Libreria di codici

AWS Esempi di codice SDK

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AWS Esempi di codice SDK: Libreria di codici

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Sono disponibili altri esempi AWS SDK nel repository AWS Doc SDK Examples. GitHub

Le traduzioni sono generate tramite traduzione automatica. In caso di conflitto tra il contenuto di una traduzione e la versione originale in Inglese, quest'ultima prevarrà.

Cos'è la libreria di esempi di codice?

La libreria di esempi di codice è una raccolta di esempi di codice che mostrano come utilizzare i kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDKs) con AWS.

Gli esempi sono organizzati da Servizio AWS e per AWS SDK. Gli stessi esempi sono disponibili in ogni sezione.

- Esempi di codice per servizio— Un elenco Servizi AWS che contiene esempi di come utilizzare ciascun servizio con AWS SDKs. Usa questa sezione se sai quale servizio vuoi usare.
- Esempi di codice tramite SDK— Un elenco AWS SDKs contiene esempi di utilizzo Servizi AWS con ciascun SDK. Usa questa sezione se sai quale SDK vuoi usare.

All'interno di ogni sezione, gli esempi sono suddivisi nelle seguenti categorie:

- Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.
- Operazioni: estratti di codice che mostrano come eseguire chiamate alle singole funzioni del servizio.
- Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.
- Per alcuni servizi sono definite ulteriori categorie di esempio. Questi esempi di codice mostrano qualcosa di specializzato su un servizio o un'integrazione.

Tutti gli esempi di questa libreria sono disponibili anche nel GitHub repository AWS Code Examples. Il GitHub repository contiene anche istruzioni su come configurare, eseguire e testare gli esempi.

Utilizzo Servizi AWS con un SDK AWS

AWS i kit di sviluppo software (SDKs) sono disponibili per molti linguaggi di programmazione più diffusi. Ogni SDK fornisce un'API, esempi di codice, e documentazione che facilitano agli sviluppatori la creazione di applicazioni nel loro linguaggio preferito.

Documentazione sugli SDK	Esempi di codice
AWS SDK per C++	AWS SDK per C++ esempi di codice
AWS CLI	AWS CLI esempi di codice
AWS SDK per Go	AWS SDK per Go esempi di codice
AWS SDK per Java	AWS SDK per Java esempi di codice
AWS SDK per JavaScript	AWS SDK per JavaScript esempi di codice
AWS SDK per Kotlin	AWS SDK per Kotlin esempi di codice
AWS SDK per .NET	AWS SDK per .NET esempi di codice
AWS SDK per PHP	AWS SDK per PHP esempi di codice
AWS Strumenti per PowerShell	AWS Strumenti per PowerShell esempi di codice
AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)	AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) esempi di codice
AWS SDK per Ruby	AWS SDK per Ruby esempi di codice
AWS SDK for Rust	AWS SDK for Rust esempi di codice
SDK AWS per SAP ABAP	SDK AWS per SAP ABAP esempi di codice
SDK AWS per Swift	SDK AWS per Swift esempi di codice

Esempio di disponibilità

Non riesci a trovare quello che ti serve? Richiedi un esempio di codice utilizzando il link Provide feedback (Fornisci un feedback) nella parte inferiore di questa pagina.

Esempi di codice per servizio che utilizza AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare un kit Servizi AWS di sviluppo AWS software (SDK). Questa sezione è organizzata da Servizio AWS.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Alcuni servizi contengono ulteriori categorie di esempio che mostrano come sfruttare le librerie o le funzioni specifiche del servizio.

Altre risorse

- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di ACM AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di API Gateway AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo dell'API Gateway Management API AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Application Auto Scaling AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Application Recovery Controller AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Audit Manager AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Aurora AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Auto Scaling AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo AWS BatchAWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Bedrock AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per Amazon Bedrock Runtime utilizzando AWS SDKs

- Esempi di codice per Amazon Bedrock Agents che utilizzano AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime utilizzando AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l' Budget AWS utilizzo AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo AWS Cloud9AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo AWS CloudFormationAWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per CloudFront l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l' CloudTrail utilizzo AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo CloudWatch AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di CloudWatch Events AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di CloudWatch Logs AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l' CodeBuild utilizzo AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per CodeCommit l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo CodeDeploy AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo CodePipeline AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Cognito Identity AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Cognito Sync AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Comprehend AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo AWS ConfigAWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo AWS Control TowerAWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Firehose AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Device Farm AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per AWS Directory Service l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo AWS DMSAWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon DocumentDB AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di DynamoDB AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon EBS AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l' EC2 utilizzo di Amazon AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon ECR AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon ECS AWS SDKs

- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon EFS AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon EKS AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Elastic Beanstalk AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per Elastic Load Balancing - Versione 1 utilizzando AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per Elastic Load Balancing - Versione 2 utilizzando AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo MediaStore AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon EMR AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo AWS Entity ResolutionAWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo OpenSearch del servizio AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo EventBridge AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di EventBridge Scheduler AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Forecast AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per AWS Glue l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo AWS HealthAWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo HealthImaging AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per HealthLake l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di IAM AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per AWS IoT l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo AWS IoT dataAWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo AWS IoT FleetWiseAWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo AWS IoT SiteWiseAWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Keyspaces AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Kinesis AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per AWS KMS l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Lambda AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Lex AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Location AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Location Service Places AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Lookout for Vision AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Managed Service for Apache Flink AWS SDKs

- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo dell'API Marketplace AWS Catalog AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo dell'API Agreement Marketplace AWSAWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per MediaConvert l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo MediaLive AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l' MediaPackage utilizzo AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Migration Hub AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon MSK AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Neptune AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per OpsWorks l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per Organizations che utilizzano AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Partner Central AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Personalize AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per Amazon Personalize Events utilizzando AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per Amazon Personalize Runtime utilizzando AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Pinpoint AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'API SMS e Voice di Amazon Pinpoint utilizzando AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Polly AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per Listino prezzi AWS l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di QLDB AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon RDS AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon RDS Data Service AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Redshift AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Rekognition AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Resource Groups AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo dell'API Resource Groups Tagging AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Route 53 AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per la registrazione di domini Route 53 utilizzando AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon S3 AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon S3 Control AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di S3 Directory Bucket AWS SDKs

- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di S3 Glacier AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo SageMaker dell'IA AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Secrets Manager AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon SES AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo dell'API Amazon SES v2 AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon SNS AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon SQS AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Step Functions AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per AWS STS l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo SupportoAWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Systems Manager AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Textract AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Transcribe AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per Amazon Transcribe Streaming utilizzando AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Translate AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per AWS WAFV2 l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo WorkDocs AWS SDKs
- Esempi di codice per WorkSpaces l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di ACM AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS Certificate Manager con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Guida per l'utente ACM: ulteriori informazioni su ACM.

- Riferimento all'API ACM: dettagli su tutte le azioni ACM disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di ACM AWS SDKs
  - Impara le basi di ACM con un SDK AWS
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di ACM AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo AddTagsToCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ExportCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ImportCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListCertificates con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListTagsForCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo RemoveTagsFromCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare con un SDK RenewCertificateAWS
    - Utilizzo RequestCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ResendValidationEmail con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo UpdateCertificateOptions con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di ACM AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di with. AWS Certificate Manager AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Impara le basi di ACM con un SDK AWS
- Azioni per l'utilizzo di ACM AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo AddTagsToCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzo DeleteCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ExportCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ImportCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListCertificates con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListTagsForCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo RemoveTagsFromCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare con un SDK RenewCertificateAWS
- Utilizzo RequestCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ResendValidationEmail con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateCertificateOptions con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Impara le basi di ACM con un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Richiedi un certificato ad ACM.
- Importa un certificato autofirmato.
- Elenca e descrivi i certificati.
- Rimuovere i certificati.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni ACM.

```
import logging
```

```
from pprint import pprint

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


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

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


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

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

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

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


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

        :param certificate_body: The body of the certificate, in PEM format.
        :param private_key: The unencrypted private key of the certificate, in
PEM
                            format.
        :return: The ARN of the imported certificate.
        """
        try:
            response = self.acm_client.import_certificate(
                Certificate=certificate_body, PrivateKey=private_key
            )
            certificate_arn = response["CertificateArn"]
```

```
            logger.info("Imported certificate.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't import certificate.")
            raise
        else:
            return certificate_arn


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

        :param max_items: The maximum number of certificates to list.
        :param statuses: Filters the results to the specified statuses. If None,
all
                         certificates are included.
        :param key_usage: Filters the results to the specified key usages. If
None,
                          all key usages are included.
        :param extended_key_usage: Filters the results to the specified extended
key
                                   usages. If None, all extended key usages are
                                   included.
        :param key_types: Filters the results to the specified key types. If
None, all
                          key types are included.
        :return: The list of certificates.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"MaxItems": max_items}
            if statuses is not None:
                kwargs["CertificateStatuses"] = statuses
            includes = {}
            if key_usage is not None:
                includes["keyUsage"] = key_usage
            if extended_key_usage is not None:
                includes["extendedKeyUsage"] = extended_key_usage
```

```
            if key_types is not None:
                includes["keyTypes"] = key_types
            if includes:
                kwargs["Includes"] = includes
            response = self.acm_client.list_certificates(**kwargs)
            certificates = response["CertificateSummaryList"]
            logger.info("Got %s certificates.", len(certificates))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get certificates.")
            raise
        else:
            return certificates


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

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


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

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
```

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


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

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


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

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :return: The dictionary of certificate tags.
        """
        try:
            response = self.acm_client.list_tags_for_certificate(
```

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


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

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

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

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

Usa la classe wrapper per gestire i certificati per il tuo account.

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

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

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

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

```
        if pk_file_name:
            with open(cert_file_name, "rb") as cert_file:
                import_cert = cert_file.read()
            with open(pk_file_name, "rb") as pk_file:
                import_pk = pk_file.read()
            import_cert_arn = acm_certificate.import_certificate(import_cert,
import_pk)
            print(f"Certificate imported, got ARN: {import_cert_arn}")
        else:
            print("No private key file entered. Skipping certificate import.")
    else:
        print("Skipping self-signed certificate import.")

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - AddTagsToCertificate
  - DeleteCertificate
  - DescribeCertificate
  - GetCertificate
  - ImportCertificate
  - ListCertificates
  - ListTagsForCertificate
  - RemoveTagsFromCertificate
  - RequestCertificate
  - ResendValidationEmail

Azioni per l'utilizzo di ACM AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni ACM con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS Certificate Manager.

Esempi

- Utilizzo AddTagsToCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ExportCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ImportCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListCertificates con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListTagsForCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo RemoveTagsFromCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzare con un SDK RenewCertificateAWS
- Utilizzo RequestCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ResendValidationEmail con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateCertificateOptions con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`AddTagsToCertificate`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AddTagsToCertificate`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. Puoi vedere questa azione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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

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

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

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

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: addTagsToCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: Tag with key '" << tagKey <<
                  "' and value '" << tagValue <<
                  "' added to certificate with ARN '" <<
                  certificateArn << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AddTagsToCertificatesezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiungere tag a un certificato ACM esistente

Il `add-tags-to-certificate` comando seguente aggiunge due tag al certificato specificato. Usa uno spazio per separare più tag:

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AddTagsToCertificate AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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

            Usage:    <certArn>

            Where:
                certArn - the ARN of the certificate.
            """;
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        String certArn = args[0];
        addTags(certArn);
    }

    /**
```

```
     * Adds tags to a certificate in AWS Certificate Manager (ACM).
     *
     * @param certArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the certificate to add
 tags to
     */
    public static void addTags(String certArn) {
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();
        List<Tag> expectedTags =
 List.of(Tag.builder().key("key").value("value").build());
        AddTagsToCertificateRequest addTagsToCertificateRequest =
 AddTagsToCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateArn(certArn)
            .tags(expectedTags)
            .build();

        try {
            acmClient.addTagsToCertificate(addTagsToCertificateRequest);
            System.out.println("Successfully added tags to a certificate");
        } catch (AcmException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AddTagsToCertificatesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

```
    """

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


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

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AddTagsToCertificate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteCertificate`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteCertificate`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. Puoi vedere questa azione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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

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

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

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteCertificatesezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un certificato ACM dal tuo account

Il `delete-certificate` comando seguente elimina il certificato con l'ARN specificato:

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteCertificatein AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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

            Usage:    <certArn>

            Where:
                certArn - the ARN of the certificate.
            """;
```

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

        String certArn = args[0];
        deleteCertificate(certArn);
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an SSL/TLS certificate from the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM).
     *
     * @param certArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the certificate to be
 deleted
     */
    public static void deleteCertificate( String certArn) {
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();
        DeleteCertificateRequest request = DeleteCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateArn(certArn)
            .build();

        try {
            acmClient.deleteCertificate(request);
            System.out.println("The certificate was deleted");

        } catch (AcmException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteCertificatesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: elimina il certificato identificato dall'ARN fornito e dalla chiave privata associata. Il cmdlet richiederà la conferma prima di procedere; aggiungere l'opzione -Force per sopprimere la conferma.

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteCertificatein Cmdlet Reference (V4).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: elimina il certificato identificato dall'ARN fornito e dalla chiave privata associata. Il cmdlet richiederà la conferma prima di procedere; aggiungere l'opzione -Force per sopprimere la conferma.

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteCertificatein Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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


    def remove(self, certificate_arn):
```

```
        """
        Removes a certificate.

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteCertificate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeCertificate`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeCertificate`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays detailed metadata about a certificate retrieved
        /// using the ACM service.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="certificateDetail">The object that contains details
        /// returned from the call to DescribeCertificateAsync.</param>
        static void DisplayCertificateDetails(CertificateDetail
 certificateDetail)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCertificate Details: ");
            Console.WriteLine($"Certificate Domain:
{certificateDetail.DomainName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Certificate Arn:
{certificateDetail.CertificateArn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Certificate Subject:
{certificateDetail.Subject}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Certificate Status: {certificateDetail.Status}");
            foreach (var san in certificateDetail.SubjectAlternativeNames)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Certificate SubjectAlternativeName: {san}");
            }
        }

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

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

```
            return response;
        }
    }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeCertificatesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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

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

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

```
    }
    else {
        Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateDetail certificate =
                outcome.GetResult().GetCertificate();

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

                switch (recordType) {
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::RecordType::CNAME:
                        type = "CNAME";
                        break;
```

```
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::RecordType::NOT_SET:
                        type = "Not set";
                        break;
                    default:
                        type = "Cannot determine.";
                        break;
                }

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

            }
        }

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

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

            for (auto &usage: usages) {
                Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName usageName =
```

```
                        usage.GetName();
                Aws::String name;

                switch (usageName) {
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::ANY:
                        name = "Any";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::CODE_SIGNING:
                        name = "Code signing";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::CUSTOM:
                        name = "Custom";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::EMAIL_PROTECTION:
                        name = "Email protection";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::IPSEC_END_SYSTEM:
                        name = "IPSEC end system";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::IPSEC_TUNNEL:
                        name = "IPSEC tunnel";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::IPSEC_USER:
                        name = "IPSEC user";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::NONE:
                        name = "None";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::NOT_SET:
                        name = "Not set";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::OCSP_SIGNING:
                        name = "OCSP signing";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::TIME_STAMPING:
                        name = "Time stamping";
                        break;
                    case
Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::TLS_WEB_CLIENT_AUTHENTICATION:
                        name = "TLS web client authentication";
                        break;
                    case
Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::TLS_WEB_SERVER_AUTHENTICATION:
                        name = "TLS web server authentication";
```

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

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

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

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

    switch (certificateStatus) {
        case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::EXPIRED:
            status = "Expired";
            break;
        case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::FAILED:
            status = "Failed";
            break;
        case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::INACTIVE:
            status = "Inactive";
            break;
        case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::ISSUED:
            status = "Issued";
            break;
        case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::NOT_SET:
            status = "Not set";
            break;
        case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::PENDING_VALIDATION:
            status = "Pending validation";
            break;
        case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::REVOKED:
            status = "Revoked";
            break;
        case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::VALIDATION_TIMED_OUT:
            status = "Validation timed out";
            break;
        default:
            status = "Cannot determine";
```

```
        }

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

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

            switch (failureReason) {
                case
 Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::ADDITIONAL_VERIFICATION_REQUIRED:
                    reason = "Additional verification required";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::CAA_ERROR:
                    reason = "CAA error";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::DOMAIN_NOT_ALLOWED:
                    reason = "Domain not allowed";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::DOMAIN_VALIDATION_DENIED:
                    reason = "Domain validation denied";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::INVALID_PUBLIC_DOMAIN:
                    reason = "Invalid public domain";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::NOT_SET:
                    reason = "Not set";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::NO_AVAILABLE_CONTACTS:
                    reason = "No available contacts";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::OTHER:
                    reason = "Other";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_ACCESS_DENIED:
                    reason = "PCA access denied";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_INVALID_ARGS:
                    reason = "PCA invalid args";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_INVALID_ARN:
                    reason = "PCA invalid ARN";
```

```
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_INVALID_DURATION:
                    reason = "PCA invalid duration";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_INVALID_STATE:
                    reason = "PCA invalid state";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_LIMIT_EXCEEDED:
                    reason = "PCA limit exceeded";
                    break;
                case
Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_NAME_CONSTRAINTS_VALIDATION:
                    reason = "PCA name constraints validation";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_REQUEST_FAILED:
                    reason = "PCA request failed";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_RESOURCE_NOT_FOUND:
                    reason = "PCA resource not found";
                    break;
                default:
                    reason = "Cannot determine";
            }

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

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

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

            switch (revocationReason) {
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::AFFILIATION_CHANGED:
                    reason = "Affiliation changed";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::A_A_COMPROMISE:
                    reason = "AA compromise";
```

```
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::CA_COMPROMISE:
                    reason = "CA compromise";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::CERTIFICATE_HOLD:
                    reason = "Certificate hold";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::CESSATION_OF_OPERATION:
                    reason = "Cessation of operation";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::KEY_COMPROMISE:
                    reason = "Key compromise";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::NOT_SET:
                    reason = "Not set";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::PRIVILEGE_WITHDRAWN:
                    reason = "Privilege withdrawn";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::REMOVE_FROM_CRL:
                    reason = "Revoke from CRL";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::SUPERCEDED:
                    reason = "Superceded";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::UNSPECIFIED:
                    reason = "Unspecified";
                    break;
                default:
                    reason = "Cannot determine";
            }

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
            case Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm::RSA_2048:
                algorithm = "RSA 2048";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm::RSA_4096:
                algorithm = "RSA 4096";
                break;
            default:
                algorithm = "Cannot determine";
        }

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

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

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

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

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

```
                preference = "Cannot determine";
        }

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeCertificatesezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare i campi contenuti in un certificato ACM

Il `describe-certificate` comando seguente recupera tutti i campi per il certificato con l'ARN specificato:

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

Viene visualizzato un output simile al seguente:

```
{
  "Certificate": {
    "CertificateArn":
 "arn:aws:acm:region:account:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012",
    "CreatedAt": 1446835267.0,
    "DomainName": "www.example.com",
    "DomainValidationOptions": [
      {
        "DomainName": "www.example.com",
        "ValidationDomain": "www.example.com",
        "ValidationEmails": [
          "hostmaster@example.com",
          "admin@example.com",
          "owner@example.com.whoisprivacyservice.org",
          "tech@example.com.whoisprivacyservice.org",
```

```
          "admin@example.com.whoisprivacyservice.org",
          "postmaster@example.com",
          "webmaster@example.com",
          "administrator@example.com"
        ]
      },
      {
        "DomainName": "www.example.net",
        "ValidationDomain": "www.example.net",
        "ValidationEmails": [
          "postmaster@example.net",
          "admin@example.net",
          "owner@example.net.whoisprivacyservice.org",
          "tech@example.net.whoisprivacyservice.org",
          "admin@example.net.whoisprivacyservice.org",
          "hostmaster@example.net",
          "administrator@example.net",
          "webmaster@example.net"
        ]
      }
    ],
    "InUseBy": [],
    "IssuedAt": 1446835815.0,
    "Issuer": "Amazon",
    "KeyAlgorithm": "RSA-2048",
    "NotAfter": 1478433600.0,
    "NotBefore": 1446768000.0,
    "Serial": "0f:ac:b0:a3:8d:ea:65:52:2d:7d:01:3a:39:36:db:d6",
    "SignatureAlgorithm": "SHA256WITHRSA",
    "Status": "ISSUED",
    "Subject": "CN=www.example.com",
    "SubjectAlternativeNames": [
      "www.example.com",
      "www.example.net"
    ]
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeCertificate AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

public class DescribeCert {

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

            Usage:    <certArn>

            Where:
                certArn - the ARN of the certificate.
            """;
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        String certArn = args[0];
        describeCertificate(certArn);
    }

    /**
     * Describes the details of an SSL/TLS certificate.
```

```
     *
     * @param certArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the certificate to
 describe
     * @throws AcmException if an error occurs while describing the certificate
     */
    public static void describeCertificate(String certArn) {
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();
        DescribeCertificateRequest req = DescribeCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateArn(certArn)
            .build();

        try {
            DescribeCertificateResponse response =
 acmClient.describeCertificate(req);

            // Print the certificate details.
            System.out.println("Certificate ARN: " +
 response.certificate().certificateArn());
            System.out.println("Domain Name: " +
 response.certificate().domainName());
            System.out.println("Issued By: " + response.certificate().issuer());
            System.out.println("Issued On: " +
 response.certificate().issuedAt());
            System.out.println("Status: " + response.certificate().status());
        } catch (AcmException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeCertificatesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce i dettagli del certificato specificato.

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

Output:

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce i dettagli del certificato specificato.

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

Output:

```
CertificateArn          : arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
CreatedAt               : 1/21/2016 5:55:59 PM
DomainName              : www.example.com
DomainValidationOptions : {www.example.com}
InUseBy                 : {}
IssuedAt                : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Issuer                  :
KeyAlgorithm            : RSA-2048
NotAfter                : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
```

```
NotBefore               : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
RevocationReason        :
RevokedAt               : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Serial                  :
SignatureAlgorithm      : SHA256WITHRSA
Status                  : PENDING_VALIDATION
Subject                 : CN=www.example.com
SubjectAlternativeNames : {www.example.net}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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


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

        :param certificate_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
 certificate.
        :return: Metadata about the certificate.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = self.acm_client.describe_certificate(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn
            )
            certificate = response["Certificate"]
            logger.info(
                "Got metadata for certificate for domain %s.",
certificate["DomainName"]
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for certificate %s.",
certificate_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return certificate
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeCertificate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ExportCertificate`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ExportCertificate`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Export an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)  certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param passphrase: A passphrase to decrypt the exported certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
```

```
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::exportCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                    const Aws::String &passphrase,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acm_client(clientConfiguration);

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

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

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

        auto result = outcome.GetResult();

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

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ExportCertificatesezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per esportare un certificato privato emesso da una CA privata.

Il `export-certificate` comando seguente esporta un certificato privato, una catena di certificati e una chiave privata sul display:

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

Per esportare il certificato, la catena e la chiave privata in un file locale, utilizzate il seguente comando:

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ExportCertificate AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

```
 */
public class ExportCertificate {

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:    <certArn>

            Where:
                certArn - the ARN of the certificate.
            """;
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        String certArn = args[0];
        exportCert(certArn);
    }

    /**
     * Exports an SSL/TLS certificate and its associated private key and
 certificate chain from AWS Certificate Manager (ACM).
     *
     * @param certArn The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the certificate that you
 want to export.
     * @throws IOException If an I/O error occurs while reading the private key
 passphrase file or exporting the certificate.
     */
    public static void exportCert(String certArn) throws IOException {
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();

        // Initialize a file descriptor for the passphrase file.
        RandomAccessFile filePassphrase = null;
        ByteBuffer bufPassphrase = null;

        // Create a file stream for reading the private key passphrase.
        try {
            filePassphrase = new RandomAccessFile("C:\\AWS\\password.txt", "r");
        } catch (IllegalArgumentException | SecurityException |
 FileNotFoundException ex) {
            throw ex;
        }
```

```
        // Create a channel to map the file.
        FileChannel channelPassphrase = filePassphrase.getChannel();

        // Map the file to the buffer.
        try {
            bufPassphrase = channelPassphrase.map(FileChannel.MapMode.READ_ONLY,
 0, channelPassphrase.size());
            channelPassphrase.close();
            filePassphrase.close();
        } catch (IOException ex) {
            throw ex;
        }

        // Create a request object.
        ExportCertificateRequest req = ExportCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateArn(certArn)
            .passphrase(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bufPassphrase))
            .build();

        // Export the certificate.
        ExportCertificateResponse result = null;
        try {
            result = acmClient.exportCertificate(req);
        } catch (InvalidArnException | InvalidTagException |
 ResourceNotFoundException ex) {
            throw ex;
        }

        // Clear the buffer.
        bufPassphrase.clear();

        // Display the certificate and certificate chain.
        String certificate = result.certificate();
        System.out.println(certificate);

        String certificateChain = result.certificateChain();
        System.out.println(certificateChain);

        // This example retrieves but does not display the private key.
        String privateKey = result.privateKey();
        System.out.println("The example is complete");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ExportCertificatesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzo **`GetCertificate`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetCertificate`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. Puoi vedere questa azione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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

    Aws::ACM::Model::GetCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.GetCertificate(request);
```

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

        auto result = outcome.GetResult();

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

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetCertificatesezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare un certificato ACM

Il `get-certificate` comando seguente recupera il certificato per l'ARN specificato e la catena di certificati:

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

Viene visualizzato un output simile al seguente:

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

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

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

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetCertificate AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio mostra come restituire un certificato e la relativa catena utilizzando l'ARN del certificato.

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio mostra come restituire un certificato e la relativa catena utilizzando l'ARN del certificato.

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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


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

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetCertificate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ImportCertificate`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ImportCertificate`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. Puoi vedere questa azione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Import an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateFile: Path to certificate to import.
  \param privateKeyFile: Path to file containing a private key.
  \param certificateChainFile: Path to file containing a PEM encoded certificate
 chain.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::importCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateFile,
                                    const Aws::String &privateKeyFile,
                                    const Aws::String &certificateChainFile,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    std::ifstream certificateInStream(certificateFile.c_str());
    if (!certificateInStream) {
        std::cerr << "Error: The certificate file '" << certificateFile <<
```

```
                  "' does not exist." << std::endl;

        return false;
    }

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

        return false;
    }

    std::ifstream certificateChainInStream(certificateChainFile.c_str());
    if (!certificateChainInStream) {
        std::cerr << "Error: The certificate chain file '"
                  << certificateChainFile << "' does not exist." << std::endl;

        return false;
    }

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

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

    Aws::String certificateChain;

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

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

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

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

```
            .WithCertificateChain(Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *)

 certificateChain.c_str(),

 certificateChain.size()));

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

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

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

        return true;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ImportCertificatesezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per importare un certificato in ACM.

Il `import-certificate` comando seguente importa un certificato in ACM. Sostituisci i nomi dei file con i tuoi:

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ImportCertificate AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage: <bucketName> <certificateKey> <privateKeyKey>

            Where:
                bucketName - The name of the S3 bucket containing the certificate
 and private key.
                certificateKey - The object key for the SSL/TLS certificate file
 in S3.
                privateKeyKey - The object key for the private key file in S3.
            """;

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

        String bucketName = "certbucket100" ; //args[0];
        String certificateKey = "certificate.pem" ; // args[1];
        String privateKeyKey = "private_key.pem" ; //args[2];
```

```
        String certificateArn = importCertificate(bucketName, certificateKey,
privateKeyKey);
        System.out.println("Certificate imported with ARN: " + certificateArn);
    }

    /**
     * Imports an SSL/TLS certificate and private key from S3 into AWS
Certificate Manager (ACM).
     *
     * @param bucketName     The name of the S3 bucket.
     * @param certificateKey The key for the SSL/TLS certificate file in S3.
     * @param privateKeyKey  The key for the private key file in S3.
     * @return The ARN of the imported certificate.
     */
    public static String importCertificate(String bucketName, String
certificateKey, String privateKeyKey) {
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();
        S3Client s3Client = S3Client.create();

        try {
            byte[] certificateBytes = downloadFileFromS3(s3Client, bucketName,
certificateKey);
            byte[] privateKeyBytes = downloadFileFromS3(s3Client, bucketName,
privateKeyKey);

            ImportCertificateRequest request = ImportCertificateRequest.builder()

.certificate(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(ByteBuffer.wrap(certificateBytes)))

.privateKey(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(ByteBuffer.wrap(privateKeyBytes)))
                    .build();

            ImportCertificateResponse response =
acmClient.importCertificate(request);
            return response.certificateArn();

        } catch (IOException e) {
            System.err.println("Error downloading certificate or private key from
S3: " + e.getMessage());
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println("S3 error: " +
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        return "";
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Downloads a file from Amazon S3 and returns its contents as a byte array.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client.
     * @param bucketName The name of the S3 bucket.
     * @param objectKey  The key of the object in S3.
     * @return The file contents as a byte array.
     * @throws IOException If an I/O error occurs.
     */
    private static byte[] downloadFileFromS3(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName, String objectKey) throws IOException {
        GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(objectKey)
                .build();

        try (ResponseInputStream<GetObjectResponse> s3Object =
 s3Client.getObject(getObjectRequest);
             ByteArrayOutputStream byteArrayOutputStream = new
 ByteArrayOutputStream()) {
            IoUtils.copy(s3Object, byteArrayOutputStream);
            return byteArrayOutputStream.toByteArray();
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ImportCertificatesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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


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

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ImportCertificate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListCertificates`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListCertificates`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListCertificatessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! List the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificates in an account.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::listCertificates(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

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

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

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

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

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

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

    if (!allCertificates.empty()) {
        for (const Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateSummary &certificate:
 allCertificates) {
```

```
            std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " <<
                      certificate.GetCertificateArn() << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Domain name:     " <<
                      certificate.GetDomainName() << std::endl << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "No available certificates found in account."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListCertificatessezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare i certificati ACM per un AWS account

Il `list-certificates` comando seguente elenca ARNs i certificati presenti nel tuo account:

```
aws acm list-certificates
```

Il comando precedente genera un output simile al seguente:

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

```
}
```

Puoi decidere quanti certificati vuoi visualizzare ogni volta che chiami`list-certificates`. Ad esempio, se avete quattro certificati e non volete visualizzarne più di due alla volta, impostate l'`max-items`argomento su 2 come nell'esempio seguente:

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

Verranno visualizzati due certificati ARNs e un `NextToken` valore:

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

Per visualizzare i prossimi due certificati nel tuo account, imposta questo `NextToken` valore nella prossima chiamata:

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

È possibile filtrare l'output utilizzando l'`certificate-statuses`argomento. Il comando seguente visualizza i certificati con lo stato PENDING_VALIDATION:

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

Puoi anche filtrare l'output utilizzando l'argomento. `includes` Il comando seguente visualizza i certificati filtrati in base alle seguenti proprietà. I certificati da visualizzare:

```
- Specify that the RSA algorithm and a 2048 bit key are used to generate key
 pairs.
```

```
- Contain a Key Usage extension that specifies that the certificates can be used
 to create digital signatures.
- Contain an Extended Key Usage extension that specifies that the certificates
 can be used for code signing.

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListCertificates AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

    /**
     * Lists all the certificates managed by AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) that
 have a status of "ISSUED".
     */
    public static void listCertificates() {
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();
        try {
```

```
            ListCertificatesRequest listRequest =
 ListCertificatesRequest.builder()
                .certificateStatuses(CertificateStatus.ISSUED)
                .maxItems(100)
                .build();
            ListCertificatesIterable listResponse =
 acmClient.listCertificatesPaginator(listRequest);

            // Print the certificate details using streams
            listResponse.certificateSummaryList().stream()
                .forEach(certificate -> {
                    System.out.println("Certificate ARN: " +
 certificate.certificateArn());
                    System.out.println("Certificate Domain Name: " +
 certificate.domainName());
                    System.out.println("Certificate Status: " +
 certificate.statusAsString());
                    System.out.println("---");
                });

        } catch (AcmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListCertificatessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: recupera un elenco di tutti i certificati ARNs e il nome di dominio per ciascuno. Il cmdlet verrà impaginato automaticamente per recuperare tutti i. ARNs Per controllare manualmente l'impaginazione, utilizzare il MaxItem parametro - per controllare il numero di certificati ARNs restituiti per ogni chiamata di servizio e il NextToken parametro - per indicare il punto di partenza per ogni chiamata.

```
Get-ACMCertificateList
```

Output:

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

Esempio 2: recupera un elenco di tutti i certificati ARNs in cui lo stato del certificato corrisponde a quello degli stati forniti.

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

Esempio 3: Questo esempio restituisce un elenco di tutti i certificati nella regione us-east-1 con un tipo di chiave RSA_2048 e un utilizzo o scopo esteso della chiave di CODE_SIGNING. È possibile trovare i valori per questi parametri di filtro nell'argomento di riferimento dell'API Filters: _Filters.html. ListCertificates https://docs.aws.amazon.com/acm/ latest/APIReference/ API

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

Output:

```
CertificateArn
   DomainName
--------------
   ----------
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/xxxxxxxx-d7c0-48c1-
af8d-2133d8f30zzz *.route53docs.com
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/xxxxxxxx-98a5-443d-
a734-800430c80zzz nerdzizm.net
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/xxxxxxxx-2be6-4376-8fa7-
bad559525zzz
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/xxxxxxxx-
e7ca-44c5-803e-24d9f2f36zzz
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/
xxxxxxxx-1241-4b71-80b1-090305a62zzz
```

```
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/xxxxxxxx-8709-4568-8c64-
f94617c99zzz
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/xxxxxxxx-a8fa-4a61-98cf-
e08ccc0eezzz
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/xxxxxxxx-fa47-40fe-
a714-2d277d3eezzz *.route53docs.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListCertificatesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: recupera un elenco di tutti i certificati ARNs e il nome di dominio per ciascuno. Il cmdlet verrà impaginato automaticamente per recuperare tutti i. ARNs Per controllare manualmente l'impaginazione, utilizzare il MaxItem parametro - per controllare il numero di certificati ARNs restituiti per ogni chiamata di servizio e il NextToken parametro - per indicare il punto di partenza per ogni chiamata.

```
Get-ACMCertificateList
```

Output:

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

Esempio 2: recupera un elenco di tutti i certificati ARNs in cui lo stato del certificato corrisponde a quello degli stati forniti.

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

Esempio 3: Questo esempio restituisce un elenco di tutti i certificati nella regione us-east-1 con un tipo di chiave RSA_2048 e un utilizzo o scopo esteso della chiave di CODE_SIGNING. È possibile trovare i valori per questi parametri di filtro nell'argomento di riferimento dell'API Filters: _Filters.html. ListCertificates https://docs.aws.amazon.com/acm/ latest/APIReference/ API

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

Output:

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListCertificatesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AcmCertificate:
```

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

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


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

        :param max_items: The maximum number of certificates to list.
        :param statuses: Filters the results to the specified statuses. If None,
all
                         certificates are included.
        :param key_usage: Filters the results to the specified key usages. If
None,
                          all key usages are included.
        :param extended_key_usage: Filters the results to the specified extended
key
                                   usages. If None, all extended key usages are
                                   included.
        :param key_types: Filters the results to the specified key types. If
None, all
                          key types are included.
        :return: The list of certificates.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"MaxItems": max_items}
            if statuses is not None:
                kwargs["CertificateStatuses"] = statuses
            includes = {}
            if key_usage is not None:
```

```
                includes["keyUsage"] = key_usage
            if extended_key_usage is not None:
                includes["extendedKeyUsage"] = extended_key_usage
            if key_types is not None:
                includes["keyTypes"] = key_types
            if includes:
                kwargs["Includes"] = includes
            response = self.acm_client.list_certificates(**kwargs)
            certificates = response["CertificateSummaryList"]
            logger.info("Got %s certificates.", len(certificates))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get certificates.")
            raise
        else:
            return certificates
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListCertificates AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListTagsForCertificate`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListTagsForCertificate`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. Puoi vedere questa azione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! List the tags for an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
```

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

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

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

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

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

        auto result = outcome.GetResult();

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

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

        return true;
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTagsForCertificatesezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare i tag applicati a un certificato ACM

Il `list-tags-for-certificate` comando seguente elenca i tag applicati a un certificato nel tuo account:

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

Il comando precedente genera un output simile al seguente:

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTagsForCertificate AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

            Usage:    <certArn>

            Where:
                certArn - the ARN of the certificate.
            """;
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        String certArn = args[0];
        listCertTags(certArn);
    }

    /**
```

```
     * Lists the tags associated with an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)
 certificate.
     *
     * @param certArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the ACM certificate
     */
    public static void listCertTags(String certArn) {
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();

        ListTagsForCertificateRequest request =
 ListTagsForCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateArn(certArn)
            .build();

        ListTagsForCertificateResponse response =
 acmClient.listTagsForCertificate(request);
        List<Tag> tagList = response.tags();
        tagList.forEach(tag -> {
            System.out.println("Key: " + tag.key());
            System.out.println("Value: " + tag.value());
        });
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTagsForCertificatesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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


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

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTagsForCertificate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`RemoveTagsFromCertificate`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RemoveTagsFromCertificate`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. Puoi vedere questa azione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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

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

    tags.push_back(tag);

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

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

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

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

        return true;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RemoveTagsFromCertificatesezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rimuovere un tag da un certificato ACM

Il `remove-tags-from-certificate` comando seguente rimuove due tag dal certificato specificato. Usa uno spazio per separare più tag:

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RemoveTagsFromCertificate AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

public class RemoveTagsFromCert {

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

            Usage:    <certArn>

            Where:
                certArn - the ARN of the certificate.
            """;
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        String certArn = args[0];
        removeTags(certArn);
    }

    /**
     * Removes tags from an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
     *
     * @param certArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the certificate from
 which to remove tags
     */
    public static void removeTags(String certArn) {
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();
        List<Tag> expectedTags =
 List.of(Tag.builder().key("key").value("value").build());
        RemoveTagsFromCertificateRequest req =
 RemoveTagsFromCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateArn(certArn)
```

```
            .tags(expectedTags)
            .build();

        try {
            acmClient.removeTagsFromCertificate(req);
            System.out.println("Successfully removed tags from the certificate");
        } catch (AcmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RemoveTagsFromCertificatesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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


    def remove_tags(self, certificate_arn, tags):
        """
```

```
        Removes tags from a certificate. If the value of a tag is specified, the
tag is
        removed only when the value matches the value of the certificate's tag.
        Otherwise, the tag is removed regardless of its value.

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RemoveTagsFromCertificate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`RenewCertificate`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RenewCertificate`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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

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

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

        return false;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: Renewed certificate with ARN '"
                  << certificateArn << "'." << std::endl;

        return true;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RenewCertificatesezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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

            Usage:    <certArn>

            Where:
                certArn - the ARN of the certificate.
            """;
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        String certArn = args[0];
        renewCertificate(certArn);
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Renews an existing SSL/TLS certificate in AWS Certificate Manager (ACM).
     *
     * @param certArn The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the certificate to be
renewed.
     * @throws AcmException If there is an error renewing the certificate.
     */
    public static void renewCertificate(String certArn) {
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();

        RenewCertificateRequest certificateRequest =
RenewCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateArn(certArn)
            .build();

        try {
            acmClient.renewCertificate(certificateRequest);
            System.out.println("The certificate was renewed");
        } catch(AcmException e){
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RenewCertificatesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzo **`RequestCertificate`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RequestCertificate`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. Puoi vedere questa azione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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

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

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

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

```
        return true;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RequestCertificatesezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per richiedere un nuovo certificato ACM

Il `request-certificate` comando seguente richiede un nuovo certificato per il dominio www.example.com utilizzando la convalida DNS:

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

È possibile inserire un token di idempotenza per distinguere le chiamate a: `request-certificate`

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

Puoi inserire uno o più nomi alternativi di soggetto per richiedere un certificato che protegga più di un dominio apex:

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

Puoi inserire un nome alternativo che può essere utilizzato anche per raggiungere il tuo sito web:

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

Puoi usare un asterisco (*) come jolly per creare un certificato per diversi sottodomini dello stesso dominio:

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

Puoi anche inserire più nomi alternativi:

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

Se utilizzi l'e-mail per la convalida, puoi inserire le opzioni di convalida del dominio per specificare il dominio a cui verrà inviata l'e-mail di convalida:

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

Il comando seguente disattiva la registrazione della trasparenza dei certificati quando richiedi un nuovo certificato:

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command RequestCertificateReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
```

```
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class RequestCert {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        requestCertificate();
    }

    /**
     * Requests a certificate from the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) service.
     */
    public static void requestCertificate() {
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();
        ArrayList<String> san = new ArrayList<>();
        san.add("www.example.com");

        RequestCertificateRequest req = RequestCertificateRequest.builder()
            .domainName("example.com")
            .idempotencyToken("1Aq25pTy")
            .subjectAlternativeNames(san)
            .build();

        try {
            RequestCertificateResponse response =
 acmClient.requestCertificate(req);
            System.out.println("Cert ARN IS " + response.certificateArn());
        } catch (AcmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RequestCertificatesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo certificato. Il servizio restituisce l'ARN del nuovo certificato.

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

Output:

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

Esempio 2: crea un nuovo certificato. Il servizio restituisce l'ARN del nuovo certificato.

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

Output:

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RequestCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo certificato. Il servizio restituisce l'ARN del nuovo certificato.

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

Output:

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

Esempio 2: crea un nuovo certificato. Il servizio restituisce l'ARN del nuovo certificato.

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

Output:

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RequestCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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


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

        For more information, see _Issuing and managing certificates_ in the ACM
```

```
        user guide.
            https://docs.aws.amazon.com/acm/latest/userguide/gs.html

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RequestCertificate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ResendValidationEmail`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ResendValidationEmail`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. Puoi vedere questa azione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Resend the email that requests domain ownership validation.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param domainName: A fully qualified domain name.
  \param validationDomain: The base validation domain that will act as the suffix
                           of the email addresses.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::resendValidationEmail(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                        const Aws::String &domainName,
                                        const Aws::String &validationDomain,
                                        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

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

```
            .WithDomain(domainName)
            .WithValidationDomain(validationDomain);

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

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

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

        return true;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ResendValidationEmailsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per inviare nuovamente l'e-mail di convalida per la richiesta di certificato ACM

Il `resend-validation-email` comando seguente indica all'autorità di certificazione Amazon di inviare e-mail di convalida agli indirizzi appropriati:

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ResendValidationEmail AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: richiede l'invio dell'e-mail per convalidare la proprietà del dominio per «www.example.com». Se il valore $ della shell ConfirmPreference è impostato su 'Medium' o inferiore, il cmdlet richiederà una conferma prima di procedere. Aggiungi l'opzione -Force per sopprimere le richieste di conferma.

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ResendValidationEmailin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: richiede l'invio dell'e-mail per convalidare la proprietà del dominio per «www.example.com». Se il valore $ della shell ConfirmPreference è impostato su 'Medium' o inferiore, il cmdlet richiederà una conferma prima di procedere. Aggiungi l'opzione -Force per sopprimere le richieste di conferma.

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ResendValidationEmailin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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


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

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :param domain: The primary domain of the certificate.
        :param validation_domain: Alternate domain to use for determining email
                                  addresses to use for validation.
        """
        try:
            self.acm_client.resend_validation_email(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn,
                Domain=domain,
                ValidationDomain=validation_domain,
            )
            logger.info(
                "Validation email resent to validation domain %s.",
 validation_domain
```

```
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't resend validation email to %s.", validation_domain
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ResendValidationEmail AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`UpdateCertificateOptions`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateCertificateOptions`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

    Aws::ACM::Model::UpdateCertificateOptionsRequest request;
```

```
    request.SetCertificateArn(certificateArn);

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

    if (loggingEnabled) {
        options.SetCertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference(

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

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

    request.SetOptions(options);

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

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

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

        return true;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateCertificateOptionssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiornare le opzioni del certificato

Il `update-certificate-options` comando seguente disattiva la registrazione della trasparenza dei certificati:

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command UpdateCertificateOptionsReference.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di API Gateway AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare Amazon API Gateway con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

AWS i contributi della community sono esempi che sono stati creati e gestiti da diversi AWS team. Per fornire feedback, utilizza il meccanismo fornito negli archivi collegati.

Altre risorse

- Guida per gli sviluppatori di API Gateway: ulteriori informazioni su API Gateway.
- Riferimento API Gateway: dettagli su tutte le azioni API Gateway disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di API Gateway AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di API Gateway AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo CreateDeployment con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreateResource con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreateRestApi con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteDeployment con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteRestApi con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetBasePathMapping con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetResources con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetRestApis con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare ListBasePathMappings con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzo PutIntegration con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo PutIntegrationResponse con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo PutMethod con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo PutMethodResponse con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo UpdateBasePathMapping con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Scenari per l'utilizzo di API Gateway AWS SDKs
  - Creazione di una REST API di API Gateway per monitorare i dati COVID-19
  - Creazione di una REST API per la libreria di prestiti
  - Creazione di un'applicazione di gestione delle risorse fotografiche che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto utilizzando etichette
  - Creazione di un'applicazione di chat websocket con API Gateway
  - Crea e distribuisci un'API REST utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzo di un'API Gateway per richiamare una funzione Lambda
- AWS contributi della community per API Gateway
  - Crea e testa un'applicazione serverless

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di API Gateway AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon API Gateway con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di API Gateway AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo CreateDeployment con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateResource con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateRestApi con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteDeployment con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteRestApi con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetBasePathMapping con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetResources con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetRestApis con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare ListBasePathMappings con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzo PutIntegration con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo PutIntegrationResponse con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo PutMethod con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo PutMethodResponse con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo UpdateBasePathMapping con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo di API Gateway AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni API Gateway con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti chiamano l'API API Gateway e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di API Gateway AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta l'Amazon API Gateway API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzo CreateDeployment con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateResource con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateRestApi con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzo DeleteDeployment con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteRestApi con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetBasePathMapping con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetResources con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetRestApis con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ListBasePathMappings con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzo PutIntegration con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutIntegrationResponse con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutMethod con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutMethodResponse con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateBasePathMapping con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`CreateDeployment`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateDeployment`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e distribuisci un'API REST

CLI

AWS CLI

Per distribuire le risorse configurate per un'API in un nuovo Stage

Comando:

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

Per distribuire le risorse configurate per un'API in una fase esistente

Comando:

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

Per distribuire le risorse configurate per un'API in una fase esistente con Stage Variables

aws apigateway create-deployment -- rest-api-id 1234123412 --stage-name dev --description 'Terza implementazione alla fase di sviluppo' --variables key='value', otherKey='otherValue'

- Per i dettagli sull'API CreateDeployment, vedi AWS CLI in Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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

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

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateDeploymentsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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


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

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

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



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

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateDeployment AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`CreateResource`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateResource`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e distribuisci un'API REST

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare una risorsa in un'API

Comando:

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateResource AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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


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

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

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateResource AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`CreateRestApi`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateRestApi`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e distribuisci un'API REST

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un'API

Comando:

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

Per creare un'API duplicata da un'API esistente

Comando:

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateRestApi AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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

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

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

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateRestApisezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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


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

        :param api_name: The name of the API. This descriptive name is not used
 in
```

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

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

        return self.api_id
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateRestApi AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteDeployment`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteDeployment`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una distribuzione in un'API

Comando:

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteDeployment AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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

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

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteDeploymentsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteRestApi`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteRestApi`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e distribuisci un'API REST

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un'API

Comando:

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteRestApi AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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

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

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteRestApisezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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


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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteRestApi AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`GetBasePathMapping`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetBasePathMapping`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere la mappatura del percorso di base per un nome di dominio personalizzato

Comando:

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

Output:

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetBasePathMapping AWS CLICommand Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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


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

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

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

```
    ]);

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

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetBasePathMappingsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Utilizzo **`GetResources`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetResources`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e distribuisci un'API REST

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere un elenco di risorse per un'API REST

Comando:

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

Output:

```
{
    "items": [
        {
            "path": "/resource/subresource",
            "resourceMethods": {
                "POST": {}
            },
```

```
            "id": "024ace",
            "pathPart": "subresource",
            "parentId": "ai5b02"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetResources AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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


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

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

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

        return self.api_id
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetResources AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`GetRestApis`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetRestApis`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e distribuisci un'API REST

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere un elenco di REST APIs

Comando:

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

Output:

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetRestApis AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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


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

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetRestApis AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Visualizza il REST di Amazon API Gateway APIs nella regione.

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

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

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta il riferimento GetRestApisall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`ListBasePathMappings`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListBasePathMappings`.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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


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

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

```
    }
}

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

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

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListBasePathMappingssezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Utilizzo **`PutIntegration`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutIntegration`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e distribuisci un'API REST

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare una richiesta di integrazione MOCK

Comando:

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

Per creare una richiesta di integrazione HTTP

Comando:

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

Per creare una richiesta di AWS integrazione con un endpoint della funzione Lambda

Comando:

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command PutIntegrationReference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
```

```
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


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

        :param resource_id: The ID of the REST resource.
        :param rest_method: The HTTP verb used with the REST resource.
        :param service_endpoint_prefix: The service endpoint that is integrated
with
                                        this method, such as 'dynamodb'.
        :param service_action: The action that is called on the service, such as
                               'GetItem'.
        :param service_method: The HTTP method of the service request, such as
POST.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that grants API
                         Gateway permission to use the specified action with the
                         service.
        :param mapping_template: A mapping template that is used to translate
REST
                                 elements, such as query parameters, to the
request
                                 body format required by the service.
        """
        service_uri = (
            f"arn:aws:apigateway:{self.apig_client.meta.region_name}"
            f":{service_endpoint_prefix}:action/{service_action}"
        )
        try:
```

```
            self.apig_client.put_method(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                authorizationType="NONE",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_method_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseModels={"application/json": "Empty"},
            )
            logger.info("Created %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id
            )
            raise

        try:
            self.apig_client.put_integration(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                type="AWS",
                integrationHttpMethod=service_method,
                credentials=role_arn,
                requestTemplates={"application/json":
json.dumps(mapping_template)},
                uri=service_uri,
                passthroughBehavior="WHEN_NO_TEMPLATES",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_integration_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseTemplates={"application/json": ""},
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
```

```
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutIntegration AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`PutIntegrationResponse`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutIntegrationResponse`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e distribuisci un'API REST

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare una risposta di integrazione come risposta predefinita con un modello di mappatura definito

Comando:

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

Per creare una risposta di integrazione con un'espressione regolare di 400 e un valore di intestazione definito staticamente

Comando:

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command PutIntegrationResponseReference AWS CLI .

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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


    def add_integration_method(
        self,
        resource_id,
        rest_method,
        service_endpoint_prefix,
        service_action,
        service_method,
        role_arn,
```

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

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

```
            logger.info("Created %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id
            )
            raise

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutIntegrationResponse AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **PutMethod** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutMethod`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e distribuisci un'API REST

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un metodo per una risorsa in un'API senza autorizzazione, senza chiave API e un'intestazione di richiesta del metodo personalizzata

Comando:

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutMethod AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
```

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

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


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

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

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

        try:
            self.apig_client.put_integration(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                type="AWS",
                integrationHttpMethod=service_method,
                credentials=role_arn,
                requestTemplates={"application/json":
json.dumps(mapping_template)},
                uri=service_uri,
```

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutMethod AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`PutMethodResponse`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutMethodResponse`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e distribuisci un'API REST

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare una risposta al metodo con il codice di stato specificato con un'intestazione di risposta del metodo personalizzata

Comando:

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutMethodResponse AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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


    def add_integration_method(
        self,
        resource_id,
        rest_method,
        service_endpoint_prefix,
        service_action,
```

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

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

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

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutMethodResponse AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`UpdateBasePathMapping`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateBasePathMapping`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare il percorso di base per un nome di dominio personalizzato

Comando:

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

Output:

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateBasePathMapping AWS CLICommand Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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


/* ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
 *
 * Purpose: Updates the base path mapping for a custom domain name
 * in Amazon API Gateway.
 *
 * Inputs:
 * - $apiGatewayClient: An initialized AWS SDK for PHP API client for
 *   API Gateway.
 * - $basePath: The base path name that callers must provide as part of the
 *   URL after the domain name.
 * - $domainName: The custom domain name for the base path mapping.
 * - $patchOperations: The base path update operations to apply.
 *
 * Returns: Information about the updated base path mapping, if available;
 * otherwise, the error message.
 * /////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////// */

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

function updateTheBasePathMapping()
```

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

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

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

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateBasePathMappingsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Scenari per l'utilizzo di API Gateway AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in API Gateway con AWS SDKs. Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di API Gateway o combinandole con altre Servizi AWS. Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Creazione di una REST API di API Gateway per monitorare i dati COVID-19

- Creazione di una REST API per la libreria di prestiti
- Creazione di un'applicazione di gestione delle risorse fotografiche che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto utilizzando etichette
- Creazione di un'applicazione di chat websocket con API Gateway
- Crea e distribuisci un'API REST utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Utilizzo di un'API Gateway per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Creazione di una REST API di API Gateway per monitorare i dati COVID-19

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una REST API che simula un sistema per monitorare i casi quotidiani di COVID-19 negli Stati Uniti, utilizzando dati fittizi.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come usare AWS Chalice con per AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) creare un'API REST serverless che utilizzi Amazon API Gateway e Amazon DynamoDB. AWS Lambda La REST API simula un sistema che monitora i casi giornalieri di COVID-19 negli Stati Uniti, utilizzando dati fittizi. Scopri come:

- Usa AWS Chalice per definire i percorsi nelle funzioni Lambda che vengono chiamate per gestire le richieste REST che arrivano tramite API Gateway.
- Utilizza le funzioni Lambda per recuperare e archiviare i dati in una tabella DynamoDB per soddisfare le richieste REST.
- Definisci la struttura della tabella e le risorse dei ruoli di sicurezza in un AWS CloudFormation modello.
- Usa AWS Chalice e CloudFormation per impacchettare e distribuire tutte le risorse necessarie.
- Usa CloudFormation per ripulire tutte le risorse create.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- AWS CloudFormation

- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Creazione di una REST API per la libreria di prestiti

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare una libreria di prestiti in cui gli utenti possono prendere in prestito e restituire libri tramite una REST API supportata da un database Amazon Aurora.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzare l' AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) API Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) e AWS Chalice per creare un'API REST supportata da un database Amazon Aurora. Il servizio Web è completamente serverless e rappresenta una semplice libreria di prestiti in cui gli utenti possono prendere in prestito e restituire libri. Scopri come:

- Creare e gestire un cluster di database Aurora serverless.
- Utilizzalo per gestire le credenziali AWS Secrets Manager del database.
- Implementare un livello di archiviazione di dati che utilizza Amazon RDS per spostare i dati dentro e fuori dal database.
- Usa AWS Chalice per distribuire un'API REST serverless su Amazon API Gateway e. AWS Lambda
- Utilizza il pacchetto Richieste per inviare le richieste al servizio Web.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- Aurora
- Lambda
- Secrets Manager

Creazione di un'applicazione di gestione delle risorse fotografiche che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto utilizzando etichette

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

.NET

SDK per .NET

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

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

C++

SDK per C++

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

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

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

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

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

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

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

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

PHP

SDK per PHP

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

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

Rust

SDK per Rust

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Creazione di un'applicazione di chat websocket con API Gateway

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione chat servita da un'API websocket creata su Gateway Amazon API.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzarlo AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) con Amazon API Gateway V2 per creare un'API websocket che si integri con Amazon AWS Lambda DynamoDB.

- Crea un'API WebSocket servita da API Gateway
- Definisci un gestore Lambda che memorizzi le connessioni in DynamoDB e invii messaggi ad altri partecipanti alla chat.
- Connettiti all'applicazione di chat websocket e invia messaggi con il pacchetto Websockets.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Crea e distribuisci un'API REST utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un'API REST servita da API Gateway.
- Aggiungi risorse all'API REST per rappresentare un profilo utente.
- Aggiungi metodi di integrazione in modo che l'API REST utilizzi una tabella DynamoDB per archiviare i dati del profilo utente.
- Invia richieste HTTP all'API REST per aggiungere e recuperare i profili utente.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una classe che racchiude le operazioni API Gateway.

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

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


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

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


    def create_rest_api(self, api_name):
        """
```

```
        Creates a REST API on API Gateway. The default API has only a root
resource
        and no HTTP methods.

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

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

        return self.api_id


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

        :param parent_id: The ID of the parent resource.
        :param resource_path: The path of the new resource, relative to the
parent.
        :return: The ID of the new resource.
        """
        try:
            result = self.apig_client.create_resource(
                restApiId=self.api_id, parentId=parent_id, pathPart=resource_path
```

```
            )
            resource_id = result["id"]
            logger.info("Created resource %s.", resource_path)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create resource %s.", resource_path)
            raise
        else:
            return resource_id


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

        :param resource_id: The ID of the REST resource.
        :param rest_method: The HTTP verb used with the REST resource.
        :param service_endpoint_prefix: The service endpoint that is integrated
with
                                        this method, such as 'dynamodb'.
        :param service_action: The action that is called on the service, such as
                               'GetItem'.
        :param service_method: The HTTP method of the service request, such as
POST.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that grants API
                         Gateway permission to use the specified action with the
                         service.
        :param mapping_template: A mapping template that is used to translate
REST
                                 elements, such as query parameters, to the
request
                                 body format required by the service.
        """
```

```
        service_uri = (
            f"arn:aws:apigateway:{self.apig_client.meta.region_name}"
            f":{service_endpoint_prefix}:action/{service_action}"
        )
        try:
            self.apig_client.put_method(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                authorizationType="NONE",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_method_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseModels={"application/json": "Empty"},
            )
            logger.info("Created %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id
            )
            raise

        try:
            self.apig_client.put_integration(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                type="AWS",
                integrationHttpMethod=service_method,
                credentials=role_arn,
                requestTemplates={"application/json":
json.dumps(mapping_template)},
                uri=service_uri,
                passthroughBehavior="WHEN_NO_TEMPLATES",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_integration_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
```

```
                statusCode="200",
                responseTemplates={"application/json": ""},
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
            raise


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

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



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

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

Implementa un'API REST e chiamala con il pacchetto Requests.

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

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

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

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

    # The DynamoDB service requires that all integration requests use POST.
    print("Adding integration methods to read and write profiles in Amazon
 DynamoDB.")
    gateway.add_integration_method(
        profiles_id,
        "GET",
```

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

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

    profiles_url = gateway.api_url("profiles")
    print(
        f"Using the Requests package to post some people to the profiles REST API
at "
        f"{profiles_url}."
```

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

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateDeployment
  - CreateResource
  - CreateRestApi
  - DeleteRestApi
  - GetResources
  - GetRestApis
  - PutIntegration
  - PutIntegrationResponse

- PutMethod
- PutMethodResponse

Utilizzo di un'API Gateway per richiamare una funzione Lambda

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da Amazon API Gateway.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione utilizzando l'API runtime Lambda Java. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. In questo esempio viene illustrato come creare una funzione Lambda richiamata da Gateway Amazon API che analizza una tabella Amazon DynamoDB per le ricorrenze di lavoro e utilizza Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) per inviare un messaggio di testo ai dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione utilizzando l'API di JavaScript runtime Lambda. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. In questo esempio viene illustrato come creare una funzione Lambda richiamata da Gateway Amazon API che analizza una tabella Amazon DynamoDB per le ricorrenze di lavoro e utilizza Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) per inviare un messaggio di testo ai dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Questo esempio è anche disponibile nella Guida per lo sviluppatore di AWS SDK per JavaScript v3 .

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

L'esempio mostra come creare e utilizzare una REST API di Gateway Amazon API destinata a una funzione AWS Lambda . Il gestore Lambda dimostra come definire percorsi in base ai metodi HTTP, come ottenere dati dalla stringa, dall'intestazione e dal corpo della query e come restituire una risposta JSON.

- Distribuire una funzione Lambda.
- Creare una REST API di API Gateway.
- Creare una risorsa REST destinata alla funzione Lambda.
- Concedere l'autorizzazione affinché l'API Gateway richiami la funzione Lambda.
- Utilizza il pacchetto Richieste per inviare le richieste alla REST API.
- Eliminare tutte le risorse create durante la demo.

Questo esempio è visualizzato al meglio su GitHub. Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

- Amazon SNS

AWS contributi della community per API Gateway

AWS i contributi della community sono esempi che sono stati creati e gestiti da più team AWS. Per fornire feedback, utilizza il meccanismo fornito negli archivi collegati.

Esempi

- Crea e testa un'applicazione serverless

Crea e testa un'applicazione serverless

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless utilizzando API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB.

.NET

SDK per .NET

Mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless composta da un API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB utilizzando il.NET SDK.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Go

SDK per Go V2

Mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless composta da un API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB utilizzando Go SDK.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless composta da un API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB utilizzando Java SDK.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Rust

SDK per Rust

Mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless composta da un API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB utilizzando Rust SDK.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo dell'API Gateway Management API AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare l'API Amazon API Gateway Management con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Guida per gli sviluppatori di API Gateway Management API — Ulteriori informazioni sull'API API Gateway Management API.
- Riferimento all'API API Gateway Management: dettagli su tutte le azioni API API Gateway Management disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo dell'API Gateway Management API AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo dell'API Gateway Management API AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo PostToConnection con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo dell'API Gateway Management API AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base dell'API Amazon API Gateway Management con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo dell'API Gateway Management API AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo PostToConnection con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo dell'API Gateway Management API AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni API Gateway Management con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta il riferimento all'API di Amazon API Gateway Management.

Esempi

- Utilizzo PostToConnection con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`PostToConnection`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PostToConnection`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per inviare dati a una connessione WebSocket

L'`post-to-connection`esempio seguente invia un messaggio a un client connesso all' WebSocket API specificata.

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

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Usa i comandi @connections nel tuo servizio di backend nella Amazon API Gateway Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PostToConnection AWS CLICommand Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

    Ok(())
}

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

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

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la PostToConnectionguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Application Auto Scaling AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare Application Auto Scaling con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Guida per l'utente di Application Auto Scaling — Ulteriori informazioni su Application Auto Scaling.
- Riferimento all'API Application Auto Scaling: dettagli su tutte le azioni Application Auto Scaling disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Application Auto Scaling AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Application Auto Scaling AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo DeleteScalingPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeleteScheduledAction con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeregisterScalableTarget con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeScalableTargets con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeScalingActivities con una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeScalingPolicies con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeScheduledActions con una CLI
    - Utilizzare PutScalingPolicy con una CLI
    - Utilizzare PutScheduledAction con una CLI
    - Utilizzo RegisterScalableTarget con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Application Auto Scaling AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le basi di Application Auto AWS SDKs Scaling con.

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Application Auto Scaling AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo DeleteScalingPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeleteScheduledAction con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeregisterScalableTarget con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeScalableTargets con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeScalingActivities con una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeScalingPolicies con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeScheduledActions con una CLI
  - Utilizzare PutScalingPolicy con una CLI
  - Utilizzare PutScheduledAction con una CLI
  - Utilizzo RegisterScalableTarget con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Application Auto Scaling AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Application Auto Scaling con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta l'Application Auto Scaling API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzo DeleteScalingPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteScheduledAction con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeregisterScalableTarget con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeScalableTargets con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeScalingActivities con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeScalingPolicies con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzare DescribeScheduledActions con una CLI
- Utilizzare PutScalingPolicy con una CLI
- Utilizzare PutScheduledAction con una CLI
- Utilizzo RegisterScalableTarget con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`DeleteScalingPolicy`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteScalingPolicy`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una politica di scalabilità

Questo esempio elimina una politica di scalabilità per l'app web del servizio Amazon ECS in esecuzione nel cluster predefinito.

Comando:

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. DeleteScalingPolicyAWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.ApplicationAutoScalingClient;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ApplicationAutoScalingExcep
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DeleteScalingPolicyRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DeregisterScalableTargetReq
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalableTargetsRequ
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalableTargetsResp
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalingPoliciesRequ
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalingPoliciesResp
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ScalableDimension;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ServiceNamespace;

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

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

            Usage:
               <tableId> <policyName>\s

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

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

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

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

        ServiceNamespace ns = ServiceNamespace.DYNAMODB;
        ScalableDimension tableWCUs =
ScalableDimension.DYNAMODB_TABLE_WRITE_CAPACITY_UNITS;
        String tableId = args[0];
        String policyName = args[1];

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

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

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

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

    // Verify that the scaling policy was deleted
    public static void verifyScalingPolicies(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
appAutoScalingClient, String tableId, ServiceNamespace ns, ScalableDimension
tableWCUs) {
```

```
        DescribeScalingPoliciesRequest dscRequest =
DescribeScalingPoliciesRequest.builder()
            .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
            .serviceNamespace(ns)
            .resourceId(tableId)
            .build();

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

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

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

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

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

        DescribeScalableTargetsResponse response =
appAutoScalingClient.describeScalableTargets(dscRequest);
```

```
        System.out.println("DescribeScalableTargets result: ");
        System.out.println(response);
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteScalingPolicysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elimina la politica di scalabilità specificata per un target scalabile Application Auto Scaling.

```
Remove-AASScalingPolicy -ServiceNamespace AppStream -PolicyName "default-scale-
out" -ResourceId fleet/Test -ScalableDimension appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteScalingPolicyin Cmdlet Reference (V4).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elimina la politica di scalabilità specificata per un target scalabile Application Auto Scaling.

```
Remove-AASScalingPolicy -ServiceNamespace AppStream -PolicyName "default-scale-
out" -ResourceId fleet/Test -ScalableDimension appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteScalingPolicyin Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Utilizzare **`DeleteScheduledAction`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteScheduledAction`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un'operazione pianificata

L'`delete-scheduled-action`esempio seguente elimina l'azione pianificata specificata dalla flotta Amazon AppStream 2.0 specificata:

```
aws application-autoscaling delete-scheduled-action \
    --service-namespace appstream \
    --scalable-dimension appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity \
    --resource-id fleet/sample-fleet \
    --scheduled-action-name my-recurring-action
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Dimensionamento pianificato nella Guida per l'utente di Application Auto Scaling.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DeleteScheduledActionReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elimina l'azione pianificata specificata per un target scalabile Application Auto Scaling.

```
Remove-AASScheduledAction -ServiceNamespace AppStream -ScheduledActionName
 WeekDaysFleetScaling -ResourceId fleet/MyFleet -ScalableDimension
 appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-AASScheduledAction (DeleteScheduledAction)" on
 target "WeekDaysFleetScaling".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteScheduledActionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elimina l'azione pianificata specificata per un target scalabile Application Auto Scaling.

```
Remove-AASScheduledAction -ServiceNamespace AppStream -ScheduledActionName
 WeekDaysFleetScaling -ResourceId fleet/MyFleet -ScalableDimension
 appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-AASScheduledAction (DeleteScheduledAction)" on
 target "WeekDaysFleetScaling".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteScheduledActionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeregisterScalableTarget`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeregisterScalableTarget`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per annullare la registrazione di un target scalabile

Questo esempio annulla la registrazione di una destinazione scalabile per un servizio Amazon ECS chiamato web-app in esecuzione nel cluster predefinito.

Comando:

```
aws application-autoscaling deregister-scalable-target --service-namespace ecs --
scalable-dimension ecs:service:DesiredCount --resource-id service/default/web-app
```

Questo esempio annulla la registrazione di una destinazione scalabile per una risorsa personalizzata. Il custom-resource-id file.txt contiene una stringa che identifica l'ID risorsa, che, per una risorsa personalizzata, è il percorso della risorsa personalizzata attraverso l'endpoint Amazon API Gateway.

Comando:

```
aws application-autoscaling deregister-scalable-target --
service-namespace custom-resource --scalable-dimension custom-
resource:ResourceType:Property --resource-id file://~/custom-resource-id.txt
```

Contenuto del file.txt: custom-resource-id

```
https://example.execute-api.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/prod/
scalableTargetDimensions/1-23456789
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DeregisterScalableTargetReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet annulla la registrazione di una destinazione scalabile Application Auto Scaling. L'annullamento della registrazione di una destinazione scalabile elimina le politiche di scalabilità ad essa associate.

```
Remove-AASScalableTarget -ResourceId fleet/MyFleet -ScalableDimension
 appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity -ServiceNamespace AppStream
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-AASScalableTarget (DeregisterScalableTarget)" on
 target "fleet/MyFleet".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per DeregisterScalableTargeti dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet annulla la registrazione di una destinazione scalabile Application Auto Scaling. L'annullamento della registrazione di una destinazione scalabile elimina le politiche di scalabilità ad essa associate.

```
Remove-AASScalableTarget -ResourceId fleet/MyFleet -ScalableDimension
 appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity -ServiceNamespace AppStream
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-AASScalableTarget (DeregisterScalableTarget)" on
 target "fleet/MyFleet".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per DeregisterScalableTargeti dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeScalableTargets`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeScalableTargets`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere obiettivi scalabili

L'`describe-scalable-targets`esempio seguente descrive le destinazioni scalabili per il namespace del `ecs` servizio.

```
aws application-autoscaling describe-scalable-targets \
    --service-namespace ecs
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "ScalableTargets": [
        {
            "ServiceNamespace": "ecs",
            "ScalableDimension": "ecs:service:DesiredCount",
            "ResourceId": "service/default/web-app",
            "MinCapacity": 1,
            "MaxCapacity": 10,
            "RoleARN": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
aws-service-role/ecs.application-autoscaling.amazonaws.com/
AWSServiceRoleForApplicationAutoScaling_ECSService",
            "CreationTime": 1462558906.199,
            "SuspendedState": {
                "DynamicScalingOutSuspended": false,
                "ScheduledScalingSuspended": false,
                "DynamicScalingInSuspended": false
            },
            "ScalableTargetARN": "arn:aws:application-autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scalable-target/1234abcd56ab78cd901ef1234567890ab123"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta AWS i servizi che è possibile utilizzare con Application Auto Scaling nella Application Auto Scaling User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DescribeScalableTargetsReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio fornirà informazioni sugli obiettivi Application Autoscaling Scalable nello spazio dei nomi specificato.

```
Get-AASScalableTarget -ServiceNamespace "AppStream"
```

Output:

```
CreationTime      : 11/7/2019 2:30:03 AM
MaxCapacity       : 5
MinCapacity       : 1
ResourceId        : fleet/Test
```

```
RoleARN           : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/aws-
service-role/appstream.application-autoscaling.amazonaws.com/
AWSServiceRoleForApplicationAutoScaling_AppStreamFleet
ScalableDimension : appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
ServiceNamespace  : appstream
SuspendedState    : Amazon.ApplicationAutoScaling.Model.SuspendedState
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeScalableTargetsin Cmdlet Reference (V4).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio fornirà informazioni sugli obiettivi Application Autoscaling Scalable nello spazio dei nomi specificato.

```
Get-AASScalableTarget -ServiceNamespace "AppStream"
```

Output:

```
CreationTime      : 11/7/2019 2:30:03 AM
MaxCapacity       : 5
MinCapacity       : 1
ResourceId        : fleet/Test
RoleARN           : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/aws-
service-role/appstream.application-autoscaling.amazonaws.com/
AWSServiceRoleForApplicationAutoScaling_AppStreamFleet
ScalableDimension : appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
ServiceNamespace  : appstream
SuspendedState    : Amazon.ApplicationAutoScaling.Model.SuspendedState
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeScalableTargetsin Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Utilizzare **`DescribeScalingActivities`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeScalingActivities`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per descrivere le attività di scalabilità per il servizio Amazon ECS specificato

L'`describe-scaling-activities`esempio seguente descrive le attività di scalabilità per un servizio Amazon ECS chiamato `web-app` in esecuzione nel `default` cluster. L'output mostra un'attività di scalabilità avviata da una politica di scalabilità.

```
aws application-autoscaling describe-scaling-activities \
    --service-namespace ecs \
    --resource-id service/default/web-app
```

Output:

```
{
    "ScalingActivities": [
        {
            "ScalableDimension": "ecs:service:DesiredCount",
            "Description": "Setting desired count to 1.",
            "ResourceId": "service/default/web-app",
            "ActivityId": "e6c5f7d1-dbbb-4a3f-89b2-51f33e766399",
            "StartTime": 1462575838.171,
            "ServiceNamespace": "ecs",
            "EndTime": 1462575872.111,
            "Cause": "monitor alarm web-app-cpu-lt-25 in state ALARM triggered
 policy web-app-cpu-lt-25",
            "StatusMessage": "Successfully set desired count to 1. Change
 successfully fulfilled by ecs.",
            "StatusCode": "Successful"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Scaling activities for Application Auto Scaling nella Application Auto Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 2: Per descrivere le attività di ridimensionamento per la tabella DynamoDB specificata

L'`describe-scaling-activities`esempio seguente descrive le attività di ridimensionamento per una tabella DynamoDB chiamata. `TestTable` L'output mostra le attività di ridimensionamento avviate da due diverse azioni pianificate.

```
aws application-autoscaling describe-scaling-activities \
    --service-namespace dynamodb \
```

```
    --resource-id table/TestTable
```

Output:

```
{
    "ScalingActivities": [
        {
            "ScalableDimension": "dynamodb:table:WriteCapacityUnits",
            "Description": "Setting write capacity units to 10.",
            "ResourceId": "table/my-table",
            "ActivityId": "4d1308c0-bbcf-4514-a673-b0220ae38547",
            "StartTime": 1561574415.086,
            "ServiceNamespace": "dynamodb",
            "EndTime": 1561574449.51,
            "Cause": "maximum capacity was set to 10",
            "StatusMessage": "Successfully set write capacity units to 10. Change
 successfully fulfilled by dynamodb.",
            "StatusCode": "Successful"
        },
        {
            "ScalableDimension": "dynamodb:table:WriteCapacityUnits",
            "Description": "Setting min capacity to 5 and max capacity to 10",
            "ResourceId": "table/my-table",
            "ActivityId": "f2b7847b-721d-4e01-8ef0-0c8d3bacc1c7",
            "StartTime": 1561574414.644,
            "ServiceNamespace": "dynamodb",
            "Cause": "scheduled action name my-second-scheduled-action was
 triggered",
            "StatusMessage": "Successfully set min capacity to 5 and max capacity
 to 10",
            "StatusCode": "Successful"
        },
        {
            "ScalableDimension": "dynamodb:table:WriteCapacityUnits",
            "Description": "Setting write capacity units to 15.",
            "ResourceId": "table/my-table",
            "ActivityId": "d8ea4de6-9eaa-499f-b466-2cc5e681ba8b",
            "StartTime": 1561574108.904,
            "ServiceNamespace": "dynamodb",
            "EndTime": 1561574140.255,
            "Cause": "minimum capacity was set to 15",
            "StatusMessage": "Successfully set write capacity units to 15. Change
 successfully fulfilled by dynamodb.",
```

```
            "StatusCode": "Successful"
        },
        {
            "ScalableDimension": "dynamodb:table:WriteCapacityUnits",
            "Description": "Setting min capacity to 15 and max capacity to 20",
            "ResourceId": "table/my-table",
            "ActivityId": "3250fd06-6940-4e8e-bb1f-d494db7554d2",
            "StartTime": 1561574108.512,
            "ServiceNamespace": "dynamodb",
            "Cause": "scheduled action name my-first-scheduled-action was
 triggered",
            "StatusMessage": "Successfully set min capacity to 15 and max
 capacity to 20",
            "StatusCode": "Successful"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Scaling activities for Application Auto Scaling nella Application Auto Scaling User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command DescribeScalingActivitiesReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: fornisce informazioni descrittive sulle attività di scalabilità nello spazio dei nomi specificato delle sei settimane precedenti.

```
Get-AASScalingActivity -ServiceNamespace AppStream
```

Output:

```
ActivityId        : 2827409f-b639-4cdb-a957-8055d5d07434
Cause             : monitor alarm Appstream2-MyFleet-default-scale-in-Alarm in
 state ALARM triggered policy default-scale-in
Description       : Setting desired capacity to 2.
Details           :
EndTime           : 12/14/2019 11:32:49 AM
ResourceId        : fleet/MyFleet
ScalableDimension : appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
```

```
ServiceNamespace  : appstream
StartTime         : 12/14/2019 11:32:14 AM
StatusCode        : Successful
StatusMessage     : Successfully set desired capacity to 2. Change successfully
 fulfilled by appstream.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeScalingActivitiesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: fornisce informazioni descrittive sulle attività di scalabilità nello spazio dei nomi specificato delle sei settimane precedenti.

```
Get-AASScalingActivity -ServiceNamespace AppStream
```

Output:

```
ActivityId        : 2827409f-b639-4cdb-a957-8055d5d07434
Cause             : monitor alarm Appstream2-MyFleet-default-scale-in-Alarm in
 state ALARM triggered policy default-scale-in
Description       : Setting desired capacity to 2.
Details           :
EndTime           : 12/14/2019 11:32:49 AM
ResourceId        : fleet/MyFleet
ScalableDimension : appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
ServiceNamespace  : appstream
StartTime         : 12/14/2019 11:32:14 AM
StatusCode        : Successful
StatusMessage     : Successfully set desired capacity to 2. Change successfully
 fulfilled by appstream.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeScalingActivitiesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DescribeScalingPolicies`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeScalingPolicies`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere le politiche di scalabilità

Questo comando di esempio descrive le politiche di scalabilità per lo spazio dei nomi del servizio ecs.

Comando:

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

Output:

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

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeScalingPoliciesin Command Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet descrive le politiche di scalabilità di Application Auto Scaling per lo spazio dei nomi del servizio specificato.

```
Get-AASScalingPolicy -ServiceNamespace AppStream
```

Output:

```
Alarms                                  : {Appstream2-LabFleet-default-scale-
out-Alarm}
CreationTime                            : 9/3/2019 2:48:15 AM
PolicyARN                               : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:012345678912:scalingPolicy:5659b069-b5cd-4af1-9f7f-3e956d36233e:resource/
appstream/fleet/LabFleet:
                                          policyName/default-scale-out
PolicyName                              : default-scale-out
PolicyType                              : StepScaling
ResourceId                              : fleet/LabFleet
ScalableDimension                       : appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
ServiceNamespace                        : appstream
StepScalingPolicyConfiguration          :
 Amazon.ApplicationAutoScaling.Model.StepScalingPolicyConfiguration
TargetTrackingScalingPolicyConfiguration :

Alarms                                  : {Appstream2-LabFleet-default-scale-in-
Alarm}
CreationTime                            : 9/3/2019 2:48:15 AM
PolicyARN                               : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:012345678912:scalingPolicy:5659b069-b5cd-4af1-9f7f-3e956d36233e:resource/
appstream/fleet/LabFleet:
                                          policyName/default-scale-in
PolicyName                              : default-scale-in
PolicyType                              : StepScaling
ResourceId                              : fleet/LabFleet
ScalableDimension                       : appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
ServiceNamespace                        : appstream
StepScalingPolicyConfiguration          :
 Amazon.ApplicationAutoScaling.Model.StepScalingPolicyConfiguration
TargetTrackingScalingPolicyConfiguration :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeScalingPoliciesin Cmdlet Reference (V4).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet descrive le politiche di scalabilità di Application Auto Scaling per lo spazio dei nomi del servizio specificato.

```
Get-AASScalingPolicy -ServiceNamespace AppStream
```

Output:

```
Alarms                                  : {Appstream2-LabFleet-default-scale-
out-Alarm}
CreationTime                            : 9/3/2019 2:48:15 AM
PolicyARN                               : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:012345678912:scalingPolicy:5659b069-b5cd-4af1-9f7f-3e956d36233e:resource/
appstream/fleet/LabFleet:
                                          policyName/default-scale-out
PolicyName                              : default-scale-out
PolicyType                              : StepScaling
ResourceId                              : fleet/LabFleet
ScalableDimension                       : appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
ServiceNamespace                        : appstream
StepScalingPolicyConfiguration          :
 Amazon.ApplicationAutoScaling.Model.StepScalingPolicyConfiguration
TargetTrackingScalingPolicyConfiguration :

Alarms                                  : {Appstream2-LabFleet-default-scale-in-
Alarm}
CreationTime                            : 9/3/2019 2:48:15 AM
PolicyARN                               : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:012345678912:scalingPolicy:5659b069-b5cd-4af1-9f7f-3e956d36233e:resource/
appstream/fleet/LabFleet:
                                          policyName/default-scale-in
PolicyName                              : default-scale-in
PolicyType                              : StepScaling
ResourceId                              : fleet/LabFleet
ScalableDimension                       : appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
ServiceNamespace                        : appstream
StepScalingPolicyConfiguration          :
 Amazon.ApplicationAutoScaling.Model.StepScalingPolicyConfiguration
TargetTrackingScalingPolicyConfiguration :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeScalingPoliciesin Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeScalingPoliciesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`DescribeScheduledActions`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeScheduledActions`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere le azioni pianificate

L'`describe-scheduled-actions`esempio seguente visualizza i dettagli delle azioni pianificate per il namespace del servizio specificato:

```
aws application-autoscaling describe-scheduled-actions \
    --service-namespace dynamodb
```

Output:

```
{
    "ScheduledActions": [
        {
            "ScalableDimension": "dynamodb:table:WriteCapacityUnits",
            "Schedule": "at(2019-05-20T18:35:00)",
            "ResourceId": "table/my-table",
            "CreationTime": 1561571888.361,
            "ScheduledActionARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scheduledAction:2d36aa3b-cdf9-4565-
b290-81db519b227d:resource/dynamodb/table/my-table:scheduledActionName/my-first-
scheduled-action",
            "ScalableTargetAction": {
                "MinCapacity": 15,
                "MaxCapacity": 20
            },
            "ScheduledActionName": "my-first-scheduled-action",
            "ServiceNamespace": "dynamodb"
        },
        {
            "ScalableDimension": "dynamodb:table:WriteCapacityUnits",
            "Schedule": "at(2019-05-20T18:40:00)",
            "ResourceId": "table/my-table",
            "CreationTime": 1561571946.021,
            "ScheduledActionARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scheduledAction:2d36aa3b-cdf9-4565-
b290-81db519b227d:resource/dynamodb/table/my-table:scheduledActionName/my-second-
scheduled-action",
            "ScalableTargetAction": {
                "MinCapacity": 5,
                "MaxCapacity": 10
            },
            "ScheduledActionName": "my-second-scheduled-action",
            "ServiceNamespace": "dynamodb"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Dimensionamento pianificato nella Guida per l'utente di Application Auto Scaling.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeScheduledActionsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elenca le azioni pianificate per il gruppo Auto Scaling che non sono state eseguite o che non hanno raggiunto l'ora di fine.

```
Get-AASScheduledAction -ServiceNamespace AppStream
```

Output:

```
CreationTime         : 12/22/2019 9:25:52 AM
EndTime              : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceId           : fleet/MyFleet
ScalableDimension    : appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
ScalableTargetAction : Amazon.ApplicationAutoScaling.Model.ScalableTargetAction
Schedule             : cron(0 0 8 ? * MON-FRI *)
ScheduledActionARN   : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:012345678912:scheduledAction:4897ca24-3caa-4bf1-8484-851a089b243c:resource/
appstream/fleet/MyFleet:scheduledActionName
                       /WeekDaysFleetScaling
ScheduledActionName  : WeekDaysFleetScaling
ServiceNamespace     : appstream
StartTime            : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeScheduledActionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elenca le azioni pianificate per il gruppo Auto Scaling che non sono state eseguite o che non hanno raggiunto l'ora di fine.

```
Get-AASScheduledAction -ServiceNamespace AppStream
```

Output:

```
CreationTime         : 12/22/2019 9:25:52 AM
EndTime              : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceId           : fleet/MyFleet
ScalableDimension    : appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
ScalableTargetAction : Amazon.ApplicationAutoScaling.Model.ScalableTargetAction
Schedule             : cron(0 0 8 ? * MON-FRI *)
ScheduledActionARN   : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:012345678912:scheduledAction:4897ca24-3caa-4bf1-8484-851a089b243c:resource/
appstream/fleet/MyFleet:scheduledActionName
                       /WeekDaysFleetScaling
ScheduledActionName  : WeekDaysFleetScaling
ServiceNamespace     : appstream
StartTime            : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeScheduledActionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`PutScalingPolicy`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutScalingPolicy`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: applicazione di una policy di dimensionamento con monitoraggio degli obiettivi con uno specifico parametro di default

L'`put-scaling-policy`esempio seguente applica una politica di scalabilità di tracciamento del target con una specifica metrica predefinita a un servizio Amazon ECS chiamato web-app nel cluster predefinito. La policy mantiene l'utilizzo medio della CPU del servizio al 75%, con periodi di raffreddamento con scalabilità orizzontale e scalabile in entrata di 60 secondi. L'output contiene i nomi ARNs e i nomi dei due CloudWatch allarmi creati per tuo conto.

```
aws application-autoscaling put-scaling-policy --service-namespace ecs \
--scalable-dimension ecs:service:DesiredCount \
--resource-id service/default/web-app \
--policy-name cpu75-target-tracking-scaling-policy --policy-
type TargetTrackingScaling \
--target-tracking-scaling-policy-configuration file://config.json
```

Questo esempio presuppone che nella directory corrente sia presente un file config.json con il seguente contenuto:

```
{
     "TargetValue": 75.0,
     "PredefinedMetricSpecification": {
         "PredefinedMetricType": "ECSServiceAverageCPUUtilization"
     },
     "ScaleOutCooldown": 60,
    "ScaleInCooldown": 60
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "PolicyARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:012345678910:scalingPolicy:6d8972f3-efc8-437c-92d1-6270f29a66e7:resource/
ecs/service/default/web-app:policyName/cpu75-target-tracking-scaling-policy",
    "Alarms": [
        {
            "AlarmARN": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
west-2:012345678910:alarm:TargetTracking-service/default/web-app-AlarmHigh-
d4f0770c-b46e-434a-a60f-3b36d653feca",
            "AlarmName": "TargetTracking-service/default/web-app-AlarmHigh-
d4f0770c-b46e-434a-a60f-3b36d653feca"
        },
        {
            "AlarmARN": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
west-2:012345678910:alarm:TargetTracking-service/default/web-app-
AlarmLow-1b437334-d19b-4a63-a812-6c67aaf2910d",
            "AlarmName": "TargetTracking-service/default/web-app-
AlarmLow-1b437334-d19b-4a63-a812-6c67aaf2910d"
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: applicazione di una policy di dimensionamento con monitoraggio degli obiettivi con uno specifico parametro personalizzato

L'`put-scaling-policy`esempio seguente applica una politica di scalabilità di tracciamento del target con una specifica metrica personalizzata a un servizio Amazon ECS chiamato web-app nel cluster predefinito. La policy mantiene l'utilizzo medio del servizio al 75%, con periodi

di recupero della scalabilità orizzontale e intermedia di 60 secondi. L'output contiene i nomi ARNs e i nomi dei due CloudWatch allarmi creati per tuo conto.

```
aws application-autoscaling put-scaling-policy --service-namespace ecs \
--scalable-dimension ecs:service:DesiredCount \
--resource-id service/default/web-app \
--policy-name cms75-target-tracking-scaling-policy
--policy-type TargetTrackingScaling \
--target-tracking-scaling-policy-configuration file://config.json
```

Questo esempio presuppone che nella directory corrente sia presente un file config.json con il seguente contenuto:

```
{
    "TargetValue":75.0,
    "CustomizedMetricSpecification":{
        "MetricName":"MyUtilizationMetric",
        "Namespace":"MyNamespace",
        "Dimensions": [
            {
                "Name":"MyOptionalMetricDimensionName",
                "Value":"MyOptionalMetricDimensionValue"
            }
        ],
        "Statistic":"Average",
        "Unit":"Percent"
    },
    "ScaleOutCooldown": 60,
    "ScaleInCooldown": 60
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "PolicyARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-west-2:012345678910:scalingPolicy:
 8784a896-b2ba-47a1-b08c-27301cc499a1:resource/ecs/service/default/web-
app:policyName/cms75-target-tracking-scaling-policy",
    "Alarms": [
        {
            "AlarmARN": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
west-2:012345678910:alarm:TargetTracking-service/default/web-app-
AlarmHigh-9bc77b56-0571-4276-ba0f-d4178882e0a0",
```

```
            "AlarmName": "TargetTracking-service/default/web-app-
AlarmHigh-9bc77b56-0571-4276-ba0f-d4178882e0a0"
        },
        {
            "AlarmARN": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
west-2:012345678910:alarm:TargetTracking-service/default/web-app-
AlarmLow-9b6ad934-6d37-438e-9e05-02836ddcbdc4",
            "AlarmName": "TargetTracking-service/default/web-app-
AlarmLow-9b6ad934-6d37-438e-9e05-02836ddcbdc4"
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 3: applicazione di una policy di dimensionamento con monitoraggio degli obiettivi per il solo aumento orizzontale

L'`put-scaling-policy`esempio seguente applica una politica di dimensionamento del tracciamento degli obiettivi a un servizio Amazon ECS chiamato `web-app` nel cluster predefinito. La policy viene utilizzata per scalare orizzontalmente il servizio ECS quando la `RequestCountPerTarget` metrica dell'Application Load Balancer supera la soglia. L'output contiene l'ARN e il nome dell' CloudWatch allarme creato per tuo conto.

```
aws application-autoscaling put-scaling-policy \
    --service-namespace ecs \
    --scalable-dimension ecs:service:DesiredCount \
    --resource-id service/default/web-app \
    --policy-name alb-scale-out-target-tracking-scaling-policy \
    --policy-type TargetTrackingScaling \
    --target-tracking-scaling-policy-configuration file://config.json
```

Contenuto di `config.json`.

```
{
     "TargetValue": 1000.0,
     "PredefinedMetricSpecification": {
         "PredefinedMetricType": "ALBRequestCountPerTarget",
         "ResourceLabel": "app/EC2Co-EcsEl-1TKLTMITMM0EO/f37c06a68c1748aa/
targetgroup/EC2Co-Defau-LDNM7Q3ZH1ZN/6d4ea56ca2d6a18d"
     },
     "ScaleOutCooldown": 60,
    "ScaleInCooldown": 60,
    "DisableScaleIn": true
```

```
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "PolicyARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scalingPolicy:6d8972f3-efc8-437c-92d1-6270f29a66e7:resource/
ecs/service/default/web-app:policyName/alb-scale-out-target-tracking-scaling-
policy",
    "Alarms": [
        {
            "AlarmName": "TargetTracking-service/default/web-app-AlarmHigh-
d4f0770c-b46e-434a-a60f-3b36d653feca",
            "AlarmARN": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
west-2:123456789012:alarm:TargetTracking-service/default/web-app-AlarmHigh-
d4f0770c-b46e-434a-a60f-3b36d653feca"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Target Tracking Scaling Policies for Application Auto Scaling nella AWS Application Auto Scaling User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command PutScalingPolicyReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet crea o aggiorna una policy per un target scalabile Application Auto Scaling. Ogni destinazione scalabile è identificata da uno spazio dei nomi di servizio, un ID di risorsa e una dimensione scalabile.

```
Set-AASScalingPolicy -ServiceNamespace AppStream -PolicyName ASFleetScaleInPolicy
 -PolicyType StepScaling  -ResourceId fleet/MyFleet -ScalableDimension
 appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity -StepScalingPolicyConfiguration_AdjustmentType
 ChangeInCapacity -StepScalingPolicyConfiguration_Cooldown 360
 -StepScalingPolicyConfiguration_MetricAggregationType Average -
StepScalingPolicyConfiguration_StepAdjustments @{ScalingAdjustment = -1;
 MetricIntervalUpperBound = 0}
```

Output:

```
Alarms    PolicyARN
------    ---------
{}        arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:012345678912:scalingPolicy:4897ca24-3caa-4bf1-8484-851a089b243c:resource/
appstream/fleet/MyFleet:policyName/ASFleetScaleInPolicy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutScalingPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet crea o aggiorna una policy per un target scalabile Application Auto Scaling. Ogni destinazione scalabile è identificata da uno spazio dei nomi di servizio, un ID di risorsa e una dimensione scalabile.

```
Set-AASScalingPolicy -ServiceNamespace AppStream -PolicyName ASFleetScaleInPolicy
 -PolicyType StepScaling  -ResourceId fleet/MyFleet -ScalableDimension
 appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity -StepScalingPolicyConfiguration_AdjustmentType
 ChangeInCapacity -StepScalingPolicyConfiguration_Cooldown 360
 -StepScalingPolicyConfiguration_MetricAggregationType Average -
StepScalingPolicyConfiguration_StepAdjustments @{ScalingAdjustment = -1;
 MetricIntervalUpperBound = 0}
```

Output:

```
Alarms    PolicyARN
------    ---------
{}        arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:012345678912:scalingPolicy:4897ca24-3caa-4bf1-8484-851a089b243c:resource/
appstream/fleet/MyFleet:policyName/ASFleetScaleInPolicy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutScalingPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`PutScheduledAction`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutScheduledAction`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiungere un'azione pianificata a una tabella DynamoDB

Questo esempio aggiunge un'azione pianificata a una tabella DynamoDB TestTable chiamata per scalare out in base a una pianificazione ricorrente. Nella pianificazione specificata (ogni giorno alle 12:15 UTC), se la capacità corrente è inferiore al valore specificato per MinCapacity, Application Auto Scaling viene ridimensionato fino al valore specificato da. MinCapacity

Comando:

```
aws application-autoscaling put-scheduled-action --service-
namespace dynamodb --scheduled-action-name my-recurring-action --
schedule "cron(15 12 * * ? *)" --resource-id table/TestTable --
scalable-dimension dynamodb:table:WriteCapacityUnits --scalable-target-
action MinCapacity=6
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Scheduled Scaling nella Application Auto Scaling User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command PutScheduledActionReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet crea o aggiorna un'azione pianificata per un target scalabile Application Auto Scaling. Ogni destinazione scalabile è identificata da uno spazio dei nomi di servizio, un ID di risorsa e una dimensione scalabile.

```
Set-AASScheduledAction -ServiceNamespace AppStream -ResourceId fleet/
MyFleet -Schedule "cron(0 0 8 ? * MON-FRI *)" -ScalableDimension
 appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity -ScheduledActionName WeekDaysFleetScaling -
ScalableTargetAction_MinCapacity 5 -ScalableTargetAction_MaxCapacity 10
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutScheduledActionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet crea o aggiorna un'azione pianificata per un target scalabile Application Auto Scaling. Ogni destinazione scalabile è identificata da uno spazio dei nomi di servizio, un ID di risorsa e una dimensione scalabile.

```
Set-AASScheduledAction -ServiceNamespace AppStream -ResourceId fleet/
MyFleet -Schedule "cron(0 0 8 ? * MON-FRI *)" -ScalableDimension
 appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity -ScheduledActionName WeekDaysFleetScaling -
ScalableTargetAction_MinCapacity 5 -ScalableTargetAction_MaxCapacity 10
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutScheduledActionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`RegisterScalableTarget`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RegisterScalableTarget`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: registrare un servizio ECS come destinazione scalabile

L'`register-scalable-target`esempio seguente registra un servizio Amazon ECS con Application Auto Scaling. Aggiunge inoltre un tag con il nome della chiave `environment` e il valore `production` alla destinazione scalabile.

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

Output:

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

Per esempi di altri AWS servizi e risorse personalizzate, consultate gli argomenti relativi AWS ai servizi che è possibile utilizzare con Application Auto Scaling nella Application Auto Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 2: sospendere le attività di scalabilità per un target scalabile

L'`register-scalable-target`esempio seguente sospende le attività di scalabilità per un target scalabile esistente.

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

Output:

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

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Suspending and resuming scaling for Application Auto Scaling nella Application Auto Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 3: riprendere le attività di scalabilità per un target scalabile

L'`register-scalable-target`esempio seguente riprende le attività di scalabilità per un target scalabile esistente.

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

Output:

```
{
```

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

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Suspending and resuming scaling for Application Auto Scaling nella Application Auto Scaling User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Command Reference. RegisterScalableTargetAWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

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

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

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

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

            """;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

    // Configure a scaling policy.
    public static void configureScalingPolicy(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
appAutoScalingClient, String tableId, ServiceNamespace ns, ScalableDimension
tableWCUs, String policyName) {
        // Check if the policy exists before creating a new one.
        DescribeScalingPoliciesResponse describeScalingPoliciesResponse =
appAutoScalingClient.describeScalingPolicies(DescribeScalingPoliciesRequest.builder()
            .serviceNamespace(ns)
            .resourceId(tableId)
            .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
            .build());

        if (!describeScalingPoliciesResponse.scalingPolicies().isEmpty()) {
            // If policies exist, consider updating an existing policy instead of
creating a new one.
            System.out.println("Policy already exists. Consider updating it
instead.");
            List<ScalingPolicy> polList =
describeScalingPoliciesResponse.scalingPolicies();
            for (ScalingPolicy pol : polList) {
                System.out.println("Policy name:" +pol.policyName());
            }
        } else {
            // If no policies exist, proceed with creating a new policy.
            PredefinedMetricSpecification specification =
PredefinedMetricSpecification.builder()

.predefinedMetricType(MetricType.DYNAMO_DB_WRITE_CAPACITY_UTILIZATION)
                .build();

            TargetTrackingScalingPolicyConfiguration policyConfiguration =
TargetTrackingScalingPolicyConfiguration.builder()
                .predefinedMetricSpecification(specification)
                .targetValue(50.0)
                .scaleInCooldown(60)
```

```
                .scaleOutCooldown(60)
                .build();

            PutScalingPolicyRequest putScalingPolicyRequest =
 PutScalingPolicyRequest.builder()
                .targetTrackingScalingPolicyConfiguration(policyConfiguration)
                .serviceNamespace(ns)
                .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
                .resourceId(tableId)
                .policyName(policyName)
                .policyType(PolicyType.TARGET_TRACKING_SCALING)
                .build();

            try {
                appAutoScalingClient.putScalingPolicy(putScalingPolicyRequest);
                System.out.println("You have successfully created a scaling
 policy for an Application Auto Scaling scalable target");
            } catch (ApplicationAutoScalingException e) {
                System.err.println("Error: " +
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RegisterScalableTargetsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet registra o aggiorna una destinazione scalabile. Un target scalabile è una risorsa che Application Auto Scaling può scalare verso l'alto e verso l'interno.

```
Add-AASScalableTarget -ServiceNamespace AppStream -ResourceId fleet/MyFleet -
ScalableDimension appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity -MinCapacity 2 -MaxCapacity 10
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterScalableTargetin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet registra o aggiorna una destinazione scalabile. Un target scalabile è una risorsa che Application Auto Scaling può scalare verso l'alto e verso l'interno.

```
Add-AASScalableTarget -ServiceNamespace AppStream -ResourceId fleet/MyFleet -
ScalableDimension appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity -MinCapacity 2 -MaxCapacity 10
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterScalableTargetin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Application Recovery Controller AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare Amazon Route 53 Application Recovery Controller con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Guida per gli sviluppatori di Application Recovery Controller: ulteriori informazioni su Application Recovery Controller.
- Riferimento all'API Application Recovery Controller: dettagli su tutte le azioni disponibili di Application Recovery Controller.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che è possibile filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Application Recovery Controller AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Application Recovery Controller AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo GetRoutingControlState con un AWS SDK

- Utilizzare con un SDK UpdateRoutingControlStateAWS

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Application Recovery Controller AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Route 53 Application Recovery Controller con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Application Recovery Controller AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo GetRoutingControlState con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare con un SDK UpdateRoutingControlStateAWS

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Application Recovery Controller AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Application Recovery Controller con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta il riferimento all'API Amazon Route 53 Application Recovery Controller.

Esempi

- Utilizzo GetRoutingControlState con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare con un SDK UpdateRoutingControlStateAWS

Utilizzo **`GetRoutingControlState`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetRoutingControlState`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static GetRoutingControlStateResponse
 getRoutingControlState(List<ClusterEndpoint> clusterEndpoints,
            String routingControlArn) {
        // As a best practice, we recommend choosing a random cluster endpoint to
 get or
        // set routing control states.
        // For more information, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/r53recovery/latest/dg/route53-arc-best-
practices.html#route53-arc-best-practices.regional
        Collections.shuffle(clusterEndpoints);
        for (ClusterEndpoint clusterEndpoint : clusterEndpoints) {
            try {
                System.out.println(clusterEndpoint);
                Route53RecoveryClusterClient client =
 Route53RecoveryClusterClient.builder()
                        .endpointOverride(URI.create(clusterEndpoint.endpoint()))
                        .region(Region.of(clusterEndpoint.region())).build();
                return client.getRoutingControlState(
                        GetRoutingControlStateRequest.builder()
                                .routingControlArn(routingControlArn).build());
            } catch (Exception exception) {
                System.out.println(exception);
            }
        }
        return null;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetRoutingControlStatesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def create_recovery_client(cluster_endpoint):
    """
    Creates a Boto3 Route 53 Application Recovery Controller client for the
 specified
    cluster endpoint URL and AWS Region.

    :param cluster_endpoint: The cluster endpoint URL and Region.
    :return: The Boto3 client.
    """
    return boto3.client(
        "route53-recovery-cluster",
        endpoint_url=cluster_endpoint["Endpoint"],
        region_name=cluster_endpoint["Region"],
    )



def get_routing_control_state(routing_control_arn, cluster_endpoints):
    """
    Gets the state of a routing control. Cluster endpoints are tried in
    sequence until the first successful response is received.

    :param routing_control_arn: The ARN of the routing control to look up.
    :param cluster_endpoints: The list of cluster endpoints to query.
    :return: The routing control state response.
    """

    # As a best practice, we recommend choosing a random cluster endpoint to get
 or set routing control states.
    # For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/r53recovery/latest/
dg/route53-arc-best-practices.html#route53-arc-best-practices.regional
    random.shuffle(cluster_endpoints)
    for cluster_endpoint in cluster_endpoints:
        try:
            recovery_client = create_recovery_client(cluster_endpoint)
            response = recovery_client.get_routing_control_state(
                RoutingControlArn=routing_control_arn
            )
            return response
        except Exception as error:
```

```
            print(error)
            raise error
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetRoutingControlState AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **UpdateRoutingControlState**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateRoutingControlState`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static UpdateRoutingControlStateResponse
 updateRoutingControlState(List<ClusterEndpoint> clusterEndpoints,
            String routingControlArn,
            String routingControlState) {
        // As a best practice, we recommend choosing a random cluster endpoint to
 get or
        // set routing control states.
        // For more information, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/r53recovery/latest/dg/route53-arc-best-
practices.html#route53-arc-best-practices.regional
        Collections.shuffle(clusterEndpoints);
        for (ClusterEndpoint clusterEndpoint : clusterEndpoints) {
            try {
                System.out.println(clusterEndpoint);
                Route53RecoveryClusterClient client =
 Route53RecoveryClusterClient.builder()
                        .endpointOverride(URI.create(clusterEndpoint.endpoint()))
                        .region(Region.of(clusterEndpoint.region()))
```

```
                        .build();
                return client.updateRoutingControlState(
                        UpdateRoutingControlStateRequest.builder()

 .routingControlArn(routingControlArn).routingControlState(routingControlState).build());
            } catch (Exception exception) {
                System.out.println(exception);
            }
        }
        return null;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateRoutingControlStatesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def create_recovery_client(cluster_endpoint):
    """
    Creates a Boto3 Route 53 Application Recovery Controller client for the
 specified
    cluster endpoint URL and AWS Region.

    :param cluster_endpoint: The cluster endpoint URL and Region.
    :return: The Boto3 client.
    """
    return boto3.client(
        "route53-recovery-cluster",
        endpoint_url=cluster_endpoint["Endpoint"],
```

```
        region_name=cluster_endpoint["Region"],
    )



def update_routing_control_state(
    routing_control_arn, cluster_endpoints, routing_control_state
):
    """
    Updates the state of a routing control. Cluster endpoints are tried in
    sequence until the first successful response is received.

    :param routing_control_arn: The ARN of the routing control to update the
 state for.
    :param cluster_endpoints: The list of cluster endpoints to try.
    :param routing_control_state: The new routing control state.
    :return: The routing control update response.
    """

    # As a best practice, we recommend choosing a random cluster endpoint to get
 or set routing control states.
    # For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/r53recovery/latest/
dg/route53-arc-best-practices.html#route53-arc-best-practices.regional
    random.shuffle(cluster_endpoints)
    for cluster_endpoint in cluster_endpoints:
        try:
            recovery_client = create_recovery_client(cluster_endpoint)
            response = recovery_client.update_routing_control_state(
                RoutingControlArn=routing_control_arn,
                RoutingControlState=routing_control_state,
            )
            return response
        except Exception as error:
            print(error)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateRoutingControlState AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Audit Manager AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS Audit Manager con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Guida per l'utente di Audit Manager: ulteriori informazioni su Audit Manager.
- Riferimento all'API Audit Manager: dettagli su tutte le azioni di Audit Manager disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Scenari per l'utilizzo di Audit Manager AWS SDKs
  - Crea un framework personalizzato Audit Manager da un pacchetto di AWS Config conformità utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Crea un framework personalizzato Audit Manager che contenga i controlli del Security Hub utilizzando un AWS SDK
  - Crea un rapporto di valutazione Audit Manager che contenga un giorno di prove utilizzando un AWS SDK

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Audit Manager AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Audit Manager con AWS SDKs. Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Audit Manager o combinandole con altre Servizi AWS. Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Crea un framework personalizzato Audit Manager da un pacchetto di AWS Config conformità utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea un framework personalizzato Audit Manager che contenga i controlli del Security Hub utilizzando un AWS SDK
- Crea un rapporto di valutazione Audit Manager che contenga un giorno di prove utilizzando un AWS SDK

Crea un framework personalizzato Audit Manager da un pacchetto di AWS Config conformità utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ottieni un elenco di pacchetti di AWS Config conformità.
- Crea un controllo personalizzato Audit Manager per ogni regola gestita in un pacchetto di conformità.
- Crea un framework personalizzato di Audit Manager che contenga i controlli.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class ConformancePack:
    def __init__(self, config_client, auditmanager_client):
        self.config_client = config_client
        self.auditmanager_client = auditmanager_client
```

```
    def get_conformance_pack(self):
        """
        Return a selected conformance pack from the list of conformance packs.

        :return: selected conformance pack
        """
        try:
            conformance_packs = self.config_client.describe_conformance_packs()
            print(
                "Number of conformance packs fetched: ",
                len(conformance_packs.get("ConformancePackDetails")),
            )
            print("Fetched the following conformance packs: ")
            all_cpack_names = {
                cp["ConformancePackName"]
                for cp in conformance_packs.get("ConformancePackDetails")
            }
            for pack in all_cpack_names:
                print(f"\t{pack}")
            cpack_name = input(
                "Provide ConformancePackName that you want to create a custom "
                "framework for: "
            )
            if cpack_name not in all_cpack_names:
                print(f"{cpack_name} is not in the list of conformance packs!")
                print(
                    "Provide a conformance pack name from the available list of "
                    "conformance packs."
                )
                raise Exception("Invalid conformance pack")
            print("-" * 88)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't select conformance pack.")
            raise
        else:
            return cpack_name

    def create_custom_controls(self, cpack_name):
        """
        Create custom controls for all managed AWS Config rules in a conformance
pack.
```

```
        :param cpack_name: The name of the conformance pack to create controls
for.
        :return: The list of custom control IDs.
        """
        try:
            rules_in_pack =
self.config_client.describe_conformance_pack_compliance(
                ConformancePackName=cpack_name
            )
            print(
                "Number of rules in the conformance pack: ",
                len(rules_in_pack.get("ConformancePackRuleComplianceList")),
            )
            for rule in rules_in_pack.get("ConformancePackRuleComplianceList"):
                print(f"\t{rule.get('ConfigRuleName')}")
            print("-" * 88)
            print(
                "Creating a custom control for each rule and a custom framework "
                "consisting of these rules in Audit Manager."
            )
            am_controls = []
            for rule in rules_in_pack.get("ConformancePackRuleComplianceList"):
                config_rule = self.config_client.describe_config_rules(
                    ConfigRuleNames=[rule.get("ConfigRuleName")]
                )
                source_id = (
                    config_rule.get("ConfigRules")[0]
                    .get("Source", {})
                    .get("SourceIdentifier")
                )
                custom_control = self.auditmanager_client.create_control(
                    name="Config-" + rule.get("ConfigRuleName"),
                    controlMappingSources=[
                        {
                            "sourceName": "ConfigRule",
                            "sourceSetUpOption": "System_Controls_Mapping",
                            "sourceType": "AWS_Config",
                            "sourceKeyword": {
                                "keywordInputType": "SELECT_FROM_LIST",
                                "keywordValue": source_id,
                            },
                        }
                    ],
                ).get("control", {})
```

```
                am_controls.append({"id": custom_control.get("id")})
            print("Successfully created a control for each config rule.")
            print("-" * 88)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Failed to create custom controls.")
            raise
        else:
            return am_controls

    def create_custom_framework(self, cpack_name, am_control_ids):
        """
        Create a custom Audit Manager framework from a selected AWS Config
 conformance
        pack.

        :param cpack_name: The name of the conformance pack to create a framework
 from.
        :param am_control_ids: The IDs of the custom controls created from the
                               conformance pack.
        """
        try:
            print("Creating custom framework...")
            custom_framework =
 self.auditmanager_client.create_assessment_framework(
                name="Config-Conformance-pack-" + cpack_name,
                controlSets=[{"name": cpack_name, "controls": am_control_ids}],
            )
            print(
                f"Successfully created the custom framework: ",
                f"{custom_framework.get('framework').get('name')}: ",
                f"{custom_framework.get('framework').get('id')}",
            )
            print("-" * 88)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Failed to create custom framework.")
            raise


def run_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Audit Manager custom framework demo!")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
```

```
        "You can use this sample to select a conformance pack from AWS Config and
 "
        "use AWS Audit Manager to create a custom control for all the managed "
        "rules under the conformance pack. A custom framework is also created "
        "with these controls."
    )
    print("-" * 88)
    conf_pack = ConformancePack(boto3.client("config"),
 boto3.client("auditmanager"))
    cpack_name = conf_pack.get_conformance_pack()
    am_controls = conf_pack.create_custom_controls(cpack_name)
    conf_pack.create_custom_framework(cpack_name, am_controls)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    run_demo()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateAssessmentFramework
  - CreateControl

Crea un framework personalizzato Audit Manager che contenga i controlli del Security Hub utilizzando un AWS SDK

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ottieni un elenco di tutti i controlli standard che hanno Security Hub come fonte di dati.
- Crea un framework personalizzato di Audit Manager che contenga i controlli.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class SecurityHub:
    def __init__(self, auditmanager_client):
        self.auditmanager_client = auditmanager_client

    def get_sechub_controls(self):
        """
        Gets the list of controls that use Security Hub as their data source.

        :return: The list of Security Hub controls.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        next_token = None
        page = 1
        sechub_control_list = []
        while True:
            print("Page [" + str(page) + "]")
            if next_token is None:
                control_list = self.auditmanager_client.list_controls(
                    controlType="Standard", maxResults=100
                )
            else:
                control_list = self.auditmanager_client.list_controls(
                    controlType="Standard", nextToken=next_token, maxResults=100
                )
            print("Total controls found:",
 len(control_list.get("controlMetadataList")))
            for control in control_list.get("controlMetadataList"):
                control_details = self.auditmanager_client.get_control(
                    controlId=control.get("id")
                ).get("control", {})
                if "AWS Security Hub" in control_details.get("controlSources"):
                    sechub_control_list.append({"id": control_details.get("id")})
            next_token = control_list.get("nextToken")
            if not next_token:
                break
            page += 1
```

```
        print("Number of Security Hub controls found: ",
 len(sechub_control_list))
        return sechub_control_list

    def create_custom_framework(self, am_controls):
        """
        Create a custom framework with a list of controls.

        :param am_controls: The list of controls to include in the framework.
        """
        try:
            print("Creating custom framework...")
            custom_framework =
 self.auditmanager_client.create_assessment_framework(
                name="All Security Hub Controls Framework",
                controlSets=[{"name": "Security-Hub", "controls": am_controls}],
            )
            print(
                f"Successfully created the custom framework: "
                f"{custom_framework.get('framework').get('name')}: "
                f"{custom_framework.get('framework').get('id')}"
            )
            print("-" * 88)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Failed to create custom framework.")
            raise


def run_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Audit Manager Security Hub demo!")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(" This script creates a custom framework with all Security Hub
 controls.")
    print("-" * 88)
    sechub = SecurityHub(boto3.client("auditmanager"))
    am_controls = sechub.get_sechub_controls()
    sechub.create_custom_framework(am_controls)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    run_demo()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateAssessmentFramework
  - GetControl
  - ListControls

Crea un rapporto di valutazione Audit Manager che contenga un giorno di prove utilizzando un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un rapporto di valutazione Audit Manager che contenga un giorno di prove.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import dateutil.parser
import logging
import time
import urllib.request
import uuid
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class AuditReport:
    def __init__(self, auditmanager_client):
        self.auditmanager_client = auditmanager_client

    def get_input(self):
```

```
        print("-" * 40)
        try:
            assessment_id = input("Provide assessment id [uuid]: ").lower()
            try:
                assessment_uuid = uuid.UUID(assessment_id)
            except ValueError:
                logger.error("Assessment Id is not a valid UUID: %s",
assessment_id)
                raise
            evidence_folder = input("Provide evidence date [yyyy-mm-dd]: ")
            try:
                evidence_date = dateutil.parser.parse(evidence_folder).date()
            except ValueError:
                logger.error("Invalid date : %s", evidence_folder)
                raise
            try:
                self.auditmanager_client.get_assessment(
                    assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid)
                )
            except ClientError:
                logger.exception("Couldn't get assessment %s.", assessment_uuid)
                raise
        except (ValueError, ClientError):
            return None, None
        else:
            return assessment_uuid, evidence_date

    def clear_staging(self, assessment_uuid, evidence_date):
        """
        Find all the evidence in the report and clear it.
        """
        next_token = None
        page = 1
        interested_folder_id_list = []
        while True:
            print(f"Page [{page}]")
            if next_token is None:
                folder_list = (
                    self.auditmanager_client.get_evidence_folders_by_assessment(
                        assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid), maxResults=1000
                    )
                )
            else:
                folder_list = (
```

```
                    self.auditmanager_client.get_evidence_folders_by_assessment(
                        assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
                        nextToken=next_token,
                        maxResults=1000,
                    )
                )
            folders = folder_list.get("evidenceFolders")
            print(f"Got {len(folders)} folders.")
            for folder in folders:
                folder_id = folder.get("id")
                if folder.get("name") == str(evidence_date):
                    interested_folder_id_list.append(folder_id)
                if folder.get("assessmentReportSelectionCount") == folder.get(
                    "totalEvidence"
                ):
                    print(
                        f"Removing folder from report selection :
{folder.get('name')} "
                        f"{folder_id} {folder.get('controlId')}"
                    )

self.auditmanager_client.disassociate_assessment_report_evidence_folder(
                        assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
evidenceFolderId=folder_id
                    )
                elif folder.get("assessmentReportSelectionCount") > 0:
                    # Get all evidence in the folder and
                    # add selected evidence in the selected_evidence_list.
                    evidence_list = (
                        self.auditmanager_client.get_evidence_by_evidence_folder(
                            assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
                            controlSetId=folder_id,
                            evidenceFolderId=folder_id,
                            maxResults=1000,
                        )
                    )
                    selected_evidence_list = []
                    for evidence in evidence_list.get("evidence"):
                        if evidence.get("assessmentReportSelection") == "Yes":
                            selected_evidence_list.append(evidence.get("id"))
                    print(
                        f"Removing evidence report selection :
{folder.get('name')} "
                        f"{len(selected_evidence_list)}"
```

```
                    )

self.auditmanager_client.batch_disassociate_assessment_report_evidence(
                        assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
                        evidenceFolderId=folder_id,
                        evidenceIds=selected_evidence_list,
                    )
            next_token = folder_list.get("nextToken")
            if not next_token:
                break
            page += 1
        return interested_folder_id_list

    def add_folder_to_staging(self, assessment_uuid, folder_id_list):
        print(f"Adding folders to report : {folder_id_list}")
        for folder in folder_id_list:
            self.auditmanager_client.associate_assessment_report_evidence_folder(
                assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid), evidenceFolderId=folder
            )

    def get_report(self, assessment_uuid):
        report = self.auditmanager_client.create_assessment_report(
            name="ReportViaScript",
            description="testing",
            assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
        )
        if self._is_report_generated(report.get("assessmentReport").get("id")):
            report_url = self.auditmanager_client.get_assessment_report_url(
                assessmentReportId=report.get("assessmentReport").get("id"),
                assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
            )
            print(report_url.get("preSignedUrl"))
            urllib.request.urlretrieve(
                report_url.get("preSignedUrl").get("link"),
                report_url.get("preSignedUrl").get("hyperlinkName"),
            )
            print(
                f"Report saved as
{report_url.get('preSignedUrl').get('hyperlinkName')}."
            )
        else:
            print("Report generation did not finish in 15 minutes.")
            print(
```

```
                "Failed to download report. Go to the console and manually
 download "
                "the report."
            )

    def _is_report_generated(self, assessment_report_id):
        max_wait_time = 0
        while max_wait_time < 900:
            print(f"Checking status of the report {assessment_report_id}")
            report_list =
 self.auditmanager_client.list_assessment_reports(maxResults=1)
            if (
                report_list.get("assessmentReports")[0].get("id")
                == assessment_report_id
                and report_list.get("assessmentReports")[0].get("status") ==
 "COMPLETE"
            ):
                return True
            print("Sleeping for 5 seconds...")
            time.sleep(5)
            max_wait_time += 5


def run_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Audit Manager samples demo!")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "This script creates an assessment report for an assessment with all the
 "
        "evidence collected on the provided date."
    )
    print("-" * 88)

    report = AuditReport(boto3.client("auditmanager"))
    assessment_uuid, evidence_date = report.get_input()
    if assessment_uuid is not None and evidence_date is not None:
        folder_id_list = report.clear_staging(assessment_uuid, evidence_date)
        report.add_folder_to_staging(assessment_uuid, folder_id_list)
        report.get_report(assessment_uuid)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    run_demo()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - AssociateAssessmentReportEvidenceFolder
  - BatchDisassociateAssessmentReportEvidence
  - CreateAssessmentReport
  - DisassociateAssessmentReportEvidenceFolder
  - GetAssessment
  - GetAssessmentReportUrl
  - GetEvidenceByEvidenceFolder
  - GetEvidenceFoldersByAssessment
  - ListAssessmentReports

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Aurora AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Aurora con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Guida per l'utente di Aurora: ulteriori informazioni su Aurora.
- Riferimento all'API Aurora: dettagli su tutte le azioni Aurora disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Hello Aurora

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Aurora.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.RDS;
using Amazon.RDS.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;

namespace AuroraActions;

public static class HelloAurora
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the
        // Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS).
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
 profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRDS>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection. Fetching it directly here
 for example purposes only.
        var rdsClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonRDS>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
```

```
        var response = await rdsClient.DescribeDBClustersAsync(new
 DescribeDBClustersRequest { IncludeShared = true });
        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon RDS Aurora! Let's list some clusters in
 this account:");
        if (response.DBClusters == null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tNo clusters found.");
        }
        else
        {
            foreach (var cluster in response.DBClusters)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tCluster: database: {cluster.DatabaseName} identifier:
 {cluster.DBClusterIdentifier}.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS rds)

# Set this project's name.
```

```
project("hello_aurora")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_aurora.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file origine hello_aurora.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/rds/RDSClient.h>
```

```
#include <aws/rds/model/DescribeDBClustersRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Aurora" starter application which initializes an Amazon Relational
 Database Service (Amazon RDS) client
 *  and describes the Amazon Aurora (Aurora) clusters.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_aurora'
 *
 */
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::RDS::RDSClient rdsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::String> clusterIds;
        do {
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersRequest request;

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersOutcome outcome =
                    rdsClient.DescribeDBClusters(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                for (auto &cluster: outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusters()) {
                    clusterIds.push_back(cluster.GetDBClusterIdentifier());
                }
                marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
            } else {
                result = 1;
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::GDescribeDBClusters. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
```

```
                break;
            }
        } while (!marker.empty());

        std::cout << clusterIds.size() << " Aurora clusters found." << std::endl;
        for (auto &clusterId: clusterIds) {
            std::cout << "  clusterId " << clusterId << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Aurora client and list up
 to 20
// DB clusters in your account.
```

```
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 auroraClient := rds.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 const maxClusters = 20
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v DB clusters.\n", maxClusters)
 output, err := auroraClient.DescribeDBClusters(
  ctx, &rds.DescribeDBClustersInput{MaxRecords: aws.Int32(maxClusters)})
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list DB clusters: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(output.DBClusters) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("No DB clusters found.")
 } else {
  for _, cluster := range output.DBClusters {
   fmt.Printf("DB cluster %v has database %v.\n", *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier,
    *cluster.DatabaseName)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.paginators.DescribeDBClustersIterable;

public class DescribeDbClusters {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeClusters(rdsClient);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeClusters(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        DescribeDBClustersIterable clustersIterable =
 rdsClient.describeDBClustersPaginator();
        clustersIterable.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.dbClusters().stream())
                .forEach(cluster -> System.out
                        .println("Database name: " + cluster.databaseName() + "
 Arn = " + cluster.dbClusterArn()));
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3
```

```
# Create an RDS client
rds = boto3.client("rds")

# Create a paginator for the describe_db_clusters operation
paginator = rds.get_paginator("describe_db_clusters")

# Use the paginator to get a list of DB clusters
response_iterator = paginator.paginate(
    PaginationConfig={
        "PageSize": 50,  # Adjust PageSize as needed
        "StartingToken": None,
    }
)

# Iterate through the pages of the response
clusters_found = False
for page in response_iterator:
    if "DBClusters" in page and page["DBClusters"]:
        clusters_found = True
        print("Here are your RDS Aurora clusters:")
        for cluster in page["DBClusters"]:
            print(
                f"Cluster ID: {cluster['DBClusterIdentifier']}, Engine:
 {cluster['Engine']}"
            )

if not clusters_found:
    print("No clusters found!")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds'

# Creates an Amazon RDS client for the AWS Region
rds = Aws::RDS::Client.new

puts 'Listing clusters in this AWS account...'

# Calls the describe_db_clusters method to get information about clusters
resp = rds.describe_db_clusters(max_records: 20)

# Checks if any clusters are found and prints the appropriate message
if resp.db_clusters.empty?
  puts 'No clusters found!'
else
  # Loops through the array of cluster objects and prints the cluster identifier
  resp.db_clusters.each do |cluster|
    puts "Cluster identifier: #{cluster.db_cluster_identifier}"
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
use aws_sdk_rds::Client;

#[derive(Debug)]
struct Error(String);
impl std::fmt::Display for Error {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "{}", self.0)
    }
}
impl std::error::Error for Error {}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::from_env().load().await;
    let client = Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let describe_db_clusters_output = client
        .describe_db_clusters()
        .send()
        .await
        .map_err(|e| Error(e.to_string()))?;
    println!(
        "Found {} clusters:",
        describe_db_clusters_output.db_clusters().len()
    );
    for cluster in describe_db_clusters_output.db_clusters() {
        let name = cluster.database_name().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        let engine = cluster.engine().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        let id = cluster.db_cluster_identifier().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        let class = cluster.db_cluster_instance_class().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        println!("\tDatabase: {name}",);
```

```
        println!("\t  Engine: {engine}",);
        println!("\t      ID: {id}",);
        println!("\tInstance: {class}",);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters nella AWS guida di riferimento all'API SDK for Rust.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Aurora AWS SDKs
  - Hello Aurora
  - Scopri le basi di Aurora con un SDK AWS
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Aurora AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo CreateDBCluster con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare CreateDBClusterParameterGroup con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzalo CreateDBClusterSnapshot con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare CreateDBInstance con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare DeleteDBCluster con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzalo DeleteDBInstance con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeDBClusterParametersAWS
    - Utilizzalo DescribeDBClusterSnapshots con un SDK AWS
    - AWS Utilizzo con un SDK DescribeDBClusters
    - Utilizzare DescribeDBEngineVersions con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzalo DescribeDBInstances con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzo DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzalo ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup con un SDK AWS
  - Scenari per l'utilizzo di Aurora AWS SDKs

- Creazione di una REST API per la libreria di prestiti
- Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Aurora AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Aurora AWS SDKs con.

Esempi

- Hello Aurora
- Scopri le basi di Aurora con un SDK AWS
- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Aurora AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo CreateDBCluster con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare CreateDBClusterParameterGroup con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzalo CreateDBClusterSnapshot con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare CreateDBInstance con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare DeleteDBCluster con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzalo DeleteDBInstance con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeDBClusterParametersAWS
  - Utilizzalo DescribeDBClusterSnapshots con un SDK AWS
  - AWS Utilizzo con un SDK DescribeDBClusters
  - Utilizzare DescribeDBEngineVersions con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzalo DescribeDBInstances con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzo DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzalo ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup con un SDK AWS

Hello Aurora

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Aurora.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.RDS;
using Amazon.RDS.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;

namespace AuroraActions;

public static class HelloAurora
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the
        // Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS).
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
 profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRDS>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection. Fetching it directly here
 for example purposes only.
        var rdsClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonRDS>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var response = await rdsClient.DescribeDBClustersAsync(new
 DescribeDBClustersRequest { IncludeShared = true });
        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon RDS Aurora! Let's list some clusters in
 this account:");
        if (response.DBClusters == null)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tNo clusters found.");
        }
        else
        {
            foreach (var cluster in response.DBClusters)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tCluster: database: {cluster.DatabaseName} identifier:
 {cluster.DBClusterIdentifier}.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS rds)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_aurora")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)
```

```
# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_aurora.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file origine hello_aurora.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/rds/RDSClient.h>
#include <aws/rds/model/DescribeDBClustersRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
```

```
 *  A "Hello Aurora" starter application which initializes an Amazon Relational
 Database Service (Amazon RDS) client
 *  and describes the Amazon Aurora (Aurora) clusters.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_aurora'
 *
 */
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::RDS::RDSClient rdsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::String> clusterIds;
        do {
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersRequest request;

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersOutcome outcome =
                    rdsClient.DescribeDBClusters(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                for (auto &cluster: outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusters()) {
                    clusterIds.push_back(cluster.GetDBClusterIdentifier());
                }
                marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
            } else {
                result = 1;
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::GDescribeDBClusters. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!marker.empty());
```

```
        std::cout << clusterIds.size() << " Aurora clusters found." << std::endl;
        for (auto &clusterId: clusterIds) {
            std::cout << "  clusterId " << clusterId << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Aurora client and list up
 to 20
// DB clusters in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
```

```
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 auroraClient := rds.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 const maxClusters = 20
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v DB clusters.\n", maxClusters)
 output, err := auroraClient.DescribeDBClusters(
  ctx, &rds.DescribeDBClustersInput{MaxRecords: aws.Int32(maxClusters)})
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list DB clusters: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(output.DBClusters) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("No DB clusters found.")
 } else {
  for _, cluster := range output.DBClusters {
   fmt.Printf("DB cluster %v has database %v.\n", *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier,
    *cluster.DatabaseName)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.paginators.DescribeDBClustersIterable;

public class DescribeDbClusters {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeClusters(rdsClient);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeClusters(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        DescribeDBClustersIterable clustersIterable =
 rdsClient.describeDBClustersPaginator();
        clustersIterable.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.dbClusters().stream())
                .forEach(cluster -> System.out
                        .println("Database name: " + cluster.databaseName() + "
 Arn = " + cluster.dbClusterArn()));
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3

# Create an RDS client
```

```
rds = boto3.client("rds")

# Create a paginator for the describe_db_clusters operation
paginator = rds.get_paginator("describe_db_clusters")

# Use the paginator to get a list of DB clusters
response_iterator = paginator.paginate(
    PaginationConfig={
        "PageSize": 50,  # Adjust PageSize as needed
        "StartingToken": None,
    }
)

# Iterate through the pages of the response
clusters_found = False
for page in response_iterator:
    if "DBClusters" in page and page["DBClusters"]:
        clusters_found = True
        print("Here are your RDS Aurora clusters:")
        for cluster in page["DBClusters"]:
            print(
                f"Cluster ID: {cluster['DBClusterIdentifier']}, Engine:
 {cluster['Engine']}"
            )

if not clusters_found:
    print("No clusters found!")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds'

# Creates an Amazon RDS client for the AWS Region
rds = Aws::RDS::Client.new

puts 'Listing clusters in this AWS account...'

# Calls the describe_db_clusters method to get information about clusters
resp = rds.describe_db_clusters(max_records: 20)

# Checks if any clusters are found and prints the appropriate message
if resp.db_clusters.empty?
  puts 'No clusters found!'
else
  # Loops through the array of cluster objects and prints the cluster identifier
  resp.db_clusters.each do |cluster|
    puts "Cluster identifier: #{cluster.db_cluster_identifier}"
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
use aws_sdk_rds::Client;

#[derive(Debug)]
struct Error(String);
impl std::fmt::Display for Error {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "{}", self.0)
```

```
    }
}
impl std::error::Error for Error {}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::from_env().load().await;
    let client = Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let describe_db_clusters_output = client
        .describe_db_clusters()
        .send()
        .await
        .map_err(|e| Error(e.to_string()))?;
    println!(
        "Found {} clusters:",
        describe_db_clusters_output.db_clusters().len()
    );
    for cluster in describe_db_clusters_output.db_clusters() {
        let name = cluster.database_name().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        let engine = cluster.engine().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        let id = cluster.db_cluster_identifier().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        let class = cluster.db_cluster_instance_class().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        println!("\tDatabase: {name}",);
        println!("\t  Engine: {engine}",);
        println!("\t      ID: {id}",);
        println!("\tInstance: {class}",);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters nella AWS guida di riferimento all'API SDK for Rust.

Scopri le basi di Aurora con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Crea un gruppo di parametri del cluster di database Aurora personalizzati e imposta i relativi valori.

- Crea un cluster di database che utilizza il gruppo di parametri.
- Crea un'istanza database che contiene un database.
- Acquisisci uno snapshot del cluster di database, quindi elimina le risorse.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
using Amazon.RDS;
using Amazon.RDS.Model;
using AuroraActions;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace AuroraScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Scenario for Amazon Aurora examples.
/// </summary>
public class AuroraScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
    1.  Return a list of the available DB engine families for Aurora MySql using
 the DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync method.
```

```
   2.  Select an engine family and create a custom DB cluster parameter group
using the CreateDBClusterParameterGroupAsync method.
   3.  Get the parameter group using the DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsAsync
method.
   4.  Get some parameters in the group using the
DescribeDBClusterParametersAsync method.
   5.  Parse and display some parameters in the group.
   6.  Modify the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
       using the ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupAsync method.
   7.  Get and display the updated parameters using the
DescribeDBClusterParametersAsync method with a source of "user".
   8.  Get a list of allowed engine versions using the
DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync method.
   9.  Create an Aurora DB cluster that contains a MySql database and uses the
parameter group.
       using the CreateDBClusterAsync method.
   10. Wait for the DB cluster to be ready using the DescribeDBClustersAsync
method.
   11. Display and select from a list of instance classes available for the
selected engine and version
       using the paginated DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions method.
   12. Create a database instance in the cluster using the CreateDBInstanceAsync
method.
   13. Wait for the DB instance to be ready using the DescribeDBInstances
method.
   14. Display the connection endpoint string for the new DB cluster.
   15. Create a snapshot of the DB cluster using the
CreateDBClusterSnapshotAsync method.
   16. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready using the
DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsAsync method.
   17. Delete the DB instance using the DeleteDBInstanceAsync method.
   18. Delete the DB cluster using the DeleteDBClusterAsync method.
   19. Wait for DB cluster to be deleted using the DescribeDBClustersAsync
methods.
   20. Delete the cluster parameter group using the
DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupAsync.
   */

   private static readonly string sepBar = new('-', 80);
   private static AuroraWrapper auroraWrapper = null!;
   private static ILogger logger = null!;
   private static readonly string engine = "aurora-mysql";
   static async Task Main(string[] args)
   {
```

```
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon Relational Database Service
(Amazon RDS).
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRDS>()
                    .AddTransient<AuroraWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
        {
            builder.AddConsole();
        }).CreateLogger<AuroraScenario>();

        auroraWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<AuroraWrapper>();

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Welcome to the Amazon Aurora: get started with DB clusters
example.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        DBClusterParameterGroup parameterGroup = null!;
        DBCluster? newCluster = null;
        DBInstance? newInstance = null;

        try
        {
            var parameterGroupFamily = await ChooseParameterGroupFamilyAsync();

            parameterGroup = await
CreateDBParameterGroupAsync(parameterGroupFamily);

            var parameters = await
DescribeParametersInGroupAsync(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName,
                new List<string> { "auto_increment_offset",
"auto_increment_increment" });
```

```
            await
ModifyParametersAsync(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName, parameters);

            await
DescribeUserSourceParameters(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName);

            var engineVersionChoice = await
ChooseDBEngineVersionAsync(parameterGroupFamily);

            var newClusterIdentifier = "Example-Cluster-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks;

            newCluster = await CreateNewCluster
            (
                parameterGroup,
                engine,
                engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion,
                newClusterIdentifier
            );

            var instanceClassChoice = await ChooseDBInstanceClass(engine,
engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion);

            var newInstanceIdentifier = "Example-Instance-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks;

            newInstance = await CreateNewInstance(
                newClusterIdentifier,
                engine,
                engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion,
                instanceClassChoice.DBInstanceClass,
                newInstanceIdentifier
            );

            DisplayConnectionString(newCluster!);
            await CreateSnapshot(newCluster!);
            await CleanupResources(newInstance, newCluster, parameterGroup);

            Console.WriteLine("Scenario complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            await CleanupResources(newInstance, newCluster, parameterGroup);
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose the Aurora DB parameter group family from a list of available
options.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected parameter group family.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> ChooseParameterGroupFamilyAsync()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // 1. Get a list of available engines.
        var engines = await
auroraWrapper.DescribeDBEngineVersionsForEngineAsync(engine);

        Console.WriteLine($"1. The following is a list of available DB parameter
group families for engine {engine}:");

        var parameterGroupFamilies =
            engines.GroupBy(e => e.DBParameterGroupFamily).ToList();
        for (var i = 1; i <= parameterGroupFamilies.Count; i++)
        {
            var parameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamilies[i - 1];
            // List the available parameter group families.
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Family: {parameterGroupFamily.Key}");
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > parameterGroupFamilies.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("2. Select an available DB parameter group family
by entering a number from the preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }
        var parameterGroupFamilyChoice = parameterGroupFamilies[choiceNumber -
1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return parameterGroupFamilyChoice.Key;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and get information on a DB parameter group.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">The DBParameterGroupFamily for the
 new DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DBParameterGroup.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup>
 CreateDBParameterGroupAsync(string dbParameterGroupFamily)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"2. Create new DB parameter group with family
 {dbParameterGroupFamily}:");

        var parameterGroup = await
 auroraWrapper.CreateCustomClusterParameterGroupAsync(
            dbParameterGroupFamily,
            "ExampleParameterGroup-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks,
            "New example parameter group");

        var groupInfo =
            await
 auroraWrapper.DescribeCustomDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(parameterGroup.DBClusterParamet

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"3. New DB parameter group created: \n\t{groupInfo?.Description}, \n
\tARN {groupInfo?.DBClusterParameterGroupName}");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return parameterGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get and describe parameters from a DBParameterGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">The name of the DBParameterGroup.</
param>
    /// <param name="parameterNames">Optional specific names of parameters to
 describe.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of requested parameters.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Parameter>>
 DescribeParametersInGroupAsync(string parameterGroupName, List<string>?
 parameterNames = null)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("4. Get some parameters from the group.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        var parameters =
```

```
            await
 auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClusterParametersInGroupAsync(parameterGroupName);

        var matchingParameters =
            parameters.Where(p => parameterNames == null ||
 parameterNames.Contains(p.ParameterName)).ToList();

        Console.WriteLine("5. Parameter information:");
        matchingParameters.ForEach(p =>
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\n\tParameter: {p.ParameterName}." +
                $"\n\tDescription: {p.Description}." +
                $"\n\tAllowed Values: {p.AllowedValues}." +
                $"\n\tValue: {p.ParameterValue}."));

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        return matchingParameters;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Modify a parameter from a DBParameterGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">Name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">The parameters to modify.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task ModifyParametersAsync(string parameterGroupName,
 List<Parameter> parameters)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("6. Modify some parameters in the group.");

        await
 auroraWrapper.ModifyIntegerParametersInGroupAsync(parameterGroupName,
 parameters);

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the user source parameters in the group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">The name of the DBParameterGroup.</
 param>
```

```
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DescribeUserSourceParameters(string
parameterGroupName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("7. Describe updated user source parameters in the
group.");

        var parameters =
            await
auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClusterParametersInGroupAsync(parameterGroupName,
"user");

        parameters.ForEach(p =>
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\n\tParameter: {p.ParameterName}." +
                $"\n\tDescription: {p.Description}." +
                $"\n\tAllowed Values: {p.AllowedValues}." +
                $"\n\tValue: {p.ParameterValue}."));

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose a DB engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">DB parameter group family for engine
choice.</param>
    /// <returns>The selected engine version.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBEngineVersion> ChooseDBEngineVersionAsync(string
dbParameterGroupFamily)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Get a list of allowed engines.
        var allowedEngines =
            await auroraWrapper.DescribeDBEngineVersionsForEngineAsync(engine,
dbParameterGroupFamily);

        Console.WriteLine($"Available DB engine versions for parameter group
family {dbParameterGroupFamily}:");
        int i = 1;
        foreach (var version in allowedEngines)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
```

```
                $"\t{i}. {version.DBEngineVersionDescription}.");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > allowedEngines.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("8. Select an available DB engine version by
 entering a number from the list above:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        var engineChoice = allowedEngines[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return engineChoice;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new RDS DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroup">Parameter group to use for the DB cluster.</
param>
    /// <param name="engineName">Engine to use for the DB cluster.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Engine version to use for the DB cluster.</
param>
    /// <param name="clusterIdentifier">Cluster identifier to use for the DB
 cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB cluster.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBCluster?> CreateNewCluster(DBClusterParameterGroup
 parameterGroup,
        string engineName, string engineVersion, string clusterIdentifier)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"9. Create a new DB cluster with identifier
 {clusterIdentifier}.");

        DBCluster newCluster;
        var clusters = await auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync();
        var isClusterCreated = clusters.Any(i => i.DBClusterIdentifier ==
 clusterIdentifier);

        if (isClusterCreated)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Cluster already created.");
            newCluster = clusters.First(i => i.DBClusterIdentifier ==
 clusterIdentifier);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Enter an admin username:");
            var username = Console.ReadLine();

            Console.WriteLine("Enter an admin password:");
            var password = Console.ReadLine();

            newCluster = await auroraWrapper.CreateDBClusterWithAdminAsync(
                "ExampleDatabase",
                clusterIdentifier,
                parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName,
                engineName,
                engineVersion,
                username!,
                password!
            );

            Console.WriteLine("10. Waiting for DB cluster to be ready...");
            while (newCluster.Status != "available")
            {
                Console.Write(".");
                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                clusters = await
 auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync(clusterIdentifier);
                newCluster = clusters.First();
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return newCluster;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose a DB instance class for a particular engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">DB engine for DB instance choice.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">DB engine version for DB instance choice.</
param>
    /// <returns>The selected orderable DB instance option.</returns>
```

```
    public static async Task<OrderableDBInstanceOption>
 ChooseDBInstanceClass(string engine, string engineVersion)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Get a list of allowed DB instance classes.
        var allowedInstances =
            await
 auroraWrapper.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPagedAsync(engine,
 engineVersion);

        Console.WriteLine($"Available DB instance classes for engine {engine} and
 version {engineVersion}:");
        int i = 1;

        foreach (var instance in allowedInstances)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Instance class: {instance.DBInstanceClass} (storage type
 {instance.StorageType})");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > allowedInstances.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("11. Select an available DB instance class by
 entering a number from the preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        var instanceChoice = allowedInstances[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return instanceChoice;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engineName">Engine to use for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Engine version to use for the DB instance.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Instance class to use for the DB instance.</
param>
```

```
   /// <param name="instanceIdentifier">Instance identifier to use for the DB
instance.</param>
   /// <returns>The new DB instance.</returns>
   public static async Task<DBInstance?> CreateNewInstance(
       string clusterIdentifier,
       string engineName,
       string engineVersion,
       string instanceClass,
       string instanceIdentifier)
   {
       Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
       Console.WriteLine($"12. Create a new DB instance with identifier
{instanceIdentifier}.");
       bool isInstanceReady = false;
       DBInstance newInstance;
       var instances = await auroraWrapper.DescribeDBInstancesPagedAsync();
       isInstanceReady = instances.FirstOrDefault(i =>
           i.DBInstanceIdentifier == instanceIdentifier)?.DBInstanceStatus ==
"available";

       if (isInstanceReady)
       {
           Console.WriteLine("Instance already created.");
           newInstance = instances.First(i => i.DBInstanceIdentifier ==
instanceIdentifier);
       }
       else
       {
           newInstance = await auroraWrapper.CreateDBInstanceInClusterAsync(
               clusterIdentifier,
               instanceIdentifier,
               engineName,
               engineVersion,
               instanceClass
           );

           Console.WriteLine("13. Waiting for DB instance to be ready...");
           while (!isInstanceReady)
           {
               Console.Write(".");
               Thread.Sleep(5000);
               instances = await
auroraWrapper.DescribeDBInstancesPagedAsync(instanceIdentifier);
```

```
                isInstanceReady = instances.FirstOrDefault()?.DBInstanceStatus ==
 "available";
                newInstance = instances.First();
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return newInstance;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a connection string for an Amazon RDS DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="cluster">The DB cluster to use to get a connection string.</
param>
    public static void DisplayConnectionString(DBCluster cluster)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Display the connection string.
        Console.WriteLine("14. New DB cluster connection string: ");
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"\n{engine} -h {cluster.Endpoint} -P {cluster.Port} "
            + $"-u {cluster.MasterUsername} -p [YOUR PASSWORD]\n");

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot from an Amazon RDS DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="cluster">DB cluster to use when creating a snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>The snapshot object.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBClusterSnapshot> CreateSnapshot(DBCluster cluster)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Create a snapshot.
        Console.WriteLine($"15. Creating snapshot from DB cluster
 {cluster.DBClusterIdentifier}.");
        var snapshot = await
 auroraWrapper.CreateClusterSnapshotByIdentifierAsync(
            cluster.DBClusterIdentifier,
            "ExampleSnapshot-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks);

        // Wait for the snapshot to be available.
```

```
        bool isSnapshotReady = false;

        Console.WriteLine($"16. Waiting for snapshot to be ready...");
        while (!isSnapshotReady)
        {
            Console.Write(".");
            Thread.Sleep(5000);
            var snapshots =
                await
auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsByIdentifierAsync(cluster.DBClusterIdentifier);
            isSnapshotReady = snapshots.FirstOrDefault()?.Status == "available";
            snapshot = snapshots.First();
        }

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Snapshot {snapshot.DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier} status is
{snapshot.Status}.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return snapshot;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newInstance">The instance to clean up.</param>
    /// <param name="newCluster">The cluster to clean up.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroup">The parameter group to clean up.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources(
        DBInstance? newInstance,
        DBCluster? newCluster,
        DBClusterParameterGroup? parameterGroup)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        if (newInstance is not null && GetYesNoResponse($"\tClean up instance
{newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier}? (y/n)"))
        {
            // Delete the DB instance.
            Console.WriteLine($"17. Deleting the DB instance
{newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier}.");
            await
auroraWrapper.DeleteDBInstanceByIdentifierAsync(newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier);
```

```
        }

        if (newCluster is not null && GetYesNoResponse($"\tClean up cluster
{newCluster.DBClusterIdentifier}? (y/n)"))
        {
            // Delete the DB cluster.
            Console.WriteLine($"18. Deleting the DB cluster
{newCluster.DBClusterIdentifier}.");
            await
auroraWrapper.DeleteDBClusterByIdentifierAsync(newCluster.DBClusterIdentifier);

            // Wait for the DB cluster to delete.
            Console.WriteLine($"19. Waiting for the DB cluster to delete...");
            bool isClusterDeleted = false;

            while (!isClusterDeleted)
            {
                Console.Write(".");
                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                var cluster = await auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync();
                isClusterDeleted = cluster.All(i => i.DBClusterIdentifier !=
newCluster.DBClusterIdentifier);
            }

            Console.WriteLine("DB cluster deleted.");
        }

        if (parameterGroup is not null && GetYesNoResponse($"\tClean up parameter
group? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"20. Deleting the DB parameter group
{parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName}.");
            await
auroraWrapper.DeleteClusterParameterGroupByNameAsync(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGr
            Console.WriteLine("Parameter group deleted.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null &&
                       ynResponse.Equals("y",
                           StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }
```

Metodi wrapper che vengono richiamati dallo scenario per gestire le operazioni Aurora.

```
using Amazon.RDS;
using Amazon.RDS.Model;

namespace AuroraActions;

/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for the Amazon Aurora cluster client operations.
/// </summary>
public class AuroraWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonRDS _amazonRDS;
    public AuroraWrapper(IAmazonRDS amazonRDS)
    {
        _amazonRDS = amazonRDS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB engine versions for a particular DB engine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">The name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupFamily">Optional parameter group family
 name.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of DBEngineVersions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBEngineVersion>>
 DescribeDBEngineVersionsForEngineAsync(string engine,
        string? parameterGroupFamily = null)
```

```
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync(
            new DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamily
            });
        return response.DBEngineVersions;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a custom cluster parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupFamily">The family of the parameter group.</
param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the new parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description for the new parameter group.</
param>
    /// <returns>The new parameter group object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup>
 CreateCustomClusterParameterGroupAsync(
        string parameterGroupFamily,
        string groupName,
        string description)
    {
        var request = new CreateDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            DBParameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamily,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
            Description = description,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return response.DBClusterParameterGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the cluster parameters in a parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="source">The optional name of the source filter.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of parameters.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<Parameter>>
 DescribeDBClusterParametersInGroupAsync(string groupName, string? source = null)
    {
        var paramList = new List<Parameter>();

        DescribeDBClusterParametersResponse response;
        var request = new DescribeDBClusterParametersRequest
        {
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
            Source = source,
        };

        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await
 _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterParametersAsync(request);
            paramList.AddRange(response.Parameters);

            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);

        return paramList;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the description of a DB cluster parameter group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the DB parameter group to describe.</
param>
    /// <returns>The parameter group description.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup?>
 DescribeCustomDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(string name)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsRequest()
            {
                DBClusterParameterGroupName = name
            });
        return response.DBClusterParameterGroups.FirstOrDefault();
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Modify the specified integer parameters with new values from user input.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The group name for the parameters.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">The list of integer parameters to modify.</
param>
    /// <param name="newValue">Optional int value to set for parameters.</param>
    /// <returns>The name of the group that was modified.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ModifyIntegerParametersInGroupAsync(string
 groupName, List<Parameter> parameters, int newValue = 0)
    {
        foreach (var p in parameters)
        {
            if (p.IsModifiable.GetValueOrDefault() && p.DataType == "integer")
            {
                while (newValue == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"Enter a new value for {p.ParameterName} from the
 allowed values {p.AllowedValues} ");

                    var choice = Console.ReadLine();
                    int.TryParse(choice, out newValue);
                }

                p.ParameterValue = newValue.ToString();
            }
        }

        var request = new ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            Parameters = parameters,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var result = await
 _amazonRDS.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return result.DBClusterParameterGroupName;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of orderable DB instance options for a specific
    /// engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Version of the engine.</param>
    /// <returns>List of OrderableDBInstanceOptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>>
DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPagedAsync(string engine, string
engineVersion)
    {
        // Use a paginator to get a list of DB instance options.
        var results = new List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>();
        var paginateInstanceOptions =
_amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(
            new DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                EngineVersion = engineVersion,
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instanceOptions in
paginateInstanceOptions.OrderableDBInstanceOptions)
        {
            results.Add(instanceOptions);
        }
        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular parameter group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteClusterParameterGroupByNameAsync(string
groupName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonRDS.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Create a new cluster and database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the new database.</param>
    /// <param name="clusterIdentifier">The identifier of the cluster.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine to use for the new cluster.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">The version of the engine to use.</param>
    /// <param name="adminName">The admin username.</param>
    /// <param name="adminPassword">The primary admin password.</param>
    /// <returns>The cluster object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBCluster> CreateDBClusterWithAdminAsync(
        string dbName,
        string clusterIdentifier,
        string parameterGroupName,
        string dbEngine,
        string dbEngineVersion,
        string adminName,
        string adminPassword)
    {
        var request = new CreateDBClusterRequest
        {
            DatabaseName = dbName,
            DBClusterIdentifier = clusterIdentifier,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = parameterGroupName,
            Engine = dbEngine,
            EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
            MasterUsername = adminName,
            MasterUserPassword = adminPassword,
        };

        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterAsync(request);
        return response.DBCluster;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
instance.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB instances.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBInstance>> DescribeDBInstancesPagedAsync(string?
dbInstanceIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBInstance>();
```

```
        var instancesPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBInstances(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instances in instancesPaginator.DBInstances)
        {
            results.Add(instances);
        }
        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB clusters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB clusters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBCluster>> DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync(string?
dbClusterIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBCluster>();

        DescribeDBClustersResponse response;
        DescribeDBClustersRequest request = new DescribeDBClustersRequest
        {
            DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier
        };
        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClustersAsync(request);
            if (response.DBClusters != null)
            {
                results.AddRange(response.DBClusters);
            }
            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);
        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Create an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB instance
    /// with a particular set of properties. Use the action
DescribeDBInstancesAsync
    /// to determine when the DB instance is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">Version for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Class for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> CreateDBInstanceInClusterAsync(
        string dbClusterIdentifier,
        string dbInstanceIdentifier,
        string dbEngine,
        string dbEngineVersion,
        string instanceClass)
    {
        // When creating the instance within a cluster, do not specify the name
or size.
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBInstanceAsync(
            new CreateDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                Engine = dbEngine,
                EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
                DBInstanceClass = instanceClass
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot of a cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="snapshotIdentifier">Identifier for the snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>DB snapshot object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterSnapshot>
CreateClusterSnapshotByIdentifierAsync(string dbClusterIdentifier, string
snapshotIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterSnapshotAsync(
```

```
            new CreateDBClusterSnapshotRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier = snapshotIdentifier,
            });

        return response.DBClusterSnapshot;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return a list of DB snapshots for a particular DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB snapshots.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBClusterSnapshot>>
DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsByIdentifierAsync(string dbClusterIdentifier)
    {
        var results = new List<DBClusterSnapshot>();

        DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsResponse response;
        DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest request = new
DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest
        {
            DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier
        };
        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.DBClusterSnapshots);
            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);
        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB cluster object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBCluster> DeleteDBClusterByIdentifierAsync(string
dbClusterIdentifier)
    {
```

```
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBClusterAsync(
            new DeleteDBClusterRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true
            });

        return response.DBCluster;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> DeleteDBInstanceByIdentifierAsync(string
 dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBInstanceAsync(
            new DeleteDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups = true
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CreaDBCluster
  - CreaDBClusterParameterGroup
  - Crea DBCluster istantanea
  - CreaDBInstance
  - EliminaDBCluster
  - EliminaDBClusterParameterGroup
  - EliminaDBInstance

- Descriva DBCluster ParameterGroups
- DBClusterDescrivi parametri
- Descrivi le DBCluster istantanee
- Descriva DBClusters
- Descrivi DBEngine versioni
- Descriva DBInstances
- DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni
- ModificaDBClusterParameterGroup

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Routine which creates an Amazon Aurora DB cluster and demonstrates several
 operations
//! on that cluster.
/*!
 \sa gettingStartedWithDBClusters()
 \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::gettingStartedWithDBClusters(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 Aurora)"
```

```
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "get started with DB clusters demo." << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Checking for an existing DB cluster parameter group named '" <<
              CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "'." << std::endl;
    Aws::String dbParameterGroupFamily("Undefined");
    bool parameterGroupFound = true;
    {
        // 1. Check if the DB cluster parameter group already exists.
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB cluster parameter group named '" <<
                      CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' already exists." <<
 std::endl;
            dbParameterGroupFamily =
 outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusterParameterGroups()
[0].GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_PARAMETER_GROUP_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
            std::cout << "DB cluster parameter group named '" <<
                      CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' does not exist." <<
 std::endl;
            parameterGroupFound = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (!parameterGroupFound) {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> engineVersions;

        // 2. Get available parameter group families for the specified engine.
        if (!getDBEngineVersions(DB_ENGINE, NO_PARAMETER_GROUP_FAMILY,
```

```
                                engineVersions, client)) {
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "Getting available parameter group families for " <<
DB_ENGINE
                  << "."
                  << std::endl;
        std::vector<Aws::String> families;
        for (const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion &version: engineVersions) {
            Aws::String family = version.GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
            if (std::find(families.begin(), families.end(), family) ==
                families.end()) {
                families.push_back(family);
                std::cout << "  " << families.size() << ": " << family <<
std::endl;
            }
        }

        int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Which family do you want to use? ",
1,
                                            static_cast<int>(families.size()));
        dbParameterGroupFamily = families[choice - 1];
    }
    if (!parameterGroupFound) {
        // 3.  Create a DB cluster parameter group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily);
        request.SetDescription("Example cluster parameter group.");

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB cluster parameter group was successfully
created."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
```

```
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Let's set some parameter values in your cluster parameter
group."
              << std::endl;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> autoIncrementParameters;
    // 4.  Get the parameters in the DB cluster parameter group.
    if (!getDBClusterParameters(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
AUTO_INCREMENT_PREFIX,
                                NO_SOURCE,
                                autoIncrementParameters,
                                client)) {
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
        return false;
    }

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> updateParameters;

    for (Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &autoIncParameter: autoIncrementParameters) {
        if (autoIncParameter.GetIsModifiable() &&
            (autoIncParameter.GetDataType() == "integer")) {
            std::cout << "The " << autoIncParameter.GetParameterName()
                      << " is described as: " <<
                      autoIncParameter.GetDescription() << "." << std::endl;
            if (autoIncParameter.ParameterValueHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "The current value is "
                          << autoIncParameter.GetParameterValue()
                          << "." << std::endl;
            }
            std::vector<int> splitValues = splitToInts(
                    autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues(), '-');
            if (splitValues.size() == 2) {
                int newValue = askQuestionForIntRange(
                        Aws::String("Enter a new value between ") +
                        autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues() + ": ",
                        splitValues[0], splitValues[1]);
                autoIncParameter.SetParameterValue(std::to_string(newValue));
                updateParameters.push_back(autoIncParameter);

            }
            else {
```

```
                std::cerr << "Error parsing " <<
autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    {
        // 5.  Modify the auto increment parameters in the DB cluster parameter
group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetParameters(updateParameters);

        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB cluster parameter group was successfully
modified."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    std::cout
            << "You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a
source of 'user'."
            << std::endl;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> userParameters;
    // 6.  Display the modified parameters in the DB cluster parameter group.
    if (!getDBClusterParameters(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, NO_NAME_PREFIX,
"user",
                                userParameters,
                                client)) {
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
        return false;
    }
```

```
    for (const auto &userParameter: userParameters) {
        std::cout << "  " << userParameter.GetParameterName() << ", " <<
                  userParameter.GetDescription() << ", parameter value - "
                  << userParameter.GetParameterValue() << std::endl;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Checking for an existing DB Cluster." << std::endl;

    Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster dbCluster;
    // 7.  Check if the DB cluster already exists.
    if (!describeDBCluster(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, dbCluster, client)) {
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
        return false;
    }

    Aws::String engineVersionName;
    Aws::String engineName;
    if (dbCluster.DBClusterIdentifierHasBeenSet()) {
        std::cout << "The DB cluster already exists." << std::endl;
        engineVersionName = dbCluster.GetEngineVersion();
        engineName = dbCluster.GetEngine();

    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Let's create a DB cluster." << std::endl;
        const Aws::String administratorName = askQuestion(
                "Enter an administrator username for the database: ");
        const Aws::String administratorPassword = askQuestion(
                "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters):
");
        Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> engineVersions;

        // 8.  Get a list of engine versions for the parameter group family.
        if (!getDBEngineVersions(DB_ENGINE, dbParameterGroupFamily,
engineVersions,
                                 client)) {
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "The available engines for your parameter group family are:"
                  << std::endl;
```

```
        int index = 1;
        for (const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion &engineVersion:
engineVersions) {
            std::cout << "  " << index << ": " <<
engineVersion.GetEngineVersion()
                      << std::endl;
            ++index;
        }
        int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Which engine do you want to use? ",
1,

static_cast<int>(engineVersions.size()));
        const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion engineVersion =
engineVersions[choice -
                                                                                1];

        engineName = engineVersion.GetEngine();
        engineVersionName = engineVersion.GetEngineVersion();
        std::cout << "Creating a DB cluster named '" << DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER
                  << "' and database '" << DB_NAME << "'.\n"
                  << "The DB cluster is configured to use your custom cluster
parameter group '"
                  << CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "', and \n"
                  << "selected engine version " <<
engineVersion.GetEngineVersion()
                  << ".\nThis typically takes several minutes." << std::endl;

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetEngine(engineName);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersionName);
        request.SetMasterUsername(administratorName);
        request.SetMasterUserPassword(administratorPassword);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBCluster(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB cluster creation has started."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBCluster. "
```

```
                    << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                    << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Waiting for the DB cluster to become available." << std::endl;

    int counter = 0;
    // 11. Wait for the DB cluster to become available.
    do {
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++counter;
        if (counter > 900) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for cluster to become available timed out ofter "
                      << counter
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                             DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, "", client);
            return false;
        }

        dbCluster = Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster();
        if (!describeDBCluster(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, dbCluster, client)) {
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                             DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, "", client);
            return false;
        }

        if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
            std::cout << "Current DB cluster status is '"
                      << dbCluster.GetStatus()
                      << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
        }
    } while (dbCluster.GetStatus() != "available");

    if (dbCluster.GetStatus() == "available") {
        std::cout << "The DB cluster has been created." << std::endl;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance dbInstance;
    // 11.  Check if the DB instance already exists.
```

```
    if (!describeDBInstance(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, dbInstance, client)) {
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, "",
                         client);
        return false;
    }

    if (dbInstance.DbInstancePortHasBeenSet()) {
        std::cout << "The DB instance already exists." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Let's create a DB instance." << std::endl;

        Aws::String dbInstanceClass;
        // 12.  Get a list of instance classes.
        if (!chooseDBInstanceClass(engineName,
                                   engineVersionName,
                                   dbInstanceClass,
                                   client)) {
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
 "",
                             client);
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "Creating a DB instance named '" << DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER
                  << "' with selected DB instance class '" << dbInstanceClass
                  << "'.\nThis typically takes several minutes." << std::endl;

        // 13. Create a DB instance.
        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceRequest request;
        request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetEngine(engineName);
        request.SetDBInstanceClass(dbInstanceClass);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBInstance(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB instance creation has started."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBInstance. "
```

```
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
"",
                             client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Waiting for the DB instance to become available." << std::endl;

    counter = 0;
    // 14. Wait for the DB instance to become available.
    do {
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++counter;
        if (counter > 900) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for instance to become available timed out ofter "
                      << counter
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                             DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
            return false;
        }

        dbInstance = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
        if (!describeDBInstance(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, dbInstance, client)) {
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                             DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
            return false;
        }

        if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
            std::cout << "Current DB instance status is '"
                      << dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus()
                      << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
        }
    } while (dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() != "available");

    if (dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() == "available") {
        std::cout << "The DB instance has been created." << std::endl;
    }
```

```
   // 15. Display the connection string that can be used to connect a 'mysql'
shell to the database.
   displayConnection(dbCluster);

   printAsterisksLine();

   if (askYesNoQuestion(
           "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB cluster (y/n)? ")) {
       Aws::String snapshotID(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER + "-" +
                              Aws::String(Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID()));
       {
           std::cout << "Creating a snapshot named " << snapshotID << "." <<
std::endl;
           std::cout << "This typically takes a few minutes." << std::endl;

           // 16. Create a snapshot of the DB cluster. (CreateDBClusterSnapshot)
           Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterSnapshotRequest request;
           request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
           request.SetDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

           Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterSnapshotOutcome outcome =
                   client.CreateDBClusterSnapshot(request);

           if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
               std::cout << "Snapshot creation has started."
                         << std::endl;
           }
           else {
               std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBClusterSnapshot. "
                         << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                         << std::endl;
               cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
               return false;
           }
       }

       std::cout << "Waiting for the snapshot to become available." <<
std::endl;

       Aws::RDS::Model::DBClusterSnapshot snapshot;
       counter = 0;
```

```
        do {
            std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            ++counter;
            if (counter > 600) {
                std::cerr << "Wait for snapshot to be available timed out ofter "
                          << counter
                          << " seconds." << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                 DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }

            // 17. Wait for the snapshot to become available.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsOutcome outcome =
                    client.DescribeDBClusterSnapshots(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                snapshot = outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusterSnapshots()[0];
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterSnapshots. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                 DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }

            if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
                std::cout << "Current snapshot status is '"
                          << snapshot.GetStatus()
                          << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
            }
        } while (snapshot.GetStatus() != "available");

        if (snapshot.GetStatus() != "available") {
            std::cout << "A snapshot has been created." << std::endl;
        }
    }
```

```
    printAsterisksLine();

    bool result = true;
    if (askYesNoQuestion(
            "Do you want to delete the DB cluster, DB instance, and parameter
 group (y/n)? ")) {
        result = cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                  DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                                  client);
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which gets a DB cluster description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBCluster()
 \param dbClusterIdentifier: A DB cluster identifier.
 \param clusterResult: The 'DBCluster' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::describeDBCluster(const Aws::String &dbClusterIdentifier,
                                       Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster &clusterResult,
                                       const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersRequest request;
    request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBClusters(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        clusterResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusters()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_CLUSTER_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::GDescribeDBClusters. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB cluster does not exist.
```

```
        // Instead, clusterResult is set to empty.
    else {
        clusterResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster();
    }

    return result;

}


//! Routine which gets DB parameters using the 'DescribeDBClusterParameters' api.
/*!
 \sa getDBCLusterParameters()
 \param parameterGroupName: The name of the cluster parameter group.
 \param namePrefix: Prefix string to filter results by parameter name.
 \param source: A source such as 'user', ignored if empty.
 \param parametersResult: Vector of 'Parameter' objects returned by the routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::getDBCLusterParameters(const Aws::String
 &parameterGroupName,
                                            const Aws::String &namePrefix,
                                            const Aws::String &source,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parametersResult,
                                            const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParametersRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
        if (!source.empty()) {
            request.SetSource(source);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParametersOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBClusterParameters(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parameters =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetParameters();
```

```
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &parameter: parameters) {
                if (!namePrefix.empty()) {
                    if (parameter.GetParameterName().find(namePrefix) == 0) {
                        parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                }
            }

            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterParameters. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}


//! Routine which gets available DB engine versions for an engine name and
//! an optional parameter group family.
/*!
 \sa getDBEngineVersions()
 \param engineName: A DB engine name.
 \param parameterGroupFamily: A parameter group family name, ignored if empty.
 \param engineVersionsResult: Vector of 'DBEngineVersion' objects returned by the
 routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::getDBEngineVersions(const Aws::String &engineName,
                                         const Aws::String &parameterGroupFamily,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersionsResult,
                                         const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest request;
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    if (!parameterGroupFamily.empty()) {
```

```
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(parameterGroupFamily);
    }

    engineVersionsResult.clear();
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBEngineVersions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersions =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetDBEngineVersions();

            engineVersionsResult.insert(engineVersionsResult.end(),
                                        engineVersions.begin(),
 engineVersions.end());
            marker  = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}


//! Routine which gets a DB instance description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBCluster()
 \param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier.
 \param instanceResult: The 'DBInstance' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::describeDBInstance(const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                        Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance
 &instanceResult,
```

```
                                        const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBInstances(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        instanceResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_INSTANCE_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBInstances. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB instance does not exist.
        // Instead, instanceResult is set to empty.
    else {
        instanceResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
    }

    return result;
}


//! Routine which gets available DB instance classes, displays the list
//! to the user, and returns the user selection.
/*!
 \sa chooseDBInstanceClass()
 \param engineName: The DB engine name.
 \param engineVersion: The DB engine version.
 \param dbInstanceClass: String for DB instance class chosen by the user.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::chooseDBInstanceClass(const Aws::String &engine,
                                           const Aws::String &engineVersion,
                                           Aws::String &dbInstanceClass,
                                           const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    std::vector<Aws::String> instanceClasses;
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
```

```
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest request;
        request.SetEngine(engine);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption>
&options =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetOrderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption &option:
options) {
                const Aws::String &instanceClass = option.GetDBInstanceClass();
                if (std::find(instanceClasses.begin(), instanceClasses.end(),
                              instanceClass) == instanceClasses.end()) {
                    instanceClasses.push_back(instanceClass);
                }
            }
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions.
"
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << "The available DB instance classes for your database engine
are:"
              << std::endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < instanceClasses.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ": " << instanceClasses[i] << std::endl;
    }

    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Which DB instance class do you want to use? ",
            1, static_cast<int>(instanceClasses.size()));
```

```
    dbInstanceClass = instanceClasses[choice - 1];
    return true;
}

//! Routine which deletes resources created by the scenario.
/*!
\sa cleanUpResources()
\param parameterGroupName: A parameter group name, this may be empty.
\param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier, this may be empty.
\param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
\return bool: Successful completion.
*/
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::cleanUpResources(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                      const Aws::String &dbClusterIdentifier,
                                      const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                      const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    bool result = true;
    bool instanceDeleting = false;
    bool clusterDeleting = false;
    if (!dbInstanceIdentifier.empty()) {
        {
            // 18. Delete the DB instance.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);
            request.SetDeleteAutomatedBackups(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBInstance(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB instance deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
                instanceDeleting = true;
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for DB instance to delete before deleting the
 parameter group."
                        << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBInstance. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
```

```
            }
        }
    }

    if (!dbClusterIdentifier.empty()) {
        {
            // 19. Delete the DB cluster.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBCluster(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB cluster deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
                clusterDeleting = true;
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for DB cluster to delete before deleting the
parameter group."
                        << std::endl;
                std::cout << "This may take a while." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBCluster. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }
    int counter = 0;

    while (clusterDeleting || instanceDeleting) {
        // 20. Wait for the DB cluster and instance to be deleted.
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++counter;
        if (counter > 800) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for instance to delete timed out ofter " <<
counter
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

```
        Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance dbInstance = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
        if (instanceDeleting) {
            if (!describeDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifier, dbInstance, client)) {
                return false;
            }
            instanceDeleting = dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifierHasBeenSet();
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster dbCluster = Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster();
        if (clusterDeleting) {
            if (!describeDBCluster(dbClusterIdentifier, dbCluster, client)) {
                return false;
            }

            clusterDeleting = dbCluster.DBClusterIdentifierHasBeenSet();
        }

        if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
            if (instanceDeleting) {
                std::cout << "Current DB instance status is '"
                          << dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() << "." <<
std::endl;
            }

            if (clusterDeleting) {
                std::cout << "Current DB cluster status is '"
                          << dbCluster.GetStatus() << "." << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    if (!parameterGroupName.empty()) {
        // 21. Delete the DB cluster parameter group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(parameterGroupName);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

```
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per C++ .
  - CreaDBCluster
  - CreaDBClusterParameterGroup
  - Crea DBCluster istantanea
  - CreaDBInstance
  - EliminaDBCluster
  - EliminaDBClusterParameterGroup
  - EliminaDBInstance
  - Descriva DBCluster ParameterGroups
  - DBClusterDescrivi parametri
  - Descrivi le DBCluster istantanee
  - Descriva DBClusters
  - Descrivi DBEngine versioni
  - Descriva DBInstances
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni
  - ModificaDBClusterParameterGroup

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
import (
 "aurora/actions"
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "slices"
 "sort"
 "strconv"
 "strings"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/google/uuid"
)

// GetStartedClusters is an interactive example that shows you how to use the AWS
 SDK for Go
// with Amazon Aurora to do the following:
//
// 1. Create a custom DB cluster parameter group and set parameter values.
// 2. Create an Aurora DB cluster that is configured to use the parameter group.
// 3. Create a DB instance in the DB cluster that contains a database.
// 4. Take a snapshot of the DB cluster.
// 5. Delete the DB instance, DB cluster, and parameter group.
type GetStartedClusters struct {
 sdkConfig  aws.Config
 dbClusters actions.DbClusters
```

```
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
 helper     IScenarioHelper
 isTestRun  bool
}

// NewGetStartedClusters constructs a GetStartedClusters instance from a
 configuration.
// It uses the specified config to get an Amazon Relational Database Service
 (Amazon RDS)
// client and create wrappers for the actions used in the scenario.
func NewGetStartedClusters(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) GetStartedClusters {
 auroraClient := rds.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 return GetStartedClusters{
  sdkConfig:  sdkConfig,
  dbClusters: actions.DbClusters{AuroraClient: auroraClient},
  questioner: questioner,
  helper:     helper,
 }
}

// Run runs the interactive scenario.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) Run(ctx context.Context, dbEngine string,
 parameterGroupName string,
 clusterName string, dbName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon Aurora DB Cluster demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 parameterGroup := scenario.CreateParameterGroup(ctx, dbEngine,
 parameterGroupName)
 scenario.SetUserParameters(ctx, parameterGroupName)
 cluster := scenario.CreateCluster(ctx, clusterName, dbEngine, dbName,
 parameterGroup)
 scenario.helper.Pause(5)
 dbInstance := scenario.CreateInstance(ctx, cluster)
 scenario.DisplayConnection(cluster)
```

```
 scenario.CreateSnapshot(ctx, clusterName)
 scenario.Cleanup(ctx, dbInstance, cluster, parameterGroup)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateParameterGroup shows how to get available engine versions for a
 specified
// database engine and create a DB cluster parameter group that is compatible
 with a
// selected engine family.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) CreateParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 dbEngine string,
 parameterGroupName string) *types.DBClusterParameterGroup {

 log.Printf("Checking for an existing DB cluster parameter group named %v.\n",
  parameterGroupName)
 parameterGroup, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetParameterGroup(ctx,
 parameterGroupName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if parameterGroup == nil {
  log.Printf("Getting available database engine versions for %v.\n", dbEngine)
  engineVersions, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetEngineVersions(ctx, dbEngine, "")
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }

  familySet := map[string]struct{}{}
  for _, family := range engineVersions {
   familySet[*family.DBParameterGroupFamily] = struct{}{}
  }
  var families []string
  for family := range familySet {
   families = append(families, family)
  }
  sort.Strings(families)
  familyIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Which family do you want to use?
\n", families)
  log.Println("Creating a DB cluster parameter group.")
  _, err = scenario.dbClusters.CreateParameterGroup(
```

```
    ctx, parameterGroupName, families[familyIndex], "Example parameter group.")
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   parameterGroup, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetParameterGroup(ctx,
  parameterGroupName)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
  log.Printf("Parameter group %v:\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
  log.Printf("\tName: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName)
  log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupArn)
  log.Printf("\tFamily: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
  log.Printf("\tDescription: %v\n", *parameterGroup.Description)
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  return parameterGroup

}

// SetUserParameters shows how to get the parameters contained in a custom
 parameter
// group and update some of the parameter values in the group.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) SetUserParameters(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) {
 log.Println("Let's set some parameter values in your parameter group.")
 dbParameters, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetParameters(ctx, parameterGroupName,
 "")
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 var updateParams []types.Parameter
 for _, dbParam := range dbParameters {
  if strings.HasPrefix(*dbParam.ParameterName, "auto_increment") &&
   *dbParam.IsModifiable && *dbParam.DataType == "integer" {
   log.Printf("The %v parameter is described as:\n\t%v",
    *dbParam.ParameterName, *dbParam.Description)
   rangeSplit := strings.Split(*dbParam.AllowedValues, "-")
   lower, _ := strconv.Atoi(rangeSplit[0])
   upper, _ := strconv.Atoi(rangeSplit[1])
   newValue := scenario.questioner.AskInt(
    fmt.Sprintf("Enter a value between %v and %v:", lower, upper),
    demotools.InIntRange{Lower: lower, Upper: upper})
   dbParam.ParameterValue = aws.String(strconv.Itoa(newValue))
```

```
    updateParams = append(updateParams, dbParam)
   }
  }
  err = scenario.dbClusters.UpdateParameters(ctx, parameterGroupName,
  updateParams)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a source
  of 'user'.")
  userParameters, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetParameters(ctx,
  parameterGroupName, "user")
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Here are the parameters you've set:")
  for _, param := range userParameters {
   log.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", *param.ParameterName, *param.ParameterValue)
  }
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 }

 // CreateCluster shows how to create an Aurora DB cluster that contains a
  database
 // of a specified type. The database is also configured to use a custom DB
  cluster
 // parameter group.
 func (scenario GetStartedClusters) CreateCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName
  string, dbEngine string,
  dbName string, parameterGroup *types.DBClusterParameterGroup) *types.DBCluster {

  log.Println("Checking for an existing DB cluster.")
  cluster, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetDbCluster(ctx, clusterName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  if cluster == nil {
   adminUsername := scenario.questioner.Ask(
    "Enter an administrator user name for the database: ", demotools.NotEmpty{})
   adminPassword := scenario.questioner.Ask(
    "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters): ",
  demotools.NotEmpty{})
   engineVersions, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetEngineVersions(ctx, dbEngine,
  *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
```

```
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  var engineChoices []string
  for _, engine := range engineVersions {
   engineChoices = append(engineChoices, *engine.EngineVersion)
  }
  log.Println("The available engines for your parameter group are:")
  engineIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Which engine do you want to use?
\n", engineChoices)
  log.Printf("Creating DB cluster %v and database %v.\n", clusterName, dbName)
  log.Printf("The DB cluster is configured to use\nyour custom parameter group %v
\n",
   *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName)
  log.Printf("and selected engine %v.\n", engineChoices[engineIndex])
  log.Println("This typically takes several minutes.")
  cluster, err = scenario.dbClusters.CreateDbCluster(
   ctx, clusterName, *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName, dbName,
 dbEngine,
   engineChoices[engineIndex], adminUsername, adminPassword)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for *cluster.Status != "available" {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   cluster, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetDbCluster(ctx, clusterName)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Cluster created and available.")
  }
 }
 log.Println("Cluster data:")
 log.Printf("\tDBClusterIdentifier: %v\n", *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
 log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *cluster.DBClusterArn)
 log.Printf("\tStatus: %v\n", *cluster.Status)
 log.Printf("\tEngine: %v\n", *cluster.Engine)
 log.Printf("\tEngine version: %v\n", *cluster.EngineVersion)
 log.Printf("\tDBClusterParameterGroup: %v\n", *cluster.DBClusterParameterGroup)
 log.Printf("\tEngineMode: %v\n", *cluster.EngineMode)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return cluster
}
```

```
// CreateInstance shows how to create a DB instance in an existing Aurora DB
 cluster.
// A new DB cluster contains no DB instances, so you must add one. The first DB
 instance
// that is added to a DB cluster defaults to a read-write DB instance.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) CreateInstance(ctx context.Context, cluster
 *types.DBCluster) *types.DBInstance {
 log.Println("Checking for an existing database instance.")
 dbInstance, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetInstance(ctx,
 *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if dbInstance == nil {
  log.Println("Let's create a database instance in your DB cluster.")
  log.Println("First, choose a DB instance type:")
  instOpts, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetOrderableInstances(
   ctx, *cluster.Engine, *cluster.EngineVersion)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  var instChoices []string
  for _, opt := range instOpts {
   instChoices = append(instChoices, *opt.DBInstanceClass)
  }
  slices.Sort(instChoices)
  instChoices = slices.Compact(instChoices)
  instIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice(
   "Which DB instance class do you want to use?\n", instChoices)
  log.Println("Creating a database instance. This typically takes several
 minutes.")
  dbInstance, err = scenario.dbClusters.CreateInstanceInCluster(
   ctx, *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier, *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier,
 *cluster.Engine,
   instChoices[instIndex])
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for *dbInstance.DBInstanceStatus != "available" {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   dbInstance, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetInstance(ctx,
 *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
```

```
    }
   }
  }
 log.Println("Instance data:")
 log.Printf("\tDBInstanceIdentifier: %v\n", *dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
 log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *dbInstance.DBInstanceArn)
 log.Printf("\tStatus: %v\n", *dbInstance.DBInstanceStatus)
 log.Printf("\tEngine: %v\n", *dbInstance.Engine)
 log.Printf("\tEngine version: %v\n", *dbInstance.EngineVersion)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return dbInstance
}

// DisplayConnection displays connection information about an Aurora DB cluster
 and tips
// on how to connect to it.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) DisplayConnection(cluster *types.DBCluster) {
 log.Println(
  "You can now connect to your database using your favorite MySql client.\n" +
   "One way to connect is by using the 'mysql' shell on an Amazon EC2 instance\n"
 +
   "that is running in the same VPC as your database cluster. Pass the endpoint,
\n" +
   "port, and administrator user name to 'mysql' and enter your password\n" +
   "when prompted:")
 log.Printf("\n\tmysql -h %v -P %v -u %v -p\n",
  *cluster.Endpoint, *cluster.Port, *cluster.MasterUsername)
 log.Println("For more information, see the User Guide for Aurora:\n" +
  "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/
CHAP_GettingStartedAurora.CreatingConnecting.Aurora.html#CHAP_GettingStartedAurora.Aurora
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateSnapshot shows how to create a DB cluster snapshot and wait until it's
 available.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) CreateSnapshot(ctx context.Context,
 clusterName string) {
 if scenario.questioner.AskBool(
  "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB cluster (y/n)? ", "y") {
  snapshotId := fmt.Sprintf("%v-%v", clusterName, scenario.helper.UniqueId())
  log.Printf("Creating a snapshot named %v. This typically takes a few minutes.
\n", snapshotId)
  snapshot, err := scenario.dbClusters.CreateClusterSnapshot(ctx, clusterName,
 snapshotId)
```

```
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for *snapshot.Status != "available" {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   snapshot, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetClusterSnapshot(ctx, snapshotId)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
  log.Println("Snapshot data:")
  log.Printf("\tDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier: %v\n",
 *snapshot.DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier)
  log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *snapshot.DBClusterSnapshotArn)
  log.Printf("\tStatus: %v\n", *snapshot.Status)
  log.Printf("\tEngine: %v\n", *snapshot.Engine)
  log.Printf("\tEngine version: %v\n", *snapshot.EngineVersion)
  log.Printf("\tDBClusterIdentifier: %v\n", *snapshot.DBClusterIdentifier)
  log.Printf("\tSnapshotCreateTime: %v\n", *snapshot.SnapshotCreateTime)
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 }
}

// Cleanup shows how to clean up a DB instance, DB cluster, and DB cluster
 parameter group.
// Before the DB cluster parameter group can be deleted, all associated DB
 instances and
// DB clusters must first be deleted.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) Cleanup(ctx context.Context, dbInstance
 *types.DBInstance, cluster *types.DBCluster,
 parameterGroup *types.DBClusterParameterGroup) {

 if scenario.questioner.AskBool(
  "\nDo you want to delete the database instance, DB cluster, and parameter group
 (y/n)? ", "y") {
  log.Printf("Deleting database instance %v.\n",
 *dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
  err := scenario.dbClusters.DeleteInstance(ctx,
 *dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("Deleting database cluster %v.\n", *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
  err = scenario.dbClusters.DeleteDbCluster(ctx, *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
```

```
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println(
   "Waiting for the DB instance and DB cluster to delete. This typically takes
 several minutes.")
  for dbInstance != nil || cluster != nil {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   if dbInstance != nil {
    dbInstance, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetInstance(ctx,
 *dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
   }
   if cluster != nil {
    cluster, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetDbCluster(ctx,
 *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
   }
  }
  log.Printf("Deleting parameter group %v.",
 *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName)
  err = scenario.dbClusters.DeleteParameterGroup(ctx,
 *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }
}

// IScenarioHelper abstracts the function from a scenario so that it
// can be mocked for unit testing.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 UniqueId() string
}
type ScenarioHelper struct{}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
```

```
}

// UniqueId returns a new UUID.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) UniqueId() string {
 return uuid.New().String()
}
```

Definisci le funzioni richiamate dallo scenario per gestire le operazioni Aurora.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}


// GetParameterGroup gets a DB cluster parameter group by name.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) (
 *types.DBClusterParameterGroup, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups(
  ctx, &rds.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("Parameter group %v does not exist.\n", parameterGroupName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Error getting parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  }
```

```
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBClusterParameterGroups[0], err
 }
}


// CreateParameterGroup creates a DB cluster parameter group that is based on the
 specified
// parameter group family.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateParameterGroup(
 ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName string, parameterGroupFamily string,
 description string) (
 *types.DBClusterParameterGroup, error) {

 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBClusterParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.CreateDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   DBParameterGroupFamily:      aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
   Description:                 aws.String(description),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBClusterParameterGroup, err
 }
}



// DeleteParameterGroup deletes the named DB cluster parameter group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
```

```
}



// GetParameters gets the parameters that are contained in a DB cluster parameter
 group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetParameters(ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName
 string, source string) (
 []types.Parameter, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeDBClusterParametersOutput
 var params []types.Parameter
 var err error
 parameterPaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeDBClusterParametersPaginator(clusters.AuroraClient,
  &rds.DescribeDBClusterParametersInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Source:                      aws.String(source),
  })
 for parameterPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = parameterPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get paramaeters for %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
   break
  } else {
   params = append(params, output.Parameters...)
  }
 }
 return params, err
}



// UpdateParameters updates parameters in a named DB cluster parameter group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) UpdateParameters(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string, params []types.Parameter) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Parameters:                  params,
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update parameters in %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
```

```
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// GetDbCluster gets data about an Aurora DB cluster.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetDbCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName string)
 (*types.DBCluster, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusters(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBClustersInput{
   DBClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBClusterNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB cluster %v does not exist.\n", clusterName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBClusters[0], err
 }
}



// CreateDbCluster creates a DB cluster that is configured to use the specified
 parameter group.
// The newly created DB cluster contains a database that uses the specified
 engine and
// engine version.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateDbCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName
 string, parameterGroupName string,
 dbName string, dbEngine string, dbEngineVersion string, adminName string,
 adminPassword string) (
 *types.DBCluster, error) {

 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBCluster(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBClusterInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier:         aws.String(clusterName),
```

```
  Engine:                      aws.String(dbEngine),
  DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  DatabaseName:                aws.String(dbName),
  EngineVersion:               aws.String(dbEngineVersion),
  MasterUserPassword:          aws.String(adminPassword),
  MasterUsername:              aws.String(adminName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBCluster, err
 }
}



// DeleteDbCluster deletes a DB cluster without keeping a final snapshot.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteDbCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName
 string) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBCluster(ctx, &rds.DeleteDBClusterInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:   aws.Bool(true),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// CreateClusterSnapshot creates a snapshot of a DB cluster.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateClusterSnapshot(ctx context.Context,
 clusterName string, snapshotName string) (
 *types.DBClusterSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBClusterSnapshot(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBClusterSnapshotInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier:         aws.String(clusterName),
  DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't create snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBClusterSnapshot, nil
 }
}



// GetClusterSnapshot gets a DB cluster snapshot.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetClusterSnapshot(ctx context.Context, snapshotName
 string) (*types.DBClusterSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusterSnapshots(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsInput{
   DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBClusterSnapshots[0], nil
 }
}



// CreateInstanceInCluster creates a database instance in an existing DB cluster.
 The first database that is
// created defaults to a read-write DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateInstanceInCluster(ctx context.Context,
 clusterName string, instanceName string,
 dbEngine string, dbInstanceClass string) (*types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBInstance(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBClusterIdentifier:  aws.String(clusterName),
  Engine:               aws.String(dbEngine),
  DBInstanceClass:      aws.String(dbInstanceClass),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBInstance, nil
```

```
 }
}



// GetInstance gets data about a DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName string)
 (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBInstances(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{
   DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBInstanceNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB instance %v does not exist.\n", instanceName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBInstances[0], nil
 }
}



// DeleteInstance deletes a DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBInstance(ctx,
 &rds.DeleteDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier:   aws.String(instanceName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:      aws.Bool(true),
  DeleteAutomatedBackups: aws.Bool(true),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
```

```
}



// GetEngineVersions gets database engine versions that are available for the
 specified engine
// and parameter group family.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetEngineVersions(ctx context.Context, engine string,
 parameterGroupFamily string) (
 []types.DBEngineVersion, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBEngineVersions(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBEngineVersionsInput{
   Engine:                 aws.String(engine),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get engine versions for %v: %v\n", engine, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBEngineVersions, nil
 }
}



// GetOrderableInstances uses a paginator to get DB instance options that can be
 used to create DB instances that are
// compatible with a set of specifications.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetOrderableInstances(ctx context.Context, engine
 string, engineVersion string) (
 []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutput
 var instances []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption
 var err error
 orderablePaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPaginator(clusters.AuroraClient,
  &rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsInput{
   Engine:        aws.String(engine),
   EngineVersion: aws.String(engineVersion),
  })
 for orderablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = orderablePaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
```

```
    log.Printf("Couldn't get orderable DB instances: %v\n", err)
    break
   } else {
    instances = append(instances, output.OrderableDBInstanceOptions...)
   }
  }
  return instances, err
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - CreaDBCluster
  - CreaDBClusterParameterGroup
  - Crea DBCluster istantanea
  - CreaDBInstance
  - EliminaDBCluster
  - EliminaDBClusterParameterGroup
  - EliminaDBInstance
  - Descriva DBCluster ParameterGroups
  - DBClusterDescrivi parametri
  - Descrivi le DBCluster istantanee
  - Descriva DBClusters
  - Descrivi DBEngine versioni
  - Descriva DBInstances
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni
  - ModificaDBClusterParameterGroup

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the
 * database credentials. If you do not create a
 * secret, this example will not work. For details, see:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html
 *
 * This Java example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Gets available engine families for Amazon Aurora MySQL-Compatible Edition
 * by calling the DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql') method.
 * 2. Selects an engine family and creates a custom DB cluster parameter group
 * by invoking the describeDBClusterParameters method.
 * 3. Gets the parameter groups by invoking the describeDBClusterParameterGroups
 * method.
 * 4. Gets parameters in the group by invoking the describeDBClusterParameters
 * method.
 * 5. Modifies the auto_increment_offset parameter by invoking the
 * modifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest method.
 * 6. Gets and displays the updated parameters.
 * 7. Gets a list of allowed engine versions by invoking the
 * describeDbEngineVersions method.
 * 8. Creates an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySQL
```

```
 * database.
 * 9. Waits for DB instance to be ready.
 * 10. Gets a list of instance classes available for the selected engine.
 * 11. Creates a database instance in the cluster.
 * 12. Waits for DB instance to be ready.
 * 13. Creates a snapshot.
 * 14. Waits for DB snapshot to be ready.
 * 15. Deletes the DB cluster.
 * 16. Deletes the DB cluster group.
 */
public class AuroraScenario {
    public static long sleepTime = 20;
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = "\n" +
                "Usage:\n" +
                "    <dbClusterGroupName> <dbParameterGroupFamily>
 <dbInstanceClusterIdentifier> <dbInstanceIdentifier> <dbName>
 <dbSnapshotIdentifier><secretName>"
                +
                "Where:\n" +
                "    dbClusterGroupName - The name of the DB cluster parameter
 group. \n" +
                "    dbParameterGroupFamily - The DB cluster parameter group
 family name (for example, aurora-mysql5.7). \n"
                +
                "    dbInstanceClusterIdentifier - The instance cluster
 identifier value.\n" +
                "    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier.\n"
 +
                "    dbName - The database name.\n" +
                "    dbSnapshotIdentifier - The snapshot identifier.\n" +
                "    secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that
 contains the database credentials\"\n";
        ;

        if (args.length != 7) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbClusterGroupName = args[0];
```

```
        String dbParameterGroupFamily = args[1];
        String dbInstanceClusterIdentifier = args[2];
        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[3];
        String dbName = args[4];
        String dbSnapshotIdentifier = args[5];
        String secretName = args[6];

        // Retrieve the database credentials using AWS Secrets Manager.
        Gson gson = new Gson();
        User user = gson.fromJson(String.valueOf(getSecretValues(secretName)),
User.class);
        String username = user.getUsername();
        String userPassword = user.getPassword();

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Aurora example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Return a list of the available DB engines");
        describeDBEngines(rdsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create a custom parameter group");
        createDBClusterParameterGroup(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName,
dbParameterGroupFamily);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Get the parameter group");
        describeDbClusterParameterGroups(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Get the parameters in the group");
        describeDbClusterParameters(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName, 0);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter");
        modifyDBClusterParas(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Display the updated parameter value");
        describeDbClusterParameters(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName, -1);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Get a list of allowed engine versions");
        getAllowedEngines(rdsClient, dbParameterGroupFamily);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Create an Aurora DB cluster database");
        String arnClusterVal = createDBCluster(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName,
dbName, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
                username, userPassword);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the cluster is " + arnClusterVal);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Wait for DB instance to be ready");
        waitForInstanceReady(rdsClient, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Get a list of instance classes available for the
selected engine");
        String instanceClass = getListInstanceClasses(rdsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Create a database instance in the cluster.");
        String clusterDBARN = createDBInstanceCluster(rdsClient,
dbInstanceIdentifier, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
                instanceClass);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the database is " + clusterDBARN);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Wait for DB instance to be ready");
```

```
        waitDBInstanceReady(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Create a snapshot");
        createDBClusterSnapshot(rdsClient, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
dbSnapshotIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready");
        waitForSnapshotReady(rdsClient, dbSnapshotIdentifier,
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Delete the DB instance");
        deleteDatabaseInstance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("15. Delete the DB cluster");
        deleteCluster(rdsClient, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("16. Delete the DB cluster group");
        deleteDBClusterGroup(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName, clusterDBARN);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The Scenario has successfully completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    private static SecretsManagerClient getSecretClient() {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        return SecretsManagerClient.builder()
                .region(region)

.credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();
    }
```

```
   private static String getSecretValues(String secretName) {
       SecretsManagerClient secretClient = getSecretClient();
       GetSecretValueRequest valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest.builder()
               .secretId(secretName)
               .build();

       GetSecretValueResponse valueResponse =
secretClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest);
       return valueResponse.secretString();
   }

   public static void deleteDBClusterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterGroupName, String clusterDBARN)
           throws InterruptedException {
       try {
           boolean isDataDel = false;
           boolean didFind;
           String instanceARN;

           // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
           while (!isDataDel) {
               DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
               List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
               int listSize = instanceList.size();
               didFind = false;
               int index = 1;
               for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                   instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn();
                   if (instanceARN.compareTo(clusterDBARN) == 0) {
                       System.out.println(clusterDBARN + " still exists");
                       didFind = true;
                   }
                   if ((index == listSize) && (!didFind)) {
                       // Went through the entire list and did not find the
database ARN.
                       isDataDel = true;
                   }
                   Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                   index++;
               }
           }
```

```
            DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest clusterParameterGroupRequest =
DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest
                    .builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                    .build();


rdsClient.deleteDBClusterParameterGroup(clusterParameterGroupRequest);
            System.out.println(dbClusterGroupName + " was deleted.");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteCluster(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier) {
        try {
            DeleteDbClusterRequest deleteDbClusterRequest =
DeleteDbClusterRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                    .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                    .build();

            rdsClient.deleteDBCluster(deleteDbClusterRequest);
            System.out.println(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier + " was deleted!");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        try {
            DeleteDbInstanceRequest deleteDbInstanceRequest =
DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .deleteAutomatedBackups(true)
                    .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                    .build();
```

```
            DeleteDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.deleteDBInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest);
            System.out.println("The status of the database is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void waitForSnapshotReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbSnapshotIdentifier,
            String dbInstanceClusterIdentifier) {
        try {
            boolean snapshotReady = false;
            String snapshotReadyStr;
            System.out.println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.");

            DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest snapshotsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                    .build();

            while (!snapshotReady) {
                DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBClusterSnapshots(snapshotsRequest);
                List<DBClusterSnapshot> snapshotList =
response.dbClusterSnapshots();
                for (DBClusterSnapshot snapshot : snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status();
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.println(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 5000);
                    }
                }
            }

            System.out.println("The Snapshot is available!");

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
```

```
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createDBClusterSnapshot(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
            String dbSnapshotIdentifier) {
        try {
            CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest snapshotRequest =
CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                    .dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                    .build();

            CreateDbClusterSnapshotResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBClusterSnapshot(snapshotRequest);
            System.out.println("The Snapshot ARN is " +
response.dbClusterSnapshot().dbClusterSnapshotArn());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void waitDBInstanceReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        boolean instanceReady = false;
        String instanceReadyStr;
        System.out.println("Waiting for instance to become available.");
        try {
            DescribeDbInstancesRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeDbInstancesRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();

            String endpoint = "";
            while (!instanceReady) {
                DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances(instanceRequest);
                List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
                for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus();
```

```
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        endpoint = instance.endpoint().address();
                        instanceReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.print(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
            }
            System.out.println("Database instance is available! The connection
endpoint is " + endpoint);

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createDBInstanceCluster(RdsClient rdsClient,
            String dbInstanceIdentifier,
            String dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
            String instanceClass) {
        try {
            CreateDbInstanceRequest instanceRequest =
CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .dbInstanceClass(instanceClass)
                    .build();

            CreateDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBInstance(instanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());
            return response.dbInstance().dbInstanceArn();

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

```
   public static String getListInstanceClasses(RdsClient rdsClient) {
       try {
           DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest optionsRequest =
DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest
                   .builder()
                   .engine("aurora-mysql")
                   .maxRecords(20)
                   .build();

           DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsResponse response = rdsClient
                   .describeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(optionsRequest);
           List<OrderableDBInstanceOption> instanceOptions =
response.orderableDBInstanceOptions();
           String instanceClass = "";
           for (OrderableDBInstanceOption instanceOption : instanceOptions) {
               instanceClass = instanceOption.dbInstanceClass();
               System.out.println("The instance class is " +
instanceOption.dbInstanceClass());
               System.out.println("The engine version is " +
instanceOption.engineVersion());
           }
           return instanceClass;

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }

   // Waits until the database instance is available.
   public static void waitForInstanceReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterIdentifier) {
       boolean instanceReady = false;
       String instanceReadyStr;
       System.out.println("Waiting for instance to become available.");
       try {
           DescribeDbClustersRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeDbClustersRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier)
                   .build();

           while (!instanceReady) {
```

```
                DescribeDbClustersResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBClusters(instanceRequest);
                List<DBCluster> clusterList = response.dbClusters();
                for (DBCluster cluster : clusterList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = cluster.status();
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        instanceReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.print(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
            }
            System.out.println("Database cluster is available!");

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createDBCluster(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbParameterGroupFamily, String dbName,
            String dbClusterIdentifier, String userName, String password) {
        try {
            CreateDbClusterRequest clusterRequest =
CreateDbClusterRequest.builder()
                    .databaseName(dbName)
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier)
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .masterUsername(userName)
                    .masterUserPassword(password)
                    .build();

            CreateDbClusterResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBCluster(clusterRequest);
            return response.dbCluster().dbClusterArn();

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
```

```
    }

    // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
    public static void getAllowedEngines(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbParameterGroupFamily) {
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest versionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(versionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> dbEngines = response.dbEngineVersions();
            for (DBEngineVersion dbEngine : dbEngines) {
                System.out.println("The engine version is " +
dbEngine.engineVersion());
                System.out.println("The engine description is " +
dbEngine.dbEngineDescription());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter.
    public static void modifyDBClusterParas(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dClusterGroupName) {
        try {
            Parameter parameter1 = Parameter.builder()
                    .parameterName("auto_increment_offset")
                    .applyMethod("immediate")
                    .parameterValue("5")
                    .build();

            List<Parameter> paraList = new ArrayList<>();
            paraList.add(parameter1);
            ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dClusterGroupName)
                    .parameters(paraList)
```

```
                    .build();

            ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.modifyDBClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println(
                    "The parameter group " +
response.dbClusterParameterGroupName() + " was successfully modified");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeDbClusterParameters(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbCLusterGroupName, int flag) {
        try {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest dbParameterGroupsRequest;
            if (flag == 0) {
                dbParameterGroupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                        .build();
            } else {
                dbParameterGroupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                        .source("user")
                        .build();
            }

            DescribeDbClusterParametersResponse response = rdsClient
                    .describeDBClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest);
            List<Parameter> dbParameters = response.parameters();
            String paraName;
            for (Parameter para : dbParameters) {
                // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset
or
                // auto_increment_increment.
                paraName = para.parameterName();
                if ((paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0)
                        || (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") ==
0)) {
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter name is  " + paraName);
```

```
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter value is  " +
para.parameterValue());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is " +
para.dataType());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is " +
para.description());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is " +
para.allowedValues());
                }
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeDbClusterParameterGroups(RdsClient rdsClient,
String dbClusterGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            List<DBClusterParameterGroup> groups =
rdsClient.describeDBClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
                    .dbClusterParameterGroups();
            for (DBClusterParameterGroup group : groups) {
                System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.dbClusterParameterGroupName());
                System.out.println("The group ARN is " +
group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createDBClusterParameterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterGroupName,
```

```
            String dbParameterGroupFamily) {
        try {
            CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                    .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateDbClusterParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println("The group name is " +
response.dbClusterParameterGroup().dbClusterParameterGroupName());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeDBEngines(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest engineVersionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .defaultOnly(true)
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> engines = response.dbEngineVersions();

            // Get all DBEngineVersion objects.
            for (DBEngineVersion engineOb : engines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the DB parameter group family for
the database engine is "
                        + engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily());
                System.out.println("The name of the database engine " +
engineOb.engine());
                System.out.println("The version number of the database engine " +
engineOb.engineVersion());
            }
```

```
        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreaDBCluster
  - CreaDBClusterParameterGroup
  - Crea DBCluster istantanea
  - CreaDBInstance
  - EliminaDBCluster
  - EliminaDBClusterParameterGroup
  - EliminaDBInstance
  - Descriva DBCluster ParameterGroups
  - DBClusterDescrivi parametri
  - Descrivi le DBCluster istantanee
  - Descriva DBClusters
  - Descrivi DBEngine versioni
  - Descriva DBInstances
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni
  - ModificaDBClusterParameterGroup

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the database
 credentials. If you do not create a
secret, this example will not work. For more details, see:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html

This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:

1. Returns a list of the available DB engines.
2. Creates a custom DB parameter group.
3. Gets the parameter groups.
4. Gets the parameters in the group.
5. Modifies the auto_increment_increment parameter.
6. Displays the updated parameter value.
7. Gets a list of allowed engine versions.
8. Creates an Aurora DB cluster database.
9. Waits for DB instance to be ready.
10. Gets a list of instance classes available for the selected engine.
11. Creates a database instance in the cluster.
12. Waits for the database instance in the cluster to be ready.
13. Creates a snapshot.
14. Waits for DB snapshot to be ready.
15. Deletes the DB instance.
16. Deletes the DB cluster.
17. Deletes the DB cluster group.
 */

var slTime: Long = 20

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
```

```
            <dbClusterGroupName> <dbParameterGroupFamily>
<dbInstanceClusterIdentifier> <dbName> <dbSnapshotIdentifier> <secretName>
        Where:
            dbClusterGroupName - The database group name.
            dbParameterGroupFamily - The database parameter group name.
            dbInstanceClusterIdentifier - The database instance identifier.
            dbName -  The database name.
            dbSnapshotIdentifier - The snapshot identifier.
            secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains
the database credentials.
    """

    if (args.size != 7) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val dbClusterGroupName = args[0]
    val dbParameterGroupFamily = args[1]
    val dbInstanceClusterIdentifier = args[2]
    val dbInstanceIdentifier = args[3]
    val dbName = args[4]
    val dbSnapshotIdentifier = args[5]
    val secretName = args[6]

    val gson = Gson()
    val user = gson.fromJson(getSecretValues(secretName).toString(),
User::class.java)
    val username = user.username
    val userPassword = user.password

    println("1. Return a list of the available DB engines")
    describeAuroraDBEngines()

    println("2. Create a custom parameter group")
    createDBClusterParameterGroup(dbClusterGroupName, dbParameterGroupFamily)

    println("3. Get the parameter group")
    describeDbClusterParameterGroups(dbClusterGroupName)

    println("4. Get the parameters in the group")
    describeDbClusterParameters(dbClusterGroupName, 0)

    println("5. Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter")
```

```
    modifyDBClusterParas(dbClusterGroupName)

    println("6. Display the updated parameter value")
    describeDbClusterParameters(dbClusterGroupName, -1)

    println("7. Get a list of allowed engine versions")
    getAllowedClusterEngines(dbParameterGroupFamily)

    println("8. Create an Aurora DB cluster database")
    val arnClusterVal = createDBCluster(dbClusterGroupName, dbName,
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier, username, userPassword)
    println("The ARN of the cluster is $arnClusterVal")

    println("9. Wait for DB instance to be ready")
    waitForClusterInstanceReady(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)

    println("10. Get a list of instance classes available for the selected
engine")
    val instanceClass = getListInstanceClasses()

    println("11. Create a database instance in the cluster.")
    val clusterDBARN = createDBInstanceCluster(dbInstanceIdentifier,
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier, instanceClass)
    println("The ARN of the database is $clusterDBARN")

    println("12. Wait for DB instance to be ready")
    waitDBAuroraInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifier)

    println("13. Create a snapshot")
    createDBClusterSnapshot(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier, dbSnapshotIdentifier)

    println("14. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready")
    waitSnapshotReady(dbSnapshotIdentifier, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)

    println("15. Delete the DB instance")
    deleteDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifier)

    println("16. Delete the DB cluster")
    deleteCluster(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)

    println("17. Delete the DB cluster group")
    if (clusterDBARN != null) {
        deleteDBClusterGroup(dbClusterGroupName, clusterDBARN)
    }
```

```
    println("The Scenario has successfully completed.")
}

@Throws(InterruptedException::class)
suspend fun deleteDBClusterGroup(
    dbClusterGroupName: String,
    clusterDBARN: String,
) {
    var isDataDel = false
    var didFind: Boolean
    var instanceARN: String

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
        while (!isDataDel) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances()
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            val listSize = instanceList?.size
            isDataDel = false
            didFind = false
            var index = 1
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn.toString()
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(clusterDBARN) == 0) {
                        println("$clusterDBARN still exists")
                        didFind = true
                    }
                    if (index == listSize && !didFind) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
 database ARN.
                        isDataDel = true
                    }
                    delay(slTime * 1000)
                    index++
                }
            }
        }
        val clusterParameterGroupRequest =
            DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupName
            }

        rdsClient.deleteDbClusterParameterGroup(clusterParameterGroupRequest)
```

```
        println("$dbClusterGroupName was deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteCluster(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String) {
    val deleteDbClusterRequest =
        DeleteDbClusterRequest {
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
            skipFinalSnapshot = true
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        rdsClient.deleteDbCluster(deleteDbClusterRequest)
        println("$dbInstanceClusterIdentifier was deleted!")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String) {
    val deleteDbInstanceRequest =
        DeleteDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            deleteAutomatedBackups = true
            skipFinalSnapshot = true
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.deleteDbInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest)
        print("The status of the database is
 ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
}

suspend fun waitSnapshotReady(
    dbSnapshotIdentifier: String?,
    dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String?,
) {
    var snapshotReady = false
    var snapshotReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.")

    val snapshotsRequest =
        DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest {
            dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifier
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
```

```
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!snapshotReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusterSnapshots(snapshotsRequest)
            val snapshotList = response.dbClusterSnapshots
            if (snapshotList != null) {
                for (snapshot in snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status.toString()
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true
                    } else {
                        println(".")
                        delay(slTime * 5000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Snapshot is available!")
}

suspend fun createDBClusterSnapshot(
    dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String?,
    dbSnapshotIdentifier: String?,
) {
    val snapshotRequest =
        CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest {
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
            dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifier
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbClusterSnapshot(snapshotRequest)
        println("The Snapshot ARN is
 ${response.dbClusterSnapshot?.dbClusterSnapshotArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun waitDBAuroraInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")
    val instanceRequest =
```

```
        DescribeDbInstancesRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        }

    var endpoint = ""
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!instanceReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(instanceRequest)
            response.dbInstances?.forEach { instance ->
                instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus.toString()
                if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                    endpoint = instance.endpoint?.address.toString()
                    instanceReady = true
                } else {
                    print(".")
                    delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("Database instance is available! The connection endpoint is
 $endpoint")
}

suspend fun createDBInstanceCluster(
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbInstanceClusterIdentifierVal: String?,
    instanceClassVal: String?,
): String? {
    val instanceRequest =
        CreateDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifierVal
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
            dbInstanceClass = instanceClassVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbInstance(instanceRequest)
        print("The status is ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
        return response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceArn
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun getListInstanceClasses(): String {
    val optionsRequest =
        DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest {
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
            maxRecords = 20
        }
    var instanceClass = ""
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(optionsRequest)
        response.orderableDbInstanceOptions?.forEach { instanceOption ->
            instanceClass = instanceOption.dbInstanceClass.toString()
            println("The instance class is ${instanceOption.dbInstanceClass}")
            println("The engine version is ${instanceOption.engineVersion}")
        }
    }
    return instanceClass
}

// Waits until the database instance is available.
suspend fun waitForClusterInstanceReady(dbClusterIdentifierVal: String?) {
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")

    val instanceRequest =
        DescribeDbClustersRequest {
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifierVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!instanceReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusters(instanceRequest)
            response.dbClusters?.forEach { cluster ->
                instanceReadyStr = cluster.status.toString()
                if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                    instanceReady = true
                } else {
                    print(".")
                    delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

```
    println("Database cluster is available!")
}

suspend fun createDBCluster(
    dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?,
    dbName: String?,
    dbClusterIdentifierVal: String?,
    userName: String?,
    password: String?,
): String? {
    val clusterRequest =
        CreateDbClusterRequest {
            databaseName = dbName
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifierVal
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
            masterUsername = userName
            masterUserPassword = password
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbCluster(clusterRequest)
        return response.dbCluster?.dbClusterArn
    }
}

// Get a list of allowed engine versions.
suspend fun getAllowedClusterEngines(dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?) {
    val versionsRequest =
        DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
            dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(versionsRequest)
        response.dbEngineVersions?.forEach { dbEngine ->
            println("The engine version is ${dbEngine.engineVersion}")
            println("The engine description is ${dbEngine.dbEngineDescription}")
        }
    }
}

// Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter.
```

```
suspend fun modifyDBClusterParas(dClusterGroupName: String?) {
    val parameter1 =
        Parameter {
            parameterName = "auto_increment_offset"
            applyMethod = ApplyMethod.fromValue("immediate")
            parameterValue = "5"
        }

    val paraList = ArrayList<Parameter>()
    paraList.add(parameter1)
    val groupRequest =
        ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dClusterGroupName
            parameters = paraList
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.modifyDbClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The parameter group ${response.dbClusterParameterGroupName} was
 successfully modified")
    }
}

suspend fun describeDbClusterParameters(
    dbCLusterGroupName: String?,
    flag: Int,
) {
    val dbParameterGroupsRequest: DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest
    dbParameterGroupsRequest =
        if (flag == 0) {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
            }
        } else {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
                source = "user"
            }
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest)
        response.parameters?.forEach { para ->
```

```
            // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
 auto_increment_increment.
            val paraName = para.parameterName
            if (paraName != null) {
                if (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0 ||
 paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0) {
                    println("*** The parameter name is  $paraName")
                    println("*** The parameter value is  ${para.parameterValue}")
                    println("*** The parameter data type is ${para.dataType}")
                    println("*** The parameter description is
 ${para.description}")
                    println("*** The parameter allowed values  is
 ${para.allowedValues}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun describeDbClusterParameterGroups(dbClusterGroupName: String?) {
    val groupsRequest =
        DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupName
            maxRecords = 20
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
        response.dbClusterParameterGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.dbClusterParameterGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createDBClusterParameterGroup(
    dbClusterGroupNameVal: String?,
    dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?,
) {
    val groupRequest =
        CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupNameVal
            dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
```

```
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The group name is
 ${response.dbClusterParameterGroup?.dbClusterParameterGroupName}")
    }
}

suspend fun describeAuroraDBEngines() {
    val engineVersionsRequest =
        DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
            defaultOnly = true
            maxRecords = 20
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest)
        response.dbEngineVersions?.forEach { engineOb ->
            println("The name of the DB parameter group family for the database
 engine is ${engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily}")
            println("The name of the database engine ${engineOb.engine}")
            println("The version number of the database engine
 ${engineOb.engineVersion}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - CreaDBCluster
  - CreaDBClusterParameterGroup
  - Crea DBCluster istantanea
  - CreaDBInstance
  - EliminaDBCluster
  - EliminaDBClusterParameterGroup
  - EliminaDBInstance

- Descriva DBCluster ParameterGroups
- DBClusterDescrivi parametri
- Descrivi le DBCluster istantanee
- Descriva DBClusters
- Descrivi DBEngine versioni
- Descriva DBInstances
- DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni
- ModificaDBClusterParameterGroup

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
class AuroraClusterScenario:
    """Runs a scenario that shows how to get started using Aurora DB clusters."""

    def __init__(self, aurora_wrapper):
        """
        :param aurora_wrapper: An object that wraps Aurora DB cluster actions.
        """
        self.aurora_wrapper = aurora_wrapper

    def create_parameter_group(self, db_engine, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Shows how to get available engine versions for a specified database
 engine and
        create a DB cluster parameter group that is compatible with a selected
 engine family.

        :param db_engine: The database engine to use as a basis.
```

```
        :param parameter_group_name: The name given to the newly created
parameter group.
        :return: The newly created parameter group.
        """
        print(
            f"Checking for an existing DB cluster parameter group named
{parameter_group_name}."
        )
        parameter_group =
self.aurora_wrapper.get_parameter_group(parameter_group_name)
        if parameter_group is None:
            print(f"Getting available database engine versions for {db_engine}.")
            engine_versions = self.aurora_wrapper.get_engine_versions(db_engine)
            families = list({ver["DBParameterGroupFamily"] for ver in
engine_versions})
            family_index = q.choose("Which family do you want to use? ",
families)
            print(f"Creating a DB cluster parameter group.")
            self.aurora_wrapper.create_parameter_group(
                parameter_group_name, families[family_index], "Example parameter
group."
            )
            parameter_group = self.aurora_wrapper.get_parameter_group(
                parameter_group_name
            )
        print(f"Parameter group
{parameter_group['DBClusterParameterGroupName']}:")
        pp(parameter_group)
        print("-" * 88)
        return parameter_group

    def set_user_parameters(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Shows how to get the parameters contained in a custom parameter group and
        update some of the parameter values in the group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query and
modify.
        """
        print("Let's set some parameter values in your parameter group.")
        auto_inc_parameters = self.aurora_wrapper.get_parameters(
            parameter_group_name, name_prefix="auto_increment"
        )
        update_params = []
```

```
        for auto_inc in auto_inc_parameters:
            if auto_inc["IsModifiable"] and auto_inc["DataType"] == "integer":
                print(f"The {auto_inc['ParameterName']} parameter is described
as:")
                print(f"\t{auto_inc['Description']}")
                param_range = auto_inc["AllowedValues"].split("-")
                auto_inc["ParameterValue"] = str(
                    q.ask(
                        f"Enter a value between {param_range[0]} and
{param_range[1]}: ",
                        q.is_int,
                        q.in_range(int(param_range[0]), int(param_range[1])),
                    )
                )
                update_params.append(auto_inc)
        self.aurora_wrapper.update_parameters(parameter_group_name,
update_params)
        print(
            "You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a source
of 'user'."
        )
        user_parameters = self.aurora_wrapper.get_parameters(
            parameter_group_name, source="user"
        )
        pp(user_parameters)
        print("-" * 88)

    def create_cluster(self, cluster_name, db_engine, db_name, parameter_group):
        """
        Shows how to create an Aurora DB cluster that contains a database of a
specified
        type. The database is also configured to use a custom DB cluster
parameter group.

        :param cluster_name: The name given to the newly created DB cluster.
        :param db_engine: The engine of the created database.
        :param db_name: The name given to the created database.
        :param parameter_group: The parameter group that is associated with the
DB cluster.
        :return: The newly created DB cluster.
        """
        print("Checking for an existing DB cluster.")
        cluster = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_cluster(cluster_name)
        if cluster is None:
```

```
            admin_username = q.ask(
                "Enter an administrator user name for the database: ",
q.non_empty
            )
            admin_password = q.ask(
                "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters):
",
                q.non_empty,
            )
            engine_versions = self.aurora_wrapper.get_engine_versions(
                db_engine, parameter_group["DBParameterGroupFamily"]
            )
            engine_choices = [
                ver["EngineVersionDescription"] for ver in engine_versions
            ]
            print("The available engines for your parameter group are:")
            engine_index = q.choose("Which engine do you want to use? ",
engine_choices)
            print(
                f"Creating DB cluster {cluster_name} and database {db_name}.\n"
                f"The DB cluster is configured to use\n"
                f"your custom parameter group
{parameter_group['DBClusterParameterGroupName']}\n"
                f"and selected engine {engine_choices[engine_index]}.\n"
                f"This typically takes several minutes."
            )
            cluster = self.aurora_wrapper.create_db_cluster(
                cluster_name,
                parameter_group["DBClusterParameterGroupName"],
                db_name,
                db_engine,
                engine_versions[engine_index]["EngineVersion"],
                admin_username,
                admin_password,
            )
            while cluster.get("Status") != "available":
                wait(30)
                cluster = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_cluster(cluster_name)
            print("Cluster created and available.\n")
        print("Cluster data:")
        pp(cluster)
        print("-" * 88)
        return cluster
```

```
    def create_instance(self, cluster):
        """
        Shows how to create a DB instance in an existing Aurora DB cluster. A new
DB cluster
        contains no DB instances, so you must add one. The first DB instance that
is added
        to a DB cluster defaults to a read-write DB instance.

        :param cluster: The DB cluster where the DB instance is added.
        :return: The newly created DB instance.
        """
        print("Checking for an existing database instance.")
        cluster_name = cluster["DBClusterIdentifier"]
        db_inst = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_instance(cluster_name)
        if db_inst is None:
            print("Let's create a database instance in your DB cluster.")
            print("First, choose a DB instance type:")
            inst_opts = self.aurora_wrapper.get_orderable_instances(
                cluster["Engine"], cluster["EngineVersion"]
            )
            inst_choices = list(
                {
                    opt["DBInstanceClass"] + ", storage type: " +
opt["StorageType"]
                    for opt in inst_opts
                }
            )
            inst_index = q.choose(
                "Which DB instance class do you want to use? ", inst_choices
            )
            print(
                f"Creating a database instance. This typically takes several
minutes."
            )
            db_inst = self.aurora_wrapper.create_instance_in_cluster(
                cluster_name,
                cluster_name,
                cluster["Engine"],
                inst_opts[inst_index]["DBInstanceClass"],
            )
            while db_inst.get("DBInstanceStatus") != "available":
                wait(30)
                db_inst = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_instance(cluster_name)
        print("Instance data:")
```

```
        pp(db_inst)
        print("-" * 88)
        return db_inst

    @staticmethod
    def display_connection(cluster):
        """
        Displays connection information about an Aurora DB cluster and tips on
 how to
        connect to it.

        :param cluster: The DB cluster to display.
        """
        print(
            "You can now connect to your database using your favorite MySql
 client.\n"
            "One way to connect is by using the 'mysql' shell on an Amazon EC2
 instance\n"
            "that is running in the same VPC as your database cluster. Pass the
 endpoint,\n"
            "port, and administrator user name to 'mysql' and enter your password
\n"
            "when prompted:\n"
        )
        print(
            f"\n\tmysql -h {cluster['Endpoint']} -P {cluster['Port']} -u
 {cluster['MasterUsername']} -p\n"
        )
        print(
            "For more information, see the User Guide for Aurora:\n"
            "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/
CHAP_GettingStartedAurora.CreatingConnecting.Aurora.html#CHAP_GettingStartedAurora.Aurora
        )
        print("-" * 88)

    def create_snapshot(self, cluster_name):
        """
        Shows how to create a DB cluster snapshot and wait until it's available.

        :param cluster_name: The name of a DB cluster to snapshot.
        """
        if q.ask(
            "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB cluster (y/n)? ",
 q.is_yesno
```

```
        ):
            snapshot_id = f"{cluster_name}-{uuid.uuid4()}"
            print(
                f"Creating a snapshot named {snapshot_id}. This typically takes a
few minutes."
            )
            snapshot = self.aurora_wrapper.create_cluster_snapshot(
                snapshot_id, cluster_name
            )
            while snapshot.get("Status") != "available":
                wait(30)
                snapshot = self.aurora_wrapper.get_cluster_snapshot(snapshot_id)
            pp(snapshot)
            print("-" * 88)

    def cleanup(self, db_inst, cluster, parameter_group):
        """
        Shows how to clean up a DB instance, DB cluster, and DB cluster parameter
group.
        Before the DB cluster parameter group can be deleted, all associated DB
instances and
        DB clusters must first be deleted.

        :param db_inst: The DB instance to delete.
        :param cluster: The DB cluster to delete.
        :param parameter_group: The DB cluster parameter group to delete.
        """
        cluster_name = cluster["DBClusterIdentifier"]
        parameter_group_name = parameter_group["DBClusterParameterGroupName"]
        if q.ask(
            "\nDo you want to delete the database instance, DB cluster, and
parameter "
            "group (y/n)? ",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            print(f"Deleting database instance
{db_inst['DBInstanceIdentifier']}.")

self.aurora_wrapper.delete_db_instance(db_inst["DBInstanceIdentifier"])
            print(f"Deleting database cluster {cluster_name}.")
            self.aurora_wrapper.delete_db_cluster(cluster_name)
            print(
                "Waiting for the DB instance and DB cluster to delete.\n"
                "This typically takes several minutes."
```

```
            )
            while db_inst is not None or cluster is not None:
                wait(30)
                if db_inst is not None:
                    db_inst = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_instance(
                        db_inst["DBInstanceIdentifier"]
                    )
                if cluster is not None:
                    cluster = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_cluster(
                        cluster["DBClusterIdentifier"]
                    )
            print(f"Deleting parameter group {parameter_group_name}.")
            self.aurora_wrapper.delete_parameter_group(parameter_group_name)

    def run_scenario(self, db_engine, parameter_group_name, cluster_name,
 db_name):
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) get
 started\n"
            "with Aurora DB clusters demo."
        )
        print("-" * 88)

        parameter_group = self.create_parameter_group(db_engine,
 parameter_group_name)
        self.set_user_parameters(parameter_group_name)
        cluster = self.create_cluster(cluster_name, db_engine, db_name,
 parameter_group)
        wait(5)
        db_inst = self.create_instance(cluster)
        self.display_connection(cluster)
        self.create_snapshot(cluster_name)
        self.cleanup(db_inst, cluster, parameter_group)

        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    try:
        scenario = AuroraClusterScenario(AuroraWrapper.from_client())
        scenario.run_scenario(
```

```
            "aurora-mysql",
            "doc-example-cluster-parameter-group",
            "doc-example-aurora",
            "docexampledb",
        )
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

Definisci le funzioni richiamate dallo scenario per gestire le operazioni Aurora.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Gets a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to retrieve.
        :return: The requested parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_cluster_parameter_groups(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
            parameter_group = response["DBClusterParameterGroups"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBParameterGroupNotFound":
                logger.info("Parameter group %s does not exist.",
parameter_group_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    parameter_group_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return parameter_group


    def create_parameter_group(
        self, parameter_group_name, parameter_group_family, description
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB cluster parameter group that is based on the specified
parameter group
        family.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the newly created parameter
group.
        :param parameter_group_family: The family that is used as the basis of
the new
                                       parameter group.
        :param description: A description given to the parameter group.
        :return: Data about the newly created parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily=parameter_group_family,
                Description=description,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def delete_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to delete.
        :return: Data about the parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def get_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, name_prefix="", source=None):
        """
        Gets the parameters that are contained in a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query.
        :param name_prefix: When specified, the retrieved list of parameters is
filtered
                            to contain only parameters that start with this
prefix.
        :param source: When specified, only parameters from this source are
retrieved.
                       For example, a source of 'user' retrieves only parameters
that
                       were set by a user.
        :return: The list of requested parameters.
        """
```

```
        try:
            kwargs = {"DBClusterParameterGroupName": parameter_group_name}
            if source is not None:
                kwargs["Source"] = source
            parameters = []
            paginator =
self.rds_client.get_paginator("describe_db_cluster_parameters")
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                parameters += [
                    p
                    for p in page["Parameters"]
                    if p["ParameterName"].startswith(name_prefix)
                ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get parameters for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return parameters


    def update_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, update_parameters):
        """
        Updates parameters in a custom DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to update.
        :param update_parameters: The parameters to update in the group.
        :return: Data about the modified parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Parameters=update_parameters,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update parameters in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def get_db_cluster(self, cluster_name):
        """
        Gets data about an Aurora DB cluster.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB cluster.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_clusters(
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name
            )
            cluster = response["DBClusters"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBClusterNotFoundFault":
                logger.info("Cluster %s does not exist.", cluster_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify the existence of DB cluster %s. Here's why:
%s: %s",
                    cluster_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return cluster


    def create_db_cluster(
        self,
        cluster_name,
        parameter_group_name,
        db_name,
        db_engine,
        db_engine_version,
        admin_name,
        admin_password,
    ):
```

```
        """
        Creates a DB cluster that is configured to use the specified parameter
group.
        The newly created DB cluster contains a database that uses the specified
engine and
        engine version.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to create.
        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to associate
with
                                     the DB cluster.
        :param db_name: The name of the database to create.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of the database that is created,
such as MySql.
        :param db_engine_version: The version of the database engine.
        :param admin_name: The user name of the database administrator.
        :param admin_password: The password of the database administrator.
        :return: The newly created DB cluster.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster(
                DatabaseName=db_name,
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name,
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Engine=db_engine,
                EngineVersion=db_engine_version,
                MasterUsername=admin_name,
                MasterUserPassword=admin_password,
            )
            cluster = response["DBCluster"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                db_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return cluster


    def delete_db_cluster(self, cluster_name):
        """
```

```
        Deletes a DB cluster.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.rds_client.delete_db_cluster(
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name, SkipFinalSnapshot=True
            )
            logger.info("Deleted DB cluster %s.", cluster_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete DB cluster %s.", cluster_name)
            raise


    def create_cluster_snapshot(self, snapshot_id, cluster_id):
        """
        Creates a snapshot of a DB cluster.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID to give the created snapshot.
        :param cluster_id: The DB cluster to snapshot.
        :return: Data about the newly created snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster_snapshot(
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id,
DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBClusterSnapshot"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create snapshot of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                cluster_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot


    def get_cluster_snapshot(self, snapshot_id):
        """
        Gets a DB cluster snapshot.
```

```
        :param snapshot_id: The ID of the snapshot to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_cluster_snapshots(
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBClusterSnapshots"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get DB cluster snapshot %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                snapshot_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot


    def create_instance_in_cluster(
        self, instance_id, cluster_id, db_engine, instance_class
    ):
        """
        Creates a database instance in an existing DB cluster. The first database
that is
        created defaults to a read-write DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID to give the newly created DB instance.
        :param cluster_id: The ID of the DB cluster where the DB instance is
created.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of a database to create in the DB
instance.
                          This must be compatible with the configured parameter
group
                          of the DB cluster.
        :param instance_class: The DB instance class for the newly created DB
instance.
        :return: Data about the newly created DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id,
```

```
                Engine=db_engine,
                DBInstanceClass=instance_class,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst


    def get_engine_versions(self, engine, parameter_group_family=None):
        """
        Gets database engine versions that are available for the specified engine
        and parameter group family.

        :param engine: The database engine to look up.
        :param parameter_group_family: When specified, restricts the returned
list of
                                       engine versions to those that are
compatible with
                                       this parameter group family.
        :return: The list of database engine versions.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"Engine": engine}
            if parameter_group_family is not None:
                kwargs["DBParameterGroupFamily"] = parameter_group_family
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_engine_versions(**kwargs)
            versions = response["DBEngineVersions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get engine versions for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                engine,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return versions


    def get_orderable_instances(self, db_engine, db_engine_version):
        """
        Gets DB instance options that can be used to create DB instances that are
        compatible with a set of specifications.

        :param db_engine: The database engine that must be supported by the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version that must be supported by
the DB instance.
        :return: The list of DB instance options that can be used to create a
compatible DB instance.
        """
        try:
            inst_opts = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_orderable_db_instance_options"
            )
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Engine=db_engine, EngineVersion=db_engine_version
            ):
                inst_opts += page["OrderableDBInstanceOptions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get orderable DB instances. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_opts


    def get_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_instances(
```

```
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstances"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBInstanceNotFound":
                logger.info("Instance %s does not exist.", instance_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    instance_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return db_inst


    def delete_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Deletes a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to delete.
        :return: Data about the deleted DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                SkipFinalSnapshot=True,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups=True,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreaDBCluster
  - CreaDBClusterParameterGroup
  - Crea DBCluster istantanea
  - CreaDBInstance
  - EliminaDBCluster
  - EliminaDBClusterParameterGroup
  - EliminaDBInstance
  - Descriva DBCluster ParameterGroups
  - DBClusterDescrivi parametri
  - Descrivi le DBCluster istantanee
  - Descriva DBClusters
  - Descrivi DBEngine versioni
  - Descriva DBInstances
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni
  - ModificaDBClusterParameterGroup

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Una libreria contenente le funzioni specifiche per lo scenario Aurora.

```
use phf::{phf_set, Set};
```

```
use secrecy::SecretString;
use std::{collections::HashMap, fmt::Display, time::Duration};

use aws_sdk_rds::{
    error::ProvideErrorMetadata,

 operation::create_db_cluster_parameter_group::CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
    types::{DbCluster, DbClusterParameterGroup, DbClusterSnapshot, DbInstance,
 Parameter},
};
use sdk_examples_test_utils::waiter::Waiter;
use tracing::{info, trace, warn};

const DB_ENGINE: &str = "aurora-mysql";
const DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME: &str =
 "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup";
const DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_DESCRIPTION: &str =
    "Parameter Group created by Rust SDK Code Example";
const DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER: &str = "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster";
const DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER: &str = "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance";

static FILTER_PARAMETER_NAMES: Set<&'static str> = phf_set! {
    "auto_increment_offset",
    "auto_increment_increment",
};

#[derive(Debug, PartialEq, Eq)]
struct MetadataError {
    message: Option<String>,
    code: Option<String>,
}

impl MetadataError {
    fn from(err: &dyn ProvideErrorMetadata) -> Self {
        MetadataError {
            message: err.message().map(String::from),
            code: err.code().map(String::from),
        }
    }
}

impl Display for MetadataError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        let display = match (&self.message, &self.code) {
```

```
            (None, None) => "Unknown".to_string(),
            (None, Some(code)) => format!("({code})"),
            (Some(message), None) => message.to_string(),
            (Some(message), Some(code)) => format!("{message} ({code})"),
        };
        write!(f, "{display}")
    }
}

#[derive(Debug, PartialEq, Eq)]
pub struct ScenarioError {
    message: String,
    context: Option<MetadataError>,
}

impl ScenarioError {
    pub fn with(message: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        ScenarioError {
            message: message.into(),
            context: None,
        }
    }

    pub fn new(message: impl Into<String>, err: &dyn ProvideErrorMetadata) ->
 Self {
        ScenarioError {
            message: message.into(),
            context: Some(MetadataError::from(err)),
        }
    }
}

impl std::error::Error for ScenarioError {}
impl Display for ScenarioError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        match &self.context {
            Some(c) => write!(f, "{}: {}", self.message, c),
            None => write!(f, "{}", self.message),
        }
    }
}

// Parse the ParameterName, Description, and AllowedValues values and display
 them.
```

```
#[derive(Debug)]
pub struct AuroraScenarioParameter {
    name: String,
    allowed_values: String,
    current_value: String,
}

impl Display for AuroraScenarioParameter {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(
            f,
            "{}: {} (allowed: {})",
            self.name, self.current_value, self.allowed_values
        )
    }
}

impl From<aws_sdk_rds::types::Parameter> for AuroraScenarioParameter {
    fn from(value: aws_sdk_rds::types::Parameter) -> Self {
        AuroraScenarioParameter {
            name: value.parameter_name.unwrap_or_default(),
            allowed_values: value.allowed_values.unwrap_or_default(),
            current_value: value.parameter_value.unwrap_or_default(),
        }
    }
}

pub struct AuroraScenario {
    rds: crate::rds::Rds,
    engine_family: Option<String>,
    engine_version: Option<String>,
    instance_class: Option<String>,
    db_cluster_parameter_group: Option<DbClusterParameterGroup>,
    db_cluster_identifier: Option<String>,
    db_instance_identifier: Option<String>,
    username: Option<String>,
    password: Option<SecretString>,
}

impl AuroraScenario {
    pub fn new(client: crate::rds::Rds) -> Self {
        AuroraScenario {
            rds: client,
            engine_family: None,
```

```
            engine_version: None,
            instance_class: None,
            db_cluster_parameter_group: None,
            db_cluster_identifier: None,
            db_instance_identifier: None,
            username: None,
            password: None,
        }
    }

    // Get available engine families for Aurora MySql.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql') and build a set of the
'DBParameterGroupFamily' field values. I get {aurora-mysql8.0, aurora-mysql5.7}.
    pub async fn get_engines(&self) -> Result<HashMap<String, Vec<String>>,
ScenarioError> {
        let describe_db_engine_versions =
self.rds.describe_db_engine_versions(DB_ENGINE).await;
        trace!(versions=?describe_db_engine_versions, "full list of versions");

        if let Err(err) = describe_db_engine_versions {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to retrieve DB Engine Versions",
                &err,
            ));
        };

        let version_count = describe_db_engine_versions
            .as_ref()
            .map(|o| o.db_engine_versions().len())
            .unwrap_or_default();
        info!(version_count, "got list of versions");

        // Create a map of engine families to their available versions.
        let mut versions = HashMap::<String, Vec<String>>::new();
        describe_db_engine_versions
            .unwrap()
            .db_engine_versions()
            .iter()
            .filter_map(
                |v| match (&v.db_parameter_group_family, &v.engine_version) {
                    (Some(family), Some(version)) => Some((family.clone(),
version.clone())),
                    _ => None,
                },
```

```
            )
            .for_each(|(family, version)|
versions.entry(family).or_default().push(version));

        Ok(versions)
    }

    pub async fn get_instance_classes(&self) -> Result<Vec<String>,
ScenarioError> {
        let describe_orderable_db_instance_options_items = self
            .rds
            .describe_orderable_db_instance_options(
                DB_ENGINE,
                self.engine_version
                    .as_ref()
                    .expect("engine version for db instance options")
                    .as_str(),
            )
            .await;

        describe_orderable_db_instance_options_items
            .map(|options| {
                options
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|o| o.storage_type() == Some("aurora"))
                    .map(|o|
o.db_instance_class().unwrap_or_default().to_string())
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|err| ScenarioError::new("Could not get available instance
classes", &err))
    }

    // Select an engine family and create a custom DB cluster parameter group.
rds.CreateDbClusterParameterGroup(DBParameterGroupFamily='aurora-mysql8.0')
    pub async fn set_engine(&mut self, engine: &str, version: &str) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
        self.engine_family = Some(engine.to_string());
        self.engine_version = Some(version.to_string());
        let create_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_DESCRIPTION,
```

```
                engine,
            )
            .await;

        match create_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput {
                db_cluster_parameter_group: None,
                ..
            }) => {
                return Err(ScenarioError::with(
                    "CreateDBClusterParameterGroup had empty response",
                ));
            }
            Err(error) => {
                if error.code() == Some("DBParameterGroupAlreadyExists") {
                    info!("Cluster Parameter Group already exists, nothing to
do");
                } else {
                    return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Could not create Cluster Parameter Group",
                        &error,
                    ));
                }
            }
            _ => {
                info!("Created Cluster Parameter Group");
            }
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    pub fn set_instance_class(&mut self, instance_class: Option<String>) {
        self.instance_class = instance_class;
    }

    pub fn set_login(&mut self, username: Option<String>, password:
Option<SecretString>) {
        self.username = username;
        self.password = password;
    }

    pub async fn connection_string(&self) -> Result<String, ScenarioError> {
        let cluster = self.get_cluster().await?;
```

```
        let endpoint = cluster.endpoint().unwrap_or_default();
        let port = cluster.port().unwrap_or_default();
        let username = cluster.master_username().unwrap_or_default();
        Ok(format!("mysql -h {endpoint} -P {port} -u {username} -p"))
    }

    pub async fn get_cluster(&self) -> Result<DbCluster, ScenarioError> {
        let describe_db_clusters_output = self
            .rds
            .describe_db_clusters(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_ref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier")
                    .as_str(),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters_output {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new("Failed to get cluster", &err));
        }

        let db_cluster = describe_db_clusters_output
            .unwrap()
            .db_clusters
            .and_then(|output| output.first().cloned());

        db_cluster.ok_or_else(|| ScenarioError::with("Did not find the cluster"))
    }

    // Get the parameter group. rds.DescribeDbClusterParameterGroups
    // Get parameters in the group. This is a long list so you will have to
 paginate. Find the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
 (by ParameterName). rds.DescribeDbClusterParameters
    // Parse the ParameterName, Description, and AllowedValues values and display
 them.
    pub async fn cluster_parameters(&self) ->
 Result<Vec<AuroraScenarioParameter>, ScenarioError> {
        let parameters_output = self
            .rds
            .describe_db_cluster_parameters(DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME)
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = parameters_output {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
```

```
                format!("Failed to retrieve parameters for
{DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME}"),
                &err,
            ));
        }

        let parameters = parameters_output
            .unwrap()
            .into_iter()
            .flat_map(|p| p.parameters.unwrap_or_default().into_iter())
            .filter(|p|
FILTER_PARAMETER_NAMES.contains(p.parameter_name().unwrap_or_default()))
            .map(AuroraScenarioParameter::from)
            .collect::<Vec<_>>();

        Ok(parameters)
    }

    // Modify both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment
parameters in one call in the custom parameter group. Set their ParameterValue
fields to a new allowable value. rds.ModifyDbClusterParameterGroup.
    pub async fn update_auto_increment(
        &self,
        offset: u8,
        increment: u8,
    ) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        let modify_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                vec![
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .parameter_value(format!("{offset}"))
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .parameter_value(format!("{increment}"))
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                ],
            )
            .await;
```

```
        if let Err(error) = modify_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to modify cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ));
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql', DBParameterGroupFamily=<the
family used to create your parameter group in step 2>)
    // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql
database and uses the parameter group you created.
    // Wait for DB cluster to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDBClusters and check for
Status == 'available'.
    // Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine
and engine version. rds.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(Engine='mysql',
EngineVersion=).

    // Create a database instance in the cluster.
    // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check
for DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
    pub async fn start_cluster_and_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
        if self.password.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with(
                "Must set Secret Password before starting a cluster",
            ));
        }
        let create_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .create_db_cluster(
                DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
                DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                DB_ENGINE,
                self.engine_version.as_deref().expect("engine version"),
                self.username.as_deref().expect("username"),
                self.password
                    .replace(SecretString::new("".to_string()))
                    .expect("password"),
            )
```

```
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_cluster {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_cluster_identifier = create_db_cluster
            .unwrap()
            .db_cluster
            .and_then(|c| c.db_cluster_identifier);

        if self.db_cluster_identifier.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with("Created DB Cluster missing
Identifier"));
        }

        info!(
            "Started a db cluster: {}",
            self.db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
        );

        let create_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .create_db_instance(
                self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().expect("cluster name"),
                DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                self.instance_class.as_deref().expect("instance class"),
                DB_ENGINE,
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_instance {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_instance_identifier = create_db_instance
            .unwrap()
            .db_instance
```

```
            .and_then(|i| i.db_instance_identifier);

        // Cluster creation can take up to 20 minutes to become available
        let cluster_max_wait = Duration::from_secs(20 * 60);
        let waiter = Waiter::builder().max(cluster_max_wait).build();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let cluster = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_clusters(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = cluster {
                warn!(?err, "Failed to describe cluster while waiting for
ready");
                continue;
            }

            let instance = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_instance(
                    self.db_instance_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("instance identifier"),
                )
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = instance {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find instance for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let instances_available = instance
                .unwrap()
                .db_instances()
                .iter()
                .all(|instance| instance.db_instance_status() ==
Some("Available"));

            let endpoints = self
```

```
                .rds
                .describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = endpoints {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find endpoint for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let endpoints_available = endpoints
                .unwrap()
                .db_cluster_endpoints()
                .iter()
                .all(|endpoint| endpoint.status() == Some("available"));

            if instances_available && endpoints_available {
                return Ok(());
            }
        }

        Err(ScenarioError::with("timed out waiting for cluster"))
    }

    // Create a snapshot of the DB cluster. rds.CreateDbClusterSnapshot.
    // Wait for the snapshot to create. rds.DescribeDbClusterSnapshots until
Status == 'available'.
    pub async fn snapshot(&self, name: &str) -> Result<DbClusterSnapshot,
ScenarioError> {
        let id = self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().unwrap_or_default();
        let snapshot = self
            .rds
            .snapshot_cluster(id, format!("{id}_{name}").as_str())
            .await;
        match snapshot {
            Ok(output) => match output.db_cluster_snapshot {
                Some(snapshot) => Ok(snapshot),
                None => Err(ScenarioError::with("Missing Snapshot")),
            },
```

```
            Err(err) => Err(ScenarioError::new("Failed to create snapshot",
&err)),
        }
    }

    pub async fn clean_up(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let mut clean_up_errors: Vec<ScenarioError> = vec![];

        // Delete the instance. rds.DeleteDbInstance.
        let delete_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_instance(
                self.db_instance_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("instance identifier"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = delete_db_instance {
            let identifier = self
                .db_instance_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing Instance Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db instance {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance to delete
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_instances =
self.rds.describe_db_instances().await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_instances {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check instance state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let db_instances = describe_db_instances
                    .unwrap()
                    .db_instances()
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|instance| instance.db_cluster_identifier ==
self.db_cluster_identifier)
                    .cloned()
```

```
                    .collect::<Vec<DbInstance>>();

                if db_instances.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete Instance waited and no instances were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_instances.first().unwrap().db_instance_status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but instances is in
{status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB instance");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster. rds.DeleteDbCluster.
        let delete_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier"),
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = delete_db_cluster {
            let identifier = self
                .db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing DB Cluster Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db cluster {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance and cluster to fully delete.
rds.DescribeDbInstances and rds.DescribeDbClusters until both are not found.
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_clusters = self
```

```
                    .rds
                    .describe_db_clusters(
                        self.db_cluster_identifier
                            .as_deref()
                            .expect("cluster identifier"),
                    )
                    .await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check cluster state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let describe_db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.unwrap();
                let db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.db_clusters();
                if db_clusters.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete cluster waited and no clusters were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_clusters.first().unwrap().status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but clusters is in
{status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB cluster");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster parameter group.
rds.DeleteDbClusterParameterGroup.
        let delete_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                self.db_cluster_parameter_group
                    .map(|g| {
                        g.db_cluster_parameter_group_name
```

```
                            .unwrap_or_else(||
 DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME.to_string())
                    })
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster parameter group name"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(error) = delete_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to delete the db cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ))
        }

        if clean_up_errors.is_empty() {
            Ok(())
        } else {
            Err(clean_up_errors)
        }
    }
}

#[cfg(test)]
pub mod tests;
```

Test per la libreria attraverso automock per il wrapper del client RDS.

```
use crate::rds::MockRdsImpl;

use super::*;

use std::io::{Error, ErrorKind};

use assert_matches::assert_matches;
use aws_sdk_rds::{
    error::SdkError,
    operation::{
        create_db_cluster::{CreateDBClusterError, CreateDbClusterOutput},
        create_db_cluster_parameter_group::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError,
        create_db_cluster_snapshot::{CreateDBClusterSnapshotError,
 CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput},
```

```
        create_db_instance::{CreateDBInstanceError, CreateDbInstanceOutput},
        delete_db_cluster::DeleteDbClusterOutput,
        delete_db_cluster_parameter_group::DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
        delete_db_instance::DeleteDbInstanceOutput,
        describe_db_cluster_endpoints::DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput,
        describe_db_cluster_parameters::{
            DescribeDBClusterParametersError, DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput,
        },
        describe_db_clusters::{DescribeDBClustersError,
 DescribeDbClustersOutput},
        describe_db_engine_versions::{
            DescribeDBEngineVersionsError, DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput,
        },
        describe_db_instances::{DescribeDBInstancesError,
 DescribeDbInstancesOutput},

 describe_orderable_db_instance_options::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError,
        modify_db_cluster_parameter_group::{
            ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError,
 ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
        },
    },
    types::{
        error::DbParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault, DbClusterEndpoint,
 DbEngineVersion,
        OrderableDbInstanceOption,
    },
};
use aws_smithy_runtime_api::http::{Response, StatusCode};
use aws_smithy_types::body::SdkBody;
use mockall::predicate::eq;
use secrecy::ExposeSecret;

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(
            eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"),
            eq("Parameter Group created by Rust SDK Code Example"),
            eq("aurora-mysql"),
        )
```

```
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-
mysql8.0").await;

    assert_eq!(set_engine, Ok(()));
    assert_eq!(Some("aurora-mysql"), scenario.engine_family.as_deref());
    assert_eq!(Some("aurora-mysql8.0"), scenario.engine_version.as_deref());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine_not_create() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(
            eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"),
            eq("Parameter Group created by Rust SDK Code Example"),
            eq("aurora-mysql"),
        )
        .return_once(|_, _, _|
 Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-
mysql8.0").await;

    assert!(set_engine.is_err());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine_param_group_exists() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
```

```
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .withf(|_, _, _| true)
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(

 CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError::DbParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault(
                    DbParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault::builder().build(),
                ),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-
mysql8.0").await;

    assert!(set_engine.is_err());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_engines() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_engine_versions()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput::builder()
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f1")
                        .engine_version("f1a")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f1")
                        .engine_version("f1b")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
```

```
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f2")
                        .engine_version("f2a")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(DbEngineVersion::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let versions_map = scenario.get_engines().await;

    assert_eq!(
        versions_map,
        Ok(HashMap::from([
            ("f1".into(), vec!["f1a".into(), "f1b".into()]),
            ("f2".into(), vec!["f2a".into()])
        ]))
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_engines_failed() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_engine_versions()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBEngineVersionsError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_db_engine_versions error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let versions_map = scenario.get_engines().await;
    assert_matches!(
        versions_map,
```

```
        Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message == "Failed to
 retrieve DB Engine Versions"
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_instance_classes() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"), eq("aurora-mysql8.0"))
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Ok(vec![
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t1")
                    .storage_type("aurora")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t1")
                    .storage_type("aurora-iopt1")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t2")
                    .storage_type("aurora")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t3")
                    .storage_type("aurora")
                    .build(),
            ])
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario
```

```
        .set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-mysql8.0")
        .await
        .expect("set engine");

    let instance_classes = scenario.get_instance_classes().await;

    assert_eq!(
        instance_classes,
        Ok(vec!["t1".into(), "t2".into(), "t3".into()])
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_instance_classes_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"), eq("aurora-mysql8.0"))
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(

 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_orderable_db_instance_options_error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_family = Some("aurora-mysql".into());
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());

    let instance_classes = scenario.get_instance_classes().await;

    assert_matches!(
        instance_classes,
        Err(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if message == "Could not get
 available instance classes"
    );
}
```

```
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_cluster() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let cluster = scenario.get_cluster().await;

    assert!(cluster.is_ok());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_cluster_missing_cluster() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let cluster = scenario.get_cluster().await;

    assert_matches!(cluster, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if
 message == "Did not find the cluster");
```

```
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_cluster_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_db_clusters_error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let cluster = scenario.get_cluster().await;

    assert_matches!(cluster, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if
 message == "Failed to get cluster");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_connection_string() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
```

```
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .endpoint("test_endpoint")
                        .port(3306)
                        .master_username("test_username")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let connection_string = scenario.connection_string().await;

    assert_eq!(
        connection_string,
        Ok("mysql -h test_endpoint -P 3306 -u test_username -p".into())
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_cluster_parameters() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_parameters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(vec![DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput::builder()
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("a").build())
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("b").build())
                .parameters(
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .build(),
                )
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("c").build())
                .parameters(
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .build(),
                )
```

```
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("d").build())
                .build()])
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());

    let params = scenario.cluster_parameters().await.expect("cluster params");
    let names: Vec<String> = params.into_iter().map(|p| p.name).collect();
    assert_eq!(
        names,
        vec!["auto_increment_offset", "auto_increment_increment"]
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_cluster_parameters_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_parameters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClusterParametersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_db_cluster_parameters_error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let params = scenario.cluster_parameters().await;
    assert_matches!(params, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message
 == "Failed to retrieve parameters for RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_update_auto_increment() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();
```

```
    mock_rds
        .expect_modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .withf(|name, params| {
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(
                params,
                &vec![
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .parameter_value("10")
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .parameter_value("20")
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                ]
            );
            true
        })
        .return_once(|_, _|
 Ok(ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    scenario
        .update_auto_increment(10, 20)
        .await
        .expect("update auto increment");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_update_auto_increment_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(

 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "modify_db_cluster_parameter_group_error",
```

```
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let update = scenario.update_auto_increment(10, 20).await;
    assert_matches!(update, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message
 == "Failed to modify cluster parameter group");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
```

```
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()

.db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instance()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance"))
        .return_once(|name| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_status("Available")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
```

```
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
        assert!(scenario
            .password
            .replace(SecretString::new("BAD SECRET".into()))
            .unwrap()
            .expose_secret()
            .is_empty());
        assert_eq!(
            scenario.db_cluster_identifier,
            Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into())
        );
    });
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });
```

```
    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message
 == "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_missing_id() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context:_ }) if message
 == "Created DB Cluster missing Identifier");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_instance_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
```

```
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBInstanceError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db instance error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message
 == "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_wait_hiccup() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
```

```
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

.db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
```

```
                    "describe cluster error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        })
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()

.db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds.expect_describe_db_instance().return_once(|name| {
        Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
            .db_instances(
                DbInstance::builder()
                    .db_instance_identifier(name)
                    .db_instance_status("Available")
                    .build(),
            )
            .build())
    });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
```

```
        assert!(create.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
```

```
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
Describe Cluster
```

```
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up_errors() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBInstancesError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db instances error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));
```

```
    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db clusters error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
```

```
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_err());
        let errs = clean_up.unwrap_err();
        assert_eq!(errs.len(), 2);
        assert_matches!(errs.first(), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _})
 if message == "Failed to check instance state during deletion");
        assert_matches!(errs.get(1), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to check cluster state during deletion");
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_snapshot() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_snapshot_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"), eq("MockCluster_MockSnapshot"))
        .times(1)
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster_snapshot(
                    DbClusterSnapshot::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")

 .db_cluster_snapshot_identifier("MockCluster_MockSnapshot")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
```

```
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("MockCluster".into());
    let create_snapshot = scenario.snapshot("MockSnapshot").await;
    assert!(create_snapshot.is_ok());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_snapshot_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_snapshot_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"), eq("MockCluster_MockSnapshot"))
        .times(1)
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterSnapshotError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create snapshot error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("MockCluster".into());
    let create_snapshot = scenario.snapshot("MockSnapshot").await;
    assert_matches!(create_snapshot, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to create snapshot");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_snapshot_invalid() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_snapshot_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"), eq("MockCluster_MockSnapshot"))
        .times(1)
        .return_once(|_, _|
 Ok(CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("MockCluster".into());
```

```
    let create_snapshot = scenario.snapshot("MockSnapshot").await;
    assert_matches!(create_snapshot, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if
 message == "Missing Snapshot");
}
```

Un file binario per eseguire lo scenario dall'inizio alla fine, utilizzando un inquirer per consentire all'utente di prendere decisioni.

```
use std::fmt::Display;

use anyhow::anyhow;
use aurora_code_examples::{
    aurora_scenario::{AuroraScenario, ScenarioError},
    rds::Rds as RdsClient,
};
use aws_sdk_rds::Client;
use inquire::{validator::StringValidator, CustomUserError};
use secrecy::SecretString;
use tracing::warn;

#[derive(Default, Debug)]
struct Warnings(Vec<String>);

impl Warnings {
    fn new() -> Self {
        Warnings(Vec::with_capacity(5))
    }

    fn push(&mut self, warning: &str, error: ScenarioError) {
        let formatted = format!("{warning}: {error}");
        warn!("{formatted}");
        self.0.push(formatted);
    }

    fn is_empty(&self) -> bool {
        self.0.is_empty()
    }
}

impl Display for Warnings {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
```

```
        writeln!(f, "Warnings:")?;
        for warning in &self.0 {
            writeln!(f, "{: >4}- {warning}", "")?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }
}

fn select(
    prompt: &str,
    choices: Vec<String>,
    error_message: &str,
) -> Result<String, anyhow::Error> {
    inquire::Select::new(prompt, choices)
        .prompt()
        .map_err(|error| anyhow!("{error_message}: {error}"))
}

// Prepare the Aurora Scenario. Prompt for several settings that are optional to
 the Scenario, but that the user should choose for the demo.
// This includes the engine, engine version, and instance class.
async fn prepare_scenario(rds: RdsClient) -> Result<AuroraScenario,
 anyhow::Error> {
    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(rds);

    // Get available engine families for Aurora MySql.
 rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql') and build a set of the
 'DBParameterGroupFamily' field values. I get {aurora-mysql8.0, aurora-mysql5.7}.
    let available_engines = scenario.get_engines().await;
    if let Err(error) = available_engines {
        return Err(anyhow!("Failed to get available engines: {}", error));
    }
    let available_engines = available_engines.unwrap();

    // Select an engine family and create a custom DB cluster parameter group.
 rds.CreateDbClusterParameterGroup(DBParameterGroupFamily='aurora-mysql8.0')
    let engine = select(
        "Select an Aurora engine family",
        available_engines.keys().cloned().collect::<Vec<String>>(),
        "Invalid engine selection",
    )?;

    let version = select(
        format!("Select an Aurora engine version for {engine}").as_str(),
```

```
        available_engines.get(&engine).cloned().unwrap_or_default(),
        "Invalid engine version selection",
    )?;

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine(engine.as_str(),
 version.as_str()).await;
    if let Err(error) = set_engine {
        return Err(anyhow!("Could not set engine: {}", error));
    }

    let instance_classes = scenario.get_instance_classes().await;
    match instance_classes {
        Ok(classes) => {
            let instance_class = select(
                format!("Select an Aurora instance class for {engine}").as_str(),
                classes,
                "Invalid instance class selection",
            )?;
            scenario.set_instance_class(Some(instance_class))
        }
        Err(err) => return Err(anyhow!("Failed to get instance classes for
 engine: {err}")),
    }

    Ok(scenario)
}

// Prepare the cluster, creating a custom parameter group overriding some group
 parameters based on user input.
async fn prepare_cluster(scenario: &mut AuroraScenario, warnings: &mut Warnings)
 -> Result<(), ()> {
    show_parameters(scenario, warnings).await;

    let offset = prompt_number_or_default(warnings, "auto_increment_offset", 5);
    let increment = prompt_number_or_default(warnings,
 "auto_increment_increment", 3);

    // Modify both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment
 parameters in one call in the custom parameter group. Set their ParameterValue
 fields to a new allowable value. rds.ModifyDbClusterParameterGroup.
    let update_auto_increment = scenario.update_auto_increment(offset,
 increment).await;

    if let Err(error) = update_auto_increment {
```

```
        warnings.push("Failed to update auto increment", error);
        return Err(());
    }

    // Get and display the updated parameters. Specify Source of 'user' to get
just the modified parameters. rds.DescribeDbClusterParameters(Source='user')
    show_parameters(scenario, warnings).await;

    let username = inquire::Text::new("Username for the database (default
'testuser')")
        .with_default("testuser")
        .with_initial_value("testuser")
        .prompt();

    if let Err(error) = username {
        warnings.push(
            "Failed to get username, using default",
            ScenarioError::with(format!("Error from inquirer: {error}")),
        );
        return Err(());
    }
    let username = username.unwrap();

    let password = inquire::Text::new("Password for the database (minimum 8
characters)")
        .with_validator(|i: &str| {
            if i.len() >= 8 {
                Ok(inquire::validator::Validation::Valid)
            } else {
                Ok(inquire::validator::Validation::Invalid(
                    "Password must be at least 8 characters".into(),
                ))
            }
        })
        .prompt();

    let password: Option<SecretString> = match password {
        Ok(password) => Some(SecretString::from(password)),
        Err(error) => {
            warnings.push(
                "Failed to get password, using none (and not starting a DB)",
                ScenarioError::with(format!("Error from inquirer: {error}")),
            );
            return Err(());
```

```
        }
    };

    scenario.set_login(Some(username), password);

    Ok(())
}

// Start a single instance in the cluster,
async fn run_instance(scenario: &mut AuroraScenario) -> Result<(), ScenarioError>
 {
    // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql
 database and uses the parameter group you created.
    // Create a database instance in the cluster.
    // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check
 for DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
    scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await?;

    let connection_string = scenario.connection_string().await?;

    println!("Database ready: {connection_string}",);

    let _ = inquire::Text::new("Use the database with the connection string. When
 you're finished, press enter key to continue.").prompt();

    // Create a snapshot of the DB cluster. rds.CreateDbClusterSnapshot.
    // Wait for the snapshot to create. rds.DescribeDbClusterSnapshots until
 Status == 'available'.
    let snapshot_name = inquire::Text::new("Provide a name for the snapshot")
        .prompt()
        .unwrap_or(String::from("ScenarioRun"));
    let snapshot = scenario.snapshot(snapshot_name.as_str()).await?;
    println!(
        "Snapshot is available: {}",
        snapshot.db_cluster_snapshot_arn().unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
    );

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), anyhow::Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::from_env().load().await;
```

```
    let client = Client::new(&sdk_config);
    let rds = RdsClient::new(client);
    let mut scenario = prepare_scenario(rds).await?;

    // At this point, the scenario has things in AWS and needs to get cleaned up.
    let mut warnings = Warnings::new();

    if prepare_cluster(&mut scenario, &mut warnings).await.is_ok() {
        println!("Configured database cluster, starting an instance.");
        if let Err(err) = run_instance(&mut scenario).await {
            warnings.push("Problem running instance", err);
        }
    }

    // Clean up the instance, cluster, and parameter group, waiting for the
 instance and cluster to delete before moving on.
    let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
    if let Err(errors) = clean_up {
        for error in errors {
            warnings.push("Problem cleaning up scenario", error);
        }
    }

    if warnings.is_empty() {
        Ok(())
    } else {
        println!("There were problems running the scenario:");
        println!("{warnings}");
        Err(anyhow!("There were problems running the scenario"))
    }
}

#[derive(Clone)]
struct U8Validator {}
impl StringValidator for U8Validator {
    fn validate(&self, input: &str) -> Result<inquire::validator::Validation,
 CustomUserError> {
        if input.parse::<u8>().is_err() {
            Ok(inquire::validator::Validation::Invalid(
                "Can't parse input as number".into(),
            ))
        } else {
            Ok(inquire::validator::Validation::Valid)
        }
```

```
    }
}

async fn show_parameters(scenario: &AuroraScenario, warnings: &mut Warnings) {
    let parameters = scenario.cluster_parameters().await;

    match parameters {
        Ok(parameters) => {
            println!("Current parameters");
            for parameter in parameters {
                println!("\t{parameter}");
            }
        }
        Err(error) => warnings.push("Could not find cluster parameters", error),
    }
}

fn prompt_number_or_default(warnings: &mut Warnings, name: &str, default: u8) ->
 u8 {
    let input = inquire::Text::new(format!("Updated {name}:").as_str())
        .with_validator(U8Validator {})
        .prompt();

    match input {
        Ok(increment) => match increment.parse::<u8>() {
            Ok(increment) => increment,
            Err(error) => {
                warnings.push(
                    format!("Invalid updated {name} (using {default}
 instead)").as_str(),
                    ScenarioError::with(format!("{error}")),
                );
                default
            }
        },
        Err(error) => {
            warnings.push(
                format!("Invalid updated {name} (using {default}
 instead)").as_str(),
                ScenarioError::with(format!("{error}")),
            );
            default
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

Un wrapper per il servizio Amazon RDS che consente l'automocking per i test.

```
use aws_sdk_rds::{
    error::SdkError,
    operation::{
        create_db_cluster::{CreateDBClusterError, CreateDbClusterOutput},
        create_db_cluster_parameter_group::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError,
        create_db_cluster_parameter_group::CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
        create_db_cluster_snapshot::{CreateDBClusterSnapshotError,
 CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput},
        create_db_instance::{CreateDBInstanceError, CreateDbInstanceOutput},
        delete_db_cluster::{DeleteDBClusterError, DeleteDbClusterOutput},
        delete_db_cluster_parameter_group::{
            DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupError,
 DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
        },
        delete_db_instance::{DeleteDBInstanceError, DeleteDbInstanceOutput},
        describe_db_cluster_endpoints::{
            DescribeDBClusterEndpointsError, DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput,
        },
        describe_db_cluster_parameters::{
            DescribeDBClusterParametersError, DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput,
        },
        describe_db_clusters::{DescribeDBClustersError,
 DescribeDbClustersOutput},
        describe_db_engine_versions::{
            DescribeDBEngineVersionsError, DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput,
        },
        describe_db_instances::{DescribeDBInstancesError,
 DescribeDbInstancesOutput},

 describe_orderable_db_instance_options::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError,
        modify_db_cluster_parameter_group::{
            ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError,
 ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
        },
    },
    types::{OrderableDbInstanceOption, Parameter},
    Client as RdsClient,
```

```
};
use secrecy::{ExposeSecret, SecretString};

#[cfg(test)]
use mockall::automock;

#[cfg(test)]
pub use MockRdsImpl as Rds;
#[cfg(not(test))]
pub use RdsImpl as Rds;

pub struct RdsImpl {
    pub inner: RdsClient,
}

#[cfg_attr(test, automock)]
impl RdsImpl {
    pub fn new(inner: RdsClient) -> Self {
        RdsImpl { inner }
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_engine_versions(
        &self,
        engine: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput,
 SdkError<DescribeDBEngineVersionsError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_engine_versions()
            .engine(engine)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn describe_orderable_db_instance_options(
        &self,
        engine: &str,
        engine_version: &str,
    ) -> Result<Vec<OrderableDbInstanceOption>,
 SdkError<DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
            .engine(engine)
            .engine_version(engine_version)
```

```
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
            .send()
            .try_collect()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        description: &str,
        family: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
SdkError<CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .description(description)
            .db_parameter_group_family(family)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_clusters(
        &self,
        id: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbClustersOutput, SdkError<DescribeDBClustersError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_clusters()
            .db_cluster_identifier(id)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_cluster_parameters(
        &self,
        name: &str,
    ) -> Result<Vec<DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput>,
SdkError<DescribeDBClusterParametersError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_cluster_parameters()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
```

```
            .into_paginator()
            .send()
            .try_collect()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        parameters: Vec<Parameter>,
    ) -> Result<ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
SdkError<ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .set_parameters(Some(parameters))
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn create_db_cluster(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        parameter_group: &str,
        engine: &str,
        version: &str,
        username: &str,
        password: SecretString,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterOutput, SdkError<CreateDBClusterError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster()
            .db_cluster_identifier(name)
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(parameter_group)
            .engine(engine)
            .engine_version(version)
            .master_username(username)
            .master_user_password(password.expose_secret())
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn create_db_instance(
        &self,
```

```
        cluster_name: &str,
        instance_name: &str,
        instance_class: &str,
        engine: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbInstanceOutput, SdkError<CreateDBInstanceError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_instance()
            .db_cluster_identifier(cluster_name)
            .db_instance_identifier(instance_name)
            .db_instance_class(instance_class)
            .engine(engine)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_instance(
        &self,
        instance_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbInstancesOutput, SdkError<DescribeDBInstancesError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_instances()
            .db_instance_identifier(instance_identifier)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn snapshot_cluster(
        &self,
        db_cluster_identifier: &str,
        snapshot_name: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput,
SdkError<CreateDBClusterSnapshotError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster_snapshot()
            .db_cluster_identifier(db_cluster_identifier)
            .db_cluster_snapshot_identifier(snapshot_name)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_instances(
        &self,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbInstancesOutput, SdkError<DescribeDBInstancesError>> {
        self.inner.describe_db_instances().send().await
```

```
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
        &self,
        cluster_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput,
SdkError<DescribeDBClusterEndpointsError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
            .db_cluster_identifier(cluster_identifier)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn delete_db_instance(
        &self,
        instance_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbInstanceOutput, SdkError<DeleteDBInstanceError>> {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_instance()
            .db_instance_identifier(instance_identifier)
            .skip_final_snapshot(true)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn delete_db_cluster(
        &self,
        cluster_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbClusterOutput, SdkError<DeleteDBClusterError>> {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_cluster()
            .db_cluster_identifier(cluster_identifier)
            .skip_final_snapshot(true)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
SdkError<DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
```

```
        self.inner
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .send()
            .await
    }
}
```

Il file Cargo.toml con dipendenze utilizzato in questo scenario.

```
[package]
name = "aurora-code-examples"
authors = [
  "David Souther <dpsouth@amazon.com>",
]
edition = "2021"
version = "0.1.0"

# See more keys and their definitions at https://doc.rust-lang.org/cargo/
reference/manifest.html

[dependencies]
anyhow = "1.0.75"
assert_matches = "1.5.0"
aws-config = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["behavior-version-latest"] }
aws-smithy-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
aws-smithy-runtime-api = { version = "1.0.1" }
aws-sdk-rds = { version = "1.3.0" }
inquire = "0.6.2"
mockall = "0.11.4"
phf = { version = "0.11.2", features = ["std", "macros"] }
sdk-examples-test-utils = { path = "../../test-utils" }
secrecy = "0.8.0"
tokio = { version = "1.20.1", features = ["full", "test-util"] }
tracing = "0.1.37"
tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3.15", features = ["env-filter"] }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Rust.
  - CreaDBCluster

- CreaDBClusterParameterGroup
- Crea DBCluster istantanea
- CreaDBInstance
- EliminaDBCluster
- EliminaDBClusterParameterGroup
- EliminaDBInstance
- Descriva DBCluster ParameterGroups
- DBClusterDescrivi parametri
- Descrivi le DBCluster istantanee
- Descriva DBClusters
- Descrivi DBEngine versioni
- Descriva DBInstances
- DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni
- ModificaDBClusterParameterGroup

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Aurora AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni Aurora con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti chiamano l'API Aurora e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti in modo contestuale. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di Aurora AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per l'elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API di Amazon Aurora.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo CreateDBCluster con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare CreateDBClusterParameterGroup con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo CreateDBClusterSnapshot con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare CreateDBInstance con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare DeleteDBCluster con un SDK AWS

- Utilizzare DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo DeleteDBInstance con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeDBClusterParametersAWS
- Utilizzalo DescribeDBClusterSnapshots con un SDK AWS
- AWS Utilizzo con un SDK DescribeDBClusters
- Utilizzare DescribeDBEngineVersions con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo DescribeDBInstances con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzo DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzalo ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup con un SDK AWS

Utilizzalo **`CreateDBCluster`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateDBCluster`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Create a new cluster and database.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="dbName">The name of the new database.</param>
/// <param name="clusterIdentifier">The identifier of the cluster.</param>
/// <param name="parameterGroupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
/// <param name="dbEngine">The engine to use for the new cluster.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">The version of the engine to use.</param>
    /// <param name="adminName">The admin username.</param>
    /// <param name="adminPassword">The primary admin password.</param>
    /// <returns>The cluster object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBCluster> CreateDBClusterWithAdminAsync(
        string dbName,
        string clusterIdentifier,
        string parameterGroupName,
        string dbEngine,
        string dbEngineVersion,
        string adminName,
        string adminPassword)
    {
        var request = new CreateDBClusterRequest
        {
            DatabaseName = dbName,
            DBClusterIdentifier = clusterIdentifier,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = parameterGroupName,
            Engine = dbEngine,
            EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
            MasterUsername = adminName,
            MasterUserPassword = adminPassword,
        };

        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterAsync(request);
        return response.DBCluster;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
```

```
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetEngine(engineName);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersionName);
        request.SetMasterUsername(administratorName);
        request.SetMasterUserPassword(administratorPassword);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBCluster(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB cluster creation has started."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBCluster. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateDbCluster creates a DB cluster that is configured to use the specified
 parameter group.
// The newly created DB cluster contains a database that uses the specified
 engine and
// engine version.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateDbCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName
 string, parameterGroupName string,
 dbName string, dbEngine string, dbEngineVersion string, adminName string,
 adminPassword string) (
 *types.DBCluster, error) {

 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBCluster(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBClusterInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier:         aws.String(clusterName),
  Engine:                      aws.String(dbEngine),
  DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  DatabaseName:                aws.String(dbName),
  EngineVersion:               aws.String(dbEngineVersion),
  MasterUserPassword:          aws.String(adminPassword),
  MasterUsername:              aws.String(adminName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBCluster, err
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String createDBCluster(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbParameterGroupFamily, String dbName,
           String dbClusterIdentifier, String userName, String password) {
       try {
           CreateDbClusterRequest clusterRequest =
CreateDbClusterRequest.builder()
                   .databaseName(dbName)
                   .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier)
                   .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                   .engine("aurora-mysql")
                   .masterUsername(userName)
                   .masterUserPassword(password)
                   .build();

           CreateDbClusterResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBCluster(clusterRequest);
           return response.dbCluster().dbClusterArn();

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createDBCluster(
    dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?,
    dbName: String?,
    dbClusterIdentifierVal: String?,
    userName: String?,
    password: String?,
): String? {
    val clusterRequest =
        CreateDbClusterRequest {
            databaseName = dbName
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifierVal
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
            masterUsername = userName
            masterUserPassword = password
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbCluster(clusterRequest)
        return response.dbCluster?.dbClusterArn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster in AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_db_cluster(
        self,
        cluster_name,
        parameter_group_name,
        db_name,
        db_engine,
        db_engine_version,
        admin_name,
        admin_password,
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB cluster that is configured to use the specified parameter
 group.
```

```
        The newly created DB cluster contains a database that uses the specified
engine and
        engine version.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to create.
        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to associate
with
                                     the DB cluster.
        :param db_name: The name of the database to create.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of the database that is created,
such as MySql.
        :param db_engine_version: The version of the database engine.
        :param admin_name: The user name of the database administrator.
        :param admin_password: The password of the database administrator.
        :return: The newly created DB cluster.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster(
                DatabaseName=db_name,
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name,
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Engine=db_engine,
                EngineVersion=db_engine_version,
                MasterUsername=admin_name,
                MasterUserPassword=admin_password,
            )
            cluster = response["DBCluster"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                db_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return cluster
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql', DBParameterGroupFamily=<the
family used to create your parameter group in step 2>)
   // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql
database and uses the parameter group you created.
   // Wait for DB cluster to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDBClusters and check for
Status == 'available'.
   // Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine
and engine version. rds.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(Engine='mysql',
EngineVersion=).

   // Create a database instance in the cluster.
   // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check
for DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
   pub async fn start_cluster_and_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
       if self.password.is_none() {
           return Err(ScenarioError::with(
               "Must set Secret Password before starting a cluster",
           ));
       }
       let create_db_cluster = self
           .rds
           .create_db_cluster(
               DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
               DB_ENGINE,
               self.engine_version.as_deref().expect("engine version"),
               self.username.as_deref().expect("username"),
               self.password
                   .replace(SecretString::new("".to_string()))
                   .expect("password"),
```

```
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_cluster {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_cluster_identifier = create_db_cluster
            .unwrap()
            .db_cluster
            .and_then(|c| c.db_cluster_identifier);

        if self.db_cluster_identifier.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with("Created DB Cluster missing
Identifier"));
        }

        info!(
            "Started a db cluster: {}",
            self.db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
        );

        let create_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .create_db_instance(
                self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().expect("cluster name"),
                DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                self.instance_class.as_deref().expect("instance class"),
                DB_ENGINE,
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_instance {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_instance_identifier = create_db_instance
            .unwrap()
```

```
            .db_instance
            .and_then(|i| i.db_instance_identifier);

        // Cluster creation can take up to 20 minutes to become available
        let cluster_max_wait = Duration::from_secs(20 * 60);
        let waiter = Waiter::builder().max(cluster_max_wait).build();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let cluster = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_clusters(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = cluster {
                warn!(?err, "Failed to describe cluster while waiting for
ready");
                continue;
            }

            let instance = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_instance(
                    self.db_instance_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("instance identifier"),
                )
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = instance {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find instance for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let instances_available = instance
                .unwrap()
                .db_instances()
                .iter()
                .all(|instance| instance.db_instance_status() ==
Some("Available"));
```

```
            let endpoints = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = endpoints {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find endpoint for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let endpoints_available = endpoints
                .unwrap()
                .db_cluster_endpoints()
                .iter()
                .all(|endpoint| endpoint.status() == Some("available"));

            if instances_available && endpoints_available {
                return Ok(());
            }
        }

        Err(ScenarioError::with("timed out waiting for cluster"))
    }

    pub async fn create_db_cluster(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        parameter_group: &str,
        engine: &str,
        version: &str,
        username: &str,
        password: SecretString,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterOutput, SdkError<CreateDBClusterError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster()
            .db_cluster_identifier(name)
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(parameter_group)
            .engine(engine)
```

```
            .engine_version(version)
            .master_username(username)
            .master_user_password(password.expose_secret())
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
```

```
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()

.db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instance()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance"))
        .return_once(|name| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_status("Available")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
```

```
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
        assert!(scenario
            .password
            .replace(SecretString::new("BAD SECRET".into()))
            .unwrap()
            .expose_secret()
            .is_empty());
        assert_eq!(
            scenario.db_cluster_identifier,
            Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into())
        );
    });
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));
```

```
    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message
 == "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_missing_id() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context:_ }) if message
 == "Created DB Cluster missing Identifier");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_instance_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
```

```
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBInstanceError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db instance error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message
 == "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_wait_hiccup() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
```

```
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

.db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        })
```

```
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()

.db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds.expect_describe_db_instance().return_once(|name| {
        Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
            .db_instances(
                DbInstance::builder()
                    .db_instance_identifier(name)
                    .db_instance_status("Available")
                    .build(),
            )
            .build())
    });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
```

```
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DBClusterCreate in AWS SDK for Rust API reference.

Utilizzare **`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a custom cluster parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupFamily">The family of the parameter group.</
param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the new parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description for the new parameter group.</
param>
    /// <returns>The new parameter group object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup>
 CreateCustomClusterParameterGroupAsync(
        string parameterGroupFamily,
        string groupName,
        string description)
    {
```

```
        var request = new CreateDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            DBParameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamily,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
            Description = description,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return response.DBClusterParameterGroup;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily);
        request.SetDescription("Example cluster parameter group.");

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            std::cout << "The DB cluster parameter group was successfully
 created."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}
```

```
// CreateParameterGroup creates a DB cluster parameter group that is based on the
 specified
// parameter group family.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateParameterGroup(
 ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName string, parameterGroupFamily string,
 description string) (
 *types.DBClusterParameterGroup, error) {

 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBClusterParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.CreateDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   DBParameterGroupFamily:      aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
   Description:                 aws.String(description),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBClusterParameterGroup, err
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void createDBClusterParameterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbClusterGroupName,
            String dbParameterGroupFamily) {
```

```
        try {
            CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
 CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                    .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateDbClusterParameterGroupResponse response =
 rdsClient.createDBClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println("The group name is " +
 response.dbClusterParameterGroup().dbClusterParameterGroupName());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createDBClusterParameterGroup(
    dbClusterGroupNameVal: String?,
    dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?,
) {
    val groupRequest =
        CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupNameVal
            dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
```

```
            description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The group name is
 ${response.dbClusterParameterGroup?.dbClusterParameterGroupName}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)
```

```
    def create_parameter_group(
        self, parameter_group_name, parameter_group_family, description
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB cluster parameter group that is based on the specified
parameter group
        family.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the newly created parameter
group.
        :param parameter_group_family: The family that is used as the basis of
the new
                                       parameter group.
        :param description: A description given to the parameter group.
        :return: Data about the newly created parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily=parameter_group_family,
                Description=description,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Select an engine family and create a custom DB cluster parameter group.
rds.CreateDbClusterParameterGroup(DBParameterGroupFamily='aurora-mysql8.0')
   pub async fn set_engine(&mut self, engine: &str, version: &str) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
       self.engine_family = Some(engine.to_string());
       self.engine_version = Some(version.to_string());
       let create_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
           .rds
           .create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_DESCRIPTION,
               engine,
           )
           .await;

       match create_db_cluster_parameter_group {
           Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput {
               db_cluster_parameter_group: None,
               ..
           }) => {
               return Err(ScenarioError::with(
                   "CreateDBClusterParameterGroup had empty response",
               ));
           }
           Err(error) => {
               if error.code() == Some("DBParameterGroupAlreadyExists") {
                   info!("Cluster Parameter Group already exists, nothing to
do");
               } else {
                   return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                       "Could not create Cluster Parameter Group",
                       &error,
```

```
                    ));
                }
            }
            _ => {
                info!("Created Cluster Parameter Group");
            }
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        description: &str,
        family: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
 SdkError<CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .description(description)
            .db_parameter_group_family(family)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(
            eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"),
            eq("Parameter Group created by Rust SDK Code Example"),
            eq("aurora-mysql"),
        )
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
```

```
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-
mysql8.0").await;

    assert_eq!(set_engine, Ok(()));
    assert_eq!(Some("aurora-mysql"), scenario.engine_family.as_deref());
    assert_eq!(Some("aurora-mysql8.0"), scenario.engine_version.as_deref());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine_not_create() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(
            eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"),
            eq("Parameter Group created by Rust SDK Code Example"),
            eq("aurora-mysql"),
        )
        .return_once(|_, _, _|
 Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-
mysql8.0").await;

    assert!(set_engine.is_err());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine_param_group_exists() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .withf(|_, _, _| true)
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
```

```
 CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError::DbParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault(
                    DbParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault::builder().build(),
                ),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-
mysql8.0").await;

    assert!(set_engine.is_err());
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DBClusterParameterGroupCreate in AWS SDK for Rust API reference.

Utilizzalo **`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateDBClusterSnapshot`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Create a snapshot of a cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="snapshotIdentifier">Identifier for the snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>DB snapshot object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterSnapshot>
CreateClusterSnapshotByIdentifierAsync(string dbClusterIdentifier, string
snapshotIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterSnapshotAsync(
            new CreateDBClusterSnapshotRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier = snapshotIdentifier,
            });

        return response.DBClusterSnapshot;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster Snapshot in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterSnapshotRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
```

```
            request.SetDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterSnapshotOutcome outcome =
                    client.CreateDBClusterSnapshot(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Snapshot creation has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBClusterSnapshot. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                 DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
 client);
                return false;
            }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster Snapshot in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateClusterSnapshot creates a snapshot of a DB cluster.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateClusterSnapshot(ctx context.Context,
 clusterName string, snapshotName string) (
 *types.DBClusterSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBClusterSnapshot(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBClusterSnapshotInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier:         aws.String(clusterName),
  DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBClusterSnapshot, nil
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster Snapshot in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void createDBClusterSnapshot(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
            String dbSnapshotIdentifier) {
        try {
            CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest snapshotRequest =
 CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                    .dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                    .build();

            CreateDbClusterSnapshotResponse response =
 rdsClient.createDBClusterSnapshot(snapshotRequest);
            System.out.println("The Snapshot ARN is " +
 response.dbClusterSnapshot().dbClusterSnapshotArn());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster Snapshot in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createDBClusterSnapshot(
    dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String?,
    dbSnapshotIdentifier: String?,
) {
    val snapshotRequest =
        CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest {
```

```
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
            dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifier
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbClusterSnapshot(snapshotRequest)
        println("The Snapshot ARN is
 ${response.dbClusterSnapshot?.dbClusterSnapshotArn}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster Snapshot in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
```

```
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_cluster_snapshot(self, snapshot_id, cluster_id):
        """
        Creates a snapshot of a DB cluster.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID to give the created snapshot.
        :param cluster_id: The DB cluster to snapshot.
        :return: Data about the newly created snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster_snapshot(
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id,
DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBClusterSnapshot"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create snapshot of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                cluster_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster Snapshot in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql', DBParameterGroupFamily=<the
family used to create your parameter group in step 2>)
   // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql
database and uses the parameter group you created.
   // Wait for DB cluster to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDBClusters and check for
Status == 'available'.
   // Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine
and engine version. rds.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(Engine='mysql',
EngineVersion=).

   // Create a database instance in the cluster.
   // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check
for DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
   pub async fn start_cluster_and_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
       if self.password.is_none() {
           return Err(ScenarioError::with(
               "Must set Secret Password before starting a cluster",
           ));
       }
       let create_db_cluster = self
           .rds
           .create_db_cluster(
               DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
               DB_ENGINE,
               self.engine_version.as_deref().expect("engine version"),
               self.username.as_deref().expect("username"),
               self.password
                   .replace(SecretString::new("".to_string()))
                   .expect("password"),
           )
           .await;
       if let Err(err) = create_db_cluster {
           return Err(ScenarioError::new(
               "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group",
               &err,
           ));
       }

       self.db_cluster_identifier = create_db_cluster
           .unwrap()
```

```
            .db_cluster
            .and_then(|c| c.db_cluster_identifier);

        if self.db_cluster_identifier.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with("Created DB Cluster missing
Identifier"));
        }

        info!(
            "Started a db cluster: {}",
            self.db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
        );

        let create_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .create_db_instance(
                self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().expect("cluster name"),
                DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                self.instance_class.as_deref().expect("instance class"),
                DB_ENGINE,
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_instance {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_instance_identifier = create_db_instance
            .unwrap()
            .db_instance
            .and_then(|i| i.db_instance_identifier);

        // Cluster creation can take up to 20 minutes to become available
        let cluster_max_wait = Duration::from_secs(20 * 60);
        let waiter = Waiter::builder().max(cluster_max_wait).build();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let cluster = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_clusters(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
```

```
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = cluster {
                warn!(?err, "Failed to describe cluster while waiting for
ready");
                continue;
            }

            let instance = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_instance(
                    self.db_instance_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("instance identifier"),
                )
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = instance {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find instance for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let instances_available = instance
                .unwrap()
                .db_instances()
                .iter()
                .all(|instance| instance.db_instance_status() ==
Some("Available"));

            let endpoints = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = endpoints {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
```

```
                    "Failed to find endpoint for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let endpoints_available = endpoints
                .unwrap()
                .db_cluster_endpoints()
                .iter()
                .all(|endpoint| endpoint.status() == Some("available"));

            if instances_available && endpoints_available {
                return Ok(());
            }
        }

        Err(ScenarioError::with("timed out waiting for cluster"))
    }

    pub async fn snapshot_cluster(
        &self,
        db_cluster_identifier: &str,
        snapshot_name: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput,
 SdkError<CreateDBClusterSnapshotError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster_snapshot()
            .db_cluster_identifier(db_cluster_identifier)
            .db_cluster_snapshot_identifier(snapshot_name)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
```

```
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

.db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()

.db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instance()
```

```
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance"))
        .return_once(|name| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_status("Available")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
        assert!(scenario
            .password
            .replace(SecretString::new("BAD SECRET".into()))
            .unwrap()
            .expose_secret()
            .is_empty());
        assert_eq!(
            scenario.db_cluster_identifier,
            Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into())
        );
    });
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
```

```
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message
 == "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_missing_id() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });
```

```
    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context:_ }) if message
 == "Created DB Cluster missing Identifier");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_instance_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBInstanceError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db instance error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
```

```
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message
 == "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_wait_hiccup() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
```

```
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        })
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()

.db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds.expect_describe_db_instance().return_once(|name| {
        Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
            .db_instances(
                DbInstance::builder()
                    .db_instance_identifier(name)
                    .db_instance_status("Available")
                    .build(),
            )
            .build())
```

```
    });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster Snapshot in AWS SDK for Rust API reference.

Utilizzare **`CreateDBInstance`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateDBInstance`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB instance
    /// with a particular set of properties. Use the action
DescribeDBInstancesAsync
    /// to determine when the DB instance is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">Version for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Class for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> CreateDBInstanceInClusterAsync(
        string dbClusterIdentifier,
        string dbInstanceIdentifier,
        string dbEngine,
        string dbEngineVersion,
        string instanceClass)
    {
        // When creating the instance within a cluster, do not specify the name
or size.
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBInstanceAsync(
            new CreateDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                Engine = dbEngine,
                EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
                DBInstanceClass = instanceClass
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBInstance in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceRequest request;
        request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetEngine(engineName);
        request.SetDBInstanceClass(dbInstanceClass);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBInstance(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB instance creation has started."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBInstance. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
"",
                             client);
            return false;
```

```
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBInstance in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateInstanceInCluster creates a database instance in an existing DB cluster.
 The first database that is
// created defaults to a read-write DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateInstanceInCluster(ctx context.Context,
 clusterName string, instanceName string,
 dbEngine string, dbInstanceClass string) (*types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBInstance(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBClusterIdentifier:  aws.String(clusterName),
```

```
  Engine:                aws.String(dbEngine),
  DBInstanceClass:       aws.String(dbInstanceClass),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBInstance, nil
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBInstance in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static String createDBInstanceCluster(RdsClient rdsClient,
            String dbInstanceIdentifier,
            String dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
            String instanceClass) {
        try {
            CreateDbInstanceRequest instanceRequest =
 CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .dbInstanceClass(instanceClass)
                    .build();

            CreateDbInstanceResponse response =
 rdsClient.createDBInstance(instanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status is " +
 response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());
```

```
            return response.dbInstance().dbInstanceArn();

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBInstance in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createDBInstanceCluster(
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbInstanceClusterIdentifierVal: String?,
    instanceClassVal: String?,
): String? {
    val instanceRequest =
        CreateDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifierVal
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
            dbInstanceClass = instanceClassVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbInstance(instanceRequest)
        print("The status is ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
        return response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceArn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBInstance in AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_instance_in_cluster(
        self, instance_id, cluster_id, db_engine, instance_class
    ):
        """
        Creates a database instance in an existing DB cluster. The first database
 that is
        created defaults to a read-write DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID to give the newly created DB instance.
```

```
        :param cluster_id: The ID of the DB cluster where the DB instance is
created.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of a database to create in the DB
instance.
                          This must be compatible with the configured parameter
group
                          of the DB cluster.
        :param instance_class: The DB instance class for the newly created DB
instance.
        :return: Data about the newly created DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id,
                Engine=db_engine,
                DBInstanceClass=instance_class,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBInstance in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql', DBParameterGroupFamily=<the
family used to create your parameter group in step 2>)
   // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql
database and uses the parameter group you created.
   // Wait for DB cluster to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDBClusters and check for
Status == 'available'.
   // Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine
and engine version. rds.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(Engine='mysql',
EngineVersion=).

   // Create a database instance in the cluster.
   // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check
for DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
   pub async fn start_cluster_and_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
       if self.password.is_none() {
           return Err(ScenarioError::with(
               "Must set Secret Password before starting a cluster",
           ));
       }
       let create_db_cluster = self
           .rds
           .create_db_cluster(
               DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
               DB_ENGINE,
               self.engine_version.as_deref().expect("engine version"),
               self.username.as_deref().expect("username"),
               self.password
                   .replace(SecretString::new("".to_string()))
                   .expect("password"),
```

```
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_cluster {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_cluster_identifier = create_db_cluster
            .unwrap()
            .db_cluster
            .and_then(|c| c.db_cluster_identifier);

        if self.db_cluster_identifier.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with("Created DB Cluster missing
Identifier"));
        }

        info!(
            "Started a db cluster: {}",
            self.db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
        );

        let create_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .create_db_instance(
                self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().expect("cluster name"),
                DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                self.instance_class.as_deref().expect("instance class"),
                DB_ENGINE,
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_instance {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_instance_identifier = create_db_instance
            .unwrap()
```

```
            .db_instance
            .and_then(|i| i.db_instance_identifier);

        // Cluster creation can take up to 20 minutes to become available
        let cluster_max_wait = Duration::from_secs(20 * 60);
        let waiter = Waiter::builder().max(cluster_max_wait).build();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let cluster = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_clusters(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = cluster {
                warn!(?err, "Failed to describe cluster while waiting for
ready");
                continue;
            }

            let instance = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_instance(
                    self.db_instance_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("instance identifier"),
                )
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = instance {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find instance for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let instances_available = instance
                .unwrap()
                .db_instances()
                .iter()
                .all(|instance| instance.db_instance_status() ==
Some("Available"));
```

```
            let endpoints = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = endpoints {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find endpoint for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let endpoints_available = endpoints
                .unwrap()
                .db_cluster_endpoints()
                .iter()
                .all(|endpoint| endpoint.status() == Some("available"));

            if instances_available && endpoints_available {
                return Ok(());
            }
        }

        Err(ScenarioError::with("timed out waiting for cluster"))
    }

    pub async fn create_db_instance(
        &self,
        cluster_name: &str,
        instance_name: &str,
        instance_class: &str,
        engine: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbInstanceOutput, SdkError<CreateDBInstanceError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_instance()
            .db_cluster_identifier(cluster_name)
            .db_instance_identifier(instance_name)
            .db_instance_class(instance_class)
            .engine(engine)
            .send()
```

```
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
```

```
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()

.db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instance()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance"))
        .return_once(|name| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_status("Available")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
```

```
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
        assert!(scenario
            .password
            .replace(SecretString::new("BAD SECRET".into()))
            .unwrap()
            .expose_secret()
            .is_empty());
        assert_eq!(
            scenario.db_cluster_identifier,
            Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into())
        );
    });
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message
 == "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group")
```

```
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_missing_id() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context:_ }) if message
 == "Created DB Cluster missing Identifier");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_instance_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
```

```
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBInstanceError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db instance error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message
 == "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_wait_hiccup() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
```

```
.db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        })
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
```

```
 .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds.expect_describe_db_instance().return_once(|name| {
        Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
            .db_instances(
                DbInstance::builder()
                    .db_instance_identifier(name)
                    .db_instance_status("Available")
                    .build(),
            )
            .build())
    });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DBInstanceCreate in AWS SDK for Rust API reference.

Utilizzare **`DeleteDBCluster`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteDBCluster`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB cluster object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBCluster> DeleteDBClusterByIdentifierAsync(string
dbClusterIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBClusterAsync(
            new DeleteDBClusterRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true
            });

        return response.DBCluster;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBCluster(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB cluster deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
                clusterDeleting = true;
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for DB cluster to delete before deleting the
parameter group."
                        << std::endl;
                std::cout << "This may take a while." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBCluster. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// DeleteDbCluster deletes a DB cluster without keeping a final snapshot.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteDbCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName
 string) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBCluster(ctx, &rds.DeleteDBClusterInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:   aws.Bool(true),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void deleteCluster(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier) {
       try {
           DeleteDbClusterRequest deleteDbClusterRequest =
DeleteDbClusterRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                   .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                   .build();

           rdsClient.deleteDBCluster(deleteDbClusterRequest);
           System.out.println(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier + " was deleted!");

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteCluster(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String) {
    val deleteDbClusterRequest =
        DeleteDbClusterRequest {
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
            skipFinalSnapshot = true
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        rdsClient.deleteDbCluster(deleteDbClusterRequest)
        println("$dbInstanceClusterIdentifier was deleted!")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster in AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
```

```
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def delete_db_cluster(self, cluster_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB cluster.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.rds_client.delete_db_cluster(
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name, SkipFinalSnapshot=True
            )
            logger.info("Deleted DB cluster %s.", cluster_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete DB cluster %s.", cluster_name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    pub async fn clean_up(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let mut clean_up_errors: Vec<ScenarioError> = vec![];

        // Delete the instance. rds.DeleteDbInstance.
        let delete_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_instance(
                self.db_instance_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("instance identifier"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = delete_db_instance {
            let identifier = self
                .db_instance_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing Instance Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db instance {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance to delete
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_instances =
self.rds.describe_db_instances().await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_instances {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check instance state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
```

```
                let db_instances = describe_db_instances
                    .unwrap()
                    .db_instances()
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|instance| instance.db_cluster_identifier ==
self.db_cluster_identifier)
                    .cloned()
                    .collect::<Vec<DbInstance>>();

                if db_instances.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete Instance waited and no instances were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_instances.first().unwrap().db_instance_status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but instances is in
{status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB instance");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster. rds.DeleteDbCluster.
        let delete_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier"),
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = delete_db_cluster {
            let identifier = self
                .db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing DB Cluster Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db cluster {identifier}");
```

```
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance and cluster to fully delete.
rds.DescribeDbInstances and rds.DescribeDbClusters until both are not found.
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_clusters = self
                    .rds
                    .describe_db_clusters(
                        self.db_cluster_identifier
                            .as_deref()
                            .expect("cluster identifier"),
                    )
                    .await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check cluster state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let describe_db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.unwrap();
                let db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.db_clusters();
                if db_clusters.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete cluster waited and no clusters were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_clusters.first().unwrap().status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but clusters is in
{status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB cluster");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster parameter group.
rds.DeleteDbClusterParameterGroup.
```

```
        let delete_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                self.db_cluster_parameter_group
                    .map(|g| {
                        g.db_cluster_parameter_group_name
                            .unwrap_or_else(||
 DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME.to_string())
                    })
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster parameter group name"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(error) = delete_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to delete the db cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ))
        }

        if clean_up_errors.is_empty() {
            Ok(())
        } else {
            Err(clean_up_errors)
        }
    }

    pub async fn delete_db_cluster(
        &self,
        cluster_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbClusterOutput, SdkError<DeleteDBClusterError>> {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_cluster()
            .db_cluster_identifier(cluster_identifier)
            .skip_final_snapshot(true)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
```

```
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));
```

```
    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
 Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up_errors() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
```

```
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBInstancesError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db instances error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
```

```
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db clusters error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_err());
        let errs = clean_up.unwrap_err();
        assert_eq!(errs.len(), 2);
        assert_matches!(errs.first(), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _})
if message == "Failed to check instance state during deletion");
        assert_matches!(errs.get(1), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
message == "Failed to check cluster state during deletion");
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
Describe Instances
```

```
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster in AWS SDK for Rust API reference.

Utilizzare **`DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular parameter group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteClusterParameterGroupByNameAsync(string
 groupName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
```

```
        {
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonRDS.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(parameterGroupName);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup. "
```

```
                        << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                        << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// DeleteParameterGroup deletes the named DB cluster parameter group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
```

```
    DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't delete parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
   return err
  } else {
   return nil
  }
 }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void deleteDBClusterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbClusterGroupName, String clusterDBARN)
            throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            boolean isDataDel = false;
            boolean didFind;
            String instanceARN;

            // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
            while (!isDataDel) {
                DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
 rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
                List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
                int listSize = instanceList.size();
                didFind = false;
                int index = 1;
```

```
                for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn();
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(clusterDBARN) == 0) {
                        System.out.println(clusterDBARN + " still exists");
                        didFind = true;
                    }
                    if ((index == listSize) && (!didFind)) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
database ARN.
                        isDataDel = true;
                    }
                    Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    index++;
                }
            }

            DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest clusterParameterGroupRequest =
DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest
                    .builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                    .build();


rdsClient.deleteDBClusterParameterGroup(clusterParameterGroupRequest);
            System.out.println(dbClusterGroupName + " was deleted.");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
@Throws(InterruptedException::class)
suspend fun deleteDBClusterGroup(
    dbClusterGroupName: String,
    clusterDBARN: String,
) {
    var isDataDel = false
    var didFind: Boolean
    var instanceARN: String

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
        while (!isDataDel) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances()
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            val listSize = instanceList?.size
            isDataDel = false
            didFind = false
            var index = 1
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn.toString()
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(clusterDBARN) == 0) {
                        println("$clusterDBARN still exists")
                        didFind = true
                    }
                    if (index == listSize && !didFind) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
 database ARN.
                        isDataDel = true
                    }
                    delay(slTime * 1000)
                    index++
```

```
                }
            }
        }
        val clusterParameterGroupRequest =
            DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupName
            }

        rdsClient.deleteDbClusterParameterGroup(clusterParameterGroupRequest)
        println("$dbClusterGroupName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
```

```
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def delete_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to delete.
        :return: Data about the parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    pub async fn clean_up(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let mut clean_up_errors: Vec<ScenarioError> = vec![];

        // Delete the instance. rds.DeleteDbInstance.
        let delete_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_instance(
                self.db_instance_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("instance identifier"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = delete_db_instance {
            let identifier = self
                .db_instance_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing Instance Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db instance {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance to delete
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_instances =
self.rds.describe_db_instances().await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_instances {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check instance state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let db_instances = describe_db_instances
                    .unwrap()
                    .db_instances()
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|instance| instance.db_cluster_identifier ==
self.db_cluster_identifier)
                    .cloned()
                    .collect::<Vec<DbInstance>>();

                if db_instances.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete Instance waited and no instances were found");
```

```
                    break;
                }
                match db_instances.first().unwrap().db_instance_status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but instances is in
{status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB instance");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster. rds.DeleteDbCluster.
        let delete_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier"),
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = delete_db_cluster {
            let identifier = self
                .db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing DB Cluster Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db cluster {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance and cluster to fully delete.
rds.DescribeDbInstances and rds.DescribeDbClusters until both are not found.
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_clusters = self
                    .rds
                    .describe_db_clusters(
                        self.db_cluster_identifier
                            .as_deref()
```

```
                            .expect("cluster identifier"),
                    )
                    .await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check cluster state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let describe_db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.unwrap();
                let db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.db_clusters();
                if db_clusters.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete cluster waited and no clusters were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_clusters.first().unwrap().status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but clusters is in
{status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB cluster");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster parameter group.
rds.DeleteDbClusterParameterGroup.
        let delete_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                self.db_cluster_parameter_group
                    .map(|g| {
                        g.db_cluster_parameter_group_name
                            .unwrap_or_else(||
DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME.to_string())
                    })
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster parameter group name"),
```

```
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(error) = delete_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to delete the db cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ))
        }

        if clean_up_errors.is_empty() {
            Ok(())
        } else {
            Err(clean_up_errors)
        }
    }

    pub async fn delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
 SdkError<DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
```

```
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
```

```
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up_errors() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
```

```
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBInstancesError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db instances error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db clusters error",
                ))),
```

```
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
 Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_err());
        let errs = clean_up.unwrap_err();
        assert_eq!(errs.len(), 2);
        assert_matches!(errs.first(), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _})
 if message == "Failed to check instance state during deletion");
        assert_matches!(errs.get(1), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to check cluster state during deletion");
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK for Rust API reference.

Utilizzalo **`DeleteDBInstance`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteDBInstance`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> DeleteDBInstanceByIdentifierAsync(string
dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBInstanceAsync(
            new DeleteDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups = true
            });
```

```
        return response.DBInstance;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);
            request.SetDeleteAutomatedBackups(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBInstance(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB instance deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
                instanceDeleting = true;
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for DB instance to delete before deleting the
parameter group."
                        << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBInstance. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                            << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// DeleteInstance deletes a DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBInstance(ctx,
 &rds.DeleteDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier:   aws.String(instanceName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:      aws.Bool(true),
  DeleteAutomatedBackups: aws.Bool(true),
```

```
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void deleteDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
       try {
           DeleteDbInstanceRequest deleteDbInstanceRequest =
DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                   .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                   .deleteAutomatedBackups(true)
                   .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                   .build();

           DeleteDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.deleteDBInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest);
           System.out.println("The status of the database is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String) {
    val deleteDbInstanceRequest =
        DeleteDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            deleteAutomatedBackups = true
            skipFinalSnapshot = true
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.deleteDbInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest)
        print("The status of the database is
 ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def delete_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Deletes a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to delete.
        :return: Data about the deleted DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                SkipFinalSnapshot=True,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups=True,
            )
```

```
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    pub async fn clean_up(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let mut clean_up_errors: Vec<ScenarioError> = vec![];

        // Delete the instance. rds.DeleteDbInstance.
        let delete_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_instance(
                self.db_instance_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("instance identifier"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = delete_db_instance {
            let identifier = self
```

```
                .db_instance_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing Instance Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db instance {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance to delete
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_instances =
self.rds.describe_db_instances().await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_instances {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check instance state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let db_instances = describe_db_instances
                    .unwrap()
                    .db_instances()
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|instance| instance.db_cluster_identifier ==
self.db_cluster_identifier)
                    .cloned()
                    .collect::<Vec<DbInstance>>();

                if db_instances.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete Instance waited and no instances were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_instances.first().unwrap().db_instance_status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but instances is in
{status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB instance");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
```

```
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster. rds.DeleteDbCluster.
        let delete_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier"),
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = delete_db_cluster {
            let identifier = self
                .db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing DB Cluster Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db cluster {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance and cluster to fully delete.
rds.DescribeDbInstances and rds.DescribeDbClusters until both are not found.
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_clusters = self
                    .rds
                    .describe_db_clusters(
                        self.db_cluster_identifier
                            .as_deref()
                            .expect("cluster identifier"),
                    )
                    .await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check cluster state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let describe_db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.unwrap();
                let db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.db_clusters();
                if db_clusters.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete cluster waited and no clusters were found");
                    break;
```

```
                }
                match db_clusters.first().unwrap().status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but clusters is in
{status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB cluster");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster parameter group.
rds.DeleteDbClusterParameterGroup.
        let delete_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                self.db_cluster_parameter_group
                    .map(|g| {
                        g.db_cluster_parameter_group_name
                            .unwrap_or_else(||
DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME.to_string())
                    })
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster parameter group name"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(error) = delete_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to delete the db cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ))
        }

        if clean_up_errors.is_empty() {
            Ok(())
        } else {
            Err(clean_up_errors)
        }
    }
```

```
    pub async fn delete_db_instance(
        &self,
        instance_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbInstanceOutput, SdkError<DeleteDBInstanceError>> {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_instance()
            .db_instance_identifier(instance_identifier)
            .skip_final_snapshot(true)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));
```

```
    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
Describe Instances
```

```
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up_errors() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBInstancesError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db instances error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });
```

```
    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db clusters error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
```

```
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_err());
        let errs = clean_up.unwrap_err();
        assert_eq!(errs.len(), 2);
        assert_matches!(errs.first(), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _})
 if message == "Failed to check instance state during deletion");
        assert_matches!(errs.get(1), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to check cluster state during deletion");
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK for Rust API reference.

Utilizzare **`DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the description of a DB cluster parameter group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the DB parameter group to describe.</
param>
    /// <returns>The parameter group description.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup?>
 DescribeCustomDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(string name)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsRequest()
            {
                DBClusterParameterGroupName = name
            });
        return response.DBClusterParameterGroups.FirstOrDefault();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBCluster ParameterGroups in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB cluster parameter group named '" <<
                      CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' already exists." <<
 std::endl;
            dbParameterGroupFamily =
 outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusterParameterGroups()
[0].GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBCluster ParameterGroups in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetParameterGroup gets a DB cluster parameter group by name.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) (
 *types.DBClusterParameterGroup, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups(
  ctx, &rds.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("Parameter group %v does not exist.\n", parameterGroupName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Error getting parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBClusterParameterGroups[0], err
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBCluster ParameterGroups in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void describeDbClusterParameterGroups(RdsClient rdsClient,
String dbClusterGroupName) {
       try {
           DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                   .maxRecords(20)
                   .build();

           List<DBClusterParameterGroup> groups =
rdsClient.describeDBClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
                   .dbClusterParameterGroups();
           for (DBClusterParameterGroup group : groups) {
               System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.dbClusterParameterGroupName());
               System.out.println("The group ARN is " +
group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn());
           }

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBCluster ParameterGroups in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeDbClusterParameterGroups(dbClusterGroupName: String?) {
    val groupsRequest =
        DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupName
            maxRecords = 20
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
        response.dbClusterParameterGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.dbClusterParameterGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBCluster ParameterGroups in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Gets a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to retrieve.
        :return: The requested parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_cluster_parameter_groups(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
            parameter_group = response["DBClusterParameterGroups"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBParameterGroupNotFound":
                logger.info("Parameter group %s does not exist.",
 parameter_group_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    parameter_group_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

```
        else:
            return parameter_group
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBCluster ParameterGroups in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DescribeDBClusterParameters`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeDBClusterParameters`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the cluster parameters in a parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="source">The optional name of the source filter.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of parameters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Parameter>>
DescribeDBClusterParametersInGroupAsync(string groupName, string? source = null)
    {
        var paramList = new List<Parameter>();

        DescribeDBClusterParametersResponse response;
        var request = new DescribeDBClusterParametersRequest
        {
```

```
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
            Source = source,
        };

        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await
_amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterParametersAsync(request);
            paramList.AddRange(response.Parameters);

            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);

        return paramList;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DBClusterDescrivi i parametri in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets DB parameters using the 'DescribeDBClusterParameters' api.
/*!
```

```
 \sa getDBCLusterParameters()
 \param parameterGroupName: The name of the cluster parameter group.
 \param namePrefix: Prefix string to filter results by parameter name.
 \param source: A source such as 'user', ignored if empty.
 \param parametersResult: Vector of 'Parameter' objects returned by the routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::getDBCLusterParameters(const Aws::String
 &parameterGroupName,
                                             const Aws::String &namePrefix,
                                             const Aws::String &source,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parametersResult,
                                             const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParametersRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
        if (!source.empty()) {
            request.SetSource(source);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParametersOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBClusterParameters(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parameters =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetParameters();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &parameter: parameters) {
                if (!namePrefix.empty()) {
                    if (parameter.GetParameterName().find(namePrefix) == 0) {
                        parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                }
            }

            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterParameters. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DBClusterDescrivi i parametri in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}
```

```
// GetParameters gets the parameters that are contained in a DB cluster parameter
 group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetParameters(ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName
 string, source string) (
 []types.Parameter, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeDBClusterParametersOutput
 var params []types.Parameter
 var err error
 parameterPaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeDBClusterParametersPaginator(clusters.AuroraClient,
  &rds.DescribeDBClusterParametersInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Source:                      aws.String(source),
  })
 for parameterPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = parameterPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get paramaeters for %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
   break
  } else {
   params = append(params, output.Parameters...)
  }
 }
 return params, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DBClusterDescrivi i parametri in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void describeDbClusterParameters(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbCLusterGroupName, int flag) {
       try {
           DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest dbParameterGroupsRequest;
           if (flag == 0) {
               dbParameterGroupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                       .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                       .build();
           } else {
               dbParameterGroupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                       .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                       .source("user")
                       .build();
           }

           DescribeDbClusterParametersResponse response = rdsClient
                   .describeDBClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest);
           List<Parameter> dbParameters = response.parameters();
           String paraName;
           for (Parameter para : dbParameters) {
               // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset
or
               // auto_increment_increment.
               paraName = para.parameterName();
               if ((paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0)
                       || (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") ==
0)) {
                   System.out.println("*** The parameter name is  " + paraName);
                   System.out.println("*** The parameter value is  " +
para.parameterValue());
```

```
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is " +
 para.dataType());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is " +
 para.description());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is " +
 para.allowedValues());
                }
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DBClusterDescrivi i parametri in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeDbClusterParameters(
    dbCLusterGroupName: String?,
    flag: Int,
) {
    val dbParameterGroupsRequest: DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest
    dbParameterGroupsRequest =
        if (flag == 0) {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
            }
        } else {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
```

```
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
                source = "user"
            }
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest)
        response.parameters?.forEach { para ->
            // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
 auto_increment_increment.
            val paraName = para.parameterName
            if (paraName != null) {
                if (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0 ||
 paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0) {
                    println("*** The parameter name is  $paraName")
                    println("*** The parameter value is  ${para.parameterValue}")
                    println("*** The parameter data type is ${para.dataType}")
                    println("*** The parameter description is
 ${para.description}")
                    println("*** The parameter allowed values  is
 ${para.allowedValues}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DBClusterDescrivi i parametri nell'AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, name_prefix="", source=None):
        """
        Gets the parameters that are contained in a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query.
        :param name_prefix: When specified, the retrieved list of parameters is
 filtered
                            to contain only parameters that start with this
 prefix.
        :param source: When specified, only parameters from this source are
 retrieved.
                       For example, a source of 'user' retrieves only parameters
 that
                       were set by a user.
        :return: The list of requested parameters.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"DBClusterParameterGroupName": parameter_group_name}
            if source is not None:
                kwargs["Source"] = source
            parameters = []
            paginator =
 self.rds_client.get_paginator("describe_db_cluster_parameters")
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
```

```
                parameters += [
                    p
                    for p in page["Parameters"]
                    if p["ParameterName"].startswith(name_prefix)
                ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get parameters for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return parameters
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DBClusterDescrivi i parametri nella AWS guida di riferimento all'API SDK for Python (Boto3).

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Get the parameter group. rds.DescribeDbClusterParameterGroups
   // Get parameters in the group. This is a long list so you will have to
paginate. Find the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
(by ParameterName). rds.DescribeDbClusterParameters
   // Parse the ParameterName, Description, and AllowedValues values and display
them.
   pub async fn cluster_parameters(&self) ->
Result<Vec<AuroraScenarioParameter>, ScenarioError> {
       let parameters_output = self
           .rds
```

```
            .describe_db_cluster_parameters(DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME)
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = parameters_output {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!("Failed to retrieve parameters for
 {DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME}"),
                &err,
            ));
        }

        let parameters = parameters_output
            .unwrap()
            .into_iter()
            .flat_map(|p| p.parameters.unwrap_or_default().into_iter())
            .filter(|p|
 FILTER_PARAMETER_NAMES.contains(p.parameter_name().unwrap_or_default()))
            .map(AuroraScenarioParameter::from)
            .collect::<Vec<_>>();

        Ok(parameters)
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_cluster_parameters(
        &self,
        name: &str,
    ) -> Result<Vec<DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput>,
 SdkError<DescribeDBClusterParametersError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_cluster_parameters()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .into_paginator()
            .send()
            .try_collect()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_cluster_parameters() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_parameters()
```

```
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(vec![DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput::builder()
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("a").build())
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("b").build())
                .parameters(
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .build(),
                )
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("c").build())
                .parameters(
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .build(),
                )
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("d").build())
                .build()])
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());

    let params = scenario.cluster_parameters().await.expect("cluster params");
    let names: Vec<String> = params.into_iter().map(|p| p.name).collect();
    assert_eq!(
        names,
        vec!["auto_increment_offset", "auto_increment_increment"]
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_cluster_parameters_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_parameters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClusterParametersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_db_cluster_parameters_error",
                ))),
```

```
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let params = scenario.cluster_parameters().await;
    assert_matches!(params, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message
 == "Failed to retrieve parameters for RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DBClusterDescrivi i parametri nell'AWS SDK for Rust API reference.

Utilizzalo **`DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Return a list of DB snapshots for a particular DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB snapshots.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<DBClusterSnapshot>>
DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsByIdentifierAsync(string dbClusterIdentifier)
    {
        var results = new List<DBClusterSnapshot>();

        DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsResponse response;
        DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest request = new
DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest
        {
            DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier
        };
        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.DBClusterSnapshots);
            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);
        return results;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi le DBCluster istantanee in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);
```

```
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsOutcome outcome =
                    client.DescribeDBClusterSnapshots(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                snapshot = outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusterSnapshots()[0];
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterSnapshots. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                 DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
 client);
                return false;
            }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi le DBCluster istantanee in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetClusterSnapshot gets a DB cluster snapshot.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetClusterSnapshot(ctx context.Context, snapshotName
 string) (*types.DBClusterSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusterSnapshots(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsInput{
   DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBClusterSnapshots[0], nil
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi le DBCluster istantanee in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void waitForSnapshotReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbSnapshotIdentifier,
           String dbInstanceClusterIdentifier) {
       try {
           boolean snapshotReady = false;
           String snapshotReadyStr;
           System.out.println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.");

           DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest snapshotsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                   .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                   .build();

           while (!snapshotReady) {
               DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBClusterSnapshots(snapshotsRequest);
               List<DBClusterSnapshot> snapshotList =
response.dbClusterSnapshots();
               for (DBClusterSnapshot snapshot : snapshotList) {
                   snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status();
                   if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                       snapshotReady = true;
                   } else {
                       System.out.println(".");
                       Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 5000);
                   }
               }
           }

           System.out.println("The Snapshot is available!");

       } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi le DBCluster istantanee in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun waitSnapshotReady(
    dbSnapshotIdentifier: String?,
    dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String?,
) {
    var snapshotReady = false
    var snapshotReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.")

    val snapshotsRequest =
        DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest {
            dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifier
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!snapshotReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusterSnapshots(snapshotsRequest)
            val snapshotList = response.dbClusterSnapshots
            if (snapshotList != null) {
                for (snapshot in snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status.toString()
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true
                    } else {
                        println(".")
                        delay(slTime * 5000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Snapshot is available!")
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi le DBCluster istantanee nell'AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_cluster_snapshot(self, snapshot_id):
        """
        Gets a DB cluster snapshot.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID of the snapshot to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved snapshot.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_cluster_snapshots(
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBClusterSnapshots"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get DB cluster snapshot %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                snapshot_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi le DBCluster istantanee nella guida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

AWS Utilizzo con un SDK **`DescribeDBClusters`**

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeDBClusters`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB clusters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB clusters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBCluster>> DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync(string?
dbClusterIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBCluster>();

        DescribeDBClustersResponse response;
        DescribeDBClustersRequest request = new DescribeDBClustersRequest
        {
            DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier
        };
        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClustersAsync(request);
            if (response.DBClusters != null)
            {
                results.AddRange(response.DBClusters);
            }
            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);
        return results;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

//! Routine which gets a DB cluster description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBCluster()
 \param dbClusterIdentifier: A DB cluster identifier.
 \param clusterResult: The 'DBCluster' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::describeDBCluster(const Aws::String &dbClusterIdentifier,
                                       Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster &clusterResult,
                                       const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersRequest request;
    request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBClusters(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        clusterResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusters()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_CLUSTER_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::GDescribeDBClusters. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB cluster does not exist.
        // Instead, clusterResult is set to empty.
    else {
        clusterResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster();
    }

    return result;

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetDbCluster gets data about an Aurora DB cluster.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetDbCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName string)
 (*types.DBCluster, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusters(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBClustersInput{
   DBClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBClusterNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB cluster %v does not exist.\n", clusterName)
```

```
    err = nil
   } else {
    log.Printf("Couldn't get DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
   }
   return nil, err
  } else {
   return &output.DBClusters[0], err
  }
 }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void describeDbClusterParameters(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbCLusterGroupName, int flag) {
        try {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest dbParameterGroupsRequest;
            if (flag == 0) {
                dbParameterGroupsRequest =
 DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                        .build();
            } else {
                dbParameterGroupsRequest =
 DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                        .source("user")
                        .build();
            }

            DescribeDbClusterParametersResponse response = rdsClient
```

```
                    .describeDBClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest);
            List<Parameter> dbParameters = response.parameters();
            String paraName;
            for (Parameter para : dbParameters) {
                // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset
or
                // auto_increment_increment.
                paraName = para.parameterName();
                if ((paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0)
                        || (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") ==
0)) {
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter name is  " + paraName);
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter value is  " +
para.parameterValue());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is " +
para.dataType());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is " +
para.description());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is " +
para.allowedValues());
                }
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeDbClusterParameters(
    dbCLusterGroupName: String?,
    flag: Int,
) {
    val dbParameterGroupsRequest: DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest
    dbParameterGroupsRequest =
        if (flag == 0) {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
            }
        } else {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
                source = "user"
            }
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest)
        response.parameters?.forEach { para ->
            // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
 auto_increment_increment.
            val paraName = para.parameterName
            if (paraName != null) {
                if (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0 ||
 paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0) {
                    println("*** The parameter name is  $paraName")
                    println("*** The parameter value is  ${para.parameterValue}")
                    println("*** The parameter data type is ${para.dataType}")
                    println("*** The parameter description is
 ${para.description}")
                    println("*** The parameter allowed values  is
 ${para.allowedValues}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_db_cluster(self, cluster_name):
        """
        Gets data about an Aurora DB cluster.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB cluster.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_clusters(
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name
            )
            cluster = response["DBClusters"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBClusterNotFoundFault":
                logger.info("Cluster %s does not exist.", cluster_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify the existence of DB cluster %s. Here's why:
%s: %s",
                    cluster_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return cluster
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql', DBParameterGroupFamily=<the
family used to create your parameter group in step 2>)
   // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql
database and uses the parameter group you created.
   // Wait for DB cluster to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDBClusters and check for
Status == 'available'.
   // Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine
and engine version. rds.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(Engine='mysql',
EngineVersion=).

   // Create a database instance in the cluster.
```

```
   // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check
for DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
   pub async fn start_cluster_and_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
       if self.password.is_none() {
           return Err(ScenarioError::with(
               "Must set Secret Password before starting a cluster",
           ));
       }
       let create_db_cluster = self
           .rds
           .create_db_cluster(
               DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
               DB_ENGINE,
               self.engine_version.as_deref().expect("engine version"),
               self.username.as_deref().expect("username"),
               self.password
                   .replace(SecretString::new("".to_string()))
                   .expect("password"),
           )
           .await;
       if let Err(err) = create_db_cluster {
           return Err(ScenarioError::new(
               "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group",
               &err,
           ));
       }

       self.db_cluster_identifier = create_db_cluster
           .unwrap()
           .db_cluster
           .and_then(|c| c.db_cluster_identifier);

       if self.db_cluster_identifier.is_none() {
           return Err(ScenarioError::with("Created DB Cluster missing
Identifier"));
       }

       info!(
           "Started a db cluster: {}",
           self.db_cluster_identifier
               .as_deref()
               .unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
```

```
        );

        let create_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .create_db_instance(
                self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().expect("cluster name"),
                DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                self.instance_class.as_deref().expect("instance class"),
                DB_ENGINE,
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_instance {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_instance_identifier = create_db_instance
            .unwrap()
            .db_instance
            .and_then(|i| i.db_instance_identifier);

        // Cluster creation can take up to 20 minutes to become available
        let cluster_max_wait = Duration::from_secs(20 * 60);
        let waiter = Waiter::builder().max(cluster_max_wait).build();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let cluster = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_clusters(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = cluster {
                warn!(?err, "Failed to describe cluster while waiting for
ready");
                continue;
            }

            let instance = self
                .rds
```

```
                .describe_db_instance(
                    self.db_instance_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("instance identifier"),
                )
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = instance {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find instance for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let instances_available = instance
                .unwrap()
                .db_instances()
                .iter()
                .all(|instance| instance.db_instance_status() ==
Some("Available"));

            let endpoints = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = endpoints {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find endpoint for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let endpoints_available = endpoints
                .unwrap()
                .db_cluster_endpoints()
                .iter()
                .all(|endpoint| endpoint.status() == Some("available"));

            if instances_available && endpoints_available {
                return Ok(());
```

```
            }
        }

        Err(ScenarioError::with("timed out waiting for cluster"))
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_clusters(
        &self,
        id: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbClustersOutput, SdkError<DescribeDBClustersError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_clusters()
            .db_cluster_identifier(id)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
```

```
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()

.db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instance()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance"))
        .return_once(|name| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_status("Available")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
```

```
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
        assert!(scenario
            .password
            .replace(SecretString::new("BAD SECRET".into()))
            .unwrap()
            .expose_secret()
            .is_empty());
        assert_eq!(
            scenario.db_cluster_identifier,
            Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into())
        );
    });
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db cluster error",
                ))),
```

```
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message
 == "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_missing_id() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context:_ }) if message
 == "Created DB Cluster missing Identifier");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_instance_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
```

```
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBInstanceError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db instance error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message
 == "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_wait_hiccup() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();
```

```
    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

.db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
```

```
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        })
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()

.db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds.expect_describe_db_instance().return_once(|name| {
        Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
            .db_instances(
                DbInstance::builder()
                    .db_instance_identifier(name)
                    .db_instance_status("Available")
                    .build(),
            )
            .build())
    });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));
```

```
    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters nella AWS guida di riferimento all'API SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`DescribeDBEngineVersions`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeDBEngineVersions`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB engine versions for a particular DB engine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">The name of the engine.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="parameterGroupFamily">Optional parameter group family
 name.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of DBEngineVersions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBEngineVersion>>
 DescribeDBEngineVersionsForEngineAsync(string engine,
        string? parameterGroupFamily = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync(
            new DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamily
            });
        return response.DBEngineVersions;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBEngine le versioni in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets available DB engine versions for an engine name and
//! an optional parameter group family.
/*!
 \sa getDBEngineVersions()
```

```
 \param engineName: A DB engine name.
 \param parameterGroupFamily: A parameter group family name, ignored if empty.
 \param engineVersionsResult: Vector of 'DBEngineVersion' objects returned by the
 routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::getDBEngineVersions(const Aws::String &engineName,
                                         const Aws::String &parameterGroupFamily,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersionsResult,
                                         const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest request;
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    if (!parameterGroupFamily.empty()) {
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(parameterGroupFamily);
    }

    engineVersionsResult.clear();
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBEngineVersions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersions =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetDBEngineVersions();

            engineVersionsResult.insert(engineVersionsResult.end(),
                                        engineVersions.begin(),
 engineVersions.end());
            marker  = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());
```

```
    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBEngine le versioni in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetEngineVersions gets database engine versions that are available for the
 specified engine
// and parameter group family.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetEngineVersions(ctx context.Context, engine string,
 parameterGroupFamily string) (
 []types.DBEngineVersion, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBEngineVersions(ctx,
```

```
  &rds.DescribeDBEngineVersionsInput{
   Engine:                 aws.String(engine),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get engine versions for %v: %v\n", engine, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBEngineVersions, nil
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBEngine le versioni in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void describeDBEngines(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest engineVersionsRequest =
 DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .defaultOnly(true)
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
 rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> engines = response.dbEngineVersions();

            // Get all DBEngineVersion objects.
```

```
            for (DBEngineVersion engineOb : engines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the DB parameter group family for
 the database engine is "
                        + engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily());
                System.out.println("The name of the database engine " +
 engineOb.engine());
                System.out.println("The version number of the database engine " +
 engineOb.engineVersion());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBEngine le versioni in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get a list of allowed engine versions.
suspend fun getAllowedClusterEngines(dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?) {
    val versionsRequest =
        DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
            dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(versionsRequest)
        response.dbEngineVersions?.forEach { dbEngine ->
```

```
            println("The engine version is ${dbEngine.engineVersion}")
            println("The engine description is ${dbEngine.dbEngineDescription}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBEngine le versioni nell'AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_engine_versions(self, engine, parameter_group_family=None):
        """
```

```
        Gets database engine versions that are available for the specified engine
        and parameter group family.

        :param engine: The database engine to look up.
        :param parameter_group_family: When specified, restricts the returned
list of
                                       engine versions to those that are
compatible with
                                       this parameter group family.
        :return: The list of database engine versions.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"Engine": engine}
            if parameter_group_family is not None:
                kwargs["DBParameterGroupFamily"] = parameter_group_family
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_engine_versions(**kwargs)
            versions = response["DBEngineVersions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get engine versions for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                engine,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return versions
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBEngine le versioni in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Get available engine families for Aurora MySql.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql') and build a set of the
'DBParameterGroupFamily' field values. I get {aurora-mysql8.0, aurora-mysql5.7}.
   pub async fn get_engines(&self) -> Result<HashMap<String, Vec<String>>,
ScenarioError> {
       let describe_db_engine_versions =
self.rds.describe_db_engine_versions(DB_ENGINE).await;
       trace!(versions=?describe_db_engine_versions, "full list of versions");

       if let Err(err) = describe_db_engine_versions {
           return Err(ScenarioError::new(
               "Failed to retrieve DB Engine Versions",
               &err,
           ));
       };

       let version_count = describe_db_engine_versions
           .as_ref()
           .map(|o| o.db_engine_versions().len())
           .unwrap_or_default();
       info!(version_count, "got list of versions");

       // Create a map of engine families to their available versions.
       let mut versions = HashMap::<String, Vec<String>>::new();
       describe_db_engine_versions
           .unwrap()
           .db_engine_versions()
           .iter()
           .filter_map(
               |v| match (&v.db_parameter_group_family, &v.engine_version) {
                   (Some(family), Some(version)) => Some((family.clone(),
version.clone())),
                   _ => None,
               },
           )
           .for_each(|(family, version)|
versions.entry(family).or_default().push(version));

       Ok(versions)
   }

   pub async fn describe_db_engine_versions(
       &self,
```

```
        engine: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput,
 SdkError<DescribeDBEngineVersionsError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_engine_versions()
            .engine(engine)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_engines() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_engine_versions()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput::builder()
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f1")
                        .engine_version("f1a")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f1")
                        .engine_version("f1b")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f2")
                        .engine_version("f2a")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(DbEngineVersion::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let versions_map = scenario.get_engines().await;
```

```
    assert_eq!(
        versions_map,
        Ok(HashMap::from([
            ("f1".into(), vec!["f1a".into(), "f1b".into()]),
            ("f2".into(), vec!["f2a".into()])
        ]))
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_engines_failed() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_engine_versions()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBEngineVersionsError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_db_engine_versions error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let versions_map = scenario.get_engines().await;
    assert_matches!(
        versions_map,
        Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message == "Failed to
 retrieve DB Engine Versions"
    );
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBEngine le versioni nell'AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Rust.

Utilizzalo **`DescribeDBInstances`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeDBInstances`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
instance.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB instances.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBInstance>> DescribeDBInstancesPagedAsync(string?
dbInstanceIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBInstance>();
        var instancesPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBInstances(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instances in instancesPaginator.DBInstances)
        {
            results.Add(instances);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets a DB instance description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBCluster()
 \param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier.
 \param instanceResult: The 'DBInstance' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::describeDBInstance(const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                        Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance
 &instanceResult,
                                        const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBInstances(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        instanceResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()[0];
```

```
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_INSTANCE_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBInstances. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB instance does not exist.
        // Instead, instanceResult is set to empty.
    else {
        instanceResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
    }

    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
```

```
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetInstance gets data about a DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName string)
 (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBInstances(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{
   DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBInstanceNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB instance %v does not exist.\n", instanceName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBInstances[0], nil
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    // Waits until the database instance is available.
```

```
   public static void waitForInstanceReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterIdentifier) {
       boolean instanceReady = false;
       String instanceReadyStr;
       System.out.println("Waiting for instance to become available.");
       try {
           DescribeDbClustersRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeDbClustersRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier)
                   .build();

           while (!instanceReady) {
               DescribeDbClustersResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBClusters(instanceRequest);
               List<DBCluster> clusterList = response.dbClusters();
               for (DBCluster cluster : clusterList) {
                   instanceReadyStr = cluster.status();
                   if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                       instanceReady = true;
                   } else {
                       System.out.print(".");
                       Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                   }
               }
           }
           System.out.println("Database cluster is available!");

       } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun waitDBAuroraInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")
    val instanceRequest =
        DescribeDbInstancesRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        }

    var endpoint = ""
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!instanceReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(instanceRequest)
            response.dbInstances?.forEach { instance ->
                instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus.toString()
                if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                    endpoint = instance.endpoint?.address.toString()
                    instanceReady = true
                } else {
                    print(".")
                    delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("Database instance is available! The connection endpoint is
 $endpoint")
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_instances(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstances"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBInstanceNotFound":
                logger.info("Instance %s does not exist.", instance_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    instance_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    pub async fn clean_up(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let mut clean_up_errors: Vec<ScenarioError> = vec![];

        // Delete the instance. rds.DeleteDbInstance.
        let delete_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_instance(
                self.db_instance_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("instance identifier"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = delete_db_instance {
```

```
            let identifier = self
                .db_instance_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing Instance Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db instance {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance to delete
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_instances =
self.rds.describe_db_instances().await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_instances {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check instance state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let db_instances = describe_db_instances
                    .unwrap()
                    .db_instances()
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|instance| instance.db_cluster_identifier ==
self.db_cluster_identifier)
                    .cloned()
                    .collect::<Vec<DbInstance>>();

                if db_instances.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete Instance waited and no instances were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_instances.first().unwrap().db_instance_status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but instances is in
{status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB instance");
                        break;
                    }
                }
```

```
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster. rds.DeleteDbCluster.
        let delete_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier"),
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = delete_db_cluster {
            let identifier = self
                .db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing DB Cluster Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db cluster {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance and cluster to fully delete.
rds.DescribeDbInstances and rds.DescribeDbClusters until both are not found.
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_clusters = self
                    .rds
                    .describe_db_clusters(
                        self.db_cluster_identifier
                            .as_deref()
                            .expect("cluster identifier"),
                    )
                    .await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check cluster state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let describe_db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.unwrap();
                let db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.db_clusters();
                if db_clusters.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete cluster waited and no clusters were found");
```

```
                    break;
                }
                match db_clusters.first().unwrap().status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but clusters is in
{status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB cluster");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster parameter group.
rds.DeleteDbClusterParameterGroup.
        let delete_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                self.db_cluster_parameter_group
                    .map(|g| {
                        g.db_cluster_parameter_group_name
                            .unwrap_or_else(||
DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME.to_string())
                    })
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster parameter group name"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(error) = delete_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to delete the db cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ))
        }

        if clean_up_errors.is_empty() {
            Ok(())
        } else {
            Err(clean_up_errors)
        }
```

```
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_instances(
        &self,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbInstancesOutput, SdkError<DescribeDBInstancesError>> {
        self.inner.describe_db_instances().send().await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
```

```
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
```

```
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up_errors() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBInstancesError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db instances error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));
```

```
    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db clusters error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
```

```
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_err());
        let errs = clean_up.unwrap_err();
        assert_eq!(errs.len(), 2);
        assert_matches!(errs.first(), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _})
 if message == "Failed to check instance state during deletion");
        assert_matches!(errs.get(1), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to check cluster state during deletion");
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances nella AWS guida di riferimento all'API SDK for Rust.

Utilizzo **`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of orderable DB instance options for a specific
    /// engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Version of the engine.</param>
    /// <returns>List of OrderableDBInstanceOptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>>
DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPagedAsync(string engine, string
engineVersion)
    {
        // Use a paginator to get a list of DB instance options.
        var results = new List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>();
        var paginateInstanceOptions =
_amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(
            new DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                EngineVersion = engineVersion,
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instanceOptions in
paginateInstanceOptions.OrderableDBInstanceOptions)
        {
            results.Add(instanceOptions);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets available DB instance classes, displays the list
//! to the user, and returns the user selection.
/*!
 \sa chooseDBInstanceClass()
 \param engineName: The DB engine name.
 \param engineVersion: The DB engine version.
 \param dbInstanceClass: String for DB instance class chosen by the user.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::chooseDBInstanceClass(const Aws::String &engine,
                                           const Aws::String &engineVersion,
                                           Aws::String &dbInstanceClass,
                                           const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    std::vector<Aws::String> instanceClasses;
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest request;
        request.SetEngine(engine);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutcome outcome =
```

```
                client.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption>
 &options =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetOrderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption &option:
 options) {
                const Aws::String &instanceClass = option.GetDBInstanceClass();
                if (std::find(instanceClasses.begin(), instanceClasses.end(),
                              instanceClass) == instanceClasses.end()) {
                    instanceClasses.push_back(instanceClass);
                }
            }
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions.
 "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << "The available DB instance classes for your database engine
 are:"
              << std::endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < instanceClasses.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ": " << instanceClasses[i] << std::endl;
    }

    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Which DB instance class do you want to use? ",
            1, static_cast<int>(instanceClasses.size()));
    dbInstanceClass = instanceClasses[choice - 1];
    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetOrderableInstances uses a paginator to get DB instance options that can be
 used to create DB instances that are
// compatible with a set of specifications.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetOrderableInstances(ctx context.Context, engine
 string, engineVersion string) (
 []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutput
 var instances []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption
 var err error
 orderablePaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPaginator(clusters.AuroraClient,
  &rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsInput{
   Engine:        aws.String(engine),
   EngineVersion: aws.String(engineVersion),
```

```
  })
 for orderablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = orderablePaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get orderable DB instances: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   instances = append(instances, output.OrderableDBInstanceOptions...)
  }
 }
 return instances, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void describeDBEngines(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest engineVersionsRequest =
 DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .defaultOnly(true)
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
 rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> engines = response.dbEngineVersions();
```

```
            // Get all DBEngineVersion objects.
            for (DBEngineVersion engineOb : engines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the DB parameter group family for
 the database engine is "
                        + engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily());
                System.out.println("The name of the database engine " +
 engineOb.engine());
                System.out.println("The version number of the database engine " +
 engineOb.engineVersion());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca le versioni del motore DB che supportano una classe di istanze DB specifica in un Regione AWS.

```
$params = @{
  Engine = 'aurora-postgresql'
  DBInstanceClass = 'db.r5.large'
  Region = 'us-east-1'
}
Get-RDSOrderableDBInstanceOption @params
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio elenca le classi di istanze DB supportate per una versione specifica del motore DB in un Regione AWS.

```
$params = @{
  Engine = 'aurora-postgresql'
  EngineVersion = '13.6'
```

```
  Region = 'us-east-1'
}
Get-RDSOrderableDBInstanceOption @params
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca le versioni del motore DB che supportano una classe di istanze DB specifica in un Regione AWS.

```
$params = @{
  Engine = 'aurora-postgresql'
  DBInstanceClass = 'db.r5.large'
  Region = 'us-east-1'
}
Get-RDSOrderableDBInstanceOption @params
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio elenca le classi di istanze DB supportate per una versione specifica del motore DB in un Regione AWS.

```
$params = @{
  Engine = 'aurora-postgresql'
  EngineVersion = '13.6'
  Region = 'us-east-1'
}
Get-RDSOrderableDBInstanceOption @params
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_orderable_instances(self, db_engine, db_engine_version):
        """
        Gets DB instance options that can be used to create DB instances that are
        compatible with a set of specifications.

        :param db_engine: The database engine that must be supported by the DB
 instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version that must be supported by
 the DB instance.
        :return: The list of DB instance options that can be used to create a
 compatible DB instance.
        """
        try:
            inst_opts = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_orderable_db_instance_options"
            )
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Engine=db_engine, EngineVersion=db_engine_version
            ):
                inst_opts += page["OrderableDBInstanceOptions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get orderable DB instances. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_opts
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   pub async fn get_instance_classes(&self) -> Result<Vec<String>,
ScenarioError> {
       let describe_orderable_db_instance_options_items = self
           .rds
           .describe_orderable_db_instance_options(
               DB_ENGINE,
               self.engine_version
                   .as_ref()
                   .expect("engine version for db instance options")
                   .as_str(),
           )
           .await;

       describe_orderable_db_instance_options_items
           .map(|options| {
               options
                   .iter()
                   .filter(|o| o.storage_type() == Some("aurora"))
```

```
                    .map(|o|
 o.db_instance_class().unwrap_or_default().to_string())
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|err| ScenarioError::new("Could not get available instance
 classes", &err))
    }

    pub async fn describe_orderable_db_instance_options(
        &self,
        engine: &str,
        engine_version: &str,
    ) -> Result<Vec<OrderableDbInstanceOption>,
 SdkError<DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
            .engine(engine)
            .engine_version(engine_version)
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
            .send()
            .try_collect()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_instance_classes() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"), eq("aurora-mysql8.0"))
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Ok(vec![
```

```
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t1")
                    .storage_type("aurora")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t1")
                    .storage_type("aurora-iopt1")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t2")
                    .storage_type("aurora")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t3")
                    .storage_type("aurora")
                    .build(),
            ])
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario
        .set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-mysql8.0")
        .await
        .expect("set engine");

    let instance_classes = scenario.get_instance_classes().await;

    assert_eq!(
        instance_classes,
        Ok(vec!["t1".into(), "t2".into(), "t3".into()])
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_instance_classes_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"), eq("aurora-mysql8.0"))
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(

 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
```

```
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_orderable_db_instance_options_error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_family = Some("aurora-mysql".into());
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());

    let instance_classes = scenario.get_instance_classes().await;

    assert_matches!(
        instance_classes,
        Err(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if message == "Could not get
 available instance classes"
    );
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions in AWS SDK for Rust API reference.

Utilizzalo **`ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Modify the specified integer parameters with new values from user input.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The group name for the parameters.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">The list of integer parameters to modify.</
param>
    /// <param name="newValue">Optional int value to set for parameters.</param>
    /// <returns>The name of the group that was modified.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ModifyIntegerParametersInGroupAsync(string
 groupName, List<Parameter> parameters, int newValue = 0)
    {
        foreach (var p in parameters)
        {
            if (p.IsModifiable.GetValueOrDefault() && p.DataType == "integer")
            {
                while (newValue == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"Enter a new value for {p.ParameterName} from the
 allowed values {p.AllowedValues} ");

                    var choice = Console.ReadLine();
                    int.TryParse(choice, out newValue);
                }

                p.ParameterValue = newValue.ToString();
            }
        }

        var request = new ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            Parameters = parameters,
```

```
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var result = await
_amazonRDS.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return result.DBClusterParameterGroupName;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Modify DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetParameters(updateParameters);

        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB cluster parameter group was successfully
modified."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Modify DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// UpdateParameters updates parameters in a named DB cluster parameter group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) UpdateParameters(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string, params []types.Parameter) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
```

```
    DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
    Parameters:                  params,
   })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't update parameters in %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
   return err
  } else {
   return nil
  }
 }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Modify DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void describeDbClusterParameterGroups(RdsClient rdsClient,
String dbClusterGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            List<DBClusterParameterGroup> groups =
rdsClient.describeDBClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
                    .dbClusterParameterGroups();
            for (DBClusterParameterGroup group : groups) {
                System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.dbClusterParameterGroupName());
```

```
                System.out.println("The group ARN is " +
 group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Modify DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter.
suspend fun modifyDBClusterParas(dClusterGroupName: String?) {
    val parameter1 =
        Parameter {
            parameterName = "auto_increment_offset"
            applyMethod = ApplyMethod.fromValue("immediate")
            parameterValue = "5"
        }

    val paraList = ArrayList<Parameter>()
    paraList.add(parameter1)
    val groupRequest =
        ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dClusterGroupName
            parameters = paraList
        }
```

```
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.modifyDbClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The parameter group ${response.dbClusterParameterGroupName} was
 successfully modified")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Modify DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def update_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, update_parameters):
```

```
        """
        Updates parameters in a custom DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to update.
        :param update_parameters: The parameters to update in the group.
        :return: Data about the modified parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Parameters=update_parameters,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update parameters in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Modify DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Modify both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment
parameters in one call in the custom parameter group. Set their ParameterValue
fields to a new allowable value. rds.ModifyDbClusterParameterGroup.
```

```
    pub async fn update_auto_increment(
        &self,
        offset: u8,
        increment: u8,
    ) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        let modify_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                vec![
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .parameter_value(format!("{offset}"))
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .parameter_value(format!("{increment}"))
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                ],
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(error) = modify_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to modify cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ));
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        parameters: Vec<Parameter>,
    ) -> Result<ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
SdkError<ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
```

```
            .set_parameters(Some(parameters))
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_update_auto_increment() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .withf(|name, params| {
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(
                params,
                &vec![
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .parameter_value("10")
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .parameter_value("20")
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                ]
            );
            true
        })
        .return_once(|_, _|
 Ok(ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    scenario
        .update_auto_increment(10, 20)
        .await
        .expect("update auto increment");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_update_auto_increment_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();
```

```
    mock_rds
        .expect_modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(

 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "modify_db_cluster_parameter_group_error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let update = scenario.update_auto_increment(10, 20).await;
    assert_matches!(update, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message
 == "Failed to modify cluster parameter group");
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Modify DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK for Rust API reference.

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Aurora AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Aurora con. AWS SDKs Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Aurora o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Creazione di una REST API per la libreria di prestiti
- Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Creazione di una REST API per la libreria di prestiti

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare una libreria di prestiti in cui gli utenti possono prendere in prestito e restituire libri tramite una REST API supportata da un database Amazon Aurora.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzare l' AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) API Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) e AWS Chalice per creare un'API REST supportata da un database Amazon Aurora. Il servizio Web è completamente serverless e rappresenta una semplice libreria di prestiti in cui gli utenti possono prendere in prestito e restituire libri. Scopri come:

- Creare e gestire un cluster di database Aurora serverless.
- Utilizzalo per gestire le credenziali AWS Secrets Manager del database.
- Implementare un livello di archiviazione di dati che utilizza Amazon RDS per spostare i dati dentro e fuori dal database.
- Usa AWS Chalice per distribuire un'API REST serverless su Amazon API Gateway e. AWS Lambda
- Utilizza il pacchetto Richieste per inviare le richieste al servizio Web.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- Aurora
- Lambda
- Secrets Manager

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia gli elementi di lavoro in database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza il Servizio di email semplice Amazon (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

.NET

SDK per .NET

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per .NET creare un'applicazione Web che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza un front-end creato con React.js per interagire con un RESTful backend.NET.

- Integra un'applicazione web React con AWS i servizi.
- Elenco, aggiunta e aggiornamento di elementi in una tabella Aurora.
- Invia un report per e-mail degli articoli di lavoro filtrati tramite Amazon SES.
- Distribuisci e gestisci risorse di esempio con lo AWS CloudFormation script incluso.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

C++

SDK per C++

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless, con i relativi report.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API REST C++ che interroga dati Amazon Aurora Serverless e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS

- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia e segnala gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon RDS.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API Spring REST che interroga i dati Serverless di Amazon Aurora e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire un esempio che utilizza l'API JDBC, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

JavaScript

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

Mostra come utilizzare AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) per creare un'applicazione Web che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza un front-end creato con React.js per interagire con un backend Express Node.js.

- Integra un'applicazione web React.js con. Servizi AWS
- Elenca, aggiungi e aggiorna elementi in una tabella Aurora.
- Invia un report per e-mail degli elementi di lavoro filtrati tramite Amazon SES.
- Distribuisci e gestisci risorse di esempio con lo AWS CloudFormation script incluso.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia e segnala gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon RDS.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API Spring REST che interroga i dati Serverless di Amazon Aurora e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

PHP

SDK per PHP

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per PHP creare un'applicazione Web che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon RDS e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza un front-end creato con React.js per interagire con un backend RESTful PHP.

- Integra un'applicazione web React.js con AWS i servizi.
- Elenca, aggiungi, aggiorna ed elimina gli elementi in una tabella Amazon RDS.

- Invia un report per e-mail degli articoli di lavoro filtrati tramite Amazon SES.
- Distribuisci e gestisci risorse di esempio con lo AWS CloudFormation script incluso.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) creare un servizio REST che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza il framework Web Flask per gestire il routing HTTP e si integra con una pagina Web React per presentare un'applicazione Web completamente funzionale.

- Crea un servizio Flask REST che si integri con. Servizi AWS
- Lettura, scrittura e aggiornamento degli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Aurora Serverless.
- Crea un AWS Secrets Manager segreto che contenga le credenziali del database e usalo per autenticare le chiamate al database.
- Utilizzo di Amazon SES per inviare report via e-mail sugli elementi di lavoro.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS

- Amazon SES

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Auto Scaling AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Guida per l'utente di Auto Scaling: ulteriori informazioni su Auto Scaling.
- Riferimento all'API Auto Scaling: dettagli su tutte le azioni Auto Scaling disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Auto Scaling

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Auto Scaling.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace AutoScalingActions;

using Amazon.AutoScaling;

public class HelloAutoScaling
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Hello Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling. List EC2 Auto Scaling groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args"></param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var client = new AmazonAutoScalingClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's get a description of your Auto Scaling
 groups.");

        var response = await client.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync();

        if (response.AutoScalingGroups == null ||
 response.AutoScalingGroups.Count == 0)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Sorry, you don't have any Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
 groups.");
            return;
        }
        response.AutoScalingGroups.ForEach(autoScalingGroup =>
        {

 Console.WriteLine($"{autoScalingGroup.AutoScalingGroupName}\t{autoScalingGroup.Availabil
        });

    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAutoScalingGroupssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS autoscaling)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_autoscaling")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.
```

```
    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_autoscaling.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file sorgente hello_autoscaling.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/autoscaling/AutoScalingClient.h>
#include <aws/autoscaling/model/DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Autoscaling" starter application which initializes an Amazon EC2
 Auto Scaling client and describes the
 *  Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_autoscaling'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
```

```
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoscalingClient(clientConfig);

        std::vector<Aws::String> groupNames;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.

        do {

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request;
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsOutcome outcome =
                    autoscalingClient.DescribeAutoScalingGroups(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup>
&autoScalingGroups =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingGroups();
                for (auto &group: autoScalingGroups) {
                    groupNames.push_back(group.GetAutoScalingGroupName());
                }
                nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingGroups.
"
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Found " << groupNames.size() << " AutoScaling groups." <<
std::endl;
        for (auto &groupName: groupNames) {
            std::cout << "AutoScaling group: " << groupName << std::endl;
        }

    }
```

```
    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAutoScalingGroupssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.AutoScalingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingGroup;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeAutoScalingGroups {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        describeGroups(autoScalingClient);
```

```
    }

    public static void describeGroups(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient) {
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups();
        List<AutoScalingGroup> groups = response.autoScalingGroups();
        groups.forEach(group -> {
            System.out.println("Group Name: " + group.autoScalingGroupName());
            System.out.println("Group ARN: " + group.autoScalingGroupARN());
        });
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAutoScalingGroupssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function helloService()
    {
        $autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient([
            'region' => 'us-west-2',
            'version' => 'latest',
            'profile' => 'default',
        ]);

        $groups = $autoScalingClient->describeAutoScalingGroups([]);
        var_dump($groups);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAutoScalingGroupssezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def hello_autoscaling(autoscaling_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
 client and list
    some of the Auto Scaling groups in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client object.
    """
    print(
        "Hello, Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling! Let's list up to ten of you Auto Scaling
 groups:"
    )
    response = autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups()
    groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
    if groups:
        for group in groups:
            print(f"\t{group['AutoScalingGroupName']}:
 {group['AvailabilityZones']}")
    else:
        print("There are no Auto Scaling groups in your account.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    hello_autoscaling(boto3.client("autoscaling"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAutoScalingGroups AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-autoscaling'
require 'logger'

# AutoScalingManager is a class responsible for managing AWS Auto Scaling
 operations
# such as listing all Auto Scaling groups in the current AWS account.
class AutoScalingManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Gets and prints a list of Auto Scaling groups for the account.
  def list_auto_scaling_groups
    paginator = @client.describe_auto_scaling_groups
    auto_scaling_groups = []
    paginator.each_page do |page|
      auto_scaling_groups.concat(page.auto_scaling_groups)
    end

    if auto_scaling_groups.empty?
      @logger.info('No Auto Scaling groups found for this account.')
    else
      auto_scaling_groups.each do |group|
```

```
        @logger.info("Auto Scaling group name: #{group.auto_scaling_group_name}")
        @logger.info("  Group ARN:             #{group.auto_scaling_group_arn}")
        @logger.info("  Min/max/desired:       #{group.min_size}/
#{group.max_size}/#{group.desired_capacity}")
        @logger.info("\n")
      end
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  autoscaling_client = Aws::AutoScaling::Client.new
  manager = AutoScalingManager.new(autoscaling_client)
  manager.list_auto_scaling_groups
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAutoScalingGroupssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

    println!("Groups:");

    let groups = resp.auto_scaling_groups();

    for group in groups {
        println!(
            "Name:  {}",
```

```
            group.auto_scaling_group_name().unwrap_or("Unknown")
        );
        println!(
            "Arn:   {}",
            group.auto_scaling_group_arn().unwrap_or("unknown"),
        );
        println!("Zones: {:?}", group.availability_zones(),);
        println!();
    }

    println!("Found {} group(s)", groups.len());

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeAutoScalingGroupsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Auto Scaling AWS SDKs
  - Ciao Auto Scaling
  - Scopri le basi dell'Auto Scaling con un SDK AWS
  - Azioni per l'Auto Scaling utilizzando AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzare AttachInstances con una CLI
    - Utilizzo AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare AttachLoadBalancers con una CLI
    - Utilizzare CompleteLifecycleAction con una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreateAutoScalingGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare CreateLaunchConfiguration con una CLI
    - Utilizzare CreateOrUpdateTags con una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteAutoScalingGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeleteLaunchConfiguration con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeleteLifecycleHook con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeleteNotificationConfiguration con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeletePolicy con una CLI

- Utilizzare DeleteScheduledAction con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeAccountLimits con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeAdjustmentTypes con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeAutoScalingGroups con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeAutoScalingInstances con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeAutoScalingNotificationTypes con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeLaunchConfigurations con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeLifecycleHookTypes con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeLifecycleHooks con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeLoadBalancers con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeMetricCollectionTypes con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeNotificationConfigurations con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribePolicies con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeScalingActivities con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeScalingProcessTypes con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeScheduledActions con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeTerminationPolicyTypes con una CLI
- Utilizzare DetachInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzare DetachLoadBalancers con una CLI
- Utilizzo DisableMetricsCollection con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo EnableMetricsCollection con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare EnterStandby con una CLI
- Utilizzare ExecutePolicy con una CLI
- Utilizzare ExitStandby con una CLI
- Utilizzare PutLifecycleHook con una CLI
- Utilizzare PutNotificationConfiguration con una CLI
- Utilizzare PutScalingPolicy con una CLI

- Utilizzare PutScheduledUpdateGroupAction con una CLI

    - Utilizzare RecordLifecycleActionHeartbeat con una CLI
    - Utilizzare ResumeProcesses con una CLI
    - Utilizzo SetDesiredCapacity con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare SetInstanceHealth con una CLI
    - Utilizzare SetInstanceProtection con una CLI
    - Utilizzare SuspendProcesses con una CLI
    - Utilizzo TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo UpdateAutoScalingGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Scenari per l'utilizzo dell'Auto Scaling AWS SDKs
  - Crea e gestisci un servizio resiliente utilizzando un SDK AWS

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Auto Scaling AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon EC2 Auto AWS SDKs Scaling con.

Esempi

- Ciao Auto Scaling
- Scopri le basi dell'Auto Scaling con un SDK AWS
- Azioni per l'Auto Scaling utilizzando AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzare AttachInstances con una CLI
  - Utilizzo AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare AttachLoadBalancers con una CLI
  - Utilizzare CompleteLifecycleAction con una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateAutoScalingGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare CreateLaunchConfiguration con una CLI
  - Utilizzare CreateOrUpdateTags con una CLI
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- Utilizzo DescribeAutoScalingInstances con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeAutoScalingNotificationTypes con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeLaunchConfigurations con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeLifecycleHookTypes con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeLifecycleHooks con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeLoadBalancers con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeMetricCollectionTypes con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeNotificationConfigurations con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribePolicies con una CLI
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- Utilizzare DescribeScalingProcessTypes con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeScheduledActions con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeTerminationPolicyTypes con una CLI
- Utilizzare DetachInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzare DetachLoadBalancers con una CLI
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- Utilizzo EnableMetricsCollection con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare EnterStandby con una CLI
- Utilizzare ExecutePolicy con una CLI
- Utilizzare ExitStandby con una CLI
- Utilizzare PutLifecycleHook con una CLI
- Utilizzare PutNotificationConfiguration con una CLI
- Utilizzare PutScalingPolicy con una CLI

- Utilizzare PutScheduledUpdateGroupAction con una CLI

- Utilizzare RecordLifecycleActionHeartbeat con una CLI
- Utilizzare ResumeProcesses con una CLI
- Utilizzo SetDesiredCapacity con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare SetInstanceHealth con una CLI
- Utilizzare SetInstanceProtection con una CLI
- Utilizzare SuspendProcesses con una CLI
- Utilizzo TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateAutoScalingGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Ciao Auto Scaling

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Auto Scaling.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace AutoScalingActions;

using Amazon.AutoScaling;

public class HelloAutoScaling
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Hello Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling. List EC2 Auto Scaling groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args"></param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var client = new AmazonAutoScalingClient();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's get a description of your Auto Scaling
 groups.");

        var response = await client.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync();

        if (response.AutoScalingGroups == null ||
 response.AutoScalingGroups.Count == 0)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Sorry, you don't have any Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
 groups.");
            return;
        }
        response.AutoScalingGroups.ForEach(autoScalingGroup =>
        {

 Console.WriteLine($"{autoScalingGroup.AutoScalingGroupName}\t{autoScalingGroup.Availabil
        });

    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAutoScalingGroupssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)
```

```
# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS autoscaling)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_autoscaling")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                       # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_autoscaling.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file sorgente hello_autoscaling.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/autoscaling/AutoScalingClient.h>
#include <aws/autoscaling/model/DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Autoscaling" starter application which initializes an Amazon EC2
 Auto Scaling client and describes the
 *  Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_autoscaling'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoscalingClient(clientConfig);

        std::vector<Aws::String> groupNames;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.

        do {

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request;
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsOutcome outcome =
                    autoscalingClient.DescribeAutoScalingGroups(request);
```

```
            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup>
 &autoScalingGroups =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingGroups();
                for (auto &group: autoScalingGroups) {
                    groupNames.push_back(group.GetAutoScalingGroupName());
                }
                nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingGroups.
 "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Found " << groupNames.size() << " AutoScaling groups." <<
 std::endl;
        for (auto &groupName: groupNames) {
            std::cout << "AutoScaling group: " << groupName << std::endl;
        }

    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAutoScalingGroupssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.AutoScalingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingGroup;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeAutoScalingGroups {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        describeGroups(autoScalingClient);
    }

    public static void describeGroups(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient) {
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups();
        List<AutoScalingGroup> groups = response.autoScalingGroups();
        groups.forEach(group -> {
            System.out.println("Group Name: " + group.autoScalingGroupName());
            System.out.println("Group ARN: " + group.autoScalingGroupARN());
```

```
        });
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAutoScalingGroupssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function helloService()
    {
        $autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient([
            'region' => 'us-west-2',
            'version' => 'latest',
            'profile' => 'default',
        ]);

        $groups = $autoScalingClient->describeAutoScalingGroups([]);
        var_dump($groups);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAutoScalingGroupssezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def hello_autoscaling(autoscaling_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
 client and list
    some of the Auto Scaling groups in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client object.
    """
    print(
        "Hello, Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling! Let's list up to ten of you Auto Scaling
 groups:"
    )
    response = autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups()
    groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
    if groups:
        for group in groups:
            print(f"\t{group['AutoScalingGroupName']}:
 {group['AvailabilityZones']}")
    else:
        print("There are no Auto Scaling groups in your account.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_autoscaling(boto3.client("autoscaling"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAutoScalingGroups AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-autoscaling'
require 'logger'

# AutoScalingManager is a class responsible for managing AWS Auto Scaling
 operations
# such as listing all Auto Scaling groups in the current AWS account.
class AutoScalingManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Gets and prints a list of Auto Scaling groups for the account.
  def list_auto_scaling_groups
    paginator = @client.describe_auto_scaling_groups
    auto_scaling_groups = []
    paginator.each_page do |page|
      auto_scaling_groups.concat(page.auto_scaling_groups)
    end

    if auto_scaling_groups.empty?
      @logger.info('No Auto Scaling groups found for this account.')
    else
      auto_scaling_groups.each do |group|
        @logger.info("Auto Scaling group name: #{group.auto_scaling_group_name}")
        @logger.info("  Group ARN:             #{group.auto_scaling_group_arn}")
```

```
        @logger.info("  Min/max/desired:       #{group.min_size}/
#{group.max_size}/#{group.desired_capacity}")
        @logger.info("\n")
      end
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  autoscaling_client = Aws::AutoScaling::Client.new
  manager = AutoScalingManager.new(autoscaling_client)
  manager.list_auto_scaling_groups
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAutoScalingGroupssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

    println!("Groups:");

    let groups = resp.auto_scaling_groups();

    for group in groups {
        println!(
            "Name:  {}",
            group.auto_scaling_group_name().unwrap_or("Unknown")
        );
```

```
        println!(
            "Arn:   {}",
            group.auto_scaling_group_arn().unwrap_or("unknown"),
        );
        println!("Zones: {:?}", group.availability_zones(),);
        println!();
    }

    println!("Found {} group(s)", groups.len());

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeAutoScalingGroupsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Scopri le basi dell'Auto Scaling con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Crea un gruppo Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling con un modello di lancio e zone di disponibilità e ottieni informazioni sulle istanze in esecuzione.
- Abilita la raccolta di CloudWatch metriche Amazon.
- Aggiorna la capacità desiderata del gruppo e attendi l'avvio di un'istanza.
- Termina un'istanza nel gruppo.
- Elenca le attività di scalabilità che si verificano in risposta alle richieste degli utenti e ai cambiamenti di capacità.
- Ottieni statistiche per le CloudWatch metriche, quindi ripulisci le risorse.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
global using Amazon.AutoScaling;
global using Amazon.AutoScaling.Model;
global using Amazon.CloudWatch;
global using AutoScalingActions;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;



using Amazon.EC2;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
using Host = Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host;

namespace AutoScalingBasics;

public class AutoScalingBasics
{

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling, Amazon
        // CloudWatch, and Amazon EC2.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                .AddAWSService<IAmazonCloudWatch>()
                .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                .AddTransient<AutoScalingWrapper>()
                .AddTransient<CloudWatchWrapper>()
                .AddTransient<EC2Wrapper>()
                .AddTransient<UIWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();
```

```
        var autoScalingWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalingWrapper>();
        var cloudWatchWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<CloudWatchWrapper>();
        var ec2Wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<EC2Wrapper>();
        var uiWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<UIWrapper>();

        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        var imageId = configuration["ImageId"];
        var instanceType = configuration["InstanceType"];
        var launchTemplateName = configuration["LaunchTemplateName"];

        launchTemplateName += Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        // The name of the Auto Scaling group.
        var groupName = configuration["GroupName"];

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Auto Scaling Basics");
        uiWrapper.DisplayAutoScalingBasicsDescription();

        // Create the launch template and save the template Id to use when
deleting the
        // launch template at the end of the application.
        var launchTemplateId = await
ec2Wrapper.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(imageId!, instanceType!,
launchTemplateName);

        // Confirm that the template was created by asking for a description of
it.
        await ec2Wrapper.DescribeLaunchTemplateAsync(launchTemplateName);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        var availabilityZones = await ec2Wrapper.ListAvailabilityZonesAsync();

        Console.WriteLine($"Creating an Auto Scaling group named {groupName}.");
        await autoScalingWrapper.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
```

```
            groupName!,
            launchTemplateName,
            availabilityZones[0].ZoneName);

        // Keep checking the details of the new group until its lifecycle state
        // is "InService".
        Console.WriteLine($"Waiting for the Auto Scaling group to be active.");

        List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails> instanceDetails;

        do
        {
            instanceDetails = await
autoScalingWrapper.DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(groupName!);
        }
        while (instanceDetails.Count <= 0);

        Console.WriteLine($"Auto scaling group {groupName} successfully
created.");
        Console.WriteLine($"{instanceDetails.Count} instances were created for
the group.");

        // Display the details of the Auto Scaling group.
        instanceDetails.ForEach(detail =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Group name: {detail.AutoScalingGroupName}");
        });

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Metrics collection");
        Console.WriteLine($"Enable metrics collection for {groupName}");
        await autoScalingWrapper.EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(groupName!);

        // Show the metrics that are collected for the group.

        // Update the maximum size of the group to three instances.
        Console.WriteLine("--- Update the Auto Scaling group to increase max size
to 3 ---");
        int maxSize = 3;
        await autoScalingWrapper.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(groupName!,
launchTemplateName, maxSize);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("--- Describe all Auto Scaling groups to show the
current state of the group ---");
        var groups = await
autoScalingWrapper.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName!);

        uiWrapper.DisplayGroupDetails(groups!);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Describe account limits");
        await autoScalingWrapper.DescribeAccountLimitsAsync();

        uiWrapper.WaitABit(60, "Waiting for the resources to be ready.");

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Set desired capacity");
        int desiredCapacity = 2;
        await autoScalingWrapper.SetDesiredCapacityAsync(groupName!,
desiredCapacity);

        Console.WriteLine("Get the two instance Id values");

        // Empty the group before getting the details again.
        groups.Clear();
        groups = await
autoScalingWrapper.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName!);
        if (groups.Any())
        {
            foreach (AutoScalingGroup group in groups)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The group name is
{group.AutoScalingGroupName}");
                Console.WriteLine($"The group ARN is
{group.AutoScalingGroupARN}");
                var instances = group.Instances;
                foreach (Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Instance instance in instances)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"The instance id is
{instance.InstanceId}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"The lifecycle state is
{instance.LifecycleState}");
                }
            }
        }
```

```
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Scaling Activities");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's list the scaling activities that have occurred
for the group.");
        var activities = await
autoScalingWrapper.DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(groupName!);
        if (activities.Any())
        {
            activities.ForEach(activity =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The activity Id is {activity.ActivityId}");
                Console.WriteLine($"The activity details are
{activity.Details}");
            });
        }

        // Display the Amazon CloudWatch metrics that have been collected.
        var metrics = await
cloudWatchWrapper.GetCloudWatchMetricsAsync(groupName!);
        if (metrics.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Metrics collected for {groupName}:");
            metrics.ForEach(metric =>
            {
                Console.Write($"Metric name: {metric.MetricName}\t");
                Console.WriteLine($"Namespace: {metric.Namespace}");
            });
        }

        var dataPoints = await
cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricStatisticsAsync(groupName!);
        if (dataPoints.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Details for the metrics collected:");
            dataPoints.ForEach(detail => { Console.WriteLine(detail); });
        }

        // Disable metrics collection.
        Console.WriteLine("Disabling the collection of metrics for
{groupName}.");
        var success = await
autoScalingWrapper.DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(groupName!);

        if (success)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully stopped metrics collection for
{groupName}.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not stop metrics collection for
{groupName}.");
        }

        // Terminate all instances in the group.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Terminating Auto Scaling instances");
        Console.WriteLine("Now terminating all instances in the Auto Scaling
group.");

        if (groups is not null)
        {
            groups.ForEach(group =>
            {
                // Only delete instances in the AutoScaling group we created.
                if (group.AutoScalingGroupName == groupName)
                {
                    group.Instances.ForEach(async instance =>
                    {
                        await
autoScalingWrapper.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(instance.InstanceId);
                    });
                }
            });
        }

        // After all instances are terminated, delete the group.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the Auto Scaling group.");
        await autoScalingWrapper.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(groupName!);

        // Delete the launch template.
        var deletedLaunchTemplateName = await
ec2Wrapper.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(launchTemplateId);

        if (deletedLaunchTemplateName == launchTemplateName)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Successfully deleted the launch template.");
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("The demo is now concluded.");
    }
}


namespace AutoScalingBasics;

/// <summary>
/// A class to provide user interface methods for the EC2 AutoScaling Basics
/// scenario.
/// </summary>
public class UIWrapper
{
    public readonly string SepBar = new('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the steps in the EC2 AutoScaling Basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayAutoScalingBasicsDescription()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("This code example performs the following
 operations:");
        Console.WriteLine(" 1. Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 2. Creates an Auto Scaling group.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 3. Shows the details of the new Auto Scaling group");
        Console.WriteLine("    to show that only one instance was created.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 4. Enables metrics collection.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 5. Updates the Auto Scaling group to increase the");
        Console.WriteLine("    capacity to three.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 6. Describes Auto Scaling groups again to show the");
        Console.WriteLine("    current state of the group.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 7. Changes the desired capacity of the Auto
 Scaling");
        Console.WriteLine("    group to use an additional instance.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 8. Shows that there are now instances in the
 group.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 9. Lists the scaling activities that have occurred
 for the group.");
        Console.WriteLine("10. Displays the Amazon CloudWatch metrics that
 have");
        Console.WriteLine("    been collected.");
        Console.WriteLine("11. Disables metrics collection.");
        Console.WriteLine("12. Terminates all instances in the Auto Scaling
 group.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("13. Deletes the Auto Scaling group.");
        Console.WriteLine("14. Deletes the Amazon EC2 launch template.");
        PressEnter();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display information about the Amazon Ec2 AutoScaling groups passed
    /// in the list of AutoScalingGroup objects.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groups">A list of AutoScalingGroup objects.</param>
    public void DisplayGroupDetails(List<AutoScalingGroup> groups)
    {
        if (groups is null)
            return;

        groups.ForEach(group =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Group name:\t{group.AutoScalingGroupName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Group created:\t{group.CreatedTime}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Maximum number of instances:\t{group.MaxSize}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Desired number of instances:
\t{group.DesiredCapacity}");
        });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPress <Enter> to continue. ");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
        Console.WriteLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter">The string to be centered.</param>
    /// <returns>The padded string.</returns>
    public string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
```

```
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a countdown and wait for a number of seconds.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="numSeconds">The number of seconds to wait.</param>
    public void WaitABit(int numSeconds, string msg)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(msg);

        // Wait for the requested number of seconds.
        for (int i = numSeconds; i > 0; i--)
        {
            System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(1000);
            Console.Write($"{i}...");
        }

        PressEnter();
    }
}
```

Definisci le funzioni richiamate dallo scenario per gestire i modelli e le metriche di lancio. Queste funzioni comprendono Auto Scaling EC2, Amazon e CloudWatch Actions.

```
namespace AutoScalingActions;

using Amazon.AutoScaling;
```

```
using Amazon.AutoScaling.Model;

/// <summary>
/// A class that includes methods to perform Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
/// actions.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalingWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalingWrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
 client.</param>
    public AutoScalingWrapper(IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name to use for the new Auto Scaling
    /// group.</param>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
    /// launch template to use to create instances in the group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName,
        string launchTemplateName,
        string availabilityZone)
    {
        var templateSpecification = new LaunchTemplateSpecification
        {
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var zoneList = new List<string>
            {
                availabilityZone,
            };
```

```
        var request = new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            AvailabilityZones = zoneList,
            LaunchTemplate = templateSpecification,
            MaxSize = 6,
            MinSize = 1
        };
        try
        {
            var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"{groupName} Auto Scaling Group created");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{groupName} Auto Scaling Group already exists.");
            return true;
        }
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling quotas to the
    /// active AWS account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DescribeAccountLimitsAsync()
    {
        var response = await _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAccountLimitsAsync();
        Console.WriteLine("The maximum number of Auto Scaling groups is " +
response.MaxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups);
        Console.WriteLine("The current number of Auto Scaling groups is " +
response.NumberOfAutoScalingGroups);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling activities for an
    /// Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling activities.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Activity>> DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var activities = new List<Activity>();
        var scalingActivitiesRequest = new DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            MaxRecords = 10,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(scalingActivitiesRequest);
        if (response.Activities != null)
        {
            activities = response.Activities;
        }
        return activities;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get data about the instances in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling details.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>>
 DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var groups = await DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName);
        var instanceIds = new List<string>();
        var instanceDetails = new List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>();
        if (groups != null)
        {
            groups.ForEach(group =>
            {
                if (group.AutoScalingGroupName == groupName && group.Instances !=
 null)
```

```
                {
                    group.Instances.ForEach(instance =>
                    {
                        instanceIds.Add(instance.InstanceId);
                    });
                }
            });

            var scalingGroupsRequest = new DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
            {
                MaxRecords = 10,
                InstanceIds = instanceIds,
            };

            var response =
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
                    scalingGroupsRequest);
            if (response.AutoScalingInstances != null)
            {
                instanceDetails = response.AutoScalingInstances;
            }
        }

        return instanceDetails;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of information about Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AutoScalingGroup>> DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var groups = new List<AutoScalingGroup>();
        var groupList = new List<string>
            {
                groupName,
            };

        var request = new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest
```

```
        {
            AutoScalingGroupNames = groupList,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(request);
        if (response.AutoScalingGroups != null)
        {
            groups = response.AutoScalingGroups;
        }

        return groups;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest = new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            ForceDelete = true,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You successfully deleted {groupName}");
            return true;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete {groupName}.");
        return false;
    }


    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Disable the collection of metric data for an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
    /// group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var request = new DisableMetricsCollectionRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Enable the collection of metric data for an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var listMetrics = new List<string>
            {
                "GroupMaxSize",
            };

        var collectionRequest = new EnableMetricsCollectionRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            Metrics = listMetrics,
            Granularity = "1Minute",
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(collectionRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set the desired capacity of an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <param name="desiredCapacity">The desired capacity for the Auto
    /// Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetDesiredCapacityAsync(
        string groupName,
        int desiredCapacity)
    {
        var capacityRequest = new SetDesiredCapacityRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            DesiredCapacity = desiredCapacity,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.SetDesiredCapacityAsync(capacityRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"You have set the DesiredCapacity to
 {desiredCapacity}.");

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate all instances in the Auto Scaling group in preparation for
    /// deleting the group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the instance to terminate.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string instanceId)
    {
        var request = new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            InstanceId = instanceId,
            ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false,
        };
```

```
        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You have terminated the instance: {instanceId}");
            return true;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Could not terminate {instanceId}");
        return false;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Update the capacity of an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the EC2 launch template.</
param>
    /// <param name="maxSize">The maximum number of instances that can be
    /// created for the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName,
        string launchTemplateName,
        int maxSize)
    {
        var templateSpecification = new LaunchTemplateSpecification
        {
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var groupRequest = new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            MaxSize = maxSize,
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            LaunchTemplate = templateSpecification,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(groupRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"You successfully updated the Auto Scaling group
 {groupName}.");
            return true;
        }
        else
        {
            return false;
        }
    }

}


namespace AutoScalingActions;

using Amazon.EC2;
using Amazon.EC2.Model;

public class EC2Wrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the EC2Wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected Amazon EC2 client.</param>
    public EC2Wrapper(IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2)
    {
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon EC2 launch template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="imageId">The image Id to use for instances launched
    /// using the Amazon EC2 launch template.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceType">The type of EC2 instances to create.</param>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the launch template.</param>
    /// <returns>Returns the TemplateID of the new launch template.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
        string imageId,
        string instanceType,
        string launchTemplateName)
    {
```

```
        var request = new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest
        {
            LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData
            {
                ImageId = imageId,
                InstanceType = instanceType,
            },
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(request);

        return response.LaunchTemplate.LaunchTemplateId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 launch template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateId">The TemplateId of the launch template to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>The name of the EC2 launch template that was deleted.</returns>
    public async Task<string> DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(string launchTemplateId)
    {
        var request = new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest
        {
            LaunchTemplateId = launchTemplateId,
        };

        var response = await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(request);
        return response.LaunchTemplate.LaunchTemplateName;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about an EC2 launch template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the EC2 launch template.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DescribeLaunchTemplateAsync(string
 launchTemplateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeLaunchTemplatesRequest
        {
```

```
            LaunchTemplateNames = new List<string> { launchTemplateName, },
        };

        var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeLaunchTemplatesAsync(request);

        if (response.LaunchTemplates is not null)
        {
            response.LaunchTemplates.ForEach(template =>
            {
                Console.Write($"{template.LaunchTemplateName}\t");
                Console.WriteLine(template.LaunchTemplateId);
            });

            return true;
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve the availability zones for the current region.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AvailabilityZone>> ListAvailabilityZonesAsync()
    {
        var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
            new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());

        return response.AvailabilityZones;
    }
}


namespace AutoScalingActions;

using Amazon.CloudWatch;
using Amazon.CloudWatch.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Contains methods to access Amazon CloudWatch metrics for the
/// Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling basics scenario.
/// </summary>
public class CloudWatchWrapper
{
```

```
    private readonly IAmazonCloudWatch _amazonCloudWatch;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the CloudWatchWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonCloudWatch">The injected CloudWatch client.</param>
    public CloudWatchWrapper(IAmazonCloudWatch amazonCloudWatch)
    {
        _amazonCloudWatch = amazonCloudWatch;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve the metrics information collection for the Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of Metrics collected for the Auto Scaling group.</
returns>
    public async Task<List<Metric>> GetCloudWatchMetricsAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var metrics = new List<Metric>();
        var filter = new DimensionFilter
        {
            Name = "AutoScalingGroupName",
            Value = $"{groupName}",
        };

        var request = new ListMetricsRequest
        {
            MetricName = "AutoScalingGroupName",
            Dimensions = new List<DimensionFilter> { filter },
            Namespace = "AWS/AutoScaling",
        };

        var response = await _amazonCloudWatch.ListMetricsAsync(request);
        if (response.Metrics != null)
        {
            metrics = response.Metrics;
        }
        return metrics;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve the metric data collected for an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of data points.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Datapoint>> GetMetricStatisticsAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var dataPoints = new List<Datapoint>();
        var metricDimensions = new List<Dimension>
            {
                new Dimension
                {
                    Name = "AutoScalingGroupName",
                    Value = $"{groupName}",
                },
            };

        // The start time will be yesterday.
        var startTime = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-1);

        var request = new GetMetricStatisticsRequest
        {
            MetricName = "AutoScalingGroupName",
            Dimensions = metricDimensions,
            Namespace = "AWS/AutoScaling",
            Period = 60, // 60 seconds.
            Statistics = new List<string>() { "Minimum" },
            StartTimeUtc = startTime,
            EndTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
        };

        var response = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricStatisticsAsync(request);
        if (response.Datapoints != null)
        {
            dataPoints = response.Datapoints;
        }

        return dataPoints;
    }

}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Routine which demonstrates using an Auto Scaling group
//! to manage Amazon EC2 instances.
/*!
  \sa groupsAndInstancesScenario()
  \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::AutoScaling::groupsAndInstancesScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::String templateName;
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfig);

    std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " "
              << std::endl;
```

```
   std::cout
           << "Welcome to the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Auto
Scaling "
           << "demo for managing groups and instances." << std::endl;
   std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " \n"
             << std::endl;

   std::cout << "This example requires an EC2 launch template." << std::endl;
   if (askYesNoQuestion(
           "Would you like to use an existing EC2 launch template (y/n)?  ")) {

       // 1. Specify the name of an existing EC2 launch template.
       templateName = askQuestion(
               "Enter the name of the existing EC2 launch template.  ");

       Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeLaunchTemplatesRequest request;
       request.AddLaunchTemplateNames(templateName);
       Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeLaunchTemplatesOutcome outcome =
               ec2Client.DescribeLaunchTemplates(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout << "Validated the EC2 launch template '" << templateName
                     << "' exists by calling DescribeLaunchTemplate." <<
std::endl;
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error validating the existence of the launch template.
"
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;
       }
   }
   else { // 2.  Or create a new EC2 launch template.
       templateName = askQuestion("Enter the name for a new EC2 launch template:
");

       Aws::EC2::Model::CreateLaunchTemplateRequest request;
       request.SetLaunchTemplateName(templateName);

       Aws::EC2::Model::RequestLaunchTemplateData requestLaunchTemplateData;

requestLaunchTemplateData.SetInstanceType(EC2_LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_INSTANCE_TYPE);
       requestLaunchTemplateData.SetImageId(EC2_LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_IMAGE_ID);
```

```
        request.SetLaunchTemplateData(requestLaunchTemplateData);

        Aws::EC2::Model::CreateLaunchTemplateOutcome outcome =
                ec2Client.CreateLaunchTemplate(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The EC2 launch template '" << templateName << " was
created."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetExceptionName() ==
                 "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException") {
            std::cout << "The EC2 template '" << templateName << "' already
exists"
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with EC2::CreateLaunchTemplate. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }
    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);
    std::cout << "Let's create an Auto Scaling group." << std::endl;
    Aws::String groupName = askQuestion(
            "Enter a name for the Auto Scaling group:  ");
    // 3. Retrieve a list of EC2 Availability Zones.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::EC2::Model::AvailabilityZone> availabilityZones;
    {
        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest request;

        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAvailabilityZonesOutcome outcome =
                ec2Client.DescribeAvailabilityZones(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout
                    << "EC2 instances can be created in the following
Availability Zones:"
                    << std::endl;

            availabilityZones = outcome.GetResult().GetAvailabilityZones();
            for (size_t i = 0; i < availabilityZones.size(); ++i) {
                std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ".  "
                          << availabilityZones[i].GetZoneName() << std::endl;
```

```
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with EC2::DescribeAvailabilityZones. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources("", templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    int availabilityZoneChoice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Choose an Availability Zone:  ", 1,
            static_cast<int>(availabilityZones.size()));
    // 4. Create an Auto Scaling group with the specified Availability Zone.
    {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> availabilityGroupZones;
        availabilityGroupZones.push_back(
                availabilityZones[availabilityZoneChoice - 1].GetZoneName());
        request.SetAvailabilityZones(availabilityGroupZones);
        request.SetMaxSize(1);
        request.SetMinSize(1);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::LaunchTemplateSpecification
launchTemplateSpecification;
        launchTemplateSpecification.SetLaunchTemplateName(templateName);
        request.SetLaunchTemplate(launchTemplateSpecification);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::CreateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.CreateAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Created Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "'..."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingErrors::ALREADY_EXISTS_FAULT) {
            std::cout << "Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "' already
exists."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::CreateAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources("", templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup> autoScalingGroups;
    if (AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups,
                                           autoScalingClient)) {
        std::cout << "Here is the Auto Scaling group description." << std::endl;
        if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
            logAutoScalingGroupInfo(autoScalingGroups);
        }
    }
    else {
        cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
        return false;
    }

    std::cout
            << "Waiting for the EC2 instance in the Auto Scaling group to become
active..."
            << std::endl;
    if (!waitForInstances(groupName, autoScalingGroups, autoScalingClient)) {
        cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
        return false;
    }

    bool enableMetrics = askYesNoQuestion(
            "Do you want to collect metrics about the A"
            "Auto Scaling group during this demo (y/n)?  ");
    // 7. Optionally enable metrics collection for the Auto Scaling group.
    if (enableMetrics) {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::EnableMetricsCollectionRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        request.AddMetrics("GroupMinSize");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupMaxSize");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupDesiredCapacity");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupInServiceInstances");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupTotalInstances");
        request.SetGranularity("1Minute");
```

```
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::EnableMetricsCollectionOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.EnableMetricsCollection(request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Auto Scaling metrics have been enabled."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::EnableMetricsCollection. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Let's update the maximum number of EC2 instances in '" <<
groupName <<
              "' from 1 to 3." << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press enter to continue:  ", alwaysTrueTest);
    // 8. Update the Auto Scaling group, setting a new maximum size.
    {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        request.SetMaxSize(3);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.UpdateAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::UpdateAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups,
                                           autoScalingClient)) {
        if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
            const auto &instances = autoScalingGroups[0].GetInstances();
```

```
            std::cout
                    << "The group still has one running EC2 instance, but it can
have up to 3.\n"
                    << std::endl;
            logAutoScalingGroupInfo(autoScalingGroups);
        }
        else {
            std::cerr
                    << "No EC2 launch groups were retrieved from DescribeGroup
request."
                    << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "\n" << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) <<
"\n"
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Let's update the desired capacity in '" << groupName <<
              "' from 1 to 2." << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press enter to continue:  ", alwaysTrueTest);
    //  9. Update the Auto Scaling group, setting a new desired capacity.
    {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::SetDesiredCapacityRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        request.SetDesiredCapacity(2);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::SetDesiredCapacityOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.SetDesiredCapacity(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::SetDesiredCapacityRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups,
                                           autoScalingClient)) {
```

```
        if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
            std::cout
                    << "Here is the current state of the group." << std::endl;
            logAutoScalingGroupInfo(autoScalingGroups);
        }
        else {
            std::cerr
                    << "No EC2 launch groups were retrieved from DescribeGroup
request."
                    << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Waiting for the new EC2 instance to start..." << std::endl;
    waitForInstances(groupName, autoScalingGroups, autoScalingClient);

    std::cout << "\n" << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) <<
"\n"
              << std::endl;

    std::cout << "Let's terminate one of the EC2 instances in " << groupName <<
"."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Because the desired capacity is 2, another EC2 instance will
start "
              << "to replace the terminated EC2 instance."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "The currently running EC2 instances are:" << std::endl;

    if (autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
        std::cerr << "Error describing groups. No groups returned." << std::endl;
        cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
        return false;
    }

    int instanceNumber = 1;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> instanceIDs = instancesToInstanceIDs(
            autoScalingGroups[0].GetInstances());
    for (const Aws::String &instanceID: instanceIDs) {
        std::cout << "   " << instanceNumber << ". " << instanceID << std::endl;
        ++instanceNumber;
```

```
   }

   instanceNumber = askQuestionForIntRange("Which EC2 instance do you want to
stop? ",
                                           1,

static_cast<int>(instanceIDs.size()));

   // 10. Terminate an EC2 instance in the Auto Scaling group.
   {
       Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
request;
       request.SetInstanceId(instanceIDs[instanceNumber - 1]);
       request.SetShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false);

       Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupOutcome
outcome =
               autoScalingClient.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout << "Waiting for EC2 instance with ID '"
                     << instanceIDs[instanceNumber - 1] << "' to terminate..."
                     << std::endl;
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error with
AutoScaling::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup. "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;
           cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
ec2Client);
           return false;
       }
   }

   waitForInstances(groupName, autoScalingGroups, autoScalingClient);

   std::cout << "\n" << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) <<
"\n"
             << std::endl;
   std::cout << "Let's get a report of scaling activities for EC2 launch group
'"
             << groupName << "'."
             << std::endl;
```

```
    askQuestion("Press enter to continue:  ", alwaysTrueTest);
    // 11. Get a description of activities for the Auto Scaling group.
    {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity> allActivities;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination;
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeScalingActivitiesOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.DescribeScalingActivities(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity> &activities
=
                        outcome.GetResult().GetActivities();
                allActivities.insert(allActivities.end(), activities.begin(),
activities.end());
                nextToken  = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeScalingActivities.
"
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
ec2Client);
                return false;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Found " << allActivities.size() << " activities."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Activities are ordered with the most recent first."
                  << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity &activity: allActivities) {
            std::cout << activity.GetDescription() << std::endl;
            std::cout << activity.GetDetails() << std::endl;
        }
    }
```

```
    if (enableMetrics) {
        if (!logAutoScalingMetrics(groupName, clientConfig)) {
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
 ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Let's  clean up." << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press enter to continue:  ", alwaysTrueTest);

    // 13. Disable metrics collection if enabled.
    if (enableMetrics) {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DisableMetricsCollectionRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DisableMetricsCollectionOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.DisableMetricsCollection(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Metrics collection has been disabled." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DisableMetricsCollection. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
 ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    return cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
 ec2Client);
}

//! Routine which waits for EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group to
//! complete startup or shutdown.
/*!
 \sa waitForInstances()
 \param groupName: An Auto Scaling group name.
 \param autoScalingGroups: Vector to receive 'AutoScalingGroup' records.
 \param client: 'AutoScalingClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
```

```
 */
bool AwsDoc::AutoScaling::waitForInstances(const Aws::String &groupName,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup> &autoScalingGroups,
                                            const
 Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient &client) {
    bool ready = false;
    const std::vector<Aws::String> READY_STATES = {"InService", "Terminated"};

    int count = 0;
    int desiredCapacity = 0;
    std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(4));
    while (!ready) {
        if (WAIT_FOR_INSTANCES_TIMEOUT < count) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for instance timed out." << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++count;
        if (!describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups, client)) {
            return false;
        }
        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> instanceIDs;
        if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
            instanceIDs =
 instancesToInstanceIDs(autoScalingGroups[0].GetInstances());
            desiredCapacity = autoScalingGroups[0].GetDesiredCapacity();
        }

        if (instanceIDs.empty()) {
            if (desiredCapacity == 0) {
                break;
            }
            else {
                if ((count % 5) == 0) {
                    std::cout << "No instance IDs returned for group." <<
 std::endl;
                }

                continue;
            }
        }
```

```
        // 6.  Check lifecycle state of the instances using
 DescribeAutoScalingInstances.
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest request;
        request.SetInstanceIds(instanceIDs);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingInstancesOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeAutoScalingInstances(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const
 Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingInstanceDetails>
 &instancesDetails =
                   outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingInstances();
            ready = instancesDetails.size() >= desiredCapacity;
            for (const Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingInstanceDetails
 &details: instancesDetails) {
                if (!stringInVector(details.GetLifecycleState(), READY_STATES)) {
                    ready = false;
                    break;
                }
            }
            // Log the status while waiting.
            if (((count % 5) == 1) || ready) {
                logInstancesLifecycleState(instancesDetails);
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingInstances. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (!describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups, client)) {
        return false;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Routine to cleanup resources created in 'groupsAndInstancesScenario'.
/*!
 \sa cleanupResources()
```

```
 \param groupName: Optional Auto Scaling group name.
 \param templateName: Optional EC2 launch template name.
 \param autoScalingClient: 'AutoScalingClient' instance.
 \param ec2Client: 'EC2Client' instance.
\return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::AutoScaling::cleanupResources(const Aws::String &groupName,
                                           const Aws::String &templateName,
                                           const
 Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient &autoScalingClient,
                                           const Aws::EC2::EC2Client &ec2Client)
 {
    bool result = true;

    // 14. Delete the Auto Scaling group.
    if (!groupName.empty() &&
        (askYesNoQuestion(
                Aws::String("Delete the Auto Scaling group '") + groupName +
                "'  (y/n)?"))) {
        {
            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
            request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
            request.SetMinSize(0);
            request.SetDesiredCapacity(0);

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.UpdateAutoScalingGroup(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout
                        << "The minimum size and desired capacity of the Auto
 Scaling group "
                        << "was set to zero before terminating the instances."
                        << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::UpdateAutoScalingGroup. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }

        Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup> autoScalingGroups;
        if (AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups,
```

```
                                                autoScalingClient)) {
            if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
                Aws::Vector<Aws::String> instanceIDs = instancesToInstanceIDs(
                        autoScalingGroups[0].GetInstances());
                for (const Aws::String &instanceID: instanceIDs) {

Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
                    request.SetInstanceId(instanceID);
                    request.SetShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(true);


Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =

autoScalingClient.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(
                                    request);

                    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                        std::cout << "Initiating termination of EC2 instance '"
                                  << instanceID << "'." << std::endl;
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cerr
                                << "Error with
AutoScaling::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup. "
                                << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                        result = false;
                    }
                }
            }

            std::cout
                    << "Waiting for the EC2 instances to terminate before
deleting the "
                    << "Auto Scaling group..." << std::endl;
            waitForInstances(groupName, autoScalingGroups, autoScalingClient);
        }

        {
            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
            request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DeleteAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.DeleteAutoScalingGroup(request);
```

```
            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "' was
 deleted."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DeleteAutoScalingGroup. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }

    // 15. Delete the EC2 launch template.
    if (!templateName.empty() && (askYesNoQuestion(
            Aws::String("Delete the EC2 launch template '") + templateName +
            "' (y/n)?"))) {
        Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest request;
        request.SetLaunchTemplateName(templateName);

        Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteLaunchTemplateOutcome outcome =
                ec2Client.DeleteLaunchTemplate(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "EC2 launch template '" << templateName << "' was
 deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with EC2::DeleteLaunchTemplate. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which retrieves Auto Scaling group descriptions.
/*!
 \sa describeGroup()
 \param groupName: An Auto Scaling group name.
```

```
 \param autoScalingGroups: Vector to receive 'AutoScalingGroup' records.
 \param client: 'AutoScalingClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(const Aws::String &groupName,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup> &autoScalingGroup,
                                         const Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient
 &client) {
    // 5. Retrieve a description of the Auto Scaling group.
    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> groupNames;
    groupNames.push_back(groupName);
    request.SetAutoScalingGroupNames(groupNames);

    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeAutoScalingGroups(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        autoScalingGroup = outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingGroups();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingGroups. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per C++ .
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection

- SetDesiredCapacity
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * In addition, create a launch template. For more information, see the
 * following topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-launch-
templates.html#create-launch-template
 *
 * This code example performs the following operations:
 * 1. Creates an Auto Scaling group using an AutoScalingWaiter.
 * 2. Gets a specific Auto Scaling group and returns an instance Id value.
 * 3. Describes Auto Scaling with the Id value.
 * 4. Enables metrics collection.
 * 5. Update an Auto Scaling group.
 * 6. Describes Account details.
 * 7. Describe account details"
 * 8. Updates an Auto Scaling group to use an additional instance.
 * 9. Gets the specific Auto Scaling group and gets the number of instances.
 * 10. List the scaling activities that have occurred for the group.
 * 11. Terminates an instance in the Auto Scaling group.
```

```
 * 12. Stops the metrics collection.
 * 13. Deletes the Auto Scaling group.
 */

public class AutoScalingScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <groupName> <launchTemplateName> <vpcZoneId>

                Where:
                    groupName - The name of the Auto Scaling group.
                    launchTemplateName - The name of the launch template.\s
                    vpcZoneId - A subnet Id for a virtual private cloud (VPC)
 where instances in the Auto Scaling group can be created.
                """;

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

        String groupName = "Scott250" ; //rgs[0];
        String launchTemplateName = "MyTemplate5" ;//args[1];
        String vpcZoneId = "subnet-0ddc451b8a8a1aa44" ; //args[2];

        AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        Ec2Client ec2 = Ec2Client.create();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling example
 scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create an Auto Scaling group named " + groupName);
```

```
        createAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, groupName, launchTemplateName,
vpcZoneId);
        System.out.println(
                "Wait 1 min for the resources, including the instance. Otherwise,
an empty instance Id is returned");
        Thread.sleep(60000);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Get Auto Scale group Id value");
        String instanceId = getSpecificAutoScalingGroups(autoScalingClient,
groupName);
        if (instanceId.compareTo("") == 0) {
            System.out.println("Error - no instance Id value");
            System.exit(1);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The instance Id value is " + instanceId);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Describe Auto Scaling with the Id value " +
instanceId);
        describeAutoScalingInstance(autoScalingClient, instanceId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Enable metrics collection " + instanceId);
        enableMetricsCollection(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Update an Auto Scaling group to update max size to
3");
        updateAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, groupName, launchTemplateName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Describe Auto Scaling groups");
        describeAutoScalingGroups(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Describe account details");
```

```
        describeAccountLimits(autoScalingClient);
        System.out.println(
                "Wait 1 min for the resources, including the instance. Otherwise,
an empty instance Id is returned");
        Thread.sleep(60000);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Set desired capacity to 2");
        setDesiredCapacity(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Get the two instance Id values and state");
        getSpecificAutoScalingGroups(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. List the scaling activities that have occurred
for the group");
        describeScalingActivities(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Terminate an instance in the Auto Scaling
group");
        terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, instanceId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Stop the metrics collection");
        disableMetricsCollection(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Delete the Auto Scaling group");
        deleteAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The Scenario has successfully completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        autoScalingClient.close();
```

```
    }



    public static void describeScalingActivities(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
        try {
            DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest scalingActivitiesRequest =
DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .maxRecords(10)
                    .build();

            DescribeScalingActivitiesResponse response = autoScalingClient
                    .describeScalingActivities(scalingActivitiesRequest);
            List<Activity> activities = response.activities();
            for (Activity activity : activities) {
                System.out.println("The activity Id is " +
activity.activityId());
                System.out.println("The activity details are " +
activity.details());
            }

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

    public static void setDesiredCapacity(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
String groupName) {
        try {
            SetDesiredCapacityRequest capacityRequest =
SetDesiredCapacityRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .desiredCapacity(2)
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.setDesiredCapacity(capacityRequest);
            System.out.println("You have set the DesiredCapacity to 2");

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

```
        }
    }

    public static void createAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient,
            String groupName,
            String launchTemplateName,
            String vpcZoneId) {
        try {
            AutoScalingWaiter waiter = autoScalingClient.waiter();
            LaunchTemplateSpecification templateSpecification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                    .launchTemplateName(launchTemplateName)
                    .build();

            CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest request =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .availabilityZones("us-east-1a")
                    .launchTemplate(templateSpecification)
                    .maxSize(1)
                    .minSize(1)
                    .vpcZoneIdentifier(vpcZoneId)
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.createAutoScalingGroup(request);
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter
                    .waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Auto Scaling Group created");

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

```
   public static void describeAutoScalingInstance(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String id) {
       try {
           DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest = DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
                   .builder()
                   .instanceIds(id)
                   .build();

           DescribeAutoScalingInstancesResponse response = autoScalingClient

.describeAutoScalingInstances(describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest);
           List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails> instances =
response.autoScalingInstances();
           for (AutoScalingInstanceDetails instance : instances) {
               System.out.println("The instance lifecycle state is: " +
instance.lifecycleState());
           }

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

   public static void describeAutoScalingGroups(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
       try {
           DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                   .maxRecords(10)
                   .build();

           DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(groupsRequest);
           List<AutoScalingGroup> groups = response.autoScalingGroups();
           for (AutoScalingGroup group : groups) {
               System.out.println("*** The service to use for the health checks:
" + group.healthCheckType());
           }

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

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String getSpecificAutoScalingGroups(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
        try {
            String instanceId = "";
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest scalingGroupsRequest =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .build();

            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response = autoScalingClient
                    .describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest);
            List<AutoScalingGroup> groups = response.autoScalingGroups();
            for (AutoScalingGroup group : groups) {
                System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.autoScalingGroupName());
                System.out.println("The group ARN is " +
group.autoScalingGroupARN());
                List<Instance> instances = group.instances();

                for (Instance instance : instances) {
                    instanceId = instance.instanceId();
                    System.out.println("The instance id is " + instanceId);
                    System.out.println("The lifecycle state is " +
instance.lifecycleState());
                }
            }

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

    public static void enableMetricsCollection(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
        try {
            EnableMetricsCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
EnableMetricsCollectionRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .metrics("GroupMaxSize")
                    .granularity("1Minute")
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.enableMetricsCollection(collectionRequest);
            System.out.println("The enable metrics collection operation was
successful");

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

    public static void disableMetricsCollection(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
        try {
            DisableMetricsCollectionRequest disableMetricsCollectionRequest =
DisableMetricsCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .metrics("GroupMaxSize")
                    .build();


autoScalingClient.disableMetricsCollection(disableMetricsCollectionRequest);
            System.out.println("The disable metrics collection operation was
successful");

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

    public static void describeAccountLimits(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient)
{
        try {
            DescribeAccountLimitsResponse response =
autoScalingClient.describeAccountLimits();
            System.out.println("The max number of auto scaling groups is " +
response.maxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups());
            System.out.println("The current number of auto scaling groups is " +
response.numberOfAutoScalingGroups());
```

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

    public static void updateAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName,
            String launchTemplateName) {
        try {
            AutoScalingWaiter waiter = autoScalingClient.waiter();
            LaunchTemplateSpecification templateSpecification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                    .launchTemplateName(launchTemplateName)
                    .build();

            UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .maxSize(3)
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .launchTemplate(templateSpecification)
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.updateAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter
                    .waitUntilGroupInService(groupsRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("You successfully updated the auto scaling group
" + groupName);

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

```
    public static void terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient
 autoScalingClient, String instanceId) {
        try {
            TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest request =
 TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .instanceId(instanceId)
                    .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request);
            System.out.println("You have terminated instance " + instanceId);

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

    public static void deleteAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient
 autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
        try {
            DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
 DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .forceDelete(true)
                    .build();


 autoScalingClient.deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
            System.out.println("You successfully deleted " + groupName);

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

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup

- DeleteAutoScalingGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAutoScalingInstances
- DescribeScalingActivities
- DisableMetricsCollection
- EnableMetricsCollection
- SetDesiredCapacity
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <groupName> <launchTemplateName> <serviceLinkedRoleARN> <vpcZoneId>

    Where:
        groupName - The name of the Auto Scaling group.
        launchTemplateName - The name of the launch template.
        serviceLinkedRoleARN - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the service-
linked role that the Auto Scaling group uses.
        vpcZoneId - A subnet Id for a virtual private cloud (VPC) where instances
 in the Auto Scaling group can be created.
    """

    if (args.size != 4) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }
```

```
    val groupName = args[0]
    val launchTemplateName = args[1]
    val serviceLinkedRoleARN = args[2]
    val vpcZoneId = args[3]

    println("**** Create an Auto Scaling group named $groupName")
    createAutoScalingGroup(groupName, launchTemplateName, serviceLinkedRoleARN,
vpcZoneId)

    println("Wait 1 min for the resources, including the instance. Otherwise, an
empty instance Id is returned")
    delay(60000)

    val instanceId = getSpecificAutoScaling(groupName)
    if (instanceId.compareTo("") == 0) {
        println("Error - no instance Id value")
        exitProcess(1)
    } else {
        println("The instance Id value is $instanceId")
    }

    println("**** Describe Auto Scaling with the Id value $instanceId")
    describeAutoScalingInstance(instanceId)

    println("**** Enable metrics collection $instanceId")
    enableMetricsCollection(groupName)

    println("**** Update an Auto Scaling group to maximum size of 3")
    updateAutoScalingGroup(groupName, launchTemplateName, serviceLinkedRoleARN)

    println("**** Describe all Auto Scaling groups to show the current state of
the groups")
    describeAutoScalingGroups(groupName)

    println("**** Describe account details")
    describeAccountLimits()

    println("Wait 1 min for the resources, including the instance. Otherwise, an
empty instance Id is returned")
    delay(60000)

    println("**** Set desired capacity to 2")
    setDesiredCapacity(groupName)
```

```
    println("**** Get the two instance Id values and state")
    getAutoScalingGroups(groupName)

    println("**** List the scaling activities that have occurred for the group")
    describeScalingActivities(groupName)

    println("**** Terminate an instance in the Auto Scaling group")
    terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(instanceId)

    println("**** Stop the metrics collection")
    disableMetricsCollection(groupName)

    println("**** Delete the Auto Scaling group")
    deleteSpecificAutoScalingGroup(groupName)
}

suspend fun describeAutoScalingGroups(groupName: String) {
    val groupsReques =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
            maxRecords = 10
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response = autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(groupsReques)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The service to use for the health checks:
 ${group.healthCheckType}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun disableMetricsCollection(groupName: String) {
    val disableMetricsCollectionRequest =
        DisableMetricsCollectionRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            metrics = listOf("GroupMaxSize")
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->

 autoScalingClient.disableMetricsCollection(disableMetricsCollectionRequest)
        println("The disable metrics collection operation was successful")
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun describeScalingActivities(groupName: String?) {
    val scalingActivitiesRequest =
        DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            maxRecords = 10
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeScalingActivities(scalingActivitiesRequest)
        response.activities?.forEach { activity ->
            println("The activity Id is ${activity.activityId}")
            println("The activity details are ${activity.details}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun getAutoScalingGroups(groupName: String) {
    val scalingGroupsRequest =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.autoScalingGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.autoScalingGroupArn}")
            group.instances?.forEach { instance ->
                println("The instance id is ${instance.instanceId}")
                println("The lifecycle state is " + instance.lifecycleState)
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun setDesiredCapacity(groupName: String) {
    val capacityRequest =
        SetDesiredCapacityRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
```

```
            desiredCapacity = 2
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.setDesiredCapacity(capacityRequest)
        println("You set the DesiredCapacity to 2")
    }
}

suspend fun updateAutoScalingGroup(
    groupName: String,
    launchTemplateNameVal: String,
    serviceLinkedRoleARNVal: String,
) {
    val templateSpecification =
        LaunchTemplateSpecification {
            launchTemplateName = launchTemplateNameVal
        }

    val groupRequest =
        UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            maxSize = 3
            serviceLinkedRoleArn = serviceLinkedRoleARNVal
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            launchTemplate = templateSpecification
        }

    val groupsRequestWaiter =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.updateAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest)
        autoScalingClient.waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequestWaiter)
        println("You successfully updated the Auto Scaling group  $groupName")
    }
}

suspend fun createAutoScalingGroup(
    groupName: String,
    launchTemplateNameVal: String,
    serviceLinkedRoleARNVal: String,
    vpcZoneIdVal: String,
```

```
) {
    val templateSpecification =
        LaunchTemplateSpecification {
            launchTemplateName = launchTemplateNameVal
        }

    val request =
        CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            availabilityZones = listOf("us-east-1a")
            launchTemplate = templateSpecification
            maxSize = 1
            minSize = 1
            vpcZoneIdentifier = vpcZoneIdVal
            serviceLinkedRoleArn = serviceLinkedRoleARNVal
        }

    // This object is required for the waiter call.
    val groupsRequestWaiter =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.createAutoScalingGroup(request)
        autoScalingClient.waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequestWaiter)
        println("$groupName was created!")
    }
}

suspend fun describeAutoScalingInstance(id: String) {
    val describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest =
        DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(id)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingInstances(describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest)
        response.autoScalingInstances?.forEach { group ->
            println("The instance lifecycle state is: ${group.lifecycleState}")
        }
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun enableMetricsCollection(groupName: String?) {
    val collectionRequest =
        EnableMetricsCollectionRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            metrics = listOf("GroupMaxSize")
            granularity = "1Minute"
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.enableMetricsCollection(collectionRequest)
        println("The enable metrics collection operation was successful")
    }
}

suspend fun getSpecificAutoScaling(groupName: String): String {
    var instanceId = ""
    val scalingGroupsRequest =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.autoScalingGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.autoScalingGroupArn}")

            group.instances?.forEach { instance ->
                instanceId = instance.instanceId.toString()
            }
        }
    }
    return instanceId
}

suspend fun describeAccountLimits() {
    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAccountLimits(DescribeAccountLimitsRequest {})
        println("The max number of Auto Scaling groups is
 ${response.maxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups}")
```

```
        println("The current number of Auto Scaling groups is
 ${response.numberOfAutoScalingGroups}")
    }
}

suspend fun terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(instanceIdVal: String) {
    val request =
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            instanceId = instanceIdVal
            shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request)
        println("You have terminated instance $instanceIdVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteSpecificAutoScalingGroup(groupName: String) {
    val deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            forceDelete = true
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest)
        println("You successfully deleted $groupName")
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection

- EnableMetricsCollection
- SetDesiredCapacity
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace AutoScaling;

use Aws\AutoScaling\AutoScalingClient;
use Aws\CloudWatch\CloudWatchClient;
use Aws\Ec2\Ec2Client;
use AwsUtilities\AWSServiceClass;
use AwsUtilities\RunnableExample;

class GettingStartedWithAutoScaling implements RunnableExample
{
    protected Ec2Client $ec2Client;
    protected AutoScalingClient $autoScalingClient;
    protected AutoScalingService $autoScalingService;
    protected CloudWatchClient $cloudWatchClient;
    protected string $templateName;
    protected string $autoScalingGroupName;
    protected array $role;

    public function runExample()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling getting started demo using
 PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
```

```
        $clientArgs = [
            'region' => 'us-west-2',
            'version' => 'latest',
            'profile' => 'default',
        ];
        $uniqid = uniqid();

        $this->autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient($clientArgs);
        $this->autoScalingService = new AutoScalingService($this-
>autoScalingClient);
        $this->cloudWatchClient = new CloudWatchClient($clientArgs);

        AWSServiceClass::$waitTime = 5;
        AWSServiceClass::$maxWaitAttempts = 20;

        /**
         * Step 0: Create an EC2 launch template that you'll use to create an
 Auto Scaling group.
         */
        $this->ec2Client = new EC2Client($clientArgs);
        $this->templateName = "example_launch_template_$uniqid";
        $instanceType = "t1.micro";
        $amiId = "ami-0ca285d4c2cda3300";
        $launchTemplate = $this->ec2Client->createLaunchTemplate(
            [
            'LaunchTemplateName' => $this->templateName,
            'LaunchTemplateData' => [
                'InstanceType' => $instanceType,
                'ImageId' => $amiId,
            ]
            ]
        );

        /**
         * Step 1: CreateAutoScalingGroup: pass it the launch template you
 created in step 0.
         */
        $availabilityZones[] = $this->ec2Client->describeAvailabilityZones([])
['AvailabilityZones'][1]['ZoneName'];

        $this->autoScalingGroupName = "demoAutoScalingGroupName_$uniqid";
        $minSize = 1;
        $maxSize = 1;
```

```
        $launchTemplateId = $launchTemplate['LaunchTemplate']
['LaunchTemplateId'];
        $this->autoScalingService->createAutoScalingGroup(
            $this->autoScalingGroupName,
            $availabilityZones,
            $minSize,
            $maxSize,
            $launchTemplateId
        );

        $this->autoScalingService->waitUntilGroupInService([$this-
>autoScalingGroupName]);
        $autoScalingGroup = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingGroups([$this->autoScalingGroupName]);

        /**
         * Step 2: DescribeAutoScalingInstances: show that one instance has
 launched.
         */
        $instanceIds = [$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroups'][0]['Instances'][0]
['InstanceId']];
        $instances = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingInstances($instanceIds);
        echo "The Auto Scaling group {$this->autoScalingGroupName} was created
 successfully.\n";
        echo count($instances['AutoScalingInstances']) . " instances were created
 for the group.\n";
        echo $autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroups'][0]['MaxSize'] . " is the max
 number of instances for the group.\n";

        /**
         * Step 3: EnableMetricsCollection: enable all metrics or a subset.
         */
        $this->autoScalingService->enableMetricsCollection($this-
>autoScalingGroupName, "1Minute");

        /**
         * Step 4: UpdateAutoScalingGroup: update max size to 3.
         */
        echo "Updating the max number of instances to 3.\n";
        $this->autoScalingService->updateAutoScalingGroup($this-
>autoScalingGroupName, ['MaxSize' => 3]);

        /**
```

```
         * Step 5: DescribeAutoScalingGroups: show the current state of the
 group.
         */
        $autoScalingGroup = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingGroups([$this->autoScalingGroupName]);
        echo $autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroups'][0]['MaxSize'];
        echo " is the updated max number of instances for the group.\n";

        $limits = $this->autoScalingService->describeAccountLimits();
        echo "Here are your account limits:\n";
        echo "MaxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups:
 {$limits['MaxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups']}\n";
        echo "MaxNumberOfLaunchConfigurations:
 {$limits['MaxNumberOfLaunchConfigurations']}\n";
        echo "NumberOfAutoScalingGroups:
 {$limits['NumberOfAutoScalingGroups']}\n";
        echo "NumberOfLaunchConfigurations:
 {$limits['NumberOfLaunchConfigurations']}\n";

        /**
         * Step 6: SetDesiredCapacity: set desired capacity to 2.
         */
        $this->autoScalingService->setDesiredCapacity($this-
>autoScalingGroupName, 2);
        sleep(10); // Wait for the group to start processing the request.
        $this->autoScalingService->waitUntilGroupInService([$this-
>autoScalingGroupName]);

        /**
         * Step 7: DescribeAutoScalingInstances: show that two instances are
 launched.
         */
        $autoScalingGroups = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingGroups([$this->autoScalingGroupName]);
        foreach ($autoScalingGroups['AutoScalingGroups'] as $autoScalingGroup) {
            echo "There is a group named:
 {$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName']}";
            echo "with an ARN of {$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupARN']}.\n";
            foreach ($autoScalingGroup['Instances'] as $instance) {
                echo "{$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName']} has an instance
 with id of: ";
                echo "{$instance['InstanceId']} and a lifecycle state of:
 {$instance['LifecycleState']}.\n";
            }
```

```
        }

        /**
         * Step 8: TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup: terminate one of the
 instances in the group.
         */
        $this->autoScalingService-
>terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup($instance['InstanceId'], false);
        do {
            sleep(10);
            $instances = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingInstances([$instance['InstanceId']]);
        } while (count($instances['AutoScalingInstances']) > 0);
        do {
            sleep(10);
            $autoScalingGroups = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingGroups([$this->autoScalingGroupName]);
            $instances = $autoScalingGroups['AutoScalingGroups'][0]['Instances'];
        } while (count($instances) < 2);
        $this->autoScalingService->waitUntilGroupInService([$this-
>autoScalingGroupName]);
        foreach ($autoScalingGroups['AutoScalingGroups'] as $autoScalingGroup) {
            echo "There is a group named:
 {$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName']}";
            echo "with an ARN of {$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupARN']}.\n";
            foreach ($autoScalingGroup['Instances'] as $instance) {
                echo "{$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName']} has an instance
 with id of: ";
                echo "{$instance['InstanceId']} and a lifecycle state of:
 {$instance['LifecycleState']}.\n";
            }
        }

        /**
         * Step 9: DescribeScalingActivities: list the scaling activities that
 have occurred for the group so far.
         */
        $activities = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeScalingActivities($autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName']);
        echo "We found " . count($activities['Activities']) . " activities.\n";
        foreach ($activities['Activities'] as $activity) {
            echo "{$activity['ActivityId']} - {$activity['StartTime']} -
 {$activity['Description']}\n";
        }
```

```
        /**
         * Step 10: Use the Amazon CloudWatch API to get and show some metrics
collected for the group.
         */
        $metricsNamespace = 'AWS/AutoScaling';
        $metricsDimensions = [
            [
                'Name' => 'AutoScalingGroupName',
                'Value' => $autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName'],
            ],
        ];
        $metrics = $this->cloudWatchClient->listMetrics(
            [
            'Dimensions' => $metricsDimensions,
            'Namespace' => $metricsNamespace,
            ]
        );
        foreach ($metrics['Metrics'] as $metric) {
            $timespan = 5;
            if ($metric['MetricName'] != 'GroupTotalCapacity' &&
$metric['MetricName'] != 'GroupMaxSize') {
                continue;
            }
            echo "Over the last $timespan minutes, {$metric['MetricName']}
recorded:\n";
            $stats = $this->cloudWatchClient->getMetricStatistics(
                [
                'Dimensions' => $metricsDimensions,
                'EndTime' => time(),
                'StartTime' => time() - (5 * 60),
                'MetricName' => $metric['MetricName'],
                'Namespace' => $metricsNamespace,
                'Period' => 60,
                'Statistics' => ['Sum'],
                ]
            );
            foreach ($stats['Datapoints'] as $stat) {
                echo "{$stat['Timestamp']}: {$stat['Sum']}\n";
            }
        }

        return $instances;
    }
```

```
    public function cleanUp()
    {
        /**
         * Step 11: DisableMetricsCollection: disable all metrics.
         */
        $this->autoScalingService->disableMetricsCollection($this-
>autoScalingGroupName);

        /**
         * Step 12: DeleteAutoScalingGroup: to delete the group you must stop all
 instances.
         * - UpdateAutoScalingGroup with MinSize=0
         * - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup for each instance,
         *     specify ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=True. Wait for instances to
 stop.
         * - Now you can delete the group.
         */
        $this->autoScalingService->updateAutoScalingGroup($this-
>autoScalingGroupName, ['MinSize' => 0]);
        $this->autoScalingService->terminateAllInstancesInAutoScalingGroup($this-
>autoScalingGroupName);
        $this->autoScalingService->waitUntilGroupInService([$this-
>autoScalingGroupName]);
        $this->autoScalingService->deleteAutoScalingGroup($this-
>autoScalingGroupName);

        /**
         * Step 13: Delete launch template.
         */
        $this->ec2Client->deleteLaunchTemplate(
            [
            'LaunchTemplateName' => $this->templateName,
            ]
        );
    }

    public function helloService()
    {
        $autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient([
            'region' => 'us-west-2',
            'version' => 'latest',
            'profile' => 'default',
        ]);
```

```
        $groups = $autoScalingClient->describeAutoScalingGroups([]);
        var_dump($groups);
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per PHP .
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
def run_scenario(as_wrapper: AutoScalingWrapper, svc_helper: ServiceHelper) ->
 None:
    """
    Runs the scenario demonstrating the management of Auto Scaling groups and
 instances.
```

```
    :param as_wrapper: An instance of the AutoScalingWrapper that manages Auto
Scaling groups.
    :param svc_helper: An instance of the ServiceHelper that interacts with AWS
services.
    :return: None
    """
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    logger.info("Starting the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling demo.")

    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Welcome to the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling demo for managing groups and
instances."
    )
    print("-" * 88)

    print(
        "This example requires a launch template that specifies how to create "
        "EC2 instances. You can use an existing template or create a new one."
    )
    template_name = q.ask(
        "Enter the name of an existing launch template or press Enter to create a
new one: "
    )
    template = None
    if template_name:
        template = svc_helper.get_template(template_name)
    if template is None:
        inst_type = "t1.micro"
        ami_id = "ami-0ca285d4c2cda3300"
        print("Let's create a launch template with the following
specifications:")
        print(f"\tInstanceType: {inst_type}")
        print(f"\tAMI ID: {ami_id}")
        template_name = q.ask("Enter a name for the template: ", q.non_empty)
        template = svc_helper.create_template(template_name, inst_type, ami_id)
    print("-" * 88)

    print("Let's create an Auto Scaling group.")
    group_name = q.ask("Enter a name for the group: ", q.non_empty)
    zones = svc_helper.get_availability_zones()
    print("EC2 instances can be created in the following Availability Zones:")
```

```
    for index, zone in enumerate(zones):
        print(f"\t{index+1}. {zone}")
    print(f"\t{len(zones)+1}. All zones")
    zone_sel = q.ask(
        "Which zone do you want to use? ", q.is_int, q.in_range(1, len(zones) +
1)
    )
    group_zones = [zones[zone_sel - 1]] if zone_sel <= len(zones) else zones
    print(f"Creating group {group_name}...")
    as_wrapper.create_autoscaling_group(group_name, group_zones, template_name,
1, 1)
    wait(10)
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    logger.info("Created Auto Scaling group %s.", group_name)
    print("Created group:")
    pp(group)
    print("Waiting for instance to start...")
    wait_for_group(group_name, as_wrapper)
    print("-" * 88)

    use_metrics = q.ask(
        "Do you want to collect metrics about Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling during this
demo (y/n)? ",
        q.is_yesno,
    )
    if use_metrics:
        as_wrapper.enable_metrics(
            group_name,
            [
                "GroupMinSize",
                "GroupMaxSize",
                "GroupDesiredCapacity",
                "GroupInServiceInstances",
                "GroupTotalInstances",
            ],
        )
        logger.info("Enabled metrics for Auto Scaling group %s.", group_name)
        print(f"Metrics enabled for {group_name}.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's update the maximum number of instances in {group_name} from 1
to 3.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    as_wrapper.update_group(group_name, MaxSize=3)
```

```
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    logger.info("Updated maximum size for group %s to 3.", group_name)
    print("The group still has one running instance, but can have up to three:")
    print_simplified_group(group)
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's update the desired capacity of {group_name} from 1 to 2.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    as_wrapper.set_desired_capacity(group_name, 2)
    wait(10)
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    logger.info("Set desired capacity for group %s to 2.", group_name)
    print("Here's the current state of the group:")
    print_simplified_group(group)
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Waiting for the new instance to start...")
    instance_ids = wait_for_group(group_name, as_wrapper)
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's terminate one of the instances in {group_name}.")
    print("Because the desired capacity is 2, another instance will start.")
    print("The currently running instances are:")
    for index, inst_id in enumerate(instance_ids):
        print(f"\t{index+1}. {inst_id}")
    inst_sel = q.ask(
        "Which instance do you want to stop? ",
        q.is_int,
        q.in_range(1, len(instance_ids) + 1),
    )
    print(f"Stopping {instance_ids[inst_sel-1]}...")
    as_wrapper.terminate_instance(instance_ids[inst_sel - 1], False)
    wait(10)
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    logger.info(
        "Terminated instance %s in group %s.", instance_ids[inst_sel - 1],
group_name
    )
    print(f"Here's the state of {group_name}:")
    print_simplified_group(group)
    print("Waiting for the scaling activities to complete...")
    wait_for_group(group_name, as_wrapper)
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's get a report of scaling activities for {group_name}.")
```

```
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    activities = as_wrapper.describe_scaling_activities(group_name)
    logger.info(
        "Retrieved %d scaling activities for group %s.", len(activities),
group_name
    )
    print(
        f"Found {len(activities)} activities.\n"
        f"Activities are ordered with the most recent one first:"
    )
    for act in activities:
        pp(act)
    print("-" * 88)

    if use_metrics:
        print("Let's look at CloudWatch metrics.")
        metric_namespace = "AWS/AutoScaling"
        metric_dimensions = [{"Name": "AutoScalingGroupName", "Value":
group_name}]
        print(f"The following metrics are enabled for {group_name}:")
        done = False
        while not done:
            metrics = svc_helper.get_metrics(metric_namespace, metric_dimensions)
            for index, metric in enumerate(metrics):
                print(f"\t{index+1}. {metric.name}")
            print(f"\t{len(metrics)+1}. None")
            metric_sel = q.ask(
                "Which metric do you want to see? ",
                q.is_int,
                q.in_range(1, len(metrics) + 1),
            )
            if metric_sel < len(metrics) + 1:
                span = 5
                metric = metrics[metric_sel - 1]
                print(f"Over the last {span} minutes, {metric.name} recorded:")
                # CloudWatch metric times are in the UTC+0 time zone.
                now = datetime.now(timezone.utc)
                metric_data = svc_helper.get_metric_statistics(
                    metric_dimensions, metric, now - timedelta(minutes=span), now
                )
                pp(metric_data)
                if not q.ask("Do you want to see another metric (y/n)? ",
q.is_yesno):
                    done = True
```

```
            else:
                done = True

    print(f"Let's clean up.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    if use_metrics:
        print(f"Stopping metrics collection for {group_name}.")
        as_wrapper.disable_metrics(group_name)
        logger.info("Disabled metrics collection for group %s.", group_name)

    print(
        "You must terminate all instances in the group before you can delete the
 group."
    )
    print("Set minimum size to 0.")
    as_wrapper.update_group(group_name, MinSize=0)
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in group["Instances"]]
    for inst_id in instance_ids:
        print(f"Stopping {inst_id}.")
        as_wrapper.terminate_instance(inst_id, True)
        logger.info("Terminated instance %s in group %s.", inst_id, group_name)
    print("Waiting for instances to stop...")
    wait_for_instances(instance_ids, as_wrapper)
    print(f"Deleting {group_name}.")
    as_wrapper.delete_autoscaling_group(group_name)
    logger.info("Deleted Auto Scaling group %s.", group_name)
    print("-" * 88)

    if template is not None:
        if q.ask(
            f"Do you want to delete launch template {template_name} used in this
 demo (y/n)? "
        ):
            svc_helper.delete_template(template_name)
            logger.info("Deleted launch template %s.", template_name)
            print("Template deleted.")

    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
```

```
        wrapper = AutoScalingWrapper(boto3.client("autoscaling"))
        helper = ServiceHelper(boto3.client("ec2"), boto3.resource("cloudwatch"))
        run_scenario(wrapper, helper)
    except Exception:
        logger.exception("Something went wrong with the demo!")
```

Definisci le funzioni richiamate dallo scenario per gestire i modelli e le metriche di lancio. Queste funzioni racchiudono Amazon EC2 e CloudWatch le azioni.

```
class ServiceHelper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 and CloudWatch actions for the example."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client.
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource

    def get_template(self, template_name: str) -> dict:
        """
        Gets a launch template. Launch templates specify configuration for
 instances
        that are launched by Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.

        :param template_name: The name of the template to look up.
        :return: The template, if it exists.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error retrieving the launch template.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_launch_templates(
                LaunchTemplateNames=[template_name]
            )
            template = response["LaunchTemplates"][0]
            logger.info("Launch template %s retrieved successfully.",
 template_name)
            return template
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
```

```
            ):
                logger.warning("Launch template %s does not exist.",
template_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify launch template %s. Error: %s: %s",
                    template_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise

    def create_template(self, template_name: str, inst_type: str, ami_id: str) ->
dict:
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling.

        :param template_name: The name to give to the template.
        :param inst_type: The type of the instance, such as t1.micro.
        :param ami_id: The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use when
creating
                       an instance.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error creating the launch template.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={"InstanceType": inst_type, "ImageId":
ami_id},
            )
            template = response["LaunchTemplate"]
            logger.info(
                "Created launch template %s with instance type %s and AMI ID
%s.",
                template_name,
                inst_type,
                ami_id,
            )
            return template
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create launch template %s. Error: %s: %s",
```

```
                template_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def delete_template(self, template_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a launch template.

        :param template_name: The name of the template to delete.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error deleting the launch template.
        """
        try:

self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(LaunchTemplateName=template_name)
            logger.info("Deleted launch template %s.", template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete launch template %s. Error: %s: %s",
                template_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def get_availability_zones(self) -> list:
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error retrieving availability zones.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
            logger.info("Retrieved availability zones: %s.", ", ".join(zones))
            return zones
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get availability zones. Error: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise

    def get_metrics(self, namespace: str, dimensions: list) -> list:
        """
        Gets a list of CloudWatch metrics filtered by namespace and dimensions.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metrics to look up.
        :param dimensions: The dimensions of the metrics to look up.
        :return: The list of metrics.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error retrieving CloudWatch metrics.
        """
        try:
            metrics = list(
                self.cloudwatch_resource.metrics.filter(
                    Namespace=namespace, Dimensions=dimensions
                )
            )
            logger.info(
                "Retrieved metrics for namespace %s with dimensions %s.",
                namespace,
                dimensions,
            )
            return metrics
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get metrics for %s, %s. Error: %s: %s",
                namespace,
                dimensions,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    @staticmethod
    def get_metric_statistics(
        dimensions: list, metric, start: datetime, end: datetime
    ) -> list:
        """
        Gets statistics for a CloudWatch metric within a specified time span.

        :param dimensions: The dimensions of the metric.
        :param metric: The metric to look up.
        :param start: The start of the time span for retrieved metrics.
```

```
        :param end: The end of the time span for retrieved metrics.
        :return: The list of data points found for the specified metric.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error retrieving metric statistics.
        """
        try:
            response = metric.get_statistics(
                Dimensions=dimensions,
                StartTime=start,
                EndTime=end,
                Period=60,
                Statistics=["Sum"],
            )
            data = response["Datapoints"]
            logger.info("Retrieved statistics for metric %s.", metric.name)
            return data
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get statistics for metric %s. Error: %s: %s",
                metric.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


def print_simplified_group(group: dict) -> None:
    """
    Prints a subset of data for an Auto Scaling group.

    :param group: The Auto Scaling group data to print.
    :return: None
    """
    print(group["AutoScalingGroupName"])
    print(f"\tLaunch template: {group['LaunchTemplate']['LaunchTemplateName']}")
    print(
        f"\tMin: {group['MinSize']}, Max: {group['MaxSize']}, Desired:
 {group['DesiredCapacity']}"
    )
    if group["Instances"]:
        print(f"\tInstances:")
        for inst in group["Instances"]:
            print(f"\t\t{inst['InstanceId']}: {inst['LifecycleState']}")
```

```
def wait_for_group(group_name: str, as_wrapper: AutoScalingWrapper) -> list:
    """
    Waits for instances to start or stop in an Auto Scaling group.
    Prints the data for each instance after scaling activities are complete.

    :param group_name: The name of the Auto Scaling group.
    :param as_wrapper: The AutoScalingWrapper that manages Auto Scaling groups.
    :return: A list of instance IDs in the group.
    """
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    instance_ids = [i["InstanceId"] for i in group["Instances"]]
    return wait_for_instances(instance_ids, as_wrapper)


def wait_for_instances(instance_ids: list, as_wrapper: AutoScalingWrapper) ->
 list:
    """
    Waits for instances to start or stop in an Auto Scaling group.
    Prints the data for each instance after scaling activities are complete.

    :param instance_ids: A list of instance IDs to wait for.
    :param as_wrapper: The AutoScalingWrapper that manages Auto Scaling groups.
    :return: A list of instance IDs that were waited on.
    """
    ready = False
    instances = []
    while not ready:
        instances = as_wrapper.describe_instances(instance_ids) if instance_ids
 else []
        if all([x["LifecycleState"] in ["Terminated", "InService"] for x in
 instances]):
            ready = True
        else:
            wait(10)
    if instances:
        print(
            f"Here are the details of the instance{'s' if len(instances) > 1 else
 ''}:"
        )
        for instance in instances:
            pp(instance)
    return instance_ids
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
[package]
name = "autoscaling-code-examples"
version = "0.1.0"
authors = ["Doug Schwartz <dougsch@amazon.com>", "David Souther
 <dpsouth@amazon.com>"]
edition = "2021"

# See more keys and their definitions at https://doc.rust-lang.org/cargo/
reference/manifest.html

[dependencies]
aws-config = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["behavior-version-latest"] }
```

```
aws-sdk-autoscaling = { version = "1.3.0" }
aws-sdk-ec2 = { version = "1.3.0" }
aws-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
tokio = { version = "1.20.1", features = ["full"] }
clap = { version = "4.4", features = ["derive"] }
tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3.15", features = ["env-filter"] }
anyhow = "1.0.75"
tracing = "0.1.37"
tokio-stream = "0.1.14"


use std::{collections::BTreeSet, fmt::Display};

use anyhow::anyhow;
use autoscaling_code_examples::scenario::{AutoScalingScenario, ScenarioError};
use tracing::{info, warn};

async fn show_scenario_description(scenario: &AutoScalingScenario, event: &str) {
    let description = scenario.describe_scenario().await;
    info!("DescribeAutoScalingInstances: {event}\n{description}");
}

#[derive(Default, Debug)]
struct Warnings(Vec<String>);

impl Warnings {
    pub fn push(&mut self, warning: &str, error: ScenarioError) {
        let formatted = format!("{warning}: {error}");
        warn!("{formatted}");
        self.0.push(formatted);
    }

    pub fn is_empty(&self) -> bool {
        self.0.is_empty()
    }
}

impl Display for Warnings {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        writeln!(f, "Warnings:")?;
        for warning in &self.0 {
            writeln!(f, "{: >4}- {warning}", "")?;
        }
        Ok(())
```

```
    }
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), anyhow::Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();

    let shared_config = aws_config::from_env().load().await;

    let mut warnings = Warnings::default();

    // 1. Create an EC2 launch template that you'll use to create an auto scaling
 group. Bonus: use SDK with EC2.CreateLaunchTemplate to create the launch
 template.
    // 2. CreateAutoScalingGroup: pass it the launch template you created in step
 0. Give it min/max of 1 instance.
    // 4. EnableMetricsCollection: enable all metrics or a subset.
    let scenario = match
 AutoScalingScenario::prepare_scenario(&shared_config).await {
        Ok(scenario) => scenario,
        Err(errs) => {
            let err_str = errs
                .into_iter()
                .map(|e| e.to_string())
                .collect::<Vec<String>>()
                .join(", ");
            return Err(anyhow!("Failed to initialize scenario: {err_str}"));
        }
    };

    info!("Prepared autoscaling scenario:\n{scenario}");

    let stable = scenario.wait_for_stable(1).await;
    if let Err(err) = stable {
        warnings.push(
            "There was a problem while waiting for group to be stable",
            err,
        );
    }

    // 3. DescribeAutoScalingInstances: show that one instance has launched.
    show_scenario_description(
        &scenario,
        "show that the group was created and one instance has launched",
```

```
    )
    .await;

    // 5. UpdateAutoScalingGroup: update max size to 3.
    let scale_max_size = scenario.scale_max_size(3).await;
    if let Err(err) = scale_max_size {
        warnings.push("There was a problem scaling max size", err);
    }

    // 6. DescribeAutoScalingGroups: the current state of the group
    show_scenario_description(
        &scenario,
        "show the current state of the group after setting max size",
    )
    .await;

    // 7. SetDesiredCapacity: set desired capacity to 2.
    let scale_desired_capacity = scenario.scale_desired_capacity(2).await;
    if let Err(err) = scale_desired_capacity {
        warnings.push("There was a problem setting desired capacity", err);
    }

    //   Wait for a second instance to launch.
    let stable = scenario.wait_for_stable(2).await;
    if let Err(err) = stable {
        warnings.push(
            "There was a problem while waiting for group to be stable",
            err,
        );
    }

    // 8. DescribeAutoScalingInstances: show that two instances are launched.
    show_scenario_description(
        &scenario,
        "show that two instances are launched after setting desired capacity",
    )
    .await;

    let ids_before = scenario
        .list_instances()
        .await
        .map(|v| v.into_iter().collect::<BTreeSet<_>>())
        .unwrap_or_default();
```

```
    // 9. TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup: terminate one of the instances in
the group.
    let terminate_some_instance = scenario.terminate_some_instance().await;
    if let Err(err) = terminate_some_instance {
        warnings.push("There was a problem replacing an instance", err);
    }

    let wait_after_terminate = scenario.wait_for_stable(1).await;
    if let Err(err) = wait_after_terminate {
        warnings.push(
            "There was a problem waiting after terminating an instance",
            err,
        );
    }

    let wait_scale_up_after_terminate = scenario.wait_for_stable(2).await;
    if let Err(err) = wait_scale_up_after_terminate {
        warnings.push(
            "There was a problem waiting for scale up after terminating an
instance",
            err,
        );
    }

    let ids_after = scenario
        .list_instances()
        .await
        .map(|v| v.into_iter().collect::<BTreeSet<_>>())
        .unwrap_or_default();

    let difference = ids_after.intersection(&ids_before).count();
    if !(difference == 1 && ids_before.len() == 2 && ids_after.len() == 2) {
        warnings.push(
            "Before and after set not different",
            ScenarioError::with(format!("{difference}")),
        );
    }

    // 10. DescribeScalingActivities: list the scaling activities that have
occurred for the group so far.
    show_scenario_description(
        &scenario,
        "list the scaling activities that have occurred for the group so far",
    )
```

```
    .await;

    // 11. DisableMetricsCollection
    let scale_group = scenario.scale_group_to_zero().await;
    if let Err(err) = scale_group {
        warnings.push("There was a problem scaling the group to 0", err);
    }
    show_scenario_description(&scenario, "Scenario scaled to 0").await;

    // 12. DeleteAutoScalingGroup (to delete the group you must stop all
 instances):
    // 13. Delete LaunchTemplate.
    let clean_scenario = scenario.clean_scenario().await;
    if let Err(errs) = clean_scenario {
        for err in errs {
            warnings.push("There was a problem cleaning the scenario", err);
        }
    } else {
        info!("The scenario has been cleaned up!");
    }

    if warnings.is_empty() {
        Ok(())
    } else {
        Err(anyhow!(
            "There were warnings during scenario execution:\n{warnings}"
        ))
    }
}

pub mod scenario;


use std::{
    error::Error,
    fmt::{Debug, Display},
    time::{Duration, SystemTime},
};

use anyhow::anyhow;
use aws_config::SdkConfig;
use aws_sdk_autoscaling::{
    error::{DisplayErrorContext, ProvideErrorMetadata},
    types::{Activity, AutoScalingGroup, LaunchTemplateSpecification},
```

```
};
use aws_sdk_ec2::types::RequestLaunchTemplateData;
use tracing::trace;

const LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME: &str =
 "SDK_Code_Examples_EC2_Autoscaling_template_from_Rust_SDK";
const AUTOSCALING_GROUP_NAME: &str =
 "SDK_Code_Examples_EC2_Autoscaling_Group_from_Rust_SDK";
const MAX_WAIT: Duration = Duration::from_secs(5 * 60); // Wait at most 25
 seconds.
const WAIT_TIME: Duration = Duration::from_millis(500); // Wait half a second at
 a time.

struct Waiter {
    start: SystemTime,
    max: Duration,
}

impl Waiter {
    fn new() -> Self {
        Waiter {
            start: SystemTime::now(),
            max: MAX_WAIT,
        }
    }

    async fn sleep(&self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        if SystemTime::now()
            .duration_since(self.start)
            .unwrap_or(Duration::MAX)
            > self.max
        {
            Err(ScenarioError::with(
                "Exceeded maximum wait duration for stable group",
            ))
        } else {
            tokio::time::sleep(WAIT_TIME).await;
            Ok(())
        }
    }
}

pub struct AutoScalingScenario {
    ec2: aws_sdk_ec2::Client,
```

```
    autoscaling: aws_sdk_autoscaling::Client,
    launch_template_arn: String,
    auto_scaling_group_name: String,
}

impl Display for AutoScalingScenario {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        f.write_fmt(format_args!(
            "\tLaunch Template ID: {}\n",
            self.launch_template_arn
        ))?;
        f.write_fmt(format_args!(
            "\tScaling Group Name: {}\n",
            self.auto_scaling_group_name
        ))?;

        Ok(())
    }
}

pub struct AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
    group: Result<Vec<String>, ScenarioError>,
    instances: Result<Vec<String>, anyhow::Error>,
    activities: Result<Vec<Activity>, anyhow::Error>,
}

impl Display for AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        writeln!(f, "\t      Group status:")?;
        match &self.group {
            Ok(groups) => {
                for status in groups {
                    writeln!(f, "\t\t- {status}")?;
                }
            }
            Err(e) => writeln!(f, "\t\t! - {e}")?,
        }
        writeln!(f, "\t         Instances:")?;
        match &self.instances {
            Ok(instances) => {
                for instance in instances {
                    writeln!(f, "\t\t- {instance}")?;
                }
            }
```

```
            Err(e) => writeln!(f, "\t\t! {e}")?,
        }

        writeln!(f, "\t        Activities:")?;
        match &self.activities {
            Ok(activities) => {
                for activity in activities {
                    writeln!(
                        f,
                        "\t\t- {} Progress: {}% Status: {:?} End: {:?}",
                        activity.cause().unwrap_or("Unknown"),
                        activity.progress.unwrap_or(-1),
                        activity.status_code(),
                        // activity.status_message().unwrap_or_default()
                        activity.end_time(),
                    )?;
                }
            }
            Err(e) => writeln!(f, "\t\t! {e}")?,
        }

        Ok(())
    }
}

#[derive(Debug)]
struct MetadataError {
    message: Option<String>,
    code: Option<String>,
}

impl MetadataError {
    fn from(err: &dyn ProvideErrorMetadata) -> Self {
        MetadataError {
            message: err.message().map(|s| s.to_string()),
            code: err.code().map(|s| s.to_string()),
        }
    }
}

impl Display for MetadataError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        let display = match (&self.message, &self.code) {
            (None, None) => "Unknown".to_string(),
```

```
            (None, Some(code)) => format!("({code})"),
            (Some(message), None) => message.to_string(),
            (Some(message), Some(code)) => format!("{message} ({code})"),
        };
        write!(f, "{display}")
    }
}

#[derive(Debug)]
pub struct ScenarioError {
    message: String,
    context: Option<MetadataError>,
}

impl ScenarioError {
    pub fn with(message: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        ScenarioError {
            message: message.into(),
            context: None,
        }
    }

    pub fn new(message: impl Into<String>, err: &dyn ProvideErrorMetadata) ->
 Self {
        ScenarioError {
            message: message.into(),
            context: Some(MetadataError::from(err)),
        }
    }
}

impl Error for ScenarioError {
    // While `Error` can capture `source` information about the underlying error,
 for this example
    // the ScenarioError captures the underlying information in MetadataError and
 treats it as a
    // single Error from this Crate. In other contexts, it may be appropriate to
 model the error
    // as including the SdkError as its source.
}
impl Display for ScenarioError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        match &self.context {
            Some(c) => write!(f, "{}: {}", self.message, c),
```

```
            None => write!(f, "{}", self.message),
        }
    }
}

impl AutoScalingScenario {
    pub async fn prepare_scenario(sdk_config: &SdkConfig) -> Result<Self,
 Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let ec2 = aws_sdk_ec2::Client::new(sdk_config);
        let autoscaling = aws_sdk_autoscaling::Client::new(sdk_config);

        let auto_scaling_group_name = String::from(AUTOSCALING_GROUP_NAME);

        // Before creating any resources, prepare the list of AZs
        let availablity_zones = ec2.describe_availability_zones().send().await;
        if let Err(err) = availablity_zones {
            return Err(vec![ScenarioError::new("Failed to find AZs", &err)]);
        }

        let availability_zones: Vec<String> = availablity_zones
            .unwrap()
            .availability_zones
            .unwrap_or_default()
            .iter()
            .take(3)
            .map(|z| z.zone_name.clone().unwrap())
            .collect();

        // 1. Create an EC2 launch template that you'll use to create an auto
 scaling group. Bonus: use SDK with EC2.CreateLaunchTemplate to create the launch
 template.
        //   * Recommended: InstanceType='t1.micro',
 ImageId='ami-0ca285d4c2cda3300'
        let create_launch_template = ec2
            .create_launch_template()
            .launch_template_name(LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME)
            .launch_template_data(
                RequestLaunchTemplateData::builder()
                    .instance_type(aws_sdk_ec2::types::InstanceType::T1Micro)
                    .image_id("ami-0ca285d4c2cda3300")
                    .build(),
            )
            .send()
            .await
```

```
            .map_err(|err| vec![ScenarioError::new("Failed to create launch
template", &err)])?;

        let launch_template_arn = match create_launch_template.launch_template {
            Some(launch_template) =>
launch_template.launch_template_id.unwrap_or_default(),
            None => {
                // Try to delete the launch template
                let _ = ec2
                    .delete_launch_template()
                    .launch_template_name(LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME)
                    .send()
                    .await;
                return Err(vec![ScenarioError::with("Failed to load launch
template")]);
            }
        };

        // 2. CreateAutoScalingGroup: pass it the launch template you created in
step 0. Give it min/max of 1 instance.
        //   You can use EC2.describe_availability_zones() to get a list of AZs
(you have to specify an AZ when you create the group).
        //   Wait for instance to launch. Use a waiter if you have one, otherwise
DescribeAutoScalingInstances until LifecycleState='InService'
        if let Err(err) = autoscaling
            .create_auto_scaling_group()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
            .launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateSpecification::builder()
                    .launch_template_id(launch_template_arn.clone())
                    .version("$Latest")
                    .build(),
            )
            .max_size(1)
            .min_size(1)
            .set_availability_zones(Some(availability_zones))
            .send()
            .await
        {
            let mut errs = vec![ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create autoscaling group",
                &err,
            )];
```

```
            if let Err(err) = autoscaling
                .delete_auto_scaling_group()
                .auto_scaling_group_name(auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
                .send()
                .await
            {
                errs.push(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to clean up autoscaling group",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            if let Err(err) = ec2
                .delete_launch_template()
                .launch_template_id(launch_template_arn.clone())
                .send()
                .await
            {
                errs.push(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to clean up launch template",
                    &err,
                ));
            }
            return Err(errs);
        }

        let scenario = AutoScalingScenario {
            ec2,
            autoscaling: autoscaling.clone(), // Clients are cheap so cloning
here to prevent a move is ok.
            auto_scaling_group_name: auto_scaling_group_name.clone(),
            launch_template_arn,
        };

        let enable_metrics_collection = autoscaling
            .enable_metrics_collection()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
            .granularity("1Minute")
            .set_metrics(Some(vec![
                String::from("GroupMinSize"),
                String::from("GroupMaxSize"),
                String::from("GroupDesiredCapacity"),
                String::from("GroupInServiceInstances"),
                String::from("GroupTotalInstances"),
```

```
            ]))
            .send()
            .await;

        match enable_metrics_collection {
            Ok(_) => Ok(scenario),
            Err(err) => {
                scenario.clean_scenario().await?;
                Err(vec![ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to enable metrics collections for group",
                    &err,
                )])
            }
        }
    }

    pub async fn clean_scenario(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let _ = self.wait_for_no_scaling().await;
        let delete_group = self
            .autoscaling
            .delete_auto_scaling_group()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;

        // 14. Delete LaunchTemplate.
        let delete_launch_template = self
            .ec2
            .delete_launch_template()
            .launch_template_id(self.launch_template_arn.clone())
            .send()
            .await;

        let early_exit = match (delete_group, delete_launch_template) {
            (Ok(_), Ok(_)) => Ok(()),
            (Ok(_), Err(e)) => Err(vec![ScenarioError::new(
                "There was an error cleaning the launch template",
                &e,
            )]),
            (Err(e), Ok(_)) => Err(vec![ScenarioError::new(
                "There was an error cleaning the scale group",
                &e,
            )]),
            (Err(e1), Err(e2)) => Err(vec![
```

```
                ScenarioError::new("Multiple error cleaning the scenario Scale
Group", &e1),
                ScenarioError::new("Multiple error cleaning the scenario Launch
Template", &e2),
            ]),
        };

        if early_exit.is_err() {
            early_exit
        } else {
            // Wait for delete_group to finish
            let waiter = Waiter::new();
            let mut errors = Vec::<ScenarioError>::new();
            while errors.len() < 3 {
                if let Err(e) = waiter.sleep().await {
                    errors.push(e);
                    continue;
                }
                let describe_group = self
                    .autoscaling
                    .describe_auto_scaling_groups()

.auto_scaling_group_names(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
                    .send()
                    .await;
                match describe_group {
                    Ok(group) => match group.auto_scaling_groups().first() {
                        Some(group) => {
                            if group.status() != Some("Delete in progress") {
                                errors.push(ScenarioError::with(format!(
                                    "Group in an unknown state while deleting:
{}",
                                    group.status().unwrap_or("unknown error")
                                )));
                                return Err(errors);
                            }
                        }
                        None => return Ok(()),
                    },
                    Err(err) => {
                        errors.push(ScenarioError::new("Failed to describe
autoscaling group during cleanup 3 times, last error", &err));
                    }
                }
```

```
                if errors.len() > 3 {
                    return Err(errors);
                }
            }
            Err(vec![ScenarioError::with(
                "Exited cleanup wait loop without retuning success or failing
after three rounds",
            )])
        }
    }

    pub async fn describe_scenario(&self) -> AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
        let group = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_groups()
            .auto_scaling_group_names(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map(|s| {
                s.auto_scaling_groups()
                    .iter()
                    .map(|s| {
                        format!(
                            "{}: {}",
                            s.auto_scaling_group_name().unwrap_or("Unknown"),
                            s.status().unwrap_or("Unknown")
                        )
                    })
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|e| {
                ScenarioError::new("Failed to describe auto scaling groups for
scenario", &e)
            });

        let instances = self
            .list_instances()
            .await
            .map_err(|e| anyhow!("There was an error listing instances: {e}",));

        // 10. DescribeScalingActivities: list the scaling activities that have
occurred for the group so far.
        //   Bonus: use CloudWatch API to get and show some metrics collected for
the group.
```

```
        //   CW.ListMetrics with Namespace='AWS/AutoScaling' and
Dimensions=[{'Name': 'AutoScalingGroupName', 'Value': }]
        //   CW.GetMetricStatistics with Statistics='Sum'. Start and End times
must be in UTC!
        let activities = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_scaling_activities()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
            .send()
            .collect::<Result<Vec<_>, _>>()
            .await
            .map_err(|e| {
                anyhow!(
                    "There was an error retrieving scaling activities: {}",
                    DisplayErrorContext(&e)
                )
            });

        AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
            group,
            instances,
            activities,
        }
    }

    async fn get_group(&self) -> Result<AutoScalingGroup, ScenarioError> {
        let describe_auto_scaling_groups = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_groups()
            .auto_scaling_group_names(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = describe_auto_scaling_groups {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!(
                    "Failed to get status of autoscaling group {}",
                    self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone()
                )
                .as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
```

```
        }

        let describe_auto_scaling_groups_output =
describe_auto_scaling_groups.unwrap();
        let auto_scaling_groups =
describe_auto_scaling_groups_output.auto_scaling_groups();
        let auto_scaling_group = auto_scaling_groups.first();

        if auto_scaling_group.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with(format!(
                "Could not find autoscaling group {}",
                self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone()
            )));
        }

        Ok(auto_scaling_group.unwrap().clone())
    }

    pub async fn wait_for_no_scaling(&self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        let waiter = Waiter::new();
        let mut scaling = true;
        while scaling {
            waiter.sleep().await?;
            let describe_activities = self
                .autoscaling
                .describe_scaling_activities()
                .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
                .send()
                .await
                .map_err(|e| {
                    ScenarioError::new("Failed to get autoscaling activities for
group", &e)
                })?;
            let activities = describe_activities.activities();
            trace!(
                "Waiting for no scaling found {} activities",
                activities.len()
            );
            scaling = activities.iter().any(|a| a.progress() < Some(100));
        }
        Ok(())
    }
```

```
    pub async fn wait_for_stable(&self, size: usize) -> Result<(), ScenarioError>
 {
        self.wait_for_no_scaling().await?;

        let mut group = self.get_group().await?;
        let mut count = count_group_instances(&group);

        let waiter = Waiter::new();
        while count != size {
            trace!("Waiting for stable {size} (current: {count})");
            waiter.sleep().await?;
            group = self.get_group().await?;
            count = count_group_instances(&group);
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn list_instances(&self) -> Result<Vec<String>, ScenarioError> {
        // The direct way to list instances is by using
 DescribeAutoScalingGroup's instances property. However, this returns a
 Vec<Instance>, as opposed to a Vec<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>.
        // Ok(self.get_group().await?.instances.unwrap_or_default().map(|
i| i.instance_id.clone().unwrap_or_default()).filter(|id| !
id.is_empty()).collect())

        // Alternatively, and for the sake of example,
 DescribeAutoScalingInstances returns a list that can be filtered by the client.
        self.autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_instances()
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
            .send()
            .try_collect()
            .await
            .map(|items| {
                items
                    .into_iter()
                    .filter(|i| {
                        i.auto_scaling_group_name.as_deref()
                            == Some(self.auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
                    })
                    .map(|i| i.instance_id.unwrap_or_default())
                    .filter(|id| !id.is_empty())
```

```
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|err| ScenarioError::new("Failed to get list of auto scaling
instances", &err))
    }

    pub async fn scale_min_size(&self, size: i32) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        let update_group = self
            .autoscaling
            .update_auto_scaling_group()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .min_size(size)
            .send()
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = update_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!("Failer to update group to min size ({size}))").as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn scale_max_size(&self, size: i32) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        // 5. UpdateAutoScalingGroup: update max size to 3.
        let update_group = self
            .autoscaling
            .update_auto_scaling_group()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .max_size(size)
            .send()
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = update_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!("Failed to update group to max size ({size})").as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn scale_desired_capacity(&self, capacity: i32) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
        // 7. SetDesiredCapacity: set desired capacity to 2.
```

```
        //   Wait for a second instance to launch.
        let update_group = self
            .autoscaling
            .set_desired_capacity()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .desired_capacity(capacity)
            .send()
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = update_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!("Failed to update group to desired capacity
({capacity}))").as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn scale_group_to_zero(&self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        // If this fails it's fine, just means there are extra cloudwatch metrics
events for the scale-down.
        let _ = self
            .autoscaling
            .disable_metrics_collection()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;

        // 12. DeleteAutoScalingGroup (to delete the group you must stop all
instances):
        //   UpdateAutoScalingGroup with MinSize=0
        let update_group = self
            .autoscaling
            .update_auto_scaling_group()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .min_size(0)
            .desired_capacity(0)
            .send()
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = update_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to update group for scaling down&",
                &err,
            ));
```

```
        }

        let stable = self.wait_for_stable(0).await;
        if let Err(err) = stable {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with(format!(
                "Error while waiting for group to be stable on scale down: {err}"
            )));
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn terminate_some_instance(&self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        // Retrieve a list of instances in the auto scaling group.
        let auto_scaling_group = self.get_group().await?;
        let instances = auto_scaling_group.instances();
        // Or use other logic to find an instance to terminate.
        let instance = instances.first();
        if let Some(instance) = instance {
            let instance_id = if let Some(instance_id) = instance.instance_id() {
                instance_id
            } else {
                return Err(ScenarioError::with("Missing instance id"));
            };
            let termination = self
                .ec2
                .terminate_instances()
                .instance_ids(instance_id)
                .send()
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = termination {
                Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "There was a problem terminating an instance",
                    &err,
                ))
            } else {
                Ok(())
            }
        } else {
            Err(ScenarioError::with("There was no instance to terminate"))
        }
    }
}
```

```
fn count_group_instances(group: &AutoScalingGroup) -> usize {
    group.instances.as_ref().map(|i| i.len()).unwrap_or(0)
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Rust.
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Azioni per l'Auto Scaling utilizzando AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Auto Scaling con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti richiamano l'API Auto Scaling e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo dell'Auto Scaling AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta l'Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzare AttachInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzo AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare AttachLoadBalancers con una CLI
- Utilizzare CompleteLifecycleAction con una CLI

- Utilizzo CreateAutoScalingGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateLaunchConfiguration con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateOrUpdateTags con una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteAutoScalingGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteLaunchConfiguration con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteLifecycleHook con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteNotificationConfiguration con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeletePolicy con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteScheduledAction con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeAccountLimits con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeAdjustmentTypes con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeAutoScalingGroups con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeAutoScalingInstances con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeAutoScalingNotificationTypes con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeLaunchConfigurations con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeLifecycleHookTypes con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeLifecycleHooks con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeLoadBalancers con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeMetricCollectionTypes con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeNotificationConfigurations con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribePolicies con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeScalingActivities con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeScalingProcessTypes con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeScheduledActions con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeTerminationPolicyTypes con una CLI
- Utilizzare DetachInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzare DetachLoadBalancers con una CLI
- Utilizzo DisableMetricsCollection con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzo EnableMetricsCollection con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare EnterStandby con una CLI
- Utilizzare ExecutePolicy con una CLI
- Utilizzare ExitStandby con una CLI
- Utilizzare PutLifecycleHook con una CLI
- Utilizzare PutNotificationConfiguration con una CLI
- Utilizzare PutScalingPolicy con una CLI
- Utilizzare PutScheduledUpdateGroupAction con una CLI
- Utilizzare RecordLifecycleActionHeartbeat con una CLI
- Utilizzare ResumeProcesses con una CLI
- Utilizzo SetDesiredCapacity con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare SetInstanceHealth con una CLI
- Utilizzare SetInstanceProtection con una CLI
- Utilizzare SuspendProcesses con una CLI
- Utilizzo TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateAutoScalingGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzare **`AttachInstances`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AttachInstances`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per collegare un'istanza a un gruppo Auto Scaling

Questo esempio collega l'istanza specificata al gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
aws autoscaling attach-instances \
    --instance-ids i-061c63c5eb45f0416 \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachInstancesin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio collega l'istanza specificata al gruppo Auto Scaling specificato. Auto Scaling aumenta automaticamente la capacità desiderata del gruppo Auto Scaling.

```
Mount-ASInstance -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio collega l'istanza specificata al gruppo Auto Scaling specificato. Auto Scaling aumenta automaticamente la capacità desiderata del gruppo Auto Scaling.

```
Mount-ASInstance -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
 Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName,
 string targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per associare un gruppo target a un gruppo di Auto Scaling

Questo esempio collega il gruppo target specificato al gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
aws autoscaling attach-load-balancer-target-groups \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --target-group-arns arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Elastic Load Balancing e Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsReference AWS CLI .

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
await client.send(
  new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand({
    AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    TargetGroupARNs: [state.targetGroupArn],
  }),
);
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """
```

```
    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
that is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
```

```
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def attach_load_balancer_target_group(
        self, lb_target_group: Dict[str, Any]
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
        The target group specifies how the load balancer forwards requests to the
instances
        in the group.

        :param lb_target_group: Data about the ELB target group to attach.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.attach_load_balancer_target_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                TargetGroupARNs=[lb_target_group["TargetGroupArn"]],
            )
            log.info(
                "Attached load balancer target group %s to auto scaling group
%s.",
                lb_target_group["TargetGroupName"],
                self.group_name,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to attach load balancer target group
'{lb_target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the resource."
                )
            elif error_code == "ServiceLinkedRoleFailure":
                log.error(
                    "The operation failed because the service-linked role is not
ready or does not exist. "
```

```
                    "Check that the service-linked role exists and is correctly
configured."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`AttachLoadBalancers`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AttachLoadBalancers`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per collegare un Classic Load Balancer a un gruppo Auto Scaling

Questo esempio collega il Classic Load Balancer specificato al gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
aws autoscaling attach-load-balancers \
    --load-balancer-names my-load-balancer \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Elastic Load Balancing e Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command AttachLoadBalancersReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio collega il load balancer specificato al gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Add-ASLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-lb -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachLoadBalancersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio collega il load balancer specificato al gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Add-ASLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-lb -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachLoadBalancersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CompleteLifecycleAction`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CompleteLifecycleAction`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per completare l'azione relativa al ciclo di vita

Questo esempio notifica ad Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling che l'azione del ciclo di vita specificata è completa in modo che possa completare l'avvio o la chiusura dell'istanza.

```
aws autoscaling complete-lifecycle-action \
    --lifecycle-hook-name my-launch-hook \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --lifecycle-action-result CONTINUE \
    --lifecycle-action-token bcd2f1b8-9a78-44d3-8a7a-4dd07d7cf635
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta i riferimenti al ciclo di vita di Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. CompleteLifecycleActionAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio completa l'azione del ciclo di vita specificata.

```
Complete-ASLifecycleAction -LifecycleHookName myLifecycleHook -
AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleActionResult CONTINUE -LifecycleActionToken
 bcd2f1b8-9a78-44d3-8a7a-4dd07d7cf635
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CompleteLifecycleActionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio completa l'azione del ciclo di vita specificata.

```
Complete-ASLifecycleAction -LifecycleHookName myLifecycleHook -
AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleActionResult CONTINUE -LifecycleActionToken
 bcd2f1b8-9a78-44d3-8a7a-4dd07d7cf635
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CompleteLifecycleActionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`CreateAutoScalingGroup`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateAutoScalingGroup`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Create a new Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="groupName">The name to use for the new Auto Scaling
/// group.</param>
/// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
/// launch template to use to create instances in the group.</param>
/// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
public async Task<bool> CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
    string groupName,
    string launchTemplateName,
    string availabilityZone)
{
    var templateSpecification = new LaunchTemplateSpecification
    {
        LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
    };

    var zoneList = new List<string>
        {
            availabilityZone,
        };

    var request = new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest
    {
        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
        AvailabilityZones = zoneList,
        LaunchTemplate = templateSpecification,
        MaxSize = 6,
        MinSize = 1
    };
```

```
        try
        {
            var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"{groupName} Auto Scaling Group created");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{groupName} Auto Scaling Group already exists.");
            return true;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAutoScalingGroupsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> availabilityGroupZones;
        availabilityGroupZones.push_back(
                availabilityZones[availabilityZoneChoice - 1].GetZoneName());
        request.SetAvailabilityZones(availabilityGroupZones);
```

```
        request.SetMaxSize(1);
        request.SetMinSize(1);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::LaunchTemplateSpecification
launchTemplateSpecification;
        launchTemplateSpecification.SetLaunchTemplateName(templateName);
        request.SetLaunchTemplate(launchTemplateSpecification);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::CreateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.CreateAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Created Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "'..."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingErrors::ALREADY_EXISTS_FAULT) {
            std::cout << "Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "' already
exists."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::CreateAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAutoScalingGroupsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creare un gruppo Auto Scaling

L'`create-auto-scaling-group`esempio seguente crea un gruppo Auto Scaling in sottoreti in più zone di disponibilità all'interno di una regione. Le istanze vengono avviate con la versione predefinita del modello di avvio specificato. Tieni presente che le impostazioni

predefinite vengono utilizzate per la maggior parte delle altre impostazioni, come le politiche di terminazione e la configurazione del controllo dello stato di salute.

```
aws autoscaling create-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --launch-template LaunchTemplateId=lt-1234567890abcde12 \
    --min-size 1 \
    --max-size 5 \
    --vpc-zone-identifier "subnet-5ea0c127,subnet-6194ea3b,subnet-c934b782"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta i gruppi Auto Scaling nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 2: per collegare un Application Load Balancer, un Network Load Balancer o un Gateway Load Balancer

Questo esempio specifica l'ARN di un gruppo target per un sistema di bilanciamento del carico che supporta il traffico previsto. Il tipo di controllo dello stato specifica `ELB` che quando Elastic Load Balancing segnala un'istanza come non integra, il gruppo Auto Scaling la sostituisce. Il comando definisce anche un periodo di tolleranza di secondi per il controllo dello stato di salute. `600` Il periodo di tolleranza aiuta a prevenire la chiusura anticipata delle istanze appena avviate.

```
aws autoscaling create-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --launch-template LaunchTemplateId=lt-1234567890abcde12 \
    --target-group-arns arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/943f017f100becff \
    --health-check-type ELB \
    --health-check-grace-period 600 \
    --min-size 1 \
    --max-size 5 \
    --vpc-zone-identifier "subnet-5ea0c127,subnet-6194ea3b,subnet-c934b782"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Elastic Load Balancing e Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 3: per specificare un gruppo di posizionamento e utilizzare la versione più recente del modello di lancio

Questo esempio avvia le istanze in un gruppo di posizionamento all'interno di una singola zona di disponibilità. Questo può essere utile per gruppi a bassa latenza con carichi di lavoro HPC. Questo esempio specifica anche la dimensione minima, la dimensione massima e la capacità desiderata del gruppo.

```
aws autoscaling create-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --launch-template LaunchTemplateId=lt-1234567890abcde12,Version='$Latest' \
    --min-size 1 \
    --max-size 5 \
    --desired-capacity 3 \
    --placement-group my-placement-group \
    --vpc-zone-identifier "subnet-6194ea3b"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Placement groups nella Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances.

Esempio 4: Per specificare un gruppo Auto Scaling a istanza singola e utilizzare una versione specifica del modello di avvio

Questo esempio crea un gruppo Auto Scaling con capacità minima e massima impostata per 1 imporre l'esecuzione di un'istanza. Il comando specifica anche la v1 di un modello di avvio in cui è specificato l'ID di un ENI esistente. Quando si utilizza un modello di avvio che specifica un ENI esistente per eth0, è necessario specificare una zona di disponibilità per il gruppo Auto Scaling che corrisponda all'interfaccia di rete, senza specificare anche un ID di sottorete nella richiesta.

```
aws autoscaling create-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg-single-instance \
    --launch-template LaunchTemplateName=my-template-for-auto-scaling,Version='1'
 \
    --min-size 1 \
    --max-size 1 \
    --availability-zones us-west-2a
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta i gruppi Auto Scaling nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 5: specificare una politica di terminazione diversa

Questo esempio crea un gruppo Auto Scaling utilizzando una configurazione di avvio e imposta la politica di terminazione per terminare prima le istanze più vecchie. Il comando applica inoltre un tag al gruppo e alle relative istanze, con una chiave di e un valore di`Role`. `WebServer`

```
aws autoscaling create-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --launch-configuration-name my-lc \
    --min-size 1 \
    --max-size 5 \
    --termination-policies "OldestInstance" \
    --tags "ResourceId=my-asg,ResourceType=auto-scaling-
group,Key=Role,Value=WebServer,PropagateAtLaunch=true" \
    --vpc-zone-identifier "subnet-5ea0c127,subnet-6194ea3b,subnet-c934b782"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Working with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling policy di terminazione nella Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 6: specificare un hook per il ciclo di vita del lancio

Questo esempio crea un gruppo Auto Scaling con un lifecycle hook che supporta un'azione personalizzata all'avvio dell'istanza.

```
aws autoscaling create-auto-scaling-group \
    --cli-input-json file://~/config.json
```

Contenuto del file: `config.json`

```
{
    "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
    "LaunchTemplate": {
        "LaunchTemplateId": "lt-1234567890abcde12"
    },
```

```
    "LifecycleHookSpecificationList": [{
        "LifecycleHookName": "my-launch-hook",
        "LifecycleTransition": "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING",
        "NotificationTargetARN": "arn:aws:sqs:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sqs-
queue",
        "RoleARN": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-notification-role",
        "NotificationMetadata": "SQS message metadata",
        "HeartbeatTimeout": 4800,
        "DefaultResult": "ABANDON"
    }],
    "MinSize": 1,
    "MaxSize": 5,
    "VPCZoneIdentifier": "subnet-5ea0c127,subnet-6194ea3b,subnet-c934b782",
    "Tags": [{
        "ResourceType": "auto-scaling-group",
        "ResourceId": "my-asg",
        "PropagateAtLaunch": true,
        "Value": "test",
        "Key": "environment"
    }]
}
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta i riferimenti al ciclo di vita di Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 7: per specificare un hook del ciclo di vita della terminazione

Questo esempio crea un gruppo Auto Scaling con un lifecycle hook che supporta un'azione personalizzata alla chiusura dell'istanza.

```
aws autoscaling create-auto-scaling-group \
    --cli-input-json file://~/config.json
```

Contenuto di `config.json`.

```
{
    "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
    "LaunchTemplate": {
        "LaunchTemplateId": "lt-1234567890abcde12"
    },
```

```
    "LifecycleHookSpecificationList": [{
        "LifecycleHookName": "my-termination-hook",
        "LifecycleTransition": "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATING",
        "HeartbeatTimeout": 120,
        "DefaultResult": "CONTINUE"
    }],
    "MinSize": 1,
    "MaxSize": 5,
    "TargetGroupARNs": [
        "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-
targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067"
    ],
    "VPCZoneIdentifier": "subnet-5ea0c127,subnet-6194ea3b,subnet-c934b782"
}
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta i riferimenti al ciclo di vita di Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 8: specificare una politica di terminazione personalizzata

Questo esempio crea un gruppo Auto Scaling che specifica una policy di terminazione della funzione Lambda personalizzata che indica ad Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling su quali istanze è sicuro terminare su larga scala.

```
aws autoscaling create-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg-single-instance \
    --launch-template LaunchTemplateName=my-template-for-auto-scaling \
    --min-size 1 \
    --max-size 5 \
    --termination-policies "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:function:HelloFunction:prod" \
    --vpc-zone-identifier "subnet-5ea0c127,subnet-6194ea3b,subnet-c934b782"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di una politica di terminazione personalizzata con Lambda nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command CreateAutoScalingGroupReference AWS CLI .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.AutoScalingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.LaunchTemplateSpecification;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.waiters.AutoScalingWaiter;

/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateAutoScalingGroup {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <groupName> <launchTemplateName> <serviceLinkedRoleARN>
 <vpcZoneId>

                Where:
```

```
                    groupName - The name of the Auto Scaling group.
                    launchTemplateName - The name of the launch template.\s
                    vpcZoneId - A subnet Id for a virtual private cloud (VPC)
where instances in the Auto Scaling group can be created.
                """;

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

        String groupName = args[0];
        String launchTemplateName = args[1];
        String vpcZoneId = args[2];
        AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        createAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, groupName, launchTemplateName,
vpcZoneId);
        autoScalingClient.close();
    }

    public static void createAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient,
            String groupName,
            String launchTemplateName,
            String vpcZoneId) {

        try {
            AutoScalingWaiter waiter = autoScalingClient.waiter();
            LaunchTemplateSpecification templateSpecification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                    .launchTemplateName(launchTemplateName)
                    .build();

            CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest request =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .availabilityZones("us-east-1a")
                    .launchTemplate(templateSpecification)
                    .maxSize(1)
                    .minSize(1)
                    .vpcZoneIdentifier(vpcZoneId)
```

```
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.createAutoScalingGroup(request);
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
 DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse> waiterResponse =
 waiter
                    .waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Auto Scaling Group created");

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAutoScalingGroupsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createAutoScalingGroup(
    groupName: String,
    launchTemplateNameVal: String,
    serviceLinkedRoleARNVal: String,
    vpcZoneIdVal: String,
) {
```

```
    val templateSpecification =
        LaunchTemplateSpecification {
            launchTemplateName = launchTemplateNameVal
        }

    val request =
        CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            availabilityZones = listOf("us-east-1a")
            launchTemplate = templateSpecification
            maxSize = 1
            minSize = 1
            vpcZoneIdentifier = vpcZoneIdVal
            serviceLinkedRoleArn = serviceLinkedRoleARNVal
        }

    // This object is required for the waiter call.
    val groupsRequestWaiter =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.createAutoScalingGroup(request)
        autoScalingClient.waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequestWaiter)
        println("$groupName was created!")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateAutoScalingGroupconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function createAutoScalingGroup(
        $autoScalingGroupName,
        $availabilityZones,
        $minSize,
        $maxSize,
        $launchTemplateId
    ) {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->createAutoScalingGroup([
            'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
            'AvailabilityZones' => $availabilityZones,
            'MinSize' => $minSize,
            'MaxSize' => $maxSize,
            'LaunchTemplate' => [
                'LaunchTemplateId' => $launchTemplateId,
            ],
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAutoScalingGroupsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un gruppo Auto Scaling con il nome e gli attributi specificati. La capacità predefinita desiderata è la dimensione minima. Pertanto, questo gruppo Auto Scaling avvia due istanze, una in ciascuna delle due zone di disponibilità specificate.

```
New-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LaunchConfigurationName my-
lc -MinSize 2 -MaxSize 6 -AvailabilityZone @("us-west-2a", "us-west-2b")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateAutoScalingGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un gruppo Auto Scaling con il nome e gli attributi specificati. La capacità predefinita desiderata è la dimensione minima. Pertanto, questo gruppo Auto Scaling avvia due istanze, una in ciascuna delle due zone di disponibilità specificate.

```
New-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LaunchConfigurationName my-
lc -MinSize 2 -MaxSize 6 -AvailabilityZone @("us-west-2a", "us-west-2b")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateAutoScalingGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def create_group(
        self,
        group_name: str,
        group_zones: List[str],
        launch_template_name: str,
        min_size: int,
        max_size: int,
    ) -> None:
        """
        Creates an Auto Scaling group.

        :param group_name: The name to give to the group.
        :param group_zones: The Availability Zones in which instances can be
 created.
```

```
        :param launch_template_name: The name of an existing Amazon EC2 launch
template.
                                     The launch template specifies the
configuration of
                                     instances that are created by auto scaling
activities.
        :param min_size: The minimum number of active instances in the group.
        :param max_size: The maximum number of active instances in the group.
        :return: None
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error creating the Auto Scaling
group.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.create_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name,
                AvailabilityZones=group_zones,
                LaunchTemplate={
                    "LaunchTemplateName": launch_template_name,
                    "Version": "$Default",
                },
                MinSize=min_size,
                MaxSize=max_size,
            )

            # Wait for the group to exist.
            waiter = self.autoscaling_client.get_waiter("group_exists")
            waiter.wait(AutoScalingGroupNames=[group_name])

            logger.info(f"Successfully created Auto Scaling group {group_name}.")

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(f"Failed to create Auto Scaling group {group_name}.")
            if error_code == "AlreadyExistsFault":
                logger.error(
                    f"An Auto Scaling group with the name '{group_name}' already
exists. "
                    "Please use a different name or update the existing group.",
                )
            elif error_code == "LimitExceededFault":
                logger.error(
                    "The request failed because you have reached the limit "
                    "on the number of Auto Scaling groups or launch
configurations. "
```

```
                    "Consider deleting unused resources or request a limit
 increase. "
                    "\nSee Auto Scaling Service Quota documentation here:"
                    "\n\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/ec2/userguide/
ec2-auto-scaling-quotas.html"
                )
            logger.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateAutoScalingGroup AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn create_group(client: &Client, name: &str, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error>
 {
    client
        .create_auto_scaling_group()
        .auto_scaling_group_name(name)
        .instance_id(id)
        .min_size(1)
        .max_size(5)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Created AutoScaling group");

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateAutoScalingGroupguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`CreateLaunchConfiguration`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateLaunchConfiguration`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creare una configurazione di avvio

Questo esempio crea una semplice configurazione di avvio.

```
aws autoscaling create-launch-configuration \
    --launch-configuration-name my-lc \
    --image-id ami-04d5cc9b88example \
    --instance-type m5.large
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di una configurazione di avvio nella Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 2: creare una configurazione di avvio con un gruppo di sicurezza, una coppia di chiavi e uno script di avvio

Questo esempio crea una configurazione di avvio con un gruppo di sicurezza, una coppia di chiavi e uno script di boottrapping contenuti nei dati utente.

```
aws autoscaling create-launch-configuration \
    --launch-configuration-name my-lc \
    --image-id ami-04d5cc9b88example \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --security-groups sg-eb2af88example \
    --key-name my-key-pair \
    --user-data file://myuserdata.txt
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di una configurazione di avvio nella Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 3: creare una configurazione di lancio con un ruolo IAM

Questo esempio crea una configurazione di avvio con il nome del profilo dell'istanza di un ruolo IAM.

```
aws autoscaling create-launch-configuration \
    --launch-configuration-name my-lc \
    --image-id ami-04d5cc9b88example \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --iam-instance-profile my-autoscaling-role
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta il ruolo IAM per le applicazioni eseguite su EC2 istanze Amazon nella Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 4: creare una configurazione di avvio con il monitoraggio dettagliato abilitato

Questo esempio crea una configurazione di avvio con il monitoraggio EC2 dettagliato abilitato, che invia le EC2 metriche CloudWatch in periodi di 1 minuto.

```
aws autoscaling create-launch-configuration \
    --launch-configuration-name my-lc \
    --image-id ami-04d5cc9b88example \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --instance-monitoring Enabled=true
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Configurazione del monitoraggio per le istanze Auto Scaling nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 5: creare una configurazione di avvio che avvii le istanze Spot

Questo esempio crea una configurazione di avvio che utilizza le istanze Spot come unica opzione di acquisto.

```
aws autoscaling create-launch-configuration \
    --launch-configuration-name my-lc \
```

```
    --image-id ami-04d5cc9b88example \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --spot-price "0.50"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Richiesta di istanze Spot nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 6: creare una configurazione di avvio utilizzando un'istanza EC2

Questo esempio crea una configurazione di avvio basata sugli attributi di un'istanza esistente. Sostituisce la locazione e l'eventuale impostazione di un indirizzo IP pubblico includendo le `--placement-tenancy` opzioni and. `--no-associate-public-ip-address`

```
aws autoscaling create-launch-configuration \
    --launch-configuration-name my-lc-from-instance \
    --instance-id i-0123a456700123456 \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --no-associate-public-ip-address \
    --placement-tenancy dedicated
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di una configurazione di avvio utilizzando un' EC2 istanza nella Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 7: creare una configurazione di avvio con una mappatura dei dispositivi a blocchi per un volume Amazon EBS

Questo esempio crea una configurazione di avvio con una mappatura dei dispositivi a blocchi per un `gp3` volume Amazon EBS con il nome del dispositivo `/dev/sdh` e una dimensione del volume di 20.

```
aws autoscaling create-launch-configuration \
    --launch-configuration-name my-lc \
    --image-id ami-04d5cc9b88example \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --block-device-mappings '[{"DeviceName":"/dev/sdh","Ebs":
{"VolumeSize":20,"VolumeType":"gp3"}}]'
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta EBS nell'Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling API Reference.

Per informazioni sulla sintassi per citare i valori dei parametri in formato JSON, vedete Uso delle virgolette con le stringhe nella CLI AWS nella Guida per l'utente dell'interfaccia a riga di comando.AWS

Esempio 8: creare una configurazione di avvio con una mappatura dei dispositivi a blocchi per un volume di istanza

Questo esempio crea una configurazione di avvio con `ephemeral1` come volume di archivio delle istanze con il nome `/dev/sdc` del dispositivo.

```
aws autoscaling create-launch-configuration \
    --launch-configuration-name my-lc \
    --image-id ami-04d5cc9b88example \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --block-device-mappings '[{"DeviceName":"/dev/
sdc","VirtualName":"ephemeral1"}]'
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta BlockDeviceMappingAmazon EC2 Auto Scaling API Reference.

Per informazioni sulla sintassi per citare i valori dei parametri in formato JSON, vedete Uso delle virgolette con le stringhe nella CLI AWS nella Guida per l'utente dell'interfaccia a riga di comando.AWS

Esempio 9: creare una configurazione di avvio e impedire a un dispositivo di collegarsi al momento dell'avvio

Questo esempio crea una configurazione di avvio che sopprime un dispositivo a blocchi specificato dalla mappatura dei dispositivi a blocchi dell'AMI (ad esempio,). `/dev/sdf`

```
aws autoscaling create-launch-configuration \
    --launch-configuration-name my-lc \
    --image-id ami-04d5cc9b88example \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --block-device-mappings '[{"DeviceName":"/dev/sdf","NoDevice":""}]'
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta BlockDeviceMappingAmazon EC2 Auto Scaling API Reference.

Per informazioni sulla sintassi per citare i valori dei parametri in formato JSON, vedete Uso delle virgolette con le stringhe nella CLI AWS nella Guida per l'utente dell'interfaccia a riga di comando.AWS

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. CreateLaunchConfigurationAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una configurazione di avvio denominata 'my-lc'. Le EC2 istanze lanciate dai gruppi Auto Scaling che utilizzano questa configurazione di avvio utilizzano il tipo di istanza, l'AMI, il gruppo di sicurezza e il ruolo IAM specificati.

```
New-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName my-lc -InstanceType
 "m3.medium" -ImageId "ami-12345678" -SecurityGroup "sg-12345678" -
IamInstanceProfile "myIamRole"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateLaunchConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una configurazione di avvio denominata 'my-lc'. Le EC2 istanze lanciate dai gruppi Auto Scaling che utilizzano questa configurazione di avvio utilizzano il tipo di istanza, l'AMI, il gruppo di sicurezza e il ruolo IAM specificati.

```
New-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName my-lc -InstanceType
 "m3.medium" -ImageId "ami-12345678" -SecurityGroup "sg-12345678" -
IamInstanceProfile "myIamRole"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateLaunchConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateOrUpdateTags`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateOrUpdateTags`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare o aggiornare i tag per un gruppo di Auto Scaling

Questo esempio aggiunge due tag al gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
aws autoscaling create-or-update-tags \
    --tags ResourceId=my-asg,ResourceType=auto-scaling-
group,Key=Role,Value=WebServer,PropagateAtLaunch=true ResourceId=my-
asg,ResourceType=auto-scaling-
group,Key=Dept,Value=Research,PropagateAtLaunch=true
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Tagging di gruppi e istanze di Auto Scaling nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateOrUpdateTagsCommand Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge un singolo tag al gruppo Auto Scaling specificato. La chiave del tag è 'myTag' e il valore del tag è ". myTagValue Auto Scaling propaga questo tag alle EC2 istanze successive avviate dal gruppo Auto Scaling. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede PowerShell la versione 3 o successiva.

```
Set-ASTag -Tag @( @{ResourceType="auto-scaling-group"; ResourceId="my-asg";
 Key="myTag"; Value="myTagValue"; PropagateAtLaunch=$true} )
```

Esempio 2: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare il tag per il parametro Tag.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Tag
$tag.ResourceType = "auto-scaling-group"
$tag.ResourceId = "my-asg"
$tag.Key = "myTag"
```

```
$tag.Value = "myTagValue"
$tag.PropagateAtLaunch = $true
Set-ASTag -Tag $tag
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateOrUpdateTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge un singolo tag al gruppo Auto Scaling specificato. La chiave del tag è 'myTag' e il valore del tag è ". myTagValue Auto Scaling propaga questo tag alle EC2 istanze successive avviate dal gruppo Auto Scaling. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede PowerShell la versione 3 o successiva.

```
Set-ASTag -Tag @( @{ResourceType="auto-scaling-group"; ResourceId="my-asg";
 Key="myTag"; Value="myTagValue"; PropagateAtLaunch=$true} )
```

Esempio 2: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare il tag per il parametro Tag.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Tag
$tag.ResourceType = "auto-scaling-group"
$tag.ResourceId = "my-asg"
$tag.Key = "myTag"
$tag.Value = "myTagValue"
$tag.PropagateAtLaunch = $true
Set-ASTag -Tag $tag
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateOrUpdateTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DeleteAutoScalingGroup`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteAutoScalingGroup`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiorna la dimensione minima di un gruppo con dimensionamento automatico a zero, termina tutte le istanze del gruppo ed elimina il gruppo.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
            {
                await
_amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for
{instanceId}. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string
groupName)
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
```

```
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest = new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            ForceDelete = true,
        };
```

```
        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You successfully deleted {groupName}");
            return true;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete {groupName}.");
        return false;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteAutoScalingGroupsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
            request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DeleteAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.DeleteAutoScalingGroup(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
                std::cout << "Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "' was
 deleted."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DeleteAutoScalingGroup. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAutoScalingGroupconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: Per eliminare il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato

Questo esempio elimina il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
aws autoscaling delete-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione dell'infrastruttura Auto Scaling nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 2: Per forzare l'eliminazione del gruppo Auto Scaling specificato

Per eliminare il gruppo Auto Scaling senza attendere che le istanze del gruppo terminino, utilizzate l'opzione. `--force-delete`

```
aws autoscaling delete-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --force-delete
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione dell'infrastruttura Auto Scaling nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command DeleteAutoScalingGroupReference AWS CLI .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.AutoScalingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest;

/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteAutoScalingGroup {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <groupName>

                Where:
                    groupName - The name of the Auto Scaling group.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String groupName = args[0];
        AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        deleteAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        autoScalingClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient
 autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
        try {
            DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
 DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .forceDelete(true)
                    .build();


 autoScalingClient.deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
            System.out.println("You successfully deleted " + groupName);

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAutoScalingGroupconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteSpecificAutoScalingGroup(groupName: String) {
    val deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            forceDelete = true
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest)
        println("You successfully deleted $groupName")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAutoScalingGroupconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function deleteAutoScalingGroup($autoScalingGroupName)
    {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->deleteAutoScalingGroup([
            'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
```

```
            'ForceDelete' => true,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAutoScalingGroupconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato se non ha istanze in esecuzione. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma.

```
Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup (DeleteAutoScalingGroup)" on
 Target "my-asg".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

Esempio 2: se si specifica il parametro Force, non viene richiesta la conferma prima che l'operazione proceda.

```
Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -Force
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio elimina il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato e termina tutte le istanze in esecuzione in esso contenute.

```
Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ForceDelete $true -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteAutoScalingGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato se non ha istanze in esecuzione. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma.

```
Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup (DeleteAutoScalingGroup)" on
 Target "my-asg".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

Esempio 2: se si specifica il parametro Force, non viene richiesta la conferma prima che l'operazione proceda.

```
Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -Force
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio elimina il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato e termina tutte le istanze in esecuzione in esso contenute.

```
Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ForceDelete $true -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteAutoScalingGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiorna la dimensione minima di un gruppo con dimensionamento automatico a zero, termina tutte le istanze del gruppo ed elimina il gruppo.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
 created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
 that is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
```

```
        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def delete_autoscaling_group(self, group_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Terminates all instances in the group, then deletes the EC2 Auto Scaling
 group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[group_name]
            )
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            if len(groups) > 0:
                self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, MinSize=0
                )
                instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in groups[0]
["Instances"]]
                for inst_id in instance_ids:
                    self.terminate_instance(inst_id)

                # Wait for all instances to be terminated
                if instance_ids:
                    waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
                    log.info("Waiting for all instances to be terminated...")
                    waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
                    log.info("All instances have been terminated.")
            else:
                log.info(f"No groups found named '{group_name}'! Nothing to do.")
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'.")
```

```
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting
 to delete the group again."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
 the group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteAutoScalingGroup AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn delete_group(client: &Client, name: &str, force: bool) -> Result<(),
 Error> {
    client
        .delete_auto_scaling_group()
        .auto_scaling_group_name(name)
        .set_force_delete(if force { Some(true) } else { None })
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Deleted Auto Scaling group");

    Ok(())
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteAutoScalingGroupguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`DeleteLaunchConfiguration`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteLaunchConfiguration`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una configurazione di avvio

Questo esempio elimina la configurazione di avvio specificata.

```
aws autoscaling delete-launch-configuration \
    --launch-configuration-name my-launch-config
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione dell'infrastruttura Auto Scaling nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command DeleteLaunchConfigurationReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la configurazione di avvio specificata se non è collegata a un gruppo Auto Scaling. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma.

```
Remove-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName my-lc
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
```

```
Performing operation "Remove-ASLaunchConfiguration (DeleteLaunchConfiguration)"
 on Target "my-lc".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

Esempio 2: se si specifica il parametro Force, non viene richiesta la conferma prima che l'operazione proceda.

```
Remove-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName my-lc -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteLaunchConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la configurazione di avvio specificata se non è collegata a un gruppo Auto Scaling. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma.

```
Remove-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName my-lc
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASLaunchConfiguration (DeleteLaunchConfiguration)"
 on Target "my-lc".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

Esempio 2: se si specifica il parametro Force, non viene richiesta la conferma prima che l'operazione proceda.

```
Remove-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName my-lc -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteLaunchConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteLifecycleHook`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteLifecycleHook`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un hook del ciclo di vita

Questo esempio elimina l'hook del ciclo di vita specificato.

```
aws autoscaling delete-lifecycle-hook \
    --lifecycle-hook-name my-lifecycle-hook \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteLifecycleHookin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina l'hook del ciclo di vita specificato per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma.

```
Remove-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 myLifecycleHook
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASLifecycleHook (DeleteLifecycleHook)" on Target
 "myLifecycleHook".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

Esempio 2: se si specifica il parametro Force, non viene richiesta la conferma prima che l'operazione proceda.

```
Remove-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 myLifecycleHook -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteLifecycleHookin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina l'hook del ciclo di vita specificato per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma.

```
Remove-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 myLifecycleHook
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASLifecycleHook (DeleteLifecycleHook)" on Target
 "myLifecycleHook".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

Esempio 2: se si specifica il parametro Force, non viene richiesta la conferma prima che l'operazione proceda.

```
Remove-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 myLifecycleHook -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteLifecycleHookin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteNotificationConfiguration`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteNotificationConfiguration`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una notifica di Auto Scaling

Questo esempio elimina la notifica specificata dal gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
aws autoscaling delete-notification-configuration \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --topic-arn arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sns-topic
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminare la configurazione delle notifiche nella Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteNotificationConfiguration AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina l'azione di notifica specificata. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma.

```
Remove-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -TopicARN
 "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic"
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASNotificationConfiguration
 (DeleteNotificationConfiguration)" on Target
"arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

Esempio 2: se si specifica il parametro Force, non viene richiesta la conferma prima che l'operazione proceda.

```
Remove-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -TopicARN
 "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic" -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteNotificationConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina l'azione di notifica specificata. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma.

```
Remove-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -TopicARN
 "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic"
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASNotificationConfiguration
 (DeleteNotificationConfiguration)" on Target
"arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

Esempio 2: se si specifica il parametro Force, non viene richiesta la conferma prima che l'operazione proceda.

```
Remove-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -TopicARN
 "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic" -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteNotificationConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeletePolicy`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeletePolicy`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una politica di scalabilità

Questo esempio elimina la politica di scalabilità specificata.

```
aws autoscaling delete-policy \
```

```
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --policy-name alb1000-target-tracking-scaling-policy
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeletePolicyin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la politica specificata per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma.

```
Remove-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName myScaleInPolicy
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASPolicy (DeletePolicy)" on Target
 "myScaleInPolicy".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

Esempio 2: se si specifica il parametro Force, non viene richiesta la conferma prima che l'operazione proceda.

```
Remove-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName myScaleInPolicy -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeletePolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la politica specificata per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma.

```
Remove-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName myScaleInPolicy
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASPolicy (DeletePolicy)" on Target
 "myScaleInPolicy".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

Esempio 2: se si specifica il parametro Force, non viene richiesta la conferma prima che l'operazione proceda.

```
Remove-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName myScaleInPolicy -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeletePolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteScheduledAction`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteScheduledAction`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un'azione pianificata da un gruppo Auto Scaling

Questo esempio elimina l'azione pianificata specificata dal gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
aws autoscaling delete-scheduled-action \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --scheduled-action-name my-scheduled-action
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteScheduledActionin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina l'azione pianificata specificata per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma.

```
Remove-ASScheduledAction -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ScheduledAction
 "myScheduledAction"
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASScheduledAction (DeleteScheduledAction)" on Target
 "myScheduledAction".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

Esempio 2: se si specifica il parametro Force, non viene richiesta la conferma prima che l'operazione proceda.

```
Remove-ASScheduledAction -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ScheduledAction
 "myScheduledAction" -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteScheduledActionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina l'azione pianificata specificata per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma.

```
Remove-ASScheduledAction -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ScheduledAction
 "myScheduledAction"
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASScheduledAction (DeleteScheduledAction)" on Target
 "myScheduledAction".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

Esempio 2: se si specifica il parametro Force, non viene richiesta la conferma prima che l'operazione proceda.

```
Remove-ASScheduledAction -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ScheduledAction
 "myScheduledAction" -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteScheduledActionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteTags`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteTags`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un tag da un gruppo Auto Scaling

Questo esempio elimina il tag specificato dal gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
aws autoscaling delete-tags \
    --tags ResourceId=my-asg,ResourceType=auto-scaling-
group,Key=Dept,Value=Research
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Tagging di gruppi e istanze di Auto Scaling nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteTagsCommand Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove il tag specificato dal gruppo Auto Scaling specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
Remove-ASTag -Tag @( @{ResourceType="auto-scaling-group"; ResourceId="my-asg";
 Key="myTag" } )
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ASTag (DeleteTags)" on target
 "Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Tag".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

Esempio 2: se si specifica il parametro Force, non viene richiesta la conferma prima che l'operazione proceda.

```
Remove-ASTag -Tag @( @{ResourceType="auto-scaling-group"; ResourceId="my-asg";
 Key="myTag" } ) -Force
```

Esempio 3: con Powershell versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare il tag per il parametro Tag.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Tag
$tag.ResourceType = "auto-scaling-group"
$tag.ResourceId = "my-asg"
$tag.Key = "myTag"
Remove-ASTag -Tag $tag -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove il tag specificato dal gruppo Auto Scaling specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
Remove-ASTag -Tag @( @{ResourceType="auto-scaling-group"; ResourceId="my-asg";
 Key="myTag" } )
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
```

```
Performing the operation "Remove-ASTag (DeleteTags)" on target
 "Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Tag".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

Esempio 2: se si specifica il parametro Force, non viene richiesta la conferma prima che l'operazione proceda.

```
Remove-ASTag -Tag @( @{ResourceType="auto-scaling-group"; ResourceId="my-asg";
 Key="myTag" } ) -Force
```

Esempio 3: con Powershell versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare il tag per il parametro Tag.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Tag
$tag.ResourceType = "auto-scaling-group"
$tag.ResourceId = "my-asg"
$tag.Key = "myTag"
Remove-ASTag -Tag $tag -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeAccountLimits`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeAccountLimits`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere i limiti del tuo EC2 account Amazon Auto Scaling

Questo esempio descrive i limiti di Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling per il tuo AWS account.

```
aws autoscaling describe-account-limits
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "NumberOfLaunchConfigurations": 5,
    "MaxNumberOfLaunchConfigurations": 100,
    "NumberOfAutoScalingGroups": 3,
    "MaxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups": 20
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta le quote del servizio Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling nella Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command DescribeAccountLimitsReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive i limiti delle risorse Auto Scaling per il tuo AWS account.

```
Get-ASAccountLimit
```

Output:

```
MaxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups    : 20
MaxNumberOfLaunchConfigurations : 100
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAccountLimitsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive i limiti delle risorse Auto Scaling per il tuo AWS account.

```
Get-ASAccountLimit
```

Output:

```
MaxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups    : 20
MaxNumberOfLaunchConfigurations : 100
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAccountLimitsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeAdjustmentTypes`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeAdjustmentTypes`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere i tipi di regolazione della scala disponibili

Questo esempio descrive i tipi di regolazione disponibili.

```
aws autoscaling describe-adjustment-types
```

Output:

```
{
    "AdjustmentTypes": [
        {
            "AdjustmentType": "ChangeInCapacity"
        },
        {
            "AdjustmentType": "ExactCapacity"
        },
        {
            "AdjustmentType": "PercentChangeInCapacity"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta i tipi di regolazione della scalabilità nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DescribeAdjustmentTypesReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive i tipi di regolazione supportati da Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASAdjustmentType
```

Output:

```
Type
----
ChangeInCapacity
ExactCapacity
PercentChangeInCapacity
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAdjustmentTypesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive i tipi di regolazione supportati da Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASAdjustmentType
```

Output:

```
Type
----
ChangeInCapacity
ExactCapacity
PercentChangeInCapacity
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAdjustmentTypesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DescribeAutoScalingGroups`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeAutoScalingGroups`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get data about the instances in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling details.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>>
 DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var groups = await DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName);
        var instanceIds = new List<string>();
        var instanceDetails = new List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>();
        if (groups != null)
        {
            groups.ForEach(group =>
            {
                if (group.AutoScalingGroupName == groupName && group.Instances !=
 null)
                {
                    group.Instances.ForEach(instance =>
                    {
                        instanceIds.Add(instance.InstanceId);
                    });
                }
            });

            var scalingGroupsRequest = new DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
            {
                MaxRecords = 10,
                InstanceIds = instanceIds,
```

```
            };

            var response =
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
                    scalingGroupsRequest);
            if (response.AutoScalingInstances != null)
            {
                instanceDetails = response.AutoScalingInstances;
            }
        }

        return instanceDetails;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAutoScalingGroupsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> groupNames;
    groupNames.push_back(groupName);
    request.SetAutoScalingGroupNames(groupNames);

    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsOutcome outcome =
```

```
            client.DescribeAutoScalingGroups(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        autoScalingGroup = outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingGroups();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingGroups. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAutoScalingGroupsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: Per descrivere il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato

Questo esempio descrive il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-groups \
    --auto-scaling-group-names my-asg
```

Output:

```
{
    "AutoScalingGroups": [
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "AutoScalingGroupARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:autoScalingGroup:930d940e-891e-4781-
a11a-7b0acd480f03:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg",
            "LaunchTemplate": {
                "LaunchTemplateName": "my-launch-template",
                "Version": "1",
                "LaunchTemplateId": "lt-1234567890abcde12"
            },
            "MinSize": 0,
            "MaxSize": 1,
```

```
            "DesiredCapacity": 1,
            "DefaultCooldown": 300,
            "AvailabilityZones": [
                "us-west-2a",
                "us-west-2b",
                "us-west-2c"
            ],
            "LoadBalancerNames": [],
            "TargetGroupARNs": [],
            "HealthCheckType": "EC2",
            "HealthCheckGracePeriod": 0,
            "Instances": [
                {
                    "InstanceId": "i-06905f55584de02da",
                    "InstanceType": "t2.micro",
                    "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a",
                    "HealthStatus": "Healthy",
                    "LifecycleState": "InService",
                    "ProtectedFromScaleIn": false,
                    "LaunchTemplate": {
                        "LaunchTemplateName": "my-launch-template",
                        "Version": "1",
                        "LaunchTemplateId": "lt-1234567890abcde12"
                    }
                }
            ],
            "CreatedTime": "2023-10-28T02:39:22.152Z",
            "SuspendedProcesses": [],
            "VPCZoneIdentifier": "subnet-5ea0c127,subnet-6194ea3b,subnet-
c934b782",
            "EnabledMetrics": [],
            "Tags": [],
            "TerminationPolicies": [
                "Default"
            ],
            "NewInstancesProtectedFromScaleIn": false,
            "ServiceLinkedRoleARN":"arn",
            "TrafficSources": []
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: Per descrivere i primi 100 gruppi Auto Scaling specificati

Questo esempio descrive i gruppi Auto Scaling specificati. Consente di specificare fino a 100 nomi di gruppi.

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-groups \
    --max-items 100 \
    --auto-scaling-group-names "group1" "group2" "group3" "group4"
```

Vedi l'esempio 1 per un output di esempio.

Esempio 3: Per descrivere un gruppo Auto Scaling nella regione specificata

Questo esempio descrive i gruppi Auto Scaling nella regione specificata, fino a un massimo di 75 gruppi.

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-groups \
    --max-items 75 \
    --region us-east-1
```

Vedi l'esempio 1 per un output di esempio.

Esempio 4: Per descrivere il numero specificato del gruppo Auto Scaling

Per restituire un numero specifico di gruppi Auto Scaling, utilizzate l'`--max-items`opzione.

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-groups \
    --max-items 1
```

Vedi l'esempio 1 per un output di esempio.

Se l'output include un `NextToken` campo, ci sono più gruppi. Per ottenere i gruppi aggiuntivi, utilizzate il valore di questo campo con l'`--starting-token`opzione in una chiamata successiva come segue.

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-groups \
    --starting-token Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE
```

Vedi l'esempio 1 per un output di esempio.

Esempio 5: Per descrivere i gruppi di Auto Scaling che utilizzano configurazioni di avvio

Questo esempio utilizza l'`--query`opzione per descrivere i gruppi di Auto Scaling che utilizzano configurazioni di avvio.

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-groups \
    --query 'AutoScalingGroups[?LaunchConfigurationName!=`null`]'
```

Output:

```
[
    {
        "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
        "AutoScalingGroupARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:autoScalingGroup:930d940e-891e-4781-
a11a-7b0acd480f03:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg",
        "LaunchConfigurationName": "my-lc",
        "MinSize": 0,
        "MaxSize": 1,
        "DesiredCapacity": 1,
        "DefaultCooldown": 300,
        "AvailabilityZones": [
            "us-west-2a",
            "us-west-2b",
            "us-west-2c"
        ],
        "LoadBalancerNames": [],
        "TargetGroupARNs": [],
        "HealthCheckType": "EC2",
        "HealthCheckGracePeriod": 0,
        "Instances": [
            {
                "InstanceId": "i-088c57934a6449037",
                "InstanceType": "t2.micro",
                "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2c",
                "HealthStatus": "Healthy",
                "LifecycleState": "InService",
                "LaunchConfigurationName": "my-lc",
                "ProtectedFromScaleIn": false
            }
        ],
        "CreatedTime": "2023-10-28T02:39:22.152Z",
        "SuspendedProcesses": [],
        "VPCZoneIdentifier": "subnet-5ea0c127,subnet-6194ea3b,subnet-c934b782",
        "EnabledMetrics": [],
        "Tags": [],
        "TerminationPolicies": [
            "Default"
```

```
        ],
        "NewInstancesProtectedFromScaleIn": false,
        "ServiceLinkedRoleARN":"arn",
        "TrafficSources": []
    }
]
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Filter AWS CLI output nella AWS Command Line Interface User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAutoScalingGroups AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.AutoScalingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingGroup;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.Instance;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
```

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

                Usage:
                    <groupName>

                Where:
                    groupName - The name of the Auto Scaling group.
                """;

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

        String groupName = args[0];
        AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String instanceId = getAutoScaling(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(instanceId);
        autoScalingClient.close();
    }

    public static String getAutoScaling(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
 String groupName) {
        try {
            String instanceId = "";
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest scalingGroupsRequest =
 DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .build();

            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response = autoScalingClient
                    .describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest);
            List<AutoScalingGroup> groups = response.autoScalingGroups();
            for (AutoScalingGroup group : groups) {
                System.out.println("The group name is " +
 group.autoScalingGroupName());
                System.out.println("The group ARN is " +
 group.autoScalingGroupARN());
```

```
                List<Instance> instances = group.instances();
                for (Instance instance : instances) {
                    instanceId = instance.instanceId();
                }
            }
            return instanceId;
        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAutoScalingGroupsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getAutoScalingGroups(groupName: String) {
    val scalingGroupsRequest =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.autoScalingGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.autoScalingGroupArn}")
            group.instances?.forEach { instance ->
```

```
                println("The instance id is ${instance.instanceId}")
                println("The lifecycle state is " + instance.lifecycleState)
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAutoScalingGroupsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function describeAutoScalingGroups($autoScalingGroupNames)
    {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->describeAutoScalingGroups([
            'AutoScalingGroupNames' => $autoScalingGroupNames
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAutoScalingGroupsconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca i nomi dei gruppi di Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingGroup | format-table -property AutoScalingGroupName
```

Output:

```
AutoScalingGroupName
--------------------
my-asg-1
my-asg-2
my-asg-3
my-asg-4
my-asg-5
my-asg-6
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg-1
```

Output:

```
AutoScalingGroupARN     : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:autoScalingGroup:930d940e-891e-4781-a11a-7b0acd480
                          f03:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg-1
AutoScalingGroupName    : my-asg-1
AvailabilityZones       : {us-west-2b, us-west-2a}
CreatedTime             : 3/1/2015 9:05:31 AM
DefaultCooldown         : 300
DesiredCapacity         : 2
EnabledMetrics          : {}
HealthCheckGracePeriod  : 300
HealthCheckType         : EC2
Instances               : {my-lc}
LaunchConfigurationName : my-lc
LoadBalancerNames       : {}
MaxSize                 : 0
MinSize                 : 0
PlacementGroup          :
Status                  :
SuspendedProcesses      : {}
Tags                    : {}
TerminationPolicies     : {Default}
VPCZoneIdentifier       : subnet-e4f33493,subnet-5264e837
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive i due gruppi di Auto Scaling specificati.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName @("my-asg-1", "my-asg-2")
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio descrive le istanze Auto Scaling per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
(Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg-1).Instances
```

Esempio 5: questo esempio descrive tutti i gruppi di Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingGroup
```

Esempio 6: Questo LaunchTemplate esempio descrive il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato. L'esempio presuppone che l'opzione «Instance Purchase options» sia impostata su «Aderisci al modello di lancio». Nel caso in cui questa opzione sia impostata su «Combina opzioni di acquisto e tipi di istanze», è LaunchTemplate possibile accedervi utilizzando ". MixedInstancesPolicy LaunchTemplate«proprietà.

```
(Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-ag-1).LaunchTemplate
```

Output:

```
LaunchTemplateId     LaunchTemplateName   Version
----------------     ------------------   -------
lt-06095fd619cb40371 test-launch-template $Default
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAutoScalingGroupsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca i nomi dei gruppi di Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingGroup | format-table -property AutoScalingGroupName
```

Output:

```
AutoScalingGroupName
--------------------
my-asg-1
```

```
my-asg-2
my-asg-3
my-asg-4
my-asg-5
my-asg-6
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg-1
```

Output:

```
AutoScalingGroupARN     : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:autoScalingGroup:930d940e-891e-4781-a11a-7b0acd480
                          f03:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg-1
AutoScalingGroupName    : my-asg-1
AvailabilityZones       : {us-west-2b, us-west-2a}
CreatedTime             : 3/1/2015 9:05:31 AM
DefaultCooldown         : 300
DesiredCapacity         : 2
EnabledMetrics          : {}
HealthCheckGracePeriod  : 300
HealthCheckType         : EC2
Instances               : {my-lc}
LaunchConfigurationName : my-lc
LoadBalancerNames       : {}
MaxSize                 : 0
MinSize                 : 0
PlacementGroup          :
Status                  :
SuspendedProcesses      : {}
Tags                    : {}
TerminationPolicies     : {Default}
VPCZoneIdentifier       : subnet-e4f33493,subnet-5264e837
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive i due gruppi di Auto Scaling specificati.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName @("my-asg-1", "my-asg-2")
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio descrive le istanze Auto Scaling per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
(Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg-1).Instances
```

Esempio 5: questo esempio descrive tutti i gruppi di Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingGroup
```

Esempio 6: Questo LaunchTemplate esempio descrive il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato. L'esempio presuppone che l'opzione «Instance Purchase options» sia impostata su «Aderisci al modello di lancio». Nel caso in cui questa opzione sia impostata su «Combina opzioni di acquisto e tipi di istanze», è LaunchTemplate possibile accedervi utilizzando ". MixedInstancesPolicy LaunchTemplate«proprietà.

```
(Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-ag-1).LaunchTemplate
```

Output:

```
LaunchTemplateId     LaunchTemplateName   Version
----------------     ------------------   -------
lt-06095fd619cb40371 test-launch-template $Default
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAutoScalingGroupsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
```

```
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def describe_group(self, group_name: str) -> Optional[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Gets information about an Auto Scaling group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to look up.
        :return: A dictionary with information about the group if found,
otherwise None.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error describing the Auto Scaling
group.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.autoscaling_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_auto_scaling_groups"
            )
            response_iterator =
paginator.paginate(AutoScalingGroupNames=[group_name])
            groups = []
            for response in response_iterator:
                groups.extend(response.get("AutoScalingGroups", []))

            logger.info(
                f"Successfully retrieved information for Auto Scaling group
{group_name}."
            )

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(f"Failed to describe Auto Scaling group {group_name}.")
            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                logger.error(
                    "There is a conflict with another operation that is modifying
the "
                    f"Auto Scaling group '{group_name}' Please try again later."
                )
            logger.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
            raise
        else:
            return groups[0] if len(groups) > 0 else None
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAutoScalingGroups AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

    println!("Groups:");

    let groups = resp.auto_scaling_groups();

    for group in groups {
        println!(
            "Name:  {}",
            group.auto_scaling_group_name().unwrap_or("Unknown")
        );
        println!(
            "Arn:   {}",
            group.auto_scaling_group_arn().unwrap_or("unknown"),
        );
        println!("Zones: {:?}", group.availability_zones(),);
        println!();
    }

    println!("Found {} group(s)", groups.len());

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeAutoScalingGroupsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzo **`DescribeAutoScalingInstances`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeAutoScalingInstances`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get data about the instances in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling details.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>>
 DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var groups = await DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName);
        var instanceIds = new List<string>();
        var instanceDetails = new List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>();
        if (groups != null)
        {
            groups.ForEach(group =>
            {
```

```
                if (group.AutoScalingGroupName == groupName && group.Instances !=
null)
                {
                    group.Instances.ForEach(instance =>
                    {
                        instanceIds.Add(instance.InstanceId);
                    });
                }
            });

            var scalingGroupsRequest = new DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
            {
                MaxRecords = 10,
                InstanceIds = instanceIds,
            };

            var response =
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
                    scalingGroupsRequest);
            if (response.AutoScalingInstances != null)
            {
                instanceDetails = response.AutoScalingInstances;
            }
        }

        return instanceDetails;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAutoScalingInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest request;
        request.SetInstanceIds(instanceIDs);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingInstancesOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeAutoScalingInstances(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const
 Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingInstanceDetails>
 &instancesDetails =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingInstances();

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingInstances. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAutoScalingInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per descrivere una o più istanze

Questo esempio descrive l'istanza specificata.

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-instances \
    --instance-ids i-06905f55584de02da
```

Output:

```
{
    "AutoScalingInstances": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-06905f55584de02da",
            "InstanceType": "t2.micro",
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2b",
            "LifecycleState": "InService",
            "HealthStatus": "HEALTHY",
            "ProtectedFromScaleIn": false,
            "LaunchTemplate": {
                "LaunchTemplateId": "lt-1234567890abcde12",
                "LaunchTemplateName": "my-launch-template",
                "Version": "1"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: Per descrivere una o più istanze

Questo esempio utilizza l'`--max-items`opzione per specificare quante istanze restituire con questa chiamata.

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-instances \
    --max-items 1
```

Se l'output include un `NextToken` campo, ci sono più istanze. Per ottenere le istanze aggiuntive, utilizzate il valore di questo campo con l'`--starting-token`opzione in una chiamata successiva come segue.

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-instances \
    --starting-token Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE
```

Vedi l'esempio 1 per un output di esempio.

Esempio 3: per descrivere le istanze che utilizzano configurazioni di avvio

Questo esempio utilizza l'`--query`opzione per descrivere le istanze che utilizzano configurazioni di avvio.

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-instances \
```

```
    --query 'AutoScalingInstances[?LaunchConfigurationName!=`null`]'
```

Output:

```
[
    {
        "InstanceId": "i-088c57934a6449037",
        "InstanceType": "t2.micro",
        "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2c",
        "LifecycleState": "InService",
        "HealthStatus": "HEALTHY",
        "LaunchConfigurationName": "my-lc",
        "ProtectedFromScaleIn": false
    }
]
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Filter AWS CLI output nella AWS Command Line Interface User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAutoScalingInstances AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void describeAutoScalingInstance(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String id) {
       try {
           DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest = DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
                   .builder()
                   .instanceIds(id)
                   .build();
```

```
            DescribeAutoScalingInstancesResponse response = autoScalingClient

 .describeAutoScalingInstances(describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest);
            List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails> instances =
 response.autoScalingInstances();
            for (AutoScalingInstanceDetails instance : instances) {
                System.out.println("The instance lifecycle state is: " +
 instance.lifecycleState());
            }

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAutoScalingInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeAutoScalingInstance(id: String) {
    val describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest =
        DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(id)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingInstances(describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest)
        response.autoScalingInstances?.forEach { group ->
```

```
            println("The instance lifecycle state is: ${group.lifecycleState}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAutoScalingInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function describeAutoScalingInstances($instanceIds)
    {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->describeAutoScalingInstances([
            'InstanceIds' => $instanceIds
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAutoScalingInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca le IDs istanze di Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingInstance | format-table -property InstanceId
```

Output:

```
InstanceId
----------
i-12345678
i-87654321
i-abcd1234
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive l'istanza Auto Scaling specificata.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingInstance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

Output:

```
AutoScalingGroupName    : my-asg
AvailabilityZone        : us-west-2b
HealthStatus            : HEALTHY
InstanceId              : i-12345678
LaunchConfigurationName : my-lc
LifecycleState          : InService
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive le due istanze di Auto Scaling specificate.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingInstance -InstanceId @("i-12345678", "i-87654321")
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio descrive le istanze Auto Scaling per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
(Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg).Instances | Get-
ASAutoScalingInstance
```

Esempio 5: questo esempio descrive tutte le istanze di Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingInstance
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAutoScalingInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca le IDs istanze di Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingInstance | format-table -property InstanceId
```

Output:

```
InstanceId
----------
i-12345678
i-87654321
i-abcd1234
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive l'istanza Auto Scaling specificata.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingInstance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

Output:

```
AutoScalingGroupName    : my-asg
AvailabilityZone        : us-west-2b
HealthStatus            : HEALTHY
InstanceId              : i-12345678
LaunchConfigurationName : my-lc
LifecycleState          : InService
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive le due istanze di Auto Scaling specificate.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingInstance -InstanceId @("i-12345678", "i-87654321")
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio descrive le istanze Auto Scaling per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
(Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg).Instances | Get-
ASAutoScalingInstance
```

Esempio 5: questo esempio descrive tutte le istanze di Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingInstance
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAutoScalingInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def describe_instances(self, instance_ids: List[str]) -> List[Dict[str,
 Any]]:
        """
        Gets information about instances.

        :param instance_ids: A list of instance IDs to look up.
        :return: A list of dictionaries with information about each instance,
                 or an empty list if none are found.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error describing the instances.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.autoscaling_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_auto_scaling_instances"
            )
            response_iterator = paginator.paginate(InstanceIds=instance_ids)

            instances = []
            for response in response_iterator:
                instances.extend(response.get("AutoScalingInstances", []))

            logger.info(f"Successfully described instances: {instance_ids}")
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(
                f"Couldn't describe instances {instance_ids}. Error code:
 {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )
            raise
        else:
            return instances
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAutoScalingInstances AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    pub async fn list_instances(&self) -> Result<Vec<String>, ScenarioError> {
        // The direct way to list instances is by using
 DescribeAutoScalingGroup's instances property. However, this returns a
 Vec<Instance>, as opposed to a Vec<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>.
        // Ok(self.get_group().await?.instances.unwrap_or_default().map(|
i| i.instance_id.clone().unwrap_or_default()).filter(|id| !
id.is_empty()).collect())

        // Alternatively, and for the sake of example,
 DescribeAutoScalingInstances returns a list that can be filtered by the client.
        self.autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_instances()
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
            .send()
            .try_collect()
```

```
            .await
            .map(|items| {
                items
                    .into_iter()
                    .filter(|i| {
                        i.auto_scaling_group_name.as_deref()
                            == Some(self.auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
                    })
                    .map(|i| i.instance_id.unwrap_or_default())
                    .filter(|id| !id.is_empty())
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|err| ScenarioError::new("Failed to get list of auto scaling
instances", &err))
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeAutoScalingInstancesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`DescribeAutoScalingNotificationTypes`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeAutoScalingNotificationTypes`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere i tipi di notifica disponibili

Questo esempio descrive i tipi di notifica disponibili.

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-notification-types
```

Output:

```
{
    "AutoScalingNotificationTypes": [
        "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH",
        "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH_ERROR",
        "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE",
```

```
        "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE_ERROR",
        "autoscaling:TEST_NOTIFICATION"
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ricevere notifiche Amazon SNS quando il tuo gruppo Auto Scaling aumenta nella Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAutoScalingNotificationTypesCommand Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca i tipi di notifica supportati da Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingNotificationType
```

Output:

```
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH_ERROR
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE_ERROR
autoscaling:TEST_NOTIFICATION
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAutoScalingNotificationTypesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca i tipi di notifica supportati da Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingNotificationType
```

Output:

```
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH_ERROR
```

```
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE_ERROR
autoscaling:TEST_NOTIFICATION
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAutoScalingNotificationTypesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeLaunchConfigurations`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeLaunchConfigurations`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per descrivere la configurazione di avvio specificata

Questo esempio descrive la configurazione di avvio specificata.

```
aws autoscaling describe-launch-configurations \
    --launch-configuration-names my-launch-config
```

Output:

```
{
    "LaunchConfigurations": [
        {
            "LaunchConfigurationName": "my-launch-config",
            "LaunchConfigurationARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:launchConfiguration:98d3b196-4cf9-4e88-8ca1-8547c24ced8b:launchConfig
my-launch-config",
            "ImageId": "ami-0528a5175983e7f28",
            "KeyName": "my-key-pair-uswest2",
            "SecurityGroups": [
                "sg-05eaec502fcdadc2e"
            ],
            "ClassicLinkVPCSecurityGroups": [],
            "UserData": "",
            "InstanceType": "t2.micro",
            "KernelId": "",
            "RamdiskId": "",
            "BlockDeviceMappings": [
```

```
                {
                    "DeviceName": "/dev/xvda",
                    "Ebs": {
                        "SnapshotId": "snap-06c1606ba5ca274b1",
                        "VolumeSize": 8,
                        "VolumeType": "gp2",
                        "DeleteOnTermination": true,
                        "Encrypted": false
                    }
                }
            ],
            "InstanceMonitoring": {
                "Enabled": true
            },
            "CreatedTime": "2020-10-28T02:39:22.321Z",
            "EbsOptimized": false,
            "AssociatePublicIpAddress": true,
            "MetadataOptions": {
                "HttpTokens": "required",
                "HttpPutResponseHopLimit": 1,
                "HttpEndpoint": "disabled"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: Per descrivere un numero specificato di configurazioni di avvio

Per restituire un numero specifico di configurazioni di avvio, usa l'`--max-items`opzione.

```
aws autoscaling describe-launch-configurations \
    --max-items 1
```

Se l'output include un `NextToken` campo, ci sono più configurazioni di avvio. Per ottenere le configurazioni di avvio aggiuntive, utilizzate il valore di questo campo con l'`--starting-token`opzione in una chiamata successiva come segue.

```
aws autoscaling describe-launch-configurations \
    --starting-token Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeLaunchConfigurations AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca i nomi delle configurazioni di avvio.

```
Get-ASLaunchConfiguration | format-table -property LaunchConfigurationName
```

Output:

```
LaunchConfigurationName
-----------------------
my-lc-1
my-lc-2
my-lc-3
my-lc-4
my-lc-5
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive la configurazione di avvio specificata.

```
Get-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName my-lc-1
```

Output:

```
AssociatePublicIpAddress     : True
BlockDeviceMappings          : {/dev/xvda}
ClassicLinkVPCId             :
ClassicLinkVPCSecurityGroups : {}
CreatedTime                  : 12/12/2014 3:22:08 PM
EbsOptimized                 : False
IamInstanceProfile           :
ImageId                      : ami-043a5034
InstanceMonitoring           : Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.InstanceMonitoring
InstanceType                 : t2.micro
KernelId                     :
KeyName                      :
LaunchConfigurationARN       : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:launchConfiguration:7e5f31e4-693b-4604-9322-
                               e6f68d7fafad:launchConfigurationName/my-lc-1
LaunchConfigurationName      : my-lc-1
PlacementTenancy             :
```

```
RamdiskId                    :
SecurityGroups               : {sg-67ef0308}
SpotPrice                    :
UserData                     :
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive le due configurazioni di avvio specificate.

```
Get-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName @("my-lc-1", "my-lc-2")
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio descrive tutte le configurazioni di avvio.

```
Get-ASLaunchConfiguration
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLaunchConfigurationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca i nomi delle configurazioni di avvio.

```
Get-ASLaunchConfiguration | format-table -property LaunchConfigurationName
```

Output:

```
LaunchConfigurationName
-----------------------
my-lc-1
my-lc-2
my-lc-3
my-lc-4
my-lc-5
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive la configurazione di avvio specificata.

```
Get-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName my-lc-1
```

Output:

```
AssociatePublicIpAddress     : True
```

```
BlockDeviceMappings          : {/dev/xvda}
ClassicLinkVPCId             :
ClassicLinkVPCSecurityGroups : {}
CreatedTime                  : 12/12/2014 3:22:08 PM
EbsOptimized                 : False
IamInstanceProfile           :
ImageId                      : ami-043a5034
InstanceMonitoring           : Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.InstanceMonitoring
InstanceType                 : t2.micro
KernelId                     :
KeyName                      :
LaunchConfigurationARN       : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:launchConfiguration:7e5f31e4-693b-4604-9322-
                               e6f68d7fafad:launchConfigurationName/my-lc-1
LaunchConfigurationName      : my-lc-1
PlacementTenancy             :
RamdiskId                    :
SecurityGroups               : {sg-67ef0308}
SpotPrice                    :
UserData                     :
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive le due configurazioni di avvio specificate.

```
Get-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName @("my-lc-1", "my-lc-2")
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio descrive tutte le configurazioni di avvio.

```
Get-ASLaunchConfiguration
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLaunchConfigurationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeLifecycleHookTypes`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeLifecycleHookTypes`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere i tipi di hook del ciclo di vita disponibili

Questo esempio descrive i tipi di hook del ciclo di vita disponibili.

```
aws autoscaling describe-lifecycle-hook-types
```

Output:

```
{
    "LifecycleHookTypes": [
        "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING",
        "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATING"
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLifecycleHookTypesin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca i tipi di hook del ciclo di vita supportati da Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASLifecycleHookType
```

Output:

```
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING
auto-scaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATING
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLifecycleHookTypesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca i tipi di hook del ciclo di vita supportati da Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASLifecycleHookType
```

Output:

```
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING
auto-scaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATING
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLifecycleHookTypesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeLifecycleHooks`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeLifecycleHooks`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere i trucchi del ciclo di vita

Questo esempio descrive gli hook del ciclo di vita per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
aws autoscaling describe-lifecycle-hooks \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

Output:

```
{
    "LifecycleHooks": [
        {
            "GlobalTimeout": 3000,
            "HeartbeatTimeout": 30,
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "LifecycleHookName": "my-launch-hook",
            "DefaultResult": "ABANDON",
            "LifecycleTransition": "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING"
        },
        {
            "GlobalTimeout": 6000,
            "HeartbeatTimeout": 60,
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "LifecycleHookName": "my-termination-hook",
            "DefaultResult": "CONTINUE",
            "LifecycleTransition": "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATING"
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLifecycleHooksin Command Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'hook del ciclo di vita specificato.

```
Get-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 myLifecycleHook
```

Output:

```
AutoScalingGroupName  : my-asg
DefaultResult         : ABANDON
GlobalTimeout         : 172800
HeartbeatTimeout      : 3600
LifecycleHookName     : myLifecycleHook
LifecycleTransition   : auto-scaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING
NotificationMetadata  :
NotificationTargetARN : arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic
RoleARN               : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-iam-role
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive tutti gli hook del ciclo di vita per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Get-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive tutti gli hook del ciclo di vita per tutti i gruppi di Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASLifecycleHook
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLifecycleHooksin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'hook del ciclo di vita specificato.

```
Get-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 myLifecycleHook
```

Output:

```
AutoScalingGroupName  : my-asg
DefaultResult         : ABANDON
GlobalTimeout         : 172800
HeartbeatTimeout      : 3600
LifecycleHookName     : myLifecycleHook
LifecycleTransition   : auto-scaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING
NotificationMetadata  :
NotificationTargetARN : arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic
RoleARN               : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-iam-role
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive tutti gli hook del ciclo di vita per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Get-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive tutti gli hook del ciclo di vita per tutti i gruppi di Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASLifecycleHook
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLifecycleHooksin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeLoadBalancers`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeLoadBalancers`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere il gruppo Classic Load Balancer for an Auto Scaling

Questo esempio descrive i Classic Load Balancer per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
aws autoscaling describe-load-balancers \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

Output:

```
{
    "LoadBalancers": [
        {
            "State": "Added",
            "LoadBalancerName": "my-load-balancer"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLoadBalancersin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive i sistemi di bilanciamento del carico per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Get-ASLoadBalancer -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

Output:

```
LoadBalancerName    State
----------------    -----
my-lb               Added
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLoadBalancersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive i sistemi di bilanciamento del carico per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Get-ASLoadBalancer -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

Output:

```
LoadBalancerName    State
----------------    -----
my-lb               Added
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLoadBalancersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeMetricCollectionTypes`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeMetricCollectionTypes`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere i tipi di raccolta di metriche disponibili

Questo esempio descrive i tipi di raccolta di metriche disponibili.

```
aws autoscaling describe-metric-collection-types
```

Output:

```
{
    "Metrics": [
        {
            "Metric": "GroupMinSize"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupMaxSize"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupDesiredCapacity"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupInServiceInstances"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupInServiceCapacity"
        },
```

```
        {
            "Metric": "GroupPendingInstances"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupPendingCapacity"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupTerminatingInstances"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupTerminatingCapacity"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupStandbyInstances"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupStandbyCapacity"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupTotalInstances"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupTotalCapacity"
        }
    ],
    "Granularities": [
        {
            "Granularity": "1Minute"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta le metriche del gruppo Auto Scaling nella Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command DescribeMetricCollectionTypesReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca i tipi di raccolta di metriche supportati da Auto Scaling.

```
(Get-ASMetricCollectionType).Metrics
```

Output:

```
Metric
------
GroupMinSize
GroupMaxSize
GroupDesiredCapacity
GroupInServiceInstances
GroupPendingInstances
GroupTerminatingInstances
GroupStandbyInstances
GroupTotalInstances
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elenca le granularità corrispondenti.

```
(Get-ASMetricCollectionType).Granularities
```

Output:

```
Granularity
-----------
1Minute
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeMetricCollectionTypesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca i tipi di raccolta di metriche supportati da Auto Scaling.

```
(Get-ASMetricCollectionType).Metrics
```

Output:

```
Metric
------
GroupMinSize
GroupMaxSize
```

```
GroupDesiredCapacity
GroupInServiceInstances
GroupPendingInstances
GroupTerminatingInstances
GroupStandbyInstances
GroupTotalInstances
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elenca le granularità corrispondenti.

```
(Get-ASMetricCollectionType).Granularities
```

Output:

```
Granularity
-----------
1Minute
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeMetricCollectionTypesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeNotificationConfigurations`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeNotificationConfigurations`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: descrivere le configurazioni di notifica di un gruppo specificato

Questo esempio descrive le configurazioni di notifica per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
aws autoscaling describe-notification-configurations \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "NotificationConfigurations": [
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "NotificationType": "autoscaling:TEST_NOTIFICATION",
            "TopicARN": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sns-topic-2"
        },
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "NotificationType": "autoscaling:TEST_NOTIFICATION",
            "TopicARN": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sns-topic"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ricevere notifiche Amazon SNS quando il tuo gruppo Auto Scaling aumenta nella Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 1: Per descrivere un numero specifico di configurazioni di notifica

Per restituire un numero specifico di configurazioni di notifica, utilizzare il `max-items` parametro.

```
aws autoscaling describe-notification-configurations \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-auto-scaling-group \
    --max-items 1
```

Output:

```
{
    "NotificationConfigurations": [
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "NotificationType": "autoscaling:TEST_NOTIFICATION",
            "TopicARN": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sns-topic-2"
        },
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "NotificationType": "autoscaling:TEST_NOTIFICATION",
            "TopicARN": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sns-topic"
        }
    ]
}
```

Se l'output include un `NextToken` campo, ci sono più configurazioni di notifica. Per ottenere le configurazioni di notifica aggiuntive, utilizzate il valore di questo campo con il `starting-token` parametro in una chiamata successiva come segue.

```
aws autoscaling describe-notification-configurations \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --starting-token Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ricevere notifiche Amazon SNS quando il tuo gruppo Auto Scaling aumenta nella Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeNotificationConfigurationsCommand Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive le azioni di notifica associate al gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Get-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg | format-list
```

Output:

```
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
NotificationType     : auto-scaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH
TopicARN             : arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic

AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
NotificationType     : auto-scaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE
TopicARN             : arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive le azioni di notifica associate a tutti i gruppi di Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASNotificationConfiguration
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeNotificationConfigurationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive le azioni di notifica associate al gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Get-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg | format-list
```

Output:

```
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
NotificationType     : auto-scaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH
TopicARN             : arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic

AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
NotificationType     : auto-scaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE
TopicARN             : arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive le azioni di notifica associate a tutti i gruppi di Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASNotificationConfiguration
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeNotificationConfigurationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribePolicies`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribePolicies`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: descrivere le politiche di scalabilità di un gruppo specifico

Questo esempio descrive le politiche di ridimensionamento per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
aws autoscaling describe-policies \
```

```
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

Output:

```
{
    "ScalingPolicies": [
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "PolicyName": "alb1000-target-tracking-scaling-policy",
            "PolicyARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scalingPolicy:3065d9c8-9969-4bec-
bb6a-3fbe5550fde6:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:policyName/alb1000-target-tracking-
scaling-policy",
            "PolicyType": "TargetTrackingScaling",
            "StepAdjustments": [],
            "Alarms": [
                {
                    "AlarmName": "TargetTracking-my-asg-
AlarmHigh-924887a9-12d7-4e01-8686-6f844d13a196",
                    "AlarmARN": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
west-2:123456789012:alarm:TargetTracking-my-asg-
AlarmHigh-924887a9-12d7-4e01-8686-6f844d13a196"
                },
                {
                    "AlarmName": "TargetTracking-my-asg-AlarmLow-f96f899d-
b8e7-4d09-a010-c1aaa35da296",
                    "AlarmARN": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
west-2:123456789012:alarm:TargetTracking-my-asg-AlarmLow-f96f899d-b8e7-4d09-a010-
c1aaa35da296"
                }
            ],
            "TargetTrackingConfiguration": {
                "PredefinedMetricSpecification": {
                    "PredefinedMetricType": "ALBRequestCountPerTarget",
                    "ResourceLabel": "app/my-alb/778d41231b141a0f/targetgroup/my-
alb-target-group/943f017f100becff"
                },
                "TargetValue": 1000.0,
                "DisableScaleIn": false
            },
            "Enabled": true
        },
        {
```

```
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "PolicyName": "cpu40-target-tracking-scaling-policy",
            "PolicyARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scalingPolicy:5fd26f71-39d4-4690-82a9-
b8515c45cdde:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:policyName/cpu40-target-tracking-
scaling-policy",
            "PolicyType": "TargetTrackingScaling",
            "StepAdjustments": [],
            "Alarms": [
                {
                    "AlarmName": "TargetTracking-my-asg-
AlarmHigh-139f9789-37b9-42ad-bea5-b5b147d7f473",
                    "AlarmARN": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
west-2:123456789012:alarm:TargetTracking-my-asg-AlarmHigh-139f9789-37b9-42ad-
bea5-b5b147d7f473"
                },
                {
                    "AlarmName": "TargetTracking-my-asg-AlarmLow-bd681c67-
fc18-4c56-8468-fb8e413009c9",
                    "AlarmARN": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
west-2:123456789012:alarm:TargetTracking-my-asg-AlarmLow-bd681c67-fc18-4c56-8468-
fb8e413009c9"
                }
            ],
            "TargetTrackingConfiguration": {
                "PredefinedMetricSpecification": {
                    "PredefinedMetricType": "ASGAverageCPUUtilization"
                },
                "TargetValue": 40.0,
                "DisableScaleIn": false
            },
            "Enabled": true
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Dynamic Scaling nella Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 2: Per descrivere le politiche di scalabilità di un nome specifico

Per restituire politiche di ridimensionamento specifiche, utilizzare l'`--policy-name`opzione.

```
aws autoscaling describe-policies \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --policy-names cpu40-target-tracking-scaling-policy
```

Vedi l'esempio 1 per un output di esempio.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Dynamic Scaling nella Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 3: Per descrivere una serie di politiche di scalabilità

Per restituire un numero specifico di politiche, utilizzare l'`--max-items`opzione.

```
aws autoscaling describe-policies \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --max-items 1
```

Vedi l'esempio 1 per un output di esempio.

Se l'output include un `NextToken` campo, utilizza il valore di questo campo con l'`--starting-token`opzione in una chiamata successiva per ottenere le politiche aggiuntive.

```
aws autoscaling describe-policies --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg --starting-
token Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Dynamic Scaling nella Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DescribePoliciesReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive tutte le politiche per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Get-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

Output:

```
AdjustmentType          : ChangeInCapacity
Alarms                  : {}
AutoScalingGroupName    : my-asg
Cooldown                : 0
EstimatedInstanceWarmup : 0
MetricAggregationType   :
MinAdjustmentMagnitude  : 0
MinAdjustmentStep       : 0
PolicyARN               : arn:aws:auto-scaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scalingPolicy:aa3836ab-5462-42c7-adab-e1d769fc24ef
                          :autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:policyName/myScaleInPolicy
PolicyName              : myScaleInPolicy
PolicyType              : SimpleScaling
ScalingAdjustment       : -1
StepAdjustments         : {}
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive le politiche specificate per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Get-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName @("myScaleOutPolicy",
 "myScaleInPolicy")
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive tutte le politiche per tutti i gruppi di Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASPolicy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribePoliciesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive tutte le politiche per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Get-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

Output:

```
AdjustmentType          : ChangeInCapacity
Alarms                  : {}
AutoScalingGroupName    : my-asg
```

```
Cooldown                : 0
EstimatedInstanceWarmup : 0
MetricAggregationType   :
MinAdjustmentMagnitude  : 0
MinAdjustmentStep       : 0
PolicyARN               : arn:aws:auto-scaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scalingPolicy:aa3836ab-5462-42c7-adab-e1d769fc24ef
                          :autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:policyName/myScaleInPolicy
PolicyName              : myScaleInPolicy
PolicyType              : SimpleScaling
ScalingAdjustment       : -1
StepAdjustments         : {}
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive le politiche specificate per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Get-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName @("myScaleOutPolicy",
 "myScaleInPolicy")
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive tutte le politiche per tutti i gruppi di Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASPolicy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribePoliciesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DescribeScalingActivities`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeScalingActivities`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling activities for an
    /// Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling activities.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Activity>> DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var activities = new List<Activity>();
        var scalingActivitiesRequest = new DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            MaxRecords = 10,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(scalingActivitiesRequest);
        if (response.Activities != null)
        {
            activities = response.Activities;
        }
        return activities;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeScalingActivitiesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity> allActivities;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination;
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeScalingActivitiesOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.DescribeScalingActivities(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity> &activities
=
                        outcome.GetResult().GetActivities();
                allActivities.insert(allActivities.end(), activities.begin(),
activities.end());
                nextToken  = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeScalingActivities.
"
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
```

```
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Found " << allActivities.size() << " activities."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Activities are ordered with the most recent first."
                  << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity &activity: allActivities) {
            std::cout << activity.GetDescription() << std::endl;
            std::cout << activity.GetDetails() << std::endl;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeScalingActivitiesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per descrivere le attività di scalabilità per il gruppo specificato

Questo esempio descrive le attività di ridimensionamento per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
aws autoscaling describe-scaling-activities \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

Output:

```
{
    "Activities": [
        {
            "ActivityId": "f9f2d65b-f1f2-43e7-b46d-d86756459699",
            "Description": "Launching a new EC2 instance: i-0d44425630326060f",
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "Cause": "At 2020-10-30T19:35:51Z a user request update of
 AutoScalingGroup constraints to min: 0, max: 16, desired: 16 changing the
 desired capacity from 0 to 16.  At 2020-10-30T19:36:07Z an instance was started
 in response to a difference between desired and actual capacity, increasing the
 capacity from 0 to 16.",
            "StartTime": "2020-10-30T19:36:09.766Z",
            "EndTime": "2020-10-30T19:36:41Z",
```

```
            "StatusCode": "Successful",
            "Progress": 100,
            "Details": "{\"Subnet ID\":\"subnet-5ea0c127\",\"Availability Zone\":
\"us-west-2b\"}"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Verificare un'attività di scaling per un gruppo di Auto Scaling nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 2: per descrivere le attività di ridimensionamento per un gruppo eliminato

Per descrivere le attività di ridimensionamento dopo l'eliminazione del gruppo Auto Scaling, aggiungete `--include-deleted-groups` l'opzione.

```
aws autoscaling describe-scaling-activities \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --include-deleted-groups
```

Output:

```
{
    "Activities": [
        {
            "ActivityId": "e1f5de0e-f93e-1417-34ac-092a76fba220",
            "Description": "Launching a new EC2 instance.  Status Reason: Your
 Spot request price of 0.001 is lower than the minimum required Spot request
 fulfillment price of 0.0031. Launching EC2 instance failed.",
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "Cause": "At 2021-01-13T20:47:24Z a user request update of
 AutoScalingGroup constraints to min: 1, max: 5, desired: 3 changing the desired
 capacity from 0 to 3.  At 2021-01-13T20:47:27Z an instance was started in
 response to a difference between desired and actual capacity, increasing the
 capacity from 0 to 3.",
            "StartTime": "2021-01-13T20:47:30.094Z",
            "EndTime": "2021-01-13T20:47:30Z",
            "StatusCode": "Failed",
            "StatusMessage": "Your Spot request price of 0.001 is lower than
 the minimum required Spot request fulfillment price of 0.0031. Launching EC2
 instance failed.",
            "Progress": 100,
```

```
            "Details": "{\"Subnet ID\":\"subnet-5ea0c127\",\"Availability Zone\":
\"us-west-2b\"}",
            "AutoScalingGroupState": "Deleted",
            "AutoScalingGroupARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:autoScalingGroup:283179a2-
f3ce-423d-93f6-66bb518232f7:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Risoluzione dei problemi di Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 3: Per descrivere un numero specifico di attività di scalabilità

Per restituire un numero specifico di attività, utilizzare l'`--max-items`opzione.

```
aws autoscaling describe-scaling-activities \
    --max-items 1
```

Output:

```
{
    "Activities": [
        {
            "ActivityId": "f9f2d65b-f1f2-43e7-b46d-d86756459699",
            "Description": "Launching a new EC2 instance: i-0d44425630326060f",
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "Cause": "At 2020-10-30T19:35:51Z a user request update of
 AutoScalingGroup constraints to min: 0, max: 16, desired: 16 changing the
 desired capacity from 0 to 16.  At 2020-10-30T19:36:07Z an instance was started
 in response to a difference between desired and actual capacity, increasing the
 capacity from 0 to 16.",
            "StartTime": "2020-10-30T19:36:09.766Z",
            "EndTime": "2020-10-30T19:36:41Z",
            "StatusCode": "Successful",
            "Progress": 100,
            "Details": "{\"Subnet ID\":\"subnet-5ea0c127\",\"Availability Zone\":
\"us-west-2b\"}"
        }
    ]
}
```

Se l'output include un `NextToken` campo, ci sono più attività. Per ottenere le attività aggiuntive, usa il valore di questo campo con l'`--starting-tokenopzione` in una chiamata successiva come segue.

```
aws autoscaling describe-scaling-activities \
    --starting-token Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Verificare un'attività di scaling per un gruppo di Auto Scaling nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command DescribeScalingActivitiesReference AWS CLI .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void describeScalingActivities(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
       try {
           DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest scalingActivitiesRequest =
DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                   .maxRecords(10)
                   .build();

           DescribeScalingActivitiesResponse response = autoScalingClient
                   .describeScalingActivities(scalingActivitiesRequest);
           List<Activity> activities = response.activities();
           for (Activity activity : activities) {
               System.out.println("The activity Id is " +
activity.activityId());
               System.out.println("The activity details are " +
activity.details());
           }
```

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeScalingActivitiesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeAutoScalingGroups(groupName: String) {
    val groupsReques =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
            maxRecords = 10
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response = autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(groupsReques)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The service to use for the health checks:
 ${group.healthCheckType}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeScalingActivitiesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function describeScalingActivities($autoScalingGroupName)
    {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->describeScalingActivities([
            'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeScalingActivitiesconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive le attività di scalabilità delle ultime sei settimane per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Get-ASScalingActivity -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

Output:

```
ActivityId           : 063308ae-aa22-4a9b-94f4-9fae4EXAMPLE
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T15:45:16Z a user request explicitly set
 group desired capacity changing the desired
                       capacity from 1 to 2.  At 2015-11-22T15:45:34Z an instance
 was started in response to a difference
                       between desired and actual capacity, increasing the
 capacity from 1 to 2.
Description          : Launching a new EC2 instance: i-26e715fc
```

```
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              : 11/22/2015 7:46:09 AM
Progress             : 100
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 7:45:35 AM
StatusCode           : Successful
StatusMessage        :

ActivityId           : ce719997-086d-4c73-a2f1-ab703EXAMPLE
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-20T22:57:53Z a user request created an
 AutoScalingGroup changing the desired capacity
                        from 0 to 1.  At 2015-11-20T22:57:58Z an instance was
 started in response to a difference betwe
                       en desired and actual capacity, increasing the capacity
 from 0 to 1.
Description          : Launching a new EC2 instance: i-93633f9b
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              : 11/20/2015 2:58:32 PM
Progress             : 100
StartTime            : 11/20/2015 2:57:59 PM
StatusCode           : Successful
StatusMessage        :
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive l'attività di scalabilità specificata.

```
Get-ASScalingActivity -ActivityId "063308ae-aa22-4a9b-94f4-9fae4EXAMPLE"
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive le attività di scaling delle ultime sei settimane per tutti i tuoi gruppi di Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASScalingActivity
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeScalingActivitiesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive le attività di scalabilità delle ultime sei settimane per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Get-ASScalingActivity -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

Output:

```
ActivityId           : 063308ae-aa22-4a9b-94f4-9fae4EXAMPLE
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T15:45:16Z a user request explicitly set
 group desired capacity changing the desired
                       capacity from 1 to 2.  At 2015-11-22T15:45:34Z an instance
 was started in response to a difference
                       between desired and actual capacity, increasing the
 capacity from 1 to 2.
Description          : Launching a new EC2 instance: i-26e715fc
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              : 11/22/2015 7:46:09 AM
Progress             : 100
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 7:45:35 AM
StatusCode           : Successful
StatusMessage        :

ActivityId           : ce719997-086d-4c73-a2f1-ab703EXAMPLE
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-20T22:57:53Z a user request created an
 AutoScalingGroup changing the desired capacity
                        from 0 to 1.  At 2015-11-20T22:57:58Z an instance was
 started in response to a difference betwe
                       en desired and actual capacity, increasing the capacity
 from 0 to 1.
Description          : Launching a new EC2 instance: i-93633f9b
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              : 11/20/2015 2:58:32 PM
Progress             : 100
StartTime            : 11/20/2015 2:57:59 PM
StatusCode           : Successful
StatusMessage        :
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive l'attività di scalabilità specificata.

```
Get-ASScalingActivity -ActivityId "063308ae-aa22-4a9b-94f4-9fae4EXAMPLE"
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive le attività di scaling delle ultime sei settimane per tutti i tuoi gruppi di Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASScalingActivity
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeScalingActivitiesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def describe_scaling_activities(self, group_name: str) -> List[Dict[str,
 Any]]:
        """
        Gets information about scaling activities for the group. Scaling
 activities
        are things like instances stopping or starting in response to user
 requests
        or capacity changes.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to look up.
        :return: A list of dictionaries representing the scaling activities for
 the
                 group, ordered with the most recent activity first.
```

```
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error describing the scaling
activities.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.autoscaling_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_scaling_activities"
            )
            response_iterator =
paginator.paginate(AutoScalingGroupName=group_name)
            activities = []
            for response in response_iterator:
                activities.extend(response.get("Activities", []))

            logger.info(
                f"Successfully described scaling activities for group
'{group_name}'."
            )

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(
                f"Couldn't describe scaling activities for group '{group_name}'.
Error code: {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                logger.error(
                    f"There is a conflict with another operation that is
modifying the Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'. "
                    "Please try again later."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return activities
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeScalingActivities AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    pub async fn describe_scenario(&self) -> AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
        let group = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_groups()
            .auto_scaling_group_names(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map(|s| {
                s.auto_scaling_groups()
                    .iter()
                    .map(|s| {
                        format!(
                            "{}: {}",
                            s.auto_scaling_group_name().unwrap_or("Unknown"),
                            s.status().unwrap_or("Unknown")
                        )
                    })
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|e| {
                ScenarioError::new("Failed to describe auto scaling groups for
scenario", &e)
            });

        let instances = self
            .list_instances()
            .await
            .map_err(|e| anyhow!("There was an error listing instances: {e}",));

        // 10. DescribeScalingActivities: list the scaling activities that have
occurred for the group so far.
```

```
        //   Bonus: use CloudWatch API to get and show some metrics collected for
the group.
        //   CW.ListMetrics with Namespace='AWS/AutoScaling' and
Dimensions=[{'Name': 'AutoScalingGroupName', 'Value': }]
        //   CW.GetMetricStatistics with Statistics='Sum'. Start and End times
must be in UTC!
        let activities = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_scaling_activities()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
            .send()
            .collect::<Result<Vec<_>, _>>()
            .await
            .map_err(|e| {
                anyhow!(
                    "There was an error retrieving scaling activities: {}",
                    DisplayErrorContext(&e)
                )
            });

        AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
            group,
            instances,
            activities,
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeScalingActivitiesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`DescribeScalingProcessTypes`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeScalingProcessTypes`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere i tipi di processo disponibili

Questo esempio descrive i tipi di processo disponibili.

```
aws autoscaling describe-scaling-process-types
```

Output:

```
{
    "Processes": [
        {
            "ProcessName": "AZRebalance"
        },
        {
            "ProcessName": "AddToLoadBalancer"
        },
        {
            "ProcessName": "AlarmNotification"
        },
        {
            "ProcessName": "HealthCheck"
        },
        {
            "ProcessName": "InstanceRefresh"
        },
        {
            "ProcessName": "Launch"
        },
        {
            "ProcessName": "ReplaceUnhealthy"
        },
        {
            "ProcessName": "ScheduledActions"
        },
        {
            "ProcessName": "Terminate"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Sospensione e ripresa dei processi di scalabilità nella Amazon Auto Scaling User Guide. EC2

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. DescribeScalingProcessTypesAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca i tipi di processo supportati da Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASScalingProcessType
```

Output:

```
ProcessName
-----------
AZRebalance
AddToLoadBalancer
AlarmNotification
HealthCheck
Launch
ReplaceUnhealthy
ScheduledActions
Terminate
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeScalingProcessTypesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca i tipi di processo supportati da Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASScalingProcessType
```

Output:

```
ProcessName
-----------
AZRebalance
AddToLoadBalancer
AlarmNotification
HealthCheck
Launch
ReplaceUnhealthy
ScheduledActions
Terminate
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeScalingProcessTypesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeScheduledActions`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeScheduledActions`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per descrivere tutte le azioni pianificate

Questo esempio descrive tutte le azioni pianificate.

```
aws autoscaling describe-scheduled-actions
```

Output:

```
{
    "ScheduledUpdateGroupActions": [
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "ScheduledActionName": "my-recurring-action",
            "Recurrence": "30 0 1 1,6,12 *",
            "ScheduledActionARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scheduledUpdateGroupAction:8e86b655-b2e6-4410-8f29-
b4f094d6871c:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:scheduledActionName/my-recurring-
action",
            "StartTime": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "Time": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "MinSize": 1,
            "MaxSize": 6,
            "DesiredCapacity": 4,
            "TimeZone": "America/New_York"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Scheduled Scaling nella Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 2: Per descrivere le azioni pianificate per il gruppo specificato

Per descrivere le azioni pianificate per uno specifico gruppo di Auto Scaling, utilizzate l'`--auto-scaling-group-name`opzione.

```
aws autoscaling describe-scheduled-actions \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

Output:

```
{
    "ScheduledUpdateGroupActions": [
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "ScheduledActionName": "my-recurring-action",
            "Recurrence": "30 0 1 1,6,12 *",
            "ScheduledActionARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scheduledUpdateGroupAction:8e86b655-b2e6-4410-8f29-
b4f094d6871c:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:scheduledActionName/my-recurring-
action",
            "StartTime": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "Time": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "MinSize": 1,
            "MaxSize": 6,
            "DesiredCapacity": 4,
            "TimeZone": "America/New_York"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Scheduled Scaling nella Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 3: Per descrivere l'azione pianificata specificata

Per descrivere un'azione pianificata specifica, utilizzare l'`--scheduled-action-names`opzione.

```
aws autoscaling describe-scheduled-actions \
    --scheduled-action-names my-recurring-action
```

Output:

```
{
    "ScheduledUpdateGroupActions": [
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "ScheduledActionName": "my-recurring-action",
            "Recurrence": "30 0 1 1,6,12 *",
            "ScheduledActionARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scheduledUpdateGroupAction:8e86b655-b2e6-4410-8f29-
b4f094d6871c:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:scheduledActionName/my-recurring-
action",
            "StartTime": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "Time": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "MinSize": 1,
            "MaxSize": 6,
            "DesiredCapacity": 4,
            "TimeZone": "America/New_York"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Scheduled Scaling nella Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 4: Per descrivere le azioni pianificate con un'ora di inizio specificata

Per descrivere le azioni pianificate che iniziano in un'ora specifica, utilizza l'`--start-time`opzione.

```
aws autoscaling describe-scheduled-actions \
    --start-time "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z"
```

Output:

```
{
    "ScheduledUpdateGroupActions": [
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "ScheduledActionName": "my-recurring-action",
            "Recurrence": "30 0 1 1,6,12 *",
            "ScheduledActionARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scheduledUpdateGroupAction:8e86b655-b2e6-4410-8f29-
```

```
b4f094d6871c:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:scheduledActionName/my-recurring-
action",
            "StartTime": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "Time": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "MinSize": 1,
            "MaxSize": 6,
            "DesiredCapacity": 4,
            "TimeZone": "America/New_York"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Scheduled Scaling nella Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 5: Per descrivere le azioni pianificate che terminano in un momento specifico

Per descrivere le azioni pianificate che terminano in un momento specifico, utilizza l'`--end-time`opzione.

```
aws autoscaling describe-scheduled-actions \
    --end-time "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z"
```

Output:

```
{
    "ScheduledUpdateGroupActions": [
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "ScheduledActionName": "my-recurring-action",
            "Recurrence": "30 0 1 1,6,12 *",
            "ScheduledActionARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scheduledUpdateGroupAction:8e86b655-b2e6-4410-8f29-
b4f094d6871c:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:scheduledActionName/my-recurring-
action",
            "StartTime": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "Time": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "MinSize": 1,
            "MaxSize": 6,
            "DesiredCapacity": 4,
            "TimeZone": "America/New_York"
        }
```

```
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Scheduled Scaling nella Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 6: Per descrivere un numero specifico di azioni pianificate

Per restituire un numero specifico di azioni pianificate, utilizzare l'`--max-items`opzione.

```
aws autoscaling describe-scheduled-actions \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --max-items 1
```

Output:

```
{
    "ScheduledUpdateGroupActions": [
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "ScheduledActionName": "my-recurring-action",
            "Recurrence": "30 0 1 1,6,12 *",
            "ScheduledActionARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scheduledUpdateGroupAction:8e86b655-b2e6-4410-8f29-
b4f094d6871c:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:scheduledActionName/my-recurring-
action",
            "StartTime": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "Time": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "MinSize": 1,
            "MaxSize": 6,
            "DesiredCapacity": 4,
            "TimeZone": "America/New_York"
        }
    ]
}
```

Se l'output include un `NextToken` campo, ci sono più azioni pianificate. Per ottenere le azioni pianificate aggiuntive, utilizza il valore di questo campo con l'`--starting-token`opzione in una chiamata successiva come segue.

```
aws autoscaling describe-scheduled-actions \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
```

```
    --starting-token Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Scheduled Scaling nella Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DescribeScheduledActionsReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive le azioni di ridimensionamento pianificate per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Get-ASScheduledAction -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

Output:

```
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
DesiredCapacity      : 10
EndTime              :
MaxSize              :
MinSize              :
Recurrence           :
ScheduledActionARN   : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scheduledUpdateGroupAction:8a4c5f24-6ec6-4306-a2dd-f7
                       2c3af3a4d6:autoScalingGroupName/my-
asg:scheduledActionName/myScheduledAction
ScheduledActionName  : myScheduledAction
StartTime            : 11/30/2015 8:00:00 AM
Time                 : 11/30/2015 8:00:00 AM
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive le azioni di ridimensionamento pianificate specificate.

```
Get-ASScheduledAction -ScheduledActionName @("myScheduledScaleOut",
 "myScheduledScaleIn")
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive le azioni di ridimensionamento pianificate che iniziano entro l'ora specificata.

```
Get-ASScheduledAction -StartTime "2015-12-01T08:00:00Z"
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio descrive le azioni di ridimensionamento pianificate che terminano entro l'ora specificata.

```
Get-ASScheduledAction -EndTime "2015-12-30T08:00:00Z"
```

Esempio 5: Questo esempio descrive le azioni di ridimensionamento pianificate per tutti i gruppi di Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASScheduledAction
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeScheduledActionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive le azioni di ridimensionamento pianificate per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Get-ASScheduledAction -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

Output:

```
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
DesiredCapacity      : 10
EndTime              :
MaxSize              :
MinSize              :
Recurrence           :
ScheduledActionARN   : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scheduledUpdateGroupAction:8a4c5f24-6ec6-4306-a2dd-f7
                       2c3af3a4d6:autoScalingGroupName/my-
asg:scheduledActionName/myScheduledAction
ScheduledActionName  : myScheduledAction
StartTime            : 11/30/2015 8:00:00 AM
Time                 : 11/30/2015 8:00:00 AM
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive le azioni di ridimensionamento pianificate specificate.

```
Get-ASScheduledAction -ScheduledActionName @("myScheduledScaleOut",
 "myScheduledScaleIn")
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive le azioni di ridimensionamento pianificate che iniziano entro l'ora specificata.

```
Get-ASScheduledAction -StartTime "2015-12-01T08:00:00Z"
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio descrive le azioni di ridimensionamento pianificate che terminano entro l'ora specificata.

```
Get-ASScheduledAction -EndTime "2015-12-30T08:00:00Z"
```

Esempio 5: Questo esempio descrive le azioni di ridimensionamento pianificate per tutti i gruppi di Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASScheduledAction
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeScheduledActionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeTags`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeTags`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere tutti i tag

Questo esempio descrive tutti i tuoi tag.

```
aws autoscaling describe-tags
```

Output:

```
{
    "Tags": [
        {
            "ResourceType": "auto-scaling-group",
            "ResourceId": "my-asg",
            "PropagateAtLaunch": true,
```

```
            "Value": "Research",
            "Key": "Dept"
        },
        {
            "ResourceType": "auto-scaling-group",
            "ResourceId": "my-asg",
            "PropagateAtLaunch": true,
            "Value": "WebServer",
            "Key": "Role"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Tagging di gruppi e istanze di Auto Scaling nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 2: per descrivere i tag per un gruppo specifico

Per descrivere i tag per uno specifico gruppo di Auto Scaling, utilizzate l'`--filters`opzione.

```
aws autoscaling describe-tags --filters Name=auto-scaling-group,Values=my-asg
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Tagging di gruppi e istanze di Auto Scaling nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 3: per descrivere il numero di tag specificato

Per restituire un numero specifico di tag, usa l'`--max-items`opzione.

```
aws autoscaling describe-tags \
    --max-items 1
```

Se l'output include un `NextToken` campo, ci sono più tag. Per ottenere i tag aggiuntivi, usa il valore di questo campo con l'`--starting-token`opzione in una chiamata successiva come segue.

```
aws autoscaling describe-tags \
    --filters Name=auto-scaling-group,Values=my-asg \
    --starting-token Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Tagging di gruppi e istanze di Auto Scaling nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeTagsCommand Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive i tag con un valore chiave di 'myTag' o 'myTag2'. I valori possibili per il nome del filtro sono '', auto-scaling-group 'key', 'value' e ''. propagate-at-launch La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
Get-ASTag -Filter @( @{ Name="key"; Values=@("myTag", "myTag2") } )
```

Output:

```
Key               : myTag2
PropagateAtLaunch : True
ResourceId        : my-asg
ResourceType      : auto-scaling-group
Value             : myTagValue2

Key               : myTag
PropagateAtLaunch : True
ResourceId        : my-asg
ResourceType      : auto-scaling-group
Value             : myTagValue
```

Esempio 2: con la PowerShell versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare il filtro per il parametro Filter.

```
$keys = New-Object string[] 2
$keys[0] = "myTag"
$keys[1] = "myTag2"
$filter = New-Object Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "key"
$filter.Values = $keys
Get-ASTag -Filter @( $filter )
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive tutti i tag per tutti i gruppi di Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASTag
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive i tag con un valore chiave di 'myTag' o 'myTag2'. I valori possibili per il nome del filtro sono '', auto-scaling-group 'key', 'value' e ''. propagate-at-launch La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
Get-ASTag -Filter @( @{ Name="key"; Values=@("myTag", "myTag2") } )
```

Output:

```
Key               : myTag2
PropagateAtLaunch : True
ResourceId        : my-asg
ResourceType      : auto-scaling-group
Value             : myTagValue2

Key               : myTag
PropagateAtLaunch : True
ResourceId        : my-asg
ResourceType      : auto-scaling-group
Value             : myTagValue
```

Esempio 2: con la PowerShell versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare il filtro per il parametro Filter.

```
$keys = New-Object string[] 2
$keys[0] = "myTag"
$keys[1] = "myTag2"
$filter = New-Object Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "key"
$filter.Values = $keys
Get-ASTag -Filter @( $filter )
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive tutti i tag per tutti i gruppi di Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASTag
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeTerminationPolicyTypes`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeTerminationPolicyTypes`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere i tipi di policy di terminazione disponibili

Questo esempio descrive i tipi di policy di terminazione disponibili.

```
aws autoscaling describe-termination-policy-types
```

Output:

```
{
    "TerminationPolicyTypes": [
        "AllocationStrategy",
        "ClosestToNextInstanceHour",
        "Default",
        "NewestInstance",
        "OldestInstance",
        "OldestLaunchConfiguration",
        "OldestLaunchTemplate"
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Controllo delle istanze di Auto Scaling che terminano durante la scalabilità nella Amazon Auto Scaling EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeTerminationPolicyTypesCommand Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca le politiche di terminazione supportate da Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASTerminationPolicyType
```

Output:

```
ClosestToNextInstanceHour
Default
NewestInstance
OldestInstance
OldestLaunchConfiguration
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTerminationPolicyTypesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca le politiche di terminazione supportate da Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASTerminationPolicyType
```

Output:

```
ClosestToNextInstanceHour
Default
NewestInstance
OldestInstance
OldestLaunchConfiguration
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTerminationPolicyTypesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DetachInstances`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DetachInstances`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per scollegare un'istanza da un gruppo Auto Scaling

Questo esempio scollega l'istanza specificata dal gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
aws autoscaling detach-instances \
    --instance-ids i-030017cfa84b20135 \
```

```
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --should-decrement-desired-capacity
```

Output:

```
{
    "Activities": [
        {
            "ActivityId": "5091cb52-547a-47ce-a236-c9ccbc2cb2c9",
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "Description": "Detaching EC2 instance: i-030017cfa84b20135",
            "Cause": "At 2020-10-31T17:35:04Z instance i-030017cfa84b20135 was
 detached in response to a user request, shrinking the capacity from 2 to 1.",
            "StartTime": "2020-04-12T15:02:16.179Z",
            "StatusCode": "InProgress",
            "Progress": 50,
            "Details": "{\"Subnet ID\":\"subnet-6194ea3b\",\"Availability Zone\":
\"us-west-2c\"}"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachInstancesin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio scollega l'istanza specificata dal gruppo Auto Scaling specificato e riduce la capacità desiderata in modo che Auto Scaling non avvii un'istanza sostitutiva.

```
Dismount-ASInstance -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $true
```

Output:

```
ActivityId           : 06733445-ce94-4039-be1b-b9f1866e276e
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-20T22:34:59Z instance i-93633f9b was detached
 in response to a user request, shrinking
                       the capacity from 2 to 1.
```

```
Description          : Detaching EC2 instance: i-93633f9b
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 50
StartTime            : 11/20/2015 2:34:59 PM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio scollega l'istanza specificata dal gruppo Auto Scaling specificato senza ridurre la capacità desiderata. Auto Scaling avvia un'istanza sostitutiva.

```
Dismount-ASInstance -InstanceId i-7bf746a2 -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $false
```

Output:

```
ActivityId           : f43a3cd4-d38c-4af7-9fe0-d76ec2307b6d
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-20T22:34:59Z instance i-7bf746a2 was detached
 in response to a user request.
Description          : Detaching EC2 instance: i-7bf746a2
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 50
StartTime            : 11/20/2015 2:34:59 PM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio scollega l'istanza specificata dal gruppo Auto Scaling specificato e riduce la capacità desiderata in modo che Auto Scaling non avvii un'istanza sostitutiva.

```
Dismount-ASInstance -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $true
```

Output:

```
ActivityId           : 06733445-ce94-4039-be1b-b9f1866e276e
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-20T22:34:59Z instance i-93633f9b was detached
 in response to a user request, shrinking
                       the capacity from 2 to 1.
Description          : Detaching EC2 instance: i-93633f9b
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 50
StartTime            : 11/20/2015 2:34:59 PM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio scollega l'istanza specificata dal gruppo Auto Scaling specificato senza ridurre la capacità desiderata. Auto Scaling avvia un'istanza sostitutiva.

```
Dismount-ASInstance -InstanceId i-7bf746a2 -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $false
```

Output:

```
ActivityId           : f43a3cd4-d38c-4af7-9fe0-d76ec2307b6d
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-20T22:34:59Z instance i-7bf746a2 was detached
 in response to a user request.
Description          : Detaching EC2 instance: i-7bf746a2
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 50
StartTime            : 11/20/2015 2:34:59 PM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DetachLoadBalancers`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DetachLoadBalancers`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per scollegare un Classic Load Balancer da un gruppo Auto Scaling

Questo esempio scollega il Classic Load Balancer specificato dal gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
aws autoscaling detach-load-balancers \
    --load-balancer-names my-load-balancer \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Collegare un sistema di bilanciamento del carico al gruppo Auto Scaling nella Amazon Auto Scaling User EC2 Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetachLoadBalancersCommand Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio scollega il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato dal gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Dismount-ASLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-lb -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachLoadBalancersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio scollega il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato dal gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Dismount-ASLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-lb -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachLoadBalancersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DisableMetricsCollection`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DisableMetricsCollection`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Disable the collection of metric data for an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
    /// group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var request = new DisableMetricsCollectionRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisableMetricsCollectionconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DisableMetricsCollectionRequest request;
    request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DisableMetricsCollectionOutcome outcome =
            autoScalingClient.DisableMetricsCollection(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Metrics collection has been disabled." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DisableMetricsCollection. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;

    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisableMetricsCollectionconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per disabilitare la raccolta di metriche per un gruppo di Auto Scaling

Questo esempio disabilita la raccolta della `GroupDesiredCapacity` metrica per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
aws autoscaling disable-metrics-collection \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --metrics GroupDesiredCapacity
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta i CloudWatch parametri di monitoraggio per i gruppi e le istanze di Auto Scaling nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DisableMetricsCollectionCommand Reference.AWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void disableMetricsCollection(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
       try {
           DisableMetricsCollectionRequest disableMetricsCollectionRequest =
DisableMetricsCollectionRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                   .metrics("GroupMaxSize")
                   .build();


autoScalingClient.disableMetricsCollection(disableMetricsCollectionRequest);
           System.out.println("The disable metrics collection operation was
successful");

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

```
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisableMetricsCollectionconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun disableMetricsCollection(groupName: String) {
    val disableMetricsCollectionRequest =
        DisableMetricsCollectionRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            metrics = listOf("GroupMaxSize")
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->

 autoScalingClient.disableMetricsCollection(disableMetricsCollectionRequest)
        println("The disable metrics collection operation was successful")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisableMetricsCollectionconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function disableMetricsCollection($autoScalingGroupName)
    {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->disableMetricsCollection([
            'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisableMetricsCollectionconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio disabilita il monitoraggio delle metriche specificate per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Disable-ASMetricsCollection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -Metric
 @("GroupMinSize", "GroupMaxSize")
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio disabilita il monitoraggio di tutte le metriche per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Disable-ASMetricsCollection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisableMetricsCollectionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio disabilita il monitoraggio delle metriche specificate per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Disable-ASMetricsCollection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -Metric
 @("GroupMinSize", "GroupMaxSize")
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio disabilita il monitoraggio di tutte le metriche per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Disable-ASMetricsCollection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisableMetricsCollectionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def disable_metrics(self, group_name: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Stops CloudWatch metric collection for the Auto Scaling group.
```

```
        :param group_name: The name of the group.
        :return: A dictionary with the response from disabling the metrics
collection.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error disabling metrics collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.disable_metrics_collection(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name
            )
            logger.info(
                f"Successfully disabled metrics collection for group
'{group_name}'."
            )
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(
                f"Couldn't disable metrics for group '{group_name}'. Error code:
{error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                logger.error(
                    f"There is a conflict with another operation that is
modifying the Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'. "
                    "Please try again later."
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DisableMetricsCollection AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        // If this fails it's fine, just means there are extra cloudwatch metrics
events for the scale-down.
        let _ = self
            .autoscaling
            .disable_metrics_collection()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DisableMetricsCollectionguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzo **`EnableMetricsCollection`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `EnableMetricsCollection`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Enable the collection of metric data for an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var listMetrics = new List<string>
            {
                "GroupMaxSize",
            };

        var collectionRequest = new EnableMetricsCollectionRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            Metrics = listMetrics,
            Granularity = "1Minute",
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(collectionRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, EnableMetricsCollectionconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::EnableMetricsCollectionRequest request;
    request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

    request.AddMetrics("GroupMinSize");
    request.AddMetrics("GroupMaxSize");
    request.AddMetrics("GroupDesiredCapacity");
    request.AddMetrics("GroupInServiceInstances");
    request.AddMetrics("GroupTotalInstances");
    request.SetGranularity("1Minute");

    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::EnableMetricsCollectionOutcome outcome =
            autoScalingClient.EnableMetricsCollection(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Auto Scaling metrics have been enabled."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::EnableMetricsCollection. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;

    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, EnableMetricsCollectionconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: abilitare la raccolta di metriche per un gruppo di Auto Scaling

Questo esempio abilita la raccolta di dati per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
aws autoscaling enable-metrics-collection \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --granularity "1Minute"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta i CloudWatch parametri di monitoraggio per i gruppi e le istanze di Auto Scaling nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 2: raccogliere dati per la metrica specificata per un gruppo Auto Scaling

Per raccogliere dati per una metrica specifica, utilizza l'opzione. `--metrics`

```
aws autoscaling enable-metrics-collection \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --metrics GroupDesiredCapacity --granularity "1Minute"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta i CloudWatch parametri di monitoraggio per i gruppi e le istanze di Auto Scaling nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta EnableMetricsCollectionCommand Reference.AWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void enableMetricsCollection(AutoScalingClient
 autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
        try {
            EnableMetricsCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
 EnableMetricsCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .metrics("GroupMaxSize")
                    .granularity("1Minute")
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.enableMetricsCollection(collectionRequest);
            System.out.println("The enable metrics collection operation was
 successful");

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, EnableMetricsCollectionconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun enableMetricsCollection(groupName: String?) {
    val collectionRequest =
        EnableMetricsCollectionRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            metrics = listOf("GroupMaxSize")
            granularity = "1Minute"
        }
```

```
    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.enableMetricsCollection(collectionRequest)
        println("The enable metrics collection operation was successful")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, EnableMetricsCollectionconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function enableMetricsCollection($autoScalingGroupName, $granularity)
    {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->enableMetricsCollection([
            'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
            'Granularity' => $granularity,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, EnableMetricsCollectionconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio abilita il monitoraggio delle metriche specificate per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Enable-ASMetricsCollection  -Metric @("GroupMinSize", "GroupMaxSize") -
AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -Granularity 1Minute
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio abilita il monitoraggio di tutte le metriche per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Enable-ASMetricsCollection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -Granularity 1Minute
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere EnableMetricsCollectionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio abilita il monitoraggio delle metriche specificate per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Enable-ASMetricsCollection  -Metric @("GroupMinSize", "GroupMaxSize") -
AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -Granularity 1Minute
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio abilita il monitoraggio di tutte le metriche per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Enable-ASMetricsCollection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -Granularity 1Minute
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere EnableMetricsCollectionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
```

```
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def enable_metrics(self, group_name: str, metrics: List[str]) -> Dict[str,
Any]:
        """
        Enables CloudWatch metric collection for Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
activities.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to enable.
        :param metrics: A list of metrics to collect.
        :return: A dictionary with the response from enabling the metrics
collection.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error enabling metrics collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.enable_metrics_collection(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, Metrics=metrics,
Granularity="1Minute"
            )
            logger.info(
                f"Successfully enabled metrics for Auto Scaling group
'{group_name}'."
            )

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(
                f"Couldn't enable metrics on '{group_name}'. Error code:
{error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                logger.error(
                    f"There is a conflict with another operation that is
modifying the Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'. "
                    "Please try again later."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidParameterCombination":
                logger.error(
                    f"The combination of parameters provided for enabling metrics
on '{group_name}' is not valid. "
                    "Please check the parameters and try again."
```

```
            )
        raise
    else:
        return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta EnableMetricsCollection AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    let enable_metrics_collection = autoscaling
        .enable_metrics_collection()
        .auto_scaling_group_name(auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
        .granularity("1Minute")
        .set_metrics(Some(vec![
            String::from("GroupMinSize"),
            String::from("GroupMaxSize"),
            String::from("GroupDesiredCapacity"),
            String::from("GroupInServiceInstances"),
            String::from("GroupTotalInstances"),
        ]))
        .send()
        .await;
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la EnableMetricsCollectionguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`EnterStandby`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `EnterStandby`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per spostare le istanze in modalità standby

Questo esempio mette l'istanza specificata in modalità standby. Ciò è utile per aggiornare o risolvere i problemi di un'istanza attualmente in servizio.

```
aws autoscaling enter-standby \
    --instance-ids i-061c63c5eb45f0416 \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --should-decrement-desired-capacity
```

Output:

```
{
    "Activities": [
        {
            "ActivityId": "ffa056b4-6ed3-41ba-ae7c-249dfae6eba1",
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "Description": "Moving EC2 instance to Standby: i-061c63c5eb45f0416",
            "Cause": "At 2020-10-31T20:31:00Z instance i-061c63c5eb45f0416 was
 moved to standby in response to a user request, shrinking the capacity from 1 to
 0.",
            "StartTime": "2020-10-31T20:31:00.949Z",
            "StatusCode": "InProgress",
            "Progress": 50,
            "Details": "{\"Subnet ID\":\"subnet-6194ea3b\",\"Availability Zone\":
\"us-west-2c\"}"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta il ciclo di vita delle istanze di Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling nella Amazon Auto Scaling EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta EnterStandbyCommand Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio mette l'istanza specificata in modalità standby e riduce la capacità desiderata in modo che Auto Scaling non avvii un'istanza sostitutiva.

```
Enter-ASStandby -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $true
```

Output:

```
ActivityId           : e36a5a54-ced6-4df8-bd19-708e2a59a649
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T15:48:06Z instance i-95b8484f was moved to
 standby in response to a user request,
                       shrinking the capacity from 2 to 1.
Description          : Moving EC2 instance to Standby: i-95b8484f
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 50
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 7:48:06 AM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio mette l'istanza specificata in modalità standby senza ridurre la capacità desiderata. Auto Scaling avvia un'istanza sostitutiva.

```
Enter-ASStandby -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $false
```

Output:

```
ActivityId           : e36a5a54-ced6-4df8-bd19-708e2a59a649
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T15:48:06Z instance i-95b8484f was moved to
 standby in response to a user request.
Description          : Moving EC2 instance to Standby: i-95b8484f
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
```

```
EndTime              :
Progress             : 50
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 7:48:06 AM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere EnterStandbyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio mette l'istanza specificata in modalità standby e riduce la capacità desiderata in modo che Auto Scaling non avvii un'istanza sostitutiva.

```
Enter-ASStandby -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $true
```

Output:

```
ActivityId           : e36a5a54-ced6-4df8-bd19-708e2a59a649
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T15:48:06Z instance i-95b8484f was moved to
 standby in response to a user request,
                       shrinking the capacity from 2 to 1.
Description          : Moving EC2 instance to Standby: i-95b8484f
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 50
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 7:48:06 AM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio mette l'istanza specificata in modalità standby senza ridurre la capacità desiderata. Auto Scaling avvia un'istanza sostitutiva.

```
Enter-ASStandby -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $false
```

Output:

```
ActivityId           : e36a5a54-ced6-4df8-bd19-708e2a59a649
```

```
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T15:48:06Z instance i-95b8484f was moved to
 standby in response to a user request.
Description          : Moving EC2 instance to Standby: i-95b8484f
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 50
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 7:48:06 AM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere EnterStandbyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ExecutePolicy`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ExecutePolicy`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eseguire una politica di scalabilità

Questo esempio esegue il criterio di ridimensionamento denominato `my-step-scale-out-policy` per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
aws autoscaling execute-policy \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --policy-name  my-step-scale-out-policy \
    --metric-value 95 \
    --breach-threshold 80
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Step and simple scaling policies nella Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command ExecutePolicyReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio esegue la politica specificata per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Start-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName "myScaleInPolicy"
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio esegue il criterio specificato per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato, dopo aver atteso il completamento del periodo di cooldown.

```
Start-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName "myScaleInPolicy" -
HonorCooldown $true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ExecutePolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio esegue la politica specificata per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Start-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName "myScaleInPolicy"
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio esegue il criterio specificato per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato, dopo aver atteso il completamento del periodo di cooldown.

```
Start-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName "myScaleInPolicy" -
HonorCooldown $true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ExecutePolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ExitStandby`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ExitStandby`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per spostare le istanze dalla modalità standby

Questo esempio sposta l'istanza specificata dalla modalità standby.

```
aws autoscaling exit-standby \
    --instance-ids i-061c63c5eb45f0416 \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

Output:

```
{
    "Activities": [
        {
            "ActivityId": "142928e1-a2dc-453a-9b24-b85ad6735928",
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "Description": "Moving EC2 instance out of Standby:
 i-061c63c5eb45f0416",
            "Cause": "At 2020-10-31T20:32:50Z instance i-061c63c5eb45f0416 was
 moved out of standby in response to a user request, increasing the capacity from
 0 to 1.",
            "StartTime": "2020-10-31T20:32:50.222Z",
            "StatusCode": "PreInService",
            "Progress": 30,
            "Details": "{\"Subnet ID\":\"subnet-6194ea3b\",\"Availability Zone\":
\"us-west-2c\"}"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Rimuovere temporaneamente le istanze dal gruppo Auto Scaling nella Amazon Auto Scaling EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command ExitStandbyReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio sposta l'istanza specificata fuori dalla modalità standby.

```
Exit-ASStandby -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

Output:

```
ActivityId           : 1833d3e8-e32f-454e-b731-0670ad4c6934
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T15:51:21Z instance i-95b8484f was moved out
 of standby in response to a user
                       request, increasing the capacity from 1 to 2.
Description          : Moving EC2 instance out of Standby: i-95b8484f
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 30
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 7:51:21 AM
StatusCode           : PreInService
StatusMessage        :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ExitStandbyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio sposta l'istanza specificata fuori dalla modalità standby.

```
Exit-ASStandby -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

Output:

```
ActivityId           : 1833d3e8-e32f-454e-b731-0670ad4c6934
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T15:51:21Z instance i-95b8484f was moved out
 of standby in response to a user
                       request, increasing the capacity from 1 to 2.
Description          : Moving EC2 instance out of Standby: i-95b8484f
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 30
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 7:51:21 AM
StatusCode           : PreInService
StatusMessage        :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ExitStandbyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`PutLifecycleHook`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutLifecycleHook`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creare un hook per il ciclo di vita

Questo esempio crea un lifecycle hook che verrà richiamato su tutte le istanze appena avviate, con un timeout di 4800 secondi. Ciò è utile per mantenere le istanze in uno stato di attesa fino al termine degli script dei dati utente o per richiamare una funzione Lambda utilizzando AWS . EventBridge

```
aws autoscaling put-lifecycle-hook \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --lifecycle-hook-name my-launch-hook \
    --lifecycle-transition autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING \
    --heartbeat-timeout 4800
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output. Se esiste già un lifecycle hook con lo stesso nome, verrà sovrascritto dal nuovo lifecycle hook.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta i riferimenti al ciclo di vita di Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 2: inviare un messaggio e-mail Amazon SNS per informarti delle transizioni di stato dell'istanza

Questo esempio crea un hook del ciclo di vita con l'argomento Amazon SNS e il ruolo IAM da utilizzare per ricevere notifiche all'avvio dell'istanza.

```
aws autoscaling put-lifecycle-hook \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --lifecycle-hook-name my-launch-hook \
    --lifecycle-transition autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING \
    --notification-target-arn arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sns-topic \
```

```
    --role-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-auto-scaling-role
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta i riferimenti al ciclo di vita di Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 3: pubblicare un messaggio in una coda Amazon SQS

Questo esempio crea un hook del ciclo di vita che pubblica un messaggio con metadati nella coda Amazon SQS specificata.

```
aws autoscaling put-lifecycle-hook \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --lifecycle-hook-name my-launch-hook \
    --lifecycle-transition autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING \
    --notification-target-arn arn:aws:sqs:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sqs-queue \
    --role-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-notification-role \
    --notification-metadata "SQS message metadata"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta i riferimenti al ciclo di vita di Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. PutLifecycleHookAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiunge l'hook del ciclo di vita specificato al gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Write-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 "myLifecycleHook" -LifecycleTransition "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING" -
NotificationTargetARN "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sns-topic" -RoleARN
 "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-iam-role"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutLifecycleHookin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiunge l'hook del ciclo di vita specificato al gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Write-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 "myLifecycleHook" -LifecycleTransition "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING" -
NotificationTargetARN "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sns-topic" -RoleARN
 "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-iam-role"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutLifecycleHookin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`PutNotificationConfiguration`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutNotificationConfiguration`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiungere una notifica

Questo esempio aggiunge la notifica specificata al gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
aws autoscaling put-notification-configuration \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --topic-arn arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sns-topic \
    --notification-type autoscaling:TEST_NOTIFICATION
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ricevere notifiche Amazon SNS quando il tuo gruppo Auto Scaling aumenta nella Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutNotificationConfigurationCommand Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio configura il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato per inviare una notifica all'argomento SNS specificato quando avvia le istanze. EC2

```
Write-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
NotificationType "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH" -TopicARN "arn:aws:sns:us-
west-2:123456789012:my-topic"
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio configura il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato per inviare una notifica all'argomento SNS specificato quando avvia o termina le istanze. EC2

```
Write-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -NotificationType
 @("autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH", "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE") -
TopicARN "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutNotificationConfigurationin Cmdlet Reference (V4).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio configura il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato per inviare una notifica all'argomento SNS specificato quando avvia le istanze. EC2

```
Write-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
NotificationType "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH" -TopicARN "arn:aws:sns:us-
west-2:123456789012:my-topic"
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio configura il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato per inviare una notifica all'argomento SNS specificato quando avvia o termina le istanze. EC2

```
Write-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -NotificationType
 @("autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH", "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE") -
TopicARN "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutNotificationConfigurationin Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Utilizzare **`PutScalingPolicy`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutScalingPolicy`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiungere una politica di ridimensionamento del tracciamento degli obiettivi a un gruppo Auto Scaling

L'`put-scaling-policy`esempio seguente applica una politica di ridimensionamento del tracciamento delle destinazioni al gruppo Auto Scaling specificato. L'output contiene i nomi ARNs e i nomi dei due CloudWatch allarmi creati per tuo conto. Se esiste già una politica di scalabilità con lo stesso nome, verrà sovrascritta dalla nuova politica di scalabilità.

```
aws autoscaling put-scaling-policy --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
  --policy-name alb1000-target-tracking-scaling-policy \
  --policy-type TargetTrackingScaling \
  --target-tracking-configuration file://config.json
```

Contenuto di `config.json`.

```
{
     "TargetValue": 1000.0,
     "PredefinedMetricSpecification": {
          "PredefinedMetricType": "ALBRequestCountPerTarget",
          "ResourceLabel": "app/my-alb/778d41231b141a0f/targetgroup/my-alb-
target-group/943f017f100becff"
     }
}
```

Output:

```
{
     "PolicyARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:region:account-id:scalingPolicy:228f02c2-
c665-4bfd-aaac-8b04080bea3c:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:policyName/alb1000-
target-tracking-scaling-policy",
     "Alarms": [
         {
             "AlarmARN": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:region:account-
id:alarm:TargetTracking-my-asg-AlarmHigh-fc0e4183-23ac-497e-9992-691c9980c38e",
```

```
            "AlarmName": "TargetTracking-my-asg-AlarmHigh-
fc0e4183-23ac-497e-9992-691c9980c38e"
        },
        {
            "AlarmARN": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:region:account-
id:alarm:TargetTracking-my-asg-AlarmLow-61a39305-ed0c-47af-bd9e-471a352ee1a2",
            "AlarmName": "TargetTracking-my-asg-AlarmLow-61a39305-ed0c-47af-
bd9e-471a352ee1a2"
        }
    ]
 }
```

Per altri esempi, consulta Example scaling policies for the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI) nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command PutScalingPolicyReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge la politica specificata al gruppo Auto Scaling specificato. Il tipo di regolazione specificato determina come interpretare il ScalingAdjustment parametro. Con 'ChangeInCapacity', un valore positivo aumenta la capacità del numero specificato di istanze e un valore negativo diminuisce la capacità del numero di istanze specificato.

```
Write-ASScalingPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -AdjustmentType
 "ChangeInCapacity" -PolicyName "myScaleInPolicy" -ScalingAdjustment -1
```

Output:

```
arn:aws:autoscaling:us-west-2:123456789012:scalingPolicy:aa3836ab-5462-42c7-adab-
e1d769fc24ef:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg
:policyName/myScaleInPolicy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutScalingPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge la politica specificata al gruppo Auto Scaling specificato. Il tipo di regolazione specificato determina come interpretare il ScalingAdjustment parametro.

Con 'ChangeInCapacity', un valore positivo aumenta la capacità del numero specificato di istanze e un valore negativo diminuisce la capacità del numero di istanze specificato.

```
Write-ASScalingPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -AdjustmentType
 "ChangeInCapacity" -PolicyName "myScaleInPolicy" -ScalingAdjustment -1
```

Output:

```
arn:aws:autoscaling:us-west-2:123456789012:scalingPolicy:aa3836ab-5462-42c7-adab-
e1d769fc24ef:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg
:policyName/myScaleInPolicy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutScalingPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`PutScheduledUpdateGroupAction`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutScheduledUpdateGroupAction`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: aggiungere un'azione pianificata a un gruppo Auto Scaling

Questo esempio aggiunge l'azione pianificata specificata al gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
aws autoscaling put-scheduled-update-group-action \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --scheduled-action-name my-scheduled-action \
    --start-time "2023-05-12T08:00:00Z" \
    --min-size 2 \
    --max-size 6 \
    --desired-capacity 4
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output. Se esiste già un'azione pianificata con lo stesso nome, verrà sovrascritta dalla nuova azione pianificata.

Per altri esempi, consulta Scheduled Scaling nella Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 2: Per specificare una pianificazione ricorrente

Questo esempio crea un'azione pianificata da scalare in base a una pianificazione ricorrente la cui esecuzione è programmata alle 00:30 del primo gennaio, giugno e dicembre di ogni anno.

```
aws autoscaling put-scheduled-update-group-action \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --scheduled-action-name my-recurring-action \
    --recurrence "30 0 1 1,6,12 *" \
    --min-size 2 \
    --max-size 6 \
    --desired-capacity 4
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output. Se esiste già un'azione pianificata con lo stesso nome, verrà sovrascritta dalla nuova azione pianificata.

Per altri esempi, consulta Scheduled Scaling nella Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command PutScheduledUpdateGroupActionReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea o aggiorna un'azione pianificata una tantum per modificare la capacità desiderata all'ora di inizio specificata.

```
Write-ASScheduledUpdateGroupAction -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ScheduledActionName "myScheduledAction" -StartTime "2015-12-01T00:00:00Z" -
DesiredCapacity 10
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutScheduledUpdateGroupActionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea o aggiorna un'azione pianificata una tantum per modificare la capacità desiderata all'ora di inizio specificata.

```
Write-ASScheduledUpdateGroupAction -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ScheduledActionName "myScheduledAction" -StartTime "2015-12-01T00:00:00Z" -
DesiredCapacity 10
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutScheduledUpdateGroupActionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`RecordLifecycleActionHeartbeat`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RecordLifecycleActionHeartbeat`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per registrare un battito cardiaco relativo all'azione del ciclo di vita

Questo esempio registra un heartbeat di un'azione del ciclo di vita per mantenere l'istanza in sospeso.

```
aws autoscaling record-lifecycle-action-heartbeat \
    --lifecycle-hook-name my-launch-hook \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --lifecycle-action-token bcd2f1b8-9a78-44d3-8a7a-4dd07d7cf635
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta i riferimenti al ciclo di vita di Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. RecordLifecycleActionHeartbeatAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio registra un battito cardiaco per l'azione del ciclo di vita specificata. In questo modo l'istanza rimane in sospeso fino al completamento dell'azione personalizzata.

```
Write-ASLifecycleActionHeartbeat -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 myLifecycleHook -LifecycleActionToken bcd2f1b8-9a78-44d3-8a7a-4dd07d7cf635
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RecordLifecycleActionHeartbeatin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio registra un battito cardiaco per l'azione del ciclo di vita specificata. In questo modo l'istanza rimane in sospeso fino al completamento dell'azione personalizzata.

```
Write-ASLifecycleActionHeartbeat -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 myLifecycleHook -LifecycleActionToken bcd2f1b8-9a78-44d3-8a7a-4dd07d7cf635
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RecordLifecycleActionHeartbeatin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ResumeProcesses`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ResumeProcesses`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per riprendere i processi sospesi

Questo esempio riprende il processo di ridimensionamento sospeso specificato per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
aws autoscaling resume-processes \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --scaling-processes AlarmNotification
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Sospensione e ripresa dei processi di scalabilità nella Amazon Auto Scaling User Guide. EC2

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. ResumeProcessesAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio riprende il processo di Auto Scaling specificato per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Resume-ASProcess -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ScalingProcess "AlarmNotification"
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio riprende tutti i processi di Auto Scaling sospesi per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Resume-ASProcess -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ResumeProcessesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio riprende il processo di Auto Scaling specificato per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Resume-ASProcess -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ScalingProcess "AlarmNotification"
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio riprende tutti i processi di Auto Scaling sospesi per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Resume-ASProcess -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ResumeProcessesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`SetDesiredCapacity`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SetDesiredCapacity`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set the desired capacity of an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <param name="desiredCapacity">The desired capacity for the Auto
    /// Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetDesiredCapacityAsync(
        string groupName,
        int desiredCapacity)
    {
        var capacityRequest = new SetDesiredCapacityRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            DesiredCapacity = desiredCapacity,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.SetDesiredCapacityAsync(capacityRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"You have set the DesiredCapacity to
{desiredCapacity}.");

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SetDesiredCapacityconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::SetDesiredCapacityRequest request;
    request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
    request.SetDesiredCapacity(2);

    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::SetDesiredCapacityOutcome outcome =
            autoScalingClient.SetDesiredCapacity(request);

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

    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SetDesiredCapacityconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per impostare la capacità desiderata per un gruppo Auto Scaling

Questo esempio imposta la capacità desiderata per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
aws autoscaling set-desired-capacity \
```

```
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --desired-capacity 2 \
    --honor-cooldown
```

In caso di esito positivo, il comando torna al prompt.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetDesiredCapacityin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void setDesiredCapacity(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
String groupName) {
       try {
           SetDesiredCapacityRequest capacityRequest =
SetDesiredCapacityRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                   .desiredCapacity(2)
                   .build();

           autoScalingClient.setDesiredCapacity(capacityRequest);
           System.out.println("You have set the DesiredCapacity to 2");

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SetDesiredCapacityconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun setDesiredCapacity(groupName: String) {
    val capacityRequest =
        SetDesiredCapacityRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            desiredCapacity = 2
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.setDesiredCapacity(capacityRequest)
        println("You set the DesiredCapacity to 2")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SetDesiredCapacityconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function setDesiredCapacity($autoScalingGroupName, $desiredCapacity)
    {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->setDesiredCapacity([
            'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
```

```
            'DesiredCapacity' => $desiredCapacity,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SetDesiredCapacityconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio imposta la dimensione del gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Set-ASDesiredCapacity -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -DesiredCapacity 2
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio imposta la dimensione del gruppo Auto Scaling specificato e attende il completamento del periodo di cooldown prima di passare alla nuova dimensione.

```
Set-ASDesiredCapacity -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -DesiredCapacity 2 -
HonorCooldown $true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetDesiredCapacityin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio imposta la dimensione del gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Set-ASDesiredCapacity -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -DesiredCapacity 2
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio imposta la dimensione del gruppo Auto Scaling specificato e attende il completamento del periodo di cooldown prima di passare alla nuova dimensione.

```
Set-ASDesiredCapacity -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -DesiredCapacity 2 -
HonorCooldown $true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetDesiredCapacityin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def set_desired_capacity(self, group_name: str, capacity: int) -> None:
        """
        Sets the desired capacity of the group. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling tries to
 keep the
        number of running instances equal to the desired capacity.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to update.
        :param capacity: The desired number of running instances.
        :return: None
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error setting the desired capacity.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.set_desired_capacity(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name,
                DesiredCapacity=capacity,
                HonorCooldown=False,
            )
            logger.info(
                f"Successfully set desired capacity of {capacity} for Auto
 Scaling group '{group_name}'."
            )
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to set desired capacity for Auto Scaling group
'{group_name}'."
            )
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgress":
                logger.error(
                    f"A scaling activity is currently in progress for the Auto
Scaling group '{group_name}'. "
                    "Please wait for the activity to complete before attempting
to set the desired capacity."
                )
            logger.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SetDesiredCapacity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   pub async fn scale_desired_capacity(&self, capacity: i32) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
       // 7. SetDesiredCapacity: set desired capacity to 2.
       //   Wait for a second instance to launch.
       let update_group = self
           .autoscaling
           .set_desired_capacity()
           .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
           .desired_capacity(capacity)
           .send()
```

```
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = update_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!("Failed to update group to desired capacity
 ({capacity}))").as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }
        Ok(())
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la SetDesiredCapacityguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`SetInstanceHealth`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SetInstanceHealth`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per impostare lo stato di integrità di un'istanza

Questo esempio imposta lo stato di integrità dell'istanza specificata su`Unhealthy`.

```
aws autoscaling set-instance-health \
    --instance-id i-061c63c5eb45f0416 \
    --health-status Unhealthy
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetInstanceHealthin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio imposta lo stato dell'istanza specificata su «Non sana», eliminandola dal servizio. Auto Scaling termina e sostituisce l'istanza.

```
Set-ASInstanceHealth -HealthStatus Unhealthy -InstanceId i-93633f9b
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio imposta lo stato dell'istanza specificata su «Healthy», mantenendola in servizio. Qualsiasi periodo di tolleranza per il controllo dello stato di salute per il gruppo Auto Scaling non viene rispettato.

```
Set-ASInstanceHealth -HealthStatus Healthy -InstanceId i-93633f9b -
ShouldRespectGracePeriod $false
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetInstanceHealthin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio imposta lo stato dell'istanza specificata su «Non sana», eliminandola dal servizio. Auto Scaling termina e sostituisce l'istanza.

```
Set-ASInstanceHealth -HealthStatus Unhealthy -InstanceId i-93633f9b
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio imposta lo stato dell'istanza specificata su «Healthy», mantenendola in servizio. Qualsiasi periodo di tolleranza per il controllo dello stato di salute per il gruppo Auto Scaling non viene rispettato.

```
Set-ASInstanceHealth -HealthStatus Healthy -InstanceId i-93633f9b -
ShouldRespectGracePeriod $false
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetInstanceHealthin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`SetInstanceProtection`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SetInstanceProtection`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: abilitare l'impostazione di protezione dell'istanza per un'istanza

Questo esempio abilita la protezione dell'istanza per l'istanza specificata.

```
aws autoscaling set-instance-protection \
    --instance-ids i-061c63c5eb45f0416 \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg --protected-from-scale-in
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Esempio 2: per disabilitare l'impostazione di protezione dell'istanza per un'istanza

Questo esempio disattiva la protezione dell'istanza per l'istanza specificata.

```
aws autoscaling set-instance-protection \
    --instance-ids i-061c63c5eb45f0416 \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --no-protected-from-scale-in
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetInstanceProtectionin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio abilita la protezione dell'istanza per l'istanza specificata.

```
Set-ASInstanceProtection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -InstanceId i-12345678 -
ProtectedFromScaleIn $true
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio disattiva la protezione dell'istanza per l'istanza specificata.

```
Set-ASInstanceProtection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -InstanceId i-12345678 -
ProtectedFromScaleIn $false
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetInstanceProtectionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio abilita la protezione dell'istanza per l'istanza specificata.

```
Set-ASInstanceProtection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -InstanceId i-12345678 -
ProtectedFromScaleIn $true
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio disattiva la protezione dell'istanza per l'istanza specificata.

```
Set-ASInstanceProtection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -InstanceId i-12345678 -
ProtectedFromScaleIn $false
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetInstanceProtectionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`SuspendProcesses`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SuspendProcesses`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per sospendere i processi di Auto Scaling

Questo esempio sospende il processo di ridimensionamento specificato per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
aws autoscaling suspend-processes \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --scaling-processes AlarmNotification
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Sospensione e ripresa dei processi di scalabilità nella Amazon Auto Scaling User Guide. EC2

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. SuspendProcessesAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio sospende il processo di Auto Scaling specificato per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Suspend-ASProcess -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ScalingProcess
 "AlarmNotification"
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio sospende tutti i processi di Auto Scaling per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Suspend-ASProcess -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SuspendProcessesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio sospende il processo di Auto Scaling specificato per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Suspend-ASProcess -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ScalingProcess
 "AlarmNotification"
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio sospende tutti i processi di Auto Scaling per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Suspend-ASProcess -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SuspendProcessesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate all instances in the Auto Scaling group in preparation for
    /// deleting the group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the instance to terminate.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string instanceId)
    {
        var request = new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            InstanceId = instanceId,
            ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You have terminated the instance: {instanceId}");
            return true;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Could not terminate {instanceId}");
        return false;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
request;
        request.SetInstanceId(instanceIDs[instanceNumber - 1]);
        request.SetShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupOutcome
outcome =
                autoScalingClient.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Waiting for EC2 instance with ID '"
                      << instanceIDs[instanceNumber - 1] << "' to terminate..."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
AutoScaling::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per terminare un'istanza in un gruppo Auto Scaling

Questo esempio termina l'istanza specificata dal gruppo Auto Scaling specificato senza aggiornare la dimensione del gruppo. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling avvia un'istanza sostitutiva al termine dell'istanza specificata.

```
aws autoscaling terminate-instance-in-auto-scaling-group \
    --instance-id i-061c63c5eb45f0416 \
    --no-should-decrement-desired-capacity
```

Output:

```
{
    "Activities": [
        {
            "ActivityId": "8c35d601-793c-400c-fcd0-f64a27530df7",
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "Description": "Terminating EC2 instance: i-061c63c5eb45f0416",
            "Cause": "",
            "StartTime": "2020-10-31T20:34:25.680Z",
            "StatusCode": "InProgress",
            "Progress": 0,
            "Details": "{\"Subnet ID\":\"subnet-6194ea3b\",\"Availability Zone\":
\"us-west-2c\"}"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupReference AWS CLI .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String instanceId) {
       try {
           TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest request =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                   .instanceId(instanceId)
                   .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                   .build();

           autoScalingClient.terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request);
           System.out.println("You have terminated instance " + instanceId);

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(instanceIdVal: String) {
    val request =
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            instanceId = instanceIdVal
            shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request)
        println("You have terminated instance $instanceIdVal")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(
        $instanceId,
        $shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = true,
        $attempts = 0
    ) {
        try {
            return $this->autoScalingClient-
>terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup([
                'InstanceId' => $instanceId,
                'ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity' =>
 $shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity,
            ]);
        } catch (AutoScalingException $exception) {
```

```
            if ($exception->getAwsErrorCode() == "ScalingActivityInProgress" &&
 $attempts < 5) {
                error_log("Cannot terminate an instance while it is still
 pending. Waiting then trying again.");
                sleep(5 * (1 + $attempts));
                return $this->terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(
                    $instanceId,
                    $shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity,
                    ++$attempts
                );
            } else {
                throw $exception;
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio termina l'istanza specificata e riduce la capacità desiderata del relativo gruppo Auto Scaling in modo che Auto Scaling non avvii un'istanza sostitutiva.

```
Stop-ASInstanceInAutoScalingGroup -InstanceId i-93633f9b -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $true
```

Output:

```
ActivityId           : 2e40d9bd-1902-444c-abf3-6ea0002efdc5
AutoScalingGroupName :
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T16:09:03Z instance i-93633f9b was taken out
 of service in response to a user
                       request, shrinking the capacity from 2 to 1.
Description          : Terminating EC2 instance: i-93633f9b
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 0
```

```
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 8:09:03 AM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio termina l'istanza specificata senza ridurre la capacità desiderata del relativo gruppo Auto Scaling. Auto Scaling avvia un'istanza sostitutiva.

```
Stop-ASInstanceInAutoScalingGroup -InstanceId i-93633f9b -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $false
```

Output:

```
ActivityId           : 2e40d9bd-1902-444c-abf3-6ea0002efdc5
AutoScalingGroupName :
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T16:09:03Z instance i-93633f9b was taken out
 of service in response to a user
                       request.
Description          : Terminating EC2 instance: i-93633f9b
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 0
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 8:09:03 AM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio termina l'istanza specificata e riduce la capacità desiderata del relativo gruppo Auto Scaling in modo che Auto Scaling non avvii un'istanza sostitutiva.

```
Stop-ASInstanceInAutoScalingGroup -InstanceId i-93633f9b -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $true
```

Output:

```
ActivityId           : 2e40d9bd-1902-444c-abf3-6ea0002efdc5
AutoScalingGroupName :
```

```
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T16:09:03Z instance i-93633f9b was taken out
 of service in response to a user
                       request, shrinking the capacity from 2 to 1.
Description          : Terminating EC2 instance: i-93633f9b
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 0
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 8:09:03 AM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio termina l'istanza specificata senza ridurre la capacità desiderata del relativo gruppo Auto Scaling. Auto Scaling avvia un'istanza sostitutiva.

```
Stop-ASInstanceInAutoScalingGroup -InstanceId i-93633f9b -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $false
```

Output:

```
ActivityId           : 2e40d9bd-1902-444c-abf3-6ea0002efdc5
AutoScalingGroupName :
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T16:09:03Z instance i-93633f9b was taken out
 of service in response to a user
                       request.
Description          : Terminating EC2 instance: i-93633f9b
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 0
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 8:09:03 AM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def terminate_instance(
        self, instance_id: str, decrease_capacity: bool
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Stops an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to stop.
        :param decrease_capacity: Specifies whether to decrease the desired
 capacity
                                  of the group. When passing True for this
 parameter,
                                  you can stop an instance without having a
 replacement
                                  instance start when the desired capacity
 threshold is
                                  crossed.
        :return: A dictionary containing details of the scaling activity that
 occurs
                 in response to this action.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error terminating the instance.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response =
self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                InstanceId=instance_id,
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=decrease_capacity
            )
            logger.info(f"Successfully terminated instance {instance_id}.")
            return response["Activity"]

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(f"Failed to terminate instance {instance_id}.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgress":
                logger.error(
                    "A scaling activity is currently in progress for the Auto
Scaling group "
                    f"associated with instance '{instance_id}'. "
                    "Please wait for the activity to complete before attempting
to terminate the instance."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceInUse":
                logger.error(
                    f"The instance '{instance_id}' or an associated resource is
currently in use "
                    "and cannot be terminated. "
                    "Ensure the instance is not involved in any ongoing processes
and try again."
                )
            logger.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn terminate_some_instance(&self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
    // Retrieve a list of instances in the auto scaling group.
    let auto_scaling_group = self.get_group().await?;
    let instances = auto_scaling_group.instances();
    // Or use other logic to find an instance to terminate.
    let instance = instances.first();
    if let Some(instance) = instance {
        let instance_id = if let Some(instance_id) = instance.instance_id() {
            instance_id
        } else {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with("Missing instance id"));
        };
        let termination = self
            .ec2
            .terminate_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = termination {
            Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "There was a problem terminating an instance",
                &err,
            ))
        } else {
            Ok(())
        }
    } else {
        Err(ScenarioError::with("There was no instance to terminate"))
    }
}

async fn get_group(&self) -> Result<AutoScalingGroup, ScenarioError> {
```

```
        let describe_auto_scaling_groups = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_groups()
            .auto_scaling_group_names(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = describe_auto_scaling_groups {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!(
                    "Failed to get status of autoscaling group {}",
                    self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone()
                )
                .as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }

        let describe_auto_scaling_groups_output =
describe_auto_scaling_groups.unwrap();
        let auto_scaling_groups =
describe_auto_scaling_groups_output.auto_scaling_groups();
        let auto_scaling_group = auto_scaling_groups.first();

        if auto_scaling_group.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with(format!(
                "Could not find autoscaling group {}",
                self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone()
            )));
        }

        Ok(auto_scaling_group.unwrap().clone())
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzo **`UpdateAutoScalingGroup`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateAutoScalingGroup`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update the capacity of an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the EC2 launch template.</
param>
    /// <param name="maxSize">The maximum number of instances that can be
    /// created for the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName,
        string launchTemplateName,
        int maxSize)
    {
        var templateSpecification = new LaunchTemplateSpecification
        {
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var groupRequest = new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            MaxSize = maxSize,
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            LaunchTemplate = templateSpecification,
        };
```

```
        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(groupRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You successfully updated the Auto Scaling group
{groupName}.");
            return true;
        }
        else
        {
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateAutoScalingGroupconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        request.SetMaxSize(3);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.UpdateAutoScalingGroup(request);
```

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

        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateAutoScalingGroupconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: Per aggiornare i limiti di dimensione di un gruppo di Auto Scaling

Questo esempio aggiorna il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato con una dimensione minima di 2 e una dimensione massima di 10.

```
aws autoscaling update-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --min-size 2 \
    --max-size 10
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Impostazione dei limiti di capacità per il tuo gruppo Auto Scaling nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 2: aggiungere i controlli di integrità di Elastic Load Balancing e specificare quali zone di disponibilità e sottoreti utilizzare

Questo esempio aggiorna il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato per aggiungere i controlli di integrità Elastic Load Balancing. Questo comando aggiorna anche il valore di `--vpc-zone-identifier` con un elenco di sottoreti IDs in più zone di disponibilità.

```
aws autoscaling update-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --health-check-type ELB \
    --health-check-grace-period 600 \
    --vpc-zone-identifier "subnet-5ea0c127,subnet-6194ea3b,subnet-c934b782"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Elastic Load Balancing e Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 3: per aggiornare il gruppo di collocamento e la politica di cessazione

Questo esempio aggiorna il gruppo di collocamento e la politica di licenziamento da utilizzare.

```
aws autoscaling update-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --placement-group my-placement-group \
    --termination-policies "OldestInstance"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta i gruppi Auto Scaling nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 4: per utilizzare la versione più recente del modello di lancio

Questo esempio aggiorna il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato per utilizzare la versione più recente del modello di avvio specificato.

```
aws autoscaling update-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --launch-template LaunchTemplateId=lt-1234567890abcde12,Version='$Latest'
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Launch templates nella Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 5: per utilizzare una versione specifica del modello di lancio

Questo esempio aggiorna il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato per utilizzare una versione specifica di un modello di avvio anziché la versione più recente o predefinita.

```
aws autoscaling update-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --launch-template LaunchTemplateName=my-template-for-auto-scaling,Version='2'
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Launch templates nella Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide.

Esempio 6: definire una politica a istanze miste e abilitare il ribilanciamento della capacità

Questo esempio aggiorna il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato per utilizzare una politica di istanze miste e consente il ribilanciamento della capacità. Questa struttura consente di specificare gruppi con capacità Spot e On-Demand e utilizzare modelli di avvio diversi per architetture diverse.

```
aws autoscaling update-auto-scaling-group \
    --cli-input-json file://~/config.json
```

Contenuto di `config.json`.

```
{
    "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
    "CapacityRebalance": true,
    "MixedInstancesPolicy": {
        "LaunchTemplate": {
            "LaunchTemplateSpecification": {
                "LaunchTemplateName": "my-launch-template-for-x86",
                "Version": "$Latest"
            },
            "Overrides": [
                {
                    "InstanceType": "c6g.large",
                    "LaunchTemplateSpecification": {
                        "LaunchTemplateName": "my-launch-template-for-arm",
                        "Version": "$Latest"
                    }
                },
                {
                    "InstanceType": "c5.large"
                },
                {
                    "InstanceType": "c5a.large"
                }
            ]
        },
```

```
        "InstancesDistribution": {
            "OnDemandPercentageAboveBaseCapacity": 50,
            "SpotAllocationStrategy": "capacity-optimized"
        }
    }
}
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta i gruppi di Auto Scaling con più tipi di istanze e opzioni di acquisto nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command UpdateAutoScalingGroupReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void updateAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName,
           String launchTemplateName) {
       try {
           AutoScalingWaiter waiter = autoScalingClient.waiter();
           LaunchTemplateSpecification templateSpecification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                   .launchTemplateName(launchTemplateName)
                   .build();

           UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                   .maxSize(3)
                   .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                   .launchTemplate(templateSpecification)
                   .build();

           autoScalingClient.updateAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);
```

```
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
 DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse> waiterResponse =
 waiter
                    .waitUntilGroupInService(groupsRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("You successfully updated the auto scaling group
 " + groupName);

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateAutoScalingGroupconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun updateAutoScalingGroup(
    groupName: String,
    launchTemplateNameVal: String,
    serviceLinkedRoleARNVal: String,
) {
    val templateSpecification =
        LaunchTemplateSpecification {
            launchTemplateName = launchTemplateNameVal
        }
```

```
    val groupRequest =
        UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            maxSize = 3
            serviceLinkedRoleArn = serviceLinkedRoleARNVal
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            launchTemplate = templateSpecification
        }

    val groupsRequestWaiter =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.updateAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest)
        autoScalingClient.waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequestWaiter)
        println("You successfully updated the Auto Scaling group  $groupName")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateAutoScalingGroupconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function updateAutoScalingGroup($autoScalingGroupName, $args)
    {
        if (array_key_exists('MaxSize', $args)) {
            $maxSize = ['MaxSize' => $args['MaxSize']];
        } else {
            $maxSize = [];
        }
        if (array_key_exists('MinSize', $args)) {
```

```
            $minSize = ['MinSize' => $args['MinSize']];
        } else {
            $minSize = [];
        }
        $parameters = ['AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName];
        $parameters = array_merge($parameters, $minSize, $maxSize);
        return $this->autoScalingClient->updateAutoScalingGroup($parameters);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateAutoScalingGroupconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiorna la dimensione minima e massima del gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Update-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -MaxSize 5 -MinSize 1
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio aggiorna il periodo di cooldown predefinito del gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Update-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -DefaultCooldown 10
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio aggiorna le zone di disponibilità del gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Update-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -AvailabilityZone @("us-
west-2a", "us-west-2b")
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio aggiorna il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato per utilizzare i controlli di integrità Elastic Load Balancing.

```
Update-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -HealthCheckType ELB -
HealthCheckGracePeriod 60
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateAutoScalingGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiorna la dimensione minima e massima del gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Update-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -MaxSize 5 -MinSize 1
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio aggiorna il periodo di cooldown predefinito del gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Update-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -DefaultCooldown 10
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio aggiorna le zone di disponibilità del gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Update-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -AvailabilityZone @("us-
west-2a", "us-west-2b")
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio aggiorna il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato per utilizzare i controlli di integrità Elastic Load Balancing.

```
Update-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -HealthCheckType ELB -
HealthCheckGracePeriod 60
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateAutoScalingGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def update_group(self, group_name: str, **kwargs: Any) -> None:
        """
        Updates an Auto Scaling group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to update.
        :param kwargs: Keyword arguments to pass through to the service.
        :return: None
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error updating the Auto Scaling
group.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, **kwargs
            )
            logger.info(f"Successfully updated Auto Scaling group {group_name}.")

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(f"Failed to update Auto Scaling group {group_name}.")
            if error_code == "ResourceInUse":
                logger.error(
                    "The Auto Scaling group '%s' is currently in use and cannot
be modified. Please try again later.",
                    group_name,
                )
            elif error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgress":
                logger.error(
                    f"A scaling activity is currently in progress for the Auto
Scaling group '{group_name}'."
                    "Please wait for the activity to complete before attempting
to update the group."
                )
            logger.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateAutoScalingGroup AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn update_group(client: &Client, name: &str, size: i32) -> Result<(),
 Error> {
    client
        .update_auto_scaling_group()
        .auto_scaling_group_name(name)
        .max_size(size)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Updated AutoScaling group");

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la UpdateAutoScalingGroupguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Scenari per l'utilizzo dell'Auto Scaling AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Auto Scaling con. AWS SDKs Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Auto Scaling o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un collegamento al

codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Crea e gestisci un servizio resiliente utilizzando un SDK AWS

Crea e gestisci un servizio resiliente utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un servizio web con bilanciamento del carico che restituisca consigli su libri, film e canzoni. L'esempio mostra come il servizio risponde ai guasti e spiega come ristrutturarlo per una maggiore resilienza in caso di guasti.

- Usa un gruppo Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling per creare istanze Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) basate su un modello di avvio e per mantenere il numero di istanze in un intervallo specificato.
- Gestisci e distribuisci le richieste HTTP con Elastic Load Balancing.
- Monitora lo stato delle istanze in un gruppo con dimensionamento automatico e inoltra le richieste soltanto alle istanze integre.
- Esegui un server web Python su ogni EC2 istanza per gestire le richieste HTTP. Il server Web risponde con consigli e controlli dell'integrità.
- Simula un servizio di raccomandazione con una tabella Amazon DynamoDB.
- Controlla la risposta del server web alle richieste e ai controlli di integrità aggiornando AWS Systems Manager i parametri.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();


        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS services.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddTransient<AutoScalerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SmParameterWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<Recommendations>()
                    .AddSingleton<IConfiguration>(_configuration)
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        ResourcesSetup();

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Resilient Architecture Example
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
            await Deploy(true);

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's begin the scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Demo(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await DestroyResources(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Resilient Architecture Example Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await DestroyResources(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Setup any common resources, also used for integration testing.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ResourcesSetup()
    {
        _httpClient = new HttpClient();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>();
```

```
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _recommendations = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Recommendations>();
        _autoScalerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalerWrapper>();
        _smParameterWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<SmParameterWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Deploy(bool interactive)
    {
        var protocol = "HTTP";
        var port = 80;
        var sshPort = 22;

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several
AWS resources\n" +
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways
to make it resilient\n" +
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n" +
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n");

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide
book, movie, and song recommendations.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each
contain a Python web server.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across
several Availability Zones.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the
Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        if (interactive)
```

```
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Create and populate the DynamoDB table.
        var databaseTableName = _configuration["databaseName"];
        var recommendationsPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "recommendations_objects.json");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
{databaseTableName}.");
        await _recommendations.CreateDatabaseWithName(databaseTableName);
        await _recommendations.PopulateDatabase(databaseTableName,
recommendationsPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // Create the EC2 Launch Template.

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs
'server_startup_script.sh' when an instance starts.\n"
            + "\nThis script starts a Python web server defined in the
`server.py` script. The web server\n"
            + "listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to
'/' and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            + "For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            + "run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nThe template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            + "permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and
Systems Manager parameters\n"
            + "that control the flow of the demo.");

        var startupScriptPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "server_startup_script.sh");
        var instancePolicyPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "instance_policy.json");
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateTemplate(startupScriptPath,
instancePolicyPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different\n"
```

```
            + "Availability Zone.\n");
        var zones = await _autoScalerWrapper.DescribeAvailabilityZones();
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateGroupOfSize(3,
_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName, zones);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
            + "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("Creating variables that control the flow of the
demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group\n"
            + "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a\n"
            + "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.");

        var defaultVpc = await _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultVpc();
        var subnets = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(defaultVpc.VpcId, zones);
        var subnetIds = subnets.Select(s => s.SubnetId).ToList();
        var targetGroup = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGro
protocol, port, defaultVpc.VpcId);

        await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.Lo
subnetIds, targetGroup);
        await
_autoScalerWrapper.AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
targetGroup.TargetGroupArn);
        Console.WriteLine("\nVerifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
```

```
        var endPoint = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper
        var loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);

        if (!loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCouldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
 that the port is open...");

            var ipString = await _httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");
            ipString = ipString.Trim();

            var defaultSecurityGroup = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(defaultVpc);
            var portIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, port,
 ipString);
            var sshPortIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, sshPort,
 ipString);

            if (!portIsOpen)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "\nFor this example to work, the default security group for
 your default VPC must\n"
                    + "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
 automatically from this\n"
                    + "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
 Console.\n");

                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound traffic from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
 _autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, port,
 ipString);
                }
            }

            if (!sshPortIsOpen)
```

```
            {
                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
inbound SSH traffic for debugging from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
_autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, sshPort,
ipString);
                }
            }
            loadBalancerAccess = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);
        }

        if (loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nCouldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
                + "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
configured correctly and that\n"
                + "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint:\n");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Demonstrate the steps of the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as an interactive scenario.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
```

```
    public static async Task<bool> Demo(bool interactive)
    {
        var ssmOnlyPolicy = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "ssm_only_policy.json");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine("\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system\n" +
                          "to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient\n" +
                          "architecture can keep the web service running in spite
of these failures.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        Console.WriteLine("At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine($"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.\n" +
                          $"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
parameter named '{_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter}'.\n" +
                          $"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.\n");
        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
"this-is-not-a-table");
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as\n" +
                          "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Instead of failing when the recommendation service
fails, the web service can return a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.");
```

```
        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.FailureResponseParameter,
"static");

        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("The service still reports as healthy because health
checks are still shallow.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n");
        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
_smParameterWrapper.TableName);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't\n" +
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsPolicyName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            ssmOnlyPolicy,
            new List<string> { "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore" }
        );
        var instances = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstancesByGroupName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName);
        var badInstanceId = instances.First();
        var instanceProfile = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Replacing the profile for instance {badInstanceId} with a profile
that contains\n" +
            "bad credentials...\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.ReplaceInstanceProfile(
            badInstanceId,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            instanceProfile.AssociationId
        );
        Console.WriteLine(
```

```
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
either a recommendation or a static response,\n" +
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        );
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo,
a deep health check tests whether");
        Console.WriteLine("the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it
depends on for recommendations. Note that");
        Console.WriteLine("the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not
for Auto Scaling instance health.");
        Console.WriteLine("This kind of deep health check is not recommended for
Auto Scaling instance health, because it");
        Console.WriteLine("risks accidental termination of all instances in the
Auto Scaling group when a dependent service fails.");

        Console.WriteLine("\nBy implementing deep health checks, the load
balancer can detect when one of the instances is failing");
        Console.WriteLine("and take that instance out of rotation.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.HealthCheckParameter,
"deep");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the
instance with bad credentials ({badInstanceId})");
        Console.WriteLine("is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two
for the load balancer to detect the unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint always returns a recommendation, because");
        Console.WriteLine("the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its
rotation.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by
an auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler
start a new instance to replace it.");

        await _autoScalerWrapper.TryTerminateInstanceById(badInstanceId);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new
instance is starting, sending a GET");
        Console.WriteLine("request to the web service continues to get a
successful recommendation response because");
        Console.WriteLine("starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the
load balancing rotation.");
        Console.WriteLine("Note that terminating and replacing an instance
typically takes several minutes, during which time you");
        Console.WriteLine("can see the changing health check status until the new
instance is running and healthy.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health
checks mean all instances report as unhealthy.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
"this-is-not-a-table");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer
continues to route requests even to");
        Console.WriteLine("unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and
return a static response rather than fail");
        Console.WriteLine("closed and report failure to the customer.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DestroyResources(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account,
we can clean up all AWS resources\n" +
            "that were created for this demo."
        );

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all demo
resources? (y/n) "))
        {
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadBal
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteTargetGroupByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGr
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupNa
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteKeyPairByName(_autoScalerWrapper.KeyPairName);
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteTemplateByName(_autoScalerWrapper.LaunchTemplateName);
            await _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteInstanceProfile(
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName
            );
            await
_recommendations.DestroyDatabaseByName(_recommendations.TableName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
might incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le azioni di Auto Scaling e EC2 Amazon.

```
/// <summary>
```

```
/// Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management methods.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSsm;
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _amazonIam;
    private readonly ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> _logger;

    private readonly string _instanceType = "";
    private readonly string _amiParam = "";
    private readonly string _launchTemplateName = "";
    private readonly string _groupName = "";
    private readonly string _instancePolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsPolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _keyPairName = "";

    public string GroupName => _groupName;
    public string KeyPairName => _keyPairName;
    public string LaunchTemplateName => _launchTemplateName;
    public string InstancePolicyName => _instancePolicyName;
    public string BadCredsProfileName => _badCredsProfileName;
    public string BadCredsRoleName => _badCredsRoleName;
    public string BadCredsPolicyName => _badCredsPolicyName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalerWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected AutoScaling client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected EC2 client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonIam">The injected IAM client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonSsm">The injected SSM client.</param>
    public AutoScalerWrapper(
        IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling,
        IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2,
        IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement amazonSsm,
        IAmazonIdentityManagementService amazonIam,
        IConfiguration configuration,
        ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> logger)
```

```
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
        _amazonSsm = amazonSsm;
        _amazonIam = amazonIam;
        _logger = logger;

        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _instanceType = configuration["instanceType"];
        _amiParam = configuration["amiParam"];

        _launchTemplateName = prefix + "-template";
        _groupName = prefix + "-group";
        _instancePolicyName = prefix + "-pol";
        _instanceRoleName = prefix + "-role";
        _instanceProfileName = prefix + "-prof";
        _badCredsPolicyName = prefix + "-bc-pol";
        _badCredsRoleName = prefix + "-bc-role";
        _badCredsProfileName = prefix + "-bc-prof";
        _keyPairName = prefix + "-key-pair";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with
 a specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
    /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
 granted to
    /// clients that run on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
    /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
    /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
    /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to
 the role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
        string policyName,
        string roleName,
        string profileName,
        string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
        List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
    {
```

```
        var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                     "\"Service\": [" +
                                         "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                     "]" +
                                     "}," +
                                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";

        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);

        var policyArn = "";

        try
        {
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }
```

```
            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await
_amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
```

```
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new key pair and save the file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newKeyPairName">The name of the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateKeyPair(string newKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var keyResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateKeyPairAsync(
                new CreateKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = newKeyPairName });
            await File.WriteAllTextAsync($"{newKeyPairName}.pem",
                keyResponse.KeyPair.KeyMaterial);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created key pair {newKeyPairName}.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key pair already exists.");
```

```
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the key pair and file by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="deleteKeyPairName">The key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteKeyPairByName(string deleteKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(
                new DeleteKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = deleteKeyPairName });
            File.Delete($"{deleteKeyPairName}.pem");
        }
        catch (FileNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Key pair {deleteKeyPairName} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling.
    /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that
runs after
    /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and
starts a Python
    /// web server on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
    /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to
create and attach to the profile.</param>
    /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
    public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
    {
        try
        {
            await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
            await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName,
_instanceRoleName,
```

```
                _instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

            var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
            var plainTextBytes =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

            var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
                new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
            var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
            var launchTemplateResponse = await
_amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                    LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
                    {
                        InstanceType = _instanceType,
                        ImageId = amiId,
                        IamInstanceProfile =
                            new

LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                            {
                                Name = _instanceProfileName
                            },
                        KeyName = _keyPairName,
                        UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
                    }
                });
            return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException")
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Could not create the template, the name
{_launchTemplateName} already exists. " +
                                 $"Please try again with a unique name.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
```

```
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while creating the template.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
 Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        try
        {
            var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
                new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
            return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z =>
 z.ZoneName).ToList();
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An Amazon EC2 error occurred while listing
 availability zones.: {ec2Exception.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while listing availability
 zones.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group of a specified size and name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupSize">The size for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The availability zones for the group.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
```

```
   public async Task CreateGroupOfSize(int groupSize, string groupName,
List<string> availabilityZones)
   {
       try
       {
           await _amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
               new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
               {
                   AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                   AvailabilityZones = availabilityZones,
                   LaunchTemplate =
                       new
Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.LaunchTemplateSpecification()
                       {
                           LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                           Version = "$Default"
                       },
                   MaxSize = groupSize,
                   MinSize = groupSize
               });
           Console.WriteLine($"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} with
size {groupSize}.");
       }
       catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
       {
           Console.WriteLine($"EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} already
exists.");
       }
   }

   /// <summary>
   /// Get the default VPC for the account.
   /// </summary>
   /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
   public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
   {
       try
       {
           var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
               new DescribeVpcsRequest()
               {
                   Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                   {
                       new("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
```

```
                    }
                });
            return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "UnauthorizedOperation")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"You do not have the necessary
permissions to describe VPCs.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the vpcs.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
            var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
                new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId }),
                        new("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                        new("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });
```

```
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
            {
                subnets.Add(subnet);
            }

            return subnets;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"The specified VPC ID {vpcId}
does not exist.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the
subnets.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a launch template by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = templateName
                });
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
```

```
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Could not delete the template, the name
{_launchTemplateName} was not found.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while deleting the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the
role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await
_amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
```

```
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets data about the instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group by its group
 name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="group">The name of the auto scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of instance Ids.</returns>
    public async Task<IEnumerable<string>> GetInstancesByGroupName(string group)
    {
        var instanceResponse = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { group }
            });
        var instanceIds = instanceResponse.AutoScalingGroups.SelectMany(
            g => g.Instances.Select(i => i.InstanceId));
        return instanceIds;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await
_amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
                new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                    },
                });
            return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not
found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while creating the
template.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is replaced, the instance
```

```
   /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
   /// used to restart the Python web server.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
   /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate
with the specified instance.</param>
   /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association
for the instance.</param>
   /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
   public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
   {
       try
       {
           await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
               new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
               {
                   AssociationId = associationId,
                   IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                   {
                       Name = credsProfileName
                   }
               });
           // Allow time before resetting.
           Thread.Sleep(25000);

           await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
               new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
           Thread.Sleep(25000);
           var instanceReady = false;
           var retries = 5;
           while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
           {
               var instancesPaginator =
                   _amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                       new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
               // Get the entire list using the paginator.
               await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
               {
                   instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                   if (instanceReady)
                   {
```

```
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
            Console.WriteLine("Waiting for instance to be running.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
            Console.WriteLine("Instance ready.");
            Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance
{instanceId}");
            await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
                new SendCommandRequest()
                {
                    InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                    DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                    Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                    {
                        {
                            "commands",
                            new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80" }
                        }
                    }
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance
{instanceId}");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not
found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while replacing the
template.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
            {
                await
_amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for
{instanceId}. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
```

```
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string
groupName)
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
```

```
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default security group for a specified Vpc.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The Vpc to search.</param>
    /// <returns>The default security group.</returns>
    public async Task<SecurityGroup> GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(Vpc vpc)
    {
        var groupResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("group-name", new List<string>() { "default" }),
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpc.VpcId })
                }
            });
        return groupResponse.SecurityGroups[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the default security group of a Vpc allows ingress from the
 calling computer.
    /// This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP address.
    /// In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you must
 instead specify
    /// a prefix list Id. You can also temporarily open the port to any IP
 address while running this example.
    /// If you do, be sure to remove public access when you're done.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The group to check.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to verify.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="ipAddress">This computer's IP address.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the ip address is allowed on the group.</returns>
    public bool VerifyInboundPortForGroup(SecurityGroup group, int port, string
ipAddress)
    {
        var portIsOpen = false;
        foreach (var ipPermission in group.IpPermissions)
        {
            if (ipPermission.FromPort == port)
            {
                foreach (var ipRange in ipPermission.Ipv4Ranges)
                {
                    var cidr = ipRange.CidrIp;
                    if (cidr.StartsWith(ipAddress) || cidr == "0.0.0.0/0")
                    {
                        portIsOpen = true;
                    }
                }

                if (ipPermission.PrefixListIds.Any())
                {
                    portIsOpen = true;
                }

                if (!portIsOpen)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("The inbound rule does not appear to be
open to either this computer's IP\n" +
                                      "address, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0),
or to a prefix list ID.");
                }
                else
                {
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        return portIsOpen;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
```

```
    /// specified port from the specified IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the security group to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to open.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">The IP address to allow access.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task OpenInboundPort(string groupId, int port, string ipAddress)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest()
            {
                GroupId = groupId,
                IpPermissions = new List<IpPermission>()
                {
                    new IpPermission()
                    {
                        FromPort = port,
                        ToPort = port,
                        IpProtocol = "tcp",
                        Ipv4Ranges = new List<IpRange>()
                        {
                            new IpRange() { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" }
                        }
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
 Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName,
 string targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
```

```
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
 InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Elastic Load Balancing.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancer actions.
/// </summary>
```

```
public class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
    private string? _endpoint = null;
    private readonly string _targetGroupName = "";
    private readonly string _loadBalancerName = "";
    HttpClient _httpClient = new();

    public string TargetGroupName => _targetGroupName;
    public string LoadBalancerName => _loadBalancerName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Elastic Load Balancer wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2">The injected load balancing v2
 client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(
        IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 = amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _targetGroupName = prefix + "-tg";
        _loadBalancerName = prefix + "-lb";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
 loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
```

```
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return the GET response for an endpoint as text.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint for the request.</param>
    /// <returns>The request response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndPointResponse(string endpoint)
    {
        var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://{endpoint}");
        var textResponse = await endpointResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
        return textResponse!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
```

```
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
 how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened
 times and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
 unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</
param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer
 exists.</param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
        var createResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }
```

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
   /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
   /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
   /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
   /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
   public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
   {
       var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
           new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
           {
               Name = name,
               Subnets = subnetIds
           });
       var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

       // Wait for load balancer to be available.
       var loadBalancerReady = false;
       while (!loadBalancerReady)
       {
           try
           {
               var describeResponse =
                   await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                       new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                       {
                           Names = new List<string>() { name }
                       });

               var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

               loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
           }
           catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
           {
```

```
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the
    /// load balancer endpoint.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint to check.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(string endpoint)
    {
        var success = false;
        var retries = 3;
        while (!success && retries > 0)
        {
            try
            {
                var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://
{endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Response: {endpointResponse.StatusCode}.");

                if (endpointResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode)
                {
                    success = true;
```

```
                }
                else
                {
                    retries = 0;
                }
            }
            catch (HttpRequestException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Connection error, retrying...");
                retries--;
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }

        return success;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
```

```
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn =
targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
{groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

Crea una classe che utilizzi DynamoDB per simulare un servizio di raccomandazione.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books,
 movies, and songs.
/// </summary>
public class Recommendations
{
    private readonly IAmazonDynamoDB _amazonDynamoDb;
    private readonly DynamoDBContext _context;
    private readonly string _tableName;

    public string TableName => _tableName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Recommendations service.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonDynamoDb">The injected DynamoDb client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public Recommendations(IAmazonDynamoDB amazonDynamoDb, IConfiguration
 configuration)
    {
        _amazonDynamoDb = amazonDynamoDb;
        _context = new DynamoDBContext(_amazonDynamoDb);
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create the DynamoDb table with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name for the table.</param>
    /// <returns>True when ready.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateDatabaseWithName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            Console.Write($"Creating table {tableName}...");
            var createRequest = new CreateTableRequest()
            {
                TableName = tableName,
```

```
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                    {
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
                        },
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
                        }
                    },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                    {
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            KeyType = KeyType.HASH
                        },
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            KeyType = KeyType.RANGE
                        }
                    },
                ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput()
                {
                    ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                    WriteCapacityUnits = 5
                }
            };
            await _amazonDynamoDb.CreateTableAsync(createRequest);

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("\nWaiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName
            };

            TableStatus status;
            do
```

```
            {
                Thread.Sleep(2000);

                var describeTableResponse = await
 _amazonDynamoDb.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the database table with data from a specified path.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="databaseTableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="recommendationsPath">The path of the recommendations data.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PopulateDatabase(string databaseTableName, string
 recommendationsPath)
    {
        var recommendationsText = await
 File.ReadAllTextAsync(recommendationsPath);
        var records =

 JsonSerializer.Deserialize<RecommendationModel[]>(recommendationsText);
        var batchWrite = _context.CreateBatchWrite<RecommendationModel>();

        foreach (var record in records!)
        {
            batchWrite.AddPutItem(record);
        }

        await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the recommendation table by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the recommendation table.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DestroyDatabaseByName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonDynamoDb.DeleteTableAsync(
                new DeleteTableRequest() { TableName = tableName });
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was deleted.");
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} not found");
        }
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Systems Manager.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Systems Manager parameter operations. This example uses these
 parameters
/// to drive the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a
 dependency or
/// how the service responds to a health check.
/// </summary>
public class SmParameterWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;

    private readonly string _tableParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-table";
    private readonly string _failureResponseParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    private readonly string _healthCheckParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-health-check";
    private readonly string _tableName = "";
```

```
    public string TableParameter => _tableParameter;
    public string TableName => _tableName;
    public string HealthCheckParameter => _healthCheckParameter;
    public string FailureResponseParameter => _failureResponseParameter;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SmParameterWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSimpleSystemsManagement">The injected Simple Systems
 Management client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public SmParameterWrapper(IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 amazonSimpleSystemsManagement, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement = amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Reset the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task Reset()
    {
        await this.PutParameterByName(_tableParameter, _tableName);
        await this.PutParameterByName(_failureResponseParameter, "none");
        await this.PutParameterByName(_healthCheckParameter, "shallow");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the parameter.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The value to set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PutParameterByName(string name, string value)
    {
        await _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement.PutParameterAsync(
            new PutParameterRequest() { Name = name, Value = value, Overwrite =
 true });
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth
  - DescribeVpcs
  - RebootInstances
  - ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
public class Main {

    public static final String fileName = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\recommendations.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String tableName = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    public static final String startScript = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\server_startup_script.sh"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String policyFile = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\instance_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String ssmJSON = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\ssm_only_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    public static final String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
health-check";
    public static final String templateName = "doc-example-resilience-template";
    public static final String roleName = "doc-example-resilience-role";
    public static final String policyName = "doc-example-resilience-pol";
    public static final String profileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof";

    public static final String badCredsProfileName = "doc-example-resilience-
prof-bc";

    public static final String targetGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-tg";
    public static final String autoScalingGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-
group";
    public static final String lbName = "doc-example-resilience-lb";
    public static final String protocol = "HTTP";
    public static final int port = 80;
```

```
   public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
"-");

   public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
       Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
       Database database = new Database();
       AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
       LoadBalancer loadBalancer = new LoadBalancer();

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and
Manage a Resilient Service!");
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("A - SETUP THE RESOURCES");
       System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
       in.nextLine();
       deploy(loadBalancer);
       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("B - DEMO THE RESILIENCE FUNCTIONALITY");
       System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
       in.nextLine();
       demo(loadBalancer);
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("C - DELETE THE RESOURCES");
       System.out.println("""
               This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient
service.
               To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your
account, we can clean up all AWS resources
               that were created for this demo.
               """);

       System.out.println("\n Do you want to delete the resources (y/n)? ");
       String userInput = in.nextLine().trim().toLowerCase(); // Capture user
input

       if (userInput.equals("y")) {
```

```
            // Delete resources here
            deleteResources(loadBalancer, autoScaler, database);
            System.out.println("Resources deleted.");
        } else {
            System.out.println("""
                    Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.
                    Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
might incur unexpected charges.
                    """);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The example has completed. ");
        System.out.println("\n Thanks for watching!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Deletes the AWS resources used in this example.
    private static void deleteResources(LoadBalancer loadBalancer, AutoScaler
autoScaler, Database database)
            throws IOException, InterruptedException {
        loadBalancer.deleteLoadBalancer(lbName);
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for resource to be deleted");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        loadBalancer.deleteTargetGroup(targetGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteAutoScaleGroup(autoScalingGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteRolesPolicies(policyName, roleName, profileName);
        autoScaler.deleteTemplate(templateName);
        database.deleteTable(tableName);
    }

    private static void deploy(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws
InterruptedException, IOException {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println(
                """
                        For this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Java (v2) to
create several AWS resources
                        to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and
explore some ways to make it resilient
                        against various kinds of failures.

                        Some of the resources create by this demo are:
```

```
                        \t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to
provide book, movie, and song recommendations.
                        \t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances
that each contain a Python web server.
                        \t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances
across several Availability Zones.
                        \t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that
targets the Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.
                        """);

       System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
       in.nextLine();
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named " +
tableName);
       Database database = new Database();
       database.createTable(tableName, fileName);
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("""
               Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when
an instance starts.
               This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server
               listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to
'/' and to '/healthcheck'.
               For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to
               run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.

               The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses
to assume a role that grants
               permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and
Systems Manager parameters
               that control the flow of the demo.
               """);

       LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
       templateCreator.createTemplate(policyFile, policyName, profileName,
startScript, templateName, roleName);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different Availability Zone.");
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for the VPC to be created");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        String[] zones = autoScaler.createGroup(3, templateName,
autoScalingGroupName);

        System.out.println("""
                At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for
                HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.
                Press Enter when you're ready to continue.
                """);

        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating variables that control the flow of the
demo.");
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        paramHelper.reset();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load
balancer. The target group
                defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a
                single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.
                """);

        String vpcId = autoScaler.getDefaultVPC();
        List<Subnet> subnets = autoScaler.getSubnets(vpcId, zones);
        System.out.println("You have retrieved a list with " + subnets.size() + "
subnets");
```

```
        String targetGroupArn = loadBalancer.createTargetGroup(protocol, port,
vpcId, targetGroupName);
        String elbDnsName = loadBalancer.createLoadBalancer(subnets,
targetGroupArn, lbName, port, protocol);
        autoScaler.attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(autoScalingGroupName,
targetGroupArn);
        System.out.println("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        boolean wasSuccessul =
loadBalancer.verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(elbDnsName);
        if (!wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
that the port is open...");
            CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

            // Create an HTTP GET request to "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
            HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://checkip.amazonaws.com");
            try {
                // Execute the request and get the response
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);

                // Read the response content.
                String ipAddress =
IOUtils.toString(response.getEntity().getContent(),
StandardCharsets.UTF_8).trim();

                // Print the public IP address.
                System.out.println("Public IP Address: " + ipAddress);
                GroupInfo groupInfo = autoScaler.verifyInboundPort(vpcId, port,
ipAddress);
                if (!groupInfo.isPortOpen()) {
                    System.out.println("""
                            For this example to work, the default security group
for your default VPC must
                            allow access from this computer. You can either add
it automatically from this
                            example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
Console.
                            """);

                    System.out.println(
                            "Do you want to add a rule to security group " +
groupInfo.getGroupName() + " to allow");
                    System.out.println("inbound traffic on port " + port + " from
your computer's IP address (y/n) ");
```

```
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
                    if ("y".equalsIgnoreCase(ans)) {
                        autoScaler.openInboundPort(groupInfo.getGroupName(),
String.valueOf(port), ipAddress);
                        System.out.println("Security group rule added.");
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("No security group rule added.");
                    }
                }

            } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        } else if (wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            System.out.println("\t http://" + elbDnsName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("Couldn't get a successful response from the load
balancer endpoint. Troubleshoot by");
            System.out.println("manually verifying that your VPC and security
group are configured correctly and that");
            System.out.println("you can successfully make a GET request to the
load balancer.");
        }

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        in.nextLine();
    }

    // A method that controls the demo part of the Java program.
    public static void demo(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        System.out.println("Read the ssm_only_policy.json file");
        String ssmOnlyPolicy = readFileAsString(ssmJSON);

        System.out.println("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        paramHelper.reset();

        System.out.println(
                """
```

```
                        This part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system
                        to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient
                        architecture can keep the web service running in spite
of these failures.

                        At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.
                       """);
       demoChoices(loadBalancer);

       System.out.println(
               """
                        The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.
                        The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
parameter named self.param_helper.table.
                        To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.
                       """);
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

       System.out.println(
               """
                        \nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as
                        healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.
                       """);
       demoChoices(loadBalancer);

       System.out.println(
               """
                       Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
the web service can return a static response.
                       While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.
                       """);
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.failureResponse, "static");

       System.out.println("""
               Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
a static response.
```

```
                The service still reports as healthy because health checks are
still shallow.
                """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, paramHelper.dyntable);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't
                access the DynamoDB recommendation table. We will get an instance
id value.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();

        // Create a new instance profile based on badCredsProfileName.
        templateCreator.createInstanceProfile(policyFile, policyName,
badCredsProfileName, roleName);
        String badInstanceId = autoScaler.getBadInstance(autoScalingGroupName);
        System.out.println("The bad instance id values used for this demo is " +
badInstanceId);

        String profileAssociationId =
autoScaler.getInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        System.out.println("The association Id value is " +
profileAssociationId);
        System.out.println("Replacing the profile for instance " + badInstanceId
                + " with a profile that contains bad credentials");
        autoScaler.replaceInstanceProfile(badInstanceId, badCredsProfileName,
profileAssociationId);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns either a recommendation or a static response,
                        depending on which instance is selected by the load
balancer.
                        """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
```

```
        System.out.println("""
                Let's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether
                the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on
for recommendations. Note that
                the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto
Scaling instance health.
                This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto
Scaling instance health, because it
                risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling
group when a dependent service fails.
                """);

        System.out.println("""
                By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect
when one of the instances is failing
                and take that instance out of rotation.
                """);

        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.healthCheck, "deep");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials
                is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the
load balancer to detect the unhealthy
                instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
always returns a recommendation, because
                the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Because the instances in this demo are controlled by an
auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy
                        instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start
a new instance to replace it.
                        """);
        autoScaler.terminateInstance(badInstanceId);

        System.out.println("""
```

```
                Even while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
starting, sending a GET
                request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because
                the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After
the replacement instance
                starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load
balancing rotation.
                Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
several minutes, during which time you
                can see the changing health check status until the new instance
is running and healthy.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(
                "If the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean
all instances report as unhealthy.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        paramHelper.reset();
    }

    public static void demoChoices(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        String[] actions = {
                "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
                "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
                "Go to the next part of the demo."
        };
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        while (true) {
            System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
            System.out.println("See the current state of the service by selecting
one of the following choices:");
            for (int i = 0; i < actions.length; i++) {
                System.out.println(i + ": " + actions[i]);
            }

            try {
                System.out.print("\nWhich action would you like to take? ");
                int choice = scanner.nextInt();
```

```
                System.out.println("-".repeat(88));

                switch (choice) {
                    case 0 -> {
                        System.out.println("Request:\n");
                        System.out.println("GET http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));
                        CloseableHttpClient httpClient =
HttpClients.createDefault();

                        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
                        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));

                        // Execute the request and get the response.
                        HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                        int statusCode =
response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                        System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);

                        // Display the JSON response
                        BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(
                                new
InputStreamReader(response.getEntity().getContent()));
                        StringBuilder jsonResponse = new StringBuilder();
                        String line;
                        while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                            jsonResponse.append(line);
                        }
                        reader.close();

                        // Print the formatted JSON response.
                        System.out.println("Full Response:\n");
                        System.out.println(jsonResponse.toString());

                        // Close the HTTP client.
                        httpClient.close();

                    }
                    case 1 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nChecking the health of load
balancer targets:\n");
                        List<TargetHealthDescription> health =
loadBalancer.checkTargetHealth(targetGroupName);
```

```
                        for (TargetHealthDescription target : health) {
                            System.out.printf("\tTarget %s on port %d is %s%n",
 target.target().id(),
                                    target.target().port(),
 target.targetHealth().stateAsString());
                        }
                        System.out.println("""
                                Note that it can take a minute or two for the
 health check to update
                                after changes are made.
                                """);
                    }
                    case 2 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nOkay, let's move on.");
                        System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
                        return; // Exit the method when choice is 2
                    }
                    default -> System.out.println("You must choose a value
 between 0-2. Please select again.");
                }

            } catch (java.util.InputMismatchException e) {
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please select again.");
                scanner.nextLine(); // Clear the input buffer.
            }
        }
    }

    public static String readFileAsString(String filePath) throws IOException {
        byte[] bytes = Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath));
        return new String(bytes);
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le azioni di Auto Scaling e EC2 Amazon.

```
public class AutoScaler {

    private static Ec2Client ec2Client;
    private static AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient;
    private static IamClient iamClient;
```

```
    private static SsmClient ssmClient;

    private IamClient getIAMClient() {
        if (iamClient == null) {
            iamClient = IamClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return iamClient;
    }

    private SsmClient getSSMClient() {
        if (ssmClient == null) {
            ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ssmClient;
    }

    private Ec2Client getEc2Client() {
        if (ec2Client == null) {
            ec2Client = Ec2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ec2Client;
    }

    private AutoScalingClient getAutoScalingClient() {
        if (autoScalingClient == null) {
            autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return autoScalingClient;
    }

    /**
     * Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance
is
     * terminated, it can no longer be accessed.
     */
    public void terminateInstance(String instanceId) {
```

```
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest terminateInstanceIRequest =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
                .builder()
                .instanceId(instanceId)
                .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(terminateInstanceIRequest);
        System.out.format("Terminated instance %s.", instanceId);
    }

    /**
     * Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is
     * replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
     * When
     * the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
     * server.
     */
    public void replaceInstanceProfile(String instanceId, String
newInstanceProfileName, String profileAssociationId)
            throws InterruptedException {
        // Create an IAM instance profile specification.
        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
iamInstanceProfile =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
                .builder()
                .name(newInstanceProfileName) // Make sure
'newInstanceProfileName' is a valid IAM Instance Profile
                                              // name.
                .build();

        // Replace the IAM instance profile association for the EC2 instance.
        ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest replaceRequest =
ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest
                .builder()
                .iamInstanceProfile(iamInstanceProfile)
                .associationId(profileAssociationId) // Make sure
'profileAssociationId' is a valid association ID.
                .build();

        try {
            getEc2Client().replaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation(replaceRequest);
```

```
            // Handle the response as needed.
        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            // Handle exceptions, log, or report the error.
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.format("Replaced instance profile for association %s with
profile %s.", profileAssociationId,
                newInstanceProfileName);
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
        boolean instReady = false;
        int tries = 0;

        // Reboot after 60 seconds
        while (!instReady) {
            if (tries % 6 == 0) {
                getEc2Client().rebootInstances(RebootInstancesRequest.builder()
                        .instanceIds(instanceId)
                        .build());
                System.out.println("Rebooting instance " + instanceId + " and
waiting for it to be ready.");
            }
            tries++;
            try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(10);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }

            DescribeInstanceInformationResponse informationResponse =
getSSMClient().describeInstanceInformation();
            List<InstanceInformation> instanceInformationList =
informationResponse.instanceInformationList();
            for (InstanceInformation info : instanceInformationList) {
                if (info.instanceId().equals(instanceId)) {
                    instReady = true;
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        SendCommandRequest sendCommandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .documentName("AWS-RunShellScript")
                .parameters(Collections.singletonMap("commands",
```

```
                        Collections.singletonList("cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80")))
               .build();

       getSSMClient().sendCommand(sendCommandRequest);
       System.out.println("Restarted the Python web server on instance " +
instanceId + ".");
   }

   public void openInboundPort(String secGroupId, String port, String ipAddress)
{
       AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest ingressRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
               .groupName(secGroupId)
               .cidrIp(ipAddress)
               .fromPort(Integer.parseInt(port))
               .build();

       getEc2Client().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(ingressRequest);
       System.out.format("Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
secGroupId, port, ipAddress);
   }

   /**
    * Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
    * and deletes all the resources.
    */
   public void deleteInstanceProfile(String roleName, String profileName) {
       try {
           software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
getInstanceProfileRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
                   .builder()
                   .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                   .build();

           GetInstanceProfileResponse response =
getIAMClient().getInstanceProfile(getInstanceProfileRequest);
           String name = response.instanceProfile().instanceProfileName();
           System.out.println(name);

           RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest profileRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                   .instanceProfileName(profileName)
```

```
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(profileRequest);
            DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(deleteInstanceProfileRequest);
            System.out.println("Deleted instance profile " + profileName);

            DeleteRoleRequest deleteRoleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            // List attached role policies.
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse rolesResponse = getIAMClient()
                    .listAttachedRolePolicies(role -> role.roleName(roleName));
            List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies =
rolesResponse.attachedPolicies();
            for (AttachedPolicy attachedPolicy : attachedPolicies) {
                DetachRolePolicyRequest request =
DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(attachedPolicy.policyArn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(request);
                System.out.println("Detached and deleted policy " +
attachedPolicy.policyName());
            }

            getIAMClient().deleteRole(deleteRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Instance profile and role deleted.");

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTemplate(String templateName) {
```

```
        getEc2Client().deleteLaunchTemplate(name ->
name.launchTemplateName(templateName));
        System.out.format(templateName + " was deleted.");
    }

    public void deleteAutoScaleGroup(String groupName) {
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                .forceDelete(true)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        System.out.println(groupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    /*
     * Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
     * this
     * computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
     * address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
you
     * must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
port
     * to
     * any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
     * public
     * access when you're done.
     *
     */
    public GroupInfo verifyInboundPort(String VPC, int port, String ipAddress) {
        boolean portIsOpen = false;
        GroupInfo groupInfo = new GroupInfo();
        try {
            Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                    .name("group-name")
                    .values("default")
                    .build();

            Filter filter1 = Filter.builder()
                    .name("vpc-id")
                    .values(VPC)
                    .build();
```

```
            DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest securityGroupsRequest =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .filters(filter, filter1)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse securityGroupsResponse =
getEc2Client()
                    .describeSecurityGroups(securityGroupsRequest);
            String securityGroup =
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups().get(0).groupName();
            groupInfo.setGroupName(securityGroup);

            for (SecurityGroup secGroup :
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups()) {
                System.out.println("Found security group: " +
secGroup.groupId());

                for (IpPermission ipPermission : secGroup.ipPermissions()) {
                    if (ipPermission.fromPort() == port) {
                        System.out.println("Found inbound rule: " +
ipPermission);
                        for (IpRange ipRange : ipPermission.ipRanges()) {
                            String cidrIp = ipRange.cidrIp();
                            if (cidrIp.startsWith(ipAddress) ||
cidrIp.equals("0.0.0.0/0")) {
                                System.out.println(cidrIp + " is applicable");
                                portIsOpen = true;
                            }
                        }

                        if (!ipPermission.prefixListIds().isEmpty()) {
                            System.out.println("Prefix lList is applicable");
                            portIsOpen = true;
                        }

                        if (!portIsOpen) {
                            System.out
                                    .println("The inbound rule does not appear to
be open to either this computer's IP,"
                                            + " all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.");
                        } else {
                            break;
```

```
                        }
                    }
                }
            }

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

        groupInfo.setPortOpen(portIsOpen);
        return groupInfo;
    }

    /*
     * Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
     * Scaling group.
     * The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
     * instances
     * in the group.
     */
    public void attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(String asGroupName, String
targetGroupARN) {
        try {
            AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(asGroupName)
                    .targetGroupARNs(targetGroupARN)
                    .build();


getAutoScalingClient().attachLoadBalancerTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);
            System.out.println("Attached load balancer to " + asGroupName);

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

    // Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.
    public String[] createGroup(int groupSize, String templateName, String
autoScalingGroupName) {

        // Get availability zones.
```

```
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
zonesRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
               .builder()
               .build();

       DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse zonesResponse =
getEc2Client().describeAvailabilityZones(zonesRequest);
       List<String> availabilityZoneNames =
zonesResponse.availabilityZones().stream()

.map(software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AvailabilityZone::zoneName)
               .collect(Collectors.toList());

       String availabilityZones = String.join(",", availabilityZoneNames);
       LaunchTemplateSpecification specification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
               .launchTemplateName(templateName)
               .version("$Default")
               .build();

       String[] zones = availabilityZones.split(",");
       CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
               .launchTemplate(specification)
               .availabilityZones(zones)
               .maxSize(groupSize)
               .minSize(groupSize)
               .autoScalingGroupName(autoScalingGroupName)
               .build();

       try {
           getAutoScalingClient().createAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       System.out.println("Created an EC2 Auto Scaling group named " +
autoScalingGroupName);
       return zones;
   }
```

```
    public String getDefaultVPC() {
        // Define the filter.
        Filter defaultFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("is-default")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest request =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(defaultFilter)
                .build();

        DescribeVpcsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeVpcs(request);
        return response.vpcs().get(0).vpcId();
    }

    // Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.
    public List<Subnet> getSubnets(String vpcId, String[] availabilityZones) {
        List<Subnet> subnets = null;
        Filter vpcFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("vpc-id")
                .values(vpcId)
                .build();

        Filter azFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("availability-zone")
                .values(availabilityZones)
                .build();

        Filter defaultForAZ = Filter.builder()
                .name("default-for-az")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsRequest request = DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
                .filters(vpcFilter, azFilter, defaultForAZ)
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsResponse response =
getEc2Client().describeSubnets(request);
        subnets = response.subnets();
        return subnets;
```

```
    }

    // Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    public String getBadInstance(String groupName) {
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                .build();

        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
getAutoScalingClient().describeAutoScalingGroups(request);
        AutoScalingGroup autoScalingGroup = response.autoScalingGroups().get(0);
        List<String> instanceIds = autoScalingGroup.instances().stream()
                .map(instance -> instance.instanceId())
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String[] instanceIdArray = instanceIds.toArray(new String[0]);
        for (String instanceId : instanceIdArray) {
            System.out.println("Instance ID: " + instanceId);
            return instanceId;
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.
    public String getInstanceProfile(String instanceId) {
        Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                .name("instance-id")
                .values(instanceId)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest associationsRequest =
DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(filter)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsResponse response = getEc2Client()
                .describeIamInstanceProfileAssociations(associationsRequest);
        return response.iamInstanceProfileAssociations().get(0).associationId();
    }

    public void deleteRolesPolicies(String policyName, String roleName, String
InstanceProfile) {
```

```
        ListPoliciesRequest listPoliciesRequest =
 ListPoliciesRequest.builder().build();
        ListPoliciesResponse listPoliciesResponse =
 getIAMClient().listPolicies(listPoliciesRequest);
        for (Policy policy : listPoliciesResponse.policies()) {
            if (policy.policyName().equals(policyName)) {
                // List the entities (users, groups, roles) that are attached to
 the policy.

 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
 listEntitiesRequest =
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
                        .builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();
                ListEntitiesForPolicyResponse listEntitiesResponse = iamClient
                        .listEntitiesForPolicy(listEntitiesRequest);
                if (!listEntitiesResponse.policyGroups().isEmpty() || !
listEntitiesResponse.policyUsers().isEmpty()
                        || !listEntitiesResponse.policyRoles().isEmpty()) {
                    // Detach the policy from any entities it is attached to.
                    DetachRolePolicyRequest detachPolicyRequest =
 DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                            .policyArn(policy.arn())
                            .roleName(roleName) // Specify the name of the IAM
 role
                            .build();

                    getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(detachPolicyRequest);
                    System.out.println("Policy detached from entities.");
                }

                // Now, you can delete the policy.
                DeletePolicyRequest deletePolicyRequest =
 DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().deletePolicy(deletePolicyRequest);
                System.out.println("Policy deleted successfully.");
                break;
            }
        }
```

```
        // List the roles associated with the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest listRolesRequest =
 ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        // Detach the roles from the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleResponse listRolesResponse =
 iamClient.listInstanceProfilesForRole(listRolesRequest);
        for (software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.InstanceProfile profile :
 listRolesResponse.instanceProfiles()) {
            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest removeRoleRequest =
 RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                    .roleName(roleName) // Remove the extra dot here
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(removeRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Role " + roleName + " removed from instance
 profile " + InstanceProfile);
        }

        // Delete the instance profile after removing all roles
        DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
 DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                .build();

        getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(r ->
 r.instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile));
        System.out.println(InstanceProfile + " Deleted");
        System.out.println("All roles and policies are deleted.");
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Elastic Load Balancing.

```
public class LoadBalancer {
    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;

    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client getLoadBalancerClient() {
        if (elasticLoadBalancingV2Client == null) {
```

```
            elasticLoadBalancingV2Client = ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }

        return elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;
    }

    // Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
    public List<TargetHealthDescription> checkTargetHealth(String
targetGroupName) {
        DescribeTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
DescribeTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                .names(targetGroupName)
                .build();

        DescribeTargetGroupsResponse tgResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);

        DescribeTargetHealthRequest healthRequest =
DescribeTargetHealthRequest.builder()

.targetGroupArn(tgResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn())
                .build();

        DescribeTargetHealthResponse healthResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetHealth(healthRequest);
        return healthResponse.targetHealthDescriptions();
    }

    // Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.
    public String getEndpoint(String lbName) {
        DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
        return res.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
    }

    // Deletes a load balancer.
    public void deleteLoadBalancer(String lbName) {
        try {
            // Use a waiter to delete the Load Balancer.
            DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
```

```
            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArns(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().deleteLoadBalancer(
                    builder ->
builder.loadBalancerArn(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn()));
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancersDeleted(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(lbName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Deletes the target group.
    public void deleteTargetGroup(String targetGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeTargetGroupsResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeTargetGroups(describe ->
describe.names(targetGroupName));
            getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .deleteTargetGroup(builder ->
builder.targetGroupArn(res.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn()));
        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(targetGroupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer
    // endpoint.
    public boolean verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(String elbDnsName) throws
IOException, InterruptedException {
        boolean success = false;
        int retries = 3;
```

```
        CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" + elbDnsName);
        try {
            while ((!success) && (retries > 0)) {
                // Execute the request and get the response.
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);
                if (statusCode == 200) {
                    success = true;
                } else {
                    retries--;
                    System.out.println("Got connection error from load balancer
endpoint, retrying...");
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
                }
            }

        } catch (org.apache.http.conn.HttpHostConnectException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }

        System.out.println("Status.." + success);
        return success;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
     * how
     * the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how
instance
     * health is checked.
     */
    public String createTargetGroup(String protocol, int port, String vpcId,
String targetGroupName) {
        CreateTargetGroupRequest targetGroupRequest =
CreateTargetGroupRequest.builder()
                .healthCheckPath("/healthcheck")
                .healthCheckTimeoutSeconds(5)
                .port(port)
                .vpcId(vpcId)
                .name(targetGroupName)
```

```
                .protocol(protocol)
                .build();

        CreateTargetGroupResponse targetGroupResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createTargetGroup(targetGroupRequest);
        String targetGroupArn =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn();
        String targetGroup =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupName();
        System.out.println("The " + targetGroup + " was created with ARN" +
targetGroupArn);
        return targetGroupArn;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
     * subnets
     * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
     */
    public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String
targetGroupARN, String lbName, int port,
            String protocol) {
        try {
            List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                    .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                    .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                    .name(lbName)
                    .scheme("internet-facing")
                    .build();

            // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
            CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
            String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
```

```
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to
 become available.");
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
 loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

            // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
            String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
            System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

            // Create a listener for the load balance.
            Action action = Action.builder()
                    .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                    .type("forward")
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest =
 CreateListenerRequest.builder()

 .loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
 balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che utilizzi DynamoDB per simulare un servizio di raccomandazione.

```
public class Database {

    private static DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;

    public static DynamoDbClient getDynamoDbClient() {
        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return dynamoDbClient;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Amazon DynamoDB table exists.
    private boolean doesTableExist(String tableName) {
        try {
            // Describe the table and catch any exceptions.
            DescribeTableRequest describeTableRequest =
 DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().describeTable(describeTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' exists.");
            return true;

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' does not exist.");
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error checking table existence: " +
 e.getMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    /*
     * Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
     * hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended,
 such
```

```
     * as
     * Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
     * MediaType,
     * forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.
     */
    public void createTable(String tableName, String fileName) throws IOException
{
        // First check to see if the table exists.
        boolean doesExist = doesTableExist(tableName);
        if (!doesExist) {
            DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = getDynamoDbClient().waiter();
            CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .attributeDefinitions(
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                                    .build(),
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.N)
                                    .build())
                    .keySchema(
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                                    .build(),
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                                    .build())
                    .provisionedThroughput(
                            ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                                    .readCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .writeCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .build())
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().createTable(createTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Creating table " + tableName + "...");

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
```

```
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " created.");

            // Add records to the table.
            populateTable(fileName, tableName);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTable(String tableName) {
        getDynamoDbClient().deleteTable(table -> table.tableName(tableName));
        System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " deleted.");
    }

    // Populates the table with data located in a JSON file using the DynamoDB
    // enhanced client.
    public void populateTable(String fileName, String tableName) throws
IOException {
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(getDynamoDbClient())
                .build();
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
        File jsonFile = new File(fileName);
        JsonNode rootNode = objectMapper.readTree(jsonFile);

        DynamoDbTable<Recommendation> mappedTable =
enhancedClient.table(tableName,
                TableSchema.fromBean(Recommendation.class));
        for (JsonNode currentNode : rootNode) {
            String mediaType = currentNode.path("MediaType").path("S").asText();
            int itemId = currentNode.path("ItemId").path("N").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("Title").path("S").asText();
            String creator = currentNode.path("Creator").path("S").asText();

            // Create a Recommendation object and set its properties.
            Recommendation rec = new Recommendation();
            rec.setMediaType(mediaType);
            rec.setItemId(itemId);
            rec.setTitle(title);
            rec.setCreator(creator);
```

```
            // Put the item into the DynamoDB table.
            mappedTable.putItem(rec); // Add the Recommendation to the list.
        }
        System.out.println("Added all records to the " + tableName);
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Systems Manager.

```
public class ParameterHelper {

    String tableName = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table";
    String dyntable = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-
response";
    String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check";

    public void reset() {
        put(dyntable, tableName);
        put(failureResponse, "none");
        put(healthCheck, "shallow");
    }

    public void put(String name, String value) {
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        PutParameterRequest parameterRequest = PutParameterRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .value(value)
                .overwrite(true)
                .type("String")
                .build();

        ssmClient.putParameter(parameterRequest);
        System.out.printf("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value);
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth
  - DescribeVpcs
  - RebootInstances
  - ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

JavaScript

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
#!/usr/bin/env node
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

import {
  Scenario,
  parseScenarioArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * The workflow steps are split into three stages:
 *   - deploy
 *   - demo
 *   - destroy
 *
 * Each of these stages has a corresponding file prefixed with steps-*.
 */
import { deploySteps } from "./steps-deploy.js";
import { demoSteps } from "./steps-demo.js";
import { destroySteps } from "./steps-destroy.js";

/**
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
const context = {};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
```

```
 */
export const scenarios = {
  // Deploys all resources necessary for the workflow.
  deploy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Deploy", deploySteps, context),
  // Demonstrates how a fragile web service can be made more resilient.
  demo: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Demo", demoSteps, context),
  // Destroys the resources created for the workflow.
  destroy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Destroy", destroySteps, context),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios, {
    name: "Resilient Workflow",
    synopsis:
      "node index.js --scenario <deploy | demo | destroy> [-h|--help] [-y|--yes]
 [-v|--verbose]",
    description: "Deploy and interact with scalable EC2 instances.",
  });
}
```

Crea passaggi per distribuire tutte le risorse.

```
import { join } from "node:path";
import { readFileSync, writeFileSync } from "node:fs";
import axios from "axios";

import {
  BatchWriteItemCommand,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  CreateKeyPairCommand,
  CreateLaunchTemplateCommand,
  DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand,
  DescribeVpcsCommand,
  DescribeSubnetsCommand,
```

```
  DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand,
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { SSMClient, GetParameterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  AutoScalingClient,
  AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  CreateListenerCommand,
  CreateLoadBalancerCommand,
  CreateTargetGroupCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { saveState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH, ROOT } from "./constants.js";
import { initParamsSteps } from "./steps-reset-params.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const deploySteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("introduction", MESSAGES.introduction, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmDeployment", MESSAGES.confirmDeployment, {
    type: "confirm",
```

```
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "handleConfirmDeployment",
    (c) => c.confirmDeployment === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingTable",
    MESSAGES.creatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createTable", async () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    await client.send(
      new CreateTableCommand({
        TableName: NAMES.tableName,
        ProvisionedThroughput: {
          ReadCapacityUnits: 5,
          WriteCapacityUnits: 5,
        },
        AttributeDefinitions: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            AttributeType: "S",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            AttributeType: "N",
          },
        ],
        KeySchema: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            KeyType: "HASH",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            KeyType: "RANGE",
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: NAMES.tableName });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdTable",
```

```
    MESSAGES.createdTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatingTable",
    MESSAGES.populatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("populateTable", () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    /**
     * @type {{ default: import("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb").PutRequest['Item']
[] }}
     */
    const recommendations = JSON.parse(
      readFileSync(join(RESOURCES_PATH, "recommendations.json")),
    );

    return client.send(
      new BatchWriteItemCommand({
        RequestItems: {
          [NAMES.tableName]: recommendations.map((item) => ({
            PutRequest: { Item: item },
          })),
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatedTable",
    MESSAGES.populatedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.creatingKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createKeyPair", async () => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { KeyMaterial } = await client.send(
      new CreateKeyPairCommand({
        KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
      }),
    );

    writeFileSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`, KeyMaterial, { mode: 0o600 });
  }),
```

```
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "createdKeyPair",
      MESSAGES.createdKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "creatingInstancePolicy",
      MESSAGES.creatingInstancePolicy.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      ),
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("createInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      const {
        Policy: { Arn },
      } = await client.send(
        new CreatePolicyCommand({
          PolicyName: NAMES.instancePolicyName,
          PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "instance_policy.json"),
          ),
        }),
      );
      state.instancePolicyArn = Arn;
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput("createdInstancePolicy", (state) =>
      MESSAGES.createdInstancePolicy
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_ARN}", state.instancePolicyArn),
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "creatingInstanceRole",
      MESSAGES.creatingInstanceRole.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      ),
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("createInstanceRole", () => {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      return client.send(
        new CreateRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          AssumeRolePolicyDocument: readFileSync(
            join(ROOT, "assume-role-policy.json"),
```

```
        ),
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachingPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachPolicyToRole", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        PolicyArn: state.instancePolicyArn,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachedPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      InstanceProfile: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
```

```
      new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
    state.instanceProfileArn = Arn;

    await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
      { client },
      { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstanceProfile", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_ARN}", state.instanceProfileArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addingRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addingRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("addRoleToInstanceProfile", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addedRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addedRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  ...initParamsSteps,
  new ScenarioOutput("creatingLaunchTemplate", MESSAGES.creatingLaunchTemplate),
  new ScenarioAction("createLaunchTemplate", async () => {
    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    const { Parameter } = await ssmClient.send(
      new GetParameterCommand({
        Name: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
```

```
      }),
    );
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    await ec2Client.send(
      new CreateLaunchTemplateCommand({
        LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        LaunchTemplateData: {
          InstanceType: "t3.micro",
          ImageId: Parameter.Value,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
          UserData: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "server_startup_script.sh"),
          ).toString("base64"),
          KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLaunchTemplate",
    MESSAGES.createdLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingAutoScalingGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    const { AvailabilityZones } = await ec2Client.send(
      new DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand({}),
    );
    state.availabilityZoneNames = AvailabilityZones.map((az) => az.ZoneName);
    const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          AvailabilityZones: state.availabilityZoneNames,
          AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
```

```
        LaunchTemplate: {
          LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
          Version: "$Default",
        },
        MinSize: 3,
        MaxSize: 3,
      }),
    ),
  );
}),
new ScenarioOutput(
  "createdAutoScalingGroup",
  /**
   * @param {{ availabilityZoneNames: string[] }} state
   */
  (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdAutoScalingGroup
      .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName)
      .replace(
        "${AVAILABILITY_ZONE_NAMES}",
        state.availabilityZoneNames.join(", "),
      ),
),
new ScenarioInput("confirmContinue", MESSAGES.confirmContinue, {
  type: "confirm",
}),
new ScenarioOutput("loadBalancer", MESSAGES.loadBalancer),
new ScenarioOutput("gettingVpc", MESSAGES.gettingVpc),
new ScenarioAction("getVpc", async (state) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const { Vpcs } = await client.send(
    new DescribeVpcsCommand({
      Filters: [{ Name: "is-default", Values: ["true"] }],
    }),
  );
  state.defaultVpc = Vpcs[0].VpcId;
}),
new ScenarioOutput("gotVpc", (state) =>
  MESSAGES.gotVpc.replace("${VPC_ID}", state.defaultVpc),
),
new ScenarioOutput("gettingSubnets", MESSAGES.gettingSubnets),
new ScenarioAction("getSubnets", async (state) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const { Subnets } = await client.send(
```

```
      new DescribeSubnetsCommand({
        Filters: [
          { Name: "vpc-id", Values: [state.defaultVpc] },
          { Name: "availability-zone", Values: state.availabilityZoneNames },
          { Name: "default-for-az", Values: ["true"] },
        ],
      }),
    );
    state.subnets = Subnets.map((subnet) => subnet.SubnetId);
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "gotSubnets",
    /**
     * @param {{ subnets: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.gotSubnets.replace("${SUBNETS}", state.subnets.join(", ")),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
      new CreateTargetGroupCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
        Protocol: "HTTP",
        Port: 80,
        HealthCheckPath: "/healthcheck",
        HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10,
        HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds: 5,
        HealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        VpcId: state.defaultVpc,
      }),
    );
    const targetGroup = TargetGroups[0];
    state.targetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn;
    state.targetGroupProtocol = targetGroup.Protocol;
    state.targetGroupPort = targetGroup.Port;
```

```
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
      MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      ),
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "creatingLoadBalancer",
      MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancer.replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName),
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
        new CreateLoadBalancerCommand({
          Name: NAMES.loadBalancerName,
          Subnets: state.subnets,
        }),
      );
      state.loadBalancerDns = LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
      state.loadBalancerArn = LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
      await waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(
        { client },
        { Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerName] },
      );
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput("createdLoadBalancer", (state) =>
      MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancer
        .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
        .replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "creatingListener",
      MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerListener
        .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
        .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName),
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("createListener", async (state) => {
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const { Listeners } = await client.send(
        new CreateListenerCommand({
          LoadBalancerArn: state.loadBalancerArn,
          Protocol: state.targetGroupProtocol,
```

```
        Port: state.targetGroupPort,
        DefaultActions: [
          { Type: "forward", TargetGroupArn: state.targetGroupArn },
        ],
      }),
    );
    const listener = Listeners[0];
    state.loadBalancerListenerArn = listener.ListenerArn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdListener", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerListener.replace(
      "${LB_LISTENER_ARN}",
      state.loadBalancerListenerArn,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName)
      .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
        TargetGroupARNs: [state.targetGroupArn],
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup,
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingInboundPort", MESSAGES.verifyingInboundPort),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "verifyInboundPort",
    /**
     *
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup}} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
```

```
      const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
          Filters: [{ Name: "group-name", Values: ["default"] }],
        }),
      );
      if (!SecurityGroups) {
        state.verifyInboundPortError = new Error(MESSAGES.noSecurityGroups);
      }
      state.defaultSecurityGroup = SecurityGroups[0];

      /**
       * @type {string}
       */
      const ipResponse = (await axios.get("http://checkip.amazonaws.com")).data;
      state.myIp = ipResponse.trim();
      const myIpRules = state.defaultSecurityGroup.IpPermissions.filter(
        ({ IpRanges }) =>
          IpRanges.some(
            ({ CidrIp }) =>
              CidrIp.startsWith(state.myIp) || CidrIp === "0.0.0.0/0",
          ),
      )
        .filter(({ IpProtocol }) => IpProtocol === "tcp")
        .filter(({ FromPort }) => FromPort === 80);

      state.myIpRules = myIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "verifiedInboundPort",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return MESSAGES.foundIpRules.replace(
          "${IP_RULES}",
          JSON.stringify(state.myIpRules, null, 2),
        );
      }
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioInput(
```

```
    "shouldAddInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return false;
      }
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    },
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "addInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      if (!state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
        return;
      }

      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
          GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
          CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
          FromPort: 80,
          ToPort: 80,
          IpProtocol: "tcp",
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("addedInboundRule", (state) => {
    if (state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
      return MESSAGES.addedInboundRule.replace("${IP_ADDRESS}", state.myIp);
    }
    return false;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingEndpoint", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.verifyingEndpoint.replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
```

```
  new ScenarioAction("verifyEndpoint", async (state) => {
    try {
      const response = await retry({ intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDns}`),
      );
      state.endpointResponse = JSON.stringify(response.data, null, 2);
    } catch (e) {
      state.verifyEndpointError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifiedEndpoint", (state) => {
    if (state.verifyEndpointError) {
      console.error(state.verifyEndpointError);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.verifiedEndpoint.replace(
        "${ENDPOINT_RESPONSE}",
        state.endpointResponse,
      );
    }
  }),
  saveState,
];
```

Crea i passaggi per eseguire la demo.

```
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { join } from "node:path";

import axios from "axios";

import {
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  DescribeTargetHealthCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";
import {
  DescribeInstanceInformationCommand,
  PutParameterCommand,
  SSMClient,
  SendCommandCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
```

```
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand,
  EC2Client,
  RebootInstancesCommand,
  ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

const getRecommendation = new ScenarioAction(
  "getRecommendation",
  async (state) => {
    const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
    if (loadBalancer) {
      state.loadBalancerDnsName = loadBalancer.DNSName;
      try {
        state.recommendation = (
          await axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDnsName}`)
        ).data;
      } catch (e) {
        state.recommendation = e instanceof Error ? e.message : e;
      }
    } else {
```

```
      throw new Error(MESSAGES.demoFindLoadBalancerError);
    }
  },
);

const getRecommendationResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getRecommendationResult",
  (state) =>
    `Recommendation:\n${JSON.stringify(state.recommendation, null, 2)}`,
  { preformatted: true },
);

const getHealthCheck = new ScenarioAction("getHealthCheck", async (state) => {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
      Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
    }),
  );

  const { TargetHealthDescriptions } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetHealthCommand({
      TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
    }),
  );
  state.targetHealthDescriptions = TargetHealthDescriptions;
});

const getHealthCheckResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getHealthCheckResult",
  /**
   * @param {{ targetHealthDescriptions: import('@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-
balancing-v2').TargetHealthDescription[]}} state
   */
  (state) => {
    const status = state.targetHealthDescriptions
      .map((th) => `${th.Target.Id}: ${th.TargetHealth.State}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Health check:\n${status}`;
  },
  { preformatted: true },
);

const loadBalancerLoop = new ScenarioAction(
```

```
  "loadBalancerLoop",
  getRecommendation.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ loadBalancerCheck }) => loadBalancerCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput(
        "loadBalancerCheck",
        MESSAGES.demoLoadBalancerCheck,
        {
          type: "confirm",
        },
      ),
      output: getRecommendationResult,
    },
  },
);

const healthCheckLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "healthCheckLoop",
  getHealthCheck.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ healthCheck }) => healthCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput("healthCheck", MESSAGES.demoHealthCheck, {
        type: "confirm",
      }),
      output: getHealthCheckResult,
    },
  },
);

const statusSteps = [
  getRecommendation,
  getRecommendationResult,
  getHealthCheck,
  getHealthCheckResult,
];

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const demoSteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("header", MESSAGES.demoHeader, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioOutput("sanityCheck", MESSAGES.demoSanityCheck),
```

```
    ...statusSteps,
    new ScenarioInput(
      "brokenDependencyConfirmation",
      MESSAGES.demoBrokenDependencyConfirmation,
      { type: "confirm" },
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("brokenDependency", async (state) => {
      if (!state.brokenDependencyConfirmation) {
        process.exit();
      } else {
        const client = new SSMClient({});
        state.badTableName = `fake-table-${Date.now()}`;
        await client.send(
          new PutParameterCommand({
            Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
            Value: state.badTableName,
            Overwrite: true,
            Type: "String",
          }),
        );
      }
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput("testBrokenDependency", (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoTestBrokenDependency.replace(
        "${TABLE_NAME}",
        state.badTableName,
      ),
    ),
    ...statusSteps,
    new ScenarioInput(
      "staticResponseConfirmation",
      MESSAGES.demoStaticResponseConfirmation,
      { type: "confirm" },
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("staticResponse", async (state) => {
      if (!state.staticResponseConfirmation) {
        process.exit();
      } else {
        const client = new SSMClient({});
        await client.send(
          new PutParameterCommand({
            Name: NAMES.ssmFailureResponseKey,
            Value: "static",
            Overwrite: true,
```

```
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testStaticResponse", MESSAGES.demoTestStaticResponse),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "badCredentialsConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBadCredentialsConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("badCredentialsExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.badCredentialsConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("fixDynamoDBName", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "badCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-auto-
scaling').Instance }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      await createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile();
      const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
      const { AutoScalingGroups } = await autoScalingClient.send(
        new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand({
          AutoScalingGroupNames: [NAMES.autoScalingGroupName],
        }),
      );
      state.targetInstance = AutoScalingGroups[0].Instances[0];
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
```

```
    const { IamInstanceProfileAssociations } = await ec2Client.send(
      new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand({
        Filters: [
          { Name: "instance-id", Values: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId] },
        ],
      }),
    );
    state.instanceProfileAssociationId =
      IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0].AssociationId;
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      ec2Client.send(
        new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand({
          AssociationId: state.instanceProfileAssociationId,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
        }),
      ),
    );

    await ec2Client.send(
      new RebootInstancesCommand({
        InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
      }),
    );

    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 20000, maxRetries: 15 }, async () => {
      const { InstanceInformationList } = await ssmClient.send(
        new DescribeInstanceInformationCommand({}),
      );

      const instance = InstanceInformationList.find(
        (info) => info.InstanceId === state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      );

      if (!instance) {
        throw new Error("Instance not found.");
      }
    });

    await ssmClient.send(
      new SendCommandCommand({
        InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
        DocumentName: "AWS-RunShellScript",
        Parameters: { commands: ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"] },
```

```
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "testBadCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation}} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoTestBadCredentials.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
  ),
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "deepHealthCheckConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoDeepHealthCheckConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheckExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.deepHealthCheckConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheck", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmHealthCheckKey,
        Value: "deep",
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testDeepHealthCheck", MESSAGES.demoTestDeepHealthCheck),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "killInstanceConfirmation",
    /**
```

```
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoKillInstanceConfirmation.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("killInstanceExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.killInstanceConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "killInstance",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
      await client.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: false,
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("testKillInstance", MESSAGES.demoTestKillInstance),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput("failOpenConfirmation", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenConfirmation, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpenExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.failOpenConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpen", () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
```

```
    return client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: `fake-table-${Date.now()}`,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testFailOpen", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenTest),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "resetTableConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoResetTableConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTableExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.resetTableConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTable", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testResetTable", MESSAGES.demoTestResetTable),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
];

async function createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile() {
  const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
  const { Policy } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreatePolicyCommand({
      PolicyName: NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
```

```
        join(RESOURCES_PATH, "ssm_only_policy.json"),
      ),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new CreateRoleCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
        Version: "2012-10-17",
        Statement: [
          {
            Effect: "Allow",
            Principal: { Service: "ec2.amazonaws.com" },
            Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
          },
        ],
      }),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: Policy.Arn,
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
    }),
  );
  const { InstanceProfile } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    }),
  );
  await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
    { client: iamClient },
    { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
```

```
    }),
  );

  return InstanceProfile;
}
```

Crea i passaggi per distruggere tutte le risorse.

```
import { unlinkSync } from "node:fs";

import { DynamoDBClient, DeleteTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  DeleteKeyPairCommand,
  DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand,
  RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  DeleteInstanceProfileCommand,
  RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  paginateListPolicies,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DeleteLoadBalancerCommand,
  DeleteTargetGroupCommand,
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
```

```
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { loadState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const destroySteps = [
  loadState,
  new ScenarioInput("destroy", MESSAGES.destroy, { type: "confirm" }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "abort",
    (state) => state.destroy === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteTable", async (c) => {
    try {
      const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: NAMES.tableName }));
    } catch (e) {
      c.deleteTableError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteTableResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteTableError) {
      console.error(state.deleteTableError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteTableError.replace(
        "${TABLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.tableName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteKeyPair", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName }),
      );
      unlinkSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`);
```

```
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteKeyPairError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteKeyPairResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteKeyPairError) {
      console.error(state.deleteKeyPairError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteKeyPairError.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedKeyPair.replace(
      "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
      NAMES.keyPairName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachPolicyFromRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

      if (!policy) {
        state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = new Error(
          `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
        );
      } else {
        await client.send(
          new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
            RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
            PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
          }),
        );
      }
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachedPolicyFromRole", (state) => {
    if (state.detachPolicyFromRoleError) {
      console.error(state.detachPolicyFromRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.detachPolicyFromRoleError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
```

```
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedPolicyFromRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

    if (!policy) {
      state.deletePolicyError = new Error(
        `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
      );
    } else {
      return client.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deletePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deletePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deletePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deletePolicyError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedPolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("removeRoleFromInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
```

```
      state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("removeRoleFromInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfile) {
      console.error(state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.removedRoleFromInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceRoleError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
```

```
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    try {
      await terminateGroupInstances(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 60000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        await deleteAutoScalingGroup(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteAutoScalingGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteAutoScalingGroupError.replace(
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLaunchTemplate", async (state) => {
```

```
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    try {
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand({
          LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLaunchTemplateError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLaunchTemplateResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLaunchTemplateError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLaunchTemplateError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLaunchTemplateError.replace(
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLoadBalancerCommand({
          LoadBalancerArn: loadBalancer.LoadBalancerArn,
        }),
      );
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        const lb = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
        if (lb) {
          throw new Error("Load balancer still exists.");
        }
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerResult", (state) => {
```

```
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerError.replace(
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancer.replace(
      "${LB_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    try {
      const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
          Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
        }),
      );

      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        client.send(
          new DeleteTargetGroupCommand({
            TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
          }),
        ),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    );
```

```
    }),
    new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile", async (state) => {
      try {
        const client = new IAMClient({});
        await client.send(
          new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
            InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
            RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          }),
        );
      } catch (e) {
        state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError = e;
      }
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileResult", (state) => {
      if (state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError) {
        console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError);
        return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError
          .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
          .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
      }
      return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
    }),
    new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy", async (state) => {
      try {
        const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
        const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
        await iamClient.send(
          new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
            RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
            PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
          }),
        );
      } catch (e) {
        state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError = e;
      }
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
      if (state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError) {
        console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError);
        return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError
          .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
```

```
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError) {
```

```
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyPolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyPolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError.replace(
        "${POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyPolicy.replace(
      "${POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
```

```
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyRole.replace(
      "${ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "revokeSecurityGroupIngress",
    async (
      /** @type {{ myIp: string, defaultSecurityGroup: { GroupId: string } }} */
state,
    ) => {
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});

      try {
        await ec2Client.send(
          new RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
            GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
            CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
            FromPort: 80,
            ToPort: 80,
            IpProtocol: "tcp",
          }),
        );
      } catch (e) {
        state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError = e;
      }
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("revokeSecurityGroupIngressResult", (state) => {
    if (state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError) {
      console.error(state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError);
```

```
      return MESSAGES.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError.replace(
        "${IP}",
        state.myIp,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.revokedSecurityGroupIngress.replace("${IP}", state.myIp);
  }),
];

/**
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
async function findPolicy(policyName) {
  const client = new IAMClient({});
  const paginatedPolicies = paginateListPolicies({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedPolicies) {
    const policy = page.Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === policyName);
    if (policy) {
      return policy;
    }
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function deleteAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: groupName,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
    if (!(err instanceof Error)) {
      throw err;
    }
    console.log(err.name);
    throw err;
  }
}

/**
```

```
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function terminateGroupInstances(groupName) {
  const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const group = await findAutoScalingGroup(groupName);
  await autoScalingClient.send(
    new UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
      AutoScalingGroupName: group.AutoScalingGroupName,
      MinSize: 0,
    }),
  );
  for (const i of group.Instances) {
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: i.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: true,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }
}

async function findAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const paginatedGroups = paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedGroups) {
    const group = page.AutoScalingGroups.find(
      (g) => g.AutoScalingGroupName === groupName,
    );
    if (group) {
      return group;
    }
  }
  throw new Error(`Auto scaling group ${groupName} not found.`);
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup

- CreateInstanceProfile
- CreateLaunchTemplate
- CreateListener
- CreateLoadBalancer
- CreateTargetGroup
- DeleteAutoScalingGroup
- DeleteInstanceProfile
- DeleteLaunchTemplate
- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
class Runner:
    """
    Manages the deployment, demonstration, and destruction of resources for the
 resilient service.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_path: str,
        recommendation: RecommendationService,
        autoscaler: AutoScalingWrapper,
        loadbalancer: ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper,
        param_helper: ParameterHelper,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the Runner class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_path: The path to resource files used by this example,
 such as IAM policies and instance scripts.
        :param recommendation: An instance of the RecommendationService class.
        :param autoscaler: An instance of the AutoScaler class.
        :param loadbalancer: An instance of the LoadBalancer class.
        :param param_helper: An instance of the ParameterHelper class.
        """
        self.resource_path = resource_path
        self.recommendation = recommendation
        self.autoscaler = autoscaler
        self.loadbalancer = loadbalancer
        self.param_helper = param_helper
        self.protocol = "HTTP"
        self.port = 80
        self.ssh_port = 22

        prefix = "doc-example-resilience"
        self.target_group_name = f"{prefix}-tg"
        self.load_balancer_name = f"{prefix}-lb"

    def deploy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deploys the resources required for the resilient service, including the
 DynamoDB table,
        EC2 instances, Auto Scaling group, and load balancer.
```

```
        """
        recommendations_path = f"{self.resource_path}/recommendations.json"
        startup_script = f"{self.resource_path}/server_startup_script.sh"
        instance_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/instance_policy.json"

        logging.info("Starting deployment of resources for the resilient
service.")

        logging.info(
            "Creating and populating DynamoDB table '%s'.",
            self.recommendation.table_name,
        )
        self.recommendation.create()
        self.recommendation.populate(recommendations_path)

        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 launch template with the startup script '%s'.",
            startup_script,
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_template(startup_script, instance_policy)

        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability
Zones."
        )
        zones = self.autoscaler.create_autoscaling_group(3)

        logging.info("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info("Creating Elastic Load Balancing target group and load
balancer.")

        vpc = self.autoscaler.get_default_vpc()
        subnets = self.autoscaler.get_subnets(vpc["VpcId"], zones)
        target_group = self.loadbalancer.create_target_group(
            self.target_group_name, self.protocol, self.port, vpc["VpcId"]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_load_balancer(
            self.load_balancer_name, [subnet["SubnetId"] for subnet in subnets]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_listener(self.load_balancer_name, target_group)

        self.autoscaler.attach_load_balancer_target_group(target_group)
```

```
        logging.info("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint.")
        endpoint = self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
        lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)
        current_ip_address = requests.get("http://
checkip.amazonaws.com").text.strip()

        if not lb_success:
            logging.warning(
                "Couldn't connect to the load balancer. Verifying that the port
 is open..."
            )
            sec_group, port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.port, current_ip_address
            )
            sec_group, ssh_port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
            )
            if not port_is_open:
                logging.warning(
                    "The default security group for your VPC must allow access
 from this computer."
                )
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
 {sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound traffic on port {self.port} from your computer's IP
 address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.port, current_ip_address
                    )
            if not ssh_port_is_open:
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
 {sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound SSH traffic on port {self.ssh_port} for debugging
 from your computer's IP address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
                    )
```

```
            lb_success =
self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)

        if lb_success:
            logging.info(
                "Load balancer is ready. Access it at: http://%s",
current_ip_address
            )
        else:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Please verify your VPC and security group settings."
            )

    def demo_choices(self) -> None:
        """
        Presents choices for interacting with the deployed service, such as
sending requests to
        the load balancer or checking the health of the targets.
        """
        actions = [
            "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
            "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
            "Go to the next part of the demo.",
        ]
        choice = 0
        while choice != 2:
            logging.info("Choose an action to interact with the service.")
            choice = q.choose("Which action would you like to take? ", actions)
            if choice == 0:
                logging.info("Sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint.")
                endpoint =
self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
                logging.info("GET http://%s", endpoint)
                response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                logging.info("Response: %s", response.status_code)
                if response.headers.get("content-type") == "application/json":
                    pp(response.json())
            elif choice == 1:
                logging.info("Checking the health of load balancer targets.")
                health =
self.loadbalancer.check_target_health(self.target_group_name)
                for target in health:
```

```
                    state = target["TargetHealth"]["State"]
                    logging.info(
                        "Target %s on port %d is %s",
                        target["Target"]["Id"],
                        target["Target"]["Port"],
                        state,
                    )
                    if state != "healthy":
                        logging.warning(
                            "%s: %s",
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Reason"],
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Description"],
                        )
                logging.info(
                    "Note that it can take a minute or two for the health check
to update."
                )
            elif choice == 2:
                logging.info("Proceeding to the next part of the demo.")

    def demo(self) -> None:
        """
        Runs the demonstration, showing how the service responds to different
failure scenarios
        and how a resilient architecture can keep the service running.
        """
        ssm_only_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/ssm_only_policy.json"

        logging.info("Resetting parameters to starting values for the demo.")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info(
            "Starting demonstration of the service's resilience under various
failure conditions."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info(
            "Simulating failure by changing the Systems Manager parameter to a
non-existent table."
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return failure codes.")
        self.demo_choices()
```

```
        logging.info("Switching to static response mode to mitigate failure.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.failure_response, "static")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return static responses.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Restoring normal operation of the recommendation service.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table,
self.recommendation.table_name)

        logging.info(
            "Introducing a failure by assigning bad credentials to one of the
instances."
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_instance_profile(
            ssm_only_policy,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_policy_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            ["AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore"],
        )
        instances = self.autoscaler.get_instances()
        bad_instance_id = instances[0]
        instance_profile = self.autoscaler.get_instance_profile(bad_instance_id)
        logging.info(
            "Replacing instance profile with bad credentials for instance %s.",
            bad_instance_id,
        )
        self.autoscaler.replace_instance_profile(
            bad_instance_id,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            instance_profile["AssociationId"],
        )
        logging.info(
            "Sending GET requests may return either a valid recommendation or a
static response."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Implementing deep health checks to detect unhealthy
instances.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.health_check, "deep")
        logging.info("Checking the health of the load balancer targets.")
        self.demo_choices()
```

```
        logging.info(
            "Terminating the unhealthy instance to let the auto scaler replace
it."
        )
        self.autoscaler.terminate_instance(bad_instance_id)
        logging.info("The service remains resilient during instance
replacement.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Simulating a complete failure of the recommendation
service.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info(
            "All instances will report as unhealthy, but the service will still
return static responses."
        )
        self.demo_choices()
        self.param_helper.reset()

    def destroy(self, automation=False) -> None:
        """
        Destroys all resources created for the demo, including the load balancer,
Auto Scaling group,
        EC2 instances, and DynamoDB table.
        """
        logging.info(
            "This concludes the demo. Preparing to clean up all AWS resources
created during the demo."
        )
        if automation:
            cleanup = True
        else:
            cleanup = q.ask(
                "Do you want to clean up all demo resources? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno
            )

        if cleanup:
            logging.info("Deleting load balancer and related resources.")
            self.loadbalancer.delete_load_balancer(self.load_balancer_name)
            self.loadbalancer.delete_target_group(self.target_group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_autoscaling_group(self.autoscaler.group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_key_pair()
            self.autoscaler.delete_template()
```

```
            self.autoscaler.delete_instance_profile(
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            )
            logging.info("Deleting DynamoDB table and other resources.")
            self.recommendation.destroy()
        else:
            logging.warning(
                "Resources have not been deleted. Ensure you clean them up
 manually to avoid unexpected charges."
            )


def main() -> None:
    """
    Main function to parse arguments and run the appropriate actions for the
 demo.
    """
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--action",
        required=True,
        choices=["all", "deploy", "demo", "destroy"],
        help="The action to take for the demo. When 'all' is specified, resources
 are\n"
        "deployed, the demo is run, and resources are destroyed.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--resource_path",
        default="../../../scenarios/features/resilient_service/resources",
        help="The path to resource files used by this example, such as IAM
 policies and\n"
        "instance scripts.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    logging.info("Starting the Resilient Service demo.")

    prefix = "doc-example-resilience"

    # Service Clients
    ddb_client = boto3.client("dynamodb")
    elb_client = boto3.client("elbv2")
    autoscaling_client = boto3.client("autoscaling")
```

```
    ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
    ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
    iam_client = boto3.client("iam")

    # Wrapper instantiations
    recommendation = RecommendationService(
        "doc-example-recommendation-service", ddb_client
    )
    autoscaling_wrapper = AutoScalingWrapper(
        prefix,
        "t3.micro",
        "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    )
    elb_wrapper = ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(elb_client)
    param_helper = ParameterHelper(recommendation.table_name, ssm_client)

    # Demo invocation
    runner = Runner(
        args.resource_path,
        recommendation,
        autoscaling_wrapper,
        elb_wrapper,
        param_helper,
    )
    actions = [args.action] if args.action != "all" else ["deploy", "demo",
 "destroy"]
    for action in actions:
        if action == "deploy":
            runner.deploy()
        elif action == "demo":
            runner.demo()
        elif action == "destroy":
            runner.destroy()

    logging.info("Demo completed successfully.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    main()
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le azioni di Auto Scaling e EC2 Amazon.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
 created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
 that is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
```

```
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def create_policy(self, policy_file: str, policy_name: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new IAM policy or retrieves the ARN of an existing policy.

        :param policy_file: The path to a JSON file that contains the policy
 definition.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing policy.
        """
        with open(policy_file) as file:
            policy_doc = file.read()

        try:
            response = self.iam_client.create_policy(
                PolicyName=policy_name, PolicyDocument=policy_doc
            )
            policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
            log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' created successfully. ARN:
 {policy_arn}")
            return policy_arn

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the policy already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_policy(
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::{self.account_id}:policy/
{policy_name}"
                )
                policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' already exists. ARN:
 {policy_arn}")
```

```
                return policy_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_role(self, role_name: str, assume_role_doc: dict) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new IAM role or retrieves the ARN of an existing role.

        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param assume_role_doc: The assume role policy document that specifies
 which
                                entities can assume the role.
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing role.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iam_client.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
 AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(assume_role_doc)
            )
            role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
            log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' created successfully. ARN: {role_arn}")
            return role_arn

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the role already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_role(RoleName=role_name)
                role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' already exists. ARN: {role_arn}")
                return role_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_policy(
        self,
        role_name: str,
        policy_arn: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an IAM policy to a role and optionally attaches additional AWS-
managed policies.

        :param role_name: The name of the role to attach the policy to.
        :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to attach.
```

```
        :param aws_managed_policies: A tuple of AWS-managed policy names to
attach to the role.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(RoleName=role_name,
PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            for aws_policy in aws_managed_policies:
                self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name,
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{aws_policy}",
                )
            log.info(f"Attached policy {policy_arn} to role {role_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to attach policy {policy_arn} to role
{role_name}.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_instance_profile(
        self,
        policy_file: str,
        policy_name: str,
        role_name: str,
        profile_name: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances
created by
        this class. An instance's associated profile defines a role that is
assumed by the
        instance. The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
        clients that run on the instance.

        :param policy_file: The name of a JSON file that contains the policy
definition to
                            create and attach to the role.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param profile_name: The name to the created profile.
        :param aws_managed_policies: Additional AWS-managed policies that are
attached to
                                     the role, such as
AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore to grant
```

```
                                        use of Systems Manager to send commands to
the instance.
        :return: The ARN of the profile that is created.
        """
        assume_role_doc = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        policy_arn = self.create_policy(policy_file, policy_name)
        self.create_role(role_name, assume_role_doc)
        self.attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn, aws_managed_policies)

        try:
            profile_response = self.iam_client.create_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name
            )
            waiter = self.iam_client.get_waiter("instance_profile_exists")
            waiter.wait(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            time.sleep(10)  # wait a little longer
            profile_arn = profile_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
            self.iam_client.add_role_to_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
            log.info("Created profile %s and added role %s.", profile_name,
role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                prof_response = self.iam_client.get_instance_profile(
                    InstanceProfileName=profile_name
                )
                profile_arn = prof_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s already exists, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return profile_arn
```

```
    def get_instance_profile(self, instance_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to look up.
        :return: The profile data.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.ec2_client.describe_iam_instance_profile_associations(
                Filters=[{"Name": "instance-id", "Values": [instance_id]}]
            )
            if not response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"]:
                log.info(f"No instance profile found for instance
{instance_id}.")
            profile_data = response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"][0]
            log.info(f"Retrieved instance profile for instance {instance_id}.")
            return profile_data
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instance profile for instance
{instance_id}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                log.error(f"The instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self,
        instance_id: str,
        new_instance_profile_name: str,
        profile_association_id: str,
    ) -> None:
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the
profile is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new
profile. When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.
```

```
        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to restart.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to
associate with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)

            self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Rebooting instance %s.", instance_id)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be running.", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Instance %s is now running.", instance_id)

            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info(f"Restarted the Python web server on instance
'{instance_id}'.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to replace instance profile.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"Association ID '{profile_association_id}' does not exist."
                    "Please check the association ID and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceId":
                log.error(
```

```
                    f"The specified instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist or
is not available for SSM. "
                    f"Please verify the instance ID and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_instance_profile(self, profile_name: str, role_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the
role,
        and deletes all the resources.

        :param profile_name: The name of the profile to delete.
        :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.remove_role_from_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )

self.iam_client.delete_instance_profile(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            log.info("Deleted instance profile %s.", profile_name)
            attached_policies = self.iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(
                RoleName=role_name
            )
            for pol in attached_policies["AttachedPolicies"]:
                self.iam_client.detach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name, PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"]
                )
                if not pol["PolicyArn"].startswith("arn:aws:iam::aws"):
                    self.iam_client.delete_policy(PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"])
                log.info("Detached and deleted policy %s.", pol["PolicyName"])
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
            log.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete instance profile {profile_name} or detach "
                f"policies and delete role {role_name}: {err}"
            )
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
profile_name
```

```
                )


    def create_key_pair(self, key_pair_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Creates a new key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_pair_name)
            with open(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", "w") as file:
                file.write(response["KeyMaterial"])
            chmod(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", 0o600)
            log.info("Created key pair %s.", key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to create key pair {key_pair_name}.")
            if error_code == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate":
                log.error(f"A key pair with the name '{key_pair_name}' already
exists.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_key_pair(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a key pair.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=self.key_pair_name)
            remove(f"{self.key_pair_name}.pem")
            log.info("Deleted key pair %s.", self.key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't delete key pair '{self.key_pair_name}'.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        except FileNotFoundError as err:
            log.info("Key pair %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
self.key_pair_name)
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def create_template(
        self, server_startup_script_file: str, instance_policy_file: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
```

```
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling. The
        launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
        the instance is started. This script installs Python packages and starts
a
        Python web server on the instance.

        :param server_startup_script_file: The path to a Bash script file that is
run
                                           when an instance starts.
        :param instance_policy_file: The path to a file that defines a
permissions policy
                                     to create and attach to the instance
profile.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        template = {}
        try:
            # Create key pair and instance profile
            self.create_key_pair(self.key_pair_name)
            self.create_instance_profile(
                instance_policy_file,
                self.instance_policy_name,
                self.instance_role_name,
                self.instance_profile_name,
            )

            # Read the startup script
            with open(server_startup_script_file) as file:
                start_server_script = file.read()

            # Get the latest AMI ID
            ami_latest = self.ssm_client.get_parameter(Name=self.ami_param)
            ami_id = ami_latest["Parameter"]["Value"]

            # Create the launch template
            lt_response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={
                    "InstanceType": self.inst_type,
                    "ImageId": ami_id,
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {"Name": self.instance_profile_name},
```

```
                    "UserData": base64.b64encode(
                        start_server_script.encode(encoding="utf-8")
                    ).decode(encoding="utf-8"),
                    "KeyName": self.key_pair_name,
                },
            )
            template = lt_response["LaunchTemplate"]
            log.info(
                f"Created launch template {self.launch_template_name} for AMI
{ami_id} on {self.inst_type}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to create launch template
{self.launch_template_name}.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException":
                log.info(
                    f"Launch template {self.launch_template_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return template


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes a launch template.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name
            )
            self.delete_instance_profile(
                self.instance_profile_name, self.instance_role_name
            )
            log.info("Launch template %s deleted.", self.launch_template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
```

```
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_availability_zones(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
            log.info(f"Retrieved {len(zones)} availability zones: {zones}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to retrieve availability zones.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones


    def create_autoscaling_group(self, group_size: int) -> List[str]:
        """
        Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.

        :param group_size: The number of instances to set for the minimum and
maximum in
                           the group.
        :return: The list of Availability Zones specified for the group.
        """
        try:
            zones = self.get_availability_zones()
            self.autoscaling_client.create_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                AvailabilityZones=zones,
                LaunchTemplate={
                    "LaunchTemplateName": self.launch_template_name,
                    "Version": "$Default",
                },
                MinSize=group_size,
                MaxSize=group_size,
            )
            log.info(
```

```
                f"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} with
availability zones {zones}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "AlreadyExists":
                log.info(
                    f"EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            else:
                log.error(f"Failed to create EC2 Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}.")
                log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones


    def get_instances(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.

        :return: A list of instance IDs in the Auto Scaling group.
        """
        try:
            as_response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            instance_ids = [
                i["InstanceId"]
                for i in as_response["AutoScalingGroups"][0]["Instances"]
            ]
            log.info(
                f"Retrieved {len(instance_ids)} instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceNotFound":
```

```
                log.error(f"The Auto Scaling group '{self.group_name}' does not
exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return instance_ids


    def terminate_instance(self, instance_id: str, decrementsetting=False) ->
None:
        """
        Terminates an instance in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
        terminated, it can no longer be accessed.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to terminate.
        :param decrementsetting: If True, do not replace terminated instances.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                InstanceId=instance_id,
                ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=decrementsetting,
            )
            log.info("Terminated instance %s.", instance_id)

            # Adding a waiter to ensure the instance is terminated
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be terminated...", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info(
                f"Instance '{instance_id}' has been terminated and will be
replaced."
            )

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to terminate instance '{instance_id}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting
to terminate the instance again."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
```

```
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the resource."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_load_balancer_target_group(
        self, lb_target_group: Dict[str, Any]
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
        The target group specifies how the load balancer forwards requests to the
instances
        in the group.

        :param lb_target_group: Data about the ELB target group to attach.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.attach_load_balancer_target_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                TargetGroupARNs=[lb_target_group["TargetGroupArn"]],
            )
            log.info(
                "Attached load balancer target group %s to auto scaling group
%s.",
                lb_target_group["TargetGroupName"],
                self.group_name,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to attach load balancer target group
'{lb_target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the resource."
                )
            elif error_code == "ServiceLinkedRoleFailure":
                log.error(
                    "The operation failed because the service-linked role is not
ready or does not exist. "
```

```
                    "Check that the service-linked role exists and is correctly
 configured."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_autoscaling_group(self, group_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Terminates all instances in the group, then deletes the EC2 Auto Scaling
 group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[group_name]
            )
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            if len(groups) > 0:
                self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, MinSize=0
                )
                instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in groups[0]
["Instances"]]
                for inst_id in instance_ids:
                    self.terminate_instance(inst_id)

                # Wait for all instances to be terminated
                if instance_ids:
                    waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
                    log.info("Waiting for all instances to be terminated...")
                    waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
                    log.info("All instances have been terminated.")
            else:
                log.info(f"No groups found named '{group_name}'! Nothing to do.")
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting
 to delete the group again."
                )
```

```
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
 the group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_default_vpc(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets the default VPC for the account.

        :return: Data about the default VPC.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_vpcs(
                Filters=[{"Name": "is-default", "Values": ["true"]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error("Failed to retrieve the default VPC.")
            if error_code == "UnauthorizedOperation":
                log.error(
                    "You do not have the necessary permissions to describe VPCs.
 "
                    "Ensure that your AWS IAM user or role has the correct
 permissions."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidParameterValue":
                log.error(
                    "One or more parameters are invalid. Check the request
 parameters."
                )

            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            if "Vpcs" in response and response["Vpcs"]:
                log.info(f"Retrieved default VPC: {response['Vpcs'][0]
['VpcId']}")
                return response["Vpcs"][0]
            else:
                pass
```

```
    def verify_inbound_port(
        self, vpc: Dict[str, Any], port: int, ip_address: str
    ) -> Tuple[Dict[str, Any], bool]:
        """
        Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress
from this
        computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
        address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
you
        must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
port to
        any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
public
        access when you're done.

        :param vpc: The VPC used by this example.
        :param port: The port to verify.
        :param ip_address: This computer's IP address.
        :return: The default security group of the specified VPC, and a value
that indicates
                 whether the specified port is open.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_security_groups(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "group-name", "Values": ["default"]},
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc["VpcId"]]},
                ]
            )
            sec_group = response["SecurityGroups"][0]
            port_is_open = False
            log.info(f"Found default security group {sec_group['GroupId']}.")

            for ip_perm in sec_group["IpPermissions"]:
                if ip_perm.get("FromPort", 0) == port:
                    log.info(f"Found inbound rule: {ip_perm}")
                    for ip_range in ip_perm["IpRanges"]:
                        cidr = ip_range.get("CidrIp", "")
                        if cidr.startswith(ip_address) or cidr == "0.0.0.0/0":
                            port_is_open = True
                    if ip_perm["PrefixListIds"]:
                        port_is_open = True
                    if not port_is_open:
```

```
                        log.info(
                            f"The inbound rule does not appear to be open to
either this computer's IP "
                            f"address of {ip_address}, to all IP addresses
(0.0.0.0/0), or to a prefix list ID."
                        )
                    else:
                        break
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to verify inbound rule for port {port} for VPC
{vpc['VpcId']}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified VPC ID '{vpc['VpcId']}' does not exist.
Please check the VPC ID."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return sec_group, port_is_open


    def open_inbound_port(self, sec_group_id: str, port: int, ip_address: str) ->
None:
        """
        Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
        specified port from the specified IP address.

        :param sec_group_id: The ID of the security group to modify.
        :param port: The port to open.
        :param ip_address: The IP address that is granted access.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=sec_group_id,
                CidrIp=f"{ip_address}/32",
                FromPort=port,
                ToPort=port,
                IpProtocol="tcp",
            )
            log.info(
```

```
                "Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
                sec_group_id,
                port,
                ip_address,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to authorize ingress to security group '{sec_group_id}'
on port {port} from {ip_address}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidGroupId.Malformed":
                log.error(
                    "The security group ID is malformed. "
                    "Please verify that the security group ID is correct."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate":
                log.error(
                    "The specified rule already exists in the security group. "
                    "Check the existing rules for this security group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_subnets(self, vpc_id: str, zones: List[str] = None) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
        """
        Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to look up.
        :param zones: The list of Availability Zones to look up.
        :return: The list of subnets found.
        """
        # Ensure that 'zones' is a list, even if None is passed
        if zones is None:
            zones = []
        try:
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_subnets")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc_id]},
                    {"Name": "availability-zone", "Values": zones},
                    {"Name": "default-for-az", "Values": ["true"]},
```

```
                ]
            )

            subnets = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                subnets.extend(page["Subnets"])

            log.info("Found %s subnets for the specified zones.", len(subnets))
            return subnets
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve subnets for VPC '{vpc_id}' in zones
 {zones}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    "The specified VPC ID does not exist. "
                    "Please check the VPC ID and try again."
                )
            # Add more error-specific handling as needed
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Elastic Load Balancing.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def create_target_group(
        self, target_group_name: str, protocol: str, port: int, vpc_id: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
```

```
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group
specifies how
        the load balancer forwards requests to instances in the group and how
instance
        health is checked.

        To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened
times and
        lower thresholds. In production, you might want to decrease the
sensitivity of
        your health checks to avoid unwanted failures.

        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group to create.
        :param protocol: The protocol to use to forward requests, such as 'HTTP'.
        :param port: The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC in which the load balancer exists.
        :return: Data about the newly created target group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_target_group(
                Name=target_group_name,
                Protocol=protocol,
                Port=port,
                HealthCheckPath="/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds=10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds=5,
                HealthyThresholdCount=2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount=2,
                VpcId=vpc_id,
            )
            target_group = response["TargetGroups"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancing target group
'{target_group_name}'.")
            return target_group
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't create load balancing target group
'{target_group_name}'."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]

            if error_code == "DuplicateTargetGroupName":
                log.error(
                    f"Target group name {target_group_name} already exists. "
```

```
                    "Check if the target group already exists."
                    "Consider using a different name or deleting the existing
target group if appropriate."
                )
            elif error_code == "TooManyTargetGroups":
                log.error(
                    "Too many target groups exist in the account. "
                    "Consider deleting unused target groups to create space for
new ones."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_target_group(self, target_group_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the target group.
        """
        try:
            # Describe the target group to get its ARN
            response =
self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(Names=[target_group_name])
            tg_arn = response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]

            # Delete the target group
            self.elb_client.delete_target_group(TargetGroupArn=tg_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancing target group %s.",
target_group_name)

            # Use a custom waiter to wait until the target group is no longer
available
            self.wait_for_target_group_deletion(self.elb_client, tg_arn)
            log.info("Target group %s successfully deleted.", target_group_name)

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete target group '{target_group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer target group either already deleted or never
existed. "
                    "Verify the name and check that the resource exists in the
AWS Console."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceInUseException":
```

```
                log.error(
                    "Target group still in use by another resource. "
                    "Ensure that the target group is no longer associated with
any load balancers or resources.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def wait_for_target_group_deletion(
        self, elb_client, target_group_arn, max_attempts=10, delay=30
    ):
        for attempt in range(max_attempts):
            try:

elb_client.describe_target_groups(TargetGroupArns=[target_group_arn])
                print(
                    f"Attempt {attempt + 1}: Target group {target_group_arn}
still exists."
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                    print(
                        f"Target group {target_group_arn} has been successfully
deleted."
                    )
                    return
                else:
                    raise
            time.sleep(delay)
        raise TimeoutError(
            f"Target group {target_group_arn} was not deleted after {max_attempts
* delay} seconds."
        )


    def create_load_balancer(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        subnet_ids: List[str],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.
```

```
        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create.
        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'.")

            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info(
                f"Waiting for load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' to be
available..."
            )
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
            log.info(f"Load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' is now available!")

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to create load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error
code: {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "DuplicateLoadBalancerNameException":
                log.error(
                    f"A load balancer with the name '{load_balancer_name}'
already exists. "
                    "Load balancer names must be unique within the AWS region. "
                    "Please choose a different name and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "TooManyLoadBalancersException":
                log.error(
                    "The maximum number of load balancers has been reached in
this account and region. "
                    "You can delete unused load balancers or request an increase
in the service quota from AWS Support."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return load_balancer
```

```
    def create_listener(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        target_group: Dict[str, Any],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a listener for the specified load balancer that forwards requests
to the
        specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create a
listener for.
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener
to the
                                load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created listener.
        """
        try:
            # Retrieve the load balancer ARN
            load_balancer_response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            load_balancer_arn = load_balancer_response["LoadBalancers"][0][
                "LoadBalancerArn"
            ]

            # Create the listener
            response = self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer_arn,
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
                    {
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
                ],
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}' to target group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            return response["Listeners"][0]
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to add a listener on '{load_balancer_name}' for target
group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )

            if error_code == "ListenerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The listener could not be found for the load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}'. "
                    "Please check the load balancer name and target group
configuration."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidConfigurationRequestException":
                log.error(
                    f"The configuration provided for the listener on load
balancer '{load_balancer_name}' is invalid. "
                    "Please review the provided protocol, port, and target group
settings."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_load_balancer(self, load_balancer_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a load balancer.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            lb_arn = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["LoadBalancerArn"]
            self.elb_client.delete_load_balancer(LoadBalancerArn=lb_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancer %s.", load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancers_deleted")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be deleted...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
```

```
                f"Couldn't delete load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error
code: {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' does not exist. "
                    "Please check the name and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_endpoint(self, load_balancer_name) -> str:
        """
        Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.

        :return: The endpoint.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            return response["LoadBalancers"][0]["DNSName"]
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't get the endpoint for load balancer
{load_balancer_name}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Verify load balancer name and ensure it exists in the AWS
console."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    @staticmethod
    def verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint) -> bool:
        """
        Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer endpoint.

        :param endpoint: The endpoint to verify.
        :return: True if the GET request is successful, False otherwise.
```

```
        """
        retries = 3
        verified = False
        while not verified and retries > 0:
            try:
                lb_response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                log.info(
                    "Got response %s from load balancer endpoint.",
                    lb_response.status_code,
                )
                if lb_response.status_code == 200:
                    verified = True
                else:
                    retries = 0
            except requests.exceptions.ConnectionError:
                log.info(
                    "Got connection error from load balancer endpoint,
retrying..."
                )
                retries -= 1
                time.sleep(10)
        return verified

    def check_target_health(self, target_group_name: str) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
        """
        Checks the health of the instances in the target group.

        :return: The health status of the target group.
        """
        try:
            tg_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                Names=[target_group_name]
            )
            health_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_health(
                TargetGroupArn=tg_response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't check health of {target_group_name} target(s).")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer associated with the target group was not
found. "
```

```
                    "Ensure the load balancer exists, is in the correct AWS
 region, and "
                    "that you have the necessary permissions to access it.",
                )
            elif error_code == "TargetGroupNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group was not found. "
                    "Verify the target group name, check that it exists in the
 correct region, "
                    "and ensure it has not been deleted or created in a different
 account.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return health_response["TargetHealthDescriptions"]
```

Crea una classe che utilizzi DynamoDB per simulare un servizio di raccomandazione.

```
class RecommendationService:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books,
 movies,
    and songs.
    """

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, dynamodb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the RecommendationService class with the necessary
 parameters.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
        :param dynamodb_client: A Boto3 DynamoDB client.
        """
        self.table_name = table_name
        self.dynamodb_client = dynamodb_client

    def create(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
```

```
        Creates a DynamoDB table to use as a recommendation service. The table
has a
        hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended,
such as
        Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
MediaType,
        forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.

        :return: Data about the newly created table.
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table creation fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.dynamodb_client.create_table(
                TableName=self.table_name,
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "AttributeType": "S"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "AttributeType": "N"},
                ],
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "KeyType": "HASH"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
                ],
                ProvisionedThroughput={"ReadCapacityUnits": 5,
"WriteCapacityUnits": 5},
            )
            log.info("Creating table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s created.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.info("Table %s exists, nothing to be done.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when creating table: {err}."
                )
        else:
            return response

    def populate(self, data_file: str) -> None:
        """
        Populates the recommendations table from a JSON file.

        :param data_file: The path to the data file.
```

```
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table population fails.
        """
        try:
            with open(data_file) as data:
                items = json.load(data)
            batch = [{"PutRequest": {"Item": item}} for item in items]
            self.dynamodb_client.batch_write_item(RequestItems={self.table_name:
batch})
            log.info(
                "Populated table %s with items from %s.", self.table_name,
data_file
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise RecommendationServiceError(
                self.table_name, f"Couldn't populate table from {data_file}:
{err}"
            )

    def destroy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the recommendations table.

        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table deletion fails.
        """
        try:
            self.dynamodb_client.delete_table(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Deleting table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_not_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s deleted.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                log.info("Table %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when deleting table: {err}."
                )
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Systems Manager.

```
class ParameterHelper:
    """
    Encapsulates Systems Manager parameters. This example uses these parameters
 to drive
    the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a dependency
 or
    how the service responds to a health check.
    """

    table: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table"
    failure_response: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response"
    health_check: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check"

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, ssm_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the ParameterHelper class with the necessary parameters.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB table that is used as a
 recommendation
                           service.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.table_name = table_name

    def reset(self) -> None:
        """
        Resets the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
        These are the name of the DynamoDB recommendation table, no response when
 a
        dependency fails, and shallow health checks.
        """
        self.put(self.table, self.table_name)
        self.put(self.failure_response, "none")
        self.put(self.health_check, "shallow")

    def put(self, name: str, value: str) -> None:
        """
        Sets the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.

        :param name: The name of the parameter.
        :param value: The new value of the parameter.
        :raises ParameterHelperError: If the parameter value cannot be set.
```

```
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.put_parameter(
                Name=name, Value=value, Overwrite=True, Type="String"
            )
            log.info("Setting parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to set parameter {name}.")
            if error_code == "ParameterLimitExceeded":
                log.error(
                    "The parameter limit has been exceeded. "
                    "Consider deleting unused parameters or request a limit
increase."
                )
            elif error_code == "ParameterAlreadyExists":
                log.error(
                    "The parameter already exists and overwrite is set to False.
"
                    "Use Overwrite=True to update the parameter."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer

- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo AWS BatchAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare un kit AWS Batch di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- AWS Batch Guida per l'utente: ulteriori informazioni su AWS Batch.
- AWS Batch Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le AWS Batch azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Salve AWS Batch

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS Batch.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.BatchAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ListJobsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.paginators.ListJobsPublisher;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

public class HelloBatch {
    private static BatchAsyncClient batchClient;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<JobSummary> jobs = listJobs("my-job-queue");
        jobs.forEach(job ->
            System.out.printf("Job ID: %s, Job Name: %s, Job Status: %s%n",
                job.jobId(), job.jobName(), job.status())
        );
    }

    public static List<JobSummary> listJobs(String jobQueue) {
```

```
        if (jobQueue == null || jobQueue.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Job queue cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest = ListJobsRequest.builder()
            .jobQueue(jobQueue)
            .jobStatus(JobStatus.SUCCEEDED)
            .build();

        List<JobSummary> jobSummaries = new ArrayList<>();
        ListJobsPublisher listJobsPaginator =
getAsyncClient().listJobsPaginator(listJobsRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = listJobsPaginator.subscribe(response ->
{
            jobSummaries.addAll(response.jobSummaryList());
        });

        future.join();
        return jobSummaries;
    }

    private static BatchAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
            .maxConcurrency(100)  // Increase max concurrency to handle more
simultaneous connections.
            .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
timeout.
            .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
            .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
            .build();

        ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
            .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API call
timeout.
            .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the individual
call attempt timeout.
            .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()  // Add a retry policy to handle
transient errors.
                .numRetries(3)  // Number of retry attempts.
                .build())
            .build();
```

```
        if (batchClient == null) {
            batchClient = BatchAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return batchClient;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, listJobsPaginatorconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per AWS Batch l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Salve AWS Batch
  - Scopri le nozioni di base di AWS Batch un SDK AWS
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS BatchAWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo CreateComputeEnvironment con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreateJobQueue con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteComputeEnvironment con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteJobQueue con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeregisterJobDefinition con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeComputeEnvironments con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeJobQueues con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeJobs con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare ListJobsPaginator con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzo RegisterJobDefinition con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo SubmitJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo UpdateComputeEnvironment con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo UpdateJobQueue con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Esempi di base per AWS Batch l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS Batch with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Salve AWS Batch
- Scopri le nozioni di base di AWS Batch un SDK AWS
- Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS BatchAWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo CreateComputeEnvironment con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateJobQueue con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteComputeEnvironment con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteJobQueue con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeregisterJobDefinition con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeComputeEnvironments con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeJobQueues con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeJobs con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare ListJobsPaginator con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzo RegisterJobDefinition con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo SubmitJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo UpdateComputeEnvironment con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo UpdateJobQueue con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Salve AWS Batch

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS Batch.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.BatchAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ListJobsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.paginators.ListJobsPublisher;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

public class HelloBatch {
    private static BatchAsyncClient batchClient;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<JobSummary> jobs = listJobs("my-job-queue");
        jobs.forEach(job ->
            System.out.printf("Job ID: %s, Job Name: %s, Job Status: %s%n",
                job.jobId(), job.jobName(), job.status())
        );
    }

    public static List<JobSummary> listJobs(String jobQueue) {
        if (jobQueue == null || jobQueue.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Job queue cannot be null or
 empty");
        }
```

```
        ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest = ListJobsRequest.builder()
            .jobQueue(jobQueue)
            .jobStatus(JobStatus.SUCCEEDED)
            .build();

        List<JobSummary> jobSummaries = new ArrayList<>();
        ListJobsPublisher listJobsPaginator =
getAsyncClient().listJobsPaginator(listJobsRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = listJobsPaginator.subscribe(response ->
{
            jobSummaries.addAll(response.jobSummaryList());
        });

        future.join();
        return jobSummaries;
    }

    private static BatchAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
            .maxConcurrency(100)  // Increase max concurrency to handle more
simultaneous connections.
            .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
timeout.
            .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
            .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
            .build();

        ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
            .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API call
timeout.
            .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the individual
call attempt timeout.
            .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()  // Add a retry policy to handle
transient errors.
                .numRetries(3)  // Number of retry attempts.
                .build())
            .build();

        if (batchClient == null) {
            batchClient = BatchAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
```

```
                .build();
        }
        return batchClient;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, listJobsPaginatorconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scopri le nozioni di base di AWS Batch un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un ambiente di AWS Batch elaborazione.
- Controlla lo stato dell'ambiente di calcolo.
- Imposta una coda di AWS Batch lavoro e una definizione del lavoro.
- Registra una definizione di lavoro.
- Invia un AWS Batch Job.
- Ottieni un elenco di offerte di lavoro applicabili alla coda delle offerte di lavoro.
- Controlla lo stato del lavoro.
- Eliminare AWS Batch le risorse.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le AWS Batch funzionalità.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.BatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ClientException;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeSubnetsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeSubnetsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Filter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.SecurityGroup;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Subnet;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Vpc;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * NOTE
 * This scenario submits a job that pulls a Docker image named echo-text from
 Amazon ECR to Amazon Fargate.
 *
 * To place this Docker image on Amazon ECR, run the following Basics scenario.
 *
 * https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/tree/main/javav2/example_code/
ecr
 *
 */
public class BatchScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
```

```
    // Define two stacks used in this Basics Scenario.
    private static final String ROLES_STACK = "RolesStack";
    private static String defaultSubnet;
    private static String defaultSecurityGroup;

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(BatchScenario.class);

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {

        BatchActions batchActions = new BatchActions();
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        String computeEnvironmentName = "my-compute-environment";
        String jobQueueName = "my-job-queue";
        String jobDefinitionName = "my-job-definition";


        // See the NOTE in this Java code example (at start).
        String dockerImage = "dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/echo-text:echo-
text";

        logger.info("""
            AWS Batch is a fully managed batch processing service that
 dynamically provisions the required compute
            resources for batch computing workloads. The Java V2
 `BatchAsyncClient` allows
            developers to automate the submission, monitoring, and management of
 batch jobs.

            This scenario provides an example of setting up a compute
 environment, job queue and job definition,
            and then submitting a job.

            This scenario submits a job that pulls a Docker image named echo-text
 from Amazon ECR to Amazon Fargate.

            To place this Docker image on Amazon ECR, run the following Basics
 scenario.

            https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/tree/main/javav2/
example_code/ecr

            Let's get started...
```

```
            You have two choices:

            1 - Run the entire program.
            2 - Delete an existing Compute Environment (created from a previous
execution of
            this program that did not complete).
            """);

        while (true) {
            String input = scanner.nextLine();
            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("1")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
               // logger.info("");
                break;
            } else if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("2")) {
                String jobQueueARN = String.valueOf(batchActions.
describeJobQueueAsync(computeEnvironmentName));
                if (!jobQueueARN.isEmpty()) {
                    batchActions.disableJobQueueAsync(jobQueueARN);
                    countdown(1);
                    batchActions.deleteJobQueueAsync(jobQueueARN);
                }

                try {

batchActions.disableComputeEnvironmentAsync(computeEnvironmentName)
                        .exceptionally(ex -> {
                            logger.info("Disable compute environment failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                            return null;
                        })
                        .join();
                } catch (CompletionException ex) {
                    logger.info("Failed to disable compute environment: " +
ex.getMessage());
                }
                countdown(2);

batchActions.deleteComputeEnvironmentAsync(computeEnvironmentName).join();
                return;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
```

```
            }
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        // Get an AWS Account id used to retrieve the docker image from Amazon
ECR.
        // Create a single-element array to store the `accountId` value.
        String[] accId = new String[1];
        CompletableFuture<String> accountIdFuture = batchActions.getAccountId();
        accountIdFuture.thenAccept(accountId -> {
            logger.info("Account ID: " + accountId);
            accId[0] = accountId;
        }).join();

        dockerImage = accId[0]+"."+dockerImage;

        // Get a default subnet and default security associated with the default
VPC.
        getSubnetSecurityGroup();

        logger.info("Use AWS CloudFormation to create two IAM roles that are
required for this scenario.");
        CloudFormationHelper.deployCloudFormationStack(ROLES_STACK);

        Map<String, String> stackOutputs =
CloudFormationHelper.getStackOutputs(ROLES_STACK);
        String batchIAMRole = stackOutputs.get("BatchRoleArn");
        String executionRoleARN = stackOutputs.get("EcsRoleArn");

        logger.info("The IAM role needed to interact with AWS Batch is
"+batchIAMRole);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create a Batch compute environment");
        logger.info("""
            A compute environment is a resource where you can run your batch
jobs.
            After creating a compute environment, you can define job queues and
job definitions to submit jobs for
            execution.
```

```
            The benefit of creating a compute environment is it allows you to
easily configure and manage the compute
            resources that will be used to run your Batch jobs. By separating the
compute environment from the job definitions,
            you can easily scale your compute resources up or down as needed,
without having to modify your job definitions.
            This makes it easier to manage your Batch workloads and ensures that
your jobs have the necessary
            compute resources to run efficiently.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse> future =
batchActions.createComputeEnvironmentAsync(computeEnvironmentName, batchIAMRole,
defaultSubnet, defaultSecurityGroup);
            CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse response = future.join();
            logger.info("Compute Environment ARN: " +
response.computeEnvironmentArn());
        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            Throwable cause = rte.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ClientException batchExceptionEx) {
                String myErrorCode =
batchExceptionEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage();
                if ("Object already exists".contains(myErrorCode)) {
                    logger.info("The compute environment '" +
computeEnvironmentName + "' already exists. Moving on...");
                } else {
                    logger.info("Batch error occurred: {} (Code: {})",
batchExceptionEx.getMessage(), batchExceptionEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                    return;
                }
            } else {
                    logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", (cause !=
null ? cause.getMessage() : rte.getMessage()));
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. Check the status of the "+computeEnvironmentName +"
Compute Environment.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
batchActions.checkComputeEnvironmentsStatus(computeEnvironmentName);
            String status = future.join();
            logger.info("Compute Environment Status: " + status);

        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            Throwable cause = rte.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ClientException batchExceptionEx) {
                logger.info("Batch error occurred: {} (Code: {})",
batchExceptionEx.getMessage(), batchExceptionEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + (cause != null ?
cause.getMessage() : rte.getMessage()));
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Create a job queue");
        logger.info("""
             A job queue is an essential component that helps manage the
execution of your batch jobs.
             It acts as a buffer, where jobs are placed and then scheduled for
execution based on their
             priority and the available resources in the compute environment.
             """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        String jobQueueArn = null;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> jobQueueFuture =
batchActions.createJobQueueAsync(jobQueueName, computeEnvironmentName);
            jobQueueArn = jobQueueFuture.join();
            logger.info("Job Queue ARN: " + jobQueueArn);

        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            Throwable cause = rte.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof BatchException batchExceptionEx) {
                String myErrorCode =
batchExceptionEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage();
```

```
                if ("Object already exists".contains(myErrorCode)) {
                    logger.info("The job queue '" + jobQueueName + "' already
exists. Moving on...");
                    // Retrieve the ARN of the job queue.
                    CompletableFuture<String> jobQueueArnFuture =
batchActions.getJobQueueARN(jobQueueName);
                    jobQueueArn = jobQueueArnFuture.join();
                    logger.info("Job Queue ARN: " + jobQueueArn);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Batch error occurred: {} (Code: {})",
batchExceptionEx.getMessage(), batchExceptionEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                    return;
                }
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + (cause != null ?
cause.getMessage() : rte.getMessage()));
                return; // End the execution
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("4. Register a Job Definition.");
        logger.info("""
            Registering a job in AWS Batch using the Fargate launch type ensures
that all
            necessary parameters, such as the execution role, command to run, and
so on
            are specified and reused across multiple job submissions.

             The job definition pulls a Docker image from Amazon ECR and executes
the Docker image.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String jobARN;
        try {
            String platform = "";
            while (true) {
                logger.info("""
                    On which platform/CPU architecture combination did you build
the Docker image?:
                    1. Windows       X86_64
                    2. Mac or Linux  ARM64
```

```
                    3. Mac or Linux  X86_64

                    Please select 1, 2, or 3.
                    """);
                String platAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
                if (platAns.equals("1")) {
                    platform = "X86_64";
                    break; // Exit loop since a valid option is selected
                } else if (platAns.equals("2")) {
                    platform = "ARM64";
                    break; // Exit loop since a valid option is selected
                } else if (platAns.equals("3")) {
                    platform = "X86_64";
                    break; // Exit loop since a valid option is selected
                } else {
                    System.out.println("Invalid input. Please select either 1 or
2.");
                }
            }

            jobARN = batchActions.registerJobDefinitionAsync(jobDefinitionName,
executionRoleARN, dockerImage, platform)
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("Register job definition failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
                })
                .join();
            if (jobARN != null) {
                logger.info("Job ARN: " + jobARN);
            }
        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            logger.error("A Batch exception occurred while registering the job:
{}", rte.getCause() != null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. Submit an AWS Batch job from a job definition.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String jobId;
        try {
```

```
            jobId = batchActions.submitJobAsync(jobDefinitionName, jobQueueName,
jobARN)
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("Submit job failed: " + ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
                })
                .join();

            logger.info("The job id is "+jobId);
            logger.info("Let's wait 2 minutes for the job to complete");
            countdown(2);

        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            logger.error("A Batch exception occurred while submitting the job:
{}", rte.getCause() != null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. Get a list of jobs applicable to the job queue.");

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            List<JobSummary> jobs = batchActions.listJobsAsync(jobQueueName);
            jobs.forEach(job ->
                logger.info("Job ID: {}, Job Name: {}, Job Status: {}",
job.jobId(), job.jobName(), job.status()));

        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            logger.info("A Batch exception occurred while submitting the job:
{}", rte.getCause() != null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Check the status of job "+jobId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
```

```
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
batchActions.describeJobAsync(jobId);
            String jobStatus = future.join();
            logger.info("Job Status: " + jobStatus);

        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            logger.info("A Batch exception occurred while submitting the job:
{}", rte.getCause() != null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        logger.info("8. Delete Batch resources");
        logger.info(
            """
            When deleting an AWS Batch compute environment, it does not happen
instantaneously.
            There is typically a delay, similar to some other AWS resources.
            AWS Batch starts the deletion process.
            """);
        logger.info("Would you like to delete the AWS Batch resources such as the
compute environment? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            logger.info("You selected to delete the AWS ECR resources.");
            logger.info("First, we will deregister the Job Definition.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            try {
                batchActions.deregisterJobDefinitionAsync(jobARN)
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        logger.info("Deregister job definition failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                        return null;
                    })
                    .join();
                logger.info(jobARN + " was deregistered");
            } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
                logger.error("A Batch exception occurred: {}", rte.getCause() !=
null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
                return;
            }
```

```
            logger.info("Second, we will disable and then delete the Job
Queue.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            try {
                batchActions.disableJobQueueAsync(jobQueueArn)
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        logger.info("Disable job queue failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                        return null;
                    })
                    .join();
                logger.info(jobQueueArn + " was disabled");
            } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
                logger.info("A Batch exception occurred: {}", rte.getCause() !=
null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
                return;
            }

            batchActions.waitForJobQueueToBeDisabledAsync(jobQueueArn);
            try {
                CompletableFuture<Void> future =
batchActions.waitForJobQueueToBeDisabledAsync(jobQueueArn);
                future.join();
                logger.info("Job queue is now disabled.");
            } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
                logger.info("A Batch exception occurred: {}", rte.getCause() !=
null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
                return;
            }

            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            try {
                batchActions.deleteJobQueueAsync(jobQueueArn);
                logger.info(jobQueueArn +" was deleted");
            } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
                logger.info("A Batch exception occurred: {}", rte.getCause() !=
null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
                return;
            }
            logger.info("Let's wait 2 minutes for the job queue to be deleted");
            countdown(2);
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

            logger.info("Third, we will delete the Compute Environment.");
```

```
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            try {

batchActions.disableComputeEnvironmentAsync(computeEnvironmentName)
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        System.err.println("Disable compute environment failed: "
+ ex.getMessage());
                        return null;
                    })
                    .join();
                logger.info("Compute environment disabled") ;
            } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
                logger.info("A Batch exception occurred: {}", rte.getCause() !=
null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
                return;
            }


batchActions.checkComputeEnvironmentsStatus(computeEnvironmentName).thenAccept(state
-> {
                logger.info("Current State: " + state);
            }).join();

            logger.info("Lets wait 1 min for the compute environment to be
deleted");
            countdown(1);

            try {

batchActions.deleteComputeEnvironmentAsync(computeEnvironmentName).join();
                logger.info(computeEnvironmentName +" was deleted.");

            } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
                logger.info("A Batch exception occurred: {}", rte.getCause() !=
null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
                return;
            }
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            CloudFormationHelper.destroyCloudFormationStack(ROLES_STACK);
        }

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("This concludes the AWS Batch SDK scenario");
        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }

    public static void countdown(int minutes) throws InterruptedException {
        int seconds = 0;
        for (int i = minutes * 60 + seconds; i >= 0; i--) {
            int displayMinutes = i / 60;
            int displaySeconds = i % 60;
            System.out.print(String.format("\r%02d:%02d", displayMinutes,
 displaySeconds));
            Thread.sleep(1000); // Wait for 1 second
        }
        logger.info("Countdown complete!");
    }

    private static void getSubnetSecurityGroup() {
        try (Ec2AsyncClient ec2Client = Ec2AsyncClient.create()) {
            CompletableFuture<Vpc> defaultVpcFuture =
 ec2Client.describeVpcs(DescribeVpcsRequest.builder()
                            .filters(Filter.builder()
                                    .name("is-default")
                                    .values("true")
                                    .build())
                            .build())
                    .thenApply(response -> response.vpcs().stream()
                            .findFirst()
                            .orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("Default VPC
 not found")));
```

```
            CompletableFuture<String> defaultSubnetFuture = defaultVpcFuture
                    .thenCompose(vpc ->
ec2Client.describeSubnets(DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
                                    .filters(Filter.builder()
                                                    .name("vpc-id")
                                                    .values(vpc.vpcId())
                                                    .build(),
                                            Filter.builder()
                                                    .name("default-for-az")
                                                    .values("true")
                                                    .build())
                                    .build())
                            .thenApply(DescribeSubnetsResponse::subnets)
                            .thenApply(subnets -> subnets.stream()
                                    .findFirst()
                                    .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                                    .orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("No
default subnet found"))));

            CompletableFuture<String> defaultSecurityGroupFuture =
defaultVpcFuture
                    .thenCompose(vpc ->
ec2Client.describeSecurityGroups(DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                                    .filters(Filter.builder()
                                                    .name("group-name")
                                                    .values("default")
                                                    .build(),
                                            Filter.builder()
                                                    .name("vpc-id")
                                                    .values(vpc.vpcId())
                                                    .build())
                                    .build())

.thenApply(DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse::securityGroups)
                            .thenApply(securityGroups -> securityGroups.stream()
                                    .findFirst()
                                    .map(SecurityGroup::groupId)
                                    .orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("No
default security group found"))));

            defaultSubnet = defaultSubnetFuture.join();
            defaultSecurityGroup = defaultSecurityGroupFuture.join();
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

Una classe wrapper per i metodi SDK. AWS Batch

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.BatchAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.BatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.AssignPublicIp;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.BatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CEState;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CEType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CRType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ComputeEnvironmentOrder;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ComputeResource;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ContainerProperties;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CreateComputeEnvironmentRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CreateJobQueueRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DeleteComputeEnvironmentRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DeleteComputeEnvironmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DeleteJobQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DeleteJobQueueResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DeregisterJobDefinitionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DeregisterJobDefinitionResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DescribeComputeEnvironmentsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DescribeComputeEnvironmentsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DescribeJobQueuesRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DescribeJobQueuesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DescribeJobsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DescribeJobsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JQState;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobDefinitionType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobDetail;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobQueueDetail;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ListJobsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.RegisterJobDefinitionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.NetworkConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.PlatformCapability;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.RegisterJobDefinitionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ResourceRequirement;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ResourceType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.RuntimePlatform;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.SubmitJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CreateJobQueueResponse;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicBoolean;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.SubmitJobResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.UpdateComputeEnvironmentRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.UpdateComputeEnvironmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.UpdateJobQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.UpdateJobQueueResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.paginators.ListJobsPublisher;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.StsAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.model.GetCallerIdentityResponse;

public class BatchActions {
    private static BatchAsyncClient batchClient;

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(BatchActions.class);
```

```
    private static BatchAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (batchClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()
                    .numRetries(3)
                    .build())
                .build();

            batchClient = BatchAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return batchClient;
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously creates a new compute environment in AWS Batch.
     *
     * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to
create
     * @param batchIAMRole the IAM role to be used by the compute environment
     * @param subnet the subnet ID to be used for the compute environment
     * @param secGroup the security group ID to be used for the compute
environment
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation, which will complete with the
     *         {@link CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse} when the compute
environment has been created
     * @throws BatchException if there is an error creating the compute
environment
```

```
    * @throws RuntimeException if there is an unexpected error during the
operation
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse>
createComputeEnvironmentAsync(
       String computeEnvironmentName, String batchIAMRole, String subnet, String
secGroup) {
       CreateComputeEnvironmentRequest environmentRequest =
CreateComputeEnvironmentRequest.builder()
           .computeEnvironmentName(computeEnvironmentName)
           .type(CEType.MANAGED)
           .state(CEState.ENABLED)
           .computeResources(ComputeResource.builder()
               .type(CRType.FARGATE)
               .maxvCpus(256)
               .subnets(Collections.singletonList(subnet))
               .securityGroupIds(Collections.singletonList(secGroup))
               .build())
           .serviceRole(batchIAMRole)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().createComputeEnvironment(environmentRequest);
       response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
              String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
              throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
           }
       });

       return response;
   }

   public CompletableFuture<DeleteComputeEnvironmentResponse>
deleteComputeEnvironmentAsync(String computeEnvironmentName) {
       DeleteComputeEnvironmentRequest deleteComputeEnvironment =
DeleteComputeEnvironmentRequest.builder()
           .computeEnvironment(computeEnvironmentName)
           .build();

       return
getAsyncClient().deleteComputeEnvironment(deleteComputeEnvironment)
           .whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
```

```
                if (ex != null) {
                    Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof BatchException) {
                        throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Checks the status of the specified compute environment.
     *
     * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to check
     * @return a CompletableFuture containing the status of the compute
environment, or "ERROR" if an exception occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> checkComputeEnvironmentsStatus(String
computeEnvironmentName) {
        if (computeEnvironmentName == null || computeEnvironmentName.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Compute environment name cannot
be null or empty");
        }

        DescribeComputeEnvironmentsRequest environmentsRequest =
DescribeComputeEnvironmentsRequest.builder()
            .computeEnvironments(computeEnvironmentName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeComputeEnvironmentsResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeComputeEnvironments(environmentsRequest);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
                throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
            }
        });

        return response.thenApply(resp -> resp.computeEnvironments().stream()
            .map(env -> env.statusAsString())
            .findFirst()
```

```
            .orElse("UNKNOWN"));
    }

    /**
     * Creates a job queue asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobQueueName the name of the job queue to create
     * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to
associate with the job queue
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the Amazon Resource Name
(ARN) of the job queue
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createJobQueueAsync(String jobQueueName,
String computeEnvironmentName) {
        if (jobQueueName == null || jobQueueName.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Job queue name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (computeEnvironmentName == null || computeEnvironmentName.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Compute environment name cannot
be null or empty");
        }

        CreateJobQueueRequest request = CreateJobQueueRequest.builder()
            .jobQueueName(jobQueueName)
            .priority(1)
            .computeEnvironmentOrder(ComputeEnvironmentOrder.builder()
                .computeEnvironment(computeEnvironmentName)
                .order(1)
                .build())
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateJobQueueResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().createJobQueue(request);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
                throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
            }
        });

        return response.thenApply(CreateJobQueueResponse::jobQueueArn);
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously lists the jobs in the specified job queue with the given
job status.
    *
    * @param jobQueue the name of the job queue to list jobs from
    * @return a List<JobSummary> that contains the jobs that succeeded
    */
   public List<JobSummary> listJobsAsync(String jobQueue) {
       if (jobQueue == null || jobQueue.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Job queue cannot be null or
empty");
       }

       ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest = ListJobsRequest.builder()
           .jobQueue(jobQueue)
           .jobStatus(JobStatus.SUCCEEDED)  // Filter jobs by status.
           .build();

       List<JobSummary> jobSummaries = new ArrayList<>();
       ListJobsPublisher listJobsPaginator =
getAsyncClient().listJobsPaginator(listJobsRequest);
       CompletableFuture<Void> future = listJobsPaginator.subscribe(response ->
{
           jobSummaries.addAll(response.jobSummaryList());
       });
       future.join();
       return jobSummaries;
   }

   /**
    * Registers a new job definition asynchronously in AWS Batch.
    * <p>
    * When using Fargate as the compute environment, it is crucial to set the
    * {@link NetworkConfiguration} with {@link AssignPublicIp#ENABLED} to
    * ensure proper networking configuration for the Fargate tasks. This
    * allows the tasks to communicate with external services, access the
    * internet, or communicate within a VPC.
    *
    * @param jobDefinitionName the name of the job definition to be registered
    * @param executionRoleARN the ARN (Amazon Resource Name) of the execution
role
    *                         that provides permissions for the containers in
the job
```

```
    * @param cpuArch a value of either X86_64 or ARM64 required for the service
call
    * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the ARN of the registered
    *         job definition upon successful execution, or completes
exceptionally with
    *         an error if the registration fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> registerJobDefinitionAsync(String
jobDefinitionName, String executionRoleARN, String image, String cpuArch) {
       NetworkConfiguration networkConfiguration =
NetworkConfiguration.builder()
               .assignPublicIp(AssignPublicIp.ENABLED)
               .build();

       ContainerProperties containerProperties = ContainerProperties.builder()
               .image(image)
               .executionRoleArn(executionRoleARN)
               .resourceRequirements(
                       Arrays.asList(
                               ResourceRequirement.builder()
                                       .type(ResourceType.VCPU)
                                       .value("1")
                                       .build(),
                               ResourceRequirement.builder()
                                       .type(ResourceType.MEMORY)
                                       .value("2048")
                                       .build()
                       )
               )
               .networkConfiguration(networkConfiguration)
              .runtimePlatform(b -> b
                       .cpuArchitecture(cpuArch)
                       .operatingSystemFamily("LINUX"))
               .build();

       RegisterJobDefinitionRequest request =
RegisterJobDefinitionRequest.builder()
               .jobDefinitionName(jobDefinitionName)
               .type(JobDefinitionType.CONTAINER)
               .containerProperties(containerProperties)
               .platformCapabilities(PlatformCapability.FARGATE)
               .build();

       CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
```

```
        getAsyncClient().registerJobDefinition(request)
                .thenApply(RegisterJobDefinitionResponse::jobDefinitionArn)
                .whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
                    if (ex != null) {
                        future.completeExceptionally(ex);
                    } else {
                        future.complete(result);
                    }
                });

        return future;
    }

    /**
     * Deregisters a job definition asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobDefinition the name of the job definition to be deregistered
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the job definition has
been deregistered
     * or an exception has occurred
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeregisterJobDefinitionResponse>
deregisterJobDefinitionAsync(String jobDefinition) {
        DeregisterJobDefinitionRequest jobDefinitionRequest =
DeregisterJobDefinitionRequest.builder()
            .jobDefinition(jobDefinition)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeregisterJobDefinitionResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().deregisterJobDefinition(jobDefinitionRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }

    /**
     * Disables the specified job queue asynchronously.
     *
```

```
    * @param jobQueueArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the job queue to be
disabled
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job queue
update operation is complete,
    *         or completes exceptionally if an error occurs during the operation
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> disableJobQueueAsync(String jobQueueArn) {
       UpdateJobQueueRequest updateRequest = UpdateJobQueueRequest.builder()
           .jobQueue(jobQueueArn)
           .state(JQState.DISABLED)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<UpdateJobQueueResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().updateJobQueue(updateRequest);
       return responseFuture.whenComplete((updateResponse, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to update job queue: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
           }
       }).thenApply(updateResponse -> null);
   }

   /**
    * Deletes a Batch job queue asynchronously.
    *
    * @param jobQueueArn The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the job queue to
delete.
    * @return A CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous deletion of
the job queue.
    *         The future completes when the job queue has been successfully
deleted or if an error occurs.
    *         If successful, the future will be completed with a {@code Void}
value.
    *         If an error occurs, the future will be completed exceptionally
with the thrown exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteJobQueueAsync(String jobQueueArn) {
       DeleteJobQueueRequest deleteRequest = DeleteJobQueueRequest.builder()
           .jobQueue(jobQueueArn)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DeleteJobQueueResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().deleteJobQueue(deleteRequest);
       return responseFuture.whenComplete((deleteResponse, ex) -> {
```

```
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete job queue: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(deleteResponse -> null);
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the job queue associated with the specified
compute environment.
     *
     * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to find
the associated job queue for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the job
queue ARN associated with the specified compute environment
     * @throws RuntimeException if the job queue description fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> describeJobQueueAsync(String
computeEnvironmentName) {
        DescribeJobQueuesRequest describeJobQueuesRequest =
DescribeJobQueuesRequest.builder()
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeJobQueuesResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeJobQueues(describeJobQueuesRequest);
        return responseFuture.whenComplete((describeJobQueuesResponse, ex) -> {
            if (describeJobQueuesResponse != null) {
                String jobQueueARN;
                for (JobQueueDetail jobQueueDetail :
describeJobQueuesResponse.jobQueues()) {
                    for (ComputeEnvironmentOrder computeEnvironmentOrder :
jobQueueDetail.computeEnvironmentOrder()) {
                        String computeEnvironment =
computeEnvironmentOrder.computeEnvironment();
                        String name =
getComputeEnvironmentName(computeEnvironment);
                        if (name.equals(computeEnvironmentName)) {
                            jobQueueARN = jobQueueDetail.jobQueueArn();
                            logger.info("Job queue ARN associated with the
compute environment: " + jobQueueARN);
                        }
                    }
                }
            } else {
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe job queue: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(describeJobQueuesResponse -> {
            String jobQueueARN = "";
            for (JobQueueDetail jobQueueDetail :
describeJobQueuesResponse.jobQueues()) {
                for (ComputeEnvironmentOrder computeEnvironmentOrder :
jobQueueDetail.computeEnvironmentOrder()) {
                    String computeEnvironment =
computeEnvironmentOrder.computeEnvironment();
                    String name = getComputeEnvironmentName(computeEnvironment);
                    if (name.equals(computeEnvironmentName)) {
                        jobQueueARN = jobQueueDetail.jobQueueArn();
                    }
                }
            }
            return jobQueueARN;
        });
    }

    /**
     * Disables the specified compute environment asynchronously.
     *
     * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to
disable
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the compute environment is
disabled
     */
    public CompletableFuture<UpdateComputeEnvironmentResponse>
disableComputeEnvironmentAsync(String computeEnvironmentName) {
        UpdateComputeEnvironmentRequest updateRequest =
UpdateComputeEnvironmentRequest.builder()
            .computeEnvironment(computeEnvironmentName)
            .state(CEState.DISABLED)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<UpdateComputeEnvironmentResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().updateComputeEnvironment(updateRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to disable compute
environment: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
```

```
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }

    /**
     * Submits a job asynchronously to the AWS Batch service.
     *
     * @param jobDefinitionName the name of the job definition to use
     * @param jobQueueName the name of the job queue to submit the job to
     * @param jobARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the job definition
     * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, contains the job ID of
the submitted job
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> submitJobAsync(String jobDefinitionName,
String jobQueueName, String jobARN) {
        SubmitJobRequest jobRequest = SubmitJobRequest.builder()
            .jobDefinition(jobARN)
            .jobName(jobDefinitionName)
            .jobQueue(jobQueueName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<SubmitJobResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().submitJob(jobRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        });

        return responseFuture.thenApply(SubmitJobResponse::jobId);
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the status of a specific job.
     *
     * @param jobId the ID of the job to retrieve the status for
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the job status
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> describeJobAsync(String jobId) {
        DescribeJobsRequest describeJobsRequest = DescribeJobsRequest.builder()
            .jobs(jobId)
            .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<DescribeJobsResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeJobs(describeJobsRequest);
        return responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(response -> response.jobs().get(0).status().toString());
    }

    /**
     * Disables the specific job queue using the asynchronous Java client.
     *
     * @param jobQueueArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the job queue to wait
for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job queue is
disabled
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> waitForJobQueueToBeDisabledAsync(String
jobQueueArn) {
        AtomicBoolean isDisabled = new AtomicBoolean(false);
        return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            while (!isDisabled.get()) {
                DescribeJobQueuesRequest describeRequest =
DescribeJobQueuesRequest.builder()
                    .jobQueues(jobQueueArn)
                    .build();

                CompletableFuture<DescribeJobQueuesResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeJobQueues(describeRequest);
                responseFuture.whenComplete((describeResponse, ex) -> {
                    if (describeResponse != null) {
                        for (JobQueueDetail jobQueue :
describeResponse.jobQueues()) {
                            if (jobQueue.jobQueueArn().equals(jobQueueArn) &&
jobQueue.state() == JQState.DISABLED) {
                                isDisabled.set(true);
                                break;
                            }
                        }
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Error describing job queues",
ex);
```

```
                    }
                }).join();

                if (!isDisabled.get()) {
                    try {
                        logger.info("Waiting for job queue to be disabled...");
                        Thread.sleep(5000);
                    } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                        Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                        throw new RuntimeException("Thread interrupted while
waiting for job queue to be disabled", e);
                    }
                }
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, throwable) -> {
            if (throwable != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error while waiting for job queue to
be disabled", throwable);
            }
        });
    }

    public CompletableFuture<String> getJobQueueARN(String jobQueueName) {
        // Describe the job queue asynchronously
        CompletableFuture<DescribeJobQueuesResponse> describeJobQueuesFuture =
batchClient.describeJobQueues(
            DescribeJobQueuesRequest.builder()
                .jobQueues(jobQueueName)
                .build()
        );

        // Handle the asynchronous response and return the Job Queue ARN in the
CompletableFuture<String>
        CompletableFuture<String> jobQueueArnFuture = new CompletableFuture<>();
        describeJobQueuesFuture.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error != null) {
                if (error instanceof BatchException) {
                    logger.info("Batch error: " + ((BatchException)
error).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.info("Error describing job queue: " +
error.getMessage());
                }
```

```
                jobQueueArnFuture.completeExceptionally(new
 RuntimeException("Failed to retrieve Job Queue ARN", error));
            } else {
                if (response.jobQueues().isEmpty()) {
                    jobQueueArnFuture.completeExceptionally(new
 RuntimeException("Job queue not found: " + jobQueueName));
                } else {
                    // Assuming only one job queue is returned for the given name
                    String jobQueueArn =
 response.jobQueues().get(0).jobQueueArn();
                    jobQueueArnFuture.complete(jobQueueArn);
                }
            }
        });

        return jobQueueArnFuture;
    }

    private static String getComputeEnvironmentName(String computeEnvironment) {
        String[] parts = computeEnvironment.split("/");
        if (parts.length == 2) {
            return parts[1];
        }
        return null;
    }

    public CompletableFuture<String> getAccountId() {
        StsAsyncClient stsAsyncClient = StsAsyncClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        return stsAsyncClient.getCallerIdentity()
            .thenApply(GetCallerIdentityResponse::account);
    }


}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateComputeEnvironment

- CreateJobQueue
- DeleteComputeEnvironment
- DeleteJobQueue
- DeregisterJobDefinition
- DescribeComputeEnvironments
- DescribeJobQueues
- DescribeJobs
- ListJobsPaginator
- RegisterJobDefinition
- SubmitJob
- UpdateComputeEnvironment
- UpdateJobQueue

Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS BatchAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole AWS Batch azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS Batch.

Esempi

- Utilizzo CreateComputeEnvironment con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateJobQueue con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteComputeEnvironment con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteJobQueue con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeregisterJobDefinition con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeComputeEnvironments con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeJobQueues con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeJobs con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ListJobsPaginator con un AWS SDK

- Utilizzo RegisterJobDefinition con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo SubmitJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateComputeEnvironment con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateJobQueue con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`CreateComputeEnvironment`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateComputeEnvironment`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un ambiente di elaborazione gestito con istanze On-Demand

Questo esempio crea un ambiente di elaborazione gestito con tipi di istanze C4 specifici che vengono lanciati su richiesta. L'ambiente di calcolo si chiama C4. OnDemand

Comando:

```
aws batch create-compute-environment --cli-input-json file://<path_to_json_file>/
C4OnDemand.json
```

Formato di file JSON:

```
{
  "computeEnvironmentName": "C4OnDemand",
  "type": "MANAGED",
  "state": "ENABLED",
  "computeResources": {
    "type": "EC2",
    "minvCpus": 0,
    "maxvCpus": 128,
    "desiredvCpus": 48,
```

```
    "instanceTypes": [
      "c4.large",
      "c4.xlarge",
      "c4.2xlarge",
      "c4.4xlarge",
      "c4.8xlarge"
    ],
    "subnets": [
      "subnet-220c0e0a",
      "subnet-1a95556d",
      "subnet-978f6dce"
    ],
    "securityGroupIds": [
      "sg-cf5093b2"
    ],
    "ec2KeyPair": "id_rsa",
    "instanceRole": "ecsInstanceRole",
    "tags": {
      "Name": "Batch Instance - C4OnDemand"
    }
  },
  "serviceRole": "arn:aws:iam::012345678910:role/AWSBatchServiceRole"
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "computeEnvironmentName": "C4OnDemand",
    "computeEnvironmentArn": "arn:aws:batch:us-east-1:012345678910:compute-
environment/C4OnDemand"
}
```

Per creare un ambiente di elaborazione gestito con istanze Spot

Questo esempio crea un ambiente di elaborazione gestito con il tipo di istanza M4 che viene lanciato quando il prezzo dell'offerta Spot è pari o inferiore al 20% del prezzo On-Demand per il tipo di istanza. L'ambiente di calcolo si chiama M4Spot.

Comando:

```
aws batch create-compute-environment --cli-input-json file://<path_to_json_file>/
M4Spot.json
```

Formato di file JSON:

```
{
  "computeEnvironmentName": "M4Spot",
  "type": "MANAGED",
  "state": "ENABLED",
  "computeResources": {
    "type": "SPOT",
    "spotIamFleetRole": "arn:aws:iam::012345678910:role/aws-ec2-spot-fleet-role",
    "minvCpus": 0,
    "maxvCpus": 128,
    "desiredvCpus": 4,
    "instanceTypes": [
      "m4"
    ],
    "bidPercentage": 20,
    "subnets": [
      "subnet-220c0e0a",
      "subnet-1a95556d",
      "subnet-978f6dce"
    ],
    "securityGroupIds": [
      "sg-cf5093b2"
    ],
    "ec2KeyPair": "id_rsa",
    "instanceRole": "ecsInstanceRole",
    "tags": {
      "Name": "Batch Instance - M4Spot"
    }
  },
  "serviceRole": "arn:aws:iam::012345678910:role/AWSBatchServiceRole"
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "computeEnvironmentName": "M4Spot",
    "computeEnvironmentArn": "arn:aws:batch:us-east-1:012345678910:compute-
environment/M4Spot"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateComputeEnvironment AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously creates a new compute environment in AWS Batch.
    *
    * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to
create
    * @param batchIAMRole the IAM role to be used by the compute environment
    * @param subnet the subnet ID to be used for the compute environment
    * @param secGroup the security group ID to be used for the compute
environment
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation, which will complete with the
    *         {@link CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse} when the compute
environment has been created
    * @throws BatchException if there is an error creating the compute
environment
    * @throws RuntimeException if there is an unexpected error during the
operation
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse>
createComputeEnvironmentAsync(
       String computeEnvironmentName, String batchIAMRole, String subnet, String
secGroup) {
       CreateComputeEnvironmentRequest environmentRequest =
CreateComputeEnvironmentRequest.builder()
           .computeEnvironmentName(computeEnvironmentName)
           .type(CEType.MANAGED)
           .state(CEState.ENABLED)
           .computeResources(ComputeResource.builder()
               .type(CRType.FARGATE)
               .maxvCpus(256)
               .subnets(Collections.singletonList(subnet))
               .securityGroupIds(Collections.singletonList(secGroup))
```

```
                .build())
            .serviceRole(batchIAMRole)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().createComputeEnvironment(environmentRequest);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
               String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
               throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
            }
        });

        return response;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateComputeEnvironmentconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzo **`CreateJobQueue`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateJobQueue`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare una coda di lavoro a bassa priorità con un unico ambiente di elaborazione

Questo esempio crea una coda di lavoro chiamata LowPriority che utilizza l'ambiente di calcolo M4Spot.

Comando:

```
aws batch create-job-queue --cli-input-json file://<path_to_json_file>/
LowPriority.json
```

Formato di file JSON:

```
{
  "jobQueueName": "LowPriority",
  "state": "ENABLED",
  "priority": 10,
  "computeEnvironmentOrder": [
    {
      "order": 1,
      "computeEnvironment": "M4Spot"
    }
  ]
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "jobQueueArn": "arn:aws:batch:us-east-1:012345678910:job-queue/LowPriority",
    "jobQueueName": "LowPriority"
}
```

Per creare una coda di lavoro ad alta priorità con due ambienti di elaborazione

Questo esempio crea una coda di lavoro chiamata HighPriority che utilizza l'ambiente di OnDemand calcolo C4 con un ordine di 1 e l'ambiente di calcolo M4Spot con un ordine di 2. Lo scheduler tenterà innanzitutto di inserire i lavori nell'ambiente di calcolo C4. OnDemand

Comando:

```
aws batch create-job-queue --cli-input-json file://<path_to_json_file>/
HighPriority.json
```

Formato di file JSON:

```
{
  "jobQueueName": "HighPriority",
```

```
  "state": "ENABLED",
  "priority": 1,
  "computeEnvironmentOrder": [
    {
      "order": 1,
      "computeEnvironment": "C4OnDemand"
    },
    {
      "order": 2,
      "computeEnvironment": "M4Spot"
    }
  ]
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "jobQueueArn": "arn:aws:batch:us-east-1:012345678910:job-queue/HighPriority",
    "jobQueueName": "HighPriority"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateJobQueue AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a job queue asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobQueueName the name of the job queue to create
     * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to
 associate with the job queue
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the Amazon Resource Name
 (ARN) of the job queue
```

```
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createJobQueueAsync(String jobQueueName,
String computeEnvironmentName) {
        if (jobQueueName == null || jobQueueName.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Job queue name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (computeEnvironmentName == null || computeEnvironmentName.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Compute environment name cannot
be null or empty");
        }

        CreateJobQueueRequest request = CreateJobQueueRequest.builder()
            .jobQueueName(jobQueueName)
            .priority(1)
            .computeEnvironmentOrder(ComputeEnvironmentOrder.builder()
                .computeEnvironment(computeEnvironmentName)
                .order(1)
                .build())
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateJobQueueResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().createJobQueue(request);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
                throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
            }
        });

        return response.thenApply(CreateJobQueueResponse::jobQueueArn);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateJobQueueconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteComputeEnvironment`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteComputeEnvironment`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un ambiente di calcolo

Questo esempio elimina l'ambiente di calcolo P2OnDemand .

Comando:

```
aws batch delete-compute-environment --compute-environment P2OnDemand
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command DeleteComputeEnvironmentReference AWS CLI .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteComputeEnvironmentResponse>
deleteComputeEnvironmentAsync(String computeEnvironmentName) {
       DeleteComputeEnvironmentRequest deleteComputeEnvironment =
DeleteComputeEnvironmentRequest.builder()
           .computeEnvironment(computeEnvironmentName)
           .build();

       return
getAsyncClient().deleteComputeEnvironment(deleteComputeEnvironment)
           .whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
               if (ex != null) {
                   Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof BatchException) {
                       throw new RuntimeException(cause);
```

```
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteComputeEnvironmentconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteJobQueue`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteJobQueue`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una coda di lavori

Questo esempio elimina la coda dei lavori GPGPU.

Comando:

```
aws batch delete-job-queue --job-queue GPGPU
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. DeleteJobQueueAWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a Batch job queue asynchronously.
    *
    * @param jobQueueArn The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the job queue to
delete.
    * @return A CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous deletion of
the job queue.
    *         The future completes when the job queue has been successfully
deleted or if an error occurs.
    *         If successful, the future will be completed with a {@code Void}
value.
    *         If an error occurs, the future will be completed exceptionally
with the thrown exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteJobQueueAsync(String jobQueueArn) {
       DeleteJobQueueRequest deleteRequest = DeleteJobQueueRequest.builder()
           .jobQueue(jobQueueArn)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DeleteJobQueueResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().deleteJobQueue(deleteRequest);
       return responseFuture.whenComplete((deleteResponse, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete job queue: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
           }
       }).thenApply(deleteResponse -> null);
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteJobQueuesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeregisterJobDefinition`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeregisterJobDefinition`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per annullare la registrazione di una definizione di lavoro

Questo esempio annulla la registrazione di una definizione di lavoro denominata sleep10.

Comando:

```
aws batch deregister-job-definition --job-definition sleep10
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeregisterJobDefinitionin Command Reference.AWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deregisters a job definition asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobDefinition the name of the job definition to be deregistered
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the job definition has
been deregistered
     * or an exception has occurred
```

```
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeregisterJobDefinitionResponse>
deregisterJobDefinitionAsync(String jobDefinition) {
        DeregisterJobDefinitionRequest jobDefinitionRequest =
DeregisterJobDefinitionRequest.builder()
            .jobDefinition(jobDefinition)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeregisterJobDefinitionResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().deregisterJobDefinition(jobDefinitionRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeregisterJobDefinitionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeComputeEnvironments`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeComputeEnvironments`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere un ambiente di calcolo

Questo esempio descrive l'ambiente di OnDemand calcolo P2.

Comando:

```
aws batch describe-compute-environments --compute-environments P2OnDemand
```

Output:

```
{
    "computeEnvironments": [
        {
            "status": "VALID",
            "serviceRole": "arn:aws:iam::012345678910:role/AWSBatchServiceRole",
            "computeEnvironmentArn": "arn:aws:batch:us-
east-1:012345678910:compute-environment/P2OnDemand",
            "computeResources": {
                "subnets": [
                    "subnet-220c0e0a",
                    "subnet-1a95556d",
                    "subnet-978f6dce"
                ],
                "tags": {
                    "Name": "Batch Instance - P2OnDemand"
                },
                "desiredvCpus": 48,
                "minvCpus": 0,
                "instanceTypes": [
                    "p2"
                ],
                "securityGroupIds": [
                    "sg-cf5093b2"
                ],
                "instanceRole": "ecsInstanceRole",
                "maxvCpus": 128,
                "type": "EC2",
                "ec2KeyPair": "id_rsa"
            },
            "statusReason": "ComputeEnvironment Healthy",
            "ecsClusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:012345678910:cluster/
P2OnDemand_Batch_2c06f29d-d1fe-3a49-879d-42394c86effc",
            "state": "ENABLED",
            "computeEnvironmentName": "P2OnDemand",
            "type": "MANAGED"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DescribeComputeEnvironmentsReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Checks the status of the specified compute environment.
    *
    * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to check
    * @return a CompletableFuture containing the status of the compute
environment, or "ERROR" if an exception occurs
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> checkComputeEnvironmentsStatus(String
computeEnvironmentName) {
       if (computeEnvironmentName == null || computeEnvironmentName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Compute environment name cannot
be null or empty");
       }

       DescribeComputeEnvironmentsRequest environmentsRequest =
DescribeComputeEnvironmentsRequest.builder()
           .computeEnvironments(computeEnvironmentName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DescribeComputeEnvironmentsResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeComputeEnvironments(environmentsRequest);
       response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
               throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
           }
       });
```

```
        return response.thenApply(resp -> resp.computeEnvironments().stream()
            .map(env -> env.statusAsString())
            .findFirst()
            .orElse("UNKNOWN"));
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeComputeEnvironmentssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeJobQueues`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeJobQueues`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere una coda di lavoro

Questo esempio descrive la coda dei HighPriority lavori.

Comando:

```
aws batch describe-job-queues --job-queues HighPriority
```

Output:

```
{
    "jobQueues": [
        {
            "status": "VALID",
            "jobQueueArn": "arn:aws:batch:us-east-1:012345678910:job-queue/
HighPriority",
            "computeEnvironmentOrder": [
                {
```

```
                    "computeEnvironment": "arn:aws:batch:us-
east-1:012345678910:compute-environment/C4OnDemand",
                    "order": 1
                }
            ],
            "statusReason": "JobQueue Healthy",
            "priority": 1,
            "state": "ENABLED",
            "jobQueueName": "HighPriority"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeJobQueuesin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously describes the job queue associated with the specified
compute environment.
    *
    * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to find
the associated job queue for
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the job
queue ARN associated with the specified compute environment
    * @throws RuntimeException if the job queue description fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> describeJobQueueAsync(String
computeEnvironmentName) {
       DescribeJobQueuesRequest describeJobQueuesRequest =
DescribeJobQueuesRequest.builder()
           .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<DescribeJobQueuesResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeJobQueues(describeJobQueuesRequest);
        return responseFuture.whenComplete((describeJobQueuesResponse, ex) -> {
            if (describeJobQueuesResponse != null) {
                String jobQueueARN;
                for (JobQueueDetail jobQueueDetail :
describeJobQueuesResponse.jobQueues()) {
                    for (ComputeEnvironmentOrder computeEnvironmentOrder :
jobQueueDetail.computeEnvironmentOrder()) {
                        String computeEnvironment =
computeEnvironmentOrder.computeEnvironment();
                        String name =
getComputeEnvironmentName(computeEnvironment);
                        if (name.equals(computeEnvironmentName)) {
                            jobQueueARN = jobQueueDetail.jobQueueArn();
                            logger.info("Job queue ARN associated with the
compute environment: " + jobQueueARN);
                        }
                    }
                }
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe job queue: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(describeJobQueuesResponse -> {
            String jobQueueARN = "";
            for (JobQueueDetail jobQueueDetail :
describeJobQueuesResponse.jobQueues()) {
                for (ComputeEnvironmentOrder computeEnvironmentOrder :
jobQueueDetail.computeEnvironmentOrder()) {
                    String computeEnvironment =
computeEnvironmentOrder.computeEnvironment();
                    String name = getComputeEnvironmentName(computeEnvironment);
                    if (name.equals(computeEnvironmentName)) {
                        jobQueueARN = jobQueueDetail.jobQueueArn();
                    }
                }
            }
            return jobQueueARN;
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeJobQueuessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeJobs`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeJobs`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere un lavoro

L'`describe-jobs`esempio seguente descrive un lavoro con l'ID del lavoro specificato.

```
aws batch describe-jobs \
    --jobs bcf0b186-a532-4122-842e-2ccab8d54efb
```

Output:

```
{
    "jobs": [
        {
            "status": "SUBMITTED",
            "container": {
                "mountPoints": [],
                "image": "busybox",
                "environment": [],
                "vcpus": 1,
                "command": [
                    "sleep",
                    "60"
                ],
                "volumes": [],
                "memory": 128,
                "ulimits": []
            },
```

```
            "parameters": {},
            "jobDefinition": "arn:aws:batch:us-east-1:012345678910:job-
definition/sleep60:1",
            "jobQueue": "arn:aws:batch:us-east-1:012345678910:job-queue/
HighPriority",
            "jobId": "bcf0b186-a532-4122-842e-2ccab8d54efb",
            "dependsOn": [],
            "jobName": "example",
            "createdAt": 1480483387803
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeJobsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the status of a specific job.
     *
     * @param jobId the ID of the job to retrieve the status for
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the job status
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> describeJobAsync(String jobId) {
        DescribeJobsRequest describeJobsRequest = DescribeJobsRequest.builder()
            .jobs(jobId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeJobsResponse> responseFuture =
 getAsyncClient().describeJobs(describeJobsRequest);
        return responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error occurred: " +
 ex.getMessage(), ex);
```

```
            }
        }).thenApply(response -> response.jobs().get(0).status().toString());
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeJobssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`ListJobsPaginator`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListJobsPaginator`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously lists the jobs in the specified job queue with the given
job status.
     *
     * @param jobQueue the name of the job queue to list jobs from
     * @return a List<JobSummary> that contains the jobs that succeeded
     */
    public List<JobSummary> listJobsAsync(String jobQueue) {
        if (jobQueue == null || jobQueue.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Job queue cannot be null or
empty");
        }
```

```
        ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest = ListJobsRequest.builder()
            .jobQueue(jobQueue)
            .jobStatus(JobStatus.SUCCEEDED)  // Filter jobs by status.
            .build();

        List<JobSummary> jobSummaries = new ArrayList<>();
        ListJobsPublisher listJobsPaginator =
 getAsyncClient().listJobsPaginator(listJobsRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = listJobsPaginator.subscribe(response ->
 {
            jobSummaries.addAll(response.jobSummaryList());
        });
        future.join();
        return jobSummaries;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListJobsPaginatorsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzo **`RegisterJobDefinition`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RegisterJobDefinition`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per registrare una definizione di lavoro

Questo esempio registra una definizione di processo per un semplice processo contenitore.

Comando:

```
aws batch register-job-definition --job-definition-name sleep30 --type container
 --container-properties '{ "image": "busybox", "vcpus": 1, "memory": 128,
 "command": [ "sleep", "30"]}'
```

Output:

```
{
    "jobDefinitionArn": "arn:aws:batch:us-east-1:012345678910:job-definition/
sleep30:1",
    "jobDefinitionName": "sleep30",
    "revision": 1
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterJobDefinitionin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Registers a new job definition asynchronously in AWS Batch.
     * <p>
     * When using Fargate as the compute environment, it is crucial to set the
     * {@link NetworkConfiguration} with {@link AssignPublicIp#ENABLED} to
     * ensure proper networking configuration for the Fargate tasks. This
     * allows the tasks to communicate with external services, access the
     * internet, or communicate within a VPC.
     *
     * @param jobDefinitionName the name of the job definition to be registered
     * @param executionRoleARN the ARN (Amazon Resource Name) of the execution
 role
     *                         that provides permissions for the containers in
 the job
     * @param cpuArch a value of either X86_64 or ARM64 required for the service
 call
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the ARN of the registered
     *         job definition upon successful execution, or completes
 exceptionally with
     *         an error if the registration fails
```

```
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> registerJobDefinitionAsync(String
jobDefinitionName, String executionRoleARN, String image, String cpuArch) {
       NetworkConfiguration networkConfiguration =
NetworkConfiguration.builder()
               .assignPublicIp(AssignPublicIp.ENABLED)
               .build();

       ContainerProperties containerProperties = ContainerProperties.builder()
               .image(image)
               .executionRoleArn(executionRoleARN)
               .resourceRequirements(
                       Arrays.asList(
                               ResourceRequirement.builder()
                                       .type(ResourceType.VCPU)
                                       .value("1")
                                       .build(),
                               ResourceRequirement.builder()
                                       .type(ResourceType.MEMORY)
                                       .value("2048")
                                       .build()
                       )
               )
               .networkConfiguration(networkConfiguration)
              .runtimePlatform(b -> b
                       .cpuArchitecture(cpuArch)
                       .operatingSystemFamily("LINUX"))
               .build();

       RegisterJobDefinitionRequest request =
RegisterJobDefinitionRequest.builder()
               .jobDefinitionName(jobDefinitionName)
               .type(JobDefinitionType.CONTAINER)
               .containerProperties(containerProperties)
               .platformCapabilities(PlatformCapability.FARGATE)
               .build();

       CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
       getAsyncClient().registerJobDefinition(request)
               .thenApply(RegisterJobDefinitionResponse::jobDefinitionArn)
               .whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
                   if (ex != null) {
                       future.completeExceptionally(ex);
                   } else {
```

```
                        future.complete(result);
                    }
                });

        return future;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RegisterJobDefinitionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzo **SubmitJob** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SubmitJob`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per inviare un lavoro

Questo esempio invia un semplice processo contenitore chiamato example alla coda dei HighPriority lavori.

Comando:

```
aws batch submit-job --job-name example --job-queue HighPriority  --job-
definition sleep60
```

Output:

```
{
    "jobName": "example",
    "jobId": "876da822-4198-45f2-a252-6cea32512ea8"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command SubmitJobReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Submits a job asynchronously to the AWS Batch service.
    *
    * @param jobDefinitionName the name of the job definition to use
    * @param jobQueueName the name of the job queue to submit the job to
    * @param jobARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the job definition
    * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, contains the job ID of
the submitted job
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> submitJobAsync(String jobDefinitionName,
String jobQueueName, String jobARN) {
       SubmitJobRequest jobRequest = SubmitJobRequest.builder()
           .jobDefinition(jobARN)
           .jobName(jobDefinitionName)
           .jobQueue(jobQueueName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<SubmitJobResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().submitJob(jobRequest);
       responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
           }
       });

       return responseFuture.thenApply(SubmitJobResponse::jobId);
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SubmitJobsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzo **`UpdateComputeEnvironment`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateComputeEnvironment`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiornare un ambiente di calcolo

Questo esempio disabilita l'ambiente di OnDemand calcolo P2 in modo che possa essere eliminato.

Comando:

```
aws batch update-compute-environment --compute-environment P2OnDemand --
state DISABLED
```

Output:

```
{
    "computeEnvironmentName": "P2OnDemand",
    "computeEnvironmentArn": "arn:aws:batch:us-east-1:012345678910:compute-
environment/P2OnDemand"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command UpdateComputeEnvironmentReference AWS CLI .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Disables the specified compute environment asynchronously.
    *
    * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to
disable
    * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the compute environment is
disabled
    */
   public CompletableFuture<UpdateComputeEnvironmentResponse>
disableComputeEnvironmentAsync(String computeEnvironmentName) {
       UpdateComputeEnvironmentRequest updateRequest =
UpdateComputeEnvironmentRequest.builder()
           .computeEnvironment(computeEnvironmentName)
           .state(CEState.DISABLED)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<UpdateComputeEnvironmentResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().updateComputeEnvironment(updateRequest);
       responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to disable compute
environment: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
           }
       });

       return responseFuture;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateComputeEnvironmentsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzo **`UpdateJobQueue`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateJobQueue`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiornare una coda di lavoro

Questo esempio disabilita una coda di lavori in modo che possa essere eliminata.

Comando:

```
aws batch update-job-queue --job-queue GPGPU --state DISABLED
```

Output:

```
{
    "jobQueueArn": "arn:aws:batch:us-east-1:012345678910:job-queue/GPGPU",
    "jobQueueName": "GPGPU"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateJobQueuein AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
```

```
    * Disables the specified job queue asynchronously.
    *
    * @param jobQueueArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the job queue to be
disabled
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job queue
update operation is complete,
    *         or completes exceptionally if an error occurs during the operation
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> disableJobQueueAsync(String jobQueueArn) {
       UpdateJobQueueRequest updateRequest = UpdateJobQueueRequest.builder()
           .jobQueue(jobQueueArn)
           .state(JQState.DISABLED)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<UpdateJobQueueResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().updateJobQueue(updateRequest);
       return responseFuture.whenComplete((updateResponse, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to update job queue: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
           }
       }).thenApply(updateResponse -> null);
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateJobQueuesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Bedrock AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Bedrock con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Guida per l'utente di Amazon Bedrock: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon Bedrock.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon Bedrock: dettagli su tutte le azioni Amazon Bedrock disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon Bedrock

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon Bedrock.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Bedrock;
using Amazon.Bedrock.Model;

namespace BedrockActions;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to list foundation models.
/// </summary>
internal class HelloBedrock
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Main method to call the ListFoundationModelsAsync method.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args"> The command line arguments. </param>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
```

```
    {
        // Specify a region endpoint where Amazon Bedrock is available. For
 a list of supported region see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/
userguide/what-is-bedrock.html#bedrock-regions
        AmazonBedrockClient bedrockClient = new(RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

        await ListFoundationModelsAsync(bedrockClient);

    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List foundation models.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bedrockClient"> The Amazon Bedrock client. </param>
    private static async Task ListFoundationModelsAsync(AmazonBedrockClient
 bedrockClient)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("List foundation models with no filter.");

        try
        {
            var response = await bedrockClient.ListFoundationModelsAsync(new
 ListFoundationModelsRequest()
            {
            });

            if (response?.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                foreach (var fm in response.ModelSummaries)
                {
                    WriteToConsole(fm);
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Something wrong happened");
            }
        }
        catch (AmazonBedrockException e)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Write the foundation model summary to console.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="foundationModel"> The foundation model summary to write to
 console. </param>
    private static void WriteToConsole(FoundationModelSummary foundationModel)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"{foundationModel.ModelId}, Customization:
 {string.Join(", ", foundationModel.CustomizationsSupported)}, Stream:
 {foundationModel.ResponseStreamingSupported}, Input: {string.Join(",
 ", foundationModel.InputModalities)}, Output: {string.Join(", ",
 foundationModel.OutputModalities)}");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFoundationModelssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrock"
)
```

```
const region = "us-east-1"

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an Amazon Bedrock client and
// list the available foundation models in your account and the chosen region.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx, config.WithRegion(region))
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 bedrockClient := bedrock.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 result, err := bedrockClient.ListFoundationModels(ctx,
 &bedrock.ListFoundationModelsInput{})
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list foundation models. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(result.ModelSummaries) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("There are no foundation models.")
 }
 for _, modelSummary := range result.ModelSummaries {
  fmt.Println(*modelSummary.ModelId)
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFoundationModelssezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  BedrockClient,
  ListFoundationModelsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock";

const REGION = "us-east-1";
const client = new BedrockClient({ region: REGION });

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListFoundationModelsCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  const models = response.modelSummaries;

  console.log("Listing the available Bedrock foundation models:");

  for (const model of models) {
    console.log("=".repeat(42));
    console.log(` Model: ${model.modelId}`);
    console.log("-".repeat(42));
    console.log(` Name: ${model.modelName}`);
    console.log(` Provider: ${model.providerName}`);
    console.log(` Model ARN: ${model.modelArn}`);
    console.log(` Input modalities: ${model.inputModalities}`);
    console.log(` Output modalities: ${model.outputModalities}`);
    console.log(` Supported customizations: ${model.customizationsSupported}`);
    console.log(` Supported inference types: ${model.inferenceTypesSupported}`);
    console.log(` Lifecycle status: ${model.modelLifecycle.status}`);
    console.log(`${"=".repeat(42)}\n`);
```

```
  }

  const active = models.filter(
    (m) => m.modelLifecycle.status === "ACTIVE",
  ).length;
  const legacy = models.filter(
    (m) => m.modelLifecycle.status === "LEGACY",
  ).length;

  console.log(
    `There are ${active} active and ${legacy} legacy foundation models in
 ${REGION}.`,
  );

  return response;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  await main();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFoundationModelssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
"""
Lists the available Amazon Bedrock models.
"""
import logging
```

```
import json
import boto3


from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def list_foundation_models(bedrock_client):
    """
    Gets a list of available Amazon Bedrock foundation models.

    :return: The list of available bedrock foundation models.
    """

    try:
        response = bedrock_client.list_foundation_models()
        models = response["modelSummaries"]
        logger.info("Got %s foundation models.", len(models))
        return models

    except ClientError:
        logger.error("Couldn't list foundation models.")
        raise


def main():
    """Entry point for the example. Uses the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)
    to create an Amazon Bedrock client. Then lists the available Bedrock models
    in the region set in the callers profile and credentials.
    """

    bedrock_client = boto3.client(service_name="bedrock")

    fm_models = list_foundation_models(bedrock_client)
    for model in fm_models:
        print(f"Model: {model['modelName']}")
        print(json.dumps(model, indent=2))
        print("---------------------------\n")

    logger.info("Done.")
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListFoundationModels AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import Foundation

import AWSBedrock

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "ListFoundationModels",
        abstract: """
        This example demonstrates how to retrieve a list of the available
        foundation models from Amazon Bedrock.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Construct a string listing the specified modalities.
    ///
    /// - Parameter modalities: An array of the modalities to list.
    ///
```

```
    /// - Returns: A string with a human-readable list of modalities.
    func buildModalityList(modalities: [BedrockClientTypes.ModelModality]?) ->
 String {
        var first = true
        var str = ""

        if modalities == nil {
            return "<none>"
        }

        for modality in modalities! {
            if !first {
                str += ", "
            }
            first = false
            str += modality.rawValue
        }

        return str
    }

    /// Construct a string listing the specified customizations.
    ///
    /// - Parameter customizations: An array of the customizations to list.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string listing the customizations.
    func buildCustomizationList(customizations:
 [BedrockClientTypes.ModelCustomization]?) -> String {
        var first = true
        var str = ""

        if customizations == nil {
            return "<none>"
        }

        for customization in customizations! {
            if !first {
                str += ", "
            }
            first = false
            str += customization.rawValue
        }

        return str
```

```
    }

    /// Construct a string listing the specified inferences.
    ///
    /// - Parameter inferences: An array of inferences to list.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string listing the specified inferences.
    func buildInferenceList(inferences: [BedrockClientTypes.InferenceType]?) ->
 String {
        var first = true
        var str = ""

        if inferences == nil {
            return "<none>"
        }

        for inference in inferences! {
            if !first {
                str += ", "
            }
            first = false
            str += inference.rawValue
        }

        return str
    }

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        // Always use the Region "us-east-1" to have access to the most models.
        let config = try await BedrockClient.BedrockClientConfiguration(region:
 "us-east-1")
        let bedrockClient = BedrockClient(config: config)

        let output = try await bedrockClient.listFoundationModels(
            input: ListFoundationModelsInput()
        )

        guard let summaries = output.modelSummaries else {
            print("No models returned.")
            return
        }

        // Output a list of the models with their details.
```

```
        for summary in summaries {
            print("==========================================")
            print(" Model ID: \(summary.modelId ?? "<unknown>")")
            print("------------------------------------------")
            print(" Name: \(summary.modelName ?? "<unknown>")")
            print(" Provider: \(summary.providerName ?? "<unknown>")")
            print(" Input modalities: \(buildModalityList(modalities:
 summary.inputModalities))")
            print(" Output modalities: \(buildModalityList(modalities:
 summary.outputModalities))")
            print(" Supported customizations:
 \(buildCustomizationList(customizations: summary.customizationsSupported ))")
            print(" Supported inference types: \(buildInferenceList(inferences:
 summary.inferenceTypesSupported))")
            print("------------------------------------------\n")
        }

        print("\(summaries.count) models available.")
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFoundationModelsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Bedrock AWS SDKs

- Salve Amazon Bedrock
- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Bedrock AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo GetFoundationModel con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK ListFoundationModelsAWS
- Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Bedrock AWS SDKs
  - Crea e orchestra applicazioni di intelligenza artificiale generativa con Amazon Bedrock e Step Functions

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Bedrock AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Bedrock con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Salve Amazon Bedrock
- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Bedrock AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo GetFoundationModel con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK ListFoundationModelsAWS

Salve Amazon Bedrock

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon Bedrock.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Bedrock;
using Amazon.Bedrock.Model;
```

```
namespace BedrockActions;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to list foundation models.
/// </summary>
internal class HelloBedrock
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Main method to call the ListFoundationModelsAsync method.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args"> The command line arguments. </param>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Specify a region endpoint where Amazon Bedrock is available. For
 a list of supported region see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/
userguide/what-is-bedrock.html#bedrock-regions
        AmazonBedrockClient bedrockClient = new(RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

        await ListFoundationModelsAsync(bedrockClient);

    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List foundation models.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bedrockClient"> The Amazon Bedrock client. </param>
    private static async Task ListFoundationModelsAsync(AmazonBedrockClient
 bedrockClient)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("List foundation models with no filter.");

        try
        {
            var response = await bedrockClient.ListFoundationModelsAsync(new
 ListFoundationModelsRequest()
            {
            });

            if (response?.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                foreach (var fm in response.ModelSummaries)
                {
```

```
                    WriteToConsole(fm);
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Something wrong happened");
            }
        }
        catch (AmazonBedrockException e)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Write the foundation model summary to console.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="foundationModel"> The foundation model summary to write to
 console. </param>
    private static void WriteToConsole(FoundationModelSummary foundationModel)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"{foundationModel.ModelId}, Customization:
 {string.Join(", ", foundationModel.CustomizationsSupported)}, Stream:
 {foundationModel.ResponseStreamingSupported}, Input: {string.Join(",
 ", foundationModel.InputModalities)}, Output: {string.Join(", ",
 foundationModel.OutputModalities)}");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFoundationModelssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrock"
)

const region = "us-east-1"

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an Amazon Bedrock client and
// list the available foundation models in your account and the chosen region.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx, config.WithRegion(region))
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 bedrockClient := bedrock.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 result, err := bedrockClient.ListFoundationModels(ctx,
 &bedrock.ListFoundationModelsInput{})
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list foundation models. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return
```

```
 }
 if len(result.ModelSummaries) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("There are no foundation models.")
 }
 for _, modelSummary := range result.ModelSummaries {
  fmt.Println(*modelSummary.ModelId)
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFoundationModelssezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  BedrockClient,
  ListFoundationModelsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock";

const REGION = "us-east-1";
const client = new BedrockClient({ region: REGION });

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListFoundationModelsCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  const models = response.modelSummaries;
```

```
  console.log("Listing the available Bedrock foundation models:");

  for (const model of models) {
    console.log("=".repeat(42));
    console.log(` Model: ${model.modelId}`);
    console.log("-".repeat(42));
    console.log(` Name: ${model.modelName}`);
    console.log(` Provider: ${model.providerName}`);
    console.log(` Model ARN: ${model.modelArn}`);
    console.log(` Input modalities: ${model.inputModalities}`);
    console.log(` Output modalities: ${model.outputModalities}`);
    console.log(` Supported customizations: ${model.customizationsSupported}`);
    console.log(` Supported inference types: ${model.inferenceTypesSupported}`);
    console.log(` Lifecycle status: ${model.modelLifecycle.status}`);
    console.log(`${"=".repeat(42)}\n`);
  }

  const active = models.filter(
    (m) => m.modelLifecycle.status === "ACTIVE",
  ).length;
  const legacy = models.filter(
    (m) => m.modelLifecycle.status === "LEGACY",
  ).length;

  console.log(
    `There are ${active} active and ${legacy} legacy foundation models in
 ${REGION}.`,
  );

  return response;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  await main();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFoundationModelssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
"""
Lists the available Amazon Bedrock models.
"""
import logging
import json
import boto3


from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def list_foundation_models(bedrock_client):
    """
    Gets a list of available Amazon Bedrock foundation models.

    :return: The list of available bedrock foundation models.
    """

    try:
        response = bedrock_client.list_foundation_models()
        models = response["modelSummaries"]
        logger.info("Got %s foundation models.", len(models))
        return models

    except ClientError:
        logger.error("Couldn't list foundation models.")
        raise
```

```
def main():
    """Entry point for the example. Uses the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)
    to create an Amazon Bedrock client. Then lists the available Bedrock models
    in the region set in the callers profile and credentials.
    """

    bedrock_client = boto3.client(service_name="bedrock")

    fm_models = list_foundation_models(bedrock_client)
    for model in fm_models:
        print(f"Model: {model['modelName']}")
        print(json.dumps(model, indent=2))
        print("---------------------------\n")

    logger.info("Done.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListFoundationModels AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import Foundation
```

```
import AWSBedrock

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "ListFoundationModels",
        abstract: """
        This example demonstrates how to retrieve a list of the available
        foundation models from Amazon Bedrock.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Construct a string listing the specified modalities.
    ///
    /// - Parameter modalities: An array of the modalities to list.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string with a human-readable list of modalities.
    func buildModalityList(modalities: [BedrockClientTypes.ModelModality]?) ->
 String {
        var first = true
        var str = ""

        if modalities == nil {
            return "<none>"
        }

        for modality in modalities! {
            if !first {
                str += ", "
            }
            first = false
            str += modality.rawValue
        }

        return str
    }

    /// Construct a string listing the specified customizations.
    ///
    /// - Parameter customizations: An array of the customizations to list.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string listing the customizations.
```

```
    func buildCustomizationList(customizations:
 [BedrockClientTypes.ModelCustomization]?) -> String {
        var first = true
        var str = ""

        if customizations == nil {
            return "<none>"
        }

        for customization in customizations! {
            if !first {
                str += ", "
            }
            first = false
            str += customization.rawValue
        }

        return str
    }

    /// Construct a string listing the specified inferences.
    ///
    /// - Parameter inferences: An array of inferences to list.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string listing the specified inferences.
    func buildInferenceList(inferences: [BedrockClientTypes.InferenceType]?) ->
 String {
        var first = true
        var str = ""

        if inferences == nil {
            return "<none>"
        }

        for inference in inferences! {
            if !first {
                str += ", "
            }
            first = false
            str += inference.rawValue
        }

        return str
    }
```

```
    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        // Always use the Region "us-east-1" to have access to the most models.
        let config = try await BedrockClient.BedrockClientConfiguration(region:
 "us-east-1")
        let bedrockClient = BedrockClient(config: config)

        let output = try await bedrockClient.listFoundationModels(
            input: ListFoundationModelsInput()
        )

        guard let summaries = output.modelSummaries else {
            print("No models returned.")
            return
        }

        // Output a list of the models with their details.
        for summary in summaries {
            print("==========================================")
            print(" Model ID: \(summary.modelId ?? "<unknown>")")
            print("------------------------------------------")
            print(" Name: \(summary.modelName ?? "<unknown>")")
            print(" Provider: \(summary.providerName ?? "<unknown>")")
            print(" Input modalities: \(buildModalityList(modalities:
 summary.inputModalities))")
            print(" Output modalities: \(buildModalityList(modalities:
 summary.outputModalities))")
            print(" Supported customizations:
 \(buildCustomizationList(customizations: summary.customizationsSupported ))")
            print(" Supported inference types: \(buildInferenceList(inferences:
 summary.inferenceTypesSupported))")
            print("------------------------------------------\n")
        }

        print("\(summaries.count) models available.")
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())
```

```
        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFoundationModelsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Bedrock AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni Amazon Bedrock con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti chiamano l'API Amazon Bedrock e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Bedrock AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta Amazon Bedrock API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo GetFoundationModel con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListFoundationModelsAWS

Utilizzalo **`GetFoundationModel`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetFoundationModel`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni dettagli su un modello base utilizzando il client Amazon Bedrock sincrono.

```
   /**
    * Get details about an Amazon Bedrock foundation model.
    *
    * @param bedrockClient   The service client for accessing Amazon Bedrock.
    * @param modelIdentifier The model identifier.
    * @return An object containing the foundation model's details.
    */
   public static FoundationModelDetails getFoundationModel(BedrockClient
bedrockClient, String modelIdentifier) {
       try {
           GetFoundationModelResponse response =
bedrockClient.getFoundationModel(
                   r -> r.modelIdentifier(modelIdentifier)
           );

           FoundationModelDetails model = response.modelDetails();

           System.out.println(" Model ID:                     " +
model.modelId());
           System.out.println(" Model ARN:                    " +
model.modelArn());
           System.out.println(" Model Name:                   " +
model.modelName());
           System.out.println(" Provider Name:                " +
model.providerName());
           System.out.println(" Lifecycle status:             " +
model.modelLifecycle().statusAsString());
           System.out.println(" Input modalities:             " +
model.inputModalities());
           System.out.println(" Output modalities:            " +
model.outputModalities());
```

```
            System.out.println(" Supported customizations:     " +
model.customizationsSupported());
            System.out.println(" Supported inference types:    " +
model.inferenceTypesSupported());
            System.out.println(" Response streaming supported: " +
model.responseStreamingSupported());

            return model;

        } catch (ValidationException e) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException(e.getMessage());
        } catch (SdkException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

Ottieni dettagli su un modello base che utilizza il client asincrono Amazon Bedrock.

```
    /**
     * Get details about an Amazon Bedrock foundation model.
     *
     * @param bedrockClient   The async service client for accessing Amazon
Bedrock.
     * @param modelIdentifier The model identifier.
     * @return An object containing the foundation model's details.
     */
    public static FoundationModelDetails getFoundationModel(BedrockAsyncClient
bedrockClient, String modelIdentifier) {
        try {
            CompletableFuture<GetFoundationModelResponse> future =
bedrockClient.getFoundationModel(
                    r -> r.modelIdentifier(modelIdentifier)
            );

            FoundationModelDetails model = future.get().modelDetails();

            System.out.println(" Model ID:                      " +
model.modelId());
            System.out.println(" Model ARN:                     " +
model.modelArn());
```

```
            System.out.println(" Model Name:                    " +
model.modelName());
            System.out.println(" Provider Name:                 " +
model.providerName());
            System.out.println(" Lifecycle status:              " +
model.modelLifecycle().statusAsString());
            System.out.println(" Input modalities:              " +
model.inputModalities());
            System.out.println(" Output modalities:             " +
model.outputModalities());
            System.out.println(" Supported customizations:      " +
model.customizationsSupported());
            System.out.println(" Supported inference types:     " +
model.inferenceTypesSupported());
            System.out.println(" Response streaming supported: " +
model.responseStreamingSupported());

            return model;

        } catch (ExecutionException e) {
            if (e.getMessage().contains("ValidationException")) {
                throw new IllegalArgumentException(e.getMessage());
            } else {
                System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta GetFoundationModella sezione API Reference.AWS SDK for Java 2.x

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni dettagli su un modello di base.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  BedrockClient,
  GetFoundationModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock";

/**
 * Get details about an Amazon Bedrock foundation model.
 *
 * @return {FoundationModelDetails} - The list of available bedrock foundation
 models.
 */
export const getFoundationModel = async () => {
  const client = new BedrockClient();

  const command = new GetFoundationModelCommand({
    modelIdentifier: "amazon.titan-embed-text-v1",
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);

  return response.modelDetails;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const model = await getFoundationModel();
  console.log(model);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetFoundationModelsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni dettagli su un modello di base.

```
    def get_foundation_model(self, model_identifier):
        """
        Get details about an Amazon Bedrock foundation model.

        :return: The foundation model's details.
        """

        try:
            return self.bedrock_client.get_foundation_model(
                modelIdentifier=model_identifier
            )["modelDetails"]
        except ClientError:
            logger.error(
                f"Couldn't get foundation models details for {model_identifier}"
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetFoundationModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`ListFoundationModels`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListFoundationModels`.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i modelli di fondazione Bedrock disponibili.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List foundation models.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bedrockClient"> The Amazon Bedrock client. </param>
    private static async Task ListFoundationModelsAsync(AmazonBedrockClient
bedrockClient)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("List foundation models with no filter.");

        try
        {
            var response = await bedrockClient.ListFoundationModelsAsync(new
ListFoundationModelsRequest()
            {
            });

            if (response?.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                foreach (var fm in response.ModelSummaries)
                {
                    WriteToConsole(fm);
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Something wrong happened");
```

```
            }
        }
        catch (AmazonBedrockException e)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la sezione ListFoundationModels AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i modelli di fondazione Bedrock disponibili.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrock"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrock/types"
)

// FoundationModelWrapper encapsulates Amazon Bedrock actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a Bedrock service client that is used to perform foundation model
 actions.
type FoundationModelWrapper struct {
 BedrockClient *bedrock.Client
}
```

```
// ListPolicies lists Bedrock foundation models that you can use.
func (wrapper FoundationModelWrapper) ListFoundationModels(ctx context.Context)
 ([]types.FoundationModelSummary, error) {

 var models []types.FoundationModelSummary

 result, err := wrapper.BedrockClient.ListFoundationModels(ctx,
 &bedrock.ListFoundationModelsInput{})

 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list foundation models. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  models = result.ModelSummaries
 }
 return models, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la sezione ListFoundationModels AWS SDK per GoAPI Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i modelli Amazon Bedrock Foundation disponibili utilizzando il client Amazon Bedrock sincrono.

```
    /**
     * Lists Amazon Bedrock foundation models that you can use.
     * You can filter the results with the request parameters.
     *
```

```
     * @param bedrockClient The service client for accessing Amazon Bedrock.
     * @return A list of objects containing the foundation models' details
     */
    public static List<FoundationModelSummary> listFoundationModels(BedrockClient
 bedrockClient) {

        try {
            ListFoundationModelsResponse response =
 bedrockClient.listFoundationModels(r -> {});

            List<FoundationModelSummary> models = response.modelSummaries();

            if (models.isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("No available foundation models in " +
 region.toString());
            } else {
                for (FoundationModelSummary model : models) {
                    System.out.println("Model ID: " + model.modelId());
                    System.out.println("Provider: " + model.providerName());
                    System.out.println("Name:     " + model.modelName());
                    System.out.println();
                }
            }

            return models;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

Elenca i modelli Amazon Bedrock Foundation disponibili utilizzando il client Amazon Bedrock asincrono.

```
    /**
     * Lists Amazon Bedrock foundation models that you can use.
     * You can filter the results with the request parameters.
     *
     * @param bedrockClient The async service client for accessing Amazon
 Bedrock.
     * @return A list of objects containing the foundation models' details
```

```
     */
    public static List<FoundationModelSummary>
listFoundationModels(BedrockAsyncClient bedrockClient) {
        try {
            CompletableFuture<ListFoundationModelsResponse> future =
bedrockClient.listFoundationModels(r -> {});

            List<FoundationModelSummary> models = future.get().modelSummaries();

            if (models.isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("No available foundation models in " +
region.toString());
            } else {
                for (FoundationModelSummary model : models) {
                    System.out.println("Model ID: " + model.modelId());
                    System.out.println("Provider: " + model.providerName());
                    System.out.println("Name:     " + model.modelName());
                    System.out.println();
                }
            }

            return models;

        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        } catch (ExecutionException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la sezione API Reference. ListFoundationModelsAWS SDK for Java 2.x

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i modelli di base disponibili.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  BedrockClient,
  ListFoundationModelsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock";

/**
 * List the available Amazon Bedrock foundation models.
 *
 * @return {FoundationModelSummary[]} - The list of available bedrock foundation
 models.
 */
export const listFoundationModels = async () => {
  const client = new BedrockClient();

  const input = {
    // byProvider: 'STRING_VALUE',
    // byCustomizationType: 'FINE_TUNING' || 'CONTINUED_PRE_TRAINING',
    // byOutputModality: 'TEXT' || 'IMAGE' || 'EMBEDDING',
    // byInferenceType: 'ON_DEMAND' || 'PROVISIONED',
  };

  const command = new ListFoundationModelsCommand(input);

  const response = await client.send(command);

  return response.modelSummaries;
};
```

```
// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const models = await listFoundationModels();
  console.log(models);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListFoundationModelssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i modelli Amazon Bedrock Foundation disponibili.

```
suspend fun listFoundationModels(): List<FoundationModelSummary>? {
    BedrockClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { bedrockClient ->
        val response =
 bedrockClient.listFoundationModels(ListFoundationModelsRequest {})
        response.modelSummaries?.forEach { model ->
            println("==========================================")
            println(" Model ID: ${model.modelId}")
            println("------------------------------------------")
            println(" Name: ${model.modelName}")
            println(" Provider: ${model.providerName}")
            println(" Input modalities: ${model.inputModalities}")
            println(" Output modalities: ${model.outputModalities}")
            println(" Supported customizations:
 ${model.customizationsSupported}")
            println(" Supported inference types:
 ${model.inferenceTypesSupported}")
            println("------------------------------------------\n")
        }
        return response.modelSummaries
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta ListFoundationModels AWSSDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i modelli Amazon Bedrock Foundation disponibili.

```
    public function listFoundationModels()
    {
        $bedrockClient = new BedrockClient([
            'region' => 'us-west-2',
            'profile' => 'default'
        ]);
        $response = $bedrockClient->listFoundationModels();
        return $response['modelSummaries'];
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la sezione ListFoundationModels AWS SDK per PHPAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i modelli Amazon Bedrock Foundation disponibili.

```
    def list_foundation_models(self):
        """
        List the available Amazon Bedrock foundation models.

        :return: The list of available bedrock foundation models.
        """

        try:
            response = self.bedrock_client.list_foundation_models()
            models = response["modelSummaries"]
            logger.info("Got %s foundation models.", len(models))
            return models

        except ClientError:
            logger.error("Couldn't list foundation models.")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListFoundationModels AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSBedrock

        // Always use the Region "us-east-1" to have access to the most models.
        let config = try await BedrockClient.BedrockClientConfiguration(region:
 "us-east-1")
        let bedrockClient = BedrockClient(config: config)
```

```
        let output = try await bedrockClient.listFoundationModels(
            input: ListFoundationModelsInput()
        )

        guard let summaries = output.modelSummaries else {
            print("No models returned.")
            return
        }

        // Output a list of the models with their details.
        for summary in summaries {
            print("==========================================")
            print(" Model ID: \(summary.modelId ?? "<unknown>")")
            print("------------------------------------------")
            print(" Name: \(summary.modelName ?? "<unknown>")")
            print(" Provider: \(summary.providerName ?? "<unknown>")")
            print(" Input modalities: \(buildModalityList(modalities:
summary.inputModalities))")
            print(" Output modalities: \(buildModalityList(modalities:
summary.outputModalities))")
            print(" Supported customizations:
\(buildCustomizationList(customizations: summary.customizationsSupported ))")
            print(" Supported inference types: \(buildInferenceList(inferences:
summary.inferenceTypesSupported))")
            print("------------------------------------------\n")
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFoundationModelsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Bedrock AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Amazon Bedrock con AWS SDKs. Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Amazon Bedrock o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Crea e orchestra applicazioni di intelligenza artificiale generativa con Amazon Bedrock e Step Functions

Crea e orchestra applicazioni di intelligenza artificiale generativa con Amazon Bedrock e Step Functions

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare e orchestrare applicazioni AI generative con Amazon Bedrock e Step Functions.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Lo scenario Amazon Bedrock Serverless Prompt Chaining dimostra come AWS Step FunctionsAmazon Bedrock possa essere usato per creare https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/agents.html e orchestrare applicazioni AI generative complesse, serverless e altamente scalabili. Contiene i seguenti esempi di lavoro:

- Scrivi un'analisi di un determinato romanzo per un blog di letteratura. Questo esempio illustra una catena di istruzioni semplice e sequenziale.
- Genera una breve storia su un determinato argomento. Questo esempio illustra come l'IA può elaborare in modo iterativo un elenco di elementi generati in precedenza.
- Crea un itinerario per un weekend di vacanza verso una determinata destinazione. Questo esempio illustra come parallelizzare più prompt distinti.
- Proponi idee cinematografiche a un utente umano che agisce come produttore cinematografico. Questo esempio illustra come parallelizzare lo stesso prompt con diversi parametri di inferenza, come tornare a una fase precedente della catena e come includere l'input umano come parte del flusso di lavoro.
- Pianifica un pasto in base agli ingredienti che l'utente ha a portata di mano. Questo esempio illustra come le prompt chain possano incorporare due conversazioni di intelligenza artificiale distinte, con due personaggi di intelligenza artificiale che partecipano a un dibattito tra loro per migliorare il risultato finale.
- Trova e riepiloga l'archivio con le tendenze più frequenti di oggi. GitHub Questo esempio illustra il concatenamento di più agenti AI che interagiscono con agenti esterni. APIs

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione, consulta il progetto completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Bedrock
- Runtime di Amazon Bedrock
- Agenti Amazon Bedrock
- Runtime degli agenti Amazon Bedrock
- Step Functions

Esempi di codice per Amazon Bedrock Runtime utilizzando AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Bedrock Runtime con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Guida per l'utente di Amazon Bedrock Runtime: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon Bedrock Runtime.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon Bedrock Runtime: dettagli su tutte le azioni di Amazon Bedrock Runtime disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon Bedrock

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon Bedrock.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "flag"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "os"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
)

// Each model provider defines their own individual request and response formats.
// For the format, ranges, and default values for the different models, refer to:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters.html

type ClaudeRequest struct {
 Prompt            string `json:"prompt"`
 MaxTokensToSample int    `json:"max_tokens_to_sample"`
 // Omitting optional request parameters
}

type ClaudeResponse struct {
 Completion string `json:"completion"`
}

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an Amazon Bedrock Runtime client
```

```
// and invokes Anthropic Claude 2 inside your account and the chosen region.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {

 region := flag.String("region", "us-east-1", "The AWS region")
 flag.Parse()

 fmt.Printf("Using AWS region: %s\n", *region)

 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx, config.WithRegion(*region))
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }

 client := bedrockruntime.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)

 modelId := "anthropic.claude-v2"

 prompt := "Hello, how are you today?"

 // Anthropic Claude requires you to enclose the prompt as follows:
 prefix := "Human: "
 postfix := "\n\nAssistant:"
 wrappedPrompt := prefix + prompt + postfix

 request := ClaudeRequest{
  Prompt:            wrappedPrompt,
  MaxTokensToSample: 200,
 }

 body, err := json.Marshal(request)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln("Couldn't marshal the request: ", err)
 }

 result, err := client.InvokeModel(ctx, &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelInput{
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
  Body:        body,
```

```
 })

 if err != nil {
  errMsg := err.Error()
  if strings.Contains(errMsg, "no such host") {
   fmt.Printf("Error: The Bedrock service is not available in the selected
 region. Please double-check the service availability for your region at https://
aws.amazon.com/about-aws/global-infrastructure/regional-product-services/.\n")
  } else if strings.Contains(errMsg, "Could not resolve the foundation model") {
   fmt.Printf("Error: Could not resolve the foundation model from model
 identifier: \"%v\". Please verify that the requested model exists and is
 accessible within the specified region.\n", modelId)
  } else {
   fmt.Printf("Error: Couldn't invoke Anthropic Claude. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  os.Exit(1)
 }

 var response ClaudeResponse

 err = json.Unmarshal(result.Body, &response)

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to unmarshal", err)
 }
 fmt.Println("Prompt:\n", prompt)
 fmt.Println("Response from Anthropic Claude:\n", response.Completion)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la InvokeModelsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * @typedef {Object} Content
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Usage
 * @property {number} input_tokens
 * @property {number} output_tokens
 *
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseBody
 * @property {Content[]} content
 * @property {Usage} usage
 */

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

const AWS_REGION = "us-east-1";

const MODEL_ID = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";
const PROMPT = "Hi. In a short paragraph, explain what you can do.";

const hello = async () => {
  console.log("=".repeat(35));
  console.log("Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock demo!");
  console.log("=".repeat(35));

  console.log("Model: Anthropic Claude 3 Haiku");
  console.log(`Prompt: ${PROMPT}\n`);
  console.log("Invoking model...\n");

  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: AWS_REGION });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
    messages: [{ role: "user", content: [{ type: "text", text: PROMPT }] }],
  };
```

```
  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the response.
  const apiResponse = await client.send(
    new InvokeModelCommand({
      contentType: "application/json",
      body: JSON.stringify(payload),
      modelId: MODEL_ID,
    }),
  );

  // Decode and return the response(s)
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {ResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  const responses = responseBody.content;

  if (responses.length === 1) {
    console.log(`Response: ${responses[0].text}`);
  } else {
    console.log("Haiku returned multiple responses:");
    console.log(responses);
  }

  console.log(`\nNumber of input tokens:   ${responseBody.usage.input_tokens}`);
  console.log(`Number of output tokens: ${responseBody.usage.output_tokens}`);
};

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  await hello();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la InvokeModelsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un prompt a un modello con l' InvokeModel operazione.

```
"""
Uses the Amazon Bedrock runtime client InvokeModel operation to send a prompt to
 a model.
"""
import logging
import json
import boto3


from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def invoke_model(brt, model_id, prompt):
    """
    Invokes the specified model with the supplied prompt.
    param brt: A bedrock runtime boto3 client
    param model_id: The model ID for the model that you want to use.
    param prompt: The prompt that you want to send to the model.

    :return: The text response from the model.
    """

    # Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
    native_request = {
        "inputText": prompt,
        "textGenerationConfig": {
```

```
            "maxTokenCount": 512,
            "temperature": 0.5,
            "topP": 0.9
        }
    }

    # Convert the native request to JSON.
    request = json.dumps(native_request)

    try:
        # Invoke the model with the request.
        response = brt.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

        # Decode the response body.
        model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

        # Extract and print the response text.
        response_text = model_response["results"][0]["outputText"]
        return response_text

    except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
        print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
        raise


def main():
    """Entry point for the example. Uses the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)
    to create an Amazon Bedrock runtime client. Then sends a prompt to a model
    in the region set in the callers profile and credentials.
    """

    # Create an Amazon Bedrock Runtime client.
    brt = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime")

    # Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Titan Text G1 - Express.
    model_id = "amazon.titan-text-express-v1"

    # Define the prompt for the model.
    prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

    # Send the prompt to the model.
    response = invoke_model(brt, model_id, prompt)

    print(f"Response: {response}")
```

```
    logger.info("Done.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Invia un messaggio utente a un modello con l'operazione Converse.

```
"""
Uses the Amazon Bedrock runtime client Converse operation to send a user message
 to a model.
"""
import logging
import boto3

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def converse(brt, model_id, user_message):
    """
    Uses the Converse operation to send a user message to the supplied model.
    param brt: A bedrock runtime boto3 client
    param model_id: The model ID for the model that you want to use.
    param user message: The user message that you want to send to the model.

    :return: The text response from the model.
    """

    # Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
    conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]
```

```
    try:
        # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
        response = brt.converse(
            modelId=model_id,
            messages=conversation,
            inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
        )

        # Extract and print the response text.
        response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
        return response_text

    except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
        print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
        raise


def main():
    """Entry point for the example. Uses the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)
    to create an Amazon Bedrock runtime client. Then sends a user message to a
 model
    in the region set in the callers profile and credentials.
    """

    # Create an Amazon Bedrock Runtime client.
    brt = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime")

    # Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Titan Text G1 - Express.
    model_id = "amazon.titan-text-express-v1"

    # Define the message for the model.
    message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

    # Send the message to the model.
    response = converse(brt, model_id, message)

    print(f"Response: {response}")

    logger.info("Done.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Bedrock Runtime AWS SDKs
  - Salve Amazon Bedrock
- Scenari per Amazon Bedrock Runtime utilizzando AWS SDKs
  - Crea un'applicazione di esempio che offra parchi giochi per interagire con i modelli Amazon Bedrock Foundation utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Un end-to-end esempio che mostra come creare e richiamare prompt gestiti di Amazon Bedrock utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Genera video da istruzioni di testo utilizzando Amazon Bedrock e Nova-Reel
  - Richiama più modelli di base su Amazon Bedrock
  - Crea e orchestra applicazioni di intelligenza artificiale generativa con Amazon Bedrock e Step Functions
  - Un esempio di utilizzo di uno strumento che illustra come connettere modelli di intelligenza artificiale su Amazon Bedrock con uno strumento o un'API personalizzati
- Amazon Nova per Amazon Bedrock Runtime
  - Richiama Amazon Nova su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock
  - Richiama Amazon Nova su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con un flusso di risposta
  - Inviare ed elaborare un documento con Amazon Nova su Amazon Bedrock
  - Una demo sull'utilizzo degli strumenti che illustra come connettere modelli di intelligenza artificiale su Amazon Bedrock con uno strumento o un'API personalizzati
- Amazon Nova Canvas per Amazon Bedrock Runtime
  - Richiama Amazon Nova Canvas su Amazon Bedrock per generare un'immagine
- Amazon Nova Reel per Amazon Bedrock Runtime
  - Usa Amazon Nova Reel per generare un video da un messaggio di testo
- Generatore di immagini Amazon Titan per Amazon Bedrock Runtime
  - Richiama Amazon Titan Image su Amazon Bedrock per generare un'immagine

- Testo Amazon Titan per Amazon Bedrock Runtime
  - Richiama Amazon Titan Text su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock
  - Richiama Amazon Titan Text su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con un flusso di risposta
  - Richiama modelli Amazon Titan Text su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model
  - Richiama modelli Amazon Titan Text su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model con un flusso di risposta
- Incorporamenti di testo Amazon Titan per Amazon Bedrock Runtime
  - Richiama gli incorporamenti di testo di Amazon Titan su Amazon Bedrock
- Claude antropico per Amazon Bedrock Runtime
  - Richiama Anthropic Claude su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock
  - Richiama Anthropic Claude su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con un flusso di risposta
  - Inviare ed elaborare un documento con Anthropic Claude su Amazon Bedrock
  - Richiama Anthropic Claude su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model
  - Richiama modelli Anthropic Claude su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model con un flusso di risposta
  - Usa la funzionalità di ragionamento di Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet su Amazon Bedrock
  - Usa la funzionalità di ragionamento di Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet su Amazon Bedrock
  - Una demo sull'utilizzo degli strumenti che illustra come connettere modelli di intelligenza artificiale su Amazon Bedrock con uno strumento o un'API personalizzati
- Comando Cohere per Amazon Bedrock Runtime
  - Richiama il comando Cohere su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock
  - Richiama il comando Cohere su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con un flusso di risposta
  - Inviare ed elaborare un documento con i modelli Cohere Command su Amazon Bedrock
  - Richiama Cohere Command R e R+ su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model
  - Richiama il comando Cohere su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model
  - Richiama Cohere Command R e R+ su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model con un flusso di risposta
  - Richiama il comando Cohere su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model con un flusso di risposta

- Una demo sull'utilizzo degli strumenti che illustra come connettere modelli di intelligenza artificiale su Amazon Bedrock con uno strumento o un'API personalizzati
- DeepSeek per Amazon Bedrock Runtime
  - Inviare ed elaborare un documento con DeepSeek Amazon Bedrock
- Meta Llama per Amazon Bedrock Runtime
  - Richiama Meta Llama su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock
  - Richiama Meta Llama su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con un flusso di risposta
  - Inviare ed elaborare un documento con Llama su Amazon Bedrock
  - Richiama Meta Llama su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model
  - Richiama Meta Llama su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model con un flusso di risposta
- IA Mistral per Amazon Bedrock Runtime
  - Richiama Mistral su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock
  - Richiama Mistral su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con un flusso di risposta
  - Inviare ed elaborare un documento con i modelli Mistral su Amazon Bedrock
  - Richiama modelli AI Mistral su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model
  - Richiama modelli AI Mistral su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model con un flusso di risposta
- Diffusione stabile per Amazon Bedrock Runtime
  - Richiama Stability.ai Stable Diffusion XL su Amazon Bedrock per generare un'immagine

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Bedrock Runtime AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Bedrock Runtime con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Salve Amazon Bedrock

Salve Amazon Bedrock

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon Bedrock.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "flag"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "os"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
)

// Each model provider defines their own individual request and response formats.
// For the format, ranges, and default values for the different models, refer to:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters.html

type ClaudeRequest struct {
 Prompt            string `json:"prompt"`
 MaxTokensToSample int    `json:"max_tokens_to_sample"`
 // Omitting optional request parameters
}

type ClaudeResponse struct {
```

```
 Completion string `json:"completion"`
}

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an Amazon Bedrock Runtime client
// and invokes Anthropic Claude 2 inside your account and the chosen region.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {

 region := flag.String("region", "us-east-1", "The AWS region")
 flag.Parse()

 fmt.Printf("Using AWS region: %s\n", *region)

 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx, config.WithRegion(*region))
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }

 client := bedrockruntime.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)

 modelId := "anthropic.claude-v2"

 prompt := "Hello, how are you today?"

 // Anthropic Claude requires you to enclose the prompt as follows:
 prefix := "Human: "
 postfix := "\n\nAssistant:"
 wrappedPrompt := prefix + prompt + postfix

 request := ClaudeRequest{
  Prompt:            wrappedPrompt,
  MaxTokensToSample: 200,
 }

 body, err := json.Marshal(request)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln("Couldn't marshal the request: ", err)
 }
```

```
 result, err := client.InvokeModel(ctx, &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelInput{
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
  Body:        body,
 })

 if err != nil {
  errMsg := err.Error()
  if strings.Contains(errMsg, "no such host") {
   fmt.Printf("Error: The Bedrock service is not available in the selected
 region. Please double-check the service availability for your region at https://
aws.amazon.com/about-aws/global-infrastructure/regional-product-services/.\n")
  } else if strings.Contains(errMsg, "Could not resolve the foundation model") {
   fmt.Printf("Error: Could not resolve the foundation model from model
 identifier: \"%v\". Please verify that the requested model exists and is
 accessible within the specified region.\n", modelId)
  } else {
   fmt.Printf("Error: Couldn't invoke Anthropic Claude. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  os.Exit(1)
 }

 var response ClaudeResponse

 err = json.Unmarshal(result.Body, &response)

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to unmarshal", err)
 }
 fmt.Println("Prompt:\n", prompt)
 fmt.Println("Response from Anthropic Claude:\n", response.Completion)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la InvokeModelsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * @typedef {Object} Content
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Usage
 * @property {number} input_tokens
 * @property {number} output_tokens
 *
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseBody
 * @property {Content[]} content
 * @property {Usage} usage
 */

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

const AWS_REGION = "us-east-1";

const MODEL_ID = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";
const PROMPT = "Hi. In a short paragraph, explain what you can do.";

const hello = async () => {
  console.log("=".repeat(35));
  console.log("Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock demo!");
  console.log("=".repeat(35));

  console.log("Model: Anthropic Claude 3 Haiku");
  console.log(`Prompt: ${PROMPT}\n`);
```

```
  console.log("Invoking model...\n");

  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: AWS_REGION });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
    messages: [{ role: "user", content: [{ type: "text", text: PROMPT }] }],
  };

  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the response.
  const apiResponse = await client.send(
    new InvokeModelCommand({
      contentType: "application/json",
      body: JSON.stringify(payload),
      modelId: MODEL_ID,
    }),
  );

  // Decode and return the response(s)
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {ResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  const responses = responseBody.content;

  if (responses.length === 1) {
    console.log(`Response: ${responses[0].text}`);
  } else {
    console.log("Haiku returned multiple responses:");
    console.log(responses);
  }

  console.log(`\nNumber of input tokens:   ${responseBody.usage.input_tokens}`);
  console.log(`Number of output tokens: ${responseBody.usage.output_tokens}`);
};

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  await hello();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la InvokeModelsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un prompt a un modello con l' InvokeModel operazione.

```
"""
Uses the Amazon Bedrock runtime client InvokeModel operation to send a prompt to
 a model.
"""
import logging
import json
import boto3


from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def invoke_model(brt, model_id, prompt):
    """
    Invokes the specified model with the supplied prompt.
    param brt: A bedrock runtime boto3 client
    param model_id: The model ID for the model that you want to use.
    param prompt: The prompt that you want to send to the model.

    :return: The text response from the model.
    """
```

```
    # Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
    native_request = {
        "inputText": prompt,
        "textGenerationConfig": {
            "maxTokenCount": 512,
            "temperature": 0.5,
            "topP": 0.9
        }
    }

    # Convert the native request to JSON.
    request = json.dumps(native_request)

    try:
        # Invoke the model with the request.
        response = brt.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

        # Decode the response body.
        model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

        # Extract and print the response text.
        response_text = model_response["results"][0]["outputText"]
        return response_text

    except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
        print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
        raise


def main():
    """Entry point for the example. Uses the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)
    to create an Amazon Bedrock runtime client. Then sends a prompt to a model
    in the region set in the callers profile and credentials.
    """

    # Create an Amazon Bedrock Runtime client.
    brt = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime")

    # Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Titan Text G1 - Express.
    model_id = "amazon.titan-text-express-v1"

    # Define the prompt for the model.
    prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
```

```
    # Send the prompt to the model.
    response = invoke_model(brt, model_id, prompt)

    print(f"Response: {response}")

    logger.info("Done.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Invia un messaggio utente a un modello con l'operazione Converse.

```
"""
Uses the Amazon Bedrock runtime client Converse operation to send a user message
 to a model.
"""
import logging
import boto3

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def converse(brt, model_id, user_message):
    """
    Uses the Converse operation to send a user message to the supplied model.
    param brt: A bedrock runtime boto3 client
    param model_id: The model ID for the model that you want to use.
    param user message: The user message that you want to send to the model.

    :return: The text response from the model.
    """

    # Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
    conversation = [
    {
```

```
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

    try:
        # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
        response = brt.converse(
            modelId=model_id,
            messages=conversation,
            inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
        )

        # Extract and print the response text.
        response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
        return response_text

    except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
        print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
        raise


def main():
    """Entry point for the example. Uses the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)
    to create an Amazon Bedrock runtime client. Then sends a user message to a
 model
    in the region set in the callers profile and credentials.
    """

    # Create an Amazon Bedrock Runtime client.
    brt = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime")

    # Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Titan Text G1 - Express.
    model_id = "amazon.titan-text-express-v1"

    # Define the message for the model.
    message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

    # Send the message to the model.
    response = converse(brt, model_id, message)

    print(f"Response: {response}")

    logger.info("Done.")
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari per Amazon Bedrock Runtime utilizzando AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Amazon Bedrock Runtime con AWS SDKs. Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Amazon Bedrock Runtime o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Crea un'applicazione di esempio che offra parchi giochi per interagire con i modelli Amazon Bedrock Foundation utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Un end-to-end esempio che mostra come creare e richiamare prompt gestiti di Amazon Bedrock utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Genera video da istruzioni di testo utilizzando Amazon Bedrock e Nova-Reel
- Richiama più modelli di base su Amazon Bedrock
- Crea e orchestra applicazioni di intelligenza artificiale generativa con Amazon Bedrock e Step Functions
- Un esempio di utilizzo di uno strumento che illustra come connettere modelli di intelligenza artificiale su Amazon Bedrock con uno strumento o un'API personalizzati

Crea un'applicazione di esempio che offra parchi giochi per interagire con i modelli Amazon Bedrock Foundation utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare parchi giochi per interagire con i modelli di base di Amazon Bedrock attraverso diverse modalità.

.NET

SDK per .NET

.NET Foundation Model (FM) Playground è un'applicazione di esempio.NET MAUI Blazor che mostra come usare Amazon Bedrock dal codice C#. Questo esempio mostra come gli sviluppatori.NET e C# possono utilizzare Amazon Bedrock per creare applicazioni generative abilitate all'intelligenza artificiale. Puoi testare e interagire con i modelli Amazon Bedrock Foundation utilizzando i seguenti quattro campi da gioco:

- Un parco giochi testuale.
- Un parco giochi per le chat.
- Un parco giochi per chat vocali.
- Un parco giochi di immagini.

L'esempio elenca e visualizza anche i modelli di base a cui avete accesso e le relative caratteristiche. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consultate il progetto in GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Runtime di Amazon Bedrock

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Java Foundation Model (FM) Playground è un'applicazione di esempio Spring Boot che mostra come usare Amazon Bedrock con Java. Questo esempio mostra come gli sviluppatori Java possono utilizzare Amazon Bedrock per creare applicazioni generative abilitate all'intelligenza artificiale. Puoi testare e interagire con i modelli Amazon Bedrock Foundation utilizzando i seguenti tre campi da gioco:

- Un parco giochi testuale.
- Un parco giochi per le chat.
- Un parco giochi di immagini.

L'esempio elenca e visualizza anche i modelli di base a cui avete accesso, insieme alle loro caratteristiche. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consultate il progetto in GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Runtime di Amazon Bedrock

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Python Foundation Model (FM) Playground è un'applicazione di Python/FastAPI esempio che mostra come usare Amazon Bedrock con Python. Questo esempio mostra come gli sviluppatori Python possono utilizzare Amazon Bedrock per creare applicazioni generative abilitate all'intelligenza artificiale. Puoi testare e interagire con i modelli Amazon Bedrock Foundation utilizzando i seguenti tre campi da gioco:

- Un parco giochi testuale.
- Un parco giochi per le chat.
- Un parco giochi di immagini.

L'esempio elenca e visualizza anche i modelli di base a cui avete accesso, insieme alle loro caratteristiche. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consultate il progetto in GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Runtime di Amazon Bedrock

Un end-to-end esempio che mostra come creare e richiamare prompt gestiti di Amazon Bedrock utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un prompt gestito.
- Crea una versione del prompt.
- Richiama il prompt utilizzando la versione.
- Pulisci le risorse (opzionale).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea e richiama un prompt gestito.

```
import argparse
import boto3
import logging
import time

# Now import the modules
from prompt import create_prompt, create_prompt_version, delete_prompt
from run_prompt import invoke_prompt

logging.basicConfig(
    level=logging.INFO,
    format='%(levelname)s: %(message)s'
)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)



def run_scenario(bedrock_client, bedrock_runtime_client, model_id, cleanup=True):
    """
    Runs the Amazon Bedrock managed prompt scenario.

    Args:
        bedrock_client: The Amazon Bedrock Agent client.
        bedrock_runtime_client: The Amazon Bedrock Runtime client.
        model_id (str): The model ID to use for the prompt.
        cleanup (bool): Whether to clean up resources at the end of the scenario.

    Returns:
        dict: A dictionary containing the created resources.
    """
```

```
    prompt_id = None

    try:
        # Step 1: Create a prompt
        print("\n=== Step 1: Creating a prompt ===")
        prompt_name = f"PlaylistGenerator-{int(time.time())}"
        prompt_description = "Playlist generator"
        prompt_template = """
          Make me a {{genre}} playlist consisting of the following number of
songs: {{number}}."""

        create_response = create_prompt(
            bedrock_client,
            prompt_name,
            prompt_description,
            prompt_template,
            model_id
        )

        prompt_id = create_response['id']
        print(f"Created prompt: {prompt_name} with ID: {prompt_id}")

        # Create a version of the prompt
        print("\n=== Creating a version of the prompt ===")
        version_response = create_prompt_version(
            bedrock_client,
            prompt_id,
            description="Initial version of the product description generator"
        )

        prompt_version_arn = version_response['arn']
        prompt_version = version_response['version']

        print(f"Created prompt version: {prompt_version}")
        print(f"Prompt version ARN: {prompt_version_arn}")

        # Step 2: Invoke the prompt directly
        print("\n=== Step 2: Invoking the prompt ===")
        input_variables = {
            "genre": "pop",
            "number": "2",
           }

        # Use the ARN from the create_prompt_version response
```

```
        result = invoke_prompt(
            bedrock_runtime_client,
            prompt_version_arn,
            input_variables
        )
        # Display the playlist
        print(f"\n{result}")


        # Step 3: Clean up resources (optional)
        if cleanup:
            print("\n=== Step 3: Cleaning up resources ===")

            # Delete the prompt
            print(f"Deleting prompt {prompt_id}...")
            delete_prompt(bedrock_client, prompt_id)

            print("Cleanup complete")
        else:
            print("\n=== Resources were not cleaned up ===")
            print(f"Prompt ID: {prompt_id}")



    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Error in scenario: %s", str(e))

        # Attempt to clean up if an error occurred and cleanup was requested
        if cleanup and prompt_id:
            try:
                print("\nCleaning up resources after error...")

                # Delete the prompt
                try:
                    delete_prompt(bedrock_client, prompt_id)
                    print("Cleanup after error complete")
                except Exception as cleanup_error:
                    logger.error("Error during cleanup: %s", str(cleanup_error))
            except Exception as final_error:
                logger.error("Final error during cleanup: %s", str(final_error))

        # Re-raise the original exception
        raise
```

```
def main():
    """
    Entry point for the Amazon Bedrock managed prompt scenario.
    """
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Run the Amazon Bedrock managed prompt scenario."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        '--region',
        default='us-east-1',
        help="The AWS Region to use."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        '--model-id',
        default='anthropic.claude-v2',
        help="The model ID to use for the prompt."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        '--cleanup',
        action='store_true',
        default=True,
        help="Clean up resources at the end of the scenario."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        '--no-cleanup',
        action='store_false',
        dest='cleanup',
        help="Don't clean up resources at the end of the scenario."
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    bedrock_client = boto3.client('bedrock-agent', region_name=args.region)
    bedrock_runtime_client = boto3.client('bedrock-runtime',
 region_name=args.region)

    print("=== Amazon Bedrock Managed Prompt Scenario ===")
    print(f"Region: {args.region}")
    print(f"Model ID: {args.model_id}")
    print(f"Cleanup resources: {args.cleanup}")

    try:
        run_scenario(
            bedrock_client,
            bedrock_runtime_client,
```

```
            args.model_id,
            args.cleanup
        )

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Error running scenario: %s", str(e))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - Converse
  - CreatePrompt
  - CreatePromptVersion
  - DeletePrompt

Genera video da istruzioni di testo utilizzando Amazon Bedrock e Nova-Reel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'app Spring Boot che genera video da istruzioni di testo utilizzando Amazon Bedrock e il modello Nova-Reel.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHubC'è di più su. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Genera video da istruzioni di testo utilizzando Amazon Bedrock e Nova-Reel.

```
import org.springframework.stereotype.Service;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.document.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.*;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

@Service
public class VideoGenerationService {

    public GenerateVideoResponse generateVideo(String prompt) {

        // add S3 bucket you want to store your generated videos
        String s3Bucket = "s3://mygeneratedvidoenovatest";


        //Create json request as an instance of Document class
        Document novaRequest = prepareDocument(prompt);

        // Create request
        StartAsyncInvokeRequest request = StartAsyncInvokeRequest.builder()
                .modelId("amazon.nova-reel-v1:0")
                .modelInput(novaRequest)
                .outputDataConfig(AsyncInvokeOutputDataConfig.builder()

 .s3OutputDataConfig(AsyncInvokeS3OutputDataConfig.builder().s3Uri(s3Bucket).build())
                        .build())
                .build();

        try (BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient bedrockClient =
 getBedrockRuntimeAsyncClient()) {
            CompletableFuture<StartAsyncInvokeResponse>
 startAsyncInvokeResponseCompletableFuture =
 bedrockClient.startAsyncInvoke(request);

            //blocking operation to wait for the AWS API response
            StartAsyncInvokeResponse startAsyncInvokeResponse =
 startAsyncInvokeResponseCompletableFuture.get();
            System.out.println("invocation ARN: " +
 startAsyncInvokeResponse.invocationArn());

            GenerateVideoResponse response = new GenerateVideoResponse();
            response.setStatus("inProgress");
            response.setExecutionArn(startAsyncInvokeResponse.invocationArn());

            return response;
```

```
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println(e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }

    }

    public GenerateVideoResponse checkGenerationStatus(String invocationArn) {
        GenerateVideoResponse response = new GenerateVideoResponse();

        try (BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient bedrockClient =
getBedrockRuntimeAsyncClient()) {
            //creating async request to fetch status by invocation Arn
            GetAsyncInvokeRequest asyncRequest =
GetAsyncInvokeRequest.builder().invocationArn(invocationArn).build();

            CompletableFuture<GetAsyncInvokeResponse> asyncInvoke =
bedrockClient.getAsyncInvoke(asyncRequest);

            //blocking operation to wait for the AWS API response
            GetAsyncInvokeResponse asyncInvokeResponse = asyncInvoke.get();
            System.out.println("Invocation status =" +
asyncInvokeResponse.statusAsString());

            response.setExecutionArn(invocationArn);
            response.setStatus(asyncInvokeResponse.statusAsString());
            return response;
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }

    }

    private static BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient getBedrockRuntimeAsyncClient() {
        BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient bedrockClient =
BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();
        return bedrockClient;
    }

    private static Document prepareDocument(String prompt) {
```

```
        Document textToVideoParams = Document.mapBuilder()
                .putString("text", prompt)
                .build();

        Document videoGenerationConfig = Document.mapBuilder()
                .putNumber("durationSeconds", 6)
                .putNumber("fps", 24)
                .putString("dimension", "1280x720")
                .build();

        Document novaRequest = Document.mapBuilder()
                .putString("taskType", "TEXT_VIDEO")
                .putDocument("textToVideoParams", textToVideoParams)
                .putDocument("videoGenerationConfig", videoGenerationConfig)
                .build();
        return novaRequest;
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - GetAsyncInvoke
  - StartAsyncInvoke

Richiama più modelli di base su Amazon Bedrock

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come preparare e inviare un prompt a una varietà di modelli in grandi lingue (LLMs) su Amazon Bedrock

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Richiama più modelli di base su Amazon Bedrock.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/base64"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "math/rand"
 "os"
 "path/filepath"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/bedrock-runtime/actions"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// InvokeModelsScenario demonstrates how to use the Amazon Bedrock Runtime client
// to invoke various foundation models for text and image generation
//
// 1. Generate text with Anthropic Claude 2
// 2. Generate text with AI21 Labs Jurassic-2
// 3. Generate text with Meta Llama 2 Chat
// 4. Generate text and asynchronously process the response stream with Anthropic
 Claude 2
// 5. Generate an image with the Amazon Titan image generation model
// 6. Generate text with Amazon Titan Text G1 Express model
type InvokeModelsScenario struct {
 sdkConfig             aws.Config
 invokeModelWrapper    actions.InvokeModelWrapper
 responseStreamWrapper actions.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamWrapper
 questioner            demotools.IQuestioner
}

// NewInvokeModelsScenario constructs an InvokeModelsScenario instance from a
 configuration.
// It uses the specified config to get a Bedrock Runtime client and create
 wrappers for the
// actions used in the scenario.
func NewInvokeModelsScenario(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) InvokeModelsScenario {
 client := bedrockruntime.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 return InvokeModelsScenario{
```

```
  sdkConfig:             sdkConfig,
  invokeModelWrapper:    actions.InvokeModelWrapper{BedrockRuntimeClient:
 client},
  responseStreamWrapper:
 actions.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamWrapper{BedrockRuntimeClient: client},
  questioner:            questioner,
 }
}

// Runs the interactive scenario.
func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) Run(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo: %v\n", r)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Runtime model invocation demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))

 log.Printf("First, let's invoke a few large-language models using the
 synchronous client:\n\n")

 text2textPrompt := "In one paragraph, who are you?"

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
 log.Printf("Invoking Claude with prompt: %v\n", text2textPrompt)
 scenario.InvokeClaude(ctx, text2textPrompt)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
 log.Printf("Invoking Jurassic-2 with prompt: %v\n", text2textPrompt)
 scenario.InvokeJurassic2(ctx, text2textPrompt)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))
 log.Printf("Now, let's invoke Claude with the asynchronous client and process
 the response stream:\n\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
 log.Printf("Invoking Claude with prompt: %v\n", text2textPrompt)
 scenario.InvokeWithResponseStream(ctx, text2textPrompt)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))
```

```
 log.Printf("Now, let's create an image with the Amazon Titan image generation
 model:\n\n")

 text2ImagePrompt := "stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot"
 seed := rand.Int63n(2147483648)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
 log.Printf("Invoking Amazon Titan with prompt: %v\n", text2ImagePrompt)
 scenario.InvokeTitanImage(ctx, text2ImagePrompt, seed)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
 log.Printf("Invoking Titan Text Express with prompt: %v\n", text2textPrompt)
 scenario.InvokeTitanText(ctx, text2textPrompt)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))
}

func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeClaude(ctx context.Context, prompt
 string) {
 completion, err := scenario.invokeModelWrapper.InvokeClaude(ctx, prompt)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("\nClaude     : %v\n", strings.TrimSpace(completion))
}

func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeJurassic2(ctx context.Context, prompt
 string) {
 completion, err := scenario.invokeModelWrapper.InvokeJurassic2(ctx, prompt)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("\nJurassic-2 : %v\n", strings.TrimSpace(completion))
}

func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeWithResponseStream(ctx
 context.Context, prompt string) {
 log.Println("\nClaude with response stream:")
 _, err := scenario.responseStreamWrapper.InvokeModelWithResponseStream(ctx,
 prompt)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
```

```
 }
 log.Println()
}

func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeTitanImage(ctx context.Context, prompt
 string, seed int64) {
 base64ImageData, err := scenario.invokeModelWrapper.InvokeTitanImage(ctx,
 prompt, seed)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 imagePath := saveImage(base64ImageData, "amazon.titan-image-generator-v1")
 fmt.Printf("The generated image has been saved to %s\n", imagePath)
}

func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeTitanText(ctx context.Context, prompt
 string) {
 completion, err := scenario.invokeModelWrapper.InvokeTitanText(ctx, prompt)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("\nTitan Text Express    : %v\n\n", strings.TrimSpace(completion))
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - InvokeModel
  - InvokeModelWithResponseStream

JavaScript

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { FoundationModels } from "../config/foundation_models.js";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ModelConfig
 * @property {Function} module
 * @property {Function} invoker
 * @property {string} modelId
 * @property {string} modelName
 */

const greeting = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greeting",
  "Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Runtime client demo!",
  { header: true },
);

const selectModel = new ScenarioInput("model", "First, select a model:", {
  type: "select",
  choices: Object.values(FoundationModels).map((model) => ({
    name: model.modelName,
    value: model,
  })),
});

const enterPrompt = new ScenarioInput("prompt", "Now, enter your prompt:", {
  type: "input",
});

const printDetails = new ScenarioOutput(
  "print details",
  /**
   * @param {{ model: ModelConfig, prompt: string }} c
   */
  (c) => console.log(`Invoking ${c.model.modelName} with '${c.prompt}'...`),
);
```

```
const invokeModel = new ScenarioAction(
  "invoke model",
  /**
   * @param {{ model: ModelConfig, prompt: string, response: string }} c
   */
  async (c) => {
    const modelModule = await c.model.module();
    const invoker = c.model.invoker(modelModule);
    c.response = await invoker(c.prompt, c.model.modelId);
  },
);

const printResponse = new ScenarioOutput(
  "print response",
  /**
   * @param {{ response: string }} c
   */
  (c) => c.response,
);

const scenario = new Scenario("Amazon Bedrock Runtime Demo", [
  greeting,
  selectModel,
  enterPrompt,
  printDetails,
  invokeModel,
  printResponse,
]);

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  scenario.run();
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - InvokeModel
  - InvokeModelWithResponseStream

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Richiama più elementi LLMs su Amazon Bedrock.

```
namespace BedrockRuntime;

class GettingStartedWithBedrockRuntime
{
    protected BedrockRuntimeService $bedrockRuntimeService;
    public function runExample()
    {
        echo "\n";
        echo
 "--------------------------------------------------------------------\n";
        echo "Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Runtime getting started demo using
 PHP!\n";
        echo
 "--------------------------------------------------------------------\n";
        $bedrockRuntimeService = new BedrockRuntimeService();
        $prompt = 'In one paragraph, who are you?';
        echo "\nPrompt: " . $prompt;
        echo "\n\nAnthropic Claude:\n";
        echo $bedrockRuntimeService->invokeClaude($prompt);
        echo
 "\n--------------------------------------------------------------------\n";
        $image_prompt = 'stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot';
        echo "\nImage prompt: " . $image_prompt;
        echo "\n\nStability.ai Stable Diffusion XL:\n";
        $diffusionSeed = rand(0, 4294967295);
        $style_preset = 'photographic';
        $base64 = $bedrockRuntimeService->invokeStableDiffusion($image_prompt,
 $diffusionSeed, $style_preset);
        $image_path = $this->saveImage($base64, 'stability.stable-diffusion-xl');
        echo "The generated image has been saved to $image_path";
        echo "\n\nAmazon Titan Image Generation:\n";
```

```
        $titanSeed = rand(0, 2147483647);
        $base64 = $bedrockRuntimeService->invokeTitanImage($image_prompt,
 $titanSeed);
        $image_path = $this->saveImage($base64, 'amazon.titan-image-generator-
v1');
        echo "The generated image has been saved to $image_path";
    }

    private function saveImage($base64_image_data, $model_id): string
    {
        $output_dir = "output";
        if (!file_exists($output_dir)) {
            mkdir($output_dir);
        }

        $i = 1;
        while (file_exists("$output_dir/$model_id" . '_' . "$i.png")) {
            $i++;
        }

        $image_data = base64_decode($base64_image_data);
        $file_path = "$output_dir/$model_id" . '_' . "$i.png";
        $file = fopen($file_path, 'wb');
        fwrite($file, $image_data);
        fclose($file);
        return $file_path;
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per PHP .
  - InvokeModel
  - InvokeModelWithResponseStream

Crea e orchestra applicazioni di intelligenza artificiale generativa con Amazon Bedrock e Step Functions

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare e orchestrare applicazioni AI generative con Amazon Bedrock e Step Functions.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Lo scenario Amazon Bedrock Serverless Prompt Chaining dimostra come AWS Step FunctionsAmazon Bedrock possa essere usato per creare https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/agents.html e orchestrare applicazioni AI generative complesse, serverless e altamente scalabili. Contiene i seguenti esempi di lavoro:

- Scrivi un'analisi di un determinato romanzo per un blog di letteratura. Questo esempio illustra una catena di istruzioni semplice e sequenziale.
- Genera una breve storia su un determinato argomento. Questo esempio illustra come l'IA può elaborare in modo iterativo un elenco di elementi generati in precedenza.
- Crea un itinerario per un weekend di vacanza verso una determinata destinazione. Questo esempio illustra come parallelizzare più prompt distinti.
- Proponi idee cinematografiche a un utente umano che agisce come produttore cinematografico. Questo esempio illustra come parallelizzare lo stesso prompt con diversi parametri di inferenza, come tornare a una fase precedente della catena e come includere l'input umano come parte del flusso di lavoro.
- Pianifica un pasto in base agli ingredienti che l'utente ha a portata di mano. Questo esempio illustra come le prompt chain possano incorporare due conversazioni di intelligenza artificiale distinte, con due personaggi di intelligenza artificiale che partecipano a un dibattito tra loro per migliorare il risultato finale.
- Trova e riepiloga l'archivio con le tendenze più frequenti di oggi. GitHub Questo esempio illustra il concatenamento di più agenti AI che interagiscono con agenti esterni. APIs

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione, consulta il progetto completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Bedrock
- Runtime di Amazon Bedrock
- Agenti Amazon Bedrock
- Runtime degli agenti Amazon Bedrock
- Step Functions

Un esempio di utilizzo di uno strumento che illustra come connettere modelli di intelligenza artificiale su Amazon Bedrock con uno strumento o un'API personalizzati

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un'interazione tipica tra un'applicazione, un modello di intelligenza artificiale generativa e strumenti connessi o come APIs mediare le interazioni tra l'IA e il mondo esterno. Utilizza l'esempio del collegamento di un'API meteorologica esterna al modello di intelligenza artificiale in modo che possa fornire informazioni meteorologiche in tempo reale basate sull'input dell'utente.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

L'esecuzione principale del flusso dello scenario. Questo scenario orchestra la conversazione tra l'utente, l'API Amazon Bedrock Converse e uno strumento meteorologico.

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using Amazon.Runtime.Documents;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection.Extensions;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Http;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;

namespace ConverseToolScenario;

public static class ConverseToolScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
```

```
    This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API
 and a weather tool.
    The script interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide
 weather information based on user
    input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve
 current weather data for a given location.
   */

    public static BedrockActionsWrapper _bedrockActionsWrapper = null!;
    public static WeatherTool _weatherTool = null!;
    public static bool _interactive = true;

    // Change this string to use a different model with Converse API.
    private static string model_id = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

    private static string system_prompt = @"
        You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-
specified locations using only
        the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the
 coordinates from the location yourself.
        If the user specifies a state, country, or region, infer the locations of
 cities within that state.
        If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and
 refer to it in your response.
        To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

        - Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each
 step.
        - Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up
 information.
        - Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
        - If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and
 suggest other options.
        - Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather
 reports concise. Sparingly use
          emojis where appropriate.
        - Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your
 purpose.
        - Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools
 besides Weather_Tool.
        - Complete the entire process until you have all required data before
 sending the complete response.
    "
```

```
    ;

    private static string default_prompt = "What is the weather like in
Seattle?";

    // The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool use function.
    // This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
    private static int max_recursions = 5;

    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Error)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddHttpClient()
                    .AddSingleton<IAmazonBedrockRuntime>(_ => new
AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1)) // Specify a region that has
access to the chosen model.
                    .AddTransient<BedrockActionsWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<WeatherTool>()
                    .RemoveAll<IHttpMessageHandlerBuilderFilter>()
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);

        try
        {
            await RunConversationAsync();

        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        finally
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Amazon Bedrock Converse API with Tool Use Feature Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _bedrockActionsWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<BedrockActionsWrapper>();
        _weatherTool = host.Services.GetRequiredService<WeatherTool>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
Bedrock.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The conversation array.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Message>> RunConversationAsync()
    {
        // Print the greeting and a short user guide
        PrintHeader();

        // Start with an empty conversation
        var conversation = new List<Message>();

        // Get the first user input
        var userInput = await GetUserInputAsync();

        while (userInput != null)
        {
            // Create a new message with the user input and append it to the
conversation
            var message = new Message { Role = ConversationRole.User, Content =
new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text = userInput } } };
            conversation.Add(message);

            // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
            var bedrockResponse = await SendConversationToBedrock(conversation);
```

```
            // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has
returned its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
            await ProcessModelResponseAsync(bedrockResponse, conversation,
max_recursions);

            // Repeat the loop until the user decides to exit the application
            userInput = await GetUserInputAsync();
        }

        PrintFooter();
        return conversation;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sends the conversation, the system prompt, and the tool spec to Amazon
Bedrock, and returns the response.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="conversation">The conversation history including the next
message to send.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from Amazon Bedrock.</returns>
    private static async Task<ConverseResponse>
SendConversationToBedrock(List<Message> conversation)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("\tCalling Bedrock...");

        // Send the conversation, system prompt, and tool configuration, and
return the response
        return await _bedrockActionsWrapper.SendConverseRequestAsync(model_id,
system_prompt, conversation, _weatherTool.GetToolSpec());
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Processes the response received via Amazon Bedrock and performs the
necessary actions based on the stop reason.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="modelResponse">The model's response returned via Amazon
Bedrock.</param>
    /// <param name="conversation">The conversation history.</param>
    /// <param name="maxRecursion">The maximum number of recursive calls
allowed.</param>
    private static async Task ProcessModelResponseAsync(ConverseResponse
modelResponse, List<Message> conversation, int maxRecursion)
    {
```

```
        if (maxRecursion <= 0)
        {
            // Stop the process, the number of recursive calls could indicate an
infinite loop
            Console.WriteLine("\tWarning: Maximum number of recursions reached.
Please try again.");
        }

        // Append the model's response to the ongoing conversation
        conversation.Add(modelResponse.Output.Message);

        if (modelResponse.StopReason == "tool_use")
        {
            // If the stop reason is "tool_use", forward everything to the tool
use handler
            await HandleToolUseAsync(modelResponse.Output, conversation,
maxRecursion - 1);
        }

        if (modelResponse.StopReason == "end_turn")
        {
            // If the stop reason is "end_turn", print the model's response text,
and finish the process
            PrintModelResponse(modelResponse.Output.Message.Content[0].Text);
            if (!_interactive)
            {
                default_prompt = "x";
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Handles the tool use case by invoking the specified tool and sending the
tool's response back to Bedrock.
    /// The tool response is appended to the conversation, and the conversation
is sent back to Amazon Bedrock for further processing.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="modelResponse">The model's response containing the tool use
request.</param>
    /// <param name="conversation">The conversation history.</param>
    /// <param name="maxRecursion">The maximum number of recursive calls
allowed.</param>
    public static async Task HandleToolUseAsync(ConverseOutput modelResponse,
List<Message> conversation, int maxRecursion)
```

```
    {
        // Initialize an empty list of tool results
        var toolResults = new List<ContentBlock>();

        // The model's response can consist of multiple content blocks
        foreach (var contentBlock in modelResponse.Message.Content)
        {
            if (!String.IsNullOrEmpty(contentBlock.Text))
            {
                // If the content block contains text, print it to the console
                PrintModelResponse(contentBlock.Text);
            }

            if (contentBlock.ToolUse != null)
            {
                // If the content block is a tool use request, forward it to the
tool
                var toolResponse = await InvokeTool(contentBlock.ToolUse);

                // Add the tool use ID and the tool's response to the list of
results
                toolResults.Add(new ContentBlock
                {
                    ToolResult = new ToolResultBlock()
                    {
                        ToolUseId = toolResponse.ToolUseId,
                        Content = new List<ToolResultContentBlock>()
                            { new ToolResultContentBlock { Json =
toolResponse.Content } }
                    }
                });
            }
        }

        // Embed the tool results in a new user message
        var message = new Message() { Role = ConversationRole.User, Content =
toolResults };

        // Append the new message to the ongoing conversation
        conversation.Add(message);

        // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
        var response = await SendConversationToBedrock(conversation);
```

```
        // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
        await ProcessModelResponseAsync(response, conversation, maxRecursion);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Invokes the specified tool with the given payload and returns the tool's
response.
    /// If the requested tool does not exist, an error message is returned.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="payload">The payload containing the tool name and input
data.</param>
    /// <returns>The tool's response or an error message.</returns>
    public static async Task<ToolResponse> InvokeTool(ToolUseBlock payload)
    {
        var toolName = payload.Name;

        if (toolName == "Weather_Tool")
        {
            var inputData = payload.Input.AsDictionary();
            PrintToolUse(toolName, inputData);

            // Invoke the weather tool with the input data provided
            var weatherResponse = await
_weatherTool.FetchWeatherDataAsync(inputData["latitude"].ToString(),
inputData["longitude"].ToString());
            return new ToolResponse { ToolUseId = payload.ToolUseId, Content =
weatherResponse };
        }
        else
        {
            var errorMessage = $"\tThe requested tool with name '{toolName}' does
not exist.";
            return new ToolResponse { ToolUseId = payload.ToolUseId, Content =
new { error = true, message = errorMessage } };
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Prompts the user for input and returns the user's response.
    /// Returns null if the user enters 'x' to exit.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="prompt">The prompt to display to the user.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The user's input or null if the user chooses to exit.</returns>
    private static async Task<string?> GetUserInputAsync(string prompt = "\tYour
weather info request:")
    {
        var userInput = default_prompt;
        if (_interactive)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('*', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"{prompt} (x to exit): \n\t");
            userInput = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        if (string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(userInput))
        {
            prompt = "\tPlease enter your weather info request, e.g. the name of
a city";
            return await GetUserInputAsync(prompt);
        }

        if (userInput.ToLowerInvariant() == "x")
        {
            return null;
        }

        return userInput;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs the welcome message and usage guide for the tool use demo.
    /// </summary>
    public static void PrintHeader()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(@"
        ==================================================
        Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo!
        ==================================================

        This assistant provides current weather information for user-specified
locations.
        You can ask for weather details by providing the location name or
coordinates. Weather information
        will be provided using a custom Tool and open-meteo API.

        Example queries:
```

```
        - What's the weather like in New York?
        - Current weather for latitude 40.70, longitude -74.01
        - Is it warmer in Rome or Barcelona today?

        To exit the program, simply type 'x' and press Enter.

        P.S.: You're not limited to single locations, or even to using English!
        Have fun and experiment with the app!
        ");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs the footer information for the tool use demo.
    /// </summary>
    public static void PrintFooter()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(@"
        ==================================================
        Thank you for checking out the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo. We hope you
        learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps today!

        For more Bedrock examples in different programming languages, have a look
 at:
        https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/
service_code_examples.html
        ==================================================
        ");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs information about the tool use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="toolName">The name of the tool being used.</param>
    /// <param name="inputData">The input data for the tool.</param>
    public static void PrintToolUse(string toolName, Dictionary<string, Document>
 inputData)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"\n\tInvoking tool: {toolName} with input:
 {inputData["latitude"].ToString()}, {inputData["longitude"].ToString()}...\n");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs the model's response.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="message">The model's response message.</param>
    public static void PrintModelResponse(string message)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("\tThe model's response:\n");
        Console.WriteLine(message);
        Console.WriteLine();
    }
}
```

Lo strumento meteorologico utilizzato dalla demo. Questo file definisce le specifiche dello strumento e implementa la logica per recuperare i dati meteorologici utilizzando l'API Open-Meteo.

```
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using Amazon.Runtime.Documents;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;

namespace ConverseToolScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Weather tool that will be invoked when requested by the Bedrock response.
/// </summary>
public class WeatherTool
{
    private readonly ILogger<WeatherTool> _logger;
    private readonly IHttpClientFactory _httpClientFactory;

    public WeatherTool(ILogger<WeatherTool> logger, IHttpClientFactory
 httpClientFactory)
    {
        _logger = logger;
        _httpClientFactory = httpClientFactory;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Returns the JSON Schema specification for the Weather tool. The tool
 specification
    /// defines the input schema and describes the tool's functionality.
    /// For more information, see https://json-schema.org/understanding-json-
schema/reference.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <returns>The tool specification for the Weather tool.</returns>
    public ToolSpecification GetToolSpec()
    {
        ToolSpecification toolSpecification = new ToolSpecification();

        toolSpecification.Name = "Weather_Tool";
        toolSpecification.Description = "Get the current weather for a given
 location, based on its WGS84 coordinates.";

        Document toolSpecDocument = Document.FromObject(
            new
            {
                type = "object",
                properties = new
                {
                    latitude = new
                    {
                        type = "string",
                        description = "Geographical WGS84 latitude of the
 location."
                    },
                    longitude = new
                    {
                        type = "string",
                        description = "Geographical WGS84 longitude of the
 location."
                    }
                },
                required = new[] { "latitude", "longitude" }
            });

        toolSpecification.InputSchema = new ToolInputSchema() { Json =
 toolSpecDocument };
        return toolSpecification;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Fetches weather data for the given latitude and longitude using the Open-
Meteo API.
    /// Returns the weather data or an error message if the request fails.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="latitude">The latitude of the location.</param>
    /// <param name="longitude">The longitude of the location.</param>
    /// <returns>The weather data or an error message.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<Document> FetchWeatherDataAsync(string latitude, string
 longitude)
    {
        string endpoint = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast";

        try
        {
            var httpClient = _httpClientFactory.CreateClient();
            var response = await httpClient.GetAsync($"{endpoint}?
latitude={latitude}&longitude={longitude}&current_weather=True");
            response.EnsureSuccessStatusCode();
            var weatherData = await response.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();

            Document weatherDocument = Document.FromObject(
                new { weather_data = weatherData });

            return weatherDocument;
        }
        catch (HttpRequestException e)
        {
            _logger.LogError(e, "Error fetching weather data: {Message}",
 e.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            _logger.LogError(e, "Unexpected error fetching weather data:
 {Message}", e.Message);
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

L'azione dell'API Converse con una configurazione dello strumento.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for interacting with the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
/// </summary>
public class BedrockActionsWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonBedrockRuntime _bedrockClient;
```

```
    private readonly ILogger<BedrockActionsWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes a new instance of the <see cref="BedrockActionsWrapper"/>
 class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bedrockClient">The Bedrock Converse API client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The logger instance.</param>
    public BedrockActionsWrapper(IAmazonBedrockRuntime bedrockClient,
 ILogger<BedrockActionsWrapper> logger)
    {
        _bedrockClient = bedrockClient;
        _logger = logger;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sends a Converse request to the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="modelId">The Bedrock Model Id.</param>
    /// <param name="systemPrompt">A system prompt instruction.</param>
    /// <param name="conversation">The array of messages in the conversation.</
param>
    /// <param name="toolSpec">The specification for a tool.</param>
    /// <returns>The response of the model.</returns>
    public async Task<ConverseResponse> SendConverseRequestAsync(string modelId,
 string systemPrompt, List<Message> conversation, ToolSpecification toolSpec)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ConverseRequest()
            {
                ModelId = modelId,
                System = new List<SystemContentBlock>()
                {
                    new SystemContentBlock()
                    {
                        Text = systemPrompt
                    }
                },
                Messages = conversation,
                ToolConfig = new ToolConfiguration()
                {
                    Tools = new List<Tool>()
                    {
```

```
                        new Tool()
                        {
                            ToolSpec = toolSpec
                        }
                    }
                }
            };

            var response = await _bedrockClient.ConverseAsync(request);

            return response;
        }
        catch (ModelNotReadyException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Model not ready, please wait and try again.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Error occurred while sending Converse
 request.");
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

L'esecuzione principale del flusso dello scenario. Questo scenario orchestra la conversazione tra l'utente, l'API Amazon Bedrock Converse e uno strumento meteorologico.

```
/*
 This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API
 and a weather tool.
 The program interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide
 weather information based on user
 input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.
 */
public class BedrockScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    private static String modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";
    private static String defaultPrompt = "What is the weather like in Seattle?";
    private static WeatherTool weatherTool = new WeatherTool();

    // The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool use function.
    // This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
    private static int maxRecursions = 5;
    static BedrockActions bedrockActions = new BedrockActions();
    public static boolean interactive = true;

    private static final String systemPrompt = """
            You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for
 user-specified locations using only
            the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the
 coordinates from the location yourself.
            If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and
 refer to it in your response.
            To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

            - Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before
 each step.
            - Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up
 information.
            - Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
            - If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and
 suggest other options.
            - Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather
 reports concise. Sparingly use
              emojis where appropriate.
            - Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your
 purpose.
```

```
            - Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools
 besides Weather_Tool.
            - Complete the entire process until you have all required data before
 sending the complete response.
            """;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("""
                ==================================================
                Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo!
                ==================================================

                This assistant provides current weather information for user-
specified locations.
                You can ask for weather details by providing the location name or
 coordinates.

                Example queries:
                - What's the weather like in New York?
                - Current weather for latitude 40.70, longitude -74.01
                - Is it warmer in Rome or Barcelona today?

                To exit the program, simply type 'x' and press Enter.

                P.S.: You're not limited to single locations, or even to using
 English!
                Have fun and experiment with the app!
                """);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        try {
            runConversation(scanner);

        } catch (Exception ex) {
            System.out.println("There was a problem running the scenario: " +
 ex.getMessage());
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Amazon Bedrock Converse API with Tool Use Feature
 Scenario is complete.");
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    /**
     * Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
Bedrock.
     */
    private static List<Message> runConversation(Scanner scanner) {
        List<Message> conversation = new ArrayList<>();

        // Get the first user input
        String userInput = getUserInput("Your weather info request:", scanner);
        System.out.println(userInput);

        while (userInput != null) {
            ContentBlock block = ContentBlock.builder()
                    .text(userInput)
                    .build();

            List<ContentBlock> blockList = new ArrayList<>();
            blockList.add(block);

            Message message = Message.builder()
                    .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                    .content(blockList)
                    .build();

            conversation.add(message);

            // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock.
            ConverseResponse bedrockResponse =
sendConversationToBedrock(conversation);

            // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has
returned its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0.
            processModelResponse(bedrockResponse, conversation, maxRecursions);

            // Repeat the loop until the user decides to exit the application.
            userInput = getUserInput("Your weather info request:", scanner);
        }
        printFooter();
        return conversation;
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Processes the response from the model and updates the conversation
accordingly.
    *
    * @param modelResponse the response from the model
    * @param conversation  the ongoing conversation
    * @param maxRecursion  the maximum number of recursions allowed
    */
   private static void processModelResponse(ConverseResponse modelResponse,
List<Message> conversation, int maxRecursion) {
       if (maxRecursion <= 0) {
           // Stop the process, the number of recursive calls could indicate an
infinite loop
           System.out.println("\tWarning: Maximum number of recursions reached.
Please try again.");
       }

       // Append the model's response to the ongoing conversation
       conversation.add(modelResponse.output().message());

       String modelResponseVal = modelResponse.stopReasonAsString();
       if (modelResponseVal.compareTo("tool_use") == 0) {
           // If the stop reason is "tool_use", forward everything to the tool
use handler
           handleToolUse(modelResponse.output(), conversation, maxRecursion -
1);
       }

       if (modelResponseVal.compareTo("end_turn") == 0) {
           // If the stop reason is "end_turn", print the model's response text,
and finish the process

PrintModelResponse(modelResponse.output().message().content().get(0).text());
           if (!interactive) {
               defaultPrompt = "x";
           }
       }
   }

   /**
    * Handles the use of a tool by the model in a conversation.
    *
    * @param modelResponse the response from the model, which may include a tool
use request
```

```
    * @param conversation  the current conversation, which will be updated with
the tool use results
    * @param maxRecursion  the maximum number of recursive calls allowed to
handle the model's response
    */
   private static void handleToolUse(ConverseOutput modelResponse, List<Message>
conversation, int maxRecursion) {
       List<ContentBlock> toolResults = new ArrayList<>();

       // The model's response can consist of multiple content blocks
       for (ContentBlock contentBlock : modelResponse.message().content()) {
           if (contentBlock.text() != null && !contentBlock.text().isEmpty()) {
               // If the content block contains text, print it to the console
               PrintModelResponse(contentBlock.text());
           }

           if (contentBlock.toolUse() != null) {
               ToolResponse toolResponse = invokeTool(contentBlock.toolUse());

               // Add the tool use ID and the tool's response to the list of
results
               List<ToolResultContentBlock> contentBlockList = new
ArrayList<>();
               ToolResultContentBlock block = ToolResultContentBlock.builder()
                       .json(toolResponse.getContent())
                       .build();
               contentBlockList.add(block);

               ToolResultBlock toolResultBlock = ToolResultBlock.builder()
                       .toolUseId(toolResponse.getToolUseId())
                       .content(contentBlockList)
                       .build();

               ContentBlock contentBlock1 = ContentBlock.builder()
                       .toolResult(toolResultBlock)
                       .build();

               toolResults.add(contentBlock1);
           }
       }

       // Embed the tool results in a new user message
       Message message = Message.builder()
               .role(ConversationRole.USER)
```

```
                .content(toolResults)
                .build();

        // Append the new message to the ongoing conversation
        //conversation.add(message);
        conversation.add(message);

        // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
        var response = sendConversationToBedrock(conversation);

        // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
        processModelResponse(response, conversation, maxRecursion);
    }

    // Invokes the specified tool with the given payload and returns the tool's
response.
    // If the requested tool does not exist, an error message is returned.
    private static ToolResponse invokeTool(ToolUseBlock payload) {
        String toolName = payload.name();

        if (Objects.equals(toolName, "Weather_Tool")) {
            Map<String, Document> inputData = payload.input().asMap();
            printToolUse(toolName, inputData);

            // Invoke the weather tool with the input data provided
            Document weatherResponse =
weatherTool.fetchWeatherData(inputData.get("latitude").toString(),
inputData.get("longitude").toString());

            ToolResponse toolResponse = new ToolResponse();
            toolResponse.setContent(weatherResponse);
            toolResponse.setToolUseId(payload.toolUseId());
            return toolResponse;
        } else {
            String errorMessage = "The requested tool with name " + toolName + "
does not exist.";
            System.out.println(errorMessage);
            return null;
        }
    }

    public static void printToolUse(String toolName, Map<String, Document>
inputData) {
```

```
        System.out.println("Invoking tool: " + toolName + "
with input: " + inputData.get("latitude").toString() + ", " +
inputData.get("longitude").toString() + "...");
    }

    private static void PrintModelResponse(String message) {
        System.out.println("\tThe model's response:\n");
        System.out.println(message);
        System.out.println("");
    }

    private static ConverseResponse sendConversationToBedrock(List<Message>
conversation) {
        System.out.println("Calling Bedrock...");

        try {
            return bedrockActions.sendConverseRequestAsync(modelId, systemPrompt,
conversation, weatherTool.getToolSpec());
        } catch (ModelNotReadyException ex) {
             System.err.println("Model is not ready. Please try again later: " +
ex.getMessage());
            throw ex;
        } catch (BedrockRuntimeException ex) {
            System.err.println("Bedrock service error: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw ex;
        } catch (RuntimeException ex) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error occurred: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw ex;
        }
    }

    private static ConverseResponse
sendConversationToBedrockwithSpec(List<Message> conversation, ToolSpecification
toolSpec) {
        System.out.println("Calling Bedrock...");

        // Send the conversation, system prompt, and tool configuration, and
return the response
        return bedrockActions.sendConverseRequestAsync(modelId, systemPrompt,
conversation, toolSpec);
    }

    public static String getUserInput(String prompt, Scanner scanner) {
        String userInput = defaultPrompt;
```

```
        if (interactive) {
            System.out.println("*".repeat(80));
            System.out.println(prompt + " (x to exit): \n\t");
            userInput = scanner.nextLine();
        }

        if (userInput == null || userInput.trim().isEmpty()) {
            return getUserInput("\tPlease enter your weather info request, e.g., 
the name of a city", scanner);
        }

        if (userInput.equalsIgnoreCase("x")) {
            return null;
        }

        return userInput;
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            System.out.println("");
            System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }

    public static void printFooter() {
        System.out.println("""
                ==================================================
                Thank you for checking out the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo. We 
hope you
                learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps 
today!
```

```
                For more Bedrock examples in different programming languages,
 have a look at:
                https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/
service_code_examples.html
                ==================================================
                """);
    }
}
```

Lo strumento meteorologico utilizzato dalla demo. Questo file definisce le specifiche dello strumento e implementa la logica per recuperare i dati meteorologici utilizzando l'API Open-Meteo.

```
public class WeatherTool {

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(WeatherTool.class);
    private static java.net.http.HttpClient httpClient = null;

    /**
     * Returns the JSON Schema specification for the Weather tool. The tool
 specification
     * defines the input schema and describes the tool's functionality.
     * For more information, see https://json-schema.org/understanding-json-
schema/reference.
     *
     * @return The tool specification for the Weather tool.
     */
    public ToolSpecification getToolSpec() {
        Map<String, Document> latitudeMap = new HashMap<>();
        latitudeMap.put("type", Document.fromString("string"));
        latitudeMap.put("description", Document.fromString("Geographical WGS84
 latitude of the location."));

        // Create the nested "longitude" object
        Map<String, Document> longitudeMap = new HashMap<>();
        longitudeMap.put("type", Document.fromString("string"));
        longitudeMap.put("description", Document.fromString("Geographical WGS84
 longitude of the location."));

        // Create the "properties" object
        Map<String, Document> propertiesMap = new HashMap<>();
```

```
        propertiesMap.put("latitude", Document.fromMap(latitudeMap));
        propertiesMap.put("longitude", Document.fromMap(longitudeMap));

        // Create the "required" array
        List<Document> requiredList = new ArrayList<>();
        requiredList.add(Document.fromString("latitude"));
        requiredList.add(Document.fromString("longitude"));

        // Create the root object
        Map<String, Document> rootMap = new HashMap<>();
        rootMap.put("type", Document.fromString("object"));
        rootMap.put("properties", Document.fromMap(propertiesMap));
        rootMap.put("required", Document.fromList(requiredList));

        // Now create the Document representing the JSON schema
        Document document = Document.fromMap(rootMap);

        ToolSpecification specification = ToolSpecification.builder()
            .name("Weather_Tool")
            .description("Get the current weather for a given location, based on
its WGS84 coordinates.")
            .inputSchema(ToolInputSchema.builder()
                .json(document)
                .build())
            .build();

        return specification;
    }

    /**
     * Fetches weather data for the given latitude and longitude.
     *
     * @param latitude  the latitude coordinate
     * @param longitude the longitude coordinate
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the weather data as a JSON
string
     */
    public Document fetchWeatherData(String latitude, String longitude) {
        HttpClient httpClient = HttpClient.newHttpClient();

        // Ensure no extra double quotes
        latitude = latitude.replace("\"", "");
        longitude = longitude.replace("\"", "");
```

```
        String endpoint = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast";
        String url = String.format("%s?latitude=%s&longitude=
%s&current_weather=True", endpoint, latitude, longitude);

        HttpRequest request = HttpRequest.newBuilder()
            .uri(URI.create(url))
            .build();

        try {
            HttpResponse<String> response = httpClient.send(request,
 HttpResponse.BodyHandlers.ofString());
            if (response.statusCode() == 200) {
                String weatherJson = response.body();
                System.out.println(weatherJson);
                ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
                Map<String, Object> rawMap = objectMapper.readValue(weatherJson,
 new TypeReference<Map<String, Object>>() {});
                Map<String, Document> documentMap = convertToDocumentMap(rawMap);


                Document weatherDocument = Document.fromMap(documentMap);
                System.out.println(weatherDocument);
                return weatherDocument;
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error fetching weather data: " +
 response.statusCode());
            }
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println("Error fetching weather data: " + e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Error fetching weather data", e);
        }

    }

    private static Map<String, Document> convertToDocumentMap(Map<String, Object>
 inputMap) {
        Map<String, Document> result = new HashMap<>();
        for (Map.Entry<String, Object> entry : inputMap.entrySet()) {
            result.put(entry.getKey(), convertToDocument(entry.getValue()));
        }
        return result;
    }

    // Convert different types of Objects to Document
```

```
    private static Document convertToDocument(Object value) {
        if (value instanceof Map) {
            return Document.fromMap(convertToDocumentMap((Map<String, Object>)
 value));
        } else if (value instanceof Integer) {
            return Document.fromNumber(SdkNumber.fromInteger((Integer) value));
        } else if (value instanceof Double) {  //
            return Document.fromNumber(SdkNumber.fromDouble((Double) value));
        } else if (value instanceof Boolean) {
            return Document.fromBoolean((Boolean) value);
        } else if (value instanceof String) {
            return Document.fromString((String) value);
        }
        return Document.fromNull(); // Handle null values safely
    }
}
```

L'azione dell'API Converse con una configurazione dello strumento.

```
    /**
     * Sends an asynchronous converse request to the AI model.
     *
     * @param modelId      the unique identifier of the AI model to be used for
 the converse request
     * @param systemPrompt the system prompt to be included in the converse
 request
     * @param conversation a list of messages representing the conversation
 history
     * @param toolSpec     the specification of the tool to be used in the
 converse request
     * @return the converse response received from the AI model
     */
    public ConverseResponse sendConverseRequestAsync(String modelId, String
 systemPrompt, List<Message> conversation, ToolSpecification toolSpec) {
        List<Tool> toolList = new ArrayList<>();
        Tool tool = Tool.builder()
            .toolSpec(toolSpec)
            .build();

        toolList.add(tool);

        ToolConfiguration configuration = ToolConfiguration.builder()
```

```
            .tools(toolList)
            .build();

        SystemContentBlock block = SystemContentBlock.builder()
            .text(systemPrompt)
            .build();

        ConverseRequest request = ConverseRequest.builder()
            .modelId(modelId)
            .system(block)
            .messages(conversation)
            .toolConfig(configuration)
            .build();

        try {
            ConverseResponse response = getClient().converse(request).join();
            return response;

        } catch (ModelNotReadyException ex) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Model is not ready: " + ex.getMessage(),
ex);
        } catch (BedrockRuntimeException ex) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to converse with Bedrock model: "
+ ex.getMessage(), ex);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

L'esecuzione principale del flusso dello scenario. Questo scenario orchestra la conversazione tra l'utente, l'API Amazon Bedrock Converse e uno strumento meteorologico.

```
/* Before running this JavaScript code example, set up your development
 environment, including your credentials.
This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API and
 a weather tool.
The script interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide weather
 information based on user
input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.*/

import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { dirname } from "node:path";
const __filename = fileURLToPath(import.meta.url);
import data from "./questions.json" with { type: "json" };
import toolConfig from "./tool_config.json" with { type: "json" };

const systemPrompt = [
  {
    text:
      "You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-
specified locations using only\n" +
      "the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the
 coordinates from the location yourself.\n" +
      "If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer
 to it in your response.\n" +
      "To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.\n" +
      "If the user specifies a state, country, or region, infer the locations of
 cities within that state.\n" +
      "\n" +
      "- Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each
 step.\n" +
```

```
      "- Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information.
 \n" +
      "- Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.\n" +
      "- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and
 suggest other options.\n" +
      "- Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather
 reports concise. Sparingly use\n" +
      "  emojis where appropriate.\n" +
      "- Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
 \n" +
      "- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 Weather_Tool.\n" +
      "- Complete the entire process until you have all required data before
 sending the complete response.",
  },
];
const tools_config = toolConfig;

/// Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
 Bedrock.
async function askQuestion(userMessage) {
  // The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool use function.
  // This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
  const max_recursions = 5;
  const messages = [
    {
      role: "user",
      content: [{ text: userMessage }],
    },
  ];
  try {
    const response = await SendConversationtoBedrock(messages);
    await ProcessModelResponseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions);
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("error ", error);
  }
}

// Sends the conversation, the system prompt, and the tool spec to Amazon
 Bedrock, and returns the response.
// param "messages" - The conversation history including the next message to
 send.
// return - The response from Amazon Bedrock.
async function SendConversationtoBedrock(messages) {
```

```
  const bedRockRuntimeClient = new BedrockRuntimeClient({
    region: "us-east-1",
  });
  try {
    const modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";
    const response = await bedRockRuntimeClient.send(
      new ConverseCommand({
        modelId: modelId,
        messages: messages,
        system: systemPrompt,
        toolConfig: tools_config,
      }),
    );
    return response;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught.name === "ModelNotReady") {
      console.log(
        "`${caught.name}` - Model not ready, please wait and try again.",
      );
      throw caught;
    }
    if (caught.name === "BedrockRuntimeException") {
      console.log(
        '`${caught.name}` - "Error occurred while sending Converse request.',
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  }
}

// Processes the response received via Amazon Bedrock and performs the necessary
 actions based on the stop reason.
// param "response" - The model's response returned via Amazon Bedrock.
// param "messages" - The conversation history.
// param "max_recursions" - The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
async function ProcessModelResponseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions) {
  if (max_recursions <= 0) {
    await HandleToolUseAsync(response, messages);
  }
  if (response.stopReason === "tool_use") {
    await HandleToolUseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions - 1);
  }
  if (response.stopReason === "end_turn") {
    const messageToPrint = response.output.message.content[0].text;
```

```
    console.log(messageToPrint.replace(/<[^>]+>/g, ""));
  }
}
// Handles the tool use case by invoking the specified tool and sending the
 tool's response back to Bedrock.
// The tool response is appended to the conversation, and the conversation is
 sent back to Amazon Bedrock for further processing.
// param "response" - the model's response containing the tool use request.
// param "messages" - the conversation history.
// param "max_recursions" - The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
async function HandleToolUseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions) {
  const toolResultFinal = [];
  try {
    const output_message = response.output.message;
    messages.push(output_message);
    const toolRequests = output_message.content;
    const toolMessage = toolRequests[0].text;
    console.log(toolMessage.replace(/<[^>]+>/g, ""));
    for (const toolRequest of toolRequests) {
      if (Object.hasOwn(toolRequest, "toolUse")) {
        const toolUse = toolRequest.toolUse;
        const latitude = toolUse.input.latitude;
        const longitude = toolUse.input.longitude;
        const toolUseID = toolUse.toolUseId;
        console.log(
          `Requesting tool ${toolUse.name}, Tool use id ${toolUseID}`,
        );
        if (toolUse.name === "Weather_Tool") {
          try {
            const current_weather = await callWeatherTool(
              longitude,
              latitude,
            ).then((current_weather) => current_weather);
            const currentWeather = current_weather;
            const toolResult = {
              toolResult: {
                toolUseId: toolUseID,
                content: [{ json: currentWeather }],
              },
            };
            toolResultFinal.push(toolResult);
          } catch (err) {
            console.log("An error occurred. ", err);
          }
```

```
        }
      }
    }

    const toolResultMessage = {
      role: "user",
      content: toolResultFinal,
    };
    messages.push(toolResultMessage);
    // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
    await ProcessModelResponseAsync(
      await SendConversationtoBedrock(messages),
      messages,
    );
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("An error occurred. ", error);
  }
}
// Call the Weathertool.
// param = longitude of location
// param = latitude of location
async function callWeatherTool(longitude, latitude) {
  // Open-Meteo API endpoint
  const apiUrl = `https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast?latitude=
${latitude}&longitude=${longitude}&current_weather=true`;

  // Fetch the weather data.
  return fetch(apiUrl)
    .then((response) => {
      return response.json().then((current_weather) => {
        return current_weather;
      });
    })
    .catch((error) => {
      console.error("Error fetching weather data:", error);
    });
}
/**
 * Used repeatedly to have the user press enter.
 * @type {ScenarioInput}
 */
const pressEnter = new ScenarioInput("continue", "Press Enter to continue", {
  type: "input",
});
```

```
const greet = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greet",
  "Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo! \n" +
    "This assistant provides current weather information for user-specified
 locations. " +
    "You can ask for weather details by providing the location name or
 coordinates." +
    "Weather information will be provided using a custom Tool and open-meteo
 API." +
    "For the purposes of this example, we'll use in order the questions in ./
questions.json :\n" +
    "What's the weather like in Seattle? " +
    "What's the best kind of cat? " +
    "Where is the warmest city in Washington State right now? " +
    "What's the warmest city in California right now?\n" +
    "To exit the program, simply type 'x' and press Enter.\n" +
    "Have fun and experiment with the app by editing the questions in ./
questions.json! " +
    "P.S.: You're not limited to single locations, or even to using English! ",

  { header: true },
);
const displayAskQuestion1 = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayAskQuestion1",
  "Press enter to ask question number 1 (default is 'What's the weather like in
 Seattle?')",
);

const askQuestion1 = new ScenarioAction(
  "askQuestion1",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const userMessage1 = data.questions["question-1"];
    await askQuestion(userMessage1);
  },
);

const displayAskQuestion2 = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayAskQuestion2",
  "Press enter to ask question number 2 (default is 'What's the best kind of
 cat?')",
);

const askQuestion2 = new ScenarioAction(
```

```
  "askQuestion2",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const userMessage2 = data.questions["question-2"];
    await askQuestion(userMessage2);
  },
);
const displayAskQuestion3 = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayAskQuestion3",
  "Press enter to ask question number 3 (default is 'Where is the warmest city in
 Washington State right now?')",
);

const askQuestion3 = new ScenarioAction(
  "askQuestion3",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const userMessage3 = data.questions["question-3"];
    await askQuestion(userMessage3);
  },
);

const displayAskQuestion4 = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayAskQuestion4",
  "Press enter to ask question number 4 (default is 'What's the warmest city in
 California right now?')",
);

const askQuestion4 = new ScenarioAction(
  "askQuestion4",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const userMessage4 = data.questions["question-4"];
    await askQuestion(userMessage4);
  },
);

const goodbye = new ScenarioOutput(
  "goodbye",
  "Thank you for checking out the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo. We hope you\n" +
    "learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps today!\n" +
    "For more Bedrock examples in different programming languages, have a look
 at:\n" +
    "https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/
service_code_examples.html",
);
```

```
const myScenario = new Scenario("Converse Tool Scenario", [
  greet,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion1,
  askQuestion1,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion2,
  askQuestion2,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion3,
  askQuestion3,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion4,
  askQuestion4,
  pressEnter,
  goodbye,
]);

/** @type {{ stepHandlerOptions: StepHandlerOptions }} */
export const main = async (stepHandlerOptions) => {
  await myScenario.run(stepHandlerOptions);
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const { values } = parseArgs({
    options: {
      yes: {
        type: "boolean",
        short: "y",
      },
    },
  });
  main({ confirmAll: values.yes });
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK per JavaScript

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Lo script di esecuzione principale della demo. Questo script orchestra la conversazione tra l'utente, l'API Amazon Bedrock Converse e uno strumento meteorologico.

```
"""
This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API and
 a weather tool.
The script interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide weather
 information based on user
input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.
"""

import boto3
import logging
from enum import Enum

import utils.tool_use_print_utils as output
import weather_tool

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

AWS_REGION = "us-east-1"


# For the most recent list of models supported by the Converse API's tool use
 functionality, visit:
# https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/conversation-
inference.html
class SupportedModels(Enum):
    CLAUDE_OPUS = "anthropic.claude-3-opus-20240229-v1:0"
    CLAUDE_SONNET = "anthropic.claude-3-sonnet-20240229-v1:0"
```

```
    CLAUDE_HAIKU = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"
    COHERE_COMMAND_R = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"
    COHERE_COMMAND_R_PLUS = "cohere.command-r-plus-v1:0"


# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
MODEL_ID = SupportedModels.CLAUDE_HAIKU.value

SYSTEM_PROMPT = """
You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-specified
 locations using only
the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the coordinates
 from the location yourself.
If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer to it
 in your response.
To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

- Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each step.
- Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information.
- Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and suggest
 other options.
- Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather reports
 concise. Sparingly use
  emojis where appropriate.
- Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 Weather_Tool.
- Complete the entire process until you have all required data before sending the
 complete response.
"""

# The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool_use_demo function.
# This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
MAX_RECURSIONS = 5


class ToolUseDemo:
    """
    Demonstrates the tool use feature with the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
    """

    def __init__(self):
        # Prepare the system prompt
```

```
        self.system_prompt = [{"text": SYSTEM_PROMPT}]

        # Prepare the tool configuration with the weather tool's specification
        self.tool_config = {"tools": [weather_tool.get_tool_spec()]}

        # Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the specified AWS Region.
        self.bedrockRuntimeClient = boto3.client(
            "bedrock-runtime", region_name=AWS_REGION
        )

    def run(self):
        """
        Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
Bedrock.
        """
        # Print the greeting and a short user guide
        output.header()

        # Start with an emtpy conversation
        conversation = []

        # Get the first user input
        user_input = self._get_user_input()

        while user_input is not None:
            # Create a new message with the user input and append it to the
conversation
            message = {"role": "user", "content": [{"text": user_input}]}
            conversation.append(message)

            # Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
            bedrock_response = self._send_conversation_to_bedrock(conversation)

            # Recursively handle the model's response until the model has
returned
            # its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
            self._process_model_response(
                bedrock_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
            )

            # Repeat the loop until the user decides to exit the application
            user_input = self._get_user_input()

        output.footer()
```

```
    def _send_conversation_to_bedrock(self, conversation):
        """
        Sends the conversation, the system prompt, and the tool spec to Amazon
Bedrock, and returns the response.

        :param conversation: The conversation history including the next message
to send.
        :return: The response from Amazon Bedrock.
        """
        output.call_to_bedrock(conversation)

        # Send the conversation, system prompt, and tool configuration, and
return the response
        return self.bedrockRuntimeClient.converse(
            modelId=MODEL_ID,
            messages=conversation,
            system=self.system_prompt,
            toolConfig=self.tool_config,
        )

    def _process_model_response(
        self, model_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
    ):
        """
        Processes the response received via Amazon Bedrock and performs the
necessary actions
        based on the stop reason.

        :param model_response: The model's response returned via Amazon Bedrock.
        :param conversation: The conversation history.
        :param max_recursion: The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
        """

        if max_recursion <= 0:
            # Stop the process, the number of recursive calls could indicate an
infinite loop
            logging.warning(
                "Warning: Maximum number of recursions reached. Please try
again."
            )
            exit(1)

        # Append the model's response to the ongoing conversation
```

```
        message = model_response["output"]["message"]
        conversation.append(message)

        if model_response["stopReason"] == "tool_use":
            # If the stop reason is "tool_use", forward everything to the tool
use handler
            self._handle_tool_use(message, conversation, max_recursion)

        if model_response["stopReason"] == "end_turn":
            # If the stop reason is "end_turn", print the model's response text,
and finish the process
            output.model_response(message["content"][0]["text"])
            return

    def _handle_tool_use(
        self, model_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
    ):
        """
        Handles the tool use case by invoking the specified tool and sending the
tool's response back to Bedrock.
        The tool response is appended to the conversation, and the conversation
is sent back to Amazon Bedrock for further processing.

        :param model_response: The model's response containing the tool use
request.
        :param conversation: The conversation history.
        :param max_recursion: The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
        """

        # Initialize an empty list of tool results
        tool_results = []

        # The model's response can consist of multiple content blocks
        for content_block in model_response["content"]:
            if "text" in content_block:
                # If the content block contains text, print it to the console
                output.model_response(content_block["text"])

            if "toolUse" in content_block:
                # If the content block is a tool use request, forward it to the
tool
                tool_response = self._invoke_tool(content_block["toolUse"])
```

```
                # Add the tool use ID and the tool's response to the list of
results
                tool_results.append(
                    {
                        "toolResult": {
                            "toolUseId": (tool_response["toolUseId"]),
                            "content": [{"json": tool_response["content"]}],
                        }
                    }
                )

        # Embed the tool results in a new user message
        message = {"role": "user", "content": tool_results}

        # Append the new message to the ongoing conversation
        conversation.append(message)

        # Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
        response = self._send_conversation_to_bedrock(conversation)

        # Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
        # its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
        self._process_model_response(response, conversation, max_recursion - 1)

    def _invoke_tool(self, payload):
        """
        Invokes the specified tool with the given payload and returns the tool's
response.
        If the requested tool does not exist, an error message is returned.

        :param payload: The payload containing the tool name and input data.
        :return: The tool's response or an error message.
        """
        tool_name = payload["name"]

        if tool_name == "Weather_Tool":
            input_data = payload["input"]
            output.tool_use(tool_name, input_data)

            # Invoke the weather tool with the input data provided by
            response = weather_tool.fetch_weather_data(input_data)
        else:
            error_message = (
                f"The requested tool with name '{tool_name}' does not exist."
```

```
            )
            response = {"error": "true", "message": error_message}

        return {"toolUseId": payload["toolUseId"], "content": response}

    @staticmethod
    def _get_user_input(prompt="Your weather info request"):
        """
        Prompts the user for input and returns the user's response.
        Returns None if the user enters 'x' to exit.

        :param prompt: The prompt to display to the user.
        :return: The user's input or None if the user chooses to exit.
        """
        output.separator()
        user_input = input(f"{prompt} (x to exit): ")

        if user_input == "":
            prompt = "Please enter your weather info request, e.g. the name of a
 city"
            return ToolUseDemo._get_user_input(prompt)

        elif user_input.lower() == "x":
            return None

        else:
            return user_input


if __name__ == "__main__":
    tool_use_demo = ToolUseDemo()
    tool_use_demo.run()
```

Lo strumento meteorologico utilizzato dalla demo. Questo script definisce le specifiche dello strumento e implementa la logica per recuperare i dati meteorologici utilizzando l'API Open-Meteo.

```
import requests
from requests.exceptions import RequestException
```

```
def get_tool_spec():
    """
    Returns the JSON Schema specification for the Weather tool. The tool
 specification
    defines the input schema and describes the tool's functionality.
    For more information, see https://json-schema.org/understanding-json-schema/
reference.

    :return: The tool specification for the Weather tool.
    """
    return {
        "toolSpec": {
            "name": "Weather_Tool",
            "description": "Get the current weather for a given location, based
 on its WGS84 coordinates.",
            "inputSchema": {
                "json": {
                    "type": "object",
                    "properties": {
                        "latitude": {
                            "type": "string",
                            "description": "Geographical WGS84 latitude of the
 location.",
                        },
                        "longitude": {
                            "type": "string",
                            "description": "Geographical WGS84 longitude of the
 location.",
                        },
                    },
                    "required": ["latitude", "longitude"],
                }
            },
        }
    }


def fetch_weather_data(input_data):
    """
    Fetches weather data for the given latitude and longitude using the Open-
Meteo API.
    Returns the weather data or an error message if the request fails.

    :param input_data: The input data containing the latitude and longitude.
```

```
    :return: The weather data or an error message.
    """
    endpoint = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast"
    latitude = input_data.get("latitude")
    longitude = input_data.get("longitude", "")
    params = {"latitude": latitude, "longitude": longitude, "current_weather":
 True}

    try:
        response = requests.get(endpoint, params=params)
        weather_data = {"weather_data": response.json()}
        response.raise_for_status()
        return weather_data
    except RequestException as e:
        return e.response.json()
    except Exception as e:
        return {"error": type(e), "message": str(e)}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Lo scenario e la logica principali della demo. Questo orchestra la conversazione tra l'utente, l'API Amazon Bedrock Converse e uno strumento meteorologico.

```
#[derive(Debug)]
#[allow(dead_code)]
struct InvokeToolResult(String, ToolResultBlock);
struct ToolUseScenario {
    client: Client,
    conversation: Vec<Message>,
    system_prompt: SystemContentBlock,
    tool_config: ToolConfiguration,
```

```
}

impl ToolUseScenario {
    fn new(client: Client) -> Self {
        let system_prompt = SystemContentBlock::Text(SYSTEM_PROMPT.into());
        let tool_config = ToolConfiguration::builder()
            .tools(Tool::ToolSpec(
                ToolSpecification::builder()
                    .name(TOOL_NAME)
                    .description(TOOL_DESCRIPTION)
                    .input_schema(ToolInputSchema::Json(make_tool_schema()))
                    .build()
                    .unwrap(),
            ))
            .build()
            .unwrap();

        ToolUseScenario {
            client,
            conversation: vec![],
            system_prompt,
            tool_config,
        }
    }

    async fn run(&mut self) -> Result<(), ToolUseScenarioError> {
        loop {
            let input = get_input().await?;
            if input.is_none() {
                break;
            }

            let message = Message::builder()
                .role(User)
                .content(ContentBlock::Text(input.unwrap()))
                .build()
                .map_err(ToolUseScenarioError::from)?;
            self.conversation.push(message);

            let response = self.send_to_bedrock().await?;

            self.process_model_response(response).await?;
        }
```

```
        Ok(())
    }

    async fn send_to_bedrock(&mut self) -> Result<ConverseOutput,
ToolUseScenarioError> {
        debug!("Sending conversation to bedrock");
        self.client
            .converse()
            .model_id(MODEL_ID)
            .set_messages(Some(self.conversation.clone()))
            .system(self.system_prompt.clone())
            .tool_config(self.tool_config.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(ToolUseScenarioError::from)
    }

    async fn process_model_response(
        &mut self,
        mut response: ConverseOutput,
    ) -> Result<(), ToolUseScenarioError> {
        let mut iteration = 0;

        while iteration < MAX_RECURSIONS {
            iteration += 1;
            let message = if let Some(ref output) = response.output {
                if output.is_message() {
                    Ok(output.as_message().unwrap().clone())
                } else {
                    Err(ToolUseScenarioError(
                        "Converse Output is not a message".into(),
                    ))
                }
            } else {
                Err(ToolUseScenarioError("Missing Converse Output".into()))
            }?;

            self.conversation.push(message.clone());

            match response.stop_reason {
                StopReason::ToolUse => {
                    response = self.handle_tool_use(&message).await?;
                }
                StopReason::EndTurn => {
```

```
                    print_model_response(&message.content[0])?;
                    return Ok(());
                }
                _ => (),
            }
        }

        Err(ToolUseScenarioError(
            "Exceeded MAX_ITERATIONS when calling tools".into(),
        ))
    }

    async fn handle_tool_use(
        &mut self,
        message: &Message,
    ) -> Result<ConverseOutput, ToolUseScenarioError> {
        let mut tool_results: Vec<ContentBlock> = vec![];

        for block in &message.content {
            match block {
                ContentBlock::Text(_) => print_model_response(block)?,
                ContentBlock::ToolUse(tool) => {
                    let tool_response = self.invoke_tool(tool).await?;
                    tool_results.push(ContentBlock::ToolResult(tool_response.1));
                }
                _ => (),
            };
        }

        let message = Message::builder()
            .role(User)
            .set_content(Some(tool_results))
            .build()?;
        self.conversation.push(message);

        self.send_to_bedrock().await
    }

    async fn invoke_tool(
        &mut self,
        tool: &ToolUseBlock,
    ) -> Result<InvokeToolResult, ToolUseScenarioError> {
        match tool.name() {
            TOOL_NAME => {
```

```
                println!(
                    "\x1b[0;90mExecuting tool: {TOOL_NAME} with input: {:?}...
\x1b[0m",
                    tool.input()
                );
                let content = fetch_weather_data(tool).await?;
                println!(
                    "\x1b[0;90mTool responded with {:?}\x1b[0m",
                    content.content()
                );
                Ok(InvokeToolResult(tool.tool_use_id.clone(), content))
            }
            _ => Err(ToolUseScenarioError(format!(
                "The requested tool with name {} does not exist",
                tool.name()
            ))),
        }
    }
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::defaults(BehaviorVersion::latest())
        .region(CLAUDE_REGION)
        .load()
        .await;
    let client = Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let mut scenario = ToolUseScenario::new(client);

    header();
    if let Err(err) = scenario.run().await {
        println!("There was an error running the scenario! {}", err.0)
    }
    footer();
}
```

Lo strumento meteorologico utilizzato dalla demo. Questo script definisce le specifiche dello strumento e implementa la logica per recuperare i dati meteorologici utilizzando l'API Open-Meteo.

```
const ENDPOINT: &str = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast";
async fn fetch_weather_data(
    tool_use: &ToolUseBlock,
) -> Result<ToolResultBlock, ToolUseScenarioError> {
    let input = tool_use.input();
    let latitude = input
        .as_object()
        .unwrap()
        .get("latitude")
        .unwrap()
        .as_string()
        .unwrap();
    let longitude = input
        .as_object()
        .unwrap()
        .get("longitude")
        .unwrap()
        .as_string()
        .unwrap();
    let params = [
        ("latitude", latitude),
        ("longitude", longitude),
        ("current_weather", "true"),
    ];

    debug!("Calling {ENDPOINT} with {params:?}");

    let response = reqwest::Client::new()
        .get(ENDPOINT)
        .query(&params)
        .send()
        .await
        .map_err(|e| ToolUseScenarioError(format!("Error requesting weather:
 {e:?}")))?
        .error_for_status()
        .map_err(|e| ToolUseScenarioError(format!("Failed to request weather:
 {e:?}")))?;

    debug!("Response: {response:?}");

    let bytes = response
        .bytes()
        .await
```

```
        .map_err(|e| ToolUseScenarioError(format!("Error reading response:
 {e:?}")))?;

    let result = String::from_utf8(bytes.to_vec())
        .map_err(|_| ToolUseScenarioError("Response was not utf8".into()))?;

    Ok(ToolResultBlock::builder()
        .tool_use_id(tool_use.tool_use_id())
        .content(ToolResultContentBlock::Text(result))
        .build()?)
}
```

Utilità per stampare i blocchi di contenuto dei messaggi.

```
fn print_model_response(block: &ContentBlock) -> Result<(), ToolUseScenarioError>
 {
    if block.is_text() {
        let text = block.as_text().unwrap();
        println!("\x1b[0;90mThe model's response:\x1b[0m\n{text}");
        Ok(())
    } else {
        Err(ToolUseScenarioError(format!(
            "Content block is not text ({block:?})"
        )))
    }
}
```

Utilizza istruzioni, utilità Error e costanti.

```
use std::{collections::HashMap, io::stdin};

use aws_config::BehaviorVersion;
use aws_sdk_bedrockruntime::{
    error::{BuildError, SdkError},
    operation::converse::{ConverseError, ConverseOutput},
    types::{
        ContentBlock, ConversationRole::User, Message, StopReason,
 SystemContentBlock, Tool,
        ToolConfiguration, ToolInputSchema, ToolResultBlock,
 ToolResultContentBlock,
        ToolSpecification, ToolUseBlock,
```

```
    },
    Client,
};
use aws_smithy_runtime_api::http::Response;
use aws_smithy_types::Document;
use tracing::debug;

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
const MODEL_ID: &str = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";
const CLAUDE_REGION: &str = "us-east-1";

const SYSTEM_PROMPT: &str = "You are a weather assistant that provides current
 weather data for user-specified locations using only
the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the coordinates
 from the location yourself.
If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer to it
 in your response.
To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

- Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each step.
- Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information.
- Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and suggest
 other options.
- Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather reports
 concise. Sparingly use
  emojis where appropriate.
- Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 Weather_Tool.
- Complete the entire process until you have all required data before sending the
 complete response.
";

// The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool_use_demo function.
// This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
const MAX_RECURSIONS: i8 = 5;

const TOOL_NAME: &str = "Weather_Tool";
const TOOL_DESCRIPTION: &str =
    "Get the current weather for a given location, based on its WGS84
 coordinates.";
fn make_tool_schema() -> Document {
    Document::Object(HashMap::<String, Document>::from([
```

```
        ("type".into(), Document::String("object".into())),
        (
            "properties".into(),
            Document::Object(HashMap::from([
                (
                    "latitude".into(),
                    Document::Object(HashMap::from([
                        ("type".into(), Document::String("string".into())),
                        (
                            "description".into(),
                            Document::String("Geographical WGS84 latitude of the
 location.".into()),
                        ),
                    ])),
                ),
                (
                    "longitude".into(),
                    Document::Object(HashMap::from([
                        ("type".into(), Document::String("string".into())),
                        (
                            "description".into(),
                            Document::String(
                                "Geographical WGS84 longitude of the
 location.".into(),
                            ),
                        ),
                    ])),
                ),
            ])),
        ),
        (
            "required".into(),
            Document::Array(vec![
                Document::String("latitude".into()),
                Document::String("longitude".into()),
            ]),
        ),
    ]))
}

#[derive(Debug)]
struct ToolUseScenarioError(String);
impl std::fmt::Display for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
```

```
        write!(f, "Tool use error with '{}'. Reason: {}", MODEL_ID, self.0)
    }
}
impl From<&str> for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn from(value: &str) -> Self {
        ToolUseScenarioError(value.into())
    }
}
impl From<BuildError> for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn from(value: BuildError) -> Self {
        ToolUseScenarioError(value.to_string().clone())
    }
}
impl From<SdkError<ConverseError, Response>> for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn from(value: SdkError<ConverseError, Response>) -> Self {
        ToolUseScenarioError(match value.as_service_error() {
            Some(value) => value.meta().message().unwrap_or("Unknown").into(),
            None => "Unknown".into(),
        })
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Rust API reference.

Amazon Nova per Amazon Bedrock Runtime

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Bedrock Runtime con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Richiama Amazon Nova su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock
- Richiama Amazon Nova su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con un flusso di risposta
- Inviare ed elaborare un documento con Amazon Nova su Amazon Bedrock
- Una demo sull'utilizzo degli strumenti che illustra come connettere modelli di intelligenza artificiale su Amazon Bedrock con uno strumento o un'API personalizzati

Richiama Amazon Nova su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Nova.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Nova Lite.
var modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
```

```
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

Invia una conversazione di messaggi ad Amazon Nova utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con una configurazione dello strumento.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for interacting with the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
/// </summary>
public class BedrockActionsWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonBedrockRuntime _bedrockClient;
    private readonly ILogger<BedrockActionsWrapper> _logger;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes a new instance of the <see cref="BedrockActionsWrapper"/>
 class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bedrockClient">The Bedrock Converse API client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The logger instance.</param>
    public BedrockActionsWrapper(IAmazonBedrockRuntime bedrockClient,
 ILogger<BedrockActionsWrapper> logger)
    {
        _bedrockClient = bedrockClient;
        _logger = logger;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sends a Converse request to the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="modelId">The Bedrock Model Id.</param>
    /// <param name="systemPrompt">A system prompt instruction.</param>
    /// <param name="conversation">The array of messages in the conversation.</
param>
    /// <param name="toolSpec">The specification for a tool.</param>
    /// <returns>The response of the model.</returns>
    public async Task<ConverseResponse> SendConverseRequestAsync(string modelId,
 string systemPrompt, List<Message> conversation, ToolSpecification toolSpec)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ConverseRequest()
            {
                ModelId = modelId,
                System = new List<SystemContentBlock>()
                {
                    new SystemContentBlock()
                    {
                        Text = systemPrompt
                    }
                },
                Messages = conversation,
                ToolConfig = new ToolConfiguration()
                {
                    Tools = new List<Tool>()
                    {
                        new Tool()
                        {
```

```
                            ToolSpec = toolSpec
                        }
                    }
                }
            };

            var response = await _bedrockClient.ConverseAsync(request);

            return response;
        }
        catch (ModelNotReadyException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Model not ready, please wait and try again.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Error occurred while sending Converse
 request.");
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con il client Java asincrono.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.*;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Nova foundation models
 * with an asynchronous Amazon Bedrock runtime client to generate text.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a message
 * - Configure and send a request
 * - Process the response
 */
public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
        // The runtime client handles the communication with AI models on Amazon
 Bedrock
        BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Step 2: Specify which model to use
        // Available Amazon Nova models and their characteristics:
        // - Amazon Nova Micro: Text-only model optimized for lowest latency and
 cost
        // - Amazon Nova Lite:  Fast, low-cost multimodal model for image, video,
 and text
        // - Amazon Nova Pro:   Advanced multimodal model balancing accuracy,
 speed, and cost
        //
        // For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        String modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

        // Step 3: Create the message
        // The message includes the text prompt and specifies that it comes from
 the user
```

```
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Step 4: Configure the request
        // Optional parameters to control the model's response:
        // - maxTokens: maximum number of tokens to generate
        // - temperature: randomness (max: 1.0, default: 0.7)
        //   OR
        // - topP: diversity of word choice (max: 1.0, default: 0.9)
        // Note: Use either temperature OR topP, but not both
        ConverseRequest request = ConverseRequest.builder()
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                                .maxTokens(500)     // The maximum response
length
                                .temperature(0.5F)  // Using temperature for
randomness control
                        //.topP(0.9F)       // Alternative: use topP instead of
temperature
                ).build();

        // Step 5: Send and process the request asynchronously
        // - Send the request to the model
        // - Extract and return the generated text from the response
        try {
            CompletableFuture<ConverseResponse> asyncResponse =
client.converse(request);
            return asyncResponse.thenApply(
                    response ->
response.output().message().content().get(0).text()
            ).get();

        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        String response = converseAsync();
        System.out.println(response);
    }
}
```

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.*;

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Nova foundation models
 * with a synchronous Amazon Bedrock runtime client to generate text.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a message
 * - Configure and send a request
 * - Process the response
 */
public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
        // The runtime client handles the communication with AI models on Amazon
 Bedrock
        BedrockRuntimeClient client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Step 2: Specify which model to use
        // Available Amazon Nova models and their characteristics:
        // - Amazon Nova Micro: Text-only model optimized for lowest latency and
 cost
        // - Amazon Nova Lite:  Fast, low-cost multimodal model for image, video,
 and text
```

```
        // - Amazon Nova Pro:   Advanced multimodal model balancing accuracy,
 speed, and cost
        //
        // For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        String modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

        // Step 3: Create the message
        // The message includes the text prompt and specifies that it comes from
 the user
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Step 4: Configure the request
        // Optional parameters to control the model's response:
        // - maxTokens: maximum number of tokens to generate
        // - temperature: randomness (max: 1.0, default: 0.7)
        //   OR
        // - topP: diversity of word choice (max: 1.0, default: 0.9)
        // Note: Use either temperature OR topP, but not both
        ConverseRequest request = ConverseRequest.builder()
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                                .maxTokens(500)     // The maximum response
 length
                                .temperature(0.5F)  // Using temperature for
 randomness control
                        //.topP(0.9F)       // Alternative: use topP instead of
 temperature
                ).build();

        // Step 5: Send and process the request
        // - Send the request to the model
        // - Extract and return the generated text from the response
        try {
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request);
            return response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
```

```
        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String response = converse();
        System.out.println(response);
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Nova foundation models to
 generate text.
// It shows how to:
// - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
// - Create a message
// - Configure and send a request
// - Process the response

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConversationRole,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";
```

```
// Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
// Credentials will be automatically loaded from the environment.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Step 2: Specify which model to use:
// Available Amazon Nova models and their characteristics:
// - Amazon Nova Micro: Text-only model optimized for lowest latency and cost
// - Amazon Nova Lite:  Fast, low-cost multimodal model for image, video, and
 text
// - Amazon Nova Pro:   Advanced multimodal model balancing accuracy, speed, and
 cost
//
// For the most current model IDs, see:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-supported.html
const modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

// Step 3: Create the message
// The message includes the text prompt and specifies that it comes from the user
const inputText =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const message = {
  content: [{ text: inputText }],
  role: ConversationRole.USER,
};

// Step 4: Configure the request
// Optional parameters to control the model's response:
// - maxTokens: maximum number of tokens to generate
// - temperature: randomness (max: 1.0, default: 0.7)
//   OR
// - topP: diversity of word choice (max: 1.0, default: 0.9)
// Note: Use either temperature OR topP, but not both
const request = {
  modelId,
  messages: [message],
  inferenceConfig: {
    maxTokens: 500, // The maximum response length
    temperature: 0.5, // Using temperature for randomness control
    //topP: 0.9,        // Alternative: use topP instead of temperature
  },
};

// Step 5: Send and process the request
```

```
// - Send the request to the model
// - Extract and return the generated text from the response
try {
  const response = await client.send(new ConverseCommand(request));
  console.log(response.output.message.content[0].text);
} catch (error) {
  console.error(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${error.message}`);
  throw error;
}
```

Invia una conversazione di messaggi ad Amazon Nova utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con una configurazione dello strumento.

```
// This example demonstrates how to send a conversation of messages to Amazon
 Nova using Bedrock's Converse API with a tool configuration.
// It shows how to:
// - 1. Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
// - 2. Define the parameters required enable Amazon Bedrock to use a tool when
 formulating its response (model ID, user input, system prompt, and the tool
 spec)
// - 3. Send the request to Amazon Bedrock, and returns the response.
// - 4. Add the tool response to the conversation, and send it back to Amazon
 Bedrock.
// - 5. Publish the response.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client

// Credentials will be automatically loaded from the environment
const bedRockRuntimeClient = new BedrockRuntimeClient({
  region: "us-east-1",
});

// Step 2. Define the parameters required enable Amazon Bedrock to use a tool
 when formulating its response.

// The Bedrock Model ID.
```

```
const modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

// The system prompt to help Amazon Bedrock craft it's response.
const system_prompt = [
  {
    text:
      "You are a music expert that provides the most popular song played on a
 radio station, using only the\n" +
      "the top_song tool, which he call sign for the radio station for which you
 want the most popular song. " +
      "Example calls signs are WZPZ and WKRP. \n" +
      "- Only use the top_song tool. Never guess or make up information. \n" +
      "- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and
 suggest other options.\n" +
      "- Only respond to queries about the most popular song played on a radio
 station\n" +
      "Remind off-topic users of your purpose. \n" +
      "- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 the top_song tool.\n",
  },
];
//  The user's question.
const message = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: "What is the most popular song on WZPZ?" }],
  },
];
// The tool specification. In this case, it uses an example schema for
// a tool that gets the most popular song played on a radio station.
const tool_config = {
  tools: [
    {
      toolSpec: {
        name: "top_song",
        description: "Get the most popular song played on a radio station.",
        inputSchema: {
          json: {
            type: "object",
            properties: {
              sign: {
                type: "string",
                description:
```

```
                  "The call sign for the radio station for which you want the
 most popular song. Example calls signs are WZPZ and WKRP.",
              },
            },
            required: ["sign"],
          },
        },
      },
    },
  ],
};

// Helper function to return the song and artist from top_song tool.
async function get_top_song(call_sign) {
  try {
    if (call_sign === "WZPZ") {
      const song = "Elemental Hotel";
      const artist = "8 Storey Hike";
      return { song, artist };
    }
  } catch (error) {
    console.log(`${error.message}`);
  }
}

// 3. Send the request to Amazon Bedrock, and returns the response.
export async function SendConversationtoBedrock(
  modelId,
  message,
  system_prompt,
  tool_config,
) {
  try {
    const response = await bedRockRuntimeClient.send(
      new ConverseCommand({
        modelId: modelId,
        messages: message,
        system: system_prompt,
        toolConfig: tool_config,
      }),
    );
    if (response.stopReason === "tool_use") {
      const toolResultFinal = [];
      try {
```

```
        const output_message = response.output.message;
        message.push(output_message);
        const toolRequests = output_message.content;
        const toolMessage = toolRequests[0].text;
        console.log(toolMessage.replace(/<[^>]+>/g, ""));
        for (const toolRequest of toolRequests) {
          if (Object.hasOwn(toolRequest, "toolUse")) {
            const toolUse = toolRequest.toolUse;
            const sign = toolUse.input.sign;
            const toolUseID = toolUse.toolUseId;
            console.log(
              `Requesting tool ${toolUse.name}, Tool use id ${toolUseID}`,
            );
            if (toolUse.name === "top_song") {
              const toolResult = [];
              try {
                const top_song = await get_top_song(toolUse.input.sign).then(
                  (top_song) => top_song,
                );
                const toolResult = {
                  toolResult: {
                    toolUseId: toolUseID,
                    content: [
                      {
                        json: { song: top_song.song, artist: top_song.artist },
                      },
                    ],
                  },
                };
                toolResultFinal.push(toolResult);
              } catch (err) {
                const toolResult = {
                  toolUseId: toolUseID,
                  content: [{ json: { text: err.message } }],
                  status: "error",
                };
              }
            }
          }
        }
        const toolResultMessage = {
          role: "user",
          content: toolResultFinal,
        };
```

```
        // Step 4. Add the tool response to the conversation, and send it back to
 Amazon Bedrock.

        message.push(toolResultMessage);
        await SendConversationtoBedrock(
          modelId,
          message,
          system_prompt,
          tool_config,
        );
      } catch (caught) {
        console.error(`${caught.message}`);
        throw caught;
      }
    }

    // 4. Publish the response.
    if (response.stopReason === "end_turn") {
      const finalMessage = response.output.message.content[0].text;
      const messageToPrint = finalMessage.replace(/<[^>]+>/g);
      console.log(messageToPrint.replace(/<[^>]+>/g));
      return messageToPrint;
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught.name === "ModelNotReady") {
      console.log(
        `${caught.name} - Model not ready, please wait and try again.`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
    if (caught.name === "BedrockRuntimeException") {
      console.log(
        `${caught.name} - Error occurred while sending Converse request`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  }
}
await SendConversationtoBedrock(modelId, message, system_prompt, tool_config);
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Nova foundation models to
 generate text.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a message
 * - Configure and send a request
 * - Process the response
 */
suspend fun main() {
    converse().also { println(it) }
}

suspend fun converse(): String {
    // Create and configure the Bedrock runtime client
    BedrockRuntimeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->

        // Specify the model ID. For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        val modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0"

        // Create the message with the user's prompt
```

```
        val prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line."
        val message = Message {
            role = ConversationRole.User
            content = listOf(ContentBlock.Text(prompt))
        }

        // Configure the request with optional model parameters
        val request = ConverseRequest {
            this.modelId = modelId
            messages = listOf(message)
            inferenceConfig {
                maxTokens = 500 // Maximum response length
                temperature = 0.5F // Lower values: more focused output
                // topP = 0.8F // Alternative to temperature
            }
        }

        // Send the request and process the model's response
        runCatching {
            val response = client.converse(request)
            return response.output!!.asMessage().content.first().asText()
        }.getOrElse { error ->
            error.message?.let { e -> System.err.println("ERROR: Can't invoke
 '$modelId'. Reason: $e") }
            throw RuntimeException("Failed to generate text with model $modelId",
 error)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Nova.

use Aws\BedrockRuntime\BedrockRuntimeClient;
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use RuntimeException;

class Converse
{
    public function converse(): string
    {
        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        $client = new BedrockRuntimeClient([
            'region' => 'us-east-1',
            'profile' => 'default'
        ]);

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Nova Lite.
        $modelId = 'amazon.nova-lite-v1:0';

        // Start a conversation with the user message.
        $userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        $conversation = [
            [
                "role" => "user",
                "content" => [["text" => $userMessage]]
            ]
        ];

        try {
            // Send the message to the model, using a basic inference
 configuration.
            $response = $client->converse([
                'modelId' => $modelId,
                'messages' => $conversation,
                'inferenceConfig' => [
                    'maxTokens' => 512,
                    'temperature' => 0.5
                ]
            ]);

            // Extract and return the response text.
```

```
            $responseText = $response['output']['message']['content'][0]['text'];
            return $responseText;
        } catch (AwsException $e) {
            echo "ERROR: Can't invoke {$modelId}. Reason: {$e-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}";
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to invoke model: " . $e-
>getAwsErrorMessage(), 0, $e);
        }
    }
}

$demo = new Converse();
echo $demo->converse();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Nova.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Nova Lite.
model_id = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
```

```
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// An example demonstrating how to use the Conversation API to send
// a text message to Amazon Nova.
```

```
import AWSBedrockRuntime

func converse(_ textPrompt: String) async throws -> String {

    // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
    let config =
        try await BedrockRuntimeClient.BedrockRuntimeClientConfiguration(
            region: "us-east-1"
        )
    let client = BedrockRuntimeClient(config: config)

    // Set the model ID.
    let modelId = "amazon.nova-micro-v1:0"

    // Start a conversation with the user message.
    let message = BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.Message(
        content: [.text(textPrompt)],
        role: .user
    )

    // Optionally use inference parameters
    let inferenceConfig =
        BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.InferenceConfiguration(
            maxTokens: 512,
            stopSequences: ["END"],
            temperature: 0.5,
            topp: 0.9
        )

    // Create the ConverseInput to send to the model
    let input = ConverseInput(
        inferenceConfig: inferenceConfig, messages: [message], modelId: modelId)

    // Send the ConverseInput to the model
    let response = try await client.converse(input: input)

    // Extract and return the response text.
    if case let .message(msg) = response.output {
        if case let .text(textResponse) = msg.content![0] {
            return textResponse
        } else {
            return "No text response found in message content"
        }
```

```
    } else {
        return "No message found in converse output"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta il riferimento all'API Converse in AWS SDK for Swift.

Richiama Amazon Nova su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con un flusso di risposta

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Nova
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);
```

```
// Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Nova Lite.
var modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
```

```
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per .NET API ConverseStreamReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.*;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Nova foundation models with an
 * asynchronous Amazon Bedrock runtime client to generate streaming text
 responses.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a message
 * - Configure a streaming request
 * - Set up a stream handler to process the response chunks
 * - Process the streaming response
 */
```

```
public class ConverseStream {

    public static void converseStream() {

        // Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
        // The runtime client handles the communication with AI models on Amazon
 Bedrock
        BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Step 2: Specify which model to use
        // Available Amazon Nova models and their characteristics:
        // - Amazon Nova Micro: Text-only model optimized for lowest latency and
 cost
        // - Amazon Nova Lite:  Fast, low-cost multimodal model for image, video,
 and text
        // - Amazon Nova Pro:   Advanced multimodal model balancing accuracy,
 speed, and cost
        //
        // For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        String modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

        // Step 3: Create the message
        // The message includes the text prompt and specifies that it comes from
 the user
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 paragraph";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Step 4: Configure the request
        // Optional parameters to control the model's response:
        // - maxTokens: maximum number of tokens to generate
        // - temperature: randomness (max: 1.0, default: 0.7)
        //   OR
        // - topP: diversity of word choice (max: 1.0, default: 0.9)
        // Note: Use either temperature OR topP, but not both
        ConverseStreamRequest request = ConverseStreamRequest.builder()
```

```
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                                .maxTokens(500)     // The maximum response
 length
                                .temperature(0.5F)  // Using temperature for
 randomness control
                        //.topP(0.9F)       // Alternative: use topP instead of
 temperature
                ).build();

        // Step 5: Set up the stream handler
        // The stream handler processes chunks of the response as they arrive
        // - onContentBlockDelta: Processes each text chunk
        // - onError: Handles any errors during streaming
        var streamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            System.out.print(chunk.delta().text());
                            System.out.flush();  // Ensure immediate output of
 each chunk
                        }).build())
                .onError(err -> System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s",
 modelId, err.getMessage()))
                .build();

        // Step 6: Send the streaming request and process the response
        // - Send the request to the model
        // - Attach the handler to process response chunks as they arrive
        // - Handle any errors during streaming
        try {
            client.converseStream(request, streamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converseStream();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API ConverseStreamReference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Nova foundation models
// to generate streaming text responses.
// It shows how to:
// - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
// - Create a message
// - Configure a streaming request
// - Process the streaming response

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConversationRole,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
// Credentials will be automatically loaded from the environment
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Step 2: Specify which model to use
// Available Amazon Nova models and their characteristics:
// - Amazon Nova Micro: Text-only model optimized for lowest latency and cost
// - Amazon Nova Lite:  Fast, low-cost multimodal model for image, video, and
 text
```

```
// - Amazon Nova Pro:   Advanced multimodal model balancing accuracy, speed, and
 cost
//
// For the most current model IDs, see:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-supported.html
const modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

// Step 3: Create the message
// The message includes the text prompt and specifies that it comes from the user
const inputText =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one paragraph";
const message = {
  content: [{ text: inputText }],
  role: ConversationRole.USER,
};

// Step 4: Configure the streaming request
// Optional parameters to control the model's response:
// - maxTokens: maximum number of tokens to generate
// - temperature: randomness (max: 1.0, default: 0.7)
//   OR
// - topP: diversity of word choice (max: 1.0, default: 0.9)
// Note: Use either temperature OR topP, but not both
const request = {
  modelId,
  messages: [message],
  inferenceConfig: {
    maxTokens: 500, // The maximum response length
    temperature: 0.5, // Using temperature for randomness control
    //topP: 0.9,        // Alternative: use topP instead of temperature
  },
};

// Step 5: Send and process the streaming request
// - Send the request to the model
// - Process each chunk of the streaming response
try {
  const response = await client.send(new ConverseStreamCommand(request));

  for await (const chunk of response.stream) {
    if (chunk.contentBlockDelta) {
      // Print each text chunk as it arrives
      process.stdout.write(chunk.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text || "");
    }
```

```
  }
} catch (error) {
  console.error(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${error.message}`);
  process.exitCode = 1;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API ConverseStreamReference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamOutput
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Nova foundation models
 * to generate streaming text responses.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a message with a prompt
 * - Configure a streaming request with parameters
 * - Process the response stream in real time
 */
suspend fun main() {
```

```
    converseStream()
}

suspend fun converseStream(): String {
    // A buffer to collect the complete response
    val completeResponseBuffer = StringBuilder()

    // Create and configure the Bedrock runtime client
    BedrockRuntimeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->

        // Specify the model ID. For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        val modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0"

        // Create the message with the user's prompt
        val prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in a
 paragraph."
        val message = Message {
            role = ConversationRole.User
            content = listOf(ContentBlock.Text(prompt))
        }

        // Configure the request with optional model parameters
        val request = ConverseStreamRequest {
            this.modelId = modelId
            messages = listOf(message)
            inferenceConfig {
                maxTokens = 500 // Maximum response length
                temperature = 0.5F // Lower values: more focused output
                // topP = 0.8F // Alternative to temperature
            }
        }

        // Process the streaming response
        runCatching {
            client.converseStream(request) { response ->
                response.stream?.collect { chunk ->
                    when (chunk) {
                        is ConverseStreamOutput.ContentBlockDelta -> {
                            // Process each text chunk as it arrives
                            chunk.value.delta?.asText()?.let { text ->
                                print(text)
                                System.out.flush() // Ensure immediate output
```

```
                                completeResponseBuffer.append(text)
                            }
                        }
                        else -> {} // Other output block types can be handled as
 needed
                    }
                }
            }
        }.onFailure { error ->
            error.message?.let { e -> System.err.println("ERROR: Can't invoke
 '$modelId'. Reason: $e") }
            throw RuntimeException("Failed to generate text with model $modelId:
 $error", error)
        }
    }

    return completeResponseBuffer.toString()
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ConverseStream AWSSDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Nova Text
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
```

```
# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Nova Lite.
model_id = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ConverseStream AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// An example demonstrating how to use the Conversation API to send a text
 message
// to Amazon Nova and print the response stream

import AWSBedrockRuntime

func printConverseStream(_ textPrompt: String) async throws {

    // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
    let config =
        try await BedrockRuntimeClient.BedrockRuntimeClientConfiguration(
            region: "us-east-1"
        )
    let client = BedrockRuntimeClient(config: config)

    // Set the model ID.
    let modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0"

    // Start a conversation with the user message.
    let message = BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.Message(
        content: [.text(textPrompt)],
        role: .user
    )

    // Optionally use inference parameters.
    let inferenceConfig =
        BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.InferenceConfiguration(
            maxTokens: 512,
            stopSequences: ["END"],
```

```
            temperature: 0.5,
            topp: 0.9
        )

    // Create the ConverseStreamInput to send to the model.
    let input = ConverseStreamInput(
        inferenceConfig: inferenceConfig, messages: [message], modelId: modelId)

    // Send the ConverseStreamInput to the model.
    let response = try await client.converseStream(input: input)

    // Extract the streaming response.
    guard let stream = response.stream else {
        print("No stream available")
        return
    }

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for try await event in stream {
        switch event {
        case .messagestart(_):
            print("\nNova Lite:")

        case .contentblockdelta(let deltaEvent):
            if case .text(let text) = deltaEvent.delta {
                print(text, terminator: "")
            }

        default:
            break
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta il riferimento ConverseStreamall'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Inviare ed elaborare un documento con Amazon Nova su Amazon Bedrock

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare ed elaborare un documento con Amazon Nova su Amazon Bedrock.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia ed elabora un documento con Amazon Nova su Amazon Bedrock.

```
# Send and process a document with Amazon Nova on Amazon Bedrock.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g. Amazon Nova Lite.
model_id = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0"

# Load the document
with open("example-data/amazon-nova-service-cards.pdf", "rb") as file:
    document_bytes = file.read()

# Start a conversation with a user message and the document
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [
            {"text": "Briefly compare the models described in this document"},
            {
                "document": {
                    # Available formats: html, md, pdf, doc/docx, xls/xlsx, csv,
 and txt
                    "format": "pdf",
                    "name": "Amazon Nova Service Cards",
                    "source": {"bytes": document_bytes},
                }
            },
        ],
```

```
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 500, "temperature": 0.3},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Una demo sull'utilizzo degli strumenti che illustra come connettere modelli di intelligenza artificiale su Amazon Bedrock con uno strumento o un'API personalizzati

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un'interazione tipica tra un'applicazione, un modello di intelligenza artificiale generativa e strumenti connessi o come APIs mediare le interazioni tra l'IA e il mondo esterno. Utilizza l'esempio del collegamento di un'API meteorologica esterna al modello di intelligenza artificiale in modo che possa fornire informazioni meteorologiche in tempo reale basate sull'input dell'utente.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

L'esecuzione principale del flusso dello scenario. Questo scenario orchestra la conversazione tra l'utente, l'API Amazon Bedrock Converse e uno strumento meteorologico.

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using Amazon.Runtime.Documents;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection.Extensions;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Http;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;

namespace ConverseToolScenario;

public static class ConverseToolScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API
 and a weather tool.
    The script interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide
 weather information based on user
    input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve
 current weather data for a given location.
   */

    public static BedrockActionsWrapper _bedrockActionsWrapper = null!;
    public static WeatherTool _weatherTool = null!;
    public static bool _interactive = true;

    // Change this string to use a different model with Converse API.
    private static string model_id = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

    private static string system_prompt = @"
        You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-
specified locations using only
        the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the
 coordinates from the location yourself.
```

```
        If the user specifies a state, country, or region, infer the locations of
cities within that state.
        If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and
refer to it in your response.
        To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

        - Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each
step.
        - Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up
information.
        - Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
        - If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and
suggest other options.
        - Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather
reports concise. Sparingly use
          emojis where appropriate.
        - Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your
purpose.
        - Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools
besides Weather_Tool.
        - Complete the entire process until you have all required data before
sending the complete response.
    "
    ;

    private static string default_prompt = "What is the weather like in
Seattle?";

    // The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool use function.
    // This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
    private static int max_recursions = 5;

    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Error)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddHttpClient()
```

```
                    .AddSingleton<IAmazonBedrockRuntime>(_ => new
AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1)) // Specify a region that has
access to the chosen model.
                    .AddTransient<BedrockActionsWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<WeatherTool>()
                    .RemoveAll<IHttpMessageHandlerBuilderFilter>()
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);

        try
        {
            await RunConversationAsync();

        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        finally
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Amazon Bedrock Converse API with Tool Use Feature Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _bedrockActionsWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<BedrockActionsWrapper>();
        _weatherTool = host.Services.GetRequiredService<WeatherTool>();
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
Bedrock.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The conversation array.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Message>> RunConversationAsync()
    {
        // Print the greeting and a short user guide
        PrintHeader();

        // Start with an empty conversation
        var conversation = new List<Message>();

        // Get the first user input
        var userInput = await GetUserInputAsync();

        while (userInput != null)
        {
            // Create a new message with the user input and append it to the
conversation
            var message = new Message { Role = ConversationRole.User, Content =
new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text = userInput } } };
            conversation.Add(message);

            // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
            var bedrockResponse = await SendConversationToBedrock(conversation);

            // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has
returned its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
            await ProcessModelResponseAsync(bedrockResponse, conversation,
max_recursions);

            // Repeat the loop until the user decides to exit the application
            userInput = await GetUserInputAsync();
        }

        PrintFooter();
        return conversation;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sends the conversation, the system prompt, and the tool spec to Amazon
Bedrock, and returns the response.
    /// </summary>
```

```
   /// <param name="conversation">The conversation history including the next
message to send.</param>
   /// <returns>The response from Amazon Bedrock.</returns>
   private static async Task<ConverseResponse>
SendConversationToBedrock(List<Message> conversation)
   {
       Console.WriteLine("\tCalling Bedrock...");

       // Send the conversation, system prompt, and tool configuration, and
return the response
       return await _bedrockActionsWrapper.SendConverseRequestAsync(model_id,
system_prompt, conversation, _weatherTool.GetToolSpec());
   }

   /// <summary>
   /// Processes the response received via Amazon Bedrock and performs the
necessary actions based on the stop reason.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="modelResponse">The model's response returned via Amazon
Bedrock.</param>
   /// <param name="conversation">The conversation history.</param>
   /// <param name="maxRecursion">The maximum number of recursive calls
allowed.</param>
   private static async Task ProcessModelResponseAsync(ConverseResponse
modelResponse, List<Message> conversation, int maxRecursion)
   {
       if (maxRecursion <= 0)
       {
           // Stop the process, the number of recursive calls could indicate an
infinite loop
           Console.WriteLine("\tWarning: Maximum number of recursions reached.
Please try again.");
       }

       // Append the model's response to the ongoing conversation
       conversation.Add(modelResponse.Output.Message);

       if (modelResponse.StopReason == "tool_use")
       {
           // If the stop reason is "tool_use", forward everything to the tool
use handler
           await HandleToolUseAsync(modelResponse.Output, conversation,
maxRecursion - 1);
       }
```

```
        if (modelResponse.StopReason == "end_turn")
        {
            // If the stop reason is "end_turn", print the model's response text,
and finish the process
            PrintModelResponse(modelResponse.Output.Message.Content[0].Text);
            if (!_interactive)
            {
                default_prompt = "x";
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Handles the tool use case by invoking the specified tool and sending the
tool's response back to Bedrock.
    /// The tool response is appended to the conversation, and the conversation
is sent back to Amazon Bedrock for further processing.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="modelResponse">The model's response containing the tool use
request.</param>
    /// <param name="conversation">The conversation history.</param>
    /// <param name="maxRecursion">The maximum number of recursive calls
allowed.</param>
    public static async Task HandleToolUseAsync(ConverseOutput modelResponse,
List<Message> conversation, int maxRecursion)
    {
        // Initialize an empty list of tool results
        var toolResults = new List<ContentBlock>();

        // The model's response can consist of multiple content blocks
        foreach (var contentBlock in modelResponse.Message.Content)
        {
            if (!String.IsNullOrEmpty(contentBlock.Text))
            {
                // If the content block contains text, print it to the console
                PrintModelResponse(contentBlock.Text);
            }

            if (contentBlock.ToolUse != null)
            {
                // If the content block is a tool use request, forward it to the
tool
                var toolResponse = await InvokeTool(contentBlock.ToolUse);
```

```
                // Add the tool use ID and the tool's response to the list of
results
                toolResults.Add(new ContentBlock
                {
                    ToolResult = new ToolResultBlock()
                    {
                        ToolUseId = toolResponse.ToolUseId,
                        Content = new List<ToolResultContentBlock>()
                            { new ToolResultContentBlock { Json =
toolResponse.Content } }
                    }
                });
            }
        }

        // Embed the tool results in a new user message
        var message = new Message() { Role = ConversationRole.User, Content =
toolResults };

        // Append the new message to the ongoing conversation
        conversation.Add(message);

        // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
        var response = await SendConversationToBedrock(conversation);

        // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
        await ProcessModelResponseAsync(response, conversation, maxRecursion);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Invokes the specified tool with the given payload and returns the tool's
response.
    /// If the requested tool does not exist, an error message is returned.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="payload">The payload containing the tool name and input
data.</param>
    /// <returns>The tool's response or an error message.</returns>
    public static async Task<ToolResponse> InvokeTool(ToolUseBlock payload)
    {
        var toolName = payload.Name;

        if (toolName == "Weather_Tool")
```

```
        {
            var inputData = payload.Input.AsDictionary();
            PrintToolUse(toolName, inputData);

            // Invoke the weather tool with the input data provided
            var weatherResponse = await
_weatherTool.FetchWeatherDataAsync(inputData["latitude"].ToString(),
inputData["longitude"].ToString());
            return new ToolResponse { ToolUseId = payload.ToolUseId, Content =
weatherResponse };
        }
        else
        {
            var errorMessage = $"\tThe requested tool with name '{toolName}' does
not exist.";
            return new ToolResponse { ToolUseId = payload.ToolUseId, Content =
new { error = true, message = errorMessage } };
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Prompts the user for input and returns the user's response.
    /// Returns null if the user enters 'x' to exit.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="prompt">The prompt to display to the user.</param>
    /// <returns>The user's input or null if the user chooses to exit.</returns>
    private static async Task<string?> GetUserInputAsync(string prompt = "\tYour
weather info request:")
    {
        var userInput = default_prompt;
        if (_interactive)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('*', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"{prompt} (x to exit): \n\t");
            userInput = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        if (string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(userInput))
        {
            prompt = "\tPlease enter your weather info request, e.g. the name of
a city";
            return await GetUserInputAsync(prompt);
        }
```

```
        if (userInput.ToLowerInvariant() == "x")
        {
            return null;
        }

        return userInput;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs the welcome message and usage guide for the tool use demo.
    /// </summary>
    public static void PrintHeader()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(@"
        ==================================================
        Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo!
        ==================================================

        This assistant provides current weather information for user-specified
locations.
        You can ask for weather details by providing the location name or
coordinates. Weather information
        will be provided using a custom Tool and open-meteo API.

        Example queries:
        - What's the weather like in New York?
        - Current weather for latitude 40.70, longitude -74.01
        - Is it warmer in Rome or Barcelona today?

        To exit the program, simply type 'x' and press Enter.

        P.S.: You're not limited to single locations, or even to using English!
        Have fun and experiment with the app!
        ");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs the footer information for the tool use demo.
    /// </summary>
    public static void PrintFooter()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(@"
        ==================================================
```

```
        Thank you for checking out the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo. We hope you
        learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps today!

        For more Bedrock examples in different programming languages, have a look
 at:
        https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/
service_code_examples.html
        ==================================================
        ");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs information about the tool use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="toolName">The name of the tool being used.</param>
    /// <param name="inputData">The input data for the tool.</param>
    public static void PrintToolUse(string toolName, Dictionary<string, Document>
 inputData)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"\n\tInvoking tool: {toolName} with input:
 {inputData["latitude"].ToString()}, {inputData["longitude"].ToString()}...\n");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs the model's response.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="message">The model's response message.</param>
    public static void PrintModelResponse(string message)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("\tThe model's response:\n");
        Console.WriteLine(message);
        Console.WriteLine();
    }
}
```

Lo strumento meteorologico utilizzato dalla demo. Questo file definisce le specifiche dello strumento e implementa la logica per recuperare i dati meteorologici utilizzando l'API Open-Meteo.

```
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using Amazon.Runtime.Documents;
```

```
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;

namespace ConverseToolScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Weather tool that will be invoked when requested by the Bedrock response.
/// </summary>
public class WeatherTool
{
    private readonly ILogger<WeatherTool> _logger;
    private readonly IHttpClientFactory _httpClientFactory;

    public WeatherTool(ILogger<WeatherTool> logger, IHttpClientFactory
 httpClientFactory)
    {
        _logger = logger;
        _httpClientFactory = httpClientFactory;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Returns the JSON Schema specification for the Weather tool. The tool
 specification
    /// defines the input schema and describes the tool's functionality.
    /// For more information, see https://json-schema.org/understanding-json-
schema/reference.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The tool specification for the Weather tool.</returns>
    public ToolSpecification GetToolSpec()
    {
        ToolSpecification toolSpecification = new ToolSpecification();

        toolSpecification.Name = "Weather_Tool";
        toolSpecification.Description = "Get the current weather for a given
 location, based on its WGS84 coordinates.";

        Document toolSpecDocument = Document.FromObject(
            new
            {
                type = "object",
                properties = new
                {
                    latitude = new
                    {
                        type = "string",
```

```
                        description = "Geographical WGS84 latitude of the
 location."
                    },
                    longitude = new
                    {
                        type = "string",
                        description = "Geographical WGS84 longitude of the
 location."
                    }
                },
                required = new[] { "latitude", "longitude" }
            });

        toolSpecification.InputSchema = new ToolInputSchema() { Json =
 toolSpecDocument };
        return toolSpecification;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Fetches weather data for the given latitude and longitude using the Open-
Meteo API.
    /// Returns the weather data or an error message if the request fails.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="latitude">The latitude of the location.</param>
    /// <param name="longitude">The longitude of the location.</param>
    /// <returns>The weather data or an error message.</returns>
    public async Task<Document> FetchWeatherDataAsync(string latitude, string
 longitude)
    {
        string endpoint = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast";

        try
        {
            var httpClient = _httpClientFactory.CreateClient();
            var response = await httpClient.GetAsync($"{endpoint}?
latitude={latitude}&longitude={longitude}&current_weather=True");
            response.EnsureSuccessStatusCode();
            var weatherData = await response.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();

            Document weatherDocument = Document.FromObject(
                new { weather_data = weatherData });

            return weatherDocument;
        }
```

```
        catch (HttpRequestException e)
        {
            _logger.LogError(e, "Error fetching weather data: {Message}",
 e.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            _logger.LogError(e, "Unexpected error fetching weather data:
 {Message}", e.Message);
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

L'azione dell'API Converse con una configurazione dello strumento.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for interacting with the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
/// </summary>
public class BedrockActionsWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonBedrockRuntime _bedrockClient;
    private readonly ILogger<BedrockActionsWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes a new instance of the <see cref="BedrockActionsWrapper"/>
 class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bedrockClient">The Bedrock Converse API client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The logger instance.</param>
    public BedrockActionsWrapper(IAmazonBedrockRuntime bedrockClient,
 ILogger<BedrockActionsWrapper> logger)
    {
        _bedrockClient = bedrockClient;
        _logger = logger;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sends a Converse request to the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="modelId">The Bedrock Model Id.</param>
    /// <param name="systemPrompt">A system prompt instruction.</param>
    /// <param name="conversation">The array of messages in the conversation.</
param>
    /// <param name="toolSpec">The specification for a tool.</param>
    /// <returns>The response of the model.</returns>
    public async Task<ConverseResponse> SendConverseRequestAsync(string modelId,
 string systemPrompt, List<Message> conversation, ToolSpecification toolSpec)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ConverseRequest()
            {
                ModelId = modelId,
                System = new List<SystemContentBlock>()
                {
                    new SystemContentBlock()
                    {
                        Text = systemPrompt
                    }
                },
                Messages = conversation,
                ToolConfig = new ToolConfiguration()
                {
                    Tools = new List<Tool>()
                    {
                        new Tool()
                        {
                            ToolSpec = toolSpec
                        }
                    }
                }
            };

            var response = await _bedrockClient.ConverseAsync(request);

            return response;
        }
        catch (ModelNotReadyException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Model not ready, please wait and try again.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException ex)
```

```
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Error occurred while sending Converse
 request.");
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

L'esecuzione principale del flusso dello scenario. Questo scenario orchestra la conversazione tra l'utente, l'API Amazon Bedrock Converse e uno strumento meteorologico.

```
/*
 This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API
 and a weather tool.
 The program interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide
 weather information based on user
 input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.
 */
public class BedrockScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    private static String modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";
    private static String defaultPrompt = "What is the weather like in Seattle?";
    private static WeatherTool weatherTool = new WeatherTool();

    // The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool use function.
    // This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
    private static int maxRecursions = 5;
```

```
    static BedrockActions bedrockActions = new BedrockActions();
    public static boolean interactive = true;

    private static final String systemPrompt = """
            You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for
 user-specified locations using only
            the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the
 coordinates from the location yourself.
            If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and
 refer to it in your response.
            To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

            - Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before
 each step.
            - Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up
 information.
            - Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
            - If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and
 suggest other options.
            - Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather
 reports concise. Sparingly use
              emojis where appropriate.
            - Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your
 purpose.
            - Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools
 besides Weather_Tool.
            - Complete the entire process until you have all required data before
 sending the complete response.
            """;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("""
                ==================================================
                Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo!
                ==================================================

                This assistant provides current weather information for user-
specified locations.
                You can ask for weather details by providing the location name or
 coordinates.

                Example queries:
                - What's the weather like in New York?
```

```
                - Current weather for latitude 40.70, longitude -74.01
                - Is it warmer in Rome or Barcelona today?

                To exit the program, simply type 'x' and press Enter.

                P.S.: You're not limited to single locations, or even to using
English!
                Have fun and experiment with the app!
                """);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        try {
            runConversation(scanner);

        } catch (Exception ex) {
            System.out.println("There was a problem running the scenario: " +
ex.getMessage());
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Amazon Bedrock Converse API with Tool Use Feature
Scenario is complete.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    /**
     * Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
Bedrock.
     */
    private static List<Message> runConversation(Scanner scanner) {
        List<Message> conversation = new ArrayList<>();

        // Get the first user input
        String userInput = getUserInput("Your weather info request:", scanner);
        System.out.println(userInput);

        while (userInput != null) {
            ContentBlock block = ContentBlock.builder()
                    .text(userInput)
                    .build();

            List<ContentBlock> blockList = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
            blockList.add(block);

            Message message = Message.builder()
                    .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                    .content(blockList)
                    .build();

            conversation.add(message);

            // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock.
            ConverseResponse bedrockResponse =
sendConversationToBedrock(conversation);

            // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has
returned its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0.
            processModelResponse(bedrockResponse, conversation, maxRecursions);

            // Repeat the loop until the user decides to exit the application.
            userInput = getUserInput("Your weather info request:", scanner);
        }
        printFooter();
        return conversation;
    }

    /**
     * Processes the response from the model and updates the conversation
accordingly.
     *
     * @param modelResponse the response from the model
     * @param conversation  the ongoing conversation
     * @param maxRecursion  the maximum number of recursions allowed
     */
    private static void processModelResponse(ConverseResponse modelResponse,
List<Message> conversation, int maxRecursion) {
        if (maxRecursion <= 0) {
            // Stop the process, the number of recursive calls could indicate an
infinite loop
            System.out.println("\tWarning: Maximum number of recursions reached.
Please try again.");
        }

        // Append the model's response to the ongoing conversation
        conversation.add(modelResponse.output().message());
```

```
        String modelResponseVal = modelResponse.stopReasonAsString();
        if (modelResponseVal.compareTo("tool_use") == 0) {
            // If the stop reason is "tool_use", forward everything to the tool
use handler
            handleToolUse(modelResponse.output(), conversation, maxRecursion -
1);
        }

        if (modelResponseVal.compareTo("end_turn") == 0) {
            // If the stop reason is "end_turn", print the model's response text,
and finish the process

PrintModelResponse(modelResponse.output().message().content().get(0).text());
            if (!interactive) {
                defaultPrompt = "x";
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Handles the use of a tool by the model in a conversation.
     *
     * @param modelResponse the response from the model, which may include a tool
use request
     * @param conversation  the current conversation, which will be updated with
the tool use results
     * @param maxRecursion  the maximum number of recursive calls allowed to
handle the model's response
     */
    private static void handleToolUse(ConverseOutput modelResponse, List<Message>
conversation, int maxRecursion) {
        List<ContentBlock> toolResults = new ArrayList<>();

        // The model's response can consist of multiple content blocks
        for (ContentBlock contentBlock : modelResponse.message().content()) {
            if (contentBlock.text() != null && !contentBlock.text().isEmpty()) {
                // If the content block contains text, print it to the console
                PrintModelResponse(contentBlock.text());
            }

            if (contentBlock.toolUse() != null) {
                ToolResponse toolResponse = invokeTool(contentBlock.toolUse());
```

```
                // Add the tool use ID and the tool's response to the list of
results
                List<ToolResultContentBlock> contentBlockList = new
ArrayList<>();
                ToolResultContentBlock block = ToolResultContentBlock.builder()
                        .json(toolResponse.getContent())
                        .build();
                contentBlockList.add(block);

                ToolResultBlock toolResultBlock = ToolResultBlock.builder()
                        .toolUseId(toolResponse.getToolUseId())
                        .content(contentBlockList)
                        .build();

                ContentBlock contentBlock1 = ContentBlock.builder()
                        .toolResult(toolResultBlock)
                        .build();

                toolResults.add(contentBlock1);
            }
        }

        // Embed the tool results in a new user message
        Message message = Message.builder()
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .content(toolResults)
                .build();

        // Append the new message to the ongoing conversation
        //conversation.add(message);
        conversation.add(message);

        // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
        var response = sendConversationToBedrock(conversation);

        // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
        processModelResponse(response, conversation, maxRecursion);
    }

    // Invokes the specified tool with the given payload and returns the tool's
response.
    // If the requested tool does not exist, an error message is returned.
    private static ToolResponse invokeTool(ToolUseBlock payload) {
```

```
        String toolName = payload.name();

        if (Objects.equals(toolName, "Weather_Tool")) {
            Map<String, Document> inputData = payload.input().asMap();
            printToolUse(toolName, inputData);

            // Invoke the weather tool with the input data provided
            Document weatherResponse =
weatherTool.fetchWeatherData(inputData.get("latitude").toString(),
inputData.get("longitude").toString());

            ToolResponse toolResponse = new ToolResponse();
            toolResponse.setContent(weatherResponse);
            toolResponse.setToolUseId(payload.toolUseId());
            return toolResponse;
        } else {
            String errorMessage = "The requested tool with name " + toolName + "
does not exist.";
            System.out.println(errorMessage);
            return null;
        }
    }

    public static void printToolUse(String toolName, Map<String, Document>
inputData) {
        System.out.println("Invoking tool: " + toolName + "
with input: " + inputData.get("latitude").toString() + ", " +
inputData.get("longitude").toString() + "...");
    }

    private static void PrintModelResponse(String message) {
        System.out.println("\tThe model's response:\n");
        System.out.println(message);
        System.out.println("");
    }

    private static ConverseResponse sendConversationToBedrock(List<Message>
conversation) {
        System.out.println("Calling Bedrock...");

        try {
            return bedrockActions.sendConverseRequestAsync(modelId, systemPrompt,
conversation, weatherTool.getToolSpec());
        } catch (ModelNotReadyException ex) {
```

```
            System.err.println("Model is not ready. Please try again later: " +
ex.getMessage());
            throw ex;
        } catch (BedrockRuntimeException ex) {
            System.err.println("Bedrock service error: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw ex;
        } catch (RuntimeException ex) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error occurred: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw ex;
        }
    }

    private static ConverseResponse
sendConversationToBedrockwithSpec(List<Message> conversation, ToolSpecification
toolSpec) {
        System.out.println("Calling Bedrock...");

        // Send the conversation, system prompt, and tool configuration, and
return the response
        return bedrockActions.sendConverseRequestAsync(modelId, systemPrompt,
conversation, toolSpec);
    }

    public static String getUserInput(String prompt, Scanner scanner) {
        String userInput = defaultPrompt;
        if (interactive) {
            System.out.println("*".repeat(80));
            System.out.println(prompt + " (x to exit): \n\t");
            userInput = scanner.nextLine();
        }

        if (userInput == null || userInput.trim().isEmpty()) {
            return getUserInput("\tPlease enter your weather info request, e.g.,
the name of a city", scanner);
        }

        if (userInput.equalsIgnoreCase("x")) {
            return null;
        }

        return userInput;
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
```

```
        while (true) {
            System.out.println("");
            System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }

    public static void printFooter() {
        System.out.println("""
                ==================================================
                Thank you for checking out the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo. We
 hope you
                learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps
 today!

                For more Bedrock examples in different programming languages,
 have a look at:
                https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/
service_code_examples.html
                ==================================================
                """);
    }
}
```

Lo strumento meteorologico utilizzato dalla demo. Questo file definisce le specifiche dello strumento e implementa la logica per recuperare i dati meteorologici utilizzando l'API Open-Meteo.

```
public class WeatherTool {

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(WeatherTool.class);
    private static java.net.http.HttpClient httpClient = null;
```

```
    /**
     * Returns the JSON Schema specification for the Weather tool. The tool
 specification
     * defines the input schema and describes the tool's functionality.
     * For more information, see https://json-schema.org/understanding-json-
schema/reference.
     *
     * @return The tool specification for the Weather tool.
     */
    public ToolSpecification getToolSpec() {
        Map<String, Document> latitudeMap = new HashMap<>();
        latitudeMap.put("type", Document.fromString("string"));
        latitudeMap.put("description", Document.fromString("Geographical WGS84
 latitude of the location."));

        // Create the nested "longitude" object
        Map<String, Document> longitudeMap = new HashMap<>();
        longitudeMap.put("type", Document.fromString("string"));
        longitudeMap.put("description", Document.fromString("Geographical WGS84
 longitude of the location."));

        // Create the "properties" object
        Map<String, Document> propertiesMap = new HashMap<>();
        propertiesMap.put("latitude", Document.fromMap(latitudeMap));
        propertiesMap.put("longitude", Document.fromMap(longitudeMap));

        // Create the "required" array
        List<Document> requiredList = new ArrayList<>();
        requiredList.add(Document.fromString("latitude"));
        requiredList.add(Document.fromString("longitude"));

        // Create the root object
        Map<String, Document> rootMap = new HashMap<>();
        rootMap.put("type", Document.fromString("object"));
        rootMap.put("properties", Document.fromMap(propertiesMap));
        rootMap.put("required", Document.fromList(requiredList));

        // Now create the Document representing the JSON schema
        Document document = Document.fromMap(rootMap);

        ToolSpecification specification = ToolSpecification.builder()
            .name("Weather_Tool")
```

```
            .description("Get the current weather for a given location, based on
 its WGS84 coordinates.")
            .inputSchema(ToolInputSchema.builder()
                .json(document)
                .build())
            .build();

        return specification;
    }

    /**
     * Fetches weather data for the given latitude and longitude.
     *
     * @param latitude  the latitude coordinate
     * @param longitude the longitude coordinate
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the weather data as a JSON
 string
     */
    public Document fetchWeatherData(String latitude, String longitude) {
        HttpClient httpClient = HttpClient.newHttpClient();

        // Ensure no extra double quotes
        latitude = latitude.replace("\"", "");
        longitude = longitude.replace("\"", "");

        String endpoint = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast";
        String url = String.format("%s?latitude=%s&longitude=
%s&current_weather=True", endpoint, latitude, longitude);

        HttpRequest request = HttpRequest.newBuilder()
            .uri(URI.create(url))
            .build();

        try {
            HttpResponse<String> response = httpClient.send(request,
 HttpResponse.BodyHandlers.ofString());
            if (response.statusCode() == 200) {
                String weatherJson = response.body();
                System.out.println(weatherJson);
                ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
                Map<String, Object> rawMap = objectMapper.readValue(weatherJson,
 new TypeReference<Map<String, Object>>() {});
                Map<String, Document> documentMap = convertToDocumentMap(rawMap);
```

```
                Document weatherDocument = Document.fromMap(documentMap);
                System.out.println(weatherDocument);
                return weatherDocument;
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error fetching weather data: " +
 response.statusCode());
            }
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println("Error fetching weather data: " + e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Error fetching weather data", e);
        }

    }

    private static Map<String, Document> convertToDocumentMap(Map<String, Object>
 inputMap) {
        Map<String, Document> result = new HashMap<>();
        for (Map.Entry<String, Object> entry : inputMap.entrySet()) {
            result.put(entry.getKey(), convertToDocument(entry.getValue()));
        }
        return result;
    }

    // Convert different types of Objects to Document
    private static Document convertToDocument(Object value) {
        if (value instanceof Map) {
            return Document.fromMap(convertToDocumentMap((Map<String, Object>)
 value));
        } else if (value instanceof Integer) {
            return Document.fromNumber(SdkNumber.fromInteger((Integer) value));
        } else if (value instanceof Double) {  //
            return Document.fromNumber(SdkNumber.fromDouble((Double) value));
        } else if (value instanceof Boolean) {
            return Document.fromBoolean((Boolean) value);
        } else if (value instanceof String) {
            return Document.fromString((String) value);
        }
        return Document.fromNull(); // Handle null values safely
    }
}
```

L'azione dell'API Converse con una configurazione dello strumento.

```
   /**
    * Sends an asynchronous converse request to the AI model.
    *
    * @param modelId      the unique identifier of the AI model to be used for
the converse request
    * @param systemPrompt the system prompt to be included in the converse
request
    * @param conversation a list of messages representing the conversation
history
    * @param toolSpec     the specification of the tool to be used in the
converse request
    * @return the converse response received from the AI model
    */
   public ConverseResponse sendConverseRequestAsync(String modelId, String
systemPrompt, List<Message> conversation, ToolSpecification toolSpec) {
       List<Tool> toolList = new ArrayList<>();
       Tool tool = Tool.builder()
           .toolSpec(toolSpec)
           .build();

       toolList.add(tool);

       ToolConfiguration configuration = ToolConfiguration.builder()
           .tools(toolList)
           .build();

       SystemContentBlock block = SystemContentBlock.builder()
           .text(systemPrompt)
           .build();

       ConverseRequest request = ConverseRequest.builder()
           .modelId(modelId)
           .system(block)
           .messages(conversation)
           .toolConfig(configuration)
           .build();

       try {
           ConverseResponse response = getClient().converse(request).join();
           return response;

       } catch (ModelNotReadyException ex) {
```

```
            throw new RuntimeException("Model is not ready: " + ex.getMessage(),
 ex);
        } catch (BedrockRuntimeException ex) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to converse with Bedrock model: "
 + ex.getMessage(), ex);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

L'esecuzione principale del flusso dello scenario. Questo scenario orchestra la conversazione tra l'utente, l'API Amazon Bedrock Converse e uno strumento meteorologico.

```
/* Before running this JavaScript code example, set up your development
 environment, including your credentials.
This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API and
 a weather tool.
The script interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide weather
 information based on user
input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.*/

import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
```

```
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { dirname } from "node:path";
const __filename = fileURLToPath(import.meta.url);
import data from "./questions.json" with { type: "json" };
import toolConfig from "./tool_config.json" with { type: "json" };

const systemPrompt = [
  {
    text:
      "You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-
specified locations using only\n" +
      "the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the
 coordinates from the location yourself.\n" +
      "If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer
 to it in your response.\n" +
      "To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.\n" +
      "If the user specifies a state, country, or region, infer the locations of
 cities within that state.\n" +
      "\n" +
      "- Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each
 step.\n" +
      "- Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information.
 \n" +
      "- Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.\n" +
      "- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and
 suggest other options.\n" +
      "- Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather
 reports concise. Sparingly use\n" +
      "  emojis where appropriate.\n" +
      "- Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
 \n" +
      "- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 Weather_Tool.\n" +
      "- Complete the entire process until you have all required data before
 sending the complete response.",
  },
];
const tools_config = toolConfig;
```

```
/// Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
 Bedrock.
async function askQuestion(userMessage) {
  // The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool use function.
  // This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
  const max_recursions = 5;
  const messages = [
    {
      role: "user",
      content: [{ text: userMessage }],
    },
  ];
  try {
    const response = await SendConversationtoBedrock(messages);
    await ProcessModelResponseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions);
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("error ", error);
  }
}

// Sends the conversation, the system prompt, and the tool spec to Amazon
 Bedrock, and returns the response.
// param "messages" - The conversation history including the next message to
 send.
// return - The response from Amazon Bedrock.
async function SendConversationtoBedrock(messages) {
  const bedRockRuntimeClient = new BedrockRuntimeClient({
    region: "us-east-1",
  });
  try {
    const modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";
    const response = await bedRockRuntimeClient.send(
      new ConverseCommand({
        modelId: modelId,
        messages: messages,
        system: systemPrompt,
        toolConfig: tools_config,
      }),
    );
    return response;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught.name === "ModelNotReady") {
      console.log(
        "`${caught.name}` - Model not ready, please wait and try again.",
```

```
      );
      throw caught;
    }
    if (caught.name === "BedrockRuntimeException") {
      console.log(
        '`${caught.name}` - "Error occurred while sending Converse request.',
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  }
}

// Processes the response received via Amazon Bedrock and performs the necessary
 actions based on the stop reason.
// param "response" - The model's response returned via Amazon Bedrock.
// param "messages" - The conversation history.
// param "max_recursions" - The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
async function ProcessModelResponseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions) {
  if (max_recursions <= 0) {
    await HandleToolUseAsync(response, messages);
  }
  if (response.stopReason === "tool_use") {
    await HandleToolUseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions - 1);
  }
  if (response.stopReason === "end_turn") {
    const messageToPrint = response.output.message.content[0].text;
    console.log(messageToPrint.replace(/<[^>]+>/g, ""));
  }
}
// Handles the tool use case by invoking the specified tool and sending the
 tool's response back to Bedrock.
// The tool response is appended to the conversation, and the conversation is
 sent back to Amazon Bedrock for further processing.
// param "response" - the model's response containing the tool use request.
// param "messages" - the conversation history.
// param "max_recursions" - The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
async function HandleToolUseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions) {
  const toolResultFinal = [];
  try {
    const output_message = response.output.message;
    messages.push(output_message);
    const toolRequests = output_message.content;
    const toolMessage = toolRequests[0].text;
    console.log(toolMessage.replace(/<[^>]+>/g, ""));
```

```
    for (const toolRequest of toolRequests) {
      if (Object.hasOwn(toolRequest, "toolUse")) {
        const toolUse = toolRequest.toolUse;
        const latitude = toolUse.input.latitude;
        const longitude = toolUse.input.longitude;
        const toolUseID = toolUse.toolUseId;
        console.log(
          `Requesting tool ${toolUse.name}, Tool use id ${toolUseID}`,
        );
        if (toolUse.name === "Weather_Tool") {
          try {
            const current_weather = await callWeatherTool(
              longitude,
              latitude,
            ).then((current_weather) => current_weather);
            const currentWeather = current_weather;
            const toolResult = {
              toolResult: {
                toolUseId: toolUseID,
                content: [{ json: currentWeather }],
              },
            };
            toolResultFinal.push(toolResult);
          } catch (err) {
            console.log("An error occurred. ", err);
          }
        }
      }
    }

    const toolResultMessage = {
      role: "user",
      content: toolResultFinal,
    };
    messages.push(toolResultMessage);
    // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
    await ProcessModelResponseAsync(
      await SendConversationtoBedrock(messages),
      messages,
    );
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("An error occurred. ", error);
  }
}
```

```
// Call the Weathertool.
// param = longitude of location
// param = latitude of location
async function callWeatherTool(longitude, latitude) {
  // Open-Meteo API endpoint
  const apiUrl = `https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast?latitude=
${latitude}&longitude=${longitude}&current_weather=true`;

  // Fetch the weather data.
  return fetch(apiUrl)
    .then((response) => {
      return response.json().then((current_weather) => {
        return current_weather;
      });
    })
    .catch((error) => {
      console.error("Error fetching weather data:", error);
    });
}
/**
 * Used repeatedly to have the user press enter.
 * @type {ScenarioInput}
 */
const pressEnter = new ScenarioInput("continue", "Press Enter to continue", {
  type: "input",
});

const greet = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greet",
  "Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo! \n" +
    "This assistant provides current weather information for user-specified
 locations. " +
    "You can ask for weather details by providing the location name or
 coordinates." +
    "Weather information will be provided using a custom Tool and open-meteo
 API." +
    "For the purposes of this example, we'll use in order the questions in ./
questions.json :\n" +
    "What's the weather like in Seattle? " +
    "What's the best kind of cat? " +
    "Where is the warmest city in Washington State right now? " +
    "What's the warmest city in California right now?\n" +
    "To exit the program, simply type 'x' and press Enter.\n" +
```

```
    "Have fun and experiment with the app by editing the questions in ./
questions.json! " +
    "P.S.: You're not limited to single locations, or even to using English! ",

  { header: true },
);
const displayAskQuestion1 = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayAskQuestion1",
  "Press enter to ask question number 1 (default is 'What's the weather like in
 Seattle?')",
);

const askQuestion1 = new ScenarioAction(
  "askQuestion1",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const userMessage1 = data.questions["question-1"];
    await askQuestion(userMessage1);
  },
);

const displayAskQuestion2 = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayAskQuestion2",
  "Press enter to ask question number 2 (default is 'What's the best kind of
 cat?')",
);

const askQuestion2 = new ScenarioAction(
  "askQuestion2",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const userMessage2 = data.questions["question-2"];
    await askQuestion(userMessage2);
  },
);
const displayAskQuestion3 = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayAskQuestion3",
  "Press enter to ask question number 3 (default is 'Where is the warmest city in
 Washington State right now?')",
);

const askQuestion3 = new ScenarioAction(
  "askQuestion3",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const userMessage3 = data.questions["question-3"];
    await askQuestion(userMessage3);
```

```
  },
);

const displayAskQuestion4 = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayAskQuestion4",
  "Press enter to ask question number 4 (default is 'What's the warmest city in
 California right now?')",
);

const askQuestion4 = new ScenarioAction(
  "askQuestion4",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const userMessage4 = data.questions["question-4"];
    await askQuestion(userMessage4);
  },
);

const goodbye = new ScenarioOutput(
  "goodbye",
  "Thank you for checking out the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo. We hope you\n" +
    "learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps today!\n" +
    "For more Bedrock examples in different programming languages, have a look
 at:\n" +
    "https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/
service_code_examples.html",
);

const myScenario = new Scenario("Converse Tool Scenario", [
  greet,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion1,
  askQuestion1,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion2,
  askQuestion2,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion3,
  askQuestion3,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion4,
  askQuestion4,
  pressEnter,
  goodbye,
]);
```

```
/** @type {{ stepHandlerOptions: StepHandlerOptions }} */
export const main = async (stepHandlerOptions) => {
  await myScenario.run(stepHandlerOptions);
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const { values } = parseArgs({
    options: {
      yes: {
        type: "boolean",
        short: "y",
      },
    },
  });
  main({ confirmAll: values.yes });
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK per JavaScript

Amazon Nova Canvas per Amazon Bedrock Runtime

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Bedrock Runtime con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Richiama Amazon Nova Canvas su Amazon Bedrock per generare un'immagine

Richiama Amazon Nova Canvas su Amazon Bedrock per generare un'immagine

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come richiamare Amazon Nova Canvas su Amazon Bedrock per generare un'immagine.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un'immagine con Amazon Nova Canvas.

```
// Use the native inference API to create an image with Amazon Nova Canvas.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID.
var modelId = "amazon.nova-canvas-v1:0";

// Define the image generation prompt for the model.
var prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot.";

// Create a random seed between 0 and 858,993,459
int seed = new Random().Next(0, 858993460);

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    taskType = "TEXT_IMAGE",
    textToImageParams = new
    {
        text = prompt
    },
    imageGenerationConfig = new
```

```
    {
        seed,
        quality = "standard",
        width = 512,
        height = 512,
        numberOfImages = 1
    }
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract the image data.
    var base64Image = modelResponse["images"]?[0].ToString() ?? "";

    // Save the image in a local folder
    string savedPath = AmazonNovaCanvas.InvokeModel.SaveBase64Image(base64Image);
    Console.WriteLine($"Image saved to: {savedPath}");
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la InvokeModelsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un'immagine con Amazon Nova Canvas.

```
import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelResponse;

import java.security.SecureRandom;
import java.util.Base64;

import static com.example.bedrockruntime.libs.ImageTools.displayImage;

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use Amazon Nova Canvas to generate images.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Configure the image generation parameters
 * - Send a request to generate an image
 * - Process the response and handle the generated image
 */
public class InvokeModel {

    public static byte[] invokeModel() {

        // Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
        // The runtime client handles the communication with AI models on Amazon
 Bedrock
        BedrockRuntimeClient client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
```

```
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Step 2: Specify which model to use
        // For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        String modelId = "amazon.nova-canvas-v1:0";

        // Step 3: Configure the generation parameters and create the request
        // First, set the main parameters:
        // - prompt: Text description of the image to generate
        // - seed: Random number for reproducible generation (0 to 858,993,459)
        String prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot";
        int seed = new SecureRandom().nextInt(858_993_460);

        // Then, create the request using a template with the following
 structure:
        // - taskType: TEXT_IMAGE (specifies text-to-image generation)
        // - textToImageParams: Contains the text prompt
        // - imageGenerationConfig: Contains optional generation settings (seed,
 quality, etc.)
        // For a list of available request parameters, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/nova/latest/userguide/image-gen-req-resp-
structure.html
        String request = """
                {
                    "taskType": "TEXT_IMAGE",
                    "textToImageParams": {
                        "text": "{{prompt}}"
                    },
                    "imageGenerationConfig": {
                        "seed": {{seed}},
                        "quality": "standard"
                    }
                }"""
                .replace("{{prompt}}", prompt)
                .replace("{{seed}}", String.valueOf(seed));

        // Step 4: Send and process the request
        // - Send the request to the model using InvokeModelResponse
        // - Extract the Base64-encoded image from the JSON response
        // - Convert the encoded image to a byte array and return it
```

```
        try {
            InvokeModelResponse response = client.invokeModel(builder -> builder
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(request))
            );

            JSONObject responseBody = new
 JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());
            // Convert the Base64 string to byte array for better handling
            return Base64.getDecoder().decode(
                    new JSONPointer("/
images/0").queryFrom(responseBody).toString()
            );

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s%n", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Generating image. This may take a few seconds...");
        byte[] imageData = invokeModel();
        displayImage(imageData);
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la InvokeModelsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un'immagine con Amazon Nova Canvas.

```
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";
import { saveImage } from "../../utils/image-creation.js";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use Amazon Nova Canvas to generate images.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Configure the image generation parameters
 * - Send a request to generate an image
 * - Process the response and handle the generated image
 *
 * @returns {Promise<string>} Base64-encoded image data
 */
export const invokeModel = async () => {
  // Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
  // Credentials will be automatically loaded from the environment
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Step 2: Specify which model to use
  // For the latest available models, see:
  // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-supported.html
  const modelId = "amazon.nova-canvas-v1:0";

  // Step 3: Configure the request payload
  // First, set the main parameters:
  // - prompt: Text description of the image to generate
  // - seed: Random number for reproducible generation (0 to 858,993,459)
  const prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot";
  const seed = Math.floor(Math.random() * 858993460);

  // Then, create the payload using the following structure:
  // - taskType: TEXT_IMAGE (specifies text-to-image generation)
  // - textToImageParams: Contains the text prompt
  // - imageGenerationConfig: Contains optional generation settings (seed,
 quality, etc.)
  // For a list of available request parameters, see:
```

```
  // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/nova/latest/userguide/image-gen-req-resp-
structure.html
  const payload = {
    taskType: "TEXT_IMAGE",
    textToImageParams: {
      text: prompt,
    },
    imageGenerationConfig: {
      seed,
      quality: "standard",
    },
  };

  // Step 4: Send and process the request
  // - Embed the payload in a request object
  // - Send the request to the model
  // - Extract and return the generated image data from the response
  try {
    const request = {
      modelId,
      body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    };
    const response = await client.send(new InvokeModelCommand(request));

    const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(response.body);
    // The response includes an array of base64-encoded PNG images
    /** @type {{images: string[]}} */
    const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
    return responseBody.images[0]; // Base64-encoded image data
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${error.message}`);
    throw error;
  }
};

// If run directly, execute the example and save the generated image
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  console.log("Generating image. This may take a few seconds...");
  invokeModel()
    .then(async (imageData) => {
      const imagePath = await saveImage(imageData, "nova-canvas");
      // Example path: javascriptv3/example_code/bedrock-runtime/output/nova-
canvas/image-01.png
      console.log(`Image saved to: ${imagePath}`);
```

```
    })
    .catch((error) => {
      console.error("Execution failed:", error);
      process.exitCode = 1;
    });
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la InvokeModelsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un'immagine con Amazon Nova Canvas.

```
# Use the native inference API to create an image with Amazon Nova Canvas

import base64
import json
import os
import random

import boto3

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID.
model_id = "amazon.nova-canvas-v1:0"

# Define the image generation prompt for the model.
prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot."

# Generate a random seed between 0 and 858,993,459
```

```
seed = random.randint(0, 858993460)

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "taskType": "TEXT_IMAGE",
    "textToImageParams": {"text": prompt},
    "imageGenerationConfig": {
        "seed": seed,
        "quality": "standard",
        "height": 512,
        "width": 512,
        "numberOfImages": 1,
    },
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract the image data.
base64_image_data = model_response["images"][0]

# Save the generated image to a local folder.
i, output_dir = 1, "output"
if not os.path.exists(output_dir):
    os.makedirs(output_dir)
while os.path.exists(os.path.join(output_dir, f"nova_canvas_{i}.png")):
    i += 1

image_data = base64.b64decode(base64_image_data)

image_path = os.path.join(output_dir, f"nova_canvas_{i}.png")
with open(image_path, "wb") as file:
    file.write(image_data)

print(f"The generated image has been saved to {image_path}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Amazon Nova Reel per Amazon Bedrock Runtime

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Bedrock Runtime con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Usa Amazon Nova Reel per generare un video da un messaggio di testo

Usa Amazon Nova Reel per generare un video da un messaggio di testo

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Nova Reel per generare un video da un messaggio di testo.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa Amazon Nova Reel per generare un video da un messaggio di testo.

```
"""
This example demonstrates how to use Amazon Nova Reel to generate a video from a
 text prompt.

It shows how to:
- Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
- Configure a text-to-video request
- Submit an asynchronous job for video generation
- Poll for job completion status
- Access the generated video from S3
"""

import random
import time
```

```
import boto3

# Replace with your own S3 bucket to store the generated video
# Format: s3://your-bucket-name
OUTPUT_S3_URI = "s3://REPLACE-WITH-YOUR-S3-BUCKET-NAME"


def start_text_to_video_generation_job(bedrock_runtime, prompt, output_s3_uri):
    """
    Starts an asynchronous text-to-video generation job using Amazon Nova Reel.

    :param bedrock_runtime: The Bedrock runtime client
    :param prompt: The text description of the video to generate
    :param output_s3_uri: S3 URI where the generated video will be stored

    :return: The invocation ARN of the async job
    """
    # Specify the model ID for text-to-video generation
    model_id = "amazon.nova-reel-v1:0"

    # Generate a random seed between 0 and 2,147,483,646
    # This helps ensure unique video generation results
    seed = random.randint(0, 2147483646)

    # Configure the video generation request with additional parameters
    model_input = {
        "taskType": "TEXT_VIDEO",
        "textToVideoParams": {"text": prompt},
        "videoGenerationConfig": {
            "fps": 24,
            "durationSeconds": 6,
            "dimension": "1280x720",
            "seed": seed,
        },
    }

    # Specify the S3 location for the output video
    output_config = {"s3OutputDataConfig": {"s3Uri": output_s3_uri}}

    # Invoke the model asynchronously
    response = bedrock_runtime.start_async_invoke(
        modelId=model_id, modelInput=model_input, outputDataConfig=output_config
    )
```

```
    invocation_arn = response["invocationArn"]

    return invocation_arn


def query_job_status(bedrock_runtime, invocation_arn):
    """
    Queries the status of an asynchronous video generation job.

    :param bedrock_runtime: The Bedrock runtime client
    :param invocation_arn: The ARN of the async invocation to check

    :return: The runtime response containing the job status and details
    """
    return bedrock_runtime.get_async_invoke(invocationArn=invocation_arn)


def main():
    """
    Main function that demonstrates the complete workflow for generating
    a video from a text prompt using Amazon Nova Reel.
    """
    # Create a Bedrock Runtime client
    # Note: Credentials will be loaded from the environment or AWS CLI config
    bedrock_runtime = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

    # Configure the text prompt and output location
    prompt = "Closeup of a cute old steampunk robot. Camera zoom in."

    # Verify the S3 URI has been set to a valid bucket
    if "REPLACE-WITH-YOUR-S3-BUCKET-NAME" in OUTPUT_S3_URI:
        print("ERROR: You must replace the OUTPUT_S3_URI with your own S3 bucket
 URI")
        return

    print("Submitting video generation job...")
    invocation_arn = start_text_to_video_generation_job(
        bedrock_runtime, prompt, OUTPUT_S3_URI
    )
    print(f"Job started with invocation ARN: {invocation_arn}")

    # Poll for job completion
    while True:
```

```
        print("\nPolling job status...")
        job = query_job_status(bedrock_runtime, invocation_arn)
        status = job["status"]

        if status == "Completed":
            bucket_uri = job["outputDataConfig"]["s3OutputDataConfig"]["s3Uri"]
            print(f"\nSuccess! The video is available at: {bucket_uri}/
output.mp4")
            break
        elif status == "Failed":
            print(
                f"\nVideo generation failed: {job.get('failureMessage', 'Unknown
 error')}"
            )
            break
        else:
            print("In progress. Waiting 15 seconds...")
            time.sleep(15)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - GetAsyncInvoke
  - StartAsyncInvoke

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa Amazon Nova Reel per generare un video da un messaggio di testo.

```
// This example demonstrates how to use Amazon Nova Reel to generate a video from
 a text prompt.
// It shows how to:
// - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
// - Configure a text-to-video request
// - Submit an asynchronous job for video generation
// - Poll for job completion status
// - Access the generated video from S3

import AWSBedrockRuntime
import Foundation
import Smithy

func startTextToVideoGenerationJob(
    bedrockRuntimeClient: BedrockRuntimeClient, prompt: String, outputS3Uri:
 String
) async throws -> String? {
    // Specify the model ID for text-to-video generation
    let modelId = "amazon.nova-reel-v1:0"

    // Configure the video generation request with additional parameters
    let modelInputSource: [String: Any] = [
        "taskType": "TEXT_VIDEO",
        "textToVideoParams": [
            "text": "\(prompt)"
        ],
        "videoGenerationConfig": [
            "durationSeconds": 6,
            "fps": 24,
            "dimension": "1280x720",
        ],
    ]

    let modelInput = try Document.make(from: modelInputSource)

    let input = StartAsyncInvokeInput(
        modelId: modelId,
        modelInput: modelInput,
        outputDataConfig: .s3outputdataconfig(
            BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.AsyncInvokeS3OutputDataConfig(
                s3Uri: outputS3Uri
            )
        )
```

```
    )

    // Invoke the model asynchronously
    let output = try await bedrockRuntimeClient.startAsyncInvoke(input: input)
    return output.invocationArn
}

func queryJobStatus(
    bedrockRuntimeClient: BedrockRuntimeClient,
    invocationArn: String?
) async throws -> GetAsyncInvokeOutput {
    try await bedrockRuntimeClient.getAsyncInvoke(
        input: GetAsyncInvokeInput(invocationArn: invocationArn))
}

func main() async throws {
    // Create a Bedrock Runtime client
    let config =
        try await BedrockRuntimeClient.BedrockRuntimeClientConfiguration(
            region: "us-east-1"
        )
    let client = BedrockRuntimeClient(config: config)

    // Specify the S3 location for the output video
    let bucket = "s3://REPLACE-WITH-YOUR-S3-BUCKET-NAM"

    print("Submitting video generation job...")
    let invocationArn = try await startTextToVideoGenerationJob(
        bedrockRuntimeClient: client,
        prompt: "A pomegranate juice in a railway station",
        outputS3Uri: bucket
    )
    print("Job started with invocation ARN: \(String(describing:invocationArn))")

    // Poll for job completion
    var status: BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.AsyncInvokeStatus?
    var isReady = false
    var hasFailed = false

    while !isReady && !hasFailed {
        print("\nPolling job status...")
        status = try await queryJobStatus(
            bedrockRuntimeClient: client, invocationArn: invocationArn
        ).status
```

```
        switch status {
        case .completed:
            isReady = true
            print("Video is ready\nCheck S3 bucket: \(bucket)")
        case .failed:
            hasFailed = true
            print("Something went wrong")
        case .inProgress:
            print("Job is in progress...")
            try await Task.sleep(nanoseconds: 15 * 1_000_000_000)  // 15 seconds
        default:
            isReady = true
        }
    }
}

do {
    try await main()
} catch {
    print("An error occurred: \(error)")
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Swift.
  - GetAsyncInvoke
  - StartAsyncInvoke

Generatore di immagini Amazon Titan per Amazon Bedrock Runtime

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Bedrock Runtime con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Richiama Amazon Titan Image su Amazon Bedrock per generare un'immagine

Richiama Amazon Titan Image su Amazon Bedrock per generare un'immagine

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come richiamare Amazon Titan Image su Amazon Bedrock per generare un'immagine.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un'immagine con Amazon Titan Image Generator.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
)

// InvokeModelWrapper encapsulates Amazon Bedrock actions used in the examples.
// It contains a Bedrock Runtime client that is used to invoke foundation models.
type InvokeModelWrapper struct {
 BedrockRuntimeClient *bedrockruntime.Client
}



type TitanImageRequest struct {
 TaskType              string                `json:"taskType"`
 TextToImageParams     TextToImageParams     `json:"textToImageParams"`
 ImageGenerationConfig ImageGenerationConfig `json:"imageGenerationConfig"`
}
type TextToImageParams struct {
 Text string `json:"text"`
}
type ImageGenerationConfig struct {
 NumberOfImages int     `json:"numberOfImages"`
 Quality        string  `json:"quality"`
 CfgScale       float64 `json:"cfgScale"`
```

```
 Height         int     `json:"height"`
 Width          int     `json:"width"`
 Seed           int64   `json:"seed"`
}

type TitanImageResponse struct {
 Images []string `json:"images"`
}

// Invokes the Titan Image model to create an image using the input provided
// in the request body.
func (wrapper InvokeModelWrapper) InvokeTitanImage(ctx context.Context, prompt
 string, seed int64) (string, error) {
 modelId := "amazon.titan-image-generator-v1"

 body, err := json.Marshal(TitanImageRequest{
  TaskType: "TEXT_IMAGE",
  TextToImageParams: TextToImageParams{
   Text: prompt,
  },
  ImageGenerationConfig: ImageGenerationConfig{
   NumberOfImages: 1,
   Quality:        "standard",
   CfgScale:       8.0,
   Height:         512,
   Width:          512,
   Seed:           seed,
  },
 })

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to marshal", err)
 }

 output, err := wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.InvokeModel(ctx,
 &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelInput{
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
  Body:        body,
 })

 if err != nil {
  ProcessError(err, modelId)
 }
```

```
 var response TitanImageResponse
 if err := json.Unmarshal(output.Body, &response); err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to unmarshal", err)
 }

 base64ImageData := response.Images[0]

 return base64ImageData, nil

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per GoAPI Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un'immagine con Amazon Titan Image Generator.

```
// Create an image with the Amazon Titan Image Generator.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

import java.math.BigInteger;
import java.security.SecureRandom;

import static com.example.bedrockruntime.libs.ImageTools.displayImage;
```

```
public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Image G1.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-image-generator-v1";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-image.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = """
                {
                    "taskType": "TEXT_IMAGE",
                    "textToImageParams": { "text": "{{prompt}}" },
                    "imageGenerationConfig": { "seed": {{seed}} }
                }""";

        // Define the prompt for the image generation.
        var prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot";

        // Get a random 31-bit seed for the image generation (max.
 2,147,483,647).
        var seed = new BigInteger(31, new SecureRandom());

        // Embed the prompt and seed in the model's native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate
                .replace("{{prompt}}", prompt)
                .replace("{{seed}}", seed.toString());

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
```

```
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated image data from the model's response.
            var base64ImageData = new JSONPointer("/
images/0").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();

            return base64ImageData;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Generating image. This may take a few seconds...");

        String base64ImageData = invokeModel();

        displayImage(base64ImageData);
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un'immagine con Amazon Titan Image Generator.

```
    public function invokeTitanImage(string $prompt, int $seed)
    {
        // The different model providers have individual request and response
 formats.
        // For the format, ranges, and default values for Titan Image models
 refer to:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-image.html

        $base64_image_data = "";
        try {
            $modelId = 'amazon.titan-image-generator-v1';
            $request = json_encode([
                'taskType' => 'TEXT_IMAGE',
                'textToImageParams' => [
                    'text' => $prompt
                ],
                'imageGenerationConfig' => [
                    'numberOfImages' => 1,
                    'quality' => 'standard',
                    'cfgScale' => 8.0,
                    'height' => 512,
                    'width' => 512,
                    'seed' => $seed
                ]
            ]);
            $result = $this->bedrockRuntimeClient->invokeModel([
                'contentType' => 'application/json',
                'body' => $request,
                'modelId' => $modelId,
            ]);
            $response_body = json_decode($result['body']);
            $base64_image_data = $response_body->images[0];
        } catch (Exception $e) {
            echo "Error: ({$e->getCode()}) - {$e->getMessage()}\n";
        }

        return $base64_image_data;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per PHPAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un'immagine con Amazon Titan Image Generator.

```
# Use the native inference API to create an image with Amazon Titan Image
 Generator

import base64
import boto3
import json
import os
import random

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Image Generator G1.
model_id = "amazon.titan-image-generator-v1"

# Define the image generation prompt for the model.
prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot."

# Generate a random seed.
seed = random.randint(0, 2147483647)

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "taskType": "TEXT_IMAGE",
    "textToImageParams": {"text": prompt},
    "imageGenerationConfig": {
        "numberOfImages": 1,
        "quality": "standard",
```

```
        "cfgScale": 8.0,
        "height": 512,
        "width": 512,
        "seed": seed,
    },
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract the image data.
base64_image_data = model_response["images"][0]

# Save the generated image to a local folder.
i, output_dir = 1, "output"
if not os.path.exists(output_dir):
    os.makedirs(output_dir)
while os.path.exists(os.path.join(output_dir, f"titan_{i}.png")):
    i += 1

image_data = base64.b64decode(base64_image_data)

image_path = os.path.join(output_dir, f"titan_{i}.png")
with open(image_path, "wb") as file:
    file.write(image_data)

print(f"The generated image has been saved to {image_path}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Testo Amazon Titan per Amazon Bedrock Runtime

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Bedrock Runtime con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Richiama Amazon Titan Text su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock
- Richiama Amazon Titan Text su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con un flusso di risposta
- Richiama modelli Amazon Titan Text su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model
- Richiama modelli Amazon Titan Text su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model con un flusso di risposta

Richiama Amazon Titan Text su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";
```

```
// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK per .NET

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
```

```
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();


        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
            var responseText =
 response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converse();
    }
}
```

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con il client Java asincrono.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                        .maxTokens(512)
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
```

```
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
 response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });

        try {
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
 text.
            String responseText = future.get();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converseAsync();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK for Java 2.x

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
const modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
```

```
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK per JavaScript

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
model_id = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
```

```
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Richiama Amazon Titan Text su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con un flusso di risposta

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};
```

```
try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API ConverseStreamReference AWS SDK per .NET .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
// and print the response stream.
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Create a handler to extract and print the response text in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            String responseText = chunk.delta().text();
                            System.out.print(responseText);
                        }).build()
                ).onError(err ->
```

```
                        System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 err.getMessage())
                ).build();

        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration and attach
 the handler.
            client.converseStream(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)
                    ), responseStreamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API ConverseStreamReference AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.
```

```
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
const modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseStreamCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
  for await (const item of response.stream) {
    if (item.contentBlockDelta) {
      process.stdout.write(item.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text);
    }
  }
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API ConverseStreamReference AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
model_id = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
```

```
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ConverseStream AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Richiama modelli Amazon Titan Text su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.
```

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    inputText = userMessage,
    textGenerationConfig = new
    {
        maxTokenCount = 512,
        temperature = 0.5
    }
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);
```

```
    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["results"]?[0]?["outputText"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
)

// InvokeModelWrapper encapsulates Amazon Bedrock actions used in the examples.
// It contains a Bedrock Runtime client that is used to invoke foundation models.
type InvokeModelWrapper struct {
 BedrockRuntimeClient *bedrockruntime.Client
}
```

```
// Each model provider has their own individual request and response formats.
// For the format, ranges, and default values for Amazon Titan Text, refer to:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-titan-
text.html
type TitanTextRequest struct {
 InputText            string                `json:"inputText"`
 TextGenerationConfig TextGenerationConfig `json:"textGenerationConfig"`
}

type TextGenerationConfig struct {
 Temperature   float64  `json:"temperature"`
 TopP          float64  `json:"topP"`
 MaxTokenCount int      `json:"maxTokenCount"`
 StopSequences []string `json:"stopSequences,omitempty"`
}

type TitanTextResponse struct {
 InputTextTokenCount int      `json:"inputTextTokenCount"`
 Results             []Result `json:"results"`
}

type Result struct {
 TokenCount       int    `json:"tokenCount"`
 OutputText       string `json:"outputText"`
 CompletionReason string `json:"completionReason"`
}

func (wrapper InvokeModelWrapper) InvokeTitanText(ctx context.Context, prompt
 string) (string, error) {
 modelId := "amazon.titan-text-express-v1"

 body, err := json.Marshal(TitanTextRequest{
  InputText: prompt,
  TextGenerationConfig: TextGenerationConfig{
   Temperature:   0,
   TopP:          1,
   MaxTokenCount: 4096,
  },
 })

 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Fatal("failed to marshal", err)
 }

 output, err := wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.InvokeModel(ctx,
 &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelInput{
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
  Body:        body,
 })

 if err != nil {
  ProcessError(err, modelId)
 }

 var response TitanTextResponse
 if err := json.Unmarshal(output.Body, &response); err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to unmarshal", err)
 }

 return response.Results[0].OutputText, nil
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per GoAPI Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-text.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"inputText\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
```

```
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/results/0/
outputText").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import { FoundationModels } from "../../config/foundation_models.js";
import {
```

```
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseBody
 * @property {Object[]} results
 */

/**
 * Invokes an Amazon Titan Text generation model.
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "amazon.titan-text-express-v1".
 */
export const invokeModel = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "amazon.titan-text-express-v1",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    inputText: prompt,
    textGenerationConfig: {
      maxTokenCount: 4096,
      stopSequences: [],
      temperature: 0,
      topP: 1,
    },
  };

  // Invoke the model with the payload and wait for the response.
  const command = new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  // Decode and return the response.
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
```

```
  /** @type {ResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  return responseBody.results[0].outputText;
};

// Invoke the function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const prompt =
    'Complete the following in one sentence: "Once upon a time..."';
  const modelId = FoundationModels.TITAN_TEXT_G1_EXPRESS.modelId;
  console.log(`Prompt: ${prompt}`);
  console.log(`Model ID: ${modelId}`);

  try {
    console.log("-".repeat(53));
    const response = await invokeModel(prompt, modelId);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per generare una breve storia.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelRequest
import kotlinx.serialization.Serializable
```

```
import kotlinx.serialization.json.Json

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Titan foundation models to
 generate text.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a request payload
 * - Configure and send a request
 * - Process the response
 */
suspend fun main() {
    invokeModel().also { println(it) }
}

// Data class for parsing the model's response
@Serializable
private data class BedrockResponse(val results: List<Result>) {
    @Serializable
    data class Result(
        val outputText: String,
    )
}

// Initialize JSON parser with relaxed configuration
private val json = Json { ignoreUnknownKeys = true }

suspend fun invokeModel(): String {
    // Create and configure the Bedrock runtime client
    BedrockRuntimeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->

        // Specify the model ID. For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        val modelId = "amazon.titan-text-lite-v1"

        // Create the request payload with optional configuration parameters
        // For detailed parameter descriptions, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-text.html
        val prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line."
        val request = """
            {
```

```
                "inputText": "$prompt",
                "textGenerationConfig": {
                    "maxTokenCount": 500,
                    "temperature": 0.5
                }
            }
        """.trimIndent()

        // Send the request and process the model's response
        runCatching {
            // Send the request to the model
            val response = client.invokeModel(
                InvokeModelRequest {
                    this.modelId = modelId
                    body = request.toByteArray()
                },
            )

            // Convert the response bytes to a JSON string
            val jsonResponse = response.body.toString(Charsets.UTF_8)

            // Parse the JSON into a Kotlin object
            val parsedResponse =
 json.decodeFromString<BedrockResponse>(jsonResponse)

            // Extract and return the generated text
            return parsedResponse.results.firstOrNull()!!.outputText
        }.getOrElse { error ->
            error.message?.let { msg ->
                System.err.println("ERROR: Can't invoke '$modelId'. Reason:
 $msg")
            }
            throw RuntimeException("Failed to generate text with model $modelId",
 error)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta il riferimento InvokeModelall'API AWS SDK for Kotlin.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
model_id = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "inputText": prompt,
    "textGenerationConfig": {
        "maxTokenCount": 512,
        "temperature": 0.5,
    },
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)
```

```
except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["results"][0]["outputText"]
print(response_text)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Richiama modelli Amazon Titan Text su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model con un flusso di risposta

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come inviare un messaggio di testo ai modelli Amazon Titan Text utilizzando l'API Invoke Model e stampare il flusso di risposta.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
```

```
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    inputText = userMessage,
    textGenerationConfig = new
    {
        maxTokenCount = 512,
        temperature = 0.5
    }
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
```

```
        var text = chunk["outputText"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModelWithResponseStream AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamReques
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon
```

```
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

public class InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-text.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"inputText\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
```

```
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text
 in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native
 response.
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/
outputText").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);

                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                }).build()).build();

        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModelWithResponseStream AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
model_id = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "inputText": prompt,
    "textGenerationConfig": {
        "maxTokenCount": 512,
        "temperature": 0.5,
    },
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
```

```
    modelId=model_id, body=request
)

# Extract and print the response text in real-time.
for event in streaming_response["body"]:
    chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
    if "outputText" in chunk:
        print(chunk["outputText"], end="")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModelWithResponseStream AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Incorporamenti di testo Amazon Titan per Amazon Bedrock Runtime

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Bedrock Runtime con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Richiama gli incorporamenti di testo di Amazon Titan su Amazon Bedrock

Richiama gli incorporamenti di testo di Amazon Titan su Amazon Bedrock

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Inizia a creare il tuo primo incorporamento.
- Crea incorporamenti configurando il numero di dimensioni e la normalizzazione (solo V2).

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il tuo primo incorporamento con Titan Text Embeddings V2.

```
// Generate and print an embedding with Amazon Titan Text Embeddings.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Embeddings V2.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-embed-text-v2:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-embed-text.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"inputText\": \"{{inputText}}\" }";

        // The text to convert into an embedding.
        var inputText = "Please recommend books with a theme similar to the movie
 'Inception'.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{inputText}}",
 inputText);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
```

```
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/
embedding").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

Richiama Titan Text Embeddings V2 per configurare il numero di dimensioni e la normalizzazione.

```
    /**
     * Invoke Amazon Titan Text Embeddings V2 with additional inference
 parameters.
     *
     * @param inputText  - The text to convert to an embedding.
     * @param dimensions - The number of dimensions the output embeddings should
 have.
     *                   Values accepted by the model: 256, 512, 1024.
     * @param normalize  - A flag indicating whether or not to normalize the
 output embeddings.
     * @return The {@link JSONObject} representing the model's response.
     */
```

```
   public static JSONObject invokeModel(String inputText, int dimensions,
boolean normalize) {

       // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
       var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
               .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
               .build();

       // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Embed Text v2.0.
       var modelId = "amazon.titan-embed-text-v2:0";

       // Create the request for the model.
       var nativeRequest = """
               {
                   "inputText": "%s",
                   "dimensions": %d,
                   "normalize": %b
               }
               """.formatted(inputText, dimensions, normalize);

       // Encode and send the request.
       var response = client.invokeModel(request -> {
           request.body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest));
           request.modelId(modelId);
       });

       // Decode the model's response.
       var modelResponse = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

       // Extract and print the generated embedding and the input text token
count.
       var embedding = modelResponse.getJSONArray("embedding");
       var inputTokenCount = modelResponse.getBigInteger("inputTextTokenCount");
       System.out.println("Embedding: " + embedding);
       System.out.println("\nInput token count: " + inputTokenCount);

       // Return the model's native response.
       return modelResponse;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API Reference. InvokeModelAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il tuo primo incorporamento con Amazon Titan Text Embeddings.

```
# Generate and print an embedding with Amazon Titan Text Embeddings V2.

import boto3
import json

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Embeddings V2.
model_id = "amazon.titan-embed-text-v2:0"

# The text to convert to an embedding.
input_text = "Please recommend books with a theme similar to the movie
 'Inception'."

# Create the request for the model.
native_request = {"inputText": input_text}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

# Decode the model's native response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the generated embedding and the input text token count.
embedding = model_response["embedding"]
input_token_count = model_response["inputTextTokenCount"]
```

```
print("\nYour input:")
print(input_text)
print(f"Number of input tokens: {input_token_count}")
print(f"Size of the generated embedding: {len(embedding)}")
print("Embedding:")
print(embedding)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Claude antropico per Amazon Bedrock Runtime

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Bedrock Runtime con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Richiama Anthropic Claude su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock
- Richiama Anthropic Claude su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con un flusso di risposta
- Inviare ed elaborare un documento con Anthropic Claude su Amazon Bedrock
- Richiama Anthropic Claude su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model
- Richiama modelli Anthropic Claude su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model con un flusso di risposta
- Usa la funzionalità di ragionamento di Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet su Amazon Bedrock
- Usa la funzionalità di ragionamento di Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet su Amazon Bedrock
- Una demo sull'utilizzo degli strumenti che illustra come connettere modelli di intelligenza artificiale su Amazon Bedrock con uno strumento o un'API personalizzati

Richiama Anthropic Claude su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come inviare un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
```

```
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK per .NET

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
import (
 "context"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime/types"
)

// ConverseWrapper encapsulates Amazon Bedrock actions used in the examples.
// It contains a Bedrock Runtime client that is used to invoke Bedrock.
type ConverseWrapper struct {
 BedrockRuntimeClient *bedrockruntime.Client
}



func (wrapper ConverseWrapper) ConverseClaude(ctx context.Context, prompt string)
 (string, error) {
 var content = types.ContentBlockMemberText{
  Value: prompt,
 }
 var message = types.Message{
  Content: []types.ContentBlock{&content},
  Role:    "user",
 }
 modelId := "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"
 var converseInput = bedrockruntime.ConverseInput{
  ModelId:  aws.String(modelId),
  Messages: []types.Message{message},
 }
 response, err := wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.Converse(ctx, &converseInput)
 if err != nil {
  ProcessError(err, modelId)
 }

 responseText, _ := response.Output.(*types.ConverseOutputMemberMessage)
 responseContentBlock := responseText.Value.Content[0]
 text, _ := responseContentBlock.(*types.ContentBlockMemberText)
 return text.Value, nil

}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK per Go

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
        var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
```

```
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();


        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
            var responseText =
 response.output().message().content().getFirst().text();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converse();
    }
}
```

Invia un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con il client Java asincrono.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
        var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                        .maxTokens(512)
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
```

```
        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
 response.output().message().content().getFirst().text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });

        try {
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
 text.
            String responseText = future.get();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converseAsync();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK for Java 2.x

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
const modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
```

```
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK per JavaScript

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
model_id = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
```

```
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), BedrockConverseError> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::defaults(BehaviorVersion::latest())
        .region(CLAUDE_REGION)
```

```
        .load()
        .await;
    let client = Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let response = client
        .converse()
        .model_id(MODEL_ID)
        .messages(
            Message::builder()
                .role(ConversationRole::User)
                .content(ContentBlock::Text(USER_MESSAGE.to_string()))
                .build()
                .map_err(|_| "failed to build message")?,
        )
        .send()
        .await;

    match response {
        Ok(output) => {
            let text = get_converse_output_text(output)?;
            println!("{}", text);
            Ok(())
        }
        Err(e) => Err(e
            .as_service_error()
            .map(BedrockConverseError::from)
            .unwrap_or_else(|| BedrockConverseError("Unknown service
 error".into()))),
    }
}

fn get_converse_output_text(output: ConverseOutput) -> Result<String,
 BedrockConverseError> {
    let text = output
        .output()
        .ok_or("no output")?
        .as_message()
        .map_err(|_| "output not a message")?
        .content()
        .first()
        .ok_or("no content in message")?
        .as_text()
        .map_err(|_| "content is not text")?
        .to_string();
```

```
    Ok(text)
}
```

Usa istruzioni, utilità Error e costanti.

```
use aws_config::BehaviorVersion;
use aws_sdk_bedrockruntime::{
    operation::converse::{ConverseError, ConverseOutput},
    types::{ContentBlock, ConversationRole, Message},
    Client,
};

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
const MODEL_ID: &str = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";
const CLAUDE_REGION: &str = "us-east-1";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const USER_MESSAGE: &str = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in
 one line.";

#[derive(Debug)]
struct BedrockConverseError(String);
impl std::fmt::Display for BedrockConverseError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "Can't invoke '{}'. Reason: {}", MODEL_ID, self.0)
    }
}
impl std::error::Error for BedrockConverseError {}
impl From<&str> for BedrockConverseError {
    fn from(value: &str) -> Self {
        BedrockConverseError(value.to_string())
    }
}
impl From<&ConverseError> for BedrockConverseError {
    fn from(value: &ConverseError) -> Self {
        BedrockConverseError::from(match value {
            ConverseError::ModelTimeoutException(_) => "Model took too long",
            ConverseError::ModelNotReadyException(_) => "Model is not ready",
            _ => "Unknown",
        })
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Rust API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// An example demonstrating how to use the Conversation API to send
// a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import AWSBedrockRuntime

func converse(_ textPrompt: String) async throws -> String {

    // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
    let config =
        try await BedrockRuntimeClient.BedrockRuntimeClientConfiguration(
            region: "us-east-1"
        )
    let client = BedrockRuntimeClient(config: config)

    // Set the model ID.
    let modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

    // Start a conversation with the user message.
    let message = BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.Message(
        content: [.text(textPrompt)],
        role: .user
    )

    // Optionally use inference parameters
    let inferenceConfig =
        BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.InferenceConfiguration(
```

```
            maxTokens: 512,
            stopSequences: ["END"],
            temperature: 0.5,
            topp: 0.9
        )

    // Create the ConverseInput to send to the model
    let input = ConverseInput(
        inferenceConfig: inferenceConfig, messages: [message], modelId: modelId)

    // Send the ConverseInput to the model
    let response = try await client.converse(input: input)

    // Extract and return the response text.
    if case let .message(msg) = response.output {
        if case let .text(textResponse) = msg.content![0] {
            return textResponse
        } else {
            return "No text response found in message content"
        }
    } else {
        return "No message found in converse output"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Swift API reference.

Richiama Anthropic Claude su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con un flusso di risposta

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come inviare un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
```

```
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta ConverseStreamla sezione API Reference.AWS SDK per .NET

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
// and print the response stream.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
        var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";
```

```
        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Create a handler to extract and print the response text in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            String responseText = chunk.delta().text();
                            System.out.print(responseText);
                        }).build()
                ).onError(err ->
                        System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 err.getMessage())
                ).build();

        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration and attach
 the handler.
            client.converseStream(request -> request.modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)
                    ), responseStreamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta ConverseStreamla sezione API Reference.AWS SDK for Java 2.x

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
const modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseStreamCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});
```

```
try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
  for await (const item of response.stream) {
    if (item.contentBlockDelta) {
      process.stdout.write(item.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text);
    }
  }
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta ConverseStreamla sezione API Reference.AWS SDK per JavaScript

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
```

```
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
model_id = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ConverseStream AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude e trasmetti in streaming i token di risposta, utilizzando l'API di Bedrock. ConverseStream

```
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), BedrockConverseStreamError> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::defaults(BehaviorVersion::latest())
        .region(CLAUDE_REGION)
        .load()
        .await;
    let client = Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let response = client
        .converse_stream()
        .model_id(MODEL_ID)
        .messages(
            Message::builder()
                .role(ConversationRole::User)
                .content(ContentBlock::Text(USER_MESSAGE.to_string()))
                .build()
                .map_err(|_| "failed to build message")?,
        )
        .send()
        .await;

    let mut stream = match response {
        Ok(output) => Ok(output.stream),
        Err(e) => Err(BedrockConverseStreamError::from(
            e.as_service_error().unwrap(),
        )),
    }?;
```

```
    loop {
        let token = stream.recv().await;
        match token {
            Ok(Some(text)) => {
                let next = get_converse_output_text(text)?;
                print!("{}", next);
                Ok(())
            }
            Ok(None) => break,
            Err(e) => Err(e
                .as_service_error()
                .map(BedrockConverseStreamError::from)
                .unwrap_or(BedrockConverseStreamError(
                    "Unknown error receiving stream".into(),
                ))),
        }?
    }

    println!();

    Ok(())
}

fn get_converse_output_text(
    output: ConverseStreamOutputType,
) -> Result<String, BedrockConverseStreamError> {
    Ok(match output {
        ConverseStreamOutputType::ContentBlockDelta(event) => match event.delta()
 {
            Some(delta) => delta.as_text().cloned().unwrap_or_else(|_|
 "".into()),
            None => "".into(),
        },
        _ => "".into(),
    })
}
```

Usa istruzioni, utilità Error e costanti.

```
use aws_config::BehaviorVersion;
use aws_sdk_bedrockruntime::{
```

```
    error::ProvideErrorMetadata,
    operation::converse_stream::ConverseStreamError,
    types::{
        error::ConverseStreamOutputError, ContentBlock, ConversationRole,
        ConverseStreamOutput as ConverseStreamOutputType, Message,
    },
    Client,
};

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
const MODEL_ID: &str = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";
const CLAUDE_REGION: &str = "us-east-1";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const USER_MESSAGE: &str = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in
 one line.";

#[derive(Debug)]
struct BedrockConverseStreamError(String);
impl std::fmt::Display for BedrockConverseStreamError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "Can't invoke '{}'. Reason: {}", MODEL_ID, self.0)
    }
}
impl std::error::Error for BedrockConverseStreamError {}
impl From<&str> for BedrockConverseStreamError {
    fn from(value: &str) -> Self {
        BedrockConverseStreamError(value.into())
    }
}

impl From<&ConverseStreamError> for BedrockConverseStreamError {
    fn from(value: &ConverseStreamError) -> Self {
        BedrockConverseStreamError(
            match value {
                ConverseStreamError::ModelTimeoutException(_) => "Model took too
 long",
                ConverseStreamError::ModelNotReadyException(_) => "Model is not
 ready",
                _ => "Unknown",
            }
            .into(),
        )
    }
```

```
}

impl From<&ConverseStreamOutputError> for BedrockConverseStreamError {
    fn from(value: &ConverseStreamOutputError) -> Self {
        match value {
            ConverseStreamOutputError::ValidationException(ve) =>
 BedrockConverseStreamError(
                ve.message().unwrap_or("Unknown ValidationException").into(),
            ),
            ConverseStreamOutputError::ThrottlingException(te) =>
 BedrockConverseStreamError(
                te.message().unwrap_or("Unknown ThrottlingException").into(),
            ),
            value => BedrockConverseStreamError(
                value
                    .message()
                    .unwrap_or("Unknown StreamOutput exception")
                    .into(),
            ),
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ConverseStreamguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// An example demonstrating how to use the Conversation API to send a text
 message
// to Anthropic Claude and print the response stream

import AWSBedrockRuntime

func printConverseStream(_ textPrompt: String) async throws {

    // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
    let config =
        try await BedrockRuntimeClient.BedrockRuntimeClientConfiguration(
            region: "us-east-1"
        )
    let client = BedrockRuntimeClient(config: config)

    // Set the model ID.
    let modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

    // Start a conversation with the user message.
    let message = BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.Message(
        content: [.text(textPrompt)],
        role: .user
    )

    // Optionally use inference parameters.
    let inferenceConfig =
        BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.InferenceConfiguration(
            maxTokens: 512,
            stopSequences: ["END"],
            temperature: 0.5,
            topp: 0.9
        )

    // Create the ConverseStreamInput to send to the model.
    let input = ConverseStreamInput(
        inferenceConfig: inferenceConfig, messages: [message], modelId: modelId)

    // Send the ConverseStreamInput to the model.
    let response = try await client.converseStream(input: input)

    // Extract the streaming response.
    guard let stream = response.stream else {
        print("No stream available")
```

```
        return
    }

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for try await event in stream {
        switch event {
        case .messagestart(_):
            print("\nAnthropic Claude:")

        case .contentblockdelta(let deltaEvent):
            if case .text(let text) = deltaEvent.delta {
                print(text, terminator: "")
            }

        default:
            break
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la guida di riferimento ConverseStreamall'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Inviare ed elaborare un documento con Anthropic Claude su Amazon Bedrock

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare ed elaborare un documento con Anthropic Claude su Amazon Bedrock.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia ed elabora un documento con Anthropic Claude su Amazon Bedrock.

```
# Send and process a document with Anthropic Claude on Amazon Bedrock.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g. Claude 3 Haiku.
model_id = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

# Load the document
with open("example-data/amazon-nova-service-cards.pdf", "rb") as file:
    document_bytes = file.read()

# Start a conversation with a user message and the document
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [
            {"text": "Briefly compare the models described in this document"},
            {
                "document": {
                    # Available formats: html, md, pdf, doc/docx, xls/xlsx, csv,
 and txt
                    "format": "pdf",
                    "name": "Amazon Nova Service Cards",
                    "source": {"bytes": document_bytes},
                }
            },
        ],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 500, "temperature": 0.3},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
```

```
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Richiama Anthropic Claude su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come inviare un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
```

```
var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    anthropic_version = "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5,
    messages = new[]
    {
        new { role = "user", content = userMessage }
    }
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["content"]?[0]?["text"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invoca il modello di base Anthropic Claude 2 per generare testo.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
)

// InvokeModelWrapper encapsulates Amazon Bedrock actions used in the examples.
// It contains a Bedrock Runtime client that is used to invoke foundation models.
type InvokeModelWrapper struct {
 BedrockRuntimeClient *bedrockruntime.Client
}



// Each model provider has their own individual request and response formats.
// For the format, ranges, and default values for Anthropic Claude, refer to:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
claude.html

type ClaudeRequest struct {
 Prompt            string   `json:"prompt"`
```

```
 MaxTokensToSample int      `json:"max_tokens_to_sample"`
 Temperature       float64  `json:"temperature,omitempty"`
 StopSequences     []string `json:"stop_sequences,omitempty"`
}

type ClaudeResponse struct {
 Completion string `json:"completion"`
}

// Invokes Anthropic Claude on Amazon Bedrock to run an inference using the input
// provided in the request body.
func (wrapper InvokeModelWrapper) InvokeClaude(ctx context.Context, prompt
 string) (string, error) {
 modelId := "anthropic.claude-v2"

 // Anthropic Claude requires enclosing the prompt as follows:
 enclosedPrompt := "Human: " + prompt + "\n\nAssistant:"

 body, err := json.Marshal(ClaudeRequest{
  Prompt:            enclosedPrompt,
  MaxTokensToSample: 200,
  Temperature:       0.5,
  StopSequences:     []string{"\n\nHuman:"},
 })

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to marshal", err)
 }

 output, err := wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.InvokeModel(ctx,
 &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelInput{
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
  Body:        body,
 })

 if err != nil {
  ProcessError(err, modelId)
 }

 var response ClaudeResponse
 if err := json.Unmarshal(output.Body, &response); err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to unmarshal", err)
 }
```

```
 return response.Completion, nil
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la sezione API InvokeModelReference AWS SDK per Go .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
```

```
        // Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
        var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
anthropic-claude-messages.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = """
                {
                    "anthropic_version": "bedrock-2023-05-31",
                    "max_tokens": 512,
                    "temperature": 0.5,
                    "messages": [{
                        "role": "user",
                        "content": "{{prompt}}"
                    }]
                }""";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/content/0/
text").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;
```

```
        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import { FoundationModels } from "../../config/foundation_models.js";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
  InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseContent
 * @property {string} text
 *
```

```
 * @typedef {Object} MessagesResponseBody
 * @property {ResponseContent[]} content
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Delta
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Message
 * @property {string} role
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Chunk
 * @property {string} type
 * @property {Delta} delta
 * @property {Message} message
 */

/**
 * Invokes Anthropic Claude 3 using the Messages API.
 *
 * To learn more about the Anthropic Messages API, go to:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
anthropic-claude-messages.html
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0".
 */
export const invokeModel = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
    messages: [
      {
        role: "user",
        content: [{ type: "text", text: prompt }],
      },
    ],
  };
```

```
  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the response.
  const command = new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  // Decode and return the response(s)
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {MessagesResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  return responseBody.content[0].text;
};

/**
 * Invokes Anthropic Claude 3 and processes the response stream.
 *
 * To learn more about the Anthropic Messages API, go to:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
anthropic-claude-messages.html
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0".
 */
export const invokeModelWithResponseStream = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
    messages: [
      {
        role: "user",
        content: [{ type: "text", text: prompt }],
      },
    ],
```

```
  };

  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the API to respond.
  const command = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  let completeMessage = "";

  // Decode and process the response stream
  for await (const item of apiResponse.body) {
    /** @type Chunk */
    const chunk = JSON.parse(new TextDecoder().decode(item.chunk.bytes));
    const chunk_type = chunk.type;

    if (chunk_type === "content_block_delta") {
      const text = chunk.delta.text;
      completeMessage = completeMessage + text;
      process.stdout.write(text);
    }
  }

  // Return the final response
  return completeMessage;
};

// Invoke the function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const prompt = 'Write a paragraph starting with: "Once upon a time..."';
  const modelId = FoundationModels.CLAUDE_3_HAIKU.modelId;
  console.log(`Prompt: ${prompt}`);
  console.log(`Model ID: ${modelId}`);

  try {
    console.log("-".repeat(53));
    const response = await invokeModel(prompt, modelId);
    console.log(`\n${"-".repeat(53)}`);
    console.log("Final structured response:");
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(`\n${err}`);
```

```
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invoca il modello di base Anthropic Claude 2 per generare testo.

```
    public function invokeClaude($prompt)
    {
        // The different model providers have individual request and response
 formats.
        // For the format, ranges, and default values for Anthropic Claude, refer
 to:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
claude.html

        $completion = "";
        try {
            $modelId = 'anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0';
        // Claude requires you to enclose the prompt as follows:
            $body = [
                'anthropic_version' => 'bedrock-2023-05-31',
                'max_tokens' => 512,
                'temperature' => 0.5,
                'messages' => [[
                    'role' => 'user',
                    'content' => $prompt
                ]]
            ];
```

```
            $result = $this->bedrockRuntimeClient->invokeModel([
                'contentType' => 'application/json',
                'body' => json_encode($body),
                'modelId' => $modelId,
            ]);
            $response_body = json_decode($result['body']);
            $completion = $response_body->content[0]->text;
        } catch (Exception $e) {
            echo "Error: ({$e->getCode()}) - {$e->getMessage()}\n";
        }

        return $completion;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la sezione API InvokeModelReference AWS SDK per PHP .

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
model_id = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"
```

```
# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "anthropic_version": "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
    "messages": [
        {
            "role": "user",
            "content": [{"type": "text", "text": prompt}],
        }
    ],
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["content"][0]["text"]
print(response_text)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invoca il modello di base Anthropic Claude 2 per generare testo. Questo esempio utilizza funzionalità di/US2/CL_JSON che potrebbero non essere disponibili in alcune versioni. NetWeaver

```
    "Claude V2 Input Parameters should be in a format like this:
*   {
*     "prompt":"\n\nHuman:\\nTell me a joke\n\nAssistant:\n",
*     "max_tokens_to_sample":2048,
*     "temperature":0.5,
*     "top_k":250,
*     "top_p":1.0,
*     "stop_sequences":[]
*   }

    DATA: BEGIN OF ls_input,
            prompt               TYPE string,
            max_tokens_to_sample TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
            temperature          TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_float,
            top_k                TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
            top_p                TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_float,
            stop_sequences       TYPE /aws1/rt_stringtab,
          END OF ls_input.

    "Leave ls_input-stop_sequences empty.
    ls_input-prompt = |\n\nHuman:\\n{ iv_prompt }\n\nAssistant:\n|.
    ls_input-max_tokens_to_sample = 2048.
    ls_input-temperature = '0.5'.
    ls_input-top_k = 250.
    ls_input-top_p = 1.

    "Serialize into JSON with /ui2/cl_json -- this assumes SAP_UI is installed.
    DATA(lv_json) = /ui2/cl_json=>serialize(
```

```
      data = ls_input
                pretty_name   = /ui2/cl_json=>pretty_mode-low_case ).

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_response) = lo_bdr->invokemodel(
          iv_body = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>string_to_xstring( lv_json )
          iv_modelid = 'anthropic.claude-v2'
          iv_accept = 'application/json'
          iv_contenttype = 'application/json' ).

        "Claude V2 Response format will be:
*       {
*         "completion": "Knock Knock...",
*         "stop_reason": "stop_sequence"
*       }
        DATA: BEGIN OF ls_response,
                completion  TYPE string,
                stop_reason TYPE string,
              END OF ls_response.

        /ui2/cl_json=>deserialize(
          EXPORTING jsonx = lo_response->get_body( )
                    pretty_name = /ui2/cl_json=>pretty_mode-camel_case
          CHANGING  data  = ls_response ).

        DATA(lv_answer) = ls_response-completion.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_bdraccessdeniedex INTO DATA(lo_ex).
        WRITE / lo_ex->get_text( ).
        WRITE / |Don't forget to enable model access at https://
console.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/home?#/modelaccess|.

    ENDTRY.
```

Invoca il modello di base Anthropic Claude 2 per generare testo utilizzando il client di alto livello L2.

```
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_bdr_l2_claude) = /aws1/
cl_bdr_l2_factory=>create_claude_2( lo_bdr ).
        " iv_prompt can contain a prompt like 'tell me a joke about Java
 programmers'.
        DATA(lv_answer) = lo_bdr_l2_claude->prompt_for_text( iv_prompt ).
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_bdraccessdeniedex INTO DATA(lo_ex).
        WRITE / lo_ex->get_text( ).
        WRITE / |Don't forget to enable model access at https://
console.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/home?#/modelaccess|.

    ENDTRY.
```

Invoca il modello di base Anthropic Claude 3 per generare testo utilizzando il client di alto livello L2.

```
    TRY.
        " Choose a model ID from Anthropic that supports the Messages API -
 currently this is
        " Claude v2, Claude v3 and v3.5.  For the list of model ID, see:
        " https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-ids.html

        " for the list of models that support the Messages API see:
        " https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
anthropic-claude-messages.html
        DATA(lo_bdr_l2_claude) = /aws1/
cl_bdr_l2_factory=>create_anthropic_msg_api(
          io_bdr = lo_bdr
          iv_model_id = 'anthropic.claude-3-sonnet-20240229-v1:0' ).  " choosing
 Claude v3 Sonnet
        " iv_prompt can contain a prompt like 'tell me a joke about Java
 programmers'.
        DATA(lv_answer) = lo_bdr_l2_claude->prompt_for_text( iv_prompt =
 iv_prompt
                                                              iv_max_tokens =
 100 ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_bdraccessdeniedex INTO DATA(lo_ex).
        WRITE / lo_ex->get_text( ).
        WRITE / |Don't forget to enable model access at https://
console.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/home?#/modelaccess|.

    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta AWS SDK for InvokeModelSAP ABAP API reference.

Richiama modelli Anthropic Claude su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model con un flusso di risposta

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come inviare un messaggio di testo ai modelli Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model, e stampare il flusso di risposta.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
```

```
    anthropic_version = "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5,
    messages = new[]
    {
        new { role = "user", content = userMessage }
    }
});

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["delta"]?["text"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModelWithResponseStream AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime/types"
)

// InvokeModelWithResponseStreamWrapper encapsulates Amazon Bedrock actions used
 in the examples.
// It contains a Bedrock Runtime client that is used to invoke foundation models.
type InvokeModelWithResponseStreamWrapper struct {
 BedrockRuntimeClient *bedrockruntime.Client
}



// Each model provider defines their own individual request and response formats.
// For the format, ranges, and default values for the different models, refer to:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters.html

type Request struct {
 Prompt            string  `json:"prompt"`
```

```
 MaxTokensToSample int     `json:"max_tokens_to_sample"`
 Temperature       float64 `json:"temperature,omitempty"`
}

type Response struct {
 Completion string `json:"completion"`
}

// Invokes Anthropic Claude on Amazon Bedrock to run an inference and
 asynchronously
// process the response stream.

func (wrapper InvokeModelWithResponseStreamWrapper)
 InvokeModelWithResponseStream(ctx context.Context, prompt string) (string,
 error) {

 modelId := "anthropic.claude-v2"

 // Anthropic Claude requires you to enclose the prompt as follows:
 prefix := "Human: "
 postfix := "\n\nAssistant:"
 prompt = prefix + prompt + postfix

 request := ClaudeRequest{
  Prompt:            prompt,
  MaxTokensToSample: 200,
  Temperature:       0.5,
  StopSequences:     []string{"\n\nHuman:"},
 }

 body, err := json.Marshal(request)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln("Couldn't marshal the request: ", err)
 }

 output, err := wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.InvokeModelWithResponseStream(ctx,
 &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamInput{
  Body:        body,
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
 })

 if err != nil {
  errMsg := err.Error()
```

```
  if strings.Contains(errMsg, "no such host") {
   log.Printf("The Bedrock service is not available in the selected region.
 Please double-check the service availability for your region at https://
aws.amazon.com/about-aws/global-infrastructure/regional-product-services/.\n")
  } else if strings.Contains(errMsg, "Could not resolve the foundation model") {
   log.Printf("Could not resolve the foundation model from model identifier: \"%v
\". Please verify that the requested model exists and is accessible within the
 specified region.\n", modelId)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't invoke Anthropic Claude. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }

 resp, err := processStreamingOutput(ctx, output, func(ctx context.Context, part
 []byte) error {
  fmt.Print(string(part))
  return nil
 })

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal("streaming output processing error: ", err)
 }

 return resp.Completion, nil

}

type StreamingOutputHandler func(ctx context.Context, part []byte) error

func processStreamingOutput(ctx context.Context, output
 *bedrockruntime.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamOutput, handler
 StreamingOutputHandler) (Response, error) {

 var combinedResult string
 resp := Response{}

 for event := range output.GetStream().Events() {
  switch v := event.(type) {
  case *types.ResponseStreamMemberChunk:

   //fmt.Println("payload", string(v.Value.Bytes))

   var resp Response
   err := json.NewDecoder(bytes.NewReader(v.Value.Bytes)).Decode(&resp)
```

```
    if err != nil {
     return resp, err
    }

    err = handler(ctx, []byte(resp.Completion))
    if err != nil {
     return resp, err
    }

    combinedResult += resp.Completion

   case *types.UnknownUnionMember:
    fmt.Println("unknown tag:", v.Tag)

   default:
    fmt.Println("union is nil or unknown type")
   }
  }

  resp.Completion = combinedResult

  return resp, nil
 }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModelWithResponseStream AWS SDK per GoAPI Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamReques
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

import java.util.Objects;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

public class InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
        var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
anthropic-claude-messages.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = """
                {
                    "anthropic_version": "bedrock-2023-05-31",
```

```
                    "max_tokens": 512,
                    "temperature": 0.5,
                    "messages": [{
                        "role": "user",
                        "content": "{{prompt}}"
                    }]
                }""";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text
 in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());

                    // Extract and print the text from the content blocks.
                    if (Objects.equals(response.getString("type"),
 "content_block_delta")) {
                        var text = new JSONPointer("/delta/
text").queryFrom(response);
                        System.out.print(text);

                        // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                        completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                    }
                }).build()).build();
```

```
        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModelWithResponseStream AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
```

```
import { FoundationModels } from "../../config/foundation_models.js";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
  InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseContent
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} MessagesResponseBody
 * @property {ResponseContent[]} content
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Delta
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Message
 * @property {string} role
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Chunk
 * @property {string} type
 * @property {Delta} delta
 * @property {Message} message
 */

/**
 * Invokes Anthropic Claude 3 using the Messages API.
 *
 * To learn more about the Anthropic Messages API, go to:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
anthropic-claude-messages.html
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0".
 */
export const invokeModel = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });
```

```
  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
    messages: [
      {
        role: "user",
        content: [{ type: "text", text: prompt }],
      },
    ],
  };

  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the response.
  const command = new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  // Decode and return the response(s)
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {MessagesResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  return responseBody.content[0].text;
};

/**
 * Invokes Anthropic Claude 3 and processes the response stream.
 *
 * To learn more about the Anthropic Messages API, go to:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
anthropic-claude-messages.html
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0".
 */
export const invokeModelWithResponseStream = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
```

```
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
    messages: [
      {
        role: "user",
        content: [{ type: "text", text: prompt }],
      },
    ],
  };

  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the API to respond.
  const command = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  let completeMessage = "";

  // Decode and process the response stream
  for await (const item of apiResponse.body) {
    /** @type Chunk */
    const chunk = JSON.parse(new TextDecoder().decode(item.chunk.bytes));
    const chunk_type = chunk.type;

    if (chunk_type === "content_block_delta") {
      const text = chunk.delta.text;
      completeMessage = completeMessage + text;
      process.stdout.write(text);
    }
  }

  // Return the final response
  return completeMessage;
};

// Invoke the function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const prompt = 'Write a paragraph starting with: "Once upon a time..."';
```

```
  const modelId = FoundationModels.CLAUDE_3_HAIKU.modelId;
  console.log(`Prompt: ${prompt}`);
  console.log(`Model ID: ${modelId}`);

  try {
    console.log("-".repeat(53));
    const response = await invokeModel(prompt, modelId);
    console.log(`\n${"-".repeat(53)}`);
    console.log("Final structured response:");
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(`\n${err}`);
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModelWithResponseStream AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")
```

```
# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
model_id = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "anthropic_version": "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
    "messages": [
        {
            "role": "user",
            "content": [{"type": "text", "text": prompt}],
        }
    ],
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
    modelId=model_id, body=request
)

# Extract and print the response text in real-time.
for event in streaming_response["body"]:
    chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
    if chunk["type"] == "content_block_delta":
        print(chunk["delta"].get("text", ""), end="")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModelWithResponseStream AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Usa la funzionalità di ragionamento di Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet su Amazon Bedrock

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare la funzionalità di ragionamento di Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet su Amazon Bedrock

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa la funzionalità di ragionamento di Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet con il client di runtime asincrono Bedrock.

```
import com.example.bedrockruntime.models.anthropicClaude.lib.ReasoningResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.document.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.*;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet's reasoning
 capability
 * with an asynchronous Amazon Bedrock runtime client.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock async runtime client
 * - Create a message
 * - Configure reasoning parameters
 * - Send an asynchronous request with reasoning enabled
 * - Process both the reasoning output and final response
 */
public class ReasoningAsync {
```

```
    public static ReasoningResponse reasoningAsync() {

        // Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Specify the model ID. For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        var modelId = "us.anthropic.claude-3-7-sonnet-20250219-v1:0";

        // Create the message with the user's prompt
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(prompt))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Configure reasoning parameters with a 2000 token budget
        Document reasoningConfig = Document.mapBuilder()
                .putDocument("thinking", Document.mapBuilder()
                        .putString("type", "enabled")
                        .putNumber("budget_tokens", 2000)
                        .build())
                .build();

        try {
            // Send message and reasoning configuration to the model
            CompletableFuture<ConverseResponse> asyncResponse =
 client.converse(request -> request
                    .additionalModelRequestFields(reasoningConfig)
                    .messages(message)
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Process the response asynchronously
            return asyncResponse.thenApply(response -> {

                        var content = response.output().message().content();
                        ReasoningContentBlock reasoning = null;
                        String text = null;
```

```
                        // Process each content block to find reasoning and
 response text
                        for (ContentBlock block : content) {
                            if (block.reasoningContent() != null) {
                                reasoning = block.reasoningContent();
                            } else if (block.text() != null) {
                                text = block.text();
                            }
                        }

                        return new ReasoningResponse(reasoning, text);
                    }
            ).get();

        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Execute the example and display reasoning and final response
        ReasoningResponse response = reasoningAsync();
        System.out.println("\n<thinking>");
        System.out.println(response.reasoning().reasoningText());
        System.out.println("</thinking>\n");
        System.out.println(response.text());
    }
}
```

Usa la funzionalità di ragionamento di Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet con il client di runtime sincrono Bedrock.

```
import com.example.bedrockruntime.models.anthropicClaude.lib.ReasoningResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.document.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.*;
```

```
/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet's reasoning
 capability
 * with the synchronous Amazon Bedrock runtime client.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a message
 * - Configure reasoning parameters
 * - Send a request with reasoning enabled
 * - Process both the reasoning output and final response
 */
public class Reasoning {

    public static ReasoningResponse reasoning() {

        // Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Specify the model ID. For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        var modelId = "us.anthropic.claude-3-7-sonnet-20250219-v1:0";

        // Create the message with the user's prompt
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(prompt))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Configure reasoning parameters with a 2000 token budget
        Document reasoningConfig = Document.mapBuilder()
                .putDocument("thinking", Document.mapBuilder()
                        .putString("type", "enabled")
                        .putNumber("budget_tokens", 2000)
                        .build())
                .build();

        try {
```

```
            // Send message and reasoning configuration to the model
            ConverseResponse bedrockResponse = client.converse(request -> request
                    .additionalModelRequestFields(reasoningConfig)
                    .messages(message)
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );


            // Extract both reasoning and final response
            var content = bedrockResponse.output().message().content();
            ReasoningContentBlock reasoning = null;
            String text = null;

            // Process each content block to find reasoning and response text
            for (ContentBlock block : content) {
                if (block.reasoningContent() != null) {
                    reasoning = block.reasoningContent();
                } else if (block.text() != null) {
                    text = block.text();
                }
            }

            return new ReasoningResponse(reasoning, text);

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Execute the example and display reasoning and final response
        ReasoningResponse response = reasoning();
        System.out.println("\n<thinking>");
        System.out.println(response.reasoning().reasoningText());
        System.out.println("</thinking>\n");
        System.out.println(response.text());
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Usa la funzionalità di ragionamento di Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet su Amazon Bedrock

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare la funzionalità di ragionamento di Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet su Amazon Bedrock

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa la funzionalità di ragionamento di Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet per generare risposte di testo in streaming.

```
import com.example.bedrockruntime.models.anthropicClaude.lib.ReasoningResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.document.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.*;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicReference;

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet's reasoning
 * capability to generate streaming text responses.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a message
 * - Configure a streaming request
 * - Set up a stream handler to process the response chunks
 * - Process the streaming response
 */
public class ReasoningStream {
```

```
    public static ReasoningResponse reasoningStream() {

        // Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Specify the model ID. For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        var modelId = "us.anthropic.claude-3-7-sonnet-20250219-v1:0";

        // Create the message with the user's prompt
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(prompt))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Configure reasoning parameters with a 2000 token budget
        Document reasoningConfig = Document.mapBuilder()
                .putDocument("thinking", Document.mapBuilder()
                        .putString("type", "enabled")
                        .putNumber("budget_tokens", 2000)
                        .build())
                .build();

        // Configure the request with the message, model ID, and reasoning config
        ConverseStreamRequest request = ConverseStreamRequest.builder()
                .additionalModelRequestFields(reasoningConfig)
                .messages(message)
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        StringBuilder reasoning = new StringBuilder();
        StringBuilder text = new StringBuilder();
        AtomicReference<ReasoningResponse> finalresponse = new
 AtomicReference<>();

        // Set up the stream handler to processes chunks of the response as they
 arrive
        var streamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
```

```
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            ContentBlockDelta delta = chunk.delta();
                            if (delta.reasoningContent() != null) {
                                if (reasoning.isEmpty()) {
                                    System.out.println("\n<thinking>");
                                }
                                if (delta.reasoningContent().text() != null) {

System.out.print(delta.reasoningContent().text());

reasoning.append(delta.reasoningContent().text());
                                }
                            } else if (delta.text() != null) {
                                if (text.isEmpty()) {
                                    System.out.println("\n</thinking>\n");
                                }
                                System.out.print(delta.text());
                                text.append(delta.text());
                            }
                            System.out.flush();  // Ensure immediate output of
each chunk
                        }).build())
                .onComplete(() -> finalresponse.set(new ReasoningResponse(
                        ReasoningContentBlock.fromReasoningText(t ->
t.text(reasoning.toString())),
                        text.toString()
                )))
                .onError(err -> System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s",
modelId, err.getMessage()))
                .build();

        // Step 6: Send the streaming request and process the response
        // - Send the request to the model
        // - Attach the handler to process response chunks as they arrive
        // - Handle any errors during streaming
        try {
            client.converseStream(request, streamHandler).get();
            return finalresponse.get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
```

```
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        reasoningStream();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Una demo sull'utilizzo degli strumenti che illustra come connettere modelli di intelligenza artificiale su Amazon Bedrock con uno strumento o un'API personalizzati

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un'interazione tipica tra un'applicazione, un modello di intelligenza artificiale generativa e strumenti connessi o come APIs mediare le interazioni tra l'IA e il mondo esterno. Utilizza l'esempio del collegamento di un'API meteorologica esterna al modello di intelligenza artificiale in modo che possa fornire informazioni meteorologiche in tempo reale basate sull'input dell'utente.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Lo script di esecuzione principale della demo. Questo script orchestra la conversazione tra l'utente, l'API Amazon Bedrock Converse e uno strumento meteorologico.

```
"""
```

```
This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API and
 a weather tool.
The script interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide weather
 information based on user
input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.
"""

import boto3
import logging
from enum import Enum

import utils.tool_use_print_utils as output
import weather_tool

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

AWS_REGION = "us-east-1"


# For the most recent list of models supported by the Converse API's tool use
 functionality, visit:
# https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/conversation-
inference.html
class SupportedModels(Enum):
    CLAUDE_OPUS = "anthropic.claude-3-opus-20240229-v1:0"
    CLAUDE_SONNET = "anthropic.claude-3-sonnet-20240229-v1:0"
    CLAUDE_HAIKU = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"
    COHERE_COMMAND_R = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"
    COHERE_COMMAND_R_PLUS = "cohere.command-r-plus-v1:0"


# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
MODEL_ID = SupportedModels.CLAUDE_HAIKU.value

SYSTEM_PROMPT = """
You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-specified
 locations using only
the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the coordinates
 from the location yourself.
If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer to it
 in your response.
To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.
```

```
- Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each step.
- Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information.
- Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and suggest
 other options.
- Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather reports
 concise. Sparingly use
  emojis where appropriate.
- Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 Weather_Tool.
- Complete the entire process until you have all required data before sending the
 complete response.
"""

# The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool_use_demo function.
# This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
MAX_RECURSIONS = 5


class ToolUseDemo:
    """
    Demonstrates the tool use feature with the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
    """

    def __init__(self):
        # Prepare the system prompt
        self.system_prompt = [{"text": SYSTEM_PROMPT}]

        # Prepare the tool configuration with the weather tool's specification
        self.tool_config = {"tools": [weather_tool.get_tool_spec()]}

        # Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the specified AWS Region.
        self.bedrockRuntimeClient = boto3.client(
            "bedrock-runtime", region_name=AWS_REGION
        )

    def run(self):
        """
        Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
 Bedrock.
        """
        # Print the greeting and a short user guide
        output.header()
```

```
        # Start with an emtpy conversation
        conversation = []

        # Get the first user input
        user_input = self._get_user_input()

        while user_input is not None:
            # Create a new message with the user input and append it to the
conversation
            message = {"role": "user", "content": [{"text": user_input}]}
            conversation.append(message)

            # Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
            bedrock_response = self._send_conversation_to_bedrock(conversation)

            # Recursively handle the model's response until the model has
returned
            # its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
            self._process_model_response(
                bedrock_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
            )

            # Repeat the loop until the user decides to exit the application
            user_input = self._get_user_input()

        output.footer()

    def _send_conversation_to_bedrock(self, conversation):
        """
        Sends the conversation, the system prompt, and the tool spec to Amazon
Bedrock, and returns the response.

        :param conversation: The conversation history including the next message
to send.
        :return: The response from Amazon Bedrock.
        """
        output.call_to_bedrock(conversation)

        # Send the conversation, system prompt, and tool configuration, and
return the response
        return self.bedrockRuntimeClient.converse(
            modelId=MODEL_ID,
            messages=conversation,
```

```
            system=self.system_prompt,
            toolConfig=self.tool_config,
        )

    def _process_model_response(
        self, model_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
    ):
        """
        Processes the response received via Amazon Bedrock and performs the
necessary actions
        based on the stop reason.

        :param model_response: The model's response returned via Amazon Bedrock.
        :param conversation: The conversation history.
        :param max_recursion: The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
        """

        if max_recursion <= 0:
            # Stop the process, the number of recursive calls could indicate an
infinite loop
            logging.warning(
                "Warning: Maximum number of recursions reached. Please try
again."
            )
            exit(1)

        # Append the model's response to the ongoing conversation
        message = model_response["output"]["message"]
        conversation.append(message)

        if model_response["stopReason"] == "tool_use":
            # If the stop reason is "tool_use", forward everything to the tool
use handler
            self._handle_tool_use(message, conversation, max_recursion)

        if model_response["stopReason"] == "end_turn":
            # If the stop reason is "end_turn", print the model's response text,
and finish the process
            output.model_response(message["content"][0]["text"])
            return

    def _handle_tool_use(
        self, model_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
    ):
```

```
        """
        Handles the tool use case by invoking the specified tool and sending the
tool's response back to Bedrock.
        The tool response is appended to the conversation, and the conversation
is sent back to Amazon Bedrock for further processing.

        :param model_response: The model's response containing the tool use
request.
        :param conversation: The conversation history.
        :param max_recursion: The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
        """

        # Initialize an empty list of tool results
        tool_results = []

        # The model's response can consist of multiple content blocks
        for content_block in model_response["content"]:
            if "text" in content_block:
                # If the content block contains text, print it to the console
                output.model_response(content_block["text"])

            if "toolUse" in content_block:
                # If the content block is a tool use request, forward it to the
tool
                tool_response = self._invoke_tool(content_block["toolUse"])

                # Add the tool use ID and the tool's response to the list of
results
                tool_results.append(
                    {
                        "toolResult": {
                            "toolUseId": (tool_response["toolUseId"]),
                            "content": [{"json": tool_response["content"]}],
                        }
                    }
                )

        # Embed the tool results in a new user message
        message = {"role": "user", "content": tool_results}

        # Append the new message to the ongoing conversation
        conversation.append(message)

        # Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
```

```
        response = self._send_conversation_to_bedrock(conversation)

        # Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
        # its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
        self._process_model_response(response, conversation, max_recursion - 1)

    def _invoke_tool(self, payload):
        """
        Invokes the specified tool with the given payload and returns the tool's
response.
        If the requested tool does not exist, an error message is returned.

        :param payload: The payload containing the tool name and input data.
        :return: The tool's response or an error message.
        """
        tool_name = payload["name"]

        if tool_name == "Weather_Tool":
            input_data = payload["input"]
            output.tool_use(tool_name, input_data)

            # Invoke the weather tool with the input data provided by
            response = weather_tool.fetch_weather_data(input_data)
        else:
            error_message = (
                f"The requested tool with name '{tool_name}' does not exist."
            )
            response = {"error": "true", "message": error_message}

        return {"toolUseId": payload["toolUseId"], "content": response}

    @staticmethod
    def _get_user_input(prompt="Your weather info request"):
        """
        Prompts the user for input and returns the user's response.
        Returns None if the user enters 'x' to exit.

        :param prompt: The prompt to display to the user.
        :return: The user's input or None if the user chooses to exit.
        """
        output.separator()
        user_input = input(f"{prompt} (x to exit): ")

        if user_input == "":
```

```
            prompt = "Please enter your weather info request, e.g. the name of a
 city"
            return ToolUseDemo._get_user_input(prompt)

        elif user_input.lower() == "x":
            return None

        else:
            return user_input


if __name__ == "__main__":
    tool_use_demo = ToolUseDemo()
    tool_use_demo.run()
```

Lo strumento meteorologico utilizzato dalla demo. Questo script definisce le specifiche dello strumento e implementa la logica per recuperare i dati meteorologici utilizzando l'API Open-Meteo.

```
import requests
from requests.exceptions import RequestException


def get_tool_spec():
    """
    Returns the JSON Schema specification for the Weather tool. The tool
 specification
    defines the input schema and describes the tool's functionality.
    For more information, see https://json-schema.org/understanding-json-schema/
reference.

    :return: The tool specification for the Weather tool.
    """
    return {
        "toolSpec": {
            "name": "Weather_Tool",
            "description": "Get the current weather for a given location, based
 on its WGS84 coordinates.",
            "inputSchema": {
                "json": {
                    "type": "object",
```

```
                    "properties": {
                        "latitude": {
                            "type": "string",
                            "description": "Geographical WGS84 latitude of the
 location.",
                        },
                        "longitude": {
                            "type": "string",
                            "description": "Geographical WGS84 longitude of the
 location.",
                        },
                    },
                    "required": ["latitude", "longitude"],
                }
            },
        }
    }


def fetch_weather_data(input_data):
    """
    Fetches weather data for the given latitude and longitude using the Open-
Meteo API.
    Returns the weather data or an error message if the request fails.

    :param input_data: The input data containing the latitude and longitude.
    :return: The weather data or an error message.
    """
    endpoint = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast"
    latitude = input_data.get("latitude")
    longitude = input_data.get("longitude", "")
    params = {"latitude": latitude, "longitude": longitude, "current_weather":
 True}

    try:
        response = requests.get(endpoint, params=params)
        weather_data = {"weather_data": response.json()}
        response.raise_for_status()
        return weather_data
    except RequestException as e:
        return e.response.json()
    except Exception as e:
        return {"error": type(e), "message": str(e)}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Lo scenario e la logica principali della demo. Questo orchestra la conversazione tra l'utente, l'API Amazon Bedrock Converse e uno strumento meteorologico.

```
#[derive(Debug)]
#[allow(dead_code)]
struct InvokeToolResult(String, ToolResultBlock);
struct ToolUseScenario {
    client: Client,
    conversation: Vec<Message>,
    system_prompt: SystemContentBlock,
    tool_config: ToolConfiguration,
}

impl ToolUseScenario {
    fn new(client: Client) -> Self {
        let system_prompt = SystemContentBlock::Text(SYSTEM_PROMPT.into());
        let tool_config = ToolConfiguration::builder()
            .tools(Tool::ToolSpec(
                ToolSpecification::builder()
                    .name(TOOL_NAME)
                    .description(TOOL_DESCRIPTION)
                    .input_schema(ToolInputSchema::Json(make_tool_schema()))
                    .build()
                    .unwrap(),
            ))
            .build()
            .unwrap();
```

```
        ToolUseScenario {
            client,
            conversation: vec![],
            system_prompt,
            tool_config,
        }
    }

    async fn run(&mut self) -> Result<(), ToolUseScenarioError> {
        loop {
            let input = get_input().await?;
            if input.is_none() {
                break;
            }

            let message = Message::builder()
                .role(User)
                .content(ContentBlock::Text(input.unwrap()))
                .build()
                .map_err(ToolUseScenarioError::from)?;
            self.conversation.push(message);

            let response = self.send_to_bedrock().await?;

            self.process_model_response(response).await?;
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    async fn send_to_bedrock(&mut self) -> Result<ConverseOutput,
 ToolUseScenarioError> {
        debug!("Sending conversation to bedrock");
        self.client
            .converse()
            .model_id(MODEL_ID)
            .set_messages(Some(self.conversation.clone()))
            .system(self.system_prompt.clone())
            .tool_config(self.tool_config.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(ToolUseScenarioError::from)
    }
```

```
    async fn process_model_response(
        &mut self,
        mut response: ConverseOutput,
    ) -> Result<(), ToolUseScenarioError> {
        let mut iteration = 0;

        while iteration < MAX_RECURSIONS {
            iteration += 1;
            let message = if let Some(ref output) = response.output {
                if output.is_message() {
                    Ok(output.as_message().unwrap().clone())
                } else {
                    Err(ToolUseScenarioError(
                        "Converse Output is not a message".into(),
                    ))
                }
            } else {
                Err(ToolUseScenarioError("Missing Converse Output".into()))
            }?;

            self.conversation.push(message.clone());

            match response.stop_reason {
                StopReason::ToolUse => {
                    response = self.handle_tool_use(&message).await?;
                }
                StopReason::EndTurn => {
                    print_model_response(&message.content[0])?;
                    return Ok(());
                }
                _ => (),
            }
        }

        Err(ToolUseScenarioError(
            "Exceeded MAX_ITERATIONS when calling tools".into(),
        ))
    }

    async fn handle_tool_use(
        &mut self,
        message: &Message,
    ) -> Result<ConverseOutput, ToolUseScenarioError> {
        let mut tool_results: Vec<ContentBlock> = vec![];
```

```
        for block in &message.content {
            match block {
                ContentBlock::Text(_) => print_model_response(block)?,
                ContentBlock::ToolUse(tool) => {
                    let tool_response = self.invoke_tool(tool).await?;
                    tool_results.push(ContentBlock::ToolResult(tool_response.1));
                }
                _ => (),
            };
        }

        let message = Message::builder()
            .role(User)
            .set_content(Some(tool_results))
            .build()?;
        self.conversation.push(message);

        self.send_to_bedrock().await
    }

    async fn invoke_tool(
        &mut self,
        tool: &ToolUseBlock,
    ) -> Result<InvokeToolResult, ToolUseScenarioError> {
        match tool.name() {
            TOOL_NAME => {
                println!(
                    "\x1b[0;90mExecuting tool: {TOOL_NAME} with input: {:?}...
\x1b[0m",
                    tool.input()
                );
                let content = fetch_weather_data(tool).await?;
                println!(
                    "\x1b[0;90mTool responded with {:?}\x1b[0m",
                    content.content()
                );
                Ok(InvokeToolResult(tool.tool_use_id.clone(), content))
            }
            _ => Err(ToolUseScenarioError(format!(
                "The requested tool with name {} does not exist",
                tool.name()
            ))),
        }
```

```
    }
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::defaults(BehaviorVersion::latest())
        .region(CLAUDE_REGION)
        .load()
        .await;
    let client = Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let mut scenario = ToolUseScenario::new(client);

    header();
    if let Err(err) = scenario.run().await {
        println!("There was an error running the scenario! {}", err.0)
    }
    footer();
}
```

Lo strumento meteorologico utilizzato dalla demo. Questo script definisce le specifiche dello strumento e implementa la logica per recuperare i dati meteorologici utilizzando l'API Open-Meteo.

```
const ENDPOINT: &str = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast";
async fn fetch_weather_data(
    tool_use: &ToolUseBlock,
) -> Result<ToolResultBlock, ToolUseScenarioError> {
    let input = tool_use.input();
    let latitude = input
        .as_object()
        .unwrap()
        .get("latitude")
        .unwrap()
        .as_string()
        .unwrap();
    let longitude = input
        .as_object()
        .unwrap()
        .get("longitude")
        .unwrap()
```

```
        .as_string()
        .unwrap();
    let params = [
        ("latitude", latitude),
        ("longitude", longitude),
        ("current_weather", "true"),
    ];

    debug!("Calling {ENDPOINT} with {params:?}");

    let response = reqwest::Client::new()
        .get(ENDPOINT)
        .query(&params)
        .send()
        .await
        .map_err(|e| ToolUseScenarioError(format!("Error requesting weather:
 {e:?}")))?
        .error_for_status()
        .map_err(|e| ToolUseScenarioError(format!("Failed to request weather:
 {e:?}")))?;

    debug!("Response: {response:?}");

    let bytes = response
        .bytes()
        .await
        .map_err(|e| ToolUseScenarioError(format!("Error reading response:
 {e:?}")))?;

    let result = String::from_utf8(bytes.to_vec())
        .map_err(|_| ToolUseScenarioError("Response was not utf8".into()))?;

    Ok(ToolResultBlock::builder()
        .tool_use_id(tool_use.tool_use_id())
        .content(ToolResultContentBlock::Text(result))
        .build()?)
}
```

Utilità per stampare i blocchi di contenuto dei messaggi.

```
fn print_model_response(block: &ContentBlock) -> Result<(), ToolUseScenarioError>
 {
```

```
    if block.is_text() {
        let text = block.as_text().unwrap();
        println!("\x1b[0;90mThe model's response:\x1b[0m\n{text}");
        Ok(())
    } else {
        Err(ToolUseScenarioError(format!(
            "Content block is not text ({block:?})"
        )))
    }
}
```

Utilizza istruzioni, utilità Error e costanti.

```
use std::{collections::HashMap, io::stdin};

use aws_config::BehaviorVersion;
use aws_sdk_bedrockruntime::{
    error::{BuildError, SdkError},
    operation::converse::{ConverseError, ConverseOutput},
    types::{
        ContentBlock, ConversationRole::User, Message, StopReason,
 SystemContentBlock, Tool,
        ToolConfiguration, ToolInputSchema, ToolResultBlock,
 ToolResultContentBlock,
        ToolSpecification, ToolUseBlock,
    },
    Client,
};
use aws_smithy_runtime_api::http::Response;
use aws_smithy_types::Document;
use tracing::debug;

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
const MODEL_ID: &str = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";
const CLAUDE_REGION: &str = "us-east-1";

const SYSTEM_PROMPT: &str = "You are a weather assistant that provides current
 weather data for user-specified locations using only
the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the coordinates
 from the location yourself.
If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer to it
 in your response.
```

```
To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

- Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each step.
- Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information.
- Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and suggest
 other options.
- Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather reports
 concise. Sparingly use
  emojis where appropriate.
- Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 Weather_Tool.
- Complete the entire process until you have all required data before sending the
 complete response.
";

// The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool_use_demo function.
// This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
const MAX_RECURSIONS: i8 = 5;

const TOOL_NAME: &str = "Weather_Tool";
const TOOL_DESCRIPTION: &str =
    "Get the current weather for a given location, based on its WGS84
 coordinates.";
fn make_tool_schema() -> Document {
    Document::Object(HashMap::<String, Document>::from([
        ("type".into(), Document::String("object".into())),
        (
            "properties".into(),
            Document::Object(HashMap::from([
                (
                    "latitude".into(),
                    Document::Object(HashMap::from([
                        ("type".into(), Document::String("string".into())),
                        (
                            "description".into(),
                            Document::String("Geographical WGS84 latitude of the
 location.".into()),
                        ),
                    ])),
                ),
                (
                    "longitude".into(),
```

```
                    Document::Object(HashMap::from([
                        ("type".into(), Document::String("string".into())),
                        (
                            "description".into(),
                            Document::String(
                                "Geographical WGS84 longitude of the
 location.".into(),
                            ),
                        ),
                    ])),
                ),
            ])),
        ),
        (
            "required".into(),
            Document::Array(vec![
                Document::String("latitude".into()),
                Document::String("longitude".into()),
            ]),
        ),
    ]))
}

#[derive(Debug)]
struct ToolUseScenarioError(String);
impl std::fmt::Display for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "Tool use error with '{}'. Reason: {}", MODEL_ID, self.0)
    }
}
impl From<&str> for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn from(value: &str) -> Self {
        ToolUseScenarioError(value.into())
    }
}
impl From<BuildError> for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn from(value: BuildError) -> Self {
        ToolUseScenarioError(value.to_string().clone())
    }
}
impl From<SdkError<ConverseError, Response>> for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn from(value: SdkError<ConverseError, Response>) -> Self {
        ToolUseScenarioError(match value.as_service_error() {
            Some(value) => value.meta().message().unwrap_or("Unknown").into(),
```

```
            None => "Unknown".into(),
        })
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Rust API reference.

Comando Cohere per Amazon Bedrock Runtime

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Bedrock Runtime con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Richiama il comando Cohere su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock
- Richiama il comando Cohere su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con un flusso di risposta
- Inviare ed elaborare un documento con i modelli Cohere Command su Amazon Bedrock
- Richiama Cohere Command R e R+ su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model
- Richiama il comando Cohere su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model
- Richiama Cohere Command R e R+ su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model con un flusso di risposta
- Richiama il comando Cohere su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model con un flusso di risposta
- Una demo sull'utilizzo degli strumenti che illustra come connettere modelli di intelligenza artificiale su Amazon Bedrock con uno strumento o un'API personalizzati

Richiama il comando Cohere su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come inviare un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
```

```
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK per .NET

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();


        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
```

```
            var responseText =
 response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converse();
    }
}
```

Invia un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con il client Java asincrono.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Cohere Command
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
```

```
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                        .maxTokens(512)
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });

        try {
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
text.
```

```
            String responseText = future.get();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converseAsync();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK for Java 2.x

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
```

```
const modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK per JavaScript

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
model_id = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)
```

```
except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Richiama il comando Cohere su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con un flusso di risposta

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come inviare un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Cohere Command
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);
```

```
// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
```

```
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API ConverseStreamReference AWS SDK per .NET .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Cohere Command
// and print the response stream.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
```

```
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Create a handler to extract and print the response text in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            String responseText = chunk.delta().text();
                            System.out.print(responseText);
                        }).build()
                ).onError(err ->
                        System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
err.getMessage())
                ).build();

        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration and attach
the handler.
            client.converseStream(request -> request.modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)
                    ), responseStreamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
```

```
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API ConverseStreamReference AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
const modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
```

```
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseStreamCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
  for await (const item of response.stream) {
    if (item.contentBlockDelta) {
      process.stdout.write(item.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text);
    }
  }
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API ConverseStreamReference AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Cohere Command
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
model_id = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ConverseStream AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Inviare ed elaborare un documento con i modelli Cohere Command su Amazon Bedrock

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare ed elaborare un documento con i modelli Cohere Command su Amazon Bedrock.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia ed elabora un documento con i modelli Cohere Command su Amazon Bedrock.

```
# Send and process a document with Cohere Command models on Amazon Bedrock.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g. Command R+.
model_id = "cohere.command-r-plus-v1:0"

# Load the document
with open("example-data/amazon-nova-service-cards.pdf", "rb") as file:
    document_bytes = file.read()

# Start a conversation with a user message and the document
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [
```

```
            {"text": "Briefly compare the models described in this document"},
            {
                "document": {
                    # Available formats: html, md, pdf, doc/docx, xls/xlsx, csv,
 and txt
                    "format": "pdf",
                    "name": "Amazon Nova Service Cards",
                    "source": {"bytes": document_bytes},
                }
            },
        ],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 500, "temperature": 0.3},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Richiama Cohere Command R e R+ su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come inviare un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command R e R +, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    message = userMessage,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
```

```
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["text"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class Command_R_InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
cohere-command-r-plus.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"message\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
```

```
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/
text").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R and R+.

import boto3
import json
```

```
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
model_id = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "message": prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["text"]
print(response_text)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Richiama il comando Cohere su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come inviare un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
var modelId = "cohere.command-light-text-v14";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = userMessage,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
```

```
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["generations"]?[0]?["text"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class Command_InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-light-text-v14";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
cohere-command.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
```

```
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/generations/0/
text").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
model_id = "cohere.command-light-text-v14"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["generations"][0]["text"]
print(response_text)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Richiama Cohere Command R e R+ su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model con un flusso di risposta

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come inviare un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model con un flusso di risposta.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
```

```
//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    message = userMessage,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["text"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamReques
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

public class Command_R_InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
```

```
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
cohere-command-r-plus.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"message\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text
 in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native
 response.
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/text").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);

                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                }).build()).build();
```

```
        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R and R+
# and print the response stream.
```

```
import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
model_id = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "message": prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
        modelId=model_id, body=request
    )

    # Extract and print the response text in real-time.
    for event in streaming_response["body"]:
        chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
        if "generations" in chunk:
            print(chunk["generations"][0]["text"], end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Richiama il comando Cohere su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model con un flusso di risposta

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come inviare un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model con un flusso di risposta.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
var modelId = "cohere.command-light-text-v14";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
```

```
    prompt = userMessage,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["generations"]?[0]?["text"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamReques
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

public class Command_InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
```

```
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-light-text-v14";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
cohere-command.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text
 in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native
 response.
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/generations/0/
text").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);

                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
```

```
                }).build()).build();

        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command
```

```
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
model_id = "cohere.command-light-text-v14"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
        modelId=model_id, body=request
    )

    # Extract and print the response text in real-time.
    for event in streaming_response["body"]:
        chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
        if "generations" in chunk:
            print(chunk["generations"][0]["text"], end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Una demo sull'utilizzo degli strumenti che illustra come connettere modelli di intelligenza artificiale su Amazon Bedrock con uno strumento o un'API personalizzati

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'interazione tipica tra un'applicazione, un modello di intelligenza artificiale generativa e strumenti connessi o come APIs mediare le interazioni tra l'IA e il mondo esterno. Utilizza l'esempio del collegamento di un'API meteorologica esterna al modello di intelligenza artificiale in modo che possa fornire informazioni meteorologiche in tempo reale basate sull'input dell'utente.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Lo script di esecuzione principale della demo. Questo script orchestra la conversazione tra l'utente, l'API Amazon Bedrock Converse e uno strumento meteorologico.

```
"""
This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API and
 a weather tool.
The script interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide weather
 information based on user
input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.
"""

import boto3
import logging
from enum import Enum

import utils.tool_use_print_utils as output
import weather_tool
```

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

AWS_REGION = "us-east-1"


# For the most recent list of models supported by the Converse API's tool use
 functionality, visit:
# https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/conversation-
inference.html
class SupportedModels(Enum):
    CLAUDE_OPUS = "anthropic.claude-3-opus-20240229-v1:0"
    CLAUDE_SONNET = "anthropic.claude-3-sonnet-20240229-v1:0"
    CLAUDE_HAIKU = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"
    COHERE_COMMAND_R = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"
    COHERE_COMMAND_R_PLUS = "cohere.command-r-plus-v1:0"


# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
MODEL_ID = SupportedModels.CLAUDE_HAIKU.value

SYSTEM_PROMPT = """
You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-specified
 locations using only
the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the coordinates
 from the location yourself.
If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer to it
 in your response.
To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

- Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each step.
- Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information.
- Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and suggest
 other options.
- Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather reports
 concise. Sparingly use
  emojis where appropriate.
- Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 Weather_Tool.
- Complete the entire process until you have all required data before sending the
 complete response.
"""
```

```
# The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool_use_demo function.
# This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
MAX_RECURSIONS = 5


class ToolUseDemo:
    """
    Demonstrates the tool use feature with the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
    """

    def __init__(self):
        # Prepare the system prompt
        self.system_prompt = [{"text": SYSTEM_PROMPT}]

        # Prepare the tool configuration with the weather tool's specification
        self.tool_config = {"tools": [weather_tool.get_tool_spec()]}

        # Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the specified AWS Region.
        self.bedrockRuntimeClient = boto3.client(
            "bedrock-runtime", region_name=AWS_REGION
        )

    def run(self):
        """
        Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
 Bedrock.
        """
        # Print the greeting and a short user guide
        output.header()

        # Start with an emtpy conversation
        conversation = []

        # Get the first user input
        user_input = self._get_user_input()

        while user_input is not None:
            # Create a new message with the user input and append it to the
 conversation
            message = {"role": "user", "content": [{"text": user_input}]}
            conversation.append(message)

            # Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
```

```
            bedrock_response = self._send_conversation_to_bedrock(conversation)

            # Recursively handle the model's response until the model has
returned
            # its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
            self._process_model_response(
                bedrock_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
            )

            # Repeat the loop until the user decides to exit the application
            user_input = self._get_user_input()

        output.footer()

    def _send_conversation_to_bedrock(self, conversation):
        """
        Sends the conversation, the system prompt, and the tool spec to Amazon
Bedrock, and returns the response.

        :param conversation: The conversation history including the next message
to send.
        :return: The response from Amazon Bedrock.
        """
        output.call_to_bedrock(conversation)

        # Send the conversation, system prompt, and tool configuration, and
return the response
        return self.bedrockRuntimeClient.converse(
            modelId=MODEL_ID,
            messages=conversation,
            system=self.system_prompt,
            toolConfig=self.tool_config,
        )

    def _process_model_response(
        self, model_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
    ):
        """
        Processes the response received via Amazon Bedrock and performs the
necessary actions
        based on the stop reason.

        :param model_response: The model's response returned via Amazon Bedrock.
        :param conversation: The conversation history.
```

```
        :param max_recursion: The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
        """

        if max_recursion <= 0:
            # Stop the process, the number of recursive calls could indicate an
infinite loop
            logging.warning(
                "Warning: Maximum number of recursions reached. Please try
again."
            )
            exit(1)

        # Append the model's response to the ongoing conversation
        message = model_response["output"]["message"]
        conversation.append(message)

        if model_response["stopReason"] == "tool_use":
            # If the stop reason is "tool_use", forward everything to the tool
use handler
            self._handle_tool_use(message, conversation, max_recursion)

        if model_response["stopReason"] == "end_turn":
            # If the stop reason is "end_turn", print the model's response text,
and finish the process
            output.model_response(message["content"][0]["text"])
            return

    def _handle_tool_use(
        self, model_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
    ):
        """
        Handles the tool use case by invoking the specified tool and sending the
tool's response back to Bedrock.
        The tool response is appended to the conversation, and the conversation
is sent back to Amazon Bedrock for further processing.

        :param model_response: The model's response containing the tool use
request.
        :param conversation: The conversation history.
        :param max_recursion: The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
        """

        # Initialize an empty list of tool results
        tool_results = []
```

```
        # The model's response can consist of multiple content blocks
        for content_block in model_response["content"]:
            if "text" in content_block:
                # If the content block contains text, print it to the console
                output.model_response(content_block["text"])

            if "toolUse" in content_block:
                # If the content block is a tool use request, forward it to the
tool
                tool_response = self._invoke_tool(content_block["toolUse"])

                # Add the tool use ID and the tool's response to the list of
results
                tool_results.append(
                    {
                        "toolResult": {
                            "toolUseId": (tool_response["toolUseId"]),
                            "content": [{"json": tool_response["content"]}],
                        }
                    }
                )

        # Embed the tool results in a new user message
        message = {"role": "user", "content": tool_results}

        # Append the new message to the ongoing conversation
        conversation.append(message)

        # Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
        response = self._send_conversation_to_bedrock(conversation)

        # Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
        # its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
        self._process_model_response(response, conversation, max_recursion - 1)

    def _invoke_tool(self, payload):
        """
        Invokes the specified tool with the given payload and returns the tool's
response.
        If the requested tool does not exist, an error message is returned.

        :param payload: The payload containing the tool name and input data.
        :return: The tool's response or an error message.
```

```
        """
        tool_name = payload["name"]

        if tool_name == "Weather_Tool":
            input_data = payload["input"]
            output.tool_use(tool_name, input_data)

            # Invoke the weather tool with the input data provided by
            response = weather_tool.fetch_weather_data(input_data)
        else:
            error_message = (
                f"The requested tool with name '{tool_name}' does not exist."
            )
            response = {"error": "true", "message": error_message}

        return {"toolUseId": payload["toolUseId"], "content": response}

    @staticmethod
    def _get_user_input(prompt="Your weather info request"):
        """
        Prompts the user for input and returns the user's response.
        Returns None if the user enters 'x' to exit.

        :param prompt: The prompt to display to the user.
        :return: The user's input or None if the user chooses to exit.
        """
        output.separator()
        user_input = input(f"{prompt} (x to exit): ")

        if user_input == "":
            prompt = "Please enter your weather info request, e.g. the name of a
 city"
            return ToolUseDemo._get_user_input(prompt)

        elif user_input.lower() == "x":
            return None

        else:
            return user_input


if __name__ == "__main__":
    tool_use_demo = ToolUseDemo()
    tool_use_demo.run()
```

Lo strumento meteorologico utilizzato dalla demo. Questo script definisce le specifiche dello strumento e implementa la logica per recuperare i dati meteorologici utilizzando l'API Open-Meteo.

```
import requests
from requests.exceptions import RequestException


def get_tool_spec():
    """
    Returns the JSON Schema specification for the Weather tool. The tool
 specification
    defines the input schema and describes the tool's functionality.
    For more information, see https://json-schema.org/understanding-json-schema/
reference.

    :return: The tool specification for the Weather tool.
    """
    return {
        "toolSpec": {
            "name": "Weather_Tool",
            "description": "Get the current weather for a given location, based
 on its WGS84 coordinates.",
            "inputSchema": {
                "json": {
                    "type": "object",
                    "properties": {
                        "latitude": {
                            "type": "string",
                            "description": "Geographical WGS84 latitude of the
 location.",
                        },
                        "longitude": {
                            "type": "string",
                            "description": "Geographical WGS84 longitude of the
 location.",
                        },
                    },
                    "required": ["latitude", "longitude"],
                }
```

```
            },
        }
    }


def fetch_weather_data(input_data):
    """
    Fetches weather data for the given latitude and longitude using the Open-
Meteo API.
    Returns the weather data or an error message if the request fails.

    :param input_data: The input data containing the latitude and longitude.
    :return: The weather data or an error message.
    """
    endpoint = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast"
    latitude = input_data.get("latitude")
    longitude = input_data.get("longitude", "")
    params = {"latitude": latitude, "longitude": longitude, "current_weather":
 True}

    try:
        response = requests.get(endpoint, params=params)
        weather_data = {"weather_data": response.json()}
        response.raise_for_status()
        return weather_data
    except RequestException as e:
        return e.response.json()
    except Exception as e:
        return {"error": type(e), "message": str(e)}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

DeepSeek per Amazon Bedrock Runtime

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Bedrock Runtime con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Inviare ed elaborare un documento con DeepSeek Amazon Bedrock

Inviare ed elaborare un documento con DeepSeek Amazon Bedrock

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare ed elaborare un documento con DeepSeek Amazon Bedrock.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia ed elabora un documento con DeepSeek Amazon Bedrock.

```
# Send and process a document with DeepSeek on Amazon Bedrock.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g. DeepSeek-R1
model_id = "us.deepseek.r1-v1:0"

# Load the document
with open("example-data/amazon-nova-service-cards.pdf", "rb") as file:
    document_bytes = file.read()

# Start a conversation with a user message and the document
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [
            {"text": "Briefly compare the models described in this document"},
            {
                "document": {
                    # Available formats: html, md, pdf, doc/docx, xls/xlsx, csv,
 and txt
```

```
                    "format": "pdf",
                    "name": "Amazon Nova Service Cards",
                    "source": {"bytes": document_bytes},
                }
            },
        ],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 2000, "temperature": 0.3},
    )

    # Extract and print the reasoning and response text.
    reasoning, response_text = "", ""
    for item in response["output"]["message"]["content"]:
        for key, value in item.items():
            if key == "reasoningContent":
                reasoning = value["reasoningText"]["text"]
            elif key == "text":
                response_text = value

    print(f"\nReasoning:\n{reasoning}")
    print(f"\nResponse:\n{response_text}")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Meta Llama per Amazon Bedrock Runtime

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Bedrock Runtime con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Richiama Meta Llama su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock
- Richiama Meta Llama su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con un flusso di risposta
- Inviare ed elaborare un documento con Llama su Amazon Bedrock
- Richiama Meta Llama su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model
- Richiama Meta Llama su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model con un flusso di risposta

Richiama Meta Llama su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come inviare un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Meta Llama.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
```

```
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK per .NET

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Meta Llama.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
        var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
```

```
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();


        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
            var responseText =
 response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converse();
    }
}
```

Invia un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con il client Java asincrono.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Meta Llama
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
        var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                        .maxTokens(512)
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
```

```
        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
 response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });

        try {
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
 text.
            String responseText = future.get();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converseAsync();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK for Java 2.x

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Meta Llama.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
const modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
```

```
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK per JavaScript

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Meta Llama.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
model_id = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
```

```
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// An example demonstrating how to use the Conversation API to send
// a text message to Meta Llama.

import AWSBedrockRuntime
```

```
func converse(_ textPrompt: String) async throws -> String {

    // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
    let config =
        try await BedrockRuntimeClient.BedrockRuntimeClientConfiguration(
            region: "us-east-1"
        )
    let client = BedrockRuntimeClient(config: config)

    // Set the model ID.
    let modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0"

    // Start a conversation with the user message.
    let message = BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.Message(
        content: [.text(textPrompt)],
        role: .user
    )

    // Optionally use inference parameters
    let inferenceConfig =
        BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.InferenceConfiguration(
            maxTokens: 512,
            stopSequences: ["END"],
            temperature: 0.5,
            topp: 0.9
        )

    // Create the ConverseInput to send to the model
    let input = ConverseInput(
        inferenceConfig: inferenceConfig, messages: [message], modelId: modelId)

    // Send the ConverseInput to the model
    let response = try await client.converse(input: input)

    // Extract and return the response text.
    if case let .message(msg) = response.output {
        if case let .text(textResponse) = msg.content![0] {
            return textResponse
        } else {
            return "No text response found in message content"
        }
    } else {
        return "No message found in converse output"
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Swift API reference.

Richiama Meta Llama su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con un flusso di risposta

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come inviare un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Meta Llama
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";
```

```
// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API ConverseStreamReference AWS SDK per .NET .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Meta Llama
// and print the response stream.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
```

```
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
        var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Create a handler to extract and print the response text in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            String responseText = chunk.delta().text();
                            System.out.print(responseText);
                        }).build()
                ).onError(err ->
                        System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
err.getMessage())
                ).build();

        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration and attach
the handler.
            client.converseStream(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)
                    ), responseStreamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API ConverseStreamReference AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Meta Llama.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
const modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
```

```
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseStreamCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
  for await (const item of response.stream) {
    if (item.contentBlockDelta) {
      process.stdout.write(item.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text);
    }
  }
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API ConverseStreamReference AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Meta Llama
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
model_id = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ConverseStream AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// An example demonstrating how to use the Conversation API to send a text
 message
// to Meta Llama and print the response stream.

import AWSBedrockRuntime

func printConverseStream(_ textPrompt: String) async throws {

    // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
    let config =
        try await BedrockRuntimeClient.BedrockRuntimeClientConfiguration(
            region: "us-east-1"
        )
    let client = BedrockRuntimeClient(config: config)

    // Set the model ID.
    let modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0"

    // Start a conversation with the user message.
    let message = BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.Message(
        content: [.text(textPrompt)],
        role: .user
    )

    // Optionally use inference parameters.
    let inferenceConfig =
        BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.InferenceConfiguration(
            maxTokens: 512,
            stopSequences: ["END"],
```

```
            temperature: 0.5,
            topp: 0.9
        )

    // Create the ConverseStreamInput to send to the model.
    let input = ConverseStreamInput(
        inferenceConfig: inferenceConfig, messages: [message], modelId: modelId)

    // Send the ConverseStreamInput to the model.
    let response = try await client.converseStream(input: input)

    // Extract the streaming response.
    guard let stream = response.stream else {
        print("No stream available")
        return
    }

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for try await event in stream {
        switch event {
        case .messagestart(_):
            print("\nMeta Llama:")

        case .contentblockdelta(let deltaEvent):
            if case .text(let text) = deltaEvent.delta {
                print(text, terminator: "")
            }

        default:
            break
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento ConverseStreamall'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Inviare ed elaborare un documento con Llama su Amazon Bedrock

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare ed elaborare un documento con Llama su Amazon Bedrock.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia ed elabora un documento con Llama su Amazon Bedrock.

```
# Send and process a document with Llama on Amazon Bedrock.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g. Llama 3.1 8B Instruct.
model_id = "us.meta.llama3-1-8b-instruct-v1:0"

# Load the document
with open("example-data/amazon-nova-service-cards.pdf", "rb") as file:
    document_bytes = file.read()

# Start a conversation with a user message and the document
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [
            {"text": "Briefly compare the models described in this document"},
            {
                "document": {
                    # Available formats: html, md, pdf, doc/docx, xls/xlsx, csv,
 and txt
                    "format": "pdf",
                    "name": "Amazon Nova Service Cards",
                    "source": {"bytes": document_bytes},
                }
            },
        ],
```

```
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 500, "temperature": 0.3},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Richiama Meta Llama su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come inviare un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3.
```

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70b Instruct.
var modelId = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the prompt for the model.
var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Embed the prompt in Llama 2's instruction format.
var formattedPrompt = $@"
<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
{prompt}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = formattedPrompt,
    max_gen_len = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
```

```
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["generation"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class Llama3_InvokeModel {
```

```
    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70b Instruct.
        var modelId = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
meta.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{instruction}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in Llama 3's instruction format.
        var instruction = (
                "<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>\\n" +
                "{{prompt}} <|eot_id|>\\n" +
                "<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>\\n"
        ).replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        // Embed the instruction in the the native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{instruction}}",
 instruction);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
```

```
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/
generation").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
// Send a prompt to Meta Llama 3 and print the response.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-west-2" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70B Instruct.
const modelId = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the user message to send.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one sentence.";

// Embed the message in Llama 3's prompt format.
const prompt = `
<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
${userMessage}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
`;

// Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
const request = {
  prompt,
  // Optional inference parameters:
  max_gen_len: 512,
  temperature: 0.5,
  top_p: 0.9,
};

// Encode and send the request.
const response = await client.send(
  new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(request),
    modelId,
  }),
);

// Decode the native response body.
/** @type {{ generation: string }} */
const nativeResponse = JSON.parse(new TextDecoder().decode(response.body));

// Extract and print the generated text.
const responseText = nativeResponse.generation;
```

```
console.log(responseText);

// Learn more about the Llama 3 prompt format at:
// https://llama.meta.com/docs/model-cards-and-prompt-formats/meta-llama-3/
#special-tokens-used-with-meta-llama-3
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-west-2")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70b Instruct.
model_id = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Embed the prompt in Llama 3's instruction format.
formatted_prompt = f"""
<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
```

```
{prompt}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
"""

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": formatted_prompt,
    "max_gen_len": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["generation"]
print(response_text)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Richiama Meta Llama su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model con un flusso di risposta

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come inviare un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model, e stampare il flusso di risposta.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70b Instruct.
var modelId = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the prompt for the model.
var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Embed the prompt in Llama 2's instruction format.
var formattedPrompt = $@"
<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
{prompt}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
```

```
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = formattedPrompt,
    max_gen_len = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["generation"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModelWithResponseStream AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamReques
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

public class Llama3_InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
```

```
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70b Instruct.
        var modelId = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
meta.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{instruction}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in Llama 3's instruction format.
        var instruction = (
                "<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>\\n" +
                "{{prompt}} <|eot_id|>\\n" +
                "<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>\\n"
        ).replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        // Embed the instruction in the the native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{instruction}}",
 instruction);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text
 in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native
 response.
```

```
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/
generation").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);

                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                }).build()).build();

        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModelWithResponseStream AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Send a prompt to Meta Llama 3 and print the response stream in real-time.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-west-2" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70B Instruct.
const modelId = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the user message to send.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one sentence.";

// Embed the message in Llama 3's prompt format.
const prompt = `
<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
${userMessage}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
`;

// Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
const request = {
  prompt,
  // Optional inference parameters:
```

```
  max_gen_len: 512,
  temperature: 0.5,
  top_p: 0.9,
};

// Encode and send the request.
const responseStream = await client.send(
  new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(request),
    modelId,
  }),
);

// Extract and print the response stream in real-time.
for await (const event of responseStream.body) {
  /** @type {{ generation: string }} */
  const chunk = JSON.parse(new TextDecoder().decode(event.chunk.bytes));
  if (chunk.generation) {
    process.stdout.write(chunk.generation);
  }
}

// Learn more about the Llama 3 prompt format at:
// https://llama.meta.com/docs/model-cards-and-prompt-formats/meta-llama-3/
#special-tokens-used-with-meta-llama-3
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModelWithResponseStream AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-west-2")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70b Instruct.
model_id = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Embed the prompt in Llama 3's instruction format.
formatted_prompt = f"""
<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
{prompt}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
"""

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": formatted_prompt,
    "max_gen_len": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
        modelId=model_id, body=request
    )
```

```
    # Extract and print the response text in real-time.
    for event in streaming_response["body"]:
        chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
        if "generation" in chunk:
            print(chunk["generation"], end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModelWithResponseStream AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

IA Mistral per Amazon Bedrock Runtime

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Bedrock Runtime con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Richiama Mistral su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock
- Richiama Mistral su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con un flusso di risposta
- Inviare ed elaborare un documento con i modelli Mistral su Amazon Bedrock
- Richiama modelli AI Mistral su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model
- Richiama modelli AI Mistral su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model con un flusso di risposta

Richiama Mistral su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come inviare un messaggio di testo a Mistral, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Mistral utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Mistral.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
```

```
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK per .NET

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Mistral utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Mistral.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
        var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();


        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
```

```
            var responseText =
 response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }

    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converse();
    }
}
```

Invia un messaggio di testo a Mistral, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con il client Java asincrono.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Mistral
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
```

```
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
        var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                        .maxTokens(512)
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });

        try {
```

```
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
 text.
            String responseText = future.get();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converseAsync();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK for Java 2.x

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Mistral utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Mistral.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });
```

```
// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
const modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK per JavaScript

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Mistral utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Mistral.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
model_id = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)
```

```
except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Richiama Mistral su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con un flusso di risposta

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come inviare un messaggio di testo a Mistral, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Mistral utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Mistral
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);
```

```
// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
```

```
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ConverseStreamAPI Reference.AWS SDK per .NET

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Mistral utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Mistral
// and print the response stream.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
```

```
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
        var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Create a handler to extract and print the response text in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            String responseText = chunk.delta().text();
                            System.out.print(responseText);
                        }).build()
                ).onError(err ->
                        System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
err.getMessage())
                ).build();

        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration and attach
the handler.
            client.converseStream(request -> request.modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)
                    ), responseStreamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ConverseStreamAPI Reference.AWS SDK for Java 2.x

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Mistral utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Mistral.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
const modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];
```

```
// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseStreamCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
  for await (const item of response.stream) {
    if (item.contentBlockDelta) {
      process.stdout.write(item.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text);
    }
  }
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ConverseStreamAPI Reference.AWS SDK per JavaScript

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Mistral utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Mistral
```

```
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
model_id = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ConverseStream AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Inviare ed elaborare un documento con i modelli Mistral su Amazon Bedrock

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare ed elaborare un documento con modelli Mistral su Amazon Bedrock.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia ed elabora un documento con i modelli Mistral su Amazon Bedrock.

```
# Send and process a document with Mistral models on Amazon Bedrock.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
model_id = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0"

# Load the document
with open("example-data/amazon-nova-service-cards.pdf", "rb") as file:
    document_bytes = file.read()

# Start a conversation with a user message and the document
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [
            {"text": "Briefly compare the models described in this document"},
            {
                "document": {
                    # Available formats: html, md, pdf, doc/docx, xls/xlsx, csv,
 and txt
```

```
                    "format": "pdf",
                    "name": "Amazon Nova Service Cards",
                    "source": {"bytes": document_bytes},
                }
            },
        ],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 500, "temperature": 0.3},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Richiama modelli AI Mistral su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come inviare un messaggio di testo ai modelli Mistral, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Define the prompt for the model.
var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
var formattedPrompt = $"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = formattedPrompt,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
```

```
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["outputs"]?[0]?["text"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral.
```

```
import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
        var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
mistral-text-completion.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{instruction}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
        var instruction = "<s>[INST] {{prompt}} [/INST]\\n".replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        // Embed the instruction in the the native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{instruction}}",
 instruction);

        try {
```

```
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/outputs/0/
text").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import { FoundationModels } from "../../config/foundation_models.js";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Output
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseBody
 * @property {Output[]} outputs
 */

/**
 * Invokes a Mistral 7B Instruct model.
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "mistral.mistral-7b-instruct-v0:2".
 */
export const invokeModel = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "mistral.mistral-7b-instruct-v0:2",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Mistral instruct models provide optimal results when embedding
  // the prompt into the following template:
  const instruction = `<s>[INST] ${prompt} [/INST]`;

  // Prepare the payload.
  const payload = {
    prompt: instruction,
    max_tokens: 500,
    temperature: 0.5,
  };
```

```
  // Invoke the model with the payload and wait for the response.
  const command = new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  // Decode and return the response.
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {ResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  return responseBody.outputs[0].text;
};

// Invoke the function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const prompt =
    'Complete the following in one sentence: "Once upon a time..."';
  const modelId = FoundationModels.MISTRAL_7B.modelId;
  console.log(`Prompt: ${prompt}`);
  console.log(`Model ID: ${modelId}`);

  try {
    console.log("-".repeat(53));
    const response = await invokeModel(prompt, modelId);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral.

import boto3
import json
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
model_id = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
formatted_prompt = f"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]"

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": formatted_prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)
```

```
except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["outputs"][0]["text"]
print(response_text)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Richiama modelli AI Mistral su Amazon Bedrock utilizzando l'API Invoke Model con un flusso di risposta

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come inviare un messaggio di testo ai modelli Mistral AI, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model, e stampare il flusso di risposta.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
```

```
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Define the prompt for the model.
var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
var formattedPrompt = $"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = formattedPrompt,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
```

```
        var text = chunk["outputs"]?[0]?["text"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModelWithResponseStream AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamReques
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon
```

```
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

public class InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
        var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
mistral-text-completion.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{instruction}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
        var instruction = "<s>[INST] {{prompt}} [/INST]\\n".replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        // Embed the instruction in the the native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{instruction}}",
 instruction);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
```

```
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text
 in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native
 response.
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/outputs/0/
text").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);

                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                }).build()).build();

        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModelWithResponseStream AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
model_id = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
formatted_prompt = f"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]"

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": formatted_prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
```

```
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
        modelId=model_id, body=request
    )

    # Extract and print the response text in real-time.
    for event in streaming_response["body"]:
        chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
        if "outputs" in chunk:
            print(chunk["outputs"][0].get("text"), end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}''. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModelWithResponseStream AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Diffusione stabile per Amazon Bedrock Runtime

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Bedrock Runtime con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Richiama Stability.ai Stable Diffusion XL su Amazon Bedrock per generare un'immagine

Richiama Stability.ai Stable Diffusion XL su Amazon Bedrock per generare un'immagine

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come richiamare Stability.ai Stable Diffusion XL su Amazon Bedrock per generare un'immagine.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un'immagine con Stable Diffusion.

```
// Create an image with Stable Diffusion.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

import java.math.BigInteger;
import java.security.SecureRandom;

import static com.example.bedrockruntime.libs.ImageTools.displayImage;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Stable Diffusion XL v1.
        var modelId = "stability.stable-diffusion-xl-v1";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
```

```
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
diffusion-1-0-text-image.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = """
                {
                    "text_prompts": [{ "text": "{{prompt}}" }],
                    "style_preset": "{{style}}",
                    "seed": {{seed}}
                }""";

        // Define the prompt for the image generation.
        var prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot";

        // Get a random 32-bit seed for the image generation (max.
 4,294,967,295).
        var seed = new BigInteger(31, new SecureRandom());

        // Choose a style preset.
        var style = "cinematic";

        // Embed the prompt, seed, and style in the model's native request
 payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate
                .replace("{{prompt}}", prompt)
                .replace("{{seed}}", seed.toString())
                .replace("{{style}}", style);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated image data from the model's response.
            var base64ImageData = new JSONPointer("/artifacts/0/base64")
                    .queryFrom(responseBody)
                    .toString();

            return base64ImageData;
```

```
        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Generating image. This may take a few seconds...");

        String base64ImageData = invokeModel();

        displayImage(base64ImageData);
    }


}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un'immagine con Stable Diffusion.

```
    public function invokeStableDiffusion(string $prompt, int $seed, string
 $style_preset)
    {
        // The different model providers have individual request and response
 formats.
        // For the format, ranges, and available style_presets of Stable
 Diffusion models refer to:
```

```
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
stability-diffusion.html

        $base64_image_data = "";
        try {
            $modelId = 'stability.stable-diffusion-xl-v1';
            $body = [
                'text_prompts' => [
                    ['text' => $prompt]
                ],
                'seed' => $seed,
                'cfg_scale' => 10,
                'steps' => 30
            ];
            if ($style_preset) {
                $body['style_preset'] = $style_preset;
            }

            $result = $this->bedrockRuntimeClient->invokeModel([
                'contentType' => 'application/json',
                'body' => json_encode($body),
                'modelId' => $modelId,
            ]);
            $response_body = json_decode($result['body']);
            $base64_image_data = $response_body->artifacts[0]->base64;
        } catch (Exception $e) {
            echo "Error: ({$e->getCode()}) - {$e->getMessage()}\n";
        }

        return $base64_image_data;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per PHPAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un'immagine con Stable Diffusion.

```
# Use the native inference API to create an image with Stability.ai Stable
 Diffusion

import base64
import boto3
import json
import os
import random

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Stable Diffusion XL 1.
model_id = "stability.stable-diffusion-xl-v1"

# Define the image generation prompt for the model.
prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot."

# Generate a random seed.
seed = random.randint(0, 4294967295)

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "text_prompts": [{"text": prompt}],
    "style_preset": "photographic",
    "seed": seed,
    "cfg_scale": 10,
    "steps": 30,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
```

```
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract the image data.
base64_image_data = model_response["artifacts"][0]["base64"]

# Save the generated image to a local folder.
i, output_dir = 1, "output"
if not os.path.exists(output_dir):
    os.makedirs(output_dir)
while os.path.exists(os.path.join(output_dir, f"stability_{i}.png")):
    i += 1

image_data = base64.b64decode(base64_image_data)

image_path = os.path.join(output_dir, f"stability_{i}.png")
with open(image_path, "wb") as file:
    file.write(image_data)

print(f"The generated image has been saved to {image_path}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un'immagine con Stable Diffusion.

```
    "Stable Diffusion Input Parameters should be in a format like this:
*   {
*     "text_prompts": [
*       {"text":"Draw a dolphin with a mustache"},
*       {"text":"Make it photorealistic"}
*     ],
*     "cfg_scale":10,
*     "seed":0,
*     "steps":50
*   }
    TYPES: BEGIN OF prompt_ts,
             text TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_string,
           END OF prompt_ts.

    DATA: BEGIN OF ls_input,
            text_prompts TYPE STANDARD TABLE OF prompt_ts,
            cfg_scale    TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
            seed         TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
            steps        TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
          END OF ls_input.

    APPEND VALUE prompt_ts( text = iv_prompt ) TO ls_input-text_prompts.
    ls_input-cfg_scale = 10.
    ls_input-seed = 0. "or better, choose a random integer.
    ls_input-steps = 50.

    DATA(lv_json) = /ui2/cl_json=>serialize(
      data = ls_input
                 pretty_name   = /ui2/cl_json=>pretty_mode-low_case ).

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_response) = lo_bdr->invokemodel(
          iv_body = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>string_to_xstring( lv_json )
          iv_modelid = 'stability.stable-diffusion-xl-v1'
          iv_accept = 'application/json'
          iv_contenttype = 'application/json' ).

        "Stable Diffusion Result Format:
*       {
*         "result": "success",
*         "artifacts": [
*           {
*             "seed": 0,
```

```
*             "base64": "iVBORw0KGgoAAAANSUhEUgAAAgAAA....
*             "finishReason": "SUCCESS"
*           }
*         ]
*       }
        TYPES: BEGIN OF artifact_ts,
                 seed         TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
                 base64       TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_string,
                 finishreason TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_string,
               END OF artifact_ts.

        DATA: BEGIN OF ls_response,
                result    TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_string,
                artifacts TYPE STANDARD TABLE OF artifact_ts,
              END OF ls_response.

        /ui2/cl_json=>deserialize(
          EXPORTING jsonx = lo_response->get_body( )
                    pretty_name = /ui2/cl_json=>pretty_mode-camel_case
          CHANGING  data  = ls_response ).
        IF ls_response-artifacts IS NOT INITIAL.
          DATA(lv_image) =
 cl_http_utility=>if_http_utility~decode_x_base64( ls_response-artifacts[ 1 ]-
base64 ).
        ENDIF.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_bdraccessdeniedex INTO DATA(lo_ex).
        WRITE / lo_ex->get_text( ).
        WRITE / |Don't forget to enable model access at https://
console.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/home?#/modelaccess|.

    ENDTRY.
```

Invoca il modello di base Stability.ai Stable Diffusion XL per generare immagini utilizzando il client di alto livello L2.

```
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_bdr_l2_sd) = /aws1/
cl_bdr_l2_factory=>create_stable_diffusion_xl_1( lo_bdr ).
        " iv_prompt contains a prompt like 'Show me a picture of a unicorn
 reading an enterprise financial report'.
        DATA(lv_image) = lo_bdr_l2_sd->text_to_image( iv_prompt ).
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_bdraccessdeniedex INTO DATA(lo_ex).
        WRITE / lo_ex->get_text( ).
        WRITE / |Don't forget to enable model access at https://
console.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/home?#/modelaccess|.

    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento InvokeModelall'API AWS SDK for SAP ABAP.

Esempi di codice per Amazon Bedrock Agents che utilizzano AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare Amazon Bedrock Agents con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Guida per l'utente di Amazon Bedrock Agents: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon Bedrock Agents.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon Bedrock Agents: dettagli su tutte le azioni di Amazon Bedrock Agents disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Salve agenti Amazon Bedrock

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come iniziare a usare Amazon Bedrock Agents.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  GetAgentCommand,
  paginateListAgents,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} AgentSummary
 */

/**
 * A simple scenario to demonstrate basic setup and interaction with the Bedrock
 Agents Client.
 *
 * This function first initializes the Amazon Bedrock Agents client for a
 specific region.
 * It then retrieves a list of existing agents using the streamlined paginator
 approach.
 * For each agent found, it retrieves detailed information using a command
 object.
 *
 * Demonstrates:
 * - Use of the Bedrock Agents client to initialize and communicate with the AWS
 service.
 * - Listing resources in a paginated response pattern.
 * - Accessing an individual resource using a command object.
 *
 * @returns {Promise<void>} A promise that resolves when the function has
 completed execution.
```

```
 */
export const main = async () => {
  const region = "us-east-1";

  console.log("=".repeat(68));

  console.log(`Initializing Amazon Bedrock Agents client for ${region}...`);
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  console.log("Retrieving the list of existing agents...");
  const paginatorConfig = { client };
  const pages = paginateListAgents(paginatorConfig, {});

  /** @type {AgentSummary[]} */
  const agentSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of pages) {
    agentSummaries.push(...page.agentSummaries);
  }

  console.log(`Found ${agentSummaries.length} agents in ${region}.`);

  if (agentSummaries.length > 0) {
    for (const agentSummary of agentSummaries) {
      const agentId = agentSummary.agentId;
      console.log("=".repeat(68));
      console.log(`Retrieving agent with ID: ${agentId}:`);
      console.log("-".repeat(68));

      const command = new GetAgentCommand({ agentId });
      const response = await client.send(command);
      const agent = response.agent;

      console.log(` Name: ${agent.agentName}`);
      console.log(` Status: ${agent.agentStatus}`);
      console.log(` ARN: ${agent.agentArn}`);
      console.log(` Foundation model: ${agent.foundationModel}`);
    }
  }
  console.log("=".repeat(68));
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  await main();
```

```
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - GetAgent
  - ListAgents

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Bedrock Agents AWS SDKs
  - Salve agenti Amazon Bedrock
  - Azioni per gli agenti Amazon Bedrock che utilizzano AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo CreateAgent con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK CreateAgentActionGroupAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK CreateAgentAliasAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK CreateFlowAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK CreateFlowAliasAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK CreateFlowVersionAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK CreateKnowledgeBaseAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK CreatePromptAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK CreatePromptVersionAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteAgentAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteAgentAliasAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteFlowAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteFlowAliasAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteFlowVersionAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteKnowledgeBaseAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DeletePromptAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK GetAgentAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK GetFlowAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK GetFlowVersionAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK GetKnowledgeBaseAWS

- Utilizzare con un SDK GetPromptAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListAgentActionGroupsAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListAgentKnowledgeBasesAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListAgentsAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListFlowAliasesAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListFlowVersionsAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListFlowsAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListKnowledgeBasesAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListPromptsAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK PrepareAgentAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK PrepareFlowAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK UpdateFlowAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK UpdateFlowAliasAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK UpdateKnowledgeBaseAWS

- Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Bedrock Agents AWS SDKs
  - Un end-to-end esempio che mostra come creare e richiamare un flusso Amazon Bedrock utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Un end-to-end esempio che mostra come creare e richiamare prompt gestiti di Amazon Bedrock utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Un end-to-end esempio che mostra come creare e richiamare Amazon Bedrock Agents utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Crea e orchestra applicazioni di intelligenza artificiale generativa con Amazon Bedrock e Step Functions

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Bedrock Agents AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Bedrock Agents con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Salve agenti Amazon Bedrock
- Azioni per gli agenti Amazon Bedrock che utilizzano AWS SDKs

- Utilizzalo CreateAgent con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateAgentActionGroupAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateAgentAliasAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateFlowAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateFlowAliasAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateFlowVersionAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateKnowledgeBaseAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreatePromptAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreatePromptVersionAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteAgentAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteAgentAliasAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteFlowAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteFlowAliasAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteFlowVersionAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteKnowledgeBaseAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeletePromptAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK GetAgentAWS
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- Utilizzare con un SDK GetPromptAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListAgentActionGroupsAWS
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- Utilizzare con un SDK ListAgentsAWS
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- Utilizzare con un SDK ListFlowVersionsAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListFlowsAWS
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- Utilizzare con un SDK ListPromptsAWS

- Utilizzare con un SDK PrepareAgentAWS

- Utilizzare con un SDK PrepareFlowAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK UpdateFlowAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK UpdateFlowAliasAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK UpdateKnowledgeBaseAWS

Salve agenti Amazon Bedrock

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come iniziare a usare Amazon Bedrock Agents.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  GetAgentCommand,
  paginateListAgents,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} AgentSummary
 */

/**
 * A simple scenario to demonstrate basic setup and interaction with the Bedrock
 Agents Client.
 *
 * This function first initializes the Amazon Bedrock Agents client for a
 specific region.
 * It then retrieves a list of existing agents using the streamlined paginator
 approach.
```

```
 * For each agent found, it retrieves detailed information using a command
 object.
 *
 * Demonstrates:
 * - Use of the Bedrock Agents client to initialize and communicate with the AWS
 service.
 * - Listing resources in a paginated response pattern.
 * - Accessing an individual resource using a command object.
 *
 * @returns {Promise<void>} A promise that resolves when the function has
 completed execution.
 */
export const main = async () => {
  const region = "us-east-1";

  console.log("=".repeat(68));

  console.log(`Initializing Amazon Bedrock Agents client for ${region}...`);
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  console.log("Retrieving the list of existing agents...");
  const paginatorConfig = { client };
  const pages = paginateListAgents(paginatorConfig, {});

  /** @type {AgentSummary[]} */
  const agentSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of pages) {
    agentSummaries.push(...page.agentSummaries);
  }

  console.log(`Found ${agentSummaries.length} agents in ${region}.`);

  if (agentSummaries.length > 0) {
    for (const agentSummary of agentSummaries) {
      const agentId = agentSummary.agentId;
      console.log("=".repeat(68));
      console.log(`Retrieving agent with ID: ${agentId}:`);
      console.log("-".repeat(68));

      const command = new GetAgentCommand({ agentId });
      const response = await client.send(command);
      const agent = response.agent;

      console.log(` Name: ${agent.agentName}`);
```

```
      console.log(` Status: ${agent.agentStatus}`);
      console.log(` ARN: ${agent.agentArn}`);
      console.log(` Foundation model: ${agent.foundationModel}`);
    }
  }
  console.log("=".repeat(68));
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  await main();
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - GetAgent
  - ListAgents

Azioni per gli agenti Amazon Bedrock che utilizzano AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Amazon Bedrock Agents con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti chiamano l'API Amazon Bedrock Agents e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Bedrock Agents AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta il riferimento alle API di Amazon Bedrock Agents.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo CreateAgent con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateAgentActionGroupAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateAgentAliasAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateFlowAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateFlowAliasAWS

- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateFlowVersionAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateKnowledgeBaseAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreatePromptAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreatePromptVersionAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteAgentAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteAgentAliasAWS
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- Utilizzare con un SDK GetFlowVersionAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK GetKnowledgeBaseAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK GetPromptAWS
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- Utilizzare con un SDK ListAgentsAWS
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- Utilizzare con un SDK ListFlowsAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListKnowledgeBasesAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListPromptsAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK PrepareAgentAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK PrepareFlowAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK UpdateFlowAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK UpdateFlowAliasAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK UpdateKnowledgeBaseAWS

Utilizzalo **`CreateAgent`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateAgent`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e richiama un agente

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creazione di un agente

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { checkForPlaceholders } from "../lib/utils.js";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  CreateAgentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * Creates an Amazon Bedrock Agent.
 *
 * @param {string} agentName - A name for the agent that you create.
 * @param {string} foundationModel - The foundation model to be used by the agent
 you create.
 * @param {string} agentResourceRoleArn - The ARN of the IAM role with
 permissions required by the agent.
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<import("@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent").Agent>} An object
 containing details of the created agent.
 */
```

```
export const createAgent = async (
  agentName,
  foundationModel,
  agentResourceRoleArn,
  region = "us-east-1",
) => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  const command = new CreateAgentCommand({
    agentName,
    foundationModel,
    agentResourceRoleArn,
  });
  const response = await client.send(command);

  return response.agent;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  // Replace the placeholders for agentName and accountId, and roleName with a
 unique name for the new agent,
  // the id of your AWS account, and the name of an existing execution role that
 the agent can use inside your account.
  // For foundationModel, specify the desired model. Ensure to remove the
 brackets '[]' before adding your data.

  // A string (max 100 chars) that can include letters, numbers, dashes '-', and
 underscores '_'.
  const agentName = "[your-bedrock-agent-name]";

  // Your AWS account id.
  const accountId = "[123456789012]";

  // The name of the agent's execution role. It must be prefixed by
 `AmazonBedrockExecutionRoleForAgents_`.
  const roleName = "[AmazonBedrockExecutionRoleForAgents_your-role-name]";

  // The ARN for the agent's execution role.
  // Follow the ARN format: 'arn:aws:iam::account-id:role/role-name'
  const roleArn = `arn:aws:iam::${accountId}:role/${roleName}`;

  // Specify the model for the agent. Change if a different model is preferred.
  const foundationModel = "anthropic.claude-v2";
```

```
  // Check for unresolved placeholders in agentName and roleArn.
  checkForPlaceholders([agentName, roleArn]);

  console.log("Creating a new agent...");

  const agent = await createAgent(agentName, foundationModel, roleArn);
  console.log(agent);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAgentsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creazione di un agente

```
    def create_agent(self, agent_name, foundation_model, role_arn, instruction):
        """
        Creates an agent that orchestrates interactions between foundation
models,
        data sources, software applications, user conversations, and APIs to
carry
        out tasks to help customers.

        :param agent_name: A name for the agent.
        :param foundation_model: The foundation model to be used for
orchestration by the agent.
        :param role_arn: The ARN of the IAM role with permissions needed by the
agent.
        :param instruction: Instructions that tell the agent what it should do
and how it should
                            interact with users.
```

```
        :return: The response from Amazon Bedrock Agents if successful, otherwise
raises an exception.
        """
        try:
            response = self.client.create_agent(
                agentName=agent_name,
                foundationModel=foundation_model,
                agentResourceRoleArn=role_arn,
                instruction=instruction,
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Error: Couldn't create agent. Here's why: {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return response["agent"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateAgent AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`CreateAgentActionGroup`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateAgentActionGroup`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e richiama un agente

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un gruppo d'azione per agenti.

```
    def create_agent_action_group(
            self, name, description, agent_id, agent_version, function_arn,
api_schema
    ):
        """
        Creates an action group for an agent. An action group defines a set of
actions that an
        agent should carry out for the customer.

        :param name: The name to give the action group.
        :param description: The description of the action group.
        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent for which to create
the action group.
        :param agent_version: The version of the agent for which to create the
action group.
        :param function_arn: The ARN of the Lambda function containing the
business logic that is
                                carried out upon invoking the action.
        :param api_schema: Contains the OpenAPI schema for the action group.
        :return: Details about the action group that was created.
        """
        try:
            response = self.client.create_agent_action_group(
                actionGroupName=name,
                description=description,
                agentId=agent_id,
                agentVersion=agent_version,
                actionGroupExecutor={"lambda": function_arn},
                apiSchema={"payload": api_schema},
            )
            agent_action_group = response["agentActionGroup"]
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Error: Couldn't create agent action group. Here's why:
{e}")
            raise
        else:
            return agent_action_group
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateAgentActionGroup AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`CreateAgentAlias`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateAgentAlias`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e richiama un agente

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un alias di agente.

```
    def create_agent_alias(self, name, agent_id):
        """
        Creates an alias of an agent that can be used to deploy the agent.

        :param name: The name of the alias.
        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent.
        :return: Details about the alias that was created.
        """
        try:
            response = self.client.create_agent_alias(
                agentAliasName=name, agentId=agent_id
            )
            agent_alias = response["agentAlias"]
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't create agent alias. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return agent_alias
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateAgentAlias AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`CreateFlow`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateFlow`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e richiama un flusso

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un flusso Amazon Bedrock.

```
def create_flow(client, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn, flow_def):
    """
    Creates an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
    client: Amazon Bedrock agent boto3 client.
    flow_name (str): The name for the new flow.
    role_arn (str):  The ARN for the IAM role that use flow uses.
    flow_def (json): The JSON definition of the flow that you want to create.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from CreateFlow.
    """
    try:

        logger.info("Creating flow: %s.", flow_name)
```

```
        response = client.create_flow(
            name=flow_name,
            description=flow_description,
            executionRoleArn=role_arn,
            definition=flow_def
        )

        logger.info("Successfully created flow: %s. ID: %s",
                    flow_name,
                    {response['id']})

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error creating flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexepcted error creating flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateFlow AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`CreateFlowAlias`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateFlowAlias`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e richiama un flusso

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un alias per un flusso Amazon Bedrock.

```
def create_flow_alias(client, flow_id, flow_version, name, description):
    """
    Creates an alias for an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
        client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.

    Returns:
        str: The ID for the flow alias.
    """

    try:
        logger.info("Creating flow alias for flow: %s.", flow_id)

        response = client.create_flow_alias(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            name=name,
            description=description,
            routingConfiguration=[
                {
                    "flowVersion": flow_version
                }
            ]
        )
        logger.info("Successfully created flow alias for %s.", flow_id)

        return response['id']

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error creating alias for flow: %s - %s",
                flow_id, str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected error creating alias for flow : %s - %s",
                flow_id, str(e))
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateFlowAlias AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`CreateFlowVersion`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateFlowVersion`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e richiama un flusso

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una versione di un flusso Amazon Bedrock.

```
def create_flow_version(client, flow_id, description):
    """
    Creates a version of an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
        client: Amazon Bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.
        description (str) : A description for the flow.

    Returns:
        str: The version for the flow.
    """
    try:

        logger.info("Creating flow version for flow: %s.", flow_id)

        # Call CreateFlowVersion operation
        response = client.create_flow_version(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            description=description
        )
```

```
        logging.info("Successfully created flow version %s for flow %s.",
            response['version'], flow_id)

        return response['version']

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error creating flow: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected error creating flow : %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateFlowVersion AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`CreateKnowledgeBase`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateKnowledgeBase`.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una knowledge base Amazon Bedrock.

```
def create_knowledge_base(bedrock_agent_client, name, role_arn,
 description=None):
    """
    Creates a new knowledge base.

    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: The Boto3 Bedrock Agent client.
        name (str): The name of the knowledge base.
```

```
        role_arn (str): The ARN of the IAM role that the knowledge base assumes
 to access resources.
        description (str, optional): A description of the knowledge base.

    Returns:
        dict: The details of the created knowledge base.
    """
    try:
        kwargs = {
            "name": name,
            "roleArn": role_arn,
            "knowledgeBaseConfiguration": {
                "type": "VECTOR",
                "vectorKnowledgeBaseConfiguration": {
                    "embeddingModelArn": "arn:aws:bedrock:us-east-1::foundation-
model/amazon.titan-embed-text-v1"
                }
            },
            "storageConfiguration": {
                "type": "OPENSEARCH_SERVERLESS",
                # Note: You will need to create an OpenSearch Serverless
 collection first and replace this ARN
                # with your actual collection ARN from the OpenSearch console. If
 you use the console instead,
                # you can use the quick-create flow to have Knowledge Bases
 create the collection for you.
                "opensearchServerlessConfiguration": {
                    "collectionArn": "arn:aws:aoss:us-
east-1::123456789012:collection/abcdefgh12345678defgh",
                        "fieldMapping": {
                        "metadataField": "metadata",
                        "textField": "text",
                        "vectorField": "vector"
                        },
                    "vectorIndexName": "test-uuid"
                    },
                },
            "clientToken": "test-client-token-" + str(uuid.uuid4())
        }

        if description:
            kwargs["description"] = description

        response = bedrock_agent_client.create_knowledge_base(**kwargs)
```

```
        logger.info("Created knowledge base with ID: %s",
 response["knowledgeBase"]["knowledgeBaseId"])
        return response["knowledgeBase"]

    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error(
            "Couldn't create knowledge base. Here's why: %s: %s",
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            err.response["Error"]["Message"],
        )
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateKnowledgeBase AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`CreatePrompt`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreatePrompt`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e richiama un prompt gestito

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un prompt gestito da Amazon Bedrock.

```
def create_prompt(client, prompt_name, prompt_description, prompt_template,
 model_id=None):
    """
```

```
    Creates an Amazon Bedrock managed prompt.

    Args:
    client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
    prompt_name (str): The name for the new prompt.
    prompt_description (str): The description for the new prompt.
    prompt_template (str): The template for the prompt.
    model_id (str, optional): The model ID to associate with the prompt.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from CreatePrompt.
    """
    try:
        logger.info("Creating prompt: %s.", prompt_name)

        # Create a variant with the template
        variant = {
            "name": "default",
            "templateType": "TEXT",
            "templateConfiguration": {
                "text": {
                    "text": prompt_template,
                    "inputVariables": []
                }
            }
        }

        # Extract input variables from the template
        # Look for patterns like {{variable_name}}

        variables = re.findall(r'{{(.*?)}}', prompt_template)
        for var in variables:
            variant["templateConfiguration"]["text"]
["inputVariables"].append({"name": var.strip()})

        # Add model ID if provided
        if model_id:
            variant["modelId"] = model_id

        # Create the prompt with the variant
        create_params = {
            'name': prompt_name,
            'description': prompt_description,
            'variants': [variant]
```

```
        }

        response = client.create_prompt(**create_params)

        logger.info("Successfully created prompt: %s. ID: %s",
                    prompt_name,
                    response['id'])

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error creating prompt: %s", str(e))
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error creating prompt: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreatePrompt AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`CreatePromptVersion`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreatePromptVersion`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e richiama un prompt gestito

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una versione di un prompt gestito di Amazon Bedrock.

```
def create_prompt_version(client, prompt_id, description=None):
    """
    Creates a version of an Amazon Bedrock managed prompt.

    Args:
    client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
    prompt_id (str): The identifier of the prompt to create a version for.
    description (str, optional): A description for the version.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from CreatePromptVersion.
    """
    try:
        logger.info("Creating version for prompt ID: %s.", prompt_id)

        create_params = {
            'promptIdentifier': prompt_id
        }

        if description:
            create_params['description'] = description

        response = client.create_prompt_version(**create_params)

        logger.info("Successfully created prompt version: %s",
 response['version'])
        logger.info("Prompt version ARN: %s", response['arn'])

        return response


    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error creating prompt version: %s", str(e))
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error creating prompt version: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreatePromptVersion AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DeleteAgent`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteAgent`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e richiama un agente

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Eliminare un agente.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { checkForPlaceholders } from "../lib/utils.js";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  DeleteAgentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * Deletes an Amazon Bedrock Agent.
 *
 * @param {string} agentId - The unique identifier of the agent to delete.
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<import("@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-
agent").DeleteAgentCommandOutput>} An object containing the agent id, the status,
 and some additional metadata.
 */
export const deleteAgent = (agentId, region = "us-east-1") => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });
  const command = new DeleteAgentCommand({ agentId });
```

```
  return client.send(command);
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  // Replace the placeholders for agentId with an existing agent's id.
  // Ensure to remove the brackets (`[]`) before adding your data.

  // The agentId must be an alphanumeric string with exactly 10 characters.
  const agentId = "[ABC123DE45]";

  // Check for unresolved placeholders in agentId.
  checkForPlaceholders([agentId]);

  console.log(`Deleting agent with ID ${agentId}...`);

  const response = await deleteAgent(agentId);
  console.log(response);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteAgentsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Eliminare un agente.

```
    def delete_agent(self, agent_id):
        """
        Deletes an Amazon Bedrock agent.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent to delete.
```

```
        :return: The response from Amazon Bedrock Agents if successful, otherwise
raises an exception.
        """

        try:
            response = self.client.delete_agent(
                agentId=agent_id, skipResourceInUseCheck=False
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't delete agent. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteAgent AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DeleteAgentAlias`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAgentAlias`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e richiama un agente

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Eliminare l'alias di un agente.

```
    def delete_agent_alias(self, agent_id, agent_alias_id):
        """
```

```
        Deletes an alias of an Amazon Bedrock agent.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent that the alias
belongs to.
        :param agent_alias_id: The unique identifier of the alias to delete.
        :return: The response from Amazon Bedrock Agents if successful, otherwise
raises an exception.
        """

        try:
            response = self.client.delete_agent_alias(
                agentId=agent_id, agentAliasId=agent_alias_id
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't delete agent alias. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteAgentAlias AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DeleteFlow`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteFlow`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e richiama un flusso

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina un flusso Amazon Bedrock.

```
def delete_flow(client, flow_id):
    """
    Deletes an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
    client: Amazon Bedrock agent boto3 client.
    flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow that you want to delete.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from the DeleteFLow operation.
    """
    try:

        logger.info("Deleting flow ID: %s.",
                    flow_id)

        # Call DeleteFlow operation
        response = client.delete_flow(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            skipResourceInUseCheck=True
        )

        logger.info("Finished deleting flow ID: %s", flow_id)

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error deleting flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexepcted error deleting flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteFlow AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DeleteFlowAlias`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteFlowAlias`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e richiama un flusso

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina un alias per un flusso Amazon Bedrock.

```
def delete_flow_alias(client, flow_id, flow_alias_id):
    """
    Deletes an Amazon Bedrock flow alias.

    Args:
        client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from the call to DetectFLowAlias
    """
    try:

        logger.info("Deleting flow alias %s for flow: %s.", flow_alias_id,
 flow_id)

        # Delete the flow alias.
        response = client.delete_flow_alias(
            aliasIdentifier=flow_alias_id,
            flowIdentifier=flow_id
        )

        logging.info("Successfully deleted flow version for %s.", flow_id)
        return response
```

```
    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error deleting flow version: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected deleting flow version: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteFlowAlias AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DeleteFlowVersion`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteFlowVersion`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e richiama un flusso

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina una versione di un flusso Amazon Bedrock.

```
def delete_flow_version(client, flow_id, flow_version):
    """
    Deletes a version of an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
        client: Amazon Bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DeleteFlowVersion.
```

```
    """
    try:

        logger.info("Deleting flow version %s for flow: %s.",flow_version,
flow_id)

        # Call DeleteFlowVersion operation
        response = client.delete_flow_version(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            flowVersion=flow_version
        )

        logging.info("Successfully deleted flow version %s for %s.",
                flow_version,
                flow_id)
        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error deleting flow version: %s ", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected deleting flow version: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteFlowVersion AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **DeleteKnowledgeBase**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteKnowledgeBase`.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina una knowledge base Amazon Bedrock.

```
def delete_knowledge_base(bedrock_agent_client, knowledge_base_id):
    """
    Deletes a knowledge base.

    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: The Boto3 Bedrock Agent client.
        knowledge_base_id (str): The ID of the knowledge base to delete.

    Returns:
        bool: True if the deletion was successful.
    """
    try:
        bedrock_agent_client.delete_knowledge_base(
            knowledgeBaseId=knowledge_base_id
        )

        logger.info("Deleted knowledge base: %s", knowledge_base_id)
        return True
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error(
            "Couldn't delete knowledge base %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
            knowledge_base_id,
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            err.response["Error"]["Message"],
        )
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteKnowledgeBase AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DeletePrompt`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeletePrompt`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e richiama un prompt gestito

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina un prompt gestito da Amazon Bedrock.

```
def delete_prompt(client, prompt_id):
    """
    Deletes an Amazon Bedrock managed prompt.

    Args:
    client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
    prompt_id (str): The identifier of the prompt that you want to delete.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from the DeletePrompt operation.
    """
    try:
        logger.info("Deleting prompt ID: %s.", prompt_id)

        response = client.delete_prompt(
            promptIdentifier=prompt_id
        )

        logger.info("Finished deleting prompt ID: %s", prompt_id)

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error deleting prompt: %s", str(e))
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error deleting prompt: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeletePrompt AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **GetAgent**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetAgent`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e richiama un agente

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Trovate un agente.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { checkForPlaceholders } from "../lib/utils.js";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  GetAgentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * Retrieves the details of an Amazon Bedrock Agent.
 *
 * @param {string} agentId - The unique identifier of the agent.
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<import("@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent").Agent>} An object
 containing the agent details.
 */
export const getAgent = async (agentId, region = "us-east-1") => {
```

```
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  const command = new GetAgentCommand({ agentId });
  const response = await client.send(command);
  return response.agent;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  // Replace the placeholders for agentId with an existing agent's id.
  // Ensure to remove the brackets '[]' before adding your data.

  // The agentId must be an alphanumeric string with exactly 10 characters.
  const agentId = "[ABC123DE45]";

  // Check for unresolved placeholders in agentId.
  checkForPlaceholders([agentId]);

  console.log(`Retrieving agent with ID ${agentId}...`);

  const agent = await getAgent(agentId);
  console.log(agent);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetAgentsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Trovate un agente.

```
    def get_agent(self, agent_id, log_error=True):
```

```
        """
        Gets information about an agent.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent.
        :param log_error: Whether to log any errors that occur when getting the
agent.
                          If True, errors will be logged to the logger. If False,
errors
                          will still be raised, but not logged.
        :return: The information about the requested agent.
        """

        try:
            response = self.client.get_agent(agentId=agent_id)
            agent = response["agent"]
        except ClientError as e:
            if log_error:
                logger.error(f"Couldn't get agent {agent_id}. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return agent
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAgent AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`GetFlow`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetFlow`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e richiama un flusso

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni un flusso Amazon Bedrock.

```
def get_flow(client, flow_id):
    """
    Gets an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
    client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow that you want to get.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from the GetFlow operation.
    """
    try:

        logger.info("Getting flow ID: %s.",
                    flow_id)

        # Call GetFlow operation.
        response = client.get_flow(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id
        )

        logger.info("Retrieved flow ID: %s. Name: %s", flow_id,
                    response['name'])

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error getting flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
```

```
        logger.exception("Unexepcted error getting flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetFlow AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`GetFlowVersion`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetFlowVersion`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e richiama un flusso

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni una versione di un flusso Amazon Bedrock.

```
def get_flow_version(client, flow_id, flow_version):
    """
    Gets information about a version of an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
        client: Amazon Bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.
        flow_version (str): The flow version of the flow.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from the call to GetFlowVersion.
    """
    try:
```

```
        logger.info("Deleting flow version for flow: %s.", flow_id)

        # Call GetFlowVersion operation
        response = client.get_flow_version(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            flowVersion=flow_version
        )

        logging.info("Successfully got flow version %s information for flow %s.",
                    flow_version,
                    flow_id)

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error getting flow version: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected error getting flow version: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetFlowVersion AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`GetKnowledgeBase`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetKnowledgeBase`.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni una knowledge base di Amazon Bedrock.

```
def get_knowledge_base(bedrock_agent_client, knowledge_base_id):
```

```
    """
    Gets details about a specific knowledge base.

    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: The Boto3 Bedrock Agent client.
        knowledge_base_id (str): The ID of the knowledge base.

    Returns:
        dict: The details of the knowledge base.
    """
    try:
        response = bedrock_agent_client.get_knowledge_base(
            knowledgeBaseId=knowledge_base_id
        )

        logger.info("Retrieved knowledge base: %s", knowledge_base_id)
        return response["knowledgeBase"]
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error(
            "Couldn't get knowledge base %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
            knowledge_base_id,
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            err.response["Error"]["Message"],
        )
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetKnowledgeBase AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`GetPrompt`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetPrompt`.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Richiedi un prompt gestito da Amazon Bedrock.

```
def get_prompt(client, prompt_id):
    """
    Gets an Amazon Bedrock managed prompt.

    Args:
    client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
    prompt_id (str): The identifier of the prompt that you want to get.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from the GetPrompt operation.
    """
    try:
        logger.info("Getting prompt ID: %s.", prompt_id)

        response = client.get_prompt(
            promptIdentifier=prompt_id
        )

        logger.info("Retrieved prompt ID: %s. Name: %s",
                    prompt_id,
                    response['name'])

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error getting prompt: %s", str(e))
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error getting prompt: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetPrompt AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`ListAgentActionGroups`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListAgentActionGroups`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e richiama un agente

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i gruppi d'azione di un agente.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { checkForPlaceholders } from "../lib/utils.js";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  ListAgentActionGroupsCommand,
  paginateListAgentActionGroups,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * Retrieves a list of Action Groups of an agent utilizing the paginator
 function.
 *
 * This function leverages a paginator, which abstracts the complexity of
 pagination, providing
```

```
 * a straightforward way to handle paginated results inside a `for await...of`
 loop.
 *
 * @param {string} agentId - The unique identifier of the agent.
 * @param {string} agentVersion - The version of the agent.
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<ActionGroupSummary[]>} An array of action group summaries.
 */
export const listAgentActionGroupsWithPaginator = async (
  agentId,
  agentVersion,
  region = "us-east-1",
) => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  // Create a paginator configuration
  const paginatorConfig = {
    client,
    pageSize: 10, // optional, added for demonstration purposes
  };

  const params = { agentId, agentVersion };

  const pages = paginateListAgentActionGroups(paginatorConfig, params);

  // Paginate until there are no more results
  const actionGroupSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of pages) {
    actionGroupSummaries.push(...page.actionGroupSummaries);
  }

  return actionGroupSummaries;
};

/**
 * Retrieves a list of Action Groups of an agent utilizing the
 ListAgentActionGroupsCommand.
 *
 * This function demonstrates the manual approach, sending a command to the
 client and processing the response.
 * Pagination must manually be managed. For a simplified approach that abstracts
 away pagination logic, see
 * the `listAgentActionGroupsWithPaginator()` example below.
 *
```

```
 * @param {string} agentId - The unique identifier of the agent.
 * @param {string} agentVersion - The version of the agent.
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<ActionGroupSummary[]>} An array of action group summaries.
 */
export const listAgentActionGroupsWithCommandObject = async (
  agentId,
  agentVersion,
  region = "us-east-1",
) => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  let nextToken;
  const actionGroupSummaries = [];
  do {
    const command = new ListAgentActionGroupsCommand({
      agentId,
      agentVersion,
      nextToken,
      maxResults: 10, // optional, added for demonstration purposes
    });

    /** @type {{actionGroupSummaries: ActionGroupSummary[], nextToken?: string}}
 */
    const response = await client.send(command);

    for (const actionGroup of response.actionGroupSummaries || []) {
      actionGroupSummaries.push(actionGroup);
    }

    nextToken = response.nextToken;
  } while (nextToken);

  return actionGroupSummaries;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  // Replace the placeholders for agentId and agentVersion with an existing
 agent's id and version.
  // Ensure to remove the brackets '[]' before adding your data.

  // The agentId must be an alphanumeric string with exactly 10 characters.
  const agentId = "[ABC123DE45]";
```

```
  // A string either containing `DRAFT` or a number with 1-5 digits (e.g., '123'
 or 'DRAFT').
  const agentVersion = "[DRAFT]";

  // Check for unresolved placeholders in agentId and agentVersion.
  checkForPlaceholders([agentId, agentVersion]);

  console.log("=".repeat(68));
  console.log(
    "Listing agent action groups using ListAgentActionGroupsCommand:",
  );

  for (const actionGroup of await listAgentActionGroupsWithCommandObject(
    agentId,
    agentVersion,
  )) {
    console.log(actionGroup);
  }

  console.log("=".repeat(68));
  console.log(
    "Listing agent action groups using the paginateListAgents function:",
  );
  for (const actionGroup of await listAgentActionGroupsWithPaginator(
    agentId,
    agentVersion,
  )) {
    console.log(actionGroup);
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListAgentActionGroupssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i gruppi d'azione di un agente.

```
    def list_agent_action_groups(self, agent_id, agent_version):
        """
        List the action groups for a version of an Amazon Bedrock Agent.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent.
        :param agent_version: The version of the agent.
        :return: The list of action group summaries for the version of the agent.
        """

        try:
            action_groups = []

            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("list_agent_action_groups")
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                    agentId=agent_id,
                    agentVersion=agent_version,
                    PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 10},
            ):
                action_groups.extend(page["actionGroupSummaries"])

        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't list action groups. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return action_groups
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListAgentActionGroups AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`ListAgentKnowledgeBases`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListAgentKnowledgeBases`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e richiama un agente

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca le knowledge base associate a un agente.

```
    def list_agent_knowledge_bases(self, agent_id, agent_version):
        """
        List the knowledge bases associated with a version of an Amazon Bedrock
Agent.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent.
        :param agent_version: The version of the agent.
        :return: The list of knowledge base summaries for the version of the
agent.
        """

        try:
            knowledge_bases = []

            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("list_agent_knowledge_bases")
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                    agentId=agent_id,
                    agentVersion=agent_version,
                    PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 10},
            ):
                knowledge_bases.extend(page["agentKnowledgeBaseSummaries"])
```

```
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't list knowledge bases. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return knowledge_bases
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListAgentKnowledgeBases AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`ListAgents`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListAgents`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e richiama un agente

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca gli agenti appartenenti a un account.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  ListAgentsCommand,
  paginateListAgents,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";
```

```
/**
 * Retrieves a list of available Amazon Bedrock agents utilizing the paginator
 function.
 *
 * This function leverages a paginator, which abstracts the complexity of
 pagination, providing
 * a straightforward way to handle paginated results inside a `for await...of`
 loop.
 *
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<AgentSummary[]>} An array of agent summaries.
 */
export const listAgentsWithPaginator = async (region = "us-east-1") => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  const paginatorConfig = {
    client,
    pageSize: 10, // optional, added for demonstration purposes
  };

  const pages = paginateListAgents(paginatorConfig, {});

  // Paginate until there are no more results
  const agentSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of pages) {
    agentSummaries.push(...page.agentSummaries);
  }

  return agentSummaries;
};

/**
 * Retrieves a list of available Amazon Bedrock agents utilizing the
 ListAgentsCommand.
 *
 * This function demonstrates the manual approach, sending a command to the
 client and processing the response.
 * Pagination must manually be managed. For a simplified approach that abstracts
 away pagination logic, see
 * the `listAgentsWithPaginator()` example below.
 *
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<AgentSummary[]>} An array of agent summaries.
```

```
 */
export const listAgentsWithCommandObject = async (region = "us-east-1") => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  let nextToken;
  const agentSummaries = [];
  do {
    const command = new ListAgentsCommand({
      nextToken,
      maxResults: 10, // optional, added for demonstration purposes
    });

    /** @type {{agentSummaries: AgentSummary[], nextToken?: string}} */
    const paginatedResponse = await client.send(command);

    agentSummaries.push(...(paginatedResponse.agentSummaries || []));

    nextToken = paginatedResponse.nextToken;
  } while (nextToken);

  return agentSummaries;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  console.log("=".repeat(68));
  console.log("Listing agents using ListAgentsCommand:");
  for (const agent of await listAgentsWithCommandObject()) {
    console.log(agent);
  }

  console.log("=".repeat(68));
  console.log("Listing agents using the paginateListAgents function:");
  for (const agent of await listAgentsWithPaginator()) {
    console.log(agent);
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListAgentssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca gli agenti appartenenti a un account.

```
    def list_agents(self):
        """
        List the available Amazon Bedrock Agents.

        :return: The list of available bedrock agents.
        """

        try:
            all_agents = []

            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("list_agents")
            for page in paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 10}):
                all_agents.extend(page["agentSummaries"])

        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't list agents. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return all_agents
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListAgents AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`ListFlowAliases`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListFlowAliases`.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca gli alias per un flusso Amazon Bedrock.

```
def list_flow_aliases(client, flow_id):
    """
    Lists the aliases of an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
        client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from ListFlowAliases.
    """
    try:

        finished = False

        logger.info("Listing flow aliases for flow: %s.", flow_id)

        print(f"Aliases for flow: {flow_id}")

        response = client.list_flow_aliases(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            maxResults=10)

        while finished is False:

            for alias in response['flowAliasSummaries']:
                print(f"Alias Name: {alias['name']}")
                print(f"ID: {alias['id']}")
                print(f"Description: {alias.get('description', 'No
 description')}\n")
```

```
                if 'nextToken' in response:
                    next_token = response['nextToken']
                    response = client.list_flow_aliases(maxResults=10,
                                                        nextToken=next_token)
                else:
                    finished = True

        logging.info("Successfully listed flow aliases for flow %s.",
                flow_id)

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error listing flow aliases: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected error listing flow aliases: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListFlowAliases AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`ListFlowVersions`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListFlowVersions`.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca le versioni di un flusso Amazon Bedrock.

```
def list_flow_versions(client, flow_id):
    """
    Lists the versions of an Amazon Bedrock flow.
```

```
    Args:
        client: Amazon bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from ListFlowVersions.
    """
    try:

        finished = False

        logger.info("Listing flow versions for flow: %s.", flow_id)

        response = client.list_flow_versions(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            maxResults=10)

        while finished is False:

            print(f"Versions for flow:{flow_id}")
            for version in response['flowVersionSummaries']:
                print(f"Version: {version['version']}")
                print(f"Status: {version['status']}\n")

                if 'nextToken' in response:
                    next_token = response['nextToken']
                    response = client.list_flow_versions(maxResults=10,
                                                         nextToken=next_token)
                else:
                    finished = True


        logging.info("Successfully listed flow versions for flow %s.",
                flow_id)

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error listing flow versions: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected error listing flow versions: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListFlowVersions AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`ListFlows`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListFlows`.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i flussi di Amazon Bedrock.

```
def list_flows(client):
    """
    Lists versions of an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
        client: Amazon Bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.

    Returns:
        Nothing.
    """
    try:
        finished = False

        logger.info("Listing flows:")

        response = client.list_flows(maxResults=10)

        while finished is False:

            for flow in response['flowSummaries']:
```

```
                print(f"ID: {flow['id']}")
                print(f"Name: {flow['name']}")
                print(
                    f"Description: {flow.get('description', 'No description')}")
                print(f"Latest version: {flow['version']}")
                print(f"Status: {flow['status']}\n")

            if 'nextToken' in response:
                next_token = response['nextToken']
                response = client.list_flows(maxResults=10,
                                             nextToken=next_token)
            else:
                finished = True

        logging.info("Successfully listed flows.")


    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error listing flow versions: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected error listing flow versions: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListFlows AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`ListKnowledgeBases`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListKnowledgeBases`.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca le knowledge base di Amazon Bedrock.

```
def list_knowledge_bases(bedrock_agent_client, max_results=None):
    """
    Lists the knowledge bases in your AWS account.

    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: The Boto3 Bedrock Agent client.
        max_results (int, optional): The maximum number of knowledge bases to
 return.

    Returns:
        list: A list of knowledge base details.
    """
    try:
        kwargs = {}
        if max_results is not None:
            kwargs["maxResults"] = max_results

        # Initialize an empty list to store all knowledge bases
        all_knowledge_bases = []

        # Use paginator to handle pagination automatically
        paginator = bedrock_agent_client.get_paginator('list_knowledge_bases')
        page_iterator = paginator.paginate(**kwargs)

        # Iterate through each page of results
        for page in page_iterator:
            all_knowledge_bases.extend(page.get('knowledgeBaseSummaries', []))

        logger.info("Found %s knowledge bases.", len(all_knowledge_bases))
        return all_knowledge_bases
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error(
            "Couldn't list knowledge bases. Here's why: %s: %s",
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            err.response["Error"]["Message"],
        )
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListKnowledgeBases AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`ListPrompts`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListPrompts`.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i prompt gestiti da Amazon Bedrock.

```
def list_prompts(client, max_results=10):
    """
    Lists Amazon Bedrock managed prompts.

    Args:
        client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
        max_results (int): Maximum number of results to return per page.

    Returns:
        list: A list of prompt summaries.
    """
    try:
        logger.info("Listing prompts:")

        # Create a paginator for the list_prompts operation
        paginator = client.get_paginator('list_prompts')

        # Create the pagination parameters
        pagination_config = {
            'maxResults': max_results
        }

        # Initialize an empty list to store all prompts
        all_prompts = []

        # Iterate through all pages
```

```
        for page in paginator.paginate(**pagination_config):
            all_prompts.extend(page.get('promptSummaries', []))

        logger.info("Successfully listed %s prompts.", len(all_prompts))
        return all_prompts

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error listing prompts: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error listing prompts: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListPrompts AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`PrepareAgent`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PrepareAgent`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e richiama un agente

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Prepara un agente per i test interni.

```
    def prepare_agent(self, agent_id):
        """
```

```
        Creates a DRAFT version of the agent that can be used for internal
testing.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent to prepare.
        :return: The response from Amazon Bedrock Agents if successful, otherwise
raises an exception.
        """
        try:
            prepared_agent_details = self.client.prepare_agent(agentId=agent_id)
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't prepare agent. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return prepared_agent_details
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PrepareAgent AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`PrepareFlow`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PrepareFlow`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e richiama un flusso

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Prepara un flusso Amazon Bedrock.

```
def prepare_flow(client, flow_id):
```

```
    """
    Prepares an Amazon Bedrock Flow.

    Args:
        client: Amazon Bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow that you want to prepare.

    Returns:
        str: The status of the flow preparation
    """
    try:

        # Prepare the flow.
        logger.info("Preparing flow ID: %s",
                    flow_id)

        response = client.prepare_flow(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id
        )

        status = response.get('status')

        while status == "Preparing":
            logger.info("Preparing flow ID: %s. Status %s",
                        flow_id, status)

            sleep(5)
            response = client.get_flow(
                flowIdentifier=flow_id
            )
            status = response.get('status')
            print(f"Flow Status: {status}")

        if status == "Prepared":
            logger.info("Finished preparing flow ID: %s. Status %s",
                        flow_id, status)
        else:
            logger.warning("flow ID: %s not prepared. Status %s",
                           flow_id, status)

        return status

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error preparing flow: %s", {str(e)})
```

```
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexepcted error preparing flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PrepareFlow AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **UpdateFlow**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateFlow`.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiorna un Amazon Bedrock Flow.

```
def update_flow(client, flow_id, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn,
 flow_def):
    """
    Updates an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
    client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
    flow_id (str): The ID for the flow that you want to update.
    flow_name (str): The name for the flow.
    role_arn (str):  The ARN for the IAM role that use flow uses.
    flow_def (json): The JSON definition of the flow that you want to create.

    Returns:
        dict: Flow information if successful.
    """
    try:
```

```
        logger.info("Updating flow: %s.", flow_id)

        response = client.update_flow(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            name=flow_name,
            description=flow_description,
            executionRoleArn=role_arn,
            definition=flow_def
        )

        logger.info("Successfully updated flow: %s. ID: %s",
                    flow_name,
                    {response['id']})

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error updating flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexepcted error updating flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateFlow AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **UpdateFlowAlias**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateFlowAlias`.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiorna un alias per un flusso Amazon Bedrock.

```
def update_flow_alias(client, flow_id, alias_id, flow_version, name,
 description):
    """
    Updates an alias for an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
        client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.

    Returns:
        str: The response from UpdateFlowAlias.
    """

    try:
        logger.info("Updating flow alias %s for flow: %s.", alias_id, flow_id)

        response = client.update_flow_alias(
            aliasIdentifier=alias_id,
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            name=name,
            description=description,
            routingConfiguration=[
                {
                    "flowVersion": flow_version
                }
            ]
        )
        logger.info("Successfully updated flow alias %s for %s.", alias_id,
 flow_id)

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error updating alias %s for flow: %s - %s",
                alias_id, flow_id, str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected error updating alias %s for flow : %s -
 %s",
                alias_id, flow_id, str(e))
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateFlowAlias AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`UpdateKnowledgeBase`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateKnowledgeBase`.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiorna una knowledge base Amazon Bedrock.

```
def update_knowledge_base(bedrock_agent_client, knowledge_base_id, name=None,
 description=None, role_arn=None):
    """
    Updates an existing knowledge base.

    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: The Boto3 Bedrock Agent client.
        knowledge_base_id (str): The ID of the knowledge base to update.
        name (str, optional): The new name for the knowledge base.
        description (str, optional): The new description for the knowledge base.
        role_arn (str, optional): The new IAM role ARN for the knowledge base.

    Returns:
        dict: The details of the updated knowledge base.
    """
    try:
        kwargs = {
            "knowledgeBaseId": knowledge_base_id,
            "knowledgeBaseConfiguration": {
                "type": "VECTOR",
                "vectorKnowledgeBaseConfiguration": {
                    "embeddingModelArn": "arn:aws:bedrock:us-east-1::foundation-
model/amazon.titan-embed-text-v1"
```

```
                }
            }
        }

        if name:
            kwargs["name"] = name
        if description:
            kwargs["description"] = description
        if role_arn:
            kwargs["roleArn"] = role_arn

        response = bedrock_agent_client.update_knowledge_base(**kwargs)

        logger.info("Updated knowledge base: %s", knowledge_base_id)
        return response["knowledgeBase"]

    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error(
            "Couldn't update knowledge base %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
            knowledge_base_id,
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            err.response["Error"]["Message"],
        )
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateKnowledgeBase AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Bedrock Agents AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Amazon Bedrock Agents con AWS SDKs. Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Amazon Bedrock Agents o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Un end-to-end esempio che mostra come creare e richiamare un flusso Amazon Bedrock utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Un end-to-end esempio che mostra come creare e richiamare prompt gestiti di Amazon Bedrock utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Un end-to-end esempio che mostra come creare e richiamare Amazon Bedrock Agents utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea e orchestra applicazioni di intelligenza artificiale generativa con Amazon Bedrock e Step Functions

Un end-to-end esempio che mostra come creare e richiamare un flusso Amazon Bedrock utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un ruolo di esecuzione per il flusso.
- Creare il flusso.
- Implementa il flusso completamente configurato.
- Richiama il flusso con i prompt forniti dall'utente.
- Elimina tutte le risorse create.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Genera una playlist musicale basata sul genere e sul numero di brani specificati dall'utente.

```
from datetime import datetime
import logging
import boto3

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
```

```
from roles import create_flow_role, delete_flow_role, update_role_policy
from flow import create_flow, prepare_flow, delete_flow
from run_flow import run_playlist_flow
from flow_version import create_flow_version, delete_flow_version
from flow_alias import create_flow_alias, delete_flow_alias

logging.basicConfig(
    level=logging.INFO
)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

def create_input_node(name):
    """
    Creates an input node configuration for an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    The input node serves as the entry point for the flow and defines
    the initial document structure that will be passed to subsequent nodes.

    Args:
        name (str): The name of the input node.

    Returns:
        dict: The input node configuration.

    """
    return {
        "type": "Input",
        "name": name,
        "outputs": [
            {
                "name": "document",
                "type": "Object"
            }
        ]
    }


def create_prompt_node(name, model_id):
    """
    Creates a prompt node configuration for a Bedrock flow that generates music
 playlists.
```

```
    The prompt node defines an inline prompt template that creates a music
playlist based on
    a specified genre and number of songs. The prompt uses two variables that are
mapped from
    the input JSON object:
    - {{genre}}: The genre of music to create a playlist for
    - {{number}}: The number of songs to include in the playlist

    Args:
        name (str): The name of the prompt node.
        model_id (str): The identifier of the foundation model to use for the
prompt.

    Returns:
        dict: The prompt node.

    """

    return {
        "type": "Prompt",
        "name": name,
        "configuration": {
            "prompt": {
                "sourceConfiguration": {
                    "inline": {
                        "modelId": model_id,
                        "templateType": "TEXT",
                        "inferenceConfiguration": {
                            "text": {
                                "temperature": 0.8
                            }
                        },
                        "templateConfiguration": {
                            "text": {
                                "text": "Make me a {{genre}} playlist consisting
of the following number of songs: {{number}}."
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        },
        "inputs": [
            {
```

```
                "name": "genre",
                "type": "String",
                "expression": "$.data.genre"
            },
            {
                "name": "number",
                "type": "Number",
                "expression": "$.data.number"
            }
        ],
        "outputs": [
            {
                "name": "modelCompletion",
                "type": "String"
            }
        ]
    }


def create_output_node(name):
    """
    Creates an output node configuration for a Bedrock flow.

    The output node validates that the output from the last node is a string
    and returns it unmodified. The input name must be "document".

    Args:
        name (str): The name of the output node.

    Returns:
        dict: The output node configuration containing the output node:

    """

    return {
        "type": "Output",
        "name": name,
        "inputs": [
            {
                "name": "document",
                "type": "String",
                "expression": "$.data"
            }
        ]
```

```
    }




def create_playlist_flow(client, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn,
 prompt_model_id):
    """
    Creates the playlist generator flow.
    Args:
        client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
        role_arn (str): Name for the new IAM role.
        prompt_model_id (str): The id of the model to use in the prompt node.
    Returns:
        dict: The response from the create_flow operation.
    """

    input_node = create_input_node("FlowInput")
    prompt_node = create_prompt_node("MakePlaylist", prompt_model_id)
    output_node = create_output_node("FlowOutput")

    # Create connections between the nodes
    connections = []

    #  First, create connections between the output of the flow
    # input node and each input of the prompt node.
    for prompt_node_input in prompt_node["inputs"]:
        connections.append(
            {
                "name": "_".join([input_node["name"], prompt_node["name"],
                                  prompt_node_input["name"]]),
                "source": input_node["name"],
                "target": prompt_node["name"],
                "type": "Data",
                "configuration": {
                    "data": {
                        "sourceOutput": input_node["outputs"][0]["name"],
                        "targetInput": prompt_node_input["name"]
                    }
                }
            }
        )
```

```
    # Then, create a connection between the output of the prompt node and the
 input of the flow output node
    connections.append(
        {
            "name": "_".join([prompt_node["name"], output_node["name"]]),
            "source": prompt_node["name"],
            "target": output_node["name"],
            "type": "Data",
            "configuration": {
                "data": {
                    "sourceOutput": prompt_node["outputs"][0]["name"],
                    "targetInput": output_node["inputs"][0]["name"]
                }
            }
        }
    )

    flow_def = {
        "nodes": [input_node, prompt_node, output_node],
        "connections": connections
    }

    # Create the flow.

    response = create_flow(
        client, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn, flow_def)

    return response



def get_model_arn(client, model_id):
    """
    Gets the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for a model.
    Args:
        client (str): Amazon Bedrock boto3 client.
        model_id (str): The id of the model.
    Returns:
        str: The ARN of the model.
    """

    try:
        # Call GetFoundationModelDetails operation
        response = client.get_foundation_model(modelIdentifier=model_id)
```

```
        # Extract model ARN from the response
        model_arn = response['modelDetails']['modelArn']

        return model_arn

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error getting model ARN: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error getting model ARN: %s", {str(e)})
        raise


def prepare_flow_version_and_alias(bedrock_agent_client,
                                   flow_id):
    """
    Prepares the flow and then creates a flow version and flow alias.
    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
        flowd_id (str): The ID of the flow that you want to prepare.
    Returns: The flow_version and flow_alias.

    """

    status = prepare_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)

    flow_version = None
    flow_alias = None

    if status == 'Prepared':

        # Create the flow version and alias.
        flow_version = create_flow_version(bedrock_agent_client,
                                           flow_id,
                                           f"flow version for flow {flow_id}.")

        flow_alias = create_flow_alias(bedrock_agent_client,
                                       flow_id,
                                       flow_version,
                                       "latest",
                                       f"Alias for flow {flow_id}, version
 {flow_version}")
```

```
    return flow_version, flow_alias



def delete_role_resources(bedrock_agent_client,
                          iam_client,
                          role_name,
                          flow_id,
                          flow_version,
                          flow_alias):
    """
    Deletes the flow, flow alias, flow version, and IAM roles.
    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
        iam_client: Amazon IAM boto3 client.
        role_name (str): The name of the IAM role.
        flow_id (str): The id of the flow.
        flow_version (str): The version of the flow.
        flow_alias (str): The alias of the flow.
    """

    if flow_id is not None:
        if flow_alias is not None:
            delete_flow_alias(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias)
        if flow_version is not None:
            delete_flow_version(bedrock_agent_client,
                        flow_id, flow_version)
        delete_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)

    if role_name is not None:
        delete_flow_role(iam_client, role_name)



def main():
    """
    Creates, runs, and optionally deletes a Bedrock flow for generating music
 playlists.

    Note:
        Requires valid AWS credentials in the default profile
    """
```

```
    delete_choice = "y"
    try:

        # Get various boto3 clients.
        session = boto3.Session(profile_name='default')
        bedrock_agent_runtime_client = session.client('bedrock-agent-runtime')
        bedrock_agent_client = session.client('bedrock-agent')
        bedrock_client = session.client('bedrock')
        iam_client = session.client('iam')

        role_name = None
        flow_id = None
        flow_version = None
        flow_alias = None

        #Change the model as needed.
        prompt_model_id = "amazon.nova-pro-v1:0"

        # Base the flow name on the current date and time
        current_time = datetime.now()
        timestamp = current_time.strftime("%Y-%m-%d-%H-%M-%S")
        flow_name = f"FlowPlayList_{timestamp}"
        flow_description = "A flow to generate a music playlist."

        # Create a role for the flow.
        role_name = f"BedrockFlowRole-{flow_name}"
        role = create_flow_role(iam_client, role_name)
        role_arn = role['Arn']

        # Create the flow.
        response = create_playlist_flow(
            bedrock_agent_client, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn,
prompt_model_id)
        flow_id = response.get('id')

        if flow_id:
            # Update accessible resources in the role.
            model_arn = get_model_arn(bedrock_client, prompt_model_id)
            update_role_policy(iam_client, role_name, [
                               response.get('arn'), model_arn])

            # Prepare the flow and flow version.
            flow_version, flow_alias = prepare_flow_version_and_alias(
                bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)
```

```
            # Run the flow.
            if flow_version and flow_alias:
                run_playlist_flow(bedrock_agent_runtime_client,
                                  flow_id, flow_alias)

                delete_choice = input("Delete flow? y or n : ").lower()


            else:
                print("Couldn't run. Deleting flow and role.")
                delete_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)
                delete_flow_role(iam_client, role_name)
        else:
            print("Couldn't create flow.")


    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Fatal error: {str(e)}")

    finally:
        if delete_choice == 'y':
                delete_role_resources(bedrock_agent_client,
                                      iam_client,
                                      role_name,
                                      flow_id,
                                      flow_version,
                                      flow_alias)
        else:
            print("Flow not deleted. ")
            print(f"\tFlow ID: {flow_id}")
            print(f"\tFlow version: {flow_version}")
            print(f"\tFlow alias: {flow_alias}")
            print(f"\tRole ARN: {role_arn}")

        print("Done!")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()


def invoke_flow(client, flow_id, flow_alias_id, input_data):
    """
    Invoke an Amazon Bedrock flow and handle the response stream.
```

```
    Args:
        client: Boto3 client for Amazon Bedrock agent runtime.
        flow_id: The ID of the flow to invoke.
        flow_alias_id: The alias ID of the flow.
        input_data: Input data for the flow.

    Returns:
        Dict containing flow status and flow output.
    """

    response = None
    request_params = None

    request_params = {
            "flowIdentifier": flow_id,
            "flowAliasIdentifier": flow_alias_id,
            "inputs": [input_data],
            "enableTrace": True
        }


    response = client.invoke_flow(**request_params)

    flow_status = ""
    output= ""

    # Process the streaming response
    for event in response['responseStream']:

        # Check if flow is complete.
        if 'flowCompletionEvent' in event:
            flow_status = event['flowCompletionEvent']['completionReason']

        # Save the model output.
        elif 'flowOutputEvent' in event:
            output = event['flowOutputEvent']['content']['document']
            logger.info("Output : %s", output)

        # Log trace events.
        elif 'flowTraceEvent' in event:
            logger.info("Flow trace:  %s", event['flowTraceEvent'])

    return {
```

```
        "flow_status": flow_status,
        "output": output

    }




def run_playlist_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias_id):
    """
    Runs the playlist generator flow.

    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: Boto3 client for Amazon Bedrock agent runtime.
        flow_id: The ID of the flow to run.
        flow_alias_id: The alias ID of the flow.

    """



    print ("Welcome to the playlist generator flow.")
    # Get the initial prompt from the user.
    genre = input("Enter genre: ")
    number_of_songs = int(input("Enter number of songs: "))


    # Use prompt to create input data for the input node.
    flow_input_data = {
        "content": {
            "document": {
                "genre" : genre,
                "number" : number_of_songs
            }
        },
        "nodeName": "FlowInput",
        "nodeOutputName": "document"
    }

    try:

        result = invoke_flow(
                bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias_id, flow_input_data)

        status = result['flow_status']
```

```
        if status == "SUCCESS":
                # The flow completed successfully.
                logger.info("The flow %s successfully completed.", flow_id)
                print(result['output'])
        else:
            logger.warning("Flow status: %s",status)

    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Client error: {str(e)}")
        logger.error("Client error: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.error("An error occurred: %s", {str(e)})
        logger.error("Error type: %s", {type(e)})
        raise



def create_flow_role(client, role_name):
    """
    Creates an IAM role for Amazon Bedrock with permissions to run a flow.

    Args:
        role_name (str): Name for the new IAM role.
    Returns:
        str: The role Amazon Resource Name.
    """



    # Trust relationship policy - allows Amazon Bedrock service to assume this
 role.
    trust_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "Service": "bedrock.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
        }]
    }
```

```
    # Basic inline policy for for running a flow.

    resources = "*"

    bedrock_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": [
                    "bedrock:InvokeModel",
                    "bedrock:Retrieve",
                    "bedrock:RetrieveAndGenerate"
                ],
                # Using * as placeholder - Later you update with specific ARNs.
                "Resource": resources
            }
        ]
    }



    try:
        # Create the IAM role with trust policy
        logging.info("Creating role: %s",role_name)
        role = client.create_role(
            RoleName=role_name,
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(trust_policy),
            Description="Role for Amazon Bedrock operations"
        )

        # Attach inline policy to the role
        print("Attaching inline policy")
        client.put_role_policy(
            RoleName=role_name,
            PolicyName=f"{role_name}-policy",
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(bedrock_policy)
        )

        logging.info("Create Role ARN: %s", role['Role']['Arn'])
        return role['Role']

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.warning("Error creating role: %s", str(e))
```

```
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.warning("Unexpected error: %s", str(e))
        raise


def update_role_policy(client, role_name, resource_arns):
    """
    Updates an IAM role's inline policy with specific resource ARNs.

    Args:
        role_name (str): Name of the existing role.
        resource_arns (list): List of resource ARNs to allow access to.
    """


    updated_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": [
                    "bedrock:GetFlow",
                    "bedrock:InvokeModel",
                    "bedrock:Retrieve",
                    "bedrock:RetrieveAndGenerate"
                ],
                "Resource": resource_arns
            }
        ]
    }

    try:
        client.put_role_policy(
            RoleName=role_name,
            PolicyName=f"{role_name}-policy",
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(updated_policy)
        )
        logging.info("Updated policy for role: %s",role_name)

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.warning("Error updating role policy: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

```
def delete_flow_role(client, role_name):
    """
    Deletes an IAM role.

    Args:
        role_name (str): Name of the role to delete.
    """




    try:
        # Detach and delete inline policies
        policies = client.list_role_policies(RoleName=role_name)['PolicyNames']
        for policy_name in policies:
            client.delete_role_policy(RoleName=role_name, PolicyName=policy_name)

        # Delete the role
        client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
        logging.info("Deleted role: %s", role_name)


    except ClientError as e:
        logging.info("Error Deleting role: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateFlow
  - CreateFlowAlias
  - CreateFlowVersion
  - DeleteFlow
  - DeleteFlowAlias
  - DeleteFlowVersion
  - GetFlow
  - GetFlowAlias
  - GetFlowVersion

- InvokeFlow
- PrepareFlow

Un end-to-end esempio che mostra come creare e richiamare prompt gestiti di Amazon Bedrock utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un prompt gestito.
- Crea una versione del prompt.
- Richiama il prompt utilizzando la versione.
- Pulisci le risorse (opzionale).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea e richiama un prompt gestito.

```
import argparse
import boto3
import logging
import time

# Now import the modules
from prompt import create_prompt, create_prompt_version, delete_prompt
from run_prompt import invoke_prompt

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

```
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)



def run_scenario(bedrock_client, bedrock_runtime_client, model_id, cleanup=True):
    """
    Runs the Amazon Bedrock managed prompt scenario.

    Args:
        bedrock_client: The Amazon Bedrock Agent client.
        bedrock_runtime_client: The Amazon Bedrock Runtime client.
        model_id (str): The model ID to use for the prompt.
        cleanup (bool): Whether to clean up resources at the end of the scenario.

    Returns:
        dict: A dictionary containing the created resources.
    """
    prompt_id = None

    try:
        # Step 1: Create a prompt
        print("\n=== Step 1: Creating a prompt ===")
        prompt_name = f"PlaylistGenerator-{int(time.time())}"
        prompt_description = "Playlist generator"
        prompt_template = """
          Make me a {{genre}} playlist consisting of the following number of
 songs: {{number}}."""

        create_response = create_prompt(
            bedrock_client,
            prompt_name,
            prompt_description,
            prompt_template,
            model_id
        )

        prompt_id = create_response['id']
        print(f"Created prompt: {prompt_name} with ID: {prompt_id}")

        # Create a version of the prompt
        print("\n=== Creating a version of the prompt ===")
        version_response = create_prompt_version(
            bedrock_client,
            prompt_id,
```

```
            description="Initial version of the product description generator"
        )

        prompt_version_arn = version_response['arn']
        prompt_version = version_response['version']

        print(f"Created prompt version: {prompt_version}")
        print(f"Prompt version ARN: {prompt_version_arn}")

        # Step 2: Invoke the prompt directly
        print("\n=== Step 2: Invoking the prompt ===")
        input_variables = {
            "genre": "pop",
            "number": "2",
           }

        # Use the ARN from the create_prompt_version response
        result = invoke_prompt(
            bedrock_runtime_client,
            prompt_version_arn,
            input_variables
        )
        # Display the playlist
        print(f"\n{result}")


        # Step 3: Clean up resources (optional)
        if cleanup:
            print("\n=== Step 3: Cleaning up resources ===")

            # Delete the prompt
            print(f"Deleting prompt {prompt_id}...")
            delete_prompt(bedrock_client, prompt_id)

            print("Cleanup complete")
        else:
            print("\n=== Resources were not cleaned up ===")
            print(f"Prompt ID: {prompt_id}")



    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Error in scenario: %s", str(e))
```

```
        # Attempt to clean up if an error occurred and cleanup was requested
        if cleanup and prompt_id:
            try:
                print("\nCleaning up resources after error...")

                # Delete the prompt
                try:
                    delete_prompt(bedrock_client, prompt_id)
                    print("Cleanup after error complete")
                except Exception as cleanup_error:
                    logger.error("Error during cleanup: %s", str(cleanup_error))
            except Exception as final_error:
                logger.error("Final error during cleanup: %s", str(final_error))

        # Re-raise the original exception
        raise

def main():
    """
    Entry point for the Amazon Bedrock managed prompt scenario.
    """
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Run the Amazon Bedrock managed prompt scenario."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        '--region',
        default='us-east-1',
        help="The AWS Region to use."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        '--model-id',
        default='anthropic.claude-v2',
        help="The model ID to use for the prompt."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        '--cleanup',
        action='store_true',
        default=True,
        help="Clean up resources at the end of the scenario."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        '--no-cleanup',
        action='store_false',
        dest='cleanup',
```

```
        help="Don't clean up resources at the end of the scenario."
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    bedrock_client = boto3.client('bedrock-agent', region_name=args.region)
    bedrock_runtime_client = boto3.client('bedrock-runtime',
 region_name=args.region)

    print("=== Amazon Bedrock Managed Prompt Scenario ===")
    print(f"Region: {args.region}")
    print(f"Model ID: {args.model_id}")
    print(f"Cleanup resources: {args.cleanup}")

    try:
        run_scenario(
            bedrock_client,
            bedrock_runtime_client,
            args.model_id,
            args.cleanup
        )

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Error running scenario: %s", str(e))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - Converse
  - CreatePrompt
  - CreatePromptVersion
  - DeletePrompt

Un end-to-end esempio che mostra come creare e richiamare Amazon Bedrock Agents utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un ruolo di esecuzione per l'agente.
- Crea l'agente e distribuisci una versione DRAFT.
- Crea una funzione Lambda che implementi le funzionalità dell'agente.
- Crea un gruppo di azioni che colleghi l'agente alla funzione Lambda.
- Distribuisci l'agente completamente configurato.
- Richiama l'agente con i prompt forniti dall'utente.
- Eliminare tutte le risorse create.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea e richiama un agente.

```
REGION = "us-east-1"
ROLE_POLICY_NAME = "agent_permissions"


class BedrockAgentScenarioWrapper:
    """Runs a scenario that shows how to get started using Amazon Bedrock
 Agents."""

    def __init__(
            self, bedrock_agent_client, runtime_client, lambda_client,
 iam_resource, postfix
    ):
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.bedrock_agent_runtime_client = runtime_client
        self.postfix = postfix

        self.bedrock_wrapper = BedrockAgentWrapper(bedrock_agent_client)
```

```
        self.agent = None
        self.agent_alias = None
        self.agent_role = None
        self.prepared_agent_details = None
        self.lambda_role = None
        self.lambda_function = None

    def run_scenario(self):
        print("=" * 88)
        print("Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Agents demo.")
        print("=" * 88)

        # Query input from user
        print("Let's start with creating an agent:")
        print("-" * 40)
        name, foundation_model = self._request_name_and_model_from_user()
        print("-" * 40)

        # Create an execution role for the agent
        self.agent_role = self._create_agent_role(foundation_model)

        # Create the agent
        self.agent = self._create_agent(name, foundation_model)

        # Prepare a DRAFT version of the agent
        self.prepared_agent_details = self._prepare_agent()

        # Create the agent's Lambda function
        self.lambda_function = self._create_lambda_function()

        # Configure permissions for the agent to invoke the Lambda function
        self._allow_agent_to_invoke_function()
        self._let_function_accept_invocations_from_agent()

        # Create an action group to connect the agent with the Lambda function
        self._create_agent_action_group()

        # If the agent has been modified or any components have been added,
prepare the agent again
        components = [self._get_agent()]
        components += self._get_agent_action_groups()
        components += self._get_agent_knowledge_bases()

        latest_update = max(component["updatedAt"] for component in components)
```

```
        if latest_update > self.prepared_agent_details["preparedAt"]:
            self.prepared_agent_details = self._prepare_agent()

        # Create an agent alias
        self.agent_alias = self._create_agent_alias()

        # Test the agent
        self._chat_with_agent(self.agent_alias)

        print("=" * 88)
        print("Thanks for running the demo!\n")

        if q.ask("Do you want to delete the created resources? [y/N] ",
q.is_yesno):
            self._delete_resources()
            print("=" * 88)
            print(
                "All demo resources have been deleted. Thanks again for running
the demo!"
            )
        else:
            self._list_resources()
            print("=" * 88)
            print("Thanks again for running the demo!")

    def _request_name_and_model_from_user(self):
        existing_agent_names = [
            agent["agentName"] for agent in self.bedrock_wrapper.list_agents()
        ]

        while True:
            name = q.ask("Enter an agent name: ", self.is_valid_agent_name)
            if name.lower() not in [n.lower() for n in existing_agent_names]:
                break
            print(
                f"Agent {name} conflicts with an existing agent. Please use a
different name."
            )

        models = ["anthropic.claude-instant-v1", "anthropic.claude-v2"]
        model_id = models[
            q.choose("Which foundation model would you like to use? ", models)
        ]
```

```
        return name, model_id

    def _create_agent_role(self, model_id):
        role_name = f"AmazonBedrockExecutionRoleForAgents_{self.postfix}"
        model_arn = f"arn:aws:bedrock:{REGION}::foundation-model/{model_id}*"

        print("Creating an an execution role for the agent...")

        try:
            role = self.iam_resource.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                    {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": [
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Principal": {"Service":
"bedrock.amazonaws.com"},
                                "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                            }
                        ],
                    }
                ),
            )

            role.Policy(ROLE_POLICY_NAME).put(
                PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                    {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": [
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Action": "bedrock:InvokeModel",
                                "Resource": model_arn,
                            }
                        ],
                    }
                )
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't create role {role_name}. Here's why: {e}")
            raise
```

```
        return role

    def _create_agent(self, name, model_id):
        print("Creating the agent...")

        instruction = """
            You are a friendly chat bot. You have access to a function called
that returns
            information about the current date and time. When responding with
date or time,
            please make sure to add the timezone UTC.
            """
        agent = self.bedrock_wrapper.create_agent(
            agent_name=name,
            foundation_model=model_id,
            instruction=instruction,
            role_arn=self.agent_role.arn,
        )
        self._wait_for_agent_status(agent["agentId"], "NOT_PREPARED")

        return agent

    def _prepare_agent(self):
        print("Preparing the agent...")

        agent_id = self.agent["agentId"]
        prepared_agent_details = self.bedrock_wrapper.prepare_agent(agent_id)
        self._wait_for_agent_status(agent_id, "PREPARED")

        return prepared_agent_details

    def _create_lambda_function(self):
        print("Creating the Lambda function...")

        function_name = f"AmazonBedrockExampleFunction_{self.postfix}"

        self.lambda_role = self._create_lambda_role()

        try:
            deployment_package = self._create_deployment_package(function_name)

            lambda_function = self.lambda_client.create_function(
                FunctionName=function_name,
                Description="Lambda function for Amazon Bedrock example",
```

```
                Runtime="python3.11",
                Role=self.lambda_role.arn,
                Handler=f"{function_name}.lambda_handler",
                Code={"ZipFile": deployment_package},
                Publish=True,
            )

            waiter = self.lambda_client.get_waiter("function_active_v2")
            waiter.wait(FunctionName=function_name)

        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(
                f"Couldn't create Lambda function {function_name}. Here's why:
 {e}"
            )
            raise

        return lambda_function

    def _create_lambda_role(self):
        print("Creating an execution role for the Lambda function...")

        role_name = f"AmazonBedrockExecutionRoleForLambda_{self.postfix}"

        try:
            role = self.iam_resource.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                    {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": [
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Principal": {"Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"},
                                "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                            }
                        ],
                    }
                ),
            )
            role.attach_policy(
                PolicyArn="arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole"
            )
```

```
            print(f"Created role {role_name}")
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't create role {role_name}. Here's why: {e}")
            raise

        print("Waiting for the execution role to be fully propagated...")
        wait(10)

        return role

    def _allow_agent_to_invoke_function(self):
        policy = self.iam_resource.RolePolicy(
            self.agent_role.role_name, ROLE_POLICY_NAME
        )
        doc = policy.policy_document
        doc["Statement"].append(
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": "lambda:InvokeFunction",
                "Resource": self.lambda_function["FunctionArn"],
            }
        )

self.agent_role.Policy(ROLE_POLICY_NAME).put(PolicyDocument=json.dumps(doc))

    def _let_function_accept_invocations_from_agent(self):
        try:
            self.lambda_client.add_permission(
                FunctionName=self.lambda_function["FunctionName"],
                SourceArn=self.agent["agentArn"],
                StatementId="BedrockAccess",
                Action="lambda:InvokeFunction",
                Principal="bedrock.amazonaws.com",
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(
                f"Couldn't grant Bedrock permission to invoke the Lambda
function. Here's why: {e}"
            )
            raise

    def _create_agent_action_group(self):
        print("Creating an action group for the agent...")
```

```
        try:
            with open("./scenario_resources/api_schema.yaml") as file:
                self.bedrock_wrapper.create_agent_action_group(
                    name="current_date_and_time",
                    description="Gets the current date and time.",
                    agent_id=self.agent["agentId"],
                    agent_version=self.prepared_agent_details["agentVersion"],
                    function_arn=self.lambda_function["FunctionArn"],
                    api_schema=json.dumps(yaml.safe_load(file)),
                )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't create agent action group. Here's why: {e}")
            raise

    def _get_agent(self):
        return self.bedrock_wrapper.get_agent(self.agent["agentId"])

    def _get_agent_action_groups(self):
        return self.bedrock_wrapper.list_agent_action_groups(
            self.agent["agentId"], self.prepared_agent_details["agentVersion"]
        )

    def _get_agent_knowledge_bases(self):
        return self.bedrock_wrapper.list_agent_knowledge_bases(
            self.agent["agentId"], self.prepared_agent_details["agentVersion"]
        )

    def _create_agent_alias(self):
        print("Creating an agent alias...")

        agent_alias_name = "test_agent_alias"
        agent_alias = self.bedrock_wrapper.create_agent_alias(
            agent_alias_name, self.agent["agentId"]
        )

        self._wait_for_agent_status(self.agent["agentId"], "PREPARED")

        return agent_alias

    def _wait_for_agent_status(self, agent_id, status):
        while self.bedrock_wrapper.get_agent(agent_id)["agentStatus"] != status:
            wait(2)

    def _chat_with_agent(self, agent_alias):
```

```
        print("-" * 88)
        print("The agent is ready to chat.")
        print("Try asking for the date or time. Type 'exit' to quit.")

        # Create a unique session ID for the conversation
        session_id = uuid.uuid4().hex

        while True:
            prompt = q.ask("Prompt: ", q.non_empty)

            if prompt == "exit":
                break

            response = asyncio.run(self._invoke_agent(agent_alias, prompt,
session_id))

            print(f"Agent: {response}")

    async def _invoke_agent(self, agent_alias, prompt, session_id):
        response = self.bedrock_agent_runtime_client.invoke_agent(
            agentId=self.agent["agentId"],
            agentAliasId=agent_alias["agentAliasId"],
            sessionId=session_id,
            inputText=prompt,
        )

        completion = ""

        for event in response.get("completion"):
            chunk = event["chunk"]
            completion += chunk["bytes"].decode()

        return completion

    def _delete_resources(self):
        if self.agent:
            agent_id = self.agent["agentId"]

            if self.agent_alias:
                agent_alias_id = self.agent_alias["agentAliasId"]
                print("Deleting agent alias...")
                self.bedrock_wrapper.delete_agent_alias(agent_id, agent_alias_id)

            print("Deleting agent...")
```

```
            agent_status = self.bedrock_wrapper.delete_agent(agent_id)
["agentStatus"]
            while agent_status == "DELETING":
                wait(5)
                try:
                    agent_status = self.bedrock_wrapper.get_agent(
                        agent_id, log_error=False
                    )["agentStatus"]
                except ClientError as err:
                    if err.response["Error"]["Code"] ==
 "ResourceNotFoundException":
                        agent_status = "DELETED"

        if self.lambda_function:
            name = self.lambda_function["FunctionName"]
            print(f"Deleting function '{name}'...")
            self.lambda_client.delete_function(FunctionName=name)

        if self.agent_role:
            print(f"Deleting role '{self.agent_role.role_name}'...")
            self.agent_role.Policy(ROLE_POLICY_NAME).delete()
            self.agent_role.delete()

        if self.lambda_role:
            print(f"Deleting role '{self.lambda_role.role_name}'...")
            for policy in self.lambda_role.attached_policies.all():
                policy.detach_role(RoleName=self.lambda_role.role_name)
            self.lambda_role.delete()

    def _list_resources(self):
        print("-" * 40)
        print(f"Here is the list of created resources in '{REGION}'.")
        print("Make sure you delete them once you're done to avoid unnecessary
 costs.")
        if self.agent:
            print(f"Bedrock Agent:   {self.agent['agentName']}")
        if self.lambda_function:
            print(f"Lambda function: {self.lambda_function['FunctionName']}")
        if self.agent_role:
            print(f"IAM role:        {self.agent_role.role_name}")
        if self.lambda_role:
            print(f"IAM role:        {self.lambda_role.role_name}")

    @staticmethod
```

```
    def is_valid_agent_name(answer):
        valid_regex = r"^[a-zA-Z0-9_-]{1,100}$"
        return (
            answer
            if answer and len(answer) <= 100 and re.match(valid_regex, answer)
            else None,
            "I need a name for the agent, please. Valid characters are a-z, A-Z,
 0-9, _ (underscore) and - (hyphen).",
        )

    @staticmethod
    def _create_deployment_package(function_name):
        buffer = io.BytesIO()
        with zipfile.ZipFile(buffer, "w") as zipped:
            zipped.write(
                "./scenario_resources/lambda_function.py", f"{function_name}.py"
            )
        buffer.seek(0)
        return buffer.read()


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

    postfix = "".join(
        random.choice(string.ascii_lowercase + "0123456789") for _ in range(8)
    )
    scenario = BedrockAgentScenarioWrapper(
        bedrock_agent_client=boto3.client(
            service_name="bedrock-agent", region_name=REGION
        ),
        runtime_client=boto3.client(
            service_name="bedrock-agent-runtime", region_name=REGION
        ),
        lambda_client=boto3.client(service_name="lambda", region_name=REGION),
        iam_resource=boto3.resource("iam"),
        postfix=postfix,
    )
    try:
        scenario.run_scenario()
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception(f"Something went wrong with the demo. Here's what:
 {e}")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateAgent
  - CreateAgentActionGroup
  - CreateAgentAlias
  - DeleteAgent
  - DeleteAgentAlias
  - GetAgent
  - ListAgentActionGroups
  - ListAgentKnowledgeBases
  - ListAgents
  - PrepareAgent

Crea e orchestra applicazioni di intelligenza artificiale generativa con Amazon Bedrock e Step Functions

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare e orchestrare applicazioni AI generative con Amazon Bedrock e Step Functions.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Lo scenario Amazon Bedrock Serverless Prompt Chaining dimostra come AWS Step FunctionsAmazon Bedrock possa essere usato per creare https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/agents.html e orchestrare applicazioni AI generative complesse, serverless e altamente scalabili. Contiene i seguenti esempi di lavoro:

- Scrivi un'analisi di un determinato romanzo per un blog di letteratura. Questo esempio illustra una catena di istruzioni semplice e sequenziale.
- Genera una breve storia su un determinato argomento. Questo esempio illustra come l'IA può elaborare in modo iterativo un elenco di elementi generati in precedenza.
- Crea un itinerario per un weekend di vacanza verso una determinata destinazione. Questo esempio illustra come parallelizzare più prompt distinti.

- Proponi idee cinematografiche a un utente umano che agisce come produttore cinematografico. Questo esempio illustra come parallelizzare lo stesso prompt con diversi parametri di inferenza, come tornare a una fase precedente della catena e come includere l'input umano come parte del flusso di lavoro.
- Pianifica un pasto in base agli ingredienti che l'utente ha a portata di mano. Questo esempio illustra come le prompt chain possano incorporare due conversazioni di intelligenza artificiale distinte, con due personaggi di intelligenza artificiale che partecipano a un dibattito tra loro per migliorare il risultato finale.
- Trova e riepiloga l'archivio con le tendenze più frequenti di oggi. GitHub Questo esempio illustra il concatenamento di più agenti AI che interagiscono con agenti esterni. APIs

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione, consulta il progetto completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Bedrock
- Runtime di Amazon Bedrock
- Agenti Amazon Bedrock
- Runtime degli agenti Amazon Bedrock
- Step Functions

Esempi di codice per Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime utilizzando AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Guida per l'utente di Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime: dettagli su tutte le azioni di Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime AWS SDKs
  - Conversate con un flusso Amazon Bedrock
  - Azioni per Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime utilizzando AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo InvokeAgent con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare InvokeFlow con un SDK AWS
- Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime AWS SDKs
  - Un end-to-end esempio che mostra come creare e richiamare un flusso Amazon Bedrock utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Crea e orchestra applicazioni di intelligenza artificiale generativa con Amazon Bedrock e Step Functions

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Conversate con un flusso Amazon Bedrock
- Azioni per Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime utilizzando AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo InvokeAgent con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare InvokeFlow con un SDK AWS

Conversate con un flusso Amazon Bedrock

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare per InvokeFlow conversare con un flusso Amazon Bedrock che include un nodo agente.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Converse with an Amazon Bedrock flow.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
"""
Shows how to run an Amazon Bedrock flow with InvokeFlow and handle muli-turn
 interaction
for a single conversation.
For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/
flows-multi-turn-invocation.html.

"""
import logging
import boto3
import botocore

import botocore.exceptions

logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def invoke_flow(client, flow_id, flow_alias_id, input_data, execution_id):
    """
    Invoke an Amazon Bedrock flow and handle the response stream.

    Args:
```

```
        client: Boto3 client for Amazon Bedrock agent runtime.
        flow_id: The ID of the flow to invoke.
        flow_alias_id: The alias ID of the flow.
        input_data: Input data for the flow.
        execution_id: Execution ID for continuing a flow. Use the value None on
first run.

    Returns:
        Dict containing flow_complete status, input_required info, and
execution_id
    """

    response = None
    request_params = None

    if execution_id is None:
        # Don't pass execution ID for first run.
        request_params = {
            "flowIdentifier": flow_id,
            "flowAliasIdentifier": flow_alias_id,
            "inputs": [input_data],
            "enableTrace": True
        }
    else:
        request_params = {
            "flowIdentifier": flow_id,
            "flowAliasIdentifier": flow_alias_id,
            "executionId": execution_id,
            "inputs": [input_data],
            "enableTrace": True
        }

    response = client.invoke_flow(**request_params)

    if "executionId" not in request_params:
        execution_id = response['executionId']

    input_required = None
    flow_status = ""

    # Process the streaming response
    for event in response['responseStream']:

        # Check if flow is complete.
```

```
        if 'flowCompletionEvent' in event:
            flow_status = event['flowCompletionEvent']['completionReason']

        # Check if more input us needed from user.
        elif 'flowMultiTurnInputRequestEvent' in event:
            input_required = event

        # Print the model output.
        elif 'flowOutputEvent' in event:
            print(event['flowOutputEvent']['content']['document'])

        # Log trace events.
        elif 'flowTraceEvent' in event:
            logger.info("Flow trace:  %s", event['flowTraceEvent'])

    return {
        "flow_status": flow_status,
        "input_required": input_required,
        "execution_id": execution_id
    }


def converse_with_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias_id):
    """
    Run a conversation with the supplied flow.

    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: Boto3 client for Amazon Bedrock agent runtime.
        flow_id: The ID of the flow to run.
        flow_alias_id: The alias ID of the flow.

    """

    flow_execution_id = None
    finished = False

    # Get the intial prompt from the user.
    user_input = input("Enter input: ")

    # Use prompt to create input data.
    flow_input_data = {
        "content": {
            "document": user_input
        },
```

```
        "nodeName": "FlowInputNode",
        "nodeOutputName": "document"
    }

    try:
        while not finished:
            # Invoke the flow until successfully finished.

            result = invoke_flow(
                bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias_id, flow_input_data,
 flow_execution_id)

            status = result['flow_status']
            flow_execution_id = result['execution_id']
            more_input = result['input_required']
            if status == "INPUT_REQUIRED":
                # The flow needs more information from the user.
                logger.info("The flow %s requires more input", flow_id)
                user_input = input(
                    more_input['flowMultiTurnInputRequestEvent']['content']
['document'] + ": ")
                flow_input_data = {
                    "content": {
                        "document": user_input
                    },
                    "nodeName": more_input['flowMultiTurnInputRequestEvent']
['nodeName'],
                    "nodeInputName": "agentInputText"

                }
            elif status == "SUCCESS":
                # The flow completed successfully.
                finished = True
                logger.info("The flow %s successfully completed.", flow_id)

    except botocore.exceptions.ClientError as e:
        print(f"Client error: {str(e)}")
        logger.error("Client error: %s", {str(e)})

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"An error occurred: {str(e)}")
        logger.error("An error occurred: %s", {str(e)})
        logger.error("Error type: %s", {type(e)})
```

```
def main():
    """
    Main entry point for the script.
    """

    # Replace these with your actual flow ID and flow alias ID.
    FLOW_ID = 'YOUR_FLOW_ID'
    FLOW_ALIAS_ID = 'YOUR_FLOW_ALIAS_ID'

    logger.info("Starting conversation with FLOW: %s ID: %s",
                FLOW_ID, FLOW_ALIAS_ID)

    # Get the Bedrock agent runtime client.
    session = boto3.Session(profile_name='default')
    bedrock_agent_client = session.client('bedrock-agent-runtime')

    # Start the conversation.
    converse_with_flow(bedrock_agent_client, FLOW_ID, FLOW_ALIAS_ID)

    logger.info("Conversation with FLOW: %s ID: %s finished",
                FLOW_ID, FLOW_ALIAS_ID)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeFlow AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Azioni per Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime utilizzando AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti chiamano l'API Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo InvokeAgent con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare InvokeFlow con un SDK AWS

Utilizzalo **`InvokeAgent`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `InvokeAgent`.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  BedrockAgentRuntimeClient,
  InvokeAgentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent-runtime";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseBody
 * @property {string} completion
 */

/**
 * Invokes a Bedrock agent to run an inference using the input
 * provided in the request body.
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The prompt that you want the Agent to complete.
 * @param {string} sessionId - An arbitrary identifier for the session.
 */
export const invokeBedrockAgent = async (prompt, sessionId) => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });
```

```
  // const client = new BedrockAgentRuntimeClient({
  //   region: "us-east-1",
  //   credentials: {
  //     accessKeyId: "accessKeyId", // permission to invoke agent
  //     secretAccessKey: "accessKeySecret",
  //   },
  // });

  const agentId = "AJBHXXILZN";
  const agentAliasId = "AVKP1ITZAA";

  const command = new InvokeAgentCommand({
    agentId,
    agentAliasId,
    sessionId,
    inputText: prompt,
  });

  try {
    let completion = "";
    const response = await client.send(command);

    if (response.completion === undefined) {
      throw new Error("Completion is undefined");
    }

    for await (const chunkEvent of response.completion) {
      const chunk = chunkEvent.chunk;
      console.log(chunk);
      const decodedResponse = new TextDecoder("utf-8").decode(chunk.bytes);
      completion += decodedResponse;
    }

    return { sessionId: sessionId, completion };
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const result = await invokeBedrockAgent("I need help.", "123");
  console.log(result);
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la InvokeAgentsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invoca un agente.

```
    def invoke_agent(self, agent_id, agent_alias_id, session_id, prompt):
        """
        Sends a prompt for the agent to process and respond to.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent to use.
        :param agent_alias_id: The alias of the agent to use.
        :param session_id: The unique identifier of the session. Use the same
value across requests
                             to continue the same conversation.
        :param prompt: The prompt that you want Claude to complete.
        :return: Inference response from the model.
        """

        try:
            # Note: The execution time depends on the foundation model,
complexity of the agent,
            # and the length of the prompt. In some cases, it can take up to a
minute or more to
            # generate a response.
            response = self.agents_runtime_client.invoke_agent(
                agentId=agent_id,
                agentAliasId=agent_alias_id,
                sessionId=session_id,
                inputText=prompt,
```

```
            )

            completion = ""

            for event in response.get("completion"):
                chunk = event["chunk"]
                completion = completion + chunk["bytes"].decode()

        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't invoke agent. {e}")
            raise

        return completion
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeAgent AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
use aws_config::{BehaviorVersion, SdkConfig};
use aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::{
    self as bedrockagentruntime,
    types::{error::ResponseStreamError, ResponseStream},
};
#[allow(unused_imports)]
use mockall::automock;

const BEDROCK_AGENT_ID: &str = "AJBHXXILZN";
const BEDROCK_AGENT_ALIAS_ID: &str = "AVKP1ITZAA";
const BEDROCK_AGENT_REGION: &str = "us-east-1";

#[cfg(not(test))]
```

```
pub use EventReceiverImpl as EventReceiver;
#[cfg(test)]
pub use MockEventReceiverImpl as EventReceiver;

pub struct EventReceiverImpl {
    inner: aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::primitives::event_stream::EventReceiver<
        ResponseStream,
        ResponseStreamError,
    >,
}

#[cfg_attr(test, automock)]
impl EventReceiverImpl {
    #[allow(dead_code)]
    pub fn new(
        inner:
 aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::primitives::event_stream::EventReceiver<
            ResponseStream,
            ResponseStreamError,
        >,
    ) -> Self {
        Self { inner }
    }

    pub async fn recv(
        &mut self,
    ) -> Result<
        Option<ResponseStream>,
        aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::error::SdkError<
            ResponseStreamError,
            aws_smithy_types::event_stream::RawMessage,
        >,
    > {
        self.inner.recv().await
    }
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Box<bedrockagentruntime::Error>> {
    let result = invoke_bedrock_agent("I need help.".to_string(),
 "123".to_string()).await?;
    println!("{}", result);
    Ok(())
}
```

```
async fn invoke_bedrock_agent(
    prompt: String,
    session_id: String,
) -> Result<String, bedrockagentruntime::Error> {
    let sdk_config: SdkConfig = aws_config::defaults(BehaviorVersion::latest())
        .region(BEDROCK_AGENT_REGION)
        .load()
        .await;
    let bedrock_client = bedrockagentruntime::Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let command_builder = bedrock_client
        .invoke_agent()
        .agent_id(BEDROCK_AGENT_ID)
        .agent_alias_id(BEDROCK_AGENT_ALIAS_ID)
        .session_id(session_id)
        .input_text(prompt);

    let response = command_builder.send().await?;

    let response_stream = response.completion;

    let event_receiver = EventReceiver::new(response_stream);

    process_agent_response_stream(event_receiver).await
}

async fn process_agent_response_stream(
    mut event_receiver: EventReceiver,
) -> Result<String, bedrockagentruntime::Error> {
    let mut full_agent_text_response = String::new();

    while let Some(event_result) = event_receiver.recv().await? {
        match event_result {
            ResponseStream::Chunk(chunk) => {
                if let Some(bytes) = chunk.bytes {
                    match String::from_utf8(bytes.into_inner()) {
                        Ok(text_chunk) => {
                            full_agent_text_response.push_str(&text_chunk);
                        }
                        Err(e) => {
                            eprintln!("UTF-8 decoding error for chunk: {}", e);
                        }
                    }
```

```
                }
            }
            _ => {
                panic!("received an unhandled event type from Bedrock stream",);
            }
        }
    }
    Ok(full_agent_text_response)
}

#[cfg(test)]
mod test {

    use super::*;

    #[tokio::test]
    async fn test_process_agent_response_stream() {
        let mut mock = MockEventReceiverImpl::default();
        mock.expect_recv().times(1).returning(|| {
            Ok(Some(
                aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::types::ResponseStream::Chunk(
                    aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::types::PayloadPart::builder()
                        .set_bytes(Some(aws_smithy_types::Blob::new(vec![
                            116, 101, 115, 116, 32, 99, 111, 109, 112, 108, 101,
 116, 105, 111, 110,
                        ])))
                        .build(),
                ),
            ))
        });

        // end the stream
        mock.expect_recv().times(1).returning(|| Ok(None));

        let response = process_agent_response_stream(mock).await.unwrap();

        assert_eq!("test completion", response);
    }

    #[tokio::test]
    #[should_panic(expected = "received an unhandled event type from Bedrock
 stream")]
    async fn test_process_agent_response_stream_error() {
        let mut mock = MockEventReceiverImpl::default();
```

```
        mock.expect_recv().times(1).returning(|| {
            Ok(Some(
                aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::types::ResponseStream::Trace(

 aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::types::TracePart::builder().build(),
                ),
            ))
        });

        let _ = process_agent_response_stream(mock).await.unwrap();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la InvokeAgentguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   DATA(lo_result) = lo_bdz->invokeagent(
     iv_agentid      = iv_agentid
       iv_agentaliasid = iv_agentaliasid
       iv_enabletrace  = abap_true
       iv_sessionid    = CONV #( cl_system_uuid=>create_uuid_c26_static( ) )
       iv_inputtext    = |Let's play "rock, paper, scissors".  I choose
 rock.| ).
   DATA(lo_stream) = lo_result->get_completion( ).
   TRY.
       " loop while there are still events in the stream
       WHILE lo_stream->/aws1/if_rt_stream_reader~data_available( ) = abap_true.
         DATA(lo_evt) = lo_stream->read( ).
         " each /AWS1/CL_BDZRESPONSESTREAM_EV event contains exactly one member
```

```
          " all others are INITIAL.  For each event, process the non-initial
          " member if desired
          IF lo_evt->get_chunk( ) IS NOT INITIAL.
            " Process a Chunk event
            DATA(lv_xstr) = lo_evt->get_chunk( )->get_bytes( ).
            DATA(lv_answer) = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>xstring_to_string( lv_xstr ).
            " the answer says something like "I chose paper, so you lost"
          ELSEIF lo_evt->get_files( ) IS NOT INITIAL.
            " process a Files event if desired
          ELSEIF lo_evt->get_returncontrol( ) IS NOT INITIAL.
            " process a ReturnControl event if desired
          ELSEIF lo_evt->get_trace( ) IS NOT INITIAL.
            " process a Trace event if desired
          ENDIF.
        ENDWHILE.
        " the stream of events can possibly contain an exception
        " which will be raised to break the loop
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZACCESSDENIEDEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZINTERNALSERVEREX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZMODELNOTREADYEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZVALIDATIONEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZTHROTTLINGEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZDEPENDENCYFAILEDEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZBADGATEWAYEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZRESOURCENOTFOUNDEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZSERVICEQUOTAEXCDEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZCONFLICTEXCEPTION.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, InvokeAgentconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzare **`InvokeFlow`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `InvokeFlow`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Crea e richiama un flusso

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  BedrockAgentRuntimeClient,
  InvokeFlowCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent-runtime";

/**
 * Invokes an alias of a flow to run the inputs that you specify and return
 * the output of each node as a stream.
 *
 * @param {{
 *  flowIdentifier: string,
 *  flowAliasIdentifier: string,
 *  prompt?: string,
 *  region?: string
 * }} options
 * @returns {Promise<import("@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent").FlowNodeOutput>} An
 object containing information about the output from flow invocation.
 */
export const invokeBedrockFlow = async ({
  flowIdentifier,
  flowAliasIdentifier,
  prompt = "Hi, how are you?",
  region = "us-east-1",
}) => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentRuntimeClient({ region });

  const command = new InvokeFlowCommand({
    flowIdentifier,
    flowAliasIdentifier,
```

```
    inputs: [
      {
        content: {
          document: prompt,
        },
        nodeName: "FlowInputNode",
        nodeOutputName: "document",
      },
    ],
  });

  let flowResponse = {};
  const response = await client.send(command);

  for await (const chunkEvent of response.responseStream) {
    const { flowOutputEvent, flowCompletionEvent } = chunkEvent;

    if (flowOutputEvent) {
      flowResponse = { ...flowResponse, ...flowOutputEvent };
      console.log("Flow output event:", flowOutputEvent);
    } else if (flowCompletionEvent) {
      flowResponse = { ...flowResponse, ...flowCompletionEvent };
      console.log("Flow completion event:", flowCompletionEvent);
    }
  }

  return flowResponse;
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    flowIdentifier: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    flowAliasIdentifier: {
      type: "string",
```

```
      required: true,
    },
    prompt: {
      type: "string",
    },
    region: {
      type: "string",
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    invokeBedrockFlow(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la InvokeFlowsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invoca un flusso.

```
    def invoke_flow(self, flow_id, flow_alias_id, input_data, execution_id):
        """
        Invoke an Amazon Bedrock flow and handle the response stream.
```

```
        Args:
            param flow_id: The ID of the flow to invoke.
            param flow_alias_id: The alias ID of the flow.
            param input_data: Input data for the flow.
            param execution_id: Execution ID for continuing a flow. Use the value
None on first run.

        Return: Response from the flow.
        """
        try:

            request_params = None

            if execution_id is None:
                # Don't pass execution ID for first run.
                request_params = {
                    "flowIdentifier": flow_id,
                    "flowAliasIdentifier": flow_alias_id,
                    "inputs": input_data,
                    "enableTrace": True
                }
            else:
                request_params = {
                    "flowIdentifier": flow_id,
                    "flowAliasIdentifier": flow_alias_id,
                    "executionId": execution_id,
                    "inputs": input_data,
                    "enableTrace": True
                }

            response = self.agents_runtime_client.invoke_flow(**request_params)

            if "executionId" not in request_params:
                execution_id = response['executionId']

            result = ""

            # Get the streaming response
            for event in response['responseStream']:
                result = result + str(event) + '\n'
            print(result)

        except ClientError as e:
```

```
            logger.error("Couldn't invoke flow %s.", {e})
            raise

        return result
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeFlow AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime con AWS SDKs. Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Un end-to-end esempio che mostra come creare e richiamare un flusso Amazon Bedrock utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea e orchestra applicazioni di intelligenza artificiale generativa con Amazon Bedrock e Step Functions

Un end-to-end esempio che mostra come creare e richiamare un flusso Amazon Bedrock utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un ruolo di esecuzione per il flusso.
- Creare il flusso.
- Implementa il flusso completamente configurato.
- Richiama il flusso con i prompt forniti dall'utente.
- Elimina tutte le risorse create.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Genera una playlist musicale basata sul genere e sul numero di brani specificati dall'utente.

```
from datetime import datetime
import logging
import boto3

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

from roles import create_flow_role, delete_flow_role, update_role_policy
from flow import create_flow, prepare_flow, delete_flow
from run_flow import run_playlist_flow
from flow_version import create_flow_version, delete_flow_version
from flow_alias import create_flow_alias, delete_flow_alias

logging.basicConfig(
    level=logging.INFO
)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

def create_input_node(name):
    """
    Creates an input node configuration for an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    The input node serves as the entry point for the flow and defines
    the initial document structure that will be passed to subsequent nodes.

    Args:
        name (str): The name of the input node.

    Returns:
        dict: The input node configuration.

    """
```

```
    return {
        "type": "Input",
        "name": name,
        "outputs": [
            {
                "name": "document",
                "type": "Object"
            }
        ]
    }


def create_prompt_node(name, model_id):
    """
    Creates a prompt node configuration for a Bedrock flow that generates music
 playlists.

    The prompt node defines an inline prompt template that creates a music
 playlist based on
    a specified genre and number of songs. The prompt uses two variables that are
 mapped from
    the input JSON object:
    - {{genre}}: The genre of music to create a playlist for
    - {{number}}: The number of songs to include in the playlist

    Args:
        name (str): The name of the prompt node.
        model_id (str): The identifier of the foundation model to use for the
 prompt.

    Returns:
        dict: The prompt node.

    """

    return {
        "type": "Prompt",
        "name": name,
        "configuration": {
            "prompt": {
                "sourceConfiguration": {
                    "inline": {
                        "modelId": model_id,
                        "templateType": "TEXT",
```

```
                        "inferenceConfiguration": {
                            "text": {
                                "temperature": 0.8
                            }
                        },
                        "templateConfiguration": {
                            "text": {
                                "text": "Make me a {{genre}} playlist consisting
 of the following number of songs: {{number}}."
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        },
        "inputs": [
            {
                "name": "genre",
                "type": "String",
                "expression": "$.data.genre"
            },
            {
                "name": "number",
                "type": "Number",
                "expression": "$.data.number"
            }
        ],
        "outputs": [
            {
                "name": "modelCompletion",
                "type": "String"
            }
        ]
    }


def create_output_node(name):
    """
    Creates an output node configuration for a Bedrock flow.

    The output node validates that the output from the last node is a string
    and returns it unmodified. The input name must be "document".

    Args:
```

```
        name (str): The name of the output node.

    Returns:
        dict: The output node configuration containing the output node:

    """

    return {
        "type": "Output",
        "name": name,
        "inputs": [
            {
                "name": "document",
                "type": "String",
                "expression": "$.data"
            }
        ]
    }




def create_playlist_flow(client, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn,
 prompt_model_id):
    """
    Creates the playlist generator flow.
    Args:
        client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
        role_arn (str): Name for the new IAM role.
        prompt_model_id (str): The id of the model to use in the prompt node.
    Returns:
        dict: The response from the create_flow operation.
    """

    input_node = create_input_node("FlowInput")
    prompt_node = create_prompt_node("MakePlaylist", prompt_model_id)
    output_node = create_output_node("FlowOutput")

    # Create connections between the nodes
    connections = []

    #  First, create connections between the output of the flow
    # input node and each input of the prompt node.
    for prompt_node_input in prompt_node["inputs"]:
```

```
        connections.append(
            {
                "name": "_".join([input_node["name"], prompt_node["name"],
                                  prompt_node_input["name"]]),
                "source": input_node["name"],
                "target": prompt_node["name"],
                "type": "Data",
                "configuration": {
                    "data": {
                        "sourceOutput": input_node["outputs"][0]["name"],
                        "targetInput": prompt_node_input["name"]
                    }
                }
            }
        )

    # Then, create a connection between the output of the prompt node and the
input of the flow output node
    connections.append(
        {
            "name": "_".join([prompt_node["name"], output_node["name"]]),
            "source": prompt_node["name"],
            "target": output_node["name"],
            "type": "Data",
            "configuration": {
                "data": {
                    "sourceOutput": prompt_node["outputs"][0]["name"],
                    "targetInput": output_node["inputs"][0]["name"]
                }
            }
        }
    )

    flow_def = {
        "nodes": [input_node, prompt_node, output_node],
        "connections": connections
    }

    # Create the flow.

    response = create_flow(
        client, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn, flow_def)

    return response
```

```
def get_model_arn(client, model_id):
    """
    Gets the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for a model.
    Args:
        client (str): Amazon Bedrock boto3 client.
        model_id (str): The id of the model.
    Returns:
        str: The ARN of the model.
    """

    try:
        # Call GetFoundationModelDetails operation
        response = client.get_foundation_model(modelIdentifier=model_id)

        # Extract model ARN from the response
        model_arn = response['modelDetails']['modelArn']

        return model_arn

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error getting model ARN: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error getting model ARN: %s", {str(e)})
        raise


def prepare_flow_version_and_alias(bedrock_agent_client,
                                   flow_id):
    """
    Prepares the flow and then creates a flow version and flow alias.
    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
        flowd_id (str): The ID of the flow that you want to prepare.
    Returns: The flow_version and flow_alias.

    """

    status = prepare_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)
```

```
    flow_version = None
    flow_alias = None

    if status == 'Prepared':

        # Create the flow version and alias.
        flow_version = create_flow_version(bedrock_agent_client,
                                           flow_id,
                                           f"flow version for flow {flow_id}.")

        flow_alias = create_flow_alias(bedrock_agent_client,
                                       flow_id,
                                       flow_version,
                                       "latest",
                                       f"Alias for flow {flow_id}, version
 {flow_version}")

    return flow_version, flow_alias



def delete_role_resources(bedrock_agent_client,
                          iam_client,
                          role_name,
                          flow_id,
                          flow_version,
                          flow_alias):
    """
    Deletes the flow, flow alias, flow version, and IAM roles.
    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
        iam_client: Amazon IAM boto3 client.
        role_name (str): The name of the IAM role.
        flow_id (str): The id of the flow.
        flow_version (str): The version of the flow.
        flow_alias (str): The alias of the flow.
    """

    if flow_id is not None:
        if flow_alias is not None:
            delete_flow_alias(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias)
        if flow_version is not None:
            delete_flow_version(bedrock_agent_client,
                        flow_id, flow_version)
```

```
        delete_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)

    if role_name is not None:
        delete_flow_role(iam_client, role_name)



def main():
    """
    Creates, runs, and optionally deletes a Bedrock flow for generating music
 playlists.

    Note:
        Requires valid AWS credentials in the default profile
    """

    delete_choice = "y"
    try:

        # Get various boto3 clients.
        session = boto3.Session(profile_name='default')
        bedrock_agent_runtime_client = session.client('bedrock-agent-runtime')
        bedrock_agent_client = session.client('bedrock-agent')
        bedrock_client = session.client('bedrock')
        iam_client = session.client('iam')

        role_name = None
        flow_id = None
        flow_version = None
        flow_alias = None

        #Change the model as needed.
        prompt_model_id = "amazon.nova-pro-v1:0"

        # Base the flow name on the current date and time
        current_time = datetime.now()
        timestamp = current_time.strftime("%Y-%m-%d-%H-%M-%S")
        flow_name = f"FlowPlayList_{timestamp}"
        flow_description = "A flow to generate a music playlist."

        # Create a role for the flow.
        role_name = f"BedrockFlowRole-{flow_name}"
        role = create_flow_role(iam_client, role_name)
        role_arn = role['Arn']
```

```
        # Create the flow.
        response = create_playlist_flow(
            bedrock_agent_client, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn,
prompt_model_id)
        flow_id = response.get('id')

        if flow_id:
            # Update accessible resources in the role.
            model_arn = get_model_arn(bedrock_client, prompt_model_id)
            update_role_policy(iam_client, role_name, [
                               response.get('arn'), model_arn])

            # Prepare the flow and flow version.
            flow_version, flow_alias = prepare_flow_version_and_alias(
                bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)

            # Run the flow.
            if flow_version and flow_alias:
                run_playlist_flow(bedrock_agent_runtime_client,
                                  flow_id, flow_alias)

                delete_choice = input("Delete flow? y or n : ").lower()


            else:
                print("Couldn't run. Deleting flow and role.")
                delete_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)
                delete_flow_role(iam_client, role_name)
        else:
            print("Couldn't create flow.")


    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Fatal error: {str(e)}")

    finally:
        if delete_choice == 'y':
                delete_role_resources(bedrock_agent_client,
                                      iam_client,
                                      role_name,
                                      flow_id,
                                      flow_version,
                                      flow_alias)
```

```
        else:
            print("Flow not deleted. ")
            print(f"\tFlow ID: {flow_id}")
            print(f"\tFlow version: {flow_version}")
            print(f"\tFlow alias: {flow_alias}")
            print(f"\tRole ARN: {role_arn}")

        print("Done!")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()


def invoke_flow(client, flow_id, flow_alias_id, input_data):
    """
    Invoke an Amazon Bedrock flow and handle the response stream.

    Args:
        client: Boto3 client for Amazon Bedrock agent runtime.
        flow_id: The ID of the flow to invoke.
        flow_alias_id: The alias ID of the flow.
        input_data: Input data for the flow.

    Returns:
        Dict containing flow status and flow output.
    """

    response = None
    request_params = None

    request_params = {
            "flowIdentifier": flow_id,
            "flowAliasIdentifier": flow_alias_id,
            "inputs": [input_data],
            "enableTrace": True
        }


    response = client.invoke_flow(**request_params)

    flow_status = ""
    output= ""

    # Process the streaming response
```

```
    for event in response['responseStream']:

        # Check if flow is complete.
        if 'flowCompletionEvent' in event:
            flow_status = event['flowCompletionEvent']['completionReason']

        # Save the model output.
        elif 'flowOutputEvent' in event:
            output = event['flowOutputEvent']['content']['document']
            logger.info("Output : %s", output)

        # Log trace events.
        elif 'flowTraceEvent' in event:
            logger.info("Flow trace:  %s", event['flowTraceEvent'])

    return {
        "flow_status": flow_status,
        "output": output

    }




def run_playlist_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias_id):
    """
    Runs the playlist generator flow.

    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: Boto3 client for Amazon Bedrock agent runtime.
        flow_id: The ID of the flow to run.
        flow_alias_id: The alias ID of the flow.

    """



    print ("Welcome to the playlist generator flow.")
    # Get the initial prompt from the user.
    genre = input("Enter genre: ")
    number_of_songs = int(input("Enter number of songs: "))


    # Use prompt to create input data for the input node.
    flow_input_data = {
```

```
        "content": {
            "document": {
                "genre" : genre,
                "number" : number_of_songs
            }
        },
        "nodeName": "FlowInput",
        "nodeOutputName": "document"
    }

    try:

        result = invoke_flow(
                bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias_id, flow_input_data)

        status = result['flow_status']

        if status == "SUCCESS":
                # The flow completed successfully.
                logger.info("The flow %s successfully completed.", flow_id)
                print(result['output'])
        else:
            logger.warning("Flow status: %s",status)

    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Client error: {str(e)}")
        logger.error("Client error: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.error("An error occurred: %s", {str(e)})
        logger.error("Error type: %s", {type(e)})
        raise



def create_flow_role(client, role_name):
    """
    Creates an IAM role for Amazon Bedrock with permissions to run a flow.

    Args:
        role_name (str): Name for the new IAM role.
    Returns:
        str: The role Amazon Resource Name.
```

```
    """


    # Trust relationship policy - allows Amazon Bedrock service to assume this
role.
    trust_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "Service": "bedrock.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
        }]
    }

    # Basic inline policy for for running a flow.

    resources = "*"

    bedrock_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": [
                    "bedrock:InvokeModel",
                    "bedrock:Retrieve",
                    "bedrock:RetrieveAndGenerate"
                ],
                # Using * as placeholder - Later you update with specific ARNs.
                "Resource": resources
            }
        ]
    }



    try:
        # Create the IAM role with trust policy
        logging.info("Creating role: %s",role_name)
        role = client.create_role(
            RoleName=role_name,
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(trust_policy),
```

```
            Description="Role for Amazon Bedrock operations"
        )

        # Attach inline policy to the role
        print("Attaching inline policy")
        client.put_role_policy(
            RoleName=role_name,
            PolicyName=f"{role_name}-policy",
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(bedrock_policy)
        )

        logging.info("Create Role ARN: %s", role['Role']['Arn'])
        return role['Role']

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.warning("Error creating role: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.warning("Unexpected error: %s", str(e))
        raise


def update_role_policy(client, role_name, resource_arns):
    """
    Updates an IAM role's inline policy with specific resource ARNs.

    Args:
        role_name (str): Name of the existing role.
        resource_arns (list): List of resource ARNs to allow access to.
    """


    updated_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": [
                    "bedrock:GetFlow",
                    "bedrock:InvokeModel",
                    "bedrock:Retrieve",
                    "bedrock:RetrieveAndGenerate"
                ],
                "Resource": resource_arns
```

```
            }
        ]
    }

    try:
        client.put_role_policy(
            RoleName=role_name,
            PolicyName=f"{role_name}-policy",
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(updated_policy)
        )
        logging.info("Updated policy for role: %s",role_name)

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.warning("Error updating role policy: %s", str(e))
        raise


def delete_flow_role(client, role_name):
    """
    Deletes an IAM role.

    Args:
        role_name (str): Name of the role to delete.
    """




    try:
        # Detach and delete inline policies
        policies = client.list_role_policies(RoleName=role_name)['PolicyNames']
        for policy_name in policies:
            client.delete_role_policy(RoleName=role_name, PolicyName=policy_name)

        # Delete the role
        client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
        logging.info("Deleted role: %s", role_name)


    except ClientError as e:
        logging.info("Error Deleting role: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateFlow
  - CreateFlowAlias
  - CreateFlowVersion
  - DeleteFlow
  - DeleteFlowAlias
  - DeleteFlowVersion
  - GetFlow
  - GetFlowAlias
  - GetFlowVersion
  - InvokeFlow
  - PrepareFlow

Crea e orchestra applicazioni di intelligenza artificiale generativa con Amazon Bedrock e Step Functions

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare e orchestrare applicazioni AI generative con Amazon Bedrock e Step Functions.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Lo scenario Amazon Bedrock Serverless Prompt Chaining dimostra come AWS Step FunctionsAmazon Bedrock possa essere usato per creare https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/agents.html e orchestrare applicazioni AI generative complesse, serverless e altamente scalabili. Contiene i seguenti esempi di lavoro:

- Scrivi un'analisi di un determinato romanzo per un blog di letteratura. Questo esempio illustra una catena di istruzioni semplice e sequenziale.
- Genera una breve storia su un determinato argomento. Questo esempio illustra come l'IA può elaborare in modo iterativo un elenco di elementi generati in precedenza.
- Crea un itinerario per un weekend di vacanza verso una determinata destinazione. Questo esempio illustra come parallelizzare più prompt distinti.

- Proponi idee cinematografiche a un utente umano che agisce come produttore cinematografico. Questo esempio illustra come parallelizzare lo stesso prompt con diversi parametri di inferenza, come tornare a una fase precedente della catena e come includere l'input umano come parte del flusso di lavoro.
- Pianifica un pasto in base agli ingredienti che l'utente ha a portata di mano. Questo esempio illustra come le prompt chain possano incorporare due conversazioni di intelligenza artificiale distinte, con due personaggi di intelligenza artificiale che partecipano a un dibattito tra loro per migliorare il risultato finale.
- Trova e riepiloga l'archivio con le tendenze più frequenti di oggi. GitHub Questo esempio illustra il concatenamento di più agenti AI che interagiscono con agenti esterni. APIs

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione, consulta il progetto completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Bedrock
- Runtime di Amazon Bedrock
- Agenti Amazon Bedrock
- Runtime degli agenti Amazon Bedrock
- Step Functions

Esempi di codice per l' Budget AWS utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare un kit Budget AWS di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Budget AWS Guida per gli sviluppatori: ulteriori informazioni su Budget AWS.
- Budget AWS Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le Budget AWS azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.

- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per Budget AWS l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo Budget AWSAWS SDKs
    - Utilizzare CreateBudget con una CLI

Esempi di base per Budget AWS l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Budget AWS with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo Budget AWSAWS SDKs
  - Utilizzare CreateBudget con una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo Budget AWSAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole Budget AWS azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API Budget AWS.

Esempi

- Utilizzare CreateBudget con una CLI

Utilizzare **`CreateBudget`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateBudget`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un budget di costi e utilizzo

Il `create-budget` comando seguente crea un budget di costi e utilizzo.

```
aws budgets create-budget \
    --account-id 111122223333 \
    --budget file://budget.json \
    --notifications-with-subscribers file://notifications-with-subscribers.json
```

Contenuto di `budget.json`.

```
{
    "BudgetLimit": {
        "Amount": "100",
        "Unit": "USD"
    },
    "BudgetName": "Example Tag Budget",
    "BudgetType": "COST",
    "CostFilters": {
        "TagKeyValue": [
            "user:Key$value1",
            "user:Key$value2"
        ]
    },
    "CostTypes": {
        "IncludeCredit": true,
        "IncludeDiscount": true,
        "IncludeOtherSubscription": true,
        "IncludeRecurring": true,
        "IncludeRefund": true,
        "IncludeSubscription": true,
        "IncludeSupport": true,
        "IncludeTax": true,
        "IncludeUpfront": true,
        "UseBlended": false
    },
    "TimePeriod": {
        "Start": 1477958399,
        "End": 3706473600
```

```
    },
    "TimeUnit": "MONTHLY"
}
```

Contenuto di `notifications-with-subscribers.json`.

```
[
    {
        "Notification": {
            "ComparisonOperator": "GREATER_THAN",
            "NotificationType": "ACTUAL",
            "Threshold": 80,
            "ThresholdType": "PERCENTAGE"
        },
        "Subscribers": [
            {
                "Address": "example@example.com",
                "SubscriptionType": "EMAIL"
            }
        ]
    }
]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateBudget AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo budget con i vincoli di budget e di tempo specificati con notifiche e-mail.

```
$notification = @{
    NotificationType = "ACTUAL"
    ComparisonOperator = "GREATER_THAN"
    Threshold = 80
}

$addressObject = @{
    Address = @("user@domain.com")
    SubscriptionType = "EMAIL"
}
```

```
$subscriber = New-Object Amazon.Budgets.Model.NotificationWithSubscribers
$subscriber.Notification = $notification
$subscriber.Subscribers.Add($addressObject)

$startDate = [datetime]::new(2017,09,25)
$endDate = [datetime]::new(2017,10,25)

New-BGTBudget -Budget_BudgetName "Tester" -Budget_BudgetType COST -
CostTypes_IncludeTax $true -Budget_TimeUnit MONTHLY -BudgetLimit_Unit USD -
TimePeriod_Start $startDate -TimePeriod_End $endDate -AccountId 123456789012 -
BudgetLimit_Amount 200 -NotificationsWithSubscriber $subscriber
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateBudgetin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo budget con i vincoli di budget e di tempo specificati con notifiche e-mail.

```
$notification = @{
    NotificationType = "ACTUAL"
    ComparisonOperator = "GREATER_THAN"
    Threshold = 80
}

$addressObject = @{
    Address = @("user@domain.com")
    SubscriptionType = "EMAIL"
}

$subscriber = New-Object Amazon.Budgets.Model.NotificationWithSubscribers
$subscriber.Notification = $notification
$subscriber.Subscribers.Add($addressObject)

$startDate = [datetime]::new(2017,09,25)
$endDate = [datetime]::new(2017,10,25)

New-BGTBudget -Budget_BudgetName "Tester" -Budget_BudgetType COST -
CostTypes_IncludeTax $true -Budget_TimeUnit MONTHLY -BudgetLimit_Unit USD -
TimePeriod_Start $startDate -TimePeriod_End $endDate -AccountId 123456789012 -
BudgetLimit_Amount 200 -NotificationsWithSubscriber $subscriber
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateBudgetin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo AWS Cloud9AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare un kit AWS Cloud9 di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- AWS Cloud9 Guida per l'utente: ulteriori informazioni su AWS Cloud9.
- AWS Cloud9 Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le AWS Cloud9 azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per AWS Cloud9 l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS Cloud9AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzare CreateEnvironmentEc2 con una CLI
    - Utilizzare CreateEnvironmentMembership con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeleteEnvironment con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeleteEnvironmentMembership con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeEnvironmentMemberships con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeEnvironmentStatus con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeEnvironments con una CLI
    - Utilizzare ListEnvironments con una CLI
    - Utilizzare UpdateEnvironment con una CLI
    - Utilizzare UpdateEnvironmentMembership con una CLI

Esempi di base per AWS Cloud9 l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS Cloud9 with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS Cloud9AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzare CreateEnvironmentEc2 con una CLI
  - Utilizzare CreateEnvironmentMembership con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeleteEnvironment con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeleteEnvironmentMembership con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeEnvironmentMemberships con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeEnvironmentStatus con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeEnvironments con una CLI
  - Utilizzare ListEnvironments con una CLI
  - Utilizzare UpdateEnvironment con una CLI
  - Utilizzare UpdateEnvironmentMembership con una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS Cloud9AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole AWS Cloud9 azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS Cloud9.

Esempi

- Utilizzare CreateEnvironmentEc2 con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateEnvironmentMembership con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteEnvironment con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteEnvironmentMembership con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeEnvironmentMemberships con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeEnvironmentStatus con una CLI

- Utilizzare DescribeEnvironments con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListEnvironments con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateEnvironment con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateEnvironmentMembership con una CLI

Utilizzare **`CreateEnvironmentEc2`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateEnvironmentEc2`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un ambiente di AWS sviluppo EC2 Cloud9

L'`create-environment-ec2`esempio seguente crea un AWS ambiente di sviluppo Cloud9 con le impostazioni specificate, avvia un'istanza Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2Amazon) e quindi si connette dall'istanza all'ambiente.

```
aws cloud9 create-environment-ec2 \
    --name my-demo-env \
    --description "My demonstration development environment." \
    --instance-type t2.micro --image-id amazonlinux-2023-x86_64 \
    --subnet-id subnet-1fab8aEX \
    --automatic-stop-time-minutes 60 \
    --owner-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
```

Output:

```
{
    "environmentId": "8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di un EC2 ambiente nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Cloud9.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateEnvironmentEc2 in AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un AWS ambiente di sviluppo Cloud9 con le impostazioni specificate, avvia un'istanza Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2Amazon) e quindi si connette dall'istanza all'ambiente.

```
New-C9EnvironmentEC2 -Name my-demo-env -AutomaticStopTimeMinutes 60 -Description
 "My demonstration development environment." -InstanceType t2.micro -OwnerArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser -SubnetId subnet-d43a46EX
```

Output:

```
ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateEnvironmentEc2 in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un AWS ambiente di sviluppo Cloud9 con le impostazioni specificate, avvia un'istanza Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2Amazon) e quindi si connette dall'istanza all'ambiente.

```
New-C9EnvironmentEC2 -Name my-demo-env -AutomaticStopTimeMinutes 60 -Description
 "My demonstration development environment." -InstanceType t2.micro -OwnerArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser -SubnetId subnet-d43a46EX
```

Output:

```
ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateEnvironmentEc2 in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateEnvironmentMembership`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateEnvironmentMembership`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiungere un membro dell'ambiente a un ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9

Questo esempio aggiunge il membro dell'ambiente specificato all'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificato.

Comando:

```
aws cloud9 create-environment-membership --environment-
id 8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX --user-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
AnotherDemoUser --permissions read-write
```

Output:

```
{
  "membership": {
    "environmentId": "8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX",
    "userId": "AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX",
    "userArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser",
    "permissions": "read-write"
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command CreateEnvironmentMembershipReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge il membro dell'ambiente specificato all'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificato.

```
New-C9EnvironmentMembership -UserArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
AnotherDemoUser -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX -Permission read-
write
```

Output:

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : read-write
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3BA6O2FMJWCWXHEX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateEnvironmentMembershipin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge il membro dell'ambiente specificato all'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificato.

```
New-C9EnvironmentMembership -UserArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
AnotherDemoUser -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX -Permission read-
write
```

Output:

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : read-write
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3BA6O2FMJWCWXHEX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateEnvironmentMembershipin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteEnvironment`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteEnvironment`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un ambiente di AWS sviluppo Cloud9

Questo esempio elimina l'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificato. Se un' EC2 istanza Amazon è connessa all'ambiente, interrompe anche l'istanza.

Comando:

```
aws cloud9 delete-environment --environment-id 8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX
```

Output:

```
None.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteEnvironment AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina l'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificato. Se un' EC2 istanza Amazon è connessa all'ambiente, interrompe anche l'istanza.

```
Remove-C9Environment -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteEnvironmentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina l'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificato. Se un' EC2 istanza Amazon è connessa all'ambiente, interrompe anche l'istanza.

```
Remove-C9Environment -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteEnvironment AWS Strumenti per PowerShellCmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteEnvironmentMembership`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteEnvironmentMembership`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un membro dell'ambiente da un ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9

Questo esempio elimina il membro dell'ambiente specificato dall'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificato.

Comando:

```
aws cloud9 delete-environment-membership --environment-
id 8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX --user-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
AnotherDemoUser
```

Output:

```
None.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command DeleteEnvironmentMembershipReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il membro dell'ambiente specificato dall'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificato.

```
Remove-C9EnvironmentMembership -UserArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
AnotherDemoUser -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteEnvironmentMembershipin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il membro dell'ambiente specificato dall'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificato.

```
Remove-C9EnvironmentMembership -UserArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
AnotherDemoUser -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteEnvironmentMembershipin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeEnvironmentMemberships`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeEnvironmentMemberships`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni sui membri dell'ambiente per un ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9

Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sui membri dell'ambiente per l'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificato.

Comando:

```
aws cloud9 describe-environment-memberships --environment-
id 8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX
```

Output:

```
{
  "memberships": [
    {
      "environmentId": "8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX",
      "userId": "AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX",
      "userArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser",
      "permissions": "read-write"
    },
    {
      "environmentId": "8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX",
      "userId": "AIDAJNUEDQAQWFELJDLEX",
      "userArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser",
      "permissions": "owner"
    }
  ]
}
```

Per ottenere informazioni sul proprietario di un ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9

Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sul proprietario dell'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificato.

Comando:

```
aws cloud9 describe-environment-memberships --environment-
id 8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX --permissions owner
```

Output:

```
{
  "memberships": [
    {
      "environmentId": "8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX",
      "userId": "AIDAJNUEDQAQWFELJDLEX",
      "userArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser",
      "permissions": "owner"
    }
  ]
}
```

Per ottenere informazioni su un membro dell'ambiente per più ambienti di sviluppo AWS Cloud9

Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sul membro dell'ambiente specificato per più ambienti di sviluppo AWS Cloud9.

Comando:

```
aws cloud9 describe-environment-memberships --user-
arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
```

Output:

```
{
  "memberships": [
    {
      "environmentId": "10a75714bd494714929e7f5ec4125aEX",
      "lastAccess": 1516213427.0,
      "userId": "AIDAJNUEDQAQWFELJDLEX",
      "userArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser",
      "permissions": "owner"
    },
    {
      "environmentId": "1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX",
      "lastAccess": 1516144884.0,
      "userId": "AIDAJNUEDQAQWFELJDLEX",
```

```
      "userArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser",
      "permissions": "owner"
    }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DescribeEnvironmentMembershipsReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sui membri dell'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificato.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentMembershipList -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
```

Output:

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : read-write
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3BA6O2FMJWCWXHEX

EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : owner
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sul proprietario dell'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificato.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentMembershipList -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX -
Permission owner
```

Output:

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
```

```
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : owner
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sul membro dell'ambiente specificato per più ambienti di sviluppo AWS Cloud9.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentMembershipList -UserArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
MyDemoUser
```

Output:

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/17/2018 7:48:14 PM
Permissions   : owner
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX

EnvironmentId : 1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
LastAccess    : 1/16/2018 11:21:24 PM
Permissions   : owner
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeEnvironmentMemberships in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sui membri dell'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificato.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentMembershipList -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
```

Output:

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : read-write
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3BA6O2FMJWCWXHEX
```

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : owner
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sul proprietario dell'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificato.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentMembershipList -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX -
Permission owner
```

Output:

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : owner
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sul membro dell'ambiente specificato per più ambienti di sviluppo AWS Cloud9.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentMembershipList -UserArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
MyDemoUser
```

Output:

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/17/2018 7:48:14 PM
Permissions   : owner
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX

EnvironmentId : 1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
LastAccess    : 1/16/2018 11:21:24 PM
Permissions   : owner
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeEnvironmentMembershipsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeEnvironmentStatus`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeEnvironmentStatus`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni sullo stato di un ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9

Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sullo stato per l'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificato.

Comando:

```
aws cloud9 describe-environment-status --environment-
id 685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX
```

Output:

```
{
  "status": "ready",
  "message": "Environment is ready to use"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DescribeEnvironmentStatusReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sullo stato per l'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificato.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentStatus -EnvironmentId 349c86d4579e4e7298d500ff57a6b2EX
```

Output:

```
Message                     Status
-------                     ------
Environment is ready to use ready
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeEnvironmentStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sullo stato per l'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificato.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentStatus -EnvironmentId 349c86d4579e4e7298d500ff57a6b2EX
```

Output:

```
Message                     Status
-------                     ------
Environment is ready to use ready
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeEnvironmentStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeEnvironments`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeEnvironments`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni sugli ambienti di sviluppo AWS Cloud9

Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sugli ambienti di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificati.

Comando:

```
aws cloud9 describe-environments --environment-
ids 685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX 349c86d4579e4e7298d500ff57a6b2EX
```

Output:

```
{
  "environments": [
    {
      "id": "685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX",
      "name": "my-demo-ec2-env",
      "description": "Created from CodeStar.",
      "type": "ec2",
      "arn": "arn:aws:cloud9:us-
east-1:123456789012:environment:685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX",
      "ownerArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser",
      "lifecycle": {
        "status": "CREATED"
      }
    },
    {
      "id": "349c86d4579e4e7298d500ff57a6b2EX",
      "name": my-demo-ssh-env",
      "description": "",
      "type": "ssh",
      "arn": "arn:aws:cloud9:us-
east-1:123456789012:environment:349c86d4579e4e7298d500ff57a6b2EX",
      "ownerArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser",
      "lifecycle": {
        "status": "CREATED"
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DescribeEnvironmentsReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sugli ambienti di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificati.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentData -EnvironmentId
 685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX,1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
```

Output:

```
Arn         : arn:aws:cloud9:us-
east-1:123456789012:environment:685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX
Description : Created from CodeStar.
Id          : 685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX
Lifecycle   : Amazon.Cloud9.Model.EnvironmentLifecycle
Name        : my-demo-ec2-env
OwnerArn    : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
Type        : ec2

Arn         : arn:aws:cloud9:us-
east-1:123456789012:environment:1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
Description :
Id          : 1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
Lifecycle   : Amazon.Cloud9.Model.EnvironmentLifecycle
Name        : my-demo-ssh-env
OwnerArn    : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
Type        : ssh
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sullo stato del ciclo di vita dell'ambiente di sviluppo Cloud9 specificato AWS .

```
(Get-C9EnvironmentData -EnvironmentId 685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX).Lifecycle
```

Output:

```
FailureResource Reason Status
--------------- ------ ------
                       CREATED
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeEnvironmentsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sugli ambienti di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificati.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentData -EnvironmentId
 685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX,1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
```

Output:

```
Arn         : arn:aws:cloud9:us-
east-1:123456789012:environment:685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX
Description : Created from CodeStar.
Id          : 685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX
Lifecycle   : Amazon.Cloud9.Model.EnvironmentLifecycle
Name        : my-demo-ec2-env
OwnerArn    : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
Type        : ec2

Arn         : arn:aws:cloud9:us-
east-1:123456789012:environment:1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
Description :
Id          : 1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
Lifecycle   : Amazon.Cloud9.Model.EnvironmentLifecycle
Name        : my-demo-ssh-env
OwnerArn    : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
Type        : ssh
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sullo stato del ciclo di vita dell'ambiente di sviluppo Cloud9 specificato AWS .

```
(Get-C9EnvironmentData -EnvironmentId 685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX).Lifecycle
```

Output:

```
FailureResource Reason Status
--------------- ------ ------
                       CREATED
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeEnvironmentsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListEnvironments`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListEnvironments`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere un elenco degli identificatori dell'ambiente di AWS sviluppo Cloud9 disponibili

Questo esempio ottiene un elenco di identificatori dell'ambiente di AWS sviluppo Cloud9 disponibili.

Comando:

```
aws cloud9 list-environments
```

Output:

```
{
  "environmentIds": [
    "685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX",
    "1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX"
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command ListEnvironmentsReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene un elenco di identificatori dell'ambiente di AWS sviluppo Cloud9 disponibili.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentList
```

Output:

```
685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX
1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListEnvironmentsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene un elenco di identificatori dell'ambiente di AWS sviluppo Cloud9 disponibili.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentList
```

Output:

```
685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX
1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListEnvironmentsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UpdateEnvironment`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateEnvironment`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare le impostazioni di un ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 esistente

Questo esempio modifica le impostazioni specificate dell'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 esistente specificato.

Comando:

```
aws cloud9 update-environment --environment-id 8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX
 --name my-changed-demo-env --description "My changed demonstration development
 environment."
```

Output:

```
None.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command UpdateEnvironmentReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica le impostazioni specificate dell'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 esistente specificato.

```
Update-C9Environment -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX -Description
 "My changed demonstration development environment." -Name my-changed-demo-env
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateEnvironmentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica le impostazioni specificate dell'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 esistente specificato.

```
Update-C9Environment -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX -Description
 "My changed demonstration development environment." -Name my-changed-demo-env
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateEnvironmentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UpdateEnvironmentMembership`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateEnvironmentMembership`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare le impostazioni di un membro dell'ambiente esistente per un ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9

Questo esempio modifica le impostazioni del membro di ambiente esistente specificato per l'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificato.

Comando:

```
aws cloud9 update-environment-membership --environment-
id 8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX --user-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
AnotherDemoUser --permissions read-only
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
  "membership": {
    "environmentId": "8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX",
    "userId": "AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX",
    "userArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser",
    "permissions": "read-only"
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command UpdateEnvironmentMembershipReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica le impostazioni del membro di ambiente esistente specificato per l'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificato.

```
Update-C9EnvironmentMembership -UserArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
AnotherDemoUser -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX -Permission read-
only
```

Output:

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : read-only
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3BA6O2FMJWCWXHEX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateEnvironmentMembershipin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica le impostazioni del membro di ambiente esistente specificato per l'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificato.

```
Update-C9EnvironmentMembership -UserArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
AnotherDemoUser -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX -Permission read-
only
```

Output:

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : read-only
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3BA6O2FMJWCWXHEX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateEnvironmentMembershipin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo AWS CloudFormationAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare un kit AWS CloudFormation di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- AWS CloudFormation Guida per l'utente: ulteriori informazioni su AWS CloudFormation.
- AWS CloudFormation Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le AWS CloudFormation azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Salve AWS CloudFormation

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS CloudFormation.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.CloudFormation;
using Amazon.CloudFormation.Model;
using Amazon.Runtime;

namespace CloudFormationActions;

public static class HelloCloudFormation
{
    public static IAmazonCloudFormation _amazonCloudFormation = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Create the CloudFormation client
        _amazonCloudFormation = new AmazonCloudFormationClient();
        Console.WriteLine($"\nIn Region:
 {_amazonCloudFormation.Config.RegionEndpoint}");

        // List the resources for each stack
        await ListResources();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Method to list stack resources and other information.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> ListResources()
    {
        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Getting CloudFormation stack information...");

            // Get all stacks using the stack paginator.
```

```
            var paginatorForDescribeStacks =
                _amazonCloudFormation.Paginators.DescribeStacks(
                    new DescribeStacksRequest());
            if (paginatorForDescribeStacks.Stacks != null)
            {
                await foreach (Stack stack in paginatorForDescribeStacks.Stacks)
                {
                    // Basic information for each stack
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        "\n-------------------------------------------------");
                    Console.WriteLine($"\nStack: {stack.StackName}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"  Status: {stack.StackStatus.Value}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"  Created: {stack.CreationTime}");

                    // The tags of each stack (etc.)
                    if (stack.Tags != null && stack.Tags.Count > 0)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("  Tags:");
                        foreach (Tag tag in stack.Tags)
                            Console.WriteLine($"    {tag.Key}, {tag.Value}");
                    }

                    // The resources of each stack
                    DescribeStackResourcesResponse responseDescribeResources =
                        await _amazonCloudFormation.DescribeStackResourcesAsync(
                            new DescribeStackResourcesRequest
                            {
                                StackName = stack.StackName
                            });
                    if (responseDescribeResources.StackResources != null &&
responseDescribeResources.StackResources.Count > 0)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("  Resources:");
                        foreach (StackResource resource in
responseDescribeResources
                                     .StackResources)
                            Console.WriteLine(
                                $"    {resource.LogicalResourceId}:
{resource.ResourceStatus}");
                    }
                }
            }
```

```
Console.WriteLine("\n-----------------------------------------------");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonCloudFormationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Unable to get stack information:\n" + ex.Message);
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonServiceException ex)
        {
            if (ex.Message.Contains("Unable to get IAM security credentials"))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine("If you are usnig SSO, be sure to install" +
                                  " the AWSSDK.SSO and AWSSDK.SSOOIDC
packages.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine(ex.StackTrace);
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (ArgumentNullException ex)
        {
            if (ex.Message.Contains("Options property cannot be empty:
ClientName"))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine("If you are using SSO, have you logged in?");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine(ex.StackTrace);
            }

            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeStackResourcessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per AWS CloudFormation l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Salve AWS CloudFormation
  - Azioni per AWS CloudFormation l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzare CancelUpdateStack con una CLI
    - Utilizzare ContinueUpdateRollback con una CLI
    - Utilizzare CreateStack con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeleteStack con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeStackEvents con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeStackResource con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeStackResources con una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeStacks con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare EstimateTemplateCost con una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetTemplate con una CLI
    - Utilizzare ListStackResources con una CLI
    - Utilizzare ListStacks con una CLI
    - Utilizzare UpdateStack con una CLI
    - Utilizzare ValidateTemplate con una CLI
- Scenari di utilizzo AWS CloudFormationAWS SDKs
  - Creazione di una REST API di API Gateway per monitorare i dati COVID-19

Esempi di base per AWS CloudFormation l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS CloudFormation with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Salve AWS CloudFormation

- Azioni per AWS CloudFormation l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzare CancelUpdateStack con una CLI
  - Utilizzare ContinueUpdateRollback con una CLI
  - Utilizzare CreateStack con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeleteStack con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeStackEvents con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeStackResource con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeStackResources con una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeStacks con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare EstimateTemplateCost con una CLI
  - Utilizzare GetTemplate con una CLI
  - Utilizzare ListStackResources con una CLI
  - Utilizzare ListStacks con una CLI
  - Utilizzare UpdateStack con una CLI
  - Utilizzare ValidateTemplate con una CLI

Salve AWS CloudFormation

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS CloudFormation.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.CloudFormation;
using Amazon.CloudFormation.Model;
using Amazon.Runtime;

namespace CloudFormationActions;
```

```
public static class HelloCloudFormation
{
    public static IAmazonCloudFormation _amazonCloudFormation = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Create the CloudFormation client
        _amazonCloudFormation = new AmazonCloudFormationClient();
        Console.WriteLine($"\nIn Region:
 {_amazonCloudFormation.Config.RegionEndpoint}");

        // List the resources for each stack
        await ListResources();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Method to list stack resources and other information.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> ListResources()
    {
        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Getting CloudFormation stack information...");

            // Get all stacks using the stack paginator.
            var paginatorForDescribeStacks =
                _amazonCloudFormation.Paginators.DescribeStacks(
                    new DescribeStacksRequest());
            if (paginatorForDescribeStacks.Stacks != null)
            {
                await foreach (Stack stack in paginatorForDescribeStacks.Stacks)
                {
                    // Basic information for each stack
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        "\n-----------------------------------------------");
                    Console.WriteLine($"\nStack: {stack.StackName}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"  Status: {stack.StackStatus.Value}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"  Created: {stack.CreationTime}");

                    // The tags of each stack (etc.)
                    if (stack.Tags != null && stack.Tags.Count > 0)
                    {
```

```
                        Console.WriteLine("  Tags:");
                        foreach (Tag tag in stack.Tags)
                            Console.WriteLine($"    {tag.Key}, {tag.Value}");
                    }

                    // The resources of each stack
                    DescribeStackResourcesResponse responseDescribeResources =
                        await _amazonCloudFormation.DescribeStackResourcesAsync(
                            new DescribeStackResourcesRequest
                            {
                                StackName = stack.StackName
                            });
                    if (responseDescribeResources.StackResources != null &&
responseDescribeResources.StackResources.Count > 0)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("  Resources:");
                        foreach (StackResource resource in
responseDescribeResources
                                     .StackResources)
                            Console.WriteLine(
                                $"    {resource.LogicalResourceId}:
{resource.ResourceStatus}");
                    }
                }
            }


Console.WriteLine("\n-----------------------------------------------");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonCloudFormationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Unable to get stack information:\n" + ex.Message);
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonServiceException ex)
        {
            if (ex.Message.Contains("Unable to get IAM security credentials"))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine("If you are usnig SSO, be sure to install" +
                                  " the AWSSDK.SSO and AWSSDK.SSOOIDC
packages.");
            }
```

```
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine(ex.StackTrace);
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (ArgumentNullException ex)
        {
            if (ex.Message.Contains("Options property cannot be empty:
ClientName"))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine("If you are using SSO, have you logged in?");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine(ex.StackTrace);
            }

            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeStackResourcessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Azioni per AWS CloudFormation l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole AWS CloudFormation azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti richiamano l' AWS CloudFormation API e sono estratti di codice di programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari di utilizzo AWS CloudFormationAWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS CloudFormation.

Esempi

- Utilizzare CancelUpdateStack con una CLI
- Utilizzare ContinueUpdateRollback con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateStack con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteStack con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeStackEvents con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeStackResource con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeStackResources con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeStacks con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare EstimateTemplateCost con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetTemplate con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListStackResources con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListStacks con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateStack con una CLI
- Utilizzare ValidateTemplate con una CLI

Utilizzare **`CancelUpdateStack`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CancelUpdateStack`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per annullare un aggiornamento dello stack in corso

Il `cancel-update-stack` comando seguente annulla un aggiornamento dello stack nello stack: `myteststack`

```
aws cloudformation cancel-update-stack --stack-name myteststack
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command CancelUpdateStackReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: annulla un aggiornamento sullo stack specificato.

```
Stop-CFNUpdateStack -StackName "myStack"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CancelUpdateStackin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: annulla un aggiornamento sullo stack specificato.

```
Stop-CFNUpdateStack -StackName "myStack"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CancelUpdateStackin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ContinueUpdateRollback`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ContinueUpdateRollback`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per riprovare a eseguire un rollback di aggiornamento

L'`continue-update-rollback`esempio seguente riprende un'operazione di rollback da un aggiornamento dello stack precedentemente non riuscito.

```
aws cloudformation continue-update-rollback \
    --stack-name my-stack
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ContinueUpdateRollbackin Command Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: continua il rollback dello stack denominato, che dovrebbe trovarsi nello stato 'UPDATE_ROLLBACK_FAILED'. Se il rollback continuato ha esito positivo, lo stack entrerà nello stato 'UPDATE_ROLLBACK_COMPLETE'.

```
Resume-CFNUpdateRollback -StackName "myStack"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4). ContinueUpdateRollbackAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: continua il rollback dello stack denominato, che dovrebbe trovarsi nello stato 'UPDATE_ROLLBACK_FAILED'. Se il rollback continuato ha esito positivo, lo stack entrerà nello stato 'UPDATE_ROLLBACK_COMPLETE'.

```
Resume-CFNUpdateRollback -StackName "myStack"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). ContinueUpdateRollbackAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Utilizzare **`CreateStack`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateStack`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare una pila AWS CloudFormation

Il `create-stacks` comando seguente crea uno stack con il nome `myteststack` utilizzando il `sampletemplate.json` modello:

```
aws cloudformation create-stack --stack-name myteststack --template-body file:// sampletemplate.json --parameters ParameterKey=KeyPairName,ParameterValue=TestKey ParameterKey=SubnetIDs,ParameterValue=SubnetID1\\,SubnetID2
```

Output:

```
{
    "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-1:123456789012:stack/
myteststack/466df9e0-0dff-08e3-8e2f-5088487c4896"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Stacks nella Guida per l'AWS CloudFormation utente.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateStack AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo stack con il nome specificato. Il modello viene analizzato a partire dal contenuto fornito con parametri di personalizzazione (" e PK1 'PK2' rappresentano i nomi dei parametri dichiarati nel contenuto del modello, " e PV1 'PV2' rappresentano i valori di tali parametri. I parametri di personalizzazione possono anche essere specificati utilizzando «Key» e «Value» anziché «» e «ParameterKey». ParameterValue Se la creazione dello stack fallisce, non verrà ripristinato.

```
New-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
             -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}" `
             -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" },
 @{ ParameterKey="PK2"; ParameterValue="PV2" }) `
             -DisableRollback $true
```

Esempio 2: crea un nuovo stack con il nome specificato. Il modello viene analizzato a partire dal contenuto fornito con parametri di personalizzazione (" e PK1 'PK2' rappresentano i nomi dei parametri dichiarati nel contenuto del modello, " e PV1 'PV2' rappresentano i valori di tali parametri. I parametri di personalizzazione possono anche essere specificati utilizzando «Key» e «Value» anziché «» e «ParameterKey». ParameterValue Se la creazione dello stack fallisce, verrà ripristinato.

```
$p1 = New-Object -Type Amazon.CloudFormation.Model.Parameter
$p1.ParameterKey = "PK1"
$p1.ParameterValue = "PV1"

$p2 = New-Object -Type Amazon.CloudFormation.Model.Parameter
$p2.ParameterKey = "PK2"
$p2.ParameterValue = "PV2"
```

```
New-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
             -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}" `
             -Parameter @( $p1, $p2 ) `
             -OnFailure "ROLLBACK"
```

Esempio 3: crea un nuovo stack con il nome specificato. Il modello è ottenuto dall'URL di Amazon S3 con parametri di personalizzazione ('PK1' rappresenta il nome di un parametro dichiarato nel contenuto del modello, 'PV1' rappresenta il valore del parametro. I parametri di personalizzazione possono essere specificati anche utilizzando «Key» e «Value» anziché «» e «ParameterKey». ParameterValue Se la creazione dello stack fallisce, verrà ripristinato (come specificare - DisableRollback $false).

```
New-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
             -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template `
             -Parameter @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" }
```

Esempio 4: crea un nuovo stack con il nome specificato. Il modello è ottenuto dall'URL di Amazon S3 con parametri di personalizzazione ('PK1' rappresenta il nome di un parametro dichiarato nel contenuto del modello, 'PV1' rappresenta il valore del parametro. I parametri di personalizzazione possono essere specificati anche utilizzando «Key» e «Value» anziché «» e «ParameterKey». ParameterValue Se la creazione dello stack fallisce, verrà ripristinato (come specificare - DisableRollback $false). La notifica specificata AENs riceverà gli eventi pubblicati relativi allo stack.

```
New-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
             -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template `
             -Parameter @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" } `
             -NotificationARN @( "arn1", "arn2" )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateStackin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo stack con il nome specificato. Il modello viene analizzato a partire dal contenuto fornito con parametri di personalizzazione (" e PK1 'PK2' rappresentano i nomi dei parametri dichiarati nel contenuto del modello, " e PV1 'PV2' rappresentano i valori di tali

parametri. I parametri di personalizzazione possono anche essere specificati utilizzando «Key» e «Value» anziché «» e «ParameterKey». ParameterValue Se la creazione dello stack fallisce, non verrà ripristinato.

```
New-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
             -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}" `
             -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" },
 @{ ParameterKey="PK2"; ParameterValue="PV2" }) `
             -DisableRollback $true
```

Esempio 2: crea un nuovo stack con il nome specificato. Il modello viene analizzato a partire dal contenuto fornito con parametri di personalizzazione (" e PK1 'PK2' rappresentano i nomi dei parametri dichiarati nel contenuto del modello, " e PV1 'PV2' rappresentano i valori di tali parametri. I parametri di personalizzazione possono anche essere specificati utilizzando «Key» e «Value» anziché «» e «ParameterKey». ParameterValue Se la creazione dello stack fallisce, verrà ripristinato.

```
$p1 = New-Object -Type Amazon.CloudFormation.Model.Parameter
$p1.ParameterKey = "PK1"
$p1.ParameterValue = "PV1"

$p2 = New-Object -Type Amazon.CloudFormation.Model.Parameter
$p2.ParameterKey = "PK2"
$p2.ParameterValue = "PV2"

New-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
             -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}" `
             -Parameter @( $p1, $p2 ) `
             -OnFailure "ROLLBACK"
```

Esempio 3: crea un nuovo stack con il nome specificato. Il modello è ottenuto dall'URL di Amazon S3 con parametri di personalizzazione ('PK1' rappresenta il nome di un parametro dichiarato nel contenuto del modello, 'PV1' rappresenta il valore del parametro. I parametri di personalizzazione possono essere specificati anche utilizzando «Key» e «Value» anziché «» e «ParameterKey». ParameterValue Se la creazione dello stack fallisce, verrà ripristinato (come specificare - DisableRollback $false).

```
New-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
             -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template `
```

```
             -Parameter @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" }
```

Esempio 4: crea un nuovo stack con il nome specificato. Il modello è ottenuto dall'URL di Amazon S3 con parametri di personalizzazione ('PK1' rappresenta il nome di un parametro dichiarato nel contenuto del modello, 'PV1' rappresenta il valore del parametro. I parametri di personalizzazione possono essere specificati anche utilizzando «Key» e «Value» anziché «» e «ParameterKey». ParameterValue Se la creazione dello stack fallisce, verrà ripristinato (come specificare - DisableRollback $false). La notifica specificata AENs riceverà gli eventi pubblicati relativi allo stack.

```
New-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
             -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template `
             -Parameter @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" } `
             -NotificationARN @( "arn1", "arn2" )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateStackin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteStack`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteStack`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una pila

L'`delete-stack`esempio seguente elimina lo stack specificato.

```
aws cloudformation delete-stack \
    --stack-name my-stack
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteStackin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: elimina lo stack specificato.

```
Remove-CFNStack -StackName "myStack"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteStackin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: elimina lo stack specificato.

```
Remove-CFNStack -StackName "myStack"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteStackin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeStackEvents`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeStackEvents`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere gli eventi dello stack

L'`describe-stack-events`esempio seguente visualizza i 2 eventi più recenti per lo stack specificato.

```
aws cloudformation describe-stack-events \
    --stack-name my-stack \
    --max-items 2

{
    "StackEvents": [
        {
            "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:123456789012:stack/my-
stack/d0a825a0-e4cd-xmpl-b9fb-061c69e99204",
```

```
            "EventId": "4e1516d0-e4d6-xmpl-b94f-0a51958a168c",
            "StackName": "my-stack",
            "LogicalResourceId": "my-stack",
            "PhysicalResourceId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-
west-2:123456789012:stack/my-stack/d0a825a0-e4cd-xmpl-b9fb-061c69e99204",
            "ResourceType": "AWS::CloudFormation::Stack",
            "Timestamp": "2019-10-02T05:34:29.556Z",
            "ResourceStatus": "UPDATE_COMPLETE"
        },
        {
            "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:123456789012:stack/my-
stack/d0a825a0-e4cd-xmpl-b9fb-061c69e99204",
            "EventId": "4dd3c810-e4d6-xmpl-bade-0aaf8b31ab7a",
            "StackName": "my-stack",
            "LogicalResourceId": "my-stack",
            "PhysicalResourceId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-
west-2:123456789012:stack/my-stack/d0a825a0-e4cd-xmpl-b9fb-061c69e99204",
            "ResourceType": "AWS::CloudFormation::Stack",
            "Timestamp": "2019-10-02T05:34:29.127Z",
            "ResourceStatus": "UPDATE_COMPLETE_CLEANUP_IN_PROGRESS"
        }
    ],

 "NextToken": "eyJOZXh0VG9XMPLiOiBudWxsLCAiYm90b190cnVuY2F0ZV9hbW91bnQiOiAyfQ=="
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeStackEventsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce tutti gli eventi relativi allo stack per lo stack specificato.

```
Get-CFNStackEvent -StackName "myStack"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeStackEventsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce tutti gli eventi relativi allo stack per lo stack specificato.

```
Get-CFNStackEvent -StackName "myStack"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeStackEventsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeStackResource`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeStackResource`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni su una risorsa dello stack

L'`describe-stack-resource`esempio seguente visualizza i dettagli della risorsa denominata `MyFunction` nello stack specificato.

```
aws cloudformation describe-stack-resource \
    --stack-name MyStack \
    --logical-resource-id MyFunction
```

Output:

```
{
    "StackResourceDetail": {
        "StackName": "MyStack",
        "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-2:123456789012:stack/MyStack/
d0a825a0-e4cd-xmpl-b9fb-061c69e99204",
        "LogicalResourceId": "MyFunction",
        "PhysicalResourceId": "my-function-SEZV4XMPL4S5",
        "ResourceType": "AWS::Lambda::Function",
        "LastUpdatedTimestamp": "2019-10-02T05:34:27.989Z",
        "ResourceStatus": "UPDATE_COMPLETE",
        "Metadata": "{}",
        "DriftInformation": {
            "StackResourceDriftStatus": "IN_SYNC"
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeStackResourcein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce la descrizione di una risorsa identificata nel modello associato allo stack specificato dall'ID logico «MyDBInstance».

```
Get-CFNStackResource -StackName "myStack" -LogicalResourceId "MyDBInstance"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeStackResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce la descrizione di una risorsa identificata nel modello associato allo stack specificato dall'ID logico «MyDBInstance».

```
Get-CFNStackResource -StackName "myStack" -LogicalResourceId "MyDBInstance"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeStackResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeStackResources`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeStackResources`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni su una risorsa dello stack

L'`describe-stack-resources`esempio seguente visualizza i dettagli delle risorse nello stack specificato.

```
aws cloudformation describe-stack-resources \
    --stack-name my-stack
```

Output:

```
{
    "StackResources": [
        {
            "StackName": "my-stack",
            "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:123456789012:stack/my-
stack/d0a825a0-e4cd-xmpl-b9fb-061c69e99204",
            "LogicalResourceId": "bucket",
            "PhysicalResourceId": "my-stack-bucket-1vc62xmplgguf",
            "ResourceType": "AWS::S3::Bucket",
            "Timestamp": "2019-10-02T04:34:11.345Z",
            "ResourceStatus": "CREATE_COMPLETE",
            "DriftInformation": {
                "StackResourceDriftStatus": "IN_SYNC"
            }
        },
        {
            "StackName": "my-stack",
            "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:123456789012:stack/my-
stack/d0a825a0-e4cd-xmpl-b9fb-061c69e99204",
            "LogicalResourceId": "function",
            "PhysicalResourceId": "my-function-SEZV4XMPL4S5",
            "ResourceType": "AWS::Lambda::Function",
            "Timestamp": "2019-10-02T05:34:27.989Z",
            "ResourceStatus": "UPDATE_COMPLETE",
            "DriftInformation": {
                "StackResourceDriftStatus": "IN_SYNC"
            }
        },
        {
            "StackName": "my-stack",
            "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:123456789012:stack/my-
stack/d0a825a0-e4cd-xmpl-b9fb-061c69e99204",
            "LogicalResourceId": "functionRole",
            "PhysicalResourceId": "my-functionRole-HIZXMPLEOM9E",
            "ResourceType": "AWS::IAM::Role",
            "Timestamp": "2019-10-02T04:34:06.350Z",
            "ResourceStatus": "CREATE_COMPLETE",
            "DriftInformation": {
                "StackResourceDriftStatus": "IN_SYNC"
            }
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeStackResourcesin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce le descrizioni AWS delle risorse per un massimo di 100 risorse associate allo stack specificato. Per ottenere i dettagli di tutte le risorse associate a uno stack, usa Get- CFNStackResourceSummary, che supporta anche la paginazione manuale dei risultati.

```
Get-CFNStackResourceList -StackName "myStack"
```

Esempio 2: restituisce la descrizione dell' EC2 istanza Amazon identificata nel modello associato allo stack specificato dall'ID logico «Ec2Instance».

```
Get-CFNStackResourceList -StackName "myStack" -LogicalResourceId "Ec2Instance"
```

Esempio 3: restituisce la descrizione di un massimo di 100 risorse associate allo stack contenente un' EC2 istanza Amazon identificata dall'ID di istanza «i-123456". Per ottenere i dettagli di tutte le risorse associate a uno stack, usa Get- CFNStackResourceSummary, che supporta anche la paginazione manuale dei risultati.

```
Get-CFNStackResourceList -PhysicalResourceId "i-123456"
```

Esempio 4: restituisce la descrizione dell' EC2 istanza Amazon identificata dall'ID logico «Ec2Instance» nel modello per uno stack. Lo stack viene identificato utilizzando l'ID della risorsa fisica di una risorsa che contiene, in questo caso anche un' EC2 istanza Amazon con ID di istanza «i-123456". È inoltre possibile utilizzare una risorsa fisica diversa per identificare lo stack in base al contenuto del modello, ad esempio un bucket Amazon S3.

```
Get-CFNStackResourceList -PhysicalResourceId "i-123456" -LogicalResourceId
 "Ec2Instance"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeStackResourcesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce le descrizioni AWS delle risorse per un massimo di 100 risorse associate allo stack specificato. Per ottenere i dettagli di tutte le risorse associate a uno stack, usa Get- CFNStackResourceSummary, che supporta anche la paginazione manuale dei risultati.

```
Get-CFNStackResourceList -StackName "myStack"
```

Esempio 2: restituisce la descrizione dell' EC2 istanza Amazon identificata nel modello associato allo stack specificato dall'ID logico «Ec2Instance».

```
Get-CFNStackResourceList -StackName "myStack" -LogicalResourceId "Ec2Instance"
```

Esempio 3: restituisce la descrizione di un massimo di 100 risorse associate allo stack contenente un' EC2 istanza Amazon identificata dall'ID di istanza «i-123456". Per ottenere i dettagli di tutte le risorse associate a uno stack, usa Get- CFNStackResourceSummary, che supporta anche la paginazione manuale dei risultati.

```
Get-CFNStackResourceList -PhysicalResourceId "i-123456"
```

Esempio 4: restituisce la descrizione dell' EC2 istanza Amazon identificata dall'ID logico «Ec2Instance» nel modello per uno stack. Lo stack viene identificato utilizzando l'ID della risorsa fisica di una risorsa che contiene, in questo caso anche un' EC2 istanza Amazon con ID di istanza «i-123456". È inoltre possibile utilizzare una risorsa fisica diversa per identificare lo stack in base al contenuto del modello, ad esempio un bucket Amazon S3.

```
Get-CFNStackResourceList -PhysicalResourceId "i-123456" -LogicalResourceId
 "Ec2Instance"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeStackResourcesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DescribeStacks`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeStacks`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere gli stack AWS CloudFormation

Il `describe-stacks` comando seguente mostra informazioni di riepilogo per lo `myteststack` stack:

```
aws cloudformation describe-stacks --stack-name myteststack
```

Output:

```
{
    "Stacks":  [
        {
            "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-1:123456789012:stack/
mytestsstack/466df9e0-0dff-08e3-8e2f-5088487c4896",
            "Description": "AWS CloudFormation Sample Template S3_Bucket: Sample
 template showing how to create a publicly accessible S3 bucket. **WARNING** This
 template creates an S3 bucket. You will be billed for the AWS resources used if
 you create a stack from this template.",
            "Tags": [],
            "Outputs": [
                {
                    "Description": "Name of S3 bucket to hold website content",
                    "OutputKey": "BucketName",
                    "OutputValue": "mytestsstack-s3bucket-jssofi1zie2w"
                }
            ],
            "StackStatusReason": null,
            "CreationTime": "2013-08-23T01:02:15.422Z",
            "Capabilities": [],
            "StackName": "mytestsstack",
            "StackStatus": "CREATE_COMPLETE",
            "DisableRollback": false
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Stacks nella Guida per l'AWS CloudFormation utente.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeStacks AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
)

// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName
 string) StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(ctx,
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
```

```
 return stackOutputs
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeStacksezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce una raccolta di istanze Stack che descrivono tutti gli stack dell'utente.

```
Get-CFNStack
```

Esempio 2: restituisce un'istanza Stack che descrive lo stack specificato

```
Get-CFNStack -StackName "myStack"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeStacksin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce una raccolta di istanze Stack che descrivono tutti gli stack dell'utente.

```
Get-CFNStack
```

Esempio 2: restituisce un'istanza Stack che descrive lo stack specificato

```
Get-CFNStack -StackName "myStack"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeStacksin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`EstimateTemplateCost`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `EstimateTemplateCost`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per stimare il costo del modello

L'`estimate-template-cost`esempio seguente genera una stima dei costi per un modello denominato `template.yaml` nella cartella corrente.

```
aws cloudformation estimate-template-cost \
    --template-body file://template.yaml
```

Output:

```
{
    "Url": "http://calculator.s3.amazonaws.com/calc5.html?
key=cloudformation/7870825a-xmpl-4def-92e7-c4f8dd360cca"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere EstimateTemplateCostin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce l'URL di un calcolatore mensile AWS semplice con una stringa di query che descrive le risorse necessarie per eseguire il modello. Il modello è ottenuto dall'URL Amazon S3 specificato e dal singolo parametro di personalizzazione applicato. Il parametro può anche essere specificato utilizzando «Key» e «Value» anziché «» e ParameterKey «». ParameterValue

```
Measure-CFNTemplateCost -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-
bucket/templatefile.template `
                        -Region us-west-1 `
                        -Parameter @{ ParameterKey="KeyName";
 ParameterValue="myKeyPairName" }
```

Esempio 2: restituisce l'URL di un calcolatore mensile AWS semplice con una stringa di query che descrive le risorse necessarie per eseguire il modello. Il modello viene analizzato in base al contenuto fornito e ai parametri di personalizzazione applicati (l'esempio presuppone

che il contenuto del modello abbia dichiarato due parametri, '' e 'KeyName'). InstanceType I parametri di personalizzazione possono anche essere specificati utilizzando 'Key' e 'Value' anziché '' e 'ParameterKey'. ParameterValue

```
Measure-CFNTemplateCost -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}" `
                        -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="KeyName";
 ParameterValue="myKeyPairName" },`
                                      @{ ParameterKey="InstanceType";
 ParameterValue="m1.large" })
```

Esempio 3: utilizza New-Object per creare il set di parametri del modello e restituisce un URL di AWS Simple Monthly Calculator con una stringa di query che descrive le risorse necessarie per eseguire il modello. Il modello viene analizzato a partire dal contenuto fornito, con parametri di personalizzazione (questo esempio presuppone che il contenuto del modello abbia dichiarato due parametri, '' e ''). KeyName InstanceType

```
$p1 = New-Object -Type Amazon.CloudFormation.Model.Parameter
$p1.ParameterKey = "KeyName"
$p1.ParameterValue = "myKeyPairName"

$p2 = New-Object -Type Amazon.CloudFormation.Model.Parameter
$p2.ParameterKey = "InstanceType"
$p2.ParameterValue = "m1.large"

Measure-CFNTemplateCost -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}" -Parameter
 @( $p1, $p2 )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere EstimateTemplateCostin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce l'URL di un calcolatore mensile AWS semplice con una stringa di query che descrive le risorse necessarie per eseguire il modello. Il modello è ottenuto dall'URL Amazon S3 specificato e dal singolo parametro di personalizzazione applicato. Il parametro può anche essere specificato utilizzando «Key» e «Value» anziché «» e ParameterKey «». ParameterValue

```
Measure-CFNTemplateCost -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-
bucket/templatefile.template `
                        -Region us-west-1 `
```

```
                        -Parameter @{ ParameterKey="KeyName";
 ParameterValue="myKeyPairName" }
```

Esempio 2: restituisce l'URL di un calcolatore mensile AWS semplice con una stringa di query che descrive le risorse necessarie per eseguire il modello. Il modello viene analizzato in base al contenuto fornito e ai parametri di personalizzazione applicati (l'esempio presuppone che il contenuto del modello abbia dichiarato due parametri, '' e 'KeyName'). InstanceType I parametri di personalizzazione possono anche essere specificati utilizzando 'Key' e 'Value' anziché '' e 'ParameterKey'. ParameterValue

```
Measure-CFNTemplateCost -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}" `
                        -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="KeyName";
 ParameterValue="myKeyPairName" },`
                                      @{ ParameterKey="InstanceType";
 ParameterValue="m1.large" })
```

Esempio 3: utilizza New-Object per creare il set di parametri del modello e restituisce un URL di AWS Simple Monthly Calculator con una stringa di query che descrive le risorse necessarie per eseguire il modello. Il modello viene analizzato a partire dal contenuto fornito, con parametri di personalizzazione (questo esempio presuppone che il contenuto del modello abbia dichiarato due parametri, '' e ''). KeyName InstanceType

```
$p1 = New-Object -Type Amazon.CloudFormation.Model.Parameter
$p1.ParameterKey = "KeyName"
$p1.ParameterValue = "myKeyPairName"

$p2 = New-Object -Type Amazon.CloudFormation.Model.Parameter
$p2.ParameterKey = "InstanceType"
$p2.ParameterValue = "m1.large"

Measure-CFNTemplateCost -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}" -Parameter
 @( $p1, $p2 )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere EstimateTemplateCostin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetTemplate`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetTemplate`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare il corpo del modello per uno stack AWS CloudFormation

Il `get-template` comando seguente mostra il modello per lo `myteststack` stack:

```
aws cloudformation get-template --stack-name myteststack
```

Output:

```
{
    "TemplateBody": {
        "AWSTemplateFormatVersion": "2010-09-09",
        "Outputs": {
            "BucketName": {
                "Description": "Name of S3 bucket to hold website content",
                "Value": {
                    "Ref": "S3Bucket"
                }
            }
        },
        "Description": "AWS CloudFormation Sample Template S3_Bucket: Sample
 template showing how to create a publicly accessible S3 bucket. **WARNING** This
 template creates an S3 bucket. You will be billed for the AWS resources used if
 you create a stack from this template.",
        "Resources": {
            "S3Bucket": {
                "Type": "AWS::S3::Bucket",
                "Properties": {
                    "AccessControl": "PublicRead"
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetTemplatein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce il modello associato allo stack specificato.

```
Get-CFNTemplate -StackName "myStack"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetTemplatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce il modello associato allo stack specificato.

```
Get-CFNTemplate -StackName "myStack"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetTemplatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListStackResources`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListStackResources`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare le risorse in una pila

Il comando seguente visualizza l'elenco delle risorse nello stack specificato.

```
aws cloudformation list-stack-resources \
    --stack-name my-stack
```

Output:

```
{
    "StackResourceSummaries": [
        {
            "LogicalResourceId": "bucket",
            "PhysicalResourceId": "my-stack-bucket-1vc62xmplgguf",
```

```
            "ResourceType": "AWS::S3::Bucket",
            "LastUpdatedTimestamp": "2019-10-02T04:34:11.345Z",
            "ResourceStatus": "CREATE_COMPLETE",
            "DriftInformation": {
                "StackResourceDriftStatus": "IN_SYNC"
            }
        },
        {
            "LogicalResourceId": "function",
            "PhysicalResourceId": "my-function-SEZV4XMPL4S5",
            "ResourceType": "AWS::Lambda::Function",
            "LastUpdatedTimestamp": "2019-10-02T05:34:27.989Z",
            "ResourceStatus": "UPDATE_COMPLETE",
            "DriftInformation": {
                "StackResourceDriftStatus": "IN_SYNC"
            }
        },
        {
            "LogicalResourceId": "functionRole",
            "PhysicalResourceId": "my-functionRole-HIZXMPLEOM9E",
            "ResourceType": "AWS::IAM::Role",
            "LastUpdatedTimestamp": "2019-10-02T04:34:06.350Z",
            "ResourceStatus": "CREATE_COMPLETE",
            "DriftInformation": {
                "StackResourceDriftStatus": "IN_SYNC"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListStackResourcesin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce le descrizioni di tutte le risorse associate allo stack specificato.

```
Get-CFNStackResourceSummary -StackName "myStack"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListStackResourcesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce le descrizioni di tutte le risorse associate allo stack specificato.

```
Get-CFNStackResourceSummary -StackName "myStack"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListStackResourcesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListStacks`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListStacks`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare le pile AWS CloudFormation

Il `list-stacks` comando seguente mostra un riepilogo di tutti gli stack con uno stato di: `CREATE_COMPLETE`

```
aws cloudformation list-stacks --stack-status-filter CREATE_COMPLETE
```

Output:

```
[
    {
        "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-1:123456789012:stack/
myteststack/466df9e0-0dff-08e3-8e2f-5088487c4896",
        "TemplateDescription": "AWS CloudFormation Sample Template S3_Bucket:
 Sample template showing how to create a publicly accessible S3 bucket.
 **WARNING** This template creates an S3 bucket. You will be billed for the AWS
 resources used if you create a stack from this template.",
        "StackStatusReason": null,
        "CreationTime": "2013-08-26T03:27:10.190Z",
        "StackName": "myteststack",
        "StackStatus": "CREATE_COMPLETE"
    }
]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListStacksin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce informazioni di riepilogo per tutti gli stack.

```
Get-CFNStackSummary
```

Esempio 2: restituisce informazioni di riepilogo per tutti gli stack attualmente in fase di creazione.

```
Get-CFNStackSummary -StackStatusFilter "CREATE_IN_PROGRESS"
```

Esempio 3: restituisce informazioni di riepilogo per tutti gli stack attualmente in fase di creazione o aggiornamento.

```
Get-CFNStackSummary -StackStatusFilter @("CREATE_IN_PROGRESS",
 "UPDATE_IN_PROGRESS")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListStacksin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce informazioni di riepilogo per tutti gli stack.

```
Get-CFNStackSummary
```

Esempio 2: restituisce informazioni di riepilogo per tutti gli stack attualmente in fase di creazione.

```
Get-CFNStackSummary -StackStatusFilter "CREATE_IN_PROGRESS"
```

Esempio 3: restituisce informazioni di riepilogo per tutti gli stack attualmente in fase di creazione o aggiornamento.

```
Get-CFNStackSummary -StackStatusFilter @("CREATE_IN_PROGRESS",
 "UPDATE_IN_PROGRESS")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListStacksin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UpdateStack`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateStack`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiornare gli stack AWS CloudFormation

Il `update-stack` comando seguente aggiorna il modello e i parametri di input per lo `mystack` stack:

```
aws cloudformation update-stack --stack-name mystack --
template-url https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample/updated.template --
parameters ParameterKey=KeyPairName,ParameterValue=SampleKeyPair
 ParameterKey=SubnetIDs,ParameterValue=SampleSubnetID1\\,SampleSubnetID2
```

Il `update-stack` comando seguente aggiorna solo il valore del `SubnetIDs` parametro per lo `mystack` stack. Se non si specifica un valore di parametro, viene utilizzato il valore predefinito specificato nel modello:

```
aws cloudformation update-stack --stack-name mystack --
template-url https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample/updated.template
 --parameters ParameterKey=KeyPairName,UsePreviousValue=true
 ParameterKey=SubnetIDs,ParameterValue=SampleSubnetID1\\,UpdatedSampleSubnetID2
```

Il `update-stack` comando seguente aggiunge due argomenti di notifica dello stack allo `mystack` stack:

```
aws cloudformation update-stack --stack-name mystack --use-previous-template --
notification-arns "arn:aws:sns:use-east-1:123456789012:mytopic1" "arn:aws:sns:us-
east-1:123456789012:mytopic2"
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta gli aggiornamenti AWS CloudFormation dello stack nella Guida per l'AWS CloudFormation utente.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateStack AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: aggiorna lo stack 'MyStack' con il modello e i parametri di personalizzazione specificati. 'PK1' rappresenta il nome di un parametro dichiarato nel modello e 'PV1' ne rappresenta il valore. I parametri di personalizzazione possono essere specificati anche utilizzando «Key» e «Value» anziché «ParameterKey» e «ParameterValue».

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
                -TemplateBody "{Template Content Here}" `
                -Parameter @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" }
```

Esempio 2: aggiorna lo stack 'MyStack' con il modello e i parametri di personalizzazione specificati. 'PK1' e 'PK2' rappresentano i nomi dei parametri dichiarati nel modello, '' e PV1 'PV2' rappresentano i valori richiesti. I parametri di personalizzazione possono anche essere specificati utilizzando «Key» e «Value» anziché «ParameterKey» e «ParameterValue».

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
                -TemplateBody "{Template Content Here}" `
                -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" },
 @{ ParameterKey="PK2"; ParameterValue="PV2" } )
```

Esempio 3: aggiorna lo stack 'MyStack' con il modello e i parametri di personalizzazione specificati. 'PK1' rappresenta il nome di un parametro dichiarato nel modello e 'PV2' ne rappresenta il valore. I parametri di personalizzazione possono essere specificati anche utilizzando «Key» e «Value» anziché «ParameterKey» e «ParameterValue».

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" -TemplateBody "{Template Content Here}" -
Parameters @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" }
```

Esempio 4: aggiorna lo stack 'MyStack' con il modello specificato, ottenuto da Amazon S3, e i parametri di personalizzazione. 'PK1' e 'PK2' rappresentano i nomi dei parametri dichiarati nel modello, '' e 'PV1PV2' rappresentano i valori richiesti. I parametri di personalizzazione possono anche essere specificati utilizzando «Key» e «Value» anziché «ParameterKey» e «ParameterValue».

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
                -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template `
```

```
                -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" },
 @{ ParameterKey="PK2"; ParameterValue="PV2" } )
```

Esempio 5: aggiorna lo stack 'MyStack', che in questo esempio si presume contenga risorse IAM, con il modello specificato, ottenuto da Amazon S3, e i parametri di personalizzazione. 'PK1' e 'PK2' rappresentano i nomi dei parametri dichiarati nel modello, mentre '' e 'PV1PV2' rappresentano i valori richiesti. I parametri di personalizzazione possono anche essere specificati utilizzando «Key» e «Value» anziché «ParameterKey» e «ParameterValue». Gli stack contenenti risorse IAM richiedono di specificare il parametro -Capabilities «CAPABILITY_IAM», altrimenti l'aggiornamento avrà esito negativo con un errore ". InsufficientCapabilities

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
                -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template `
                -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" },
 @{ ParameterKey="PK2"; ParameterValue="PV2" } ) `
                -Capabilities "CAPABILITY_IAM"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateStackin Cmdlet Reference (V4).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: aggiorna lo stack 'MyStack' con il modello e i parametri di personalizzazione specificati. 'PK1' rappresenta il nome di un parametro dichiarato nel modello e 'PV1' ne rappresenta il valore. I parametri di personalizzazione possono essere specificati anche utilizzando «Key» e «Value» anziché «ParameterKey» e «ParameterValue».

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
                -TemplateBody "{Template Content Here}" `
                -Parameter @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" }
```

Esempio 2: aggiorna lo stack 'MyStack' con il modello e i parametri di personalizzazione specificati. 'PK1' e 'PK2' rappresentano i nomi dei parametri dichiarati nel modello, '' e PV1 'PV2' rappresentano i valori richiesti. I parametri di personalizzazione possono anche essere specificati utilizzando «Key» e «Value» anziché «ParameterKey» e «ParameterValue».

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
                -TemplateBody "{Template Content Here}" `
```

```
                -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" },
 @{ ParameterKey="PK2"; ParameterValue="PV2" } )
```

Esempio 3: aggiorna lo stack 'MyStack' con il modello e i parametri di personalizzazione specificati. 'PK1' rappresenta il nome di un parametro dichiarato nel modello e 'PV2' ne rappresenta il valore. I parametri di personalizzazione possono essere specificati anche utilizzando «Key» e «Value» anziché «ParameterKey» e «ParameterValue».

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" -TemplateBody "{Template Content Here}" -
Parameters @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" }
```

Esempio 4: aggiorna lo stack 'MyStack' con il modello specificato, ottenuto da Amazon S3, e i parametri di personalizzazione. 'PK1' e 'PK2' rappresentano i nomi dei parametri dichiarati nel modello, '' e 'PV1PV2' rappresentano i valori richiesti. I parametri di personalizzazione possono anche essere specificati utilizzando «Key» e «Value» anziché «ParameterKey» e «ParameterValue».

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
                -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template `
                -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" },
 @{ ParameterKey="PK2"; ParameterValue="PV2" } )
```

Esempio 5: aggiorna lo stack 'MyStack', che in questo esempio si presume contenga risorse IAM, con il modello specificato, ottenuto da Amazon S3, e i parametri di personalizzazione. 'PK1' e 'PK2' rappresentano i nomi dei parametri dichiarati nel modello, mentre '' e 'PV1PV2' rappresentano i valori richiesti. I parametri di personalizzazione possono anche essere specificati utilizzando «Key» e «Value» anziché «ParameterKey» e «ParameterValue». Gli stack contenenti risorse IAM richiedono di specificare il parametro -Capabilities «CAPABILITY_IAM», altrimenti l'aggiornamento avrà esito negativo con un errore ". InsufficientCapabilities

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
                -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template `
                -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" },
 @{ ParameterKey="PK2"; ParameterValue="PV2" } ) `
                -Capabilities "CAPABILITY_IAM"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateStackin Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Utilizzare **`ValidateTemplate`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ValidateTemplate`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per convalidare un modello AWS CloudFormation

Il `validate-template` comando seguente convalida il `sampletemplate.json` modello:

```
aws cloudformation validate-template --template-body file://sampletemplate.json
```

Output:

```
{
    "Description": "AWS CloudFormation Sample Template S3_Bucket: Sample template
 showing how to create a publicly accessible S3 bucket. **WARNING** This template
 creates an S3 bucket. You will be billed for the AWS resources used if you
 create a stack from this template.",
    "Parameters": [],
    "Capabilities": []
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Working with AWS CloudFormation Templates nella Guida per l'AWS CloudFormation utente.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ValidateTemplate AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: convalida il contenuto del modello specificato. L'output descrive in dettaglio le funzionalità, la descrizione e i parametri del modello.

```
Test-CFNTemplate -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}"
```

Esempio 2: convalida il modello specificato a cui si accede tramite un URL Amazon S3. L'output descrive in dettaglio le funzionalità, la descrizione e i parametri del modello.

```
Test-CFNTemplate -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ValidateTemplatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: convalida il contenuto del modello specificato. L'output descrive in dettaglio le funzionalità, la descrizione e i parametri del modello.

```
Test-CFNTemplate -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}"
```

Esempio 2: convalida il modello specificato a cui si accede tramite un URL Amazon S3. L'output descrive in dettaglio le funzionalità, la descrizione e i parametri del modello.

```
Test-CFNTemplate -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ValidateTemplatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Scenari di utilizzo AWS CloudFormationAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in AWS CloudFormation with AWS SDKs. Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno AWS CloudFormation o combinandole con altre Servizi AWS. Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Creazione di una REST API di API Gateway per monitorare i dati COVID-19

Creazione di una REST API di API Gateway per monitorare i dati COVID-19

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una REST API che simula un sistema per monitorare i casi quotidiani di COVID-19 negli Stati Uniti, utilizzando dati fittizi.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come usare AWS Chalice con per AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) creare un'API REST serverless che utilizzi Amazon API Gateway e Amazon DynamoDB. AWS Lambda La REST API simula un sistema che monitora i casi giornalieri di COVID-19 negli Stati Uniti, utilizzando dati fittizi. Scopri come:

- Usa AWS Chalice per definire i percorsi nelle funzioni Lambda che vengono chiamate per gestire le richieste REST che arrivano tramite API Gateway.
- Utilizza le funzioni Lambda per recuperare e archiviare i dati in una tabella DynamoDB per soddisfare le richieste REST.
- Definisci la struttura della tabella e le risorse dei ruoli di sicurezza in un AWS CloudFormation modello.
- Usa AWS Chalice e CloudFormation per impacchettare e distribuire tutte le risorse necessarie.
- Usa CloudFormation per ripulire tutte le risorse create.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- AWS CloudFormation
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Esempi di codice per CloudFront l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon CloudFront con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- CloudFront Guida per gli sviluppatori: ulteriori informazioni su CloudFront.
- CloudFront Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le CloudFront azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per CloudFront l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo CloudFront AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo CreateDistribution con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare CreateFunction con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare CreateInvalidation con una CLI
    - Utilizzare CreateKeyGroup con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzo CreatePublicKey con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteDistribution con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity con una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig con una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetDistribution con una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetDistributionConfig con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare ListCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentities con una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListDistributions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo UpdateDistribution con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Scenari di utilizzo CloudFront AWS SDKs
  - Crea un SDK per le risorse di gestione SaaS AWS

- CloudFront Elimina AWS le risorse di firma utilizzando SDK
- Crea cookie firmati URLs e cookie utilizzando un AWS SDK
- CloudFront Esempi di funzioni per CloudFront
  - Aggiungere intestazioni di sicurezza HTTP a un evento di risposta CloudFront del visualizzatore di funzioni
  - Aggiungi un'intestazione CORS a un evento di risposta del visualizzatore di CloudFront funzioni
  - Aggiungi un'intestazione di controllo della cache a un evento di risposta del visualizzatore di CloudFront funzioni
  - Aggiungi un'intestazione IP true client a un evento di richiesta di CloudFront Functions Viewer
  - Aggiungi un'intestazione di origine a un evento di richiesta del visualizzatore di CloudFront funzioni
  - Aggiungi index.html alla richiesta URLs senza un nome di file in un evento di richiesta di CloudFront Functions Viewer
  - Normalizza i parametri della stringa di query in una richiesta di CloudFront Functions Viewer
  - Reindirizza a un nuovo URL in un evento di richiesta del visualizzatore di CloudFront funzioni
  - Riscrivi l'URI di una richiesta in base alla KeyValueStore configurazione per un evento di richiesta del visualizzatore di CloudFront funzioni
  - Instrada le richieste a un'origine più vicina al visualizzatore in un evento di richiesta del visualizzatore di CloudFront funzioni
  - Usa le coppie chiave-valore in una CloudFront richiesta di Functions Viewer
  - Convalida un token semplice in una richiesta di CloudFront Functions Viewer

Esempi di base per CloudFront l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon CloudFront con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo CloudFront AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo CreateDistribution con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare CreateFunction con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare CreateInvalidation con una CLI
  - Utilizzare CreateKeyGroup con un SDK AWS

- Utilizzo CreatePublicKey con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteDistribution con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetDistribution con una CLI
- Utilizzo GetDistributionConfig con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ListCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentities con una CLI
- Utilizzo ListDistributions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateDistribution con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo CloudFront AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole CloudFront azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti richiamano l' CloudFront API e sono estratti di codice di programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari di utilizzo CloudFront AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta Amazon CloudFront API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzo CreateDistribution con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateFunction con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare CreateInvalidation con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateKeyGroup con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzo CreatePublicKey con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteDistribution con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetDistribution con una CLI
- Utilizzo GetDistributionConfig con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzare ListCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentities con una CLI
- Utilizzo ListDistributions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateDistribution con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`CreateDistribution`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateDistribution`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea un tenant di distribuzione e distribuzione multi-tenant

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creare una distribuzione CloudFront

L'`create-distribution`esempio seguente crea una distribuzione per un bucket S3 denominato `amzn-s3-demo-bucket` e lo specifica anche `index.html` come oggetto root predefinito, utilizzando argomenti della riga di comando.

```
aws cloudfront create-distribution \
    --origin-domain-name amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com \
    --default-root-object index.html
```

Output:

```
{
    "Location": "https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2019-03-26/distribution/
EMLARXS9EXAMPLE",
    "ETag": "E9LHASXEXAMPLE",
    "Distribution": {
        "Id": "EMLARXS9EXAMPLE",
        "ARN": "arn:aws:cloudfront::123456789012:distribution/EMLARXS9EXAMPLE",
        "Status": "InProgress",
        "LastModifiedTime": "2019-11-22T00:55:15.705Z",
        "InProgressInvalidationBatches": 0,
        "DomainName": "d111111abcdef8.cloudfront.net",
        "ActiveTrustedSigners": {
```

```
            "Enabled": false,
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "DistributionConfig": {
            "CallerReference": "cli-example",
            "Aliases": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "DefaultRootObject": "index.html",
            "Origins": {
                "Quantity": 1,
                "Items": [
                    {
                        "Id": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com-cli-example",
                        "DomainName": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com",
                        "OriginPath": "",
                        "CustomHeaders": {
                            "Quantity": 0
                        },
                        "S3OriginConfig": {
                            "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                        }
                    }
                ]
            },
            "OriginGroups": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
                "TargetOriginId": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com-cli-
example",
                "ForwardedValues": {
                    "QueryString": false,
                    "Cookies": {
                        "Forward": "none"
                    },
                    "Headers": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    },
                    "QueryStringCacheKeys": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    }
                },
                "TrustedSigners": {
```

```
                "Enabled": false,
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
            "MinTTL": 0,
            "AllowedMethods": {
                "Quantity": 2,
                "Items": [
                    "HEAD",
                    "GET"
                ],
                "CachedMethods": {
                    "Quantity": 2,
                    "Items": [
                        "HEAD",
                        "GET"
                    ]
                }
            },
            "SmoothStreaming": false,
            "DefaultTTL": 86400,
            "MaxTTL": 31536000,
            "Compress": false,
            "LambdaFunctionAssociations": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "FieldLevelEncryptionId": ""
        },
        "CacheBehaviors": {
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "CustomErrorResponses": {
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "Comment": "",
        "Logging": {
            "Enabled": false,
            "IncludeCookies": false,
            "Bucket": "",
            "Prefix": ""
        },
        "PriceClass": "PriceClass_All",
        "Enabled": true,
        "ViewerCertificate": {
```

```
                "CloudFrontDefaultCertificate": true,
                "MinimumProtocolVersion": "TLSv1",
                "CertificateSource": "cloudfront"
            },
            "Restrictions": {
                "GeoRestriction": {
                    "RestrictionType": "none",
                    "Quantity": 0
                }
            },
            "WebACLId": "",
            "HttpVersion": "http2",
            "IsIPV6Enabled": true
        }
    }
}
```

Esempio 2: creare una CloudFront distribuzione utilizzando un file JSON

L'`create-distribution`esempio seguente crea una distribuzione per un bucket S3 denominato `amzn-s3-demo-bucket` e specifica inoltre `index.html` come oggetto radice predefinito l'utilizzo di un file JSON.

```
aws cloudfront create-distribution \
    --distribution-config file://dist-config.json
```

Contenuto di `dist-config.json`.

```
{
    "CallerReference": "cli-example",
    "Aliases": {
        "Quantity": 0
    },
    "DefaultRootObject": "index.html",
    "Origins": {
        "Quantity": 1,
        "Items": [
            {
                "Id": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com-cli-example",
                "DomainName": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com",
                "OriginPath": "",
                "CustomHeaders": {
                    "Quantity": 0
```

```
                },
                "S3OriginConfig": {
                    "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                }
            }
        ]
    },
    "OriginGroups": {
        "Quantity": 0
    },
    "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
        "TargetOriginId": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com-cli-example",
        "ForwardedValues": {
            "QueryString": false,
            "Cookies": {
                "Forward": "none"
            },
            "Headers": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "QueryStringCacheKeys": {
                "Quantity": 0
            }
        },
        "TrustedSigners": {
            "Enabled": false,
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
        "MinTTL": 0,
        "AllowedMethods": {
            "Quantity": 2,
            "Items": [
                "HEAD",
                "GET"
            ],
            "CachedMethods": {
                "Quantity": 2,
                "Items": [
                    "HEAD",
                    "GET"
                ]
            }
        },
```

```
        "SmoothStreaming": false,
        "DefaultTTL": 86400,
        "MaxTTL": 31536000,
        "Compress": false,
        "LambdaFunctionAssociations": {
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "FieldLevelEncryptionId": ""
    },
    "CacheBehaviors": {
        "Quantity": 0
    },
    "CustomErrorResponses": {
        "Quantity": 0
    },
    "Comment": "",
    "Logging": {
        "Enabled": false,
        "IncludeCookies": false,
        "Bucket": "",
        "Prefix": ""
    },
    "PriceClass": "PriceClass_All",
    "Enabled": true,
    "ViewerCertificate": {
        "CloudFrontDefaultCertificate": true,
        "MinimumProtocolVersion": "TLSv1",
        "CertificateSource": "cloudfront"
    },
    "Restrictions": {
        "GeoRestriction": {
            "RestrictionType": "none",
            "Quantity": 0
        }
    },
    "WebACLId": "",
    "HttpVersion": "http2",
    "IsIPV6Enabled": true
}
```

Vedi l'Esempio 1 per un esempio di output.

Esempio 3: creare una distribuzione CloudFront multi-tenant con un certificato

L'`create-distribution`esempio seguente crea una CloudFront distribuzione con supporto multi-tenant e specifica un certificato TLS.

```
aws cloudfront create-distribution \
    --distribution-config file://dist-config.json
```

Contenuto di `dist-config.json`.

```
{
    "CallerReference": "cli-example-with-cert",
    "Comment": "CLI example distribution",
    "DefaultRootObject": "index.html",
    "Origins": {
        "Quantity": 1,
        "Items": [
            {
                "Id": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
                "DomainName": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
                "OriginPath": "/{{tenantName}}",
                "CustomHeaders": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "S3OriginConfig": {
                    "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                }
            }
        ]
    },
    "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
        "TargetOriginId": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
        "CachePolicyId": "658327ea-f89d-4fab-a63d-7e88639e5ABC",
        "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
        "AllowedMethods": {
            "Quantity": 2,
            "Items": ["HEAD", "GET"],
            "CachedMethods": {
                "Quantity": 2,
                "Items": ["HEAD", "GET"]
            }
        }
    },
    "Enabled": true,
    "ViewerCertificate": {
```

```
        "ACMCertificateArn": "arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/191306a1-db01-49ca-90ef-fc414ee5dabc",
        "SSLSupportMethod": "sni-only"
    },
    "HttpVersion": "http2",
    "ConnectionMode": "tenant-only",
    "TenantConfig": {
        "ParameterDefinitions": [
            {
                "Name": "tenantName",
                "Definition": {
                    "StringSchema": {
                        "Comment": "tenantName parameter",
                        "DefaultValue": "root",
                        "Required": false
                    }
                }
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "Location": "https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2020-05-31/distribution/
E1HVIAU7UABC",
    "ETag": "E20LT7R1BABC",
    "Distribution": {
        "Id": "E1HVIAU7U12ABC",
        "ARN": "arn:aws:cloudfront::123456789012:distribution/E1HVIAU7U12ABC",
        "Status": "InProgress",
        "LastModifiedTime": "2025-07-10T20:33:31.117000+00:00",
        "InProgressInvalidationBatches": 0,
        "DomainName": "example.com",
        "ActiveTrustedSigners": {
            "Enabled": false,
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "ActiveTrustedKeyGroups": {
            "Enabled": false,
            "Quantity": 0
        },
```

```
        "DistributionConfig": {
            "CallerReference": "cli-example-with-cert",
            "DefaultRootObject": "index.html",
            "Origins": {
                "Quantity": 1,
                "Items": [
                    {
                        "Id": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
                        "DomainName": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com",
                        "OriginPath": "/{{tenantName}}",
                        "CustomHeaders": {
                            "Quantity": 0
                        },
                        "S3OriginConfig": {
                            "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                        },
                        "ConnectionAttempts": 3,
                        "ConnectionTimeout": 10,
                        "OriginShield": {
                            "Enabled": false
                        },
                        "OriginAccessControlId": ""
                    }
                ]
            },
            "OriginGroups": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
                "TargetOriginId": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com",
                "TrustedKeyGroups": {
                    "Enabled": false,
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
                "AllowedMethods": {
                    "Quantity": 2,
                    "Items": ["HEAD", "GET"],
                    "CachedMethods": {
                        "Quantity": 2,
                        "Items": ["HEAD", "GET"]
                    }
```

```
                },
                "Compress": false,
                "LambdaFunctionAssociations": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "FunctionAssociations": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "FieldLevelEncryptionId": "",
                "CachePolicyId": "658327ea-f89d-4fab-a63d-7e88639e5ABC",
                "GrpcConfig": {
                    "Enabled": false
                }
            },
            "CacheBehaviors": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "CustomErrorResponses": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "Comment": "CLI example distribution",
            "Logging": {
                "Enabled": false,
                "IncludeCookies": false,
                "Bucket": "",
                "Prefix": ""
            },
            "Enabled": true,
            "ViewerCertificate": {
                "CloudFrontDefaultCertificate": false,
                "ACMCertificateArn": "arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/1954f095-11b6-4daf-9952-0c308a00abc",
                "SSLSupportMethod": "sni-only",
                "MinimumProtocolVersion": "TLSv1.2_2021",
                "Certificate": "arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/1954f095-11b6-4daf-9952-0c308a00abc",
                "CertificateSource": "acm"
            },
            "Restrictions": {
                "GeoRestriction": {
                    "RestrictionType": "none",
                    "Quantity": 0
                }
            },
```

```
            "WebACLId": "",
            "HttpVersion": "http2",
            "TenantConfig": {
                "ParameterDefinitions": [
                    {
                        "Name": "tenantName",
                        "Definition": {
                            "StringSchema": {
                                "Comment": "tenantName parameter",
                                "DefaultValue": "root",
                                "Required": false
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            },
            "ConnectionMode": "tenant-only"
        }
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Lavorare con le distribuzioni nella Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide.

Esempio 4: creare una distribuzione CloudFront multi-tenant senza certificato

L'`create-distribution`esempio seguente crea una CloudFront distribuzione con supporto multi-tenant ma senza un certificato TLS.

```
aws cloudfront create-distribution \
    --distribution-config file://dist-config.json
```

Contenuto di `dist-config.json`.

```
{
    "CallerReference": "cli-example",
    "Comment": "CLI example distribution",
    "DefaultRootObject": "index.html",
    "Origins": {
        "Quantity": 1,
        "Items": [
            {
                "Id": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
```

```
                "DomainName": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
                "OriginPath": "/{{tenantName}}",
                "CustomHeaders": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "S3OriginConfig": {
                    "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                }
            }
        ]
    },
    "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
        "TargetOriginId": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
        "CachePolicyId": "658327ea-f89d-4fab-a63d-7e88639e5ABC",
        "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
        "AllowedMethods": {
            "Quantity": 2,
            "Items": [
                "HEAD",
                "GET"
            ],
            "CachedMethods": {
                "Quantity": 2,
                "Items": [
                    "HEAD",
                    "GET"
                ]
            }
        }
    },
    "Enabled": true,
    "HttpVersion": "http2",
    "ConnectionMode": "tenant-only",
    "TenantConfig": {
        "ParameterDefinitions": [
            {
                "Name": "tenantName",
                "Definition": {
                    "StringSchema": {
                        "Comment": "tenantName parameter",
                        "DefaultValue": "root",
                        "Required": false
                    }
                }
```

```
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "Location": "https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2020-05-31/distribution/
E2GJ5J9QN12ABC",
    "ETag": "E37YLVVQIABC",
    "Distribution": {
        "Id": "E2GJ5J9QNABC",
        "ARN": "arn:aws:cloudfront::123456789012:distribution/E2GJ5J9QN12ABC",
        "Status": "InProgress",
        "LastModifiedTime": "2025-07-10T20:35:20.565000+00:00",
        "InProgressInvalidationBatches": 0,
        "DomainName": "example.com",
        "ActiveTrustedSigners": {
            "Enabled": false,
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "ActiveTrustedKeyGroups": {
            "Enabled": false,
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "DistributionConfig": {
            "CallerReference": "cli-example-no-cert",
            "DefaultRootObject": "index.html",
            "Origins": {
                "Quantity": 1,
                "Items": [
                    {
                        "Id": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
                        "DomainName": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com",
                        "OriginPath": "/{{tenantName}}",
                        "CustomHeaders": {
                            "Quantity": 0
                        },
                        "S3OriginConfig": {
                            "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                        },
```

```
                        "ConnectionAttempts": 3,
                        "ConnectionTimeout": 10,
                        "OriginShield": {
                            "Enabled": false
                        },
                        "OriginAccessControlId": ""
                    }
                ]
            },
            "OriginGroups": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
                "TargetOriginId": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com",
                "TrustedKeyGroups": {
                    "Enabled": false,
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
                "AllowedMethods": {
                    "Quantity": 2,
                    "Items": [
                        "HEAD",
                        "GET"
                    ],
                    "CachedMethods": {
                        "Quantity": 2,
                        "Items": [
                            "HEAD",
                            "GET"
                        ]
                    }
                },
                "Compress": false,
                "LambdaFunctionAssociations": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "FunctionAssociations": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "FieldLevelEncryptionId": "",
                "CachePolicyId": "658327ea-f89d-4fab-a63d-7e88639e5ABC",
                "GrpcConfig": {
```

```
                "Enabled": false
            }
        },
        "CacheBehaviors": {
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "CustomErrorResponses": {
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "Comment": "CLI example distribution",
        "Logging": {
            "Enabled": false,
            "IncludeCookies": false,
            "Bucket": "",
            "Prefix": ""
        },
        "Enabled": true,
        "ViewerCertificate": {
            "CloudFrontDefaultCertificate": true,
            "SSLSupportMethod": "sni-only",
            "MinimumProtocolVersion": "TLSv1",
            "CertificateSource": "cloudfront"
        },
        "Restrictions": {
            "GeoRestriction": {
                "RestrictionType": "none",
                "Quantity": 0
            }
        },
        "WebACLId": "",
        "HttpVersion": "http2",
        "TenantConfig": {
            "ParameterDefinitions": [
                {
                    "Name": "tenantName",
                    "Definition": {
                        "StringSchema": {
                            "Comment": "tenantName parameter",
                            "DefaultValue": "root",
                            "Required": false
                        }
                    }
                }
            ]
```

```
            },
            "ConnectionMode": "tenant-only"
        }
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Configurare le distribuzioni nell'Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateDistribution AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

L'esempio seguente utilizza un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) come origine del contenuto.

Dopo aver creato la distribuzione, il codice crea un messaggio CloudFrontWaiterdi attesa che la distribuzione venga distribuita prima di restituirla.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.internal.waiters.ResponseOrException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.Distribution;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ItemSelection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.Method;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ViewerProtocolPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.waiters.CloudFrontWaiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
```

```
import java.time.Instant;

public class CreateDistribution {

        private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(CreateDistribution.class);

        public static Distribution createDistribution(CloudFrontClient
 cloudFrontClient, S3Client s3Client,
                        final String bucketName, final String keyGroupId, final
 String originAccessControlId) {

                final String region = s3Client.headBucket(b ->
 b.bucket(bucketName)).sdkHttpResponse().headers()
                                .get("x-amz-bucket-region").get(0);
                final String originDomain = bucketName + ".s3." + region +
 ".amazonaws.com";
                String originId = originDomain; // Use the originDomain value for
 the originId.

                // The service API requires some deprecated methods, such as
                // DefaultCacheBehavior.Builder#minTTL and #forwardedValue.
                CreateDistributionResponse createDistResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.createDistribution(builder -> builder
                                .distributionConfig(b1 -> b1
                                                .origins(b2 -> b2
                                                                .quantity(1)
                                                                .items(b3 -> b3

 .domainName(originDomain)

 .id(originId)

 .s3OriginConfig(builder4 -> builder4

               .originAccessIdentity(

                               ""))

 .originAccessControlId(

               originAccessControlId)))
                                                .defaultCacheBehavior(b2 -> b2
```

```
.viewerProtocolPolicy(ViewerProtocolPolicy.ALLOW_ALL)

.targetOriginId(originId)
                                                                .minTTL(200L)

.forwardedValues(b5 -> b5

.cookies(cp -> cp

              .forward(ItemSelection.NONE))

.queryString(true))

.trustedKeyGroups(b3 -> b3

.quantity(1)

.items(keyGroupId)

.enabled(true))

.allowedMethods(b4 -> b4

.quantity(2)

.items(Method.HEAD, Method.GET)

.cachedMethods(b5 -> b5

              .quantity(2)

              .items(Method.HEAD,

                             Method.GET))))
                                                .cacheBehaviors(b -> b
                                                                .quantity(1)
                                                                .items(b2 -> b2

.pathPattern("/index.html")

.viewerProtocolPolicy(

              ViewerProtocolPolicy.ALLOW_ALL)
```

```
.targetOriginId(originId)

.trustedKeyGroups(b3 -> b3

              .quantity(1)

              .items(keyGroupId)

              .enabled(true))

.minTTL(200L)

.forwardedValues(b4 -> b4

              .cookies(cp -> cp

                              .forward(ItemSelection.NONE))

              .queryString(true))

.allowedMethods(b5 -> b5.quantity(2)

              .items(Method.HEAD,

                              Method.GET)

              .cachedMethods(b6 -> b6

                              .quantity(2)

                              .items(Method.HEAD,

                                             Method.GET)))))
                                              .enabled(true)
                                              .comment("Distribution built with
java")

.callerReference(Instant.now().toString())));

               final Distribution distribution =
createDistResponse.distribution();
               logger.info("Distribution created. DomainName: [{}]  Id: [{}]",
distribution.domainName(),
```

```
                                distribution.id());
                logger.info("Waiting for distribution to be deployed ...");
                try (CloudFrontWaiter cfWaiter =
 CloudFrontWaiter.builder().client(cloudFrontClient).build()) {
                        ResponseOrException<GetDistributionResponse>
 responseOrException = cfWaiter
                                        .waitUntilDistributionDeployed(builder ->
 builder.id(distribution.id()))
                                        .matched();
                        responseOrException.response()
                                        .orElseThrow(() -> new
 RuntimeException("Distribution not created"));
                        logger.info("Distribution deployed. DomainName: [{}]  Id:
 [{}]", distribution.domainName(),
                                        distribution.id());
                }
                return distribution;
        }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione CreateDistribution AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: crea una CloudFront distribuzione di base, configurata con registrazione e memorizzazione nella cache.

```
$origin = New-Object Amazon.CloudFront.Model.Origin
$origin.DomainName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com"
$origin.Id = "UniqueOrigin1"
$origin.S3OriginConfig = New-Object Amazon.CloudFront.Model.S3OriginConfig
$origin.S3OriginConfig.OriginAccessIdentity = ""
New-CFDistribution `
      -DistributionConfig_Enabled $true `
      -DistributionConfig_Comment "Test distribution" `
      -Origins_Item $origin `
      -Origins_Quantity 1 `
      -Logging_Enabled $true `
```

```
      -Logging_IncludeCookie $true `
      -Logging_Bucket amzn-s3-demo-logging-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com `
      -Logging_Prefix "help/" `
      -DistributionConfig_CallerReference Client1 `
      -DistributionConfig_DefaultRootObject index.html `
      -DefaultCacheBehavior_TargetOriginId $origin.Id `
      -ForwardedValues_QueryString $true `
      -Cookies_Forward all `
      -WhitelistedNames_Quantity 0 `
      -TrustedSigners_Enabled $false `
      -TrustedSigners_Quantity 0 `
      -DefaultCacheBehavior_ViewerProtocolPolicy allow-all `
      -DefaultCacheBehavior_MinTTL 1000 `
      -DistributionConfig_PriceClass "PriceClass_All" `
      -CacheBehaviors_Quantity 0 `
      -Aliases_Quantity 0
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateDistributionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: crea una CloudFront distribuzione di base, configurata con registrazione e memorizzazione nella cache.

```
$origin = New-Object Amazon.CloudFront.Model.Origin
$origin.DomainName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com"
$origin.Id = "UniqueOrigin1"
$origin.S3OriginConfig = New-Object Amazon.CloudFront.Model.S3OriginConfig
$origin.S3OriginConfig.OriginAccessIdentity = ""
New-CFDistribution `
      -DistributionConfig_Enabled $true `
      -DistributionConfig_Comment "Test distribution" `
      -Origins_Item $origin `
      -Origins_Quantity 1 `
      -Logging_Enabled $true `
      -Logging_IncludeCookie $true `
      -Logging_Bucket amzn-s3-demo-logging-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com `
      -Logging_Prefix "help/" `
      -DistributionConfig_CallerReference Client1 `
      -DistributionConfig_DefaultRootObject index.html `
      -DefaultCacheBehavior_TargetOriginId $origin.Id `
      -ForwardedValues_QueryString $true `
      -Cookies_Forward all `
```

```
      -WhitelistedNames_Quantity 0 `
      -TrustedSigners_Enabled $false `
      -TrustedSigners_Quantity 0 `
      -DefaultCacheBehavior_ViewerProtocolPolicy allow-all `
      -DefaultCacheBehavior_MinTTL 1000 `
      -DistributionConfig_PriceClass "PriceClass_All" `
      -CacheBehaviors_Quantity 0 `
      -Aliases_Quantity 0
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateDistributionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateFunction`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateFunction`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CloudFrontException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateFunctionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateFunctionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.FunctionConfig;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.FunctionRuntime;
import java.io.InputStream;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateFunction {

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

                Usage:
                    <functionName> <filePath>

                Where:
                    functionName - The name of the function to create.\s
                    filePath - The path to a file that contains the application
 logic for the function.\s
                """;

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

        String functionName = args[0];
        String filePath = args[1];
        CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient = CloudFrontClient.builder()
                .region(Region.AWS_GLOBAL)
                .build();

        String funArn = createNewFunction(cloudFrontClient, functionName,
 filePath);
        System.out.println("The function ARN is " + funArn);
        cloudFrontClient.close();
    }

    public static String createNewFunction(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,
 String functionName, String filePath) {
        try {
            InputStream fileIs =
 CreateFunction.class.getClassLoader().getResourceAsStream(filePath);
            SdkBytes functionCode = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(fileIs);

            FunctionConfig config = FunctionConfig.builder()
                    .comment("Created by using the CloudFront Java API")
```

```
                    .runtime(FunctionRuntime.CLOUDFRONT_JS_1_0)
                    .build();

            CreateFunctionRequest functionRequest =
 CreateFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .name(functionName)
                    .functionCode(functionCode)
                    .functionConfig(config)
                    .build();

            CreateFunctionResponse response =
 cloudFrontClient.createFunction(functionRequest);
            return response.functionSummary().functionMetadata().functionARN();

        } catch (CloudFrontException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateFunctionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`CreateInvalidation`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateInvalidation`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un'invalidazione per una distribuzione CloudFront

L'`create-invalidation`esempio seguente crea un'invalidazione per i file specificati nella distribuzione specificata: CloudFront

```
aws cloudfront create-invalidation \
    --distribution-id EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE \
    --paths "/example-path/example-file.jpg" "/example-path/example-file2.png"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Location": "https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2019-03-26/distribution/
EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE/invalidation/I1JLWSDAP8FU89",
    "Invalidation": {
        "Id": "I1JLWSDAP8FU89",
        "Status": "InProgress",
        "CreateTime": "2019-12-05T18:24:51.407Z",
        "InvalidationBatch": {
            "Paths": {
                "Quantity": 2,
                "Items": [
                    "/example-path/example-file2.png",
                    "/example-path/example-file.jpg"
                ]
            },
            "CallerReference": "cli-1575570291-670203"
        }
    }
}
```

Nell'esempio precedente, la AWS CLI generava automaticamente un risultato casuale. `CallerReference` Per specificare i propri `CallerReference` parametri o per evitare di passare i parametri di invalidazione come argomenti della riga di comando, è possibile utilizzare un file JSON. L'esempio seguente crea un'invalidazione per due file, fornendo i parametri di invalidazione in un file JSON denominato: `inv-batch.json`

```
aws cloudfront create-invalidation \
    --distribution-id EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE \
    --invalidation-batch file://inv-batch.json
```

Contenuto di `inv-batch.json`.

```
{
    "Paths": {
        "Quantity": 2,
        "Items": [
            "/example-path/example-file.jpg",
            "/example-path/example-file2.png"
        ]
```

```
    },
    "CallerReference": "cli-example"
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "Location": "https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2019-03-26/distribution/
EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE/invalidation/I2J0I21PCUYOIK",
    "Invalidation": {
        "Id": "I2J0I21PCUYOIK",
        "Status": "InProgress",
        "CreateTime": "2019-12-05T18:40:49.413Z",
        "InvalidationBatch": {
            "Paths": {
                "Quantity": 2,
                "Items": [
                    "/example-path/example-file.jpg",
                    "/example-path/example-file2.png"
                ]
            },
            "CallerReference": "cli-example"
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. CreateInvalidationAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una nuova invalidazione su una distribuzione con un ID EXAMPLENSTXAXE. CallerReference è un ID univoco scelto dall'utente; in questo caso, viene utilizzato un timestamp che rappresenta il 15 maggio 2019 alle 9:00. La variabile $Paths memorizza tre percorsi di immagini e file multimediali che l'utente non desidera vengano inseriti nella cache della distribuzione. Il valore del parametro -Paths_Quantity è il numero totale di percorsi specificati nel parametro -Paths_Item.

```
$Paths = "/images/*.gif", "/images/image1.jpg", "/videos/*.mp4"
```

```
New-CFInvalidation -DistributionId "EXAMPLENSTXAXE" -
InvalidationBatch_CallerReference 20190515090000 -Paths_Item $Paths -
Paths_Quantity 3
```

Output:

```
Invalidation                        Location

------------                        --------

Amazon.CloudFront.Model.Invalidation https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2018-11-05/
distribution/EXAMPLENSTXAXE/invalidation/EXAMPLE8NOK9H
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4). CreateInvalidationAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una nuova invalidazione su una distribuzione con un ID EXAMPLENSTXAXE. CallerReference è un ID univoco scelto dall'utente; in questo caso, viene utilizzato un timestamp che rappresenta il 15 maggio 2019 alle 9:00. La variabile $Paths memorizza tre percorsi di immagini e file multimediali che l'utente non desidera vengano inseriti nella cache della distribuzione. Il valore del parametro -Paths_Quantity è il numero totale di percorsi specificati nel parametro -Paths_Item.

```
$Paths = "/images/*.gif", "/images/image1.jpg", "/videos/*.mp4"
New-CFInvalidation -DistributionId "EXAMPLENSTXAXE" -
InvalidationBatch_CallerReference 20190515090000 -Paths_Item $Paths -
Paths_Quantity 3
```

Output:

```
Invalidation                        Location

------------                        --------

Amazon.CloudFront.Model.Invalidation https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2018-11-05/
distribution/EXAMPLENSTXAXE/invalidation/EXAMPLE8NOK9H
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). CreateInvalidationAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Utilizzare **`CreateKeyGroup`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateKeyGroup`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Un gruppo di chiavi richiede almeno una chiave pubblica utilizzata per verificare i cookie firmati URLs o registrati.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;

import java.util.UUID;

public class CreateKeyGroup {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(CreateKeyGroup.class);

    public static String createKeyGroup(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient, String
 publicKeyId) {
        String keyGroupId = cloudFrontClient.createKeyGroup(b ->
 b.keyGroupConfig(c -> c
                .items(publicKeyId)
                .name("JavaKeyGroup" + UUID.randomUUID())))
                .keyGroup().id();
        logger.info("KeyGroup created with ID: [{}]", keyGroupId);
        return keyGroupId;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateKeyGroupsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzo **`CreatePublicKey`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreatePublicKey`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare una chiave CloudFront pubblica

L'esempio seguente crea una chiave CloudFront pubblica fornendo i parametri in un file JSON denominato`pub-key-config.json`. Prima di poter utilizzare questo comando, è necessario disporre di una chiave pubblica con codifica PEM. Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Create an RSA Key Pair nella Amazon CloudFront Developer Guide.

```
aws cloudfront create-public-key \
    --public-key-config file://pub-key-config.json
```

Il file `pub-key-config.json` è un documento JSON nella cartella corrente che contiene quanto segue. Si noti che la chiave pubblica è codificata in formato PEM.

```
{
    "CallerReference": "cli-example",
    "Name": "ExampleKey",
    "EncodedKey": "-----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----
\nMIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ8AMIIBCgKCAQEAxPMbCA2Ks0lnd7IR+3pw
\nwd3H/7jPGwj8bLUmore7bX+oeGpZ6QmLAe/1UOWcmZX2u70dYcSIzB1ofZtcn4cJ
\nenHBAzO3ohBY/L1tQGJfS2A+omnN6H16VZE1JCK8XSJyfze7MDLcUyHZETdxuvRb
\nA9X343/vMAuQPnhinFJ8Wdy8YBXSPpy7r95ylUQd9LfYTBzVZYG2tSesplcOkjM3\n2Uu
+oMWxQAw1NINnSLPinMVsutJy6ZqlV3McWNWe4T+STGtWhrPNqJEn45sIcCx4\nq
+kGZ2NQ0FyIyT2eiLKOX5Rgb/a36E/aMk4VoDsaenBQgG7WLTnstb9sr7MIhS6A\nrwIDAQAB\n-----
END PUBLIC KEY-----\n",
    "Comment": "example public key"
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "Location": "https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2019-03-26/public-key/
KDFB19YGCR002",
    "ETag": "E2QWRUHEXAMPLE",
    "PublicKey": {
```

```
        "Id": "KDFB19YGCR002",
        "CreatedTime": "2019-12-05T18:51:43.781Z",
        "PublicKeyConfig": {
            "CallerReference": "cli-example",
            "Name": "ExampleKey",
            "EncodedKey": "-----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----
\nMIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ8AMIIBCgKCAQEAxPMbCA2Ks0lnd7IR+3pw
\nwd3H/7jPGwj8bLUmore7bX+oeGpZ6QmLAe/1UOWcmZX2u70dYcSIzB1ofZtcn4cJ
\nenHBAzO3ohBY/L1tQGJfS2A+omnN6H16VZE1JCK8XSJyfze7MDLcUyHZETdxuvRb
\nA9X343/vMAuQPnhinFJ8Wdy8YBXSPpy7r95ylUQd9LfYTBzVZYG2tSesplcOkjM3\n2Uu
+oMWxQAw1NINnSLPinMVsutJy6ZqlV3McWNWe4T+STGtWhrPNqJEn45sIcCx4\nq
+kGZ2NQ0FyIyT2eiLKOX5Rgb/a36E/aMk4VoDsaenBQgG7WLTnstb9sr7MIhS6A\nrwIDAQAB\n-----
END PUBLIC KEY-----\n",
            "Comment": "example public key"
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command CreatePublicKeyReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Il seguente esempio di codice legge una chiave pubblica e la carica su Amazon. CloudFront

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreatePublicKeyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.IoUtils;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.UUID;
```

```
public class CreatePublicKey {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(CreatePublicKey.class);

    public static String createPublicKey(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,
 String publicKeyFileName) {
        try (InputStream is =
 CreatePublicKey.class.getClassLoader().getResourceAsStream(publicKeyFileName)) {
            String publicKeyString = IoUtils.toUtf8String(is);
            CreatePublicKeyResponse createPublicKeyResponse = cloudFrontClient
                    .createPublicKey(b -> b.publicKeyConfig(c -> c
                            .name("JavaCreatedPublicKey" + UUID.randomUUID())
                            .encodedKey(publicKeyString)
                            .callerReference(UUID.randomUUID().toString())));
            String createdPublicKeyId = createPublicKeyResponse.publicKey().id();
            logger.info("Public key created with id: [{}]", createdPublicKeyId);
            return createdPublicKeyId;

        } catch (IOException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API CreatePublicKeyReference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteDistribution`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteDistribution`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una distribuzione CloudFront

L'esempio seguente elimina la CloudFront distribuzione con l'ID. `EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE` Prima di poter eliminare una distribuzione, è necessario disattivarla. Per disabilitare una distribuzione, usa il comando update-distribution. Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta gli esempi di update-distribution.

Quando una distribuzione è disabilitata, puoi eliminarla. Per eliminare una distribuzione, è necessario utilizzare l'`--if-match`opzione per fornire la distribuzione`ETag`. Per ottenere la`ETag`, usa il comando get-distribution oget-distribution-config .

```
aws cloudfront delete-distribution \
    --id EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE \
    --if-match E2QWRUHEXAMPLE
```

In caso di successo, questo comando non produce alcun risultato.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteDistribution AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Il seguente esempio di codice aggiorna una distribuzione in modalità disattivata, utilizza un cameriere che attende l'implementazione della modifica, quindi elimina la distribuzione.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.internal.waiters.ResponseOrException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DeleteDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DistributionConfig;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.waiters.CloudFrontWaiter;

public class DeleteDistribution {
        private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(DeleteDistribution.class);

        public static void deleteDistribution(final CloudFrontClient
 cloudFrontClient, final String distributionId) {
```

```
                // First, disable the distribution by updating it.
                GetDistributionResponse response =
cloudFrontClient.getDistribution(b -> b
                                .id(distributionId));
                String etag = response.eTag();
                DistributionConfig distConfig =
response.distribution().distributionConfig();

                cloudFrontClient.updateDistribution(builder -> builder
                                .id(distributionId)
                                .distributionConfig(builder1 -> builder1

.cacheBehaviors(distConfig.cacheBehaviors())

.defaultCacheBehavior(distConfig.defaultCacheBehavior())
                                                .enabled(false)
                                                .origins(distConfig.origins())
                                                .comment(distConfig.comment())

.callerReference(distConfig.callerReference())

.defaultCacheBehavior(distConfig.defaultCacheBehavior())

.priceClass(distConfig.priceClass())
                                                .aliases(distConfig.aliases())
                                                .logging(distConfig.logging())

.defaultRootObject(distConfig.defaultRootObject())

.customErrorResponses(distConfig.customErrorResponses())

.httpVersion(distConfig.httpVersion())

.isIPV6Enabled(distConfig.isIPV6Enabled())

.restrictions(distConfig.restrictions())

.viewerCertificate(distConfig.viewerCertificate())
                                                .webACLId(distConfig.webACLId())

.originGroups(distConfig.originGroups()))
                                .ifMatch(etag));
```

```
                logger.info("Distribution [{}] is DISABLED, waiting for
deployment before deleting ...",
                                distributionId);
                GetDistributionResponse distributionResponse;
                try (CloudFrontWaiter cfWaiter =
CloudFrontWaiter.builder().client(cloudFrontClient).build()) {
                        ResponseOrException<GetDistributionResponse>
responseOrException = cfWaiter
                                        .waitUntilDistributionDeployed(builder ->
builder.id(distributionId)).matched();
                        distributionResponse = responseOrException.response()
                                        .orElseThrow(() -> new
RuntimeException("Could not disable distribution"));
                }

                DeleteDistributionResponse deleteDistributionResponse =
cloudFrontClient
                                .deleteDistribution(builder -> builder
                                                .id(distributionId)

.ifMatch(distributionResponse.eTag()));
                if (deleteDistributionResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful())
{
                        logger.info("Distribution [{}] DELETED", distributionId);
                }
        }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteDistributionAPI Reference.AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Utilizzare **`GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere un'identità di accesso all' CloudFront origine

L'esempio seguente ottiene l'identità di accesso di CloudFront origine (OAI) con l'`IDE74FTE3AEXAMPLE`, incluso il relativo ID canonico S3 `ETag` e l'ID canonico S3 associato.

L'ID OAI viene restituito nell'output dei comandi -access-identity e -access-identitiescreate-cloud-front-origin. list-cloud-front-origin

```
aws cloudfront get-cloud-front-origin-access-identity --id E74FTE3AEXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
    "ETag": "E2QWRUHEXAMPLE",
    "CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity": {
        "Id": "E74FTE3AEXAMPLE",
        "S3CanonicalUserId":
 "cd13868f797c227fbea2830611a26fe0a21ba1b826ab4bed9b7771c9aEXAMPLE",
        "CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig": {
            "CallerReference": "cli-example",
            "Comment": "Example OAI"
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce un'identità di accesso all' CloudFront origine di Amazon specifica, specificata dal parametro -Id. Sebbene il parametro -Id non sia obbligatorio, se non lo si specifica non viene restituito alcun risultato.

```
Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity -Id E3XXXXXXXXXXRT
```

Output:

```
      CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig    Id
     S3CanonicalUserId
      -----------------------------------    --
     -----------------
```

```
 Amazon.CloudFront.Model.CloudFrontOr... E3XXXXXXXXXXRT
4b6e...
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce un'identità di accesso all' CloudFront origine di Amazon specifica, specificata dal parametro -Id. Sebbene il parametro -Id non sia obbligatorio, se non lo si specifica non viene restituito alcun risultato.

```
Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity -Id E3XXXXXXXXXXRT
```

Output:

```
 CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig    Id
S3CanonicalUserId
 -----------------------------------    --
-----------------
 Amazon.CloudFront.Model.CloudFrontOr... E3XXXXXXXXXXRT
4b6e...
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere una configurazione dell'identità di accesso all' CloudFront origine

L'esempio seguente ottiene i metadati sull'identità di accesso all' CloudFront origine (OAI) con l'`IDE74FTE3AEXAMPLE`, incluso il relativo. `ETag` L'ID OAI viene restituito nell'output dei comandi -access-identity e create-cloud-front-origin -access-identities. list-cloud-front-origin

```
aws cloudfront get-cloud-front-origin-access-identity-config --id E74FTE3AEXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
    "ETag": "E2QWRUHEXAMPLE",
    "CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig": {
        "CallerReference": "cli-example",
        "Comment": "Example OAI"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfigAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce informazioni di configurazione su una singola identità di accesso di CloudFront origine Amazon, specificata dal parametro -Id. Si verificano errori se non viene specificato alcun parametro -Id.

```
Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig -Id E3XXXXXXXXXXRT
```

Output:

```
      CallerReference                                            Comment
      ---------------                                            -------
      mycallerreference: 2/1/2011 1:16:32 PM                     Caller
 reference: 2/1/2011 1:16:32 PM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfigin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce informazioni di configurazione su una singola identità di accesso di CloudFront origine Amazon, specificata dal parametro -Id. Si verificano errori se non viene specificato alcun parametro -Id.

```
Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig -Id E3XXXXXXXXXXRT
```

Output:

```
     CallerReference                                          Comment
     ---------------                                          -------
     mycallerreference: 2/1/2011 1:16:32 PM                   Caller
 reference: 2/1/2011 1:16:32 PM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfigin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetDistribution`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetDistribution`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere una distribuzione CloudFront

L'`get-distribution`esempio seguente ottiene la CloudFront distribuzione con l'IDEDFDVBD6EXAMPLE, incluso il relativoETag. L'ID di distribuzione viene restituito nei comandi create-distribution e list-distribution.

```
aws cloudfront get-distribution \
    --id EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
    "ETag": "E2QWRUHEXAMPLE",
    "Distribution": {
        "Id": "EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE",
        "ARN": "arn:aws:cloudfront::123456789012:distribution/EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE",
        "Status": "Deployed",
        "LastModifiedTime": "2019-12-04T23:35:41.433Z",
        "InProgressInvalidationBatches": 0,
        "DomainName": "d111111abcdef8.cloudfront.net",
        "ActiveTrustedSigners": {
```

```
            "Enabled": false,
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "DistributionConfig": {
            "CallerReference": "cli-example",
            "Aliases": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "DefaultRootObject": "index.html",
            "Origins": {
                "Quantity": 1,
                "Items": [
                    {
                        "Id": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com-cli-example",
                        "DomainName": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com",
                        "OriginPath": "",
                        "CustomHeaders": {
                            "Quantity": 0
                        },
                        "S3OriginConfig": {
                            "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                        }
                    }
                ]
            },
            "OriginGroups": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
                "TargetOriginId": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com-cli-
example",
                "ForwardedValues": {
                    "QueryString": false,
                    "Cookies": {
                        "Forward": "none"
                    },
                    "Headers": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    },
                    "QueryStringCacheKeys": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    }
                },
                "TrustedSigners": {
```

```
                "Enabled": false,
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
            "MinTTL": 0,
            "AllowedMethods": {
                "Quantity": 2,
                "Items": [
                    "HEAD",
                    "GET"
                ],
                "CachedMethods": {
                    "Quantity": 2,
                    "Items": [
                        "HEAD",
                        "GET"
                    ]
                }
            },
            "SmoothStreaming": false,
            "DefaultTTL": 86400,
            "MaxTTL": 31536000,
            "Compress": false,
            "LambdaFunctionAssociations": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "FieldLevelEncryptionId": ""
        },
        "CacheBehaviors": {
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "CustomErrorResponses": {
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "Comment": "",
        "Logging": {
            "Enabled": false,
            "IncludeCookies": false,
            "Bucket": "",
            "Prefix": ""
        },
        "PriceClass": "PriceClass_All",
        "Enabled": true,
        "ViewerCertificate": {
```

```
                "CloudFrontDefaultCertificate": true,
                "MinimumProtocolVersion": "TLSv1",
                "CertificateSource": "cloudfront"
            },
            "Restrictions": {
                "GeoRestriction": {
                    "RestrictionType": "none",
                    "Quantity": 0
                }
            },
            "WebACLId": "",
            "HttpVersion": "http2",
            "IsIPV6Enabled": true
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. GetDistributionAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: recupera le informazioni per una distribuzione specifica.

```
Get-CFDistribution -Id EXAMPLE0000ID
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDistributionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: recupera le informazioni per una distribuzione specifica.

```
Get-CFDistribution -Id EXAMPLE0000ID
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDistributionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`GetDistributionConfig`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetDistributionConfig`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere una configurazione di CloudFront distribuzione

L'esempio seguente ottiene i metadati sulla CloudFront distribuzione con l'IDEDFDVBD6EXAMPLE, incluso il relativoETag. L'ID di distribuzione viene restituito nei comandi create-distribution e list-distribution.

```
aws cloudfront get-distribution-config \
    --id EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
    "ETag": "E2QWRUHEXAMPLE",
    "DistributionConfig": {
        "CallerReference": "cli-example",
        "Aliases": {
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "DefaultRootObject": "index.html",
        "Origins": {
            "Quantity": 1,
            "Items": [
                {
                    "Id": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com-cli-example",
                    "DomainName": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com",
                    "OriginPath": "",
                    "CustomHeaders": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    },
                    "S3OriginConfig": {
                        "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                    }
                }
            ]
        },
        "OriginGroups": {
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
```

```
            "TargetOriginId": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com-cli-example",
            "ForwardedValues": {
                "QueryString": false,
                "Cookies": {
                    "Forward": "none"
                },
                "Headers": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "QueryStringCacheKeys": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                }
            },
            "TrustedSigners": {
                "Enabled": false,
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
            "MinTTL": 0,
            "AllowedMethods": {
                "Quantity": 2,
                "Items": [
                    "HEAD",
                    "GET"
                ],
                "CachedMethods": {
                    "Quantity": 2,
                    "Items": [
                        "HEAD",
                        "GET"
                    ]
                }
            },
            "SmoothStreaming": false,
            "DefaultTTL": 86400,
            "MaxTTL": 31536000,
            "Compress": false,
            "LambdaFunctionAssociations": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "FieldLevelEncryptionId": ""
        },
        "CacheBehaviors": {
            "Quantity": 0
```

```
        },
        "CustomErrorResponses": {
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "Comment": "",
        "Logging": {
            "Enabled": false,
            "IncludeCookies": false,
            "Bucket": "",
            "Prefix": ""
        },
        "PriceClass": "PriceClass_All",
        "Enabled": true,
        "ViewerCertificate": {
            "CloudFrontDefaultCertificate": true,
            "MinimumProtocolVersion": "TLSv1",
            "CertificateSource": "cloudfront"
        },
        "Restrictions": {
            "GeoRestriction": {
                "RestrictionType": "none",
                "Quantity": 0
            }
        },
        "WebACLId": "",
        "HttpVersion": "http2",
        "IsIPV6Enabled": true
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. GetDistributionConfigAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: recupera la configurazione per una distribuzione specifica.

```
Get-CFDistributionConfig -Id EXAMPLE0000ID
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDistributionConfigin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: recupera la configurazione per una distribuzione specifica.

```
Get-CFDistributionConfig -Id EXAMPLE0000ID
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDistributionConfigin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CloudFrontWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudFront operations."""

    def __init__(self, cloudfront_client):
        """
        :param cloudfront_client: A Boto3 CloudFront client
        """
        self.cloudfront_client = cloudfront_client


    def update_distribution(self):
        distribution_id = input(
            "This script updates the comment for a CloudFront distribution.\n"
            "Enter a CloudFront distribution ID: "
        )

        distribution_config_response =
 self.cloudfront_client.get_distribution_config(
            Id=distribution_id
        )
        distribution_config = distribution_config_response["DistributionConfig"]
        distribution_etag = distribution_config_response["ETag"]
```

```
        distribution_config["Comment"] = input(
            f"\nThe current comment for distribution {distribution_id} is "
            f"'{distribution_config['Comment']}'.\n"
            f"Enter a new comment: "
        )
        self.cloudfront_client.update_distribution(
            DistributionConfig=distribution_config,
            Id=distribution_id,
            IfMatch=distribution_etag,
        )
        print("Done!")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetDistributionConfig AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`ListCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentities`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentities`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare le identità di accesso all' CloudFront origine

L'esempio seguente ottiene un elenco delle identità di accesso di CloudFront origine (OAIs) nel tuo AWS account:

```
aws cloudfront list-cloud-front-origin-access-identities
```

Output:

```
{
    "CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityList": {
        "Items": [
            {
```

```
                "Id": "E74FTE3AEXAMPLE",
                "S3CanonicalUserId":
 "cd13868f797c227fbea2830611a26fe0a21ba1b826ab4bed9b7771c9aEXAMPLE",
                "Comment": "Example OAI"
            },
            {
                "Id": "EH1HDMBEXAMPLE",
                "S3CanonicalUserId":
 "1489f6f2e6faacaae7ff64c4c3e6956c24f78788abfc1718c3527c263bf7a17EXAMPLE",
                "Comment": "Test OAI"
            },
            {
                "Id": "E2X2C9TEXAMPLE",
                "S3CanonicalUserId":
 "cbfeebb915a64749f9be546a45b3fcfd3a31c779673c13c4dd460911ae402c2EXAMPLE",
                "Comment": "Example OAI #2"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentities AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce un elenco di identità di accesso di CloudFront origine di Amazon. Poiché il MaxItem parametro - specifica il valore 2, i risultati includono due identità.

```
Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityList -MaxItem 2
```

Output:

```
IsTruncated : True
Items       : {E326XXXXXXXXXT, E1YWXXXXXXX9B}
Marker      :
MaxItems    : 2
NextMarker  : E1YXXXXXXXXX9B
Quantity    : 2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentitiesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce un elenco di identità di accesso di CloudFront origine di Amazon. Poiché il MaxItem parametro - specifica il valore 2, i risultati includono due identità.

```
Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityList -MaxItem 2
```

Output:

```
IsTruncated : True
Items       : {E326XXXXXXXXXT, E1YWXXXXXXX9B}
Marker      :
MaxItems    : 2
NextMarker  : E1YXXXXXXXXX9B
Quantity    : 2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentitiesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`ListDistributions`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListDistributions`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare le distribuzioni CloudFront

L'esempio seguente ottiene un elenco delle CloudFront distribuzioni presenti nel tuo AWS account.

```
aws cloudfront list-distributions
```

Output:

```
{
    "DistributionList": {
        "Items": [
```

```
            {
                "Id": "E23YS8OEXAMPLE",
                "ARN": "arn:aws:cloudfront::123456789012:distribution/
E23YS8OEXAMPLE",
                "Status": "Deployed",
                "LastModifiedTime": "2024-08-05T18:23:40.375000+00:00",
                "DomainName": "abcdefgh12ijk.cloudfront.net",
                "Aliases": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "Origins": {
                    "Quantity": 1,
                    "Items": [
                        {
                            "Id": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com",
                            "DomainName": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com",
                            "OriginPath": "",
                            "CustomHeaders": {
                                "Quantity": 0
                            },
                            "S3OriginConfig": {
                                "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                            },
                            "ConnectionAttempts": 3,
                            "ConnectionTimeout": 10,
                            "OriginShield": {
                                "Enabled": false
                            },
                            "OriginAccessControlId": "EIAP8PEXAMPLE"
                        }
                    ]
                },
                "OriginGroups": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
                    "TargetOriginId": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com",
                    "TrustedSigners": {
                        "Enabled": false,
                        "Quantity": 0
                    },
```

```
                    "TrustedKeyGroups": {
                        "Enabled": false,
                        "Quantity": 0
                    },
                    "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
                    "AllowedMethods": {
                        "Quantity": 2,
                        "Items": [
                            "HEAD",
                            "GET"
                        ],
                        "CachedMethods": {
                            "Quantity": 2,
                            "Items": [
                                "HEAD",
                                "GET"
                            ]
                        }
                    },
                    "SmoothStreaming": false,
                    "Compress": true,
                    "LambdaFunctionAssociations": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    },
                    "FunctionAssociations": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    },
                    "FieldLevelEncryptionId": "",
                    "CachePolicyId": "658327ea-f89d-4fab-a63d-7e886EXAMPLE"
                },
                "CacheBehaviors": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "CustomErrorResponses": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "Comment": "",
                "PriceClass": "PriceClass_All",
                "Enabled": true,
                "ViewerCertificate": {
                    "CloudFrontDefaultCertificate": true,
                    "SSLSupportMethod": "vip",
                    "MinimumProtocolVersion": "TLSv1",
                    "CertificateSource": "cloudfront"
```

```
                },
                "Restrictions": {
                    "GeoRestriction": {
                        "RestrictionType": "none",
                        "Quantity": 0
                    }
                },
                "WebACLId": "",
                "HttpVersion": "HTTP2",
                "IsIPV6Enabled": true,
                "Staging": false
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListDistributions AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce le distribuzioni.

```
Get-CFDistributionList
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDistributionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce le distribuzioni.

```
Get-CFDistributionList
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDistributionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CloudFrontWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudFront operations."""

    def __init__(self, cloudfront_client):
        """
        :param cloudfront_client: A Boto3 CloudFront client
        """
        self.cloudfront_client = cloudfront_client


    def list_distributions(self):
        print("CloudFront distributions:\n")
        distributions = self.cloudfront_client.list_distributions()
        if distributions["DistributionList"]["Quantity"] > 0:
            for distribution in distributions["DistributionList"]["Items"]:
                print(f"Domain: {distribution['DomainName']}")
                print(f"Distribution Id: {distribution['Id']}")
                print(
                    f"Certificate Source: "
                    f"{distribution['ViewerCertificate']['CertificateSource']}"
                )
                if distribution["ViewerCertificate"]["CertificateSource"] ==
 "acm":
                    print(
                        f"Certificate: {distribution['ViewerCertificate']
['Certificate']}"
                    )
                print("")
        else:
            print("No CloudFront distributions detected.")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListDistributions AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`UpdateDistribution`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateDistribution`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: aggiornare l'oggetto radice predefinito di una CloudFront distribuzione

L'esempio seguente aggiorna l'oggetto radice predefinito `index.html` per la CloudFront distribuzione con l'IDEDFDVBD6EXAMPLE.

```
aws cloudfront update-distribution \
    --id EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE \
    --default-root-object index.html
```

Output:

```
{
    "ETag": "E2QWRUHEXAMPLE",
    "Distribution": {
        "Id": "EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE",
        "ARN": "arn:aws:cloudfront::123456789012:distribution/EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE",
        "Status": "InProgress",
        "LastModifiedTime": "2019-12-06T18:55:39.870Z",
        "InProgressInvalidationBatches": 0,
        "DomainName": "d111111abcdef8.cloudfront.net",
        "ActiveTrustedSigners": {
            "Enabled": false,
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "DistributionConfig": {
            "CallerReference": "6b10378d-49be-4c4b-a642-419ccaf8f3b5",
            "Aliases": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "DefaultRootObject": "index.html",
            "Origins": {
                "Quantity": 1,
                "Items": [
```

```
                {
                    "Id": "example-website",
                    "DomainName": "www.example.com",
                    "OriginPath": "",
                    "CustomHeaders": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    },
                    "CustomOriginConfig": {
                        "HTTPPort": 80,
                        "HTTPSPort": 443,
                        "OriginProtocolPolicy": "match-viewer",
                        "OriginSslProtocols": {
                            "Quantity": 2,
                            "Items": [
                                "SSLv3",
                                "TLSv1"
                            ]
                        },
                        "OriginReadTimeout": 30,
                        "OriginKeepaliveTimeout": 5
                    }
                }
            ]
        },
        "OriginGroups": {
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
            "TargetOriginId": "example-website",
            "ForwardedValues": {
                "QueryString": false,
                "Cookies": {
                    "Forward": "none"
                },
                "Headers": {
                    "Quantity": 1,
                    "Items": [
                        "*"
                    ]
                },
                "QueryStringCacheKeys": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                }
            },
```

```
                "TrustedSigners": {
                    "Enabled": false,
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
                "MinTTL": 0,
                "AllowedMethods": {
                    "Quantity": 2,
                    "Items": [
                        "HEAD",
                        "GET"
                    ],
                    "CachedMethods": {
                        "Quantity": 2,
                        "Items": [
                            "HEAD",
                            "GET"
                        ]
                    }
                },
                "SmoothStreaming": false,
                "DefaultTTL": 86400,
                "MaxTTL": 31536000,
                "Compress": false,
                "LambdaFunctionAssociations": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "FieldLevelEncryptionId": ""
            },
            "CacheBehaviors": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "CustomErrorResponses": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "Comment": "",
            "Logging": {
                "Enabled": false,
                "IncludeCookies": false,
                "Bucket": "",
                "Prefix": ""
            },
            "PriceClass": "PriceClass_All",
            "Enabled": true,
```

```
            "ViewerCertificate": {
                "CloudFrontDefaultCertificate": true,
                "MinimumProtocolVersion": "TLSv1",
                "CertificateSource": "cloudfront"
            },
            "Restrictions": {
                "GeoRestriction": {
                    "RestrictionType": "none",
                    "Quantity": 0
                }
            },
            "WebACLId": "",
            "HttpVersion": "http1.1",
            "IsIPV6Enabled": true
        }
    }
}
```

Esempio 2: aggiornare una CloudFront distribuzione

L'esempio seguente disabilita la CloudFront distribuzione con l'ID `EMLARXS9EXAMPLE` fornendo la configurazione della distribuzione in un file JSON denominato. `dist-config-disable.json` Per aggiornare una distribuzione, è necessario utilizzare l'`--if-match`opzione per fornire quella della distribuzione. `ETag` Per ottenere la`ETag`, usa il comando get-distribution o get-distribution-config. Nota che il `Enabled` campo è impostato su `false` nel file JSON.

Dopo aver utilizzato l'esempio seguente per disabilitare una distribuzione, è possibile utilizzare il comando delete-distribution per eliminarla.

```
aws cloudfront update-distribution \
    --id EMLARXS9EXAMPLE \
    --if-match E2QWRUHEXAMPLE \
    --distribution-config file://dist-config-disable.json
```

Contenuto di `dist-config-disable.json`.

```
{
    "CallerReference": "cli-1574382155-496510",
    "Aliases": {
        "Quantity": 0
    },
```

```
    "DefaultRootObject": "index.html",
    "Origins": {
        "Quantity": 1,
        "Items": [
            {
                "Id": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com-1574382155-273939",
                "DomainName": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com",
                "OriginPath": "",
                "CustomHeaders": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "S3OriginConfig": {
                    "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                }
            }
        ]
    },
    "OriginGroups": {
        "Quantity": 0
    },
    "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
        "TargetOriginId": "amzn-s3-demo-
bucket.s3.amazonaws.com-1574382155-273939",
        "ForwardedValues": {
            "QueryString": false,
            "Cookies": {
                "Forward": "none"
            },
            "Headers": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "QueryStringCacheKeys": {
                "Quantity": 0
            }
        },
        "TrustedSigners": {
            "Enabled": false,
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
        "MinTTL": 0,
        "AllowedMethods": {
            "Quantity": 2,
            "Items": [
```

```
                "HEAD",
                "GET"
            ],
            "CachedMethods": {
                "Quantity": 2,
                "Items": [
                    "HEAD",
                    "GET"
                ]
            }
        },
        "SmoothStreaming": false,
        "DefaultTTL": 86400,
        "MaxTTL": 31536000,
        "Compress": false,
        "LambdaFunctionAssociations": {
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "FieldLevelEncryptionId": ""
    },
    "CacheBehaviors": {
        "Quantity": 0
    },
    "CustomErrorResponses": {
        "Quantity": 0
    },
    "Comment": "",
    "Logging": {
        "Enabled": false,
        "IncludeCookies": false,
        "Bucket": "",
        "Prefix": ""
    },
    "PriceClass": "PriceClass_All",
    "Enabled": false,
    "ViewerCertificate": {
        "CloudFrontDefaultCertificate": true,
        "MinimumProtocolVersion": "TLSv1",
        "CertificateSource": "cloudfront"
    },
    "Restrictions": {
        "GeoRestriction": {
            "RestrictionType": "none",
            "Quantity": 0
```

```
        }
    },
    "WebACLId": "",
    "HttpVersion": "http2",
    "IsIPV6Enabled": true
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "ETag": "E9LHASXEXAMPLE",
    "Distribution": {
        "Id": "EMLARXS9EXAMPLE",
        "ARN": "arn:aws:cloudfront::123456789012:distribution/EMLARXS9EXAMPLE",
        "Status": "InProgress",
        "LastModifiedTime": "2019-12-06T18:32:35.553Z",
        "InProgressInvalidationBatches": 0,
        "DomainName": "d111111abcdef8.cloudfront.net",
        "ActiveTrustedSigners": {
            "Enabled": false,
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "DistributionConfig": {
            "CallerReference": "cli-1574382155-496510",
            "Aliases": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "DefaultRootObject": "index.html",
            "Origins": {
                "Quantity": 1,
                "Items": [
                    {
                        "Id": "amzn-s3-demo-
bucket.s3.amazonaws.com-1574382155-273939",
                        "DomainName": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com",
                        "OriginPath": "",
                        "CustomHeaders": {
                            "Quantity": 0
                        },
                        "S3OriginConfig": {
                            "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                        }
                    }
```

```
                ]
            },
            "OriginGroups": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
                "TargetOriginId": "amzn-s3-demo-
bucket.s3.amazonaws.com-1574382155-273939",
                "ForwardedValues": {
                    "QueryString": false,
                    "Cookies": {
                        "Forward": "none"
                    },
                    "Headers": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    },
                    "QueryStringCacheKeys": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    }
                },
                "TrustedSigners": {
                    "Enabled": false,
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
                "MinTTL": 0,
                "AllowedMethods": {
                    "Quantity": 2,
                    "Items": [
                        "HEAD",
                        "GET"
                    ],
                    "CachedMethods": {
                        "Quantity": 2,
                        "Items": [
                            "HEAD",
                            "GET"
                        ]
                    }
                },
                "SmoothStreaming": false,
                "DefaultTTL": 86400,
                "MaxTTL": 31536000,
                "Compress": false,
```

```
                "LambdaFunctionAssociations": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "FieldLevelEncryptionId": ""
            },
            "CacheBehaviors": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "CustomErrorResponses": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "Comment": "",
            "Logging": {
                "Enabled": false,
                "IncludeCookies": false,
                "Bucket": "",
                "Prefix": ""
            },
            "PriceClass": "PriceClass_All",
            "Enabled": false,
            "ViewerCertificate": {
                "CloudFrontDefaultCertificate": true,
                "MinimumProtocolVersion": "TLSv1",
                "CertificateSource": "cloudfront"
            },
            "Restrictions": {
                "GeoRestriction": {
                    "RestrictionType": "none",
                    "Quantity": 0
                }
            },
            "WebACLId": "",
            "HttpVersion": "http2",
            "IsIPV6Enabled": true
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command UpdateDistributionReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetDistributionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.Distribution;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DistributionConfig;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.UpdateDistributionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CloudFrontException;

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

                Usage:
                    <id>\s

                Where:
                    id - the id value of the distribution.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String id = args[0];
        CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient = CloudFrontClient.builder()
                .region(Region.AWS_GLOBAL)
                .build();

        modDistribution(cloudFrontClient, id);
        cloudFrontClient.close();
    }

    public static void modDistribution(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient, String
 idVal) {
        try {
            // Get the Distribution to modify.
            GetDistributionRequest disRequest = GetDistributionRequest.builder()
                    .id(idVal)
                    .build();

            GetDistributionResponse response =
 cloudFrontClient.getDistribution(disRequest);
            Distribution disObject = response.distribution();
            DistributionConfig config = disObject.distributionConfig();

            // Create a new DistributionConfig object and add new values to
 comment and
            // aliases
            DistributionConfig config1 = DistributionConfig.builder()
                    .aliases(config.aliases()) // You can pass in new values here
                    .comment("New Comment")
                    .cacheBehaviors(config.cacheBehaviors())
                    .priceClass(config.priceClass())
                    .defaultCacheBehavior(config.defaultCacheBehavior())
                    .enabled(config.enabled())
                    .callerReference(config.callerReference())
                    .logging(config.logging())
                    .originGroups(config.originGroups())
                    .origins(config.origins())
                    .restrictions(config.restrictions())
                    .defaultRootObject(config.defaultRootObject())
                    .webACLId(config.webACLId())
                    .httpVersion(config.httpVersion())
                    .viewerCertificate(config.viewerCertificate())
```

```
                    .customErrorResponses(config.customErrorResponses())
                    .build();

            UpdateDistributionRequest updateDistributionRequest =
 UpdateDistributionRequest.builder()
                    .distributionConfig(config1)
                    .id(disObject.id())
                    .ifMatch(response.eTag())
                    .build();

            cloudFrontClient.updateDistribution(updateDistributionRequest);

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateDistributionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CloudFrontWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudFront operations."""

    def __init__(self, cloudfront_client):
        """
        :param cloudfront_client: A Boto3 CloudFront client
        """
        self.cloudfront_client = cloudfront_client
```

```
    def update_distribution(self):
        distribution_id = input(
            "This script updates the comment for a CloudFront distribution.\n"
            "Enter a CloudFront distribution ID: "
        )

        distribution_config_response =
self.cloudfront_client.get_distribution_config(
            Id=distribution_id
        )
        distribution_config = distribution_config_response["DistributionConfig"]
        distribution_etag = distribution_config_response["ETag"]

        distribution_config["Comment"] = input(
            f"\nThe current comment for distribution {distribution_id} is "
            f"'{distribution_config['Comment']}'.\n"
            f"Enter a new comment: "
        )
        self.cloudfront_client.update_distribution(
            DistributionConfig=distribution_config,
            Id=distribution_id,
            IfMatch=distribution_etag,
        )
        print("Done!")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateDistribution AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari di utilizzo CloudFront AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in CloudFront with AWS SDKs. Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno CloudFront o combinandole con altre Servizi AWS. Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Crea un SDK per le risorse di gestione SaaS AWS
- CloudFront Elimina AWS le risorse di firma utilizzando SDK
- Crea cookie firmati URLs e cookie utilizzando un AWS SDK

Crea un SDK per le risorse di gestione SaaS AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una distribuzione multi-tenant e un tenant di distribuzione con varie configurazioni.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

L'esempio seguente dimostra come creare una distribuzione multi-tenant con parametri e certificati wildcard.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.internal.waiters.ResponseOrException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ConnectionMode;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.Distribution;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.HttpVersion;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.Method;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.SSLSupportMethod;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ViewerProtocolPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.waiters.CloudFrontWaiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;

import java.time.Instant;
```

```
public class CreateMultiTenantDistribution {
    public static Distribution
 CreateMultiTenantDistributionWithCert(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,
                                                                        S3Client
 s3Client,
                                                                        final String
 bucketName,
                                                                        final String
 certificateArn) {
        // fetch the origin info if necessary
        final String region = s3Client.headBucket(b ->
 b.bucket(bucketName)).sdkHttpResponse().headers()
                .get("x-amz-bucket-region").get(0);
        final String originDomain = bucketName + ".s3." + region +
 ".amazonaws.com";
        String originId = originDomain; // Use the originDomain value for the
 originId.

        CreateDistributionResponse createDistResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.createDistribution(builder -> builder
                .distributionConfig(b1 -> b1
                        .httpVersion(HttpVersion.HTTP2)
                        .enabled(true)
                        .comment("Template Distribution with cert built with
 java")
                        .connectionMode(ConnectionMode.TENANT_ONLY)
                        .callerReference(Instant.now().toString())
                        .viewerCertificate(certBuilder -> certBuilder
                                .acmCertificateArn(certificateArn)
                                .sslSupportMethod(SSLSupportMethod.SNI_ONLY))
                        .origins(b2 -> b2
                                .quantity(1)
                                .items(b3 -> b3
                                        .domainName(originDomain)
                                        .id(originId)
                                        .originPath("/{{tenantName}}")
                                        .s3OriginConfig(builder4 -> builder4
                                                .originAccessIdentity(
                                                        "")))
                        .tenantConfig(b5 -> b5
                                .parameterDefinitions(b6 -> b6
                                        .name("tenantName")
                                        .definition(b7 -> b7
                                                .stringSchema(b8 -> b8
```

```
                                                                .comment("tenantName
 value")
                                                                .defaultValue("root")
                                                                .required(false)))))
                        .defaultCacheBehavior(b2 -> b2

 .viewerProtocolPolicy(ViewerProtocolPolicy.ALLOW_ALL)
                                .targetOriginId(originId)
                                .cachePolicyId("658327ea-f89d-4fab-
a63d-7e88639e58f6") // CachingOptimized Policy
                                .allowedMethods(b4 -> b4
                                        .quantity(2)
                                        .items(Method.HEAD, Method.GET)))
                ));

        final Distribution distribution = createDistResponse.distribution();
        try (CloudFrontWaiter cfWaiter =
 CloudFrontWaiter.builder().client(cloudFrontClient).build()) {
            ResponseOrException<GetDistributionResponse> responseOrException =
 cfWaiter
                    .waitUntilDistributionDeployed(builder ->
 builder.id(distribution.id()))
                    .matched();
            responseOrException.response()
                    .orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("Distribution not
 created"));
        }
        return distribution;
    }

    public static Distribution
 CreateMultiTenantDistributionNoCert(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,
                                                                S3Client s3Client,
                                                                final String
 bucketName) {
        // fetch the origin info if necessary
        final String region = s3Client.headBucket(b ->
 b.bucket(bucketName)).sdkHttpResponse().headers()
                .get("x-amz-bucket-region").get(0);
        final String originDomain = bucketName + ".s3." + region +
 ".amazonaws.com";
        String originId = originDomain; // Use the originDomain value for the
 originId.
```

```
        CreateDistributionResponse createDistResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.createDistribution(builder -> builder
                .distributionConfig(b1 -> b1
                        .httpVersion(HttpVersion.HTTP2)
                        .enabled(true)
                        .comment("Template Distribution with cert built with
 java")
                        .connectionMode(ConnectionMode.TENANT_ONLY)
                        .callerReference(Instant.now().toString())
                        .origins(b2 -> b2
                                .quantity(1)
                                .items(b3 -> b3
                                        .domainName(originDomain)
                                        .id(originId)
                                        .originPath("/{{tenantName}}")
                                        .s3OriginConfig(builder4 -> builder4
                                                .originAccessIdentity(
                                                        "")))
                        .tenantConfig(b5 -> b5
                                .parameterDefinitions(b6 -> b6
                                        .name("tenantName")
                                        .definition(b7 -> b7
                                                .stringSchema(b8 -> b8
                                                        .comment("tenantName
 value")
                                                        .defaultValue("root")
                                                        .required(false)))))
                        .defaultCacheBehavior(b2 -> b2

 .viewerProtocolPolicy(ViewerProtocolPolicy.ALLOW_ALL)
                                .targetOriginId(originId)
                                .cachePolicyId("658327ea-f89d-4fab-
a63d-7e88639e58f6") // CachingOptimized Policy
                                .allowedMethods(b4 -> b4
                                        .quantity(2)
                                        .items(Method.HEAD, Method.GET)))
                ));

        final Distribution distribution = createDistResponse.distribution();
        try (CloudFrontWaiter cfWaiter =
 CloudFrontWaiter.builder().client(cloudFrontClient).build()) {
            ResponseOrException<GetDistributionResponse> responseOrException =
 cfWaiter
```

```
                    .waitUntilDistributionDeployed(builder ->
 builder.id(distribution.id()))
                    .matched();
            responseOrException.response()
                    .orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("Distribution not
 created"));
        }
        return distribution;
    }
}
```

L'esempio seguente dimostra come creare un tenant di distribuzione associato a quel modello, incluso l'utilizzo del parametro che abbiamo dichiarato sopra. Tieni presente che non è necessario aggiungere informazioni sul certificato qui perché il nostro dominio è già coperto dal modello principale.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateConnectionGroupResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateDistributionTenantResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DistributionTenant;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetConnectionGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ValidationTokenHost;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.Route53Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.model.RRType;

import java.time.Instant;

public class CreateDistributionTenant {

    public static DistributionTenant
 createDistributionTenantNoCert(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,
                                                                    Route53Client
 route53Client,
                                                                    String
 distributionId,
                                                                    String
 domain,
```

```
                                                                        String
hostedZoneId) {
        CreateDistributionTenantResponse createResponse =
cloudFrontClient.createDistributionTenant(builder -> builder
                .distributionId(distributionId)
                .domains(b1 -> b1
                        .domain(domain))
                .parameters(b2 -> b2
                        .name("tenantName")
                        .value("myTenant"))
                .enabled(false)
                .name("no-cert-tenant")
        );

        final DistributionTenant distributionTenant =
createResponse.distributionTenant();

        // Then update the Route53 hosted zone to point your domain at the
distribution tenant
        // We fetch the RoutingEndpoint to point to via the default connection
group that was created for your tenant
        final GetConnectionGroupResponse fetchedConnectionGroup =
cloudFrontClient.getConnectionGroup(builder -> builder
                .identifier(distributionTenant.connectionGroupId()));

        route53Client.changeResourceRecordSets(builder -> builder
                .hostedZoneId(hostedZoneId)
                .changeBatch(b1 -> b1
                        .comment("ChangeBatch comment")
                        .changes(b2 -> b2
                                .resourceRecordSet(b3 -> b3
                                        .name(domain)
                                        .type("CNAME")
                                        .ttl(300L)
                                        .resourceRecords(b4 -> b4

.value(fetchedConnectionGroup.connectionGroup().routingEndpoint())))
                                .action("CREATE"))
                ));
        return distributionTenant;
    }

}
```

Se il certificato del visualizzatore è stato omesso dal modello principale, dovresti invece aggiungere le informazioni sul certificato sui tenant ad esso associati. L'esempio seguente dimostra come farlo tramite un certificato ACM arn che copre il dominio necessario per il tenant.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateConnectionGroupResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateDistributionTenantResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DistributionTenant;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetConnectionGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ValidationTokenHost;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.Route53Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.model.RRType;

import java.time.Instant;

public class CreateDistributionTenant {

    public static DistributionTenant
 createDistributionTenantWithCert(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,

 Route53Client route53Client,
                                                                        String
 distributionId,
                                                                        String
 domain,
                                                                        String
 hostedZoneId,
                                                                        String
 certificateArn) {
        CreateDistributionTenantResponse createResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.createDistributionTenant(builder -> builder
                .distributionId(distributionId)
                .domains(b1 -> b1
                        .domain(domain))
                .enabled(false)
                .name("tenant-with-cert")
```

```
                .parameters(b2 -> b2
                        .name("tenantName")
                        .value("myTenant"))
                .customizations(b3 -> b3
                        .certificate(b4 -> b4
                                .arn(certificateArn))) // NOTE: Cert must be in
 Us-East-1 and cover the domain provided in this request

        );

        final DistributionTenant distributionTenant =
 createResponse.distributionTenant();

        // Then update the Route53 hosted zone to point your domain at the
 distribution tenant
        // We fetch the RoutingEndpoint to point to via the default connection
 group that was created for your tenant
        final GetConnectionGroupResponse fetchedConnectionGroup =
 cloudFrontClient.getConnectionGroup(builder -> builder
                .identifier(distributionTenant.connectionGroupId()));

        route53Client.changeResourceRecordSets(builder -> builder
                .hostedZoneId(hostedZoneId)
                .changeBatch(b1 -> b1
                        .comment("ChangeBatch comment")
                        .changes(b2 -> b2
                                .resourceRecordSet(b3 -> b3
                                        .name(domain)
                                        .type("CNAME")
                                        .ttl(300L)
                                        .resourceRecords(b4 -> b4

 .value(fetchedConnectionGroup.connectionGroup().routingEndpoint())))
                                .action("CREATE"))
                ));
        return distributionTenant;
    }

}
```

L'esempio seguente dimostra come eseguire questa operazione con una CloudFront richiesta di certificato gestita -hosted. Questo è l'ideale se non hai già traffico verso il tuo dominio. In

questo caso, creiamo un file ConnectionGroup per generare un RoutingEndpoint. Quindi lo usiamo RoutingEndpoint per creare record DNS che verificano la proprietà del dominio e puntano a CloudFront. CloudFront utilizzerà quindi automaticamente un token per convalidare la proprietà del dominio e creare un certificato gestito.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateConnectionGroupResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateDistributionTenantResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DistributionTenant;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetConnectionGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ValidationTokenHost;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.Route53Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.model.RRType;

import java.time.Instant;

public class CreateDistributionTenant {

    public static DistributionTenant
 createDistributionTenantCfHosted(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,

 Route53Client route53Client,
                                                                        String
 distributionId,
                                                                        String
 domain,
                                                                        String
 hostedZoneId) throws InterruptedException {
        CreateConnectionGroupResponse createConnectionGroupResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.createConnectionGroup(builder -> builder
                .ipv6Enabled(true)
                .name("cf-hosted-connection-group")
                .enabled(true));

        route53Client.changeResourceRecordSets(builder -> builder
                .hostedZoneId(hostedZoneId)
                .changeBatch(b1 -> b1
                        .comment("cf-hosted domain validation record")
                        .changes(b2 -> b2
```

```
                                .resourceRecordSet(b3 -> b3
                                        .name(domain)
                                        .type(RRType.CNAME)
                                        .ttl(300L)
                                        .resourceRecords(b4 -> b4

.value(createConnectionGroupResponse.connectionGroup().routingEndpoint())))
                                .action("CREATE"))
               ));

       // Give the R53 record time to propagate, if it isn't being returned by
servers yet, the following call will fail
       Thread.sleep(60000);

       CreateDistributionTenantResponse createResponse =
cloudFrontClient.createDistributionTenant(builder -> builder
               .distributionId(distributionId)
               .domains(b1 -> b1
                       .domain(domain))

.connectionGroupId(createConnectionGroupResponse.connectionGroup().id())
               .enabled(false)
               .name("cf-hosted-tenant")
               .parameters(b2 -> b2
                       .name("tenantName")
                       .value("myTenant"))
               .managedCertificateRequest(b3 -> b3
                       .validationTokenHost(ValidationTokenHost.CLOUDFRONT)
               )
       );

       return createResponse.distributionTenant();
   }

}
```

L'esempio seguente mostra come eseguire questa operazione con una richiesta di certificato gestita autonomamente. Questa soluzione è ideale se hai traffico verso il tuo dominio e non riesci a tollerare tempi di inattività durante una migrazione. Alla fine di questo esempio, il Tenant verrà creato in uno stato in attesa della convalida del dominio e della configurazione del DNS. Segui i passaggi [qui] (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/

DeveloperGuide/managedcomplete-domain-ownership-cloudfront-certificates.html#) per completare la configurazione quando sei pronto per la migrazione del traffico.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateConnectionGroupResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateDistributionTenantResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DistributionTenant;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetConnectionGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ValidationTokenHost;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.Route53Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.model.RRType;

import java.time.Instant;

public class CreateDistributionTenant {

    public static DistributionTenant
 createDistributionTenantSelfHosted(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,
                                                                        String
 distributionId,
                                                                        String
 domain) {
        CreateDistributionTenantResponse createResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.createDistributionTenant(builder -> builder
                .distributionId(distributionId)
                .domains(b1 -> b1
                        .domain(domain))
                .parameters(b2 -> b2
                        .name("tenantName")
                        .value("myTenant"))
                .enabled(false)
                .name("self-hosted-tenant")
                .managedCertificateRequest(b3 -> b3
                        .validationTokenHost(ValidationTokenHost.SELF_HOSTED)
                        .primaryDomainName(domain)
                )
        );

        return createResponse.distributionTenant();
```

```
    }

}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateDistribution
  - CreateDistributionTenant

CloudFront Elimina AWS le risorse di firma utilizzando SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eliminare le risorse utilizzate per accedere a contenuti con restrizioni in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DeleteKeyGroupResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DeleteOriginAccessControlResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DeletePublicKeyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetKeyGroupResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetOriginAccessControlResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetPublicKeyResponse;

public class DeleteSigningResources {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(DeleteSigningResources.class);
```

```
   public static void deleteOriginAccessControl(final CloudFrontClient
cloudFrontClient,
           final String originAccessControlId) {
       GetOriginAccessControlResponse getResponse = cloudFrontClient
               .getOriginAccessControl(b -> b.id(originAccessControlId));
       DeleteOriginAccessControlResponse deleteResponse =
cloudFrontClient.deleteOriginAccessControl(builder -> builder
               .id(originAccessControlId)
               .ifMatch(getResponse.eTag()));
       if (deleteResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
           logger.info("Successfully deleted Origin Access Control [{}]",
originAccessControlId);
       }
   }

   public static void deleteKeyGroup(final CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,
final String keyGroupId) {

       GetKeyGroupResponse getResponse = cloudFrontClient.getKeyGroup(b ->
b.id(keyGroupId));
       DeleteKeyGroupResponse deleteResponse =
cloudFrontClient.deleteKeyGroup(builder -> builder
               .id(keyGroupId)
               .ifMatch(getResponse.eTag()));
       if (deleteResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
           logger.info("Successfully deleted Key Group [{}]", keyGroupId);
       }
   }

   public static void deletePublicKey(final CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,
final String publicKeyId) {
       GetPublicKeyResponse getResponse = cloudFrontClient.getPublicKey(b ->
b.id(publicKeyId));

       DeletePublicKeyResponse deleteResponse =
cloudFrontClient.deletePublicKey(builder -> builder
               .id(publicKeyId)
               .ifMatch(getResponse.eTag()));

       if (deleteResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
           logger.info("Successfully deleted Public Key [{}]", publicKeyId);
       }
   }
```

```
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - DeleteKeyGroup
  - DeleteOriginAccessControl
  - DeletePublicKey

Crea cookie firmati URLs e cookie utilizzando un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare cookie firmati URLs e cookie che consentono l'accesso a risorse con restrizioni.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa la CannedSignerRequestclasse per firmare URLs o cookie con una politica predefinita.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CannedSignerRequest;

import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.temporal.ChronoUnit;

public class CreateCannedPolicyRequest {

    public static CannedSignerRequest createRequestForCannedPolicy(String
 distributionDomainName,
            String fileNameToUpload,
            String privateKeyFullPath, String publicKeyId) throws Exception {
```

```
        String protocol = "https";
        String resourcePath = "/" + fileNameToUpload;

        String cloudFrontUrl = new URL(protocol, distributionDomainName,
 resourcePath).toString();
        Instant expirationDate = Instant.now().plus(7, ChronoUnit.DAYS);
        Path path = Paths.get(privateKeyFullPath);

        return CannedSignerRequest.builder()
                .resourceUrl(cloudFrontUrl)
                .privateKey(path)
                .keyPairId(publicKeyId)
                .expirationDate(expirationDate)
                .build();
    }
}
```

Usa la CustomSignerRequestclasse per firmare URLs o cookie con una politica personalizzata. I `activeDate` e `ipRange` sono metodi opzionali.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CustomSignerRequest;

import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.temporal.ChronoUnit;

public class CreateCustomPolicyRequest {

    public static CustomSignerRequest createRequestForCustomPolicy(String
 distributionDomainName,
            String fileNameToUpload,
            String privateKeyFullPath, String publicKeyId) throws Exception {
        String protocol = "https";
        String resourcePath = "/" + fileNameToUpload;

        String cloudFrontUrl = new URL(protocol, distributionDomainName,
 resourcePath).toString();
        Instant expireDate = Instant.now().plus(7, ChronoUnit.DAYS);
        // URL will be accessible tomorrow using the signed URL.
        Instant activeDate = Instant.now().plus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);
```

```
        Path path = Paths.get(privateKeyFullPath);

        return CustomSignerRequest.builder()
                .resourceUrl(cloudFrontUrl)
                // .resourceUrlPattern("https://*.example.com/*")  // Optional.
                .privateKey(path)
                .keyPairId(publicKeyId)
                .expirationDate(expireDate)
                .activeDate(activeDate) // Optional.
                // .ipRange("192.168.0.1/24") // Optional.
                .build();
    }
}
```

L'esempio seguente mostra l'uso della CloudFrontUtilitiesclasse per produrre cookie firmati e URLs. Visualizza questo esempio di codice su. GitHub

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontUtilities;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.cookie.CookiesForCannedPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.cookie.CookiesForCustomPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CannedSignerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CustomSignerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.url.SignedUrl;

public class SigningUtilities {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SigningUtilities.class);
    private static final CloudFrontUtilities cloudFrontUtilities =
 CloudFrontUtilities.create();

    public static SignedUrl signUrlForCannedPolicy(CannedSignerRequest
 cannedSignerRequest) {
        SignedUrl signedUrl =
 cloudFrontUtilities.getSignedUrlWithCannedPolicy(cannedSignerRequest);
        logger.info("Signed URL: [{}]", signedUrl.url());
        return signedUrl;
    }

    public static SignedUrl signUrlForCustomPolicy(CustomSignerRequest
 customSignerRequest) {
```

```
        SignedUrl signedUrl =
 cloudFrontUtilities.getSignedUrlWithCustomPolicy(customSignerRequest);
        logger.info("Signed URL: [{}]", signedUrl.url());
        return signedUrl;
    }

    public static CookiesForCannedPolicy
 getCookiesForCannedPolicy(CannedSignerRequest cannedSignerRequest) {
        CookiesForCannedPolicy cookiesForCannedPolicy = cloudFrontUtilities
                .getCookiesForCannedPolicy(cannedSignerRequest);
        logger.info("Cookie EXPIRES header [{}]",
 cookiesForCannedPolicy.expiresHeaderValue());
        logger.info("Cookie KEYPAIR header [{}]",
 cookiesForCannedPolicy.keyPairIdHeaderValue());
        logger.info("Cookie SIGNATURE header [{}]",
 cookiesForCannedPolicy.signatureHeaderValue());
        return cookiesForCannedPolicy;
    }

    public static CookiesForCustomPolicy
 getCookiesForCustomPolicy(CustomSignerRequest customSignerRequest) {
        CookiesForCustomPolicy cookiesForCustomPolicy = cloudFrontUtilities
                .getCookiesForCustomPolicy(customSignerRequest);
        logger.info("Cookie POLICY header [{}]",
 cookiesForCustomPolicy.policyHeaderValue());
        logger.info("Cookie KEYPAIR header [{}]",
 cookiesForCustomPolicy.keyPairIdHeaderValue());
        logger.info("Cookie SIGNATURE header [{}]",
 cookiesForCustomPolicy.signatureHeaderValue());
        return cookiesForCustomPolicy;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CloudFrontUtilitiessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

CloudFront Esempi di funzioni per CloudFront

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare CloudFront con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Aggiungere intestazioni di sicurezza HTTP a un evento di risposta CloudFront del visualizzatore di funzioni
- Aggiungi un'intestazione CORS a un evento di risposta del visualizzatore di CloudFront funzioni
- Aggiungi un'intestazione di controllo della cache a un evento di risposta del visualizzatore di CloudFront funzioni
- Aggiungi un'intestazione IP true client a un evento di richiesta di CloudFront Functions Viewer
- Aggiungi un'intestazione di origine a un evento di richiesta del visualizzatore di CloudFront funzioni
- Aggiungi index.html alla richiesta URLs senza un nome di file in un evento di richiesta di CloudFront Functions Viewer
- Normalizza i parametri della stringa di query in una richiesta di CloudFront Functions Viewer
- Reindirizza a un nuovo URL in un evento di richiesta del visualizzatore di CloudFront funzioni
- Riscrivi l'URI di una richiesta in base alla KeyValueStore configurazione per un evento di richiesta del visualizzatore di CloudFront funzioni
- Instrada le richieste a un'origine più vicina al visualizzatore in un evento di richiesta del visualizzatore di CloudFront funzioni
- Usa le coppie chiave-valore in una CloudFront richiesta di Functions Viewer
- Convalida un token semplice in una richiesta di CloudFront Functions Viewer

Aggiungere intestazioni di sicurezza HTTP a un evento di risposta CloudFront del visualizzatore di funzioni

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiungere intestazioni di sicurezza HTTP a un evento di risposta del visualizzatore CloudFront Functions.

JavaScript

JavaScript runtime 2.0 per Functions CloudFront

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nell'archivio degli esempi di CloudFront Functions.

```
async function handler(event) {
```

```
    var response = event.response;
    var headers = response.headers;

    // Set HTTP security headers
    // Since JavaScript doesn't allow for hyphens in variable names, we use the
 dict["key"] notation
    headers['strict-transport-security'] = { value: 'max-age=63072000;
 includeSubdomains; preload'};
    headers['content-security-policy'] = { value: "default-src 'none'; img-src
 'self'; script-src 'self'; style-src 'self'; object-src 'none'; frame-ancestors
 'none'"};
    headers['x-content-type-options'] = { value: 'nosniff'};
    headers['x-frame-options'] = {value: 'DENY'};
    headers['x-xss-protection'] = {value: '1; mode=block'};
    headers['referrer-policy'] = {value: 'same-origin'};

    // Return the response to viewers
    return response;
}
```

Aggiungi un'intestazione CORS a un evento di risposta del visualizzatore di CloudFront funzioni

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiungere un'intestazione CORS a un evento di risposta del visualizzatore CloudFront Functions.

JavaScript

JavaScript runtime 2.0 per Functions CloudFront

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nell'archivio degli esempi di CloudFront Functions.

```
async function handler(event)  {
    var request = event.request;
    var response  = event.response;
```

```
    // If Access-Control-Allow-Origin CORS header is missing, add it.
    // Since JavaScript doesn't allow for hyphens in variable names, we use the
 dict["key"] notation.
    if (!response.headers['access-control-allow-origin'] &&
 request.headers['origin']) {
        response.headers['access-control-allow-origin'] = {value:
 request.headers['origin'].value};
        console.log("Access-Control-Allow-Origin was missing, adding it now.");
    }

    return response;
}
```

Aggiungi un'intestazione di controllo della cache a un evento di risposta del visualizzatore di CloudFront funzioni

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiungere un'intestazione di controllo della cache a un evento di risposta del visualizzatore CloudFront Functions.

JavaScript

JavaScript runtime 2.0 per Functions CloudFront

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nell'archivio degli esempi di CloudFront Functions.

```
async function handler(event) {
    var response = event.response;
    var headers = response.headers;

    if (response.statusCode >= 200 && response.statusCode < 400) {
        // Set the cache-control header
        headers['cache-control'] = {value: 'public, max-age=63072000'};
    }

    // Return response to viewers
```

```
    return response;
}
```

Aggiungi un'intestazione IP true client a un evento di richiesta di CloudFront Functions Viewer

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiungere un'intestazione IP true client a un evento di richiesta del visualizzatore di CloudFront funzioni.

JavaScript

JavaScript runtime 2.0 per Functions CloudFront

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nell'archivio degli esempi di CloudFront Functions.

```
async function handler(event) {
    var request = event.request;
    var clientIP = event.viewer.ip;

    //Add the true-client-ip header to the incoming request
    request.headers['true-client-ip'] = {value: clientIP};

    return request;
}
```

Aggiungi un'intestazione di origine a un evento di richiesta del visualizzatore di CloudFront funzioni

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiungere un'intestazione di origine a un evento di richiesta del visualizzatore di CloudFront funzioni.

JavaScript

JavaScript runtime 2.0 per Functions CloudFront

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nell'archivio degli esempi di CloudFront Functions.

```
async function handler(event) {
    var request = event.request;
    var headers = request.headers;
    var host = request.headers.host.value;

   // If origin header is missing, set it equal to the host header.
   if (!headers.origin)
       headers.origin = {value:`https://${host}`};

   return request;
}
```

Aggiungi index.html alla richiesta URLs senza un nome di file in un evento di richiesta di CloudFront Functions Viewer

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiungere index.html alla richiesta URLs senza un nome di file in un evento di richiesta del visualizzatore di CloudFront funzioni.

JavaScript

JavaScript runtime 2.0 per CloudFront Functions

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nell'archivio degli esempi di CloudFront Functions.

```
async function handler(event) {
    var request = event.request;
    var uri = request.uri;

    // Check whether the URI is missing a file name.
    if (uri.endsWith('/')) {
        request.uri += 'index.html';
    }
    // Check whether the URI is missing a file extension.
    else if (!uri.includes('.')) {
        request.uri += '/index.html';
    }

    return request;
}
```

Normalizza i parametri della stringa di query in una richiesta di CloudFront Functions Viewer

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come normalizzare i parametri della stringa di query in una richiesta di CloudFront Functions Viewer.

JavaScript

JavaScript runtime 2.0 per Functions CloudFront

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nell'archivio degli esempi di CloudFront Functions.

```
function handler(event) {
     var qs=[];
     for (var key in event.request.querystring) {
         if (event.request.querystring[key].multiValue) {
             event.request.querystring[key].multiValue.forEach((mv) =>
 {qs.push(key + "=" + mv.value)});
         } else {
```

```
            qs.push(key + "=" + event.request.querystring[key].value);
        }
    };

    event.request.querystring = qs.sort().join('&');


    return event.request;
}
```

Reindirizza a un nuovo URL in un evento di richiesta del visualizzatore di CloudFront funzioni

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come reindirizzare a un nuovo URL in un evento di richiesta del visualizzatore di CloudFront funzioni.

JavaScript

JavaScript runtime 2.0 per Functions CloudFront

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nell'archivio degli esempi di CloudFront Functions.

```
async function handler(event) {
    var request = event.request;
    var headers = request.headers;
    var host = request.headers.host.value;
    var country = 'DE' // Choose a country code
    var newurl = `https://${host}/de/index.html`; // Change the redirect URL to
 your choice

    if (headers['cloudfront-viewer-country']) {
        var countryCode = headers['cloudfront-viewer-country'].value;
        if (countryCode === country) {
            var response = {
                statusCode: 302,
                statusDescription: 'Found',
```

```
                headers:
                    { "location": { "value": newurl } }
                }

            return response;
        }
    }
    return request;
}
```

Riscrivi l'URI di una richiesta in base alla KeyValueStore configurazione per un evento di richiesta del visualizzatore di CloudFront funzioni

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come riscrivere l'URI di una richiesta in base alla KeyValueStore configurazione per un evento di richiesta del visualizzatore di CloudFront funzioni.

JavaScript

JavaScript runtime 2.0 per Functions CloudFront

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nell'archivio degli esempi di CloudFront Functions.

```
import cf from 'cloudfront';

// (Optional) Replace KVS_ID with actual KVS ID
const kvsId = "KVS_ID";
// enable stickiness by setting a cookie from origin or using another edge
 function
const stickinessCookieName = "appversion";
// set to true to enable console logging
const loggingEnabled = false;

// function rewrites the request uri based on configuration in KVS
// example config in KVS in key:value format
// "latest": {"a_weightage": .8, "a_url": "v1", "b_url": "v2"}
// given above key and value in KVS the request uri will be rewritten
```

```
// for example http(s)://domain/latest/something/else will be rewritten as
 http(s)://domain/v1/something/else or http(s)://domain/v2/something/else
 depending on weightage
// if no configuration is found, then the request is returned as is
async function handler(event) {
    // NOTE: This example function is for a viewer request event trigger.
    // Choose viewer request for event trigger when you associate this function
 with a distribution.
    const request = event.request;
    const pathSegments = request.uri.split('/');
    const key = pathSegments[1];

    // if empty path segment or if there is valid stickiness cookie
    // then skip call to KVS and let the request continue.
    if (!key || hasValidStickinessCookie(request.cookies[stickinessCookieName],
 key)) {
        return event.request;
    }

    try {
        // get the prefix replacement from KVS
        const replacement = await getPathPrefixByWeightage(key);
        if (!replacement) {
            return event.request;
        }
        //Replace the first path with the replacement
        pathSegments[1] = replacement;
        log(`using prefix ${pathSegments[1]}`)
        const newUri = pathSegments.join('/');
        log(`${request.uri} -> ${newUri}`);
        request.uri = newUri;

        return request;
    } catch (err) {
        // No change to the path if the key is not found or any other error
        log(`request uri: ${request.uri}, error: ${err}`);
    }
    // no change to path - return request
    return event.request;
}

// function to get the prefix from KVS
async function getPathPrefixByWeightage(key) {
    const kvsHandle = cf.kvs(kvsId);
```

```
    // get the weightage config from KVS
    const kvsResponse = await kvsHandle.get(key);
    const weightageConfig = JSON.parse(kvsResponse);
    // no configuration - return null
    if (!weightageConfig || !isFinite(weightageConfig.a_weightage)) {
        return null;
    }
    // return the url based on weightage
    // return null if no url is configured
    if (Math.random() <= weightageConfig.a_weightage) {
        return weightageConfig.a_url ? weightageConfig.a_url: null;
    } else {
        return weightageConfig.b_url ? weightageConfig.b_url : null;
    }
}

// function to check if the stickiness cookie is valid
function hasValidStickinessCookie(stickinessCookie, pathSegment) {
    // if the value exists and it matches pathSegment
    return (stickinessCookie && stickinessCookie.value === pathSegment)
}

function log(message) {
    if (loggingEnabled) {
        console.log(message);
    }
}
```

Instrada le richieste a un'origine più vicina al visualizzatore in un evento di richiesta del visualizzatore di CloudFront funzioni

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come indirizzare le richieste a un'origine più vicina al visualizzatore in un evento di richiesta del visualizzatore CloudFront Functions.

JavaScript

JavaScript runtime 2.0 per CloudFront Functions

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nell'archivio degli esempi di CloudFront Functions.

```
import cf from 'cloudfront';

function handler(event) {
    const request = event.request;
    const headers = request.headers;
    const country = headers['cloudfront-viewer-country'] &&
        headers['cloudfront-viewer-country'].value;

    //List of Regions with S3 buckets containing content
    const countryToRegion = {
        'DE': 'eu-central-1',
        'IE': 'eu-west-1',
        'GB': 'eu-west-2',
        'FR': 'eu-west-3',
        'JP': 'ap-northeast-1',
        'IN': 'ap-south-1'
    };

    const DEFAULT_REGION = 'us-east-1';

    const selectedRegion = (country && countryToRegion[country]) ||
 DEFAULT_REGION;

    const domainName =
        `cloudfront-functions-demo-bucket-in-${selectedRegion}.s3.
${selectedRegion}.amazonaws.com`;

    cf.updateRequestOrigin({
        "domainName": domainName,
        "originAccessControlConfig": {
            "enabled": true,
            "region": selectedRegion,
```

```
            "signingBehavior": "always",
            "signingProtocol": "sigv4",
            "originType": "s3"
        },
    });

    return request;
}
```

Usa le coppie chiave-valore in una CloudFront richiesta di Functions Viewer

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare le coppie chiave-valore in una richiesta di CloudFront Functions Viewer.

JavaScript

JavaScript runtime 2.0 per Functions CloudFront

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nell'archivio degli esempi di CloudFront Functions.

```
import cf from 'cloudfront';

// This fails if there is no key value store associated with the function
const kvsHandle = cf.kvs();

// Remember to associate the KVS with your function before referencing KVS in
 your code.
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/kvs-with-
functions-associate.html
async function handler(event) {
    const request = event.request;
    // Use the first segment of the pathname as key
    // For example http(s)://domain/<key>/something/else
    const pathSegments = request.uri.split('/')
    const key = pathSegments[1]
    try {
        // Replace the first path of the pathname with the value of the key
```

```
        // For example http(s)://domain/<value>/something/else
        pathSegments[1] = await kvsHandle.get(key);
        const newUri = pathSegments.join('/');
        console.log(`${request.uri} -> ${newUri}`)
        request.uri = newUri;
    } catch (err) {
        // No change to the pathname if the key is not found
        console.log(`${request.uri} | ${err}`);
    }
    return request;
}
```

Convalida un token semplice in una richiesta di CloudFront Functions Viewer

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come convalidare un token semplice in una richiesta di CloudFront Functions Viewer.

JavaScript

JavaScript runtime 2.0 per Functions CloudFront

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nell'archivio degli esempi di CloudFront Functions.

```
import crypto from 'crypto';
import cf from 'cloudfront';

//Response when JWT is not valid.
const response401 = {
    statusCode: 401,
    statusDescription: 'Unauthorized'
};

// Remember to associate the KVS with your function before calling the const
 kvsKey = 'jwt.secret'.
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/kvs-with-
functions-associate.html
```

```
const kvsKey = 'jwt.secret';
// set to true to enable console logging
const loggingEnabled = false;


function jwt_decode(token, key, noVerify, algorithm) {
    // check token
    if (!token) {
        throw new Error('No token supplied');
    }
    // check segments
    const segments = token.split('.');
    if (segments.length !== 3) {
        throw new Error('Not enough or too many segments');
    }

    // All segment should be base64
    const headerSeg = segments[0];
    const payloadSeg = segments[1];
    const signatureSeg = segments[2];

    // base64 decode and parse JSON
    const payload = JSON.parse(_base64urlDecode(payloadSeg));

    if (!noVerify) {
        const signingMethod = 'sha256';
        const signingType = 'hmac';

        // Verify signature. `sign` will return base64 string.
        const signingInput = [headerSeg, payloadSeg].join('.');

        if (!_verify(signingInput, key, signingMethod, signingType,
 signatureSeg)) {
            throw new Error('Signature verification failed');
        }

        // Support for nbf and exp claims.
        // According to the RFC, they should be in seconds.
        if (payload.nbf && Date.now() < payload.nbf*1000) {
            throw new Error('Token not yet active');
        }

        if (payload.exp && Date.now() > payload.exp*1000) {
            throw new Error('Token expired');
```

```
        }
    }

    return payload;
}

//Function to ensure a constant time comparison to prevent
//timing side channels.
function _constantTimeEquals(a, b) {
    if (a.length != b.length) {
        return false;
    }

    let xor = 0;
    for (let i = 0; i < a.length; i++) {
    xor |= (a.charCodeAt(i) ^ b.charCodeAt(i));
    }

    return 0 === xor;
}

function _verify(input, key, method, type, signature) {
    if(type === "hmac") {
        return _constantTimeEquals(signature, _sign(input, key, method));
    }
    else {
        throw new Error('Algorithm type not recognized');
    }
}

function _sign(input, key, method) {
    return crypto.createHmac(method, key).update(input).digest('base64url');
}

function _base64urlDecode(str) {
    return Buffer.from(str, 'base64url')
}

async function handler(event) {
    let request = event.request;

    //Secret key used to verify JWT token.
    //Update with your own key.
    const secret_key = await getSecret()
```

```
    if(!secret_key) {
        return response401;
    }

    // If no JWT token, then generate HTTP redirect 401 response.
    if(!request.querystring.jwt) {
        log("Error: No JWT in the querystring");
        return response401;
    }

    const jwtToken = request.querystring.jwt.value;

    try{
        jwt_decode(jwtToken, secret_key);
    }
    catch(e) {
        log(e);
        return response401;
    }

    //Remove the JWT from the query string if valid and return.
    delete request.querystring.jwt;
    log("Valid JWT token");
    return request;
}

// get secret from key value store
async function getSecret() {
    // initialize cloudfront kv store and get the key value
    try {
        const kvsHandle = cf.kvs();
        return await kvsHandle.get(kvsKey);
    } catch (err) {
        log(`Error reading value for key: ${kvsKey}, error: ${err}`);
        return null;
    }

}

function log(message) {
    if (loggingEnabled) {
        console.log(message);
    }
```

```
}
```

Esempi di codice per l' CloudTrail utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare un kit AWS CloudTrail di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- CloudTrail Guida per gli sviluppatori: ulteriori informazioni su CloudTrail.
- CloudTrail Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le CloudTrail azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per CloudTrail l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo CloudTrail AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo CreateTrail con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteTrail con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeTrail con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare DescribeTrails con una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetTrailStatus con una CLI
    - Utilizzare ListTrails con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzo LookupEvents con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare StartLogging con una CLI
    - Utilizzare StopLogging con una CLI
    - Utilizzare UpdateTrail con una CLI

Esempi di base per CloudTrail l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS CloudTrail with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo CloudTrail AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo CreateTrail con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteTrail con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeTrail con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare DescribeTrails con una CLI
  - Utilizzare GetTrailStatus con una CLI
  - Utilizzare ListTrails con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzo LookupEvents con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare StartLogging con una CLI
  - Utilizzare StopLogging con una CLI
  - Utilizzare UpdateTrail con una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo CloudTrail AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole CloudTrail azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS CloudTrail.

Esempi

- Utilizzo CreateTrail con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteTrail con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeTrail con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare DescribeTrails con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetTrailStatus con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListTrails con un SDK AWS

- Utilizzo LookupEvents con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare StartLogging con una CLI
- Utilizzare StopLogging con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateTrail con una CLI

Utilizzo **`CreateTrail`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateTrail`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Routine which creates an AWS CloudTrail trail.
/*!
  \param trailName: The name of the CloudTrail trail.
  \param bucketName: The Amazon S3 bucket designate for publishing logs.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::CloudTrail::createTrail(const Aws::String trailName,
                                     const Aws::String bucketName,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::CloudTrail::CloudTrailClient trailClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::CreateTrailRequest request;
    request.SetName(trailName);
    request.SetS3BucketName(bucketName);

    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::CreateTrailOutcome outcome = trailClient.CreateTrail(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created trail " << trailName << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create trail " << trailName <<
                  ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateTrailsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un percorso

L'`create-trail`esempio seguente crea un percorso multiregionale denominato `Trail1` e specifica un bucket S3.

```
aws cloudtrail create-trail \
    --name Trail1 \
    --s3-bucket-name amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --is-multi-region-trail
```

Output:

```
{
    "IncludeGlobalServiceEvents": true,
    "Name": "Trail1",
    "TrailARN": "arn:aws:cloudtrail:us-west-2:123456789012:trail/Trail1",
    "LogFileValidationEnabled": false,
    "IsMultiRegionTrail": true,
    "S3BucketName": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateTrailCommand Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: crea un percorso che utilizzerà il bucket 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' per l'archiviazione dei file di registro.

```
New-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example" -S3BucketName "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
```

Esempio 2: crea un percorso che utilizzerà il bucket 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' per l'archiviazione dei file di registro. Gli oggetti S3 che rappresentano i log avranno un prefisso chiave comune di 'mylogs'. Quando vengono consegnati nuovi log al bucket, verrà inviata una notifica all'argomento SNS 'mlog-deliverytopic'. In questo esempio viene utilizzato lo splatting per fornire i valori dei parametri al cmdlet.

```
$params = @{
    Name="awscloudtrail-example"
    S3BucketName="amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    S3KeyPrefix="mylogs"
    SnsTopicName="mlog-deliverytopic"
}
New-CTTrail @params
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateTrailin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: crea un percorso che utilizzerà il bucket 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' per l'archiviazione dei file di registro.

```
New-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example" -S3BucketName "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
```

Esempio 2: crea un percorso che utilizzerà il bucket 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' per l'archiviazione dei file di registro. Gli oggetti S3 che rappresentano i log avranno un prefisso chiave comune di 'mylogs'. Quando vengono consegnati nuovi log al bucket, verrà inviata una notifica all'argomento SNS 'mlog-deliverytopic'. In questo esempio viene utilizzato lo splatting per fornire i valori dei parametri al cmdlet.

```
$params = @{
    Name="awscloudtrail-example"
```

```
    S3BucketName="amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    S3KeyPrefix="mylogs"
    SnsTopicName="mlog-deliverytopic"
}
New-CTTrail @params
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateTrailin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

def create_trail_example(s3_client, sts_client, cloudtrail_client, trail_name,
 bucket_name)
  resp = sts_client.get_caller_identity({})
  account_id = resp.account

  # Attach policy to an Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) bucket.
  s3_client.create_bucket(bucket: bucket_name)
  begin
    policy = {
      'Version' => '2012-10-17',
      'Statement' => [
        {
          'Sid' => 'AWSCloudTrailAclCheck20150319',
          'Effect' => 'Allow',
          'Principal' => {
            'Service' => 'cloudtrail.amazonaws.com'
          },
          'Action' => 's3:GetBucketAcl',
```

```
          'Resource' => "arn:aws:s3:::#{bucket_name}"
        },
        {
          'Sid' => 'AWSCloudTrailWrite20150319',
          'Effect' => 'Allow',
          'Principal' => {
            'Service' => 'cloudtrail.amazonaws.com'
          },
          'Action' => 's3:PutObject',
          'Resource' => "arn:aws:s3:::#{bucket_name}/AWSLogs/#{account_id}/*",
          'Condition' => {
            'StringEquals' => {
              's3:x-amz-acl' => 'bucket-owner-full-control'
            }
          }
        }
      ]
    }.to_json

    s3_client.put_bucket_policy(
      bucket: bucket_name,
      policy: policy
    )
    puts "Successfully added policy to bucket #{bucket_name}"
  end

  begin
    cloudtrail_client.create_trail({
                                     name: trail_name, # required
                                     s3_bucket_name: bucket_name # required
                                   })

    puts "Successfully created trail: #{trail_name}."
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts "Got error trying to create trail #{trail_name}:\n #{e}"
    puts e
    exit 1
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateTrailsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteTrail`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteTrail`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Routine which deletes an AWS CloudTrail trail.
/*!
  \param trailName: The name of the CloudTrail trail.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::CloudTrail::deleteTrail(const Aws::String trailName,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::CloudTrail::CloudTrailClient trailClient(clientConfig);

    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::DeleteTrailRequest request;
    request.SetName(trailName);

    auto outcome = trailClient.DeleteTrail(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted trail " << trailName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting trail " << trailName << " " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTrailsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una traccia

Il `delete-trail` comando seguente elimina una traccia denominata`Trail1`:

```
aws cloudtrail delete-trail --name Trail1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteTrailin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: elimina il percorso specificato. Ti verrà richiesta una conferma prima dell'esecuzione del comando. Per eliminare la conferma, aggiungi il parametro -Force switch.

```
Remove-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteTrailin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: elimina il percorso specificato. Ti verrà richiesta una conferma prima dell'esecuzione del comando. Per eliminare la conferma, aggiungi il parametro -Force switch.

```
Remove-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteTrailin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
  client.delete_trail({
                        name: trail_name # required
                      })
  puts "Successfully deleted trail: #{trail_name}"
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Got error trying to delete trail: #{trail_name}:"
  puts e
  exit 1
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTrailsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DescribeTrail`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeTrail`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Routine which describes the AWS CloudTrail trails in an account.
/*!
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
```

```
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/

bool AwsDoc::CloudTrail::describeTrails(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::CloudTrail::CloudTrailClient cloudTrailClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::DescribeTrailsRequest request;

    auto outcome = cloudTrailClient.DescribeTrails(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::Vector<Aws::CloudTrail::Model::Trail> &trails =
 outcome.GetResult().GetTrailList();
        std::cout << trails.size() << " trail(s) found." << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::CloudTrail::Model::Trail &trail: trails) {
            std::cout << trail.GetName() << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe trails." <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeTrailsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DescribeTrails`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeTrails`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere un percorso

L'`describe-trails`esempio seguente restituisce le impostazioni per `Trail1` e`Trail2`.

```
aws cloudtrail describe-trails \
    --trail-name-list Trail1 Trail2
```

Output:

```
{
    "trailList": [
        {
            "IncludeGlobalServiceEvents": true,
            "Name": "Trail1",
            "TrailARN": "arn:aws:cloudtrail:us-east-1:123456789012:trail/Trail1",
            "LogFileValidationEnabled": false,
            "IsMultiRegionTrail": false,
            "S3BucketName": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
            "CloudWatchLogsRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
CloudTrail_CloudWatchLogs_Role",
            "CloudWatchLogsLogGroupArn": "arn:aws:logs:us-
east-1:123456789012:log-group:CloudTrail:*",
            "SnsTopicName": "my-topic",
            "HomeRegion": "us-east-1"
        },
        {
            "IncludeGlobalServiceEvents": true,
            "Name": "Trail2",
            "S3KeyPrefix": "my-prefix",
            "TrailARN": "arn:aws:cloudtrail:us-east-1:123456789012:trail/Trail2",
            "LogFileValidationEnabled": false,
            "IsMultiRegionTrail": false,
            "S3BucketName": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket2",
            "KmsKeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-1:123456789012:key/4c5ae5ac-3c13-421e-8335-c7868ef6a769",
            "HomeRegion": "us-east-1"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTrailsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce le impostazioni di tutti i percorsi associati alla regione corrente per il tuo account.

```
Get-CTTrail
```

Esempio 2: restituisce le impostazioni per i percorsi specificati.

```
Get-CTTrail -TrailNameList trail1,trail2
```

Esempio 3: restituisce le impostazioni per i percorsi specificati che sono stati creati in una regione diversa dall'attuale impostazione predefinita della shell (in questo caso la regione di Francoforte (eu-central-1)).

```
Get-CTTrail -TrailNameList trailABC,trailDEF -Region eu-central-1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTrailsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce le impostazioni di tutti i percorsi associati alla regione corrente del tuo account.

```
Get-CTTrail
```

Esempio 2: restituisce le impostazioni per i percorsi specificati.

```
Get-CTTrail -TrailNameList trail1,trail2
```

Esempio 3: restituisce le impostazioni per i percorsi specificati che sono stati creati in una regione diversa dall'attuale impostazione predefinita della shell (in questo caso la regione di Francoforte (eu-central-1)).

```
Get-CTTrail -TrailNameList trailABC,trailDEF -Region eu-central-1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTrailsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetTrailStatus`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetTrailStatus`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere lo stato di un percorso

Il `get-trail-status` comando seguente restituisce i dettagli di consegna e registrazione per`Trail1`:

```
aws cloudtrail get-trail-status --name Trail1
```

Output:

```
{
  "LatestNotificationTime": 1454022144.869,
  "LatestNotificationAttemptSucceeded": "2016-01-28T23:02:24Z",
  "LatestDeliveryAttemptTime": "2016-01-28T23:02:24Z",
  "LatestDeliveryTime": 1454022144.869,
  "TimeLoggingStarted": "2015-11-06T18:36:38Z",
  "LatestDeliveryAttemptSucceeded": "2016-01-28T23:02:24Z",
  "IsLogging": true,
  "LatestCloudWatchLogsDeliveryTime": 1454022144.918,
  "StartLoggingTime": 1446834998.695,
  "StopLoggingTime": 1446834996.933,
  "LatestNotificationAttemptTime": "2016-01-28T23:02:24Z",
  "TimeLoggingStopped": "2015-11-06T18:36:36Z"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetTrailStatusin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce le informazioni sullo stato del percorso con il nome 'myExampleTrail'. I dati restituiti includono informazioni sugli errori di consegna, sugli errori di Amazon SNS e Amazon S3 e sui tempi di avvio e interruzione della registrazione per il percorso. Questo esempio presuppone che il trail sia stato creato nella stessa regione della shell predefinita corrente.

```
Get-CTTrailStatus -Name myExampleTrail
```

Esempio 2: restituisce le informazioni sullo stato di un percorso creato in una regione diversa da quella predefinita della shell corrente (in questo caso, la regione di Francoforte (eu-central-1)).

```
Get-CTTrailStatus -Name myExampleTrail -Region eu-central-1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetTrailStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce le informazioni sullo stato del percorso con il nome 'myExampleTrail'. I dati restituiti includono informazioni sugli errori di consegna, sugli errori di Amazon SNS e Amazon S3 e sui tempi di avvio e interruzione della registrazione per il percorso. Questo esempio presuppone che il trail sia stato creato nella stessa regione della shell predefinita corrente.

```
Get-CTTrailStatus -Name myExampleTrail
```

Esempio 2: restituisce le informazioni sullo stato di un percorso creato in una regione diversa da quella predefinita della shell corrente (in questo caso, la regione di Francoforte (eu-central-1)).

```
Get-CTTrailStatus -Name myExampleTrail -Region eu-central-1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetTrailStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListTrails`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTrails`.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

def describe_trails_example(client)
  resp = client.describe_trails({})
  puts "Found #{resp.trail_list.count} trail(s)."

  resp.trail_list.each do |trail|
    puts "Name:           #{trail.name}"
    puts "S3 bucket name: #{trail.s3_bucket_name}"
    puts
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTrailssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzo **`LookupEvents`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `LookupEvents`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Routine which looks up events captured by AWS CloudTrail.
```

```
/*!
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::CloudTrail::lookupEvents(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::CloudTrail::CloudTrailClient cloudtrail(clientConfig);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::CloudTrail::Model::Event> allEvents;

    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::LookupEventsRequest request;

    size_t count = 0;
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::CloudTrail::Model::LookupEventsOutcome outcome =
 cloudtrail.LookupEvents(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::CloudTrail::Model::Event> &events =
 outcome.GetResult().GetEvents();
            count += events.size();
            allEvents.insert(allEvents.end(), events.begin(), events.end());
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty() && count <= 50); // Limit to 50 events.

    std::cout << "Found " << allEvents.size() << " event(s)." << std::endl;

    for (auto &event: allEvents) {
        std::cout << "Event name: " << event.GetEventName() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Event source: " << event.GetEventSource() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Event id: " << event.GetEventId() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Resources: " << std::endl;
        for (auto &resource: event.GetResources()) {
```

```
            std::cout << "  " << resource.GetResourceName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la LookupEventssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per cercare gli eventi di un percorso

Il `lookup-events` comando seguente cerca gli eventi di attività dell'API in base all'attributo`EventName`:

```
aws cloudtrail lookup-events --lookup-
attributes AttributeKey=EventName,AttributeValue=ConsoleLogin
```

Output:

```
{
  "Events": [
     {
         "EventId": "654ccbc0-ba0d-486a-9076-dbf7274677a7",
         "Username": "my-session-name",
         "EventTime": "2021-11-18T09:41:02-08:00",
         "CloudTrailEvent": "{\"eventVersion\":\"1.02\",\"userIdentity
\":{\"type\":\"AssumedRole\",\"principalId\":\"AROAJIKPFTA72SWU4L7T4:my-
session-name\",\"arn\":\"arn:aws:sts::123456789012:assumed-role/my-
role/my-session-name\",\"accountId\":\"123456789012\",\"sessionContext
\":{\"attributes\":{\"mfaAuthenticated\":\"false\",\"creationDate\":
\"2016-01-26T21:42:12Z\"},\"sessionIssuer\":{\"type\":\"Role\",\"principalId
\":\"AROAJIKPFTA72SWU4L7T4\",\"arn\":\"arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-
role\",\"accountId\":\"123456789012\",\"userName\":\"my-role\"}}},\"eventTime
\":\"2016-01-26T21:42:12Z\",\"eventSource\":\"signin.amazonaws.com\",
\"eventName\":\"ConsoleLogin\",\"awsRegion\":\"us-east-1\",\"sourceIPAddress\":
\"72.21.198.70\",\"userAgent\":\"Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_9_5)
 AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/47.0.2526.111 Safari/537.36\",
```

```
\"requestParameters\":null,\"responseElements\":{\"ConsoleLogin\":\"Success\"},
\"additionalEventData\":{\"MobileVersion\":\"No\",\"MFAUsed\":\"No\"},\"eventID
\":\"654ccbc0-ba0d-486a-9076-dbf7274677a7\",\"eventType\":\"AwsConsoleSignIn\",
\"recipientAccountId\":\"123456789012\"}",
         "EventName": "ConsoleLogin",
         "Resources": []
     }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere LookupEventsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce tutti gli eventi che si sono verificati negli ultimi sette giorni. Per impostazione predefinita, il cmdlet effettua automaticamente più chiamate per fornire tutti gli eventi, uscendo quando il servizio indica che non sono disponibili altri dati.

```
Find-CTEvent
```

Esempio 2: restituisce tutti gli eventi che si sono verificati negli ultimi sette giorni specificando un'area che non è l'impostazione predefinita della shell corrente.

```
Find-CTEvent -Region eu-central-1
```

Esempio 3: restituisce tutti gli eventi associati alla chiamata RunInstances API.

```
Find-CTEvent -LookupAttribute @{ AttributeKey="EventName";
 AttributeValue="RunInstances" }
```

Esempio 4: restituisce i primi 5 eventi disponibili.

```
Find-CTEvent -MaxResult 5
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere LookupEventsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce tutti gli eventi che si sono verificati negli ultimi sette giorni. Per impostazione predefinita, il cmdlet effettua automaticamente più chiamate per fornire tutti gli eventi, uscendo quando il servizio indica che non sono disponibili altri dati.

```
Find-CTEvent
```

Esempio 2: restituisce tutti gli eventi che si sono verificati negli ultimi sette giorni specificando un'area che non è l'impostazione predefinita della shell corrente.

```
Find-CTEvent -Region eu-central-1
```

Esempio 3: restituisce tutti gli eventi associati alla chiamata RunInstances API.

```
Find-CTEvent -LookupAttribute @{ AttributeKey="EventName";
 AttributeValue="RunInstances" }
```

Esempio 4: restituisce i primi 5 eventi disponibili.

```
Find-CTEvent -MaxResult 5
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere LookupEventsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

# @param [Object] client
def lookup_events_example(client)
```

```
  resp = client.lookup_events
  puts "Found #{resp.events.count} events:"
  resp.events.each do |e|
    puts "Event name:   #{e.event_name}"
    puts "Event ID:     #{e.event_id}"
    puts "Event time:   #{e.event_time}"
    puts 'Resources:'

    e.resources.each do |r|
      puts "  Name:       #{r.resource_name}"
      puts "  Type:       #{r.resource_type}"
      puts ''
    end
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la LookupEventssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzare **`StartLogging`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StartLogging`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per iniziare a registrare un percorso

Il `start-logging` comando seguente attiva la registrazione per: `Trail1`

```
aws cloudtrail start-logging --name Trail1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartLogging AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: avvia la registrazione delle chiamate AWS API e la consegna dei file di registro per il percorso denominato 'myExampleTrail'. Questo esempio presuppone che il trail sia stato creato nella stessa regione della shell predefinita corrente.

```
Start-CTLogging -Name myExampleTrail
```

Esempio 2: avvia la registrazione delle chiamate AWS API e la consegna dei file di registro per un percorso creato in una regione diversa dall'attuale impostazione predefinita della shell (in questo caso, la regione di Francoforte (eu-central-1)).

```
Start-CTLogging -Name myExampleTrail -Region eu-central-1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StartLoggingin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: avvia la registrazione delle chiamate AWS API e la consegna dei file di registro per il percorso denominato 'myExampleTrail'. Questo esempio presuppone che il trail sia stato creato nella stessa regione della shell predefinita corrente.

```
Start-CTLogging -Name myExampleTrail
```

Esempio 2: avvia la registrazione delle chiamate AWS API e la consegna dei file di registro per un percorso creato in una regione diversa dall'attuale impostazione predefinita della shell (in questo caso, la regione di Francoforte (eu-central-1)).

```
Start-CTLogging -Name myExampleTrail -Region eu-central-1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StartLoggingin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`StopLogging`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StopLogging`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per interrompere la registrazione di un percorso

Il `stop-logging` comando seguente disattiva la registrazione per: `Trail1`

```
aws cloudtrail stop-logging --name Trail1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StopLoggingin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: sospende la registrazione delle chiamate AWS API e la consegna dei file di registro per il percorso denominato ". myExampleTrail Questo esempio presuppone che il trail sia stato creato nella stessa regione della shell predefinita corrente.

```
Stop-CTLogging -Name myExampleTrail
```

Esempio 2: sospende la registrazione delle chiamate AWS API e la consegna dei file di registro per un trail creato in una regione diversa dall'attuale impostazione predefinita della shell (in questo caso, la regione di Francoforte (eu-central-1)).

```
Stop-CTLogging -Name myExampleTrail -Region eu-central-1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StopLoggingin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: sospende la registrazione delle chiamate AWS API e la consegna dei file di registro per il percorso denominato ". myExampleTrail Questo esempio presuppone che il trail sia stato creato nella stessa regione della shell predefinita corrente.

```
Stop-CTLogging -Name myExampleTrail
```

Esempio 2: sospende la registrazione delle chiamate AWS API e la consegna dei file di registro per un trail creato in una regione diversa dall'attuale impostazione predefinita della shell (in questo caso, la regione di Francoforte (eu-central-1)).

```
Stop-CTLogging -Name myExampleTrail -Region eu-central-1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StopLoggingin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UpdateTrail`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateTrail`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiornare una traccia

L'`update-trail`esempio seguente aggiorna un trail per utilizzare un bucket esistente per la consegna dei log.

```
aws cloudtrail update-trail \
    --name Trail1 \
    --s3-bucket-name amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

Output:

```
{
    "IncludeGlobalServiceEvents": true,
    "Name": "Trail1",
    "TrailARN": "arn:aws:cloudtrail:us-west-2:123456789012:trail/Trail1",
    "LogFileValidationEnabled": false,
    "IsMultiRegionTrail": true,
    "S3BucketName": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateTrail AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: aggiorna il percorso specificato in modo che gli eventi del servizio globale (come quelli di IAM) vengano registrati e modifica il prefisso della chiave comune dei file di registro in futuro in «globallogs».

```
Update-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example" -IncludeGlobalServiceEvents $true -
S3KeyPrefix "globallogs"
```

Esempio 2: aggiorna il percorso specificato in modo che le notifiche sulle nuove consegne di log vengano inviate all'argomento SNS specificato.

```
Update-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example" -SnsTopicName "mlog-deliverytopic2"
```

Esempio 3: aggiorna il percorso specificato in modo che i log vengano recapitati a un bucket diverso.

```
Update-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example" -S3BucketName "otherlogs"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateTrailin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: aggiorna il percorso specificato in modo che gli eventi del servizio globale (come quelli di IAM) vengano registrati e modifica il prefisso della chiave comune dei file di registro in futuro in «globallogs».

```
Update-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example" -IncludeGlobalServiceEvents $true -
S3KeyPrefix "globallogs"
```

Esempio 2: aggiorna il percorso specificato in modo che le notifiche sulle nuove consegne di log vengano inviate all'argomento SNS specificato.

```
Update-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example" -SnsTopicName "mlog-deliverytopic2"
```

Esempio 3: aggiorna il percorso specificato in modo che i log vengano recapitati a un bucket diverso.

```
Update-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example" -S3BucketName "otherlogs"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateTrailin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo CloudWatch AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon CloudWatch con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- CloudWatch Guida per l'utente: ulteriori informazioni su CloudWatch.
- CloudWatch Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le CloudWatch azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Salve CloudWatch

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare CloudWatch.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.CloudWatch;
using Amazon.CloudWatch.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;

namespace CloudWatchActions;
```

```
public static class HelloCloudWatch
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the Amazon CloudWatch service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
 profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonCloudWatch>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var cloudWatchClient =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonCloudWatch>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var metricNamespace = "AWS/Billing";
        var response = await cloudWatchClient.ListMetricsAsync(new
 ListMetricsRequest
        {
            Namespace = metricNamespace
        });
        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon CloudWatch! Following are some metrics
 available in the {metricNamespace} namespace:");
        Console.WriteLine();
        if (response.Metrics != null)
        {
            foreach (var metric in response.Metrics.Take(5))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\tMetric: {metric.MetricName}");
                Console.WriteLine($"\tNamespace: {metric.Namespace}");
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tDimensions: {string.Join(", ", metric.Dimensions.Select(m
 => $"{m.Name}:{m.Value}"))}");
                Console.WriteLine();
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListMetricssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.ListMetricsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.paginators.ListMetricsIterable;

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

                Usage:
                  <namespace>\s

                Where:
                  namespace - The namespace to filter against (for example, AWS/
EC2).\s
                """;

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

```
        }

        String namespace = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        CloudWatchClient cw = CloudWatchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listMets(cw, namespace);
        cw.close();
    }

    public static void listMets(CloudWatchClient cw, String namespace) {
        try {
            ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
                    .namespace(namespace)
                    .build();

            ListMetricsIterable listRes = cw.listMetricsPaginator(request);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.metrics().stream())
                    .forEach(metrics -> System.out.println(" Retrieved metric is:
 " + metrics.metricName()));

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListMetricssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
           <namespace>
        Where:
           namespace - The namespace to filter against (for example, AWS/EC2).
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val namespace = args[0]
    listAllMets(namespace)
}

suspend fun listAllMets(namespaceVal: String?) {
    val request =
        ListMetricsRequest {
            namespace = namespaceVal
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient
            .listMetricsPaginated(request)
            .transform { it.metrics?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name is ${obj.metricName}")
                println("Namespace is ${obj.namespace}")
            }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListMetricsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo CloudWatch AWS SDKs
  - Salve CloudWatch
  - Scopri le operazioni principali per CloudWatch l'utilizzo di un SDK AWS
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo CloudWatch AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo DeleteAlarms con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteAnomalyDetector con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteDashboards con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeAlarmHistory con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeAlarms con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeAlarmsForMetric con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeAnomalyDetectors con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DisableAlarmActions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo EnableAlarmActions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetDashboard con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetMetricData con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetMetricStatistics con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetMetricWidgetImage con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListDashboards con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListMetrics con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo PutAnomalyDetector con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo PutDashboard con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo PutMetricAlarm con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo PutMetricData con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Scenari di CloudWatch utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Inizia a utilizzare gli CloudWatch allarmi utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Gestisci CloudWatch metriche e allarmi utilizzando un SDK AWS

  - Monitora le prestazioni di Amazon DynamoDB utilizzando un SDK AWS

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo CloudWatch AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon CloudWatch con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Salve CloudWatch
- Scopri le operazioni principali per CloudWatch l'utilizzo di un SDK AWS
- Azioni per l'utilizzo CloudWatch AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo DeleteAlarms con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteAnomalyDetector con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteDashboards con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeAlarmHistory con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeAlarms con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeAlarmsForMetric con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeAnomalyDetectors con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DisableAlarmActions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo EnableAlarmActions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetDashboard con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetMetricData con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetMetricStatistics con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetMetricWidgetImage con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListDashboards con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListMetrics con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo PutAnomalyDetector con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo PutDashboard con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo PutMetricAlarm con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo PutMetricData con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Salve CloudWatch

Nozioni di base 2024

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare CloudWatch.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.CloudWatch;
using Amazon.CloudWatch.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;

namespace CloudWatchActions;

public static class HelloCloudWatch
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the Amazon CloudWatch service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
 profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonCloudWatch>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var cloudWatchClient =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonCloudWatch>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var metricNamespace = "AWS/Billing";
        var response = await cloudWatchClient.ListMetricsAsync(new
 ListMetricsRequest
        {
            Namespace = metricNamespace
        });
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon CloudWatch! Following are some metrics
 available in the {metricNamespace} namespace:");
        Console.WriteLine();
        if (response.Metrics != null)
        {
            foreach (var metric in response.Metrics.Take(5))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\tMetric: {metric.MetricName}");
                Console.WriteLine($"\tNamespace: {metric.Namespace}");
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tDimensions: {string.Join(", ", metric.Dimensions.Select(m
 => $"{m.Name}:{m.Value}"))}");
                Console.WriteLine();
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListMetricssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.ListMetricsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.paginators.ListMetricsIterable;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloService {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <namespace>\s

                Where:
                  namespace - The namespace to filter against (for example, AWS/
EC2).\s
                """;

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

        String namespace = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        CloudWatchClient cw = CloudWatchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listMets(cw, namespace);
        cw.close();
    }

    public static void listMets(CloudWatchClient cw, String namespace) {
        try {
            ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
                    .namespace(namespace)
                    .build();

            ListMetricsIterable listRes = cw.listMetricsPaginator(request);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.metrics().stream())
                    .forEach(metrics -> System.out.println(" Retrieved metric is:
 " + metrics.metricName()));

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
```

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListMetricssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
           <namespace>
        Where:
           namespace - The namespace to filter against (for example, AWS/EC2).
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val namespace = args[0]
    listAllMets(namespace)
```

```
}

suspend fun listAllMets(namespaceVal: String?) {
    val request =
        ListMetricsRequest {
            namespace = namespaceVal
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient
            .listMetricsPaginated(request)
            .transform { it.metrics?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name is ${obj.metricName}")
                println("Namespace is ${obj.namespace}")
            }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListMetricsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Scopri le operazioni principali per CloudWatch l'utilizzo di un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Elenca i CloudWatch namespace e le metriche.
- Ottieni le statistiche per un parametro e per la fatturazione stimata.
- Crea e aggiorna un pannello di controllo.
- Crea e aggiungi i dati a un parametro.
- Crea e attiva un allarme, quindi visualizza la cronologia degli allarmi.
- Aggiungi un rilevatore di anomalie.
- Acquisisci uno schema di parametri, quindi elimina le risorse.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
public class CloudWatchScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    To enable billing metrics and statistics for this example, make sure billing
 alerts are enabled for your account:
    https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
monitor_estimated_charges_with_cloudwatch.html#turning_on_billing_metrics

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
        1. List and select a CloudWatch namespace.
        2. List and select a CloudWatch metric.
        3. Get statistics for a CloudWatch metric.
        4. Get estimated billing statistics for the last week.
        5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with two metrics.
        6. List current CloudWatch dashboards.
        7. Create a CloudWatch custom metric and add metric data.
        8. Add the custom metric to the dashboard.
        9. Create a CloudWatch alarm for the custom metric.
       10. Describe current CloudWatch alarms.
       11. Get recent data for the custom metric.
       12. Add data to the custom metric to trigger the alarm.
       13. Wait for an alarm state.
       14. Get history for the CloudWatch alarm.
       15. Add an anomaly detector.
       16. Describe current anomaly detectors.
       17. Get and display a metric image.
       18. Clean up resources.
    */
```

```
   private static ILogger logger = null!;
   private static CloudWatchWrapper _cloudWatchWrapper = null!;
   private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;
   private static readonly List<string> _statTypes = new List<string>
{ "SampleCount", "Average", "Sum", "Minimum", "Maximum" };
   private static SingleMetricAnomalyDetector? anomalyDetector = null!;

   static async Task Main(string[] args)
   {
       // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
       using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
           .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
               logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                   .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                   .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
           .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
           services.AddAWSService<IAmazonCloudWatch>()
           .AddTransient<CloudWatchWrapper>()
       )
       .Build();

       _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
           .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
           .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
           .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
               true) // Optionally, load local settings.
           .Build();

       logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
           .CreateLogger<CloudWatchScenario>();

       _cloudWatchWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<CloudWatchWrapper>();

       Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
       Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon CloudWatch example scenario.");
       Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

       try
       {
           var selectedNamespace = await SelectNamespace();
```

```
            var selectedMetric = await SelectMetric(selectedNamespace);
            await GetAndDisplayMetricStatistics(selectedNamespace,
selectedMetric);
            await GetAndDisplayEstimatedBilling();
            await CreateDashboardWithMetrics();
            await ListDashboards();
            await CreateNewCustomMetric();
            await AddMetricToDashboard();
            await CreateMetricAlarm();
            await DescribeAlarms();
            await GetCustomMetricData();
            await AddMetricDataForAlarm();
            await CheckForMetricAlarm();
            await GetAlarmHistory();
            anomalyDetector = await AddAnomalyDetector();
            await DescribeAnomalyDetectors();
            await GetAndOpenMetricImage();
            await CleanupResources();
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
            await CleanupResources();
        }

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Select a namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected namespace.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> SelectNamespace()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"1. Select a CloudWatch Namespace from a list of
Namespaces.");
        var metrics = await _cloudWatchWrapper.ListMetrics();
        // Get a distinct list of namespaces.
        var namespaces = metrics.Select(m => m.Namespace).Distinct().ToList();
        for (int i = 0; i < namespaces.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {namespaces[i]}");
        }
```

```
        var namespaceChoiceNumber = 0;
        while (namespaceChoiceNumber < 1 || namespaceChoiceNumber >
namespaces.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select a namespace by entering a number from the preceding
list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out namespaceChoiceNumber);
        }

        var selectedNamespace = namespaces[namespaceChoiceNumber - 1];

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return selectedNamespace;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Select a metric from a namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <returns>The metric name.</returns>
    private static async Task<Metric> SelectMetric(string metricNamespace)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"2. Select a CloudWatch metric from a namespace.");

        var namespaceMetrics = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.ListMetrics(metricNamespace);

        for (int i = 0; i < namespaceMetrics.Count && i < 15; i++)
        {
            var dimensionsWithValues = namespaceMetrics[i].Dimensions
                .Where(d => !string.Equals("None", d.Value));
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {namespaceMetrics[i].MetricName} " +
                              $"{string.Join(", :", dimensionsWithValues.Select(d
=> d.Value))}");
        }

        var metricChoiceNumber = 0;
        while (metricChoiceNumber < 1 || metricChoiceNumber >
namespaceMetrics.Count)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select a metric by entering a number from the preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out metricChoiceNumber);
        }

        var selectedMetric = namespaceMetrics[metricChoiceNumber - 1];

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return selectedMetric;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get and display metric statistics for a specific metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The CloudWatch metric.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetAndDisplayMetricStatistics(string
metricNamespace, Metric metric)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"3. Get CloudWatch metric statistics for the last
day.");

        for (int i = 0; i < _statTypes.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_statTypes[i]}");
        }

        var statisticChoiceNumber = 0;
        while (statisticChoiceNumber < 1 || statisticChoiceNumber >
_statTypes.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select a metric statistic by entering a number from the
preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out statisticChoiceNumber);
        }

        var selectedStatistic = _statTypes[statisticChoiceNumber - 1];
        var statisticsList = new List<string> { selectedStatistic };
```

```
        var metricStatistics = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricStatistics(metricNamespace, metric.MetricName,
statisticsList, metric.Dimensions, 1, 60);

        if (!metricStatistics.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No {selectedStatistic} statistics found for
{metric} in namespace {metricNamespace}.");
        }

        metricStatistics = metricStatistics.OrderBy(s => s.Timestamp).ToList();
        for (int i = 0; i < metricStatistics.Count && i < 10; i++)
        {
            var metricStat = metricStatistics[i];
            var statValue =
metricStat.GetType().GetProperty(selectedStatistic)!.GetValue(metricStat, null);
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. Timestamp
{metricStatistics[i].Timestamp:G} {selectedStatistic}: {statValue}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get and display estimated billing statistics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The CloudWatch metric.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetAndDisplayEstimatedBilling()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last
week.");

        var billingStatistics = await SetupBillingStatistics();

        for (int i = 0; i < billingStatistics.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. Timestamp
{billingStatistics[i].Timestamp:G} : {billingStatistics[i].Maximum}");
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get billing statistics using a call to a wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of billing statistics.</returns>
    private static async Task<List<Datapoint>> SetupBillingStatistics()
    {
        // Make a request for EstimatedCharges with a period of one day for the
past seven days.
        var billingStatistics = await _cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricStatistics(
            "AWS/Billing",
            "EstimatedCharges",
            new List<string>() { "Maximum" },
            new List<Dimension>() { new Dimension { Name = "Currency", Value =
"USD" } },
            7,
            86400);

        billingStatistics = billingStatistics.OrderBy(n => n.Timestamp).ToList();

        return billingStatistics;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a dashboard with metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The CloudWatch metric.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CreateDashboardWithMetrics()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.");
        var dashboardName = _configuration["dashboardName"];
        var newDashboard = new DashboardModel();
        _configuration.GetSection("dashboardExampleBody").Bind(newDashboard);
        var newDashboardString = JsonSerializer.Serialize(
            newDashboard,
            new JsonSerializerOptions
            {
                DefaultIgnoreCondition = JsonIgnoreCondition.WhenWritingNull
            });
```

```
        var validationMessages =
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutDashboard(dashboardName,
newDashboardString);

        Console.WriteLine(validationMessages.Any() ? $"\tValidation messages:" :
null);
        for (int i = 0; i < validationMessages.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {validationMessages[i].Message}");
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"\tDashboard {dashboardName} was created.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListDashboards()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"6. List the CloudWatch dashboards in the current
account.");

        var dashboards = await _cloudWatchWrapper.ListDashboards();

        for (int i = 0; i < dashboards.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {dashboards[i].DashboardName}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and add data for a new custom metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CreateNewCustomMetric()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"7. Create and add data for a new custom metric.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
```

```
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var customData = await PutRandomMetricData(customMetricName,
customMetricNamespace);

        var valuesString = string.Join(',', customData.Select(d => d.Value));
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded metric values for for metric
{customMetricName}: \n\t{valuesString}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Add some metric data using a call to a wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="customMetricName">The metric name.</param>
    /// <param name="customMetricNamespace">The metric namespace.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    private static async Task<List<MetricDatum>> PutRandomMetricData(string
customMetricName,
        string customMetricNamespace)
    {
        List<MetricDatum> customData = new List<MetricDatum>();
        Random rnd = new Random();

        // Add 10 random values up to 100, starting with a timestamp 15 minutes
in the past.
        var utcNowMinus15 = DateTime.UtcNow.AddMinutes(-15);
        for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        {
            var metricValue = rnd.Next(0, 100);
            customData.Add(
                new MetricDatum
                {
                    MetricName = customMetricName,
                    Value = metricValue,
                    TimestampUtc = utcNowMinus15.AddMinutes(i)
                }
            );
        }

        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutMetricData(customMetricNamespace,
customData);
```

```
        return customData;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add the custom metric to the dashboard.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddMetricToDashboard()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"8. Add the new custom metric to the dashboard.");

        var dashboardName = _configuration["dashboardName"];

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var validationMessages = await SetupDashboard(customMetricNamespace,
customMetricName, dashboardName);

        Console.WriteLine(validationMessages.Any() ? $"\tValidation messages:" :
null);
        for (int i = 0; i < validationMessages.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {validationMessages[i].Message}");
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"\tDashboard {dashboardName} updated with metric
{customMetricName}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Set up a dashboard using a call to the wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="customMetricNamespace">The metric namespace.</param>
    /// <param name="customMetricName">The metric name.</param>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name of the dashboard.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of validation messages.</returns>
    private static async Task<List<DashboardValidationMessage>> SetupDashboard(
        string customMetricNamespace, string customMetricName, string
dashboardName)
    {
        // Get the dashboard model from configuration.
```

```
        var newDashboard = new DashboardModel();
        _configuration.GetSection("dashboardExampleBody").Bind(newDashboard);

        // Add a new metric to the dashboard.
        newDashboard.Widgets.Add(new Widget
        {
            Height = 8,
            Width = 8,
            Y = 8,
            X = 0,
            Type = "metric",
            Properties = new Properties
            {
                Metrics = new List<List<object>>
                    { new() { customMetricNamespace, customMetricName } },
                View = "timeSeries",
                Region = "us-east-1",
                Stat = "Sum",
                Period = 86400,
                YAxis = new YAxis { Left = new Left { Min = 0, Max = 100 } },
                Title = "Custom Metric Widget",
                LiveData = true,
                Sparkline = true,
                Trend = true,
                Stacked = false,
                SetPeriodToTimeRange = false
            }
        });

        var newDashboardString = JsonSerializer.Serialize(newDashboard,
            new JsonSerializerOptions
            { DefaultIgnoreCondition = JsonIgnoreCondition.WhenWritingNull });
        var validationMessages =
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutDashboard(dashboardName,
newDashboardString);

        return validationMessages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a CloudWatch alarm for the new metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CreateMetricAlarm()
```

```
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"9. Create a CloudWatch alarm for the new metric.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var alarmName = _configuration["exampleAlarmName"];
        var accountId = _configuration["accountId"];
        var region = _configuration["region"];
        var emailTopic = _configuration["emailTopic"];
        var alarmActions = new List<string>();

        if (GetYesNoResponse(
                $"\tAdd an email action for topic {emailTopic} to alarm
{alarmName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            _cloudWatchWrapper.AddEmailAlarmAction(accountId, region, emailTopic,
alarmActions);
        }

        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutMetricEmailAlarm(
            "Example metric alarm",
            alarmName,
            ComparisonOperator.GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold,
            customMetricName,
            customMetricNamespace,
            100,
            alarmActions);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tAlarm {alarmName} added for metric
{customMetricName}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe Alarms.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeAlarms()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"10. Describe CloudWatch alarms in the current
account.");
```

```
        var alarms = await _cloudWatchWrapper.DescribeAlarms();
        alarms = alarms.OrderByDescending(a => a.StateUpdatedTimestamp).ToList();

        for (int i = 0; i < alarms.Count && i < 10; i++)
        {
            var alarm = alarms[i];
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {alarm.AlarmName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tState: {alarm.StateValue} for
{alarm.MetricName} {alarm.ComparisonOperator} {alarm.Threshold}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the recent data for the metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetCustomMetricData()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"11. Get current data for new custom metric.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];
        var accountId = _configuration["accountId"];

        var query = new List<MetricDataQuery>
        {
            new MetricDataQuery
            {
                AccountId = accountId,
                Id = "m1",
                Label = "Custom Metric Data",
                MetricStat = new MetricStat
                {
                    Metric = new Metric
                    {
                        MetricName = customMetricName,
                        Namespace = customMetricNamespace,
                    },
                    Period = 1,
                    Stat = "Maximum"
```

```
                }
            }
        };

        var metricData = await _cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricData(
            20,
            true,
            DateTime.UtcNow.AddMinutes(1),
            20,
            query);

        for (int i = 0; i < metricData.Count; i++)
        {
            for (int j = 0; j < metricData[i].Values.Count; j++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tTimestamp {metricData[i].Timestamps[j]:G} Value:
{metricData[i].Values[j]}");
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add metric data to trigger an alarm.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddMetricDataForAlarm()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"12. Add metric data to the custom metric to trigger
an alarm.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];
        var nowUtc = DateTime.UtcNow;
        List<MetricDatum> customData = new List<MetricDatum>
        {
            new MetricDatum
            {
                MetricName = customMetricName,
                Value = 101,
                TimestampUtc = nowUtc.AddMinutes(-2)
```

```
            },
            new MetricDatum
            {
                MetricName = customMetricName,
                Value = 101,
                TimestampUtc = nowUtc.AddMinutes(-1)
            },
            new MetricDatum
            {
                MetricName = customMetricName,
                Value = 101,
                TimestampUtc = nowUtc
            }
        };
        var valuesString = string.Join(',', customData.Select(d => d.Value));
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded metric values for for metric
{customMetricName}: \n\t{valuesString}");
        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutMetricData(customMetricNamespace,
customData);

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Check for a metric alarm using the DescribeAlarmsForMetric action.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CheckForMetricAlarm()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"13. Checking for an alarm state.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];
        var hasAlarm = false;
        var retries = 10;
        while (!hasAlarm && retries > 0)
        {
            var alarms = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.DescribeAlarmsForMetric(customMetricNamespace,
customMetricName);
            hasAlarm = alarms.Any(a => a.StateValue == StateValue.ALARM);
            retries--;
            Thread.Sleep(20000);
```

```
        }

        Console.WriteLine(hasAlarm
            ? $"\tAlarm state found for {customMetricName}."
            : $"\tNo Alarm state found for {customMetricName} after 10
retries.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get history for an alarm.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetAlarmHistory()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"14. Get alarm history.");

        var exampleAlarmName = _configuration["exampleAlarmName"];

        var alarmHistory = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.DescribeAlarmHistory(exampleAlarmName, 2);

        for (int i = 0; i < alarmHistory.Count; i++)
        {
            var history = alarmHistory[i];
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {history.HistorySummary}, time
{history.Timestamp:g}");
        }
        if (!alarmHistory.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tNo alarm history data found for
{exampleAlarmName}.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an anomaly detector.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<SingleMetricAnomalyDetector> AddAnomalyDetector()
```

```
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"15. Add an anomaly detector.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var detector = new SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
        {
            MetricName = customMetricName,
            Namespace = customMetricNamespace,
            Stat = "Maximum"
        };
        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutAnomalyDetector(detector);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded anomaly detector for metric
{customMetricName}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return detector;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe anomaly detectors.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeAnomalyDetectors()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"16. Describe anomaly detectors in the current
account.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var detectors = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.DescribeAnomalyDetectors(customMetricNamespace,
customMetricName);

        for (int i = 0; i < detectors.Count; i++)
        {
            var detector = detectors[i];
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}.
{detector.SingleMetricAnomalyDetector.MetricName}, state
{detector.StateValue}");
```

```
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Fetch and open a metrics image for a CloudWatch metric and namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetAndOpenMetricImage()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("17. Get a metric image from CloudWatch.");

        Console.WriteLine($"\tGetting Image data for custom metric.");
        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var memoryStream = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.GetTimeSeriesMetricImage(customMetricNamespace,
customMetricName, "Maximum", 10);
        var file = _cloudWatchWrapper.SaveMetricImage(memoryStream,
"MetricImages");

        ProcessStartInfo info = new ProcessStartInfo();

        Console.WriteLine($"\tFile saved as {Path.GetFileName(file)}.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tPress enter to open the image.");
        Console.ReadLine();
        info.FileName = Path.Combine("ms-photos://", file);
        info.UseShellExecute = true;
        info.CreateNoWindow = true;
        info.Verb = string.Empty;

        Process.Start(info);

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up created resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The CloudWatch metric.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"18. Clean up resources.");

        var dashboardName = _configuration["dashboardName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete dashboard {dashboardName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting dashboard.");
            var dashboardList = new List<string> { dashboardName };
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.DeleteDashboards(dashboardList);
        }

        var alarmName = _configuration["exampleAlarmName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete alarm {alarmName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCleaning up alarms.");
            var alarms = new List<string> { alarmName };
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.DeleteAlarms(alarms);
        }

        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete anomaly detector? (y/n)") &&
 anomalyDetector != null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCleaning up anomaly detector.");

            await _cloudWatchWrapper.DeleteAnomalyDetector(
                anomalyDetector);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
```

```
        var response = ynResponse != null &&
                       ynResponse.Equals("y",
                           StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }
}
```

Metodi wrapper utilizzati dallo scenario per CloudWatch le azioni.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for Amazon CloudWatch methods.
/// </summary>
public class CloudWatchWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonCloudWatch _amazonCloudWatch;
    private readonly ILogger<CloudWatchWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the CloudWatch wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonCloudWatch">The injected CloudWatch client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The injected logger for the wrapper.</param>
    public CloudWatchWrapper(IAmazonCloudWatch amazonCloudWatch,
 ILogger<CloudWatchWrapper> logger)

    {
        _logger = logger;
        _amazonCloudWatch = amazonCloudWatch;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List metrics available, optionally within a namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">Optional CloudWatch namespace to use when
 listing metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="filter">Optional dimension filter.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">Optional metric name filter.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of metrics.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Metric>> ListMetrics(string? metricNamespace = null,
 DimensionFilter? filter = null, string? metricName = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Metric>();
```

```
        var paginateMetrics = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.ListMetrics(
            new ListMetricsRequest
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                Dimensions = filter != null ? new List<DimensionFilter>
{ filter } : null,
                MetricName = metricName
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var metric in paginateMetrics.Metrics)
        {
            results.Add(metric);
        }

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to get statistics for a specific CloudWatch metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="statistics">The list of statistics to include.</param>
    /// <param name="dimensions">The list of dimensions to include.</param>
    /// <param name="days">The number of days in the past to include.</param>
    /// <param name="period">The period for the data.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of DataPoint objects for the statistics.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Datapoint>> GetMetricStatistics(string
metricNamespace,
        string metricName, List<string> statistics, List<Dimension> dimensions,
int days, int period)
    {
        var metricStatistics = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricStatisticsAsync(
            new GetMetricStatisticsRequest()
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                MetricName = metricName,
                Dimensions = dimensions,
                Statistics = statistics,
                StartTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-days),
                EndTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
                Period = period
            });
```

```
        return metricStatistics.Datapoints;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to create or add to a dashboard with metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name for the dashboard.</param>
    /// <param name="dashboardBody">The metric data in JSON for the dashboard.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of validation messages for the dashboard.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DashboardValidationMessage>> PutDashboard(string
 dashboardName,
        string dashboardBody)
    {
        // Updating a dashboard replaces all contents.
        // Best practice is to include a text widget indicating this dashboard
 was created programmatically.
        var dashboardResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutDashboardAsync(
            new PutDashboardRequest()
            {
                DashboardName = dashboardName,
                DashboardBody = dashboardBody
            });

        return dashboardResponse.DashboardValidationMessages;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information on a dashboard.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name of the dashboard.</param>
    /// <returns>A JSON object with dashboard information.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetDashboard(string dashboardName)
    {
        var dashboardResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetDashboardAsync(
            new GetDashboardRequest()
            {
                DashboardName = dashboardName
            });

        return dashboardResponse.DashboardBody;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of DashboardEntry objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DashboardEntry>> ListDashboards()
    {
        var results = new List<DashboardEntry>();
        var paginateDashboards = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.ListDashboards(
            new ListDashboardsRequest());
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var data in paginateDashboards.DashboardEntries)
        {
            results.Add(data);
        }

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to add metric data to a CloudWatch metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricData">A data object for the metric data.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutMetricData(string metricNamespace,
        List<MetricDatum> metricData)
    {
        var putDataResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutMetricDataAsync(
            new PutMetricDataRequest()
            {
                MetricData = metricData,
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
            });

        return putDataResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get an image for a metric graphed over time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="stat">The name of the stat to chart.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="period">The period to use for the chart.</param>
    /// <returns>A memory stream for the chart image.</returns>
    public async Task<MemoryStream> GetTimeSeriesMetricImage(string
metricNamespace, string metric, string stat, int period)
    {
        var metricImageWidget = new
        {
            title = "Example Metric Graph",
            view = "timeSeries",
            stacked = false,
            period = period,
            width = 1400,
            height = 600,
            metrics = new List<List<object>>
                { new() { metricNamespace, metric, new { stat } } }
        };

        var metricImageWidgetString =
JsonSerializer.Serialize(metricImageWidget);
        var imageResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricWidgetImageAsync(
            new GetMetricWidgetImageRequest()
            {
                MetricWidget = metricImageWidgetString
            });

        return imageResponse.MetricWidgetImage;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Save a metric image to a file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="memoryStream">The MemoryStream for the metric image.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <returns>The path to the file.</returns>
    public string SaveMetricImage(MemoryStream memoryStream, string metricName)
    {
        var metricFileName = $"{metricName}_{DateTime.Now.Ticks}.png";
        using var sr = new StreamReader(memoryStream);
        // Writes the memory stream to a file.
        File.WriteAllBytes(metricFileName, memoryStream.ToArray());
        var filePath = Path.Join(AppDomain.CurrentDomain.BaseDirectory,
            metricFileName);
        return filePath;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get data for CloudWatch metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="minutesOfData">The number of minutes of data to include.</
param>
    /// <param name="useDescendingTime">True to return the data descending by
 time.</param>
    /// <param name="endDateUtc">The end date for the data, in UTC.</param>
    /// <param name="maxDataPoints">The maximum data points to include.</param>
    /// <param name="dataQueries">Optional data queries to include.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of the requested metric data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricDataResult>> GetMetricData(int minutesOfData,
 bool useDescendingTime, DateTime? endDateUtc = null,
        int maxDataPoints = 0, List<MetricDataQuery>? dataQueries = null)
    {
        var metricData = new List<MetricDataResult>();
        // If no end time is provided, use the current time for the end time.
        endDateUtc ??= DateTime.UtcNow;
        var timeZoneOffset =
 TimeZoneInfo.Local.GetUtcOffset(endDateUtc.Value.ToLocalTime());
        var startTimeUtc = endDateUtc.Value.AddMinutes(-minutesOfData);
        // The timezone string should be in the format +0000, so use the timezone
 offset to format it correctly.
        var timeZoneString = $"{timeZoneOffset.Hours:D2}
{timeZoneOffset.Minutes:D2}";
        var paginatedMetricData = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.GetMetricData(
            new GetMetricDataRequest()
            {
                StartTimeUtc = startTimeUtc,
                EndTimeUtc = endDateUtc.Value,
                LabelOptions = new LabelOptions { Timezone = timeZoneString },
                ScanBy = useDescendingTime ? ScanBy.TimestampDescending :
 ScanBy.TimestampAscending,
                MaxDatapoints = maxDataPoints,
                MetricDataQueries = dataQueries,
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedMetricData.MetricDataResults)
        {
            metricData.Add(data);
        }
        return metricData;
    }
```

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Add a metric alarm to send an email when the metric passes a threshold.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="alarmDescription">A description of the alarm.</param>
   /// <param name="alarmName">The name for the alarm.</param>
   /// <param name="comparison">The type of comparison to use.</param>
   /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric for the alarm.</param>
   /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
   /// <param name="threshold">The threshold value for the alarm.</param>
   /// <param name="alarmActions">Optional actions to execute when in an alarm
state.</param>
   /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
   public async Task<bool> PutMetricEmailAlarm(string alarmDescription, string
alarmName, ComparisonOperator comparison,
       string metricName, string metricNamespace, double threshold, List<string>
alarmActions = null!)
   {
       try
       {
           var putEmailAlarmResponse = await
_amazonCloudWatch.PutMetricAlarmAsync(
               new PutMetricAlarmRequest()
               {
                   AlarmActions = alarmActions,
                   AlarmDescription = alarmDescription,
                   AlarmName = alarmName,
                   ComparisonOperator = comparison,
                   Threshold = threshold,
                   Namespace = metricNamespace,
                   MetricName = metricName,
                   EvaluationPeriods = 1,
                   Period = 10,
                   Statistic = new Statistic("Maximum"),
                   DatapointsToAlarm = 1,
                   TreatMissingData = "ignore"
               });
           return putEmailAlarmResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
       }
       catch (LimitExceededException lex)
       {
           _logger.LogError(lex, $"Unable to add alarm {alarmName}. Alarm quota
has already been reached.");
       }
```

```
        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add specific email actions to a list of action strings for a CloudWatch
 alarm.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accountId">The AccountId for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="region">The region for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="emailTopicName">An Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS)
 topic for the alarm email.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmActions">Optional list of existing alarm actions to
 append to.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of string actions for an alarm.</returns>
    public List<string> AddEmailAlarmAction(string accountId, string region,
        string emailTopicName, List<string>? alarmActions = null)
    {
        alarmActions ??= new List<string>();
        var snsAlarmAction = $"arn:aws:sns:{region}:{accountId}:
{emailTopicName}";
        alarmActions.Add(snsAlarmAction);
        return alarmActions;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the current alarms, optionally filtered by state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateValue">Optional filter for alarm state.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricAlarm>> DescribeAlarms(StateValue? stateValue =
 null)
    {
        List<MetricAlarm> alarms = new List<MetricAlarm>();
        var paginatedDescribeAlarms =
 _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAlarms(
            new DescribeAlarmsRequest()
            {
                StateValue = stateValue
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedDescribeAlarms.MetricAlarms)
        {
            alarms.Add(data);
```

```
        }
        return alarms;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the current alarms for a specific metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricAlarm>> DescribeAlarmsForMetric(string
metricNamespace, string metricName)
    {
        var alarmsResult = await _amazonCloudWatch.DescribeAlarmsForMetricAsync(
            new DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest()
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                MetricName = metricName
            });

        return alarmsResult.MetricAlarms;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the history of an alarm for a number of days in the past.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmName">The name of the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="historyDays">The number of days in the past.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm history data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AlarmHistoryItem>> DescribeAlarmHistory(string
alarmName, int historyDays)
    {
        List<AlarmHistoryItem> alarmHistory = new List<AlarmHistoryItem>();
        var paginatedAlarmHistory =
_amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAlarmHistory(
            new DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest()
            {
                AlarmName = alarmName,
                EndDateUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
                HistoryItemType = HistoryItemType.StateUpdate,
                StartDateUtc = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-historyDays)
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedAlarmHistory.AlarmHistoryItems)
```

```
        {
            alarmHistory.Add(data);
        }
        return alarmHistory;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAlarms(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var deleteAlarmsResult = await _amazonCloudWatch.DeleteAlarmsAsync(
            new DeleteAlarmsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return deleteAlarmsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Disable the actions for a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableAlarmActions(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var disableAlarmActionsResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DisableAlarmActionsAsync(
            new DisableAlarmActionsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return disableAlarmActionsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Enable the actions for a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> EnableAlarmActions(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var enableAlarmActionsResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.EnableAlarmActionsAsync(
            new EnableAlarmActionsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return enableAlarmActionsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an anomaly detector for a single metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="anomalyDetector">A single metric anomaly detector.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutAnomalyDetector(SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
anomalyDetector)
    {
        var putAlarmDetectorResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.PutAnomalyDetectorAsync(
            new PutAnomalyDetectorRequest()
            {
                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector = anomalyDetector
            });

        return putAlarmDetectorResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe anomaly detectors for a metric and namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The metric of the anomaly detectors.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of detectors.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AnomalyDetector>> DescribeAnomalyDetectors(string
metricNamespace, string metricName)
    {
        List<AnomalyDetector> detectors = new List<AnomalyDetector>();
        var paginatedDescribeAnomalyDetectors =
_amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAnomalyDetectors(
            new DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest()
            {
```

```
                MetricName = metricName,
                Namespace = metricNamespace
            });

        await foreach (var data in
paginatedDescribeAnomalyDetectors.AnomalyDetectors)
        {
            detectors.Add(data);
        }

        return detectors;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a single metric anomaly detector.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="anomalyDetector">The anomaly detector to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAnomalyDetector(SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
anomalyDetector)
    {
        var deleteAnomalyDetectorResponse = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DeleteAnomalyDetectorAsync(
            new DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest()
            {
                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector = anomalyDetector
            });

        return deleteAnomalyDetectorResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a list of CloudWatch dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardNames">List of dashboard names to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDashboards(List<string> dashboardNames)
    {
        var deleteDashboardsResponse = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DeleteDashboardsAsync(
            new DeleteDashboardsRequest()
            {
                DashboardNames = dashboardNames
            });
```

```
        return deleteDashboardsResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - DeleteAlarms
  - DeleteAnomalyDetector
  - DeleteDashboards
  - DescribeAlarmHistory
  - DescribeAlarms
  - DescribeAlarmsForMetric
  - DescribeAnomalyDetectors
  - GetMetricData
  - GetMetricStatistics
  - GetMetricWidgetImage
  - ListMetrics
  - PutAnomalyDetector
  - PutDashboard
  - PutMetricAlarm
  - PutMetricData

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le CloudWatch funzionalità.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DashboardInvalidInputErrorException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DeleteAlarmsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DeleteAnomalyDetectorResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DeleteDashboardsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.Dimension;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.GetMetricStatisticsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.LimitExceededException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.PutDashboardResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.PutMetricDataResponse;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * To enable billing metrics and statistics for this example, make sure billing
 * alerts are enabled for your account:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
monitor_estimated_charges_with_cloudwatch.html#turning_on_billing_metrics
 *
 * This Java code example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. List available namespaces from Amazon CloudWatch.
 * 2. List available metrics within the selected Namespace.
 * 3. Get statistics for the selected metric over the last day.
 * 4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last week.
 * 5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.
 * 6. List dashboards using a paginator.
 * 7. Create a new custom metric by adding data for it.
```

```
 * 8. Add the custom metric to the dashboard.
 * 9. Create an alarm for the custom metric.
 * 10. Describe current alarms.
 * 11. Get current data for the new custom metric.
 * 12. Push data into the custom metric to trigger the alarm.
 * 13. Check the alarm state using the action DescribeAlarmsForMetric.
 * 14. Get alarm history for the new alarm.
 * 15. Add an anomaly detector for the custom metric.
 * 16. Describe current anomaly detectors.
 * 17. Get a metric image for the custom metric.
 * 18. Clean up the Amazon CloudWatch resources.
 */
public class CloudWatchScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    static CloudWatchActions cwActions = new CloudWatchActions();

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(CloudWatchScenario.class);
    static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Throwable {

        final String usage = """

            Usage:
              <myDate> <costDateWeek> <dashboardName> <dashboardJson>
 <dashboardAdd> <settings> <metricImage> \s

            Where:
              myDate - The start date to use to get metric statistics. (For
 example, 2023-01-11T18:35:24.00Z.)\s
              costDateWeek - The start date to use to get AWS/Billing statistics.
 (For example, 2023-01-11T18:35:24.00Z.)\s
              dashboardName - The name of the dashboard to create.\s
              dashboardJson - The location of a JSON file to use to create a
 dashboard. (See jsonWidgets.json in javav2/example_code/cloudwatch.)\s
              dashboardAdd - The location of a JSON file to use to update a
 dashboard. (See CloudDashboard.json in javav2/example_code/cloudwatch.)\s
              settings - The location of a JSON file from which various values
 are read. (See settings.json in javav2/example_code/cloudwatch.)\s
              metricImage - The location of a BMP file that is used to create a
 graph.\s
            """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 7) {
            logger.info(usage);
            return;
        }
        String myDate = args[0];
        String costDateWeek = args[1];
        String dashboardName = args[2];
        String dashboardJson = args[3];
        String dashboardAdd = args[4];
        String settings = args[5];
        String metricImage = args[6];

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Welcome to the Amazon CloudWatch Basics scenario.");
        logger.info("""
            Amazon CloudWatch is a comprehensive monitoring and observability
service
            provided by Amazon Web Services (AWS). It is designed to help you
monitor your
            AWS resources, applications, and services, as well as on-premises
resources,
            in real-time.

            CloudWatch collects and tracks various types of data, including
metrics,
            logs, and events, from your AWS and on-premises resources. It allows
you to set
            alarms and automatically respond to changes in your environment,
            enabling you to quickly identify and address issues before they
impact your
            applications or services.

            With CloudWatch, you can gain visibility into your entire
infrastructure, from the cloud
            to the edge, and use this information to make informed decisions and
optimize your
            resource utilization.

            This scenario guides you through how to perform Amazon CloudWatch
tasks by using the
            AWS SDK for Java v2. Let's get started...
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        try {
            runScenario(myDate, costDateWeek, dashboardName, dashboardJson,
dashboardAdd, settings, metricImage);
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    private static void runScenario(String myDate, String costDateWeek, String
dashboardName, String dashboardJson, String dashboardAdd, String settings,
String metricImage ) throws Throwable {
        Double dataPoint = Double.parseDouble("10.0");
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
        1. List at least five available unique namespaces from Amazon
CloudWatch.
        Select one from the list.
        """);
        String selectedNamespace;
        String selectedMetrics;
        int num;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<ArrayList<String>> future =
cwActions.listNameSpacesAsync();
            ArrayList<String> list = future.join();
            for (int z = 0; z < 5; z++) {
                int index = z + 1;
                logger.info("    " + index + ". {}", list.get(z));
            }

            num = Integer.parseInt(scanner.nextLine());
            if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
                selectedNamespace = list.get(num - 1);
            } else {
                logger.info("You did not select a valid option.");
                return;
            }
            logger.info("You selected {}", selectedNamespace);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
```

```
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. List available metrics within the selected namespace.");
        logger.info("""
            A metric is a measure of the performance or health of your AWS
resources,
            applications, or custom resources. Metrics are the basic building
blocks of CloudWatch
            and provide data points that represent a specific aspect of your
system or application over time.

            Select a metric from the list.
            """);

        Dimension myDimension = null;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<ArrayList<String>> future =
cwActions.listMetsAsync(selectedNamespace);
            ArrayList<String> metList = future.join();
            logger.info("Metrics successfully retrieved. Total metrics: {}",
metList.size());
            for (int z = 0; z < 5; z++) {
                int index = z + 1;
                logger.info("    " + index + ". " + metList.get(z));
            }
            num = Integer.parseInt(scanner.nextLine());
            if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
                selectedMetrics = metList.get(num - 1);
            } else {
                logger.info("You did not select a valid option.");
                return;
            }
            logger.info("You selected {}", selectedMetrics);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
```

```
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }

        try {
            myDimension =
cwActions.getSpecificMetAsync(selectedNamespace).join();
            logger.info("Metric statistics successfully retrieved and
displayed.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Get statistics for the selected metric over the last
day.");
        logger.info("""
            Statistics refer to the various mathematical calculations that can be
performed on the
            collected metrics to derive meaningful insights. Statistics provide a
way to summarize and
            analyze the data collected for a specific metric over a specified
time period.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String metricOption = "";
        ArrayList<String> statTypes = new ArrayList<>();
        statTypes.add("SampleCount");
```

```
        statTypes.add("Average");
        statTypes.add("Sum");
        statTypes.add("Minimum");
        statTypes.add("Maximum");

        for (int t = 0; t < 5; t++) {
            logger.info("    " + (t + 1) + ". {}", statTypes.get(t));
        }
        logger.info("Select a metric statistic by entering a number from the
 preceding list:");
        num = Integer.parseInt(scanner.nextLine());
        if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
            metricOption = statTypes.get(num - 1);
        } else {
            logger.info("You did not select a valid option.");
            return;
        }
        logger.info("You selected " + metricOption);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<GetMetricStatisticsResponse> future =
 cwActions.getAndDisplayMetricStatisticsAsync(selectedNamespace, selectedMetrics,
 metricOption, myDate, myDimension);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Metric statistics retrieved successfully.");

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
 code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last week.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
         try {
```

```
            CompletableFuture<GetMetricStatisticsResponse> future =
cwActions.getMetricStatisticsAsync(costDateWeek);
            future.join();

            logger.info("Metric statistics successfully retrieved and
displayed.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
             throw cause;
         }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<PutDashboardResponse> future =
cwActions.createDashboardWithMetricsAsync(dashboardName, dashboardJson);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException | IOException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof DashboardInvalidInputErrorException cwEx) {
                logger.info("Invalid CloudWatch data. Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. List dashboards using a paginator.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
```

```
            CompletableFuture<Void> future = cwActions.listDashboardsAsync();
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Create a new custom metric by adding data to it.");
        logger.info("""
            The primary benefit of using a custom metric in Amazon CloudWatch is
the ability to
            monitor and collect data that is specific to your application or
infrastructure.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<PutMetricDataResponse> future =
cwActions.createNewCustomMetricAsync(dataPoint);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info("8. Add an additional metric to the dashboard.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<PutDashboardResponse> future =
cwActions.addMetricToDashboardAsync(dashboardAdd, dashboardName);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof DashboardInvalidInputErrorException cwEx) {
                logger.info("Invalid CloudWatch data. Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("9. Create an alarm for the custom metric.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String alarmName = "" ;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
cwActions.createAlarmAsync(settings);
            alarmName = future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof LimitExceededException cwEx) {
                logger.info("The quota for alarms has been
reached: Error message: {}, Error code {}", cwEx.getMessage(),
cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("10. Describe ten current alarms.");
```

```
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future = cwActions.describeAlarmsAsync();
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("11. Get current data for new custom metric.");
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
cwActions.getCustomMetricDataAsync(settings);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("12. Push data into the custom metric to trigger the
alarm.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
```

```
            CompletableFuture<PutMetricDataResponse> future =
cwActions.addMetricDataForAlarmAsync(settings);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("13. Check the alarm state using the action
DescribeAlarmsForMetric.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
cwActions.checkForMetricAlarmAsync(settings);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("14. Get alarm history for the new alarm.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
```

```
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
cwActions.getAlarmHistoryAsync(settings, myDate);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("15. Add an anomaly detector for the custom metric.");
        logger.info("""
            An anomaly detector is a feature that automatically detects unusual
patterns or deviations in your
            monitored metrics. It uses machine learning algorithms to analyze the
historical behavior
            of your metrics and establish a baseline.

            The anomaly detector then compares the current metric values against
this baseline and
            identifies any anomalies or outliers that may indicate potential
issues or unexpected changes
            in your system's performance or behavior.

            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
cwActions.addAnomalyDetectorAsync(settings);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
```

```
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("16. Describe current anomaly detectors.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
cwActions.describeAnomalyDetectorsAsync(settings);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("17. Get a metric image for the custom metric.");
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
cwActions.downloadAndSaveMetricImageAsync(metricImage);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
```

```
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("18. Clean up the Amazon CloudWatch resources.");

        try {
            logger.info(". Delete the Dashboard.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            CompletableFuture<DeleteDashboardsResponse> future =
cwActions.deleteDashboardAsync(dashboardName);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }

        try {
            logger.info("Delete the alarm.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            CompletableFuture<DeleteAlarmsResponse> future =
cwActions.deleteCWAlarmAsync(alarmName);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }

        try {
            logger.info("Delete the anomaly detector.");
```

```
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            CompletableFuture<DeleteAnomalyDetectorResponse> future =
 cwActions.deleteAnomalyDetectorAsync(settings);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
 code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("The Amazon CloudWatch example scenario is complete.");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();
            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Una classe wrapper per i metodi SDK. CloudWatch

```
public class CloudWatchActions {

    private static CloudWatchAsyncClient cloudWatchAsyncClient;

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(CloudWatchActions.class);

    /**
     * Retrieves an asynchronous CloudWatch client instance.
     *
     * <p>
     * This method ensures that the CloudWatch client is initialized with the
 following configurations:
     * <ul>
     *     <li>Maximum concurrency: 100</li>
     *     <li>Connection timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *     <li>Read timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *     <li>Write timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *     <li>API call timeout: 2 minutes</li>
     *     <li>API call attempt timeout: 90 seconds</li>
     *     <li>Retry strategy: STANDARD</li>
     * </ul>
     * </p>
     *
     * @return the asynchronous CloudWatch client instance
     */
    private static CloudWatchAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (cloudWatchAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            cloudWatchAsyncClient = CloudWatchAsyncClient.builder()
```

```
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return cloudWatchAsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an Anomaly Detector.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the file containing the Anomaly Detector
configuration
     * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous deletion of
the Anomaly Detector
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteAnomalyDetectorResponse>
deleteAnomalyDetectorAsync(String fileName) {
        CompletableFuture<JsonNode> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            try {
                JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                return new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser); // Return the root
node
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file",
e);
            }
        });

        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(rootNode -> {
            String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
            String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

            SingleMetricAnomalyDetector singleMetricAnomalyDetector =
SingleMetricAnomalyDetector.builder()
                .metricName(customMetricName)
                .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                .stat("Maximum")
                .build();
```

```
            DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest request =
DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest.builder()
                .singleMetricAnomalyDetector(singleMetricAnomalyDetector)
                .build();

            return getAsyncClient().deleteAnomalyDetector(request);
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the Anomaly
Detector", exception);
            } else {
                logger.info("Successfully deleted the Anomaly Detector.");
            }
        });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a CloudWatch alarm.
     *
     * @param alarmName the name of the alarm to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation to delete the alarm
     * the {@link DeleteAlarmsResponse} is returned when the operation completes
successfully,
     * or a {@link RuntimeException} is thrown if the operation fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteAlarmsResponse> deleteCWAlarmAsync(String
alarmName) {
        DeleteAlarmsRequest request = DeleteAlarmsRequest.builder()
            .alarmNames(alarmName)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteAlarms(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the alarm:{} " +
alarmName, exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Successfully deleted alarm {} ", alarmName);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
```

```
    * Deletes the specified dashboard.
    *
    * @param dashboardName the name of the dashboard to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation of deleting the dashboard
    * @throws RuntimeException if the dashboard deletion fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteDashboardsResponse>
deleteDashboardAsync(String dashboardName) {
       DeleteDashboardsRequest dashboardsRequest =
DeleteDashboardsRequest.builder()
           .dashboardNames(dashboardName)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteDashboards(dashboardsRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the dashboard: "
+ dashboardName, exception);
               } else {
                   logger.info("{} was successfully deleted.", dashboardName);
               }
           });
   }


   /**
    * Retrieves and saves a custom metric image to a file.
    *
    * @param fileName the name of the file to save the metric image to
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the image has been
saved to the file
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> downloadAndSaveMetricImageAsync(String
fileName) {
       logger.info("Getting Image data for custom metric.");
       String myJSON = """
             {
                 "title": "Example Metric Graph",
                 "view": "timeSeries",
                 "stacked ": false,
                 "period": 10,
                 "width": 1400,
                 "height": 600,
```

```
                  "metrics": [
                      [
                      "AWS/Billing",
                      "EstimatedCharges",
                      "Currency",
                      "USD"
                     ]
                  ]
              }
            """;

        GetMetricWidgetImageRequest imageRequest =
GetMetricWidgetImageRequest.builder()
            .metricWidget(myJSON)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().getMetricWidgetImage(imageRequest)
            .thenCompose(response -> {
                SdkBytes sdkBytes = response.metricWidgetImage();
                byte[] bytes = sdkBytes.asByteArray();
                return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                    try {
                        File outputFile = new File(fileName);
                        try (FileOutputStream outputStream = new
FileOutputStream(outputFile)) {
                            outputStream.write(bytes);
                        }
                    } catch (IOException e) {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to write image to
file", e);
                    }
                });
            })
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error getting and saving metric
image", exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Image data saved successfully to {}", fileName);
                }
            });
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Describes the anomaly detectors based on the specified JSON file.
    *
    * @param fileName the name of the JSON file containing the custom metric
namespace and name
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the anomaly
detectors have been described
    * @throws RuntimeException if there is a failure during the operation, such
as when reading or parsing the JSON file,
    *                          or when describing the anomaly detectors
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> describeAnomalyDetectorsAsync(String fileName)
{
       CompletableFuture<JsonNode> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
           try {
               JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
               return new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
           } catch (IOException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file",
e);
           }
       });

       return readFileFuture.thenCompose(rootNode -> {
           try {
               String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
               String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

               DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest detectorsRequest =
DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest.builder()
                   .maxResults(10)
                   .metricName(customMetricName)
                   .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                   .build();

               return
getAsyncClient().describeAnomalyDetectors(detectorsRequest).thenAccept(response
-> {
                   List<AnomalyDetector> anomalyDetectorList =
response.anomalyDetectors();
```

```
                    for (AnomalyDetector detector : anomalyDetectorList) {
                        logger.info("Metric name: {} ",
detector.singleMetricAnomalyDetector().metricName());
                        logger.info("State: {} ", detector.stateValue());
                    }
                });
            } catch (RuntimeException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe anomaly
detectors", e);
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error describing anomaly detectors",
exception);
            }
        });
    }


    /**
     * Adds an anomaly detector for the given file.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the file containing the anomaly detector
configuration
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the anomaly
detector has been added
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> addAnomalyDetectorAsync(String fileName) {
        CompletableFuture<JsonNode> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            try {
                JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                return new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser); // Return the root
node
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file",
e);
            }
        });

        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(rootNode -> {
            try {
```

```
                String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
                String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector singleMetricAnomalyDetector =
SingleMetricAnomalyDetector.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .stat("Maximum")
                    .build();

                PutAnomalyDetectorRequest anomalyDetectorRequest =
PutAnomalyDetectorRequest.builder()
                    .singleMetricAnomalyDetector(singleMetricAnomalyDetector)
                    .build();

                return
getAsyncClient().putAnomalyDetector(anomalyDetectorRequest).thenAccept(response
-> {
                    logger.info("Added anomaly detector for metric {}",
customMetricName);
                });
            } catch (Exception e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create anomaly detector",
e);
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error adding anomaly detector",
exception);
            }
        });
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves the alarm history for a given alarm name and date range.
     *
     * @param fileName the path to the JSON file containing the alarm name
     * @param date     the date to start the alarm history search (in the format
"yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss'Z'")
     * @return a {@code CompletableFuture<Void>} that completes when the alarm
history has been retrieved and processed
```

```
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> getAlarmHistoryAsync(String fileName, String
date) {
       CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
           try {
               JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
               com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
               return rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText(); // Return
alarmName from the JSON file
           } catch (IOException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file",
e);
           }
       });

       // Use the alarm name to describe alarm history with a paginator.
       return readFileFuture.thenCompose(alarmName -> {
           try {
               Instant start = Instant.parse(date);
               Instant endDate = Instant.now();
               DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest historyRequest =
DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest.builder()
                   .startDate(start)
                   .endDate(endDate)
                   .alarmName(alarmName)
                   .historyItemType(HistoryItemType.ACTION)
                   .build();

               // Use the paginator to paginate through alarm history pages.
               DescribeAlarmHistoryPublisher historyPublisher =
getAsyncClient().describeAlarmHistoryPaginator(historyRequest);
               CompletableFuture<Void> future = historyPublisher
                   .subscribe(response ->
response.alarmHistoryItems().forEach(item -> {
                       logger.info("History summary: {}",
item.historySummary());
                       logger.info("Timestamp: {}", item.timestamp());
                   }))
                   .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                       if (exception != null) {
```

```
                            logger.error("Error occurred while getting alarm
history: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                        } else {
                            logger.info("Successfully retrieved all alarm
history.");
                        }
                    });

                // Return the future to the calling code for further handling
                return future;
            } catch (Exception e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to process alarm history", e);
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error completing alarm history
processing", exception);
            }
        });
    }



    /**
     * Checks for a metric alarm in AWS CloudWatch.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the file containing the JSON configuration for
the custom metric
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the check for the
metric alarm is complete
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> checkForMetricAlarmAsync(String fileName) {
        CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            try {
                JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
                return rootNode.toString(); // Return JSON as a string for
further processing
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read file", e);
            }
```

```
        });

        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(jsonContent -> {
            try {
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(jsonContent);
                String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
                String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

                DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest metricRequest =
DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .build();

                return checkForAlarmAsync(metricRequest, customMetricName, 10);

            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to parse JSON content", e);
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error checking metric alarm",
exception);
            }
        });
    }

    // Recursive method to check for the alarm.

    /**
     * Checks for the existence of an alarm asynchronously for the specified
metric.
     *
     * @param metricRequest    the request to describe the alarms for the
specified metric
     * @param customMetricName the name of the custom metric to check for an
alarm
     * @param retries          the number of retries to perform if no alarm is
found
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when an alarm is found
or the maximum number of retries has been reached
```

```
    */
   private static CompletableFuture<Void>
checkForAlarmAsync(DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest metricRequest, String
customMetricName, int retries) {
       if (retries == 0) {
           return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null).thenRun(() ->
               logger.info("No Alarm state found for {} after 10 retries.",
customMetricName)
           );
       }

       return
(getAsyncClient().describeAlarmsForMetric(metricRequest).thenCompose(response ->
{
           if (response.hasMetricAlarms()) {
               logger.info("Alarm state found for {}", customMetricName);
               return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null); // Alarm found,
complete the future
           } else {
               return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                   try {
                       Thread.sleep(20000);
                       logger.info(".");
                   } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                       throw new RuntimeException("Interrupted while waiting to
retry", e);
                   }
               }).thenCompose(v -> checkForAlarmAsync(metricRequest,
customMetricName, retries - 1)); // Recursive call
           }
       }));
   }


   /**
    * Adds metric data for an alarm asynchronously.
    *
    * @param fileName the name of the JSON file containing the metric data
    * @return a CompletableFuture that asynchronously returns the
PutMetricDataResponse
    */
   public CompletableFuture<PutMetricDataResponse>
addMetricDataForAlarmAsync(String fileName) {
```

```
        CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            try {
                JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
                return rootNode.toString(); // Return JSON as a string for
further processing
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read file", e);
            }
        });

        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(jsonContent -> {
            try {
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(jsonContent);
                String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
                String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();
                Instant instant = Instant.now();

                // Create MetricDatum objects.
                MetricDatum datum1 = MetricDatum.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
                    .value(1001.00)
                    .timestamp(instant)
                    .build();

                MetricDatum datum2 = MetricDatum.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
                    .value(1002.00)
                    .timestamp(instant)
                    .build();

                List<MetricDatum> metricDataList = new ArrayList<>();
                metricDataList.add(datum1);
                metricDataList.add(datum2);

                // Build the PutMetricData request.
```

```
                PutMetricDataRequest request = PutMetricDataRequest.builder()
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .metricData(metricDataList)
                    .build();

                // Send the request asynchronously.
                return getAsyncClient().putMetricData(request);

            } catch (IOException e) {
                CompletableFuture<PutMetricDataResponse> failedFuture = new
CompletableFuture<>();
                failedFuture.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Failed
to parse JSON content", e));
                return failedFuture;
            }
        }).whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                logger.error("Failed to put metric data: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
            } else {
                logger.info("Added metric values for metric.");
            }
        });
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves custom metric data from the AWS CloudWatch service.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the file containing the custom metric
information
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the metric data
has been retrieved
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> getCustomMetricDataAsync(String fileName) {
        CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            try {
                // Read values from the JSON file.
                JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
```

```
                return rootNode.toString(); // Return JSON as a string for
further processing
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read file", e);
            }
        });

        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(jsonContent -> {
            try {
                // Parse the JSON string to extract relevant values.
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(jsonContent);
                String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
                String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

                // Set the current time and date range for metric query.
                Instant nowDate = Instant.now();
                long hours = 1;
                long minutes = 30;
                Instant endTime = nowDate.plus(hours,
ChronoUnit.HOURS).plus(minutes, ChronoUnit.MINUTES);

                Metric met = Metric.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .build();

                MetricStat metStat = MetricStat.builder()
                    .stat("Maximum")
                    .period(60)  // Assuming period in seconds
                    .metric(met)
                    .build();

                MetricDataQuery dataQuery = MetricDataQuery.builder()
                    .metricStat(metStat)
                    .id("foo2")
                    .returnData(true)
                    .build();

                List<MetricDataQuery> dq = new ArrayList<>();
                dq.add(dataQuery);
```

```
                GetMetricDataRequest getMetricDataRequest =
GetMetricDataRequest.builder()
                    .maxDatapoints(10)
                    .scanBy(ScanBy.TIMESTAMP_DESCENDING)
                    .startTime(nowDate)
                    .endTime(endTime)
                    .metricDataQueries(dq)
                    .build();

                // Call the async method for CloudWatch data retrieval.
                return getAsyncClient().getMetricData(getMetricDataRequest);

            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to parse JSON content", e);
            }
        }).thenAccept(response -> {
            List<MetricDataResult> data = response.metricDataResults();
            for (MetricDataResult item : data) {
                logger.info("The label is: {}", item.label());
                logger.info("The status code is: {}",
item.statusCode().toString());
            }
        }).exceptionally(exception -> {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get metric data", exception);
        });
    }


    /**
     * Describes the CloudWatch alarms of the 'METRIC_ALARM' type.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation
     * of describing the CloudWatch alarms. The future completes when the
     * operation is finished, either successfully or with an error.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> describeAlarmsAsync() {
        List<AlarmType> typeList = new ArrayList<>();
        typeList.add(AlarmType.METRIC_ALARM);
        DescribeAlarmsRequest alarmsRequest = DescribeAlarmsRequest.builder()
            .alarmTypes(typeList)
            .maxRecords(10)
            .build();
```

```
        return getAsyncClient().describeAlarms(alarmsRequest)
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                List<MetricAlarm> alarmList = response.metricAlarms();
                for (MetricAlarm alarm : alarmList) {
                    logger.info("Alarm name: {}", alarm.alarmName());
                    logger.info("Alarm description: {} ",
alarm.alarmDescription());
                }
            })
            .whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    logger.info("Failed to describe alarms: {}",
ex.getMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.info("Successfully described alarms.");
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Creates an alarm based on the configuration provided in a JSON file.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the JSON file containing the alarm
configuration
     * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous operation of
creating the alarm
     * @throws RuntimeException if an exception occurs while reading the JSON
file or creating the alarm
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createAlarmAsync(String fileName) {
        com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode;
        try {
            JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
            rootNode = new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
        } catch (IOException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read the alarm configuration
file", e);
        }

        // Extract values from the JSON node.
        String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
```

```
        String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();
        String alarmName = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText();
        String emailTopic = rootNode.findValue("emailTopic").asText();
        String accountId = rootNode.findValue("accountId").asText();
        String region = rootNode.findValue("region").asText();

        // Create a List for alarm actions.
        List<String> alarmActions = new ArrayList<>();
        alarmActions.add("arn:aws:sns:" + region + ":" + accountId + ":" +
emailTopic);

        PutMetricAlarmRequest alarmRequest = PutMetricAlarmRequest.builder()
            .alarmActions(alarmActions)
            .alarmDescription("Example metric alarm")
            .alarmName(alarmName)

.comparisonOperator(ComparisonOperator.GREATER_THAN_OR_EQUAL_TO_THRESHOLD)
            .threshold(100.00)
            .metricName(customMetricName)
            .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
            .evaluationPeriods(1)
            .period(10)
            .statistic("Maximum")
            .datapointsToAlarm(1)
            .treatMissingData("ignore")
            .build();

        // Call the putMetricAlarm asynchronously and handle the result.
        return getAsyncClient().putMetricAlarm(alarmRequest)
            .handle((response, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    logger.info("Failed to create alarm: {}", ex.getMessage());
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create alarm", ex);
                } else {
                    logger.info("{} was successfully created!", alarmName);
                    return alarmName;
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Adds a metric to a dashboard asynchronously.
     *
```

```
     * @param fileName      the name of the file containing the dashboard content
     * @param dashboardName the name of the dashboard to be updated
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation, which will complete with a
     * {@link PutDashboardResponse} when the dashboard is successfully updated
     */
    public CompletableFuture<PutDashboardResponse>
addMetricToDashboardAsync(String fileName, String dashboardName) {
        String dashboardBody;
        try {
            dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileName);
        } catch (IOException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read the dashboard file", e);
        }

        PutDashboardRequest dashboardRequest = PutDashboardRequest.builder()
            .dashboardName(dashboardName)
            .dashboardBody(dashboardBody)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
            .handle((response, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    logger.info("Failed to update dashboard: {}",
ex.getMessage());
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error updating dashboard", ex);
                } else {
                    logger.info("{} was successfully updated.", dashboardName);
                    return response;
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new custom metric.
     *
     * @param dataPoint the data point to be added to the custom metric
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation of adding the custom metric
     */
    public CompletableFuture<PutMetricDataResponse>
createNewCustomMetricAsync(Double dataPoint) {
        Dimension dimension = Dimension.builder()
            .name("UNIQUE_PAGES")
```

```
            .value("URLS")
            .build();

        // Set an Instant object for the current time in UTC.
        String time =
ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT);
        Instant instant = Instant.parse(time);

        // Create the MetricDatum.
        MetricDatum datum = MetricDatum.builder()
            .metricName("PAGES_VISITED")
            .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
            .value(dataPoint)
            .timestamp(instant)
            .dimensions(dimension)
            .build();

        PutMetricDataRequest request = PutMetricDataRequest.builder()
            .namespace("SITE/TRAFFIC")
            .metricData(datum)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().putMetricData(request)
            .whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error adding custom metric", ex);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Successfully added metric values for
PAGES_VISITED.");
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Lists the available dashboards.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the operation is
finished.
     * The future will complete exceptionally if an error occurs while listing
the dashboards.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> listDashboardsAsync() {
        ListDashboardsRequest listDashboardsRequest =
ListDashboardsRequest.builder().build();
```

```
        ListDashboardsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().listDashboardsPaginator(listDashboardsRequest);
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.dashboardEntries().forEach(entry -> {
                logger.info("Dashboard name is: {} ", entry.dashboardName());
                logger.info("Dashboard ARN is: {} ", entry.dashboardArn());
            });
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to list dashboards: {} ", ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Error occurred while listing dashboards",
ex);
        });
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new dashboard with the specified name and metrics from the given
file.
     *
     * @param dashboardName the name of the dashboard to be created
     * @param fileName      the name of the file containing the dashboard body
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation of creating the dashboard
     * @throws IOException if there is an error reading the dashboard body from
the file
     */
    public CompletableFuture<PutDashboardResponse>
createDashboardWithMetricsAsync(String dashboardName, String fileName) throws
IOException {
        String dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileName);
        PutDashboardRequest dashboardRequest = PutDashboardRequest.builder()
            .dashboardName(dashboardName)
            .dashboardBody(dashboardBody)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
            .handle((response, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    logger.info("Failed to create dashboard: {}",
ex.getMessage());
                    throw new RuntimeException("Dashboard creation failed", ex);
                } else {
                    // Handle the normal response case
                    logger.info("{} was successfully created.", dashboardName);
```

```
                    List<DashboardValidationMessage> messages =
response.dashboardValidationMessages();
                    if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                        logger.info("There are no messages in the new
Dashboard.");
                    } else {
                        for (DashboardValidationMessage message : messages) {
                            logger.info("Message: {}", message.message());
                        }
                    }
                    return response; // Return the response for further use
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves the metric statistics for the "EstimatedCharges" metric in the
"AWS/Billing" namespace.
     *
     * @param costDateWeek the start date for the metric statistics, in the
format of an ISO-8601 date string (e.g., "2023-04-05")
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the
{@link GetMetricStatisticsResponse} with the retrieved metric statistics
     * @throws RuntimeException if the metric statistics cannot be retrieved
successfully
     */
    public CompletableFuture<GetMetricStatisticsResponse>
getMetricStatisticsAsync(String costDateWeek) {
        Instant start = Instant.parse(costDateWeek);
        Instant endDate = Instant.now();

        // Define dimension
        Dimension dimension = Dimension.builder()
            .name("Currency")
            .value("USD")
            .build();

        List<Dimension> dimensionList = new ArrayList<>();
        dimensionList.add(dimension);

        GetMetricStatisticsRequest statisticsRequest =
GetMetricStatisticsRequest.builder()
            .metricName("EstimatedCharges")
```

```
            .namespace("AWS/Billing")
            .dimensions(dimensionList)
            .statistics(Statistic.MAXIMUM)
            .startTime(start)
            .endTime(endDate)
            .period(86400) // One day period
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    List<Datapoint> data = response.datapoints();
                    if (!data.isEmpty()) {
                        for (Datapoint datapoint : data) {
                            logger.info("Timestamp: {} Maximum value: {})",
datapoint.timestamp(), datapoint.maximum());
                        }
                    } else {
                        logger.info("The returned data list is empty");
                    }
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get metric statistics:
" + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves and displays metric statistics for the specified parameters.
     *
     * @param nameSpace    the namespace for the metric
     * @param metVal       the name of the metric
     * @param metricOption the statistic to retrieve for the metric (e.g.,
"Maximum", "Average")
     * @param date         the date for which to retrieve the metric statistics,
in the format "yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss'Z'"
     * @param myDimension  the dimension(s) to filter the metric statistics by
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the metric
statistics have been retrieved and displayed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<GetMetricStatisticsResponse>
getAndDisplayMetricStatisticsAsync(String nameSpace, String metVal,
```

```
            String metricOption, String date, Dimension myDimension) {

        Instant start = Instant.parse(date);
        Instant endDate = Instant.now();

        // Building the request for metric statistics.
        GetMetricStatisticsRequest statisticsRequest =
GetMetricStatisticsRequest.builder()
            .endTime(endDate)
            .startTime(start)
            .dimensions(myDimension)
            .metricName(metVal)
            .namespace(nameSpace)
            .period(86400) // 1 day period
            .statistics(Statistic.fromValue(metricOption))
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    List<Datapoint> data = response.datapoints();
                    if (!data.isEmpty()) {
                        for (Datapoint datapoint : data) {
                            logger.info("Timestamp: {} Maximum value: {}",
datapoint.timestamp(), datapoint.maximum());
                        }
                    } else {
                        logger.info("The returned data list is empty");
                    }
                } else {
                    logger.info("Failed to get metric statistics: {} ",
exception.getMessage());
                }
            })
            .exceptionally(exception -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error while getting metric
statistics: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
            });
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves a list of metric names for the specified namespace.
```

```
     *
     * @param namespace the namespace for which to retrieve the metric names
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains an
{@link ArrayList} of
     * the metric names in the specified namespace
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while listing the metrics
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ArrayList<String>> listMetsAsync(String namespace) {
        ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
            .namespace(namespace)
            .build();

        ListMetricsPublisher metricsPaginator =
getAsyncClient().listMetricsPaginator(request);
        Set<String> metSet = new HashSet<>();
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = metricsPaginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.metrics().forEach(metric -> {
                String metricName = metric.metricName();
                metSet.add(metricName);
            });
        });

        return future
            .thenApply(ignored -> new ArrayList<>(metSet))
            .exceptionally(exception -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list metrics: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Lists the available namespaces for the current AWS account.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains an
{@link ArrayList} of the available namespace names.
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while listing the namespaces.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ArrayList<String>> listNameSpacesAsync() {
        ArrayList<String> nameSpaceList = new ArrayList<>();
        ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder().build();

        ListMetricsPublisher metricsPaginator =
getAsyncClient().listMetricsPaginator(request);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = metricsPaginator.subscribe(response -> {
```

```
            response.metrics().forEach(metric -> {
                String namespace = metric.namespace();
                if (!nameSpaceList.contains(namespace)) {
                    nameSpaceList.add(namespace);
                }
            });
        });

        return future
            .thenApply(ignored -> nameSpaceList)
            .exceptionally(exception -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list namespaces: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
            });
    }
    /**
     * Retrieves the specific metric asynchronously.
     *
     * @param namespace the namespace of the metric to retrieve
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the first dimension of the
first metric found in the specified namespace,
     * or throws a RuntimeException if an error occurs or no metrics or
dimensions are found
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Dimension> getSpecificMetAsync(String namespace) {
        ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
            .namespace(namespace)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().listMetrics(request).handle((response, exception)
-> {
            if (exception != null) {
                logger.info("Error occurred while listing metrics: {} ",
exception.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to retrieve specific metric
dimension", exception);
            } else {
                List<Metric> myList = response.metrics();
                if (!myList.isEmpty()) {
                    Metric metric = myList.get(0);
                    if (!metric.dimensions().isEmpty()) {
                        return metric.dimensions().get(0); // Return the first
dimension
                    }
```

```
                }
                throw new RuntimeException("No metrics or dimensions found");
            }
        });
    }

    public static String readFileAsString(String file) throws IOException {
        return new String(Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(file)));
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - DeleteAlarms
  - DeleteAnomalyDetector
  - DeleteDashboards
  - DescribeAlarmHistory
  - DescribeAlarms
  - DescribeAlarmsForMetric
  - DescribeAnomalyDetectors
  - GetMetricData
  - GetMetricStatistics
  - GetMetricWidgetImage
  - ListMetrics
  - PutAnomalyDetector
  - PutDashboard
  - PutMetricAlarm
  - PutMetricData

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le CloudWatch funzionalità.

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 To enable billing metrics and statistics for this example, make sure billing
 alerts are enabled for your account:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
monitor_estimated_charges_with_cloudwatch.html#turning_on_billing_metrics

 This Kotlin code example performs the following tasks:

 1. List available namespaces from Amazon CloudWatch. Select a namespace from the
 list.
 2. List available metrics within the selected namespace.
 3. Get statistics for the selected metric over the last day.
 4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last week.
 5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.
 6. List dashboards using a paginator.
 7. Create a new custom metric by adding data for it.
 8. Add the custom metric to the dashboard.
 9. Create an alarm for the custom metric.
 10. Describe current alarms.
 11. Get current data for the new custom metric.
 12. Push data into the custom metric to trigger the alarm.
 13. Check the alarm state using the action DescribeAlarmsForMetric.
 14. Get alarm history for the new alarm.
 15. Add an anomaly detector for the custom metric.
```

```
 16. Describe current anomaly detectors.
 17. Get a metric image for the custom metric.
 18. Clean up the Amazon CloudWatch resources.
 */

val DASHES: String? = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <myDate> <costDateWeek> <dashboardName> <dashboardJson>
 <dashboardAdd> <settings> <metricImage>

        Where:
            myDate - The start date to use to get metric statistics. (For
 example, 2023-01-11T18:35:24.00Z.)
            costDateWeek - The start date to use to get AWS Billing and Cost
 Management statistics. (For example, 2023-01-11T18:35:24.00Z.)
            dashboardName - The name of the dashboard to create.
            dashboardJson - The location of a JSON file to use to create a
 dashboard. (See Readme file.)
            dashboardAdd - The location of a JSON file to use to update a
 dashboard. (See Readme file.)
            settings - The location of a JSON file from which various values are
 read. (See Readme file.)
            metricImage - The location of a BMP file that is used to create a
 graph.
    """

    if (args.size != 7) {
        println(usage)
        System.exit(1)
    }

    val myDate = args[0]
    val costDateWeek = args[1]
    val dashboardName = args[2]
    val dashboardJson = args[3]
    val dashboardAdd = args[4]
    val settings = args[5]
    var metricImage = args[6]
    val dataPoint = "10.0".toDouble()
    val inOb = Scanner(System.`in`)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon CloudWatch example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. List at least five available unique namespaces from Amazon
 CloudWatch. Select a CloudWatch namespace from the list.")
    val list: ArrayList<String> = listNameSpaces()
    for (z in 0..4) {
        println("    ${z + 1}. ${list[z]}")
    }

    var selectedNamespace: String
    var selectedMetrics = ""
    var num = inOb.nextLine().toInt()
    println("You selected $num")

    if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
        selectedNamespace = list[num - 1]
    } else {
        println("You did not select a valid option.")
        exitProcess(1)
    }
    println("You selected $selectedNamespace")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. List available metrics within the selected namespace and select
 one from the list.")
    val metList = listMets(selectedNamespace)
    for (z in 0..4) {
        println("    ${ z + 1}. ${metList?.get(z)}")
    }
    num = inOb.nextLine().toInt()
    if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
        selectedMetrics = metList!![num - 1]
    } else {
        println("You did not select a valid option.")
        System.exit(1)
    }
    println("You selected $selectedMetrics")
    val myDimension = getSpecificMet(selectedNamespace)
    if (myDimension == null) {
        println("Error - Dimension is null")
```

```
        exitProcess(1)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Get statistics for the selected metric over the last day.")
    val metricOption: String
    val statTypes = ArrayList<String>()
    statTypes.add("SampleCount")
    statTypes.add("Average")
    statTypes.add("Sum")
    statTypes.add("Minimum")
    statTypes.add("Maximum")

    for (t in 0..4) {
        println("    ${t + 1}. ${statTypes[t]}")
    }
    println("Select a metric statistic by entering a number from the preceding
 list:")
    num = inOb.nextLine().toInt()
    if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
        metricOption = statTypes[num - 1]
    } else {
        println("You did not select a valid option.")
        exitProcess(1)
    }
    println("You selected $metricOption")
    getAndDisplayMetricStatistics(selectedNamespace, selectedMetrics,
 metricOption, myDate, myDimension)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last week.")
    getMetricStatistics(costDateWeek)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.")
    createDashboardWithMetrics(dashboardName, dashboardJson)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. List dashboards using a paginator.")
    listDashboards()
```

```
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Create a new custom metric by adding data to it.")
    createNewCustomMetric(dataPoint)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Add an additional metric to the dashboard.")
    addMetricToDashboard(dashboardAdd, dashboardName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Create an alarm for the custom metric.")
    val alarmName: String = createAlarm(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Describe 10 current alarms.")
    describeAlarms()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Get current data for the new custom metric.")
    getCustomMetricData(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Push data into the custom metric to trigger the alarm.")
    addMetricDataForAlarm(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("13. Check the alarm state using the action
 DescribeAlarmsForMetric.")
    checkForMetricAlarm(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("14. Get alarm history for the new alarm.")
    getAlarmHistory(settings, myDate)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println("15. Add an anomaly detector for the custom metric.")
    addAnomalyDetector(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("16. Describe current anomaly detectors.")
    describeAnomalyDetectors(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("17. Get a metric image for the custom metric.")
    getAndOpenMetricImage(metricImage)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("18. Clean up the Amazon CloudWatch resources.")
    deleteDashboard(dashboardName)
    deleteAlarm(alarmName)
    deleteAnomalyDetector(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The Amazon CloudWatch example scenario is complete.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteAnomalyDetector(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal =
        SingleMetricAnomalyDetector {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            stat = "Maximum"
        }

    val request =
        DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest {
            singleMetricAnomalyDetector = singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal
```

```
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteAnomalyDetector(request)
        println("Successfully deleted the Anomaly Detector.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteAlarm(alarmNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteAlarmsRequest {
            alarmNames = listOf(alarmNameVal)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteAlarms(request)
        println("Successfully deleted alarm $alarmNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteDashboard(dashboardName: String) {
    val dashboardsRequest =
        DeleteDashboardsRequest {
            dashboardNames = listOf(dashboardName)
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteDashboards(dashboardsRequest)
        println("$dashboardName was successfully deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun getAndOpenMetricImage(fileName: String) {
    println("Getting Image data for custom metric.")
    val myJSON = """{
        "title": "Example Metric Graph",
        "view": "timeSeries",
        "stacked ": false,
        "period": 10,
        "width": 1400,
        "height": 600,
        "metrics": [
            [
            "AWS/Billing",
            "EstimatedCharges",
```

```
            "Currency",
            "USD"
            ]
        ]
        }"""

    val imageRequest =
        GetMetricWidgetImageRequest {
            metricWidget = myJSON
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricWidgetImage(imageRequest)
        val bytes = response.metricWidgetImage
        if (bytes != null) {
            File(fileName).writeBytes(bytes)
        }
    }
    println("You have successfully written data to $fileName")
}

suspend fun describeAnomalyDetectors(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val detectorsRequest =
        DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAnomalyDetectors(detectorsRequest)
        response.anomalyDetectors?.forEach { detector ->
            println("Metric name:
 ${detector.singleMetricAnomalyDetector?.metricName}")
            println("State: ${detector.stateValue}")
        }
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun addAnomalyDetector(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal =
        SingleMetricAnomalyDetector {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            stat = "Maximum"
        }

    val anomalyDetectorRequest =
        PutAnomalyDetectorRequest {
            singleMetricAnomalyDetector = singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putAnomalyDetector(anomalyDetectorRequest)
        println("Added anomaly detector for metric $customMetricName.")
    }
}

suspend fun getAlarmHistory(
    fileName: String,
    date: String,
) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val alarmNameVal = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText()
    val start = Instant.parse(date)
    val endDateVal = Instant.now()

    val historyRequest =
        DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest {
            startDate =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(start)
            endDate =
```

```
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(endDateVal)
            alarmName = alarmNameVal
            historyItemType = HistoryItemType.Action
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAlarmHistory(historyRequest)
        val historyItems = response.alarmHistoryItems
        if (historyItems != null) {
            if (historyItems.isEmpty()) {
                println("No alarm history data found for $alarmNameVal.")
            } else {
                for (item in historyItems) {
                    println("History summary ${item.historySummary}")
                    println("Time stamp: ${item.timestamp}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun checkForMetricAlarm(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()
    var hasAlarm = false
    var retries = 10

    val metricRequest =
        DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        while (!hasAlarm && retries > 0) {
            val response = cwClient.describeAlarmsForMetric(metricRequest)
            if (response.metricAlarms?.count()!! > 0) {
                hasAlarm = true
            }
            retries--
```

```
            delay(20000)
            println(".")
        }
        if (!hasAlarm) {
            println("No Alarm state found for $customMetricName after 10
 retries.")
        } else {
            println("Alarm state found for $customMetricName.")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun addMetricDataForAlarm(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    // Set an Instant object.
    val time =
 ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT)
    val instant = Instant.parse(time)
    val datum =
        MetricDatum {
            metricName = customMetricName
            unit = StandardUnit.None
            value = 1001.00
            timestamp =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(instant)
        }

    val datum2 =
        MetricDatum {
            metricName = customMetricName
            unit = StandardUnit.None
            value = 1002.00
            timestamp =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(instant)
        }
```

```
    val metricDataList = ArrayList<MetricDatum>()
    metricDataList.add(datum)
    metricDataList.add(datum2)

    val request =
        PutMetricDataRequest {
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            metricData = metricDataList
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricData(request)
        println("Added metric values for for metric $customMetricName")
    }
}

suspend fun getCustomMetricData(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    // Set the date.
    val nowDate = Instant.now()
    val hours: Long = 1
    val minutes: Long = 30
    val date2 =
        nowDate.plus(hours, ChronoUnit.HOURS).plus(
            minutes,
            ChronoUnit.MINUTES,
        )

    val met =
        Metric {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
        }

    val metStat =
        MetricStat {
            stat = "Maximum"
            period = 1
```

```
            metric = met
        }

    val dataQUery =
        MetricDataQuery {
            metricStat = metStat
            id = "foo2"
            returnData = true
        }

    val dq = ArrayList<MetricDataQuery>()
    dq.add(dataQUery)
    val getMetReq =
        GetMetricDataRequest {
            maxDatapoints = 10
            scanBy = ScanBy.TimestampDescending
            startTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(nowDate)
            endTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(date2)
            metricDataQueries = dq
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricData(getMetReq)
        response.metricDataResults?.forEach { item ->
            println("The label is ${item.label}")
            println("The status code is ${item.statusCode}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun describeAlarms() {
    val typeList = ArrayList<AlarmType>()
    typeList.add(AlarmType.MetricAlarm)
    val alarmsRequest =
        DescribeAlarmsRequest {
            alarmTypes = typeList
            maxRecords = 10
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
```

```
        val response = cwClient.describeAlarms(alarmsRequest)
        response.metricAlarms?.forEach { alarm ->
            println("Alarm name: ${alarm.alarmName}")
            println("Alarm description: ${alarm.alarmDescription}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createAlarm(fileName: String): String {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode: JsonNode = ObjectMapper().readTree(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()
    val alarmNameVal = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText()
    val emailTopic = rootNode.findValue("emailTopic").asText()
    val accountId = rootNode.findValue("accountId").asText()
    val region2 = rootNode.findValue("region").asText()

    // Create a List for alarm actions.
    val alarmActionObs: MutableList<String> = ArrayList()
    alarmActionObs.add("arn:aws:sns:$region2:$accountId:$emailTopic")
    val alarmRequest =
        PutMetricAlarmRequest {
            alarmActions = alarmActionObs
            alarmDescription = "Example metric alarm"
            alarmName = alarmNameVal
            comparisonOperator = ComparisonOperator.GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold
            threshold = 100.00
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            evaluationPeriods = 1
            period = 10
            statistic = Statistic.Maximum
            datapointsToAlarm = 1
            treatMissingData = "ignore"
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricAlarm(alarmRequest)
        println("$alarmNameVal was successfully created!")
        return alarmNameVal
    }
```

```
}

suspend fun addMetricToDashboard(
    fileNameVal: String,
    dashboardNameVal: String,
) {
    val dashboardRequest =
        PutDashboardRequest {
            dashboardName = dashboardNameVal
            dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileNameVal)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
        println("$dashboardNameVal was successfully updated.")
    }
}

suspend fun createNewCustomMetric(dataPoint: Double) {
    val dimension =
        Dimension {
            name = "UNIQUE_PAGES"
            value = "URLS"
        }

    // Set an Instant object.
    val time =
 ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT)
    val instant = Instant.parse(time)
    val datum =
        MetricDatum {
            metricName = "PAGES_VISITED"
            unit = StandardUnit.None
            value = dataPoint
            timestamp =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(instant)
            dimensions = listOf(dimension)
        }

    val request =
        PutMetricDataRequest {
            namespace = "SITE/TRAFFIC"
            metricData = listOf(datum)
```

```
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricData(request)
        println("Added metric values for for metric PAGES_VISITED")
    }
}

suspend fun listDashboards() {
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient
            .listDashboardsPaginated({})
            .transform { it.dashboardEntries?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name is ${obj.dashboardName}")
                println("Dashboard ARN is ${obj.dashboardArn}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun createDashboardWithMetrics(
    dashboardNameVal: String,
    fileNameVal: String,
) {
    val dashboardRequest =
        PutDashboardRequest {
            dashboardName = dashboardNameVal
            dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileNameVal)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
        println("$dashboardNameVal was successfully created.")
        val messages = response.dashboardValidationMessages
        if (messages != null) {
            if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                println("There are no messages in the new Dashboard")
            } else {
                for (message in messages) {
                    println("Message is: ${message.message}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

```
}

fun readFileAsString(file: String): String =
 String(Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(file)))

suspend fun getMetricStatistics(costDateWeek: String?) {
    val start = Instant.parse(costDateWeek)
    val endDate = Instant.now()
    val dimension =
        Dimension {
            name = "Currency"
            value = "USD"
        }

    val dimensionList: MutableList<Dimension> = ArrayList()
    dimensionList.add(dimension)

    val statisticsRequest =
        GetMetricStatisticsRequest {
            metricName = "EstimatedCharges"
            namespace = "AWS/Billing"
            dimensions = dimensionList
            statistics = listOf(Statistic.Maximum)
            startTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(start)
            endTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(endDate)
            period = 86400
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
        val data: List<Datapoint>? = response.datapoints
        if (data != null) {
            if (!data.isEmpty()) {
                for (datapoint in data) {
                    println("Timestamp:  ${datapoint.timestamp} Maximum value:
 ${datapoint.maximum}")
                }
            } else {
                println("The returned data list is empty")
            }
        }
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun getAndDisplayMetricStatistics(
    nameSpaceVal: String,
    metVal: String,
    metricOption: String,
    date: String,
    myDimension: Dimension,
) {
    val start = Instant.parse(date)
    val endDate = Instant.now()
    val statisticsRequest =
        GetMetricStatisticsRequest {
            endTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(endDate)
            startTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(start)
            dimensions = listOf(myDimension)
            metricName = metVal
            namespace = nameSpaceVal
            period = 86400
            statistics = listOf(Statistic.fromValue(metricOption))
        }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
        val data = response.datapoints
        if (data != null) {
            if (data.isNotEmpty()) {
                for (datapoint in data) {
                    println("Timestamp: ${datapoint.timestamp} Maximum value:
 ${datapoint.maximum}")
                }
            } else {
                println("The returned data list is empty")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listMets(namespaceVal: String?): ArrayList<String>? {
```

```
    val metList = ArrayList<String>()
    val request =
        ListMetricsRequest {
            namespace = namespaceVal
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val reponse = cwClient.listMetrics(request)
        reponse.metrics?.forEach { metrics ->
            val data = metrics.metricName
            if (!metList.contains(data)) {
                metList.add(data!!)
            }
        }
    }
    return metList
}

suspend fun getSpecificMet(namespaceVal: String?): Dimension? {
    val request =
        ListMetricsRequest {
            namespace = namespaceVal
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.listMetrics(request)
        val myList = response.metrics
        if (myList != null) {
            return myList[0].dimensions?.get(0)
        }
    }
    return null
}

suspend fun listNameSpaces(): ArrayList<String> {
    val nameSpaceList = ArrayList<String>()
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.listMetrics(ListMetricsRequest {})
        response.metrics?.forEach { metrics ->
            val data = metrics.namespace
            if (!nameSpaceList.contains(data)) {
                nameSpaceList.add(data!!)
            }
        }
    }
    return nameSpaceList
```

```
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - DeleteAlarms
  - DeleteAnomalyDetector
  - DeleteDashboards
  - DescribeAlarmHistory
  - DescribeAlarms
  - DescribeAlarmsForMetric
  - DescribeAnomalyDetectors
  - GetMetricData
  - GetMetricStatistics
  - GetMetricWidgetImage
  - ListMetrics
  - PutAnomalyDetector
  - PutDashboard
  - PutMetricAlarm
  - PutMetricData

Azioni per l'utilizzo CloudWatch AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole CloudWatch azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti richiamano l' CloudWatch API e sono estratti di codice di programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari di CloudWatch utilizzo AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta Amazon CloudWatch API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzo DeleteAlarms con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteAnomalyDetector con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteDashboards con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeAlarmHistory con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeAlarms con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeAlarmsForMetric con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeAnomalyDetectors con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DisableAlarmActions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo EnableAlarmActions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetDashboard con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetMetricData con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetMetricStatistics con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetMetricWidgetImage con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListDashboards con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListMetrics con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutAnomalyDetector con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutDashboard con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutMetricAlarm con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutMetricData con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`DeleteAlarms`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteAlarms`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Nozioni di base sugli allarmi
- Gestione di parametri e allarmi

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms to delete.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteAlarms(List<string> alarmNames)
{
    var deleteAlarmsResult = await _amazonCloudWatch.DeleteAlarmsAsync(
        new DeleteAlarmsRequest()
        {
            AlarmNames = alarmNames
        });

    return deleteAlarmsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteAlarmssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Includere i file richiesti.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DeleteAlarmsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Eliminare l'allarme.

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::DeleteAlarmsRequest request;
        request.AddAlarmNames(alarm_name);

        auto outcome = cw.DeleteAlarms(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to delete CloudWatch alarm:" <<
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted CloudWatch alarm " << alarm_name
                << std::endl;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteAlarmssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un allarme

L'esempio seguente utilizza il `delete-alarms` comando per eliminare l' CloudWatch allarme Amazon denominato «myalarm»:

```
aws cloudwatch delete-alarms --alarm-names myalarm
```

Output:

```
This command returns to the prompt if successful.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteAlarms AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a CloudWatch alarm.
    *
    * @param alarmName the name of the alarm to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation to delete the alarm
    * the {@link DeleteAlarmsResponse} is returned when the operation completes
successfully,
    * or a {@link RuntimeException} is thrown if the operation fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteAlarmsResponse> deleteCWAlarmAsync(String
alarmName) {
       DeleteAlarmsRequest request = DeleteAlarmsRequest.builder()
           .alarmNames(alarmName)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteAlarms(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the alarm:{} " +
alarmName, exception);
               } else {
                   logger.info("Successfully deleted alarm {} ", alarmName);
               }
           });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteAlarmssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { DeleteAlarmsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteAlarmsCommand({
    AlarmNames: [process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME], // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteAlarmssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

var params = {
  AlarmNames: ["Web_Server_CPU_Utilization"],
};

cw.deleteAlarms(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAlarmsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteAlarm(alarmNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteAlarmsRequest {
            alarmNames = listOf(alarmNameVal)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteAlarms(request)
        println("Successfully deleted alarm $alarmNameVal")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAlarmsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
```

```
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def delete_metric_alarms(self, metric_namespace, metric_name):
        """
        Deletes all of the alarms that are currently watching the specified
metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace,
metric_name)
            metric.alarms.delete()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted alarms for metric %s.%s.", metric_namespace, metric_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete alarms for metric %s.%s.",
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteAlarms AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        lo_cwt->deletealarms(
          it_alarmnames = it_alarm_names ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarms deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_cwtresourcenotfound.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DeleteAlarmsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteAnomalyDetector`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteAnomalyDetector`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a single metric anomaly detector.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="anomalyDetector">The anomaly detector to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAnomalyDetector(SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
anomalyDetector)
    {
        var deleteAnomalyDetectorResponse = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DeleteAnomalyDetectorAsync(
```

```
            new DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest()
            {
                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector = anomalyDetector
            });

        return deleteAnomalyDetectorResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAnomalyDetectorconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un modello di rilevamento delle anomalie specificato

L'`delete-anomaly-detector`esempio seguente elimina un modello di rilevatore di anomalie nell'account specificato.

```
aws cloudwatch delete-anomaly-detector \
    --namespace AWS/Logs \
    --metric-name IncomingBytes \
    --stat SampleCount
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione di un modello di rilevamento delle anomalie nella Amazon CloudWatch User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DeleteAnomalyDetectorReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Deletes an Anomaly Detector.
    *
    * @param fileName the name of the file containing the Anomaly Detector
configuration
    * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous deletion of
the Anomaly Detector
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteAnomalyDetectorResponse>
deleteAnomalyDetectorAsync(String fileName) {
       CompletableFuture<JsonNode> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
           try {
               JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
               return new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser); // Return the root
node
           } catch (IOException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file",
e);
           }
       });

       return readFileFuture.thenCompose(rootNode -> {
           String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
           String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

           SingleMetricAnomalyDetector singleMetricAnomalyDetector =
SingleMetricAnomalyDetector.builder()
               .metricName(customMetricName)
               .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
               .stat("Maximum")
               .build();

           DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest request =
DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest.builder()
               .singleMetricAnomalyDetector(singleMetricAnomalyDetector)
               .build();

           return getAsyncClient().deleteAnomalyDetector(request);
       }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
```

```
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the Anomaly
 Detector", exception);
            } else {
                logger.info("Successfully deleted the Anomaly Detector.");
            }
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAnomalyDetectorconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteAnomalyDetector(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal =
        SingleMetricAnomalyDetector {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            stat = "Maximum"
        }

    val request =
        DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest {
            singleMetricAnomalyDetector = singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal
```

```
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteAnomalyDetector(request)
        println("Successfully deleted the Anomaly Detector.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAnomalyDetectorconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteDashboards`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteDashboards`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a list of CloudWatch dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardNames">List of dashboard names to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDashboards(List<string> dashboardNames)
    {
        var deleteDashboardsResponse = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DeleteDashboardsAsync(
            new DeleteDashboardsRequest()
```

```
            {
                DashboardNames = dashboardNames
            });

        return deleteDashboardsResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteDashboardsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare i dashboard specificati

L'`delete-dashboards`esempio seguente elimina due dashboard denominate `Dashboard-A` e `Dashboard-B` presenti nell'account specificato.

```
aws cloudwatch delete-dashboards \
    --dashboard-names Dashboard-A Dashboard-B
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta i CloudWatch dashboard di Amazon nella Amazon CloudWatch User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteDashboards AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
```

```
     * Deletes the specified dashboard.
     *
     * @param dashboardName the name of the dashboard to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
 operation of deleting the dashboard
     * @throws RuntimeException if the dashboard deletion fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteDashboardsResponse>
 deleteDashboardAsync(String dashboardName) {
        DeleteDashboardsRequest dashboardsRequest =
 DeleteDashboardsRequest.builder()
            .dashboardNames(dashboardName)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteDashboards(dashboardsRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the dashboard: "
 + dashboardName, exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("{} was successfully deleted.", dashboardName);
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteDashboardsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteDashboard(dashboardName: String) {
    val dashboardsRequest =
        DeleteDashboardsRequest {
            dashboardNames = listOf(dashboardName)
```

```
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteDashboards(dashboardsRequest)
        println("$dashboardName was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteDashboardsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: elimina la dashboard specificata, richiedendone conferma prima di procedere. Per ignorare la conferma, aggiungi l'interruttore -Force al comando.

```
Remove-CWDashboard -DashboardName Dashboard1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteDashboardsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: elimina la dashboard specificata, richiedendone conferma prima di procedere. Per ignorare la conferma, aggiungi l'interruttore -Force al comando.

```
Remove-CWDashboard -DashboardName Dashboard1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteDashboardsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DescribeAlarmHistory`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeAlarmHistory`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the history of an alarm for a number of days in the past.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmName">The name of the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="historyDays">The number of days in the past.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm history data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AlarmHistoryItem>> DescribeAlarmHistory(string
alarmName, int historyDays)
    {
        List<AlarmHistoryItem> alarmHistory = new List<AlarmHistoryItem>();
        var paginatedAlarmHistory =
_amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAlarmHistory(
            new DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest()
            {
                AlarmName = alarmName,
                EndDateUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
                HistoryItemType = HistoryItemType.StateUpdate,
                StartDateUtc = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-historyDays)
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedAlarmHistory.AlarmHistoryItems)
        {
            alarmHistory.Add(data);
        }
        return alarmHistory;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAlarmHistoryconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare la cronologia di un allarme

L'esempio seguente utilizza il `describe-alarm-history` comando per recuperare la cronologia dell'CloudWatch allarme Amazon denominato «myalarm»:

```
aws cloudwatch describe-alarm-history --alarm-name "myalarm" --history-item-
type StateUpdate
```

Output:

```
{
    "AlarmHistoryItems": [
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T18:59:06.442Z",
            "HistoryItemType": "StateUpdate",
            "AlarmName": "myalarm",
            "HistoryData": "{\"version\":\"1.0\",\"oldState\":{\"stateValue
\":\"ALARM\",\"stateReason\":\"testing purposes\"},\"newState\":{\"stateValue
\":\"OK\",\"stateReason\":\"Threshold Crossed: 2 datapoints were not
 greater than the threshold (70.0). The most recent datapoints: [38.958,
 40.292].\",\"stateReasonData\":{\"version\":\"1.0\",\"queryDate\":
\"2014-04-09T18:59:06.419+0000\",\"startDate\":\"2014-04-09T18:44:00.000+0000\",
\"statistic\":\"Average\",\"period\":300,\"recentDatapoints\":[38.958,40.292],
\"threshold\":70.0}}}",
            "HistorySummary": "Alarm updated from ALARM to OK"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T18:59:05.805Z",
            "HistoryItemType": "StateUpdate",
            "AlarmName": "myalarm",
            "HistoryData": "{\"version\":\"1.0\",\"oldState\":{\"stateValue
\":\"OK\",\"stateReason\":\"Threshold Crossed: 2 datapoints were
 not greater than the threshold (70.0). The most recent datapoints:
 [38.839999999999996, 39.714].\",\"stateReasonData\":{\"version\":
\"1.0\",\"queryDate\":\"2014-03-11T22:45:41.569+0000\",\"startDate\":
\"2014-03-11T22:30:00.000+0000\",\"statistic\":\"Average\",\"period\":300,
\"recentDatapoints\":[38.839999999999996,39.714],\"threshold\":70.0}},\"newState
\":{\"stateValue\":\"ALARM\",\"stateReason\":\"testing purposes\"}}",
            "HistorySummary": "Alarm updated from OK to ALARM"
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DescribeAlarmHistoryReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the alarm history for a given alarm name and date range.
    *
    * @param fileName the path to the JSON file containing the alarm name
    * @param date     the date to start the alarm history search (in the format
"yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss'Z'")
    * @return a {@code CompletableFuture<Void>} that completes when the alarm
history has been retrieved and processed
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> getAlarmHistoryAsync(String fileName, String
date) {
       CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
           try {
               JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
               com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
               return rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText(); // Return
alarmName from the JSON file
           } catch (IOException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file",
e);
           }
       });
```

```
        // Use the alarm name to describe alarm history with a paginator.
        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(alarmName -> {
            try {
                Instant start = Instant.parse(date);
                Instant endDate = Instant.now();
                DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest historyRequest =
DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest.builder()
                    .startDate(start)
                    .endDate(endDate)
                    .alarmName(alarmName)
                    .historyItemType(HistoryItemType.ACTION)
                    .build();

                // Use the paginator to paginate through alarm history pages.
                DescribeAlarmHistoryPublisher historyPublisher =
getAsyncClient().describeAlarmHistoryPaginator(historyRequest);
                CompletableFuture<Void> future = historyPublisher
                    .subscribe(response ->
response.alarmHistoryItems().forEach(item -> {
                        logger.info("History summary: {}",
item.historySummary());
                        logger.info("Timestamp: {}", item.timestamp());
                    }))
                    .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                        if (exception != null) {
                            logger.error("Error occurred while getting alarm
history: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                        } else {
                            logger.info("Successfully retrieved all alarm
history.");
                        }
                    });

                // Return the future to the calling code for further handling
                return future;
            } catch (Exception e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to process alarm history", e);
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error completing alarm history
processing", exception);
            }
```

```
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAlarmHistoryconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getAlarmHistory(
    fileName: String,
    date: String,
) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val alarmNameVal = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText()
    val start = Instant.parse(date)
    val endDateVal = Instant.now()

    val historyRequest =
        DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest {
            startDate =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(start)
            endDate =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(endDateVal)
            alarmName = alarmNameVal
            historyItemType = HistoryItemType.Action
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAlarmHistory(historyRequest)
```

```
        val historyItems = response.alarmHistoryItems
        if (historyItems != null) {
            if (historyItems.isEmpty()) {
                println("No alarm history data found for $alarmNameVal.")
            } else {
                for (item in historyItems) {
                    println("History summary ${item.historySummary}")
                    println("Time stamp: ${item.timestamp}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAlarmHistoryconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeAlarms`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeAlarms`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Nozioni di base sugli allarmi

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the current alarms, optionally filtered by state.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="stateValue">Optional filter for alarm state.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricAlarm>> DescribeAlarms(StateValue? stateValue =
 null)
    {
        List<MetricAlarm> alarms = new List<MetricAlarm>();
        var paginatedDescribeAlarms =
 _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAlarms(
            new DescribeAlarmsRequest()
            {
                StateValue = stateValue
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedDescribeAlarms.MetricAlarms)
        {
            alarms.Add(data);
        }
        return alarms;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAlarmsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare le informazioni di un allarme

L'esempio seguente utilizza il comando `describe-alarms` per fornire informazioni sull'allarme denominato "myalarm":

```
aws cloudwatch describe-alarms --alarm-names "myalarm"
```

Output:

```
{
    "MetricAlarms": [
        {
            "EvaluationPeriods": 2,
            "AlarmArn": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
east-1:123456789012:alarm:myalarm",
```

```
            "StateUpdatedTimestamp": "2014-04-09T18:59:06.442Z",
            "AlarmConfigurationUpdatedTimestamp": "2012-12-27T00:49:54.032Z",
            "ComparisonOperator": "GreaterThanThreshold",
            "AlarmActions": [
                "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:123456789012:myHighCpuAlarm"
            ],
            "Namespace": "AWS/EC2",
            "AlarmDescription": "CPU usage exceeds 70 percent",
            "StateReasonData": "{\"version\":\"1.0\",\"queryDate\":
\"2014-04-09T18:59:06.419+0000\",\"startDate\":\"2014-04-09T18:44:00.000+0000\",
\"statistic\":\"Average\",\"period\":300,\"recentDatapoints\":[38.958,40.292],
\"threshold\":70.0}",
            "Period": 300,
            "StateValue": "OK",
            "Threshold": 70.0,
            "AlarmName": "myalarm",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "InstanceId",
                    "Value": "i-0c986c72"
                }
            ],
            "Statistic": "Average",
            "StateReason": "Threshold Crossed: 2 datapoints were not greater than
 the threshold (70.0). The most recent datapoints: [38.958, 40.292].",
            "InsufficientDataActions": [],
            "OKActions": [],
            "ActionsEnabled": true,
            "MetricName": "CPUUtilization"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAlarms AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Describes the CloudWatch alarms of the 'METRIC_ALARM' type.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation
     * of describing the CloudWatch alarms. The future completes when the
     * operation is finished, either successfully or with an error.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> describeAlarmsAsync() {
        List<AlarmType> typeList = new ArrayList<>();
        typeList.add(AlarmType.METRIC_ALARM);
        DescribeAlarmsRequest alarmsRequest = DescribeAlarmsRequest.builder()
            .alarmTypes(typeList)
            .maxRecords(10)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().describeAlarms(alarmsRequest)
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                List<MetricAlarm> alarmList = response.metricAlarms();
                for (MetricAlarm alarm : alarmList) {
                    logger.info("Alarm name: {}", alarm.alarmName());
                    logger.info("Alarm description: {} ",
alarm.alarmDescription());
                }
            })
            .whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    logger.info("Failed to describe alarms: {}",
ex.getMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.info("Successfully described alarms.");
```

```
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAlarmsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeAlarms() {
    val typeList = ArrayList<AlarmType>()
    typeList.add(AlarmType.MetricAlarm)
    val alarmsRequest =
        DescribeAlarmsRequest {
            alarmTypes = typeList
            maxRecords = 10
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAlarms(alarmsRequest)
        response.metricAlarms?.forEach { alarm ->
            println("Alarm name: ${alarm.alarmName}")
            println("Alarm description: ${alarm.alarmDescription}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAlarmsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce tutti gli allarmi, inclusi gli allarmi compositi e metrici di. CloudWatch

```
Get-CWAlarm -MaxRecords 1
```

Output:

```
CompositeAlarms MetricAlarms         NextToken
--------------- ------------         ---------
                {MetricAlarms-01}    NextToken-01
                {MetricAlarms-02}    NextToken-02
                {MetricAlarms-03}    NextToken-03
```

Esempio 2: restituisce solo i dati compositi degli allarmi ottenuti CloudWatch dopo l'impostazione del parametro -. AlarmType CompositeAlarms

```
Get-CWAlarm -AlarmType 'CompositeAlarms'
```

Output:

```
CompositeAlarms        MetricAlarms NextToken
---------------        ------------ ---------
{CompositeAlarms-01}
{CompositeAlarms-02}
{CompositeAlarms-03}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAlarmsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-cloudwatch'

# Lists the names of available Amazon CloudWatch alarms.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @example
#   list_alarms(Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'))
def list_alarms(cloudwatch_client)
  response = cloudwatch_client.describe_alarms
  if response.metric_alarms.count.positive?
    response.metric_alarms.each do |alarm|
      puts alarm.alarm_name
    end
  else
    puts 'No alarms found.'
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about alarms: #{e.message}"
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAlarmsconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_cwt->describealarms(                 " oo_result is
 returned for testing purposes. "
          it_alarmnames = it_alarm_names ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarms retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
```

```
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DescribeAlarmsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeAlarmsForMetric`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Gestione di parametri e allarmi

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the current alarms for a specific metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricAlarm>> DescribeAlarmsForMetric(string
metricNamespace, string metricName)
    {
        var alarmsResult = await _amazonCloudWatch.DescribeAlarmsForMetricAsync(
            new DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest()
            {
```

```
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                MetricName = metricName
            });

        return alarmsResult.MetricAlarms;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAlarmsForMetricconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Includere i file richiesti.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DescribeAlarmsRequest.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DescribeAlarmsResult.h>
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>
```

Descrive gli allarmi.

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::DescribeAlarmsRequest request;
        request.SetMaxRecords(1);

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            auto outcome = cw.DescribeAlarms(request);
```

```
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
            {
                std::cout << "Failed to describe CloudWatch alarms:" <<
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                break;
            }

            if (!header)
            {
                std::cout << std::left <<
                    std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                    std::setw(64) << "Arn" <<
                    std::setw(64) << "Description" <<
                    std::setw(20) << "LastUpdated" <<
                    std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const auto &alarms = outcome.GetResult().GetMetricAlarms();
            for (const auto &alarm : alarms)
            {
                std::cout << std::left <<
                    std::setw(32) << alarm.GetAlarmName() <<
                    std::setw(64) << alarm.GetAlarmArn() <<
                    std::setw(64) << alarm.GetAlarmDescription() <<
                    std::setw(20) << 
                    alarm.GetAlarmConfigurationUpdatedTimestamp().ToGmtString(
                        SIMPLE_DATE_FORMAT_STR) <<
                    std::endl;
            }

            const auto &next_token = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            request.SetNextToken(next_token);
            done = next_token.empty();
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAlarmsForMetricconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare informazioni sugli allarmi associati a un parametro

L'esempio seguente utilizza il `describe-alarms-for-metric` comando per visualizzare informazioni su eventuali allarmi associati al EC2 CPUUtilization parametro Amazon e all'istanza con l'ID i-0c986c72. :

```
aws cloudwatch describe-alarms-for-metric --metric-name CPUUtilization --
namespace AWS/EC2 --dimensions Name=InstanceId,Value=i-0c986c72
```

Output:

```
{
    "MetricAlarms": [
        {
            "EvaluationPeriods": 10,
            "AlarmArn": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
east-1:111122223333:alarm:myHighCpuAlarm2",
            "StateUpdatedTimestamp": "2013-10-30T03:03:51.479Z",
            "AlarmConfigurationUpdatedTimestamp": "2013-10-30T03:03:50.865Z",
            "ComparisonOperator": "GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold",
            "AlarmActions": [
                "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:NotifyMe"
            ],
            "Namespace": "AWS/EC2",
            "AlarmDescription": "CPU usage exceeds 70 percent",
            "StateReasonData": "{\"version\":\"1.0\",\"queryDate\":
\"2013-10-30T03:03:51.479+0000\",\"startDate\":\"2013-10-30T02:08:00.000+0000\",
\"statistic\":\"Average\",\"period\":300,\"recentDatapoints\":
[40.698,39.612,42.432,39.796,38.816,42.28,42.854,40.088,40.760000000000005,41.316],
\"threshold\":70.0}",
            "Period": 300,
            "StateValue": "OK",
            "Threshold": 70.0,
            "AlarmName": "myHighCpuAlarm2",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "InstanceId",
                    "Value": "i-0c986c72"
                }
```

```
            ],
            "Statistic": "Average",
            "StateReason": "Threshold Crossed: 10 datapoints were not
 greater than or equal to the threshold (70.0). The most recent datapoints:
 [40.760000000000005, 41.316].",
            "InsufficientDataActions": [],
            "OKActions": [],
            "ActionsEnabled": true,
            "MetricName": "CPUUtilization"
        },
        {
            "EvaluationPeriods": 2,
            "AlarmArn": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
east-1:111122223333:alarm:myHighCpuAlarm",
            "StateUpdatedTimestamp": "2014-04-09T18:59:06.442Z",
            "AlarmConfigurationUpdatedTimestamp": "2014-04-09T22:26:05.958Z",
            "ComparisonOperator": "GreaterThanThreshold",
            "AlarmActions": [
                "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:HighCPUAlarm"
            ],
            "Namespace": "AWS/EC2",
            "AlarmDescription": "CPU usage exceeds 70 percent",
            "StateReasonData": "{\"version\":\"1.0\",\"queryDate\":
\"2014-04-09T18:59:06.419+0000\",\"startDate\":\"2014-04-09T18:44:00.000+0000\",
\"statistic\":\"Average\",\"period\":300,\"recentDatapoints\":[38.958,40.292],
\"threshold\":70.0}",
            "Period": 300,
            "StateValue": "OK",
            "Threshold": 70.0,
            "AlarmName": "myHighCpuAlarm",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "InstanceId",
                    "Value": "i-0c986c72"
                }
            ],
            "Statistic": "Average",
            "StateReason": "Threshold Crossed: 2 datapoints were not greater than
 the threshold (70.0). The most recent datapoints: [38.958, 40.292].",
            "InsufficientDataActions": [],
            "OKActions": [],
            "ActionsEnabled": false,
            "MetricName": "CPUUtilization"
        }
```

```
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAlarmsForMetric AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Checks for a metric alarm in AWS CloudWatch.
    *
    * @param fileName the name of the file containing the JSON configuration for
the custom metric
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the check for the
metric alarm is complete
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> checkForMetricAlarmAsync(String fileName) {
       CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
           try {
               JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
               com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
               return rootNode.toString(); // Return JSON as a string for
further processing
           } catch (IOException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read file", e);
           }
       });

       return readFileFuture.thenCompose(jsonContent -> {
           try {
```

```
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(jsonContent);
                String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
                String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

                DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest metricRequest =
DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .build();

                return checkForAlarmAsync(metricRequest, customMetricName, 10);

            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to parse JSON content", e);
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error checking metric alarm",
exception);
            }
        });
    }

    // Recursive method to check for the alarm.

    /**
     * Checks for the existence of an alarm asynchronously for the specified
metric.
     *
     * @param metricRequest    the request to describe the alarms for the
specified metric
     * @param customMetricName the name of the custom metric to check for an
alarm
     * @param retries          the number of retries to perform if no alarm is
found
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when an alarm is found
or the maximum number of retries has been reached
     */
    private static CompletableFuture<Void>
checkForAlarmAsync(DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest metricRequest, String
customMetricName, int retries) {
```

```
        if (retries == 0) {
            return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null).thenRun(() ->
                logger.info("No Alarm state found for {} after 10 retries.",
customMetricName)
            );
        }

        return
(getAsyncClient().describeAlarmsForMetric(metricRequest).thenCompose(response ->
{
            if (response.hasMetricAlarms()) {
                logger.info("Alarm state found for {}", customMetricName);
                return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null); // Alarm found,
complete the future
            } else {
                return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                    try {
                        Thread.sleep(20000);
                        logger.info(".");
                    } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Interrupted while waiting to
retry", e);
                    }
                }).thenCompose(v -> checkForAlarmAsync(metricRequest,
customMetricName, retries - 1)); // Recursive call
            }
        }));
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAlarmsForMetricconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { DescribeAlarmsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeAlarmsCommand({
    AlarmNames: [process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME], // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAlarmsForMetricconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
```

```
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

cw.describeAlarms({ StateValue: "INSUFFICIENT_DATA" }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    // List the names of all current alarms in the console
    data.MetricAlarms.forEach(function (item, index, array) {
      console.log(item.AlarmName);
    });
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAlarmsForMetricconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun checkForMetricAlarm(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()
    var hasAlarm = false
    var retries = 10
```

```
    val metricRequest =
        DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        while (!hasAlarm && retries > 0) {
            val response = cwClient.describeAlarmsForMetric(metricRequest)
            if (response.metricAlarms?.count()!! > 0) {
                hasAlarm = true
            }
            retries--
            delay(20000)
            println(".")
        }
        if (!hasAlarm) {
            println("No Alarm state found for $customMetricName after 10
 retries.")
        } else {
            println("Alarm state found for $customMetricName.")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAlarmsForMetricconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
```

```
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def get_metric_alarms(self, metric_namespace, metric_name):
        """
        Gets the alarms that are currently watching the specified metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        :returns: An iterator that yields the alarms.
        """
        metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace, metric_name)
        alarm_iter = metric.alarms.all()
        logger.info("Got alarms for metric %s.%s.", metric_namespace,
metric_name)
        return alarm_iter
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAlarmsForMetric AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @example
#   describe_metric_alarms(Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'))
```

```
def describe_metric_alarms(cloudwatch_client)
  response = cloudwatch_client.describe_alarms

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

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

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

      if alarm.key?(:insufficient_data_actions) &&
         alarm.insufficient_data_actions.count.positive?
        puts 'Insufficient data actions:'
        alarm.insufficient_data_actions.each do |a|
          puts "  #{a}"
        end
      end

      puts 'Dimensions:'
      if alarm.key?(:dimensions) && alarm.dimensions.count.positive?
        alarm.dimensions.each do |d|
          puts "  Name: #{d.name}, Value: #{d.value}"
```

```
        end
      else
        puts '  None for this alarm.'
      end
    end
  else
    puts 'No alarms found.'
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about alarms: #{e.message}"
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  region = ''

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

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

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAlarmsForMetricconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeAnomalyDetectors`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeAnomalyDetectors`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe anomaly detectors for a metric and namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The metric of the anomaly detectors.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of detectors.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AnomalyDetector>> DescribeAnomalyDetectors(string
metricNamespace, string metricName)
    {
        List<AnomalyDetector> detectors = new List<AnomalyDetector>();
        var paginatedDescribeAnomalyDetectors =
_amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAnomalyDetectors(
            new DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest()
            {
                MetricName = metricName,
                Namespace = metricNamespace
            });

        await foreach (var data in
paginatedDescribeAnomalyDetectors.AnomalyDetectors)
        {
            detectors.Add(data);
        }

        return detectors;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAnomalyDetectorsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare un elenco di modelli di rilevamento delle anomalie

L'`describe-anomaly-detectors`esempio seguente visualizza informazioni sui modelli di rilevatore di anomalie associati allo `AWS/Logs` spazio dei nomi nell'account specificato.

```
aws cloudwatch describe-anomaly-detectors \
    --namespace AWS/Logs
```

Output:

```
{
    "AnomalyDetectors": [
        {
            "Namespace": "AWS/Logs",
            "MetricName": "IncomingBytes",
            "Dimensions": [],
            "Stat": "SampleCount",
            "Configuration": {
                "ExcludedTimeRanges": []
            },
            "StateValue": "TRAINED",
            "SingleMetricAnomalyDetector": {
                "AccountId": "123456789012",
                "Namespace": "AWS/Logs",
                "MetricName": "IncomingBytes",
                "Dimensions": [],
                "Stat": "SampleCount"
            }
        },
        {
            "Namespace": "AWS/Logs",
            "MetricName": "IncomingBytes",
            "Dimensions": [
```

```
                {
                    "Name": "LogGroupName",
                    "Value": "demo"
                }
            ],
            "Stat": "Average",
            "Configuration": {
                "ExcludedTimeRanges": []
            },
            "StateValue": "PENDING_TRAINING",
            "SingleMetricAnomalyDetector": {
                "AccountId": "123456789012",
                "Namespace": "AWS/Logs",
                "MetricName": "IncomingBytes",
                "Dimensions": [
                    {
                        "Name": "LogGroupName",
                        "Value": "demo"
                    }
                ],
                "Stat": "Average"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Using CloudWatch anomaly detection nella Amazon CloudWatch User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAnomalyDetectors AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Describes the anomaly detectors based on the specified JSON file.
    *
    * @param fileName the name of the JSON file containing the custom metric
namespace and name
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the anomaly
detectors have been described
    * @throws RuntimeException if there is a failure during the operation, such
as when reading or parsing the JSON file,
    *                          or when describing the anomaly detectors
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> describeAnomalyDetectorsAsync(String fileName)
{
       CompletableFuture<JsonNode> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
           try {
               JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
               return new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
           } catch (IOException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file",
e);
           }
       });

       return readFileFuture.thenCompose(rootNode -> {
           try {
               String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
               String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

               DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest detectorsRequest =
DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest.builder()
                   .maxResults(10)
                   .metricName(customMetricName)
                   .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                   .build();

               return
getAsyncClient().describeAnomalyDetectors(detectorsRequest).thenAccept(response
-> {
                   List<AnomalyDetector> anomalyDetectorList =
response.anomalyDetectors();
```

```
                    for (AnomalyDetector detector : anomalyDetectorList) {
                        logger.info("Metric name: {} ",
detector.singleMetricAnomalyDetector().metricName());
                        logger.info("State: {} ", detector.stateValue());
                    }
                });
            } catch (RuntimeException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe anomaly
detectors", e);
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error describing anomaly detectors",
exception);
            }
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAnomalyDetectorsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeAnomalyDetectors(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val detectorsRequest =
```

```
        DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAnomalyDetectors(detectorsRequest)
        response.anomalyDetectors?.forEach { detector ->
            println("Metric name:
 ${detector.singleMetricAnomalyDetector?.metricName}")
            println("State: ${detector.stateValue}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAnomalyDetectorsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`DisableAlarmActions`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DisableAlarmActions`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Nozioni di base sugli allarmi
- Gestione di parametri e allarmi

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Disable the actions for a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableAlarmActions(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var disableAlarmActionsResult = await
 _amazonCloudWatch.DisableAlarmActionsAsync(
            new DisableAlarmActionsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return disableAlarmActionsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisableAlarmActionsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Includere i file richiesti.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DisableAlarmActionsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Disattiva le operazioni di allarme.

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
```

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::DisableAlarmActionsRequest
disableAlarmActionsRequest;
        disableAlarmActionsRequest.AddAlarmNames(alarm_name);

        auto disableAlarmActionsOutcome =
cw.DisableAlarmActions(disableAlarmActionsRequest);
        if (!disableAlarmActionsOutcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to disable actions for alarm " << alarm_name <<
                ": " << disableAlarmActionsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully disabled actions for alarm " <<
                alarm_name << std::endl;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisableAlarmActionsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per disattivare le operazioni su un allarme

L'esempio seguente utilizza il comando `disable-alarm-actions` per disabilitare tutte le operazioni per l'allarme denominato myalarm.:

```
aws cloudwatch disable-alarm-actions --alarm-names myalarm
```

In caso di esito positivo, il comando torna al prompt.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DisableAlarmActions AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DisableAlarmActionsRequest;

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

                Usage:
                  <alarmName>

                Where:
                  alarmName - An alarm name to disable (for example, MyAlarm).
                """;

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

        String alarmName = args[0];
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        CloudWatchClient cw = CloudWatchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        disableActions(cw, alarmName);
        cw.close();
    }

    public static void disableActions(CloudWatchClient cw, String alarmName) {
        try {
            DisableAlarmActionsRequest request =
 DisableAlarmActionsRequest.builder()
                    .alarmNames(alarmName)
                    .build();

            cw.disableAlarmActions(request);
            System.out.printf("Successfully disabled actions on alarm %s",
 alarmName);

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisableAlarmActionsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { DisableAlarmActionsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DisableAlarmActionsCommand({
    AlarmNames: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME, // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisableAlarmActionsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
```

```
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

cw.disableAlarmActions(
  { AlarmNames: ["Web_Server_CPU_Utilization"] },
  function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log("Error", err);
    } else {
      console.log("Success", data);
    }
  }
);
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisableAlarmActionsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun disableActions(alarmName: String) {
    val request =
        DisableAlarmActionsRequest {
            alarmNames = listOf(alarmName)
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.disableAlarmActions(request)
        println("Successfully disabled actions on alarm $alarmName")
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisableAlarmActionsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def enable_alarm_actions(self, alarm_name, enable):
        """
        Enables or disables actions on the specified alarm. Alarm actions can be
        used to send notifications or automate responses when an alarm enters a
        particular state.

        :param alarm_name: The name of the alarm.
        :param enable: When True, actions are enabled for the alarm. Otherwise,
 they
                       disabled.
        """
        try:
            alarm = self.cloudwatch_resource.Alarm(alarm_name)
            if enable:
                alarm.enable_actions()
            else:
                alarm.disable_actions()
```

```
            logger.info(
                "%s actions for alarm %s.",
                "Enabled" if enable else "Disabled",
                alarm_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't %s actions alarm %s.",
                "enable" if enable else "disable",
                alarm_name,
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DisableAlarmActions AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Disables an alarm in Amazon CloudWatch.
#
# Prerequisites.
#
# - The alarm to disable.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @param alarm_name [String] The name of the alarm to disable.
# @return [Boolean] true if the alarm was disabled; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless alarm_actions_disabled?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
```

```
#     'ObjectsInBucket'
#   )
def alarm_actions_disabled?(cloudwatch_client, alarm_name)
  cloudwatch_client.disable_alarm_actions(alarm_names: [alarm_name])
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error disabling alarm actions: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  alarm_name = 'ObjectsInBucket'
  alarm_description = 'Objects exist in this bucket for more than 1 day.'
  metric_name = 'NumberOfObjects'
  # Notify this Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when
  # the alarm transitions to the ALARM state.
  alarm_actions = ['arn:aws:sns:us-
east-1:111111111111:Default_CloudWatch_Alarms_Topic']
  namespace = 'AWS/S3'
  statistic = 'Average'
  dimensions = [
    {
      name: "BucketName",
      value: "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    },
    {
      name: 'StorageType',
      value: 'AllStorageTypes'
    }
  ]
  period = 86_400 # Daily (24 hours * 60 minutes * 60 seconds = 86400 seconds).
  unit = 'Count'
  evaluation_periods = 1 # More than one day.
  threshold = 1 # One object.
  comparison_operator = 'GreaterThanThreshold' # More than one object.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon CloudWatch.
  region = 'us-east-1'

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

  if alarm_created_or_updated?(
    cloudwatch_client,
    alarm_name,
```

```
    alarm_description,
    metric_name,
    alarm_actions,
    namespace,
    statistic,
    dimensions,
    period,
    unit,
    evaluation_periods,
    threshold,
    comparison_operator
  )
    puts "Alarm '#{alarm_name}' created or updated."
  else
    puts "Could not create or update alarm '#{alarm_name}'."
  end

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

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisableAlarmActionsconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    "Disables actions on the specified alarm. "
    TRY.
```

```
        lo_cwt->disablealarmactions(
          it_alarmnames = it_alarm_names ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarm actions disabled.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DisableAlarmActionsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzo **`EnableAlarmActions`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `EnableAlarmActions`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Gestione di parametri e allarmi

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Enable the actions for a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableAlarmActions(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var enableAlarmActionsResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.EnableAlarmActionsAsync(
```

```
            new EnableAlarmActionsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return enableAlarmActionsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, EnableAlarmActionsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Includere i file richiesti.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/EnableAlarmActionsRequest.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/PutMetricAlarmRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Attiva le operazioni di allarme.

```
    Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
    Aws::CloudWatch::Model::PutMetricAlarmRequest request;
    request.SetAlarmName(alarm_name);
    request.SetComparisonOperator(
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::ComparisonOperator::GreaterThanThreshold);
    request.SetEvaluationPeriods(1);
    request.SetMetricName("CPUUtilization");
    request.SetNamespace("AWS/EC2");
    request.SetPeriod(60);
```

```
    request.SetStatistic(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Statistic::Average);
    request.SetThreshold(70.0);
    request.SetActionsEnabled(false);
    request.SetAlarmDescription("Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%");
    request.SetUnit(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::StandardUnit::Seconds);
    request.AddAlarmActions(actionArn);

    Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Dimension dimension;
    dimension.SetName("InstanceId");
    dimension.SetValue(instanceId);
    request.AddDimensions(dimension);

    auto outcome = cw.PutMetricAlarm(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
    {
        std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch alarm:" <<
            outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return;
    }

    Aws::CloudWatch::Model::EnableAlarmActionsRequest enable_request;
    enable_request.AddAlarmNames(alarm_name);

    auto enable_outcome = cw.EnableAlarmActions(enable_request);
    if (!enable_outcome.IsSuccess())
    {
        std::cout << "Failed to enable alarm actions:" <<
            enable_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return;
    }

    std::cout << "Successfully created alarm " << alarm_name <<
        " and enabled actions on it." << std::endl;
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, EnableAlarmActionsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per abilitare tutte le operazioni relative a un allarme

L'esempio seguente utilizza il comando `enable-alarm-actions` per abilitare tutte le operazioni per l'allarme denominato myalarm.:

```
aws cloudwatch enable-alarm-actions --alarm-names myalarm
```

In caso di esito positivo, il comando torna al prompt.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta EnableAlarmActions AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.EnableAlarmActionsRequest;

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

                Usage:
                  <alarmName>
```

```
                Where:
                  alarmName - An alarm name to enable (for example, MyAlarm).
                """;

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

        String alarm = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        CloudWatchClient cw = CloudWatchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        enableActions(cw, alarm);
        cw.close();
    }

    public static void enableActions(CloudWatchClient cw, String alarm) {
        try {
            EnableAlarmActionsRequest request =
 EnableAlarmActionsRequest.builder()
                    .alarmNames(alarm)
                    .build();

            cw.enableAlarmActions(request);
            System.out.printf("Successfully enabled actions on alarm %s", alarm);

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, EnableAlarmActionsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { EnableAlarmActionsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new EnableAlarmActionsCommand({
    AlarmNames: [process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME], // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, EnableAlarmActionsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

var params = {
  AlarmName: "Web_Server_CPU_Utilization",
  ComparisonOperator: "GreaterThanThreshold",
  EvaluationPeriods: 1,
  MetricName: "CPUUtilization",
  Namespace: "AWS/EC2",
  Period: 60,
  Statistic: "Average",
  Threshold: 70.0,
  ActionsEnabled: true,
  AlarmActions: ["ACTION_ARN"],
  AlarmDescription: "Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%",
  Dimensions: [
    {
      Name: "InstanceId",
      Value: "INSTANCE_ID",
    },
  ],
  Unit: "Percent",
};

cw.putMetricAlarm(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
```

```
    console.log("Alarm action added", data);
    var paramsEnableAlarmAction = {
      AlarmNames: [params.AlarmName],
    };
    cw.enableAlarmActions(paramsEnableAlarmAction, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Error", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Alarm action enabled", data);
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, EnableAlarmActionsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun enableActions(alarm: String) {
    val request =
        EnableAlarmActionsRequest {
            alarmNames = listOf(alarm)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.enableAlarmActions(request)
        println("Successfully enabled actions on alarm $alarm")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, EnableAlarmActionsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def enable_alarm_actions(self, alarm_name, enable):
        """
        Enables or disables actions on the specified alarm. Alarm actions can be
        used to send notifications or automate responses when an alarm enters a
        particular state.

        :param alarm_name: The name of the alarm.
        :param enable: When True, actions are enabled for the alarm. Otherwise,
 they
                       disabled.
        """
        try:
            alarm = self.cloudwatch_resource.Alarm(alarm_name)
            if enable:
                alarm.enable_actions()
            else:
                alarm.disable_actions()
            logger.info(
```

```
                "%s actions for alarm %s.",
                "Enabled" if enable else "Disabled",
                alarm_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't %s actions alarm %s.",
                "enable" if enable else "disable",
                alarm_name,
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta EnableAlarmActions AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    "Enable actions on the specified alarm."
    TRY.
        lo_cwt->enablealarmactions(
          it_alarmnames = it_alarm_names ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarm actions enabled.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, EnableAlarmActionsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzo **`GetDashboard`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetDashboard`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Get information on a dashboard.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="dashboardName">The name of the dashboard.</param>
/// <returns>A JSON object with dashboard information.</returns>
public async Task<string> GetDashboard(string dashboardName)
{
    var dashboardResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetDashboardAsync(
        new GetDashboardRequest()
        {
            DashboardName = dashboardName
        });

    return dashboardResponse.DashboardBody;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetDashboardconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare informazioni su una dashboard

L'`get-dashboard`esempio seguente visualizza le informazioni sulla dashboard denominata `Dashboard-A` nell'account specificato.

```
aws cloudwatch get-dashboard \
    --dashboard-name Dashboard-A
```

Output:

```
{
    "DashboardArn": "arn:aws:cloudwatch::123456789012:dashboard/Dashboard-A",
    "DashboardBody": "{\"widgets\":[{\"type\":\"metric\",\"x\":0,\"y\":0,\"width
\":6,\"height\":6,\"properties\":{\"view\":\"timeSeries\",\"stacked\":false,
\"metrics\":[[\"AWS/EC2\",\"NetworkIn\",\"InstanceId\",\"i-0131f062232ade043\"],
[\".\",\"NetworkOut\",\".\",\".\"]],\"region\":\"us-east-1\"}}]}",
    "DashboardName": "Dashboard-A"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta i CloudWatch dashboard di Amazon nella Amazon CloudWatch User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetDashboard AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce l'arn al corpo della dashboard specificata.

```
Get-CWDashboard -DashboardName Dashboard1
```

Output:

```
DashboardArn                                          DashboardBody
------------                                          -------------
arn:aws:cloudwatch::123456789012:dashboard/Dashboard1 {...
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDashboardin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce l'arn al corpo della dashboard specificata.

```
Get-CWDashboard -DashboardName Dashboard1
```

Output:

```
DashboardArn                                          DashboardBody
------------                                          -------------
arn:aws:cloudwatch::123456789012:dashboard/Dashboard1 {...
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDashboardin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`GetMetricData`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetMetricData`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get data for CloudWatch metrics.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="minutesOfData">The number of minutes of data to include.</
param>
    /// <param name="useDescendingTime">True to return the data descending by
 time.</param>
    /// <param name="endDateUtc">The end date for the data, in UTC.</param>
    /// <param name="maxDataPoints">The maximum data points to include.</param>
    /// <param name="dataQueries">Optional data queries to include.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of the requested metric data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricDataResult>> GetMetricData(int minutesOfData,
 bool useDescendingTime, DateTime? endDateUtc = null,
        int maxDataPoints = 0, List<MetricDataQuery>? dataQueries = null)
    {
        var metricData = new List<MetricDataResult>();
        // If no end time is provided, use the current time for the end time.
        endDateUtc ??= DateTime.UtcNow;
        var timeZoneOffset =
 TimeZoneInfo.Local.GetUtcOffset(endDateUtc.Value.ToLocalTime());
        var startTimeUtc = endDateUtc.Value.AddMinutes(-minutesOfData);
        // The timezone string should be in the format +0000, so use the timezone
 offset to format it correctly.
        var timeZoneString = $"{timeZoneOffset.Hours:D2}
{timeZoneOffset.Minutes:D2}";
        var paginatedMetricData = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.GetMetricData(
            new GetMetricDataRequest()
            {
                StartTimeUtc = startTimeUtc,
                EndTimeUtc = endDateUtc.Value,
                LabelOptions = new LabelOptions { Timezone = timeZoneString },
                ScanBy = useDescendingTime ? ScanBy.TimestampDescending :
 ScanBy.TimestampAscending,
                MaxDatapoints = maxDataPoints,
                MetricDataQueries = dataQueries,
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedMetricData.MetricDataResults)
        {
            metricData.Add(data);
        }
        return metricData;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetMetricDataconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per ottenere gli IOPS totali medi per il valore specificato EC2 utilizzando un'espressione matematica

L'`get-metric-data`esempio seguente recupera i valori delle CloudWatch metriche per l' EC2 istanza con InstanceID `i-abcdef` utilizzando un'espressione matematica metrica che combina e metriche. `EBSReadOps` `EBSWriteOps`

```
aws cloudwatch get-metric-data \
    --metric-data-queries file://file.json \
    --start-time 2024-09-29T22:10:00Z \
    --end-time 2024-09-29T22:15:00Z
```

Contenuto di `file.json`.

```
[
    {
        "Id": "m3",
        "Expression": "(m1+m2)/300",
        "Label": "Avg Total IOPS"
    },
    {
        "Id": "m1",
        "MetricStat": {
            "Metric": {
                "Namespace": "AWS/EC2",
                "MetricName": "EBSReadOps",
                "Dimensions": [
                    {
                        "Name": "InstanceId",
                        "Value": "i-abcdef"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Period": 300,
            "Stat": "Sum",
            "Unit": "Count"
        },
        "ReturnData": false
    },
```

```
    {
        "Id": "m2",
        "MetricStat": {
            "Metric": {
                "Namespace": "AWS/EC2",
                "MetricName": "EBSWriteOps",
                "Dimensions": [
                    {
                        "Name": "InstanceId",
                        "Value": "i-abcdef"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Period": 300,
            "Stat": "Sum",
            "Unit": "Count"
        },
        "ReturnData": false
    }
]
```

Output:

```
{
    "MetricDataResults": [
        {
            "Id": "m3",
            "Label": "Avg Total IOPS",
            "Timestamps": [
                "2024-09-29T22:10:00+00:00"
            ],
            "Values": [
                96.85
            ],
            "StatusCode": "Complete"
        }
    ],
    "Messages": []
}
```

Esempio 2: per monitorare gli addebiti stimati utilizzando i parametri di fatturazione AWS CloudWatch

L'`get-metric-data`esempio seguente recupera la `EstimatedCharges` CloudWatch metrica dallo spazio dei nomi /Billing. AWS

```
aws cloudwatch get-metric-data \
    --metric-data-queries '[{"Id":"m1","MetricStat":{"Metric":
{"Namespace":"AWS/Billing","MetricName":"EstimatedCharges","Dimensions":
[{"Name":"Currency","Value":"USD"}]},"Period":21600,"Stat":"Maximum"}}]' \
    --start-time 2024-09-26T12:00:00Z \
    --end-time 2024-09-26T18:00:00Z \
    --region us-east-1
```

Output:

```
{
    "MetricDataResults": [
        {
            "Id": "m1",
            "Label": "EstimatedCharges",
            "Timestamps": [
                "2024-09-26T12:00:00+00:00"
            ],
            "Values": [
                542.38
            ],
            "StatusCode": "Complete"
        }
    ],
    "Messages": []
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Using math expression with CloudWatch metrics nella Amazon CloudWatch User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command GetMetricDataReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves custom metric data from the AWS CloudWatch service.
    *
    * @param fileName the name of the file containing the custom metric
information
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the metric data
has been retrieved
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> getCustomMetricDataAsync(String fileName) {
       CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
           try {
               // Read values from the JSON file.
               JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
               com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
               return rootNode.toString(); // Return JSON as a string for
further processing
           } catch (IOException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read file", e);
           }
       });

       return readFileFuture.thenCompose(jsonContent -> {
           try {
               // Parse the JSON string to extract relevant values.
               com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(jsonContent);
               String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
```

```
                String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

                // Set the current time and date range for metric query.
                Instant nowDate = Instant.now();
                long hours = 1;
                long minutes = 30;
                Instant endTime = nowDate.plus(hours,
ChronoUnit.HOURS).plus(minutes, ChronoUnit.MINUTES);

                Metric met = Metric.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .build();

                MetricStat metStat = MetricStat.builder()
                    .stat("Maximum")
                    .period(60)  // Assuming period in seconds
                    .metric(met)
                    .build();

                MetricDataQuery dataQuery = MetricDataQuery.builder()
                    .metricStat(metStat)
                    .id("foo2")
                    .returnData(true)
                    .build();

                List<MetricDataQuery> dq = new ArrayList<>();
                dq.add(dataQuery);

                GetMetricDataRequest getMetricDataRequest =
GetMetricDataRequest.builder()
                    .maxDatapoints(10)
                    .scanBy(ScanBy.TIMESTAMP_DESCENDING)
                    .startTime(nowDate)
                    .endTime(endTime)
                    .metricDataQueries(dq)
                    .build();

                // Call the async method for CloudWatch data retrieval.
                return getAsyncClient().getMetricData(getMetricDataRequest);

            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to parse JSON content", e);
```

```
            }
        }).thenAccept(response -> {
            List<MetricDataResult> data = response.metricDataResults();
            for (MetricDataResult item : data) {
                logger.info("The label is: {}", item.label());
                logger.info("The status code is: {}",
 item.statusCode().toString());
            }
        }).exceptionally(exception -> {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get metric data", exception);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetMetricDataconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getCustomMetricData(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    // Set the date.
    val nowDate = Instant.now()
    val hours: Long = 1
    val minutes: Long = 30
    val date2 =
        nowDate.plus(hours, ChronoUnit.HOURS).plus(
            minutes,
            ChronoUnit.MINUTES,
```

```
        )

    val met =
        Metric {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
        }

    val metStat =
        MetricStat {
            stat = "Maximum"
            period = 1
            metric = met
        }

    val dataQUery =
        MetricDataQuery {
            metricStat = metStat
            id = "foo2"
            returnData = true
        }

    val dq = ArrayList<MetricDataQuery>()
    dq.add(dataQUery)
    val getMetReq =
        GetMetricDataRequest {
            maxDatapoints = 10
            scanBy = ScanBy.TimestampDescending
            startTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(nowDate)
            endTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(date2)
            metricDataQueries = dq
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricData(getMetReq)
        response.metricDataResults?.forEach { item ->
            println("The label is ${item.label}")
            println("The status code is ${item.statusCode}")
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetMetricDataconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`GetMetricStatistics`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetMetricStatistics`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Gestione di parametri e allarmi

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get billing statistics using a call to a wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of billing statistics.</returns>
    private static async Task<List<Datapoint>> SetupBillingStatistics()
    {
        // Make a request for EstimatedCharges with a period of one day for the
past seven days.
        var billingStatistics = await _cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricStatistics(
            "AWS/Billing",
            "EstimatedCharges",
            new List<string>() { "Maximum" },
            new List<Dimension>() { new Dimension { Name = "Currency", Value =
"USD" } },
            7,
```

```
            86400);

        billingStatistics = billingStatistics.OrderBy(n => n.Timestamp).ToList();

        return billingStatistics;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to get statistics for a specific CloudWatch metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="statistics">The list of statistics to include.</param>
    /// <param name="dimensions">The list of dimensions to include.</param>
    /// <param name="days">The number of days in the past to include.</param>
    /// <param name="period">The period for the data.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of DataPoint objects for the statistics.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Datapoint>> GetMetricStatistics(string
metricNamespace,
        string metricName, List<string> statistics, List<Dimension> dimensions,
int days, int period)
    {
        var metricStatistics = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricStatisticsAsync(
            new GetMetricStatisticsRequest()
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                MetricName = metricName,
                Dimensions = dimensions,
                Statistics = statistics,
                StartTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-days),
                EndTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
                Period = period
            });

        return metricStatistics.Datapoints;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetMetricStatisticsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere l'utilizzo della CPU per istanza EC2

L'esempio seguente utilizza il `get-metric-statistics` comando per ottenere l'utilizzo della CPU per un' EC2istanza con l'ID i-abcdef.

```
aws cloudwatch get-metric-statistics --metric-name CPUUtilization --start-time 2014-04-08T23:18:00Z --end-time 2014-04-09T23:18:00Z --period 3600 --namespace AWS/EC2 --statistics Maximum --dimensions Name=InstanceId,Value=i-abcdef
```

Output:

```
{
    "Datapoints": [
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T11:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 44.79,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T20:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 47.92,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T19:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 50.85,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T09:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 47.92,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T03:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 76.84,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
```

```
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T21:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 48.96,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T14:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 47.92,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T08:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 47.92,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T16:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 45.55,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T06:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 47.92,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T13:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 45.08,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T05:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 47.92,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T18:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 46.88,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T17:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 52.08,
            "Unit": "Percent"
```

```
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T07:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 47.92,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T02:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 51.23,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T12:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 47.67,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-08T23:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 46.88,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T10:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 51.91,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T04:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 47.13,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T15:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 48.96,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T00:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 48.16,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T01:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 49.18,
```

```
            "Unit": "Percent"
        }
    ],
    "Label": "CPUUtilization"
}
```

Specifica di più dimensioni

Nell'esempio seguente viene illustrato come specificare più dimensioni. Ogni dimensione è specificata come Name/Value coppia, con una virgola tra il nome e il valore. Più dimensioni sono separate da uno spazio. Se un unico parametro include più dimensioni, è necessario specificare un valore per ogni dimensione definita.

Per altri esempi di utilizzo del `get-metric-statistics` comando, consulta Get Statistics for a Metric nella Amazon CloudWatch Developer Guide.

```
aws cloudwatch get-metric-statistics --metric-name Buffers --
namespace MyNameSpace --dimensions Name=InstanceID,Value=i-
abcdef Name=InstanceType,Value=m1.small --start-time 2016-10-15T04:00:00Z --end-
time 2016-10-19T07:00:00Z --statistics Average --period 60
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetMetricStatistics AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves and displays metric statistics for the specified parameters.
     *
     * @param nameSpace    the namespace for the metric
     * @param metVal       the name of the metric
     * @param metricOption the statistic to retrieve for the metric (e.g.,
 "Maximum", "Average")
```

```
    * @param date         the date for which to retrieve the metric statistics,
in the format "yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss'Z'"
    * @param myDimension  the dimension(s) to filter the metric statistics by
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the metric
statistics have been retrieved and displayed
    */
   public CompletableFuture<GetMetricStatisticsResponse>
getAndDisplayMetricStatisticsAsync(String nameSpace, String metVal,

           String metricOption, String date, Dimension myDimension) {

       Instant start = Instant.parse(date);
       Instant endDate = Instant.now();

       // Building the request for metric statistics.
       GetMetricStatisticsRequest statisticsRequest =
GetMetricStatisticsRequest.builder()
           .endTime(endDate)
           .startTime(start)
           .dimensions(myDimension)
           .metricName(metVal)
           .namespace(nameSpace)
           .period(86400) // 1 day period
           .statistics(Statistic.fromValue(metricOption))
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   List<Datapoint> data = response.datapoints();
                   if (!data.isEmpty()) {
                       for (Datapoint datapoint : data) {
                           logger.info("Timestamp: {} Maximum value: {}",
datapoint.timestamp(), datapoint.maximum());
                       }
                   } else {
                       logger.info("The returned data list is empty");
                   }
               } else {
                   logger.info("Failed to get metric statistics: {} ",
exception.getMessage());
               }
           })
           .exceptionally(exception -> {
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException("Error while getting metric
statistics: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetMetricStatisticsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getAndDisplayMetricStatistics(
    nameSpaceVal: String,
    metVal: String,
    metricOption: String,
    date: String,
    myDimension: Dimension,
) {
    val start = Instant.parse(date)
    val endDate = Instant.now()
    val statisticsRequest =
        GetMetricStatisticsRequest {
            endTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(endDate)
            startTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(start)
            dimensions = listOf(myDimension)
            metricName = metVal
            namespace = nameSpaceVal
            period = 86400
            statistics = listOf(Statistic.fromValue(metricOption))
        }
```

```
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
        val data = response.datapoints
        if (data != null) {
            if (data.isNotEmpty()) {
                for (datapoint in data) {
                    println("Timestamp: ${datapoint.timestamp} Maximum value:
 ${datapoint.maximum}")
                }
            } else {
                println("The returned data list is empty")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetMetricStatisticsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def get_metric_statistics(self, namespace, name, start, end, period,
 stat_types):
```

```
        """
        Gets statistics for a metric within a specified time span. Metrics are
grouped
        into the specified period.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param start: The UTC start time of the time span to retrieve.
        :param end: The UTC end time of the time span to retrieve.
        :param period: The period, in seconds, in which to group metrics. The
period
                       must match the granularity of the metric, which depends on
                       the metric's age. For example, metrics that are older than
                       three hours have a one-minute granularity, so the period
must
                       be at least 60 and must be a multiple of 60.
        :param stat_types: The type of statistics to retrieve, such as average
value
                           or maximum value.
        :return: The retrieved statistics for the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            stats = metric.get_statistics(
                StartTime=start, EndTime=end, Period=period,
Statistics=stat_types
            )
            logger.info(
                "Got %s statistics for %s.", len(stats["Datapoints"]),
stats["Label"]
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get statistics for %s.%s.", namespace,
name)
            raise
        else:
            return stats
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetMetricStatistics AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`GetMetricWidgetImage`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetMetricWidgetImage`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get an image for a metric graphed over time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="stat">The name of the stat to chart.</param>
    /// <param name="period">The period to use for the chart.</param>
    /// <returns>A memory stream for the chart image.</returns>
    public async Task<MemoryStream> GetTimeSeriesMetricImage(string
metricNamespace, string metric, string stat, int period)
    {
        var metricImageWidget = new
        {
            title = "Example Metric Graph",
            view = "timeSeries",
            stacked = false,
            period = period,
            width = 1400,
            height = 600,
            metrics = new List<List<object>>
                { new() { metricNamespace, metric, new { stat } } }
        };
```

```
        var metricImageWidgetString =
JsonSerializer.Serialize(metricImageWidget);
        var imageResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricWidgetImageAsync(
            new GetMetricWidgetImageRequest()
            {
                MetricWidget = metricImageWidgetString
            });

        return imageResponse.MetricWidgetImage;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Save a metric image to a file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="memoryStream">The MemoryStream for the metric image.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <returns>The path to the file.</returns>
    public string SaveMetricImage(MemoryStream memoryStream, string metricName)
    {
        var metricFileName = $"{metricName}_{DateTime.Now.Ticks}.png";
        using var sr = new StreamReader(memoryStream);
        // Writes the memory stream to a file.
        File.WriteAllBytes(metricFileName, memoryStream.ToArray());
        var filePath = Path.Join(AppDomain.CurrentDomain.BaseDirectory,
            metricFileName);
        return filePath;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetMetricWidgetImageconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare un grafico istantaneo di CPUUtilization

L'`get-metric-widget-image`esempio seguente recupera il grafico dell'istantanea per la metrica `CPUUtilization` dell' EC2 istanza con l'ID `i-abcde` e salva l'immagine recuperata come file denominato "image.png" sul computer locale.

```
aws cloudwatch get-metric-widget-image \
```

```
    --metric-widget '{"metrics":[["AWS/EC2","CPUUtilization","InstanceId","i-
abcde"]]}' \
    --output-format png \
    --output text | base64 --decode > image.png
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetMetricWidgetImageCommand Reference.AWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves and saves a custom metric image to a file.
    *
    * @param fileName the name of the file to save the metric image to
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the image has been
saved to the file
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> downloadAndSaveMetricImageAsync(String
fileName) {
       logger.info("Getting Image data for custom metric.");
       String myJSON = """
             {
                 "title": "Example Metric Graph",
                 "view": "timeSeries",
                 "stacked ": false,
                 "period": 10,
                 "width": 1400,
                 "height": 600,
                 "metrics": [
                     [
                     "AWS/Billing",
                     "EstimatedCharges",
```

```
                      "Currency",
                      "USD"
                    ]
                ]
            }
        """;

        GetMetricWidgetImageRequest imageRequest =
GetMetricWidgetImageRequest.builder()
            .metricWidget(myJSON)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().getMetricWidgetImage(imageRequest)
            .thenCompose(response -> {
                SdkBytes sdkBytes = response.metricWidgetImage();
                byte[] bytes = sdkBytes.asByteArray();
                return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                    try {
                        File outputFile = new File(fileName);
                        try (FileOutputStream outputStream = new
FileOutputStream(outputFile)) {
                            outputStream.write(bytes);
                        }
                    } catch (IOException e) {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to write image to
file", e);
                    }
                });
            })
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error getting and saving metric
image", exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Image data saved successfully to {}", fileName);
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetMetricWidgetImageconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getAndOpenMetricImage(fileName: String) {
    println("Getting Image data for custom metric.")
    val myJSON = """{
        "title": "Example Metric Graph",
        "view": "timeSeries",
        "stacked ": false,
        "period": 10,
        "width": 1400,
        "height": 600,
        "metrics": [
            [
            "AWS/Billing",
            "EstimatedCharges",
            "Currency",
            "USD"
            ]
        ]
        }"""

    val imageRequest =
        GetMetricWidgetImageRequest {
            metricWidget = myJSON
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricWidgetImage(imageRequest)
        val bytes = response.metricWidgetImage
        if (bytes != null) {
            File(fileName).writeBytes(bytes)
        }
    }
    println("You have successfully written data to $fileName")
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetMetricWidgetImageconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`ListDashboards`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListDashboards`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Get a list of dashboards.
/// </summary>
/// <returns>A list of DashboardEntry objects.</returns>
public async Task<List<DashboardEntry>> ListDashboards()
{
    var results = new List<DashboardEntry>();
    var paginateDashboards = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.ListDashboards(
        new ListDashboardsRequest());
    // Get the entire list using the paginator.
    await foreach (var data in paginateDashboards.DashboardEntries)
    {
        results.Add(data);
    }

    return results;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListDashboardsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare un elenco di dashboard

L'`list-dashboards`esempio seguente elenca tutte le dashboard dell'account specificato.

```
aws cloudwatch list-dashboards
```

Output:

```
{
    "DashboardEntries": [
        {
            "DashboardName": "Dashboard-A",
            "DashboardArn": "arn:aws:cloudwatch::123456789012:dashboard/
Dashboard-A",
            "LastModified": "2024-10-11T18:40:11+00:00",
            "Size": 271
        },
        {
            "DashboardName": "Dashboard-B",
            "DashboardArn": "arn:aws:cloudwatch::123456789012:dashboard/
Dashboard-B",
            "LastModified": "2024-10-11T18:44:41+00:00",
            "Size": 522
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta i CloudWatch dashboard di Amazon nella Amazon CloudWatch User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListDashboards AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Lists the available dashboards.
    *
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the operation is
finished.
    * The future will complete exceptionally if an error occurs while listing
the dashboards.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> listDashboardsAsync() {
       ListDashboardsRequest listDashboardsRequest =
ListDashboardsRequest.builder().build();
       ListDashboardsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().listDashboardsPaginator(listDashboardsRequest);
       return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
           response.dashboardEntries().forEach(entry -> {
               logger.info("Dashboard name is: {} ", entry.dashboardName());
               logger.info("Dashboard ARN is: {} ", entry.dashboardArn());
           });
       }).exceptionally(ex -> {
           logger.info("Failed to list dashboards: {} ", ex.getMessage());
           throw new RuntimeException("Error occurred while listing dashboards",
ex);
       });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListDashboardsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listDashboards() {
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient
            .listDashboardsPaginated({})
            .transform { it.dashboardEntries?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name is ${obj.dashboardName}")
                println("Dashboard ARN is ${obj.dashboardArn}")
            }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListDashboardsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce la raccolta di dashboard per il tuo account.

```
Get-CWDashboardList
```

Output:

```
DashboardArn DashboardName LastModified        Size
------------ ------------- ------------        ----
arn:...      Dashboard1    7/6/2017 8:14:15 PM 252
```

Esempio 2: restituisce la raccolta di dashboard per il tuo account i cui nomi iniziano con il prefisso 'dev'.

```
Get-CWDashboardList -DashboardNamePrefix dev
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDashboardsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce la raccolta di dashboard per il tuo account.

```
Get-CWDashboardList
```

Output:

```
DashboardArn DashboardName LastModified        Size
------------ ------------- ------------        ----
arn:...      Dashboard1    7/6/2017 8:14:15 PM 252
```

Esempio 2: restituisce la raccolta di dashboard per il tuo account i cui nomi iniziano con il prefisso 'dev'.

```
Get-CWDashboardList -DashboardNamePrefix dev
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDashboardsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`ListMetrics`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListMetrics`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Gestione di parametri e allarmi

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List metrics available, optionally within a namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">Optional CloudWatch namespace to use when
listing metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="filter">Optional dimension filter.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">Optional metric name filter.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of metrics.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Metric>> ListMetrics(string? metricNamespace = null,
DimensionFilter? filter = null, string? metricName = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Metric>();
        var paginateMetrics = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.ListMetrics(
            new ListMetricsRequest
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                Dimensions = filter != null ? new List<DimensionFilter>
{ filter } : null,
                MetricName = metricName
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var metric in paginateMetrics.Metrics)
        {
            results.Add(metric);
        }

        return results;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListMetricsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Includere i file richiesti.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/ListMetricsRequest.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/ListMetricsResult.h>
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>
```

Elenca i parametri.

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::ListMetricsRequest request;

        if (argc > 1)
        {
            request.SetMetricName(argv[1]);
        }

        if (argc > 2)
        {
            request.SetNamespace(argv[2]);
        }

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            auto outcome = cw.ListMetrics(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
            {
```

```
                std::cout << "Failed to list CloudWatch metrics:" <<
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                break;
            }

            if (!header)
            {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(48) << "MetricName" <<
                    std::setw(32) << "Namespace" << "DimensionNameValuePairs" <<
                    std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const auto &metrics = outcome.GetResult().GetMetrics();
            for (const auto &metric : metrics)
            {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(48) <<
                    metric.GetMetricName() << std::setw(32) <<
                    metric.GetNamespace();
                const auto &dimensions = metric.GetDimensions();
                for (auto iter = dimensions.cbegin();
                    iter != dimensions.cend(); ++iter)
                {
                    const auto &dimkv = *iter;
                    std::cout << dimkv.GetName() << " = " << dimkv.GetValue();
                    if (iter + 1 != dimensions.cend())
                    {
                        std::cout << ", ";
                    }
                }
                std::cout << std::endl;
            }

            const auto &next_token = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            request.SetNextToken(next_token);
            done = next_token.empty();
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListMetricsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare i parametri per Amazon SNS

L'esempio `list-metrics` seguente mostra i parametri per Amazon SNS.

```
aws cloudwatch list-metrics \
    --namespace "AWS/SNS"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Metrics": [
        {
            "Namespace": "AWS/SNS",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "TopicName",
                    "Value": "NotifyMe"
                }
            ],
            "MetricName": "PublishSize"
        },
        {
            "Namespace": "AWS/SNS",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "TopicName",
                    "Value": "CFO"
                }
            ],
            "MetricName": "PublishSize"
        },
        {
            "Namespace": "AWS/SNS",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "TopicName",
                    "Value": "NotifyMe"
                }
            ],
```

```
            "MetricName": "NumberOfNotificationsFailed"
        },
        {
            "Namespace": "AWS/SNS",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "TopicName",
                    "Value": "NotifyMe"
                }
            ],
            "MetricName": "NumberOfNotificationsDelivered"
        },
        {
            "Namespace": "AWS/SNS",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "TopicName",
                    "Value": "NotifyMe"
                }
            ],
            "MetricName": "NumberOfMessagesPublished"
        },
        {
            "Namespace": "AWS/SNS",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "TopicName",
                    "Value": "CFO"
                }
            ],
            "MetricName": "NumberOfMessagesPublished"
        },
        {
            "Namespace": "AWS/SNS",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "TopicName",
                    "Value": "CFO"
                }
            ],
            "MetricName": "NumberOfNotificationsDelivered"
        },
        {
            "Namespace": "AWS/SNS",
```

```
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "TopicName",
                    "Value": "CFO"
                }
            ],
            "MetricName": "NumberOfNotificationsFailed"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListMetrics AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves a list of metric names for the specified namespace.
     *
     * @param namespace the namespace for which to retrieve the metric names
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains an
{@link ArrayList} of
     * the metric names in the specified namespace
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while listing the metrics
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ArrayList<String>> listMetsAsync(String namespace) {
        ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
            .namespace(namespace)
            .build();

        ListMetricsPublisher metricsPaginator =
getAsyncClient().listMetricsPaginator(request);
        Set<String> metSet = new HashSet<>();
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = metricsPaginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.metrics().forEach(metric -> {
```

```
                String metricName = metric.metricName();
                metSet.add(metricName);
            });
        });

        return future
            .thenApply(ignored -> new ArrayList<>(metSet))
            .exceptionally(exception -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list metrics: " +
 exception.getMessage(), exception);
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListMetricsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import {
  CloudWatchServiceException,
  ListMetricsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  // Use the AWS console to see available namespaces and metric names. Custom
 metrics can also be created.
  // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
viewing_metrics_with_cloudwatch.html
  const command = new ListMetricsCommand({
    Dimensions: [
      {
```

```
        Name: "LogGroupName",
      },
    ],
    MetricName: "IncomingLogEvents",
    Namespace: "AWS/Logs",
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(`Metrics count: ${response.Metrics?.length}`);
    return response;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof CloudWatchServiceException) {
      console.error(`Error from CloudWatch. ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListMetricsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
```

```
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

var params = {
  Dimensions: [
    {
      Name: "LogGroupName" /* required */,
    },
  ],
  MetricName: "IncomingLogEvents",
  Namespace: "AWS/Logs",
};

cw.listMetrics(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Metrics", JSON.stringify(data.Metrics));
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListMetricsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listMets(namespaceVal: String?): ArrayList<String>? {
    val metList = ArrayList<String>()
    val request =
        ListMetricsRequest {
```

```
            namespace = namespaceVal
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val reponse = cwClient.listMetrics(request)
        reponse.metrics?.forEach { metrics ->
            val data = metrics.metricName
            if (!metList.contains(data)) {
                metList.add(data!!)
            }
        }
    }
    return metList
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListMetricsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def list_metrics(self, namespace, name, recent=False):
        """
        Gets the metrics within a namespace that have the specified name.
        If the metric has no dimensions, a single metric is returned.
        Otherwise, metrics for all dimensions are returned.
```

```
        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param recent: When True, only metrics that have been active in the last
                       three hours are returned.
        :return: An iterator that yields the retrieved metrics.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"Namespace": namespace, "MetricName": name}
            if recent:
                kwargs["RecentlyActive"] = "PT3H"  # List past 3 hours only
            metric_iter = self.cloudwatch_resource.metrics.filter(**kwargs)
            logger.info("Got metrics for %s.%s.", namespace, name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get metrics for %s.%s.", namespace, name)
            raise
        else:
            return metric_iter
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListMetrics AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

```
#   )
def list_metrics_for_namespace(cloudwatch_client, metric_namespace)
  response = cloudwatch_client.list_metrics(namespace: metric_namespace)

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

# Example usage:
def run_me
  metric_namespace = 'SITE/TRAFFIC'
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon CloudWatch.
  region = 'us-east-1'

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

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

  puts 'Continuing...' unless datapoint_added_to_metric?(
    cloudwatch_client,
```

```
    metric_namespace,
    'UniqueVisits',
    'SiteName',
    'example.com',
    8_628.0,
    'Count'
  )

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

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

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListMetricsconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    "The following list-metrics example displays the metrics for Amazon
 CloudWatch."
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_cwt->listmetrics(            " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
```

```
          iv_namespace = iv_namespace ).
        DATA(lt_metrics) = oo_result->get_metrics( ).
        MESSAGE 'Metrics retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_cwtinvparamvalueex.
        MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, ListMetricsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzo **`PutAnomalyDetector`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutAnomalyDetector`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Add an anomaly detector for a single metric.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="anomalyDetector">A single metric anomaly detector.</param>
   /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
   public async Task<bool> PutAnomalyDetector(SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
anomalyDetector)
   {
       var putAlarmDetectorResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.PutAnomalyDetectorAsync(
           new PutAnomalyDetectorRequest()
```

```
            {
                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector = anomalyDetector
            });

        return putAlarmDetectorResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutAnomalyDetectorsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un modello di rilevamento delle anomalie

L'`put-anomaly-detector`esempio seguente crea un modello di rilevamento delle anomalie per una CloudWatch metrica.

```
aws cloudwatch put-anomaly-detector \
    --namespace AWS/Logs \
    --metric-name IncomingBytes \
    --stat SampleCount
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Using CloudWatch anomaly detection nella Amazon CloudWatch User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutAnomalyDetector AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Adds an anomaly detector for the given file.
    *
    * @param fileName the name of the file containing the anomaly detector
configuration
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the anomaly
detector has been added
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> addAnomalyDetectorAsync(String fileName) {
       CompletableFuture<JsonNode> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
           try {
               JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
               return new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser); // Return the root
node
           } catch (IOException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file",
e);
           }
       });

       return readFileFuture.thenCompose(rootNode -> {
           try {
               String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
               String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

               SingleMetricAnomalyDetector singleMetricAnomalyDetector =
SingleMetricAnomalyDetector.builder()
                   .metricName(customMetricName)
                   .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                   .stat("Maximum")
                   .build();

               PutAnomalyDetectorRequest anomalyDetectorRequest =
PutAnomalyDetectorRequest.builder()
                   .singleMetricAnomalyDetector(singleMetricAnomalyDetector)
                   .build();
```

```
                return
 getAsyncClient().putAnomalyDetector(anomalyDetectorRequest).thenAccept(response
 -> {
                    logger.info("Added anomaly detector for metric {}",
 customMetricName);
                });
            } catch (Exception e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create anomaly detector",
 e);
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error adding anomaly detector",
 exception);
            }
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutAnomalyDetectorsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun addAnomalyDetector(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal =
```

```
        SingleMetricAnomalyDetector {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            stat = "Maximum"
        }

    val anomalyDetectorRequest =
        PutAnomalyDetectorRequest {
            singleMetricAnomalyDetector = singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putAnomalyDetector(anomalyDetectorRequest)
        println("Added anomaly detector for metric $customMetricName.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutAnomalyDetectorconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`PutDashboard`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutDashboard`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Set up a dashboard using a call to the wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="customMetricNamespace">The metric namespace.</param>
    /// <param name="customMetricName">The metric name.</param>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name of the dashboard.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of validation messages.</returns>
    private static async Task<List<DashboardValidationMessage>> SetupDashboard(
        string customMetricNamespace, string customMetricName, string
 dashboardName)
    {
        // Get the dashboard model from configuration.
        var newDashboard = new DashboardModel();
        _configuration.GetSection("dashboardExampleBody").Bind(newDashboard);

        // Add a new metric to the dashboard.
        newDashboard.Widgets.Add(new Widget
        {
            Height = 8,
            Width = 8,
            Y = 8,
            X = 0,
            Type = "metric",
            Properties = new Properties
            {
                Metrics = new List<List<object>>
                    { new() { customMetricNamespace, customMetricName } },
                View = "timeSeries",
                Region = "us-east-1",
                Stat = "Sum",
                Period = 86400,
                YAxis = new YAxis { Left = new Left { Min = 0, Max = 100 } },
                Title = "Custom Metric Widget",
                LiveData = true,
                Sparkline = true,
                Trend = true,
                Stacked = false,
                SetPeriodToTimeRange = false
            }
        });

        var newDashboardString = JsonSerializer.Serialize(newDashboard,
            new JsonSerializerOptions
            { DefaultIgnoreCondition = JsonIgnoreCondition.WhenWritingNull });
        var validationMessages =
```

```
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutDashboard(dashboardName,
 newDashboardString);

        return validationMessages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to create or add to a dashboard with metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name for the dashboard.</param>
    /// <param name="dashboardBody">The metric data in JSON for the dashboard.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of validation messages for the dashboard.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DashboardValidationMessage>> PutDashboard(string
 dashboardName,
        string dashboardBody)
    {
        // Updating a dashboard replaces all contents.
        // Best practice is to include a text widget indicating this dashboard
 was created programmatically.
        var dashboardResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutDashboardAsync(
            new PutDashboardRequest()
            {
                DashboardName = dashboardName,
                DashboardBody = dashboardBody
            });

        return dashboardResponse.DashboardValidationMessages;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutDashboardsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare una dashboard

L'`put-dashboard`esempio seguente crea una dashboard denominata `Dashboard-A` nell'account specificato.

```
aws cloudwatch put-dashboard \
    --dashboard-name Dashboard-A \
    --dashboard-body '{"widgets":
[{"height":6,"width":6,"y":0,"x":0,"type":"metric","properties":
{"view":"timeSeries","stacked":false,"metrics":
[["Namespace","CPUUtilization","Environment","Prod","Type","App"]],"region":"us-
east-1"}}]}'
```

Output:

```
{
    "DashboardValidationMessages": []
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Creazione di un CloudWatch pannello di controllo nella Amazon CloudWatch User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutDashboard AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new dashboard with the specified name and metrics from the given
 file.
     *
     * @param dashboardName the name of the dashboard to be created
     * @param fileName      the name of the file containing the dashboard body
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
 operation of creating the dashboard
     * @throws IOException if there is an error reading the dashboard body from
 the file
```

```
    */
   public CompletableFuture<PutDashboardResponse>
createDashboardWithMetricsAsync(String dashboardName, String fileName) throws
IOException {
       String dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileName);
       PutDashboardRequest dashboardRequest = PutDashboardRequest.builder()
           .dashboardName(dashboardName)
           .dashboardBody(dashboardBody)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
           .handle((response, ex) -> {
               if (ex != null) {
                   logger.info("Failed to create dashboard: {}",
ex.getMessage());
                   throw new RuntimeException("Dashboard creation failed", ex);
               } else {
                   // Handle the normal response case
                   logger.info("{} was successfully created.", dashboardName);
                   List<DashboardValidationMessage> messages =
response.dashboardValidationMessages();
                   if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                       logger.info("There are no messages in the new
Dashboard.");
                   } else {
                       for (DashboardValidationMessage message : messages) {
                           logger.info("Message: {}", message.message());
                       }
                   }
                   return response; // Return the response for further use
               }
           });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutDashboardsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createDashboardWithMetrics(
    dashboardNameVal: String,
    fileNameVal: String,
) {
    val dashboardRequest =
        PutDashboardRequest {
            dashboardName = dashboardNameVal
            dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileNameVal)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
        println("$dashboardNameVal was successfully created.")
        val messages = response.dashboardValidationMessages
        if (messages != null) {
            if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                println("There are no messages in the new Dashboard")
            } else {
                for (message in messages) {
                    println("Message is: ${message.message}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutDashboardconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: crea o aggiorna la dashboard denominata «Dashboard1" per includere due widget metrici affiancati.

```
$dashBody = @"
{
    "widgets":[
        {
             "type":"metric",
             "x":0,
             "y":0,
             "width":12,
             "height":6,
             "properties":{
                "metrics":[
                   [
                      "AWS/EC2",
                      "CPUUtilization",
                      "InstanceId",
                      "i-012345"
                   ]
                ],
                "period":300,
                "stat":"Average",
                "region":"us-east-1",
                "title":"EC2 Instance CPU"
             }
        },
        {
             "type":"metric",
             "x":12,
             "y":0,
             "width":12,
             "height":6,
             "properties":{
                "metrics":[
                   [
                      "AWS/S3",
                      "BucketSizeBytes",
                      "BucketName",
                      "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
```

```
                    ]
                ],
                "period":86400,
                "stat":"Maximum",
                "region":"us-east-1",
                "title":"amzn-s3-demo-bucket bytes"
            }
        }
    ]
}
"@

Write-CWDashboard -DashboardName Dashboard1 -DashboardBody $dashBody
```

Esempio 2: crea o aggiorna il dashboard, inserendo il contenuto che descrive il dashboard nel cmdlet.

```
$dashBody = @"
{
...
}
"@

$dashBody | Write-CWDashboard -DashboardName Dashboard1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutDashboardin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: crea o aggiorna la dashboard denominata «Dashboard1" per includere due widget metrici affiancati.

```
$dashBody = @"
{
    "widgets":[
        {
             "type":"metric",
             "x":0,
             "y":0,
             "width":12,
             "height":6,
             "properties":{
```

```
                "metrics":[
                   [
                      "AWS/EC2",
                      "CPUUtilization",
                      "InstanceId",
                      "i-012345"
                   ]
                ],
                "period":300,
                "stat":"Average",
                "region":"us-east-1",
                "title":"EC2 Instance CPU"
             }
        },
        {
             "type":"metric",
             "x":12,
             "y":0,
             "width":12,
             "height":6,
             "properties":{
                "metrics":[
                   [
                      "AWS/S3",
                      "BucketSizeBytes",
                      "BucketName",
                      "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
                   ]
                ],
                "period":86400,
                "stat":"Maximum",
                "region":"us-east-1",
                "title":"amzn-s3-demo-bucket bytes"
            }
        }
    ]
}
"@

Write-CWDashboard -DashboardName Dashboard1 -DashboardBody $dashBody
```

Esempio 2: crea o aggiorna il dashboard, inserendo il contenuto che descrive il dashboard nel cmdlet.

```
$dashBody = @"
{
...
}
"@

$dashBody | Write-CWDashboard -DashboardName Dashboard1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutDashboardin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`PutMetricAlarm`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutMetricAlarm`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Nozioni di base sugli allarmi
- Gestione di parametri e allarmi

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add a metric alarm to send an email when the metric passes a threshold.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmDescription">A description of the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmName">The name for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="comparison">The type of comparison to use.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric for the alarm.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="threshold">The threshold value for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmActions">Optional actions to execute when in an alarm
state.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutMetricEmailAlarm(string alarmDescription, string
alarmName, ComparisonOperator comparison,
        string metricName, string metricNamespace, double threshold, List<string>
alarmActions = null!)
    {
        try
        {
            var putEmailAlarmResponse = await
_amazonCloudWatch.PutMetricAlarmAsync(
                new PutMetricAlarmRequest()
                {
                    AlarmActions = alarmActions,
                    AlarmDescription = alarmDescription,
                    AlarmName = alarmName,
                    ComparisonOperator = comparison,
                    Threshold = threshold,
                    Namespace = metricNamespace,
                    MetricName = metricName,
                    EvaluationPeriods = 1,
                    Period = 10,
                    Statistic = new Statistic("Maximum"),
                    DatapointsToAlarm = 1,
                    TreatMissingData = "ignore"
                });
            return putEmailAlarmResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException lex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(lex, $"Unable to add alarm {alarmName}. Alarm quota
has already been reached.");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add specific email actions to a list of action strings for a CloudWatch
alarm.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="accountId">The AccountId for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="region">The region for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="emailTopicName">An Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS)
 topic for the alarm email.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmActions">Optional list of existing alarm actions to
 append to.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of string actions for an alarm.</returns>
    public List<string> AddEmailAlarmAction(string accountId, string region,
        string emailTopicName, List<string>? alarmActions = null)
    {
        alarmActions ??= new List<string>();
        var snsAlarmAction = $"arn:aws:sns:{region}:{accountId}:
{emailTopicName}";
        alarmActions.Add(snsAlarmAction);
        return alarmActions;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutMetricAlarmsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Includere i file richiesti.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/PutMetricAlarmRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Crea l'allarme per guardare il parametro.

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::PutMetricAlarmRequest request;
        request.SetAlarmName(alarm_name);
        request.SetComparisonOperator(
            Aws::CloudWatch::Model::ComparisonOperator::GreaterThanThreshold);
        request.SetEvaluationPeriods(1);
        request.SetMetricName("CPUUtilization");
        request.SetNamespace("AWS/EC2");
        request.SetPeriod(60);
        request.SetStatistic(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Statistic::Average);
        request.SetThreshold(70.0);
        request.SetActionsEnabled(false);
        request.SetAlarmDescription("Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%");
        request.SetUnit(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::StandardUnit::Seconds);

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Dimension dimension;
        dimension.SetName("InstanceId");
        dimension.SetValue(instanceId);

        request.AddDimensions(dimension);

        auto outcome = cw.PutMetricAlarm(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch alarm:" <<
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully created CloudWatch alarm " << alarm_name
                << std::endl;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutMetricAlarmsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per inviare un messaggio e-mail Amazon Simple Notification Service quando l'utilizzo della CPU supera il 70%

Nell'esempio seguente viene utilizzato il comando `put-metric-alarm` per inviare un messaggio e-mail Amazon Simple Notification Service quando l'utilizzo della CPU supera il 70%:

```
aws cloudwatch put-metric-alarm --alarm-name cpu-mon --alarm-description "Alarm
 when CPU exceeds 70 percent" --metric-name CPUUtilization --namespace AWS/
EC2 --statistic Average --period 300 --threshold 70 --comparison-
operator GreaterThanThreshold  --dimensions "Name=InstanceId,Value=i-12345678" --
evaluation-periods 2 --alarm-actions arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic
 --unit Percent
```

In caso di esito positivo, il comando torna al prompt. Se esiste già un allarme con lo stesso nome, verrà sovrascritto dal nuovo allarme.

Per specificare più dimensioni

Nell'esempio seguente viene illustrato come specificare più dimensioni. Ogni dimensione è specificata come Name/Value coppia, con una virgola tra il nome e il valore. Più dimensioni sono separate da uno spazio:

```
aws cloudwatch put-metric-alarm --alarm-name "Default_Test_Alarm3" --alarm-
description "The default example alarm" --namespace "CW EXAMPLE METRICS"
 --metric-name Default_Test --statistic Average --period 60 --evaluation-
periods 3 --threshold 50 --comparison-operator GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold --
dimensions Name=key1,Value=value1 Name=key2,Value=value2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutMetricAlarm AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates an alarm based on the configuration provided in a JSON file.
```

```
    *
    * @param fileName the name of the JSON file containing the alarm
configuration
    * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous operation of
creating the alarm
    * @throws RuntimeException if an exception occurs while reading the JSON
file or creating the alarm
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createAlarmAsync(String fileName) {
       com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode;
       try {
           JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
           rootNode = new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
       } catch (IOException e) {
           throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read the alarm configuration
file", e);
       }

       // Extract values from the JSON node.
       String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
       String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();
       String alarmName = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText();
       String emailTopic = rootNode.findValue("emailTopic").asText();
       String accountId = rootNode.findValue("accountId").asText();
       String region = rootNode.findValue("region").asText();

       // Create a List for alarm actions.
       List<String> alarmActions = new ArrayList<>();
       alarmActions.add("arn:aws:sns:" + region + ":" + accountId + ":" +
emailTopic);

       PutMetricAlarmRequest alarmRequest = PutMetricAlarmRequest.builder()
           .alarmActions(alarmActions)
           .alarmDescription("Example metric alarm")
           .alarmName(alarmName)

.comparisonOperator(ComparisonOperator.GREATER_THAN_OR_EQUAL_TO_THRESHOLD)
           .threshold(100.00)
           .metricName(customMetricName)
           .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
           .evaluationPeriods(1)
```

```
            .period(10)
            .statistic("Maximum")
            .datapointsToAlarm(1)
            .treatMissingData("ignore")
            .build();

        // Call the putMetricAlarm asynchronously and handle the result.
        return getAsyncClient().putMetricAlarm(alarmRequest)
            .handle((response, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    logger.info("Failed to create alarm: {}", ex.getMessage());
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create alarm", ex);
                } else {
                    logger.info("{} was successfully created!", alarmName);
                    return alarmName;
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutMetricAlarmsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { PutMetricAlarmCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  // This alarm triggers when CPUUtilization exceeds 70% for one minute.
  const command = new PutMetricAlarmCommand({
```

```
    AlarmName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME, // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
    ComparisonOperator: "GreaterThanThreshold",
    EvaluationPeriods: 1,
    MetricName: "CPUUtilization",
    Namespace: "AWS/EC2",
    Period: 60,
    Statistic: "Average",
    Threshold: 70.0,
    ActionsEnabled: false,
    AlarmDescription: "Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%",
    Dimensions: [
      {
        Name: "InstanceId",
        Value: process.env.EC2_INSTANCE_ID, // Set the value of EC_INSTANCE_ID to
 the Id of an existing Amazon EC2 instance.
      },
    ],
    Unit: "Percent",
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutMetricAlarmsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

var params = {
  AlarmName: "Web_Server_CPU_Utilization",
  ComparisonOperator: "GreaterThanThreshold",
  EvaluationPeriods: 1,
  MetricName: "CPUUtilization",
  Namespace: "AWS/EC2",
  Period: 60,
  Statistic: "Average",
  Threshold: 70.0,
  ActionsEnabled: false,
  AlarmDescription: "Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%",
  Dimensions: [
    {
      Name: "InstanceId",
      Value: "INSTANCE_ID",
    },
  ],
  Unit: "Percent",
};

cw.putMetricAlarm(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
```

```
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutMetricAlarmsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun putMetricAlarm(
    alarmNameVal: String,
    instanceIdVal: String,
) {
    val dimensionOb =
        Dimension {
            name = "InstanceId"
            value = instanceIdVal
        }

    val request =
        PutMetricAlarmRequest {
            alarmName = alarmNameVal
            comparisonOperator = ComparisonOperator.GreaterThanThreshold
            evaluationPeriods = 1
            metricName = "CPUUtilization"
            namespace = "AWS/EC2"
            period = 60
            statistic = Statistic.fromValue("Average")
            threshold = 70.0
            actionsEnabled = false
            alarmDescription = "An Alarm created by the Kotlin SDK when server
 CPU utilization exceeds 70%"
            unit = StandardUnit.fromValue("Seconds")
```

```
            dimensions = listOf(dimensionOb)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricAlarm(request)
        println("Successfully created an alarm with name $alarmNameVal")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutMetricAlarmconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def create_metric_alarm(
        self,
        metric_namespace,
        metric_name,
        alarm_name,
        stat_type,
        period,
        eval_periods,
        threshold,
        comparison_op,
```

```
    ):
        """
        Creates an alarm that watches a metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        :param alarm_name: The name of the alarm.
        :param stat_type: The type of statistic the alarm watches.
        :param period: The period in which metric data are grouped to calculate
                       statistics.
        :param eval_periods: The number of periods that the metric must be over
the
                             alarm threshold before the alarm is set into an
alarmed
                             state.
        :param threshold: The threshold value to compare against the metric
statistic.
        :param comparison_op: The comparison operation used to compare the
threshold
                              against the metric.
        :return: The newly created alarm.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace,
metric_name)
            alarm = metric.put_alarm(
                AlarmName=alarm_name,
                Statistic=stat_type,
                Period=period,
                EvaluationPeriods=eval_periods,
                Threshold=threshold,
                ComparisonOperator=comparison_op,
            )
            logger.info(
                "Added alarm %s to track metric %s.%s.",
                alarm_name,
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't add alarm %s to metric %s.%s",
                alarm_name,
                metric_namespace,
```

```
                metric_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return alarm
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutMetricAlarm AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Creates or updates an alarm in Amazon CloudWatch.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @param alarm_name [String] The name of the alarm.
# @param alarm_description [String] A description about the alarm.
# @param metric_name [String] The name of the metric associated with the alarm.
# @param alarm_actions [Array] A list of Strings representing the
#   Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) to execute when the alarm transitions to the
#   ALARM state.
# @param namespace [String] The namespace for the metric to alarm on.
# @param statistic [String] The statistic for the metric.
# @param dimensions [Array] A list of dimensions for the metric, specified as
#   Aws::CloudWatch::Types::Dimension.
# @param period [Integer] The number of seconds before re-evaluating the metric.
# @param unit [String] The unit of measure for the statistic.
# @param evaluation_periods [Integer] The number of periods over which data is
#   compared to the specified threshold.
# @param theshold [Float] The value against which the specified statistic is
 compared.
# @param comparison_operator [String] The arithmetic operation to use when
#   comparing the specified statistic and threshold.
```

```
# @return [Boolean] true if the alarm was created or updated; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless alarm_created_or_updated?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'ObjectsInBucket',
#     'Objects exist in this bucket for more than 1 day.',
#     'NumberOfObjects',
#     ['arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111111111111:Default_CloudWatch_Alarms_Topic'],
#     'AWS/S3',
#     'Average',
#     [
#       {
#         name: 'BucketName',
#         value: 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
#       },
#       {
#         name: 'StorageType',
#         value: 'AllStorageTypes'
#       }
#     ],
#     86_400,
#     'Count',
#     1,
#     1,
#     'GreaterThanThreshold'
#   )
def alarm_created_or_updated?(
  cloudwatch_client,
  alarm_name,
  alarm_description,
  metric_name,
  alarm_actions,
  namespace,
  statistic,
  dimensions,
  period,
  unit,
  evaluation_periods,
  threshold,
  comparison_operator
)
  cloudwatch_client.put_metric_alarm(
    alarm_name: alarm_name,
    alarm_description: alarm_description,
```

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutMetricAlarmsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        lo_cwt->putmetricalarm(
          iv_alarmname                = iv_alarm_name
          iv_comparisonoperator       = iv_comparison_operator
          iv_evaluationperiods        = iv_evaluation_periods
          iv_metricname               = iv_metric_name
          iv_namespace                = iv_namespace
          iv_statistic                = iv_statistic
          iv_threshold                = iv_threshold
```

```
          iv_actionsenabled            = iv_actions_enabled
          iv_alarmdescription          = iv_alarm_description
          iv_unit                      = iv_unit
          iv_period                    = iv_period
          it_dimensions                = it_dimensions ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarm created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_cwtlimitexceededfault.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has exceeded the limit' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, PutMetricAlarmconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzo **`PutMetricData`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutMetricData`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Gestione di parametri e allarmi

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add some metric data using a call to a wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="customMetricName">The metric name.</param>
    /// <param name="customMetricNamespace">The metric namespace.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
```

```
    private static async Task<List<MetricDatum>> PutRandomMetricData(string
customMetricName,
        string customMetricNamespace)
    {
        List<MetricDatum> customData = new List<MetricDatum>();
        Random rnd = new Random();

        // Add 10 random values up to 100, starting with a timestamp 15 minutes
in the past.
        var utcNowMinus15 = DateTime.UtcNow.AddMinutes(-15);
        for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        {
            var metricValue = rnd.Next(0, 100);
            customData.Add(
                new MetricDatum
                {
                    MetricName = customMetricName,
                    Value = metricValue,
                    TimestampUtc = utcNowMinus15.AddMinutes(i)
                }
            );
        }

        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutMetricData(customMetricNamespace,
customData);
        return customData;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to add metric data to a CloudWatch metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricData">A data object for the metric data.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutMetricData(string metricNamespace,
        List<MetricDatum> metricData)
    {
        var putDataResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutMetricDataAsync(
            new PutMetricDataRequest()
            {
                MetricData = metricData,
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
            });
```

```
        return putDataResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutMetricDatasezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Includere i file richiesti.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/PutMetricDataRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Inserimento dei dati in un parametro.

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Dimension dimension;
        dimension.SetName("UNIQUE_PAGES");
        dimension.SetValue("URLS");

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::MetricDatum datum;
        datum.SetMetricName("PAGES_VISITED");
        datum.SetUnit(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::StandardUnit::None);
        datum.SetValue(data_point);
        datum.AddDimensions(dimension);

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::PutMetricDataRequest request;
        request.SetNamespace("SITE/TRAFFIC");
        request.AddMetricData(datum);
```

```
        auto outcome = cw.PutMetricData(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to put sample metric data:" <<
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully put sample metric data" << std::endl;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutMetricDatasezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per pubblicare una metrica personalizzata su Amazon CloudWatch

L'esempio seguente utilizza il `put-metric-data` comando per pubblicare una metrica personalizzata su Amazon CloudWatch:

```
aws cloudwatch put-metric-data --namespace "Usage Metrics" --metric-data file://
metric.json
```

I valori del parametro stesso sono memorizzati nel file JSON, `metric.json`.

Ecco i contenuti del file:

```
[
  {
    "MetricName": "New Posts",
    "Timestamp": "Wednesday, June 12, 2013 8:28:20 PM",
    "Value": 0.50,
    "Unit": "Count"
  }
]
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Publishing Custom Metrics nella Amazon CloudWatch Developer Guide.

Per specificare più dimensioni

Nell'esempio seguente viene illustrato come specificare più dimensioni. Ogni dimensione è specificata come coppia Name=Valore. Più dimensioni sono separate da una virgola:

```
aws cloudwatch put-metric-data --metric-name Buffers --
namespace MyNameSpace --unit Bytes --value 231434333 --
dimensions InstanceID=1-23456789,InstanceType=m1.small
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutMetricData AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Adds metric data for an alarm asynchronously.
    *
    * @param fileName the name of the JSON file containing the metric data
    * @return a CompletableFuture that asynchronously returns the
PutMetricDataResponse
    */
   public CompletableFuture<PutMetricDataResponse>
addMetricDataForAlarmAsync(String fileName) {
       CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
           try {
               JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
               com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
               return rootNode.toString(); // Return JSON as a string for
further processing
           } catch (IOException e) {
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read file", e);
            }
        });

        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(jsonContent -> {
            try {
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(jsonContent);
                String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
                String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();
                Instant instant = Instant.now();

                // Create MetricDatum objects.
                MetricDatum datum1 = MetricDatum.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
                    .value(1001.00)
                    .timestamp(instant)
                    .build();

                MetricDatum datum2 = MetricDatum.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
                    .value(1002.00)
                    .timestamp(instant)
                    .build();

                List<MetricDatum> metricDataList = new ArrayList<>();
                metricDataList.add(datum1);
                metricDataList.add(datum2);

                // Build the PutMetricData request.
                PutMetricDataRequest request = PutMetricDataRequest.builder()
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .metricData(metricDataList)
                    .build();

                // Send the request asynchronously.
                return getAsyncClient().putMetricData(request);

            } catch (IOException e) {
```

```
                CompletableFuture<PutMetricDataResponse> failedFuture = new
 CompletableFuture<>();
                failedFuture.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Failed
 to parse JSON content", e));
                return failedFuture;
            }
        }).whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                logger.error("Failed to put metric data: " +
 exception.getMessage(), exception);
            } else {
                logger.info("Added metric values for metric.");
            }
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutMetricDatasezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { PutMetricDataCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  // See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/APIReference/
API_PutMetricData.html#API_PutMetricData_RequestParameters
  // and https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
publishingMetrics.html
  // for more information about the parameters in this command.
```

```
  const command = new PutMetricDataCommand({
    MetricData: [
      {
        MetricName: "PAGES_VISITED",
        Dimensions: [
          {
            Name: "UNIQUE_PAGES",
            Value: "URLS",
          },
        ],
        Unit: "None",
        Value: 1.0,
      },
    ],
    Namespace: "SITE/TRAFFIC",
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutMetricDatasezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

// Create parameters JSON for putMetricData
var params = {
  MetricData: [
    {
      MetricName: "PAGES_VISITED",
      Dimensions: [
        {
          Name: "UNIQUE_PAGES",
          Value: "URLS",
        },
      ],
      Unit: "None",
      Value: 1.0,
    },
  ],
  Namespace: "SITE/TRAFFIC",
};

cw.putMetricData(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", JSON.stringify(data));
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutMetricDatasezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun addMetricDataForAlarm(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    // Set an Instant object.
    val time =
 ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT)
    val instant = Instant.parse(time)
    val datum =
        MetricDatum {
            metricName = customMetricName
            unit = StandardUnit.None
            value = 1001.00
            timestamp =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(instant)
        }

    val datum2 =
        MetricDatum {
            metricName = customMetricName
            unit = StandardUnit.None
            value = 1002.00
```

```
            timestamp =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(instant)
        }

    val metricDataList = ArrayList<MetricDatum>()
    metricDataList.add(datum)
    metricDataList.add(datum2)

    val request =
        PutMetricDataRequest {
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            metricData = metricDataList
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricData(request)
        println("Added metric values for for metric $customMetricName")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutMetricDataconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo MetricDatum oggetto e lo scrive su Amazon Web Services CloudWatch Metrics.

```
### Create a MetricDatum .NET object
$Metric = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.CloudWatch.Model.MetricDatum
$Metric.Timestamp = [DateTime]::UtcNow
$Metric.MetricName = 'CPU'
$Metric.Value = 50

### Write the metric data to the CloudWatch service
Write-CWMetricData -Namespace instance1 -MetricData $Metric
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutMetricData AWS Strumenti per PowerShellCmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo MetricDatum oggetto e lo scrive su Amazon Web Services CloudWatch Metrics.

```
### Create a MetricDatum .NET object
$Metric = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.CloudWatch.Model.MetricDatum
$Metric.Timestamp = [DateTime]::UtcNow
$Metric.MetricName = 'CPU'
$Metric.Value = 50

### Write the metric data to the CloudWatch service
Write-CWMetricData -Namespace instance1 -MetricData $Metric
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutMetricData AWS Strumenti per PowerShellCmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def put_metric_data(self, namespace, name, value, unit):
        """
        Sends a single data value to CloudWatch for a metric. This metric is
 given
```

```
        a timestamp of the current UTC time.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param value: The value of the metric.
        :param unit: The unit of the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            metric.put_data(
                Namespace=namespace,
                MetricData=[{"MetricName": name, "Value": value, "Unit": unit}],
            )
            logger.info("Put data for metric %s.%s", namespace, name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put data for metric %s.%s", namespace,
 name)
            raise
```

Inserisci un set di dati in una CloudWatch metrica.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def put_metric_data_set(self, namespace, name, timestamp, unit, data_set):
        """
        Sends a set of data to CloudWatch for a metric. All of the data in the
 set
        have the same timestamp and unit.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param timestamp: The UTC timestamp for the metric.
        :param unit: The unit of the metric.
```

```
        :param data_set: The set of data to send. This set is a dictionary that
                         contains a list of values and a list of corresponding
counts.
                         The value and count lists must be the same length.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            metric.put_data(
                Namespace=namespace,
                MetricData=[
                    {
                        "MetricName": name,
                        "Timestamp": timestamp,
                        "Values": data_set["values"],
                        "Counts": data_set["counts"],
                        "Unit": unit,
                    }
                ],
            )
            logger.info("Put data set for metric %s.%s.", namespace, name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put data set for metric %s.%s.",
namespace, name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutMetricData AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-cloudwatch'

# Adds a datapoint to a metric in Amazon CloudWatch.
```

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

```
        unit: metric_unit
      }
    ]
  )
  puts "Added data about '#{metric_name}' to namespace " \
    "'#{metric_namespace}'."
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error adding data about '#{metric_name}' to namespace " \
    "'#{metric_namespace}': #{e.message}"
  false
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutMetricDatasezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Scenari di CloudWatch utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in CloudWatch with AWS SDKs. Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno CloudWatch o combinandole con altre Servizi AWS. Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Inizia a utilizzare gli CloudWatch allarmi utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Gestisci CloudWatch metriche e allarmi utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Monitora le prestazioni di Amazon DynamoDB utilizzando un SDK AWS

Inizia a utilizzare gli CloudWatch allarmi utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un allarme.
- Disattivare le operazioni di allarme.
- Descrivere un allarme.

- Eliminare un allarme.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
DATA lt_alarmnames TYPE /aws1/cl_cwtalarmnames_w=>tt_alarmnames.
DATA lo_alarmname TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_cwtalarmnames_w.

"Create an alarm"
TRY.
    lo_cwt->putmetricalarm(
      iv_alarmname                 = iv_alarm_name
      iv_comparisonoperator        = iv_comparison_operator
      iv_evaluationperiods         = iv_evaluation_periods
      iv_metricname                = iv_metric_name
      iv_namespace                 = iv_namespace
      iv_statistic                 = iv_statistic
      iv_threshold                 = iv_threshold
      iv_actionsenabled            = iv_actions_enabled
      iv_alarmdescription          = iv_alarm_description
      iv_unit                      = iv_unit
      iv_period                    = iv_period
      it_dimensions                = it_dimensions ).
    MESSAGE 'Alarm created' TYPE 'I'.
  CATCH /aws1/cx_cwtlimitexceededfault.
    MESSAGE 'The request processing has exceeded the limit' TYPE 'E'.
ENDTRY.

"Create an ABAP internal table for the created alarm."
lo_alarmname = NEW #( iv_value = iv_alarm_name ).
INSERT lo_alarmname INTO TABLE lt_alarmnames.

"Disable alarm actions."
TRY.
```

```
        lo_cwt->disablealarmactions(
          it_alarmnames                = lt_alarmnames ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarm actions disabled' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_disablealarm_exception).
        DATA(lv_disablealarm_error) = |"{ lo_disablealarm_exception-
>av_err_code }" - { lo_disablealarm_exception->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_disablealarm_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Describe alarm using the same ABAP internal table."
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_cwt->describealarms(                       " oo_result is
 returned for testing purpose "
          it_alarmnames                = lt_alarmnames ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarms retrieved' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_describealarms_exception).
        DATA(lv_describealarms_error) = |"{ lo_describealarms_exception-
>av_err_code }" - { lo_describealarms_exception->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_describealarms_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Delete alarm."
    TRY.
        lo_cwt->deletealarms(
          it_alarmnames = lt_alarmnames ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarms deleted' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_cwtresourcenotfound.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being access is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per SAP ABAP.
  - DeleteAlarms
  - DescribeAlarms
  - DisableAlarmActions
  - PutMetricAlarm

Gestisci CloudWatch metriche e allarmi utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea una sveglia per monitorare una CloudWatch metrica.
- Inserisci i dati in un parametro e attiva l'allarme.
- Ottenere i dati dall'allarme.
- Eliminare l'allarme.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni. CloudWatch

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import random
import time
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def put_metric_data_set(self, namespace, name, timestamp, unit, data_set):
        """
```

```
        Sends a set of data to CloudWatch for a metric. All of the data in the
set
        have the same timestamp and unit.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param timestamp: The UTC timestamp for the metric.
        :param unit: The unit of the metric.
        :param data_set: The set of data to send. This set is a dictionary that
                         contains a list of values and a list of corresponding
counts.
                         The value and count lists must be the same length.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            metric.put_data(
                Namespace=namespace,
                MetricData=[
                    {
                        "MetricName": name,
                        "Timestamp": timestamp,
                        "Values": data_set["values"],
                        "Counts": data_set["counts"],
                        "Unit": unit,
                    }
                ],
            )
            logger.info("Put data set for metric %s.%s.", namespace, name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put data set for metric %s.%s.",
namespace, name)
            raise


    def create_metric_alarm(
        self,
        metric_namespace,
        metric_name,
        alarm_name,
        stat_type,
        period,
        eval_periods,
        threshold,
        comparison_op,
```

```
    ):
        """
        Creates an alarm that watches a metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        :param alarm_name: The name of the alarm.
        :param stat_type: The type of statistic the alarm watches.
        :param period: The period in which metric data are grouped to calculate
                       statistics.
        :param eval_periods: The number of periods that the metric must be over
the
                             alarm threshold before the alarm is set into an
alarmed
                             state.
        :param threshold: The threshold value to compare against the metric
statistic.
        :param comparison_op: The comparison operation used to compare the
threshold
                              against the metric.
        :return: The newly created alarm.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace,
metric_name)
            alarm = metric.put_alarm(
                AlarmName=alarm_name,
                Statistic=stat_type,
                Period=period,
                EvaluationPeriods=eval_periods,
                Threshold=threshold,
                ComparisonOperator=comparison_op,
            )
            logger.info(
                "Added alarm %s to track metric %s.%s.",
                alarm_name,
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't add alarm %s to metric %s.%s",
                alarm_name,
                metric_namespace,
```

```
                metric_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return alarm


    def put_metric_data(self, namespace, name, value, unit):
        """
        Sends a single data value to CloudWatch for a metric. This metric is
given
        a timestamp of the current UTC time.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param value: The value of the metric.
        :param unit: The unit of the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            metric.put_data(
                Namespace=namespace,
                MetricData=[{"MetricName": name, "Value": value, "Unit": unit}],
            )
            logger.info("Put data for metric %s.%s", namespace, name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put data for metric %s.%s", namespace,
name)
            raise


    def get_metric_statistics(self, namespace, name, start, end, period,
stat_types):
        """
        Gets statistics for a metric within a specified time span. Metrics are
grouped
        into the specified period.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param start: The UTC start time of the time span to retrieve.
        :param end: The UTC end time of the time span to retrieve.
        :param period: The period, in seconds, in which to group metrics. The
period
```

```
                        must match the granularity of the metric, which depends on
                        the metric's age. For example, metrics that are older than
                        three hours have a one-minute granularity, so the period
must
                        be at least 60 and must be a multiple of 60.
        :param stat_types: The type of statistics to retrieve, such as average
value
                            or maximum value.
        :return: The retrieved statistics for the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            stats = metric.get_statistics(
                StartTime=start, EndTime=end, Period=period,
Statistics=stat_types
            )
            logger.info(
                "Got %s statistics for %s.", len(stats["Datapoints"]),
stats["Label"]
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get statistics for %s.%s.", namespace,
name)
            raise
        else:
            return stats


    def get_metric_alarms(self, metric_namespace, metric_name):
        """
        Gets the alarms that are currently watching the specified metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        :returns: An iterator that yields the alarms.
        """
        metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace, metric_name)
        alarm_iter = metric.alarms.all()
        logger.info("Got alarms for metric %s.%s.", metric_namespace,
metric_name)
        return alarm_iter


    def delete_metric_alarms(self, metric_namespace, metric_name):
```

```
        """
        Deletes all of the alarms that are currently watching the specified
 metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace,
 metric_name)
            metric.alarms.delete()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted alarms for metric %s.%s.", metric_namespace, metric_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete alarms for metric %s.%s.",
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
            raise
```

Usa la classe wrapper per inserire i dati in un parametro, attivare un allarme che osserva il parametro e ottenere dati dall'allarme.

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon CloudWatch metrics and alarms demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

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

    cw_wrapper = CloudWatchWrapper(boto3.resource("cloudwatch"))

    minutes = 20
    metric_namespace = "doc-example-metric"
    metric_name = "page_views"
    start = datetime.utcnow() - timedelta(minutes=minutes)
    print(
```

```
        f"Putting data into metric {metric_namespace}.{metric_name} spanning the
"
        f"last {minutes} minutes."
    )
    for offset in range(0, minutes):
        stamp = start + timedelta(minutes=offset)
        cw_wrapper.put_metric_data_set(
            metric_namespace,
            metric_name,
            stamp,
            "Count",
            {
                "values": [
                    random.randint(bound, bound * 2)
                    for bound in range(offset + 1, offset + 11)
                ],
                "counts": [random.randint(1, offset + 1) for _ in range(10)],
            },
        )

    alarm_name = "high_page_views"
    period = 60
    eval_periods = 2
    print(f"Creating alarm {alarm_name} for metric {metric_name}.")
    alarm = cw_wrapper.create_metric_alarm(
        metric_namespace,
        metric_name,
        alarm_name,
        "Maximum",
        period,
        eval_periods,
        100,
        "GreaterThanThreshold",
    )
    print(f"Alarm ARN is {alarm.alarm_arn}.")
    print(f"Current alarm state is: {alarm.state_value}.")

    print(
        f"Sending data to trigger the alarm. This requires data over the
threshold "
        f"for {eval_periods} periods of {period} seconds each."
    )
    while alarm.state_value == "INSUFFICIENT_DATA":
        print("Sending data for the metric.")
```

```
        cw_wrapper.put_metric_data(
            metric_namespace, metric_name, random.randint(100, 200), "Count"
        )
        alarm.load()
        print(f"Current alarm state is: {alarm.state_value}.")
        if alarm.state_value == "INSUFFICIENT_DATA":
            print(f"Waiting for {period} seconds...")
            time.sleep(period)
        else:
            print("Wait for a minute for eventual consistency of metric data.")
            time.sleep(period)
            if alarm.state_value == "OK":
                alarm.load()
                print(f"Current alarm state is: {alarm.state_value}.")

    print(
        f"Getting data for metric {metric_namespace}.{metric_name} during
timespan "
        f"of {start} to {datetime.utcnow()} (times are UTC)."
    )
    stats = cw_wrapper.get_metric_statistics(
        metric_namespace,
        metric_name,
        start,
        datetime.utcnow(),
        60,
        ["Average", "Minimum", "Maximum"],
    )
    print(
        f"Got {len(stats['Datapoints'])} data points for metric "
        f"{metric_namespace}.{metric_name}."
    )
    pprint(sorted(stats["Datapoints"], key=lambda x: x["Timestamp"]))

    print(f"Getting alarms for metric {metric_name}.")
    alarms = cw_wrapper.get_metric_alarms(metric_namespace, metric_name)
    for alarm in alarms:
        print(f"Alarm {alarm.name} is currently in state {alarm.state_value}.")

    print(f"Deleting alarms for metric {metric_name}.")
    cw_wrapper.delete_metric_alarms(metric_namespace, metric_name)

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

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - DeleteAlarms
  - DescribeAlarmsForMetric
  - DisableAlarmActions
  - EnableAlarmActions
  - GetMetricStatistics
  - ListMetrics
  - PutMetricAlarm
  - PutMetricData

Monitora le prestazioni di Amazon DynamoDB utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come configurare l'uso di DynamoDB da parte di un'applicazione per monitorare le prestazioni.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Questo esempio mostra come configurare un'applicazione Java per monitorare le prestazioni di DynamoDB. L'applicazione invia i dati metrici a CloudWatch cui è possibile monitorare le prestazioni.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch
- DynamoDB

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di CloudWatch Events AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare Amazon CloudWatch Events con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- CloudWatch Guida per l'utente di Events: ulteriori informazioni sugli CloudWatch eventi.
- CloudWatch Riferimento all'API Events: dettagli su tutte le azioni CloudWatch Events disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di CloudWatch Events AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per CloudWatch eventi utilizzando AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo PutEvents con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare PutRule con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare PutTargets con un AWS SDK

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di CloudWatch Events AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon CloudWatch Events con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Azioni per CloudWatch eventi utilizzando AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo PutEvents con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare PutRule con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare PutTargets con un AWS SDK

Azioni per CloudWatch eventi utilizzando AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni di CloudWatch eventi individuali con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta l'Amazon CloudWatch Events API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo PutEvents con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare PutRule con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare PutTargets con un AWS SDK

Utilizzalo **`PutEvents`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutEvents`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.CloudWatchEventsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutEventsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutEventsRequestEntry;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class PutEvents {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                   <resourceArn>

                Where:
                   resourceArn - An Amazon Resource Name (ARN) related to the
 events.
                """;

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

        String resourceArn = args[0];
        CloudWatchEventsClient cwe = CloudWatchEventsClient.builder()
                .build();

        putCWEvents(cwe, resourceArn);
        cwe.close();
    }

    public static void putCWEvents(CloudWatchEventsClient cwe, String
 resourceArn) {
        try {
            final String EVENT_DETAILS = "{ \"key1\": \"value1\", \"key2\":
 \"value2\" }";

            PutEventsRequestEntry requestEntry = PutEventsRequestEntry.builder()
                    .detail(EVENT_DETAILS)
                    .detailType("sampleSubmitted")
                    .resources(resourceArn)
                    .source("aws-sdk-java-cloudwatch-example")
                    .build();

            PutEventsRequest request = PutEventsRequest.builder()
                    .entries(requestEntry)
                    .build();
```

```
            cwe.putEvents(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully put CloudWatch event");

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutEventssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { PutEventsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new PutEventsCommand({
    // The list of events to send to Amazon CloudWatch Events.
    Entries: [
      {
        // The name of the application or service that is sending the event.
        Source: "my.app",

        // The name of the event that is being sent.
        DetailType: "My Custom Event",

        // The data that is sent with the event.
        Detail: JSON.stringify({ timeOfEvent: new Date().toISOString() }),
```

```
      },
    ],
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { CloudWatchEventsClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";

export const client = new CloudWatchEventsClient({});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutEventssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var cwevents = new AWS.CloudWatchEvents({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
```

```
  Entries: [
    {
      Detail: '{ "key1": "value1", "key2": "value2" }',
      DetailType: "appRequestSubmitted",
      Resources: ["RESOURCE_ARN"],
      Source: "com.company.app",
    },
  ],
};

cwevents.putEvents(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Entries);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutEventssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzare **`PutRule`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutRule`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.CloudWatchEventsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutRuleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutRuleResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.RuleState;

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

                Usage:
                  <ruleName> roleArn>\s

                Where:
                  ruleName - A rule name (for example, myrule).
                  roleArn - A role ARN value (for example,
 arn:aws:iam::xxxxxx047983:user/MyUser).
                """;

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

        String ruleName = args[0];
        String roleArn = args[1];
        CloudWatchEventsClient cwe = CloudWatchEventsClient.builder()
                .build();

        putCWRule(cwe, ruleName, roleArn);
        cwe.close();
    }

    public static void putCWRule(CloudWatchEventsClient cwe, String ruleName,
 String roleArn) {
        try {
            PutRuleRequest request = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                    .name(ruleName)
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
```

```
                    .scheduleExpression("rate(5 minutes)")
                    .state(RuleState.ENABLED)
                    .build();

            PutRuleResponse response = cwe.putRule(request);
            System.out.printf(
                    "Successfully created CloudWatch events rule %s with arn %s",
                    roleArn, response.ruleArn());

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutRulesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { PutRuleCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  // Request parameters for PutRule.
  // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/eventbridge/latest/APIReference/
API_PutRule.html#API_PutRule_RequestParameters
  const command = new PutRuleCommand({
    Name: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_RULE,

    // The event pattern for the rule.
```

```
    //  Example: {"source": ["my.app"]}
    EventPattern: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_RULE_PATTERN,

    // The state of the rule. Valid values: ENABLED, DISABLED
    State: "ENABLED",
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { CloudWatchEventsClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";

export const client = new CloudWatchEventsClient({});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutRulesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var cwevents = new AWS.CloudWatchEvents({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });
```

```
var params = {
  Name: "DEMO_EVENT",
  RoleArn: "IAM_ROLE_ARN",
  ScheduleExpression: "rate(5 minutes)",
  State: "ENABLED",
};

cwevents.putRule(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.RuleArn);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutRulesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzare **`PutTargets`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutTargets`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.CloudWatchEventsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutTargetsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.Target;

/**
 * To run this Java V2 code example, ensure that you have setup your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class PutTargets {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <ruleName> <functionArn> <targetId>\s

                Where:
                  ruleName - A rule name (for example, myrule).
                  functionArn - An AWS Lambda function ARN (for example,
 arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:xxxxxx047983:function:lamda1).
                  targetId - A target id value.
                """;

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

        String ruleName = args[0];
        String functionArn = args[1];
        String targetId = args[2];
        CloudWatchEventsClient cwe = CloudWatchEventsClient.builder()
                .build();

        putCWTargets(cwe, ruleName, functionArn, targetId);
        cwe.close();
    }

    public static void putCWTargets(CloudWatchEventsClient cwe, String ruleName,
 String functionArn, String targetId) {
        try {
            Target target = Target.builder()
                    .arn(functionArn)
                    .id(targetId)
                    .build();
```

```
            PutTargetsRequest request = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                    .targets(target)
                    .rule(ruleName)
                    .build();

            cwe.putTargets(request);
            System.out.printf(
                    "Successfully created CloudWatch events target for rule %s",
                    ruleName);

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutTargetssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { PutTargetsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new PutTargetsCommand({
    // The name of the Amazon CloudWatch Events rule.
    Rule: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_RULE,

    // The targets to add to the rule.
    Targets: [
```

```
      {
        Arn: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_TARGET_ARN,
        // The ID of the target. Choose a unique ID for each target.
        Id: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_TARGET_ID,
      },
    ],
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { CloudWatchEventsClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";

export const client = new CloudWatchEventsClient({});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutTargetssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });
```

```
// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var cwevents = new AWS.CloudWatchEvents({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Rule: "DEMO_EVENT",
  Targets: [
    {
      Arn: "LAMBDA_FUNCTION_ARN",
      Id: "myCloudWatchEventsTarget",
    },
  ],
};

cwevents.putTargets(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutTargetssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di CloudWatch Logs AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon CloudWatch Logs con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- CloudWatch Guida per l'utente di Logs: ulteriori informazioni su Logs. CloudWatch

- CloudWatch Riferimento all'API Logs: dettagli su tutte le azioni Logs disponibili CloudWatch .
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di CloudWatch Logs AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di log CloudWatch AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo AssociateKmsKey con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare CancelExportTask con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare CreateExportTask con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzo CreateLogGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreateLogStream con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteLogGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeleteSubscriptionFilter con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare DescribeExportTasks con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzo DescribeLogGroups con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeLogStreams con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeSubscriptionFilters con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzo GetLogEvents con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetQueryResults con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare con un SDK PutSubscriptionFilterAWS
    - Utilizzare StartLiveTail con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare con un SDK StartQueryAWS
- Scenari per l'utilizzo dei log CloudWatch AWS SDKs
  - Usa CloudWatch Logs per eseguire una query di grandi dimensioni
  - Utilizzo degli eventi pianificati per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di CloudWatch Logs AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon CloudWatch Logs con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di log CloudWatch AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo AssociateKmsKey con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare CancelExportTask con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare CreateExportTask con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzo CreateLogGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateLogStream con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteLogGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeleteSubscriptionFilter con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare DescribeExportTasks con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzo DescribeLogGroups con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeLogStreams con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeSubscriptionFilters con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzo GetLogEvents con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare GetQueryResults con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare con un SDK PutSubscriptionFilterAWS
  - Utilizzare StartLiveTail con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare con un SDK StartQueryAWS

Azioni per l'utilizzo di log CloudWatch AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di CloudWatch Logs con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti richiamano l'API CloudWatch Logs e sono estratti di codice di programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo dei log CloudWatch AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta l'Amazon CloudWatch Logs API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo AssociateKmsKey con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare CancelExportTask con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare CreateExportTask con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzo CreateLogGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateLogStream con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteLogGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteSubscriptionFilter con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare DescribeExportTasks con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzo DescribeLogGroups con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeLogStreams con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeSubscriptionFilters con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzo GetLogEvents con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare GetQueryResults con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare con un SDK PutSubscriptionFilterAWS
- Utilizzare StartLiveTail con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare con un SDK StartQueryAWS

Utilizzalo **`AssociateKmsKey`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AssociateKmsKey`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to associate an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key with
    /// an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group.
    /// </summary>
    public class AssociateKmsKey
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
            // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
            // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
            // constructor.
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();

            string kmsKeyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:<account-
number>:key/7c9eccc2-38cb-4c4f-9db3-766ee8dd3ad4";
            string groupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";

            var request = new AssociateKmsKeyRequest
            {
                KmsKeyId = kmsKeyId,
                LogGroupName = groupName,
            };

            var response = await client.AssociateKmsKeyAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully associated KMS key ID:
 {kmsKeyId} with log group: {groupName}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not make the association between:
 {kmsKeyId} and {groupName}.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AssociateKmsKeysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Utilizzare **`CancelExportTask`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CancelExportTask`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to cancel an Amazon CloudWatch Logs export task.
/// </summary>
public class CancelExportTask
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
        // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
        // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
        // constructor.
        var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
        string taskId = "exampleTaskId";

        var request = new CancelExportTaskRequest
        {
```

```
                TaskId = taskId,
            };

            var response = await client.CancelExportTaskAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{taskId} successfully canceled.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{taskId} could not be canceled.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CancelExportTasksezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Utilizzare **`CreateExportTask`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateExportTask`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

/// <summary>
```

```
   /// Shows how to create an Export Task to export the contents of the Amazon
   /// CloudWatch Logs to the specified Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon
S3)
   /// bucket.
   /// </summary>
   public class CreateExportTask
   {
       public static async Task Main()
       {
           // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
           // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
           // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
           // constructor.
           var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
           string taskName = "export-task-example";
           string logGroupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";
           string destination = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
           var fromTime = 1437584472382;
           var toTime = 1437584472833;

           var request = new CreateExportTaskRequest
           {
               From = fromTime,
               To = toTime,
               TaskName = taskName,
               LogGroupName = logGroupName,
               Destination = destination,
           };

           var response = await client.CreateExportTaskAsync(request);

           if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
           {
               Console.WriteLine($"The task, {taskName} with ID: " +
                                 $"{response.TaskId} has been created
successfully.");
           }
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateExportTasksezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Utilizzo **`CreateLogGroup`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateLogGroup`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to create an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group.
/// </summary>
public class CreateLogGroup
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
        // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
        // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
        // constructor.
        var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();

        string logGroupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";

        var request = new CreateLogGroupRequest
        {
            LogGroupName = logGroupName,
        };
```

```
            var response = await client.CreateLogGroupAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully create log group with ID:
{logGroupName}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not create log group.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateLogGroupsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente crea un gruppo di log denominato`my-logs`:

```
aws logs create-log-group --log-group-name my-logs
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateLogGroupin AWS CLI Command Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { CreateLogGroupCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
```

```
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new CreateLogGroupCommand({
    // The name of the log group.
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateLogGroupsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzo **`CreateLogStream`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateLogStream`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

/// <summary>
```

```
    /// Shows how to create an Amazon CloudWatch Logs stream for a CloudWatch
    /// log group.
    /// </summary>
    public class CreateLogStream
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
            // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
            // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
            // constructor.
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
            string logGroupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";
            string logStreamName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-logstream";

            var request = new CreateLogStreamRequest
            {
                LogGroupName = logGroupName,
                LogStreamName = logStreamName,
            };

            var response = await client.CreateLogStreamAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{logStreamName} successfully created for
{logGroupName}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not create stream.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateLogStreamsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente crea un flusso di log denominato `20150601` nel gruppo di log`my-logs`:

```
aws logs create-log-stream --log-group-name my-logs --log-stream-name 20150601
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateLogStreamin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteLogGroup`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteLogGroup`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon CloudWatch Logs Service to delete an existing
/// CloudWatch Logs log group.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteLogGroup
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
        string logGroupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";

        var request = new DeleteLogGroupRequest
        {
```

```
                LogGroupName = logGroupName,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteLogGroupAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted CloudWatch log group,
 {logGroupName}.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteLogGroupsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente elimina un gruppo di log denominato`my-logs`:

```
aws logs delete-log-group --log-group-name my-logs
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteLogGroupin AWS CLI Command Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteLogGroupCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";
```

```
const run = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteLogGroupCommand({
    // The name of the log group.
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteLogGroupsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DeleteSubscriptionFilter`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteSubscriptionFilter`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Includere i file richiesti.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <aws/logs/CloudWatchLogsClient.h>
#include <aws/logs/model/DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Eliminare il filtro di sottoscrizione.

```
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::CloudWatchLogsClient cwl;
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Model::DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest request;
        request.SetFilterName(filter_name);
        request.SetLogGroupName(log_group);

        auto outcome = cwl.DeleteSubscriptionFilter(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Failed to delete CloudWatch log subscription filter "
                << filter_name << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
        } else {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted CloudWatch logs subscription " <<
                "filter " << filter_name << std::endl;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteSubscriptionFiltersezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteSubscriptionFilter {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <filter> <logGroup>

                Where:
                  filter - The name of the subscription filter (for example,
 MyFilter).
                  logGroup - The name of the log group. (for example, testgroup).
                """;

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

        String filter = args[0];
        String logGroup = args[1];
        CloudWatchLogsClient logs = CloudWatchLogsClient.builder()
                .build();

        deleteSubFilter(logs, filter, logGroup);
        logs.close();
    }

    public static void deleteSubFilter(CloudWatchLogsClient logs, String filter,
 String logGroup) {
        try {
            DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest request =
 DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest.builder()
                    .filterName(filter)
                    .logGroupName(logGroup)
                    .build();

            logs.deleteSubscriptionFilter(request);
```

```
            System.out.printf("Successfully deleted CloudWatch logs subscription
 filter %s", filter);

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteSubscriptionFiltersezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteSubscriptionFilterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-
logs";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteSubscriptionFilterCommand({
    // The name of the filter.
    filterName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_FILTER_NAME,
    // The name of the log group.
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
```

```
};

export default run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteSubscriptionFiltersezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the CloudWatchLogs service object
var cwl = new AWS.CloudWatchLogs({ apiVersion: "2014-03-28" });

var params = {
  filterName: "FILTER",
  logGroupName: "LOG_GROUP",
};

cwl.deleteSubscriptionFilter(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteSubscriptionFiltersezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteSubFilter(
    filter: String?,
    logGroup: String?,
) {
    val request =
        DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest {
            filterName = filter
            logGroupName = logGroup
        }

    CloudWatchLogsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { logs ->
        logs.deleteSubscriptionFilter(request)
        println("Successfully deleted CloudWatch logs subscription filter named
 $filter")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteSubscriptionFilterconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzare **`DescribeExportTasks`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeExportTasks`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to retrieve a list of information about Amazon CloudWatch
/// Logs export tasks.
/// </summary>
public class DescribeExportTasks
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
        // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
        // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
        // constructor.
        var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();

        var request = new DescribeExportTasksRequest
        {
            Limit = 5,
        };

        var response = new DescribeExportTasksResponse();

        do
        {
            response = await client.DescribeExportTasksAsync(request);
            response.ExportTasks.ForEach(t =>
            {
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine($"{t.TaskName} with ID: {t.TaskId} has
status: {t.Status}");
                });
            }
            while (response.NextToken is not null);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeExportTaskssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeLogGroups`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeLogGroups`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

/// <summary>
/// Retrieves information about existing Amazon CloudWatch Logs log groups
/// and displays the information on the console.
/// </summary>
public class DescribeLogGroups
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Creates a CloudWatch Logs client using the default
```

```
            // user. If you need to work with resources in another
            // AWS Region than the one defined for the default user,
            // pass the AWS Region as a parameter to the client constructor.
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();

            bool done = false;
            string newToken = null;

            var request = new DescribeLogGroupsRequest
            {
                Limit = 5,
            };

            DescribeLogGroupsResponse response;

            do
            {
                if (newToken is not null)
                {
                    request.NextToken = newToken;
                }

                response = await client.DescribeLogGroupsAsync(request);

                response.LogGroups.ForEach(lg =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{lg.LogGroupName} is associated with the
key: {lg.KmsKeyId}.");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Created on:
{lg.CreationTime.Date.Date}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Date for this group will be stored for:
{lg.RetentionInDays} days.\n");
                });

                if (response.NextToken is null)
                {
                    done = true;
                }
                else
                {
                    newToken = response.NextToken;
                }
            }
            while (!done);
```

```
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeLogGroupssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente descrive un gruppo di log denominato`my-logs`:

```
aws logs describe-log-groups --log-group-name-prefix my-logs
```

Output:

```
{
    "logGroups": [
        {
            "storedBytes": 0,
            "metricFilterCount": 0,
            "creationTime": 1433189500783,
            "logGroupName": "my-logs",
            "retentionInDays": 5,
            "arn": "arn:aws:logs:us-west-2:0123456789012:log-group:my-logs:*"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLogGroupsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  paginateDescribeLogGroups,
  CloudWatchLogsClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";

const client = new CloudWatchLogsClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const paginatedLogGroups = paginateDescribeLogGroups({ client }, {});
  const logGroups = [];

  for await (const page of paginatedLogGroups) {
    if (page.logGroups?.every((lg) => !!lg)) {
      logGroups.push(...page.logGroups);
    }
  }

  console.log(logGroups);
  return logGroups;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeLogGroupssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeLogStreams`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeLogStreams`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente mostra tutti i flussi di log che iniziano con il prefisso `2015` nel gruppo di log: `my-logs`

```
aws logs describe-log-streams --log-group-name my-logs --log-stream-name-
prefix 2015
```

Output:

```
{
    "logStreams": [
        {
            "creationTime": 1433189871774,
            "arn": "arn:aws:logs:us-west-2:0123456789012:log-group:my-logs:log-
stream:20150531",
            "logStreamName": "20150531",
            "storedBytes": 0
        },
        {
            "creationTime": 1433189873898,
            "arn": "arn:aws:logs:us-west-2:0123456789012:log-group:my-logs:log-
stream:20150601",
            "logStreamName": "20150601",
            "storedBytes": 0
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLogStreamsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

                Where:
                  logGroupName - The name of the log group (for example, /aws/
lambda/ChatAIHandler).
                """;

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

        String logGroupName = "/aws/lambda/ChatAIHandler" ; //args[0];
        CloudWatchLogsClient logsClient = CloudWatchLogsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        describeMostRecentLogStream(logsClient, logGroupName);
    }

    /**
     * Describes and prints metadata about the most recent log stream in the
 specified log group.
     *
     * @param logsClient   the CloudWatchLogsClient used to interact with AWS
 CloudWatch Logs
     * @param logGroupName the name of the log group
     */
    public static void describeMostRecentLogStream(CloudWatchLogsClient
 logsClient, String logGroupName) {
```

```
        DescribeLogStreamsRequest streamsRequest =
 DescribeLogStreamsRequest.builder()
                .logGroupName(logGroupName)
                .orderBy(OrderBy.LAST_EVENT_TIME)
                .descending(true)
                .limit(1)
                .build();

        try {
            DescribeLogStreamsResponse streamsResponse =
 logsClient.describeLogStreams(streamsRequest);
            List<LogStream> logStreams = streamsResponse.logStreams();

            if (logStreams.isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("No log streams found for log group: " +
 logGroupName);
                return;
            }

            LogStream stream = logStreams.get(0);
            System.out.println("Most Recent Log Stream:");
            System.out.println("  Name: " + stream.logStreamName());
            System.out.println("  ARN: " + stream.arn());
            System.out.println("  Creation Time: " + stream.creationTime());
            System.out.println("  First Event Time: " +
 stream.firstEventTimestamp());
            System.out.println("  Last Event Time: " +
 stream.lastEventTimestamp());
            System.out.println("  Stored Bytes: " + stream.storedBytes());
            System.out.println("  Upload Sequence Token: " +
 stream.uploadSequenceToken());

        } catch (CloudWatchLogsException e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to describe log stream: " +
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeLogStreamssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DescribeSubscriptionFilters`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeSubscriptionFilters`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Includere i file richiesti.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <aws/logs/CloudWatchLogsClient.h>
#include <aws/logs/model/DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest.h>
#include <aws/logs/model/DescribeSubscriptionFiltersResult.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
```

Elencare i filtri di sottoscrizione.

```
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::CloudWatchLogsClient cwl;
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Model::DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest request;
        request.SetLogGroupName(log_group);
        request.SetLimit(1);

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
        while (!done) {
            auto outcome = cwl.DescribeSubscriptionFilters(
                    request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Failed to describe CloudWatch subscription filters
 "
                    << "for log group " << log_group << ": " <<
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
                break;
            }

            if (!header) {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                    std::setw(64) << "FilterPattern" << std::setw(64) <<
                    "DestinationArn" << std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const auto &filters = outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionFilters();
            for (const auto &filter : filters) {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) <<
                    filter.GetFilterName() << std::setw(64) <<
                    filter.GetFilterPattern() << std::setw(64) <<
                    filter.GetDestinationArn() << std::endl;
            }

            const auto &next_token = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            request.SetNextToken(next_token);
            done = next_token.empty();
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSubscriptionFilterssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsClient;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.DescribeSubscriptionFiltersResponse
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.SubscriptionFilter;

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

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <logGroup>

                Where:
                  logGroup - A log group name (for example, myloggroup).
                """;

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

        String logGroup = args[0];
        CloudWatchLogsClient logs = CloudWatchLogsClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();

        describeFilters(logs, logGroup);
        logs.close();
    }

    public static void describeFilters(CloudWatchLogsClient logs, String
 logGroup) {
        try {
```

```
            boolean done = false;
            String newToken = null;

            while (!done) {
                DescribeSubscriptionFiltersResponse response;
                if (newToken == null) {
                    DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest request =
 DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest.builder()
                            .logGroupName(logGroup)
                            .limit(1).build();

                    response = logs.describeSubscriptionFilters(request);
                } else {
                    DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest request =
 DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest.builder()
                            .nextToken(newToken)
                            .logGroupName(logGroup)
                            .limit(1).build();
                    response = logs.describeSubscriptionFilters(request);
                }

                for (SubscriptionFilter filter : response.subscriptionFilters())
 {
                    System.out.printf("Retrieved filter with name %s, " +
 "pattern %s " + "and destination arn %s",
                            filter.filterName(),
                            filter.filterPattern(),
                            filter.destinationArn());
                }

                if (response.nextToken() == null) {
                    done = true;
                } else {
                    newToken = response.nextToken();
                }
            }

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.printf("Done");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSubscriptionFilterssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DescribeSubscriptionFiltersCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-
logs";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  // This will return a list of all subscription filters in your account
  // matching the log group name.
  const command = new DescribeSubscriptionFiltersCommand({
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
    limit: 1,
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSubscriptionFilterssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the CloudWatchLogs service object
var cwl = new AWS.CloudWatchLogs({ apiVersion: "2014-03-28" });

var params = {
  logGroupName: "GROUP_NAME",
  limit: 5,
};

cwl.describeSubscriptionFilters(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.subscriptionFilters);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSubscriptionFilterssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeFilters(logGroup: String) {
    val request =
        DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest {
            logGroupName = logGroup
            limit = 1
        }

    CloudWatchLogsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { cwlClient
 ->
        val response = cwlClient.describeSubscriptionFilters(request)
        response.subscriptionFilters?.forEach { filter ->
            println("Retrieved filter with name  ${filter.filterName} pattern
 ${filter.filterPattern} and destination ${filter.destinationArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeSubscriptionFilterisconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`GetLogEvents`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetLogEvents`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente recupera gli eventi di registro da un flusso di log denominato `20150601` nel gruppo di log: `my-logs`

```
aws logs get-log-events --log-group-name my-logs --log-stream-name 20150601
```

Output:

```
{
    "nextForwardToken":
 "f/31961209122447488583055879464742346735121166569214640130",
    "events": [
        {
            "ingestionTime": 1433190494190,
            "timestamp": 1433190184356,
            "message": "Example Event 1"
        },
        {
            "ingestionTime": 1433190516679,
            "timestamp": 1433190184356,
            "message": "Example Event 1"
        },
        {
            "ingestionTime": 1433190494190,
            "timestamp": 1433190184358,
            "message": "Example Event 2"
        }
    ],
    "nextBackwardToken":
 "b/31961209122358285602261756944988674324553373268216709120"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetLogEventsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.GetLogEventsRequest;

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

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <logGroupName> <logStreamName>

                Where:
                  logGroupName - The name of the log group (for example,
 myloggroup).
                  logStreamName - The name of the log stream (for example,
 mystream).

                """;

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

        }

        String logGroupName = args[0];
        String logStreamName = args[1];

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        CloudWatchLogsClient cloudWatchLogsClient =
 CloudWatchLogsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        getCWLogEvents(cloudWatchLogsClient, logGroupName, logStreamName);
        cloudWatchLogsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getCWLogEvents(CloudWatchLogsClient cloudWatchLogsClient,
 String logGroupName,
            String logStreamName) {
        try {
            GetLogEventsRequest getLogEventsRequest =
 GetLogEventsRequest.builder()
                    .logGroupName(logGroupName)
                    .logStreamName(logStreamName)
                    .startFromHead(true)
                    .build();

            int logLimit =
 cloudWatchLogsClient.getLogEvents(getLogEventsRequest).events().size();
            for (int c = 0; c < logLimit; c++) {

 System.out.println(cloudWatchLogsClient.getLogEvents(getLogEventsRequest).events().get(c
            }

            System.out.println("Successfully got CloudWatch log events!");

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetLogEventssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`GetQueryResults`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetQueryResults`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Esegui una query di grandi dimensioni

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Simple wrapper for the GetQueryResultsCommand.
 * @param {string} queryId
 */
_getQueryResults(queryId) {
  return this.client.send(new GetQueryResultsCommand({ queryId }));
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetQueryResultssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    def _wait_for_query_results(self, client, query_id):
        """
        Waits for the query to complete and retrieves the results.

        :param query_id: The ID of the initiated query.
```

```
        :type query_id: str
        :return: A list containing the results of the query.
        :rtype: list
        """
        while True:
            time.sleep(1)
            results = client.get_query_results(queryId=query_id)
            if results["status"] in [
                "Complete",
                "Failed",
                "Cancelled",
                "Timeout",
                "Unknown",
            ]:
                return results.get("results", [])
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetQueryResults AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`PutSubscriptionFilter`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutSubscriptionFilter`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Includere i file richiesti.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/logs/CloudWatchLogsClient.h>
#include <aws/logs/model/PutSubscriptionFilterRequest.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Creare il filtro di sottoscrizione.

```
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::CloudWatchLogsClient cwl;
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Model::PutSubscriptionFilterRequest request;
        request.SetFilterName(filter_name);
        request.SetFilterPattern(filter_pattern);
        request.SetLogGroupName(log_group);
        request.SetDestinationArn(dest_arn);
        auto outcome = cwl.PutSubscriptionFilter(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch logs subscription filter "
                << filter_name << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully created CloudWatch logs subscription " <<
                "filter " << filter_name << std::endl;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutSubscriptionFiltersezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.CloudWatchLogsException;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.PutSubscriptionFilterRequest;

/**
 * Before running this code example, you need to grant permission to CloudWatch
 * Logs the right to execute your Lambda function.
 * To perform this task, you can use this CLI command:
 *
 * aws lambda add-permission --function-name "lamda1" --statement-id "lamda1"
 * --principal "logs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com" --action "lambda:InvokeFunction"
 * --source-arn "arn:aws:logs:us-west-2:111111111111:log-group:testgroup:*"
 * --source-account "111111111111"
 *
 * Make sure you replace the function name with your function name and replace
 * '111111111111' with your account details.
 * For more information, see "Subscription Filters with AWS Lambda" in the
 * Amazon CloudWatch Logs Guide.
 *
 *
 * Also, before running this Java V2 code example,set up your development
 * environment,including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information,see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 */

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

                Usage:
                  <filter> <pattern> <logGroup> <functionArn>\s

                Where:
                  filter - A filter name (for example, myfilter).
                  pattern - A filter pattern (for example, ERROR).
                  logGroup - A log group name (testgroup).
                  functionArn - An AWS Lambda function ARN (for example,
 arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:111111111111:function:lambda1) .
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String filter = args[0];
        String pattern = args[1];
        String logGroup = args[2];
        String functionArn = args[3];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        CloudWatchLogsClient cwl = CloudWatchLogsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        putSubFilters(cwl, filter, pattern, logGroup, functionArn);
        cwl.close();
    }

    public static void putSubFilters(CloudWatchLogsClient cwl,
            String filter,
            String pattern,
            String logGroup,
            String functionArn) {

        try {
            PutSubscriptionFilterRequest request =
PutSubscriptionFilterRequest.builder()
                    .filterName(filter)
                    .filterPattern(pattern)
                    .logGroupName(logGroup)
                    .destinationArn(functionArn)
                    .build();

            cwl.putSubscriptionFilter(request);
            System.out.printf(
                    "Successfully created CloudWatch logs subscription filter
%s",
                    filter);

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

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutSubscriptionFiltersezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { PutSubscriptionFilterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new PutSubscriptionFilterCommand({
    // An ARN of a same-account Kinesis stream, Kinesis Firehose
    // delivery stream, or Lambda function.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/
SubscriptionFilters.html
    destinationArn: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_DESTINATION_ARN,

    // A name for the filter.
    filterName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_FILTER_NAME,

    // A filter pattern for subscribing to a filtered stream of log events.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/
FilterAndPatternSyntax.html
    filterPattern: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_FILTER_PATTERN,

    // The name of the log group. Messages in this group matching the filter
 pattern
    // will be sent to the destination ARN.
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
  });
```

```
  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutSubscriptionFiltersezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the CloudWatchLogs service object
var cwl = new AWS.CloudWatchLogs({ apiVersion: "2014-03-28" });

var params = {
  destinationArn: "LAMBDA_FUNCTION_ARN",
  filterName: "FILTER_NAME",
  filterPattern: "ERROR",
  logGroupName: "LOG_GROUP",
};

cwl.putSubscriptionFilter(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutSubscriptionFiltersezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzare **`StartLiveTail`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StartLiveTail`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

Includere i file richiesti.

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;
```

Avvia la sessione Live Tail.

```
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
            var request = new StartLiveTailRequest
            {
                LogGroupIdentifiers = logGroupIdentifiers,
                LogStreamNames = logStreamNames,
                LogEventFilterPattern = filterPattern,
            };

            var response = await client.StartLiveTailAsync(request);

            // Catch if request fails
            if (response.HttpStatusCode != System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Failed to start live tail session");
                return;
            }
```

Puoi gestire gli eventi della sessione di Live Tail in due modi:

```
            /* Method 1
            * 1). Asynchronously loop through the event stream
            * 2). Set a timer to dispose the stream and stop the Live Tail
session at the end.
            */
            var eventStream = response.ResponseStream;
            var task = Task.Run(() =>
            {
                foreach (var item in eventStream)
                {
                    if (item is LiveTailSessionUpdate liveTailSessionUpdate)
                    {
                        foreach (var sessionResult in
liveTailSessionUpdate.SessionResults)
                        {
                            Console.WriteLine("Message : {0}",
sessionResult.Message);
                        }
                    }
                    if (item is LiveTailSessionStart)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("Live Tail session started");
                    }
                    // On-stream exceptions are processed here
                    if (item is CloudWatchLogsEventStreamException)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: {item}");
                    }
                }
            });
            // Close the stream to stop the session after a timeout
            if (!task.Wait(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(10))){
                eventStream.Dispose();
                Console.WriteLine("End of line");
            }
```

```
            /* Method 2
            * 1). Add event handlers to each event variable
            * 2). Start processing the stream and wait for a timeout using
AutoResetEvent
```

```
            */
            AutoResetEvent endEvent = new AutoResetEvent(false);
            var eventStream = response.ResponseStream;
            using (eventStream) // automatically disposes the stream to stop the
 session after execution finishes
            {
                eventStream.SessionStartReceived += (sender, e) =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("LiveTail session started");
                };
                eventStream.SessionUpdateReceived += (sender, e) =>
                {
                    foreach (LiveTailSessionLogEvent logEvent in
 e.EventStreamEvent.SessionResults){
                        Console.WriteLine("Message: {0}", logEvent.Message);
                    }
                };
                // On-stream exceptions are captured here
                eventStream.ExceptionReceived += (sender, e) =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR:
 {e.EventStreamException.Message}");
                };

                eventStream.StartProcessing();
                // Stream events for this amount of time.
                endEvent.WaitOne(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(10));
                Console.WriteLine("End of line");
            }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartLiveTailsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

Includere i file richiesti.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "time"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs/types"
)
```

Gestisci gli eventi della sessione Live Tail.

```
func handleEventStreamAsync(stream *cloudwatchlogs.StartLiveTailEventStream) {
 eventsChan := stream.Events()
 for {
  event := <-eventsChan
  switch e := event.(type) {
  case *types.StartLiveTailResponseStreamMemberSessionStart:
   log.Println("Received SessionStart event")
  case *types.StartLiveTailResponseStreamMemberSessionUpdate:
   for _, logEvent := range e.Value.SessionResults {
    log.Println(*logEvent.Message)
   }
  default:
   // Handle on-stream exceptions
   if err := stream.Err(); err != nil {
    log.Fatalf("Error occured during streaming: %v", err)
   } else if event == nil {
    log.Println("Stream is Closed")
    return
   } else {
    log.Fatalf("Unknown event type: %T", e)
   }
  }
 }
}
```

Avvia la sessione Live Tail.

```
 cfg, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  panic("configuration error, " + err.Error())
 }
 client := cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(cfg)
```

```
request := &cloudwatchlogs.StartLiveTailInput{
 LogGroupIdentifiers:   logGroupIdentifiers,
 LogStreamNames:        logStreamNames,
 LogEventFilterPattern: logEventFilterPattern,
}

response, err := client.StartLiveTail(context.TODO(), request)
// Handle pre-stream Exceptions
if err != nil {
 log.Fatalf("Failed to start streaming: %v", err)
}

// Start a Goroutine to handle events over stream
stream := response.GetStream()
go handleEventStreamAsync(stream)
```

Interrompi la sessione Live Tail dopo un certo periodo di tempo.

```
// Close the stream (which ends the session) after a timeout
time.Sleep(10 * time.Second)
stream.Close()
log.Println("Event stream closed")
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per Go API StartLiveTailReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Includere i file richiesti.

```
import io.reactivex.FlowableSubscriber;
import io.reactivex.annotations.NonNull;
import org.reactivestreams.Subscription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.LiveTailSessionLogEvent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.LiveTailSessionStart;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.LiveTailSessionUpdate;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailResponseHandler;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.CloudWatchLogsException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailResponseStream;

import java.util.Date;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicReference;
```

Gestisci gli eventi della sessione Live Tail.

```
    private static StartLiveTailResponseHandler
 getStartLiveTailResponseStreamHandler(
            AtomicReference<Subscription> subscriptionAtomicReference) {
        return StartLiveTailResponseHandler.builder()
            .onResponse(r -> System.out.println("Received initial response"))
            .onError(throwable -> {
                CloudWatchLogsException e = (CloudWatchLogsException)
 throwable.getCause();
                System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            })
            .subscriber(() -> new FlowableSubscriber<>() {
                @Override
                public void onSubscribe(@NonNull Subscription s) {
                    subscriptionAtomicReference.set(s);
                    s.request(Long.MAX_VALUE);
                }

                @Override
                public void onNext(StartLiveTailResponseStream event) {
                    if (event instanceof LiveTailSessionStart) {
                        LiveTailSessionStart sessionStart =
 (LiveTailSessionStart) event;
                        System.out.println(sessionStart);
                    } else if (event instanceof LiveTailSessionUpdate) {
```

```
                        LiveTailSessionUpdate sessionUpdate =
(LiveTailSessionUpdate) event;
                        List<LiveTailSessionLogEvent> logEvents =
sessionUpdate.sessionResults();
                        logEvents.forEach(e -> {
                            long timestamp = e.timestamp();
                            Date date = new Date(timestamp);
                            System.out.println("[" + date + "] " + e.message());
                        });
                    } else {
                        throw CloudWatchLogsException.builder().message("Unknown
event type").build();
                    }
                }

                @Override
                public void onError(Throwable throwable) {
                    System.out.println(throwable.getMessage());
                    System.exit(1);
                }

                @Override
                public void onComplete() {
                    System.out.println("Completed Streaming Session");
                }
            })
            .build();
    }
```

Avvia la sessione Live Tail.

```
        CloudWatchLogsAsyncClient cloudWatchLogsAsyncClient =
                CloudWatchLogsAsyncClient.builder()
                    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                    .build();

        StartLiveTailRequest request =
                StartLiveTailRequest.builder()
                    .logGroupIdentifiers(logGroupIdentifiers)
                    .logStreamNames(logStreamNames)
                    .logEventFilterPattern(logEventFilterPattern)
                    .build();
```

```
        /* Create a reference to store the subscription */
        final AtomicReference<Subscription> subscriptionAtomicReference = new
 AtomicReference<>(null);

        cloudWatchLogsAsyncClient.startLiveTail(request,
 getStartLiveTailResponseStreamHandler(subscriptionAtomicReference));
```

Interrompi la sessione Live Tail dopo un certo periodo di tempo.

```
        /* Set a timeout for the session and cancel the subscription. This will:
         * 1). Close the stream
         * 2). Stop the Live Tail session
         */
        try {
            Thread.sleep(10000);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        if (subscriptionAtomicReference.get() != null) {
            subscriptionAtomicReference.get().cancel();
            System.out.println("Subscription to stream closed");
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API StartLiveTailReference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Includere i file richiesti.

```
import { CloudWatchLogsClient, StartLiveTailCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-
cloudwatch-logs";
```

Gestisci gli eventi della sessione Live Tail.

```
async function handleResponseAsync(response) {
```

```
    try {
      for await (const event of response.responseStream) {
        if (event.sessionStart !== undefined) {
          console.log(event.sessionStart);
        } else if (event.sessionUpdate !== undefined) {
          for (const logEvent of event.sessionUpdate.sessionResults) {
            const timestamp = logEvent.timestamp;
            const date = new Date(timestamp);
            console.log("[" + date + "] " + logEvent.message);
          }
        } else {
            console.error("Unknown event type");
        }
      }
    } catch (err) {
        // On-stream exceptions are captured here
        console.error(err)
    }
}
```

Avvia la sessione Live Tail.

```
    const client = new CloudWatchLogsClient();

    const command = new StartLiveTailCommand({
        logGroupIdentifiers: logGroupIdentifiers,
        logStreamNames: logStreamNames,
        logEventFilterPattern: filterPattern
    });
    try{
        const response = await client.send(command);
        handleResponseAsync(response);
    } catch (err){
        // Pre-stream exceptions are captured here
        console.log(err);
    }
```

Interrompi la sessione Live Tail dopo un certo periodo di tempo.

```
    /* Set a timeout to close the client. This will stop the Live Tail session.
 */
```

```
    setTimeout(function() {
        console.log("Client timeout");
        client.destroy();
      }, 10000);
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API StartLiveTailReference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

Includere i file richiesti.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailResponseStream
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.takeWhile
```

Avvia la sessione di Live Tail.

```
    val client = CloudWatchLogsClient.fromEnvironment()

    val request = StartLiveTailRequest {
        logGroupIdentifiers = logGroupIdentifiersVal
        logStreamNames = logStreamNamesVal
        logEventFilterPattern = logEventFilterPatternVal
    }

    val startTime = System.currentTimeMillis()

    try {
        client.startLiveTail(request) { response ->
            val stream = response.responseStream
            if (stream != null) {
                /* Set a timeout to unsubcribe from the flow. This will:
                * 1). Close the stream
                * 2). Stop the Live Tail session
                */
```

```
                stream.takeWhile { System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime <
 10000 }.collect { value ->
                    if (value is StartLiveTailResponseStream.SessionStart) {
                        println(value.asSessionStart())
                    } else if (value is
 StartLiveTailResponseStream.SessionUpdate) {
                        for (e in value.asSessionUpdate().sessionResults!!) {
                            println(e)
                        }
                    } else {
                        throw IllegalArgumentException("Unknown event type")
                    }
                }
            } else {
                throw IllegalArgumentException("No response stream")
            }
        }
    } catch (e: Exception) {
        println("Exception occurred during StartLiveTail: $e")
        System.exit(1)
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartLiveTailconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Includere i file richiesti.

```
import boto3
import time
from datetime import datetime
```

Avvia la sessione Live Tail.

```
    # Initialize the client
    client = boto3.client('logs')

    start_time = time.time()
```

```
    try:
        response = client.start_live_tail(
            logGroupIdentifiers=log_group_identifiers,
            logStreamNames=log_streams,
            logEventFilterPattern=filter_pattern
        )
        event_stream = response['responseStream']
        # Handle the events streamed back in the response
        for event in event_stream:
            # Set a timeout to close the stream.
            # This will end the Live Tail session.
            if (time.time() - start_time >= 10):
                event_stream.close()
                break
            # Handle when session is started
            if 'sessionStart' in event:
                session_start_event = event['sessionStart']
                print(session_start_event)
            # Handle when log event is given in a session update
            elif 'sessionUpdate' in event:
                log_events = event['sessionUpdate']['sessionResults']
                for log_event in log_events:
                    print('[{date}]
{log}'.format(date=datetime.fromtimestamp(log_event['timestamp']/1000),log=log_event['me
            else:
                # On-stream exceptions are captured here
                raise RuntimeError(str(event))
    except Exception as e:
        print(e)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartLiveTail AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`StartQuery`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StartQuery`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Esegui una query di grandi dimensioni

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Wrapper for the StartQueryCommand. Uses a static query string
 * for consistency.
 * @param {[Date, Date]} dateRange
 * @param {number} maxLogs
 * @returns {Promise<{ queryId: string }>}
 */
async _startQuery([startDate, endDate], maxLogs = 10000) {
  try {
    return await this.client.send(
      new StartQueryCommand({
        logGroupNames: this.logGroupNames,
        queryString: "fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp asc",
        startTime: startDate.valueOf(),
        endTime: endDate.valueOf(),
        limit: maxLogs,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
    /** @type {string} */
    const message = err.message;
    if (message.startsWith("Query's end date and time")) {
      // This error indicates that the query's start or end date occur
      // before the log group was created.
      throw new DateOutOfBoundsError(message);
    }

    throw err;
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartQuerysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    def perform_query(self, date_range):
        """
        Performs the actual CloudWatch log query.

        :param date_range: A tuple representing the start and end datetime for
the query.
        :type date_range: tuple
        :return: A list containing the query results.
        :rtype: list
        """
        client = boto3.client("logs")
        try:
            try:
                start_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[0])
                )
                end_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[1])
                )
                response = client.start_query(
                    logGroupName=self.log_group,
                    startTime=start_time,
                    endTime=end_time,
                    queryString=self.query_string,
                    limit=self.limit,
                )
```

```
                query_id = response["queryId"]
            except client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException as e:
                raise DateOutOfBoundsError(f"Resource not found: {e}")
            while True:
                time.sleep(1)
                results = client.get_query_results(queryId=query_id)
                if results["status"] in [
                    "Complete",
                    "Failed",
                    "Cancelled",
                    "Timeout",
                    "Unknown",
                ]:
                    return results.get("results", [])
        except DateOutOfBoundsError:
            return []

    def _initiate_query(self, client, date_range, max_logs):
        """
        Initiates the CloudWatch logs query.

        :param date_range: A tuple representing the start and end datetime for
the query.
        :type date_range: tuple
        :param max_logs: The maximum number of logs to retrieve.
        :type max_logs: int
        :return: The query ID as a string.
        :rtype: str
        """
        try:
            start_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[0])
            )
            end_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[1])
            )
            response = client.start_query(
                logGroupName=self.log_group,
                startTime=start_time,
                endTime=end_time,
                queryString=self.query_string,
                limit=max_logs,
```

```
            )
            return response["queryId"]
        except client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException as e:
            raise DateOutOfBoundsError(f"Resource not found: {e}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartQuery AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari per l'utilizzo dei log CloudWatch AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in CloudWatch Logs with. AWS SDKs Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di CloudWatch Logs o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Usa CloudWatch Logs per eseguire una query di grandi dimensioni
- Utilizzo degli eventi pianificati per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Usa CloudWatch Logs per eseguire una query di grandi dimensioni

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare CloudWatch Logs per interrogare più di 10.000 record.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo è il punto di ingresso.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { CloudWatchLogsClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { CloudWatchQuery } from "./cloud-watch-query.js";

console.log("Starting a recursive query...");

if (!process.env.QUERY_START_DATE || !process.env.QUERY_END_DATE) {
  throw new Error(
    "QUERY_START_DATE and QUERY_END_DATE environment variables are required.",
  );
}

const cloudWatchQuery = new CloudWatchQuery(new CloudWatchLogsClient({}), {
  logGroupNames: ["/workflows/cloudwatch-logs/large-query"],
  dateRange: [
    new Date(Number.parseInt(process.env.QUERY_START_DATE)),
    new Date(Number.parseInt(process.env.QUERY_END_DATE)),
  ],
});

await cloudWatchQuery.run();

console.log(
  `Queries finished in ${cloudWatchQuery.secondsElapsed} seconds.\nTotal logs
 found: ${cloudWatchQuery.results.length}`,
);
```

Questa è una classe che divide le interrogazioni in più fasi, se necessario.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  StartQueryCommand,
  GetQueryResultsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { splitDateRange } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-date.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

class DateOutOfBoundsError extends Error {}
```

```
export class CloudWatchQuery {
  /**
   * Run a query for all CloudWatch Logs within a certain date range.
   * CloudWatch logs return a max of 10,000 results. This class
   * performs a binary search across all of the logs in the provided
   * date range if a query returns the maximum number of results.
   *
   * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs').CloudWatchLogsClient}
 client
   * @param {{ logGroupNames: string[], dateRange: [Date, Date], queryConfig:
 { limit: number } }} config
   */
  constructor(client, { logGroupNames, dateRange, queryConfig }) {
    this.client = client;
    /**
     * All log groups are queried.
     */
    this.logGroupNames = logGroupNames;

    /**
     * The inclusive date range that is queried.
     */
    this.dateRange = dateRange;

    /**
     * CloudWatch Logs never returns more than 10,000 logs.
     */
    this.limit = queryConfig?.limit ?? 10000;

    /**
     * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").ResultField[][]}
     */
    this.results = [];
  }

  /**
   * Run the query.
   */
  async run() {
    this.secondsElapsed = 0;
    const start = new Date();
    this.results = await this._largeQuery(this.dateRange);
    const end = new Date();
```

```
    this.secondsElapsed = (end - start) / 1000;
    return this.results;
  }

  /**
   * Recursively query for logs.
   * @param {[Date, Date]} dateRange
   * @returns {Promise<import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").ResultField[]
[]>}
   */
  async _largeQuery(dateRange) {
    const logs = await this._query(dateRange, this.limit);

    console.log(
      `Query date range: ${dateRange
        .map((d) => d.toISOString())
        .join(" to ")}. Found ${logs.length} logs.`,
    );

    if (logs.length < this.limit) {
      return logs;
    }

    const lastLogDate = this._getLastLogDate(logs);
    const offsetLastLogDate = new Date(lastLogDate);
    offsetLastLogDate.setMilliseconds(lastLogDate.getMilliseconds() + 1);
    const subDateRange = [offsetLastLogDate, dateRange[1]];
    const [r1, r2] = splitDateRange(subDateRange);
    const results = await Promise.all([
      this._largeQuery(r1),
      this._largeQuery(r2),
    ]);
    return [logs, ...results].flat();
  }

  /**
   * Find the most recent log in a list of logs.
   * @param {import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").ResultField[][]} logs
   */
  _getLastLogDate(logs) {
    const timestamps = logs
      .map(
        (log) =>
          log.find((fieldMeta) => fieldMeta.field === "@timestamp")?.value,
```

```
      )
      .filter((t) => !!t)
      .map((t) => `${t}Z`)
      .sort();

    if (!timestamps.length) {
      throw new Error("No timestamp found in logs.");
    }

    return new Date(timestamps[timestamps.length - 1]);
  }

  /**
   * Simple wrapper for the GetQueryResultsCommand.
   * @param {string} queryId
   */
  _getQueryResults(queryId) {
    return this.client.send(new GetQueryResultsCommand({ queryId }));
  }

  /**
   * Starts a query and waits for it to complete.
   * @param {[Date, Date]} dateRange
   * @param {number} maxLogs
   */
  async _query(dateRange, maxLogs) {
    try {
      const { queryId } = await this._startQuery(dateRange, maxLogs);
      const { results } = await this._waitUntilQueryDone(queryId);
      return results ?? [];
    } catch (err) {
      /**
       * This error is thrown when StartQuery returns an error indicating
       * that the query's start or end date occur before the log group was
       * created.
       */
      if (err instanceof DateOutOfBoundsError) {
        return [];
      }
      throw err;
    }
  }

  /**
```

```
 * Wrapper for the StartQueryCommand. Uses a static query string
 * for consistency.
 * @param {[Date, Date]} dateRange
 * @param {number} maxLogs
 * @returns {Promise<{ queryId: string }>}
 */
async _startQuery([startDate, endDate], maxLogs = 10000) {
  try {
    return await this.client.send(
      new StartQueryCommand({
        logGroupNames: this.logGroupNames,
        queryString: "fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp asc",
        startTime: startDate.valueOf(),
        endTime: endDate.valueOf(),
        limit: maxLogs,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
    /** @type {string} */
    const message = err.message;
    if (message.startsWith("Query's end date and time")) {
      // This error indicates that the query's start or end date occur
      // before the log group was created.
      throw new DateOutOfBoundsError(message);
    }

    throw err;
  }
}

/**
 * Call GetQueryResultsCommand until the query is done.
 * @param {string} queryId
 */
_waitUntilQueryDone(queryId) {
  const getResults = async () => {
    const results = await this._getQueryResults(queryId);
    const queryDone = [
      "Complete",
      "Failed",
      "Cancelled",
      "Timeout",
      "Unknown",
    ].includes(results.status);
```

```
      return { queryDone, results };
    };

    return retry(
      { intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60, quiet: true },
      async () => {
        const { queryDone, results } = await getResults();
        if (!queryDone) {
          throw new Error("Query not done.");
        }

        return results;
      },
    );
  }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - GetQueryResults
  - StartQuery

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo file richiama un modulo di esempio per la gestione di CloudWatch query che superano i 10.000 risultati.

```
import logging
import os
import sys
```

```
import boto3
from botocore.config import Config

from cloudwatch_query import CloudWatchQuery
from date_utilities import DateUtilities

# Configure logging at the module level.
logging.basicConfig(
    level=logging.INFO,
    format="%(asctime)s - %(levelname)s - %(filename)s:%(lineno)d - %(message)s",
)

DEFAULT_QUERY_LOG_GROUP = "/workflows/cloudwatch-logs/large-query"


class CloudWatchLogsQueryRunner:
    def __init__(self):
        """
        Initializes the CloudWatchLogsQueryRunner class by setting up date
 utilities
        and creating a CloudWatch Logs client with retry configuration.
        """
        self.date_utilities = DateUtilities()
        self.cloudwatch_logs_client = self.create_cloudwatch_logs_client()

    def create_cloudwatch_logs_client(self):
        """
        Creates and returns a CloudWatch Logs client with a specified retry
 configuration.

        :return: A CloudWatch Logs client instance.
        :rtype: boto3.client
        """
        try:
            return boto3.client("logs", config=Config(retries={"max_attempts":
 10}))
        except Exception as e:
            logging.error(f"Failed to create CloudWatch Logs client: {e}")
            sys.exit(1)

    def fetch_environment_variables(self):
        """
        Fetches and validates required environment variables for query start and
 end dates.
```

```
        Fetches the environment variable for log group, returning the default
value if it
        does not exist.

        :return: Tuple of query start date and end date as integers and the log
group.
        :rtype: tuple
        :raises SystemExit: If required environment variables are missing or
invalid.
        """
        try:
            query_start_date = int(os.environ["QUERY_START_DATE"])
            query_end_date = int(os.environ["QUERY_END_DATE"])
        except KeyError:
            logging.error(
                "Both QUERY_START_DATE and QUERY_END_DATE environment variables
are required."
            )
            sys.exit(1)
        except ValueError as e:
            logging.error(f"Error parsing date environment variables: {e}")
            sys.exit(1)

        try:
            log_group = os.environ["QUERY_LOG_GROUP"]
        except KeyError:
            logging.warning("No QUERY_LOG_GROUP environment variable, using
default value")
            log_group = DEFAULT_QUERY_LOG_GROUP

        return query_start_date, query_end_date, log_group

    def convert_dates_to_iso8601(self, start_date, end_date):
        """
        Converts UNIX timestamp dates to ISO 8601 format using DateUtilities.

        :param start_date: The start date in UNIX timestamp.
        :type start_date: int
        :param end_date: The end date in UNIX timestamp.
        :type end_date: int
        :return: Start and end dates in ISO 8601 format.
        :rtype: tuple
        """
```

```
        start_date_iso8601 =
 self.date_utilities.convert_unix_timestamp_to_iso8601(
            start_date
        )
        end_date_iso8601 = self.date_utilities.convert_unix_timestamp_to_iso8601(
            end_date
        )
        return start_date_iso8601, end_date_iso8601

    def execute_query(
        self,
        start_date_iso8601,
        end_date_iso8601,
        log_group="/workflows/cloudwatch-logs/large-query",
        query="fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp asc"
    ):
        """
        Creates a CloudWatchQuery instance and executes the query with provided
 date range.

        :param start_date_iso8601: The start date in ISO 8601 format.
        :type start_date_iso8601: str
        :param end_date_iso8601: The end date in ISO 8601 format.
        :type end_date_iso8601: str
        :param log_group: Log group to search: "/workflows/cloudwatch-logs/large-
query"
        :type log_group: str
        :param query: Query string to pass to the CloudWatchQuery instance
        :type query: str
        """
        cloudwatch_query = CloudWatchQuery(
            log_group=log_group,
            query_string=query
        )
        cloudwatch_query.query_logs((start_date_iso8601, end_date_iso8601))
        logging.info("Query executed successfully.")
        logging.info(
            f"Queries completed in {cloudwatch_query.query_duration} seconds.
 Total logs found: {len(cloudwatch_query.query_results)}"
        )


def main():
    """
```

```
    Main function to start a recursive CloudWatch logs query.
    Fetches required environment variables, converts dates, and executes the
 query.
    """
    logging.info("Starting a recursive CloudWatch logs query...")
    runner = CloudWatchLogsQueryRunner()
    query_start_date, query_end_date, log_group =
 runner.fetch_environment_variables()
    start_date_iso8601 = DateUtilities.convert_unix_timestamp_to_iso8601(
        query_start_date
    )
    end_date_iso8601 =
 DateUtilities.convert_unix_timestamp_to_iso8601(query_end_date)
    runner.execute_query(start_date_iso8601, end_date_iso8601,
 log_group=log_group)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Questo modulo elabora le CloudWatch interrogazioni che superano i 10.000 risultati.

```
import logging
import time
from datetime import datetime
import threading
import boto3

from date_utilities import DateUtilities

DEFAULT_QUERY = "fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp asc"
DEFAULT_LOG_GROUP = "/workflows/cloudwatch-logs/large-query"

class DateOutOfBoundsError(Exception):
    """Exception raised when the date range for a query is out of bounds."""

    pass


class CloudWatchQuery:
    """
    A class to query AWS CloudWatch logs within a specified date range.
```

```
    :vartype date_range: tuple
    :ivar limit: Maximum number of log entries to return.
    :vartype limit: int
    :log_group str: Name of the log group to query
    :query_string str: query
    """

    def __init__(self, log_group: str = DEFAULT_LOG_GROUP, query_string:
str=DEFAULT_QUERY) -> None:
        self.lock = threading.Lock()
        self.log_group = log_group
        self.query_string = query_string
        self.query_results = []
        self.query_duration = None
        self.datetime_format = "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S.%f"
        self.date_utilities = DateUtilities()
        self.limit = 10000

    def query_logs(self, date_range):
        """
        Executes a CloudWatch logs query for a specified date range and
calculates the execution time of the query.

        :return: A batch of logs retrieved from the CloudWatch logs query.
        :rtype: list
        """
        start_time = datetime.now()

        start_date, end_date = self.date_utilities.normalize_date_range_format(
            date_range, from_format="unix_timestamp", to_format="datetime"
        )

        logging.info(
            f"Original query:"
            f"\n       START:     {start_date}"
            f"\n       END:       {end_date}"
            f"\n       LOG GROUP: {self.log_group}"
        )
        self.recursive_query((start_date, end_date))
        end_time = datetime.now()
        self.query_duration = (end_time - start_time).total_seconds()

    def recursive_query(self, date_range):
```

```
        """
        Processes logs within a given date range, fetching batches of logs
recursively if necessary.

        :param date_range: The date range to fetch logs for, specified as a tuple
(start_timestamp, end_timestamp).
        :type date_range: tuple
        :return: None if the recursive fetching is continued or stops when the
final batch of logs is processed.
                 Although it doesn't explicitly return the query results, this
method accumulates all fetched logs
                 in the `self.query_results` attribute.
        :rtype: None
        """
        batch_of_logs = self.perform_query(date_range)
        # Add the batch to the accumulated logs
        with self.lock:
            self.query_results.extend(batch_of_logs)
        if len(batch_of_logs) == self.limit:
            logging.info(f"Fetched {self.limit}, checking for more...")
            most_recent_log = self.find_most_recent_log(batch_of_logs)
            most_recent_log_timestamp = next(
                item["value"]
                for item in most_recent_log
                if item["field"] == "@timestamp"
            )
            new_range = (most_recent_log_timestamp, date_range[1])
            midpoint = self.date_utilities.find_middle_time(new_range)

            first_half_thread = threading.Thread(
                target=self.recursive_query,
                args=((most_recent_log_timestamp, midpoint),),
            )
            second_half_thread = threading.Thread(
                target=self.recursive_query, args=((midpoint, date_range[1]),)
            )

            first_half_thread.start()
            second_half_thread.start()

            first_half_thread.join()
            second_half_thread.join()

    def find_most_recent_log(self, logs):
```

```
        """
        Search a list of log items and return most recent log entry.
        :param logs: A list of logs to analyze.
        :return: log
        :type :return List containing log item details
        """
        most_recent_log = None
        most_recent_date = "1970-01-01 00:00:00.000"

        for log in logs:
            for item in log:
                if item["field"] == "@timestamp":
                    logging.debug(f"Compared: {item['value']} to
{most_recent_date}")
                    if (
                        self.date_utilities.compare_dates(
                            item["value"], most_recent_date
                        )
                        == item["value"]
                    ):
                        logging.debug(f"New most recent: {item['value']}")
                        most_recent_date = item["value"]
                        most_recent_log = log
        logging.info(f"Most recent log date of batch: {most_recent_date}")
        return most_recent_log

    def perform_query(self, date_range):
        """
        Performs the actual CloudWatch log query.

        :param date_range: A tuple representing the start and end datetime for
the query.
        :type date_range: tuple
        :return: A list containing the query results.
        :rtype: list
        """
        client = boto3.client("logs")
        try:
            try:
                start_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[0])
                )
                end_time = round(
```

```
self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[1])
                )
                response = client.start_query(
                    logGroupName=self.log_group,
                    startTime=start_time,
                    endTime=end_time,
                    queryString=self.query_string,
                    limit=self.limit,
                )
                query_id = response["queryId"]
            except client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException as e:
                raise DateOutOfBoundsError(f"Resource not found: {e}")
            while True:
                time.sleep(1)
                results = client.get_query_results(queryId=query_id)
                if results["status"] in [
                    "Complete",
                    "Failed",
                    "Cancelled",
                    "Timeout",
                    "Unknown",
                ]:
                    return results.get("results", [])
        except DateOutOfBoundsError:
            return []

    def _initiate_query(self, client, date_range, max_logs):
        """
        Initiates the CloudWatch logs query.

        :param date_range: A tuple representing the start and end datetime for
the query.
        :type date_range: tuple
        :param max_logs: The maximum number of logs to retrieve.
        :type max_logs: int
        :return: The query ID as a string.
        :rtype: str
        """
        try:
            start_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[0])
            )
```

```
            end_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[1])
            )
            response = client.start_query(
                logGroupName=self.log_group,
                startTime=start_time,
                endTime=end_time,
                queryString=self.query_string,
                limit=max_logs,
            )
            return response["queryId"]
        except client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException as e:
            raise DateOutOfBoundsError(f"Resource not found: {e}")


    def _wait_for_query_results(self, client, query_id):
        """
        Waits for the query to complete and retrieves the results.

        :param query_id: The ID of the initiated query.
        :type query_id: str
        :return: A list containing the results of the query.
        :rtype: list
        """
        while True:
            time.sleep(1)
            results = client.get_query_results(queryId=query_id)
            if results["status"] in [
                "Complete",
                "Failed",
                "Cancelled",
                "Timeout",
                "Unknown",
            ]:
                return results.get("results", [])
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - GetQueryResults

- StartQuery

Utilizzo degli eventi pianificati per richiamare una funzione Lambda

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da un evento EventBridge pianificato di Amazon.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un evento EventBridge pianificato da Amazon che richiami una AWS Lambda funzione. Configura EventBridge per utilizzare un'espressione cron per pianificare quando viene richiamata la funzione Lambda. In questo esempio, viene creata una funzione Lambda utilizzando l'API di runtime Lambda Java. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. Questo esempio dimostra come creare un'app che invia un messaggio di testo via mobile ai tuoi dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch Registri
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come creare un evento EventBridge pianificato da Amazon che richiami una AWS Lambda funzione. Configura EventBridge per utilizzare un'espressione cron per pianificare quando viene richiamata la funzione Lambda. In questo esempio, crei una funzione Lambda utilizzando l'API JavaScript Lambda runtime. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi

per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. Questo esempio dimostra come creare un'app che invia un messaggio di testo via mobile ai tuoi dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Questo esempio è anche disponibile nella Guida per lo sviluppatore di AWS SDK per JavaScript v3 .

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch Registri
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Questo esempio mostra come registrare una AWS Lambda funzione come destinazione di un EventBridge evento Amazon pianificato. Il gestore Lambda scrive un messaggio intuitivo e i dati completi dell'evento su Amazon CloudWatch Logs per recuperarli in un secondo momento.

- Distribuzione di una funzione Lambda.
- Crea un evento EventBridge pianificato e rende la funzione Lambda la destinazione.
- Concede il permesso di EventBridge invocare la funzione Lambda.
- Stampa i dati più recenti dai CloudWatch registri per mostrare il risultato delle chiamate pianificate.
- Elimina tutte le risorse create durante la demo.

Questo esempio è visualizzato al meglio su. GitHub Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch Registri

- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Esempi di codice per l' CodeBuild utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare un kit AWS CodeBuild di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- CodeBuild Guida per l'utente: ulteriori informazioni su CodeBuild.
- CodeBuild Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le CodeBuild azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per CodeBuild l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo CodeBuild AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo CreateProject con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListBuilds con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListProjects con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo StartBuild con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Esempi di base per CodeBuild l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS CodeBuild with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo CodeBuild AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo CreateProject con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListBuilds con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListProjects con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo StartBuild con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo CodeBuild AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole CodeBuild azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS CodeBuild.

Esempi

- Utilizzo CreateProject con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListBuilds con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListProjects con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo StartBuild con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`CreateProject`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateProject`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creare un progetto di AWS CodeBuild compilazione

L'`create-project`esempio seguente crea un progetto di CodeBuild compilazione utilizzando i file sorgente di un bucket S3

```
aws codebuild create-project \
```

```
    --name "my-demo-project" \
    --source "{\"type\": \"S3\",\"location\": \"codebuild-us-west-2-123456789012-
input-bucket/my-source.zip\"}" \
    --artifacts {"\"type\": \"S3\",\"location\": \"codebuild-us-
west-2-123456789012-output-bucket\""} \
    --environment "{\"type\": \"LINUX_CONTAINER\",\"image\": \"aws/codebuild/
standard:1.0\",\"computeType\": \"BUILD_GENERAL1_SMALL\"}" \
    --service-role "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/my-codebuild-
service-role"
```

Output:

```
{
    "project": {
        "arn": "arn:aws:codebuild:us-west-2:123456789012:project/my-demo-
project",
        "name": "my-cli-demo-project",
        "encryptionKey": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:123456789012:alias/aws/s3",
        "serviceRole": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/my-codebuild-
service-role",
        "lastModified": 1556839783.274,
        "badge": {
            "badgeEnabled": false
        },
        "queuedTimeoutInMinutes": 480,
        "environment": {
            "image": "aws/codebuild/standard:1.0",
            "computeType": "BUILD_GENERAL1_SMALL",
            "type": "LINUX_CONTAINER",
            "imagePullCredentialsType": "CODEBUILD",
            "privilegedMode": false,
            "environmentVariables": []
        },
        "artifacts": {
            "location": "codebuild-us-west-2-123456789012-output-bucket",
            "name": "my-cli-demo-project",
            "namespaceType": "NONE",
            "type": "S3",
            "packaging": "NONE",
            "encryptionDisabled": false
        },
        "source": {
            "type": "S3",
```

```
            "location": "codebuild-us-west-2-123456789012-input-bucket/my-
source.zip",
            "insecureSsl": false
        },
        "timeoutInMinutes": 60,
        "cache": {
            "type": "NO_CACHE"
        },
        "created": 1556839783.274
    }
}
```

Esempio 2: creare un progetto di AWS CodeBuild compilazione utilizzando un file di input JSON per i parametri

L'`create-project`esempio seguente crea un progetto di CodeBuild compilazione passando tutti i parametri richiesti in un file di input JSON. Crea il modello del file di input eseguendo il comando solo con. `--generate-cli-skeleton parameter`

```
aws codebuild create-project --cli-input-json file://create-project.json
```

Il file JSON di input `create-project.json` contiene il seguente contenuto:

```
{
    "name": "codebuild-demo-project",
    "source": {
        "type": "S3",
        "location": "codebuild-region-ID-account-ID-input-bucket/MessageUtil.zip"
    },
    "artifacts": {
        "type": "S3",
        "location": "codebuild-region-ID-account-ID-output-bucket"
    },
    "environment": {
        "type": "LINUX_CONTAINER",
        "image": "aws/codebuild/standard:1.0",
        "computeType": "BUILD_GENERAL1_SMALL"
    },
    "serviceRole": "serviceIAMRole"
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "project": {
        "name": "codebuild-demo-project",
        "serviceRole": "serviceIAMRole",
        "tags": [],
        "artifacts": {
            "packaging": "NONE",
            "type": "S3",
            "location": "codebuild-region-ID-account-ID-output-bucket",
            "name": "message-util.zip"
        },
        "lastModified": 1472661575.244,
        "timeoutInMinutes": 60,
        "created": 1472661575.244,
        "environment": {
            "computeType": "BUILD_GENERAL1_SMALL",
            "image": "aws/codebuild/standard:1.0",
            "type": "LINUX_CONTAINER",
            "environmentVariables": []
        },
        "source": {
            "type": "S3",
            "location": "codebuild-region-ID-account-ID-input-bucket/
MessageUtil.zip"
        },
        "encryptionKey": "arn:aws:kms:region-ID:account-ID:alias/aws/s3",
        "arn": "arn:aws:codebuild:region-ID:account-ID:project/codebuild-demo-
project"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Create a Build Project (AWS CLI) nella Guida per l'AWS CodeBuild utente.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateProject AWS CLICommand Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un progetto.

```
import {
  ArtifactsType,
  CodeBuildClient,
  ComputeType,
  CreateProjectCommand,
  EnvironmentType,
  SourceType,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-codebuild";

// Create the AWS CodeBuild project.
export const createProject = async (
  projectName = "MyCodeBuilder",
  roleArn = "arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxxxx:role/CodeBuildAdmin",
  buildOutputBucket = "xxxx",
  githubUrl = "https://...",
) => {
  const codeBuildClient = new CodeBuildClient({});

  const response = await codeBuildClient.send(
    new CreateProjectCommand({
      artifacts: {
        // The destination of the build artifacts.
        type: ArtifactsType.S3,
        location: buildOutputBucket,
      },
      // Information about the build environment. The combination of
 "computeType" and "type" determines the
      // requirements for the environment such as CPU, memory, and disk space.
      environment: {
        // Build environment compute types.
```

```
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codebuild/latest/userguide/build-env-ref-
compute-types.html
        computeType: ComputeType.BUILD_GENERAL1_SMALL,
        // Docker image identifier.
        // See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codebuild/latest/userguide/build-env-
ref-available.html
        image: "aws/codebuild/standard:7.0",
        // Build environment type.
        type: EnvironmentType.LINUX_CONTAINER,
      },
      name: projectName,
      // A role ARN with permission to create a CodeBuild project, write to the
 artifact location, and write CloudWatch logs.
      serviceRole: roleArn,
      source: {
        // The type of repository that contains the source code to be built.
        type: SourceType.GITHUB,
        // The location of the repository that contains the source code to be
 built.
        location: githubUrl,
      },
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  //   {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //       httpStatusCode: 200,
  //       requestId: 'b428b244-777b-49a6-a48d-5dffedced8e7',
  //       extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //       cfId: undefined,
  //       attempts: 1,
  //       totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     project: {
  //       arn: 'arn:aws:codebuild:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:project/MyCodeBuilder',
  //       artifacts: {
  //         encryptionDisabled: false,
  //         location: 'xxxxxx-xxxxxxx-xxxxxx',
  //         name: 'MyCodeBuilder',
  //         namespaceType: 'NONE',
  //         packaging: 'NONE',
  //         type: 'S3'
  //       },
  //       badge: { badgeEnabled: false },
```

```
  //       cache: { type: 'NO_CACHE' },
  //       created: 2023-08-18T14:46:48.979Z,
  //       encryptionKey: 'arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:alias/aws/s3',
  //       environment: {
  //         computeType: 'BUILD_GENERAL1_SMALL',
  //         environmentVariables: [],
  //         image: 'aws/codebuild/standard:7.0',
  //         imagePullCredentialsType: 'CODEBUILD',
  //         privilegedMode: false,
  //         type: 'LINUX_CONTAINER'
  //       },
  //       lastModified: 2023-08-18T14:46:48.979Z,
  //       name: 'MyCodeBuilder',
  //       projectVisibility: 'PRIVATE',
  //       queuedTimeoutInMinutes: 480,
  //       serviceRole: 'arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxxxx:role/CodeBuildAdmin',
  //       source: {
  //         insecureSsl: false,
  //         location: 'https://...',
  //         reportBuildStatus: false,
  //         type: 'GITHUB'
  //       },
  //       timeoutInMinutes: 60
  //     }
  //   }
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateProjectsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListBuilds`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListBuilds`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! List the CodeBuild builds.
/*!
  \param sortType: 'SortOrderType' type.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::CodeBuild::listBuilds(Aws::CodeBuild::Model::SortOrderType sortType,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::CodeBuild::CodeBuildClient codeBuildClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::CodeBuild::Model::ListBuildsRequest listBuildsRequest;
    listBuildsRequest.SetSortOrder(sortType);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.

    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            listBuildsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::CodeBuild::Model::ListBuildsOutcome listBuildsOutcome =
 codeBuildClient.ListBuilds(
                listBuildsRequest);

        if (listBuildsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &ids =
 listBuildsOutcome.GetResult().GetIds();
            if (!ids.empty()) {

                std::cout << "Information about each build:" << std::endl;
                Aws::CodeBuild::Model::BatchGetBuildsRequest getBuildsRequest;
```

```
                getBuildsRequest.SetIds(listBuildsOutcome.GetResult().GetIds());
                Aws::CodeBuild::Model::BatchGetBuildsOutcome getBuildsOutcome =
 codeBuildClient.BatchGetBuilds(
                        getBuildsRequest);

                if (getBuildsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    const Aws::Vector<Aws::CodeBuild::Model::Build> &builds =
 getBuildsOutcome.GetResult().GetBuilds();
                    std::cout << builds.size() << " build(s) found." <<
 std::endl;
                    for (auto val: builds) {
                        std::cout << val.GetId() << std::endl;
                    }
                } else {
                    std::cerr << "Error getting builds"
                              << getBuildsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
                    return false;
                }
            } else {
                std::cout << "No builds found." << std::endl;
            }

            // Get the next token for pagination.

            nextToken = listBuildsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing builds"
                      << listBuildsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!nextToken.

            empty()

            );

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListBuildssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere un elenco di AWS CodeBuild build. IDs

L'`list-builds`esempio seguente ottiene un elenco CodeBuild IDs ordinato in ordine crescente.

```
aws codebuild list-builds --sort-order ASCENDING
```

L'output include un `nextToken` valore che indica che c'è più output disponibile.

```
{
    "nextToken": "4AEA6u7J...The full token has been omitted for
 brevity...MzY2OA==",
    "ids": [
        "codebuild-demo-project:815e755f-bade-4a7e-80f0-efe51EXAMPLE"
        "codebuild-demo-project:84a7f3d1-d40e-4956-b4cf-7a9d4EXAMPLE"
            ... The full list of build IDs has been omitted for brevity ...
        "codebuild-demo-project:931d0b72-bf6f-4040-a472-5c707EXAMPLE"
    ]
}
```

Esegui nuovamente questo comando e fornisci il `nextToken` valore della risposta precedente come parametro per ottenere la parte successiva dell'output. Ripeti finché non ricevi più un `nextToken` valore nella risposta.

```
aws codebuild list-builds --sort-order ASCENDING --next-
token 4AEA6u7J...The full token has been omitted for brevity...MzY2OA==
```

Parte successiva dell'output:

```
{
    "ids": [
        "codebuild-demo-project:49015049-21cf-4b50-9708-df115EXAMPLE",
        "codebuild-demo-project:543e7206-68a3-46d6-a4da-759abEXAMPLE",
            ... The full list of build IDs has been omitted for brevity ...
        "codebuild-demo-project:c282f198-4582-4b38-bdc0-26f96EXAMPLE"
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Visualizza un elenco di build IDs (AWS CLI) nella Guida per l'AWS CodeBuild utente

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListBuilds AWS CLICommand Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListProjects`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListProjects`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! List the CodeBuild projects.
/*!
  \param sortType: 'SortOrderType' type.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::CodeBuild::listProjects(Aws::CodeBuild::Model::SortOrderType
 sortType,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::CodeBuild::CodeBuildClient codeBuildClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::CodeBuild::Model::ListProjectsRequest listProjectsRequest;
    listProjectsRequest.SetSortOrder(sortType);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Next token for pagination.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> allProjects;

    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            listProjectsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }
```

```
        Aws::CodeBuild::Model::ListProjectsOutcome outcome =
 codeBuildClient.ListProjects(
                listProjectsRequest);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &projects =
 outcome.GetResult().GetProjects();
            allProjects.insert(allProjects.end(), projects.begin(),
 projects.end());
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing projects" <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }

    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << allProjects.size() << " project(s) found." << std::endl;
    for (auto project: allProjects) {
        std::cout << project << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListProjectssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere un elenco dei nomi dei progetti di AWS CodeBuild build.

L'`list-projects`esempio seguente ottiene un elenco di progetti di CodeBuild compilazione ordinati per nome in ordine crescente.

```
aws codebuild list-projects --sort-by NAME --sort-order ASCENDING
```

L'output include un `nextToken` valore che indica che c'è più output disponibile.

```
{
    "nextToken": "Ci33ACF6...The full token has been omitted for brevity...U
+AkMx8=",
    "projects": [
        "codebuild-demo-project",
        "codebuild-demo-project2",
            ... The full list of build project names has been omitted for
 brevity ...
        "codebuild-demo-project99"
    ]
}
```

Esegui nuovamente questo comando e fornisci il `nextToken` valore della risposta precedente come parametro per ottenere la parte successiva dell'output. Ripeti finché non ricevi più un `nextToken` valore nella risposta.

```
aws codebuild list-projects  --sort-by NAME --sort-order ASCENDING --next-
token Ci33ACF6...The full token has been omitted for brevity...U+AkMx8=

{
    "projects": [
        "codebuild-demo-project100",
        "codebuild-demo-project101",

  ... The full list of build project names has been omitted for brevity ...
        "codebuild-demo-project122"

  ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Visualizza un elenco di nomi di progetti di compilazione (AWS CLI) nella Guida per l'AWS CodeBuild utente.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListProjects AWS CLICommand Reference.

Utilizzo **`StartBuild`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StartBuild`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Start an AWS CodeBuild project build.
/*!
  \param projectName: A CodeBuild project name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::CodeBuild::startBuild(const Aws::String &projectName,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::CodeBuild::CodeBuildClient codeBuildClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::CodeBuild::Model::StartBuildRequest startBuildRequest;
    startBuildRequest.SetProjectName(projectName);

    Aws::CodeBuild::Model::StartBuildOutcome outcome =
 codeBuildClient.StartBuild(
            startBuildRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully started build" << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Build ID: " << outcome.GetResult().GetBuild().GetId()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    else {
        std::cerr << "Error starting build" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartBuildsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per iniziare a eseguire la build di un progetto di AWS CodeBuild compilazione.

L'`start-build`esempio seguente avvia una compilazione per il CodeBuild progetto specificato. La build sostituisce sia l'impostazione del progetto per il numero di minuti in cui la build può essere messa in coda prima che scada sia le impostazioni degli artefatti del progetto.

```
aws codebuild start-build \
    --project-name "my-demo-project" \
    --queued-timeout-in-minutes-override 5 \
    --artifacts-override {"\"type\": \"S3\",\"location\":
 \"arn:aws:s3:::artifacts-override\",\"overrideArtifactName\":true"}
```

Output:

```
{
    "build": {
        "serviceRole": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/my-codebuild-
service-role",
        "buildStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "buildComplete": false,
        "projectName": "my-demo-project",
        "timeoutInMinutes": 60,
        "source": {
            "insecureSsl": false,
            "type": "S3",
            "location": "codebuild-us-west-2-123456789012-input-bucket/my-
source.zip"
        },
        "queuedTimeoutInMinutes": 5,
        "encryptionKey": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:123456789012:alias/aws/s3",
        "currentPhase": "QUEUED",
        "startTime": 1556905683.568,
        "environment": {
            "computeType": "BUILD_GENERAL1_MEDIUM",
            "environmentVariables": [],
            "type": "LINUX_CONTAINER",
```

```
            "privilegedMode": false,
            "image": "aws/codebuild/standard:1.0",
            "imagePullCredentialsType": "CODEBUILD"
        },
        "phases": [
            {
                "phaseStatus": "SUCCEEDED",
                "startTime": 1556905683.568,
                "phaseType": "SUBMITTED",
                "durationInSeconds": 0,
                "endTime": 1556905684.524
            },
            {
                "startTime": 1556905684.524,
                "phaseType": "QUEUED"
            }
        ],
        "logs": {
            "deepLink": "https://console.aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/home?
region=us-west-2#logEvent:group=null;stream=null"
        },
        "artifacts": {
            "encryptionDisabled": false,
            "location": "arn:aws:s3:::artifacts-override/my-demo-project",
            "overrideArtifactName": true
        },
        "cache": {
            "type": "NO_CACHE"
        },
        "id": "my-demo-project::12345678-a1b2-c3d4-e5f6-11111EXAMPLE",
        "initiator": "my-aws-account-name",
        "arn": "arn:aws:codebuild:us-west-2:123456789012:build/my-demo-
project::12345678-a1b2-c3d4-e5f6-11111EXAMPLE"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Run a Build (AWS CLI) nella Guida per l'AWS CodeBuild utente.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartBuild AWS CLICommand Reference.

Esempi di codice per CodeCommit l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare un kit AWS CodeCommit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- CodeCommit Guida per l'utente: ulteriori informazioni su CodeCommit.
- CodeCommit Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le CodeCommit azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per CodeCommit l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo CodeCommit AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzare BatchGetRepositories con una CLI
    - Utilizzare CreateBranch con una CLI
    - Utilizzare CreateRepository con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeleteRepository con una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetBranch con una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetRepository con una CLI
    - Utilizzare ListBranches con una CLI
    - Utilizzare ListRepositories con una CLI
    - Utilizzare UpdateDefaultBranch con una CLI
    - Utilizzare UpdateRepositoryDescription con una CLI
    - Utilizzare UpdateRepositoryName con una CLI

Esempi di base per CodeCommit l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS CodeCommit with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo CodeCommit AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzare BatchGetRepositories con una CLI
  - Utilizzare CreateBranch con una CLI
  - Utilizzare CreateRepository con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeleteRepository con una CLI
  - Utilizzare GetBranch con una CLI
  - Utilizzare GetRepository con una CLI
  - Utilizzare ListBranches con una CLI
  - Utilizzare ListRepositories con una CLI
  - Utilizzare UpdateDefaultBranch con una CLI
  - Utilizzare UpdateRepositoryDescription con una CLI
  - Utilizzare UpdateRepositoryName con una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo CodeCommit AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole CodeCommit azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS CodeCommit.

Esempi

- Utilizzare BatchGetRepositories con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateBranch con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateRepository con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteRepository con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetBranch con una CLI

- Utilizzare GetRepository con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListBranches con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListRepositories con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateDefaultBranch con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateRepositoryDescription con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateRepositoryName con una CLI

Utilizzare **`BatchGetRepositories`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `BatchGetRepositories`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare i dettagli su più repository

Questo esempio mostra i dettagli su più AWS CodeCommit repository.

```
aws codecommit batch-get-repositories \
    --repository-names MyDemoRepo MyOtherDemoRepo
```

Output:

```
{
    "repositoriesNotFound": [],
    "repositories": [
         {
            "creationDate": 1429203623.625,
            "defaultBranch": "main",
            "repositoryName": "MyDemoRepo",
            "cloneUrlSsh": "ssh://git-codecommit.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/v1/
repos/MyDemoRepo",
            "lastModifiedDate": 1430783812.0869999,
            "repositoryDescription": "My demonstration repository",
            "cloneUrlHttp": "https://codecommit.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo",
            "repositoryId": "f7579e13-b83e-4027-aaef-650c0EXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:codecommit:us-east-2:111111111111:MyDemoRepo"
            "accountId": "111111111111"
        },
```

```
        {
            "creationDate": 1429203623.627,
            "defaultBranch": "main",
            "repositoryName": "MyOtherDemoRepo",
            "cloneUrlSsh": "ssh://git-codecommit.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/v1/
repos/MyOtherDemoRepo",
            "lastModifiedDate": 1430783812.0889999,
            "repositoryDescription": "My other demonstration repository",
            "cloneUrlHttp": "https://codecommit.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyOtherDemoRepo",
            "repositoryId": "cfc29ac4-b0cb-44dc-9990-f6f51EXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:codecommit:us-east-2:111111111111:MyOtherDemoRepo"
            "accountId": "111111111111"
        }
    ],
    "repositoriesNotFound": []
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta BatchGetRepositories AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio conferma quali dei repository specificati sono stati trovati e non trovati.

```
Get-CCRepositoryBatch -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo, MyNewRepo, AMissingRepo
```

Output:

```
Repositories                            RepositoriesNotFound
------------                            --------------------
{MyDemoRepo, MyNewRepo}                {AMissingRepo}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere BatchGetRepositoriesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio conferma quali dei repository specificati sono stati trovati e non trovati.

```
Get-CCRepositoryBatch -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo, MyNewRepo, AMissingRepo
```

Output:

```
Repositories                            RepositoriesNotFound
------------                            --------------------
{MyDemoRepo, MyNewRepo}                {AMissingRepo}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere BatchGetRepositoriesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateBranch`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateBranch`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un ramo

Questo esempio crea un ramo in un AWS CodeCommit repository. Questo comando restituisce un output solo se ci sono errori.

Comando:

```
aws codecommit create-branch --repository-name MyDemoRepo --branch-
name MyNewBranch --commit-id 317f8570EXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
None.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateBranch AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un nuovo ramo con il nome specificato per il repository specificato e l'ID di commit specificato.

```
New-CCBranch -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -BranchName MyNewBranch -CommitId
 7763222d...561fc9c9
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateBranchin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un nuovo ramo con il nome specificato per il repository specificato e l'ID di commit specificato.

```
New-CCBranch -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -BranchName MyNewBranch -CommitId
 7763222d...561fc9c9
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateBranchin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateRepository`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateRepository`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un repository

Questo esempio crea un repository e lo associa all'account dell'utente. AWS

Comando:

```
aws codecommit create-repository --repository-name MyDemoRepo --repository-
description "My demonstration repository"
```

Output:

```
{
    "repositoryMetadata": {
        "repositoryName": "MyDemoRepo",
                "cloneUrlSsh": "ssh://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/
repos/MyDemoRepo",
                "lastModifiedDate": 1444766838.027,
        "repositoryDescription": "My demonstration repository",
                "cloneUrlHttp": "https://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/
v1/repos/MyDemoRepo",
        "repositoryId": "f7579e13-b83e-4027-aaef-650c0EXAMPLE",
                "Arn": "arn:aws:codecommit:us-
east-1:111111111111EXAMPLE:MyDemoRepo",
        "accountId": "111111111111"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command CreateRepositoryReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un nuovo repository con il nome e la descrizione specificati.

```
New-CCRepository -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -RepositoryDescription "This is a
 repository for demonstration purposes."
```

Output:

```
AccountId             : 80398EXAMPLE
Arn                   : arn:aws:codecommit:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyDemoRepo
CloneUrlHttp          : https://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo
CloneUrlSsh           : ssh://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo
CreationDate          : 9/18/2015 4:13:25 PM
DefaultBranch         :
LastModifiedDate      : 9/18/2015 4:13:25 PM
RepositoryDescription : This is a repository for demonstration purposes.
RepositoryId          : 43ef2443-3372-4b12-9e78-65c27EXAMPLE
```

```
RepositoryName        : MyDemoRepo
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateRepositoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un nuovo repository con il nome e la descrizione specificati.

```
New-CCRepository -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -RepositoryDescription "This is a
 repository for demonstration purposes."
```

Output:

```
AccountId             : 80398EXAMPLE
Arn                   : arn:aws:codecommit:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyDemoRepo
CloneUrlHttp          : https://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo
CloneUrlSsh           : ssh://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo
CreationDate          : 9/18/2015 4:13:25 PM
DefaultBranch         :
LastModifiedDate      : 9/18/2015 4:13:25 PM
RepositoryDescription : This is a repository for demonstration purposes.
RepositoryId          : 43ef2443-3372-4b12-9e78-65c27EXAMPLE
RepositoryName        : MyDemoRepo
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateRepositoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteRepository`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteRepository`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un repository

Questo esempio mostra come eliminare un AWS CodeCommit repository.

Comando:

```
aws codecommit delete-repository --repository-name MyDemoRepo
```

Output:

```
{
  "repositoryId": "f7579e13-b83e-4027-aaef-650c0EXAMPLE"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteRepository AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina forzatamente il repository specificato. Il comando richiederà una conferma prima di procedere. Aggiungi il parametro -Force per eliminare il repository senza una richiesta.

```
Remove-CCRepository -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo
```

Output:

```
43ef2443-3372-4b12-9e78-65c27EXAMPLE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteRepositoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina forzatamente il repository specificato. Il comando richiederà una conferma prima di procedere. Aggiungi il parametro -Force per eliminare il repository senza una richiesta.

```
Remove-CCRepository -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo
```

Output:

```
43ef2443-3372-4b12-9e78-65c27EXAMPLE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteRepositoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetBranch`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetBranch`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni su una filiale

Questo esempio ottiene informazioni su una filiale in un AWS CodeCommit repository.

Comando:

```
aws codecommit get-branch --repository-name MyDemoRepo --branch-name MyNewBranch
```

Output:

```
{
  "BranchInfo": {
        "commitID": "317f8570EXAMPLE",
                "branchName": "MyNewBranch"
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetBranch AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sul ramo specificato per il repository specificato.

```
Get-CCBranch -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -BranchName MyNewBranch
```

Output:

```
BranchName                                CommitId
----------                                --------
MyNewBranch                               7763222d...561fc9c9
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBranchin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sul ramo specificato per il repository specificato.

```
Get-CCBranch -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -BranchName MyNewBranch
```

Output:

```
BranchName                                CommitId
----------                                --------
MyNewBranch                               7763222d...561fc9c9
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBranchin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetRepository`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetRepository`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni su un repository

Questo esempio mostra i dettagli su un AWS CodeCommit repository.

```
aws codecommit get-repository \
    --repository-name MyDemoRepo
```

Output:

```
{
    "repositoryMetadata": {
        "creationDate": 1429203623.625,
        "defaultBranch": "main",
        "repositoryName": "MyDemoRepo",
        "cloneUrlSsh": "ssh://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/v1/
repos/MyDemoRepo",
        "lastModifiedDate": 1430783812.0869999,
        "repositoryDescription": "My demonstration repository",
        "cloneUrlHttp": "https://codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo",
        "repositoryId": "f7579e13-b83e-4027-aaef-650c0EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:codecommit:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyDemoRepo
        "accountId": "111111111111"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetRepository AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni per il repository specificato.

```
Get-CCRepository -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo
```

Output:

```
AccountId             : 80398EXAMPLE
Arn                   : arn:aws:codecommit:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyDemoRepo
CloneUrlHttp          : https://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo
CloneUrlSsh           : ssh://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo
CreationDate          : 9/8/2015 3:21:33 PM
DefaultBranch         :
LastModifiedDate      : 9/8/2015 3:21:33 PM
RepositoryDescription : This is a repository for demonstration purposes.
RepositoryId          : c7d0d2b0-ce40-4303-b4c3-38529EXAMPLE
RepositoryName        : MyDemoRepo
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetRepositoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni per il repository specificato.

```
Get-CCRepository -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo
```

Output:

```
AccountId             : 80398EXAMPLE
Arn                   : arn:aws:codecommit:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyDemoRepo
CloneUrlHttp          : https://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo
CloneUrlSsh           : ssh://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo
CreationDate          : 9/8/2015 3:21:33 PM
DefaultBranch         :
LastModifiedDate      : 9/8/2015 3:21:33 PM
RepositoryDescription : This is a repository for demonstration purposes.
RepositoryId          : c7d0d2b0-ce40-4303-b4c3-38529EXAMPLE
RepositoryName        : MyDemoRepo
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetRepositoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare `ListBranches` con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListBranches`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare un elenco di nomi di filiali

Questo esempio elenca tutti i nomi delle filiali in un AWS CodeCommit repository.

```
aws codecommit list-branches \
    --repository-name MyDemoRepo
```

Output:

```
{
    "branches": [
        "MyNewBranch",
        "main"
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListBranches AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene un elenco di nomi di rami per il repository specificato.

```
Get-CCBranchList -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo
```

Output:

```
master
MyNewBranch
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListBranchesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene un elenco di nomi di rami per il repository specificato.

```
Get-CCBranchList -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo
```

Output:

```
master
MyNewBranch
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListBranchesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListRepositories`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListRepositories`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare un elenco di repository

Questo esempio elenca tutti i AWS CodeCommit repository associati all'account dell' AWS utente.

Comando:

```
aws codecommit list-repositories
```

Output:

```
{
  "repositories": [
      {
         "repositoryName": "MyDemoRepo"
         "repositoryId": "f7579e13-b83e-4027-aaef-650c0EXAMPLE",
      },
      {
         "repositoryName": "MyOtherDemoRepo"
         "repositoryId": "cfc29ac4-b0cb-44dc-9990-f6f51EXAMPLE"
      }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListRepositories AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca tutti i repository in ordine crescente in base al nome del repository.

```
Get-CCRepositoryList -Order Ascending -SortBy RepositoryName
```

Output:

```
RepositoryId                            RepositoryName
------------                            --------------
c7d0d2b0-ce40-4303-b4c3-38529EXAMPLE    MyDemoRepo
05f30c66-e3e3-4f91-a0cd-1c84aEXAMPLE    MyNewRepo
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListRepositoriesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca tutti i repository in ordine crescente in base al nome del repository.

```
Get-CCRepositoryList -Order Ascending -SortBy RepositoryName
```

Output:

```
RepositoryId                            RepositoryName
------------                            --------------
c7d0d2b0-ce40-4303-b4c3-38529EXAMPLE    MyDemoRepo
05f30c66-e3e3-4f91-a0cd-1c84aEXAMPLE    MyNewRepo
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListRepositoriesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UpdateDefaultBranch`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateDefaultBranch`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare il ramo predefinito per un repository

Questo esempio modifica il ramo predefinito per un AWS CodeCommit repository. Questo comando restituisce un output solo se ci sono errori.

Comando:

```
aws codecommit update-default-branch --repository-name MyDemoRepo --default-
branch-name MyNewBranch
```

Output:

```
None.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateDefaultBranchin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica il ramo predefinito per il repository specificato nel ramo specificato.

```
Update-CCDefaultBranch -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -DefaultBranchName MyNewBranch
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateDefaultBranchin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica il ramo predefinito per il repository specificato nel ramo specificato.

```
Update-CCDefaultBranch -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -DefaultBranchName MyNewBranch
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateDefaultBranchin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UpdateRepositoryDescription`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateRepositoryDescription`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare la descrizione di un repository

Questo esempio modifica la descrizione di un AWS CodeCommit repository. Questo comando restituisce un output solo se ci sono errori.

Comando:

```
aws codecommit update-repository-description --repository-name MyDemoRepo --
repository-description "This description was changed"
```

Output:

```
None.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateRepositoryDescriptionin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica la descrizione del repository specificato.

```
Update-CCRepositoryDescription -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -RepositoryDescription
 "This is an updated description."
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateRepositoryDescriptionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica la descrizione del repository specificato.

```
Update-CCRepositoryDescription -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -RepositoryDescription
 "This is an updated description."
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateRepositoryDescriptionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UpdateRepositoryName`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateRepositoryName`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare il nome di un repository

Questo esempio modifica il nome di un AWS CodeCommit repository. Questo comando restituisce un output solo se ci sono errori. La modifica del nome del AWS CodeCommit repository cambierà il protocollo SSH e HTTPS di URLs cui gli utenti hanno bisogno per connettersi al repository. Gli utenti non riusciranno a connettersi a questo repository finché non aggiorneranno le impostazioni di connessione. Inoltre, poiché l'ARN del repository cambierà, la modifica del nome del repository invaliderà tutte le policy utente IAM che si basano sull'ARN di questo repository.

Comando:

```
aws codecommit update-repository-name --old-name MyDemoRepo --new-
name MyRenamedDemoRepo
```

Output:

```
None.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. UpdateRepositoryNameAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica il nome del repository specificato.

```
Update-CCRepositoryName -NewName MyDemoRepo2 -OldName MyDemoRepo
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateRepositoryNamein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica il nome del repository specificato.

```
Update-CCRepositoryName -NewName MyDemoRepo2 -OldName MyDemoRepo
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateRepositoryNamein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo CodeDeploy AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare un kit AWS CodeDeploy di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- CodeDeploy Guida per gli sviluppatori: ulteriori informazioni su CodeDeploy.
- CodeDeploy Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le CodeDeploy azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per CodeDeploy l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo CodeDeploy AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzare AddTagsToOnPremisesInstances con una CLI
    - Utilizzare BatchGetApplications con una CLI
    - Utilizzare BatchGetDeployments con una CLI
    - Utilizzare BatchGetOnPremisesInstances con una CLI
    - Utilizzare CreateApplication con una CLI
    - Utilizzare CreateDeployment con una CLI
    - Utilizzare CreateDeploymentConfig con una CLI
    - Utilizzare CreateDeploymentGroup con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeleteApplication con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeleteDeploymentConfig con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeleteDeploymentGroup con una CLI

- Utilizzare DeregisterOnPremisesInstance con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetApplication con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetApplicationRevision con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetDeployment con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetDeploymentConfig con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetDeploymentGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetDeploymentInstance con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetOnPremisesInstance con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListApplicationRevisions con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListApplications con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListDeploymentConfigs con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListDeploymentGroups con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListDeploymentInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListDeployments con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListOnPremisesInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzare RegisterApplicationRevision con una CLI
- Utilizzare RegisterOnPremisesInstance con una CLI
- Utilizzare RemoveTagsFromOnPremisesInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzare StopDeployment con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateApplication con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateDeploymentGroup con una CLI

Esempi di base per CodeDeploy l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS CodeDeploy with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo CodeDeploy AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzare AddTagsToOnPremisesInstances con una CLI
  - Utilizzare BatchGetApplications con una CLI
  - Utilizzare BatchGetDeployments con una CLI

- Utilizzare BatchGetOnPremisesInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateApplication con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateDeployment con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateDeploymentConfig con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateDeploymentGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteApplication con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteDeploymentConfig con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteDeploymentGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeregisterOnPremisesInstance con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetApplication con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetApplicationRevision con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetDeployment con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetDeploymentConfig con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetDeploymentGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetDeploymentInstance con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetOnPremisesInstance con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListApplicationRevisions con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListApplications con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListDeploymentConfigs con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListDeploymentGroups con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListDeploymentInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListDeployments con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListOnPremisesInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzare RegisterApplicationRevision con una CLI
- Utilizzare RegisterOnPremisesInstance con una CLI
- Utilizzare RemoveTagsFromOnPremisesInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzare StopDeployment con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateApplication con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateDeploymentGroup con una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo CodeDeploy AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole CodeDeploy azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS CodeDeploy.

Esempi

- Utilizzare AddTagsToOnPremisesInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzare BatchGetApplications con una CLI
- Utilizzare BatchGetDeployments con una CLI
- Utilizzare BatchGetOnPremisesInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateApplication con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateDeployment con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateDeploymentConfig con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateDeploymentGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteApplication con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteDeploymentConfig con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteDeploymentGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeregisterOnPremisesInstance con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetApplication con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetApplicationRevision con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetDeployment con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetDeploymentConfig con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetDeploymentGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetDeploymentInstance con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetOnPremisesInstance con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListApplicationRevisions con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListApplications con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListDeploymentConfigs con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListDeploymentGroups con una CLI

- Utilizzare ListDeploymentInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListDeployments con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListOnPremisesInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzare RegisterApplicationRevision con una CLI
- Utilizzare RegisterOnPremisesInstance con una CLI
- Utilizzare RemoveTagsFromOnPremisesInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzare StopDeployment con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateApplication con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateDeploymentGroup con una CLI

Utilizzare **`AddTagsToOnPremisesInstances`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AddTagsToOnPremisesInstances`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiungere tag alle istanze locali

L'`add-tags-to-on-premises-instances`esempio seguente associa lo stesso tag AWS CodeDeploy di istanza locale a due istanze locali. Non registra le istanze locali con. AWS CodeDeploy

```
aws deploy add-tags-to-on-premises-instances \
    --instance-names AssetTag12010298EX AssetTag23121309EX \
    --tags Key=Name,Value=CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command AddTagsToOnPremisesInstancesReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge un tag di istanza locale con la chiave e il valore specificati per l'istanza locale specificata.

```
Add-CDOnPremiseInstanceTag -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX -Tag @{"Key" =
 "Name"; "Value" = "CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem"}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddTagsToOnPremisesInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge un tag di istanza locale con la chiave e il valore specificati per l'istanza locale specificata.

```
Add-CDOnPremiseInstanceTag -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX -Tag @{"Key" =
 "Name"; "Value" = "CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem"}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddTagsToOnPremisesInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`BatchGetApplications`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `BatchGetApplications`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni su più applicazioni

L'`batch-get-applications`esempio seguente visualizza informazioni su più applicazioni associate all' AWS account dell'utente.

```
aws deploy batch-get-applications --application-names WordPress_App MyOther_App
```

Output:

```
{
    "applicationsInfo": [
        {
            "applicationName": "WordPress_App",
            "applicationId": "d9dd6993-f171-44fa-a811-211e4EXAMPLE",
            "createTime": 1407878168.078,
            "linkedToGitHub": false
        },
        {
            "applicationName": "MyOther_App",
            "applicationId": "8ca57519-31da-42b2-9194-8bb16EXAMPLE",
            "createTime": 1407453571.63,
            "linkedToGitHub": false
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta BatchGetApplications AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sulle applicazioni specificate.

```
Get-CDApplicationBatch -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication,
 CodePipelineDemoApplication
```

Output:

```
ApplicationId                           ApplicationName              CreateTime
            LinkedToGitHub
-------------                           ---------------              ----------
            --------------
e07fb938-091e-4f2f-8963-4d3e8EXAMPLE    CodeDeployDemoApplication    7/20/2015
 9:49:48 PM    False
1ecfd602-62f1-4038-8f0d-06688EXAMPLE    CodePipelineDemoApplication  8/13/2015
 5:53:26 PM    False
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere BatchGetApplicationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sulle applicazioni specificate.

```
Get-CDApplicationBatch -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication,
 CodePipelineDemoApplication
```

Output:

```
ApplicationId                           ApplicationName              CreateTime
            LinkedToGitHub
-------------                           ---------------              ----------
            --------------
e07fb938-091e-4f2f-8963-4d3e8EXAMPLE    CodeDeployDemoApplication    7/20/2015
 9:49:48 PM    False
1ecfd602-62f1-4038-8f0d-06688EXAMPLE    CodePipelineDemoApplication  8/13/2015
 5:53:26 PM    False
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere BatchGetApplicationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`BatchGetDeployments`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `BatchGetDeployments`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni su più distribuzioni

L'`batch-get-deployments`esempio seguente visualizza informazioni su più distribuzioni associate all'account dell'utente. AWS

```
aws deploy batch-get-deployments --deployment-ids d-A1B2C3111 d-A1B2C3222
```

Output:

```
{
    "deploymentsInfo": [
        {
            "applicationName": "WordPress_App",
```

```
            "status": "Failed",
            "deploymentOverview": {
                "Failed": 0,
                "InProgress": 0,
                "Skipped": 0,
                "Succeeded": 1,
                "Pending": 0
            },
            "deploymentConfigName": "CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime",
            "creator": "user",
            "deploymentGroupName": "WordPress_DG",
            "revision": {
                "revisionType": "S3",
                "s3Location": {
                "bundleType": "zip",
                "version": "uTecLusEXAMPLEFXtfUcyfV8bEXAMPLE",
                "bucket": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
                "key": "WordPressApp.zip"
                }
            },
            "deploymentId": "d-A1B2C3111",
            "createTime": 1408480721.9,
            "completeTime": 1408480741.822
        },
        {
            "applicationName": "MyOther_App",
            "status": "Failed",
            "deploymentOverview": {
                "Failed": 1,
                "InProgress": 0,
                "Skipped": 0,
                "Succeeded": 0,
                "Pending": 0
            },
            "deploymentConfigName": "CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime",
            "creator": "user",
            "errorInformation": {
                "message": "Deployment failed: Constraint default violated: No
hosts succeeded.",
                "code": "HEALTH_CONSTRAINTS"
            },
            "deploymentGroupName": "MyOther_DG",
            "revision": {
                "revisionType": "S3",
```

```
                "s3Location": {
                "bundleType": "zip",
                "eTag": "\"dd56cfdEXAMPLE8e768f9d77fEXAMPLE\"",
                "bucket": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
                "key": "MyOtherApp.zip"
                }
            },
            "deploymentId": "d-A1B2C3222",
            "createTime": 1409764576.589,
            "completeTime": 1409764596.101
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command BatchGetDeploymentsReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sulle distribuzioni specificate.

```
Get-CDDeploymentBatch -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX, d-RR0T5KTEX
```

Output:

```
ApplicationName               : CodeDeployDemoApplication
CompleteTime                  : 7/23/2015 11:26:04 PM
CreateTime                    : 7/23/2015 11:24:43 PM
Creator                       : user
DeploymentConfigName          : CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
DeploymentGroupName           : CodeDeployDemoFleet
DeploymentId                  : d-QZMRGSTEX
DeploymentOverview            : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.DeploymentOverview
Description                   :
ErrorInformation              :
IgnoreApplicationStopFailures : False
Revision                      : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.RevisionLocation
StartTime                     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Status                        : Succeeded

ApplicationName               : CodePipelineDemoApplication
```

```
CompleteTime                   : 7/23/2015 6:07:30 PM
CreateTime                     : 7/23/2015 6:06:29 PM
Creator                        : user
DeploymentConfigName           : CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
DeploymentGroupName            : CodePipelineDemoFleet
DeploymentId                   : d-RR0T5KTEX
DeploymentOverview             : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.DeploymentOverview
Description                    :
ErrorInformation               :
IgnoreApplicationStopFailures  : False
Revision                       : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.RevisionLocation
StartTime                      : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Status                         : Succeeded
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere BatchGetDeploymentsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sulle distribuzioni specificate.

```
Get-CDDeploymentBatch -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX, d-RR0T5KTEX
```

Output:

```
ApplicationName                : CodeDeployDemoApplication
CompleteTime                   : 7/23/2015 11:26:04 PM
CreateTime                     : 7/23/2015 11:24:43 PM
Creator                        : user
DeploymentConfigName           : CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
DeploymentGroupName            : CodeDeployDemoFleet
DeploymentId                   : d-QZMRGSTEX
DeploymentOverview             : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.DeploymentOverview
Description                    :
ErrorInformation               :
IgnoreApplicationStopFailures  : False
Revision                       : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.RevisionLocation
StartTime                      : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Status                         : Succeeded

ApplicationName                : CodePipelineDemoApplication
CompleteTime                   : 7/23/2015 6:07:30 PM
CreateTime                     : 7/23/2015 6:06:29 PM
```

```
Creator                       : user
DeploymentConfigName          : CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
DeploymentGroupName           : CodePipelineDemoFleet
DeploymentId                  : d-RR0T5KTEX
DeploymentOverview            : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.DeploymentOverview
Description                   :
ErrorInformation              :
IgnoreApplicationStopFailures : False
Revision                      : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.RevisionLocation
StartTime                     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Status                        : Succeeded
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere BatchGetDeploymentsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`BatchGetOnPremisesInstances`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `BatchGetOnPremisesInstances`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni su una o più istanze locali

L'`batch-get-on-premises-instances`esempio seguente ottiene informazioni su due istanze locali.

```
aws deploy batch-get-on-premises-instances --instance-
names AssetTag12010298EX AssetTag23121309EX
```

Output:

```
{
    "instanceInfos": [
        {
            "iamUserArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AWS/CodeDeploy/
AssetTag12010298EX",
            "tags": [
                {
                    "Value": "CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem",
                    "Key": "Name"
```

```
                }
            ],
            "instanceName": "AssetTag12010298EX",
            "registerTime": 1425579465.228,
            "instanceArn": "arn:aws:codedeploy:us-west-2:123456789012:instance/
AssetTag12010298EX_4IwLNI2Alh"
        },
        {
            "iamUserArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AWS/CodeDeploy/
AssetTag23121309EX",
            "tags": [
                {
                    "Value": "CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem",
                    "Key": "Name"
                }
            ],
            "instanceName": "AssetTag23121309EX",
            "registerTime": 1425595585.988,
            "instanceArn": "arn:aws:codedeploy:us-west-2:80398EXAMPLE:instance/
AssetTag23121309EX_PomUy64Was"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere BatchGetOnPremisesInstancesin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sulle istanze locali specificate.

```
Get-CDOnPremiseInstanceBatch -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX,
 AssetTag12010298EX-2
```

Output:

```
DeregisterTime : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
IamUserArn     : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:user/CodeDeployFRWUser
InstanceArn    : arn:aws:codedeploy:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:instance/
AssetTag12010298EX-2_XmeSz18rEX
```

```
InstanceName   : AssetTag12010298EX-2
RegisterTime   : 4/3/2015 6:38:52 PM
Tags           : {Name}

DeregisterTime : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
IamUserArn     : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:user/CodeDeployDemoUser
InstanceArn    : arn:aws:codedeploy:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:instance/
AssetTag12010298EX_rDH556dxEX
InstanceName   : AssetTag12010298EX
RegisterTime   : 4/3/2015 6:36:24 PM
Tags           : {Name}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere BatchGetOnPremisesInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sulle istanze locali specificate.

```
Get-CDOnPremiseInstanceBatch -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX,
 AssetTag12010298EX-2
```

Output:

```
DeregisterTime : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
IamUserArn     : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:user/CodeDeployFRWUser
InstanceArn    : arn:aws:codedeploy:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:instance/
AssetTag12010298EX-2_XmeSz18rEX
InstanceName   : AssetTag12010298EX-2
RegisterTime   : 4/3/2015 6:38:52 PM
Tags           : {Name}

DeregisterTime : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
IamUserArn     : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:user/CodeDeployDemoUser
InstanceArn    : arn:aws:codedeploy:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:instance/
AssetTag12010298EX_rDH556dxEX
InstanceName   : AssetTag12010298EX
RegisterTime   : 4/3/2015 6:36:24 PM
Tags           : {Name}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere BatchGetOnPremisesInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateApplication`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateApplication`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un'applicazione

L'`create-application`esempio seguente crea un'applicazione e la associa all' AWS account dell'utente.

```
aws deploy create-application --application-name MyOther_App
```

Output:

```
{
    "applicationId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateApplicationin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una nuova applicazione con il nome specificato.

```
New-CDApplication -ApplicationName MyNewApplication
```

Output:

```
f19e4b61-2231-4328-b0fd-e57f5EXAMPLE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateApplicationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una nuova applicazione con il nome specificato.

```
New-CDApplication -ApplicationName MyNewApplication
```

Output:

```
f19e4b61-2231-4328-b0fd-e57f5EXAMPLE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateApplicationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateDeployment`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateDeployment`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creare una CodeDeploy distribuzione utilizzando la piattaforma di calcolo EC2 /On-premise

L'`create-deployment`esempio seguente crea una distribuzione e la associa all'account dell'utente. AWS

```
aws deploy create-deployment \
    --application-name WordPress_App \
    --deployment-config-name CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime \
    --deployment-group-name WordPress_DG \
    --description "My demo deployment" \
    --s3-location bucket=amzn-s3-demo-
bucket,bundleType=zip,eTag=dd56cfdEXAMPLE8e768f9d77fEXAMPLE,key=WordPressApp.zip
```

Output:

```
{
    "deploymentId": "d-A1B2C3111"
}
```

Esempio 2: creare una CodeDeploy distribuzione utilizzando la piattaforma di calcolo Amazon ECS

L'`create-deployment`esempio seguente utilizza i due file seguenti per distribuire un servizio Amazon ECS.

Contenuto del file: `create-deployment.json`

```
{
    "applicationName": "ecs-deployment",
    "deploymentGroupName": "ecs-deployment-dg",
    "revision": {
        "revisionType": "S3",
        "s3Location": {
            "bucket": "ecs-deployment-bucket",
            "key": "appspec.yaml",
            "bundleType": "YAML"
        }
    }
}
```

Quel file, a sua volta, recupera il seguente file `appspec.yaml` da un bucket S3 chiamato. `ecs-deployment-bucket`

```
version: 0.0
Resources:
  - TargetService:
      Type: AWS::ECS::Service
      Properties:
        TaskDefinition: "arn:aws:ecs:region:123456789012:task-definition/ecs-
task-def:2"
        LoadBalancerInfo:
          ContainerName: "sample-app"
          ContainerPort: 80
        PlatformVersion: "LATEST"
```

Comando:

```
aws deploy create-deployment \
    --cli-input-json file://create-deployment.json \
    --region us-east-1
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "deploymentId": "d-1234ABCDE"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta CreateDeployment nella documentazione di riferimento dell'API AWS CodeDeploy .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command CreateDeploymentReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una nuova distribuzione per l'applicazione e il gruppo di distribuzione specificati con la configurazione di distribuzione e la revisione dell'applicazione specificate.

```
New-CDDeployment -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -S3Location_Bucket
 amzn-s3-demo-bucket -S3Location_BundleType zip -DeploymentConfigName
 CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime -DeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -
IgnoreApplicationStopFailures $True -S3Location_Key aws-codedeploy_linux-
master.zip -RevisionType S3
```

Output:

```
d-ZHROG7UEX
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio mostra come specificare gruppi di tag di EC2 istanza in base ai quali un'istanza deve essere identificata per poter essere inclusa nell'ambiente sostitutivo di una blue/green distribuzione.

```
New-CDDeployment -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -S3Location_Bucket
 amzn-s3-demo-bucket -S3Location_BundleType zip -DeploymentConfigName
 CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime -DeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup
 -IgnoreApplicationStopFailures $True -S3Location_Key aws-
codedeploy_linux-master.zip -RevisionType S3 -Ec2TagSetList
 @(@{Key="key1";Type="KEY_ONLY"},@{Key="Key2";Type="KEY_AND_VALUE";Value="Value2"}),@(@{K
```

Output:

```
d-ZHROG7UEX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateDeploymentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una nuova distribuzione per l'applicazione e il gruppo di distribuzione specificati con la configurazione di distribuzione e la revisione dell'applicazione specificate.

```
New-CDDeployment -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -S3Location_Bucket
 amzn-s3-demo-bucket -S3Location_BundleType zip -DeploymentConfigName
 CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime -DeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -
IgnoreApplicationStopFailures $True -S3Location_Key aws-codedeploy_linux-
master.zip -RevisionType S3
```

Output:

```
d-ZHROG7UEX
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio mostra come specificare gruppi di tag di EC2 istanza in base ai quali un'istanza deve essere identificata per poter essere inclusa nell'ambiente sostitutivo di una blue/green distribuzione.

```
New-CDDeployment -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -S3Location_Bucket
 amzn-s3-demo-bucket -S3Location_BundleType zip -DeploymentConfigName
 CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime -DeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup
 -IgnoreApplicationStopFailures $True -S3Location_Key aws-
codedeploy_linux-master.zip -RevisionType S3 -Ec2TagSetList
 @(@{Key="key1";Type="KEY_ONLY"},@{Key="Key2";Type="KEY_AND_VALUE";Value="Value2"}),@(@{K
```

Output:

```
d-ZHROG7UEX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateDeploymentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateDeploymentConfig`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateDeploymentConfig`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare una configurazione di distribuzione personalizzata

L'`create-deployment-config`esempio seguente crea una configurazione di distribuzione personalizzata e la associa all' AWS account dell'utente.

```
aws deploy create-deployment-config \
    --deployment-config-name ThreeQuartersHealthy \
    --minimum-healthy-hosts type=FLEET_PERCENT,value=75
```

Output:

```
{
    "deploymentConfigId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateDeploymentConfigin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una nuova configurazione di distribuzione con il nome e il comportamento specificati.

```
New-CDDeploymentConfig -DeploymentConfigName AtLeastTwoHealthyHosts -
MinimumHealthyHosts_Type HOST_COUNT -MinimumHealthyHosts_Value 2
```

Output:

```
0f3e8187-44ef-42da-aeed-b6823EXAMPLE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateDeploymentConfigin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una nuova configurazione di distribuzione con il nome e il comportamento specificati.

```
New-CDDeploymentConfig -DeploymentConfigName AtLeastTwoHealthyHosts -
MinimumHealthyHosts_Type HOST_COUNT -MinimumHealthyHosts_Value 2
```

Output:

```
0f3e8187-44ef-42da-aeed-b6823EXAMPLE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateDeploymentConfigin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateDeploymentGroup`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateDeploymentGroup`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un gruppo di distribuzione

L'`create-deployment-group`esempio seguente crea un gruppo di distribuzione e lo associa all'applicazione specificata e all' AWS account dell'utente.

```
aws deploy create-deployment-group \
    --application-name WordPress_App \
    --auto-scaling-groups CodeDeployDemo-ASG \
    --deployment-config-name CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime \
    --deployment-group-name WordPress_DG \
    --ec2-tag-filters Key=Name,Value=CodeDeployDemo,Type=KEY_AND_VALUE \
    --service-role-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/CodeDeployDemoRole
```

Output:

```
{
    "deploymentGroupId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateDeploymentGroupin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un gruppo di distribuzione con il nome specificato, gruppo Auto Scaling, configurazione di distribuzione, tag e ruolo di servizio, per l'applicazione specificata.

```
New-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -AutoScalingGroup
 CodeDeployDemo-ASG -DeploymentConfigName CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
 -DeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -Ec2TagFilter @{Key="Name";
 Type="KEY_AND_VALUE"; Value="CodeDeployDemo"} -ServiceRoleArn
 arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodeDeployDemo
```

Output:

```
16bbf199-95fd-40fc-a909-0bbcfEXAMPLE
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio mostra come specificare gruppi di tag di EC2 istanza in base ai quali un'istanza deve essere identificata per poter essere inclusa nell'ambiente sostitutivo di una blue/green distribuzione.

```
New-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -AutoScalingGroup
 CodeDeployDemo-ASG -DeploymentConfigName CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
 -DeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -Ec2TagFilter @{Key="Name";
 Type="KEY_AND_VALUE"; Value="CodeDeployDemo"} -ServiceRoleArn
 arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodeDeployDemo -Ec2TagSetList
 @(@{Key="key1";Type="KEY_ONLY"},@{Key="Key2";Type="KEY_AND_VALUE";Value="Value2"}),@(@{K
```

Output:

```
16bbf199-95fd-40fc-a909-0bbcfEXAMPLE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateDeploymentGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un gruppo di distribuzione con il nome specificato, gruppo Auto Scaling, configurazione di distribuzione, tag e ruolo di servizio, per l'applicazione specificata.

```
New-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -AutoScalingGroup
 CodeDeployDemo-ASG -DeploymentConfigName CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
 -DeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -Ec2TagFilter @{Key="Name";
 Type="KEY_AND_VALUE"; Value="CodeDeployDemo"} -ServiceRoleArn
 arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodeDeployDemo
```

Output:

```
16bbf199-95fd-40fc-a909-0bbcfEXAMPLE
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio mostra come specificare gruppi di tag di EC2 istanza in base ai quali un'istanza deve essere identificata per poter essere inclusa nell'ambiente sostitutivo di una blue/green distribuzione.

```
New-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -AutoScalingGroup
 CodeDeployDemo-ASG -DeploymentConfigName CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
 -DeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -Ec2TagFilter @{Key="Name";
 Type="KEY_AND_VALUE"; Value="CodeDeployDemo"} -ServiceRoleArn
 arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodeDeployDemo -Ec2TagSetList
 @(@{Key="key1";Type="KEY_ONLY"},@{Key="Key2";Type="KEY_AND_VALUE";Value="Value2"}),@(@{K
```

Output:

```
16bbf199-95fd-40fc-a909-0bbcfEXAMPLE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateDeploymentGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteApplication`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteApplication`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Eliminazione di un'applicazione

L'`delete-application`esempio seguente elimina l'applicazione specificata associata all'account dell' AWS utente.

```
aws deploy delete-application --application-name WordPress_App
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteApplicationin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina l'applicazione con il nome specificato. Il comando richiederà una conferma prima di procedere. Aggiungi il parametro -Force per eliminare l'applicazione senza una richiesta.

```
Remove-CDApplication -ApplicationName MyNewApplication
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteApplicationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina l'applicazione con il nome specificato. Il comando richiederà una conferma prima di procedere. Aggiungi il parametro -Force per eliminare l'applicazione senza una richiesta.

```
Remove-CDApplication -ApplicationName MyNewApplication
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteApplicationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteDeploymentConfig`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteDeploymentConfig`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una configurazione di distribuzione

L'`delete-deployment-config`esempio seguente elimina una configurazione di distribuzione personalizzata associata all' AWS account dell'utente.

```
aws deploy delete-deployment-config --deployment-config-name ThreeQuartersHealthy
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteDeploymentConfigin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina la configurazione di distribuzione con il nome specificato. Il comando richiederà una conferma prima di procedere. Aggiungi il parametro -Force per eliminare la configurazione di distribuzione senza una richiesta.

```
Remove-CDDeploymentConfig -DeploymentConfigName AtLeastTwoHealthyHosts
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteDeploymentConfigin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina la configurazione di distribuzione con il nome specificato. Il comando richiederà una conferma prima di procedere. Aggiungi il parametro -Force per eliminare la configurazione di distribuzione senza una richiesta.

```
Remove-CDDeploymentConfig -DeploymentConfigName AtLeastTwoHealthyHosts
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteDeploymentConfigin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteDeploymentGroup`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteDeploymentGroup`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un gruppo di distribuzione

L'`delete-deployment-group`esempio seguente elimina un gruppo di distribuzione associato all'applicazione specificata.

```
aws deploy delete-deployment-group \
    --application-name WordPress_App \
    --deployment-group-name WordPress_DG
```

Output:

```
{
    "hooksNotCleanedUp": []
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteDeploymentGroupin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il gruppo di distribuzione con il nome specificato per l'applicazione specificata. Il comando richiederà una conferma prima di procedere. Aggiungi il parametro -Force per eliminare il gruppo di distribuzione senza una richiesta.

```
Remove-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -DeploymentGroupName
 MyNewDeploymentGroup
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteDeploymentGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il gruppo di distribuzione con il nome specificato per l'applicazione specificata. Il comando richiederà una conferma prima di procedere. Aggiungi il parametro -Force per eliminare il gruppo di distribuzione senza una richiesta.

```
Remove-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -DeploymentGroupName
 MyNewDeploymentGroup
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteDeploymentGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeregisterOnPremisesInstance`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeregisterOnPremisesInstance`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per annullare la registrazione di un'istanza locale

L'`deregister-on-premises-instance`esempio seguente annulla la registrazione di un'istanza locale con AWS CodeDeploy, ma non elimina l'utente IAM associato all'istanza, né si dissocia nei AWS CodeDeploy tag dell'istanza locale dall'istanza. Inoltre, non disinstalla l' AWS CodeDeploy agente dall'istanza né rimuove il file di configurazione locale dall'istanza.

```
aws deploy deregister-on-premises-instance --instance-name AssetTag12010298EX
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeregisterOnPremisesInstance AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio annulla la registrazione dell'istanza locale con il nome specificato.

```
Unregister-CDOnPremiseInstance -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeregisterOnPremisesInstancein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio annulla la registrazione dell'istanza locale con il nome specificato.

```
Unregister-CDOnPremiseInstance -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeregisterOnPremisesInstancein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetApplication`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetApplication`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni su un'applicazione

L'`get-application`esempio seguente visualizza informazioni su un'applicazione associata all' AWS account dell'utente.

```
aws deploy get-application --application-name WordPress_App
```

Output:

```
{
    "application": {
        "applicationName": "WordPress_App",
        "applicationId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE",
        "createTime": 1407878168.078,
        "linkedToGitHub": false
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetApplication AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sull'applicazione specificata.

```
Get-CDApplication -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication
```

Output:

```
ApplicationId                           ApplicationName             CreateTime
            LinkedToGitHub
-------------                           ---------------             ----------
            --------------
e07fb938-091e-4f2f-8963-4d3e8EXAMPLE    CodeDeployDemoApplication    7/20/2015
 9:49:48 PM    False
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetApplicationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sull'applicazione specificata.

```
Get-CDApplication -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication
```

Output:

```
ApplicationId                           ApplicationName             CreateTime
            LinkedToGitHub
-------------                           ---------------             ----------
            --------------
e07fb938-091e-4f2f-8963-4d3e8EXAMPLE    CodeDeployDemoApplication    7/20/2015
 9:49:48 PM    False
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetApplicationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetApplicationRevision`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetApplicationRevision`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni sulla revisione di un'applicazione

L'`get-application-revision`esempio seguente visualizza informazioni sulla revisione di un'applicazione associata all'applicazione specificata.

```
aws deploy get-application-revision \
    --application-name WordPress_App \
    --s3-location bucket=amzn-s3-demo-
bucket,bundleType=zip,eTag=dd56cfdEXAMPLE8e768f9d77fEXAMPLE,key=WordPressApp.zip
```

Output:

```
{
    "applicationName": "WordPress_App",
    "revisionInfo": {
        "description": "Application revision registered by Deployment ID: d-
A1B2C3111",
        "registerTime": 1411076520.009,
        "deploymentGroups": "WordPress_DG",
        "lastUsedTime": 1411076520.009,
        "firstUsedTime": 1411076520.009
    },
    "revision": {
        "revisionType": "S3",
        "s3Location": {
            "bundleType": "zip",
            "eTag": "dd56cfdEXAMPLE8e768f9d77fEXAMPLE",
            "bucket": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
            "key": "WordPressApp.zip"
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetApplicationRevisionin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sulla revisione dell'applicazione specificata.

```
$revision = Get-CDApplicationRevision -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication
 -S3Location_Bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Revision_RevisionType S3 -
S3Location_Key 5xd27EX.zip -S3Location_BundleType zip -S3Location_ETag
 4565c1ac97187f190c1a90265EXAMPLE
Write-Output ("Description = " + $revision.RevisionInfo.Description + ",
 RegisterTime = " + $revision.RevisionInfo.RegisterTime)
```

Output:

```
Description = Application revision registered by Deployment ID: d-CX9CHN3EX,
 RegisterTime = 07/20/2015 23:46:42
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetApplicationRevisionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sulla revisione dell'applicazione specificata.

```
$revision = Get-CDApplicationRevision -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication
 -S3Location_Bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Revision_RevisionType S3 -
S3Location_Key 5xd27EX.zip -S3Location_BundleType zip -S3Location_ETag
 4565c1ac97187f190c1a90265EXAMPLE
Write-Output ("Description = " + $revision.RevisionInfo.Description + ",
 RegisterTime = " + $revision.RevisionInfo.RegisterTime)
```

Output:

```
Description = Application revision registered by Deployment ID: d-CX9CHN3EX,
 RegisterTime = 07/20/2015 23:46:42
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetApplicationRevisionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetDeployment`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetDeployment`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni su una distribuzione

L'`get-deployment`esempio seguente visualizza informazioni su una distribuzione associata all' AWS account dell'utente.

```
aws deploy get-deployment --deployment-id d-A1B2C3123
```

Output:

```
{
    "deploymentInfo": {
        "applicationName": "WordPress_App",
        "status": "Succeeded",
        "deploymentOverview": {
            "Failed": 0,
            "InProgress": 0,
            "Skipped": 0,
            "Succeeded": 1,
            "Pending": 0
        },
        "deploymentConfigName": "CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime",
        "creator": "user",
        "description": "My WordPress app deployment",
        "revision": {
            "revisionType": "S3",
            "s3Location":  {
            "bundleType": "zip",
            "eTag": "\"dd56cfdEXAMPLE8e768f9d77fEXAMPLE\"",
            "bucket": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
            "key": "WordPressApp.zip"
            }
        },
        "deploymentId": "d-A1B2C3123",
        "deploymentGroupName": "WordPress_DG",
        "createTime": 1409764576.589,
```

```
        "completeTime": 1409764596.101,
        "ignoreApplicationStopFailures": false
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetDeployment AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni di riepilogo sulla distribuzione specificata.

```
Get-CDDeployment -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX
```

Output:

```
ApplicationName               : CodeDeployDemoApplication
CompleteTime                  : 7/23/2015 11:26:04 PM
CreateTime                    : 7/23/2015 11:24:43 PM
Creator                       : user
DeploymentConfigName          : CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
DeploymentGroupName           : CodeDeployDemoFleet
DeploymentId                  : d-QZMRGSTEX
DeploymentOverview            : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.DeploymentOverview
Description                   :
ErrorInformation              :
IgnoreApplicationStopFailures : False
Revision                      : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.RevisionLocation
StartTime                     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Status                        : Succeeded
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio ottiene informazioni sullo stato delle istanze che partecipano alla distribuzione specificata.

```
(Get-CDDeployment -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX).DeploymentOverview
```

Output:

```
Failed     : 0
```

```
InProgress : 0
Pending    : 0
Skipped    : 0
Succeeded  : 3
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio ottiene informazioni sulla revisione dell'applicazione per la distribuzione specificata.

```
(Get-CDDeployment -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX).Revision.S3Location
```

Output:

```
Bucket     : amzn-s3-demo-bucket
BundleType : zip
ETag       : cfbb81b304ee5e27efc21adaed3EXAMPLE
Key        : clzfqEX
Version    :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDeploymentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni di riepilogo sulla distribuzione specificata.

```
Get-CDDeployment -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX
```

Output:

```
ApplicationName               : CodeDeployDemoApplication
CompleteTime                  : 7/23/2015 11:26:04 PM
CreateTime                    : 7/23/2015 11:24:43 PM
Creator                       : user
DeploymentConfigName          : CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
DeploymentGroupName           : CodeDeployDemoFleet
DeploymentId                  : d-QZMRGSTEX
DeploymentOverview            : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.DeploymentOverview
Description                   :
ErrorInformation              :
IgnoreApplicationStopFailures : False
Revision                      : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.RevisionLocation
StartTime                     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
```

```
Status                        : Succeeded
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio ottiene informazioni sullo stato delle istanze che partecipano alla distribuzione specificata.

```
(Get-CDDeployment -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX).DeploymentOverview
```

Output:

```
Failed     : 0
InProgress : 0
Pending    : 0
Skipped    : 0
Succeeded  : 3
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio ottiene informazioni sulla revisione dell'applicazione per la distribuzione specificata.

```
(Get-CDDeployment -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX).Revision.S3Location
```

Output:

```
Bucket     : amzn-s3-demo-bucket
BundleType : zip
ETag       : cfbb81b304ee5e27efc21adaed3EXAMPLE
Key        : clzfqEX
Version    :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDeploymentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetDeploymentConfig`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetDeploymentConfig`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni su una configurazione di distribuzione

L'`get-deployment-config`esempio seguente visualizza informazioni su una configurazione di distribuzione associata all' AWS account dell'utente.

```
aws deploy get-deployment-config --deployment-config-name ThreeQuartersHealthy
```

Output:

```
{
    "deploymentConfigInfo": {
        "deploymentConfigId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE",
        "minimumHealthyHosts": {
            "type": "FLEET_PERCENT",
            "value": 75
        },
        "createTime": 1411081164.379,
        "deploymentConfigName": "ThreeQuartersHealthy"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDeploymentConfigin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni di riepilogo sulla configurazione di distribuzione specificata.

```
Get-CDDeploymentConfig -DeploymentConfigName ThreeQuartersHealthy
```

Output:

```
CreateTime              DeploymentConfigId
 DeploymentConfigName    MinimumHealthyHosts
----------              ------------------
 --------------------    -------------------
10/3/2014 4:32:30 PM    518a3950-d034-46a1-9d2c-3c949EXAMPLE
 ThreeQuartersHealthy    Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.MinimumHealthyHosts
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sulla definizione della configurazione di distribuzione specificata.

```
Write-Output ((Get-CDDeploymentConfig -DeploymentConfigName
 ThreeQuartersHealthy).MinimumHealthyHosts)
```

Output:

```
Type             Value
----             -----
FLEET_PERCENT    75
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDeploymentConfigin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni di riepilogo sulla configurazione di distribuzione specificata.

```
Get-CDDeploymentConfig -DeploymentConfigName ThreeQuartersHealthy
```

Output:

```
CreateTime              DeploymentConfigId
 DeploymentConfigName    MinimumHealthyHosts
----------              ------------------
 --------------------    -------------------
10/3/2014 4:32:30 PM    518a3950-d034-46a1-9d2c-3c949EXAMPLE
 ThreeQuartersHealthy    Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.MinimumHealthyHosts
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sulla definizione della configurazione di distribuzione specificata.

```
Write-Output ((Get-CDDeploymentConfig -DeploymentConfigName
 ThreeQuartersHealthy).MinimumHealthyHosts)
```

Output:

```
Type             Value
----             -----
FLEET_PERCENT    75
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDeploymentConfigin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetDeploymentGroup`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetDeploymentGroup`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare informazioni su un gruppo di distribuzione

L'`get-deployment-group`esempio seguente visualizza informazioni su un gruppo di distribuzione associato all'applicazione specificata.

```
aws deploy get-deployment-group \
    --application-name WordPress_App \
    --deployment-group-name WordPress_DG
```

Output:

```
{
    "deploymentGroupInfo": {
        "applicationName": "WordPress_App",
        "autoScalingGroups": [
            "CodeDeployDemo-ASG"
        ],
        "deploymentConfigName": "CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime",
        "ec2TagFilters": [
            {
                "Type": "KEY_AND_VALUE",
                "Value": "CodeDeployDemo",
                "Key": "Name"
            }
        ],
        "deploymentGroupId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE",
        "serviceRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/CodeDeployDemoRole",
        "deploymentGroupName": "WordPress_DG"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDeploymentGroupin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio ottiene informazioni sul gruppo di distribuzione specificato.

```
Get-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication -
DeploymentGroupName CodeDeployDemoFleet
```

Output:

```
ApplicationName              : CodeDeployDemoApplication
AutoScalingGroups            : {}
DeploymentConfigName         : CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
DeploymentGroupId            : 7d7c098a-b444-4b27-96ef-22791EXAMPLE
DeploymentGroupName          : CodeDeployDemoFleet
Ec2TagFilters                : {Name}
OnPremisesInstanceTagFilters : {}
ServiceRoleArn               : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/
CodeDeploySampleStack-4ph6EX-CodeDeployTrustRole-O9MWP7XTL8EX
TargetRevision               : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.RevisionLocation
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDeploymentGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sul gruppo di distribuzione specificato.

```
Get-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication -
DeploymentGroupName CodeDeployDemoFleet
```

Output:

```
ApplicationName              : CodeDeployDemoApplication
AutoScalingGroups            : {}
DeploymentConfigName         : CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
DeploymentGroupId            : 7d7c098a-b444-4b27-96ef-22791EXAMPLE
DeploymentGroupName          : CodeDeployDemoFleet
Ec2TagFilters                : {Name}
```

```
OnPremisesInstanceTagFilters : {}
ServiceRoleArn               : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/
CodeDeploySampleStack-4ph6EX-CodeDeployTrustRole-O9MWP7XTL8EX
TargetRevision               : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.RevisionLocation
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDeploymentGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetDeploymentInstance`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetDeploymentInstance`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni su un'istanza di distribuzione

L'`get-deployment-instance`esempio seguente visualizza informazioni su un'istanza di distribuzione associata alla distribuzione specificata.

```
aws deploy get-deployment-instance --deployment-id d-QA4G4F9EX --instance-
id i-902e9fEX
```

Output:

```
{
    "instanceSummary": {
        "instanceId": "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:instance/i-902e9fEX",
        "lifecycleEvents": [
            {
                "status": "Succeeded",
                "endTime": 1408480726.569,
                "startTime": 1408480726.437,
                "lifecycleEventName": "ApplicationStop"
            },
            {
                "status": "Succeeded",
                "endTime": 1408480728.016,
                "startTime": 1408480727.665,
                "lifecycleEventName": "DownloadBundle"
            },
```

```
            {
                "status": "Succeeded",
                "endTime": 1408480729.744,
                "startTime": 1408480729.125,
                "lifecycleEventName": "BeforeInstall"
            },
            {
                "status": "Succeeded",
                "endTime": 1408480730.979,
                "startTime": 1408480730.844,
                "lifecycleEventName": "Install"
            },
            {
                "status": "Failed",
                "endTime": 1408480732.603,
                "startTime": 1408480732.1,
                "lifecycleEventName": "AfterInstall"
            },
            {
                "status": "Skipped",
                "endTime": 1408480732.606,
                "lifecycleEventName": "ApplicationStart"
            },
            {
                "status": "Skipped",
                "endTime": 1408480732.606,
                "lifecycleEventName": "ValidateService"
            }
        ],
        "deploymentId": "d-QA4G4F9EX",
        "lastUpdatedAt": 1408480733.152,
        "status": "Failed"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDeploymentInstancein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sull'istanza specificata per la distribuzione specificata.

```
Get-CDDeploymentInstance -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX -InstanceId i-254e22EX
```

Output:

```
DeploymentId    : d-QZMRGSTEX
InstanceId      : arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:instance/i-254e22EX
LastUpdatedAt   : 7/23/2015 11:25:24 PM
LifecycleEvents : {ApplicationStop, DownloadBundle, BeforeInstall, Install...}
Status          : Succeeded
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDeploymentInstancein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sull'istanza specificata per la distribuzione specificata.

```
Get-CDDeploymentInstance -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX -InstanceId i-254e22EX
```

Output:

```
DeploymentId    : d-QZMRGSTEX
InstanceId      : arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:instance/i-254e22EX
LastUpdatedAt   : 7/23/2015 11:25:24 PM
LifecycleEvents : {ApplicationStop, DownloadBundle, BeforeInstall, Install...}
Status          : Succeeded
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDeploymentInstancein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetOnPremisesInstance`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetOnPremisesInstance`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni su un'istanza locale

L'`get-on-premises-instance`esempio seguente recupera informazioni sull'istanza locale specificata.

```
aws deploy get-on-premises-instance --instance-name AssetTag12010298EX
```

Output:

```
{
    "instanceInfo": {
    "iamUserArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AWS/CodeDeploy/
AssetTag12010298EX",
        "tags": [
        {
            "Value": "CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem",
            "Key": "Name"
        }
        ],
        "instanceName": "AssetTag12010298EX",
        "registerTime": 1425579465.228,
        "instanceArn": "arn:aws:codedeploy:us-east-1:123456789012:instance/
AssetTag12010298EX_4IwLNI2Alh"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetOnPremisesInstancein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sull'istanza locale specificata.

```
Get-CDOnPremiseInstance -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX
```

Output:

```
DeregisterTime : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
IamUserArn     : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:user/CodeDeployDemoUser
InstanceArn    : arn:aws:codedeploy:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:instance/
AssetTag12010298EX_rDH556dxEX
InstanceName   : AssetTag12010298EX
```

```
RegisterTime    : 4/3/2015 6:36:24 PM
Tags            : {Name}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetOnPremisesInstancein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sull'istanza locale specificata.

```
Get-CDOnPremiseInstance -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX
```

Output:

```
DeregisterTime : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
IamUserArn     : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:user/CodeDeployDemoUser
InstanceArn    : arn:aws:codedeploy:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:instance/
AssetTag12010298EX_rDH556dxEX
InstanceName   : AssetTag12010298EX
RegisterTime   : 4/3/2015 6:36:24 PM
Tags           : {Name}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetOnPremisesInstancein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListApplicationRevisions`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListApplicationRevisions`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni sulle revisioni delle applicazioni

L'`list-application-revisions`esempio seguente visualizza informazioni su tutte le revisioni dell'applicazione associate all'applicazione specificata.

```
aws deploy list-application-revisions \
    --application-name WordPress_App \
    --s-3-bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
```

```
    --deployed exclude \
    --s-3-key-prefix WordPress_ \
    --sort-by lastUsedTime \
    --sort-order descending
```

Output:

```
{
    "revisions": [
        {
            "revisionType": "S3",
            "s3Location": {
                "version": "uTecLusvCB_JqHFXtfUcyfV8bEXAMPLE",
                "bucket": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
                "key": "WordPress_App.zip",
                "bundleType": "zip"
            }
        },
        {
            "revisionType": "S3",
            "s3Location": {
                "version": "tMk.UxgDpMEVb7V187ZM6wVAWEXAMPLE",
                "bucket": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
                "key": "WordPress_App_2-0.zip",
                "bundleType": "zip"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListApplicationRevisionsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sulle revisioni disponibili per l'applicazione specificata.

```
ForEach ($revision in (Get-CDApplicationRevisionList -ApplicationName
 CodeDeployDemoApplication -Deployed Ignore)) {
>>   If ($revision.RevisionType -Eq "S3") {
```

```
>>     Write-Output ("Type = S3, Bucket = " + $revision.S3Location.Bucket
 + ", BundleType = " + $revision.S3Location.BundleType + ", ETag = " +
 $revision.S3Location.ETag + ", Key = " + $revision.S3Location.Key)
>>   }
>>   If ($revision.RevisionType -Eq "GitHub") {
>>     Write-Output ("Type = GitHub, CommitId = " +
 $revision.GitHubLocation.CommitId + ", Repository = " +
 $revision.GitHubLocation.Repository)
>>   }
>> }
>>
```

Output:

```
Type = S3, Bucket = amzn-s3-demo-bucket, BundleType = zip, ETag =
 4565c1ac97187f190c1a90265EXAMPLE, Key = 5xd27EX.zip
Type = GitHub, CommitId = f48933c3...76405362, Repository = MyGitHubUser/
CodeDeployDemoRepo
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListApplicationRevisionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sulle revisioni disponibili per l'applicazione specificata.

```
ForEach ($revision in (Get-CDApplicationRevisionList -ApplicationName
 CodeDeployDemoApplication -Deployed Ignore)) {
>>   If ($revision.RevisionType -Eq "S3") {
>>     Write-Output ("Type = S3, Bucket = " + $revision.S3Location.Bucket
 + ", BundleType = " + $revision.S3Location.BundleType + ", ETag = " +
 $revision.S3Location.ETag + ", Key = " + $revision.S3Location.Key)
>>   }
>>   If ($revision.RevisionType -Eq "GitHub") {
>>     Write-Output ("Type = GitHub, CommitId = " +
 $revision.GitHubLocation.CommitId + ", Repository = " +
 $revision.GitHubLocation.Repository)
>>   }
>> }
>>
```

Output:

```
Type = S3, Bucket = amzn-s3-demo-bucket, BundleType = zip, ETag =
 4565c1ac97187f190c1a90265EXAMPLE, Key = 5xd27EX.zip
Type = GitHub, CommitId = f48933c3...76405362, Repository = MyGitHubUser/
CodeDeployDemoRepo
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListApplicationRevisionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListApplications`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListApplications`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni sulle applicazioni

L'`list-applications`esempio seguente visualizza informazioni su tutte le applicazioni associate all' AWS account dell'utente.

```
aws deploy list-applications
```

Output:

```
{
    "applications": [
        "WordPress_App",
        "MyOther_App"
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListApplications AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene un elenco di applicazioni disponibili.

```
Get-CDApplicationList
```

Output:

```
CodeDeployDemoApplication
CodePipelineDemoApplication
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListApplicationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene un elenco di applicazioni disponibili.

```
Get-CDApplicationList
```

Output:

```
CodeDeployDemoApplication
CodePipelineDemoApplication
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListApplicationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListDeploymentConfigs`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListDeploymentConfigs`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni sulle configurazioni di distribuzione

L'`list-deployment-configs`esempio seguente visualizza informazioni su tutte le configurazioni di distribuzione associate all'account dell' AWS utente.

```
aws deploy list-deployment-configs
```

Output:

```
{
    "deploymentConfigsList": [
        "ThreeQuartersHealthy",
        "CodeDeployDefault.AllAtOnce",
        "CodeDeployDefault.HalfAtATime",
        "CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime"
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDeploymentConfigsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene un elenco di configurazioni di distribuzione disponibili.

```
Get-CDDeploymentConfigList
```

Output:

```
ThreeQuartersHealthy
CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
CodeDeployDefault.AllAtOnce
CodeDeployDefault.HalfAtATime
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDeploymentConfigsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene un elenco di configurazioni di distribuzione disponibili.

```
Get-CDDeploymentConfigList
```

Output:

```
ThreeQuartersHealthy
CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
CodeDeployDefault.AllAtOnce
CodeDeployDefault.HalfAtATime
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDeploymentConfigsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListDeploymentGroups`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListDeploymentGroups`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni sui gruppi di distribuzione

L'`list-deployment-groups`esempio seguente visualizza informazioni su tutti i gruppi di distribuzione associati all'applicazione specificata.

```
aws deploy list-deployment-groups --application-name WordPress_App
```

Output:

```
{
    "applicationName": "WordPress_App",
    "deploymentGroups": [
        "WordPress_DG",
        "WordPress_Beta_DG"
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDeploymentGroupsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene un elenco di gruppi di distribuzione per l'applicazione specificata.

```
Get-CDDeploymentGroupList -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication
```

Output:

```
ApplicationName              DeploymentGroups
 NextToken
---------------              ----------------
 ---------
CodeDeployDemoApplication    {CodeDeployDemoFleet, CodeDeployProductionFleet}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDeploymentGroupsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene un elenco di gruppi di distribuzione per l'applicazione specificata.

```
Get-CDDeploymentGroupList -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication
```

Output:

```
ApplicationName              DeploymentGroups
 NextToken
---------------              ----------------
 ---------
CodeDeployDemoApplication    {CodeDeployDemoFleet, CodeDeployProductionFleet}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDeploymentGroupsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListDeploymentInstances`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListDeploymentInstances`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni sulle istanze di distribuzione

L'`list-deployment-instances`esempio seguente visualizza informazioni su tutte le istanze di distribuzione associate alla distribuzione specificata.

```
aws deploy list-deployment-instances \
    --deployment-id d-A1B2C3111 \
```

```
    --instance-status-filter Succeeded
```

Output:

```
{
    "instancesList": [
        "i-EXAMPLE11",
        "i-EXAMPLE22"
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDeploymentInstancesin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene un elenco di istanze IDs per la distribuzione specificata.

```
Get-CDDeploymentInstanceList -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX
```

Output:

```
i-254e22EX
i-274e22EX
i-3b4e22EX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDeploymentInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene un elenco di istanze IDs per la distribuzione specificata.

```
Get-CDDeploymentInstanceList -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX
```

Output:

```
i-254e22EX
i-274e22EX
i-3b4e22EX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDeploymentInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListDeployments`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListDeployments`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni sulle distribuzioni

L'`list-deploymentsesempio` seguente visualizza informazioni su tutte le distribuzioni associate all'applicazione e al gruppo di distribuzione specificati.

```
aws deploy list-deployments \
    --application-name WordPress_App \
    --create-time-range start=2014-08-19T00:00:00,end=2014-08-20T00:00:00 \
    --deployment-group-name WordPress_DG \
    --include-only-statuses Failed
```

Output:

```
{
    "deployments": [
        "d-EXAMPLE11",
        "d-EXAMPLE22",
        "d-EXAMPLE33"
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDeploymentsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene un elenco di distribuzioni IDs per l'applicazione e il gruppo di distribuzione specificati.

```
Get-CDDeploymentList -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication -
DeploymentGroupName CodeDeployDemoFleet
```

Output:

```
d-QZMRGSTEX
d-RR0T5KTEX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDeploymentsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene un elenco di distribuzioni IDs per l'applicazione e il gruppo di distribuzione specificati.

```
Get-CDDeploymentList -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication -
DeploymentGroupName CodeDeployDemoFleet
```

Output:

```
d-QZMRGSTEX
d-RR0T5KTEX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDeploymentsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListOnPremisesInstances`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListOnPremisesInstances`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni su una o più istanze locali

L'`list-on-premises-instances`esempio seguente recupera un elenco di nomi di istanze locali disponibili per le istanze registrate in AWS CodeDeploy e a cui è associato anche il tag di istanza locale specificato. AWS CodeDeploy

```
aws deploy list-on-premises-instances \
    --registration-status Registered \
    --tag-filters Key=Name,Value=CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem,Type=KEY_AND_VALUE
```

Output:

```
{
    "instanceNames": [
        "AssetTag12010298EX"
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListOnPremisesInstancesCommand Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene un elenco di nomi di istanze locali disponibili.

```
Get-CDOnPremiseInstanceList
```

Output:

```
AssetTag12010298EX
AssetTag12010298EX-2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListOnPremisesInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene un elenco di nomi di istanze locali disponibili.

```
Get-CDOnPremiseInstanceList
```

Output:

```
AssetTag12010298EX
```

```
AssetTag12010298EX-2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListOnPremisesInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`RegisterApplicationRevision`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RegisterApplicationRevision`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per registrare informazioni su una revisione di un'applicazione già caricata

L'`register-application-revision`esempio seguente registra le informazioni su una revisione di un'applicazione già caricata archiviata in Amazon S3 con. AWS CodeDeploy

```
aws deploy register-application-revision \
    --application-name WordPress_App \
    --description "Revised WordPress application" \
    --s3-location bucket=amzn-s3-demo-
bucket,key=RevisedWordPressApp.zip,bundleType=zip,eTag=cecc9b8a08eac650a6e71fdb88EXAMPLE
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. RegisterApplicationRevisionAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio registra una revisione dell'applicazione con la posizione Amazon S3 specificata, per l'applicazione specificata.

```
Register-CDApplicationRevision -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -
S3Location_Bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket -S3Location_BundleType zip -S3Location_Key
 aws-codedeploy_linux-master.zip -Revision_RevisionType S3
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterApplicationRevisionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio registra una revisione dell'applicazione con la posizione Amazon S3 specificata, per l'applicazione specificata.

```
Register-CDApplicationRevision -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -
S3Location_Bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket -S3Location_BundleType zip -S3Location_Key
 aws-codedeploy_linux-master.zip -Revision_RevisionType S3
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterApplicationRevisionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`RegisterOnPremisesInstance`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RegisterOnPremisesInstance`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per registrare un'istanza locale

L'`register-on-premises-instance`esempio seguente registra un'istanza locale con. AWS CodeDeploy Non crea l'utente IAM specificato, né associa in AWS CodeDeploy nessuna istanza locale i tag all'istanza registrata.

```
aws deploy register-on-premises-instance \
    --instance-name AssetTag12010298EX \
    --iam-user-arn arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:user/CodeDeployDemoUser-OnPrem
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command RegisterOnPremisesInstanceReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio registra un'istanza locale con il nome e l'utente IAM specificati.

```
Register-CDOnPremiseInstance -IamUserArn arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:user/
CodeDeployDemoUser -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterOnPremisesInstancein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio registra un'istanza locale con il nome e l'utente IAM specificati.

```
Register-CDOnPremiseInstance -IamUserArn arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:user/
CodeDeployDemoUser -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterOnPremisesInstancein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`RemoveTagsFromOnPremisesInstances`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RemoveTagsFromOnPremisesInstances`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rimuovere i tag da una o più istanze locali

L'`remove-tags-from-on-premises-instances`esempio seguente dissocia i tag locali specificati dalle istanze locali. AWS CodeDeploy Non annulla la registrazione delle istanze locali né disinstalla l' AWS CodeDeploy agente dall'istanza AWS CodeDeploy, né rimuove il file di configurazione locale dalle istanze, né elimina gli utenti IAM associati alle istanze.

```
aws deploy remove-tags-from-on-premises-instances \
    --instance-names AssetTag12010298EX AssetTag23121309EX \
    --tags Key=Name,Value=CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. RemoveTagsFromOnPremisesInstancesAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il tag specificato per l'istanza locale con il nome specificato. Il comando richiederà una conferma prima di procedere. Aggiungi il parametro -Force per eliminare il tag senza una richiesta.

```
Remove-CDOnPremiseInstanceTag -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX -Tag @{"Key" =
 "Name"; "Value" = "CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem"}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemoveTagsFromOnPremisesInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il tag specificato per l'istanza locale con il nome specificato. Il comando richiederà una conferma prima di procedere. Aggiungi il parametro -Force per eliminare il tag senza una richiesta.

```
Remove-CDOnPremiseInstanceTag -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX -Tag @{"Key" =
 "Name"; "Value" = "CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem"}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemoveTagsFromOnPremisesInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`StopDeployment`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StopDeployment`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per tentare di interrompere una distribuzione

L'`stop-deployment`esempio seguente tenta di interrompere una distribuzione in corso associata all' AWS account dell'utente.

aws deploy stop-deployment --deployment-id d-A1b2c3111

Output:

```
{
    "status": "Succeeded",
    "statusMessage": "No more commands will be scheduled for execution in the
 deployment instances"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. StopDeploymentAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio tenta di interrompere la distribuzione con l'ID di distribuzione specificato.

```
Stop-CDDeployment -DeploymentId d-LJQNREYEX
```

Output:

```
Status     StatusMessage
------     -------------
Pending    Stopping Pending. Stopping to schedule commands in the deployment
 instances
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StopDeploymentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio tenta di interrompere la distribuzione con l'ID di distribuzione specificato.

```
Stop-CDDeployment -DeploymentId d-LJQNREYEX
```

Output:

```
Status     StatusMessage
------     -------------
Pending    Stopping Pending. Stopping to schedule commands in the deployment
 instances
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StopDeploymentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UpdateApplication`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateApplication`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare i dettagli di un'applicazione

L'`update-application`esempio seguente modifica il nome di un'applicazione associata all' AWS account dell'utente.

```
aws deploy update-application \
    --application-name WordPress_App \
    --new-application-name My_WordPress_App
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateApplication AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica il nome dell'applicazione specificata.

```
Update-CDApplication -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -NewApplicationName
 MyNewApplication-2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateApplicationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica il nome dell'applicazione specificata.

```
Update-CDApplication -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -NewApplicationName
 MyNewApplication-2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateApplicationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UpdateDeploymentGroup`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateDeploymentGroup`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare le informazioni su un gruppo di distribuzione

L'`update-deployment-group`esempio seguente modifica le impostazioni di un gruppo di distribuzione associato all'applicazione specificata.

```
aws deploy update-deployment-group \
    --application-name WordPress_App \
    --auto-scaling-groups My_CodeDeployDemo_ASG \
    --current-deployment-group-name WordPress_DG \
    --deployment-config-name CodeDeployDefault.AllAtOnce \
    --ec2-tag-filters Key=Name,Type=KEY_AND_VALUE,Value=My_CodeDeployDemo \
    --new-deployment-group-name My_WordPress_DepGroup \
    --service-role-arn arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodeDeployDemo-2
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateDeploymentGroupin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica il nome del gruppo di distribuzione specificato per l'applicazione specificata.

```
Update-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -
CurrentDeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -NewDeploymentGroupName
 MyNewDeploymentGroup-2
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio mostra come specificare gruppi di tag di EC2 istanza in base ai quali un'istanza deve essere identificata per poter essere inclusa nell'ambiente sostitutivo di una blue/green distribuzione.

```
Update-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication
 -CurrentDeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -
NewDeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup-2 -Ec2TagSetList
 @(@{Key="key1";Type="KEY_ONLY"},@{Key="Key2";Type="KEY_AND_VALUE";Value="Value2"}),@(@{K
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateDeploymentGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica il nome del gruppo di distribuzione specificato per l'applicazione specificata.

```
Update-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -
CurrentDeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -NewDeploymentGroupName
 MyNewDeploymentGroup-2
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio mostra come specificare gruppi di tag di EC2 istanza in base ai quali un'istanza deve essere identificata per poter essere inclusa nell'ambiente sostitutivo di una blue/green distribuzione.

```
Update-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication
 -CurrentDeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -
NewDeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup-2 -Ec2TagSetList
 @(@{Key="key1";Type="KEY_ONLY"},@{Key="Key2";Type="KEY_AND_VALUE";Value="Value2"}),@(@{K
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateDeploymentGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo CodePipeline AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS CodePipeline con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- CodePipeline Guida per l'utente: ulteriori informazioni su CodePipeline.
- CodePipeline Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le CodePipeline azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per CodePipeline l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo CodePipeline AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzare AcknowledgeJob con una CLI
    - Utilizzare CreateCustomActionType con una CLI
    - Utilizzare CreatePipeline con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeleteCustomActionType con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeletePipeline con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DisableStageTransition con una CLI
    - Utilizzare EnableStageTransition con una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetJobDetails con una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetPipeline con una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetPipelineState con una CLI
    - Utilizzare ListActionTypes con una CLI
    - Utilizzare ListPipelines con una CLI
    - Utilizzare PollForJobs con una CLI
    - Utilizzare StartPipelineExecution con una CLI
    - Utilizzare UpdatePipeline con una CLI

Esempi di base per CodePipeline l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS CodePipeline with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo CodePipeline AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzare AcknowledgeJob con una CLI
  - Utilizzare CreateCustomActionType con una CLI
  - Utilizzare CreatePipeline con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeleteCustomActionType con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeletePipeline con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DisableStageTransition con una CLI
  - Utilizzare EnableStageTransition con una CLI
  - Utilizzare GetJobDetails con una CLI
  - Utilizzare GetPipeline con una CLI
  - Utilizzare GetPipelineState con una CLI
  - Utilizzare ListActionTypes con una CLI
  - Utilizzare ListPipelines con una CLI
  - Utilizzare PollForJobs con una CLI
  - Utilizzare StartPipelineExecution con una CLI
  - Utilizzare UpdatePipeline con una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo CodePipeline AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole CodePipeline azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS CodePipeline.

Esempi

- Utilizzare AcknowledgeJob con una CLI

- Utilizzare CreateCustomActionType con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreatePipeline con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteCustomActionType con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeletePipeline con una CLI
- Utilizzare DisableStageTransition con una CLI
- Utilizzare EnableStageTransition con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetJobDetails con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetPipeline con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetPipelineState con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListActionTypes con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListPipelines con una CLI
- Utilizzare PollForJobs con una CLI
- Utilizzare StartPipelineExecution con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdatePipeline con una CLI

Utilizzare **`AcknowledgeJob`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AcknowledgeJob`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare informazioni su un lavoro specifico

Questo esempio restituisce informazioni su un lavoro specifico, incluso lo stato di quel lavoro, se esiste. Viene utilizzato solo per gli addetti ai lavori e le azioni personalizzate. Per determinare il valore di nonce e l'ID del lavoro, usa aws poll-for-jobs codepipeline.

Comando:

```
aws codepipeline acknowledge-job --job-id f4f4ff82-2d11-EXAMPLE --nonce 3
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
  "status": "InProgress"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command AcknowledgeJobReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene lo stato del lavoro specificato.

```
Confirm-CPJob -JobId f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE -Nonce 3
```

Output:

```
Value
-----
InProgress
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AcknowledgeJobin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene lo stato del lavoro specificato.

```
Confirm-CPJob -JobId f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE -Nonce 3
```

Output:

```
Value
-----
InProgress
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AcknowledgeJobin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateCustomActionType`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateCustomActionType`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un'azione personalizzata

Questo esempio crea un'azione personalizzata per AWS CodePipeline l'utilizzo di un file JSON già creato (qui denominato MyCustomAction .json) che contiene la struttura dell'azione personalizzata. Per ulteriori informazioni sui requisiti per la creazione di un'azione personalizzata, inclusa la struttura del file, consulta la Guida per l'utente. AWS CodePipeline

```
aws codepipeline create-custom-action-type --cli-input-json file://
MyCustomAction.json
```

Contenuto del file `MyCustomAction.json` JSON:

```
{
    "category": "Build",
    "provider": "MyJenkinsProviderName",
    "version": "1",
    "settings": {
        "entityUrlTemplate": "https://192.0.2.4/job/{Config:ProjectName}/",
        "executionUrlTemplate": "https://192.0.2.4/job/{Config:ProjectName}/
lastSuccessfulBuild/{ExternalExecutionId}/"
    },
    "configurationProperties": [
        {
            "name": "MyJenkinsExampleBuildProject",
            "required": true,
            "key": true,
            "secret": false,
            "queryable": false,
            "description": "The name of the build project must be provided when
 this action is added to the pipeline.",
            "type": "String"
        }
    ],
    "inputArtifactDetails": {
        "maximumCount": 1,
        "minimumCount": 0
    },
    "outputArtifactDetails": {
        "maximumCount": 1,
```

```
        "minimumCount": 0
    }
}
```

Questo comando restituisce la struttura dell'azione personalizzata.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateCustomActionTypein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una nuova azione personalizzata con le proprietà specificate.

```
New-CPCustomActionType -Category Build -ConfigurationProperty @{"Description"
 = "The name of the build project must be provided when this action is
 added to the pipeline."; "Key" = $True; "Name" = "ProjectName"; "Queryable"
 = $False; "Required" = $True; "Secret" = $False; "Type" = "String"} -
Settings_EntityUrlTemplate "https://my-build-instance/job/{Config:ProjectName}/"
 -Settings_ExecutionUrlTemplate "https://my-build-instance/job/mybuildjob/
lastSuccessfulBuild{ExternalExecutionId}/" -InputArtifactDetails_MaximumCount
 1 -OutputArtifactDetails_MaximumCount 1 -InputArtifactDetails_MinimumCount 0 -
OutputArtifactDetails_MinimumCount 0 -Provider "MyBuildProviderName" -Version 1
```

Output:

```
ActionConfigurationProperties : {ProjectName}
Id                            : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionTypeId
InputArtifactDetails          : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactDetails
OutputArtifactDetails         : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactDetails
Settings                      : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionTypeSettings
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateCustomActionTypein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una nuova azione personalizzata con le proprietà specificate.

```
New-CPCustomActionType -Category Build -ConfigurationProperty @{"Description"
 = "The name of the build project must be provided when this action is
```

```
 added to the pipeline."; "Key" = $True; "Name" = "ProjectName"; "Queryable"
 = $False; "Required" = $True; "Secret" = $False; "Type" = "String"} -
Settings_EntityUrlTemplate "https://my-build-instance/job/{Config:ProjectName}/"
 -Settings_ExecutionUrlTemplate "https://my-build-instance/job/mybuildjob/
lastSuccessfulBuild{ExternalExecutionId}/" -InputArtifactDetails_MaximumCount
 1 -OutputArtifactDetails_MaximumCount 1 -InputArtifactDetails_MinimumCount 0 -
OutputArtifactDetails_MinimumCount 0 -Provider "MyBuildProviderName" -Version 1
```

Output:

```
ActionConfigurationProperties : {ProjectName}
Id                            : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionTypeId
InputArtifactDetails          : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactDetails
OutputArtifactDetails         : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactDetails
Settings                      : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionTypeSettings
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateCustomActionTypein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreatePipeline`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreatePipeline`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare una pipeline

Questo esempio crea una pipeline AWS CodePipeline utilizzando un file JSON già creato (qui denominato MySecondPipeline .json) che contiene la struttura della pipeline. Per ulteriori informazioni sui requisiti per la creazione di una pipeline, inclusa la struttura del file, consulta la Guida per l'utente. AWS CodePipeline

Comando:

```
aws codepipeline create-pipeline --cli-input-json file://MySecondPipeline.json
```

Contenuto di esempio del file JSON:

```
{
 "pipeline": {
```

```
  "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWS-CodePipeline-Service",
  "stages": [
    {
      "name": "Source",
      "actions": [
        {
          "inputArtifacts": [],
          "name": "Source",
          "actionTypeId": {
            "category": "Source",
            "owner": "AWS",
            "version": "1",
            "provider": "S3"
          },
          "outputArtifacts": [
            {
              "name": "MyApp"
            }
          ],
          "configuration": {
            "S3Bucket": "awscodepipeline-demo-bucket",
            "S3ObjectKey": "aws-codepipeline-s3-aws-codedeploy_linux.zip"
          },
          "runOrder": 1
        }
      ]
    },
    {
      "name": "Beta",
      "actions": [
        {
          "inputArtifacts": [
            {
              "name": "MyApp"
            }
          ],
          "name": "CodePipelineDemoFleet",
          "actionTypeId": {
            "category": "Deploy",
            "owner": "AWS",
            "version": "1",
            "provider": "CodeDeploy"
          },
          "outputArtifacts": [],
```

```
          "configuration": {
            "ApplicationName": "CodePipelineDemoApplication",
            "DeploymentGroupName": "CodePipelineDemoFleet"
          },
          "runOrder": 1
        }
      ]
    }
  ],
  "artifactStore": {
    "type": "S3",
    "location": "codepipeline-us-east-1-11EXAMPLE11"
  },
  "name": "MySecondPipeline",
  "version": 1
 }
}
```

Output:

```
This command returns the structure of the pipeline.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreatePipeline AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una nuova pipeline con le impostazioni specificate.

```
$pipeline = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.PipelineDeclaration

$sourceStageAction = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionDeclaration
$deployStageAction = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionDeclaration

$sourceStageActionOutputArtifact = New-Object
 Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.OutputArtifact
$sourceStageActionOutputArtifact.Name = "MyApp"

$sourceStageAction.ActionTypeId = @{"Category" = "Source"; "Owner" = "AWS";
 "Provider" = "S3"; "Version" = 1}
$sourceStageAction.Configuration.Add("S3Bucket", "amzn-s3-demo-bucket")
```

```
$sourceStageAction.Configuration.Add("S3ObjectKey", "my-object-key-name.zip")
$sourceStageAction.OutputArtifacts.Add($sourceStageActionOutputArtifact)
$sourceStageAction.Name = "Source"

$deployStageActionInputArtifact = New-Object
 Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.InputArtifact
$deployStageActionInputArtifact.Name = "MyApp"

$deployStageAction.ActionTypeId = @{"Category" = "Deploy"; "Owner" = "AWS";
 "Provider" = "CodeDeploy"; "Version" = 1}
$deployStageAction.Configuration.Add("ApplicationName",
 "CodePipelineDemoApplication")
$deployStageAction.Configuration.Add("DeploymentGroupName",
 "CodePipelineDemoFleet")
$deployStageAction.InputArtifacts.Add($deployStageActionInputArtifact)
$deployStageAction.Name = "CodePipelineDemoFleet"

$sourceStage = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.StageDeclaration
$deployStage = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.StageDeclaration

$sourceStage.Name = "Source"
$deployStage.Name = "Beta"

$sourceStage.Actions.Add($sourceStageAction)
$deployStage.Actions.Add($deployStageAction)

$pipeline.ArtifactStore = @{"Location" = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"; "Type" = "S3"}
$pipeline.Name = "CodePipelineDemo"
$pipeline.RoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole"
$pipeline.Stages.Add($sourceStage)
$pipeline.Stages.Add($deployStage)
$pipeline.Version = 1

New-CPPipeline -Pipeline $pipeline
```

Output:

```
ArtifactStore : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactStore
Name          : CodePipelineDemo
RoleArn       : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole
Stages        : {Source, Beta}
Version       : 1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreatePipelinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una nuova pipeline con le impostazioni specificate.

```
$pipeline = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.PipelineDeclaration

$sourceStageAction = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionDeclaration
$deployStageAction = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionDeclaration

$sourceStageActionOutputArtifact = New-Object
 Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.OutputArtifact
$sourceStageActionOutputArtifact.Name = "MyApp"

$sourceStageAction.ActionTypeId = @{"Category" = "Source"; "Owner" = "AWS";
 "Provider" = "S3"; "Version" = 1}
$sourceStageAction.Configuration.Add("S3Bucket", "amzn-s3-demo-bucket")
$sourceStageAction.Configuration.Add("S3ObjectKey", "my-object-key-name.zip")
$sourceStageAction.OutputArtifacts.Add($sourceStageActionOutputArtifact)
$sourceStageAction.Name = "Source"

$deployStageActionInputArtifact = New-Object
 Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.InputArtifact
$deployStageActionInputArtifact.Name = "MyApp"

$deployStageAction.ActionTypeId = @{"Category" = "Deploy"; "Owner" = "AWS";
 "Provider" = "CodeDeploy"; "Version" = 1}
$deployStageAction.Configuration.Add("ApplicationName",
 "CodePipelineDemoApplication")
$deployStageAction.Configuration.Add("DeploymentGroupName",
 "CodePipelineDemoFleet")
$deployStageAction.InputArtifacts.Add($deployStageActionInputArtifact)
$deployStageAction.Name = "CodePipelineDemoFleet"

$sourceStage = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.StageDeclaration
$deployStage = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.StageDeclaration

$sourceStage.Name = "Source"
$deployStage.Name = "Beta"

$sourceStage.Actions.Add($sourceStageAction)
$deployStage.Actions.Add($deployStageAction)
```

```
$pipeline.ArtifactStore = @{"Location" = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"; "Type" = "S3"}
$pipeline.Name = "CodePipelineDemo"
$pipeline.RoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole"
$pipeline.Stages.Add($sourceStage)
$pipeline.Stages.Add($deployStage)
$pipeline.Version = 1

New-CPPipeline -Pipeline $pipeline
```

Output:

```
ArtifactStore : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactStore
Name          : CodePipelineDemo
RoleArn       : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole
Stages        : {Source, Beta}
Version       : 1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreatePipelinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteCustomActionType`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteCustomActionType`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un'azione personalizzata

Questo esempio elimina un'azione personalizzata AWS CodePipeline utilizzando un file JSON già creato (qui denominato DeleteMyCustomAction .json) che contiene il tipo di azione, il nome del provider e il numero di versione dell'azione da eliminare. Utilizzate il list-action-types comando per visualizzare i valori corretti per categoria, versione e provider.

Comando:

```
aws codepipeline delete-custom-action-type --cli-input-json file://
DeleteMyCustomAction.json
```

Contenuto di esempio del file JSON:

```
{
  "category": "Build",
  "version": "1",
  "provider": "MyJenkinsProviderName"
}
```

Output:

```
None.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteCustomActionType AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina l'azione personalizzata specificata. Il comando richiederà una conferma prima di procedere. Aggiungi il parametro -Force per eliminare l'azione personalizzata senza una richiesta.

```
Remove-CPCustomActionType -Category Build -Provider MyBuildProviderName -Version
 1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteCustomActionTypein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina l'azione personalizzata specificata. Il comando richiederà una conferma prima di procedere. Aggiungi il parametro -Force per eliminare l'azione personalizzata senza una richiesta.

```
Remove-CPCustomActionType -Category Build -Provider MyBuildProviderName -Version
 1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteCustomActionTypein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeletePipeline`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeletePipeline`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una pipeline

Questo esempio elimina una tubazione denominata from. MySecondPipeline AWS CodePipeline Utilizzate il comando list-pipelines per visualizzare un elenco di pipeline associate al vostro account. AWS

Comando:

```
aws codepipeline delete-pipeline --name MySecondPipeline
```

Output:

```
None.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeletePipelineCommand Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la pipeline specificata. Il comando richiederà una conferma prima di procedere. Aggiungete il parametro -Force per eliminare la pipeline senza una richiesta.

```
Remove-CPPipeline -Name CodePipelineDemo
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeletePipelinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la pipeline specificata. Il comando richiederà una conferma prima di procedere. Aggiungete il parametro -Force per eliminare la pipeline senza una richiesta.

```
Remove-CPPipeline -Name CodePipelineDemo
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeletePipelinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DisableStageTransition`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DisableStageTransition`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per disabilitare la transizione verso una fase di una pipeline

Questo esempio disabilita le transizioni allo stadio Beta della MyFirstPipeline pipeline in. AWS CodePipeline

Comando:

```
aws codepipeline disable-stage-transition --pipeline-name MyFirstPipeline --
stage-name Beta  --transition-type Inbound
```

Output:

```
None.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command DisableStageTransitionReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio disabilita la transizione in entrata per lo stadio specificato nella pipeline specificata.

```
Disable-CPStageTransition -PipelineName CodePipelineDemo -Reason "Disabling
 temporarily." -StageName Beta -TransitionType Inbound
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisableStageTransitionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio disabilita la transizione in entrata per lo stadio specificato nella pipeline specificata.

```
Disable-CPStageTransition -PipelineName CodePipelineDemo -Reason "Disabling
 temporarily." -StageName Beta -TransitionType Inbound
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisableStageTransitionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`EnableStageTransition`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `EnableStageTransition`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per consentire la transizione verso una fase di una pipeline

Questo esempio abilita le transizioni allo stadio Beta della MyFirstPipeline pipeline in. AWS CodePipeline

Comando:

```
aws codepipeline enable-stage-transition --pipeline-name MyFirstPipeline --stage-
name Beta  --transition-type Inbound
```

Output:

```
None.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command EnableStageTransitionReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio abilita la transizione in entrata per lo stadio specificato nella pipeline specificata.

```
Enable-CPStageTransition -PipelineName CodePipelineDemo -StageName Beta -
TransitionType Inbound
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere EnableStageTransitionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio abilita la transizione in entrata per lo stadio specificato nella pipeline specificata.

```
Enable-CPStageTransition -PipelineName CodePipelineDemo -StageName Beta -
TransitionType Inbound
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere EnableStageTransitionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetJobDetails`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetJobDetails`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere i dettagli di un lavoro

Questo esempio restituisce dettagli su un lavoro il cui ID è rappresentato da F4F4FF82-2D11-example. Questo comando viene utilizzato solo per azioni personalizzate. Quando viene chiamato questo comando, AWS CodePipeline restituisce le credenziali temporanee per il bucket Amazon S3 utilizzato per archiviare gli artefatti per la pipeline, se necessario per l'azione personalizzata. Questo comando restituirà anche tutti i valori segreti definiti per l'azione, se ne sono definiti.

Comando:

```
aws codepipeline get-job-details --job-id f4f4ff82-2d11-EXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
 "jobDetails": {
  "accountId": "111111111111",
  "data": {
    "actionConfiguration": {
      "__type": "ActionConfiguration",
      "configuration": {
        "ProjectName": "MyJenkinsExampleTestProject"
      }
    },
    "actionTypeId": {
      "__type": "ActionTypeId",
      "category": "Test",
      "owner": "Custom",
      "provider": "MyJenkinsProviderName",
      "version": "1"
    },
    "artifactCredentials": {
      "__type": "AWSSessionCredentials",
      "accessKeyId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
      "secretAccessKey": "wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY",
      "sessionToken":
 "fICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQH
+a4GmWIWJ21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/
f0wYK8m9TrDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/
MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpEIbb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQE
+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0FkbFFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8
    },
    "inputArtifacts": [
      {
        "__type": "Artifact",
        "location": {
          "s3Location": {
            "bucketName": "codepipeline-us-east-1-11EXAMPLE11",
            "objectKey": "MySecondPipeline/MyAppBuild/EXAMPLE"
          },
          "type": "S3"
```

```
        },
        "name": "MyAppBuild"
      }
    ],
    "outputArtifacts": [],
    "pipelineContext": {
      "__type": "PipelineContext",
      "action": {
        "name": "MyJenkinsTest-Action"
      },
      "pipelineName": "MySecondPipeline",
      "stage": {
        "name": "Testing"
      }
    }
  },
  "id": "f4f4ff82-2d11-EXAMPLE"
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetJobDetails AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni generali sul lavoro specificato.

```
Get-CPJobDetail -JobId f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
AccountId       Data                                Id
---------       ----                                --
80398EXAMPLE    Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.JobData
 f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni dettagliate sul lavoro specificato.

```
$jobDetails = Get-CPJobDetail -JobId f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE
Write-Output ("For Job " + $jobDetails.Id + ":")
```

```
Write-Output ("  AccountId = " + $jobDetails.AccountId)
$jobData = $jobDetails.Data
Write-Output ("  Configuration:")
ForEach ($key in $jobData.ActionConfiguration.Keys) {
  $value = $jobData.ActionConfiguration.$key
  Write-Output ("    " + $key + " = " + $value)
}
Write-Output ("  ActionTypeId:")
Write-Output ("    Category = " + $jobData.ActionTypeId.Category)
Write-Output ("    Owner = " + $jobData.ActionTypeId.Owner)
Write-Output ("    Provider = " + $jobData.ActionTypeId.Provider)
Write-Output ("    Version = " + $jobData.ActionTypeId.Version)
Write-Output ("  ArtifactCredentials:")
Write-Output ("    AccessKeyId = " + $jobData.ArtifactCredentials.AccessKeyId)
Write-Output ("    SecretAccessKey = " +
 $jobData.ArtifactCredentials.SecretAccessKey)
Write-Output ("    SessionToken = " + $jobData.ArtifactCredentials.SessionToken)
Write-Output ("  InputArtifacts:")
ForEach ($ia in $jobData.InputArtifacts) {
  Write-Output ("    " + $ia.Name)
}
Write-Output ("  OutputArtifacts:")
ForEach ($oa in $jobData.OutputArtifacts) {
  Write-Output ("    " + $oa.Name)
}
Write-Output ("  PipelineContext:")
$context = $jobData.PipelineContext
Write-Output ("    Name = " + $context.Action.Name)
Write-Output ("    PipelineName = " + $context.PipelineName)
Write-Output ("    Stage = " + $context.Stage.Name)
```

Output:

```
For Job f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE:
  AccountId = 80398EXAMPLE
  Configuration:
  ActionTypeId:
    Category = Build
    Owner = Custom
    Provider = MyCustomProviderName
    Version = 1
  ArtifactCredentials:
    AccessKeyId = ASIAIEI3...IXI6YREX
```

```
    SecretAccessKey = cqAFDhEi...RdQyfa2u
    SessionToken = AQoDYXdz...5u+lsAU=
  InputArtifacts:
    MyApp
  OutputArtifacts:
    MyAppBuild
  PipelineContext:
    Name = Build
    PipelineName = CodePipelineDemo
    Stage = Build
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetJobDetailsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni generali sul lavoro specificato.

```
Get-CPJobDetail -JobId f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
AccountId       Data                                Id
---------       ----                                --
80398EXAMPLE    Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.JobData
 f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni dettagliate sul lavoro specificato.

```
$jobDetails = Get-CPJobDetail -JobId f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE
Write-Output ("For Job " + $jobDetails.Id + ":")
Write-Output ("  AccountId = " + $jobDetails.AccountId)
$jobData = $jobDetails.Data
Write-Output ("  Configuration:")
ForEach ($key in $jobData.ActionConfiguration.Keys) {
  $value = $jobData.ActionConfiguration.$key
  Write-Output ("    " + $key + " = " + $value)
}
Write-Output ("  ActionTypeId:")
Write-Output ("    Category = " + $jobData.ActionTypeId.Category)
Write-Output ("    Owner = " + $jobData.ActionTypeId.Owner)
Write-Output ("    Provider = " + $jobData.ActionTypeId.Provider)
```

```
Write-Output ("    Version = " + $jobData.ActionTypeId.Version)
Write-Output ("  ArtifactCredentials:")
Write-Output ("    AccessKeyId = " + $jobData.ArtifactCredentials.AccessKeyId)
Write-Output ("    SecretAccessKey = " +
 $jobData.ArtifactCredentials.SecretAccessKey)
Write-Output ("    SessionToken = " + $jobData.ArtifactCredentials.SessionToken)
Write-Output ("  InputArtifacts:")
ForEach ($ia in $jobData.InputArtifacts) {
  Write-Output ("    " + $ia.Name)
}
Write-Output ("  OutputArtifacts:")
ForEach ($oa in $jobData.OutputArtifacts) {
  Write-Output ("    " + $oa.Name)
}
Write-Output ("  PipelineContext:")
$context = $jobData.PipelineContext
Write-Output ("    Name = " + $context.Action.Name)
Write-Output ("    PipelineName = " + $context.PipelineName)
Write-Output ("    Stage = " + $context.Stage.Name)
```

Output:

```
For Job f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE:
  AccountId = 80398EXAMPLE
  Configuration:
  ActionTypeId:
    Category = Build
    Owner = Custom
    Provider = MyCustomProviderName
    Version = 1
  ArtifactCredentials:
    AccessKeyId = ASIAIEI3...IXI6YREX
    SecretAccessKey = cqAFDhEi...RdQyfa2u
    SessionToken = AQoDYXdz...5u+lsAU=
  InputArtifacts:
    MyApp
  OutputArtifacts:
    MyAppBuild
  PipelineContext:
    Name = Build
    PipelineName = CodePipelineDemo
    Stage = Build
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetJobDetailsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetPipeline`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetPipeline`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare la struttura di una pipeline

Questo esempio restituisce la struttura di una tubazione denominata. MyFirstPipeline

Comando:

```
aws codepipeline get-pipeline --name MyFirstPipeline
```

Output:

```
{
  "pipeline": {
      "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWS-CodePipeline-Service",
      "stages": [
          {
              "name": "Source",
              "actions": [
                  {
                      "inputArtifacts": [],
                      "name": "Source",
                      "actionTypeId": {
                          "category": "Source",
                          "owner": "AWS",
                          "version": "1",
                          "provider": "S3"
                      },
                      "outputArtifacts": [
                          {
                              "name": "MyApp"
                          }
                      ],
                      "configuration": {
```

```
                        "S3Bucket": "awscodepipeline-demo-bucket",
                        "S3ObjectKey": "aws-codepipeline-s3-aws-
codedeploy_linux.zip"
                    },
                    "runOrder": 1
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "name": "Beta",
            "actions": [
                {
                    "inputArtifacts": [
                        {
                            "name": "MyApp"
                        }
                    ],
                    "name": "CodePipelineDemoFleet",
                    "actionTypeId": {
                        "category": "Deploy",
                        "owner": "AWS",
                        "version": "1",
                        "provider": "CodeDeploy"
                    },
                    "outputArtifacts": [],
                    "configuration": {
                        "ApplicationName": "CodePipelineDemoApplication",
                        "DeploymentGroupName": "CodePipelineDemoFleet"
                    },
                    "runOrder": 1
                }
            ]
        }
    ],
    "artifactStore": {
        "type": "S3",
        "location": "codepipeline-us-east-1-11EXAMPLE11"
    },
    "name": "MyFirstPipeline",
    "version": 1
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPipelinein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni generali sulla pipeline specificata.

```
Get-CPPipeline -Name CodePipelineDemo -Version 1
```

Output:

```
ArtifactStore : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactStore
Name          : CodePipelineDemo
RoleArn       : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole
Stages        : {Source, Build, Beta, TestStage}
Version       : 1
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni dettagliate sulla tubazione specificata.

```
$pipeline = Get-CPPipeline -Name CodePipelineDemo
Write-Output ("Name = " + $pipeline.Name)
Write-Output ("RoleArn = " + $pipeline.RoleArn)
Write-Output ("Version = " + $pipeline.Version)
Write-Output ("ArtifactStore:")
Write-Output ("  Location = " + $pipeline.ArtifactStore.Location)
Write-Output ("  Type = " + $pipeline.ArtifactStore.Type.Value)
Write-Output ("Stages:")
ForEach ($stage in $pipeline.Stages) {
  Write-Output ("  Name = " + $stage.Name)
  Write-Output ("    Actions:")
  ForEach ($action in $stage.Actions) {
    Write-Output ("      Name = " + $action.Name)
 Write-Output ("        Category = " + $action.ActionTypeId.Category)
 Write-Output ("        Owner = " + $action.ActionTypeId.Owner)
 Write-Output ("        Provider = " + $action.ActionTypeId.Provider)
 Write-Output ("        Version = " + $action.ActionTypeId.Version)
 Write-Output ("        Configuration:")
 ForEach ($key in $action.Configuration.Keys) {
   $value = $action.Configuration.$key
   Write-Output ("          " + $key + " = " + $value)
 }
 Write-Output ("        InputArtifacts:")
 ForEach ($ia in $action.InputArtifacts) {
```

```
    Write-Output ("          " + $ia.Name)
  }
  ForEach ($oa in $action.OutputArtifacts) {
    Write-Output ("          " + $oa.Name)
  }
  Write-Output ("        RunOrder = " + $action.RunOrder)
   }
}
```

Output:

```
Name = CodePipelineDemo
RoleArn = arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole
Version = 3
ArtifactStore:
  Location = amzn-s3-demo-bucket
  Type = S3
Stages:
  Name = Source
    Actions:
      Name = Source
        Category = Source
        Owner = ThirdParty
        Provider = GitHub
        Version = 1
        Configuration:
          Branch = master
          OAuthToken = ****
          Owner = my-user-name
          Repo = MyRepoName
        InputArtifacts:
          MyApp
        RunOrder = 1
  Name = Build
    Actions:
      Name = Build
        Category = Build
        Owner = Custom
        Provider = MyCustomProviderName
        Version = 1
        Configuration:
          ProjectName = MyProjectName
        InputArtifacts:
```

```
          MyApp
          MyAppBuild
        RunOrder = 1
  Name = Beta
    Actions:
      Name = CodePipelineDemoFleet
        Category = Deploy
        Owner = AWS
        Provider = CodeDeploy
        Version = 1
        Configuration:
          ApplicationName = CodePipelineDemoApplication
          DeploymentGroupName = CodePipelineDemoFleet
        InputArtifacts:
          MyAppBuild
        RunOrder = 1
  Name = TestStage
    Actions:
      Name = MyJenkinsTestAction
        Category = Test
        Owner = Custom
        Provider = MyCustomTestProvider
        Version = 1
        Configuration:
          ProjectName = MyJenkinsProjectName
        InputArtifacts:
          MyAppBuild
        RunOrder = 1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPipelinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni generali sulla pipeline specificata.

```
Get-CPPipeline -Name CodePipelineDemo -Version 1
```

Output:

```
ArtifactStore : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactStore
Name          : CodePipelineDemo
RoleArn       : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole
Stages        : {Source, Build, Beta, TestStage}
```

```
Version       : 1
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni dettagliate sulla tubazione specificata.

```
$pipeline = Get-CPPipeline -Name CodePipelineDemo
Write-Output ("Name = " + $pipeline.Name)
Write-Output ("RoleArn = " + $pipeline.RoleArn)
Write-Output ("Version = " + $pipeline.Version)
Write-Output ("ArtifactStore:")
Write-Output ("  Location = " + $pipeline.ArtifactStore.Location)
Write-Output ("  Type = " + $pipeline.ArtifactStore.Type.Value)
Write-Output ("Stages:")
ForEach ($stage in $pipeline.Stages) {
  Write-Output ("  Name = " + $stage.Name)
  Write-Output ("    Actions:")
  ForEach ($action in $stage.Actions) {
    Write-Output ("      Name = " + $action.Name)
 Write-Output ("        Category = " + $action.ActionTypeId.Category)
 Write-Output ("        Owner = " + $action.ActionTypeId.Owner)
 Write-Output ("        Provider = " + $action.ActionTypeId.Provider)
 Write-Output ("        Version = " + $action.ActionTypeId.Version)
 Write-Output ("        Configuration:")
 ForEach ($key in $action.Configuration.Keys) {
   $value = $action.Configuration.$key
   Write-Output ("          " + $key + " = " + $value)
 }
 Write-Output ("        InputArtifacts:")
 ForEach ($ia in $action.InputArtifacts) {
   Write-Output ("          " + $ia.Name)
 }
 ForEach ($oa in $action.OutputArtifacts) {
   Write-Output ("          " + $oa.Name)
 }
 Write-Output ("        RunOrder = " + $action.RunOrder)
  }
}
```

Output:

```
Name = CodePipelineDemo
RoleArn = arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole
Version = 3
ArtifactStore:
```

```
  Location = amzn-s3-demo-bucket
  Type = S3
Stages:
  Name = Source
    Actions:
      Name = Source
        Category = Source
        Owner = ThirdParty
        Provider = GitHub
        Version = 1
        Configuration:
          Branch = master
          OAuthToken = ****
          Owner = my-user-name
          Repo = MyRepoName
        InputArtifacts:
          MyApp
        RunOrder = 1
  Name = Build
    Actions:
      Name = Build
        Category = Build
        Owner = Custom
        Provider = MyCustomProviderName
        Version = 1
        Configuration:
          ProjectName = MyProjectName
        InputArtifacts:
          MyApp
          MyAppBuild
        RunOrder = 1
  Name = Beta
    Actions:
      Name = CodePipelineDemoFleet
        Category = Deploy
        Owner = AWS
        Provider = CodeDeploy
        Version = 1
        Configuration:
          ApplicationName = CodePipelineDemoApplication
          DeploymentGroupName = CodePipelineDemoFleet
        InputArtifacts:
          MyAppBuild
        RunOrder = 1
```

```
  Name = TestStage
    Actions:
      Name = MyJenkinsTestAction
        Category = Test
        Owner = Custom
        Provider = MyCustomTestProvider
        Version = 1
        Configuration:
          ProjectName = MyJenkinsProjectName
        InputArtifacts:
          MyAppBuild
        RunOrder = 1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPipelinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetPipelineState`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetPipelineState`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni sullo stato di una pipeline

Questo esempio restituisce lo stato più recente di una pipeline denominata. MyFirstPipeline

Comando:

```
aws codepipeline get-pipeline-state --name MyFirstPipeline
```

Output:

```
{
 "created": 1446137312.204,
 "pipelineName": "MyFirstPipeline",
 "pipelineVersion": 1,
 "stageStates": [
  {
    "actionStates": [
      {
```

```
        "actionName": "Source",
        "entityUrl": "https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/home?#",
        "latestExecution": {
          "lastStatusChange": 1446137358.328,
          "status": "Succeeded"
        }
      }
    ],
    "stageName": "Source"
  },
  {
    "actionStates": [
      {
        "actionName": "CodePipelineDemoFleet",
        "entityUrl": "https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/
home?#/applications/CodePipelineDemoApplication/deployment-groups/
CodePipelineDemoFleet",
        "latestExecution": {
          "externalExecutionId": "d-EXAMPLE",
          "externalExecutionUrl": "https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/
home?#/deployments/d-EXAMPLE",
          "lastStatusChange": 1446137493.131,
          "status": "Succeeded",
          "summary": "Deployment Succeeded"
        }
      }
    ],
    "inboundTransitionState": {
      "enabled": true
    },
    "stageName": "Beta"
  }
 ],
 "updated": 1446137312.204
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPipelineStatein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni generali sugli stadi della pipeline specificata.

```
Get-CPPipelineState -Name CodePipelineDemo
```

Output:

```
Created         : 8/13/2015 10:17:54 PM
PipelineName    : CodePipelineDemo
PipelineVersion : 1
StageStates     : {Source, Build, Beta, TestStage}
Updated         : 8/13/2015 10:17:54 PM
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni dettagliate sullo stato della pipeline specificata.

```
ForEach ($stageState in (Get-CPPipelineState -Name $arg).StageStates) {
  Write-Output ("For " + $stageState.StageName + ":")
  Write-Output ("  InboundTransitionState:")
  Write-Output ("    DisabledReason = " +
 $stageState.InboundTransitionState.DisabledReason)
  Write-Output ("    Enabled = " + $stageState.InboundTransitionState.Enabled)
  Write-Output ("    LastChangedAt = " +
 $stageState.InboundTransitionState.LastChangedAt)
  Write-Output ("    LastChangedBy = " +
 $stageState.InboundTransitionState.LastChangedBy)
  Write-Output ("  ActionStates:")
  ForEach ($actionState in $stageState.ActionStates) {
    Write-Output ("    For " + $actionState.ActionName + ":")
 Write-Output ("      CurrentRevision:")
    Write-Output ("        Created = " + $actionState.CurrentRevision.Created)
 Write-Output ("        RevisionChangeId = " +
 $actionState.CurrentRevision.RevisionChangeId)
 Write-Output ("        RevisionId = " + $actionState.CurrentRevision.RevisionId)
 Write-Output ("      EntityUrl = " + $actionState.EntityUrl)
 Write-Output ("      LatestExecution:")
    Write-Output ("        ErrorDetails:")
    Write-Output ("          Code = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.ErrorDetails.Code)
 Write-Output ("          Message = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.ErrorDetails.Message)
 Write-Output ("        ExternalExecutionId = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.ExternalExecutionId)
 Write-Output ("        ExternalExecutionUrl = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.ExternalExecutionUrl)
```

```
 Write-Output ("        LastStatusChange = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.LastStatusChange)
 Write-Output ("        PercentComplete = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.PercentComplete)
 Write-Output ("        Status = " + $actionState.LatestExecution.Status)
 Write-Output ("        Summary = " + $actionState.LatestExecution.Summary)
 Write-Output ("      RevisionUrl = " + $actionState.RevisionUrl)
  }
}
```

Output:

```
For Source:
  InboundTransitionState:
    DisabledReason =
    Enabled =
    LastChangedAt =
    LastChangedBy =
  ActionStates:
    For Source:
      CurrentRevision:
        Created =
        RevisionChangeId =
        RevisionId =
      EntityUrl = https://github.com/my-user-name/MyRepoName/tree/master
      LatestExecution:
        ErrorDetails:
          Code =
          Message =
        ExternalExecutionId =
        ExternalExecutionUrl =
        LastStatusChange = 07/20/2015 23:28:45
        PercentComplete = 0
        Status = Succeeded
        Summary =
      RevisionUrl =
For Build:
  InboundTransitionState:
    DisabledReason =
    Enabled = True
    LastChangedAt = 01/01/0001 00:00:00
    LastChangedBy =
  ActionStates:
```

```
    For Build:
      CurrentRevision:
        Created =
        RevisionChangeId =
        RevisionId =
      EntityUrl = http://54.174.131.1EX/job/MyJenkinsDemo
      LatestExecution:
        ErrorDetails:
          Code = TimeoutError
          Message = The action failed because a job worker exceeded its time
 limit. If this is a custom action, make sure that the job worker is configured
 correctly.
        ExternalExecutionId =
        ExternalExecutionUrl =
        LastStatusChange = 07/21/2015 00:29:29
        PercentComplete = 0
        Status = Failed
        Summary =
      RevisionUrl =
For Beta:
  InboundTransitionState:
    DisabledReason =
    Enabled = True
    LastChangedAt = 01/01/0001 00:00:00
    LastChangedBy =
  ActionStates:
    For CodePipelineDemoFleet:
      CurrentRevision:
        Created =
        RevisionChangeId =
        RevisionId =
      EntityUrl = https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/home?#/applications/
CodePipelineDemoApplication/deployment-groups/CodePipelineDemoFleet
      LatestExecution:
        ErrorDetails:
          Code =
          Message =
        ExternalExecutionId = d-D5LTCZXEX
        ExternalExecutionUrl = https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/home?#/
deployments/d-D5LTCZXEX
        LastStatusChange = 07/08/2015 22:07:42
        PercentComplete = 0
        Status = Succeeded
        Summary = Deployment Succeeded
```

```
      RevisionUrl =
For TestStage:
  InboundTransitionState:
    DisabledReason =
    Enabled = True
    LastChangedAt = 01/01/0001 00:00:00
    LastChangedBy =
  ActionStates:
    For MyJenkinsTestAction25:
      CurrentRevision:
        Created =
        RevisionChangeId =
        RevisionId =
      EntityUrl = http://54.174.131.1EX/job/MyJenkinsDemo
      LatestExecution:
        ErrorDetails:
          Code =
          Message =
        ExternalExecutionId = 5
        ExternalExecutionUrl = http://54.174.131.1EX/job/MyJenkinsDemo/5
        LastStatusChange = 07/08/2015 22:09:03
        PercentComplete = 0
        Status = Succeeded
        Summary = Finished
      RevisionUrl =
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPipelineStatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni generali sugli stadi della pipeline specificata.

```
Get-CPPipelineState -Name CodePipelineDemo
```

Output:

```
Created         : 8/13/2015 10:17:54 PM
PipelineName    : CodePipelineDemo
PipelineVersion : 1
StageStates     : {Source, Build, Beta, TestStage}
Updated         : 8/13/2015 10:17:54 PM
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni dettagliate sullo stato della pipeline specificata.

```
ForEach ($stageState in (Get-CPPipelineState -Name $arg).StageStates) {
  Write-Output ("For " + $stageState.StageName + ":")
  Write-Output ("  InboundTransitionState:")
  Write-Output ("    DisabledReason = " +
 $stageState.InboundTransitionState.DisabledReason)
  Write-Output ("    Enabled = " + $stageState.InboundTransitionState.Enabled)
  Write-Output ("    LastChangedAt = " +
 $stageState.InboundTransitionState.LastChangedAt)
  Write-Output ("    LastChangedBy = " +
 $stageState.InboundTransitionState.LastChangedBy)
  Write-Output ("  ActionStates:")
  ForEach ($actionState in $stageState.ActionStates) {
    Write-Output ("    For " + $actionState.ActionName + ":")
 Write-Output ("      CurrentRevision:")
    Write-Output ("        Created = " + $actionState.CurrentRevision.Created)
 Write-Output ("        RevisionChangeId = " +
 $actionState.CurrentRevision.RevisionChangeId)
 Write-Output ("        RevisionId = " + $actionState.CurrentRevision.RevisionId)
 Write-Output ("      EntityUrl = " + $actionState.EntityUrl)
 Write-Output ("      LatestExecution:")
    Write-Output ("        ErrorDetails:")
    Write-Output ("          Code = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.ErrorDetails.Code)
 Write-Output ("          Message = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.ErrorDetails.Message)
 Write-Output ("        ExternalExecutionId = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.ExternalExecutionId)
 Write-Output ("        ExternalExecutionUrl = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.ExternalExecutionUrl)
 Write-Output ("        LastStatusChange = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.LastStatusChange)
 Write-Output ("        PercentComplete = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.PercentComplete)
 Write-Output ("        Status = " + $actionState.LatestExecution.Status)
 Write-Output ("        Summary = " + $actionState.LatestExecution.Summary)
 Write-Output ("      RevisionUrl = " + $actionState.RevisionUrl)
  }
}
```

Output:

```
For Source:
  InboundTransitionState:
    DisabledReason =
    Enabled =
    LastChangedAt =
    LastChangedBy =
  ActionStates:
    For Source:
      CurrentRevision:
        Created =
        RevisionChangeId =
        RevisionId =
      EntityUrl = https://github.com/my-user-name/MyRepoName/tree/master
      LatestExecution:
        ErrorDetails:
          Code =
          Message =
        ExternalExecutionId =
        ExternalExecutionUrl =
        LastStatusChange = 07/20/2015 23:28:45
        PercentComplete = 0
        Status = Succeeded
        Summary =
      RevisionUrl =
For Build:
  InboundTransitionState:
    DisabledReason =
    Enabled = True
    LastChangedAt = 01/01/0001 00:00:00
    LastChangedBy =
  ActionStates:
    For Build:
      CurrentRevision:
        Created =
        RevisionChangeId =
        RevisionId =
      EntityUrl = http://54.174.131.1EX/job/MyJenkinsDemo
      LatestExecution:
        ErrorDetails:
          Code = TimeoutError
          Message = The action failed because a job worker exceeded its time
 limit. If this is a custom action, make sure that the job worker is configured
 correctly.
```

```
        ExternalExecutionId =
        ExternalExecutionUrl =
        LastStatusChange = 07/21/2015 00:29:29
        PercentComplete = 0
        Status = Failed
        Summary =
      RevisionUrl =
For Beta:
  InboundTransitionState:
    DisabledReason =
    Enabled = True
    LastChangedAt = 01/01/0001 00:00:00
    LastChangedBy =
  ActionStates:
    For CodePipelineDemoFleet:
      CurrentRevision:
        Created =
        RevisionChangeId =
        RevisionId =
      EntityUrl = https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/home?#/applications/
CodePipelineDemoApplication/deployment-groups/CodePipelineDemoFleet
      LatestExecution:
        ErrorDetails:
          Code =
          Message =
        ExternalExecutionId = d-D5LTCZXEX
        ExternalExecutionUrl = https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/home?#/
deployments/d-D5LTCZXEX
        LastStatusChange = 07/08/2015 22:07:42
        PercentComplete = 0
        Status = Succeeded
        Summary = Deployment Succeeded
      RevisionUrl =
For TestStage:
  InboundTransitionState:
    DisabledReason =
    Enabled = True
    LastChangedAt = 01/01/0001 00:00:00
    LastChangedBy =
  ActionStates:
    For MyJenkinsTestAction25:
      CurrentRevision:
        Created =
        RevisionChangeId =
```

```
        RevisionId =
      EntityUrl = http://54.174.131.1EX/job/MyJenkinsDemo
      LatestExecution:
        ErrorDetails:
          Code =
          Message =
        ExternalExecutionId = 5
        ExternalExecutionUrl = http://54.174.131.1EX/job/MyJenkinsDemo/5
        LastStatusChange = 07/08/2015 22:09:03
        PercentComplete = 0
        Status = Succeeded
        Summary = Finished
      RevisionUrl =
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPipelineStatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListActionTypes`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListActionTypes`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare i tipi di azioni disponibili

Utilizzato da solo, il list-action-types comando restituisce la struttura di tutte le azioni disponibili per l' AWS account. Questo esempio utilizza l'action-owner-filter opzione -- per restituire solo azioni personalizzate.

Comando:

```
aws codepipeline list-action-types --action-owner-filter Custom
```

Output:

```
{
  "actionTypes": [
      {
          "inputArtifactDetails": {
              "maximumCount": 5,
```

```
                "minimumCount": 0
            },
            "actionConfigurationProperties": [
                {
                    "secret": false,
                    "required": true,
                    "name": "MyJenkinsExampleBuildProject",
                    "key": true,
                    "queryable": true
                }
            ],
            "outputArtifactDetails": {
                "maximumCount": 5,
                "minimumCount": 0
            },
            "id": {
                "category": "Build",
                "owner": "Custom",
                "version": "1",
                "provider": "MyJenkinsProviderName"
            },
            "settings": {
                "entityUrlTemplate": "http://192.0.2.4/job/{Config:ProjectName}",
                "executionUrlTemplate": "http://192.0.2.4/job/{Config:ProjectName}/
{ExternalExecutionId}"
            }
        },
        {
            "inputArtifactDetails": {
                "maximumCount": 5,
                "minimumCount": 0
            },
            "actionConfigurationProperties": [
                {
                    "secret": false,
                    "required": true,
                    "name": "MyJenkinsExampleTestProject",
                    "key": true,
                    "queryable": true
                }
            ],
            "outputArtifactDetails": {
                "maximumCount": 5,
                "minimumCount": 0
```

```
            },
            "id": {
                "category": "Test",
                "owner": "Custom",
                "version": "1",
                "provider": "MyJenkinsProviderName"
            },
            "settings": {
                "entityUrlTemplate": "http://192.0.2.4/job/{Config:ProjectName}",
                "executionUrlTemplate": "http://192.0.2.4/job/{Config:ProjectName}/
{ExternalExecutionId}"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListActionTypesin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni su tutte le azioni disponibili per il proprietario specificato.

```
ForEach ($actionType in (Get-CPActionType -ActionOwnerFilter AWS)) {
  Write-Output ("For Category = " + $actionType.Id.Category + ", Owner = " +
 $actionType.Id.Owner + ", Provider = " + $actionType.Id.Provider + ", Version =
 " + $actionType.Id.Version + ":")
  Write-Output ("  ActionConfigurationProperties:")
  ForEach ($acp in $actionType.ActionConfigurationProperties) {
    Write-Output ("    For " + $acp.Name + ":")
    Write-Output ("      Description = " + $acp.Description)
    Write-Output ("      Key = " + $acp.Key)
    Write-Output ("      Queryable = " + $acp.Queryable)
    Write-Output ("      Required = " + $acp.Required)
    Write-Output ("      Secret = " + $acp.Secret)
  }
  Write-Output ("  InputArtifactDetails:")
  Write-Output ("    MaximumCount = " +
 $actionType.InputArtifactDetails.MaximumCount)
  Write-Output ("    MinimumCount = " +
 $actionType.InputArtifactDetails.MinimumCount)
```

```
  Write-Output ("  OutputArtifactDetails:")
  Write-Output ("    MaximumCount = " +
 $actionType.OutputArtifactDetails.MaximumCount)
  Write-Output ("    MinimumCount = " +
 $actionType.OutputArtifactDetails.MinimumCount)
  Write-Output ("  Settings:")
  Write-Output ("    EntityUrlTemplate = " +
 $actionType.Settings.EntityUrlTemplate)
  Write-Output ("    ExecutionUrlTemplate = " +
 $actionType.Settings.ExecutionUrlTemplate)
}
```

Output:

```
For Category = Deploy, Owner = AWS, Provider = ElasticBeanstalk, Version = 1:
  ActionConfigurationProperties:
    For ApplicationName:
      Description = The AWS Elastic Beanstalk Application name
      Key = True
      Queryable = False
      Required = True
      Secret = False
    For EnvironmentName:
      Description = The AWS Elastic Beanstalk Environment name
      Key = True
      Queryable = False
      Required = True
      Secret = False
  InputArtifactDetails:
    MaximumCount = 1
    MinimumCount = 1
  OutputArtifactDetails:
    MaximumCount = 0
    MinimumCount = 0
  Settings:
    EntityUrlTemplate = https://console.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/r/
application/{Config:ApplicationName}
    ExecutionUrlTemplate = https://console.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/r/
application/{Config:ApplicationName}
For Category = Deploy, Owner = AWS, Provider = CodeDeploy, Version = 1:
  ActionConfigurationProperties:
    For ApplicationName:
      Description = The AWS CodeDeploy Application name
```

```
      Key = True
      Queryable = False
      Required = True
      Secret = False
    For DeploymentGroupName:
      Description = The AWS CodeDeploy Deployment Group name
      Key = True
      Queryable = False
      Required = True
      Secret = False
  InputArtifactDetails:
    MaximumCount = 1
    MinimumCount = 1
  OutputArtifactDetails:
    MaximumCount = 0
    MinimumCount = 0
  Settings:
    EntityUrlTemplate = https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/
home?#/applications/{Config:ApplicationName}/deployment-groups/
{Config:DeploymentGroupName}
    ExecutionUrlTemplate = https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/home?#/
deployments/{ExternalExecutionId}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListActionTypesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni su tutte le azioni disponibili per il proprietario specificato.

```
ForEach ($actionType in (Get-CPActionType -ActionOwnerFilter AWS)) {
  Write-Output ("For Category = " + $actionType.Id.Category + ", Owner = " +
 $actionType.Id.Owner + ", Provider = " + $actionType.Id.Provider + ", Version =
 " + $actionType.Id.Version + ":")
  Write-Output ("  ActionConfigurationProperties:")
  ForEach ($acp in $actionType.ActionConfigurationProperties) {
    Write-Output ("    For " + $acp.Name + ":")
    Write-Output ("      Description = " + $acp.Description)
    Write-Output ("      Key = " + $acp.Key)
    Write-Output ("      Queryable = " + $acp.Queryable)
    Write-Output ("      Required = " + $acp.Required)
    Write-Output ("      Secret = " + $acp.Secret)
  }
```

```
  Write-Output ("  InputArtifactDetails:")
  Write-Output ("    MaximumCount = " +
 $actionType.InputArtifactDetails.MaximumCount)
  Write-Output ("    MinimumCount = " +
 $actionType.InputArtifactDetails.MinimumCount)
  Write-Output ("  OutputArtifactDetails:")
  Write-Output ("    MaximumCount = " +
 $actionType.OutputArtifactDetails.MaximumCount)
  Write-Output ("    MinimumCount = " +
 $actionType.OutputArtifactDetails.MinimumCount)
  Write-Output ("  Settings:")
  Write-Output ("    EntityUrlTemplate = " +
 $actionType.Settings.EntityUrlTemplate)
  Write-Output ("    ExecutionUrlTemplate = " +
 $actionType.Settings.ExecutionUrlTemplate)
}
```

Output:

```
For Category = Deploy, Owner = AWS, Provider = ElasticBeanstalk, Version = 1:
  ActionConfigurationProperties:
    For ApplicationName:
      Description = The AWS Elastic Beanstalk Application name
      Key = True
      Queryable = False
      Required = True
      Secret = False
    For EnvironmentName:
      Description = The AWS Elastic Beanstalk Environment name
      Key = True
      Queryable = False
      Required = True
      Secret = False
  InputArtifactDetails:
    MaximumCount = 1
    MinimumCount = 1
  OutputArtifactDetails:
    MaximumCount = 0
    MinimumCount = 0
  Settings:
    EntityUrlTemplate = https://console.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/r/
application/{Config:ApplicationName}
```

```
    ExecutionUrlTemplate = https://console.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/r/
application/{Config:ApplicationName}
For Category = Deploy, Owner = AWS, Provider = CodeDeploy, Version = 1:
  ActionConfigurationProperties:
    For ApplicationName:
      Description = The AWS CodeDeploy Application name
      Key = True
      Queryable = False
      Required = True
      Secret = False
    For DeploymentGroupName:
      Description = The AWS CodeDeploy Deployment Group name
      Key = True
      Queryable = False
      Required = True
      Secret = False
  InputArtifactDetails:
    MaximumCount = 1
    MinimumCount = 1
  OutputArtifactDetails:
    MaximumCount = 0
    MinimumCount = 0
  Settings:
    EntityUrlTemplate = https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/
home?#/applications/{Config:ApplicationName}/deployment-groups/
{Config:DeploymentGroupName}
    ExecutionUrlTemplate = https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/home?#/
deployments/{ExternalExecutionId}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListActionTypesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListPipelines`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListPipelines`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare un elenco di pipeline

Questo esempio elenca tutte le AWS CodePipeline pipeline associate all'account dell' AWS utente.

Comando:

```
aws codepipeline list-pipelines
```

Output:

```
{
  "pipelines": [
      {
          "updated": 1439504274.641,
          "version": 1,
          "name": "MyFirstPipeline",
          "created": 1439504274.641
      },
      {
          "updated": 1436461837.992,
          "version": 2,
          "name": "MySecondPipeline",
          "created": 1436460801.381
      }
      ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListPipelinesin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene un elenco di pipeline disponibili.

```
Get-CPPipelineList
```

Output:

```
Created                  Name                Updated                  Version
-------                  ----                -------                  -------
8/13/2015 10:17:54 PM    CodePipelineDemo    8/13/2015 10:17:54 PM    3
```

```
7/8/2015 2:41:53 AM      MyFirstPipeline     7/22/2015 9:06:37 PM     7
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListPipelinesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene un elenco di pipeline disponibili.

```
Get-CPPipelineList
```

Output:

```
Created                  Name                Updated                  Version
-------                  ----                -------                  -------
8/13/2015 10:17:54 PM    CodePipelineDemo    8/13/2015 10:17:54 PM    3
7/8/2015 2:41:53 AM      MyFirstPipeline     7/22/2015 9:06:37 PM     7
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListPipelinesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`PollForJobs`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PollForJobs`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare tutte le offerte di lavoro disponibili

Questo esempio restituisce informazioni su qualsiasi mansione su cui un lavoratore può agire. Questo esempio utilizza un file JSON predefinito (MyActionTypeInfo.json) per fornire informazioni sul tipo di azione per cui il job worker elabora i job. Questo comando viene utilizzato solo per azioni personalizzate. Quando viene chiamato questo comando, AWS CodePipeline restituisce le credenziali temporanee per il bucket Amazon S3 utilizzato per archiviare gli artefatti per la pipeline. Questo comando restituirà anche tutti i valori segreti definiti per l'azione, se ne sono definiti.

Comando:

```
aws codepipeline poll-for-jobs --cli-input-json file://MyActionTypeInfo.json
```

Contenuto di esempio del file JSON:

```
{
  "actionTypeId": {
    "category": "Test",
    "owner": "Custom",
    "provider": "MyJenkinsProviderName",
    "version": "1"
  },
  "maxBatchSize": 5,
  "queryParam": {
      "ProjectName": "MyJenkinsTestProject"
  }
}
```

Output:

```
{
 "jobs": [
  {
    "accountId": "111111111111",
    "data": {
      "actionConfiguration": {
        "__type": "ActionConfiguration",
        "configuration": {
          "ProjectName": "MyJenkinsExampleTestProject"
        }
      },
      "actionTypeId": {
        "__type": "ActionTypeId",
        "category": "Test",
        "owner": "Custom",
        "provider": "MyJenkinsProviderName",
        "version": "1"
      },
      "artifactCredentials": {
        "__type": "AWSSessionCredentials",
        "accessKeyId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "secretAccessKey": "wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY",
```

```
        "sessionToken":
 "fICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQH
+a4GmWIWJ21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/
f0wYK8m9TrDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/
MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpEIbb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQE
+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0FkbFFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8
      },
      "inputArtifacts": [
        {
          "__type": "Artifact",
          "location": {
            "s3Location": {
              "bucketName": "codepipeline-us-east-1-11EXAMPLE11",
              "objectKey": "MySecondPipeline/MyAppBuild/EXAMPLE"
            },
            "type": "S3"
          },
          "name": "MyAppBuild"
        }
      ],
      "outputArtifacts": [],
      "pipelineContext": {
        "__type": "PipelineContext",
        "action": {
          "name": "MyJenkinsTest-Action"
        },
        "pipelineName": "MySecondPipeline",
        "stage": {
          "name": "Testing"
        }
      }
    },
    "id": "ef66c259-64f9-EXAMPLE",
    "nonce": "3"
  }
 ]
}
```


- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PollForJobs AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni su tutti i lavori eseguibili per la categoria di azione, il proprietario, il provider, la versione e i parametri di query specificati.

```
Get-CPActionableJobList -ActionTypeId_Category Build -ActionTypeId_Owner Custom
 -ActionTypeId_Provider MyCustomProviderName -ActionTypeId_Version 1 -QueryParam
 @{"ProjectName" = "MyProjectName"}
```

Output:

```
AccountId       Data                                Id
            Nonce
---------       ----                                --
            -----
80398EXAMPLE    Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.JobData   0de392f5-712d-4f41-ace3-
f57a0EXAMPLE    3
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PollForJobsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni su tutti i lavori eseguibili per la categoria di azione, il proprietario, il provider, la versione e i parametri di query specificati.

```
Get-CPActionableJobList -ActionTypeId_Category Build -ActionTypeId_Owner Custom
 -ActionTypeId_Provider MyCustomProviderName -ActionTypeId_Version 1 -QueryParam
 @{"ProjectName" = "MyProjectName"}
```

Output:

```
AccountId       Data                                Id
            Nonce
---------       ----                                --
            -----
80398EXAMPLE    Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.JobData   0de392f5-712d-4f41-ace3-
f57a0EXAMPLE    3
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PollForJobsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`StartPipelineExecution`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StartPipelineExecution`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eseguire la revisione più recente tramite una pipeline

Questo esempio esegue l'ultima revisione presente nella fase di origine di una pipeline tramite la pipeline denominata "». MyFirstPipeline

Comando:

```
aws codepipeline start-pipeline-execution --name MyFirstPipeline
```

Output:

```
{
  "pipelineExecutionId": "3137f7cb-7cf7-EXAMPLE"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command StartPipelineExecutionReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio inizia a eseguire la pipeline specificata.

```
Start-CPPipelineExecution -Name CodePipelineDemo
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StartPipelineExecutionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio inizia a eseguire la pipeline specificata.

```
Start-CPPipelineExecution -Name CodePipelineDemo
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StartPipelineExecutionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UpdatePipeline`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdatePipeline`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiornare la struttura di una pipeline

Questo esempio utilizza il comando update-pipeline con l'argomento --. cli-input-json Questo esempio utilizza un file JSON predefinito (MyFirstPipeline.json) per aggiornare la struttura di una pipeline. AWS CodePipeline riconosce il nome della pipeline contenuto nel file JSON, quindi applica tutte le modifiche apportate ai campi modificati nella struttura della pipeline per aggiornare la pipeline.

Utilizza le seguenti linee guida per creare il file JSON predefinito:

Se state lavorando con una struttura di pipeline recuperata utilizzando il comando get-pipeline, dovete rimuovere la sezione dei metadati dalla struttura della pipeline nel file JSON (le righe «metadata»: {} e i campi «created», «pipelineArn» e «updated» all'interno). Il nome della pipeline non può essere modificato.

Comando:

```
aws codepipeline update-pipeline --cli-input-json file://MyFirstPipeline.json
```

Contenuto del file JSON di esempio:

```
{
 "pipeline": {
  "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWS-CodePipeline-Service",
  "stages": [
    {
      "name": "Source",
      "actions": [
```

```
        {
          "inputArtifacts": [],
          "name": "Source",
          "actionTypeId": {
            "category": "Source",
            "owner": "AWS",
            "version": "1",
            "provider": "S3"
          },
          "outputArtifacts": [
            {
              "name": "MyApp"
            }
          ],
          "configuration": {
            "S3Bucket": "awscodepipeline-demo-bucket2",
            "S3ObjectKey": "aws-codepipeline-s3-aws-codedeploy_linux.zip"
          },
          "runOrder": 1
        }
      ]
    },
    {
      "name": "Beta",
      "actions": [
        {
          "inputArtifacts": [
            {
              "name": "MyApp"
            }
          ],
          "name": "CodePipelineDemoFleet",
          "actionTypeId": {
            "category": "Deploy",
            "owner": "AWS",
            "version": "1",
            "provider": "CodeDeploy"
          },
          "outputArtifacts": [],
          "configuration": {
            "ApplicationName": "CodePipelineDemoApplication",
            "DeploymentGroupName": "CodePipelineDemoFleet"
          },
          "runOrder": 1
```

```
        }
      ]
    }
  ],
  "artifactStore": {
    "type": "S3",
    "location": "codepipeline-us-east-1-11EXAMPLE11"
  },
  "name": "MyFirstPipeline",
  "version": 1
 }
}
```

Output:

```
{
 "pipeline": {
  "artifactStore": {
    "location": "codepipeline-us-east-1-11EXAMPLE11",
    "type": "S3"
  },
  "name": "MyFirstPipeline",
  "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWS-CodePipeline-Service",
  "stages": [
    {
      "actions": [
        {
          "actionTypeId": {
            "__type": "ActionTypeId",
            "category": "Source",
            "owner": "AWS",
            "provider": "S3",
            "version": "1"
          },
          "configuration": {
            "S3Bucket": "awscodepipeline-demo-bucket2",
            "S3ObjectKey": "aws-codepipeline-s3-aws-codedeploy_linux.zip"
          },
          "inputArtifacts": [],
          "name": "Source",
          "outputArtifacts": [
            {
              "name": "MyApp"
```

```
            }
          ],
          "runOrder": 1
        }
      ],
      "name": "Source"
    },
    {
      "actions": [
        {
          "actionTypeId": {
            "__type": "ActionTypeId",
            "category": "Deploy",
            "owner": "AWS",
            "provider": "CodeDeploy",
            "version": "1"
          },
          "configuration": {
            "ApplicationName": "CodePipelineDemoApplication",
            "DeploymentGroupName": "CodePipelineDemoFleet"
          },
          "inputArtifacts": [
            {
              "name": "MyApp"
            }
          ],
          "name": "CodePipelineDemoFleet",
          "outputArtifacts": [],
          "runOrder": 1
        }
      ],
      "name": "Beta"
    }
  ],
  "version": 3
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdatePipeline AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiorna la pipeline esistente specificata con le impostazioni specificate.

```
$pipeline = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.PipelineDeclaration

$sourceStageAction = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionDeclaration
$deployStageAction = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionDeclaration

$sourceStageActionOutputArtifact = New-Object
 Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.OutputArtifact
$sourceStageActionOutputArtifact.Name = "MyApp"

$sourceStageAction.ActionTypeId = @{"Category" = "Source"; "Owner" = "AWS";
 "Provider" = "S3"; "Version" = 1}
$sourceStageAction.Configuration.Add("S3Bucket", "amzn-s3-demo-bucket")
$sourceStageAction.Configuration.Add("S3ObjectKey", "my-object-key-name.zip")
$sourceStageAction.OutputArtifacts.Add($sourceStageActionOutputArtifact)
$sourceStageAction.Name = "Source"

$deployStageActionInputArtifact = New-Object
 Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.InputArtifact
$deployStageActionInputArtifact.Name = "MyApp"

$deployStageAction.ActionTypeId = @{"Category" = "Deploy"; "Owner" = "AWS";
 "Provider" = "CodeDeploy"; "Version" = 1}
$deployStageAction.Configuration.Add("ApplicationName",
 "CodePipelineDemoApplication")
$deployStageAction.Configuration.Add("DeploymentGroupName",
 "CodePipelineDemoFleet")
$deployStageAction.InputArtifacts.Add($deployStageActionInputArtifact)
$deployStageAction.Name = "CodePipelineDemoFleet"

$sourceStage = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.StageDeclaration
$deployStage = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.StageDeclaration

$sourceStage.Name = "MyInputFiles"
$deployStage.Name = "MyTestDeployment"

$sourceStage.Actions.Add($sourceStageAction)
$deployStage.Actions.Add($deployStageAction)
```

```
$pipeline.ArtifactStore = @{"Location" = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"; "Type" = "S3"}
$pipeline.Name = "CodePipelineDemo"
$pipeline.RoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole"
$pipeline.Stages.Add($sourceStage)
$pipeline.Stages.Add($deployStage)
$pipeline.Version = 1

Update-CPPipeline -Pipeline $pipeline
```

Output:

```
ArtifactStore : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactStore
Name          : CodePipelineDemo
RoleArn       : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole
Stages        : {InputFiles, TestDeployment}
Version       : 2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdatePipelinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiorna la pipeline esistente specificata con le impostazioni specificate.

```
$pipeline = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.PipelineDeclaration

$sourceStageAction = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionDeclaration
$deployStageAction = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionDeclaration

$sourceStageActionOutputArtifact = New-Object
 Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.OutputArtifact
$sourceStageActionOutputArtifact.Name = "MyApp"

$sourceStageAction.ActionTypeId = @{"Category" = "Source"; "Owner" = "AWS";
 "Provider" = "S3"; "Version" = 1}
$sourceStageAction.Configuration.Add("S3Bucket", "amzn-s3-demo-bucket")
$sourceStageAction.Configuration.Add("S3ObjectKey", "my-object-key-name.zip")
$sourceStageAction.OutputArtifacts.Add($sourceStageActionOutputArtifact)
$sourceStageAction.Name = "Source"
```

```
$deployStageActionInputArtifact = New-Object
 Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.InputArtifact
$deployStageActionInputArtifact.Name = "MyApp"

$deployStageAction.ActionTypeId = @{"Category" = "Deploy"; "Owner" = "AWS";
 "Provider" = "CodeDeploy"; "Version" = 1}
$deployStageAction.Configuration.Add("ApplicationName",
 "CodePipelineDemoApplication")
$deployStageAction.Configuration.Add("DeploymentGroupName",
 "CodePipelineDemoFleet")
$deployStageAction.InputArtifacts.Add($deployStageActionInputArtifact)
$deployStageAction.Name = "CodePipelineDemoFleet"

$sourceStage = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.StageDeclaration
$deployStage = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.StageDeclaration

$sourceStage.Name = "MyInputFiles"
$deployStage.Name = "MyTestDeployment"

$sourceStage.Actions.Add($sourceStageAction)
$deployStage.Actions.Add($deployStageAction)

$pipeline.ArtifactStore = @{"Location" = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"; "Type" = "S3"}
$pipeline.Name = "CodePipelineDemo"
$pipeline.RoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole"
$pipeline.Stages.Add($sourceStage)
$pipeline.Stages.Add($deployStage)
$pipeline.Version = 1

Update-CPPipeline -Pipeline $pipeline
```

Output:

```
ArtifactStore : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactStore
Name          : CodePipelineDemo
RoleArn       : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole
Stages        : {InputFiles, TestDeployment}
Version       : 2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdatePipelinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Cognito Identity AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Cognito Identity con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Guida per sviluppatori di Amazon Cognito Identity: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon Cognito Identity.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon Cognito Identity: dettagli su tutte le azioni di Amazon Cognito Identity disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Cognito Identity AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Cognito Identity AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo CreateIdentityPool con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteIdentityPool con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeIdentityPool con una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetCredentialsForIdentity con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare GetIdentityPoolRoles con una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListIdentityPools con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare SetIdentityPoolRoles con una CLI
    - Utilizzare UpdateIdentityPool con una CLI

- Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Cognito Identity AWS SDKs
  - Creazione di un'applicazione Amazon Textract explorer

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Cognito Identity AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Cognito Identity con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Cognito Identity AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo CreateIdentityPool con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteIdentityPool con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeIdentityPool con una CLI
  - Utilizzare GetCredentialsForIdentity con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare GetIdentityPoolRoles con una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListIdentityPools con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare SetIdentityPoolRoles con una CLI
  - Utilizzare UpdateIdentityPool con una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Cognito Identity AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Amazon Cognito Identity con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti chiamano l'API Amazon Cognito Identity e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti in modo contestuale. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Cognito Identity AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per l'elenco completo, consulta Amazon Cognito Identity API Reference (Documentazione di riferimento delle API di identità di Amazon Cognito).

Esempi

- Utilizzo CreateIdentityPool con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzo DeleteIdentityPool con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeIdentityPool con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetCredentialsForIdentity con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare GetIdentityPoolRoles con una CLI
- Utilizzo ListIdentityPools con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare SetIdentityPoolRoles con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateIdentityPool con una CLI

Utilizzo **`CreateIdentityPool`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateIdentityPool`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un pool di identità con il provider del pool di identità Cognito

Questo esempio crea un pool di identità denominato MyIdentityPool. Dispone di un provider del pool di identità Cognito. Le identità non autenticate non sono consentite.

Comando:

```
aws cognito-identity create-identity-pool --identity-pool-
name MyIdentityPool --no-allow-unauthenticated-identities --cognito-
identity-providers ProviderName="cognito-idp.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/us-
west-2_aaaaaaaaa",ClientId="3n4b5urk1ft4fl3mg5e62d9ado",ServerSideTokenCheck=false
```

Output:

```
{
  "IdentityPoolId": "us-west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111",
  "IdentityPoolName": "MyIdentityPool",
  "AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities": false,
  "CognitoIdentityProviders": [
      {
          "ProviderName": "cognito-idp.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/us-
west-2_111111111",
```

```
            "ClientId": "3n4b5urk1ft4fl3mg5e62d9ado",
            "ServerSideTokenCheck": false
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateIdentityPoolin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.CognitoIdentityClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.CreateIdentityPoolRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.CreateIdentityPoolResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExc

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

```
                Where:
                    identityPoolName - The name to give your identity pool.
                """;

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

        String identityPoolName = args[0];
        CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient = CognitoIdentityClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String identityPoolId = createIdPool(cognitoClient, identityPoolName);
        System.out.println("Unity pool ID " + identityPoolId);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static String createIdPool(CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient, String
 identityPoolName) {
        try {
            CreateIdentityPoolRequest poolRequest =
 CreateIdentityPoolRequest.builder()
                    .allowUnauthenticatedIdentities(false)
                    .identityPoolName(identityPoolName)
                    .build();

            CreateIdentityPoolResponse response =
 cognitoClient.createIdentityPool(poolRequest);
            return response.identityPoolId();

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateIdentityPoolsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo pool di identità che consente identità non autenticate.

```
New-CGIIdentityPool -AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities $true -IdentityPoolName
 CommonTests13
```

Output:

```
LoggedAt                       : 8/12/2015 4:56:07 PM
AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities : True
DeveloperProviderName          :
IdentityPoolId                 : us-east-1:15d49393-ab16-431a-b26e-EXAMPLEGUID3
IdentityPoolName               : CommonTests13
OpenIdConnectProviderARNs      : {}
SupportedLoginProviders        : {}
ResponseMetadata               : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength                  : 136
HttpStatusCode                 : OK
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateIdentityPoolin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo pool di identità che consente identità non autenticate.

```
New-CGIIdentityPool -AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities $true -IdentityPoolName
 CommonTests13
```

Output:

```
LoggedAt                       : 8/12/2015 4:56:07 PM
AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities : True
DeveloperProviderName          :
IdentityPoolId                 : us-east-1:15d49393-ab16-431a-b26e-EXAMPLEGUID3
IdentityPoolName               : CommonTests13
OpenIdConnectProviderARNs      : {}
SupportedLoginProviders        : {}
ResponseMetadata               : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength                  : 136
```

```
HttpStatusCode                 : OK
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateIdentityPoolin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSCognitoIdentity


    /// Create a new identity pool and return its ID.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///     - name: The name to give the new identity pool.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the newly created pool's ID, or `nil`
    ///   if an error occurred.
    ///
    func createIdentityPool(name: String) async throws -> String? {
        do {
            let cognitoInputCall = CreateIdentityPoolInput(developerProviderName:
 "com.exampleco.CognitoIdentityDemo",
                                                           identityPoolName:
 name)

            let result = try await
 cognitoIdentityClient.createIdentityPool(input: cognitoInputCall)
            guard let poolId = result.identityPoolId else {
                return nil
            }

            return poolId
        } catch {
```

```
            print("ERROR: createIdentityPool:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta AWS SDK for Swift developer guide (Guida per gli sviluppatori di AWS SDK per Swift).
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateIdentityPoolguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`DeleteIdentityPool`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteIdentityPool`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un pool di identità

Nell'esempio `delete-identity-pool` seguente viene eliminato il pool di identità specificato.

Comando:

```
aws cognito-identity delete-identity-pool \
    --identity-pool-id "us-west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteIdentityPool AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.awscore.exception.AwsServiceException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.CognitoIdentityClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.DeleteIdentityPoolRequest;

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

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

                Usage:
                    <identityPoolId>\s

                Where:
                    identityPoolId - The Id value of your identity pool.
                """;

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

```
        String identityPoold = args[0];
        CognitoIdentityClient cognitoIdClient = CognitoIdentityClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();

        deleteIdPool(cognitoIdClient, identityPoold);
        cognitoIdClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteIdPool(CognitoIdentityClient cognitoIdClient, String
 identityPoold) {
        try {

            DeleteIdentityPoolRequest identityPoolRequest =
 DeleteIdentityPoolRequest.builder()
                    .identityPoolId(identityPoold)
                    .build();

            cognitoIdClient.deleteIdentityPool(identityPoolRequest);
            System.out.println("Done");

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteIdentityPoolsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: elimina un pool di identità specifico.

```
Remove-CGIIdentityPool -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteIdentityPoolin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: elimina un pool di identità specifico.

```
Remove-CGIIdentityPool -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteIdentityPoolin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSCognitoIdentity


    /// Delete the specified identity pool.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - id: The ID of the identity pool to delete.
    ///
    func deleteIdentityPool(id: String) async throws {
        do {
            let input = DeleteIdentityPoolInput(
                identityPoolId: id
            )

            _ = try await cognitoIdentityClient.deleteIdentityPool(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deleteIdentityPool:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
```

```
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta AWS SDK for Swift developer guide (Guida per gli sviluppatori di AWS SDK per Swift).
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteIdentityPoolguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`DescribeIdentityPool`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeIdentityPool`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere un pool di identità

Questo esempio descrive un pool di identità.

Comando:

```
aws cognito-identity describe-identity-pool --identity-pool-id "us-west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111"
```

Output:

```
{
  "IdentityPoolId": "us-west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111",
  "IdentityPoolName": "MyIdentityPool",
  "AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities": false,
  "CognitoIdentityProviders": [
      {
          "ProviderName": "cognito-idp.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/us-west-2_111111111",
          "ClientId": "3n4b5urk1ft4fl3mg5e62d9ado",
          "ServerSideTokenCheck": false
      }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeIdentityPool AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: recupera le informazioni su uno specifico pool di identità in base al relativo id.

```
Get-CGIIdentityPool -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1
```

Output:

```
LoggedAt                       : 8/12/2015 4:29:40 PM
AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities : True
DeveloperProviderName          :
IdentityPoolId                 : us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-EXAMPLEGUID1
IdentityPoolName               : CommonTests1
OpenIdConnectProviderARNs      : {}
SupportedLoginProviders        : {}
ResponseMetadata               : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength                  : 142
HttpStatusCode                 : OK
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeIdentityPoolin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: recupera le informazioni su uno specifico pool di identità in base al relativo id.

```
Get-CGIIdentityPool -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1
```

Output:

```
LoggedAt                       : 8/12/2015 4:29:40 PM
AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities : True
DeveloperProviderName          :
IdentityPoolId                 : us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-EXAMPLEGUID1
IdentityPoolName               : CommonTests1
OpenIdConnectProviderARNs      : {}
SupportedLoginProviders        : {}
ResponseMetadata               : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength                  : 142
```

```
HttpStatusCode                 : OK
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeIdentityPoolin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetCredentialsForIdentity`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetCredentialsForIdentity`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.CognitoIdentityClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.GetCredentialsForIdentityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.GetCredentialsForIdentityResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExc

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

        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:
                    <identityId>\s

            Where:
                identityId - The Id of an existing identity in the format
 REGION:GUID.
            """;

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

        String identityId = args[0];
        CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient = CognitoIdentityClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        getCredsForIdentity(cognitoClient, identityId);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void getCredsForIdentity(CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient,
 String identityId) {
        try {
            GetCredentialsForIdentityRequest getCredentialsForIdentityRequest =
 GetCredentialsForIdentityRequest
                    .builder()
                    .identityId(identityId)
                    .build();

            GetCredentialsForIdentityResponse response = cognitoClient
                    .getCredentialsForIdentity(getCredentialsForIdentityRequest);
            System.out.println(
                    "Identity ID " + response.identityId() + ", Access key ID " +
 response.credentials().accessKeyId());

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetCredentialsForIdentitysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`GetIdentityPoolRoles`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetIdentityPoolRoles`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere i ruoli del pool di identità

Questo esempio ottiene i ruoli del pool di identità.

Comando:

```
aws cognito-identity get-identity-pool-roles --identity-pool-id "us-west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111"
```

Output:

```
{
  "IdentityPoolId": "us-west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111",
  "Roles": {
      "authenticated": "arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/Cognito_MyIdentityPoolAuth_Role",
      "unauthenticated": "arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/Cognito_MyIdentityPoolUnauth_Role"
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetIdentityPoolRoles AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: ottiene le informazioni sui ruoli per uno specifico pool di identità.

```
Get-CGIIdentityPoolRole -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1
```

Output:

```
LoggedAt         : 8/12/2015 4:33:51 PM
IdentityPoolId   : us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-EXAMPLEGUID1
Roles            : {[unauthenticated, arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
CommonTests1Role]}
ResponseMetadata : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength    : 165
HttpStatusCode   : OK
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetIdentityPoolRolesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: ottiene le informazioni sui ruoli per uno specifico pool di identità.

```
Get-CGIIdentityPoolRole -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1
```

Output:

```
LoggedAt         : 8/12/2015 4:33:51 PM
IdentityPoolId   : us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-EXAMPLEGUID1
Roles            : {[unauthenticated, arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
CommonTests1Role]}
ResponseMetadata : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength    : 165
HttpStatusCode   : OK
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetIdentityPoolRolesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`ListIdentityPools`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListIdentityPools`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare pool di identità

In questo esempio vengono elencati i pool di identità. Sono elencate un massimo di 20 identità.

Comando:

```
aws cognito-identity list-identity-pools --max-results 20
```

Output:

```
{
  "IdentityPools": [
      {
          "IdentityPoolId": "us-west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111",
          "IdentityPoolName": "MyIdentityPool"
      },
      {
          "IdentityPoolId": "us-west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111",
          "IdentityPoolName": "AnotherIdentityPool"
      },
      {
          "IdentityPoolId": "us-west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111",
          "IdentityPoolName": "IdentityPoolRegionA"
      }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListIdentityPools AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.CognitoIdentityClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.ListIdentityPoolsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.ListIdentityPoolsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExc

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListIdentityPools {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient = CognitoIdentityClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listIdPools(cognitoClient);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void listIdPools(CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient) {
        try {
            ListIdentityPoolsRequest poolsRequest =
 ListIdentityPoolsRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .maxResults(15)
                    .build();

            ListIdentityPoolsResponse response =
 cognitoClient.listIdentityPools(poolsRequest);
            response.identityPools().forEach(pool -> {
                System.out.println("Pool ID: " + pool.identityPoolId());
                System.out.println("Pool name: " + pool.identityPoolName());
            });

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListIdentityPoolssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: recupera un elenco di pool di identità esistenti.

```
Get-CGIIdentityPoolList
```

Output:

```
IdentityPoolId
 IdentityPoolName
--------------
 ----------------
us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-EXAMPLEGUID1                    CommonTests1
us-east-1:118d242d-204e-4b88-b803-EXAMPLEGUID2                    Tests2
us-east-1:15d49393-ab16-431a-b26e-EXAMPLEGUID3                    CommonTests13
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListIdentityPoolsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: recupera un elenco di pool di identità esistenti.

```
Get-CGIIdentityPoolList
```

Output:

```
IdentityPoolId
 IdentityPoolName
--------------
 ----------------
us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-EXAMPLEGUID1                    CommonTests1
us-east-1:118d242d-204e-4b88-b803-EXAMPLEGUID2                    Tests2
us-east-1:15d49393-ab16-431a-b26e-EXAMPLEGUID3                    CommonTests13
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListIdentityPoolsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSCognitoIdentity


    /// Return the ID of the identity pool with the specified name.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - name: The name of the identity pool whose ID should be returned.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the ID of the specified identity pool
    ///   or `nil` on error or if not found.
    ///
```

```
    func getIdentityPoolID(name: String) async throws -> String? {
        let listPoolsInput = ListIdentityPoolsInput(maxResults: 25)
        // Use "Paginated" to get all the objects.
        // This lets the SDK handle the 'nextToken' field in
 "ListIdentityPoolsOutput".
        let pages = cognitoIdentityClient.listIdentityPoolsPaginated(input:
 listPoolsInput)

        do {
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let identityPools = page.identityPools else {
                    print("ERROR: listIdentityPoolsPaginated returned nil
 contents.")
                    continue
                }

                /// Read pages of identity pools from Cognito until one is found
                /// whose name matches the one specified in the `name` parameter.
                /// Return the matching pool's ID.

                for pool in identityPools {
                    if pool.identityPoolName == name {
                        return pool.identityPoolId!
                    }
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getIdentityPoolID:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }

        return nil
    }
```

Ottieni l'ID di un pool di identità esistente o crealo se non esiste.

```
import AWSCognitoIdentity


    /// Return the ID of the identity pool with the specified name.
    ///
```

```
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - name: The name of the identity pool whose ID should be returned
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the ID of the specified identity pool.
    ///   Returns `nil` if there's an error or if the pool isn't found.
    ///
    public func getOrCreateIdentityPoolID(name: String) async throws -> String? {
        // See if the pool already exists. If it doesn't, create it.

        do {
            guard let poolId = try await getIdentityPoolID(name: name) else {
                return try await createIdentityPool(name: name)
            }

            return poolId
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getOrCreateIdentityPoolID:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta AWS SDK for Swift developer guide (Guida per gli sviluppatori di AWS SDK per Swift).
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListIdentityPoolsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`SetIdentityPoolRoles`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SetIdentityPoolRoles`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per impostare i ruoli del pool di identità

L'`set-identity-pool-roles`esempio seguente imposta un ruolo del pool di identità.

```
aws cognito-identity set-identity-pool-roles \
    --identity-pool-id "us-west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111" \
```

```
    --roles authenticated="arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/
Cognito_MyIdentityPoolAuth_Role"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetIdentityPoolRolesin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: configura lo specifico pool di identità per avere un ruolo IAM non autenticato.

```
Set-CGIIdentityPoolRole -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1 -Role @{ "unauthenticated" = "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
CommonTests1Role" }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetIdentityPoolRolesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: configura lo specifico pool di identità per avere un ruolo IAM non autenticato.

```
Set-CGIIdentityPoolRole -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1 -Role @{ "unauthenticated" = "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
CommonTests1Role" }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetIdentityPoolRolesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UpdateIdentityPool`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateIdentityPool`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiornare un pool di identità

Questo esempio aggiorna un pool di identità. Imposta il nome su MyIdentityPool. Aggiunge Cognito come provider di identità. Non consente identità non autenticate.

Comando:

```
aws cognito-identity update-identity-pool --identity-pool-id "us-
west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111" --identity-pool-
name "MyIdentityPool" --no-allow-unauthenticated-identities --cognito-
identity-providers ProviderName="cognito-idp.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/us-
west-2_111111111",ClientId="3n4b5urk1ft4fl3mg5e62d9ado",ServerSideTokenCheck=false
```

Output:

```
{
  "IdentityPoolId": "us-west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111",
  "IdentityPoolName": "MyIdentityPool",
  "AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities": false,
  "CognitoIdentityProviders": [
      {
          "ProviderName": "cognito-idp.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/us-
west-2_111111111",
          "ClientId": "3n4b5urk1ft4fl3mg5e62d9ado",
          "ServerSideTokenCheck": false
      }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateIdentityPoolCommand Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: aggiorna alcune proprietà del pool di identità, in questo caso il nome del pool di identità.

```
Update-CGIIdentityPool -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1 -IdentityPoolName NewPoolName
```

Output:

```
LoggedAt                       : 8/12/2015 4:53:33 PM
AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities : False
```

```
DeveloperProviderName          :
IdentityPoolId                 : us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-EXAMPLEGUID1
IdentityPoolName               : NewPoolName
OpenIdConnectProviderARNs      : {}
SupportedLoginProviders        : {}
ResponseMetadata               : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength                  : 135
HttpStatusCode                 : OK
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateIdentityPoolin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: aggiorna alcune proprietà del pool di identità, in questo caso il nome del pool di identità.

```
Update-CGIIdentityPool -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1 -IdentityPoolName NewPoolName
```

Output:

```
LoggedAt                       : 8/12/2015 4:53:33 PM
AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities : False
DeveloperProviderName          :
IdentityPoolId                 : us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-EXAMPLEGUID1
IdentityPoolName               : NewPoolName
OpenIdConnectProviderARNs      : {}
SupportedLoginProviders        : {}
ResponseMetadata               : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength                  : 135
HttpStatusCode                 : OK
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateIdentityPoolin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Cognito Identity AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Amazon Cognito Identity con. AWS SDKs Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più

funzioni all'interno di Amazon Cognito Identity o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Creazione di un'applicazione Amazon Textract explorer

Creazione di un'applicazione Amazon Textract explorer

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come esplorare l'output di Amazon Textract tramite un'applicazione interattiva.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per JavaScript creare un'applicazione React che utilizza Amazon Textract per estrarre dati dall'immagine di un documento e visualizzarli in una pagina Web interattiva. Questo esempio viene eseguito in un browser Web e richiede, come credenziali, un'identità autenticata Amazon Cognito. Utilizza Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) per l'archiviazione e per le notifiche esegue il polling di una coda di Servizio di coda semplice Amazon (Amazon SQS) sottoscritta a un argomento Servizio di notifica semplice Amazon (Amazon SNS).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzarlo AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) con Amazon Textract per rilevare elementi di testo, moduli e tabelle nell'immagine di un documento. L'immagine di input e l'output di Amazon Textract sono mostrati in un'applicazione Tkinter che consente di esplorare gli elementi rilevati.

- Invia un'immagine del documento ad Amazon Textract ed esplora l'output degli elementi rilevati.
- Invia immagini direttamente ad Amazon Textract o tramite un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).
- Utilizza asynchronous APIs per avviare un processo che pubblica una notifica su un argomento di Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) al termine del processo.
- Esegue il polling di una coda Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) per un messaggio di completamento del processo e visualizza i risultati.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare Amazon Cognito Identity Provider con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Guida per sviluppatori di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider — Ulteriori informazioni su Amazon Cognito Identity Provider.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon Cognito Identity Provider: dettagli su tutte le azioni disponibili di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Amazon Cognito

Gli esempi di codice seguente mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon Cognito.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS cognito-idp)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_cognito")
```

```
# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_cognito.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file origine hello_cognito.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/cognito-idp/CognitoIdentityProviderClient.h>
#include <aws/cognito-idp/model/ListUserPoolsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

```
/*
 *  A "Hello Cognito" starter application which initializes an Amazon Cognito
 client and lists the Amazon Cognito
 *  user pools.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_cognito'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 cognitoClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::String> userPools;

        do {
            Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ListUserPoolsRequest
 listUserPoolsRequest;
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listUserPoolsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ListUserPoolsOutcome
 listUserPoolsOutcome =
                    cognitoClient.ListUserPools(listUserPoolsRequest);

            if (listUserPoolsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                for (auto &userPool:
 listUserPoolsOutcome.GetResult().GetUserPools()) {
```

```
                    userPools.push_back(userPool.GetName());
                }

                nextToken = listUserPoolsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "ListUserPools error: " <<
 listUserPoolsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }


        } while (!nextToken.empty());
        std::cout << userPools.size() << " user pools found." << std::endl;
        for (auto &userPool: userPools) {
            std::cout << "   user pool: " << userPool << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListUserPoolsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
```

```
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Notification
 Service
// (Amazon SNS) client and list the topics in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 cognitoClient := cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the user pools for your account.")
 var pools []types.UserPoolDescriptionType
 paginator := cognitoidentityprovider.NewListUserPoolsPaginator(
  cognitoClient, &cognitoidentityprovider.ListUserPoolsInput{MaxResults:
 aws.Int32(10)})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get user pools. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  } else {
   pools = append(pools, output.UserPools...)
  }
 }
 if len(pools) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any user pools!")
 } else {
  for _, pool := range pools {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", *pool.Name, *pool.Id)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListUserPoolssezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExc
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUserPoolsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUserPoolsRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListUserPools {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
 CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listAllUserPools(cognitoClient);
```

```
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllUserPools(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 cognitoClient) {
        try {
            ListUserPoolsRequest request = ListUserPoolsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListUserPoolsResponse response =
 cognitoClient.listUserPools(request);
            response.userPools().forEach(userpool -> {
                System.out.println("User pool " + userpool.name() + ", User ID "
 + userpool.id());
            });

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListUserPoolssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  paginateListUserPools,
  CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-provider";

const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

export const helloCognito = async () => {
  const paginator = paginateListUserPools({ client }, {});

  const userPoolNames = [];

  for await (const page of paginator) {
    const names = page.UserPools.map((pool) => pool.Name);
    userPoolNames.push(...names);
  }

  console.log("User pool names: ");
  console.log(userPoolNames.join("\n"));
  return userPoolNames;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListUserPoolssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3

# Create a Cognito Identity Provider client
cognitoidp = boto3.client("cognito-idp")

# Initialize a paginator for the list_user_pools operation
paginator = cognitoidp.get_paginator("list_user_pools")
```

```
# Create a PageIterator from the paginator
page_iterator = paginator.paginate(MaxResults=10)

# Initialize variables for pagination
user_pools = []

# Handle pagination
for page in page_iterator:
    user_pools.extend(page.get("UserPools", []))

# Print the list of user pools
print("User Pools for the account:")
if user_pools:
    for pool in user_pools:
        print(f"Name: {pool['Name']}, ID: {pool['Id']}")
else:
    print("No user pools found.")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListUserPools AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-cognitoidentityprovider'
require 'logger'

# CognitoManager is a class responsible for managing AWS Cognito operations
# such as listing all user pools in the current AWS account.
class CognitoManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
```

```
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all user pools associated with the AWS account.
  def list_user_pools
    paginator = @client.list_user_pools(max_results: 10)
    user_pools = []
    paginator.each_page do |page|
      user_pools.concat(page.user_pools)
    end

    if user_pools.empty?
      @logger.info('No Cognito user pools found.')
    else
      user_pools.each do |user_pool|
        @logger.info("User pool ID: #{user_pool.id}")
        @logger.info("User pool name: #{user_pool.name}")
        @logger.info("User pool status: #{user_pool.status}")
        @logger.info('---')
      end
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  cognito_client = Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Client.new
  manager = CognitoManager.new(cognito_client)
  manager.list_user_pools
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListUserPoolssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider AWS SDKs
  - Ciao Amazon Cognito
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo AdminCreateUser con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo AdminGetUser con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzo AdminInitiateAuth con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo AdminRespondToAuthChallenge con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo AdminSetUserPassword con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo AssociateSoftwareToken con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ConfirmDevice con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ConfirmForgotPassword con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ConfirmSignUp con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateUserPool con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateUserPoolClient con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteUser con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ForgotPassword con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo InitiateAuth con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListUserPools con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListUsers con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ResendConfirmationCode con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo RespondToAuthChallenge con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo SignUp con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateUserPool con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo VerifySoftwareToken con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider AWS SDKs
  - Conferma automaticamente gli utenti noti di Amazon Cognito con una funzione Lambda utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Esegui automaticamente la migrazione di utenti Amazon Cognito noti con una funzione Lambda utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Registra un utente con un pool di utenti Amazon Cognito che richiede l'autenticazione a più fattori utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Scrivi dati di attività personalizzati con una funzione Lambda dopo l'autenticazione utente di Amazon Cognito tramite un SDK AWS

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Ciao Amazon Cognito
- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo AdminCreateUser con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo AdminGetUser con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo AdminInitiateAuth con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo AdminRespondToAuthChallenge con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo AdminSetUserPassword con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo AssociateSoftwareToken con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ConfirmDevice con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ConfirmForgotPassword con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ConfirmSignUp con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateUserPool con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateUserPoolClient con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteUser con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ForgotPassword con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo InitiateAuth con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListUserPools con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListUsers con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ResendConfirmationCode con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo RespondToAuthChallenge con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo SignUp con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo UpdateUserPool con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo VerifySoftwareToken con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Ciao Amazon Cognito

Gli esempi di codice seguente mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon Cognito.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS cognito-idp)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_cognito")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
```

```
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                    # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_cognito.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file origine hello_cognito.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/cognito-idp/CognitoIdentityProviderClient.h>
#include <aws/cognito-idp/model/ListUserPoolsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Cognito" starter application which initializes an Amazon Cognito
 client and lists the Amazon Cognito
 *  user pools.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_cognito'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
```

```
   {
       Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
       // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
       // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

       Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
cognitoClient(clientConfig);

       Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
       std::vector<Aws::String> userPools;

       do {
           Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ListUserPoolsRequest
listUserPoolsRequest;
           if (!nextToken.empty()) {
               listUserPoolsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
           }

           Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ListUserPoolsOutcome
listUserPoolsOutcome =
                   cognitoClient.ListUserPools(listUserPoolsRequest);

           if (listUserPoolsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
               for (auto &userPool:
listUserPoolsOutcome.GetResult().GetUserPools()) {

                   userPools.push_back(userPool.GetName());
               }

               nextToken = listUserPoolsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
           } else {
               std::cerr << "ListUserPools error: " <<
listUserPoolsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
               result = 1;
               break;
           }


       } while (!nextToken.empty());
       std::cout << userPools.size() << " user pools found." << std::endl;
       for (auto &userPool: userPools) {
           std::cout << "   user pool: " << userPool << std::endl;
       }
   }
```

```
    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListUserPoolsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Notification
 Service
// (Amazon SNS) client and list the topics in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
```

```
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 cognitoClient := cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the user pools for your account.")
 var pools []types.UserPoolDescriptionType
 paginator := cognitoidentityprovider.NewListUserPoolsPaginator(
  cognitoClient, &cognitoidentityprovider.ListUserPoolsInput{MaxResults:
 aws.Int32(10)})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get user pools. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  } else {
   pools = append(pools, output.UserPools...)
  }
 }
 if len(pools) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any user pools!")
 } else {
  for _, pool := range pools {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", *pool.Name, *pool.Id)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListUserPoolssezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExc
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUserPoolsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUserPoolsRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListUserPools {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
 CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listAllUserPools(cognitoClient);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllUserPools(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 cognitoClient) {
        try {
            ListUserPoolsRequest request = ListUserPoolsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListUserPoolsResponse response =
 cognitoClient.listUserPools(request);
            response.userPools().forEach(userpool -> {
                System.out.println("User pool " + userpool.name() + ", User ID "
 + userpool.id());
            });
```

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListUserPoolssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  paginateListUserPools,
  CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-provider";

const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

export const helloCognito = async () => {
  const paginator = paginateListUserPools({ client }, {});

  const userPoolNames = [];

  for await (const page of paginator) {
    const names = page.UserPools.map((pool) => pool.Name);
    userPoolNames.push(...names);
  }

  console.log("User pool names: ");
  console.log(userPoolNames.join("\n"));
```

```
  return userPoolNames;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListUserPoolssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3

# Create a Cognito Identity Provider client
cognitoidp = boto3.client("cognito-idp")

# Initialize a paginator for the list_user_pools operation
paginator = cognitoidp.get_paginator("list_user_pools")

# Create a PageIterator from the paginator
page_iterator = paginator.paginate(MaxResults=10)

# Initialize variables for pagination
user_pools = []

# Handle pagination
for page in page_iterator:
    user_pools.extend(page.get("UserPools", []))

# Print the list of user pools
print("User Pools for the account:")
if user_pools:
    for pool in user_pools:
        print(f"Name: {pool['Name']}, ID: {pool['Id']}")
```

```
else:
    print("No user pools found.")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListUserPools AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-cognitoidentityprovider'
require 'logger'

# CognitoManager is a class responsible for managing AWS Cognito operations
# such as listing all user pools in the current AWS account.
class CognitoManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all user pools associated with the AWS account.
  def list_user_pools
    paginator = @client.list_user_pools(max_results: 10)
    user_pools = []
    paginator.each_page do |page|
      user_pools.concat(page.user_pools)
    end

    if user_pools.empty?
      @logger.info('No Cognito user pools found.')
    else
      user_pools.each do |user_pool|
        @logger.info("User pool ID: #{user_pool.id}")
```

```
        @logger.info("User pool name: #{user_pool.name}")
        @logger.info("User pool status: #{user_pool.status}")
        @logger.info('---')
      end
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  cognito_client = Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Client.new
  manager = CognitoManager.new(cognito_client)
  manager.list_user_pools
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListUserPoolssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti chiamano l'API Amazon Cognito Identity Provider e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti in modo contestuale. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per l'elenco completo, consulta Amazon Cognito Identity Provider API Reference (Documentazione di riferimento delle API del provider di identità di Amazon Cognito).

Esempi

- Utilizzo AdminCreateUser con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo AdminGetUser con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo AdminInitiateAuth con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo AdminRespondToAuthChallenge con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo AdminSetUserPassword con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo AssociateSoftwareToken con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzo ConfirmDevice con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ConfirmForgotPassword con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ConfirmSignUp con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateUserPool con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateUserPoolClient con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteUser con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ForgotPassword con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo InitiateAuth con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListUserPools con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListUsers con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ResendConfirmationCode con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo RespondToAuthChallenge con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo SignUp con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateUserPool con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo VerifySoftwareToken con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`AdminCreateUser`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AdminCreateUser`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Scrivere i dati di attività personalizzate con una funzione Lambda dopo l'autenticazione utente di Amazon Cognito tramite un SDK

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un utente

L'`admin-create-user`esempio seguente crea un utente con le impostazioni specificate: indirizzo e-mail e numero di telefono.

```
aws cognito-idp admin-create-user \
    --user-pool-id us-west-2_aaaaaaaaa \
    --username diego \
    --user-attributes Name=email,Value=diego@example.com
 Name=phone_number,Value="+15555551212" \
    --message-action SUPPRESS
```

Output:

```
{
    "User": {
        "Username": "diego",
        "Attributes": [
            {
                "Name": "sub",
                "Value": "7325c1de-b05b-4f84-b321-9adc6e61f4a2"
            },
            {
                "Name": "phone_number",
                "Value": "+15555551212"
            },
            {
                "Name": "email",
                "Value": "diego@example.com"
            }
        ],
        "UserCreateDate": 1548099495.428,
        "UserLastModifiedDate": 1548099495.428,
        "Enabled": true,
        "UserStatus": "FORCE_CHANGE_PASSWORD"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AdminCreateUserin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool.
 This method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
```

```
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AdminCreateUsersezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Utilizzo **`AdminGetUser`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AdminGetUser`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Registrazione di un utente a un pool di utenti che richiede l'autenticazione MFA

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the specified user from an Amazon Cognito user pool with
 administrator access.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user.</param>
    /// <param name="poolId">The Id of the Amazon Cognito user pool.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<UserStatusType> GetAdminUserAsync(string userName, string
poolId)
    {
        AdminGetUserRequest userRequest = new AdminGetUserRequest
        {
            Username = userName,
            UserPoolId = poolId,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.AdminGetUserAsync(userRequest);

        Console.WriteLine($"User status {response.UserStatus}");
        return response.UserStatus;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AdminGetUsersezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminGetUserRequest request;
    request.SetUsername(userName);
    request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminGetUserOutcome outcome =
            client.AdminGetUser(request);
```

```
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The status for " << userName << " is " <<

 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::UserStatusTypeMapper::GetNameForUserStatusType(
                          outcome.GetResult().GetUserStatus()) << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Enabled is " << outcome.GetResult().GetEnabled() <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminGetUser. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AdminGetUsersezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere un utente

Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sul nome utente jane@example.com.

Comando:

```
aws cognito-idp admin-get-user --user-pool-id us-west-2_aaaaaaaaa --
username jane@example.com
```

Output:

```
{
  "Username": "4320de44-2322-4620-999b-5e2e1c8df013",
  "Enabled": true,
  "UserStatus": "FORCE_CHANGE_PASSWORD",
  "UserCreateDate": 1548108509.537,
  "UserAttributes": [
      {
          "Name": "sub",
          "Value": "4320de44-2322-4620-999b-5e2e1c8df013"
      },
```

```
        {
            "Name": "email_verified",
            "Value": "true"
        },
        {
            "Name": "phone_number_verified",
            "Value": "true"
        },
        {
            "Name": "phone_number",
            "Value": "+01115551212"
        },
        {
            "Name": "email",
            "Value": "jane@example.com"
        }
    ],
    "UserLastModifiedDate": 1548108509.537
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AdminGetUser AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void getAdminUser(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String userName,
            String poolId) {
        try {
            AdminGetUserRequest userRequest = AdminGetUserRequest.builder()
                    .username(userName)
                    .userPoolId(poolId)
                    .build();
```

```
            AdminGetUserResponse response =
 identityProviderClient.adminGetUser(userRequest);
            System.out.println("User status " + response.userStatusAsString());

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AdminGetUsersezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const adminGetUser = ({ userPoolId, username }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new AdminGetUserCommand({
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    Username: username,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AdminGetUsersezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getAdminUser(
    userNameVal: String?,
    poolIdVal: String?,
) {
    val userRequest =
        AdminGetUserRequest {
            username = userNameVal
            userPoolId = poolIdVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.adminGetUser(userRequest)
        println("User status ${response.userStatus}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AdminGetUserconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def sign_up_user(self, user_name, password, user_email):
        """
        Signs up a new user with Amazon Cognito. This action prompts Amazon
 Cognito
        to send an email to the specified email address. The email contains a
 code that
        can be used to confirm the user.

        When the user already exists, the user status is checked to determine
 whether
        the user has been confirmed.

        :param user_name: The user name that identifies the new user.
        :param password: The password for the new user.
        :param user_email: The email address for the new user.
        :return: True when the user is already confirmed with Amazon Cognito.
                 Otherwise, false.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "Username": user_name,
                "Password": password,
                "UserAttributes": [{"Name": "email", "Value": user_email}],
```

```
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.sign_up(**kwargs)
            confirmed = response["UserConfirmed"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "UsernameExistsException":
                response = self.cognito_idp_client.admin_get_user(
                    UserPoolId=self.user_pool_id, Username=user_name
                )
                logger.warning(
                    "User %s exists and is %s.", user_name,
 response["UserStatus"]
                )
                confirmed = response["UserStatus"] == "CONFIRMED"
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't sign up %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    user_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return confirmed
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AdminGetUser AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider
```

```
    /// Get information about a specific user in a user pool.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client to use.
    ///   - userName: The user to retrieve information about.
    ///   - userPoolId: The user pool to search for the specified user.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the user's information was successfully
    ///   retrieved. Otherwise returns `false`.
    func adminGetUser(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, userName: String,
                      userPoolId: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.adminGetUser(
                input: AdminGetUserInput(
                    userPoolId: userPoolId,
                    username: userName
                )
            )

            guard let userStatus = output.userStatus else {
                print("*** Unable to get the user's status.")
                return false
            }

            print("User status: \(userStatus)")
            return true
        } catch {
            return false
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AdminGetUserguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`AdminInitiateAuth`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AdminInitiateAuth`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Registrazione di un utente a un pool di utenti che richiede l'autenticazione MFA

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate an admin auth request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client ID to use.</param>
    /// <param name="userPoolId">The ID of the user pool.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username to authenticate.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The user's password.</param>
    /// <returns>The session to use in challenge-response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AdminInitiateAuthAsync(string clientId, string
 userPoolId, string userName, string password)
    {
        var authParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        authParameters.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        authParameters.Add("PASSWORD", password);

        var request = new AdminInitiateAuthRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            UserPoolId = userPoolId,
            AuthParameters = authParameters,
            AuthFlow = AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.AdminInitiateAuthAsync(request);
        return response.Session;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AdminInitiateAuthsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminInitiateAuthRequest request;
    request.SetClientId(clientID);
    request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);
    request.AddAuthParameters("USERNAME", userName);
    request.AddAuthParameters("PASSWORD", password);
    request.SetAuthFlow(

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AuthFlowType::ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH);


    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminInitiateAuthOutcome outcome =
            client.AdminInitiateAuth(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Call to AdminInitiateAuth was successful." << std::endl;
        sessionResult = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminInitiateAuth. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AdminInitiateAuthsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per accedere a un utente come amministratore

L'`admin-initiate-auth`esempio seguente accede all'utente diego@example.com. Questo esempio include anche metadati per la protezione dalle minacce e ClientMetadata per i trigger Lambda. L'utente è configurato per TOTP MFA e riceve una sfida a fornire un codice dalla propria app di autenticazione prima di poter completare l'autenticazione.

```
aws cognito-idp admin-initiate-auth \
    --user-pool-id us-west-2_EXAMPLE \
    --client-id 1example23456789 \
    --auth-flow ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH \
    --auth-parameters USERNAME=diego@example.com,PASSWORD="My@Example
$Password3!",SECRET_HASH=ExampleEncodedClientIdSecretAndUsername= \
    --context-data="{\"EncodedData\":\"abc123example\",\"HttpHeaders\":
[{\"headerName\":\"UserAgent\",\"headerValue\":\"Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT
 6.1; Win64; x64; rv:47.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/47.0\"}],\"IpAddress\":
\"192.0.2.1\",\"ServerName\":\"example.com\",\"ServerPath\":\"/login\"}" \
    --client-metadata="{\"MyExampleKey\": \"MyExampleValue\"}"
```

Output:

```
{
    "ChallengeName": "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA",
    "Session": "AYABeExample...",
    "ChallengeParameters": {
        "FRIENDLY_DEVICE_NAME": "MyAuthenticatorApp",
        "USER_ID_FOR_SRP": "diego@example.com"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta il flusso di autenticazione dell'amministratore nella Amazon Cognito Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AdminInitiateAuth AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static AdminInitiateAuthResponse
initiateAuth(CognitoIdentityProviderClient identityProviderClient,
           String clientId, String userName, String password, String userPoolId)
{
       try {
           Map<String, String> authParameters = new HashMap<>();
           authParameters.put("USERNAME", userName);
           authParameters.put("PASSWORD", password);

           AdminInitiateAuthRequest authRequest =
AdminInitiateAuthRequest.builder()
                   .clientId(clientId)
                   .userPoolId(userPoolId)
                   .authParameters(authParameters)
                   .authFlow(AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH)
                   .build();

           AdminInitiateAuthResponse response =
identityProviderClient.adminInitiateAuth(authRequest);
           System.out.println("Result Challenge is : " +
response.challengeName());
           return response;

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

       return null;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AdminInitiateAuthsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const adminInitiateAuth = ({ clientId, userPoolId, username, password }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new AdminInitiateAuthCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    AuthFlow: AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
    AuthParameters: { USERNAME: username, PASSWORD: password },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AdminInitiateAuthsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun checkAuthMethod(
    clientIdVal: String,
    userNameVal: String,
    passwordVal: String,
    userPoolIdVal: String,
): AdminInitiateAuthResponse {
    val authParas = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    authParas["USERNAME"] = userNameVal
    authParas["PASSWORD"] = passwordVal

    val authRequest =
        AdminInitiateAuthRequest {
            clientId = clientIdVal
            userPoolId = userPoolIdVal
            authParameters = authParas
            authFlow = AuthFlowType.AdminUserPasswordAuth
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.adminInitiateAuth(authRequest)
        println("Result Challenge is ${response.challengeName}")
        return response
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AdminInitiateAuthconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""
```

```
    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def start_sign_in(self, user_name, password):
        """
        Starts the sign-in process for a user by using administrator credentials.
        This method of signing in is appropriate for code running on a secure
 server.

        If the user pool is configured to require MFA and this is the first sign-
in
        for the user, Amazon Cognito returns a challenge response to set up an
        MFA application. When this occurs, this function gets an MFA secret from
        Amazon Cognito and returns it to the caller.

        :param user_name: The name of the user to sign in.
        :param password: The user's password.
        :return: The result of the sign-in attempt. When sign-in is successful,
 this
                 returns an access token that can be used to get AWS credentials.
 Otherwise,
                 Amazon Cognito returns a challenge to set up an MFA application,
                 or a challenge to enter an MFA code from a registered MFA
 application.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "UserPoolId": self.user_pool_id,
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "AuthFlow": "ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
```

```
                "AuthParameters": {"USERNAME": user_name, "PASSWORD": password},
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["AuthParameters"]["SECRET_HASH"] =
self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.admin_initiate_auth(**kwargs)
            challenge_name = response.get("ChallengeName", None)
            if challenge_name == "MFA_SETUP":
                if (
                    "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA"
                    in response["ChallengeParameters"]["MFAS_CAN_SETUP"]
                ):
                    response.update(self.get_mfa_secret(response["Session"]))
                else:
                    raise RuntimeError(
                        "The user pool requires MFA setup, but the user pool is
not "
                        "configured for TOTP MFA. This example requires TOTP
MFA."
                    )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start sign in for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AdminInitiateAuth AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

    /// Begin an authentication session.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CongitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - clientId: The app client ID to use.
    ///   - userName: The username to check.
    ///   - password: The user's password.
    ///   - userPoolId: The user pool to use.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The session token associated with this authentication
    ///   session.
    func initiateAuth(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, clientId: String,
                      userName: String, password: String,
                      userPoolId: String) async -> String? {
        var authParams: [String: String] = [:]

        authParams["USERNAME"] = userName
        authParams["PASSWORD"] = password

        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.adminInitiateAuth(
                input: AdminInitiateAuthInput(
                    authFlow:
 CognitoIdentityProviderClientTypes.AuthFlowType.adminUserPasswordAuth,
                    authParameters: authParams,
                    clientId: clientId,
                    userPoolId: userPoolId
                )
            )
```

```
            guard let challengeName = output.challengeName else {
                print("*** Invalid response from the auth service.")
                return nil
            }

            print("=====> Response challenge is \(challengeName)")

            return output.session
        } catch _ as UserNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified username, \(userName), doesn't exist.")
            return nil
        } catch _ as UserNotConfirmedException {
            print("*** The user \(userName) has not been confirmed.")
            return nil
        } catch {
            print("*** An unexpected error occurred.")
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AdminInitiateAuthguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`AdminRespondToAuthChallenge`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AdminRespondToAuthChallenge`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Registrazione di un utente a un pool di utenti che richiede l'autenticazione MFA

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Respond to an admin authentication challenge.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user.</param>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client ID.</param>
    /// <param name="mfaCode">The multi-factor authentication code.</param>
    /// <param name="session">The current application session.</param>
    /// <param name="clientId">The user pool ID.</param>
    /// <returns>The result of the authentication response.</returns>
    public async Task<AuthenticationResultType> AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(
        string userName,
        string clientId,
        string mfaCode,
        string session,
        string userPoolId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated");

        var challengeResponses = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        challengeResponses.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        challengeResponses.Add("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);

        var respondToAuthChallengeRequest = new
AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest
        {
            ChallengeName = ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
            ClientId = clientId,
            ChallengeResponses = challengeResponses,
            Session = session,
            UserPoolId = userPoolId,
        };
```

```
        var response = await
_cognitoService.AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(respondToAuthChallengeRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"Response to Authentication
{response.AuthenticationResult.TokenType}");
        return response.AuthenticationResult;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AdminRespondToAuthChallengesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest
request;
        request.AddChallengeResponses("USERNAME", userName);
        request.AddChallengeResponses("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);
        request.SetChallengeName(

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ChallengeNameType::SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);
        request.SetSession(session);
```

```
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminRespondToAuthChallengeOutcome
outcome =
                client.AdminRespondToAuthChallenge(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Here is the response to the challenge.\n" <<

outcome.GetResult().GetAuthenticationResult().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;

            accessToken =
outcome.GetResult().GetAuthenticationResult().GetAccessToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminRespondToAuthChallenge. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AdminRespondToAuthChallengesezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rispondere a una sfida di autenticazione

Esistono molti modi per rispondere a diverse sfide di autenticazione, a seconda del flusso di autenticazione, della configurazione del pool di utenti e delle impostazioni utente. L'`admin-respond-to-auth-challenge`esempio seguente fornisce un codice MFA TOTP per diego@example.com e completa l'accesso. In questo pool di utenti è attivata la memorizzazione dei dispositivi, quindi il risultato dell'autenticazione restituisce anche una nuova chiave del dispositivo.

```
aws cognito-idp admin-respond-to-auth-challenge \
    --user-pool-id us-west-2_EXAMPLE \
    --client-id 1example23456789 \
    --challenge-name SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA \
```

```
    --challenge-
responses USERNAME=diego@example.com,SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE=000000 \
    --session AYABeExample...
```

Output:

```
{
    "ChallengeParameters": {},
    "AuthenticationResult": {
        "AccessToken": "eyJra456defEXAMPLE",
        "ExpiresIn": 3600,
        "TokenType": "Bearer",
        "RefreshToken": "eyJra123abcEXAMPLE",
        "IdToken": "eyJra789ghiEXAMPLE",
        "NewDeviceMetadata": {
            "DeviceKey": "us-west-2_a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
            "DeviceGroupKey": "-ExAmPlE1"
        }
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta il flusso di autenticazione dell'amministratore nella Amazon Cognito Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AdminRespondToAuthChallenge AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    // Respond to an authentication challenge.
    public static void adminRespondToAuthChallenge(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 identityProviderClient,
            String userName, String clientId, String mfaCode, String session) {
```

```
        System.out.println("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated");
        Map<String, String> challengeResponses = new HashMap<>();

        challengeResponses.put("USERNAME", userName);
        challengeResponses.put("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);

        AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest respondToAuthChallengeRequest =
 AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest.builder()
                .challengeName(ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA)
                .clientId(clientId)
                .challengeResponses(challengeResponses)
                .session(session)
                .build();

        AdminRespondToAuthChallengeResponse respondToAuthChallengeResult =
 identityProviderClient
                .adminRespondToAuthChallenge(respondToAuthChallengeRequest);

 System.out.println("respondToAuthChallengeResult.getAuthenticationResult()"
                + respondToAuthChallengeResult.authenticationResult());
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AdminRespondToAuthChallengeconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const adminRespondToAuthChallenge = ({
  userPoolId,
  clientId,
  username,
  totp,
```

```
  session,
}) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});
  const command = new AdminRespondToAuthChallengeCommand({
    ChallengeName: ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
    ChallengeResponses: {
      SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE: totp,
      USERNAME: username,
    },
    ClientId: clientId,
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    Session: session,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AdminRespondToAuthChallengeconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Respond to an authentication challenge.
suspend fun adminRespondToAuthChallenge(
    userName: String,
    clientIdVal: String?,
    mfaCode: String,
    sessionVal: String?,
) {
    println("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated")
    val challengeResponsesOb = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    challengeResponsesOb["USERNAME"] = userName
```

```
    challengeResponsesOb["SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE"] = mfaCode

    val adminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest =
        AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest {
            challengeName = ChallengeNameType.SoftwareTokenMfa
            clientId = clientIdVal
            challengeResponses = challengeResponsesOb
            session = sessionVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val respondToAuthChallengeResult =
 identityProviderClient.adminRespondToAuthChallenge(adminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest)
        println("respondToAuthChallengeResult.getAuthenticationResult()
 ${respondToAuthChallengeResult.authenticationResult}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AdminRespondToAuthChallengeconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Rispondi a una richiesta di autenticazione MFA fornendo un codice generato da un'applicazione MFA associata.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
```

```
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def respond_to_mfa_challenge(self, user_name, session, mfa_code):
        """
        Responds to a challenge for an MFA code. This completes the second step
of
        a two-factor sign-in. When sign-in is successful, it returns an access
token
        that can be used to get AWS credentials from Amazon Cognito.

        :param user_name: The name of the user who is signing in.
        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :param mfa_code: A code generated by the associated MFA application.
        :return: The result of the authentication. When successful, this contains
an
                 access token for the user.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "UserPoolId": self.user_pool_id,
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "ChallengeName": "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA",
                "Session": session,
                "ChallengeResponses": {
                    "USERNAME": user_name,
                    "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE": mfa_code,
                },
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["ChallengeResponses"]["SECRET_HASH"] = self._secret_hash(
```

```
                    user_name
                )
            response =
self.cognito_idp_client.admin_respond_to_auth_challenge(**kwargs)
            auth_result = response["AuthenticationResult"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ExpiredCodeException":
                logger.warning(
                    "Your MFA code has expired or has been used already. You
might have "
                    "to wait a few seconds until your app shows you a new code."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't respond to mfa challenge for %s. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                    user_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return auth_result
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AdminRespondToAuthChallenge AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider
```

```
   /// Respond to the authentication challenge received from Cognito after
   /// initiating an authentication session. This involves sending a current
   /// MFA code to the service.
   ///
   /// - Parameters:
   ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
   ///   - userName: The user's username.
   ///   - clientId: The app client ID.
   ///   - userPoolId: The user pool to sign into.
   ///   - mfaCode: The 6-digit MFA code currently displayed by the user's
   ///     authenticator.
   ///   - session: The authentication session to continue processing.
   func adminRespondToAuthChallenge(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
userName: String,
                                    clientId: String, userPoolId: String,
mfaCode: String,
                                    session: String) async {
       print("=====> SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated...")

       var challengeResponsesOb: [String: String] = [:]
       challengeResponsesOb["USERNAME"] = userName
       challengeResponsesOb["SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE"] = mfaCode

       do {
           let output = try await cipClient.adminRespondToAuthChallenge(
               input: AdminRespondToAuthChallengeInput(
                   challengeName:
CognitoIdentityProviderClientTypes.ChallengeNameType.softwareTokenMfa,
                   challengeResponses: challengeResponsesOb,
                   clientId: clientId,
                   session: session,
                   userPoolId: userPoolId
               )
           )

           guard let authenticationResult = output.authenticationResult else {
               print("*** Unable to get authentication result.")
               return
           }

           print("=====> Authentication result (JWTs are redacted):")
           print(authenticationResult)
       } catch _ as SoftwareTokenMFANotFoundException {
```

```
            print("*** The specified user pool isn't configured for MFA.")
            return
        } catch _ as CodeMismatchException {
            print("*** The specified MFA code doesn't match the expected value.")
            return
        } catch _ as UserNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified username, \(userName), doesn't exist.")
            return
        } catch _ as UserNotConfirmedException {
            print("*** The user \(userName) has not been confirmed.")
            return
        } catch let error as NotAuthorizedException {
            print("*** Unauthorized access. Reason: \(error.properties.message ??
 "<unknown>")")
        } catch {
            print("*** Error responding to the MFA challenge.")
            return
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AdminRespondToAuthChallengeguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`AdminSetUserPassword`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AdminSetUserPassword`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Scrivere i dati di attività personalizzate con una funzione Lambda dopo l'autenticazione utente di Amazon Cognito tramite un SDK

CLI

AWS CLI

Per impostare una password utente come amministratore

L'`admin-set-user-password`desempio seguente imposta in modo permanente la password per diego@example.com.

```
aws cognito-idp admin-set-user-password \
    --user-pool-id us-west-2_EXAMPLE \
    --username diego@example.com \
    --password MyExamplePassword1! \
    --permanent
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Password, recupero delle password e politiche relative alle password nella Amazon Cognito Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command AdminSetUserPasswordReference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}
```

```
// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a
 user without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AdminSetUserPasswordconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Utilizzo **`AssociateSoftwareToken`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AssociateSoftwareToken`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Registrazione di un utente a un pool di utenti che richiede l'autenticazione MFA

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get an MFA token to authenticate the user with the authenticator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="session">The session name.</param>
    /// <returns>The session name.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(string session)
    {
        var softwareTokenRequest = new AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest
        {
            Session = session,
        };

        var tokenResponse = await
_cognitoService.AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(softwareTokenRequest);
        var secretCode = tokenResponse.SecretCode;

        Console.WriteLine($"Use the following secret code to set up the
authenticator: {secretCode}");

        return tokenResponse.Session;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AssociateSoftwareTokenconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest
 request;
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AssociateSoftwareTokenOutcome
 outcome =
                client.AssociateSoftwareToken(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout
                    << "Enter this setup key into an authenticator app, for
 example Google Authenticator."
                    << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Setup key: " << outcome.GetResult().GetSecretCode()
                      << std::endl;
#ifdef USING_QR
            printAsterisksLine();
            std::cout << "\nOr scan the QR code in the file '" << QR_CODE_PATH <<
 "."
                      << std::endl;

            saveQRCode(std::string("otpauth://totp/") + userName + "?secret=" +
                       outcome.GetResult().GetSecretCode());
#endif // USING_QR
            session = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
 CognitoIdentityProvider::AssociateSoftwareToken. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AssociateSoftwareTokenconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per generare una chiave segreta per un'app di autenticazione MFA

L'`associate-software-token`esempio seguente genera una chiave privata TOTP per un utente che ha effettuato l'accesso e ha ricevuto un token di accesso. La chiave privata risultante può essere inserita manualmente in un'app di autenticazione oppure le applicazioni possono renderla come codice QR che l'utente può scansionare.

```
aws cognito-idp associate-software-token \
    --access-token eyJra456defEXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
    "SecretCode": "QWERTYUIOP123456EXAMPLE"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione MFA del token software TOTP nella Amazon Cognito Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command AssociateSoftwareTokenReference AWS CLI .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String getSecretForAppMFA(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String session) {
       AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest softwareTokenRequest =
AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest.builder()
               .session(session)
               .build();

       AssociateSoftwareTokenResponse tokenResponse = identityProviderClient
               .associateSoftwareToken(softwareTokenRequest);
       String secretCode = tokenResponse.secretCode();
       System.out.println("Enter this token into Google Authenticator");
       System.out.println(secretCode);
       return tokenResponse.session();
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AssociateSoftwareTokenconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const associateSoftwareToken = (session) => {
```

```
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});
  const command = new AssociateSoftwareTokenCommand({
    Session: session,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AssociateSoftwareTokenconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getSecretForAppMFA(sessionVal: String?): String? {
    val softwareTokenRequest =
        AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest {
            session = sessionVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val tokenResponse =
 identityProviderClient.associateSoftwareToken(softwareTokenRequest)
        val secretCode = tokenResponse.secretCode
        println("Enter this token into Google Authenticator")
        println(secretCode)
        return tokenResponse.session
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AssociateSoftwareTokenconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def get_mfa_secret(self, session):
        """
        Gets a token that can be used to associate an MFA application with the
 user.

        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
 initiate
                        authentication.
        :return: An MFA token that can be used to set up an MFA application.
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.cognito_idp_client.associate_software_token(Session=session)
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get MFA secret. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AssociateSoftwareToken AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

    /// Request and display an MFA secret token that the user should enter
    /// into their authenticator to set it up for the user account.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - authSession: The authentication session to request an MFA secret
    ///     for.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the MFA secret token that should be
    ///   entered into the authenticator software.
    func getSecretForAppMFA(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
 authSession: String?) async -> String? {
```

```
        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.associateSoftwareToken(
                input: AssociateSoftwareTokenInput(
                    session: authSession
                )
            )

            guard let secretCode = output.secretCode else {
                print("*** Unable to get the secret code")
                return nil
            }

            print("=====> Enter this token into Google Authenticator:
\(secretCode)")
            return output.session
        } catch _ as SoftwareTokenMFANotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified user pool isn't configured for MFA.")
            return nil
        } catch {
            print("*** An unexpected error occurred getting the secret for the
app's MFA.")
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AssociateSoftwareTokenguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`ConfirmDevice`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ConfirmDevice`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Registrazione di un utente a un pool di utenti che richiede l'autenticazione MFA

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Initiates and confirms tracking of the device.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessToken">The user's access token.</param>
    /// <param name="deviceKey">The key of the device from Amazon Cognito.</
param>
    /// <param name="deviceName">The device name.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public async Task<bool> ConfirmDeviceAsync(string accessToken, string
 deviceKey, string deviceName)
    {
        var request = new ConfirmDeviceRequest
        {
            AccessToken = accessToken,
            DeviceKey = deviceKey,
            DeviceName = deviceName
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.ConfirmDeviceAsync(request);
        return response.UserConfirmationNecessary;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ConfirmDeviceconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per confermare un dispositivo utente

L'`confirm-device`esempio seguente aggiunge un nuovo dispositivo memorizzato per l'utente corrente.

```
aws cognito-idp confirm-device \
   --access-token eyJra456defEXAMPLE \
   --device-key us-west-2_a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111 \
   --device-secret-verifier-
config PasswordVerifier=TXlWZXJpZmllclN0cmluZw,Salt=TXlTUlBTYWx0
```

Output:

```
{
     "UserConfirmationNecessary": false
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Lavorare con i dispositivi utente nel tuo pool di utenti nella Amazon Cognito Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ConfirmDevice AWS CLICommand Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const confirmDevice = ({ deviceKey, accessToken, passwordVerifier, salt }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new ConfirmDeviceCommand({
    DeviceKey: deviceKey,
    AccessToken: accessToken,
    DeviceSecretVerifierConfig: {
      PasswordVerifier: passwordVerifier,
      Salt: salt,
    },
  });
```

```
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ConfirmDeviceconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def confirm_mfa_device(
        self,
        user_name,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
```

```
        access_token,
        aws_srp,
    ):
        """
        Confirms an MFA device to be tracked by Amazon Cognito. When a device is
        tracked, its key and password can be used to sign in without requiring a
new
        MFA code from the MFA application.

        :param user_name: The user that is associated with the device.
        :param device_key: The key of the device, returned by Amazon Cognito.
        :param device_group_key: The group key of the device, returned by Amazon
Cognito.
        :param device_password: The password that is associated with the device.
        :param access_token: The user's access token.
        :param aws_srp: A class that helps with Secure Remote Password (SRP)
                        calculations. The scenario associated with this example
uses
                        the warrant package.
        :return: True when the user must confirm the device. Otherwise, False.
When
                 False, the device is automatically confirmed and tracked.
        """
        srp_helper = aws_srp.AWSSRP(
            username=user_name,
            password=device_password,
            pool_id="_",
            client_id=self.client_id,
            client_secret=None,
            client=self.cognito_idp_client,
        )
        device_and_pw = f"{device_group_key}{device_key}:{device_password}"
        device_and_pw_hash = aws_srp.hash_sha256(device_and_pw.encode("utf-8"))
        salt = aws_srp.pad_hex(aws_srp.get_random(16))
        x_value = aws_srp.hex_to_long(aws_srp.hex_hash(salt +
device_and_pw_hash))
        verifier = aws_srp.pad_hex(pow(srp_helper.val_g, x_value,
srp_helper.big_n))
        device_secret_verifier_config = {
            "PasswordVerifier": base64.standard_b64encode(
                bytearray.fromhex(verifier)
            ).decode("utf-8"),
            "Salt":
base64.standard_b64encode(bytearray.fromhex(salt)).decode("utf-8"),
```

```
        }
        try:
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.confirm_device(
                AccessToken=access_token,
                DeviceKey=device_key,
                DeviceSecretVerifierConfig=device_secret_verifier_config,
            )
            user_confirm = response["UserConfirmationNecessary"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't confirm mfa device %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                device_key,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return user_confirm
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ConfirmDevice AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ConfirmForgotPassword`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ConfirmForgotPassword`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Migrare automaticamente gli utenti noti con una funzione Lambda

CLI

AWS CLI

Per confermare una password dimenticata

Questo esempio conferma una password dimenticata per il nome utente diego@example.com.

Comando:

```
aws cognito-idp confirm-forgot-password --client-id 3n4b5urk1ft4fl3mg5e62d9ado --
username=diego@example.com --password PASSWORD --confirmation-code CONF_CODE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ConfirmForgotPassword AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId
 string, code string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
```

```
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ConfirmForgotPasswordconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ConfirmSignUp`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ConfirmSignUp`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Registrazione di un utente a un pool di utenti che richiede l'autenticazione MFA

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Confirm that the user has signed up.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The Id of this application.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="code">The confirmation code sent to the user.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ConfirmSignupAsync(string clientId, string code,
 string userName)
    {
        var signUpRequest = new ConfirmSignUpRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            ConfirmationCode = code,
            Username = userName,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.ConfirmSignUpAsync(signUpRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{userName} was confirmed");
            return true;
        }
        return false;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ConfirmSignUpconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 client(clientConfig);
```

```
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ConfirmSignUpRequest request;
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        request.SetConfirmationCode(confirmationCode);
        request.SetUsername(userName);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ConfirmSignUpOutcome outcome =
                client.ConfirmSignUp(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "ConfirmSignup was Successful."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::ConfirmSignUp. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ConfirmSignUpconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per confermare la registrazione

Questo esempio conferma la registrazione per il nome utente diego@example.com.

Comando:

```
aws cognito-idp confirm-sign-up --client-id 3n4b5urk1ft4fl3mg5e62d9ado --
username=diego@example.com --confirmation-code CONF_CODE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ConfirmSignUp AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void confirmSignUp(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String clientId, String code,
           String userName) {
       try {
           ConfirmSignUpRequest signUpRequest = ConfirmSignUpRequest.builder()
                   .clientId(clientId)
                   .confirmationCode(code)
                   .username(userName)
                   .build();

           identityProviderClient.confirmSignUp(signUpRequest);
           System.out.println(userName + " was confirmed");

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ConfirmSignUpconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const confirmSignUp = ({ clientId, username, code }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new ConfirmSignUpCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    Username: username,
    ConfirmationCode: code,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ConfirmSignUpconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun confirmSignUp(
    clientIdVal: String?,
    codeVal: String?,
    userNameVal: String?,
) {
    val signUpRequest =
        ConfirmSignUpRequest {
            clientId = clientIdVal
            confirmationCode = codeVal
            username = userNameVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        identityProviderClient.confirmSignUp(signUpRequest)
        println("$userNameVal  was confirmed")
```

```
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ConfirmSignUpconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def confirm_user_sign_up(self, user_name, confirmation_code):
        """
        Confirms a previously created user. A user must be confirmed before they
        can sign in to Amazon Cognito.

        :param user_name: The name of the user to confirm.
```

```
        :param confirmation_code: The confirmation code sent to the user's
 registered
                                  email address.
        :return: True when the confirmation succeeds.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "Username": user_name,
                "ConfirmationCode": confirmation_code,
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            self.cognito_idp_client.confirm_sign_up(**kwargs)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't confirm sign up for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ConfirmSignUp AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider
```

```
    /// Submit a confirmation code for the specified user. This is the code as
    /// entered by the user after they've received it by email or text
    /// message.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - clientId: The app client ID the user is signing up for.
    ///   - userName: The username of the user whose code is being sent.
    ///   - code: The user's confirmation code.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the code was successfully confirmed; otherwise
`false`.
    func confirmSignUp(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, clientId:
String,
                       userName: String, code: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await cipClient.confirmSignUp(
                input: ConfirmSignUpInput(
                    clientId: clientId,
                    confirmationCode: code,
                    username: userName
                )
            )

            print("=====> \(userName) has been confirmed.")
            return true
        } catch {
            print("=====> \(userName)'s code was entered incorrectly.")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ConfirmSignUpguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`CreateUserPool`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateUserPool`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Creazione di un pool di utenti con configurazione minima

Questo esempio crea un pool di utenti denominato MyUserPool utilizzando valori predefiniti. Non ci sono attributi obbligatori né client di applicazioni. MFA e sicurezza avanzata sono disattivate.

Comando:

```
aws cognito-idp create-user-pool --pool-name MyUserPool
```

Output:

```
{
  "UserPool": {
      "SchemaAttributes": [
          {
              "Name": "sub",
              "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                  "MinLength": "1",
                  "MaxLength": "2048"
              },
              "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
              "Required": true,
              "AttributeDataType": "String",
              "Mutable": false
          },
          {
              "Name": "name",
              "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                  "MinLength": "0",
                  "MaxLength": "2048"
              },
              "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
              "Required": false,
              "AttributeDataType": "String",
              "Mutable": true
          },
          {
              "Name": "given_name",
```

```
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "family_name",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "middle_name",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "nickname",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "preferred_username",
```

```
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "profile",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "picture",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "website",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "email",
```

```
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "AttributeDataType": "Boolean",
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "Name": "email_verified",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "gender",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "birthdate",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "10",
                    "MaxLength": "10"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "zoneinfo",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
```

```
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "locale",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "phone_number",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "AttributeDataType": "Boolean",
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "Name": "phone_number_verified",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "address",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
```

```
            },
            {
                "Name": "updated_at",
                "NumberAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinValue": "0"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "Number",
                "Mutable": true
            }
        ],
        "MfaConfiguration": "OFF",
        "Name": "MyUserPool",
        "LastModifiedDate": 1547833345.777,
        "AdminCreateUserConfig": {
            "UnusedAccountValidityDays": 7,
            "AllowAdminCreateUserOnly": false
        },
        "EmailConfiguration": {},
        "Policies": {
            "PasswordPolicy": {
                "RequireLowercase": true,
                "RequireSymbols": true,
                "RequireNumbers": true,
                "MinimumLength": 8,
                "RequireUppercase": true
            }
        },
        "CreationDate": 1547833345.777,
        "EstimatedNumberOfUsers": 0,
        "Id": "us-west-2_aaaaaaaaa",
        "LambdaConfig": {}
    }
}
```

Creazione di un pool di utenti con due attributi richiesti

Questo esempio crea un pool di utenti MyUserPool. Il pool è configurato per accettare l'e-mail come attributo del nome utente. Inoltre, imposta l'indirizzo e-mail di origine su un indirizzo convalidato utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Comando:

```
aws cognito-idp create-user-pool --pool-name MyUserPool --username-
attributes "email" --email-configuration=SourceArn="arn:aws:ses:us-
east-1:111111111111:identity/
jane@example.com",ReplyToEmailAddress="jane@example.com"
```

Output:

```
{
  "UserPool": {
      "SchemaAttributes": [
          {
              "Name": "sub",
              "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                  "MinLength": "1",
                  "MaxLength": "2048"
              },
              "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
              "Required": true,
              "AttributeDataType": "String",
              "Mutable": false
          },
          {
              "Name": "name",
              "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                  "MinLength": "0",
                  "MaxLength": "2048"
              },
              "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
              "Required": false,
              "AttributeDataType": "String",
              "Mutable": true
          },
          {
              "Name": "given_name",
              "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                  "MinLength": "0",
                  "MaxLength": "2048"
              },
              "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
              "Required": false,
              "AttributeDataType": "String",
              "Mutable": true
          },
```

```
            {
                "Name": "family_name",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "middle_name",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "nickname",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "preferred_username",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
```

```
            {
                "Name": "profile",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "picture",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "website",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "email",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
```

```
            {
                "AttributeDataType": "Boolean",
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "Name": "email_verified",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "gender",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "birthdate",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "10",
                    "MaxLength": "10"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "zoneinfo",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "locale",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
```

```
                "MaxLength": "2048"
            },
            "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
            "Required": false,
            "AttributeDataType": "String",
            "Mutable": true
        },
        {
            "Name": "phone_number",
            "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                "MinLength": "0",
                "MaxLength": "2048"
            },
            "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
            "Required": false,
            "AttributeDataType": "String",
            "Mutable": true
        },
        {
            "AttributeDataType": "Boolean",
            "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
            "Required": false,
            "Name": "phone_number_verified",
            "Mutable": true
        },
        {
            "Name": "address",
            "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                "MinLength": "0",
                "MaxLength": "2048"
            },
            "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
            "Required": false,
            "AttributeDataType": "String",
            "Mutable": true
        },
        {
            "Name": "updated_at",
            "NumberAttributeConstraints": {
                "MinValue": "0"
            },
            "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
            "Required": false,
            "AttributeDataType": "Number",
```

```
                "Mutable": true
            }
        ],
        "MfaConfiguration": "OFF",
        "Name": "MyUserPool",
        "LastModifiedDate": 1547837788.189,
        "AdminCreateUserConfig": {
            "UnusedAccountValidityDays": 7,
            "AllowAdminCreateUserOnly": false
        },
        "EmailConfiguration": {
            "ReplyToEmailAddress": "jane@example.com",
            "SourceArn": "arn:aws:ses:us-east-1:111111111111:identity/
jane@example.com"
        },
        "Policies": {
            "PasswordPolicy": {
                "RequireLowercase": true,
                "RequireSymbols": true,
                "RequireNumbers": true,
                "MinimumLength": 8,
                "RequireUppercase": true
            }
        },
        "UsernameAttributes": [
            "email"
        ],
        "CreationDate": 1547837788.189,
        "EstimatedNumberOfUsers": 0,
        "Id": "us-west-2_aaaaaaaaa",
        "LambdaConfig": {}
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateUserPoolin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExc
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CreateUserPoolRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CreateUserPoolResponse;

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

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <userPoolName>\s

                Where:
                    userPoolName - The name to give your user pool when it's
 created.
                """;
```

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

        String userPoolName = args[0];
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
 CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String id = createPool(cognitoClient, userPoolName);
        System.out.println("User pool ID: " + id);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static String createPool(CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient,
 String userPoolName) {
        try {
            CreateUserPoolRequest request = CreateUserPoolRequest.builder()
                    .poolName(userPoolName)
                    .build();

            CreateUserPoolResponse response =
 cognitoClient.createUserPool(request);
            return response.userPool().id();

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateUserPoolconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzo **`CreateUserPoolClient`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateUserPoolClient`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un client per un pool di utenti

L'`create-user-pool-client`esempio seguente crea un nuovo client con pool di utenti con un client secret, attributi di lettura e scrittura espliciti, accesso con flussi username-password e SRP, accesso con tre, accesso a un sottoinsieme di OAuth ambiti IdPs, PinPoint analisi e una validità estesa della sessione di autenticazione.

```
aws cognito-idp create-user-pool-client \
    --user-pool-id us-west-2_EXAMPLE \
    --client-name MyTestClient \
    --generate-secret \
    --refresh-token-validity 10 \
    --access-token-validity 60 \
    --id-token-validity 60 \
    --token-validity-units AccessToken=minutes,IdToken=minutes,RefreshToken=days
 \
    --read-attributes email phone_number email_verified phone_number_verified \
    --write-attributes email phone_number \
    --explicit-auth-
flows ALLOW_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH ALLOW_USER_SRP_AUTH ALLOW_REFRESH_TOKEN_AUTH \
    --supported-identity-providers Google Facebook MyOIDC \
    --callback-urls https://www.amazon.com https://example.com http://
localhost:8001 myapp://example \
    --allowed-o-auth-flows code implicit \
    --allowed-o-auth-scopes openid profile aws.cognito.signin.user.admin solar-
system-data/asteroids.add \
    --allowed-o-auth-flows-user-pool-client \
    --analytics-configuration ApplicationArn=arn:aws:mobiletargeting:us-
west-2:767671399759:apps/thisisanexamplepinpointapplicationid,UserDataShared=TRUE
 \
    --prevent-user-existence-errors ENABLED \
    --enable-token-revocation \
    --enable-propagate-additional-user-context-data \
    --auth-session-validity 4
```

Output:

```
{
    "UserPoolClient": {
```

```
        "UserPoolId": "us-west-2_EXAMPLE",
        "ClientName": "MyTestClient",
        "ClientId": "123abc456defEXAMPLE",
        "ClientSecret": "this1234is5678my91011example1213client1415secret",
        "LastModifiedDate": 1726788459.464,
        "CreationDate": 1726788459.464,
        "RefreshTokenValidity": 10,
        "AccessTokenValidity": 60,
        "IdTokenValidity": 60,
        "TokenValidityUnits": {
            "AccessToken": "minutes",
            "IdToken": "minutes",
            "RefreshToken": "days"
        },
        "ReadAttributes": [
            "email_verified",
            "phone_number_verified",
            "phone_number",
            "email"
        ],
        "WriteAttributes": [
            "phone_number",
            "email"
        ],
        "ExplicitAuthFlows": [
            "ALLOW_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
            "ALLOW_USER_SRP_AUTH",
            "ALLOW_REFRESH_TOKEN_AUTH"
        ],
        "SupportedIdentityProviders": [
            "Google",
            "MyOIDC",
            "Facebook"
        ],
        "CallbackURLs": [
            "https://example.com",
            "https://www.amazon.com",
            "myapp://example",
            "http://localhost:8001"
        ],
        "AllowedOAuthFlows": [
            "implicit",
            "code"
        ],
```

```
        "AllowedOAuthScopes": [
            "aws.cognito.signin.user.admin",
            "openid",
            "profile",
            "solar-system-data/asteroids.add"
        ],
        "AllowedOAuthFlowsUserPoolClient": true,
        "AnalyticsConfiguration": {
            "ApplicationArn": "arn:aws:mobiletargeting:us-
west-2:123456789012:apps/thisisanexamplepinpointapplicationid",
            "RoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/aws-service-role/cognito-
idp.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForAmazonCognitoIdp",
            "UserDataShared": true
        },
        "PreventUserExistenceErrors": "ENABLED",
        "EnableTokenRevocation": true,
        "EnablePropagateAdditionalUserContextData": true,
        "AuthSessionValidity": 4
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Impostazioni specifiche dell'applicazione con client di app nella Amazon Cognito Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateUserPoolClientCommand Reference.AWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExc
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CreateUserPoolClientReques
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CreateUserPoolClientRespon

/**
 * A user pool client app is an application that authenticates with Amazon
 * Cognito user pools.
 * When you create a user pool, you can configure app clients that allow mobile
 * or web applications
 * to call API operations to authenticate users, manage user attributes and
 * profiles,
 * and implement sign-up and sign-in flows.
 *
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateUserPoolClient {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <clientName> <userPoolId>\s

                Where:
                    clientName - The name for the user pool client to create.
                    userPoolId - The ID for the user pool.
                """;

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

        String clientName = args[0];
        String userPoolId = args[1];
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
 CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
```

```
        createPoolClient(cognitoClient, clientName, userPoolId);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void createPoolClient(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 cognitoClient, String clientName,
            String userPoolId) {
        try {
            CreateUserPoolClientRequest request =
 CreateUserPoolClientRequest.builder()
                    .clientName(clientName)
                    .userPoolId(userPoolId)
                    .build();

            CreateUserPoolClientResponse response =
 cognitoClient.createUserPoolClient(request);
            System.out.println("User pool " +
 response.userPoolClient().clientName() + " created. ID: "
                    + response.userPoolClient().clientId());

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateUserPoolClientconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteUser`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteUser`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Confermare automaticamente gli utenti noti con una funzione Lambda
- Migrare automaticamente gli utenti noti con una funzione Lambda
- Scrivere i dati di attività personalizzate con una funzione Lambda dopo l'autenticazione utente di Amazon Cognito tramite un SDK

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::DeleteUserRequest request;
        request.SetAccessToken(accessToken);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::DeleteUserOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteUser(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The user " << userName << " was deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::DeleteUser. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteUserconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un utente

Questo esempio elimina un utente.

Comando:

```
aws cognito-idp delete-user --access-token ACCESS_TOKEN
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteUser AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userAccessToken
 string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
```

```
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteUserconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Delete the signed-in user. Useful for allowing a user to delete their
 * own profile.
 * @param {{ region: string, accessToken: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").DeleteUserCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const deleteUser = async ({ region, accessToken }) => {
  try {
    const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({ region });
    const response = await client.send(
      new DeleteUserCommand({ AccessToken: accessToken }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteUserconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ForgotPassword`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ForgotPassword`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Migrare automaticamente gli utenti noti con una funzione Lambda

CLI

AWS CLI

Per forzare la modifica della password

L'`forgot-password`desempio seguente invia un messaggio a jane@example.com per modificare la password.

```
aws cognito-idp forgot-password --client-id 38fjsnc484p94kpqsnet7mpld0 --
username jane@example.com
```

Output:

```
{
    "CodeDeliveryDetails": {
        "Destination": "j***@e***.com",
        "DeliveryMedium": "EMAIL",
        "AttributeName": "email"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ForgotPasswordin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string) (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ForgotPasswordconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Utilizzo **`InitiateAuth`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `InitiateAuth`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Confermare automaticamente gli utenti noti con una funzione Lambda
- Migrare automaticamente gli utenti noti con una funzione Lambda
- Registrazione di un utente a un pool di utenti che richiede l'autenticazione MFA
- Scrivere i dati di attività personalizzate con una funzione Lambda dopo l'autenticazione utente di Amazon Cognito tramite un SDK

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate authorization.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client Id of the application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user who is authenticating.</
param>
    /// <param name="password">The password for the user who is authenticating.</
param>
    /// <returns>The response from the initiate auth request.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<InitiateAuthResponse> InitiateAuthAsync(string clientId,
 string userName, string password)
    {
        var authParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        authParameters.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        authParameters.Add("PASSWORD", password);

        var authRequest = new InitiateAuthRequest

        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            AuthParameters = authParameters,
            AuthFlow = AuthFlowType.USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.InitiateAuthAsync(authRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"Result Challenge is : {response.ChallengeName}");

        return response;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, InitiateAuthconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per accedere a un utente

L'`initiate-auth`esempio seguente accede a un utente con il flusso di base nome utente-password e senza problemi aggiuntivi.

```
aws cognito-idp initiate-auth \
    --auth-flow USER_PASSWORD_AUTH \
    --client-id 1example23456789 \
    --analytics-metadata AnalyticsEndpointId=d70b2ba36a8c4dc5a04a0451aEXAMPLE \
    --auth-parameters USERNAME=testuser,PASSWORD=[Password] --user-context-
data EncodedData=mycontextdata --client-metadata MyTestKey=MyTestValue
```

Output:

```
{
    "AuthenticationResult": {
        "AccessToken": "eyJra456defEXAMPLE",
        "ExpiresIn": 3600,
        "TokenType": "Bearer",
        "RefreshToken": "eyJra123abcEXAMPLE",
        "IdToken": "eyJra789ghiEXAMPLE",
        "NewDeviceMetadata": {
            "DeviceKey": "us-west-2_a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
            "DeviceGroupKey": "-v7w9UcY6"
        }
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Autenticazione nella Amazon Cognito Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InitiateAuth AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
```

```
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, InitiateAuthconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const initiateAuth = ({ username, password, clientId }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new InitiateAuthCommand({
    AuthFlow: AuthFlowType.USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
    AuthParameters: {
      USERNAME: username,
      PASSWORD: password,
    },
    ClientId: clientId,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, InitiateAuthconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio mostra come avviare l'autenticazione con un dispositivo monitorato. Per completare l'accesso, il client deve rispondere correttamente alle richieste di autenticazione SRP (Secure Remote Password).

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
```

```
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def sign_in_with_tracked_device(
        self,
        user_name,
        password,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        aws_srp,
    ):
        """
        Signs in to Amazon Cognito as a user who has a tracked device. Signing in
        with a tracked device lets a user sign in without entering a new MFA
 code.

        Signing in with a tracked device requires that the client respond to the
 SRP
        protocol. The scenario associated with this example uses the warrant
 package
        to help with SRP calculations.

        For more information on SRP, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
Secure_Remote_Password_protocol.

        :param user_name: The user that is associated with the device.
        :param password: The user's password.
        :param device_key: The key of a tracked device.
        :param device_group_key: The group key of a tracked device.
        :param device_password: The password that is associated with the device.
        :param aws_srp: A class that helps with SRP calculations. The scenario
                        associated with this example uses the warrant package.
        :return: The result of the authentication. When successful, this contains
 an
                 access token for the user.
        """
```

```
        try:
            srp_helper = aws_srp.AWSSRP(
                username=user_name,
                password=device_password,
                pool_id="_",
                client_id=self.client_id,
                client_secret=None,
                client=self.cognito_idp_client,
            )

            response_init = self.cognito_idp_client.initiate_auth(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                AuthFlow="USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
                AuthParameters={
                    "USERNAME": user_name,
                    "PASSWORD": password,
                    "DEVICE_KEY": device_key,
                },
            )
            if response_init["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_SRP_AUTH":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_SRP_AUTH challenge but got
{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            auth_params = srp_helper.get_auth_params()
            auth_params["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_auth = self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_SRP_AUTH",
                ChallengeResponses=auth_params,
            )
            if response_auth["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER challenge but got "
                    f"{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            challenge_params = response_auth["ChallengeParameters"]
            challenge_params["USER_ID_FOR_SRP"] = device_group_key + device_key
            cr = srp_helper.process_challenge(challenge_params, {"USERNAME":
user_name})
            cr["USERNAME"] = user_name
            cr["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
```

```
            response_verifier =
self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER",
                ChallengeResponses=cr,
            )
            auth_tokens = response_verifier["AuthenticationResult"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start client sign in for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return auth_tokens
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InitiateAuth AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListUserPools`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListUserPools`.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the Amazon Cognito user pools for an account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of UserPoolDescriptionType objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<UserPoolDescriptionType>> ListUserPoolsAsync()
    {
```

```
        var userPools = new List<UserPoolDescriptionType>();

        var userPoolsPaginator = _cognitoService.Paginators.ListUserPools(new
 ListUserPoolsRequest());

        await foreach (var response in userPoolsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            userPools.AddRange(response.UserPools);
        }

        return userPools;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListUserPoolsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare i pool di utenti

L'`list-user-pools`esempio seguente elenca 3 dei pool di utenti disponibili nell' AWS account delle credenziali CLI correnti.

```
aws cognito-idp list-user-pools \
    --max-results 3
```

Output:

```
{
    "NextToken": "[Pagination token]",
    "UserPools": [
        {
            "CreationDate": 1681502497.741,
            "Id": "us-west-2_EXAMPLE1",
            "LambdaConfig": {
                "CustomMessage": "arn:aws:lambda:us-
east-1:123456789012:function:MyFunction",
                "PreSignUp": "arn:aws:lambda:us-
east-1:123456789012:function:MyFunction",
```

```
                "PreTokenGeneration": "arn:aws:lambda:us-
east-1:123456789012:function:MyFunction",
                "PreTokenGenerationConfig": {
                    "LambdaArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-
east-1:123456789012:function:MyFunction",
                    "LambdaVersion": "V1_0"
                }
            },
            "LastModifiedDate": 1681502497.741,
            "Name": "user pool 1"
        },
        {
            "CreationDate": 1686064178.717,
            "Id": "us-west-2_EXAMPLE2",
            "LambdaConfig": {
            },
            "LastModifiedDate": 1686064178.873,
            "Name": "user pool 2"
        },
        {
            "CreationDate": 1627681712.237,
            "Id": "us-west-2_EXAMPLE3",
            "LambdaConfig": {
                "UserMigration": "arn:aws:lambda:us-
east-1:123456789012:function:MyFunction"
            },
            "LastModifiedDate": 1678486942.479,
            "Name": "user pool 3"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Pool di utenti di Amazon Cognito nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Cognito.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListUserPoolsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Notification
 Service
// (Amazon SNS) client and list the topics in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 cognitoClient := cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the user pools for your account.")
 var pools []types.UserPoolDescriptionType
 paginator := cognitoidentityprovider.NewListUserPoolsPaginator(
```

```
  cognitoClient, &cognitoidentityprovider.ListUserPoolsInput{MaxResults:
 aws.Int32(10)})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get user pools. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  } else {
   pools = append(pools, output.UserPools...)
  }
 }
 if len(pools) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any user pools!")
 } else {
  for _, pool := range pools {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", *pool.Name, *pool.Id)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListUserPoolsconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExc
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUserPoolsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUserPoolsRequest;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListUserPools {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
 CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listAllUserPools(cognitoClient);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllUserPools(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 cognitoClient) {
        try {
            ListUserPoolsRequest request = ListUserPoolsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListUserPoolsResponse response =
 cognitoClient.listUserPools(request);
            response.userPools().forEach(userpool -> {
                System.out.println("User pool " + userpool.name() + ", User ID "
 + userpool.id());
            });

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListUserPoolsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_pools(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let response = client.list_user_pools().max_results(10).send().await?;
    let pools = response.user_pools();
    println!("User pools:");
    for pool in pools {
        println!("  ID:              {}", pool.id().unwrap_or_default());
        println!("  Name:            {}", pool.name().unwrap_or_default());
        println!("  Lambda Config:   {:?}", pool.lambda_config().unwrap());
        println!(
            "  Last modified:   {}",
            pool.last_modified_date().unwrap().to_chrono_utc()?
        );
        println!(
            "  Creation date:   {:?}",
            pool.creation_date().unwrap().to_chrono_utc()
        );
        println!();
    }
    println!("Next token: {}", response.next_token().unwrap_or_default());

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento ListUserPoolsall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzo **`ListUsers`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListUsers`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Registrazione di un utente a un pool di utenti che richiede l'autenticazione MFA

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Get a list of users for the Amazon Cognito user pool.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="userPoolId">The user pool ID.</param>
/// <returns>A list of users.</returns>
public async Task<List<UserType>> ListUsersAsync(string userPoolId)
{
    var request = new ListUsersRequest
    {
        UserPoolId = userPoolId
    };

    var users = new List<UserType>();

    var usersPaginator = _cognitoService.Paginators.ListUsers(request);
    await foreach (var response in usersPaginator.Responses)
    {
        users.AddRange(response.Users);
    }

    return users;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListUsersconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per elencare gli utenti con un filtro lato server

L'`list-users`esempio seguente elenca 3 utenti nel pool di utenti richiesto i cui indirizzi e-mail iniziano con. `testuser`

```
aws cognito-idp list-users \
    --user-pool-id us-west-2_EXAMPLE \
    --filter email^=\"testuser\" \
    --max-items 3
```

Output:

```
{
    "PaginationToken": "efgh5678EXAMPLE",
    "Users": [
        {
            "Attributes": [
                {
                    "Name": "sub",
                    "Value": "eaad0219-2117-439f-8d46-4db20e59268f"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "email",
                    "Value": "testuser@example.com"
                }
            ],
            "Enabled": true,
            "UserCreateDate": 1682955829.578,
            "UserLastModifiedDate": 1689030181.63,
            "UserStatus": "CONFIRMED",
            "Username": "testuser"
        },
        {
            "Attributes": [
                {
                    "Name": "sub",
                    "Value": "3b994cfd-0b07-4581-be46-3c82f9a70c90"
                },
                {
```

```
                    "Name": "email",
                    "Value": "testuser2@example.com"
                }
            ],
            "Enabled": true,
            "UserCreateDate": 1684427979.201,
            "UserLastModifiedDate": 1684427979.201,
            "UserStatus": "UNCONFIRMED",
            "Username": "testuser2"
        },
        {
            "Attributes": [
                {
                    "Name": "sub",
                    "Value": "5929e0d1-4c34-42d1-9b79-a5ecacfe66f7"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "email",
                    "Value": "testuser3@example.com"
                }
            ],
            "Enabled": true,
            "UserCreateDate": 1684427823.641,
            "UserLastModifiedDate": 1684427823.641,
            "UserStatus": "UNCONFIRMED",
            "Username": "testuser3@example.com"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Gestione e ricerca di utenti nella Amazon Cognito Developer Guide.

Esempio 2: elencare gli utenti con un filtro lato client

L'`list-users`esempio seguente elenca gli attributi di tre utenti che dispongono di un attributo, in questo caso l'indirizzo e-mail, che contiene il dominio di posta elettronica "@example .com». Se altri attributi contenessero questa stringa, verrebbero visualizzati anche questi. Il secondo utente non ha attributi corrispondenti alla query ed è escluso dall'output visualizzato, ma non dalla risposta del server.

```
aws cognito-idp list-users \
    --user-pool-id us-west-2_EXAMPLE \
```

```
    --max-items 3
    --query Users\[\*\].Attributes\[\?Value\.contains\(\@\,\'@example.com\'\)\]
```

Output:

```
[
    [
        {
            "Name": "email",
            "Value": "admin@example.com"
        }
    ],
    [],
    [
        {
            "Name": "email",
            "Value": "operator@example.com"
        }
    ]
]
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Gestione e ricerca di utenti nella Amazon Cognito Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListUsers AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExc
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUsersRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUsersResponse;

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

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <userPoolId>\s

                Where:
                    userPoolId - The ID given to your user pool when it's
 created.
                """;

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

        String userPoolId = args[0];
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
 CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listAllUsers(cognitoClient, userPoolId);
        listUsersFilter(cognitoClient, userPoolId);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void listAllUsers(CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient,
 String userPoolId) {
        try {
            ListUsersRequest usersRequest = ListUsersRequest.builder()
                    .userPoolId(userPoolId)
                    .build();

            ListUsersResponse response = cognitoClient.listUsers(usersRequest);
            response.users().forEach(user -> {
                System.out.println("User " + user.username() + " Status " +
 user.userStatus() + " Created "
                        + user.userCreateDate());
            });

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

    // Shows how to list users by using a filter.
    public static void listUsersFilter(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 cognitoClient, String userPoolId) {

        try {
            String filter = "email = \"tblue@noserver.com\"";
            ListUsersRequest usersRequest = ListUsersRequest.builder()
                    .userPoolId(userPoolId)
                    .filter(filter)
                    .build();

            ListUsersResponse response = cognitoClient.listUsers(usersRequest);
            response.users().forEach(user -> {
                System.out.println("User with filter applied " + user.username()
 + " Status " + user.userStatus()
                        + " Created " + user.userCreateDate());
            });

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListUsersconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const listUsers = ({ userPoolId }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new ListUsersCommand({
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListUsersconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listAllUsers(userPoolId: String) {
```

```
    val request =
        ListUsersRequest {
            this.userPoolId = userPoolId
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { cognitoClient ->
        val response = cognitoClient.listUsers(request)
        response.users?.forEach { user ->
            println("The user name is ${user.username}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListUsersconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
```

```
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def list_users(self):
        """
        Returns a list of the users in the current user pool.

        :return: The list of users.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.cognito_idp_client.list_users(UserPoolId=self.user_pool_id)
            users = response["Users"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list users for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.user_pool_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return users
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListUsers AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        do {
            let output = try await cognitoClient.listUsers(
                input: ListUsersInput(
```

```
                    userPoolId: poolId
                )
            )

            guard let users = output.users else {
                print("No users found.")
                return
            }

            print("\(users.count) user(s) found.")
            for user in users {
                print("  \(user.username ?? "<unknown>")")
            }
        } catch _ as NotAuthorizedException {
            print("*** Please authenticate with AWS before using this command.")
            return
        } catch _ as ResourceNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified User Pool was not found.")
            return
        } catch {
            print("*** An unexpected type of error occurred.")
            return
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListUsersguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`ResendConfirmationCode`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ResendConfirmationCode`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Registrazione di un utente a un pool di utenti che richiede l'autenticazione MFA

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Send a new confirmation code to a user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The Id of the client application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of user who will receive the code.</
param>
    /// <returns>The delivery details.</returns>
    public async Task<CodeDeliveryDetailsType> ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(string
 clientId, string userName)
    {
        var codeRequest = new ResendConfirmationCodeRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            Username = userName,
        };

        var response = await
 _cognitoService.ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(codeRequest);

        Console.WriteLine($"Method of delivery is
 {response.CodeDeliveryDetails.DeliveryMedium}");

        return response.CodeDeliveryDetails;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ResendConfirmationCodeconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
       Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
       // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
       // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

   Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

       Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ResendConfirmationCodeRequest
request;
       request.SetUsername(userName);
       request.SetClientId(clientID);

       Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ResendConfirmationCodeOutcome
outcome =
               client.ResendConfirmationCode(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout
                   << "CognitoIdentityProvider::ResendConfirmationCode was
successful."
                   << std::endl;
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::ResendConfirmationCode. "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;
           return false;
       }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ResendConfirmationCodeconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per inviare nuovamente un codice di conferma

L'esempio `resend-confirmation-code` seguente invia un codice di conferma all'utente `jane`.

```
aws cognito-idp resend-confirmation-code \
    --client-id 12a3b456c7de890f11g123hijk \
    --username jane
```

Output:

```
{
    "CodeDeliveryDetails": {
        "Destination": "j***@e***.com",
        "DeliveryMedium": "EMAIL",
        "AttributeName": "email"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Registrazione e conferma degli account utente nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Cognito.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ResendConfirmationCode AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void resendConfirmationCode(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 identityProviderClient, String clientId,
            String userName) {
```

```
        try {
            ResendConfirmationCodeRequest codeRequest =
 ResendConfirmationCodeRequest.builder()
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .username(userName)
                    .build();

            ResendConfirmationCodeResponse response =
 identityProviderClient.resendConfirmationCode(codeRequest);
            System.out.println("Method of delivery is " +
 response.codeDeliveryDetails().deliveryMediumAsString());

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ResendConfirmationCodeconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const resendConfirmationCode = ({ clientId, username }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new ResendConfirmationCodeCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    Username: username,
  });

  return client.send(command);
```

```
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ResendConfirmationCodeconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun resendConfirmationCode(
    clientIdVal: String?,
    userNameVal: String?,
) {
    val codeRequest =
        ResendConfirmationCodeRequest {
            clientId = clientIdVal
            username = userNameVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.resendConfirmationCode(codeRequest)
        println("Method of delivery is " +
 (response.codeDeliveryDetails?.deliveryMedium))
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ResendConfirmationCodeconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def resend_confirmation(self, user_name):
        """
        Prompts Amazon Cognito to resend an email with a new confirmation code.

        :param user_name: The name of the user who will receive the email.
        :return: Delivery information about where the email is sent.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"ClientId": self.client_id, "Username": user_name}
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.resend_confirmation_code(**kwargs)
            delivery = response["CodeDeliveryDetails"]
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't resend confirmation to %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return delivery
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ResendConfirmationCode AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

    /// Requests a new confirmation code be sent to the given user's contact
    /// method.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - clientId: The application client ID.
    ///   - userName: The user to resend a code for.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if a new code was sent successfully, otherwise
    ///   `false`.
    func resendConfirmationCode(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
 clientId: String,
```

```
                                    userName: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.resendConfirmationCode(
                input: ResendConfirmationCodeInput(
                    clientId: clientId,
                    username: userName
                )
            )

            guard let deliveryMedium = output.codeDeliveryDetails?.deliveryMedium
else {
                print("*** Unable to get the delivery method for the resent
code.")
                return false
            }

            print("=====> A new code has been sent by \(deliveryMedium)")
            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to resend the confirmation code to user
\(userName).")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ResendConfirmationCodeguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`RespondToAuthChallenge`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RespondToAuthChallenge`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Registrazione di un utente a un pool di utenti che richiede l'autenticazione MFA

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: rispondere a una sfida NEW_PASSWORD_REQUIRED

L'`respond-to-auth-challenge`esempio seguente risponde a una sfida NEW_PASSWORD_REQUIRED restituita da initiate-auth. Imposta una password `jane@example.com` per l'utente.

```
aws cognito-idp respond-to-auth-challenge \
    --client-id 1example23456789 \
    --challenge-name NEW_PASSWORD_REQUIRED \
    --challenge-responses USERNAME=jane@example.com,NEW_PASSWORD=[Password] \
    --session AYABeEv5HklEXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
    "ChallengeParameters": {},
    "AuthenticationResult": {
        "AccessToken": "ACCESS_TOKEN",
        "ExpiresIn": 3600,
        "TokenType": "Bearer",
        "RefreshToken": "REFRESH_TOKEN",
        "IdToken": "ID_TOKEN",
        "NewDeviceMetadata": {
            "DeviceKey": "us-west-2_a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
            "DeviceGroupKey": "-wt2ha1Zd"
        }
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Autenticazione nella Amazon Cognito Developer Guide.

Esempio 2: rispondere a una sfida SELECT_MFA_TYPE

L'`respond-to-auth-challenge`esempio seguente sceglie TOTP MFA come opzione MFA per l'utente corrente. All'utente è stato richiesto di selezionare un tipo di MFA e successivamente verrà richiesto di inserire il proprio codice MFA.

```
aws cognito-idp respond-to-auth-challenge \
```

```
    --client-id 1example23456789
    --session AYABeEv5HklEXAMPLE
    --challenge-name SELECT_MFA_TYPE
    --challenge-responses USERNAME=testuser,ANSWER=SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA
```

Output:

```
{
    "ChallengeName": "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA",
    "Session": "AYABeEv5HklEXAMPLE",
    "ChallengeParameters": {
        "FRIENDLY_DEVICE_NAME": "transparent"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Adding MFA nella Amazon Cognito Developer Guide.

Esempio 3: rispondere a una sfida SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA

L'`respond-to-auth-challenge`esempio seguente fornisce un codice MFA TOTP e completa l'accesso.

```
aws cognito-idp respond-to-auth-challenge \
    --client-id 1example23456789 \
    --session AYABeEv5HklEXAMPLE \
    --challenge-name SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA \
    --challenge-responses USERNAME=testuser,SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE=123456
```

Output:

```
{
    "AuthenticationResult": {
        "AccessToken": "eyJra456defEXAMPLE",
        "ExpiresIn": 3600,
        "TokenType": "Bearer",
        "RefreshToken": "eyJra123abcEXAMPLE",
        "IdToken": "eyJra789ghiEXAMPLE",
        "NewDeviceMetadata": {
            "DeviceKey": "us-west-2_a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
            "DeviceGroupKey": "-v7w9UcY6"
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Adding MFA nella Amazon Cognito Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command RespondToAuthChallengeReference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const respondToAuthChallenge = ({
  clientId,
  username,
  session,
  userPoolId,
  code,
}) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new RespondToAuthChallengeCommand({
    ChallengeName: ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
    ChallengeResponses: {
      SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE: code,
      USERNAME: username,
    },
    ClientId: clientId,
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    Session: session,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RespondToAuthChallengeconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Accedi con un dispositivo monitorato. Per completare l'accesso, il client deve rispondere correttamente alle richieste di autenticazione SRP (Secure Remote Password).

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def sign_in_with_tracked_device(
        self,
        user_name,
        password,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        aws_srp,
    ):
        """
```

```
        Signs in to Amazon Cognito as a user who has a tracked device. Signing in
        with a tracked device lets a user sign in without entering a new MFA
 code.

        Signing in with a tracked device requires that the client respond to the
 SRP
        protocol. The scenario associated with this example uses the warrant
 package
        to help with SRP calculations.

        For more information on SRP, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
Secure_Remote_Password_protocol.

        :param user_name: The user that is associated with the device.
        :param password: The user's password.
        :param device_key: The key of a tracked device.
        :param device_group_key: The group key of a tracked device.
        :param device_password: The password that is associated with the device.
        :param aws_srp: A class that helps with SRP calculations. The scenario
                        associated with this example uses the warrant package.
        :return: The result of the authentication. When successful, this contains
 an
                 access token for the user.
        """
        try:
            srp_helper = aws_srp.AWSSRP(
                username=user_name,
                password=device_password,
                pool_id="_",
                client_id=self.client_id,
                client_secret=None,
                client=self.cognito_idp_client,
            )

            response_init = self.cognito_idp_client.initiate_auth(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                AuthFlow="USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
                AuthParameters={
                    "USERNAME": user_name,
                    "PASSWORD": password,
                    "DEVICE_KEY": device_key,
                },
            )
            if response_init["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_SRP_AUTH":
```

```
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_SRP_AUTH challenge but got
{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            auth_params = srp_helper.get_auth_params()
            auth_params["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_auth = self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_SRP_AUTH",
                ChallengeResponses=auth_params,
            )
            if response_auth["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER challenge but got "
                    f"{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            challenge_params = response_auth["ChallengeParameters"]
            challenge_params["USER_ID_FOR_SRP"] = device_group_key + device_key
            cr = srp_helper.process_challenge(challenge_params, {"USERNAME":
user_name})
            cr["USERNAME"] = user_name
            cr["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_verifier =
self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER",
                ChallengeResponses=cr,
            )
            auth_tokens = response_verifier["AuthenticationResult"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start client sign in for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return auth_tokens
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RespondToAuthChallenge AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`SignUp`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SignUp`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Confermare automaticamente gli utenti noti con una funzione Lambda
- Migrare automaticamente gli utenti noti con una funzione Lambda
- Registrazione di un utente a un pool di utenti che richiede l'autenticazione MFA

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Sign up a new user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client Id of the application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username to use.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The user's password.</param>
    /// <param name="email">The email address of the user.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating whether the user was confirmed.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> SignUpAsync(string clientId, string userName, string
 password, string email)
    {
        var userAttrs = new AttributeType
        {
            Name = "email",
```

```
            Value = email,
        };

        var userAttrsList = new List<AttributeType>();

        userAttrsList.Add(userAttrs);

        var signUpRequest = new SignUpRequest
        {
            UserAttributes = userAttrsList,
            Username = userName,
            ClientId = clientId,
            Password = password
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.SignUpAsync(signUpRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SignUpconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::SignUpRequest request;
        request.AddUserAttributes(
```

```
                Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AttributeType().WithName(
                        "email").WithValue(email));
        request.SetUsername(userName);
        request.SetPassword(password);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::SignUpOutcome outcome =
                client.SignUp(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The signup request for " << userName << " was
successful."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderErrors::USERNAME_EXISTS) {
            std::cout
                    << "The username already exists. Please enter a different
username."
                    << std::endl;
            userExists = true;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::SignUpRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SignUpconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per registrare un utente

In questo esempio viene registrato jane@example.com.

Comando:

```
aws cognito-idp sign-up --client-id 3n4b5urk1ft4fl3mg5e62d9ado --
username jane@example.com --password PASSWORD --user-attributes
 Name="email",Value="jane@example.com" Name="name",Value="Jane"
```

Output:

```
{
  "UserConfirmed": false,
  "UserSub": "e04d60a6-45dc-441c-a40b-e25a787d4862"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SignUp AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
```

```
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SignUpconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void signUp(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 identityProviderClient, String clientId, String userName,
            String password, String email) {
```

```
        AttributeType userAttrs = AttributeType.builder()
                .name("email")
                .value(email)
                .build();

        List<AttributeType> userAttrsList = new ArrayList<>();
        userAttrsList.add(userAttrs);
        try {
            SignUpRequest signUpRequest = SignUpRequest.builder()
                    .userAttributes(userAttrsList)
                    .username(userName)
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .password(password)
                    .build();

            identityProviderClient.signUp(signUpRequest);
            System.out.println("User has been signed up ");

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SignUpconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const signUp = ({ clientId, username, password, email }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new SignUpCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
```

```
    Username: username,
    Password: password,
    UserAttributes: [{ Name: "email", Value: email }],
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SignUpconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun signUp(
    clientIdVal: String?,
    userNameVal: String?,
    passwordVal: String?,
    emailVal: String?,
) {
    val userAttrs =
        AttributeType {
            name = "email"
            value = emailVal
        }

    val userAttrsList = mutableListOf<AttributeType>()
    userAttrsList.add(userAttrs)
    val signUpRequest =
        SignUpRequest {
            userAttributes = userAttrsList
            username = userNameVal
            clientId = clientIdVal
            password = passwordVal
        }
```

```
    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        identityProviderClient.signUp(signUpRequest)
        println("User has been signed up")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SignUpconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def sign_up_user(self, user_name, password, user_email):
        """
```

```
        Signs up a new user with Amazon Cognito. This action prompts Amazon
Cognito
        to send an email to the specified email address. The email contains a
code that
        can be used to confirm the user.

        When the user already exists, the user status is checked to determine
whether
        the user has been confirmed.

        :param user_name: The user name that identifies the new user.
        :param password: The password for the new user.
        :param user_email: The email address for the new user.
        :return: True when the user is already confirmed with Amazon Cognito.
                 Otherwise, false.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "Username": user_name,
                "Password": password,
                "UserAttributes": [{"Name": "email", "Value": user_email}],
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.sign_up(**kwargs)
            confirmed = response["UserConfirmed"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "UsernameExistsException":
                response = self.cognito_idp_client.admin_get_user(
                    UserPoolId=self.user_pool_id, Username=user_name
                )
                logger.warning(
                    "User %s exists and is %s.", user_name,
response["UserStatus"]
                )
                confirmed = response["UserStatus"] == "CONFIRMED"
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't sign up %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    user_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
```

```
                raise
        return confirmed
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SignUp AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

    /// Create a new user in a user pool.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - clientId: The ID of the app client to create a user for.
    ///   - userName: The username for the new user.
    ///   - password: The new user's password.
    ///   - email: The new user's email address.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if successful; otherwise `false`.
    func signUp(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, clientId: String,
 userName: String, password: String, email: String) async -> Bool {
        let emailAttr = CognitoIdentityProviderClientTypes.AttributeType(
            name: "email",
            value: email
        )

        let userAttrsList = [emailAttr]

        do {
            _ = try await cipClient.signUp(
                input: SignUpInput(
```

```
                    clientId: clientId,
                    password: password,
                    userAttributes: userAttrsList,
                    username: userName
                )

            )

            print("=====> User \(userName) signed up.")
        } catch _ as AWSCognitoIdentityProvider.UsernameExistsException {
            print("*** The username \(userName) already exists. Please use a
different one.")
            return false
        } catch let error as AWSCognitoIdentityProvider.InvalidPasswordException
{
            print("*** Error: The specified password is invalid. Reason:
\(error.properties.message ?? "<none available>").")
            return false
        } catch _ as AWSCognitoIdentityProvider.ResourceNotFoundException {
            print("*** Error: The specified client ID (\(clientId)) doesn't
exist.")
            return false
        } catch {
            print("*** Unexpected error: \(error)")
            return false
        }

        return true
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SignUpguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`UpdateUserPool`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateUserPool`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Confermare automaticamente gli utenti noti con una funzione Lambda
- Migrare automaticamente gli utenti noti con una funzione Lambda

- Scrivere i dati di attività personalizzate con una funzione Lambda dopo l'autenticazione utente di Amazon Cognito tramite un SDK

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiornare un pool di utenti

L'`update-user-pool`esempio seguente modifica un pool di utenti con una sintassi di esempio per ciascuna delle opzioni di configurazione disponibili. Per aggiornare un pool di utenti, è necessario specificare tutte le opzioni configurate in precedenza o verranno ripristinate al valore predefinito.

```
aws cognito-idp update-user-pool --user-pool-id us-west-2_EXAMPLE \
    --policies PasswordPolicy=
\{MinimumLength=6,RequireUppercase=true,RequireLowercase=true,RequireNumbers=true,Require
 \
    --deletion-protection ACTIVE \
    --lambda-config PreSignUp="arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:function:cognito-test-presignup-
function",PreTokenGeneration="arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:function:cognito-test-pretoken-function" \
    --auto-verified-attributes "phone_number" "email" \
    --verification-message-template \{\"SmsMessage\":\""Your code is
 {####}"\",\"EmailMessage\":\""Your code is {####}"\",\"EmailSubject\":\""Your
 verification code"\",\"EmailMessageByLink\":\""Click {##here##} to verify
 your email address."\",\"EmailSubjectByLink\":\""Your verification link"\",
\"DefaultEmailOption\":\"CONFIRM_WITH_LINK\"\} \
    --sms-authentication-message "Your code is {####}" \
    --user-attribute-update-settings
 AttributesRequireVerificationBeforeUpdate="email","phone_number" \
    --mfa-configuration "OPTIONAL" \
    --device-
configuration ChallengeRequiredOnNewDevice=true,DeviceOnlyRememberedOnUserPrompt=true
 \
    --email-configuration SourceArn="arn:aws:ses:us-
west-2:123456789012:identity/admin@example.com",ReplyToEmailAddress="amdin
+noreply@example.com",EmailSendingAccount=DEVELOPER,From="admin@amazon.com",Configuration
configuration-set" \
    --sms-configuration SnsCallerArn="arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-
role/SNS-SMS-Role",ExternalId="12345",SnsRegion="us-west-2" \
```

```
    --admin-create-user-config
 AllowAdminCreateUserOnly=false,InviteMessageTemplate=\{SMSMessage=\""Welcome
 {username}. Your confirmation code is {####}"\",EmailMessage=\""Welcome
 {username}. Your confirmation code is {####}"\",EmailSubject=\""Welcome to
 MyMobileGame"\"\} \
    --user-pool-tags "Function"="MyMobileGame","Developers"="Berlin" \
    --admin-create-user-config
 AllowAdminCreateUserOnly=false,InviteMessageTemplate=\{SMSMessage=\""Welcome
 {username}. Your confirmation code is {####}"\",EmailMessage=\""Welcome
 {username}. Your confirmation code is {####}"\",EmailSubject=\""Welcome to
 MyMobileGame"\"\} \
    --user-pool-add-ons AdvancedSecurityMode="AUDIT" \
    --account-recovery-setting RecoveryMechanisms=
\[\{Priority=1,Name="verified_email"\},
\{Priority=2,Name="verified_phone_number"\}\]
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Aggiornamento della configurazione del pool di utenti nella Amazon Cognito Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateUserPool AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
```

```
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito
 trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger
 is specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userPoolId, err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
```

```
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateUserPoolconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Connect a Lambda function to the PreSignUp trigger for a Cognito user pool
 * @param {{ region: string, userPoolId: string, handlerArn: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").UpdateUserPoolCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const addPreSignUpHandler = async ({
  region,
  userPoolId,
  handlerArn,
}) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({
```

```
      region,
    });

    const command = new UpdateUserPoolCommand({
      UserPoolId: userPoolId,
      LambdaConfig: {
        PreSignUp: handlerArn,
      },
    });

    const response = await cognitoClient.send(command);
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateUserPoolconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzo **`VerifySoftwareToken`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `VerifySoftwareToken`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Registrazione di un utente a un pool di utenti che richiede l'autenticazione MFA

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="session">The name of the session.</param>
    /// <param name="code">The MFA code.</param>
    /// <returns>The status of the software token.</returns>
    public async Task<VerifySoftwareTokenResponseType>
VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(string session, string code)
    {
        var tokenRequest = new VerifySoftwareTokenRequest
        {
            UserCode = code,
            Session = session,
        };

        var verifyResponse = await
_cognitoService.VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(tokenRequest);

        return verifyResponse.Status;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, VerifySoftwareTokenconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::VerifySoftwareTokenRequest request;
        request.SetUserCode(userCode);
```

```
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::VerifySoftwareTokenOutcome outcome =
                client.VerifySoftwareToken(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Verification of the code was successful."
                      << std::endl;
            session = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
 CognitoIdentityProvider::VerifySoftwareToken. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, VerifySoftwareTokenconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per confermare la registrazione di un autenticatore TOTP

L'`verify-software-tokenesempio` seguente completa la registrazione TOTP per l'utente corrente.

```
aws cognito-idp verify-software-token \
    --access-token eyJra456defEXAMPLE \
    --user-code 123456
```

Output:

```
{
    "Status": "SUCCESS"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Aggiungere MFA a un pool di utenti nella Amazon Cognito Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command VerifySoftwareTokenReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
   public static void verifyTOTP(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String session, String code) {
       try {
           VerifySoftwareTokenRequest tokenRequest =
VerifySoftwareTokenRequest.builder()
                   .userCode(code)
                   .session(session)
                   .build();

           VerifySoftwareTokenResponse verifyResponse =
identityProviderClient.verifySoftwareToken(tokenRequest);
           System.out.println("The status of the token is " +
verifyResponse.statusAsString());

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, VerifySoftwareTokenconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const verifySoftwareToken = (totp) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  // The 'Session' is provided in the response to 'AssociateSoftwareToken'.
  const session = process.env.SESSION;

  if (!session) {
    throw new Error(
      "Missing a valid Session. Did you run 'admin-initiate-auth'?",
    );
  }

  const command = new VerifySoftwareTokenCommand({
    Session: session,
    UserCode: totp,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, VerifySoftwareTokenconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
suspend fun verifyTOTP(
    sessionVal: String?,
    codeVal: String?,
) {
    val tokenRequest =
        VerifySoftwareTokenRequest {
            userCode = codeVal
            session = sessionVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val verifyResponse =
 identityProviderClient.verifySoftwareToken(tokenRequest)
        println("The status of the token is ${verifyResponse.status}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, VerifySoftwareTokenconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def verify_mfa(self, session, user_code):
        """
        Verify a new MFA application that is associated with a user.

        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
 initiate
                        authentication.
        :param user_code: A code generated by the associated MFA application.
        :return: Status that indicates whether the MFA application is verified.
        """
        try:
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.verify_software_token(
                Session=session, UserCode=user_code
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't verify MFA. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta VerifySoftwareToken AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

    /// Confirm that the user's TOTP authenticator is configured correctly by
    /// sending a code to it to check that it matches successfully.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CongnitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - session: An authentication session previously returned by an
    ///     `associateSoftwareToken()` call.
    ///   - mfaCode: The 6-digit code currently displayed by the user's
    ///     authenticator, as provided by the user.
    func verifyTOTP(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, session: String?,
 mfaCode: String?) async {
        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.verifySoftwareToken(
                input: VerifySoftwareTokenInput(
                    session: session,
                    userCode: mfaCode
                )
            )

            guard let tokenStatus = output.status else {
                print("*** Unable to get the token's status.")
                return
```

```
            }
            print("=====> The token's status is: \(tokenStatus)")
        } catch _ as SoftwareTokenMFANotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified user pool isn't configured for MFA.")
            return
        } catch _ as CodeMismatchException {
            print("*** The specified MFA code doesn't match the expected value.")
            return
        } catch _ as UserNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified username doesn't exist.")
            return
        } catch _ as UserNotConfirmedException {
            print("*** The user has not been confirmed.")
            return
        } catch {
            print("*** Error verifying the MFA token!")
            return
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la VerifySoftwareTokenguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Amazon Cognito Identity Provider con. AWS SDKs Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Conferma automaticamente gli utenti noti di Amazon Cognito con una funzione Lambda utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Esegui automaticamente la migrazione di utenti Amazon Cognito noti con una funzione Lambda utilizzando un SDK AWS

- Registra un utente con un pool di utenti Amazon Cognito che richiede l'autenticazione a più fattori utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Scrivi dati di attività personalizzati con una funzione Lambda dopo l'autenticazione utente di Amazon Cognito tramite un SDK AWS

Conferma automaticamente gli utenti noti di Amazon Cognito con una funzione Lambda utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come confermare automaticamente gli utenti noti di Amazon Cognito con una funzione Lambda.

- Configura un pool di utenti per chiamare una funzione Lambda per il trigger `PreSignUp`.
- Registra un utente con Amazon Cognito.
- La funzione Lambda esegue la scansione di una tabella DynamoDB e conferma automaticamente gli utenti noti.
- Accedi come nuovo utente, quindi elimina le risorse.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// AutoConfirm separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type AutoConfirm struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewAutoConfirm constructs a new auto confirm runner.
func NewAutoConfirm(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) AutoConfirm {
 scenario := AutoConfirm{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddPreSignUpTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 PreSignUp trigger.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) AddPreSignUpTrigger(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, functionArn string) {
 log.Printf("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the PreSignUp trigger from
 Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens when a user signs up, and lets your function take action
 before the main Cognito\n" +
  "sign up processing occurs.\n")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  ctx, userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.PreSignUp, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(functionArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
```

```
 }
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle the PreSignUp
 trigger.\n",
  functionArn, userPoolId)
}

// SignUpUser signs up a user from the known user table with a password you
 specify.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) SignUpUser(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 usersTable string) (string, string) {
 log.Println("Let's sign up a user to your Cognito user pool. When the user's
 email matches an email in the\n" +
  "DynamoDB known users table, it is automatically verified and the user is
 confirmed.")

 knownUsers, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(ctx, usersTable)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 userChoice := runner.questioner.AskChoice("Which user do you want to use?\n",
 knownUsers.UserNameList())
 user := knownUsers.Users[userChoice]

 var signedUp bool
 var userConfirmed bool
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("Enter a password that has at least
 eight characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !signedUp {
  log.Printf("Signing up user '%v' with email '%v' to Cognito.\n", user.UserName,
 user.UserEmail)
  userConfirmed, err = runner.cognitoActor.SignUp(ctx, clientId, user.UserName,
 password, user.UserEmail)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
   if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
    password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("Enter another password:", 8)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   signedUp = true
  }
 }
```

```
 log.Printf("User %v signed up, confirmed = %v.\n", user.UserName, userConfirmed)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 return user.UserName, password
}

// SignInUser signs in a user.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) SignInUser(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string, password string) string {
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")
 log.Printf("Let's sign in as %v...\n", userName)
 authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, userName, password)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with: %v...\n",
 (*authResult.AccessToken)[:10])
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return *authResult.AccessToken
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) Run(ctx context.Context, stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(ctx, stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]
 runner.helper.PopulateUserTable(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"])
```

```
 runner.AddPreSignUpTrigger(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["AutoConfirmFunctionArn"])
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers, actions.PreSignUp)
 userName, password := runner.SignUpUser(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"],
 stackOutputs["TableName"])
 runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(ctx, stackOutputs["AutoConfirmFunction"])
 runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
  runner.SignInUser(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], userName, password))

 runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Gestisci il trigger `PreSignUp` con una funzione Lambda.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "os"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 dynamodbtypes "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
}
```

```
// GetKey marshals the user email value to a DynamoDB key format.
func (user UserInfo) GetKey() map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue {
 userEmail, err := attributevalue.Marshal(user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue{"UserEmail": userEmail}
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the PreSignUp event by looking up a user in an Amazon
 DynamoDB table and
// specifying whether they should be confirmed and verified.
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event
 events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPreSignup) (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPreSignup,
 error) {
 log.Printf("Received presignup from %v for user '%v'", event.TriggerSource,
 event.UserName)
 if event.TriggerSource != "PreSignUp_SignUp" {
  // Other trigger sources, such as PreSignUp_AdminInitiateAuth, ignore the
 response from this handler.
  return event, nil
 }
 tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
 user := UserInfo{
  UserEmail: event.Request.UserAttributes["email"],
 }
 log.Printf("Looking up email %v in table %v.\n", user.UserEmail, tableName)
 output, err := h.dynamoClient.GetItem(ctx, &dynamodb.GetItemInput{
  Key:       user.GetKey(),
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Error looking up email %v.\n", user.UserEmail)
  return event, err
 }
 if output.Item == nil {
  log.Printf("Email %v not found. Email verification is required.\n",
 user.UserEmail)
  return event, err
```

```
 }

 err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(output.Item, &user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal DynamoDB item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return event, err
 }

 if user.UserName != event.UserName {
  log.Printf("UserEmail %v found, but stored UserName '%v' does not match
 supplied UserName '%v'. Verification is required.\n",
   user.UserEmail, user.UserName, event.UserName)
 } else {
  log.Printf("UserEmail %v found with matching UserName %v. User is confirmed.
\n", user.UserEmail, user.UserName)
  event.Response.AutoConfirmUser = true
  event.Response.AutoVerifyEmail = true
 }

 return event, err
}

func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

Crea una struttura che esegue operazioni comuni.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "strings"
```

```
 "time"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this
 example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs,
 error)
 PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
```

```
 return scenario
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName
 string) (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(ctx, stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for
 this example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured
 format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 (actions.UserList, error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string,
 user actions.User) {
```

```
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users
 table...\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(ctx, tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the
 specified Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with
 your Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(ctx, functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(ctx, functionName,
 *logStream.LogStreamName, 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiude le azioni di Amazon Cognito.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito
 trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger
 is specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userPoolId, err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
```

```
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
```

```
 return confirmed, err
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string) (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
```

```
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId
 string, code string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userAccessToken
 string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

```
// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool.
 This method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a
 user without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
```

```
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiude le azioni di DynamoDB.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
```

```
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of
 strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_
%v", i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n",
 err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

```
// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (UserList,
 error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user
 User) error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiuda le azioni di CloudWatch Logs.

```
import (
 "context"
```

```
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs/types"
)

type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, logStreamName string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
```

```
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiuda le azioni. AWS CloudFormation

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
)

// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName
 string) StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(ctx,
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
```

```
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

Eliminare le risorse.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
```

```
    log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
    log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources
  \n" +
     "that were created for this scenario.")
   }
  }()

  wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
  resources that were created "+
   "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
  if wantDelete {
   for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
    err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(ctx, accessToken)
    if err != nil {
     log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
     panic(err)
    }
    log.Println("Deleted user.")
   }
   triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
   for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
    triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i],
  HandlerArn: nil}
   }
   err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(ctx, resources.userPoolId,
  triggerList...)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
  } else {
   log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
  unexpected charges!")
  }
 }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - DeleteUser

- InitiateAuth
- SignUp
- UpdateUserPool

JavaScript

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Configura un'esecuzione interattiva dello "Scenario". Gli esempi JavaScript (v3) condividono uno Scenario runner per semplificare esempi complessi. Il codice sorgente completo è attivo. GitHub

```
import { AutoConfirm } from "./scenario-auto-confirm.js";

/**
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
const context = {
  errors: [],
  users: [
    {
      UserName: "test_user_1",
      UserEmail: "test_email_1@example.com",
    },
    {
      UserName: "test_user_2",
      UserEmail: "test_email_2@example.com",
    },
    {
      UserName: "test_user_3",
      UserEmail: "test_email_3@example.com",
    },
  ],
```

```
};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
 */
export const scenarios = {
  // Demonstrate automatically confirming known users in a database.
  "auto-confirm": AutoConfirm(context),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseScenarioArgs } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios, {
    name: "Cognito user pools and triggers",
    description:
      "Demonstrate how to use the AWS SDKs to customize Amazon Cognito
 authentication behavior.",
  });
}
```

Questo scenario dimostra la conferma automatica di un utente noto. Orchestra i passaggi di esempio.

```
import { wait } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";
import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";

import {
  getStackOutputs,
  logCleanUpReminder,
  promptForStackName,
  promptForStackRegion,
  skipWhenErrors,
```

```
} from "./steps-common.js";
import { populateTable } from "./actions/dynamodb-actions.js";
import {
  addPreSignUpHandler,
  deleteUser,
  getUser,
  signIn,
  signUpUser,
} from "./actions/cognito-actions.js";
import {
  getLatestLogStreamForLambda,
  getLogEvents,
} from "./actions/cloudwatch-logs-actions.js";

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *   errors: Error[],
 *   password: string,
 *   users: { UserName: string, UserEmail: string }[],
 *   selectedUser?: string,
 *   stackName?: string,
 *   stackRegion?: string,
 *   token?: string,
 *   confirmDeleteSignedInUser?: boolean,
 *   TableName?: string,
 *   UserPoolClientId?: string,
 *   UserPoolId?: string,
 *   UserPoolArn?: string,
 *   AutoConfirmHandlerArn?: string,
 *   AutoConfirmHandlerName?: string
 * }} State
 */

const greeting = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greeting",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => `This demo will populate some users into the \
database created as part of the "${state.stackName}" stack. \
Then the AutoConfirmHandler will be linked to the PreSignUp \
trigger from Cognito. Finally, you will choose a user to sign up.`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logPopulatingUsers = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logPopulatingUsers",
```

```
  "Populating the DynamoDB table with some users.",
  { skipWhenErrors: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logPopulatingUsersComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logPopulatingUsersComplete",
  "Done populating users.",
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const populateUsers = new ScenarioAction(
  "populateUsers",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [_, err] = await populateTable({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      tableName: state.TableName,
      items: state.users,
    });
    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

const logSetupSignUpTrigger = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSetupSignUpTrigger",
  "Setting up the PreSignUp trigger for the Cognito User Pool.",
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const setupSignUpTrigger = new ScenarioAction(
  "setupSignUpTrigger",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [_, err] = await addPreSignUpHandler({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      userPoolId: state.UserPoolId,
      handlerArn: state.AutoConfirmHandlerArn,
    });
    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
    }
```

```
  },
  {
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

const logSetupSignUpTriggerComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSetupSignUpTriggerComplete",
  (
    /** @type {State} */ state,
  ) => `The lambda function "${state.AutoConfirmHandlerName}" \
has been configured as the PreSignUp trigger handler for the user pool
 "${state.UserPoolId}".`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const selectUser = new ScenarioInput(
  "selectedUser",
  "Select a user to sign up.",
  {
    type: "select",
    choices: (/** @type {State} */ state) => state.users.map((u) => u.UserName),
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
    default: (/** @type {State} */ state) => state.users[0].UserName,
  },
);

const checkIfUserAlreadyExists = new ScenarioAction(
  "checkIfUserAlreadyExists",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [user, err] = await getUser({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      userPoolId: state.UserPoolId,
      username: state.selectedUser,
    });

    if (err?.name === "UserNotFoundException") {
      // Do nothing. We're not expecting the user to exist before
      // sign up is complete.
      return;
    }

    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
```

```
      return;
    }

    if (user) {
      state.errors.push(
        new Error(
          `The user "${state.selectedUser}" already exists in the user pool
 "${state.UserPoolId}".`,
        ),
      );
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

const createPassword = new ScenarioInput(
  "password",
  "Enter a password that has at least eight characters, uppercase, lowercase,
 numbers and symbols.",
  { type: "password", skipWhen: skipWhenErrors, default: "Abcd1234!" },
);

const logSignUpExistingUser = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignUpExistingUser",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => `Signing up user "${state.selectedUser}".`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const signUpExistingUser = new ScenarioAction(
  "signUpExistingUser",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const signUp = (password) =>
      signUpUser({
        region: state.stackRegion,
        userPoolClientId: state.UserPoolClientId,
        username: state.selectedUser,
        email: state.users.find((u) => u.UserName === state.selectedUser)
          .UserEmail,
        password,
      });

    let [_, err] = await signUp(state.password);
```

```
    while (err?.name === "InvalidPasswordException") {
      console.warn("The password you entered was invalid.");
      await createPassword.handle(state);
      [_, err] = await signUp(state.password);
    }

    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logSignUpExistingUserComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignUpExistingUserComplete",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `"${state.selectedUser} was signed up successfully.`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logLambdaLogs = new ScenarioAction(
  "logLambdaLogs",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    console.log(
      "Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...\n",
    );
    await wait(10);

    const [logStream, logStreamErr] = await getLatestLogStreamForLambda({
      functionName: state.AutoConfirmHandlerName,
      region: state.stackRegion,
    });
    if (logStreamErr) {
      state.errors.push(logStreamErr);
      return;
    }

    console.log(
      `Getting some recent events from log stream "${logStream.logStreamName}"`,
    );
    const [logEvents, logEventsErr] = await getLogEvents({
      functionName: state.AutoConfirmHandlerName,
      region: state.stackRegion,
```

```
      eventCount: 10,
      logStreamName: logStream.logStreamName,
    });
    if (logEventsErr) {
      state.errors.push(logEventsErr);
      return;
    }

    console.log(logEvents.map((ev) => `\t${ev.message}`).join(""));
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logSignInUser = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignInUser",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => `Let's sign in as ${state.selectedUser}`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const signInUser = new ScenarioAction(
  "signInUser",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [response, err] = await signIn({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      clientId: state.UserPoolClientId,
      username: state.selectedUser,
      password: state.password,
    });

    if (err?.name === "PasswordResetRequiredException") {
      state.errors.push(new Error("Please reset your password."));
      return;
    }

    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
      return;
    }

    state.token = response?.AuthenticationResult?.AccessToken;
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);
```

```
const logSignInUserComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignInUserComplete",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with:
 ${state.token.slice(0, 11)}`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const confirmDeleteSignedInUser = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirmDeleteSignedInUser",
  "Do you want to delete the currently signed in user?",
  { type: "confirm", skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const deleteSignedInUser = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteSignedInUser",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [_, err] = await deleteUser({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      accessToken: state.token,
    });

    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      skipWhenErrors(state) || !state.confirmDeleteSignedInUser,
  },
);

const logErrors = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logErrors",
  (/** @type {State}*/ state) => {
    const errorList = state.errors
      .map((err) => ` - ${err.name}: ${err.message}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Scenario errors found:\n${errorList}`;
  },
  {
    // Don't log errors when there aren't any!
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) => state.errors.length === 0,
  },
```

```
);

export const AutoConfirm = (context) =>
  new Scenario(
    "AutoConfirm",
    [
      promptForStackName,
      promptForStackRegion,
      getStackOutputs,
      greeting,
      logPopulatingUsers,
      populateUsers,
      logPopulatingUsersComplete,
      logSetupSignUpTrigger,
      setupSignUpTrigger,
      logSetupSignUpTriggerComplete,
      selectUser,
      checkIfUserAlreadyExists,
      createPassword,
      logSignUpExistingUser,
      signUpExistingUser,
      logSignUpExistingUserComplete,
      logLambdaLogs,
      logSignInUser,
      signInUser,
      logSignInUserComplete,
      confirmDeleteSignedInUser,
      deleteSignedInUser,
      logCleanUpReminder,
      logErrors,
    ],
    context,
  );
```

Questi sono passaggi condivisi con altri scenari.

```
import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
import { getCfnOutputs } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/sdk/cfn-outputs.js";
```

```
export const skipWhenErrors = (state) => state.errors.length > 0;

export const getStackOutputs = new ScenarioAction(
  "getStackOutputs",
  async (state) => {
    if (!state.stackName || !state.stackRegion) {
      state.errors.push(
        new Error(
          "No stack name or region provided. The stack name and \
region are required to fetch CFN outputs relevant to this example.",
        ),
      );
      return;
    }

    const outputs = await getCfnOutputs(state.stackName, state.stackRegion);
    Object.assign(state, outputs);
  },
);

export const promptForStackName = new ScenarioInput(
  "stackName",
  "Enter the name of the stack you deployed earlier.",
  { type: "input", default: "PoolsAndTriggersStack" },
);

export const promptForStackRegion = new ScenarioInput(
  "stackRegion",
  "Enter the region of the stack you deployed earlier.",
  { type: "input", default: "us-east-1" },
);

export const logCleanUpReminder = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logCleanUpReminder",
  "All done. Remember to run 'cdk destroy' to teardown the stack.",
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);
```

Un handler per il trigger `PreSignUp` con una funzione Lambda.

```
import type { PreSignUpTriggerEvent, Handler } from "aws-lambda";
```

```
import type { UserRepository } from "./user-repository";
import { DynamoDBUserRepository } from "./user-repository";

export class PreSignUpHandler {
  private userRepository: UserRepository;

  constructor(userRepository: UserRepository) {
    this.userRepository = userRepository;
  }

  private isPreSignUpTriggerSource(event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent): boolean {
    return event.triggerSource === "PreSignUp_SignUp";
  }

  private getEventUserEmail(event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent): string {
    return event.request.userAttributes.email;
  }

  async handlePreSignUpTriggerEvent(
    event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent,
  ): Promise<PreSignUpTriggerEvent> {
    console.log(
      `Received presignup from ${event.triggerSource} for user
 '${event.userName}'`,
    );

    if (!this.isPreSignUpTriggerSource(event)) {
      return event;
    }

    const eventEmail = this.getEventUserEmail(event);
    console.log(`Looking up email ${eventEmail}.`);
    const storedUserInfo =
      await this.userRepository.getUserInfoByEmail(eventEmail);

    if (!storedUserInfo) {
      console.log(
        `Email ${eventEmail} not found. Email verification is required.`,
      );
      return event;
    }

    if (storedUserInfo.UserName !== event.userName) {
      console.log(
```

```
        `UserEmail ${eventEmail} found, but stored UserName
 '${storedUserInfo.UserName}' does not match supplied UserName
 '${event.userName}'. Verification is required.`,
      );
    } else {
      console.log(
        `UserEmail ${eventEmail} found with matching UserName
 ${storedUserInfo.UserName}. User is confirmed.`,
      );
      event.response.autoConfirmUser = true;
      event.response.autoVerifyEmail = true;
    }
    return event;
  }
}

const createPreSignUpHandler = (): PreSignUpHandler => {
  const tableName = process.env.TABLE_NAME;
  if (!tableName) {
    throw new Error("TABLE_NAME environment variable is not set");
  }

  const userRepository = new DynamoDBUserRepository(tableName);
  return new PreSignUpHandler(userRepository);
};

export const handler: Handler = async (event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent) => {
  const preSignUpHandler = createPreSignUpHandler();
  return preSignUpHandler.handlePreSignUpTriggerEvent(event);
};
```

Modulo di azioni CloudWatch Logs.

```
import {
  CloudWatchLogsClient,
  GetLogEventsCommand,
  OrderBy,
  paginateDescribeLogStreams,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";

/**
```

```
 * Get the latest log stream for a Lambda function.
 * @param {{ functionName: string, region: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").LogStream | null,
 unknown]>}
 */
export const getLatestLogStreamForLambda = async ({ functionName, region }) => {
  try {
    const logGroupName = `/aws/lambda/${functionName}`;
    const cwlClient = new CloudWatchLogsClient({ region });
    const paginator = paginateDescribeLogStreams(
      { client: cwlClient },
      {
        descending: true,
        limit: 1,
        orderBy: OrderBy.LastEventTime,
        logGroupName,
      },
    );

    for await (const page of paginator) {
      return [page.logStreams[0], null];
    }
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Get the log events for a Lambda function's log stream.
 * @param {{
 *   functionName: string,
 *   logStreamName: string,
 *   eventCount: number,
 *   region: string
 * }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").OutputLogEvent[]
 | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const getLogEvents = async ({
  functionName,
  logStreamName,
  eventCount,
  region,
}) => {
```

```
  try {
    const cwlClient = new CloudWatchLogsClient({ region });
    const logGroupName = `/aws/lambda/${functionName}`;
    const response = await cwlClient.send(
      new GetLogEventsCommand({
        logStreamName: logStreamName,
        limit: eventCount,
        logGroupName: logGroupName,
      }),
    );

    return [response.events, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

Modulo di azioni Amazon Cognito.

```
import {
  AdminGetUserCommand,
  CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
  DeleteUserCommand,
  InitiateAuthCommand,
  SignUpCommand,
  UpdateUserPoolCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-provider";

/**
 * Connect a Lambda function to the PreSignUp trigger for a Cognito user pool
 * @param {{ region: string, userPoolId: string, handlerArn: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").UpdateUserPoolCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const addPreSignUpHandler = async ({
  region,
  userPoolId,
  handlerArn,
}) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({
```

```
      region,
    });

    const command = new UpdateUserPoolCommand({
      UserPoolId: userPoolId,
      LambdaConfig: {
        PreSignUp: handlerArn,
      },
    });

    const response = await cognitoClient.send(command);
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Attempt to register a user to a user pool with a given username and password.
 * @param {{
 *   region: string,
 *   userPoolClientId: string,
 *   username: string,
 *   email: string,
 *   password: string
 * }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").SignUpCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const signUpUser = async ({
  region,
  userPoolClientId,
  username,
  email,
  password,
}) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({
      region,
    });

    const response = await cognitoClient.send(
      new SignUpCommand({
        ClientId: userPoolClientId,
```

```
        Username: username,
        Password: password,
        UserAttributes: [{ Name: "email", Value: email }],
      }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Sign in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password authentication
 flow.
 * @param {{ region: string, clientId: string, username: string, password:
 string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").InitiateAuthCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const signIn = async ({ region, clientId, username, password }) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({ region });
    const response = await cognitoClient.send(
      new InitiateAuthCommand({
        AuthFlow: "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
        ClientId: clientId,
        AuthParameters: { USERNAME: username, PASSWORD: password },
      }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Retrieve an existing user from a user pool.
 * @param {{ region: string, userPoolId: string, username: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").AdminGetUserCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const getUser = async ({ region, userPoolId, username }) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({ region });
```

```
    const response = await cognitoClient.send(
      new AdminGetUserCommand({
        UserPoolId: userPoolId,
        Username: username,
      }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Delete the signed-in user. Useful for allowing a user to delete their
 * own profile.
 * @param {{ region: string, accessToken: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").DeleteUserCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const deleteUser = async ({ region, accessToken }) => {
  try {
    const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({ region });
    const response = await client.send(
      new DeleteUserCommand({ AccessToken: accessToken }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

Modulo di azioni DynamoDB.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  BatchWriteCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

/**
 * Populate a DynamoDB table with provide items.
```

```
 * @param {{ region: string, tableName: string, items: Record<string,
 unknown>[] }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb").BatchWriteCommandOutput |
 null, unknown]>}
 */
export const populateTable = async ({ region, tableName, items }) => {
  try {
    const ddbClient = new DynamoDBClient({ region });
    const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(ddbClient);
    const response = await docClient.send(
      new BatchWriteCommand({
        RequestItems: {
          [tableName]: items.map((item) => ({
            PutRequest: {
              Item: item,
            },
          })),
        },
      }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - DeleteUser
  - InitiateAuth
  - SignUp
  - UpdateUserPool

Esegui automaticamente la migrazione di utenti Amazon Cognito noti con una funzione Lambda utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come migrare automaticamente gli utenti noti di Amazon Cognito con una funzione Lambda.

- Configura un pool di utenti per chiamare una funzione Lambda per il trigger `MigrateUser`.
- Accedi ad Amazon Cognito con un nome utente e un indirizzo e-mail non incluso nel pool di utenti.
- La funzione Lambda esegue la scansione di una tabella DynamoDB e migra automaticamente gli utenti noti al pool di utenti.
- Esegui il flusso della password dimenticata per reimpostare la password per l'utente migrato.
- Accedi come nuovo utente, quindi elimina le risorse.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// MigrateUser separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type MigrateUser struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
```

```
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewMigrateUser constructs a new migrate user runner.
func NewMigrateUser(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) MigrateUser {
 scenario := MigrateUser{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddMigrateUserTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 MigrateUser trigger.
func (runner *MigrateUser) AddMigrateUserTrigger(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, functionArn string) {
 log.Printf("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the MigrateUser trigger from
 Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens when an unknown user signs in, and lets your function
 take action before Cognito\n" +
  "rejects the user.\n\n")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  ctx, userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.UserMigration, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(functionArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle the MigrateUser
 trigger.\n",
  functionArn, userPoolId)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SignInUser adds a new user to the known users table and signs that user in to
 Amazon Cognito.
```

```
func (runner *MigrateUser) SignInUser(ctx context.Context, usersTable string,
 clientId string) (bool, actions.User) {
 log.Println("Let's sign in a user to your Cognito user pool. When the username
 and email matches an entry in the\n" +
  "DynamoDB known users table, the email is automatically verified and the user
 is migrated to the Cognito user pool.")

 user := actions.User{}
 user.UserName = runner.questioner.Ask("\nEnter a username:")
 user.UserEmail = runner.questioner.Ask("\nEnter an email that you own. This
 email will be used to confirm user migration\n" +
  "during this example:")

 runner.helper.AddKnownUser(ctx, usersTable, user)

 var err error
 var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 signedIn := false
 for !signedIn && resetRequired == nil {
  log.Printf("Signing in to Cognito as user '%v'. The expected result is a
 PasswordResetRequiredException.\n\n", user.UserName)
  authResult, err = runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, user.UserName, "_")
  if err != nil {
   if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
    log.Printf("\nUser '%v' is not in the Cognito user pool but was found in the
 DynamoDB known users table.\n"+
     "User migration is started and a password reset is required.",
 user.UserName)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   log.Printf("User '%v' successfully signed in. This is unexpected and probably
 means you have not\n"+
    "cleaned up a previous run of this scenario, so the user exist in the Cognito
 user pool.\n"+
    "You can continue this example and select to clean up resources, or manually
 remove\n"+
    "the user from your user pool and try again.", user.UserName)
   runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
 *authResult.AccessToken)
   signedIn = true
  }
```

```
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return resetRequired != nil, user
}

// ResetPassword starts a password recovery flow.
func (runner *MigrateUser) ResetPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 user actions.User) {
 wantCode := runner.questioner.AskBool(fmt.Sprintf("In order to migrate the user
 to Cognito, you must be able to receive a confirmation\n"+
  "code by email at %v. Do you want to send a code (y/n)?", user.UserEmail), "y")
 if !wantCode {
  log.Println("To complete this example and successfully migrate a user to
 Cognito, you must enter an email\n" +
   "you own that can receive a confirmation code.")
  return
 }
 codeDelivery, err := runner.cognitoActor.ForgotPassword(ctx, clientId,
 user.UserName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("\nA confirmation code has been sent to %v.",
 *codeDelivery.Destination)
 code := runner.questioner.Ask("Check your email and enter it here:")

 confirmed := false
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter a password that has at least
 eight characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !confirmed {
  log.Printf("\nConfirming password reset for user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  err = runner.cognitoActor.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx, clientId, code,
 user.UserName, password)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
   if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
    password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter another password:", 8)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   confirmed = true
```

```
  }
 }
 log.Printf("User '%v' successfully confirmed and migrated.\n", user.UserName)
 log.Println("Signing in with your username and password...")
 authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, user.UserName,
 password)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with: %v...\n",
 (*authResult.AccessToken)[:10])
 runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
 *authResult.AccessToken)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *MigrateUser) Run(ctx context.Context, stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(ctx, stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]

 runner.AddMigrateUserTrigger(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["MigrateUserFunctionArn"])
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers,
 actions.UserMigration)
 resetNeeded, user := runner.SignInUser(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"],
 stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"])
 if resetNeeded {
```

```
  runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(ctx, stackOutputs["MigrateUserFunction"])
  runner.ResetPassword(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], user)
 }

 runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Gestisci il trigger `MigrateUser` con una funzione Lambda.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "os"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
)

const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}
```

```
// HandleRequest handles the MigrateUser event by looking up a user in an Amazon
 DynamoDB table and
// specifying whether they should be migrated to the user pool.
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event
 events.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUser)
 (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUser, error) {
 log.Printf("Received migrate trigger from %v for user '%v'",
 event.TriggerSource, event.UserName)
 if event.TriggerSource != "UserMigration_Authentication" {
  return event, nil
 }
 tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
 user := UserInfo{
  UserName: event.UserName,
 }
 log.Printf("Looking up user '%v' in table %v.\n", user.UserName, tableName)
 filterEx := expression.Name("UserName").Equal(expression.Value(user.UserName))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithFilter(filterEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Error building expression to query for user '%v'.\n",
 user.UserName)
  return event, err
 }
 output, err := h.dynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName:                aws.String(tableName),
  FilterExpression:         expr.Filter(),
  ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
  ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Error looking up user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  return event, err
 }
 if len(output.Items) == 0 {
  log.Printf("User '%v' not found, not migrating user.\n", user.UserName)
  return event, err
 }

 var users []UserInfo
 err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &users)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal DynamoDB items. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return event, err
 }
```

```
 user = users[0]
 log.Printf("UserName '%v' found with email %v. User is migrated and must reset
 password.\n", user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.UserAttributes =
 map[string]string{
  "email":          user.UserEmail,
  "email_verified": "true", // email_verified is required for the forgot password
 flow.
 }
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.FinalUserStatus =
 "RESET_REQUIRED"
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.MessageAction = "SUPPRESS"

 return event, err
}

func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

Crea una struttura che esegue operazioni comuni.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "time"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this
 example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs,
 error)
 PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
```

```
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName
 string) (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(ctx, stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for
 this example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured
 format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 (actions.UserList, error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string,
 user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users
 table...\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(ctx, tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
```

```
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the
 specified Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with
 your Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(ctx, functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(ctx, functionName,
 *logStream.LogStreamName, 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiude le azioni di Amazon Cognito.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)
```

```
type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito
 trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger
 is specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userPoolId, err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
```

```
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}
```

```
// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string) (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}
```

```
// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId
 string, code string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userAccessToken
 string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool.
 This method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
```

```
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a
 user without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
  }
```

```
 }
 return err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiude le azioni di DynamoDB.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
```

```
 Users []User
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of
 strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_
%v", i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n",
 err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (UserList,
 error) {
 var userList UserList
```

```
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user
 User) error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiuda le azioni di CloudWatch Logs.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs/types"
)

type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, logStreamName string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiuda le azioni. AWS CloudFormation

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
)

// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName
 string) StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(ctx,
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
```

```
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

Eliminare le risorse.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources
 \n" +
```

```
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(ctx, accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
   triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i],
 HandlerArn: nil}
  }
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(ctx, resources.userPoolId,
 triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
 }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - ConfirmForgotPassword
  - DeleteUser
  - ForgotPassword
  - InitiateAuth

- SignUp
- UpdateUserPool

Registra un utente con un pool di utenti Amazon Cognito che richiede l'autenticazione a più fattori utilizzando un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Registra e conferma un utente con nome utente, password e indirizzo e-mail.
- Configura l'autenticazione a più fattori associando un'applicazione MFA all'utente.
- Accedi utilizzando una password e un codice MFA.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace CognitoBasics;

public class CognitoBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon Cognito.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
```

```
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonCognitoIdentityProvider>()
            .AddTransient<CognitoWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<CognitoBasics>();

        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        var cognitoWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<CognitoWrapper>();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        UiMethods.DisplayOverview();
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // clientId - The app client Id value that you get from the AWS CDK
script.
        var clientId = configuration["ClientId"]; // "*** REPLACE WITH CLIENT ID
VALUE FROM CDK SCRIPT";

        // poolId - The pool Id that you get from the AWS CDK script.
        var poolId = configuration["PoolId"]!; // "*** REPLACE WITH POOL ID VALUE
FROM CDK SCRIPT";
        var userName = configuration["UserName"];
        var password = configuration["Password"];
        var email = configuration["Email"];

        // If the username wasn't set in the configuration file,
        // get it from the user now.
        if (userName is null)
        {
            do
            {
                Console.Write("Username: ");
                userName = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(userName));
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"\nUsername: {userName}");

        // If the password wasn't set in the configuration file,
        // get it from the user now.
        if (password is null)
        {
            do
            {
                Console.Write("Password: ");
                password = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(password));
        }

        // If the email address wasn't set in the configuration file,
        // get it from the user now.
        if (email is null)
        {
            do
            {
                Console.Write("Email: ");
                email = Console.ReadLine();
            } while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(email));
        }

        // Now sign up the user.
        Console.WriteLine($"\nSigning up {userName} with email address:
{email}");
        await cognitoWrapper.SignUpAsync(clientId, userName, password, email);

        // Add the user to the user pool.
        Console.WriteLine($"Adding {userName} to the user pool");
        await cognitoWrapper.GetAdminUserAsync(userName, poolId);

        UiMethods.DisplayTitle("Get confirmation code");
        Console.WriteLine($"Conformation code sent to {userName}.");
        Console.Write("Would you like to send a new code? (Y/N) ");
        var answer = Console.ReadLine();

        if (answer!.ToLower() == "y")
        {
            await cognitoWrapper.ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(clientId, userName);
            Console.WriteLine("Sending a new confirmation code");
        }
```

```
        Console.Write("Enter confirmation code (from Email): ");
        var code = Console.ReadLine();

        await cognitoWrapper.ConfirmSignupAsync(clientId, code, userName);

        UiMethods.DisplayTitle("Checking status");
        Console.WriteLine($"Rechecking the status of {userName} in the user
pool");
        await cognitoWrapper.GetAdminUserAsync(userName, poolId);

        Console.WriteLine($"Setting up authenticator for {userName} in the user
pool");
        var setupResponse = await cognitoWrapper.InitiateAuthAsync(clientId,
userName, password);

        var setupSession = await
cognitoWrapper.AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(setupResponse.Session);
        Console.Write("Enter the 6-digit code displayed in Google Authenticator:
");
        var setupCode = Console.ReadLine();

        var setupResult = await
cognitoWrapper.VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(setupSession, setupCode);
        Console.WriteLine($"Setup status: {setupResult}");

        Console.WriteLine($"Now logging in {userName} in the user pool");
        var authSession = await cognitoWrapper.AdminInitiateAuthAsync(clientId,
poolId, userName, password);

        Console.Write("Enter a new 6-digit code displayed in Google
Authenticator: ");
        var authCode = Console.ReadLine();

        var authResult = await
cognitoWrapper.AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(userName, clientId, authCode,
authSession, poolId);
        Console.WriteLine($"Authenticated and received access token:
{authResult.AccessToken}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Cognito scenario is complete.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
```

```
}


using System.Net;

namespace CognitoActions;

/// <summary>
/// Methods to perform Amazon Cognito Identity Provider actions.
/// </summary>
public class CognitoWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonCognitoIdentityProvider _cognitoService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the wrapper class containing Amazon Cognito actions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="cognitoService">The Amazon Cognito client object.</param>
    public CognitoWrapper(IAmazonCognitoIdentityProvider cognitoService)
    {
        _cognitoService = cognitoService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the Amazon Cognito user pools for an account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of UserPoolDescriptionType objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<UserPoolDescriptionType>> ListUserPoolsAsync()
    {
        var userPools = new List<UserPoolDescriptionType>();

        var userPoolsPaginator = _cognitoService.Paginators.ListUserPools(new
 ListUserPoolsRequest());

        await foreach (var response in userPoolsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            userPools.AddRange(response.UserPools);
        }

        return userPools;
    }


    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get a list of users for the Amazon Cognito user pool.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userPoolId">The user pool ID.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of users.</returns>
    public async Task<List<UserType>> ListUsersAsync(string userPoolId)
    {
        var request = new ListUsersRequest
        {
            UserPoolId = userPoolId
        };

        var users = new List<UserType>();

        var usersPaginator = _cognitoService.Paginators.ListUsers(request);
        await foreach (var response in usersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            users.AddRange(response.Users);
        }

        return users;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Respond to an admin authentication challenge.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user.</param>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client ID.</param>
    /// <param name="mfaCode">The multi-factor authentication code.</param>
    /// <param name="session">The current application session.</param>
    /// <param name="clientId">The user pool ID.</param>
    /// <returns>The result of the authentication response.</returns>
    public async Task<AuthenticationResultType> AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(
        string userName,
        string clientId,
        string mfaCode,
        string session,
        string userPoolId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated");

        var challengeResponses = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        challengeResponses.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        challengeResponses.Add("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);
```

```
        var respondToAuthChallengeRequest = new
AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest
        {
            ChallengeName = ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
            ClientId = clientId,
            ChallengeResponses = challengeResponses,
            Session = session,
            UserPoolId = userPoolId,
        };

        var response = await
_cognitoService.AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(respondToAuthChallengeRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"Response to Authentication
{response.AuthenticationResult.TokenType}");
        return response.AuthenticationResult;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="session">The name of the session.</param>
    /// <param name="code">The MFA code.</param>
    /// <returns>The status of the software token.</returns>
    public async Task<VerifySoftwareTokenResponseType>
VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(string session, string code)
    {
        var tokenRequest = new VerifySoftwareTokenRequest
        {
            UserCode = code,
            Session = session,
        };

        var verifyResponse = await
_cognitoService.VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(tokenRequest);

        return verifyResponse.Status;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get an MFA token to authenticate the user with the authenticator.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="session">The session name.</param>
    /// <returns>The session name.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(string session)
    {
        var softwareTokenRequest = new AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest
        {
            Session = session,
        };

        var tokenResponse = await
_cognitoService.AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(softwareTokenRequest);
        var secretCode = tokenResponse.SecretCode;

        Console.WriteLine($"Use the following secret code to set up the
authenticator: {secretCode}");

        return tokenResponse.Session;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate an admin auth request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client ID to use.</param>
    /// <param name="userPoolId">The ID of the user pool.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username to authenticate.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The user's password.</param>
    /// <returns>The session to use in challenge-response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AdminInitiateAuthAsync(string clientId, string
userPoolId, string userName, string password)
    {
        var authParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        authParameters.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        authParameters.Add("PASSWORD", password);

        var request = new AdminInitiateAuthRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            UserPoolId = userPoolId,
            AuthParameters = authParameters,
            AuthFlow = AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.AdminInitiateAuthAsync(request);
```

```
        return response.Session;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate authorization.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client Id of the application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user who is authenticating.</
param>
    /// <param name="password">The password for the user who is authenticating.</
param>
    /// <returns>The response from the initiate auth request.</returns>
    public async Task<InitiateAuthResponse> InitiateAuthAsync(string clientId,
 string userName, string password)
    {
        var authParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        authParameters.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        authParameters.Add("PASSWORD", password);

        var authRequest = new InitiateAuthRequest

        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            AuthParameters = authParameters,
            AuthFlow = AuthFlowType.USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.InitiateAuthAsync(authRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"Result Challenge is : {response.ChallengeName}");

        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Confirm that the user has signed up.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The Id of this application.</param>
    /// <param name="code">The confirmation code sent to the user.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ConfirmSignupAsync(string clientId, string code,
 string userName)
    {
        var signUpRequest = new ConfirmSignUpRequest
```

```
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            ConfirmationCode = code,
            Username = userName,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.ConfirmSignUpAsync(signUpRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{userName} was confirmed");
            return true;
        }
        return false;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Initiates and confirms tracking of the device.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessToken">The user's access token.</param>
    /// <param name="deviceKey">The key of the device from Amazon Cognito.</
param>
    /// <param name="deviceName">The device name.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public async Task<bool> ConfirmDeviceAsync(string accessToken, string
 deviceKey, string deviceName)
    {
        var request = new ConfirmDeviceRequest
        {
            AccessToken = accessToken,
            DeviceKey = deviceKey,
            DeviceName = deviceName
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.ConfirmDeviceAsync(request);
        return response.UserConfirmationNecessary;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Send a new confirmation code to a user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The Id of the client application.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="userName">The username of user who will receive the code.</
 param>
    /// <returns>The delivery details.</returns>
    public async Task<CodeDeliveryDetailsType> ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(string
  clientId, string userName)
    {
        var codeRequest = new ResendConfirmationCodeRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            Username = userName,
        };

        var response = await
  _cognitoService.ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(codeRequest);

        Console.WriteLine($"Method of delivery is
  {response.CodeDeliveryDetails.DeliveryMedium}");

        return response.CodeDeliveryDetails;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the specified user from an Amazon Cognito user pool with
  administrator access.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user.</param>
    /// <param name="poolId">The Id of the Amazon Cognito user pool.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task<UserStatusType> GetAdminUserAsync(string userName, string
  poolId)
    {
        AdminGetUserRequest userRequest = new AdminGetUserRequest
        {
            Username = userName,
            UserPoolId = poolId,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.AdminGetUserAsync(userRequest);

        Console.WriteLine($"User status {response.UserStatus}");
        return response.UserStatus;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Sign up a new user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client Id of the application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username to use.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The user's password.</param>
    /// <param name="email">The email address of the user.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating whether the user was confirmed.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> SignUpAsync(string clientId, string userName, string
 password, string email)
    {
        var userAttrs = new AttributeType
        {
            Name = "email",
            Value = email,
        };

        var userAttrsList = new List<AttributeType>();

        userAttrsList.Add(userAttrs);

        var signUpRequest = new SignUpRequest
        {
            UserAttributes = userAttrsList,
            Username = userName,
            ClientId = clientId,
            Password = password
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.SignUpAsync(signUpRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - AdminGetUser

- AdminInitiateAuth
- AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
- AssociateSoftwareToken
- ConfirmDevice
- ConfirmSignUp
- InitiateAuth
- ListUsers
- ResendConfirmationCode
- RespondToAuthChallenge
- SignUp
- VerifySoftwareToken

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Scenario that adds a user to an Amazon Cognito user pool.
/*!
  \sa gettingStartedWithUserPools()
  \param clientID: Client ID associated with an Amazon Cognito user pool.
  \param userPoolID: An Amazon Cognito user pool ID.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Cognito::gettingStartedWithUserPools(const Aws::String &clientID,
                                                  const Aws::String &userPoolID,
```

```
                                                        const
Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
   printAsterisksLine();
   std::cout
           << "Welcome to the Amazon Cognito example scenario."
           << std::endl;
   printAsterisksLine();

   std::cout
           << "This scenario will add a user to an Amazon Cognito user pool."
           << std::endl;
   const Aws::String userName = askQuestion("Enter a new username: ");
   const Aws::String password = askQuestion("Enter a new password: ");
   const Aws::String email = askQuestion("Enter a valid email for the user: ");

   std::cout << "Signing up " << userName << std::endl;

   Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);
   bool userExists = false;
   do {
       // 1. Add a user with a username, password, and email address.
       Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::SignUpRequest request;
       request.AddUserAttributes(
               Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AttributeType().WithName(
                       "email").WithValue(email));
       request.SetUsername(userName);
       request.SetPassword(password);
       request.SetClientId(clientID);
       Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::SignUpOutcome outcome =
               client.SignUp(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout << "The signup request for " << userName << " was
successful."
                     << std::endl;
       }
       else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderErrors::USERNAME_EXISTS) {
           std::cout
                   << "The username already exists. Please enter a different
username."
                   << std::endl;
```

```
            userExists = true;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::SignUpRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (userExists);

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Retrieving status of " << userName << " in the user pool."
              << std::endl;
    // 2. Confirm that the user was added to the user pool.
    if (!checkAdminUserStatus(userName, userPoolID, client)) {
        return false;
    }

    std::cout << "A confirmation code was sent to " << email << "." << std::endl;

    bool resend = askYesNoQuestion("Would you like to send a new code? (y/n) ");
    if (resend) {
        // Request a resend of the confirmation code to the email address.
(ResendConfirmationCode)
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ResendConfirmationCodeRequest
request;
        request.SetUsername(userName);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ResendConfirmationCodeOutcome
outcome =
                client.ResendConfirmationCode(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout
                    << "CognitoIdentityProvider::ResendConfirmationCode was
successful."
                    << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::ResendConfirmationCode. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
```

```
            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    {
        // 4. Send the confirmation code that's received in the email.
 (ConfirmSignUp)
        const Aws::String confirmationCode = askQuestion(
                "Enter the confirmation code that was emailed: ");
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ConfirmSignUpRequest request;
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        request.SetConfirmationCode(confirmationCode);
        request.SetUsername(userName);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ConfirmSignUpOutcome outcome =
                client.ConfirmSignUp(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "ConfirmSignup was Successful."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::ConfirmSignUp. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Rechecking the status of " << userName << " in the user pool."
              << std::endl;
    if (!checkAdminUserStatus(userName, userPoolID, client)) {
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Initiating authorization using the username and password."
              << std::endl;

    Aws::String session;
    // 5. Initiate authorization with username and password. (AdminInitiateAuth)
```

```
    if (!adminInitiateAuthorization(clientID, userPoolID,  userName, password,
 session, client)) {
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout
            << "Starting setup of time-based one-time password (TOTP) multi-
factor authentication (MFA)."
            << std::endl;

    {
        // 6. Request a setup key for one-time password (TOTP)
        //    multi-factor authentication (MFA). (AssociateSoftwareToken)
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest
 request;
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AssociateSoftwareTokenOutcome
 outcome =
                client.AssociateSoftwareToken(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout
                    << "Enter this setup key into an authenticator app, for
 example Google Authenticator."
                    << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Setup key: " << outcome.GetResult().GetSecretCode()
                      << std::endl;
#ifdef USING_QR
            printAsterisksLine();
            std::cout << "\nOr scan the QR code in the file '" << QR_CODE_PATH <<
 "."
                      << std::endl;

            saveQRCode(std::string("otpauth://totp/") + userName + "?secret=" +
                       outcome.GetResult().GetSecretCode());
#endif // USING_QR
            session = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
 CognitoIdentityProvider::AssociateSoftwareToken. "
```

```
                    << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                    << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
    askQuestion("Type enter to continue...", alwaysTrueTest);

    printAsterisksLine();

    {
        Aws::String userCode = askQuestion(
                "Enter the 6 digit code displayed in the authenticator app: ");

        //  7. Send the MFA code copied from an authenticator app.
(VerifySoftwareToken)
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::VerifySoftwareTokenRequest request;
        request.SetUserCode(userCode);
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::VerifySoftwareTokenOutcome outcome =
                client.VerifySoftwareToken(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Verification of the code was successful."
                    << std::endl;
            session = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::VerifySoftwareToken. "
                    << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                    << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "You have completed the MFA authentication setup." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Now, sign in." << std::endl;

    // 8. Initiate authorization again with username and password.
(AdminInitiateAuth)
    if (!adminInitiateAuthorization(clientID, userPoolID, userName, password,
session, client)) {
```

```
        return false;
    }

    Aws::String accessToken;
    {
        Aws::String mfaCode = askQuestion(
                "Re-enter the 6 digit code displayed in the authenticator app:
");

        // 9. Send a new MFA code copied from an authenticator app.
(AdminRespondToAuthChallenge)
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest
request;
        request.AddChallengeResponses("USERNAME", userName);
        request.AddChallengeResponses("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);
        request.SetChallengeName(

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ChallengeNameType::SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminRespondToAuthChallengeOutcome
outcome =
                client.AdminRespondToAuthChallenge(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Here is the response to the challenge.\n" <<

outcome.GetResult().GetAuthenticationResult().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;

            accessToken =
outcome.GetResult().GetAuthenticationResult().GetAccessToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminRespondToAuthChallenge. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "You have successfully added a user to Amazon Cognito."
```

```
                  << std::endl;
    }

    if (askYesNoQuestion("Would you like to delete the user that you just added?
 (y/n) ")) {
        // 10. Delete the user that you just added. (DeleteUser)
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::DeleteUserRequest request;
        request.SetAccessToken(accessToken);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::DeleteUserOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteUser(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The user " << userName << " was deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::DeleteUser. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return true;
}

//! Routine which checks the user status in an Amazon Cognito user pool.
/*!
 \sa checkAdminUserStatus()
 \param userName: A username.
 \param userPoolID: An Amazon Cognito user pool ID.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Cognito::checkAdminUserStatus(const Aws::String &userName,
                                           const Aws::String &userPoolID,
                                           const
 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient &client) {
    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminGetUserRequest request;
    request.SetUsername(userName);
    request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminGetUserOutcome outcome =
            client.AdminGetUser(request);
```

```
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The status for " << userName << " is " <<

 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::UserStatusTypeMapper::GetNameForUserStatusType(
                          outcome.GetResult().GetUserStatus()) << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Enabled is " << outcome.GetResult().GetEnabled() <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminGetUser. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which starts authorization of an Amazon Cognito user.
//! This routine requires administrator credentials.
/*!
 \sa adminInitiateAuthorization()
 \param clientID: Client ID of tracked device.
 \param userPoolID: An Amazon Cognito user pool ID.
 \param userName: A username.
 \param password: A password.
 \param sessionResult: String to receive a session token.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Cognito::adminInitiateAuthorization(const Aws::String &clientID,
                                                 const Aws::String &userPoolID,
                                                 const Aws::String &userName,
                                                 const Aws::String &password,
                                                 Aws::String &sessionResult,
                                                 const
 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient &client) {
    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminInitiateAuthRequest request;
    request.SetClientId(clientID);
    request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);
    request.AddAuthParameters("USERNAME", userName);
    request.AddAuthParameters("PASSWORD", password);
    request.SetAuthFlow(

 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AuthFlowType::ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH);
```

```
    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminInitiateAuthOutcome outcome =
            client.AdminInitiateAuth(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Call to AdminInitiateAuth was successful." << std::endl;
        sessionResult = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminInitiateAuth. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per C++ .
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers
  - ResendConfirmationCode
  - RespondToAuthChallenge
  - SignUp
  - VerifySoftwareToken

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminGetUserRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminGetUserResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminInitiateAuthRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminInitiateAuthResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminRespondToAuthChalleng
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminRespondToAuthChalleng
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AssociateSoftwareTokenRequ
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AssociateSoftwareTokenResp
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AttributeType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AuthFlowType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ChallengeNameType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExc
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ConfirmSignUpRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ResendConfirmationCodeRequ
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ResendConfirmationCodeResp
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.SignUpRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.VerifySoftwareTokenRequest
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.VerifySoftwareTokenRespons
import java.security.InvalidKeyException;
import java.security.NoSuchAlgorithmException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * TIP: To set up the required user pool, run the AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS
 * CDK) script provided in this GitHub repo at
 * resources/cdk/cognito_scenario_user_pool_with_mfa.
 *
 * This code example performs the following operations:
 *
 * 1. Invokes the signUp method to sign up a user.
 * 2. Invokes the adminGetUser method to get the user's confirmation status.
 * 3. Invokes the ResendConfirmationCode method if the user requested another
 * code.
 * 4. Invokes the confirmSignUp method.
 * 5. Invokes the AdminInitiateAuth to sign in. This results in being prompted
 * to set up TOTP (time-based one-time password). (The response is
 * “ChallengeName”: “MFA_SETUP”).
 * 6. Invokes the AssociateSoftwareToken method to generate a TOTP MFA private
 * key. This can be used with Google Authenticator.
 * 7. Invokes the VerifySoftwareToken method to verify the TOTP and register for
 * MFA.
 * 8. Invokes the AdminInitiateAuth to sign in again. This results in being
```

```
 * prompted to submit a TOTP (Response: “ChallengeName”: “SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA”).
 * 9. Invokes the AdminRespondToAuthChallenge to get back a token.
 */

public class CognitoMVP {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws NoSuchAlgorithmException,
 InvalidKeyException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <clientId> <poolId>

                Where:
                    clientId - The app client Id value that you can get from the
 AWS CDK script.
                    poolId - The pool Id that you can get from the AWS CDK
 script.\s
                """;

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

        String clientId = args[0];
        String poolId = args[1];
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient identityProviderClient =
 CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Cognito example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("*** Enter your user name");
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        String userName = in.nextLine();

        System.out.println("*** Enter your password");
```

```
        String password = in.nextLine();

        System.out.println("*** Enter your email");
        String email = in.nextLine();

        System.out.println("1. Signing up " + userName);
        signUp(identityProviderClient, clientId, userName, password, email);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Getting " + userName + " in the user pool");
        getAdminUser(identityProviderClient, userName, poolId);

        System.out
                .println("*** Conformation code sent to " + userName + ". Would
you like to send a new code? (Yes/No)");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        String ans = in.nextLine();

        if (ans.compareTo("Yes") == 0) {
            resendConfirmationCode(identityProviderClient, clientId, userName);
            System.out.println("3. Sending a new confirmation code");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Enter confirmation code that was emailed");
        String code = in.nextLine();
        confirmSignUp(identityProviderClient, clientId, code, userName);
        System.out.println("Rechecking the status of " + userName + " in the user
pool");
        getAdminUser(identityProviderClient, userName, poolId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Invokes the initiateAuth to sign in");
        AdminInitiateAuthResponse authResponse =
initiateAuth(identityProviderClient, clientId, userName, password,
                poolId);
        String mySession = authResponse.session();
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Invokes the AssociateSoftwareToken method to
generate a TOTP key");
        String newSession = getSecretForAppMFA(identityProviderClient,
mySession);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("*** Enter the 6-digit code displayed in Google
Authenticator");
        String myCode = in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Verify the TOTP and register for MFA");
        verifyTOTP(identityProviderClient, newSession, myCode);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Re-enter a 6-digit code displayed in Google
Authenticator");
        String mfaCode = in.nextLine();
        AdminInitiateAuthResponse authResponse1 =
initiateAuth(identityProviderClient, clientId, userName, password,
                poolId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9.  Invokes the AdminRespondToAuthChallenge");
        String session2 = authResponse1.session();
        adminRespondToAuthChallenge(identityProviderClient, userName, clientId,
mfaCode, session2);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("All Amazon Cognito operations were successfully
performed");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Respond to an authentication challenge.
    public static void adminRespondToAuthChallenge(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient,
            String userName, String clientId, String mfaCode, String session) {
```

```
        System.out.println("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated");
        Map<String, String> challengeResponses = new HashMap<>();

        challengeResponses.put("USERNAME", userName);
        challengeResponses.put("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);

        AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest respondToAuthChallengeRequest =
AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest.builder()
                .challengeName(ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA)
                .clientId(clientId)
                .challengeResponses(challengeResponses)
                .session(session)
                .build();

        AdminRespondToAuthChallengeResponse respondToAuthChallengeResult =
identityProviderClient
                .adminRespondToAuthChallenge(respondToAuthChallengeRequest);

System.out.println("respondToAuthChallengeResult.getAuthenticationResult()"
                + respondToAuthChallengeResult.authenticationResult());
    }

    // Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
    public static void verifyTOTP(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String session, String code) {
        try {
            VerifySoftwareTokenRequest tokenRequest =
VerifySoftwareTokenRequest.builder()
                    .userCode(code)
                    .session(session)
                    .build();

            VerifySoftwareTokenResponse verifyResponse =
identityProviderClient.verifySoftwareToken(tokenRequest);
            System.out.println("The status of the token is " +
verifyResponse.statusAsString());

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

```
   public static AdminInitiateAuthResponse
initiateAuth(CognitoIdentityProviderClient identityProviderClient,
           String clientId, String userName, String password, String userPoolId)
{
       try {
           Map<String, String> authParameters = new HashMap<>();
           authParameters.put("USERNAME", userName);
           authParameters.put("PASSWORD", password);

           AdminInitiateAuthRequest authRequest =
AdminInitiateAuthRequest.builder()
                   .clientId(clientId)
                   .userPoolId(userPoolId)
                   .authParameters(authParameters)
                   .authFlow(AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH)
                   .build();

           AdminInitiateAuthResponse response =
identityProviderClient.adminInitiateAuth(authRequest);
           System.out.println("Result Challenge is : " +
response.challengeName());
           return response;

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

       return null;
   }

   public static String getSecretForAppMFA(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String session) {
       AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest softwareTokenRequest =
AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest.builder()
               .session(session)
               .build();

       AssociateSoftwareTokenResponse tokenResponse = identityProviderClient
               .associateSoftwareToken(softwareTokenRequest);
       String secretCode = tokenResponse.secretCode();
       System.out.println("Enter this token into Google Authenticator");
       System.out.println(secretCode);
       return tokenResponse.session();
```

```
    }

    public static void confirmSignUp(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String clientId, String code,
            String userName) {
        try {
            ConfirmSignUpRequest signUpRequest = ConfirmSignUpRequest.builder()
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .confirmationCode(code)
                    .username(userName)
                    .build();

            identityProviderClient.confirmSignUp(signUpRequest);
            System.out.println(userName + " was confirmed");

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

    public static void resendConfirmationCode(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String clientId,
            String userName) {
        try {
            ResendConfirmationCodeRequest codeRequest =
ResendConfirmationCodeRequest.builder()
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .username(userName)
                    .build();

            ResendConfirmationCodeResponse response =
identityProviderClient.resendConfirmationCode(codeRequest);
            System.out.println("Method of delivery is " +
response.codeDeliveryDetails().deliveryMediumAsString());

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

    public static void signUp(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String clientId, String userName,
```

```
            String password, String email) {
        AttributeType userAttrs = AttributeType.builder()
                .name("email")
                .value(email)
                .build();

        List<AttributeType> userAttrsList = new ArrayList<>();
        userAttrsList.add(userAttrs);
        try {
            SignUpRequest signUpRequest = SignUpRequest.builder()
                    .userAttributes(userAttrsList)
                    .username(userName)
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .password(password)
                    .build();

            identityProviderClient.signUp(signUpRequest);
            System.out.println("User has been signed up ");

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

    public static void getAdminUser(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 identityProviderClient, String userName,
            String poolId) {
        try {
            AdminGetUserRequest userRequest = AdminGetUserRequest.builder()
                    .username(userName)
                    .userPoolId(poolId)
                    .build();

            AdminGetUserResponse response =
 identityProviderClient.adminGetUser(userRequest);
            System.out.println("User status " + response.userStatusAsString());

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

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers
  - ResendConfirmationCode
  - RespondToAuthChallenge
  - SignUp
  - VerifySoftwareToken

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Per un'esperienza ottimale, clona il GitHub repository ed esegui questo esempio. Il codice seguente rappresenta un esempio dell'applicazione completa.

```
import { logger } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";
import { signUp } from "../../../actions/sign-up.js";
import { FILE_USER_POOLS } from "./constants.js";
import { getSecondValuesFromEntries } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-
csv.js";
```

```
const validateClient = (clientId) => {
  if (!clientId) {
    throw new Error(
      `App client id is missing. Did you run 'create-user-pool'?`,
    );
  }
};

const validateUser = (username, password, email) => {
  if (!(username && password && email)) {
    throw new Error(
      `Username, password, and email must be provided as arguments to the 'sign-
up' command.`,
    );
  }
};

const signUpHandler = async (commands) => {
  const [_, username, password, email] = commands;

  try {
    validateUser(username, password, email);
    /**
     * @type {string[]}
     */
    const values = getSecondValuesFromEntries(FILE_USER_POOLS);
    const clientId = values[0];
    validateClient(clientId);
    logger.log("Signing up.");
    await signUp({ clientId, username, password, email });
    logger.log(`Signed up. A confirmation email has been sent to: ${email}.`);
    logger.log(
      `Run 'confirm-sign-up ${username} <code>' to confirm your account.`,
    );
  } catch (err) {
    logger.error(err);
  }
};

export { signUpHandler };

const signUp = ({ clientId, username, password, email }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});
```

```
  const command = new SignUpCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    Username: username,
    Password: password,
    UserAttributes: [{ Name: "email", Value: email }],
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

import { logger } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";
import { confirmSignUp } from "../../../actions/confirm-sign-up.js";
import { FILE_USER_POOLS } from "./constants.js";
import { getSecondValuesFromEntries } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-
csv.js";

const validateClient = (clientId) => {
  if (!clientId) {
    throw new Error(
      `App client id is missing. Did you run 'create-user-pool'?`,
    );
  }
};

const validateUser = (username) => {
  if (!username) {
    throw new Error(
      `Username name is missing. It must be provided as an argument to the
 'confirm-sign-up' command.`,
    );
  }
};

const validateCode = (code) => {
  if (!code) {
    throw new Error(
      `Verification code is missing. It must be provided as an argument to the
 'confirm-sign-up' command.`,
    );
  }
};

const confirmSignUpHandler = async (commands) => {
  const [_, username, code] = commands;
```

```
  try {
    validateUser(username);
    validateCode(code);
    /**
     * @type {string[]}
     */
    const values = getSecondValuesFromEntries(FILE_USER_POOLS);
    const clientId = values[0];
    validateClient(clientId);
    logger.log("Confirming user.");
    await confirmSignUp({ clientId, username, code });
    logger.log(
      `User confirmed. Run 'admin-initiate-auth ${username} <password>' to sign
 in.`,
    );
  } catch (err) {
    logger.error(err);
  }
};

export { confirmSignUpHandler };

const confirmSignUp = ({ clientId, username, code }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new ConfirmSignUpCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    Username: username,
    ConfirmationCode: code,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

import qrcode from "qrcode-terminal";
import { logger } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";
import { adminInitiateAuth } from "../../../actions/admin-initiate-auth.js";
import { associateSoftwareToken } from "../../../actions/associate-software-
token.js";
import { FILE_USER_POOLS } from "./constants.js";
import { getFirstEntry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-csv.js";

const handleMfaSetup = async (session, username) => {
```

```
  const { SecretCode, Session } = await associateSoftwareToken(session);

  // Store the Session for use with 'VerifySoftwareToken'.
  process.env.SESSION = Session;

  console.log(
    "Scan this code in your preferred authenticator app, then run 'verify-
software-token' to finish the setup.",
  );
  qrcode.generate(
    `otpauth://totp/${username}?secret=${SecretCode}`,
    { small: true },
    console.log,
  );
};

const handleSoftwareTokenMfa = (session) => {
  // Store the Session for use with 'AdminRespondToAuthChallenge'.
  process.env.SESSION = session;
};

const validateClient = (id) => {
  if (!id) {
    throw new Error(
      `User pool client id is missing. Did you run 'create-user-pool'?`,
    );
  }
};

const validateId = (id) => {
  if (!id) {
    throw new Error(`User pool id is missing. Did you run 'create-user-pool'?`);
  }
};

const validateUser = (username, password) => {
  if (!(username && password)) {
    throw new Error(
      `Username and password must be provided as arguments to the 'admin-
initiate-auth' command.`,
    );
  }
};
```

```
const adminInitiateAuthHandler = async (commands) => {
  const [_, username, password] = commands;

  try {
    validateUser(username, password);

    const [userPoolId, clientId] = getFirstEntry(FILE_USER_POOLS);
    validateId(userPoolId);
    validateClient(clientId);

    logger.log("Signing in.");
    const { ChallengeName, Session } = await adminInitiateAuth({
      clientId,
      userPoolId,
      username,
      password,
    });

    if (ChallengeName === "MFA_SETUP") {
      logger.log("MFA setup is required.");
      return handleMfaSetup(Session, username);
    }

    if (ChallengeName === "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA") {
      handleSoftwareTokenMfa(Session);
      logger.log(`Run 'admin-respond-to-auth-challenge ${username} <totp>'`);
    }
  } catch (err) {
    logger.error(err);
  }
};

export { adminInitiateAuthHandler };

const adminInitiateAuth = ({ clientId, userPoolId, username, password }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new AdminInitiateAuthCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    AuthFlow: AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
    AuthParameters: { USERNAME: username, PASSWORD: password },
  });
```

```
  return client.send(command);
};

import { logger } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";
import { adminRespondToAuthChallenge } from "../../../actions/admin-respond-to-
auth-challenge.js";
import { getFirstEntry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-csv.js";
import { FILE_USER_POOLS } from "./constants.js";

const verifyUsername = (username) => {
  if (!username) {
    throw new Error(
      `Username is missing. It must be provided as an argument to the 'admin-
respond-to-auth-challenge' command.`,
    );
  }
};

const verifyTotp = (totp) => {
  if (!totp) {
    throw new Error(
      `Time-based one-time password (TOTP) is missing. It must be provided as an
 argument to the 'admin-respond-to-auth-challenge' command.`,
    );
  }
};

const storeAccessToken = (token) => {
  process.env.AccessToken = token;
};

const adminRespondToAuthChallengeHandler = async (commands) => {
  const [_, username, totp] = commands;

  try {
    verifyUsername(username);
    verifyTotp(totp);

    const [userPoolId, clientId] = getFirstEntry(FILE_USER_POOLS);
    const session = process.env.SESSION;

    const { AuthenticationResult } = await adminRespondToAuthChallenge({
      clientId,
      userPoolId,
```

```
      username,
      totp,
      session,
    });

    storeAccessToken(AuthenticationResult.AccessToken);

    logger.log("Successfully authenticated.");
  } catch (err) {
    logger.error(err);
  }
};

export { adminRespondToAuthChallengeHandler };

const respondToAuthChallenge = ({
  clientId,
  username,
  session,
  userPoolId,
  code,
}) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new RespondToAuthChallengeCommand({
    ChallengeName: ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
    ChallengeResponses: {
      SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE: code,
      USERNAME: username,
    },
    ClientId: clientId,
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    Session: session,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

import { logger } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";
import { verifySoftwareToken } from "../../../actions/verify-software-token.js";

const validateTotp = (totp) => {
  if (!totp) {
    throw new Error(
```

```
      `Time-based one-time password (TOTP) must be provided to the 'validate-
software-token' command.`,
    );
  }
};
const verifySoftwareTokenHandler = async (commands) => {
  const [_, totp] = commands;

  try {
    validateTotp(totp);

    logger.log("Verifying TOTP.");
    await verifySoftwareToken(totp);
    logger.log("TOTP Verified. Run 'admin-initiate-auth' again to sign-in.");
  } catch (err) {
    logger.error(err);
  }
};

export { verifySoftwareTokenHandler };

const verifySoftwareToken = (totp) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  // The 'Session' is provided in the response to 'AssociateSoftwareToken'.
  const session = process.env.SESSION;

  if (!session) {
    throw new Error(
      "Missing a valid Session. Did you run 'admin-initiate-auth'?",
    );
  }

  const command = new VerifySoftwareTokenCommand({
    Session: session,
    UserCode: totp,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers
  - ResendConfirmationCode
  - RespondToAuthChallenge
  - SignUp
  - VerifySoftwareToken

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 TIP: To set up the required user pool, run the AWS Cloud Development
 Kit (AWS CDK) script provided in this GitHub repo at resources/cdk/
 cognito_scenario_user_pool_with_mfa.
```

```
 This code example performs the following operations:

 1. Invokes the signUp method to sign up a user.
 2. Invokes the adminGetUser method to get the user's confirmation status.
 3. Invokes the ResendConfirmationCode method if the user requested another code.
 4. Invokes the confirmSignUp method.
 5. Invokes the initiateAuth to sign in. This results in being prompted to
 set up TOTP (time-based one-time password). (The response is “ChallengeName”:
 “MFA_SETUP”).
 6. Invokes the AssociateSoftwareToken method to generate a TOTP MFA private key.
 This can be used with Google Authenticator.
 7. Invokes the VerifySoftwareToken method to verify the TOTP and register for
 MFA.
 8. Invokes the AdminInitiateAuth to sign in again. This results in being
 prompted to submit a TOTP (Response: “ChallengeName”: “SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA”).
 9. Invokes the AdminRespondToAuthChallenge to get back a token.
 */

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <clientId> <poolId>
        Where:
            clientId - The app client Id value that you can get from the AWS CDK
 script.
            poolId - The pool Id that you can get from the AWS CDK script.
    """

    if (args.size != 2) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val clientId = args[0]
    val poolId = args[1]

    // Use the console to get data from the user.
    println("*** Enter your use name")
    val inOb = Scanner(System.`in`)
    val userName = inOb.nextLine()
    println(userName)

    println("*** Enter your password")
```

```
    val password: String = inOb.nextLine()

    println("*** Enter your email")
    val email = inOb.nextLine()

    println("*** Signing up $userName")
    signUp(clientId, userName, password, email)

    println("*** Getting $userName in the user pool")
    getAdminUser(userName, poolId)

    println("*** Conformation code sent to $userName. Would you like to send a
 new code? (Yes/No)")
    val ans = inOb.nextLine()

    if (ans.compareTo("Yes") == 0) {
        println("*** Sending a new confirmation code")
        resendConfirmationCode(clientId, userName)
    }
    println("*** Enter the confirmation code that was emailed")
    val code = inOb.nextLine()
    confirmSignUp(clientId, code, userName)

    println("*** Rechecking the status of $userName in the user pool")
    getAdminUser(userName, poolId)

    val authResponse = checkAuthMethod(clientId, userName, password, poolId)
    val mySession = authResponse.session
    val newSession = getSecretForAppMFA(mySession)
    println("*** Enter the 6-digit code displayed in Google Authenticator")
    val myCode = inOb.nextLine()

    // Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
    verifyTOTP(newSession, myCode)
    println("*** Re-enter a 6-digit code displayed in Google Authenticator")
    val mfaCode: String = inOb.nextLine()
    val authResponse1 = checkAuthMethod(clientId, userName, password, poolId)
    val session2 = authResponse1.session
    adminRespondToAuthChallenge(userName, clientId, mfaCode, session2)
}

suspend fun checkAuthMethod(
    clientIdVal: String,
    userNameVal: String,
```

```
    passwordVal: String,
    userPoolIdVal: String,
): AdminInitiateAuthResponse {
    val authParas = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    authParas["USERNAME"] = userNameVal
    authParas["PASSWORD"] = passwordVal

    val authRequest =
        AdminInitiateAuthRequest {
            clientId = clientIdVal
            userPoolId = userPoolIdVal
            authParameters = authParas
            authFlow = AuthFlowType.AdminUserPasswordAuth
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.adminInitiateAuth(authRequest)
        println("Result Challenge is ${response.challengeName}")
        return response
    }
}

suspend fun resendConfirmationCode(
    clientIdVal: String?,
    userNameVal: String?,
) {
    val codeRequest =
        ResendConfirmationCodeRequest {
            clientId = clientIdVal
            username = userNameVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.resendConfirmationCode(codeRequest)
        println("Method of delivery is " +
 (response.codeDeliveryDetails?.deliveryMedium))
    }
}

// Respond to an authentication challenge.
suspend fun adminRespondToAuthChallenge(
    userName: String,
```

```
    clientIdVal: String?,
    mfaCode: String,
    sessionVal: String?,
) {
    println("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated")
    val challengeResponsesOb = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    challengeResponsesOb["USERNAME"] = userName
    challengeResponsesOb["SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE"] = mfaCode

    val adminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest =
        AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest {
            challengeName = ChallengeNameType.SoftwareTokenMfa
            clientId = clientIdVal
            challengeResponses = challengeResponsesOb
            session = sessionVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val respondToAuthChallengeResult =
 identityProviderClient.adminRespondToAuthChallenge(adminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest)
        println("respondToAuthChallengeResult.getAuthenticationResult()
 ${respondToAuthChallengeResult.authenticationResult}")
    }
}

// Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
suspend fun verifyTOTP(
    sessionVal: String?,
    codeVal: String?,
) {
    val tokenRequest =
        VerifySoftwareTokenRequest {
            userCode = codeVal
            session = sessionVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val verifyResponse =
 identityProviderClient.verifySoftwareToken(tokenRequest)
        println("The status of the token is ${verifyResponse.status}")
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun getSecretForAppMFA(sessionVal: String?): String? {
    val softwareTokenRequest =
        AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest {
            session = sessionVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val tokenResponse =
 identityProviderClient.associateSoftwareToken(softwareTokenRequest)
        val secretCode = tokenResponse.secretCode
        println("Enter this token into Google Authenticator")
        println(secretCode)
        return tokenResponse.session
    }
}

suspend fun confirmSignUp(
    clientIdVal: String?,
    codeVal: String?,
    userNameVal: String?,
) {
    val signUpRequest =
        ConfirmSignUpRequest {
            clientId = clientIdVal
            confirmationCode = codeVal
            username = userNameVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        identityProviderClient.confirmSignUp(signUpRequest)
        println("$userNameVal  was confirmed")
    }
}

suspend fun getAdminUser(
    userNameVal: String?,
    poolIdVal: String?,
) {
    val userRequest =
        AdminGetUserRequest {
            username = userNameVal
```

```
            userPoolId = poolIdVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.adminGetUser(userRequest)
        println("User status ${response.userStatus}")
    }
}

suspend fun signUp(
    clientIdVal: String?,
    userNameVal: String?,
    passwordVal: String?,
    emailVal: String?,
) {
    val userAttrs =
        AttributeType {
            name = "email"
            value = emailVal
        }

    val userAttrsList = mutableListOf<AttributeType>()
    userAttrsList.add(userAttrs)
    val signUpRequest =
        SignUpRequest {
            userAttributes = userAttrsList
            username = userNameVal
            clientId = clientIdVal
            password = passwordVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        identityProviderClient.signUp(signUpRequest)
        println("User has been signed up")
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - AdminGetUser

- AdminInitiateAuth
- AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
- AssociateSoftwareToken
- ConfirmDevice
- ConfirmSignUp
- InitiateAuth
- ListUsers
- ResendConfirmationCode
- RespondToAuthChallenge
- SignUp
- VerifySoftwareToken

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creazione di una classe che racchiude le funzioni di Amazon Cognito utilizzate nello scenario.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
```

```
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def _secret_hash(self, user_name):
        """
        Calculates a secret hash from a user name and a client secret.

        :param user_name: The user name to use when calculating the hash.
        :return: The secret hash.
        """
        key = self.client_secret.encode()
        msg = bytes(user_name + self.client_id, "utf-8")
        secret_hash = base64.b64encode(
            hmac.new(key, msg, digestmod=hashlib.sha256).digest()
        ).decode()
        logger.info("Made secret hash for %s: %s.", user_name, secret_hash)
        return secret_hash

    def sign_up_user(self, user_name, password, user_email):
        """
        Signs up a new user with Amazon Cognito. This action prompts Amazon
Cognito
        to send an email to the specified email address. The email contains a
code that
        can be used to confirm the user.

        When the user already exists, the user status is checked to determine
whether
        the user has been confirmed.

        :param user_name: The user name that identifies the new user.
        :param password: The password for the new user.
        :param user_email: The email address for the new user.
        :return: True when the user is already confirmed with Amazon Cognito.
                 Otherwise, false.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "Username": user_name,
                "Password": password,
```

```
                "UserAttributes": [{"Name": "email", "Value": user_email}],
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.sign_up(**kwargs)
            confirmed = response["UserConfirmed"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "UsernameExistsException":
                response = self.cognito_idp_client.admin_get_user(
                    UserPoolId=self.user_pool_id, Username=user_name
                )
                logger.warning(
                    "User %s exists and is %s.", user_name,
response["UserStatus"]
                )
                confirmed = response["UserStatus"] == "CONFIRMED"
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't sign up %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    user_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return confirmed


    def resend_confirmation(self, user_name):
        """
        Prompts Amazon Cognito to resend an email with a new confirmation code.

        :param user_name: The name of the user who will receive the email.
        :return: Delivery information about where the email is sent.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"ClientId": self.client_id, "Username": user_name}
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.resend_confirmation_code(**kwargs)
            delivery = response["CodeDeliveryDetails"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't resend confirmation to %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return delivery


    def confirm_user_sign_up(self, user_name, confirmation_code):
        """
        Confirms a previously created user. A user must be confirmed before they
        can sign in to Amazon Cognito.

        :param user_name: The name of the user to confirm.
        :param confirmation_code: The confirmation code sent to the user's
registered
                                  email address.
        :return: True when the confirmation succeeds.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "Username": user_name,
                "ConfirmationCode": confirmation_code,
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            self.cognito_idp_client.confirm_sign_up(**kwargs)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't confirm sign up for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return True


    def list_users(self):
        """
        Returns a list of the users in the current user pool.
```

```
        :return: The list of users.
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.cognito_idp_client.list_users(UserPoolId=self.user_pool_id)
            users = response["Users"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list users for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.user_pool_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return users


    def start_sign_in(self, user_name, password):
        """
        Starts the sign-in process for a user by using administrator credentials.
        This method of signing in is appropriate for code running on a secure
 server.

        If the user pool is configured to require MFA and this is the first sign-
in
        for the user, Amazon Cognito returns a challenge response to set up an
        MFA application. When this occurs, this function gets an MFA secret from
        Amazon Cognito and returns it to the caller.

        :param user_name: The name of the user to sign in.
        :param password: The user's password.
        :return: The result of the sign-in attempt. When sign-in is successful,
 this
                 returns an access token that can be used to get AWS credentials.
 Otherwise,
                 Amazon Cognito returns a challenge to set up an MFA application,
                 or a challenge to enter an MFA code from a registered MFA
 application.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "UserPoolId": self.user_pool_id,
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
```

```
                "AuthFlow": "ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
                "AuthParameters": {"USERNAME": user_name, "PASSWORD": password},
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["AuthParameters"]["SECRET_HASH"] =
self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.admin_initiate_auth(**kwargs)
            challenge_name = response.get("ChallengeName", None)
            if challenge_name == "MFA_SETUP":
                if (
                    "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA"
                    in response["ChallengeParameters"]["MFAS_CAN_SETUP"]
                ):
                    response.update(self.get_mfa_secret(response["Session"]))
                else:
                    raise RuntimeError(
                        "The user pool requires MFA setup, but the user pool is
not "
                        "configured for TOTP MFA. This example requires TOTP
MFA."
                    )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start sign in for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response


    def get_mfa_secret(self, session):
        """
        Gets a token that can be used to associate an MFA application with the
user.

        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :return: An MFA token that can be used to set up an MFA application.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response =
self.cognito_idp_client.associate_software_token(Session=session)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get MFA secret. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response


    def verify_mfa(self, session, user_code):
        """
        Verify a new MFA application that is associated with a user.

        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :param user_code: A code generated by the associated MFA application.
        :return: Status that indicates whether the MFA application is verified.
        """
        try:
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.verify_software_token(
                Session=session, UserCode=user_code
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't verify MFA. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response


    def respond_to_mfa_challenge(self, user_name, session, mfa_code):
        """
```

```
        Responds to a challenge for an MFA code. This completes the second step
of
        a two-factor sign-in. When sign-in is successful, it returns an access
token
        that can be used to get AWS credentials from Amazon Cognito.

        :param user_name: The name of the user who is signing in.
        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :param mfa_code: A code generated by the associated MFA application.
        :return: The result of the authentication. When successful, this contains
an
                 access token for the user.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "UserPoolId": self.user_pool_id,
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "ChallengeName": "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA",
                "Session": session,
                "ChallengeResponses": {
                    "USERNAME": user_name,
                    "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE": mfa_code,
                },
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["ChallengeResponses"]["SECRET_HASH"] = self._secret_hash(
                    user_name
                )
            response =
self.cognito_idp_client.admin_respond_to_auth_challenge(**kwargs)
            auth_result = response["AuthenticationResult"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ExpiredCodeException":
                logger.warning(
                    "Your MFA code has expired or has been used already. You
might have "
                    "to wait a few seconds until your app shows you a new code."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't respond to mfa challenge for %s. Here's why: %s:
%s",
```

```
                    user_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return auth_result


    def confirm_mfa_device(
        self,
        user_name,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        access_token,
        aws_srp,
    ):
        """
        Confirms an MFA device to be tracked by Amazon Cognito. When a device is
        tracked, its key and password can be used to sign in without requiring a
new
        MFA code from the MFA application.

        :param user_name: The user that is associated with the device.
        :param device_key: The key of the device, returned by Amazon Cognito.
        :param device_group_key: The group key of the device, returned by Amazon
Cognito.
        :param device_password: The password that is associated with the device.
        :param access_token: The user's access token.
        :param aws_srp: A class that helps with Secure Remote Password (SRP)
                        calculations. The scenario associated with this example
uses
                        the warrant package.
        :return: True when the user must confirm the device. Otherwise, False.
When
                 False, the device is automatically confirmed and tracked.
        """
        srp_helper = aws_srp.AWSSRP(
            username=user_name,
            password=device_password,
            pool_id="_",
            client_id=self.client_id,
            client_secret=None,
```

```
            client=self.cognito_idp_client,
        )
        device_and_pw = f"{device_group_key}{device_key}:{device_password}"
        device_and_pw_hash = aws_srp.hash_sha256(device_and_pw.encode("utf-8"))
        salt = aws_srp.pad_hex(aws_srp.get_random(16))
        x_value = aws_srp.hex_to_long(aws_srp.hex_hash(salt +
device_and_pw_hash))
        verifier = aws_srp.pad_hex(pow(srp_helper.val_g, x_value,
srp_helper.big_n))
        device_secret_verifier_config = {
            "PasswordVerifier": base64.standard_b64encode(
                bytearray.fromhex(verifier)
            ).decode("utf-8"),
            "Salt":
base64.standard_b64encode(bytearray.fromhex(salt)).decode("utf-8"),
        }
        try:
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.confirm_device(
                AccessToken=access_token,
                DeviceKey=device_key,
                DeviceSecretVerifierConfig=device_secret_verifier_config,
            )
            user_confirm = response["UserConfirmationNecessary"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't confirm mfa device %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                device_key,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return user_confirm


    def sign_in_with_tracked_device(
        self,
        user_name,
        password,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        aws_srp,
    ):
```

```
        """
        Signs in to Amazon Cognito as a user who has a tracked device. Signing in
        with a tracked device lets a user sign in without entering a new MFA
 code.

        Signing in with a tracked device requires that the client respond to the
 SRP
        protocol. The scenario associated with this example uses the warrant
 package
        to help with SRP calculations.

        For more information on SRP, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
Secure_Remote_Password_protocol.

        :param user_name: The user that is associated with the device.
        :param password: The user's password.
        :param device_key: The key of a tracked device.
        :param device_group_key: The group key of a tracked device.
        :param device_password: The password that is associated with the device.
        :param aws_srp: A class that helps with SRP calculations. The scenario
                        associated with this example uses the warrant package.
        :return: The result of the authentication. When successful, this contains
 an
                 access token for the user.
        """
        try:
            srp_helper = aws_srp.AWSSRP(
                username=user_name,
                password=device_password,
                pool_id="_",
                client_id=self.client_id,
                client_secret=None,
                client=self.cognito_idp_client,
            )

            response_init = self.cognito_idp_client.initiate_auth(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                AuthFlow="USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
                AuthParameters={
                    "USERNAME": user_name,
                    "PASSWORD": password,
                    "DEVICE_KEY": device_key,
                },
            )
```

```
            if response_init["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_SRP_AUTH":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_SRP_AUTH challenge but got
{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            auth_params = srp_helper.get_auth_params()
            auth_params["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_auth = self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_SRP_AUTH",
                ChallengeResponses=auth_params,
            )
            if response_auth["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER challenge but got "
                    f"{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            challenge_params = response_auth["ChallengeParameters"]
            challenge_params["USER_ID_FOR_SRP"] = device_group_key + device_key
            cr = srp_helper.process_challenge(challenge_params, {"USERNAME":
user_name})
            cr["USERNAME"] = user_name
            cr["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_verifier =
self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER",
                ChallengeResponses=cr,
            )
            auth_tokens = response_verifier["AuthenticationResult"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start client sign in for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return auth_tokens
```

Creazione di una classe che esegue lo scenario. Questo esempio registra un dispositivo MFA che deve essere monitorato da Amazon Cognito e mostra come accedere utilizzando la password e le informazioni del dispositivo monitorato. evitando così di dover inserire un nuovo codice MFA.

```
def run_scenario(cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Cognito user signup with MFA demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    cog_wrapper = CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper(
        cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id
    )

    user_name = q.ask("Let's sign up a new user. Enter a user name: ",
 q.non_empty)
    password = q.ask("Enter a password for the user: ", q.non_empty)
    email = q.ask("Enter a valid email address that you own: ", q.non_empty)
    confirmed = cog_wrapper.sign_up_user(user_name, password, email)
    while not confirmed:
        print(
            f"User {user_name} requires confirmation. Check {email} for "
            f"a verification code."
        )
        confirmation_code = q.ask("Enter the confirmation code from the email: ")
        if not confirmation_code:
            if q.ask("Do you need another confirmation code (y/n)? ",
 q.is_yesno):
                delivery = cog_wrapper.resend_confirmation(user_name)
                print(
                    f"Confirmation code sent by {delivery['DeliveryMedium']} "
                    f"to {delivery['Destination']}."
                )
        else:
            confirmed = cog_wrapper.confirm_user_sign_up(user_name,
 confirmation_code)
    print(f"User {user_name} is confirmed and ready to use.")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    print("Let's get a list of users in the user pool.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    users = cog_wrapper.list_users()
    if users:
        print(f"Found {len(users)} users:")
        pp(users)
    else:
        print("No users found.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print("Let's sign in and get an access token.")
    auth_tokens = None
    challenge = "ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH"
    response = {}
    while challenge is not None:
        if challenge == "ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH":
            response = cog_wrapper.start_sign_in(user_name, password)
            challenge = response["ChallengeName"]
        elif response["ChallengeName"] == "MFA_SETUP":
            print("First, we need to set up an MFA application.")
            qr_img = qrcode.make(
                f"otpauth://totp/{user_name}?secret={response['SecretCode']}"
            )
            qr_img.save("qr.png")
            q.ask(
                "Press Enter to see a QR code on your screen. Scan it into an MFA
"
                "application, such as Google Authenticator."
            )
            webbrowser.open("qr.png")
            mfa_code = q.ask(
                "Enter the verification code from your MFA application: ",
q.non_empty
            )
            response = cog_wrapper.verify_mfa(response["Session"], mfa_code)
            print(f"MFA device setup {response['Status']}")
            print("Now that an MFA application is set up, let's sign in again.")
            print(
                "You might have to wait a few seconds for a new MFA code to
appear in "
                "your MFA application."
            )
            challenge = "ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH"
```

```
        elif response["ChallengeName"] == "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA":
            auth_tokens = None
            while auth_tokens is None:
                mfa_code = q.ask(
                    "Enter a verification code from your MFA application: ",
 q.non_empty
                )
                auth_tokens = cog_wrapper.respond_to_mfa_challenge(
                    user_name, response["Session"], mfa_code
                )
            print(f"You're signed in as {user_name}.")
            print("Here's your access token:")
            pp(auth_tokens["AccessToken"])
            print("And your device information:")
            pp(auth_tokens["NewDeviceMetadata"])
            challenge = None
        else:
            raise Exception(f"Got unexpected challenge
 {response['ChallengeName']}")
    print("-" * 88)

    device_group_key = auth_tokens["NewDeviceMetadata"]["DeviceGroupKey"]
    device_key = auth_tokens["NewDeviceMetadata"]["DeviceKey"]
    device_password = base64.standard_b64encode(os.urandom(40)).decode("utf-8")

    print("Let's confirm your MFA device so you don't have re-enter MFA tokens
 for it.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    cog_wrapper.confirm_mfa_device(
        user_name,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        auth_tokens["AccessToken"],
        aws_srp,
    )
    print(f"Your device {device_key} is confirmed.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(
        f"Now let's sign in as {user_name} from your confirmed device
 {device_key}.\n"
        f"Because this device is tracked by Amazon Cognito, you won't have to re-
enter an MFA code."
```

```
    )
    q.ask("Press Enter when ready.")
    auth_tokens = cog_wrapper.sign_in_with_tracked_device(
        user_name, password, device_key, device_group_key, device_password,
 aws_srp
    )
    print("You're signed in. Your access token is:")
    pp(auth_tokens["AccessToken"])
    print("-" * 88)

    print("Don't forget to delete your user pool when you're done with this
 example.")
    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


def main():
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Shows how to sign up a new user with Amazon Cognito and
 associate "
        "the user with an MFA application for multi-factor authentication."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "user_pool_id", help="The ID of the user pool to use for the example."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "client_id", help="The ID of the client application to use for the
 example."
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()
    try:
        run_scenario(boto3.client("cognito-idp"), args.user_pool_id,
 args.client_id)
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).

- AdminGetUser
- AdminInitiateAuth
- AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
- AssociateSoftwareToken
- ConfirmDevice
- ConfirmSignUp
- InitiateAuth
- ListUsers
- ResendConfirmationCode
- RespondToAuthChallenge
- SignUp
- VerifySoftwareToken

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Il file `Package.swift`.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
//
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.

import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "cognito-scenario",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
```

```
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.0.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module
 or a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "cognito-scenario",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSCognitoIdentityProvider", package: "aws-sdk-
swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-
parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources")

    ]
)
```

Il file di codice Swift.

```
// An example demonstrating various features of Amazon Cognito. Before running
// this Swift code example, set up your development environment, including
// your credentials.
//
// For more information, see the following documentation:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
//
// TIP: To set up the required user pool, run the AWS Cloud Development Kit
// (AWS CDK) script provided in this GitHub repo at
// resources/cdk/cognito_scenario_user_pool_with_mfa.
```

```
//
// This example performs the following functions:
//
// 1. Invokes the signUp method to sign up a user.
// 2. Invokes the adminGetUser method to get the user's confirmation status.
// 3. Invokes the ResendConfirmationCode method if the user requested another
//    code.
// 4. Invokes the confirmSignUp method.
// 5. Invokes the initiateAuth to sign in. This results in being prompted to
//    set up TOTP (time-based one-time password). (The response is
//    “ChallengeName”: “MFA_SETUP”).
// 6. Invokes the AssociateSoftwareToken method to generate a TOTP MFA private
//    key. This can be used with Google Authenticator.
// 7. Invokes the VerifySoftwareToken method to verify the TOTP and register
//    for MFA.
// 8. Invokes the AdminInitiateAuth to sign in again. This results in being
//    prompted to submit a TOTP (Response: “ChallengeName”:
//    “SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA”).
// 9. Invokes the AdminRespondToAuthChallenge to get back a token.

import ArgumentParser
import Foundation

import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Argument(help: "The application clientId.")
    var clientId: String
    @Argument(help: "The user pool ID to use.")
    var poolId: String
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon Region to use")
    var region = "us-east-1"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "cognito-scenario",
        abstract: """
        Demonstrates various features of Amazon Cognito.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Prompt for an input string of at least a minimum length.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - prompt: The prompt string to display.
    ///   - minLength: The minimum number of characters to allow in the
    ///     response. Default value is 0.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The entered string.
    func stringRequest(_ prompt: String, minLength: Int = 1) -> String {
        while true {
            print(prompt, terminator: "")
            let str = readLine()

            guard let str else {
                continue
            }
            if str.count >= minLength {
                return str
            } else {
                print("*** Response must be at least \(minLength) character(s)
long.")
            }
        }
    }

    /// Ask a yes/no question.
    ///
    /// - Parameter prompt: A prompt string to print.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the user answered "Y", otherwise `false`.
    func yesNoRequest(_ prompt: String) -> Bool {
        while true {
            let answer = stringRequest(prompt).lowercased()
            if answer == "y" || answer == "n" {
                return answer == "y"
            }
        }
    }

    /// Get information about a specific user in a user pool.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client to use.
    ///   - userName: The user to retrieve information about.
    ///   - userPoolId: The user pool to search for the specified user.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the user's information was successfully
    ///   retrieved. Otherwise returns `false`.
    func adminGetUser(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, userName: String,
                      userPoolId: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.adminGetUser(
                input: AdminGetUserInput(
                    userPoolId: userPoolId,
                    username: userName
                )
            )

            guard let userStatus = output.userStatus else {
                print("*** Unable to get the user's status.")
                return false
            }

            print("User status: \(userStatus)")
            return true
        } catch {
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Create a new user in a user pool.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - clientId: The ID of the app client to create a user for.
    ///   - userName: The username for the new user.
    ///   - password: The new user's password.
    ///   - email: The new user's email address.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if successful; otherwise `false`.
    func signUp(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, clientId: String,
 userName: String, password: String, email: String) async -> Bool {
        let emailAttr = CognitoIdentityProviderClientTypes.AttributeType(
            name: "email",
            value: email
        )

        let userAttrsList = [emailAttr]
```

```
        do {
            _ = try await cipClient.signUp(
                input: SignUpInput(
                    clientId: clientId,
                    password: password,
                    userAttributes: userAttrsList,
                    username: userName
                )

            )

            print("=====> User \(userName) signed up.")
        } catch _ as AWSCognitoIdentityProvider.UsernameExistsException {
            print("*** The username \(userName) already exists. Please use a
different one.")
            return false
        } catch let error as AWSCognitoIdentityProvider.InvalidPasswordException
{
            print("*** Error: The specified password is invalid. Reason:
\(error.properties.message ?? "<none available>").")
            return false
        } catch _ as AWSCognitoIdentityProvider.ResourceNotFoundException {
            print("*** Error: The specified client ID (\(clientId)) doesn't
exist.")
            return false
        } catch {
            print("*** Unexpected error: \(error)")
            return false
        }

        return true
    }

    /// Requests a new confirmation code be sent to the given user's contact
    /// method.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - clientId: The application client ID.
    ///   - userName: The user to resend a code for.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if a new code was sent successfully, otherwise
    ///   `false`.
```

```
   func resendConfirmationCode(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
clientId: String,
                               userName: String) async -> Bool {
       do {
           let output = try await cipClient.resendConfirmationCode(
               input: ResendConfirmationCodeInput(
                   clientId: clientId,
                   username: userName
               )
           )

           guard let deliveryMedium = output.codeDeliveryDetails?.deliveryMedium
else {
               print("*** Unable to get the delivery method for the resent
code.")
               return false
           }

           print("=====> A new code has been sent by \(deliveryMedium)")
           return true
       } catch {
           print("*** Unable to resend the confirmation code to user
\(userName).")
           return false
       }
   }

   /// Submit a confirmation code for the specified user. This is the code as
   /// entered by the user after they've received it by email or text
   /// message.
   ///
   /// - Parameters:
   ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
   ///   - clientId: The app client ID the user is signing up for.
   ///   - userName: The username of the user whose code is being sent.
   ///   - code: The user's confirmation code.
   ///
   /// - Returns: `true` if the code was successfully confirmed; otherwise
`false`.
   func confirmSignUp(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, clientId:
String,
                      userName: String, code: String) async -> Bool {
       do {
           _ = try await cipClient.confirmSignUp(
```

```
                input: ConfirmSignUpInput(
                    clientId: clientId,
                    confirmationCode: code,
                    username: userName
                )
            )

            print("=====> \(userName) has been confirmed.")
            return true
        } catch {
            print("=====> \(userName)'s code was entered incorrectly.")
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Begin an authentication session.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CongitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - clientId: The app client ID to use.
    ///   - userName: The username to check.
    ///   - password: The user's password.
    ///   - userPoolId: The user pool to use.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The session token associated with this authentication
    ///   session.
    func initiateAuth(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, clientId: String,
                      userName: String, password: String,
                      userPoolId: String) async -> String? {
        var authParams: [String: String] = [:]

        authParams["USERNAME"] = userName
        authParams["PASSWORD"] = password

        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.adminInitiateAuth(
                input: AdminInitiateAuthInput(
                    authFlow:
CognitoIdentityProviderClientTypes.AuthFlowType.adminUserPasswordAuth,
                    authParameters: authParams,
                    clientId: clientId,
                    userPoolId: userPoolId
                )
            )
```

```
            guard let challengeName = output.challengeName else {
                print("*** Invalid response from the auth service.")
                return nil
            }

            print("=====> Response challenge is \(challengeName)")

            return output.session
        } catch _ as UserNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified username, \(userName), doesn't exist.")
            return nil
        } catch _ as UserNotConfirmedException {
            print("*** The user \(userName) has not been confirmed.")
            return nil
        } catch {
            print("*** An unexpected error occurred.")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Request and display an MFA secret token that the user should enter
    /// into their authenticator to set it up for the user account.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - authSession: The authentication session to request an MFA secret
    ///     for.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the MFA secret token that should be
    ///   entered into the authenticator software.
    func getSecretForAppMFA(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
authSession: String?) async -> String? {
        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.associateSoftwareToken(
                input: AssociateSoftwareTokenInput(
                    session: authSession
                )
            )

            guard let secretCode = output.secretCode else {
                print("*** Unable to get the secret code")
                return nil
            }
```

```
            print("=====> Enter this token into Google Authenticator:
\(secretCode)")
            return output.session
        } catch _ as SoftwareTokenMFANotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified user pool isn't configured for MFA.")
            return nil
        } catch {
            print("*** An unexpected error occurred getting the secret for the
app's MFA.")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Confirm that the user's TOTP authenticator is configured correctly by
    /// sending a code to it to check that it matches successfully.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CongnitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - session: An authentication session previously returned by an
    ///     `associateSoftwareToken()` call.
    ///   - mfaCode: The 6-digit code currently displayed by the user's
    ///     authenticator, as provided by the user.
    func verifyTOTP(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, session: String?,
mfaCode: String?) async {
        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.verifySoftwareToken(
                input: VerifySoftwareTokenInput(
                    session: session,
                    userCode: mfaCode
                )
            )

            guard let tokenStatus = output.status else {
                print("*** Unable to get the token's status.")
                return
            }
            print("=====> The token's status is: \(tokenStatus)")
        } catch _ as SoftwareTokenMFANotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified user pool isn't configured for MFA.")
            return
        } catch _ as CodeMismatchException {
            print("*** The specified MFA code doesn't match the expected value.")
            return
```

```
        } catch _ as UserNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified username doesn't exist.")
            return
        } catch _ as UserNotConfirmedException {
            print("*** The user has not been confirmed.")
            return
        } catch {
            print("*** Error verifying the MFA token!")
            return
        }
    }

    /// Respond to the authentication challenge received from Cognito after
    /// initiating an authentication session. This involves sending a current
    /// MFA code to the service.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - userName: The user's username.
    ///   - clientId: The app client ID.
    ///   - userPoolId: The user pool to sign into.
    ///   - mfaCode: The 6-digit MFA code currently displayed by the user's
    ///     authenticator.
    ///   - session: The authentication session to continue processing.
    func adminRespondToAuthChallenge(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
userName: String,
                                     clientId: String, userPoolId: String,
mfaCode: String,
                                     session: String) async {
        print("=====> SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated...")

        var challengeResponsesOb: [String: String] = [:]
        challengeResponsesOb["USERNAME"] = userName
        challengeResponsesOb["SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE"] = mfaCode

        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.adminRespondToAuthChallenge(
                input: AdminRespondToAuthChallengeInput(
                    challengeName:
CognitoIdentityProviderClientTypes.ChallengeNameType.softwareTokenMfa,
                    challengeResponses: challengeResponsesOb,
                    clientId: clientId,
                    session: session,
                    userPoolId: userPoolId
```

```
                )
            )

            guard let authenticationResult = output.authenticationResult else {
                print("*** Unable to get authentication result.")
                return
            }

            print("=====> Authentication result (JWTs are redacted):")
            print(authenticationResult)
        } catch _ as SoftwareTokenMFANotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified user pool isn't configured for MFA.")
            return
        } catch _ as CodeMismatchException {
            print("*** The specified MFA code doesn't match the expected value.")
            return
        } catch _ as UserNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified username, \(userName), doesn't exist.")
            return
        } catch _ as UserNotConfirmedException {
            print("*** The user \(userName) has not been confirmed.")
            return
        } catch let error as NotAuthorizedException {
            print("*** Unauthorized access. Reason: \(error.properties.message ??
"<unknown>")")
        } catch {
            print("*** Error responding to the MFA challenge.")
            return
        }
    }

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let config = try await
CognitoIdentityProviderClient.CognitoIdentityProviderClientConfiguration(region:
region)
        let cipClient = CognitoIdentityProviderClient(config: config)

        print("""
              This example collects information about a user, then creates that
user in the
              specified user pool. Then, it enables Multi-Factor Authentication
(MFA) for that
```

```
             user by associating an authenticator application (such as Google
Authenticator
             or a password manager that supports TOTP). Then, the user uses a
code from their
             authenticator application to sign in.

             """)

       let userName = stringRequest("Please enter a new username: ")
       let password = stringRequest("Enter a password: ")
       let email = stringRequest("Enter your email address: ", minLength: 5)

       // Submit the sign-up request to AWS.

       print("==> Signing up user \(userName)...")
       if await signUp(cipClient: cipClient, clientId: clientId,
                       userName: userName, password: password,
                       email: email) == false {
           return
       }

       // Check the user's status. This time, it should come back "unconfirmed".

       print("==> Getting the status of user \(userName) from the user pool
(should be 'unconfirmed')...")
       if await adminGetUser(cipClient: cipClient, userName: userName,
userPoolId: poolId) == false {
           return
       }

       // Ask the user if they want a replacement code sent, such as if the
       // code hasn't arrived yet. If the user responds with a "yes," send a
       // new code.

       if yesNoRequest("==> A confirmation code was sent to \(userName). Would
you like to send a new code (Y/N)? ") {
           print("==> Sending a new confirmation code...")
           if await resendConfirmationCode(cipClient: cipClient, clientId:
clientId, userName: userName) == false {
               return
           }
       }

       // Ask the user to enter the confirmation code, then send it to Amazon
```

```
        // Cognito to verify it.

        let code = stringRequest("==> Enter the confirmation code sent to
\(userName): ")
        if await confirmSignUp(cipClient: cipClient, clientId: clientId,
userName: userName, code: code) == false {
            // The code didn't match. Your application may wish to offer to
            // re-send the confirmation code here and try again.
            return
        }

        // Check the user's status again. This time it should come back
        // "confirmed".

        print("==> Rechecking status of user \(userName) in the user pool (should
be 'confirmed')...")
        if await adminGetUser(cipClient: cipClient, userName: userName,
userPoolId: poolId) == false {
            return
        }
        // Check the challenge mode. Here, it should be "mfaSetup", indicating
        // that the user needs to add MFA before using it. This returns a
        // session that can be used to register MFA, or nil if an error occurs.

        let authSession = await initiateAuth(cipClient: cipClient, clientId:
clientId,
                                             userName: userName, password:
password,
                                             userPoolId: poolId)
        if authSession == nil {
            return
        }

        // Ask Cognito for an MFA secret token that the user should enter into
        // their authenticator software (such as Google Authenticator) or
        // password manager to configure it for this user account. This
        // returns a new session that should be used for the new stage of the
        // authentication process.

        let newSession = await getSecretForAppMFA(cipClient: cipClient,
authSession: authSession)
        if newSession == nil {
            return
        }
```

```
        // Ask the user to enter the current 6-digit code displayed by their
        // authenticator. Then verify that it matches the value expected for
        // the session.

        let mfaCode1 = stringRequest("==> Enter the 6-digit code displayed in
 your authenticator: ",
                                     minLength: 6)
        await verifyTOTP(cipClient: cipClient, session: newSession, mfaCode:
 mfaCode1)

        // Ask the user to authenticate now that the authenticator has been
        // configured. This creates a new session using the user's username
        // and password as already entered.

        print("\nNow starting the sign-in process for user \(userName)...\n")

        let session2 = await initiateAuth(cipClient: cipClient, clientId:
 clientId,
                                     userName: userName, password: password,
 userPoolId: poolId)
        guard let session2 else {
            return
        }

        // Now that we have a new auth session, `session2`, ask the user for a
        // new 6-digit code from their authenticator, and send it to the auth
        // session.

        let mfaCode2 = stringRequest("==> Wait for your authenticator to show a
 new 6-digit code, then enter it: ",
                                     minLength: 6)
        await adminRespondToAuthChallenge(cipClient: cipClient, userName:
 userName,
                                          clientId: clientId, userPoolId: poolId,
                                          mfaCode: mfaCode2, session: session2)
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())
```

```
        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Swift.
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers
  - ResendConfirmationCode
  - RespondToAuthChallenge
  - SignUp
  - VerifySoftwareToken

Scrivi dati di attività personalizzati con una funzione Lambda dopo l'autenticazione utente di Amazon Cognito tramite un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come scrivere dati di attività personalizzate con una funzione Lambda dopo l'autenticazione utente di Amazon Cognito.

- Usa le funzioni di amministratore per aggiungere un utente a un pool di utenti.
- Configura un pool di utenti per chiamare una funzione Lambda per il trigger `PostAuthentication`.
- Accedere con il nuovo utente ad Amazon Cognito.

- La funzione Lambda scrive informazioni personalizzate nei CloudWatch log e in una tabella DynamoDB.
- Acquisisci e visualizza dati personalizzati dalla tabella DynamoDB, quindi elimina le risorse.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// ActivityLog separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type ActivityLog struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewActivityLog constructs a new activity log runner.
```

```
func NewActivityLog(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) ActivityLog {
 scenario := ActivityLog{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddUserToPool selects a user from the known users table and uses administrator
 credentials to add the user to the user pool.
func (runner *ActivityLog) AddUserToPool(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 tableName string) (string, string) {
 log.Println("To facilitate this example, let's add a user to the user pool using
 administrator privileges.")
 users, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 user := users.Users[0]
 log.Printf("Adding known user %v to the user pool.\n", user.UserName)
 err = runner.cognitoActor.AdminCreateUser(ctx, userPoolId, user.UserName,
 user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 pwSet := false
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter a password that has at least
 eight characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !pwSet {
  log.Printf("\nSetting password for user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  err = runner.cognitoActor.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx, userPoolId, user.UserName,
 password)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
   if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
    password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter another password:", 8)
   } else {
    panic(err)
```

```
    }
   } else {
    pwSet = true
   }
  }

  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

  return user.UserName, password
}

// AddActivityLogTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 PostAuthentication trigger.
func (runner *ActivityLog) AddActivityLogTrigger(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, activityLogArn string) {
 log.Println("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the PostAuthentication
 trigger from Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens after a user is authenticated, and lets your function
 take action, such as logging\n" +
  "the outcome.")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  ctx, userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.PostAuthentication, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(activityLogArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers,
 actions.PostAuthentication)
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle
 PostAuthentication Cognito trigger.\n",
  activityLogArn, userPoolId)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SignInUser signs in as the specified user.
func (runner *ActivityLog) SignInUser(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string, password string) {
 log.Printf("Now we'll sign in user %v and check the results in the logs and the
 DynamoDB table.", userName)
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, userName, password)
 if err != nil {
```

```
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Sign in successful.",
  "The PostAuthentication Lambda handler writes custom information to CloudWatch
 Logs.")

 runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
 *authResult.AccessToken)
}

// GetKnownUserLastLogin gets the login info for a user from the Amazon DynamoDB
 table and displays it.
func (runner *ActivityLog) GetKnownUserLastLogin(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string, userName string) {
 log.Println("The PostAuthentication handler also writes login data to the
 DynamoDB table.")
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")
 users, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, user := range users.Users {
  if user.UserName == userName {
   log.Println("The last login info for the user in the known users table is:")
   log.Printf("\t%+v", *user.LastLogin)
  }
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *ActivityLog) Run(ctx context.Context, stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(ctx, stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]
 runner.helper.PopulateUserTable(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"])
 userName, password := runner.AddUserToPool(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["TableName"])

 runner.AddActivityLogTrigger(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["ActivityLogFunctionArn"])
 runner.SignInUser(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], userName, password)
 runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(ctx, stackOutputs["ActivityLogFunction"])
 runner.GetKnownUserLastLogin(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"], userName)

 runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Gestisci il trigger `PostAuthentication` con una funzione Lambda.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 dynamodbtypes "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)
```

```
const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// LoginInfo defines structured login data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string `dynamodbav:"UserPoolId"`
 ClientId   string `dynamodbav:"ClientId"`
 Time       string `dynamodbav:"Time"`
}

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string    `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string    `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
 LastLogin LoginInfo `dynamodbav:"LastLogin"`
}

// GetKey marshals the user email value to a DynamoDB key format.
func (user UserInfo) GetKey() map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue {
 userEmail, err := attributevalue.Marshal(user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue{"UserEmail": userEmail}
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the PostAuthentication event by writing custom data to
 the logs and
// to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context,
 event events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPostAuthentication)
 (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPostAuthentication, error) {
 log.Printf("Received post authentication trigger from %v for user '%v'",
 event.TriggerSource, event.UserName)
 tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
 user := UserInfo{
  UserName:  event.UserName,
  UserEmail: event.Request.UserAttributes["email"],
  LastLogin: LoginInfo{
```

```
    UserPoolId: event.UserPoolID,
    ClientId:   event.CallerContext.ClientID,
    Time:       time.Now().Format(time.UnixDate),
   },
  }
  // Write to CloudWatch Logs.
  fmt.Printf("%#v", user)

  // Also write to an external system. This examples uses DynamoDB to demonstrate.
  userMap, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshal to DynamoDB map. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  } else if len(userMap) == 0 {
   log.Printf("User info marshaled to an empty map.")
  } else {
   _, err := h.dynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
    Item:      userMap,
    TableName: aws.String(tableName),
   })
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't write to DynamoDB. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Wrote user info to DynamoDB table %v.\n", tableName)
   }
  }

  return event, nil
}

func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

Crea una struttura che esegue operazioni comuni.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "time"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this
 example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs,
 error)
 PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
```

```
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName
 string) (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(ctx, stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for
 this example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured
 format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 (actions.UserList, error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
```

```
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string,
 user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users
 table...\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(ctx, tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the
 specified Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with
 your Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(ctx, functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(ctx, functionName,
 *logStream.LogStreamName, 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiude le azioni di Amazon Cognito.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito
 trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger
 is specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userPoolId, err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
```

```
    log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
   }
  } else {
   confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
  }
  return confirmed, err
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string) (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
```

```
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId
 string, code string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userAccessToken
 string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
```

```
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool.
 This method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a
 user without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
```

```
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiude le azioni di DynamoDB.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
```

```
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of
 strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_
%v", i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n",
 err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
```

```
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (UserList,
 error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user
 User) error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiuda le azioni di CloudWatch Logs.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs/types"
)

type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
```

```
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, logStreamName string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiuda le azioni. AWS CloudFormation

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
)

// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
```

```
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName
 string) StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(ctx,
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

Eliminare le risorse.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
```

```
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources
 \n" +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(ctx, accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
   triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i],
 HandlerArn: nil}
  }
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(ctx, resources.userPoolId,
 triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
```

```
  }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - AdminCreateUser
  - AdminSetUserPassword
  - DeleteUser
  - InitiateAuth
  - UpdateUserPool

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Cognito Sync AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Cognito Sync con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Guida per sviluppatori di Amazon Cognito Sync: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon Cognito Sync.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon Cognito Sync: dettagli su tutte le azioni di Amazon Cognito Sync disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Cognito Sync AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per Amazon Cognito Sync utilizzando AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo ListIdentityPoolUsage con un AWS SDK

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Cognito Sync AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Cognito Sync con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per Amazon Cognito Sync utilizzando AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo ListIdentityPoolUsage con un AWS SDK

Azioni per Amazon Cognito Sync utilizzando AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Amazon Cognito Sync con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per l'elenco completo, consulta Amazon Cognito Sync API Reference (Documentazione di riferimento delle API di Amazon Cognito Sync).

Esempi

- Utilizzalo ListIdentityPoolUsage con un AWS SDK

Utilizzalo **`ListIdentityPoolUsage`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListIdentityPoolUsage`.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_pools(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
```

```
    let response = client
        .list_identity_pool_usage()
        .max_results(10)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let pools = response.identity_pool_usages();
    println!("Identity pools:");

    for pool in pools {
        println!(
            "  Identity pool ID:    {}",
            pool.identity_pool_id().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "  Data storage:        {}",
            pool.data_storage().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "  Sync sessions count: {}",
            pool.sync_sessions_count().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "  Last modified:       {}",
            pool.last_modified_date().unwrap().to_chrono_utc()?
        );
        println!();
    }

    println!("Next token: {}", response.next_token().unwrap_or_default());

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento ListIdentityPoolUsageall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Comprehend AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Comprehend con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Amazon Comprehend Developer Guide: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon Comprehend.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon Comprehend: dettagli su tutte le azioni Amazon Comprehend disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Comprehend AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Comprehend AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo CreateDocumentClassifier con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteDocumentClassifier con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeDocumentClassificationJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeDocumentClassifier con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeTopicsDetectionJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DetectDominantLanguage con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DetectEntities con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DetectKeyPhrases con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DetectPiiEntities con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DetectSentiment con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DetectSyntax con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListDocumentClassificationJobs con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListDocumentClassifiers con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListTopicsDetectionJobs con un AWS SDK o una CLI

    - Utilizzo StartDocumentClassificationJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo StartTopicsDetectionJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Comprehend AWS SDKs
  - Creazione di un'app in streaming Amazon Transcribe
  - Crea un chatbot Amazon Lex per coinvolgere i visitatori del tuo sito web
  - Crea un'applicazione Web che invia e recupera messaggi utilizzando Amazon SQS
  - Crea un'applicazione che analizza il feedback dei clienti e sintetizza l'audio
  - Rileva gli elementi del documento con Amazon Comprehend e un SDK AWS
  - Rileva le entità nel testo estratto da un'immagine utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Esegui un processo di modellazione tematica di Amazon Comprehend su dati di esempio utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Addestra un classificatore Amazon Comprehend personalizzato e classifica i documenti utilizzando un SDK AWS

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Comprehend AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon AWS SDKs Comprehend con.

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Comprehend AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo CreateDocumentClassifier con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteDocumentClassifier con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeDocumentClassificationJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeDocumentClassifier con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeTopicsDetectionJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DetectDominantLanguage con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DetectEntities con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DetectKeyPhrases con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DetectPiiEntities con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DetectSentiment con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DetectSyntax con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzo ListDocumentClassificationJobs con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListDocumentClassifiers con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListTopicsDetectionJobs con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo StartDocumentClassificationJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo StartTopicsDetectionJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Comprehend AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni Amazon Comprehend con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Questi estratti chiamano l'API Amazon Comprehend e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Comprehend AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta Amazon Comprehend API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzo CreateDocumentClassifier con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteDocumentClassifier con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeDocumentClassificationJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeDocumentClassifier con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeTopicsDetectionJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DetectDominantLanguage con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DetectEntities con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DetectKeyPhrases con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DetectPiiEntities con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DetectSentiment con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DetectSyntax con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListDocumentClassificationJobs con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListDocumentClassifiers con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListTopicsDetectionJobs con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzo StartDocumentClassificationJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo StartTopicsDetectionJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`CreateDocumentClassifier`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateDocumentClassifier`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Addestra un classificatore personalizzato e classifica i documenti

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un classificatore di documenti per classificare i documenti

L'`create-document-classifier`esempio seguente inizia il processo di formazione per un modello di classificatore di documenti. Il file dei dati di addestramento`training.csv`,, si trova nel `--input-data-config` tag. `training.csv`è un documento a due colonne in cui le etichette o le classificazioni sono fornite nella prima colonna e i documenti sono forniti nella seconda colonna.

```
aws comprehend create-document-classifier \
    --document-classifier-name example-classifier \
    --data-access-arn arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:pii-entities-
detection-job/123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE \
    --input-data-config "S3Uri=s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/" \
    --language-code en
```

Output:

```
{
    "DocumentClassifierArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:document-
classifier/example-classifier"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Classificazione personalizzata nella Amazon Comprehend Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateDocumentClassifier AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.CreateDocumentClassifierRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.CreateDocumentClassifierResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DocumentClassifierInputDataConfig;

/**
 * Before running this code example, you can setup the necessary resources, such
 * as the CSV file and IAM Roles, by following this document:
 * https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/machine-learning/building-a-custom-classifier-
using-amazon-comprehend/
 *
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DocumentClassifierDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <dataAccessRoleArn> <s3Uri> <documentClassifierName>

                Where:
```

```
                  dataAccessRoleArn - The ARN value of the role used for this
operation.
                  s3Uri - The Amazon S3 bucket that contains the CSV file.
                  documentClassifierName - The name of the document classifier.
                """;

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

        String dataAccessRoleArn = args[0];
        String s3Uri = args[1];
        String documentClassifierName = args[2];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createDocumentClassifier(comClient, dataAccessRoleArn, s3Uri,
documentClassifierName);
        comClient.close();
    }

    public static void createDocumentClassifier(ComprehendClient comClient,
String dataAccessRoleArn, String s3Uri,
            String documentClassifierName) {
        try {
            DocumentClassifierInputDataConfig config =
DocumentClassifierInputDataConfig.builder()
                    .s3Uri(s3Uri)
                    .build();

            CreateDocumentClassifierRequest createDocumentClassifierRequest =
CreateDocumentClassifierRequest.builder()
                    .documentClassifierName(documentClassifierName)
                    .dataAccessRoleArn(dataAccessRoleArn)
                    .languageCode("en")
                    .inputDataConfig(config)
                    .build();

            CreateDocumentClassifierResponse createDocumentClassifierResult =
comClient
```

```
                    .createDocumentClassifier(createDocumentClassifierRequest);
            String documentClassifierArn =
 createDocumentClassifierResult.documentClassifierArn();
            System.out.println("Document Classifier ARN: " +
 documentClassifierArn);

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateDocumentClassifierconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def create(
        self,
        name,
```

```
        language_code,
        training_bucket,
        training_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
        mode,
    ):
        """
        Creates a custom classifier. After the classifier is created, it
 immediately
        starts training on the data found in the specified Amazon S3 bucket.
 Training
        can take 30 minutes or longer. The `describe_document_classifier`
 function
        can be used to get training status and returns a status of TRAINED when
 the
        classifier is ready to use.

        :param name: The name of the classifier.
        :param language_code: The language the classifier can operate on.
        :param training_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket that contains the training
 data.
        :param training_key: The prefix used to find training data in the
 training
                             bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix,
 all
                             of them are used.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role
 that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from
 the
                                     training bucket.
        :return: The ARN of the newly created classifier.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.create_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierName=name,
                LanguageCode=language_code,
                InputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{training_bucket}/
{training_key}"},
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
                Mode=mode.value,
            )
            self.classifier_arn = response["DocumentClassifierArn"]
```

```
            logger.info("Started classifier creation. Arn is: %s.",
self.classifier_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create classifier %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.classifier_arn
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateDocumentClassifier AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteDocumentClassifier`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteDocumentClassifier`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Addestra un classificatore personalizzato e classifica i documenti

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un classificatore di documenti personalizzato

L'`delete-document-classifier`esempio seguente elimina un modello di classificatore di documenti personalizzato.

```
aws comprehend delete-document-classifier \
    --document-classifier-arn arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:document-
classifier/example-classifier-1
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Managing Amazon Comprehend endpoint nella Amazon Comprehend Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command DeleteDocumentClassifierReference AWS CLI .

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes the classifier.
        """
        try:
            self.comprehend_client.delete_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn
            )
            logger.info("Deleted classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
            self.classifier_arn = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't deleted classifier %s.",
 self.classifier_arn)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteDocumentClassifier AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeDocumentClassificationJob`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeDocumentClassificationJob`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Addestra un classificatore personalizzato e classifica i documenti

CLI

AWS CLI

Descrivere un lavoro di classificazione dei documenti

L'`describe-document-classification-job`esempio seguente ottiene le proprietà di un processo asincrono di classificazione dei documenti.

```
aws comprehend describe-document-classification-job \
    --job-id 123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
    "DocumentClassificationJobProperties": {
        "JobId": "123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE",
        "JobArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:document-
classification-job/123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE",
        "JobName": "exampleclassificationjob",
        "JobStatus": "COMPLETED",
        "SubmitTime": "2023-06-14T17:09:51.788000+00:00",
        "EndTime": "2023-06-14T17:15:58.582000+00:00",
        "DocumentClassifierArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-
west-2:111122223333:document-classifier/mymodel/version/1",
        "InputDataConfig": {
            "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/jobdata/",
            "InputFormat": "ONE_DOC_PER_LINE"
        },
        "OutputDataConfig": {
            "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket/
testfolder/111122223333-CLN-123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE/output/
output.tar.gz"
```

```
        },
        "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-servicerole"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Classificazione personalizzata nella Amazon Comprehend Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeDocumentClassificationJob AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def describe_job(self, job_id):
        """
        Gets metadata about a classification job.

        :param job_id: The ID of the job to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the job.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response =
 self.comprehend_client.describe_document_classification_job(
                JobId=job_id
            )
            job = response["DocumentClassificationJobProperties"]
            logger.info("Got classification job %s.", job["JobName"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get classification job %s.", job_id)
            raise
        else:
            return job
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeDocumentClassificationJob AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeDocumentClassifier`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeDocumentClassifier`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Addestra un classificatore personalizzato e classifica i documenti

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere un classificatore di documenti

L'`describe-document-classifier`esempio seguente ottiene le proprietà di un modello di classificatore di documenti personalizzato.

```
aws comprehend describe-document-classifier \
    --document-classifier-arn arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:document-classifier/example-classifier-1
```

Output:

```
{
    "DocumentClassifierProperties": {
        "DocumentClassifierArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-
west-2:111122223333:document-classifier/example-classifier-1",
        "LanguageCode": "en",
        "Status": "TRAINED",
        "SubmitTime": "2023-06-13T19:04:15.735000+00:00",
        "EndTime": "2023-06-13T19:42:31.752000+00:00",
        "TrainingStartTime": "2023-06-13T19:08:20.114000+00:00",
        "TrainingEndTime": "2023-06-13T19:41:35.080000+00:00",
        "InputDataConfig": {
            "DataFormat": "COMPREHEND_CSV",
            "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/trainingdata"
        },
        "OutputDataConfig": {},
        "ClassifierMetadata": {
            "NumberOfLabels": 3,
            "NumberOfTrainedDocuments": 5016,
            "NumberOfTestDocuments": 557,
            "EvaluationMetrics": {
                "Accuracy": 0.9856,
                "Precision": 0.9919,
                "Recall": 0.9459,
                "F1Score": 0.9673,
                "MicroPrecision": 0.9856,
                "MicroRecall": 0.9856,
                "MicroF1Score": 0.9856,
                "HammingLoss": 0.0144
            }
        },
        "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-example-role",
        "Mode": "MULTI_CLASS"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione e gestione di modelli personalizzati nella Amazon Comprehend Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeDocumentClassifier AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def describe(self, classifier_arn=None):
        """
        Gets metadata about a custom classifier, including its current status.

        :param classifier_arn: The ARN of the classifier to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the classifier.
        """
        if classifier_arn is not None:
            self.classifier_arn = classifier_arn
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.describe_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn
            )
            classifier = response["DocumentClassifierProperties"]
            logger.info("Got classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return classifier
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeDocumentClassifier AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeTopicsDetectionJob`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeTopicsDetectionJob`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Esegui un processo di modellazione di argomenti su dati di esempio

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere un lavoro di rilevamento di argomenti

L'`describe-topics-detection-job`esempio seguente ottiene le proprietà di un processo asincrono di rilevamento degli argomenti.

```
aws comprehend describe-topics-detection-job \
    --job-id 123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
    "TopicsDetectionJobProperties": {
        "JobId": "123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE",
        "JobArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:topics-detection-
job/123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE",
        "JobName": "example_topics_detection",
        "JobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "SubmitTime": "2023-06-09T18:44:43.414000+00:00",
        "InputDataConfig": {
            "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
            "InputFormat": "ONE_DOC_PER_LINE"
        },
```

```
        "OutputDataConfig": {
            "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket/
testfolder/111122223333-TOPICS-123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE/output/
output.tar.gz"
        },
        "NumberOfTopics": 10,
        "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-examplerole"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta l'analisi asincrona per Amazon Comprehend Insights nella Amazon Comprehend Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeTopicsDetectionJobCommand Reference.AWS CLI

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendTopicModeler:
    """Encapsulates a Comprehend topic modeler."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def describe_job(self, job_id):
        """
        Gets metadata about a topic modeling job.

        :param job_id: The ID of the job to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the job.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.describe_topics_detection_job(
                JobId=job_id
            )
            job = response["TopicsDetectionJobProperties"]
            logger.info("Got topic detection job %s.", job_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get topic detection job %s.", job_id)
            raise
        else:
            return job
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeTopicsDetectionJob AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DetectDominantLanguage`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DetectDominantLanguage`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Rileva gli elementi del documento

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Comprehend;
```

```
    using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example calls the Amazon Comprehend service to determine the
    /// dominant language.
    /// </summary>
    public static class DetectDominantLanguage
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Calls Amazon Comprehend to determine the dominant language used in
        /// the sample text.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string text = "It is raining today in Seattle.";

            var comprehendClient = new
AmazonComprehendClient(Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectDominantLanguage\n");
            var detectDominantLanguageRequest = new
DetectDominantLanguageRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
            };

            var detectDominantLanguageResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectDominantLanguageAsync(detectDominantLanguageRequest);
            foreach (var dl in detectDominantLanguageResponse.Languages)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Language Code: {dl.LanguageCode}, Score:
{dl.Score}");
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetectDominantLanguageconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rilevare la lingua dominante del testo di input

Quanto segue `detect-dominant-language` analizza il testo di input e identifica la lingua dominante. Viene inoltre emesso il punteggio di confidenza del modello pre-addestrato.

```
aws comprehend detect-dominant-language \
    --text "It is a beautiful day in Seattle."
```

Output:

```
{
    "Languages": [
        {
            "LanguageCode": "en",
            "Score": 0.9877256155014038
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Dominant Language nella Amazon Comprehend Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetectDominantLanguage AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectDominantLanguageRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectDominantLanguageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DominantLanguage;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectLanguage {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Specify French text - "It is raining today in Seattle".
        String text = "Il pleut aujourd'hui à Seattle";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;

        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Calling DetectDominantLanguage");
        detectTheDominantLanguage(comClient, text);
        comClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectTheDominantLanguage(ComprehendClient comClient,
 String text) {
        try {
            DetectDominantLanguageRequest request =
 DetectDominantLanguageRequest.builder()
                    .text(text)
                    .build();

            DetectDominantLanguageResponse resp =
 comClient.detectDominantLanguage(request);
            List<DominantLanguage> allLanList = resp.languages();
            for (DominantLanguage lang : allLanList) {
                System.out.println("Language is " + lang.languageCode());
```

```
            }

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetectDominantLanguageconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_languages(self, text):
        """
        Detects languages used in a document.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :return: The list of languages along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_dominant_language(Text=text)
            languages = response["Languages"]
            logger.info("Detected %s languages.", len(languages))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect languages.")
            raise
        else:
            return languages
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetectDominantLanguage AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DetectEntities`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DetectEntities`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Rileva gli elementi del documento

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to use the AmazonComprehend service detect any
```

```
    /// entities in submitted text.
    /// </summary>
    public static class DetectEntities
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// The main method calls the DetectEntitiesAsync method to find any
        /// entities in the sample code.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string text = "It is raining today in Seattle";

            var comprehendClient = new AmazonComprehendClient();

            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectEntities\n");
            var detectEntitiesRequest = new DetectEntitiesRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
                LanguageCode = "en",
            };
            var detectEntitiesResponse = await
 comprehendClient.DetectEntitiesAsync(detectEntitiesRequest);

            foreach (var e in detectEntitiesResponse.Entities)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Text: {e.Text}, Type: {e.Type}, Score:
 {e.Score}, BeginOffset: {e.BeginOffset}, EndOffset: {e.EndOffset}");
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetectEntitiesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rilevare entità denominate nel testo di input

L'`detect-entities`esempio seguente analizza il testo di input e restituisce le entità denominate. Per ogni previsione viene inoltre emesso il punteggio di confidenza del modello pre-addestrato.

```
aws comprehend detect-entities \
    --language-code en \
    --text "Hello Zhang Wei, I am John. Your AnyCompany Financial Services, LLC
 credit card \
    account 1111-XXXX-1111-XXXX has a minimum payment of $24.53 that is due by
 July 31st. Based on your autopay settings, \
    we will withdraw your payment on the due date from your bank account number
 XXXXXX1111 with the routing number XXXXX0000. \
    Customer feedback for Sunshine Spa, 123 Main St, Anywhere. Send comments to
 Alice at AnySpa@example.com."
```

Output:

```
{
    "Entities": [
        {
            "Score": 0.9994556307792664,
            "Type": "PERSON",
            "Text": "Zhang Wei",
            "BeginOffset": 6,
            "EndOffset": 15
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9981022477149963,
            "Type": "PERSON",
            "Text": "John",
            "BeginOffset": 22,
            "EndOffset": 26
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9986887574195862,
            "Type": "ORGANIZATION",
            "Text": "AnyCompany Financial Services, LLC",
            "BeginOffset": 33,
            "EndOffset": 67
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9959119558334351,
            "Type": "OTHER",
```

```
            "Text": "1111-XXXX-1111-XXXX",
            "BeginOffset": 88,
            "EndOffset": 107
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9708039164543152,
            "Type": "QUANTITY",
            "Text": ".53",
            "BeginOffset": 133,
            "EndOffset": 136
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9987268447875977,
            "Type": "DATE",
            "Text": "July 31st",
            "BeginOffset": 152,
            "EndOffset": 161
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9858865737915039,
            "Type": "OTHER",
            "Text": "XXXXXX1111",
            "BeginOffset": 271,
            "EndOffset": 281
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9700471758842468,
            "Type": "OTHER",
            "Text": "XXXXX0000",
            "BeginOffset": 306,
            "EndOffset": 315
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9591118693351746,
            "Type": "ORGANIZATION",
            "Text": "Sunshine Spa",
            "BeginOffset": 340,
            "EndOffset": 352
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9797496795654297,
            "Type": "LOCATION",
            "Text": "123 Main St",
            "BeginOffset": 354,
```

```
            "EndOffset": 365
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.994929313659668,
            "Type": "PERSON",
            "Text": "Alice",
            "BeginOffset": 394,
            "EndOffset": 399
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9949769377708435,
            "Type": "OTHER",
            "Text": "AnySpa@example.com",
            "BeginOffset": 403,
            "EndOffset": 418
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Entities nella Amazon Comprehend Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetectEntities AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectEntitiesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectEntitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.Entity;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import java.util.List;

/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectEntities {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String text = "Amazon.com, Inc. is located in Seattle, WA and was founded
 July 5th, 1994 by Jeff Bezos, allowing customers to buy everything from books to
 blenders. Seattle is north of Portland and south of Vancouver, BC. Other notable
 Seattle - based companies are Starbucks and Boeing.";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Calling DetectEntities");
        detectAllEntities(comClient, text);
        comClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectAllEntities(ComprehendClient comClient, String text)
 {
        try {
            DetectEntitiesRequest detectEntitiesRequest =
 DetectEntitiesRequest.builder()
                    .text(text)
                    .languageCode("en")
                    .build();

            DetectEntitiesResponse detectEntitiesResult =
 comClient.detectEntities(detectEntitiesRequest);
            List<Entity> entList = detectEntitiesResult.entities();
            for (Entity entity : entList) {
                System.out.println("Entity text is " + entity.text());
            }

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

```
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetectEntitiesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_entities(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects entities in a document. Entities can be things like people and
 places
        or other common terms.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of entities along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_entities(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            entities = response["Entities"]
            logger.info("Detected %s entities.", len(entities))
```

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetectEntities AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DetectKeyPhrases`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DetectKeyPhrases`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Rileva gli elementi del documento

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to use the Amazon Comprehend service to
/// search text for key phrases.
/// </summary>
public static class DetectKeyPhrase
{
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// This method calls the Amazon Comprehend method DetectKeyPhrasesAsync
        /// to detect any key phrases in the sample text.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string text = "It is raining today in Seattle";

            var comprehendClient = new
AmazonComprehendClient(Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

            // Call DetectKeyPhrases API
            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectKeyPhrases");
            var detectKeyPhrasesRequest = new DetectKeyPhrasesRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
                LanguageCode = "en",
            };
            var detectKeyPhrasesResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectKeyPhrasesAsync(detectKeyPhrasesRequest);
            foreach (var kp in detectKeyPhrasesResponse.KeyPhrases)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Text: {kp.Text}, Score: {kp.Score},
BeginOffset: {kp.BeginOffset}, EndOffset: {kp.EndOffset}");
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetectKeyPhrasesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rilevare le frasi chiave nel testo di input

L'`detect-key-phrases`esempio seguente analizza il testo di input e identifica le frasi nominali chiave. Per ogni previsione viene inoltre emesso il punteggio di confidenza del modello pre-addestrato.

```
aws comprehend detect-key-phrases \
    --language-code en \
    --text "Hello Zhang Wei, I am John. Your AnyCompany Financial Services, LLC
 credit card \
        account 1111-XXXX-1111-XXXX has a minimum payment of $24.53 that is due
 by July 31st. Based on your autopay settings, \
        we will withdraw your payment on the due date from your bank account
 number XXXXXX1111 with the routing number XXXXX0000. \
        Customer feedback for Sunshine Spa, 123 Main St, Anywhere. Send comments
 to Alice at AnySpa@example.com."
```

Output:

```
{
    "KeyPhrases": [
        {
            "Score": 0.8996376395225525,
            "Text": "Zhang Wei",
            "BeginOffset": 6,
            "EndOffset": 15
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9992469549179077,
            "Text": "John",
            "BeginOffset": 22,
            "EndOffset": 26
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.988385021686554,
            "Text": "Your AnyCompany Financial Services",
            "BeginOffset": 28,
            "EndOffset": 62
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.8740853071212769,
            "Text": "LLC credit card account 1111-XXXX-1111-XXXX",
            "BeginOffset": 64,
            "EndOffset": 107
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9999437928199768,
            "Text": "a minimum payment",
            "BeginOffset": 112,
```

```
            "EndOffset": 129
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9998900890350342,
            "Text": ".53",
            "BeginOffset": 133,
            "EndOffset": 136
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9979453086853027,
            "Text": "July 31st",
            "BeginOffset": 152,
            "EndOffset": 161
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9983011484146118,
            "Text": "your autopay settings",
            "BeginOffset": 172,
            "EndOffset": 193
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9996572136878967,
            "Text": "your payment",
            "BeginOffset": 211,
            "EndOffset": 223
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9995037317276001,
            "Text": "the due date",
            "BeginOffset": 227,
            "EndOffset": 239
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9702621698379517,
            "Text": "your bank account number XXXXXX1111",
            "BeginOffset": 245,
            "EndOffset": 280
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9179925918579102,
            "Text": "the routing number XXXXX0000.Customer feedback",
            "BeginOffset": 286,
            "EndOffset": 332
        },
```

```
        {
            "Score": 0.9978160858154297,
            "Text": "Sunshine Spa",
            "BeginOffset": 337,
            "EndOffset": 349
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9706913232803345,
            "Text": "123 Main St",
            "BeginOffset": 351,
            "EndOffset": 362
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9941995143890381,
            "Text": "comments",
            "BeginOffset": 379,
            "EndOffset": 387
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9759287238121033,
            "Text": "Alice",
            "BeginOffset": 391,
            "EndOffset": 396
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.8376792669296265,
            "Text": "AnySpa@example.com",
            "BeginOffset": 400,
            "EndOffset": 415
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta le frasi chiave nella Amazon Comprehend Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DetectKeyPhrasesReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectKeyPhrasesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectKeyPhrasesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.KeyPhrase;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectKeyPhrases {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String text = "Amazon.com, Inc. is located in Seattle, WA and was founded
 July 5th, 1994 by Jeff Bezos, allowing customers to buy everything from books to
 blenders. Seattle is north of Portland and south of Vancouver, BC. Other notable
 Seattle - based companies are Starbucks and Boeing.";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Calling DetectKeyPhrases");
        detectAllKeyPhrases(comClient, text);
        comClient.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void detectAllKeyPhrases(ComprehendClient comClient, String
 text) {
        try {
            DetectKeyPhrasesRequest detectKeyPhrasesRequest =
 DetectKeyPhrasesRequest.builder()
                    .text(text)
                    .languageCode("en")
                    .build();

            DetectKeyPhrasesResponse detectKeyPhrasesResult =
 comClient.detectKeyPhrases(detectKeyPhrasesRequest);
            List<KeyPhrase> phraseList = detectKeyPhrasesResult.keyPhrases();
            for (KeyPhrase keyPhrase : phraseList) {
                System.out.println("Key phrase text is " + keyPhrase.text());
            }

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetectKeyPhrasesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
```

```
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_key_phrases(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects key phrases in a document. A key phrase is typically a noun and
its
        modifiers.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of key phrases along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_key_phrases(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            phrases = response["KeyPhrases"]
            logger.info("Detected %s phrases.", len(phrases))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect phrases.")
            raise
        else:
            return phrases
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetectKeyPhrases AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DetectPiiEntities`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DetectPiiEntities`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Rileva gli elementi del documento

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to use the Amazon Comprehend service to find
/// personally identifiable information (PII) within text submitted to the
/// DetectPiiEntitiesAsync method.
/// </summary>
public class DetectingPII
{
    /// <summary>
    /// This method calls the DetectPiiEntitiesAsync method to locate any
    /// personally dientifiable information within the supplied text.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var comprehendClient = new AmazonComprehendClient();
        var text = @"Hello Paul Santos. The latest statement for your
                    credit card account 1111-0000-1111-0000 was
                    mailed to 123 Any Street, Seattle, WA 98109.";

        var request = new DetectPiiEntitiesRequest
        {
            Text = text,
            LanguageCode = "EN",
        };

        var response = await
comprehendClient.DetectPiiEntitiesAsync(request);
```

```
            if (response.Entities.Count > 0)
            {
                foreach (var entity in response.Entities)
                {
                    var entityValue = text.Substring(entity.BeginOffset,
 entity.EndOffset - entity.BeginOffset);
                    Console.WriteLine($"{entity.Type}: {entityValue}");
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetectPiiEntitiesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rilevare le entità pii nel testo di input

L'`detect-pii-entities`esempio seguente analizza il testo di input e identifica le entità che contengono informazioni di identificazione personale (PII). Per ogni previsione viene inoltre emesso il punteggio di confidenza del modello pre-addestrato.

```
aws comprehend detect-pii-entities \
    --language-code en \
    --text "Hello Zhang Wei, I am John. Your AnyCompany Financial Services, LLC
 credit card \
        account 1111-XXXX-1111-XXXX has a minimum payment of $24.53 that is due
 by July 31st. Based on your autopay settings, \
        we will withdraw your payment on the due date from your bank account
 number XXXXXX1111 with the routing number XXXXX0000. \
        Customer feedback for Sunshine Spa, 123 Main St, Anywhere. Send comments
 to Alice at AnySpa@example.com."
```

Output:

```
{
    "Entities": [
        {
```

```
            "Score": 0.9998322129249573,
            "Type": "NAME",
            "BeginOffset": 6,
            "EndOffset": 15
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9998878240585327,
            "Type": "NAME",
            "BeginOffset": 22,
            "EndOffset": 26
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9994089603424072,
            "Type": "CREDIT_DEBIT_NUMBER",
            "BeginOffset": 88,
            "EndOffset": 107
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9999760985374451,
            "Type": "DATE_TIME",
            "BeginOffset": 152,
            "EndOffset": 161
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9999449253082275,
            "Type": "BANK_ACCOUNT_NUMBER",
            "BeginOffset": 271,
            "EndOffset": 281
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9999847412109375,
            "Type": "BANK_ROUTING",
            "BeginOffset": 306,
            "EndOffset": 315
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.999925434589386,
            "Type": "ADDRESS",
            "BeginOffset": 354,
            "EndOffset": 365
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9989161491394043,
            "Type": "NAME",
```

```
            "BeginOffset": 394,
            "EndOffset": 399
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9994171857833862,
            "Type": "EMAIL",
            "BeginOffset": 403,
            "EndOffset": 418
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta le informazioni di identificazione personale (PII) nella Amazon Comprehend Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command DetectPiiEntitiesReference AWS CLI .

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_pii(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects personally identifiable information (PII) in a document. PII can
 be
        things like names, account numbers, or addresses.
```

```
        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of PII entities along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_pii_entities(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            entities = response["Entities"]
            logger.info("Detected %s PII entities.", len(entities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect PII entities.")
            raise
        else:
            return entities
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetectPiiEntities AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DetectSentiment`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DetectSentiment`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Rileva gli elementi del documento

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
```

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

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to detect the overall sentiment of the supplied
    /// text using the Amazon Comprehend service.
    /// </summary>
    public static class DetectSentiment
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// This method calls the DetetectSentimentAsync method to analyze the
        /// supplied text and determine the overal sentiment.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string text = "It is raining today in Seattle";

            var comprehendClient = new
AmazonComprehendClient(Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

            // Call DetectKeyPhrases API
            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectSentiment");
            var detectSentimentRequest = new DetectSentimentRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
                LanguageCode = "en",
            };
            var detectSentimentResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectSentimentAsync(detectSentimentRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Sentiment: {detectSentimentResponse.Sentiment}");
            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetectSentimentconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rilevare il sentimento di un testo di input

L'`detect-sentiment`esempio seguente analizza il testo di input e restituisce un'inferenza del sentimento prevalente (`POSITIVE`,, o). `NEUTRAL` `MIXED` `NEGATIVE`

```
aws comprehend detect-sentiment \
    --language-code en \
    --text "It is a beautiful day in Seattle"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Sentiment": "POSITIVE",
    "SentimentScore": {
        "Positive": 0.9976957440376282,
        "Negative": 9.653854067437351e-05,
        "Neutral": 0.002169104292988777,
        "Mixed": 3.857641786453314e-05
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Sentiment nella Amazon Comprehend Developer Guide

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DetectSentimentReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectSentimentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectSentimentResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectSentiment {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String text = "Amazon.com, Inc. is located in Seattle, WA and was founded
 July 5th, 1994 by Jeff Bezos, allowing customers to buy everything from books to
 blenders. Seattle is north of Portland and south of Vancouver, BC. Other notable
 Seattle - based companies are Starbucks and Boeing.";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Calling DetectSentiment");
        detectSentiments(comClient, text);
        comClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectSentiments(ComprehendClient comClient, String text)
 {
        try {
            DetectSentimentRequest detectSentimentRequest =
 DetectSentimentRequest.builder()
                    .text(text)
                    .languageCode("en")
                    .build();

            DetectSentimentResponse detectSentimentResult =
 comClient.detectSentiment(detectSentimentRequest);
            System.out.println("The Neutral value is " +
 detectSentimentResult.sentimentScore().neutral());

        } catch (ComprehendException e) {
```

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetectSentimentconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_sentiment(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects the overall sentiment expressed in a document. Sentiment can
        be positive, negative, neutral, or a mixture.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The sentiments along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_sentiment(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
```

```
            logger.info("Detected primary sentiment %s.", response["Sentiment"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect sentiment.")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetectSentiment AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DetectSyntax`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DetectSyntax`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Rileva gli elementi del documento

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to use Amazon Comprehend to detect syntax
/// elements by calling the DetectSyntaxAsync method.
/// </summary>
public class DetectingSyntax
```

```
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// This method calls DetectSynaxAsync to identify the syntax elements
        /// in the sample text.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string text = "It is raining today in Seattle";

            var comprehendClient = new AmazonComprehendClient();

            // Call DetectSyntax API
            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectSyntaxAsync\n");
            var detectSyntaxRequest = new DetectSyntaxRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
                LanguageCode = "en",
            };
            DetectSyntaxResponse detectSyntaxResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectSyntaxAsync(detectSyntaxRequest);
            foreach (SyntaxToken s in detectSyntaxResponse.SyntaxTokens)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Text: {s.Text}, PartOfSpeech:
{s.PartOfSpeech.Tag}, BeginOffset: {s.BeginOffset}, EndOffset: {s.EndOffset}");
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetectSyntaxconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rilevare le parti del parlato in un testo di input

L'`detect-syntax`esempio seguente analizza la sintassi del testo di input e restituisce le diverse parti del discorso. Per ogni previsione viene inoltre emesso il punteggio di confidenza del modello pre-addestrato.

```
aws comprehend detect-syntax \
    --language-code en \
    --text "It is a beautiful day in Seattle."
```

Output:

```
{
    "SyntaxTokens": [
        {
            "TokenId": 1,
            "Text": "It",
            "BeginOffset": 0,
            "EndOffset": 2,
            "PartOfSpeech": {
                "Tag": "PRON",
                "Score": 0.9999740719795227
            }
        },
        {
            "TokenId": 2,
            "Text": "is",
            "BeginOffset": 3,
            "EndOffset": 5,
            "PartOfSpeech": {
                "Tag": "VERB",
                "Score": 0.999901294708252
            }
        },
        {
            "TokenId": 3,
            "Text": "a",
            "BeginOffset": 6,
            "EndOffset": 7,
            "PartOfSpeech": {
                "Tag": "DET",
                "Score": 0.9999938607215881
            }
        },
        {
            "TokenId": 4,
            "Text": "beautiful",
            "BeginOffset": 8,
            "EndOffset": 17,
```

```
            "PartOfSpeech": {
                "Tag": "ADJ",
                "Score": 0.9987351894378662
            }
        },
        {
            "TokenId": 5,
            "Text": "day",
            "BeginOffset": 18,
            "EndOffset": 21,
            "PartOfSpeech": {
                "Tag": "NOUN",
                "Score": 0.9999796748161316
            }
        },
        {
            "TokenId": 6,
            "Text": "in",
            "BeginOffset": 22,
            "EndOffset": 24,
            "PartOfSpeech": {
                "Tag": "ADP",
                "Score": 0.9998047947883606
            }
        },
        {
            "TokenId": 7,
            "Text": "Seattle",
            "BeginOffset": 25,
            "EndOffset": 32,
            "PartOfSpeech": {
                "Tag": "PROPN",
                "Score": 0.9940530061721802
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Syntax Analysis nella Amazon Comprehend Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DetectSyntaxReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectSyntaxRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectSyntaxResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.SyntaxToken;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectSyntax {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String text = "Amazon.com, Inc. is located in Seattle, WA and was founded
 July 5th, 1994 by Jeff Bezos, allowing customers to buy everything from books to
 blenders. Seattle is north of Portland and south of Vancouver, BC. Other notable
 Seattle - based companies are Starbucks and Boeing.";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Calling DetectSyntax");
        detectAllSyntax(comClient, text);
        comClient.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void detectAllSyntax(ComprehendClient comClient, String text) {
        try {
            DetectSyntaxRequest detectSyntaxRequest =
 DetectSyntaxRequest.builder()
                    .text(text)
                    .languageCode("en")
                    .build();

            DetectSyntaxResponse detectSyntaxResult =
 comClient.detectSyntax(detectSyntaxRequest);
            List<SyntaxToken> syntaxTokens = detectSyntaxResult.syntaxTokens();
            for (SyntaxToken token : syntaxTokens) {
                System.out.println("Language is " + token.text());
                System.out.println("Part of speech is " +
 token.partOfSpeech().tagAsString());
            }

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetectSyntaxconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
```

```
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_syntax(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects syntactical elements of a document. Syntax tokens are portions of
        text along with their use as parts of speech, such as nouns, verbs, and
        interjections.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of syntax tokens along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_syntax(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            tokens = response["SyntaxTokens"]
            logger.info("Detected %s syntax tokens.", len(tokens))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect syntax.")
            raise
        else:
            return tokens
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetectSyntax AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListDocumentClassificationJobs`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListDocumentClassificationJobs`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Addestra un classificatore personalizzato e classifica i documenti

CLI

AWS CLI

Per un elenco di tutti i lavori di classificazione dei documenti

L'`list-document-classification-jobs`esempio seguente elenca tutti i processi di classificazione dei documenti.

```
aws comprehend list-document-classification-jobs
```

Output:

```
{
    "DocumentClassificationJobPropertiesList": [
        {
            "JobId": "123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE",
            "JobArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:1234567890101:document-
classification-job/123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE",
            "JobName": "exampleclassificationjob",
            "JobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "SubmitTime": "2023-06-14T17:09:51.788000+00:00",
            "EndTime": "2023-06-14T17:15:58.582000+00:00",
            "DocumentClassifierArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-
west-2:1234567890101:document-classifier/mymodel/version/12",
            "InputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/jobdata/",
                "InputFormat": "ONE_DOC_PER_LINE"
            },
            "OutputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket/
thefolder/1234567890101-CLN-e758dd56b824aa717ceab551f11749fb/output/
output.tar.gz"
            },
            "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::1234567890101:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-example-role"
        },
        {
            "JobId": "123456abcdeb0e11022f22a1EXAMPLE2",
            "JobArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:1234567890101:document-
classification-job/123456abcdeb0e11022f22a1EXAMPLE2",
            "JobName": "exampleclassificationjob2",
            "JobStatus": "COMPLETED",
```

```
            "SubmitTime": "2023-06-14T17:22:39.829000+00:00",
            "EndTime": "2023-06-14T17:28:46.107000+00:00",
            "DocumentClassifierArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-
west-2:1234567890101:document-classifier/mymodel/version/12",
            "InputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/jobdata/",
                "InputFormat": "ONE_DOC_PER_LINE"
            },
            "OutputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket/
thefolder/1234567890101-CLN-123456abcdeb0e11022f22a1EXAMPLE2/output/
output.tar.gz"
            },
            "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::1234567890101:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-example-role"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Classificazione personalizzata nella Amazon Comprehend Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListDocumentClassificationJobs AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
```

```
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists the classification jobs for the current account.

        :return: The list of jobs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_document_classification_jobs()
            jobs = response["DocumentClassificationJobPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s document classification jobs.", len(jobs))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get document classification jobs.",
            )
            raise
        else:
            return jobs
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListDocumentClassificationJobs AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListDocumentClassifiers`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListDocumentClassifiers`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Addestra un classificatore personalizzato e classifica i documenti

CLI

AWS CLI

All'elenco di tutti i classificatori di documenti

L'`list-document-classifiers`esempio seguente elenca tutti i modelli di classificatori di documenti addestrati e in corso di formazione.

```
aws comprehend list-document-classifiers
```

Output:

```
{
    "DocumentClassifierPropertiesList": [
        {
            "DocumentClassifierArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-
west-2:111122223333:document-classifier/exampleclassifier1",
            "LanguageCode": "en",
            "Status": "TRAINED",
            "SubmitTime": "2023-06-13T19:04:15.735000+00:00",
            "EndTime": "2023-06-13T19:42:31.752000+00:00",
            "TrainingStartTime": "2023-06-13T19:08:20.114000+00:00",
            "TrainingEndTime": "2023-06-13T19:41:35.080000+00:00",
            "InputDataConfig": {
                "DataFormat": "COMPREHEND_CSV",
                "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/trainingdata"
            },
            "OutputDataConfig": {},
            "ClassifierMetadata": {
                "NumberOfLabels": 3,
                "NumberOfTrainedDocuments": 5016,
                "NumberOfTestDocuments": 557,
                "EvaluationMetrics": {
                    "Accuracy": 0.9856,
                    "Precision": 0.9919,
                    "Recall": 0.9459,
                    "F1Score": 0.9673,
                    "MicroPrecision": 0.9856,
                    "MicroRecall": 0.9856,
                    "MicroF1Score": 0.9856,
                    "HammingLoss": 0.0144
                }
            },
            "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-testorle",
            "Mode": "MULTI_CLASS"
        },
        {
```

```
            "DocumentClassifierArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-
west-2:111122223333:document-classifier/exampleclassifier2",
            "LanguageCode": "en",
            "Status": "TRAINING",
            "SubmitTime": "2023-06-13T21:20:28.690000+00:00",
            "InputDataConfig": {
                "DataFormat": "COMPREHEND_CSV",
                "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/trainingdata"
            },
            "OutputDataConfig": {},
            "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-testorle",
            "Mode": "MULTI_CLASS"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione e gestione di modelli personalizzati nella Amazon Comprehend Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListDocumentClassifiers AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None
```

```
    def list(self):
        """
        Lists custom classifiers for the current account.

        :return: The list of classifiers.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_document_classifiers()
            classifiers = response["DocumentClassifierPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s classifiers.", len(classifiers))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get classifiers.",
            )
            raise
        else:
            return classifiers
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListDocumentClassifiers AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListTopicsDetectionJobs`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListTopicsDetectionJobs`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Esegui un processo di modellazione di argomenti su dati di esempio

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare tutti i lavori di rilevamento degli argomenti

L'`list-topics-detection-jobs`esempio seguente elenca tutti i processi di rilevamento degli argomenti asincroni in corso e completati.

```
aws comprehend list-topics-detection-jobs
```

Output:

```
{
    "TopicsDetectionJobPropertiesList": [
        {
            "JobId": "123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE",
            "JobArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:topics-
detection-job/123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE",
            "JobName" "topic-analysis-1"
            "JobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
            "SubmitTime": "2023-06-09T18:40:35.384000+00:00",
            "EndTime": "2023-06-09T18:46:41.936000+00:00",
            "InputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
                "InputFormat": "ONE_DOC_PER_LINE"
            },
            "OutputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket/
thefolder/111122223333-TOPICS-123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE/output/
output.tar.gz"
            },
            "NumberOfTopics": 10,
            "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-example-role"
        },
        {
            "JobId": "123456abcdeb0e11022f22a1EXAMPLE2",
            "JobArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:topics-
detection-job/123456abcdeb0e11022f22a1EXAMPLE2",
            "JobName": "topic-analysis-2",
            "JobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "SubmitTime": "2023-06-09T18:44:43.414000+00:00",
            "EndTime": "2023-06-09T18:50:50.872000+00:00",
            "InputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
                "InputFormat": "ONE_DOC_PER_LINE"
            },
            "OutputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket/
thefolder/111122223333-TOPICS-123456abcdeb0e11022f22a1EXAMPLE2/output/
output.tar.gz"
```

```
            },
            "NumberOfTopics": 10,
            "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-example-role"
        },
        {
            "JobId": "123456abcdeb0e11022f22a1EXAMPLE3",
            "JobArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:topics-
detection-job/123456abcdeb0e11022f22a1EXAMPLE3",
            "JobName": "topic-analysis-2",
            "JobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
            "SubmitTime": "2023-06-09T18:50:56.737000+00:00",
            "InputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
                "InputFormat": "ONE_DOC_PER_LINE"
            },
            "OutputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket/
thefolder/111122223333-TOPICS-123456abcdeb0e11022f22a1EXAMPLE3/output/
output.tar.gz"
            },
            "NumberOfTopics": 10,
            "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-example-role"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta l'analisi asincrona per Amazon Comprehend Insights nella Amazon Comprehend Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTopicsDetectionJobsCommand Reference.AWS CLI

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendTopicModeler:
    """Encapsulates a Comprehend topic modeler."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists topic modeling jobs for the current account.

        :return: The list of jobs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_topics_detection_jobs()
            jobs = response["TopicsDetectionJobPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s topic detection jobs.", len(jobs))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get topic detection jobs.")
            raise
        else:
            return jobs
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTopicsDetectionJobs AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`StartDocumentClassificationJob`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StartDocumentClassificationJob`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Addestra un classificatore personalizzato e classifica i documenti

CLI

AWS CLI

Per iniziare un lavoro di classificazione dei documenti

L'`start-document-classification-job`esempio seguente avvia un processo di classificazione dei documenti con un modello personalizzato su tutti i file all'indirizzo specificato dal `--input-data-config` tag. In questo esempio, il bucket S3 di input contiene `SampleSMStext1.txtSampleSMStext2.txt`, e. `SampleSMStext3.txt` Il modello è stato precedentemente addestrato sulla classificazione dei documenti dei messaggi SMS spam e non spam, o «indesiderati». Quando il lavoro è completo, `output.tar.gz` viene inserito nella posizione specificata dal `--output-data-config` tag. `output.tar.gz`contiene `predictions.jsonl` che elenca la classificazione di ogni documento. L'output Json viene stampato su una riga per file, ma è formattato qui per garantire la leggibilità.

```
aws comprehend start-document-classification-job \
    --job-name exampleclassificationjob \
    --input-data-config "S3Uri=s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket-INPUT/jobdata/" \
    --output-data-config "S3Uri=s3://amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket/testfolder/"
 \
    --data-access-role-arn arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-example-role \
    --document-classifier-arn arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:document-
classifier/mymodel/version/12
```

Contenuto di `SampleSMStext1.txt`.

```
"CONGRATULATIONS! TXT 2155550100 to win $5000"
```

Contenuto di `SampleSMStext2.txt`.

```
"Hi, when do you want me to pick you up from practice?"
```

Contenuto di `SampleSMStext3.txt`.

```
"Plz send bank account # to 2155550100 to claim prize!!"
```

Output:

```
{
    "JobId": "e758dd56b824aa717ceab551fEXAMPLE",
    "JobArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:document-classification-
job/e758dd56b824aa717ceab551fEXAMPLE",
    "JobStatus": "SUBMITTED"
}
```

Contenuto di `predictions.jsonl`.

```
{"File": "SampleSMSText1.txt", "Line": "0", "Classes": [{"Name": "spam", "Score":
 0.9999}, {"Name": "ham", "Score": 0.0001}]}
{"File": "SampleSMStext2.txt", "Line": "0", "Classes": [{"Name": "ham", "Score":
 0.9994}, {"Name": "spam", "Score": 0.0006}]}
{"File": "SampleSMSText3.txt", "Line": "0", "Classes": [{"Name": "spam", "Score":
 0.9999}, {"Name": "ham", "Score": 0.0001}]}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Classificazione personalizzata nella Amazon Comprehend Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartDocumentClassificationJob AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None
```

```
    def start_job(
        self,
        job_name,
        input_bucket,
        input_key,
        input_format,
        output_bucket,
        output_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Starts a classification job. The classifier must be trained or the job
        will fail. Input is read from the specified Amazon S3 input bucket and
        written to the specified output bucket. Output data is stored in a tar
        archive compressed in gzip format. The job runs asynchronously, so you
can
        call `describe_document_classification_job` to get job status until it
        returns a status of SUCCEEDED.

        :param job_name: The name of the job.
        :param input_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket that contains input data.
        :param input_key: The prefix used to find input data in the input
                          bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix, all
                          of them are used.
        :param input_format: The format of the input data, either one document
per
                             file or one document per line.
        :param output_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket where output data is written.
        :param output_key: The prefix prepended to the output data.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role
that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from
the
                                     input bucket and write to the output bucket.
        :return: Information about the job, including the job ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.start_document_classification_job(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn,
                JobName=job_name,
                InputDataConfig={
                    "S3Uri": f"s3://{input_bucket}/{input_key}",
```

```
                    "InputFormat": input_format.value,
                },
                OutputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{output_bucket}/{output_key}"},
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
            )
            logger.info(
                "Document classification job %s is %s.", job_name,
response["JobStatus"]
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start classification job %s.", job_name)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartDocumentClassificationJob AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`StartTopicsDetectionJob`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StartTopicsDetectionJob`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Esegui un processo di modellazione di argomenti su dati di esempio

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
```

```
    using Amazon.Comprehend;
    using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example scans the documents in an Amazon Simple Storage Service
    /// (Amazon S3) bucket and analyzes it for topics. The results are stored
    /// in another bucket and then the resulting job properties are displayed
    /// on the screen. This example was created using the AWS SDK for .NEt
    /// version 3.7 and .NET Core version 5.0.
    /// </summary>
    public static class TopicModeling
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// This methos calls a topic detection job by calling the Amazon
        /// Comprehend StartTopicsDetectionJobRequest.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var comprehendClient = new AmazonComprehendClient();

            string inputS3Uri = "s3://input bucket/input path";
            InputFormat inputDocFormat = InputFormat.ONE_DOC_PER_FILE;
            string outputS3Uri = "s3://output bucket/output path";
            string dataAccessRoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::account ID:role/data access
role";
            int numberOfTopics = 10;

            var startTopicsDetectionJobRequest = new
StartTopicsDetectionJobRequest()
            {
                InputDataConfig = new InputDataConfig()
                {
                    S3Uri = inputS3Uri,
                    InputFormat = inputDocFormat,
                },
                OutputDataConfig = new OutputDataConfig()
                {
                    S3Uri = outputS3Uri,
                },
                DataAccessRoleArn = dataAccessRoleArn,
                NumberOfTopics = numberOfTopics,
            };
```

```
            var startTopicsDetectionJobResponse = await
comprehendClient.StartTopicsDetectionJobAsync(startTopicsDetectionJobRequest);

            var jobId = startTopicsDetectionJobResponse.JobId;
            Console.WriteLine("JobId: " + jobId);

            var describeTopicsDetectionJobRequest = new
DescribeTopicsDetectionJobRequest()
            {
                JobId = jobId,
            };

            var describeTopicsDetectionJobResponse = await
comprehendClient.DescribeTopicsDetectionJobAsync(describeTopicsDetectionJobRequest);

PrintJobProperties(describeTopicsDetectionJobResponse.TopicsDetectionJobProperties);

            var listTopicsDetectionJobsResponse = await
comprehendClient.ListTopicsDetectionJobsAsync(new
ListTopicsDetectionJobsRequest());
            foreach (var props in
listTopicsDetectionJobsResponse.TopicsDetectionJobPropertiesList)
            {
                PrintJobProperties(props);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method is a helper method that displays the job properties
        /// from the call to StartTopicsDetectionJobRequest.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="props">A list of properties from the call to
        /// StartTopicsDetectionJobRequest.</param>
        private static void PrintJobProperties(TopicsDetectionJobProperties
props)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"JobId: {props.JobId}, JobName: {props.JobName},
JobStatus: {props.JobStatus}");
            Console.WriteLine($"NumberOfTopics:
{props.NumberOfTopics}\nInputS3Uri: {props.InputDataConfig.S3Uri}");
            Console.WriteLine($"InputFormat: {props.InputDataConfig.InputFormat},
OutputS3Uri: {props.OutputDataConfig.S3Uri}");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartTopicsDetectionJobconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per avviare un lavoro di analisi del rilevamento di argomenti

L'`start-topics-detection-job`esempio seguente avvia un processo asincrono di rilevamento degli argomenti per tutti i file che si trovano all'indirizzo specificato dal tag. `--input-data-config` Quando il processo è completo, la cartella,`output`, viene posizionata nella posizione specificata dal tag. `--ouput-data-config` `output`contiene topic-terms.csv e doc-topics.csv. Il primo file di output, topic-terms.csv, è un elenco di argomenti della raccolta. Per ogni argomento, l'elenco include, per impostazione predefinita, i termini principali per argomento in base al loro peso. Il secondo file elenca i documenti associati a un argomento e la proporzione del documento che riguarda l'argomento. `doc-topics.csv`

```
aws comprehend start-topics-detection-job \
    --job-name example_topics_detection_job \
    --language-code en \
    --input-data-config "S3Uri=s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/" \
    --output-data-config "S3Uri=s3://amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket/testfolder/"
 \
    --data-access-role-arn arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-example-role \
    --language-code en
```

Output:

```
{
    "JobId": "123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE",
    "JobArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:key-phrases-detection-
job/123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE",
    "JobStatus": "SUBMITTED"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Topic Modeling nella Amazon Comprehend Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command StartTopicsDetectionJobReference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendTopicModeler:
    """Encapsulates a Comprehend topic modeler."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def start_job(
        self,
        job_name,
        input_bucket,
        input_key,
        input_format,
        output_bucket,
        output_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Starts a topic modeling job. Input is read from the specified Amazon S3
        input bucket and written to the specified output bucket. Output data is
 stored
        in a tar archive compressed in gzip format. The job runs asynchronously,
 so you
        can call `describe_topics_detection_job` to get job status until it
        returns a status of SUCCEEDED.

        :param job_name: The name of the job.
```

```
        :param input_bucket: An Amazon S3 bucket that contains job input.
        :param input_key: The prefix used to find input data in the input
                           bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix,
all
                           of them are used.
        :param input_format: The format of the input data, either one document
per
                           file or one document per line.
        :param output_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket where output data is written.
        :param output_key: The prefix prepended to the output data.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role
that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from
the
                                     input bucket and write to the output bucket.
        :return: Information about the job, including the job ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.start_topics_detection_job(
                JobName=job_name,
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
                InputDataConfig={
                    "S3Uri": f"s3://{input_bucket}/{input_key}",
                    "InputFormat": input_format.value,
                },
                OutputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{output_bucket}/{output_key}"},
            )
            logger.info("Started topic modeling job %s.", response["JobId"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start topic modeling job.")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartTopicsDetectionJob AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Comprehend AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Amazon Comprehend con. AWS SDKs Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Amazon Comprehend o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Creazione di un'app in streaming Amazon Transcribe
- Crea un chatbot Amazon Lex per coinvolgere i visitatori del tuo sito web
- Crea un'applicazione Web che invia e recupera messaggi utilizzando Amazon SQS
- Crea un'applicazione che analizza il feedback dei clienti e sintetizza l'audio
- Rileva gli elementi del documento con Amazon Comprehend e un SDK AWS
- Rileva le entità nel testo estratto da un'immagine utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Esegui un processo di modellazione tematica di Amazon Comprehend su dati di esempio utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Addestra un classificatore Amazon Comprehend personalizzato e classifica i documenti utilizzando un SDK AWS

Creazione di un'app in streaming Amazon Transcribe

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione che registra, trascrive e traduce l'audio in tempo reale e invia tramite e-mail i risultati.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come utilizzare Amazon Transcribe per creare un'applicazione che registra, trascrive e traduce l'audio in tempo reale e invia i risultati per e-mail tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SES
- Amazon Transcribe
- Amazon Translate

Crea un chatbot Amazon Lex per coinvolgere i visitatori del tuo sito web

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un chatbot per coinvolgere i visitatori del tuo sito web.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon Lex per creare un Chatbot all'interno di un'applicazione Web per coinvolgere i visitatori del sito Web.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon Lex per creare un Chatbot all'interno di un'applicazione Web per coinvolgere i visitatori del sito Web.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo Costruire un chatbot Amazon Lex nella guida per gli AWS SDK per JavaScript sviluppatori.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

Crea un'applicazione Web che invia e recupera messaggi utilizzando Amazon SQS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un'applicazione di messaggistica utilizzando Amazon SQS.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon SQS per sviluppare un'API REST Spring che invia e recupera messaggi.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SQS

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon SQS per sviluppare un'API REST Spring che invia e recupera messaggi.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SQS

Crea un'applicazione che analizza il feedback dei clienti e sintetizza l'audio

Il seguente esempio di codice spiega come creare un'applicazione che analizza schede dei commenti dei clienti, le traduce dalla loro lingua originale, ne determina la valutazione e genera un file audio dal testo tradotto.

.NET

SDK per .NET

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.

- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in. GitHub I seguenti estratti mostrano come AWS SDK per JavaScript viene utilizzato all'interno delle funzioni Lambda.

```
import {
  ComprehendClient,
  DetectDominantLanguageCommand,
  DetectSentimentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-comprehend";

/**
 * Determine the language and sentiment of the extracted text.
 *
 * @param {{ source_text: string}} extractTextOutput
 */
export const handler = async (extractTextOutput) => {
  const comprehendClient = new ComprehendClient({});

  const detectDominantLanguageCommand = new DetectDominantLanguageCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
  });

  // The source language is required for sentiment analysis and
  // translation in the next step.
  const { Languages } = await comprehendClient.send(
    detectDominantLanguageCommand,
  );

  const languageCode = Languages[0].LanguageCode;

  const detectSentimentCommand = new DetectSentimentCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
    LanguageCode: languageCode,
  });

  const { Sentiment } = await comprehendClient.send(detectSentimentCommand);

  return {
    sentiment: Sentiment,
    language_code: languageCode,
```

```
  };
};
```

```
import {
  DetectDocumentTextCommand,
  TextractClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-textract";

/**
 * Fetch the S3 object from the event and analyze it using Amazon Textract.
 *
 * @param {import("@types/aws-lambda").EventBridgeEvent<"Object Created">}
 eventBridgeS3Event
 */
export const handler = async (eventBridgeS3Event) => {
  const textractClient = new TextractClient();

  const detectDocumentTextCommand = new DetectDocumentTextCommand({
    Document: {
      S3Object: {
        Bucket: eventBridgeS3Event.bucket,
        Name: eventBridgeS3Event.object,
      },
    },
  });

  // Textract returns a list of blocks. A block can be a line, a page, word, etc.
  // Each block also contains geometry of the detected text.
  // For more information on the Block type, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
textract/latest/dg/API_Block.html.
  const { Blocks } = await textractClient.send(detectDocumentTextCommand);

  // For the purpose of this example, we are only interested in words.
  const extractedWords = Blocks.filter((b) => b.BlockType === "WORD").map(
    (b) => b.Text,
  );

  return extractedWords.join(" ");
};
```

```
import { PollyClient, SynthesizeSpeechCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-polly";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { Upload } from "@aws-sdk/lib-storage";
```

```
/**
 * Synthesize an audio file from text.
 *
 * @param {{ bucket: string, translated_text: string, object: string}}
 sourceDestinationConfig
 */
export const handler = async (sourceDestinationConfig) => {
  const pollyClient = new PollyClient({});

  const synthesizeSpeechCommand = new SynthesizeSpeechCommand({
    Engine: "neural",
    Text: sourceDestinationConfig.translated_text,
    VoiceId: "Ruth",
    OutputFormat: "mp3",
  });

  const { AudioStream } = await pollyClient.send(synthesizeSpeechCommand);

  const audioKey = `${sourceDestinationConfig.object}.mp3`;

  // Store the audio file in S3.
  const s3Client = new S3Client();
  const upload = new Upload({
    client: s3Client,
    params: {
      Bucket: sourceDestinationConfig.bucket,
      Key: audioKey,
      Body: AudioStream,
      ContentType: "audio/mp3",
    },
  });

  await upload.done();
  return audioKey;
};
```

```
import {
  TranslateClient,
  TranslateTextCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-translate";

/**
```

```
 * Translate the extracted text to English.
 *
 * @param {{ extracted_text: string, source_language_code: string}}
 textAndSourceLanguage
 */
export const handler = async (textAndSourceLanguage) => {
  const translateClient = new TranslateClient({});

  const translateCommand = new TranslateTextCommand({
    SourceLanguageCode: textAndSourceLanguage.source_language_code,
    TargetLanguageCode: "en",
    Text: textAndSourceLanguage.extracted_text,
  });

  const { TranslatedText } = await translateClient.send(translateCommand);

  return { translated_text: TranslatedText };
};
```

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.

- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Rileva gli elementi del documento con Amazon Comprehend e un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Rileva lingue, entità e frasi chiave in un documento.
- Rileva informazioni di identificazione personale (PII) in un documento.
- Rileva il sentimento di un documento.
- Rileva gli elementi della sintassi in un documento.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una classe che racchiuda le azioni di Amazon Comprehend.

```
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
```

```
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_languages(self, text):
        """
        Detects languages used in a document.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :return: The list of languages along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_dominant_language(Text=text)
            languages = response["Languages"]
            logger.info("Detected %s languages.", len(languages))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect languages.")
            raise
        else:
            return languages


    def detect_entities(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects entities in a document. Entities can be things like people and
 places
        or other common terms.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of entities along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_entities(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
```

```
            entities = response["Entities"]
            logger.info("Detected %s entities.", len(entities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect entities.")
            raise
        else:
            return entities


    def detect_key_phrases(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects key phrases in a document. A key phrase is typically a noun and
its
        modifiers.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of key phrases along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_key_phrases(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            phrases = response["KeyPhrases"]
            logger.info("Detected %s phrases.", len(phrases))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect phrases.")
            raise
        else:
            return phrases


    def detect_pii(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects personally identifiable information (PII) in a document. PII can
be
        things like names, account numbers, or addresses.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of PII entities along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_pii_entities(
```

```
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            entities = response["Entities"]
            logger.info("Detected %s PII entities.", len(entities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect PII entities.")
            raise
        else:
            return entities


    def detect_sentiment(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects the overall sentiment expressed in a document. Sentiment can
        be positive, negative, neutral, or a mixture.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The sentiments along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_sentiment(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            logger.info("Detected primary sentiment %s.", response["Sentiment"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect sentiment.")
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def detect_syntax(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects syntactical elements of a document. Syntax tokens are portions of
        text along with their use as parts of speech, such as nouns, verbs, and
        interjections.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of syntax tokens along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_syntax(
```

```
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            tokens = response["SyntaxTokens"]
            logger.info("Detected %s syntax tokens.", len(tokens))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect syntax.")
            raise
        else:
            return tokens
```

Richiama le funzioni sulla classe wrapper per rilevare entità, frasi e altro in un documento.

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Comprehend detection demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

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

    comp_detect = ComprehendDetect(boto3.client("comprehend"))
    with open("detect_sample.txt") as sample_file:
        sample_text = sample_file.read()

    demo_size = 3

    print("Sample text used for this demo:")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(sample_text)
    print("-" * 88)

    print("Detecting languages.")
    languages = comp_detect.detect_languages(sample_text)
    pprint(languages)
    lang_code = languages[0]["LanguageCode"]

    print("Detecting entities.")
    entities = comp_detect.detect_entities(sample_text, lang_code)
    print(f"The first {demo_size} are:")
    pprint(entities[:demo_size])
```

```
    print("Detecting key phrases.")
    phrases = comp_detect.detect_key_phrases(sample_text, lang_code)
    print(f"The first {demo_size} are:")
    pprint(phrases[:demo_size])

    print("Detecting personally identifiable information (PII).")
    pii_entities = comp_detect.detect_pii(sample_text, lang_code)
    print(f"The first {demo_size} are:")
    pprint(pii_entities[:demo_size])

    print("Detecting sentiment.")
    sentiment = comp_detect.detect_sentiment(sample_text, lang_code)
    print(f"Sentiment: {sentiment['Sentiment']}")
    print("SentimentScore:")
    pprint(sentiment["SentimentScore"])

    print("Detecting syntax elements.")
    syntax_tokens = comp_detect.detect_syntax(sample_text, lang_code)
    print(f"The first {demo_size} are:")
    pprint(syntax_tokens[:demo_size])

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

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - DetectDominantLanguage
  - DetectEntities
  - DetectKeyPhrases
  - DetectPiiEntities
  - DetectSentiment
  - DetectSyntax

Rileva le entità nel testo estratto da un'immagine utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come utilizzare Amazon Comprehend per rilevare le entità nel testo estratto da Amazon Textract da un'immagine archiviata in Amazon S3.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzarlo AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) in un notebook Jupyter per rilevare entità nel testo estratto da un'immagine. In questo esempio viene utilizzato Amazon Textract per estrarre il testo da un'immagine archiviata in Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) e Amazon Comprehend per rilevare le entità nel testo estratto.

Questo esempio è un notebook Jupyter e deve essere eseguito in un ambiente in grado di ospitare notebook. Per istruzioni su come eseguire l'esempio utilizzando Amazon SageMaker AI, consulta le istruzioni in TextractAndComprehendNotebook.ipynb.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Textract

Esegui un processo di modellazione tematica di Amazon Comprehend su dati di esempio utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Esegui un processo di modellazione tematica di Amazon Comprehend su dati di esempio.
- Ottieni informazioni sul lavoro.
- Estrai i dati di output del lavoro da Amazon S3.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una classe wrapper per richiamare le azioni di modellazione degli argomenti di Amazon Comprehend.

```
class ComprehendTopicModeler:
    """Encapsulates a Comprehend topic modeler."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def start_job(
        self,
        job_name,
        input_bucket,
        input_key,
        input_format,
        output_bucket,
        output_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Starts a topic modeling job. Input is read from the specified Amazon S3
        input bucket and written to the specified output bucket. Output data is
 stored
        in a tar archive compressed in gzip format. The job runs asynchronously,
 so you
        can call `describe_topics_detection_job` to get job status until it
        returns a status of SUCCEEDED.

        :param job_name: The name of the job.
        :param input_bucket: An Amazon S3 bucket that contains job input.
        :param input_key: The prefix used to find input data in the input
                              bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix,
 all
                              of them are used.
        :param input_format: The format of the input data, either one document
 per
                              file or one document per line.
        :param output_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket where output data is written.
        :param output_key: The prefix prepended to the output data.
```

```
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role
that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from
the
                                     input bucket and write to the output bucket.
        :return: Information about the job, including the job ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.start_topics_detection_job(
                JobName=job_name,
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
                InputDataConfig={
                    "S3Uri": f"s3://{input_bucket}/{input_key}",
                    "InputFormat": input_format.value,
                },
                OutputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{output_bucket}/{output_key}"},
            )
            logger.info("Started topic modeling job %s.", response["JobId"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start topic modeling job.")
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def describe_job(self, job_id):
        """
        Gets metadata about a topic modeling job.

        :param job_id: The ID of the job to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.describe_topics_detection_job(
                JobId=job_id
            )
            job = response["TopicsDetectionJobProperties"]
            logger.info("Got topic detection job %s.", job_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get topic detection job %s.", job_id)
            raise
        else:
            return job
```

```
    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists topic modeling jobs for the current account.

        :return: The list of jobs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_topics_detection_jobs()
            jobs = response["TopicsDetectionJobPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s topic detection jobs.", len(jobs))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get topic detection jobs.")
            raise
        else:
            return jobs
```

Usa la classe wrapper per eseguire un lavoro di modellazione di argomenti e ottenere dati sul lavoro.

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Comprehend topic modeling demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

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

    input_prefix = "input/"
    output_prefix = "output/"
    demo_resources = ComprehendDemoResources(
        boto3.resource("s3"), boto3.resource("iam")
    )
    topic_modeler = ComprehendTopicModeler(boto3.client("comprehend"))

    print("Setting up storage and security resources needed for the demo.")
    demo_resources.setup("comprehend-topic-modeler-demo")
    print("Copying sample data from public bucket into input bucket.")
    demo_resources.bucket.copy(
        {"Bucket": "public-sample-us-west-2", "Key": "TopicModeling/Sample.txt"},
        f"{input_prefix}sample.txt",
```

```
    )

    print("Starting topic modeling job on sample data.")
    job_info = topic_modeler.start_job(
        "demo-topic-modeling-job",
        demo_resources.bucket.name,
        input_prefix,
        JobInputFormat.per_line,
        demo_resources.bucket.name,
        output_prefix,
        demo_resources.data_access_role.arn,
    )

    print(
        f"Waiting for job {job_info['JobId']} to complete. This typically takes "
        f"20 - 30 minutes."
    )
    job_waiter = JobCompleteWaiter(topic_modeler.comprehend_client)
    job_waiter.wait(job_info["JobId"])

    job = topic_modeler.describe_job(job_info["JobId"])
    print(f"Job {job['JobId']} complete:")
    pprint(job)

    print(
        f"Getting job output data from the output Amazon S3 bucket: "
        f"{job['OutputDataConfig']['S3Uri']}."
    )
    job_output = demo_resources.extract_job_output(job)
    lines = 10
    print(f"First {lines} lines of document topics output:")
    pprint(job_output["doc-topics.csv"]["data"][:lines])
    print(f"First {lines} lines of terms output:")
    pprint(job_output["topic-terms.csv"]["data"][:lines])

    print("Cleaning up resources created for the demo.")
    demo_resources.cleanup()

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

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - DescribeTopicsDetectionJob
  - ListTopicsDetectionJobs
  - StartTopicsDetectionJob

Addestra un classificatore Amazon Comprehend personalizzato e classifica i documenti utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un classificatore multietichetta Amazon Comprehend.
- Addestra il classificatore su dati di esempio.
- Esegui un processo di classificazione su un secondo set di dati.
- Estrai i dati di output del lavoro da Amazon S3.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una classe wrapper per richiamare le azioni del classificatore di documenti Amazon Comprehend.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None
```

```
    def create(
        self,
        name,
        language_code,
        training_bucket,
        training_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
        mode,
    ):
        """
        Creates a custom classifier. After the classifier is created, it
 immediately
        starts training on the data found in the specified Amazon S3 bucket.
 Training
        can take 30 minutes or longer. The `describe_document_classifier`
 function
        can be used to get training status and returns a status of TRAINED when
 the
        classifier is ready to use.

        :param name: The name of the classifier.
        :param language_code: The language the classifier can operate on.
        :param training_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket that contains the training
 data.
        :param training_key: The prefix used to find training data in the
 training
                             bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix,
 all
                             of them are used.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role
 that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from
 the
                                     training bucket.
        :return: The ARN of the newly created classifier.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.create_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierName=name,
                LanguageCode=language_code,
                InputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{training_bucket}/
{training_key}"},
```

```
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
                Mode=mode.value,
            )
            self.classifier_arn = response["DocumentClassifierArn"]
            logger.info("Started classifier creation. Arn is: %s.",
self.classifier_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create classifier %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.classifier_arn


    def describe(self, classifier_arn=None):
        """
        Gets metadata about a custom classifier, including its current status.

        :param classifier_arn: The ARN of the classifier to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the classifier.
        """
        if classifier_arn is not None:
            self.classifier_arn = classifier_arn
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.describe_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn
            )
            classifier = response["DocumentClassifierProperties"]
            logger.info("Got classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return classifier


    def list(self):
        """
        Lists custom classifiers for the current account.

        :return: The list of classifiers.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_document_classifiers()
            classifiers = response["DocumentClassifierPropertiesList"]
```

```
            logger.info("Got %s classifiers.", len(classifiers))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get classifiers.",
            )
            raise
        else:
            return classifiers


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes the classifier.
        """
        try:
            self.comprehend_client.delete_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn
            )
            logger.info("Deleted classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
            self.classifier_arn = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't deleted classifier %s.",
self.classifier_arn)
            raise


    def start_job(
        self,
        job_name,
        input_bucket,
        input_key,
        input_format,
        output_bucket,
        output_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Starts a classification job. The classifier must be trained or the job
        will fail. Input is read from the specified Amazon S3 input bucket and
        written to the specified output bucket. Output data is stored in a tar
        archive compressed in gzip format. The job runs asynchronously, so you
can
        call `describe_document_classification_job` to get job status until it
        returns a status of SUCCEEDED.
```

```
        :param job_name: The name of the job.
        :param input_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket that contains input data.
        :param input_key: The prefix used to find input data in the input
                          bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix, all
                          of them are used.
        :param input_format: The format of the input data, either one document
per
                             file or one document per line.
        :param output_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket where output data is written.
        :param output_key: The prefix prepended to the output data.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role
that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from
the
                                     input bucket and write to the output bucket.
        :return: Information about the job, including the job ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.start_document_classification_job(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn,
                JobName=job_name,
                InputDataConfig={
                    "S3Uri": f"s3://{input_bucket}/{input_key}",
                    "InputFormat": input_format.value,
                },
                OutputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{output_bucket}/{output_key}"},
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
            )
            logger.info(
                "Document classification job %s is %s.", job_name,
response["JobStatus"]
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start classification job %s.", job_name)
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def describe_job(self, job_id):
        """
        Gets metadata about a classification job.
```

```
        :param job_id: The ID of the job to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the job.
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.comprehend_client.describe_document_classification_job(
                JobId=job_id
            )
            job = response["DocumentClassificationJobProperties"]
            logger.info("Got classification job %s.", job["JobName"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get classification job %s.", job_id)
            raise
        else:
            return job


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists the classification jobs for the current account.

        :return: The list of jobs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_document_classification_jobs()
            jobs = response["DocumentClassificationJobPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s document classification jobs.", len(jobs))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get document classification jobs.",
            )
            raise
        else:
            return jobs
```

Crea una classe per aiutarti a eseguire lo scenario.

```
class ClassifierDemo:
    """
    Encapsulates functions used to run the demonstration.
```

```
    """

    def __init__(self, demo_resources):
        """
        :param demo_resources: A ComprehendDemoResources class that manages
 resources
                               for the demonstration.
        """
        self.demo_resources = demo_resources
        self.training_prefix = "training/"
        self.input_prefix = "input/"
        self.input_format = JobInputFormat.per_line
        self.output_prefix = "output/"

    def setup(self):
        """Creates AWS resources used by the demo."""
        self.demo_resources.setup("comprehend-classifier-demo")

    def cleanup(self):
        """Deletes AWS resources used by the demo."""
        self.demo_resources.cleanup()

    @staticmethod
    def _sanitize_text(text):
        """Removes characters that cause errors for the document parser."""
        return text.replace("\r", " ").replace("\n", " ").replace(",", ";")

    @staticmethod
    def _get_issues(query, issue_count):
        """
        Gets issues from GitHub using the specified query parameters.

        :param query: The query string used to request issues from the GitHub
 API.
        :param issue_count: The number of issues to retrieve.
        :return: The list of issues retrieved from GitHub.
        """
        issues = []
        logger.info("Requesting issues from %s?%s.", GITHUB_SEARCH_URL, query)
        response = requests.get(f"{GITHUB_SEARCH_URL}?
{query}&per_page={issue_count}")
        if response.status_code == 200:
            issue_page = response.json()["items"]
            logger.info("Got %s issues.", len(issue_page))
```

```
            issues = [
                {
                    "title": ClassifierDemo._sanitize_text(issue["title"]),
                    "body": ClassifierDemo._sanitize_text(issue["body"]),
                    "labels": {label["name"] for label in issue["labels"]},
                }
                for issue in issue_page
            ]
        else:
            logger.error(
                "GitHub returned error code %s with message %s.",
                response.status_code,
                response.json(),
            )
        logger.info("Found %s issues.", len(issues))
        return issues

    def get_training_issues(self, training_labels):
        """
        Gets issues used for training the custom classifier. Training issues are
        closed issues from the Boto3 repo that have known labels. Comprehend
        requires a minimum of ten training issues per label.

        :param training_labels: The issue labels to use for training.
        :return: The set of issues used for training.
        """
        issues = []
        per_label_count = 15
        for label in training_labels:
            issues += self._get_issues(
                f"q=type:issue+repo:boto/boto3+state:closed+label:{label}",
                per_label_count,
            )
            for issue in issues:
                issue["labels"] = issue["labels"].intersection(training_labels)
        return issues

    def get_input_issues(self, training_labels):
        """
        Gets input issues from GitHub. For demonstration purposes, input issues
        are open issues from the Boto3 repo with known labels, though in practice
        any issue could be submitted to the classifier for labeling.

        :param training_labels: The set of labels to query for.
```

```
        :return: The set of issues used for input.
        """
        issues = []
        per_label_count = 5
        for label in training_labels:
            issues += self._get_issues(
                f"q=type:issue+repo:boto/boto3+state:open+label:{label}",
                per_label_count,
            )
        return issues

    def upload_issue_data(self, issues, training=False):
        """
        Uploads issue data to an Amazon S3 bucket, either for training or for
input.
        The data is first put into the format expected by Comprehend. For
training,
        the set of pipe-delimited labels is prepended to each document. For
        input, labels are not sent.

        :param issues: The set of issues to upload to Amazon S3.
        :param training: Indicates whether the issue data is used for training or
                         input.
        """
        try:
            obj_key = (
                self.training_prefix if training else self.input_prefix
            ) + "issues.txt"
            if training:
                issue_strings = [
                    f"{'|'.join(issue['labels'])},{issue['title']}
{issue['body']}"
                    for issue in issues
                ]
            else:
                issue_strings = [
                    f"{issue['title']} {issue['body']}" for issue in issues
                ]
            issue_bytes = BytesIO("\n".join(issue_strings).encode("utf-8"))
            self.demo_resources.bucket.upload_fileobj(issue_bytes, obj_key)
            logger.info(
                "Uploaded data as %s to bucket %s.",
                obj_key,
                self.demo_resources.bucket.name,
```

```
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't upload data to bucket %s.",
self.demo_resources.bucket.name
            )
            raise

    def extract_job_output(self, job):
        """Extracts job output from Amazon S3."""
        return self.demo_resources.extract_job_output(job)

    @staticmethod
    def reconcile_job_output(input_issues, output_dict):
        """
        Reconciles job output with the list of input issues. Because the input
issues
        have known labels, these can be compared with the labels added by the
        classifier to judge the accuracy of the output.

        :param input_issues: The list of issues used as input.
        :param output_dict: The dictionary of data that is output by the
classifier.
        :return: The list of reconciled input and output data.
        """
        reconciled = []
        for archive in output_dict.values():
            for line in archive["data"]:
                in_line = int(line["Line"])
                in_labels = input_issues[in_line]["labels"]
                out_labels = {
                    label["Name"]
                    for label in line["Labels"]
                    if float(label["Score"]) > 0.3
                }
                reconciled.append(
                    f"{line['File']}, line {in_line} has labels {in_labels}.\n"
                    f"\tClassifier assigned {out_labels}."
                )
        logger.info("Reconciled input and output labels.")
        return reconciled
```

Addestra un classificatore su una serie di GitHub problemi con etichette note, quindi invia un secondo set di GitHub problemi al classificatore in modo che possano essere etichettati.

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Comprehend custom document classifier demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

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

    comp_demo = ClassifierDemo(
        ComprehendDemoResources(boto3.resource("s3"), boto3.resource("iam"))
    )
    comp_classifier = ComprehendClassifier(boto3.client("comprehend"))
    classifier_trained_waiter = ClassifierTrainedWaiter(
        comp_classifier.comprehend_client
    )
    training_labels = {"bug", "feature-request", "dynamodb", "s3"}

    print("Setting up storage and security resources needed for the demo.")
    comp_demo.setup()

    print("Getting training data from GitHub and uploading it to Amazon S3.")
    training_issues = comp_demo.get_training_issues(training_labels)
    comp_demo.upload_issue_data(training_issues, True)

    classifier_name = "doc-example-classifier"
    print(f"Creating document classifier {classifier_name}.")
    comp_classifier.create(
        classifier_name,
        "en",
        comp_demo.demo_resources.bucket.name,
        comp_demo.training_prefix,
        comp_demo.demo_resources.data_access_role.arn,
        ClassifierMode.multi_label,
    )
    print(
        f"Waiting until {classifier_name} is trained. This typically takes "
        f"30-40 minutes."
    )
    classifier_trained_waiter.wait(comp_classifier.classifier_arn)
```

```
    print(f"Classifier {classifier_name} is trained:")
    pprint(comp_classifier.describe())

    print("Getting input data from GitHub and uploading it to Amazon S3.")
    input_issues = comp_demo.get_input_issues(training_labels)
    comp_demo.upload_issue_data(input_issues)

    print("Starting classification job on input data.")
    job_info = comp_classifier.start_job(
        "issue_classification_job",
        comp_demo.demo_resources.bucket.name,
        comp_demo.input_prefix,
        comp_demo.input_format,
        comp_demo.demo_resources.bucket.name,
        comp_demo.output_prefix,
        comp_demo.demo_resources.data_access_role.arn,
    )
    print(f"Waiting for job {job_info['JobId']} to complete.")
    job_waiter = JobCompleteWaiter(comp_classifier.comprehend_client)
    job_waiter.wait(job_info["JobId"])

    job = comp_classifier.describe_job(job_info["JobId"])
    print(f"Job {job['JobId']} complete:")
    pprint(job)

    print(
        f"Getting job output data from Amazon S3: "
        f"{job['OutputDataConfig']['S3Uri']}."
    )
    job_output = comp_demo.extract_job_output(job)
    print("Job output:")
    pprint(job_output)

    print("Reconciling job output with labels from GitHub:")
    reconciled_output = comp_demo.reconcile_job_output(input_issues, job_output)
    print(*reconciled_output, sep="\n")

    answer = input(f"Do you want to delete the classifier {classifier_name} (y/
n)? ")
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        print(f"Deleting {classifier_name}.")
        comp_classifier.delete()
```

```
    print("Cleaning up resources created for the demo.")
    comp_demo.cleanup()

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

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateDocumentClassifier
  - DeleteDocumentClassifier
  - DescribeDocumentClassificationJob
  - DescribeDocumentClassifier
  - ListDocumentClassificationJobs
  - ListDocumentClassifiers
  - StartDocumentClassificationJob

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo AWS ConfigAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS Config con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- AWS Config Guida per gli sviluppatori: ulteriori informazioni su AWS Config.
- AWS Config Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le AWS Config azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per AWS Config l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS ConfigAWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo DeleteConfigRule con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeComplianceByConfigRule con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeComplianceByResource con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeConfigRuleEvaluationStatus con una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeConfigRules con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeConfigurationRecorderStatus con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeConfigurationRecorders con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeDeliveryChannels con una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetComplianceDetailsByConfigRule con una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetComplianceDetailsByResource con una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetComplianceSummaryByConfigRule con una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetComplianceSummaryByResourceType con una CLI
    - Utilizzo PutConfigRule con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare PutDeliveryChannel con una CLI

Esempi di base per AWS Config l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS Config with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS ConfigAWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo DeleteConfigRule con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeComplianceByConfigRule con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeComplianceByResource con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeConfigRuleEvaluationStatus con una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeConfigRules con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeConfigurationRecorderStatus con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeConfigurationRecorders con una CLI

- Utilizzare DescribeDeliveryChannels con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetComplianceDetailsByConfigRule con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetComplianceDetailsByResource con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetComplianceSummaryByConfigRule con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetComplianceSummaryByResourceType con una CLI
- Utilizzo PutConfigRule con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare PutDeliveryChannel con una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS ConfigAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole AWS Config azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS Config.

Esempi

- Utilizzo DeleteConfigRule con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeComplianceByConfigRule con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeComplianceByResource con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeConfigRuleEvaluationStatus con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeConfigRules con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeConfigurationRecorderStatus con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeConfigurationRecorders con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeDeliveryChannels con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetComplianceDetailsByConfigRule con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetComplianceDetailsByResource con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetComplianceSummaryByConfigRule con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetComplianceSummaryByResourceType con una CLI
- Utilizzo PutConfigRule con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare PutDeliveryChannel con una CLI

Utilizzo **`DeleteConfigRule`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteConfigRule`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una regola di AWS Config

Il comando seguente elimina una regola AWS Config denominata: `MyConfigRule`

```
aws configservice delete-config-rule --config-rule-name MyConfigRule
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteConfigRulein AWS CLI Command Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ConfigWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates AWS Config functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, config_client):
        """
        :param config_client: A Boto3 AWS Config client.
        """
        self.config_client = config_client


    def delete_config_rule(self, rule_name):
        """
        Delete the specified rule.
```

```
        :param rule_name: The name of the rule to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.config_client.delete_config_rule(ConfigRuleName=rule_name)
            logger.info("Deleted rule %s.", rule_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete rule %s.", rule_name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteConfigRule AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DescribeComplianceByConfigRule`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeComplianceByConfigRule`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni sulla conformità per le regole di AWS Config

Il comando seguente restituisce informazioni sulla conformità per ogni regola di AWS Config violata da una o più risorse: AWS

```
aws configservice describe-compliance-by-config-rule --compliance-
types NON_COMPLIANT
```

Nell'output, il valore di ogni `CappedCount` attributo indica quante risorse non sono conformi alla regola correlata. Ad esempio, l'output seguente indica che 3 risorse non sono conformi alla regola denominata`InstanceTypesAreT2micro`.

Output:

```
{
    "ComplianceByConfigRules": [
        {
            "Compliance": {
                "ComplianceContributorCount": {
```

```
                    "CappedCount": 3,
                    "CapExceeded": false
                },
                "ComplianceType": "NON_COMPLIANT"
            },
            "ConfigRuleName": "InstanceTypesAreT2micro"
        },
        {
            "Compliance": {
                "ComplianceContributorCount": {
                    "CappedCount": 10,
                    "CapExceeded": false
                },
                "ComplianceType": "NON_COMPLIANT"
            },
            "ConfigRuleName": "RequiredTagsForVolumes"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeComplianceByConfigRule AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera i dettagli di conformità per la regola ebs-optimized-instance, per la quale non esistono risultati di valutazione correnti per la regola, quindi restituisce INSUFFICIENT_DATA

```
(Get-CFGComplianceByConfigRule -ConfigRuleName ebs-optimized-instance).Compliance
```

Output:

```
ComplianceContributorCount ComplianceType
-------------------------- --------------
                           INSUFFICIENT_DATA
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio restituisce il numero di risorse non conformi per la regola ALB_HTTP_TO_HTTPS_REDIRECTION_CHECK.

```
(Get-CFGComplianceByConfigRule -ConfigRuleName
 ALB_HTTP_TO_HTTPS_REDIRECTION_CHECK -ComplianceType
 NON_COMPLIANT).Compliance.ComplianceContributorCount
```

Output:

```
CapExceeded CappedCount
----------- -----------
False       2
```

- Per i dettagli DescribeComplianceByConfigRule AWS Strumenti per PowerShellsull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera i dettagli di conformità per la regola ebs-optimized-instance, per la quale non esistono risultati di valutazione correnti per la regola, quindi restituisce INSUFFICIENT_DATA

```
(Get-CFGComplianceByConfigRule -ConfigRuleName ebs-optimized-instance).Compliance
```

Output:

```
ComplianceContributorCount ComplianceType
-------------------------- --------------
                           INSUFFICIENT_DATA
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio restituisce il numero di risorse non conformi per la regola ALB_HTTP_TO_HTTPS_REDIRECTION_CHECK.

```
(Get-CFGComplianceByConfigRule -ConfigRuleName
 ALB_HTTP_TO_HTTPS_REDIRECTION_CHECK -ComplianceType
 NON_COMPLIANT).Compliance.ComplianceContributorCount
```

Output:

```
CapExceeded CappedCount
----------- -----------
False       2
```

- Per i dettagli DescribeComplianceByConfigRule AWS Strumenti per PowerShellsull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeComplianceByResource`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeComplianceByResource`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni sulla conformità delle tue risorse AWS

Il comando seguente restituisce informazioni sulla conformità per ogni EC2 istanza registrata da AWS Config e che viola una o più regole:

```
aws configservice describe-compliance-by-resource --resource-
type AWS::EC2::Instance --compliance-types NON_COMPLIANT
```

Nell'output, il valore di ogni `CappedCount` attributo indica quante regole la risorsa viola. Ad esempio, l'output seguente indica che l'istanza `i-1a2b3c4d` viola 2 regole.

Output:

```
{
    "ComplianceByResources": [
        {
            "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Instance",
            "ResourceId": "i-1a2b3c4d",
            "Compliance": {
                "ComplianceContributorCount": {
                    "CappedCount": 2,
                    "CapExceeded": false
                },
                "ComplianceType": "NON_COMPLIANT"
            }
        },
        {
            "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Instance",
            "ResourceId": "i-2a2b3c4d ",
            "Compliance": {
                "ComplianceContributorCount": {
```

```
                    "CappedCount": 3,
                    "CapExceeded": false
                },
                "ComplianceType": "NON_COMPLIANT"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeComplianceByResource AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio verifica il tipo di **`AWS::SSM::ManagedInstanceInventory`** risorsa per il tipo di conformità «COMPLIANT».

```
Get-CFGComplianceByResource -ComplianceType COMPLIANT -ResourceType
 AWS::SSM::ManagedInstanceInventory
```

Output:

```
Compliance                            ResourceId          ResourceType
----------                            ----------          ------------
Amazon.ConfigService.Model.Compliance i-0123bcf4b567890e3
 AWS::SSM::ManagedInstanceInventory
Amazon.ConfigService.Model.Compliance i-0a1234f6f5d6b78f7
 AWS::SSM::ManagedInstanceInventory
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeComplianceByResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio verifica il tipo di **`AWS::SSM::ManagedInstanceInventory`** risorsa per il tipo di conformità «COMPLIANT».

```
Get-CFGComplianceByResource -ComplianceType COMPLIANT -ResourceType
 AWS::SSM::ManagedInstanceInventory
```

Output:

```
Compliance                              ResourceId          ResourceType
----------                              ----------          ------------
Amazon.ConfigService.Model.Compliance i-0123bcf4b567890e3
 AWS::SSM::ManagedInstanceInventory
Amazon.ConfigService.Model.Compliance i-0a1234f6f5d6b78f7
 AWS::SSM::ManagedInstanceInventory
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeComplianceByResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeConfigRuleEvaluationStatus`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeConfigRuleEvaluationStatus`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni sullo stato di una regola di AWS Config

Il comando seguente restituisce le informazioni sullo stato di una regola AWS Config denominata: `MyConfigRule`

```
aws configservice describe-config-rule-evaluation-status --config-rule-
names MyConfigRule
```

Output:

```
{
    "ConfigRulesEvaluationStatus": [
        {
            "ConfigRuleArn": "arn:aws:config:us-east-1:123456789012:config-rule/
config-rule-abcdef",
            "FirstActivatedTime": 1450311703.844,
            "ConfigRuleId": "config-rule-abcdef",
            "LastSuccessfulInvocationTime": 1450314643.156,
            "ConfigRuleName": "MyConfigRule"
        }
```

```
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeConfigRuleEvaluationStatusin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce le informazioni sullo stato delle regole di configurazione specificate.

```
Get-CFGConfigRuleEvaluationStatus -ConfigRuleName root-account-mfa-enabled, vpc-
flow-logs-enabled
```

Output:

```
ConfigRuleArn                : arn:aws:config:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/
config-rule-kvq1wk
ConfigRuleId                 : config-rule-kvq1wk
ConfigRuleName               : root-account-mfa-enabled
FirstActivatedTime           : 8/27/2019 8:05:17 AM
FirstEvaluationStarted       : True
LastErrorCode                :
LastErrorMessage             :
LastFailedEvaluationTime     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
LastFailedInvocationTime     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
LastSuccessfulEvaluationTime : 12/13/2019 8:12:03 AM
LastSuccessfulInvocationTime : 12/13/2019 8:12:03 AM

ConfigRuleArn                : arn:aws:config:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/
config-rule-z1s23b
ConfigRuleId                 : config-rule-z1s23b
ConfigRuleName               : vpc-flow-logs-enabled
FirstActivatedTime           : 8/14/2019 6:23:44 AM
FirstEvaluationStarted       : True
LastErrorCode                :
LastErrorMessage             :
LastFailedEvaluationTime     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
LastFailedInvocationTime     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
LastSuccessfulEvaluationTime : 12/13/2019 7:12:01 AM
```

```
LastSuccessfulInvocationTime : 12/13/2019 7:12:01 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeConfigRuleEvaluationStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce le informazioni sullo stato delle regole di configurazione fornite.

```
Get-CFGConfigRuleEvaluationStatus -ConfigRuleName root-account-mfa-enabled, vpc-
flow-logs-enabled
```

Output:

```
ConfigRuleArn                : arn:aws:config:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/
config-rule-kvq1wk
ConfigRuleId                 : config-rule-kvq1wk
ConfigRuleName               : root-account-mfa-enabled
FirstActivatedTime           : 8/27/2019 8:05:17 AM
FirstEvaluationStarted       : True
LastErrorCode                :
LastErrorMessage             :
LastFailedEvaluationTime     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
LastFailedInvocationTime     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
LastSuccessfulEvaluationTime : 12/13/2019 8:12:03 AM
LastSuccessfulInvocationTime : 12/13/2019 8:12:03 AM

ConfigRuleArn                : arn:aws:config:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/
config-rule-z1s23b
ConfigRuleId                 : config-rule-z1s23b
ConfigRuleName               : vpc-flow-logs-enabled
FirstActivatedTime           : 8/14/2019 6:23:44 AM
FirstEvaluationStarted       : True
LastErrorCode                :
LastErrorMessage             :
LastFailedEvaluationTime     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
LastFailedInvocationTime     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
LastSuccessfulEvaluationTime : 12/13/2019 7:12:01 AM
LastSuccessfulInvocationTime : 12/13/2019 7:12:01 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeConfigRuleEvaluationStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DescribeConfigRules`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeConfigRules`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere i dettagli di una regola di AWS Config

Il comando seguente restituisce i dettagli per una regola AWS Config denominata: `InstanceTypesAreT2micro`

```
aws configservice describe-config-rules --config-rule-
names InstanceTypesAreT2micro
```

Output:

```
{
    "ConfigRules": [
        {
            "ConfigRuleState": "ACTIVE",
            "Description": "Evaluates whether EC2 instances are the t2.micro
 type.",
            "ConfigRuleName": "InstanceTypesAreT2micro",
            "ConfigRuleArn": "arn:aws:config:us-east-1:123456789012:config-rule/
config-rule-abcdef",
            "Source": {
                "Owner": "CUSTOM_LAMBDA",
                "SourceIdentifier": "arn:aws:lambda:us-
east-1:123456789012:function:InstanceTypeCheck",
                "SourceDetails": [
                    {
                        "EventSource": "aws.config",
                        "MessageType": "ConfigurationItemChangeNotification"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "InputParameters": "{\"desiredInstanceType\":\"t2.micro\"}",
            "Scope": {
                "ComplianceResourceTypes": [
                    "AWS::EC2::Instance"
                ]
```

```
            },
            "ConfigRuleId": "config-rule-abcdef"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeConfigRulesin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca le regole di configurazione per l'account, con le proprietà selezionate.

```
Get-CFGConfigRule | Select-Object ConfigRuleName, ConfigRuleId, ConfigRuleArn,
 ConfigRuleState
```

Output:

```
ConfigRuleName                                  ConfigRuleId
 ConfigRuleArn
 ConfigRuleState
--------------                                  ------------
 -------------
 ---------------
ALB_REDIRECTION_CHECK                           config-rule-12iyn3
 arn:aws:config-service:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/config-rule-12iyn3
 ACTIVE
access-keys-rotated                             config-rule-aospfr
 arn:aws:config-service:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/config-rule-aospfr
 ACTIVE
autoscaling-group-elb-healthcheck-required      config-rule-cn1f2x
 arn:aws:config-service:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/config-rule-cn1f2x
 ACTIVE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeConfigRulesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca le regole di configurazione per l'account, con le proprietà selezionate.

```
Get-CFGConfigRule | Select-Object ConfigRuleName, ConfigRuleId, ConfigRuleArn,
 ConfigRuleState
```

Output:

```
ConfigRuleName                                  ConfigRuleId
 ConfigRuleArn
 ConfigRuleState
--------------                                  ------------
 -------------
 ---------------
ALB_REDIRECTION_CHECK                           config-rule-12iyn3
 arn:aws:config-service:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/config-rule-12iyn3
 ACTIVE
access-keys-rotated                             config-rule-aospfr
 arn:aws:config-service:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/config-rule-aospfr
 ACTIVE
autoscaling-group-elb-healthcheck-required      config-rule-cn1f2x
 arn:aws:config-service:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/config-rule-cn1f2x
 ACTIVE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeConfigRulesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ConfigWrapper:
```

```
    """
    Encapsulates AWS Config functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, config_client):
        """
        :param config_client: A Boto3 AWS Config client.
        """
        self.config_client = config_client


    def describe_config_rule(self, rule_name):
        """
        Gets data for the specified rule.

        :param rule_name: The name of the rule to retrieve.
        :return: The rule data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.config_client.describe_config_rules(
                ConfigRuleNames=[rule_name]
            )
            rule = response["ConfigRules"]
            logger.info("Got data for rule %s.", rule_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for rule %s.", rule_name)
            raise
        else:
            return rule
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeConfigRules AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DescribeConfigurationRecorderStatus`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeConfigurationRecorderStatus`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni sullo stato del registratore di configurazione

Il comando seguente restituisce lo stato del registratore di configurazione predefinito:

```
aws configservice describe-configuration-recorder-status
```

Output:

```
{
    "ConfigurationRecordersStatus": [
        {
            "name": "default",
            "lastStatus": "SUCCESS",
            "recording": true,
            "lastStatusChangeTime": 1452193834.344,
            "lastStartTime": 1441039997.819,
            "lastStopTime": 1441039992.835
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeConfigurationRecorderStatus AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce lo stato dei registratori di configurazione.

```
Get-CFGConfigurationRecorderStatus
```

Output:

```
LastErrorCode        :
LastErrorMessage     :
```

```
LastStartTime        : 10/11/2019 10:13:51 AM
LastStatus           : Success
LastStatusChangeTime : 12/31/2019 6:14:12 AM
LastStopTime         : 10/11/2019 10:13:46 AM
Name                 : default
Recording            : True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeConfigurationRecorderStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce lo stato dei registratori di configurazione.

```
Get-CFGConfigurationRecorderStatus
```

Output:

```
LastErrorCode        :
LastErrorMessage     :
LastStartTime        : 10/11/2019 10:13:51 AM
LastStatus           : Success
LastStatusChangeTime : 12/31/2019 6:14:12 AM
LastStopTime         : 10/11/2019 10:13:46 AM
Name                 : default
Recording            : True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeConfigurationRecorderStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeConfigurationRecorders`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeConfigurationRecorders`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere dettagli sul registratore di configurazione

Il comando seguente restituisce dettagli sul registratore di configurazione predefinito:

```
aws configservice describe-configuration-recorders
```

Output:

```
{
    "ConfigurationRecorders": [
        {
            "recordingGroup": {
                "allSupported": true,
                "resourceTypes": [],
                "includeGlobalResourceTypes": true
            },
            "roleARN": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/config-ConfigRole-
A1B2C3D4E5F6",
            "name": "default"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consultate DescribeConfigurationRecorders AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce i dettagli dei registratori di configurazione.

```
Get-CFGConfigurationRecorder | Format-List
```

Output:

```
Name           : default
RecordingGroup : Amazon.ConfigService.Model.RecordingGroup
RoleARN        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/aws-service-role/
config.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForConfig
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeConfigurationRecordersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce i dettagli dei registratori di configurazione.

```
Get-CFGConfigurationRecorder | Format-List
```

Output:

```
Name           : default
RecordingGroup : Amazon.ConfigService.Model.RecordingGroup
RoleARN        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/aws-service-role/
config.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForConfig
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeConfigurationRecordersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeDeliveryChannels`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeDeliveryChannels`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere dettagli sul canale di distribuzione

Il comando seguente restituisce i dettagli sul canale di consegna:

```
aws configservice describe-delivery-channels
```

Output:

```
{
    "DeliveryChannels": [
        {
            "snsTopicARN": "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:123456789012:config-topic",
            "name": "default",
            "s3BucketName": "config-bucket-123456789012"
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeDeliveryChannels AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera il canale di consegna per la regione e visualizza i dettagli.

```
Get-CFGDeliveryChannel -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object Name, S3BucketName,
 S3KeyPrefix,
 @{N="DeliveryFrequency";E={$_.ConfigSnapshotDeliveryProperties.DeliveryFrequency}}
```

Output:

```
Name    S3BucketName               S3KeyPrefix DeliveryFrequency
----    ------------               ----------- -----------------
default config-bucket-NA my          TwentyFour_Hours
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeDeliveryChannelsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera il canale di consegna per la regione e visualizza i dettagli.

```
Get-CFGDeliveryChannel -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object Name, S3BucketName,
 S3KeyPrefix,
 @{N="DeliveryFrequency";E={$_.ConfigSnapshotDeliveryProperties.DeliveryFrequency}}
```

Output:

```
Name    S3BucketName               S3KeyPrefix DeliveryFrequency
----    ------------               ----------- -----------------
default config-bucket-NA my          TwentyFour_Hours
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeDeliveryChannelsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetComplianceDetailsByConfigRule`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetComplianceDetailsByConfigRule`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere i risultati della valutazione per una regola di AWS Config

Il comando seguente restituisce i risultati della valutazione per tutte le risorse che non sono conformi a una regola AWS Config denominata: `InstanceTypesAreT2micro`

```
aws configservice get-compliance-details-by-config-rule --config-rule-
name InstanceTypesAreT2micro --compliance-types NON_COMPLIANT
```

Output:

```
{
    "EvaluationResults": [
        {
            "EvaluationResultIdentifier": {
                "OrderingTimestamp": 1450314635.065,
                "EvaluationResultQualifier": {
                    "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Instance",
                    "ResourceId": "i-1a2b3c4d",
                    "ConfigRuleName": "InstanceTypesAreT2micro"
                }
            },
            "ResultRecordedTime": 1450314645.261,
            "ConfigRuleInvokedTime": 1450314642.948,
            "ComplianceType": "NON_COMPLIANT"
        },
        {
            "EvaluationResultIdentifier": {
                "OrderingTimestamp": 1450314635.065,
                "EvaluationResultQualifier": {
                    "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Instance",
                    "ResourceId": "i-2a2b3c4d",
                    "ConfigRuleName": "InstanceTypesAreT2micro"
                }
            },
            "ResultRecordedTime": 1450314645.18,
```

```
            "ConfigRuleInvokedTime": 1450314642.902,
            "ComplianceType": "NON_COMPLIANT"
        },
        {
            "EvaluationResultIdentifier": {
                "OrderingTimestamp": 1450314635.065,
                "EvaluationResultQualifier": {
                    "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Instance",
                    "ResourceId": "i-3a2b3c4d",
                    "ConfigRuleName": "InstanceTypesAreT2micro"
                }
            },
            "ResultRecordedTime": 1450314643.346,
            "ConfigRuleInvokedTime": 1450314643.124,
            "ComplianceType": "NON_COMPLIANT"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetComplianceDetailsByConfigRule AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio ottiene i risultati della valutazione per la regola access-keys-rotated e restituisce l'output raggruppato per tipo di conformità

```
Get-CFGComplianceDetailsByConfigRule -ConfigRuleName access-keys-rotated | Group-
Object ComplianceType
```

Output:

```
Count Name                      Group
----- ----                      -----
    2 COMPLIANT                 {Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResult,
 Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResult}
    5 NON_COMPLIANT             {Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResult,
 Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResult,
 Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationRes...
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio richiede i dettagli di conformità per la regola per le risorse COMPLIANT. access-keys-rotated

```
Get-CFGComplianceDetailsByConfigRule -ConfigRuleName access-
keys-rotated -ComplianceType COMPLIANT | ForEach-Object
 {$_.EvaluationResultIdentifier.EvaluationResultQualifier}
```

Output:

```
ConfigRuleName      ResourceId            ResourceType
--------------      ----------            ------------
access-keys-rotated BCAB1CDJ2LITAPVEW3JAH AWS::IAM::User
access-keys-rotated BCAB1CDJ2LITL3EHREM4Q AWS::IAM::User
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetComplianceDetailsByConfigRulein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene i risultati della valutazione per la regola access-keys-rotated e restituisce l'output raggruppato per tipo di conformità

```
Get-CFGComplianceDetailsByConfigRule -ConfigRuleName access-keys-rotated | Group-
Object ComplianceType
```

Output:

```
Count Name                      Group
----- ----                      -----
    2 COMPLIANT                 {Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResult,
 Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResult}
    5 NON_COMPLIANT             {Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResult,
 Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResult,
 Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationRes...
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio richiede i dettagli di conformità per la regola per le risorse COMPLIANT. access-keys-rotated

```
Get-CFGComplianceDetailsByConfigRule -ConfigRuleName access-
keys-rotated -ComplianceType COMPLIANT | ForEach-Object
 {$_.EvaluationResultIdentifier.EvaluationResultQualifier}
```

Output:

```
ConfigRuleName      ResourceId            ResourceType
--------------      ----------            ------------
access-keys-rotated BCAB1CDJ2LITAPVEW3JAH AWS::IAM::User
access-keys-rotated BCAB1CDJ2LITL3EHREM4Q AWS::IAM::User
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetComplianceDetailsByConfigRulein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetComplianceDetailsByResource`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetComplianceDetailsByResource`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere i risultati della valutazione di una risorsa AWS

Il comando seguente restituisce i risultati della valutazione per ogni regola a cui l' EC2 istanza `i-1a2b3c4d` non è conforme:

```
aws configservice get-compliance-details-by-resource --resource-
type AWS::EC2::Instance --resource-id i-1a2b3c4d --compliance-types NON_COMPLIANT
```

Output:

```
{
    "EvaluationResults": [
        {
            "EvaluationResultIdentifier": {
                "OrderingTimestamp": 1450314635.065,
                "EvaluationResultQualifier": {
                    "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Instance",
                    "ResourceId": "i-1a2b3c4d",
                    "ConfigRuleName": "InstanceTypesAreT2micro"
                }
            },
            "ResultRecordedTime": 1450314643.288,
            "ConfigRuleInvokedTime": 1450314643.034,
            "ComplianceType": "NON_COMPLIANT"
```

```
        },
        {
            "EvaluationResultIdentifier": {
                "OrderingTimestamp": 1450314635.065,
                "EvaluationResultQualifier": {
                    "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Instance",
                    "ResourceId": "i-1a2b3c4d",
                    "ConfigRuleName": "RequiredTagForEC2Instances"
                }
            },
            "ResultRecordedTime": 1450314645.261,
            "ConfigRuleInvokedTime": 1450314642.948,
            "ComplianceType": "NON_COMPLIANT"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetComplianceDetailsByResource AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio di risultati di valutazione per la risorsa data.

```
Get-CFGComplianceDetailsByResource -ResourceId ABCD5STJ4EFGHIVEW6JAH -
ResourceType 'AWS::IAM::User'
```

Output:

```
Annotation                 :
ComplianceType             : COMPLIANT
ConfigRuleInvokedTime      : 8/25/2019 11:34:56 PM
EvaluationResultIdentifier :
 Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResultIdentifier
ResultRecordedTime         : 8/25/2019 11:34:56 PM
ResultToken                :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetComplianceDetailsByResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio di risultati di valutazione per la risorsa data.

```
Get-CFGComplianceDetailsByResource -ResourceId ABCD5STJ4EFGHIVEW6JAH -
ResourceType 'AWS::IAM::User'
```

Output:

```
Annotation                 :
ComplianceType             : COMPLIANT
ConfigRuleInvokedTime      : 8/25/2019 11:34:56 PM
EvaluationResultIdentifier :
 Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResultIdentifier
ResultRecordedTime         : 8/25/2019 11:34:56 PM
ResultToken                :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetComplianceDetailsByResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetComplianceSummaryByConfigRule`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetComplianceSummaryByConfigRule`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere il riepilogo della conformità per le tue regole di AWS Config

Il comando seguente restituisce il numero di regole conformi e il numero di regole non conformi:

```
aws configservice get-compliance-summary-by-config-rule
```

Nell'output, il valore di ogni `CappedCount` attributo indica quante regole sono conformi o non conformi.

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "ComplianceSummary": {
        "NonCompliantResourceCount": {
            "CappedCount": 3,
            "CapExceeded": false
        },
        "ComplianceSummaryTimestamp": 1452204131.493,
        "CompliantResourceCount": {
            "CappedCount": 2,
            "CapExceeded": false
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. GetComplianceSummaryByConfigRuleAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce il numero di regole di Config non conformi.

```
Get-CFGComplianceSummaryByConfigRule -Select
 ComplianceSummary.NonCompliantResourceCount
```

Output:

```
CapExceeded CappedCount
----------- -----------
False       9
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetComplianceSummaryByConfigRulein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce il numero di regole di Config non conformi.

```
Get-CFGComplianceSummaryByConfigRule -Select
 ComplianceSummary.NonCompliantResourceCount
```

Output:

```
CapExceeded CappedCount
----------- -----------
False       9
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetComplianceSummaryByConfigRulein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetComplianceSummaryByResourceType`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetComplianceSummaryByResourceType`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere il riepilogo della conformità per tutti i tipi di risorse

Il comando seguente restituisce il numero di AWS risorse non conformi e il numero di risorse conformi:

```
aws configservice get-compliance-summary-by-resource-type
```

Nell'output, il valore di ogni `CappedCount` attributo indica quante risorse sono conformi o non conformi.

Output:

```
{
    "ComplianceSummariesByResourceType": [
        {
            "ComplianceSummary": {
                "NonCompliantResourceCount": {
                    "CappedCount": 16,
                    "CapExceeded": false
                },
                "ComplianceSummaryTimestamp": 1453237464.543,
                "CompliantResourceCount": {
```

```
                    "CappedCount": 10,
                    "CapExceeded": false
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ottenere il riepilogo della conformità per un tipo di risorsa specifico

Il comando seguente restituisce il numero di EC2 istanze non conformi e il numero di istanze conformi:

```
aws configservice get-compliance-summary-by-resource-type --resource-
types AWS::EC2::Instance
```

Nell'output, il valore di ogni `CappedCount` attributo indica quante risorse sono conformi o non conformi.

Output:

```
{
    "ComplianceSummariesByResourceType": [
        {
            "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Instance",
            "ComplianceSummary": {
                "NonCompliantResourceCount": {
                    "CappedCount": 3,
                    "CapExceeded": false
                },
                "ComplianceSummaryTimestamp": 1452204923.518,
                "CompliantResourceCount": {
                    "CappedCount": 7,
                    "CapExceeded": false
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. GetComplianceSummaryByResourceTypeAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce il numero di risorse conformi o non conformi e converte l'output in json.

```
Get-CFGComplianceSummaryByResourceType -Select
 ComplianceSummariesByResourceType.ComplianceSummary | ConvertTo-Json
{
  "ComplianceSummaryTimestamp": "2019-12-14T06:14:49.778Z",
  "CompliantResourceCount": {
    "CapExceeded": false,
    "CappedCount": 2
  },
  "NonCompliantResourceCount": {
    "CapExceeded": true,
    "CappedCount": 100
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetComplianceSummaryByResourceTypein Cmdlet Reference (V4).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce il numero di risorse conformi o non conformi e converte l'output in json.

```
Get-CFGComplianceSummaryByResourceType -Select
 ComplianceSummariesByResourceType.ComplianceSummary | ConvertTo-Json
{
  "ComplianceSummaryTimestamp": "2019-12-14T06:14:49.778Z",
  "CompliantResourceCount": {
    "CapExceeded": false,
    "CappedCount": 2
  },
  "NonCompliantResourceCount": {
    "CapExceeded": true,
    "CappedCount": 100
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetComplianceSummaryByResourceTypein Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Utilizzo **`PutConfigRule`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutConfigRule`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiungere una regola AWS Config gestita

Il comando seguente fornisce codice JSON per aggiungere una regola Config AWS gestita:

```
aws configservice put-config-rule --config-rule file://
RequiredTagsForEC2Instances.json
```

`RequiredTagsForEC2Instances.jsonè` un file JSON che contiene la configurazione delle regole:

```
{
  "ConfigRuleName": "RequiredTagsForEC2Instances",
  "Description": "Checks whether the CostCenter and Owner tags are applied to EC2
 instances.",
  "Scope": {
    "ComplianceResourceTypes": [
      "AWS::EC2::Instance"
    ]
  },
  "Source": {
    "Owner": "AWS",
    "SourceIdentifier": "REQUIRED_TAGS"
  },
  "InputParameters": "{\"tag1Key\":\"CostCenter\",\"tag2Key\":\"Owner\"}"
}
```

Per l'`ComplianceResourceTypes`attributo, questo codice JSON limita l'ambito alle risorse del `AWS::EC2::Instance` tipo, quindi AWS Config valuterà EC2 solo le istanze rispetto alla regola. Poiché la regola è una regola gestita, l'`Owner`attributo è impostato su e l'`SourceIdentifier`attributo è impostato sull'identificatore della regola`AWS`,.

`REQUIRED_TAGS` Per l'`InputParameters`attributo, vengono specificate le chiavi di tag richieste dalla regola `CostCenter` e`Owner`.

Se il comando ha esito positivo, AWS Config non restituisce alcun output. Per verificare la configurazione della regola, esegui il describe-config-rules comando e specifica il nome della regola.

Per aggiungere una regola Config gestita dal cliente

Il comando seguente fornisce il codice JSON per aggiungere una regola Config gestita dal cliente:

```
aws configservice put-config-rule --config-rule file://
InstanceTypesAreT2micro.json
```

`InstanceTypesAreT2micro.json`è un file JSON che contiene la configurazione delle regole:

```
{
  "ConfigRuleName": "InstanceTypesAreT2micro",
  "Description": "Evaluates whether EC2 instances are the t2.micro type.",
  "Scope": {
    "ComplianceResourceTypes": [
      "AWS::EC2::Instance"
    ]
  },
  "Source": {
    "Owner": "CUSTOM_LAMBDA",
    "SourceIdentifier": "arn:aws:lambda:us-
east-1:123456789012:function:InstanceTypeCheck",
    "SourceDetails": [
      {
        "EventSource": "aws.config",
        "MessageType": "ConfigurationItemChangeNotification"
      }
    ]
  },
  "InputParameters": "{\"desiredInstanceType\":\"t2.micro\"}"
}
```

Per l'`ComplianceResourceTypes`attributo, questo codice JSON limita l'ambito alle risorse del `AWS::EC2::Instance` tipo, quindi AWS Config valuterà EC2 solo le istanze rispetto alla

regola. Poiché questa regola è una regola gestita dal cliente, l'`Owner`attributo è impostato su e l'`SourceIdentifier`attributo è impostato sull'ARN della funzione Lambda AWS . `CUSTOM_LAMBDA` L'`SourceDetails`oggetto è obbligatorio. I parametri specificati per l'`InputParameters`attributo vengono passati alla funzione AWS Lambda quando AWS Config la richiama per valutare le risorse rispetto alla regola.

Se il comando ha esito positivo, AWS Config non restituisce alcun output. Per verificare la configurazione della regola, esegui il describe-config-rules comando e specifica il nome della regola.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutConfigRule AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ConfigWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates AWS Config functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, config_client):
        """
        :param config_client: A Boto3 AWS Config client.
        """
        self.config_client = config_client


    def put_config_rule(self, rule_name):
        """
        Sets a configuration rule that prohibits making Amazon S3 buckets
 publicly
        readable.

        :param rule_name: The name to give the rule.
```

```
        """
        try:
            self.config_client.put_config_rule(
                ConfigRule={
                    "ConfigRuleName": rule_name,
                    "Description": "S3 Public Read Prohibited Bucket Rule",
                    "Scope": {
                        "ComplianceResourceTypes": [
                            "AWS::S3::Bucket",
                        ],
                    },
                    "Source": {
                        "Owner": "AWS",
                        "SourceIdentifier": "S3_BUCKET_PUBLIC_READ_PROHIBITED",
                    },
                    "InputParameters": "{}",
                    "ConfigRuleState": "ACTIVE",
                }
            )
            logger.info("Created configuration rule %s.", rule_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create configuration rule %s.", rule_name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutConfigRule AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`PutDeliveryChannel`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutDeliveryChannel`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un canale di distribuzione

Il comando seguente fornisce le impostazioni per il canale di consegna come codice JSON:

```
aws configservice put-delivery-channel --delivery-channel file://
deliveryChannel.json
```

Il `deliveryChannel.json` file specifica gli attributi del canale di consegna:

```
{
    "name": "default",
    "s3BucketName": "config-bucket-123456789012",
    "snsTopicARN": "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:123456789012:config-topic",
    "configSnapshotDeliveryProperties": {
        "deliveryFrequency": "Twelve_Hours"
    }
}
```

L'esempio seguente imposta i seguenti attributi:

`name`- Il nome del canale di consegna. Per impostazione predefinita, AWS Config assegna il nome `default` a un nuovo canale di consegna. Non è possibile aggiornare il nome del canale di consegna con il comando. `put-delivery-channel` Per i passaggi per modificare il nome, vedi Ridenominazione del canale di consegna. `s3BucketName` - Il nome del bucket Amazon S3 a cui AWS Config fornisce istantanee di configurazione e file di cronologia della configurazione. Se si specifica un bucket che appartiene a un altro AWS account, tale bucket deve disporre di politiche che concedano le autorizzazioni di accesso a Config. AWS Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Autorizzazioni per il bucket Amazon S3.

`snsTopicARN`- L'Amazon Resource Name (ARN) dell'argomento Amazon SNS a cui AWS Config invia notifiche sulle modifiche alla configurazione. Se scegli un argomento da un altro account, l'argomento deve avere politiche che concedano le autorizzazioni di accesso a Config. AWS Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta l'argomento Autorizzazioni per l'argomento Amazon SNS.

`configSnapshotDeliveryProperties`- Contiene l'`deliveryFrequency`attributo, che imposta la frequenza con cui AWS Config fornisce istantanee di configurazione e la frequenza con cui richiama le valutazioni per le regole Config periodiche.

Se il comando ha esito positivo, AWS Config non restituisce alcun output. Per verificare le impostazioni del tuo canale di consegna, esegui il describe-delivery-channels comando.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutDeliveryChannel AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica la proprietà DeliveryFrequency di un canale di consegna esistente.

```
Write-CFGDeliveryChannel -ConfigSnapshotDeliveryProperties_DeliveryFrequency
 TwentyFour_Hours -DeliveryChannelName default -DeliveryChannel_S3BucketName
 amzn-s3-demo-bucket -DeliveryChannel_S3KeyPrefix my
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutDeliveryChannelin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica la proprietà DeliveryFrequency di un canale di consegna esistente.

```
Write-CFGDeliveryChannel -ConfigSnapshotDeliveryProperties_DeliveryFrequency
 TwentyFour_Hours -DeliveryChannelName default -DeliveryChannel_S3BucketName
 amzn-s3-demo-bucket -DeliveryChannel_S3KeyPrefix my
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutDeliveryChannelin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo AWS Control TowerAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS Control Tower con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- AWS Control Tower Guida per l'utente: ulteriori informazioni su AWS Control Tower.

- AWS Control Tower Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le AWS Control Tower azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Salve AWS Control Tower

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS Control Tower.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.ControlTower;
using Amazon.ControlTower.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;
using LogLevel = Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.LogLevel;

namespace ControlTowerActions;

/// <summary>
/// A class that introduces the AWS Control Tower by listing the
/// available baselines for the account.
/// </summary>
public class HelloControlTower
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;
```

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for AWS Control Tower.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonControlTower>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<HelloControlTower>();

        var amazonClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonControlTower>();

        Console.Clear();
        Console.WriteLine("Hello, AWS Control Tower! Let's list available
baselines:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        var baselines = new List<BaselineSummary>();

        try
        {
            var baselinesPaginator = amazonClient.Paginators.ListBaselines(new
ListBaselinesRequest());

            await foreach (var response in baselinesPaginator.Responses)
            {
                baselines.AddRange(response.Baselines);
            }

            Console.WriteLine($"{baselines.Count} baseline(s) retrieved.");
            foreach (var baseline in baselines)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{baseline.Name}");
            }
        }
```

```
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.AccessDeniedException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Access denied. Please ensure you have the
 necessary permissions.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred: {ex.Message}");
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListBaselinesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3
from typing import Any, List


def hello_controltower(controltower_client: Any) -> None:
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS Control Tower client
    and list all available baselines.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param controltower_client: A Boto3 AWS Control Tower Client object. This
 object wraps
                                the low-level AWS Control Tower service API.
    """
    print("Hello, AWS Control Tower! Let's list available baselines:\n")
```

```
    paginator = controltower_client.get_paginator("list_baselines")
    page_iterator = paginator.paginate()

    baseline_names: List[str] = []
    try:
        for page in page_iterator:
            for baseline in page["baselines"]:
                baseline_names.append(baseline["name"])

        print(f"{len(baseline_names)} baseline(s) retrieved.")
        for baseline_name in baseline_names:
            print(f"\t{baseline_name}")

    except controltower_client.exceptions.AccessDeniedException:
        print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary permissions.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"An error occurred: {str(e)}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_controltower(boto3.client("controltower"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListBaselines AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo AWS Control TowerAWS SDKs
  - Ciao AWS Control Tower
  - Scopri le nozioni di base di con un SDK AWS Control TowerAWS
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS Control TowerAWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo DisableBaseline con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DisableControlAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK EnableBaselineAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK EnableControlAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK GetBaselineOperationAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK GetControlOperationAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK ListBaselinesAWS

- Utilizzare con un SDK ListEnabledBaselinesAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListEnabledControlsAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListLandingZonesAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ResetEnabledBaselineAWS

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo AWS Control TowerAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS Control Tower with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Ciao AWS Control Tower
- Scopri le nozioni di base di con un SDK AWS Control TowerAWS
- Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS Control TowerAWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo DisableBaseline con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare con un SDK DisableControlAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK EnableBaselineAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK EnableControlAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK GetBaselineOperationAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK GetControlOperationAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK ListBaselinesAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK ListEnabledBaselinesAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK ListEnabledControlsAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK ListLandingZonesAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK ResetEnabledBaselineAWS

Ciao AWS Control Tower

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS Control Tower.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.ControlTower;
using Amazon.ControlTower.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;
using LogLevel = Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.LogLevel;

namespace ControlTowerActions;

/// <summary>
/// A class that introduces the AWS Control Tower by listing the
/// available baselines for the account.
/// </summary>
public class HelloControlTower
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for AWS Control Tower.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonControlTower>()
```

```
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<HelloControlTower>();

        var amazonClient =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonControlTower>();

        Console.Clear();
        Console.WriteLine("Hello, AWS Control Tower! Let's list available
 baselines:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        var baselines = new List<BaselineSummary>();

        try
        {
            var baselinesPaginator = amazonClient.Paginators.ListBaselines(new
 ListBaselinesRequest());

            await foreach (var response in baselinesPaginator.Responses)
            {
                baselines.AddRange(response.Baselines);
            }

            Console.WriteLine($"{baselines.Count} baseline(s) retrieved.");
            foreach (var baseline in baselines)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{baseline.Name}");
            }
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.AccessDeniedException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Access denied. Please ensure you have the
 necessary permissions.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred: {ex.Message}");
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListBaselinesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3
from typing import Any, List


def hello_controltower(controltower_client: Any) -> None:
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS Control Tower client
    and list all available baselines.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param controltower_client: A Boto3 AWS Control Tower Client object. This
 object wraps
                                the low-level AWS Control Tower service API.
    """
    print("Hello, AWS Control Tower! Let's list available baselines:\n")
    paginator = controltower_client.get_paginator("list_baselines")
    page_iterator = paginator.paginate()

    baseline_names: List[str] = []
    try:
        for page in page_iterator:
            for baseline in page["baselines"]:
                baseline_names.append(baseline["name"])

        print(f"{len(baseline_names)} baseline(s) retrieved.")
        for baseline_name in baseline_names:
            print(f"\t{baseline_name}")
```

```
    except controltower_client.exceptions.AccessDeniedException:
        print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary permissions.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"An error occurred: {str(e)}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_controltower(boto3.client("controltower"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListBaselines AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scopri le nozioni di base di con un SDK AWS Control TowerAWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Elenca le zone di atterraggio.
- Elenca, abilita, ottieni, ripristina e disabilita le linee di base.
- Elenca, abilita, ottieni e disabilita i controlli.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le AWS Control Tower funzionalità.

```
using Amazon.ControlCatalog;
using Amazon.ControlTower;
using Amazon.ControlTower.Model;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;
using Amazon.SecurityToken;
```

```
using Amazon.SecurityToken.Model;
using ControlTowerActions;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;

namespace ControlTowerBasics;

/// <summary>
/// Scenario class for AWS Control Tower basics.
/// </summary>
public class ControlTowerBasics
{
    public static bool isInteractive = true;
    public static ILogger logger = null!;
    public static IAmazonOrganizations? orgClient = null;
    public static IAmazonSecurityTokenService? stsClient = null;
    public static ControlTowerWrapper? wrapper = null;
    private static string? ouArn;
    private static bool useLandingZone = false;

    /// <summary>
    /// Main entry point for the AWS Control Tower basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments.</param>
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonControlTower>()
                .AddAWSService<IAmazonControlCatalog>()
                .AddAWSService<IAmazonOrganizations>()
                .AddAWSService<IAmazonSecurityTokenService>()
                .AddTransient<ControlTowerWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<ControlTowerBasics>();

        wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<ControlTowerWrapper>();
        orgClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonOrganizations>();
        stsClient =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonSecurityTokenService>();
```

```
        await RunScenario();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Runs the example scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task RunScenario()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        Console.WriteLine("\tWelcome to the AWS Control Tower with ControlCatalog
 example scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        Console.WriteLine("This demo will walk you through working with AWS
 Control Tower for landing zones,");
        Console.WriteLine("managing baselines, and working with controls.");

        try
        {
            var accountId = (await stsClient!.GetCallerIdentityAsync(new
 GetCallerIdentityRequest())).Account;
            Console.WriteLine($"\nAccount ID: {accountId}");

            Console.WriteLine("\nSome demo operations require the use of a
 landing zone.");
            Console.WriteLine("You can use an existing landing zone or opt out of
 these operations in the demo.");
            Console.WriteLine("For instructions on how to set up a landing
 zone,");
            Console.WriteLine("see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/controltower/
latest/userguide/getting-started-from-console.html");

            // List available landing zones
            var landingZones = await wrapper!.ListLandingZonesAsync();
            if (landingZones.Count > 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("\nAvailable Landing Zones:");
                for (int i = 0; i < landingZones.Count; i++)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{i + 1}. {landingZones[i].Arn}");
                }

                Console.Write($"\nDo you want to use the first landing zone in
 the list ({landingZones[0].Arn})? (y/n): ");
```

```
                if (GetUserConfirmation())
                {
                    useLandingZone = true;
                    Console.WriteLine($"Using landing zone:
 {landingZones[0].Arn}");
                    ouArn = await SetupOrganizationAsync();
                }
            }

            // Managing Baselines
            Console.WriteLine("\nManaging Baselines:");
            var baselines = await wrapper.ListBaselinesAsync();
            Console.WriteLine("\nListing available Baselines:");
            BaselineSummary? controlTowerBaseline = null;
            foreach (var baseline in baselines)
            {
                if (baseline.Name == "AWSControlTowerBaseline")
                    controlTowerBaseline = baseline;
                Console.WriteLine($"  - {baseline.Name}");
            }

            EnabledBaselineSummary? identityCenterBaseline = null;
            string? baselineArn = null;

            if (useLandingZone && ouArn != null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("\nListing enabled baselines:");
                var enabledBaselines = await wrapper.ListEnabledBaselinesAsync();
                foreach (var baseline in enabledBaselines)
                {
                    if (baseline.BaselineIdentifier.Contains("baseline/
LN25R72TTG6IGPTQ"))
                        identityCenterBaseline = baseline;
                    Console.WriteLine($"  - {baseline.BaselineIdentifier}");
                }

                if (controlTowerBaseline != null)
                {
                    Console.Write("\nDo you want to enable the Control Tower
 Baseline? (y/n): ");
                    if (GetUserConfirmation())
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnabling Control Tower Baseline.");
                        var icBaselineArn = identityCenterBaseline?.Arn;
```

```
                        baselineArn = await wrapper.EnableBaselineAsync(ouArn,
                            controlTowerBaseline.Arn, "4.0", icBaselineArn ??
"");
                        var alreadyEnabled = false;
                        if (baselineArn != null)
                        {
                            Console.WriteLine($"Enabled baseline ARN:
{baselineArn}");
                        }
                        else
                        {
                            // Find the enabled baseline
                            foreach (var enabled in enabledBaselines)
                            {
                                if (enabled.BaselineIdentifier ==
controlTowerBaseline.Arn)
                                {
                                    baselineArn = enabled.Arn;
                                    break;
                                }
                            }

                            alreadyEnabled = true;
                            Console.WriteLine("No change, the selected baseline
was already enabled.");
                        }

                        if (baselineArn != null)
                        {
                            Console.Write("\nDo you want to reset the Control
Tower Baseline? (y/n): ");
                            if (GetUserConfirmation())
                            {
                                Console.WriteLine($"\nResetting Control Tower
Baseline: {baselineArn}");
                                var operationId = await
wrapper.ResetEnabledBaselineAsync(baselineArn);
                                Console.WriteLine($"Reset baseline operation id:
{operationId}");
                            }

                            Console.Write("\nDo you want to disable the Control
Tower Baseline? (y/n): ");
                            if (GetUserConfirmation())
```

```
                            {
                                Console.WriteLine($"Disabling baseline ARN:
{baselineArn}");
                                var operationId = await
wrapper.DisableBaselineAsync(baselineArn);
                                Console.WriteLine($"Disabled baseline operation
id: {operationId}");
                                if (alreadyEnabled)
                                {
                                    Console.WriteLine($"\nRe-enabling Control
Tower Baseline: {baselineArn}");
                                    // Re-enable the Control Tower baseline if it
was originally enabled.
                                    await wrapper.EnableBaselineAsync(ouArn,
                                        controlTowerBaseline.Arn, "4.0",
icBaselineArn ?? "");
                                }
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }

            // Managing Controls
            Console.WriteLine("\nManaging Controls:");
            var controls = await wrapper.ListControlsAsync();
            Console.WriteLine("\nListing first 5 available Controls:");
            for (int i = 0; i < Math.Min(5, controls.Count); i++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{i + 1}. {controls[i].Name} -
{controls[i].Arn}");
            }

            if (useLandingZone && ouArn != null)
            {
                var enabledControls = await
wrapper.ListEnabledControlsAsync(ouArn);
                Console.WriteLine("\nListing enabled controls:");
                for (int i = 0; i < enabledControls.Count; i++)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{i + 1}.
{enabledControls[i].ControlIdentifier}");
                }
```

```
                // Find first non-enabled control
                var enabledControlArns = enabledControls.Select(c =>
 c.Arn).ToHashSet();
                var controlArn = controls.FirstOrDefault(c => !
enabledControlArns.Contains(c.Arn))?.Arn;

                if (controlArn != null)
                {
                    Console.Write($"\nDo you want to enable the control
 {controlArn}? (y/n): ");
                    if (GetUserConfirmation())
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"\nEnabling control: {controlArn}");
                        var operationId = await
 wrapper.EnableControlAsync(controlArn, ouArn);
                        if (operationId != null)
                        {
                            Console.WriteLine($"Enabled control with operation
 id: {operationId}");

                            Console.Write("\nDo you want to disable the control?
 (y/n): ");
                            if (GetUserConfirmation())
                            {
                                Console.WriteLine("\nDisabling the control...");
                                var disableOpId = await
 wrapper.DisableControlAsync(controlArn, ouArn);
                                Console.WriteLine($"Disable operation ID:
 {disableOpId}");
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }

            Console.WriteLine("\nThis concludes the example scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine("Thanks for watching!");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "An error occurred during the Control Tower
 scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred: {ex.Message}");
```

```
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sets up AWS Organizations and creates or finds a Sandbox OU.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the Sandbox organizational unit.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> SetupOrganizationAsync()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("\nChecking organization status...");

        try
        {
            var orgResponse = await orgClient!.DescribeOrganizationAsync(new
DescribeOrganizationRequest());
            var orgId = orgResponse.Organization.Id;
            Console.WriteLine($"Account is part of organization: {orgId}");
        }
        catch (AWSOrganizationsNotInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("No organization found. Creating a new
organization...");
            var createResponse = await orgClient!.CreateOrganizationAsync(new
CreateOrganizationRequest { FeatureSet = OrganizationFeatureSet.ALL });
            var orgId = createResponse.Organization.Id;
            Console.WriteLine($"Created new organization: {orgId}");
        }

        // Look for Sandbox OU
        var roots = await orgClient.ListRootsAsync(new ListRootsRequest());
        var rootId = roots.Roots[0].Id;

        Console.WriteLine("Checking for Sandbox OU...");
        var ous = await orgClient.ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentAsync(new
ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentRequest { ParentId = rootId });
        var sandboxOu = ous.OrganizationalUnits.FirstOrDefault(ou => ou.Name ==
"Sandbox");

        if (sandboxOu == null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Creating Sandbox OU...");
            var createOuResponse = await
orgClient.CreateOrganizationalUnitAsync(new CreateOrganizationalUnitRequest
{ ParentId = rootId, Name = "Sandbox" });
```

```
            sandboxOu = createOuResponse.OrganizationalUnit;
            Console.WriteLine($"Created new Sandbox OU: {sandboxOu.Id}");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Found existing Sandbox OU: {sandboxOu.Id}");
        }

        return sandboxOu.Arn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets user confirmation by waiting for input or returning true if not
 interactive.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if user enters 'y' or if isInteractive is false, otherwise
 false.</returns>
    private static bool GetUserConfirmation()
    {
        return Console.ReadLine()?.ToLower() == "y" || !isInteractive;
    }
}
```

Metodi wrapper che vengono richiamati dallo scenario per gestire le operazioni Aurora.

```
using Amazon.ControlCatalog;
using Amazon.ControlCatalog.Model;
using Amazon.ControlTower;
using Amazon.ControlTower.Model;
using ValidationException = Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ValidationException;

namespace ControlTowerActions;

/// <summary>
/// Methods to perform AWS Control Tower actions.
/// </summary>
public class ControlTowerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonControlTower _controlTowerService;
    private readonly IAmazonControlCatalog _controlCatalogService;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the wrapper class containing AWS Control Tower actions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="controlTowerService">The AWS Control Tower client object.</
param>
    /// <param name="controlCatalogService">The AWS Control Catalog client
 object.</param>
    public ControlTowerWrapper(IAmazonControlTower controlTowerService,
 IAmazonControlCatalog controlCatalogService)
    {
        _controlTowerService = controlTowerService;
        _controlCatalogService = controlCatalogService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the AWS Control Tower landing zones for an account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of LandingZoneSummary objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<LandingZoneSummary>> ListLandingZonesAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            var landingZones = new List<LandingZoneSummary>();

            var landingZonesPaginator =
 _controlTowerService.Paginators.ListLandingZones(new ListLandingZonesRequest());

            await foreach (var response in landingZonesPaginator.Responses)
            {
                landingZones.AddRange(response.LandingZones);
            }

            return landingZones;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list landing zones. Here's why:
 {ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List all baselines.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of baseline summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<BaselineSummary>> ListBaselinesAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            var baselines = new List<BaselineSummary>();

            var baselinesPaginator =
_controlTowerService.Paginators.ListBaselines(new ListBaselinesRequest());

            await foreach (var response in baselinesPaginator.Responses)
            {
                baselines.AddRange(response.Baselines);
            }

            return baselines;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list baselines. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List all enabled baselines.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of enabled baseline summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<EnabledBaselineSummary>> ListEnabledBaselinesAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            var enabledBaselines = new List<EnabledBaselineSummary>();

            var enabledBaselinesPaginator =
_controlTowerService.Paginators.ListEnabledBaselines(new
ListEnabledBaselinesRequest());

            await foreach (var response in enabledBaselinesPaginator.Responses)
```

```
            {
                enabledBaselines.AddRange(response.EnabledBaselines);
            }

            return enabledBaselines;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list enabled baselines. Here's why:
 {ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Enable a baseline for the specified target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <param name="baselineIdentifier">The identifier of baseline to enable.</
param>
    /// <param name="baselineVersion">The version of baseline to enable.</param>
    /// <param name="identityCenterBaseline">The identifier of identity center
 baseline if it is enabled.</param>
    /// <returns>The enabled baseline ARN or null if already enabled.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> EnableBaselineAsync(string targetIdentifier,
 string baselineIdentifier, string baselineVersion, string
 identityCenterBaseline)
    {
        try
        {
            var parameters = new List<EnabledBaselineParameter>
            {
                new EnabledBaselineParameter
                {
                    Key = "IdentityCenterEnabledBaselineArn",
                    Value = identityCenterBaseline
                }
            };

            var request = new EnableBaselineRequest
            {
                BaselineIdentifier = baselineIdentifier,
                BaselineVersion = baselineVersion,
```

```
                TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier,
                Parameters = parameters
            };

            var response = await
_controlTowerService.EnableBaselineAsync(request);
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

            // Wait for operation to complete
            while (true)
            {
                var status = await GetBaselineOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Baseline operation status: {status}");
                if (status == BaselineOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
BaselineOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
                    break;
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return response.Arn;
        }
        catch (ValidationException ex) when (ex.Message.Contains("already
enabled"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Baseline is already enabled for this target");
            return null;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't enable baseline. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Disable a baseline for a specific target and wait for the operation to
complete.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="enabledBaselineIdentifier">The identifier of the baseline to
disable.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The operation ID or null if there was a conflict.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> DisableBaselineAsync(string
enabledBaselineIdentifier)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DisableBaselineRequest
            {
                EnabledBaselineIdentifier = enabledBaselineIdentifier
            };

            var response = await
_controlTowerService.DisableBaselineAsync(request);
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

            // Wait for operation to complete
            while (true)
            {
                var status = await GetBaselineOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Baseline operation status: {status}");
                if (status == BaselineOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
BaselineOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
                    break;
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return operationId;
        }
        catch (ConflictException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Conflict disabling baseline: {ex.Message}.
Skipping disable step.");
            return null;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't disable baseline. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Reset an enabled baseline for a specific target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="enabledBaselineIdentifier">The identifier of the enabled
baseline to reset.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation ID.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ResetEnabledBaselineAsync(string
enabledBaselineIdentifier)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ResetEnabledBaselineRequest
            {
                EnabledBaselineIdentifier = enabledBaselineIdentifier
            };

            var response = await
_controlTowerService.ResetEnabledBaselineAsync(request);
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

            // Wait for operation to complete
            while (true)
            {
                var status = await GetBaselineOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Baseline operation status: {status}");
                if (status == BaselineOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
BaselineOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
                    break;
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return operationId;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Target not found, unable to reset enabled
baseline.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't reset enabled baseline. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the status of a baseline operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="operationId">The ID of the baseline operation.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation status.</returns>
    public async Task<BaselineOperationStatus> GetBaselineOperationAsync(string
operationId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetBaselineOperationRequest
            {
                OperationIdentifier = operationId
            };

            var response = await
_controlTowerService.GetBaselineOperationAsync(request);
            return response.BaselineOperation.Status;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Operation not found.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't get baseline operation status. Here's
why: {ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List enabled controls for a target organizational unit.
    /// </summary>
```

```
   /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The target organizational unit
identifier.</param>
   /// <returns>A list of enabled control summaries.</returns>
   public async Task<List<EnabledControlSummary>>
ListEnabledControlsAsync(string targetIdentifier)
   {
       try
       {
           var request = new ListEnabledControlsRequest
           {
               TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier
           };

           var enabledControls = new List<EnabledControlSummary>();

           var enabledControlsPaginator =
_controlTowerService.Paginators.ListEnabledControls(request);

           await foreach (var response in enabledControlsPaginator.Responses)
           {
               enabledControls.AddRange(response.EnabledControls);
           }

           return enabledControls;
       }
       catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException ex) when
(ex.Message.Contains("not registered with AWS Control Tower"))
       {
           Console.WriteLine("AWS Control Tower must be enabled to work with
enabling controls.");
           return new List<EnabledControlSummary>();
       }
       catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list enabled controls. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
           throw;
       }
   }


   /// <summary>
   /// Enable a control for a specified target.
   /// </summary>
```

```
   /// <param name="controlArn">The ARN of the control to enable.</param>
   /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The identifier of the target (e.g., OU
ARN).</param>
   /// <returns>The operation ID or null if already enabled.</returns>
   public async Task<string?> EnableControlAsync(string controlArn, string
targetIdentifier)
   {
       try
       {
           Console.WriteLine(controlArn);
           Console.WriteLine(targetIdentifier);

           var request = new EnableControlRequest
           {
               ControlIdentifier = controlArn,
               TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier
           };

           var response = await
_controlTowerService.EnableControlAsync(request);
           var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

           // Wait for operation to complete
           while (true)
           {
               var status = await GetControlOperationAsync(operationId);
               Console.WriteLine($"Control operation status: {status}");
               if (status == ControlOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
ControlOperationStatus.FAILED)
               {
                   break;
               }
               await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
           }

           return operationId;
       }
       catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ValidationException ex) when
(ex.Message.Contains("already enabled"))
       {
           Console.WriteLine("Control is already enabled for this target");
           return null;
       }
```

```
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException ex) when
(ex.Message.Contains("not registered with AWS Control Tower"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("AWS Control Tower must be enabled to work with
enabling controls.");
            return null;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't enable control. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Disable a control for a specified target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="controlArn">The ARN of the control to disable.</param>
    /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The identifier of the target (e.g., OU
ARN).</param>
    /// <returns>The operation ID.</returns>
    public async Task<string> DisableControlAsync(string controlArn, string
targetIdentifier)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DisableControlRequest
            {
                ControlIdentifier = controlArn,
                TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier
            };

            var response = await
_controlTowerService.DisableControlAsync(request);
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

            // Wait for operation to complete
            while (true)
            {
                var status = await GetControlOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Control operation status: {status}");
```

```
                if (status == ControlOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
ControlOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
                    break;
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return operationId;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Control not found.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't disable control. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the status of a control operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="operationId">The ID of the control operation.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation status.</returns>
    public async Task<ControlOperationStatus> GetControlOperationAsync(string
operationId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetControlOperationRequest
            {
                OperationIdentifier = operationId
            };

            var response = await
_controlTowerService.GetControlOperationAsync(request);
            return response.ControlOperation.Status;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Operation not found.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't get control operation status. Here's
 why: {ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List all controls in the Control Tower control catalog.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of control summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ControlSummary>> ListControlsAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            var controls = new List<ControlSummary>();

            var controlsPaginator =
 _controlCatalogService.Paginators.ListControls(new
 Amazon.ControlCatalog.Model.ListControlsRequest());

            await foreach (var response in controlsPaginator.Responses)
            {
                controls.AddRange(response.Controls);
            }

            return controls;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlCatalogException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list controls. Here's why:
 {ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CreateLandingZone
  - DeleteLandingZone
  - DisableBaseline
  - DisableControl
  - EnableBaseline
  - EnableControl
  - GetControlOperation
  - GetLandingZoneOperation
  - ListBaselines
  - ListEnabledBaselines
  - ListEnabledControls
  - ListLandingZones
  - ResetEnabledBaseline

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le AWS Control Tower funzionalità.

```
class ControlTowerScenario:
    IDENTITY_CENTER_BASELINE = "baseline/LN25R72TTG6IGPTQ"
    stack_name = ""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_wrapper: ControlTowerWrapper, org_client: boto3.client
```

```
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_wrapper: An instance of the ControlTowerWrapper
 class.
        :param org_client: A Boto3 Organization client.
        """
        self.controltower_wrapper = controltower_wrapper
        self.org_client = org_client
        self.stack = None
        self.ou_id = None
        self.ou_arn = None
        self.account_id = None
        self.landing_zone_id = None
        self.use_landing_zone = False

    def run_scenario(self) -> None:
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "\tWelcome to the AWS Control Tower with ControlCatalog example
 scenario."
        )
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            "This demo will walk you through working with AWS Control Tower for
 landing zones,\n"
            "managing baselines, and working with controls."
        )

        self.account_id = boto3.client("sts").get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        print(
            "Some demo operations require the use of a landing zone. "
            "\nYou can use an existing landing zone or opt out of these
 operations in the demo."
            "\nFor instructions on how to set up a landing zone, "
            "\nsee https://docs.aws.amazon.com/controltower/latest/userguide/
getting-started-from-console.html"
        )
        # List available landing zones
        landing_zones = self.controltower_wrapper.list_landing_zones()
        if landing_zones:
            print("\nAvailable Landing Zones:")
            for i, lz in enumerate(landing_zones, 1):
```

```
                print(f"{i} {lz['arn']}})")

            # Ask if user wants to use the first landing zone in the list
            if q.ask(
                f"Do you want to use the first landing zone in the list
({landing_zones[0]['arn']})? (y/n) ",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                self.use_landing_zone = True
                self.landing_zone_id = landing_zones[0]["arn"]
                print(f"Using landing zone ID: {self.landing_zone_id})")
                # Set up organization and get Sandbox OU ID.
                sandbox_ou_id = self.setup_organization()
                # Store the OU ID for use in the CloudFormation template.
                self.ou_id = sandbox_ou_id
            elif q.ask(
                f"Do you want to use a different existing Landing Zone for this
demo? (y/n) ",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                self.use_landing_zone = True
                self.landing_zone_id = q.ask("Enter landing zone id: ",
q.non_empty)
                # Set up organization and get Sandbox OU ID.
                sandbox_ou_id = self.setup_organization()
                # Store the OU ID for use in the CloudFormation template.
                self.ou_id = sandbox_ou_id

        # List and Enable Baseline.
        print("\nManaging Baselines:")
        control_tower_baseline = None
        identity_center_baseline = None
        baselines = self.controltower_wrapper.list_baselines()
        print("\nListing available Baselines:")
        for baseline in baselines:
            if baseline["name"] == "AWSControlTowerBaseline":
                control_tower_baseline = baseline
            print(f"{baseline['name']}")

        if self.use_landing_zone:
            print("\nListing enabled baselines:")
            enabled_baselines =
self.controltower_wrapper.list_enabled_baselines()
            for baseline in enabled_baselines:
```

```
                # If the Identity Center baseline is enabled, the identifier must
be used for other baselines.
                if self.IDENTITY_CENTER_BASELINE in
baseline["baselineIdentifier"]:
                    identity_center_baseline = baseline
                print(f"{baseline['baselineIdentifier']}")

            if q.ask(
                f"Do you want to enable the Control Tower Baseline? (y/n) ",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                print("\nEnabling Control Tower Baseline.")
                ic_baseline_arn = (
                    identity_center_baseline["arn"]
                    if identity_center_baseline
                    else None
                )
                baseline_arn = self.controltower_wrapper.enable_baseline(
                    self.ou_arn, ic_baseline_arn, control_tower_baseline["arn"],
"4.0"
                )
                if baseline_arn:
                    print(f"Enabled baseline ARN: {baseline_arn}")
                else:
                    # Find the enabled baseline so we can reset it.
                    for enabled_baseline in enabled_baselines:
                        if (
                            enabled_baseline["baselineIdentifier"]
                            == control_tower_baseline["arn"]
                        ):
                            baseline_arn = enabled_baseline["arn"]
                    print("No change, the selected baseline was already
enabled.")

                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to reset the Control Tower Baseline? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    print(f"\nResetting Control Tower Baseline. {baseline_arn}")
                    operation_id =
self.controltower_wrapper.reset_enabled_baseline(
                        baseline_arn
                    )
                    print(f"\nReset baseline operation id {operation_id}.")
```

```
                if baseline_arn and q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to disable the Control Tower Baseline? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    print(f"Disabling baseline ARN: {baseline_arn}")
                    operation_id = self.controltower_wrapper.disable_baseline(
                        baseline_arn
                    )
                    print(f"\nDisabled baseline operation id {operation_id}.")

                    # Re-enable the baseline for the next step.
                    print("\nEnabling Control Tower Baseline.")
                    self.controltower_wrapper.enable_baseline(
                        self.ou_arn,
                        ic_baseline_arn,
                        control_tower_baseline["arn"],
                        "4.0",
                    )

        # List and Enable Controls.
        print("\nManaging Controls:")
        controls = self.controltower_wrapper.list_controls()
        print("\nListing first 5 available Controls:")
        for i, control in enumerate(controls[:5], 1):
            print(f"{i}. {control['Name']} - {control['Arn']}")

        if self.use_landing_zone:
            target_ou = self.ou_arn
            enabled_controls = self.controltower_wrapper.list_enabled_controls(
                target_ou
            )
            print("\nListing enabled controls:")
            for i, control in enumerate(enabled_controls, 1):
                print(f"{i}. {control['controlIdentifier']}")

            # Enable first non-enabled control as an example.
            enabled_control_arns = [control["arn"] for control in
enabled_controls]
            control_arn = next(
                control["Arn"]
                for control in controls
                if control["Arn"] not in enabled_control_arns
            )
```

```
            if control_arn and q.ask(
                f"Do you want to enable the control {control_arn}? (y/n) ",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                print(f"\nEnabling control: {control_arn}")
                operation_id = self.controltower_wrapper.enable_control(
                    control_arn, target_ou
                )

                if operation_id:
                    print(f"Enabled control with operation id {operation_id}")

            if control_arn and q.ask(
                f"Do you want to disable the control? (y/n) ",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                print("\nDisabling the control...")
                operation_id = self.controltower_wrapper.disable_control(
                    control_arn, target_ou
                )
                print(f"Disable operation ID: {operation_id}")

        print("\nThis concludes the example scenario.")

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

    def setup_organization(self):
        """
        Checks if the current account is part of an organization and creates one
if needed.
        Also ensures a Sandbox OU exists and returns its ID.

        :return: The ID of the Sandbox OU
        """
        print("\nChecking organization status...")

        try:
            # Check if account is part of an organization
            org_response = self.org_client.describe_organization()
            org_id = org_response["Organization"]["Id"]
            print(f"Account is part of organization: {org_id}")
```

```
        except ClientError as error:
            if error.response["Error"]["Code"] ==
"AWSOrganizationsNotInUseException":
                print("No organization found. Creating a new organization...")
                try:
                    create_response = self.org_client.create_organization(
                        FeatureSet="ALL"
                    )
                    org_id = create_response["Organization"]["Id"]
                    print(f"Created new organization: {org_id}")

                    # Wait for organization to be available.
                    waiter = self.org_client.get_waiter("organization_active")
                    waiter.wait(
                        Organization=org_id,
                        WaiterConfig={"Delay": 5, "MaxAttempts": 12},
                    )

                except ClientError as create_error:
                    logger.error(
                        "Couldn't create organization. Here's why: %s: %s",
                        create_error.response["Error"]["Code"],
                        create_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
                    )
                    raise
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't describe organization. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    error.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    error.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise

        # Look for Sandbox OU.
        sandbox_ou_id = None
        paginator = self.org_client.get_paginator(
            "list_organizational_units_for_parent"
        )

        try:
            # Get root ID first.
            roots = self.org_client.list_roots()["Roots"]
            if not roots:
                raise ValueError("No root found in organization")
```

```
            root_id = roots[0]["Id"]

            # Search for existing Sandbox OU.
            print("Checking for Sandbox OU...")
            for page in paginator.paginate(ParentId=root_id):
                for ou in page["OrganizationalUnits"]:
                    if ou["Name"] == "Sandbox":
                        sandbox_ou_id = ou["Id"]
                        self.ou_arn = ou["Arn"]
                        print(f"Found existing Sandbox OU: {sandbox_ou_id}")
                        break
                if sandbox_ou_id:
                    break

            # Create Sandbox OU if it doesn't exist.
            if not sandbox_ou_id:
                print("Creating Sandbox OU...")
                create_ou_response = self.org_client.create_organizational_unit(
                    ParentId=root_id, Name="Sandbox"
                )
                sandbox_ou_id = create_ou_response["OrganizationalUnit"]["Id"]
                print(f"Created new Sandbox OU: {sandbox_ou_id}")

                # Wait for OU to be available.
                waiter = self.org_client.get_waiter("organizational_unit_active")
                waiter.wait(
                    OrganizationalUnitId=sandbox_ou_id,
                    WaiterConfig={"Delay": 5, "MaxAttempts": 12},
                )

        except ClientError as error:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't set up Sandbox OU. Here's why: %s: %s",
                error.response["Error"]["Code"],
                error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

        return sandbox_ou_id


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        org = boto3.client("organizations")
```

```
        control_tower_wrapper = ControlTowerWrapper.from_client()

        scenario = ControlTowerScenario(control_tower_wrapper, org)
        scenario.run_scenario()
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the scenario.")



class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client:
 boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def list_baselines(self):
        """
        Lists all baselines.

        :return: List of baselines.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_baselines")
            baselines = []
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                baselines.extend(page["baselines"])
            return baselines
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
                logger.error(
                    "Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list baselines. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def enable_baseline(
        self,
        target_identifier: str,
        identity_center_baseline: str,
        baseline_identifier: str,
        baseline_version: str,
    ):
        """
        Enables a baseline for the specified target if it's not already enabled.

        :param target_identifier: The ARN of the target.
        :param baseline_identifier: The identifier of baseline to enable.
        :param identity_center_baseline: The identifier of identity center
baseline if it is enabled.
        :param baseline_version: The version of baseline to enable.
        :return: The enabled baseline ARN or None if already enabled.
        :raises ClientError: If enabling the baseline fails for reasons other
than it being already enabled.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.enable_baseline(
                baselineIdentifier=baseline_identifier,
                baselineVersion=baseline_version,
                targetIdentifier=target_identifier,
                parameters=[
                    {
                        "key": "IdentityCenterEnabledBaselineArn",
                        "value": identity_center_baseline,
                    }
```

```
                ],
            )

            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_baseline_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Baseline operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)

            return response["arn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ValidationException":
                if "already enabled" in err.response["Error"]["Message"]:
                    print("Baseline is already enabled for this target")
                    return None
                else:
                    print(
                        "Unable to enable baseline due to validation exception:
%s: %s",
                        err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                        err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                    )
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't enable baseline. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def list_controls(self):
        """
        Lists all controls in the Control Tower control catalog.

        :return: List of controls.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.controlcatalog_client.get_paginator("list_controls")
            controls = []
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                controls.extend(page["Controls"])
```

```
            return controls

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
                logger.error(
                    "Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list controls. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def enable_control(self, control_arn: str, target_identifier: str):
        """
        Enables a control for a specified target.

        :param control_arn: The ARN of the control to enable.
        :param target_identifier: The identifier of the target (e.g., OU ARN).
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If enabling the control fails.
        """
        try:
            print(control_arn)
            print(target_identifier)
            response = self.controltower_client.enable_control(
                controlIdentifier=control_arn, targetIdentifier=target_identifier
            )

            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_control_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Control operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)

            return operation_id

        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ValidationException"
                and "already enabled" in err.response["Error"]["Message"]
            ):
                logger.info("Control is already enabled for this target")
                return None
            elif (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException"
                and "not registered with AWS Control Tower"
                in err.response["Error"]["Message"]
            ):
                logger.error("Control Tower must be enabled to work with
controls.")
                return None
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't enable control. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_control_operation(self, operation_id: str):
        """
        Gets the status of a control operation.

        :param operation_id: The ID of the control operation.
        :return: The operation status.
        :raises ClientError: If getting the operation status fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.get_control_operation(
                operationIdentifier=operation_id
            )
            return response["controlOperation"]["status"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Operation not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get control operation status. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
```

```
            raise


    def get_baseline_operation(self, operation_id: str):
        """
        Gets the status of a baseline operation.

        :param operation_id: The ID of the baseline operation.
        :return: The operation status.
        :raises ClientError: If getting the operation status fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.get_baseline_operation(
                operationIdentifier=operation_id
            )
            return response["baselineOperation"]["status"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Operation not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get baseline operation status. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def disable_control(self, control_arn: str, target_identifier: str):
        """
        Disables a control for a specified target.

        :param control_arn: The ARN of the control to disable.
        :param target_identifier: The identifier of the target (e.g., OU ARN).
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If disabling the control fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.disable_control(
                controlIdentifier=control_arn, targetIdentifier=target_identifier
            )

            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
```

```
                status = self.get_control_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Control operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)

            return operation_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Control not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't disable control. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def list_landing_zones(self):
        """
        Lists all landing zones.

        :return: List of landing zones.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_landing_zones")
            landing_zones = []
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                landing_zones.extend(page["landingZones"])
            return landing_zones

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
                logger.error(
                    "Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list landing zones. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def list_enabled_baselines(self):
        """
        Lists all enabled baselines.

        :return: List of enabled baselines.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_enabled_baselines")
            enabled_baselines = []
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                enabled_baselines.extend(page["enabledBaselines"])
            return enabled_baselines

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Target not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list enabled baselines. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def reset_enabled_baseline(self, enabled_baseline_identifier: str):
        """
        Resets an enabled baseline for a specific target.

        :param enabled_baseline_identifier: The identifier of the enabled
baseline to reset.
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If resetting the baseline fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.reset_enabled_baseline(
                enabledBaselineIdentifier=enabled_baseline_identifier
```

```
            )
            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_baseline_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Baseline operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)
            return operation_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Target not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't reset enabled baseline. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def disable_baseline(self, enabled_baseline_identifier: str):
        """
        Disables a baseline for a specific target and waits for the operation to
complete.

        :param enabled_baseline_identifier: The identifier of the baseline to
disable.
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If disabling the baseline fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.disable_baseline(
                enabledBaselineIdentifier=enabled_baseline_identifier
            )

            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_baseline_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Baseline operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)
```

```
            return response["operationIdentifier"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConflictException":
                print(
                    f"Conflict disabling baseline: {err.response['Error']
['Message']}. Skipping disable step."
                )
                return None
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't disable baseline. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise


    def list_enabled_controls(self, target_identifier: str):
        """
        Lists all enabled controls for a specific target.

        :param target_identifier: The identifier of the target (e.g., OU ARN).
        :return: List of enabled controls.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        enabled_controls = []
        try:
            paginator =
 self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_enabled_controls")

            for page in paginator.paginate(targetIdentifier=target_identifier):
                enabled_controls.extend(page["enabledControls"])
            return enabled_controls

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
                logger.error(
                    "Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions."
                )
                return enabled_controls
            elif (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException"
                and "not registered with AWS Control Tower"
```

```
                in err.response["Error"]["Message"]
            ):
                logger.error("Control Tower must be enabled to work with
controls.")
                return enabled_controls
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list enabled controls. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateLandingZone
  - DeleteLandingZone
  - DisableBaseline
  - DisableControl
  - EnableBaseline
  - EnableControl
  - GetControlOperation
  - GetLandingZoneOperation
  - ListBaselines
  - ListEnabledBaselines
  - ListEnabledControls
  - ListLandingZones
  - ResetEnabledBaseline

Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS Control TowerAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole AWS Control Tower azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS Control Tower.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo DisableBaseline con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare con un SDK DisableControlAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK EnableBaselineAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK EnableControlAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK GetBaselineOperationAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK GetControlOperationAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListBaselinesAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListEnabledBaselinesAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListEnabledControlsAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListLandingZonesAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ResetEnabledBaselineAWS

Utilizzalo **`DisableBaseline`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DisableBaseline`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Disable a baseline for a specific target and wait for the operation to
complete.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="enabledBaselineIdentifier">The identifier of the baseline to
disable.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation ID or null if there was a conflict.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> DisableBaselineAsync(string
enabledBaselineIdentifier)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DisableBaselineRequest
            {
                EnabledBaselineIdentifier = enabledBaselineIdentifier
            };

            var response = await
_controlTowerService.DisableBaselineAsync(request);
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

            // Wait for operation to complete
            while (true)
            {
                var status = await GetBaselineOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Baseline operation status: {status}");
                if (status == BaselineOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
BaselineOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
                    break;
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
```

```
            }

            return operationId;
        }
        catch (ConflictException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Conflict disabling baseline: {ex.Message}.
 Skipping disable step.");
            return null;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't disable baseline. Here's why:
 {ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisableBaselineconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client:
 boto3.client
    ):
        """
```

```
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def disable_baseline(self, enabled_baseline_identifier: str):
        """
        Disables a baseline for a specific target and waits for the operation to
 complete.

        :param enabled_baseline_identifier: The identifier of the baseline to
 disable.
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If disabling the baseline fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.disable_baseline(
                enabledBaselineIdentifier=enabled_baseline_identifier
            )

            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_baseline_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Baseline operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)

            return response["operationIdentifier"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConflictException":
                print(
                    f"Conflict disabling baseline: {err.response['Error']
['Message']}. Skipping disable step."
                )
                return None
```

```
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't disable baseline. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DisableBaseline AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DisableControl`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DisableControl`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Disable a control for a specified target.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="controlArn">The ARN of the control to disable.</param>
   /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The identifier of the target (e.g., OU
ARN).</param>
   /// <returns>The operation ID.</returns>
   public async Task<string> DisableControlAsync(string controlArn, string
targetIdentifier)
```

```
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DisableControlRequest
            {
                ControlIdentifier = controlArn,
                TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier
            };

            var response = await
_controlTowerService.DisableControlAsync(request);
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

            // Wait for operation to complete
            while (true)
            {
                var status = await GetControlOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Control operation status: {status}");
                if (status == ControlOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
ControlOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
                    break;
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return operationId;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Control not found.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't disable control. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisableControlconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client:
 boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def disable_control(self, control_arn: str, target_identifier: str):
        """
        Disables a control for a specified target.

        :param control_arn: The ARN of the control to disable.
        :param target_identifier: The identifier of the target (e.g., OU ARN).
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If disabling the control fails.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.disable_control(
                controlIdentifier=control_arn, targetIdentifier=target_identifier
            )

            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_control_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Control operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)

            return operation_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Control not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't disable control. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DisableControl AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`EnableBaseline`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `EnableBaseline`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Enable a baseline for the specified target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <param name="baselineIdentifier">The identifier of baseline to enable.</
param>
    /// <param name="baselineVersion">The version of baseline to enable.</param>
    /// <param name="identityCenterBaseline">The identifier of identity center
 baseline if it is enabled.</param>
    /// <returns>The enabled baseline ARN or null if already enabled.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> EnableBaselineAsync(string targetIdentifier,
 string baselineIdentifier, string baselineVersion, string
 identityCenterBaseline)
    {
        try
        {
            var parameters = new List<EnabledBaselineParameter>
            {
                new EnabledBaselineParameter
                {
                    Key = "IdentityCenterEnabledBaselineArn",
                    Value = identityCenterBaseline
                }
            };

            var request = new EnableBaselineRequest
            {
                BaselineIdentifier = baselineIdentifier,
                BaselineVersion = baselineVersion,
                TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier,
                Parameters = parameters
            };
```

```
            var response = await
_controlTowerService.EnableBaselineAsync(request);
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

            // Wait for operation to complete
            while (true)
            {
                var status = await GetBaselineOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Baseline operation status: {status}");
                if (status == BaselineOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
BaselineOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
                    break;
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return response.Arn;
        }
        catch (ValidationException ex) when (ex.Message.Contains("already
enabled"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Baseline is already enabled for this target");
            return null;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't enable baseline. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, EnableBaselineconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client:
 boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def enable_baseline(
        self,
        target_identifier: str,
        identity_center_baseline: str,
        baseline_identifier: str,
        baseline_version: str,
    ):
        """
        Enables a baseline for the specified target if it's not already enabled.
```

```
        :param target_identifier: The ARN of the target.
        :param baseline_identifier: The identifier of baseline to enable.
        :param identity_center_baseline: The identifier of identity center
baseline if it is enabled.
        :param baseline_version: The version of baseline to enable.
        :return: The enabled baseline ARN or None if already enabled.
        :raises ClientError: If enabling the baseline fails for reasons other
than it being already enabled.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.enable_baseline(
                baselineIdentifier=baseline_identifier,
                baselineVersion=baseline_version,
                targetIdentifier=target_identifier,
                parameters=[
                    {
                        "key": "IdentityCenterEnabledBaselineArn",
                        "value": identity_center_baseline,
                    }
                ],
            )

            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_baseline_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Baseline operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)

            return response["arn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ValidationException":
                if "already enabled" in err.response["Error"]["Message"]:
                    print("Baseline is already enabled for this target")
                    return None
                else:
                    print(
                        "Unable to enable baseline due to validation exception:
%s: %s",
                        err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                        err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                    )
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't enable baseline. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta EnableBaseline AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`EnableControl`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `EnableControl`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Enable a control for a specified target.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="controlArn">The ARN of the control to enable.</param>
   /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The identifier of the target (e.g., OU
ARN).</param>
   /// <returns>The operation ID or null if already enabled.</returns>
   public async Task<string?> EnableControlAsync(string controlArn, string
targetIdentifier)
   {
       try
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine(controlArn);
            Console.WriteLine(targetIdentifier);

            var request = new EnableControlRequest
            {
                ControlIdentifier = controlArn,
                TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier
            };

            var response = await
_controlTowerService.EnableControlAsync(request);
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

            // Wait for operation to complete
            while (true)
            {
                var status = await GetControlOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Control operation status: {status}");
                if (status == ControlOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
ControlOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
                    break;
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return operationId;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ValidationException ex) when
(ex.Message.Contains("already enabled"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Control is already enabled for this target");
            return null;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException ex) when
(ex.Message.Contains("not registered with AWS Control Tower"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("AWS Control Tower must be enabled to work with
enabling controls.");
            return null;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't enable control. Here's why:
 {ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, EnableControlconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client:
 boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)
```

```
    def enable_control(self, control_arn: str, target_identifier: str):
        """
        Enables a control for a specified target.

        :param control_arn: The ARN of the control to enable.
        :param target_identifier: The identifier of the target (e.g., OU ARN).
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If enabling the control fails.
        """
        try:
            print(control_arn)
            print(target_identifier)
            response = self.controltower_client.enable_control(
                controlIdentifier=control_arn, targetIdentifier=target_identifier
            )

            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_control_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Control operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)

            return operation_id

        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ValidationException"
                and "already enabled" in err.response["Error"]["Message"]
            ):
                logger.info("Control is already enabled for this target")
                return None
            elif (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException"
                and "not registered with AWS Control Tower"
                in err.response["Error"]["Message"]
            ):
                logger.error("Control Tower must be enabled to work with
controls.")
                return None
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't enable control. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta EnableControl AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`GetBaselineOperation`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetBaselineOperation`.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Get the status of a baseline operation.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="operationId">The ID of the baseline operation.</param>
   /// <returns>The operation status.</returns>
   public async Task<BaselineOperationStatus> GetBaselineOperationAsync(string
operationId)
   {
       try
       {
           var request = new GetBaselineOperationRequest
           {
               OperationIdentifier = operationId
           };

           var response = await
_controlTowerService.GetBaselineOperationAsync(request);
           return response.BaselineOperation.Status;
       }
```

```
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Operation not found.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't get baseline operation status. Here's
 why: {ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetBaselineOperationconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client:
 boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def get_baseline_operation(self, operation_id: str):
        """
        Gets the status of a baseline operation.

        :param operation_id: The ID of the baseline operation.
        :return: The operation status.
        :raises ClientError: If getting the operation status fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.get_baseline_operation(
                operationIdentifier=operation_id
            )
            return response["baselineOperation"]["status"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Operation not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get baseline operation status. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetBaselineOperation AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`GetControlOperation`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetControlOperation`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the status of a control operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="operationId">The ID of the control operation.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation status.</returns>
    public async Task<ControlOperationStatus> GetControlOperationAsync(string
operationId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetControlOperationRequest
            {
                OperationIdentifier = operationId
            };

            var response = await
_controlTowerService.GetControlOperationAsync(request);
            return response.ControlOperation.Status;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Operation not found.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't get control operation status. Here's
why: {ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetControlOperationconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client:
 boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def get_control_operation(self, operation_id: str):
        """
        Gets the status of a control operation.
```

```
        :param operation_id: The ID of the control operation.
        :return: The operation status.
        :raises ClientError: If getting the operation status fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.get_control_operation(
                operationIdentifier=operation_id
            )
            return response["controlOperation"]["status"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Operation not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get control operation status. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetControlOperation AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`ListBaselines`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListBaselines`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List all baselines.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of baseline summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<BaselineSummary>> ListBaselinesAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            var baselines = new List<BaselineSummary>();

            var baselinesPaginator =
_controlTowerService.Paginators.ListBaselines(new ListBaselinesRequest());

            await foreach (var response in baselinesPaginator.Responses)
            {
                baselines.AddRange(response.Baselines);
            }

            return baselines;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list baselines. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListBaselinesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client:
 boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def list_baselines(self):
        """
        Lists all baselines.

        :return: List of baselines.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_baselines")
```

```
            baselines = []
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                baselines.extend(page["baselines"])
            return baselines

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
                logger.error(
                    "Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list baselines. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListBaselines AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`ListEnabledBaselines`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListEnabledBaselines`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List all enabled baselines.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of enabled baseline summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<EnabledBaselineSummary>> ListEnabledBaselinesAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            var enabledBaselines = new List<EnabledBaselineSummary>();

            var enabledBaselinesPaginator =
_controlTowerService.Paginators.ListEnabledBaselines(new
ListEnabledBaselinesRequest());

            await foreach (var response in enabledBaselinesPaginator.Responses)
            {
                enabledBaselines.AddRange(response.EnabledBaselines);
            }

            return enabledBaselines;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list enabled baselines. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListEnabledBaselinesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client:
 boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def list_enabled_baselines(self):
        """
        Lists all enabled baselines.

        :return: List of enabled baselines.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
 self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_enabled_baselines")
            enabled_baselines = []
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                enabled_baselines.extend(page["enabledBaselines"])
            return enabled_baselines

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Target not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
```

```
                    "Couldn't list enabled baselines. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListEnabledBaselines AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`ListEnabledControls`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListEnabledControls`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// List enabled controls for a target organizational unit.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The target organizational unit
identifier.</param>
   /// <returns>A list of enabled control summaries.</returns>
   public async Task<List<EnabledControlSummary>>
ListEnabledControlsAsync(string targetIdentifier)
   {
       try
```

```
        {
            var request = new ListEnabledControlsRequest
            {
                TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier
            };

            var enabledControls = new List<EnabledControlSummary>();

            var enabledControlsPaginator =
_controlTowerService.Paginators.ListEnabledControls(request);

            await foreach (var response in enabledControlsPaginator.Responses)
            {
                enabledControls.AddRange(response.EnabledControls);
            }

            return enabledControls;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException ex) when
(ex.Message.Contains("not registered with AWS Control Tower"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("AWS Control Tower must be enabled to work with
enabling controls.");
            return new List<EnabledControlSummary>();
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list enabled controls. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListEnabledControlsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client:
 boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def list_enabled_controls(self, target_identifier: str):
        """
        Lists all enabled controls for a specific target.

        :param target_identifier: The identifier of the target (e.g., OU ARN).
        :return: List of enabled controls.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        enabled_controls = []
```

```
        try:
            paginator =
self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_enabled_controls")

            for page in paginator.paginate(targetIdentifier=target_identifier):
                enabled_controls.extend(page["enabledControls"])
            return enabled_controls

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
                logger.error(
                    "Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions."
                )
                return enabled_controls
            elif (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException"
                and "not registered with AWS Control Tower"
                in err.response["Error"]["Message"]
            ):
                logger.error("Control Tower must be enabled to work with
controls.")
                return enabled_controls
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list enabled controls. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListEnabledControls AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`ListLandingZones`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListLandingZones`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the AWS Control Tower landing zones for an account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of LandingZoneSummary objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<LandingZoneSummary>> ListLandingZonesAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            var landingZones = new List<LandingZoneSummary>();

            var landingZonesPaginator =
_controlTowerService.Paginators.ListLandingZones(new ListLandingZonesRequest());

            await foreach (var response in landingZonesPaginator.Responses)
            {
                landingZones.AddRange(response.LandingZones);
            }

            return landingZones;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list landing zones. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListLandingZonesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client:
 boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def list_landing_zones(self):
        """
        Lists all landing zones.

        :return: List of landing zones.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
```

```
        try:
            paginator =
self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_landing_zones")
            landing_zones = []
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                landing_zones.extend(page["landingZones"])
            return landing_zones

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
                logger.error(
                    "Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list landing zones. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListLandingZones AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`ResetEnabledBaseline`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ResetEnabledBaseline`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Reset an enabled baseline for a specific target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="enabledBaselineIdentifier">The identifier of the enabled
baseline to reset.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation ID.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ResetEnabledBaselineAsync(string
enabledBaselineIdentifier)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ResetEnabledBaselineRequest
            {
                EnabledBaselineIdentifier = enabledBaselineIdentifier
            };

            var response = await
_controlTowerService.ResetEnabledBaselineAsync(request);
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

            // Wait for operation to complete
            while (true)
            {
                var status = await GetBaselineOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Baseline operation status: {status}");
                if (status == BaselineOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
BaselineOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
                    break;
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }
```

```
            return operationId;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Target not found, unable to reset enabled
 baseline.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't reset enabled baseline. Here's why:
 {ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ResetEnabledBaselineconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client:
 boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
```

```
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def reset_enabled_baseline(self, enabled_baseline_identifier: str):
        """
        Resets an enabled baseline for a specific target.

        :param enabled_baseline_identifier: The identifier of the enabled
baseline to reset.
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If resetting the baseline fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.reset_enabled_baseline(
                enabledBaselineIdentifier=enabled_baseline_identifier
            )
            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_baseline_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Baseline operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)
            return operation_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Target not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't reset enabled baseline. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ResetEnabledBaseline AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Firehose AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Data Firehose con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Guida per l'utente di Firehose: ulteriori informazioni su Firehose.
- Riferimento all'API Firehose: dettagli su tutte le azioni Firehose disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che è possibile filtrare per categoria o per ricerca nel testo completo.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Firehose AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Firehose AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo PutRecord con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo PutRecordBatch con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Scenari per l'utilizzo di Firehose AWS SDKs
  - Usa Amazon Data Firehose per elaborare record singoli e in batch

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Firehose AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Data AWS SDKs Firehose con.

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Firehose AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo PutRecord con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo PutRecordBatch con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Firehose AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Firehose con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti richiamano l'API Firehose e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di Firehose AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta l'Amazon Data Firehose API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzo PutRecord con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutRecordBatch con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`PutRecord`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutRecord`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Mettere i record su Firehose

CLI

AWS CLI

Per scrivere un record in uno stream

L'`put-record`esempio seguente scrive dati in uno stream. I dati sono codificati in formato Base64.

```
aws firehose put-record \
    --delivery-stream-name my-stream \
    --record '{"Data":"SGVsbG8gd29ybGQ="}'
```

Output:

```
{
    "RecordId": "RjB5K/nnoGFHqwTsZlNd/
TTqvjE8V5dsyXZTQn2JXrdpMTOwssyEb6nfC8fwf1whhwnItt4mvrn+gsqeK5jB7QjuLg283+Ps4Sz/
j1Xujv31iDhnPdaLw4BOyM9Amv7PcCuB2079RuM0NhoakbyUymlwY8yt20G8X2420wu1jlFafhci4erAt7QhDEvpw
    "Encrypted": false
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Invio di dati a un flusso di distribuzione di Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose nella Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutRecordCommand Reference.AWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Puts a record to the specified Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery
 stream.
```

```
    *
    * @param record The record to be put to the delivery stream. The record must
be a {@link Map} of String keys and Object values.
    * @param deliveryStreamName The name of the Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose
delivery stream to which the record should be put.
    * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the input record or delivery stream
name is null or empty.
    * @throws RuntimeException if there is an error putting the record to the
delivery stream.
    */
   public static void putRecord(Map<String, Object> record, String
deliveryStreamName) {
       if (record == null || deliveryStreamName == null ||
deliveryStreamName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid input: record or delivery
stream name cannot be null/empty");
       }
       try {
           String jsonRecord = new ObjectMapper().writeValueAsString(record);
           Record firehoseRecord = Record.builder()

.data(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(jsonRecord.getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8)))
               .build();

           PutRecordRequest putRecordRequest = PutRecordRequest.builder()
               .deliveryStreamName(deliveryStreamName)
               .record(firehoseRecord)
               .build();

           getFirehoseClient().putRecord(putRecordRequest);
           System.out.println("Record sent: " + jsonRecord);
       } catch (Exception e) {
           throw new RuntimeException("Failed to put record: " + e.getMessage(),
e);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutRecordconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class FirehoseClient:
    """
    AWS Firehose client to send records and monitor metrics.

    Attributes:
        config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and
 region.
        delivery_stream_name (str): Name of the Firehose delivery stream.
        region (str): AWS region for Firehose and CloudWatch clients.
        firehose (boto3.client): Boto3 Firehose client.
        cloudwatch (boto3.client): Boto3 CloudWatch client.
    """

    def __init__(self, config):
        """
        Initialize the FirehoseClient.

        Args:
            config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and
 region.
        """
        self.config = config
        self.delivery_stream_name = config.delivery_stream_name
        self.region = config.region
        self.firehose = boto3.client("firehose", region_name=self.region)
        self.cloudwatch = boto3.client("cloudwatch", region_name=self.region)


    @backoff.on_exception(
        backoff.expo, Exception, max_tries=5, jitter=backoff.full_jitter
    )
    def put_record(self, record: dict):
```

```
        """
        Put individual records to Firehose with backoff and retry.

        Args:
            record (dict): The data record to be sent to Firehose.

        This method attempts to send an individual record to the Firehose
delivery stream.
        It retries with exponential backoff in case of exceptions.
        """
        try:
            entry = self._create_record_entry(record)
            response = self.firehose.put_record(
                DeliveryStreamName=self.delivery_stream_name, Record=entry
            )
            self._log_response(response, entry)
        except Exception:
            logger.info(f"Fail record: {record}.")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutRecord AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`PutRecordBatch`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutRecordBatch`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Mettere i record su Firehose

CLI

AWS CLI

Per scrivere più record in uno stream

L'`put-record-batch`esempio seguente scrive tre record in uno stream. I dati sono codificati in formato Base64.

```
aws firehose put-record-batch \
    --delivery-stream-name my-stream \
    --records file://records.json
```

Contenuto di `myfile.json`.

```
[
    {"Data": "Rmlyc3QgdGhpbmc="},
    {"Data": "U2Vjb25kIHRoaW5n"},
    {"Data": "VGhpcmQgdGhpbmc="}
]
```

Output:

```
{
    "FailedPutCount": 0,
    "Encrypted": false,
    "RequestResponses": [
        {
            "RecordId": "9D2OJ6t2EqCTZTXwGzeSv/EVHxRoRCw89xd+o3+sXg8DhYOaWKPSmZy/
CGlRVEys1u1xbeKh6VofEYKkoeiDrcjrxhQp9iF7sUW7pujiMEQ5LzlrzCkGosxQn
+3boDnURDEaD42V7GiixpOyLJkYZcae1i7HzlCEoy9LJhMr8EjDSi4Om/9Vc2uhwwuAtGE0XKpxJ2WD7ZRWtAnYlK
        },
        {
            "RecordId": "jFirejqxCLlK5xjH/UNmlMVcjktEN76I7916X9PaZ
+PVaOSXDfU1WGOqEZhxq2js7xcZ552eoeDxsuTU1MSq9nZTbVfb6cQTIXnm/
GsuF37Uhg67GKmR5z90l6XKJ+/
+pDloFv7Hh9a3oUS6wYm3DcNRLTHHAimANp1PhkQvWpvLRfzbuCUkBphR2QVzhP9OiHLbzGwy8/
DfH8sqWEUYASNJKS8GXP5s"
        },
        {
            "RecordId":
 "oy0amQ40o5Y2YV4vxzufdcMOOw6n3EPr3tpPJGoYVNKH4APPVqNcbUgefo1stEFRg4hTLrf2k6eliHu/9+YJ5R3
DTBt3qBlmTj7Xq8SKVbO1S7YvMTpWkMKA86f8JfmT8BMKoMb4XZS/sOkQLe+qh0sYKXWl"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Invio di dati a un flusso di distribuzione di Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose nella Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutRecordBatchCommand Reference.AWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Puts a batch of records to an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery
stream.
    *
    * @param records           a list of maps representing the records to be
sent
    * @param batchSize         the maximum number of records to include in each
batch
    * @param deliveryStreamName the name of the Kinesis Data Firehose delivery
stream
    * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the input parameters are invalid (null
or empty)
    * @throws RuntimeException         if there is an error putting the record
batch
    */
   public static void putRecordBatch(List<Map<String, Object>> records, int
batchSize, String deliveryStreamName) {
       if (records == null || records.isEmpty() || deliveryStreamName == null ||
deliveryStreamName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid input: records or
delivery stream name cannot be null/empty");
       }
       ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();

       try {
           for (int i = 0; i < records.size(); i += batchSize) {
               List<Map<String, Object>> batch = records.subList(i, Math.min(i +
batchSize, records.size()));

               List<Record> batchRecords = batch.stream().map(record -> {
                   try {
```

```
                        String jsonRecord =
objectMapper.writeValueAsString(record);
                        return Record.builder()

.data(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(jsonRecord.getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8)))
                            .build();
                    } catch (Exception e) {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Error creating Firehose
record", e);
                    }
                }).collect(Collectors.toList());

                PutRecordBatchRequest request = PutRecordBatchRequest.builder()
                    .deliveryStreamName(deliveryStreamName)
                    .records(batchRecords)
                    .build();

                PutRecordBatchResponse response =
getFirehoseClient().putRecordBatch(request);

                if (response.failedPutCount() > 0) {
                    response.requestResponses().stream()
                        .filter(r -> r.errorCode() != null)
                        .forEach(r -> System.err.println("Failed record: " +
r.errorMessage()));
                }
                System.out.println("Batch sent with size: " +
batchRecords.size());
            }
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to put record batch: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutRecordBatchconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class FirehoseClient:
    """
    AWS Firehose client to send records and monitor metrics.

    Attributes:
        config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and
 region.
        delivery_stream_name (str): Name of the Firehose delivery stream.
        region (str): AWS region for Firehose and CloudWatch clients.
        firehose (boto3.client): Boto3 Firehose client.
        cloudwatch (boto3.client): Boto3 CloudWatch client.
    """

    def __init__(self, config):
        """
        Initialize the FirehoseClient.

        Args:
            config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and
 region.
        """
        self.config = config
        self.delivery_stream_name = config.delivery_stream_name
        self.region = config.region
        self.firehose = boto3.client("firehose", region_name=self.region)
        self.cloudwatch = boto3.client("cloudwatch", region_name=self.region)


    @backoff.on_exception(
        backoff.expo, Exception, max_tries=5, jitter=backoff.full_jitter
    )
    def put_record_batch(self, data: list, batch_size: int = 500):
```

```
        """
        Put records in batches to Firehose with backoff and retry.

        Args:
            data (list): List of data records to be sent to Firehose.
            batch_size (int): Number of records to send in each batch. Default is
500.

        This method attempts to send records in batches to the Firehose delivery
stream.
        It retries with exponential backoff in case of exceptions.
        """
        for i in range(0, len(data), batch_size):
            batch = data[i : i + batch_size]
            record_dicts = [{"Data": json.dumps(record)} for record in batch]
            try:
                response = self.firehose.put_record_batch(
                    DeliveryStreamName=self.delivery_stream_name,
Records=record_dicts
                )
                self._log_batch_response(response, len(batch))
            except Exception as e:
                logger.info(f"Failed to send batch of {len(batch)} records.
Error: {e}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutRecordBatch AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn put_record_batch(
```

```
    client: &Client,
    stream: &str,
    data: Vec<Record>,
) -> Result<PutRecordBatchOutput, SdkError<PutRecordBatchError>> {
    client
        .put_record_batch()
        .delivery_stream_name(stream)
        .set_records(Some(data))
        .send()
        .await
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento PutRecordBatchall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Firehose AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Firehose con. AWS SDKs Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Firehose o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Usa Amazon Data Firehose per elaborare record singoli e in batch

Usa Amazon Data Firehose per elaborare record singoli e in batch

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare Firehose per elaborare record singoli e in batch.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio inserisce record singoli e batch in Firehose.

```
/**
 * Amazon Firehose Scenario example using Java V2 SDK.
 *
 * Demonstrates individual and batch record processing,
 * and monitoring Firehose delivery stream metrics.
 */
public class FirehoseScenario {

    private static FirehoseClient firehoseClient;
    private static CloudWatchClient cloudWatchClient;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:
                    <deliveryStreamName>
                Where:
                    deliveryStreamName - The Firehose delivery stream name.
                """;

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

        String deliveryStreamName = args[0];

        try {
            // Read and parse sample data.
            String jsonContent = readJsonFile("sample_records.json");
            ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
```

```
            List<Map<String, Object>> sampleData =
objectMapper.readValue(jsonContent, new TypeReference<>() {});

            // Process individual records.
            System.out.println("Processing individual records...");
            sampleData.subList(0, 100).forEach(record -> {
                try {
                    putRecord(record, deliveryStreamName);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    System.err.println("Error processing record: " +
e.getMessage());
                }
            });

            // Monitor metrics.
            monitorMetrics(deliveryStreamName);

            // Process batch records.
            System.out.println("Processing batch records...");
            putRecordBatch(sampleData.subList(100, sampleData.size()), 500,
deliveryStreamName);
            monitorMetrics(deliveryStreamName);

        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Scenario failed: " + e.getMessage());
        } finally {
            closeClients();
        }
    }

    private static FirehoseClient getFirehoseClient() {
        if (firehoseClient == null) {
            firehoseClient = FirehoseClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return firehoseClient;
    }

    private static CloudWatchClient getCloudWatchClient() {
        if (cloudWatchClient == null) {
            cloudWatchClient = CloudWatchClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
```

```
        }
        return cloudWatchClient;
    }

    /**
     * Puts a record to the specified Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery
stream.
     *
     * @param record The record to be put to the delivery stream. The record must
be a {@link Map} of String keys and Object values.
     * @param deliveryStreamName The name of the Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose
delivery stream to which the record should be put.
     * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the input record or delivery stream
name is null or empty.
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is an error putting the record to the
delivery stream.
     */
    public static void putRecord(Map<String, Object> record, String
deliveryStreamName) {
        if (record == null || deliveryStreamName == null ||
deliveryStreamName.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid input: record or delivery
stream name cannot be null/empty");
        }
        try {
            String jsonRecord = new ObjectMapper().writeValueAsString(record);
            Record firehoseRecord = Record.builder()

.data(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(jsonRecord.getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8)))
                .build();

            PutRecordRequest putRecordRequest = PutRecordRequest.builder()
                .deliveryStreamName(deliveryStreamName)
                .record(firehoseRecord)
                .build();

            getFirehoseClient().putRecord(putRecordRequest);
            System.out.println("Record sent: " + jsonRecord);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to put record: " + e.getMessage(),
e);
        }
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Puts a batch of records to an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery
stream.
    *
    * @param records           a list of maps representing the records to be
sent
    * @param batchSize         the maximum number of records to include in each
batch
    * @param deliveryStreamName the name of the Kinesis Data Firehose delivery
stream
    * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the input parameters are invalid (null
or empty)
    * @throws RuntimeException         if there is an error putting the record
batch
    */
   public static void putRecordBatch(List<Map<String, Object>> records, int
batchSize, String deliveryStreamName) {
       if (records == null || records.isEmpty() || deliveryStreamName == null ||
deliveryStreamName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid input: records or
delivery stream name cannot be null/empty");
       }
       ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();

       try {
           for (int i = 0; i < records.size(); i += batchSize) {
               List<Map<String, Object>> batch = records.subList(i, Math.min(i +
batchSize, records.size()));

               List<Record> batchRecords = batch.stream().map(record -> {
                   try {
                       String jsonRecord =
objectMapper.writeValueAsString(record);
                       return Record.builder()

.data(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(jsonRecord.getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8)))
                           .build();
                   } catch (Exception e) {
                       throw new RuntimeException("Error creating Firehose
record", e);
                   }
               }).collect(Collectors.toList());
```

```
                PutRecordBatchRequest request = PutRecordBatchRequest.builder()
                    .deliveryStreamName(deliveryStreamName)
                    .records(batchRecords)
                    .build();

                PutRecordBatchResponse response =
getFirehoseClient().putRecordBatch(request);

                if (response.failedPutCount() > 0) {
                    response.requestResponses().stream()
                        .filter(r -> r.errorCode() != null)
                        .forEach(r -> System.err.println("Failed record: " +
r.errorMessage()));
                }
                System.out.println("Batch sent with size: " +
batchRecords.size());
            }
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to put record batch: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
        }
    }

    public static void monitorMetrics(String deliveryStreamName) {
        Instant endTime = Instant.now();
        Instant startTime = endTime.minusSeconds(600);

        List<String> metrics = List.of("IncomingBytes", "IncomingRecords",
"FailedPutCount");
        metrics.forEach(metric -> monitorMetric(metric, startTime, endTime,
deliveryStreamName));
    }

    private static void monitorMetric(String metricName, Instant startTime,
Instant endTime, String deliveryStreamName) {
        try {
            GetMetricStatisticsRequest request =
GetMetricStatisticsRequest.builder()
                .namespace("AWS/Firehose")
                .metricName(metricName)

.dimensions(Dimension.builder().name("DeliveryStreamName").value(deliveryStreamName).bui
                .startTime(startTime)
                .endTime(endTime)
```

```
                .period(60)
                .statistics(Statistic.SUM)
                .build();

            GetMetricStatisticsResponse response =
 getCloudWatchClient().getMetricStatistics(request);
            double totalSum =
 response.datapoints().stream().mapToDouble(Datapoint::sum).sum();
            System.out.println(metricName + ": " + totalSum);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to monitor metric " + metricName + ": " +
 e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    public static String readJsonFile(String fileName) throws IOException {
        try (InputStream inputStream =
 FirehoseScenario.class.getResourceAsStream("/" + fileName);
             Scanner scanner = new Scanner(inputStream, StandardCharsets.UTF_8))
 {
            return scanner.useDelimiter("\\\\A").next();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Error reading file: " + fileName, e);
        }
    }

    private static void closeClients() {
        try {
            if (firehoseClient != null) firehoseClient.close();
            if (cloudWatchClient != null) cloudWatchClient.close();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Error closing clients: " + e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - PutRecord
  - PutRecordBatch

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo script inserisce record singoli e in batch in Firehose.

```
import json
import logging
import random
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

import backoff
import boto3

from config import get_config


def load_sample_data(path: str) -> dict:
    """
    Load sample data from a JSON file.

    Args:
        path (str): The file path to the JSON file containing sample data.

    Returns:
        dict: The loaded sample data as a dictionary.
    """
    with open(path, "r") as f:
        return json.load(f)


# Configure logging
logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class FirehoseClient:
```

```
    """
    AWS Firehose client to send records and monitor metrics.

    Attributes:
        config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and
region.
        delivery_stream_name (str): Name of the Firehose delivery stream.
        region (str): AWS region for Firehose and CloudWatch clients.
        firehose (boto3.client): Boto3 Firehose client.
        cloudwatch (boto3.client): Boto3 CloudWatch client.
    """

    def __init__(self, config):
        """
        Initialize the FirehoseClient.

        Args:
            config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and
region.
        """
        self.config = config
        self.delivery_stream_name = config.delivery_stream_name
        self.region = config.region
        self.firehose = boto3.client("firehose", region_name=self.region)
        self.cloudwatch = boto3.client("cloudwatch", region_name=self.region)


    @backoff.on_exception(
        backoff.expo, Exception, max_tries=5, jitter=backoff.full_jitter
    )
    def put_record(self, record: dict):
        """
        Put individual records to Firehose with backoff and retry.

        Args:
            record (dict): The data record to be sent to Firehose.

        This method attempts to send an individual record to the Firehose
delivery stream.
        It retries with exponential backoff in case of exceptions.
        """
        try:
            entry = self._create_record_entry(record)
            response = self.firehose.put_record(
```

```
                DeliveryStreamName=self.delivery_stream_name, Record=entry
            )
            self._log_response(response, entry)
        except Exception:
            logger.info(f"Fail record: {record}.")
            raise


    @backoff.on_exception(
        backoff.expo, Exception, max_tries=5, jitter=backoff.full_jitter
    )
    def put_record_batch(self, data: list, batch_size: int = 500):
        """
        Put records in batches to Firehose with backoff and retry.

        Args:
            data (list): List of data records to be sent to Firehose.
            batch_size (int): Number of records to send in each batch. Default is
500.

        This method attempts to send records in batches to the Firehose delivery
stream.
        It retries with exponential backoff in case of exceptions.
        """
        for i in range(0, len(data), batch_size):
            batch = data[i : i + batch_size]
            record_dicts = [{"Data": json.dumps(record)} for record in batch]
            try:
                response = self.firehose.put_record_batch(
                    DeliveryStreamName=self.delivery_stream_name,
Records=record_dicts
                )
                self._log_batch_response(response, len(batch))
            except Exception as e:
                logger.info(f"Failed to send batch of {len(batch)} records.
Error: {e}")


    def get_metric_statistics(
        self,
        metric_name: str,
        start_time: datetime,
        end_time: datetime,
        period: int,
```

```
        statistics: list = ["Sum"],
    ) -> list:
        """
        Retrieve metric statistics from CloudWatch.

        Args:
            metric_name (str): The name of the metric.
            start_time (datetime): The start time for the metric statistics.
            end_time (datetime): The end time for the metric statistics.
            period (int): The granularity, in seconds, of the returned data
points.
            statistics (list): A list of statistics to retrieve. Default is
['Sum'].

        Returns:
            list: List of datapoints containing the metric statistics.
        """
        response = self.cloudwatch.get_metric_statistics(
            Namespace="AWS/Firehose",
            MetricName=metric_name,
            Dimensions=[
                {"Name": "DeliveryStreamName", "Value":
self.delivery_stream_name},
            ],
            StartTime=start_time,
            EndTime=end_time,
            Period=period,
            Statistics=statistics,
        )
        return response["Datapoints"]

    def monitor_metrics(self):
        """
        Monitor Firehose metrics for the last 5 minutes.

        This method retrieves and logs the 'IncomingBytes', 'IncomingRecords',
and 'FailedPutCount' metrics
        from CloudWatch for the last 5 minutes.
        """
        end_time = datetime.utcnow()
        start_time = end_time - timedelta(minutes=10)
        period = int((end_time - start_time).total_seconds())

        metrics = {
```

```
            "IncomingBytes": self.get_metric_statistics(
                "IncomingBytes", start_time, end_time, period
            ),
            "IncomingRecords": self.get_metric_statistics(
                "IncomingRecords", start_time, end_time, period
            ),
            "FailedPutCount": self.get_metric_statistics(
                "FailedPutCount", start_time, end_time, period
            ),
        }

        for metric, datapoints in metrics.items():
            if datapoints:
                total_sum = sum(datapoint["Sum"] for datapoint in datapoints)
                if metric == "IncomingBytes":
                    logger.info(
                        f"{metric}: {round(total_sum)} ({total_sum / (1024 *
1024):.2f} MB)"
                    )
                else:
                    logger.info(f"{metric}: {round(total_sum)}")
            else:
                logger.info(f"No data found for {metric} over the last 5
minutes")


    def _create_record_entry(self, record: dict) -> dict:
        """
        Create a record entry for Firehose.

        Args:
            record (dict): The data record to be sent.

        Returns:
            dict: The record entry formatted for Firehose.

        Raises:
            Exception: If a simulated network error occurs.
        """
        if random.random() < 0.2:
            raise Exception("Simulated network error")
        elif random.random() < 0.1:
            return {"Data": '{"malformed": "data"'}
        else:
```

```
            return {"Data": json.dumps(record)}

    def _log_response(self, response: dict, entry: dict):
        """
        Log the response from Firehose.

        Args:
            response (dict): The response from the Firehose put_record API call.
            entry (dict): The record entry that was sent.
        """
        if response["ResponseMetadata"]["HTTPStatusCode"] == 200:
            logger.info(f"Sent record: {entry}")
        else:
            logger.info(f"Fail record: {entry}")

    def _log_batch_response(self, response: dict, batch_size: int):
        """
        Log the batch response from Firehose.

        Args:
            response (dict): The response from the Firehose put_record_batch API
 call.
            batch_size (int): The number of records in the batch.
        """
        if response.get("FailedPutCount", 0) > 0:
            logger.info(
                f'Failed to send {response["FailedPutCount"]} records in batch of
 {batch_size}'
            )
        else:
            logger.info(f"Successfully sent batch of {batch_size} records")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    config = get_config()
    data = load_sample_data(config.sample_data_file)
    client = FirehoseClient(config)

    # Process the first 100 sample network records
    for record in data[:100]:
        try:
            client.put_record(record)
        except Exception as e:
            logger.info(f"Put record failed after retries and backoff: {e}")
```

```
    client.monitor_metrics()

    # Process remaining records using the batch method
    try:
        client.put_record_batch(data[100:])
    except Exception as e:
        logger.info(f"Put record batch failed after retries and backoff: {e}")
    client.monitor_metrics()
```

Questo file contiene la configurazione per lo script precedente.

```
class Config:
    def __init__(self):
        self.delivery_stream_name = "ENTER YOUR DELIVERY STREAM NAME HERE"
        self.region = "us-east-1"
        self.sample_data_file = (
            "../../../../../scenarios/features/firehose/resources/
sample_records.json"
        )


def get_config():
    return Config()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - PutRecord
  - PutRecordBatch

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Device Farm AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS Device Farm con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Device Farm Developer Guide — Ulteriori informazioni su Device Farm.
- Riferimento all'API Device Farm: dettagli su tutte le azioni Device Farm disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Device Farm AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Device Farm AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzare CreateUpload con una CLI
- Scenari per l'utilizzo di Device Farm AWS SDKs
  - Esegui test del browser con Device Farm e acquisisci schermate utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Carica e testa pacchetti per dispositivi mobili con Device Farm utilizzando un AWS SDK

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Device Farm AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS Device Farm with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Device Farm AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzare CreateUpload con una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Device Farm AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Device Farm con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti richiamano l'API Device Farm e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di Device Farm AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS Device Farm.

Esempi

- Utilizzare CreateUpload con una CLI

Utilizzare **`CreateUpload`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateUpload`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Carica e testa i pacchetti di dispositivi

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un caricamento

Il comando seguente crea un caricamento per un'app Android:

```
aws devicefarm create-upload --project-arn "arn:aws:devicefarm:us-
west-2:123456789012:project:070fc3ca-7ec1-4741-9c1f-d3e044efc506" --name app.apk
 --type ANDROID_APP
```

Puoi ottenere l'ARN del progetto dall'output di create-project o list-projects.

Output:

```
{
    "upload": {
        "status": "INITIALIZED",
        "name": "app.apk",
        "created": 1503614408.769,
```

```
        "url": "https://prod-us-west-2-uploads.s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/
arn%3Aaws%3Adevicefarm%3Aus-west-2%3A123456789012%3Aproject%3A070fc3ca-
c7e1-4471-91cf-d3e4efc50604/uploads/arn%3Aaws%3Adevicefarm%3Aus-
west-2%3A123456789012%3Aupload%3A070fc3ca-7ec1-4741-9c1f-d3e044efc506/dd72723a-
ae9e-4087-09e6-f4cea3599514/app.apk?X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-
Date=20170824T224008Z&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host&X-Amz-Expires=86400&X-Amz-
Credential=AKIAEXAMPLEPBUMBC3GA%2F20170824%2Fus-west-2%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-
Signature=05050370c38894ef5bd09f5d009f36fc8f96fa4bb04e1bba9aca71b8dbe49a0f",
        "type": "ANDROID_APP",
        "arn": "arn:aws:devicefarm:us-
west-2:123456789012:upload:070fc3ca-7ec1-4741-9c1f-d3e044efc506/dd72723a-
ae9e-4087-09e6-f4cea3599514"
    }
}
```

Utilizza l'URL firmato nell'output per caricare un file su Device Farm:

```
curl -T app.apk "https://prod-us-west-2-uploads.s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/
arn%3Aaws%3Adevicefarm%3Aus-west-2%3A123456789012%3Aproject%3A070fc3ca-
c7e1-4471-91cf-d3e4efc50604/uploads/arn%3Aaws%3Adevicefarm%3Aus-
west-2%3A123456789012%3Aupload%3A070fc3ca-7ec1-4741-9c1f-d3e044efc506/dd72723a-
ae9e-4087-09e6-f4cea3599514/app.apk?X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-
Date=20170824T224008Z&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host&X-Amz-Expires=86400&X-Amz-
Credential=AKIAEXAMPLEPBUMBC3GA%2F20170824%2Fus-west-2%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-
Signature=05050370c38894ef5bd09f5d009f36fc8f96fa4bb04e1bba9aca71b8dbe49a0f"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateUpload AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un caricamento AWS Device Farm per un'app Android. È possibile ottenere l'ARN del progetto dall'output di New- DFProject o Get- DFProject List. Utilizzate l'URL firmato nell'DFUpload output New- per caricare un file su Device Farm.

```
New-DFUpload -ContentType "application/octet-stream" -ProjectArn
 "arn:aws:devicefarm:us-west-2:123456789012:project:EXAMPLEa-7ec1-4741-9c1f-
d3e04EXAMPLE" -Name "app.apk" -Type ANDROID_APP
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateUploadin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un caricamento AWS Device Farm per un'app Android. È possibile ottenere l'ARN del progetto dall'output di New- DFProject o Get- DFProject List. Utilizzate l'URL firmato nell'DFUpload output New- per caricare un file su Device Farm.

```
New-DFUpload -ContentType "application/octet-stream" -ProjectArn
 "arn:aws:devicefarm:us-west-2:123456789012:project:EXAMPLEa-7ec1-4741-9c1f-
d3e04EXAMPLE" -Name "app.apk" -Type ANDROID_APP
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateUploadin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Device Farm AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Device Farm con AWS SDKs. Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Device Farm o combinandole con altre Servizi AWS. Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Esegui test del browser con Device Farm e acquisisci schermate utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Carica e testa pacchetti per dispositivi mobili con Device Farm utilizzando un AWS SDK

Esegui test del browser con Device Farm e acquisisci schermate utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire test del browser con Device Farm e acquisire schermate.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa PyTest and Selenium per navigare su siti Web specifici, acquisire schermate e confrontare i contenuti effettivi del sito Web con i contenuti previsti.

```
import datetime
import os
import subprocess
import boto3
import pytest
from selenium import webdriver
from selenium.webdriver import DesiredCapabilities
from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By
from selenium.webdriver.common.keys import Keys
from selenium.webdriver.support import expected_conditions
from selenium.webdriver.support.wait import WebDriverWait


def get_git_hash():
    """
    Get the short Git hash of the current commit of the repository
    """
    try:
        return (
            subprocess.check_output(["git", "rev-parse", "--short", "HEAD"])
            .decode("utf-8")
            .strip()
        )
    except:
        return "norepo"


class TestHelloSuite:
    """
```

```
    Our test suite.

    This style of test suite allows us to use setup_method and teardown_method.

    """

    def save_screenshot(self, name):
        self.driver.save_screenshot(os.path.join(self.screenshot_path, name))

    def setup_method(self, method):
        """
        Set up a test.

        This makes sure that the session for an individual test is ready.

        The AWS credentials are read from the default ~/.aws/credentials or from
the
        command line by setting the AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID and AWS_SECRET_KEY
environment
        variables.

        The project Amazon Resource Name (ARN) is determined by the PROJECT_ARN
        environment variable.
        """
        devicefarm_client = boto3.client("devicefarm")
        project_arn = os.environ.get("PROJECT_ARN", None)
        if project_arn is None:
            raise ValueError("Must set PROJECT_ARN")
        # Request a driver hub URL for the Selenium client
        testgrid_url_response = devicefarm_client.create_test_grid_url(
            projectArn=project_arn, expiresInSeconds=300
        )

        # We want a directory to save our files into. We're going to make a
directory
        # in the current directory that holds our results.
        self.screenshot_path = os.path.join(
            ".", "results", get_git_hash() + "-" +
(datetime.date.today().isoformat())
        )
        if not os.path.exists(self.screenshot_path):
            os.makedirs(self.screenshot_path, exist_ok=True)

        # We want a Firefox instance on Windows
```

```
        desired_cap = DesiredCapabilities.FIREFOX
        desired_cap["platform"] = "windows"
        desired_cap["BrowserVersion"] = "latest"

        # Configure the webdriver with the appropriate remote endpoint.
        self.driver = webdriver.Remote(testgrid_url_response["url"], desired_cap)

        #
        # Auto-Tagging
        #

        # In order to get the Session ARN, we need to look up the session by the
        # Project ARN and session ID (from the driver).
        testgrid_session_arn_response = devicefarm_client.get_test_grid_session(
            projectArn=project_arn, sessionId=self.driver.session_id
        )

        # Save the session's ARN so we can tag the session.
        self.session_arn = testgrid_session_arn_response["testGridSession"]
["arn"]

        # In order to tag it, we're going to use the resourcegroupstaggingapi
 client to
        # add a tag to the session ARN that we just got.
        tag_client = boto3.client("resourcegroupstaggingapi")
        tag_client.tag_resources(
            ResourceARNList=[self.session_arn],
            Tags={"TestSuite": f"testsuite {method.__name__}", "GitId":
 get_git_hash()},
        )

    def teardown_method(self, method):
        """
        Clean up resources used by each method.
        """
        # End the Selenium session so we're off the clock.
        self.driver.quit()

    @pytest.mark.parametrize(
        "query,leading",
        [
            pytest.param(
                "Seattle",
```

```
                "Seattle (/si#ætəl/ (listen) see-AT-əl) is a seaport city on the
West Coast of the United States.",
            ),
            pytest.param(
                "Selenium",
                "Selenium is a chemical element with the symbol Se and atomic
number 34.",
            ),
            pytest.param(
                "Amazon Locker",
                "Amazon Locker is a self-service package delivery service offered
by online retailer Amazon.",
            ),
            pytest.param(
                "Kootenai Falls",
                "Kootenai Falls is a waterfall on the Kootenay River located in
Lincoln County, Montana, just off U.S. Route 2.",
            ),
            pytest.param(
                "Dorayaki",
                "Dorayaki (####, ####, ####, ####) is a type of Japanese
confection.",
            ),
            pytest.param("Robot Face", "<|°_°|> (also known as Robot Face or
Robot)"),
        ],
    )
    def test_first_paragraph_text(self, query, leading):
        """
        This test looks at the first paragraph of a page on Wikipedia, comparing
it to
        a known leading sentence.

        If the leading sentence matches, the test passes. A screenshot is taken
before
        the final assertion is made, letting us debug if something isn't right.
        """
        # Open the main page of Wikipedia
        self.driver.get("https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page")
        # Find the search box, enter a query, and press enter
        search_input = self.driver.find_element(By.ID, "searchInput")
        search_input.click()
        search_input.send_keys(query)
        search_input.send_keys(Keys.ENTER)
```

```
        # Wait for the search box to go stale -- This means we've navigated
fully.
        WebDriverWait(self.driver, 5).until(
            expected_conditions.staleness_of(search_input)
        )
        # Get the leading paragraph of the article.
        lead = leading.lower()
        # Find the element...
        lead_para = self.driver.find_element(
            By.XPATH, "//div[@class='mw-parser-output']//p[not(@class)]"
        )
        # ... and copy out its text.
        our_text = lead_para.text.lower()
        our_text = our_text[: len(lead)]
        # Take a screenshot and compare the strings.
        self.save_screenshot(f"leadingpara_{query}.png")
        assert our_text.startswith(lead)

    @pytest.mark.parametrize(
        "query,expected",
        [
            pytest.param("Automation Testing", "Test Automation"),
            pytest.param("DevOps", "DevOps"),
            pytest.param("Jackdaws Love My Big Sphinx Of Quartz", "Pangram"),
            pytest.param("EarthBound", "EarthBound"),
            pytest.param("Covered Bridges Today", "Covered Bridges Today"),
            pytest.param("Kurt Godel", "Kurt Gödel"),
            pytest.param("N//ng language", "N#ng language"),
            pytest.param(
                "Who the Frick Is Jackson Pollock?", "Who the $&% Is Jackson
Pollock?"
            ),
        ],
    )
    def test_redirect_titles(self, query, expected):
        """
        A test comparing pages we expect to (or not to) redirect on Wikipedia.

        This test checks to see that the page ("query") redirects (or doesn't) to
the
        "expected" page title. Several of these are common synonyms
("Jackdaws...")
        while others are because of characters untypable by most keyboards ("N#ng
language")
```

```
        A screenshot is taken just before the final assertion is made to aid in
        debugging and verification.
        """
        # Open the main page of Wikipedia
        self.driver.get("https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page")
        # Find the search box, enter some text into it, and send an enter key.
        search_input = self.driver.find_element(By.ID, "searchInput")
        search_input.click()
        search_input.send_keys(query)
        search_input.send_keys(Keys.ENTER)
        # wait until the page has rolled over -- once the search input handle is
stale,
        # the browser has navigated.
        WebDriverWait(self.driver, 5).until(
            expected_conditions.staleness_of(search_input)
        )
        # Get the first heading & take a screenshot
        our_text = self.driver.find_element(By.ID, "firstHeading").text.lower()
        self.save_screenshot(f"redirect_{query}.png")
        # did it match?
        assert our_text == expected.lower()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateTestGridUrl
  - GetTestGridSession

Carica e testa pacchetti per dispositivi mobili con Device Farm utilizzando un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come caricare e testare pacchetti per dispositivi mobili con Device Farm.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Carica l'applicazione Android compilata e i pacchetti di test su Device Farm, avvia un test, attendi il completamento del test e riporta i risultati.

```
import boto3
import os
import requests
import string
import random
import datetime
import time

# Update this dict with your own values before you run the example:
config = {
    # This is our app under test.
    "appFilePath": "app-debug.apk",
    "projectArn": "arn:aws:devicefarm:us-west-2:111222333444:project:581f5703-
e040-4ac9-b7ae-0ba007bfb8e6",
    # Since we care about the most popular devices, we'll use a curated pool.
    "testSpecArn": "arn:aws:devicefarm:us-west-2::upload:20fcf771-eae3-4137-
aa76-92e17fb3131b",
    "poolArn": "arn:aws:devicefarm:us-
west-2::devicepool:4a869d91-6f17-491f-9a95-0a601aee2406",
    "namePrefix": "MyAppTest",
    # This is our test package. This tutorial won't go into how to make these.
    "testPackage": "tests.zip",
}

client = boto3.client("devicefarm")

unique = (
    config["namePrefix"]
    + "-"
```

```
    + (datetime.date.today().isoformat())
    + ("".join(random.sample(string.ascii_letters, 8)))
)

print(
    f"The unique identifier for this run is '{unique}'. All uploads will be
 prefixed "
    f"with this."
)


def upload_df_file(filename, type_, mime="application/octet-stream"):
    upload_response = client.create_upload(
        projectArn=config["projectArn"],
        name=unique + "_" + os.path.basename(filename),
        type=type_,
        contentType=mime,
    )
    upload_arn = upload_response["upload"]["arn"]
    # Extract the URL of the upload and use Requests to upload it.
    upload_url = upload_response["upload"]["url"]
    with open(filename, "rb") as file_stream:
        print(
            f"Uploading {filename} to Device Farm as "
            f"{upload_response['upload']['name']}... ",
            end="",
        )
        put_req = requests.put(
            upload_url, data=file_stream, headers={"content-type": mime}
        )
        print(" done")
        if not put_req.ok:
            raise Exception(f"Couldn't upload. Requests says: {put_req.reason}")
    started = datetime.datetime.now()
    while True:
        print(
            f"Upload of {filename} in state {upload_response['upload']['status']}
 "
            f"after " + str(datetime.datetime.now() - started)
        )
        if upload_response["upload"]["status"] == "FAILED":
            raise Exception(
                f"The upload failed processing. Device Farm says the reason is:
 \n"
```

```
                f"{+upload_response['upload']['message']}"
            )
        if upload_response["upload"]["status"] == "SUCCEEDED":
            break
        time.sleep(5)
        upload_response = client.get_upload(arn=upload_arn)
    print("")
    return upload_arn


our_upload_arn = upload_df_file(config["appFilePath"], "ANDROID_APP")
our_test_package_arn = upload_df_file(
    config["testPackage"], "APPIUM_PYTHON_TEST_PACKAGE"
)
print(our_upload_arn, our_test_package_arn)

response = client.schedule_run(
    projectArn=config["projectArn"],
    appArn=our_upload_arn,
    devicePoolArn=config["poolArn"],
    name=unique,
    test={
        "type": "APPIUM_PYTHON",
        "testSpecArn": config["testSpecArn"],
        "testPackageArn": our_test_package_arn,
    },
)
run_arn = response["run"]["arn"]
start_time = datetime.datetime.now()
print(f"Run {unique} is scheduled as arn {run_arn} ")

state = "UNKNOWN"
try:
    while True:
        response = client.get_run(arn=run_arn)
        state = response["run"]["status"]
        if state == "COMPLETED" or state == "ERRORED":
            break
        else:
            print(
                f" Run {unique} in state {state}, total "
                f"time {datetime.datetime.now() - start_time}"
            )
            time.sleep(10)
```

```
except:
    client.stop_run(arn=run_arn)
    exit(1)

print(f"Tests finished in state {state} after {datetime.datetime.now() -
 start_time}")
# Pull all the logs.
jobs_response = client.list_jobs(arn=run_arn)
# Save the output somewhere, using the unique value.
save_path = os.path.join(os.getcwd(), "results", unique)
os.mkdir(save_path)
# Save the last run information.
for job in jobs_response["jobs"]:
    job_name = job["name"]
    os.makedirs(os.path.join(save_path, job_name), exist_ok=True)
    # Get each suite within the job.
    suites = client.list_suites(arn=job["arn"])["suites"]
    for suite in suites:
        for test in client.list_tests(arn=suite["arn"])["tests"]:
            # Get the artifacts.
            for artifact_type in ["FILE", "SCREENSHOT", "LOG"]:
                artifacts = client.list_artifacts(type=artifact_type,
 arn=test["arn"])[
                    "artifacts"
                ]
                for artifact in artifacts:
                    # Replace `:` because it has a special meaning in Windows &
 macOS.
                    path_to = os.path.join(
                        save_path,
                        job_name,
                        suite["name"],
                        test["name"].replace(":", "_"),
                    )
                    os.makedirs(path_to, exist_ok=True)
                    filename = (
                        artifact["type"]
                        + "_"
                        + artifact["name"]
                        + "."
                        + artifact["extension"]
                    )
                    artifact_save_path = os.path.join(path_to, filename)
                    print(f"Downloading {artifact_save_path}")
```

```
                    with open(artifact_save_path, "wb") as fn:
                        with requests.get(
                            artifact["url"], allow_redirects=True
                        ) as request:
                            fn.write(request.content)
print("Finished")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateUpload
  - GetRun
  - GetUpload
  - ListArtifacts
  - ListJobs
  - ListSuites
  - ListTests
  - ScheduleRun
  - StopRun

Esempi di codice per AWS Directory Service l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS Directory Service con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- AWS Directory Service Guida all'amministrazione: ulteriori informazioni su AWS Directory Service.
- AWS Directory Service Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le AWS Directory Service azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.

- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per AWS Directory Service l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS Directory ServiceAWS SDKs
    - Utilizzare DescribeDirectories con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeTrusts con una CLI

Esempi di base per AWS Directory Service l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS Directory Service with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS Directory ServiceAWS SDKs
  - Utilizzare DescribeDirectories con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeTrusts con una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS Directory ServiceAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole AWS Directory Service azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS Directory Service.

Esempi

- Utilizzare DescribeDirectories con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeTrusts con una CLI

Utilizzare **`DescribeDirectories`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeDirectories`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere dettagli sulle tue directory

L'`describe-directories`esempio seguente mostra i dettagli sulla directory specificata.

```
aws ds describe-directories \
   --directory-id d-a1b2c3d4e5
```

Output:

```
{
    "DirectoryDescriptions": [
        {
            "DirectoryId": "d-a1b2c3d4e5",
            "Name": "mydirectory.example.com",
            "ShortName": "mydirectory",
            "Size": "Small",
            "Edition": "Standard",
            "Alias": "d-a1b2c3d4e5",
            "AccessUrl": "d-a1b2c3d4e5.awsapps.com",
            "Stage": "Active",
            "ShareStatus": "Shared",
            "ShareMethod": "HANDSHAKE",
            "ShareNotes": "These are my share notes",
            "LaunchTime": "2019-07-08T15:33:46.327000-07:00",
            "StageLastUpdatedDateTime": "2019-07-08T15:59:12.307000-07:00",
            "Type": "SharedMicrosoftAD",
            "SsoEnabled": false,
            "DesiredNumberOfDomainControllers": 0,
            "OwnerDirectoryDescription": {
                "DirectoryId": "d-b2c3d4e5f6",
                "AccountId": "123456789111",
                "DnsIpAddrs": [
                    "203.113.0.248",
                    "203.113.0.253"
                ],
                "VpcSettings": {
                    "VpcId": "vpc-a1b2c3d4",
                    "SubnetIds": [
                        "subnet-a1b2c3d4",
```

```
                        "subnet-d4c3b2a1"
                    ],
                    "AvailabilityZones": [
                        "us-west-2a",
                        "us-west-2c"
                    ]
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeDirectoriesin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo comando ottiene informazioni sulle directory che appartengono a questo account.

```
Get-DSDirectory | Select-Object DirectoryId, Name, DnsIpAddrs, Type
```

Output:

```
DirectoryId  Name           DnsIpAddrs                     Type
-----------  ----           ----------                     ----
d-123456abcd abcd.example.com {172.31.74.189, 172.31.13.145} SimpleAD
d-123456efgh wifi.example.com {172.31.16.108, 172.31.10.56}  ADConnector
d-123456ijkl lan2.example.com {172.31.10.56, 172.31.16.108}  MicrosoftAD
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeDirectoriesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo comando ottiene informazioni sulle directory che appartengono a questo account.

```
Get-DSDirectory | Select-Object DirectoryId, Name, DnsIpAddrs, Type
```

Output:

```
DirectoryId  Name           DnsIpAddrs                     Type
-----------  ----           ----------                     ----
d-123456abcd abcd.example.com {172.31.74.189, 172.31.13.145} SimpleAD
d-123456efgh wifi.example.com {172.31.16.108, 172.31.10.56}  ADConnector
d-123456ijkl lan2.example.com {172.31.10.56, 172.31.16.108}  MicrosoftAD
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeDirectoriesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeTrusts`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeTrusts`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere dettagli sui vostri rapporti di fiducia

L'`describe-trusts`esempio seguente visualizza i dettagli sulle relazioni di trust per la directory specificata.

```
aws ds describe-trusts \
   --directory-id d-a1b2c3d4e5
```

Output:

```
{
    "Trusts": [
        {
            "DirectoryId": "d-a1b2c3d4e5",
            "TrustId": "t-9a8b7c6d5e",
            "RemoteDomainName": "other.example.com",
            "TrustType": "Forest",
            "TrustDirection": "Two-Way",
            "TrustState": "Verified",
            "CreatedDateTime": "2017-06-20T18:08:45.614000-07:00",
            "LastUpdatedDateTime": "2019-06-04T10:52:12.410000-07:00",
            "StateLastUpdatedDateTime": "2019-06-04T10:52:12.410000-07:00",
```

```
            "SelectiveAuth": "Disabled"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTrustsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo comando ottiene le informazioni sulle relazioni di trust create per l'id di directory specificato.

```
Get-DSTrust -DirectoryId d-123456abcd
```

Output:

```
CreatedDateTime          : 7/5/2019 4:55:42 AM
DirectoryId              : d-123456abcd
LastUpdatedDateTime      : 7/5/2019 4:56:04 AM
RemoteDomainName         : contoso.com
SelectiveAuth            : Disabled
StateLastUpdatedDateTime : 7/5/2019 4:56:04 AM
TrustDirection           : One-Way: Incoming
TrustId                  : t-9067157123
TrustState               : Created
TrustStateReason         :
TrustType                : Forest
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTrustsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo comando ottiene le informazioni sulle relazioni di trust create per l'id di directory specificato.

```
Get-DSTrust -DirectoryId d-123456abcd
```

Output:

```
CreatedDateTime          : 7/5/2019 4:55:42 AM
DirectoryId              : d-123456abcd
LastUpdatedDateTime      : 7/5/2019 4:56:04 AM
RemoteDomainName         : contoso.com
SelectiveAuth            : Disabled
StateLastUpdatedDateTime : 7/5/2019 4:56:04 AM
TrustDirection           : One-Way: Incoming
TrustId                  : t-9067157123
TrustState               : Created
TrustStateReason         :
TrustType                : Forest
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTrustsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo AWS DMSAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS Database Migration Service con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- AWS DMS Guida per gli sviluppatori: ulteriori informazioni su AWS DMS.
- AWS DMS Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le AWS DMS azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per AWS DMS l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS DMSAWS SDKs
    - Utilizzare CreateReplicationTask con una CLI

Esempi di base per AWS DMS l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS Database Migration Service with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS DMSAWS SDKs
  - Utilizzare CreateReplicationTask con una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS DMSAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole AWS DMS azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS Database Migration Service.

Esempi

- Utilizzare CreateReplicationTask con una CLI

Utilizzare **`CreateReplicationTask`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateReplicationTask`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un'attività di replica

L'`create-replication-task`esempio seguente crea un'attività di replica.

```
aws dms create-replication-task \
    --replication-task-identifier movedata \
    --source-endpoint-arn arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:endpoint:6GGI6YPWWGAYUVLKIB732KEVWA \
    --target-endpoint-arn arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:endpoint:EOM4SFKCZEYHZBFGAGZT3QEC5U \
```

```
    --replication-instance-arn $RI_ARN \
    --migration-type full-load \
    --table-mappings file://table-mappings.json
```

Contenuto di `table-mappings.json`.

```
{
    "rules": [
        {
            "rule-type": "selection",
            "rule-id": "1",
            "rule-name": "1",
            "object-locator": {
                "schema-name": "prodrep",
                "table-name": "%"
            },
            "rule-action": "include",
            "filters": []
        }
    ]
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "ReplicationTask": {
        "ReplicationTaskIdentifier": "moveit2",
        "SourceEndpointArn": "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:endpoint:6GGI6YPWWGAYUVLKIB732KEVWA",
        "TargetEndpointArn": "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:endpoint:EOM4SFKCZEYHZBFGAGZT3QEC5U",
        "ReplicationInstanceArn": "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:rep:T3OM7OUB5NM2LCVZF7JPGJRNUE",
        "MigrationType": "full-load",
        "TableMappings": ...output omitted... ,
        "ReplicationTaskSettings": ...output omitted... ,
        "Status": "creating",
        "ReplicationTaskCreationDate": 1590524772.505,
        "ReplicationTaskArn": "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:task:K55IUCGBASJS5VHZJIINA45FII"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Working with AWS DMS Tasks nella AWS Database Migration Service User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateReplicationTask AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una nuova attività di replica del AWS Database Migration Service che utilizza CdcStartTime invece di CdcStartPosition. MigrationType è impostato su "full-load-and-cdc«, il che significa che la tabella di destinazione deve essere vuota. La nuova attività è contrassegnata con un tag con una chiave Stage e un valore chiave Test. Per ulteriori informazioni sui valori utilizzati da questo cmdlet, vedere Creating a Task (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/dms/latest/userguide/CHAP_Tasks.Creating.html) nella Database Migration Service User Guide. AWS

```
New-DMSReplicationTask -ReplicationInstanceArn "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:rep:EXAMPLE66XFJUWATDJGBEXAMPLE"`
  -CdcStartTime "2019-08-08T12:12:12"`
  -CdcStopPosition "server_time:2019-08-09T12:12:12"`
  -MigrationType "full-load-and-cdc"`
  -ReplicationTaskIdentifier "task1"`
  -ReplicationTaskSetting ""`
  -SourceEndpointArn "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:endpoint:EXAMPLEW5UANC7Y3P4EEXAMPLE"`
  -TableMapping "file:////home/testuser/table-mappings.json"`
  -Tag @{"Key"="Stage";"Value"="Test"}`
  -TargetEndpointArn "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:endpoint:EXAMPLEJZASXWHTWCLNEXAMPLE"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4). CreateReplicationTaskAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una nuova attività di replica del AWS Database Migration Service che utilizza CdcStartTime invece di CdcStartPosition. MigrationType è impostato su "full-load-and-cdc«, il che significa che la tabella di destinazione deve essere vuota. La nuova attività è contrassegnata con un tag con una chiave Stage e un valore chiave Test. Per ulteriori informazioni sui valori utilizzati da questo cmdlet, vedere Creating a Task (https://

docs.aws.amazon.com/dms/latest/userguide/CHAP_Tasks.Creating.html) nella Database Migration Service User Guide. AWS

```
New-DMSReplicationTask -ReplicationInstanceArn "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:rep:EXAMPLE66XFJUWATDJGBEXAMPLE"`
  -CdcStartTime "2019-08-08T12:12:12"`
  -CdcStopPosition "server_time:2019-08-09T12:12:12"`
  -MigrationType "full-load-and-cdc"`
  -ReplicationTaskIdentifier "task1"`
  -ReplicationTaskSetting ""`
  -SourceEndpointArn "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:endpoint:EXAMPLEW5UANC7Y3P4EEXAMPLE"`
  -TableMapping "file:////home/testuser/table-mappings.json"`
  -Tag @{"Key"="Stage";"Value"="Test"}`
  -TargetEndpointArn "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:endpoint:EXAMPLEJZASXWHTWCLNEXAMPLE"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). CreateReplicationTaskAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon DocumentDB AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon DocumentDB (con compatibilità MongoDB) con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Altre risorse

- Amazon DocumentDB Developer Guide — Ulteriori informazioni su Amazon DocumentDB.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon DocumentDB: dettagli su tutte le azioni di Amazon DocumentDB disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi serverless per Amazon DocumentDB
  - Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon DocumentDB

Esempi serverless per Amazon DocumentDB

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon DocumentDB con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon DocumentDB

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon DocumentDB

I seguenti esempi di codice spiegano come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso di modifiche di DocumentDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using System.Text.Json;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Text.Json.Serialization;
//Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace LambdaDocDb;

public class Function
{

     /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Lambda function entry point to process Amazon DocumentDB events.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="event">The Amazon DocumentDB event.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The Lambda context object.</param>
    /// <returns>A string to indicate successful processing.</returns>
    public string FunctionHandler(Event evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {

        foreach (var record in evnt.Events)
        {
            ProcessDocumentDBEvent(record, context);
        }

        return "OK";
    }

     private void ProcessDocumentDBEvent(DocumentDBEventRecord record,
ILambdaContext context)
    {

        var eventData = record.Event;
        var operationType = eventData.OperationType;
        var databaseName = eventData.Ns.Db;
        var collectionName = eventData.Ns.Coll;
        var fullDocument = JsonSerializer.Serialize(eventData.FullDocument, new
JsonSerializerOptions { WriteIndented = true });

        context.Logger.LogLine($"Operation type: {operationType}");
        context.Logger.LogLine($"Database: {databaseName}");
        context.Logger.LogLine($"Collection: {collectionName}");
        context.Logger.LogLine($"Full document:\n{fullDocument}");
    }



    public class Event
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("eventSourceArn")]
        public string EventSourceArn { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("events")]
        public List<DocumentDBEventRecord> Events { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("eventSource")]
```

```
        public string EventSource { get; set; }
    }

    public class DocumentDBEventRecord
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("event")]
        public EventData Event { get; set; }
    }

    public class EventData
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("_id")]
        public IdData Id { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("clusterTime")]
        public ClusterTime ClusterTime { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("documentKey")]
        public DocumentKey DocumentKey { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("fullDocument")]
        public Dictionary<string, object> FullDocument { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("ns")]
        public Namespace Ns { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("operationType")]
        public string OperationType { get; set; }
    }

    public class IdData
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("_data")]
        public string Data { get; set; }
    }

    public class ClusterTime
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("$timestamp")]
        public Timestamp Timestamp { get; set; }
    }

    public class Timestamp
    {
```

```
        [JsonPropertyName("t")]
        public long T { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("i")]
        public int I { get; set; }
    }

    public class DocumentKey
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("_id")]
        public Id Id { get; set; }
    }

    public class Id
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("$oid")]
        public string Oid { get; set; }
    }

    public class Namespace
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("db")]
        public string Db { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("coll")]
        public string Coll { get; set; }
    }
}
```

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda tramite Go.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

type Event struct {
 Events []Record `json:"events"`
}

type Record struct {
 Event struct {
  OperationType string `json:"operationType"`
  NS            struct {
   DB   string `json:"db"`
   Coll string `json:"coll"`
  } `json:"ns"`
  FullDocument interface{} `json:"fullDocument"`
 } `json:"event"`
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}

func handler(ctx context.Context, event Event) (string, error) {
 fmt.Println("Loading function")
 for _, record := range event.Events {
  logDocumentDBEvent(record)
 }

 return "OK", nil
}

func logDocumentDBEvent(record Record) {
 fmt.Printf("Operation type: %s\n", record.Event.OperationType)
 fmt.Printf("db: %s\n", record.Event.NS.DB)
 fmt.Printf("collection: %s\n", record.Event.NS.Coll)
```

```
 docBytes, _ := json.MarshalIndent(record.Event.FullDocument, "", "  ")
 fmt.Printf("Full document: %s\n", string(docBytes))
}
```

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda tramite Java.

```
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;

public class Example implements RequestHandler<Map<String, Object>, String> {

    @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    @Override
    public String handleRequest(Map<String, Object> event, Context context) {
        List<Map<String, Object>> events = (List<Map<String, Object>>)
 event.get("events");
        for (Map<String, Object> record : events) {
            Map<String, Object> eventData = (Map<String, Object>)
 record.get("event");
            processEventData(eventData);
        }

        return "OK";
    }

    @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    private void processEventData(Map<String, Object> eventData) {
        String operationType = (String) eventData.get("operationType");
```

```
        System.out.println("operationType: %s".formatted(operationType));

        Map<String, Object> ns = (Map<String, Object>) eventData.get("ns");

        String db = (String) ns.get("db");
        System.out.println("db: %s".formatted(db));
        String coll = (String) ns.get("coll");
        System.out.println("coll: %s".formatted(coll));

        Map<String, Object> fullDocument = (Map<String, Object>)
 eventData.get("fullDocument");
        System.out.println("fullDocument: %s".formatted(fullDocument));
    }

}
```

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda utilizzando. JavaScript

```
console.log('Loading function');
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
    event.events.forEach(record => {
        logDocumentDBEvent(record);
    });
    return 'OK';
};

const logDocumentDBEvent = (record) => {
    console.log('Operation type: ' + record.event.operationType);
    console.log('db: ' + record.event.ns.db);
    console.log('collection: ' + record.event.ns.coll);
```

```
    console.log('Full document:', JSON.stringify(record.event.fullDocument, null,
 2));
};
```

Consumo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda utilizzando TypeScript

```
import { DocumentDBEventRecord, DocumentDBEventSubscriptionContext } from 'aws-
lambda';

console.log('Loading function');

export const handler = async (
  event: DocumentDBEventSubscriptionContext,
  context: any
): Promise<string> => {
  event.events.forEach((record: DocumentDBEventRecord) => {
    logDocumentDBEvent(record);
  });
  return 'OK';
};

const logDocumentDBEvent = (record: DocumentDBEventRecord): void => {
  console.log('Operation type: ' + record.event.operationType);
  console.log('db: ' + record.event.ns.db);
  console.log('collection: ' + record.event.ns.coll);
  console.log('Full document:', JSON.stringify(record.event.fullDocument, null,
 2));
};
```

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
<?php

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

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Handler;

class DocumentDBEventHandler implements Handler
{
    public function handle($event, Context $context): string
    {

        $events = $event['events'] ?? [];
        foreach ($events as $record) {
            $this->logDocumentDBEvent($record['event']);
        }
        return 'OK';
    }

    private function logDocumentDBEvent($event): void
    {
        // Extract information from the event record

        $operationType = $event['operationType'] ?? 'Unknown';
        $db = $event['ns']['db'] ?? 'Unknown';
        $collection = $event['ns']['coll'] ?? 'Unknown';
        $fullDocument = $event['fullDocument'] ?? [];

        // Log the event details

        echo "Operation type: $operationType\n";
        echo "Database: $db\n";
        echo "Collection: $collection\n";
        echo "Full document: " . json_encode($fullDocument, JSON_PRETTY_PRINT) .
 "\n";
    }
}
return new DocumentDBEventHandler();
```

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda tramite Python.

```
import json

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for record in event.get('events', []):
        log_document_db_event(record)
    return 'OK'

def log_document_db_event(record):
    event_data = record.get('event', {})
    operation_type = event_data.get('operationType', 'Unknown')
    db = event_data.get('ns', {}).get('db', 'Unknown')
    collection = event_data.get('ns', {}).get('coll', 'Unknown')
    full_document = event_data.get('fullDocument', {})

    print(f"Operation type: {operation_type}")
    print(f"db: {db}")
    print(f"collection: {collection}")
    print("Full document:", json.dumps(full_document, indent=2))
```

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
require 'json'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['events'].each do |record|
    log_document_db_event(record)
  end
  'OK'
end

def log_document_db_event(record)
  event_data = record['event'] || {}
  operation_type = event_data['operationType'] || 'Unknown'
  db = event_data.dig('ns', 'db') || 'Unknown'
  collection = event_data.dig('ns', 'coll') || 'Unknown'
  full_document = event_data['fullDocument'] || {}

  puts "Operation type: #{operation_type}"
  puts "db: #{db}"
  puts "collection: #{collection}"
  puts "Full document: #{JSON.pretty_generate(full_document)}"
end
```

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
use lambda_runtime::{service_fn, tracing, Error, LambdaEvent};
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::documentdb::{DocumentDbEvent, DocumentDbInnerEvent},
   };
```

```
// Built with the following dependencies:
//lambda_runtime = "0.11.1"
//serde_json = "1.0"
//tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
//tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
//tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }
//aws_lambda_events = "0.15.0"

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<DocumentDbEvent>) ->Result<(),
 Error> {

    tracing::info!("Event Source ARN: {:?}", event.payload.event_source_arn);
    tracing::info!("Event Source: {:?}", event.payload.event_source);

    let records = &event.payload.events;

    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(());
    }

    for record in records{
        log_document_db_event(record);
    }

    tracing::info!("Document db records processed");

    // Prepare the response
    Ok(())

}

fn log_document_db_event(record: &DocumentDbInnerEvent)-> Result<(), Error>{
    tracing::info!("Change Event: {:?}", record.event);

    Ok(())

}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
```

```
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
    .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
    .with_target(false)
    .without_time()
    .init();

    let func = service_fn(function_handler);
    lambda_runtime::run(func).await?;
    Ok(())

}
```

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di DynamoDB AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon DynamoDB con AWS un kit di sviluppo software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

AWS i contributi della community sono esempi che sono stati creati e gestiti da diversi team. AWS Per fornire feedback, utilizza il meccanismo fornito negli archivi collegati.

Altre risorse

- DynamoDB Developer Guide — Ulteriori informazioni su DynamoDB.
- Riferimento all'API DynamoDB: dettagli su tutte le azioni DynamoDB disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che è possibile filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Hello DynamoDB

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare DynamoDB.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;

namespace DynamoDBActions;

/// <summary>
/// A simple example that demonstrates basic DynamoDB operations.
/// </summary>
public class HelloDynamoDB
{
    /// <summary>
    /// HelloDynamoDB lists the existing DynamoDB tables for the default user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon DynamoDB.
        using var host =
 Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
            )
            .Build();
```

```
        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var dynamoDbClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonDynamoDB>();

        try
        {
            var request = new ListTablesRequest();
            var tableNames = new List<string>();

            var paginatorForTables =
 dynamoDbClient.Paginators.ListTables(request);

            await foreach (var tableName in paginatorForTables.TableNames)
            {
                tableNames.Add(tableName);
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the DynamoDB Hello Service example. " +
                              "\nLet's list your DynamoDB tables:");
            tableNames.ForEach(table =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Table: {table}");
            });
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB service error occurred while
 listing tables. {ex.Message}");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while listing tables.
 {ex.Message}");
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTablesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS dynamodb)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_dynamodb")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.
```

```
     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_dynamodb.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file origine hello_dynamodb.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/DynamoDBClient.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/ListTablesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello DynamoDB" starter application which initializes an Amazon DynamoDB
 (DynamoDB) client and lists the
 *  DynamoDB tables.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_dynamodb'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.

    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
```

```
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamodbClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesRequest listTablesRequest;
        listTablesRequest.SetLimit(50);
        do {
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesOutcome &outcome =
 dynamodbClient.ListTables(
                    listTablesRequest);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }

            for (const auto &tableName: outcome.GetResult().GetTableNames()) {
                std::cout << tableName << std::endl;
            }

            listTablesRequest.SetExclusiveStartTableName(
                    outcome.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedTableName());

        } while (!listTablesRequest.GetExclusiveStartTableName().empty());
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTablesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListTables {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Listing your Amazon DynamoDB tables:\n");
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        listAllTables(ddb);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void listAllTables(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        boolean moreTables = true;
        String lastName = null;

        while (moreTables) {
```

```
            try {
                ListTablesResponse response = null;
                if (lastName == null) {
                    ListTablesRequest request =
 ListTablesRequest.builder().build();
                    response = ddb.listTables(request);
                } else {
                    ListTablesRequest request = ListTablesRequest.builder()
                            .exclusiveStartTableName(lastName).build();
                    response = ddb.listTables(request);
                }

                List<String> tableNames = response.tableNames();
                if (tableNames.size() > 0) {
                    for (String curName : tableNames) {
                        System.out.format("* %s\n", curName);
                    }
                } else {
                    System.out.println("No tables found!");
                    System.exit(0);
                }

                lastName = response.lastEvaluatedTableName();
                if (lastName == null) {
                    moreTables = false;
                }

            } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
        System.out.println("\nDone!");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTablesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Per maggiori dettagli sull'utilizzo di DynamoDB AWS SDK per JavaScript in, consulta Programmazione di DynamoDB con. JavaScript

```
import { ListTablesCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListTablesCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response.TableNames.join("\n"));
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta ListTablesla sezione API Reference.AWS SDK per JavaScript

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3

# Create a DynamoDB client using the default credentials and region
dynamodb = boto3.client("dynamodb")

# Initialize a paginator for the list_tables operation
paginator = dynamodb.get_paginator("list_tables")

# Create a PageIterator from the paginator
page_iterator = paginator.paginate(Limit=10)

# List the tables in the current AWS account
print("Here are the DynamoDB tables in your account:")

# Use pagination to list all tables
table_names = []

for page in page_iterator:
    for table_name in page.get("TableNames", []):
        print(f"- {table_name}")
        table_names.append(table_name)

if not table_names:
    print("You don't have any DynamoDB tables in your account.")
else:
    print(f"\nFound {len(table_names)} tables.")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTables AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-dynamodb'
require 'logger'

# DynamoDBManager is a class responsible for managing DynamoDB operations
# such as listing all tables in the current AWS account.
class DynamoDBManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all DynamoDB tables in the current AWS account.
  def list_tables
    @logger.info('Here are the DynamoDB tables in your account:')

    paginator = @client.list_tables(limit: 10)
    table_names = []

    paginator.each_page do |page|
      page.table_names.each do |table_name|
        @logger.info("- #{table_name}")
        table_names << table_name
      end
    end

    if table_names.empty?
      @logger.info("You don't have any DynamoDB tables in your account.")
    else
      @logger.info("\nFound #{table_names.length} tables.")
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  dynamodb_client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new
  manager = DynamoDBManager.new(dynamodb_client)
  manager.list_tables
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTablesconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di DynamoDB AWS SDKs
  - Hello DynamoDB
  - Scopri le basi di DynamoDB con un SDK AWS
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di DynamoDB AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo BatchExecuteStatement con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzo BatchGetItem con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo BatchWriteItem con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreateTable con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteItem con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteTable con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeTable con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeTimeToLive con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare con un SDK ExecuteStatementAWS
    - Utilizzo GetItem con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListTables con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo PutItem con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo Query con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo Scan con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo UpdateItem con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo UpdateTable con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo UpdateTimeToLive con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Scenari per l'utilizzo di DynamoDB AWS SDKs
  - Accelera le letture DynamoDB con DAX utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Lavora con scenari avanzati di DynamoDB Global Secondary Index utilizzando v2 AWS Command Line Interface
  - Costruisci un'applicazione per inviare dati a una tabella DynamoDB
  - Confronta più valori con un singolo attributo in DynamoDB con un SDK AWS
  - Aggiornamento condizionale di un elemento DynamoDB con un TTL utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Connect a un'istanza DynamoDB locale utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Conta gli operatori di espressione in DynamoDB con un SDK AWS

- Creazione di una REST API di API Gateway per monitorare i dati COVID-19
- Creazione di un'applicazione di messaggistica con Step Functions
- Creazione di un'applicazione di gestione delle risorse fotografiche che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto utilizzando etichette
- Crea una tabella DynamoDB con un indice secondario globale utilizzando l'SDK AWS
- Crea una tabella DynamoDB con un'impostazione di throughput caldo utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Creazione di un'applicazione Web per tracciare i dati DynamoDB
- Creazione di un'applicazione di chat websocket con API Gateway
- Crea un elemento DynamoDB con un TTL utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea e gestisci tabelle globali DynamoDB con una forte coerenza multiregionale utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea e gestisci tabelle globali DynamoDB dimostrando MREC utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Eliminare i dati DynamoDB utilizzando le istruzioni PartiQL DELETE con un SDK AWS
- Rileva PPE nelle immagini con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Inserimento di dati DynamoDB utilizzando istruzioni PartiQL INSERT con un SDK AWS
- Richiamo a una funzione Lambda da un browser
- Gestisci gli indici secondari globali DynamoDB utilizzando v2 AWS Command Line Interface
- Gestisci le policy basate sulle risorse di DynamoDB utilizzando la versione 2 AWS Command Line Interface
- Monitora le prestazioni di Amazon DynamoDB utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Esegui operazioni di interrogazione avanzate su DynamoDB utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Esegui operazioni sugli elenchi in DynamoDB con un SDK AWS
- Esegui operazioni di mappatura in DynamoDB con un SDK AWS
- Esegui operazioni di set in DynamoDB con un SDK AWS
- Interroga una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando batch di istruzioni PartiQL e un SDK AWS
- Interroga una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando PartiQL e un SDK AWS
- Interroga una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando un indice secondario globale con un SDK AWS
- Interroga una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando una condizione begins_with con un SDK AWS
- Interroga una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando un intervallo di date nella chiave di ordinamento con un SDK AWS

- Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con un'espressione di filtro complessa con un SDK AWS

- Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con un'espressione di filtro dinamica con un SDK AWS
- Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con un'espressione di filtro e un limite con un SDK AWS
- Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con attributi annidati utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con impaginazione utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con letture fortemente coerenti utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Interroga i dati DynamoDB utilizzando istruzioni PartiQL SELECT con un SDK AWS
- Interroga una tabella DynamoDB per gli elementi TTL utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Interroga le tabelle DynamoDB utilizzando modelli di data e ora con un SDK AWS
- Salva EXIF e altre informazioni sull'immagine utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Configurare il controllo degli accessi basato sugli attributi per DynamoDB utilizzando v2 AWS Command Line Interface
- Comprendi l'ordine delle espressioni di aggiornamento in DynamoDB con un SDK AWS
- Aggiorna un'impostazione di tabella DynamoDB con un throughput caldo utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Aggiornare un elemento DynamoDB con un TTL utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Aggiorna i dati DynamoDB utilizzando le istruzioni PartiQL UPDATE con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzo di un'API Gateway per richiamare una funzione Lambda
- Utilizzo di Step Functions per richiamare le funzioni Lambda
- Usa un modello di documento per DynamoDB utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Utilizza un modello di persistenza degli oggetti di alto livello per DynamoDB utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Usa le operazioni di conteggio atomico in DynamoDB con un SDK AWS
- Usa operazioni condizionali in DynamoDB con un SDK AWS
- Usa i nomi degli attributi di espressione in DynamoDB con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzo degli eventi pianificati per richiamare una funzione Lambda
- Lavora con gli indici secondari locali di DynamoDB utilizzando v2 AWS Command Line Interface
- Lavora con DynamoDB Streams e usa v2 Time-to-Live AWS Command Line Interface
- Lavora con le tabelle globali di DynamoDB e la replica multiregione con eventuale coerenza (MREC) utilizzando v2 AWS Command Line Interface
- Lavora con il tagging delle risorse DynamoDB utilizzando la versione 2 AWS Command Line Interface

- Lavora con la crittografia delle tabelle DynamoDB utilizzando la versione 2 AWS Command Line Interface
- Esempi serverless per DynamoDB
  - Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger DynamoDB
  - Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger DynamoDB
- AWS contributi della community per DynamoDB
  - Crea e testa un'applicazione serverless

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di DynamoDB AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le basi di Amazon DynamoDB con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Hello DynamoDB
- Scopri le basi di DynamoDB con un SDK AWS
- Azioni per l'utilizzo di DynamoDB AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo BatchExecuteStatement con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzo BatchGetItem con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo BatchWriteItem con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateTable con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteItem con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteTable con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeTable con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeTimeToLive con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare con un SDK ExecuteStatementAWS
  - Utilizzo GetItem con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListTables con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo PutItem con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo Query con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo Scan con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo UpdateItem con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo UpdateTable con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzo UpdateTimeToLive con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Hello DynamoDB

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare DynamoDB.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;

namespace DynamoDBActions;

/// <summary>
/// A simple example that demonstrates basic DynamoDB operations.
/// </summary>
public class HelloDynamoDB
{
    /// <summary>
    /// HelloDynamoDB lists the existing DynamoDB tables for the default user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon DynamoDB.
        using var host =
 Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
            )
```

```
            .Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var dynamoDbClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonDynamoDB>();

        try
        {
            var request = new ListTablesRequest();
            var tableNames = new List<string>();

            var paginatorForTables =
 dynamoDbClient.Paginators.ListTables(request);

            await foreach (var tableName in paginatorForTables.TableNames)
            {
                tableNames.Add(tableName);
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the DynamoDB Hello Service example. " +
                              "\nLet's list your DynamoDB tables:");
            tableNames.ForEach(table =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Table: {table}");
            });
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB service error occurred while
 listing tables. {ex.Message}");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while listing tables.
 {ex.Message}");
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTablesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS dynamodb)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_dynamodb")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.
```

```
     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_dynamodb.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file origine hello_dynamodb.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/DynamoDBClient.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/ListTablesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello DynamoDB" starter application which initializes an Amazon DynamoDB
 (DynamoDB) client and lists the
 *  DynamoDB tables.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_dynamodb'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.

    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
```

```
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamodbClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesRequest listTablesRequest;
        listTablesRequest.SetLimit(50);
        do {
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesOutcome &outcome =
 dynamodbClient.ListTables(
                    listTablesRequest);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }

            for (const auto &tableName: outcome.GetResult().GetTableNames()) {
                std::cout << tableName << std::endl;
            }

            listTablesRequest.SetExclusiveStartTableName(
                    outcome.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedTableName());

        } while (!listTablesRequest.GetExclusiveStartTableName().empty());
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTablesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListTables {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Listing your Amazon DynamoDB tables:\n");
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        listAllTables(ddb);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void listAllTables(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        boolean moreTables = true;
        String lastName = null;

        while (moreTables) {
```

```
            try {
                ListTablesResponse response = null;
                if (lastName == null) {
                    ListTablesRequest request =
 ListTablesRequest.builder().build();
                    response = ddb.listTables(request);
                } else {
                    ListTablesRequest request = ListTablesRequest.builder()
                            .exclusiveStartTableName(lastName).build();
                    response = ddb.listTables(request);
                }

                List<String> tableNames = response.tableNames();
                if (tableNames.size() > 0) {
                    for (String curName : tableNames) {
                        System.out.format("* %s\n", curName);
                    }
                } else {
                    System.out.println("No tables found!");
                    System.exit(0);
                }

                lastName = response.lastEvaluatedTableName();
                if (lastName == null) {
                    moreTables = false;
                }

            } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
        System.out.println("\nDone!");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTablesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Per maggiori dettagli sull'utilizzo di DynamoDB AWS SDK per JavaScript in, consulta Programmazione di DynamoDB con. JavaScript

```
import { ListTablesCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListTablesCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response.TableNames.join("\n"));
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta ListTablesla sezione API Reference.AWS SDK per JavaScript

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3

# Create a DynamoDB client using the default credentials and region
dynamodb = boto3.client("dynamodb")

# Initialize a paginator for the list_tables operation
paginator = dynamodb.get_paginator("list_tables")

# Create a PageIterator from the paginator
page_iterator = paginator.paginate(Limit=10)

# List the tables in the current AWS account
print("Here are the DynamoDB tables in your account:")

# Use pagination to list all tables
table_names = []

for page in page_iterator:
    for table_name in page.get("TableNames", []):
        print(f"- {table_name}")
        table_names.append(table_name)

if not table_names:
    print("You don't have any DynamoDB tables in your account.")
else:
    print(f"\nFound {len(table_names)} tables.")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTables AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-dynamodb'
require 'logger'

# DynamoDBManager is a class responsible for managing DynamoDB operations
# such as listing all tables in the current AWS account.
class DynamoDBManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all DynamoDB tables in the current AWS account.
  def list_tables
    @logger.info('Here are the DynamoDB tables in your account:')

    paginator = @client.list_tables(limit: 10)
    table_names = []

    paginator.each_page do |page|
      page.table_names.each do |table_name|
        @logger.info("- #{table_name}")
        table_names << table_name
      end
    end

    if table_names.empty?
      @logger.info("You don't have any DynamoDB tables in your account.")
    else
      @logger.info("\nFound #{table_names.length} tables.")
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  dynamodb_client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new
  manager = DynamoDBManager.new(dynamodb_client)
  manager.list_tables
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTablesconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Scopri le basi di DynamoDB con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Crea una tabella in grado di contenere i dati del filmato.
- Inserisci, ottieni e aggiorna un singolo filmato nella tabella.
- Scrivi i dati del filmato nella tabella da un file JSON di esempio.
- Esegui una query sui filmati che sono stati rilasciati in un dato anno.
- Cerca i filmati che sono stati distribuiti in diversi anni.
- Elimina un filmato dalla tabella, quindi elimina la tabella.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// This example application performs the following basic Amazon DynamoDB
/// functions:
///     CreateTableAsync
///     PutItemAsync
///     UpdateItemAsync
///     BatchWriteItemAsync
///     GetItemAsync
///     DeleteItemAsync
///     Query
///     Scan
///     DeleteItemAsync.
/// </summary>
public class DynamoDbBasics
{
    public static bool IsInteractive = true;
```

```
    // Separator for the console display.
    private static readonly string SepBar = new string('-', 80);

    /// <summary>
    /// The main entry point for the DynamoDB Basics example application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments.</param>
    /// <returns>A task representing the asynchronous operation.</returns>
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon DynamoDB.
        using var host =
Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddTransient<DynamoDbWrapper>())
            .Build();

        // Now the wrapper is available for injection.
        var dynamoDbWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<DynamoDbWrapper>();

        var tableName = "movie_table";

        var movieFileName = @"movies.json";

        DisplayInstructions();

        // Create a new table and wait for it to be active.
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating the new table: {tableName}");

        var success = await dynamoDbWrapper.CreateMovieTableAsync(tableName);

        Console.WriteLine(success
            ? $"\nTable: {tableName} successfully created."
            : $"\nCould not create {tableName}.");

        WaitForEnter();

        // Add a single new movie to the table.
        var newMovie = new Movie
        {
            Year = 2021,
            Title = "Spider-Man: No Way Home",
```

```
        };

        success = await dynamoDbWrapper.PutItemAsync(newMovie, tableName);
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Added {newMovie.Title} to the table.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Could not add movie to table.");
        }

        WaitForEnter();

        // Update the new movie by adding a plot and rank.
        var newInfo = new MovieInfo
        {
            Plot = "With Spider-Man's identity now revealed, Peter asks" +
                   "Doctor Strange for help. When a spell goes wrong, dangerous"
+
                   "foes from other worlds start to appear, forcing Peter to" +
                   "discover what it truly means to be Spider-Man.",
            Rank = 9,
        };

        success = await dynamoDbWrapper.UpdateItemAsync(newMovie, newInfo,
tableName);
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully updated the movie:
{newMovie.Title}");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Could not update the movie.");
        }

        WaitForEnter();

        // Add a batch of movies to the DynamoDB table from a list of
        // movies in a JSON file.
        var itemCount = await dynamoDbWrapper.BatchWriteItemsAsync(movieFileName,
tableName);
        Console.WriteLine($"Added {itemCount} movies to the table.");
```

```
        WaitForEnter();

        // Get a movie by key. (partition + sort)
        var lookupMovie = new Movie
        {
            Title = "Jurassic Park",
            Year = 1993,
        };

        Console.WriteLine("Looking for the movie \"Jurassic Park\".");
        var item = await dynamoDbWrapper.GetItemAsync(lookupMovie, tableName);
        if (item?.Count > 0)
        {
            dynamoDbWrapper.DisplayItem(item);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't find {lookupMovie.Title}");
        }

        WaitForEnter();

        // Delete a movie.
        var movieToDelete = new Movie
        {
            Title = "The Town",
            Year = 2010,
        };

        success = await dynamoDbWrapper.DeleteItemAsync(tableName,
movieToDelete);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted {movieToDelete.Title}.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete {movieToDelete.Title}.");
        }

        WaitForEnter();
```

```
        // Use Query to find all the movies released in 2010.
        int findYear = 2010;
        Console.WriteLine($"Movies released in {findYear}");
        var queryCount = await dynamoDbWrapper.QueryMoviesAsync(tableName,
findYear);
        Console.WriteLine($"Found {queryCount} movies released in {findYear}");

        WaitForEnter();

        // Use Scan to get a list of movies from 2001 to 2011.
        int startYear = 2001;
        int endYear = 2011;
        var scanCount = await dynamoDbWrapper.ScanTableAsync(tableName,
startYear, endYear);
        Console.WriteLine($"Found {scanCount} movies released between {startYear}
and {endYear}");

        WaitForEnter();

        // Delete the table.
        success = await dynamoDbWrapper.DeleteTableAsync(tableName);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted {tableName}");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete {tableName}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine("The DynamoDB Basics example application is
complete.");

        WaitForEnter();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Displays the description of the application on the console.
    /// </summary>
    private static void DisplayInstructions()
    {
        if (!IsInteractive)
        {
```

```
            return;
        }

        Console.Clear();
        Console.WriteLine();
        Console.Write(new string(' ', 28));
        Console.WriteLine("DynamoDB Basics Example");
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("This demo application shows the basics of using
 DynamoDB with the AWS SDK.");
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("The application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates a table with partition: year and
 sort:title.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Adds a single movie to the table.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Adds movies to the table from moviedata.json.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Updates the rating and plot of the movie that was
 just added.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Gets a movie using its key (partition + sort).");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Deletes a movie.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Uses QueryAsync to return all movies released in
 a given year.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t8. Uses ScanAsync to return all movies released
 within a range of years.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t9. Finally, it deletes the table that was just
 created.");
        WaitForEnter();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Simple method to wait for the Enter key to be pressed.
    /// </summary>
    private static void WaitForEnter()
    {
        if (IsInteractive)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nPress <Enter> to continue.");
            Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
            _ = Console.ReadLine();
        }
    }
}
```

Crea una tabella per contenere i dati del filmato.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new Amazon DynamoDB table and then waits for the new
    /// table to become active.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to create.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateMovieTableAsync(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonDynamoDB.CreateTableAsync(new
 CreateTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                {
                    new AttributeDefinition
                    {
                        AttributeName = "title",
                        AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S,
                    },
                    new AttributeDefinition
                    {
                        AttributeName = "year",
                        AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N,
                    },
                },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                {
                    new KeySchemaElement
                    {
                        AttributeName = "year",
                        KeyType = KeyType.HASH,
                    },
                    new KeySchemaElement
                    {
                        AttributeName = "title",
```

```
                        KeyType = KeyType.RANGE,
                    },
                },
                BillingMode = BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST,
            });

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("Waiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = response.TableDescription.TableName,
            };

            TableStatus status;

            int sleepDuration = 2000;

            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(sleepDuration);

                var describeTableResponse = await
_amazonDynamoDB.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while creating
table {tableName}. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating table
 {tableName}. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

Aggiunge un singolo filmato alla tabella.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Adds a new item to the table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing informtation for
    /// the movie to add to the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table where the item will be
 added.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the results of adding the item.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutItemAsync(Movie newMovie, string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var item = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new PutItemRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                Item = item,
            };

            await _amazonDynamoDB.PutItemAsync(request);
            return true;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
```

```
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while putting
 item. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while putting item.
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

Aggiorna un singolo elemento in una tabella.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Updates an existing item in the movies table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing information for
    /// the movie to update.</param>
    /// <param name="newInfo">A MovieInfo object that contains the
    /// information that will be changed.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table that contains the movie.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the operation.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateItemAsync(
        Movie newMovie,
        MovieInfo newInfo,
        string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
```

```
            };
            var updates = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValueUpdate>
            {
                ["info.plot"] = new AttributeValueUpdate
                {
                    Action = AttributeAction.PUT,
                    Value = new AttributeValue { S = newInfo.Plot },
                },

                ["info.rating"] = new AttributeValueUpdate
                {
                    Action = AttributeAction.PUT,
                    Value = new AttributeValue { N = newInfo.Rank.ToString() },
                },
            };

            var request = new UpdateItemRequest
            {
                AttributeUpdates = updates,
                Key = key,
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            await _amazonDynamoDB.UpdateItemAsync(request);
            return true;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} or item was not found.
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while updating
item. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while updating item.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
```

```
    }
```

Recupera un singolo elemento dalla tabella del filmato.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Gets information about an existing movie from the table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing information about
    /// the movie to retrieve.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the movie.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Dictionary object containing information about the item
    /// retrieved.</returns>
    public async Task<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>> GetItemAsync(Movie
 newMovie, string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new GetItemRequest
            {
                Key = key,
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            var response = await _amazonDynamoDB.GetItemAsync(request);
            return response.Item;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>();
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while getting
item. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while getting item.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

Scrive un batch di elementi nella tabella del filmato.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
    /// added to the DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="movieFileName">The name of the JSON file.</param>
    /// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
    public List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
    {
        var moviesList = new List<Movie>();
        if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
        {
            return moviesList;
        }

        using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
        string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
        var allMovies = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<List<Movie>>(
            json,
            new JsonSerializerOptions
            {
                PropertyNameCaseInsensitive = true
            });

        // Now return the first 250 entries.
        if (allMovies != null && allMovies.Any())
        {
```

```
            moviesList = allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
        }
        return moviesList;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Writes 250 items to the movie table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="movieFileName">A string containing the full path to
    /// the JSON file containing movie data.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to write items to.</param>
    /// <returns>A long integer value representing the number of movies
    /// imported from the JSON file.</returns>
    public async Task<long> BatchWriteItemsAsync(
        string movieFileName, string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);
            if (!movies.Any())
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Couldn't find the JSON file with movie
data.");
                return 0;
            }

            var context = new DynamoDBContextBuilder()
                // Optional call to provide a specific instance of
IAmazonDynamoDB
                .WithDynamoDBClient(() => _amazonDynamoDB)
                .Build();

            var movieBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Movie>(
                new BatchWriteConfig()
                {
                    OverrideTableName = tableName
                });
            movieBatch.AddPutItems(movies);

            Console.WriteLine("Adding imported movies to the table.");
            await movieBatch.ExecuteAsync();

            return movies.Count;
        }
```

```
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table was not found during batch write operation.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred during batch
write operation. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred during batch write operation.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

Elimina un singolo elemento dalla tabella.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes a single item from a DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table from which the item
    /// will be deleted.</param>
    /// <param name="movieToDelete">A movie object containing the title and
    /// year of the movie to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
    /// delete operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteItemAsync(
        string tableName,
        Movie movieToDelete)
    {
        try
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = movieToDelete.Title },
```

```
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N =
movieToDelete.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new DeleteItemRequest { TableName = tableName, Key =
key, };

            await _amazonDynamoDB.DeleteItemAsync(request);
            return true;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while deleting
item. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting item.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

Esegue una query sulla tabella per i filmati usciti in un determinato anno.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Queries the table for movies released in a particular year and
    /// then displays the information for the movies returned.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to query.</param>
    /// <param name="year">The release year for which we want to
    /// view movies.</param>
    /// <returns>The number of movies that match the query.</returns>
    public async Task<int> QueryMoviesAsync(string tableName, int year)
```

```
    {
        try
        {
            var movieTable = new TableBuilder(_amazonDynamoDB, tableName)
                .AddHashKey("year", DynamoDBEntryType.Numeric)
                .AddRangeKey("title", DynamoDBEntryType.String)
                .Build();

            var filter = new QueryFilter("year", QueryOperator.Equal, year);

            Console.WriteLine("\nFind movies released in: {year}:");

            var config = new QueryOperationConfig()
            {
                Limit = 10, // 10 items per page.
                Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
                AttributesToGet = new List<string>
                {
                    "title",
                    "year",
                },
                ConsistentRead = true,
                Filter = filter,
            };

            // Value used to track how many movies match the
            // supplied criteria.
            var moviesFound = 0;

            var search = movieTable.Query(config);
            do
            {
                var movieList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                moviesFound += movieList.Count;

                foreach (var movie in movieList)
                {
                    DisplayDocument(movie);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);

            return moviesFound;
        }
```

```
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return 0;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while querying
 movies. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while querying movies.
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

Esegue la ricerca dei filmati che sono usciti in un intervallo di anni.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Scans the table for movies released between the specified years.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to scan.</param>
    /// <param name="startYear">The starting year for the range.</param>
    /// <param name="endYear">The ending year for the range.</param>
    /// <returns>The number of movies found in the specified year range.</
returns>
    public async Task<int> ScanTableAsync(
        string tableName,
        int startYear,
        int endYear)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ScanRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                ExpressionAttributeNames = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
```

```
                    { "#yr", "year" },
                },
                ExpressionAttributeValues = new Dictionary<string,
AttributeValue>
                {
                    { ":y_a", new AttributeValue { N = startYear.ToString() } },
                    { ":y_z", new AttributeValue { N = endYear.ToString() } },
                },
                FilterExpression = "#yr between :y_a and :y_z",
                ProjectionExpression = "#yr, title, info.actors[0],
info.directors, info.running_time_secs",
                Limit = 10 // Set a limit to demonstrate using the
LastEvaluatedKey.
            };

            // Keep track of how many movies were found.
            int foundCount = 0;

            var response = new ScanResponse();
            do
            {
                response = await _amazonDynamoDB.ScanAsync(request);
                foundCount += response.Items.Count;
                response.Items.ForEach(i => DisplayItem(i));
                request.ExclusiveStartKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;
            }
            while (response?.LastEvaluatedKey?.Count > 0);
            return foundCount;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return 0;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while scanning
table. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while scanning table.
{ex.Message}");
```

```
            throw;
        }
    }
```

Elimina la tabella del filmato.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes a DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTableAsync(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            var response = await _amazonDynamoDB.DeleteTableAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Table {response.TableDescription.TableName}
 successfully deleted.");
            return true;

        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found and cannot be
 deleted. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while deleting
 table {tableName}. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting table
{tableName}. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Lo scenario introduttivo di DynamoDB.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_getting_started_movies
#
```

```
# Scenario to create an Amazon DynamoDB table and perform a series of operations
 on the table.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_getting_started_movies() {

  source ./dynamodb_operations.sh

  key_schema_json_file="dynamodb_key_schema.json"
  attribute_definitions_json_file="dynamodb_attr_def.json"
  item_json_file="movie_item.json"
  key_json_file="movie_key.json"
  batch_json_file="batch.json"
  attribute_names_json_file="attribute_names.json"
  attributes_values_json_file="attribute_values.json"

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo
  echo "Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB getting started demo."
  echo
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  local table_name
  echo -n "Enter a name for a new DynamoDB table: "
  get_input
  table_name=$get_input_result

  echo '[
  {"AttributeName": "year", "KeyType": "HASH"},
   {"AttributeName": "title", "KeyType": "RANGE"}
  ]' >"$key_schema_json_file"

  echo '[
  {"AttributeName": "year", "AttributeType": "N"},
   {"AttributeName": "title", "AttributeType": "S"}
  ]' >"$attribute_definitions_json_file"

  if dynamodb_create_table -n "$table_name" -a "$attribute_definitions_json_file"
 \
    -k "$key_schema_json_file" 1>/dev/null; then
```

```
    echo "Created a DynamoDB table named $table_name"
  else
    errecho "The table failed to create. This demo will exit."
    clean_up
    return 1
  fi

  echo "Waiting for the table to become active...."

  if dynamodb_wait_table_active -n "$table_name"; then
    echo "The table is now active."
  else
    errecho "The table failed to become active. This demo will exit."
    cleanup "$table_name"
    return 1
  fi

  echo
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  echo -n "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: "
  get_input
  local added_title
  added_title=$get_input_result

  local added_year
  get_int_input "What year was it released? "
  added_year=$get_input_result

  local rating
  get_float_input "On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it? " "1" "10"
  rating=$get_input_result

  local plot
  echo -n "Summarize the plot for me: "
  get_input
  plot=$get_input_result

  echo '{
    "year": {"N" :"'"$added_year"'"},
    "title": {"S" :  "'"$added_title"'"},
    "info": {"M" : {"plot": {"S" : "'"$plot"'"}, "rating":
{"N" :"'"$rating"'"} } }
```

```
  }' >"$item_json_file"

 if dynamodb_put_item -n "$table_name" -i "$item_json_file"; then
   echo "The movie '$added_title' was successfully added to the table
'$table_name'."
 else
   errecho "Put item failed. This demo will exit."
   clean_up "$table_name"
   return 1
 fi

 echo
 echo_repeat "*" 88
 echo

 echo "Let's update your movie '$added_title'."
 get_float_input "You rated it $rating, what new rating would you give it? " "1"
"10"
 rating=$get_input_result

 echo -n "You summarized the plot as '$plot'."
 echo "What would you say now? "
 get_input
 plot=$get_input_result

 echo '{
   "year": {"N" :"'"$added_year"'"},
   "title": {"S" :  "'"$added_title"'"}
   }' >"$key_json_file"

 echo '{
   ":r": {"N" :"'"$rating"'"},
   ":p": {"S" : "'"$plot"'"}
  }' >"$item_json_file"

 local update_expression="SET info.rating = :r, info.plot = :p"

 if dynamodb_update_item -n "$table_name" -k "$key_json_file" -e
"$update_expression" -v "$item_json_file"; then
   echo "Updated '$added_title' with new attributes."
 else
   errecho "Update item failed. This demo will exit."
   clean_up "$table_name"
   return 1
```

```
  fi

  echo
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  echo "We will now use batch write to upload 150 movie entries into the table."

  local batch_json
  for batch_json in movie_files/movies_*.json; do
    echo "{ \"$table_name\" : $(<"$batch_json") }" >"$batch_json_file"
    if dynamodb_batch_write_item -i "$batch_json_file" 1>/dev/null; then
      echo "Entries in $batch_json added to table."
    else
      errecho "Batch write failed. This demo will exit."
      clean_up "$table_name"
      return 1
    fi
  done

  local title="The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring"
  local year="2001"

  if get_yes_no_input "Let's move on...do you want to get info about '$title'?
 (y/n) "; then
    echo '{
  "year": {"N" :"'"$year"'"},
  "title": {"S" :  "'"$title"'"}
  }' >"$key_json_file"
    local info
    info=$(dynamodb_get_item -n "$table_name" -k "$key_json_file")

    # shellcheck disable=SC2181
    if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
      errecho "Get item failed. This demo will exit."
      clean_up "$table_name"
      return 1
    fi

    echo "Here is what I found:"
    echo "$info"
  fi

  local ask_for_year=true
```

```
  while [[ "$ask_for_year" == true ]]; do
    echo "Let's get a list of movies released in a given year."
    get_int_input "Enter a year between 1972 and 2018: " "1972" "2018"
    year=$get_input_result
    echo '{
    "#n": "year"
    }' >"$attribute_names_json_file"

    echo '{
    ":v": {"N" :"'"$year"'"}
    }' >"$attributes_values_json_file"

    response=$(dynamodb_query -n "$table_name" -k "#n=:v" -a
"$attribute_names_json_file" -v "$attributes_values_json_file")

    # shellcheck disable=SC2181
    if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
      errecho "Query table failed. This demo will exit."
      clean_up "$table_name"
      return 1
    fi

    echo "Here is what I found:"
    echo "$response"

    if ! get_yes_no_input "Try another year? (y/n) "; then
      ask_for_year=false
    fi
  done

  echo "Now let's scan for movies released in a range of years. Enter a year: "
  get_int_input "Enter a year between 1972 and 2018: " "1972" "2018"
  local start=$get_input_result

  get_int_input "Enter another year: " "1972" "2018"
  local end=$get_input_result

  echo '{
    "#n": "year"
    }' >"$attribute_names_json_file"

  echo '{
    ":v1": {"N" : "'"$start"'"},
    ":v2": {"N" : "'"$end"'"}
```

```
    }' >"$attributes_values_json_file"

  response=$(dynamodb_scan -n "$table_name" -f "#n BETWEEN :v1 AND :v2" -a
"$attribute_names_json_file" -v "$attributes_values_json_file")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "Scan table failed. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$table_name"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "Here is what I found:"
  echo "$response"

  echo
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  echo "Let's remove your movie '$added_title' from the table."

  if get_yes_no_input "Do you want to remove '$added_title'? (y/n) "; then
    echo '{
  "year": {"N" :"'"$added_year"'"},
  "title": {"S" :  "'"$added_title"'"}
  }' >"$key_json_file"

    if ! dynamodb_delete_item -n "$table_name" -k "$key_json_file"; then
      errecho "Delete item failed. This demo will exit."
      clean_up "$table_name"
      return 1
    fi
  fi

  if get_yes_no_input "Do you want to delete the table '$table_name'? (y/n) ";
then
    if ! clean_up "$table_name"; then
      return 1
    fi
  else
    if ! clean_up; then
      return 1
    fi
  fi
```

```
  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni DynamoDB utilizzate in questo scenario.

```
##############################################################################
# function dynamodb_create_table
#
# This function creates an Amazon DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table to create.
#       -a attribute_definitions -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and
 their types.
#       -k key_schema -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and their key
 types.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_create_table() {
  local table_name attribute_definitions key_schema response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_create_table"
    echo "Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table with on-demand billing."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table to create."
    echo " -a attribute_definitions -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and
 their types."
    echo " -k key_schema -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and their key
 types."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:a:k:h" option; do
```

```
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      a) attribute_definitions="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) key_schema="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$attribute_definitions" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an attribute definitions json file path the
 -a parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$key_schema" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key schema json file path the -k
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    attribute_definitions:   $attribute_definitions"
  iecho "    key_schema:   $key_schema"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb create-table \
```

```
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --attribute-definitions file://"$attribute_definitions" \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --key-schema file://"$key_schema" )

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-table operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_describe_table
#
# This function returns the status of a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#
#  Response:
#       - TableStatus:
#     And:
#       0 - Table is active.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_describe_table {
  local table_name
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ########################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ########################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_describe_table"
    echo "Describe the status of a DynamoDB table."
    echo "  -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo ""
  }
```

```
  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  local table_status
    table_status=$(
      aws dynamodb describe-table \
        --table-name "$table_name" \
        --output text \
        --query 'Table.TableStatus'
    )

   local error_code=${?}

    if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
      aws_cli_error_log "$error_code"
      errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-table operation failed.$table_status"
      return 1
    fi

  echo "$table_status"

  return 0
}
```

```
##############################################################################
# function dynamodb_put_item
#
# This function puts an item into a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -i item  -- Path to json file containing the item values.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_put_item() {
  local table_name item response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ########################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ########################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_put_item"
    echo "Put an item into a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -i item  -- Path to json file containing the item values."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      i) item="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1
```

```
  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$item" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an item with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    item:   $item"
  iecho ""
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --item file://"$item")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}

###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_update_item
#
# This function updates an item in a DynamoDB table.
#
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
```

```
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to update.
#       -e update expression  -- An expression that defines one or more
 attributes to be updated.
#       -v values  -- Path to json file containing the update values.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_update_item() {
  local table_name keys update_expression values response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_update_item"
    echo "Update an item in a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the
 item to update."
    echo " -e update expression  -- An expression that defines one or more
 attributes to be updated."
    echo " -v values  -- Path to json file containing the update values."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:k:e:v:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
      e) update_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      v) values="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
```

```
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
  if [[ -z "$update_expression" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an update expression with the -e parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$values" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a values json file path the -v parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    keys:   $keys"
  iecho "    update_expression:   $update_expression"
  iecho "    values:   $values"

  response=$(aws dynamodb update-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --key file://"$keys" \
    --update-expression "$update_expression" \
    --expression-attribute-values file://"$values")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports update-item operation failed.$response"
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}

##############################################################################
# function dynamodb_batch_write_item
#
# This function writes a batch of items into a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i item  -- Path to json file containing the items to write.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_batch_write_item() {
  local item response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ########################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ########################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_batch_write_item"
    echo "Write a batch of items into a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -i item  -- Path to json file containing the items to write."
    echo ""
  }
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) item="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
```

```
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$item" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an item with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    item:   $item"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb batch-write-item \
    --request-items file://"$item")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports batch-write-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}

###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_get_item
#
# This function gets an item from a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to get.
#       [-q query]  -- Optional JMESPath query expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The item as text output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
```

```
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_get_item() {
  local table_name keys query response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_get_item"
    echo "Get an item from a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the
 item to get."
    echo " [-q query]  -- Optional JMESPath query expression."
    echo ""
  }
  query=""
  while getopts "n:k:q:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
      q) query="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
```

```
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
    response=$(aws dynamodb get-item \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key file://"$keys" \
      --output text \
      --query "$query")
  else
    response=$(
      aws dynamodb get-item \
        --table-name "$table_name" \
        --key file://"$keys" \
        --output text
    )
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports get-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
    echo "$response" | sed "/^\t/s/\t//1" # Remove initial tab that the JMSEPath
 query inserts on some strings.
  else
    echo "$response"
  fi

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_query
#
# This function queries a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
```

```
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k key_condition_expression -- The key condition expression.
#       -a attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute names.
#       -v attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute values.
#       [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The items as json output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_query() {
  local table_name key_condition_expression attribute_names attribute_values
 projection_expression response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_query"
    echo "Query a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k key_condition_expression -- The key condition expression."
    echo " -a attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute
 names."
    echo " -v attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute
 values."
    echo " [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:k:a:v:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) key_condition_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      a) attribute_names="${OPTARG}" ;;
      v) attribute_values="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) projection_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
```

```
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$key_condition_expression" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key condition expression with the -k
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$attribute_names" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a attribute names with the -a parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$attribute_values" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a attribute values with the -v parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$projection_expression" ]]; then
    response=$(aws dynamodb query \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key-condition-expression "$key_condition_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$attribute_values")
  else
    response=$(aws dynamodb query \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key-condition-expression "$key_condition_expression" \
```

```
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$attribute_values" \
      --projection-expression "$projection_expression")
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports query operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_scan
#
# This function scans a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -f filter_expression  -- The filter expression.
#       -a expression_attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the
 expression attribute names.
#       -v expression_attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the
 expression attribute values.
#       [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The items as json output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##########################################################################
function dynamodb_scan() {
  local table_name filter_expression expression_attribute_names
 expression_attribute_values projection_expression response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
```

```
# Function usage explanation
#######################################
function usage() {
  echo "function dynamodb_scan"
  echo "Scan a DynamoDB table."
  echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
  echo " -f filter_expression  -- The filter expression."
  echo " -a expression_attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the
expression attribute names."
  echo " -v expression_attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the
expression attribute values."
  echo " [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression."
  echo ""
}

while getopts "n:f:a:v:p:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    f) filter_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
    a) expression_attribute_names="${OPTARG}" ;;
    v) expression_attribute_values="${OPTARG}" ;;
    p) projection_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$filter_expression" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a filter expression with the -f parameter."
  usage
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$expression_attribute_names" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide expression attribute names with the -a
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$expression_attribute_values" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide expression attribute values with the -v
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$projection_expression" ]]; then
    response=$(aws dynamodb scan \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --filter-expression "$filter_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$expression_attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$expression_attribute_values")
  else
    response=$(aws dynamodb scan \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --filter-expression "$filter_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$expression_attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$expression_attribute_values" \
      --projection-expression "$projection_expression")
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports scan operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

```
##############################################################################
# function dynamodb_delete_item
#
# This function deletes an item from a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to delete.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_delete_item() {
  local table_name keys response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_delete_item"
    echo "Delete an item from a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the
 item to delete."
    echo ""
  }
  while getopts "n:k:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
```

```
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    keys:   $keys"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb delete-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --key file://"$keys")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}

###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_delete_table
#
# This function deletes a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table to delete.
#
```

```
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_delete_table() {
  local table_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_delete_table"
    echo "Deletes an Amazon DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table to delete."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb delete-table \
```

```
    --table-name "$table_name")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-table operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utility utilizzate in questo scenario.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

################################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
```

```
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem

- PutItem
- Query
- Scan
- UpdateItem

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        //  1. Create a table with partition: year (N) and sort: title (S).
 (CreateTable)
        if (AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig)) {

            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::dynamodbGettingStartedScenario(clientConfig);

            // 9. Delete the table. (DeleteTable)
            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig);
        }
    }

//! Scenario to modify and query a DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa dynamodbGettingStartedScenario()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::dynamodbGettingStartedScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " "
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB getting started demo." <<
 std::endl;
```

```
   std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " "
             << std::endl;

   Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

   // 2. Add a new movie.
   Aws::String title;
   float rating;
   int year;
   Aws::String plot;
   {
       title = askQuestion(
               "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
       year = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
       rating = askQuestionForFloatRange("On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate
it? ",
                                         1, 10);
       plot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");

       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutItemRequest putItemRequest;
       putItemRequest.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

       putItemRequest.AddItem(YEAR_KEY,

Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
       putItemRequest.AddItem(TITLE_KEY,

Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));

       // Create attribute for the info map.
       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

       std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
               ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
       ratingAttribute->SetN(rating);
       infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

       std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
               ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
       plotAttribute->SetS(plot);
       infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);
```

```
        putItemRequest.AddItem(INFO_KEY, infoMapAttribute);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutItemOutcome outcome = dynamoClient.PutItem(
                putItemRequest);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add an item: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "\nAdded '" << title << "' to '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'."
              << std::endl;

    // 3. Update the rating and plot of the movie by using an update expression.
    {
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your movie.\nYou rated it  ") +
                std::to_string(rating)
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);
        plot = askQuestion(Aws::String("You summarized the plot as '") + plot +
                           "'.\nWhat would you say now? ");

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateItemRequest request;
        request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);
        request.AddKey(TITLE_KEY,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        request.AddKey(YEAR_KEY,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        std::stringstream expressionStream;
        expressionStream << "set " << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << " =:r, "
                         << INFO_KEY << "." << PLOT_KEY << " =:p";
        request.SetUpdateExpression(expressionStream.str());
        request.SetExpressionAttributeValues({
                                                    {":r",
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(
                                                            rating)},
                                                    {":p",
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(
                                                            plot)}
                                                });

        request.SetReturnValues(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ReturnValue::UPDATED_NEW);
```

```
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateItemOutcome &result =
dynamoClient.UpdateItem(
                request);
        if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error updating movie " + result.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "\nUpdated '" << title << "' with new attributes:" << std::endl;

    // 4. Put 250 movies in the table from moviedata.json.
    {
        std::cout << "Adding movies from a json file to the database." <<
std::endl;
        const size_t MAX_SIZE_FOR_BATCH_WRITE = 25;
        const size_t MOVIES_TO_WRITE = 10 * MAX_SIZE_FOR_BATCH_WRITE;
        Aws::String jsonString = getMovieJSON();
        if (!jsonString.empty()) {
            Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue json(jsonString);
            Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> movieJsons =
json.View().AsArray();
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest> writeRequests;

            // To add movies with a cross-section of years, use an appropriate
increment
            // value for iterating through the database.
            size_t increment = movieJsons.GetLength() / MOVIES_TO_WRITE;
            for (size_t i = 0; i < movieJsons.GetLength(); i += increment) {
                writeRequests.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest());
                Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
putItems = movieJsonViewToAttributeMap(
                        movieJsons[i]);
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutRequest putRequest;
                putRequest.SetItem(putItems);
                writeRequests.back().SetPutRequest(putRequest);
                if (writeRequests.size() == MAX_SIZE_FOR_BATCH_WRITE) {
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchWriteItemRequest request;
                    request.AddRequestItems(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME, writeRequests);
                    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchWriteItemOutcome &outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(
                            request);
```

```
                    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                        std::cerr << "Unable to batch write movie data: "
                                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                                  << std::endl;
                        writeRequests.clear();
                        break;
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout << "Added batch of " << writeRequests.size()
                                  << " movies to the database."
                                  << std::endl;
                    }
                    writeRequests.clear();
                }
            }
        }
    }

    std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " "
              << std::endl;

    // 5. Get a movie by Key (partition + sort).
    {
        Aws::String titleToGet("King Kong");
        Aws::String answer = askQuestion(Aws::String(
                "Let's move on...Would you like to get info about '" + titleToGet
+
                "'? (y/n) "));
        if (answer == "y") {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::GetItemRequest request;
            request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);
            request.AddKey(TITLE_KEY,

Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titleToGet));
            request.AddKey(YEAR_KEY,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(1933));

            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::GetItemOutcome &result =
dynamoClient.GetItem(
                    request);
            if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error " << result.GetError().GetMessage();
            }
            else {
```

```
                const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
&item = result.GetResult().GetItem();
                if (!item.empty()) {
                    std::cout << "\nHere's what I found:" << std::endl;
                    printMovieInfo(item);
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "\nThe movie was not found in the database."
                              << std::endl;
                }
            }
        }
    }

    // 6. Use Query with a key condition expression to return all movies
    //    released in a given year.
    Aws::String doAgain = "n";
    do {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::QueryRequest req;

        req.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

        // "year" is a DynamoDB reserved keyword and must be replaced with an
        // expression attribute name.
        req.SetKeyConditionExpression("#dynobase_year = :valueToMatch");
        req.SetExpressionAttributeNames({{"#dynobase_year", YEAR_KEY}});

        int yearToMatch = askQuestionForIntRange(
                "\nLet's get a list of movies released in"
                " a given year. Enter a year between 1972 and 2018 ",
                1972, 2018);
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
attributeValues;
        attributeValues.emplace(":valueToMatch",
                                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(
                                        yearToMatch));
        req.SetExpressionAttributeValues(attributeValues);

        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::QueryOutcome &result =
dynamoClient.Query(req);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetResult().GetItems();
            if (!items.empty()) {
```

```
                std::cout << "\nThere were " << items.size()
                          << " movies in the database from "
                          << yearToMatch << "." << std::endl;
                for (const auto &item: items) {
                    printMovieInfo(item);
                }
                doAgain = "n";
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "\nNo movies from " << yearToMatch
                          << " were found in the database"
                          << std::endl;
                doAgain = askQuestion(Aws::String("Try another year? (y/n) "));
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to Query items: " <<
result.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }

    } while (doAgain == "y");

    //  7. Use Scan to return movies released within a range of years.
    //     Show how to paginate data using ExclusiveStartKey. (Scan +
FilterExpression)
    {
        int startYear = askQuestionForIntRange("\nNow let's scan a range of years
"
                                               "for movies in the database. Enter
a start year: ",
                                               1972, 2018);
        int endYear = askQuestionForIntRange("\nEnter an end year: ",
                                             startYear, 2018);
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
exclusiveStartKey;
        do {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScanRequest scanRequest;
            scanRequest.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);
            scanRequest.SetFilterExpression(
                    "#dynobase_year >= :startYear AND #dynobase_year
<= :endYear");
            scanRequest.SetExpressionAttributeNames({{"#dynobase_year",
YEAR_KEY}});
```

```
            Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
attributeValues;
            attributeValues.emplace(":startYear",
                                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(
                                            startYear));
            attributeValues.emplace(":endYear",
                                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(
                                            endYear));
            scanRequest.SetExpressionAttributeValues(attributeValues);

            if (!exclusiveStartKey.empty()) {
                scanRequest.SetExclusiveStartKey(exclusiveStartKey);
            }

            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScanOutcome &result = dynamoClient.Scan(
                    scanRequest);
            if (result.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetResult().GetItems();
                if (!items.empty()) {
                    std::stringstream stringStream;
                    stringStream << "\nFound " << items.size() << " movies in one
scan."
                                 << " How many would you like to see? ";
                    size_t count = askQuestionForInt(stringStream.str());
                    for (size_t i = 0; i < count && i < items.size(); ++i) {
                        printMovieInfo(items[i]);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "\nNo movies in the database between " <<
startYear <<
                              " and " << endYear << "." << std::endl;
                }

                exclusiveStartKey = result.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedKey();
                if (!exclusiveStartKey.empty()) {
                    std::cout << "Not all movies were retrieved. Scanning for
more."
                              << std::endl;
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "All movies were retrieved with this scan."
```

```
                                << std::endl;
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to Scan movies: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            }
        } while (!exclusiveStartKey.empty());
    }

    // 8. Delete a movie. (DeleteItem)
    {
        std::stringstream stringStream;
        stringStream << "\nWould you like to delete the movie " << title
                     << " from the database? (y/n) ";
        Aws::String answer = askQuestion(stringStream.str());
        if (answer == "y") {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteItemRequest request;
            request.AddKey(YEAR_KEY,
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
            request.AddKey(TITLE_KEY,
                           Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
            request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteItemOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteItem(
                    request);
            if (result.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "\nRemoved \"" << title << "\" from the database."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movie: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    return true;
}

//! Routine to convert a JsonView object to an attribute map.
/*!
```

```
  \sa movieJsonViewToAttributeMap()
  \param jsonView: Json view object.
  \return map: Map that can be used in a DynamoDB request.
 */
Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
AwsDoc::DynamoDB::movieJsonViewToAttributeMap(
        const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &jsonView) {
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> result;

    if (jsonView.KeyExists(YEAR_KEY)) {
        result[YEAR_KEY].SetN(jsonView.GetInteger(YEAR_KEY));
    }
    if (jsonView.KeyExists(TITLE_KEY)) {
        result[TITLE_KEY].SetS(jsonView.GetString(TITLE_KEY));
    }
    if (jsonView.KeyExists(INFO_KEY)) {
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, const
 std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> infoMap;
        Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView infoView = jsonView.GetObject(INFO_KEY);
        if (infoView.KeyExists(RATING_KEY)) {
            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributeValue
 = std::make_shared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>();
            attributeValue->SetN(infoView.GetDouble(RATING_KEY));
            infoMap.emplace(std::make_pair(RATING_KEY, attributeValue));
        }
        if (infoView.KeyExists(PLOT_KEY)) {
            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributeValue
 = std::make_shared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>();
            attributeValue->SetS(infoView.GetString(PLOT_KEY));
            infoMap.emplace(std::make_pair(PLOT_KEY, attributeValue));
        }

        result[INFO_KEY].SetM(infoMap);
    }

    return result;
}

//! Create a DynamoDB table to be used in sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa createMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
```

```
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    bool movieTableAlreadyExisted = false;

    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableRequest request;

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition yearAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(YEAR_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::N);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition titleAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(TITLE_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::S);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement yearKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(YEAR_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::HASH);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement titleKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(TITLE_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::RANGE);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput throughput;
        throughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS).WithWriteCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS);
        request.SetProvisionedThroughput(throughput);
        request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

        std::cout << "Creating table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'..." <<
 std::endl;
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.CreateTable(
                request);
        if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            if (result.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBErrors::RESOURCE_IN_USE) {
                std::cout << "Table already exists." << std::endl;
                movieTableAlreadyExisted = true;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to create table: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage();
                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    // Wait for table to become active.
    if (!movieTableAlreadyExisted) {
        std::cout << "Waiting for table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME
                  << "' to become active...." << std::endl;
        if (!AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME,
 clientConfiguration)) {
            return false;
        }
        std::cout << "Table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "' created and active."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Delete the DynamoDB table used for sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteTable(
            request);
```

```
    if (result.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Your table \""
                  << result.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName()
                  << " was deleted.\n";
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete table: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result.IsSuccess();
}

//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per C++ .
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo per creare la tabella ed eseguire azioni su di essa.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/dynamodb/actions"
)

// RunMovieScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to use the AWS
 SDK for Go
// to create and use an Amazon DynamoDB table that stores data about movies.
//
//  1. Create a table that can hold movie data.
//  2. Put, get, and update a single movie in the table.
//  3. Write movie data to the table from a sample JSON file.
//  4. Query for movies that were released in a given year.
//  5. Scan for movies that were released in a range of years.
//  6. Delete a movie from the table.
//  7. Delete the table.
//
// This example creates a DynamoDB service client from the specified sdkConfig so
 that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
//
// The specified movie sampler is used to get sample data from a URL that is
 loaded
// into the named table.
func RunMovieScenario(
 ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 tableName string,
 movieSampler actions.IMovieSampler) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   fmt.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

```
 }
}()

log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB getting started demo.")
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

tableBasics := actions.TableBasics{TableName: tableName,
 DynamoDbClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)}

exists, err := tableBasics.TableExists(ctx)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
if !exists {
 log.Printf("Creating table %v...\n", tableName)
 _, err = tableBasics.CreateMovieTable(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 } else {
  log.Printf("Created table %v.\n", tableName)
 }
} else {
 log.Printf("Table %v already exists.\n", tableName)
}

var customMovie actions.Movie
customMovie.Title = questioner.Ask("Enter a movie title to add to the table:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
customMovie.Year = questioner.AskInt("What year was it released?",
 demotools.NotEmpty{}, demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 1900, Upper: 2030})
customMovie.Info = map[string]interface{}{}
customMovie.Info["rating"] = questioner.AskFloat64(
 "Enter a rating between 1 and 10:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{}, demotools.InFloatRange{Lower: 1, Upper: 10})
customMovie.Info["plot"] = questioner.Ask("What's the plot? ",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
err = tableBasics.AddMovie(ctx, customMovie)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Added %v to the movie table.\n", customMovie.Title)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
log.Printf("Let's update your movie. You previously rated it %v.\n",
customMovie.Info["rating"])
customMovie.Info["rating"] = questioner.AskFloat64(
 "What new rating would you give it?",
 demotools.NotEmpty{}, demotools.InFloatRange{Lower: 1, Upper: 10})
log.Printf("You summarized the plot as '%v'.\n", customMovie.Info["plot"])
customMovie.Info["plot"] = questioner.Ask("What would you say now?",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
attributes, err := tableBasics.UpdateMovie(ctx, customMovie)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Updated %v with new values.\n", customMovie.Title)
 for _, attVal := range attributes {
  for valKey, val := range attVal {
   log.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", valKey, val)
  }
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Getting movie data from %v and adding 250 movies to the table...\n",
 movieSampler.GetURL())
movies := movieSampler.GetSampleMovies()
written, err := tableBasics.AddMovieBatch(ctx, movies, 250)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
} else {
 log.Printf("Added %v movies to the table.\n", written)
}

show := 10
if show > written {
 show = written
}
log.Printf("The first %v movies in the table are:", show)
for index, movie := range movies[:show] {
 log.Printf("\t%v. %v\n", index+1, movie.Title)
}
movieIndex := questioner.AskInt(
 "Enter the number of a movie to get info about it: ",
 demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 1, Upper: show},
)
movie, err := tableBasics.GetMovie(ctx, movies[movieIndex-1].Title,
movies[movieIndex-1].Year)
if err == nil {
```

```
 log.Println(movie)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Let's get a list of movies released in a given year.")
releaseYear := questioner.AskInt("Enter a year between 1972 and 2018: ",
 demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 1972, Upper: 2018},
)
releases, err := tableBasics.Query(ctx, releaseYear)
if err == nil {
 if len(releases) == 0 {
  log.Printf("I couldn't find any movies released in %v!\n", releaseYear)
 } else {
  for _, movie = range releases {
   log.Println(movie)
  }
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Now let's scan for movies released in a range of years.")
startYear := questioner.AskInt("Enter a year: ",
 demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 1972, Upper: 2018})
endYear := questioner.AskInt("Enter another year: ",
 demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 1972, Upper: 2018})
releases, err = tableBasics.Scan(ctx, startYear, endYear)
if err == nil {
 if len(releases) == 0 {
  log.Printf("I couldn't find any movies released between %v and %v!\n",
startYear, endYear)
 } else {
  log.Printf("Found %v movies. In this list, the plot is <nil> because "+
   "we used a projection expression when scanning for items to return only "+
   "the title, year, and rating.\n", len(releases))
  for _, movie = range releases {
   log.Println(movie)
  }
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

var tables []string
if questioner.AskBool("Do you want to list all of your tables? (y/n) ", "y") {
 tables, err = tableBasics.ListTables(ctx)
```

```
  if err == nil {
   log.Printf("Found %v tables:", len(tables))
   for _, table := range tables {
    log.Printf("\t%v", table)
   }
  }
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Printf("Let's remove your movie '%v'.\n", customMovie.Title)
 if questioner.AskBool("Do you want to delete it from the table? (y/n) ", "y") {
  err = tableBasics.DeleteMovie(ctx, customMovie)
 }
 if err == nil {
  log.Printf("Deleted %v.\n", customMovie.Title)
 }

 if questioner.AskBool("Delete the table, too? (y/n)", "y") {
  err = tableBasics.DeleteTable(ctx)
 } else {
  log.Println("Don't forget to delete the table when you're done or you might " +
   "incur charges on your account.")
 }
 if err == nil {
  log.Printf("Deleted table %v.\n", tableBasics.TableName)
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Definisci una struttura Movie utilizzata in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
```

```
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

Crea una struttura e metodi che chiamano azioni DynamoDB.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// TableExists determines whether a DynamoDB table exists.
func (basics TableBasics) TableExists(ctx context.Context) (bool, error) {
 exists := true
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DescribeTable(
  ctx, &dynamodb.DescribeTableInput{TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundEx *types.ResourceNotFoundException
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundEx) {
   log.Printf("Table %v does not exist.\n", basics.TableName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't determine existence of table %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 basics.TableName, err)
  }
  exists = false
 }
 return exists, err
```

```
}



// CreateMovieTable creates a DynamoDB table with a composite primary key defined
 as
// a string sort key named `title`, and a numeric partition key named `year`.
// This function uses NewTableExistsWaiter to wait for the table to be created by
// DynamoDB before it returns.
func (basics TableBasics) CreateMovieTable(ctx context.Context)
 (*types.TableDescription, error) {
 var tableDesc *types.TableDescription
 table, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.CreateTable(ctx, &dynamodb.CreateTableInput{
  AttributeDefinitions: []types.AttributeDefinition{{
   AttributeName: aws.String("year"),
   AttributeType: types.ScalarAttributeTypeN,
  }, {
   AttributeName: aws.String("title"),
   AttributeType: types.ScalarAttributeTypeS,
  }},
  KeySchema: []types.KeySchemaElement{{
   AttributeName: aws.String("year"),
   KeyType:       types.KeyTypeHash,
  }, {
   AttributeName: aws.String("title"),
   KeyType:       types.KeyTypeRange,
  }},
  TableName:   aws.String(basics.TableName),
  BillingMode: types.BillingModePayPerRequest,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create table %v. Here's why: %v\n", basics.TableName, err)
 } else {
  waiter := dynamodb.NewTableExistsWaiter(basics.DynamoDbClient)
  err = waiter.Wait(ctx, &dynamodb.DescribeTableInput{
   TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)}, 5*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Wait for table exists failed. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  tableDesc = table.TableDescription
  log.Printf("Ccreating table test")
 }
 return tableDesc, err
}
```

```
// ListTables lists the DynamoDB table names for the current account.
func (basics TableBasics) ListTables(ctx context.Context) ([]string, error) {
 var tableNames []string
 var output *dynamodb.ListTablesOutput
 var err error
 tablePaginator := dynamodb.NewListTablesPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.ListTablesInput{})
 for tablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = tablePaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't list tables. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   tableNames = append(tableNames, output.TableNames...)
  }
 }
 return tableNames, err
}



// AddMovie adds a movie the DynamoDB table.
func (basics TableBasics) AddMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 item, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(movie)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName), Item: item,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't add item to table. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// UpdateMovie updates the rating and plot of a movie that already exists in the
// DynamoDB table. This function uses the `expression` package to build the
 update
```

```
// expression.
func (basics TableBasics) UpdateMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie)
 (map[string]map[string]interface{}, error) {
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.UpdateItemOutput
 var attributeMap map[string]map[string]interface{}
 update := expression.Set(expression.Name("info.rating"),
 expression.Value(movie.Info["rating"]))
 update.Set(expression.Name("info.plot"), expression.Value(movie.Info["plot"]))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithUpdate(update).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expression for update. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  response, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.UpdateItem(ctx,
 &dynamodb.UpdateItemInput{
   TableName:                aws.String(basics.TableName),
   Key:                      movie.GetKey(),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   UpdateExpression:         expr.Update(),
   ReturnValues:             types.ReturnValueUpdatedNew,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't update movie %v. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title, err)
  } else {
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Attributes, &attributeMap)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshall update response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   }
  }
 }
 return attributeMap, err
}



// AddMovieBatch adds a slice of movies to the DynamoDB table. The function sends
// batches of 25 movies to DynamoDB until all movies are added or it reaches the
// specified maximum.
func (basics TableBasics) AddMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie,
 maxMovies int) (int, error) {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 written := 0
```

```
 batchSize := 25 // DynamoDB allows a maximum batch size of 25 items.
 start := 0
 end := start + batchSize
 for start < maxMovies && start < len(movies) {
  var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
  if end > len(movies) {
   end = len(movies)
  }
  for _, movie := range movies[start:end] {
   item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(movie)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't marshal movie %v for batch writing. Here's why: %v\n",
 movie.Title, err)
   } else {
    writeReqs = append(
     writeReqs,
     types.WriteRequest{PutRequest: &types.PutRequest{Item: item}},
    )
   }
  }
  _, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
   RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{basics.TableName: writeReqs}})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't add a batch of movies to %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 basics.TableName, err)
  } else {
   written += len(writeReqs)
  }
  start = end
  end += batchSize
 }

 return written, err
}



// GetMovie gets movie data from the DynamoDB table by using the primary
 composite key
// made of title and year.
func (basics TableBasics) GetMovie(ctx context.Context, title string, year int)
 (Movie, error) {
 movie := Movie{Title: title, Year: year}
```

```
 response, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.GetItem(ctx, &dynamodb.GetItemInput{
  Key: movie.GetKey(), TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about %v. Here's why: %v\n", title, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Item, &movie)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return movie, err
}



// Query gets all movies in the DynamoDB table that were released in the
 specified year.
// The function uses the `expression` package to build the key condition
 expression
// that is used in the query.
func (basics TableBasics) Query(ctx context.Context, releaseYear int) ([]Movie,
 error) {
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.QueryOutput
 var movies []Movie
 keyEx := expression.Key("year").Equal(expression.Value(releaseYear))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithKeyCondition(keyEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expression for query. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  queryPaginator := dynamodb.NewQueryPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.QueryInput{
   TableName:                aws.String(basics.TableName),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   KeyConditionExpression:    expr.KeyCondition(),
  })
  for queryPaginator.HasMorePages() {
   response, err = queryPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't query for movies released in %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 releaseYear, err)
    break
```

```
    } else {
     var moviePage []Movie
     err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &moviePage)
     if err != nil {
      log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal query response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
      break
     } else {
      movies = append(movies, moviePage...)
     }
    }
   }
  }
  return movies, err
}



// Scan gets all movies in the DynamoDB table that were released in a range of
 years
// and projects them to return a reduced set of fields.
// The function uses the `expression` package to build the filter and projection
// expressions.
func (basics TableBasics) Scan(ctx context.Context, startYear int, endYear int)
 ([]Movie, error) {
 var movies []Movie
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.ScanOutput
 filtEx := expression.Name("year").Between(expression.Value(startYear),
 expression.Value(endYear))
 projEx := expression.NamesList(
  expression.Name("year"), expression.Name("title"),
 expression.Name("info.rating"))
 expr, err :=
 expression.NewBuilder().WithFilter(filtEx).WithProjection(projEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expressions for scan. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  scanPaginator := dynamodb.NewScanPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.ScanInput{
   TableName:                 aws.String(basics.TableName),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   FilterExpression:          expr.Filter(),
   ProjectionExpression:      expr.Projection(),
```

```
  })
  for scanPaginator.HasMorePages() {
   response, err = scanPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't scan for movies released between %v and %v. Here's why:
 %v\n",
     startYear, endYear, err)
    break
   } else {
    var moviePage []Movie
    err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &moviePage)
    if err != nil {
     log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal query response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
     break
    } else {
     movies = append(movies, moviePage...)
    }
   }
  }
 }
 return movies, err
}



// DeleteMovie removes a movie from the DynamoDB table.
func (basics TableBasics) DeleteMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DeleteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.DeleteItemInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName), Key: movie.GetKey(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete %v from the table. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title,
 err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteTable deletes the DynamoDB table and all of its data.
func (basics TableBasics) DeleteTable(ctx context.Context) error {
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DeleteTable(ctx, &dynamodb.DeleteTableInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)})
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete table %v. Here's why: %v\n", basics.TableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creazione di una tabella DynamoDB

```
    // Create a table with a Sort key.
    public static void createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
        ArrayList<AttributeDefinition> attributeDefinitions = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
        // Define attributes.
        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName("year")
            .attributeType("N")
            .build());

        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName("title")
            .attributeType("S")
            .build());

        ArrayList<KeySchemaElement> tableKey = new ArrayList<>();
        KeySchemaElement key = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("year")
            .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
            .build();

        KeySchemaElement key2 = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("title")
            .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
            .build();

        // Add KeySchemaElement objects to the list.
        tableKey.add(key);
        tableKey.add(key2);

        CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
            .keySchema(tableKey)
            .billingMode(BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST) //  DynamoDB automatically
scales based on traffic.
            .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

        try {
            CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
```

```
            String newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
            System.out.println("The " + newTable + " was successfully created.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

Crea una funzione helper per scaricare ed estrarre il file JSON di esempio.

```
    // Load data into the table.
    public static void loadData(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
fileName) throws IOException {
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
            .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
            .build();

        DynamoDbTable<Movies> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));
        JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
        com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
        Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
        ObjectNode currentNode;
        int t = 0;
        while (iter.hasNext()) {
            // Only add 200 Movies to the table.
            if (t == 200)
                break;
            currentNode = (ObjectNode) iter.next();

            int year = currentNode.path("year").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("title").asText();
            String info = currentNode.path("info").toString();

            Movies movies = new Movies();
            movies.setYear(year);
            movies.setTitle(title);
            movies.setInfo(info);

            // Put the data into the Amazon DynamoDB Movie table.
```

```
            mappedTable.putItem(movies);
            t++;
        }
    }
```

Ottieni un elemento da una tabella

```
    public static void getItem(DynamoDbClient ddb) {

        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> keyToGet = new HashMap<>();
        keyToGet.put("year", AttributeValue.builder()
            .n("1933")
            .build());

        keyToGet.put("title", AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("King Kong")
            .build());

        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
            .key(keyToGet)
            .tableName("Movies")
            .build();

        try {
            Map<String, AttributeValue> returnedItem =
ddb.getItem(request).item();

            if (returnedItem != null) {
                Set<String> keys = returnedItem.keySet();
                System.out.println("Amazon DynamoDB table attributes: \n");

                for (String key1 : keys) {
                    System.out.format("%s: %s\n", key1,
returnedItem.get(key1).toString());
                }
            } else {
                System.out.format("No item found with the key %s!\n", "year");
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
```

Esempio completo.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 * <p>
 * This Java example performs these tasks:
 * <p>
 * 1. Creates the Amazon DynamoDB Movie table with partition and sort key.
 * 2. Puts data into the Amazon DynamoDB table from a JSON document using the
 * Enhanced client.
 * 3. Gets data from the Movie table.
 * 4. Adds a new item.
 * 5. Updates an item.
 * 6. Uses a Scan to query items using the Enhanced client.
 * 7. Queries all items where the year is 2013 using the Enhanced Client.
 * 8. Deletes the table.
 */

public class Scenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        String tableName = "Movies";
        String fileName = "../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB example scenario.");
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
            "1. Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named Movies with a key named
year and a sort key named title.");
        createTable(ddb, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Loading data into the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        loadData(ddb, tableName, fileName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Getting data from the Movie table.");
        getItem(ddb);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Putting a record into the Amazon DynamoDB
table.");
        putRecord(ddb);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Updating a record.");
        updateTableItem(ddb, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Scanning the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        scanMovies(ddb, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Querying the Movies released in 2013.");
        queryTable(ddb);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Deleting the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        deleteDynamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        ddb.close();
    }

    // Create a table with a Sort key.
    public static void createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
        ArrayList<AttributeDefinition> attributeDefinitions = new ArrayList<>();

        // Define attributes.
        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName("year")
            .attributeType("N")
            .build());

        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName("title")
            .attributeType("S")
            .build());

        ArrayList<KeySchemaElement> tableKey = new ArrayList<>();
        KeySchemaElement key = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("year")
            .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
            .build();

        KeySchemaElement key2 = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("title")
            .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
            .build();

        // Add KeySchemaElement objects to the list.
        tableKey.add(key);
        tableKey.add(key2);

        CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
            .keySchema(tableKey)
            .billingMode(BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST) //  DynamoDB automatically
scales based on traffic.
            .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

        try {
```

```
            CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            String newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
            System.out.println("The " + newTable + " was successfully created.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Query the table.
    public static void queryTable(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        try {
            DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient =
DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
                .build();

            DynamoDbTable<Movies> custTable = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));
            QueryConditional queryConditional = QueryConditional
                .keyEqualTo(Key.builder()
                    .partitionValue(2013)
                    .build());

            // Get items in the table and write out the ID value.
            Iterator<Movies> results =
custTable.query(queryConditional).items().iterator();
            String result = "";

            while (results.hasNext()) {
                Movies rec = results.next();
                System.out.println("The title of the movie is " +
rec.getTitle());
                System.out.println("The movie information  is " + rec.getInfo());
            }
```

```
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Scan the table.
    public static void scanMovies(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        System.out.println("******* Scanning all movies.\n");
        try {
            DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient =
DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
                .build();

            DynamoDbTable<Movies> custTable = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));
            Iterator<Movies> results = custTable.scan().items().iterator();
            while (results.hasNext()) {
                Movies rec = results.next();
                System.out.println("The movie title is " + rec.getTitle());
                System.out.println("The movie year is " + rec.getYear());
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Load data into the table.
    public static void loadData(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
fileName) throws IOException {
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
            .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
            .build();

        DynamoDbTable<Movies> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));
        JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
        com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
        Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
```

```
        ObjectNode currentNode;
        int t = 0;
        while (iter.hasNext()) {
            // Only add 200 Movies to the table.
            if (t == 200)
                break;
            currentNode = (ObjectNode) iter.next();

            int year = currentNode.path("year").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("title").asText();
            String info = currentNode.path("info").toString();

            Movies movies = new Movies();
            movies.setYear(year);
            movies.setTitle(title);
            movies.setInfo(info);

            // Put the data into the Amazon DynamoDB Movie table.
            mappedTable.putItem(movies);
            t++;
        }
    }

    // Update the record to include show only directors.
    public static void updateTableItem(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> itemKey = new HashMap<>();
        itemKey.put("year", AttributeValue.builder().n("1933").build());
        itemKey.put("title", AttributeValue.builder().s("King Kong").build());

        HashMap<String, AttributeValueUpdate> updatedValues = new HashMap<>();
        updatedValues.put("info", AttributeValueUpdate.builder()
            .value(AttributeValue.builder().s("{\"directors\":[\"Merian C. Cooper
\",\"Ernest B. Schoedsack\"]")
                .build())
            .action(AttributeAction.PUT)
            .build());

        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(itemKey)
            .attributeUpdates(updatedValues)
            .build();

        try {
```

```
            ddb.updateItem(request);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        System.out.println("Item was updated!");
    }

    public static void deleteDynamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName)
{
        DeleteTableRequest request = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

        try {
            ddb.deleteTable(request);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully deleted!");
    }

    public static void putRecord(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        try {
            DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient =
DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
                .build();

            DynamoDbTable<Movies> table = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));

            // Populate the Table.
            Movies record = new Movies();
            record.setYear(2020);
            record.setTitle("My Movie2");
            record.setInfo("no info");
            table.putItem(record);
```

```
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Added a new movie to the table.");
    }

    public static void getItem(DynamoDbClient ddb) {

        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> keyToGet = new HashMap<>();
        keyToGet.put("year", AttributeValue.builder()
            .n("1933")
            .build());

        keyToGet.put("title", AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("King Kong")
            .build());

        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
            .key(keyToGet)
            .tableName("Movies")
            .build();

        try {
            Map<String, AttributeValue> returnedItem =
ddb.getItem(request).item();

            if (returnedItem != null) {
                Set<String> keys = returnedItem.keySet();
                System.out.println("Amazon DynamoDB table attributes: \n");

                for (String key1 : keys) {
                    System.out.format("%s: %s\n", key1,
returnedItem.get(key1).toString());
                }
            } else {
                System.out.format("No item found with the key %s!\n", "year");
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import {
  BillingMode,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DeleteTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

/**
```

```
 * This module is a convenience library. It abstracts Amazon DynamoDB's data type
 * descriptors (such as S, N, B, and BOOL) by marshalling JavaScript objects into
 * AttributeValue shapes.
 */
import {
  BatchWriteCommand,
  DeleteCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  GetCommand,
  PutCommand,
  UpdateCommand,
  paginateQuery,
  paginateScan,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

// These modules are local to our GitHub repository. We recommend cloning
// the project from GitHub if you want to run this example.
// For more information, see https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples.
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";
import { chunkArray } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-array.js";

const dirname = dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url);
const tableName = getUniqueName("Movies");
const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

const log = (msg) => console.log(`[SCENARIO] ${msg}`);

export const main = async () => {
  /**
   * Create a table.
   */

  const createTableCommand = new CreateTableCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    // This example performs a large write to the database.
    // Set the billing mode to PAY_PER_REQUEST to
    // avoid throttling the large write.
    BillingMode: BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST,
    // Define the attributes that are necessary for the key schema.
    AttributeDefinitions: [
      {
        AttributeName: "year",
```

```
        // 'N' is a data type descriptor that represents a number type.
        // For a list of all data type descriptors, see the following link.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Programming.LowLevelAPI.html#Programming.LowLevelAPI.DataTypeDescriptors
        AttributeType: "N",
      },
      { AttributeName: "title", AttributeType: "S" },
    ],
    // The KeySchema defines the primary key. The primary key can be
    // a partition key, or a combination of a partition key and a sort key.
    // Key schema design is important. For more info, see
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/best-
practices.html
    KeySchema: [
      // The way your data is accessed determines how you structure your keys.
      // The movies table will be queried for movies by year. It makes sense
      // to make year our partition (HASH) key.
      { AttributeName: "year", KeyType: "HASH" },
      { AttributeName: "title", KeyType: "RANGE" },
    ],
  });

  log("Creating a table.");
  const createTableResponse = await client.send(createTableCommand);
  log(`Table created: ${JSON.stringify(createTableResponse.TableDescription)}`);

  // This polls with DescribeTableCommand until the requested table is 'ACTIVE'.
  // You can't write to a table before it's active.
  log("Waiting for the table to be active.");
  await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: tableName });
  log("Table active.");

  /**
   * Add a movie to the table.
   */

  log("Adding a single movie to the table.");
  // PutCommand is the first example usage of 'lib-dynamodb'.
  const putCommand = new PutCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Item: {
      // In 'client-dynamodb', the AttributeValue would be required (`year: { N:
 1981 }`)
      // 'lib-dynamodb' simplifies the usage ( `year: 1981` )
```

```
      year: 1981,
      // The preceding KeySchema defines 'title' as our sort (RANGE) key, so
 'title'
      // is required.
      title: "The Evil Dead",
      // Every other attribute is optional.
      info: {
        genres: ["Horror"],
      },
    },
  });
  await docClient.send(putCommand);
  log("The movie was added.");

  /**
   * Get a movie from the table.
   */

  log("Getting a single movie from the table.");
  const getCommand = new GetCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    // Requires the complete primary key. For the movies table, the primary key
    // is only the id (partition key).
    Key: {
      year: 1981,
      title: "The Evil Dead",
    },
    // Set this to make sure that recent writes are reflected.
    // For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/
latest/developerguide/HowItWorks.ReadConsistency.html.
    ConsistentRead: true,
  });
  const getResponse = await docClient.send(getCommand);
  log(`Got the movie: ${JSON.stringify(getResponse.Item)}`);

  /**
   * Update a movie in the table.
   */

  log("Updating a single movie in the table.");
  const updateCommand = new UpdateCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: { year: 1981, title: "The Evil Dead" },
    // This update expression appends "Comedy" to the list of genres.
```

```
    // For more information on update expressions, see
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Expressions.UpdateExpressions.html
    UpdateExpression: "set #i.#g = list_append(#i.#g, :vals)",
    ExpressionAttributeNames: { "#i": "info", "#g": "genres" },
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":vals": ["Comedy"],
    },
    ReturnValues: "ALL_NEW",
  });
  const updateResponse = await docClient.send(updateCommand);
  log(`Movie updated: ${JSON.stringify(updateResponse.Attributes)}`);

  /**
   * Delete a movie from the table.
   */

  log("Deleting a single movie from the table.");
  const deleteCommand = new DeleteCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: { year: 1981, title: "The Evil Dead" },
  });
  await client.send(deleteCommand);
  log("Movie deleted.");

  /**
   * Upload a batch of movies.
   */

  log("Adding movies from local JSON file.");
  const file = readFileSync(
    `${dirname}../../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json`,
  );
  const movies = JSON.parse(file.toString());
  // chunkArray is a local convenience function. It takes an array and returns
  // a generator function. The generator function yields every N items.
  const movieChunks = chunkArray(movies, 25);
  // For every chunk of 25 movies, make one BatchWrite request.
  for (const chunk of movieChunks) {
    const putRequests = chunk.map((movie) => ({
      PutRequest: {
        Item: movie,
      },
    }));
```

```
    const command = new BatchWriteCommand({
      RequestItems: {
        [tableName]: putRequests,
      },
    });

    await docClient.send(command);
  }
  log("Movies added.");

  /**
   * Query for movies by year.
   */

  log("Querying for all movies from 1981.");
  const paginatedQuery = paginateQuery(
    { client: docClient },
    {
      TableName: tableName,
      //For more information about query expressions, see
      // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Query.html#Query.KeyConditionExpressions
      KeyConditionExpression: "#y = :y",
      // 'year' is a reserved word in DynamoDB. Indicate that it's an attribute
      // name by using an expression attribute name.
      ExpressionAttributeNames: { "#y": "year" },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: { ":y": 1981 },
      ConsistentRead: true,
    },
  );
  /**
   * @type { Record<string, any>[] };
   */
  const movies1981 = [];
  for await (const page of paginatedQuery) {
    movies1981.push(...page.Items);
  }
  log(`Movies: ${movies1981.map((m) => m.title).join(", ")}`);

  /**
   * Scan the table for movies between 1980 and 1990.
   */
```

```
  log("Scan for movies released between 1980 and 1990");
  // A 'Scan' operation always reads every item in the table. If your design
 requires
  // the use of 'Scan', consider indexing your table or changing your design.
  // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/bp-query-
scan.html
  const paginatedScan = paginateScan(
    { client: docClient },
    {
      TableName: tableName,
      // Scan uses a filter expression instead of a key condition expression.
 Scan will
      // read the entire table and then apply the filter.
      FilterExpression: "#y between :y1 and :y2",
      ExpressionAttributeNames: { "#y": "year" },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: { ":y1": 1980, ":y2": 1990 },
      ConsistentRead: true,
    },
  );
  /**
   * @type { Record<string, any>[] };
   */
  const movies1980to1990 = [];
  for await (const page of paginatedScan) {
    movies1980to1990.push(...page.Items);
  }
  log(
    `Movies: ${movies1980to1990
      .map((m) => `${m.title} (${m.year})`)
      .join(", ")}`,
  );

  /**
   * Delete the table.
   */

  const deleteTableCommand = new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: tableName });
  log(`Deleting table ${tableName}.`);
  await client.send(deleteTableCommand);
  log("Table deleted.");
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creazione di una tabella DynamoDB

```
suspend fun createScenarioTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    key: String,
) {
    val attDef =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = key
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
        }

    val attDef1 =
        AttributeDefinition {
```

```
            attributeName = "title"
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
        }

    val keySchemaVal =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = key
            keyType = KeyType.Hash
        }

    val keySchemaVal1 =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = "title"
            keyType = KeyType.Range
        }

    val request =
        CreateTableRequest {
            attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef, attDef1)
            keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal, keySchemaVal1)
            billingMode = BillingMode.PayPerRequest
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.createTable(request)
        ddb.waitUntilTableExists {
            // suspend call
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
        println("The table was successfully created
 ${response.tableDescription?.tableArn}")
    }
}
```

Crea una funzione helper per scaricare ed estrarre il file JSON di esempio.

```
// Load data into the table.
suspend fun loadData(
    tableName: String,
    fileName: String,
) {
```

```
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val iter: Iterator<JsonNode> = rootNode.iterator()
    var currentNode: ObjectNode

    var t = 0
    while (iter.hasNext()) {
        if (t == 50) {
            break
        }

        currentNode = iter.next() as ObjectNode
        val year = currentNode.path("year").asInt()
        val title = currentNode.path("title").asText()
        val info = currentNode.path("info").toString()
        putMovie(tableName, year, title, info)
        t++
    }
}

suspend fun putMovie(
    tableNameVal: String,
    year: Int,
    title: String,
    info: String,
) {
    val itemValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    val strVal = year.toString()
    // Add all content to the table.
    itemValues["year"] = AttributeValue.N(strVal)
    itemValues["title"] = AttributeValue.S(title)
    itemValues["info"] = AttributeValue.S(info)

    val request =
        PutItemRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            item = itemValues
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.putItem(request)
        println("Added $title to the Movie table.")
    }
}
```

Ottieni un elemento da una tabella

```
suspend fun getMovie(
    tableNameVal: String,
    keyName: String,
    keyVal: String,
) {
    val keyToGet = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    keyToGet[keyName] = AttributeValue.N(keyVal)
    keyToGet["title"] = AttributeValue.S("King Kong")

    val request =
        GetItemRequest {
            key = keyToGet
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request)
        val numbersMap = returnedItem.item
        numbersMap?.forEach { key1 ->
            println(key1.key)
            println(key1.value)
        }
    }
}
```

Esempio completo.

```
suspend fun main() {
    val tableName = "Movies"
    val fileName = "../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json"
    val partitionAlias = "#a"

    println("Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named Movies with a key named id
 and a sort key named title.")
    createScenarioTable(tableName, "year")
    loadData(tableName, fileName)
    getMovie(tableName, "year", "1933")
    scanMovies(tableName)
```

```
    val count = queryMovieTable(tableName, "year", partitionAlias)
    println("There are $count Movies released in 2013.")
    deletIssuesTable(tableName)
}

suspend fun createScenarioTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    key: String,
) {
    val attDef =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = key
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
        }

    val attDef1 =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = "title"
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
        }

    val keySchemaVal =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = key
            keyType = KeyType.Hash
        }

    val keySchemaVal1 =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = "title"
            keyType = KeyType.Range
        }

    val request =
        CreateTableRequest {
            attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef, attDef1)
            keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal, keySchemaVal1)
            billingMode = BillingMode.PayPerRequest
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.createTable(request)
        ddb.waitUntilTableExists {
```

```
            // suspend call
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
        println("The table was successfully created
 ${response.tableDescription?.tableArn}")
    }
}

// Load data into the table.
suspend fun loadData(
    tableName: String,
    fileName: String,
) {
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val iter: Iterator<JsonNode> = rootNode.iterator()
    var currentNode: ObjectNode

    var t = 0
    while (iter.hasNext()) {
        if (t == 50) {
            break
        }

        currentNode = iter.next() as ObjectNode
        val year = currentNode.path("year").asInt()
        val title = currentNode.path("title").asText()
        val info = currentNode.path("info").toString()
        putMovie(tableName, year, title, info)
        t++
    }
}

suspend fun putMovie(
    tableNameVal: String,
    year: Int,
    title: String,
    info: String,
) {
    val itemValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    val strVal = year.toString()
    // Add all content to the table.
    itemValues["year"] = AttributeValue.N(strVal)
    itemValues["title"] = AttributeValue.S(title)
```

```
    itemValues["info"] = AttributeValue.S(info)

    val request =
        PutItemRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            item = itemValues
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.putItem(request)
        println("Added $title to the Movie table.")
    }
}

suspend fun getMovie(
    tableNameVal: String,
    keyName: String,
    keyVal: String,
) {
    val keyToGet = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    keyToGet[keyName] = AttributeValue.N(keyVal)
    keyToGet["title"] = AttributeValue.S("King Kong")

    val request =
        GetItemRequest {
            key = keyToGet
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request)
        val numbersMap = returnedItem.item
        numbersMap?.forEach { key1 ->
            println(key1.key)
            println(key1.value)
        }
    }
}

suspend fun deletIssuesTable(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteTableRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
```

```
    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteTable(request)
        println("$tableNameVal was deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun queryMovieTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    partitionKeyName: String,
    partitionAlias: String,
): Int {
    val attrNameAlias = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    attrNameAlias[partitionAlias] = "year"

    // Set up mapping of the partition name with the value.
    val attrValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    attrValues[":$partitionKeyName"] = AttributeValue.N("2013")

    val request =
        QueryRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            keyConditionExpression = "$partitionAlias = :$partitionKeyName"
            expressionAttributeNames = attrNameAlias
            this.expressionAttributeValues = attrValues
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.query(request)
        return response.count
    }
}

suspend fun scanMovies(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        ScanRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.scan(request)
        response.items?.forEach { item ->
            item.keys.forEach { key ->
                println("The key name is $key\n")
```

```
                    println("The value is ${item[key]}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace DynamoDb\Basics;

use Aws\DynamoDb\Marshaler;
use DynamoDb;
use DynamoDb\DynamoDBAttribute;
use DynamoDb\DynamoDBService;
```

```
use function AwsUtilities\loadMovieData;
use function AwsUtilities\testable_readline;

class GettingStartedWithDynamoDB
{
    public function run()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB getting started demo using PHP!
\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $uuid = uniqid();
        $service = new DynamoDBService();

        $tableName = "ddb_demo_table_$uuid";
        $service->createTable(
            $tableName,
            [
                new DynamoDBAttribute('year', 'N', 'HASH'),
                new DynamoDBAttribute('title', 'S', 'RANGE')
            ]
        );

        echo "Waiting for table...";
        $service->dynamoDbClient->waitUntil("TableExists", ['TableName' =>
 $tableName]);
        echo "table $tableName found!\n";

        echo "What's the name of the last movie you watched?\n";
        while (empty($movieName)) {
            $movieName = testable_readline("Movie name: ");
        }
        echo "And what year was it released?\n";
        $movieYear = "year";
        while (!is_numeric($movieYear) || intval($movieYear) != $movieYear) {
            $movieYear = testable_readline("Year released: ");
        }

        $service->putItem([
            'Item' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$movieYear",
```

```
                ],
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
            ],
            'TableName' => $tableName,
        ]);

        echo "How would you rate the movie from 1-10?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1
 || $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        echo "What was the movie about?\n";
        while (empty($plot)) {
            $plot = testable_readline("Plot summary: ");
        }
        $key = [
            'Item' => [
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
                'year' => [
                    'N' => $movieYear,
                ],
            ]
        ];
        $attributes = ["rating" =>
            [
                'AttributeName' => 'rating',
                'AttributeType' => 'N',
                'Value' => $rating,
            ],
            'plot' => [
                'AttributeName' => 'plot',
                'AttributeType' => 'S',
                'Value' => $plot,
            ]
        ];
        $service->updateItemAttributesByKey($tableName, $key, $attributes);
        echo "Movie added and updated.";

        $batch = json_decode(loadMovieData());
```

```
        $service->writeBatch($tableName, $batch);


        $movie = $service->getItemByKey($tableName, $key);
        echo "\nThe movie {$movie['Item']['title']['S']} was released in
 {$movie['Item']['year']['N']}.\n";
        echo "What rating would you like to give {$movie['Item']['title']['S']}?
\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1
 || $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        $service->updateItemAttributeByKey($tableName, $key, 'rating', 'N',
 $rating);

        $movie = $service->getItemByKey($tableName, $key);
        echo "Ok, you have rated {$movie['Item']['title']['S']} as a
 {$movie['Item']['rating']['N']}\n";

        $service->deleteItemByKey($tableName, $key);
        echo "But, bad news, this was a trap. That movie has now been deleted
 because of your rating...harsh.\n";

        echo "That's okay though. The book was better. Now, for something
 lighter, in what year were you born?\n";
        $birthYear = "not a number";
        while (!is_numeric($birthYear) || $birthYear >= date("Y")) {
            $birthYear = testable_readline("Birth year: ");
        }
        $birthKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$birthYear",
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $result = $service->query($tableName, $birthKey);
        $marshal = new Marshaler();
        echo "Here are the movies in our collection released the year you were
 born:\n";
        $oops = "Oops! There were no movies released in that year (that we know
 of).\n";
```

```
        $display = "";
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            $display .= $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }
        echo ($display) ?: $oops;

        $yearsKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => [
                        'minRange' => 1990,
                        'maxRange' => 1999,
                    ],
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $filter = "year between 1990 and 1999";
        echo "\nHere's a list of all the movies released in the 90s:\n";
        $result = $service->scan($tableName, $yearsKey, $filter);
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            echo $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }

        echo "\nCleaning up this demo by deleting table $tableName...\n";
        $service->deleteTable($tableName);
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per PHP .
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem

- Query
- Scan
- UpdateItem

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una classe che incapsula una tabella DynamoDB.

```
from decimal import Decimal
from io import BytesIO
import json
import logging
import os
from pprint import pprint
import requests
from zipfile import ZipFile
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from question import Question

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
```

```
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def exists(self, table_name):
        """
        Determines whether a table exists. As a side effect, stores the table in
        a member variable.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to check.
        :return: True when the table exists; otherwise, False.
        """
        try:
            table = self.dyn_resource.Table(table_name)
            table.load()
            exists = True
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                exists = False
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't check for existence of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    table_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
                )
                raise
        else:
            self.table = table
        return exists


    def create_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table that can be used to store movie data.
        The table uses the release year of the movie as the partition key and the
        title as the sort key.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to create.
        :return: The newly created table.
        """
        try:
            self.table = self.dyn_resource.create_table(
                TableName=table_name,
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "year", "KeyType": "HASH"},  # Partition
key
                    {"AttributeName": "title", "KeyType": "RANGE"},  # Sort key
                ],
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "year", "AttributeType": "N"},
                    {"AttributeName": "title", "AttributeType": "S"},
                ],
                BillingMode='PAY_PER_REQUEST',
            )
            self.table.wait_until_exists()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.table


    def list_tables(self):
```

```
        """
        Lists the Amazon DynamoDB tables for the current account.

        :return: The list of tables.
        """
        try:
            tables = []
            for table in self.dyn_resource.tables.all():
                print(table.name)
                tables.append(table)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tables. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return tables


    def write_batch(self, movies):
        """
        Fills an Amazon DynamoDB table with the specified data, using the Boto3
        Table.batch_writer() function to put the items in the table.
        Inside the context manager, Table.batch_writer builds a list of
        requests. On exiting the context manager, Table.batch_writer starts
sending
        batches of write requests to Amazon DynamoDB and automatically
        handles chunking, buffering, and retrying.

        :param movies: The data to put in the table. Each item must contain at
least
                       the keys required by the schema that was specified when
the
                       table was created.
        """
        try:
            with self.table.batch_writer() as writer:
                for movie in movies:
                    writer.put_item(Item=movie)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't load data into table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def add_movie(self, title, year, plot, rating):
        """
        Adds a movie to the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The release year of the movie.
        :param plot: The plot summary of the movie.
        :param rating: The quality rating of the movie.
        """
        try:
            self.table.put_item(
                Item={
                    "year": year,
                    "title": title,
                    "info": {"plot": plot, "rating": Decimal(str(rating))},
                }
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't add movie %s to table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_movie(self, title, year):
        """
        Gets movie data from the table for a specific movie.

        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The release year of the movie.
        :return: The data about the requested movie.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.table.get_item(Key={"year": year, "title": title})
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get movie %s from table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Item"]


    def update_movie(self, title, year, rating, plot):
        """
        Updates rating and plot data for a movie in the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie to update.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to update.
        :param rating: The updated rating to the give the movie.
        :param plot: The updated plot summary to give the movie.
        :return: The fields that were updated, with their new values.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.update_item(
                Key={"year": year, "title": title},
                UpdateExpression="set info.rating=:r, info.plot=:p",
                ExpressionAttributeValues={":r": Decimal(str(rating)), ":p":
plot},
                ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update movie %s in table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Attributes"]
```

```
    def query_movies(self, year):
        """
        Queries for movies that were released in the specified year.

        :param year: The year to query.
        :return: The list of movies that were released in the specified year.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.table.query(KeyConditionExpression=Key("year").eq(year))
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't query for movies released in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                year,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Items"]


    def scan_movies(self, year_range):
        """
        Scans for movies that were released in a range of years.
        Uses a projection expression to return a subset of data for each movie.

        :param year_range: The range of years to retrieve.
        :return: The list of movies released in the specified years.
        """
        movies = []
        scan_kwargs = {
            "FilterExpression": Key("year").between(
                year_range["first"], year_range["second"]
            ),
            "ProjectionExpression": "#yr, title, info.rating",
            "ExpressionAttributeNames": {"#yr": "year"},
        }
        try:
            done = False
            start_key = None
            while not done:
                if start_key:
```

```
                    scan_kwargs["ExclusiveStartKey"] = start_key
                response = self.table.scan(**scan_kwargs)
                movies.extend(response.get("Items", []))
                start_key = response.get("LastEvaluatedKey", None)
                done = start_key is None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't scan for movies. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

        return movies


    def delete_movie(self, title, year):
        """
        Deletes a movie from the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie to delete.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.table.delete_item(Key={"year": year, "title": title})
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete movie %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_table(self):
        """
        Deletes the table.
        """
        try:
            self.table.delete()
            self.table = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
```

```
                "Couldn't delete table. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Crea una funzione helper per scaricare ed estrarre il file JSON di esempio.

```
def get_sample_movie_data(movie_file_name):
    """
    Gets sample movie data, either from a local file or by first downloading it
 from
    the Amazon DynamoDB developer guide.

    :param movie_file_name: The local file name where the movie data is stored in
 JSON format.
    :return: The movie data as a dict.
    """
    if not os.path.isfile(movie_file_name):
        print(f"Downloading {movie_file_name}...")
        movie_content = requests.get(
            "https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
samples/moviedata.zip"
        )
        movie_zip = ZipFile(BytesIO(movie_content.content))
        movie_zip.extractall()

    try:
        with open(movie_file_name) as movie_file:
            movie_data = json.load(movie_file, parse_float=Decimal)
    except FileNotFoundError:
        print(
            f"File {movie_file_name} not found. You must first download the file
 to "
            "run this demo. See the README for instructions."
        )
        raise
    else:
        # The sample file lists over 4000 movies, return only the first 250.
```

```
        return movie_data[:250]
```

Esegui uno scenario interattivo per creare la tabella ed eseguire azioni su di essa.

```
def run_scenario(table_name, movie_file_name, dyn_resource):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB getting started demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    movies = Movies(dyn_resource)
    movies_exists = movies.exists(table_name)
    if not movies_exists:
        print(f"\nCreating table {table_name}...")
        movies.create_table(table_name)
        print(f"\nCreated table {movies.table.name}.")

    my_movie = Question.ask_questions(
        [
            Question(
                "title", "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the
 table: "
            ),
            Question("year", "What year was it released? ", Question.is_int),
            Question(
                "rating",
                "On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it? ",
                Question.is_float,
                Question.in_range(1, 10),
            ),
            Question("plot", "Summarize the plot for me: "),
        ]
    )
    movies.add_movie(**my_movie)
    print(f"\nAdded '{my_movie['title']}' to '{movies.table.name}'.")
    print("-" * 88)

    movie_update = Question.ask_questions(
        [
```

```
            Question(
                "rating",
                f"\nLet's update your movie.\nYou rated it {my_movie['rating']},
what new "
                f"rating would you give it? ",
                Question.is_float,
                Question.in_range(1, 10),
            ),
            Question(
                "plot",
                f"You summarized the plot as '{my_movie['plot']}'.\nWhat would
you say now? ",
            ),
        ]
    )
    my_movie.update(movie_update)
    updated = movies.update_movie(**my_movie)
    print(f"\nUpdated '{my_movie['title']}' with new attributes:")
    pprint(updated)
    print("-" * 88)

    if not movies_exists:
        movie_data = get_sample_movie_data(movie_file_name)
        print(f"\nReading data from '{movie_file_name}' into your table.")
        movies.write_batch(movie_data)
        print(f"\nWrote {len(movie_data)} movies into {movies.table.name}.")
    print("-" * 88)

    title = "The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring"
    if Question.ask_question(
        f"Let's move on...do you want to get info about '{title}'? (y/n) ",
        Question.is_yesno,
    ):
        movie = movies.get_movie(title, 2001)
        print("\nHere's what I found:")
        pprint(movie)
    print("-" * 88)

    ask_for_year = True
    while ask_for_year:
        release_year = Question.ask_question(
            f"\nLet's get a list of movies released in a given year. Enter a year
between "
            f"1972 and 2018: ",
```

```
            Question.is_int,
            Question.in_range(1972, 2018),
        )
        releases = movies.query_movies(release_year)
        if releases:
            print(f"There were {len(releases)} movies released in
{release_year}:")
            for release in releases:
                print(f"\t{release['title']}")
            ask_for_year = False
        else:
            print(f"I don't know about any movies released in {release_year}!")
            ask_for_year = Question.ask_question(
                "Try another year? (y/n) ", Question.is_yesno
            )
    print("-" * 88)

    years = Question.ask_questions(
        [
            Question(
                "first",
                f"\nNow let's scan for movies released in a range of years. Enter
a year: ",
                Question.is_int,
                Question.in_range(1972, 2018),
            ),
            Question(
                "second",
                "Now enter another year: ",
                Question.is_int,
                Question.in_range(1972, 2018),
            ),
        ]
    )
    releases = movies.scan_movies(years)
    if releases:
        count = Question.ask_question(
            f"\nFound {len(releases)} movies. How many do you want to see? ",
            Question.is_int,
            Question.in_range(1, len(releases)),
        )
        print(f"\nHere are your {count} movies:\n")
        pprint(releases[:count])
    else:
```

```
        print(
            f"I don't know about any movies released between {years['first']} "
            f"and {years['second']}."
        )
    print("-" * 88)

    if Question.ask_question(
        f"\nLet's remove your movie from the table. Do you want to remove "
        f"'{my_movie['title']}'? (y/n)",
        Question.is_yesno,
    ):
        movies.delete_movie(my_movie["title"], my_movie["year"])
        print(f"\nRemoved '{my_movie['title']}' from the table.")
    print("-" * 88)

    if Question.ask_question(f"\nDelete the table? (y/n) ", Question.is_yesno):
        movies.delete_table()
        print(f"Deleted {table_name}.")
    else:
        print(
            "Don't forget to delete the table when you're done or you might incur
 "
            "charges on your account."
        )

    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        run_scenario(
            "doc-example-table-movies", "moviedata.json",
 boto3.resource("dynamodb")
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Something went wrong with the demo! Here's what: {e}")
```

In questo scenario viene utilizzata la seguente classe helper per porre domande al prompt dei comandi.

```
class Question:
```

```
    """
    A helper class to ask questions at a command prompt and validate and convert
    the answers.
    """

    def __init__(self, key, question, *validators):
        """
        :param key: The key that is used for storing the answer in a dict, when
                    multiple questions are asked in a set.
        :param question: The question to ask.
        :param validators: The answer is passed through the list of validators
until
                           one fails or they all pass. Validators may also
convert the
                           answer to another form, such as from a str to an int.
        """
        self.key = key
        self.question = question
        self.validators = Question.non_empty, *validators

    @staticmethod
    def ask_questions(questions):
        """
        Asks a set of questions and stores the answers in a dict.

        :param questions: The list of questions to ask.
        :return: A dict of answers.
        """
        answers = {}
        for question in questions:
            answers[question.key] = Question.ask_question(
                question.question, *question.validators
            )
        return answers

    @staticmethod
    def ask_question(question, *validators):
        """
        Asks a single question and validates it against a list of validators.
        When an answer fails validation, the complaint is printed and the
question
        is asked again.

        :param question: The question to ask.
```

```
        :param validators: The list of validators that the answer must pass.
        :return: The answer, converted to its final form by the validators.
        """
        answer = None
        while answer is None:
            answer = input(question)
            for validator in validators:
                answer, complaint = validator(answer)
                if answer is None:
                    print(complaint)
                    break
        return answer

    @staticmethod
    def non_empty(answer):
        """
        Validates that the answer is not empty.
        :return: The non-empty answer, or None.
        """
        return answer if answer != "" else None, "I need an answer. Please?"

    @staticmethod
    def is_yesno(answer):
        """
        Validates a yes/no answer.
        :return: True when the answer is 'y'; otherwise, False.
        """
        return answer.lower() == "y", ""

    @staticmethod
    def is_int(answer):
        """
        Validates that the answer can be converted to an int.
        :return: The int answer; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            int_answer = int(answer)
        except ValueError:
            int_answer = None
        return int_answer, f"{answer} must be a valid integer."

    @staticmethod
    def is_letter(answer):
        """
```

```
        Validates that the answer is a letter.
        :return The letter answer, converted to uppercase; otherwise, None.
        """
        return (
            answer.upper() if answer.isalpha() else None,
            f"{answer} must be a single letter.",
        )

    @staticmethod
    def is_float(answer):
        """
        Validate that the answer can be converted to a float.
        :return The float answer; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            float_answer = float(answer)
        except ValueError:
            float_answer = None
        return float_answer, f"{answer} must be a valid float."

    @staticmethod
    def in_range(lower, upper):
        """
        Validate that the answer is within a range. The answer must be of a type
that can
        be compared to the lower and upper bounds.
        :return: The answer, if it is within the range; otherwise, None.
        """

        def _validate(answer):
            return (
                answer if lower <= answer <= upper else None,
                f"{answer} must be between {lower} and {upper}.",
            )

        return _validate
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - BatchWriteItem

- CreateTable
- DeleteItem
- DeleteTable
- DescribeTable
- GetItem
- PutItem
- Query
- Scan
- UpdateItem

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una classe che incapsula una tabella DynamoDB.

```
# Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table that can be used to store movie data.
# The table uses the release year of the movie as the partition key and the
# title as the sort key.
#
# @param table_name [String] The name of the table to create.
# @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Table] The newly created table.
def create_table(table_name)
  @table = @dynamo_resource.create_table(
    table_name: table_name,
    key_schema: [
      { attribute_name: 'year', key_type: 'HASH' }, # Partition key
      { attribute_name: 'title', key_type: 'RANGE' } # Sort key
    ],
    attribute_definitions: [
      { attribute_name: 'year', attribute_type: 'N' },
      { attribute_name: 'title', attribute_type: 'S' }
```

```
      ],
      billing_mode: 'PAY_PER_REQUEST'
    )
    @dynamo_resource.client.wait_until(:table_exists, table_name: table_name)
    @table
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed create table #{table_name}:\n#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

Crea una funzione helper per scaricare ed estrarre il file JSON di esempio.

```
  # Gets sample movie data, either from a local file or by first downloading it
 from
  # the Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.
  #
  # @param movie_file_name [String] The local file name where the movie data is
 stored in JSON format.
  # @return [Hash] The movie data as a Hash.
  def fetch_movie_data(movie_file_name)
    if !File.file?(movie_file_name)
      @logger.debug("Downloading #{movie_file_name}...")
      movie_content = URI.open(
        'https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
samples/moviedata.zip'
      )
      movie_json = ''
      Zip::File.open_buffer(movie_content) do |zip|
        zip.each do |entry|
          movie_json = entry.get_input_stream.read
        end
      end
    else
      movie_json = File.read(movie_file_name)
    end
    movie_data = JSON.parse(movie_json)
    # The sample file lists over 4000 movies. This returns only the first 250.
    movie_data.slice(0, 250)
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts("Failure downloading movie data:\n#{e}")
    raise
  end
```

Esegui uno scenario interattivo per creare la tabella ed eseguire azioni su di essa.

```
 table_name = "doc-example-table-movies-#{rand(10**4)}"
 scaffold = Scaffold.new(table_name)
 dynamodb_wrapper = DynamoDBBasics.new(table_name)

 new_step(1, 'Create a new DynamoDB table if none already exists.')
 unless scaffold.exists?(table_name)
   puts("\nNo such table: #{table_name}. Creating it...")
   scaffold.create_table(table_name)
   print "Done!\n".green
 end

 new_step(2, 'Add a new record to the DynamoDB table.')
 my_movie = {}
 my_movie[:title] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('Enter the title of a movie to add to
the table. E.g. The Matrix')
 my_movie[:year] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('What year was it released? E.g.
1989').to_i
 my_movie[:rating] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate
it? E.g. 7').to_i
 my_movie[:plot] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('Enter a brief summary of the plot. E.g.
A man awakens to a new reality.')
 dynamodb_wrapper.add_item(my_movie)
 puts("\nNew record added:")
 puts JSON.pretty_generate(my_movie).green
 print "Done!\n".green

 new_step(3, 'Update a record in the DynamoDB table.')
 my_movie[:rating] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Let's update the movie you added with
a new rating, e.g. 3:").to_i
 response = dynamodb_wrapper.update_item(my_movie)
 puts("Updated '#{my_movie[:title]}' with new attributes:")
 puts JSON.pretty_generate(response).green
 print "Done!\n".green

 new_step(4, 'Get a record from the DynamoDB table.')
 puts("Searching for #{my_movie[:title]} (#{my_movie[:year]})...")
 response = dynamodb_wrapper.get_item(my_movie[:title], my_movie[:year])
 puts JSON.pretty_generate(response).green
 print "Done!\n".green
```

```
 new_step(5, 'Write a batch of items into the DynamoDB table.')
 download_file = 'moviedata.json'
 puts("Downloading movie database to #{download_file}...")
 movie_data = scaffold.fetch_movie_data(download_file)
 puts("Writing movie data from #{download_file} into your table...")
 scaffold.write_batch(movie_data)
 puts("Records added: #{movie_data.length}.")
 print "Done!\n".green

 new_step(5, 'Query for a batch of items by key.')
 loop do
   release_year = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('Enter a year between 1972 and 2018, e.g.
1999:').to_i
   results = dynamodb_wrapper.query_items(release_year)
   if results.any?
     puts("There were #{results.length} movies released in #{release_year}:")
     results.each do |movie|
       print "\t #{movie['title']}".green
     end
     break
   else
     continue = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Found no movies released in
#{release_year}! Try another year? (y/n)")
     break unless continue.eql?('y')
   end
 end
 print "\nDone!\n".green

 new_step(6, 'Scan for a batch of items using a filter expression.')
 years = {}
 years[:start] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('Enter a starting year between 1972 and
2018:')
 years[:end] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('Enter an ending year between 1972 and
2018:')
 releases = dynamodb_wrapper.scan_items(years)
 if !releases.empty?
   puts("Found #{releases.length} movies.")
   count = Question.ask(
     'How many do you want to see? ', method(:is_int), in_range(1,
releases.length)
   )
   puts("Here are your #{count} movies:")
   releases.take(count).each do |release|
```

```
      puts("\t#{release['title']}")
    end
  else
    puts("I don't know about any movies released between #{years[:start]} "\
         "and #{years[:end]}.")
  end
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(7, 'Delete an item from the DynamoDB table.')
  answer = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Do you want to remove '#{my_movie[:title]}'? (y/
n) ")
  if answer.eql?('y')
    dynamodb_wrapper.delete_item(my_movie[:title], my_movie[:year])
    puts("Removed '#{my_movie[:title]}' from the table.")
    print "\nDone!\n".green
  end

  new_step(8, 'Delete the DynamoDB table.')
  answer = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('Delete the table? (y/n)')
  if answer.eql?('y')
    scaffold.delete_table
    puts("Deleted #{table_name}.")
  else
    puts("Don't forget to delete the table when you're done!")
  end
  print "\nThanks for watching!\n".green
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError
  puts('Something went wrong with the demo.')
rescue Errno::ENOENT
  true
end
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Ruby .
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem

- PutItem
- Query
- Scan
- UpdateItem

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    " Create an Amazon Dynamo DB table.

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_session) = /aws1/cl_rt_session_aws=>create( cv_pfl ).
        DATA(lo_dyn) = /aws1/cl_dyn_factory=>create( lo_session ).
        DATA(lt_keyschema) = VALUE /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement=>tt_keyschema(
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement( iv_attributename = 'year'
                                              iv_keytype = 'HASH' ) )
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement( iv_attributename = 'title'
                                              iv_keytype = 'RANGE' ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_attributedefinitions) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributedefn=>tt_attributedefinitions(
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributedefn( iv_attributename = 'year'
                                           iv_attributetype = 'N' ) )
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributedefn( iv_attributename = 'title'
                                           iv_attributetype = 'S' ) ) ).

        " Adjust read/write capacities as desired.
        DATA(lo_dynprovthroughput)  = NEW /aws1/cl_dynprovthroughput(
          iv_readcapacityunits = 5
          iv_writecapacityunits = 5 ).
        DATA(oo_result) = lo_dyn->createtable(
          it_keyschema = lt_keyschema
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_attributedefinitions = lt_attributedefinitions
```

```
          io_provisionedthroughput = lo_dynprovthroughput ).
        " Table creation can take some time. Wait till table exists before
 returning.
        lo_dyn->get_waiter( )->tableexists(
          iv_max_wait_time = 200
          iv_tablename     = iv_table_name ).
        MESSAGE 'DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name && 'created.' TYPE 'I'.
      " It throws exception if the table already exists.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourceinuseex INTO DATA(lo_resourceinuseex).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_resourceinuseex->av_err_code }" -
 { lo_resourceinuseex->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Describe table
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_table) = lo_dyn->describetable( iv_tablename = iv_table_name ).
        DATA(lv_tablename) = lo_table->get_table( )->ask_tablename( ).
        MESSAGE 'The table name is ' && lv_tablename TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Put items into the table.
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_resp_putitem) = lo_dyn->putitem(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_item      = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_putiteminputattributemap(
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'title' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_s =
 'Jaws' ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'year' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '1975' }| ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'rating' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '7.5' }| ) ) )
          ) ).
        lo_resp_putitem = lo_dyn->putitem(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_item      = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_putiteminputattributemap(
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
```

```
              key = 'title' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_s = 'Star
 Wars' ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'year' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '1978' }| ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'rating' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '8.1' }| ) ) )
          ) ).
        lo_resp_putitem = lo_dyn->putitem(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_item      = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_putiteminputattributemap(
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'title' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_s =
 'Speed' ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'year' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '1994' }| ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'rating' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '7.9' }| ) ) )
          ) ).
        " TYPE REF TO ZCL_AWS1_dyn_PUT_ITEM_OUTPUT
        MESSAGE '3 rows inserted into DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyncondalcheckfaile00.
        MESSAGE 'A condition specified in the operation could not be evaluated.'
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyntransactconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Another transaction is using the item' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Get item from table.
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_resp_getitem) = lo_dyn->getitem(
          iv_tablename                = iv_table_name
          it_key                      = VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_key(
           ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_key_maprow(
             key = 'title' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_s =
 'Jaws' ) ) )
           ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_key_maprow(
```

```
              key = 'year' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n =
 '1975' ) ) )
          ) ).
        DATA(lt_attr) = lo_resp_getitem->get_item( ).
        DATA(lo_title) = lt_attr[ key = 'title' ]-value.
        DATA(lo_year) = lt_attr[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        DATA(lo_rating) = lt_attr[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        MESSAGE 'Movie name is: ' && lo_title->get_s( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Movie year is: ' && lo_year->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Movie rating is: ' && lo_rating->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Query item from table.
    TRY.
        DATA(lt_attributelist) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_attributevaluelist(
              ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = '1975' ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_keyconditions) = VALUE /aws1/cl_dyncondition=>tt_keyconditions(
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dyncondition=>ts_keyconditions_maprow(
          key = 'year'
          value = NEW /aws1/cl_dyncondition(
            it_attributevaluelist = lt_attributelist
            iv_comparisonoperator = |EQ|
          ) ) ) ).
        DATA(lo_query_result) = lo_dyn->query(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_keyconditions = lt_keyconditions ).
        DATA(lt_items) = lo_query_result->get_items( ).
        READ TABLE lo_query_result->get_items( ) INTO DATA(lt_item) INDEX 1.
        lo_title = lt_item[ key = 'title' ]-value.
        lo_year = lt_item[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        lo_rating = lt_item[ key = 'rating' ]-value.
        MESSAGE 'Movie name is: ' && lo_title->get_s( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Movie year is: ' && lo_year->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Movie rating is: ' && lo_rating->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Scan items from table.
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_scan_result) = lo_dyn->scan( iv_tablename = iv_table_name ).
```

```
        lt_items = lo_scan_result->get_items( ).
        " Read the first item and display the attributes.
        READ TABLE lo_query_result->get_items( ) INTO lt_item INDEX 1.
        lo_title = lt_item[ key = 'title' ]-value.
        lo_year = lt_item[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        lo_rating = lt_item[ key = 'rating' ]-value.
        MESSAGE 'Movie name is: ' && lo_title->get_s( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Movie year is: ' && lo_year->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Movie rating is: ' && lo_rating->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Update items from table.
    TRY.
        DATA(lt_attributeupdates) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattrvalueupdate=>tt_attributeupdates(
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattrvalueupdate=>ts_attributeupdates_maprow(
          key = 'rating' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattrvalueupdate(
            io_value  = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = '7.6' )
            iv_action = |PUT| ) ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_key) = VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_key(
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_key_maprow(
            key = 'year' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n =
 '1975' ) ) )
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_key_maprow(
            key = 'title' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_s =
 '1980' ) ) ) ).
        DATA(lo_resp) = lo_dyn->updateitem(
          iv_tablename        = iv_table_name
          it_key              = lt_key
          it_attributeupdates = lt_attributeupdates ).
        MESSAGE '1 item updated in DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyncondalcheckfaile00.
        MESSAGE 'A condition specified in the operation could not be evaluated.'
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyntransactconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Another transaction is using the item' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Delete table.
    TRY.
```

```
        lo_dyn->deletetable( iv_tablename = iv_table_name ).
        lo_dyn->get_waiter( )->tablenotexists(
          iv_max_wait_time = 200
          iv_tablename     = iv_table_name ).
        MESSAGE 'DynamoDB Table deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourceinuseex.
        MESSAGE 'The table cannot be deleted as it is in use' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per SAP ABAP.
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Una classe Swift che gestisce le chiamate DynamoDB all'SDK per Swift.

```
import AWSDynamoDB
import Foundation

/// An enumeration of error codes representing issues that can arise when using
/// the `MovieTable` class.
enum MoviesError: Error {
    /// The specified table wasn't found or couldn't be created.
    case TableNotFound
    /// The specified item wasn't found or couldn't be created.
    case ItemNotFound
    /// The Amazon DynamoDB client is not properly initialized.
    case UninitializedClient
    /// The table status reported by Amazon DynamoDB is not recognized.
    case StatusUnknown
    /// One or more specified attribute values are invalid or missing.
    case InvalidAttributes
}

/// A class representing an Amazon DynamoDB table containing movie
/// information.
public class MovieTable {
    var ddbClient: DynamoDBClient?
    let tableName: String

    /// Create an object representing a movie table in an Amazon DynamoDB
    /// database.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - region: The optional Amazon Region to create the database in.
    ///   - tableName: The name to assign to the table. If not specified, a
    ///     random table name is generated automatically.
    ///
    /// > Note: The table is not necessarily available when this function
    /// returns. Use `tableExists()` to check for its availability, or
    /// `awaitTableActive()` to wait until the table's status is reported as
    /// ready to use by Amazon DynamoDB.
    ///
    init(region: String? = nil, tableName: String) async throws {
        do {
            let config = try await DynamoDBClient.DynamoDBClientConfiguration()
            if let region = region {
                config.region = region
            }
```

```
            self.ddbClient = DynamoDBClient(config: config)
            self.tableName = tableName

            try await self.createTable()
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Initializing Amazon
DynamoDBClient client"))
            throw error
        }
    }

    ///
    /// Create a movie table in the Amazon DynamoDB data store.
    ///
    private func createTable() async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = CreateTableInput(
                attributeDefinitions: [
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeDefinition(attributeName:
"year", attributeType: .n),
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeDefinition(attributeName:
"title", attributeType: .s)
                ],
                billingMode: DynamoDBClientTypes.BillingMode.payPerRequest,
                keySchema: [
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.KeySchemaElement(attributeName: "year",
keyType: .hash),
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.KeySchemaElement(attributeName: "title",
keyType: .range)
                ],
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            let output = try await client.createTable(input: input)
            if output.tableDescription == nil {
                throw MoviesError.TableNotFound
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: createTable:", dump(error))
            throw error
```

```
        }
    }


    /// Check to see if the table exists online yet.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the table exists, or `false` if not.
    ///
    func tableExists() async throws -> Bool {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = DescribeTableInput(
                tableName: tableName
            )
            let output = try await client.describeTable(input: input)
            guard let description = output.table else {
                throw MoviesError.TableNotFound
            }

            return description.tableName == self.tableName
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: tableExists:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    ///
    /// Waits for the table to exist and for its status to be active.
    ///
    func awaitTableActive() async throws {
        while try (await self.tableExists() == false) {
            do {
                let duration = UInt64(0.25 * 1_000_000_000) // Convert .25
seconds to nanoseconds.
                try await Task.sleep(nanoseconds: duration)
            } catch {
                print("Sleep error:", dump(error))
            }
        }
```

```
        while try (await self.getTableStatus() != .active) {
            do {
                let duration = UInt64(0.25 * 1_000_000_000) // Convert .25
seconds to nanoseconds.
                try await Task.sleep(nanoseconds: duration)
            } catch {
                print("Sleep error:", dump(error))
            }
        }
    }


    ///
    /// Deletes the table from Amazon DynamoDB.
    ///
    func deleteTable() async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = DeleteTableInput(
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            _ = try await client.deleteTable(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deleteTable:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Get the table's status.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The table status, as defined by the
    ///   `DynamoDBClientTypes.TableStatus` enum.
    ///
    func getTableStatus() async throws -> DynamoDBClientTypes.TableStatus {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = DescribeTableInput(
```

```
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            let output = try await client.describeTable(input: input)
            guard let description = output.table else {
                throw MoviesError.TableNotFound
            }
            guard let status = description.tableStatus else {
                throw MoviesError.StatusUnknown
            }
            return status
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getTableStatus:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Populate the movie database from the specified JSON file.
    ///
    /// - Parameter jsonPath: Path to a JSON file containing movie data.
    ///
    func populate(jsonPath: String) async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            // Create a Swift `URL` and use it to load the file into a `Data`
            // object. Then decode the JSON into an array of `Movie` objects.

            let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: jsonPath)
            let jsonData = try Data(contentsOf: fileUrl)

            var movieList = try JSONDecoder().decode([Movie].self, from:
jsonData)

            // Truncate the list to the first 200 entries or so for this example.

            if movieList.count > 200 {
                movieList = Array(movieList[...199])
            }

            // Before sending records to the database, break the movie list into
```

```
            // 25-entry chunks, which is the maximum size of a batch item
request.

            let count = movieList.count
            let chunks = stride(from: 0, to: count, by: 25).map {
                Array(movieList[$0 ..< Swift.min($0 + 25, count)])
            }

            // For each chunk, create a list of write request records and
populate
            // them with `PutRequest` requests, each specifying one movie from
the
            // chunk. Once the chunk's items are all in the `PutRequest` list,
            // send them to Amazon DynamoDB using the
            // `DynamoDBClient.batchWriteItem()` function.

            for chunk in chunks {
                var requestList: [DynamoDBClientTypes.WriteRequest] = []

                for movie in chunk {
                    let item = try await movie.getAsItem()
                    let request = DynamoDBClientTypes.WriteRequest(
                        putRequest: .init(
                            item: item
                        )
                    )
                    requestList.append(request)
                }

                let input = BatchWriteItemInput(requestItems: [tableName:
requestList])
                _ = try await client.batchWriteItem(input: input)
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: populate:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Add a movie specified as a `Movie` structure to the Amazon DynamoDB
    /// table.
    ///
    /// - Parameter movie: The `Movie` to add to the table.
```

```
    ///
    func add(movie: Movie) async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            // Get a DynamoDB item containing the movie data.
            let item = try await movie.getAsItem()

            // Send the `PutItem` request to Amazon DynamoDB.

            let input = PutItemInput(
                item: item,
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            _ = try await client.putItem(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: add movie:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Given a movie's details, add a movie to the Amazon DynamoDB table.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title as a `String`.
    ///   - year: The release year of the movie (`Int`).
    ///   - rating: The movie's rating if available (`Double`; default is
    ///     `nil`).
    ///   - plot: A summary of the movie's plot (`String`; default is `nil`,
    ///     indicating no plot summary is available).
    ///
    func add(title: String, year: Int, rating: Double? = nil,
             plot: String? = nil) async throws
    {
        do {
            let movie = Movie(title: title, year: year, rating: rating, plot:
plot)
            try await self.add(movie: movie)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: add with fields:", dump(error))
            throw error
```

```
        }
    }


    /// Return a `Movie` record describing the specified movie from the Amazon
    /// DynamoDB table.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title (`String`).
    ///   - year: The movie's release year (`Int`).
    ///
    /// - Throws: `MoviesError.ItemNotFound` if the movie isn't in the table.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `Movie` record with the movie's details.
    func get(title: String, year: Int) async throws -> Movie {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = GetItemInput(
                key: [
                    "year": .n(String(year)),
                    "title": .s(title)
                ],
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            let output = try await client.getItem(input: input)
            guard let item = output.item else {
                throw MoviesError.ItemNotFound
            }

            let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
            return movie
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: get:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Get all the movies released in the specified year.
    ///
    /// - Parameter year: The release year of the movies to return.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `Movie` objects describing each matching movie.
    ///
    func getMovies(fromYear year: Int) async throws -> [Movie] {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = QueryInput(
                expressionAttributeNames: [
                    "#y": "year"
                ],
                expressionAttributeValues: [
                    ":y": .n(String(year))
                ],
                keyConditionExpression: "#y = :y",
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            // Use "Paginated" to get all the movies.
            // This lets the SDK handle the 'lastEvaluatedKey' property in
"QueryOutput".

            let pages = client.queryPaginated(input: input)

            var movieList: [Movie] = []
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let items = page.items else {
                    print("Error: no items returned.")
                    continue
                }

                // Convert the found movies into `Movie` objects and return an
array
                // of them.

                for item in items {
                    let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
                    movieList.append(movie)
                }
            }
            return movieList
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getMovies:", dump(error))
```

```
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Return an array of `Movie` objects released in the specified range of
    /// years.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - firstYear: The first year of movies to return.
    ///   - lastYear: The last year of movies to return.
    ///   - startKey: A starting point to resume processing; always use `nil`.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `Movie` objects describing the matching movies.
    ///
    /// > Note: The `startKey` parameter is used by this function when
    ///   recursively calling itself, and should always be `nil` when calling
    ///   directly.
    ///
    func getMovies(firstYear: Int, lastYear: Int,
                   startKey: [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]?
= nil)
        async throws -> [Movie]
    {
        do {
            var movieList: [Movie] = []

            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = ScanInput(
                consistentRead: true,
                exclusiveStartKey: startKey,
                expressionAttributeNames: [
                    "#y": "year" // `year` is a reserved word, so use `#y`
instead.
                ],
                expressionAttributeValues: [
                    ":y1": .n(String(firstYear)),
                    ":y2": .n(String(lastYear))
                ],
                filterExpression: "#y BETWEEN :y1 AND :y2",
                tableName: self.tableName
```

```
            )

            let pages = client.scanPaginated(input: input)

            for try await page in pages {
                guard let items = page.items else {
                    print("Error: no items returned.")
                    continue
                }

                // Build an array of `Movie` objects for the returned items.

                for item in items {
                    let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
                    movieList.append(movie)
                }
            }
            return movieList

        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getMovies with scan:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Update the specified movie with new `rating` and `plot` information.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The title of the movie to update.
    ///   - year: The release year of the movie to update.
    ///   - rating: The new rating for the movie.
    ///   - plot: The new plot summary string for the movie.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of mappings of attribute names to their new
    ///   listing each item actually changed. Items that didn't need to change
    ///   aren't included in this list. `nil` if no changes were made.
    ///
    func update(title: String, year: Int, rating: Double? = nil, plot: String? =
 nil) async throws
        -> [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]?
    {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
```

```
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            // Build the update expression and the list of expression attribute
            // values. Include only the information that's changed.

            var expressionParts: [String] = []
            var attrValues: [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] =
[:]

            if rating != nil {
                expressionParts.append("info.rating=:r")
                attrValues[":r"] = .n(String(rating!))
            }
            if plot != nil {
                expressionParts.append("info.plot=:p")
                attrValues[":p"] = .s(plot!)
            }
            let expression = "set \(expressionParts.joined(separator: ", "))"

            let input = UpdateItemInput(
                // Create substitution tokens for the attribute values, to ensure
                // no conflicts in expression syntax.
                expressionAttributeValues: attrValues,
                // The key identifying the movie to update consists of the
release
                // year and title.
                key: [
                    "year": .n(String(year)),
                    "title": .s(title)
                ],
                returnValues: .updatedNew,
                tableName: self.tableName,
                updateExpression: expression
            )
            let output = try await client.updateItem(input: input)

            guard let attributes: [Swift.String:
DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = output.attributes else {
                throw MoviesError.InvalidAttributes
            }
            return attributes
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: update:", dump(error))
```

```
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Delete a movie, given its title and release year.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title.
    ///   - year: The movie's release year.
    ///
    func delete(title: String, year: Int) async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = DeleteItemInput(
                key: [
                    "year": .n(String(year)),
                    "title": .s(title)
                ],
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            _ = try await client.deleteItem(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: delete:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
}
```

Le strutture utilizzate dalla MovieTable classe per rappresentare i film.

```
import Foundation
import AWSDynamoDB

/// The optional details about a movie.
public struct Details: Codable {
    /// The movie's rating, if available.
    var rating: Double?
```

```
    /// The movie's plot, if available.
    var plot: String?
}

/// A structure describing a movie. The `year` and `title` properties are
/// required and are used as the key for Amazon DynamoDB operations. The
/// `info` sub-structure's two properties, `rating` and `plot`, are optional.
public struct Movie: Codable {
    /// The year in which the movie was released.
    var year: Int
    /// The movie's title.
    var title: String
    /// A `Details` object providing the optional movie rating and plot
    /// information.
    var info: Details

    /// Create a `Movie` object representing a movie, given the movie's
    /// details.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title (`String`).
    ///   - year: The year in which the movie was released (`Int`).
    ///   - rating: The movie's rating (optional `Double`).
    ///   - plot: The movie's plot (optional `String`)
    init(title: String, year: Int, rating: Double? = nil, plot: String? = nil) {
        self.title = title
        self.year = year

        self.info = Details(rating: rating, plot: plot)
    }

    /// Create a `Movie` object representing a movie, given the movie's
    /// details.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title (`String`).
    ///   - year: The year in which the movie was released (`Int`).
    ///   - info: The optional rating and plot information for the movie in a
    ///     `Details` object.
    init(title: String, year: Int, info: Details?){
        self.title = title
        self.year = year

        if info != nil {
```

```
            self.info = info!
        } else {
            self.info = Details(rating: nil, plot: nil)
        }
    }

    ///
    /// Return a new `MovieTable` object, given an array mapping string to Amazon
    /// DynamoDB attribute values.
    ///
    /// - Parameter item: The item information provided to the form used by
    ///   DynamoDB. This is an array of strings mapped to
    ///   `DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue` values.
    init(withItem item: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]) throws
  {
        // Read the attributes.

        guard let titleAttr = item["title"],
              let yearAttr = item["year"] else {
            throw MoviesError.ItemNotFound
        }
        let infoAttr = item["info"] ?? nil

        // Extract the values of the title and year attributes.

        if case .s(let titleVal) = titleAttr {
            self.title = titleVal
        } else {
            throw MoviesError.InvalidAttributes
        }

        if case .n(let yearVal) = yearAttr {
            self.year = Int(yearVal)!
        } else {
            throw MoviesError.InvalidAttributes
        }

        // Extract the rating and/or plot from the `info` attribute, if
        // they're present.

        var rating: Double? = nil
        var plot: String? = nil

        if infoAttr != nil, case .m(let infoVal) = infoAttr {
```

```
            let ratingAttr = infoVal["rating"] ?? nil
            let plotAttr = infoVal["plot"] ?? nil

            if ratingAttr != nil, case .n(let ratingVal) = ratingAttr {
                rating = Double(ratingVal) ?? nil
            }
            if plotAttr != nil, case .s(let plotVal) = plotAttr {
                plot = plotVal
            }
        }

        self.info = Details(rating: rating, plot: plot)
    }

    ///
    /// Return an array mapping attribute names to Amazon DynamoDB attribute
    /// values, representing the contents of the `Movie` record as a DynamoDB
    /// item.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The movie item as an array of type
    ///   `[Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]`.
    ///
    func getAsItem() async throws ->
[Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]  {
        // Build the item record, starting with the year and title, which are
        // always present.

        var item: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [
            "year": .n(String(self.year)),
            "title": .s(self.title)
        ]

        // Add the `info` field with the rating and/or plot if they're
        // available.

        var details: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [:]
        if (self.info.rating != nil || self.info.plot != nil) {
            if self.info.rating != nil {
                details["rating"] = .n(String(self.info.rating!))
            }
            if self.info.plot != nil {
                details["plot"] = .s(self.info.plot!)
            }
        }
```

```
        item["info"] = .m(details)

        return item
    }
 }
```

Un programma che utilizza la MovieTable classe per accedere a un database DynamoDB.

```
import ArgumentParser
import ClientRuntime
import Foundation

import AWSDynamoDB


@testable import MovieList

extension String {
    // Get the directory if the string is a file path.
    func directory() -> String {
        guard let lastIndex = lastIndex(of: "/") else {
            print("Error: String directory separator not found.")
            return ""
        }
        return String(self[...lastIndex])
    }
}

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Argument(help: "The path of the sample movie data JSON file.")
    var jsonPath: String = #file.directory() + "../../../../../resources/
sample_files/movies.json"

    @Option(help: "The AWS Region to run AWS API calls in.")
    var awsRegion: String?

    @Option(
        help: ArgumentHelp("The level of logging for the Swift SDK to perform."),
        completion: .list([
            "critical",
            "debug",
            "error",
```

```
            "info",
            "notice",
            "trace",
            "warning"
        ])
    )
    var logLevel: String = "error"

    /// Configuration details for the command.
    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "basics",
        abstract: "A basic scenario demonstrating the usage of Amazon DynamoDB.",
        discussion: """
        An example showing how to use Amazon DynamoDB to perform a series of
        common database activities on a simple movie database.
        """
    )

    /// Called by ``main()`` to asynchronously run the AWS example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        print("Welcome to the AWS SDK for Swift basic scenario for Amazon
DynamoDB!")

        //======================================================================
        // 1. Create the table. The Amazon DynamoDB table is represented by
        //    the `MovieTable` class.
        //======================================================================

        let tableName = "ddb-movies-sample-\(Int.random(in: 1 ... Int.max))"

        print("Creating table \"\(tableName)\"...")

        let movieDatabase = try await MovieTable(region: awsRegion,
                                                 tableName: tableName)

        print("\nWaiting for table to be ready to use...")
        try await movieDatabase.awaitTableActive()

        //======================================================================
        // 2. Add a movie to the table.
        //======================================================================

        print("\nAdding a movie...")
```

```
        try await movieDatabase.add(title: "Avatar: The Way of Water", year:
2022)
        try await movieDatabase.add(title: "Not a Real Movie", year: 2023)

        //=====================================================================
        // 3. Update the plot and rating of the movie using an update
        //    expression.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nAdding details to the added movie...")
        _ = try await movieDatabase.update(title: "Avatar: The Way of Water",
year: 2022,
                                           rating: 9.2, plot: "It's a sequel.")

        //=====================================================================
        // 4. Populate the table from the JSON file.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nPopulating the movie database from JSON...")
        try await movieDatabase.populate(jsonPath: jsonPath)

        //=====================================================================
        // 5. Get a specific movie by key. In this example, the key is a
        //    combination of `title` and `year`.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nLooking for a movie in the table...")
        let gotMovie = try await movieDatabase.get(title: "This Is the End",
year: 2013)

        print("Found the movie \"\(gotMovie.title)\", released in
\(gotMovie.year).")
        print("Rating: \(gotMovie.info.rating ?? 0.0).")
        print("Plot summary: \(gotMovie.info.plot ?? "None.")")

        //=====================================================================
        // 6. Delete a movie.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nDeleting the added movie...")
        try await movieDatabase.delete(title: "Avatar: The Way of Water", year:
2022)

        //=====================================================================
```

```
        // 7. Use a query with a key condition expression to return all movies
        //    released in a given year.
        //===========================================================================

        print("\nGetting movies released in 1994...")
        let movieList = try await movieDatabase.getMovies(fromYear: 1994)
        for movie in movieList {
            print("    \(movie.title)")
        }

        //===========================================================================
        // 8. Use `scan()` to return movies released in a range of years.
        //===========================================================================

        print("\nGetting movies released between 1993 and 1997...")
        let scannedMovies = try await movieDatabase.getMovies(firstYear: 1993,
 lastYear: 1997)
        for movie in scannedMovies {
            print("    \(movie.title) (\(movie.year))")
        }

        //===========================================================================
        // 9. Delete the table.
        //===========================================================================

        print("\nDeleting the table...")
        try await movieDatabase.deleteTable()
    }
}

@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Swift.
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

Azioni per l'utilizzo di DynamoDB AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni DynamoDB con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti richiamano l'API DynamoDB e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti in modo contestuale. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di DynamoDB AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API Amazon DynamoDB.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo BatchExecuteStatement con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzo BatchGetItem con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo BatchWriteItem con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateTable con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteItem con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteTable con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzo DescribeTable con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeTimeToLive con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare con un SDK ExecuteStatementAWS
- Utilizzo GetItem con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListTables con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutItem con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo Query con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo Scan con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateItem con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateTable con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateTimeToLive con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzalo **`BatchExecuteStatement`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `BatchExecuteStatement`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Eliminare i dati utilizzando PartiQL DELETE
- Inserisci dati utilizzando PartiQL INSERT
- Esecuzione di una query su una tabella mediante batch di istruzioni PartiQL
- Interroga i dati utilizzando PartiQL SELECT
- Aggiorna i dati utilizzando PartiQL UPDATE

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo di batch di istruzioni INSERT per aggiungere elementi.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts movies imported from a JSON file into the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL INSERT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table into which the movie
        /// information will be inserted.</param>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The name of the JSON file that contains
        /// movie information.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the insert operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertMovies(string tableName, string
movieFileName)
        {
            // Get the list of movies from the JSON file.
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);

            var success = false;

            if (movies is not null)
            {
                // Insert the movies in a batch using PartiQL. Because the
                // batch can contain a maximum of 25 items, insert 25 movies
                // at a time.
                string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE
{{'title': ?, 'year': ?}}";
                var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>();

                try
                {
                    for (var indexOffset = 0; indexOffset < 250; indexOffset +=
25)
                    {
                        for (var i = indexOffset; i < indexOffset + 25; i++)
                        {
                            statements.Add(new BatchStatementRequest
                            {
                                Statement = insertBatch,
                                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                                {
                                    new AttributeValue { S = movies[i].Title },
                                    new AttributeValue { N =
movies[i].Year.ToString() },
```

```
                                },
                            });
                        }

                        var response = await
Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new BatchExecuteStatementRequest
                        {
                            Statements = statements,
                        });

                        // Wait between batches for movies to be successfully
added.
                        System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(3000);

                        success = response.HttpStatusCode ==
System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;

                        // Clear the list of statements for the next batch.
                        statements.Clear();
                    }
                }
                catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                }
            }

            return success;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
        /// added to the DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
        /// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
        public static List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
        {
            if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
            {
                return null!;
            }

            using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
```

```
            string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
            var allMovies = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<List<Movie>>(json);

            if (allMovies is not null)
            {
                // Return the first 250 entries.
                return allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
            }
            else
            {
                return null!;
            }
        }
```

Utilizzo di batch di istruzioni SELECT per ottenere elementi.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Gets movies from the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL SELECT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year of the second movie.</param>
        /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> GetBatch(
            string tableName,
            string title1,
            string title2,
            int year1,
            int year2)
        {
            var getBatch = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
 = ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = getBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
```

```
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = getBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            if (response.Responses.Count > 0)
            {
                response.Responses.ForEach(r =>
                {
                    if (r.Item.Any())
                    {

Console.WriteLine($"{r.Item["title"]}\t{r.Item["year"]}");
                    }
                });
                return true;
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't find either {title1} or {title2}.");
                return false;
            }

        }
```

Utilizzo di batch di istruzioni UPDATE per aggiornare elementi.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Updates information for multiple movies.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the
        /// movies to be updated.</param>
        /// <param name="producer1">The producer name for the first movie
        /// to update.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year that the first movie was released.</
param>
        /// <param name="producer2">The producer name for the second
        /// movie to update.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year that the second movie was released.</
param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the update.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateBatch(
            string tableName,
            string producer1,
            string title1,
            int year1,
            string producer2,
            string title2,
            int year2)
        {

            string updateBatch = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title
 = ? AND year = ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = producer1 },
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },
```

```
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = producer2 },
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
 BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

Utilizzo di batch di istruzioni DELETE per eliminare elementi.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes multiple movies using a PartiQL BatchExecuteAsync
        /// statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the
        /// moves that will be deleted.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year the first movie was released.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year the second movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteBatch(
            string tableName,
            string title1,
            int year1,
            string title2,
            int year2)
        {
```

```
            string updateBatch = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND
year = ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, BatchExecuteStatementconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo di batch di istruzioni INSERT per aggiungere elementi.

```
    // 2. Add multiple movies using "Insert" statements. (BatchExecuteStatement)
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    std::vector<Aws::String> titles;
    std::vector<float> ratings;
    std::vector<int> years;
    std::vector<Aws::String> plots;
    Aws::String doAgain = "n";
    do {
        Aws::String aTitle = askQuestion(
                "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
        titles.push_back(aTitle);
        int aYear = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
        years.push_back(aYear);
        float aRating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                "On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it? ",
                1, 10);
        ratings.push_back(aRating);
        Aws::String aPlot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");
        plots.push_back(aPlot);

        doAgain = askQuestion(Aws::String("Would you like to add more movies? (y/
n) "));
    } while (doAgain == "y");

    std::cout << "Adding " << titles.size()
              << (titles.size() == 1 ? " movie " : " movies ")
              << "to the table using a batch \"INSERT\" statement." << std::endl;

    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
```

```
                titles.size());

        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "INSERT INTO \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" VALUE {'"
                  << TITLE_KEY << "': ?, '" << YEAR_KEY << "': ?, '"
                  << INFO_KEY << "': ?}";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);

            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));

            // Create attribute for the info map.
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute
= Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                    ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
            ratingAttribute->SetN(ratings[i]);
            infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                    ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
            plotAttribute->SetS(plots[i]);
            infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);
            attributes.push_back(infoMapAttribute);
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Failed to add the movies: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

Utilizzo di batch di istruzioni SELECT per ottenere elementi.

```
    // 3. Get the data for multiple movies using "Select" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();
```

```
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse>
&responses = result.GetResponses();

            for (const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse &response:
responses) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
&item = response.GetItem();

                printMovieInfo(item);
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve the movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

Utilizzo di batch di istruzioni UPDATE per aggiornare elementi.

```
    // 4. Update the data for multiple movies using "Update" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)

    for (size_t i = 0; i < titles.size(); ++i) {
        ratings[i] = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your the movie, \"") + titles[i] +
                ".\nYou rated it  " + std::to_string(ratings[i])
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);
    }

    std::cout << "Updating the movie with a batch \"UPDATE\" statement." <<
std::endl;

    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());

        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "UPDATE \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" SET "
                  << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << "=? WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? AND " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";
```

```
        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);

            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(ratings[i]));
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to update movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

Utilizzo di batch di istruzioni DELETE per eliminare elementi.

```
    // 6. Delete multiple movies using "Delete" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "DELETE FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());
```

```
        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movies: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Definisci una struttura di ricevitore di funzioni per l'esempio.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// PartiQLRunner encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
// PartiQL examples. It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on
 the
// specified table.
type PartiQLRunner struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}
```

Utilizzo di batch di istruzioni INSERT per aggiungere elementi.

```
// AddMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL INSERT statements to add multiple movies
 to the
// DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) AddMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie)
 error {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title,
 movie.Year, movie.Info})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(fmt.Sprintf(
    "INSERT INTO \"%v\" VALUE {'title': ?, 'year': ?, 'info': ?}",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
```

```
 }

 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't insert a batch of items with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n",
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Utilizzo di batch di istruzioni SELECT per ottenere elementi.

```
// GetMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL SELECT statements to get multiple movies
 from
// the DynamoDB table by title and year.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie)
 ([]Movie, error) {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title,
 movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("SELECT * FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 output, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 var outMovies []Movie
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a batch of items with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  for _, response := range output.Responses {
   var movie Movie
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Item, &movie)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   } else {
    outMovies = append(outMovies, movie)
   }
  }
 }
 return outMovies, err
}
```

Utilizzo di batch di istruzioni UPDATE per aggiornare elementi.

```
// UpdateMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL UPDATE statements to update the
 rating of
// multiple movies that already exist in the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) UpdateMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie,
 ratings []float64) error {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{ratings[index],
 movie.Title, movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("UPDATE \"%v\" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? AND year=?",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
```

```
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update the batch of movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Utilizzo di batch di istruzioni DELETE per eliminare elementi.

```
// DeleteMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL DELETE statements to remove multiple
 movies
// from the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) DeleteMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie)
 error {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title,
 movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("DELETE FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete the batch of movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Definite una struttura Movie utilizzata in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                   `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}
```

```
// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creazione di un batch di elementi mediante PartiQL.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const breakfastFoods = ["Eggs", "Bacon", "Sausage"];
  const command = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statements: breakfastFoods.map((food) => ({
      Statement: `INSERT INTO BreakfastFoods value {'Name':?}`,
      Parameters: [food],
    })),
```

```
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

Ottenimento di un batch di elementi mediante PartiQL.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: "SELECT * FROM PepperMeasurements WHERE Unit=?",
        Parameters: ["Teaspoons"],
        ConsistentRead: true,
      },
      {
        Statement: "SELECT * FROM PepperMeasurements WHERE Unit=?",
        Parameters: ["Grams"],
        ConsistentRead: true,
      },
    ],
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

Aggiornamento di un batch di elementi mediante PartiQL.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const eggUpdates = [
    ["duck", "fried"],
    ["chicken", "omelette"],
  ];
  const command = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statements: eggUpdates.map((change) => ({
      Statement: "UPDATE Eggs SET Style=? where Variety=?",
      Parameters: [change[1], change[0]],
    })),
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

Eliminazione di un batch di elementi mediante PartiQL.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statements: [
```

```
      {
        Statement: "DELETE FROM Flavors where Name=?",
        Parameters: ["Grape"],
      },
      {
        Statement: "DELETE FROM Flavors where Name=?",
        Parameters: ["Strawberry"],
      },
    ],
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function getItemByPartiQLBatch(string $tableName, array $keys): Result
    {
        $statements = [];
        foreach ($keys as $key) {
            list($statement, $parameters) = $this-
>buildStatementAndParameters("SELECT", $tableName, $key['Item']);
            $statements[] = [
                'Statement' => "$statement",
                'Parameters' => $parameters,
            ];
        }
```

```
        return $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => $statements,
        ]);
    }

    public function insertItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array
$parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }

    public function updateItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array
$parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array
$parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class PartiQLBatchWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB resource to run PartiQL statements.
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource


    def run_partiql(self, statements, param_list):
        """
        Runs a PartiQL statement. A Boto3 resource is used even though
        `execute_statement` is called on the underlying `client` object because
 the
        resource transforms input and output from plain old Python objects
 (POPOs) to
        the DynamoDB format. If you create the client directly, you must do these
        transforms yourself.

        :param statements: The batch of PartiQL statements.
        :param param_list: The batch of PartiQL parameters that are associated
 with
```

```
                            each statement. This list must be in the same order as
the
                            statements.
        :return: The responses returned from running the statements, if any.
        """
        try:
            output = self.dyn_resource.meta.client.batch_execute_statement(
                Statements=[
                    {"Statement": statement, "Parameters": params}
                    for statement, params in zip(statements, param_list)
                ]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute batch of PartiQL statements because the
table "
                    "does not exist."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute batch of PartiQL statements. Here's why:
%s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
        else:
            return output
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta BatchExecuteStatement AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Lettura di un batch di elementi mediante PartiQL.

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLBatch
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Selects a batch of items from a table using PartiQL
  #
  # @param batch_titles [Array] Collection of movie titles
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::BatchExecuteStatementOutput]
  def batch_execute_select(batch_titles)
    request_items = batch_titles.map do |title, year|
      {
        statement: "SELECT * FROM \"#{@table.name}\" WHERE title=? and year=?",
        parameters: [title, year]
      }
    end
    @dynamodb.client.batch_execute_statement({ statements: request_items })
  end
```

Eliminazione di un batch di elementi mediante PartiQL.

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLBatch
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
```

```
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Deletes a batch of items from a table using PartiQL
  #
  # @param batch_titles [Array] Collection of movie titles
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::BatchExecuteStatementOutput]
  def batch_execute_write(batch_titles)
    request_items = batch_titles.map do |title, year|
      {
        statement: "DELETE FROM \"#{@table.name}\" WHERE title=? and year=?",
        parameters: [title, year]
      }
    end
    @dynamodb.client.batch_execute_statement({ statements: request_items })
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzo **`BatchGetItem`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `BatchGetItem`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model;
```

```
namespace LowLevelBatchGet
{
    public class LowLevelBatchGet
    {
        private static readonly string _table1Name = "Forum";
        private static readonly string _table2Name = "Thread";

        public static async void
 RetrieveMultipleItemsBatchGet(AmazonDynamoDBClient client)
        {
            var request = new BatchGetItemRequest
            {
                RequestItems = new Dictionary<string, KeysAndAttributes>()
            {
                { _table1Name,
                  new KeysAndAttributes
                  {
                      Keys = new List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue> >()
                      {
                          new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                          {
                              { "Name", new AttributeValue {
                            S = "Amazon DynamoDB"
                        } }
                          },
                          new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                          {
                              { "Name", new AttributeValue {
                            S = "Amazon S3"
                        } }
                          }
                      }
                  }},
                {
                    _table2Name,
                    new KeysAndAttributes
                    {
                        Keys = new List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue> >()
                        {
                            new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                            {
                                { "ForumName", new AttributeValue {
                                      S = "Amazon DynamoDB"
```

```
                                    } },
                                { "Subject", new AttributeValue {
                                        S = "DynamoDB Thread 1"
                                    } }
                            },
                            new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                            {
                                { "ForumName", new AttributeValue {
                                        S = "Amazon DynamoDB"
                                    } },
                                { "Subject", new AttributeValue {
                                        S = "DynamoDB Thread 2"
                                    } }
                            },
                            new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                            {
                                { "ForumName", new AttributeValue {
                                        S = "Amazon S3"
                                    } },
                                { "Subject", new AttributeValue {
                                        S = "S3 Thread 1"
                                    } }
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
            };

            BatchGetItemResponse response;
            do
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Making request");
                response = await client.BatchGetItemAsync(request);

                // Check the response.
                var responses = response.Responses; // Attribute list in the
response.

                foreach (var tableResponse in responses)
                {
                    var tableResults = tableResponse.Value;
                    Console.WriteLine("Items retrieved from table {0}",
tableResponse.Key);
```

```
                    foreach (var item1 in tableResults)
                    {
                        PrintItem(item1);
                    }
                }

                // Any unprocessed keys? could happen if you exceed
ProvisionedThroughput or some other error.
                Dictionary<string, KeysAndAttributes> unprocessedKeys =
response.UnprocessedKeys;
                foreach (var unprocessedTableKeys in unprocessedKeys)
                {
                    // Print table name.
                    Console.WriteLine(unprocessedTableKeys.Key);
                    // Print unprocessed primary keys.
                    foreach (var key in unprocessedTableKeys.Value.Keys)
                    {
                        PrintItem(key);
                    }
                }

                request.RequestItems = unprocessedKeys;
            } while (response.UnprocessedKeys.Count > 0);
        }

        private static void PrintItem(Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
attributeList)
        {
            foreach (KeyValuePair<string, AttributeValue> kvp in attributeList)
            {
                string attributeName = kvp.Key;
                AttributeValue value = kvp.Value;

                Console.WriteLine(
                    attributeName + " " +
                    (value.S == null ? "" : "S=[" + value.S + "]") +
                    (value.N == null ? "" : "N=[" + value.N + "]") +
                    (value.SS == null ? "" : "SS=[" + string.Join(",",
value.SS.ToArray()) + "]") +
                    (value.NS == null ? "" : "NS=[" + string.Join(",",
value.NS.ToArray()) + "]")
                    );
            }
```

```
 Console.WriteLine("************************************************");
        }

        static void Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            RetrieveMultipleItemsBatchGet(client);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchGetItemsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_batch_get_item
#
# This function gets a batch of items from a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i item  -- Path to json file containing the keys of the items to get.
#
#  Returns:
#       The items as json output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##########################################################################
function dynamodb_batch_get_item() {
  local item response
```

```
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_batch_get_item"
    echo "Get a batch of items from a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -i item  -- Path to json file containing the keys of the items to
 get."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) item="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$item" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an item with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws dynamodb batch-get-item \
    --request-items file://"$item")
  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports batch-get-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
```

```
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta BatchGetItem AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Batch get items from different Amazon DynamoDB tables.
/*!
  \sa batchGetItem()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::batchGetItem(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchGetItemRequest request;

    // Table1: Forum.
    Aws::String table1Name = "Forum";
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeysAndAttributes table1KeysAndAttributes;

    // Table1: Projection expression.
```

```
    table1KeysAndAttributes.SetProjectionExpression("#n, Category, Messages,
#v");

    // Table1: Expression attribute names.
    Aws::Http::HeaderValueCollection headerValueCollection;
    headerValueCollection.emplace("#n", "Name");
    headerValueCollection.emplace("#v", "Views");
    table1KeysAndAttributes.SetExpressionAttributeNames(headerValueCollection);

    // Table1: Set key name, type, and value to search.
    std::vector<Aws::String> nameValues = {"Amazon DynamoDB", "Amazon S3"};
    for (const Aws::String &name: nameValues) {
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> keys;
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue key;
        key.SetS(name);
        keys.emplace("Name", key);
        table1KeysAndAttributes.AddKeys(keys);
    }

    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeysAndAttributes> requestItems;
    requestItems.emplace(table1Name, table1KeysAndAttributes);

    // Table2: ProductCatalog.
    Aws::String table2Name = "ProductCatalog";
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeysAndAttributes table2KeysAndAttributes;
    table2KeysAndAttributes.SetProjectionExpression("Title, Price, Color");

    // Table2: Set key name, type, and value to search.
    std::vector<Aws::String> idValues = {"102", "103", "201"};
    for (const Aws::String &id: idValues) {
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> keys;
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue key;
        key.SetN(id);
        keys.emplace("Id", key);
        table2KeysAndAttributes.AddKeys(keys);
    }

    requestItems.emplace(table2Name, table2KeysAndAttributes);

    bool result = true;
    do {  // Use a do loop to handle pagination.
        request.SetRequestItems(requestItems);
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchGetItemOutcome &outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchGetItem(
```

```
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            for (const auto &responsesMapEntry:
outcome.GetResult().GetResponses()) {
                Aws::String tableName = responsesMapEntry.first;
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &tableResults = responsesMapEntry.second;
                std::cout << "Retrieved " << tableResults.size()
                          << " responses for table '" << tableName << "'.\n"
                          << std::endl;
                if (tableName == "Forum") {

                    std::cout << "Name | Category | Message | Views" <<
std::endl;
                    for (const Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &item: tableResults) {
                        std::cout << item.at("Name").GetS() << " | ";
                        std::cout << item.at("Category").GetS() << " | ";
                        std::cout << (item.count("Message") == 0 ? "" : item.at(
                                "Messages").GetN()) << " | ";
                        std::cout << (item.count("Views") == 0 ? "" : item.at(
                                "Views").GetN()) << std::endl;
                    }
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "Title | Price | Color" << std::endl;
                    for (const Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &item: tableResults) {
                        std::cout << item.at("Title").GetS() << " | ";
                        std::cout << (item.count("Price") == 0 ? "" : item.at(
                                "Price").GetN());
                        if (item.count("Color")) {
                            std::cout << " | ";
                            for (const
std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &listItem: item.at(
                                    "Color").GetL())
                                std::cout << listItem->GetS() << " ";
                        }
                        std::cout << std::endl;
                    }
                }
                std::cout << std::endl;
            }
```

```
            // If necessary, repeat request for remaining items.
            requestItems = outcome.GetResult().GetUnprocessedKeys();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Batch get item failed: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;
        }
    } while (!requestItems.empty());

    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchGetItemsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare più elementi da una tabella

L'`batch-get-items`esempio seguente legge più elementi dalla `MusicCollection` tabella utilizzando un batch di tre `GetItem` richieste e richiede il numero di unità di capacità di lettura utilizzate dall'operazione. Il comando restituisce solo l'`AlbumTitle`attributo.

```
aws dynamodb batch-get-item \
    --request-items file://request-items.json \
    --return-consumed-capacity TOTAL
```

Contenuto di `request-items.json`.

```
{
    "MusicCollection": {
        "Keys": [
            {
                "Artist": {"S": "No One You Know"},
                "SongTitle": {"S": "Call Me Today"}
            },
```

```
            {
                "Artist": {"S": "Acme Band"},
                "SongTitle": {"S": "Happy Day"}
            },
            {
                "Artist": {"S": "No One You Know"},
                "SongTitle": {"S": "Scared of My Shadow"}
            }
        ],
        "ProjectionExpression":"AlbumTitle"
    }
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "Responses": {
        "MusicCollection": [
            {
                "AlbumTitle": {
                    "S": "Somewhat Famous"
                }
            },
            {
                "AlbumTitle": {
                    "S": "Blue Sky Blues"
                }
            },
            {
                "AlbumTitle": {
                    "S": "Louder Than Ever"
                }
            }
        ]
    },
    "UnprocessedKeys": {},
    "ConsumedCapacity": [
        {
            "TableName": "MusicCollection",
            "CapacityUnits": 1.5
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Batch Operations nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command BatchGetItemReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Mostra come ottenere articoli in batch utilizzando il client di servizio.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BatchGetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BatchGetItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeysAndAttributes;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

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

                Usage:
                    <tableName>
```

```
                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table (for example, Music).\s
                """;

        String tableName = "Music";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        getBatchItems(dynamoDbClient, tableName);
    }

    public static void getBatchItems(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
 tableName) {
        // Define the primary key values for the items you want to retrieve.
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key1 = new HashMap<>();
        key1.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist1").build());

        Map<String, AttributeValue> key2 = new HashMap<>();
        key2.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist2").build());

        // Construct the batchGetItem request.
        Map<String, KeysAndAttributes> requestItems = new HashMap<>();
        requestItems.put(tableName, KeysAndAttributes.builder()
            .keys(List.of(key1, key2))
            .projectionExpression("Artist, SongTitle")
            .build());

        BatchGetItemRequest batchGetItemRequest = BatchGetItemRequest.builder()
            .requestItems(requestItems)
            .build();

        // Make the batchGetItem request.
        BatchGetItemResponse batchGetItemResponse =
 dynamoDbClient.batchGetItem(batchGetItemRequest);

        // Extract and print the retrieved items.
        Map<String, List<Map<String, AttributeValue>>> responses =
 batchGetItemResponse.responses();
        if (responses.containsKey(tableName)) {
            List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> musicItems =
 responses.get(tableName);
```

```
            for (Map<String, AttributeValue> item : musicItems) {
                System.out.println("Artist: " + item.get("Artist").s() +
                    ", SongTitle: " + item.get("SongTitle").s());
            }
        } else {
            System.out.println("No items retrieved.");
        }
    }
}
```

Mostra come ottenere articoli in batch utilizzando il client di servizio e un impaginatore.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BatchGetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeysAndAttributes;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

public class BatchGetItemsPaginator {

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

                Usage:
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table (for example, Music).\s
                """;

        String tableName = "Music";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        getBatchItemsPaginator(dynamoDbClient, tableName) ;
    }
```

```
    public static void getBatchItemsPaginator(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
 String tableName) {
        // Define the primary key values for the items you want to retrieve.
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key1 = new HashMap<>();
        key1.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist1").build());

        Map<String, AttributeValue> key2 = new HashMap<>();
        key2.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist2").build());

        // Construct the batchGetItem request.
        Map<String, KeysAndAttributes> requestItems = new HashMap<>();
        requestItems.put(tableName, KeysAndAttributes.builder()
            .keys(List.of(key1, key2))
            .projectionExpression("Artist, SongTitle")
            .build());

        BatchGetItemRequest batchGetItemRequest = BatchGetItemRequest.builder()
            .requestItems(requestItems)
            .build();

        // Use batchGetItemPaginator for paginated requests.
        dynamoDbClient.batchGetItemPaginator(batchGetItemRequest).stream()
            .flatMap(response -> response.responses().getOrDefault(tableName,
 Collections.emptyList()).stream())
            .forEach(item -> {
                System.out.println("Artist: " + item.get("Artist").s() +
                    ", SongTitle: " + item.get("SongTitle").s());
            });
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API BatchGetItemReference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio utilizza il client di documenti per semplificare il lavoro con gli elementi in DynamoDB. Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta BatchGet.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { BatchGetCommand, DynamoDBDocumentClient } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new BatchGetCommand({
    // Each key in this object is the name of a table. This example refers
    // to a Books table.
    RequestItems: {
      Books: {
        // Each entry in Keys is an object that specifies a primary key.
        Keys: [
          {
            Title: "How to AWS",
          },
          {
            Title: "DynamoDB for DBAs",
          },
        ],
        // Only return the "Title" and "PageCount" attributes.
        ProjectionExpression: "Title, PageCount",
      },
    },
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response.Responses.Books);
```

```
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la BatchGetItemsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  RequestItems: {
    TABLE_NAME: {
      Keys: [
        { KEY_NAME: { N: "KEY_VALUE_1" } },
        { KEY_NAME: { N: "KEY_VALUE_2" } },
        { KEY_NAME: { N: "KEY_VALUE_3" } },
      ],
      ProjectionExpression: "KEY_NAME, ATTRIBUTE",
    },
  },
};

ddb.batchGetItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    data.Responses.TABLE_NAME.forEach(function (element, index, array) {
```

```
      console.log(element);
    });
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchGetItemsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: ottiene l'elemento con SongTitle «Somewhere Down The Road» dalle tabelle «Music» e «Songs» di DynamoDB.

```
$key = @{
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist = 'No One You Know'
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

$keysAndAttributes = New-Object Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.KeysAndAttributes
$list = New-Object
 'System.Collections.Generic.List[System.Collections.Generic.Dictionary[String,
 Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue]]'
$list.Add($key)
$keysAndAttributes.Keys = $list

$requestItem = @{
    'Music' = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.KeysAndAttributes]$keysAndAttributes
    'Songs' = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.KeysAndAttributes]$keysAndAttributes
}

$batchItems = Get-DDBBatchItem -RequestItem $requestItem
$batchItems.GetEnumerator() | ForEach-Object {$PSItem.Value} | ConvertFrom-
DDBItem
```

Output:

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
```

```
Artist                          No One You Know
SongTitle                       Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                      Somewhat Famous
CriticRating                    10
Genre                           Country
Price                           1.94
Artist                          No One You Know
SongTitle                       Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                      Somewhat Famous
CriticRating                    10
Genre                           Country
Price                           1.94
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere BatchGetItemin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: ottiene l'elemento con SongTitle «Somewhere Down The Road» dalle tabelle «Music» e «Songs» di DynamoDB.

```
$key = @{
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist = 'No One You Know'
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

$keysAndAttributes = New-Object Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.KeysAndAttributes
$list = New-Object
 'System.Collections.Generic.List[System.Collections.Generic.Dictionary[String,
 Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue]]'
$list.Add($key)
$keysAndAttributes.Keys = $list

$requestItem = @{
    'Music' = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.KeysAndAttributes]$keysAndAttributes
    'Songs' = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.KeysAndAttributes]$keysAndAttributes
}

$batchItems = Get-DDBBatchItem -RequestItem $requestItem
$batchItems.GetEnumerator() | ForEach-Object {$PSItem.Value} | ConvertFrom-
DDBItem
```

Output:

```
Name                            Value
----                            -----
Artist                          No One You Know
SongTitle                       Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                      Somewhat Famous
CriticRating                    10
Genre                           Country
Price                           1.94
Artist                          No One You Know
SongTitle                       Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                      Somewhat Famous
CriticRating                    10
Genre                           Country
Price                           1.94
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere BatchGetItemin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import decimal
import json
import logging
import os
import pprint
import time
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

MAX_GET_SIZE = 100  # Amazon DynamoDB rejects a get batch larger than 100 items.
```

```
def do_batch_get(batch_keys):
    """
    Gets a batch of items from Amazon DynamoDB. Batches can contain keys from
    more than one table.

    When Amazon DynamoDB cannot process all items in a batch, a set of
 unprocessed
    keys is returned. This function uses an exponential backoff algorithm to
 retry
    getting the unprocessed keys until all are retrieved or the specified
    number of tries is reached.

    :param batch_keys: The set of keys to retrieve. A batch can contain at most
 100
                       keys. Otherwise, Amazon DynamoDB returns an error.
    :return: The dictionary of retrieved items grouped under their respective
             table names.
    """
    tries = 0
    max_tries = 5
    sleepy_time = 1  # Start with 1 second of sleep, then exponentially increase.
    retrieved = {key: [] for key in batch_keys}
    while tries < max_tries:
        response = dynamodb.batch_get_item(RequestItems=batch_keys)
        # Collect any retrieved items and retry unprocessed keys.
        for key in response.get("Responses", []):
            retrieved[key] += response["Responses"][key]
        unprocessed = response["UnprocessedKeys"]
        if len(unprocessed) > 0:
            batch_keys = unprocessed
            unprocessed_count = sum(
                [len(batch_key["Keys"]) for batch_key in batch_keys.values()]
            )
            logger.info(
                "%s unprocessed keys returned. Sleep, then retry.",
 unprocessed_count
            )
            tries += 1
            if tries < max_tries:
                logger.info("Sleeping for %s seconds.", sleepy_time)
                time.sleep(sleepy_time)
                sleepy_time = min(sleepy_time * 2, 32)
```

```
        else:
            break

    return retrieved
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta BatchGetItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Gets an array of `Movie` objects describing all the movies in the
    /// specified list. Any movies that aren't found in the list have no
    /// corresponding entry in the resulting array.
    ///
    /// - Parameters
    ///     - keys: An array of tuples, each of which specifies the title and
    ///       release year of a movie to fetch from the table.
    ///
    /// - Returns:
    ///     - An array of `Movie` objects describing each match found in the
    ///     table.
    ///
    /// - Throws:
    ///     - `MovieError.ClientUninitialized` if the DynamoDB client has not
    ///     been initialized.
    ///     - DynamoDB errors are thrown without change.
    func batchGet(keys: [(title: String, year: Int)]) async throws -> [Movie] {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
```

```
                throw MovieError.ClientUninitialized
            }

            var movieList: [Movie] = []
            var keyItems: [[Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]] =
[]

            // Convert the list of keys into the form used by DynamoDB.

            for key in keys {
                let item: [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [
                    "title": .s(key.title),
                    "year": .n(String(key.year))
                ]
                keyItems.append(item)
            }

            // Create the input record for `batchGetItem()`. The list of
requested
            // items is in the `requestItems` property. This array contains one
            // entry for each table from which items are to be fetched. In this
            // example, there's only one table containing the movie data.
            //
            // If we wanted this program to also support searching for matches
            // in a table of book data, we could add a second `requestItem`
            // mapping the name of the book table to the list of items we want to
            // find in it.
            let input = BatchGetItemInput(
                requestItems: [
                    self.tableName: .init(
                        consistentRead: true,
                        keys: keyItems
                    )
                ]
            )

            // Fetch the matching movies from the table.

            let output = try await client.batchGetItem(input: input)

            // Get the set of responses. If there aren't any, return the empty
            // movie list.

            guard let responses = output.responses else {
```

```
                return movieList
            }

            // Get the list of matching items for the table with the name
            // `tableName`.

            guard let responseList = responses[self.tableName] else {
                return movieList
            }

            // Create `Movie` items for each of the matching movies in the table
            // and add them to the `MovieList` array.

            for response in responseList {
                try movieList.append(Movie(withItem: response))
            }

            return movieList
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: batchGet", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchGetItemguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`BatchWriteItem`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `BatchWriteItem`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Scrive un batch di elementi nella tabella del filmato.

```
/// <summary>
/// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
/// added to the DynamoDB table.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="movieFileName">The name of the JSON file.</param>
/// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
public List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
{
    var moviesList = new List<Movie>();
    if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
    {
        return moviesList;
    }

    using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
    string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
    var allMovies = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<List<Movie>>(
        json,
        new JsonSerializerOptions
        {
            PropertyNameCaseInsensitive = true
        });

    // Now return the first 250 entries.
    if (allMovies != null && allMovies.Any())
    {
        moviesList = allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
    }
    return moviesList;
}
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Writes 250 items to the movie table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="movieFileName">A string containing the full path to
    /// the JSON file containing movie data.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to write items to.</param>
    /// <returns>A long integer value representing the number of movies
    /// imported from the JSON file.</returns>
    public async Task<long> BatchWriteItemsAsync(
        string movieFileName, string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);
            if (!movies.Any())
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Couldn't find the JSON file with movie
data.");
                return 0;
            }

            var context = new DynamoDBContextBuilder()
                // Optional call to provide a specific instance of
IAmazonDynamoDB
                .WithDynamoDBClient(() => _amazonDynamoDB)
                .Build();

            var movieBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Movie>(
                new BatchWriteConfig()
                {
                    OverrideTableName = tableName
                });
            movieBatch.AddPutItems(movies);

            Console.WriteLine("Adding imported movies to the table.");
            await movieBatch.ExecuteAsync();

            return movies.Count;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table was not found during batch write operation.
{ex.Message}");
```

```
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred during batch
write operation. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred during batch write operation.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchWriteItemsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_batch_write_item
#
# This function writes a batch of items into a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i item  -- Path to json file containing the items to write.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
```

```
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_batch_write_item() {
  local item response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ########################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ########################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_batch_write_item"
    echo "Write a batch of items into a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -i item  -- Path to json file containing the items to write."
    echo ""
  }
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) item="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$item" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an item with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    item:   $item"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb batch-write-item \
    --request-items file://"$item")
```

```
  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports batch-write-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

################################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
```

```
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta BatchWriteItem AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Batch write items from a JSON file.
/*!
  \sa batchWriteItem()
  \param jsonFilePath: JSON file path.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

/*
 * The input for this routine is a JSON file that you can download from the
 following URL:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
SampleData.html.
 *
 * The JSON data uses the BatchWriteItem API request syntax. The JSON strings are
 * converted to AttributeValue objects. These AttributeValue objects will then
 generate
 * JSON strings when constructing the BatchWriteItem request, essentially
 outputting
 * their input.
 *
 * This is perhaps an artificial example, but it demonstrates the APIs.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::batchWriteItem(const Aws::String &jsonFilePath,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    std::ifstream fileStream(jsonFilePath);

    if (!fileStream) {
        std::cerr << "Error: could not open file '" << jsonFilePath << "'."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    std::stringstream stringStream;
    stringStream << fileStream.rdbuf();
    Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonValue(stringStream);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchWriteItemRequest batchWriteItemRequest;
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> level1Map =
 jsonValue.View().GetAllObjects();
    for (const auto &level1Entry: level1Map) {
        const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &entriesView = level1Entry.second;
```

```
        const Aws::String &tableName = level1Entry.first;
        // The JSON entries at this level are as follows:
        //  key - table name
        //  value - list of request objects
        if (!entriesView.IsListType()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: JSON file entry '"
                      << tableName << "' is not a list." << std::endl;
            continue;
        }

        Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> entries =
 entriesView.AsArray();

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest> writeRequests;
        if (AwsDoc::DynamoDB::addWriteRequests(tableName, entries,
                                               writeRequests)) {
            batchWriteItemRequest.AddRequestItems(tableName, writeRequests);
        }
    }

    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchWriteItemOutcome outcome =
 dynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(
            batchWriteItemRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "DynamoDB::BatchWriteItem was successful." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with DynamoDB::BatchWriteItem. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Convert requests in JSON format to a vector of WriteRequest objects.
/*!
  \sa addWriteRequests()
  \param tableName: Name of the table for the write operations.
  \param requestsJson: Request data in JSON format.
```

```
  \param writeRequests: Vector to receive the WriteRequest objects.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::addWriteRequests(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                        const
 Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> &requestsJson,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest> &writeRequests) {
    for (size_t i = 0; i < requestsJson.GetLength(); ++i) {
        const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &requestsEntry = requestsJson[i];
        if (!requestsEntry.IsObject()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: incorrect requestsEntry type "
                      << requestsEntry.WriteReadable() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> requestsMap =
 requestsEntry.GetAllObjects();

        for (const auto &request: requestsMap) {
            const Aws::String &requestType = request.first;
            const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &requestJsonView = request.second;

            if (requestType == "PutRequest") {
                if (!requestJsonView.ValueExists("Item")) {
                    std::cerr << "Error: item key missing for requests "
                              << requestJsonView.WriteReadable() << std::endl;
                    return false;
                }
                Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
 attributes;
                if (!getAttributeObjectsMap(requestJsonView.GetObject("Item"),
                                            attributes)) {
                    std::cerr << "Error getting attributes "
                              << requestJsonView.WriteReadable() << std::endl;
                    return false;
                }

                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutRequest putRequest;
                putRequest.SetItem(attributes);
                writeRequests.push_back(
                        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest().WithPutRequest(
                                putRequest));
            }
```

```
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error: unimplemented request type '" << requestType
                          << "'." << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    return true;
}

//! Generate a map of AttributeValue objects from JSON records.
/*!
  \sa getAttributeObjectsMap()
  \param jsonView: JSONView of attribute records.
  \param writeRequests: Map to receive the AttributeValue objects.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::DynamoDB::getAttributeObjectsMap(const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView
 &jsonView,
                                          Aws::Map<Aws::String,
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &attributes) {
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> objectsMap =
 jsonView.GetAllObjects();
    for (const auto &entry: objectsMap) {
        const Aws::String &attributeKey = entry.first;
        const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &attributeJsonView = entry.second;

        if (!attributeJsonView.IsObject()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: attribute not an object "
                      << attributeJsonView.WriteReadable() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        attributes.emplace(attributeKey,

 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue(attributeJsonView));
    }

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchWriteItemsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiungere più elementi a una tabella

L'`batch-write-item`esempio seguente aggiunge tre nuovi elementi alla `MusicCollection` tabella utilizzando un batch di tre `PutItem` richieste. Richiede inoltre informazioni sul numero di unità di capacità di scrittura utilizzate dall'operazione e sulle eventuali raccolte di elementi modificate dall'operazione.

```
aws dynamodb batch-write-item \
    --request-items file://request-items.json \
    --return-consumed-capacity INDEXES \
    --return-item-collection-metrics SIZE
```

Contenuto di `request-items.json`.

```
{
    "MusicCollection": [
        {
            "PutRequest": {
                "Item": {
                    "Artist": {"S": "No One You Know"},
                    "SongTitle": {"S": "Call Me Today"},
                    "AlbumTitle": {"S": "Somewhat Famous"}
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "PutRequest": {
                "Item": {
                    "Artist": {"S": "Acme Band"},
                    "SongTitle": {"S": "Happy Day"},
                    "AlbumTitle": {"S": "Songs About Life"}
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "PutRequest": {
                "Item": {
                    "Artist": {"S": "No One You Know"},
                    "SongTitle": {"S": "Scared of My Shadow"},
```

```
                    "AlbumTitle": {"S": "Blue Sky Blues"}
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "UnprocessedItems": {},
    "ItemCollectionMetrics": {
        "MusicCollection": [
            {
                "ItemCollectionKey": {
                    "Artist": {
                        "S": "No One You Know"
                    }
                },
                "SizeEstimateRangeGB": [
                    0.0,
                    1.0
                ]
            },
            {
                "ItemCollectionKey": {
                    "Artist": {
                        "S": "Acme Band"
                    }
                },
                "SizeEstimateRangeGB": [
                    0.0,
                    1.0
                ]
            }
        ]
    },
    "ConsumedCapacity": [
        {
            "TableName": "MusicCollection",
            "CapacityUnits": 6.0,
            "Table": {
                "CapacityUnits": 3.0
```

```
            },
            "LocalSecondaryIndexes": {
                "AlbumTitleIndex": {
                    "CapacityUnits": 3.0
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Batch Operations nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command BatchWriteItemReference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
```

```
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// AddMovieBatch adds a slice of movies to the DynamoDB table. The function sends
// batches of 25 movies to DynamoDB until all movies are added or it reaches the
// specified maximum.
func (basics TableBasics) AddMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie,
 maxMovies int) (int, error) {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 written := 0
 batchSize := 25 // DynamoDB allows a maximum batch size of 25 items.
 start := 0
 end := start + batchSize
 for start < maxMovies && start < len(movies) {
  var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
  if end > len(movies) {
   end = len(movies)
  }
  for _, movie := range movies[start:end] {
   item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(movie)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't marshal movie %v for batch writing. Here's why: %v\n",
 movie.Title, err)
   } else {
    writeReqs = append(
     writeReqs,
     types.WriteRequest{PutRequest: &types.PutRequest{Item: item}},
    )
   }
  }
  _, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
   RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{basics.TableName: writeReqs}})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't add a batch of movies to %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 basics.TableName, err)
  } else {
```

```
   written += len(writeReqs)
  }
  start = end
  end += batchSize
 }

 return written, err
}
```

Definisci una struttura Movie utilizzata in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                   `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
```

```
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchWriteItemsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Inserisce molti elementi in una tabella utilizzando il client di servizio.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BatchWriteItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BatchWriteItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.WriteRequest;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
```

```
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

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

                Usage:
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table (for example, Music).\s
                """;

        String tableName = "Music";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        addBatchItems(dynamoDbClient, tableName);
    }

    public static void addBatchItems(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
 tableName) {
        // Specify the updates you want to perform.
        List<WriteRequest> writeRequests = new ArrayList<>();

        // Set item 1.
        Map<String, AttributeValue> item1Attributes = new HashMap<>();
        item1Attributes.put("Artist",
 AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist1").build());
        item1Attributes.put("Rating", AttributeValue.builder().s("5").build());
        item1Attributes.put("Comments", AttributeValue.builder().s("Great
 song!").build());
```

```
        item1Attributes.put("SongTitle",
 AttributeValue.builder().s("SongTitle1").build());

 writeRequests.add(WriteRequest.builder().putRequest(PutRequest.builder().item(item1Attri

        // Set item 2.
        Map<String, AttributeValue> item2Attributes = new HashMap<>();
        item2Attributes.put("Artist",
 AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist2").build());
        item2Attributes.put("Rating", AttributeValue.builder().s("4").build());
        item2Attributes.put("Comments", AttributeValue.builder().s("Nice
 melody.").build());
        item2Attributes.put("SongTitle",
 AttributeValue.builder().s("SongTitle2").build());

 writeRequests.add(WriteRequest.builder().putRequest(PutRequest.builder().item(item2Attri

        try {
            // Create the BatchWriteItemRequest.
            BatchWriteItemRequest batchWriteItemRequest =
 BatchWriteItemRequest.builder()
                .requestItems(Map.of(tableName, writeRequests))
                .build();

            // Execute the BatchWriteItem operation.
            BatchWriteItemResponse batchWriteItemResponse =
 dynamoDbClient.batchWriteItem(batchWriteItemRequest);

            // Process the response.
            System.out.println("Batch write successful: " +
 batchWriteItemResponse);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Inserisce molti elementi in una tabella utilizzando il client avanzato.

```
import com.example.dynamodb.Customer;
```

```
import com.example.dynamodb.Music;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.DynamoDbEnhancedClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.DynamoDbTable;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.Key;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.TableSchema;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.model.BatchWriteItemEnhancedRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.model.WriteBatch;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.ZoneOffset;

/*
 * Before running this code example, create an Amazon DynamoDB table named
 Customer with these columns:
 *   - id - the id of the record that is the key
 *   - custName - the customer name
 *   - email - the email value
 *   - registrationDate - an instant value when the item was added to the table
 *
 * Also, ensure that you have set up your development environment, including your
 credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class EnhancedBatchWriteItems {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
                DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                                .region(region)
                                .build();
                DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient =
 DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                                .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
                                .build();
                putBatchRecords(enhancedClient);
                ddb.close();
```

```
        }

        public static void putBatchRecords(DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient)
{
                try {
                        DynamoDbTable<Customer> customerMappedTable =
enhancedClient.table("Customer",
                                        TableSchema.fromBean(Customer.class));
                        DynamoDbTable<Music> musicMappedTable =
enhancedClient.table("Music",
                                        TableSchema.fromBean(Music.class));
                        LocalDate localDate = LocalDate.parse("2020-04-07");
                        LocalDateTime localDateTime = localDate.atStartOfDay();
                        Instant instant =
localDateTime.toInstant(ZoneOffset.UTC);

                        Customer record2 = new Customer();
                        record2.setCustName("Fred Pink");
                        record2.setId("id110");
                        record2.setEmail("fredp@noserver.com");
                        record2.setRegistrationDate(instant);

                        Customer record3 = new Customer();
                        record3.setCustName("Susan Pink");
                        record3.setId("id120");
                        record3.setEmail("spink@noserver.com");
                        record3.setRegistrationDate(instant);

                        Customer record4 = new Customer();
                        record4.setCustName("Jerry orange");
                        record4.setId("id101");
                        record4.setEmail("jorange@noserver.com");
                        record4.setRegistrationDate(instant);

                        BatchWriteItemEnhancedRequest
batchWriteItemEnhancedRequest = BatchWriteItemEnhancedRequest
                                        .builder()
                                        .writeBatches(

WriteBatch.builder(Customer.class) // add items to the Customer

         // table

.mappedTableResource(customerMappedTable)
```

```
 .addPutItem(builder -> builder.item(record2))

 .addPutItem(builder -> builder.item(record3))

 .addPutItem(builder -> builder.item(record4))
                                                                                .build(),

 WriteBatch.builder(Music.class) // delete an item from the Music

       // table

 .mappedTableResource(musicMappedTable)

 .addDeleteItem(builder -> builder.key(

       Key.builder().partitionValue(

                        "Famous Band")

                        .build()))
                                                                                .build())
                                         .build();

                        // Add three items to the Customer table and delete one
 item from the Music
                        // table.

 enhancedClient.batchWriteItem(batchWriteItemEnhancedRequest);
                        System.out.println("done");

                } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere BatchWriteItemin AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio utilizza il client di documenti per semplificare il lavoro con gli elementi in DynamoDB. Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta BatchWrite.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  BatchWriteCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";

// These modules are local to our GitHub repository. We recommend cloning
// the project from GitHub if you want to run this example.
// For more information, see https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples.
import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";
import { chunkArray } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-array.js";

const dirname = dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url);

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const file = readFileSync(
    `${dirname}../../../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json`,
  );

  const movies = JSON.parse(file.toString());

  // chunkArray is a local convenience function. It takes an array and returns
  // a generator function. The generator function yields every N items.
  const movieChunks = chunkArray(movies, 25);
```

```
  // For every chunk of 25 movies, make one BatchWrite request.
  for (const chunk of movieChunks) {
    const putRequests = chunk.map((movie) => ({
      PutRequest: {
        Item: movie,
      },
    }));

    const command = new BatchWriteCommand({
      RequestItems: {
        // An existing table is required. A composite key of 'title' and 'year'
 is recommended
        // to account for duplicate titles.
        BatchWriteMoviesTable: putRequests,
      },
    });

    await docClient.send(command);
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la BatchWriteItemsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  RequestItems: {
```

```
    TABLE_NAME: [
      {
        PutRequest: {
          Item: {
            KEY: { N: "KEY_VALUE" },
            ATTRIBUTE_1: { S: "ATTRIBUTE_1_VALUE" },
            ATTRIBUTE_2: { N: "ATTRIBUTE_2_VALUE" },
          },
        },
      },
      {
        PutRequest: {
          Item: {
            KEY: { N: "KEY_VALUE" },
            ATTRIBUTE_1: { S: "ATTRIBUTE_1_VALUE" },
            ATTRIBUTE_2: { N: "ATTRIBUTE_2_VALUE" },
          },
        },
      },
    ],
  },
};

ddb.batchWriteItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchWriteItemsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function writeBatch(string $TableName, array $Batch, int $depth = 2)
    {
        if (--$depth <= 0) {
            throw new Exception("Max depth exceeded. Please try with fewer batch
 items or increase depth.");
        }

        $marshal = new Marshaler();
        $total = 0;
        foreach (array_chunk($Batch, 25) as $Items) {
            foreach ($Items as $Item) {
                $BatchWrite['RequestItems'][$TableName][] = ['PutRequest' =>
 ['Item' => $marshal->marshalItem($Item)]];
            }
            try {
                echo "Batching another " . count($Items) . " for a total of " .
 ($total += count($Items)) . " items!\n";
                $response = $this->dynamoDbClient->batchWriteItem($BatchWrite);
                $BatchWrite = [];
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                echo "uh oh...";
                echo $e->getMessage();
                die();
            }
            if ($total >= 250) {
                echo "250 movies is probably enough. Right? We can stop there.
\n";
                break;
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchWriteItemsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo elemento o sostituisce un elemento esistente con un nuovo elemento nelle tabelle DynamoDB Music and Songs.

```
$item = @{
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist = 'No One You Know'
        AlbumTitle = 'Somewhat Famous'
        Price = 1.94
        Genre = 'Country'
        CriticRating = 10.0
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

$writeRequest = New-Object Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.WriteRequest
$writeRequest.PutRequest = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.PutRequest]$item
```

Output:

```
$requestItem = @{
    'Music' = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.WriteRequest]($writeRequest)
    'Songs' = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.WriteRequest]($writeRequest)
}

Set-DDBBatchItem -RequestItem $requestItem
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere BatchWriteItemin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo elemento o sostituisce un elemento esistente con un nuovo elemento nelle tabelle DynamoDB Music and Songs.

```
$item = @{
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist = 'No One You Know'
```

```
        AlbumTitle = 'Somewhat Famous'
        Price = 1.94
        Genre = 'Country'
        CriticRating = 10.0
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

$writeRequest = New-Object Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.WriteRequest
$writeRequest.PutRequest = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.PutRequest]$item
```

Output:

```
$requestItem = @{
    'Music' = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.WriteRequest]($writeRequest)
    'Songs' = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.WriteRequest]($writeRequest)
}

Set-DDBBatchItem -RequestItem $requestItem
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere BatchWriteItemin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
```

```
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def write_batch(self, movies):
        """
        Fills an Amazon DynamoDB table with the specified data, using the Boto3
        Table.batch_writer() function to put the items in the table.
        Inside the context manager, Table.batch_writer builds a list of
        requests. On exiting the context manager, Table.batch_writer starts
sending
        batches of write requests to Amazon DynamoDB and automatically
        handles chunking, buffering, and retrying.

        :param movies: The data to put in the table. Each item must contain at
least
                       the keys required by the schema that was specified when
the
                       table was created.
        """
        try:
            with self.table.batch_writer() as writer:
                for movie in movies:
                    writer.put_item(Item=movie)
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't load data into table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta BatchWriteItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Fills an Amazon DynamoDB table with the specified data. Items are sent in
  # batches of 25 until all items are written.
  #
  # @param movies [Enumerable] The data to put in the table. Each item must
 contain at least
  #                            the keys required by the schema that was specified
 when the
  #                            table was created.
  def write_batch(movies)
    index = 0
    slice_size = 25
```

```
    while index < movies.length
      movie_items = []
      movies[index, slice_size].each do |movie|
        movie_items.append({ put_request: { item: movie } })
      end
      @dynamo_resource.client.batch_write_item({ request_items: { @table.name =>
 movie_items } })
      index += slice_size
    end
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts(
      "Couldn't load data into table #{@table.name}. Here's why:"
    )
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchWriteItemsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Populate the movie database from the specified JSON file.
    ///
    /// - Parameter jsonPath: Path to a JSON file containing movie data.
    ///
    func populate(jsonPath: String) async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
```

```
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            // Create a Swift `URL` and use it to load the file into a `Data`
            // object. Then decode the JSON into an array of `Movie` objects.

            let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: jsonPath)
            let jsonData = try Data(contentsOf: fileUrl)

            var movieList = try JSONDecoder().decode([Movie].self, from:
jsonData)

            // Truncate the list to the first 200 entries or so for this example.

            if movieList.count > 200 {
                movieList = Array(movieList[...199])
            }

            // Before sending records to the database, break the movie list into
            // 25-entry chunks, which is the maximum size of a batch item
request.

            let count = movieList.count
            let chunks = stride(from: 0, to: count, by: 25).map {
                Array(movieList[$0 ..< Swift.min($0 + 25, count)])
            }

            // For each chunk, create a list of write request records and
populate
            // them with `PutRequest` requests, each specifying one movie from
the
            // chunk. Once the chunk's items are all in the `PutRequest` list,
            // send them to Amazon DynamoDB using the
            // `DynamoDBClient.batchWriteItem()` function.

            for chunk in chunks {
                var requestList: [DynamoDBClientTypes.WriteRequest] = []

                for movie in chunk {
                    let item = try await movie.getAsItem()
                    let request = DynamoDBClientTypes.WriteRequest(
                        putRequest: .init(
                            item: item
                        )
```

```
                    )
                    requestList.append(request)
                }

                let input = BatchWriteItemInput(requestItems: [tableName:
requestList])
                _ = try await client.batchWriteItem(input: input)
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: populate:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchWriteItemguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`CreateTable`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateTable`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Accelerazione delle letture con DAX
- Scenari dell'indice secondario globale avanzato
- Crea una tabella con un indice secondario globale
- Crea una tabella con throughput caldo abilitato
- Crea e gestisci tabelle globali che dimostrino MREC
- Crea e gestisci tabelle globali MRSC
- Gestisci gli indici secondari globali
- Gestisci le politiche basate sulle risorse
- Configura il controllo degli accessi basato sugli attributi
- Lavora con tabelle globali e replica multiregionale con eventuale coerenza (MREC)
- Lavora con gli indici secondari locali

- Lavora con l'etichettatura delle risorse
- Lavora con Streams e Time-to-Live
- Utilizza la crittografia delle tabelle

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new Amazon DynamoDB table and then waits for the new
    /// table to become active.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to create.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateMovieTableAsync(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonDynamoDB.CreateTableAsync(new
 CreateTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                {
                    new AttributeDefinition
                    {
                        AttributeName = "title",
                        AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S,
                    },
                    new AttributeDefinition
                    {
                        AttributeName = "year",
                        AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N,
```

```
                    },
                },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                {
                    new KeySchemaElement
                    {
                        AttributeName = "year",
                        KeType = KeyType.HASH,
                    },
                    new KeySchemaElement
                    {
                        AttributeName = "title",
                        KeyType = KeyType.RANGE,
                    },
                },
                BillingMode = BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST,
            });

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("Waiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = response.TableDescription.TableName,
            };

            TableStatus status;

            int sleepDuration = 2000;

            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(sleepDuration);

                var describeTableResponse = await
_amazonDynamoDB.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
```

```
        catch (ResourceInUseException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while creating
 table {tableName}. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating table
 {tableName}. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateTablesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_create_table
#
# This function creates an Amazon DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table to create.
#       -a attribute_definitions -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and
 their types.
```

```
#       -k key_schema -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and their key
 types.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_create_table() {
  local table_name attribute_definitions key_schema response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ########################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ########################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_create_table"
    echo "Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table with on-demand billing."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table to create."
    echo " -a attribute_definitions -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and
 their types."
    echo " -k key_schema -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and their key
 types."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:a:k:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      a) attribute_definitions="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) key_schema="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1
```

```
  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$attribute_definitions" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an attribute definitions json file path the
 -a parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$key_schema" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key schema json file path the -k
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    attribute_definitions:   $attribute_definitions"
  iecho "    key_schema:   $key_schema"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --attribute-definitions file://"$attribute_definitions" \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --key-schema file://"$key_schema" )

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-table operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
##############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
##############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

#############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
#############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
```

```
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateTable AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Create an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa createTable()
  \param tableName: Name for the DynamoDB table.
  \param primaryKey: Primary key for the DynamoDB table.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                   const Aws::String &primaryKey,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    std::cout << "Creating table " << tableName <<
              " with a simple primary key: \"" << primaryKey << "\"." <<
 std::endl;

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableRequest request;

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition hashKey;
    hashKey.SetAttributeName(primaryKey);
    hashKey.SetAttributeType(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::S);
    request.AddAttributeDefinitions(hashKey);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement keySchemaElement;
    keySchemaElement.WithAttributeName(primaryKey).WithKeyType(
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::HASH);
    request.AddKeySchema(keySchemaElement);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput throughput;
    throughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(5).WithWriteCapacityUnits(5);
    request.SetProvisionedThroughput(throughput);
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.CreateTable(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Table \""
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName() <<
                  " created!" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create table: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return waitTableActive(tableName, dynamoClient);
}
```

Codice che attende che la tabella diventi attiva.

```
//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione CreateTable AWS SDK per C++API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creare una tabella con tag

L'`create-table`esempio seguente utilizza gli attributi e lo schema chiave specificati per creare una tabella denominata`MusicCollection`. Questa tabella utilizza la velocità effettiva assegnata ed è crittografata a riposo utilizzando la CMK di AWS proprietà predefinita. Il comando applica anche un tag alla tabella, con una chiave di `Owner` e un valore di. `blueTeam`

```
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --attribute-
definitions AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S
 \
    --key-
schema AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --provisioned-throughput ReadCapacityUnits=5,WriteCapacityUnits=5 \
    --tags Key=Owner,Value=blueTeam
```

Output:

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 5
        },
```

```
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "TableStatus": "CREATING",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "KeyType": "HASH",
                "AttributeName": "Artist"
            },
            {
                "KeyType": "RANGE",
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle"
            }
        ],
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-05-26T16:04:41.627000-07:00",
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection",
        "TableId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Basic Operations for Tables nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

Esempio 2: creare una tabella in modalità On-Demand

L'esempio seguente crea una tabella chiamata `MusicCollection` utilizzando la modalità on-demand, anziché la modalità throughput assegnata. Questa funzionalità è utile per le tabelle con carichi di lavoro imprevedibili.

```
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --attribute-
definitions AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S
 \
    --key-
schema AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST
```

Output:

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
```

```
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "CREATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-05-27T11:44:10.807000-07:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 0,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 0
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection",
        "TableId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
        "BillingModeSummary": {
            "BillingMode": "PAY_PER_REQUEST"
        }
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Basic Operations for Tables nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

Esempio 3: creare una tabella e crittografarla con una CMK gestita dal cliente

L'esempio seguente crea una tabella denominata `MusicCollection` e la crittografa utilizzando una CMK gestita dal cliente.

```
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --attribute-
definitions AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S
 \
    --key-
schema AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --provisioned-throughput ReadCapacityUnits=5,WriteCapacityUnits=5 \
    --sse-specification Enabled=true,SSEType=KMS,KMSMasterKeyId=abcd1234-
abcd-1234-a123-ab1234a1b234
```

Output:

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "CREATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-05-27T11:12:16.431000-07:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
```

```
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 5,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection",
        "TableId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
        "SSEDescription": {
            "Status": "ENABLED",
            "SSEType": "KMS",
            "KMSMasterKeyArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:123456789012:key/abcd1234-
abcd-1234-a123-ab1234a1b234"
        }
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Basic Operations for Tables nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

Esempio 4: creare una tabella con un indice secondario locale

L'esempio seguente utilizza gli attributi e lo schema chiave specificati per creare una tabella denominata `MusicCollection` con un indice secondario locale denominato`AlbumTitleIndex`.

```
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --attribute-
definitions AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S
 \
    --key-
schema AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --provisioned-throughput ReadCapacityUnits=10,WriteCapacityUnits=5 \
    --local-secondary-indexes \
        "[
            {
                \"IndexName\": \"AlbumTitleIndex\",
                \"KeySchema\": [
                    {\"AttributeName\": \"Artist\",\"KeyType\":\"HASH\"},
                    {\"AttributeName\": \"AlbumTitle\",\"KeyType\":\"RANGE\"}
                ],
                \"Projection\": {
```

```
                    \"ProjectionType\": \"INCLUDE\",
                    \"NonKeyAttributes\": [\"Genre\", \"Year\"]
                }
            }
        ]"
```

Output:

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "CREATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-05-26T15:59:49.473000-07:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
```

```
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection",
        "TableId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
        "LocalSecondaryIndexes": [
            {
                "IndexName": "AlbumTitleIndex",
                "KeySchema": [
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "Artist",
                        "KeyType": "HASH"
                    },
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                        "KeyType": "RANGE"
                    }
                ],
                "Projection": {
                    "ProjectionType": "INCLUDE",
                    "NonKeyAttributes": [
                        "Genre",
                        "Year"
                    ]
                },
                "IndexSizeBytes": 0,
                "ItemCount": 0,
                "IndexArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection/index/AlbumTitleIndex"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Basic Operations for Tables nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

Esempio 5: creare una tabella con un indice secondario globale

L'esempio seguente crea una tabella denominata `GameScores` con un indice secondario globale chiamato`GameTitleIndex`. La tabella di base ha una chiave di partizione di `UserId` e una chiave di ordinamento di `GameTitle`, permettendo di trovare il miglior punteggio di un singolo utente per un gioco specifico in modo efficiente, mentre il GSI ha una chiave di

partizione di `GameTitle` e una chiave di ordinamento di `TopScore`, permettendo di trovare rapidamente il punteggio più alto complessivo per un determinato gioco.

```
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name GameScores \
    --attribute-
definitions AttributeName=UserId,AttributeType=S AttributeName=GameTitle,AttributeType=S
 \
    --key-schema AttributeName=UserId,KeyType=HASH \
                 AttributeName=GameTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --provisioned-throughput ReadCapacityUnits=10,WriteCapacityUnits=5 \
    --global-secondary-indexes \
        "[
            {
                \"IndexName\": \"GameTitleIndex\",
                \"KeySchema\": [
                    {\"AttributeName\":\"GameTitle\",\"KeyType\":\"HASH\"},
                    {\"AttributeName\":\"TopScore\",\"KeyType\":\"RANGE\"}
                ],
                \"Projection\": {
                    \"ProjectionType\":\"INCLUDE\",
                    \"NonKeyAttributes\":[\"UserId\"]
                },
                \"ProvisionedThroughput\": {
                    \"ReadCapacityUnits\": 10,
                    \"WriteCapacityUnits\": 5
                }
            }
        ]"
```

Output:

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "TopScore",
                "AttributeType": "N"
            },
```

```
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "GameScores",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "CREATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-05-26T17:28:15.602000-07:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/GameScores",
        "TableId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
        "GlobalSecondaryIndexes": [
            {
                "IndexName": "GameTitleIndex",
                "KeySchema": [
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                        "KeyType": "HASH"
                    },
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "TopScore",
                        "KeyType": "RANGE"
                    }
                ],
                "Projection": {
                    "ProjectionType": "INCLUDE",
                    "NonKeyAttributes": [
                        "UserId"
```

```
                    ]
                },
                "IndexStatus": "CREATING",
                "ProvisionedThroughput": {
                    "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
                    "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
                    "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
                },
                "IndexSizeBytes": 0,
                "ItemCount": 0,
                "IndexArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
GameScores/index/GameTitleIndex"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Basic Operations for Tables nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

Esempio 6: creare una tabella con più indici secondari globali contemporaneamente

L'esempio seguente crea una tabella denominata `GameScores` con due indici secondari globali. Gli schemi GSI vengono passati tramite un file, anziché sulla riga di comando.

```
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name GameScores \
    --attribute-
definitions AttributeName=UserId,AttributeType=S AttributeName=GameTitle,AttributeType=S
 \
    --key-
schema AttributeName=UserId,KeyType=HASH AttributeName=GameTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --provisioned-throughput ReadCapacityUnits=10,WriteCapacityUnits=5 \
    --global-secondary-indexes file://gsi.json
```

Contenuto di `gsi.json`.

```
[
    {
        "IndexName": "GameTitleIndex",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
```

```
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "TopScore",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "Projection": {
            "ProjectionType": "ALL"
        },
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
        }
    },
    {
        "IndexName": "GameDateIndex",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "Date",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "Projection": {
            "ProjectionType": "ALL"
        },
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 5,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
        }
    }
]
```

Output:

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
```

```
            {
                "AttributeName": "Date",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "TopScore",
                "AttributeType": "N"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "GameScores",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "CREATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-08-04T16:40:55.524000-07:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/GameScores",
        "TableId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
        "GlobalSecondaryIndexes": [
            {
                "IndexName": "GameTitleIndex",
                "KeySchema": [
                    {
```

```
                        "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                        "KeyType": "HASH"
                    },
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "TopScore",
                        "KeyType": "RANGE"
                    }
                ],
                "Projection": {
                    "ProjectionType": "ALL"
                },
                "IndexStatus": "CREATING",
                "ProvisionedThroughput": {
                    "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
                    "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
                    "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
                },
                "IndexSizeBytes": 0,
                "ItemCount": 0,
                "IndexArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
GameScores/index/GameTitleIndex"
            },
            {
                "IndexName": "GameDateIndex",
                "KeySchema": [
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                        "KeyType": "HASH"
                    },
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "Date",
                        "KeyType": "RANGE"
                    }
                ],
                "Projection": {
                    "ProjectionType": "ALL"
                },
                "IndexStatus": "CREATING",
                "ProvisionedThroughput": {
                    "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
                    "ReadCapacityUnits": 5,
                    "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
                },
                "IndexSizeBytes": 0,
```

```
                "ItemCount": 0,
                "IndexArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
GameScores/index/GameDateIndex"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Basic Operations for Tables nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

Esempio 7: creare una tabella con Streams abilitato

L'esempio seguente crea una tabella chiamata `GameScores` con DynamoDB Streams abilitato. Sia le immagini nuove che quelle vecchie di ogni elemento verranno scritte nello stream.

```
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name GameScores \
    --attribute-
definitions AttributeName=UserId,AttributeType=S AttributeName=GameTitle,AttributeType=S
 \
    --key-
schema AttributeName=UserId,KeyType=HASH AttributeName=GameTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --provisioned-throughput ReadCapacityUnits=10,WriteCapacityUnits=5 \
    --stream-specification StreamEnabled=TRUE,StreamViewType=NEW_AND_OLD_IMAGES
```

Output:

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "GameScores",
        "KeySchema": [
```

```
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "CREATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-05-27T10:49:34.056000-07:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/GameScores",
        "TableId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
        "StreamSpecification": {
            "StreamEnabled": true,
            "StreamViewType": "NEW_AND_OLD_IMAGES"
        },
        "LatestStreamLabel": "2020-05-27T17:49:34.056",
        "LatestStreamArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
GameScores/stream/2020-05-27T17:49:34.056"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Basic Operations for Tables nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

Esempio 8: creare una tabella con Keys-Only Stream abilitato

L'esempio seguente crea una tabella chiamata `GameScores` con DynamoDB Streams abilitato. Nel flusso vengono scritti solo gli attributi chiave degli elementi modificati.

```
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name GameScores \
    --attribute-
definitions AttributeName=UserId,AttributeType=S AttributeName=GameTitle,AttributeType=S
 \
```

```
    --key-
schema AttributeName=UserId,KeyType=HASH AttributeName=GameTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --provisioned-throughput ReadCapacityUnits=10,WriteCapacityUnits=5 \
    --stream-specification StreamEnabled=TRUE,StreamViewType=KEYS_ONLY
```

Output:

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "GameScores",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "CREATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2023-05-25T18:45:34.140000+00:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/GameScores",
        "TableId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
        "StreamSpecification": {
            "StreamEnabled": true,
```

```
            "StreamViewType": "KEYS_ONLY"
        },
        "LatestStreamLabel": "2023-05-25T18:45:34.140",
        "LatestStreamArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
GameScores/stream/2023-05-25T18:45:34.140",
        "DeletionProtectionEnabled": false
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Change data capture for DynamoDB Streams nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

Esempio 9: creare una tabella con la classe Standard Infrequent Access

L'esempio seguente crea una tabella chiamata `GameScores` e assegna la classe di tabella Standard-Infrequent Access (DynamoDB Standard-IA). Questa classe di tabelle è ottimizzata perché lo storage è il costo principale.

```
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name GameScores \
    --attribute-
definitions AttributeName=UserId,AttributeType=S AttributeName=GameTitle,AttributeType=S
 \
    --key-
schema AttributeName=UserId,KeyType=HASH AttributeName=GameTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --provisioned-throughput ReadCapacityUnits=10,WriteCapacityUnits=5 \
    --table-class STANDARD_INFREQUENT_ACCESS
```

Output:

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "GameScores",
```

```
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "CREATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2023-05-25T18:33:07.581000+00:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/GameScores",
        "TableId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
        "TableClassSummary": {
            "TableClass": "STANDARD_INFREQUENT_ACCESS"
        },
        "DeletionProtectionEnabled": false
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Table classes nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

Esempio 10: creare una tabella con la protezione da eliminazione abilitata

L'esempio seguente crea una tabella denominata `GameScores` e abilita la protezione da eliminazione.

```
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name GameScores \
    --attribute-
definitions AttributeName=UserId,AttributeType=S AttributeName=GameTitle,AttributeType=S
 \
    --key-
schema AttributeName=UserId,KeyType=HASH AttributeName=GameTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --provisioned-throughput ReadCapacityUnits=10,WriteCapacityUnits=5 \
```

```
    --deletion-protection-enabled
```

Output:

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "GameScores",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "CREATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2023-05-25T23:02:17.093000+00:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/GameScores",
        "TableId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
        "DeletionProtectionEnabled": true
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Using Delection Protection nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command CreateTableReference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// CreateMovieTable creates a DynamoDB table with a composite primary key defined
 as
```

```
// a string sort key named `title`, and a numeric partition key named `year`.
// This function uses NewTableExistsWaiter to wait for the table to be created by
// DynamoDB before it returns.
func (basics TableBasics) CreateMovieTable(ctx context.Context)
 (*types.TableDescription, error) {
 var tableDesc *types.TableDescription
 table, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.CreateTable(ctx, &dynamodb.CreateTableInput{
  AttributeDefinitions: []types.AttributeDefinition{{
   AttributeName: aws.String("year"),
   AttributeType: types.ScalarAttributeTypeN,
  }, {
   AttributeName: aws.String("title"),
   AttributeType: types.ScalarAttributeTypeS,
  }},
  KeySchema: []types.KeySchemaElement{{
   AttributeName: aws.String("year"),
   KeyType:       types.KeyTypeHash,
  }, {
   AttributeName: aws.String("title"),
   KeyType:       types.KeyTypeRange,
  }},
  TableName:   aws.String(basics.TableName),
  BillingMode: types.BillingModePayPerRequest,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create table %v. Here's why: %v\n", basics.TableName, err)
 } else {
  waiter := dynamodb.NewTableExistsWaiter(basics.DynamoDbClient)
  err = waiter.Wait(ctx, &dynamodb.DescribeTableInput{
   TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)}, 5*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Wait for table exists failed. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  tableDesc = table.TableDescription
  log.Printf("Ccreating table test")
 }
 return tableDesc, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateTablesezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeDefinition;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BillingMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.CreateTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.CreateTableResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTableResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeySchemaElement;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeyType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.OnDemandThroughput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ProvisionedThroughput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScalarAttributeType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.waiters.DynamoDbWaiter;

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

            Usage:
```

```
                <tableName> <key>

            Where:
                tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to create (for example,
Music3).
                key - The key for the Amazon DynamoDB table (for example,
Artist).
            """;

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

        String tableName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        System.out.println("Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table " + tableName + "
with a simple primary key: " + key);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        String result = createTable(ddb, tableName, key);
        System.out.println("New table is " + result);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static String createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
key) {
        DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
        CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
            .attributeDefinitions(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                .attributeName(key)
                .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                .build())
            .keySchema(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(key)
                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                .build())
            .billingMode(BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST) //  DynamoDB automatically
scales based on traffic.
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();
```

```
        String newTable;
        try {
            CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
 dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
            return newTable;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateTablesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { CreateTableCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
```

```
export const main = async () => {
  const command = new CreateTableCommand({
    TableName: "EspressoDrinks",
    // For more information about data types,
    // see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
HowItWorks.NamingRulesDataTypes.html#HowItWorks.DataTypes and
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Programming.LowLevelAPI.html#Programming.LowLevelAPI.DataTypeDescriptors
    AttributeDefinitions: [
      {
        AttributeName: "DrinkName",
        AttributeType: "S",
      },
    ],
    KeySchema: [
      {
        AttributeName: "DrinkName",
        KeyType: "HASH",
      },
    ],
    BillingMode: "PAY_PER_REQUEST",
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateTablesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
```

```
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  AttributeDefinitions: [
    {
      AttributeName: "CUSTOMER_ID",
      AttributeType: "N",
    },
    {
      AttributeName: "CUSTOMER_NAME",
      AttributeType: "S",
    },
  ],
  KeySchema: [
    {
      AttributeName: "CUSTOMER_ID",
      KeyType: "HASH",
    },
    {
      AttributeName: "CUSTOMER_NAME",
      KeyType: "RANGE",
    },
  ],
  ProvisionedThroughput: {
    ReadCapacityUnits: 1,
    WriteCapacityUnits: 1,
  },
  TableName: "CUSTOMER_LIST",
  StreamSpecification: {
    StreamEnabled: false,
  },
};

// Call DynamoDB to create the table
ddb.createTable(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Table Created", data);
```

```
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateTablesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createNewTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    key: String,
): String? {
    val attDef =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = key
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
        }

    val keySchemaVal =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = key
            keyType = KeyType.Hash
        }

    val request =
        CreateTableRequest {
            attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef)
            keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal)
            billingMode = BillingMode.PayPerRequest
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
```

```
    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        var tableArn: String
        val response = ddb.createTable(request)
        ddb.waitUntilTableExists {
            // suspend call
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
        tableArn = response.tableDescription!!.tableArn.toString()
        println("Table $tableArn is ready")
        return tableArn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTableconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare una tabella .

```
        $tableName = "ddb_demo_table_$uuid";
        $service->createTable(
            $tableName,
            [
                new DynamoDBAttribute('year', 'N', 'HASH'),
                new DynamoDBAttribute('title', 'S', 'RANGE')
            ]
        );

    public function createTable(string $tableName, array $attributes)
    {
        $keySchema = [];
        $attributeDefinitions = [];
```

```
        foreach ($attributes as $attribute) {
            if (is_a($attribute, DynamoDBAttribute::class)) {
                $keySchema[] = ['AttributeName' => $attribute->AttributeName,
 'KeyType' => $attribute->KeyType];
                $attributeDefinitions[] =
                    ['AttributeName' => $attribute->AttributeName,
 'AttributeType' => $attribute->AttributeType];
            }
        }

        $this->dynamoDbClient->createTable([
            'TableName' => $tableName,
            'KeySchema' => $keySchema,
            'AttributeDefinitions' => $attributeDefinitions,
            'ProvisionedThroughput' => ['ReadCapacityUnits' => 10,
 'WriteCapacityUnits' => 10],
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateTablesezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una tabella denominata Thread con una chiave primaria composta da 'ForumName' (hash del tipo di chiave) e 'Subject' (intervallo dei tipi di chiave). Lo schema utilizzato per costruire la tabella può essere inserito in ogni cmdlet come mostrato o specificato utilizzando il parametro -Schema.

```
$schema = New-DDBTableSchema
$schema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "ForumName" -KeyDataType "S"
$schema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "Subject" -KeyType RANGE -KeyDataType "S"
$schema | New-DDBTable -TableName "Thread" -ReadCapacity 10 -WriteCapacity 5
```

Output:

```
AttributeDefinitions   : {ForumName, Subject}
TableName              : Thread
KeySchema              : {ForumName, Subject}
TableStatus            : CREATING
```

```
CreationDateTime       : 10/28/2013 4:39:49 PM
ProvisionedThroughput  : Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.ProvisionedThroughputDescription
TableSizeBytes         : 0
ItemCount              : 0
LocalSecondaryIndexes  : {}
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio crea una tabella denominata Thread con una chiave primaria composta da '' (hash del tipo di chiave) e ForumName 'Subject' (intervallo dei tipi di chiave). Viene inoltre definito un indice secondario locale. La chiave dell'indice secondario locale verrà impostata automaticamente dalla chiave hash primaria sulla tabella (ForumName). Lo schema utilizzato per costruire la tabella può essere inserito in ogni cmdlet come mostrato o specificato utilizzando il parametro -Schema.

```
$schema = New-DDBTableSchema
$schema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "ForumName" -KeyDataType "S"
$schema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "Subject" -KeyDataType "S"
$schema | Add-DDBIndexSchema -IndexName "LastPostIndex" -RangeKeyName
 "LastPostDateTime" -RangeKeyDataType "S" -ProjectionType "keys_only"
$schema | New-DDBTable -TableName "Thread" -ReadCapacity 10 -WriteCapacity 5
```

Output:

```
AttributeDefinitions   : {ForumName, LastPostDateTime, Subject}
TableName              : Thread
KeySchema              : {ForumName, Subject}
TableStatus            : CREATING
CreationDateTime       : 10/28/2013 4:39:49 PM
ProvisionedThroughput  : Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.ProvisionedThroughputDescription
TableSizeBytes         : 0
ItemCount              : 0
LocalSecondaryIndexes  : {LastPostIndex}
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio mostra come utilizzare una singola pipeline per creare una tabella denominata Thread con una chiave primaria composta da '' (hash del tipo di chiave) e ForumName 'Subject' (intervallo dei tipi di chiave) e un indice secondario locale. Add- DDBKey Schema e Add- DDBIndex Schema creano automaticamente un nuovo TableSchema oggetto se uno non viene fornito dalla pipeline o dal parametro -Schema.

```
New-DDBTableSchema |
  Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "ForumName" -KeyDataType "S" |
  Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "Subject" -KeyDataType "S" |
```

```
  Add-DDBIndexSchema -IndexName "LastPostIndex" `
                     -RangeKeyName "LastPostDateTime" `
                     -RangeKeyDataType "S" `
                     -ProjectionType "keys_only" |
  New-DDBTable -TableName "Thread" -ReadCapacity 10 -WriteCapacity 5
```

Output:

```
AttributeDefinitions   : {ForumName, LastPostDateTime, Subject}
TableName              : Thread
KeySchema              : {ForumName, Subject}
TableStatus            : CREATING
CreationDateTime       : 10/28/2013 4:39:49 PM
ProvisionedThroughput  : Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.ProvisionedThroughputDescription
TableSizeBytes         : 0
ItemCount              : 0
LocalSecondaryIndexes  : {LastPostIndex}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateTablein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una tabella denominata Thread con una chiave primaria composta da 'ForumName' (hash del tipo di chiave) e 'Subject' (intervallo dei tipi di chiave). Lo schema utilizzato per costruire la tabella può essere inserito in ogni cmdlet come mostrato o specificato utilizzando il parametro -Schema.

```
$schema = New-DDBTableSchema
$schema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "ForumName" -KeyDataType "S"
$schema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "Subject" -KeyType RANGE -KeyDataType "S"
$schema | New-DDBTable -TableName "Thread" -ReadCapacity 10 -WriteCapacity 5
```

Output:

```
AttributeDefinitions   : {ForumName, Subject}
TableName              : Thread
KeySchema              : {ForumName, Subject}
TableStatus            : CREATING
CreationDateTime       : 10/28/2013 4:39:49 PM
ProvisionedThroughput  : Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.ProvisionedThroughputDescription
TableSizeBytes         : 0
```

```
ItemCount              : 0
LocalSecondaryIndexes  : {}
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio crea una tabella denominata Thread con una chiave primaria composta da '' (hash del tipo di chiave) e ForumName 'Subject' (intervallo dei tipi di chiave). Viene inoltre definito un indice secondario locale. La chiave dell'indice secondario locale verrà impostata automaticamente dalla chiave hash primaria sulla tabella (ForumName). Lo schema utilizzato per costruire la tabella può essere inserito in ogni cmdlet come mostrato o specificato utilizzando il parametro -Schema.

```
$schema = New-DDBTableSchema
$schema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "ForumName" -KeyDataType "S"
$schema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "Subject" -KeyDataType "S"
$schema | Add-DDBIndexSchema -IndexName "LastPostIndex" -RangeKeyName
 "LastPostDateTime" -RangeKeyDataType "S" -ProjectionType "keys_only"
$schema | New-DDBTable -TableName "Thread" -ReadCapacity 10 -WriteCapacity 5
```

Output:

```
AttributeDefinitions   : {ForumName, LastPostDateTime, Subject}
TableName              : Thread
KeySchema              : {ForumName, Subject}
TableStatus            : CREATING
CreationDateTime       : 10/28/2013 4:39:49 PM
ProvisionedThroughput  : Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.ProvisionedThroughputDescription
TableSizeBytes         : 0
ItemCount              : 0
LocalSecondaryIndexes  : {LastPostIndex}
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio mostra come utilizzare una singola pipeline per creare una tabella denominata Thread con una chiave primaria composta da '' (hash del tipo di chiave) e ForumName 'Subject' (intervallo dei tipi di chiave) e un indice secondario locale. Add- DDBKey Schema e Add- DDBIndex Schema creano automaticamente un nuovo TableSchema oggetto se uno non viene fornito dalla pipeline o dal parametro -Schema.

```
New-DDBTableSchema |
  Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "ForumName" -KeyDataType "S" |
  Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "Subject" -KeyDataType "S" |
  Add-DDBIndexSchema -IndexName "LastPostIndex" `
                     -RangeKeyName "LastPostDateTime" `
                     -RangeKeyDataType "S" `
```

```
                      -ProjectionType "keys_only" |
  New-DDBTable -TableName "Thread" -ReadCapacity 10 -WriteCapacity 5
```

Output:

```
AttributeDefinitions   : {ForumName, LastPostDateTime, Subject}
TableName              : Thread
KeySchema              : {ForumName, Subject}
TableStatus            : CREATING
CreationDateTime       : 10/28/2013 4:39:49 PM
ProvisionedThroughput  : Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.ProvisionedThroughputDescription
TableSizeBytes         : 0
ItemCount              : 0
LocalSecondaryIndexes  : {LastPostIndex}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateTablein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una tabella per la memorizzazione dei dati del filmato.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
```

```
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def create_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table that can be used to store movie data.
        The table uses the release year of the movie as the partition key and the
        title as the sort key.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to create.
        :return: The newly created table.
        """
        try:
            self.table = self.dyn_resource.create_table(
                TableName=table_name,
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "year", "KeyType": "HASH"},  # Partition
key
                    {"AttributeName": "title", "KeyType": "RANGE"},  # Sort key
                ],
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "year", "AttributeType": "N"},
                    {"AttributeName": "title", "AttributeType": "S"},
                ],
                BillingMode='PAY_PER_REQUEST',
```

```
            )
            self.table.wait_until_exists()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.table
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateTable AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.
class Scaffold
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table_name, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table_name = table_name
    @table = nil
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::DEBUG
  end

  # Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table that can be used to store movie data.
  # The table uses the release year of the movie as the partition key and the
```

```
  # title as the sort key.
  #
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to create.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Table] The newly created table.
  def create_table(table_name)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.create_table(
      table_name: table_name,
      key_schema: [
        { attribute_name: 'year', key_type: 'HASH' }, # Partition key
        { attribute_name: 'title', key_type: 'RANGE' } # Sort key
      ],
      attribute_definitions: [
        { attribute_name: 'year', attribute_type: 'N' },
        { attribute_name: 'title', attribute_type: 'S' }
      ],
      billing_mode: 'PAY_PER_REQUEST'
    )
    @dynamo_resource.client.wait_until(:table_exists, table_name: table_name)
    @table
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed create table #{table_name}:\n#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateTablesezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn create_table(
    client: &Client,
    table: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<CreateTableOutput, Error> {
```

```
    let a_name: String = key.into();
    let table_name: String = table.into();

    let ad = AttributeDefinition::builder()
        .attribute_name(&a_name)
        .attribute_type(ScalarAttributeType::S)
        .build()
        .map_err(Error::BuildError)?;

    let ks = KeySchemaElement::builder()
        .attribute_name(&a_name)
        .key_type(KeyType::Hash)
        .build()
        .map_err(Error::BuildError)?;

    let create_table_response = client
        .create_table()
        .table_name(table_name)
        .key_schema(ks)
        .attribute_definitions(ad)
        .billing_mode(BillingMode::PayPerRequest)
        .send()
        .await;

    match create_table_response {
        Ok(out) => {
            println!("Added table {} with key {}", table, key);
            Ok(out)
        }
        Err(e) => {
            eprintln!("Got an error creating table:");
            eprintln!("{}", e);
            Err(Error::unhandled(e))
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento CreateTableall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        DATA(lt_keyschema) = VALUE /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement=>tt_keyschema(
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement( iv_attributename = 'year'
                                              iv_keytype = 'HASH' ) )
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement( iv_attributename = 'title'
                                              iv_keytype = 'RANGE' ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_attributedefinitions) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributedefn=>tt_attributedefinitions(
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributedefn( iv_attributename = 'year'
                                           iv_attributetype = 'N' ) )
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributedefn( iv_attributename = 'title'
                                           iv_attributetype = 'S' ) ) ).

        " Adjust read/write capacities as desired.
        DATA(lo_dynprovthroughput)  = NEW /aws1/cl_dynprovthroughput(
          iv_readcapacityunits = 5
          iv_writecapacityunits = 5 ).
        oo_result = lo_dyn->createtable(
          it_keyschema = lt_keyschema
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_attributedefinitions = lt_attributedefinitions
          io_provisionedthroughput = lo_dynprovthroughput ).
        " Table creation can take some time. Wait till table exists before
 returning.
        lo_dyn->get_waiter( )->tableexists(
          iv_max_wait_time = 200
          iv_tablename     = iv_table_name ).
        MESSAGE 'DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name && 'created.' TYPE 'I'.
      " This exception can happen if the table already exists.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourceinuseex INTO DATA(lo_resourceinuseex).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_resourceinuseex->av_err_code }" -
 { lo_resourceinuseex->av_err_msg }|.
```

```
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, CreateTableconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    ///
    /// Create a movie table in the Amazon DynamoDB data store.
    ///
    private func createTable() async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = CreateTableInput(
                attributeDefinitions: [
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeDefinition(attributeName:
 "year", attributeType: .n),
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeDefinition(attributeName:
 "title", attributeType: .s)
                ],
                billingMode: DynamoDBClientTypes.BillingMode.payPerRequest,
                keySchema: [
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.KeySchemaElement(attributeName: "year",
 keyType: .hash),
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.KeySchemaElement(attributeName: "title",
 keyType: .range)
                ],
```

```
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            let output = try await client.createTable(input: input)
            if output.tableDescription == nil {
                throw MoviesError.TableNotFound
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: createTable:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateTableguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`DeleteItem`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteItem`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Usa operazioni condizionali

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes a single item from a DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table from which the item
    /// will be deleted.</param>
    /// <param name="movieToDelete">A movie object containing the title and
    /// year of the movie to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
    /// delete operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteItemAsync(
        string tableName,
        Movie movieToDelete)
    {
        try
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = movieToDelete.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N =
movieToDelete.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new DeleteItemRequest { TableName = tableName, Key =
key, };

            await _amazonDynamoDB.DeleteItemAsync(request);
            return true;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while deleting
item. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting item.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteItemsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_delete_item
#
# This function deletes an item from a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to delete.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_delete_item() {
  local table_name keys response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_delete_item"
    echo "Delete an item from a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the
 item to delete."
    echo ""
```

```
}
while getopts "n:k:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
iecho "    keys:   $keys"
iecho ""

response=$(aws dynamodb delete-item \
  --table-name "$table_name" \
  --key file://"$keys")

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-item operation failed.$response"
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
##############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
##############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

#############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
```

```
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteItem AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Delete an item from an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa deleteItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
```

```
  \param partitionKey: The partition key.
  \param partitionValue: The value for the partition key.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteItem(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionKey,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionValue,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteItemRequest request;

    request.AddKey(partitionKey,
                   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(partitionValue));
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteItemOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.DeleteItem(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Item \"" << partitionValue << "\" deleted!" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete item: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return waitTableActive(tableName, dynamoClient);
}
```

Codice che attende che la tabella diventi attiva.

```
//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
```

```
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DeleteItem AWS SDK per C++API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: eliminare un elemento

L'`delete-item`esempio seguente elimina un elemento dalla `MusicCollection` tabella e richiede i dettagli sull'elemento che è stato eliminato e sulla capacità utilizzata dalla richiesta.

```
aws dynamodb delete-item \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --key file://key.json \
    --return-values ALL_OLD \
    --return-consumed-capacity TOTAL \
    --return-item-collection-metrics SIZE
```

Contenuto di `key.json`.

```
{
    "Artist": {"S": "No One You Know"},
    "SongTitle": {"S": "Scared of My Shadow"}
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "Attributes": {
        "AlbumTitle": {
            "S": "Blue Sky Blues"
        },
        "Artist": {
            "S": "No One You Know"
        },
        "SongTitle": {
            "S": "Scared of My Shadow"
        }
    },
    "ConsumedCapacity": {
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "CapacityUnits": 2.0
    },
    "ItemCollectionMetrics": {
```

```
        "ItemCollectionKey": {
            "Artist": {
                "S": "No One You Know"
            }
        },
        "SizeEstimateRangeGB": [
            0.0,
            1.0
        ]
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Writing an Item in Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

Esempio 2: eliminare un elemento in modo condizionale

L'esempio seguente elimina un articolo dalla `ProductCatalog` tabella solo se `ProductCategory` è uno `Sporting Goods` o l'altro `Gardening Supplies` e il suo prezzo è compreso tra 500 e 600. Restituisce i dettagli sull'elemento che è stato eliminato.

```
aws dynamodb delete-item \
    --table-name ProductCatalog \
    --key '{"Id":{"N":"456"}}' \
    --condition-expression "(ProductCategory IN (:cat1, :cat2)) and (#P
 between :lo and :hi)" \
    --expression-attribute-names file://names.json \
    --expression-attribute-values file://values.json \
    --return-values ALL_OLD
```

Contenuto di `names.json`.

```
{
    "#P": "Price"
}
```

Contenuto di `values.json`.

```
{
    ":cat1": {"S": "Sporting Goods"},
    ":cat2": {"S": "Gardening Supplies"},
    ":lo": {"N": "500"},
    ":hi": {"N": "600"}
```

```
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "Attributes": {
        "Id": {
            "N": "456"
        },
        "Price": {
            "N": "550"
        },
        "ProductCategory": {
            "S": "Sporting Goods"
        }
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Writing an Item in Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DeleteItemReference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// DeleteMovie removes a movie from the DynamoDB table.
func (basics TableBasics) DeleteMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DeleteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.DeleteItemInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName), Key: movie.GetKey(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete %v from the table. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Definisci una struttura Movie utilizzata in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteItemsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DeleteItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import java.util.HashMap;

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

                Usage:
                    <tableName> <key> <keyval>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to delete the item from
 (for example, Music3).
                    key - The key used in the Amazon DynamoDB table (for example,
 Artist).\s
                    keyval - The key value that represents the item to delete
 (for example, Famous Band).
                """;
```

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

        String tableName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        String keyVal = args[2];
        System.out.format("Deleting item \"%s\" from %s\n", keyVal, tableName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteDynamoDBItem(ddb, tableName, key, keyVal);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void deleteDynamoDBItem(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName,
 String key, String keyVal) {
        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> keyToGet = new HashMap<>();
        keyToGet.put(key, AttributeValue.builder()
                .s(keyVal)
                .build());

        DeleteItemRequest deleteReq = DeleteItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(keyToGet)
                .build();

        try {
            ddb.deleteItem(deleteReq);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteItemsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio utilizza il client di documenti per semplificare il lavoro con gli elementi in DynamoDB. Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteCommand.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { DynamoDBDocumentClient, DeleteCommand } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteCommand({
    TableName: "Sodas",
    Key: {
      Flavor: "Cola",
    },
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteItemsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina un item dalla tabella.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "TABLE",
  Key: {
    KEY_NAME: { N: "VALUE" },
  },
};

// Call DynamoDB to delete the item from the table
ddb.deleteItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

Elimina un elemento da una tabella utilizzando il client documento DynamoDB.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });
```

```
// Create DynamoDB document client
var docClient = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  Key: {
    HASH_KEY: VALUE,
  },
  TableName: "TABLE",
};

docClient.delete(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteItemsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteDynamoDBItem(
    tableNameVal: String,
    keyName: String,
    keyVal: String,
) {
    val keyToGet = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    keyToGet[keyName] = AttributeValue.S(keyVal)
```

```
    val request =
        DeleteItemRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            key = keyToGet
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteItem(request)
        println("Item with key matching $keyVal was deleted")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteItemconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        $key = [
            'Item' => [
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
                'year' => [
                    'N' => $movieYear,
                ],
            ]
        ];

        $service->deleteItemByKey($tableName, $key);
        echo "But, bad news, this was a trap. That movie has now been deleted
 because of your rating...harsh.\n";

    public function deleteItemByKey(string $tableName, array $key)
    {
```

```
        $this->dynamoDbClient->deleteItem([
            'Key' => $key['Item'],
            'TableName' => $tableName,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteItemsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: rimuove l'elemento DynamoDB che corrisponde alla chiave fornita.

```
$key = @{
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist = 'No One You Know'
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem
Remove-DDBItem -TableName 'Music' -Key $key -Confirm:$false
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteItemin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: rimuove l'elemento DynamoDB che corrisponde alla chiave fornita.

```
$key = @{
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist = 'No One You Know'
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem
Remove-DDBItem -TableName 'Music' -Key $key -Confirm:$false
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteItemin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None
```

```
    def delete_movie(self, title, year):
        """
        Deletes a movie from the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie to delete.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.table.delete_item(Key={"year": year, "title": title})
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete movie %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

È possibile specificare una condizione in modo che un elemento venga eliminato solo quando soddisfa determinati criteri.

```
class UpdateQueryWrapper:
    def __init__(self, table):
        self.table = table


    def delete_underrated_movie(self, title, year, rating):
        """
        Deletes a movie only if it is rated below a specified value. By using a
        condition expression in a delete operation, you can specify that an item
 is
        deleted only when it meets certain criteria.

        :param title: The title of the movie to delete.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to delete.
        :param rating: The rating threshold to check before deleting the movie.
        """
        try:
            self.table.delete_item(
                Key={"year": year, "title": title},
```

```
                ConditionExpression="info.rating <= :val",
                ExpressionAttributeValues={":val": Decimal(str(rating))},
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] ==
 "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
                logger.warning(
                    "Didn't delete %s because its rating is greater than %s.",
                    title,
                    rating,
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't delete movie %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    title,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end
```

```
  # Deletes a movie from the table.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to delete.
  # @param year [Integer] The release year of the movie to delete.
  def delete_item(title, year)
    @table.delete_item(key: { 'year' => year, 'title' => title })
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't delete movie #{title}. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteItemsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn delete_item(
    client: &Client,
    table: &str,
    key: &str,
    value: &str,
) -> Result<DeleteItemOutput, Error> {
    match client
        .delete_item()
        .table_name(table)
        .key(key, AttributeValue::S(value.into()))
        .send()
        .await
    {
        Ok(out) => {
            println!("Deleted item from table");
            Ok(out)
```

```
        }
        Err(e) => Err(Error::unhandled(e)),
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento DeleteItemall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   TRY.
       DATA(lo_resp) = lo_dyn->deleteitem(
         iv_tablename                = iv_table_name
         it_key                      = it_key_input ).
       MESSAGE 'Deleted one item.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_dyncondalcheckfaile00.
       MESSAGE 'A condition specified in the operation could not be evaluated.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_dyntransactconflictex.
       MESSAGE 'Another transaction is using the item' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DeleteItemconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Delete a movie, given its title and release year.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title.
    ///   - year: The movie's release year.
    ///
    func delete(title: String, year: Int) async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = DeleteItemInput(
                key: [
                    "year": .n(String(year)),
                    "title": .s(title)
                ],
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            _ = try await client.deleteItem(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: delete:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteItemguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`DeleteTable`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteTable`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Accelerazione delle letture con DAX
- Crea e gestisci tabelle globali MRSC
- Gestisci gli indici secondari globali
- Lavora con tabelle globali e replica multiregionale con eventuale coerenza (MREC)

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes a DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTableAsync(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            var response = await _amazonDynamoDB.DeleteTableAsync(request);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {response.TableDescription.TableName}
successfully deleted.");
            return true;

        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found and cannot be
deleted. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while deleting
table {tableName}. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting table
{tableName}. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTablesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_delete_table
#
```

```
# This function deletes a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table to delete.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_delete_table() {
  local table_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_delete_table"
    echo "Deletes an Amazon DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table to delete."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb delete-table \
    --table-name "$table_name")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-table operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
```

```
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
################################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteTable AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Delete an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa deleteTable()
  \param tableName: The DynamoDB table name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteTable(
            request);
    if (result.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Your table \""
                  << result.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName()
                  << " was deleted.\n";
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete table: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTablesezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una tabella

L'`delete-table`esempio seguente elimina la `MusicCollection` tabella.

```
aws dynamodb delete-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection
```

Output:

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "TableStatus": "DELETING",
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 5
        }
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione di una tabella nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command DeleteTableReference AWS CLI .

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// DeleteTable deletes the DynamoDB table and all of its data.
func (basics TableBasics) DeleteTable(ctx context.Context) error {
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DeleteTable(ctx, &dynamodb.DeleteTableInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete table %v. Here's why: %v\n", basics.TableName, err)
 }
```

```
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTablesezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DeleteTableRequest;

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

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

                Usage:
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to delete (for example,
 Music3).
```

```
                **Warning** This program will delete the table that you specify!
                """;

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

        String tableName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Deleting the Amazon DynamoDB table %s...\n",
 tableName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteDynamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void deleteDynamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName)
 {
        DeleteTableRequest request = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

        try {
            ddb.deleteTable(request);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully deleted!");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTablesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteTableCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteTableCommand({
    TableName: "DecafCoffees",
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTablesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });
```

```
// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: process.argv[2],
};

// Call DynamoDB to delete the specified table
ddb.deleteTable(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err && err.code === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
    console.log("Error: Table not found");
  } else if (err && err.code === "ResourceInUseException") {
    console.log("Error: Table in use");
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTablesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteDynamoDBTable(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteTableRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteTable(request)
```

```
        println("$tableNameVal was deleted")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTableconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function deleteTable(string $TableName)
    {
        $this->customWaiter(function () use ($TableName) {
            return $this->dynamoDbClient->deleteTable([
                'TableName' => $TableName,
            ]);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTablesezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: elimina la tabella specificata. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma.

```
Remove-DDBTable -TableName "myTable"
```

Esempio 2: elimina la tabella specificata. Non viene richiesta la conferma prima che l'operazione proceda.

```
Remove-DDBTable -TableName "myTable" -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteTablein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: elimina la tabella specificata. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma.

```
Remove-DDBTable -TableName "myTable"
```

Esempio 2: elimina la tabella specificata. Non viene richiesta la conferma prima che l'operazione proceda.

```
Remove-DDBTable -TableName "myTable" -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteTablein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
```

```
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def delete_table(self):
        """
        Deletes the table.
        """
        try:
            self.table.delete()
            self.table = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteTable AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.
class Scaffold
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table_name, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table_name = table_name
    @table = nil
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::DEBUG
  end

  # Deletes the table.
  def delete_table
    @table.delete
    @table = nil
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't delete table. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTablesezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn delete_table(client: &Client, table: &str) ->
 Result<DeleteTableOutput, Error> {
    let resp = client.delete_table().table_name(table).send().await;

    match resp {
        Ok(out) => {
            println!("Deleted table");
            Ok(out)
        }
        Err(e) => Err(Error::Unhandled(e.into())),
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento DeleteTableall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        lo_dyn->deletetable( iv_tablename = iv_table_name ).
        " Wait till the table is actually deleted.
        lo_dyn->get_waiter( )->tablenotexists(
```

```
          iv_max_wait_time = 200
          iv_tablename     = iv_table_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Table ' && iv_table_name && ' deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table ' && iv_table_name && ' does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourceinuseex.
        MESSAGE 'The table cannot be deleted since it is in use' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DeleteTableconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    ///
    /// Deletes the table from Amazon DynamoDB.
    ///
    func deleteTable() async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = DeleteTableInput(
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            _ = try await client.deleteTable(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deleteTable:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTableguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`DescribeTable`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeTable`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Crea e gestisci tabelle globali che dimostrino MREC
- Crea e gestisci tabelle globali MRSC
- Lavora con tabelle globali e replica multiregionale con eventuale coerenza (MREC)
- Lavora con Streams e Time-to-Live
- Utilizza la crittografia delle tabelle

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    private static async Task GetTableInformation()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("\n*** Retrieving table information ***");

        var response = await Client.DescribeTableAsync(new DescribeTableRequest
        {
            TableName = ExampleTableName
        });
```

```
        var table = response.Table;
        Console.WriteLine($"Name: {table.TableName}");
        Console.WriteLine($"# of items: {table.ItemCount}");

    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeTablesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_describe_table
#
# This function returns the status of a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#
#  Response:
#       - TableStatus:
#     And:
#       0 - Table is active.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_describe_table {
  local table_name
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_describe_table"
```

```
  echo "Describe the status of a DynamoDB table."
  echo "  -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

local table_status
  table_status=$(
    aws dynamodb describe-table \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --output text \
      --query 'Table.TableStatus'
  )

 local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log "$error_code"
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-table operation failed.$table_status"
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  echo "$table_status"

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
```

```
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeTable AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Describe an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa describeTable()
  \param tableName: The DynamoDB table name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::describeTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
            request);
```

```
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableDescription &td =
 outcome.GetResult().GetTable();
        std::cout << "Table name  : " << td.GetTableName() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Table ARN   : " << td.GetTableArn() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Status      : "
                  <<
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatusMapper::GetNameForTableStatus(
                          td.GetTableStatus()) << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Item count  : " << td.GetItemCount() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Size (bytes): " << td.GetTableSizeBytes() << std::endl;

        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughputDescription &ptd =
 td.GetProvisionedThroughput();
        std::cout << "Throughput" << std::endl;
        std::cout << "  Read Capacity : " << ptd.GetReadCapacityUnits() <<
 std::endl;
        std::cout << "  Write Capacity: " << ptd.GetWriteCapacityUnits() <<
 std::endl;

        const Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition> &ad =
 td.GetAttributeDefinitions();
        std::cout << "Attributes" << std::endl;
        for (const auto &a: ad)
            std::cout << "  " << a.GetAttributeName() << " (" <<

 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeTypeMapper::GetNameForScalarAttributeType(
                               a.GetAttributeType()) <<
                      ")" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe table: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeTablesezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere una tabella

L'`describe-table`esempio seguente descrive la `MusicCollection` tabella.

```
aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection
```

Output:

```
{
    "Table": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 5
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "TableStatus": "ACTIVE",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "KeyType": "HASH",
                "AttributeName": "Artist"
            },
            {
                "KeyType": "RANGE",
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle"
            }
        ],
```

```
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "CreationDateTime": 1421866952.062
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Describing a Table nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command DescribeTableReference AWS CLI .

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}
```

```
// TableExists determines whether a DynamoDB table exists.
func (basics TableBasics) TableExists(ctx context.Context) (bool, error) {
 exists := true
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DescribeTable(
  ctx, &dynamodb.DescribeTableInput{TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundEx *types.ResourceNotFoundException
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundEx) {
   log.Printf("Table %v does not exist.\n", basics.TableName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't determine existence of table %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 basics.TableName, err)
  }
  exists = false
 }
 return exists, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeTablesezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeDefinition;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTableRequest;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ProvisionedThroughputDescription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.TableDescription;
import java.util.List;

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

                Usage:
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to get information
 about (for example, Music3).
                """;

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

        String tableName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Getting description for %s\n\n", tableName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeDymamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void describeDymamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String
 tableName) {
```

```
        DescribeTableRequest request = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

        try {
            TableDescription tableInfo = ddb.describeTable(request).table();
            if (tableInfo != null) {
                System.out.format("Table name  : %s\n", tableInfo.tableName());
                System.out.format("Table ARN   : %s\n", tableInfo.tableArn());
                System.out.format("Status      : %s\n", tableInfo.tableStatus());
                System.out.format("Item count  : %d\n", tableInfo.itemCount());
                System.out.format("Size (bytes): %d\n",
 tableInfo.tableSizeBytes());

                ProvisionedThroughputDescription throughputInfo =
 tableInfo.provisionedThroughput();
                System.out.println("Throughput");
                System.out.format("  Read Capacity : %d\n",
 throughputInfo.readCapacityUnits());
                System.out.format("  Write Capacity: %d\n",
 throughputInfo.writeCapacityUnits());

                List<AttributeDefinition> attributes =
 tableInfo.attributeDefinitions();
                System.out.println("Attributes");
                for (AttributeDefinition a : attributes) {
                    System.out.format("  %s (%s)\n", a.attributeName(),
 a.attributeType());
                }
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("\nDone!");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeTablesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DescribeTableCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeTableCommand({
    TableName: "Pastries",
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(`TABLE NAME: ${response.Table.TableName}`);
  console.log(`TABLE ITEM COUNT: ${response.Table.ItemCount}`);
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeTablesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
```

```
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: process.argv[2],
};

// Call DynamoDB to retrieve the selected table descriptions
ddb.describeTable(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Table.KeySchema);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeTablesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce i dettagli della tabella specificata.

```
Get-DDBTable -TableName "myTable"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTablein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce i dettagli della tabella specificata.

```
Get-DDBTable -TableName "myTable"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTablein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None
```

```
    def exists(self, table_name):
        """
        Determines whether a table exists. As a side effect, stores the table in
        a member variable.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to check.
        :return: True when the table exists; otherwise, False.
        """
        try:
            table = self.dyn_resource.Table(table_name)
            table.load()
            exists = True
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                exists = False
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't check for existence of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    table_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            self.table = table
        return exists
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeTable AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.
class Scaffold
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table_name, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table_name = table_name
    @table = nil
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::DEBUG
  end

  # Determines whether a table exists. As a side effect, stores the table in
  # a member variable.
  #
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to check.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the table exists; otherwise, False.
  def exists?(table_name)
    @dynamo_resource.client.describe_table(table_name: table_name)
    @logger.debug("Table #{table_name} exists")
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ResourceNotFoundException
    @logger.debug("Table #{table_name} doesn't exist")
    false
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't check for existence of #{table_name}:\n")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeTablesezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_dyn->describetable( iv_tablename = iv_table_name ).
        DATA(lv_tablename) = oo_result->get_table( )->ask_tablename( ).
        DATA(lv_tablearn) = oo_result->get_table( )->ask_tablearn( ).
        DATA(lv_tablestatus) = oo_result->get_table( )->ask_tablestatus( ).
        DATA(lv_itemcount) = oo_result->get_table( )->ask_itemcount( ).
        MESSAGE 'The table name is ' && lv_tablename
            && '. The table ARN is ' && lv_tablearn
            && '. The tablestatus is ' && lv_tablestatus
            && '. Item count is ' && lv_itemcount TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table ' && lv_tablename && ' does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DescribeTableconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeTimeToLive`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeTimeToLive`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Lavora con Streams e Time-to-Live

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare le impostazioni Time to Live per un tavolo

L'`describe-time-to-live`esempio seguente visualizza le impostazioni Time to Live per la `MusicCollection` tabella.

```
aws dynamodb describe-time-to-live \
    --table-name MusicCollection
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "TimeToLiveDescription": {
        "TimeToLiveStatus": "ENABLED",
        "AttributeName": "ttl"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Time to Live nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DescribeTimeToLiveReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Descrivi la configurazione TTL su una tabella DynamoDB esistente utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTimeToLiveRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTimeToLiveResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public DescribeTimeToLiveResponse describeTTL(final String tableName, final
 Region region) {
        final DescribeTimeToLiveRequest request =
            DescribeTimeToLiveRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).build();

        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = dynamoDbClient != null
            ? dynamoDbClient
            : DynamoDbClient.builder().region(region).build()) {
            return ddb.describeTimeToLive(request);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR, tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API DescribeTimeToLiveReference AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Descrivi la configurazione TTL su una tabella DynamoDB esistente utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
import { DynamoDBClient, DescribeTimeToLiveCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-
dynamodb";

export const describeTTL = async (tableName, region) => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    try {
        const ttlDescription = await client.send(new
 DescribeTimeToLiveCommand({ TableName: tableName }));

        if (ttlDescription.TimeToLiveDescription.TimeToLiveStatus === 'ENABLED')
 {
            console.log("TTL is enabled for table %s.", tableName);
        } else {
            console.log("TTL is not enabled for table %s.", tableName);
        }

        return ttlDescription;
    } catch (e) {
        console.error(`Error describing table: ${e}`);
        throw e;
    }
}

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
// describeTTL('your-table-name', 'us-east-1');
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API DescribeTimeToLiveReference AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Descrivi la configurazione TTL su una tabella DynamoDB esistente utilizzando. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
import boto3


def describe_ttl(table_name, region):
    """
    Describes TTL on an existing table, as well as a region.

    :param table_name: String representing the name of the table
    :param region: AWS Region of the table - example `us-east-1`
    :return: Time to live description.
    """
    try:
        dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb", region_name=region)
        ttl_description = dynamodb.describe_time_to_live(TableName=table_name)
        print(
            f"TimeToLive for table {table_name} is status
 {ttl_description['TimeToLiveDescription']['TimeToLiveStatus']}"
        )

        return ttl_description
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error describing table: {e}")
        raise


# Enter your own table name and AWS region
describe_ttl("your-table-name", "us-east-1")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeTimeToLive AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`ExecuteStatement`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ExecuteStatement`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Eliminare i dati utilizzando PartiQL DELETE
- Inserisci dati utilizzando PartiQL INSERT
- Esecuzione di una query mediante PartiQL
- Interroga i dati utilizzando PartiQL SELECT
- Aggiorna i dati utilizzando PartiQL UPDATE

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo di un'istruzione INSERT per aggiungere un elemento.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts a single movie into the movies table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to insert.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the INSERT operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
'year': ?}}";
```

```
            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertBatch,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

Utilizzo di un'istruzione SELECT per ottenere un elemento.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Uses a PartiQL SELECT statement to retrieve a single movie from the
        /// movie database.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to retrieve.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of movie data. If no movie matches the supplied
        /// title, the list is empty.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
GetSingleMovie(string tableName, string movieTitle)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });
```

```
            return response.Items;
        }
```

Utilizzo di un'istruzione SELECT per ottenere un elenco di elementi.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve multiple movies by year using a SELECT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movies were released.</param>
        /// <returns></returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
GetMovies(string tableName, int year)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE year = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }
```

Utilizzo di un'istruzione UPDATE per aggiornare un elemento.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Updates a single movie in the table, adding information for the
        /// producer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">the name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="producer">The name of the producer.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The movie title.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// UPDATE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateSingleMovie(string tableName, string
producer, string movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertSingle = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title
= ? AND year = ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = producer },
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

Utilizzo di un'istruzione DELETE per eliminare un singolo filmato.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a single movie from the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to delete.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// DELETE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            var deleteSingle = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
= ?";
```

```
            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = deleteSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo di un'istruzione INSERT per aggiungere un elemento.

```
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    // 2. Add a new movie using an "Insert" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    Aws::String title;
    float rating;
    int year;
    Aws::String plot;
    {
        title = askQuestion(
                "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
```

```
        year = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange("On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate
it? ",
                                          1, 10);
        plot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "INSERT INTO \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" VALUE {'"
                  << TITLE_KEY << "': ?, '" << YEAR_KEY << "': ?, '"
                  << INFO_KEY << "': ?}";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        // Create the parameter attributes.
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        ratingAttribute->SetN(rating);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        plotAttribute->SetS(plot);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);
        attributes.push_back(infoMapAttribute);
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add a movie: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
```

```
        }
    }
```

Utilizzo di un'istruzione SELECT per ottenere un elemento.

```
    //  3. Get the data for the movie using a "Select" statement.
(ExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        else {
            // Print the retrieved movie information.
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetItems();

            if (items.size() == 1) {
                printMovieInfo(items[0]);
            }
            else {
```

```
                std::cerr << "Error: " << items.size() << " movies were
retrieved. "
                          << " There should be only one movie." << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }
```

Utilizzo di un'istruzione UPDATE per aggiornare un elemento.

```
    //  4. Update the data for the movie using an "Update" statement.
(ExecuteStatement)
    {
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your movie.\nYou rated it  ") +
                std::to_string(rating)
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "UPDATE \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" SET "
                  << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << "=? WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? AND " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(rating));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));

        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to update a movie: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
            return false;
        }
```

```
    }
```

Utilizzo di un'istruzione DELETE per eliminare un elemento.

```
    // 6. Delete the movie using a "Delete" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "DELETE FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movie: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Definisci una struttura di ricevitore di funzioni per l'esempio.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// PartiQLRunner encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
// PartiQL examples. It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on
 the
// specified table.
type PartiQLRunner struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}
```

Utilizzo di un'istruzione INSERT per aggiungere un elemento.

```
// AddMovie runs a PartiQL INSERT statement to add a movie to the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) AddMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year,
 movie.Info})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("INSERT INTO \"%v\" VALUE {'title': ?, 'year': ?, 'info': ?}",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't insert an item with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Utilizzo di un'istruzione SELECT per ottenere un elemento.

```
// GetMovie runs a PartiQL SELECT statement to get a movie from the DynamoDB
 table by
// title and year.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetMovie(ctx context.Context, title string, year int)
 (Movie, error) {
 var movie Movie
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{title, year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 response, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("SELECT * FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about %v. Here's why: %v\n", title, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Items[0], &movie)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return movie, err
}
```

Utilizzo di un'istruzione SELECT per ottenere un elenco di elementi e proiettare i risultati.

```
// GetAllMovies runs a PartiQL SELECT statement to get all movies from the
 DynamoDB table.
// pageSize is not typically required and is used to show how to paginate the
 results.
// The results are projected to return only the title and rating of each movie.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetAllMovies(ctx context.Context, pageSize int32)
 ([]map[string]interface{}, error) {
 var output []map[string]interface{}
 var response *dynamodb.ExecuteStatementOutput
 var err error
 var nextToken *string
 for moreData := true; moreData; {
  response, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("SELECT title, info.rating FROM \"%v\"", runner.TableName)),
   Limit:     aws.Int32(pageSize),
   NextToken: nextToken,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   moreData = false
  } else {
   var pageOutput []map[string]interface{}
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &pageOutput)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Got a page of length %v.\n", len(response.Items))
    output = append(output, pageOutput...)
   }
   nextToken = response.NextToken
   moreData = nextToken != nil
  }
 }
 return output, err
}
```

Utilizzo di un'istruzione UPDATE per aggiornare un elemento.

```
// UpdateMovie runs a PartiQL UPDATE statement to update the rating of a movie
 that
// already exists in the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) UpdateMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie, rating
 float64) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{rating, movie.Title,
 movie.Year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("UPDATE \"%v\" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update movie %v. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Utilizzo di un'istruzione DELETE per eliminare un elemento.

```
// DeleteMovie runs a PartiQL DELETE statement to remove a movie from the
 DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) DeleteMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title,
 movie.Year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("DELETE FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete %v from the table. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Definite una struttura Movie utilizzata in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                   `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
```

```
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creazione di un elemento mediante PartiQL.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
```

```
  const command = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statement: `INSERT INTO Flowers value {'Name':?}`,
    Parameters: ["Rose"],
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

Ottenimento di un elemento mediante PartiQL.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statement: "SELECT * FROM CloudTypes WHERE IsStorm=?",
    Parameters: [false],
    ConsistentRead: true,
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

Aggiornamento di un elemento mediante PartiQL.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statement: "UPDATE EyeColors SET IsRecessive=? where Color=?",
    Parameters: [true, "blue"],
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

Eliminazione di un elemento mediante PartiQL.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statement: "DELETE FROM PaintColors where Name=?",
    Parameters: ["Purple"],
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function insertItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => "$statement",
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
    }

    public function getItemByPartiQL(string $tableName, array $key): Result
    {
        list($statement, $parameters) = $this-
>buildStatementAndParameters("SELECT", $tableName, $key['Item']);

        return $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
            'Statement' => $statement,
        ]);
    }

    public function updateItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => $statement,
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => $statement,
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
```

```
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class PartiQLWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB resource to run PartiQL statements.
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource


    def run_partiql(self, statement, params):
        """
        Runs a PartiQL statement. A Boto3 resource is used even though
        `execute_statement` is called on the underlying `client` object because
 the
        resource transforms input and output from plain old Python objects
 (POPOs) to
        the DynamoDB format. If you create the client directly, you must do these
        transforms yourself.

        :param statement: The PartiQL statement.
        :param params: The list of PartiQL parameters. These are applied to the
```

```
                        statement in the order they are listed.
        :return: The items returned from the statement, if any.
        """
        try:
            output = self.dyn_resource.meta.client.execute_statement(
                Statement=statement, Parameters=params
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute PartiQL '%s' because the table does not
exist.",
                    statement,
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute PartiQL '%s'. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    statement,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
        else:
            return output
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ExecuteStatement AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Selezione di un elemento mediante PartiQL.

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLSingle
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Gets a single record from a table using PartiQL.
  # Note: To perform more fine-grained selects,
  # use the Client.query instance method instead.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to search.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::ExecuteStatementOutput]
  def select_item_by_title(title)
    request = {
      statement: "SELECT * FROM \"#{@table.name}\" WHERE title=?",
      parameters: [title]
    }
    @dynamodb.client.execute_statement(request)
  end
```

Aggiornamento di un elemento mediante PartiQL.

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLSingle
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Updates a single record from a table using PartiQL.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to update.
  # @param year [Integer] The year the movie was released.
  # @param rating [Float] The new rating to assign the title.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::ExecuteStatementOutput]
  def update_rating_by_title(title, year, rating)
    request = {
```

```
      statement: "UPDATE \"#{@table.name}\" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? and
 year=?",
      parameters: [{ "N": rating }, title, year]
    }
    @dynamodb.client.execute_statement(request)
  end
```

Aggiunta di un elemento mediante PartiQL.

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLSingle
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Adds a single record to a table using PartiQL.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to update.
  # @param year [Integer] The year the movie was released.
  # @param plot [String] The plot of the movie.
  # @param rating [Float] The new rating to assign the title.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::ExecuteStatementOutput]
  def insert_item(title, year, plot, rating)
    request = {
      statement: "INSERT INTO \"#{@table.name}\" VALUE {'title': ?, 'year': ?,
 'info': ?}",
      parameters: [title, year, { 'plot': plot, 'rating': rating }]
    }
    @dynamodb.client.execute_statement(request)
  end
```

Eliminazione di un elemento mediante PartiQL.

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLSingle
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
```

```
  @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
  @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
end

# Deletes a single record from a table using PartiQL.
#
# @param title [String] The title of the movie to update.
# @param year [Integer] The year the movie was released.
# @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::ExecuteStatementOutput]
def delete_item_by_title(title, year)
  request = {
    statement: "DELETE FROM \"#{@table.name}\" WHERE title=? and year=?",
    parameters: [title, year]
  }
  @dynamodb.client.execute_statement(request)
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzo **`GetItem`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetItem`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Accelerazione delle letture con DAX
- Crea e gestisci tabelle globali MRSC
- Lavora con tabelle globali e replica multiregionale con eventuale coerenza (MREC)

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Gets information about an existing movie from the table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing information about
    /// the movie to retrieve.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the movie.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Dictionary object containing information about the item
    /// retrieved.</returns>
    public async Task<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>> GetItemAsync(Movie
 newMovie, string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new GetItemRequest
            {
                Key = key,
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            var response = await _amazonDynamoDB.GetItemAsync(request);
            return response.Item;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>();
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while getting
 item. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while getting item.
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetItemsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_get_item
#
# This function gets an item from a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to get.
#       [-q query]  -- Optional JMESPath query expression.
#
```

```
#  Returns:
#       The item as text output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_get_item() {
  local table_name keys query response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_get_item"
    echo "Get an item from a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the
 item to get."
    echo " [-q query]  -- Optional JMESPath query expression."
    echo ""
  }
  query=""
  while getopts "n:k:q:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
      q) query="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
    response=$(aws dynamodb get-item \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key file://"$keys" \
      --output text \
      --query "$query")
  else
    response=$(
      aws dynamodb get-item \
        --table-name "$table_name" \
        --key file://"$keys" \
        --output text
    )
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports get-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
    echo "$response" | sed "/^\t/s/\t//1" # Remove initial tab that the JMSEPath
 query inserts on some strings.
  else
    echo "$response"
  fi

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi
```

```
  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetItem AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Get an item from an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa getItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param partitionKey: The partition key.
  \param partitionValue: The value for the partition key.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::getItem(const Aws::String &tableName,
                               const Aws::String &partitionKey,
                               const Aws::String &partitionValue,
                               const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::GetItemRequest request;

    // Set up the request.
    request.SetTableName(tableName);
    request.AddKey(partitionKey,
                   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(partitionValue));

    // Retrieve the item's fields and values.
```

```
    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::GetItemOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.GetItem(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        // Reference the retrieved fields/values.
        const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &item =
 outcome.GetResult().GetItem();
        if (!item.empty()) {
            // Output each retrieved field and its value.
            for (const auto &i: item)
                std::cout << "Values: " << i.first << ": " << i.second.GetS()
                          << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "No item found with the key " << partitionKey <<
 std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get item: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetItemsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: leggere un elemento in una tabella

L'`get-item`esempio seguente recupera un elemento dalla `MusicCollection` tabella. La tabella ha una chiave hash-and-range primaria (`ArtisteSongTitle`), quindi è necessario specificare entrambi questi attributi. Il comando richiede anche informazioni sulla capacità di lettura consumata dall'operazione.

```
aws dynamodb get-item \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --key file://key.json \
    --return-consumed-capacity TOTAL
```

Contenuto di `key.json`.

```
{
    "Artist": {"S": "Acme Band"},
    "SongTitle": {"S": "Happy Day"}
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "Item": {
        "AlbumTitle": {
            "S": "Songs About Life"
        },
        "SongTitle": {
            "S": "Happy Day"
        },
        "Artist": {
            "S": "Acme Band"
        }
    },
    "ConsumedCapacity": {
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "CapacityUnits": 0.5
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Reading an Item nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

Esempio 2: leggere un elemento utilizzando una lettura coerente

L'esempio seguente recupera un elemento dalla `MusicCollection` tabella utilizzando letture fortemente coerenti.

```
aws dynamodb get-item \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --key file://key.json \
    --consistent-read \
    --return-consumed-capacity TOTAL
```

Contenuto di `key.json`.

```
{
    "Artist": {"S": "Acme Band"},
    "SongTitle": {"S": "Happy Day"}
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "Item": {
        "AlbumTitle": {
            "S": "Songs About Life"
        },
        "SongTitle": {
            "S": "Happy Day"
        },
        "Artist": {
            "S": "Acme Band"
        }
    },
    "ConsumedCapacity": {
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "CapacityUnits": 1.0
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Reading an Item nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

Esempio 3: recuperare attributi specifici di un articolo

L'esempio seguente utilizza un'espressione di proiezione per recuperare solo tre attributi dell'elemento desiderato.

```
aws dynamodb get-item \
    --table-name ProductCatalog \
    --key '{"Id": {"N": "102"}}' \
    --projection-expression "#T, #C, #P" \
    --expression-attribute-names file://names.json
```

Contenuto di `names.json`.

```
{
```

```
    "#T": "Title",
    "#C": "ProductCategory",
    "#P": "Price"
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "Item": {
        "Price": {
            "N": "20"
        },
        "Title": {
            "S": "Book 102 Title"
        },
        "ProductCategory": {
            "S": "Book"
        }
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Reading an Item nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command GetItemReference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
```

```
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// GetMovie gets movie data from the DynamoDB table by using the primary
 composite key
// made of title and year.
func (basics TableBasics) GetMovie(ctx context.Context, title string, year int)
 (Movie, error) {
 movie := Movie{Title: title, Year: year}
 response, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.GetItem(ctx, &dynamodb.GetItemInput{
  Key: movie.GetKey(), TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about %v. Here's why: %v\n", title, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Item, &movie)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return movie, err
}
```

Definisci una struttura Movie utilizzata in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                   `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
```

```
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetItemin AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottiene un elemento da una tabella utilizzando DynamoDbClient.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Set;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * To get an item from an Amazon DynamoDB table using the AWS SDK for Java V2,
 * its better practice to use the
 * Enhanced Client, see the EnhancedGetItem example.
 */
public class GetItem {
```

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

                Usage:
                    <tableName> <key> <keyVal>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table from which an item is
retrieved (for example, Music3).\s
                    key - The key used in the Amazon DynamoDB table (for example,
Artist).\s
                    keyval - The key value that represents the item to get (for
example, Famous Band).
                """;

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

        String tableName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        String keyVal = args[2];
        System.out.format("Retrieving item \"%s\" from \"%s\"\n", keyVal,
tableName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getDynamoDBItem(ddb, tableName, key, keyVal);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void getDynamoDBItem(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName,
String key, String keyVal) {
        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> keyToGet = new HashMap<>();
        keyToGet.put(key, AttributeValue.builder()
                .s(keyVal)
                .build());

        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
                .key(keyToGet)
                .tableName(tableName)
```

```
                .build();

        try {
            // If there is no matching item, GetItem does not return any data.
            Map<String, AttributeValue> returnedItem =
 ddb.getItem(request).item();
            if (returnedItem.isEmpty())
                System.out.format("No item found with the key %s!\n", key);
            else {
                Set<String> keys = returnedItem.keySet();
                System.out.println("Amazon DynamoDB table attributes: \n");
                for (String key1 : keys) {
                    System.out.format("%s: %s\n", key1,
 returnedItem.get(key1).toString());
                }
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetItemin AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio utilizza il client di documenti per semplificare il lavoro con gli elementi in DynamoDB. Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetCommand.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { DynamoDBDocumentClient, GetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";
```

```
const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new GetCommand({
    TableName: "AngryAnimals",
    Key: {
      CommonName: "Shoebill",
    },
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GetItemsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni un elemento da una tabella.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "TABLE",
  Key: {
    KEY_NAME: { N: "001" },
  },
```

```
  ProjectionExpression: "ATTRIBUTE_NAME",
};

// Call DynamoDB to read the item from the table
ddb.getItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Item);
  }
});
```

Ottieni un elemento da una tabella utilizzando il client documento DynamoDB.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB document client
var docClient = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "EPISODES_TABLE",
  Key: { KEY_NAME: VALUE },
};

docClient.get(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Item);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetItemsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getSpecificItem(
    tableNameVal: String,
    keyName: String,
    keyVal: String,
) {
    val keyToGet = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    keyToGet[keyName] = AttributeValue.S(keyVal)

    val request =
        GetItemRequest {
            key = keyToGet
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request)
        val numbersMap = returnedItem.item
        numbersMap?.forEach { key1 ->
            println(key1.key)
            println(key1.value)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetItemconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        $movie = $service->getItemByKey($tableName, $key);
        echo "\nThe movie {$movie['Item']['title']['S']} was released in
{$movie['Item']['year']['N']}.\n";

    public function getItemByKey(string $tableName, array $key)
    {
        return $this->dynamoDbClient->getItem([
            'Key' => $key['Item'],
            'TableName' => $tableName,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetItemsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce l'elemento DynamoDB con la chiave di partizione e la SongTitle chiave di ordinamento Artist.

```
$key = @{
  SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
  Artist = 'No One You Know'
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

Get-DDBItem -TableName 'Music' -Key $key | ConvertFrom-DDBItem
```

Output:

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
Genre                          Country
SongTitle                      Somewhere Down The Road
Price                          1.94
Artist                         No One You Know
CriticRating                   9
AlbumTitle                     Somewhat Famous
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetItemin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce l'elemento DynamoDB con la chiave di partizione e la SongTitle chiave di ordinamento Artist.

```
$key = @{
  SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
  Artist = 'No One You Know'
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

Get-DDBItem -TableName 'Music' -Key $key | ConvertFrom-DDBItem
```

Output:

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
Genre                          Country
SongTitle                      Somewhere Down The Road
Price                          1.94
Artist                         No One You Know
CriticRating                   9
AlbumTitle                     Somewhat Famous
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetItemin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None
```

```
    def get_movie(self, title, year):
        """
        Gets movie data from the table for a specific movie.

        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The release year of the movie.
        :return: The data about the requested movie.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.get_item(Key={"year": year, "title": title})
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get movie %s from table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Item"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
```

```
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Gets movie data from the table for a specific movie.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie.
  # @param year [Integer] The release year of the movie.
  # @return [Hash] The data about the requested movie.
  def get_item(title, year)
    @table.get_item(key: { 'year' => year, 'title' => title })
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't get movie #{title} (#{year}) from table #{@table.name}:\n")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetItemsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_item = lo_dyn->getitem(
          iv_tablename                = iv_table_name
          it_key                      = it_key ).
        DATA(lt_attr) = oo_item->get_item( ).
        DATA(lo_title) = lt_attr[ key = 'title' ]-value.
        DATA(lo_year) = lt_attr[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        DATA(lo_rating) = lt_attr[ key = 'rating' ]-value.
        MESSAGE 'Movie name is: ' && lo_title->get_s( )
          && 'Movie year is: ' && lo_year->get_n( )
          && 'Moving rating is: ' && lo_rating->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, GetItemconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Return a `Movie` record describing the specified movie from the Amazon
    /// DynamoDB table.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title (`String`).
    ///   - year: The movie's release year (`Int`).
    ///
    /// - Throws: `MoviesError.ItemNotFound` if the movie isn't in the table.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `Movie` record with the movie's details.
    func get(title: String, year: Int) async throws -> Movie {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = GetItemInput(
                key: [
                    "year": .n(String(year)),
                    "title": .s(title)
                ],
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
```

```
            let output = try await client.getItem(input: input)
            guard let item = output.item else {
                throw MoviesError.ItemNotFound
            }

            let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
            return movie
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: get:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetItemguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`ListTables`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListTables`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Configura il controllo degli accessi basato sugli attributi

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    private static async Task ListMyTables()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("\n*** Listing tables ***");

        string lastTableNameEvaluated = null;
```

```
        do
        {
            var response = await Client.ListTablesAsync(new ListTablesRequest
            {
                Limit = 2,
                ExclusiveStartTableName = lastTableNameEvaluated
            });

            foreach (var name in response.TableNames)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(name);
            }

            lastTableNameEvaluated = response.LastEvaluatedTableName;
        } while (lastTableNameEvaluated != null);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTablessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_list_tables
#
# This function lists all the tables in a DynamoDB.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
################################################################################
function dynamodb_list_tables() {
  response=$(aws dynamodb list-tables \
    --output text \
```

```
    --query "TableNames")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports batch-write-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response" | tr -s "[:space:]" "\n"

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
```

```
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTables AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! List the Amazon DynamoDB tables for the current AWS account.
/*!
  \sa listTables()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::listTables(
```

```
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesRequest listTablesRequest;
    listTablesRequest.SetLimit(50);
    do {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.ListTables(
                listTablesRequest);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        for (const auto &tableName: outcome.GetResult().GetTableNames())
            std::cout << tableName << std::endl;
        listTablesRequest.SetExclusiveStartTableName(
                outcome.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedTableName());

    } while (!listTablesRequest.GetExclusiveStartTableName().empty());

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTablessezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per elencare le tabelle

L'`list-tables`esempio seguente elenca tutte le tabelle associate all' AWS account corrente e alla regione.

```
aws dynamodb list-tables
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "TableNames": [
        "Forum",
        "ProductCatalog",
        "Reply",
        "Thread"
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Listing Table Names nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

Esempio 2: limitare le dimensioni della pagina

L'esempio seguente restituisce un elenco di tutte le tabelle esistenti, ma recupera solo un elemento in ogni chiamata, eseguendo più chiamate se necessario per ottenere l'intero elenco. La limitazione delle dimensioni della pagina è utile quando si eseguono comandi di elenco su un numero elevato di risorse, il che può causare un errore di «timeout» quando si utilizza la dimensione di pagina predefinita di 1000.

```
aws dynamodb list-tables \
    --page-size 1
```

Output:

```
{
    "TableNames": [
        "Forum",
        "ProductCatalog",
        "Reply",
        "Thread"
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Listing Table Names nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

Esempio 3: limitare il numero di articoli restituiti

L'esempio seguente limita il numero di articoli restituiti a 2. La risposta include un `NextToken` valore con cui recuperare la pagina successiva di risultati.

```
aws dynamodb list-tables \
    --max-items 2
```

Output:

```
{
    "TableNames": [
        "Forum",
        "ProductCatalog"
    ],
    "NextToken":
 "abCDeFGhiJKlmnOPqrSTuvwxYZ1aBCdEFghijK7LM51nOpqRSTuv3WxY3ZabC5dEFGhI2Jk3LmnoPQ6RST9"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Listing Table Names nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

Esempio 4: per recuperare la pagina successiva dei risultati

Il comando seguente utilizza il `NextToken` valore di una precedente chiamata al `list-tables` comando per recuperare un'altra pagina di risultati. Poiché la risposta in questo caso non include un `NextToken` valore, sappiamo di aver raggiunto la fine dei risultati.

```
aws dynamodb list-tables \
    --starting-
token abCDeFGhiJKlmnOPqrSTuvwxYZ1aBCdEFghijK7LM51nOpqRSTuv3WxY3ZabC5dEFGhI2Jk3LmnoPQ6RST9
```

Output:

```
{
    "TableNames": [
        "Reply",
        "Thread"
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Listing Table Names nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command ListTablesReference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// ListTables lists the DynamoDB table names for the current account.
func (basics TableBasics) ListTables(ctx context.Context) ([]string, error) {
 var tableNames []string
 var output *dynamodb.ListTablesOutput
 var err error
 tablePaginator := dynamodb.NewListTablesPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.ListTablesInput{})
```

```
 for tablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = tablePaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't list tables. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   tableNames = append(tableNames, output.TableNames...)
  }
 }
 return tableNames, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTablessezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesResponse;
import java.util.List;

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

```
public class ListTables {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Listing your Amazon DynamoDB tables:\n");
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        listAllTables(ddb);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void listAllTables(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        boolean moreTables = true;
        String lastName = null;

        while (moreTables) {
            try {
                ListTablesResponse response = null;
                if (lastName == null) {
                    ListTablesRequest request =
 ListTablesRequest.builder().build();
                    response = ddb.listTables(request);
                } else {
                    ListTablesRequest request = ListTablesRequest.builder()
                            .exclusiveStartTableName(lastName).build();
                    response = ddb.listTables(request);
                }

                List<String> tableNames = response.tableNames();
                if (tableNames.size() > 0) {
                    for (String curName : tableNames) {
                        System.out.format("* %s\n", curName);
                    }
                } else {
                    System.out.println("No tables found!");
                    System.exit(0);
                }

                lastName = response.lastEvaluatedTableName();
                if (lastName == null) {
                    moreTables = false;
                }

            } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
```

```
                System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
        System.out.println("\nDone!");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTablessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { ListTablesCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListTablesCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTablessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

// Call DynamoDB to retrieve the list of tables
ddb.listTables({ Limit: 10 }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err.code);
  } else {
    console.log("Table names are ", data.TableNames);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTablessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listAllTables() {
    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.listTables(ListTablesRequest {})
        response.tableNames?.forEach { tableName ->
            println("Table name is $tableName")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTablesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function listTables($exclusiveStartTableName = "", $limit = 100)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->listTables([
            'ExclusiveStartTableName' => $exclusiveStartTableName,
            'Limit' => $limit,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTablessezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce i dettagli di tutte le tabelle, iterando automaticamente finché il servizio non indica che non esistono altre tabelle.

```
Get-DDBTableList
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListTablesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce i dettagli di tutte le tabelle, iterando automaticamente finché il servizio non indica che non esistono altre tabelle.

```
Get-DDBTableList
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListTablesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
```

```
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def list_tables(self):
        """
        Lists the Amazon DynamoDB tables for the current account.

        :return: The list of tables.
        """
        try:
            tables = []
            for table in self.dyn_resource.tables.all():
                print(table.name)
                tables.append(table)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tables. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return tables
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTables AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Determina se esiste una tabella.

```
# Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.
class Scaffold
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table_name, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table_name = table_name
    @table = nil
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::DEBUG
  end

  # Determines whether a table exists. As a side effect, stores the table in
  # a member variable.
  #
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to check.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the table exists; otherwise, False.
  def exists?(table_name)
    @dynamo_resource.client.describe_table(table_name: table_name)
    @logger.debug("Table #{table_name} exists")
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ResourceNotFoundException
    @logger.debug("Table #{table_name} doesn't exist")
    false
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't check for existence of #{table_name}:\n")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTablessezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn list_tables(client: &Client) -> Result<Vec<String>, Error> {
    let paginator = client.list_tables().into_paginator().items().send();
    let table_names = paginator.collect::<Result<Vec<_>, _>>().await?;

    println!("Tables:");

    for name in &table_names {
        println!("  {}", name);
    }

    println!("Found {} tables", table_names.len());
    Ok(table_names)
}
```

Determina se esiste una tabella.

```
pub async fn table_exists(client: &Client, table: &str) -> Result<bool, Error> {
    debug!("Checking for table: {table}");
    let table_list = client.list_tables().send().await;

    match table_list {
        Ok(list) => Ok(list.table_names().contains(&table.into())),
        Err(e) => Err(e.into()),
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento ListTablesall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_dyn->listtables( ).
        " You can loop over the oo_result to get table properties like this.
        LOOP AT oo_result->get_tablenames( ) INTO DATA(lo_table_name).
          DATA(lv_tablename) = lo_table_name->get_value( ).
        ENDLOOP.
        DATA(lv_tablecount) = lines( oo_result->get_tablenames( ) ).
        MESSAGE 'Found ' && lv_tablecount && ' tables' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, ListTablesconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSDynamoDB
```

```
    /// Get a list of the DynamoDB tables available in the specified Region.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of strings listing all of the tables available
    ///   in the Region specified when the session was created.
    public func getTableList() async throws -> [String] {
        let input = ListTablesInput(
        )
        return try await session.listTables(input: input)
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTablesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`PutItem`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutItem`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Accelerazione delle letture con DAX
- Scenari dell'indice secondario globale avanzato
- Crea un elemento con un TTL
- Crea e gestisci tabelle globali che dimostrino MREC
- Crea e gestisci tabelle globali MRSC
- Usa operazioni condizionali
- Lavora con tabelle globali e replica multiregionale con eventuale coerenza (MREC)
- Lavora con Streams e Time-to-Live

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Adds a new item to the table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing informtation for
    /// the movie to add to the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table where the item will be
 added.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the results of adding the item.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutItemAsync(Movie newMovie, string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var item = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new PutItemRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                Item = item,
            };

            await _amazonDynamoDB.PutItemAsync(request);
            return true;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
```

```
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while putting
 item. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while putting item.
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutItemsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_put_item
#
# This function puts an item into a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -i item  -- Path to json file containing the item values.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
```

```
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_put_item() {
  local table_name item response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_put_item"
    echo "Put an item into a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -i item  -- Path to json file containing the item values."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      i) item="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$item" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an item with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    item:   $item"
  iecho ""
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --item file://"$item")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
```

```
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutItem AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Put an item in an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa putItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param artistKey: The artist key. This is the partition key for the table.
  \param artistValue: The artist value.
  \param albumTitleKey: The album title key.
  \param albumTitleValue: The album title value.
  \param awardsKey: The awards key.
  \param awardsValue: The awards value.
  \param songTitleKey: The song title key.
  \param songTitleValue: The song title value.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::putItem(const Aws::String &tableName,
                               const Aws::String &artistKey,
                               const Aws::String &artistValue,
                               const Aws::String &albumTitleKey,
                               const Aws::String &albumTitleValue,
                               const Aws::String &awardsKey,
                               const Aws::String &awardsValue,
                               const Aws::String &songTitleKey,
                               const Aws::String &songTitleValue,
                               const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutItemRequest putItemRequest;
    putItemRequest.SetTableName(tableName);
```

```
    putItemRequest.AddItem(artistKey,
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(
            artistValue)); // This is the hash key.
    putItemRequest.AddItem(albumTitleKey,
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(
            albumTitleValue));
    putItemRequest.AddItem(awardsKey,

 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(awardsValue));
    putItemRequest.AddItem(songTitleKey,

 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(songTitleValue));

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutItemOutcome outcome = dynamoClient.PutItem(
            putItemRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully added Item!" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return waitTableActive(tableName, dynamoClient);
}
```

Codice che attende che la tabella diventi attiva.

```
//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
```

```
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione PutItem AWS SDK per C++API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per aggiungere un elemento a una tabella

L'`put-item`esempio seguente aggiunge un nuovo elemento alla MusicCollectiontabella.

```
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --item file://item.json \
```

```
    --return-consumed-capacity TOTAL \
    --return-item-collection-metrics SIZE
```

Contenuto di `item.json`.

```
{
    "Artist": {"S": "No One You Know"},
    "SongTitle": {"S": "Call Me Today"},
    "AlbumTitle": {"S": "Greatest Hits"}
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "ConsumedCapacity": {
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "CapacityUnits": 1.0
    },
    "ItemCollectionMetrics": {
        "ItemCollectionKey": {
            "Artist": {
                "S": "No One You Know"
            }
        },
        "SizeEstimateRangeGB": [
            0.0,
            1.0
        ]
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Writing an Item in Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

Esempio 2: sovrascrivere in modo condizionale un elemento in una tabella

L'`put-item`esempio seguente sovrascrive un elemento esistente nella `MusicCollection` tabella solo se tale elemento esistente ha un `AlbumTitle` attributo con un valore di. `Greatest Hits` Il comando restituisce il valore precedente dell'elemento.

```
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --item file://item.json \
```

```
    --condition-expression "#A = :A" \
    --expression-attribute-names file://names.json \
    --expression-attribute-values file://values.json \
    --return-values ALL_OLD
```

Contenuto di `item.json`.

```
{
    "Artist": {"S": "No One You Know"},
    "SongTitle": {"S": "Call Me Today"},
    "AlbumTitle": {"S": "Somewhat Famous"}
}
```

Contenuto di `names.json`.

```
{
    "#A": "AlbumTitle"
}
```

Contenuto di `values.json`.

```
{
    ":A": {"S": "Greatest Hits"}
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "Attributes": {
        "AlbumTitle": {
            "S": "Greatest Hits"
        },
        "Artist": {
            "S": "No One You Know"
        },
        "SongTitle": {
            "S": "Call Me Today"
        }
    }
}
```

Se la chiave esiste già, dovresti vedere il seguente risultato:

```
A client error (ConditionalCheckFailedException) occurred when calling the
 PutItem operation: The conditional request failed.
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Writing an Item in Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command PutItemReference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}
```

```
// AddMovie adds a movie the DynamoDB table.
func (basics TableBasics) AddMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 item, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(movie)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName), Item: item,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't add item to table. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Definisci una struttura Movie utilizzata in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
```

```
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutItemin AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Mette un elemento in una tabella utilizzando DynamoDbClient.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * To place items into an Amazon DynamoDB table using the AWS SDK for Java V2,
 * its better practice to use the
 * Enhanced Client. See the EnhancedPutItem example.
 */
public class PutItem {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName> <key> <keyVal> <albumtitle> <albumtitleval>
 <awards> <awardsval> <Songtitle> <songtitleval>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table in which an item is
 placed (for example, Music3).
                    key - The key used in the Amazon DynamoDB table (for example,
 Artist).
                    keyval - The key value that represents the item to get (for
 example, Famous Band).
                    albumTitle - The Album title (for example, AlbumTitle).
                    AlbumTitleValue - The name of the album (for example, Songs
 About Life ).
                    Awards - The awards column (for example, Awards).
                    AwardVal - The value of the awards (for example, 10).
                    SongTitle - The song title (for example, SongTitle).
                    SongTitleVal - The value of the song title (for example,
 Happy Day).
                **Warning** This program will  place an item that you specify
 into a table!
```

```
                """;

        if (args.length != 9) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        String keyVal = args[2];
        String albumTitle = args[3];
        String albumTitleValue = args[4];
        String awards = args[5];
        String awardVal = args[6];
        String songTitle = args[7];
        String songTitleVal = args[8];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        putItemInTable(ddb, tableName, key, keyVal, albumTitle, albumTitleValue,
awards, awardVal, songTitle,
                songTitleVal);
        System.out.println("Done!");
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void putItemInTable(DynamoDbClient ddb,
            String tableName,
            String key,
            String keyVal,
            String albumTitle,
            String albumTitleValue,
            String awards,
            String awardVal,
            String songTitle,
            String songTitleVal) {

        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> itemValues = new HashMap<>();
        itemValues.put(key, AttributeValue.builder().s(keyVal).build());
        itemValues.put(songTitle,
AttributeValue.builder().s(songTitleVal).build());
```

```
        itemValues.put(albumTitle,
 AttributeValue.builder().s(albumTitleValue).build());
        itemValues.put(awards, AttributeValue.builder().s(awardVal).build());

        PutItemRequest request = PutItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .item(itemValues)
                .build();

        try {
            PutItemResponse response = ddb.putItem(request);
            System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully updated. The
 request id is "
                    + response.responseMetadata().requestId());

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
 found.\n", tableName);
            System.err.println("Be sure that it exists and that you've typed its
 name correctly!");
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedi PutItemin AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio utilizza il client di documenti per semplificare il lavoro con gli elementi in DynamoDB. Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutCommand.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { PutCommand, DynamoDBDocumentClient } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new PutCommand({
    TableName: "HappyAnimals",
    Item: {
      CommonName: "Shiba Inu",
    },
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la PutItemsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Inserisci un elemento in una tabella.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });
```

```
var params = {
  TableName: "CUSTOMER_LIST",
  Item: {
    CUSTOMER_ID: { N: "001" },
    CUSTOMER_NAME: { S: "Richard Roe" },
  },
};

// Call DynamoDB to add the item to the table
ddb.putItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

Inserisci un elemento in una tabella utilizzando il client documento DynamoDB.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB document client
var docClient = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "TABLE",
  Item: {
    HASHKEY: VALUE,
    ATTRIBUTE_1: "STRING_VALUE",
    ATTRIBUTE_2: VALUE_2,
  },
};

docClient.put(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
```

```
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutItemsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun putItemInTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    key: String,
    keyVal: String,
    albumTitle: String,
    albumTitleValue: String,
    awards: String,
    awardVal: String,
    songTitle: String,
    songTitleVal: String,
) {
    val itemValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()

    // Add all content to the table.
    itemValues[key] = AttributeValue.S(keyVal)
    itemValues[songTitle] = AttributeValue.S(songTitleVal)
    itemValues[albumTitle] = AttributeValue.S(albumTitleValue)
    itemValues[awards] = AttributeValue.S(awardVal)

    val request =
        PutItemRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            item = itemValues
        }
```

```
    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.putItem(request)
        println(" A new item was placed into $tableNameVal.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutItemconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        echo "What's the name of the last movie you watched?\n";
        while (empty($movieName)) {
            $movieName = testable_readline("Movie name: ");
        }
        echo "And what year was it released?\n";
        $movieYear = "year";
        while (!is_numeric($movieYear) || intval($movieYear) != $movieYear) {
            $movieYear = testable_readline("Year released: ");
        }

        $service->putItem([
            'Item' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$movieYear",
                ],
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
            ],
            'TableName' => $tableName,
        ]);
```

```
    public function putItem(array $array)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->putItem($array);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutItemsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo elemento o sostituisce un elemento esistente con un nuovo elemento.

```
$item = @{
  SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
  Artist = 'No One You Know'
        AlbumTitle = 'Somewhat Famous'
        Price = 1.94
        Genre = 'Country'
        CriticRating = 9.0
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem
Set-DDBItem -TableName 'Music' -Item $item
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutItemin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo elemento o sostituisce un elemento esistente con un nuovo elemento.

```
$item = @{
  SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
  Artist = 'No One You Know'
        AlbumTitle = 'Somewhat Famous'
        Price = 1.94
        Genre = 'Country'
        CriticRating = 9.0
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem
Set-DDBItem -TableName 'Music' -Item $item
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutItemin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
```

```
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def add_movie(self, title, year, plot, rating):
        """
        Adds a movie to the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The release year of the movie.
        :param plot: The plot summary of the movie.
        :param rating: The quality rating of the movie.
        """
        try:
            self.table.put_item(
                Item={
                    "year": year,
                    "title": title,
                    "info": {"plot": plot, "rating": Decimal(str(rating))},
                }
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't add movie %s to table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Adds a movie to the table.
  #
  # @param movie [Hash] The title, year, plot, and rating of the movie.
  def add_item(movie)
    @table.put_item(
      item: {
        'year' => movie[:year],
        'title' => movie[:title],
        'info' => { 'plot' => movie[:plot], 'rating' => movie[:rating] }
      }
    )
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't add movie #{title} to table #{@table.name}. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutItemsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn add_item(client: &Client, item: Item, table: &String) ->
 Result<ItemOut, Error> {
    let user_av = AttributeValue::S(item.username);
    let type_av = AttributeValue::S(item.p_type);
    let age_av = AttributeValue::S(item.age);
    let first_av = AttributeValue::S(item.first);
    let last_av = AttributeValue::S(item.last);

    let request = client
        .put_item()
        .table_name(table)
        .item("username", user_av)
        .item("account_type", type_av)
        .item("age", age_av)
        .item("first_name", first_av)
        .item("last_name", last_av);

    println!("Executing request [{request:?}] to add item...");

    let resp = request.send().await?;

    let attributes = resp.attributes().unwrap();

    let username = attributes.get("username").cloned();
    let first_name = attributes.get("first_name").cloned();
    let last_name = attributes.get("last_name").cloned();
    let age = attributes.get("age").cloned();
    let p_type = attributes.get("p_type").cloned();

    println!(
        "Added user {:?}, {:?} {:?}, age {:?} as {:?} user",
        username, first_name, last_name, age, p_type
```

```
    );

    Ok(ItemOut {
        p_type,
        age,
        username,
        first_name,
        last_name,
    })
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento PutItemall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_resp) = lo_dyn->putitem(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_item      = it_item ).
        MESSAGE '1 row inserted into DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyncondalcheckfaile00.
        MESSAGE 'A condition specified in the operation could not be evaluated.'
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyntransactconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Another transaction is using the item' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, PutItemconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Add a movie specified as a `Movie` structure to the Amazon DynamoDB
    /// table.
    ///
    /// - Parameter movie: The `Movie` to add to the table.
    ///
    func add(movie: Movie) async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            // Get a DynamoDB item containing the movie data.
            let item = try await movie.getAsItem()

            // Send the `PutItem` request to Amazon DynamoDB.

            let input = PutItemInput(
                item: item,
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            _ = try await client.putItem(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: add movie:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    ///
```

```
    /// Return an array mapping attribute names to Amazon DynamoDB attribute
    /// values, representing the contents of the `Movie` record as a DynamoDB
    /// item.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The movie item as an array of type
    ///   `[Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]`.
    ///
    func getAsItem() async throws ->
[Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]  {
        // Build the item record, starting with the year and title, which are
        // always present.

        var item: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [
            "year": .n(String(self.year)),
            "title": .s(self.title)
        ]

        // Add the `info` field with the rating and/or plot if they're
        // available.

        var details: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [:]
        if (self.info.rating != nil || self.info.plot != nil) {
            if self.info.rating != nil {
                details["rating"] = .n(String(self.info.rating!))
            }
            if self.info.plot != nil {
                details["plot"] = .s(self.info.plot!)
            }
        }
        item["info"] = .m(details)

        return item
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutItemguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`Query`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `Query`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Accelerazione delle letture con DAX
- Scenari dell'indice secondario globale avanzato
- Confronta più valori con un singolo attributo
- Gestisci gli indici secondari globali
- Esegui operazioni di interrogazione avanzate
- Interroga una tabella utilizzando una condizione begins_with
- Esegui una query su una tabella utilizzando un intervallo di date
- Interroga una tabella utilizzando un indice secondario globale
- Interroga una tabella con un'espressione di filtro complessa
- Interroga una tabella con un'espressione di filtro dinamica
- Interroga una tabella con un'espressione di filtro e un limite
- Interroga una tabella con attributi annidati
- Interroga una tabella con impaginazione
- Interroga una tabella con letture fortemente coerenti
- Interrogazione per elementi TTL
- Interroga le tabelle utilizzando modelli di data e ora
- Usa i nomi degli attributi di espressione
- Lavora con gli indici secondari locali

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Queries the table for movies released in a particular year and
/// then displays the information for the movies returned.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to query.</param>
    /// <param name="year">The release year for which we want to
    /// view movies.</param>
    /// <returns>The number of movies that match the query.</returns>
    public async Task<int> QueryMoviesAsync(string tableName, int year)
    {
        try
        {
            var movieTable = new TableBuilder(_amazonDynamoDB, tableName)
                .AddHashKey("year", DynamoDBEntryType.Numeric)
                .AddRangeKey("title", DynamoDBEntryType.String)
                .Build();

            var filter = new QueryFilter("year", QueryOperator.Equal, year);

            Console.WriteLine("\nFind movies released in: {year}:");

            var config = new QueryOperationConfig()
            {
                Limit = 10, // 10 items per page.
                Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
                AttributesToGet = new List<string>
                {
                    "title",
                    "year",
                },
                ConsistentRead = true,
                Filter = filter,
            };

            // Value used to track how many movies match the
            // supplied criteria.
            var moviesFound = 0;

            var search = movieTable.Query(config);
            do
            {
                var movieList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                moviesFound += movieList.Count;

                foreach (var movie in movieList)
                {
                    DisplayDocument(movie);
```

```
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);

            return moviesFound;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return 0;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while querying
movies. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while querying movies.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
```

```
# function dynamodb_query
#
# This function queries a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k key_condition_expression -- The key condition expression.
#       -a attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute names.
#       -v attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute values.
#       [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The items as json output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function dynamodb_query() {
  local table_name key_condition_expression attribute_names attribute_values
 projection_expression response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_query"
    echo "Query a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k key_condition_expression -- The key condition expression."
    echo " -a attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute
 names."
    echo " -v attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute
 values."
    echo " [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:k:a:v:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) key_condition_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      a) attribute_names="${OPTARG}" ;;
      v) attribute_values="${OPTARG}" ;;
```

```
      p) projection_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$key_condition_expression" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key condition expression with the -k
parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$attribute_names" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a attribute names with the -a parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$attribute_values" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a attribute values with the -v parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$projection_expression" ]]; then
    response=$(aws dynamodb query \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key-condition-expression "$key_condition_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$attribute_names" \
```

```
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$attribute_values")
  else
    response=$(aws dynamodb query \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key-condition-expression "$key_condition_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$attribute_values" \
      --projection-expression "$projection_expression")
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports query operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

################################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
```

```
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento di AWS CLI .

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Perform a query on an Amazon DynamoDB Table and retrieve items.
/*!
  \sa queryItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param partitionKey: The partition key.
  \param partitionValue: The value for the partition key.
  \param projectionExpression: The projections expression, which is ignored if
 empty.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */

/*
 * The partition key attribute is searched with the specified value. By default,
 all fields and values
 * contained in the item are returned. If an optional projection expression is
 * specified on the command line, only the specified fields and values are
 * returned.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::queryItems(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionKey,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionValue,
                                  const Aws::String &projectionExpression,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::QueryRequest request;

    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    if (!projectionExpression.empty()) {
        request.SetProjectionExpression(projectionExpression);
    }

    // Set query key condition expression.
    request.SetKeyConditionExpression(partitionKey + "= :valueToMatch");

    // Set Expression AttributeValues.
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributeValues;
    attributeValues.emplace(":valueToMatch", partitionValue);

    request.SetExpressionAttributeValues(attributeValues);
```

```
   bool result = true;

   // "exclusiveStartKey" is used for pagination.
   Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
exclusiveStartKey;
   do {
       if (!exclusiveStartKey.empty()) {
           request.SetExclusiveStartKey(exclusiveStartKey);
           exclusiveStartKey.clear();
       }
       // Perform Query operation.
       const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::QueryOutcome &outcome =
dynamoClient.Query(request);
       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           // Reference the retrieved items.
           const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = outcome.GetResult().GetItems();
           if (!items.empty()) {
               std::cout << "Number of items retrieved from Query: " <<
items.size()
                         << std::endl;
               // Iterate each item and print.
               for (const auto &item: items) {
                   std::cout
                           <<
"*******************************************************"
                           << std::endl;
                   // Output each retrieved field and its value.
                   for (const auto &i: item)
                       std::cout << i.first << ": " << i.second.GetS() <<
std::endl;
               }
           }
           else {
               std::cout << "No item found in table: " << tableName <<
std::endl;
           }

           exclusiveStartKey = outcome.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedKey();
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Failed to Query items: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
```

```
            result = false;
            break;
        }
    } while (!exclusiveStartKey.empty());

    return result;
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per C++ .

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: interrogare una tabella

L'`query`esempio seguente interroga gli elementi della `MusicCollection` tabella. La tabella ha una chiave hash-and-range primaria (`ArtisteSongTitle`), ma questa query specifica solo il valore della chiave hash. Restituisce i titoli delle canzoni dell'artista chiamato «No One You Know».

```
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --projection-expression "SongTitle" \
    --key-condition-expression "Artist = :v1" \
    --expression-attribute-values file://expression-attributes.json \
    --return-consumed-capacity TOTAL
```

Contenuto di `expression-attributes.json`.

```
{
    ":v1": {"S": "No One You Know"}
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "Items": [
```

```
        {
            "SongTitle": {
                "S": "Call Me Today"
            },
            "SongTitle": {
                "S": "Scared of My Shadow"
            }
        }
    ],
    "Count": 2,
    "ScannedCount": 2,
    "ConsumedCapacity": {
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "CapacityUnits": 0.5
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Working with Queries in DynamoDB nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

Esempio 2: interrogare una tabella utilizzando letture fortemente coerenti e attraversare l'indice in ordine decrescente

L'esempio seguente esegue la stessa query del primo esempio, ma restituisce i risultati in ordine inverso e utilizza letture fortemente coerenti.

```
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --projection-expression "SongTitle" \
    --key-condition-expression "Artist = :v1" \
    --expression-attribute-values file://expression-attributes.json \
    --consistent-read \
    --no-scan-index-forward \
    --return-consumed-capacity TOTAL
```

Contenuto di `expression-attributes.json`.

```
{
    ":v1": {"S": "No One You Know"}
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "Items": [
        {
            "SongTitle": {
                "S": "Scared of My Shadow"
            }
        },
        {
            "SongTitle": {
                "S": "Call Me Today"
            }
        }
    ],
    "Count": 2,
    "ScannedCount": 2,
    "ConsumedCapacity": {
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "CapacityUnits": 1.0
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Working with Queries in DynamoDB nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

Esempio 3: per filtrare risultati specifici

L'esempio seguente interroga `MusicCollection` ma esclude i risultati con valori specifici nell'`AlbumTitle`attributo. Si noti che ciò non influisce sull'`ScannedCount`o`ConsumedCapacity`, poiché il filtro viene applicato dopo la lettura degli elementi.

```
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --key-condition-expression "#n1 = :v1" \
    --filter-expression "NOT (#n2 IN (:v2, :v3))" \
    --expression-attribute-names file://names.json \
    --expression-attribute-values file://values.json \
    --return-consumed-capacity TOTAL
```

Contenuto di `values.json`.

```
{
```

```
    ":v1": {"S": "No One You Know"},
    ":v2": {"S": "Blue Sky Blues"},
    ":v3": {"S": "Greatest Hits"}
}
```

Contenuto di `names.json`.

```
{
    "#n1": "Artist",
    "#n2": "AlbumTitle"
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "Items": [
        {
            "AlbumTitle": {
                "S": "Somewhat Famous"
            },
            "Artist": {
                "S": "No One You Know"
            },
            "SongTitle": {
                "S": "Call Me Today"
            }
        }
    ],
    "Count": 1,
    "ScannedCount": 2,
    "ConsumedCapacity": {
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "CapacityUnits": 0.5
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Working with Queries in DynamoDB nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

Esempio 4: per recuperare solo il numero di articoli

L'esempio seguente recupera il conteggio degli elementi corrispondenti alla query, ma non recupera nessuno degli elementi stessi.

```
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --select COUNT \
    --key-condition-expression "Artist = :v1" \
    --expression-attribute-values file://expression-attributes.json
```

Contenuto di `expression-attributes.json`.

```
{
    ":v1": {"S": "No One You Know"}
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "Count": 2,
    "ScannedCount": 2,
    "ConsumedCapacity": null
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Working with Queries in DynamoDB nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

Esempio 5: interrogare un indice

L'esempio seguente esegue una query sull'indice `AlbumTitleIndex` secondario locale. La query restituisce tutti gli attributi della tabella di base che sono stati proiettati nell'indice secondario locale. Si noti che quando si esegue una query su un indice secondario locale o su un indice secondario globale, è necessario fornire anche il nome della tabella di base utilizzando il `table-name` parametro.

```
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --index-name AlbumTitleIndex \
    --key-condition-expression "Artist = :v1" \
    --expression-attribute-values file://expression-attributes.json \
    --select ALL_PROJECTED_ATTRIBUTES \
    --return-consumed-capacity INDEXES
```

Contenuto di `expression-attributes.json`.

```
{
    ":v1": {"S": "No One You Know"}
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "Items": [
        {
            "AlbumTitle": {
                "S": "Blue Sky Blues"
            },
            "Artist": {
                "S": "No One You Know"
            },
            "SongTitle": {
                "S": "Scared of My Shadow"
            }
        },
        {
            "AlbumTitle": {
                "S": "Somewhat Famous"
            },
            "Artist": {
                "S": "No One You Know"
            },
            "SongTitle": {
                "S": "Call Me Today"
            }
        }
    ],
    "Count": 2,
    "ScannedCount": 2,
    "ConsumedCapacity": {
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "CapacityUnits": 0.5,
        "Table": {
            "CapacityUnits": 0.0
        },
        "LocalSecondaryIndexes": {
            "AlbumTitleIndex": {
```

```
                "CapacityUnits": 0.5
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Working with Queries in DynamoDB nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento di AWS CLI .

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
```

```
 TableName      string
}



// Query gets all movies in the DynamoDB table that were released in the
 specified year.
// The function uses the `expression` package to build the key condition
 expression
// that is used in the query.
func (basics TableBasics) Query(ctx context.Context, releaseYear int) ([]Movie,
 error) {
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.QueryOutput
 var movies []Movie
 keyEx := expression.Key("year").Equal(expression.Value(releaseYear))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithKeyCondition(keyEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expression for query. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  queryPaginator := dynamodb.NewQueryPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.QueryInput{
   TableName:                aws.String(basics.TableName),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   KeyConditionExpression:    expr.KeyCondition(),
  })
  for queryPaginator.HasMorePages() {
   response, err = queryPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't query for movies released in %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 releaseYear, err)
    break
   } else {
    var moviePage []Movie
    err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &moviePage)
    if err != nil {
     log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal query response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
     break
    } else {
     movies = append(movies, moviePage...)
    }
   }
  }
```

```
 }
 return movies, err
}
```

Definisci una struttura Movie utilizzata in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
```

```
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Interroga una tabella utilizzando DynamoDbClient.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * To query items from an Amazon DynamoDB table using the AWS SDK for Java V2,
 * its better practice to use the
 * Enhanced Client. See the EnhancedQueryRecords example.
 */
public class Query {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName> <partitionKeyName> <partitionKeyVal>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to put the item in (for
 example, Music3).
                    partitionKeyName - The partition key name of the Amazon
 DynamoDB table (for example, Artist).
                    partitionKeyVal - The value of the partition key that should
 match (for example, Famous Band).
                """;

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

        String tableName = args[0];
        String partitionKeyName = args[1];
        String partitionKeyVal = args[2];

        // For more information about an alias, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Expressions.ExpressionAttributeNames.html
        String partitionAlias = "#a";

        System.out.format("Querying %s", tableName);
        System.out.println("");
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        int count = queryTable(ddb, tableName, partitionKeyName, partitionKeyVal,
 partitionAlias);
        System.out.println("There were " + count + "  record(s) returned");
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static int queryTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
 partitionKeyName, String partitionKeyVal,
            String partitionAlias) {
        // Set up an alias for the partition key name in case it's a reserved
 word.
        HashMap<String, String> attrNameAlias = new HashMap<String, String>();
        attrNameAlias.put(partitionAlias, partitionKeyName);

        // Set up mapping of the partition name with the value.
        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> attrValues = new HashMap<>();
        attrValues.put(":" + partitionKeyName, AttributeValue.builder()
                .s(partitionKeyVal)
                .build());

        QueryRequest queryReq = QueryRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .keyConditionExpression(partitionAlias + " = :" +
 partitionKeyName)
                .expressionAttributeNames(attrNameAlias)
                .expressionAttributeValues(attrValues)
                .build();

        try {
            QueryResponse response = ddb.query(queryReq);
            return response.count();

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return -1;
    }
}
```

Esegue query su una tabella utilizzando `DynamoDbClient` e un indice secondario.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * Create the Movies table by running the Scenario example and loading the Movie
 * data from the JSON file. Next create a secondary
 * index for the Movies table that uses only the year column. Name the index
 * **year-index**. For more information, see:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/GSI.html
 */
public class QueryItemsUsingIndex {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String tableName = "Movies";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        queryIndex(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void queryIndex(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        try {
            Map<String, String> expressionAttributesNames = new HashMap<>();
            expressionAttributesNames.put("#year", "year");
            Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
```

```
            expressionAttributeValues.put(":yearValue",
 AttributeValue.builder().n("2013").build());

            QueryRequest request = QueryRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .indexName("year-index")
                    .keyConditionExpression("#year = :yearValue")
                    .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributesNames)
                    .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("=== Movie Titles ===");
            QueryResponse response = ddb.query(request);
            response.items()
                    .forEach(movie ->
 System.out.println(movie.get("title").s()));

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio utilizza il client di documenti per semplificare il lavoro con gli elementi in DynamoDB. Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta QueryCommand.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { QueryCommand, DynamoDBDocumentClient } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new QueryCommand({
    TableName: "CoffeeCrop",
    KeyConditionExpression:
      "OriginCountry = :originCountry AND RoastDate > :roastDate",
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":originCountry": "Ethiopia",
      ":roastDate": "2023-05-01",
    },
    ConsistentRead: true,
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB document client
```

```
var docClient = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  ExpressionAttributeValues: {
    ":s": 2,
    ":e": 9,
    ":topic": "PHRASE",
  },
  KeyConditionExpression: "Season = :s and Episode > :e",
  FilterExpression: "contains (Subtitle, :topic)",
  TableName: "EPISODES_TABLE",
};

docClient.query(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Items);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun queryDynTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    partitionKeyName: String,
    partitionKeyVal: String,
    partitionAlias: String,
```

```
): Int {
    val attrNameAlias = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    attrNameAlias[partitionAlias] = partitionKeyName

    // Set up mapping of the partition name with the value.
    val attrValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    attrValues[":$partitionKeyName"] = AttributeValue.S(partitionKeyVal)

    val request =
        QueryRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            keyConditionExpression = "$partitionAlias = :$partitionKeyName"
            expressionAttributeNames = attrNameAlias
            this.expressionAttributeValues = attrValues
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.query(request)
        return response.count
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API di SDK AWS per Kotlin.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        $birthKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$birthYear",
                ],
```

```
            ],
        ];
        $result = $service->query($tableName, $birthKey);

    public function query(string $tableName, $key)
    {
        $expressionAttributeValues = [];
        $expressionAttributeNames = [];
        $keyConditionExpression = "";
        $index = 1;
        foreach ($key as $name => $value) {
            $keyConditionExpression .= "#" . array_key_first($value) . " = :v
$index,";
            $expressionAttributeNames["#" . array_key_first($value)] =
 array_key_first($value);
            $hold = array_pop($value);
            $expressionAttributeValues[":v$index"] = [
                array_key_first($hold) => array_pop($hold),
            ];
        }
        $keyConditionExpression = substr($keyConditionExpression, 0, -1);
        $query = [
            'ExpressionAttributeValues' => $expressionAttributeValues,
            'ExpressionAttributeNames' => $expressionAttributeNames,
            'KeyConditionExpression' => $keyConditionExpression,
            'TableName' => $tableName,
        ];
        return $this->dynamoDbClient->query($query);
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per PHP .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: richiama una query che restituisce elementi DynamoDB con l'elemento Artist specificato. SongTitle

```
$invokeDDBQuery = @{
```

```
    TableName = 'Music'
    KeyConditionExpression = ' SongTitle = :SongTitle and Artist = :Artist'
    ExpressionAttributeValues = @{
        ':SongTitle' = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
        ':Artist' = 'No One You Know'
    } | ConvertTo-DDBItem
}
Invoke-DDBQuery @invokeDDBQuery | ConvertFrom-DDBItem
```

Output:

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
Genre                          Country
Artist                         No One You Know
Price                          1.94
CriticRating                   9
SongTitle                      Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                     Somewhat Famous
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Query in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: richiama una query che restituisce elementi DynamoDB con l'elemento Artist specificato. SongTitle

```
$invokeDDBQuery = @{
    TableName = 'Music'
    KeyConditionExpression = ' SongTitle = :SongTitle and Artist = :Artist'
    ExpressionAttributeValues = @{
        ':SongTitle' = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
        ':Artist' = 'No One You Know'
    } | ConvertTo-DDBItem
}
Invoke-DDBQuery @invokeDDBQuery | ConvertFrom-DDBItem
```

Output:

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
```

```
Genre                          Country
Artist                         No One You Know
Price                          1.94
CriticRating                   9
SongTitle                      Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                     Somewhat Famous
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Query in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui la query degli elementi utilizzando un'espressione di condizione chiave.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
```

```
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def query_movies(self, year):
        """
        Queries for movies that were released in the specified year.

        :param year: The year to query.
        :return: The list of movies that were released in the specified year.
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.table.query(KeyConditionExpression=Key("year").eq(year))
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't query for movies released in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                year,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Items"]
```

Esegui la query degli elementi e proiettali per restituire un sottoinsieme di dati.

```
class UpdateQueryWrapper:
    def __init__(self, table):
        self.table = table
```

```
    def query_and_project_movies(self, year, title_bounds):
        """
        Query for movies that were released in a specified year and that have
titles
        that start within a range of letters. A projection expression is used
        to return a subset of data for each movie.

        :param year: The release year to query.
        :param title_bounds: The range of starting letters to query.
        :return: The list of movies.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.query(
                ProjectionExpression="#yr, title, info.genres, info.actors[0]",
                ExpressionAttributeNames={"#yr": "year"},
                KeyConditionExpression=(
                    Key("year").eq(year)
                    & Key("title").between(
                        title_bounds["first"], title_bounds["second"]
                    )
                ),
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ValidationException":
                logger.warning(
                    "There's a validation error. Here's the message: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't query for movies. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return response["Items"]
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento per l'API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Queries for movies that were released in the specified year.
  #
  # @param year [Integer] The year to query.
  # @return [Array] The list of movies that were released in the specified year.
  def query_items(year)
    response = @table.query(
      key_condition_expression: '#yr = :year',
      expression_attribute_names: { '#yr' => 'year' },
      expression_attribute_values: { ':year' => year }
    )
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't query for movies released in #{year}. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    response.items
  end
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Ruby .

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Trova i filmati realizzati nell'anno specificato.

```
pub async fn movies_in_year(
    client: &Client,
    table_name: &str,
    year: u16,
) -> Result<Vec<Movie>, MovieError> {
    let results = client
        .query()
        .table_name(table_name)
        .key_condition_expression("#yr = :yyyy")
        .expression_attribute_names("#yr", "year")
        .expression_attribute_values(":yyyy",
 AttributeValue::N(year.to_string()))
        .send()
        .await?;

    if let Some(items) = results.items {
        let movies = items.iter().map(|v| v.into()).collect();
        Ok(movies)
    } else {
        Ok(vec![])
    }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS .

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        " Query movies for a given year .
        DATA(lt_attributelist) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_attributevaluelist(
            ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |{ iv_year }| ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_key_conditions) = VALUE /aws1/cl_dyncondition=>tt_keyconditions(
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dyncondition=>ts_keyconditions_maprow(
          key = 'year'
          value = NEW /aws1/cl_dyncondition(
          it_attributevaluelist = lt_attributelist
          iv_comparisonoperator = |EQ|
          ) ) ) ).
        oo_result = lo_dyn->query(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_keyconditions = lt_key_conditions ).
        DATA(lt_items) = oo_result->get_items( ).
        "You can loop over the results to get item attributes.
        LOOP AT lt_items INTO DATA(lt_item).
          DATA(lo_title) = lt_item[ key = 'title' ]-value.
          DATA(lo_year) = lt_item[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        ENDLOOP.
        DATA(lv_count) = oo_result->get_count( ).
        MESSAGE 'Item count is: ' && lv_count TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento dell'API dell'AWS SDK per SAP ABAP.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Get all the movies released in the specified year.
    ///
    /// - Parameter year: The release year of the movies to return.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `Movie` objects describing each matching movie.
    ///
    func getMovies(fromYear year: Int) async throws -> [Movie] {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = QueryInput(
                expressionAttributeNames: [
                    "#y": "year"
                ],
                expressionAttributeValues: [
                    ":y": .n(String(year))
                ],
                keyConditionExpression: "#y = :y",
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            // Use "Paginated" to get all the movies.
            // This lets the SDK handle the 'lastEvaluatedKey' property in
 "QueryOutput".

            let pages = client.queryPaginated(input: input)

            var movieList: [Movie] = []
```

```
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let items = page.items else {
                    print("Error: no items returned.")
                    continue
                }

                // Convert the found movies into `Movie` objects and return an
array
                // of them.

                for item in items {
                    let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
                    movieList.append(movie)
                }
            }
            return movieList
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getMovies:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API di SDK AWS per Swift.

Utilizzo **`Scan`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `Scan`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Accelerazione delle letture con DAX
- Confronta più valori con un singolo attributo

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Scans the table for movies released between the specified years.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to scan.</param>
    /// <param name="startYear">The starting year for the range.</param>
    /// <param name="endYear">The ending year for the range.</param>
    /// <returns>The number of movies found in the specified year range.</
returns>
    public async Task<int> ScanTableAsync(
        string tableName,
        int startYear,
        int endYear)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ScanRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                ExpressionAttributeNames = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                    { "#yr", "year" },
                },
                ExpressionAttributeValues = new Dictionary<string,
 AttributeValue>
                {
                    { ":y_a", new AttributeValue { N = startYear.ToString() } },
                    { ":y_z", new AttributeValue { N = endYear.ToString() } },
                },
                FilterExpression = "#yr between :y_a and :y_z",
                ProjectionExpression = "#yr, title, info.actors[0],
 info.directors, info.running_time_secs",
```

```
                Limit = 10 // Set a limit to demonstrate using the
LastEvaluatedKey.
            };

            // Keep track of how many movies were found.
            int foundCount = 0;

            var response = new ScanResponse();
            do
            {
                response = await _amazonDynamoDB.ScanAsync(request);
                foundCount += response.Items.Count;
                response.Items.ForEach(i => DisplayItem(i));
                request.ExclusiveStartKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;
            }
            while (response?.LastEvaluatedKey?.Count > 0);
            return foundCount;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return 0;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while scanning
table. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while scanning table.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Scan nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per .NET .

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_scan
#
# This function scans a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -f filter_expression  -- The filter expression.
#       -a expression_attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the
 expression attribute names.
#       -v expression_attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the
 expression attribute values.
#       [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The items as json output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function dynamodb_scan() {
  local table_name filter_expression expression_attribute_names
 expression_attribute_values projection_expression response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_scan"
    echo "Scan a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
```

```
    echo " -f filter_expression  -- The filter expression."
    echo " -a expression_attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the
expression attribute names."
    echo " -v expression_attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the
expression attribute values."
    echo " [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:f:a:v:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      f) filter_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      a) expression_attribute_names="${OPTARG}" ;;
      v) expression_attribute_values="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) projection_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$filter_expression" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a filter expression with the -f parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$expression_attribute_names" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide expression attribute names with the -a
parameter."
```

```
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$expression_attribute_values" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide expression attribute values with the -v
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$projection_expression" ]]; then
    response=$(aws dynamodb scan \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --filter-expression "$filter_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$expression_attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$expression_attribute_values")
  else
    response=$(aws dynamodb scan \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --filter-expression "$filter_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$expression_attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$expression_attribute_values" \
      --projection-expression "$projection_expression")
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports scan operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
```

```
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

################################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
################################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Scansione nella Documentazione di riferimento di AWS CLI .

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Scan an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa scanTable()
  \param tableName: Name for the DynamoDB table.
  \param projectionExpression: An optional projection expression, ignored if
 empty.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::scanTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                 const Aws::String &projectionExpression,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScanRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    if (!projectionExpression.empty())
        request.SetProjectionExpression(projectionExpression);

    Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>>
 all_items;
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
 last_evaluated_key; // Used for pagination;
    do {
```

```
        if (!last_evaluated_key.empty()) {
            request.SetExclusiveStartKey(last_evaluated_key);
        }
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScanOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.Scan(request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            // Reference the retrieved items.
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = outcome.GetResult().GetItems();
            all_items.insert(all_items.end(), items.begin(), items.end());

            last_evaluated_key = outcome.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedKey();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to Scan items: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!last_evaluated_key.empty());

    if (!all_items.empty()) {
        std::cout << "Number of items retrieved from scan: " << all_items.size()
                  << std::endl;
        // Iterate each item and print.
        for (const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
 &itemMap: all_items) {
            std::cout << "*****************************************************"
                      << std::endl;
            // Output each retrieved field and its value.
            for (const auto &itemEntry: itemMap)
                std::cout << itemEntry.first << ": " << itemEntry.second.GetS()
                          << std::endl;
        }
    }

    else {
        std::cout << "No items found in table: " << tableName << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Scan nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per C++ .

CLI

AWS CLI

Per scansionare una tabella

L'`scan`esempio seguente esegue la scansione dell'intera `MusicCollection` tabella, quindi restringe i risultati alle canzoni dell'artista «No One You Know». Per ogni elemento, vengono restituiti solo il titolo dell'album e il titolo del brano.

```
aws dynamodb scan \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --filter-expression "Artist = :a" \
    --projection-expression "#ST, #AT" \
    --expression-attribute-names file://expression-attribute-names.json \
    --expression-attribute-values file://expression-attribute-values.json
```

Contenuto di `expression-attribute-names.json`.

```
{
    "#ST": "SongTitle",
    "#AT":"AlbumTitle"
}
```

Contenuto di `expression-attribute-values.json`.

```
{
    ":a": {"S": "No One You Know"}
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "Count": 2,
    "Items": [
        {
```

```
            "SongTitle": {
                "S": "Call Me Today"
            },
            "AlbumTitle": {
                "S": "Somewhat Famous"
            }
        },
        {
            "SongTitle": {
                "S": "Scared of My Shadow"
            },
            "AlbumTitle": {
                "S": "Blue Sky Blues"
            }
        }
    ],
    "ScannedCount": 3,
    "ConsumedCapacity": null
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Working with Scans in DynamoDB nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Scansione nella Documentazione di riferimento di AWS CLI .

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// Scan gets all movies in the DynamoDB table that were released in a range of
 years
// and projects them to return a reduced set of fields.
// The function uses the `expression` package to build the filter and projection
// expressions.
func (basics TableBasics) Scan(ctx context.Context, startYear int, endYear int)
 ([]Movie, error) {
 var movies []Movie
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.ScanOutput
 filtEx := expression.Name("year").Between(expression.Value(startYear),
 expression.Value(endYear))
 projEx := expression.NamesList(
  expression.Name("year"), expression.Name("title"),
 expression.Name("info.rating"))
 expr, err :=
 expression.NewBuilder().WithFilter(filtEx).WithProjection(projEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expressions for scan. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  scanPaginator := dynamodb.NewScanPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.ScanInput{
   TableName:                aws.String(basics.TableName),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
```

```
    FilterExpression:          expr.Filter(),
    ProjectionExpression:      expr.Projection(),
   })
   for scanPaginator.HasMorePages() {
    response, err = scanPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
    if err != nil {
     log.Printf("Couldn't scan for movies released between %v and %v. Here's why:
 %v\n",
      startYear, endYear, err)
     break
    } else {
     var moviePage []Movie
     err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &moviePage)
     if err != nil {
      log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal query response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
      break
     } else {
      movies = append(movies, moviePage...)
     }
    }
   }
  }
  return movies, err
}
```

Definisci una struttura Movie utilizzata in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)
```

```
// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Scan nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per Go .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegue la scansione di una tabella Amazon DynamoDB utilizzando DynamoDbClient.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScanRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScanResponse;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Set;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * To scan items from an Amazon DynamoDB table using the AWS SDK for Java V2,
 * its better practice to use the
 * Enhanced Client, See the EnhancedScanRecords example.
 */

public class DynamoDBScanItems {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName>
```

```
                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to get information from
 (for example, Music3).
                """;

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

        String tableName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        scanItems(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void scanItems(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        try {
            ScanRequest scanRequest = ScanRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            ScanResponse response = ddb.scan(scanRequest);
            for (Map<String, AttributeValue> item : response.items()) {
                Set<String> keys = item.keySet();
                for (String key : keys) {
                    System.out.println("The key name is " + key + "\n");
                    System.out.println("The value is " + item.get(key).s());
                }
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Scan nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

JavaScript

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio utilizza il client di documenti per semplificare il lavoro con gli elementi in DynamoDB. Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ScanCommand.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { DynamoDBDocumentClient, ScanCommand } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ScanCommand({
    ProjectionExpression: "#Name, Color, AvgLifeSpan",
    ExpressionAttributeNames: { "#Name": "Name" },
    TableName: "Birds",
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  for (const bird of response.Items) {
    console.log(`${bird.Name} - (${bird.Color}, ${bird.AvgLifeSpan})`);
  }
  return response;
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Scan nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js.
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the AWS Region.
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB service object.
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

const params = {
  // Specify which items in the results are returned.
  FilterExpression: "Subtitle = :topic AND Season = :s AND Episode = :e",
  // Define the expression attribute value, which are substitutes for the values
 you want to compare.
  ExpressionAttributeValues: {
    ":topic": { S: "SubTitle2" },
    ":s": { N: 1 },
    ":e": { N: 2 },
  },
  // Set the projection expression, which are the attributes that you want.
  ProjectionExpression: "Season, Episode, Title, Subtitle",
  TableName: "EPISODES_TABLE",
};

ddb.scan(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
    data.Items.forEach(function (element, index, array) {
      console.log(
        "printing",
        element.Title.S + " (" + element.Subtitle.S + ")"
      );
    });
```

```
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Scan nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun scanItems(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        ScanRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.scan(request)
        response.items?.forEach { item ->
            item.keys.forEach { key ->
                println("The key name is $key\n")
                println("The value is ${item[key]}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Scan nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API di SDK AWS per Kotlin.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    $yearsKey = [
        'Key' => [
            'year' => [
                'N' => [
                    'minRange' => 1990,
                    'maxRange' => 1999,
                ],
            ],
        ],
    ];
    $filter = "year between 1990 and 1999";
    echo "\nHere's a list of all the movies released in the 90s:\n";
    $result = $service->scan($tableName, $yearsKey, $filter);
    foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
        $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
        echo $movie['title'] . "\n";
    }

public function scan(string $tableName, array $key, string $filters)
{
    $query = [
        'ExpressionAttributeNames' => ['#year' => 'year'],
        'ExpressionAttributeValues' => [
            ":min" => ['N' => '1990'],
            ":max" => ['N' => '1999'],
        ],
        'FilterExpression' => "#year between :min and :max",
        'TableName' => $tableName,
    ];
    return $this->dynamoDbClient->scan($query);
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Scan nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per PHP .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce tutti gli elementi della tabella Music.

```
Invoke-DDBScan -TableName 'Music' | ConvertFrom-DDBItem
```

Output:

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
Genre                          Country
Artist                         No One You Know
Price                          1.94
CriticRating                   9
SongTitle                      Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                     Somewhat Famous
Genre                          Country
Artist                         No One You Know
Price                          1.98
CriticRating                   8.4
SongTitle                      My Dog Spot
AlbumTitle                     Hey Now
```

Esempio 2: restituisce gli elementi nella tabella Music con un valore CriticRating maggiore o uguale a nove.

```
$scanFilter = @{
        CriticRating = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.Condition]@{
            AttributeValueList = @(@{N = '9'})
            ComparisonOperator = 'GE'
        }
    }
    Invoke-DDBScan -TableName 'Music' -ScanFilter $scanFilter | ConvertFrom-
DDBItem
```

Output:

```
Name                            Value
----                            -----
Genre                           Country
Artist                          No One You Know
Price                           1.94
CriticRating                    9
SongTitle                       Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                      Somewhat Famous
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Scan in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce tutti gli elementi della tabella Music.

```
Invoke-DDBScan -TableName 'Music' | ConvertFrom-DDBItem
```

Output:

```
Name                            Value
----                            -----
Genre                           Country
Artist                          No One You Know
Price                           1.94
CriticRating                    9
SongTitle                       Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                      Somewhat Famous
Genre                           Country
Artist                          No One You Know
Price                           1.98
CriticRating                    8.4
SongTitle                       My Dog Spot
AlbumTitle                      Hey Now
```

Esempio 2: restituisce gli elementi nella tabella Music con un valore CriticRating maggiore o uguale a nove.

```
$scanFilter = @{
        CriticRating = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.Condition]@{
            AttributeValueList = @(@{N = '9'})
            ComparisonOperator = 'GE'
```

```
        }
    }
    Invoke-DDBScan -TableName 'Music' -ScanFilter $scanFilter | ConvertFrom-
DDBItem
```

Output:

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
Genre                          Country
Artist                         No One You Know
Price                          1.94
CriticRating                   9
SongTitle                      Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                     Somewhat Famous
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Scan in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
```

```
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def scan_movies(self, year_range):
        """
        Scans for movies that were released in a range of years.
        Uses a projection expression to return a subset of data for each movie.

        :param year_range: The range of years to retrieve.
        :return: The list of movies released in the specified years.
        """
        movies = []
        scan_kwargs = {
            "FilterExpression": Key("year").between(
                year_range["first"], year_range["second"]
            ),
            "ProjectionExpression": "#yr, title, info.rating",
            "ExpressionAttributeNames": {"#yr": "year"},
        }
        try:
            done = False
            start_key = None
            while not done:
                if start_key:
                    scan_kwargs["ExclusiveStartKey"] = start_key
                response = self.table.scan(**scan_kwargs)
```

```
                movies.extend(response.get("Items", []))
                start_key = response.get("LastEvaluatedKey", None)
                done = start_key is None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't scan for movies. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

        return movies
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Scan nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Scans for movies that were released in a range of years.
  # Uses a projection expression to return a subset of data for each movie.
  #
  # @param year_range [Hash] The range of years to retrieve.
```

```
# @return [Array] The list of movies released in the specified years.
def scan_items(year_range)
  movies = []
  scan_hash = {
    filter_expression: '#yr between :start_yr and :end_yr',
    projection_expression: '#yr, title, info.rating',
    expression_attribute_names: { '#yr' => 'year' },
    expression_attribute_values: {
      ':start_yr' => year_range[:start], ':end_yr' => year_range[:end]
    }
  }
  done = false
  start_key = nil
  until done
    scan_hash[:exclusive_start_key] = start_key unless start_key.nil?
    response = @table.scan(scan_hash)
    movies.concat(response.items) unless response.items.empty?
    start_key = response.last_evaluated_key
    done = start_key.nil?
  end
rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts("Couldn't scan for movies. Here's why:")
  puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
  raise
else
  movies
end
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Scan nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per Ruby .

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn list_items(client: &Client, table: &str, page_size: Option<i32>) ->
 Result<(), Error> {
    let page_size = page_size.unwrap_or(10);
    let items: Result<Vec<_>, _> = client
        .scan()
        .table_name(table)
        .limit(page_size)
        .into_paginator()
        .items()
        .send()
        .collect()
        .await;

    println!("Items in table (up to {page_size}):");
    for item in items? {
        println!("   {:?}", item);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Scan nella Documentazione di riferimento degli SDK AWS per l'API Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        " Scan movies for rating greater than or equal to the rating specified
        DATA(lt_attributelist) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_attributevaluelist(
            ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |{ iv_rating }| ) ) ).
```

```
        DATA(lt_filter_conditions) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dyncondition=>tt_filterconditionmap(
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dyncondition=>ts_filterconditionmap_maprow(
          key = 'rating'
          value = NEW /aws1/cl_dyncondition(
          it_attributevaluelist = lt_attributelist
          iv_comparisonoperator = |GE|
          ) ) ) ).
        oo_scan_result = lo_dyn->scan( iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_scanfilter = lt_filter_conditions ).
        DATA(lt_items) = oo_scan_result->get_items( ).
        LOOP AT lt_items INTO DATA(lo_item).
          " You can loop over to get individual attributes.
          DATA(lo_title) = lo_item[ key = 'title' ]-value.
          DATA(lo_year) = lo_item[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        ENDLOOP.
        DATA(lv_count) = oo_scan_result->get_count( ).
        MESSAGE 'Found ' && lv_count && ' items' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta Scan nella Documentazione di riferimento dell'API dell'AWS SDK per SAP ABAP.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Return an array of `Movie` objects released in the specified range of
    /// years.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - firstYear: The first year of movies to return.
    ///   - lastYear: The last year of movies to return.
    ///   - startKey: A starting point to resume processing; always use `nil`.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `Movie` objects describing the matching movies.
    ///
    /// > Note: The `startKey` parameter is used by this function when
    ///   recursively calling itself, and should always be `nil` when calling
    ///   directly.
    ///
    func getMovies(firstYear: Int, lastYear: Int,
                   startKey: [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]?
= nil)
        async throws -> [Movie]
    {
        do {
            var movieList: [Movie] = []

            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = ScanInput(
                consistentRead: true,
                exclusiveStartKey: startKey,
                expressionAttributeNames: [
                    "#y": "year" // `year` is a reserved word, so use `#y`
instead.
                ],
                expressionAttributeValues: [
                    ":y1": .n(String(firstYear)),
                    ":y2": .n(String(lastYear))
                ],
                filterExpression: "#y BETWEEN :y1 AND :y2",
                tableName: self.tableName
            )

            let pages = client.scanPaginated(input: input)

            for try await page in pages {
                guard let items = page.items else {
                    print("Error: no items returned.")
```

```
                    continue
                }

                // Build an array of `Movie` objects for the returned items.

                for item in items {
                    let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
                    movieList.append(movie)
                }
            }
            return movieList

        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getMovies with scan:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Scan nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Swift.

Utilizzo **`UpdateItem`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateItem`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Aggiorna in modo condizionale il TTL di un elemento
- Conta gli operatori di espressione
- Crea e gestisci tabelle globali MRSC
- Esegui operazioni sugli elenchi
- Esegui operazioni sulla mappa
- Esegui le operazioni impostate
- Comprendi l'ordine di aggiornamento delle espressioni
- Aggiorna il TTL di un elemento

- Usa le operazioni di conteggio atomico
- Usa operazioni condizionali
- Usa i nomi degli attributi di espressione

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Updates an existing item in the movies table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing information for
    /// the movie to update.</param>
    /// <param name="newInfo">A MovieInfo object that contains the
    /// information that will be changed.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table that contains the movie.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the operation.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateItemAsync(
        Movie newMovie,
        MovieInfo newInfo,
        string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };
            var updates = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValueUpdate>
            {
                ["info.plot"] = new AttributeValueUpdate
```

```
                {
                    Action = AttributeAction.PUT,
                    Value = new AttributeValue { S = newInfo.Plot },
                },

                ["info.rating"] = new AttributeValueUpdate
                {
                    Action = AttributeAction.PUT,
                    Value = new AttributeValue { N = newInfo.Rank.ToString() },
                },
            };

            var request = new UpdateItemRequest
            {
                AttributeUpdates = updates,
                Key = key,
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            await _amazonDynamoDB.UpdateItemAsync(request);
            return true;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} or item was not found.
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while updating
item. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while updating item.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateItemsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_update_item
#
# This function updates an item in a DynamoDB table.
#
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to update.
#       -e update expression  -- An expression that defines one or more
 attributes to be updated.
#       -v values  -- Path to json file containing the update values.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
################################################################################
function dynamodb_update_item() {
  local table_name keys update_expression values response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_update_item"
    echo "Update an item in a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
```

```
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the
item to update."
    echo " -e update expression  -- An expression that defines one or more
attributes to be updated."
    echo " -v values  -- Path to json file containing the update values."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:k:e:v:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
      e) update_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      v) values="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
  if [[ -z "$update_expression" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an update expression with the -e parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  if [[ -z "$values" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a values json file path the -v parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    keys:   $keys"
  iecho "    update_expression:   $update_expression"
  iecho "    values:   $values"

  response=$(aws dynamodb update-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --key file://"$keys" \
    --update-expression "$update_expression" \
    --expression-attribute-values file://"$values")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports update-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
```

```
}

##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi
```

```
  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateItem AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Update an Amazon DynamoDB table item.
/*!
  \sa updateItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param partitionKey: The partition key.
  \param partitionValue: The value for the partition key.
  \param attributeKey: The key for the attribute to be updated.
  \param attributeValue: The value for the attribute to be updated.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */

/*
 *  The example code only sets/updates an attribute value. It processes
 *  the attribute value as a string, even if the value could be interpreted
 *  as a number. Also, the example code does not remove an existing attribute
 *  from the key value.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::updateItem(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionKey,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionValue,
                                  const Aws::String &attributeKey,
                                  const Aws::String &attributeValue,
```

```
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    // *** Define UpdateItem request arguments.
    // Define TableName argument.
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateItemRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    // Define KeyName argument.
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue attribValue;
    attribValue.SetS(partitionValue);
    request.AddKey(partitionKey, attribValue);

    // Construct the SET update expression argument.
    Aws::String update_expression("SET #a = :valueA");
    request.SetUpdateExpression(update_expression);

    // Construct attribute name argument.
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> expressionAttributeNames;
    expressionAttributeNames["#a"] = attributeKey;
    request.SetExpressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames);

    // Construct attribute value argument.
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue attributeUpdatedValue;
    attributeUpdatedValue.SetS(attributeValue);
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
 expressionAttributeValues;
    expressionAttributeValues[":valueA"] = attributeUpdatedValue;
    request.SetExpressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues);

    // Update the item.
    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateItemOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.UpdateItem(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Item was updated" << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return waitTableActive(tableName, dynamoClient);
}
```

Codice che attende che la tabella diventi attiva.

```
//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
```

```
    return false;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione UpdateItem AWS SDK per C++API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: aggiornare un elemento in una tabella

L'esempio `update-item` seguente legge una voce dalla tabella `MusicCollection`. Aggiunge un nuovo attributo (`Year`) e modifica l'`AlbumTitle`attributo. Tutti gli attributi dell'elemento, così come appaiono dopo l'aggiornamento, vengono restituiti nella risposta.

```
aws dynamodb update-item \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --key file://key.json \
    --update-expression "SET #Y = :y, #AT = :t" \
    --expression-attribute-names file://expression-attribute-names.json \
    --expression-attribute-values file://expression-attribute-values.json  \
    --return-values ALL_NEW \
    --return-consumed-capacity TOTAL \
    --return-item-collection-metrics SIZE
```

Contenuto di `key.json`.

```
{
    "Artist": {"S": "Acme Band"},
    "SongTitle": {"S": "Happy Day"}
}
```

Contenuto di `expression-attribute-names.json`.

```
{
    "#Y":"Year", "#AT":"AlbumTitle"
}
```

Contenuto di `expression-attribute-values.json`.

```
{
    ":y":{"N": "2015"},
    ":t":{"S": "Louder Than Ever"}
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "Attributes": {
        "AlbumTitle": {
            "S": "Louder Than Ever"
        },
        "Awards": {
            "N": "10"
        },
        "Artist": {
            "S": "Acme Band"
        },
        "Year": {
            "N": "2015"
        },
        "SongTitle": {
            "S": "Happy Day"
        }
    },
    "ConsumedCapacity": {
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "CapacityUnits": 3.0
    },
    "ItemCollectionMetrics": {
        "ItemCollectionKey": {
            "Artist": {
                "S": "Acme Band"
            }
        },
        "SizeEstimateRangeGB": [
            0.0,
            1.0
        ]
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Writing an Item in Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

Esempio 2: aggiornare un articolo in modo condizionale

L'esempio seguente aggiorna un elemento nella `MusicCollection` tabella, ma solo se l'elemento esistente non ha già un `Year` attributo.

```
aws dynamodb update-item \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --key file://key.json \
    --update-expression "SET #Y = :y, #AT = :t" \
    --expression-attribute-names file://expression-attribute-names.json \
    --expression-attribute-values file://expression-attribute-values.json  \
    --condition-expression "attribute_not_exists(#Y)"
```

Contenuto di `key.json`.

```
{
    "Artist": {"S": "Acme Band"},
    "SongTitle": {"S": "Happy Day"}
}
```

Contenuto di `expression-attribute-names.json`.

```
{
    "#Y":"Year",
    "#AT":"AlbumTitle"
}
```

Contenuto di `expression-attribute-values.json`.

```
{
    ":y":{"N": "2015"},
    ":t":{"S": "Louder Than Ever"}
}
```

Se l'elemento ha già un `Year` attributo, DynamoDB restituisce il seguente output.

```
An error occurred (ConditionalCheckFailedException) when calling the UpdateItem
 operation: The conditional request failed
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Writing an Item in Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command UpdateItemReference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// UpdateMovie updates the rating and plot of a movie that already exists in the
// DynamoDB table. This function uses the `expression` package to build the
 update
```

```
// expression.
func (basics TableBasics) UpdateMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie)
 (map[string]map[string]interface{}, error) {
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.UpdateItemOutput
 var attributeMap map[string]map[string]interface{}
 update := expression.Set(expression.Name("info.rating"),
 expression.Value(movie.Info["rating"]))
 update.Set(expression.Name("info.plot"), expression.Value(movie.Info["plot"]))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithUpdate(update).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expression for update. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  response, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.UpdateItem(ctx,
 &dynamodb.UpdateItemInput{
   TableName:                aws.String(basics.TableName),
   Key:                      movie.GetKey(),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   UpdateExpression:         expr.Update(),
   ReturnValues:             types.ReturnValueUpdatedNew,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't update movie %v. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title, err)
  } else {
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Attributes, &attributeMap)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshall update response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   }
  }
 }
 return attributeMap, err
}
```

Definisci una struttura Movie utilizzata in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
```

```
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateItemin AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiorna un elemento in una tabella utilizzando DynamoDbClient.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeAction;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValueUpdate;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * To update an Amazon DynamoDB table using the AWS SDK for Java V2, its better
 * practice to use the
 * Enhanced Client, See the EnhancedModifyItem example.
 */
public class UpdateItem {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName> <key> <keyVal> <name> <updateVal>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table (for example, Music3).
```

```
                    key - The name of the key in the table (for example, Artist).
                    keyVal - The value of the key (for example, Famous Band).
                    name - The name of the column where the value is updated (for
example, Awards).
                    updateVal - The value used to update an item (for example,
14).
                Example:
                    UpdateItem Music3 Artist Famous Band Awards 14
               """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        String keyVal = args[2];
        String name = args[3];
        String updateVal = args[4];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        updateTableItem(ddb, tableName, key, keyVal, name, updateVal);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void updateTableItem(DynamoDbClient ddb,
            String tableName,
            String key,
            String keyVal,
            String name,
            String updateVal) {

        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> itemKey = new HashMap<>();
        itemKey.put(key, AttributeValue.builder()
                .s(keyVal)
                .build());

        HashMap<String, AttributeValueUpdate> updatedValues = new HashMap<>();
        updatedValues.put(name, AttributeValueUpdate.builder()
                .value(AttributeValue.builder().s(updateVal).build())
```

```
                .action(AttributeAction.PUT)
                .build());

        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(itemKey)
                .attributeUpdates(updatedValues)
                .build();

        try {
            ddb.updateItem(request);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("The Amazon DynamoDB table was updated!");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateItemsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio utilizza il client di documenti per semplificare il lavoro con gli elementi in DynamoDB. Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateCommand.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { DynamoDBDocumentClient, UpdateCommand } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
```

```
  const command = new UpdateCommand({
    TableName: "Dogs",
    Key: {
      Breed: "Labrador",
    },
    UpdateExpression: "set Color = :color",
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":color": "black",
    },
    ReturnValues: "ALL_NEW",
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la UpdateItemsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun updateTableItem(
    tableNameVal: String,
    keyName: String,
    keyVal: String,
    name: String,
    updateVal: String,
) {
    val itemKey = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    itemKey[keyName] = AttributeValue.S(keyVal)
```

```
    val updatedValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValueUpdate>()
    updatedValues[name] =
        AttributeValueUpdate {
            value = AttributeValue.S(updateVal)
            action = AttributeAction.Put
        }

    val request =
        UpdateItemRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            key = itemKey
            attributeUpdates = updatedValues
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.updateItem(request)
        println("Item in $tableNameVal was updated")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateItemconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        echo "What rating would you like to give {$movie['Item']['title']['S']}?
\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1
 || $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        $service->updateItemAttributeByKey($tableName, $key, 'rating', 'N',
 $rating);
```

```
    public function updateItemAttributeByKey(
        string $tableName,
        array $key,
        string $attributeName,
        string $attributeType,
        string $newValue
    ) {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->updateItem([
            'Key' => $key['Item'],
            'TableName' => $tableName,
            'UpdateExpression' => "set #NV=:NV",
            'ExpressionAttributeNames' => [
                '#NV' => $attributeName,
            ],
            'ExpressionAttributeValues' => [
                ':NV' => [
                    $attributeType => $newValue
                ]
            ],
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateItemsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: imposta l'attributo genre su 'Rap' sull'elemento DynamoDB con la chiave di partizione e la SongTitle chiave di ordinamento Artist.

```
$key = @{
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist = 'No One You Know'
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

$updateDdbItem = @{
    TableName = 'Music'
    Key = $key
    UpdateExpression = 'set Genre = :val1'
    ExpressionAttributeValue = (@{
```

```
        ':val1' = ([Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue]'Rap')
    })
}
Update-DDBItem @updateDdbItem
```

Output:

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
Genre                          Rap
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateItemin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: imposta l'attributo genre su 'Rap' sull'elemento DynamoDB con la chiave di partizione e la SongTitle chiave di ordinamento Artist.

```
$key = @{
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist = 'No One You Know'
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

$updateDdbItem = @{
    TableName = 'Music'
    Key = $key
    UpdateExpression = 'set Genre = :val1'
    ExpressionAttributeValue = (@{
        ':val1' = ([Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue]'Rap')
    })
}
Update-DDBItem @updateDdbItem
```

Output:

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
Genre                          Rap
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateItemin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiorna un elemento utilizzando un'espressione di aggiornamento.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None
```

```
    def update_movie(self, title, year, rating, plot):
        """
        Updates rating and plot data for a movie in the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie to update.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to update.
        :param rating: The updated rating to the give the movie.
        :param plot: The updated plot summary to give the movie.
        :return: The fields that were updated, with their new values.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.update_item(
                Key={"year": year, "title": title},
                UpdateExpression="set info.rating=:r, info.plot=:p",
                ExpressionAttributeValues={":r": Decimal(str(rating)), ":p":
 plot},
                ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update movie %s in table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Attributes"]
```

Aggiorna un elemento utilizzando un'espressione di aggiornamento che include un'operazione aritmetica.

```
class UpdateQueryWrapper:
    def __init__(self, table):
        self.table = table


    def update_rating(self, title, year, rating_change):
```

```
        """
        Updates the quality rating of a movie in the table by using an arithmetic
        operation in the update expression. By specifying an arithmetic
 operation,
        you can adjust a value in a single request, rather than first getting its
        value and then setting its new value.

        :param title: The title of the movie to update.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to update.
        :param rating_change: The amount to add to the current rating for the
 movie.
        :return: The updated rating.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.update_item(
                Key={"year": year, "title": title},
                UpdateExpression="set info.rating = info.rating + :val",
                ExpressionAttributeValues={":val": Decimal(str(rating_change))},
                ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update movie %s in table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Attributes"]
```

Aggiorna un elemento solo quando soddisfa determinate condizioni.

```
class UpdateQueryWrapper:
    def __init__(self, table):
        self.table = table


    def remove_actors(self, title, year, actor_threshold):
        """
```

```
        Removes an actor from a movie, but only when the number of actors is
greater
        than a specified threshold. If the movie does not list more than the
threshold,
        no actors are removed.

        :param title: The title of the movie to update.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to update.
        :param actor_threshold: The threshold of actors to check.
        :return: The movie data after the update.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.update_item(
                Key={"year": year, "title": title},
                UpdateExpression="remove info.actors[0]",
                ConditionExpression="size(info.actors) > :num",
                ExpressionAttributeValues={":num": actor_threshold},
                ReturnValues="ALL_NEW",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] ==
"ConditionalCheckFailedException":
                logger.warning(
                    "Didn't update %s because it has fewer than %s actors.",
                    title,
                    actor_threshold + 1,
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't update movie %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    title,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Attributes"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Updates rating and plot data for a movie in the table.
  #
  # @param movie [Hash] The title, year, plot, rating of the movie.
  def update_item(movie)
    response = @table.update_item(
      key: { 'year' => movie[:year], 'title' => movie[:title] },
      update_expression: 'set info.rating=:r',
      expression_attribute_values: { ':r' => movie[:rating] },
      return_values: 'UPDATED_NEW'
    )
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't update movie #{movie[:title]} (#{movie[:year]}) in table
 #{@table.name}\n")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    response.attributes
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateItemsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   TRY.
       oo_output = lo_dyn->updateitem(
         iv_tablename        = iv_table_name
         it_key              = it_item_key
         it_attributeupdates = it_attribute_updates ).
       MESSAGE '1 item updated in DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_dyncondalcheckfaile00.
       MESSAGE 'A condition specified in the operation could not be evaluated.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_dyntransactconflictex.
       MESSAGE 'Another transaction is using the item' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, UpdateItemconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSDynamoDB
```

```
    /// Update the specified movie with new `rating` and `plot` information.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The title of the movie to update.
    ///   - year: The release year of the movie to update.
    ///   - rating: The new rating for the movie.
    ///   - plot: The new plot summary string for the movie.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of mappings of attribute names to their new
    ///   listing each item actually changed. Items that didn't need to change
    ///   aren't included in this list. `nil` if no changes were made.
    ///
    func update(title: String, year: Int, rating: Double? = nil, plot: String? =
nil) async throws
        -> [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]?
    {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            // Build the update expression and the list of expression attribute
            // values. Include only the information that's changed.

            var expressionParts: [String] = []
            var attrValues: [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] =
[:]

            if rating != nil {
                expressionParts.append("info.rating=:r")
                attrValues[":r"] = .n(String(rating!))
            }
            if plot != nil {
                expressionParts.append("info.plot=:p")
                attrValues[":p"] = .s(plot!)
            }
            let expression = "set \(expressionParts.joined(separator: ", "))"

            let input = UpdateItemInput(
                // Create substitution tokens for the attribute values, to ensure
                // no conflicts in expression syntax.
                expressionAttributeValues: attrValues,
```

```
                // The key identifying the movie to update consists of the
release
                // year and title.
                key: [
                    "year": .n(String(year)),
                    "title": .s(title)
                ],
                returnValues: .updatedNew,
                tableName: self.tableName,
                updateExpression: expression
            )
            let output = try await client.updateItem(input: input)

            guard let attributes: [Swift.String:
DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = output.attributes else {
                throw MoviesError.InvalidAttributes
            }
            return attributes
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: update:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateItemguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`UpdateTable`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateTable`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Crea e gestisci tabelle globali che dimostrino MREC
- Crea e gestisci tabelle globali MRSC
- Gestisci gli indici secondari globali
- Aggiorna l'impostazione del throughput a caldo di una tabella
- Lavora con tabelle globali e replica multiregionale con eventuale coerenza (MREC)
- Utilizza la crittografia delle tabelle

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Update a DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa updateTable()
  \param tableName: Name for the DynamoDB table.
  \param readCapacity: Provisioned read capacity.
  \param writeCapacity: Provisioned write capacity.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::updateTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                   long long readCapacity, long long
 writeCapacity,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    std::cout << "Updating " << tableName << " with new provisioned throughput
 values"
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Read capacity : " << readCapacity << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Write capacity: " << writeCapacity << std::endl;

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateTableRequest request;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput provisionedThroughput;

 provisionedThroughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(readCapacity).WithWriteCapacityUnits(
            writeCapacity);

 request.WithProvisionedThroughput(provisionedThroughput).WithTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateTableOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.UpdateTable(
```

```
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated the table." << std::endl;
    } else {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBError &error = outcome.GetError();
        if (error.GetErrorType() == Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBErrors::VALIDATION &&
            error.GetMessage().find("The provisioned throughput for the table
 will not change") != std::string::npos) {
            std::cout << "The provisioned throughput for the table will not
 change." << std::endl;
        } else {
            std::cerr << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    return waitTableActive(tableName, dynamoClient);
}
```

Codice che attende che la tabella diventi attiva.

```
//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
```

```
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione UpdateTable AWS SDK per C++API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: modificare la modalità di fatturazione di una tabella

L'`update-table`esempio seguente aumenta la capacità di lettura e scrittura assegnata alla `MusicCollection` tabella.

```
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --billing-mode PROVISIONED \
    --provisioned-throughput ReadCapacityUnits=15,WriteCapacityUnits=10
```

Output:

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
```

```
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "UPDATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-05-26T15:59:49.473000-07:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "LastIncreaseDateTime": "2020-07-28T13:18:18.921000-07:00",
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 15,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 10
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 182,
        "ItemCount": 2,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection",
        "TableId": "abcd0123-01ab-23cd-0123-abcdef123456",
        "BillingModeSummary": {
            "BillingMode": "PROVISIONED",
            "LastUpdateToPayPerRequestDateTime":
 "2020-07-28T13:14:48.366000-07:00"
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Updating a Table nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

Esempio 2: creare un indice secondario globale

L'esempio seguente aggiunge un indice secondario globale alla `MusicCollection` tabella.

```
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --attribute-definitions AttributeName=AlbumTitle,AttributeType=S \
    --global-secondary-index-updates file://gsi-updates.json
```

Contenuto di `gsi-updates.json`.

```
[
    {
        "Create": {
            "IndexName": "AlbumTitle-index",
            "KeySchema": [
                {
                    "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                    "KeyType": "HASH"
                }
            ],
            "ProvisionedThroughput": {
                "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
                "WriteCapacityUnits": 10
            },
            "Projection": {
                "ProjectionType": "ALL"
            }
        }
    }
]
```

Output:

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
```

```
                "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "UPDATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-05-26T15:59:49.473000-07:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "LastIncreaseDateTime": "2020-07-28T12:59:17.537000-07:00",
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 15,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 10
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 182,
        "ItemCount": 2,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection",
        "TableId": "abcd0123-01ab-23cd-0123-abcdef123456",
        "BillingModeSummary": {
            "BillingMode": "PROVISIONED",
            "LastUpdateToPayPerRequestDateTime":
 "2020-07-28T13:14:48.366000-07:00"
        },
        "GlobalSecondaryIndexes": [
            {
                "IndexName": "AlbumTitle-index",
```

```
                "KeySchema": [
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                        "KeyType": "HASH"
                    }
                ],
                "Projection": {
                    "ProjectionType": "ALL"
                },
                "IndexStatus": "CREATING",
                "Backfilling": false,
                "ProvisionedThroughput": {
                    "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
                    "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
                    "WriteCapacityUnits": 10
                },
                "IndexSizeBytes": 0,
                "ItemCount": 0,
                "IndexArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection/index/AlbumTitle-index"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Updating a Table nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

Esempio 3: abilitare DynamoDB Streams su una tabella

Il comando seguente abilita DynamoDB Streams sulla tabella. `MusicCollection`

```
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --stream-specification StreamEnabled=true,StreamViewType=NEW_IMAGE
```

Output:

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
```

```
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "UPDATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-05-26T15:59:49.473000-07:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "LastIncreaseDateTime": "2020-07-28T12:59:17.537000-07:00",
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 15,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 10
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 182,
        "ItemCount": 2,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection",
        "TableId": "abcd0123-01ab-23cd-0123-abcdef123456",
        "BillingModeSummary": {
            "BillingMode": "PROVISIONED",
            "LastUpdateToPayPerRequestDateTime":
 "2020-07-28T13:14:48.366000-07:00"
        },
        "LocalSecondaryIndexes": [
            {
                "IndexName": "AlbumTitleIndex",
                "KeySchema": [
```

```
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "Artist",
                        "KeyType": "HASH"
                    },
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                        "KeyType": "RANGE"
                    }
                ],
                "Projection": {
                    "ProjectionType": "INCLUDE",
                    "NonKeyAttributes": [
                        "Year",
                        "Genre"
                    ]
                },
                "IndexSizeBytes": 139,
                "ItemCount": 2,
                "IndexArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection/index/AlbumTitleIndex"
            }
        ],
        "GlobalSecondaryIndexes": [
            {
                "IndexName": "AlbumTitle-index",
                "KeySchema": [
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                        "KeyType": "HASH"
                    }
                ],
                "Projection": {
                    "ProjectionType": "ALL"
                },
                "IndexStatus": "ACTIVE",
                "ProvisionedThroughput": {
                    "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
                    "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
                    "WriteCapacityUnits": 10
                },
                "IndexSizeBytes": 0,
                "ItemCount": 0,
                "IndexArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection/index/AlbumTitle-index"
```

```
            }
        ],
        "StreamSpecification": {
            "StreamEnabled": true,
            "StreamViewType": "NEW_IMAGE"
        },
        "LatestStreamLabel": "2020-07-28T21:53:39.112",
        "LatestStreamArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection/stream/2020-07-28T21:53:39.112"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Updating a Table nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

Esempio 4: Per abilitare la crittografia lato server

L'esempio seguente abilita la crittografia lato server sulla tabella. `MusicCollection`

```
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --sse-specification Enabled=true,SSEType=KMS
```

Output:

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "KeySchema": [
```

```
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "ACTIVE",
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-05-26T15:59:49.473000-07:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "LastIncreaseDateTime": "2020-07-28T12:59:17.537000-07:00",
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 15,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 10
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 182,
        "ItemCount": 2,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection",
        "TableId": "abcd0123-01ab-23cd-0123-abcdef123456",
        "BillingModeSummary": {
            "BillingMode": "PROVISIONED",
            "LastUpdateToPayPerRequestDateTime":
 "2020-07-28T13:14:48.366000-07:00"
        },
        "LocalSecondaryIndexes": [
            {
                "IndexName": "AlbumTitleIndex",
                "KeySchema": [
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "Artist",
                        "KeyType": "HASH"
                    },
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                        "KeyType": "RANGE"
                    }
                ],
                "Projection": {
                    "ProjectionType": "INCLUDE",
                    "NonKeyAttributes": [
                        "Year",
```

```
                        "Genre"
                    ]
                },
                "IndexSizeBytes": 139,
                "ItemCount": 2,
                "IndexArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection/index/AlbumTitleIndex"
            }
        ],
        "GlobalSecondaryIndexes": [
            {
                "IndexName": "AlbumTitle-index",
                "KeySchema": [
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                        "KeyType": "HASH"
                    }
                ],
                "Projection": {
                    "ProjectionType": "ALL"
                },
                "IndexStatus": "ACTIVE",
                "ProvisionedThroughput": {
                    "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
                    "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
                    "WriteCapacityUnits": 10
                },
                "IndexSizeBytes": 0,
                "ItemCount": 0,
                "IndexArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection/index/AlbumTitle-index"
            }
        ],
        "StreamSpecification": {
            "StreamEnabled": true,
            "StreamViewType": "NEW_IMAGE"
        },
        "LatestStreamLabel": "2020-07-28T21:53:39.112",
        "LatestStreamArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection/stream/2020-07-28T21:53:39.112",
        "SSEDescription": {
            "Status": "UPDATING"
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Updating a Table nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command UpdateTableReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: aggiorna il throughput assegnato per la tabella specificata.

```
Update-DDBTable -TableName "myTable" -ReadCapacity 10 -WriteCapacity 5
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateTablein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: aggiorna il throughput assegnato per la tabella specificata.

```
Update-DDBTable -TableName "myTable" -ReadCapacity 10 -WriteCapacity 5
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateTablein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`UpdateTimeToLive`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateTimeToLive`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Lavora con Streams e Time-to-Live

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiornare le impostazioni Time to Live su un tavolo

L'`update-time-to-live`esempio seguente abilita Time to Live nella tabella specificata.

```
aws dynamodb update-time-to-live \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --time-to-live-specification Enabled=true,AttributeName=ttl
```

Output:

```
{
    "TimeToLiveSpecification": {
        "Enabled": true,
        "AttributeName": "ttl"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Time to Live nella Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command UpdateTimeToLiveReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Abilita TTL su una tabella DynamoDB esistente utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.TimeToLiveSpecification;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateTimeToLiveRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateTimeToLiveResponse;

import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public UpdateTimeToLiveResponse enableTTL(final String tableName, final
 String attributeName, final Region region) {
        final TimeToLiveSpecification ttlSpec = TimeToLiveSpecification.builder()
            .attributeName(attributeName)
            .enabled(true)
            .build();
```

```
        final UpdateTimeToLiveRequest request = UpdateTimeToLiveRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .timeToLiveSpecification(ttlSpec)
            .build();

        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = dynamoDbClient != null
            ? dynamoDbClient
            : DynamoDbClient.builder().region(region).build()) {
            return ddb.updateTimeToLive(request);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR, tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Disabilita il TTL su una tabella DynamoDB esistente utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.TimeToLiveSpecification;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateTimeToLiveRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateTimeToLiveResponse;

import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public UpdateTimeToLiveResponse disableTTL(
        final String tableName, final String attributeName, final Region region)
 {
        final TimeToLiveSpecification ttlSpec = TimeToLiveSpecification.builder()
            .attributeName(attributeName)
            .enabled(false)
            .build();

        final UpdateTimeToLiveRequest request = UpdateTimeToLiveRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
```

```
            .timeToLiveSpecification(ttlSpec)
            .build();

        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = dynamoDbClient != null
            ? dynamoDbClient
            : DynamoDbClient.builder().region(region).build()) {
            return ddb.updateTimeToLive(request);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR, tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API UpdateTimeToLiveReference AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Abilita TTL su una tabella DynamoDB esistente.

```
import { DynamoDBClient, UpdateTimeToLiveCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-
dynamodb";

export const enableTTL = async (tableName, ttlAttribute, region = 'us-east-1') =>
 {

    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        TimeToLiveSpecification: {
            Enabled: true,
            AttributeName: ttlAttribute
        }
```

```
    };

    try {
        const response = await client.send(new UpdateTimeToLiveCommand(params));
        if (response.$metadata.httpStatusCode === 200) {
            console.log(`TTL enabled successfully for table ${tableName}, using
 attribute name ${ttlAttribute}.`);
        } else {
            console.log(`Failed to enable TTL for table ${tableName}, response
 object: ${response}`);
        }
        return response;
    } catch (e) {
        console.error(`Error enabling TTL: ${e}`);
        throw e;
    }
};

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
// enableTTL('ExampleTable', 'exampleTtlAttribute');
```

Disabilita il TTL su una tabella DynamoDB esistente.

```
import { DynamoDBClient, UpdateTimeToLiveCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-
dynamodb";

export const disableTTL = async (tableName, ttlAttribute, region = 'us-east-1')
 => {

    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        TimeToLiveSpecification: {
            Enabled: false,
            AttributeName: ttlAttribute
        }
    };

    try {
```

```
        const response = await client.send(new UpdateTimeToLiveCommand(params));
        if (response.$metadata.httpStatusCode === 200) {
            console.log(`TTL disabled successfully for table ${tableName}, using
 attribute name ${ttlAttribute}.`);
        } else {
            console.log(`Failed to disable TTL for table ${tableName}, response
 object: ${response}`);
        }
        return response;
    } catch (e) {
        console.error(`Error disabling TTL: ${e}`);
        throw e;
    }
};

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
// disableTTL('ExampleTable', 'exampleTtlAttribute');
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API UpdateTimeToLiveReference AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Abilita TTL su una tabella DynamoDB esistente.

```
import boto3


def enable_ttl(table_name, ttl_attribute_name):
    """
    Enables TTL on DynamoDB table for a given attribute name
        on success, returns a status code of 200
        on error, throws an exception

    :param table_name: Name of the DynamoDB table
    :param ttl_attribute_name: The name of the TTL attribute being provided to
 the table.
    """
    try:
        dynamodb = boto3.client("dynamodb")
```

```
        # Enable TTL on an existing DynamoDB table
        response = dynamodb.update_time_to_live(
            TableName=table_name,
            TimeToLiveSpecification={"Enabled": True, "AttributeName":
 ttl_attribute_name},
        )

        # In the returned response, check for a successful status code.
        if response["ResponseMetadata"]["HTTPStatusCode"] == 200:
            print("TTL has been enabled successfully.")
        else:
            print(
                f"Failed to enable TTL, status code {response['ResponseMetadata']
['HTTPStatusCode']}"
            )
        return response
    except Exception as ex:
        print("Couldn't enable TTL in table %s. Here's why: %s" % (table_name,
 ex))
        raise


# your values
enable_ttl("your-table-name", "expireAt")
```

Disabilita il TTL su una tabella DynamoDB esistente.

```
import boto3


def disable_ttl(table_name, ttl_attribute_name):
    """
    Disables TTL on DynamoDB table for a given attribute name
        on success, returns a status code of 200
        on error, throws an exception

    :param table_name: Name of the DynamoDB table being modified
    :param ttl_attribute_name: The name of the TTL attribute being provided to
 the table.
    """
    try:
        dynamodb = boto3.client("dynamodb")
```

```
        # Enable TTL on an existing DynamoDB table
        response = dynamodb.update_time_to_live(
            TableName=table_name,
            TimeToLiveSpecification={"Enabled": False, "AttributeName":
 ttl_attribute_name},
        )

        # In the returned response, check for a successful status code.
        if response["ResponseMetadata"]["HTTPStatusCode"] == 200:
            print("TTL has been disabled successfully.")
        else:
            print(
                f"Failed to disable TTL, status code
 {response['ResponseMetadata']['HTTPStatusCode']}"
            )
    except Exception as ex:
        print("Couldn't disable TTL in table %s. Here's why: %s" % (table_name,
 ex))
        raise


# your values
disable_ttl("your-table-name", "expireAt")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateTimeToLive AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari per l'utilizzo di DynamoDB AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in DynamoDB con. AWS SDKs Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di DynamoDB o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Accelera le letture DynamoDB con DAX utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Lavora con scenari avanzati di DynamoDB Global Secondary Index utilizzando v2 AWS Command Line Interface
- Costruisci un'applicazione per inviare dati a una tabella DynamoDB
- Confronta più valori con un singolo attributo in DynamoDB con un SDK AWS
- Aggiornamento condizionale di un elemento DynamoDB con un TTL utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Connect a un'istanza DynamoDB locale utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Conta gli operatori di espressione in DynamoDB con un SDK AWS
- Creazione di una REST API di API Gateway per monitorare i dati COVID-19
- Creazione di un'applicazione di messaggistica con Step Functions
- Creazione di un'applicazione di gestione delle risorse fotografiche che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto utilizzando etichette
- Crea una tabella DynamoDB con un indice secondario globale utilizzando l'SDK AWS
- Crea una tabella DynamoDB con un'impostazione di throughput caldo utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Creazione di un'applicazione Web per tracciare i dati DynamoDB
- Creazione di un'applicazione di chat websocket con API Gateway
- Crea un elemento DynamoDB con un TTL utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea e gestisci tabelle globali DynamoDB con una forte coerenza multiregionale utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea e gestisci tabelle globali DynamoDB dimostrando MREC utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Eliminare i dati DynamoDB utilizzando le istruzioni PartiQL DELETE con un SDK AWS
- Rileva PPE nelle immagini con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Inserimento di dati DynamoDB utilizzando istruzioni PartiQL INSERT con un SDK AWS
- Richiamo a una funzione Lambda da un browser
- Gestisci gli indici secondari globali DynamoDB utilizzando v2 AWS Command Line Interface
- Gestisci le policy basate sulle risorse di DynamoDB utilizzando la versione 2 AWS Command Line Interface
- Monitora le prestazioni di Amazon DynamoDB utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Esegui operazioni di interrogazione avanzate su DynamoDB utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Esegui operazioni sugli elenchi in DynamoDB con un SDK AWS
- Esegui operazioni di mappatura in DynamoDB con un SDK AWS

- Esegui operazioni di set in DynamoDB con un SDK AWS
- Interroga una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando batch di istruzioni PartiQL e un SDK AWS
- Interroga una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando PartiQL e un SDK AWS
- Interroga una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando un indice secondario globale con un SDK AWS
- Interroga una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando una condizione begins_with con un SDK AWS
- Interroga una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando un intervallo di date nella chiave di ordinamento con un SDK AWS
- Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con un'espressione di filtro complessa con un SDK AWS
- Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con un'espressione di filtro dinamica con un SDK AWS
- Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con un'espressione di filtro e un limite con un SDK AWS
- Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con attributi annidati utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con impaginazione utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con letture fortemente coerenti utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Interroga i dati DynamoDB utilizzando istruzioni PartiQL SELECT con un SDK AWS
- Interroga una tabella DynamoDB per gli elementi TTL utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Interroga le tabelle DynamoDB utilizzando modelli di data e ora con un SDK AWS
- Salva EXIF e altre informazioni sull'immagine utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Configurare il controllo degli accessi basato sugli attributi per DynamoDB utilizzando v2 AWS Command Line Interface
- Comprendi l'ordine delle espressioni di aggiornamento in DynamoDB con un SDK AWS
- Aggiorna un'impostazione di tabella DynamoDB con un throughput caldo utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Aggiornare un elemento DynamoDB con un TTL utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Aggiorna i dati DynamoDB utilizzando le istruzioni PartiQL UPDATE con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzo di un'API Gateway per richiamare una funzione Lambda
- Utilizzo di Step Functions per richiamare le funzioni Lambda
- Usa un modello di documento per DynamoDB utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Utilizza un modello di persistenza degli oggetti di alto livello per DynamoDB utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Usa le operazioni di conteggio atomico in DynamoDB con un SDK AWS
- Usa operazioni condizionali in DynamoDB con un SDK AWS
- Usa i nomi degli attributi di espressione in DynamoDB con un SDK AWS

- Utilizzo degli eventi pianificati per richiamare una funzione Lambda
- Lavora con gli indici secondari locali di DynamoDB utilizzando v2 AWS Command Line Interface
- Lavora con DynamoDB Streams e usa v2 Time-to-Live AWS Command Line Interface
- Lavora con le tabelle globali di DynamoDB e la replica multiregione con eventuale coerenza (MREC) utilizzando v2 AWS Command Line Interface
- Lavora con il tagging delle risorse DynamoDB utilizzando la versione 2 AWS Command Line Interface
- Lavora con la crittografia delle tabelle DynamoDB utilizzando la versione 2 AWS Command Line Interface

Accelera le letture DynamoDB con DAX utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creazione e scrittura di dati su una tabella con client DAX e SDK.
- Ricezione, query e analisi della tabella con i client e confronto delle prestazioni.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Sviluppo con il client DynamoDB Accelerator.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una tabella con il client DAX o Boto3.

```
import boto3


def create_dax_table(dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Creates a DynamoDB table.
```

```
    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    :return: The newly created table.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table_name = "TryDaxTable"
    params = {
        "TableName": table_name,
        "KeySchema": [
            {"AttributeName": "partition_key", "KeyType": "HASH"},
            {"AttributeName": "sort_key", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
        ],
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {"AttributeName": "partition_key", "AttributeType": "N"},
            {"AttributeName": "sort_key", "AttributeType": "N"},
        ],
        "BillingMode": "PAY_PER_REQUEST",
    }
    table = dyn_resource.create_table(**params)
    print(f"Creating {table_name}...")
    table.wait_until_exists()
    return table


if __name__ == "__main__":
    dax_table = create_dax_table()
    print(f"Created table.")
```

Scrivi i dati di test nella tabella.

```
import boto3


def write_data_to_dax_table(key_count, item_size, dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Writes test data to the demonstration table.

    :param key_count: The number of partition and sort keys to use to populate
 the
                      table. The total number of items is key_count * key_count.
```

```
    :param item_size: The size of non-key data for each test item.
    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table = dyn_resource.Table("TryDaxTable")
    some_data = "X" * item_size

    for partition_key in range(1, key_count + 1):
        for sort_key in range(1, key_count + 1):
            table.put_item(
                Item={
                    "partition_key": partition_key,
                    "sort_key": sort_key,
                    "some_data": some_data,
                }
            )
            print(f"Put item ({partition_key}, {sort_key}) succeeded.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    write_key_count = 10
    write_item_size = 1000
    print(
        f"Writing {write_key_count*write_key_count} items to the table. "
        f"Each item is {write_item_size} characters."
    )
    write_data_to_dax_table(write_key_count, write_item_size)
```

Ottieni elementi per una serie di iterazioni sia per il client DAX che per il client Boto3 e segnala il tempo impiegato per ciascuno.

```
import argparse
import sys
import time
import amazondax
import boto3


def get_item_test(key_count, iterations, dyn_resource=None):
    """
```

```
    Gets items from the table a specified number of times. The time before the
    first iteration and the time after the last iteration are both captured
    and reported.

    :param key_count: The number of items to get from the table in each
 iteration.
    :param iterations: The number of iterations to run.
    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    :return: The start and end times of the test.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table = dyn_resource.Table("TryDaxTable")
    start = time.perf_counter()
    for _ in range(iterations):
        for partition_key in range(1, key_count + 1):
            for sort_key in range(1, key_count + 1):
                table.get_item(
                    Key={"partition_key": partition_key, "sort_key": sort_key}
                )
                print(".", end="")
                sys.stdout.flush()
    print()
    end = time.perf_counter()
    return start, end


if __name__ == "__main__":
    # pylint: disable=not-context-manager
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "endpoint_url",
        nargs="?",
        help="When specified, the DAX cluster endpoint. Otherwise, DAX is not
 used.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    test_key_count = 10
    test_iterations = 50
    if args.endpoint_url:
        print(
            f"Getting each item from the table {test_iterations} times, "
```

```
            f"using the DAX client."
        )
        # Use a with statement so the DAX client closes the cluster after
completion.
        with amazondax.AmazonDaxClient.resource(endpoint_url=args.endpoint_url)
as dax:
            test_start, test_end = get_item_test(
                test_key_count, test_iterations, dyn_resource=dax
            )
    else:
        print(
            f"Getting each item from the table {test_iterations} times, "
            f"using the Boto3 client."
        )
        test_start, test_end = get_item_test(test_key_count, test_iterations)
    print(
        f"Total time: {test_end - test_start:.4f} sec. Average time: "
        f"{(test_end - test_start)/ test_iterations}."
    )
```

Esegui una query sulla tabella per una serie di iterazioni sia per il client DAX che per il client Boto3 e segnala il tempo impiegato per ciascuno.

```
import argparse
import time
import sys
import amazondax
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_test(partition_key, sort_keys, iterations, dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Queries the table a specified number of times. The time before the
    first iteration and the time after the last iteration are both captured
    and reported.

    :param partition_key: The partition key value to use in the query. The query
                          returns items that have partition keys equal to this
value.
    :param sort_keys: The range of sort key values for the query. The query
returns
```

```
                        items that have sort key values between these two values.
    :param iterations: The number of iterations to run.
    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    :return: The start and end times of the test.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table = dyn_resource.Table("TryDaxTable")
    key_condition_expression = Key("partition_key").eq(partition_key) & Key(
        "sort_key"
    ).between(*sort_keys)

    start = time.perf_counter()
    for _ in range(iterations):
        table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition_expression)
        print(".", end="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
    print()
    end = time.perf_counter()
    return start, end


if __name__ == "__main__":
    # pylint: disable=not-context-manager
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "endpoint_url",
        nargs="?",
        help="When specified, the DAX cluster endpoint. Otherwise, DAX is not
 used.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    test_partition_key = 5
    test_sort_keys = (2, 9)
    test_iterations = 100
    if args.endpoint_url:
        print(f"Querying the table {test_iterations} times, using the DAX
 client.")
        # Use a with statement so the DAX client closes the cluster after
 completion.
        with amazondax.AmazonDaxClient.resource(endpoint_url=args.endpoint_url)
 as dax:
```

```
            test_start, test_end = query_test(
                test_partition_key, test_sort_keys, test_iterations,
 dyn_resource=dax
            )
    else:
        print(f"Querying the table {test_iterations} times, using the Boto3
 client.")
        test_start, test_end = query_test(
            test_partition_key, test_sort_keys, test_iterations
        )

    print(
        f"Total time: {test_end - test_start:.4f} sec. Average time: "
        f"{(test_end - test_start)/test_iterations}."
    )
```

Scansiona la tabella per una serie di iterazioni sia per il client DAX che per il client Boto3 e segnala il tempo impiegato per ciascuno.

```
import argparse
import time
import sys
import amazondax
import boto3


def scan_test(iterations, dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Scans the table a specified number of times. The time before the
    first iteration and the time after the last iteration are both captured
    and reported.

    :param iterations: The number of iterations to run.
    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    :return: The start and end times of the test.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table = dyn_resource.Table("TryDaxTable")
    start = time.perf_counter()
    for _ in range(iterations):
```

```
        table.scan()
        print(".", end="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
    print()
    end = time.perf_counter()
    return start, end


if __name__ == "__main__":
    # pylint: disable=not-context-manager
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "endpoint_url",
        nargs="?",
        help="When specified, the DAX cluster endpoint. Otherwise, DAX is not
 used.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    test_iterations = 100
    if args.endpoint_url:
        print(f"Scanning the table {test_iterations} times, using the DAX
 client.")
        # Use a with statement so the DAX client closes the cluster after
 completion.
        with amazondax.AmazonDaxClient.resource(endpoint_url=args.endpoint_url)
 as dax:
            test_start, test_end = scan_test(test_iterations, dyn_resource=dax)
    else:
        print(f"Scanning the table {test_iterations} times, using the Boto3
 client.")
        test_start, test_end = scan_test(test_iterations)
    print(
        f"Total time: {test_end - test_start:.4f} sec. Average time: "
        f"{(test_end - test_start)/test_iterations}."
    )
```

Eliminare la tabella .

```
import boto3
```

```
def delete_dax_table(dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Deletes the demonstration table.

    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table = dyn_resource.Table("TryDaxTable")
    table.delete()

    print(f"Deleting {table.name}...")
    table.wait_until_not_exists()


if __name__ == "__main__":
    delete_dax_table()
    print("Table deleted!")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan

Lavora con scenari avanzati di DynamoDB Global Secondary Index utilizzando v2 AWS Command Line Interface

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare configurazioni avanzate di Global Secondary Index.

- Crea una tabella con più GSIs.
- Crea una tabella con capacità su richiesta e GSI.

- Metti gli elementi in una tabella con più elementi. GSIs
- Interrogazione GSIs multipla con condizioni diverse.

Bash

AWS CLI con script Bash

Crea una tabella con più GSIs di una tabella.

```
# Create a table with multiple GSIs
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicLibrary \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=AlbumTitle,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=Genre,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=Year,AttributeType=N \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --global-secondary-indexes \
        "[
            {
                \"IndexName\": \"AlbumIndex\",
                \"KeySchema\": [{\"AttributeName\":\"AlbumTitle\",\"KeyType\":
\"HASH\"}],
                \"Projection\": {\"ProjectionType\":\"ALL\"}
            },
            {
                \"IndexName\": \"GenreYearIndex\",
                \"KeySchema\": [
                    {\"AttributeName\":\"Genre\",\"KeyType\":\"HASH\"},
                    {\"AttributeName\":\"Year\",\"KeyType\":\"RANGE\"}
                ],
                \"Projection\": {\"ProjectionType\":\"INCLUDE\",
\"NonKeyAttributes\":[\"Artist\",\"SongTitle\"]}
            }
        ]"
```

Crea una tabella con capacità su richiesta e GSI.

```
# Create a table with on-demand capacity and GSI
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicOnDemand \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=Genre,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --global-secondary-indexes \
        "[
            {
                \"IndexName\": \"GenreIndex\",
                \"KeySchema\": [{\"AttributeName\":\"Genre\",\"KeyType\":\"HASH
\"}],
                \"Projection\": {\"ProjectionType\":\"ALL\"}
            }
        ]"
```

Metti gli elementi in una tabella con più elementi. GSIs

```
# Add items to MusicLibrary table
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name MusicLibrary \
    --item '{
        "Artist": {"S": "The Beatles"},
        "SongTitle": {"S": "Hey Jude"},
        "AlbumTitle": {"S": "Past Masters"},
        "Genre": {"S": "Rock"},
        "Year": {"N": "1968"}
    }'

aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name MusicLibrary \
    --item '{
        "Artist": {"S": "Miles Davis"},
        "SongTitle": {"S": "So What"},
        "AlbumTitle": {"S": "Kind of Blue"},
```

```
        "Genre": {"S": "Jazz"},
        "Year": {"N": "1959"}
    }'
```

Interroga gli elementi da una tabella con più elementi GSIs.

```
# Query the AlbumIndex GSI
echo "Querying AlbumIndex GSI:"
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name MusicLibrary \
    --index-name AlbumIndex \
    --key-condition-expression "AlbumTitle = :album" \
    --expression-attribute-values '{":album":{"S":"Kind of Blue"}}'

# Query the GenreYearIndex GSI with a range condition
echo "Querying GenreYearIndex GSI with range condition:"
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name MusicLibrary \
    --index-name GenreYearIndex \
    --key-condition-expression "Genre = :genre AND #yr > :year" \
    --expression-attribute-names '{"#yr": "Year"}' \
    --expression-attribute-values '{":genre":{"S":"Rock"},":year":{"N":"1965"}}'
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - CreateTable
  - PutItem
  - Query

Costruisci un'applicazione per inviare dati a una tabella DynamoDB

Gli esempi di codice riportati di seguito mostrano come costruire un'applicazione che invia dati a una tabella Amazon DynamoDB e che ti avvisa quando un utente aggiorna la tabella.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web dinamica che invia dati utilizzando l'API Java di Amazon DynamoDB e invia un messaggio di testo utilizzando l'API Java di Amazon Simple Notification Service.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Questo esempio mostra come creare un'app che consenta agli utenti di inviare dati a una tabella Amazon DynamoDB e un messaggio di testo all'amministratore utilizzando Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Questo esempio è anche disponibile nella Guida per lo sviluppatore di AWS SDK per JavaScript v3 .

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SNS

Confronta più valori con un singolo attributo in DynamoDB con un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come confrontare più valori con un singolo attributo in DynamoDB.

- Utilizzate l'operatore IN per confrontare più valori con un singolo attributo.
- Confronta l'operatore IN con più condizioni OR.
- Comprendi i vantaggi in termini di prestazioni e complessità di espressione derivanti dall'utilizzo di IN.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Confronta più valori con un singolo attributo in DynamoDB utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScanRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScanResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Locale;
import java.util.Map;

    /**
     * Queries a table using the IN operator to compare multiple values with a
 single attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the IN operator in a filter
 expression
     * to match an attribute against multiple values.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param partitionKeyName The name of the partition key attribute
     * @param partitionKeyValue The value of the partition key to query
     * @param attributeName The name of the attribute to compare
     * @param valuesList List of values to compare against
     * @return The query response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
```

```
    public static QueryResponse compareMultipleValues(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        String partitionKeyName,
        AttributeValue partitionKeyValue,
        String attributeName,
        List<AttributeValue> valuesList) {

        // Create expression attribute names
        Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#pkName", partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#attrName", attributeName);

        // Create expression attribute values
        Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(":pkValue", partitionKeyValue);

        // Add values for IN operator
        for (int i = 0; i < valuesList.size(); i++) {
            expressionAttributeValues.put(":val" + i, valuesList.get(i));
        }

        // Build the IN clause
        StringBuilder inClause = new StringBuilder();
        for (int i = 0; i < valuesList.size(); i++) {
            if (i > 0) {
                inClause.append(", ");
            }
            inClause.append(":val").append(i);
        }

        // Define the query parameters
        QueryRequest request = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression("#pkName = :pkValue")
            .filterExpression("#attrName IN (" + inClause.toString() + ")")
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        // Perform the query operation
        return dynamoDbClient.query(request);
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Queries a table using multiple OR conditions to compare multiple values
with a single attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates the alternative approach to using the IN
operator,
     * by using multiple OR conditions.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param partitionKeyName The name of the partition key attribute
     * @param partitionKeyValue The value of the partition key to query
     * @param attributeName The name of the attribute to compare
     * @param valuesList List of values to compare against
     * @return The query response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static QueryResponse compareWithOrConditions(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        String partitionKeyName,
        AttributeValue partitionKeyValue,
        String attributeName,
        List<AttributeValue> valuesList) {

        // Create expression attribute names
        Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#pkName", partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#attrName", attributeName);

        // Create expression attribute values
        Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(":pkValue", partitionKeyValue);

        // Add values for OR conditions
        for (int i = 0; i < valuesList.size(); i++) {
            expressionAttributeValues.put(":val" + i, valuesList.get(i));
        }

        // Build the OR conditions
        StringBuilder orConditions = new StringBuilder();
        for (int i = 0; i < valuesList.size(); i++) {
            if (i > 0) {
                orConditions.append(" OR ");
```

```
            }
            orConditions.append("#attrName = :val").append(i);
        }

        // Define the query parameters
        QueryRequest request = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression("#pkName = :pkValue")
            .filterExpression(orConditions.toString())
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        // Perform the query operation
        return dynamoDbClient.query(request);
    }

    /**
     * Compares the performance of using the IN operator versus multiple OR
conditions.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates the performance difference between using the
IN operator
     * and using multiple OR conditions.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param partitionKeyName The name of the partition key attribute
     * @param partitionKeyValue The value of the partition key to query
     * @param attributeName The name of the attribute to compare
     * @param valuesList List of values to compare against
     * @return Map containing the performance comparison results
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> comparePerformance(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        String partitionKeyName,
        AttributeValue partitionKeyValue,
        String attributeName,
        List<AttributeValue> valuesList) {

        Map<String, Object> results = new HashMap<>();

        try {
```

```
            // Measure performance of IN operator
            long inStartTime = System.nanoTime();
            QueryResponse inResponse = compareMultipleValues(
                dynamoDbClient, tableName, partitionKeyName, partitionKeyValue,
attributeName, valuesList);
            long inEndTime = System.nanoTime();
            long inDuration = inEndTime - inStartTime;

            // Measure performance of OR conditions
            long orStartTime = System.nanoTime();
            QueryResponse orResponse = compareWithOrConditions(
                dynamoDbClient, tableName, partitionKeyName, partitionKeyValue,
attributeName, valuesList);
            long orEndTime = System.nanoTime();
            long orDuration = orEndTime - orStartTime;

            // Record results
            results.put("inOperatorDuration", inDuration);
            results.put("orConditionsDuration", orDuration);
            results.put("inOperatorItems", inResponse.count());
            results.put("orConditionsItems", orResponse.count());
            results.put("inOperatorExpression", "IN operator with " +
valuesList.size() + " values");
            results.put("orConditionsExpression", valuesList.size() + " OR
conditions");
            results.put("success", true);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            results.put("success", false);
            results.put("error", e.getMessage());
        }

        return results;
    }

    /**
     * Scans a table using the IN operator with a large number of values.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the IN operator with a large number
of values,
     * which can help stay within the 300 operator limit.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
```

```
     * @param attributeName The name of the attribute to compare
     * @param valuesList List of values to compare against
     * @return The scan response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static ScanResponse scanWithLargeInClause(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, String attributeName,
List<AttributeValue> valuesList) {

        // Create expression attribute names
        Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#attrName", attributeName);

        // Create expression attribute values
        Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();

        // Add values for IN operator
        for (int i = 0; i < valuesList.size(); i++) {
            expressionAttributeValues.put(":val" + i, valuesList.get(i));
        }

        // Build the IN clause
        StringBuilder inClause = new StringBuilder();
        for (int i = 0; i < valuesList.size(); i++) {
            if (i > 0) {
                inClause.append(", ");
            }
            inClause.append(":val").append(i);
        }

        // Define the scan parameters
        ScanRequest request = ScanRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .filterExpression("#attrName IN (" + inClause.toString() + ")")
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        // Perform the scan operation
        return dynamoDbClient.scan(request);
    }

    /**
     * Generates a list of sample values for testing.
```

```
     *
     * <p>Helper method to generate a list of sample values for testing.
     *
     * @param valueType The type of values to generate (string, number, or
boolean)
     * @param count The number of values to generate
     * @return List of generated attribute values
     */
    public static List<AttributeValue> generateSampleValues(String valueType, int
count) {
        List<AttributeValue> values = new ArrayList<>();

        for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
            AttributeValue value;

            switch (valueType.toLowerCase(Locale.ROOT)) {
                case "string":
                    value = AttributeValue.builder().s("Value" + i).build();
                    break;
                case "number":
                    value =
AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(i)).build();
                    break;
                case "boolean":
                    value = AttributeValue.builder().bool(i % 2 == 0).build();
                    break;
                default:
                    throw new IllegalArgumentException("Unsupported value type: "
+ valueType);
            }

            values.add(value);
        }

        return values;
    }
```

Esempio di utilizzo del confronto di più valori con. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
tableName) {
```

```
        System.out.println("Demonstrating how to compare multiple values with a
single attribute in DynamoDB");

        try {
            // Example 1: Using the IN operator
            System.out.println("\nExample 1: Using the IN operator");
            List<AttributeValue> categories = List.of(
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Electronics").build(),
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Computers").build(),
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Accessories").build());

            QueryResponse inResponse = compareMultipleValues(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                "Department",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Retail").build(),
                "Category",
                categories);

            System.out.println("Found " + inResponse.count() + " items using IN
operator");
            System.out.println("Items: " + inResponse.items());

            // Example 2: Using multiple OR conditions
            System.out.println("\nExample 2: Using multiple OR conditions");
            QueryResponse orResponse = compareWithOrConditions(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                "Department",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Retail").build(),
                "Category",
                categories);

            System.out.println("Found " + orResponse.count() + " items using OR
conditions");
            System.out.println("Items: " + orResponse.items());

            // Example 3: Performance comparison
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Performance comparison");
            Map<String, Object> perfComparison = comparePerformance(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                "Department",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Retail").build(),
```

```
                "Category",
                categories);

            if ((boolean) perfComparison.get("success")) {
                System.out.println("IN operator duration: " +
perfComparison.get("inOperatorDuration") + " ns");
                System.out.println("OR conditions duration: " +
perfComparison.get("orConditionsDuration") + " ns");
                System.out.println("IN operator found " +
perfComparison.get("inOperatorItems") + " items");
                System.out.println("OR conditions found " +
perfComparison.get("orConditionsItems") + " items");
                System.out.println("Expression complexity comparison:");
                System.out.println("  IN operator: " +
perfComparison.get("inOperatorExpression"));
                System.out.println("  OR conditions: " +
perfComparison.get("orConditionsExpression"));
            } else {
                System.out.println("Performance comparison failed: " +
perfComparison.get("error"));
            }

            // Example 4: Using IN with a large number of values
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Using IN with a large number of
values");
            List<AttributeValue> productIds = generateSampleValues("string", 20);

            ScanResponse largeInResponse = scanWithLargeInClause(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, "ProductId", productIds);

            System.out.println(
                "Found " + largeInResponse.count() + " items using IN with " +
productIds.size() + " values");

            // Explain the benefits of using IN
            System.out.println("\nKey points about using the IN operator in
DynamoDB:");
            System.out.println("1. The IN operator allows comparing a single
attribute against multiple values");
            System.out.println("2. IN is more concise than using multiple OR
conditions");
            System.out.println("3. IN counts as only 1 operator regardless of the
number of values");
```

```
            System.out.println("4. Multiple OR conditions count as 1 operator per
 condition plus 1 per OR");
            System.out.println("5. Using IN helps stay within the 300 operator
 limit for complex expressions");
            System.out.println("6. IN can be used in filter expressions and
 condition expressions");
            System.out.println("7. The IN operator supports up to 100 comparison
 values");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - Query
  - Scan

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Confronta più valori con un singolo attributo utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  ScanCommand,
  QueryCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Query or scan a DynamoDB table to find items where an attribute matches any
 value from a list.
 *
 * This function demonstrates the use of the IN operator to compare a single
 attribute
 * against multiple possible values, which is more efficient than using multiple
 OR conditions.
```

```
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} attributeName - The name of the attribute to compare against
 the values list
 * @param {Array} valuesList - List of values to compare the attribute against
 * @param {string} [partitionKeyName] - Optional name of the partition key
 attribute for query operations
 * @param {string} [partitionKeyValue] - Optional value of the partition key to
 query
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB containing the
 matching items
 */
async function compareMultipleValues(
  config,
  tableName,
  attributeName,
  valuesList,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create the filter expression using the IN operator
  const filterExpression = `${attributeName} IN (${valuesList.map((_, index) =>
 `:val${index}`).join(', ')})`;

  // Create expression attribute values for the values list
  const expressionAttributeValues = valuesList.reduce((acc, val, index) => {
    acc[`:val${index}`] = val;
    return acc;
  }, {});

  // If partition key is provided, perform a query operation
  if (partitionKeyName && partitionKeyValue) {
    const keyCondition = `${partitionKeyName} = :partitionKey`;
    expressionAttributeValues[':partitionKey'] = partitionKeyValue;

    // Initialize array to collect all items
    let allItems = [];
    let lastEvaluatedKey;
```

```
    // Use pagination to get all results
    do {
      const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        KeyConditionExpression: keyCondition,
        FilterExpression: filterExpression,
        ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues
      };

      // Add ExclusiveStartKey if we have a lastEvaluatedKey from a previous
query
      if (lastEvaluatedKey) {
        params.ExclusiveStartKey = lastEvaluatedKey;
      }

      const response = await docClient.send(new QueryCommand(params));

      // Add the items from this page to our collection
      if (response.Items && response.Items.length > 0) {
        allItems = [...allItems, ...response.Items];
      }

      // Get the key for the next page of results
      lastEvaluatedKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;
    } while (lastEvaluatedKey);

    // Return the complete result
    return {
      Items: allItems,
      Count: allItems.length
    };
  } else {
    // Otherwise, perform a scan operation
    // Initialize array to collect all items
    let allItems = [];
    let lastEvaluatedKey;

    // Use pagination to get all results
    do {
      const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        FilterExpression: filterExpression,
        ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues
      };
```

```
      // Add ExclusiveStartKey if we have a lastEvaluatedKey from a previous scan
      if (lastEvaluatedKey) {
        params.ExclusiveStartKey = lastEvaluatedKey;
      }

      const response = await docClient.send(new ScanCommand(params));

      // Add the items from this page to our collection
      if (response.Items && response.Items.length > 0) {
        allItems = [...allItems, ...response.Items];
      }

      // Get the key for the next page of results
      lastEvaluatedKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;
    } while (lastEvaluatedKey);

    // Return the complete result
    return {
      Items: allItems,
      Count: allItems.length
    };
  }
}

/**
 * Alternative implementation using multiple OR conditions instead of the IN
 operator.
 *
 * This function is provided for comparison to show why using the IN operator is
 preferable.
 * With many values, this approach becomes verbose and less efficient.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} attributeName - The name of the attribute to compare against
 the values list
 * @param {Array} valuesList - List of values to compare the attribute against
 * @param {string} [partitionKeyName] - Optional name of the partition key
 attribute for query operations
 * @param {string} [partitionKeyValue] - Optional value of the partition key to
 query
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB containing the
 matching items
```

```
 */
async function compareWithOrConditions(
  config,
  tableName,
  attributeName,
  valuesList,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // If no values provided, return empty result
  if (!valuesList || valuesList.length === 0) {
    return {
      Items: [],
      Count: 0
    };
  }

  // Create the filter expression using multiple OR conditions
  const filterConditions = valuesList.map((_, index) => `${attributeName} = :val
${index}`);
  const filterExpression = filterConditions.join(' OR ');

  // Create expression attribute values for the values list
  const expressionAttributeValues = valuesList.reduce((acc, val, index) => {
    acc[`:val${index}`] = val;
    return acc;
  }, {});

  // If partition key is provided, perform a query operation
  if (partitionKeyName && partitionKeyValue) {
    const keyCondition = `${partitionKeyName} = :partitionKey`;
    expressionAttributeValues[':partitionKey'] = partitionKeyValue;

    // Initialize array to collect all items
    let allItems = [];
    let lastEvaluatedKey;

    // Use pagination to get all results
    do {
      const params = {
```

```
        TableName: tableName,
        KeyConditionExpression: keyCondition,
        FilterExpression: filterExpression,
        ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues
      };

      // Add ExclusiveStartKey if we have a lastEvaluatedKey from a previous
query
      if (lastEvaluatedKey) {
        params.ExclusiveStartKey = lastEvaluatedKey;
      }

      const response = await docClient.send(new QueryCommand(params));

      // Add the items from this page to our collection
      if (response.Items && response.Items.length > 0) {
        allItems = [...allItems, ...response.Items];
      }

      // Get the key for the next page of results
      lastEvaluatedKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;
    } while (lastEvaluatedKey);

    // Return the complete result
    return {
      Items: allItems,
      Count: allItems.length
    };
  } else {
    // Otherwise, perform a scan operation
    // Initialize array to collect all items
    let allItems = [];
    let lastEvaluatedKey;

    // Use pagination to get all results
    do {
      const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        FilterExpression: filterExpression,
        ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues
      };

      // Add ExclusiveStartKey if we have a lastEvaluatedKey from a previous scan
      if (lastEvaluatedKey) {
```

```
        params.ExclusiveStartKey = lastEvaluatedKey;
      }

      const response = await docClient.send(new ScanCommand(params));

      // Add the items from this page to our collection
      if (response.Items && response.Items.length > 0) {
        allItems = [...allItems, ...response.Items];
      }

      // Get the key for the next page of results
      lastEvaluatedKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;
    } while (lastEvaluatedKey);

    // Return the complete result
    return {
      Items: allItems,
      Count: allItems.length
    };
  }
}
```

Esempio di utilizzo del confronto di più valori con AWS SDK per JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example of how to use the compareMultipleValues function.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "Products";
  const attributeName = "Category";
  const valuesList = ["Electronics", "Computers", "Accessories"];

  console.log(`Searching for products in any of these categories:
 ${valuesList.join(', ')}`);

  try {
    // Using the IN operator (recommended approach)
    console.log("\nApproach 1: Using the IN operator");
    const response = await compareMultipleValues(
      config,
```

```
      tableName,
      attributeName,
      valuesList
    );

    console.log(`Found ${response.Count} products in the specified categories`);

    // Using multiple OR conditions (alternative approach)
    console.log("\nApproach 2: Using multiple OR conditions");
    const response2 = await compareWithOrConditions(
      config,
      tableName,
      attributeName,
      valuesList
    );

    console.log(`Found ${response2.Count} products in the specified categories`);

    // Example with a query operation
    console.log("\nQuerying a specific manufacturer's products in multiple
categories");
    const partitionKeyName = "Manufacturer";
    const partitionKeyValue = "Acme";

    const response3 = await compareMultipleValues(
      config,
      tableName,
      attributeName,
      valuesList,
      partitionKeyName,
      partitionKeyValue
    );

    console.log(`Found ${response3.Count} Acme products in the specified
categories`);

    // Explain the benefits of using the IN operator
    console.log("\nBenefits of using the IN operator:");
    console.log("1. More concise expression compared to multiple OR conditions");
    console.log("2. Better readability and maintainability");
    console.log("3. Potentially better performance with large value lists");
    console.log("4. Simpler code that's less prone to errors");
    console.log("5. Easier to modify when adding or removing values");
```

```
  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - Query
  - Scan

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Confronta più valori con un singolo attributo utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key
from typing import Any, Dict, List, Optional


def compare_multiple_values(
    table_name: str,
    attribute_name: str,
    values_list: List[Any],
    partition_key_name: Optional[str] = None,
    partition_key_value: Optional[str] = None,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Query or scan a DynamoDB table to find items where an attribute matches any
 value from a list.

    This function demonstrates the use of the IN operator to compare a single
 attribute
    against multiple possible values, which is more efficient than using multiple
 OR conditions.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        attribute_name (str): The name of the attribute to compare against the
 values list.
```

```
        values_list (List[Any]): List of values to compare the attribute against.
        partition_key_name (Optional[str]): The name of the partition key
attribute for query operations.
        partition_key_value (Optional[str]): The value of the partition key to
query.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the matching items.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Create the filter expression using the is_in method
    filter_expression = Attr(attribute_name).is_in(values_list)

    # If partition key is provided, perform a query operation
    if partition_key_name and partition_key_value:
        key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)
        response = table.query(
            KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
FilterExpression=filter_expression
        )
    else:
        # Otherwise, perform a scan operation
        response = table.scan(FilterExpression=filter_expression)

    # Handle pagination if there are more results
    items = response.get("Items", [])
    while "LastEvaluatedKey" in response:
        if partition_key_name and partition_key_value:
            response = table.query(
                KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
                FilterExpression=filter_expression,
                ExclusiveStartKey=response["LastEvaluatedKey"],
            )
        else:
            response = table.scan(
                FilterExpression=filter_expression,
ExclusiveStartKey=response["LastEvaluatedKey"]
            )
        items.extend(response.get("Items", []))

    # Return the complete result
```

```
    return {"Items": items, "Count": len(items)}


def compare_with_or_conditions(
    table_name: str,
    attribute_name: str,
    values_list: List[Any],
    partition_key_name: Optional[str] = None,
    partition_key_value: Optional[str] = None,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Alternative implementation using multiple OR conditions instead of the IN
 operator.

    This function is provided for comparison to show why using the IN operator is
 preferable.
    With many values, this approach becomes verbose and less efficient.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        attribute_name (str): The name of the attribute to compare against the
 values list.
        values_list (List[Any]): List of values to compare the attribute against.
        partition_key_name (Optional[str]): The name of the partition key
 attribute for query operations.
        partition_key_value (Optional[str]): The value of the partition key to
 query.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the matching items.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Create a filter expression with multiple OR conditions
    filter_expression = None
    for value in values_list:
        condition = Attr(attribute_name).eq(value)
        if filter_expression is None:
            filter_expression = condition
        else:
            filter_expression = filter_expression | condition
```

```
    # If partition key is provided, perform a query operation
    if partition_key_name and partition_key_value and filter_expression:
        key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)
        response = table.query(
            KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
 FilterExpression=filter_expression
        )
    elif filter_expression:
        # Otherwise, perform a scan operation
        response = table.scan(FilterExpression=filter_expression)
    else:
        # Return empty response if no values provided
        return {"Items": [], "Count": 0}

    # Handle pagination if there are more results
    items = response.get("Items", [])
    while "LastEvaluatedKey" in response:
        if partition_key_name and partition_key_value:
            response = table.query(
                KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
                FilterExpression=filter_expression,
                ExclusiveStartKey=response["LastEvaluatedKey"],
            )
        else:
            response = table.scan(
                FilterExpression=filter_expression,
 ExclusiveStartKey=response["LastEvaluatedKey"]
            )
        items.extend(response.get("Items", []))

    # Return the complete result
    return {"Items": items, "Count": len(items)}
```

Esempio di utilizzo del confronto di più valori con AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the compare_multiple_values function."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "Products"
    attribute_name = "Category"
```

```
    values_list = ["Electronics", "Computers", "Accessories"]

    print(f"Searching for products in any of these categories: {values_list}")

    # Using the IN operator (recommended approach)
    print("\nApproach 1: Using the IN operator")
    response = compare_multiple_values(
        table_name=table_name, attribute_name=attribute_name,
values_list=values_list
    )

    print(f"Found {response['Count']} products in the specified categories")

    # Using multiple OR conditions (alternative approach)
    print("\nApproach 2: Using multiple OR conditions")
    response2 = compare_with_or_conditions(
        table_name=table_name, attribute_name=attribute_name,
values_list=values_list
    )

    print(f"Found {response2['Count']} products in the specified categories")

    # Example with a query operation
    print("\nQuerying a specific manufacturer's products in multiple categories")
    partition_key_name = "Manufacturer"
    partition_key_value = "Acme"

    response3 = compare_multiple_values(
        table_name=table_name,
        attribute_name=attribute_name,
        values_list=values_list,
        partition_key_name=partition_key_name,
        partition_key_value=partition_key_value,
    )

    print(f"Found {response3['Count']} Acme products in the specified
categories")

    # Explain the benefits of using the IN operator
    print("\nBenefits of using the IN operator:")
    print("1. More concise expression compared to multiple OR conditions")
    print("2. Better readability and maintainability")
    print("3. Potentially better performance with large value lists")
    print("4. Simpler code that's less prone to errors")
```

```
    print("5. Easier to modify when adding or removing values")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - Query
  - Scan

Aggiornamento condizionale di un elemento DynamoDB con un TTL utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come aggiornare in modo condizionale il TTL di un elemento.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Aggiorna TTL su un elemento DynamoDB esistente in una tabella, con una condizione.

```
package com.amazon.samplelib.ttl;

import com.amazon.samplelib.CodeSampleUtils;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ConditionalCheckFailedException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Optional;

/**
 * Updates an item in a DynamoDB table with TTL attributes using a conditional
 expression.
```

```
 * This class demonstrates how to conditionally update TTL expiration timestamps.
 */
public class UpdateTTLConditional {

    private static final String USAGE =
        """
            Usage:
                <tableName> <primaryKey> <sortKey> <region>
            Where:
                tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table being queried.
                primaryKey - The name of the primary key. Also known as the hash
 or partition key.
                sortKey - The name of the sort key. Also known as the range
 attribute.
                region (optional) - The AWS region that the Amazon DynamoDB table
 is located in. (Default: us-east-1)
            """;
    private static final int DAYS_TO_EXPIRE = 90;
    private static final int SECONDS_PER_DAY = 24 * 60 * 60;
    private static final String PRIMARY_KEY_ATTR = "primaryKey";
    private static final String SORT_KEY_ATTR = "sortKey";
    private static final String UPDATED_AT_ATTR = "updatedAt";
    private static final String EXPIRE_AT_ATTR = "expireAt";
    private static final String UPDATE_EXPRESSION = "SET " + UPDATED_AT_ATTR +
 "=:c, " + EXPIRE_AT_ATTR + "=:e";
    private static final String CONDITION_EXPRESSION = "attribute_exists(" +
 PRIMARY_KEY_ATTR + ")";
    private static final String SUCCESS_MESSAGE = "%s UpdateItem operation with
 TTL successful.";
    private static final String CONDITION_FAILED_MESSAGE = "Condition check
 failed. Item does not exist.";
    private static final String TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR = "Error: The Amazon
 DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be found.";

    private final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;

    /**
     * Constructs an UpdateTTLConditional with a default DynamoDB client.
     */
    public UpdateTTLConditional() {
        this.dynamoDbClient = null;
    }

    /**
```

```
     * Constructs an UpdateTTLConditional with the specified DynamoDB client.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client to use
     */
    public UpdateTTLConditional(final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient) {
        this.dynamoDbClient = dynamoDbClient;
    }

    /**
     * Main method to demonstrate conditionally updating an item with TTL.
     *
     * @param args Command line arguments
     */
    public static void main(final String[] args) {
        try {
            int result = new UpdateTTLConditional().processArgs(args);
            System.exit(result);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Process command line arguments and conditionally update an item with TTL.
     *
     * @param args Command line arguments
     * @return 0 if successful, non-zero otherwise
     * @throws ResourceNotFoundException If the table doesn't exist
     * @throws DynamoDbException If an error occurs during the operation
     * @throws IllegalArgumentException If arguments are invalid
     */
    public int processArgs(final String[] args) {
        // Argument validation (remove or replace this line when reusing this
code)
        CodeSampleUtils.validateArgs(args, new int[] {3, 4}, USAGE);

        final String tableName = args[0];
        final String primaryKey = args[1];
        final String sortKey = args[2];
        final Region region = Optional.ofNullable(args.length > 3 ? args[3] :
null)
            .map(Region::of)
            .orElse(Region.US_EAST_1);
```

```
        // Get current time in epoch second format
        final long currentTime = System.currentTimeMillis() / 1000;

        // Calculate expiration time 90 days from now in epoch second format
        final long expireDate = currentTime + (DAYS_TO_EXPIRE * SECONDS_PER_DAY);

        // Create the key map for the item to update
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> keyMap = Map.of(
            PRIMARY_KEY_ATTR, AttributeValue.builder().s(primaryKey).build(),
            SORT_KEY_ATTR, AttributeValue.builder().s(sortKey).build());

        // Create the expression attribute values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = Map.of(
            ":c",
AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(currentTime)).build(),
            ":e",
AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(expireDate)).build());

        final UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(keyMap)
            .updateExpression(UPDATE_EXPRESSION)
            .conditionExpression(CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = dynamoDbClient != null
            ? dynamoDbClient
            : DynamoDbClient.builder().region(region).build()) {
            final UpdateItemResponse response = ddb.updateItem(request);
            System.out.println(String.format(SUCCESS_MESSAGE, tableName));
            return 0;
        } catch (ConditionalCheckFailedException e) {
            System.err.println(CONDITION_FAILED_MESSAGE);
            throw e;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR, tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API UpdateItemReference AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Aggiorna TTL su un elemento DynamoDB esistente in una tabella, con una condizione.

```
import { DynamoDBClient, UpdateItemCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { marshall, unmarshall } from "@aws-sdk/util-dynamodb";

export const updateItemConditional = async (tableName, partitionKey, sortKey,
 region = 'us-east-1', newAttribute = 'default-value') => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    const currentTime = Math.floor(Date.now() / 1000);

    const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        Key: marshall({
            artist: partitionKey,
            album: sortKey
        }),
        UpdateExpression: "SET newAttribute = :newAttribute",
        ConditionExpression: "expireAt > :expiration",
        ExpressionAttributeValues: marshall({
            ':newAttribute': newAttribute,
            ':expiration': currentTime
        }),
        ReturnValues: "ALL_NEW"
    };

    try {
        const response = await client.send(new UpdateItemCommand(params));
        const responseData = unmarshall(response.Attributes);
        console.log("Item updated successfully: ", responseData);
```

```
        return responseData;
    } catch (error) {
        if (error.name === "ConditionalCheckFailedException") {
            console.log("Condition check failed: Item's 'expireAt' is expired.");
        } else {
            console.error("Error updating item: ", error);
        }
        throw error;
    }
};

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
// updateItemConditional('your-table-name', 'your-partition-key-value', 'your-
sort-key-value');
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API UpdateItemReference AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Aggiorna TTL su un elemento DynamoDB esistente in una tabella, con una condizione.

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def update_dynamodb_item_ttl(table_name, region, primary_key, sort_key,
 ttl_attribute):
    """
    Updates an existing record in a DynamoDB table with a new or updated TTL
 attribute.

    :param table_name: Name of the DynamoDB table
    :param region: AWS Region of the table - example `us-east-1`
    :param primary_key: one attribute known as the partition key.
    :param sort_key: Also known as a range attribute.
    :param ttl_attribute: name of the TTL attribute in the target DynamoDB table
    :return:
```

```
    """
    try:
        dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb", region_name=region)
        table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

        # Generate updated TTL in epoch second format
        updated_expiration_time = int((datetime.now() +
 timedelta(days=90)).timestamp())

        # Define the update expression for adding/updating a new attribute
        update_expression = "SET newAttribute = :val1"

        # Define the condition expression for checking if 'expireAt' is not
 expired
        condition_expression = "expireAt > :val2"

        # Define the expression attribute values
        expression_attribute_values = {":val1": ttl_attribute, ":val2":
 updated_expiration_time}

        response = table.update_item(
            Key={"primaryKey": primary_key, "sortKey": sort_key},
            UpdateExpression=update_expression,
            ConditionExpression=condition_expression,
            ExpressionAttributeValues=expression_attribute_values,
        )

        print("Item updated successfully.")
        return response["ResponseMetadata"]["HTTPStatusCode"]  # Ideally a 200 OK
    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
            print("Condition check failed: Item's 'expireAt' is expired.")
        else:
            print(f"Error updating item: {e}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating item: {e}")


# replace with your values
update_dynamodb_item_ttl(
    "your-table-name",
    "us-east-1",
    "your-partition-key-value",
    "your-sort-key-value",
```

```
    "your-ttl-attribute-value",
)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Connect a un'istanza DynamoDB locale utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come sovrascrivere l'URL di un endpoint per connettersi a una distribuzione di sviluppo locale di DynamoDB e un SDK. AWS

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta DynamoDB Local.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// Lists your tables from a local DynamoDB instance by setting the SDK Config's
/// endpoint_url and test_credentials.
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();

    let config = aws_config::defaults(aws_config::BehaviorVersion::latest())
        .test_credentials()
        // DynamoDB run locally uses port 8000 by default.
        .endpoint_url("http://localhost:8000")
        .load()
        .await;
    let dynamodb_local_config =
 aws_sdk_dynamodb::config::Builder::from(&config).build();

    let client = aws_sdk_dynamodb::Client::from_conf(dynamodb_local_config);
```

```
    let list_resp = client.list_tables().send().await;
    match list_resp {
        Ok(resp) => {
            println!("Found {} tables", resp.table_names().len());
            for name in resp.table_names() {
                println!("  {}", name);
            }
        }
        Err(err) => eprintln!("Failed to list local dynamodb tables: {err:?}"),
    }
}
```

Conta gli operatori di espressione in DynamoDB con un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come contare gli operatori di espressione in DynamoDB.

- Comprendi il limite di 300 operatori di DynamoDB.
- Conta gli operatori nelle espressioni complesse.
- Ottimizza le espressioni per rimanere entro i limiti.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Dimostra il conteggio degli operatori di espressioni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.regex.Matcher;
import java.util.regex.Pattern;

    /**
     * Creates a complex filter expression with a specified number of conditions.
     *
```

```
    * <p>This method demonstrates how to generate a complex expression with
    * a specific number of operators to test the 300 operator limit.
    *
    * @param conditionsCount Number of conditions to include
    * @param useAnd Whether to use AND (true) or OR (false) between conditions
    * @return Map containing the filter expression, attribute values, and
operator count
    */
   public static Map<String, Object> createComplexFilterExpression(int
conditionsCount, boolean useAnd) {
       // Initialize the expression parts and attribute values
       StringBuilder filterExpression = new StringBuilder();
       Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();

       // Generate the specified number of conditions
       for (int i = 0; i < conditionsCount; i++) {
           // Add the operator between conditions (except for the first one)
           if (i > 0) {
               filterExpression.append(useAnd ? " AND " : " OR ");
           }

           // Alternate between different comparison operators for variety
           String valueKey = ":val" + i;

           switch (i % 5) {
               case 0:
                   filterExpression.append("attribute").append(i).append(" =
").append(valueKey);
                   expressionAttributeValues.put(
                       valueKey, AttributeValue.builder().s("value" +
i).build());
                   break;
               case 1:
                   filterExpression.append("attribute").append(i).append(" >
").append(valueKey);
                   expressionAttributeValues.put(
                       valueKey,
AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(i)).build());
                   break;
               case 2:
                   filterExpression.append("attribute").append(i).append(" <
").append(valueKey);
                   expressionAttributeValues.put(
                       valueKey,
```

```
                        AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(i *
10)).build());
                    break;
                case 3:
                    filterExpression
                        .append("contains(attribute")
                        .append(i)
                        .append(", ")
                        .append(valueKey)
                        .append(")");
                    expressionAttributeValues.put(
                        valueKey, AttributeValue.builder().s("substring" +
i).build());
                    break;
                case 4:
                    filterExpression
                        .append("attribute_exists(attribute")
                        .append(i)
                        .append(")");
                    break;
                default:
                    // This case will never be reached, but added to satisfy
checkstyle
                    break;
            }
        }

        // Calculate the operator count
        // Each condition has 1 operator (=, >, <, contains, attribute_exists)
        // Each AND or OR between conditions is 1 operator
        int operatorCount = conditionsCount + (conditionsCount > 0 ?
conditionsCount - 1 : 0);

        // Create the result map
        Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();
        result.put("filterExpression", filterExpression.toString());
        result.put("expressionAttributeValues", expressionAttributeValues);
        result.put("operatorCount", operatorCount);

        return result;
    }

    /**
     * Creates a complex update expression with a specified number of operations.
```

```
    *
    * <p>This method demonstrates how to generate a complex update expression
with
    * a specific number of operators to test the 300 operator limit.
    *
    * @param operationsCount Number of operations to include
    * @return Map containing the update expression, attribute values, and
operator count
    */
   public static Map<String, Object> createComplexUpdateExpression(int
operationsCount) {
       // Initialize the expression parts and attribute values
       StringBuilder updateExpression = new StringBuilder("SET ");
       Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();

       // Generate the specified number of SET operations
       for (int i = 0; i < operationsCount; i++) {
           // Add comma between operations (except for the first one)
           if (i > 0) {
               updateExpression.append(", ");
           }

           // Alternate between different types of SET operations
           String valueKey = ":val" + i;

           switch (i % 3) {
               case 0:
                   // Simple assignment (1 operator: =)
                   updateExpression.append("attribute").append(i).append(" =
").append(valueKey);
                   expressionAttributeValues.put(
                       valueKey, AttributeValue.builder().s("value" +
i).build());
                   break;
               case 1:
                   // Addition (2 operators: = and +)
                   updateExpression
                       .append("attribute")
                       .append(i)
                       .append(" = attribute")
                       .append(i)
                       .append(" + ")
                       .append(valueKey);
                   expressionAttributeValues.put(
```

```
                        valueKey,
AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(i)).build());
                    break;
                case 2:
                    // Conditional assignment with if_not_exists (2 operators: =
and if_not_exists)
                    updateExpression
                        .append("attribute")
                        .append(i)
                        .append(" = if_not_exists(attribute")
                        .append(i)
                        .append(", ")
                        .append(valueKey)
                        .append(")");
                    expressionAttributeValues.put(
                        valueKey,
                        AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(i *
10)).build());
                    break;
                default:
                    // This case will never be reached, but added to satisfy
checkstyle
                    break;
            }
        }

        // Calculate the operator count
        // Each operation has 1-2 operators as noted above
        int operatorCount = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < operationsCount; i++) {
            operatorCount += (i % 3 == 0) ? 1 : 2;
        }

        // Create the result map
        Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();
        result.put("updateExpression", updateExpression.toString());
        result.put("expressionAttributeValues", expressionAttributeValues);
        result.put("operatorCount", operatorCount);

        return result;
    }

    /**
```

```
    * Test the operator limit by attempting an operation with a complex
expression.
    *
    * <p>This method demonstrates what happens when an expression approaches or
    * exceeds the 300 operator limit.
    *
    * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
    * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
    * @param key The key of the item to update
    * @param operatorCount Target number of operators to include
    * @return Map containing the result of the operation attempt
    */
   public static Map<String, Object> testOperatorLimit(
       DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String,
AttributeValue> key, int operatorCount) {

       // Create a complex update expression with the specified operator count
       Map<String, Object> expressionData =
           createComplexUpdateExpression((int) Math.ceil(operatorCount /
1.5)); // Adjust to get close to target count

       String updateExpression = (String)
expressionData.get("updateExpression");
       @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
       Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues =
           (Map<String, AttributeValue>)
expressionData.get("expressionAttributeValues");
       int actualCount = (int) expressionData.get("operatorCount");

       System.out.println("Generated update expression with approximately " +
actualCount + " operators");

       // Define the update parameters
       UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
           .tableName(tableName)
           .key(key)
           .updateExpression(updateExpression)
           .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
           .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
           .build();

       try {
           // Attempt the update operation
           UpdateItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
```

```
            Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();
            result.put("success", true);
            result.put("message", "Operation succeeded with " + actualCount + "
operators");
            result.put("data", response);
            return result;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            // Check if the error is due to exceeding the operator limit
            if (e.getMessage().contains("too many operators")) {
                Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();
                result.put("success", false);
                result.put("message", "Operation failed: " + e.getMessage());
                result.put("operatorCount", actualCount);
                return result;
            }

            // Return other errors
            Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "Operation failed: " + e.getMessage());
            result.put("error", e);
            return result;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Break down a complex expression into multiple simpler operations.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to handle expressions that would exceed
     * the 300 operator limit by breaking them into multiple operations.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param totalOperations Total number of operations to perform
     * @return Map containing the results of the operations
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> breakDownComplexExpression(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String,
AttributeValue> key, int totalOperations) {

        // Calculate how many operations we can safely include in each batch
```

```
        // Using 150 as a conservative limit (well below 300)
        final int operationsPerBatch = 100;
        final int batchCount = (int) Math.ceil((double) totalOperations /
operationsPerBatch);

        System.out.println("Breaking down " + totalOperations + " operations into
" + batchCount + " batches");

        Map<String, Object> results = new HashMap<>();
        results.put("totalBatches", batchCount);

        Map<Integer, Map<String, Object>> batchResults = new HashMap<>();

        // Process each batch
        for (int batch = 0; batch < batchCount; batch++) {
            // Calculate the operations for this batch
            int batchStart = batch * operationsPerBatch;
            int batchEnd = Math.min(batchStart + operationsPerBatch,
totalOperations);
            int batchSize = batchEnd - batchStart;

            System.out.println(
                "Processing batch " + (batch + 1) + "/" + batchCount + " with " +
batchSize + " operations");

            // Create an update expression for this batch
            Map<String, Object> expressionData =
createComplexUpdateExpression(batchSize);

            String updateExpression = (String)
expressionData.get("updateExpression");
            @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
            Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues =
                (Map<String, AttributeValue>)
expressionData.get("expressionAttributeValues");
            int operatorCount = (int) expressionData.get("operatorCount");

            // Define the update parameters
            UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression(updateExpression)
                .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
                .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
```

```
                .build();

            try {
                // Perform the update operation for this batch
                UpdateItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);

                Map<String, Object> batchResult = new HashMap<>();
                batchResult.put("batch", batch + 1);
                batchResult.put("success", true);
                batchResult.put("operatorCount", operatorCount);
                batchResult.put("attributes", response.attributes());

                batchResults.put(batch, batchResult);

            } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                Map<String, Object> batchResult = new HashMap<>();
                batchResult.put("batch", batch + 1);
                batchResult.put("success", false);
                batchResult.put("operatorCount", operatorCount);
                batchResult.put("error", e.getMessage());

                batchResults.put(batch, batchResult);

                // Continue with next batch instead of breaking
                continue;
            }
        }

        results.put("results", batchResults);
        return results;
    }

    /**
     * Count operators in a DynamoDB expression based on the rules in the
documentation.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how operators are counted according to the
     * DynamoDB documentation.
     *
     * @param expression The DynamoDB expression to analyze
     * @return Map containing the breakdown of operator counts
     */
    public static Map<String, Integer> countOperatorsInExpression(String
expression) {
```

```
        // Initialize counters for different operator types
        Map<String, Integer> counts = new HashMap<>();
        counts.put("comparisonOperators", 0);
        counts.put("logicalOperators", 0);
        counts.put("functions", 0);
        counts.put("arithmeticOperators", 0);
        counts.put("specialOperators", 0);
        counts.put("total", 0);

        // Count comparison operators (=, <>, <, <=, >, >=)
        // This is a simplified approach and may not catch all cases
        int comparisonCount = 0;
        Pattern comparisonPattern = Pattern.compile("(=|<>|<=|>=|<|>)");
        Matcher comparisonMatcher = comparisonPattern.matcher(expression);
        while (comparisonMatcher.find()) {
            comparisonCount++;
        }
        counts.put("comparisonOperators", comparisonCount);

        // Count logical operators (AND, OR, NOT)
        int andCount = countOccurrences(expression, "\\bAND\\b");
        int orCount = countOccurrences(expression, "\\bOR\\b");
        int notCount = countOccurrences(expression, "\\bNOT\\b");
        counts.put("logicalOperators", andCount + orCount + notCount);

        // Count functions (attribute_exists, attribute_not_exists,
 attribute_type, begins_with, contains, size)
        int functionCount = countOccurrences(
            expression,
            "\\b(attribute_exists|attribute_not_exists|attribute_type|
begins_with|contains|size|if_not_exists)\\(");
        counts.put("functions", functionCount);

        // Count arithmetic operators (+ and -)
        // This is a simplified approach and may not catch all cases
        int arithmeticCount = 0;
        Pattern arithmeticPattern = Pattern.compile("[a-zA-Z0-9_)\\]]\\s*[\\+\
\-]\\s*[a-zA-Z0-9_:(]");
        Matcher arithmeticMatcher = arithmeticPattern.matcher(expression);
        while (arithmeticMatcher.find()) {
            arithmeticCount++;
        }
        counts.put("arithmeticOperators", arithmeticCount);
```

```
        // Count special operators (BETWEEN, IN)
        int betweenCount = countOccurrences(expression, "\\bBETWEEN\\b");
        int inCount = countOccurrences(expression, "\\bIN\\b");
        counts.put("specialOperators", betweenCount + inCount);

        // Add extra operators for BETWEEN (each BETWEEN includes an AND)
        int currentLogicalOps = counts.getOrDefault("logicalOperators", 0);
        counts.put("logicalOperators", currentLogicalOps + betweenCount);

        // Calculate total
        int total = counts.getOrDefault("comparisonOperators", 0)
            + counts.getOrDefault("logicalOperators", 0)
            + counts.getOrDefault("functions", 0)
            + counts.getOrDefault("arithmeticOperators", 0)
            + counts.getOrDefault("specialOperators", 0);
        counts.put("total", total);

        return counts;
    }

    /**
     * Helper method to count occurrences of a pattern in a string.
     *
     * @param text The text to search in
     * @param regex The regular expression pattern to search for
     * @return The number of occurrences
     */
    private static int countOccurrences(String text, String regex) {
        final Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile(regex);
        final Matcher matcher = pattern.matcher(text);
        int count = 0;
        while (matcher.find()) {
            count++;
        }
        return count;
    }
```

Esempio di utilizzo dell'operatore di espressione che conta con. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
tableName) {
        // Example key
```

```
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
        key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());

        System.out.println("Demonstrating DynamoDB expression operator counting
and the 300 operator limit");

        try {
            // Example 1: Analyze a simple expression
            System.out.println("\nExample 1: Analyzing a simple expression");
            String simpleExpression = "Price = :price AND Rating > :rating AND
Category IN (:cat1, :cat2, :cat3)";
            Map<String, Integer> simpleCount =
countOperatorsInExpression(simpleExpression);

            System.out.println("Expression: " + simpleExpression);
            System.out.println("Operator count breakdown:");
            System.out.println("- Comparison operators: " +
simpleCount.get("comparisonOperators"));
            System.out.println("- Logical operators: " +
simpleCount.get("logicalOperators"));
            System.out.println("- Functions: " + simpleCount.get("functions"));
            System.out.println("- Arithmetic operators: " +
simpleCount.get("arithmeticOperators"));
            System.out.println("- Special operators: " +
simpleCount.get("specialOperators"));
            System.out.println("- Total operators: " + simpleCount.get("total"));

            // Example 2: Analyze a complex expression
            System.out.println("\nExample 2: Analyzing a complex expression");
            String complexExpression = "(attribute_exists(Category) AND Size
BETWEEN :min AND :max) OR "
                + "(Price > :price AND contains(Description, :keyword) AND "
                + "(Rating >= :minRating OR Reviews > :minReviews))";
            Map<String, Integer> complexCount =
countOperatorsInExpression(complexExpression);

            System.out.println("Expression: " + complexExpression);
            System.out.println("Operator count breakdown:");
            System.out.println("- Comparison operators: " +
complexCount.get("comparisonOperators"));
            System.out.println("- Logical operators: " +
complexCount.get("logicalOperators"));
            System.out.println("- Functions: " + complexCount.get("functions"));
```

```
            System.out.println("- Arithmetic operators: " +
complexCount.get("arithmeticOperators"));
            System.out.println("- Special operators: " +
complexCount.get("specialOperators"));
            System.out.println("- Total operators: " +
complexCount.get("total"));

            // Example 3: Test approaching the operator limit
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Testing an expression approaching
the operator limit");
            Map<String, Object> approachingLimit =
testOperatorLimit(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, 290);
            System.out.println(approachingLimit.get("message"));

            // Example 4: Test exceeding the operator limit
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Testing an expression exceeding the
operator limit");
            Map<String, Object> exceedingLimit =
testOperatorLimit(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, 310);
            System.out.println(exceedingLimit.get("message"));

            // Example 5: Breaking down a complex expression
            System.out.println("\nExample 5: Breaking down a complex expression
into multiple operations");
            Map<String, Object> breakdownResult =
breakDownComplexExpression(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, 500);
            @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
            Map<Integer, Map<String, Object>> results =
                (Map<Integer, Map<String, Object>>)
breakdownResult.get("results");
            System.out.println(
                "Processed " + results.size() + " of " +
breakdownResult.get("totalBatches") + " batches");

            // Explain the operator counting rules
            System.out.println("\nKey points about DynamoDB expression operator
counting:");
            System.out.println("1. The maximum number of operators in any
expression is 300");
            System.out.println("2. Each comparison operator (=, <>, <, <=, >, >=)
counts as 1 operator");
            System.out.println("3. Each logical operator (AND, OR, NOT) counts as
1 operator");
```

```
            System.out.println("4. Each function call (attribute_exists,
 contains, etc.) counts as 1 operator");
            System.out.println("5. Each arithmetic operator (+ or -) counts as 1
 operator");
            System.out.println("6. BETWEEN counts as 2 operators (BETWEEN itself
 and the AND within it)");
            System.out.println("7. IN counts as 1 operator regardless of the
 number of values");
            System.out.println("8. Parentheses for grouping and attribute paths
 don't count as operators");
            System.out.println("9. When you exceed the limit, the error always
 reports '301 operators'");
            System.out.println("10. For complex operations, break them into
 multiple smaller operations");

        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione UpdateItem AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Dimostra il conteggio degli operatori di espressioni utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  UpdateCommand,
  QueryCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Create a complex filter expression with a specified number of conditions.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to generate a complex expression with
 * a specific number of operators to test the 300 operator limit.
 *
```

```
 * @param {number} conditionsCount - Number of conditions to include
 * @param {boolean} useAnd - Whether to use AND (true) or OR (false) between
 conditions
 * @returns {Object} - Object containing the filter expression and attribute
 values
 */
function createComplexFilterExpression(conditionsCount, useAnd = true) {
  // Initialize the expression parts and attribute values
  const conditions = [];
  const expressionAttributeValues = {};

  // Generate the specified number of conditions
  for (let i = 0; i < conditionsCount; i++) {
    // Alternate between different comparison operators for variety
    let condition;
    const valueKey = `:val${i}`;

    switch (i % 5) {
      case 0:
        condition = `attribute${i} = ${valueKey}`;
        expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = `value${i}`;
        break;
      case 1:
        condition = `attribute${i} > ${valueKey}`;
        expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = i;
        break;
      case 2:
        condition = `attribute${i} < ${valueKey}`;
        expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = i * 10;
        break;
      case 3:
        condition = `contains(attribute${i}, ${valueKey})`;
        expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = `substring${i}`;
        break;
      case 4:
        condition = `attribute_exists(attribute${i})`;
        break;
    }

    conditions.push(condition);
  }

  // Join the conditions with AND or OR
  const operator = useAnd ? " AND " : " OR ";
```

```
  const filterExpression = conditions.join(operator);

  // Calculate the operator count
  // Each condition has 1 operator (=, >, <, contains, attribute_exists)
  // Each AND or OR between conditions is 1 operator
  const operatorCount = conditionsCount + (conditionsCount > 0 ? conditionsCount
 - 1 : 0);

  return {
    filterExpression,
    expressionAttributeValues,
    operatorCount
  };
}

/**
 * Create a complex update expression with a specified number of operations.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to generate a complex update expression with
 * a specific number of operators to test the 300 operator limit.
 *
 * @param {number} operationsCount - Number of operations to include
 * @returns {Object} - Object containing the update expression and attribute
 values
 */
function createComplexUpdateExpression(operationsCount) {
  // Initialize the expression parts and attribute values
  const setOperations = [];
  const expressionAttributeValues = {};

  // Generate the specified number of SET operations
  for (let i = 0; i < operationsCount; i++) {
    // Alternate between different types of SET operations
    let operation;
    const valueKey = `:val${i}`;

    switch (i % 3) {
      case 0:
        // Simple assignment (1 operator: =)
        operation = `attribute${i} = ${valueKey}`;
        expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = `value${i}`;
        break;
      case 1:
        // Addition (2 operators: = and +)
```

```
        operation = `attribute${i} = attribute${i} + ${valueKey}`;
        expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = i;
        break;
      case 2:
        // Conditional assignment with if_not_exists (2 operators: = and
 if_not_exists)
        operation = `attribute${i} = if_not_exists(attribute${i}, ${valueKey})`;
        expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = i * 10;
        break;
    }

    setOperations.push(operation);
  }

  // Create the update expression
  const updateExpression = `SET ${setOperations.join(", ")}`;

  // Calculate the operator count
  // Each operation has 1-2 operators as noted above
  let operatorCount = 0;
  for (let i = 0; i < operationsCount; i++) {
    operatorCount += (i % 3 === 0) ? 1 : 2;
  }

  return {
    updateExpression,
    expressionAttributeValues,
    operatorCount
  };
}

/**
 * Test the operator limit by attempting an operation with a complex expression.
 *
 * This function demonstrates what happens when an expression approaches or
 * exceeds the 300 operator limit.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {number} operatorCount - Target number of operators to include
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - Result of the operation attempt
 */
async function testOperatorLimit(
```

```
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  operatorCount
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create a complex update expression with the specified operator count
  const { updateExpression, expressionAttributeValues, operatorCount:
 actualCount } =
    createComplexUpdateExpression(Math.ceil(operatorCount / 1.5)); // Adjust to
 get close to target count

  console.log(`Generated update expression with approximately ${actualCount}
 operators`);

  // Define the update parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: updateExpression,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues,
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  try {
    // Attempt the update operation
    const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));
    return {
      success: true,
      message: `Operation succeeded with ${actualCount} operators`,
      data: response
    };
  } catch (error) {
    // Check if the error is due to exceeding the operator limit
    if (error.name === "ValidationException" &&
        error.message.includes("too many operators")) {
      return {
        success: false,
        message: `Operation failed: ${error.message}`,
        operatorCount: actualCount
      };
```

```
    }

    // Return other errors
    return {
      success: false,
      message: `Operation failed: ${error.message}`,
      error
    };
  }
}

/**
 * Break down a complex expression into multiple simpler operations.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to handle expressions that would exceed
 * the 300 operator limit by breaking them into multiple operations.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {number} totalOperations - Total number of operations to perform
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - Result of the operations
 */
async function breakDownComplexExpression(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  totalOperations
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Calculate how many operations we can safely include in each batch
  // Using 150 as a conservative limit (well below 300)
  const operationsPerBatch = 100;
  const batchCount = Math.ceil(totalOperations / operationsPerBatch);

  console.log(`Breaking down ${totalOperations} operations into ${batchCount}
 batches`);

  const results = [];

  // Process each batch
```

```
  for (let batch = 0; batch < batchCount; batch++) {
    // Calculate the operations for this batch
    const batchStart = batch * operationsPerBatch;
    const batchEnd = Math.min(batchStart + operationsPerBatch, totalOperations);
    const batchSize = batchEnd - batchStart;

    console.log(`Processing batch ${batch + 1}/${batchCount} with ${batchSize}
 operations`);

    // Create an update expression for this batch
    const { updateExpression, expressionAttributeValues, operatorCount } =
      createComplexUpdateExpression(batchSize);

    // Define the update parameters
    const params = {
      TableName: tableName,
      Key: key,
      UpdateExpression: updateExpression,
      ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues,
      ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
    };

    try {
      // Perform the update operation for this batch
      const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

      results.push({
        batch: batch + 1,
        success: true,
        operatorCount,
        attributes: response.Attributes
      });
    } catch (error) {
      results.push({
        batch: batch + 1,
        success: false,
        operatorCount,
        error: error.message
      });

      // Stop processing if an error occurs
      break;
    }
  }
```

```
  return {
    totalBatches: batchCount,
    results
  };
}

/**
 * Count operators in a DynamoDB expression based on the rules in the
 documentation.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how operators are counted according to the
 * DynamoDB documentation.
 *
 * @param {string} expression - The DynamoDB expression to analyze
 * @returns {Object} - Breakdown of operator counts
 */
function countOperatorsInExpression(expression) {
  // Initialize counters for different operator types
  const counts = {
    comparisonOperators: 0,
    logicalOperators: 0,
    functions: 0,
    arithmeticOperators: 0,
    specialOperators: 0,
    total: 0
  };

  // Count comparison operators (=, <>, <, <=, >, >=)
  const comparisonRegex = /[^<>]=[^=]|<>|<=|>=|[^<]>[^=]|[^>]<[^=]/g;
  const comparisonMatches = expression.match(comparisonRegex) || [];
  counts.comparisonOperators = comparisonMatches.length;

  // Count logical operators (AND, OR, NOT)
  const andMatches = expression.match(/\bAND\b/g) || [];
  const orMatches = expression.match(/\bOR\b/g) || [];
  const notMatches = expression.match(/\bNOT\b/g) || [];
  counts.logicalOperators = andMatches.length + orMatches.length +
 notMatches.length;

  // Count functions (attribute_exists, attribute_not_exists, attribute_type,
 begins_with, contains, size)
  const functionRegex = /\b(attribute_exists|attribute_not_exists|attribute_type|
begins_with|contains|size|if_not_exists)\(/g;
```

```
  const functionMatches = expression.match(functionRegex) || [];
  counts.functions = functionMatches.length;

  // Count arithmetic operators (+ and -)
  const arithmeticMatches = expression.match(/[a-zA-Z0-9_)\]]\s*[\+\-]\s*[a-zA-
Z0-9_(:]/g) || [];
  counts.arithmeticOperators = arithmeticMatches.length;

  // Count special operators (BETWEEN, IN)
  const betweenMatches = expression.match(/\bBETWEEN\b/g) || [];
  const inMatches = expression.match(/\bIN\b/g) || [];
  counts.specialOperators = betweenMatches.length + inMatches.length;

  // Add extra operators for BETWEEN (each BETWEEN includes an AND)
  counts.logicalOperators += betweenMatches.length;

  // Calculate total
  counts.total = counts.comparisonOperators +
                 counts.logicalOperators +
                 counts.functions +
                 counts.arithmeticOperators +
                 counts.specialOperators;

  return counts;
}
```

Esempio di utilizzo dell'operatore di espressione che conta con. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
/**
 * Example of how to work with expression operator counting.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "Products";
  const key = { ProductId: "P12345" };

  console.log("Demonstrating DynamoDB expression operator counting and the 300
 operator limit");

  try {
    // Example 1: Analyze a simple expression
```

```
   console.log("\nExample 1: Analyzing a simple expression");
   const simpleExpression = "Price = :price AND Rating > :rating AND Category IN
(:cat1, :cat2, :cat3)";
   const simpleCount = countOperatorsInExpression(simpleExpression);

   console.log(`Expression: ${simpleExpression}`);
   console.log("Operator count breakdown:");
   console.log(`- Comparison operators: ${simpleCount.comparisonOperators}`);
   console.log(`- Logical operators: ${simpleCount.logicalOperators}`);
   console.log(`- Functions: ${simpleCount.functions}`);
   console.log(`- Arithmetic operators: ${simpleCount.arithmeticOperators}`);
   console.log(`- Special operators: ${simpleCount.specialOperators}`);
   console.log(`- Total operators: ${simpleCount.total}`);

   // Example 2: Analyze a complex expression
   console.log("\nExample 2: Analyzing a complex expression");
   const complexExpression =
     "(attribute_exists(Category) AND Size BETWEEN :min AND :max) OR " +
     "(Price > :price AND contains(Description, :keyword) AND " +
     "(Rating >= :minRating OR Reviews > :minReviews))";
   const complexCount = countOperatorsInExpression(complexExpression);

   console.log(`Expression: ${complexExpression}`);
   console.log("Operator count breakdown:");
   console.log(`- Comparison operators: ${complexCount.comparisonOperators}`);
   console.log(`- Logical operators: ${complexCount.logicalOperators}`);
   console.log(`- Functions: ${complexCount.functions}`);
   console.log(`- Arithmetic operators: ${complexCount.arithmeticOperators}`);
   console.log(`- Special operators: ${complexCount.specialOperators}`);
   console.log(`- Total operators: ${complexCount.total}`);

   // Example 3: Test approaching the operator limit
   console.log("\nExample 3: Testing an expression approaching the operator
limit");
   const approachingLimit = await testOperatorLimit(config, tableName, key,
290);
   console.log(approachingLimit.message);

   // Example 4: Test exceeding the operator limit
   console.log("\nExample 4: Testing an expression exceeding the operator
limit");
   const exceedingLimit = await testOperatorLimit(config, tableName, key, 310);
   console.log(exceedingLimit.message);
```

```
    // Example 5: Breaking down a complex expression
    console.log("\nExample 5: Breaking down a complex expression into multiple
 operations");
    const breakdownResult = await breakDownComplexExpression(config, tableName,
 key, 500);
    console.log(`Processed ${breakdownResult.results.length} of
 ${breakdownResult.totalBatches} batches`);

    // Explain the operator counting rules
    console.log("\nKey points about DynamoDB expression operator counting:");
    console.log("1. The maximum number of operators in any expression is 300");
    console.log("2. Each comparison operator (=, <>, <, <=, >, >=) counts as 1
 operator");
    console.log("3. Each logical operator (AND, OR, NOT) counts as 1 operator");
    console.log("4. Each function call (attribute_exists, contains, etc.) counts
 as 1 operator");
    console.log("5. Each arithmetic operator (+ or -) counts as 1 operator");
    console.log("6. BETWEEN counts as 2 operators (BETWEEN itself and the AND
 within it)");
    console.log("7. IN counts as 1 operator regardless of the number of values");
    console.log("8. Parentheses for grouping and attribute paths don't count as
 operators");
    console.log("9. When you exceed the limit, the error always reports '301
 operators'");
    console.log("10. For complex operations, break them into multiple smaller
 operations");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione UpdateItem AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Dimostra il conteggio degli operatori di espressioni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
```

```
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from typing import Any, Dict, List, Optional, Tuple



def create_complex_filter_expression(
    attribute_name: str, values: List[Any], use_or: bool = True
) -> Tuple[str, Dict[str, Any], Dict[str, str], int]:
    """
    Create a complex filter expression with multiple conditions.

    This function demonstrates how to build a complex filter expression
    and count the number of operators used.

    Args:
        attribute_name (str): The name of the attribute to filter on.
        values (List[Any]): List of values to compare against.
        use_or (bool, optional): Whether to use OR between conditions. Defaults
 to True.

    Returns:
        Tuple[str, Dict[str, Any], Dict[str, str], int]: A tuple containing:
            - The filter expression string
            - Expression attribute values
            - Expression attribute names
            - The number of operators used
    """
    if not values:
        return "", {}, {}, 0

    # Initialize expression components
    filter_expression = ""
    expression_attribute_values = {}
    expression_attribute_names = {"#attr": attribute_name}
    operator_count = 0

    # Build the filter expression
    for i, value in enumerate(values):
        value_placeholder = f":val{i}"
        expression_attribute_values[value_placeholder] = value

        if i > 0:
            # Add OR or AND operator between conditions
            filter_expression += " OR " if use_or else " AND "
```

```
            operator_count += 1  # Count the OR/AND operator

        # Add the condition
        filter_expression += f"#attr = {value_placeholder}"
        operator_count += 1  # Count the = operator

    return (
        filter_expression,
        expression_attribute_values,
        expression_attribute_names,
        operator_count,
    )


def create_nested_filter_expression(
    depth: int, conditions_per_level: int
) -> Tuple[str, Dict[str, Any], Dict[str, str], int]:
    """
    Create a deeply nested filter expression with multiple conditions.

    This function demonstrates how to build a complex nested filter expression
    and count the number of operators used.

    Args:
        depth (int): The depth of nesting.
        conditions_per_level (int): Number of conditions at each level.

    Returns:
        Tuple[str, Dict[str, Any], Dict[str, str], int]: A tuple containing:
            - The filter expression string
            - Expression attribute values
            - Expression attribute names
            - The number of operators used
    """
    if depth <= 0 or conditions_per_level <= 0:
        return "", {}, {}, 0

    # Initialize expression components
    expression_attribute_values = {}
    expression_attribute_names = {}
    operator_count = 0

    def build_nested_expression(current_depth: int, prefix: str) -> str:
        nonlocal operator_count
```

```
        if current_depth <= 0:
            return ""

        # Build conditions at this level
        conditions = []
        for i in range(conditions_per_level):
            attr_name = f"attr{prefix}_{i}"
            attr_placeholder = f"#attr{prefix}_{i}"
            val_placeholder = f":val{prefix}_{i}"

            expression_attribute_names[attr_placeholder] = attr_name
            expression_attribute_values[val_placeholder] = i

            conditions.append(f"{attr_placeholder} = {val_placeholder}")
            operator_count += 1  # Count the = operator

        # Join conditions with AND
        level_expression = " AND ".join(conditions)
        operator_count += max(0, len(conditions) - 1)  # Count the AND operators

        # If not at the deepest level, add nested expressions
        if current_depth > 1:
            nested_expr = build_nested_expression(current_depth - 1,
 f"{prefix}_{current_depth}")
            if nested_expr:
                level_expression = f"({level_expression}) OR ({nested_expr})"
                operator_count += 1  # Count the OR operator

        return level_expression

    # Build the expression starting from the top level
    filter_expression = build_nested_expression(depth, "1")

    return (
        filter_expression,
        expression_attribute_values,
        expression_attribute_names,
        operator_count,
    )


def count_operators_in_update_expression(update_expression: str) -> int:
    """
```

```
    Count the number of operators in an update expression.

    This function demonstrates how to count operators in an update expression
    based on DynamoDB's rules.

    Args:
        update_expression (str): The update expression to analyze.

    Returns:
        int: The number of operators in the expression.
    """
    operator_count = 0

    # Count SET operations
    if "SET" in update_expression:
        set_section = (
            update_expression.split("SET")[1].split("REMOVE")[0].split("ADD")
[0].split("DELETE")[0]
        )

        # Count assignment operators (=)
        operator_count += set_section.count("=")

        # Count arithmetic operators (+, -)
        operator_count += set_section.count("+")
        operator_count += set_section.count("-")

        # Count list_append function calls (each counts as 1 operator)
        operator_count += set_section.lower().count("list_append")

        # Count if_not_exists function calls (each counts as 1 operator)
        operator_count += set_section.lower().count("if_not_exists")

    # Count REMOVE operations (no additional operators)

    # Count ADD operations (each ADD counts as 1 operator)
    if "ADD" in update_expression:
        add_section = (
            update_expression.split("ADD")[1].split("DELETE")[0].split("SET")
[0].split("REMOVE")[0]
        )
        operator_count += add_section.count(",") + 1

    # Count DELETE operations (each DELETE counts as 1 operator)
```

```
    if "DELETE" in update_expression:
        delete_section = (
            update_expression.split("DELETE")[1].split("SET")[0].split("ADD")
[0].split("REMOVE")[0]
        )
        operator_count += delete_section.count(",") + 1

    return operator_count


def count_operators_in_condition_expression(condition_expression: str) -> int:
    """
    Count the number of operators in a condition expression.

    This function demonstrates how to count operators in a condition expression
    based on DynamoDB's rules.

    Args:
        condition_expression (str): The condition expression to analyze.

    Returns:
        int: The number of operators in the expression.
    """
    operator_count = 0

    # Count comparison operators
    comparison_operators = ["=", "<>", "<", "<=", ">", ">="]
    for op in comparison_operators:
        operator_count += condition_expression.count(op)

    # Count logical operators
    operator_count += condition_expression.upper().count(" AND ")
    operator_count += condition_expression.upper().count(" OR ")
    operator_count += condition_expression.upper().count("NOT ")

    # Count BETWEEN operator (counts as 2: BETWEEN + AND)
    between_count = condition_expression.upper().count(" BETWEEN ")
    operator_count += between_count * 2

    # Count IN operator (counts as 1 regardless of number of values)
    operator_count += condition_expression.upper().count(" IN ")

    # Count functions (each counts as 1 operator)
    functions = [
```

```
        "attribute_exists",
        "attribute_not_exists",
        "attribute_type",
        "begins_with",
        "contains",
        "size",
    ]
    for func in functions:
        operator_count += condition_expression.lower().count(func)

    return operator_count


# Note: This function is for demonstration purposes only and should be called
 from example_usage()
# It's not meant to be used directly as a test function
def _test_expression_limit(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], operator_count: int, attribute_name:
 str = "TestAttribute"
) -> Tuple[bool, Optional[str]]:
    """
    Test if an expression with a specific number of operators exceeds the limit.

    This function demonstrates how to test the 300 operator limit by creating
    an expression with a specified number of operators.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        operator_count (int): The number of operators to include in the
 expression.
        attribute_name (str, optional): The name of the attribute to update.
 Defaults to "TestAttribute".

    Returns:
        Tuple[bool, Optional[str]]: A tuple containing:
            - A boolean indicating if the operation succeeded
            - The error message if it failed, None otherwise
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Create an update expression with the specified number of operators
```

```
    update_expression = f"SET #{attribute_name} = :val0"
    expression_attribute_names = {f"#{attribute_name}": attribute_name}
    expression_attribute_values = {":val0": 0}

    # Add additional SET operations to reach the desired operator count
    # Each assignment adds 1 operator
    for i in range(1, operator_count):
        attr_name = f"{attribute_name}{i}"
        attr_placeholder = f"#attr{i}"
        val_placeholder = f":val{i}"

        update_expression += f", {attr_placeholder} = {val_placeholder}"
        expression_attribute_names[attr_placeholder] = attr_name
        expression_attribute_values[val_placeholder] = i

    try:
        # Attempt the update operation
        table.update_item(
            Key=key,
            UpdateExpression=update_expression,
            ExpressionAttributeNames=expression_attribute_names,
            ExpressionAttributeValues=expression_attribute_values,
        )
        return True, None
    except ClientError as e:
        error_message = e.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if "expression contains too many operators" in error_message.lower():
            return False, error_message
        else:
            # Other error occurred
            raise
```

Esempio di utilizzo dell'operatore di espressione che conta con. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the expression operator counting functions."""

    print("Example 1: Creating a complex filter expression with multiple
 conditions")
```

```
    attribute_name = "Status"
    values = ["Active", "Pending", "Processing", "Shipped", "Delivered"]

    filter_expr, expr_attr_vals, expr_attr_names, op_count =
create_complex_filter_expression(
        attribute_name=attribute_name, values=values, use_or=True
    )

    print(f"Filter Expression: {filter_expr}")
    print(f"Expression Attribute Values: {expr_attr_vals}")
    print(f"Expression Attribute Names: {expr_attr_names}")
    print(f"Operator Count: {op_count}")

    print("\nExample 2: Creating a nested filter expression")
    nested_expr, nested_vals, nested_names, nested_count =
create_nested_filter_expression(
        depth=3, conditions_per_level=2
    )

    print(f"Nested Filter Expression: {nested_expr}")
    print(f"Operator Count: {nested_count}")

    print("\nExample 3: Counting operators in an update expression")
    update_expression = "SET #name = :name, #age = :age + :increment,
#address.#city = :city, #status = if_not_exists(#status, :default_status) REMOVE
#old_field ADD #counter :value DELETE #set_attr :set_val"
    update_op_count = count_operators_in_update_expression(update_expression)

    print(f"Update Expression: {update_expression}")
    print(f"Operator Count: {update_op_count}")

    print("\nExample 4: Counting operators in a condition expression")
    condition_expression = "(#status = :active OR #status = :pending) AND #price
BETWEEN :min_price AND :max_price AND attribute_exists(#category) AND NOT
(#stock <= :min_stock)"
    condition_op_count =
count_operators_in_condition_expression(condition_expression)

    print(f"Condition Expression: {condition_expression}")
    print(f"Operator Count: {condition_op_count}")

    print("\nExample 5: Testing the 300 operator limit")
```

```
    # This is just for demonstration - in a real application, you would use your
actual table
    # Note: This function is renamed to _test_expression_limit to avoid pytest
trying to run it
    print("In a real application, you would test with _test_expression_limit
function")
    print("Expression with 250 operators would be under the limit")
    print("Expression with 350 operators would exceed the 300 operator limit")

    print("\nOperator Counting Rules in DynamoDB:")
    print("1. Comparison Operators (=, <>, <, <=, >, >=): 1 operator each")
    print("2. Logical Operators (AND, OR, NOT): 1 operator each")
    print("3. BETWEEN: 2 operators (BETWEEN + AND)")
    print("4. IN: 1 operator (regardless of number of values)")
    print("5. Functions (attribute_exists, begins_with, etc.): 1 operator each")
    print("6. Arithmetic Operators (+, -): 1 operator each")
    print("7. SET assignments (=): 1 operator each")
    print("8. ADD and DELETE operations: 1 operator each")

    print("\nStrategies for Working Within the 300 Operator Limit:")
    print("1. Break operations into multiple requests")
    print("2. Use DynamoDB Transactions for complex operations")
    print("3. Optimize data model to reduce query complexity")
    print("4. Use application-side filtering for less critical filters")
    print("5. Consider using IN operator instead of multiple OR conditions")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Creazione di una REST API di API Gateway per monitorare i dati COVID-19

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una REST API che simula un sistema per monitorare i casi quotidiani di COVID-19 negli Stati Uniti, utilizzando dati fittizi.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come usare AWS Chalice con per AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) creare un'API REST serverless che utilizzi Amazon API Gateway e Amazon DynamoDB. AWS Lambda La REST

API simula un sistema che monitora i casi giornalieri di COVID-19 negli Stati Uniti, utilizzando dati fittizi. Scopri come:

- Usa AWS Chalice per definire i percorsi nelle funzioni Lambda che vengono chiamate per gestire le richieste REST che arrivano tramite API Gateway.
- Utilizza le funzioni Lambda per recuperare e archiviare i dati in una tabella DynamoDB per soddisfare le richieste REST.
- Definisci la struttura della tabella e le risorse dei ruoli di sicurezza in un AWS CloudFormation modello.
- Usa AWS Chalice e CloudFormation per impacchettare e distribuire tutte le risorse necessarie.
- CloudFormation Usalo per ripulire tutte le risorse create.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- AWS CloudFormation
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Creazione di un'applicazione di messaggistica con Step Functions

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione di AWS Step Functions messaggistica che recupera i record dei messaggi da una tabella di database.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come usare AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with per creare un'applicazione di messaggistica che AWS Step Functions recupera i record dei messaggi da una tabella Amazon DynamoDB e li invia con Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS). La macchina a stati si integra con una AWS Lambda funzione per scansionare il database alla ricerca di messaggi non inviati.

- Crea una macchina a stati che recuperi e aggiorni i record di messaggi da una tabella Amazon DynamoDB.
- Aggiorna la definizione della macchina a stati per inviare messaggi anche ad Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS).
- Avvia e arresta l'esecuzione della macchina a stati.
- Connettiti a Lambda, DynamoDB e Amazon SQS da una macchina a stati utilizzando le integrazioni di servizi.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SQS
- Step Functions

Creazione di un'applicazione di gestione delle risorse fotografiche che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto utilizzando etichette

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

.NET

SDK per .NET

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

C++

SDK per C++

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

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

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

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

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

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

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

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

PHP

SDK per PHP

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Rust

SDK per Rust

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

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

Crea una tabella DynamoDB con un indice secondario globale utilizzando l'SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una tabella con un indice secondario globale.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Crea una tabella DynamoDB con Global Secondary Index utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeDefinition;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.CreateTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DeleteTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTableResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GlobalSecondaryIndex;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeySchemaElement;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeyType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.Projection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ProjectionType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ProvisionedThroughput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScalarAttributeType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.waiters.DynamoDbWaiter;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

    public void createTable() {
        try {
            // Attribute definitions
            final List<AttributeDefinition> attributeDefinitions = new
 ArrayList<>();
            attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                .attributeName(ISSUE_ID_ATTR)
                .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                .build());
            attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                .attributeName(TITLE_ATTR)
                .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                .build());
            attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                .attributeName(CREATE_DATE_ATTR)
                .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                .build());
            attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                .attributeName(DUE_DATE_ATTR)
                .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
```

```
                .build());

            // Key schema for table
            final List<KeySchemaElement> tableKeySchema = new ArrayList<>();
            tableKeySchema.add(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(ISSUE_ID_ATTR)
                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                .build()); // Partition key
            tableKeySchema.add(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(TITLE_ATTR)
                .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                .build()); // Sort key

            // Initial provisioned throughput settings for the indexes
            final ProvisionedThroughput ptIndex = ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                .readCapacityUnits(1L)
                .writeCapacityUnits(1L)
                .build();

            // CreateDateIndex
            final List<KeySchemaElement> createDateKeySchema = new ArrayList<>();
            createDateKeySchema.add(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(CREATE_DATE_ATTR)
                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                .build());
            createDateKeySchema.add(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(ISSUE_ID_ATTR)
                .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                .build());

            final Projection createDateProjection = Projection.builder()
                .projectionType(ProjectionType.INCLUDE)
                .nonKeyAttributes(DESCRIPTION_ATTR, STATUS_ATTR)
                .build();

            final GlobalSecondaryIndex createDateIndex =
GlobalSecondaryIndex.builder()
                .indexName(CREATE_DATE_INDEX)
                .keySchema(createDateKeySchema)
                .projection(createDateProjection)
                .provisionedThroughput(ptIndex)
                .build();

            // TitleIndex
```

```
            final List<KeySchemaElement> titleKeySchema = new ArrayList<>();
            titleKeySchema.add(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(TITLE_ATTR)
                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                .build());
            titleKeySchema.add(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(ISSUE_ID_ATTR)
                .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                .build());

            final Projection titleProjection =

Projection.builder().projectionType(ProjectionType.KEYS_ONLY).build();

            final GlobalSecondaryIndex titleIndex =
GlobalSecondaryIndex.builder()
                .indexName(TITLE_INDEX)
                .keySchema(titleKeySchema)
                .projection(titleProjection)
                .provisionedThroughput(ptIndex)
                .build();

            // DueDateIndex
            final List<KeySchemaElement> dueDateKeySchema = new ArrayList<>();
            dueDateKeySchema.add(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(DUE_DATE_ATTR)
                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                .build());

            final Projection dueDateProjection =
                Projection.builder().projectionType(ProjectionType.ALL).build();

            final GlobalSecondaryIndex dueDateIndex =
GlobalSecondaryIndex.builder()
                .indexName(DUE_DATE_INDEX)
                .keySchema(dueDateKeySchema)
                .projection(dueDateProjection)
                .provisionedThroughput(ptIndex)
                .build();

            final CreateTableRequest createTableRequest =
CreateTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(TABLE_NAME)
                .keySchema(tableKeySchema)
```

```
                .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
                .globalSecondaryIndexes(createDateIndex, titleIndex,
dueDateIndex)
                .provisionedThroughput(ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                    .readCapacityUnits(1L)
                    .writeCapacityUnits(1L)
                    .build())
                .build();

            System.out.println("Creating table " + TABLE_NAME + "...");
            dynamoDbClient.createTable(createTableRequest);

            // Wait for table to become active
            System.out.println("Waiting for " + TABLE_NAME + " to become
ACTIVE...");
            final DynamoDbWaiter waiter = dynamoDbClient.waiter();
            final DescribeTableRequest describeTableRequest =
                DescribeTableRequest.builder().tableName(TABLE_NAME).build();

            final WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
                waiter.waitUntilTableExists(describeTableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(response ->
System.out.println("Table is now ready for use"));

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error creating table: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API CreateTableReference.

Crea una tabella DynamoDB con un'impostazione di throughput caldo utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare una tabella con la velocità effettiva calda abilitata.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Crea una tabella DynamoDB con l'impostazione della velocità effettiva calda utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeDefinition;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.CreateTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.CreateTableResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GlobalSecondaryIndex;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeySchemaElement;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeyType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.Projection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ProvisionedThroughput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScalarAttributeType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.WarmThroughput;

    public static WarmThroughput buildWarmThroughput(final Long
 readUnitsPerSecond, final Long writeUnitsPerSecond) {
        return WarmThroughput.builder()
            .readUnitsPerSecond(readUnitsPerSecond)
            .writeUnitsPerSecond(writeUnitsPerSecond)
            .build();
    }

    /**
     * Builds a ProvisionedThroughput object with the specified read and write
 capacity units.
     *
     * @param readCapacityUnits The read capacity units
     * @param writeCapacityUnits The write capacity units
     * @return A configured ProvisionedThroughput object
     */
    public static ProvisionedThroughput buildProvisionedThroughput(
        final Long readCapacityUnits, final Long writeCapacityUnits) {
        return ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
            .readCapacityUnits(readCapacityUnits)
            .writeCapacityUnits(writeCapacityUnits)
            .build();
    }

    /**
```

```
     * Builds an AttributeDefinition with the specified name and type.
     *
     * @param attributeName The attribute name
     * @param scalarAttributeType The attribute type
     * @return A configured AttributeDefinition
     */
    private static AttributeDefinition buildAttributeDefinition(
        final String attributeName, final ScalarAttributeType
scalarAttributeType) {
        return AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName(attributeName)
            .attributeType(scalarAttributeType)
            .build();
    }

    /**
     * Builds a KeySchemaElement with the specified name and key type.
     *
     * @param attributeName The attribute name
     * @param keyType The key type (HASH or RANGE)
     * @return A configured KeySchemaElement
     */
    private static KeySchemaElement buildKeySchemaElement(final String
attributeName, final KeyType keyType) {
        return KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName(attributeName)
            .keyType(keyType)
            .build();
    }

    /**
     * Creates a DynamoDB table with the specified configuration including warm
throughput settings.
     *
     * @param ddb The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the table to create
     * @param partitionKey The partition key attribute name
     * @param sortKey The sort key attribute name
     * @param miscellaneousKeyAttribute Additional key attribute name for GSI
     * @param nonKeyAttribute Non-key attribute to include in GSI projection
     * @param tableReadCapacityUnits Read capacity units for the table
     * @param tableWriteCapacityUnits Write capacity units for the table
     * @param tableWarmReadUnitsPerSecond Warm read units per second for the
table
```

```
    * @param tableWarmWriteUnitsPerSecond Warm write units per second for the
table
    * @param globalSecondaryIndexName The name of the GSI to create
    * @param globalSecondaryIndexReadCapacityUnits Read capacity units for the
GSI
    * @param globalSecondaryIndexWriteCapacityUnits Write capacity units for the
GSI
    * @param globalSecondaryIndexWarmReadUnitsPerSecond Warm read units per
second for the GSI
    * @param globalSecondaryIndexWarmWriteUnitsPerSecond Warm write units per
second for the GSI
    */
   public static void createDynamoDBTable(
       final DynamoDbClient ddb,
       final String tableName,
       final String partitionKey,
       final String sortKey,
       final String miscellaneousKeyAttribute,
       final String nonKeyAttribute,
       final Long tableReadCapacityUnits,
       final Long tableWriteCapacityUnits,
       final Long tableWarmReadUnitsPerSecond,
       final Long tableWarmWriteUnitsPerSecond,
       final String globalSecondaryIndexName,
       final Long globalSecondaryIndexReadCapacityUnits,
       final Long globalSecondaryIndexWriteCapacityUnits,
       final Long globalSecondaryIndexWarmReadUnitsPerSecond,
       final Long globalSecondaryIndexWarmWriteUnitsPerSecond) {

       // Define the table attributes
       final AttributeDefinition partitionKeyAttribute =
buildAttributeDefinition(partitionKey, ScalarAttributeType.S);
       final AttributeDefinition sortKeyAttribute =
buildAttributeDefinition(sortKey, ScalarAttributeType.S);
       final AttributeDefinition miscellaneousKeyAttributeDefinition =
           buildAttributeDefinition(miscellaneousKeyAttribute,
ScalarAttributeType.N);
       final AttributeDefinition[] attributeDefinitions = {
           partitionKeyAttribute, sortKeyAttribute,
miscellaneousKeyAttributeDefinition
       };

       // Define the table key schema
```

```
        final KeySchemaElement partitionKeyElement =
buildKeySchemaElement(partitionKey, KeyType.HASH);
        final KeySchemaElement sortKeyElement = buildKeySchemaElement(sortKey,
KeyType.RANGE);
        final KeySchemaElement[] keySchema = {partitionKeyElement,
sortKeyElement};

        // Define the provisioned throughput for the table
        final ProvisionedThroughput provisionedThroughput =
            buildProvisionedThroughput(tableReadCapacityUnits,
tableWriteCapacityUnits);

        // Define the Global Secondary Index (GSI)
        final KeySchemaElement globalSecondaryIndexPartitionKeyElement =
buildKeySchemaElement(sortKey, KeyType.HASH);
        final KeySchemaElement globalSecondaryIndexSortKeyElement =
            buildKeySchemaElement(miscellaneousKeyAttribute, KeyType.RANGE);
        final KeySchemaElement[] gsiKeySchema = {
            globalSecondaryIndexPartitionKeyElement,
globalSecondaryIndexSortKeyElement
        };

        final Projection gsiProjection = Projection.builder()
            .projectionType(PROJECTION_TYPE_INCLUDE)
            .nonKeyAttributes(nonKeyAttribute)
            .build();

        final ProvisionedThroughput gsiProvisionedThroughput =
            buildProvisionedThroughput(globalSecondaryIndexReadCapacityUnits,
globalSecondaryIndexWriteCapacityUnits);

        // Define the warm throughput for the Global Secondary Index (GSI)
        final WarmThroughput gsiWarmThroughput = buildWarmThroughput(
            globalSecondaryIndexWarmReadUnitsPerSecond,
globalSecondaryIndexWarmWriteUnitsPerSecond);

        final GlobalSecondaryIndex globalSecondaryIndex =
GlobalSecondaryIndex.builder()
            .indexName(globalSecondaryIndexName)
            .keySchema(gsiKeySchema)
            .projection(gsiProjection)
            .provisionedThroughput(gsiProvisionedThroughput)
            .warmThroughput(gsiWarmThroughput)
            .build();
```

```
        // Define the warm throughput for the table
        final WarmThroughput tableWarmThroughput =
            buildWarmThroughput(tableWarmReadUnitsPerSecond,
 tableWarmWriteUnitsPerSecond);

        final CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
            .keySchema(keySchema)
            .provisionedThroughput(provisionedThroughput)
            .globalSecondaryIndexes(globalSecondaryIndex)
            .warmThroughput(tableWarmThroughput)
            .build();

        final CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
        System.out.println(response);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API CreateTableReference AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Crea una tabella DynamoDB con l'impostazione della velocità effettiva calda utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
import { DynamoDBClient, CreateTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

export async function createDynamoDBTableWithWarmThroughput(
  tableName,
  partitionKey,
  sortKey,
  miscKeyAttr,
  nonKeyAttr,
  tableProvisionedReadUnits,
  tableProvisionedWriteUnits,
  tableWarmReads,
  tableWarmWrites,
```

```
  indexName,
  indexProvisionedReadUnits,
  indexProvisionedWriteUnits,
  indexWarmReads,
  indexWarmWrites,
  region = "us-east-1"
) {
  try {
    const ddbClient = new DynamoDBClient({ region: region });
    const command = new CreateTableCommand({
      TableName: tableName,
      AttributeDefinitions: [
          { AttributeName: partitionKey, AttributeType: "S" },
          { AttributeName: sortKey, AttributeType: "S" },
          { AttributeName: miscKeyAttr, AttributeType: "N" },
      ],
      KeySchema: [
          { AttributeName: partitionKey, KeyType: "HASH" },
          { AttributeName: sortKey, KeyType: "RANGE" },
      ],
      ProvisionedThroughput: {
          ReadCapacityUnits: tableProvisionedReadUnits,
          WriteCapacityUnits: tableProvisionedWriteUnits,
      },
      WarmThroughput: {
          ReadUnitsPerSecond: tableWarmReads,
          WriteUnitsPerSecond: tableWarmWrites,
      },
      GlobalSecondaryIndexes: [
          {
            IndexName: indexName,
            KeySchema: [
                { AttributeName: sortKey, KeyType: "HASH" },
                { AttributeName: miscKeyAttr, KeyType: "RANGE" },
            ],
            Projection: {
                ProjectionType: "INCLUDE",
                NonKeyAttributes: [nonKeyAttr],
            },
            ProvisionedThroughput: {
                ReadCapacityUnits: indexProvisionedReadUnits,
                WriteCapacityUnits: indexProvisionedWriteUnits,
            },
            WarmThroughput: {
```

```
                ReadUnitsPerSecond: indexWarmReads,
                WriteUnitsPerSecond: indexWarmWrites,
            },
          },
      ],
    });
    const response = await ddbClient.send(command);
    console.log(response);
    return response;
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error creating table: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
/*
createDynamoDBTableWithWarmThroughput(
  'example-table',
  'pk',
  'sk',
  'gsiKey',
  'data',
  10, 10, 5, 5,
  'example-index',
  5, 5, 2, 2
);
*/
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API CreateTableReference AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Crea una tabella DynamoDB con l'impostazione della velocità effettiva calda utilizzando. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
from boto3 import client
```

```
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def create_dynamodb_table_warm_throughput(
    table_name,
    partition_key,
    sort_key,
    misc_key_attr,
    non_key_attr,
    table_provisioned_read_units,
    table_provisioned_write_units,
    table_warm_reads,
    table_warm_writes,
    gsi_name,
    gsi_provisioned_read_units,
    gsi_provisioned_write_units,
    gsi_warm_reads,
    gsi_warm_writes,
    region_name="us-east-1",
):
    """
    Creates a DynamoDB table with a warm throughput setting configured.

    :param table_name: The name of the table to be created.
    :param partition_key: The partition key for the table being created.
    :param sort_key: The sort key for the table being created.
    :param misc_key_attr: A miscellaneous key attribute for the table being
 created.
    :param non_key_attr: A non-key attribute for the table being created.
    :param table_provisioned_read_units: The newly created table's provisioned
 read capacity units.
    :param table_provisioned_write_units: The newly created table's provisioned
 write capacity units.
    :param table_warm_reads: The read units per second setting for the table's
 warm throughput.
    :param table_warm_writes: The write units per second setting for the table's
 warm throughput.
    :param gsi_name: The name of the Global Secondary Index (GSI) to be created
 on the table.
    :param gsi_provisioned_read_units: The configured Global Secondary Index
 (GSI) provisioned read capacity units.
    :param gsi_provisioned_write_units: The configured Global Secondary Index
 (GSI) provisioned write capacity units.
```

```
    :param gsi_warm_reads: The read units per second setting for the Global
Secondary Index (GSI)'s warm throughput.
    :param gsi_warm_writes: The write units per second setting for the Global
Secondary Index (GSI)'s warm throughput.
    :param region_name: The AWS Region name to target. defaults to us-east-1
    """
    try:
        ddb = client("dynamodb", region_name=region_name)

        # Define the table attributes
        attribute_definitions = [
            {"AttributeName": partition_key, "AttributeType": "S"},
            {"AttributeName": sort_key, "AttributeType": "S"},
            {"AttributeName": misc_key_attr, "AttributeType": "N"},
        ]

        # Define the table key schema
        key_schema = [
            {"AttributeName": partition_key, "KeyType": "HASH"},
            {"AttributeName": sort_key, "KeyType": "RANGE"},
        ]

        # Define the provisioned throughput for the table
        provisioned_throughput = {
            "ReadCapacityUnits": table_provisioned_read_units,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": table_provisioned_write_units,
        }

        # Define the global secondary index
        gsi_key_schema = [
            {"AttributeName": sort_key, "KeyType": "HASH"},
            {"AttributeName": misc_key_attr, "KeyType": "RANGE"},
        ]
        gsi_projection = {"ProjectionType": "INCLUDE", "NonKeyAttributes":
[non_key_attr]}
        gsi_provisioned_throughput = {
            "ReadCapacityUnits": gsi_provisioned_read_units,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": gsi_provisioned_write_units,
        }
        gsi_warm_throughput = {
            "ReadUnitsPerSecond": gsi_warm_reads,
            "WriteUnitsPerSecond": gsi_warm_writes,
        }
        global_secondary_indexes = [
```

```
            {
                "IndexName": gsi_name,
                "KeySchema": gsi_key_schema,
                "Projection": gsi_projection,
                "ProvisionedThroughput": gsi_provisioned_throughput,
                "WarmThroughput": gsi_warm_throughput,
            }
        ]

        # Define the warm throughput for the table
        warm_throughput = {
            "ReadUnitsPerSecond": table_warm_reads,
            "WriteUnitsPerSecond": table_warm_writes,
        }

        # Create the DynamoDB client and create the table
        response = ddb.create_table(
            TableName=table_name,
            AttributeDefinitions=attribute_definitions,
            KeySchema=key_schema,
            ProvisionedThroughput=provisioned_throughput,
            GlobalSecondaryIndexes=global_secondary_indexes,
            WarmThroughput=warm_throughput,
        )

        print(response)
        return response
    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Error creating table: {e}")
        raise e
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateTable AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Creazione di un'applicazione Web per tracciare i dati DynamoDB

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia gli elementi di lavoro in una tabella Amazon DynamoDB e utilizza il Servizio di email semplice Amazon (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

.NET

SDK per .NET

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon DynamoDB per creare un'applicazione Web dinamica che traccia i dati di lavoro DynamoDB.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon DynamoDB per creare un'applicazione Web dinamica che traccia i dati di lavoro DynamoDB.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon DynamoDB per creare un'applicazione Web dinamica che traccia i dati di lavoro DynamoDB.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB

- Amazon SES

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) creare un servizio REST che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in Amazon DynamoDB e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza il framework Web Flask per gestire il routing HTTP e si integra con una pagina Web React per presentare un'applicazione Web completamente funzionale.

- Crea un servizio Flask REST che si integri con. Servizi AWS
- Lettura, scrittura e aggiornamento di elementi di lavoro archiviati in una tabella DynamoDB.
- Utilizzo di Amazon SES per inviare report via e-mail sugli elementi di lavoro.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo nel AWS Code Examples Repository su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

Creazione di un'applicazione di chat websocket con API Gateway

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione chat servita da un'API websocket creata su Gateway Amazon API.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzarlo AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) con Amazon API Gateway V2 per creare un'API websocket che si integri con Amazon AWS Lambda DynamoDB.

- Crea un'API WebSocket servita da API Gateway
- Definisci un gestore Lambda che memorizzi le connessioni in DynamoDB e invii messaggi ad altri partecipanti alla chat.
- Connettiti all'applicazione di chat websocket e invia messaggi con il pacchetto Websockets.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Crea un elemento DynamoDB con un TTL utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un elemento con TTL.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

```
package com.amazon.samplelib.ttl;

import com.amazon.samplelib.CodeSampleUtils;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Optional;

/**
 * Creates an item in a DynamoDB table with TTL attributes.
 * This class demonstrates how to add TTL expiration timestamps to DynamoDB
 items.
 */
public class CreateTTL {

    private static final String USAGE =
        """
```

```
            Usage:
                <tableName> <primaryKey> <sortKey> <region>
            Where:
                tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table being queried.
                primaryKey - The name of the primary key. Also known as the hash
or partition key.
                sortKey - The name of the sort key. Also known as the range
attribute.
                region (optional) - The AWS region that the Amazon DynamoDB table
is located in. (Default: us-east-1)
            """;
   private static final int DAYS_TO_EXPIRE = 90;
   private static final int SECONDS_PER_DAY = 24 * 60 * 60;
   private static final String PRIMARY_KEY_ATTR = "primaryKey";
   private static final String SORT_KEY_ATTR = "sortKey";
   private static final String CREATION_DATE_ATTR = "creationDate";
   private static final String EXPIRE_AT_ATTR = "expireAt";
   private static final String SUCCESS_MESSAGE = "%s PutItem operation with TTL
successful.";
   private static final String TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR = "Error: The Amazon
DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be found.";

   private final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;

   /**
    * Constructs a CreateTTL instance with the specified DynamoDB client.
    *
    * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client to use
    */
   public CreateTTL(final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient) {
       this.dynamoDbClient = dynamoDbClient;
   }

   /**
    * Constructs a CreateTTL with a default DynamoDB client.
    */
   public CreateTTL() {
       this.dynamoDbClient = null;
   }

   /**
    * Main method to demonstrate creating an item with TTL.
    *
    * @param args Command line arguments
```

```
     */
    public static void main(final String[] args) {
        try {
            int result = new CreateTTL().processArgs(args);
            System.exit(result);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Process command line arguments and create an item with TTL.
     *
     * @param args Command line arguments
     * @return 0 if successful, non-zero otherwise
     * @throws ResourceNotFoundException If the table doesn't exist
     * @throws DynamoDbException If an error occurs during the operation
     * @throws IllegalArgumentException If arguments are invalid
     */
    public int processArgs(final String[] args) {
        // Argument validation (remove or replace this line when reusing this
code)
        CodeSampleUtils.validateArgs(args, new int[] {3, 4}, USAGE);

        final String tableName = args[0];
        final String primaryKey = args[1];
        final String sortKey = args[2];
        final Region region = Optional.ofNullable(args.length > 3 ? args[3] :
null)
            .map(Region::of)
            .orElse(Region.US_EAST_1);

        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = dynamoDbClient != null
            ? dynamoDbClient
            : DynamoDbClient.builder().region(region).build()) {
            final CreateTTL createTTL = new CreateTTL(ddb);
            createTTL.createItemWithTTL(tableName, primaryKey, sortKey);
            return 0;
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Creates an item in the specified table with TTL attributes.
     *
     * @param tableName The name of the table
     * @param primaryKeyValue The value for the primary key
     * @param sortKeyValue The value for the sort key
     * @return The response from the PutItem operation
     * @throws ResourceNotFoundException If the table doesn't exist
     * @throws DynamoDbException If an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public PutItemResponse createItemWithTTL(
        final String tableName, final String primaryKeyValue, final String
sortKeyValue) {
        // Get current time in epoch second format
        final long createDate = System.currentTimeMillis() / 1000;

        // Calculate expiration time 90 days from now in epoch second format
        final long expireDate = createDate + (DAYS_TO_EXPIRE * SECONDS_PER_DAY);

        final Map<String, AttributeValue> itemMap = new HashMap<>();
        itemMap.put(
            PRIMARY_KEY_ATTR,
AttributeValue.builder().s(primaryKeyValue).build());
        itemMap.put(SORT_KEY_ATTR,
AttributeValue.builder().s(sortKeyValue).build());
        itemMap.put(
            CREATION_DATE_ATTR,
            AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(createDate)).build());
        itemMap.put(
            EXPIRE_AT_ATTR,
            AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(expireDate)).build());

        final PutItemRequest request =
            PutItemRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).item(itemMap).build();

        try {
            final PutItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.putItem(request);
            System.out.println(String.format(SUCCESS_MESSAGE, tableName));
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR, tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
```

```
            throw e;
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutItem AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { DynamoDBClient, PutItemCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

export function createDynamoDBItem(table_name, region, partition_key, sort_key) {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    // Get the current time in epoch second format
    const current_time = Math.floor(new Date().getTime() / 1000);

    // Calculate the expireAt time (90 days from now) in epoch second format
    const expire_at = Math.floor((new Date().getTime() + 90 * 24 * 60 * 60 *
 1000) / 1000);

    // Create DynamoDB item
    const item = {
        'partitionKey': {'S': partition_key},
        'sortKey': {'S': sort_key},
        'createdAt': {'N': current_time.toString()},
        'expireAt': {'N': expire_at.toString()}
    };

    const putItemCommand = new PutItemCommand({
        TableName: table_name,
        Item: item,
        ProvisionedThroughput: {
            ReadCapacityUnits: 1,
            WriteCapacityUnits: 1,
        },
    });
```

```
    client.send(putItemCommand, function(err, data) {
        if (err) {
            console.log("Exception encountered when creating item %s, here's what
 happened: ", data, err);
            throw err;
        } else {
            console.log("Item created successfully: %s.", data);
            return data;
        }
    });
}

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
// createDynamoDBItem('your-table-name', 'us-east-1', 'your-partition-key-value',
 'your-sort-key-value');
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API PutItemReference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

import boto3


def create_dynamodb_item(table_name, region, primary_key, sort_key):
    """
    Creates a DynamoDB item with an attached expiry attribute.

    :param table_name: Table name for the boto3 resource to target when creating
 an item
    :param region: string representing the AWS region. Example: `us-east-1`
    :param primary_key: one attribute known as the partition key.
    :param sort_key: Also known as a range attribute.
    :return: Void (nothing)
    """
    try:
        dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb", region_name=region)
        table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)
```

```
        # Get the current time in epoch second format
        current_time = int(datetime.now().timestamp())

        # Calculate the expiration time (90 days from now) in epoch second format
        expiration_time = int((datetime.now() + timedelta(days=90)).timestamp())

        item = {
            "primaryKey": primary_key,
            "sortKey": sort_key,
            "creationDate": current_time,
            "expireAt": expiration_time,
        }
        response = table.put_item(Item=item)

        print("Item created successfully.")
        return response
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error creating item: {e}")
        raise e


# Use your own values
create_dynamodb_item(
    "your-table-name", "us-west-2", "your-partition-key-value", "your-sort-key-
value"
)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea e gestisci tabelle globali DynamoDB con una forte coerenza multiregionale utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare e gestire tabelle globali DynamoDB con Multi-Region Strong Consistency (MRSC).

- Crea una tabella con Multi-Region Strong Consistency.
- Verifica la configurazione MRSC e lo stato della replica.
- Verifica una forte coerenza tra le regioni con letture immediate.
- Esegui scritture condizionali con garanzie MRSC.

- Pulisci le risorse della tabella globale MRSC.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

Crea una tabella con una forte coerenza multiregionale.

```
# Step 1: Create a new table in us-east-2 (primary region for MRSC)
# Note: Table must be empty when enabling MRSC
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --region us-east-2

# Wait for table to become active
aws dynamodb wait table-exists --table-name MusicTable --region us-east-2

# Step 2: Add replica and witness with Multi-Region Strong Consistency
# MRSC requires exactly three replicas in supported regions
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --replica-updates '[{"Create": {"RegionName": "us-east-1"}}]' \
    --global-table-witness-updates '[{"Create": {"RegionName": "us-west-2"}}]' \
    --multi-region-consistency STRONG \
    --region us-east-2
```

Verifica la configurazione MRSC e lo stato della replica.

```
# Verify the global table configuration and MRSC setting
aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --region us-east-2 \
```

```
    --query 'Table.
{TableName:TableName,TableStatus:TableStatus,MultiRegionConsistency:MultiRegionConsistenc
{Region:RegionName,Status:ReplicaStatus}}'
```

Verifica una forte coerenza con letture immediate in tutte le regioni.

```
# Write an item to the primary region
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --item '{"Artist": {"S":"The Beatles"},"SongTitle": {"S":"Hey Jude"},"Album":
 {"S":"The Beatles 1967-1970"},"Year": {"N":"1968"}}' \
    --region us-east-2

# Read the item from replica region to verify strong consistency (cannot read or
 write to witness)
# No wait time needed - MRSC provides immediate consistency
echo "Reading from us-east-1 (immediate consistency):"
aws dynamodb get-item \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --key '{"Artist": {"S":"The Beatles"},"SongTitle": {"S":"Hey Jude"}}' \
    --consistent-read \
    --region us-east-1
```

Esegui scritture condizionali con garanzie MRSC.

```
# Perform a conditional update from a different region
# This demonstrates that conditions work consistently across all regions
aws dynamodb update-item \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --key '{"Artist": {"S":"The Beatles"},"SongTitle": {"S":"Hey Jude"}}' \
    --update-expression "SET #rating = :rating" \
    --condition-expression "attribute_exists(Artist)" \
    --expression-attribute-names '{"#rating": "Rating"}' \
    --expression-attribute-values '{":rating": {"N":"5"}}' \
    --region us-east-1
```

Pulisci le risorse della tabella globale MRSC.

```
# Remove replica tables (must be done before deleting the primary table)
```

```
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --replica-updates '[{"Delete": {"RegionName": "us-east-1"}}]' \
    --global-table-witness-updates '[{"Delete": {"RegionName": "us-west-2"}}]' \
    --region us-east-2

# Wait for replicas to be deleted
echo "Waiting for replicas to be deleted..."
sleep 30

# Delete the primary table
aws dynamodb delete-table \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --region us-east-2
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - UpdateItem
  - UpdateTable

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Crea una tabella regionale pronta per la conversione MRSC utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static CreateTableResponse createRegionalTable(final DynamoDbClient
 dynamoDbClient, final String tableName) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
```

```
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Creating regional table: " + tableName + " (must be
empty for MRSC)");

            CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .attributeDefinitions(
                    AttributeDefinition.builder()
                        .attributeName("Artist")
                        .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                        .build(),
                    AttributeDefinition.builder()
                        .attributeName("SongTitle")
                        .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                        .build())
                .keySchema(
                    KeySchemaElement.builder()
                        .attributeName("Artist")
                        .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                        .build(),
                    KeySchemaElement.builder()
                        .attributeName("SongTitle")
                        .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                        .build())
                .billingMode(BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST)
                .build();

            CreateTableResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.createTable(createTableRequest);
            LOGGER.info("Regional table creation initiated. Status: "
                + response.tableDescription().tableStatus());

            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to create regional table: " + tableName + " - "
+ e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to create regional table: " + tableName)
```

```
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

Converti una tabella regionale in MRSC con repliche e verifica utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static UpdateTableResponse convertToMRSCWithWitness(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        final String tableName,
        final Region replicaRegion,
        final Region witnessRegion) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (replicaRegion == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Replica region cannot be null");
        }
        if (witnessRegion == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Witness region cannot be null");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Converting table to MRSC with replica in " +
replicaRegion.id() + " and witness in "
                + witnessRegion.id());

            // Create replica update using ReplicationGroupUpdate
            ReplicationGroupUpdate replicaUpdate =
ReplicationGroupUpdate.builder()
                .create(CreateReplicationGroupMemberAction.builder()
                    .regionName(replicaRegion.id())
                    .build())
                .build();

            // Create witness update
```

```
            GlobalTableWitnessGroupUpdate witnessUpdate =
GlobalTableWitnessGroupUpdate.builder()
                .create(CreateGlobalTableWitnessGroupMemberAction.builder()
                    .regionName(witnessRegion.id())
                    .build())
                .build();

            UpdateTableRequest updateTableRequest = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .replicaUpdates(List.of(replicaUpdate))
                .globalTableWitnessUpdates(List.of(witnessUpdate))
                .multiRegionConsistency(MultiRegionConsistency.STRONG)
                .build();

            UpdateTableResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.updateTable(updateTableRequest);
            LOGGER.info("MRSC conversion initiated. Status: "
                + response.tableDescription().tableStatus());
            LOGGER.info("UpdateTableResponse full object: " + response);
            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to convert table to MRSC: " + tableName + " - "
+ e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to convert table to MRSC: " + tableName)
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

Descrivi una configurazione di tabella globale MRSC utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static DescribeTableResponse describeMRSCTable(final DynamoDbClient
dynamoDbClient, final String tableName) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
```

```
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Describing MRSC global table: " + tableName);

            DescribeTableRequest request =
                DescribeTableRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).build();

            DescribeTableResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.describeTable(request);

            LOGGER.info("Table status: " + response.table().tableStatus());
            LOGGER.info("Multi-region consistency: " +
response.table().multiRegionConsistency());

            if (response.table().replicas() != null
                && !response.table().replicas().isEmpty()) {
                LOGGER.info("Number of replicas: " +
response.table().replicas().size());
                response.table()
                    .replicas()
                    .forEach(replica -> LOGGER.info(
                        "Replica region: " + replica.regionName() + ", Status: "
+ replica.replicaStatus()));
            }

            if (response.table().globalTableWitnesses() != null
                && !response.table().globalTableWitnesses().isEmpty()) {
                LOGGER.info("Number of witnesses: "
                    + response.table().globalTableWitnesses().size());
                response.table()
                    .globalTableWitnesses()
                    .forEach(witness -> LOGGER.info(
                        "Witness region: " + witness.regionName() + ", Status: "
+ witness.witnessStatus()));
            }

            return response;

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Table not found: " + tableName + " - " +
e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Table not found: " + tableName)
```

```
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to describe table: " + tableName + " - " +
e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to describe table: " + tableName)
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

Aggiungi elementi di test per verificare la forte coerenza di MRSC utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static PutItemResponse putTestItem(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        final String tableName,
        final String artist,
        final String songTitle,
        final String album,
        final String year) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (artist == null || artist.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Artist cannot be null or empty");
        }
        if (songTitle == null || songTitle.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Song title cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Adding test item to MRSC global table: " + tableName);

            Map<String, AttributeValue> item = new HashMap<>();
```

```
            item.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s(artist).build());
            item.put("SongTitle", AttributeValue.builder().s(songTitle).build());

            if (album != null && !album.trim().isEmpty()) {
                item.put("Album", AttributeValue.builder().s(album).build());
            }
            if (year != null && !year.trim().isEmpty()) {
                item.put("Year", AttributeValue.builder().n(year).build());
            }

            PutItemRequest putItemRequest =
                PutItemRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).item(item).build();

            PutItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.putItem(putItemRequest);
            LOGGER.info("Test item added successfully with strong consistency");

            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to add test item to table: " + tableName + " -
" + e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to add test item to table: " + tableName)
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

Leggi gli elementi con letture coerenti dalle repliche MRSC utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static GetItemResponse getItemWithConsistentRead(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, final String tableName, final String
artist, final String songTitle) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (artist == null || artist.trim().isEmpty()) {
```

```
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Artist cannot be null or empty");
        }
        if (songTitle == null || songTitle.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Song title cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Reading item from MRSC global table with consistent
read: " + tableName);

            Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
            key.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s(artist).build());
            key.put("SongTitle", AttributeValue.builder().s(songTitle).build());

            GetItemRequest getItemRequest = GetItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .consistentRead(true)
                .build();

            GetItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.getItem(getItemRequest);

            if (response.hasItem()) {
                LOGGER.info("Item found with strong consistency - no wait time
needed");
            } else {
                LOGGER.info("Item not found");
            }

            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to read item from table: " + tableName + " - "
+ e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to read item from table: " + tableName)
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

Esegui aggiornamenti condizionali con garanzie MRSC utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static UpdateItemResponse performConditionalUpdate(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        final String tableName,
        final String artist,
        final String songTitle,
        final String rating) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (artist == null || artist.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Artist cannot be null or empty");
        }
        if (songTitle == null || songTitle.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Song title cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (rating == null || rating.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Rating cannot be null or empty");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Performing conditional update on MRSC global table: " +
tableName);

            Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
            key.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s(artist).build());
            key.put("SongTitle", AttributeValue.builder().s(songTitle).build());

            Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
            expressionAttributeNames.put("#rating", "Rating");

            Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
            expressionAttributeValues.put(
                ":rating", AttributeValue.builder().n(rating).build());

            UpdateItemRequest updateItemRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
```

```
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET #rating = :rating")
                .conditionExpression("attribute_exists(Artist)")
                .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
                .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
                .build();

            UpdateItemResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.updateItem(updateItemRequest);
            LOGGER.info("Conditional update successful - demonstrates strong
consistency");

            return response;

        } catch (ConditionalCheckFailedException e) {
            LOGGER.warning("Conditional check failed: " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to perform conditional update: " + tableName +
" - " + e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to perform conditional update: " + tableName)
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

Attendi che le repliche e i testimoni MRSC diventino attivi utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static void waitForMRSCReplicasActive(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, final String tableName, final int
maxWaitTimeSeconds)
        throws InterruptedException {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
```

```
        if (maxWaitTimeSeconds <= 0) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Max wait time must be positive");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Waiting for MRSC replicas and witnesses to become
active: " + tableName);

            final long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
            final long maxWaitTimeMillis = maxWaitTimeSeconds * 1000L;
            int backoffSeconds = 5; // Start with 5 second intervals
            final int maxBackoffSeconds = 30; // Cap at 30 seconds

            while (System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime < maxWaitTimeMillis) {
                DescribeTableResponse response =
describeMRSCTable(dynamoDbClient, tableName);

                boolean allActive = true;
                StringBuilder statusReport = new StringBuilder();

                if (response.table().multiRegionConsistency() == null
                    || !MultiRegionConsistency.STRONG
                        .toString()

.equals(response.table().multiRegionConsistency().toString())) {
                    allActive = false;
                    statusReport
                        .append("MultiRegionConsistency: ")
                        .append(response.table().multiRegionConsistency())
                        .append(" ");
                }
                if (response.table().replicas() == null
                    || response.table().replicas().isEmpty()) {
                    allActive = false;
                    statusReport.append("No replicas found. ");
                }
                if (response.table().globalTableWitnesses() == null
                    || response.table().globalTableWitnesses().isEmpty()) {
                    allActive = false;
                    statusReport.append("No witnesses found. ");
                }

                // Check table status
```

```
                if (!"ACTIVE".equals(response.table().tableStatus().toString()))
{
                    allActive = false;
                    statusReport
                        .append("Table: ")
                        .append(response.table().tableStatus())
                        .append(" ");
                }

                // Check replica status
                if (response.table().replicas() != null) {
                    for (var replica : response.table().replicas()) {
                        if (!"ACTIVE".equals(replica.replicaStatus().toString()))
{
                            allActive = false;
                            statusReport
                                .append("Replica(")
                                .append(replica.regionName())
                                .append("): ")
                                .append(replica.replicaStatus())
                                .append(" ");
                        }
                    }
                }

                // Check witness status
                if (response.table().globalTableWitnesses() != null) {
                    for (var witness : response.table().globalTableWitnesses()) {
                        if (!"ACTIVE".equals(witness.witnessStatus().toString()))
{
                            allActive = false;
                            statusReport
                                .append("Witness(")
                                .append(witness.regionName())
                                .append("): ")
                                .append(witness.witnessStatus())
                                .append(" ");
                        }
                    }
                }

                if (allActive) {
                    LOGGER.info("All MRSC replicas and witnesses are now active:
" + tableName);
```

```
                    return;
                }

                LOGGER.info("Waiting for MRSC components to become active.
Status: " + statusReport.toString());
                LOGGER.info("Next check in " + backoffSeconds + " seconds...");

                tempWait(backoffSeconds);

                // Exponential backoff with cap
                backoffSeconds = Math.min(backoffSeconds * 2, maxBackoffSeconds);
            }

            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Timeout waiting for MRSC replicas to become active
after " + maxWaitTimeSeconds + " seconds")
                .build();

        } catch (DynamoDbException | InterruptedException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to wait for MRSC replicas to become active: " +
tableName + " - " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Pulisci le repliche e i testimoni MRSC utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static UpdateTableResponse cleanupMRSCReplicas(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        final String tableName,
        final Region replicaRegion,
        final Region witnessRegion) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (replicaRegion == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Replica region cannot be null");
```

```
        }
        if (witnessRegion == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Witness region cannot be null");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Cleaning up MRSC replicas and witnesses for table: " +
tableName);

            // Remove replica using ReplicationGroupUpdate
            ReplicationGroupUpdate replicaUpdate =
ReplicationGroupUpdate.builder()
                .delete(DeleteReplicationGroupMemberAction.builder()
                    .regionName(replicaRegion.id())
                    .build())
                .build();

            // Remove witness
            GlobalTableWitnessGroupUpdate witnessUpdate =
GlobalTableWitnessGroupUpdate.builder()
                .delete(DeleteGlobalTableWitnessGroupMemberAction.builder()
                    .regionName(witnessRegion.id())
                    .build())
                .build();

            UpdateTableRequest updateTableRequest = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .replicaUpdates(List.of(replicaUpdate))
                .globalTableWitnessUpdates(List.of(witnessUpdate))
                .build();

            UpdateTableResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.updateTable(updateTableRequest);
            LOGGER.info("MRSC cleanup initiated - removing replica and witness.
Response: " + response);

            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to cleanup MRSC replicas: " + tableName + " - "
+ e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to cleanup MRSC replicas: " + tableName)
                .cause(e)
```

```
                .build();
        }
    }
```

Dimostrazione completa del flusso di lavoro MRSC utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static void demonstrateCompleteMRSCWorkflow(
        final DynamoDbClient primaryClient,
        final DynamoDbClient replicaClient,
        final String tableName,
        final Region replicaRegion,
        final Region witnessRegion)
        throws InterruptedException {

        if (primaryClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Primary DynamoDB client cannot be
null");
        }
        if (replicaClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Replica DynamoDB client cannot be
null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (replicaRegion == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Replica region cannot be null");
        }
        if (witnessRegion == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Witness region cannot be null");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("=== Starting Complete MRSC Workflow Demonstration ===");

            // Step 1: Create an empty single-Region table
            LOGGER.info("Step 1: Creating empty single-Region table");
            createRegionalTable(primaryClient, tableName);

            // Use the existing GlobalTableOperations method for basic table
waiting
```

```
            LOGGER.info("Intermediate step: Waiting for table [" + tableName + "]
to become active before continuing");
            GlobalTableOperations.waitForTableActive(primaryClient, tableName);

            // Step 2: Convert to MRSC with replica and witness
            LOGGER.info("Step 2: Converting to MRSC with replica and witness");
            convertToMRSCWithWitness(primaryClient, tableName, replicaRegion,
witnessRegion);

            // Wait for MRSC conversion to complete using MRSC-specific waiter
            LOGGER.info("Waiting for MRSC conversion to complete...");
            waitForMRSCReplicasActive(primaryClient, tableName);

            LOGGER.info("Intermediate step: Waiting for table [" + tableName + "]
to become active before continuing");
            GlobalTableOperations.waitForTableActive(primaryClient, tableName);

            // Step 3: Verify MRSC configuration
            LOGGER.info("Step 3: Verifying MRSC configuration");
            describeMRSCTable(primaryClient, tableName);

            // Step 4: Test strong consistency with data operations
            LOGGER.info("Step 4: Testing strong consistency with data
operations");

            // Add test item to primary region
            putTestItem(primaryClient, tableName, "The Beatles", "Hey Jude", "The
Beatles 1967-1970", "1968");

            // Immediately read from replica region (no wait needed with MRSC)
            LOGGER.info("Reading from replica region immediately (strong
consistency):");
            GetItemResponse getResponse =
                getItemWithConsistentRead(replicaClient, tableName, "The
Beatles", "Hey Jude");

            if (getResponse.hasItem()) {
                LOGGER.info("# Strong consistency verified - item immediately
available in replica region");
            } else {
                LOGGER.warning("# Item not found in replica region");
            }

            // Test conditional update from replica region
```

```
            LOGGER.info("Testing conditional update from replica region:");
            performConditionalUpdate(replicaClient, tableName, "The Beatles",
"Hey Jude", "5");
            LOGGER.info("# Conditional update successful - demonstrates strong
consistency");

            // Step 5: Cleanup
            LOGGER.info("Step 5: Cleaning up resources");
            cleanupMRSCReplicas(primaryClient, tableName, replicaRegion,
witnessRegion);

            // Wait for cleanup to complete using basic table waiter
            LOGGER.info("Waiting for replica cleanup to complete...");
            GlobalTableOperations.waitForTableActive(primaryClient, tableName);

            // "Halt" until replica/witness cleanup is complete
            DescribeTableResponse cleanupVerification =
describeMRSCTable(primaryClient, tableName);
            int backoffSeconds = 5; // Start with 5 second intervals
            while (cleanupVerification.table().multiRegionConsistency() != null)
{
                LOGGER.info("Waiting additional time (" + backoffSeconds + "
seconds) for MRSC cleanup to complete...");
                tempWait(backoffSeconds);

                // Exponential backoff with cap
                backoffSeconds = Math.min(backoffSeconds * 2, 30);
                cleanupVerification = describeMRSCTable(primaryClient,
tableName);
            }

            // Delete the primary table
            deleteTable(primaryClient, tableName);

            LOGGER.info("=== MRSC Workflow Demonstration Complete ===");
            LOGGER.info("");
            LOGGER.info("Key benefits of Multi-Region Strong Consistency
(MRSC):");
            LOGGER.info("- Immediate consistency across all regions (no eventual
consistency delays)");
            LOGGER.info("- Simplified application logic (no need to handle
eventual consistency)");
            LOGGER.info("- Support for conditional writes and transactions across
regions");
```

```
            LOGGER.info("- Consistent read operations from any region without
waiting");

        } catch (DynamoDbException | InterruptedException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("MRSC workflow failed: " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - UpdateItem
  - UpdateTable

Crea e gestisci tabelle globali DynamoDB dimostrando MREC utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare e gestire tabelle globali DynamoDB con repliche in più regioni.

- Crea una tabella con Global Secondary Index e DynamoDB Streams.
- Aggiungi repliche in diverse regioni per creare una tabella globale.
- Rimuovi le repliche da una tabella globale.
- Aggiungi elementi di test per verificare la replica tra le regioni.
- Descrivi la configurazione globale della tabella e lo stato della replica.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Crea una tabella con Global Secondary Index e DynamoDB Streams utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
   public static CreateTableResponse createTableWithGSI(
       final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, final String tableName, final String
indexName) {

       if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
       }
       if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
       }
       if (indexName == null || indexName.trim().isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Index name cannot be null or
empty");
       }

       try {
           LOGGER.info("Creating table: " + tableName + " with GSI: " +
indexName);

           CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
               .tableName(tableName)
               .attributeDefinitions(
                   AttributeDefinition.builder()
                       .attributeName("Artist")
                       .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                       .build(),
                   AttributeDefinition.builder()
                       .attributeName("SongTitle")
                       .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                       .build())
               .keySchema(
                   KeySchemaElement.builder()
                       .attributeName("Artist")
                       .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                       .build(),
                   KeySchemaElement.builder()
```

```
                        .attributeName("SongTitle")
                        .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                        .build())
                .billingMode(BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST)
                .globalSecondaryIndexes(GlobalSecondaryIndex.builder()
                    .indexName(indexName)
                    .keySchema(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                        .attributeName("SongTitle")
                        .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                        .build())
                    .projection(

Projection.builder().projectionType(ProjectionType.ALL).build())
                    .build())
                .streamSpecification(StreamSpecification.builder()
                    .streamEnabled(true)
                    .streamViewType(StreamViewType.NEW_AND_OLD_IMAGES)
                    .build())
                .build();

            CreateTableResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.createTable(createTableRequest);
            LOGGER.info("Table creation initiated. Status: "
                + response.tableDescription().tableStatus());

            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to create table: " + tableName + " - " +
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Attendi che una tabella diventi attiva utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static void waitForTableActive(final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
final String tableName) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
```

```
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Waiting for table to become active: " + tableName);

            try (DynamoDbWaiter waiter =
                DynamoDbWaiter.builder().client(dynamoDbClient).build()) {
                DescribeTableRequest request =
                    DescribeTableRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).build();

                waiter.waitUntilTableExists(request);
                LOGGER.info("Table is now active: " + tableName);
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to wait for table to become active: " +
tableName + " - " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Aggiungi una replica per creare o estendere una tabella globale utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static UpdateTableResponse addReplica(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        final String tableName,
        final Region replicaRegion,
        final String indexName,
        final Long readCapacity) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (replicaRegion == null) {
```

```
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Replica region cannot be null");
        }
        if (indexName == null || indexName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Index name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (readCapacity == null || readCapacity <= 0) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Read capacity must be a positive
number");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Adding replica in region: " + replicaRegion.id() + " for
table: " + tableName);

            // Create a ReplicationGroupUpdate for adding a replica
            ReplicationGroupUpdate replicationGroupUpdate =
ReplicationGroupUpdate.builder()
                .create(builder -> builder.regionName(replicaRegion.id())
                    .globalSecondaryIndexes(ReplicaGlobalSecondaryIndex.builder()
                        .indexName(indexName)

.provisionedThroughputOverride(ProvisionedThroughputOverride.builder()
                            .readCapacityUnits(readCapacity)
                            .build())
                        .build())
                    .build())
                .build();

            UpdateTableRequest updateTableRequest = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .replicaUpdates(replicationGroupUpdate)
                .build();

            UpdateTableResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.updateTable(updateTableRequest);
            LOGGER.info("Replica addition initiated in region: " +
replicaRegion.id());

            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to add replica in region: " +
replicaRegion.id() + " - " + e.getMessage());
```

```
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Rimuovi una replica da una tabella globale utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static UpdateTableResponse removeReplica(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, final String tableName, final Region
replicaRegion) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (replicaRegion == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Replica region cannot be null");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Removing replica in region: " + replicaRegion.id() + "
for table: " + tableName);

            // Create a ReplicationGroupUpdate for removing a replica
            ReplicationGroupUpdate replicationGroupUpdate =
ReplicationGroupUpdate.builder()
                .delete(builder ->
builder.regionName(replicaRegion.id()).build())
                .build();

            UpdateTableRequest updateTableRequest = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .replicaUpdates(replicationGroupUpdate)
                .build();

            UpdateTableResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.updateTable(updateTableRequest);
            LOGGER.info("Replica removal initiated in region: " +
replicaRegion.id());
```

```
            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to remove replica in region: " +
replicaRegion.id() + " - " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Aggiungi elementi di test per verificare la replica utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static PutItemResponse putTestItem(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, final String tableName, final String
artist, final String songTitle) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (artist == null || artist.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Artist cannot be null or empty");
        }
        if (songTitle == null || songTitle.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Song title cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Adding test item to table: " + tableName);

            Map<String,
software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue> item = new
HashMap<>();
            item.put(
                "Artist",

software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue.builder()
                    .s(artist)
                    .build());
```

```
            item.put(
                "SongTitle",

software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue.builder()
                    .s(songTitle)
                    .build());

            PutItemRequest putItemRequest =
                PutItemRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).item(item).build();

            PutItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.putItem(putItemRequest);
            LOGGER.info("Test item added successfully");

            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to add test item to table: " + tableName + " -
" + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Descrivi la configurazione globale della tabella e le repliche utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static DescribeTableResponse describeTable(final DynamoDbClient
dynamoDbClient, final String tableName) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Describing table: " + tableName);

            DescribeTableRequest request =
                DescribeTableRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).build();
```

```
            DescribeTableResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.describeTable(request);

            LOGGER.info("Table status: " + response.table().tableStatus());
            if (response.table().replicas() != null
                && !response.table().replicas().isEmpty()) {
                LOGGER.info("Number of replicas: " +
response.table().replicas().size());
                response.table()
                    .replicas()
                    .forEach(replica -> LOGGER.info(
                        "Replica region: " + replica.regionName() + ", Status: "
+ replica.replicaStatus()));
            }

            return response;

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Table not found: " + tableName + " - " +
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to describe table: " + tableName + " - " +
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Esempio completo di operazioni su tabelle globali utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void exampleUsage(final Region sourceRegion, final Region
replicaRegion) {

        String tableName = "Music";
        String indexName = "SongTitleIndex";
        Long readCapacity = 15L;

        // Create DynamoDB client for the source region
        try (DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient =
            DynamoDbClient.builder().region(sourceRegion).build()) {

            try {
```

```
                // Step 1: Create the initial table with GSI and streams
                LOGGER.info("Step 1: Creating table in source region: " +
sourceRegion.id());
                createTableWithGSI(dynamoDbClient, tableName, indexName);

                // Step 2: Wait for table to become active
                LOGGER.info("Step 2: Waiting for table to become active");
                waitForTableActive(dynamoDbClient, tableName);

                // Step 3: Add replica in destination region
                LOGGER.info("Step 3: Adding replica in region: " +
replicaRegion.id());
                addReplica(dynamoDbClient, tableName, replicaRegion, indexName,
readCapacity);

                // Step 4: Wait a moment for replica creation to start
                Thread.sleep(5000);

                // Step 5: Describe table to view replica information
                LOGGER.info("Step 5: Describing table to view replicas");
                describeTable(dynamoDbClient, tableName);

                // Step 6: Add a test item to verify replication
                LOGGER.info("Step 6: Adding test item to verify replication");
                putTestItem(dynamoDbClient, tableName, "TestArtist", "TestSong");

                LOGGER.info("Global table setup completed successfully!");
                LOGGER.info("You can verify replication by checking the item in
region: " + replicaRegion.id());

                // Step 7: Remove replica and clean up table
                LOGGER.info("Step 7: Removing replica from region: " +
replicaRegion.id());
                removeReplica(dynamoDbClient, tableName, replicaRegion);
                DeleteTableResponse deleteTableResponse =
dynamoDbClient.deleteTable(
                    DeleteTableRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).build());
                LOGGER.info("MREC global table demonstration completed
successfully!");

            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                throw new RuntimeException("Thread was interrupted", e);
            } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
```

```
                LOGGER.severe("DynamoDB operation failed: " + e.getMessage());
                throw e;
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateTable
  - DescribeTable
  - PutItem
  - UpdateTable

Eliminare i dati DynamoDB utilizzando le istruzioni PartiQL DELETE con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eliminare i dati utilizzando le istruzioni PartiQL DELETE.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Eliminare elementi da una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando le istruzioni PartiQL DELETE con. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
/**
 * This example demonstrates how to delete items from a DynamoDB table using
 PartiQL.
 * It shows different ways to delete documents with various index types.
 */
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

/**
 * Delete a single item by its partition key using PartiQL.
 *
```

```
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const deleteItemByPartitionKey = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `DELETE FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${partitionKeyName} = ?`,
    Parameters: [partitionKeyValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item deleted successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error deleting item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Delete an item by its composite key (partition key + sort key) using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param sortKeyName - The name of the sort key attribute
 * @param sortKeyValue - The value of the sort key
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const deleteItemByCompositeKey = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number,
  sortKeyName: string,
  sortKeyValue: string | number
```

```
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `DELETE FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${partitionKeyName} = ? AND
 ${sortKeyName} = ?`,
    Parameters: [partitionKeyValue, sortKeyValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item deleted successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error deleting item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Delete an item with a condition to ensure the delete only happens if a
 condition is met.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param conditionAttribute - The attribute to check in the condition
 * @param conditionValue - The value to compare against in the condition
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const deleteItemWithCondition = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number,
  conditionAttribute: string,
  conditionValue: any
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `DELETE FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${partitionKeyName} = ? AND
 ${conditionAttribute} = ?`,
```

```
    Parameters: [partitionKeyValue, conditionValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item deleted with condition successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error deleting item with condition:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Batch delete multiple items using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param keys - Array of objects containing key information
 * @returns The response from the BatchExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const batchDeleteItems = async (
  tableName: string,
  keys: Array<{
    partitionKeyName: string;
    partitionKeyValue: string | number;
    sortKeyName?: string;
    sortKeyValue?: string | number;
  }>
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create statements for each delete
  const statements = keys.map((key) => {
    if (key.sortKeyName && key.sortKeyValue !== undefined) {
      return {
        Statement: `DELETE FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${key.partitionKeyName} = ?
 AND ${key.sortKeyName} = ?`,
        Parameters: [key.partitionKeyValue, key.sortKeyValue],
      };
    } else {
      return {
        Statement: `DELETE FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${key.partitionKeyName} = ?
`,
```

```
        Parameters: [key.partitionKeyValue],
      };
    }
  });

  const params = {
    Statements: statements,
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new BatchExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Items batch deleted successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error batch deleting items:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Delete multiple items that match a filter condition.
 * Note: This performs a scan operation which can be expensive on large tables.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param filterAttribute - The attribute to filter on
 * @param filterValue - The value to filter by
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const deleteItemsByFilter = async (
  tableName: string,
  filterAttribute: string,
  filterValue: any
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `DELETE FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${filterAttribute} = ?`,
    Parameters: [filterValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Items deleted by filter successfully");
```

```
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error deleting items by filter:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Example usage showing how to delete items with different index types
 */
export const deleteExamples = async () => {
  // Delete an item by partition key (simple primary key)
  await deleteItemByPartitionKey("UsersTable", "userId", "user123");

  // Delete an item by composite key (partition key + sort key)
  await deleteItemByCompositeKey(
    "OrdersTable",
    "orderId",
    "order456",
    "productId",
    "prod789"
  );

  // Delete with a condition
  await deleteItemWithCondition(
    "UsersTable",
    "userId",
    "user789",
    "userStatus",
    "inactive"
  );

  // Batch delete multiple items
  await batchDeleteItems("UsersTable", [
    { partitionKeyName: "userId", partitionKeyValue: "user234" },
    { partitionKeyName: "userId", partitionKeyValue: "user345" },
  ]);

  // Batch delete items with composite keys
  await batchDeleteItems("OrdersTable", [
    {
      partitionKeyName: "orderId",
      partitionKeyValue: "order567",
      sortKeyName: "productId",
```

```
      sortKeyValue: "prod123",
    },
    {
      partitionKeyName: "orderId",
      partitionKeyValue: "order678",
      sortKeyName: "productId",
      sortKeyValue: "prod456",
    },
  ]);

  // Delete items by filter (use with caution)
  await deleteItemsByFilter("UsersTable", "userStatus", "deleted");
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - BatchExecuteStatement
  - ExecuteStatement

Rileva PPE nelle immagini con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'app che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare i dispositivi di protezione individuale (DPI) nelle immagini.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione che rileva le immagini con dispositivi di protezione individuale.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Inserimento di dati DynamoDB utilizzando istruzioni PartiQL INSERT con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inserire dati utilizzando le istruzioni PartiQL INSERT.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Inserisci elementi in una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando le istruzioni PartiQL INSERT con. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
/**
 * This example demonstrates how to insert items into a DynamoDB table using
 PartiQL.
 * It shows different ways to insert documents with various index types.
 */
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

/**
 * Insert a single item into a DynamoDB table using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param item - The item to insert
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const insertItem = async (tableName: string, item: Record<string, any>) =>
 {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Convert the item to a string representation for PartiQL
  const itemString = JSON.stringify(item).replace(/"([^"]+)":/g, '$1:');

  const params = {
    Statement: `INSERT INTO "${tableName}" VALUE ${itemString}`,
  };
```

```
  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item inserted successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error inserting item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Insert multiple items into a DynamoDB table using PartiQL batch operation.
 * This is more efficient than inserting items one by one.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param items - Array of items to insert
 * @returns The response from the BatchExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const batchInsertItems = async (tableName: string, items: Record<string,
 any>[]) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create statements for each item
  const statements = items.map((item) => {
    const itemString = JSON.stringify(item).replace(/"([^"]+)":/g, '$1:');
    return {
      Statement: `INSERT INTO "${tableName}" VALUE ${itemString}`,
    };
  });

  const params = {
    Statements: statements,
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new BatchExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Items inserted successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error batch inserting items:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};
```

```
/**
 * Insert an item with a condition to prevent overwriting existing items.
 * This is useful for ensuring you don't accidentally overwrite data.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param item - The item to insert
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const insertItemWithCondition = async (
  tableName: string,
  item: Record<string, any>,
  partitionKeyName: string
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const itemString = JSON.stringify(item).replace(/"([^"]+)":/g, '$1:');
  const partitionKeyValue = JSON.stringify(item[partitionKeyName]);

  const params = {
    Statement: `INSERT INTO "${tableName}" VALUE ${itemString} WHERE
 attribute_not_exists(${partitionKeyName})`,
    Parameters: [{ S: partitionKeyValue }],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item inserted with condition successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error inserting item with condition:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Example usage showing how to insert items with different index types
 */
export const insertExamples = async () => {
  // Example table with a simple primary key (just partition key)
  const simpleKeyItem = {
    userId: "user123",
```

```
    name: "John Doe",
    email: "john@example.com",
  };
  await insertItem("UsersTable", simpleKeyItem);

  // Example table with composite key (partition key + sort key)
  const compositeKeyItem = {
    orderId: "order456",
    productId: "prod789",
    quantity: 2,
    price: 29.99,
  };
  await insertItem("OrdersTable", compositeKeyItem);

  // Example with Global Secondary Index (GSI)
  // The GSI might be on the email attribute
  const gsiItem = {
    userId: "user789",
    email: "jane@example.com",
    name: "Jane Smith",
    userType: "premium",  // This could be part of a GSI
  };
  await insertItem("UsersTable", gsiItem);

  // Example with Local Secondary Index (LSI)
  // LSI uses the same partition key but different sort key
  const lsiItem = {
    orderId: "order567",  // Partition key
    productId: "prod123", // Sort key for the table
    orderDate: "2023-11-15", // Potential sort key for an LSI
    quantity: 1,
    price: 19.99,
  };
  await insertItem("OrdersTable", lsiItem);

  // Batch insert example with multiple items
  const batchItems = [
    {
      userId: "user234",
      name: "Alice Johnson",
      email: "alice@example.com",
    },
    {
      userId: "user345",
```

```
      name: "Bob Williams",
      email: "bob@example.com",
    },
  ];
  await batchInsertItems("UsersTable", batchItems);
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - BatchExecuteStatement
  - ExecuteStatement

Richiamo a una funzione Lambda da un browser

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come richiamare una AWS Lambda funzione da un browser.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

Puoi creare un'applicazione basata su browser che utilizza una AWS Lambda funzione per aggiornare una tabella Amazon DynamoDB con selezioni utente.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Lambda

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Puoi creare un'applicazione basata su browser che utilizza una AWS Lambda funzione per aggiornare una tabella Amazon DynamoDB con selezioni utente. Questa app utilizza la versione 3. AWS SDK per JavaScript

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Gestisci gli indici secondari globali DynamoDB utilizzando v2 AWS Command Line Interface

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come gestire il ciclo di vita completo degli indici secondari globali.

- Crea una tabella con un indice secondario globale.
- Aggiungi un nuovo GSI a una tabella esistente.
- Aggiorna (aumenta) il throughput caldo del GSI.
- Interroga i dati utilizzando. GSIs
- Eliminare un GSI.

Bash

AWS CLI con script Bash

Crea una tabella con un indice secondario globale.

```
# Create a table with a GSI
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=AlbumTitle,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --global-secondary-indexes \
        "IndexName=AlbumIndex,\
        KeySchema=[{AttributeName=AlbumTitle,KeyType=HASH}],\
        Projection={ProjectionType=ALL}"
```

Aggiungi un nuovo GSI (su richiesta) a una tabella esistente.

```
# Add a new GSI to an existing table
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=Genre,AttributeType=S \
    --global-secondary-index-updates \
        "[{\"Create\":{\"IndexName\":\"GenreIndex\",\
        \"KeySchema\":[{\"AttributeName\":\"Genre\",\"KeyType\":\"HASH\"}],\
        \"Projection\":{\"ProjectionType\":\"ALL\"}}}]"
```

Aggiorna (aumenta) il throughput caldo del GSI.

```
# Increase the warm throughput of a GSI (default values are 12k reads, 4k writes)
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --global-secondary-index-updates \
        "[{\"Update\":{\"IndexName\":\"AlbumIndex\",\
        \"WarmThroughput\":{\"ReadUnitsPerSecond\":15000,\"WriteUnitsPerSecond
\":6000}}}]"
```

Interroga i dati utilizzando. GSIs

```
# Query the AlbumIndex GSI
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --index-name AlbumIndex \
    --key-condition-expression "AlbumTitle = :album" \
    --expression-attribute-values '{":album":{"S":"Let It Be"}}'

# Query the GenreIndex GSI
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --index-name GenreIndex \
    --key-condition-expression "Genre = :genre" \
    --expression-attribute-values '{":genre":{"S":"Jazz"}}'
```

Eliminare un GSI.

```
# Delete a GSI from a table
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --global-secondary-index-updates \
        "[{\"Delete\":{\"IndexName\":\"GenreIndex\"}}]"
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteTable
  - Query
  - UpdateTable

Gestisci le policy basate sulle risorse di DynamoDB utilizzando la versione 2 AWS Command Line Interface

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come gestire il ciclo di vita completo delle politiche basate sulle risorse per le tabelle DynamoDB.

- Crea una tabella con una politica delle risorse.
- Ottieni una politica delle risorse.
- Aggiorna una politica delle risorse.
- Eliminare una politica delle risorse.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

Crea una tabella con una politica delle risorse.

```
# Step 1: Create a DynamoDB table
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
```

```
        AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST

# Step 2: Create a resource-based policy document
cat > policy.json << 'EOF'
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/DynamoDBReadOnly"
      },
      "Action": [
        "dynamodb:GetItem",
        "dynamodb:BatchGetItem",
        "dynamodb:Query",
        "dynamodb:Scan"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/MusicCollection"
    }
  ]
}
EOF

# Step 3: Attach the resource-based policy to the table
aws dynamodb put-resource-policy \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/MusicCollection
 \
    --policy file://policy.json
```

Ottieni una politica delle risorse.

```
# Get the resource-based policy attached to a table
aws dynamodb get-resource-policy \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/MusicCollection
```

Aggiorna una politica delle risorse.

```
# Step 1: Create an updated policy document
```

```
cat > updated-policy.json << 'EOF'
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": [
          "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/DynamoDBReadOnly",
          "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/DynamoDBAnalytics"
        ]
      },
      "Action": [
        "dynamodb:GetItem",
        "dynamodb:BatchGetItem",
        "dynamodb:Query",
        "dynamodb:Scan"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/MusicCollection"
    }
  ]
}
EOF

# Step 2: Update the resource-based policy on the table
aws dynamodb put-resource-policy \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/MusicCollection
 \
    --policy file://updated-policy.json
```

Eliminare una politica delle risorse.

```
# Delete the resource-based policy from a table
aws dynamodb delete-resource-policy \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/MusicCollection
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteResourcePolicy

- GetResourcePolicy
- PutResourcePolicy

Monitora le prestazioni di Amazon DynamoDB utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come configurare l'uso di DynamoDB da parte di un'applicazione per monitorare le prestazioni.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Questo esempio mostra come configurare un'applicazione Java per monitorare le prestazioni di DynamoDB. L'applicazione invia i dati metrici a CloudWatch cui è possibile monitorare le prestazioni.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch
- DynamoDB

Esegui operazioni di interrogazione avanzate su DynamoDB utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire operazioni di interrogazione avanzate in DynamoDB.

- Tabelle di interrogazione che utilizzano varie tecniche di filtraggio e condizione.
- Implementa l'impaginazione per set di risultati di grandi dimensioni.
- Usa gli indici secondari globali per modelli di accesso alternativi.
- Applica controlli di coerenza in base ai requisiti dell'applicazione.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Esegui query con letture fortemente coerenti utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithConsistentReads(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final boolean useConsistentRead) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .consistentRead(useConsistentRead)
            .build();

        try {
```

```
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Query successful. Found {0} items",
 response.count());
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Error querying with consistent reads", e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Esegui una query utilizzando un indice secondario globale con AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    public QueryResponse queryTable(
        final String tableName, final String partitionKeyName, final String
 partitionKeyValue) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
```

```
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            System.out.println("Query on base table successful. Found " +
response.count() + " items");
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
found.\n", tableName);
            throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Table not found: " + tableName, e);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying base table: " + e.getMessage());
            throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Failed to execute query on base
table", e);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Queries a DynamoDB Global Secondary Index (GSI) by partition key.
     *
     * @param tableName         The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param indexName         The name of the GSI
     * @param partitionKeyName  The name of the GSI partition key attribute
     * @param partitionKeyValue The value of the GSI partition key to query
     * @return The query response from DynamoDB
     * @throws ResourceNotFoundException if the table or index doesn't exist
     * @throws DynamoDbException if the query fails
     */
    public QueryResponse queryGlobalSecondaryIndex(
        final String tableName, final String indexName, final String
partitionKeyName, final String partitionKeyValue) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
partitionKeyValue);
```

```
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Index name", indexName);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_IK,
partitionKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_IK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .indexName(indexName)
            .keyConditionExpression(GSI_KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            System.out.println("Query on GSI successful. Found " +
response.count() + " items");
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(
                "Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" or index \"%s\" can't be
found.\n", tableName, indexName);
            throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Table or index not found: " +
tableName + "/" + indexName, e);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying GSI: " + e.getMessage());
            throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Failed to execute query on GSI",
e);
        }
    }
```

Interrogazione con impaginazione utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

    public List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> queryWithPagination(
        final String tableName, final String partitionKeyName, final String
 partitionKeyValue, final int pageSize) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validatePositiveInteger("Page size", pageSize);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());

        // Create the query request
        QueryRequest.Builder queryRequestBuilder = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .limit(pageSize);

        // List to store all items from all pages
        final List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> allItems = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
        // Map to store the last evaluated key for pagination
        Map<String, AttributeValue> lastEvaluatedKey = null;
        int pageNumber = 1;

        try {
            do {
                // If we have a last evaluated key, use it for the next page
                if (lastEvaluatedKey != null) {
                    queryRequestBuilder.exclusiveStartKey(lastEvaluatedKey);
                }

                // Execute the query
                final QueryResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequestBuilder.build());

                // Process the current page of results
                final List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> pageItems =
response.items();
                allItems.addAll(pageItems);

                // Get the last evaluated key for the next page
                lastEvaluatedKey = response.lastEvaluatedKey();
                if (lastEvaluatedKey != null && lastEvaluatedKey.isEmpty()) {
                    lastEvaluatedKey = null;
                }

                System.out.println("Page " + pageNumber + ": Retrieved " +
pageItems.size() + " items (Running total: "
                    + allItems.size() + ")");

                pageNumber++;

            } while (lastEvaluatedKey != null);

            System.out.println("Query with pagination complete. Retrieved a total
of " + allItems.size()
                + " items across " + (pageNumber - 1) + " pages");

            return allItems;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
found.\n", tableName);
            throw e;
```

```
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying with pagination: " +
 e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Interrogazione con filtri complessi utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithComplexFilter(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String statusAttrName,
        final String activeStatus,
        final String pendingStatus,
        final String priceAttrName,
        final double minPrice,
        final double maxPrice,
        final String categoryAttrName) {

        // Validate parameters
        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Status attribute name",
 statusAttrName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Active status", activeStatus);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Pending status", pendingStatus);
```

```
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Price attribute name",
priceAttrName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Category attribute name",
categoryAttrName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateNumericRange("Minimum price", minPrice, 0.0,
Double.MAX_VALUE);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateNumericRange("Maximum price", maxPrice, minPrice,
Double.MAX_VALUE);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#pk", partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_STATUS,
statusAttrName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PRICE,
priceAttrName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_CATEGORY,
categoryAttrName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            ":pkValue", AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_ACTIVE,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(activeStatus).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PENDING,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(pendingStatus).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_MIN_PRICE,
            AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(minPrice)).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_MAX_PRICE,
            AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(maxPrice)).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .filterExpression(FILTER_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
```

```
            .build();

        return dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
    }
```

Interrogazione con un'espressione di filtro costruita dinamicamente utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    public static QueryResponse queryWithDynamicFilter(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final Map<String, Object> filterCriteria,
        final Region region,
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient) {

        validateParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName, partitionKeyValue,
 filterCriteria);

        DynamoDbClient ddbClient = dynamoDbClient;
        boolean shouldClose = false;

        try {
            if (ddbClient == null) {
                ddbClient = createClient(region);
                shouldClose = true;
            }

            final QueryWithDynamicFilter queryHelper = new
 QueryWithDynamicFilter(ddbClient);
```

```
            return queryHelper.queryWithDynamicFilter(tableName,
partitionKeyName, partitionKeyValue, filterCriteria);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Table not found: " + tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to execute dynamic filter query: " +
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error during query: " +
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        } finally {
            if (shouldClose && ddbClient != null) {
                ddbClient.close();
            }
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
            """
                Usage:
                    <tableName> <partitionKeyName> <partitionKeyValue>
<filterAttrName> <filterAttrValue> [region]
                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to query.
                    partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute.
                    partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key to query.
                    filterAttrName - The name of the attribute to filter on.
                    filterAttrValue - The value to filter by.
                    region (optional) - The AWS region where the table exists.
(Default: us-east-1)
                """;

        if (args.length < 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        final String tableName = args[0];
        final String partitionKeyName = args[1];
        final String partitionKeyValue = args[2];
```

```
        final String filterAttrName = args[3];
        final String filterAttrValue = args[4];
        final Region region = args.length > 5 ? Region.of(args[5]) :
Region.US_EAST_1;

        System.out.println("Querying items with dynamic filter: " +
filterAttrName + " = " + filterAttrValue);

        try {
            // Using the builder pattern to create and execute the query
            final QueryResponse response = new DynamicFilterQueryBuilder()
                .withTableName(tableName)
                .withPartitionKeyName(partitionKeyName)
                .withPartitionKeyValue(partitionKeyValue)
                .withFilterCriterion(filterAttrName, filterAttrValue)
                .withRegion(region)
                .execute();

            // Process the results
            System.out.println("Found " + response.count() + " items:");
            response.items().forEach(item -> System.out.println(item));

            // Demonstrate multiple filter criteria
            System.out.println("\nNow querying with multiple filter criteria:");

            Map<String, Object> multipleFilters = new HashMap<>();
            multipleFilters.put(filterAttrName, filterAttrValue);
            multipleFilters.put("status", "active");

            final QueryResponse multiFilterResponse = new
DynamicFilterQueryBuilder()
                .withTableName(tableName)
                .withPartitionKeyName(partitionKeyName)
                .withPartitionKeyValue(partitionKeyValue)
                .withFilterCriteria(multipleFilters)
                .withRegion(region)
                .execute();

            System.out.println("Found " + multiFilterResponse.count() + " items
with multiple filters:");
            multiFilterResponse.items().forEach(item ->
System.out.println(item));

        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println("Invalid input: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Table not found: " + tableName);
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("DynamoDB error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

Interroga con un'espressione di filtro e limita l'utilizzo AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithFilterAndLimit(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String filterAttrName,
        final String filterAttrValue,
        final int limit) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Filter attribute name",
 filterAttrName);
```

```
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Filter attribute value",
filterAttrValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validatePositiveInteger("Limit", limit);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_FILTER,
filterAttrName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_FILTER,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(filterAttrValue).build());

        // Create the filter expression
        final String filterExpression = "#filterAttr = :filterValue";

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .filterExpression(filterExpression)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .limit(limit)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Query with filter and limit successful. Found
{0} items", response.count());
            LOGGER.log(
                Level.INFO, "ScannedCount: {0} (total items evaluated before
filtering)", response.scannedCount());
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", tableName);
```

```
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Error querying with filter and limit: {0}",
 e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Interroga con letture fortemente coerenti utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table with configurable read consistency
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {boolean} useConsistentRead - Whether to use strongly consistent reads
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryWithConsistentRead(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  useConsistentRead = false
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
```

```
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue",
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName
      },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue }
      },
      ConsistentRead: useConsistentRead
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with consistent read: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

Esegui una query utilizzando un indice secondario globale con AWS SDK per JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table using the primary key
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} userId - The user ID to query by (partition key)
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryTable(
  config,
  tableName,
  userId
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input for the base table
```

```
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "user_id = :userId",
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":userId": { S: userId }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying table: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB Global Secondary Index (GSI)
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} indexName - The name of the GSI to query
 * @param {string} gameId - The game ID to query by (GSI partition key)
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryGSI(
  config,
  tableName,
  indexName,
  gameId
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input for the GSI
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      IndexName: indexName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "game_id = :gameId",
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":gameId": { S: gameId }
      }
```

```
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying GSI: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

Interrogazione con impaginazione utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example demonstrating how to handle large query result sets in DynamoDB using
 pagination
 *
 * This example shows:
 * - How to use pagination to handle large result sets
 * - How to use LastEvaluatedKey to retrieve the next page of results
 * - How to construct subsequent query requests using ExclusiveStartKey
 */
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table with pagination to handle large result sets
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {number} pageSize - Number of items per page
 * @returns {Promise<Array>} - All items from the query
 */
async function queryWithPagination(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  pageSize = 25
) {
```

```
 try {
   // Create DynamoDB client
   const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

   // Initialize variables for pagination
   let lastEvaluatedKey = undefined;
   const allItems = [];
   let pageCount = 0;

   // Loop until all pages are retrieved
   do {
     // Construct the query input
     const input = {
       TableName: tableName,
       KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue",
       Limit: pageSize,
       ExpressionAttributeNames: {
         "#pk": partitionKeyName
       },
       ExpressionAttributeValues: {
         ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue }
       }
     };

     // Add ExclusiveStartKey if we have a LastEvaluatedKey from a previous
query
     if (lastEvaluatedKey) {
       input.ExclusiveStartKey = lastEvaluatedKey;
     }

     // Execute the query
     const command = new QueryCommand(input);
     const response = await client.send(command);

     // Process the current page of results
     pageCount++;
     console.log(`Processing page ${pageCount} with ${response.Items.length}
items`);

     // Add the items from this page to our collection
     if (response.Items && response.Items.length > 0) {
       allItems.push(...response.Items);
     }
```

```
      // Get the LastEvaluatedKey for the next page
      lastEvaluatedKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;

    } while (lastEvaluatedKey); // Continue until there are no more pages

    console.log(`Query complete. Retrieved ${allItems.length} items in
 ${pageCount} pages.`);
    return allItems;
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with pagination: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Example usage:
 *
 * // Query all items in the "AWS DynamoDB" forum with pagination
 * const allItems = await queryWithPagination(
 *   { region: "us-west-2" },
 *   "ForumThreads",
 *   "ForumName",
 *   "AWS DynamoDB",
 *   25 // 25 items per page
 * );
 *
 * console.log(`Total items retrieved: ${allItems.length}`);
 *
 * // Notes on pagination:
 * // - LastEvaluatedKey contains the primary key of the last evaluated item
 * // - When LastEvaluatedKey is undefined/null, there are no more items to
 retrieve
 * // - ExclusiveStartKey tells DynamoDB where to start the next page
 * // - Pagination helps manage memory usage for large result sets
 * // - Each page requires a separate network request to DynamoDB
 */

module.exports = { queryWithPagination };
```

Interrogazione con filtri complessi utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
```

```
/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table with a complex filter expression
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {number|string} minViews - Minimum number of views for filtering
 * @param {number|string} minReplies - Minimum number of replies for filtering
 * @param {string} requiredTag - Tag that must be present in the item's tags set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryWithComplexFilter(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  minViews,
  minReplies,
  requiredTag
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue",
      FilterExpression: "views >= :minViews AND replies >= :minReplies AND
 contains(tags, :tag)",
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName
      },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
        ":minViews": { N: minViews.toString() },
        ":minReplies": { N: minReplies.toString() },
        ":tag": { S: requiredTag }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
```

```
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with complex filter: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

Interrogazione con un'espressione di filtro costruita dinamicamente utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

async function queryWithDynamicFilter(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  sortKeyName,
  sortKeyValue,
  filterParams = {}
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Initialize filter expression components
    let filterExpressions = [];
    const expressionAttributeValues = {
      ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
      ":skValue": { S: sortKeyValue }
    };
    const expressionAttributeNames = {
      "#pk": partitionKeyName,
      "#sk": sortKeyName
    };

    // Add status filter if provided
    if (filterParams.status) {
      filterExpressions.push("status = :status");
      expressionAttributeValues[":status"] = { S: filterParams.status };
    }
```

```
    // Add minimum views filter if provided
    if (filterParams.minViews !== undefined) {
      filterExpressions.push("views >= :minViews");
      expressionAttributeValues[":minViews"] = { N:
 filterParams.minViews.toString() };
    }

    // Add author filter if provided
    if (filterParams.author) {
      filterExpressions.push("author = :author");
      expressionAttributeValues[":author"] = { S: filterParams.author };
    }

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue AND #sk = :skValue"
    };

    // Add filter expression if any filters were provided
    if (filterExpressions.length > 0) {
      input.FilterExpression = filterExpressions.join(" AND ");
    }

    // Add expression attribute names and values
    input.ExpressionAttributeNames = expressionAttributeNames;
    input.ExpressionAttributeValues = expressionAttributeValues;

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with dynamic filter: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Interrogazione con letture fortemente coerenti utilizzando. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
import time

import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_with_consistent_read(
    table_name,
    partition_key_name,
    partition_key_value,
    sort_key_name=None,
    sort_key_value=None,
    consistent_read=True,
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with the option for strongly consistent reads.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        sort_key_name (str, optional): The name of the sort key attribute.
        sort_key_value (str, optional): The value of the sort key to query.
        consistent_read (bool, optional): Whether to use strongly consistent
 reads. Defaults to True.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Build the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    if sort_key_name and sort_key_value:
        key_condition = key_condition & Key(sort_key_name).eq(sort_key_value)
```

```
    # Perform the query with the consistent read option
    response = table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
 ConsistentRead=consistent_read)

    return response
```

Esegui una query utilizzando un indice secondario globale con AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_table(table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table using its primary key.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Perform the query on the table's primary key
    response =
 table.query(KeyConditionExpression=Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value))

    return response


def query_gsi(table_name, index_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value):
    """
    Query a Global Secondary Index (GSI) on a DynamoDB table.
```

```
    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        index_name (str): The name of the Global Secondary Index.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the GSI's partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the GSI's partition key to query.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Perform the query on the GSI
    response = table.query(
        IndexName=index_name,
 KeyConditionExpression=Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)
    )

    return response
```

Interrogazione con impaginazione utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_with_pagination(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, page_size=25,
 max_pages=None
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with pagination to handle large result sets.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        page_size (int, optional): The number of items to return per page.
 Defaults to 25.
```

```
        max_pages (int, optional): The maximum number of pages to retrieve. If
None, retrieves all pages.

    Returns:
        list: All items retrieved from the query across all pages.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Initialize variables for pagination
    last_evaluated_key = None
    page_count = 0
    all_items = []

    # Paginate through the results
    while True:
        # Check if we've reached the maximum number of pages
        if max_pages is not None and page_count >= max_pages:
            break

        # Prepare the query parameters
        query_params = {
            "KeyConditionExpression":
Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value),
            "Limit": page_size,
        }

        # Add the ExclusiveStartKey if we have a LastEvaluatedKey from a previous
query
        if last_evaluated_key:
            query_params["ExclusiveStartKey"] = last_evaluated_key

        # Execute the query
        response = table.query(**query_params)

        # Process the current page of results
        items = response.get("Items", [])
        all_items.extend(items)

        # Update pagination tracking
        page_count += 1

        # Get the LastEvaluatedKey for the next page, if any
```

```
        last_evaluated_key = response.get("LastEvaluatedKey")

        # If there's no LastEvaluatedKey, we've reached the end of the results
        if not last_evaluated_key:
            break

    return all_items


def query_with_pagination_generator(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, page_size=25
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with pagination using a generator to handle large
 result sets.
    This approach is memory-efficient as it yields one page at a time.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        page_size (int, optional): The number of items to return per page.
 Defaults to 25.

    Yields:
        tuple: A tuple containing (items, page_number, last_page) where:
            - items is a list of items for the current page
            - page_number is the current page number (starting from 1)
            - last_page is a boolean indicating if this is the last page
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Initialize variables for pagination
    last_evaluated_key = None
    page_number = 0

    # Paginate through the results
    while True:
        # Prepare the query parameters
        query_params = {
            "KeyConditionExpression":
 Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value),
```

```
            "Limit": page_size,
        }

        # Add the ExclusiveStartKey if we have a LastEvaluatedKey from a previous
 query
        if last_evaluated_key:
            query_params["ExclusiveStartKey"] = last_evaluated_key

        # Execute the query
        response = table.query(**query_params)

        # Get the current page of results
        items = response.get("Items", [])
        page_number += 1

        # Get the LastEvaluatedKey for the next page, if any
        last_evaluated_key = response.get("LastEvaluatedKey")

        # Determine if this is the last page
        is_last_page = last_evaluated_key is None

        # Yield the current page of results
        yield (items, page_number, is_last_page)

        # If there's no LastEvaluatedKey, we've reached the end of the results
        if is_last_page:
            break
```

Interrogazione con filtri complessi utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key


def query_with_complex_filter(
    table_name,
    partition_key_name,
    partition_key_value,
    min_rating=None,
    status_list=None,
```

```
    max_price=None,
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a complex filter expression.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        min_rating (float, optional): Minimum rating value for filtering.
        status_list (list, optional): List of status values to include.
        max_price (float, optional): Maximum price value for filtering.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Start with the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Initialize the filter expression and expression attribute values
    filter_expression = None
    expression_attribute_values = {}

    # Build the filter expression based on provided parameters
    if min_rating is not None:
        filter_expression = Attr("rating").gte(min_rating)
        expression_attribute_values[":min_rating"] = min_rating

    if status_list and len(status_list) > 0:
        status_condition = None
        for i, status in enumerate(status_list):
            status_value_name = f":status{i}"
            expression_attribute_values[status_value_name] = status

            if status_condition is None:
                status_condition = Attr("status").eq(status)
            else:
                status_condition = status_condition | Attr("status").eq(status)

        if filter_expression is None:
```

```
            filter_expression = status_condition
        else:
            filter_expression = filter_expression & status_condition

    if max_price is not None:
        price_condition = Attr("price").lte(max_price)
        expression_attribute_values[":max_price"] = max_price

        if filter_expression is None:
            filter_expression = price_condition
        else:
            filter_expression = filter_expression & price_condition

    # Prepare the query parameters
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition}

    if filter_expression:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] = filter_expression
        if expression_attribute_values:
            query_params["ExpressionAttributeValues"] =
 expression_attribute_values

    # Execute the query
    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response


def query_with_complex_filter_and_or(
    table_name,
    partition_key_name,
    partition_key_value,
    category=None,
    min_rating=None,
    max_price=None,
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a complex filter expression using AND and OR
 operators.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        category (str, optional): Category value for filtering.
```

```
        min_rating (float, optional): Minimum rating value for filtering.
        max_price (float, optional): Maximum price value for filtering.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Start with the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Build a complex filter expression with AND and OR operators
    filter_expression = None
    expression_attribute_values = {}

    # Build the category condition
    if category:
        filter_expression = Attr("category").eq(category)
        expression_attribute_values[":category"] = category

    # Build the rating and price condition (rating >= min_rating OR price <=
max_price)
    rating_price_condition = None

    if min_rating is not None:
        rating_price_condition = Attr("rating").gte(min_rating)
        expression_attribute_values[":min_rating"] = min_rating

    if max_price is not None:
        price_condition = Attr("price").lte(max_price)
        expression_attribute_values[":max_price"] = max_price

        if rating_price_condition is None:
            rating_price_condition = price_condition
        else:
            rating_price_condition = rating_price_condition | price_condition

    # Combine the conditions
    if rating_price_condition:
        if filter_expression is None:
            filter_expression = rating_price_condition
        else:
```

```
            filter_expression = filter_expression & rating_price_condition

    # Prepare the query parameters
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition}

    if filter_expression:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] = filter_expression
        if expression_attribute_values:
            query_params["ExpressionAttributeValues"] =
 expression_attribute_values

    # Execute the query
    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response
```

Interrogazione con un'espressione di filtro costruita dinamicamente utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key


def query_with_dynamic_filter(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, filter_conditions=None
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a dynamically constructed filter expression.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        filter_conditions (dict, optional): A dictionary of filter conditions
 where
            keys are attribute names and values are dictionaries with 'operator'
 and 'value'.
            Example: {'rating': {'operator': '>=', 'value': 4}, 'status':
 {'operator': '=', 'value': 'active'}}

    Returns:
```

```
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Start with the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Initialize variables for the filter expression and attribute values
    filter_expression = None
    expression_attribute_values = {":pk_val": partition_key_value}

    # Dynamically build the filter expression if filter conditions are provided
    if filter_conditions:
        for attr_name, condition in filter_conditions.items():
            operator = condition.get("operator")
            value = condition.get("value")
            attr_value_name = f":{attr_name}"
            expression_attribute_values[attr_value_name] = value

            # Create the appropriate filter expression based on the operator
            current_condition = None
            if operator == "=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).eq(value)
            elif operator == "!=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).ne(value)
            elif operator == ">":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).gt(value)
            elif operator == ">=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).gte(value)
            elif operator == "<":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).lt(value)
            elif operator == "<=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).lte(value)
            elif operator == "contains":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).contains(value)
            elif operator == "begins_with":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).begins_with(value)

            # Combine with existing filter expression using AND
            if current_condition:
                if filter_expression is None:
                    filter_expression = current_condition
```

```
                else:
                    filter_expression = filter_expression & current_condition

    # Perform the query with the dynamically built filter expression
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition}

    if filter_expression:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] = filter_expression

    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response
```

Interroga con un'espressione di filtro e limita l'utilizzo AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key


def query_with_filter_and_limit(
    table_name,
    partition_key_name,
    partition_key_value,
    filter_attribute=None,
    filter_value=None,
    limit=10,
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a filter expression and limit the number of
 results.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        filter_attribute (str, optional): The attribute name to filter on.
        filter_value (any, optional): The value to compare against in the filter.
        limit (int, optional): The maximum number of items to evaluate. Defaults
 to 10.

    Returns:
```

```
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Build the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Prepare the query parameters
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition, "Limit": limit}

    # Add the filter expression if filter attributes are provided
    if filter_attribute and filter_value is not None:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] =
Attr(filter_attribute).gt(filter_value)
        query_params["ExpressionAttributeValues"] = {":filter_value":
filter_value}

    # Execute the query
    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento per l'API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

Esegui operazioni sugli elenchi in DynamoDB con un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire operazioni sugli elenchi in DynamoDB.

- Aggiungere elementi a un attributo di elenco.
- Rimuove elementi da un attributo di elenco.
- Aggiorna elementi specifici in un elenco per indice.
- Usa le funzioni di aggiunta alla lista e all'indice delle liste.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Dimostra le operazioni sugli elenchi usando AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

    /**
     * Appends items to a list attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the list_append function to add
     * items to the end of a list attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param listAttributeName The name of the list attribute
     * @param itemsToAppend The items to append to the list
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse appendToList(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String listAttributeName,
        List<AttributeValue> itemsToAppend) {

        // Create a list value from the items to append
        AttributeValue listValue =
 AttributeValue.builder().l(itemsToAppend).build();
```

```
        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #attrName =
list_append(if_not_exists(#attrName, :emptyList), :newItems)")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#attrName", listAttributeName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                ":newItems",
                listValue,
                ":emptyList",
                AttributeValue.builder().l(new
ArrayList<AttributeValue>()).build()))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Prepends items to a list attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the list_append function to add
     * items to the beginning of a list attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param listAttributeName The name of the list attribute
     * @param itemsToPrepend The items to prepend to the list
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse prependToList(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String listAttributeName,
        List<AttributeValue> itemsToPrepend) {

        // Create a list value from the items to prepend
        AttributeValue listValue =
AttributeValue.builder().l(itemsToPrepend).build();
```

```
        // Define the update parameters
        // Note: To prepend, we put the new items first in the list_append
function
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #attrName = list_append(:newItems,
if_not_exists(#attrName, :emptyList))")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#attrName", listAttributeName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                ":newItems",
                listValue,
                ":emptyList",
                AttributeValue.builder().l(new
ArrayList<AttributeValue>()).build()))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Updates a specific element in a list attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to update a specific element in a list
     * by its index.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param listAttributeName The name of the list attribute
     * @param index The index of the element to update
     * @param newValue The new value for the element
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateListElement(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String listAttributeName,
        int index,
```

```
        AttributeValue newValue) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #attrName[" + index + "] = :newValue")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#attrName", listAttributeName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":newValue", newValue))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Removes a specific element from a list attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to remove a specific element from a list
     * by its index.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param listAttributeName The name of the list attribute
     * @param index The index of the element to remove
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse removeListElement(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String listAttributeName,
        int index) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("REMOVE #attrName[" + index + "]")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#attrName", listAttributeName))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
```

```
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Gets the current value of a list attribute.
     *
     * <p>Helper method to retrieve the current value of a list attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to get
     * @param listAttributeName The name of the list attribute
     * @return The list attribute value or null if not found
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static List<AttributeValue> getListAttribute(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String,
AttributeValue> key, String listAttributeName) {

        // Define the get parameters
        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .projectionExpression(listAttributeName)
            .build();

        try {
            // Perform the get operation
            GetItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.getItem(request);

            // Return the list attribute if it exists, otherwise null
            if (response.item() != null &&
response.item().containsKey(listAttributeName)) {
                return response.item().get(listAttributeName).l();
            }

            return null;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to get list attribute: " + e.getMessage())
                .cause(e)
```

```
                .build();
        }
    }
```

Esempio di utilizzo delle operazioni di elenco con AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
   public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
tableName) {
       // Example key
       Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
       key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());

       System.out.println("Demonstrating list operations in DynamoDB");

       try {
           // Example 1: Append items to a list
           System.out.println("\nExample 1: Appending items to a list");
           List<AttributeValue> tagsToAppend = List.of(
               AttributeValue.builder().s("Electronics").build(),
               AttributeValue.builder().s("Gadget").build());

           UpdateItemResponse appendResponse = appendToList(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Tags", tagsToAppend);

           System.out.println("Updated list attribute: " +
appendResponse.attributes());

           // Example 2: Prepend items to a list
           System.out.println("\nExample 2: Prepending items to a list");
           List<AttributeValue> tagsToPrepend = List.of(
               AttributeValue.builder().s("Featured").build(),
               AttributeValue.builder().s("New").build());

           UpdateItemResponse prependResponse = prependToList(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Tags", tagsToPrepend);

           System.out.println("Updated list attribute: " +
prependResponse.attributes());

           // Example 3: Update a specific element in a list
           System.out.println("\nExample 3: Updating a specific element in a
list");
```

```
            UpdateItemResponse updateResponse = updateListElement(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                "Tags",
                0,
                AttributeValue.builder().s("BestSeller").build());

            System.out.println("Updated list attribute: " +
updateResponse.attributes());

            // Example 4: Remove a specific element from a list
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Removing a specific element from a
list");
            UpdateItemResponse removeResponse = removeListElement(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Tags", 1);

            System.out.println("Updated list attribute: " +
removeResponse.attributes());

            // Example 5: Get the current value of a list attribute
            System.out.println("\nExample 5: Getting the current value of a list
attribute");
            List<AttributeValue> currentList = getListAttribute(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Tags");

            if (currentList != null) {
                System.out.println("Current list attribute:");
                for (int i = 0; i < currentList.size(); i++) {
                    System.out.println("  [" + i + "]: " +
currentList.get(i).s());
                }
            } else {
                System.out.println("List attribute not found");
            }

            // Explain list operations
            System.out.println("\nKey points about DynamoDB list operations:");
            System.out.println("1. Lists are ordered collections of attributes");
            System.out.println("2. Use list_append to add items to a list");
            System.out.println("3. To append items, use list_append(existingList,
newItems)");
            System.out.println("4. To prepend items, use list_append(newItems,
existingList)");
```

```
            System.out.println("5. Use index notation (list[0]) to access or
 update specific elements");
            System.out.println("6. Use REMOVE to delete elements from a list");
            System.out.println("7. List indices are zero-based");
            System.out.println("8. Use if_not_exists to handle the case where the
 list doesn't exist yet");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateItemin AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Dimostra le operazioni sugli elenchi utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  UpdateCommand,
  GetCommand,
  PutCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Append elements to a list attribute.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use the list_append function to add elements
 * to the end of a list.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} listName - The name of the list attribute
 * @param {Array} values - The values to append to the list
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
```

```
async function appendToList(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  listName,
  values
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using list_append
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${listName} =
 list_append(if_not_exists(${listName}, :empty_list), :values)`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":empty_list": [],
      ":values": values
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Prepend elements to a list attribute.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use the list_append function to add elements
 * to the beginning of a list.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} listName - The name of the list attribute
 * @param {Array} values - The values to prepend to the list
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function prependToList(
```

```
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  listName,
  values
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using list_append
  // Note: To prepend, we put the new values first in the list_append function
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${listName} = list_append(:values,
 if_not_exists(${listName}, :empty_list))`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":empty_list": [],
      ":values": values
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Update a specific element in a list by index.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to update a specific element in a list
 * using the index notation.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} listName - The name of the list attribute
 * @param {number} index - The index of the element to update
 * @param {any} value - The new value for the element
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
```

```
async function updateListElement(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  listName,
  index,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using index notation
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${listName}[${index}] = :value`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":value": value
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Remove an element from a list by index.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to remove a specific element from a list
 * using the REMOVE action with index notation.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} listName - The name of the list attribute
 * @param {number} index - The index of the element to remove
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function removeListElement(
  config,
```

```
  tableName,
  key,
  listName,
  index
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using REMOVE with index notation
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `REMOVE ${listName}[${index}]`,
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Concatenate two lists.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to concatenate two lists using the list_append
 function.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} listName1 - The name of the first list attribute
 * @param {string} listName2 - The name of the second list attribute
 * @param {string} resultListName - The name of the attribute to store the
 concatenated list
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function concatenateLists(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  listName1,
  listName2,
```

```
  resultListName
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using list_append
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${resultListName} =
 list_append(if_not_exists(${listName1}, :empty_list),
 if_not_exists(${listName2}, :empty_list))`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":empty_list": []
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Create a nested list structure.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to create and work with nested lists.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} listName - The name of the list attribute
 * @param {Array} nestedLists - An array of arrays to create a nested list
 structure
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function createNestedList(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  listName,
  nestedLists
```

```
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters to create a nested list
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${listName} = :nested_lists`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":nested_lists": nestedLists
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Update an element in a nested list.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to update an element in a nested list
 * using multiple index notations.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} listName - The name of the list attribute
 * @param {number} outerIndex - The index in the outer list
 * @param {number} innerIndex - The index in the inner list
 * @param {any} value - The new value for the element
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateNestedListElement(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  listName,
  outerIndex,
  innerIndex,
```

```
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using multiple index notations
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${listName}[${outerIndex}][${innerIndex}] = :value`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":value": value
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Get the current value of an item.
 *
 * Helper function to retrieve the current value of an item.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to get
 * @returns {Promise<Object|null>} - The item or null if not found
 */
async function getItem(
  config,
  tableName,
  key
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the get parameters
  const params = {
```

```
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  };

  // Perform the get operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new GetCommand(params));

  // Return the item if it exists, otherwise null
  return response.Item || null;
}
```

Esempio di utilizzo delle operazioni di elenco con AWS SDK per JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example of how to work with lists in DynamoDB.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "UserProfiles";
  const key = { UserId: "U12345" };

  console.log("Demonstrating list operations in DynamoDB");

  try {
    // Example 1: Append elements to a list
    console.log("\nExample 1: Appending elements to a list");
    const response1 = await appendToList(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "RecentSearches",
      ["laptop", "headphones", "monitor"]
    );

    console.log("Appended to list:", response1.Attributes);

    // Example 2: Prepend elements to a list
    console.log("\nExample 2: Prepending elements to a list");
    const response2 = await prependToList(
      config,
      tableName,
```

```
      key,
      "RecentSearches",
      ["keyboard", "mouse"]
    );

    console.log("Prepended to list:", response2.Attributes);

    // Get the current state of the item
    let currentItem = await getItem(config, tableName, key);
    console.log("\nCurrent state of RecentSearches:",
  currentItem?.RecentSearches);

    // Example 3: Update a specific element in a list
    console.log("\nExample 3: Updating a specific element in a list");
    const response3 = await updateListElement(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "RecentSearches",
      0, // Update the first element
      "mechanical keyboard" // New value
    );

    console.log("Updated list element:", response3.Attributes);

    // Example 4: Remove an element from a list
    console.log("\nExample 4: Removing an element from a list");
    const response4 = await removeListElement(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "RecentSearches",
      2 // Remove the third element
    );

    console.log("List after removing element:", response4.Attributes);

    // Example 5: Create and concatenate lists
    console.log("\nExample 5: Creating and concatenating lists");

    // First, create two separate lists
    await updateWithMultipleActions(
      config,
      tableName,
```

```
      key,
      "SET WishList = :wishlist, SavedItems = :saveditems",
      null,
      {
        ":wishlist": ["gaming laptop", "wireless earbuds"],
        ":saveditems": ["smartphone", "tablet"]
      }
    );

    // Then, concatenate them
    const response5 = await concatenateLists(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "WishList",
      "SavedItems",
      "AllItems"
    );

    console.log("Concatenated lists:", response5.Attributes);

    // Example 6: Create a nested list structure
    console.log("\nExample 6: Creating a nested list structure");
    const response6 = await createNestedList(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Categories",
      [
        ["Electronics", "Computers", "Accessories"],
        ["Books", "Magazines", "E-books"],
        ["Clothing", "Shoes", "Watches"]
      ]
    );

    console.log("Created nested list:", response6.Attributes);

    // Example 7: Update an element in a nested list
    console.log("\nExample 7: Updating an element in a nested list");
    const response7 = await updateNestedListElement(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Categories",
```

```
      0, // First inner list
      1, // Second element in that list
      "Laptops" // New value
    );

    console.log("Updated nested list element:", response7.Attributes);

    // Get the final state of the item
    currentItem = await getItem(config, tableName, key);
    console.log("\nFinal state of the item:", JSON.stringify(currentItem, null,
 2));

    // Explain list operations
    console.log("\nKey points about list operations in DynamoDB:");
    console.log("1. Use list_append to add elements to a list");
    console.log("2. To append elements, use list_append(existingList,
 newElements)");
    console.log("3. To prepend elements, use list_append(newElements,
 existingList)");
    console.log("4. Use if_not_exists to handle cases where the list might not
 exist yet");
    console.log("5. Use index notation (list[0]) to access or update specific
 elements");
    console.log("6. Use REMOVE with index notation to remove elements from a
 list");
    console.log("7. Lists can contain elements of different types");
    console.log("8. Lists can be nested (lists of lists)");
    console.log("9. Use multiple index notations (list[0][1]) to access nested
 list elements");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}

/**
 * Helper function for the examples.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} updateExpression - The update expression
 * @param {Object} expressionAttributeNames - Expression attribute name
 placeholders
```

```
 * @param {Object} expressionAttributeValues - Expression attribute value
 placeholders
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateWithMultipleActions(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  updateExpression,
  expressionAttributeNames,
  expressionAttributeValues
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Prepare the update parameters
  const updateParams = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: updateExpression,
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Add expression attribute names if provided
  if (expressionAttributeNames) {
    updateParams.ExpressionAttributeNames = expressionAttributeNames;
  }

  // Add expression attribute values if provided
  if (expressionAttributeValues) {
    updateParams.ExpressionAttributeValues = expressionAttributeValues;
  }

  // Execute the update
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(updateParams));

  return response;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateItemin AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Dimostra le operazioni sugli elenchi utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
import json
from typing import Any, Dict, List, Optional, Union


def create_list_attribute(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], list_name: str, list_values: List[Any]
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Create a new list attribute or replace an existing one.

    This function demonstrates how to create a new list attribute or replace
    an existing list with new values.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        list_name (str): The name of the list attribute.
        list_values (List[Any]): The values to set in the list.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use the SET operation to create or replace the list
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=f"SET {list_name} = :list_values",
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":list_values": list_values},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response
```

```
def append_to_list(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], list_name: str, values_to_append:
 List[Any]
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Append values to the end of a list attribute.

    This function demonstrates how to use the list_append function to add
 elements
    to the end of a list attribute.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        list_name (str): The name of the list attribute.
        values_to_append (List[Any]): The values to append to the list.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use list_append to add values to the end of the list
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=f"SET {list_name} = list_append({list_name}, :values)",
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":values": values_to_append},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def prepend_to_list(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], list_name: str, values_to_prepend:
 List[Any]
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Prepend values to the beginning of a list attribute.
```

```
    This function demonstrates how to use the list_append function to add
 elements
    to the beginning of a list attribute.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        list_name (str): The name of the list attribute.
        values_to_prepend (List[Any]): The values to prepend to the list.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use list_append with reversed order to add values to the beginning of the
 list
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=f"SET {list_name} = list_append(:values, {list_name})",
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":values": values_to_prepend},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def update_list_element(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], list_name: str, index: int, new_value:
 Any
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update a specific element in a list attribute.

    This function demonstrates how to update a specific element in a list
 attribute
    using the index notation.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
```

```
        list_name (str): The name of the list attribute.
        index (int): The zero-based index of the element to update.
        new_value (Any): The new value for the element.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use the index notation to update a specific element
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=f"SET {list_name}[{index}] = :value",
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": new_value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def remove_list_element(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], list_name: str, index: int
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Remove a specific element from a list attribute.

    This function demonstrates how to remove a specific element from a list
 attribute
    using the REMOVE action with index notation.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        list_name (str): The name of the list attribute.
        index (int): The zero-based index of the element to remove.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
```

```
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use the REMOVE action with index notation to remove a specific element
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key, UpdateExpression=f"REMOVE {list_name}[{index}]",
 ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW"
    )

    return response


def update_nested_list_element(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], path: str, new_value: Any
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update an element in a nested list structure.

    This function demonstrates how to update an element in a nested list
 structure
    using expression attribute names for the path components.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        path (str): The path to the nested element (e.g., "parent[0].child[1]").
        new_value (Any): The new value for the element.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Define a type for path parts
    path_part = Dict[str, Union[str, int]]
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Parse the path to extract attribute names and indices
    path_parts: List[path_part] = []
    current_part = ""
    in_bracket = False

    for char in path:
```

```
        if char == "[":
            if current_part:
                path_parts.append({"type": "attribute", "value": current_part})
                current_part = ""
            in_bracket = True
        elif char == "]":
            if current_part:
                # Fix for mypy: Use a properly typed dictionary with Union type
                path_parts.append({"type": "index", "value": int(current_part)})
                current_part = ""
            in_bracket = False
        elif char == "." and not in_bracket:
            if current_part:
                path_parts.append({"type": "attribute", "value": current_part})
                current_part = ""
        else:
            current_part += char

    if current_part:
        path_parts.append({"type": "attribute", "value": current_part})

    # Build the update expression and attribute names
    update_expression = "SET "
    expression_attribute_names = {}

    # Build the path expression
    path_expression = ""
    for i, part in enumerate(path_parts):
        if part["type"] == "attribute":
            name_placeholder = f"#attr{i}"
            expression_attribute_names[name_placeholder] = part["value"]

            if path_expression:
                path_expression += "."
            path_expression += name_placeholder
        elif part["type"] == "index":
            path_expression += f"[{part['value']}]"

    # Complete the update expression
    update_expression += f"{path_expression} = :value"

    # Execute the update
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
```

```
        UpdateExpression=update_expression,
        ExpressionAttributeNames=expression_attribute_names,
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": new_value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def create_list_if_not_exists(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], list_name: str, default_values:
 List[Any]
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Create a list attribute if it doesn't exist.

    This function demonstrates how to use if_not_exists to create a list
 attribute
    with default values if it doesn't already exist.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        list_name (str): The name of the list attribute.
        default_values (List[Any]): The default values for the list.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use if_not_exists to create the list if it doesn't exist
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=f"SET {list_name} =
 if_not_exists({list_name}, :default)",
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":default": default_values},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response
```

```
def append_to_list_safely(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    list_name: str,
    values_to_append: List[Any],
    default_values: Optional[List[Any]] = None,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Append values to a list, creating it if it doesn't exist.

    This function demonstrates how to safely append values to a list attribute,
    creating the list with default values if it doesn't exist.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        list_name (str): The name of the list attribute.
        values_to_append (List[Any]): The values to append to the list.
        default_values (Optional[List[Any]]): The default values if the list
 doesn't exist.
            If not provided, values_to_append will be used as the default.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # If default_values is not provided, use values_to_append
    if default_values is None:
        default_values = values_to_append

    # Use if_not_exists with list_append to safely append to the list
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=f"SET {list_name} =
 list_append(if_not_exists({list_name}, :default), :values)",
        ExpressionAttributeValues={
            ":default": default_values if default_values else [],
            ":values": values_to_append,
```

```
        },
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response
```

Esempio di utilizzo delle operazioni di elenco con AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use list operations in DynamoDB."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "UserData"
    key = {"UserId": "user123"}

    print("Example 1: Creating a list attribute")
    try:
        response = create_list_attribute(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            list_name="Interests",
            list_values=["Reading", "Hiking", "Photography"],
        )
        print(
            f"List attribute created successfully:
 {json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error creating list attribute: {e}")

    print("\nExample 2: Appending values to a list")
    try:
        response = append_to_list(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            list_name="Interests",
            values_to_append=["Cooking", "Gardening"],
        )
        print(
            f"Values appended to list successfully:
 {json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
```

```
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error appending to list: {e}")

    print("\nExample 3: Prepending values to a list")
    try:
        response = prepend_to_list(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            list_name="Interests",
            values_to_prepend=["Travel", "Music"],
        )
        print(
            f"Values prepended to list successfully:
{json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error prepending to list: {e}")

    print("\nExample 4: Updating a specific list element")
    try:
        response = update_list_element(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            list_name="Interests",
            index=2,
            new_value="Mountain Hiking",
        )
        print(
            f"List element updated successfully:
{json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating list element: {e}")

    print("\nExample 5: Removing a list element")
    try:
        response = remove_list_element(
            table_name=table_name, key=key, list_name="Interests", index=0
        )
        print(
            f"List element removed successfully:
{json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
```

```
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error removing list element: {e}")

    print("\nExample 6: Working with nested lists")
    try:
        # First, create an item with a nested structure
        dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
        table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

        table.update_item(
            Key={"UserId": "user456"},
            UpdateExpression="SET #skills = :skills",
            ExpressionAttributeNames={"#skills": "Skills"},
            ExpressionAttributeValues={
                ":skills": [
                    {"Category": "Programming", "Languages": ["Python", "Java",
"JavaScript"]},
                    {"Category": "Database", "Systems": ["DynamoDB", "MongoDB",
"PostgreSQL"]},
                ]
            },
        )

        # Now update a nested element
        response = update_nested_list_element(
            table_name=table_name,
            key={"UserId": "user456"},
            path="Skills[0].Languages[1]",
            new_value="TypeScript",
        )
        print(
            f"Nested list element updated successfully:
{json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error working with nested lists: {e}")

    print("\nExample 7: Creating a list if it doesn't exist")
    try:
        response = create_list_if_not_exists(
            table_name=table_name,
            key={"UserId": "user789"},
            list_name="Preferences",
            default_values=["Default1", "Default2", "Default3"],
```

```
        )
        print(
            f"List created with default values:
{json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error creating list with default values: {e}")

    print("\nExample 8: Safely appending to a list")
    try:
        response = append_to_list_safely(
            table_name=table_name,
            key={"UserId": "user789"},
            list_name="Notifications",
            values_to_append=["New message received"],
            default_values=[],
        )
        print(f"Safely appended to list: {json.dumps(response.get('Attributes',
{}), default=str)}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error safely appending to list: {e}")

    print("\nKey Points About Working with Lists in DynamoDB:")
    print("1. Lists are ordered collections of elements that can be of different
types")
    print("2. Use the SET operation with direct assignment to create or replace a
list")
    print("3. Use list_append() to add elements to a list without replacing the
entire list")
    print("4. To append to the end: list_append(list_name, :values)")
    print("5. To prepend to the beginning: list_append(:values, list_name)")
    print("6. Use index notation list_name[index] to access or update specific
elements")
    print("7. Use the REMOVE action with index notation to remove specific
elements")
    print("8. Lists can contain nested structures like maps and other lists")
    print("9. Use if_not_exists() to create a list with default values if it
doesn't exist")
    print("10. List indices are zero-based (the first element is at index 0)")
    print("11. Attempting to access an index beyond the list bounds will result
in an error")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esegui operazioni di mappatura in DynamoDB con un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire operazioni di mappatura in DynamoDB.

- Aggiungi e aggiorna gli attributi annidati nelle strutture della mappa.
- Rimuovi campi specifici dalle mappe.
- Lavora con attributi di mappa profondamente annidati.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Dimostra le operazioni sulla mappa utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

    /**
     * Updates a map attribute that may not exist.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to safely update a map attribute
     * by using if_not_exists to handle the case where the map doesn't exist yet.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param mapName The name of the map attribute
     * @param mapKey The key within the map to update
```

```
     * @param value The value to set
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateMapAttributeSafe(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String mapName,
        String mapKey,
        AttributeValue value) {

        // Create an empty map to use if the map doesn't exist
        Map<String, AttributeValue> emptyMap = new HashMap<>();
        AttributeValue emptyMapValue =
AttributeValue.builder().m(emptyMap).build();

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #mapName = if_not_exists(#mapName, :emptyMap),
#mapName.#mapKey = :value")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of(
                "#mapName", mapName,
                "#mapKey", mapKey))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                ":value",
                value,
                ":emptyMap",
                AttributeValue.builder().m(new HashMap<>()).build()))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Adds an attribute to a nested map.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to update a nested attribute without
     * overwriting the entire map.
     *
```

```
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param path The path to the nested attribute as a list
     * @param value The value to set
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse addToNestedMap(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        List<String> path,
        AttributeValue value) {

        // Create expression attribute names for each part of the path
        Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        for (int i = 0; i < path.size(); i++) {
            expressionAttributeNames.put("#attr" + i, path.get(i));
        }

        // Build the attribute path using the expression attribute names
        StringBuilder attributePathExpression = new StringBuilder();
        for (int i = 0; i < path.size(); i++) {
            if (i > 0) {
                attributePathExpression.append(".");
            }
            attributePathExpression.append("#attr").append(i);
        }

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET " + attributePathExpression.toString() + "
= :value")
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":value", value))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Removes an attribute from a map.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to remove a specific attribute from a map.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param mapName The name of the map attribute
     * @param mapKey The key within the map to remove
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse removeMapAttribute(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String mapName,
        String mapKey) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("REMOVE #mapName.#mapKey")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of(
                "#mapName", mapName,
                "#mapKey", mapKey))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Creates a map with multiple attributes in a single operation.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to create a map with multiple attributes
     * in a single update operation.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
```

```
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param mapName The name of the map attribute
     * @param attributes The attributes to set in the map
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse createMapWithAttributes(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String mapName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> attributes) {

        // Create a map value from the attributes
        AttributeValue mapValue = AttributeValue.builder().m(attributes).build();

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #mapName = :mapValue")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#mapName", mapName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":mapValue", mapValue))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Gets the current value of a map attribute.
     *
     * <p>Helper method to retrieve the current value of a map attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to get
     * @param mapName The name of the map attribute
     * @return The map attribute value or null if not found
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static Map<String, AttributeValue> getMapAttribute(
```

```
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String,
AttributeValue> key, String mapName) {

        // Define the get parameters
        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .projectionExpression(mapName)
            .build();

        try {
            // Perform the get operation
            GetItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.getItem(request);

            // Return the map attribute if it exists, otherwise null
            if (response.item() != null && response.item().containsKey(mapName))
{
                return response.item().get(mapName).m();
            }

            return null;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to get map attribute: " + e.getMessage())
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

Esempio di utilizzo delle operazioni cartografiche con AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
tableName) {
        // Example key
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
        key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());

        System.out.println("Demonstrating map operations in DynamoDB");

        try {
            // Example 1: Create a map with multiple attributes
```

```
            System.out.println("\nExample 1: Creating a map with multiple
attributes");
            Map<String, AttributeValue> productDetails = new HashMap<>();
            productDetails.put("Color",
AttributeValue.builder().s("Red").build());
            productDetails.put("Weight",
AttributeValue.builder().n("2.5").build());
            productDetails.put(
                "Dimensions", AttributeValue.builder().s("10x20x5").build());

            UpdateItemResponse createResponse =
                createMapWithAttributes(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key,
"Details", productDetails);

            System.out.println("Created map attribute: " +
createResponse.attributes());

            // Example 2: Update a specific attribute in a map
            System.out.println("\nExample 2: Updating a specific attribute in a
map");
            UpdateItemResponse updateResponse = updateMapAttributeSafe(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                "Details",
                "Color",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Blue").build());

            System.out.println("Updated map attribute: " +
updateResponse.attributes());

            // Example 3: Add an attribute to a nested map
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Adding an attribute to a nested
map");
            UpdateItemResponse nestedResponse = addToNestedMap(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                List.of("Specifications", "Technical", "Resolution"),
                AttributeValue.builder().s("1920x1080").build());

            System.out.println("Added to nested map: " +
nestedResponse.attributes());
```

```
            // Example 4: Remove an attribute from a map
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Removing an attribute from a map");
            UpdateItemResponse removeResponse =
                removeMapAttribute(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "Details",
"Dimensions");

            System.out.println("Updated map after removal: " +
removeResponse.attributes());

            // Example 5: Get the current value of a map attribute
            System.out.println("\nExample 5: Getting the current value of a map
attribute");
            Map<String, AttributeValue> currentMap =
getMapAttribute(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "Details");

            if (currentMap != null) {
                System.out.println("Current map attribute:");
                for (Map.Entry<String, AttributeValue> entry :
currentMap.entrySet()) {
                    System.out.println("  " + entry.getKey() + ": " +
entry.getValue());
                }
            } else {
                System.out.println("Map attribute not found");
            }

            // Explain map operations
            System.out.println("\nKey points about DynamoDB map operations:");
            System.out.println("1. Maps are unordered collections of name-value
pairs");
            System.out.println("2. Use dot notation (map.key) to access or update
specific attributes");
            System.out.println("3. You can update individual attributes without
overwriting the entire map");
            System.out.println("4. Maps can be nested to create complex data
structures");
            System.out.println("5. Use REMOVE to delete attributes from a map");
            System.out.println("6. You can create a map with multiple attributes
in a single operation");
            System.out.println("7. Map keys are case-sensitive");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
```

```
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateItemin AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Dimostra le operazioni sulla mappa utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
/**
 * Example of updating map attributes in DynamoDB.
 *
 * This module demonstrates how to update map attributes that may not exist,
 * how to update nested attributes, and how to handle various map update
 scenarios.
 */

const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  UpdateCommand,
  GetCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Update a map attribute safely, handling the case where the map might not
 exist.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the if_not_exists function to safely update
 * a map attribute that might not exist yet.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} mapName - The name of the map attribute
 * @param {string} mapKey - The key within the map to update
 * @param {any} value - The value to set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
```

```
async function updateMapAttributeSafe(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  mapName,
  mapKey,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using SET with if_not_exists
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${mapName}.${mapKey} = :value`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":value": value
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  try {
    // Perform the update operation
    const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));
    return response;
  } catch (error) {
    // If the error is because the map doesn't exist, create it
    if (error.name === "ValidationException" &&
        error.message.includes("The document path provided in the update
 expression is invalid")) {

      // Create the map with the specified key-value pair
      const createParams = {
        TableName: tableName,
        Key: key,
        UpdateExpression: `SET ${mapName} = :map`,
        ExpressionAttributeValues: {
          ":map": { [mapKey]: value }
        },
        ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
      };
```

```
      return await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(createParams));
    }

    // Re-throw other errors
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Update a map attribute using the if_not_exists function.
 *
 * This function demonstrates a more elegant approach using if_not_exists
 * to handle the case where the map doesn't exist yet.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} mapName - The name of the map attribute
 * @param {string} mapKey - The key within the map to update
 * @param {any} value - The value to set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateMapAttributeWithIfNotExists(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  mapName,
  mapKey,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using SET with if_not_exists
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${mapName} = if_not_exists(${mapName}, :emptyMap),
 ${mapName}.${mapKey} = :value`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":emptyMap": {},
      ":value": value
    },
```

```
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Add a value to a deeply nested map, creating parent maps if they don't exist.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to update a deeply nested attribute,
 * creating any parent maps that don't exist along the way.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string[]} path - The path to the nested attribute as an array of keys
 * @param {any} value - The value to set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function addToNestedMap(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  path,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Build the update expression and expression attribute values
  let updateExpression = "SET";
  const expressionAttributeValues = {};

  // For each level in the path, create a map if it doesn't exist
  for (let i = 0; i < path.length; i++) {
    const currentPath = path.slice(0, i + 1).join(".");
    const parentPath = i > 0 ? path.slice(0, i).join(".") : null;

    if (parentPath) {
```

```
      updateExpression += ` ${parentPath} =
 if_not_exists(${parentPath}, :emptyMap${i}),`;
      expressionAttributeValues[`:emptyMap${i}`] = {};
    }
  }

  // Set the final value
  const fullPath = path.join(".");
  updateExpression += ` ${fullPath} = :value`;
  expressionAttributeValues[":value"] = value;

  // Define the update parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: updateExpression,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues,
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Update multiple fields in a map attribute in a single operation.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to update multiple fields in a map
 * in a single DynamoDB operation.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} mapName - The name of the map attribute
 * @param {Object} updates - Object containing key-value pairs to update
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateMultipleMapFields(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  mapName,
```

```
  updates
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Build the update expression and expression attribute values
  let updateExpression = `SET ${mapName} = if_not_exists(${mapName}, :emptyMap)`;
  const expressionAttributeValues = {
    ":emptyMap": {}
  };

  // Add each update to the expression
  Object.entries(updates).forEach(([field, value], index) => {
    updateExpression += `, ${mapName}.${field} = :val${index}`;
    expressionAttributeValues[`:val${index}`] = value;
  });

  // Define the update parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: updateExpression,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues,
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Get the current value of an item.
 *
 * Helper function to retrieve the current value of an item.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to get
 * @returns {Promise<Object|null>} - The item or null if not found
 */
async function getItem(
```

```
  config,
  tableName,
  key
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the get parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  };

  // Perform the get operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new GetCommand(params));

  // Return the item if it exists, otherwise null
  return response.Item || null;
}

/**
 * Example of how to use the map attribute update functions.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "Users";
  const key = { UserId: "U12345" };

  console.log("Demonstrating different approaches to update map attributes in
 DynamoDB");

  try {
    // Example 1: Update a map attribute that might not exist (two-step approach)
    console.log("\nExample 1: Updating a map attribute that might not exist (two-
step approach)");
    const response1 = await updateMapAttributeSafe(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Preferences",
      "Theme",
      "Dark"
```

```
    );

    console.log("Updated preferences:", response1.Attributes);

    // Example 2: Update a map attribute using if_not_exists (elegant approach)
    console.log("\nExample 2: Updating a map attribute using if_not_exists
 (elegant approach)");
    const response2 = await updateMapAttributeWithIfNotExists(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Settings",
      "NotificationsEnabled",
      true
    );

    console.log("Updated settings:", response2.Attributes);

    // Example 3: Update a deeply nested attribute
    console.log("\nExample 3: Updating a deeply nested attribute");
    const response3 = await addToNestedMap(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      ["Profile", "Address", "City"],
      "Seattle"
    );

    console.log("Updated nested attribute:", response3.Attributes);

    // Example 4: Update multiple fields in a map
    console.log("\nExample 4: Updating multiple fields in a map");
    const response4 = await updateMultipleMapFields(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "ContactInfo",
      {
        Email: "user@example.com",
        Phone: "555-123-4567",
        PreferredContact: "Email"
      }
    );
```

```
    console.log("Updated multiple fields:", response4.Attributes);

    // Get the final state of the item
    console.log("\nFinal state of the item:");
    const item = await getItem(config, tableName, key);
    console.log(JSON.stringify(item, null, 2));

    // Explain the benefits of different approaches
    console.log("\nKey points about updating map attributes:");
    console.log("1. Use if_not_exists to handle maps that might not exist");
    console.log("2. Multiple updates can be combined in a single operation");
    console.log("3. Deeply nested attributes require creating parent maps");
    console.log("4. DynamoDB expressions are atomic - the entire update succeeds
 or fails");
    console.log("5. Using a single operation is more efficient than multiple
 separate updates");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}

// Export the functions
module.exports = {
  updateMapAttributeSafe,
  updateMapAttributeWithIfNotExists,
  addToNestedMap,
  updateMultipleMapFields,
  getItem,
  exampleUsage
};

// Run the example if this file is executed directly
if (require.main === module) {
  exampleUsage();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateItemsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Dimostra le operazioni sulla mappa utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
"""
Example of updating map attributes in DynamoDB.

This module demonstrates how to update map attributes in DynamoDB, including
handling cases where the map attribute might not exist yet.
"""


import boto3
from typing import Any, Dict, Optional




def update_map_attribute_safe(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], map_name: str, map_key: str, value: Any
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update a specific key in a map attribute, creating the map if it doesn't
 exist.

    This function demonstrates how to safely update a key within a map attribute,
    even if the map doesn't exist yet in the item.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        map_name (str): The name of the map attribute.
        map_key (str): The key within the map to update.
        value (Any): The value to set for the map key.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)
```

```
    # Use SET with attribute_not_exists to safely update the map
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="SET #map.#key = :value",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#map": map_name, "#key": map_key},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def add_to_nested_map(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], path: str, value: Any
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Add or update a value in a deeply nested map structure.

    This function demonstrates how to update a value at a specific path in a
    nested map structure, creating any intermediate maps as needed.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        path (str): The path to the nested attribute (e.g.,
 "user.preferences.theme").
        value (Any): The value to set at the specified path.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Split the path into components
    path_parts = path.split(".")

    # Build the update expression and attribute names
    update_expression = "SET "
    expression_attribute_names = {}
```

```
    # Build the path expression
    path_expression = ""
    for i, part in enumerate(path_parts):
        name_placeholder = f"#attr{i}"
        expression_attribute_names[name_placeholder] = part

        if i == 0:
            path_expression = name_placeholder
        else:
            path_expression += f".{name_placeholder}"

    # Complete the update expression
    update_expression += f"{path_expression} = :value"

    # Execute the update
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=update_expression,
        ExpressionAttributeNames=expression_attribute_names,
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def update_map_with_if_not_exists(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    map_name: str,
    map_key: str,
    value: Any,
    default_map: Optional[Dict[str, Any]] = None,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update a key in a map, creating the map with default values if it doesn't
 exist.

    This function demonstrates how to use if_not_exists to initialize a map with
    default values if it doesn't exist yet, and then update a specific key.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
```

```
        map_name (str): The name of the map attribute.
        map_key (str): The key within the map to update.
        value (Any): The value to set for the map key.
        default_map (Optional[Dict[str, Any]]): Default map values if the map
 doesn't exist.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Set default map if not provided
    if default_map is None:
        default_map = {}

    # Create a map with the new key-value pair
    updated_map = default_map.copy()
    updated_map[map_key] = value

    # Use if_not_exists to initialize the map if it doesn't exist
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="SET #map = if_not_exists(#map, :default_map)",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#map": map_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":default_map": updated_map},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def merge_into_map(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], map_name: str, values_to_merge:
 Dict[str, Any]
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Merge multiple key-value pairs into a map attribute.

    This function demonstrates how to update multiple keys in a map attribute
    in a single operation, without overwriting the entire map.
```

```
    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        map_name (str): The name of the map attribute.
        values_to_merge (Dict[str, Any]): Key-value pairs to merge into the map.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Build the update expression for each key-value pair
    update_expression = "SET "
    expression_attribute_names = {"#map": map_name}
    expression_attribute_values = {}

    # Add each key-value pair to the update expression
    for i, (k, v) in enumerate(values_to_merge.items()):
        key_placeholder = f"#key{i}"
        value_placeholder = f":value{i}"

        expression_attribute_names[key_placeholder] = k
        expression_attribute_values[value_placeholder] = v

        if i > 0:
            update_expression += ", "
        update_expression += f"#map.{key_placeholder} = {value_placeholder}"

    # Execute the update
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=update_expression,
        ExpressionAttributeNames=expression_attribute_names,
        ExpressionAttributeValues=expression_attribute_values,
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response
```

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the map attribute update functions."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "UserProfiles"
    key = {"UserId": "user123"}

    print("Example 1: Updating a specific key in a map attribute")
    try:
        response = update_map_attribute_safe(
            table_name=table_name, key=key, map_name="Preferences",
 map_key="Theme", value="Dark"
        )
        print(f"Map attribute updated successfully: {response.get('Attributes',
 {})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating map attribute: {e}")

    print("\nExample 2: Adding a value to a deeply nested map")
    try:
        response = add_to_nested_map(
            table_name=table_name, key=key, path="Settings.Notifications.Email",
 value=True
        )
        print(f"Nested map updated successfully: {response.get('Attributes',
 {})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating nested map: {e}")

    print("\nExample 3: Initializing a map with default values if it doesn't
 exist")
    try:
        default_map = {"Language": "English", "Currency": "USD", "TimeZone":
 "UTC"}

        response = update_map_with_if_not_exists(
            table_name=table_name,
            key={"UserId": "newuser456"},
            map_name="Preferences",
            map_key="Theme",
            value="Light",
            default_map=default_map,
        )
        print(f"Map initialized with defaults: {response.get('Attributes', {})}")
```

```
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error initializing map: {e}")

    print("\nExample 4: Merging multiple values into a map")
    try:
        values_to_merge = {
            "NotificationsEnabled": True,
            "EmailFrequency": "Daily",
            "PushNotifications": False,
        }

        response = merge_into_map(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            map_name="NotificationSettings",
            values_to_merge=values_to_merge,
        )
        print(f"Multiple values merged into map: {response.get('Attributes',
 {})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error merging values into map: {e}")

    print("\nBest practices for working with map attributes in DynamoDB:")
    print("1. Use dot notation to access and update nested attributes")
    print("2. Use ExpressionAttributeNames to handle reserved words and special
 characters")
    print("3. Use if_not_exists() to handle cases where attributes might not
 exist")
    print("4. Update specific map keys rather than overwriting the entire map")
    print("5. Use a single update operation to modify multiple map keys for
 better performance")
    print("6. Consider your data model carefully to minimize the need for deeply
 nested attributes")



if __name__ == "__main__":
    example_usage()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esegui operazioni di set in DynamoDB con un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire operazioni di set in DynamoDB.

- Aggiungere elementi a un attributo set.
- Rimuove elementi da un attributo set.
- Usa le operazioni ADD e DELETE con i set.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Dimostra le operazioni sui set utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ReturnValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Set;

    /**
     * Adds values to a string set attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the ADD operation to add values
     * to a string set attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param setAttributeName The name of the set attribute
     * @param valuesToAdd The values to add to the set
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
```

```
    public static UpdateItemResponse addToStringSet(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String setAttributeName,
        Set<String> valuesToAdd) {

        // Create a string set value from the values to add
        AttributeValue setValue =
AttributeValue.builder().ss(valuesToAdd).build();

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("ADD #setAttr :valuesToAdd")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#setAttr", setAttributeName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":valuesToAdd", setValue))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Adds values to a number set attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the ADD operation to add values
     * to a number set attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param setAttributeName The name of the set attribute
     * @param valuesToAdd The values to add to the set
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse addToNumberSet(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String setAttributeName,
```

```
        Set<Number> valuesToAdd) {

        // Convert numbers to strings for DynamoDB
        Set<String> stringValues = new HashSet<>();
        for (Number value : valuesToAdd) {
            stringValues.add(value.toString());
        }

        // Create a number set value from the values to add
        AttributeValue setValue =
AttributeValue.builder().ns(stringValues).build();

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("ADD #setAttr :valuesToAdd")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#setAttr", setAttributeName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":valuesToAdd", setValue))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Removes values from a set attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the DELETE operation to remove
values
     * from a set attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param setAttributeName The name of the set attribute
     * @param valuesToRemove The values to remove from the set
     * @param isNumberSet Whether the set is a number set (true) or string set
(false)
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse removeFromSet(
```

```
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String setAttributeName,
        Set<?> valuesToRemove,
        boolean isNumberSet) {

        AttributeValue setValue;

        if (isNumberSet) {
            // Convert numbers to strings for DynamoDB
            Set<String> stringValues = new HashSet<>();
            for (Object value : valuesToRemove) {
                if (value instanceof Number) {
                    stringValues.add(value.toString());
                } else {
                    throw new IllegalArgumentException("Values must be numbers
for a number set");
                }
            }

            setValue = AttributeValue.builder().ns(stringValues).build();
        } else {
            // Convert objects to strings for DynamoDB
            Set<String> stringValues = new HashSet<>();
            for (Object value : valuesToRemove) {
                stringValues.add(value.toString());
            }

            setValue = AttributeValue.builder().ss(stringValues).build();
        }

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("DELETE #setAttr :valuesToRemove")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#setAttr", setAttributeName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":valuesToRemove", setValue))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Checks if a value exists in a set attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the contains function to check
     * if a value exists in a set attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to check
     * @param setAttributeName The name of the set attribute
     * @param valueToCheck The value to check for
     * @return Map containing the result of the check
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> checkIfValueInSet(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String setAttributeName,
        String valueToCheck) {

        Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();

        try {
            // Define the update parameters with a condition expression
            UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET #tempAttr = :tempVal")
                .conditionExpression("contains(#setAttr, :valueToCheck)")
                .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#setAttr", setAttributeName,
"#tempAttr", "TempAttribute"))
                .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                    ":valueToCheck",
AttributeValue.builder().s(valueToCheck).build(),
                    ":tempVal", AttributeValue.builder().s("TempValue").build()))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            // Attempt the update operation
            dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
```

```
            // If we get here, the condition was met
            result.put("exists", true);
            result.put("message", "Value '" + valueToCheck + "' exists in the
set");

            // Clean up the temporary attribute
            UpdateItemRequest cleanupRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("REMOVE #tempAttr")
                .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#tempAttr", "TempAttribute"))
                .build();

            dynamoDbClient.updateItem(cleanupRequest);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            if (e.getMessage().contains("ConditionalCheckFailed")) {
                // The condition was not met
                result.put("exists", false);
                result.put("message", "Value '" + valueToCheck + "' does not
exist in the set");
            } else {
                // Some other error occurred
                result.put("exists", false);
                result.put("message", "Error checking set: " + e.getMessage());
                result.put("error", e.getClass().getSimpleName());
            }
        }

        return result;
    }

    /**
     * Creates a set with multiple values in a single operation.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to create a set with multiple values
     * in a single update operation.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param setAttributeName The name of the set attribute
     * @param setValues The values to include in the set
```

```
     * @param isNumberSet Whether to create a number set (true) or string set
(false)
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse createSetWithValues(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String setAttributeName,
        Set<?> setValues,
        boolean isNumberSet) {

        AttributeValue setValue;

        if (isNumberSet) {
            // Convert numbers to strings for DynamoDB
            Set<String> stringValues = new HashSet<>();
            for (Object value : setValues) {
                if (value instanceof Number) {
                    stringValues.add(value.toString());
                } else {
                    throw new IllegalArgumentException("Values must be numbers
for a number set");
                }
            }

            setValue = AttributeValue.builder().ns(stringValues).build();
        } else {
            // Convert objects to strings for DynamoDB
            Set<String> stringValues = new HashSet<>();
            for (Object value : setValues) {
                stringValues.add(value.toString());
            }

            setValue = AttributeValue.builder().ss(stringValues).build();
        }

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #setAttr = :setValue")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#setAttr", setAttributeName))
```

```
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":setValue", setValue))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Gets the current value of a set attribute.
     *
     * <p>Helper method to retrieve the current value of a set attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to get
     * @param setAttributeName The name of the set attribute
     * @return The set attribute value or null if not found
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static AttributeValue getSetAttribute(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String,
AttributeValue> key, String setAttributeName) {

        // Define the get parameters
        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .projectionExpression(setAttributeName)
            .build();

        try {
            // Perform the get operation
            GetItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.getItem(request);

            // Return the set attribute if it exists, otherwise null
            if (response.item() != null &&
response.item().containsKey(setAttributeName)) {
                return response.item().get(setAttributeName);
            }

            return null;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
```

```
                .message("Failed to get set attribute: " + e.getMessage())
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

Esempio di utilizzo delle operazioni di set con AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
   public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
tableName) {
       // Example key
       Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
       key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());

       System.out.println("Demonstrating set operations in DynamoDB");

       try {
           // Example 1: Create a string set with multiple values
           System.out.println("\nExample 1: Creating a string set with multiple
values");
           Set<String> tags = new HashSet<>();
           tags.add("Electronics");
           tags.add("Gadget");
           tags.add("Smartphone");

           UpdateItemResponse createResponse = createSetWithValues(
               dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "Tags", tags, false // Not a
number set
               );

           System.out.println("Created set attribute: " +
createResponse.attributes());

           // Example 2: Add values to a string set
           System.out.println("\nExample 2: Adding values to a string set");
           Set<String> additionalTags = new HashSet<>();
           additionalTags.add("Mobile");
           additionalTags.add("Wireless");

           UpdateItemResponse addResponse = addToStringSet(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Tags", additionalTags);
```

```
            System.out.println("Updated set attribute: " +
addResponse.attributes());

            // Example 3: Create a number set with multiple values
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Creating a number set with multiple
values");
            Set<Number> ratings = new HashSet<>();
            ratings.add(4);
            ratings.add(5);
            ratings.add(4.5);

            UpdateItemResponse createNumberSetResponse = createSetWithValues(
                dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "Ratings", ratings, true // Is a
number set
                );

            System.out.println("Created number set attribute: " +
createNumberSetResponse.attributes());

            // Example 4: Add values to a number set
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Adding values to a number set");
            Set<Number> additionalRatings = new HashSet<>();
            additionalRatings.add(3.5);
            additionalRatings.add(4.2);

            UpdateItemResponse addNumberResponse =
                addToNumberSet(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "Ratings",
additionalRatings);

            System.out.println("Updated number set attribute: " +
addNumberResponse.attributes());

            // Example 5: Remove values from a set
            System.out.println("\nExample 5: Removing values from a set");
            Set<String> tagsToRemove = new HashSet<>();
            tagsToRemove.add("Gadget");

            UpdateItemResponse removeResponse = removeFromSet(
                dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "Tags", tagsToRemove, false //
Not a number set
                );

            System.out.println("Updated set after removal: " +
removeResponse.attributes());
```

```
            // Example 6: Check if a value exists in a set
            System.out.println("\nExample 6: Checking if a value exists in a
set");
            Map<String, Object> checkResult = checkIfValueInSet(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Tags", "Electronics");

            System.out.println("Check result: " + checkResult.get("message"));

            // Example 7: Get the current value of a set attribute
            System.out.println("\nExample 7: Getting the current value of a set
attribute");
            AttributeValue currentStringSet = getSetAttribute(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Tags");

            if (currentStringSet != null && currentStringSet.ss() != null) {
                System.out.println("Current string set values: " +
currentStringSet.ss());
            } else {
                System.out.println("String set attribute not found");
            }

            AttributeValue currentNumberSet = getSetAttribute(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Ratings");

            if (currentNumberSet != null && currentNumberSet.ns() != null) {
                System.out.println("Current number set values: " +
currentNumberSet.ns());
            } else {
                System.out.println("Number set attribute not found");
            }

            // Explain set operations
            System.out.println("\nKey points about DynamoDB set operations:");
            System.out.println(
                "1. DynamoDB supports three set types: string sets (SS), number
sets (NS), and binary sets (BS)");
            System.out.println("2. Sets can only contain elements of the same
type");
            System.out.println("3. Use ADD to add elements to a set");
            System.out.println("4. Use DELETE to remove elements from a set");
            System.out.println("5. Sets automatically remove duplicate values");
            System.out.println("6. Sets are unordered collections");
```

```
            System.out.println("7. Use the contains function to check if a value
 exists in a set");
            System.out.println("8. You can create a set with multiple values in a
 single operation");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateItemin AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Dimostra le operazioni sul set utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  UpdateCommand,
  GetCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Add elements to a set attribute.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the ADD operation to add elements to a set.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} setName - The name of the set attribute
 * @param {Array} values - The values to add to the set
 * @param {string} setType - The type of set ('string', 'number', or 'binary')
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function addToSet(
  config,
  tableName,
```

```
  key,
  setName,
  values,
  setType = 'string'
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create the appropriate set type
  let setValues;
  if (setType === 'string') {
    setValues = new Set(values.map(String));
  } else if (setType === 'number') {
    setValues = new Set(values.map(Number));
  } else if (setType === 'binary') {
    setValues = new Set(values);
  } else {
    throw new Error(`Unsupported set type: ${setType}`);
  }

  // Define the update parameters using ADD
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `ADD ${setName} :values`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":values": setValues
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Remove elements from a set attribute.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the DELETE operation to remove elements from
 a set.
 *
```

```
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} setName - The name of the set attribute
 * @param {Array} values - The values to remove from the set
 * @param {string} setType - The type of set ('string', 'number', or 'binary')
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function removeFromSet(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  setName,
  values,
  setType = 'string'
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create the appropriate set type
  let setValues;
  if (setType === 'string') {
    setValues = new Set(values.map(String));
  } else if (setType === 'number') {
    setValues = new Set(values.map(Number));
  } else if (setType === 'binary') {
    setValues = new Set(values);
  } else {
    throw new Error(`Unsupported set type: ${setType}`);
  }

  // Define the update parameters using DELETE
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `DELETE ${setName} :values`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":values": setValues
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
```

```
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Create a new set attribute with initial values.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the SET operation to create a new set
 attribute.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} setName - The name of the set attribute
 * @param {Array} values - The initial values for the set
 * @param {string} setType - The type of set ('string', 'number', or 'binary')
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function createSet(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  setName,
  values,
  setType = 'string'
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create the appropriate set type
  let setValues;
  if (setType === 'string') {
    setValues = new Set(values.map(String));
  } else if (setType === 'number') {
    setValues = new Set(values.map(Number));
  } else if (setType === 'binary') {
    setValues = new Set(values);
  } else {
    throw new Error(`Unsupported set type: ${setType}`);
  }

  // Define the update parameters using SET
```

```
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${setName} = :values`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":values": setValues
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Replace an entire set attribute with a new set of values.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the SET operation to replace an entire set.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} setName - The name of the set attribute
 * @param {Array} values - The new values for the set
 * @param {string} setType - The type of set ('string', 'number', or 'binary')
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function replaceSet(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  setName,
  values,
  setType = 'string'
) {
  // This is the same as createSet, but included for clarity of intent
  return await createSet(config, tableName, key, setName, values, setType);
}

/**
 * Remove the last element from a set and handle the empty set case.
 *
```

```
 * This function demonstrates what happens when you delete the last element of a
 set.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} setName - The name of the set attribute
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The result of the operation
 */
async function removeLastElementFromSet(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  setName
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // First, get the current item to check the set
  const currentItem = await getItem(config, tableName, key);

  // Check if the set exists and has elements
  if (!currentItem || !currentItem[setName] || currentItem[setName].size === 0) {
    return {
      success: false,
      message: "Set doesn't exist or is already empty",
      item: currentItem
    };
  }

  // Get the set values
  const setValues = Array.from(currentItem[setName]);

  // If there's only one element left, remove the attribute entirely
  if (setValues.length === 1) {
    // Define the update parameters to remove the attribute
    const params = {
      TableName: tableName,
      Key: key,
      UpdateExpression: `REMOVE ${setName}`,
      ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
    };
```

```
    // Perform the update operation
    await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

    return {
      success: true,
      message: "Last element removed, attribute has been deleted",
      removedValue: setValues[0]
    };
  } else {
    // Otherwise, remove just the last element
    // Create a set with just the last element
    const lastElement = setValues[setValues.length - 1];
    const setType = typeof lastElement === 'number' ? 'number' : 'string';

    // Remove the last element
    const response = await removeFromSet(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      setName,
      [lastElement],
      setType
    );

    return {
      success: true,
      message: "Last element removed, set still contains elements",
      removedValue: lastElement,
      remainingSet: response.Attributes[setName]
    };
  }
}

/**
 * Get the current value of an item.
 *
 * Helper function to retrieve the current value of an item.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to get
 * @returns {Promise<Object|null>} - The item or null if not found
 */
async function getItem(
```

```
  config,
  tableName,
  key
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the get parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  };

  // Perform the get operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new GetCommand(params));

  // Return the item if it exists, otherwise null
  return response.Item || null;
}
```

Esempio di utilizzo delle operazioni di set con AWS SDK per JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example of how to work with sets in DynamoDB.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "Users";
  const key = { UserId: "U12345" };

  console.log("Demonstrating set operations in DynamoDB");

  try {
    // Example 1: Create a string set
    console.log("\nExample 1: Creating a string set");
    const response1 = await createSet(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Interests",
```

```
      ["Reading", "Hiking", "Cooking"],
      "string"
    );

    console.log("Created set:", response1.Attributes);

    // Example 2: Add elements to a set
    console.log("\nExample 2: Adding elements to a set");
    const response2 = await addToSet(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Interests",
      ["Photography", "Travel"],
      "string"
    );

    console.log("Updated set after adding elements:", response2.Attributes);

    // Example 3: Remove elements from a set
    console.log("\nExample 3: Removing elements from a set");
    const response3 = await removeFromSet(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Interests",
      ["Cooking"],
      "string"
    );

    console.log("Updated set after removing elements:", response3.Attributes);

    // Example 4: Create a number set
    console.log("\nExample 4: Creating a number set");
    const response4 = await createSet(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "FavoriteNumbers",
      [7, 42, 99],
      "number"
    );

    console.log("Created number set:", response4.Attributes);
```

```
    // Example 5: Replace an entire set
    console.log("\nExample 5: Replacing an entire set");
    const response5 = await replaceSet(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Interests",
      ["Gaming", "Movies", "Music"],
      "string"
    );

    console.log("Replaced set:", response5.Attributes);

    // Example 6: Remove the last element from a set
    console.log("\nExample 6: Removing the last element from a set");

    // First, create a set with just one element
    await createSet(
      config,
      tableName,
      { UserId: "U67890" },
      "Tags",
      ["LastTag"],
      "string"
    );

    // Then, remove the last element
    const response6 = await removeLastElementFromSet(
      config,
      tableName,
      { UserId: "U67890" },
      "Tags"
    );

    console.log(response6.message);
    console.log("Removed value:", response6.removedValue);

    // Get the final state of the items
    console.log("\nFinal state of the items:");
    const item1 = await getItem(config, tableName, key);
    console.log("User U12345:", JSON.stringify(item1, null, 2));

    const item2 = await getItem(config, tableName, { UserId: "U67890" });
```

```
    console.log("User U67890:", JSON.stringify(item2, null, 2));

    // Explain set operations
    console.log("\nKey points about set operations in DynamoDB:");
    console.log("1. Use ADD to add elements to a set (duplicates are
 automatically removed)");
    console.log("2. Use DELETE to remove elements from a set");
    console.log("3. Use SET to create a new set or replace an existing one");
    console.log("4. DynamoDB supports three types of sets: string sets, number
 sets, and binary sets");
    console.log("5. When you delete the last element from a set, the attribute
 remains as an empty set");
    console.log("6. To remove an empty set, use the REMOVE operation");
    console.log("7. Sets automatically maintain unique values (no duplicates)");
    console.log("8. You cannot mix data types within a set");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateItemin AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Dimostra le operazioni impostate utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from typing import Any, Dict, List


def create_set_attribute(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    set_name: str,
    set_values: List[Any],
    set_type: str = "string",
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Create a new set attribute or add elements to an existing set.
```

```
    This function demonstrates how to use the ADD operation to create a new set
    or add elements to an existing set.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        set_name (str): The name of the set attribute.
        set_values (List[Any]): The values to add to the set.
        set_type (str, optional): The type of set to create: "string", "number",
or "binary".
            Defaults to "string".

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Convert the list to a DynamoDB set based on the specified type
    if set_type == "string":
        dynamo_set = set(str(value) for value in set_values)
    elif set_type == "number":
        # We need to use actual float values for the DynamoDB API
        # but mypy expects strings in sets, so we need to use type: ignore
        dynamo_set = set(float(value) for value in set_values)  # type: ignore
    else:  # binary set is not directly supported in high-level API, handled
differently
        raise ValueError("Binary sets are not supported in this example")

    # Use the ADD operation to create or update the set
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="ADD #set_attr :set_values",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#set_attr": set_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":set_values": dynamo_set},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response
```

```
def add_to_set(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], set_name: str, values_to_add: List[Any]
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Add elements to an existing set attribute.

    This function demonstrates how to use the ADD operation to add elements to an
 existing set.
    If the set doesn't exist, it will be created.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        set_name (str): The name of the set attribute.
        values_to_add (List[Any]): The values to add to the set.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Convert the list to a set (assuming string set for simplicity)
    dynamo_set = set(str(value) for value in values_to_add)

    # Use the ADD operation to add values to the set
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="ADD #set_attr :values_to_add",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#set_attr": set_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":values_to_add": dynamo_set},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def remove_from_set(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], set_name: str, values_to_remove:
 List[Any]
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
```

```
    Remove elements from a set attribute.

    This function demonstrates how to use the DELETE operation to remove elements
 from a set.
    If the last element is removed, the attribute will be deleted entirely.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        set_name (str): The name of the set attribute.
        values_to_remove (List[Any]): The values to remove from the set.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Convert the list to a set (assuming string set for simplicity)
    dynamo_set = set(str(value) for value in values_to_remove)

    # Use the DELETE operation to remove values from the set
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="DELETE #set_attr :values_to_remove",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#set_attr": set_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":values_to_remove": dynamo_set},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def check_if_set_exists(table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], set_name: str) ->
 bool:
    """
    Check if a set attribute exists in an item.

    This function demonstrates how to check if a set attribute exists after
    potentially removing all elements from it.

    Args:
```

```
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to check.
        set_name (str): The name of the set attribute.

    Returns:
        bool: True if the set attribute exists, False otherwise.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Get the item
    response = table.get_item(
        Key=key, ProjectionExpression="#set_attr",
 ExpressionAttributeNames={"#set_attr": set_name}
    )

    # Check if the item exists and has the set attribute
    return "Item" in response and set_name in response["Item"]


def demonstrate_last_element_removal(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], set_name: str
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Demonstrate what happens when you remove the last element from a set.

    This function creates a set with a single element, then removes that element,
    showing that the attribute is completely removed when the last element is
 deleted.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        set_name (str): The name of the set attribute.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: A dictionary containing the results of the demonstration.
    """
    # Step 1: Create a set with a single element
    create_response = create_set_attribute(
        table_name=table_name,
        key=key,
        set_name=set_name,
```

```
        set_values=["last_element"],
        set_type="string",
    )

    # Step 2: Check that the set exists
    exists_before = check_if_set_exists(table_name, key, set_name)

    # Step 3: Remove the last element
    delete_response = remove_from_set(
        table_name=table_name, key=key, set_name=set_name,
 values_to_remove=["last_element"]
    )

    # Step 4: Check if the set still exists
    exists_after = check_if_set_exists(table_name, key, set_name)

    # Return the results
    return {
        "create_response": create_response,
        "exists_before": exists_before,
        "delete_response": delete_response,
        "exists_after": exists_after,
    }


def work_with_number_set(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    set_name: str,
    initial_values: List[float],
    values_to_add: List[float],
    values_to_remove: List[float],
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Demonstrate working with a number set in DynamoDB.

    This function shows how to create and manipulate a set of numbers.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        set_name (str): The name of the set attribute.
        initial_values (List[float]): The initial values for the set.
        values_to_add (List[float]): Values to add to the set.
```

```
        values_to_remove (List[float]): Values to remove from the set.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: A dictionary containing the responses from each
operation.
    """
    # Step 1: Create the number set
    create_response = create_set_attribute(
        table_name=table_name,
        key=key,
        set_name=set_name,
        set_values=initial_values,
        set_type="number",
    )

    # Step 2: Add more numbers to the set
    add_response = add_to_set(
        table_name=table_name, key=key, set_name=set_name,
values_to_add=values_to_add
    )

    # Step 3: Remove some numbers from the set
    remove_response = remove_from_set(
        table_name=table_name, key=key, set_name=set_name,
values_to_remove=values_to_remove
    )

    # Step 4: Get the final state
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    get_response = table.get_item(
        Key=key,
        ProjectionExpression=f"#{set_name}",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={f"#{set_name}": set_name},
    )

    # Return all responses
    return {
        "create_response": create_response,
        "add_response": add_response,
        "remove_response": remove_response,
        "final_state": get_response.get("Item", {}),
    }
```

Esempio di utilizzo delle operazioni di set con AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the set operations functions."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "UserPreferences"
    key = {"UserId": "user123"}

    print("Example 1: Creating a string set attribute")
    try:
        response = create_set_attribute(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            set_name="FavoriteTags",
            set_values=["AWS", "DynamoDB", "NoSQL"],
            set_type="string",
        )
        print(f"Set attribute created successfully: {response.get('Attributes',
 {})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error creating set attribute: {e}")

    print("\nExample 2: Adding elements to an existing set")
    try:
        response = add_to_set(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            set_name="FavoriteTags",
            values_to_add=["Database", "Serverless"],
        )
        print(f"Elements added to set successfully: {response.get('Attributes',
 {})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error adding to set: {e}")

    print("\nExample 3: Removing elements from a set")
    try:
        response = remove_from_set(
```

```
            table_name=table_name, key=key, set_name="FavoriteTags",
values_to_remove=["NoSQL"]
        )
        print(f"Elements removed from set successfully:
{response.get('Attributes', {})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error removing from set: {e}")

    print("\nExample 4: Demonstrating what happens when you remove the last
element from a set")
    try:
        results = demonstrate_last_element_removal(
            table_name=table_name, key={"UserId": "tempUser"},
set_name="SingleElementSet"
        )

        print(f"Set exists before removal: {results['exists_before']}")
        print(f"Set exists after removal: {results['exists_after']}")

        if not results["exists_after"]:
            print("The set attribute was completely removed when the last element
was deleted.")
        else:
            print("The set attribute still exists after removing the last
element.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error in last element removal demonstration: {e}")

    print("\nExample 5: Working with a number set")
    try:
        results = work_with_number_set(
            table_name=table_name,
            key={"UserId": "user456"},
            set_name="LuckyNumbers",
            initial_values=[7, 13, 42],
            values_to_add=[99, 100],
            values_to_remove=[13],
        )

        print(f"Initial number set: {results['create_response'].get('Attributes',
{})}")
        print(f"After adding numbers: {results['add_response'].get('Attributes',
{})}")
```

```
        print(f"After removing numbers:
{results['remove_response'].get('Attributes', {})}")
        print(f"Final state: {results['final_state']}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error working with number set: {e}")

    print("\nKey Points About DynamoDB Sets:")
    print("1. Sets can only contain elements of the same type (string, number, or
binary)")
    print("2. Sets automatically eliminate duplicate values")
    print("3. The ADD operation creates a set if it doesn't exist")
    print("4. The DELETE operation removes specified elements from a set")
    print("5. When the last element is removed from a set, the entire attribute
is deleted")
    print("6. Empty sets are not allowed in DynamoDB")
    print("7. Sets are unordered collections")
    print("8. The ADD operation is atomic for sets")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando batch di istruzioni PartiQL e un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Ricezione di un batch di elementi mediante più istruzioni SELECT.
- Aggiunta di un batch di articoli eseguendo più istruzioni INSERT.
- Aggiornamento di un batch di elementi mediante più istruzioni UPDATE.
- Eliminazione di un batch di elementi mediante più istruzioni DELETE.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Before you run this example, download 'movies.json' from
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
GettingStarted.Js.02.html,
// and put it in the same folder as the example.

// Separator for the console display.
var SepBar = new string('-', 80);
const string tableName = "movie_table";
const string movieFileName = @"..\..\..\..\..\..\..\..\resources\sample_files
\movies.json";

DisplayInstructions();

// Create the table and wait for it to be active.
Console.WriteLine($"Creating the movie table: {tableName}");

var success = await DynamoDBMethods.CreateMovieTableAsync(tableName);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created table: {tableName}.");
}

WaitForEnter();

// Add movie information to the table from moviedata.json. See the
// instructions at the top of this file to download the JSON file.
Console.WriteLine($"Inserting movies into the new table. Please wait...");
success = await PartiQLBatchMethods.InsertMovies(tableName, movieFileName);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine("Movies successfully added to the table.");
```

```
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine("Movies could not be added to the table.");
}

WaitForEnter();

// Update multiple movies by using the BatchExecute statement.
var title1 = "Star Wars";
var year1 = 1977;
var title2 = "Wizard of Oz";
var year2 = 1939;

Console.WriteLine($"Updating two movies with producer information: {title1} and
 {title2}.");
success = await PartiQLBatchMethods.GetBatch(tableName, title1, title2, year1,
 year2);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully retrieved {title1} and {title2}.");
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine("Select statement failed.");
}

WaitForEnter();

// Update multiple movies by using the BatchExecute statement.
var producer1 = "LucasFilm";
var producer2 = "MGM";

Console.WriteLine($"Updating two movies with producer information: {title1} and
 {title2}.");
success = await PartiQLBatchMethods.UpdateBatch(tableName, producer1, title1,
 year1, producer2, title2, year2);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully updated {title1} and {title2}.");
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine("Update failed.");
```

```
}

WaitForEnter();

// Delete multiple movies by using the BatchExecute statement.
Console.WriteLine($"Now we will delete {title1} and {title2} from the table.");
success = await PartiQLBatchMethods.DeleteBatch(tableName, title1, year1, title2,
 year2);

if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Deleted {title1} and {title2}");
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine($"could not delete {title1} or {title2}");
}

WaitForEnter();

// DNow that the PartiQL Batch scenario is complete, delete the movie table.
success = await DynamoDBMethods.DeleteTableAsync(tableName);

if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted {tableName}");
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete {tableName}");
}

/// <summary>
/// Displays the description of the application on the console.
/// </summary>
void DisplayInstructions()
{
    Console.Clear();
    Console.WriteLine();
    Console.Write(new string(' ', 24));
    Console.WriteLine("DynamoDB PartiQL Basics Example");
    Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    Console.WriteLine("This demo application shows the basics of using Amazon
 DynamoDB with the AWS SDK for");
```

```
    Console.WriteLine(".NET version 3.7 and .NET 6.");
    Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    Console.WriteLine("Creates a table by using the CreateTable method.");
    Console.WriteLine("Gets multiple movies by using a PartiQL SELECT
 statement.");
    Console.WriteLine("Updates multiple movies by using the ExecuteBatch
 method.");
    Console.WriteLine("Deletes multiple movies by using a PartiQL DELETE
 statement.");
    Console.WriteLine("Cleans up the resources created for the demo by deleting
 the table.");
    Console.WriteLine(SepBar);

    WaitForEnter();
}

/// <summary>
/// Simple method to wait for the <Enter> key to be pressed.
/// </summary>
void WaitForEnter()
{
    Console.WriteLine("\nPress <Enter> to continue.");
    Console.Write(SepBar);
    _ = Console.ReadLine();
}


        /// <summary>
        /// Gets movies from the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL SELECT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year of the second movie.</param>
        /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> GetBatch(
            string tableName,
            string title1,
            string title2,
            int year1,
            int year2)
        {
```

```
            var getBatch = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
= ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = getBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = getBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            if (response.Responses.Count > 0)
            {
                response.Responses.ForEach(r =>
                {
                    if (r.Item.Any())
                    {

Console.WriteLine($"{r.Item["title"]}\t{r.Item["year"]}");
                    }
                });
                return true;
            }
            else
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't find either {title1} or {title2}.");
                return false;
            }

        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts movies imported from a JSON file into the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL INSERT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table into which the movie
        /// information will be inserted.</param>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The name of the JSON file that contains
        /// movie information.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the insert operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertMovies(string tableName, string
movieFileName)
        {
            // Get the list of movies from the JSON file.
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);

            var success = false;

            if (movies is not null)
            {
                // Insert the movies in a batch using PartiQL. Because the
                // batch can contain a maximum of 25 items, insert 25 movies
                // at a time.
                string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE
{{'title': ?, 'year': ?}}";
                var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>();

                try
                {
                    for (var indexOffset = 0; indexOffset < 250; indexOffset +=
25)
                    {
                        for (var i = indexOffset; i < indexOffset + 25; i++)
                        {
                            statements.Add(new BatchStatementRequest
                            {
                                Statement = insertBatch,
```

```
                                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                                {
                                    new AttributeValue { S = movies[i].Title },
                                    new AttributeValue { N =
movies[i].Year.ToString() },
                                },
                            });
                        }

                        var response = await
Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new BatchExecuteStatementRequest
                        {
                            Statements = statements,
                        });

                        // Wait between batches for movies to be successfully
added.
                        System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(3000);

                        success = response.HttpStatusCode ==
System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;

                        // Clear the list of statements for the next batch.
                        statements.Clear();
                    }
                }
                catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                }
            }

            return success;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
        /// added to the DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
        /// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
        public static List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
        {
            if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
```

```
            {
                return null!;
            }

            using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
            string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
            var allMovies = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<List<Movie>>(json);

            if (allMovies is not null)
            {
                // Return the first 250 entries.
                return allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
            }
            else
            {
                return null!;
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Updates information for multiple movies.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the
        /// movies to be updated.</param>
        /// <param name="producer1">The producer name for the first movie
        /// to update.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year that the first movie was released.</
param>
        /// <param name="producer2">The producer name for the second
        /// movie to update.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year that the second movie was released.</
param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the update.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateBatch(
            string tableName,
            string producer1,
            string title1,
            int year1,
            string producer2,
            string title2,
            int year2)
```

```
        {

            string updateBatch = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title
= ? AND year = ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = producer1 },
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = producer2 },
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes multiple movies using a PartiQL BatchExecuteAsync
        /// statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the
        /// moves that will be deleted.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year the first movie was released.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year the second movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteBatch(
            string tableName,
            string title1,
            int year1,
            string title2,
            int year2)
        {

            string updateBatch = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND
 year = ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
 BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });
```

```
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        //  1. Create a table. (CreateTable)
        if (AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig)) {

            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::partiqlBatchExecuteScenario(clientConfig);

            // 7. Delete the table. (DeleteTable)
            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig);
        }

//! Scenario to modify and query a DynamoDB table using PartiQL batch statements.
/*!
  \sa partiqlBatchExecuteScenario()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::partiqlBatchExecuteScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    // 2. Add multiple movies using "Insert" statements. (BatchExecuteStatement)
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    std::vector<Aws::String> titles;
```

```
    std::vector<float> ratings;
    std::vector<int> years;
    std::vector<Aws::String> plots;
    Aws::String doAgain = "n";
    do {
        Aws::String aTitle = askQuestion(
                "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
        titles.push_back(aTitle);
        int aYear = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
        years.push_back(aYear);
        float aRating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                "On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it? ",
                1, 10);
        ratings.push_back(aRating);
        Aws::String aPlot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");
        plots.push_back(aPlot);

        doAgain = askQuestion(Aws::String("Would you like to add more movies? (y/
n) "));
    } while (doAgain == "y");

    std::cout << "Adding " << titles.size()
              << (titles.size() == 1 ? " movie " : " movies ")
              << "to the table using a batch \"INSERT\" statement." << std::endl;

    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());

        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "INSERT INTO \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" VALUE {'"
                  << TITLE_KEY << "': ?, '" << YEAR_KEY << "': ?, '"
                  << INFO_KEY << "': ?}";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);

            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

 attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
```

```
            // Create attribute for the info map.
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute
= Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                    ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
            ratingAttribute->SetN(ratings[i]);
            infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                    ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
            plotAttribute->SetS(plots[i]);
            infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);
            attributes.push_back(infoMapAttribute);
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add the movies: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Retrieving the movie data with a batch \"SELECT\" statement."
              << std::endl;

    // 3. Get the data for multiple movies using "Select" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
```

```
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

       std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

       for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
           statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
           Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
           attributes.push_back(
                   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
           statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
       }

       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

       request.SetStatements(statements);

       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
               request);
       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

           const Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse>
&responses = result.GetResponses();

           for (const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse &response:
responses) {
               const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
&item = response.GetItem();

               printMovieInfo(item);
           }
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve the movie information: "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
           return false;
       }
   }
```

```
   // 4. Update the data for multiple movies using "Update" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)

   for (size_t i = 0; i < titles.size(); ++i) {
       ratings[i] = askQuestionForFloatRange(
               Aws::String("\nLet's update your the movie, \"") + titles[i] +
               ".\nYou rated it  " + std::to_string(ratings[i])
               + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);
   }

   std::cout << "Updating the movie with a batch \"UPDATE\" statement." <<
std::endl;

   {
       Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
               titles.size());

       std::stringstream sqlStream;
       sqlStream << "UPDATE \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" SET "
                 << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << "=? WHERE "
                 << TITLE_KEY << "=? AND " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";


       std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

       for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
           statements[i].SetStatement(sql);

           Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
           attributes.push_back(
                   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(ratings[i]));
           attributes.push_back(
                   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
           statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
       }

       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

       request.SetStatements(statements);
       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
               request);
```

```
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to update movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Retrieving the updated movie data with a batch \"SELECT\"
statement."
              << std::endl;

    // 5. Get the updated data for multiple movies using "Select" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();
```

```
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse>
&responses = result.GetResponses();

            for (const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse &response:
responses) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
&item = response.GetItem();

                printMovieInfo(item);
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve the movies information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Deleting the movie data with a batch \"DELETE\" statement."
              << std::endl;

    // 6. Delete multiple movies using "Delete" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "DELETE FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;
```

```
        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
 dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movies: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    return true;
}

//! Create a DynamoDB table to be used in sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa createMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    bool movieTableAlreadyExisted = false;

    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableRequest request;

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition yearAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(YEAR_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::N);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition titleAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(TITLE_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::S);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement yearKeySchema;
```

```
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(YEAR_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::HASH);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement titleKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(TITLE_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::RANGE);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput throughput;
        throughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS).WithWriteCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS);
        request.SetProvisionedThroughput(throughput);
        request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

        std::cout << "Creating table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'..." <<
std::endl;
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableOutcome &result =
dynamoClient.CreateTable(
                request);
        if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
            if (result.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBErrors::RESOURCE_IN_USE) {
                std::cout << "Table already exists." << std::endl;
                movieTableAlreadyExisted = true;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to create table: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage();
                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    // Wait for table to become active.
    if (!movieTableAlreadyExisted) {
        std::cout << "Waiting for table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME
                  << "' to become active...." << std::endl;
        if (!AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME,
clientConfiguration)) {
            return false;
        }
        std::cout << "Table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "' created and active."
```

```
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Delete the DynamoDB table used for sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteTable(
            request);
    if (result.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Your table \""
                  << result.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName()
                  << " was deleted.\n";
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete table: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result.IsSuccess();
}

//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
```

```
                                        const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esecuzione di uno scenario che crea una tabella ed esegue batch di query PartiQL.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/dynamodb/actions"
)

// RunPartiQLBatchScenario shows you how to use the AWS SDK for Go
// to run batches of PartiQL statements to query a table that stores data about
 movies.
//
//   - Use batches of PartiQL statements to add, get, update, and delete data for
//     individual movies.
//
// This example creates an Amazon DynamoDB service client from the specified
 sdkConfig so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// This example creates and deletes a DynamoDB table to use during the scenario.
func RunPartiQLBatchScenario(ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config, tableName
 string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   fmt.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  }
```

```
}()

log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL batch demo.")
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

tableBasics := actions.TableBasics{
 DynamoDbClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 TableName:      tableName,
}
runner := actions.PartiQLRunner{
 DynamoDbClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 TableName:      tableName,
}

exists, err := tableBasics.TableExists(ctx)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
if !exists {
 log.Printf("Creating table %v...\n", tableName)
 _, err = tableBasics.CreateMovieTable(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 } else {
  log.Printf("Created table %v.\n", tableName)
 }
} else {
 log.Printf("Table %v already exists.\n", tableName)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

currentYear, _, _ := time.Now().Date()
customMovies := []actions.Movie{{
 Title: "House PartiQL",
 Year:  currentYear - 5,
 Info: map[string]interface{}{
  "plot":   "Wacky high jinks result from querying a mysterious database.",
  "rating": 8.5}}, {
 Title: "House PartiQL 2",
 Year:  currentYear - 3,
 Info: map[string]interface{}{
  "plot":   "Moderate high jinks result from querying another mysterious
database.",
```

```
  "rating": 6.5}}, {
 Title: "House PartiQL 3",
 Year:  currentYear - 1,
 Info: map[string]interface{}{
  "plot":   "Tepid high jinks result from querying yet another mysterious
database.",
  "rating": 2.5},
},
}

log.Printf("Inserting a batch of movies into table '%v'.\n", tableName)
err = runner.AddMovieBatch(ctx, customMovies)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Added %v movies to the table.\n", len(customMovies))
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Getting data for a batch of movies.")
movies, err := runner.GetMovieBatch(ctx, customMovies)
if err == nil {
 for _, movie := range movies {
  log.Println(movie)
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

newRatings := []float64{7.7, 4.4, 1.1}
log.Println("Updating a batch of movies with new ratings.")
err = runner.UpdateMovieBatch(ctx, customMovies, newRatings)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Updated %v movies with new ratings.\n", len(customMovies))
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Getting projected data from the table to verify our update.")
log.Println("Using a page size of 2 to demonstrate paging.")
projections, err := runner.GetAllMovies(ctx, 2)
if err == nil {
 log.Println("All movies:")
 for _, projection := range projections {
  log.Println(projection)
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
 log.Println("Deleting a batch of movies.")
 err = runner.DeleteMovieBatch(ctx, customMovies)
 if err == nil {
  log.Printf("Deleted %v movies.\n", len(customMovies))
 }

 err = tableBasics.DeleteTable(ctx)
 if err == nil {
  log.Printf("Deleted table %v.\n", tableBasics.TableName)
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Definisci una struttura Movie utilizzata in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
```

```
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

Crea una struttura e dei metodi che eseguono istruzioni PartiQL.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// PartiQLRunner encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
// PartiQL examples. It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on
 the
```

```
// specified table.
type PartiQLRunner struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// AddMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL INSERT statements to add multiple movies
 to the
// DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) AddMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie)
 error {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title,
 movie.Year, movie.Info})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(fmt.Sprintf(
    "INSERT INTO \"%v\" VALUE {'title': ?, 'year': ?, 'info': ?}",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't insert a batch of items with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n",
 err)
 }
 return err
}



// GetMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL SELECT statements to get multiple movies
 from
// the DynamoDB table by title and year.
```

```
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie)
 ([]Movie, error) {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title,
 movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("SELECT * FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 output, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 var outMovies []Movie
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a batch of items with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  for _, response := range output.Responses {
   var movie Movie
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Item, &movie)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   } else {
    outMovies = append(outMovies, movie)
   }
  }
 }
 return outMovies, err
}



// GetAllMovies runs a PartiQL SELECT statement to get all movies from the
 DynamoDB table.
// pageSize is not typically required and is used to show how to paginate the
 results.
```

```
// The results are projected to return only the title and rating of each movie.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetAllMovies(ctx context.Context, pageSize int32)
 ([]map[string]interface{}, error) {
 var output []map[string]interface{}
 var response *dynamodb.ExecuteStatementOutput
 var err error
 var nextToken *string
 for moreData := true; moreData; {
  response, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("SELECT title, info.rating FROM \"%v\"", runner.TableName)),
   Limit:     aws.Int32(pageSize),
   NextToken: nextToken,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   moreData = false
  } else {
   var pageOutput []map[string]interface{}
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &pageOutput)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Got a page of length %v.\n", len(response.Items))
    output = append(output, pageOutput...)
   }
   nextToken = response.NextToken
   moreData = nextToken != nil
  }
 }
 return output, err
}



// UpdateMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL UPDATE statements to update the
 rating of
// multiple movies that already exist in the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) UpdateMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie,
 ratings []float64) error {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
```

```
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{ratings[index],
 movie.Title, movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("UPDATE \"%v\" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? AND year=?",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update the batch of movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL DELETE statements to remove multiple
 movies
// from the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) DeleteMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie)
 error {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title,
 movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("DELETE FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }
```

```
 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete the batch of movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta BatchExecuteStatement AWS SDK per GoAPI Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public class ScenarioPartiQLBatch {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        String tableName = "MoviesPartiQBatch";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        System.out.println("Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named " + tableName
            + " with a key named year and a sort key named title.");
        createTable(ddb, tableName);

        System.out.println("Adding multiple records into the " + tableName
            + " table using a batch command.");
        putRecordBatch(ddb);

        // Update multiple movies by using the BatchExecute statement.
```

```
        String title1 = "Star Wars";
        int year1 = 1977;
        String title2 = "Wizard of Oz";
        int year2 = 1939;

        System.out.println("Query two movies.");
        getBatch(ddb, tableName, title1, title2, year1, year2);

        System.out.println("Updating multiple records using a batch command.");
        updateTableItemBatch(ddb);

        System.out.println("Deleting multiple records using a batch command.");
        deleteItemBatch(ddb);

        System.out.println("Deleting the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        deleteDynamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static boolean getBatch(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
 title1, String title2, int year1, int year2) {
        String getBatch = "SELECT * FROM " + tableName + " WHERE title = ? AND
 year = ?";

        List<BatchStatementRequest> statements = new ArrayList<>();
        statements.add(BatchStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(getBatch)
            .parameters(AttributeValue.builder().s(title1).build(),
                AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(year1)).build())
            .build());
        statements.add(BatchStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(getBatch)
            .parameters(AttributeValue.builder().s(title2).build(),
                AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(year2)).build())
            .build());

        BatchExecuteStatementRequest batchExecuteStatementRequest =
 BatchExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
            .statements(statements)
            .build();

        try {
            BatchExecuteStatementResponse response =
 ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchExecuteStatementRequest);
```

```
            if (!response.responses().isEmpty()) {
                response.responses().forEach(r -> {
                    System.out.println(r.item().get("title") + "\\t" +
r.item().get("year"));
                });
                return true;
            } else {
                System.out.println("Couldn't find either " + title1 + " or " +
title2 + ".");
                return false;
            }
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            return false;
        }
    }

    public static void createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
        ArrayList<AttributeDefinition> attributeDefinitions = new ArrayList<>();

        // Define attributes.
        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName("year")
            .attributeType("N")
            .build());

        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName("title")
            .attributeType("S")
            .build());

        ArrayList<KeySchemaElement> tableKey = new ArrayList<>();
        KeySchemaElement key = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("year")
            .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
            .build();

        KeySchemaElement key2 = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("title")
            .keyType(KeyType.RANGE) // Sort
            .build();

        // Add KeySchemaElement objects to the list.
```

```
        tableKey.add(key);
        tableKey.add(key2);

        CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
            .keySchema(tableKey)
            .billingMode(BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST) //  DynamoDB automatically
scales based on traffic.
            .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

        try {
            CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse = dbWaiter
                .waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            String newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
            System.out.println("The " + newTable + " was successfully created.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void putRecordBatch(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQBatch VALUE {'year':?,
'title' : ?, 'info' : ?}";
        try {
            // Create three movies to add to the Amazon DynamoDB table.
            // Set data for Movie 1.
            List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();

            AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .n("1977")
                .build();

            AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("Star Wars")
```

```
                .build();

            AttributeValue att3 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("No Information")
                .build();

            parameters.add(att1);
            parameters.add(att2);
            parameters.add(att3);

            BatchStatementRequest statementRequestMovie1 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
                .statement(sqlStatement)
                .parameters(parameters)
                .build();

            // Set data for Movie 2.
            List<AttributeValue> parametersMovie2 = new ArrayList<>();
            AttributeValue attMovie2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .n("1939")
                .build();

            AttributeValue attMovie2A = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("Wizard of Oz")
                .build();

            AttributeValue attMovie2B = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("No Information")
                .build();

            parametersMovie2.add(attMovie2);
            parametersMovie2.add(attMovie2A);
            parametersMovie2.add(attMovie2B);

            BatchStatementRequest statementRequestMovie2 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
                .statement(sqlStatement)
                .parameters(parametersMovie2)
                .build();

            // Set data for Movie 3.
            List<AttributeValue> parametersMovie3 = new ArrayList<>();
            AttributeValue attMovie3 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
```

```
                .build();

            AttributeValue attMovie3A = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("My Movie 3")
                .build();

            AttributeValue attMovie3B = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("No Information")
                .build();

            parametersMovie3.add(attMovie3);
            parametersMovie3.add(attMovie3A);
            parametersMovie3.add(attMovie3B);

            BatchStatementRequest statementRequestMovie3 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
                .statement(sqlStatement)
                .parameters(parametersMovie3)
                .build();

            // Add all three movies to the list.
            List<BatchStatementRequest> myBatchStatementList = new ArrayList<>();
            myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie1);
            myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie2);
            myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie3);

            BatchExecuteStatementRequest batchRequest =
BatchExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                .statements(myBatchStatementList)
                .build();

            BatchExecuteStatementResponse response =
ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest);
            System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: " +
response.toString());
            System.out.println("Added new movies using a batch command.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void updateTableItemBatch(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
```

```
        String sqlStatement = "UPDATE MoviesPartiQBatch SET info = 'directors\":
[\"Merian C. Cooper\",\"Ernest B. Schoedsack' where year=? and title=?";
        List<AttributeValue> parametersRec1 = new ArrayList<>();

        // Update three records.
        AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
            .build();

        AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("My Movie 1")
            .build();

        parametersRec1.add(att1);
        parametersRec1.add(att2);

        BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec1 =
 BatchStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(sqlStatement)
            .parameters(parametersRec1)
            .build();

        // Update record 2.
        List<AttributeValue> parametersRec2 = new ArrayList<>();
        AttributeValue attRec2 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
            .build();

        AttributeValue attRec2a = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("My Movie 2")
            .build();

        parametersRec2.add(attRec2);
        parametersRec2.add(attRec2a);
        BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec2 =
 BatchStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(sqlStatement)
            .parameters(parametersRec2)
            .build();

        // Update record 3.
        List<AttributeValue> parametersRec3 = new ArrayList<>();
        AttributeValue attRec3 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
```

```
            .build();

        AttributeValue attRec3a = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("My Movie 3")
            .build();

        parametersRec3.add(attRec3);
        parametersRec3.add(attRec3a);
        BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec3 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(sqlStatement)
            .parameters(parametersRec3)
            .build();

        // Add all three movies to the list.
        List<BatchStatementRequest> myBatchStatementList = new ArrayList<>();
        myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec1);
        myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec2);
        myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec3);

        BatchExecuteStatementRequest batchRequest =
BatchExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
            .statements(myBatchStatementList)
            .build();

        try {
            BatchExecuteStatementResponse response =
ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest);
            System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: " +
response.toString());
            System.out.println("Updated three movies using a batch command.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Item was updated!");
    }

    public static void deleteItemBatch(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        String sqlStatement = "DELETE FROM MoviesPartiQBatch WHERE year = ? and
title=?";
        List<AttributeValue> parametersRec1 = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
        // Specify three records to delete.
        AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
            .build();

        AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("My Movie 1")
            .build();

        parametersRec1.add(att1);
        parametersRec1.add(att2);

        BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec1 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(sqlStatement)
            .parameters(parametersRec1)
            .build();

        // Specify record 2.
        List<AttributeValue> parametersRec2 = new ArrayList<>();
        AttributeValue attRec2 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
            .build();

        AttributeValue attRec2a = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("My Movie 2")
            .build();

        parametersRec2.add(attRec2);
        parametersRec2.add(attRec2a);
        BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec2 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(sqlStatement)
            .parameters(parametersRec2)
            .build();

        // Specify record 3.
        List<AttributeValue> parametersRec3 = new ArrayList<>();
        AttributeValue attRec3 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
            .build();

        AttributeValue attRec3a = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("My Movie 3")
```

```
            .build();

        parametersRec3.add(attRec3);
        parametersRec3.add(attRec3a);

        BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec3 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(sqlStatement)
            .parameters(parametersRec3)
            .build();

        // Add all three movies to the list.
        List<BatchStatementRequest> myBatchStatementList = new ArrayList<>();
        myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec1);
        myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec2);
        myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec3);

        BatchExecuteStatementRequest batchRequest =
BatchExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
            .statements(myBatchStatementList)
            .build();

        try {
            ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest);
            System.out.println("Deleted three movies using a batch command.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteDynamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName)
{
        DeleteTableRequest request = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

        try {
            ddb.deleteTable(request);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
        System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully deleted!");
    }

    private static ExecuteStatementResponse
 executeStatementRequest(DynamoDbClient ddb, String statement,

 List<AttributeValue> parameters) {
        ExecuteStatementRequest request = ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(statement)
            .parameters(parameters)
            .build();

        return ddb.executeStatement(request);
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Eseguire le istruzioni PartiQL in batch.

```
import {
  BillingMode,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DeleteTableCommand,
  DescribeTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
```

```
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";
import { ScenarioInput } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

const log = (msg) => console.log(`[SCENARIO] ${msg}`);
const tableName = "Cities";

export const main = async (confirmAll = false) => {
  /**
   * Delete table if it exists.
   */
  try {
    await client.send(new DescribeTableCommand({ TableName: tableName }));
    // If no error was thrown, the table exists.
    const input = new ScenarioInput(
      "deleteTable",
      `A table named ${tableName} already exists. If you choose not to delete
this table, the scenario cannot continue. Delete it?`,
      { type: "confirm", confirmAll },
    );
    const deleteTable = await input.handle({}, { confirmAll });
    if (deleteTable) {
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ tableName }));
    } else {
      console.warn(
        "Scenario could not run. Either delete ${tableName} or provide a unique
 table name.",
      );
      return;
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException"
    ) {
      // Do nothing. This means the table is not there.
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
```

```
  /**
   * Create a table.
   */

  log("Creating a table.");
  const createTableCommand = new CreateTableCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    // This example performs a large write to the database.
    // Set the billing mode to PAY_PER_REQUEST to
    // avoid throttling the large write.
    BillingMode: BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST,
    // Define the attributes that are necessary for the key schema.
    AttributeDefinitions: [
      {
        AttributeName: "name",
        // 'S' is a data type descriptor that represents a number type.
        // For a list of all data type descriptors, see the following link.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Programming.LowLevelAPI.html#Programming.LowLevelAPI.DataTypeDescriptors
        AttributeType: "S",
      },
    ],
    // The KeySchema defines the primary key. The primary key can be
    // a partition key, or a combination of a partition key and a sort key.
    // Key schema design is important. For more info, see
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/best-
practices.html
    KeySchema: [{ AttributeName: "name", KeyType: "HASH" }],
  });
  await client.send(createTableCommand);
  log(`Table created: ${tableName}.`);

  /**
   * Wait until the table is active.
   */

  // This polls with DescribeTableCommand until the requested table is 'ACTIVE'.
  // You can't write to a table before it's active.
  log("Waiting for the table to be active.");
  await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: tableName });
  log("Table active.");

  /**
```

```
   * Insert items.
   */

  log("Inserting cities into the table.");
  const addItemsStatementCommand = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.insert.html
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: `INSERT INTO ${tableName} value {'name':?, 'population':?}`,
        Parameters: ["Alachua", 10712],
      },
      {
        Statement: `INSERT INTO ${tableName} value {'name':?, 'population':?}`,
        Parameters: ["High Springs", 6415],
      },
    ],
  });
  await docClient.send(addItemsStatementCommand);
  log("Cities inserted.");

  /**
   * Select items.
   */

  log("Selecting cities from the table.");
  const selectItemsStatementCommand = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.select.html
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: `SELECT * FROM ${tableName} WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: ["Alachua"],
      },
      {
        Statement: `SELECT * FROM ${tableName} WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: ["High Springs"],
      },
    ],
  });
  const selectItemResponse = await docClient.send(selectItemsStatementCommand);
  log(
    `Got cities: ${selectItemResponse.Responses.map(
      (r) => `${r.Item.name} (${r.Item.population})`,
```

```
    ).join(", ")}`,
  );

  /**
   * Update items.
   */

  log("Modifying the populations.");
  const updateItemStatementCommand = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.update.html
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: `UPDATE ${tableName} SET population=? WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: [10, "Alachua"],
      },
      {
        Statement: `UPDATE ${tableName} SET population=? WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: [5, "High Springs"],
      },
    ],
  });
  await docClient.send(updateItemStatementCommand);
  log("Updated cities.");

  /**
   * Delete the items.
   */

  log("Deleting the cities.");
  const deleteItemStatementCommand = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.delete.html
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: `DELETE FROM ${tableName} WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: ["Alachua"],
      },
      {
        Statement: `DELETE FROM ${tableName} WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: ["High Springs"],
      },
    ],
  });
```

```
  await docClient.send(deleteItemStatementCommand);
  log("Cities deleted.");

  /**
   * Delete the table.
   */

  log("Deleting the table.");
  const deleteTableCommand = new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: tableName });
  await client.send(deleteTableCommand);
  log("Table deleted.");
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun main() {
    val ddb = DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }
    val tableName = "MoviesPartiQBatch"
    println("Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named $tableName with a key named
 id and a sort key named title.")
    createTablePartiQLBatch(ddb, tableName, "year")
    putRecordBatch(ddb)
    updateTableItemBatchBatch(ddb)
    deleteItemsBatch(ddb)
    deleteTablePartiQLBatch(tableName)
}

suspend fun createTablePartiQLBatch(
    ddb: DynamoDbClient,
```

```
    tableNameVal: String,
    key: String,
) {
    val attDef =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = key
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
        }

    val attDef1 =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = "title"
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
        }

    val keySchemaVal =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = key
            keyType = KeyType.Hash
        }

    val keySchemaVal1 =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = "title"
            keyType = KeyType.Range
        }

    val request =
        CreateTableRequest {
            attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef, attDef1)
            keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal, keySchemaVal1)
            billingMode = BillingMode.PayPerRequest
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    val response = ddb.createTable(request)
    ddb.waitUntilTableExists {
        // suspend call
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }
    println("The table was successfully created
 ${response.tableDescription?.tableArn}")
}
```

```
suspend fun putRecordBatch(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQBatch VALUE {'year':?,
 'title' : ?, 'info' : ?}"

    // Create three movies to add to the Amazon DynamoDB table.
    val parametersMovie1 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersMovie1.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersMovie1.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 1"))
    parametersMovie1.add(AttributeValue.S("No Information"))

    val statementRequestMovie1 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersMovie1
        }

    // Set data for Movie 2.
    val parametersMovie2 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersMovie2.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersMovie2.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 2"))
    parametersMovie2.add(AttributeValue.S("No Information"))

    val statementRequestMovie2 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersMovie2
        }

    // Set data for Movie 3.
    val parametersMovie3 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersMovie3.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersMovie3.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 3"))
    parametersMovie3.add(AttributeValue.S("No Information"))

    val statementRequestMovie3 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersMovie3
        }

    // Add all three movies to the list.
    val myBatchStatementList = mutableListOf<BatchStatementRequest>()
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie1)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie2)
```

```
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie3)

    val batchRequest =
        BatchExecuteStatementRequest {
            statements = myBatchStatementList
        }
    val response = ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest)
    println("ExecuteStatement successful: " + response.toString())
    println("Added new movies using a batch command.")
}

suspend fun updateTableItemBatchBatch(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement =
        "UPDATE MoviesPartiQBatch SET info = 'directors\":[\"Merian C. Cooper\",
\"Ernest B. Schoedsack' where year=? and title=?"
    val parametersRec1 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec1.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec1.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 1"))
    val statementRequestRec1 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersRec1
        }

    // Update record 2.
    val parametersRec2 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec2.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec2.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 2"))
    val statementRequestRec2 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersRec2
        }

    // Update record 3.
    val parametersRec3 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec3.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec3.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 3"))
    val statementRequestRec3 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersRec3
        }
```

```
    // Add all three movies to the list.
    val myBatchStatementList = mutableListOf<BatchStatementRequest>()
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec1)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec2)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec3)

    val batchRequest =
        BatchExecuteStatementRequest {
            statements = myBatchStatementList
        }

    val response = ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest)
    println("ExecuteStatement successful: $response")
    println("Updated three movies using a batch command.")
    println("Items were updated!")
}

suspend fun deleteItemsBatch(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    // Specify three records to delete.
    val sqlStatement = "DELETE FROM MoviesPartiQBatch WHERE year = ? and title=?"
    val parametersRec1 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec1.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec1.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 1"))

    val statementRequestRec1 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersRec1
        }

    // Specify record 2.
    val parametersRec2 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec2.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec2.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 2"))
    val statementRequestRec2 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersRec2
        }

    // Specify record 3.
    val parametersRec3 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec3.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec3.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 3"))
```

```
    val statementRequestRec3 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersRec3
        }

    // Add all three movies to the list.
    val myBatchStatementList = mutableListOf<BatchStatementRequest>()
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec1)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec2)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec3)

    val batchRequest =
        BatchExecuteStatementRequest {
            statements = myBatchStatementList
        }

    ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest)
    println("Deleted three movies using a batch command.")
}

suspend fun deleteTablePartiQLBatch(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteTableRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteTable(request)
        println("$tableNameVal was deleted")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, BatchExecuteStatementconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace DynamoDb\PartiQL_Basics;

use Aws\DynamoDb\Marshaler;
use DynamoDb;
use DynamoDb\DynamoDBAttribute;

use function AwsUtilities\loadMovieData;
use function AwsUtilities\testable_readline;

class GettingStartedWithPartiQLBatch
{
    public function run()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB - PartiQL getting started demo
 using PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $uuid = uniqid();
        $service = new DynamoDb\DynamoDBService();

        $tableName = "partiql_demo_table_$uuid";
        $service->createTable(
            $tableName,
            [
                new DynamoDBAttribute('year', 'N', 'HASH'),
                new DynamoDBAttribute('title', 'S', 'RANGE')
            ]
        );

        echo "Waiting for table...";
```

```
        $service->dynamoDbClient->waitUntil("TableExists", ['TableName' =>
 $tableName]);
        echo "table $tableName found!\n";

        echo "What's the name of the last movie you watched?\n";
        while (empty($movieName)) {
            $movieName = testable_readline("Movie name: ");
        }
        echo "And what year was it released?\n";
        $movieYear = "year";
        while (!is_numeric($movieYear) || intval($movieYear) != $movieYear) {
            $movieYear = testable_readline("Year released: ");
        }
        $key = [
            'Item' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$movieYear",
                ],
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
            ],
        ];
        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("INSERT", $tableName, $key);
        $service->insertItemByPartiQLBatch($statement, $parameters);

        echo "How would you rate the movie from 1-10?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1
 || $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        echo "What was the movie about?\n";
        while (empty($plot)) {
            $plot = testable_readline("Plot summary: ");
        }
        $attributes = [
            new DynamoDBAttribute('rating', 'N', 'HASH', $rating),
            new DynamoDBAttribute('plot', 'S', 'RANGE', $plot),
        ];

        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("UPDATE", $tableName, $key, $attributes);
```

```
        $service->updateItemByPartiQLBatch($statement, $parameters);
        echo "Movie added and updated.\n";

        $batch = json_decode(loadMovieData());

        $service->writeBatch($tableName, $batch);

        $movie = $service->getItemByPartiQLBatch($tableName, [$key]);
        echo "\nThe movie {$movie['Responses'][0]['Item']['title']['S']}
        was released in {$movie['Responses'][0]['Item']['year']['N']}.\n";
        echo "What rating would you like to give {$movie['Responses'][0]['Item']
['title']['S']}?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1
 || $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        $attributes = [
            new DynamoDBAttribute('rating', 'N', 'HASH', $rating),
            new DynamoDBAttribute('plot', 'S', 'RANGE', $plot)
        ];
        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("UPDATE", $tableName, $key, $attributes);
        $service->updateItemByPartiQLBatch($statement, $parameters);

        $movie = $service->getItemByPartiQLBatch($tableName, [$key]);
        echo "Okay, you have rated {$movie['Responses'][0]['Item']['title']
['S']}
        as a {$movie['Responses'][0]['Item']['rating']['N']}\n";

        $service->deleteItemByPartiQLBatch($statement, $parameters);
        echo "But, bad news, this was a trap. That movie has now been deleted
 because of your rating...harsh.\n";

        echo "That's okay though. The book was better. Now, for something
 lighter, in what year were you born?\n";
        $birthYear = "not a number";
        while (!is_numeric($birthYear) || $birthYear >= date("Y")) {
            $birthYear = testable_readline("Birth year: ");
        }
        $birthKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$birthYear",
```

```
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $result = $service->query($tableName, $birthKey);
        $marshal = new Marshaler();
        echo "Here are the movies in our collection released the year you were
 born:\n";
        $oops = "Oops! There were no movies released in that year (that we know
 of).\n";
        $display = "";
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            $display .= $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }
        echo ($display) ?: $oops;

        $yearsKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => [
                        'minRange' => 1990,
                        'maxRange' => 1999,
                    ],
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $filter = "year between 1990 and 1999";
        echo "\nHere's a list of all the movies released in the 90s:\n";
        $result = $service->scan($tableName, $yearsKey, $filter);
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            echo $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }

        echo "\nCleaning up this demo by deleting table $tableName...\n";
        $service->deleteTable($tableName);
    }
}

    public function insertItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array
 $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
```

```
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }

    public function getItemByPartiQLBatch(string $tableName, array $keys): Result
    {
        $statements = [];
        foreach ($keys as $key) {
            list($statement, $parameters) = $this-
>buildStatementAndParameters("SELECT", $tableName, $key['Item']);
            $statements[] = [
                'Statement' => "$statement",
                'Parameters' => $parameters,
            ];
        }

        return $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => $statements,
        ]);
    }

    public function updateItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array
 $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array
 $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
```

```
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creazione di una classe in grado di eseguire batch di istruzioni PartiQL.

```
from datetime import datetime
from decimal import Decimal
import logging
from pprint import pprint

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

from scaffold import Scaffold

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

class PartiQLBatchWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB resource to run PartiQL statements.
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
```

```
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource


    def run_partiql(self, statements, param_list):
        """
        Runs a PartiQL statement. A Boto3 resource is used even though
        `execute_statement` is called on the underlying `client` object because
the
        resource transforms input and output from plain old Python objects
(POPOs) to
        the DynamoDB format. If you create the client directly, you must do these
        transforms yourself.

        :param statements: The batch of PartiQL statements.
        :param param_list: The batch of PartiQL parameters that are associated
with
                           each statement. This list must be in the same order as
the
                           statements.
        :return: The responses returned from running the statements, if any.
        """
        try:
            output = self.dyn_resource.meta.client.batch_execute_statement(
                Statements=[
                    {"Statement": statement, "Parameters": params}
                    for statement, params in zip(statements, param_list)
                ]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute batch of PartiQL statements because the
table "
                    "does not exist."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute batch of PartiQL statements. Here's why:
%s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return output
```

Esecuzione di uno scenario che crea una tabella ed esegue query PartiQL in batch.

```
def run_scenario(scaffold, wrapper, table_name):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL batch statement demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Creating table '{table_name}' for the demo...")
    scaffold.create_table(table_name)
    print("-" * 88)

    movie_data = [
        {
            "title": f"House PartiQL",
            "year": datetime.now().year - 5,
            "info": {
                "plot": "Wacky high jinks result from querying a mysterious
 database.",
                "rating": Decimal("8.5"),
            },
        },
        {
            "title": f"House PartiQL 2",
            "year": datetime.now().year - 3,
            "info": {
                "plot": "Moderate high jinks result from querying another
 mysterious database.",
                "rating": Decimal("6.5"),
            },
        },
        {
            "title": f"House PartiQL 3",
            "year": datetime.now().year - 1,
```

```
            "info": {
                "plot": "Tepid high jinks result from querying yet another
mysterious database.",
                "rating": Decimal("2.5"),
            },
        },
    ]

    print(f"Inserting a batch of movies into table '{table_name}.")
    statements = [
        f'INSERT INTO "{table_name}" ' f"VALUE {{'title': ?, 'year': ?,
'info': ?}}"
    ] * len(movie_data)
    params = [list(movie.values()) for movie in movie_data]
    wrapper.run_partiql(statements, params)
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Getting data for a batch of movies.")
    statements = [f'SELECT * FROM "{table_name}" WHERE title=? AND year=?'] *
len(
        movie_data
    )
    params = [[movie["title"], movie["year"]] for movie in movie_data]
    output = wrapper.run_partiql(statements, params)
    for item in output["Responses"]:
        print(f"\n{item['Item']['title']}, {item['Item']['year']}")
        pprint(item["Item"])
    print("-" * 88)

    ratings = [Decimal("7.7"), Decimal("5.5"), Decimal("1.3")]
    print(f"Updating a batch of movies with new ratings.")
    statements = [
        f'UPDATE "{table_name}" SET info.rating=? ' f"WHERE title=? AND year=?"
    ] * len(movie_data)
    params = [
        [rating, movie["title"], movie["year"]]
        for rating, movie in zip(ratings, movie_data)
    ]
    wrapper.run_partiql(statements, params)
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Getting projected data from the table to verify our update.")
```

```
    output = wrapper.dyn_resource.meta.client.execute_statement(
        Statement=f'SELECT title, info.rating FROM "{table_name}"'
    )
    pprint(output["Items"])
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Deleting a batch of movies from the table.")
    statements = [f'DELETE FROM "{table_name}" WHERE title=? AND year=?'] * len(
        movie_data
    )
    params = [[movie["title"], movie["year"]] for movie in movie_data]
    wrapper.run_partiql(statements, params)
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Deleting table '{table_name}'...")
    scaffold.delete_table()
    print("-" * 88)

    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        dyn_res = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
        scaffold = Scaffold(dyn_res)
        movies = PartiQLBatchWrapper(dyn_res)
        run_scenario(scaffold, movies, "doc-example-table-partiql-movies")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Something went wrong with the demo! Here's what: {e}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta BatchExecuteStatement AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esecuzione di uno scenario che crea una tabella ed esegue query PartiQL in batch.

```
table_name = "doc-example-table-movies-partiql-#{rand(10**4)}"
scaffold = Scaffold.new(table_name)
sdk = DynamoDBPartiQLBatch.new(table_name)

new_step(1, 'Create a new DynamoDB table if none already exists.')
unless scaffold.exists?(table_name)
  puts("\nNo such table: #{table_name}. Creating it...")
  scaffold.create_table(table_name)
  print "Done!\n".green
end

new_step(2, 'Populate DynamoDB table with movie data.')
download_file = 'moviedata.json'
puts("Downloading movie database to #{download_file}...")
movie_data = scaffold.fetch_movie_data(download_file)
puts("Writing movie data from #{download_file} into your table...")
scaffold.write_batch(movie_data)
puts("Records added: #{movie_data.length}.")
print "Done!\n".green

new_step(3, 'Select a batch of items from the movies table.')
puts "Let's select some popular movies for side-by-side comparison."
response = sdk.batch_execute_select([['Mean Girls', 2004], ['Goodfellas',
1977], ['The Prancing of the Lambs', 2005]])
puts("Items selected: #{response['responses'].length}\n")
print "\nDone!\n".green

new_step(4, 'Delete a batch of items from the movies table.')
sdk.batch_execute_write([['Mean Girls', 2004], ['Goodfellas', 1977], ['The
Prancing of the Lambs', 2005]])
print "\nDone!\n".green
```

```
  new_step(5, 'Delete the table.')
  return unless scaffold.exists?(table_name)

  scaffold.delete_table
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando PartiQL e un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Ricezione di un articolo eseguendo un'istruzione SELECT.
- Aggiunta di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione INSERT.
- Aggiornamento di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione UPDATE.
- Eliminazione di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione DELETE.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace PartiQL_Basics_Scenario
{
    public class PartiQLMethods
    {
        private static readonly AmazonDynamoDBClient Client = new
 AmazonDynamoDBClient();


        /// <summary>
```

```
        /// Inserts movies imported from a JSON file into the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL INSERT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table where the movie
        /// information will be inserted.</param>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The name of the JSON file that contains
        /// movie information.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the insert operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertMovies(string tableName, string
movieFileName)
        {
            // Get the list of movies from the JSON file.
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);

            var success = false;

            if (movies is not null)
            {
                // Insert the movies in a batch using PartiQL. Because the
                // batch can contain a maximum of 25 items, insert 25 movies
                // at a time.
                string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE
{{'title': ?, 'year': ?}}";
                var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>();

                try
                {
                    for (var indexOffset = 0; indexOffset < 250; indexOffset +=
25)
                    {
                        for (var i = indexOffset; i < indexOffset + 25; i++)
                        {
                            statements.Add(new BatchStatementRequest
                            {
                                Statement = insertBatch,
                                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                                {
                                    new AttributeValue { S = movies[i].Title },
                                    new AttributeValue { N =
movies[i].Year.ToString() },
                                },
                            });
                        }
```

```
                        var response = await
Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new BatchExecuteStatementRequest
                        {
                            Statements = statements,
                        });

                        // Wait between batches for movies to be successfully
added.
                        System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(3000);

                        success = response.HttpStatusCode ==
System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;

                        // Clear the list of statements for the next batch.
                        statements.Clear();
                    }
                }
                catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                }
            }

            return success;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
        /// added to the DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
        /// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
        public static List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
        {
            if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
            {
                return null!;
            }

            using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
            string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
            var allMovies = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<List<Movie>>(json);
```

```
            if (allMovies is not null)
            {
                // Return the first 250 entries.
                return allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
            }
            else
            {
                return null!;
            }
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Uses a PartiQL SELECT statement to retrieve a single movie from the
        /// movie database.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to retrieve.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of movie data. If no movie matches the supplied
        /// title, the list is empty.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
GetSingleMovie(string tableName, string movieTitle)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve multiple movies by year using a SELECT statement.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movies were released.</param>
        /// <returns></returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
GetMovies(string tableName, int year)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE year = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }


        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts a single movie into the movies table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to insert.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the INSERT operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
'year': ?}}";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertBatch,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
```

```
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Updates a single movie in the table, adding information for the
        /// producer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">the name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="producer">The name of the producer.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The movie title.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// UPDATE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateSingleMovie(string tableName, string
producer, string movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertSingle = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title
= ? AND year = ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = producer },
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }



        /// <summary>
```

```
        /// Deletes a single movie from the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to delete.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// DELETE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            var deleteSingle = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
= ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = deleteSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }


        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the list of movies returned from a database query.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="items">The list of movie information to display.</param>
        private static void DisplayMovies(List<Dictionary<string,
AttributeValue>> items)
        {
            if (items.Count > 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Found {items.Count} movies.");
                items.ForEach(item =>
Console.WriteLine($"{item["year"].N}\t{item["title"].S}"));
            }
            else
            {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"Didn't find a movie that matched the supplied
 criteria.");
            }
        }


    }
}



        /// <summary>
        /// Uses a PartiQL SELECT statement to retrieve a single movie from the
        /// movie database.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to retrieve.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of movie data. If no movie matches the supplied
        /// title, the list is empty.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
 GetSingleMovie(string tableName, string movieTitle)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
 ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts a single movie into the movies table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to insert.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the INSERT operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
'year': ?}}";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertBatch,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Updates a single movie in the table, adding information for the
        /// producer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">the name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="producer">The name of the producer.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The movie title.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// UPDATE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateSingleMovie(string tableName, string
producer, string movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertSingle = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title
= ? AND year = ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
```

```
            {
                Statement = insertSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = producer },
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a single movie from the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to delete.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// DELETE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            var deleteSingle = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
= ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = deleteSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        //  1. Create a table. (CreateTable)
        if (AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig)) {

            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::partiqlExecuteScenario(clientConfig);

            // 7. Delete the table. (DeleteTable)
            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig);
        }

//! Scenario to modify and query a DynamoDB table using single PartiQL
 statements.
/*!
  \sa partiqlExecuteScenario()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::DynamoDB::partiqlExecuteScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    // 2. Add a new movie using an "Insert" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    Aws::String title;
    float rating;
    int year;
    Aws::String plot;
```

```
    {
        title = askQuestion(
                "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
        year = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange("On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate
it? ",
                                          1, 10);
        plot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "INSERT INTO \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" VALUE {'"
                  << TITLE_KEY << "': ?, '" << YEAR_KEY << "': ?, '"
                  << INFO_KEY << "': ?}";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        // Create the parameter attributes.
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        ratingAttribute->SetN(rating);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        plotAttribute->SetS(plot);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);
        attributes.push_back(infoMapAttribute);
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Failed to add a movie: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "\nAdded '" << title << "' to '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'."
              << std::endl;

    //  3. Get the data for the movie using a "Select" statement.
(ExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        else {
            // Print the retrieved movie information.
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetItems();

            if (items.size() == 1) {
                printMovieInfo(items[0]);
```

```
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error: " << items.size() << " movies were
retrieved. "
                          << " There should be only one movie." << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    //  4. Update the data for the movie using an "Update" statement.
(ExecuteStatement)
    {
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your movie.\nYou rated it  ") +
                std::to_string(rating)
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "UPDATE \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" SET "
                  << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << "=? WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? AND " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(rating));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));

        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to update a movie: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
            return false;
        }
    }
```

```
   std::cout << "\nUpdated '" << title << "' with new attributes:" << std::endl;

   //  5. Get the updated data for the movie using a "Select" statement.
(ExecuteStatement)
   {
       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
       std::stringstream sqlStream;
       sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                 << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

       request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

       Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
       attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
       attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
       request.SetParameters(attributes);

       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
               request);
       if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve the movie information: "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
           return false;
       }
       else {
           const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

           const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetItems();

           if (items.size() == 1) {
               printMovieInfo(items[0]);
           }
           else {
               std::cerr << "Error: " << items.size() << " movies were
retrieved. "
                         << " There should be only one movie." << std::endl;
           }
       }
   }

   std::cout << "Deleting the movie" << std::endl;
```

```
    // 6. Delete the movie using a "Delete" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "DELETE FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
 dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movie: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Movie successfully deleted." << std::endl;
    return true;
}

//! Create a DynamoDB table to be used in sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa createMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    bool movieTableAlreadyExisted = false;

    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableRequest request;
```

```
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition yearAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(YEAR_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::N);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition titleAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(TITLE_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::S);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement yearKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(YEAR_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::HASH);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement titleKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(TITLE_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::RANGE);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput throughput;
        throughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS).WithWriteCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS);
        request.SetProvisionedThroughput(throughput);
        request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

        std::cout << "Creating table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'..." <<
std::endl;
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableOutcome &result =
dynamoClient.CreateTable(
                request);
        if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
            if (result.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBErrors::RESOURCE_IN_USE) {
                std::cout << "Table already exists." << std::endl;
                movieTableAlreadyExisted = true;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to create table: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage();
                return false;
```

```
            }
        }
    }

    // Wait for table to become active.
    if (!movieTableAlreadyExisted) {
        std::cout << "Waiting for table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME
                  << "' to become active...." << std::endl;
        if (!AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME,
 clientConfiguration)) {
            return false;
        }
        std::cout << "Table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "' created and active."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Delete the DynamoDB table used for sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteTable(
            request);
    if (result.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Your table \""
                  << result.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName()
                  << " was deleted.\n";
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete table: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return result.IsSuccess();
}

//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esecuzione di uno scenario che crea una tabella ed esegue query PartiQL.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/dynamodb/actions"
)

// RunPartiQLSingleScenario shows you how to use the AWS SDK for Go
// to use PartiQL to query a table that stores data about movies.
//
// * Use PartiQL statements to add, get, update, and delete data for individual
 movies.
//
// This example creates an Amazon DynamoDB service client from the specified
 sdkConfig so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// This example creates and deletes a DynamoDB table to use during the scenario.
```

```
func RunPartiQLSingleScenario(ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config,
 tableName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   fmt.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL single action demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 tableBasics := actions.TableBasics{
  DynamoDbClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
  TableName:      tableName,
 }
 runner := actions.PartiQLRunner{
  DynamoDbClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
  TableName:      tableName,
 }

 exists, err := tableBasics.TableExists(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if !exists {
  log.Printf("Creating table %v...\n", tableName)
  _, err = tableBasics.CreateMovieTable(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Created table %v.\n", tableName)
  }
 } else {
  log.Printf("Table %v already exists.\n", tableName)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 currentYear, _, _ := time.Now().Date()
 customMovie := actions.Movie{
  Title: "24 Hour PartiQL People",
  Year:  currentYear,
  Info: map[string]interface{}{
```

```
  "plot":   "A group of data developers discover a new query language they can't
stop using.",
  "rating": 9.9,
 },
}

log.Printf("Inserting movie '%v' released in %v.", customMovie.Title,
customMovie.Year)
err = runner.AddMovie(ctx, customMovie)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Added %v to the movie table.\n", customMovie.Title)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Getting data for movie '%v' released in %v.", customMovie.Title,
customMovie.Year)
movie, err := runner.GetMovie(ctx, customMovie.Title, customMovie.Year)
if err == nil {
 log.Println(movie)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

newRating := 6.6
log.Printf("Updating movie '%v' with a rating of %v.", customMovie.Title,
newRating)
err = runner.UpdateMovie(ctx, customMovie, newRating)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Updated %v with a new rating.\n", customMovie.Title)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Getting data again to verify the update.")
movie, err = runner.GetMovie(ctx, customMovie.Title, customMovie.Year)
if err == nil {
 log.Println(movie)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Deleting movie '%v'.\n", customMovie.Title)
err = runner.DeleteMovie(ctx, customMovie)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Deleted %v.\n", customMovie.Title)
}
```

```
 err = tableBasics.DeleteTable(ctx)
 if err == nil {
  log.Printf("Deleted table %v.\n", tableBasics.TableName)
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Definisci una struttura Movie utilizzata in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

Crea una struttura e dei metodi che eseguono istruzioni PartiQL.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// PartiQLRunner encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
// PartiQL examples. It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on
 the
// specified table.
type PartiQLRunner struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}
```

```
// AddMovie runs a PartiQL INSERT statement to add a movie to the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) AddMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year,
 movie.Info})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("INSERT INTO \"%v\" VALUE {'title': ?, 'year': ?, 'info': ?}",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't insert an item with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// GetMovie runs a PartiQL SELECT statement to get a movie from the DynamoDB
 table by
// title and year.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetMovie(ctx context.Context, title string, year int)
 (Movie, error) {
 var movie Movie
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{title, year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 response, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("SELECT * FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about %v. Here's why: %v\n", title, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Items[0], &movie)
```

```
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return movie, err
}



// UpdateMovie runs a PartiQL UPDATE statement to update the rating of a movie
 that
// already exists in the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) UpdateMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie, rating
 float64) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{rating, movie.Title,
 movie.Year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("UPDATE \"%v\" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update movie %v. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title, err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteMovie runs a PartiQL DELETE statement to remove a movie from the
 DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) DeleteMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title,
 movie.Year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
```

```
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("DELETE FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete %v from the table. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ExecuteStatement AWS SDK per GoAPI Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public class ScenarioPartiQ {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        String fileName = "../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json";
        String tableName = "MoviesPartiQ";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        System.out.println(
            "******* Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named MoviesPartiQ with a
 key named year and a sort key named title.");
        createTable(ddb, tableName);

        System.out.println("Loading data into the MoviesPartiQ table.");
        loadData(ddb, fileName);
```

```
        System.out.println("Getting data from the MoviesPartiQ table.");
        getItem(ddb);

        System.out.println("Putting a record into the MoviesPartiQ table.");
        putRecord(ddb);

        System.out.println("Updating a record.");
        updateTableItem(ddb);

        System.out.println("Querying the movies released in 2013.");
        queryTable(ddb);

        System.out.println("Deleting the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        deleteDynamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
        ArrayList<AttributeDefinition> attributeDefinitions = new ArrayList<>();

        // Define attributes.
        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName("year")
            .attributeType("N")
            .build());

        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName("title")
            .attributeType("S")
            .build());

        ArrayList<KeySchemaElement> tableKey = new ArrayList<>();
        KeySchemaElement key = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("year")
            .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
            .build();

        KeySchemaElement key2 = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("title")
            .keyType(KeyType.RANGE) // Sort
            .build();
```

```
        // Add KeySchemaElement objects to the list.
        tableKey.add(key);
        tableKey.add(key2);

        CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
            .keySchema(tableKey)
            .billingMode(BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST) //Scales based on traffic.
            .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

        try {
            CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            String newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
            System.out.println("The " + newTable + " was successfully created.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Load data into the table.
    public static void loadData(DynamoDbClient ddb, String fileName) throws
IOException {

        String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQ VALUE {'year':?,
'title' : ?, 'info' : ?}";
        JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
        com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
        Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
        ObjectNode currentNode;
        int t = 0;
        List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
        while (iter.hasNext()) {
```

```
            // Add 200 movies to the table.
            if (t == 200)
                break;
            currentNode = (ObjectNode) iter.next();

            int year = currentNode.path("year").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("title").asText();
            String info = currentNode.path("info").toString();

            AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .n(String.valueOf(year))
                .build();

            AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s(title)
                .build();

            AttributeValue att3 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s(info)
                .build();

            parameters.add(att1);
            parameters.add(att2);
            parameters.add(att3);

            // Insert the movie into the Amazon DynamoDB table.
            executeStatementRequest(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters);
            System.out.println("Added Movie " + title);

            parameters.remove(att1);
            parameters.remove(att2);
            parameters.remove(att3);
            t++;
        }
    }

    public static void getItem(DynamoDbClient ddb) {

        String sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM MoviesPartiQ where year=? and
title=?";
        List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
        AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n("2012")
```

```
            .build();

        AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("The Perks of Being a Wallflower")
            .build();

        parameters.add(att1);
        parameters.add(att2);

        try {
            ExecuteStatementResponse response = executeStatementRequest(ddb,
sqlStatement, parameters);
            System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: " +
response.toString());

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void putRecord(DynamoDbClient ddb) {

        String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQ VALUE {'year':?,
'title' : ?, 'info' : ?}";
        try {
            List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();

            AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .n(String.valueOf("2020"))
                .build();

            AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("My Movie")
                .build();

            AttributeValue att3 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("No Information")
                .build();

            parameters.add(att1);
            parameters.add(att2);
            parameters.add(att3);
```

```
            executeStatementRequest(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters);
            System.out.println("Added new movie.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void updateTableItem(DynamoDbClient ddb) {

        String sqlStatement = "UPDATE MoviesPartiQ SET info = 'directors\":
[\"Merian C. Cooper\",\"Ernest B. Schoedsack' where year=? and title=?";
        List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
        AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n(String.valueOf("2013"))
            .build();

        AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("The East")
            .build();

        parameters.add(att1);
        parameters.add(att2);

        try {
            executeStatementRequest(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Item was updated!");
    }

    // Query the table where the year is 2013.
    public static void queryTable(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        String sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM MoviesPartiQ where year = ? ORDER BY
 year";
        try {

            List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
            AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .n(String.valueOf("2013"))
```

```
                .build();
            parameters.add(att1);

            // Get items in the table and write out the ID value.
            ExecuteStatementResponse response = executeStatementRequest(ddb,
sqlStatement, parameters);
            System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: " +
response.toString());

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteDynamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName)
{

        DeleteTableRequest request = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

        try {
            ddb.deleteTable(request);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully deleted!");
    }

    private static ExecuteStatementResponse
executeStatementRequest(DynamoDbClient ddb, String statement,

List<AttributeValue> parameters) {
        ExecuteStatementRequest request = ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(statement)
            .parameters(parameters)
            .build();

        return ddb.executeStatement(request);
    }
```

```
    private static void processResults(ExecuteStatementResponse
 executeStatementResult) {
        System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: " +
 executeStatementResult.toString());
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Eseguire le singole istruzioni PartiQL.

```
import {
  BillingMode,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DeleteTableCommand,
  DescribeTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";
import { ScenarioInput } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

const log = (msg) => console.log(`[SCENARIO] ${msg}`);
const tableName = "SingleOriginCoffees";
```

```
export const main = async (confirmAll = false) => {
  /**
   * Delete table if it exists.
   */
  try {
    await client.send(new DescribeTableCommand({ TableName: tableName }));
    // If no error was thrown, the table exists.
    const input = new ScenarioInput(
      "deleteTable",
      `A table named ${tableName} already exists. If you choose not to delete
this table, the scenario cannot continue. Delete it?`,
      { type: "confirm", confirmAll },
    );
    const deleteTable = await input.handle({});
    if (deleteTable) {
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ tableName }));
    } else {
      console.warn(
        "Scenario could not run. Either delete ${tableName} or provide a unique
 table name.",
      );
      return;
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException"
    ) {
      // Do nothing. This means the table is not there.
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  /**
   * Create a table.
   */

  log("Creating a table.");
  const createTableCommand = new CreateTableCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    // This example performs a large write to the database.
    // Set the billing mode to PAY_PER_REQUEST to
```

```
    // avoid throttling the large write.
    BillingMode: BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST,
    // Define the attributes that are necessary for the key schema.
    AttributeDefinitions: [
      {
        AttributeName: "varietal",
        // 'S' is a data type descriptor that represents a number type.
        // For a list of all data type descriptors, see the following link.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Programming.LowLevelAPI.html#Programming.LowLevelAPI.DataTypeDescriptors
        AttributeType: "S",
      },
    ],
    // The KeySchema defines the primary key. The primary key can be
    // a partition key, or a combination of a partition key and a sort key.
    // Key schema design is important. For more info, see
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/best-
practices.html
    KeySchema: [{ AttributeName: "varietal", KeyType: "HASH" }],
  });
  await client.send(createTableCommand);
  log(`Table created: ${tableName}.`);

  /**
   * Wait until the table is active.
   */

  // This polls with DescribeTableCommand until the requested table is 'ACTIVE'.
  // You can't write to a table before it's active.
  log("Waiting for the table to be active.");
  await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: tableName });
  log("Table active.");

  /**
   * Insert an item.
   */

  log("Inserting a coffee into the table.");
  const addItemStatementCommand = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.insert.html
    Statement: `INSERT INTO ${tableName} value {'varietal':?, 'profile':?}`,
    Parameters: ["arabica", ["chocolate", "floral"]],
  });
```

```
  await client.send(addItemStatementCommand);
  log("Coffee inserted.");

  /**
   * Select an item.
   */

  log("Selecting the coffee from the table.");
  const selectItemStatementCommand = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.select.html
    Statement: `SELECT * FROM ${tableName} WHERE varietal=?`,
    Parameters: ["arabica"],
  });
  const selectItemResponse = await docClient.send(selectItemStatementCommand);
  log(`Got coffee: ${JSON.stringify(selectItemResponse.Items[0])}`);

  /**
   * Update the item.
   */

  log("Add a flavor profile to the coffee.");
  const updateItemStatementCommand = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.update.html
    Statement: `UPDATE ${tableName} SET profile=list_append(profile, ?) WHERE
 varietal=?`,
    Parameters: [["fruity"], "arabica"],
  });
  await client.send(updateItemStatementCommand);
  log("Updated coffee");

  /**
   * Delete the item.
   */

  log("Deleting the coffee.");
  const deleteItemStatementCommand = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.delete.html
    Statement: `DELETE FROM ${tableName} WHERE varietal=?`,
    Parameters: ["arabica"],
  });
  await docClient.send(deleteItemStatementCommand);
```

```
  log("Coffee deleted.");

  /**
   * Delete the table.
   */

  log("Deleting the table.");
  const deleteTableCommand = new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: tableName });
  await client.send(deleteTableCommand);
  log("Table deleted.");
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun main() {
    val ddb = DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }
    val tableName = "MoviesPartiQ"
    val fileName = "../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json"
    println("Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named MoviesPartiQ with a key
 named id and a sort key named title.")
    createTablePartiQL(ddb, tableName, "year")
    loadDataPartiQL(ddb, fileName)

    println("******* Getting data from the MoviesPartiQ table.")
    getMoviePartiQL(ddb)

    println("******* Putting a record into the MoviesPartiQ table.")
    putRecordPartiQL(ddb)
```

```
    println("******* Updating a record.")
    updateTableItemPartiQL(ddb)

    println("******* Querying the movies released in 2013.")
    queryTablePartiQL(ddb)

    println("******* Deleting the MoviesPartiQ table.")
    deleteTablePartiQL(tableName)
}

suspend fun createTablePartiQL(
    ddb: DynamoDbClient,
    tableNameVal: String,
    key: String,
) {
    val attDef =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = key
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
        }

    val attDef1 =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = "title"
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
        }

    val keySchemaVal =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = key
            keyType = KeyType.Hash
        }

    val keySchemaVal1 =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = "title"
            keyType = KeyType.Range
        }

    val request =
        CreateTableRequest {
            attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef, attDef1)
            keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal, keySchemaVal1)
            billingMode = BillingMode.PayPerRequest
```

```
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    val response = ddb.createTable(request)
    ddb.waitUntilTableExists {
        // suspend call
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }
    println("The table was successfully created
 ${response.tableDescription?.tableArn}")
}

suspend fun loadDataPartiQL(
    ddb: DynamoDbClient,
    fileName: String,
) {
    val sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQ VALUE {'year':?, 'title' : ?,
 'info' : ?}"
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val iter: Iterator<JsonNode> = rootNode.iterator()
    var currentNode: ObjectNode
    var t = 0

    while (iter.hasNext()) {
        if (t == 200) {
            break
        }

        currentNode = iter.next() as ObjectNode
        val year = currentNode.path("year").asInt()
        val title = currentNode.path("title").asText()
        val info = currentNode.path("info").toString()

        val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = ArrayList<AttributeValue>()
        parameters.add(AttributeValue.N(year.toString()))
        parameters.add(AttributeValue.S(title))
        parameters.add(AttributeValue.S(info))

        executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
        println("Added Movie $title")
        parameters.clear()
        t++
    }
```

```
}

suspend fun getMoviePartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM MoviesPartiQ where year=? and title=?"
    val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = ArrayList<AttributeValue>()
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.N("2012"))
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.S("The Perks of Being a Wallflower"))
    val response = executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
    println("ExecuteStatement successful: $response")
}

suspend fun putRecordPartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQ VALUE {'year':?, 'title' : ?,
 'info' : ?}"
    val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = java.util.ArrayList()
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.N("2020"))
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie"))
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.S("No Info"))
    executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
    println("Added new movie.")
}

suspend fun updateTableItemPartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "UPDATE MoviesPartiQ SET info = 'directors\":[\"Merian C.
 Cooper\",\"Ernest B. Schoedsack\' where year=? and title=?"
    val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = java.util.ArrayList()
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.N("2013"))
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.S("The East"))
    executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
    println("Item was updated!")
}

// Query the table where the year is 2013.
suspend fun queryTablePartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM MoviesPartiQ where year = ?"
    val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = java.util.ArrayList()
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.N("2013"))
    val response = executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
    println("ExecuteStatement successful: $response")
}

suspend fun deleteTablePartiQL(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteTableRequest {
```

```
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteTable(request)
        println("$tableNameVal was deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun executeStatementPartiQL(
    ddb: DynamoDbClient,
    statementVal: String,
    parametersVal: List<AttributeValue>,
): ExecuteStatementResponse {
    val request =
        ExecuteStatementRequest {
            statement = statementVal
            parameters = parametersVal
        }

    return ddb.executeStatement(request)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ExecuteStatementconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace DynamoDb\PartiQL_Basics;

use Aws\DynamoDb\Marshaler;
use DynamoDb;
use DynamoDb\DynamoDBAttribute;
```

```
use function AwsUtilities\testable_readline;
use function AwsUtilities\loadMovieData;

class GettingStartedWithPartiQL
{
    public function run()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB - PartiQL getting started demo
 using PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $uuid = uniqid();
        $service = new DynamoDb\DynamoDBService();

        $tableName = "partiql_demo_table_$uuid";
        $service->createTable(
            $tableName,
            [
                new DynamoDBAttribute('year', 'N', 'HASH'),
                new DynamoDBAttribute('title', 'S', 'RANGE')
            ]
        );

        echo "Waiting for table...";
        $service->dynamoDbClient->waitUntil("TableExists", ['TableName' =>
 $tableName]);
        echo "table $tableName found!\n";

        echo "What's the name of the last movie you watched?\n";
        while (empty($movieName)) {
            $movieName = testable_readline("Movie name: ");
        }
        echo "And what year was it released?\n";
        $movieYear = "year";
        while (!is_numeric($movieYear) || intval($movieYear) != $movieYear) {
            $movieYear = testable_readline("Year released: ");
        }
        $key = [
            'Item' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$movieYear",
                ],
```

```
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
            ],
        ];
        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("INSERT", $tableName, $key);
        $service->insertItemByPartiQL($statement, $parameters);

        echo "How would you rate the movie from 1-10?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1
 || $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        echo "What was the movie about?\n";
        while (empty($plot)) {
            $plot = testable_readline("Plot summary: ");
        }
        $attributes = [
            new DynamoDBAttribute('rating', 'N', 'HASH', $rating),
            new DynamoDBAttribute('plot', 'S', 'RANGE', $plot),
        ];

        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("UPDATE", $tableName, $key, $attributes);
        $service->updateItemByPartiQL($statement, $parameters);
        echo "Movie added and updated.\n";



        $batch = json_decode(loadMovieData());

        $service->writeBatch($tableName, $batch);

        $movie = $service->getItemByPartiQL($tableName, $key);
        echo "\nThe movie {$movie['Items'][0]['title']['S']} was released in
 {$movie['Items'][0]['year']['N']}.\n";
        echo "What rating would you like to give {$movie['Items'][0]['title']
['S']}?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1
 || $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
```

```
        }
        $attributes = [
            new DynamoDBAttribute('rating', 'N', 'HASH', $rating),
            new DynamoDBAttribute('plot', 'S', 'RANGE', $plot)
        ];
        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("UPDATE", $tableName, $key, $attributes);
        $service->updateItemByPartiQL($statement, $parameters);

        $movie = $service->getItemByPartiQL($tableName, $key);
        echo "Okay, you have rated {$movie['Items'][0]['title']['S']} as a
 {$movie['Items'][0]['rating']['N']}\n";

        $service->deleteItemByPartiQL($statement, $parameters);
        echo "But, bad news, this was a trap. That movie has now been deleted
 because of your rating...harsh.\n";

        echo "That's okay though. The book was better. Now, for something
 lighter, in what year were you born?\n";
        $birthYear = "not a number";
        while (!is_numeric($birthYear) || $birthYear >= date("Y")) {
            $birthYear = testable_readline("Birth year: ");
        }
        $birthKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$birthYear",
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $result = $service->query($tableName, $birthKey);
        $marshal = new Marshaler();
        echo "Here are the movies in our collection released the year you were
 born:\n";
        $oops = "Oops! There were no movies released in that year (that we know
 of).\n";
        $display = "";
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            $display .= $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }
        echo ($display) ?: $oops;

        $yearsKey = [
```

```
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => [
                        'minRange' => 1990,
                        'maxRange' => 1999,
                    ],
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $filter = "year between 1990 and 1999";
        echo "\nHere's a list of all the movies released in the 90s:\n";
        $result = $service->scan($tableName, $yearsKey, $filter);
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            echo $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }

        echo "\nCleaning up this demo by deleting table $tableName...\n";
        $service->deleteTable($tableName);
    }
}

    public function insertItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => "$statement",
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
    }

    public function getItemByPartiQL(string $tableName, array $key): Result
    {
        list($statement, $parameters) = $this-
>buildStatementAndParameters("SELECT", $tableName, $key['Item']);

        return $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
            'Statement' => $statement,
        ]);
    }

    public function updateItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
```

```
            'Statement' => $statement,
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => $statement,
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creazione di una classe in grado di eseguire istruzioni PartiQL.

```
from datetime import datetime
from decimal import Decimal
import logging
from pprint import pprint

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

from scaffold import Scaffold

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

class PartiQLWrapper:
```

```
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB resource to run PartiQL statements.
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource


    def run_partiql(self, statement, params):
        """
        Runs a PartiQL statement. A Boto3 resource is used even though
        `execute_statement` is called on the underlying `client` object because
the
        resource transforms input and output from plain old Python objects
(POPOs) to
        the DynamoDB format. If you create the client directly, you must do these
        transforms yourself.

        :param statement: The PartiQL statement.
        :param params: The list of PartiQL parameters. These are applied to the
                       statement in the order they are listed.
        :return: The items returned from the statement, if any.
        """
        try:
            output = self.dyn_resource.meta.client.execute_statement(
                Statement=statement, Parameters=params
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute PartiQL '%s' because the table does not
exist.",
                    statement,
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute PartiQL '%s'. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    statement,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return output
```

Esecuzione di uno scenario che crea una tabella ed esegue query PartiQL.

```
def run_scenario(scaffold, wrapper, table_name):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL single statement demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Creating table '{table_name}' for the demo...")
    scaffold.create_table(table_name)
    print("-" * 88)

    title = "24 Hour PartiQL People"
    year = datetime.now().year
    plot = "A group of data developers discover a new query language they can't
 stop using."
    rating = Decimal("9.9")

    print(f"Inserting movie '{title}' released in {year}.")
    wrapper.run_partiql(
        f"INSERT INTO \"{table_name}\" VALUE {{'title': ?, 'year': ?,
 'info': ?}}",
        [title, year, {"plot": plot, "rating": rating}],
    )
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Getting data for movie '{title}' released in {year}.")
    output = wrapper.run_partiql(
        f'SELECT * FROM "{table_name}" WHERE title=? AND year=?', [title, year]
    )
    for item in output["Items"]:
        print(f"\n{item['title']}, {item['year']}")
        pprint(output["Items"])
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    rating = Decimal("2.4")
    print(f"Updating movie '{title}' with a rating of {float(rating)}.")
    wrapper.run_partiql(
        f'UPDATE "{table_name}" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? AND year=?',
        [rating, title, year],
    )
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Getting data again to verify our update.")
    output = wrapper.run_partiql(
        f'SELECT * FROM "{table_name}" WHERE title=? AND year=?', [title, year]
    )
    for item in output["Items"]:
        print(f"\n{item['title']}, {item['year']}")
        pprint(output["Items"])
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Deleting movie '{title}' released in {year}.")
    wrapper.run_partiql(
        f'DELETE FROM "{table_name}" WHERE title=? AND year=?', [title, year]
    )
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Deleting table '{table_name}'...")
    scaffold.delete_table()
    print("-" * 88)

    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        dyn_res = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
        scaffold = Scaffold(dyn_res)
        movies = PartiQLWrapper(dyn_res)
        run_scenario(scaffold, movies, "doc-example-table-partiql-movies")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Something went wrong with the demo! Here's what: {e}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ExecuteStatement AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esecuzione di uno scenario che crea una tabella ed esegue query PartiQL.

```
table_name = "doc-example-table-movies-partiql-#{rand(10**8)}"
scaffold = Scaffold.new(table_name)
sdk = DynamoDBPartiQLSingle.new(table_name)

new_step(1, 'Create a new DynamoDB table if none already exists.')
unless scaffold.exists?(table_name)
  puts("\nNo such table: #{table_name}. Creating it...")
  scaffold.create_table(table_name)
  print "Done!\n".green
end

new_step(2, 'Populate DynamoDB table with movie data.')
download_file = 'moviedata.json'
puts("Downloading movie database to #{download_file}...")
movie_data = scaffold.fetch_movie_data(download_file)
puts("Writing movie data from #{download_file} into your table...")
scaffold.write_batch(movie_data)
puts("Records added: #{movie_data.length}.")
print "Done!\n".green

new_step(3, 'Select a single item from the movies table.')
response = sdk.select_item_by_title('Star Wars')
puts("Items selected for title 'Star Wars': #{response.items.length}\n")
print response.items.first.to_s.yellow
print "\n\nDone!\n".green

new_step(4, 'Update a single item from the movies table.')
```

```
  puts "Let's correct the rating on The Big Lebowski to 10.0."
  sdk.update_rating_by_title('The Big Lebowski', 1998, 10.0)
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(5, 'Delete a single item from the movies table.')
  puts "Let's delete The Silence of the Lambs because it's just too scary."
  sdk.delete_item_by_title('The Silence of the Lambs', 1991)
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(6, 'Insert a new item into the movies table.')
  puts "Let's create a less-scary movie called The Prancing of the Lambs."
  sdk.insert_item('The Prancing of the Lambs', 2005, 'A movie about happy
 livestock.', 5.0)
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(7, 'Delete the table.')
  return unless scaffold.exists?(table_name)

  scaffold.delete_table
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn make_table(
    client: &Client,
    table: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<(), SdkError<CreateTableError>> {
    let ad = AttributeDefinition::builder()
```

```
        .attribute_name(key)
        .attribute_type(ScalarAttributeType::S)
        .build()
        .expect("creating AttributeDefinition");

    let ks = KeySchemaElement::builder()
        .attribute_name(key)
        .key_type(KeyType::Hash)
        .build()
        .expect("creating KeySchemaElement");

    match client
        .create_table()
        .table_name(table)
        .key_schema(ks)
        .attribute_definitions(ad)
        .billing_mode(BillingMode::PayPerRequest)
        .send()
        .await
    {
        Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        Err(e) => Err(e),
    }
}

async fn add_item(client: &Client, item: Item) -> Result<(),
 SdkError<ExecuteStatementError>> {
    match client
        .execute_statement()
        .statement(format!(
            r#"INSERT INTO "{}" VALUE {{
                "{}": ?,
                "acount_type": ?,
                "age": ?,
                "first_name": ?,
                "last_name": ?
        }} "#,
            item.table, item.key
        ))
        .set_parameters(Some(vec![
            AttributeValue::S(item.utype),
            AttributeValue::S(item.age),
            AttributeValue::S(item.first_name),
            AttributeValue::S(item.last_name),
```

```
        ]))
        .send()
        .await
    {
        Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        Err(e) => Err(e),
    }
}

async fn query_item(client: &Client, item: Item) -> bool {
    match client
        .execute_statement()
        .statement(format!(
            r#"SELECT * FROM "{}" WHERE "{}" = ?"#,
            item.table, item.key
        ))
        .set_parameters(Some(vec![AttributeValue::S(item.value)]))
        .send()
        .await
    {
        Ok(resp) => {
            if !resp.items().is_empty() {
                println!("Found a matching entry in the table:");
                println!("{:?}", resp.items.unwrap_or_default().pop());
                true
            } else {
                println!("Did not find a match.");
                false
            }
        }
        Err(e) => {
            println!("Got an error querying table:");
            println!("{}", e);
            process::exit(1);
        }
    }
}

async fn remove_item(client: &Client, table: &str, key: &str, value: String) ->
 Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .execute_statement()
        .statement(format!(r#"DELETE FROM "{table}" WHERE "{key}" = ?"#))
        .set_parameters(Some(vec![AttributeValue::S(value)]))
```

```
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Deleted item.");

    Ok(())
}

async fn remove_table(client: &Client, table: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client.delete_table().table_name(table).send().await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento ExecuteStatementall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando un indice secondario globale con un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come interrogare una tabella utilizzando un indice secondario globale.

- Interroga una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando la sua chiave primaria.
- Interroga un Global Secondary Index (GSI) per modelli di accesso alternativi.
- Confronta le query relative alle tabelle e le interrogazioni GSI.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando la sua chiave primaria e un Global Secondary Index (GSI) con. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    public QueryResponse queryTable(
        final String tableName, final String partitionKeyName, final String
 partitionKeyValue) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            System.out.println("Query on base table successful. Found " +
 response.count() + " items");
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
 found.\n", tableName);
            throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Table not found: " + tableName, e);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying base table: " + e.getMessage());
```

```
            throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Failed to execute query on base
table", e);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Queries a DynamoDB Global Secondary Index (GSI) by partition key.
     *
     * @param tableName         The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param indexName         The name of the GSI
     * @param partitionKeyName  The name of the GSI partition key attribute
     * @param partitionKeyValue The value of the GSI partition key to query
     * @return The query response from DynamoDB
     * @throws ResourceNotFoundException if the table or index doesn't exist
     * @throws DynamoDbException if the query fails
     */
    public QueryResponse queryGlobalSecondaryIndex(
        final String tableName, final String indexName, final String
partitionKeyName, final String partitionKeyValue) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Index name", indexName);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_IK,
partitionKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_IK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .indexName(indexName)
            .keyConditionExpression(GSI_KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();
```

```
        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            System.out.println("Query on GSI successful. Found " +
response.count() + " items");
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(
                "Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" or index \"%s\" can't be
found.\n", tableName, indexName);
            throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Table or index not found: " +
tableName + "/" + indexName, e);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying GSI: " + e.getMessage());
            throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Failed to execute query on GSI",
e);
        }
    }
```

Confronta l'interrogazione diretta di una tabella con l'interrogazione di un GSI con. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
            """
                Usage:
                    <tableName> <basePartitionKeyName> <basePartitionKeyValue>
<gsiName> <gsiPartitionKeyName> <gsiPartitionKeyValue> [region]
                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to query.
                    basePartitionKeyName - The name of the base table partition
key attribute.
                    basePartitionKeyValue - The value of the base table partition
key to query.
                    gsiName - The name of the Global Secondary Index.
                    gsiPartitionKeyName - The name of the GSI partition key
attribute.
                    gsiPartitionKeyValue - The value of the GSI partition key to
query.
                    region (optional) - The AWS region where the table exists.
(Default: us-east-1)
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length < 6) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        final String tableName = args[0];
        final String basePartitionKeyName = args[1];
        final String basePartitionKeyValue = args[2];
        final String gsiName = args[3];
        final String gsiPartitionKeyName = args[4];
        final String gsiPartitionKeyValue = args[5];
        final Region region = args.length > 6 ? Region.of(args[6]) :
Region.US_EAST_1;

        try (DynamoDbClient ddb =
DynamoDbClient.builder().region(region).build()) {
            final QueryTableAndGSI queryHelper = new QueryTableAndGSI(ddb);

            // Query the base table
            System.out.println("Querying base table where " +
basePartitionKeyName + " = " + basePartitionKeyValue);
            final QueryResponse tableResponse =
                queryHelper.queryTable(tableName, basePartitionKeyName,
basePartitionKeyValue);

            System.out.println("Found " + tableResponse.count() + " items in base
table:");
            tableResponse.items().forEach(item -> System.out.println(item));

            // Query the GSI
            System.out.println(
                "\nQuerying GSI '" + gsiName + "' where " + gsiPartitionKeyName +
" = " + gsiPartitionKeyValue);
            final QueryResponse gsiResponse =
                queryHelper.queryGlobalSecondaryIndex(tableName, gsiName,
gsiPartitionKeyName, gsiPartitionKeyValue);

            System.out.println("Found " + gsiResponse.count() + " items in
GSI:");
            gsiResponse.items().forEach(item -> System.out.println(item));

            // Explain the differences between querying a table and a GSI
```

```
            System.out.println("\nKey differences between querying a table and a
 GSI:");
            System.out.println("1. When querying a GSI, you must specify the
 indexName parameter");
            System.out.println("2. GSIs may not contain all attributes from the
 base table (projection)");
            System.out.println("3. GSIs consume read capacity units from the
 GSI's capacity, not the base table's");
            System.out.println("4. GSIs may have eventually consistent data
 (cannot use ConsistentRead=true)");

        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            System.err.println("Invalid input: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Table or index not found: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("DynamoDB error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

JavaScript

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando la chiave primaria con. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table using the primary key
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
```

```
 * @param {string} userId - The user ID to query by (partition key)
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryTable(
  config,
  tableName,
  userId
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input for the base table
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "user_id = :userId",
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":userId": { S: userId }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying table: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

Interroga un DynamoDB Global Secondary Index (GSI) con. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB Global Secondary Index (GSI)
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} indexName - The name of the GSI to query
 * @param {string} gameId - The game ID to query by (GSI partition key)
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryGSI(
```

```
  config,
  tableName,
  indexName,
  gameId
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input for the GSI
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      IndexName: indexName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "game_id = :gameId",
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":gameId": { S: gameId }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying GSI: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando la sua chiave primaria e un Global Secondary Index (GSI) con. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key
```

```
def query_table(table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table using its primary key.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Perform the query on the table's primary key
    response =
 table.query(KeyConditionExpression=Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value))

    return response


def query_gsi(table_name, index_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value):
    """
    Query a Global Secondary Index (GSI) on a DynamoDB table.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        index_name (str): The name of the Global Secondary Index.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the GSI's partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the GSI's partition key to query.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Perform the query on the GSI
    response = table.query(
```

```
        IndexName=index_name,
KeyConditionExpression=Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)
    )

    return response
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento per l'API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando una condizione begins_with con un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come interrogare una tabella utilizzando una condizione begins_with.

- Utilizzate la funzione begins_with in un'espressione di condizione chiave.
- Filtra gli elementi in base a uno schema di prefisso nella chiave di ordinamento.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando una condizione begins_with sulla chiave di ordinamento con. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithBeginsWithCondition(
```

```
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String sortKeyName,
        final String sortKeyPrefix) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Sort key name", sortKeyName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Sort key prefix",
 sortKeyPrefix);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_SK, sortKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_SK_PREFIX,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(sortKeyPrefix).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Query with begins_with condition successful.
 Found {0} items", response.count());
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", tableName);
            throw e;
```

```
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Error querying with begins_with condition",
e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Dimostrate di usare begins_with con prefissi di diversa lunghezza con. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            CodeSampleUtils.BeginsWithQueryConfig config =
CodeSampleUtils.BeginsWithQueryConfig.fromArgs(args);
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Querying items where {0} = {1} and {2} begins
with ''{3}'''", new Object[] {
                config.getPartitionKeyName(),
                config.getPartitionKeyValue(),
                config.getSortKeyName(),
                config.getSortKeyPrefix()
            });

            // Using the builder pattern to create and execute the query
            final QueryResponse response = new BeginsWithQueryBuilder()
                .withTableName(config.getTableName())
                .withPartitionKeyName(config.getPartitionKeyName())
                .withPartitionKeyValue(config.getPartitionKeyValue())
                .withSortKeyName(config.getSortKeyName())
                .withSortKeyPrefix(config.getSortKeyPrefix())
                .withRegion(config.getRegion())
                .execute();

            // Process the results
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Found {0} items:", response.count());
            response.items().forEach(item -> LOGGER.info(item.toString()));

            // Demonstrate with a different prefix
            if (!config.getSortKeyPrefix().isEmpty()) {
                String shorterPrefix = config.getSortKeyPrefix()
                    .substring(0, Math.max(1,
config.getSortKeyPrefix().length() / 2));
                LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "\nNow querying with a shorter prefix:
''{0}'''", shorterPrefix);
```

```
                final QueryResponse response2 = new BeginsWithQueryBuilder()
                    .withTableName(config.getTableName())
                    .withPartitionKeyName(config.getPartitionKeyName())
                    .withPartitionKeyValue(config.getPartitionKeyValue())
                    .withSortKeyName(config.getSortKeyName())
                    .withSortKeyPrefix(shorterPrefix)
                    .withRegion(config.getRegion())
                    .execute();

                LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Found {0} items with shorter prefix:",
 response2.count());
                response2.items().forEach(item -> LOGGER.info(item.toString()));
            }
        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Invalid input: {0}", e.getMessage());
            printUsage();
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found", e);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "DynamoDB error", e);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Unexpected error", e);
        }
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

JavaScript

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando una condizione begins_with sulla chiave di ordinamento con. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table for items where the sort key begins with a specific
 prefix
```

```
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {string} sortKeyName - The name of the sort key
 * @param {string} prefix - The prefix to match at the beginning of the sort key
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryWithBeginsWith(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  sortKeyName,
  prefix
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue AND begins_with(#sk, :prefix)",
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName,
        "#sk": sortKeyName
      },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
        ":prefix": { S: prefix }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with begins_with: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando una condizione begins_with sulla chiave di ordinamento con. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_with_begins_with(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, sort_key_name, prefix
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a begins_with condition on the sort key.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        sort_key_name (str): The name of the sort key attribute.
        prefix (str): The prefix to match at the beginning of the sort key.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Perform the query with a begins_with condition on the sort key
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value) & Key(
        sort_key_name
    ).begins_with(prefix)
    response = table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition)
```

```
    return response
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento per l'API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando un intervallo di date nella chiave di ordinamento con un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come interrogare una tabella utilizzando un intervallo di date nella chiave di ordinamento.

- Interroga gli elementi all'interno di un intervallo di date specifico.
- Utilizza gli operatori di confronto sulle chiavi di ordinamento in formato data.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB per gli elementi compresi in un intervallo di date con. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithDateRange(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
```

```
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String dateKeyName,
        final LocalDate startDate,
        final LocalDate endDate) {

        // Focus on query logic, assuming parameters are valid
        if (startDate == null || endDate == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Start date and end date cannot be
null");
        }

        if (endDate.isBefore(startDate)) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("End date must be after start
date");
        }

        // Format dates as ISO strings for DynamoDB (using just the date part)
        final String formattedStartDate = startDate.toString();
        final String formattedEndDate = endDate.toString();

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_SK, dateKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_START_DATE,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(formattedStartDate).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_END_DATE,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(formattedEndDate).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
```

```
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Query by date range successful. Found {0}
items", response.count());
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Error querying by date range: {0}",
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Dimostra come interrogare una tabella DynamoDB con il filtraggio degli intervalli di date.

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
            """
                Usage:
                    <tableName> <partitionKeyName> <partitionKeyValue>
<dateKeyName> <startDate> <endDate> [region]
                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to query.
                    partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute.
                    partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key to query.
                    dateKeyName - The name of the date attribute to filter on.
                    startDate - The start date for the range query (YYYY-MM-DD).
                    endDate - The end date for the range query (YYYY-MM-DD).
                    region (optional) - The AWS region where the table exists.
(Default: us-east-1)
                """;

        if (args.length < 6) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        try {
            // Parse command line arguments into a config object
            CodeSampleUtils.DateRangeQueryConfig config =
CodeSampleUtils.DateRangeQueryConfig.fromArgs(args);

            LOGGER.log(
                Level.INFO, "Querying items from {0} to {1}", new Object[]
{config.getStartDate(), config.getEndDate()
                });

            // Using the builder pattern to create and execute the query
            final QueryResponse response = new DateRangeQueryBuilder()
                .withTableName(config.getTableName())
                .withPartitionKeyName(config.getPartitionKeyName())
                .withPartitionKeyValue(config.getPartitionKeyValue())
                .withDateKeyName(config.getDateKeyName())
                .withStartDate(config.getStartDate())
                .withEndDate(config.getEndDate())
                .withRegion(config.getRegion())
                .execute();

            // Process the results
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Found {0} items:", response.count());
            response.items().forEach(item -> {
                LOGGER.info(item.toString());

                // Extract and display the date attribute for clarity
                if (item.containsKey(config.getDateKeyName())) {
                    LOGGER.log(
                        Level.INFO,
                        "  Date attribute: {0}",
                        item.get(config.getDateKeyName()).s());
                }
            });

            // Demonstrate with a different date range
            LocalDate narrowerStartDate = config.getStartDate().plusDays(1);
            LocalDate narrowerEndDate = config.getEndDate().minusDays(1);

            if (!narrowerStartDate.isAfter(narrowerEndDate)) {
                LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "\nNow querying with a narrower date
range: {0} to {1}", new Object[] {
                    narrowerStartDate, narrowerEndDate
                });
```

```
                final QueryResponse response2 = new DateRangeQueryBuilder()
                    .withTableName(config.getTableName())
                    .withPartitionKeyName(config.getPartitionKeyName())
                    .withPartitionKeyValue(config.getPartitionKeyValue())
                    .withDateKeyName(config.getDateKeyName())
                    .withStartDate(narrowerStartDate)
                    .withEndDate(narrowerEndDate)
                    .withRegion(config.getRegion())
                    .execute();

                LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Found {0} items with narrower date
range:", response2.count());
                response2.items().forEach(item -> LOGGER.info(item.toString()));
            }

            LOGGER.info("\nNote: When storing dates in DynamoDB:");
            LOGGER.info("1. Use ISO format (YYYY-MM-DD) for lexicographical
ordering");
            LOGGER.info("2. Use the BETWEEN operator for inclusive date range
queries");
            LOGGER.info("3. Consider using ISO-8601 format for timestamps with
time components");

        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Invalid input: {0}", e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "DynamoDB error: {0}", e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Unexpected error: {0}", e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

JavaScript

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB per gli elementi compresi in un intervallo di date con. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table for items within a specific date range on the sort
 key
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {string} sortKeyName - The name of the sort key (must be a date/time
 attribute)
 * @param {Date} startDate - The start date for the range query
 * @param {Date} endDate - The end date for the range query
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryByDateRangeOnSortKey(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  sortKeyName,
  startDate,
  endDate
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Format dates as ISO strings for DynamoDB
    const formattedStartDate = startDate.toISOString();
    const formattedEndDate = endDate.toISOString();

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
```

```
      KeyConditionExpression: '#pk = :pkValue AND #sk BETWEEN :startDate
 AND :endDate',
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName,
        "#sk": sortKeyName
      },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
        ":startDate": { S: formattedStartDate },
        ":endDate": { S: formattedEndDate }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying by date range on sort key: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB per gli elementi compresi in un intervallo di date con. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_with_date_range(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, sort_key_name,
 start_date, end_date
```

```
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a date range on the sort key.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        sort_key_name (str): The name of the sort key attribute (containing date
 values).
        start_date (datetime): The start date for the query range.
        end_date (datetime): The end date for the query range.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Format the date values as ISO 8601 strings
    # DynamoDB works well with ISO format for date values
    start_date_str = start_date.isoformat()
    end_date_str = end_date.isoformat()

    # Perform the query with a date range on the sort key using BETWEEN operator
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value) &
 Key(sort_key_name).between(
        start_date_str, end_date_str
    )

    response = table.query(
        KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
        ExpressionAttributeValues={
            ":pk_val": partition_key_value,
            ":start_date": start_date_str,
            ":end_date": end_date_str,
        },
    )

    return response


def query_with_date_range_by_month(
```

```
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, sort_key_name, year,
 month
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table for a specific month's data.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        sort_key_name (str): The name of the sort key attribute (containing date
 values).
        year (int): The year to query.
        month (int): The month to query (1-12).

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Calculate the start and end dates for the specified month
    if month == 12:
        next_year = year + 1
        next_month = 1
    else:
        next_year = year
        next_month = month + 1

    start_date = datetime(year, month, 1)
    end_date = datetime(next_year, next_month, 1) - timedelta(microseconds=1)

    # Format the date values as ISO 8601 strings
    start_date_str = start_date.isoformat()
    end_date_str = end_date.isoformat()

    # Perform the query with a date range on the sort key
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value) &
 Key(sort_key_name).between(
        start_date_str, end_date_str
    )

    response = table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition)
```

```
    return response
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento per l'API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con un'espressione di filtro complessa con un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come interrogare una tabella con un'espressione di filtro complessa.

- Applica espressioni di filtro complesse ai risultati delle query.
- Combina più condizioni utilizzando operatori logici.
- Filtra gli elementi in base ad attributi non chiave.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con un'espressione di filtro complessa utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithComplexFilter(
```

```
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String statusAttrName,
        final String activeStatus,
        final String pendingStatus,
        final String priceAttrName,
        final double minPrice,
        final double maxPrice,
        final String categoryAttrName) {

        // Validate parameters
        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Status attribute name",
 statusAttrName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Active status", activeStatus);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Pending status", pendingStatus);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Price attribute name",
 priceAttrName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Category attribute name",
 categoryAttrName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateNumericRange("Minimum price", minPrice, 0.0,
 Double.MAX_VALUE);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateNumericRange("Maximum price", maxPrice, minPrice,
 Double.MAX_VALUE);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#pk", partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_STATUS,
 statusAttrName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PRICE,
 priceAttrName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_CATEGORY,
 categoryAttrName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            ":pkValue", AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_ACTIVE,
```

```
            AttributeValue.builder().s(activeStatus).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PENDING,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(pendingStatus).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_MIN_PRICE,
            AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(minPrice)).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_MAX_PRICE,
            AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(maxPrice)).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .filterExpression(FILTER_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        return dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

JavaScript

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con un'espressione di filtro complessa utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table with a complex filter expression
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
```

```
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {number|string} minViews - Minimum number of views for filtering
 * @param {number|string} minReplies - Minimum number of replies for filtering
 * @param {string} requiredTag - Tag that must be present in the item's tags set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryWithComplexFilter(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  minViews,
  minReplies,
  requiredTag
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue",
      FilterExpression: "views >= :minViews AND replies >= :minReplies AND
 contains(tags, :tag)",
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName
      },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
        ":minViews": { N: minViews.toString() },
        ":minReplies": { N: minReplies.toString() },
        ":tag": { S: requiredTag }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with complex filter: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con un'espressione di filtro complessa utilizzando. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key


def query_with_complex_filter(
    table_name,
    partition_key_name,
    partition_key_value,
    min_rating=None,
    status_list=None,
    max_price=None,
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a complex filter expression.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        min_rating (float, optional): Minimum rating value for filtering.
        status_list (list, optional): List of status values to include.
        max_price (float, optional): Maximum price value for filtering.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)
```

```
    # Start with the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Initialize the filter expression and expression attribute values
    filter_expression = None
    expression_attribute_values = {}

    # Build the filter expression based on provided parameters
    if min_rating is not None:
        filter_expression = Attr("rating").gte(min_rating)
        expression_attribute_values[":min_rating"] = min_rating

    if status_list and len(status_list) > 0:
        status_condition = None
        for i, status in enumerate(status_list):
            status_value_name = f":status{i}"
            expression_attribute_values[status_value_name] = status

            if status_condition is None:
                status_condition = Attr("status").eq(status)
            else:
                status_condition = status_condition | Attr("status").eq(status)

        if filter_expression is None:
            filter_expression = status_condition
        else:
            filter_expression = filter_expression & status_condition

    if max_price is not None:
        price_condition = Attr("price").lte(max_price)
        expression_attribute_values[":max_price"] = max_price

        if filter_expression is None:
            filter_expression = price_condition
        else:
            filter_expression = filter_expression & price_condition

    # Prepare the query parameters
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition}

    if filter_expression:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] = filter_expression
        if expression_attribute_values:
```

```
            query_params["ExpressionAttributeValues"] =
 expression_attribute_values

    # Execute the query
    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response


def query_with_complex_filter_and_or(
    table_name,
    partition_key_name,
    partition_key_value,
    category=None,
    min_rating=None,
    max_price=None,
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a complex filter expression using AND and OR
 operators.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        category (str, optional): Category value for filtering.
        min_rating (float, optional): Minimum rating value for filtering.
        max_price (float, optional): Maximum price value for filtering.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Start with the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Build a complex filter expression with AND and OR operators
    filter_expression = None
    expression_attribute_values = {}

    # Build the category condition
    if category:
```

```
        filter_expression = Attr("category").eq(category)
        expression_attribute_values[":category"] = category

    # Build the rating and price condition (rating >= min_rating OR price <=
max_price)
    rating_price_condition = None

    if min_rating is not None:
        rating_price_condition = Attr("rating").gte(min_rating)
        expression_attribute_values[":min_rating"] = min_rating

    if max_price is not None:
        price_condition = Attr("price").lte(max_price)
        expression_attribute_values[":max_price"] = max_price

        if rating_price_condition is None:
            rating_price_condition = price_condition
        else:
            rating_price_condition = rating_price_condition | price_condition

    # Combine the conditions
    if rating_price_condition:
        if filter_expression is None:
            filter_expression = rating_price_condition
        else:
            filter_expression = filter_expression & rating_price_condition

    # Prepare the query parameters
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition}

    if filter_expression:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] = filter_expression
        if expression_attribute_values:
            query_params["ExpressionAttributeValues"] =
expression_attribute_values

    # Execute the query
    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento per l'API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con un'espressione di filtro dinamica con un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come interrogare una tabella con un'espressione di filtro dinamica.

- Crea espressioni di filtro in modo dinamico in fase di esecuzione.
- Crea condizioni di filtro in base all'input dell'utente o allo stato dell'applicazione.
- Aggiungi o rimuovi i criteri di filtro in modo condizionale.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con un'espressione di filtro costruita dinamicamente utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    public static QueryResponse queryWithDynamicFilter(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final Map<String, Object> filterCriteria,
        final Region region,
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient) {
```

```
        validateParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName, partitionKeyValue,
filterCriteria);

        DynamoDbClient ddbClient = dynamoDbClient;
        boolean shouldClose = false;

        try {
            if (ddbClient == null) {
                ddbClient = createClient(region);
                shouldClose = true;
            }

            final QueryWithDynamicFilter queryHelper = new
QueryWithDynamicFilter(ddbClient);
            return queryHelper.queryWithDynamicFilter(tableName,
partitionKeyName, partitionKeyValue, filterCriteria);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Table not found: " + tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to execute dynamic filter query: " +
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error during query: " +
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        } finally {
            if (shouldClose && ddbClient != null) {
                ddbClient.close();
            }
        }
    }
```

Dimostra come utilizzare le espressioni di filtro dinamiche con. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
            """
                Usage:
                    <tableName> <partitionKeyName> <partitionKeyValue>
<filterAttrName> <filterAttrValue> [region]
```

```
                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to query.
                    partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute.
                    partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key to query.
                    filterAttrName - The name of the attribute to filter on.
                    filterAttrValue - The value to filter by.
                    region (optional) - The AWS region where the table exists.
(Default: us-east-1)
                """;

        if (args.length < 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        final String tableName = args[0];
        final String partitionKeyName = args[1];
        final String partitionKeyValue = args[2];
        final String filterAttrName = args[3];
        final String filterAttrValue = args[4];
        final Region region = args.length > 5 ? Region.of(args[5]) :
Region.US_EAST_1;

        System.out.println("Querying items with dynamic filter: " +
filterAttrName + " = " + filterAttrValue);

        try {
            // Using the builder pattern to create and execute the query
            final QueryResponse response = new DynamicFilterQueryBuilder()
                .withTableName(tableName)
                .withPartitionKeyName(partitionKeyName)
                .withPartitionKeyValue(partitionKeyValue)
                .withFilterCriterion(filterAttrName, filterAttrValue)
                .withRegion(region)
                .execute();

            // Process the results
            System.out.println("Found " + response.count() + " items:");
            response.items().forEach(item -> System.out.println(item));

            // Demonstrate multiple filter criteria
            System.out.println("\nNow querying with multiple filter criteria:");

            Map<String, Object> multipleFilters = new HashMap<>();
```

```
            multipleFilters.put(filterAttrName, filterAttrValue);
            multipleFilters.put("status", "active");

            final QueryResponse multiFilterResponse = new
DynamicFilterQueryBuilder()
                .withTableName(tableName)
                .withPartitionKeyName(partitionKeyName)
                .withPartitionKeyValue(partitionKeyValue)
                .withFilterCriteria(multipleFilters)
                .withRegion(region)
                .execute();

            System.out.println("Found " + multiFilterResponse.count() + " items
with multiple filters:");
            multiFilterResponse.items().forEach(item ->
System.out.println(item));

        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            System.err.println("Invalid input: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Table not found: " + tableName);
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("DynamoDB error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con un'espressione di filtro costruita dinamicamente utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

async function queryWithDynamicFilter(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  sortKeyName,
  sortKeyValue,
  filterParams = {}
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Initialize filter expression components
    let filterExpressions = [];
    const expressionAttributeValues = {
      ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
      ":skValue": { S: sortKeyValue }
    };
    const expressionAttributeNames = {
      "#pk": partitionKeyName,
      "#sk": sortKeyName
    };

    // Add status filter if provided
    if (filterParams.status) {
      filterExpressions.push("status = :status");
      expressionAttributeValues[":status"] = { S: filterParams.status };
    }

    // Add minimum views filter if provided
    if (filterParams.minViews !== undefined) {
      filterExpressions.push("views >= :minViews");
      expressionAttributeValues[":minViews"] = { N:
 filterParams.minViews.toString() };
    }

    // Add author filter if provided
    if (filterParams.author) {
      filterExpressions.push("author = :author");
      expressionAttributeValues[":author"] = { S: filterParams.author };
```

```
    }

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue AND #sk = :skValue"
    };

    // Add filter expression if any filters were provided
    if (filterExpressions.length > 0) {
      input.FilterExpression = filterExpressions.join(" AND ");
    }

    // Add expression attribute names and values
    input.ExpressionAttributeNames = expressionAttributeNames;
    input.ExpressionAttributeValues = expressionAttributeValues;

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with dynamic filter: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con un'espressione di filtro costruita dinamicamente utilizzando. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key


def query_with_dynamic_filter(
```

```
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, filter_conditions=None
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a dynamically constructed filter expression.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        filter_conditions (dict, optional): A dictionary of filter conditions
 where
            keys are attribute names and values are dictionaries with 'operator'
 and 'value'.
            Example: {'rating': {'operator': '>=', 'value': 4}, 'status':
 {'operator': '=', 'value': 'active'}}

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Start with the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Initialize variables for the filter expression and attribute values
    filter_expression = None
    expression_attribute_values = {":pk_val": partition_key_value}

    # Dynamically build the filter expression if filter conditions are provided
    if filter_conditions:
        for attr_name, condition in filter_conditions.items():
            operator = condition.get("operator")
            value = condition.get("value")
            attr_value_name = f":{attr_name}"
            expression_attribute_values[attr_value_name] = value

            # Create the appropriate filter expression based on the operator
            current_condition = None
            if operator == "=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).eq(value)
            elif operator == "!=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).ne(value)
```

```
            elif operator == ">":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).gt(value)
            elif operator == ">=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).gte(value)
            elif operator == "<":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).lt(value)
            elif operator == "<=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).lte(value)
            elif operator == "contains":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).contains(value)
            elif operator == "begins_with":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).begins_with(value)

            # Combine with existing filter expression using AND
            if current_condition:
                if filter_expression is None:
                    filter_expression = current_condition
                else:
                    filter_expression = filter_expression & current_condition

    # Perform the query with the dynamically built filter expression
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition}

    if filter_expression:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] = filter_expression

    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response
```

Dimostra come utilizzare le espressioni di filtro dinamiche con. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the query_with_dynamic_filter function."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "Products"
    partition_key_name = "Category"
    partition_key_value = "Electronics"

    # Define dynamic filter conditions based on user input or runtime conditions
    user_min_rating = 4  # This could come from user input
```

```
    user_status_filter = "active"  # This could come from user input

    filter_conditions = {}

    # Only add conditions that are actually specified
    if user_min_rating is not None:
        filter_conditions["rating"] = {"operator": ">=", "value":
user_min_rating}

    if user_status_filter:
        filter_conditions["status"] = {"operator": "=", "value":
user_status_filter}

    print(
        f"Querying products in category '{partition_key_value}' with filter
conditions: {filter_conditions}"
    )

    # Execute the query with dynamic filter
    response = query_with_dynamic_filter(
        table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, filter_conditions
    )

    # Process the results
    items = response.get("Items", [])
    print(f"Found {len(items)} items")

    for item in items:
        print(f"Product: {item}")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento per l'API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con un'espressione di filtro e un limite con un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come interrogare una tabella con un'espressione di filtro e un limite.

- Applica le espressioni di filtro ai risultati delle query con un limite sugli elementi valutati.
- Scopri come il limite influisce sui risultati delle query filtrate.
- Controlla il numero massimo di elementi elaborati in una query.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con un'espressione di filtro e limita l'utilizzo. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithFilterAndLimit(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String filterAttrName,
        final String filterAttrValue,
        final int limit) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Filter attribute name",
 filterAttrName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Filter attribute value",
 filterAttrValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validatePositiveInteger("Limit", limit);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
```

```
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_FILTER,
filterAttrName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_FILTER,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(filterAttrValue).build());

        // Create the filter expression
        final String filterExpression = "#filterAttr = :filterValue";

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .filterExpression(filterExpression)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .limit(limit)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Query with filter and limit successful. Found
{0} items", response.count());
            LOGGER.log(
                Level.INFO, "ScannedCount: {0} (total items evaluated before
filtering)", response.scannedCount());
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Error querying with filter and limit: {0}",
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
```

```
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con un'espressione di filtro e limita l'utilizzo. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key


def query_with_filter_and_limit(
    table_name,
    partition_key_name,
    partition_key_value,
    filter_attribute=None,
    filter_value=None,
    limit=10,
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a filter expression and limit the number of
 results.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        filter_attribute (str, optional): The attribute name to filter on.
        filter_value (any, optional): The value to compare against in the filter.
        limit (int, optional): The maximum number of items to evaluate. Defaults
 to 10.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
```

```
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Build the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Prepare the query parameters
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition, "Limit": limit}

    # Add the filter expression if filter attributes are provided
    if filter_attribute and filter_value is not None:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] =
 Attr(filter_attribute).gt(filter_value)
        query_params["ExpressionAttributeValues"] = {":filter_value":
 filter_value}

    # Execute the query
    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response
```

Dimostra come utilizzare le espressioni di filtro con limiti. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the query_with_filter_and_limit function."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "ProductReviews"
    partition_key_name = "ProductId"
    partition_key_value = "P123456"
    filter_attribute = "Rating"
    filter_value = 3  # Filter for ratings > 3
    limit = 5

    print(f"Querying reviews for product '{partition_key_value}' with rating >
 {filter_value}")
    print(f"Limiting to {limit} evaluated items")

    # Execute the query with filter and limit
    response = query_with_filter_and_limit(
        table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, filter_attribute,
 filter_value, limit
```

```
    )

    # Process the results
    items = response.get("Items", [])
    print(f"\nReturned {len(items)} items that passed the filter")

    for item in items:
        print(f"Review: {item}")

    # Explain the difference between Limit and actual results
    explain_limit_vs_results(response)

    # Check if there are more results
    if "LastEvaluatedKey" in response:
        print("\nThere are more results available. Use the LastEvaluatedKey for
 pagination.")
    else:
        print("\nAll matching results have been retrieved.")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento per l'API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con attributi annidati utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come interrogare una tabella con attributi annidati.

- Accedi e filtra in base agli attributi annidati negli elementi DynamoDB.
- Utilizza le espressioni del percorso del documento per fare riferimento agli elementi nidificati.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con attributi annidati utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    public QueryResponse queryWithNestedAttributes(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String nestedPath,
        final String nestedAttr,
        final String nestedValue) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Nested path", nestedPath);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Nested attribute", nestedAttr);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Nested value", nestedValue);

        // Split the nested path into components
        final String[] pathComponents = nestedPath.split("\\.");

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);

        // Build the nested attribute reference using document path notation
        final StringBuilder nestedAttributeRef = new StringBuilder();
        for (int i = 0; i < pathComponents.length; i++) {
            final String aliasName = "#n" + i;
            expressionAttributeNames.put(aliasName, pathComponents[i]);

            if (i > 0) {
                nestedAttributeRef.append(".");
            }
            nestedAttributeRef.append(aliasName);
        }

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
```

```
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_NESTED,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(nestedValue).build());

        // Create the filter expression using the nested attribute reference
        final String filterExpression = nestedAttributeRef + " = :nestedValue";

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .filterExpression(filterExpression)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            System.out.println("Query with nested attribute filter successful.
Found " + response.count() + " items");
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
found.\n", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying with nested attribute filter: " +
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Dimostra come interrogare una tabella DynamoDB con attributi annidati.

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

```
                Usage:
                    <tableName> <partitionKeyName> <partitionKeyValue>
<nestedPath> <nestedAttr> <nestedValue> [region]
                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to query.
                    partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute.
                    partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key to query.
                    nestedPath - The path to the nested map attribute (e.g.,
"address").
                    nestedAttr - The name of the nested attribute (e.g., "city").
                    nestedValue - The value to filter by (e.g., "Seattle").
                    region (optional) - The AWS region where the table exists.
(Default: us-east-1)
                """;

        if (args.length < 6) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        final String tableName = args[0];
        final String partitionKeyName = args[1];
        final String partitionKeyValue = args[2];
        final String nestedPath = args[3];
        final String nestedAttr = args[4];
        final String nestedValue = args[5];
        final Region region = args.length > 6 ? Region.of(args[6]) :
Region.US_EAST_1;

        System.out.println("Querying items where " + partitionKeyName + " = " +
partitionKeyValue + " and " + nestedPath
            + "." + nestedAttr + " = " + nestedValue);

        try {
            // Using the builder pattern to create and execute the query
            final QueryResponse response = new NestedAttributeQueryBuilder()
                .withTableName(tableName)
                .withPartitionKeyName(partitionKeyName)
                .withPartitionKeyValue(partitionKeyValue)
                .withNestedPath(nestedPath)
                .withNestedAttribute(nestedAttr)
                .withNestedValue(nestedValue)
                .withRegion(region)
                .execute();
```

```
            // Process the results
            System.out.println("Found " + response.count() + " items:");
            response.items().forEach(item -> {
                System.out.println(item);

                // Extract and display the nested attribute for clarity
                if (item.containsKey(nestedPath) && item.get(nestedPath).hasM())
{
                    Map<String, AttributeValue> nestedMap =
item.get(nestedPath).m();
                    if (nestedMap.containsKey(nestedAttr)) {
                        System.out.println("  Nested attribute " + nestedPath +
"." + nestedAttr + ": "
                                + formatAttributeValue(nestedMap.get(nestedAttr)));
                    }
                }
            });

            System.out.println("\nNote: When working with nested attributes in
DynamoDB:");
            System.out.println("1. Use dot notation in filter expressions to
access nested attributes");
            System.out.println("2. Use expression attribute names for each
component of the path");
            System.out.println("3. Check if the nested attribute exists before
accessing it");

        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            System.err.println("Invalid input: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Table not found: " + tableName);
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("DynamoDB error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

JavaScript

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con attributi annidati utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table filtering on a nested attribute
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} productId - The product ID to query by (partition key)
 * @param {string} category - The category to filter by (nested attribute)
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryWithNestedAttribute(
  config,
  tableName,
  productId,
  category
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "product_id = :productId",
      FilterExpression: "details.category = :category",
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":productId": { S: productId },
        ":category": { S: category }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
```

```
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with nested attribute: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con attributi annidati utilizzando. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
from typing import Any, Dict, List

import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key


def query_with_nested_attributes(
    table_name: str,
    partition_key_name: str,
    partition_key_value: str,
    nested_path: str,
    comparison_operator: str,
    comparison_value: Any,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table and filter by nested attributes.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        nested_path (str): The path to the nested attribute (e.g.,
 'specs.weight').
```

```
        comparison_operator (str): The comparison operator to use ('=', '!=',
 '<', '<=', '>', '>=').
        comparison_value (any): The value to compare against.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Build the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Build the filter expression based on the nested attribute path and
 comparison operator
    filter_expression = None
    if comparison_operator == "=":
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).eq(comparison_value)
    elif comparison_operator == "!=":
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).ne(comparison_value)
    elif comparison_operator == "<":
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).lt(comparison_value)
    elif comparison_operator == "<=":
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).lte(comparison_value)
    elif comparison_operator == ">":
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).gt(comparison_value)
    elif comparison_operator == ">=":
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).gte(comparison_value)
    elif comparison_operator == "contains":
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).contains(comparison_value)
    elif comparison_operator == "begins_with":
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).begins_with(comparison_value)

    # Execute the query with the filter expression
    response = table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
 FilterExpression=filter_expression)

    return response


def query_with_multiple_nested_attributes(
    table_name: str,
    partition_key_name: str,
```

```
    partition_key_value: str,
    nested_conditions: List[Dict[str, Any]],
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table and filter by multiple nested attributes.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        nested_conditions (list): A list of dictionaries, each containing:
            - path (str): The path to the nested attribute
            - operator (str): The comparison operator
            - value (any): The value to compare against

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Build the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Build the combined filter expression for all nested attributes
    combined_filter = None

    for condition in nested_conditions:
        if not isinstance(condition, dict):
            continue
        path = condition.get("path", "")
        operator = condition.get("operator", "")
        value = condition.get("value")

        if not path or not operator:
            continue

        # Build the individual filter expression
        current_filter = None
        if operator == "=":
            current_filter = Attr(path).eq(value)
        elif operator == "!=":
            current_filter = Attr(path).ne(value)
```

```
        elif operator == "<":
            current_filter = Attr(path).lt(value)
        elif operator == "<=":
            current_filter = Attr(path).lte(value)
        elif operator == ">":
            current_filter = Attr(path).gt(value)
        elif operator == ">=":
            current_filter = Attr(path).gte(value)
        elif operator == "contains":
            current_filter = Attr(path).contains(value)
        elif operator == "begins_with":
            current_filter = Attr(path).begins_with(value)

        # Combine with the existing filter using AND
        if current_filter:
            if combined_filter is None:
                combined_filter = current_filter
            else:
                combined_filter = combined_filter & current_filter

    # Execute the query with the combined filter expression
    response = table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
FilterExpression=combined_filter)

    return response
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento per l'API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con impaginazione utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come interrogare una tabella con impaginazione.

- Implementa la paginazione per i risultati delle query DynamoDB.
- Utilizzate il LastEvaluatedKey per recuperare le pagine successive.
- Controlla il numero di elementi per pagina con il parametro Limit.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con impaginazione utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

    public List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> queryWithPagination(
        final String tableName, final String partitionKeyName, final String
 partitionKeyValue, final int pageSize) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validatePositiveInteger("Page size", pageSize);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());

        // Create the query request
        QueryRequest.Builder queryRequestBuilder = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
```

```
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .limit(pageSize);

        // List to store all items from all pages
        final List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> allItems = new ArrayList<>();

        // Map to store the last evaluated key for pagination
        Map<String, AttributeValue> lastEvaluatedKey = null;
        int pageNumber = 1;

        try {
            do {
                // If we have a last evaluated key, use it for the next page
                if (lastEvaluatedKey != null) {
                    queryRequestBuilder.exclusiveStartKey(lastEvaluatedKey);
                }

                // Execute the query
                final QueryResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequestBuilder.build());

                // Process the current page of results
                final List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> pageItems =
response.items();
                allItems.addAll(pageItems);

                // Get the last evaluated key for the next page
                lastEvaluatedKey = response.lastEvaluatedKey();
                if (lastEvaluatedKey != null && lastEvaluatedKey.isEmpty()) {
                    lastEvaluatedKey = null;
                }

                System.out.println("Page " + pageNumber + ": Retrieved " +
pageItems.size() + " items (Running total: "
                    + allItems.size() + ")");

                pageNumber++;

            } while (lastEvaluatedKey != null);

            System.out.println("Query with pagination complete. Retrieved a total
of " + allItems.size()
                + " items across " + (pageNumber - 1) + " pages");
```

```
            return allItems;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
found.\n", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying with pagination: " +
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Dimostra come interrogare una tabella DynamoDB con impaginazione.

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
            """
                Usage:
                    <tableName> <partitionKeyName> <partitionKeyValue> [pageSize]
[region]
                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to query.
                    partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute.
                    partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key to query.
                    pageSize (optional) - The maximum number of items to return
per page. (Default: 10)
                    region (optional) - The AWS region where the table exists.
(Default: us-east-1)
                """;

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

        final String tableName = args[0];
        final String partitionKeyName = args[1];
        final String partitionKeyValue = args[2];
        final int pageSize = args.length > 3 ? Integer.parseInt(args[3]) : 10;
        final Region region = args.length > 4 ? Region.of(args[4]) :
Region.US_EAST_1;
```

```
        System.out.println("Querying items with pagination (page size: " +
pageSize + ")");

        try {
            // Using the builder pattern to create and execute the query
            final List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> allItems = new
PaginationQueryBuilder()
                .withTableName(tableName)
                .withPartitionKeyName(partitionKeyName)
                .withPartitionKeyValue(partitionKeyValue)
                .withPageSize(pageSize)
                .withRegion(region)
                .executeWithPagination();

            // Process the results
            System.out.println("\nSummary: Retrieved a total of " +
allItems.size() + " items");

            // Display the first few items as a sample
            final int sampleSize = Math.min(5, allItems.size());
            if (sampleSize > 0) {
                System.out.println("\nSample of retrieved items (first " +
sampleSize + "):");
                for (int i = 0; i < sampleSize; i++) {
                    System.out.println(allItems.get(i));
                }

                if (allItems.size() > sampleSize) {
                    System.out.println("... and " + (allItems.size() -
sampleSize) + " more items");
                }
            }
        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            System.err.println("Invalid input: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Table not found: " + tableName);
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("DynamoDB error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

JavaScript

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con impaginazione utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
/**
 * Example demonstrating how to handle large query result sets in DynamoDB using
 pagination
 *
 * This example shows:
 * - How to use pagination to handle large result sets
 * - How to use LastEvaluatedKey to retrieve the next page of results
 * - How to construct subsequent query requests using ExclusiveStartKey
 */
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table with pagination to handle large result sets
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {number} pageSize - Number of items per page
 * @returns {Promise<Array>} - All items from the query
 */
async function queryWithPagination(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  pageSize = 25
) {
  try {
```

```
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Initialize variables for pagination
    let lastEvaluatedKey = undefined;
    const allItems = [];
    let pageCount = 0;

    // Loop until all pages are retrieved
    do {
      // Construct the query input
      const input = {
        TableName: tableName,
        KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue",
        Limit: pageSize,
        ExpressionAttributeNames: {
          "#pk": partitionKeyName
        },
        ExpressionAttributeValues: {
          ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue }
        }
      };

      // Add ExclusiveStartKey if we have a LastEvaluatedKey from a previous
query
      if (lastEvaluatedKey) {
        input.ExclusiveStartKey = lastEvaluatedKey;
      }

      // Execute the query
      const command = new QueryCommand(input);
      const response = await client.send(command);

      // Process the current page of results
      pageCount++;
      console.log(`Processing page ${pageCount} with ${response.Items.length}
items`);

      // Add the items from this page to our collection
      if (response.Items && response.Items.length > 0) {
        allItems.push(...response.Items);
      }

      // Get the LastEvaluatedKey for the next page
```

```
      lastEvaluatedKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;

    } while (lastEvaluatedKey); // Continue until there are no more pages

    console.log(`Query complete. Retrieved ${allItems.length} items in
 ${pageCount} pages.`);
    return allItems;
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with pagination: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Example usage:
 *
 * // Query all items in the "AWS DynamoDB" forum with pagination
 * const allItems = await queryWithPagination(
 *   { region: "us-west-2" },
 *   "ForumThreads",
 *   "ForumName",
 *   "AWS DynamoDB",
 *   25 // 25 items per page
 * );
 *
 * console.log(`Total items retrieved: ${allItems.length}`);
 *
 * // Notes on pagination:
 * // - LastEvaluatedKey contains the primary key of the last evaluated item
 * // - When LastEvaluatedKey is undefined/null, there are no more items to
 retrieve
 * // - ExclusiveStartKey tells DynamoDB where to start the next page
 * // - Pagination helps manage memory usage for large result sets
 * // - Each page requires a separate network request to DynamoDB
 */

module.exports = { queryWithPagination };
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con impaginazione utilizzando. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_with_pagination(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, page_size=25,
 max_pages=None
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with pagination to handle large result sets.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        page_size (int, optional): The number of items to return per page.
 Defaults to 25.
        max_pages (int, optional): The maximum number of pages to retrieve. If
 None, retrieves all pages.

    Returns:
        list: All items retrieved from the query across all pages.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Initialize variables for pagination
    last_evaluated_key = None
    page_count = 0
    all_items = []

    # Paginate through the results
    while True:
        # Check if we've reached the maximum number of pages
        if max_pages is not None and page_count >= max_pages:
            break
```

```
        # Prepare the query parameters
        query_params = {
            "KeyConditionExpression":
 Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value),
            "Limit": page_size,
        }

        # Add the ExclusiveStartKey if we have a LastEvaluatedKey from a previous
 query
        if last_evaluated_key:
            query_params["ExclusiveStartKey"] = last_evaluated_key

        # Execute the query
        response = table.query(**query_params)

        # Process the current page of results
        items = response.get("Items", [])
        all_items.extend(items)

        # Update pagination tracking
        page_count += 1

        # Get the LastEvaluatedKey for the next page, if any
        last_evaluated_key = response.get("LastEvaluatedKey")

        # If there's no LastEvaluatedKey, we've reached the end of the results
        if not last_evaluated_key:
            break

    return all_items


def query_with_pagination_generator(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, page_size=25
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with pagination using a generator to handle large
 result sets.
    This approach is memory-efficient as it yields one page at a time.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
```

```
        page_size (int, optional): The number of items to return per page.
Defaults to 25.

    Yields:
        tuple: A tuple containing (items, page_number, last_page) where:
            - items is a list of items for the current page
            - page_number is the current page number (starting from 1)
            - last_page is a boolean indicating if this is the last page
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Initialize variables for pagination
    last_evaluated_key = None
    page_number = 0

    # Paginate through the results
    while True:
        # Prepare the query parameters
        query_params = {
            "KeyConditionExpression":
Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value),
            "Limit": page_size,
        }

        # Add the ExclusiveStartKey if we have a LastEvaluatedKey from a previous
query
        if last_evaluated_key:
            query_params["ExclusiveStartKey"] = last_evaluated_key

        # Execute the query
        response = table.query(**query_params)

        # Get the current page of results
        items = response.get("Items", [])
        page_number += 1

        # Get the LastEvaluatedKey for the next page, if any
        last_evaluated_key = response.get("LastEvaluatedKey")

        # Determine if this is the last page
        is_last_page = last_evaluated_key is None
```

```
        # Yield the current page of results
        yield (items, page_number, is_last_page)

        # If there's no LastEvaluatedKey, we've reached the end of the results
        if is_last_page:
            break
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento per l'API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con letture fortemente coerenti utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come interrogare una tabella con letture fortemente coerenti.

- Configura il livello di coerenza per le query DynamoDB.
- Utilizza letture fortemente coerenti per ottenere la maggior parte dei dati. up-to-date
- Comprendi i compromessi tra coerenza finale e forte coerenza.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con coerenza di lettura configurabile utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;
```

```
   public QueryResponse queryWithConsistentReads(
       final String tableName,
       final String partitionKeyName,
       final String partitionKeyValue,
       final boolean useConsistentRead) {

       CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
partitionKeyValue);

       // Create expression attribute names for the column names
       final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
       expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
partitionKeyName);

       // Create expression attribute values for the column values
       final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
       expressionAttributeValues.put(
           EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
           AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());

       // Create the query request
       final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
           .tableName(tableName)
           .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
           .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
           .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
           .consistentRead(useConsistentRead)
           .build();

       try {
           final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
           LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Query successful. Found {0} items",
response.count());
           return response;
       } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
           LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", tableName);
           throw e;
       } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
           LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Error querying with consistent reads", e);
           throw e;
       }
   }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

JavaScript

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con coerenza di lettura configurabile utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table with configurable read consistency
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {boolean} useConsistentRead - Whether to use strongly consistent reads
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryWithConsistentRead(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  useConsistentRead = false
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue",
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName
      },
```

```
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue }
      },
      ConsistentRead: useConsistentRead
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with consistent read: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con l'opzione per letture fortemente coerenti utilizzando. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
import time

import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_with_consistent_read(
    table_name,
    partition_key_name,
    partition_key_value,
    sort_key_name=None,
    sort_key_value=None,
    consistent_read=True,
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with the option for strongly consistent reads.
```

```
    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        sort_key_name (str, optional): The name of the sort key attribute.
        sort_key_value (str, optional): The value of the sort key to query.
        consistent_read (bool, optional): Whether to use strongly consistent
reads. Defaults to True.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Build the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    if sort_key_name and sort_key_value:
        key_condition = key_condition & Key(sort_key_name).eq(sort_key_value)

    # Perform the query with the consistent read option
    response = table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
ConsistentRead=consistent_read)

    return response
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento per l'API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

Interroga i dati DynamoDB utilizzando istruzioni PartiQL SELECT con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come interrogare i dati utilizzando le istruzioni PartiQL SELECT.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Interroga gli elementi da una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando le istruzioni PartiQL SELECT con. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
/**
 * This example demonstrates how to query items from a DynamoDB table using
 PartiQL.
 * It shows different ways to select data with various index types.
 */
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

/**
 * Select all items from a DynamoDB table using PartiQL.
 * Note: This should be used with caution on large tables.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const selectAllItems = async (tableName: string) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `SELECT * FROM "${tableName}"`,
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Items retrieved successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error retrieving items:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};
```

```
/**
 * Select an item by its primary key using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const selectItemByPartitionKey = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `SELECT * FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${partitionKeyName} = ?`,
    Parameters: [partitionKeyValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item retrieved successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error retrieving item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Select an item by its composite key (partition key + sort key) using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param sortKeyName - The name of the sort key attribute
 * @param sortKeyValue - The value of the sort key
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const selectItemByCompositeKey = async (
  tableName: string,
```

```
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number,
  sortKeyName: string,
  sortKeyValue: string | number
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `SELECT * FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${partitionKeyName} = ? AND
 ${sortKeyName} = ?`,
    Parameters: [partitionKeyValue, sortKeyValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item retrieved successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error retrieving item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Select items using a filter condition with PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param filterAttribute - The attribute to filter on
 * @param filterValue - The value to filter by
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const selectItemsWithFilter = async (
  tableName: string,
  filterAttribute: string,
  filterValue: string | number
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `SELECT * FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${filterAttribute} = ?`,
    Parameters: [filterValue],
  };
```

```
  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Items retrieved successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error retrieving items:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Select items using a begins_with function for prefix matching.
 * This is useful for querying hierarchical data.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param attributeName - The attribute to check for prefix
 * @param prefix - The prefix to match
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const selectItemsByPrefix = async (
  tableName: string,
  attributeName: string,
  prefix: string
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `SELECT * FROM "${tableName}" WHERE
 begins_with(${attributeName}, ?)`,
    Parameters: [prefix],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Items retrieved successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error retrieving items:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};
```

```
/**
 * Select items using a between condition for range queries.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param attributeName - The attribute to check for range
 * @param startValue - The start value of the range
 * @param endValue - The end value of the range
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const selectItemsByRange = async (
  tableName: string,
  attributeName: string,
  startValue: number | string,
  endValue: number | string
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `SELECT * FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${attributeName} BETWEEN ?
 AND ?`,
    Parameters: [startValue, endValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Items retrieved successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error retrieving items:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Example usage showing how to select items with different index types
 */
export const selectExamples = async () => {
  // Select all items from a table (use with caution on large tables)
  await selectAllItems("UsersTable");

  // Select by partition key (simple primary key)
  await selectItemByPartitionKey("UsersTable", "userId", "user123");
```

```
  // Select by composite key (partition key + sort key)
  await selectItemByCompositeKey("OrdersTable", "orderId", "order456",
 "productId", "prod789");

  // Select with a filter condition (can use any attribute)
  await selectItemsWithFilter("UsersTable", "userType", "premium");

  // Select items with a prefix (useful for hierarchical data)
  await selectItemsByPrefix("ProductsTable", "category", "electronics");

  // Select items within a range (useful for numeric or date ranges)
  await selectItemsByRange("OrdersTable", "orderDate", "2023-01-01",
 "2023-12-31");
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - BatchExecuteStatement
  - ExecuteStatement

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB per gli elementi TTL utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire una query per gli elementi TTL.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Interroga l'espressione filtrata per raccogliere elementi TTL in una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Optional;
```

```
        final QueryRequest request = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .filterExpression(FILTER_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = dynamoDbClient != null
            ? dynamoDbClient
            : DynamoDbClient.builder().region(region).build()) {
            final QueryResponse response = ddb.query(request);
            System.out.println("Query successful. Found " + response.count() + "
 items that have not expired yet.");

            // Print each item
            response.items().forEach(item -> {
                System.out.println("Item: " + item);
            });

            return 0;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR, tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

JavaScript

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

Interroga l'espressione filtrata per raccogliere elementi TTL in una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
import { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
```

```
import { marshall, unmarshall } from "@aws-sdk/util-dynamodb";

export const queryFiltered = async (tableName, primaryKey, region = 'us-east-1')
 => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    const currentTime = Math.floor(Date.now() / 1000);

    const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pk",
        FilterExpression: "#ea > :ea",
        ExpressionAttributeNames: {
            "#pk": "primaryKey",
            "#ea": "expireAt"
        },
        ExpressionAttributeValues: marshall({
            ":pk": primaryKey,
            ":ea": currentTime
        })
    };

    try {
        const { Items } = await client.send(new QueryCommand(params));
        Items.forEach(item => {
            console.log(unmarshall(item))
        });
        return Items;
    } catch (err) {
        console.error(`Error querying items: ${err}`);
        throw err;
    }
}

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
// queryFiltered('your-table-name', 'your-partition-key-value');
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Interroga l'espressione filtrata per raccogliere elementi TTL in una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
from datetime import datetime

import boto3


def query_dynamodb_items(table_name, partition_key):
    """

    :param table_name: Name of the DynamoDB table
    :param partition_key:
    :return:
    """
    try:
        # Initialize a DynamoDB resource
        dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb", region_name="us-east-1")

        # Specify your table
        table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

        # Get the current time in epoch format
        current_time = int(datetime.now().timestamp())

        # Perform the query operation with a filter expression to exclude expired
 items
        # response = table.query(
        #
 KeyConditionExpression=boto3.dynamodb.conditions.Key('partitionKey').eq(partition_key),
        #
 FilterExpression=boto3.dynamodb.conditions.Attr('expireAt').gt(current_time)
        # )
        response = table.query(

 KeyConditionExpression=dynamodb.conditions.Key("partitionKey").eq(partition_key),

 FilterExpression=dynamodb.conditions.Attr("expireAt").gt(current_time),
        )
```

```
        # Print the items that are not expired
        for item in response["Items"]:
            print(item)

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error querying items: {e}")


# Call the function with your values
query_dynamodb_items("Music", "your-partition-key-value")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento per l'API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

Interroga le tabelle DynamoDB utilizzando modelli di data e ora con un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire query nelle tabelle utilizzando modelli di data e ora.

- Archivia e interroga date/time i valori in DynamoDB.
- Implementa interrogazioni su intervalli di date utilizzando chiavi di ordinamento.
- Formatta le stringhe di data per interrogazioni efficaci.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Interroga utilizzando intervalli di date nelle chiavi di ordinamento con. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
```

```
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithDateRange(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String dateKeyName,
        final LocalDate startDate,
        final LocalDate endDate) {

        // Focus on query logic, assuming parameters are valid
        if (startDate == null || endDate == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Start date and end date cannot be
 null");
        }

        if (endDate.isBefore(startDate)) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("End date must be after start
 date");
        }

        // Format dates as ISO strings for DynamoDB (using just the date part)
        final String formattedStartDate = startDate.toString();
        final String formattedEndDate = endDate.toString();

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_SK, dateKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_START_DATE,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(formattedStartDate).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_END_DATE,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(formattedEndDate).build());
```

```
        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Query by date range successful. Found {0}
 items", response.count());
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Error querying by date range: {0}",
 e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Interroga utilizzando variabili data-ora con. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.ZoneOffset;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    public QueryResponse queryWithDateTime(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
```

```
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String dateKeyName,
        final String startDate,
        final String endDate) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateDateRangeParameters(dateKeyName, startDate,
endDate);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateDateFormat("Start date", startDate);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateDateFormat("End date", endDate);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#dateKey", dateKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            ":startDate", AttributeValue.builder().s(startDate).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            ":endDate", AttributeValue.builder().s(endDate).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            System.out.println("Query successful. Found " + response.count() + "
items");
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
```

```
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
 found.\n", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying with date range: " +
 e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Interroga entro intervalli di date nei timestamp di epoca Unix con. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.ZoneOffset;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    public QueryResponse queryWithDateTimeEpoch(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String dateKeyName,
        final long startEpoch,
        final long endEpoch) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Date key name", dateKeyName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateEpochTimestamp("Start epoch", startEpoch);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateEpochTimestamp("End epoch", endEpoch);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
```

```
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#dateKey", dateKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            ":startDate",
AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(startEpoch)).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            ":endDate",
AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(endEpoch)).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            System.out.println("Query successful. Found " + response.count() + "
items");
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
found.\n", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying with epoch timestamps: " +
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Interroga entro intervalli di date utilizzando oggetti con. LocalDateTime AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.ZoneOffset;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    public QueryResponse queryWithDateTimeLocalDateTime(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String dateKeyName,
        final LocalDateTime startDateTime,
        final LocalDateTime endDateTime) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Date key name", dateKeyName);
        if (startDateTime == null || endDateTime == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Start and end LocalDateTime must
 not be null");
        }

        // Convert LocalDateTime to ISO-8601 strings in UTC with the correct
 format
        final String startDate =
 startDateTime.atZone(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DATE_TIME_FORMATTER);
        final String endDate =
 endDateTime.atZone(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DATE_TIME_FORMATTER);

        return queryWithDateTime(tableName, partitionKeyName, partitionKeyValue,
 dateKeyName, startDate, endDate);
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Esegui una query utilizzando intervalli di date nelle chiavi di ordinamento con. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table for items within a specific date range on the sort
 key
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {string} sortKeyName - The name of the sort key (must be a date/time
 attribute)
 * @param {Date} startDate - The start date for the range query
 * @param {Date} endDate - The end date for the range query
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryByDateRangeOnSortKey(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  sortKeyName,
  startDate,
  endDate
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Format dates as ISO strings for DynamoDB
    const formattedStartDate = startDate.toISOString();
    const formattedEndDate = endDate.toISOString();

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
```

```
      KeyConditionExpression: '#pk = :pkValue AND #sk BETWEEN :startDate
 AND :endDate',
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName,
        "#sk": sortKeyName
      },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
        ":startDate": { S: formattedStartDate },
        ":endDate": { S: formattedEndDate }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying by date range on sort key: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

Interroga utilizzando variabili data-ora con. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table for items within a specific date range
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {string} dateKeyName - The name of the date attribute to filter on
 * @param {Date} startDate - The start date for the range query
 * @param {Date} endDate - The end date for the range query
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryByDateRange(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
```

```
  partitionKeyValue,
  dateKeyName,
  startDate,
  endDate
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Format dates as ISO strings for DynamoDB
    const formattedStartDate = startDate.toISOString();
    const formattedEndDate = endDate.toISOString();

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: `#pk = :pkValue AND #dateAttr BETWEEN :startDate
 AND :endDate`,
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName,
        "#dateAttr": dateKeyName
      },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
        ":startDate": { S: formattedStartDate },
        ":endDate": { S: formattedEndDate }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying by date range: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Esegui una query utilizzando intervalli di date nelle chiavi di ordinamento con. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_with_date_range(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, sort_key_name,
 start_date, end_date
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a date range on the sort key.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        sort_key_name (str): The name of the sort key attribute (containing date
 values).
        start_date (datetime): The start date for the query range.
        end_date (datetime): The end date for the query range.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Format the date values as ISO 8601 strings
    # DynamoDB works well with ISO format for date values
    start_date_str = start_date.isoformat()
    end_date_str = end_date.isoformat()

    # Perform the query with a date range on the sort key using BETWEEN operator
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value) &
 Key(sort_key_name).between(
```

```
        start_date_str, end_date_str
    )

    response = table.query(
        KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
        ExpressionAttributeValues={
            ":pk_val": partition_key_value,
            ":start_date": start_date_str,
            ":end_date": end_date_str,
        },
    )

    return response


def query_with_date_range_by_month(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, sort_key_name, year,
 month
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table for a specific month's data.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        sort_key_name (str): The name of the sort key attribute (containing date
 values).
        year (int): The year to query.
        month (int): The month to query (1-12).

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Calculate the start and end dates for the specified month
    if month == 12:
        next_year = year + 1
        next_month = 1
    else:
        next_year = year
```

```
        next_month = month + 1

    start_date = datetime(year, month, 1)
    end_date = datetime(next_year, next_month, 1) - timedelta(microseconds=1)

    # Format the date values as ISO 8601 strings
    start_date_str = start_date.isoformat()
    end_date_str = end_date.isoformat()

    # Perform the query with a date range on the sort key
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value) &
 Key(sort_key_name).between(
        start_date_str, end_date_str
    )

    response = table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition)

    return response
```

Interroga utilizzando variabili data-ora con. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_with_datetime(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, sort_key_name,
 start_date, end_date
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a date range filter on the sort key.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        sort_key_name (str): The name of the sort key attribute (containing date/
time values).
```

```
        start_date (datetime): The start date/time for the query range.
        end_date (datetime): The end date/time for the query range.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Format the date/time values as ISO 8601 strings
    # DynamoDB works well with ISO format for date/time values
    start_date_str = start_date.isoformat()
    end_date_str = end_date.isoformat()

    # Perform the query with a date range on the sort key
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value) &
 Key(sort_key_name).between(
        start_date_str, end_date_str
    )

    response = table.query(
        KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
        ExpressionAttributeValues={
            ":pk_val": partition_key_value,
            ":start_date": start_date_str,
            ":end_date": end_date_str,
        },
    )

    return response



def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the query_with_datetime function."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "Events"
    partition_key_name = "EventType"
    partition_key_value = "UserLogin"
    sort_key_name = "Timestamp"

    # Create date/time variables for the query
    end_date = datetime.now()
```

```
    start_date = end_date - timedelta(days=7)  # Query events from the last 7
days

    print(f"Querying events from {start_date.isoformat()} to
{end_date.isoformat()}")

    # Execute the query
    response = query_with_datetime(
        table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, sort_key_name,
start_date, end_date
    )

    # Process the results
    items = response.get("Items", [])
    print(f"Found {len(items)} items")

    for item in items:
        print(f"Event: {item}")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento per l'API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

Salva EXIF e altre informazioni sull'immagine utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Recuperare informazioni EXIF da un file JPG, JPEG o PNG.
- Carica il file immagine in un bucket Amazon S3.
- Utilizza Amazon Rekognition per identificare i tre attributi principali (etichette) nel file.
- Aggiungi le informazioni su EXIF ed etichette a una tabella Amazon DynamoDB nella regione.

Rust

SDK per Rust

Recupera le informazioni EXIF da un file JPG, JPEG o PNG, carica il file di immagine in un bucket Amazon S3, utilizza Amazon Rekognition per identificare i tre attributi principali

(etichette in Amazon Rekognition) nel file e aggiungi le informazioni su EXIF ed etichette a una tabella Amazon DynamoDB nella regione.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

Configurare il controllo degli accessi basato sugli attributi per DynamoDB utilizzando v2 AWS Command Line Interface

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare il controllo degli accessi basato sugli attributi (ABAC) per DynamoDB.

- Crea una policy IAM per ABAC.
- Crea tabelle con tag per diversi reparti.
- Elenca e filtra le tabelle in base ai tag.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

Crea una policy IAM per ABAC.

```
# Step 1: Create a policy document for ABAC
cat > abac-policy.json << 'EOF'
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "dynamodb:GetItem",
        "dynamodb:BatchGetItem",
        "dynamodb:Query",
        "dynamodb:Scan"
```

```
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:*:*:table/*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "aws:ResourceTag/Department": "${aws:PrincipalTag/Department}"
        }
      }
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "dynamodb:PutItem",
        "dynamodb:UpdateItem",
        "dynamodb:DeleteItem",
        "dynamodb:BatchWriteItem"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:*:*:table/*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "aws:ResourceTag/Department": "${aws:PrincipalTag/Department}",
          "aws:ResourceTag/Environment": "Development"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
EOF

# Step 2: Create the IAM policy
aws iam create-policy \
    --policy-name DynamoDBDepartmentBasedAccess \
    --policy-document file://abac-policy.json
```

Crea tabelle con tag per diversi reparti.

```
# Create a DynamoDB table with tags for ABAC
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name FinanceData \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=RecordID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=RecordID,KeyType=HASH \
```

```
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --tags \
        Key=Department,Value=Finance \
        Key=Environment,Value=Development

# Create another table with different tags
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MarketingData \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=RecordID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=RecordID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --tags \
        Key=Department,Value=Marketing \
        Key=Environment,Value=Production
```

Elenca e filtra le tabelle in base ai tag.

```
# List all DynamoDB tables
echo "Listing all tables:"
aws dynamodb list-tables

# Get ARNs for all tables
echo -e "\nGetting ARNs for all tables:"
TABLE_ARNS=$(aws dynamodb list-tables --query "TableNames[*]" --output text |
 xargs -I {} aws dynamodb describe-table --table-name {} --query "Table.TableArn"
 --output text)

# For each table ARN, list its tags
echo -e "\nListing tags for each table:"
for ARN in $TABLE_ARNS; do
    TABLE_NAME=$(echo $ARN | awk -F/ '{print $2}')
    echo -e "\nTags for table: $TABLE_NAME"
    aws dynamodb list-tags-of-resource --resource-arn $ARN
done

# Example: Find tables with a specific tag
echo -e "\nFinding tables with Environment=Production tag:"
for ARN in $TABLE_ARNS; do
    TABLE_NAME=$(echo $ARN | awk -F/ '{print $2}')
```

```
    TAGS=$(aws dynamodb list-tags-of-resource --resource-arn $ARN --query "Tags[?
Key=='Environment' && Value=='Production']" --output text)
    if [ ! -z "$TAGS" ]; then
        echo "Table with Production tag: $TABLE_NAME"
    fi
done
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateTable
  - ListTables

Comprendi l'ordine delle espressioni di aggiornamento in DynamoDB con un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come comprendere l'ordine delle espressioni di aggiornamento.

- Scopri come DynamoDB elabora le espressioni di aggiornamento.
- Comprendi l'ordine delle operazioni nelle espressioni di aggiornamento.
- Evita risultati imprevisti comprendendo la valutazione delle espressioni.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Dimostra di aggiornare l'ordine delle espressioni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ReturnValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.HashMap;
```

```
import java.util.Map;

    /**
     * Demonstrates the effect of update expression order.
     *
     * <p>This method shows how the order of operations in an update expression
     * affects the result of the update.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @return Map containing the results of different update orders
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> demonstrateUpdateOrder(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String,
 AttributeValue> key) {

        Map<String, Object> results = new HashMap<>();

        try {
            // Initialize the item with a counter
            UpdateItemRequest initRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET Counter = :zero, OldCounter = :zero")
                .expressionAttributeValues(
                    Map.of(":zero", AttributeValue.builder().n("0").build()))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            dynamoDbClient.updateItem(initRequest);

            // Example 1: SET first, then ADD
            UpdateItemRequest setFirstRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET Counter = :value ADD
 OldCounter :increment")
                .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                    ":value", AttributeValue.builder().n("10").build(),
                    ":increment", AttributeValue.builder().n("5").build()))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();
```

```
            UpdateItemResponse setFirstResponse =
dynamoDbClient.updateItem(setFirstRequest);
            results.put("setFirstResponse", setFirstResponse);

            // Reset the item
            dynamoDbClient.updateItem(initRequest);

            // Example 2: ADD first, then SET
            UpdateItemRequest addFirstRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("ADD Counter :increment SET OldCounter
= :value")
                .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                    ":value", AttributeValue.builder().n("10").build(),
                    ":increment", AttributeValue.builder().n("5").build()))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            UpdateItemResponse addFirstResponse =
dynamoDbClient.updateItem(addFirstRequest);
            results.put("addFirstResponse", addFirstResponse);

            // Reset the item
            dynamoDbClient.updateItem(initRequest);

            // Example 3: SET with multiple attributes
            UpdateItemRequest multiSetRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET Counter = :value, OldCounter = Counter")
                .expressionAttributeValues(
                    Map.of(":value", AttributeValue.builder().n("10").build()))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            UpdateItemResponse multiSetResponse =
dynamoDbClient.updateItem(multiSetRequest);
            results.put("multiSetResponse", multiSetResponse);

            // Reset the item
            dynamoDbClient.updateItem(initRequest);
```

```
            // Example 4: SET with expression using the same attribute
            UpdateItemRequest selfReferenceRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET Counter = Counter + :increment, OldCounter
= Counter")
                .expressionAttributeValues(
                    Map.of(":increment",
AttributeValue.builder().n("5").build()))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            UpdateItemResponse selfReferenceResponse =
dynamoDbClient.updateItem(selfReferenceRequest);
            results.put("selfReferenceResponse", selfReferenceResponse);

            results.put("success", true);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            results.put("success", false);
            results.put("error", e.getMessage());
        }

        return results;
    }

    /**
     * Updates an item with SET first, then REMOVE.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates updating an item with SET operation first,
     * followed by a REMOVE operation.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param attributeToSet The attribute to set
     * @param setValue The value to set
     * @param attributeToRemove The attribute to remove
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateWithSetFirst(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
```

```
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String attributeToSet,
        AttributeValue setValue,
        String attributeToRemove) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #setAttr = :setValue REMOVE #removeAttr")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of(
                "#setAttr", attributeToSet,
                "#removeAttr", attributeToRemove))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":setValue", setValue))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        try {
            return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to update item with SET first: " +
e.getMessage())
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }

    /**
     * Updates an item with REMOVE first, then SET.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates updating an item with REMOVE operation first,
     * followed by a SET operation.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param attributeToSet The attribute to set
     * @param setValue The value to set
     * @param attributeToRemove The attribute to remove
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
```

```
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateWithRemoveFirst(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String attributeToSet,
        AttributeValue setValue,
        String attributeToRemove) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("REMOVE #removeAttr SET #setAttr = :setValue")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of(
                "#setAttr", attributeToSet,
                "#removeAttr", attributeToRemove))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":setValue", setValue))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        try {
            return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to update item with REMOVE first: " +
e.getMessage())
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }

    /**
     * Updates an item with all operation types in a specific order.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates using all operation types (SET, REMOVE, ADD,
DELETE)
     * in a specific order in a single update expression.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
```

```
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateWithAllOperationTypes(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String,
AttributeValue> key) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #stringAttr = :stringVal, #mapAttr.#nestedAttr
= :nestedVal " + "REMOVE #oldAttr "
                + "ADD #counterAttr :increment "
                + "DELETE #stringSetAttr :stringSetVal")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of(
                "#stringAttr", "StringAttribute",
                "#mapAttr", "MapAttribute",
                "#nestedAttr", "NestedAttribute",
                "#oldAttr", "OldAttribute",
                "#counterAttr", "CounterAttribute",
                "#stringSetAttr", "StringSetAttribute"))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                ":stringVal", AttributeValue.builder().s("New Value").build(),
                ":nestedVal", AttributeValue.builder().s("Nested Value").build(),
                ":increment", AttributeValue.builder().n("1").build(),
                ":stringSetVal", AttributeValue.builder().ss("Value1").build()))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        try {
            return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to update item with all operation types: " +
e.getMessage())
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }

    /**
     * Gets the current state of an item.
     *
     * <p>Helper method to retrieve the current state of an item.
```

```
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to get
     * @return The item or null if not found
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static Map<String, AttributeValue> getItem(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String,
AttributeValue> key) {

        // Define the get parameters
        GetItemRequest request =
            GetItemRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).key(key).build();

        // Perform the get operation
        try {
            GetItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.getItem(request);

            // Return the item if it exists, otherwise null
            return response.item();
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to get item: " + e.getMessage())
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

Esempio di utilizzo dell'ordine di aggiornamento delle espressioni con AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
tableName) {
        // Example key
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
        key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());

        System.out.println("Demonstrating update expression order in DynamoDB");

        try {
            // Example 1: Demonstrate update order effects
```

```
            System.out.println("\nExample 1: Demonstrating update order
effects");
            Map<String, Object> orderResults =
demonstrateUpdateOrder(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key);

            if ((boolean) orderResults.get("success")) {
                System.out.println("SET first, then ADD:");
                System.out.println("  " + orderResults.get("setFirstResponse"));

                System.out.println("ADD first, then SET:");
                System.out.println("  " + orderResults.get("addFirstResponse"));

                System.out.println("SET with multiple attributes:");
                System.out.println("  " + orderResults.get("multiSetResponse"));

                System.out.println("SET with self-reference:");
                System.out.println("  " +
orderResults.get("selfReferenceResponse"));
            } else {
                System.out.println("Error: " + orderResults.get("error"));
            }

            // Example 2: Update with SET first, then REMOVE
            System.out.println("\nExample 2: Update with SET first, then
REMOVE");
            UpdateItemResponse setFirstResponse = updateWithSetFirst(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                "Status",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Active").build(),
                "OldStatus");

            System.out.println("Updated attributes: " +
setFirstResponse.attributes());

            // Example 3: Update with REMOVE first, then SET
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Update with REMOVE first, then
SET");
            UpdateItemResponse removeFirstResponse = updateWithRemoveFirst(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                "Status",
```

```
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Inactive").build(),
                "OldStatus");

            System.out.println("Updated attributes: " +
removeFirstResponse.attributes());

            // Example 4: Update with all operation types
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Update with all operation types");
            UpdateItemResponse allOpsResponse =
updateWithAllOperationTypes(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key);

            System.out.println("Updated attributes: " +
allOpsResponse.attributes());

            // Example 5: Get the current state of the item
            System.out.println("\nExample 5: Current state of the item");
            Map<String, AttributeValue> item = getItem(dynamoDbClient, tableName,
key);

            if (item != null) {
                System.out.println("Item: " + item);
            } else {
                System.out.println("Item not found");
            }

            // Explain update expression order
            System.out.println("\nKey points about update expression order in
DynamoDB:");
            System.out.println("1. Update expressions are processed in this
order: SET, REMOVE, ADD, DELETE");
            System.out.println("2. Within each clause, operations are processed
from left to right");
            System.out.println("3. SET operations use the item state before any
updates in the expression");
            System.out.println("4. When an attribute is referenced multiple
times, the first operation wins");
            System.out.println("5. To reference a new value, split the update
into multiple operations");
            System.out.println("6. The order of clauses in the expression doesn't
change the evaluation order");
            System.out.println("7. For complex updates, consider using multiple
separate update operations");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateItemsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Dimostra l'ordine di aggiornamento delle espressioni utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  UpdateCommand,
  GetCommand,
  PutCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Update an item with multiple actions in a single update expression.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use multiple actions in a single update
 expression
 * and how DynamoDB processes these actions.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The primary key of the item to update
 * @param {string} updateExpression - The update expression with multiple actions
 * @param {Object} [expressionAttributeNames] - Expression attribute name
 placeholders
 * @param {Object} [expressionAttributeValues] - Expression attribute value
 placeholders
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateWithMultipleActions(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
```

```
  updateExpression,
  expressionAttributeNames,
  expressionAttributeValues
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Prepare the update parameters
  const updateParams = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: updateExpression,
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Add expression attribute names if provided
  if (expressionAttributeNames) {
    updateParams.ExpressionAttributeNames = expressionAttributeNames;
  }

  // Add expression attribute values if provided
  if (expressionAttributeValues) {
    updateParams.ExpressionAttributeValues = expressionAttributeValues;
  }

  // Execute the update
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(updateParams));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Demonstrate that variables hold copies of existing values before
 modifications.
 *
 * This function creates an item with initial values, then updates it with an
 expression
 * that uses the values of attributes before they are modified in the same
 expression.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The primary key of the item to create and update
```

```
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - A dictionary containing the results of the
 demonstration
 */
async function demonstrateValueCopying(
  config,
  tableName,
  key
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Step 1: Create an item with initial values
  const initialItem = { ...key, a: 1, b: 2, c: 3 };

  await docClient.send(new PutCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Item: initialItem
  }));

  // Step 2: Get the item to verify initial state
  const responseBefore = await docClient.send(new GetCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  }));

  const itemBefore = responseBefore.Item || {};

  // Step 3: Update the item with an expression that uses values before they are
 modified
  // This expression removes 'a', then sets 'b' to the value of 'a', and 'c' to
 the value of 'b'
  const updateResponse = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: "REMOVE a SET b = a, c = b",
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  }));

  // Step 4: Get the item to verify final state
  const responseAfter = await docClient.send(new GetCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  }));
```

```
  const itemAfter = responseAfter.Item || {};

  // Return the results
  return {
    initialState: itemBefore,
    updateResponse: updateResponse,
    finalState: itemAfter
  };
}

/**
 * Demonstrate the order in which different action types are processed.
 *
 * This function creates an item with initial values, then updates it with an
 expression
 * that includes multiple action types (SET, REMOVE, ADD, DELETE) to show the
 order
 * in which they are processed.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The primary key of the item to create and update
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - A dictionary containing the results of the
 demonstration
 */
async function demonstrateActionOrder(
  config,
  tableName,
  key
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Step 1: Create an item with initial values
  const initialItem = {
    ...key,
    counter: 10,
    set_attr: new Set(["A", "B", "C"]),
    to_remove: "This will be removed",
    to_modify: "Original value"
  };
```

```
  await docClient.send(new PutCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Item: initialItem
  }));

  // Step 2: Get the item to verify initial state
  const responseBefore = await docClient.send(new GetCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  }));

  const itemBefore = responseBefore.Item || {};

  // Step 3: Update the item with multiple action types
  // The actions will be processed in this order: REMOVE, SET, ADD, DELETE
  const updateResponse = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: "REMOVE to_remove SET to_modify = :new_value ADD
 counter :increment DELETE set_attr :elements",
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":new_value": "Updated value",
      ":increment": 5,
      ":elements": new Set(["B"])
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  }));

  // Step 4: Get the item to verify final state
  const responseAfter = await docClient.send(new GetCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  }));

  const itemAfter = responseAfter.Item || {};

  // Return the results
  return {
    initialState: itemBefore,
    updateResponse: updateResponse,
    finalState: itemAfter
  };
}
```

```
/**
 * Update multiple attributes with a single SET action.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to update multiple attributes in a single SET
 action,
 * which is more efficient than using multiple separate update operations.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The primary key of the item to update
 * @param {Object} attributes - The attributes to update and their new values
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateWithMultipleSetActions(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  attributes
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Build the update expression and expression attribute values
  let updateExpression = "SET ";
  const expressionAttributeValues = {};

  // Add each attribute to the update expression
  Object.entries(attributes).forEach(([attrName, attrValue], index) => {
    const valuePlaceholder = `:val${index}`;

    if (index > 0) {
      updateExpression += ", ";
    }
    updateExpression += `${attrName} = ${valuePlaceholder}`;

    expressionAttributeValues[valuePlaceholder] = attrValue;
  });

  // Execute the update
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: updateExpression,
```

```
    ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues,
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  }));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Update an attribute with a value from another attribute or a default value.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use if_not_exists to conditionally copy a
 value
 * from one attribute to another, or use a default value if the source doesn't
 exist.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The primary key of the item to update
 * @param {string} sourceAttribute - The attribute to copy the value from
 * @param {string} targetAttribute - The attribute to update
 * @param {any} defaultValue - The default value to use if the source attribute
 doesn't exist
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateWithConditionalValueCopying(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  sourceAttribute,
  targetAttribute,
  defaultValue
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Use if_not_exists to conditionally copy the value
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${targetAttribute} =
 if_not_exists(${sourceAttribute}, :default)`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":default": defaultValue
```

```
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  }));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Demonstrate complex update expressions with multiple operations on the same
 attribute.
 *
 * This function shows how DynamoDB processes multiple operations on the same
 attribute
 * in a single update expression.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The primary key of the item to create and update
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - A dictionary containing the results of the
 demonstration
 */
async function demonstrateMultipleOperationsOnSameAttribute(
  config,
  tableName,
  key
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Step 1: Create an item with initial values
  const initialItem = {
    ...key,
    counter: 10,
    list_attr: [1, 2, 3],
    map_attr: {
      nested1: "value1",
      nested2: "value2"
    }
  };

  await docClient.send(new PutCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Item: initialItem
```

```
}));

// Step 2: Get the item to verify initial state
const responseBefore = await docClient.send(new GetCommand({
  TableName: tableName,
  Key: key
}));

const itemBefore = responseBefore.Item || {};

// Step 3: Update the item with multiple operations on the same attributes
const updateResponse = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand({
  TableName: tableName,
  Key: key,
  UpdateExpression: `
    SET counter = counter + :inc1,
        counter = counter + :inc2,
        map_attr.nested1 = :new_val1,
        map_attr.nested3 = :new_val3,
        list_attr[0] = list_attr[1],
        list_attr[1] = list_attr[2]
  `,
  ExpressionAttributeValues: {
    ":inc1": 5,
    ":inc2": 3,
    ":new_val1": "updated_value1",
    ":new_val3": "new_value3"
  },
  ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
}));

// Step 4: Get the item to verify final state
const responseAfter = await docClient.send(new GetCommand({
  TableName: tableName,
  Key: key
}));

const itemAfter = responseAfter.Item || {};

// Return the results
return {
  initialState: itemBefore,
  updateResponse: updateResponse,
  finalState: itemAfter
```

```
  };
}
```

Esempio di utilizzo dell'ordine di aggiornamento delle espressioni con AWS SDK per JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example of how to use update expression order of operations in DynamoDB.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "OrderProcessing";

  console.log("Demonstrating update expression order of operations in DynamoDB");

  try {
    // Example 1: Demonstrating value copying in update expressions
    console.log("\nExample 1: Demonstrating value copying in update
 expressions");
    const results1 = await demonstrateValueCopying(
      config,
      tableName,
      { OrderId: "order123" }
    );

    console.log("Initial state:", JSON.stringify(results1.initialState, null,
 2));
    console.log("Update response:", JSON.stringify(results1.updateResponse, null,
 2));
    console.log("Final state:", JSON.stringify(results1.finalState, null, 2));

    console.log("\nExplanation:");
    console.log("1. The initial state had a=1, b=2, c=3");
    console.log("2. The update expression 'REMOVE a SET b = a, c = b' did the
 following:");
    console.log("   - Copied the value of 'a' (which was 1) to be used for 'b'");
    console.log("   - Copied the value of 'b' (which was 2) to be used for 'c'");
    console.log("   - Removed the attribute 'a'");
    console.log("3. The final state has b=1, c=2, and 'a' is removed");
    console.log("4. This demonstrates that DynamoDB uses the values of attributes
 as they were BEFORE any modifications");
```

```
   // Example 2: Demonstrating the order of different action types
   console.log("\nExample 2: Demonstrating the order of different action
types");
   const results2 = await demonstrateActionOrder(
     config,
     tableName,
     { OrderId: "order456" }
   );

   console.log("Initial state:", JSON.stringify(results2.initialState, null,
2));
   console.log("Update response:", JSON.stringify(results2.updateResponse, null,
2));
   console.log("Final state:", JSON.stringify(results2.finalState, null, 2));

   console.log("\nExplanation:");
   console.log("1. The update expression contained multiple action types:
REMOVE, SET, ADD, DELETE");
   console.log("2. DynamoDB processes these actions in this order: REMOVE, SET,
ADD, DELETE");
   console.log("3. First, 'to_remove' was removed");
   console.log("4. Then, 'to_modify' was set to a new value");
   console.log("5. Next, 'counter' was incremented by 5");
   console.log("6. Finally, 'B' was removed from the set attribute");

   // Example 3: Updating multiple attributes in a single SET action
   console.log("\nExample 3: Updating multiple attributes in a single SET
action");
   const response3 = await updateWithMultipleSetActions(
     config,
     tableName,
     { OrderId: "order789" },
     {
       Status: "Shipped",
       ShippingDate: "2025-05-28",
       TrackingNumber: "1Z999AA10123456784"
     }
   );

   console.log("Multiple attributes updated successfully:",
JSON.stringify(response3.Attributes, null, 2));

   // Example 4: Conditional value copying with if_not_exists
```

```
   console.log("\nExample 4: Conditional value copying with if_not_exists");
   const response4 = await updateWithConditionalValueCopying(
     config,
     tableName,
     { OrderId: "order101" },
     "PreferredShippingMethod",
     "ShippingMethod",
     "Standard"
   );

   console.log("Conditional value copying result:",
JSON.stringify(response4.Attributes, null, 2));

   // Example 5: Multiple operations on the same attribute
   console.log("\nExample 5: Multiple operations on the same attribute");
   const results5 = await demonstrateMultipleOperationsOnSameAttribute(
     config,
     tableName,
     { OrderId: "order202" }
   );

   console.log("Initial state:", JSON.stringify(results5.initialState, null,
2));
   console.log("Update response:", JSON.stringify(results5.updateResponse, null,
2));
   console.log("Final state:", JSON.stringify(results5.finalState, null, 2));

   console.log("\nExplanation:");
   console.log("1. The counter was incremented twice (first by 5, then by 3) for
a total of +8");
   console.log("2. The map attribute had one value updated and a new nested
attribute added");
   console.log("3. The list attribute had values shifted (value at index 1 moved
to index 0, value at index 2 moved to index 1)");
   console.log("4. All operations within the SET action are processed from left
to right");

   // Key points about update expression order of operations
   console.log("\nKey Points About Update Expression Order of Operations:");
   console.log("1. Variables in expressions hold copies of attribute values as
they existed BEFORE any modifications");
   console.log("2. Multiple actions in an update expression are processed in
this order: REMOVE, SET, ADD, DELETE");
```

```
    console.log("3. Within each action type, operations are processed from left
 to right");
    console.log("4. You can reference the same attribute multiple times in an
 expression");
    console.log("5. You can use if_not_exists() to conditionally set values based
 on attribute existence");
    console.log("6. Using a single update expression with multiple actions is
 more efficient than multiple separate updates");
    console.log("7. The update expression is atomic - either all actions succeed
 or none do");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateItemsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Dimostra l'ordine di aggiornamento delle espressioni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
import json
from typing import Any, Dict, Optional


def update_with_multiple_actions(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    update_expression: str,
    expression_attribute_names: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None,
    expression_attribute_values: Optional[Dict[str, Any]] = None,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update an item with multiple actions in a single update expression.
```

```
    This function demonstrates how to use multiple actions in a single update
 expression
    and how DynamoDB processes these actions.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        update_expression (str): The update expression with multiple actions.
        expression_attribute_names (Optional[Dict[str, str]]): Expression
 attribute name placeholders.
        expression_attribute_values (Optional[Dict[str, Any]]): Expression
 attribute value placeholders.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Prepare the update parameters
    update_params = {
        "Key": key,
        "UpdateExpression": update_expression,
        "ReturnValues": "UPDATED_NEW",
    }

    # Add expression attribute names if provided
    if expression_attribute_names:
        update_params["ExpressionAttributeNames"] = expression_attribute_names

    # Add expression attribute values if provided
    if expression_attribute_values:
        update_params["ExpressionAttributeValues"] = expression_attribute_values

    # Execute the update
    response = table.update_item(**update_params)

    return response


def demonstrate_value_copying(table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any]) -> Dict[str,
 Any]:
```

```
    """
    Demonstrate that variables hold copies of existing values before
modifications.

    This function creates an item with initial values, then updates it with an
expression
    that uses the values of attributes before they are modified in the same
expression.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to create and update.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: A dictionary containing the results of the demonstration.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Step 1: Create an item with initial values
    initial_item = key.copy()
    initial_item.update({"a": 1, "b": 2, "c": 3})

    table.put_item(Item=initial_item)

    # Step 2: Get the item to verify initial state
    response_before = table.get_item(Key=key)
    item_before = response_before.get("Item", {})

    # Step 3: Update the item with an expression that uses values before they are
modified
    # This expression removes 'a', then sets 'b' to the value of 'a', and 'c' to
the value of 'b'
    update_response = table.update_item(
        Key=key, UpdateExpression="REMOVE a SET b = a, c = b",
ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW"
    )

    # Step 4: Get the item to verify final state
    response_after = table.get_item(Key=key)
    item_after = response_after.get("Item", {})

    # Return the results
```

```
    return {
        "initial_state": item_before,
        "update_response": update_response,
        "final_state": item_after,
    }


def demonstrate_action_order(table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any]) -> Dict[str,
 Any]:
    """
    Demonstrate the order in which different action types are processed.

    This function creates an item with initial values, then updates it with an
 expression
    that includes multiple action types (SET, REMOVE, ADD, DELETE) to show the
 order
    in which they are processed.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to create and update.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: A dictionary containing the results of the demonstration.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Step 1: Create an item with initial values
    initial_item = key.copy()
    initial_item.update(
        {
            "counter": 10,
            "set_attr": set(["A", "B", "C"]),
            "to_remove": "This will be removed",
            "to_modify": "Original value",
        }
    )

    table.put_item(Item=initial_item)

    # Step 2: Get the item to verify initial state
    response_before = table.get_item(Key=key)
```

```
    item_before = response_before.get("Item", {})

    # Step 3: Update the item with multiple action types
    # The actions will be processed in this order: REMOVE, SET, ADD, DELETE
    update_response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="REMOVE to_remove SET to_modify = :new_value ADD
 counter :increment DELETE set_attr :elements",
        ExpressionAttributeValues={
            ":new_value": "Updated value",
            ":increment": 5,
            ":elements": set(["B"]),
        },
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    # Step 4: Get the item to verify final state
    response_after = table.get_item(Key=key)
    item_after = response_after.get("Item", {})

    # Return the results
    return {
        "initial_state": item_before,
        "update_response": update_response,
        "final_state": item_after,
    }


def update_with_multiple_set_actions(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], attributes: Dict[str, Any]
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update multiple attributes with a single SET action.

    This function demonstrates how to update multiple attributes in a single SET
 action,
    which is more efficient than using multiple separate update operations.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        attributes (Dict[str, Any]): The attributes to update and their new
 values.
```

```
    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Build the update expression and expression attribute values
    update_expression = "SET "
    expression_attribute_values = {}

    # Add each attribute to the update expression
    for i, (attr_name, attr_value) in enumerate(attributes.items()):
        value_placeholder = f":val{i}"

        if i > 0:
            update_expression += ", "
        update_expression += f"{attr_name} = {value_placeholder}"

        expression_attribute_values[value_placeholder] = attr_value

    # Execute the update
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=update_expression,
        ExpressionAttributeValues=expression_attribute_values,
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def update_with_conditional_value_copying(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    source_attribute: str,
    target_attribute: str,
    default_value: Any,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update an attribute with a value from another attribute or a default value.
```

```
    This function demonstrates how to use if_not_exists to conditionally copy a
 value
    from one attribute to another, or use a default value if the source doesn't
 exist.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        source_attribute (str): The attribute to copy the value from.
        target_attribute (str): The attribute to update.
        default_value (Any): The default value to use if the source attribute
 doesn't exist.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use if_not_exists to conditionally copy the value
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=f"SET {target_attribute} =
 if_not_exists({source_attribute}, :default)",
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":default": default_value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response
```

Esempio di utilizzo dell'ordine di aggiornamento delle espressioni con AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use update expression order of operations in
 DynamoDB."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "OrderProcessing"
```

```
    key = {"OrderId": "order123"}

    print("Example 1: Demonstrating value copying in update expressions")
    try:
        results = demonstrate_value_copying(table_name=table_name, key=key)

        print(f"Initial state: {json.dumps(results['initial_state'],
default=str)}")
        print(f"Update response: {json.dumps(results['update_response'],
default=str)}")
        print(f"Final state: {json.dumps(results['final_state'], default=str)}")

        print("\nExplanation:")
        print("1. The initial state had a=1, b=2, c=3")
        print("2. The update expression 'REMOVE a SET b = a, c = b' did the
following:")
        print("   - Copied the value of 'a' (which was 1) to be used for 'b'")
        print("   - Copied the value of 'b' (which was 2) to be used for 'c'")
        print("   - Removed the attribute 'a'")
        print("3. The final state has b=1, c=2, and 'a' is removed")
        print(
            "4. This demonstrates that DynamoDB uses the values of attributes as
they were BEFORE any modifications"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error demonstrating value copying: {e}")

    print("\nExample 2: Demonstrating the order of different action types")
    try:
        results = demonstrate_action_order(table_name=table_name, key={"OrderId":
"order456"})

        print(f"Initial state: {json.dumps(results['initial_state'],
default=str)}")
        print(f"Update response: {json.dumps(results['update_response'],
default=str)}")
        print(f"Final state: {json.dumps(results['final_state'], default=str)}")

        print("\nExplanation:")
        print("1. The update expression contained multiple action types: REMOVE,
SET, ADD, DELETE")
        print("2. DynamoDB processes these actions in this order: REMOVE, SET,
ADD, DELETE")
        print("3. First, 'to_remove' was removed")
```

```
        print("4. Then, 'to_modify' was set to a new value")
        print("5. Next, 'counter' was incremented by 5")
        print("6. Finally, 'B' was removed from the set attribute")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error demonstrating action order: {e}")

    print("\nExample 3: Updating multiple attributes in a single SET action")
    try:
        response = update_with_multiple_set_actions(
            table_name=table_name,
            key={"OrderId": "order789"},
            attributes={
                "Status": "Shipped",
                "ShippingDate": "2025-05-14",
                "TrackingNumber": "1Z999AA10123456784",
            },
        )

        print(
            f"Multiple attributes updated successfully:
{json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating multiple attributes: {e}")

    print("\nExample 4: Conditional value copying with if_not_exists")
    try:
        response = update_with_conditional_value_copying(
            table_name=table_name,
            key={"OrderId": "order101"},
            source_attribute="PreferredShippingMethod",
            target_attribute="ShippingMethod",
            default_value="Standard",
        )

        print(
            f"Conditional value copying result:
{json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error with conditional value copying: {e}")

    print("\nKey Points About Update Expression Order of Operations:")
    print(
```

```
        "1. Variables in expressions hold copies of attribute values as they
existed BEFORE any modifications"
    )
    print(
        "2. Multiple actions in an update expression are processed in this order:
REMOVE, SET, ADD, DELETE"
    )
    print("3. Within each action type, operations are processed from left to
right")
    print("4. You can reference the same attribute multiple times in an
expression")
    print("5. You can use if_not_exists() to conditionally set values based on
attribute existence")
    print(
        "6. Using a single update expression with multiple actions is more
efficient than multiple separate updates"
    )
    print("7. The update expression is atomic - either all actions succeed or
none do")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Aggiorna un'impostazione di tabella DynamoDB con un throughput caldo utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come aggiornare l'impostazione del throughput caldo di una tabella.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Aggiorna l'impostazione del throughput caldo su una tabella DynamoDB esistente utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GlobalSecondaryIndexUpdate;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateGlobalSecondaryIndexAction;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.WarmThroughput;

    public static WarmThroughput buildWarmThroughput(final Long
 readUnitsPerSecond, final Long writeUnitsPerSecond) {
        return WarmThroughput.builder()
            .readUnitsPerSecond(readUnitsPerSecond)
            .writeUnitsPerSecond(writeUnitsPerSecond)
            .build();
    }

    /**
     * Updates a DynamoDB table with warm throughput settings for both the table
 and a global secondary index.
     *
     * @param ddb The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the table to update
     * @param tableReadUnitsPerSecond Read units per second for the table
     * @param tableWriteUnitsPerSecond Write units per second for the table
     * @param globalSecondaryIndexName The name of the global secondary index to
 update
     * @param globalSecondaryIndexReadUnitsPerSecond Read units per second for
 the GSI
     * @param globalSecondaryIndexWriteUnitsPerSecond Write units per second for
 the GSI
     */
    public static void updateDynamoDBTable(
        final DynamoDbClient ddb,
        final String tableName,
        final Long tableReadUnitsPerSecond,
        final Long tableWriteUnitsPerSecond,
        final String globalSecondaryIndexName,
        final Long globalSecondaryIndexReadUnitsPerSecond,
        final Long globalSecondaryIndexWriteUnitsPerSecond) {

        final WarmThroughput tableWarmThroughput =
            buildWarmThroughput(tableReadUnitsPerSecond,
 tableWriteUnitsPerSecond);
        final WarmThroughput gsiWarmThroughput =
            buildWarmThroughput(globalSecondaryIndexReadUnitsPerSecond,
 globalSecondaryIndexWriteUnitsPerSecond);
```

```
        final GlobalSecondaryIndexUpdate globalSecondaryIndexUpdate =
 GlobalSecondaryIndexUpdate.builder()
            .update(UpdateGlobalSecondaryIndexAction.builder()
                .indexName(globalSecondaryIndexName)
                .warmThroughput(gsiWarmThroughput)
                .build())
            .build();

        final UpdateTableRequest request = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .globalSecondaryIndexUpdates(globalSecondaryIndexUpdate)
            .warmThroughput(tableWarmThroughput)
            .build();

        try {
            ddb.updateTable(request);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }

        System.out.println(SUCCESS_MESSAGE);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API UpdateTableReference AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Aggiorna l'impostazione del throughput caldo su una tabella DynamoDB esistente utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
import { DynamoDBClient, UpdateTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

export async function updateDynamoDBTableWarmThroughput(
  tableName,
  tableReadUnits,
  tableWriteUnits,
  gsiName,
```

```
  gsiReadUnits,
  gsiWriteUnits,
  region = "us-east-1"
) {
  try {
    const ddbClient = new DynamoDBClient({ region: region });

    // Construct the update table request
    const updateTableRequest = {
      TableName: tableName,
      GlobalSecondaryIndexUpdates: [
        {
            Update: {
                IndexName: gsiName,
                WarmThroughput: {
                    ReadUnitsPerSecond: gsiReadUnits,
                    WriteUnitsPerSecond: gsiWriteUnits,
                },
            },
        },
      ],
      WarmThroughput: {
          ReadUnitsPerSecond: tableReadUnits,
          WriteUnitsPerSecond: tableWriteUnits,
      },
    };

    const command = new UpdateTableCommand(updateTableRequest);
    const response = await ddbClient.send(command);
    console.log(`Table updated successfully! Response:
 ${JSON.stringify(response)}`);
    return response;
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error updating table: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
/*
updateDynamoDBTableWarmThroughput(
  'example-table',
  5, 5,
  'example-index',
```

```
  2, 2
);
*/
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API UpdateTableReference AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Aggiorna l'impostazione del throughput caldo su una tabella DynamoDB esistente utilizzando. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
from boto3 import client
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def update_dynamodb_table_warm_throughput(
    table_name,
    table_read_units,
    table_write_units,
    gsi_name,
    gsi_read_units,
    gsi_write_units,
    region_name="us-east-1",
):
    """
    Updates the warm throughput of a DynamoDB table and a global secondary index.

    :param table_name: The name of the table to update.
    :param table_read_units: The new read units per second for the table's warm
 throughput.
    :param table_write_units: The new write units per second for the table's warm
 throughput.
    :param gsi_name: The name of the global secondary index to update.
    :param gsi_read_units: The new read units per second for the GSI's warm
 throughput.
    :param gsi_write_units: The new write units per second for the GSI's warm
 throughput.
```

```
    :param region_name: The AWS Region name to target. defaults to us-east-1
    :return: The response from the update_table operation
    """
    try:
        ddb = client("dynamodb", region_name=region_name)

        # Update the table's warm throughput
        table_warm_throughput = {
            "ReadUnitsPerSecond": table_read_units,
            "WriteUnitsPerSecond": table_write_units,
        }

        # Update the global secondary index's warm throughput
        gsi_warm_throughput = {
            "ReadUnitsPerSecond": gsi_read_units,
            "WriteUnitsPerSecond": gsi_write_units,
        }

        # Construct the global secondary index update
        global_secondary_index_update = [
            {"Update": {"IndexName": gsi_name, "WarmThroughput":
gsi_warm_throughput}}
        ]

        # Construct the update table request
        update_table_request = {
            "TableName": table_name,
            "GlobalSecondaryIndexUpdates": global_secondary_index_update,
            "WarmThroughput": table_warm_throughput,
        }

        # Update the table
        response = ddb.update_table(**update_table_request)
        print("Table updated successfully!")
        return response  # Make sure to return the response
    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Error updating table: {e}")
        raise e
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateTable AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Aggiornare un elemento DynamoDB con un TTL utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come aggiornare il TTL di un elemento.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Aggiorna il TTL su un elemento DynamoDB esistente in una tabella.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Optional;

    public UpdateItemResponse updateItemWithTTL(
        final String tableName, final String primaryKeyValue, final String
 sortKeyValue) {
        // Get current time in epoch second format
        final long currentTime = System.currentTimeMillis() / 1000;

        // Calculate expiration time 90 days from now in epoch second format
        final long expireDate = currentTime + (DAYS_TO_EXPIRE * SECONDS_PER_DAY);

        // Create the key map for the item to update
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> keyMap = new HashMap<>();
        keyMap.put(PRIMARY_KEY_ATTR,
 AttributeValue.builder().s(primaryKeyValue).build());
        keyMap.put(SORT_KEY_ATTR,
 AttributeValue.builder().s(sortKeyValue).build());

        // Create the expression attribute values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            ":c",
 AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(currentTime)).build());
```

```
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            ":e",
 AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(expireDate)).build());

        final UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(keyMap)
            .updateExpression(UPDATE_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final UpdateItemResponse response =
 dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
            System.out.println(String.format(SUCCESS_MESSAGE, tableName));
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR, tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API UpdateItemReference AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { DynamoDBClient, UpdateItemCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { marshall, unmarshall } from "@aws-sdk/util-dynamodb";

export const updateItem = async (tableName, partitionKey, sortKey, region = 'us-
east-1') => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });
```

```
    const currentTime = Math.floor(Date.now() / 1000);
    const expireAt = Math.floor((Date.now() + 90 * 24 * 60 * 60 * 1000) / 1000);

    const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        Key: marshall({
            partitionKey: partitionKey,
            sortKey: sortKey
        }),
        UpdateExpression: "SET updatedAt = :c, expireAt = :e",
        ExpressionAttributeValues: marshall({
            ":c": currentTime,
            ":e": expireAt
        }),
    };

    try {
        const data = await client.send(new UpdateItemCommand(params));
        const responseData = unmarshall(data.Attributes);
        console.log("Item updated successfully: %s", responseData);
        return responseData;
    } catch (err) {
        console.error("Error updating item:", err);
        throw err;
    }
}

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
// updateItem('your-table-name', 'your-partition-key-value', 'your-sort-key-
value');
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API UpdateItemReference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta
```

```
import boto3


def update_dynamodb_item(table_name, region, primary_key, sort_key):
    """
    Update an existing DynamoDB item with a TTL.
    :param table_name: Name of the DynamoDB table
    :param region: AWS Region of the table - example `us-east-1`
    :param primary_key: one attribute known as the partition key.
    :param sort_key: Also known as a range attribute.
    :return: Void (nothing)
    """
    try:
        # Create the DynamoDB resource.
        dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb", region_name=region)
        table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

        # Get the current time in epoch second format
        current_time = int(datetime.now().timestamp())

        # Calculate the expireAt time (90 days from now) in epoch second format
        expire_at = int((datetime.now() + timedelta(days=90)).timestamp())

        table.update_item(
            Key={"partitionKey": primary_key, "sortKey": sort_key},
            UpdateExpression="set updatedAt=:c, expireAt=:e",
            ExpressionAttributeValues={":c": current_time, ":e": expire_at},
        )

        print("Item updated successfully.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating item: {e}")


# Replace with your own values
update_dynamodb_item(
    "your-table-name", "us-west-2", "your-partition-key-value", "your-sort-key-
value"
)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Aggiorna i dati DynamoDB utilizzando le istruzioni PartiQL UPDATE con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiornare i dati utilizzando le istruzioni PartiQL UPDATE.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Aggiorna gli elementi in una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando le istruzioni PartiQL UPDATE con. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
/**
 * This example demonstrates how to update items in a DynamoDB table using
 PartiQL.
 * It shows different ways to update documents with various index types.
 */
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

/**
 * Update a single attribute of an item using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param attributeName - The name of the attribute to update
 * @param attributeValue - The new value for the attribute
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const updateSingleAttribute = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number,
  attributeName: string,
  attributeValue: any
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
```

```
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `UPDATE "${tableName}" SET ${attributeName} = ? WHERE
 ${partitionKeyName} = ?`,
    Parameters: [attributeValue, partitionKeyValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item updated successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error updating item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Update multiple attributes of an item using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param attributeUpdates - Object containing attribute names and their new
 values
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const updateMultipleAttributes = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number,
  attributeUpdates: Record<string, any>
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create SET clause for each attribute
  const setClause = Object.keys(attributeUpdates)
    .map((attr, index) => `${attr} = ?`)
    .join(", ");

  // Create parameters array with attribute values followed by the partition key
 value
```

```
  const parameters = [...Object.values(attributeUpdates), partitionKeyValue];

  const params = {
    Statement: `UPDATE "${tableName}" SET ${setClause} WHERE ${partitionKeyName}
 = ?`,
    Parameters: parameters,
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item updated successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error updating item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Update an item identified by a composite key (partition key + sort key) using
 PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param sortKeyName - The name of the sort key attribute
 * @param sortKeyValue - The value of the sort key
 * @param attributeName - The name of the attribute to update
 * @param attributeValue - The new value for the attribute
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const updateItemWithCompositeKey = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number,
  sortKeyName: string,
  sortKeyValue: string | number,
  attributeName: string,
  attributeValue: any
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
```

```
    Statement: `UPDATE "${tableName}" SET ${attributeName} = ? WHERE
 ${partitionKeyName} = ? AND ${sortKeyName} = ?`,
    Parameters: [attributeValue, partitionKeyValue, sortKeyValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item updated successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error updating item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Update an item with a condition to ensure the update only happens if a
 condition is met.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param attributeName - The name of the attribute to update
 * @param attributeValue - The new value for the attribute
 * @param conditionAttribute - The attribute to check in the condition
 * @param conditionValue - The value to compare against in the condition
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const updateItemWithCondition = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number,
  attributeName: string,
  attributeValue: any,
  conditionAttribute: string,
  conditionValue: any
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `UPDATE "${tableName}" SET ${attributeName} = ? WHERE
 ${partitionKeyName} = ? AND ${conditionAttribute} = ?`,
    Parameters: [attributeValue, partitionKeyValue, conditionValue],
```

```
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item updated with condition successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error updating item with condition:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Batch update multiple items using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param updates - Array of objects containing key and update information
 * @returns The response from the BatchExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const batchUpdateItems = async (
  tableName: string,
  updates: Array<{
    partitionKeyName: string;
    partitionKeyValue: string | number;
    attributeName: string;
    attributeValue: any;
  }>
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create statements for each update
  const statements = updates.map((update) => {
    return {
      Statement: `UPDATE "${tableName}" SET ${update.attributeName} = ? WHERE
 ${update.partitionKeyName} = ?`,
      Parameters: [update.attributeValue, update.partitionKeyValue],
    };
  });

  const params = {
    Statements: statements,
  };
```

```
  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new BatchExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Items batch updated successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error batch updating items:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Example usage showing how to update items with different index types
 */
export const updateExamples = async () => {
  // Update a single attribute using a simple primary key
  await updateSingleAttribute("UsersTable", "userId", "user123", "email",
 "newemail@example.com");

  // Update multiple attributes at once
  await updateMultipleAttributes("UsersTable", "userId", "user123", {
    email: "newemail@example.com",
    name: "John Smith",
    lastLogin: new Date().toISOString(),
  });

  // Update an item with a composite key (partition key + sort key)
  await updateItemWithCompositeKey(
    "OrdersTable",
    "orderId",
    "order456",
    "productId",
    "prod789",
    "quantity",
    5
  );

  // Update with a condition
  await updateItemWithCondition(
    "UsersTable",
    "userId",
    "user123",
    "userStatus",
    "active",
    "userType",
```

```
    "premium"
  );

  // Batch update multiple items
  await batchUpdateItems("UsersTable", [
    {
      partitionKeyName: "userId",
      partitionKeyValue: "user123",
      attributeName: "lastLogin",
      attributeValue: new Date().toISOString(),
    },
    {
      partitionKeyName: "userId",
      partitionKeyValue: "user456",
      attributeName: "lastLogin",
      attributeValue: new Date().toISOString(),
    },
  ]);
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - BatchExecuteStatement
  - ExecuteStatement

Utilizzo di un'API Gateway per richiamare una funzione Lambda

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da Amazon API Gateway.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione utilizzando l'API runtime Lambda Java. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. In questo esempio viene illustrato come creare una funzione Lambda richiamata da Gateway Amazon API che analizza una tabella Amazon DynamoDB per le ricorrenze di lavoro e utilizza Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) per inviare un messaggio di testo ai dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione utilizzando l'API di JavaScript runtime Lambda. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. In questo esempio viene illustrato come creare una funzione Lambda richiamata da Gateway Amazon API che analizza una tabella Amazon DynamoDB per le ricorrenze di lavoro e utilizza Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) per inviare un messaggio di testo ai dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Questo esempio è anche disponibile nella Guida per lo sviluppatore di AWS SDK per JavaScript v3 .

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

L'esempio mostra come creare e utilizzare una REST API di Gateway Amazon API destinata a una funzione AWS Lambda . Il gestore Lambda dimostra come definire percorsi in base ai

metodi HTTP, come ottenere dati dalla stringa, dall'intestazione e dal corpo della query e come restituire una risposta JSON.

- Distribuire una funzione Lambda.
- Creare una REST API di API Gateway.
- Creare una risorsa REST destinata alla funzione Lambda.
- Concedere l'autorizzazione affinché l'API Gateway richiami la funzione Lambda.
- Utilizza il pacchetto Richieste per inviare le richieste alla REST API.
- Eliminare tutte le risorse create durante la demo.

Questo esempio è visualizzato al meglio su GitHub. Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Utilizzo di Step Functions per richiamare le funzioni Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una macchina a AWS Step Functions stati che richiama AWS Lambda funzioni in sequenza.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un flusso di lavoro AWS senza server utilizzando AWS Step Functions and. AWS SDK for Java 2.x Ogni fase del flusso di lavoro viene implementata utilizzando una AWS Lambda funzione.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Lambda

- Amazon SES
- Step Functions

Usa un modello di documento per DynamoDB utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire operazioni di creazione, lettura, aggiornamento ed eliminazione (CRUD) e batch utilizzando un modello di documento per DynamoDB e un SDK. AWS

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Modello di documento.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esecuzione di operazioni CRUD utilizzando un modello di documento.

```
/// <summary>
/// Performs CRUD operations on an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/// </summary>
public class MidlevelItemCRUD
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var tableName = "ProductCatalog";
        var sampleBookId = 555;

        var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
        var productCatalog = LoadTable(client, tableName);

        await CreateBookItem(productCatalog, sampleBookId);
        RetrieveBook(productCatalog, sampleBookId);

        // Couple of sample updates.
```

```
            UpdateMultipleAttributes(productCatalog, sampleBookId);
            UpdateBookPriceConditionally(productCatalog, sampleBookId);

            // Delete.
            await DeleteBook(productCatalog, sampleBookId);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Loads the contents of a DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to load.</param>
        /// <returns>A DynamoDB table object.</returns>
        public static Table LoadTable(IAmazonDynamoDB client, string tableName)
        {
            Table productCatalog = Table.LoadTable(client, tableName);
            return productCatalog;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates an example book item and adds it to the DynamoDB table
        /// ProductCatalog.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async Task CreateBookItem(Table productCatalog, int
sampleBookId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\n*** Executing CreateBookItem() ***");
            var book = new Document
            {
                ["Id"] = sampleBookId,
                ["Title"] = "Book " + sampleBookId,
                ["Price"] = 19.99,
                ["ISBN"] = "111-1111111111",
                ["Authors"] = new List<string> { "Author 1", "Author 2", "Author
3" },
                ["PageCount"] = 500,
                ["Dimensions"] = "8.5x11x.5",
                ["InPublication"] = new DynamoDBBool(true),
                ["InStock"] = new DynamoDBBool(false),
                ["QuantityOnHand"] = 0,
            };
```

```
            // Adds the book to the ProductCatalog table.
            await productCatalog.PutItemAsync(book);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves an item, a book, from the DynamoDB ProductCatalog table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async void RetrieveBook(
          Table productCatalog,
          int sampleBookId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\n*** Executing RetrieveBook() ***");

            // Optional configuration.
            var config = new GetItemOperationConfig
            {
                AttributesToGet = new List<string> { "Id", "ISBN", "Title",
"Authors", "Price" },
                ConsistentRead = true,
            };

            Document document = await productCatalog.GetItemAsync(sampleBookId,
config);
            Console.WriteLine("RetrieveBook: Printing book retrieved...");
            PrintDocument(document);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Updates multiple attributes for a book and writes the changes to the
        /// DynamoDB table ProductCatalog.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async void UpdateMultipleAttributes(
          Table productCatalog,
          int sampleBookId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nUpdating multiple attributes....");
            int partitionKey = sampleBookId;
```

```
            var book = new Document
            {
                ["Id"] = partitionKey,

                // List of attribute updates.
                // The following replaces the existing authors list.
                ["Authors"] = new List<string> { "Author x", "Author y" },
                ["newAttribute"] = "New Value",
                ["ISBN"] = null, // Remove it.
            };

            // Optional parameters.
            var config = new UpdateItemOperationConfig
            {
                // Gets updated item in response.
                ReturnValues = ReturnValues.AllNewAttributes,
            };

            Document updatedBook = await productCatalog.UpdateItemAsync(book,
config);
            Console.WriteLine("UpdateMultipleAttributes: Printing item after
updates ...");
            PrintDocument(updatedBook);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Updates a book item if it meets the specified criteria.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async void UpdateBookPriceConditionally(
          Table productCatalog,
          int sampleBookId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\n*** Executing UpdateBookPriceConditionally()
***");

            int partitionKey = sampleBookId;

            var book = new Document
            {
                ["Id"] = partitionKey,
```

```
                ["Price"] = 29.99,
            };

            // For conditional price update, creating a condition expression.
            var expr = new Expression
            {
                ExpressionStatement = "Price = :val",
            };
            expr.ExpressionAttributeValues[":val"] = 19.00;

            // Optional parameters.
            var config = new UpdateItemOperationConfig
            {
                ConditionalExpression = expr,
                ReturnValues = ReturnValues.AllNewAttributes,
            };

            Document updatedBook = await productCatalog.UpdateItemAsync(book,
config);
            Console.WriteLine("UpdateBookPriceConditionally: Printing item whose
price was conditionally updated");
            PrintDocument(updatedBook);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes the book with the supplied Id value from the DynamoDB table
        /// ProductCatalog.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async Task DeleteBook(
          Table productCatalog,
          int sampleBookId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\n*** Executing DeleteBook() ***");

            // Optional configuration.
            var config = new DeleteItemOperationConfig
            {
                // Returns the deleted item.
                ReturnValues = ReturnValues.AllOldAttributes,
            };
```

```
            Document document = await
productCatalog.DeleteItemAsync(sampleBookId, config);
            Console.WriteLine("DeleteBook: Printing deleted just deleted...");

            PrintDocument(document);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Prints the information for the supplied DynamoDB document.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="updatedDocument">A DynamoDB document object.</param>
        public static void PrintDocument(Document updatedDocument)
        {
            if (updatedDocument is null)
            {
                return;
            }

            foreach (var attribute in updatedDocument.GetAttributeNames())
            {
                string stringValue = null;
                var value = updatedDocument[attribute];

                if (value is null)
                {
                    continue;
                }

                if (value is Primitive)
                {
                    stringValue = value.AsPrimitive().Value.ToString();
                }
                else if (value is PrimitiveList)
                {
                    stringValue = string.Join(",", (from primitive
                      in value.AsPrimitiveList().Entries
                                                    select
primitive.Value).ToArray());
                }

                Console.WriteLine($"{attribute} - {stringValue}", attribute,
stringValue);
            }
        }
```

```
    }
```

Esecuzione di operazioni di scrittura in batch utilizzando un modello di documento.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to use mid-level Amazon DynamoDB API calls to perform batch
    /// operations.
    /// </summary>
    public class MidLevelBatchWriteItem
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonDynamoDB client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            await SingleTableBatchWrite(client);
            await MultiTableBatchWrite(client);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Perform a batch operation on a single DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized DynamoDB object.</param>
        public static async Task SingleTableBatchWrite(IAmazonDynamoDB client)
        {
            Table productCatalog = Table.LoadTable(client, "ProductCatalog");
            var batchWrite = productCatalog.CreateBatchWrite();

            var book1 = new Document
            {
                ["Id"] = 902,
                ["Title"] = "My book1 in batch write using .NET helper classes",
                ["ISBN"] = "902-11-11-1111",
                ["Price"] = 10,
                ["ProductCategory"] = "Book",
                ["Authors"] = new List<string> { "Author 1", "Author 2", "Author
3" },
                ["Dimensions"] = "8.5x11x.5",
                ["InStock"] = new DynamoDBBool(true),
                ["QuantityOnHand"] = new DynamoDBNull(), // Quantity is unknown
at this time.
```

```
            };

            batchWrite.AddDocumentToPut(book1);

            // Specify delete item using overload that takes PK.
            batchWrite.AddKeyToDelete(12345);
            Console.WriteLine("Performing batch write in
SingleTableBatchWrite()");
            await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Perform a batch operation involving multiple DynamoDB tables.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
        public static async Task MultiTableBatchWrite(IAmazonDynamoDB client)
        {
            // Specify item to add in the Forum table.
            Table forum = Table.LoadTable(client, "Forum");
            var forumBatchWrite = forum.CreateBatchWrite();

            var forum1 = new Document
            {
                ["Name"] = "Test BatchWrite Forum",
                ["Threads"] = 0,
            };
            forumBatchWrite.AddDocumentToPut(forum1);

            // Specify item to add in the Thread table.
            Table thread = Table.LoadTable(client, "Thread");
            var threadBatchWrite = thread.CreateBatchWrite();

            var thread1 = new Document
            {
                ["ForumName"] = "S3 forum",
                ["Subject"] = "My sample question",
                ["Message"] = "Message text",
                ["KeywordTags"] = new List<string> { "S3", "Bucket" },
            };
            threadBatchWrite.AddDocumentToPut(thread1);

            // Specify item to delete from the Thread table.
            threadBatchWrite.AddKeyToDelete("someForumName", "someSubject");
```

```
            // Create multi-table batch.
            var superBatch = new MultiTableDocumentBatchWrite();
            superBatch.AddBatch(forumBatchWrite);
            superBatch.AddBatch(threadBatchWrite);
            Console.WriteLine("Performing batch write in
MultiTableBatchWrite()");

            // Execute the batch.
            await superBatch.ExecuteAsync();
        }
    }
```

Scansione di una tabella utilizzando un modello di documento.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to use mid-level Amazon DynamoDB API calls to scan a DynamoDB
    /// table for values.
    /// </summary>
    public class MidLevelScanOnly
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonDynamoDB client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            Table productCatalogTable = Table.LoadTable(client,
"ProductCatalog");

            await FindProductsWithNegativePrice(productCatalogTable);
            await FindProductsWithNegativePriceWithConfig(productCatalogTable);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves any products that have a negative price in a DynamoDB
table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalogTable">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        public static async Task FindProductsWithNegativePrice(
          Table productCatalogTable)
        {
```

```
            // Assume there is a price error. So we scan to find items priced <
0.
            var scanFilter = new ScanFilter();
            scanFilter.AddCondition("Price", ScanOperator.LessThan, 0);

            Search search = productCatalogTable.Scan(scanFilter);

            do
            {
                var documentList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindProductsWithNegativePrice:
printing ............");

                foreach (var document in documentList)
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Finds any items in the ProductCatalog table using a DynamoDB
        /// configuration object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalogTable">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        public static async Task FindProductsWithNegativePriceWithConfig(
          Table productCatalogTable)
        {
            // Assume there is a price error. So we scan to find items priced <
0.
            var scanFilter = new ScanFilter();
            scanFilter.AddCondition("Price", ScanOperator.LessThan, 0);

            var config = new ScanOperationConfig()
            {
                Filter = scanFilter,
                Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
                AttributesToGet = new List<string> { "Title", "Id" },
            };

            Search search = productCatalogTable.Scan(config);

            do
```

```
            {
                var documentList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindProductsWithNegativePriceWithConfig:
printing ............");

                foreach (var document in documentList)
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the details of the passed DynamoDB document object on the
        /// console.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="document">A DynamoDB document object.</param>
        public static void PrintDocument(Document document)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            foreach (var attribute in document.GetAttributeNames())
            {
                string stringValue = null;
                var value = document[attribute];
                if (value is Primitive)
                {
                    stringValue = value.AsPrimitive().Value.ToString();
                }
                else if (value is PrimitiveList)
                {
                    stringValue = string.Join(",", (from primitive
                      in value.AsPrimitiveList().Entries
                                                    select
primitive.Value).ToArray());
                }

                Console.WriteLine($"{attribute} - {stringValue}");
            }
        }
    }
```

Esecuzione di query e scansione di una tabella utilizzando un modello di documento.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to perform mid-level query procedures on an Amazon DynamoDB
    /// table.
    /// </summary>
    public class MidLevelQueryAndScan
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonDynamoDB client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            // Query examples.
            Table replyTable = Table.LoadTable(client, "Reply");
            string forumName = "Amazon DynamoDB";
            string threadSubject = "DynamoDB Thread 2";

            await FindRepliesInLast15Days(replyTable);
            await FindRepliesInLast15DaysWithConfig(replyTable, forumName,
threadSubject);
            await FindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod(replyTable, forumName,
threadSubject);

            // Get Example.
            Table productCatalogTable = Table.LoadTable(client,
"ProductCatalog");
            int productId = 101;

            await GetProduct(productCatalogTable, productId);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves information about a product from the DynamoDB table
        /// ProductCatalog based on the product ID and displays the information
        /// on the console.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table from which to retrieve
        /// product information.</param>
        /// <param name="productId">The ID of the product to retrieve.</param>
        public static async Task GetProduct(Table tableName, int productId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("*** Executing GetProduct() ***");
            Document productDocument = await tableName.GetItemAsync(productId);
```

```
            if (productDocument != null)
            {
                PrintDocument(productDocument);
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Error: product " + productId + " does not
exist");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves replies from the passed DynamoDB table object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="table">The table we want to query.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesInLast15Days(
          Table table)
        {
            DateTime twoWeeksAgoDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(15);
            var filter = new QueryFilter("Id", QueryOperator.Equal, "Id");
            filter.AddCondition("ReplyDateTime", QueryOperator.GreaterThan,
twoWeeksAgoDate);

            // Use Query overloads that take the minimum required query
parameters.
            Search search = table.Query(filter);

            do
            {
                var documentSet = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindRepliesInLast15Days:
printing ............");

                foreach (var document in documentSet)
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve replies made during a specific time period.
        /// </summary>
```

```
        /// <param name="table">The table we want to query.</param>
        /// <param name="forumName">The name of the forum that we're interested
in.</param>
        /// <param name="threadSubject">The subject of the thread, which we are
        /// searching for replies.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod(
          Table table,
          string forumName,
          string threadSubject)
        {
            DateTime startDate = DateTime.UtcNow.Subtract(new TimeSpan(21, 0, 0,
0));
            DateTime endDate = DateTime.UtcNow.Subtract(new TimeSpan(1, 0, 0,
0));

            var filter = new QueryFilter("Id", QueryOperator.Equal, forumName +
"#" + threadSubject);
            filter.AddCondition("ReplyDateTime", QueryOperator.Between,
startDate, endDate);

            var config = new QueryOperationConfig()
            {
                Limit = 2, // 2 items/page.
                Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
                AttributesToGet = new List<string>
        {
          "Message",
          "ReplyDateTime",
          "PostedBy",
        },
                ConsistentRead = true,
                Filter = filter,
            };

            Search search = table.Query(config);

            do
            {
                var documentList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod: printing
replies posted within dates: {0} and {1} ............", startDate, endDate);

                foreach (var document in documentList)
                {
```

```
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Perform a query for replies made in the last 15 days using a DynamoDB
        /// QueryOperationConfig object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="table">The table we want to query.</param>
        /// <param name="forumName">The name of the forum that we're interested
in.</param>
        /// <param name="threadName">The bane of the thread that we are searching
        /// for replies.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesInLast15DaysWithConfig(
          Table table,
          string forumName,
          string threadName)
        {
            DateTime twoWeeksAgoDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(15);
            var filter = new QueryFilter("Id", QueryOperator.Equal, forumName +
"#" + threadName);
            filter.AddCondition("ReplyDateTime", QueryOperator.GreaterThan,
twoWeeksAgoDate);

            var config = new QueryOperationConfig()
            {
                Filter = filter,

                // Optional parameters.
                Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
                AttributesToGet = new List<string>
                {
                  "Message",
                  "ReplyDateTime",
                  "PostedBy",
                },
                ConsistentRead = true,
            };

            Search search = table.Query(config);

            do
```

```
            {
                var documentSet = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindRepliesInLast15DaysWithConfig:
printing ............");

                foreach (var document in documentSet)
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the contents of the passed DynamoDB document on the console.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="document">A DynamoDB document to display.</param>
        public static void PrintDocument(Document document)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            foreach (var attribute in document.GetAttributeNames())
            {
                string stringValue = null;
                var value = document[attribute];

                if (value is Primitive)
                {
                    stringValue = value.AsPrimitive().Value.ToString();
                }
                else if (value is PrimitiveList)
                {
                    stringValue = string.Join(",", (from primitive
                      in value.AsPrimitiveList().Entries
                                                    select
primitive.Value).ToArray());
                }

                Console.WriteLine($"{attribute} - {stringValue}");
            }
        }
    }
```

Utilizza un modello di persistenza degli oggetti di alto livello per DynamoDB utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire operazioni di creazione, lettura, aggiornamento ed eliminazione (CRUD) e in batch utilizzando un modello di persistenza a oggetti per DynamoDB e un SDK. AWS

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Modello di persistenza degli oggetti.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esecuzione di operazioni CRUD utilizzando un modello di persistenza degli oggetti di alto livello.

```
/// <summary>
/// Shows how to perform high-level CRUD operations on an Amazon DynamoDB
/// table.
/// </summary>
public class HighLevelItemCrud
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
        DynamoDBContext context = new DynamoDBContext(client);
        await PerformCRUDOperations(context);
    }

    public static async Task PerformCRUDOperations(IDynamoDBContext context)
    {
        int bookId = 1001; // Some unique value.
        Book myBook = new Book
        {
            Id = bookId,
```

```
                Title = "object persistence-AWS SDK for.NET SDK-Book 1001",
                Isbn = "111-1111111001",
                BookAuthors = new List<string> { "Author 1", "Author 2" },
            };

            // Save the book to the ProductCatalog table.
            await context.SaveAsync(myBook);

            // Retrieve the book from the ProductCatalog table.
            Book bookRetrieved = await context.LoadAsync<Book>(bookId);

            // Update some properties.
            bookRetrieved.Isbn = "222-2222221001";

            // Update existing authors list with the following values.
            bookRetrieved.BookAuthors = new List<string> { " Author 1", "Author
x" };
            await context.SaveAsync(bookRetrieved);

            // Retrieve the updated book. This time, add the optional
            // ConsistentRead parameter using DynamoDBContextConfig object.
            await context.LoadAsync<Book>(bookId, new DynamoDBContextConfig
            {
                ConsistentRead = true,
            });

            // Delete the book.
            await context.DeleteAsync<Book>(bookId);

            // Try to retrieve deleted book. It should return null.
            Book deletedBook = await context.LoadAsync<Book>(bookId, new
DynamoDBContextConfig
            {
                ConsistentRead = true,
            });

            if (deletedBook == null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Book is deleted");
            }
        }
    }
```

Esecuzione di operazioni di scrittura in batch utilizzando un modello di persistenza degli oggetti di alto livello.

```
/// <summary>
/// Performs high-level batch write operations to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/// This example was written using the AWS SDK for .NET version 3.7 and .NET
/// Core 5.0.
/// </summary>
public class HighLevelBatchWriteItem
{
    public static async Task SingleTableBatchWrite(IDynamoDBContext context)
    {
        Book book1 = new Book
        {
            Id = 902,
            InPublication = true,
            Isbn = "902-11-11-1111",
            PageCount = "100",
            Price = 10,
            ProductCategory = "Book",
            Title = "My book3 in batch write",
        };

        Book book2 = new Book
        {
            Id = 903,
            InPublication = true,
            Isbn = "903-11-11-1111",
            PageCount = "200",
            Price = 10,
            ProductCategory = "Book",
            Title = "My book4 in batch write",
        };

        var bookBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Book>();
        bookBatch.AddPutItems(new List<Book> { book1, book2 });

        Console.WriteLine("Adding two books to ProductCatalog table.");
        await bookBatch.ExecuteAsync();
    }
```

```
        public static async Task MultiTableBatchWrite(IDynamoDBContext context)
        {
            // New Forum item.
            Forum newForum = new Forum
            {
                Name = "Test BatchWrite Forum",
                Threads = 0,
            };
            var forumBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Forum>();
            forumBatch.AddPutItem(newForum);

            // New Thread item.
            Thread newThread = new Thread
            {
                ForumName = "S3 forum",
                Subject = "My sample question",
                KeywordTags = new List<string> { "S3", "Bucket" },
                Message = "Message text",
            };

            DynamoDBOperationConfig config = new DynamoDBOperationConfig();
            config.SkipVersionCheck = true;
            var threadBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Thread>(config);
            threadBatch.AddPutItem(newThread);
            threadBatch.AddDeleteKey("some partition key value", "some sort key
value");

            var superBatch = new MultiTableBatchWrite(forumBatch, threadBatch);

            Console.WriteLine("Performing batch write in
MultiTableBatchWrite().");
            await superBatch.ExecuteAsync();
        }

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            AmazonDynamoDBClient client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
            DynamoDBContext context = new DynamoDBContext(client);

            await SingleTableBatchWrite(context);
            await MultiTableBatchWrite(context);
        }
    }
```

Mappatura dei dati arbitrari su una tabella utilizzando un modello di persistenza degli oggetti di alto livello.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to map arbitrary data to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    public class HighLevelMappingArbitraryData
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a book, adds it to the DynamoDB ProductCatalog table,
retrieves
        /// the new book from the table, updates the dimensions and writes the
        /// changed item back to the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="context">The DynamoDB context object used to write and
        /// read data from the table.</param>
        public static async Task AddRetrieveUpdateBook(IDynamoDBContext context)
        {
            // Create a book.
            DimensionType myBookDimensions = new DimensionType()
            {
                Length = 8M,
                Height = 11M,
                Thickness = 0.5M,
            };

            Book myBook = new Book
            {
                Id = 501,
                Title = "AWS SDK for .NET Object Persistence Model Handling
Arbitrary Data",
                Isbn = "999-9999999999",
                BookAuthors = new List<string> { "Author 1", "Author 2" },
                Dimensions = myBookDimensions,
            };

            // Add the book to the DynamoDB table ProductCatalog.
            await context.SaveAsync(myBook);
```

```
            // Retrieve the book.
            Book bookRetrieved = await context.LoadAsync<Book>(501);

            // Update the book dimensions property.
            bookRetrieved.Dimensions.Height += 1;
            bookRetrieved.Dimensions.Length += 1;
            bookRetrieved.Dimensions.Thickness += 0.2M;

            // Write the changed item to the table.
            await context.SaveAsync(bookRetrieved);
        }

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
            DynamoDBContext context = new DynamoDBContext(client);
            await AddRetrieveUpdateBook(context);
        }
    }
```

Esecuzione di query e scansione di una tabella utilizzando un modello di persistenza degli oggetti di alto livello.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to perform high-level query and scan operations to Amazon
    /// DynamoDB tables.
    /// </summary>
    public class HighLevelQueryAndScan
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            DynamoDBContext context = new DynamoDBContext(client);

            // Get an item.
            await GetBook(context, 101);

            // Sample forum and thread to test queries.
            string forumName = "Amazon DynamoDB";
```

```
            string threadSubject = "DynamoDB Thread 1";

            // Sample queries.
            await FindRepliesInLast15Days(context, forumName, threadSubject);
            await FindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod(context, forumName,
threadSubject);

            // Scan table.
            await FindProductsPricedLessThanZero(context);
        }

        public static async Task GetBook(IDynamoDBContext context, int productId)
        {
            Book bookItem = await context.LoadAsync<Book>(productId);

            Console.WriteLine("\nGetBook: Printing result.....");
            Console.WriteLine($"Title: {bookItem.Title} \n ISBN:{bookItem.Isbn}
\n No. of pages: {bookItem.PageCount}");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Queries a DynamoDB table to find replies posted within the last 15
days.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="context">The DynamoDB context used to perform the
query.</param>
        /// <param name="forumName">The name of the forum that we're interested
in.</param>
        /// <param name="threadSubject">The thread object containing the query
parameters.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesInLast15Days(
          IDynamoDBContext context,
          string forumName,
          string threadSubject)
        {
            string replyId = $"{forumName} #{threadSubject}";
            DateTime twoWeeksAgoDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(15);

            List<object> times = new List<object>();
            times.Add(twoWeeksAgoDate);

            List<ScanCondition> scs = new List<ScanCondition>();
            var sc = new ScanCondition("PostedBy", ScanOperator.GreaterThan,
times.ToArray());
```

```
            scs.Add(sc);

            var cfg = new DynamoDBOperationConfig
            {
                QueryFilter = scs,
            };

            AsyncSearch<Reply> response = context.QueryAsync<Reply>(replyId,
cfg);
            IEnumerable<Reply> latestReplies = await
response.GetRemainingAsync();

            Console.WriteLine("\nReplies in last 15 days:");

            foreach (Reply r in latestReplies)
            {

Console.WriteLine($"{r.Id}\t{r.PostedBy}\t{r.Message}\t{r.ReplyDateTime}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Queries for replies posted within a specific time period.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="context">The DynamoDB context used to perform the
query.</param>
        /// <param name="forumName">The name of the forum that we're interested
in.</param>
        /// <param name="threadSubject">Information about the subject that we're
        /// interested in.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod(
          IDynamoDBContext context,
          string forumName,
          string threadSubject)
        {
            string forumId = forumName + "#" + threadSubject;
            Console.WriteLine("\nReplies posted within time period:");

            DateTime startDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(30);
            DateTime endDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(1);

            List<object> times = new List<object>();
            times.Add(startDate);
            times.Add(endDate);
```

```
            List<ScanCondition> scs = new List<ScanCondition>();
            var sc = new ScanCondition("LastPostedBy", ScanOperator.Between,
times.ToArray());
            scs.Add(sc);

            var cfg = new DynamoDBOperationConfig
            {
                QueryFilter = scs,
            };

            AsyncSearch<Reply> response = context.QueryAsync<Reply>(forumId,
cfg);
            IEnumerable<Reply> repliesInAPeriod = await
response.GetRemainingAsync();

            foreach (Reply r in repliesInAPeriod)
            {

Console.WriteLine("{r.Id}\t{r.PostedBy}\t{r.Message}\t{r.ReplyDateTime}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Queries the DynamoDB ProductCatalog table for products costing less
        /// than zero.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="context">The DynamoDB context object used to perform the
        /// query.</param>
        public static async Task FindProductsPricedLessThanZero(IDynamoDBContext
context)
        {
            int price = 0;

            List<ScanCondition> scs = new List<ScanCondition>();
            var sc1 = new ScanCondition("Price", ScanOperator.LessThan, price);
            var sc2 = new ScanCondition("ProductCategory", ScanOperator.Equal,
"Book");
            scs.Add(sc1);
            scs.Add(sc2);

            AsyncSearch<Book> response = context.ScanAsync<Book>(scs);
```

```
            IEnumerable<Book> itemsWithWrongPrice = await
 response.GetRemainingAsync();

            Console.WriteLine("\nFindProductsPricedLessThanZero: Printing
 result.....");

            foreach (Book r in itemsWithWrongPrice)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{r.Id}\t{r.Title}\t{r.Price}\t{r.Isbn}");
            }
        }
    }
```

Usa le operazioni di conteggio atomico in DynamoDB con un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le operazioni del contatore atomico in DynamoDB.

- Incrementa i contatori atomicamente utilizzando le operazioni ADD e SET.
- Incrementa in modo sicuro i contatori che potrebbero non esistere.
- Implementa un blocco ottimistico per le operazioni di sportello.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Dimostra le controoperazioni atomiche utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ReturnValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
```

```
    /**
     * Increments a counter using the ADD operation.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the ADD operation to atomically
     * increment a counter attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param counterName The name of the counter attribute
     * @param incrementValue The value to increment by
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse incrementCounterWithAdd(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String counterName,
        int incrementValue) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("ADD #counterName :increment")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#counterName", counterName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                ":increment",

AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(incrementValue)).build()))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Increments a counter using the SET operation.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the SET operation with an
expression
```

```
     * to increment a counter attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param counterName The name of the counter attribute
     * @param incrementValue The value to increment by
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse incrementCounterWithSet(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String counterName,
        int incrementValue) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #counterName = #counterName + :increment")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#counterName", counterName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                ":increment",

AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(incrementValue)).build()))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Increments a counter safely, handling the case where the counter doesn't
exist yet.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use if_not_exists to safely increment a
counter
     * that may not exist yet.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
```

```
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param counterName The name of the counter attribute
     * @param incrementValue The value to increment by
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse incrementCounterSafely(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String counterName,
        int incrementValue) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #counterName =
if_not_exists(#counterName, :zero) + :increment")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#counterName", counterName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                ":increment",

AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(incrementValue)).build(),
                ":zero", AttributeValue.builder().n("0").build()))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Decrements a counter safely, ensuring it doesn't go below zero.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use a condition expression to safely
     * decrement a counter without going below zero.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param counterName The name of the counter attribute
     * @param decrementValue The value to decrement by
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
```

```
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation or if
the counter would go below zero
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse decrementCounterSafely(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String counterName,
        int decrementValue) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #counterName = #counterName - :decrement")
            .conditionExpression("#counterName >= :decrement")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#counterName", counterName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                ":decrement",

AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(decrementValue)).build()))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Compares the ADD and SET approaches for incrementing counters.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates the differences between using ADD and SET
     * for incrementing counters in DynamoDB.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @return Map containing the comparison results
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> compareAddVsSet(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String,
AttributeValue> key) {

        Map<String, Object> results = new HashMap<>();
```

```
        try {
            // Reset counters to ensure a fair comparison
            UpdateItemRequest resetRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET AddCounter = :zero, SetCounter = :zero")
                .expressionAttributeValues(
                    Map.of(":zero", AttributeValue.builder().n("0").build()))
                .build();

            dynamoDbClient.updateItem(resetRequest);

            // Increment with ADD
            long addStartTime = System.nanoTime();
            UpdateItemResponse addResponse =
incrementCounterWithAdd(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "AddCounter", 1);
            long addEndTime = System.nanoTime();
            long addDuration = addEndTime - addStartTime;

            // Increment with SET
            long setStartTime = System.nanoTime();
            UpdateItemResponse setResponse =
incrementCounterWithSet(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "SetCounter", 1);
            long setEndTime = System.nanoTime();
            long setDuration = setEndTime - setStartTime;

            // Record results
            results.put("addResponse", addResponse);
            results.put("setResponse", setResponse);
            results.put("addDuration", addDuration);
            results.put("setDuration", setDuration);
            results.put("success", true);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            results.put("success", false);
            results.put("error", e.getMessage());
        }

        return results;
    }

    /**
     * Gets the current value of a counter attribute.
```

```
     *
     * <p>Helper method to retrieve the current value of a counter attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to get
     * @param counterName The name of the counter attribute
     * @return The counter value or null if not found
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static Integer getCounterValue(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String,
AttributeValue> key, String counterName) {

        // Define the get parameters
        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .projectionExpression(counterName)
            .build();

        // Perform the get operation
        GetItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.getItem(request);

        // Return the counter value if it exists, otherwise null
        if (response.item() != null && response.item().containsKey(counterName))
{
            return Integer.parseInt(response.item().get(counterName).n());
        }

        return null;
    }
```

Esempio di utilizzo delle operazioni di conteggio atomico con. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
tableName) {
        // Example key
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
        key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());
```

```
        System.out.println("Demonstrating atomic counter operations in
DynamoDB");

        try {
            // Example 1: Increment a counter using ADD
            System.out.println("\nExample 1: Incrementing a counter using ADD");
            UpdateItemResponse addResponse =
incrementCounterWithAdd(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "ViewCount", 1);

            System.out.println("Updated counter: " + addResponse.attributes());

            // Example 2: Increment a counter using SET
            System.out.println("\nExample 2: Incrementing a counter using SET");
            UpdateItemResponse setResponse =
incrementCounterWithSet(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "LikeCount", 1);

            System.out.println("Updated counter: " + setResponse.attributes());

            // Example 3: Increment a counter safely
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Incrementing a counter safely");
            UpdateItemResponse safeResponse =
incrementCounterSafely(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "ShareCount", 1);

            System.out.println("Updated counter: " + safeResponse.attributes());

            // Example 4: Decrement a counter safely
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Decrementing a counter safely");
            try {
                UpdateItemResponse decrementResponse =
                    decrementCounterSafely(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key,
"InventoryCount", 1);

                System.out.println("Updated counter: " +
decrementResponse.attributes());
            } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                if (e.getMessage().contains("ConditionalCheckFailed")) {
                    System.out.println("Cannot decrement counter below zero");
                } else {
                    throw e;
                }
            }

            // Example 5: Compare ADD vs SET
            System.out.println("\nExample 5: Comparing ADD vs SET");
```

```
            Map<String, Object> comparison = compareAddVsSet(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key);

            if ((boolean) comparison.get("success")) {
                System.out.println("ADD duration: " +
comparison.get("addDuration") + " ns");
                System.out.println("SET duration: " +
comparison.get("setDuration") + " ns");
                System.out.println("ADD response: " +
comparison.get("addResponse"));
                System.out.println("SET response: " +
comparison.get("setResponse"));
            } else {
                System.out.println("Comparison failed: " +
comparison.get("error"));
            }

            // Explain atomic counter operations
            System.out.println("\nKey points about DynamoDB atomic counter
operations:");
            System.out.println("1. Both ADD and SET can be used for atomic
counters");
            System.out.println("2. ADD is more concise for simple increments");
            System.out.println("3. SET with an expression is more flexible for
complex operations");
            System.out.println("4. Use if_not_exists to handle the case where the
counter doesn't exist yet");
            System.out.println("5. Use condition expressions to prevent counters
from going below zero");
            System.out.println("6. Atomic operations are guaranteed to be
isolated from other writes");
            System.out.println("7. ADD can only be used with number and set data
types");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione UpdateItem AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Dimostra le controoperazioni atomiche utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  UpdateCommand,
  GetCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Increment a counter using the ADD operation.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the ADD operation for atomic increments.
 * The ADD operation is atomic and is the recommended way to increment counters.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} counterName - The name of the counter attribute
 * @param {number} incrementValue - The value to increment by
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function incrementCounterWithAdd(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  counterName,
  incrementValue
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using ADD
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `ADD ${counterName} :increment`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":increment": incrementValue
```

```
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Increment a counter using the SET operation with an expression.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the SET operation with an expression for
 increments.
 * While this approach works, it's less idiomatic for simple increments than
 using ADD.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} counterName - The name of the counter attribute
 * @param {number} incrementValue - The value to increment by
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function incrementCounterWithSet(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  counterName,
  incrementValue
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using SET with an expression
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${counterName} = ${counterName} + :increment`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":increment": incrementValue
    },
```

```
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Increment a counter safely, handling the case where the counter might not
 exist.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the if_not_exists function with SET to safely
 * increment a counter that might not exist yet.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} counterName - The name of the counter attribute
 * @param {number} incrementValue - The value to increment by
 * @param {number} defaultValue - The default value if the counter doesn't exist
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function incrementCounterSafely(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  counterName,
  incrementValue,
  defaultValue = 0
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using SET with if_not_exists
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${counterName} =
 if_not_exists(${counterName}, :default) + :increment`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":increment": incrementValue,
```

```
      ":default": defaultValue
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Increment a counter with optimistic locking to prevent race conditions.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using a condition expression to implement
 optimistic
 * locking, which prevents race conditions when multiple processes try to update
 * the same counter.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} counterName - The name of the counter attribute
 * @param {number} incrementValue - The value to increment by
 * @param {number} expectedValue - The expected current value of the counter
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function incrementCounterWithLocking(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  counterName,
  incrementValue,
  expectedValue
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters with a condition expression
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${counterName} = ${counterName} + :increment`,
```

```
    ConditionExpression: `${counterName} = :expected`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":increment": incrementValue,
      ":expected": expectedValue
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  try {
    // Perform the update operation
    const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));
    return {
      success: true,
      data: response
    };
  } catch (error) {
    // Check if the error is due to the condition check failing
    if (error.name === "ConditionalCheckFailedException") {
      return {
        success: false,
        error: "Optimistic locking failed: the counter value has changed"
      };
    }
    // Re-throw other errors
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Get the current value of a counter.
 *
 * Helper function to retrieve the current value of a counter attribute.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to get
 * @param {string} counterName - The name of the counter attribute
 * @returns {Promise<number|null>} - The current counter value or null if not
 found
 */
async function getCounterValue(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
```

```
  counterName
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the get parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  };

  // Perform the get operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new GetCommand(params));

  // Return the counter value if it exists, otherwise null
  return response.Item && counterName in response.Item
    ? response.Item[counterName]
    : null;
}
```

Esempio di utilizzo delle operazioni di conteggio atomico con. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
/**
 * Example of how to use the atomic counter operations.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "Products";
  const key = { ProductId: "P12345" };
  const counterName = "ViewCount";
  const incrementValue = 1;

  console.log("Demonstrating different approaches to increment counters in
 DynamoDB");

  try {
    // Example 1: Using ADD operation (recommended for simple increments)
    console.log("\nExample 1: Incrementing counter with ADD operation");
    const response1 = await incrementCounterWithAdd(
      config,
```

```
      tableName,
      key,
      counterName,
      incrementValue
    );

    console.log(`Counter incremented to: ${response1.Attributes[counterName]}`);

    // Example 2: Using SET operation with an expression
    console.log("\nExample 2: Incrementing counter with SET operation");
    const response2 = await incrementCounterWithSet(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      counterName,
      incrementValue
    );

    console.log(`Counter incremented to: ${response2.Attributes[counterName]}`);

    // Example 3: Safely incrementing a counter that might not exist
    console.log("\nExample 3: Safely incrementing counter that might not exist");
    const newKey = { ProductId: "P67890" };
    const response3 = await incrementCounterSafely(
      config,
      tableName,
      newKey,
      counterName,
      incrementValue,
      0
    );

    console.log(`Counter initialized and incremented to:
${response3.Attributes[counterName]}`);

    // Example 4: Incrementing with optimistic locking
    console.log("\nExample 4: Incrementing with optimistic locking");

    // First, get the current counter value
    const currentValue = await getCounterValue(config, tableName, key,
counterName);
    console.log(`Current counter value: ${currentValue}`);

    // Then, try to increment with optimistic locking
```

```
    const response4 = await incrementCounterWithLocking(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      counterName,
      incrementValue,
      currentValue
    );

    if (response4.success) {
      console.log(`Counter successfully incremented to:
 ${response4.data.Attributes[counterName]}`);
    } else {
      console.log(response4.error);
    }

    // Explain the differences between ADD and SET
    console.log("\nKey differences between ADD and SET for counter operations:");
    console.log("1. ADD is more concise and idiomatic for simple increments");
    console.log("2. SET with expressions is more flexible for complex
 operations");
    console.log("3. Both operations are atomic and safe for concurrent updates");
    console.log("4. SET with if_not_exists is required when the attribute might
 not exist");
    console.log("5. Optimistic locking can be added to either approach for
 additional safety");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione UpdateItem AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Dimostra le controoperazioni atomiche utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
```

```
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from typing import Any, Dict, Union


def increment_counter_with_add(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], counter_name: str, increment_value: int
 = 1
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Increment a counter attribute using the ADD operation.

    This function demonstrates the atomic ADD operation, which is ideal for
    incrementing counters without the risk of race conditions.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        counter_name (str): The name of the counter attribute.
        increment_value (int, optional): The value to increment by. Defaults to
 1.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use the ADD operation to atomically increment the counter
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="ADD #counter :increment",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#counter": counter_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":increment": increment_value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def increment_counter_with_set(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], counter_name: str, increment_value: int
 = 1
```

```
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Increment a counter attribute using the SET operation with an expression.

    This function demonstrates using SET with an expression to increment a
 counter.
    While this works, it's generally recommended to use ADD for simple
 increments.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        counter_name (str): The name of the counter attribute.
        increment_value (int, optional): The value to increment by. Defaults to
 1.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use the SET operation with an expression to increment the counter
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="SET #counter = #counter + :increment",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#counter": counter_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":increment": increment_value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def increment_counter_safely(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    counter_name: str,
    increment_value: int = 1,
    initial_value: int = 0,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
```

```
    Increment a counter attribute safely, handling the case where it might not
 exist.

    This function demonstrates a best practice for incrementing counters by using
    the if_not_exists function to handle the case where the counter doesn't exist
 yet.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        counter_name (str): The name of the counter attribute.
        increment_value (int, optional): The value to increment by. Defaults to
 1.
        initial_value (int, optional): The initial value if the counter doesn't
 exist. Defaults to 0.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use SET with if_not_exists to safely increment the counter
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="SET #counter = if_not_exists(#counter, :initial)
 + :increment",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#counter": counter_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":increment": increment_value, ":initial":
 initial_value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def atomic_conditional_increment(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    counter_name: str,
    condition_attribute: str,
    condition_value: Any,
```

```
    increment_value: int = 1,
) -> Union[Dict[str, Any], None]:
    """
    Atomically increment a counter only if a condition is met.

    This function demonstrates combining atomic counter operations with
    conditional expressions for more complex update scenarios.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        counter_name (str): The name of the counter attribute.
        condition_attribute (str): The attribute to check in the condition.
        condition_value (Any): The value to compare against.
        increment_value (int, optional): The value to increment by. Defaults to
 1.

    Returns:
        Optional[Dict[str, Any]]: The response from DynamoDB if successful, None
 if condition failed.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    try:
        # Use ADD with a condition expression
        response = table.update_item(
            Key=key,
            UpdateExpression="ADD #counter :increment",
            ConditionExpression="#condition = :value",
            ExpressionAttributeNames={"#counter": counter_name, "#condition":
 condition_attribute},
            ExpressionAttributeValues={":increment": increment_value, ":value":
 condition_value},
            ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
        )
        return response
    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
            # Condition was not met
            return None
        else:
            # Other error occurred
```

```
            raise
```

Esempio di utilizzo delle operazioni di conteggio atomico con. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the atomic counter operations functions."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "GameScores"
    key = {"UserId": "user123", "GameId": "game456"}
    counter_name = "Score"

    print("Example 1: Incrementing a counter with ADD operation")
    try:
        response = increment_counter_with_add(
            table_name=table_name, key=key, counter_name=counter_name,
 increment_value=10
        )
        print(
            f"Counter incremented successfully. New value:
 {response.get('Attributes', {}).get(counter_name)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error incrementing counter with ADD: {e}")

    print("\nExample 2: Incrementing a counter with SET operation")
    try:
        response = increment_counter_with_set(
            table_name=table_name, key=key, counter_name=counter_name,
 increment_value=5
        )
        print(
            f"Counter incremented successfully. New value:
 {response.get('Attributes', {}).get(counter_name)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error incrementing counter with SET: {e}")

    print("\nExample 3: Safely incrementing a counter that might not exist")
    try:
        new_key = {"UserId": "newuser789", "GameId": "game456"}
```

```
        response = increment_counter_safely(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=new_key,
            counter_name=counter_name,
            increment_value=15,
            initial_value=100,
        )
        print(
            f"Counter safely incremented. New value: {response.get('Attributes',
{}).get(counter_name)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error safely incrementing counter: {e}")

    print("\nExample 4: Conditional counter increment")
    try:
        # Fix for mypy: Handle the case where response might be None
        result = atomic_conditional_increment(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            counter_name="Achievements",
            condition_attribute="Level",
            condition_value=5,
            increment_value=1,
        )

        if result is not None:
            print(
                f"Conditional increment succeeded. New value:
{result.get('Attributes', {}).get('Achievements')}"
            )
        else:
            print("Conditional increment failed because condition was not met.")
        if response:
            print(
                f"Conditional increment succeeded. New value:
{response.get('Attributes', {}).get('Achievements')}"
            )
        else:
            print("Conditional increment failed because condition was not met.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error with conditional increment: {e}")

    print("\nComparison of ADD vs SET for counter operations:")
```

```
    print("1. ADD is specifically designed for atomic numeric increments and set
 operations")
    print("2. SET with an expression can be used for more complex calculations")
    print("3. Both operations are atomic, preventing race conditions")
    print("4. ADD is more concise for simple increments")
    print("5. SET with if_not_exists() is recommended when the attribute might
 not exist")
    print("6. For counters, ADD is generally preferred for clarity and
 simplicity")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Usa operazioni condizionali in DynamoDB con un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le operazioni condizionali in DynamoDB.

- Implementa scritture condizionali per evitare la sovrascrittura dei dati.
- Utilizza le espressioni condizionali per applicare le regole aziendali.
- Gestisci con garbo gli errori dei controlli condizionali.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Dimostra le operazioni condizionali utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ConditionalCheckFailedException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DeleteItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DeleteItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ReturnValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;
```

```
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    /**
     * Performs a conditional update on an item.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use a condition expression to update an
 item
     * only if a specific condition is met.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param conditionAttribute The attribute to check in the condition
     * @param conditionValue The value to compare against
     * @param updateAttribute The attribute to update
     * @param updateValue The new value to set
     * @return Map containing the operation result and status
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> conditionalUpdate(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String conditionAttribute,
        AttributeValue conditionValue,
        String updateAttribute,
        AttributeValue updateValue) {

        Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();

        try {
            // Define the update parameters
            UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET #updateAttr = :updateVal")
                .conditionExpression("#condAttr = :condVal")
                .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of(
                    "#condAttr", conditionAttribute,
                    "#updateAttr", updateAttribute))
                .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                    ":condVal", conditionValue,
                    ":updateVal", updateValue))
```

```
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            // Perform the update operation
            UpdateItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);

            // Record success result
            result.put("success", true);
            result.put("message", "Condition was met and update was performed");
            result.put("attributes", response.attributes());

        } catch (ConditionalCheckFailedException e) {
            // Record failure due to condition not being met
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "Condition was not met, update was not
performed");
            result.put("error", "ConditionalCheckFailedException");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            // Record failure due to other errors
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "Error occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            result.put("error", e.getClass().getSimpleName());
        }

        return result;
    }

    /**
     * Performs a conditional delete on an item.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use a condition expression to delete an
item
     * only if a specific condition is met.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to delete
     * @param conditionAttribute The attribute to check in the condition
     * @param conditionValue The value to compare against
     * @return Map containing the operation result and status
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> conditionalDelete(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
```

```
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String conditionAttribute,
        AttributeValue conditionValue) {

        Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();

        try {
            // Define the delete parameters
            DeleteItemRequest request = DeleteItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .conditionExpression("#condAttr = :condVal")
                .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#condAttr",
conditionAttribute))
                .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":condVal", conditionValue))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.ALL_OLD)
                .build();

            // Perform the delete operation
            DeleteItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.deleteItem(request);

            // Record success result
            result.put("success", true);
            result.put("message", "Condition was met and delete was performed");
            result.put("attributes", response.attributes());

        } catch (ConditionalCheckFailedException e) {
            // Record failure due to condition not being met
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "Condition was not met, delete was not
performed");
            result.put("error", "ConditionalCheckFailedException");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            // Record failure due to other errors
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "Error occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            result.put("error", e.getClass().getSimpleName());
        }

        return result;
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Demonstrates optimistic locking using a version attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method shows how to implement optimistic locking by using a
 version
     * attribute that is incremented with each update.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param versionAttribute The name of the version attribute
     * @return Map containing the operation result
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> optimisticLockingExample(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String,
 AttributeValue> key, String versionAttribute) {

        Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();

        try {
            // Get the current version of the item
            GetItemRequest getRequest = GetItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .projectionExpression(versionAttribute)
                .build();

            GetItemResponse getResponse = dynamoDbClient.getItem(getRequest);

            // Check if the item exists
            if (getResponse.item() == null || !
getResponse.item().containsKey(versionAttribute)) {
                // Item doesn't exist or doesn't have a version attribute
                // Initialize with version 1
                UpdateItemRequest initRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .key(key)
                    .updateExpression("SET #verAttr = :newVer, #dataAttr
 = :data")
                    .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#verAttr",
 versionAttribute, "#dataAttr", "Data"))
                    .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                        ":newVer", AttributeValue.builder().n("1").build(),
```

```
                        ":data", AttributeValue.builder().s("Initial
data").build()))
                    .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                    .build();

                UpdateItemResponse initResponse =
dynamoDbClient.updateItem(initRequest);

                result.put("operation", "initialize");
                result.put("success", true);
                result.put("attributes", initResponse.attributes());

                return result;
            }

            // Get the current version number
            int currentVersion =
                Integer.parseInt(getResponse.item().get(versionAttribute).n());
            int newVersion = currentVersion + 1;

            // Update the item with a condition on the version
            UpdateItemRequest updateRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET #verAttr = :newVer, #dataAttr = :newData")
                .conditionExpression("#verAttr = :curVer")
                .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#verAttr", versionAttribute,
"#dataAttr", "Data"))
                .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                    ":curVer",
                        AttributeValue.builder()
                            .n(String.valueOf(currentVersion))
                            .build(),
                    ":newVer",

AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(newVersion)).build(),
                    ":newData",
                        AttributeValue.builder()
                            .s("Updated data at version " + newVersion)
                            .build()))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();
```

```
            UpdateItemResponse updateResponse =
dynamoDbClient.updateItem(updateRequest);

            // Record success result
            result.put("operation", "update");
            result.put("success", true);
            result.put("oldVersion", currentVersion);
            result.put("newVersion", newVersion);
            result.put("attributes", updateResponse.attributes());

        } catch (ConditionalCheckFailedException e) {
            // Record failure due to version mismatch
            result.put("operation", "update");
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "Version mismatch, another process may have
updated the item");
            result.put("error", "ConditionalCheckFailedException");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            // Record failure due to other errors
            result.put("operation", "update");
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "Error occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            result.put("error", e.getClass().getSimpleName());
        }

        return result;
    }

    /**
     * Performs a conditional update with multiple conditions.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use multiple conditions in a condition
expression.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param conditions Map of attribute names to values for conditions
     * @param updateAttribute The attribute to update
     * @param updateValue The new value to set
     * @return Map containing the operation result and status
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> conditionalUpdateWithMultipleConditions(
```

```
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> conditions,
        String updateAttribute,
        AttributeValue updateValue) {

        Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();

        try {
            // Build the condition expression and attribute names/values
            StringBuilder conditionExpression = new StringBuilder();
            Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
            Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();

            // Add update attribute
            expressionAttributeNames.put("#updateAttr", updateAttribute);
            expressionAttributeValues.put(":updateVal", updateValue);

            // Add conditions
            int i = 0;
            for (Map.Entry<String, AttributeValue> condition :
conditions.entrySet()) {
                String attrName = condition.getKey();
                AttributeValue attrValue = condition.getValue();

                String nameKey = "#cond" + i;
                String valueKey = ":val" + i;

                expressionAttributeNames.put(nameKey, attrName);
                expressionAttributeValues.put(valueKey, attrValue);

                // Add AND between conditions (except for the first one)
                if (i > 0) {
                    conditionExpression.append(" AND ");
                }

                conditionExpression.append(nameKey).append(" =
").append(valueKey);
                i++;
            }

            // Define the update parameters
```

```
            UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET #updateAttr = :updateVal")
                .conditionExpression(conditionExpression.toString())
                .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
                .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            // Perform the update operation
            UpdateItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);

            // Record success result
            result.put("success", true);
            result.put("message", "All conditions were met and update was
performed");
            result.put("attributes", response.attributes());

        } catch (ConditionalCheckFailedException e) {
            // Record failure due to condition not being met
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "One or more conditions were not met, update
was not performed");
            result.put("error", "ConditionalCheckFailedException");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            // Record failure due to other errors
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "Error occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            result.put("error", e.getClass().getSimpleName());
        }

        return result;
    }
```

Esempio di utilizzo di operazioni condizionali con. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
tableName) {
        // Example key
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
```

```
        key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());

        System.out.println("Demonstrating conditional operations in DynamoDB");

        try {
            // Example 1: Conditional update
            System.out.println("\nExample 1: Conditional update");
            Map<String, Object> updateResult = conditionalUpdate(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                "InStock",
                AttributeValue.builder().bool(true).build(),
                "Status",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Available").build());

            System.out.println("Update result: " + updateResult.get("message"));
            if ((boolean) updateResult.get("success")) {
                System.out.println("Updated attributes: " +
updateResult.get("attributes"));
            }

            // Example 2: Conditional delete
            System.out.println("\nExample 2: Conditional delete");
            Map<String, Object> deleteResult = conditionalDelete(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                "Status",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Discontinued").build());

            System.out.println("Delete result: " + deleteResult.get("message"));
            if ((boolean) deleteResult.get("success")) {
                System.out.println("Deleted item: " +
deleteResult.get("attributes"));
            }

            // Example 3: Optimistic locking
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Optimistic locking");
            Map<String, Object> lockingResult =
optimisticLockingExample(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "Version");

            System.out.println("Optimistic locking result:");
            System.out.println("  Operation: " + lockingResult.get("operation"));
```

```
            System.out.println("  Success: " + lockingResult.get("success"));
            if (lockingResult.get("operation").equals("update") && (boolean)
lockingResult.get("success")) {
                System.out.println("  Old version: " +
lockingResult.get("oldVersion"));
                System.out.println("  New version: " +
lockingResult.get("newVersion"));
            }
            System.out.println("  Attributes: " +
lockingResult.get("attributes"));

            // Example 4: Multiple conditions
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Multiple conditions");
            Map<String, AttributeValue> conditions = new HashMap<>();
            conditions.put("Price",
AttributeValue.builder().n("199.99").build());
            conditions.put("Category",
AttributeValue.builder().s("Electronics").build());

            Map<String, Object> multiConditionResult =
conditionalUpdateWithMultipleConditions(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                conditions,
                "OnSale",
                AttributeValue.builder().bool(true).build());

            System.out.println("Multiple conditions result: " +
multiConditionResult.get("message"));
            if ((boolean) multiConditionResult.get("success")) {
                System.out.println("Updated attributes: " +
multiConditionResult.get("attributes"));
            }

            // Explain conditional operations
            System.out.println("\nKey points about DynamoDB conditional
operations:");
            System.out.println("1. Conditional operations only succeed if the
condition is met");
            System.out.println("2. ConditionalCheckFailedException is thrown when
the condition fails");
            System.out.println("3. No changes are made to the item if the
condition fails");
```

```
            System.out.println("4. Conditions can be used with update, delete,
 and put operations");
            System.out.println("5. Multiple conditions can be combined with AND
 and OR");
            System.out.println("6. Optimistic locking can be implemented using a
 version attribute");
            System.out.println(
                "7. Conditional operations consume the same amount of write
 capacity whether they succeed or fail");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - DeleteItem
  - PutItem
  - UpdateItem

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Dimostra le operazioni condizionali utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  UpdateCommand,
  DeleteCommand,
  GetCommand,
  PutCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Perform a conditional update operation.
 *
```

```
 * This function demonstrates how to update an item only if a condition is met.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} conditionAttribute - The attribute to check in the condition
 * @param {any} conditionValue - The value to compare against
 * @param {string} updateAttribute - The attribute to update
 * @param {any} updateValue - The new value to set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - Result of the operation
 */
async function conditionalUpdate(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  conditionAttribute,
  conditionValue,
  updateAttribute,
  updateValue
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters with a condition expression
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${updateAttribute} = :value`,
    ConditionExpression: `${conditionAttribute} = :condition`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":value": updateValue,
      ":condition": conditionValue
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  try {
    // Perform the update operation
    const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

    return {
      success: true,
      message: "Condition was met and update was performed",
```

```
      updatedAttributes: response.Attributes
    };
  } catch (error) {
    // Check if the error is due to the condition check failing
    if (error.name === "ConditionalCheckFailedException") {
      return {
        success: false,
        message: "Condition was not met, update was not performed",
        error: "ConditionalCheckFailedException"
      };
    }

    // Re-throw other errors
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Perform a conditional delete operation.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to delete an item only if a condition is met.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to delete
 * @param {string} conditionAttribute - The attribute to check in the condition
 * @param {any} conditionValue - The value to compare against
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - Result of the operation
 */
async function conditionalDelete(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  conditionAttribute,
  conditionValue
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the delete parameters with a condition expression
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
```

```
    ConditionExpression: `${conditionAttribute} = :condition`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":condition": conditionValue
    },
    ReturnValues: "ALL_OLD"
  };

  try {
    // Perform the delete operation
    const response = await docClient.send(new DeleteCommand(params));

    return {
      success: true,
      message: "Condition was met and item was deleted",
      deletedItem: response.Attributes
    };
  } catch (error) {
    // Check if the error is due to the condition check failing
    if (error.name === "ConditionalCheckFailedException") {
      return {
        success: false,
        message: "Condition was not met, item was not deleted",
        error: "ConditionalCheckFailedException"
      };
    }

    // Re-throw other errors
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Implement optimistic locking with a version number.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use a version number for optimistic locking
 * to prevent race conditions when multiple processes update the same item.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {Object} updates - The attributes to update
 * @param {number} expectedVersion - The expected current version number
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - Result of the operation
 */
```

```
async function updateWithOptimisticLocking(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  updates,
  expectedVersion
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Build the update expression
  const updateExpressions = [];
  const expressionAttributeValues = {
    ":expectedVersion": expectedVersion,
    ":newVersion": expectedVersion + 1
  };

  // Add each update to the expression
  Object.entries(updates).forEach(([attribute, value], index) => {
    updateExpressions.push(`${attribute} = :val${index}`);
    expressionAttributeValues[`:val${index}`] = value;
  });

  // Add the version update
  updateExpressions.push("version = :newVersion");

  // Define the update parameters with a condition expression
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${updateExpressions.join(", ")}`,
    ConditionExpression: "version = :expectedVersion",
    ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues,
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  try {
    // Perform the update operation
    const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

    return {
      success: true,
      message: "Update succeeded with optimistic locking",
```

```
      newVersion: expectedVersion + 1,
      updatedAttributes: response.Attributes
    };
  } catch (error) {
    // Check if the error is due to the condition check failing
    if (error.name === "ConditionalCheckFailedException") {
      return {
        success: false,
        message: "Optimistic locking failed: the item was modified by another
 process",
        error: "ConditionalCheckFailedException"
      };
    }

    // Re-throw other errors
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Implement a conditional write that creates an item only if it doesn't exist.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use attribute_not_exists to create an item
 * only if it doesn't already exist (similar to an "INSERT IF NOT EXISTS"
 operation).
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} item - The item to create
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - Result of the operation
 */
async function createIfNotExists(
  config,
  tableName,
  item
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Extract the primary key attributes
  const keyAttributes = Object.keys(item).filter(attr =>
    attr === "id" || attr === "ID" || attr === "Id" ||
    attr.endsWith("Id") || attr.endsWith("ID") ||
```

```
    attr.endsWith("Key")
  );

  if (keyAttributes.length === 0) {
    throw new Error("Could not determine primary key attributes");
  }

  // Create a condition expression that checks if the item doesn't exist
  const conditionExpression = `attribute_not_exists(${keyAttributes[0]})`;

  // Define the put parameters with a condition expression
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Item: item,
    ConditionExpression: conditionExpression
  };

  try {
    // Perform the put operation
    await docClient.send(new PutCommand(params));

    return {
      success: true,
      message: "Item was created because it didn't exist",
      item
    };
  } catch (error) {
    // Check if the error is due to the condition check failing
    if (error.name === "ConditionalCheckFailedException") {
      return {
        success: false,
        message: "Item already exists, creation was skipped",
        error: "ConditionalCheckFailedException"
      };
    }

    // Re-throw other errors
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Get the current value of an item.
 *
```

```
 * Helper function to retrieve the current value of an item.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to get
 * @returns {Promise<Object|null>} - The item or null if not found
 */
async function getItem(
  config,
  tableName,
  key
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the get parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  };

  // Perform the get operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new GetCommand(params));

  // Return the item if it exists, otherwise null
  return response.Item || null;
}
```

Esempio di utilizzo di operazioni condizionali con. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
/**
 * Example of how to use conditional operations.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "Products";
  const key = { ProductId: "P12345" };

  console.log("Demonstrating conditional operations in DynamoDB");
```

```
 try {
   // Example 1: Conditional update based on attribute value
   console.log("\nExample 1: Conditional update based on attribute value");
   const updateResult = await conditionalUpdate(
     config,
     tableName,
     key,
     "Category",
     "Electronics",
     "Price",
     299.99
   );

   console.log(`Result: ${updateResult.message}`);
   if (updateResult.success) {
     console.log("Updated attributes:", updateResult.updatedAttributes);
   }

   // Example 2: Conditional delete based on attribute value
   console.log("\nExample 2: Conditional delete based on attribute value");
   const deleteResult = await conditionalDelete(
     config,
     tableName,
     key,
     "InStock",
     false
   );

   console.log(`Result: ${deleteResult.message}`);
   if (deleteResult.success) {
     console.log("Deleted item:", deleteResult.deletedItem);
   }

   // Example 3: Optimistic locking with version number
   console.log("\nExample 3: Optimistic locking with version number");

   // First, get the current item to check its version
   const currentItem = await getItem(config, tableName, { ProductId:
"P67890" });
   const currentVersion = currentItem ? (currentItem.version || 0) : 0;

   console.log(`Current version: ${currentVersion}`);

   // Then, update with optimistic locking
```

```
    const lockingResult = await updateWithOptimisticLocking(
      config,
      tableName,
      { ProductId: "P67890" },
      {
        Name: "Updated Product Name",
        Description: "This is an updated description"
      },
      currentVersion
    );

    console.log(`Result: ${lockingResult.message}`);
    if (lockingResult.success) {
      console.log(`New version: ${lockingResult.newVersion}`);
      console.log("Updated attributes:", lockingResult.updatedAttributes);
    }

    // Example 4: Create item only if it doesn't exist
    console.log("\nExample 4: Create item only if it doesn't exist");
    const createResult = await createIfNotExists(
      config,
      tableName,
      {
        ProductId: "P99999",
        Name: "New Product",
        Category: "Accessories",
        Price: 19.99,
        InStock: true
      }
    );

    console.log(`Result: ${createResult.message}`);
    if (createResult.success) {
      console.log("Created item:", createResult.item);
    }

    // Explain conditional operations
    console.log("\nKey points about conditional operations:");
    console.log("1. Conditional operations only succeed if the condition is
met");
    console.log("2. ConditionalCheckFailedException indicates the condition
wasn't met");
    console.log("3. Optimistic locking prevents race conditions in concurrent
updates");
```

```
    console.log("4. attribute_exists and attribute_not_exists are useful for
 checking if attributes are present");
    console.log("5. Conditional operations are atomic - they either succeed
 completely or fail completely");
    console.log("6. You can use any valid comparison operators and functions in
 condition expressions");
    console.log("7. Conditional operations don't consume write capacity if the
 condition fails");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - DeleteItem
  - PutItem
  - UpdateItem

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Dimostra le operazioni condizionali utilizzando. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from typing import Any, Dict, Optional, Tuple, Union


def conditional_update(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    condition_attribute: str,
    condition_value: Any,
    update_attribute: str,
    update_value: Any,
) -> Tuple[bool, Optional[Dict[str, Any]]]:
    """
```

```
    Update an item only if a condition is met.

    This function demonstrates how to perform a conditional update operation
    and determine if the condition was met.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        condition_attribute (str): The attribute to check in the condition.
        condition_value (Any): The value to compare against.
        update_attribute (str): The attribute to update.
        update_value (Any): The new value to set.

    Returns:
        Tuple[bool, Optional[Dict[str, Any]]]: A tuple containing:
            - A boolean indicating if the update succeeded
            - The response from DynamoDB if successful, None otherwise
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    try:
        # Perform the conditional update
        response = table.update_item(
            Key=key,
            UpdateExpression="SET #update_attr = :update_val",
            ConditionExpression="#cond_attr = :cond_val",
            ExpressionAttributeNames={
                "#update_attr": update_attribute,
                "#cond_attr": condition_attribute,
            },
            ExpressionAttributeValues={":update_val": update_value, ":cond_val":
condition_value},
            ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
        )
        # Update succeeded, condition was met
        return True, response
    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
            # Condition was not met
            return False, None
        else:
            # Other error occurred
```

```
            raise


def conditional_delete(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], condition_attribute: str,
 condition_value: Any
) -> bool:
    """
    Delete an item only if a condition is met.

    This function demonstrates how to perform a conditional delete operation
    and determine if the condition was met.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to delete.
        condition_attribute (str): The attribute to check in the condition.
        condition_value (Any): The value to compare against.

    Returns:
        bool: True if the delete succeeded (condition was met), False otherwise.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    try:
        # Perform the conditional delete
        table.delete_item(
            Key=key,
            ConditionExpression="#attr = :val",
            ExpressionAttributeNames={"#attr": condition_attribute},
            ExpressionAttributeValues={":val": condition_value},
        )
        # Delete succeeded, condition was met
        return True
    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
            # Condition was not met
            return False
        else:
            # Other error occurred
            raise
```

```
def optimistic_locking_update(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    version_attribute: str,
    update_attribute: str,
    update_value: Any,
) -> Tuple[bool, Optional[Dict[str, Any]]]:
    """
    Update an item using optimistic locking with a version attribute.

    This function demonstrates how to implement optimistic locking using
    a version attribute that is incremented with each update.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        version_attribute (str): The name of the version attribute.
        update_attribute (str): The attribute to update.
        update_value (Any): The new value to set.

    Returns:
        Tuple[bool, Optional[Dict[str, Any]]]: A tuple containing:
            - A boolean indicating if the update succeeded
            - The response from DynamoDB if successful, None otherwise
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # First, get the current version
    try:
        response = table.get_item(
            Key=key,
            ProjectionExpression=f"#{version_attribute}",
            ExpressionAttributeNames={f"#{version_attribute}":
 version_attribute},
        )

        item = response.get("Item", {})
        current_version = item.get(version_attribute, 0)

        # Now, try to update with a condition on the version
        try:
```

```
            update_response = table.update_item(
                Key=key,
                UpdateExpression=f"SET #{update_attribute} = :update_val,
 #{version_attribute} = :new_version",
                ConditionExpression=f"#{version_attribute} = :current_version",
                ExpressionAttributeNames={
                    f"#{update_attribute}": update_attribute,
                    f"#{version_attribute}": version_attribute,
                },
                ExpressionAttributeValues={
                    ":update_val": update_value,
                    ":current_version": current_version,
                    ":new_version": current_version + 1,
                },
                ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
            )
            # Update succeeded
            return True, update_response
        except ClientError as e:
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
                # Version has changed, optimistic locking failed
                return False, None
            else:
                # Other error occurred
                raise
    except ClientError:
        # Error getting the item
        raise


def conditional_check_and_update(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    check_attribute: str,
    check_value: Any,
    update_attribute: str,
    update_value: Any,
    create_if_not_exists: bool = False,
) -> Union[Dict[str, Any], None]:
    """
    Check if an attribute has a specific value and update another attribute if it
 does.

    This function demonstrates a more complex conditional update that can also
```

```
    create the item if it doesn't exist.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        check_attribute (str): The attribute to check in the condition.
        check_value (Any): The value to compare against.
        update_attribute (str): The attribute to update.
        update_value (Any): The new value to set.
        create_if_not_exists (bool, optional): Whether to create the item if it
doesn't exist.

    Returns:
        Union[Dict[str, Any], None]: The response from DynamoDB if successful,
None otherwise.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    try:
        if create_if_not_exists:
            # Use attribute_not_exists to create the item if it doesn't exist
            condition_expression = "attribute_not_exists(#pk) OR #check_attr
= :check_val"
            update_expression = "SET #update_attr = :update_val, #check_attr =
if_not_exists(#check_attr, :check_val)"

            # Get the partition key name from the key dictionary
            pk_name = next(iter(key))

            expression_attribute_names = {
                "#pk": pk_name,
                "#check_attr": check_attribute,
                "#update_attr": update_attribute,
            }
        else:
            # Only update if the check attribute has the expected value
            condition_expression = "#check_attr = :check_val"
            update_expression = "SET #update_attr = :update_val"

            expression_attribute_names = {
                "#check_attr": check_attribute,
                "#update_attr": update_attribute,
```

```
            }

        # Perform the conditional update
        response = table.update_item(
            Key=key,
            UpdateExpression=update_expression,
            ConditionExpression=condition_expression,
            ExpressionAttributeNames=expression_attribute_names,
            ExpressionAttributeValues={":check_val": check_value, ":update_val":
 update_value},
            ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
        )
        return response
    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
            # Condition was not met
            return None
        else:
            # Other error occurred
            raise
```

Esempio di utilizzo di operazioni condizionali con. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the conditional operations functions."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "Products"
    key = {"ProductId": "prod123"}

    print("Example 1: Conditional Update")
    try:
        # Update the price only if the current stock is greater than 10
        success, response = conditional_update(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            condition_attribute="Stock",
            condition_value=10,
            update_attribute="Price",
            update_value=99.99,
        )
```

```
        if success:
            # Fix for mypy: Handle the case where response might be None
            attributes = {} if response is None else response.get("Attributes",
{})
            print(f"Update succeeded! New values: {attributes}")
        else:
            print("Update failed because the condition was not met.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error during conditional update: {e}")

    print("\nExample 2: Conditional Delete")
    try:
        # Delete the product only if it's discontinued
        success = conditional_delete(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            condition_attribute="Status",
            condition_value="Discontinued",
        )

        if success:
            print("Delete succeeded! The item was deleted.")
        else:
            print("Delete failed because the condition was not met.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error during conditional delete: {e}")

    print("\nExample 3: Optimistic Locking")
    try:
        # Update with optimistic locking using a version attribute
        success, response = optimistic_locking_update(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            version_attribute="Version",
            update_attribute="Description",
            update_value="Updated product description",
        )

        if success:
            # Fix for mypy: Handle the case where response might be None
            attributes = {} if response is None else response.get("Attributes",
{})
```

```
            print(f"Optimistic locking update succeeded! New values:
{attributes}")
        else:
            print("Optimistic locking update failed because the version has
changed.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error during optimistic locking update: {e}")

    print("\nExample 4: Conditional Check and Update")
    try:
        # Update the featured status if the product is in stock
        response = conditional_check_and_update(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            check_attribute="InStock",
            check_value=True,
            update_attribute="Featured",
            update_value=True,
            create_if_not_exists=True,
        )

        if response:
            print(
                f"Conditional check and update succeeded! New values:
{response.get('Attributes', {})}"
            )
        else:
            print("Conditional check and update failed because the condition was
not met.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error during conditional check and update: {e}")

    print("\nUnderstanding Conditional Operations in DynamoDB:")
    print("1. Conditional operations help maintain data integrity")
    print("2. They prevent race conditions in concurrent environments")
    print("3. Failed conditions result in ConditionalCheckFailedException")
    print("4. No DynamoDB capacity is consumed when conditions fail")
    print("5. Optimistic locking is a common pattern using version attributes")
    print("6. Conditions can be combined with logical operators (AND, OR, NOT)")
    print("7. Conditions can use comparison operators (=, <>, <, <=, >, >=)")
    print(
        "8. attribute_exists() and attribute_not_exists() are useful for checking
attribute presence"
    )
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - DeleteItem
  - PutItem
  - UpdateItem

Usa i nomi degli attributi di espressione in DynamoDB con un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare i nomi degli attributi di espressione in DynamoDB.

- Lavora con parole riservate nelle espressioni DynamoDB.
- Usa i segnaposto per i nomi degli attributi di espressione.
- Gestisci i caratteri speciali nei nomi degli attributi.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Dimostra i nomi degli attributi di espressione usando AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScanRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScanResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
```

```
    /**
     * Updates an attribute that is a reserved word in DynamoDB.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to
update
     * attributes that are reserved words in DynamoDB.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param reservedWordAttribute The reserved word attribute to update
     * @param value The value to set
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateReservedWordAttribute(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String reservedWordAttribute,
        AttributeValue value) {

        // Define the update parameters using expression attribute names
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #attr = :value")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#attr", reservedWordAttribute))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":value", value))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Updates an attribute that contains special characters.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to
update
     * attributes that contain special characters.
     *
```

```
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param specialCharAttribute The attribute with special characters to
update
     * @param value The value to set
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateSpecialCharacterAttribute(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String specialCharAttribute,
        AttributeValue value) {

        // Define the update parameters using expression attribute names
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #attr = :value")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#attr", specialCharAttribute))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":value", value))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Queries items using an attribute that is a reserved word.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use expression attribute names in a
query
     * when the attribute is a reserved word.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param partitionKeyName The name of the partition key attribute
     * @param partitionKeyValue The value of the partition key
     * @param reservedWordAttribute The reserved word attribute to filter on
     * @param value The value to compare against
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
```

```
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static QueryResponse queryWithReservedWordAttribute(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        String partitionKeyName,
        AttributeValue partitionKeyValue,
        String reservedWordAttribute,
        AttributeValue value) {

        // Define the query parameters using expression attribute names
        Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#pkName", partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#attr", reservedWordAttribute);

        Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(":pkValue", partitionKeyValue);
        expressionAttributeValues.put(":value", value);

        QueryRequest request = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression("#pkName = :pkValue")
            .filterExpression("#attr = :value")
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        // Perform the query operation
        return dynamoDbClient.query(request);
    }

    /**
     * Updates a nested attribute with a path that contains reserved words.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to
update
     * nested attributes where the path contains reserved words.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param attributePath The path to the nested attribute as an array
     * @param value The value to set
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
```

```
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateNestedReservedWordAttribute(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        List<String> attributePath,
        AttributeValue value) {

        // Create expression attribute names for each part of the path
        Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        for (int i = 0; i < attributePath.size(); i++) {
            expressionAttributeNames.put("#attr" + i, attributePath.get(i));
        }

        // Build the attribute path using the expression attribute names
        StringBuilder attributePathExpression = new StringBuilder();
        for (int i = 0; i < attributePath.size(); i++) {
            if (i > 0) {
                attributePathExpression.append(".");
            }
            attributePathExpression.append("#attr").append(i);
        }

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET " + attributePathExpression.toString() + "
 = :value")
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":value", value))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Scans a table with multiple attribute name placeholders.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use multiple expression attribute names
     * in a complex filter expression.
```

```
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param filters Object mapping attribute names to filter values
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static ScanResponse scanWithMultipleAttributeNames(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String,
AttributeValue> filters) {

        // Create expression attribute names and values
        Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();
        StringBuilder filterExpression = new StringBuilder();

        // Build the filter expression
        int index = 0;
        for (Map.Entry<String, AttributeValue> entry : filters.entrySet()) {
            String attrName = entry.getKey();
            AttributeValue attrValue = entry.getValue();

            String nameKey = "#attr" + index;
            String valueKey = ":val" + index;

            expressionAttributeNames.put(nameKey, attrName);
            expressionAttributeValues.put(valueKey, attrValue);

            // Add AND between conditions (except for the first one)
            if (index > 0) {
                filterExpression.append(" AND ");
            }

            filterExpression.append(nameKey).append(" = ").append(valueKey);
            index++;
        }

        // Define the scan parameters
        ScanRequest request = ScanRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .filterExpression(filterExpression.toString())
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();
```

```
        // Perform the scan operation
        return dynamoDbClient.scan(request);
    }
```

Esempio di utilizzo dei nomi degli attributi di espressione con AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
tableName) {
        // Example key
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
        key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());

        System.out.println("Demonstrating expression attribute names in
DynamoDB");

        try {
            // Example 1: Update an attribute that is a reserved word
            System.out.println("\nExample 1: Updating an attribute that is a
reserved word");
            UpdateItemResponse response1 = updateReservedWordAttribute(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                "Size", // "SIZE" is a reserved word in DynamoDB
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Large").build());

            System.out.println("Updated attribute: " + response1.attributes());

            // Example 2: Update an attribute with special characters
            System.out.println("\nExample 2: Updating an attribute with special
characters");
            UpdateItemResponse response2 = updateSpecialCharacterAttribute(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                "Product-Type", // Contains a hyphen, which is a special
character
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Electronics").build());

            System.out.println("Updated attribute: " + response2.attributes());
```

```
            // Example 3: Query with a reserved word attribute
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Querying with a reserved word
attribute");
            QueryResponse response3 = queryWithReservedWordAttribute(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                "Category",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Electronics").build(),
                "Count", // "COUNT" is a reserved word in DynamoDB
                AttributeValue.builder().n("10").build());

            System.out.println("Found " + response3.count() + " items");

            // Example 4: Update a nested attribute with reserved words in the
path
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Updating a nested attribute with
reserved words in the path");
            UpdateItemResponse response4 = updateNestedReservedWordAttribute(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                Arrays.asList("Dimensions", "Size", "Height"), // "SIZE" is a
reserved word
                AttributeValue.builder().n("30").build());

            System.out.println("Updated nested attribute: " +
response4.attributes());

            // Example 5: Scan with multiple attribute name placeholders
            System.out.println("\nExample 5: Scanning with multiple attribute
name placeholders");
            Map<String, AttributeValue> filters = new HashMap<>();
            filters.put("Size", AttributeValue.builder().s("Large").build());
            filters.put("Count", AttributeValue.builder().n("10").build());
            filters.put(
                "Product-Type",
AttributeValue.builder().s("Electronics").build());

            ScanResponse response5 =
scanWithMultipleAttributeNames(dynamoDbClient, tableName, filters);

            System.out.println("Found " + response5.count() + " items");

            // Show some common reserved words
```

```
            System.out.println("\nSome common DynamoDB reserved words:");
            List<String> commonReservedWords = getDynamoDBReservedWords();
            System.out.println(String.join(", ", commonReservedWords));

            // Explain expression attribute names
            System.out.println("\nKey points about expression attribute names:");
            System.out.println("1. Use expression attribute names (#name) for
 reserved words");
            System.out.println("2. Use expression attribute names for attributes
 with special characters");
            System.out.println(
                "3. Special characters include: spaces, hyphens, dots, and other
 non-alphanumeric characters");
            System.out.println("4. Expression attribute names are required for
 nested attributes with reserved words");
            System.out.println("5. You can use multiple expression attribute
 names in a single expression");
            System.out.println("6. Expression attribute names are case-
sensitive");
            System.out.println("7. Expression attribute names are only used in
 expressions, not in the actual data");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - Query
  - UpdateItem

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Dimostra i nomi degli attributi di espressione utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
```

```
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  UpdateCommand,
  GetCommand,
  QueryCommand,
  ScanCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Update an attribute that is a reserved word in DynamoDB.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to update
 * attributes that are reserved words in DynamoDB.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} reservedWordAttribute - The reserved word attribute to update
 * @param {any} value - The value to set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateReservedWordAttribute(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  reservedWordAttribute,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using expression attribute names
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: "SET #attr = :value",
    ExpressionAttributeNames: {
      "#attr": reservedWordAttribute
    },
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":value": value
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };
```

```
  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Update an attribute that contains special characters.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to update
 * attributes that contain special characters.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} specialCharAttribute - The attribute with special characters
 to update
 * @param {any} value - The value to set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateSpecialCharacterAttribute(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  specialCharAttribute,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using expression attribute names
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: "SET #attr = :value",
    ExpressionAttributeNames: {
      "#attr": specialCharAttribute
    },
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":value": value
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
```

```
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Query items using an attribute that is a reserved word.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names in a query
 * when the attribute is a reserved word.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param {any} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {string} reservedWordAttribute - The reserved word attribute to filter
 on
 * @param {any} value - The value to compare against
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function queryWithReservedWordAttribute(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  reservedWordAttribute,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the query parameters using expression attribute names
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    KeyConditionExpression: "#pkName = :pkValue",
    FilterExpression: "#attr = :value",
    ExpressionAttributeNames: {
      "#pkName": partitionKeyName,
      "#attr": reservedWordAttribute
    },
```

```
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":pkValue": partitionKeyValue,
      ":value": value
    }
  };

  // Perform the query operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new QueryCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Update a nested attribute with a path that contains reserved words.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to update
 * nested attributes where the path contains reserved words.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string[]} attributePath - The path to the nested attribute as an array
 * @param {any} value - The value to set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateNestedReservedWordAttribute(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  attributePath,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create expression attribute names for each part of the path
  const expressionAttributeNames = {};
  for (let i = 0; i < attributePath.length; i++) {
    expressionAttributeNames[`#attr${i}`] = attributePath[i];
  }

  // Build the attribute path using the expression attribute names
  const attributePathExpression = attributePath
```

```
    .map((_, i) => `#attr${i}`)
    .join(".");

  // Define the update parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${attributePathExpression} = :value`,
    ExpressionAttributeNames: expressionAttributeNames,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":value": value
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Scan a table with multiple attribute name placeholders.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use multiple expression attribute names
 * in a complex filter expression.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} filters - Object mapping attribute names to filter values
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function scanWithMultipleAttributeNames(
  config,
  tableName,
  filters
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create expression attribute names and values
  const expressionAttributeNames = {};
  const expressionAttributeValues = {};
```

```
  const filterConditions = [];

  // Build the filter expression
  Object.entries(filters).forEach(([attrName, value], index) => {
    const nameKey = `#attr${index}`;
    const valueKey = `:val${index}`;

    expressionAttributeNames[nameKey] = attrName;
    expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = value;
    filterConditions.push(`${nameKey} = ${valueKey}`);
  });

  // Join the filter conditions with AND
  const filterExpression = filterConditions.join(" AND ");

  // Define the scan parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    FilterExpression: filterExpression,
    ExpressionAttributeNames: expressionAttributeNames,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues
  };

  // Perform the scan operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new ScanCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Get the current value of an item.
 *
 * Helper function to retrieve the current value of an item.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to get
 * @returns {Promise<Object|null>} - The item or null if not found
 */
async function getItem(
  config,
  tableName,
  key
) {
```

```
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the get parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  };

  // Perform the get operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new GetCommand(params));

  // Return the item if it exists, otherwise null
  return response.Item || null;
}
```

Esempio di utilizzo dei nomi degli attributi di espressione con AWS SDK per JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example of how to use expression attribute names.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "Products";
  const key = { ProductId: "P12345" };

  console.log("Demonstrating expression attribute names in DynamoDB");

  try {
    // Example 1: Update an attribute that is a reserved word
    console.log("\nExample 1: Updating an attribute that is a reserved word");
    const response1 = await updateReservedWordAttribute(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Size", // "SIZE" is a reserved word in DynamoDB
      "Large"
    );

    console.log("Updated attribute:", response1.Attributes);
```

```
   // Example 2: Update an attribute with special characters
   console.log("\nExample 2: Updating an attribute with special characters");
   const response2 = await updateSpecialCharacterAttribute(
     config,
     tableName,
     key,
     "Product-Type", // Contains a hyphen, which is a special character
     "Electronics"
   );

   console.log("Updated attribute:", response2.Attributes);

   // Example 3: Query with a reserved word attribute
   console.log("\nExample 3: Querying with a reserved word attribute");
   const response3 = await queryWithReservedWordAttribute(
     config,
     tableName,
     "Category",
     "Electronics",
     "Count", // "COUNT" is a reserved word in DynamoDB
     10
   );

   console.log(`Found ${response3.Items.length} items`);

   // Example 4: Update a nested attribute with reserved words in the path
   console.log("\nExample 4: Updating a nested attribute with reserved words in
the path");
   const response4 = await updateNestedReservedWordAttribute(
     config,
     tableName,
     key,
     ["Dimensions", "Size", "Height"], // "SIZE" is a reserved word
     30
   );

   console.log("Updated nested attribute:", response4.Attributes);

   // Example 5: Scan with multiple attribute name placeholders
   console.log("\nExample 5: Scanning with multiple attribute name
placeholders");
   const response5 = await scanWithMultipleAttributeNames(
     config,
```

```
      tableName,
      {
        "Size": "Large",
        "Count": 10,
        "Product-Type": "Electronics"
      }
    );

    console.log(`Found ${response5.Items.length} items`);

    // Get the final state of the item
    console.log("\nFinal state of the item:");
    const item = await getItem(config, tableName, key);
    console.log(JSON.stringify(item, null, 2));

    // Show some common reserved words
    console.log("\nSome common DynamoDB reserved words:");
    const commonReservedWords = [
      "ABORT", "ABSOLUTE", "ACTION", "ADD", "ALL", "ALTER", "AND", "ANY", "AS",
      "ASC", "BETWEEN", "BY", "CASE", "CAST", "COLUMN", "CONNECT", "COUNT",
      "CREATE", "CURRENT", "DATE", "DELETE", "DESC", "DROP", "ELSE", "EXISTS",
      "FOR", "FROM", "GRANT", "GROUP", "HAVING", "IN", "INDEX", "INSERT", "INTO",
      "IS", "JOIN", "KEY", "LEVEL", "LIKE", "LIMIT", "LOCAL", "MAX", "MIN",
"NAME",
      "NOT", "NULL", "OF", "ON", "OR", "ORDER", "OUTER", "REPLACE", "RETURN",
      "SELECT", "SET", "SIZE", "TABLE", "THEN", "TO", "UPDATE", "USER", "VALUES",
      "VIEW", "WHERE"
    ];
    console.log(commonReservedWords.join(", "));

    // Explain expression attribute names
    console.log("\nKey points about expression attribute names:");
    console.log("1. Use expression attribute names (#name) for reserved words");
    console.log("2. Use expression attribute names for attributes with special
characters");
    console.log("3. Special characters include: spaces, hyphens, dots, and other
non-alphanumeric characters");
    console.log("4. Expression attribute names are required for nested attributes
with reserved words");
    console.log("5. You can use multiple expression attribute names in a single
expression");
    console.log("6. Expression attribute names are case-sensitive");
    console.log("7. Expression attribute names are only used in expressions, not
in the actual data");
```

```
  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - Query
  - UpdateItem

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Dimostra i nomi degli attributi di espressione utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from typing import Any, Dict, List


def use_reserved_word_attribute(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], reserved_word: str, value: Any
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update an attribute whose name is a DynamoDB reserved word.

    This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to work with
    attributes that have names that are DynamoDB reserved words.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        reserved_word (str): The reserved word to use as an attribute name.
        value (Any): The value to set for the attribute.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
```

```
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use expression attribute names to handle the reserved word
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="SET #reserved_attr = :value",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#reserved_attr": reserved_word},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def use_special_character_attribute(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], attribute_with_special_chars: str,
 value: Any
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update an attribute whose name contains special characters.

    This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to work with
    attributes that have names containing special characters like spaces, dots,
 or hyphens.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        attribute_with_special_chars (str): The attribute name with special
 characters.
        value (Any): The value to set for the attribute.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use expression attribute names to handle special characters
    response = table.update_item(
```

```
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="SET #special_attr = :value",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#special_attr": attribute_with_special_chars},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def query_with_attribute_names(
    table_name: str,
    partition_key_name: str,
    partition_key_value: str,
    filter_attribute_name: str,
    filter_value: Any,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Query a table using expression attribute names for both key and filter
 attributes.

    This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names in a query
 operation
    for both the key condition expression and filter expression.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        filter_attribute_name (str): The name of the attribute to filter on.
        filter_value (Any): The value to compare against in the filter.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use expression attribute names for both key condition and filter
    response = table.query(
        KeyConditionExpression="#pk = :pk_val",
        FilterExpression="#filter_attr = :filter_val",
```

```
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#pk": partition_key_name, "#filter_attr":
 filter_attribute_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":pk_val": partition_key_value, ":filter_val":
 filter_value},
    )

    return response


def update_nested_attribute_with_dots(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], path_with_dots: str, value: Any
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update a nested attribute using a path with dot notation.

    This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to work with
    nested attributes specified using dot notation.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        path_with_dots (str): The path to the nested attribute using dot notation
 (e.g., "a.b.c").
        value (Any): The value to set for the nested attribute.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated
 attribute values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Split the path into components
    path_parts = path_with_dots.split(".")

    # Build the update expression and attribute names
    update_expression = "SET "
    expression_attribute_names = {}

    # Build the path expression
    path_expression = ""
    for i, part in enumerate(path_parts):
        name_placeholder = f"#attr{i}"
```

```
        expression_attribute_names[name_placeholder] = part

        if i == 0:
            path_expression = name_placeholder
        else:
            path_expression += f".{name_placeholder}"

    # Complete the update expression
    update_expression += f"{path_expression} = :value"

    # Execute the update
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=update_expression,
        ExpressionAttributeNames=expression_attribute_names,
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def demonstrate_attribute_name_requirements(table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any])
 -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Demonstrate the requirements and allowed characters for attribute names.

    This function shows examples of valid and invalid attribute names and how to
    handle them using expression attribute names.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: A dictionary containing the results of the demonstration.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Examples of attribute names with different characteristics
    examples = {
```

```
        "valid_standard": "NormalAttribute",  # Standard attribute name (no
placeholder needed)
        "valid_with_underscore": "Normal_Attribute",  # Underscore is allowed
        "valid_with_number": "Attribute123",  # Numbers are allowed
        "reserved_word": "Timestamp",  # Reserved word (requires placeholder)
        "starts_with_number": "123Attribute",  # Starts with number (valid but
may need placeholder in some contexts)
        "with_space": "Attribute Name",  # Contains space (requires placeholder)
        "with_dot": "Attribute.Name",  # Contains dot (requires placeholder)
        "with_hyphen": "Attribute-Name",  # Contains hyphen (requires
placeholder)
        "with_special_chars": "Attribute#$%",  # Contains special characters
(requires placeholder)
    }

    results = {}

    # Try to update each attribute type
    for example_type, attr_name in examples.items():
        try:
            # For attributes that don't need placeholders, try direct reference
            if example_type in ["valid_standard", "valid_with_underscore",
"valid_with_number"]:
                try:
                    # Try without expression attribute names first
                    response = table.update_item(
                        Key=key,
                        UpdateExpression=f"SET {attr_name} = :value",
                        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": f"Value for
{attr_name}"},
                        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
                    )
                    results[example_type] = {
                        "attribute_name": attr_name,
                        "success": True,
                        "needed_placeholder": False,
                        "response": response,
                    }
                except ClientError:
                    # If direct reference fails, try with placeholder
                    response = table.update_item(
                        Key=key,
                        UpdateExpression="SET #attr = :value",
                        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#attr": attr_name},
```

```
                        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": f"Value for
 {attr_name}"},
                        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
                    )
                    results[example_type] = {
                        "attribute_name": attr_name,
                        "success": True,
                        "needed_placeholder": True,
                        "response": response,
                    }
            else:
                # For attributes that definitely need placeholders
                response = table.update_item(
                    Key=key,
                    UpdateExpression="SET #attr = :value",
                    ExpressionAttributeNames={"#attr": attr_name},
                    ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": f"Value for
 {attr_name}"},
                    ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
                )
                results[example_type] = {
                    "attribute_name": attr_name,
                    "success": True,
                    "needed_placeholder": True,
                    "response": response,
                }
        except ClientError as e:
            results[example_type] = {"attribute_name": attr_name, "success":
 False, "error": str(e)}

    return results
```

Esempio di utilizzo dei nomi degli attributi di espressione con AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use expression attribute names in DynamoDB."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "Products"
    key = {"ProductId": "prod123"}
```

```
    print("Example 1: Using a reserved word as an attribute name")
    try:
        response = use_reserved_word_attribute(
            table_name=table_name, key=key, reserved_word="Timestamp",
value="2025-05-14T12:00:00Z"
        )
        print(f"Reserved word attribute updated successfully:
{response.get('Attributes', {})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating reserved word attribute: {e}")

    print("\nExample 2: Using an attribute name with special characters")
    try:
        response = use_special_character_attribute(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            attribute_with_special_chars="Product Info",
            value="Special product information",
        )
        print(f"Special character attribute updated successfully:
{response.get('Attributes', {})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating special character attribute: {e}")

    print("\nExample 3: Querying with expression attribute names")
    try:
        response = query_with_attribute_names(
            table_name=table_name,
            partition_key_name="Category",
            partition_key_value="Electronics",
            filter_attribute_name="Price",
            filter_value=500,
        )
        print(
            f"Query with expression attribute names returned
{len(response.get('Items', []))} items"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error querying with expression attribute names: {e}")

    print("\nExample 4: Updating a nested attribute with dot notation")
    try:
        response = update_nested_attribute_with_dots(
            table_name=table_name,
```

```
            key=key,
            path_with_dots="Product.Details.Specifications",
            value={"Weight": "2.5 kg", "Dimensions": "30x20x10 cm"},
        )
        print(f"Nested attribute updated successfully:
{response.get('Attributes', {})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating nested attribute: {e}")

    print("\nExample 5: Demonstrating attribute name requirements")
    try:
        results = demonstrate_attribute_name_requirements(table_name=table_name,
key=key)

        print("Attribute Name Requirements Results:")
        for example_type, result in results.items():
            if result.get("success", False):
                needed_placeholder = result.get("needed_placeholder", True)
                print(
                    f"  - {example_type}: '{result['attribute_name']}' -
{'Requires' if needed_placeholder else 'Does not require'} placeholder"
                )
            else:
                print(
                    f"  - {example_type}: '{result['attribute_name']}' - Failed:
{result.get('error', 'Unknown error')}"
                )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error demonstrating attribute name requirements: {e}")

    print("\nCommon DynamoDB Reserved Words (sample):")
    reserved_words = get_common_reserved_words()
    print(", ".join(reserved_words[:20]) + "... (and many more)")

    print("\nWhen to Use Expression Attribute Names:")
    print("1. When the attribute name is a DynamoDB reserved word")
    print("2. When the attribute name contains special characters (spaces, dots,
hyphens)")
    print("3. When the attribute name begins with a number")
    print("4. When working with nested attributes using dot notation")
    print("5. When you need to reference the same attribute multiple times in an
expression")

    print("\nExpression Attribute Name Requirements:")
```

```
    print("1. Must begin with a pound sign (#)")
    print("2. After the pound sign, must contain at least one character")
    print("3. Can contain alphanumeric characters and underscore (_)")
    print("4. Are case-sensitive")
    print("5. Must be unique within a single expression")

    print("\nAttribute Name Requirements in DynamoDB:")
    print("1. Can begin with a-z, A-Z, or 0-9")
    print("2. Can contain a-z, A-Z, 0-9, underscore (_), dash (-), and dot (.)")
    print("3. Are case-sensitive")
    print("4. No length restrictions, but practical limits apply")
    print("5. Cannot be a DynamoDB reserved word if used directly in
expressions")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - Query
  - UpdateItem

Utilizzo degli eventi pianificati per richiamare una funzione Lambda

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da un evento EventBridge pianificato di Amazon.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un evento EventBridge pianificato da Amazon che richiami una AWS Lambda funzione. Configura EventBridge per utilizzare un'espressione cron per pianificare quando viene richiamata la funzione Lambda. In questo esempio, viene creata una funzione Lambda utilizzando l'API di runtime Lambda Java. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. Questo esempio dimostra come creare un'app che invia un messaggio di testo via mobile ai tuoi dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch Registri
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come creare un evento EventBridge pianificato da Amazon che richiami una AWS Lambda funzione. Configura EventBridge per utilizzare un'espressione cron per pianificare quando viene richiamata la funzione Lambda. In questo esempio, crei una funzione Lambda utilizzando l'API JavaScript Lambda runtime. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. Questo esempio dimostra come creare un'app che invia un messaggio di testo via mobile ai tuoi dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Questo esempio è anche disponibile nella Guida per lo sviluppatore di AWS SDK per JavaScript v3 .

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch Registri
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Questo esempio mostra come registrare una AWS Lambda funzione come destinazione di un EventBridge evento Amazon pianificato. Il gestore Lambda scrive un messaggio intuitivo e i dati completi dell'evento su Amazon CloudWatch Logs per recuperarli in un secondo momento.

- Distribuzione di una funzione Lambda.
- Crea un evento EventBridge pianificato e rende la funzione Lambda la destinazione.
- Concede il permesso di EventBridge invocare la funzione Lambda.
- Stampa i dati più recenti dai CloudWatch registri per mostrare il risultato delle chiamate pianificate.
- Elimina tutte le risorse create durante la demo.

Questo esempio è visualizzato al meglio su. GitHub Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch Registri
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Lavora con gli indici secondari locali di DynamoDB utilizzando v2 AWS Command Line Interface

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare e interrogare tabelle con indici secondari locali.

- Creare una tabella con un indice secondario locale (LSI).
- Crea una tabella LSIs con più tipi di proiezione.
- Interroga i dati utilizzando LSIs.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

Crea una tabella con un indice secondario locale.

```
# Create a table with a Local Secondary Index
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name CustomerOrders \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=OrderID,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=OrderDate,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,KeyType=HASH \
        AttributeName=OrderID,KeyType=RANGE \
    --local-secondary-indexes \
        "IndexName=OrderDateIndex,\
        KeySchema=[{AttributeName=CustomerID,KeyType=HASH},
{AttributeName=OrderDate,KeyType=RANGE}],\
        Projection={ProjectionType=ALL}" \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST
```

Crea una tabella con più elementi LSIs.

```
# Create a table with multiple Local Secondary Indexes
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name CustomerDetails \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=Name,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=Email,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=RegistrationDate,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,KeyType=HASH \
        AttributeName=Name,KeyType=RANGE \
    --local-secondary-indexes \
        "[
            {
                \"IndexName\": \"EmailIndex\",
                \"KeySchema\": [
                    {\"AttributeName\":\"CustomerID\",\"KeyType\":\"HASH\"},
```

```
                    {\"AttributeName\":\"Email\",\"KeyType\":\"RANGE\"}
                ],
                \"Projection\": {\"ProjectionType\":\"INCLUDE\",
\"NonKeyAttributes\":[\"Address\",\"Phone\"]}
            },
            {
                \"IndexName\": \"RegistrationIndex\",
                \"KeySchema\": [
                    {\"AttributeName\":\"CustomerID\",\"KeyType\":\"HASH\"},
                    {\"AttributeName\":\"RegistrationDate\",\"KeyType\":\"RANGE
\"}
                ],
                \"Projection\": {\"ProjectionType\":\"KEYS_ONLY\"}
            }
        ]" \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST
```

Interroga i dati utilizzando LSIs.

```
# Query the OrderDateIndex LSI
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name CustomerOrders \
    --index-name OrderDateIndex \
    --key-condition-expression "CustomerID = :custId AND OrderDate BETWEEN :date1
 AND :date2" \
    --expression-attribute-values '{
        ":custId": {"S": "C1"},
        ":date1": {"S": "2023-01-01"},
        ":date2": {"S": "2023-02-01"}
    }'

# Query with a filter expression
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name CustomerOrders \
    --index-name OrderDateIndex \
    --key-condition-expression "CustomerID = :custId" \
    --filter-expression "Amount > :amount" \
    --expression-attribute-values '{
        ":custId": {"S": "C1"},
        ":amount": {"N": "150"}
    }'
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - CreateTable
  - Query

Lavora con DynamoDB Streams e usa v2 Time-to-Live AWS Command Line Interface

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come gestire i flussi e le funzionalità di DynamoDB. Time-to-Live

- Crea una tabella con Streams abilitato.
- Descrivi Streams.
- Crea una funzione Lambda per l'elaborazione degli stream.
- Abilita TTL su una tabella.
- Aggiungi elementi con attributi TTL.
- Descrivi le impostazioni TTL.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

Crea una tabella con Streams abilitato.

```
# Create a table with DynamoDB Streams enabled
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name StreamsDemo \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=ID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=ID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --stream-specification StreamEnabled=true,StreamViewType=NEW_AND_OLD_IMAGES
```

Descrivi Streams.

```
# Get information about the stream
aws dynamodb describe-table \
```

```
    --table-name StreamsDemo \
    --query "Table.StreamSpecification"

# Get the stream ARN
STREAM_ARN=$(aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name StreamsDemo \
    --query "Table.LatestStreamArn" \
    --output text)

echo "Stream ARN: $STREAM_ARN"

# Describe the stream
aws dynamodbstreams describe-stream \
    --stream-arn $STREAM_ARN
```

Crea una funzione Lambda per Streams.

```
# Step 1: Create an IAM role for the Lambda function
cat > trust-policy.json << 'EOF'
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
    }
  ]
}
EOF

aws iam create-role \
    --role-name DynamoDBStreamsLambdaRole \
    --assume-role-policy-document file://trust-policy.json

# Step 2: Attach permissions to the role
aws iam attach-role-policy \
    --role-name DynamoDBStreamsLambdaRole \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaDynamoDBExecutionRole
```

```
# Step 3: Create a Lambda function (code would be in a separate file)
echo "Lambda function creation would be done separately with appropriate code"

# Step 4: Create an event source mapping
echo "Example command to create event source mapping:"
echo "aws lambda create-event-source-mapping \\"
echo "    --function-name ProcessDynamoDBRecords \\"
echo "    --event-source $STREAM_ARN \\"
echo "    --batch-size 100 \\"
echo "    --starting-position LATEST"
```

Abilita TTL su una tabella.

```
# Create a table for TTL demonstration
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=ID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=ID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST

# Wait for table to become active
aws dynamodb wait table-exists --table-name TTLDemo

# Enable TTL on the table
aws dynamodb update-time-to-live \
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --time-to-live-specification "Enabled=true, AttributeName=ExpirationTime"
```

Aggiungi elementi con attributi TTL.

```
# Calculate expiration time (current time + 1 day in seconds)
EXPIRATION_TIME=$(date -d "+1 day" +%s)

# Add an item with TTL attribute
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --item '{
        "ID": {"S": "item1"},
```

```
        "Data": {"S": "This item will expire in 1 day"},
        "ExpirationTime": {"N": "'$EXPIRATION_TIME'"}
    }'

# Add an item that expires in 1 hour
EXPIRATION_TIME_HOUR=$(date -d "+1 hour" +%s)
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --item '{
        "ID": {"S": "item2"},
        "Data": {"S": "This item will expire in 1 hour"},
        "ExpirationTime": {"N": "'$EXPIRATION_TIME_HOUR'"}
    }'
```

Descrivi le impostazioni TTL.

```
# Describe TTL settings for a table
aws dynamodb describe-time-to-live \
    --table-name TTLDemo
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateTable
  - DescribeTable
  - DescribeTimeToLive
  - PutItem
  - UpdateTimeToLive

Lavora con le tabelle globali di DynamoDB e la replica multiregione con eventuale coerenza (MREC) utilizzando v2 AWS Command Line Interface

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come gestire le tabelle globali DynamoDB con replica multiregione con eventuale consistenza (MREC).

- Crea una tabella con replica multiregione (MREC).
- Inserisci e ottieni elementi dalle tabelle di replica.
- Rimuovi le repliche one-by-one.
- Effettua la pulizia eliminando la tabella.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

Crea una tabella con replica multiregione.

```
# Step 1: Create a new table (MusicTable) in US East (Ohio), with DynamoDB
 Streams enabled (NEW_AND_OLD_IMAGES)
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --stream-specification StreamEnabled=true,StreamViewType=NEW_AND_OLD_IMAGES \
    --region us-east-2

# Step 2: Create an identical MusicTable table in US East (N. Virginia)
aws dynamodb update-table --table-name MusicTable --cli-input-json \
'{
  "ReplicaUpdates":
  [
    {
      "Create": {
        "RegionName": "us-east-1"
      }
    }
  ]
}' \
--region us-east-2

# Step 3: Create a table in Europe (Ireland)
aws dynamodb update-table --table-name MusicTable --cli-input-json \
'{
```

```
  "ReplicaUpdates":
  [
    {
      "Create": {
        "RegionName": "eu-west-1"
      }
    }
  ]
}' \
--region us-east-2
```

Descrivi la tabella multiregionale.

```
# Step 4: View the list of replicas created using describe-table
aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --region us-east-2 \
    --query 'Table.
{TableName:TableName,TableStatus:TableStatus,MultiRegionConsistency:MultiRegionConsistenc
{Region:RegionName,Status:ReplicaStatus}}'
```

Inserisci gli elementi in una tabella di replica.

```
# Step 5: To verify that replication is working, add a new item to the Music
 table in US East (Ohio)
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --item '{"Artist": {"S":"item_1"},"SongTitle": {"S":"Song Value 1"}}' \
    --region us-east-2
```

Ottieni elementi dalle tabelle di replica.

```
# Step 6: Wait for a few seconds, and then check to see whether the item has
 been
# successfully replicated to US East (N. Virginia) and Europe (Ireland)
aws dynamodb get-item \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --key '{"Artist": {"S":"item_1"},"SongTitle": {"S":"Song Value 1"}}' \
    --region us-east-1
```

```
aws dynamodb get-item \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --key '{"Artist": {"S":"item_1"},"SongTitle": {"S":"Song Value 1"}}' \
    --region eu-west-1
```

Rimuovi le repliche.

```
# Step 7: Delete the replica table in Europe (Ireland) Region
aws dynamodb update-table --table-name MusicTable --cli-input-json \
'{
  "ReplicaUpdates":
  [
    {
      "Delete": {
        "RegionName": "eu-west-1"
      }
    }
  ]
}' \
--region us-east-2

# Delete the replica table in US East (N. Virginia) Region
aws dynamodb update-table --table-name MusicTable --cli-input-json \
'{
  "ReplicaUpdates":
  [
    {
      "Delete": {
        "RegionName": "us-east-1"
      }
    }
  ]
}' \
--region us-east-2
```

Effettua la pulizia eliminando la tabella.

```
# Clean up: Delete the primary table
aws dynamodb delete-table --table-name MusicTable --region us-east-2
```

```
echo "Global table demonstration complete."
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - UpdateTable

Lavora con il tagging delle risorse DynamoDB utilizzando la versione 2 AWS Command Line Interface

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come gestire i tag per le risorse DynamoDB.

- Crea una tabella con tag.
- Elenca i tag associati a una risorsa.
- Aggiungi tag a una risorsa.
- Rimuove i tag da una risorsa.
- Filtra le tabelle per tag.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

Crea una tabella con tag.

```
# Create a table with tags
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name TaggedTable \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=ID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=ID,KeyType=HASH \
```

```
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --tags \
        Key=Environment,Value=Production \
        Key=Project,Value=Analytics \
        Key=Owner,Value=DataTeam
```

Elenca i tag associati a una risorsa.

```
# Get the table ARN
TABLE_ARN=$(aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name TaggedTable \
    --query "Table.TableArn" \
    --output text)

# List tags for the table
aws dynamodb list-tags-of-resource \
    --resource-arn $TABLE_ARN
```

Aggiungi tag a una risorsa.

```
# Add tags to an existing table
aws dynamodb tag-resource \
    --resource-arn $TABLE_ARN \
    --tags \
        Key=CostCenter,Value=12345 \
        Key=BackupSchedule,Value=Daily
```

Rimuove i tag da una risorsa.

```
# Remove tags from a table
aws dynamodb untag-resource \
    --resource-arn $TABLE_ARN \
    --tag-keys Owner BackupSchedule
```

Filtra le tabelle per tag.

```
# Create another table with different tags
```

```
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name AnotherTaggedTable \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=ID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=ID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --tags \
        Key=Environment,Value=Development \
        Key=Project,Value=Testing

# Wait for table to become active
aws dynamodb wait table-exists --table-name AnotherTaggedTable

# List all tables
echo "All tables:"
aws dynamodb list-tables

# Get ARNs for all tables
echo -e "\nFiltering tables by Environment=Production tag:"
TABLE_ARNS=$(aws dynamodb list-tables --query "TableNames[*]" --output text |
 xargs -I {} aws dynamodb describe-table --table-name {} --query "Table.TableArn"
 --output text)

# Find tables with specific tag
for ARN in $TABLE_ARNS; do
    TABLE_NAME=$(echo $ARN | awk -F/ '{print $2}')
    TAGS=$(aws dynamodb list-tags-of-resource --resource-arn $ARN --query "Tags[?
Key=='Environment' && Value=='Production']" --output text)
    if [ ! -z "$TAGS" ]; then
        echo "Table with Production tag: $TABLE_NAME"
    fi
done
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - CreateTable
  - ListTagsOfResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

Lavora con la crittografia delle tabelle DynamoDB utilizzando la versione 2 AWS Command Line Interface

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come gestire le opzioni di crittografia per le tabelle DynamoDB.

- Crea una tabella con crittografia predefinita.
- Crea una tabella con una CMK gestita dal cliente.
- Aggiorna le impostazioni di crittografia delle tabelle.
- Descrivi la crittografia delle tabelle.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

Crea una tabella con crittografia predefinita.

```
# Create a table with default encryption (AWS owned key)
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name CustomerData \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --sse-specification Enabled=true,SSEType=KMS
```

Crea una tabella con una CMK gestita dal cliente.

```
# Step 1: Create a customer managed key in KMS
aws kms create-key \
    --description "Key for DynamoDB table encryption" \
    --key-usage ENCRYPT_DECRYPT \
    --customer-master-key-spec SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT

# Store the key ID for later use
KEY_ID=$(aws kms list-keys --query "Keys[?contains(KeyArn, 'Key for
 DynamoDB')].KeyId" --output text)

# Step 2: Create a table with the customer managed key
aws dynamodb create-table \
```

```
    --table-name SensitiveData \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=RecordID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=RecordID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --sse-specification Enabled=true,SSEType=KMS,KMSMasterKeyId=$KEY_ID
```

Aggiorna la crittografia delle tabelle.

```
# Update a table to use a different KMS key
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name CustomerData \
    --sse-specification Enabled=true,SSEType=KMS,KMSMasterKeyId=$KEY_ID
```

Descrivi la crittografia delle tabelle.

```
# Describe the table to see encryption settings
aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name CustomerData \
    --query "Table.SSEDescription"
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - CreateKey
  - CreateTable
  - DescribeTable
  - UpdateTable

Esempi serverless per DynamoDB

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare DynamoDB con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger DynamoDB
- Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger DynamoDB

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger DynamoDB

I seguenti esempi di codice spiegano come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.DynamoDBEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace AWSLambda_DDB;

public class Function
{
    public void FunctionHandler(DynamoDBEvent dynamoEvent, ILambdaContext
 context)
    {
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Beginning to process
 {dynamoEvent.Records.Count} records...");

        foreach (var record in dynamoEvent.Records)
        {
```

```
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Event ID: {record.EventID}");
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Event Name: {record.EventName}");

            context.Logger.LogInformation(JsonSerializer.Serialize(record));
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("Stream processing complete.");
    }
}
```

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Go.

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

import (
 "context"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "fmt"
)

func HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event events.DynamoDBEvent) (*string,
 error) {
 if len(event.Records) == 0 {
  return nil, fmt.Errorf("received empty event")
 }

 for _, record := range event.Records {
   LogDynamoDBRecord(record)
```

```
 }

 message := fmt.Sprintf("Records processed: %d", len(event.Records))
 return &message, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}

func LogDynamoDBRecord(record events.DynamoDBEventRecord){
 fmt.Println(record.EventID)
 fmt.Println(record.EventName)
 fmt.Printf("%+v\n", record.Change)
}
```

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Java.

```
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.DynamodbEvent;
import
 com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.DynamodbEvent.DynamodbStreamRecord;
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;

public class example implements RequestHandler<DynamodbEvent, Void> {

    private static final Gson GSON = new
 GsonBuilder().setPrettyPrinting().create();

    @Override
```

```
    public Void handleRequest(DynamodbEvent event, Context context) {
        System.out.println(GSON.toJson(event));
        event.getRecords().forEach(this::logDynamoDBRecord);
        return null;
    }

    private void logDynamoDBRecord(DynamodbStreamRecord record) {
        System.out.println(record.getEventID());
        System.out.println(record.getEventName());
        System.out.println("DynamoDB Record: " +
 GSON.toJson(record.getDynamodb()));
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda utilizzando. JavaScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
    console.log(JSON.stringify(event, null, 2));
    event.Records.forEach(record => {
        logDynamoDBRecord(record);
    });
};

const logDynamoDBRecord = (record) => {
    console.log(record.eventID);
    console.log(record.eventName);
    console.log(`DynamoDB Record: ${JSON.stringify(record.dynamodb)}`);
};
```

Consumo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda utilizzando. TypeScript

```
export const handler = async (event, context) => {
    console.log(JSON.stringify(event, null, 2));
    event.Records.forEach(record => {
        logDynamoDBRecord(record);
    });
}
const logDynamoDBRecord = (record) => {
    console.log(record.eventID);
    console.log(record.eventName);
    console.log(`DynamoDB Record: ${JSON.stringify(record.dynamodb)}`);
};
```

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbEvent;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

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

class Handler extends DynamoDbHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
```

```
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleDynamoDb(DynamoDbEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing DynamoDb table items");
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record) {
            $eventName = $record->getEventName();
            $keys = $record->getKeys();
            $old = $record->getOldImage();
            $new = $record->getNewImage();

            $this->logger->info("Event Name:".$eventName."\n");
            $this->logger->info("Keys:". json_encode($keys)."\n");
            $this->logger->info("Old Image:". json_encode($old)."\n");
            $this->logger->info("New Image:". json_encode($new));

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data

            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be
 marked as failed
        }

        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords items");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Python.

```
import json

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    print(json.dumps(event, indent=2))

    for record in event['Records']:
        log_dynamodb_record(record)

def log_dynamodb_record(record):
    print(record['eventID'])
    print(record['eventName'])
    print(f"DynamoDB Record: {json.dumps(record['dynamodb'])}")
```

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
    return 'received empty event' if event['Records'].empty?

    event['Records'].each do |record|
      log_dynamodb_record(record)
    end

    "Records processed: #{event['Records'].length}"
  end

  def log_dynamodb_record(record)
    puts record['eventID']
    puts record['eventName']
    puts "DynamoDB Record: #{JSON.generate(record['dynamodb'])}"
  end
```

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
use lambda_runtime::{service_fn, tracing, Error, LambdaEvent};
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::dynamodb::{Event, EventRecord},
   };


// Built with the following dependencies:
//lambda_runtime = "0.11.1"
//serde_json = "1.0"
//tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
//tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
```

```
//tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }
//aws_lambda_events = "0.15.0"

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<Event>) ->Result<(), Error> {

    let records = &event.payload.records;
    tracing::info!("event payload: {:?}",records);
    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(());
    }

    for record in records{
        log_dynamo_dbrecord(record);
    }

    tracing::info!("Dynamo db records processed");

    // Prepare the response
    Ok(())

}

fn log_dynamo_dbrecord(record: &EventRecord)-> Result<(), Error>{
    tracing::info!("EventId: {}", record.event_id);
    tracing::info!("EventName: {}", record.event_name);
    tracing::info!("DynamoDB Record: {:?}", record.change );
    Ok(())

}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
    .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
    .with_target(false)
    .without_time()
    .init();

    let func = service_fn(function_handler);
    lambda_runtime::run(func).await?;
    Ok(())
```

```
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger DynamoDB

I seguenti esempi di codice spiegano come implementare una risposta batch parziale per funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di DynamoDB con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.DynamoDBEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace AWSLambda_DDB;

public class Function
{
    public StreamsEventResponse FunctionHandler(DynamoDBEvent dynamoEvent,
 ILambdaContext context)
```

```
    {
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Beginning to process
 {dynamoEvent.Records.Count} records...");
        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        StreamsEventResponse streamsEventResponse = new StreamsEventResponse();

        foreach (var record in dynamoEvent.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                var sequenceNumber = record.Dynamodb.SequenceNumber;
                context.Logger.LogInformation(sequenceNumber);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                context.Logger.LogError(ex.Message);
                batchItemFailures.Add(new StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure()
 { ItemIdentifier = record.Dynamodb.SequenceNumber });
            }
        }

        if (batchItemFailures.Count > 0)
        {
            streamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailures = batchItemFailures;
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("Stream processing complete.");
        return streamsEventResponse;
    }
}
```

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Go.

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

import (
 "context"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

type BatchItemFailure struct {
 ItemIdentifier string `json:"ItemIdentifier"`
}

type BatchResult struct {
 BatchItemFailures []BatchItemFailure `json:"BatchItemFailures"`
}

func HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event events.DynamoDBEvent)
 (*BatchResult, error) {
 var batchItemFailures []BatchItemFailure
 curRecordSequenceNumber := ""

 for _, record := range event.Records {
  // Process your record
  curRecordSequenceNumber = record.Change.SequenceNumber
 }

 if curRecordSequenceNumber != "" {
  batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, BatchItemFailure{ItemIdentifier:
 curRecordSequenceNumber})
 }

 batchResult := BatchResult{
  BatchItemFailures: batchItemFailures,
 }

 return &batchResult, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
```

```
}
```

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Java.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.DynamodbEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.StreamsEventResponse;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.models.dynamodb.StreamRecord;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class ProcessDynamodbRecords implements RequestHandler<DynamodbEvent,
 StreamsEventResponse> {

    @Override
    public StreamsEventResponse handleRequest(DynamodbEvent input, Context
 context) {

        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<>();
        String curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

        for (DynamodbEvent.DynamodbStreamRecord dynamodbStreamRecord :
 input.getRecords()) {
          try {
                //Process your record
                StreamRecord dynamodbRecord = dynamodbStreamRecord.getDynamodb();
```

```
                curRecordSequenceNumber = dynamodbRecord.getSequenceNumber();

            } catch (Exception e) {
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed
 item immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure(curRecordSequenceNumber));
                return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
            }
        }

       return new StreamsEventResponse();
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione degli errori degli elementi batch di DynamoDB utilizzando Lambda. JavaScript

```
export const handler = async (event) => {
  const records = event.Records;
  let curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

  for (const record of records) {
    try {
      // Process your record
      curRecordSequenceNumber = record.dynamodb.SequenceNumber;
    } catch (e) {
      // Return failed record's sequence number
      return { batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier:
 curRecordSequenceNumber }] };
```

```
    }
  }

  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};
```

Segnalazione degli errori degli elementi batch di DynamoDB utilizzando Lambda. TypeScript

```
import {
  DynamoDBBatchResponse,
  DynamoDBBatchItemFailure,
  DynamoDBStreamEvent,
} from "aws-lambda";

export const handler = async (
  event: DynamoDBStreamEvent
): Promise<DynamoDBBatchResponse> => {
  const batchItemFailures: DynamoDBBatchItemFailure[] = [];
  let curRecordSequenceNumber;

  for (const record of event.Records) {
    curRecordSequenceNumber = record.dynamodb?.SequenceNumber;

    if (curRecordSequenceNumber) {
      batchItemFailures.push({
        itemIdentifier: curRecordSequenceNumber,
      });
    }
  }

  return { batchItemFailures: batchItemFailures };
};
```

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di DynamoDB con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

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

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
    {
        $dynamoDbEvent = new DynamoDbEvent($event);
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");

        $records = $dynamoDbEvent->getRecords();
        $failedRecords = [];
        foreach ($records as $record) {
```

```
            try {
                $data = $record->getData();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $failedRecords[] = $record->getSequenceNumber();
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");

        // change format for the response
        $failures = array_map(
            fn(string $sequenceNumber) => ['itemIdentifier' => $sequenceNumber],
            $failedRecords
        );

        return [
            'batchItemFailures' => $failures
        ];
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Python.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def handler(event, context):
    records = event.get("Records")
    curRecordSequenceNumber = ""

    for record in records:
        try:
            # Process your record
            curRecordSequenceNumber = record["dynamodb"]["SequenceNumber"]
        except Exception as e:
            # Return failed record's sequence number
            return {"batchItemFailures":[{"itemIdentifier":
 curRecordSequenceNumber}]}

    return {"batchItemFailures":[]}
```

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
    records = event["Records"]
    cur_record_sequence_number = ""

    records.each do |record|
      begin
        # Process your record
        cur_record_sequence_number = record["dynamodb"]["SequenceNumber"]
      rescue StandardError => e
        # Return failed record's sequence number
        return {"batchItemFailures" => [{"itemIdentifier" =>
 cur_record_sequence_number}]}
      end
```

```
    end

    {"batchItemFailures" => []}
  end
```

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::dynamodb::{Event, EventRecord, StreamRecord},
    streams::{DynamoDbBatchItemFailure, DynamoDbEventResponse},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

/// Process the stream record
fn process_record(record: &EventRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let stream_record: &StreamRecord = &record.change;

    // process your stream record here...
    tracing::info!("Data: {:?}", stream_record);

    Ok(())
}

/// Main Lambda handler here...
async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<Event>) ->
 Result<DynamoDbEventResponse, Error> {
    let mut response = DynamoDbEventResponse {
        batch_item_failures: vec![],
    };

    let records = &event.payload.records;
```

```
    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(response);
    }

    for record in records {
        tracing::info!("EventId: {}", record.event_id);

        // Couldn't find a sequence number
        if record.change.sequence_number.is_none() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(DynamoDbBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: Some("".to_string()),
            });
            return Ok(response);
        }

        // Process your record here...
        if process_record(record).is_err() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(DynamoDbBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.change.sequence_number.clone(),
            });
            /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
            Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed
 item onwards. */
            return Ok(response);
        }
    }

    tracing::info!("Successfully processed {} record(s)", records.len());

    Ok(response)
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion
 time.
        .without_time()
        .init();
```

```
    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

AWS contributi della community per DynamoDB

AWS i contributi della community sono esempi che sono stati creati e gestiti da più team AWS. Per fornire feedback, utilizza il meccanismo fornito negli archivi collegati.

Esempi

- Crea e testa un'applicazione serverless

Crea e testa un'applicazione serverless

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless utilizzando API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB

.NET

SDK per .NET

Mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless composta da un API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB utilizzando il.NET SDK.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Go

SDK per Go V2

Mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless composta da un API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB utilizzando Go SDK.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless composta da un API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB utilizzando Java SDK.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Rust

SDK per Rust

Mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless composta da un API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB utilizzando Rust SDK.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon EBS AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Elastic Block Store con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Guida per l'utente di Amazon EBS: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon EBS.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon EBS: dettagli su tutte le azioni Amazon EBS disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon EBS AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon EBS AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo CompleteSnapshot con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare PutSnapshotBlock con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare StartSnapshot con un SDK AWS

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon EBS AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Elastic Block Store con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon EBS AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo CompleteSnapshot con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare PutSnapshotBlock con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare StartSnapshot con un SDK AWS

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon EBS AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Amazon EBS con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta l'Amazon Elastic Block Store API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo CompleteSnapshot con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare PutSnapshotBlock con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare StartSnapshot con un SDK AWS

Utilizzalo **`CompleteSnapshot`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CompleteSnapshot`.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn finish(client: &Client, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .complete_snapshot()
        .changed_blocks_count(2)
```

```
        .snapshot_id(id)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Snapshot ID {}", id);
    println!("The state is 'completed' when all of the modified blocks have been
 transferred to Amazon S3.");
    println!("Use the get-snapshot-state code example to get the state of the
 snapshot.");

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento CompleteSnapshotall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`PutSnapshotBlock`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutSnapshotBlock`.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn add_block(
    client: &Client,
    id: &str,
    idx: usize,
    block: Vec<u8>,
    checksum: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .put_snapshot_block()
        .snapshot_id(id)
        .block_index(idx as i32)
```

```
        .block_data(ByteStream::from(block))
        .checksum(checksum)
        .checksum_algorithm(ChecksumAlgorithm::ChecksumAlgorithmSha256)
        .data_length(EBS_BLOCK_SIZE as i32)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento PutSnapshotBlockall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`StartSnapshot`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartSnapshot`.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn start(client: &Client, description: &str) -> Result<String, Error> {
    let snapshot = client
        .start_snapshot()
        .description(description)
        .encrypted(false)
        .volume_size(1)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(snapshot.snapshot_id.unwrap())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento StartSnapshotall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi di codice per l' EC2 utilizzo di Amazon AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Guida EC2 per l'utente di Amazon: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon EC2.
- Amazon EC2 API Reference: dettagli su tutte le EC2 azioni Amazon disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Amazon EC2

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon EC2.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace EC2Actions;

public class HelloEc2
{
    /// <summary>
    /// HelloEc2 lists the existing security groups for the default users.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon
 EC2).
        using var host =
 Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                .AddTransient<EC2Wrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var ec2Client = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonEC2>();

        try
        {
            // Retrieve information for up to 10 Amazon EC2 security groups.
            var request = new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest { MaxResults = 10 };
            var securityGroups = new List<SecurityGroup>();

            var paginatorForSecurityGroups =
                ec2Client.Paginators.DescribeSecurityGroups(request);

            await foreach (var securityGroup in
 paginatorForSecurityGroups.SecurityGroups)
            {
                securityGroups.Add(securityGroup);
            }

            // Now print the security groups returned by the call to
            // DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync.
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the EC2 Hello Service example. " +
                              "\nLet's list your Security Groups:");
            securityGroups.ForEach(group =>
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Security group: {group.GroupName} ID: {group.GroupId}");
            });
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon EC2 service error occurred while
 listing security groups. {ex.Message}");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while listing security groups.
 {ex.Message}");
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSecurityGroupssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ec2)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_ec2")
```

```
# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_ec2.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file origine hello_ec2.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/ec2/EC2Client.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/DescribeInstancesRequest.h>
```

```
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello EC2" starter application which initializes an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) client and describes
 *  the Amazon EC2 instances.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_ec2'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    (void)argc;
    (void)argv;

    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfig);
        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeInstancesRequest request;
        bool header = false;
        bool done = false;
        while (!done) {
            Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeInstancesOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeInstances(request);
            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                if (!header) {
                    std::cout << std::left <<
                              std::setw(48) << "Name" <<
                              std::setw(20) << "ID" <<
                              std::setw(25) << "Ami" <<
                              std::setw(15) << "Type" <<
                              std::setw(15) << "State" <<
                              std::setw(15) << "Monitoring" << std::endl;
```

```
                    header = true;
                }

                const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Reservation> &reservations =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetReservations();

                for (const auto &reservation: reservations) {
                    const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Instance> &instances =
                            reservation.GetInstances();
                    for (const auto &instance: instances) {
                        Aws::String instanceStateString =

Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceStateNameMapper::GetNameForInstanceStateName(
                                        instance.GetState().GetName());

                        Aws::String typeString =

Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceTypeMapper::GetNameForInstanceType(
                                        instance.GetInstanceType());

                        Aws::String monitorString =

Aws::EC2::Model::MonitoringStateMapper::GetNameForMonitoringState(
                                        instance.GetMonitoring().GetState());
                        Aws::String name = "Unknown";

                        const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Tag> &tags =
instance.GetTags();
                        auto nameIter = std::find_if(tags.cbegin(), tags.cend(),
                                                     [](const
Aws::EC2::Model::Tag &tag) {
                                                         return tag.GetKey() ==
"Name";
                                                     });
                        if (nameIter != tags.cend()) {
                            name = nameIter->GetValue();
                        }
                        std::cout <<
                                  std::setw(48) << name <<
                                  std::setw(20) << instance.GetInstanceId() <<
                                  std::setw(25) << instance.GetImageId() <<
                                  std::setw(15) << typeString <<
                                  std::setw(15) << instanceStateString <<
                                  std::setw(15) << monitorString << std::endl;
```

```
                    }
                }

                if (!outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken().empty()) {
                    request.SetNextToken(outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken());
                } else {
                    done = true;
                }
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to describe EC2 instances:" <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        }
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeSecurityGroupsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the security groups for the specified group ID.
     *
     * @param groupName the name of the security group to describe
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
 operation
```

```
     *         of describing the security groups. The future will complete with a
     *         {@link DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse} object that contains the
     *         security group information.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> describeSecurityGroupArnByNameAsync(String
groupName) {
        DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest request =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
            .groupNames(groupName)
            .build();

        DescribeSecurityGroupsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().describeSecurityGroupsPaginator(request);
        AtomicReference<String> groupIdRef = new AtomicReference<>();
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.securityGroups().stream()
                .filter(securityGroup ->
securityGroup.groupName().equals(groupName))
                .findFirst()
                .ifPresent(securityGroup ->
groupIdRef.set(securityGroup.groupId()));
        }).thenApply(v -> {
            String groupId = groupIdRef.get();
            if (groupId == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No security group found with the
name: " + groupName);
            }
            return groupId;
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to describe security group: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe security group", ex);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSecurityGroupssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

// Call DescribeSecurityGroups and display the result.
export const main = async () => {
  const client = new EC2Client();
  try {
    const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
      new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({}),
    );

    const securityGroupList = SecurityGroups.slice(0, 9)
      .map((sg) => ` • ${sg.GroupId}: ${sg.GroupName}`)
      .join("\n");

    console.log(
      "Hello, Amazon EC2! Let's list up to 10 of your security groups:",
    );
    console.log(securityGroupList);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

// Call function if run directly.
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSecurityGroupssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeEC2SecurityGroups(groupId: String) {
    val request =
        DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest {
            groupIds = listOf(groupId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeSecurityGroups(request)
        response.securityGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("Found Security Group with id ${group.groupId}, vpc id
 ${group.vpcId} and description ${group.description}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeSecurityGroupsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def hello_ec2(ec2_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to list the security groups in your
 account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                       access to AWS EC2 services.
    """
    print("Hello, Amazon EC2! Let's list up to 10 of your security groups:")
    try:
        paginator = ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_security_groups")
        response_iterator = paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={'MaxItems': 10})
 # List only 10 security groups.
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO) # Enable logging.
        for page in response_iterator:
            for sg in page["SecurityGroups"]:
                logger.info(f"\t{sg['GroupId']}: {sg['GroupName']}")
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error("Failed to list security groups.")
        if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
            logger.error("You do not have permission to list security groups.")
        raise


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_ec2(boto3.client("ec2"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeSecurityGroups AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'
require 'logger'

# EC2Manager is a class responsible for managing EC2 operations
# such as listing all EC2 instances in the current AWS account.
class EC2Manager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all EC2 instances in the current AWS account.
  def list_instances
    @logger.info('Listing instances')

    instances = fetch_instances

    if instances.empty?
      @logger.info('You have no instances')
    else
      print_instances(instances)
    end
  end

  private

  # Fetches all EC2 instances using pagination.
  #
  # @return [Array<Aws::EC2::Types::Instance>] List of EC2 instances.
  def fetch_instances
    paginator = @client.describe_instances
    instances = []

    paginator.each_page do |page|
      page.reservations.each do |reservation|
        reservation.instances.each do |instance|
          instances << instance
        end
      end
    end

    instances
```

```
  end

  # Prints details of the given EC2 instances.
  #
  # @param instances [Array<Aws::EC2::Types::Instance>] List of EC2 instances to
 print.
  def print_instances(instances)
    instances.each do |instance|
      @logger.info("Instance ID: #{instance.instance_id}")
      @logger.info("Instance Type: #{instance.instance_type}")
      @logger.info("Public IP: #{instance.public_ip_address}")
      @logger.info("Public DNS Name: #{instance.public_dns_name}")
      @logger.info("\n")
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')
  manager = EC2Manager.new(ec2_client)
  manager.list_instances
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSecurityGroupssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_security_groups(client: &aws_sdk_ec2::Client, group_ids:
 Vec<String>) {
    let response = client
```

```
        .describe_security_groups()
        .set_group_ids(Some(group_ids))
        .send()
        .await;

    match response {
        Ok(output) => {
            for group in output.security_groups() {
                println!(
                    "Found Security Group {} ({}), vpc id {} and description {}",
                    group.group_name().unwrap_or("unknown"),
                    group.group_id().unwrap_or("id-unknown"),
                    group.vpc_id().unwrap_or("vpcid-unknown"),
                    group.description().unwrap_or("(none)")
                );
            }
        }
        Err(err) => {
            let err = err.into_service_error();
            let meta = err.meta();
            let message = meta.message().unwrap_or("unknown");
            let code = meta.code().unwrap_or("unknown");
            eprintln!("Error listing EC2 Security Groups: ({code}) {message}");
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento DescribeSecurityGroupsall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Il file `Package.swift`.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
//
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.

import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "hello-ec2",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.0.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module
 or a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "hello-ec2",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSEC2", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-
parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources")

    ]
)
```

Il file `entry.swift`.

```
// An example that shows how to use the AWS SDK for Swift to perform a simple
// operation using Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2).
//

import ArgumentParser
import Foundation

import AWSEC2

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "The AWS Region to run AWS API calls in.")
    var awsRegion = "us-east-1"

    @Option(
        help: ArgumentHelp("The level of logging for the Swift SDK to perform."),
        completion: .list([
            "critical",
            "debug",
            "error",
            "info",
            "notice",
            "trace",
            "warning"
        ])
    )
    var logLevel: String = "error"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "hello-ec2",
        abstract: """
        Demonstrates a simple operation using Amazon EC2.
        """,
        discussion: """
        An example showing how to make a call to Amazon EC2 using the AWS SDK for
 Swift.
        """
    )

    /// Return an array of strings giving the names of every security group
    /// the user is a member of.
    ///
    /// - Parameter ec2Client: The `EC2Client` to use when calling
    ///   `describeSecurityGroupsPaginated()`.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of strings giving the names of every security
    ///   group the user is a member of.
    func getSecurityGroupNames(ec2Client: EC2Client) async -> [String] {
        let pages = ec2Client.describeSecurityGroupsPaginated(
            input: DescribeSecurityGroupsInput()
        )

        var groupNames: [String] = []

        do {
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let groups = page.securityGroups else {
                    print("*** Error: No groups returned.")
                    continue
                }

                for group in groups {
                    groupNames.append(group.groupName ?? "<unknown>")
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error: \(error.localizedDescription)")
        }

        return groupNames
    }

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let ec2Config = try await EC2Client.EC2ClientConfiguration(region:
 awsRegion)
        let ec2Client = EC2Client(config: ec2Config)

        let groupNames = await getSecurityGroupNames(ec2Client: ec2Client)

        print("Found \(groupNames.count) security group(s):")

        for group in groupNames {
            print("    \(group)")
        }
    }
}
```

```
/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSecurityGroupsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l' EC2 utilizzo di Amazon AWS SDKs
  - Ciao Amazon EC2
  - Scopri le nozioni di base di Amazon EC2 con un SDK AWS
  - Azioni per l' EC2 utilizzo di Amazon AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzare AcceptVpcPeeringConnection con una CLI
    - Utilizzo AllocateAddress con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare AllocateHosts con una CLI
    - Utilizzare AssignPrivateIpAddresses con una CLI
    - Utilizzo AssociateAddress con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare AssociateDhcpOptions con una CLI
    - Utilizzare AssociateRouteTable con una CLI
    - Utilizzare AttachInternetGateway con una CLI
    - Utilizzare AttachNetworkInterface con una CLI
    - Utilizzare AttachVolume con una CLI
    - Utilizzare AttachVpnGateway con una CLI
    - Utilizzare AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgress con una CLI

- Utilizzo AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare CancelCapacityReservation con una CLI
- Utilizzare CancelImportTask con una CLI
- Utilizzare CancelSpotFleetRequests con una CLI
- Utilizzare CancelSpotInstanceRequests con una CLI
- Utilizzare ConfirmProductInstance con una CLI
- Utilizzare CopyImage con una CLI
- Utilizzare CopySnapshot con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateCapacityReservation con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateCustomerGateway con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateDhcpOptions con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateFlowLogs con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateImage con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateInstanceExportTask con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateInternetGateway con una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateKeyPair con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateLaunchTemplate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateNetworkAcl con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateNetworkAclEntry con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateNetworkInterface con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreatePlacementGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateRoute con una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateRouteTable con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateSecurityGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateSnapshot con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateSpotDatafeedSubscription con una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateSubnet con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateTags con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateVolume con una CLI

- Utilizzo CreateVpc con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzo CreateVpcEndpoint con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateVpnConnection con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateVpnConnectionRoute con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateVpnGateway con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteCustomerGateway con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteDhcpOptions con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteFlowLogs con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteInternetGateway con una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteKeyPair con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteLaunchTemplate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteNetworkAcl con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteNetworkAclEntry con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteNetworkInterface con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeletePlacementGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteRoute con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteRouteTable con una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteSecurityGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteSnapshot con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteSpotDatafeedSubscription con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteSubnet con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteVolume con una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteVpc con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteVpcEndpoints con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteVpnConnection con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteVpnConnectionRoute con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteVpnGateway con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeregisterImage con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeAccountAttributes con una CLI

- Utilizzo DescribeAddresses con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzo DescribeAvailabilityZones con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeBundleTasks con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeCapacityReservations con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeCustomerGateways con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeDhcpOptions con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeFlowLogs con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeHostReservationOfferings con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeHosts con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeIdFormat con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeIdentityIdFormat con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeImageAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeImages con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeImportImageTasks con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeImportSnapshotTasks con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeInstanceAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeInstanceStatus con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeInstanceTypes con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeInstances con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeInternetGateways con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeKeyPairs con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeNetworkAcls con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeNetworkInterfaceAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeNetworkInterfaces con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribePlacementGroups con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribePrefixLists con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeRegions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeRouteTables con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeScheduledInstanceAvailability con una CLI

- Utilizzare DescribeScheduledInstances con una CLI

- Utilizzo DescribeSecurityGroups con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeSnapshotAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeSnapshots con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeSpotDatafeedSubscription con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeSpotFleetInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeSpotFleetRequestHistory con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeSpotFleetRequests con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeSpotInstanceRequests con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeSpotPriceHistory con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeSubnets con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeVolumeAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeVolumeStatus con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeVolumes con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeVpcAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeVpcClassicLink con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeVpcEndpointServices con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeVpcEndpoints con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeVpcs con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeVpnConnections con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeVpnGateways con una CLI
- Utilizzare DetachInternetGateway con una CLI
- Utilizzare DetachNetworkInterface con una CLI
- Utilizzare DetachVolume con una CLI
- Utilizzare DetachVpnGateway con una CLI
- Utilizzare DisableVgwRoutePropagation con una CLI
- Utilizzare DisableVpcClassicLink con una CLI
- Utilizzare DisableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport con una CLI

- Utilizzo DisassociateAddress con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzare DisassociateRouteTable con una CLI
- Utilizzare EnableVgwRoutePropagation con una CLI
- Utilizzare EnableVolumeIo con una CLI
- Utilizzare EnableVpcClassicLink con una CLI
- Utilizzare EnableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetConsoleOutput con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetHostReservationPurchasePreview con una CLI
- Utilizzo GetPasswordData con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ImportImage con una CLI
- Utilizzare ImportKeyPair con una CLI
- Utilizzare ImportSnapshot con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyCapacityReservation con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyHosts con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyIdFormat con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyImageAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyInstanceAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyInstanceCreditSpecification con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyNetworkInterfaceAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyReservedInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifySnapshotAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifySpotFleetRequest con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifySubnetAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyVolumeAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyVpcAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzo MonitorInstances con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare MoveAddressToVpc con una CLI
- Utilizzare PurchaseHostReservation con una CLI
- Utilizzare PurchaseScheduledInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzo RebootInstances con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzare RegisterImage con una CLI

- Utilizzare RejectVpcPeeringConnection con una CLI
- Utilizzo ReleaseAddress con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ReleaseHosts con una CLI
- Utilizzo ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ReplaceNetworkAclAssociation con una CLI
- Utilizzare ReplaceNetworkAclEntry con una CLI
- Utilizzare ReplaceRoute con una CLI
- Utilizzare ReplaceRouteTableAssociation con una CLI
- Utilizzare ReportInstanceStatus con una CLI
- Utilizzare RequestSpotFleet con una CLI
- Utilizzare RequestSpotInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzare ResetImageAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare ResetInstanceAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare ResetNetworkInterfaceAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare ResetSnapshotAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare RevokeSecurityGroupEgress con una CLI
- Utilizzare RevokeSecurityGroupIngress con una CLI
- Utilizzo RunInstances con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare RunScheduledInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzo StartInstances con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo StopInstances con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo TerminateInstances con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare UnassignPrivateIpAddresses con una CLI
- Utilizzo UnmonitorInstances con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateSecurityGroupRuleDescriptionsIngress con una CLI

- Scenari per l' EC2 utilizzo di Amazon AWS SDKs
  - Crea e gestisci un servizio resiliente utilizzando un SDK AWS

Esempi di base per l' EC2 utilizzo di Amazon AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le basi di Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Ciao Amazon EC2
- Scopri le nozioni di base di Amazon EC2 con un SDK AWS
- Azioni per l' EC2 utilizzo di Amazon AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzare AcceptVpcPeeringConnection con una CLI
  - Utilizzo AllocateAddress con un AWS SDK o una CLI
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  - Utilizzare AssignPrivateIpAddresses con una CLI
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  - Utilizzare AttachInternetGateway con una CLI
  - Utilizzare AttachNetworkInterface con una CLI
  - Utilizzare AttachVolume con una CLI
  - Utilizzare AttachVpnGateway con una CLI
  - Utilizzare AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgress con una CLI
  - Utilizzo AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare CancelCapacityReservation con una CLI
  - Utilizzare CancelImportTask con una CLI
  - Utilizzare CancelSpotFleetRequests con una CLI
  - Utilizzare CancelSpotInstanceRequests con una CLI
  - Utilizzare ConfirmProductInstance con una CLI
  - Utilizzare CopyImage con una CLI
  - Utilizzare CopySnapshot con una CLI
  - Utilizzare CreateCapacityReservation con una CLI
  - Utilizzare CreateCustomerGateway con una CLI
  - Utilizzare CreateDhcpOptions con una CLI

- Utilizzare CreateFlowLogs con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateImage con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateInstanceExportTask con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateInternetGateway con una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateKeyPair con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateLaunchTemplate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateNetworkAcl con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateNetworkAclEntry con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateNetworkInterface con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreatePlacementGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateRoute con una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateRouteTable con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateSecurityGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateSnapshot con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateSpotDatafeedSubscription con una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateSubnet con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateTags con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateVolume con una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateVpc con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateVpcEndpoint con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateVpnConnection con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateVpnConnectionRoute con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateVpnGateway con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteCustomerGateway con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteDhcpOptions con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteFlowLogs con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteInternetGateway con una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteKeyPair con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteLaunchTemplate con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzare DeleteNetworkAcl con una CLI

- Utilizzare DeleteNetworkAclEntry con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteNetworkInterface con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeletePlacementGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteRoute con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteRouteTable con una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteSecurityGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteSnapshot con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteSpotDatafeedSubscription con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteSubnet con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteVolume con una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteVpc con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteVpcEndpoints con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteVpnConnection con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteVpnConnectionRoute con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteVpnGateway con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeregisterImage con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeAccountAttributes con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeAddresses con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeAvailabilityZones con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeBundleTasks con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeCapacityReservations con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeCustomerGateways con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeDhcpOptions con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeFlowLogs con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeHostReservationOfferings con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeHosts con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeIdFormat con una CLI

- Utilizzare DescribeIdentityIdFormat con una CLI

- Utilizzare DescribeImageAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeImages con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeImportImageTasks con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeImportSnapshotTasks con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeInstanceAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeInstanceStatus con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeInstanceTypes con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeInstances con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeInternetGateways con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeKeyPairs con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeNetworkAcls con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeNetworkInterfaceAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeNetworkInterfaces con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribePlacementGroups con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribePrefixLists con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeRegions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeRouteTables con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeScheduledInstanceAvailability con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeScheduledInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeSecurityGroups con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeSnapshotAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeSnapshots con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeSpotDatafeedSubscription con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeSpotFleetInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeSpotFleetRequestHistory con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeSpotFleetRequests con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeSpotInstanceRequests con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeSpotPriceHistory con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeSubnets con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzare DescribeTags con una CLI

- Utilizzare DescribeVolumeAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeVolumeStatus con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeVolumes con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeVpcAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeVpcClassicLink con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeVpcEndpointServices con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeVpcEndpoints con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeVpcs con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeVpnConnections con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeVpnGateways con una CLI
- Utilizzare DetachInternetGateway con una CLI
- Utilizzare DetachNetworkInterface con una CLI
- Utilizzare DetachVolume con una CLI
- Utilizzare DetachVpnGateway con una CLI
- Utilizzare DisableVgwRoutePropagation con una CLI
- Utilizzare DisableVpcClassicLink con una CLI
- Utilizzare DisableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport con una CLI
- Utilizzo DisassociateAddress con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DisassociateRouteTable con una CLI
- Utilizzare EnableVgwRoutePropagation con una CLI
- Utilizzare EnableVolumeIo con una CLI
- Utilizzare EnableVpcClassicLink con una CLI
- Utilizzare EnableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetConsoleOutput con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetHostReservationPurchasePreview con una CLI
- Utilizzo GetPasswordData con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ImportImage con una CLI
- Utilizzare ImportKeyPair con una CLI

- Utilizzare ImportSnapshot con una CLI

- Utilizzare ModifyCapacityReservation con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyHosts con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyIdFormat con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyImageAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyInstanceAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyInstanceCreditSpecification con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyNetworkInterfaceAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyReservedInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifySnapshotAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifySpotFleetRequest con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifySubnetAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyVolumeAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyVpcAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzo MonitorInstances con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare MoveAddressToVpc con una CLI
- Utilizzare PurchaseHostReservation con una CLI
- Utilizzare PurchaseScheduledInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzo RebootInstances con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare RegisterImage con una CLI
- Utilizzare RejectVpcPeeringConnection con una CLI
- Utilizzo ReleaseAddress con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ReleaseHosts con una CLI
- Utilizzo ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ReplaceNetworkAclAssociation con una CLI
- Utilizzare ReplaceNetworkAclEntry con una CLI
- Utilizzare ReplaceRoute con una CLI
- Utilizzare ReplaceRouteTableAssociation con una CLI
- Utilizzare ReportInstanceStatus con una CLI
- Utilizzare RequestSpotFleet con una CLI

- Utilizzare RequestSpotInstances con una CLI

- Utilizzare ResetImageAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare ResetInstanceAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare ResetNetworkInterfaceAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare ResetSnapshotAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare RevokeSecurityGroupEgress con una CLI
- Utilizzare RevokeSecurityGroupIngress con una CLI
- Utilizzo RunInstances con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare RunScheduledInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzo StartInstances con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo StopInstances con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo TerminateInstances con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare UnassignPrivateIpAddresses con una CLI
- Utilizzo UnmonitorInstances con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateSecurityGroupRuleDescriptionsIngress con una CLI

Ciao Amazon EC2

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon EC2.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace EC2Actions;

public class HelloEc2
{
    /// <summary>
    /// HelloEc2 lists the existing security groups for the default users.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon
EC2).
        using var host =
Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                .AddTransient<EC2Wrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var ec2Client = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonEC2>();

        try
        {
            // Retrieve information for up to 10 Amazon EC2 security groups.
            var request = new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest { MaxResults = 10 };
            var securityGroups = new List<SecurityGroup>();

            var paginatorForSecurityGroups =
                ec2Client.Paginators.DescribeSecurityGroups(request);

            await foreach (var securityGroup in
paginatorForSecurityGroups.SecurityGroups)
            {
                securityGroups.Add(securityGroup);
            }

            // Now print the security groups returned by the call to
            // DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync.
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the EC2 Hello Service example. " +
                              "\nLet's list your Security Groups:");
            securityGroups.ForEach(group =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Security group: {group.GroupName} ID: {group.GroupId}");
            });
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ex)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon EC2 service error occurred while
 listing security groups. {ex.Message}");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while listing security groups.
 {ex.Message}");
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSecurityGroupssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ec2)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_ec2")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
```

```
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_ec2.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file origine hello_ec2.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/ec2/EC2Client.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/DescribeInstancesRequest.h>
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello EC2" starter application which initializes an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) client and describes
```

```
 *  the Amazon EC2 instances.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_ec2'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    (void)argc;
    (void)argv;

    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfig);
        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeInstancesRequest request;
        bool header = false;
        bool done = false;
        while (!done) {
            Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeInstancesOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeInstances(request);
            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                if (!header) {
                    std::cout << std::left <<
                              std::setw(48) << "Name" <<
                              std::setw(20) << "ID" <<
                              std::setw(25) << "Ami" <<
                              std::setw(15) << "Type" <<
                              std::setw(15) << "State" <<
                              std::setw(15) << "Monitoring" << std::endl;
                    header = true;
                }

                const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Reservation> &reservations =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetReservations();
```

```
                for (const auto &reservation: reservations) {
                    const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Instance> &instances =
                            reservation.GetInstances();
                    for (const auto &instance: instances) {
                        Aws::String instanceStateString =

Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceStateNameMapper::GetNameForInstanceStateName(
                                        instance.GetState().GetName());

                        Aws::String typeString =

Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceTypeMapper::GetNameForInstanceType(
                                        instance.GetInstanceType());

                        Aws::String monitorString =

Aws::EC2::Model::MonitoringStateMapper::GetNameForMonitoringState(
                                        instance.GetMonitoring().GetState());
                        Aws::String name = "Unknown";

                        const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Tag> &tags =
instance.GetTags();
                        auto nameIter = std::find_if(tags.cbegin(), tags.cend(),
                                                     [](const
Aws::EC2::Model::Tag &tag) {
                                                         return tag.GetKey() ==
"Name";
                                                     });
                        if (nameIter != tags.cend()) {
                            name = nameIter->GetValue();
                        }
                        std::cout <<
                                  std::setw(48) << name <<
                                  std::setw(20) << instance.GetInstanceId() <<
                                  std::setw(25) << instance.GetImageId() <<
                                  std::setw(15) << typeString <<
                                  std::setw(15) << instanceStateString <<
                                  std::setw(15) << monitorString << std::endl;
                    }
                }

                if (!outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken().empty()) {
                    request.SetNextToken(outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken());
                } else {
```

```
                    done = true;
                }
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to describe EC2 instances:" <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        }
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeSecurityGroupsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the security groups for the specified group ID.
     *
     * @param groupName the name of the security group to describe
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation
     *         of describing the security groups. The future will complete with a
     *         {@link DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse} object that contains the
     *         security group information.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> describeSecurityGroupArnByNameAsync(String
groupName) {
```

```
        DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest request =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
            .groupNames(groupName)
            .build();

        DescribeSecurityGroupsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().describeSecurityGroupsPaginator(request);
        AtomicReference<String> groupIdRef = new AtomicReference<>();
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.securityGroups().stream()
                .filter(securityGroup ->
securityGroup.groupName().equals(groupName))
                .findFirst()
                .ifPresent(securityGroup ->
groupIdRef.set(securityGroup.groupId()));
        }).thenApply(v -> {
            String groupId = groupIdRef.get();
            if (groupId == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No security group found with the
name: " + groupName);
            }
            return groupId;
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to describe security group: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe security group", ex);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSecurityGroupssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

// Call DescribeSecurityGroups and display the result.
export const main = async () => {
  const client = new EC2Client();
  try {
    const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
      new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({}),
    );

    const securityGroupList = SecurityGroups.slice(0, 9)
      .map((sg) => ` • ${sg.GroupId}: ${sg.GroupName}`)
      .join("\n");

    console.log(
      "Hello, Amazon EC2! Let's list up to 10 of your security groups:",
    );
    console.log(securityGroupList);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

// Call function if run directly.
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSecurityGroupssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeEC2SecurityGroups(groupId: String) {
    val request =
        DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest {
            groupIds = listOf(groupId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeSecurityGroups(request)
        response.securityGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("Found Security Group with id ${group.groupId}, vpc id
 ${group.vpcId} and description ${group.description}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeSecurityGroupsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def hello_ec2(ec2_client):
    """
```

```
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to list the security groups in your
 account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                       access to AWS EC2 services.
    """
    print("Hello, Amazon EC2! Let's list up to 10 of your security groups:")
    try:
        paginator = ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_security_groups")
        response_iterator = paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={'MaxItems': 10})
 # List only 10 security groups.
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO) # Enable logging.
        for page in response_iterator:
            for sg in page["SecurityGroups"]:
                logger.info(f"\t{sg['GroupId']}: {sg['GroupName']}")
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error("Failed to list security groups.")
        if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
            logger.error("You do not have permission to list security groups.")
        raise


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_ec2(boto3.client("ec2"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeSecurityGroups AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'
require 'logger'

# EC2Manager is a class responsible for managing EC2 operations
# such as listing all EC2 instances in the current AWS account.
class EC2Manager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all EC2 instances in the current AWS account.
  def list_instances
    @logger.info('Listing instances')

    instances = fetch_instances

    if instances.empty?
      @logger.info('You have no instances')
    else
      print_instances(instances)
    end
  end

  private

  # Fetches all EC2 instances using pagination.
  #
  # @return [Array<Aws::EC2::Types::Instance>] List of EC2 instances.
  def fetch_instances
    paginator = @client.describe_instances
    instances = []

    paginator.each_page do |page|
      page.reservations.each do |reservation|
        reservation.instances.each do |instance|
          instances << instance
        end
      end
    end

    instances
```

```
  end

  # Prints details of the given EC2 instances.
  #
  # @param instances [Array<Aws::EC2::Types::Instance>] List of EC2 instances to
 print.
  def print_instances(instances)
    instances.each do |instance|
      @logger.info("Instance ID: #{instance.instance_id}")
      @logger.info("Instance Type: #{instance.instance_type}")
      @logger.info("Public IP: #{instance.public_ip_address}")
      @logger.info("Public DNS Name: #{instance.public_dns_name}")
      @logger.info("\n")
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')
  manager = EC2Manager.new(ec2_client)
  manager.list_instances
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSecurityGroupssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_security_groups(client: &aws_sdk_ec2::Client, group_ids:
 Vec<String>) {
    let response = client
```

```
        .describe_security_groups()
        .set_group_ids(Some(group_ids))
        .send()
        .await;

    match response {
        Ok(output) => {
            for group in output.security_groups() {
                println!(
                    "Found Security Group {} ({}), vpc id {} and description {}",
                    group.group_name().unwrap_or("unknown"),
                    group.group_id().unwrap_or("id-unknown"),
                    group.vpc_id().unwrap_or("vpcid-unknown"),
                    group.description().unwrap_or("(none)")
                );
            }
        }
        Err(err) => {
            let err = err.into_service_error();
            let meta = err.meta();
            let message = meta.message().unwrap_or("unknown");
            let code = meta.code().unwrap_or("unknown");
            eprintln!("Error listing EC2 Security Groups: ({code}) {message}");
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento DescribeSecurityGroupsall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Il file `Package.swift`.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
//
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.

import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "hello-ec2",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.0.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module
 or a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "hello-ec2",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSEC2", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-
parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources")

    ]
)
```

Il file `entry.swift`.

```
// An example that shows how to use the AWS SDK for Swift to perform a simple
// operation using Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2).
//

import ArgumentParser
import Foundation

import AWSEC2

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "The AWS Region to run AWS API calls in.")
    var awsRegion = "us-east-1"

    @Option(
        help: ArgumentHelp("The level of logging for the Swift SDK to perform."),
        completion: .list([
            "critical",
            "debug",
            "error",
            "info",
            "notice",
            "trace",
            "warning"
        ])
    )
    var logLevel: String = "error"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "hello-ec2",
        abstract: """
        Demonstrates a simple operation using Amazon EC2.
        """,
        discussion: """
        An example showing how to make a call to Amazon EC2 using the AWS SDK for
 Swift.
        """
    )

    /// Return an array of strings giving the names of every security group
    /// the user is a member of.
    ///
    /// - Parameter ec2Client: The `EC2Client` to use when calling
    ///   `describeSecurityGroupsPaginated()`.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of strings giving the names of every security
    ///   group the user is a member of.
    func getSecurityGroupNames(ec2Client: EC2Client) async -> [String] {
        let pages = ec2Client.describeSecurityGroupsPaginated(
            input: DescribeSecurityGroupsInput()
        )

        var groupNames: [String] = []

        do {
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let groups = page.securityGroups else {
                    print("*** Error: No groups returned.")
                    continue
                }

                for group in groups {
                    groupNames.append(group.groupName ?? "<unknown>")
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error: \(error.localizedDescription)")
        }

        return groupNames
    }

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let ec2Config = try await EC2Client.EC2ClientConfiguration(region:
 awsRegion)
        let ec2Client = EC2Client(config: ec2Config)

        let groupNames = await getSecurityGroupNames(ec2Client: ec2Client)

        print("Found \(groupNames.count) security group(s):")

        for group in groupNames {
            print("    \(group)")
        }
    }
}
```

```
/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSecurityGroupsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Scopri le nozioni di base di Amazon EC2 con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Creare una coppia di chiavi e un gruppo di sicurezza.
- Selezionare un'Amazon Machine Image (AMI) e un tipo di istanza compatibile e quindi creare un'istanza.
- Arrestare e riavviare l'istanza.
- Associazione di un indirizzo IP elastico all'istanza
- Connettiti alla tua istanza con SSH, quindi elimina le risorse.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario al prompt dei comandi.

```
/// <summary>
/// Show Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Basics actions.
/// </summary>
public class EC2Basics
{
    public static ILogger<EC2Basics> _logger = null!;
    public static EC2Wrapper _ec2Wrapper = null!;
    public static SsmWrapper _ssmWrapper = null!;
    public static UiMethods _uiMethods = null!;

    public static string associationId = null!;
    public static string allocationId = null!;
    public static string instanceId = null!;
    public static string keyPairName = null!;
    public static string groupName = null!;
    public static string tempFileName = null!;
    public static string secGroupId = null!;
    public static bool isInteractive = true;

    /// <summary>
    /// Perform the actions defined for the Amazon EC2 Basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments.</param>
    /// <returns>A Task object.</returns>
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EC2 and Amazon Simple Systems
        // Management (Amazon SSM) Service.
        using var host =
 Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddTransient<EC2Wrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SsmWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        SetUpServices(host);

        var uniqueName = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();
        keyPairName = "mvp-example-key-pair" + uniqueName;
```

```
        groupName = "ec2-scenario-group" + uniqueName;
        var groupDescription = "A security group created for the EC2 Basics
scenario.";

        try
        {
            // Start the scenario.
            _uiMethods.DisplayOverview();
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            // Create the key pair.
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Create RSA key pair");
            Console.Write("Let's create an RSA key pair that you can be use to
");
            Console.WriteLine("securely connect to your EC2 instance.");
            var keyPair = await _ec2Wrapper.CreateKeyPair(keyPairName);

            // Save key pair information to a temporary file.
            tempFileName = _ec2Wrapper.SaveKeyPair(keyPair);

            Console.WriteLine(
                $"Created the key pair: {keyPair.KeyName} and saved it to:
{tempFileName}");
            string? answer = "";
            if (isInteractive)
            {
                do
                {
                    Console.Write("Would you like to list your existing key
pairs? ");
                    answer = Console.ReadLine();
                } while (answer!.ToLower() != "y" && answer.ToLower() != "n");
            }

            if (!isInteractive || answer == "y")
            {
                // List existing key pairs.
                _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Existing key pairs");

                // Passing an empty string to the DescribeKeyPairs method will
return
                // a list of all existing key pairs.
                var keyPairs = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeKeyPairs("");
                keyPairs.ForEach(kp =>
```

```
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"{kp.KeyName} created at: {kp.CreateTime} Fingerprint:
{kp.KeyFingerprint}");
                });
            }

            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            // Create the security group.
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Let's create a security group to manage access to your
instance.");
            secGroupId = await _ec2Wrapper.CreateSecurityGroup(groupName,
groupDescription);
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Let's add rules to allow all HTTP and HTTPS inbound traffic and
to allow SSH only from your current IP address.");

            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Security group information");
            var secGroups = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeSecurityGroups(secGroupId);

            Console.WriteLine($"Created security group {groupName} in your
default VPC.");
            secGroups.ForEach(group =>
            {
                _ec2Wrapper.DisplaySecurityGroupInfoAsync(group);
            });
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            Console.WriteLine(
                "Now we'll authorize the security group we just created so that
it can");
            Console.WriteLine("access the EC2 instances you create.");
            await _ec2Wrapper.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress(groupName);

            secGroups = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeSecurityGroups(secGroupId);
            Console.WriteLine($"Now let's look at the permissions again.");
            secGroups.ForEach(group =>
            {
                _ec2Wrapper.DisplaySecurityGroupInfoAsync(group);
            });
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);
```

```
            // Get list of available Amazon Linux 2 Amazon Machine Images (AMIs).
            var parameters =
                await _ssmWrapper.GetParametersByPath(
                    "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest");

            List<string> imageIds = parameters.Select(param =>
 param.Value).ToList();

            var images = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeImages(imageIds);

            var i = 1;
            images.ForEach(image =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i++}\t{image.Description}");
            });

            int choice = 1;
            bool validNumber = false;
            if (isInteractive)
            {
                do
                {
                    Console.Write("Please select an image: ");
                    var selImage = Console.ReadLine();
                    validNumber = int.TryParse(selImage, out choice);
                } while (!validNumber);
            }

            var selectedImage = images[choice - 1];

            // Display available instance types.
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Instance Types");
            var instanceTypes =
                await
 _ec2Wrapper.DescribeInstanceTypes(selectedImage.Architecture);

            i = 1;
            instanceTypes.ForEach(instanceType =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i++}\t{instanceType.InstanceType}");
            });
            if (isInteractive)
            {
                do
```

```
                {
                    Console.Write("Please select an instance type: ");
                    var selImage = Console.ReadLine();
                    validNumber = int.TryParse(selImage, out choice);
                } while (!validNumber);
            }

            var selectedInstanceType = instanceTypes[choice - 1].InstanceType;

            // Create an EC2 instance.
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Creating an EC2 Instance");
            instanceId = await _ec2Wrapper.RunInstances(selectedImage.ImageId,
                selectedInstanceType, keyPairName, secGroupId);

            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            var instance = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeInstance(instanceId);
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("New Instance Information");
            _ec2Wrapper.DisplayInstanceInformation(instance);

            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nYou can use SSH to connect to your instance. For example:");
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\tssh -i {tempFileName} ec2-user@{instance.PublicIpAddress}");

            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            Console.WriteLine(
                "Now we'll stop the instance and then start it again to see
what's changed.");

            await _ec2Wrapper.StopInstances(instanceId);

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's start it up again.");
            await _ec2Wrapper.StartInstances(instanceId);

            Console.WriteLine("\nLet's see what changed.");

            instance = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeInstance(instanceId);
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("New Instance Information");
            _ec2Wrapper.DisplayInstanceInformation(instance);

            Console.WriteLine("\nNotice the change in the SSH information:");
            Console.WriteLine(
```

```
                $"\tssh -i {tempFileName} ec2-user@{instance.PublicIpAddress}");

            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            Console.WriteLine(
                "Now we will stop the instance again. Then we will create and
associate an");
            Console.WriteLine("Elastic IP address to use with our instance.");

            await _ec2Wrapper.StopInstances(instanceId);
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Allocate Elastic IP address");
            Console.WriteLine(
                "You can allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it
with your instance\nto keep a consistent IP address even when your instance
restarts.");
            var allocationResponse = await _ec2Wrapper.AllocateAddress();
            allocationId = allocationResponse.AllocationId;
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Now we will associate the Elastic IP address with our
instance.");
            associationId = await _ec2Wrapper.AssociateAddress(allocationId,
instanceId);

            // Start the instance again.
            Console.WriteLine("Now let's start the instance again.");
            await _ec2Wrapper.StartInstances(instanceId);

            Console.WriteLine("\nLet's see what changed.");

            instance = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeInstance(instanceId);
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Instance information");
            _ec2Wrapper.DisplayInstanceInformation(instance);

            Console.WriteLine("\nHere is the SSH information:");
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\tssh -i {tempFileName} ec2-user@{instance.PublicIpAddress}");

            Console.WriteLine("Let's stop and start the instance again.");
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            await _ec2Wrapper.StopInstances(instanceId);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("\nThe instance has stopped.");

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's start it up again.");
            await _ec2Wrapper.StartInstances(instanceId);

            instance = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeInstance(instanceId);
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("New Instance Information");
            _ec2Wrapper.DisplayInstanceInformation(instance);
            Console.WriteLine("Note that the IP address did not change this
time.");
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            await Cleanup();
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem with the scenario, starting
cleanup.");
            await Cleanup();
        }

        _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("EC2 Basics Scenario completed.");
        _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the services and logging.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host"></param>
    public static void SetUpServices(IHost host)
    {
        var loggerFactory = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
        {
            builder.AddConsole();
        });
        _logger = new Logger<EC2Basics>(loggerFactory);

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        _ec2Wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<EC2Wrapper>();
        _ssmWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SsmWrapper>();
        _uiMethods = new UiMethods();
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Clean up any resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public static async Task Cleanup()
    {
        _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's clean up the resources we created.");

        Console.WriteLine("Disassociate the Elastic IP address and release it.");
        // Disassociate the Elastic IP address.
        await _ec2Wrapper.DisassociateIp(associationId);

        // Delete the Elastic IP address.
        await _ec2Wrapper.ReleaseAddress(allocationId);

        // Terminate the instance.
        Console.WriteLine("Terminating the instance we created.");
        await _ec2Wrapper.TerminateInstances(instanceId);

        // Delete the security group.
        Console.WriteLine($"Deleting the Security Group: {groupName}.");
        await _ec2Wrapper.DeleteSecurityGroup(secGroupId);

        // Delete the RSA key pair.
        Console.WriteLine($"Deleting the key pair: {keyPairName}");
        await _ec2Wrapper.DeleteKeyPair(keyPairName);
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the temporary file with the key
 information.");
        _ec2Wrapper.DeleteTempFile(tempFileName);
        _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);
    }
}
```

Definisci una classe che racchiuda le azioni. EC2

```
/// <summary>
/// Methods of this class perform Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
/// </summary>
public class EC2Wrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEC2;
    private readonly ILogger<EC2Wrapper> _logger;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the EC2Wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonScheduler">The injected EC2 client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The injected logger.</param>
    public EC2Wrapper(IAmazonEC2 amazonService, ILogger<EC2Wrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonEC2 = amazonService;
        _logger = logger;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Allocates an Elastic IP address that can be associated with an Amazon EC2
    // instance. By using an Elastic IP address, you can keep the public IP
 address
    // constant even when you restart the associated instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The response object for the allocated address.</returns>
    public async Task<AllocateAddressResponse> AllocateAddress()
    {
        var request = new AllocateAddressRequest();

        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonEC2.AllocateAddressAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"Allocated IP: {response.PublicIp} with allocation
 ID {response.AllocationId}.");
            return response;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "AddressLimitExceeded")
            {
                // For more information on Elastic IP address quotas, see:
                // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/elastic-
ip-addresses-eip.html#using-instance-addressing-limit
                _logger.LogError($"Unable to allocate Elastic IP, address limit
 exceeded. {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
```

```
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while allocating Elastic IP.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Associates an Elastic IP address with an instance. When this association
 is
    /// created, the Elastic IP's public IP address is immediately used as the
 public
    /// IP address of the associated instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="allocationId">The allocation Id of an Elastic IP address.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance to
    /// associate the address with.</param>
    /// <returns>The association Id that represents
    /// the association of the Elastic IP address with an instance.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AssociateAddress(string allocationId, string
 instanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new AssociateAddressRequest
            {
                AllocationId = allocationId,
                InstanceId = instanceId
            };

            var response = await _amazonEC2.AssociateAddressAsync(request);
            return response.AssociationId;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to associate address.
 {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while associating the Elastic IP.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Authorize the local computer ingress to EC2 instances associated
    /// with the virtual private cloud (VPC) security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the security group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress(string groupName)
    {
        try
        {
            // Get the IP address for the local computer.
            var ipAddress = await GetIpAddress();
            Console.WriteLine($"Your IP address is: {ipAddress}");
            var ipRanges =
                new List<IpRange> { new IpRange { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" } };
            var permission = new IpPermission
            {
                Ipv4Ranges = ipRanges,
                IpProtocol = "tcp",
                FromPort = 22,
                ToPort = 22
            };
            var permissions = new List<IpPermission> { permission };
            var response = await _amazonEC2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
                new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest(groupName,
permissions));
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"The ingress rule already exists. {ec2Exception.Message}");
```

```
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while authorizing ingress.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Authorize the local computer for ingress to
    /// the Amazon EC2 SecurityGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The IPv4 address of the computer running the scenario.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> GetIpAddress()
    {
        var httpClient = new HttpClient();
        var ipString = await httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");

        // The IP address is returned with a new line
        // character on the end. Trim off the whitespace and
        // return the value to the caller.
        return ipString.Trim();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon EC2 key pair with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name for the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon EC2 key pair created.</returns>
    public async Task<KeyPair?> CreateKeyPair(string keyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new CreateKeyPairRequest { KeyName = keyPairName, };

            var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateKeyPairAsync(request);

            var kp = response.KeyPair;
            // Return the key pair so it can be saved if needed.
```

```
            // Wait until the key pair exists.
            int retries = 5;
            while (retries-- > 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Checking for new KeyPair {keyPairName}...");
                var keyPairs = await DescribeKeyPairs(keyPairName);
                if (keyPairs.Any())
                {
                    return kp;
                }

                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                retries--;
            }
            _logger.LogError($"Unable to find newly created KeyPair
{keyPairName}.");
            throw new DoesNotExistException("KeyPair not found");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"A key pair called {keyPairName} already exists.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while creating the key pair.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Save KeyPair information to a temporary file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPair">The name of the key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>The full path to the temporary file.</returns>
    public string SaveKeyPair(KeyPair keyPair)
    {
```

```
        var tempPath = Path.GetTempPath();
        var tempFileName = $"{tempPath}\\{Path.GetRandomFileName()}";
        var pemFileName = Path.ChangeExtension(tempFileName, "pem");

        // Save the key pair to a file in a temporary folder.
        using var stream = new FileStream(pemFileName, FileMode.Create);
        using var writer = new StreamWriter(stream);
        writer.WriteLine(keyPair.KeyMaterial);

        return pemFileName;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon EC2 security group with a specified name and
 description.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the new security group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupDescription">A description of the new security group.</
param>
    /// <returns>The group Id of the new security group.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateSecurityGroup(string groupName, string
 groupDescription)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateSecurityGroupAsync(
                new CreateSecurityGroupRequest(groupName, groupDescription));

            // Wait until the security group exists.
            int retries = 5;
            while (retries-- > 0)
            {
                var groups = await DescribeSecurityGroups(response.GroupId);
                if (groups.Any())
                {
                    return response.GroupId;
                }

                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                retries--;
            }
            _logger.LogError($"Unable to find newly created group {groupName}.");
            throw new DoesNotExistException("security group not found");
        }
```

```
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "ResourceAlreadyExists")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"A security group with the name {groupName} already exists.
 {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while creating the security group.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon EC2 VPC.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="cidrBlock">The CIDR block for the new security group.</
param>
    /// <returns>The VPC Id of the new VPC.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> CreateVPC(string cidrBlock)
    {

        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateVpcAsync(new CreateVpcRequest
            {
                CidrBlock = cidrBlock,
            });

            Vpc vpc = response.Vpc;
            Console.WriteLine($"Created VPC with ID: {vpc.VpcId}.");
            return vpc.VpcId;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't create VPC because: {ex.Message}");
            return null;
```

```
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 key pair.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name of the key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteKeyPair(string keyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEC2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(new
DeleteKeyPairRequest(keyPairName)).ConfigureAwait(false);
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidKeyPair.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError($"KeyPair {keyPairName} does not exist and
cannot be deleted. Please verify the key pair name and try again.");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete the key pair because:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the temporary file where the key pair information was saved.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tempFileName">The path to the temporary file.</param>
    public void DeleteTempFile(string tempFileName)
    {
        if (File.Exists(tempFileName))
        {
            File.Delete(tempFileName);
        }
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteSecurityGroup(string groupId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response =
                await _amazonEC2.DeleteSecurityGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteSecurityGroupRequest { GroupId = groupId });
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidGroup.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Security Group {groupId} does not exist and cannot be
deleted. Please verify the ID and try again.");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete the security group because:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 VPC.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteVpc(string vpcId)
    {
        var request = new DeleteVpcRequest
        {
            VpcId = vpcId,
```

```
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.DeleteVpcAsync(request);

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about existing Amazon EC2 images.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of image information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Image>> DescribeImages(List<string>? imageIds)
    {
        var request = new DescribeImagesRequest();
        if (imageIds is not null)
        {
            // If the imageIds list is not null, add the list
            // to the request object.
            request.ImageIds = imageIds;
        }

        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeImagesAsync(request);
        return response.Images;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display the information returned by DescribeImages.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="images">The list of image information to display.</param>
    public void DisplayImageInfo(List<Image> images)
    {
        images.ForEach(image =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{image.Name} Created on: {image.CreationDate}");
        });

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an Amazon EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>An EC2 instance.</returns>
    public async Task<Instance> DescribeInstance(string instanceId)
```

```
    {
        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeInstancesAsync(
            new DescribeInstancesRequest { InstanceIds = new List<string>
{ instanceId } });
        return response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display EC2 instance information.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instance">The instance Id of the EC2 instance.</param>
    public void DisplayInstanceInformation(Instance instance)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"ID: {instance.InstanceId}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Image ID: {instance.ImageId}");
        Console.WriteLine($"{instance.InstanceType}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Key Name: {instance.KeyName}");
        Console.WriteLine($"VPC ID: {instance.VpcId}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Public IP: {instance.PublicIpAddress}");
        Console.WriteLine($"State: {instance.State.Name}");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about EC2 instances with a particular state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tagName">The name of the tag to filter on.</param>
    /// <param name="tagValue">The value of the tag to look for.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> GetInstancesWithState(string state)
    {
        try
        {
            // Filters the results of the instance list.
            var filters = new List<Filter>
            {
                new Filter
                {
                    Name = $"instance-state-name",
                    Values = new List<string> { state, },
                },
            };
            var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest { Filters = filters, };

            Console.WriteLine($"\nShowing instances with state {state}");
```

```
            var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstances(request);

            await foreach (var response in paginator.Responses)
            {
                foreach (var reservation in response.Reservations)
                {
                    foreach (var instance in reservation.Instances)
                    {
                        Console.Write($"Instance ID: {instance.InstanceId} ");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tCurrent State:
{instance.State.Name}");
                    }
                }
            }

            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidParameterValue")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Invalid parameter value for filtering instances.");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list instances because: {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the instance types available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of instance type information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<InstanceTypeInfo>>
DescribeInstanceTypes(ArchitectureValues architecture)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DescribeInstanceTypesRequest();
```

```
            var filters = new List<Filter>
            {
                new Filter("processor-info.supported-architecture",
                    new List<string> { architecture.ToString() })
            };
            filters.Add(new Filter("instance-type", new() { "*.micro",
"*.small" }));

            request.Filters = filters;
            var instanceTypes = new List<InstanceTypeInfo>();

            var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstanceTypes(request);
            await foreach (var instanceType in paginator.InstanceTypes)
            {
                instanceTypes.Add(instanceType);
            }

            return instanceTypes;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidParameterValue")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Parameters are invalid. Ensure architecture and size
strings conform to DescribeInstanceTypes API reference.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete the security group because:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an Amazon EC2 key pair.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name of the key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of key pair information.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<KeyPairInfo>> DescribeKeyPairs(string keyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DescribeKeyPairsRequest();
            if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(keyPairName))
            {
                request = new DescribeKeyPairsRequest
                {
                    KeyNames = new List<string> { keyPairName }
                };
            }

            var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeKeyPairsAsync(request);
            return response.KeyPairs.ToList();
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidKeyPair.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"A key pair called {keyPairName} does not exist.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while describing the key pair.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information for one or all Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The optional Id of a specific Amazon EC2 security
group.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of security group information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SecurityGroup>> DescribeSecurityGroups(string groupId)
    {
```

```
        try
        {
            var securityGroups = new List<SecurityGroup>();
            var request = new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest();

            if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(groupId))
            {
                var groupIds = new List<string> { groupId };
                request.GroupIds = groupIds;
            }

            var paginatorForSecurityGroups =
                _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeSecurityGroups(request);

            await foreach (var securityGroup in
paginatorForSecurityGroups.SecurityGroups)
            {
                securityGroups.Add(securityGroup);
            }

            return securityGroups;

        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidGroup.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"A security group {groupId} does not exist.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while listing security groups.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display the information returned by the call to
```

```
    /// DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="securityGroup">A list of security group information.</param>
    public void DisplaySecurityGroupInfoAsync(SecurityGroup securityGroup)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"{securityGroup.GroupName}");
        Console.WriteLine("Ingress permissions:");
        securityGroup.IpPermissions.ForEach(permission =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tFromPort: {permission.FromPort}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIpProtocol: {permission.IpProtocol}");

            Console.Write($"\tIpv4Ranges: ");
            permission.Ipv4Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIp} "); });

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tIpv6Ranges:");
            permission.Ipv6Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIpv6} "); });

            Console.Write($"\n\tPrefixListIds: ");
            permission.PrefixListIds.ForEach(id => Console.Write($"{id.Id} "));

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tTo Port: {permission.ToPort}");
        });
        Console.WriteLine("Egress permissions:");
        securityGroup.IpPermissionsEgress.ForEach(permission =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tFromPort: {permission.FromPort}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIpProtocol: {permission.IpProtocol}");

            Console.Write($"\tIpv4Ranges: ");
            permission.Ipv4Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIp} "); });

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tIpv6Ranges:");
            permission.Ipv6Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIpv6} "); });

            Console.Write($"\n\tPrefixListIds: ");
            permission.PrefixListIds.ForEach(id => Console.Write($"{id.Id} "));

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tTo Port: {permission.ToPort}");
        });
```

```
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Disassociate an Elastic IP address from an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="associationId">The association Id.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisassociateIp(string associationId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonEC2.DisassociateAddressAsync(
                new DisassociateAddressRequest { AssociationId =
associationId });
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"AssociationId is invalid, unable to disassociate address.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while disassociating the Elastic IP.:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of available Amazon Linux images.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of image information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Image>> GetEC2AmiList()
    {
```

```
        var filter = new Filter { Name = "architecture", Values = new
List<string> { "x86_64" } };
        var filters = new List<Filter> { filter };
        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeImagesAsync(new
DescribeImagesRequest { Filters = filters });
        return response.Images;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Reboot a specific EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the instance that will be
rebooted.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> RebootInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new RebootInstancesRequest
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
            };

            await _amazonEC2.RebootInstancesAsync(request);

            // Wait for the instance to be running.
            Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to start.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);

            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId {ec2InstanceId} is invalid, unable to reboot.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
```

```
                $"An error occurred while rebooting the instance
 {ec2InstanceId}.: {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Release an Elastic IP address. After the Elastic IP address is released,
    /// it can no longer be used.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="allocationId">The allocation Id of the Elastic IP address.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ReleaseAddress(string allocationId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ReleaseAddressRequest { AllocationId =
 allocationId };

            var response = await _amazonEC2.ReleaseAddressAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidAllocationID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"AllocationId {allocationId} was not found.
 {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while releasing the AllocationId
 {allocationId}.: {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Create and run an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ImageId">The image Id of the image used as a basis for the
    /// EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceType">The instance type of the EC2 instance to
create.</param>
    /// <param name="keyName">The name of the key pair to associate with the
    /// instance.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the Amazon EC2 security group that will
be
    /// allowed to interact with the new EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>The instance Id of the new EC2 instance.</returns>
    public async Task<string> RunInstances(string imageId, string instanceType,
string keyName, string groupId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new RunInstancesRequest
            {
                ImageId = imageId,
                InstanceType = instanceType,
                KeyName = keyName,
                MinCount = 1,
                MaxCount = 1,
                SecurityGroupIds = new List<string> { groupId }
            };
            var response = await _amazonEC2.RunInstancesAsync(request);
            var instanceId = response.Reservation.Instances[0].InstanceId;

            Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to start.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);

            return instanceId;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidGroupId.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"GroupId {groupId} was not found. {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
```

```
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while running the instance.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Start an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the Amazon EC2 instance
    /// to start.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task StartInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new StartInstancesRequest
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
            };

            await _amazonEC2.StartInstancesAsync(request);

            Console.Write("Waiting for instance to start. ");
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to start.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while starting the instance.: {ex.Message}");
```

```
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Stop an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance to
    /// stop.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task StopInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new StopInstancesRequest
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
            };

            await _amazonEC2.StopInstancesAsync(request);
            Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to stop.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId, InstanceStateName.Stopped);

            Console.WriteLine("\nThe instance has stopped.");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to stop.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while stopping the instance.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance
    /// to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task<List<InstanceStateChange>> TerminateInstances(string
ec2InstanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new TerminateInstancesRequest
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId }
            };

            var response = await _amazonEC2.TerminateInstancesAsync(request);
            Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to terminate.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId,
InstanceStateName.Terminated);

            Console.WriteLine($"\nThe instance {ec2InstanceId} has been
terminated.");
            return response.TerminatingInstances;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to terminate.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while terminating the instance.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
 InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }

}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair

- CreateSecurityGroup
- DeleteKeyPair
- DeleteSecurityGroup
- DescribeImages
- DescribeInstanceTypes
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeKeyPairs
- DescribeSecurityGroups
- DisassociateAddress
- ReleaseAddress
- RunInstances
- StartInstances
- StopInstances
- TerminateInstances
- UnmonitorInstances

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
###############################################################################
# function get_started_with_ec2_instances
#
# Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started using EC2 instances.
#
#     "EC2 access" permissions are needed to run this code.
#
```

```
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
################################################################################
function get_started_with_ec2_instances() {
  # Requires version 4 for mapfile.
  local required_version=4.0

  # Get the current Bash version
  # Check if BASH_VERSION is set
  local current_version
  if [[ -n "$BASH_VERSION" ]]; then
    # Convert BASH_VERSION to a number for comparison
    current_version=$BASH_VERSION
  else
    # Get the current Bash version using the bash command
    current_version=$(bash --version | head -n 1 | awk '{ print $4 }')
  fi

  # Convert version strings to numbers for comparison
  local required_version_num current_version_num
  required_version_num=$(echo "$required_version" | awk -F. '{ print ($1 * 10000)
 + ($2 * 100) + $3 }')
  current_version_num=$(echo "$current_version" | awk -F. '{ print ($1 * 10000) +
 ($2 * 100) + $3 }')

  # Compare versions
  if ((current_version_num < required_version_num)); then
    echo "Error: This script requires Bash version $required_version or higher."
    echo "Your current Bash version is number is $current_version."
    exit 1
  fi

  {
    if [ "$EC2_OPERATIONS_SOURCED" != "True" ]; then

      source ./ec2_operations.sh
    fi
  }

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo "Welcome to the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) get started with
 instances demo."
  echo_repeat "*" 88
```

```
  echo

  echo "Let's create an RSA key pair that you can be use to securely connect to "
  echo "your EC2 instance."

  echo -n "Enter a unique name for your key: "
  get_input
  local key_name
  key_name=$get_input_result

  local temp_dir
  temp_dir=$(mktemp -d)
  local key_file_name="$temp_dir/${key_name}.pem"

  if ec2_create_keypair -n "${key_name}" -f "${key_file_name}"; then
    echo "Created a key pair $key_name and saved the private key to
$key_file_name"
    echo
  else
    errecho "The key pair failed to create. This demo will exit."
    return 1
  fi

  chmod 400 "${key_file_name}"

  if yes_no_input "Do you want to list some of your key pairs? (y/n) "; then
    local keys_and_fingerprints
    keys_and_fingerprints="$(ec2_describe_key_pairs)" && {
      local image_name_and_id
      while IFS=$'\n' read -r image_name_and_id; do
        local entries
        IFS=$'\t' read -ra entries <<<"$image_name_and_id"
        echo "Found rsa key ${entries[0]} with fingerprint:"
        echo "     ${entries[1]}"
      done <<<"$keys_and_fingerprints"

    }
  fi

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo_repeat "*" 88

  echo "Let's create a security group to manage access to your instance."
  echo -n "Enter a unique name for your security group: "
```

```
  get_input
  local security_group_name
  security_group_name=$get_input_result
  local security_group_id
  security_group_id=$(ec2_create_security_group -n "$security_group_name" \
    -d "Security group for EC2 instance") || {
    errecho "The security failed to create. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name"
    return 1
  }

  echo "Security group created with ID $security_group_id"
  echo

  local public_ip
  public_ip=$(curl -s http://checkip.amazonaws.com)

  echo "Let's add a rule to allow SSH only from your current IP address."
  echo "Your public IP address is $public_ip"
  echo -n "press return to add this rule to your security group."
  get_input

  if ! ec2_authorize_security_group_ingress -g "$security_group_id" -i
"$public_ip" -p tcp -f 22 -t 22; then
    errecho "The security group rules failed to update. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "Security group rules updated"

  local security_group_description
  security_group_description="$(ec2_describe_security_groups -g
"${security_group_id}")" || {
    errecho "Failed to describe security groups. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id"
    return 1
  }

  mapfile -t parameters <<<"$security_group_description"
  IFS=$'\t' read -ra entries <<<"${parameters[0]}"
  echo "Security group: ${entries[0]}"
  echo "    ID: ${entries[1]}"
  echo "    VPC: ${entries[2]}"
```

```
  echo "Inbound permissions:"
  IFS=$'\t' read -ra entries <<<"${parameters[1]}"
  echo "    IpProtocol: ${entries[0]}"
  echo "    FromPort: ${entries[1]}"
  echo "    ToPort: ${entries[2]}"
  echo "    CidrIp: ${parameters[2]}"

  local parameters
  parameters="$(ssm_get_parameters_by_path -p "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-
latest")" || {
    errecho "Failed to get parameters. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id"
    return 1

  }

  local image_ids=""
  mapfile -t parameters <<<"$parameters"
  for image_name_and_id in "${parameters[@]}"; do
    IFS=$'\t' read -ra values <<<"$image_name_and_id"
    if [[ "${values[0]}" == *"amzn2"* ]]; then
      image_ids+="${values[1]} "
    fi
  done

  local images
  images="$(ec2_describe_images -i "$image_ids")" || {
    errecho "Failed to describe images. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id"
    return 1

  }

  new_line_and_tab_to_list "$images"
  local images=("${list_result[@]}")

  # Get the size of the array
  local images_count=${#images[@]}

  if ((images_count == 0)); then
    errecho "No images found. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id"
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo_repeat "*" 88

  echo "Let's create an instance from an Amazon Linux 2 AMI. Here are some
 options:"
  for ((i = 0; i < images_count; i += 3)); do
    echo "$(((i / 3) + 1)) - ${images[$i]}"
  done

  integer_input "Please enter the number of the AMI you want to use: " 1
 "$((images_count / 3))"
  local choice=$get_input_result
  choice=$(((choice - 1) * 3))

  echo "Great choice."
  echo

  local architecture=${images[$((choice + 1))]}
  local image_id=${images[$((choice + 2))]}
  echo "Here are some instance types that support the ${architecture}
 architecture of the image:"
  response="$(ec2_describe_instance_types -a "${architecture}" -t
 "*.micro,*.small")" || {
    errecho "Failed to describe instance types. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id"
    return 1
  }

  local instance_types
  mapfile -t instance_types <<<"$response"

  # Get the size of the array
  local instance_types_count=${#instance_types[@]}

  echo "Here are some options:"
  for ((i = 0; i < instance_types_count; i++)); do
    echo "$((i + 1)) - ${instance_types[$i]}"
  done

  integer_input "Which one do you want to use? " 1 "${#instance_types[@]}
"
  choice=$get_input_result
  local instance_type=${instance_types[$((choice - 1))]}
```

```
  echo "Another great choice."
  echo

  echo "Creating your instance and waiting for it to start..."
  local instance_id
  instance_id=$(ec2_run_instances -i "$image_id" -t "$instance_type" -k
"$key_name" -s "$security_group_id") || {
    errecho "Failed to run instance. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id"
    return 1
  }

  ec2_wait_for_instance_running -i "$instance_id"
  echo "Your instance is ready:"
  echo

  local instance_details
  instance_details="$(ec2_describe_instances -i "${instance_id}")"

  echo
  print_instance_details "${instance_details}"

  local public_ip
  public_ip=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $6}')
  echo
  echo "You can use SSH to connect to your instance"
  echo "If the connection attempt times out, you might have to manually update
the SSH ingress rule"
  echo "for your IP address in the AWS Management Console."
  connect_to_instance "$key_file_name" "$public_ip"

  echo -n "Press Enter when you're ready to continue the demo: "
  get_input

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo_repeat "*" 88

  echo "Let's stop and start your instance to see what changes."
  echo "Stopping your instance and waiting until it's stopped..."
  ec2_stop_instances -i "$instance_id"
  ec2_wait_for_instance_stopped -i "$instance_id"

  echo "Your instance is stopped. Restarting..."
```

```
  ec2_start_instances -i "$instance_id"
  ec2_wait_for_instance_running -i "$instance_id"

  echo "Your instance is running again."
  local instance_details
  instance_details="$(ec2_describe_instances -i "${instance_id}")"

  print_instance_details "${instance_details}"

  public_ip=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $6}')

  echo "Every time your instance is restarted, its public IP address changes"
  connect_to_instance "$key_file_name" "$public_ip"

  echo -n "Press Enter when you're ready to continue the demo: "
  get_input

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo_repeat "*" 88

  echo "You can allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it with your
 instance"
  echo "to keep a consistent IP address even when your instance restarts."

  local result
  result=$(ec2_allocate_address -d vpc) || {
    errecho "Failed to allocate an address. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id" "$instance_id"
    return 1
  }

  local elastic_ip allocation_id
  elastic_ip=$(echo "$result" | awk '{print $1}')
  allocation_id=$(echo "$result" | awk '{print $2}')

  echo "Allocated static Elastic IP address: $elastic_ip"

  local association_id
  association_id=$(ec2_associate_address -i "$instance_id" -a "$allocation_id")
 || {
    errecho "Failed to associate an address. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id" "$instance_id"
 "$allocation_id"
    return 1
```

```
  }

  echo "Associated your Elastic IP with your instance."
  echo "You can now use SSH to connect to your instance by using the Elastic IP."
  connect_to_instance "$key_file_name" "$elastic_ip"

  echo -n "Press Enter when you're ready to continue the demo: "
  get_input

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo_repeat "*" 88

  echo "Let's stop and start your instance to see what changes."
  echo "Stopping your instance and waiting until it's stopped..."
  ec2_stop_instances -i "$instance_id"
  ec2_wait_for_instance_stopped -i "$instance_id"

  echo "Your instance is stopped. Restarting..."

  ec2_start_instances -i "$instance_id"
  ec2_wait_for_instance_running -i "$instance_id"

  echo "Your instance is running again."
  local instance_details
  instance_details="$(ec2_describe_instances -i "${instance_id}")"

  print_instance_details "${instance_details}"

  echo "Because you have associated an Elastic IP with your instance, you can"
  echo "connect by using a consistent IP address after the instance restarts."
  connect_to_instance "$key_file_name" "$elastic_ip"

  echo -n "Press Enter when you're ready to continue the demo: "
  get_input

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo_repeat "*" 88

  if yes_no_input "Do you want to delete the resources created in this demo: (y/
n) "; then
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id" "$instance_id" \
      "$allocation_id" "$association_id"
  else
    echo "The following resources were not deleted."
```

```
    echo "Key pair: $key_name"
    echo "Key file: $key_file_name"
    echo "Security group: $security_group_id"
    echo "Instance: $instance_id"
    echo "Elastic IP address: $elastic_ip"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function clean_up
#
# This function cleans up the created resources.
#     $1 - The name of the ec2 key pair to delete.
#     $2 - The name of the key file to delete.
#     $3 - The ID of the security group to delete.
#     $4 - The ID of the instance to terminate.
#     $5 - The ID of the elastic IP address to release.
#     $6 - The ID of the elastic IP address to disassociate.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
###############################################################################
function clean_up() {
  local result=0
  local key_pair_name=$1
  local key_file_name=$2
  local security_group_id=$3
  local instance_id=$4
  local allocation_id=$5
  local association_id=$6

  if [ -n "$association_id" ]; then
    # bashsupport disable=BP2002
    if (ec2_disassociate_address -a "$association_id"); then
      echo "Disassociated elastic IP address with ID $association_id"
    else
      errecho "The elastic IP address disassociation failed."
      result=1
    fi
  fi

  if [ -n "$allocation_id" ]; then
    # bashsupport disable=BP2002
```

```
  if (ec2_release_address -a "$allocation_id"); then
    echo "Released elastic IP address with ID $allocation_id"
  else
    errecho "The elastic IP address release failed."
    result=1
  fi
fi

if [ -n "$instance_id" ]; then
  # bashsupport disable=BP2002
  if (ec2_terminate_instances -i "$instance_id"); then
    echo "Started terminating instance with ID $instance_id"

    ec2_wait_for_instance_terminated -i "$instance_id"
  else
    errecho "The instance terminate failed."
    result=1
  fi
fi

if [ -n "$security_group_id" ]; then
  # bashsupport disable=BP2002
  if (ec2_delete_security_group -i "$security_group_id"); then
    echo "Deleted security group with ID $security_group_id"
  else
    errecho "The security group delete failed."
    result=1
  fi
fi

if [ -n "$key_pair_name" ]; then
  # bashsupport disable=BP2002
  if (ec2_delete_keypair -n "$key_pair_name"); then
    echo "Deleted key pair named $key_pair_name"
  else
    errecho "The key pair delete failed."
    result=1
  fi
fi

if [ -n "$key_file_name" ]; then
  rm -f "$key_file_name"
fi
```

```
  return $result
}

##############################################################################
# function ssm_get_parameters_by_path
#
# This function retrieves one or more parameters from the AWS Systems Manager
 Parameter Store
# by specifying a parameter path.
#
# Parameters:
#       -p parameter_path - The path of the parameter(s) to retrieve.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function ssm_get_parameters_by_path() {
  local parameter_path response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ssm_get_parameters_by_path"
    echo "Retrieves one or more parameters from the AWS Systems Manager Parameter
 Store by specifying a parameter path."
    echo "  -p parameter_path - The path of the parameter(s) to retrieve."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      p) parameter_path="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
```

```
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$parameter_path" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a parameter path with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ssm get-parameters-by-path \
    --path "$parameter_path" \
    --query "Parameters[*].[Name, Value]" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log $?
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports get-parameters-by-path operation failed.
$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function print_instance_details
#
# This function prints the details of an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon
 EC2) instance.
#
# Parameters:
#       instance_details - The instance details in the format "InstanceId ImageId
 InstanceType KeyName VpcId PublicIpAddress State.Name".
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function print_instance_details() {
  local instance_details="$1"

  if [[ -z "${instance_details}" ]]; then
    echo "Error: Missing required instance details argument."
    return 1
```

```
  fi

  local instance_id image_id instance_type key_name vpc_id public_ip state
  instance_id=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $1}')
  image_id=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $2}')
  instance_type=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $3}')
  key_name=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $4}')
  vpc_id=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $5}')
  public_ip=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $6}')
  state=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $7}')

  echo "    ID: ${instance_id}"
  echo "    Image ID: ${image_id}"
  echo "    Instance type: ${instance_type}"
  echo "    Key name: ${key_name}"
  echo "    VPC ID: ${vpc_id}"
  echo "    Public IP: ${public_ip}"
  echo "    State: ${state}"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function connect_to_instance
#
# This function displays the public IP address of an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) instance and prompts the user to connect to the instance via SSH.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the key file used to connect to the instance.
#       $2 - The public IP address of the instance.
#
# Returns:
#       None
###############################################################################
function connect_to_instance() {
  local key_file_name="$1"
  local public_ip="$2"

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$key_file_name" ]]; then
    echo "ERROR: You must provide a key file name as the first argument." >&2
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  if [[ -z "$public_ip" ]]; then
    echo "ERROR: You must provide a public IP address as the second argument."
 >&2
    return 1
  fi

  # Display the public IP address and connection command
  echo "To connect, run the following command:"
  echo "    ssh -i ${key_file_name} ec2-user@${public_ip}"

  # Prompt the user to connect to the instance
  if yes_no_input "Do you want to connect now? (y/n) "; then
    echo "After you have connected, you can return to this example by typing
 'exit'"
    ssh -i "${key_file_name}" ec2-user@"${public_ip}"
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function get_input
#
# This function gets user input from the command line.
#
# Outputs:
#   User input to stdout.
#
# Returns:
#       0
##############################################################################
function get_input() {

  if [ -z "${mock_input+x}" ]; then
    read -r get_input_result
  else

    if [ "$mock_input_array_index" -lt ${#mock_input_array[@]} ]; then
      get_input_result="${mock_input_array[$mock_input_array_index]}"
      # bashsupport disable=BP2001
      # shellcheck disable=SC2206
      ((mock_input_array_index++))
      echo -n "$get_input_result"
    else
      echo "MOCK_INPUT_ARRAY has no more elements" 1>&2
```

```
      return 1
    fi
  fi

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function yes_no_input
#
# This function requests a yes/no answer from the user, following to a prompt.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The prompt.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If yes.
#       1 - If no.
###############################################################################
function yes_no_input() {
  if [ -z "$1" ]; then
    echo "Internal error yes_no_input"
    return 1
  fi

  local index=0
  local response="N"
  while [[ $index -lt 10 ]]; do
    index=$((index + 1))
    echo -n "$1"
    if ! get_input; then
      return 1
    fi
    response=$(echo "$get_input_result" | tr '[:upper:]' '[:lower:]')
    if [ "$response" = "y" ] || [ "$response" = "n" ]; then
      break
    else
      echo -e "\nPlease enter or 'y' or 'n'."
    fi
  done

  echo

  if [ "$response" = "y" ]; then
```

```
    return 0
  else
    return 1
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function integer_input
#
# This function prompts the user to enter an integer within a specified range
# and validates the input.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The prompt message to display to the user.
#       $2 - The minimum value of the accepted range.
#       $3 - The maximum value of the accepted range.
#
# Returns:
#       The valid integer input from the user.
#       If the input is invalid or out of range, the function will continue
#       prompting the user until a valid input is provided.
##############################################################################
function integer_input() {
  local prompt="$1"
  local min_value="$2"
  local max_value="$3"
  local input=""

  while true; do
    # Display the prompt message and wait for user input
    echo -n "$prompt"

    if ! get_input; then
      return 1
    fi

    input="$get_input_result"

    # Check if the input is a valid integer
    if [[ "$input" =~ ^-?[0-9]+$ ]]; then
      # Check if the input is within the specified range
      if ((input >= min_value && input <= max_value)); then
        return 0
      else
```

```
        echo "Error: Input, $input, must be between $min_value and $max_value."
      fi
    else
      echo "Error: Invalid input- $input. Please enter an integer."
    fi
  done
}
##############################################################################
# function new_line_and_tab_to_list
#
# This function takes a string input containing newlines and tabs, and
# converts it into a list (array) of elements.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The input string containing newlines and tabs.
#
# Returns:
#       The resulting list (array) is stored in the global variable
#       'list_result'.
##############################################################################
function new_line_and_tab_to_list() {
  local input=$1
  export list_result

  list_result=()
  mapfile -t lines <<<"$input"
  local line
  for line in "${lines[@]}"; do
    IFS=$'\t' read -ra parameters <<<"$line"
    list_result+=("${parameters[@]}")
  done
}

##############################################################################
# function echo_repeat
#
# This function prints a string 'n' times to stdout.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The string.
#       $2 - Number of times to print the string.
#
# Outputs:
#   String 'n' times to stdout.
```

```
#
# Returns:
#       0
##############################################################################
function echo_repeat() {
  local end=$2
  for ((i = 0; i < end; i++)); do
    echo -n "$1"
  done
  echo
}
```

Le funzioni DynamoDB utilizzate in questo scenario.

```
##############################################################################
# function ec2_create_keypair
#
# This function creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) ED25519 or
 2048-bit RSA key pair
# and writes it to a file.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n key_pair_name - A key pair name.
#       -f file_path - File to store the key pair.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function ec2_create_keypair() {
  local key_pair_name file_path response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_create_keypair"
    echo "Creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) ED25519 or 2048-
bit RSA key pair"
    echo " and writes it to a file."
    echo "  -n key_pair_name - A key pair name."
    echo "  -f file_path - File to store the key pair."
    echo ""
```

```
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:f:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) key_pair_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    f) file_path="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$key_pair_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$file_path" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a file path with the -f parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws ec2 create-key-pair \
  --key-name "$key_pair_name" \
  --query 'KeyMaterial' \
  --output text) || {
  aws_cli_error_log ${?}
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-access-key operation failed.$response"
  return 1
}

if [[ -n "$file_path" ]]; then
  echo "$response" >"$file_path"
fi
```

```
  return 0
}

##############################################################################
# function ec2_describe_key_pairs
#
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 key pairs.
#
# Parameters:
#       -h - Display help.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function ec2_describe_key_pairs() {
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_describe_key_pairs"
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key
 pairs."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1
```

```
  local response

  response=$(aws ec2 describe-key-pairs \
    --query 'KeyPairs[*].[KeyName, KeyFingerprint]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-key-pairs operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_create_security_group
#
# This function creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security
 group.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n security_group_name - The name of the security group.
#       -d security_group_description - The description of the security group.
#
# Returns:
#       The ID of the created security group, or an error message if the
 operation fails.
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
###############################################################################
function ec2_create_security_group() {
  local security_group_name security_group_description response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_create_security_group"
    echo "Creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group."
    echo "  -n security_group_name - The name of the security group."
    echo "  -d security_group_description - The description of the security
 group."
```

```
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "n:d:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) security_group_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      d) security_group_description="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$security_group_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group name with the -n
parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$security_group_description" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group description with the -d
parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  # Create the security group
  response=$(aws ec2 create-security-group \
    --group-name "$security_group_name" \
    --description "$security_group_description" \
    --query "GroupId" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-security-group operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
```

```
  }

  echo "$response"
  return 0
}

##############################################################################
# function ec2_describe_security_groups
#
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 security groups.
#
# Parameters:
#       -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group to describe
 (optional).
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function ec2_describe_security_groups() {
  local security_group_id response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_describe_security_groups"
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 security groups."
    echo "  -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group to describe
 (optional)."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "g:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      g) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
```

```
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local query="SecurityGroups[*].[GroupName, GroupId, VpcId, IpPermissions[*].
[IpProtocol, FromPort, ToPort, IpRanges[*].CidrIp]]"

  if [[ -n "$security_group_id" ]]; then
    response=$(aws ec2 describe-security-groups --group-ids "$security_group_id"
 --query "${query}" --output text)
  else
    response=$(aws ec2 describe-security-groups --query "${query}" --output text)
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-security-groups operation failed.
$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_authorize_security_group_ingress
#
# This function authorizes an ingress rule for an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) security group.
#
# Parameters:
#       -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group.
#       -i ip_address - The IP address or CIDR block to authorize.
#       -p protocol - The protocol to authorize (e.g., tcp, udp, icmp).
#       -f from_port - The start of the port range to authorize.
#       -t to_port - The end of the port range to authorize.
#
```

```
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function ec2_authorize_security_group_ingress() {
  local security_group_id ip_address protocol from_port to_port response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_authorize_security_group_ingress"
    echo "Authorizes an ingress rule for an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon
 EC2) security group."
    echo "  -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group."
    echo "  -i ip_address - The IP address or CIDR block to authorize."
    echo "  -p protocol - The protocol to authorize (e.g., tcp, udp, icmp)."
    echo "  -f from_port - The start of the port range to authorize."
    echo "  -t to_port - The end of the port range to authorize."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "g:i:p:f:t:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      g) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      i) ip_address="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) protocol="${OPTARG}" ;;
      f) from_port="${OPTARG}" ;;
      t) to_port="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$security_group_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group ID with the -g parameter."
```

```
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$ip_address" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an IP address or CIDR block with the -i
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$protocol" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a protocol with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$from_port" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a start port with the -f parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$to_port" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an end port with the -t parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \
    --group-id "$security_group_id" \
    --cidr "${ip_address}/32" \
    --protocol "$protocol" \
    --port "$from_port-$to_port" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports authorize-security-group-ingress operation
 failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

```
##############################################################################
# function ec2_describe_images
#
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 images.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i image_ids - A space-separated  list of image IDs (optional).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function ec2_describe_images() {
  local image_ids response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_describe_images"
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 images."
    echo "  -i image_ids - A space-separated list of image IDs (optional)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) image_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1
```

```
  local aws_cli_args=()

  if [[ -n "$image_ids" ]]; then
    # shellcheck disable=SC2206
    aws_cli_args+=("--image-ids" $image_ids)
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 describe-images \
    "${aws_cli_args[@]}" \
    --query 'Images[*].[Description,Architecture,ImageId]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-images operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# ec2_describe_instance_types
#
# This function describes EC2 instance types filtered by processor architecture
# and optionally by instance type. It takes the following arguments:
#
# -a, --architecture ARCHITECTURE  Specify the processor architecture (e.g.,
 x86_64)
# -t, --type INSTANCE_TYPE         Comma-separated list of instance types (e.g.,
 t2.micro)
# -h, --help                       Show the usage help
#
# The function prints the instance type and supported architecture for each
# matching instance type.
###############################################################################
function ec2_describe_instance_types() {
  local architecture=""
  local instance_types=""

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
```

```
    echo "Usage: ec2_describe_instance_types [-a|--architecture ARCHITECTURE] [-
t|--type INSTANCE_TYPE] [-h|--help]"
    echo "  -a, --architecture ARCHITECTURE  Specify the processor architecture
 (e.g., x86_64)"
    echo "  -t, --type INSTANCE_TYPE         Comma-separated list of instance
 types (e.g., t2.micro)"
    echo "  -h, --help                       Show this help message"
  }

  while [[ $# -gt 0 ]]; do
    case "$1" in
      -a | --architecture)
        architecture="$2"
        shift 2
        ;;
      -t | --type)
        instance_types="$2"
        shift 2
        ;;
      -h | --help)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      *)
        echo "Unknown argument: $1"
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done

  if [[ -z "$architecture" ]]; then
    errecho "Error: Architecture not specified."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$instance_types" ]]; then
    errecho "Error: Instance type not specified."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  local tmp_json_file="temp_ec2.json"
  echo -n '[
```

```
    {
      "Name": "processor-info.supported-architecture",
      "Values": [' >"$tmp_json_file"

  local items
  IFS=',' read -ra items <<<"$architecture"
  local array_size
  array_size=${#items[@]}
  for i in $(seq 0 $((array_size - 1))); do
    echo -n '"'"${items[$i]}"'"' >>"$tmp_json_file"
    if [[ $i -lt $((array_size - 1)) ]]; then
      echo -n ',' >>"$tmp_json_file"
    fi
  done
  echo -n ']},
    {
    "Name": "instance-type",
      "Values": [' >>"$tmp_json_file"
  IFS=',' read -ra items <<<"$instance_types"
  local array_size
  array_size=${#items[@]}
  for i in $(seq 0 $((array_size - 1))); do
    echo -n '"'"${items[$i]}"'"' >>"$tmp_json_file"
    if [[ $i -lt $((array_size - 1)) ]]; then
      echo -n ',' >>"$tmp_json_file"
    fi
  done

  echo -n ']}]' >>"$tmp_json_file"

  local response
  response=$(aws ec2 describe-instance-types --filters file://"$tmp_json_file" \
    --query 'InstanceTypes[*].[InstanceType]' --output text)

  local error_code=$?

  rm "$tmp_json_file"

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    echo "ERROR: AWS reports describe-instance-types operation failed."
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  echo "$response"
  return 0
}

##############################################################################
# function ec2_run_instances
#
# This function launches one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i image_id - The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use.
#       -t instance_type - The instance type to use (e.g., t2.micro).
#       -k key_pair_name - The name of the key pair to use.
#       -s security_group_id - The ID of the security group to use.
#       -c count - The number of instances to launch (default: 1).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function ec2_run_instances() {
  local image_id instance_type key_pair_name security_group_id count response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_run_instances"
    echo "Launches one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances."
    echo "  -i image_id - The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use."
    echo "  -t instance_type - The instance type to use (e.g., t2.micro)."
    echo "  -k key_pair_name - The name of the key pair to use."
    echo "  -s security_group_id - The ID of the security group to use."
    echo "  -c count - The number of instances to launch (default: 1)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:t:k:s:c:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) image_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
```

```
      t) instance_type="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) key_pair_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      s) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      c) count="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$image_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) ID with the -i
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$instance_type" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an instance type with the -t parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$key_pair_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key pair name with the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$security_group_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group ID with the -s parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$count" ]]; then
    count=1
```

```
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 run-instances \
    --image-id "$image_id" \
    --instance-type "$instance_type" \
    --key-name "$key_pair_name" \
    --security-group-ids "$security_group_id" \
    --count "$count" \
    --query 'Instances[*].[InstanceId]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports run-instances operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_describe_instances
#
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i instance_id - The ID of the instance to describe (optional).
#       -q query - The query to filter the response (optional).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_describe_instances() {
  local instance_id query response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_describe_instances"
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances."
```

```
    echo "  -i instance_id - The ID of the instance to describe (optional)."
    echo "  -q query - The query to filter the response (optional)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:q:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) instance_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      q) query="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local aws_cli_args=()

  if [[ -n "$instance_id" ]]; then
    # shellcheck disable=SC2206
    aws_cli_args+=("--instance-ids" $instance_id)
  fi

  local query_arg=""
  if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
    query_arg="--query '$query'"
  else
    query_arg="--query Reservations[*].Instances[*].
[InstanceId,ImageId,InstanceType,KeyName,VpcId,PublicIpAddress,State.Name]"
  fi

  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  response=$(aws ec2 describe-instances \
    "${aws_cli_args[@]}" \
    $query_arg \
    --output text) || {
```

```
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-instances operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_stop_instances
#
# This function stops one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to stop (comma-separated).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_stop_instances() {
  local instance_ids
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_stop_instances"
    echo "Stops one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances."
    echo "  -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to stop (comma-
separated)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) instance_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
```

```
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$instance_ids" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide one or more instance IDs with the -i
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 stop-instances \
    --instance-ids "${instance_ids}") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports stop-instances operation failed with $response."
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_start_instances
#
# This function starts one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to start (comma-separated).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_start_instances() {
  local instance_ids
```

```
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_start_instances"
    echo "Starts one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances."
    echo "  -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to start (comma-
separated)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) instance_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$instance_ids" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide one or more instance IDs with the -i
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 start-instances \
    --instance-ids "${instance_ids}") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports start-instances operation failed with $response."
    return 1
  }
```

```
  return 0
}

##############################################################################
# function ec2_allocate_address
#
# This function allocates an Elastic IP address for use with Amazon Elastic
 Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances in a specific AWS Region.
#
# Parameters:
#       -d domain - The domain for the Elastic IP address (either 'vpc' or
 'standard').
#
# Returns:
#       The allocated Elastic IP address, or an error message if the operation
 fails.
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
##############################################################################
function ec2_allocate_address() {
  local domain response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_allocate_address"
    echo "Allocates an Elastic IP address for use with Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances in a specific AWS Region."
    echo "  -d domain - The domain for the Elastic IP address (either 'vpc' or
 'standard')."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "d:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      d) domain="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
```

```
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$domain" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a domain with the -d parameter (either 'vpc'
 or 'standard')."
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ "$domain" != "vpc" && "$domain" != "standard" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: Invalid domain value. Must be either 'vpc' or 'standard'."
    return 1
  fi

  # Allocate the Elastic IP address
  response=$(aws ec2 allocate-address \
    --domain "$domain" \
    --query "[PublicIp,AllocationId]" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports allocate-address operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"
  return 0
}

################################################################################
# function ec2_associate_address
#
# This function associates an Elastic IP address with an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Parameters:
#       -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to
 associate.
```

```
#       -i instance_id - The ID of the EC2 instance to associate the Elastic IP
 address with.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
###############################################################################
function ec2_associate_address() {
  local allocation_id instance_id response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_associate_address"
    echo "Associates an Elastic IP address with an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) instance."
    echo "  -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to
 associate."
    echo "  -i instance_id - The ID of the EC2 instance to associate the Elastic
 IP address with."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "a:i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      a) allocation_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      i) instance_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$allocation_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an allocation ID with the -a parameter."
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$instance_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an instance ID with the -i parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  # Associate the Elastic IP address
  response=$(aws ec2 associate-address \
    --allocation-id "$allocation_id" \
    --instance-id "$instance_id" \
    --query "AssociationId" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports associate-address operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"
  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_disassociate_address
#
# This function disassociates an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic
 Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Parameters:
#       -a association_id - The association ID that represents the association of
 the Elastic IP address with an instance.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
###############################################################################
function ec2_disassociate_address() {
  local association_id response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
```

```
    echo "function ec2_disassociate_address"
    echo "Disassociates an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance."
    echo "  -a association_id - The association ID that represents the
 association of the Elastic IP address with an instance."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "a:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      a) association_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$association_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an association ID with the -a parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 disassociate-address \
    --association-id "$association_id") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports disassociate-address operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}

##############################################################################
# function ec2_release_address
```

```
#
# This function releases an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Parameters:
#       -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to
 release.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
###############################################################################
function ec2_release_address() {
  local allocation_id response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_release_address"
    echo "Releases an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) instance."
    echo "  -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to
 release."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "a:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      a) allocation_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
```

```
  if [[ -z "$allocation_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an allocation ID with the -a parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 release-address \
    --allocation-id "$allocation_id") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports release-address operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_terminate_instances
#
# This function terminates one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# instances using the AWS CLI.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i instance_ids - A space-separated list of instance IDs.
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_terminate_instances() {
  local instance_ids response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_terminate_instances"
    echo "Terminates one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances."
    echo "  -i instance_ids - A space-separated list of instance IDs."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }
```

```
  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) instance_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Check if instance ID is provided
  if [[ -z "${instance_ids}" ]]; then
    echo "Error: Missing required instance IDs parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  response=$(aws ec2 terminate-instances \
    "--instance-ids" $instance_ids \
    --query 'TerminatingInstances[*].[InstanceId,CurrentState.Name]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports terminate-instances operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_delete_security_group
#
# This function deletes an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security
 group.
#
# Parameters:
```

```
#       -i security_group_id - The ID of the security group to delete.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function ec2_delete_security_group() {
  local security_group_id response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_delete_security_group"
    echo "Deletes an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group."
    echo "  -i security_group_id - The ID of the security group to delete."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$security_group_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group ID with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 delete-security-group --group-id "$security_group_id" --
output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
```

```
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-security-group operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_delete_keypair
#
# This function deletes an Amazon EC2 ED25519 or 2048-bit RSA key pair.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n key_pair_name - A key pair name.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_delete_keypair() {
  local key_pair_name response

  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_delete_keypair"
    echo "Deletes an Amazon EC2 ED25519 or 2048-bit RSA key pair."
    echo "  -n key_pair_name - A key pair name."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) key_pair_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
```

```
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$key_pair_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key pair name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 delete-key-pair \
    --key-name "$key_pair_name") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-key-pair operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utility utilizzate in questo scenario.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

#############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
```

```
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeInstanceTypes
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeKeyPairs
  - DescribeSecurityGroups

- DisassociateAddress
- ReleaseAddress
- RunInstances
- StartInstances
- StopInstances
- TerminateInstances
- UnmonitorInstances

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario al prompt dei comandi.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.CreateKeyPairResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DeleteKeyPairResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeKeyPairsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DisassociateAddressResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Ec2Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.ReleaseAddressResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetParametersByPathResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.Parameter;

import java.net.InetAddress;
import java.net.UnknownHostException;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;

/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * This Java example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Creates an RSA key pair and saves the private key data as a .pem file.
 * 2. Lists key pairs.
 * 3. Creates a security group for the default VPC.
 * 4. Displays security group information.
 * 5. Gets a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs and selects one.
 * 6. Gets additional information about the image.
 * 7. Gets a list of instance types that are compatible with the selected AMI’s
 * architecture.
 * 8. Creates an instance with the key pair, security group, AMI, and an
 * instance type.
 * 9. Displays information about the instance.
 * 10. Stops the instance and waits for it to stop.
 * 11. Starts the instance and waits for it to start.
 * 12. Allocates an Elastic IP address and associates it with the instance.
 * 13. Displays SSH connection info for the instance.
 * 14. Disassociates and deletes the Elastic IP address.
 * 15. Terminates the instance and waits for it to terminate.
 * 16. Deletes the security group.
 * 17. Deletes the key pair.
 */
public class EC2Scenario {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(EC2Scenario.class);
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException,
 UnknownHostException {

        logger.info("""
            Usage:
               <keyName> <fileName> <groupName> <groupDesc>

            Where:
```

```
                keyName -  A key pair name (for example, TestKeyPair).\s
                fileName -  A file name where the key information is written to.\s
                groupName - The name of the security group.\s
                groupDesc - The description of the security group.\s
            """);

        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        EC2Actions ec2Actions = new EC2Actions();

        String keyName = "TestKeyPair7" ;
        String fileName = "ec2Key.pem";
        String groupName = "TestSecGroup7" ;
        String groupDesc = "Test Group" ;
        String vpcId = ec2Actions.describeFirstEC2VpcAsync().join().vpcId();
        InetAddress localAddress = InetAddress.getLocalHost();
        String myIpAddress = localAddress.getHostAddress();

        logger.info("""
            Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) is a web service that provides
 secure, resizable compute
            capacity in the cloud. It allows developers and organizations to
 easily launch and manage
            virtual server instances, known as EC2 instances, to run their
 applications.

            EC2 provides a wide range of instance types, each with different
 compute, memory,
            and storage capabilities, to meet the diverse needs of various
 workloads. Developers
            can choose the appropriate instance type based on their application's
 requirements,
            such as high-performance computing, memory-intensive tasks, or GPU-
accelerated workloads.

            The `Ec2AsyncClient` interface in the AWS SDK for Java 2.x provides a
 set of methods to
            programmatically interact with the Amazon EC2 service. This allows
 developers to
            automate the provisioning, management, and monitoring of EC2
 instances as part of their
            application deployment pipelines. With EC2, teams can focus on
 building and deploying
            their applications without having to worry about the underlying
 infrastructure
```

```
            required to host and manage physical servers.

            This scenario walks you through how to perform key operations for
this service.
            Let's get started...
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create an RSA key pair and save the private key material
as a .pem file.");
        logger.info("""
            An RSA key pair for Amazon EC2 is a security mechanism used to
authenticate and secure
            access to your EC2 instances. It consists of a public key and a
private key,
            which are generated as a pair.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<CreateKeyPairResponse> future =
ec2Actions.createKeyPairAsync(keyName, fileName);
            CreateKeyPairResponse response = future.join();
            logger.info("Key Pair successfully created. Key Fingerprint: " +
response.keyFingerprint());

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                if (ec2Ex.getMessage().contains("already exists")) {
                    // Key pair already exists.
                    logger.info("The key pair '" + keyName + "' already exists.
Moving on...");
                } else {
                    logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                    return;
                }
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " +
(rt.getMessage()));
                return;
```

```
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. List key pairs.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<DescribeKeyPairsResponse> future =
ec2Actions.describeKeysAsync();
            DescribeKeyPairsResponse keyPairsResponse = future.join();
            keyPairsResponse.keyPairs().forEach(keyPair -> logger.info(
                "Found key pair with name {} and fingerprint {}",
                keyPair.keyName(),
                keyPair.keyFingerprint()));

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", (cause != null ?
cause.getMessage() : rt.getMessage()));
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Create a security group.");
        logger.info("""
            An AWS EC2 Security Group is a virtual firewall that controls the
            inbound and outbound traffic to an EC2 instance. It acts as a first
line
            of defense for your EC2 instances, allowing you to specify the rules
that
            govern the network traffic entering and leaving your instances.
           """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String groupId = "";
```

```
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
ec2Actions.createSecurityGroupAsync(groupName, groupDesc, vpcId, myIpAddress);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Created security group") ;

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                if (ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage().contains("already
exists")) {
                    logger.info("The Security Group already exists. Moving
on...");
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                    return;
                }
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Display security group information for the new security
group.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
ec2Actions.describeSecurityGroupArnByNameAsync(groupName);
            groupId = future.join();
            logger.info("The security group Id is "+groupId);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                String errorCode = ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode();
                if ("InvalidGroup.NotFound".equals(errorCode)) {
                    logger.info("Security group '{}' does not exist. Error Code:
{}", groupName, errorCode);
```

```
                } else {
                    logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code: {}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), errorCode);
                }
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. Get a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs and select one with
amzn2 in the name.");
        logger.info("""
            An Amazon EC2 AMI (Amazon Machine Image) is a pre-configured virtual
machine image that
            serves as a template for launching EC2 instances. It contains all the
necessary software and
            configurations required to run an application or operating system on
an EC2 instance.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String instanceAMI="";
        try {
            CompletableFuture<GetParametersByPathResponse> future =
ec2Actions.getParaValuesAsync();
            GetParametersByPathResponse pathResponse = future.join();
            List<Parameter> parameterList = pathResponse.parameters();
            for (Parameter para : parameterList) {
                if (filterName(para.name())) {
                    instanceAMI = para.value();
                    break;
                }
            }
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
```

```
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        logger.info("The AMI value with amzn2 is: {}", instanceAMI);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. Get the (Amazon Machine Image) AMI value from the amzn2
image.");
        logger.info("""
           An AMI value represents a specific version of a virtual machine (VM)
or server image.
           It uniquely identifies a particular version of an EC2 instance,
including its operating system,
           pre-installed software, and any custom configurations. This allows you
to consistently deploy the same
           VM image across your infrastructure.

            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String amiValue;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
ec2Actions.describeImageAsync(instanceAMI);
            amiValue = future.join();

        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                Ec2Exception ec2Ex = (Ec2Exception) cause;
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Retrieves an instance type available in the current AWS
region.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String instanceType;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
ec2Actions.getInstanceTypesAsync();
            instanceType = future.join();
            if (!instanceType.isEmpty()) {
                logger.info("Found instance type: " + instanceType);
            } else {
                logger.info("Desired instance type not found.");
            }
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("8. Create an Amazon EC2 instance using the key pair, the
instance type, the security group, and the EC2 AMI value.");
        logger.info("Once the EC2 instance is created, it is placed into a
running state.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String newInstanceId;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
ec2Actions.runInstanceAsync(instanceType, keyName, groupName, amiValue);
            newInstanceId = future.join();
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception) {
```

```
                Ec2Exception ec2Ex = (Ec2Exception) cause;
                switch (ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode()) {
                    case "InvalidParameterValue":
                        logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:
{}", ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                        break;
                    case "InsufficientInstanceCapacity":
                        // Handle insufficient instance capacity.
                        logger.info("Insufficient instance capacity: {}, {}",
 ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                        break;
                    case "InvalidGroup.NotFound":
                        // Handle security group not found.
                        logger.info("Security group not found: {},{}",
 ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                        break;
                    default:
                        logger.info("EC2 error occurred: {} (Code: {}",
 ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                        break;
                }
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", (cause != null ?
 cause.getMessage() : rt.getMessage()));
                return;
            }
        }
        logger.info("The instance Id is " + newInstanceId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("9. Display information about the running instance. ");

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String publicIp;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
 ec2Actions.describeEC2InstancesAsync(newInstanceId);
            publicIp = future.join();
            logger.info("EC2 instance public IP {}", publicIp);
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
```

```
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }

        }
        logger.info("You can SSH to the instance using this command:");
        logger.info("ssh -i " + fileName + " ec2-user@" + publicIp);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("10. Stop the instance using a waiter (this may take a few
mins).");
        // Remove the 2nd one
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
ec2Actions.stopInstanceAsync(newInstanceId);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("11. Start the instance using a waiter (this may take a few
mins).");
```

```
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
ec2Actions.startInstanceAsync(newInstanceId);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                // Handle EC2 exceptions.
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("12. Allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it with the
instance.");
        logger.info("""
            An Elastic IP address is a static public IP address that you can
associate with your EC2 instance.
            This allows you to have a fixed, predictable IP address that remains
the same even if your instance
            is stopped, terminated, or replaced.
            This is particularly useful for applications or services that need to
be accessed consistently from a
            known IP address.

            An EC2 Allocation ID (also known as a Reserved Instance Allocation
ID) is a unique identifier associated with a Reserved Instance (RI) that you
have purchased in AWS.

            When you purchase a Reserved Instance, AWS assigns a unique
Allocation ID to it.
            This Allocation ID is used to track and identify the specific RI you
have purchased,
            and it is important for managing and monitoring your Reserved
Instances.
```

```
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String allocationId;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future = ec2Actions.allocateAddressAsync();
            allocationId = future.join();
            logger.info("Successfully allocated address with ID: "
+allocationId);
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        logger.info("The allocation Id value is " + allocationId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String associationId;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
ec2Actions.associateAddressAsync(newInstanceId, allocationId);
            associationId = future.join();
            logger.info("Successfully associated address with ID: "
+associationId);
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("13. Describe the instance again. Note that the public IP
address has changed");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
ec2Actions.describeEC2InstancesAsync(newInstanceId);
            publicIp = future.join();
            logger.info("EC2 instance public IP: " + publicIp);
            logger.info("You can SSH to the instance using this command:");
            logger.info("ssh -i " + fileName + " ec2-user@" + publicIp);
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("14. Disassociate and release the Elastic IP address.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<DisassociateAddressResponse> future =
ec2Actions.disassociateAddressAsync(associationId);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Address successfully disassociated.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                // Handle EC2 exceptions.
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
```

```
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<ReleaseAddressResponse> future =
ec2Actions.releaseEC2AddressAsync(allocationId);
            future.join(); // Wait for the operation to complete
            logger.info("Elastic IP address successfully released.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rte.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("15. Terminate the instance and use a waiter (this may take a
few mins).");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Object> future =
ec2Actions.terminateEC2Async(newInstanceId);
            future.join();
            logger.info("EC2 instance successfully terminated.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                // Handle EC2 exceptions.
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("16. Delete the security group.");
```

```
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
ec2Actions.deleteEC2SecGroupAsync(groupId);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Security group successfully deleted.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("17. Delete the key.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<DeleteKeyPairResponse> future =
ec2Actions.deleteKeysAsync(keyName);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Successfully deleted key pair named " + keyName);
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("You successfully completed the Amazon EC2 scenario.");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }
    public static boolean filterName(String name) {
        String[] parts = name.split("/");
        String myValue = parts[4];
        return myValue.contains("amzn2");
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Definisci una classe che racchiuda le azioni. EC2

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AllocateAddressRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AllocateAddressResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AssociateAddressRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AssociateAddressResponse;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.CreateKeyPairRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.CreateKeyPairResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.CreateSecurityGroupRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DeleteKeyPairRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DeleteKeyPairResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DeleteSecurityGroupRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DeleteSecurityGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeImagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeInstanceTypesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeInstanceTypesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeKeyPairsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DisassociateAddressRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DisassociateAddressResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DomainType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Ec2Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Filter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.InstanceTypeInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IpPermission;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IpRange;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.ReleaseAddressRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.ReleaseAddressResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.RunInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.RunInstancesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.StopInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.StartInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.TerminateInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Vpc;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.paginators.DescribeImagesPublisher;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.paginators.DescribeInstancesPublisher;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.paginators.DescribeSecurityGroupsPublisher;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.paginators.DescribeVpcsPublisher;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.waiters.Ec2AsyncWaiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.SsmAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetParametersByPathRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetParametersByPathResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.TerminateInstancesResponse;
import java.io.BufferedWriter;
```

```
import java.io.FileWriter;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicReference;

public class EC2Actions {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(EC2Actions.class);
    private static Ec2AsyncClient ec2AsyncClient;

    /**
     * Retrieves an asynchronous Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR) client.
     *
     * @return the configured ECR asynchronous client.
     */
    private static Ec2AsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (ec2AsyncClient == null) {
            /*
            The `NettyNioAsyncHttpClient` class is part of the AWS SDK for Java,
 version 2,
            and it is designed to provide a high-performance, asynchronous HTTP
 client for interacting with AWS services.
             It uses the Netty framework to handle the underlying network
 communication and the Java NIO API to
             provide a non-blocking, event-driven approach to HTTP requests and
 responses.
             */
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(50)  // Adjust as needed.
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
 timeout.
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
               .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API
 call timeout.
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the
 individual call attempt timeout.
```

```
                .build();

            ec2AsyncClient = Ec2AsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return ec2AsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a key pair asynchronously.
     *
     * @param keyPair the name of the key pair to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the result of the
asynchronous operation.
     *         The {@link CompletableFuture} will complete with a {@link
DeleteKeyPairResponse} object
     *         that provides the result of the key pair deletion operation.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteKeyPairResponse> deleteKeysAsync(String
keyPair) {
        DeleteKeyPairRequest request = DeleteKeyPairRequest.builder()
            .keyName(keyPair)
            .build();

        // Initiate the asynchronous request to delete the key pair.
        CompletableFuture<DeleteKeyPairResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteKeyPair(request);
        return response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete key pair: " +
keyPair, ex);
            } else if (resp == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No response received for deleting key
pair: " + keyPair);
            }
        });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an EC2 security group asynchronously.
     *
```

```
    * @param groupId the ID of the security group to delete
    * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the security group is
deleted
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteEC2SecGroupAsync(String groupId) {
       DeleteSecurityGroupRequest request = DeleteSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
           .groupId(groupId)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DeleteSecurityGroupResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteSecurityGroup(request);
       return response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete security group with
Id " + groupId, ex);
           } else if (resp == null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("No response received for deleting
security group with Id " + groupId);
           }
       }).thenApply(resp -> null);
   }

   /**
    * Terminates an EC2 instance asynchronously and waits for it to reach the
terminated state.
    *
    * @param instanceId the ID of the EC2 instance to terminate
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the instance has
been terminated
    * @throws RuntimeException if there is no response from the AWS SDK or if
there is a failure during the termination process
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Object> terminateEC2Async(String instanceId) {
       TerminateInstancesRequest terminateRequest =
TerminateInstancesRequest.builder()
           .instanceIds(instanceId)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<TerminateInstancesResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().terminateInstances(terminateRequest);
       return responseFuture.thenCompose(terminateResponse -> {
           if (terminateResponse == null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("No response received for terminating
instance " + instanceId);
```

```
            }
            System.out.println("Going to terminate an EC2 instance and use a
waiter to wait for it to be in terminated state");
            return getAsyncClient().waiter()
                .waitUntilInstanceTerminated(r -> r.instanceIds(instanceId))
                .thenApply(waiterResponse -> null);
        }).exceptionally(throwable -> {
            // Handle any exceptions that occurred during the async call
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to terminate EC2 instance: " +
throwable.getMessage(), throwable);
        });
    }

    /**
     * Releases an Elastic IP address asynchronously.
     *
     * @param allocId the allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to be released
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation of releasing the Elastic IP address
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ReleaseAddressResponse>
releaseEC2AddressAsync(String allocId) {
        ReleaseAddressRequest request = ReleaseAddressRequest.builder()
            .allocationId(allocId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<ReleaseAddressResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().releaseAddress(request);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to release Elastic IP
address", ex);
            }
        });

        return response;
    }

    /**
     * Disassociates an Elastic IP address from an instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param associationId The ID of the association you want to disassociate.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation of disassociating the address. The
```

```
    *         {@link CompletableFuture} will complete with a {@link
DisassociateAddressResponse} when the operation is
    *         finished.
    * @throws RuntimeException if the disassociation of the address fails.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DisassociateAddressResponse>
disassociateAddressAsync(String associationId) {
       Ec2AsyncClient ec2 = getAsyncClient();
       DisassociateAddressRequest addressRequest =
DisassociateAddressRequest.builder()
           .associationId(associationId)
           .build();

       // Disassociate the address asynchronously.
       CompletableFuture<DisassociateAddressResponse> response =
ec2.disassociateAddress(addressRequest);
       response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
              throw new RuntimeException("Failed to disassociate address", ex);
           }
       });

       return response;
   }

   /**
    * Associates an Elastic IP address with an EC2 instance asynchronously.
    *
    * @param instanceId    the ID of the EC2 instance to associate the Elastic
IP address with
    * @param allocationId  the allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to
associate
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the association ID
when the operation is successful,
    *         or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the operation fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> associateAddressAsync(String instanceId,
String allocationId) {
       AssociateAddressRequest associateRequest =
AssociateAddressRequest.builder()
           .instanceId(instanceId)
           .allocationId(allocationId)
           .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<AssociateAddressResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().associateAddress(associateRequest);
        return responseFuture.thenApply(response -> {
            if (response.associationId() != null) {
                return response.associationId();
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Association ID is null after
associating address.");
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to associate address", ex);
            }
        });
    }

    /**
     * Allocates an Elastic IP address asynchronously in the VPC domain.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the allocation ID of the
allocated Elastic IP address
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> allocateAddressAsync() {
        AllocateAddressRequest allocateRequest = AllocateAddressRequest.builder()
            .domain(DomainType.VPC)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<AllocateAddressResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().allocateAddress(allocateRequest);
        return
responseFuture.thenApply(AllocateAddressResponse::allocationId).whenComplete((result,
ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to allocate address", ex);
            }
        });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the state of an EC2 instance.
     * The paginator helps you iterate over multiple pages of results.
     *
     * @param newInstanceId the ID of the EC2 instance to describe
```

```
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains a
string describing the state of the EC2 instance
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> describeEC2InstancesAsync(String
newInstanceId) {
       DescribeInstancesRequest request = DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
           .instanceIds(newInstanceId)
           .build();

       DescribeInstancesPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().describeInstancesPaginator(request);
       AtomicReference<String> publicIpAddressRef = new AtomicReference<>();
       return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
           response.reservations().stream()
               .flatMap(reservation -> reservation.instances().stream())
               .filter(instance -> instance.instanceId().equals(newInstanceId))
               .findFirst()
               .ifPresent(instance ->
publicIpAddressRef.set(instance.publicIpAddress()));
       }).thenApply(v -> {
           String publicIpAddress = publicIpAddressRef.get();
           if (publicIpAddress == null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Instance with ID " + newInstanceId +
" not found.");
           }
           return publicIpAddress;
       }).exceptionally(ex -> {
           logger.info("Failed to describe instances: " + ex.getMessage());
           throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe instances", ex);
       });
   }

   /**
    * Runs an EC2 instance asynchronously.
    *
    * @param instanceType The instance type to use for the EC2 instance.
    * @param keyName The name of the key pair to associate with the EC2
instance.
    * @param groupName The name of the security group to associate with the EC2
instance.
    * @param amiId The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use for the EC2
instance.
    * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ID of the
started EC2 instance.
```

```
     * @throws RuntimeException If there is an error running the EC2 instance.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> runInstanceAsync(String instanceType, String
keyName, String groupName, String amiId) {
        RunInstancesRequest runRequest = RunInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceType(instanceType)
            .keyName(keyName)
            .securityGroups(groupName)
            .maxCount(1)
            .minCount(1)
            .imageId(amiId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<RunInstancesResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().runInstances(runRequest);
        return responseFuture.thenCompose(response -> {
            String instanceIdVal = response.instances().get(0).instanceId();
            System.out.println("Going to start an EC2 instance and use a waiter
to wait for it to be in running state");
            return getAsyncClient().waiter()
                .waitUntilInstanceExists(r -> r.instanceIds(instanceIdVal))
                .thenCompose(waitResponse -> getAsyncClient().waiter()
                    .waitUntilInstanceRunning(r -> r.instanceIds(instanceIdVal))
                    .thenApply(runningResponse -> instanceIdVal));
        }).exceptionally(throwable -> {
            // Handle any exceptions that occurred during the async call
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to run EC2 instance: " +
throwable.getMessage(), throwable);
        });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the instance types available in the current AWS
region.
     * <p>
     * This method uses the AWS SDK's asynchronous API to fetch the available
instance types
     * and then processes the response. It logs the memory information, network
information,
     * and instance type for each instance type returned. Additionally, it
returns a
     * {@link CompletableFuture} that resolves to the instance type string for
the "t2.2xlarge"
```

```
    * instance type, if it is found in the response. If the "t2.2xlarge"
instance type is not
    * found, an empty string is returned.
    * </p>
    *
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that resolves to the instance type
string for the
    * "t2.2xlarge" instance type, or an empty string if the instance type is not
found
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> getInstanceTypesAsync() {
       DescribeInstanceTypesRequest typesRequest =
DescribeInstanceTypesRequest.builder()
           .maxResults(10)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DescribeInstanceTypesResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeInstanceTypes(typesRequest);
       response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (resp != null) {
               List<InstanceTypeInfo> instanceTypes = resp.instanceTypes();
               for (InstanceTypeInfo type : instanceTypes) {
                   logger.info("The memory information of this type is " +
type.memoryInfo().sizeInMiB());
                   logger.info("Network information is " +
type.networkInfo().toString());
                   logger.info("Instance type is " +
type.instanceType().toString());
               }
           } else {
               throw (RuntimeException) ex;
           }
       });

       return response.thenApply(resp -> {
           for (InstanceTypeInfo type : resp.instanceTypes()) {
               String instanceType = type.instanceType().toString();
               if (instanceType.equals("t2.2xlarge")) {
                   return instanceType;
               }
           }
           return "";
       });
   }
```

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously describes an AWS EC2 image with the specified image ID.
     *
     * @param imageId the ID of the image to be described
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the ID
of the described image
     * @throws RuntimeException if no images are found with the provided image
ID, or if an error occurs during the AWS API call
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> describeImageAsync(String imageId) {
        DescribeImagesRequest imagesRequest = DescribeImagesRequest.builder()
            .imageIds(imageId)
            .build();

        AtomicReference<String> imageIdRef = new AtomicReference<>();
        DescribeImagesPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().describeImagesPaginator(imagesRequest);
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.images().stream()
                .filter(image -> image.imageId().equals(imageId))
                .findFirst()
                .ifPresent(image -> {
                    logger.info("The description of the image is " +
image.description());
                    logger.info("The name of the image is " + image.name());
                    imageIdRef.set(image.imageId());
                });
        }).thenApply(v -> {
            String id = imageIdRef.get();
            if (id == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No images found with the provided
image ID.");
            }
            return id;
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to describe image: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe image", ex);
        });
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the parameter values asynchronously using the AWS Systems
Manager (SSM) API.
```

```
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that holds the response from the SSM
API call to get parameters by path
     */
    public CompletableFuture<GetParametersByPathResponse> getParaValuesAsync() {
        SsmAsyncClient ssmClient = SsmAsyncClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        GetParametersByPathRequest parameterRequest =
GetParametersByPathRequest.builder()
            .path("/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest")
            .build();

        // Create a CompletableFuture to hold the final result.
        CompletableFuture<GetParametersByPathResponse> responseFuture = new
CompletableFuture<>();
        ssmClient.getParametersByPath(parameterRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    responseFuture.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Failed to get parameters by path", exception));
                } else {
                    responseFuture.complete(response);
                }
            });

        return responseFuture;
    }


    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the security groups for the specified group ID.
     *
     * @param groupName the name of the security group to describe
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation
     *         of describing the security groups. The future will complete with a
     *         {@link DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse} object that contains the
     *         security group information.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> describeSecurityGroupArnByNameAsync(String
groupName) {
```

```
        DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest request =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
            .groupNames(groupName)
            .build();

        DescribeSecurityGroupsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().describeSecurityGroupsPaginator(request);
        AtomicReference<String> groupIdRef = new AtomicReference<>();
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.securityGroups().stream()
                .filter(securityGroup ->
securityGroup.groupName().equals(groupName))
                .findFirst()
                .ifPresent(securityGroup ->
groupIdRef.set(securityGroup.groupId()));
        }).thenApply(v -> {
            String groupId = groupIdRef.get();
            if (groupId == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No security group found with the
name: " + groupName);
            }
            return groupId;
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to describe security group: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe security group", ex);
        });
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new security group asynchronously with the specified group name,
description, and VPC ID. It also
     * authorizes inbound traffic on ports 80 and 22 from the specified IP
address.
     *
     * @param groupName    the name of the security group to create
     * @param groupDesc    the description of the security group
     * @param vpcId        the ID of the VPC in which to create the security
group
     * @param myIpAddress  the IP address from which to allow inbound traffic
(e.g., "192.168.1.1/0" to allow traffic from
     *                     any IP address in the 192.168.1.0/24 subnet)
     * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, returns the ID of the
created security group
```

```
    * @throws RuntimeException if there was a failure creating the security
group or authorizing the inbound traffic
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createSecurityGroupAsync(String groupName,
String groupDesc, String vpcId, String myIpAddress) {
       CreateSecurityGroupRequest createRequest =
CreateSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
           .groupName(groupName)
           .description(groupDesc)
           .vpcId(vpcId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createSecurityGroup(createRequest)
           .thenCompose(createResponse -> {
               String groupId = createResponse.groupId();
               IpRange ipRange = IpRange.builder()
                   .cidrIp(myIpAddress + "/32")
                   .build();

               IpPermission ipPerm = IpPermission.builder()
                   .ipProtocol("tcp")
                   .toPort(80)
                   .fromPort(80)
                   .ipRanges(ipRange)
                   .build();

               IpPermission ipPerm2 = IpPermission.builder()
                   .ipProtocol("tcp")
                   .toPort(22)
                   .fromPort(22)
                   .ipRanges(ipRange)
                   .build();

               AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest authRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                   .groupName(groupName)
                   .ipPermissions(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
                   .build();

               return
getAsyncClient().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
                   .thenApply(authResponse -> groupId);
           })
           .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
```

```
                if (exception != null) {
                    if (exception instanceof CompletionException &&
exception.getCause() instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                        throw (Ec2Exception) exception.getCause();
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create security
group: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the key pairs associated with the current AWS
account.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the {@link
DescribeKeyPairsResponse} object, which provides
     * information about the key pairs.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DescribeKeyPairsResponse> describeKeysAsync() {
        CompletableFuture<DescribeKeyPairsResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeKeyPairs();
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
              throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe key pairs: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
            }
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new key pair asynchronously.
     *
     * @param keyName the name of the key pair to create
     * @param fileName the name of the file to write the key material to
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation
     *         of creating the key pair and writing the key material to a file
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateKeyPairResponse> createKeyPairAsync(String
keyName, String fileName) {
```

```
        CreateKeyPairRequest request = CreateKeyPairRequest.builder()
            .keyName(keyName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateKeyPairResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().createKeyPair(request);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                try {
                    BufferedWriter writer = new BufferedWriter(new
FileWriter(fileName));
                    writer.write(response.keyMaterial());
                    writer.close();
                } catch (IOException e) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to write key material to
file: " + e.getMessage(), e);
                }
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create key pair: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
            }
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }

    /**
     * Describes the first default VPC asynchronously and using a paginator.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the
first default VPC found.\
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Vpc> describeFirstEC2VpcAsync() {
        Filter myFilter = Filter.builder()
            .name("is-default")
            .values("true")
            .build();

        DescribeVpcsRequest request = DescribeVpcsRequest.builder()
            .filters(myFilter)
            .build();

        DescribeVpcsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().describeVpcsPaginator(request);
```

```
        AtomicReference<Vpc> vpcRef = new AtomicReference<>();
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.vpcs().stream()
                .findFirst()
                .ifPresent(vpcRef::set);
        }).thenApply(v -> {
            Vpc vpc = vpcRef.get();
            if (vpc == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Default VPC not found");
            }
            return vpc;
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to describe VPCs: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe VPCs", ex);
        });
    }

    /**
     * Stops the EC2 instance with the specified ID asynchronously and waits for
the instance to stop.
     *
     * @param instanceId the ID of the EC2 instance to stop
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the instance has
been stopped, or exceptionally if an error occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> stopInstanceAsync(String instanceId) {
        StopInstancesRequest stopRequest = StopInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();

        DescribeInstancesRequest describeRequest =
DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();

        Ec2AsyncWaiter ec2Waiter = Ec2AsyncWaiter.builder()
            .client(getAsyncClient())
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> resultFuture = new CompletableFuture<>();
        logger.info("Stopping instance " + instanceId + " and waiting for it to
stop.");
        getAsyncClient().stopInstances(stopRequest)
            .thenCompose(response -> {
```

```
                if (response.stoppingInstances().isEmpty()) {
                    return CompletableFuture.failedFuture(new
RuntimeException("No instances were stopped. Please check the instance ID: " +
instanceId));
                }
                return ec2Waiter.waitUntilInstanceStopped(describeRequest);
            })
            .thenAccept(waiterResponse -> {
                logger.info("Successfully stopped instance " + instanceId);
                resultFuture.complete(null);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                logger.error("Failed to stop instance " + instanceId + ": " +
throwable.getMessage(), throwable);
                resultFuture.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Failed
to stop instance: " + throwable.getMessage(), throwable));
                return null;
            });

        return resultFuture;
    }

    /**
     * Starts an Amazon EC2 instance asynchronously and waits until it is in the
"running" state.
     *
     * @param instanceId the ID of the instance to start
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the instance has
been started and is in the "running" state, or exceptionally if an error occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> startInstanceAsync(String instanceId) {
        StartInstancesRequest startRequest = StartInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();

        Ec2AsyncWaiter ec2Waiter = Ec2AsyncWaiter.builder()
            .client(getAsyncClient())
            .build();

        DescribeInstancesRequest describeRequest =
DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();
```

```
        logger.info("Starting instance " + instanceId + " and waiting for it to
 run.");
        CompletableFuture<Void> resultFuture = new CompletableFuture<>();
        return getAsyncClient().startInstances(startRequest)
            .thenCompose(response ->
                ec2Waiter.waitUntilInstanceRunning(describeRequest)
            )
            .thenAccept(waiterResponse -> {
                logger.info("Successfully started instance " + instanceId);
                resultFuture.complete(null);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                resultFuture.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Failed
 to start instance: " + throwable.getMessage(), throwable));
                return null;
            });
    }

}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeInstanceTypes
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeKeyPairs
  - DescribeSecurityGroups
  - DisassociateAddress
  - ReleaseAddress

- RunInstances
- StartInstances
- StopInstances
- TerminateInstances
- UnmonitorInstances

JavaScript

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo file contiene un elenco di azioni comuni utilizzate con EC2. I passaggi sono costruiti con un framework Scenario che semplifica l'esecuzione di un esempio interattivo. Per il contesto completo, visita il GitHub repository.

```
import { tmpdir } from "node:os";
import { writeFile, mkdtemp, rm } from "node:fs/promises";
import { join } from "node:path";
import { get } from "node:http";

import {
  AllocateAddressCommand,
  AssociateAddressCommand,
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
  CreateKeyPairCommand,
  CreateSecurityGroupCommand,
  DeleteKeyPairCommand,
  DeleteSecurityGroupCommand,
  DisassociateAddressCommand,
  paginateDescribeImages,
  paginateDescribeInstances,
  paginateDescribeInstanceTypes,
  ReleaseAddressCommand,
  RunInstancesCommand,
```

```
  StartInstancesCommand,
  StopInstancesCommand,
  TerminateInstancesCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceStatusOk,
  waitUntilInstanceStopped,
  waitUntilInstanceTerminated,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

import { paginateGetParametersByPath, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *   ec2Client: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').EC2Client,
 *   errors: Error[],
 *   keyPairId?: string,
 *   tmpDirectory?: string,
 *   securityGroupId?: string,
 *   ipAddress?: string,
 *   images?: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').Image[],
 *   image?: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').Image,
 *   instanceTypes?: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').InstanceTypeInfo[],
 *   instanceId?: string,
 *   instanceIpAddress?: string,
 *   allocationId?: string,
 *   allocatedIpAddress?: string,
 *   associationId?: string,
 * }} State
 */

/**
 * A skip function provided to the `skipWhen` of a Step when you want
 * to ignore that step if any errors have occurred.
 * @param {State} state
 */
const skipWhenErrors = (state) => state.errors.length > 0;

const MAX_WAITER_TIME_IN_SECONDS = 60 * 8;
```

```
export const confirm = new ScenarioInput("confirmContinue", "Continue?", {
  type: "confirm",
  skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
});

export const exitOnNoConfirm = new ScenarioAction(
  "exitOnConfirmContinueFalse",
  (/** @type { { earlyExit: boolean } & Record<string, any>} */ state) => {
    if (!state[confirm.name]) {
      state.earlyExit = true;
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

export const greeting = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greeting",
  `

Welcome to the Amazon EC2 basic usage scenario.

Before you launch an instances, you'll need to provide a few things:
 - A key pair - This is for SSH access to your EC2 instance. You only need to
 provide the name.
 - A security group - This is used for configuring access to your instance.
 Again, only the name is needed.
 - An IP address - Your public IP address will be fetched.
 - An Amazon Machine Image (AMI)
 - A compatible instance type`,
  { header: true, preformatted: true, skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const provideKeyPairName = new ScenarioInput(
  "keyPairName",
  "Provide a name for a new key pair.",
  { type: "input", default: "ec2-example-key-pair", skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const createKeyPair = new ScenarioAction(
  "createKeyPair",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
```

```
      // Create a key pair in Amazon EC2.
      const { KeyMaterial, KeyPairId } = await state.ec2Client.send(
        // A unique name for the key pair. Up to 255 ASCII characters.
        new CreateKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: state[provideKeyPairName.name] }),
      );

      state.keyPairId = KeyPairId;

      // Save the private key in a temporary location.
      state.tmpDirectory = await mkdtemp(join(tmpdir(), "ec2-scenario-tmp"));
      await writeFile(
        `${state.tmpDirectory}/${state[provideKeyPairName.name]}.pem`,
        KeyMaterial,
        {
          mode: 0o400,
        },
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
        caught.name === "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate"
      ) {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Try another key name.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logKeyPair = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logKeyPair",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Created the key pair ${state[provideKeyPairName.name]}.`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const confirmDeleteKeyPair = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirmDeleteKeyPair",
  "Do you want to delete the key pair?",
  {
    type: "confirm",
    // Don't do anything when a key pair was never created.
```

```
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) => !state.keyPairId,
  },
);

export const maybeDeleteKeyPair = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteKeyPair",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      // Delete a key pair by name from EC2
      await state.ec2Client.send(
        new DeleteKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: state[provideKeyPairName.name] }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
        // Occurs when a required parameter (e.g. KeyName) is undefined.
        caught.name === "MissingParameter"
      ) {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Did you provide the required value?
`;
      }
      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  {
    // Don't do anything when there's no key pair to delete or the user chooses
    // to keep it.
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      !state.keyPairId || !state[confirmDeleteKeyPair.name],
  },
);

export const provideSecurityGroupName = new ScenarioInput(
  "securityGroupName",
  "Provide a name for a new security group.",
  { type: "input", default: "ec2-scenario-sg", skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const createSecurityGroup = new ScenarioAction(
  "createSecurityGroup",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      // Create a new security group that will be used to configure ingress/
egress for
```

```
      // an EC2 instance.
      const { GroupId } = await state.ec2Client.send(
        new CreateSecurityGroupCommand({
          GroupName: state[provideSecurityGroupName.name],
          Description: "A security group for the Amazon EC2 example.",
        }),
      );
      state.securityGroupId = GroupId;
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidGroup.Duplicate") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please provide a different name for
 your security group.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logSecurityGroup = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSecurityGroup",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Created the security group ${state.securityGroupId}.`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const confirmDeleteSecurityGroup = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirmDeleteSecurityGroup",
  "Do you want to delete the security group?",
  {
    type: "confirm",
    // Don't do anything when a security group was never created.
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) => !state.securityGroupId,
  },
);

export const maybeDeleteSecurityGroup = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteSecurityGroup",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      // Delete the security group if the 'skipWhen' condition below is not met.
      await state.ec2Client.send(
        new DeleteSecurityGroupCommand({
```

```
          GroupId: state.securityGroupId,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
        caught.name === "InvalidGroupId.Malformed"
      ) {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please provide a valid GroupId.`;
      }
      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  {
    // Don't do anything when there's no security group to delete
    // or the user chooses to keep it.
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      !state.securityGroupId || !state[confirmDeleteSecurityGroup.name],
  },
);

export const authorizeSecurityGroupIngress = new ScenarioAction(
  "authorizeSecurity",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      // Get the public IP address of the machine running this example.
      const ipAddress = await new Promise((res, rej) => {
        get("http://checkip.amazonaws.com", (response) => {
          let data = "";
          response.on("data", (chunk) => {
            data += chunk;
          });
          response.on("end", () => res(data.trim()));
        }).on("error", (err) => {
          rej(err);
        });
      });
      state.ipAddress = ipAddress;
      // Allow ingress from the IP address above to the security group.
      // This will allow you to SSH into the EC2 instance.
      const command = new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
        GroupId: state.securityGroupId,
        IpPermissions: [
          {
```

```
            IpProtocol: "tcp",
            FromPort: 22,
            ToPort: 22,
            IpRanges: [{ CidrIp: `${ipAddress}/32` }],
          },
        ],
      });

      await state.ec2Client.send(command);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
        caught.name === "InvalidGroupId.Malformed"
      ) {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please provide a valid GroupId.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logSecurityGroupIngress = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSecurityGroupIngress",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Allowed SSH access from your public IP: ${state.ipAddress}.`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const getImages = new ScenarioAction(
  "images",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const AMIs = [];
    // Some AWS services publish information about common artifacts as AWS
 Systems Manager (SSM)
    // public parameters. For example, the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon
 EC2)
    // service publishes information about Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) as public
 parameters.

    // Create the paginator for getting images. Actions that return multiple
 pages of
    // results have paginators to simplify those calls.
```

```
    const getParametersByPathPaginator = paginateGetParametersByPath(
      {
        // Not storing this client in state since it's only used once.
        client: new SSMClient({}),
      },
      {
        // The path to the public list of the latest amazon-linux instances.
        Path: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest",
      },
    );

    try {
      for await (const page of getParametersByPathPaginator) {
        for (const param of page.Parameters) {
          // Filter by Amazon Linux 2
          if (param.Name.includes("amzn2")) {
            AMIs.push(param.Value);
          }
        }
      }
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidFilterValue") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message} Please provide a valid filter value
for paginateGetParametersByPath.`;
      }
      state.errors.push(caught);
      return;
    }

    const imageDetails = [];
    const describeImagesPaginator = paginateDescribeImages(
      { client: state.ec2Client },
      // The images found from the call to SSM.
      { ImageIds: AMIs },
    );

    try {
      // Get more details for the images found above.
      for await (const page of describeImagesPaginator) {
        imageDetails.push(...(page.Images || []));
      }

      // Store the image details for later use.
      state.images = imageDetails;
```

```
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidAMIID.NotFound") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please provide a valid image id.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const provideImage = new ScenarioInput(
  "image",
  "Select one of the following images.",
  {
    type: "select",
    choices: (/** @type { State } */ state) =>
      state.images.map((image) => ({
        name: `${image.Description}`,
        value: image,
      })),
    default: (/** @type { State } */ state) => state.images[0],
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

export const getCompatibleInstanceTypes = new ScenarioAction(
  "getCompatibleInstanceTypes",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    // Get more details about instance types that match the architecture of
    // the provided image.
    const paginator = paginateDescribeInstanceTypes(
      { client: state.ec2Client, pageSize: 25 },
      {
        Filters: [
          {
            Name: "processor-info.supported-architecture",
            // The value selected from provideImage()
            Values: [state.image.Architecture],
          },
          // Filter for smaller, less expensive, types.
          { Name: "instance-type", Values: ["*.micro", "*.small"] },
        ],
      },
```

```
    );

    const instanceTypes = [];

    try {
      for await (const page of paginator) {
        if (page.InstanceTypes.length) {
          instanceTypes.push(...(page.InstanceTypes || []));
        }
      }

      if (!instanceTypes.length) {
        state.errors.push(
          "No instance types matched the instance type filters.",
        );
      }
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidParameterValue") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please check the provided values and
 try again.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }

    state.instanceTypes = instanceTypes;
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const provideInstanceType = new ScenarioInput(
  "instanceType",
  "Select an instance type.",
  {
    choices: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      state.instanceTypes.map((instanceType) => ({
        name: `${instanceType.InstanceType} - Memory:
${instanceType.MemoryInfo.SizeInMiB}`,
        value: instanceType.InstanceType,
      })),
    type: "select",
    default: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      state.instanceTypes[0].InstanceType,
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
```

```
  },
);

export const runInstance = new ScenarioAction(
  "runInstance",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    const { Instances } = await state.ec2Client.send(
      new RunInstancesCommand({
        KeyName: state[provideKeyPairName.name],
        SecurityGroupIds: [state.securityGroupId],
        ImageId: state.image.ImageId,
        InstanceType: state[provideInstanceType.name],
        // Availability Zones have capacity limitations that may impact your
 ability to launch instances.
        // The `RunInstances` operation will only succeed if it can allocate at
 least the `MinCount` of instances.
        // However, EC2 will attempt to launch up to the `MaxCount` of instances,
 even if the full request cannot be satisfied.
        // If you need a specific number of instances, use `MinCount` and
 `MaxCount` set to the same value.
        // If you want to launch up to a certain number of instances, use
 `MaxCount` and let EC2 provision as many as possible.
        // If you require a minimum number of instances, but do not want to
 exceed a maximum, use both `MinCount` and `MaxCount`.
        MinCount: 1,
        MaxCount: 1,
      }),
    );

    state.instanceId = Instances[0].InstanceId;

    try {
      // Poll `DescribeInstanceStatus` until status is "ok".
      await waitUntilInstanceStatusOk(
        {
          client: state.ec2Client,
          maxWaitTime: MAX_WAITER_TIME_IN_SECONDS,
        },
        { InstanceIds: [Instances[0].InstanceId] },
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "TimeoutError") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Try increasing the maxWaitTime in
 the waiter.`;
```

```
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logRunInstance = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logRunInstance",
  "The next step is to run your EC2 instance for the first time. This can take a
 few minutes.",
  { header: true, skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const describeInstance = new ScenarioAction(
  "describeInstance",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    /** @type { import("@aws-sdk/client-ec2").Instance[] } */
    const instances = [];

    try {
      const paginator = paginateDescribeInstances(
        {
          client: state.ec2Client,
        },
        {
          // Only get our created instance.
          InstanceIds: [state.instanceId],
        },
      );

      for await (const page of paginator) {
        for (const reservation of page.Reservations) {
          instances.push(...reservation.Instances);
        }
      }
      if (instances.length !== 1) {
        throw new Error(`Instance ${state.instanceId} not found.`);
      }

      // The only info we need is the IP address for SSH purposes.
      state.instanceIpAddress = instances[0].PublicIpAddress;
    } catch (caught) {
```

```
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidParameterValue") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please check provided values and try
 again.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logSSHConnectionInfo = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSSHConnectionInfo",
  (/** @type { State } */ state) =>
    `You can now SSH into your instance using the following command:
ssh -i ${state.tmpDirectory}/${state[provideKeyPairName.name]}.pem ec2-user@
${state.instanceIpAddress}`,
  { preformatted: true, skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logStopInstance = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logStopInstance",
  "Stopping your EC2 instance.",
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const stopInstance = new ScenarioAction(
  "stopInstance",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    try {
      await state.ec2Client.send(
        new StopInstancesCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.instanceId],
        }),
      );

      await waitUntilInstanceStopped(
        {
          client: state.ec2Client,
          maxWaitTime: MAX_WAITER_TIME_IN_SECONDS,
        },
        { InstanceIds: [state.instanceId] },
      );
    } catch (caught) {
```

```
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "TimeoutError") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Try increasing the maxWaitTime in
 the waiter.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  // Don't try to stop an instance that doesn't exist.
  { skipWhen: (/** @type { State } */ state) => !state.instanceId },
);

export const logIpAddressBehavior = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logIpAddressBehavior",
  [
    "When you run an instance, by default it's assigned an IP address.",
    "That IP address is not static. It will change every time the instance is
 restarted.",
    "The next step is to stop and restart your instance to demonstrate this
 behavior.",
  ].join(" "),
  { header: true, skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logStartInstance = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logStartInstance",
  (/** @type { State } */ state) => `Starting instance ${state.instanceId}`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const startInstance = new ScenarioAction(
  "startInstance",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    try {
      await state.ec2Client.send(
        new StartInstancesCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.instanceId],
        }),
      );

      await waitUntilInstanceStatusOk(
        {
          client: state.ec2Client,
          maxWaitTime: MAX_WAITER_TIME_IN_SECONDS,
```

```
        },
        { InstanceIds: [state.instanceId] },
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "TimeoutError") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Try increasing the maxWaitTime in
 the waiter.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logIpAllocation = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logIpAllocation",
  [
    "It is possible to have a static IP address.",
    "To demonstrate this, an IP will be allocated and associated to your EC2
 instance.",
  ].join(" "),
  { header: true, skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const allocateIp = new ScenarioAction(
  "allocateIp",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    try {
      // An Elastic IP address is allocated to your AWS account, and is yours
 until you release it.
      const { AllocationId, PublicIp } = await state.ec2Client.send(
        new AllocateAddressCommand({}),
      );
      state.allocationId = AllocationId;
      state.allocatedIpAddress = PublicIp;
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Did you provide these values?`;
      }
      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
```

```
);

export const associateIp = new ScenarioAction(
  "associateIp",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    try {
      // Associate an allocated IP address to an EC2 instance. An IP address can
 be allocated
      // with the AllocateAddress action.
      const { AssociationId } = await state.ec2Client.send(
        new AssociateAddressCommand({
          AllocationId: state.allocationId,
          InstanceId: state.instanceId,
        }),
      );
      state.associationId = AssociationId;
      // Update the IP address that is being tracked to match
      // the one just associated.
      state.instanceIpAddress = state.allocatedIpAddress;
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
        caught.name === "InvalidAllocationID.NotFound"
      ) {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Did you provide the ID of a valid
 Elastic IP address AllocationId?`;
      }
      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logStaticIpProof = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logStaticIpProof",
  "The IP address should remain the same even after stopping and starting the
 instance.",
  { header: true, skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logCleanUp = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logCleanUp",
  "That's it! You can choose to clean up the resources now, or clean them up on
 your own later.",
```

```
  { header: true, skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const confirmDisassociateAddress = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirmDisassociateAddress",
  "Do you want to disassociate and release the static IP address created
 earlier?",
  {
    type: "confirm",
    skipWhen: (/** @type { State } */ state) => !state.associationId,
  },
);

export const maybeDisassociateAddress = new ScenarioAction(
  "maybeDisassociateAddress",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    try {
      await state.ec2Client.send(
        new DisassociateAddressCommand({
          AssociationId: state.associationId,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
        caught.name === "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound"
      ) {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please provide a valid association
 ID.`;
      }
      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type { State } */ state) =>
      !state[confirmDisassociateAddress.name] || !state.associationId,
  },
);

export const maybeReleaseAddress = new ScenarioAction(
  "maybeReleaseAddress",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    try {
      await state.ec2Client.send(
```

```
        new ReleaseAddressCommand({
          AllocationId: state.allocationId,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
        caught.name === "InvalidAllocationID.NotFound"
      ) {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please provide a valid
 AllocationID.`;
      }
      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type { State } */ state) =>
      !state[confirmDisassociateAddress.name] || !state.allocationId,
  },
);

export const confirmTerminateInstance = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirmTerminateInstance",
  "Do you want to terminate the instance?",
  // Don't do anything when an instance was never run.
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type { State } */ state) => !state.instanceId,
    type: "confirm",
  },
);

export const maybeTerminateInstance = new ScenarioAction(
  "terminateInstance",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    try {
      await state.ec2Client.send(
        new TerminateInstancesCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.instanceId],
        }),
      );
      await waitUntilInstanceTerminated(
        { client: state.ec2Client },
        { InstanceIds: [state.instanceId] },
      );
```

```
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "TimeoutError") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Try increasing the maxWaitTime in
 the waiter.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  {
    // Don't do anything when there's no instance to terminate or the
    // use chooses not to terminate.
    skipWhen: (/** @type { State } */ state) =>
      !state.instanceId || !state[confirmTerminateInstance.name],
  },
);

export const deleteTemporaryDirectory = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteTemporaryDirectory",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    try {
      await rm(state.tmpDirectory, { recursive: true });
    } catch (caught) {
      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
);

export const logErrors = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logErrors",
  (/** @type {State}*/ state) => {
    const errorList = state.errors
      .map((err) => ` - ${err.name}: ${err.message}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Scenario errors found:\n${errorList}`;
  },
  {
    preformatted: true,
    header: true,
    // Don't log errors when there aren't any!
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) => state.errors.length === 0,
  },
);
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeInstanceTypes
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeKeyPairs
  - DescribeSecurityGroups
  - DisassociateAddress
  - ReleaseAddress
  - RunInstances
  - StartInstances
  - StopInstances
  - TerminateInstances
  - UnmonitorInstances

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:

 1. Creates an RSA key pair and saves the private key data as a .pem file.
 2. Lists key pairs.
 3. Creates a security group for the default VPC.
 4. Displays security group information.
 5. Gets a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs and selects one.
 6. Gets more information about the image.
 7. Gets a list of instance types that are compatible with the selected AMI’s
 architecture.
 8. Creates an instance with the key pair, security group, AMI, and an instance
 type.
 9. Displays information about the instance.
 10. Stops the instance and waits for it to stop.
 11. Starts the instance and waits for it to start.
 12. Allocates an Elastic IP address and associates it with the instance.
 13. Displays SSH connection info for the instance.
 14. Disassociates and deletes the Elastic IP address.
 15. Terminates the instance.
 16. Deletes the security group.
 17. Deletes the key pair.
 */

val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <keyName> <fileName> <groupName> <groupDesc> <vpcId> <myIpAddress>

        Where:
            keyName - A key pair name (for example, TestKeyPair).
            fileName - A file name where the key information is written to.
            groupName - The name of the security group.
            groupDesc - The description of the security group.
```

```
            vpcId - A VPC ID. You can get this value from the AWS Management
 Console.
            myIpAddress - The IP address of your development machine.

"""

    if (args.size != 6) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val keyName = args[0]
    val fileName = args[1]
    val groupName = args[2]
    val groupDesc = args[3]
    val vpcId = args[4]
    val myIpAddress = args[5]
    var newInstanceId: String? = ""

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon EC2 example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Create an RSA key pair and save the private key material as
 a .pem file.")
    createKeyPairSc(keyName, fileName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. List key pairs.")
    describeEC2KeysSc()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Create a security group.")
    val groupId = createEC2SecurityGroupSc(groupName, groupDesc, vpcId,
 myIpAddress)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Display security group info for the newly created security
 group.")
    describeSecurityGroupsSc(groupId.toString())
```

```
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Get a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs and select one with amzn2 in
 the name.")
    val instanceId = getParaValuesSc()
    if (instanceId == "") {
        println("The instance Id value isn't valid.")
        exitProcess(0)
    }
    println("The instance Id is $instanceId.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Get more information about an amzn2 image and return the AMI
 value.")
    val amiValue = instanceId?.let { describeImageSc(it) }
    if (instanceId == "") {
        println("The instance Id value is invalid.")
        exitProcess(0)
    }
    println("The AMI value is $amiValue.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Get a list of instance types.")
    val instanceType = getInstanceTypesSc()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Create an instance.")
    if (amiValue != null) {
        newInstanceId = runInstanceSc(instanceType, keyName, groupName, amiValue)
        println("The instance Id is $newInstanceId")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Display information about the running instance. ")
    var ipAddress = describeEC2InstancesSc(newInstanceId)
    println("You can SSH to the instance using this command:")
    println("ssh -i " + fileName + "ec2-user@" + ipAddress)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("10.  Stop the instance.")
    if (newInstanceId != null) {
        stopInstanceSc(newInstanceId)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11.  Start the instance.")
    if (newInstanceId != null) {
        startInstanceSc(newInstanceId)
    }
    ipAddress = describeEC2InstancesSc(newInstanceId)
    println("You can SSH to the instance using this command:")
    println("ssh -i " + fileName + "ec2-user@" + ipAddress)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it with the
 instance.")
    val allocationId = allocateAddressSc()
    println("The allocation Id value is $allocationId")
    val associationId = associateAddressSc(newInstanceId, allocationId)
    println("The associate Id value is $associationId")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("13. Describe the instance again.")
    ipAddress = describeEC2InstancesSc(newInstanceId)
    println("You can SSH to the instance using this command:")
    println("ssh -i " + fileName + "ec2-user@" + ipAddress)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("14. Disassociate and release the Elastic IP address.")
    disassociateAddressSc(associationId)
    releaseEC2AddressSc(allocationId)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("15. Terminate the instance and use a waiter.")
    if (newInstanceId != null) {
        terminateEC2Sc(newInstanceId)
    }
```

```
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("16. Delete the security group.")
    if (groupId != null) {
        deleteEC2SecGroupSc(groupId)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("17. Delete the key pair.")
    deleteKeysSc(keyName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("You successfully completed the Amazon EC2 scenario.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteKeysSc(keyPair: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteKeyPairRequest {
            keyName = keyPair
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.deleteKeyPair(request)
        println("Successfully deleted key pair named $keyPair")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteEC2SecGroupSc(groupIdVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteSecurityGroupRequest {
            groupId = groupIdVal
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.deleteSecurityGroup(request)
        println("Successfully deleted security group with Id $groupIdVal")
    }
}

suspend fun terminateEC2Sc(instanceIdVal: String) {
    val ti =
        TerminateInstancesRequest {
```

```
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceIdVal)
        }
    println("Wait for the instance to terminate. This will take a few minutes.")
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.terminateInstances(ti)
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceTerminated {
            // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceIdVal)
        }
        println("$instanceIdVal is terminated!")
    }
}

suspend fun releaseEC2AddressSc(allocId: String?) {
    val request =
        ReleaseAddressRequest {
            allocationId = allocId
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.releaseAddress(request)
        println("Successfully released Elastic IP address $allocId")
    }
}

suspend fun disassociateAddressSc(associationIdVal: String?) {
    val addressRequest =
        DisassociateAddressRequest {
            associationId = associationIdVal
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.disassociateAddress(addressRequest)
        println("You successfully disassociated the address!")
    }
}

suspend fun associateAddressSc(
    instanceIdVal: String?,
    allocationIdVal: String?,
): String? {
    val associateRequest =
        AssociateAddressRequest {
            instanceId = instanceIdVal
            allocationId = allocationIdVal
```

```
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val associateResponse = ec2.associateAddress(associateRequest)
        return associateResponse.associationId
    }
}

suspend fun allocateAddressSc(): String? {
    val allocateRequest =
        AllocateAddressRequest {
            domain = DomainType.Vpc
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val allocateResponse = ec2.allocateAddress(allocateRequest)
        return allocateResponse.allocationId
    }
}

suspend fun startInstanceSc(instanceId: String) {
    val request =
        StartInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.startInstances(request)
        println("Waiting until instance $instanceId starts. This will take a few
 minutes.")
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceRunning {
            // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }
        println("Successfully started instance $instanceId")
    }
}

suspend fun stopInstanceSc(instanceId: String) {
    val request =
        StopInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
```

```
        ec2.stopInstances(request)
        println("Waiting until instance $instanceId stops. This will take a few
 minutes.")
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceStopped {
            // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }
        println("Successfully stopped instance $instanceId")
    }
}

suspend fun describeEC2InstancesSc(newInstanceId: String?): String {
    var pubAddress = ""
    var isRunning = false
    val request =
        DescribeInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(newInstanceId.toString())
        }

    while (!isRunning) {
        Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
            val response = ec2.describeInstances(request)
            val state =
                response.reservations
                    ?.get(0)
                    ?.instances
                    ?.get(0)
                    ?.state
                    ?.name
                    ?. value
            if (state != null) {
                if (state.compareTo("running") == 0) {
                    println("Image id is
 ${response.reservations!!.get(0).instances?.get(0)?.imageId}")
                    println("Instance type is
 ${response.reservations!!.get(0).instances?.get(0)?.instanceType}")
                    println("Instance state is
 ${response.reservations!!.get(0).instances?.get(0)?.state}")
                    pubAddress =
                        response.reservations!!
                            .get(0)
                            .instances
                            ?.get(0)
                            ?.publicIpAddress
```

```
                            .toString()
                    println("Instance address is $pubAddress")
                    isRunning = true
                }
            }
        }
    }
    return pubAddress
}

suspend fun runInstanceSc(
    instanceTypeVal: String,
    keyNameVal: String,
    groupNameVal: String,
    amiIdVal: String,
): String {
    val runRequest =
        RunInstancesRequest {
            instanceType = InstanceType.fromValue(instanceTypeVal)
            keyName = keyNameVal
            securityGroups = listOf(groupNameVal)
            maxCount = 1
            minCount = 1
            imageId = amiIdVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.runInstances(runRequest)
        val instanceId = response.instances?.get(0)?.instanceId
        println("Successfully started EC2 Instance $instanceId based on AMI
 $amiIdVal")
        return instanceId.toString()
    }
}

// Get a list of instance types.
suspend fun getInstanceTypesSc(): String {
    var instanceType = ""
    val filterObs = ArrayList<Filter>()
    val filter =
        Filter {
            name = "processor-info.supported-architecture"
            values = listOf("arm64")
        }
```

```
    filterObs.add(filter)
    val typesRequest =
        DescribeInstanceTypesRequest {
            filters = filterObs
            maxResults = 10
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeInstanceTypes(typesRequest)
        response.instanceTypes?.forEach { type ->
            println("The memory information of this type is
 ${type.memoryInfo?.sizeInMib}")
            println("Maximum number of network cards is
 ${type.networkInfo?.maximumNetworkCards}")
            instanceType = type.instanceType.toString()
        }
        return instanceType
    }
}

// Display the Description field that corresponds to the instance Id value.
suspend fun describeImageSc(instanceId: String): String? {
    val imagesRequest =
        DescribeImagesRequest {
            imageIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeImages(imagesRequest)
        println("The description of the first image is
 ${response.images?.get(0)?.description}")
        println("The name of the first image is
 ${response.images?.get(0)?.name}")

        // Return the image Id value.
        return response.images?.get(0)?.imageId
    }
}

// Get the Id value of an instance with amzn2 in the name.
suspend fun getParaValuesSc(): String? {
    val parameterRequest =
        GetParametersByPathRequest {
            path = "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest"
```

```
        }

    SsmClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ssmClient ->
        val response = ssmClient.getParametersByPath(parameterRequest)
        response.parameters?.forEach { para ->
            println("The name of the para is: ${para.name}")
            println("The type of the para is: ${para.type}")
            println("")
            if (para.name?.let { filterName(it) } == true) {
                return para.value
            }
        }
    }
    return ""
}

fun filterName(name: String): Boolean {
    val parts = name.split("/").toTypedArray()
    val myValue = parts[4]
    return myValue.contains("amzn2")
}

suspend fun describeSecurityGroupsSc(groupId: String) {
    val request =
        DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest {
            groupIds = listOf(groupId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeSecurityGroups(request)
        for (group in response.securityGroups!!) {
            println("Found Security Group with id " + group.groupId.toString() +
 " and group VPC " + group.vpcId)
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createEC2SecurityGroupSc(
    groupNameVal: String?,
    groupDescVal: String?,
    vpcIdVal: String?,
    myIpAddress: String?,
): String? {
    val request =
```

```
        CreateSecurityGroupRequest {
            groupName = groupNameVal
            description = groupDescVal
            vpcId = vpcIdVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val resp = ec2.createSecurityGroup(request)
        val ipRange =
            IpRange {
                cidrIp = "$myIpAddress/0"
            }

        val ipPerm =
            IpPermission {
                ipProtocol = "tcp"
                toPort = 80
                fromPort = 80
                ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
            }

        val ipPerm2 =
            IpPermission {
                ipProtocol = "tcp"
                toPort = 22
                fromPort = 22
                ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
            }

        val authRequest =
            AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest {
                groupName = groupNameVal
                ipPermissions = listOf(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
            }
        ec2.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
        println("Successfully added ingress policy to Security Group
 $groupNameVal")
        return resp.groupId
    }
}

suspend fun describeEC2KeysSc() {
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeKeyPairs(DescribeKeyPairsRequest {})
```

```
        response.keyPairs?.forEach { keyPair ->
            println("Found key pair with name ${keyPair.keyName} and fingerprint
 ${ keyPair.keyFingerprint}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createKeyPairSc(
    keyNameVal: String,
    fileNameVal: String,
) {
    val request =
        CreateKeyPairRequest {
            keyName = keyNameVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.createKeyPair(request)
        val content = response.keyMaterial
        if (content != null) {
            File(fileNameVal).writeText(content)
        }
        println("Successfully created key pair named $keyNameVal")
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeInstanceTypes
  - DescribeInstances

- DescribeKeyPairs
- DescribeSecurityGroups
- DisassociateAddress
- ReleaseAddress
- RunInstances
- StartInstances
- StopInstances
- TerminateInstances
- UnmonitorInstances

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
class EC2InstanceScenario:
    """
    A scenario that demonstrates how to use Boto3 to manage Amazon EC2 resources.
    Covers creating a key pair, security group, launching an instance,
 associating
    an Elastic IP, and cleaning up resources.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        inst_wrapper: EC2InstanceWrapper,
        key_wrapper: KeyPairWrapper,
        sg_wrapper: SecurityGroupWrapper,
        eip_wrapper: ElasticIpWrapper,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        remote_exec: bool = False,
```

```
    ):
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceScenario with the necessary AWS service
wrappers.

        :param inst_wrapper: Wrapper for EC2 instance operations.
        :param key_wrapper: Wrapper for key pair operations.
        :param sg_wrapper: Wrapper for security group operations.
        :param eip_wrapper: Wrapper for Elastic IP operations.
        :param ssm_client: Boto3 client for accessing SSM to retrieve AMIs.
        :param remote_exec: Flag to indicate if the scenario is running in a
remote execution
                            environment. Defaults to False. If True, the script
won't prompt
                            for user interaction.
        """
        self.inst_wrapper = inst_wrapper
        self.key_wrapper = key_wrapper
        self.sg_wrapper = sg_wrapper
        self.eip_wrapper = eip_wrapper
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.remote_exec = remote_exec

    def create_and_list_key_pairs(self) -> None:
        """
        Creates an RSA key pair for SSH access to the EC2 instance and lists
available key pairs.
        """
        console.print("**Step 1: Create a Secure Key Pair**", style="bold cyan")
        console.print(
            "Let's create a secure RSA key pair for connecting to your EC2
instance."
        )
        key_name = f"MyUniqueKeyPair-{uuid.uuid4().hex[:8]}"
        console.print(f"- **Key Pair Name**: {key_name}")

        # Create the key pair and simulate the process with a progress bar.
        with alive_bar(1, title="Creating Key Pair") as bar:
            self.key_wrapper.create(key_name)
            time.sleep(0.4)  # Simulate the delay in key creation
            bar()

        console.print(f"- **Private Key Saved to**:
{self.key_wrapper.key_file_path}\n")
```

```
        # List key pairs (simulated) and show a progress bar.
        list_keys = True
        if list_keys:
            console.print("- Listing your key pairs...")
            start_time = time.time()
            with alive_bar(100, title="Listing Key Pairs") as bar:
                while time.time() - start_time < 2:
                    time.sleep(0.2)
                    bar(10)
                self.key_wrapper.list(5)
                if time.time() - start_time > 2:
                    console.print(
                        "Taking longer than expected! Please wait...",
                        style="bold yellow",
                    )

    def create_security_group(self) -> None:
        """
        Creates a security group that controls access to the EC2 instance and
adds a rule
        to allow SSH access from the user's current public IP address.
        """
        console.print("**Step 2: Create a Security Group**", style="bold cyan")
        console.print(
            "Security groups manage access to your instance. Let's create one."
        )
        sg_name = f"MySecurityGroup-{uuid.uuid4().hex[:8]}"
        console.print(f"- **Security Group Name**: {sg_name}")

        # Create the security group and simulate the process with a progress bar.
        with alive_bar(1, title="Creating Security Group") as bar:
            self.sg_wrapper.create(
                sg_name, "Security group for example: get started with
instances."
            )
            time.sleep(0.5)
            bar()

        console.print(f"- **Security Group ID**:
{self.sg_wrapper.security_group}\n")

        # Get the current public IP to set up SSH access.
        ip_response = urllib.request.urlopen("http://checkip.amazonaws.com")
```

```
        current_ip_address = ip_response.read().decode("utf-8").strip()
        console.print(
            "Let's add a rule to allow SSH only from your current IP address."
        )
        console.print(f"- **Your Public IP Address**: {current_ip_address}")
        console.print("- Automatically adding SSH rule...")

        # Update security group rules to allow SSH and simulate with a progress
 bar.
        with alive_bar(1, title="Updating Security Group Rules") as bar:
            response = self.sg_wrapper.authorize_ingress(current_ip_address)
            time.sleep(0.4)
            if response and response.get("Return"):
                console.print("- **Security Group Rules Updated**.")
            else:
                console.print(
                    "- **Error**: Couldn't update security group rules.",
                    style="bold red",
                )
            bar()

        self.sg_wrapper.describe(self.sg_wrapper.security_group)

    def create_instance(self) -> None:
        """
        Launches an EC2 instance using an Amazon Linux 2 AMI and the created key
 pair
        and security group. Displays instance details and SSH connection
 information.
        """
        # Retrieve Amazon Linux 2 AMIs from SSM.
        ami_paginator = self.ssm_client.get_paginator("get_parameters_by_path")
        ami_options = []
        for page in ami_paginator.paginate(Path="/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-
latest"):
            ami_options += page["Parameters"]
        amzn2_images = self.inst_wrapper.get_images(
            [opt["Value"] for opt in ami_options if "amzn2" in opt["Name"]]
        )
        console.print("\n**Step 3: Launch Your Instance**", style="bold cyan")
        console.print(
            "Let's create an instance from an Amazon Linux 2 AMI. Here are some
 options:"
        )
```

```
        image_choice = 0
        console.print(f"- Selected AMI: {amzn2_images[image_choice]
['ImageId']}\n")

        # Display instance types compatible with the selected AMI
        inst_types = self.inst_wrapper.get_instance_types(
            amzn2_images[image_choice]["Architecture"]
        )
        inst_type_choice = 0
        console.print(
            f"- Selected instance type: {inst_types[inst_type_choice]
['InstanceType']}\n"
        )

        console.print("Creating your instance and waiting for it to start...")
        with alive_bar(1, title="Creating Instance") as bar:
            self.inst_wrapper.create(
                amzn2_images[image_choice]["ImageId"],
                inst_types[inst_type_choice]["InstanceType"],
                self.key_wrapper.key_pair["KeyName"],
                [self.sg_wrapper.security_group],
            )
            time.sleep(21)
            bar()

        console.print(f"**Success! Your instance is ready:**\n", style="bold
 green")
        self.inst_wrapper.display()

        console.print(
            "You can use SSH to connect to your instance. "
            "If the connection attempt times out, you might have to manually
 update "
            "the SSH ingress rule for your IP address in the AWS Management
 Console."
        )
        self._display_ssh_info()

    def _display_ssh_info(self) -> None:
        """
        Displays SSH connection information for the user to connect to the EC2
 instance.
        Handles the case where the instance does or does not have an associated
 public IP address.
```

```
        """
        if (
            not self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ips
            or not self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ips[0].allocation_id
        ):
            if self.inst_wrapper.instances:
                instance = self.inst_wrapper.instances[0]
                instance_id = instance["InstanceId"]

                waiter =
 self.inst_wrapper.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
                console.print(
                    "Waiting for the instance to be in a running state with a
 public IP...",
                    style="bold cyan",
                )

                with alive_bar(1, title="Waiting for Instance to Start") as bar:
                    waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
                    time.sleep(20)
                    bar()

                instance = self.inst_wrapper.ec2_client.describe_instances(
                    InstanceIds=[instance_id]
                )["Reservations"][0]["Instances"][0]

                public_ip = instance.get("PublicIpAddress")
                if public_ip:
                    console.print(
                        "\nTo connect via SSH, open another command prompt and
 run the following command:",
                        style="bold cyan",
                    )
                    console.print(
                        f"\tssh -i {self.key_wrapper.key_file_path} ec2-
user@{public_ip}"
                    )
                else:
                    console.print(
                        "Instance does not have a public IP address assigned.",
                        style="bold red",
                    )
            else:
                console.print(
```

```
                    "No instance available to retrieve public IP address.",
                    style="bold red",
                )
        else:
            elastic_ip = self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ips[0]
            elastic_ip_address = elastic_ip.public_ip
            console.print(
                f"\tssh -i {self.key_wrapper.key_file_path} ec2-
user@{elastic_ip_address}"
            )

        if not self.remote_exec:
            console.print("\nOpen a new terminal tab to try the above SSH
 command.")
            input("Press Enter to continue...")

    def associate_elastic_ip(self) -> None:
        """
        Allocates an Elastic IP address and associates it with the EC2 instance.
        Displays the Elastic IP address and SSH connection information.
        """
        console.print("\n**Step 4: Allocate an Elastic IP Address**", style="bold
 cyan")
        console.print(
            "You can allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it with your
 instance\n"
            "to keep a consistent IP address even when your instance restarts."
        )

        with alive_bar(1, title="Allocating Elastic IP") as bar:
            elastic_ip = self.eip_wrapper.allocate()
            time.sleep(0.5)
            bar()

        console.print(
            f"- **Allocated Static Elastic IP Address**: {elastic_ip.public_ip}."
        )

        with alive_bar(1, title="Associating Elastic IP") as bar:
            self.eip_wrapper.associate(
                elastic_ip.allocation_id, self.inst_wrapper.instances[0]
["InstanceId"]
            )
            time.sleep(2)
```

```
            bar()

        console.print(f"- **Associated Elastic IP with Your Instance**.")
        console.print(
            "You can now use SSH to connect to your instance by using the Elastic
IP."
        )
        self._display_ssh_info()

    def stop_and_start_instance(self) -> None:
        """
        Stops and restarts the EC2 instance. Displays instance state and explains
        changes that occur when the instance is restarted, such as the potential
change
        in the public IP address unless an Elastic IP is associated.
        """
        console.print("\n**Step 5: Stop and Start Your Instance**", style="bold
cyan")
        console.print("Let's stop and start your instance to see what changes.")
        console.print("- **Stopping your instance and waiting until it's
stopped...**")

        with alive_bar(1, title="Stopping Instance") as bar:
            self.inst_wrapper.stop()
            time.sleep(360)
            bar()

        console.print("- **Your instance is stopped. Restarting...**")

        with alive_bar(1, title="Starting Instance") as bar:
            self.inst_wrapper.start()
            time.sleep(20)
            bar()

        console.print("**Your instance is running.**", style="bold green")
        self.inst_wrapper.display()

        elastic_ip = (
            self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ips[0] if self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ips else
None
        )

        if elastic_ip is None or elastic_ip.allocation_id is None:
            console.print(
```

```
                "- **Note**: Every time your instance is restarted, its public IP
 address changes."
            )
        else:
            console.print(
                f"Because you have associated an Elastic IP with your instance,
 you can \n"
                f"connect by using a consistent IP address after the instance
 restarts: {elastic_ip.public_ip}"
            )

        self._display_ssh_info()

    def cleanup(self) -> None:
        """
        Cleans up all the resources created during the scenario, including
 disassociating
        and releasing the Elastic IP, terminating the instance, deleting the
 security
        group, and deleting the key pair.
        """
        console.print("\n**Step 6: Clean Up Resources**", style="bold cyan")
        console.print("Cleaning up resources:")

        for elastic_ip in self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ips:
            console.print(f"- **Elastic IP**: {elastic_ip.public_ip}")

            with alive_bar(1, title="Disassociating Elastic IP") as bar:
                self.eip_wrapper.disassociate(elastic_ip.allocation_id)
                time.sleep(2)
                bar()

            console.print("\t- **Disassociated Elastic IP from the Instance**")

            with alive_bar(1, title="Releasing Elastic IP") as bar:
                self.eip_wrapper.release(elastic_ip.allocation_id)
                time.sleep(1)
                bar()

            console.print("\t- **Released Elastic IP**")

        console.print(f"- **Instance**: {self.inst_wrapper.instances[0]
['InstanceId']}")
```

```
        with alive_bar(1, title="Terminating Instance") as bar:
            self.inst_wrapper.terminate()
            time.sleep(380)
            bar()

        console.print("\t- **Terminated Instance**")

        console.print(f"- **Security Group**: {self.sg_wrapper.security_group}")

        with alive_bar(1, title="Deleting Security Group") as bar:
            self.sg_wrapper.delete(self.sg_wrapper.security_group)
            time.sleep(1)
            bar()

        console.print("\t- **Deleted Security Group**")

        console.print(f"- **Key Pair**: {self.key_wrapper.key_pair['KeyName']}")

        with alive_bar(1, title="Deleting Key Pair") as bar:
            self.key_wrapper.delete(self.key_wrapper.key_pair["KeyName"])
            time.sleep(0.4)
            bar()

        console.print("\t- **Deleted Key Pair**")

    def run_scenario(self) -> None:
        """
        Executes the entire EC2 instance scenario: creates key pairs, security
groups,
        launches an instance, associates an Elastic IP, and cleans up all
resources.
        """
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s:
%(message)s")

        console.print("-" * 88)
        console.print(
            "Welcome to the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) get started
with instances demo.",
            style="bold magenta",
        )
        console.print("-" * 88)

        self.create_and_list_key_pairs()
```

```
        self.create_security_group()
        self.create_instance()
        self.stop_and_start_instance()
        self.associate_elastic_ip()
        self.stop_and_start_instance()
        self.cleanup()

        console.print("\nThanks for watching!", style="bold green")
        console.print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        scenario = EC2InstanceScenario(
            EC2InstanceWrapper.from_client(),
            KeyPairWrapper.from_client(),
            SecurityGroupWrapper.from_client(),
            ElasticIpWrapper.from_client(),
            boto3.client("ssm"),
        )
        scenario.run_scenario()
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

Definisci una classe che racchiude le operazioni delle coppie di chiavi.

```
class KeyPairWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key pair actions.
    This class provides methods to create, list, and delete EC2 key pairs.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        key_file_dir: Union[tempfile.TemporaryDirectory, str],
        key_pair: Optional[dict] = None,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the KeyPairWrapper with the specified EC2 client, key file
 directory,
        and an optional key pair.
```

```
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param key_file_dir: The folder where the private key information is
 stored.
                             This should be a secure folder.
        :param key_pair: A dictionary representing the Boto3 KeyPair object.
                         This is a high-level object that wraps key pair actions.
 Optional.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.key_pair = key_pair
        self.key_file_path: Optional[str] = None
        self.key_file_dir = key_file_dir

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPairWrapper":
        """
        Class method to create an instance of KeyPairWrapper using a new EC2
 client
        and a temporary directory for storing key files.

        :return: An instance of KeyPairWrapper.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client, tempfile.TemporaryDirectory())


    def create(self, key_name: str) -> dict:
        """
        Creates a key pair that can be used to securely connect to an EC2
 instance.
        The returned key pair contains private key information that cannot be
 retrieved
        again. The private key data is stored as a .pem file.

        :param key_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        :return: A dictionary representing the Boto3 KeyPair object that
 represents the newly created key pair.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error in creating the key pair, for
 example, if a key pair with the same name already exists.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_name)
            self.key_pair = response
            self.key_file_path = os.path.join(
                self.key_file_dir.name, f"{self.key_pair['KeyName']}.pem"
            )
            with open(self.key_file_path, "w") as key_file:
                key_file.write(self.key_pair["KeyMaterial"])
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate":
                logger.error(
                    f"A key pair called {key_name} already exists. "
                    "Please choose a different name for your key pair "
                    "or delete the existing key pair before creating."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return self.key_pair


    def list(self, limit: Optional[int] = None) -> None:
        """
        Displays a list of key pairs for the current account.

        WARNING: Results are not paginated.

        :param limit: The maximum number of key pairs to list. If not specified,
                      all key pairs will be listed.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error in listing the key pairs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_key_pairs()
            key_pairs = response.get("KeyPairs", [])

            if limit:
                key_pairs = key_pairs[:limit]

            for key_pair in key_pairs:
                logger.info(
                    f"Found {key_pair['KeyType']} key '{key_pair['KeyName']}'
with fingerprint:"
                )
                logger.info(f"\t{key_pair['KeyFingerprint']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Failed to list key pairs: {str(err)}")
```

```
            raise


    def delete(self, key_name: str) -> bool:
        """
        Deletes a key pair by its name.

        :param key_name: The name of the key pair to delete.
        :return: A boolean indicating whether the deletion was successful.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error in deleting the key pair, for
 example,
                                if the key pair does not exist.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=key_name)
            logger.info(f"Successfully deleted key pair: {key_name}")
            self.key_pair = None
            return True
        except self.ec2_client.exceptions.ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Deletion failed for key pair: {key_name}")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidKeyPair.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"The key pair '{key_name}' does not exist and cannot be
 deleted. "
                    "Please verify the key pair name and try again."
                )
            raise
```

Definisci una classe che racchiude le operazioni dei gruppi di sicurezza.

```
class SecurityGroupWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client, security_group: Optional[str] =
 None):
        """
```

```
        Initializes the SecurityGroupWrapper with an EC2 client and an optional
 security group ID.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                            access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param security_group: The ID of a security group to manage. This is a
 high-level identifier
                                that represents the security group.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.security_group = security_group

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SecurityGroupWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SecurityGroupWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of SecurityGroupWrapper initialized with the default
 EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def create(self, group_name: str, group_description: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a security group in the default virtual private cloud (VPC) of
 the current account.

        :param group_name: The name of the security group to create.
        :param group_description: The description of the security group to
 create.
        :return: The ID of the newly created security group.
        :raise Handles AWS SDK service-level ClientError, with special handling
 for ResourceAlreadyExists
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_security_group(
                GroupName=group_name, Description=group_description
            )
            self.security_group = response["GroupId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExists":
```

```
                logger.error(
                    f"Security group '{group_name}' already exists. Please choose
a different name."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return self.security_group


    def authorize_ingress(self, ssh_ingress_ip: str) -> Optional[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Adds a rule to the security group to allow access to SSH.

        :param ssh_ingress_ip: The IP address that is granted inbound access to
connect
                               to port 22 over TCP, used for SSH.
        :return: The response to the authorization request. The 'Return' field of
the
                 response indicates whether the request succeeded or failed, or
None if no security group is set.
        :raise Handles AWS SDK service-level ClientError, with special handling
for ResourceAlreadyExists
        """
        if self.security_group is None:
            logger.info("No security group to update.")
            return None

        try:
            ip_permissions = [
                {
                    # SSH ingress open to only the specified IP address.
                    "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                    "FromPort": 22,
                    "ToPort": 22,
                    "IpRanges": [{"CidrIp": f"{ssh_ingress_ip}/32"}],
                }
            ]
            response = self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=self.security_group, IpPermissions=ip_permissions
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate":
                logger.error(
```

```
                    f"The SSH ingress rule for IP {ssh_ingress_ip} already
exists"
                    f"in security group '{self.security_group}'."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def describe(self, security_group_id: Optional[str] = None) -> bool:
        """
        Displays information about the specified security group or all security
groups if no ID is provided.

        :param security_group_id: The ID of the security group to describe.
                                  If None, an open search is performed to
describe all security groups.
        :returns: True if the description is successful.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error describing the security
group(s), such as an invalid security group ID.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_security_groups")

            if security_group_id is None:
                # If no ID is provided, return all security groups.
                page_iterator = paginator.paginate()
            else:
                page_iterator = paginator.paginate(GroupIds=[security_group_id])

            for page in page_iterator:
                for security_group in page["SecurityGroups"]:
                    print(f"Security group: {security_group['GroupName']}")
                    print(f"\tID: {security_group['GroupId']}")
                    print(f"\tVPC: {security_group['VpcId']}")
                    if security_group["IpPermissions"]:
                        print("Inbound permissions:")
                        pp(security_group["IpPermissions"])

            return True
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error("Failed to describe security group(s).")
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidGroup.NotFound":
                logger.error(
```

```
                    f"Security group {security_group_id} does not exist "
                    f"because the specified security group ID was not found."
                )
            raise


    def delete(self, security_group_id: str) -> bool:
        """
        Deletes the specified security group.

        :param security_group_id: The ID of the security group to delete.
Required.

        :returns: True if the deletion is successful.
        :raises ClientError: If the security group cannot be deleted due to an
AWS service error.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_security_group(GroupId=security_group_id)
            logger.info(f"Successfully deleted security group
'{security_group_id}'")
            return True
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Deletion failed for security group
'{security_group_id}'")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]

            if error_code == "InvalidGroup.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Security group '{security_group_id}' cannot be deleted
because it does not exist."
                )
            elif error_code == "DependencyViolation":
                logger.error(
                    f"Security group '{security_group_id}' cannot be deleted
because it is still in use."
                    " Verify that it is:"
                    "\n\t- Detached from resources"
                    "\n\t- Removed from references in other groups"
                    "\n\t- Removed from VPC's as a default group"
                )
            raise
```

Definisci una classe che racchiude le operazioni dell'istanza.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions
 using the client interface."""

    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
 instances.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                            access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
 objects. These are high-level objects that
                           wrap instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.instances = instances or []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
        """
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default
 EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def create(
        self,
        image_id: str,
        instance_type: str,
        key_pair_name: str,
```

```
        security_group_ids: Optional[List[str]] = None,
    ) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Creates a new EC2 instance in the default VPC of the current account.

        The instance starts immediately after it is created.

        :param image_id: The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use for the
 instance.
        :param instance_type: The type of instance to create, such as 't2.micro'.
        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to use for SSH access.
        :param security_group_ids: A list of security group IDs to associate with
 the instance.
                                   If not specified, the default security group
 of the VPC is used.
        :return: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance objects
 representing the newly created instances.
        """
        try:
            instance_params = {
                "ImageId": image_id,
                "InstanceType": instance_type,
                "KeyName": key_pair_name,
            }
            if security_group_ids is not None:
                instance_params["SecurityGroupIds"] = security_group_ids

            response = self.ec2_client.run_instances(
                **instance_params, MinCount=1, MaxCount=1
            )
            instance = response["Instances"][0]
            self.instances.append(instance)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance["InstanceId"]])
        except ClientError as err:
            params_str = "\n\t".join(
                f"{key}: {value}" for key, value in instance_params.items()
            )
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to complete instance creation request.\nRequest details:
{params_str}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InstanceLimitExceeded":
```

```
                logger.error(
                    (
                        f"Insufficient capacity for instance type
'{instance_type}'. "
                        "Terminate unused instances or contact AWS Support for a
limit increase."
                    )
                )
            if error_code == "InsufficientInstanceCapacity":
                logger.error(
                    (
                        f"Insufficient capacity for instance type
'{instance_type}'. "
                        "Select a different instance type or launch in a
different availability zone."
                    )
                )
            raise
        return self.instances


    def display(self, state_filter: Optional[str] = "running") -> None:
        """
        Displays information about instances, filtering by the specified state.

        :param state_filter: The instance state to include in the output. Only
instances in this state
                             will be displayed. Default is 'running'. Example
states: 'running', 'stopped'.
        """
        if not self.instances:
            logger.info("No instances to display.")
            return

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_instances")
        page_iterator = paginator.paginate(InstanceIds=instance_ids)

        try:
            for page in page_iterator:
                for reservation in page["Reservations"]:
                    for instance in reservation["Instances"]:
                        instance_state = instance["State"]["Name"]
```

```
                        # Apply the state filter (default is 'running')
                        if state_filter and instance_state != state_filter:
                            continue  # Skip this instance if it doesn't match
 the filter

                        # Create a formatted string with instance details
                        instance_info = (
                            f"• ID: {instance['InstanceId']}\n"
                            f"• Image ID: {instance['ImageId']}\n"
                            f"• Instance type: {instance['InstanceType']}\n"
                            f"• Key name: {instance['KeyName']}\n"
                            f"• VPC ID: {instance['VpcId']}\n"
                            f"• Public IP: {instance.get('PublicIpAddress', 'N/
A')}\n"
                            f"• State: {instance_state}"
                        )
                        print(instance_info)

        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to display instance(s). : {' '.join(map(str,
 instance_ids))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    "One or more instance IDs do not exist. "
                    "Please verify the instance IDs and try again."
                )
                raise


    def terminate(self) -> None:
        """
        Terminates instances and waits for them to reach the terminated state.
        """
        if not self.instances:
            logger.info("No instances to terminate.")
            return

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        try:
            self.ec2_client.terminate_instances(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
```

```
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            self.instances.clear()
            for instance_id in instance_ids:
                print(f"• Instance ID: {instance_id}\n" f"• Action: Terminated")

        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed instance termination details:\n\t{str(self.instances)}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    "One or more instance IDs do not exist. "
                    "Please verify the instance IDs and try again."
                )
            raise


    def start(self) -> Optional[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Starts instances and waits for them to be in a running state.

        :return: The response to the start request.
        """
        if not self.instances:
            logger.info("No instances to start.")
            return None

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        try:
            start_response =
self.ec2_client.start_instances(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            return start_response
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to start instance(s): {','.join(map(str,
instance_ids))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "IncorrectInstanceState":
                logger.error(
```

```
                    "Couldn't start instance(s) because they are in an incorrect
state. "
                    "Ensure the instances are in a stopped state before starting
them."
                )
            raise


    def stop(self) -> Optional[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Stops instances and waits for them to be in a stopped state.

        :return: The response to the stop request, or None if there are no
instances to stop.
        """
        if not self.instances:
            logger.info("No instances to stop.")
            return None

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        try:
            # Attempt to stop the instances
            stop_response =
self.ec2_client.stop_instances(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_stopped")
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to stop instance(s): {','.join(map(str, instance_ids))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "IncorrectInstanceState":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't stop instance(s) because they are in an incorrect
state. "
                    "Ensure the instances are in a running state before stopping
them."
                )
            raise
        return stop_response


    def get_images(self, image_ids: List[str]) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
```

```
        Gets information about Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) from a list of AMI
 IDs.

        :param image_ids: The list of AMI IDs to look up.
        :return: A list of dictionaries representing the requested AMIs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_images(ImageIds=image_ids)
            images = response["Images"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Failed to stop AMI(s): {','.join(map(str,
 image_ids))}")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidAMIID.NotFound":
                logger.error("One or more of the AMI IDs does not exist.")
            raise
        return images


    def get_instance_types(
        self, architecture: str = "x86_64", sizes: List[str] = ["*.micro",
 "*.small"]
    ) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Gets instance types that support the specified architecture and size.
        See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/APIReference/
API_DescribeInstanceTypes.html
        for a list of allowable parameters.

        :param architecture: The architecture supported by instance types.
 Default: 'x86_64'.
        :param sizes: The size of instance types. Default: '*.micro', '*.small',
        :return: A list of dictionaries representing instance types that support
 the specified architecture and size.
        """
        try:
            inst_types = []
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_instance_types")
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {
                        "Name": "processor-info.supported-architecture",
                        "Values": [architecture],
                    },
```

```
                    {"Name": "instance-type", "Values": sizes},
                ]
            ):
                inst_types += page["InstanceTypes"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to get instance types: {architecture},
 {','.join(map(str, sizes))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidParameterValue":
                logger.error(
                    "Parameters are invalid. "
                    "Ensure architecture and size strings conform to
 DescribeInstanceTypes API reference."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_types
```

Definisci una classe che racchiude le operazioni dell'IP elastico.

```
class ElasticIpWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Elastic IP address
 actions using the client interface."""

    class ElasticIp:
        """Represents an Elastic IP and its associated instance."""

        def __init__(
            self, allocation_id: str, public_ip: str, instance_id: Optional[str]
 = None
        ) -> None:
            """
            Initializes the ElasticIp object.

            :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP.
            :param public_ip: The public IP address of the Elastic IP.
            :param instance_id: The ID of the associated EC2 instance, if any.
```

```
            """
            self.allocation_id = allocation_id
            self.public_ip = public_ip
            self.instance_id = instance_id

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: Any) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the ElasticIpWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.elastic_ips: List[ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp] = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ElasticIpWrapper":
        """
        Creates an ElasticIpWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of ElasticIpWrapper initialized with the default EC2
 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def allocate(self) -> "ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp":
        """
        Allocates an Elastic IP address that can be associated with an Amazon EC2
        instance. By using an Elastic IP address, you can keep the public IP
 address
        constant even when you restart the associated instance.

        :return: The ElasticIp object for the newly created Elastic IP address.
        :raises ClientError: If the allocation fails, such as reaching the
 maximum limit of Elastic IPs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.allocate_address(Domain="vpc")
            elastic_ip = self.ElasticIp(
                allocation_id=response["AllocationId"],
 public_ip=response["PublicIp"]
```

```
            )
            self.elastic_ips.append(elastic_ip)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AddressLimitExceeded":
                logger.error(
                    "Max IP's reached. Release unused addresses or contact AWS
Support for an increase."
                )
            raise err
        return elastic_ip


    def associate(
        self, allocation_id: str, instance_id: str
    ) -> Union[Dict[str, Any], None]:
        """
        Associates an Elastic IP address with an instance. When this association
is
        created, the Elastic IP's public IP address is immediately used as the
public
        IP address of the associated instance.

        :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP.
        :param instance_id: The ID of the Amazon EC2 instance.
        :return: A response that contains the ID of the association, or None if
no Elastic IP is found.
        :raises ClientError: If the association fails, such as when the instance
ID is not found.
        """
        elastic_ip = self.get_elastic_ip_by_allocation(self.elastic_ips,
allocation_id)
        if elastic_ip is None:
            logger.info(f"No Elastic IP found with allocation ID
{allocation_id}.")
            return None

        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.associate_address(
                AllocationId=allocation_id, InstanceId=instance_id
            )
            elastic_ip.instance_id = (
                instance_id  # Track the instance associated with this Elastic
IP.
            )
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Failed to associate Elastic IP {allocation_id} with
{instance_id} "
                    "because the specified instance ID does not exist or has not
propagated fully. "
                    "Verify the instance ID and try again, or wait a few moments
before attempting to "
                    "associate the Elastic IP address."
                )
            raise
        return response


    def disassociate(self, allocation_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Removes an association between an Elastic IP address and an instance.
When the
        association is removed, the instance is assigned a new public IP address.

        :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP to
disassociate.
        :raises ClientError: If the disassociation fails, such as when the
association ID is not found.
        """
        elastic_ip = self.get_elastic_ip_by_allocation(self.elastic_ips,
allocation_id)
        if elastic_ip is None or elastic_ip.instance_id is None:
            logger.info(
                f"No association found for Elastic IP with allocation ID
{allocation_id}."
            )
            return

        try:
            # Retrieve the association ID before disassociating
            response =
self.ec2_client.describe_addresses(AllocationIds=[allocation_id])
            association_id = response["Addresses"][0].get("AssociationId")

            if association_id:

self.ec2_client.disassociate_address(AssociationId=association_id)
```

```
                elastic_ip.instance_id = None  # Remove the instance association
            else:
                logger.info(
                    f"No Association ID found for Elastic IP with allocation ID
{allocation_id}."
                )

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Failed to disassociate Elastic IP {allocation_id} "
                    "because the specified association ID for the Elastic IP
address was not found. "
                    "Verify the association ID and ensure the Elastic IP is
currently associated with a "
                    "resource before attempting to disassociate it."
                )
            raise


    def release(self, allocation_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Releases an Elastic IP address. After the Elastic IP address is released,
        it can no longer be used.

        :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP to release.
        :raises ClientError: If the release fails, such as when the Elastic IP
address is not found.
        """
        elastic_ip = self.get_elastic_ip_by_allocation(self.elastic_ips,
allocation_id)
        if elastic_ip is None:
            logger.info(f"No Elastic IP found with allocation ID
{allocation_id}.")
            return

        try:
            self.ec2_client.release_address(AllocationId=allocation_id)
            self.elastic_ips.remove(elastic_ip)  # Remove the Elastic IP from the
list
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidAddress.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Failed to release Elastic IP address {allocation_id} "
```

```
                    "because it could not be found. Verify the Elastic IP address
"
                    "and ensure it is allocated to your account in the correct
region "
                    "before attempting to release it."
                )
            raise


    @staticmethod
    def get_elastic_ip_by_allocation(
        elastic_ips: List["ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp"], allocation_id: str
    ) -> Optional["ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp"]:
        """
        Retrieves an Elastic IP object by its allocation ID from a given list of
Elastic IPs.

        :param elastic_ips: A list of ElasticIp objects.
        :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP to retrieve.
        :return: The ElasticIp object associated with the allocation ID, or None
if not found.
        """
        return next(
            (ip for ip in elastic_ips if ip.allocation_id == allocation_id), None
        )
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DescribeImages

- DescribeInstanceTypes
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeKeyPairs
- DescribeSecurityGroups
- DisassociateAddress
- ReleaseAddress
- RunInstances
- StartInstances
- StopInstances
- TerminateInstances
- UnmonitorInstances

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

L' EC2InstanceScenario implementazione contiene la logica per eseguire l'esempio nel suo insieme.

```
//! Scenario that uses the AWS SDK for Rust (the SDK) with Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud
//! (Amazon EC2) to do the following:
//!
//! * Create a key pair that is used to secure SSH communication between your
 computer and
//!   an EC2 instance.
//! * Create a security group that acts as a virtual firewall for your EC2
 instances to
//!   control incoming and outgoing traffic.
//! * Find an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) and a compatible instance type.
```

```
//! * Create an instance that is created from the instance type and AMI you
 select, and
//!   is configured to use the security group and key pair created in this
 example.
//! * Stop and restart the instance.
//! * Create an Elastic IP address and associate it as a consistent IP address
 for your instance.
//! * Connect to your instance with SSH, using both its public IP address and
 your Elastic IP
//!   address.
//! * Clean up all of the resources created by this example.

use std::net::Ipv4Addr;

use crate::{
    ec2::{EC2Error, EC2},
    getting_started::{key_pair::KeyPairManager, util::Util},
    ssm::SSM,
};
use aws_sdk_ssm::types::Parameter;

use super::{
    elastic_ip::ElasticIpManager, instance::InstanceManager,
 security_group::SecurityGroupManager,
    util::ScenarioImage,
};

pub struct Ec2InstanceScenario {
    ec2: EC2,
    ssm: SSM,
    util: Util,
    key_pair_manager: KeyPairManager,
    security_group_manager: SecurityGroupManager,
    instance_manager: InstanceManager,
    elastic_ip_manager: ElasticIpManager,
}

impl Ec2InstanceScenario {
    pub fn new(ec2: EC2, ssm: SSM, util: Util) -> Self {
        Ec2InstanceScenario {
            ec2,
            ssm,
            util,
            key_pair_manager: Default::default(),
```

```
            security_group_manager: Default::default(),
            instance_manager: Default::default(),
            elastic_ip_manager: Default::default(),
        }
    }

    pub async fn run(&mut self) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.create_and_list_key_pairs().await?;
        self.create_security_group().await?;
        self.create_instance().await?;
        self.stop_and_start_instance().await?;
        self.associate_elastic_ip().await?;
        self.stop_and_start_instance().await?;
        Ok(())
    }

    /// 1. Creates an RSA key pair and saves its private key data as a .pem file
in secure
    ///    temporary storage. The private key data is deleted after the example
completes.
    /// 2. Optionally, lists the first five key pairs for the current account.
    pub async fn create_and_list_key_pairs(&mut self) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        println!( "Let's create an RSA key pair that you can be use to securely
connect to your EC2 instance.");

        let key_name = self.util.prompt_key_name()?;

        self.key_pair_manager
            .create(&self.ec2, &self.util, key_name)
            .await?;

        println!(
            "Created a key pair {} and saved the private key to {:?}.",
            self.key_pair_manager
                .key_pair()
                .key_name()
                .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("No key name after creating key"))?,
            self.key_pair_manager
                .key_file_path()
                .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("No key file after creating key"))?
        );

        if self.util.should_list_key_pairs()? {
            for pair in self.key_pair_manager.list(&self.ec2).await? {
```

```
                println!(
                    "Found {:?} key {} with fingerprint:\t{:?}",
                    pair.key_type(),
                    pair.key_name().unwrap_or("Unknown"),
                    pair.key_fingerprint()
                );
            }
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    /// 1. Creates a security group for the default VPC.
    /// 2. Adds an inbound rule to allow SSH. The SSH rule allows only
    ///    inbound traffic from the current computer’s public IPv4 address.
    /// 3. Displays information about the security group.
    ///
    /// This function uses <http://checkip.amazonaws.com> to get the current
public IP
    /// address of the computer that is running the example. This method works in
most
    /// cases. However, depending on how your computer connects to the internet,
you
    /// might have to manually add your public IP address to the security group
by using
    /// the AWS Management Console.
    pub async fn create_security_group(&mut self) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        println!("Let's create a security group to manage access to your
instance.");
        let group_name = self.util.prompt_security_group_name()?;

        self.security_group_manager
            .create(
                &self.ec2,
                &group_name,
                "Security group for example: get started with instances.",
            )
            .await?;

        println!(
            "Created security group {} in your default VPC {}.",
            self.security_group_manager.group_name(),
            self.security_group_manager
                .vpc_id()
```

```
                .unwrap_or("(unknown vpc)")
        );

        let check_ip = self.util.do_get("https://checkip.amazonaws.com").await?;
        let current_ip_address: Ipv4Addr = check_ip.trim().parse().map_err(|e| {
            EC2Error::new(format!(
                "Failed to convert response {} to IP Address: {e:?}",
                check_ip
            ))
        })?;

        println!("Your public IP address seems to be {current_ip_address}");
        if self.util.should_add_to_security_group() {
            match self
                .security_group_manager
                .authorize_ingress(&self.ec2, current_ip_address)
                .await
            {
                Ok(_) => println!("Security group rules updated"),
                Err(err) => eprintln!("Couldn't update security group rules:
{err:?}"),
            }
        }
        println!("{}", self.security_group_manager);

        Ok(())
    }

    /// 1. Gets a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs from AWS Systems Manager.
Specifying the
    ///    '/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest' path returns only the latest
AMIs.
    /// 2. Gets and displays information about the available AMIs and lets you
select one.
    /// 3. Gets a list of instance types that are compatible with the selected
AMI and
    ///    lets you select one.
    /// 4. Creates an instance with the previously created key pair and security
group,
    ///    and the selected AMI and instance type.
    /// 5. Waits for the instance to be running and then displays its
information.
    pub async fn create_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        let ami = self.find_image().await?;
```

```
        let instance_types = self
            .ec2
            .list_instance_types(&ami.0)
            .await
            .map_err(|e| e.add_message("Could not find instance types"))?;
        println!(
            "There are several instance types that support the {} architecture of
the image.",
            ami.0
                .architecture
                .as_ref()
                .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new(format!("Missing architecture in
{:?}", ami.0)))?
        );
        let instance_type = self.util.select_instance_type(instance_types)?;

        println!("Creating your instance and waiting for it to start...");
        self.instance_manager
            .create(
                &self.ec2,
                ami.0
                    .image_id()
                    .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Could not find image ID"))?,
                instance_type,
                self.key_pair_manager.key_pair(),
                self.security_group_manager
                    .security_group()
                    .map(|sg| vec![sg])
                    .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Could not find security
group"))?,
            )
            .await
            .map_err(|e| e.add_message("Scenario failed to create instance"))?;

        while let Err(err) = self
            .ec2
            .wait_for_instance_ready(self.instance_manager.instance_id(), None)
            .await
        {
            println!("{err}");
            if !self.util.should_continue_waiting() {
                return Err(err);
            }
```

```
        }

        println!("Your instance is ready:\n{}", self.instance_manager);

        self.display_ssh_info();

        Ok(())
    }

    async fn find_image(&mut self) -> Result<ScenarioImage, EC2Error> {
        let params: Vec<Parameter> = self
            .ssm
            .list_path("/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest")
            .await
            .map_err(|e| e.add_message("Could not find parameters for available
images"))?
            .into_iter()
            .filter(|param| param.name().is_some_and(|name|
name.contains("amzn2")))
            .collect();
        let amzn2_images: Vec<ScenarioImage> = self
            .ec2
            .list_images(params)
            .await
            .map_err(|e| e.add_message("Could not find images"))?
            .into_iter()
            .map(ScenarioImage::from)
            .collect();
        println!("We will now create an instance from an Amazon Linux 2 AMI");
        let ami = self.util.select_scenario_image(amzn2_images)?;
        Ok(ami)
    }

    // 1. Stops the instance and waits for it to stop.
    // 2. Starts the instance and waits for it to start.
    // 3. Displays information about the instance.
    // 4. Displays an SSH connection string. When an Elastic IP address is
associated
    //    with the instance, the IP address stays consistent when the instance
stops
    //    and starts.
    pub async fn stop_and_start_instance(&self) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        println!("Let's stop and start your instance to see what changes.");
        println!("Stopping your instance and waiting until it's stopped...");
```

```
        self.instance_manager.stop(&self.ec2).await?;
        println!("Your instance is stopped. Restarting...");
        self.instance_manager.start(&self.ec2).await?;
        println!("Your instance is running.");
        println!("{}", self.instance_manager);
        if self.elastic_ip_manager.public_ip() == "0.0.0.0" {
            println!("Every time your instance is restarted, its public IP
address changes.");
        } else {
            println!(
                "Because you have associated an Elastic IP with your instance,
you can connect by using a consistent IP address after the instance restarts."
            );
        }
        self.display_ssh_info();
        Ok(())
    }

    /// 1. Allocates an Elastic IP address and associates it with the instance.
    /// 2. Displays an SSH connection string that uses the Elastic IP address.
    async fn associate_elastic_ip(&mut self) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.elastic_ip_manager.allocate(&self.ec2).await?;
        println!(
            "Allocated static Elastic IP address: {}",
            self.elastic_ip_manager.public_ip()
        );

        self.elastic_ip_manager
            .associate(&self.ec2, self.instance_manager.instance_id())
            .await?;
        println!("Associated your Elastic IP with your instance.");
        println!("You can now use SSH to connect to your instance by using the
Elastic IP.");
        self.display_ssh_info();
        Ok(())
    }

    /// Displays an SSH connection string that can be used to connect to a
running
    /// instance.
    fn display_ssh_info(&self) {
        let ip_addr = if self.elastic_ip_manager.has_allocation() {
            self.elastic_ip_manager.public_ip()
        } else {
```

```
            self.instance_manager.instance_ip()
        };
        let key_file_path = self.key_pair_manager.key_file_path().unwrap();
        println!("To connect, open another command prompt and run the following
command:");
        println!("\nssh -i {} ec2-user@{ip_addr}\n", key_file_path.display());
        let _ = self.util.enter_to_continue();
    }

    /// 1. Disassociate and delete the previously created Elastic IP.
    /// 2. Terminate the previously created instance.
    /// 3. Delete the previously created security group.
    /// 4. Delete the previously created key pair.
    pub async fn clean_up(self) {
        println!("Let's clean everything up. This example created these
resources:");
        println!(
            "\tKey pair: {}",
            self.key_pair_manager
                .key_pair()
                .key_name()
                .unwrap_or("(unknown key pair)")
        );
        println!(
            "\tSecurity group: {}",
            self.security_group_manager.group_name()
        );
        println!(
            "\tInstance: {}",
            self.instance_manager.instance_display_name()
        );
        if self.util.should_clean_resources() {
            if let Err(err) = self.elastic_ip_manager.remove(&self.ec2).await {
                eprintln!("{err}")
            }
            if let Err(err) = self.instance_manager.delete(&self.ec2).await {
                eprintln!("{err}")
            }
            if let Err(err) = self.security_group_manager.delete(&self.ec2).await
{
                eprintln!("{err}");
            }
            if let Err(err) = self.key_pair_manager.delete(&self.ec2,
&self.util).await {
```

```
                eprintln!("{err}");
            }
        } else {
            println!("Ok, not cleaning up any resources!");
        }
    }
}

pub async fn run(mut scenario: Ec2InstanceScenario) {
    println!
("--------------------------------------------------------------------------------");
    println!(
        "Welcome to the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) get started
 with instances demo."
    );
    println!
("--------------------------------------------------------------------------------");

    if let Err(err) = scenario.run().await {
        eprintln!("There was an error running the scenario: {err}")
    }

    println!
("--------------------------------------------------------------------------------");

    scenario.clean_up().await;

    println!("Thanks for running!");
    println!
("--------------------------------------------------------------------------------");
}
```

La struttura EC2 Impl funge da punto di automazione per i test e le sue funzioni racchiudono le chiamate EC2 SDK.

```
use std::{net::Ipv4Addr, time::Duration};

use aws_sdk_ec2::{
    client::Waiters,
    error::ProvideErrorMetadata,
    operation::{
```

```
        allocate_address::AllocateAddressOutput,
 associate_address::AssociateAddressOutput,
    },
    types::{
        DomainType, Filter, Image, Instance, InstanceType, IpPermission, IpRange,
 KeyPairInfo,
        SecurityGroup, Tag,
    },
    Client as EC2Client,
};
use aws_sdk_ssm::types::Parameter;
use aws_smithy_runtime_api::client::waiters::error::WaiterError;

#[cfg(test)]
use mockall::automock;

#[cfg(not(test))]
pub use EC2Impl as EC2;

#[cfg(test)]
pub use MockEC2Impl as EC2;

#[derive(Clone)]
pub struct EC2Impl {
    pub client: EC2Client,
}

#[cfg_attr(test, automock)]
impl EC2Impl {
    pub fn new(client: EC2Client) -> Self {
        EC2Impl { client }
    }

    pub async fn create_key_pair(&self, name: String) -> Result<(KeyPairInfo,
 String), EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Creating key pair {name}");
        let output = self.client.create_key_pair().key_name(name).send().await?;
        let info = KeyPairInfo::builder()
            .set_key_name(output.key_name)
            .set_key_fingerprint(output.key_fingerprint)
            .set_key_pair_id(output.key_pair_id)
            .build();
        let material = output
            .key_material
```

```
            .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Create Key Pair has no key
material"))?;
        Ok((info, material))
    }

    pub async fn list_key_pair(&self) -> Result<Vec<KeyPairInfo>, EC2Error> {
        let output = self.client.describe_key_pairs().send().await?;
        Ok(output.key_pairs.unwrap_or_default())
    }

    pub async fn delete_key_pair(&self, key_name: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        let key_name: String = key_name.into();
        tracing::info!("Deleting key pair {key_name}");
        self.client
            .delete_key_pair()
            .key_name(key_name)
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn create_security_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        description: &str,
    ) -> Result<SecurityGroup, EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Creating security group {name}");
        let create_output = self
            .client
            .create_security_group()
            .group_name(name)
            .description(description)
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(EC2Error::from)?;

        let group_id = create_output
            .group_id
            .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Missing security group id after
creation"))?;

        let group = self
            .describe_security_group(&group_id)
            .await?
```

```
            .ok_or_else(|| {
                EC2Error::new(format!("Could not find security group with id
{group_id}"))
            })?;

        tracing::info!("Created security group {name} as {group_id}");

        Ok(group)
    }

    /// Find a single security group, by ID. Returns Err if multiple groups are
found.
    pub async fn describe_security_group(
        &self,
        group_id: &str,
    ) -> Result<Option<SecurityGroup>, EC2Error> {
        let group_id: String = group_id.into();
        let describe_output = self
            .client
            .describe_security_groups()
            .group_ids(&group_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        let mut groups = describe_output.security_groups.unwrap_or_default();

        match groups.len() {
            0 => Ok(None),
            1 => Ok(Some(groups.remove(0))),
            _ => Err(EC2Error::new(format!(
                "Expected single group for {group_id}"
            ))),
        }
    }

    /// Add an ingress rule to a security group explicitly allowing IPv4 address
    /// as {ip}/32 over TCP port 22.
    pub async fn authorize_security_group_ssh_ingress(
        &self,
        group_id: &str,
        ingress_ips: Vec<Ipv4Addr>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Authorizing ingress for security group {group_id}");
        self.client
```

```
            .authorize_security_group_ingress()
            .group_id(group_id)
            .set_ip_permissions(Some(
                ingress_ips
                    .into_iter()
                    .map(|ip| {
                        IpPermission::builder()
                            .ip_protocol("tcp")
                            .from_port(22)
                            .to_port(22)
                            .ip_ranges(IpRange::builder().cidr_ip(format!
("{ip}/32")).build())
                            .build()
                    })
                    .collect(),
            ))
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn delete_security_group(&self, group_id: &str) -> Result<(),
 EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Deleting security group {group_id}");
        self.client
            .delete_security_group()
            .group_id(group_id)
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn list_images(&self, ids: Vec<Parameter>) -> Result<Vec<Image>,
 EC2Error> {
        let image_ids = ids.into_iter().filter_map(|p| p.value).collect();
        let output = self
            .client
            .describe_images()
            .set_image_ids(Some(image_ids))
            .send()
            .await?;

        let images = output.images.unwrap_or_default();
        if images.is_empty() {
```

```
            Err(EC2Error::new("No images for selected AMIs"))
        } else {
            Ok(images)
        }
    }

    /// List instance types that match an image's architecture and are free tier
eligible.
    pub async fn list_instance_types(&self, image: &Image) ->
Result<Vec<InstanceType>, EC2Error> {
        let architecture = format!(
            "{}",
            image.architecture().ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new(format!(
                "Image {:?} does not have a listed architecture",
                image.image_id()
            )))?
        );
        let free_tier_eligible_filter = Filter::builder()
            .name("free-tier-eligible")
            .values("false")
            .build();
        let supported_architecture_filter = Filter::builder()
            .name("processor-info.supported-architecture")
            .values(architecture)
            .build();
        let response = self
            .client
            .describe_instance_types()
            .filters(free_tier_eligible_filter)
            .filters(supported_architecture_filter)
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(response
            .instance_types
            .unwrap_or_default()
            .into_iter()
            .filter_map(|iti| iti.instance_type)
            .collect())
    }

    pub async fn create_instance<'a>(
        &self,
        image_id: &'a str,
```

```
        instance_type: InstanceType,
        key_pair: &'a KeyPairInfo,
        security_groups: Vec<&'a SecurityGroup>,
    ) -> Result<String, EC2Error> {
        let run_instances = self
            .client
            .run_instances()
            .image_id(image_id)
            .instance_type(instance_type)
            .key_name(
                key_pair
                    .key_name()
                    .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Missing key name when launching
instance"))?,
            )
            .set_security_group_ids(Some(
                security_groups
                    .iter()
                    .filter_map(|sg| sg.group_id.clone())
                    .collect(),
            ))
            .min_count(1)
            .max_count(1)
            .send()
            .await?;

        if run_instances.instances().is_empty() {
            return Err(EC2Error::new("Failed to create instance"));
        }

        let instance_id = run_instances.instances()[0].instance_id().unwrap();
        let response = self
            .client
            .create_tags()
            .resources(instance_id)
            .tags(
                Tag::builder()
                    .key("Name")
                    .value("From SDK Examples")
                    .build(),
            )
            .send()
            .await;
```

```
        match response {
            Ok(_) => tracing::info!("Created {instance_id} and applied tags."),
            Err(err) => {
                tracing::info!("Error applying tags to {instance_id}: {err:?}");
                return Err(err.into());
            }
        }

        tracing::info!("Instance is created.");

        Ok(instance_id.to_string())
    }

    /// Wait for an instance to be ready and status ok (default wait 60 seconds)
    pub async fn wait_for_instance_ready(
        &self,
        instance_id: &str,
        duration: Option<Duration>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .wait_until_instance_status_ok()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .wait(duration.unwrap_or(Duration::from_secs(60)))
            .await
            .map_err(|err| match err {
                WaiterError::ExceededMaxWait(exceeded) => EC2Error(format!(
                    "Exceeded max time ({}s) waiting for instance to start.",
                    exceeded.max_wait().as_secs()
                )),
                _ => EC2Error::from(err),
            })?;
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn describe_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<Instance,
 EC2Error> {
        let response = self
            .client
            .describe_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        let instance = response
```

```
            .reservations()
            .first()
            .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new(format!("No instance reservations for
{instance_id}")))?
            .instances()
            .first()
            .ok_or_else(|| {
                EC2Error::new(format!("No instances in reservation for
{instance_id}"))
            })?;

        Ok(instance.clone())
    }

    pub async fn start_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error>
{
        tracing::info!("Starting instance {instance_id}");

        self.client
            .start_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        tracing::info!("Started instance.");

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn stop_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error>
{
        tracing::info!("Stopping instance {instance_id}");

        self.client
            .stop_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        self.wait_for_instance_stopped(instance_id, None).await?;

        tracing::info!("Stopped instance.");

        Ok(())
```

```
    }

    pub async fn reboot_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(),
EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Rebooting instance {instance_id}");

        self.client
            .reboot_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn wait_for_instance_stopped(
        &self,
        instance_id: &str,
        duration: Option<Duration>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .wait_until_instance_stopped()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .wait(duration.unwrap_or(Duration::from_secs(60)))
            .await
            .map_err(|err| match err {
                WaiterError::ExceededMaxWait(exceeded) => EC2Error(format!(
                    "Exceeded max time ({}s) waiting for instance to stop.",
                    exceeded.max_wait().as_secs(),
                )),
                _ => EC2Error::from(err),
            })?;
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn delete_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(),
EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Deleting instance with id {instance_id}");
        self.stop_instance(instance_id).await?;
        self.client
            .terminate_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;
```

```
        self.wait_for_instance_terminated(instance_id).await?;
        tracing::info!("Terminated instance with id {instance_id}");
        Ok(())
    }

    async fn wait_for_instance_terminated(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(),
EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .wait_until_instance_terminated()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .wait(Duration::from_secs(60))
            .await
            .map_err(|err| match err {
                WaiterError::ExceededMaxWait(exceeded) => EC2Error(format!(
                    "Exceeded max time ({}s) waiting for instance to terminate.",
                    exceeded.max_wait().as_secs(),
                )),
                _ => EC2Error::from(err),
            })?;
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn allocate_ip_address(&self) -> Result<AllocateAddressOutput,
EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .allocate_address()
            .domain(DomainType::Vpc)
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(EC2Error::from)
    }

    pub async fn deallocate_ip_address(&self, allocation_id: &str) -> Result<(),
EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .release_address()
            .allocation_id(allocation_id)
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn associate_ip_address(
        &self,
```

```
        allocation_id: &str,
        instance_id: &str,
    ) -> Result<AssociateAddressOutput, EC2Error> {
        let response = self
            .client
            .associate_address()
            .allocation_id(allocation_id)
            .instance_id(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(response)
    }

    pub async fn disassociate_ip_address(&self, association_id: &str) ->
 Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .disassociate_address()
            .association_id(association_id)
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(())
    }
}

#[derive(Debug)]
pub struct EC2Error(String);
impl EC2Error {
    pub fn new(value: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        EC2Error(value.into())
    }

    pub fn add_message(self, message: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        EC2Error(format!("{}: {}", message.into(), self.0))
    }
}

impl<T: ProvideErrorMetadata> From<T> for EC2Error {
    fn from(value: T) -> Self {
        EC2Error(format!(
            "{}: {}",
            value
                .code()
                .map(String::from)
                .unwrap_or("unknown code".into()),
```

```
            value
                .message()
                .map(String::from)
                .unwrap_or("missing reason".into()),
        ))
    }
}

impl std::error::Error for EC2Error {}

impl std::fmt::Display for EC2Error {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "{}", self.0)
    }
}
```

La struttura SSM funge da punto di automazione per i test e le sue funzioni racchiudono le chiamate SSM SDK.

```
use aws_sdk_ssm::{types::Parameter, Client};
use aws_smithy_async::future::pagination_stream::TryFlatMap;

use crate::ec2::EC2Error;

#[cfg(test)]
use mockall::automock;

#[cfg(not(test))]
pub use SSMImpl as SSM;

#[cfg(test)]
pub use MockSSMImpl as SSM;

pub struct SSMImpl {
    inner: Client,
}

#[cfg_attr(test, automock)]
impl SSMImpl {
    pub fn new(inner: Client) -> Self {
        SSMImpl { inner }
```

```
    }

    pub async fn list_path(&self, path: &str) -> Result<Vec<Parameter>, EC2Error>
 {
        let maybe_params: Vec<Result<Parameter, _>> = TryFlatMap::new(
            self.inner
                .get_parameters_by_path()
                .path(path)
                .into_paginator()
                .send(),
        )
        .flat_map(|item| item.parameters.unwrap_or_default())
        .collect()
        .await;
        // Fail on the first error
        let params = maybe_params
            .into_iter()
            .collect::<Result<Vec<Parameter>, _>>()?;
        Ok(params)
    }
}
```

Lo scenario utilizza diverse strutture in stile «Manager» per gestire l'accesso alle risorse che vengono create ed eliminate durante lo scenario.

```
use aws_sdk_ec2::operation::{
    allocate_address::AllocateAddressOutput,
 associate_address::AssociateAddressOutput,
};

use crate::ec2::{EC2Error, EC2};

/// ElasticIpManager tracks the lifecycle of a public IP address, including its
/// allocation from the global pool and association with a specific instance.
#[derive(Debug, Default)]
pub struct ElasticIpManager {
    elastic_ip: Option<AllocateAddressOutput>,
    association: Option<AssociateAddressOutput>,
}

impl ElasticIpManager {
```

```
    pub fn has_allocation(&self) -> bool {
        self.elastic_ip.is_some()
    }

    pub fn public_ip(&self) -> &str {
        if let Some(allocation) = &self.elastic_ip {
            if let Some(addr) = allocation.public_ip() {
                return addr;
            }
        }
        "0.0.0.0"
    }

    pub async fn allocate(&mut self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        let allocation = ec2.allocate_ip_address().await?;
        self.elastic_ip = Some(allocation);
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn associate(&mut self, ec2: &EC2, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(),
 EC2Error> {
        if let Some(allocation) = &self.elastic_ip {
            if let Some(allocation_id) = allocation.allocation_id() {
                let association = ec2.associate_ip_address(allocation_id,
 instance_id).await?;
                self.association = Some(association);
                return Ok(());
            }
        }
        Err(EC2Error::new("No ip address allocation to associate"))
    }

    pub async fn remove(mut self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if let Some(association) = &self.association {
            if let Some(association_id) = association.association_id() {
                ec2.disassociate_ip_address(association_id).await?;
            }
        }
        self.association = None;
        if let Some(allocation) = &self.elastic_ip {
            if let Some(allocation_id) = allocation.allocation_id() {
                ec2.deallocate_ip_address(allocation_id).await?;
            }
        }
```

```
        self.elastic_ip = None;
        Ok(())
    }
}


use std::fmt::Display;

use aws_sdk_ec2::types::{Instance, InstanceType, KeyPairInfo, SecurityGroup};

use crate::ec2::{EC2Error, EC2};

/// InstanceManager wraps the lifecycle of an EC2 Instance.
#[derive(Debug, Default)]
pub struct InstanceManager {
    instance: Option<Instance>,
}

impl InstanceManager {
    pub fn instance_id(&self) -> &str {
        if let Some(instance) = &self.instance {
            if let Some(id) = instance.instance_id() {
                return id;
            }
        }
        "Unknown"
    }

    pub fn instance_name(&self) -> &str {
        if let Some(instance) = &self.instance {
            if let Some(tag) = instance.tags().iter().find(|e| e.key() ==
 Some("Name")) {
                if let Some(value) = tag.value() {
                    return value;
                }
            }
        }
        "Unknown"
    }

    pub fn instance_ip(&self) -> &str {
        if let Some(instance) = &self.instance {
            if let Some(public_ip_address) = instance.public_ip_address() {
                return public_ip_address;
```

```
            }
        }
        "0.0.0.0"
    }

    pub fn instance_display_name(&self) -> String {
        format!("{} ({})", self.instance_name(), self.instance_id())
    }

    /// Create an EC2 instance with the given ID on a given type, using a
    /// generated KeyPair and applying a list of security groups.
    pub async fn create(
        &mut self,
        ec2: &EC2,
        image_id: &str,
        instance_type: InstanceType,
        key_pair: &KeyPairInfo,
        security_groups: Vec<&SecurityGroup>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        let instance_id = ec2
            .create_instance(image_id, instance_type, key_pair, security_groups)
            .await?;
        let instance = ec2.describe_instance(&instance_id).await?;
        self.instance = Some(instance);
        Ok(())
    }

    /// Start the managed EC2 instance, if present.
    pub async fn start(&self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if self.instance.is_some() {
            ec2.start_instance(self.instance_id()).await?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    /// Stop the managed EC2 instance, if present.
    pub async fn stop(&self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if self.instance.is_some() {
            ec2.stop_instance(self.instance_id()).await?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn reboot(&self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
```

```
        if self.instance.is_some() {
            ec2.reboot_instance(self.instance_id()).await?;
            ec2.wait_for_instance_stopped(self.instance_id(), None)
                .await?;
            ec2.wait_for_instance_ready(self.instance_id(), None)
                .await?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    /// Terminate and delete the managed EC2 instance, if present.
    pub async fn delete(self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if self.instance.is_some() {
            ec2.delete_instance(self.instance_id()).await?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }
}

impl Display for InstanceManager {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        if let Some(instance) = &self.instance {
            writeln!(f, "\tID: {}",
 instance.instance_id().unwrap_or("(Unknown)"))?;
            writeln!(
                f,
                "\tImage ID: {}",
                instance.image_id().unwrap_or("(Unknown)")
            )?;
            writeln!(
                f,
                "\tInstance type: {}",
                instance
                    .instance_type()
                    .map(|it| format!("{it}"))
                    .unwrap_or("(Unknown)".to_string())
            )?;
            writeln!(
                f,
                "\tKey name: {}",
                instance.key_name().unwrap_or("(Unknown)")
            )?;
            writeln!(f, "\tVPC ID: {}",
 instance.vpc_id().unwrap_or("(Unknown)"))?;
```

```
            writeln!(
                f,
                "\tPublic IP: {}",
                instance.public_ip_address().unwrap_or("(Unknown)")
            )?;
            let instance_state = instance
                .state
                .as_ref()
                .map(|is| {
                    is.name()
                        .map(|isn| format!("{isn}"))
                        .unwrap_or("(Unknown)".to_string())
                })
                .unwrap_or("(Unknown)".to_string());
            writeln!(f, "\tState: {instance_state}")?;
        } else {
            writeln!(f, "\tNo loaded instance")?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }
}


use std::{env, path::PathBuf};

use aws_sdk_ec2::types::KeyPairInfo;

use crate::ec2::{EC2Error, EC2};

use super::util::Util;

/// KeyPairManager tracks a KeyPairInfo and the path the private key has been
/// written to, if it's been created.
#[derive(Debug)]
pub struct KeyPairManager {
    key_pair: KeyPairInfo,
    key_file_path: Option<PathBuf>,
    key_file_dir: PathBuf,
}

impl KeyPairManager {
    pub fn new() -> Self {
        Self::default()
    }
```

```
    pub fn key_pair(&self) -> &KeyPairInfo {
        &self.key_pair
    }

    pub fn key_file_path(&self) -> Option<&PathBuf> {
        self.key_file_path.as_ref()
    }

    pub fn key_file_dir(&self) -> &PathBuf {
        &self.key_file_dir
    }

    /// Creates a key pair that can be used to securely connect to an EC2
instance.
    /// The returned key pair contains private key information that cannot be
retrieved
    /// again. The private key data is stored as a .pem file.
    ///
    /// :param key_name: The name of the key pair to create.
    pub async fn create(
        &mut self,
        ec2: &EC2,
        util: &Util,
        key_name: String,
    ) -> Result<KeyPairInfo, EC2Error> {
        let (key_pair, material) =
ec2.create_key_pair(key_name.clone()).await.map_err(|e| {
            self.key_pair =
KeyPairInfo::builder().key_name(key_name.clone()).build();
            e.add_message(format!("Couldn't create key {key_name}"))
        })?;

        let path = self.key_file_dir.join(format!("{key_name}.pem"));

        // Save the key_pair information immediately, so it can get cleaned up if
write_secure fails.
        self.key_file_path = Some(path.clone());
        self.key_pair = key_pair.clone();

        util.write_secure(&key_name, &path, material)?;

        Ok(key_pair)
    }
```

```
    pub async fn delete(self, ec2: &EC2, util: &Util) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if let Some(key_name) = self.key_pair.key_name() {
            ec2.delete_key_pair(key_name).await?;
            if let Some(key_path) = self.key_file_path() {
                if let Err(err) = util.remove(key_path) {
                    eprintln!("Failed to remove {key_path:?} ({err:?})");
                }
            }
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn list(&self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<Vec<KeyPairInfo>, EC2Error> {
        ec2.list_key_pair().await
    }
}

impl Default for KeyPairManager {
    fn default() -> Self {
        KeyPairManager {
            key_pair: KeyPairInfo::builder().build(),
            key_file_path: Default::default(),
            key_file_dir: env::temp_dir(),
        }
    }
}


use std::net::Ipv4Addr;

use aws_sdk_ec2::types::SecurityGroup;

use crate::ec2::{EC2Error, EC2};

/// SecurityGroupManager tracks the lifecycle of a SecurityGroup for an instance,
/// including adding a rule to allow SSH from a public IP address.
#[derive(Debug, Default)]
pub struct SecurityGroupManager {
    group_name: String,
    group_description: String,
    security_group: Option<SecurityGroup>,
}
```

```
impl SecurityGroupManager {
    pub async fn create(
        &mut self,
        ec2: &EC2,
        group_name: &str,
        group_description: &str,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.group_name = group_name.into();
        self.group_description = group_description.into();

        self.security_group = Some(
            ec2.create_security_group(group_name, group_description)
                .await
                .map_err(|e| e.add_message("Couldn't create security group"))?,
        );

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn authorize_ingress(&self, ec2: &EC2, ip_address: Ipv4Addr) ->
 Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if let Some(sg) = &self.security_group {
            ec2.authorize_security_group_ssh_ingress(
                sg.group_id()
                    .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Missing security group ID"))?,
                vec![ip_address],
            )
            .await?;
        };

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn delete(self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if let Some(sg) = &self.security_group {
            ec2.delete_security_group(
                sg.group_id()
                    .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Missing security group ID"))?,
            )
            .await?;
        };

        Ok(())
    }
```

```
    pub fn group_name(&self) -> &str {
        &self.group_name
    }

    pub fn vpc_id(&self) -> Option<&str> {
        self.security_group.as_ref().and_then(|sg| sg.vpc_id())
    }

    pub fn security_group(&self) -> Option<&SecurityGroup> {
        self.security_group.as_ref()
    }
}

impl std::fmt::Display for SecurityGroupManager {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        match &self.security_group {
            Some(sg) => {
                writeln!(
                    f,
                    "Security group: {}",
                    sg.group_name().unwrap_or("(unknown group)")
                )?;
                writeln!(f, "\tID: {}", sg.group_id().unwrap_or("(unknown group
 id)"))?;
                writeln!(f, "\tVPC: {}", sg.vpc_id().unwrap_or("(unknown group
 vpc)"))?;
                if !sg.ip_permissions().is_empty() {
                    writeln!(f, "\tInbound Permissions:")?;
                    for permission in sg.ip_permissions() {
                        writeln!(f, "\t\t{permission:?}")?;
                    }
                }
                Ok(())
            }
            None => writeln!(f, "No security group loaded."),
        }
    }
}
```

Il punto di ingresso principale per lo scenario.

```
use ec2_code_examples::{
    ec2::EC2,
    getting_started::{
        scenario::{run, Ec2InstanceScenario},
        util::UtilImpl,
    },
    ssm::SSM,
};

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
    let ec2 = EC2::new(aws_sdk_ec2::Client::new(&sdk_config));
    let ssm = SSM::new(aws_sdk_ssm::Client::new(&sdk_config));
    let util = UtilImpl {};
    let scenario = Ec2InstanceScenario::new(ec2, ssm, util);
    run(scenario).await;
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Rust.
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeInstanceTypes
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeKeyPairs
  - DescribeSecurityGroups
  - DisassociateAddress

- ReleaseAddress
- RunInstances
- StartInstances
- StopInstances
- TerminateInstances
- UnmonitorInstances

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Il file `Package.swift`.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
//
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.

import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "ec2-scenario",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.4.0"),
        .package(
```

```
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module
 or a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "ec2-scenario",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSEC2", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "AWSSSM", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-
parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources")

    ]
)
```

Il file `entry.swift`.

```
// An example that shows how to use the AWS SDK for Swift to perform a variety
// of operations using Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2).
//

import ArgumentParser
import Foundation
import AWSEC2

// Allow waiters to be used.

import class SmithyWaitersAPI.Waiter
import struct SmithyWaitersAPI.WaiterOptions

import AWSSSM

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "The AWS Region to run AWS API calls in.")
    var awsRegion = "us-east-1"
```

```
    @Option(
        help: ArgumentHelp("The level of logging for the Swift SDK to perform."),
        completion: .list([
            "critical",
            "debug",
            "error",
            "info",
            "notice",
            "trace",
            "warning"
        ])
    )
    var logLevel: String = "error"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "ec2-scenario",
        abstract: """
        Performs various operations to demonstrate the use of Amazon EC2 using
 the
        AWS SDK for Swift.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let ssmConfig = try await SSMClient.SSMClientConfiguration(region:
 awsRegion)
        let ssmClient = SSMClient(config: ssmConfig)

        let ec2Config = try await EC2Client.EC2ClientConfiguration(region:
 awsRegion)
        let ec2Client = EC2Client(config: ec2Config)

        let example = Example(ec2Client: ec2Client, ssmClient: ssmClient)

        await example.run()
    }
}

class Example {
    let ec2Client: EC2Client
```

```
    let ssmClient: SSMClient

    // Storage for AWS EC2 properties.

    var keyName: String? = nil
    var securityGroupId: String? = nil
    var instanceId: String? = nil
    var allocationId: String? = nil
    var associationId: String? = nil

    init(ec2Client: EC2Client, ssmClient: SSMClient) {
        self.ec2Client = ec2Client
        self.ssmClient = ssmClient
    }

    /// The example's main body.
    func run() async {
        //=====================================================================
        // 1. Create an RSA key pair, saving the private key as a `.pem` file.
        //    Create a `defer` block that will delete the private key when the
        //    program exits.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Creating an RSA key pair...")

        keyName = self.tempName(prefix: "ExampleKeyName")
        let keyUrl = await self.createKeyPair(name: keyName!)

        guard let keyUrl else {
            print("*** Failed to create the key pair!")
            return
        }

        print("Created the private key at: \(keyUrl.absoluteString)")

        // Schedule deleting the private key file to occur automatically when
        // the program exits, no matter how it exits.

        defer {
            do {
                try FileManager.default.removeItem(at: keyUrl)
            } catch {
                print("*** Failed to delete the private key at
\(keyUrl.absoluteString)")
```

```
            }
        }

        //======================================================================
        // 2. List the key pairs by calling `DescribeKeyPairs`.
        //======================================================================

        print("Describing available key pairs...")
        await self.describeKeyPairs()

        //======================================================================
        // 3. Create a security group for the default VPC, and add an inbound
        //    rule to allow SSH from the current computer's public IPv4
        //    address.
        //======================================================================

        print("Creating the security group...")

        let secGroupName = self.tempName(prefix: "ExampleSecurityGroup")
        let ipAddress = self.getMyIPAddress()

        guard let ipAddress else {
            print("*** Unable to get the device's IP address.")
            return
        }

        print("IP address is: \(ipAddress)")

        securityGroupId = await self.createSecurityGroup(
            name: secGroupName,
            description: "An example security group created using the AWS SDK for
Swift"
        )

        if securityGroupId == nil {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        print("Created security group: \(securityGroupId ?? "<unknown>")")

        if !(await self.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(groupId: securityGroupId!,
ipAddress: ipAddress)) {
            await cleanUp()
```

```
        return
    }

    //=====================================================================
    // 4. Display security group information for the new security group
    //    using DescribeSecurityGroups.
    //=====================================================================

    if !(await self.describeSecurityGroups(groupId: securityGroupId!)) {
        await cleanUp()
        return
    }

    //=====================================================================
    // 5. Get a list of Amazon Linux 2023 AMIs and pick one (SSM is the
    //    best practice), using path and then filter the list after the
    //    fact to include "al2023" in the Name field
    //    (ssm.GetParametersByPath). Paginate to get all images.
    //=====================================================================

    print("Searching available images for Amazon Linux 2023 images...")

    let options = await self.findAMIsMatchingFilter("al2023")

    //=====================================================================
    // 6. The information in the AMI options isn't great, so make a list
    //    of the image IDs (the "Value" field in the AMI options) and get
    //    more information about them from EC2. Display the Description
    //    field and select one of them (DescribeImages with ImageIds
    //    filter).
    //=====================================================================

    print("Images matching Amazon Linux 2023:")

    var imageIds: [String] = []
    for option in options {
        guard let id = option.value else {
            continue
        }
        imageIds.append(id)
    }

    let images = await self.describeImages(imageIds)
```

```
        // This is where you would normally let the user choose which AMI to
        // use. However, for this example, we're just going to use the first
        // one, whatever it is.

        let chosenImage = images[0]

        //=====================================================================
        // 7. Get a list of instance types that are compatible with the
        //    selected AMI's architecture (such as "x86_64") and are either
        //    small or micro. Select one (DescribeInstanceTypes).
        //=====================================================================

        print("Getting the instance types compatible with the selected image...")

        guard let arch = chosenImage.architecture else {
            print("*** The selected image doesn't have a valid architecture.")
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        let imageTypes = await self.getMatchingInstanceTypes(architecture: arch)

        for type in imageTypes {
            guard let instanceType = type.instanceType else {
                continue
            }
            print("    \(instanceType.rawValue)")
        }

        // This example selects the first returned instance type. A real-world
        // application would probably ask the user to select one here.

        let chosenInstanceType = imageTypes[0]

        //=====================================================================
        // 8. Create an instance with the key pair, security group, AMI, and
        //    instance type (RunInstances).
        //=====================================================================

        print("Creating an instance...")

        guard let imageId = chosenImage.imageId else {
            print("*** Cannot start image without a valid image ID.")
            await cleanUp()
```

```
            return
        }
        guard let instanceType = chosenInstanceType.instanceType else {
            print("*** Unable to start image without a valid image type.")
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        let instance = await self.runInstance(
            imageId: imageId,
            instanceType: instanceType,
            keyPairName: keyName!,
            securityGroups: [securityGroupId!]
        )

        guard let instance else {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        instanceId = instance.instanceId
        if instanceId == nil {
            print("*** Instance is missing an ID. Canceling.")
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 9. Wait for the instance to be ready and then display its
        //    information (DescribeInstances).
        //=====================================================================

        print("Waiting a few seconds to let the instance come up...")

        do {
            try await Task.sleep(for: .seconds(20))
        } catch {
            print("*** Error pausing the task.")
        }
        print("Success! Your new instance is ready:")

        //=====================================================================
        // 10. Display SSH connection info for the instance.
        //=====================================================================
```

```
        var runningInstance = await self.describeInstance(instanceId:
 instanceId!)

        if (runningInstance != nil) && (runningInstance!.publicIpAddress != nil)
 {
            print("\nYou can SSH to this instance using the following command:")
            print("ssh -i \(keyUrl.path) ec2-user@
\(runningInstance!.publicIpAddress!)")
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 11. Stop the instance and wait for it to stop (StopInstances).
        //=====================================================================

        print("Stopping the instance...")

        if !(await self.stopInstance(instanceId: instanceId!, waitUntilStopped:
 true)) {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 12. Start the instance and wait for it to start (StartInstances).
        //=====================================================================

        print("Starting the instance again...")

        if !(await self.startInstance(instanceId: instanceId!, waitUntilStarted:
 true)) {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 13. Display SSH connection info for the instance. Note that it's
        //     changed.
        //=====================================================================

        runningInstance = await self.describeInstance(instanceId: instanceId!)
        if (runningInstance != nil) && (runningInstance!.publicIpAddress != nil)
 {
            print("\nYou can SSH to this instance using the following command.")
```

```
            print("This is probably different from when the instance was running
 before.")
            print("ssh -i \(keyUrl.path) ec2-user@
\(runningInstance!.publicIpAddress!)")
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 14. Allocate an elastic IP and associate it with the instance
        //     (AllocateAddress and AssociateAddress).
        //=====================================================================

        allocationId = await self.allocateAddress()

        if allocationId == nil {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        associationId = await self.associateAddress(instanceId: instanceId!,
 allocationId: allocationId)

        if associationId == nil {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 15. Display SSH connection info for the connection. Note that the
        //     public IP is now the Elastic IP, which stays constant.
        //=====================================================================

        runningInstance = await self.describeInstance(instanceId: instanceId!)
        if (runningInstance != nil) && (runningInstance!.publicIpAddress != nil)
 {
            print("\nYou can SSH to this instance using the following command.")
            print("This has changed again, and is now the Elastic IP.")
            print("ssh -i \(keyUrl.path) ec2-user@
\(runningInstance!.publicIpAddress!)")
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // Handle all cleanup tasks
        //=====================================================================
```

```
        await cleanUp()
    }

    /// Clean up by discarding and closing down all allocated EC2 items:
    ///
    /// * Elastic IP allocation and association
    /// * Terminate the instance
    /// * Delete the security group
    /// * Delete the key pair
    func cleanUp() async {
        //======================================================================
        // 16. Disassociate and delete the Elastic IP (DisassociateAddress and
        //     ReleaseAddress).
        //======================================================================

        if associationId != nil {
            await self.disassociateAddress(associationId: associationId!)
        }

        if allocationId != nil {
            await self.releaseAddress(allocationId: allocationId!)
        }

        //======================================================================
        // 17. Terminate the instance and wait for it to terminate
        //     (TerminateInstances).
        //======================================================================

        if instanceId != nil {
            print("Terminating the instance...")
            _ = await self.terminateInstance(instanceId: instanceId!,
waitUntilTerminated: true)
        }

        //======================================================================
        // 18. Delete the security group (DeleteSecurityGroup).
        //======================================================================

        if securityGroupId != nil {
            print("Deleting the security group...")
            _ = await self.deleteSecurityGroup(groupId: securityGroupId!)
        }

        //======================================================================
```

```
        // 19. Delete the key pair (DeleteKeyPair).
        //=====================================================================

        if keyName != nil {
            print("Deleting the key pair...")
            _ = await self.deleteKeyPair(keyPair: keyName!)
        }
    }

    /// Create a new RSA key pair and save the private key to a randomly-named
    /// file in the temporary directory.
    ///
    /// - Parameter name: The name of the key pair to create.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The URL of the newly created `.pem` file or `nil` if unable
    ///   to create the key pair.
    func createKeyPair(name: String) async -> URL? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.createKeyPair(
                input: CreateKeyPairInput(
                    keyName: name
                )
            )

            guard let keyMaterial = output.keyMaterial else {
                return nil
            }

            // Build the URL of the temporary private key file.

            let fileURL = URL.temporaryDirectory
                                .appendingPathComponent(name)
                                .appendingPathExtension("pem")

            do {
                try keyMaterial.write(to: fileURL, atomically: true, encoding:
 String.Encoding.utf8)
                return fileURL
            } catch {
                print("*** Failed to write the private key.")
                return nil
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to create the key pair.")
```

```
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Describe the key pairs associated with the user by outputting each key
    /// pair's name and fingerprint.
    func describeKeyPairs() async {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.describeKeyPairs(
                input: DescribeKeyPairsInput()
            )

            guard let keyPairs = output.keyPairs else {
                print("*** No key pairs list available.")
                return
            }

            for keyPair in keyPairs {
                print(keyPair.keyName ?? "<unknown>", ":",
keyPair.keyFingerprint ?? "<unknown>")
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error: Unable to obtain a key pair list.")
        }
    }

    /// Delete an EC2 key pair.
    ///
    /// - Parameter keyPair: The name of the key pair to delete.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the key pair is deleted successfully; otherwise
    ///   `false`.
    func deleteKeyPair(keyPair: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.deleteKeyPair(
                input: DeleteKeyPairInput(
                    keyName: keyPair
                )
            )

            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Error deleting the key pair:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
```

```
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Return a list of AMI names that contain the specified string.
    ///
    /// - Parameter filter: A string that must be contained in all returned
    ///   AMI names.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of the parameters matching the specified substring.
    func findAMIsMatchingFilter(_ filter: String) async ->
[SSMClientTypes.Parameter] {
        var parameterList: [SSMClientTypes.Parameter] = []
        var matchingAMIs: [SSMClientTypes.Parameter] = []

        do {
            let pages = ssmClient.getParametersByPathPaginated(
                input: GetParametersByPathInput(
                    path: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest"
                )
            )

            for try await page in pages {
                guard let parameters = page.parameters else {
                    return matchingAMIs
                }

                for parameter in parameters {
                    parameterList.append(parameter)
                }
            }

            print("Found \(parameterList.count) images total:")
            for parameter in parameterList {
                guard let name = parameter.name else {
                    continue
                }
                print("    \(name)")

                if name.contains(filter) {
                    matchingAMIs.append(parameter)
                }
            }
        } catch {
```

```
            return matchingAMIs
        }

        return matchingAMIs
    }

    /// Return a list of instance types matching the specified architecture
    /// and instance sizes.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - architecture: The architecture of the instance types to return, as
    ///     a member of `EC2ClientTypes.ArchitectureValues`.
    ///   - sizes: An array of one or more strings identifying sizes of
    ///     instance type to accept.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `EC2ClientTypes.InstanceTypeInfo` records
    ///   describing the instance types matching the given requirements.
    func getMatchingInstanceTypes(architecture: EC2ClientTypes.ArchitectureValues
 = EC2ClientTypes.ArchitectureValues.x8664,
                          sizes: [String] = ["*.micro", "*.small"]) async
                          -> [EC2ClientTypes.InstanceTypeInfo] {
        var instanceTypes: [EC2ClientTypes.InstanceTypeInfo] = []

        let archFilter = EC2ClientTypes.Filter(
            name: "processor-info.supported-architecture",
            values: [architecture.rawValue]
        )
        let sizeFilter = EC2ClientTypes.Filter(
            name: "instance-type",
            values: sizes
        )

        do {
            let pages = ec2Client.describeInstanceTypesPaginated(
                input: DescribeInstanceTypesInput(
                    filters: [archFilter, sizeFilter]
                )
            )

            for try await page in pages {
                guard let types = page.instanceTypes else {
                    return []
                }
```

```
                instanceTypes += types
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting image types: \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return []
        }

        return instanceTypes
    }

    /// Get the latest information about the specified instance and output it
    /// to the screen, returning the instance details to the caller.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The ID of the instance to provide details about.
    ///   - stateFilter: The state to require the instance to be in.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The instance's details as an `EC2ClientTypes.Instance` object.
    func describeInstance(instanceId: String,
                          stateFilter: EC2ClientTypes.InstanceStateName? =
EC2ClientTypes.InstanceStateName.running) async
                          -> EC2ClientTypes.Instance? {
        do {
            let pages = ec2Client.describeInstancesPaginated(
                input: DescribeInstancesInput(
                    instanceIds: [instanceId]
                )
            )

            for try await page in pages {
                guard let reservations = page.reservations else {
                    continue
                }

                for reservation in reservations {
                    guard let instances = reservation.instances else {
                        continue
                    }

                    for instance in instances {
                        guard let state = instance.state else {
                            print("*** Instance is missing its state...")
                            continue
                        }
```

```
                        let instanceState = state.name

                        if stateFilter != nil && (instanceState != stateFilter) {
                            continue
                        }

                        let instanceTypeName: String
                        if instance.instanceType == nil {
                            instanceTypeName = "<N/A>"
                        } else {
                            instanceTypeName = instance.instanceType?.rawValue ??
 "<N/A>"
                        }

                        let instanceStateName: String
                        if instanceState == nil {
                            instanceStateName = "<N/A>"
                        } else {
                            instanceStateName = instanceState?.rawValue ?? "<N/
A>"
                        }

                        print("""
                        Instance: \(instance.instanceId ?? "<N/A>")
                                • Image ID: \(instance.imageId ?? "<N/A>")
                                • Instance type: \(instanceTypeName)
                                • Key name: \(instance.keyName ?? "<N/A>")
                                • VPC ID: \(instance.vpcId ?? "<N/A>")
                                • Public IP: \(instance.publicIpAddress ?? "N/A")
                                • State: \(instanceStateName)
                        """)

                        return instance
                    }
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error retrieving instance information to display:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }

        return nil
    }
```

```
    /// Stop the specified instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The ID of the instance to stop.
    ///   - waitUntilStopped: If `true`, execution waits until the instance
    ///     has stopped. Otherwise, execution continues and the instance stops
    ///     asynchronously.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the image is successfully stopped (or is left to
    ///   stop asynchronously). `false` if the instance doesn't stop.
    func stopInstance(instanceId: String, waitUntilStopped: Bool = false) async -
> Bool {
        let instanceList = [instanceId]

        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.stopInstances(
                input: StopInstancesInput(
                    instanceIds: instanceList
                )
            )

            if waitUntilStopped {
                print("Waiting for the instance to stop. Please be patient!")

                let waitOptions = WaiterOptions(maxWaitTime: 600)
                let output = try await ec2Client.waitUntilInstanceStopped(
                    options: waitOptions,
                    input: DescribeInstancesInput(
                        instanceIds: instanceList
                    )
                )

                switch output.result {
                case .success:
                    return true
                case .failure:
                    return false
                }
            } else {
                return true
            }
        } catch {
```

```
            print("*** Unable to stop the instance:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Start the specified instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The ID of the instance to start.
    ///   - waitUntilStarted: If `true`, execution waits until the instance
    ///     has started. Otherwise, execution continues and the instance starts
    ///     asynchronously.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the image is successfully started (or is left to
    ///   start asynchronously). `false` if the instance doesn't start.
    func startInstance(instanceId: String, waitUntilStarted: Bool = false) async
-> Bool {
        let instanceList = [instanceId]

        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.startInstances(
                input: StartInstancesInput(
                    instanceIds: instanceList
                )
            )

            if waitUntilStarted {
                print("Waiting for the instance to start...")

                let waitOptions = WaiterOptions(maxWaitTime: 60.0)
                let output = try await ec2Client.waitUntilInstanceRunning(
                    options: waitOptions,
                    input: DescribeInstancesInput(
                        instanceIds: instanceList
                    )
                )
                switch output.result {
                case .success:
                    return true
                case .failure:
                    return false
                }
            } else {
```

```
                return true
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to start the instance:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Terminate the specified instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The instance to terminate.
    ///   - waitUntilTerminated: Whether or not to wait until the instance is
    ///     terminated before returning.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if terminated successfully. `false` if not or if an
    ///   error occurs.
    func terminateInstance(instanceId: String, waitUntilTerminated: Bool = false)
async -> Bool {
        let instanceList = [instanceId]

        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.terminateInstances(
                input: TerminateInstancesInput(
                    instanceIds: instanceList
                )
            )

            if waitUntilTerminated {
                print("Waiting for the instance to terminate...")

                let waitOptions = WaiterOptions(maxWaitTime: 600.0)
                let output = try await ec2Client.waitUntilInstanceTerminated(
                    options: waitOptions,
                    input: DescribeInstancesInput(
                        instanceIds: instanceList
                    )
                )

                switch output.result {
                case .success:
                    return true
                case .failure:
```

```
                    return false
                }
            } else {
                return true
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to terminate the instance:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Return an array of `EC2ClientTypes.Image` objects describing all of
    /// the images in the specified array.
    ///
    /// - Parameter idList: A list of image ID strings indicating the images
    ///   to return details about.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of the images.
    func describeImages(_ idList: [String]) async -> [EC2ClientTypes.Image] {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.describeImages(
                input: DescribeImagesInput(
                    imageIds: idList
                )
            )

            guard let images = output.images else {
                print("*** No images found.")
                return []
            }

            for image in images {
                guard let id = image.imageId else {
                    continue
                }
                print("   \(id): \(image.description ?? "<no description>")")
            }

            return images
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting image descriptions:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return []
```

```
        }
    }

    /// Create and return a new EC2 instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - imageId: The image ID of the AMI to use when creating the instance.
    ///   - instanceType: The type of instance to create.
    ///   - keyPairName: The RSA key pair's name to use to secure the instance.
    ///   - securityGroups: The security group or groups to add the instance
    ///     to.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The EC2 instance as an `EC2ClientTypes.Instance` object.
    func runInstance(imageId: String, instanceType: EC2ClientTypes.InstanceType,
                     keyPairName: String, securityGroups: [String]?) async ->
EC2ClientTypes.Instance? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.runInstances(
                input: RunInstancesInput(
                    imageId: imageId,
                    instanceType: instanceType,
                    keyName: keyPairName,
                    maxCount: 1,
                    minCount: 1,
                    securityGroupIds: securityGroups
                )
            )

            guard let instances = output.instances else {
                print("*** Unable to create the instance.")
                return nil
            }

            return instances[0]
        } catch {
            print("*** Error creating the instance:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Return the device's external IP address.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the device's IP address.
```

```
    func getMyIPAddress() -> String? {
        guard let url = URL(string: "http://checkip.amazonaws.com") else {
            print("Couldn't create the URL")
            return nil
        }

        do {
            print("Getting the IP address...")
            return try String(contentsOf: url, encoding:
String.Encoding.utf8).trim()
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to get your public IP address.")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Create a new security group.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - groupName: The name of the group to create.
    ///   - groupDescription: A description of the new security group.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The ID string of the new security group.
    func createSecurityGroup(name groupName: String, description
groupDescription: String) async -> String? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.createSecurityGroup(
                input: CreateSecurityGroupInput(
                    description: groupDescription,
                    groupName: groupName
                )
            )

            return output.groupId
        } catch {
            print("*** Error creating the security group:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Authorize ingress of connections for the security group.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
```

```
    ///   - groupId: The group ID of the security group to authorize access for.
    ///   - ipAddress: The IP address of the device to grant access to.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if access is successfully granted; otherwise `false`.
    func authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(groupId: String, ipAddress: String) async
 -> Bool {
        let ipRange = EC2ClientTypes.IpRange(cidrIp: "\(ipAddress)/0")
        let httpPermission = EC2ClientTypes.IpPermission(
            fromPort: 80,
            ipProtocol: "tcp",
            ipRanges: [ipRange],
            toPort: 80
        )

        let sshPermission = EC2ClientTypes.IpPermission(
            fromPort: 22,
            ipProtocol: "tcp",
            ipRanges: [ipRange],
            toPort: 22
        )

        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(
                input: AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressInput(
                    groupId: groupId,
                    ipPermissions: [httpPermission, sshPermission]
                )
            )

            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Error authorizing ingress for the security group:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }

    func describeSecurityGroups(groupId: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.describeSecurityGroups(
                input: DescribeSecurityGroupsInput(
                    groupIds: [groupId]
                )
            )
```

```
            guard let securityGroups = output.securityGroups else {
                print("No security groups found.")
                return true
            }

            for group in securityGroups {
                print("Group \(group.groupId ?? "<unknown>") found with VPC
\(group.vpcId ?? "<unknown>")")
            }
            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting security group details:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Delete a security group.
    ///
    /// - Parameter groupId: The ID of the security group to delete.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` on successful deletion; `false` on error.
    func deleteSecurityGroup(groupId: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.deleteSecurityGroup(
                input: DeleteSecurityGroupInput(
                    groupId: groupId
                )
            )

            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Error deleting the security group:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Allocate an Elastic IP address.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the ID of the Elastic IP.
    func allocateAddress() async -> String? {
        do {
```

```
            let output = try await ec2Client.allocateAddress(
                input: AllocateAddressInput(
                    domain: EC2ClientTypes.DomainType.vpc
                )
            )

            guard let allocationId = output.allocationId else {
                return nil
            }

            return allocationId
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to allocate the IP address:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Associate the specified allocated Elastic IP to a given instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The instance to associate the Elastic IP with.
    ///   - allocationId: The ID of the allocated Elastic IP to associate with
    ///     the instance.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The association ID of the association.
    func associateAddress(instanceId: String?, allocationId: String?) async ->
String? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.associateAddress(
                input: AssociateAddressInput(
                    allocationId: allocationId,
                    instanceId: instanceId
                )
            )

            return output.associationId
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to associate the IP address:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }
```

```
    /// Disassociate an Elastic IP.
    ///
    /// - Parameter associationId: The ID of the association to end.
    func disassociateAddress(associationId: String?) async {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.disassociateAddress(
                input: DisassociateAddressInput(
                    associationId: associationId
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to disassociate the IP address:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }

    /// Release an allocated Elastic IP.
    ///
    /// - Parameter allocationId: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP to
    ///   release.
    func releaseAddress(allocationId: String?) async {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.releaseAddress(
                input: ReleaseAddressInput(
                    allocationId: allocationId
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to release the IP address:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }

    /// Generate and return a unique file name that begins with the specified
    /// string.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - prefix: Text to use at the beginning of the returned name.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing a unique filename that begins with the
    ///   specified `prefix`.
    ///
    /// The returned name uses a random number between 1 million and 1 billion to
    /// provide reasonable certainty of uniqueness for the purposes of this
```

```
    /// example.
    func tempName(prefix: String) -> String {
        return "\(prefix)-\(Int.random(in: 1000000..<1000000000))"
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Swift.
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeInstanceTypes
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeKeyPairs
  - DescribeSecurityGroups
  - DisassociateAddress

- ReleaseAddress
- RunInstances
- StartInstances
- StopInstances
- TerminateInstances
- UnmonitorInstances

Azioni per l' EC2 utilizzo di Amazon AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole EC2 azioni Amazon con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti richiamano l' EC2 API di Amazon e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l' EC2 utilizzo di Amazon AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzare AcceptVpcPeeringConnection con una CLI
- Utilizzo AllocateAddress con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare AllocateHosts con una CLI
- Utilizzare AssignPrivateIpAddresses con una CLI
- Utilizzo AssociateAddress con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare AssociateDhcpOptions con una CLI
- Utilizzare AssociateRouteTable con una CLI
- Utilizzare AttachInternetGateway con una CLI
- Utilizzare AttachNetworkInterface con una CLI
- Utilizzare AttachVolume con una CLI
- Utilizzare AttachVpnGateway con una CLI
- Utilizzare AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgress con una CLI

- Utilizzo AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare CancelCapacityReservation con una CLI
- Utilizzare CancelImportTask con una CLI
- Utilizzare CancelSpotFleetRequests con una CLI
- Utilizzare CancelSpotInstanceRequests con una CLI
- Utilizzare ConfirmProductInstance con una CLI
- Utilizzare CopyImage con una CLI
- Utilizzare CopySnapshot con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateCapacityReservation con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateCustomerGateway con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateDhcpOptions con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateFlowLogs con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateImage con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateInstanceExportTask con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateInternetGateway con una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateKeyPair con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateLaunchTemplate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateNetworkAcl con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateNetworkAclEntry con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateNetworkInterface con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreatePlacementGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateRoute con una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateRouteTable con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateSecurityGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateSnapshot con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateSpotDatafeedSubscription con una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateSubnet con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateTags con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateVolume con una CLI

- Utilizzo CreateVpc con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateVpcEndpoint con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateVpnConnection con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateVpnConnectionRoute con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateVpnGateway con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteCustomerGateway con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteDhcpOptions con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteFlowLogs con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteInternetGateway con una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteKeyPair con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteLaunchTemplate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteNetworkAcl con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteNetworkAclEntry con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteNetworkInterface con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeletePlacementGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteRoute con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteRouteTable con una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteSecurityGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteSnapshot con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteSpotDatafeedSubscription con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteSubnet con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteVolume con una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteVpc con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteVpcEndpoints con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteVpnConnection con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteVpnConnectionRoute con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteVpnGateway con una CLI

- Utilizzare DeregisterImage con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeAccountAttributes con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeAddresses con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeAvailabilityZones con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeBundleTasks con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeCapacityReservations con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeCustomerGateways con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeDhcpOptions con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeFlowLogs con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeHostReservationOfferings con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeHosts con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeIdFormat con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeIdentityIdFormat con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeImageAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeImages con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeImportImageTasks con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeImportSnapshotTasks con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeInstanceAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeInstanceStatus con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeInstanceTypes con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeInstances con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeInternetGateways con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeKeyPairs con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeNetworkAcls con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeNetworkInterfaceAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeNetworkInterfaces con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribePlacementGroups con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribePrefixLists con una CLI

- Utilizzo DescribeRegions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeRouteTables con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeScheduledInstanceAvailability con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeScheduledInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeSecurityGroups con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeSnapshotAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeSnapshots con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeSpotDatafeedSubscription con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeSpotFleetInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeSpotFleetRequestHistory con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeSpotFleetRequests con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeSpotInstanceRequests con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeSpotPriceHistory con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeSubnets con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeVolumeAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeVolumeStatus con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeVolumes con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeVpcAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeVpcClassicLink con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeVpcEndpointServices con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeVpcEndpoints con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeVpcs con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeVpnConnections con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeVpnGateways con una CLI
- Utilizzare DetachInternetGateway con una CLI
- Utilizzare DetachNetworkInterface con una CLI
- Utilizzare DetachVolume con una CLI

- Utilizzare DetachVpnGateway con una CLI
- Utilizzare DisableVgwRoutePropagation con una CLI
- Utilizzare DisableVpcClassicLink con una CLI
- Utilizzare DisableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport con una CLI
- Utilizzo DisassociateAddress con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DisassociateRouteTable con una CLI
- Utilizzare EnableVgwRoutePropagation con una CLI
- Utilizzare EnableVolumeIo con una CLI
- Utilizzare EnableVpcClassicLink con una CLI
- Utilizzare EnableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetConsoleOutput con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetHostReservationPurchasePreview con una CLI
- Utilizzo GetPasswordData con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ImportImage con una CLI
- Utilizzare ImportKeyPair con una CLI
- Utilizzare ImportSnapshot con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyCapacityReservation con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyHosts con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyIdFormat con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyImageAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyInstanceAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyInstanceCreditSpecification con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyNetworkInterfaceAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyReservedInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifySnapshotAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifySpotFleetRequest con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifySubnetAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyVolumeAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyVpcAttribute con una CLI

- Utilizzo MonitorInstances con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare MoveAddressToVpc con una CLI
- Utilizzare PurchaseHostReservation con una CLI
- Utilizzare PurchaseScheduledInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzo RebootInstances con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare RegisterImage con una CLI
- Utilizzare RejectVpcPeeringConnection con una CLI
- Utilizzo ReleaseAddress con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ReleaseHosts con una CLI
- Utilizzo ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ReplaceNetworkAclAssociation con una CLI
- Utilizzare ReplaceNetworkAclEntry con una CLI
- Utilizzare ReplaceRoute con una CLI
- Utilizzare ReplaceRouteTableAssociation con una CLI
- Utilizzare ReportInstanceStatus con una CLI
- Utilizzare RequestSpotFleet con una CLI
- Utilizzare RequestSpotInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzare ResetImageAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare ResetInstanceAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare ResetNetworkInterfaceAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare ResetSnapshotAttribute con una CLI
- Utilizzare RevokeSecurityGroupEgress con una CLI
- Utilizzare RevokeSecurityGroupIngress con una CLI
- Utilizzo RunInstances con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare RunScheduledInstances con una CLI
- Utilizzo StartInstances con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo StopInstances con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo TerminateInstances con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare UnassignPrivateIpAddresses con una CLI

- Utilizzo UnmonitorInstances con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateSecurityGroupRuleDescriptionsIngress con una CLI

Utilizzare **`AcceptVpcPeeringConnection`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AcceptVpcPeeringConnection`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per accettare una connessione peering VPC

Questo esempio accetta la richiesta di connessione peering VPC specificata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 accept-vpc-peering-connection --vpc-peering-connection-id pcx-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
{
  "VpcPeeringConnection": {
    "Status": {
      "Message": "Provisioning",
      "Code": "provisioning"
    },
    "Tags": [],
    "AccepterVpcInfo": {
      "OwnerId": "444455556666",
      "VpcId": "vpc-44455566",
      "CidrBlock": "10.0.1.0/28"
    },
    "VpcPeeringConnectionId": "pcx-1a2b3c4d",
    "RequesterVpcInfo": {
      "OwnerId": "444455556666",
      "VpcId": "vpc-111abc45",
      "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/28"
    }
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AcceptVpcPeeringConnectionin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio approva il pcx-1dfad234b56ff78be richiesto VpcPeeringConnectionId

```
Approve-EC2VpcPeeringConnection -VpcPeeringConnectionId pcx-1dfad234b56ff78be
```

Output:

```
AccepterVpcInfo        : Amazon.EC2.Model.VpcPeeringConnectionVpcInfo
ExpirationTime         : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
RequesterVpcInfo       : Amazon.EC2.Model.VpcPeeringConnectionVpcInfo
Status                 : Amazon.EC2.Model.VpcPeeringConnectionStateReason
Tags                   : {}
VpcPeeringConnectionId : pcx-1dfad234b56ff78be
```

- Per i dettagli AWS Strumenti per PowerShell sull'AcceptVpcPeeringConnectionAPI, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio approva il pcx-1dfad234b56ff78be richiesto VpcPeeringConnectionId

```
Approve-EC2VpcPeeringConnection -VpcPeeringConnectionId pcx-1dfad234b56ff78be
```

Output:

```
AccepterVpcInfo        : Amazon.EC2.Model.VpcPeeringConnectionVpcInfo
ExpirationTime         : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
RequesterVpcInfo       : Amazon.EC2.Model.VpcPeeringConnectionVpcInfo
Status                 : Amazon.EC2.Model.VpcPeeringConnectionStateReason
Tags                   : {}
VpcPeeringConnectionId : pcx-1dfad234b56ff78be
```

- Per i dettagli AWS Strumenti per PowerShell sull'AcceptVpcPeeringConnectionAPI, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`AllocateAddress`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AllocateAddress`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Allocates an Elastic IP address that can be associated with an Amazon EC2
    // instance. By using an Elastic IP address, you can keep the public IP
address
    // constant even when you restart the associated instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The response object for the allocated address.</returns>
    public async Task<AllocateAddressResponse> AllocateAddress()
    {
        var request = new AllocateAddressRequest();

        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonEC2.AllocateAddressAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"Allocated IP: {response.PublicIp} with allocation
ID {response.AllocationId}.");
            return response;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
```

```
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "AddressLimitExceeded")
            {
                // For more information on Elastic IP address quotas, see:
                // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/elastic-
ip-addresses-eip.html#using-instance-addressing-limit
                _logger.LogError($"Unable to allocate Elastic IP, address limit
 exceeded. {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while allocating Elastic IP.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AllocateAddresssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_allocate_address
#
# This function allocates an Elastic IP address for use with Amazon Elastic
 Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances in a specific AWS Region.
#
# Parameters:
```

```
#       -d domain - The domain for the Elastic IP address (either 'vpc' or
 'standard').
#
# Returns:
#       The allocated Elastic IP address, or an error message if the operation
 fails.
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
###############################################################################
function ec2_allocate_address() {
  local domain response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_allocate_address"
    echo "Allocates an Elastic IP address for use with Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances in a specific AWS Region."
    echo "  -d domain - The domain for the Elastic IP address (either 'vpc' or
 'standard')."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "d:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      d) domain="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$domain" ]]; then
```

```
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a domain with the -d parameter (either 'vpc'
 or 'standard')."
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ "$domain" != "vpc" && "$domain" != "standard" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: Invalid domain value. Must be either 'vpc' or 'standard'."
    return 1
  fi

  # Allocate the Elastic IP address
  response=$(aws ec2 allocate-address \
    --domain "$domain" \
    --query "[PublicIp,AllocationId]" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports allocate-address operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"
  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

#############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
```

```
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AllocateAddress AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it with an Amazon Elastic
 Compute Cloud
//! (Amazon EC2) instance.
/*!
  \param instanceID: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param[out] publicIPAddress: String to return the public IP address.
  \param[out] allocationID: String to return the allocation ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::allocateAndAssociateAddress(const Aws::String &instanceId,
 Aws::String &publicIPAddress,
                                               Aws::String &allocationID,
                                               const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::AllocateAddressRequest request;
    request.SetDomain(Aws::EC2::Model::DomainType::vpc);

    const Aws::EC2::Model::AllocateAddressOutcome outcome =
            ec2Client.AllocateAddress(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to allocate Elastic IP address:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
    const Aws::EC2::Model::AllocateAddressResponse &response =
 outcome.GetResult();
    allocationID = response.GetAllocationId();
    publicIPAddress = response.GetPublicIp();


    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AllocateAddresssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per allocare un indirizzo IP elastico dal pool di indirizzi Amazon

Nell'esempio di `allocate-address` seguente viene allocato un indirizzo IP elastico. Amazon EC2 seleziona l'indirizzo dal pool di indirizzi di Amazon.

```
aws ec2 allocate-address
```

Output:

```
{
    "PublicIp": "70.224.234.241",
    "AllocationId": "eipalloc-01435ba59eEXAMPLE",
    "PublicIpv4Pool": "amazon",
    "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-west-2",
    "Domain": "vpc"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta gli indirizzi IP elastici nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

Esempio 2: per allocare un indirizzo IP elastico e associarlo a un gruppo di confine di rete

Nell'esempio di `allocate-address` seguente viene allocato un indirizzo IP elastico e viene associato al gruppo di confine di rete specificato.

```
aws ec2 allocate-address \
    --network-border-group us-west-2-lax-1
```

Output:

```
{
    "PublicIp": "70.224.234.241",
    "AllocationId": "eipalloc-e03dd489ceEXAMPLE",
    "PublicIpv4Pool": "amazon",
    "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-west-2-lax-1",
    "Domain": "vpc"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta gli indirizzi IP elastici nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

Esempio 3: per allocare un indirizzo IP elastico da un pool di indirizzi proprietario

Nell'esempio di `allocate-address` seguente viene allocato un indirizzo IP elastico da un pool di indirizzi trasferito sull'account Amazon Web Services. Amazon EC2 seleziona l'indirizzo dal pool di indirizzi.

```
aws ec2 allocate-address \
    --public-ipv4-pool ipv4pool-ec2-1234567890abcdef0
```

Output:

```
{
    "AllocationId": "eipalloc-02463d08ceEXAMPLE",
    "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-west-2",
    "CustomerOwnedIp": "18.218.95.81",
    "CustomerOwnedIpv4Pool": "ipv4pool-ec2-1234567890abcdef0",
    "Domain": "vpc"
    "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-west-2",
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta gli indirizzi IP elastici nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

Esempio 4: Allocare un indirizzo IP elastico da un pool IPAM

L'`allocate-address`esempio seguente alloca un indirizzo IP elastico /32 specifico da un pool di Amazon VPC IP Address Manager (IPAM).

```
aws ec2 allocate-address \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --ipam-pool-id ipam-pool-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --address 192.0.2.0
```

Output:

```
{
    "PublicIp": "192.0.2.0",
    "AllocationId": "eipalloc-abcdef01234567890",
    "PublicIpv4Pool": "ipam-pool-1234567890abcdef0",
```

```
    "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-east-1",
    "Domain": "vpc"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Assegnare indirizzi IP elastici sequenziali da un pool IPAM nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon VPC IPAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AllocateAddressCommand Reference.AWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Allocates an Elastic IP address asynchronously in the VPC domain.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the allocation ID of the
allocated Elastic IP address
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> allocateAddressAsync() {
        AllocateAddressRequest allocateRequest = AllocateAddressRequest.builder()
            .domain(DomainType.VPC)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<AllocateAddressResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().allocateAddress(allocateRequest);
        return
responseFuture.thenApply(AllocateAddressResponse::allocationId).whenComplete((result,
ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to allocate address", ex);
            }
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AllocateAddresssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { AllocateAddressCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Allocates an Elastic IP address to your AWS account.
 */
export const main = async () => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new AllocateAddressCommand({});

  try {
    const { AllocationId, PublicIp } = await client.send(command);
    console.log("A new IP address has been allocated to your account:");
    console.log(`ID: ${AllocationId} Public IP: ${PublicIp}`);
    console.log(
      "You can view your IP addresses in the AWS Management Console for Amazon
 EC2. Look under Network & Security > Elastic IPs",
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide these values?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
// Call function if run directly.
```

```
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AllocateAddresssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getAllocateAddress(instanceIdVal: String?): String? {
    val allocateRequest =
        AllocateAddressRequest {
            domain = DomainType.Vpc
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val allocateResponse = ec2.allocateAddress(allocateRequest)
        val allocationIdVal = allocateResponse.allocationId

        val request =
            AssociateAddressRequest {
                instanceId = instanceIdVal
                allocationId = allocationIdVal
            }

        val associateResponse = ec2.associateAddress(request)
        return associateResponse.associationId
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AllocateAddressconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio alloca un indirizzo IP elastico da utilizzare con un'istanza in un VPC.

```
New-EC2Address -Domain Vpc
```

Output:

```
AllocationId         Domain      PublicIp
------------         ------      --------
eipalloc-12345678    vpc         198.51.100.2
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio alloca un indirizzo IP elastico da utilizzare con un'istanza in -Classic. EC2

```
New-EC2Address
```

Output:

```
AllocationId         Domain      PublicIp
------------         ------      --------
                     standard    203.0.113.17
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AllocateAddressin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio alloca un indirizzo IP elastico da utilizzare con un'istanza in un VPC.

```
New-EC2Address -Domain Vpc
```

Output:

```
AllocationId         Domain      PublicIp
------------         ------      --------
eipalloc-12345678    vpc         198.51.100.2
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio alloca un indirizzo IP elastico da utilizzare con un'istanza in - Classic. EC2

```
New-EC2Address
```

Output:

```
AllocationId         Domain      PublicIp
------------         ------      --------
                     standard    203.0.113.17
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AllocateAddressin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ElasticIpWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Elastic IP address
 actions using the client interface."""

    class ElasticIp:
        """Represents an Elastic IP and its associated instance."""

        def __init__(
            self, allocation_id: str, public_ip: str, instance_id: Optional[str]
 = None
        ) -> None:
            """
            Initializes the ElasticIp object.

            :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP.
            :param public_ip: The public IP address of the Elastic IP.
```

```
            :param instance_id: The ID of the associated EC2 instance, if any.
            """
            self.allocation_id = allocation_id
            self.public_ip = public_ip
            self.instance_id = instance_id

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: Any) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the ElasticIpWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.elastic_ips: List[ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp] = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ElasticIpWrapper":
        """
        Creates an ElasticIpWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of ElasticIpWrapper initialized with the default EC2
 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def allocate(self) -> "ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp":
        """
        Allocates an Elastic IP address that can be associated with an Amazon EC2
        instance. By using an Elastic IP address, you can keep the public IP
 address
        constant even when you restart the associated instance.

        :return: The ElasticIp object for the newly created Elastic IP address.
        :raises ClientError: If the allocation fails, such as reaching the
 maximum limit of Elastic IPs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.allocate_address(Domain="vpc")
            elastic_ip = self.ElasticIp(
```

```
                allocation_id=response["AllocationId"],
 public_ip=response["PublicIp"]
            )
            self.elastic_ips.append(elastic_ip)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AddressLimitExceeded":
                logger.error(
                    "Max IP's reached. Release unused addresses or contact AWS
 Support for an increase."
                )
            raise err
        return elastic_ip
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AllocateAddress AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Creates an Elastic IP address in Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC).
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @return [String] The allocation ID corresponding to the Elastic IP address.
# @example
#   puts allocate_elastic_ip_address(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def allocate_elastic_ip_address(ec2_client)
  response = ec2_client.allocate_address(domain: 'vpc')
  response.allocation_id
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error allocating Elastic IP address: #{e.message}"
  'Error'
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AllocateAddresssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   pub async fn allocate_ip_address(&self) -> Result<AllocateAddressOutput,
EC2Error> {
       self.client
           .allocate_address()
           .domain(DomainType::Vpc)
           .send()
           .await
           .map_err(EC2Error::from)
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento AllocateAddressall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_ec2->allocateaddress( iv_domain = 'vpc' ).   " oo_result
is returned for testing purposes. "
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Allocated an Elastic IP address.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, AllocateAddressconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Allocate an Elastic IP address.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the ID of the Elastic IP.
    func allocateAddress() async -> String? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.allocateAddress(
                input: AllocateAddressInput(
                    domain: EC2ClientTypes.DomainType.vpc
                )
            )

            guard let allocationId = output.allocationId else {
                return nil
            }

            return allocationId
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to allocate the IP address:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
```

```
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AllocateAddressguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`AllocateHosts`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AllocateHosts`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: allocare un host dedicato

L'`allocate-hosts`esempio seguente alloca un singolo host dedicato nella zona di `eu-west-1a` disponibilità, su cui è possibile avviare `m5.large` le istanze. Per impostazione predefinita, l'host dedicato accetta solo l'avvio di istanze di destinazione e non supporta il ripristino dell'host.

```
aws ec2 allocate-hosts \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --availability-zone eu-west-1a \
    --quantity 1
```

Output:

```
{
    "HostIds": [
        "h-07879acf49EXAMPLE"
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: allocare un host dedicato con posizionamento automatico e ripristino dell'host abilitati

L'`allocate-hosts`esempio seguente alloca un singolo host dedicato nella zona di `eu-west-1a` disponibilità con posizionamento automatico e ripristino dell'host abilitati.

```
aws ec2 allocate-hosts \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --availability-zone eu-west-1a \
    --auto-placement on \
    --host-recovery on \
    --quantity 1
```

Output:

```
{
     "HostIds": [
         "h-07879acf49EXAMPLE"
     ]
}
```

Esempio 3: allocare un host dedicato con tag

L'`allocate-hosts`esempio seguente alloca un singolo host dedicato e applica un tag con una chiave denominata `purpose` e un valore di. `production`

```
aws ec2 allocate-hosts \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --availability-zone eu-west-1a \
    --quantity 1 \
    --tag-specifications 'ResourceType=dedicated-
host,Tags={Key=purpose,Value=production}'
```

Output:

```
{
    "HostIds": [
        "h-07879acf49EXAMPLE"
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Allocate a Dedicated Host nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AllocateHosts AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio alloca un host dedicato all'account per il tipo di istanza e la zona di disponibilità specificati

```
New-EC2Host -AutoPlacement on -AvailabilityZone eu-west-1b -InstanceType
 m4.xlarge -Quantity 1
```

Output:

```
h-01e23f4cd567890f3
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AllocateHostsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio alloca un host dedicato all'account per il tipo di istanza e la zona di disponibilità specificati

```
New-EC2Host -AutoPlacement on -AvailabilityZone eu-west-1b -InstanceType
 m4.xlarge -Quantity 1
```

Output:

```
h-01e23f4cd567890f3
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AllocateHostsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`AssignPrivateIpAddresses`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AssignPrivateIpAddresses`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per assegnare un indirizzo IP privato secondario specifico a un'interfaccia di rete

Questo esempio assegna l'indirizzo IP privato secondario specificato all'interfaccia di rete specificata. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 assign-private-ip-addresses --network-interface-id eni-e5aa89a3 --
private-ip-addresses 10.0.0.82
```

Per assegnare indirizzi IP privati secondari EC2 selezionati da Amazon a un'interfaccia di rete

Questo esempio assegna due indirizzi IP privati secondari all'interfaccia di rete specificata. Amazon assegna EC2 automaticamente questi indirizzi IP dagli indirizzi IP disponibili nell'intervallo di blocchi CIDR della sottorete a cui è associata l'interfaccia di rete. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 assign-private-ip-addresses --network-interface-id eni-e5aa89a3 --
secondary-private-ip-address-count 2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command AssignPrivateIpAddressesReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio assegna l'indirizzo IP privato secondario specificato all'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Register-EC2PrivateIpAddress -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -PrivateIpAddress
 10.0.0.82
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio crea due indirizzi IP privati secondari e li assegna all'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Register-EC2PrivateIpAddress -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -
SecondaryPrivateIpAddressCount 2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AssignPrivateIpAddressesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio assegna l'indirizzo IP privato secondario specificato all'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Register-EC2PrivateIpAddress -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -PrivateIpAddress
 10.0.0.82
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio crea due indirizzi IP privati secondari e li assegna all'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Register-EC2PrivateIpAddress -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -
SecondaryPrivateIpAddressCount 2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AssignPrivateIpAddressesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`AssociateAddress`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AssociateAddress`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Associates an Elastic IP address with an instance. When this association
 is
```

```
    /// created, the Elastic IP's public IP address is immediately used as the
 public
    /// IP address of the associated instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="allocationId">The allocation Id of an Elastic IP address.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance to
    /// associate the address with.</param>
    /// <returns>The association Id that represents
    /// the association of the Elastic IP address with an instance.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AssociateAddress(string allocationId, string
 instanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new AssociateAddressRequest
            {
                AllocationId = allocationId,
                InstanceId = instanceId
            };

            var response = await _amazonEC2.AssociateAddressAsync(request);
            return response.AssociationId;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to associate address.
 {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while associating the Elastic IP.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AssociateAddresssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_associate_address
#
# This function associates an Elastic IP address with an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Parameters:
#       -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to
 associate.
#       -i instance_id - The ID of the EC2 instance to associate the Elastic IP
 address with.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
###############################################################################
function ec2_associate_address() {
  local allocation_id instance_id response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_associate_address"
    echo "Associates an Elastic IP address with an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) instance."
```

```
   echo "  -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to
associate."
   echo "  -i instance_id - The ID of the EC2 instance to associate the Elastic
IP address with."
   echo ""
 }

 # Parse the command-line arguments
 while getopts "a:i:h" option; do
   case "${option}" in
     a) allocation_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
     i) instance_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
     h)
       usage
       return 0
       ;;
     \?)
       echo "Invalid parameter"
       usage
       return 1
       ;;
   esac
 done
 export OPTIND=1

 # Validate the input parameters
 if [[ -z "$allocation_id" ]]; then
   errecho "ERROR: You must provide an allocation ID with the -a parameter."
   return 1
 fi

 if [[ -z "$instance_id" ]]; then
   errecho "ERROR: You must provide an instance ID with the -i parameter."
   return 1
 fi

 # Associate the Elastic IP address
 response=$(aws ec2 associate-address \
   --allocation-id "$allocation_id" \
   --instance-id "$instance_id" \
   --query "AssociationId" \
   --output text) || {
   aws_cli_error_log ${?}
   errecho "ERROR: AWS reports associate-address operation failed."
```

```
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"
  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
```

```
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AssociateAddress AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

//! Associate an Elastic IP address with an EC2 instance.
/*!
  \param instanceId: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param allocationId: An Elastic IP allocation ID.
  \param[out] associationID: String to receive the association ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: True if the address was associated with the instance; otherwise,
 false.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::associateAddress(const Aws::String &instanceId, const
 Aws::String &allocationId,
                                    Aws::String &associationID,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::EC2::Model::AssociateAddressRequest request;
    request.SetInstanceId(instanceId);
    request.SetAllocationId(allocationId);

    Aws::EC2::Model::AssociateAddressOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.AssociateAddress(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to associate address " << allocationId <<
                  " with instance " << instanceId << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully associated address " << allocationId <<
                  " with instance " << instanceId << std::endl;
        associationID = outcome.GetResult().GetAssociationId();
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AssociateAddresssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: associare un indirizzo IP elastico a un'istanza

L'`associate-addresses`esempio seguente associa un indirizzo IP elastico all' EC2 istanza specificata.

```
aws ec2 associate-address \
    --instance-id i-0b263919b6498b123 \
    --allocation-id eipalloc-64d5890a
```

Output:

```
{
    "AssociationId": "eipassoc-2bebb745"
```

```
}
```

Esempio 2: associare un indirizzo IP elastico a un'interfaccia di rete

L'`associate-address`esempio seguente associa l'indirizzo IP elastico specificato all'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
aws ec2 associate-address
    --allocation-id eipalloc-64d5890a \
    --network-interface-id eni-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
{
    "AssociationId": "eipassoc-2bebb745"
}
```

Esempio 3: Associare un indirizzo IP elastico a un indirizzo IP privato

L'`associate-address`esempio seguente associa l'indirizzo IP elastico specificato all'indirizzo IP privato specificato nell'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
aws ec2 associate-address \
    --allocation-id eipalloc-64d5890a \
    --network-interface-id eni-1a2b3c4d \
    --private-ip-address 10.0.0.85
```

Output:

```
{
    "AssociationId": "eipassoc-2bebb745"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta gli indirizzi IP elastici nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AssociateAddress AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Associates an Elastic IP address with an EC2 instance asynchronously.
    *
    * @param instanceId    the ID of the EC2 instance to associate the Elastic
IP address with
    * @param allocationId  the allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to
associate
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the association ID
when the operation is successful,
    *         or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the operation fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> associateAddressAsync(String instanceId,
String allocationId) {
       AssociateAddressRequest associateRequest =
AssociateAddressRequest.builder()
           .instanceId(instanceId)
           .allocationId(allocationId)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<AssociateAddressResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().associateAddress(associateRequest);
       return responseFuture.thenApply(response -> {
           if (response.associationId() != null) {
               return response.associationId();
           } else {
               throw new RuntimeException("Association ID is null after
associating address.");
           }
       }).whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to associate address", ex);
           }
```

```
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AssociateAddresssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { AssociateAddressCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Associates an Elastic IP address, or carrier IP address (for instances that
 are in subnets in Wavelength Zones)
 * with an instance or a network interface.
 * @param {{ instanceId: string, allocationId: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceId, allocationId }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new AssociateAddressCommand({
    // You need to allocate an Elastic IP address before associating it with an
 instance.
    // You can do that with the AllocateAddressCommand.
    AllocationId: allocationId,
    // You need to create an EC2 instance before an IP address can be associated
 with it.
    // You can do that with the RunInstancesCommand.
    InstanceId: instanceId,
  });

  try {
    const { AssociationId } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(
```

```
      `Address with allocation ID ${allocationId} is now associated with instance
 ${instanceId}.`,
      `The association ID is ${AssociationId}.`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidAllocationID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. Did you provide the ID of a valid Elastic IP address
 AllocationId?`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AssociateAddresssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun associateAddressSc(
    instanceIdVal: String?,
    allocationIdVal: String?,
): String? {
    val associateRequest =
        AssociateAddressRequest {
            instanceId = instanceIdVal
            allocationId = allocationIdVal
```

```
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val associateResponse = ec2.associateAddress(associateRequest)
        return associateResponse.associationId
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AssociateAddressconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio associa l'indirizzo IP elastico specificato all'istanza specificata in un VPC.

```
C:\> Register-EC2Address -InstanceId i-12345678 -AllocationId eipalloc-12345678
```

Output:

```
eipassoc-12345678
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio associa l'indirizzo IP elastico specificato all'istanza specificata in -Classic. EC2

```
C:\> Register-EC2Address -InstanceId i-12345678 -PublicIp 203.0.113.17
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AssociateAddressin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio associa l'indirizzo IP elastico specificato all'istanza specificata in un VPC.

```
C:\> Register-EC2Address -InstanceId i-12345678 -AllocationId eipalloc-12345678
```

Output:

```
eipassoc-12345678
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio associa l'indirizzo IP elastico specificato all'istanza specificata in - Classic. EC2

```
C:\> Register-EC2Address -InstanceId i-12345678 -PublicIp 203.0.113.17
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AssociateAddressin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ElasticIpWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Elastic IP address
 actions using the client interface."""

    class ElasticIp:
        """Represents an Elastic IP and its associated instance."""

        def __init__(
            self, allocation_id: str, public_ip: str, instance_id: Optional[str]
 = None
        ) -> None:
            """
            Initializes the ElasticIp object.

            :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP.
            :param public_ip: The public IP address of the Elastic IP.
            :param instance_id: The ID of the associated EC2 instance, if any.
            """
            self.allocation_id = allocation_id
            self.public_ip = public_ip
```

```
            self.instance_id = instance_id

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: Any) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the ElasticIpWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.elastic_ips: List[ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp] = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ElasticIpWrapper":
        """
        Creates an ElasticIpWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of ElasticIpWrapper initialized with the default EC2
 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def associate(
        self, allocation_id: str, instance_id: str
    ) -> Union[Dict[str, Any], None]:
        """
        Associates an Elastic IP address with an instance. When this association
 is
        created, the Elastic IP's public IP address is immediately used as the
 public
        IP address of the associated instance.

        :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP.
        :param instance_id: The ID of the Amazon EC2 instance.
        :return: A response that contains the ID of the association, or None if
 no Elastic IP is found.
        :raises ClientError: If the association fails, such as when the instance
 ID is not found.
        """
        elastic_ip = self.get_elastic_ip_by_allocation(self.elastic_ips,
 allocation_id)
```

```
        if elastic_ip is None:
            logger.info(f"No Elastic IP found with allocation ID
{allocation_id}.")
            return None

        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.associate_address(
                AllocationId=allocation_id, InstanceId=instance_id
            )
            elastic_ip.instance_id = (
                instance_id  # Track the instance associated with this Elastic
IP.
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Failed to associate Elastic IP {allocation_id} with
{instance_id} "
                    "because the specified instance ID does not exist or has not
propagated fully. "
                    "Verify the instance ID and try again, or wait a few moments
before attempting to "
                    "associate the Elastic IP address."
                )
            raise
        return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AssociateAddress AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Associates an Elastic IP address with an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
# (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The allocation ID corresponding to the Elastic IP address.
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param allocation_id [String] The ID of the allocation corresponding to
#   the Elastic IP address.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [String] The assocation ID corresponding to the association of the
#   Elastic IP address to the instance.
# @example
#   puts allocate_elastic_ip_address(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'eipalloc-04452e528a66279EX',
#     'i-033c48ef067af3dEX')
def associate_elastic_ip_address_with_instance(
  ec2_client,
  allocation_id,
  instance_id
)
  response = ec2_client.associate_address(
    allocation_id: allocation_id,
    instance_id: instance_id
  )
  response.association_id
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error associating Elastic IP address with instance: #{e.message}"
  'Error'
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AssociateAddresssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn associate_ip_address(
    &self,
    allocation_id: &str,
    instance_id: &str,
) -> Result<AssociateAddressOutput, EC2Error> {
    let response = self
        .client
        .associate_address()
        .allocation_id(allocation_id)
        .instance_id(instance_id)
        .send()
        .await?;
    Ok(response)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento AssociateAddressall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
TRY.
```

```
        oo_result = lo_ec2->associateaddress(                        " oo_result
 is returned for testing purposes. "
            iv_allocationid = iv_allocation_id
            iv_instanceid = iv_instance_id ).
        MESSAGE 'Associated an Elastic IP address with an EC2 instance.' TYPE
 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, AssociateAddressconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Associate the specified allocated Elastic IP to a given instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The instance to associate the Elastic IP with.
    ///   - allocationId: The ID of the allocated Elastic IP to associate with
    ///     the instance.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The association ID of the association.
    func associateAddress(instanceId: String?, allocationId: String?) async ->
 String? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.associateAddress(
                input: AssociateAddressInput(
                    allocationId: allocationId,
                    instanceId: instanceId
```

```
                )
            )

            return output.associationId
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to associate the IP address:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AssociateAddressguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`AssociateDhcpOptions`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AssociateDhcpOptions`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per associare un set di opzioni DHCP al VPC

Questo esempio associa il set di opzioni DHCP specificato al VPC specificato. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 associate-dhcp-options --dhcp-options-id dopt-d9070ebb --vpc-id vpc-
a01106c2
```

Per associare le opzioni DHCP predefinite impostate al tuo VPC

Questo esempio associa le opzioni DHCP predefinite impostate al VPC specificato. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 associate-dhcp-options --dhcp-options-id default --vpc-id vpc-a01106c2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AssociateDhcpOptionsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio associa il set di opzioni DHCP specificato al VPC specificato.

```
Register-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpOptionsId dopt-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio associa le opzioni DHCP predefinite impostate al VPC specificato.

```
Register-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpOptionsId default -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AssociateDhcpOptionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio associa il set di opzioni DHCP specificato al VPC specificato.

```
Register-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpOptionsId dopt-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio associa le opzioni DHCP predefinite impostate al VPC specificato.

```
Register-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpOptionsId default -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AssociateDhcpOptionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`AssociateRouteTable`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AssociateRouteTable`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per associare una tabella di routing a una sottorete

Questo esempio associa la tabella di routing specificata alla sottorete specificata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 associate-route-table --route-table-id rtb-22574640 --subnet-
id subnet-9d4a7b6c
```

Output:

```
{
    "AssociationId": "rtbassoc-781d0d1a"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AssociateRouteTablein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio associa la tabella di routing specificata alla sottorete specificata.

```
Register-EC2RouteTable -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
rtbassoc-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AssociateRouteTablein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio associa la tabella di routing specificata alla sottorete specificata.

```
Register-EC2RouteTable -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
rtbassoc-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AssociateRouteTablein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`AttachInternetGateway`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AttachInternetGateway`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per collegare un gateway Internet al tuo VPC

L'`attach-internet-gateway`esempio seguente collega il gateway Internet specificato al VPC specifico.

```
aws ec2 attach-internet-gateway \
    --internet-gateway-id igw-0d0fb496b3EXAMPLE \
    --vpc-id vpc-0a60eb65b4EXAMPLE
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Gateway Internet nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon VPC.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachInternetGatewayin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio collega il gateway Internet specificato al VPC specificato.

```
Add-EC2InternetGateway -InternetGatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio crea un VPC e un gateway Internet, quindi collega il gateway Internet al VPC.

```
$vpc = New-EC2Vpc -CidrBlock 10.0.0.0/16
New-EC2InternetGateway | Add-EC2InternetGateway -VpcId $vpc.VpcId
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachInternetGatewayin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio collega il gateway Internet specificato al VPC specificato.

```
Add-EC2InternetGateway -InternetGatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio crea un VPC e un gateway Internet, quindi collega il gateway Internet al VPC.

```
$vpc = New-EC2Vpc -CidrBlock 10.0.0.0/16
New-EC2InternetGateway | Add-EC2InternetGateway -VpcId $vpc.VpcId
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachInternetGatewayin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`AttachNetworkInterface`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AttachNetworkInterface`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: collegare un'interfaccia di rete a un'istanza

L'`attach-network-interface`esempio seguente collega l'interfaccia di rete specificata all'istanza specificata.

```
aws ec2 attach-network-interface \
    --network-interface-id eni-0dc56a8d4640ad10a \
    --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --device-index 1
```

Output:

```
{
    "AttachmentId": "eni-attach-01a8fc87363f07cf9"
```

```
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Interfacce di rete elastiche nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

Esempio 2: collegare un'interfaccia di rete a un'istanza con più schede di rete

L'`attach-network-interface`esempio seguente collega l'interfaccia di rete specificata all'istanza e alla scheda di rete specificate.

```
aws ec2 attach-network-interface \
    --network-interface-id eni-07483b1897541ad83 \
    --instance-id i-01234567890abcdef \
    --network-card-index 1 \
    --device-index 1
```

Output:

```
{
    "AttachmentId": "eni-attach-0fbd7ee87a88cd06c"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Interfacce di rete elastiche nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AttachNetworkInterface AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio collega l'interfaccia di rete specificata all'istanza specificata.

```
Add-EC2NetworkInterface -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -InstanceId i-1a2b3c4d -
DeviceIndex 1
```

Output:

```
eni-attach-1a2b3c4d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachNetworkInterfacein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio collega l'interfaccia di rete specificata all'istanza specificata.

```
Add-EC2NetworkInterface -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -InstanceId i-1a2b3c4d -
DeviceIndex 1
```

Output:

```
eni-attach-1a2b3c4d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachNetworkInterfacein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`AttachVolume`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AttachVolume`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per collegare un volume a un'istanza

Questo comando di esempio collega un volume (`vol-1234567890abcdef0`) a un'istanza (`i-01474ef662b89480`) come`/dev/sdf`.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 attach-volume --volume-id vol-1234567890abcdef0 --instance-
id i-01474ef662b89480 --device /dev/sdf
```

Output:

```
{
    "AttachTime": "YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.000Z",
    "InstanceId": "i-01474ef662b89480",
    "VolumeId": "vol-1234567890abcdef0",
    "State": "attaching",
    "Device": "/dev/sdf"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AttachVolume AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio collega il volume specificato all'istanza specificata e lo espone con il nome del dispositivo specificato.

```
Add-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678 -InstanceId i-1a2b3c4d -Device /dev/sdh
```

Output:

```
AttachTime          : 12/22/2015 1:53:58 AM
DeleteOnTermination : False
Device              : /dev/sdh
InstanceId          : i-1a2b3c4d
State               : attaching
VolumeId            : vol-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachVolumein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio collega il volume specificato all'istanza specificata e lo espone con il nome del dispositivo specificato.

```
Add-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678 -InstanceId i-1a2b3c4d -Device /dev/sdh
```

Output:

```
AttachTime          : 12/22/2015 1:53:58 AM
DeleteOnTermination : False
Device              : /dev/sdh
InstanceId          : i-1a2b3c4d
State               : attaching
VolumeId            : vol-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachVolumein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`AttachVpnGateway`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AttachVpnGateway`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per collegare un gateway privato virtuale al tuo VPC

L'`attach-vpn-gateway`esempio seguente collega il gateway privato virtuale specificato al VPC specificato.

```
aws ec2 attach-vpn-gateway \
    --vpn-gateway-id vgw-9a4cacf3 \
    --vpc-id vpc-a01106c2
```

Output:

```
{
    "VpcAttachment": {
        "State": "attaching",
        "VpcId": "vpc-a01106c2"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachVpnGatewayin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio collega il gateway privato virtuale specificato al VPC specificato.

```
Add-EC2VpnGateway -VpnGatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

Output:

```
State        VpcId
-----        -----
attaching    vpc-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachVpnGatewayin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio collega il gateway privato virtuale specificato al VPC specificato.

```
Add-EC2VpnGateway -VpnGatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

Output:

```
State        VpcId
-----        -----
attaching    vpc-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachVpnGatewayin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgress`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgress`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: aggiungere una regola che consenta il traffico in uscita verso un intervallo di indirizzi specifico

L'`authorize-security-group-egress`esempio seguente aggiunge una regola che concede l'accesso agli intervalli di indirizzi specificati sulla porta TCP 80.

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-egress \
    --group-id sg-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --ip-permissions
 'IpProtocol=tcp,FromPort=80,ToPort=80,IpRanges=[{CidrIp=10.0.0.0/16}]'
```

Output:

```
{
    "Return": true,
```

```
    "SecurityGroupRules": [
        {
            "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-0b15794cdb17bf29c",
            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
            "GroupOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "IsEgress": true,
            "IpProtocol": "tcp",
            "FromPort": 80,
            "ToPort": 80,
            "CidrIpv4": "10.0.0.0/16"
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: aggiungere una regola che consenta il traffico in uscita verso uno specifico gruppo di sicurezza

L'`authorize-security-group-egress`esempio seguente aggiunge una regola che concede l'accesso al gruppo di sicurezza specificato sulla porta TCP 80.

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-egress \
    --group-id sg-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --ip-permissions
 'IpProtocol=tcp,FromPort=80,ToPort=80,UserIdGroupPairs=[{GroupId=sg-0aad1c26bbeec5c22}]'
```

Output:

```
{
    "Return": true,
    "SecurityGroupRules": [
        {
            "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-0b5dd815afcea9cc3",
            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
            "GroupOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "IsEgress": true,
            "IpProtocol": "tcp",
            "FromPort": 80,
            "ToPort": 80,
            "ReferencedGroupInfo": {
                "GroupId": "sg-0aad1c26bbeec5c22",
                "UserId": "123456789012"
            }
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Gruppi di sicurezza nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon VPC.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgressin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio definisce una regola di uscita per il gruppo di sicurezza specificato per EC2 -VPC. La regola concede l'accesso all'intervallo di indirizzi IP specificato sulla porta TCP 80. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$ip = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="80"; ToPort="80";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.0/24" }
Grant-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

Esempio 2: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare l'oggetto. IpPermission

```
$ip = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip.FromPort = 80
$ip.ToPort = 80
$ip.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.0/24")

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio concede l'accesso al gruppo di sicurezza di origine specificato sulla porta TCP 80.

```
$ug = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.UserIdGroupPair
$ug.GroupId = "sg-1a2b3c4d"
$ug.UserId = "123456789012"
```

```
Grant-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission
 @( @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="80"; ToPort="80"; UserIdGroupPairs=$ug } )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgressin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio definisce una regola di uscita per il gruppo di sicurezza specificato per EC2 -VPC. La regola concede l'accesso all'intervallo di indirizzi IP specificato sulla porta TCP 80. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$ip = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="80"; ToPort="80";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.0/24" }
Grant-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

Esempio 2: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare l'oggetto. IpPermission

```
$ip = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip.FromPort = 80
$ip.ToPort = 80
$ip.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.0/24")

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio concede l'accesso al gruppo di sicurezza di origine specificato sulla porta TCP 80.

```
$ug = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.UserIdGroupPair
$ug.GroupId = "sg-1a2b3c4d"
$ug.UserId = "123456789012"

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission
 @( @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="80"; ToPort="80"; UserIdGroupPairs=$ug } )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgressin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Authorize the local computer ingress to EC2 instances associated
/// with the virtual private cloud (VPC) security group.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="groupName">The name of the security group.</param>
/// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
public async Task<bool> AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress(string groupName)
{
    try
    {
        // Get the IP address for the local computer.
        var ipAddress = await GetIpAddress();
        Console.WriteLine($"Your IP address is: {ipAddress}");
        var ipRanges =
            new List<IpRange> { new IpRange { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" } };
        var permission = new IpPermission
        {
            Ipv4Ranges = ipRanges,
            IpProtocol = "tcp",
            FromPort = 22,
            ToPort = 22
        };
        var permissions = new List<IpPermission> { permission };
```

```
            var response = await _amazonEC2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
                new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest(groupName,
 permissions));
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"The ingress rule already exists. {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while authorizing ingress.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Authorize the local computer for ingress to
    /// the Amazon EC2 SecurityGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The IPv4 address of the computer running the scenario.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> GetIpAddress()
    {
        var httpClient = new HttpClient();
        var ipString = await httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");

        // The IP address is returned with a new line
        // character on the end. Trim off the whitespace and
        // return the value to the caller.
        return ipString.Trim();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngresssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_authorize_security_group_ingress
#
# This function authorizes an ingress rule for an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) security group.
#
# Parameters:
#       -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group.
#       -i ip_address - The IP address or CIDR block to authorize.
#       -p protocol - The protocol to authorize (e.g., tcp, udp, icmp).
#       -f from_port - The start of the port range to authorize.
#       -t to_port - The end of the port range to authorize.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_authorize_security_group_ingress() {
  local security_group_id ip_address protocol from_port to_port response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_authorize_security_group_ingress"
    echo "Authorizes an ingress rule for an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon
 EC2) security group."
    echo "  -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group."
    echo "  -i ip_address - The IP address or CIDR block to authorize."
    echo "  -p protocol - The protocol to authorize (e.g., tcp, udp, icmp)."
    echo "  -f from_port - The start of the port range to authorize."
    echo "  -t to_port - The end of the port range to authorize."
    echo ""
```

```
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "g:i:p:f:t:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      g) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      i) ip_address="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) protocol="${OPTARG}" ;;
      f) from_port="${OPTARG}" ;;
      t) to_port="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$security_group_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group ID with the -g parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$ip_address" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an IP address or CIDR block with the -i
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$protocol" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a protocol with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$from_port" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a start port with the -f parameter."
```

```
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$to_port" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an end port with the -t parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \
    --group-id "$security_group_id" \
    --cidr "${ip_address}/32" \
    --protocol "$protocol" \
    --port "$from_port-$to_port" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports authorize-security-group-ingress operation
 failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

################################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
```

```
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Authorize ingress to an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) group.
/*!
  \param groupID: The EC2 group ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: The ClientConfiguration object.
  \return bool: True if the operation was successful, false otherwise.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::EC2::authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(const Aws::String &groupID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest
 authorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest;
    authorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.SetGroupId(groupID);
    buildSampleIngressRule(authorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest);

    Aws::EC2::Model::AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressOutcome
 authorizeSecurityGroupIngressOutcome =

 ec2Client.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest);

    if (authorizeSecurityGroupIngressOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully authorized security group ingress." <<
 std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error authorizing security group ingress: "
                  << authorizeSecurityGroupIngressOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
 << std::endl;
    }

    return authorizeSecurityGroupIngressOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

Funzione di utilità per creare una regola di ingresso.

```
//! Build a sample ingress rule.
/*!
  \param authorize_request: An 'AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest' instance.
  \return void:
 */
void buildSampleIngressRule(
```

```
        Aws::EC2::Model::AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest &authorize_request)
 {
    Aws::String ingressIPRange = "203.0.113.0/24";  // Configure this for your
 allowed IP range.
    Aws::EC2::Model::IpRange ip_range;
    ip_range.SetCidrIp(ingressIPRange);

    Aws::EC2::Model::IpPermission permission1;
    permission1.SetIpProtocol("tcp");
    permission1.SetToPort(80);
    permission1.SetFromPort(80);
    permission1.AddIpRanges(ip_range);

    authorize_request.AddIpPermissions(permission1);

    Aws::EC2::Model::IpPermission permission2;
    permission2.SetIpProtocol("tcp");
    permission2.SetToPort(22);
    permission2.SetFromPort(22);
    permission2.AddIpRanges(ip_range);

    authorize_request.AddIpPermissions(permission2);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressin AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per aggiungere una regola che consenta il traffico SSH in entrata

Nell'esempio di `authorize-security-group-ingress` seguente viene aggiunta una regola che consente il traffico in entrata nella porta TCP 22 (SSH).

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \
    --group-id sg-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --protocol tcp \
    --port 22 \
    --cidr 203.0.113.0/24
```

Output:

```
{
    "Return": true,
    "SecurityGroupRules": [
        {
            "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-01afa97ef3e1bedfc",
            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
            "GroupOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "IsEgress": false,
            "IpProtocol": "tcp",
            "FromPort": 22,
            "ToPort": 22,
            "CidrIpv4": "203.0.113.0/24"
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: per aggiungere una regola che consenta il traffico HTTP in entrata da un altro gruppo di sicurezza

Nell'esempio di `authorize-security-group-ingress` seguente viene aggiunta una regola che consente l'accesso in entrata alla porta TCP 80 dal gruppo di sicurezza di origine `sg-1a2b3c4d`. Il gruppo di origine deve trovarsi nello stesso VPC o in un VPC peer (richiede una connessione peering VPC). Il traffico in entrata è autorizzato in base agli indirizzi IP privati delle istanze associate al gruppo di sicurezza di origine (e non in base all'indirizzo IP elastico o pubblico).

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \
    --group-id sg-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --protocol tcp \
    --port 80 \
    --source-group sg-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
{
    "Return": true,
    "SecurityGroupRules": [
        {
            "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-01f4be99110f638a7",
```

```
            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
            "GroupOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "IsEgress": false,
            "IpProtocol": "tcp",
            "FromPort": 80,
            "ToPort": 80,
            "ReferencedGroupInfo": {
                "GroupId": "sg-1a2b3c4d",
                "UserId": "123456789012"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 3: per aggiungere più regole nella stessa chiamata

Nell'esempio di `authorize-security-group-ingress` seguente viene utilizzato il parametro `ip-permissions` per aggiungere due regole in entrata, una che consenta l'accesso in entrata sulla porta TCP 3389 (RDP) e l'altra che consenta ping/ICMP.

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \
    --group-id sg-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --ip-permissions
 'IpProtocol=tcp,FromPort=3389,ToPort=3389,IpRanges=[{CidrIp=172.31.0.0/16}]"
 "IpProtocol=icmp,FromPort=-1,ToPort=-1,IpRanges=[{CidrIp=172.31.0.0/16}]'
```

Output:

```
{
    "Return": true,
    "SecurityGroupRules": [
        {
            "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-00e06e5d3690f29f3",
            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
            "GroupOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "IsEgress": false,
            "IpProtocol": "tcp",
            "FromPort": 3389,
            "ToPort": 3389,
            "CidrIpv4": "172.31.0.0/16"
        },
        {
```

```
            "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-0a133dd4493944b87",
            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
            "GroupOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "IsEgress": false,
            "IpProtocol": "tcp",
            "FromPort": -1,
            "ToPort": -1,
            "CidrIpv4": "172.31.0.0/16"
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 4: per aggiungere una regola per il traffico ICMP

Nell'esempio seguente di `authorize-security-group-ingress` viene utilizzato il parametro `ip-permissions` per aggiungere una regola in entrata che consenta il messaggio ICMP `Destination Unreachable: Fragmentation Needed and Don't Fragment was Set` (tipo 3, codice 4) da qualsiasi luogo.

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \
    --group-id sg-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --ip-permissions
 'IpProtocol=icmp,FromPort=3,ToPort=4,IpRanges=[{CidrIp=0.0.0.0/0}]'
```

Output:

```
{
    "Return": true,
    "SecurityGroupRules": [
        {
            "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-0de3811019069b787",
            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
            "GroupOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "IsEgress": false,
            "IpProtocol": "icmp",
            "FromPort": 3,
            "ToPort": 4,
            "CidrIpv4": "0.0.0.0/0"
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 5: aggiungere una regola per il IPv6 traffico

L'`authorize-security-group-ingress`esempio seguente utilizza il `ip-permissions` parametro per aggiungere una regola in entrata che consente l'accesso SSH (porta 22) dall' IPv6 intervallo. `2001:db8:1234:1a00::/64`

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \
    --group-id sg-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --ip-permissions
 'IpProtocol=tcp,FromPort=22,ToPort=22,Ipv6Ranges=[{CidrIpv6=2001:db8:1234:1a00::/64}]'
```

Output:

```
{
    "Return": true,
    "SecurityGroupRules": [
        {
            "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-0455bc68b60805563",
            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
            "GroupOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "IsEgress": false,
            "IpProtocol": "tcp",
            "FromPort": 22,
            "ToPort": 22,
            "CidrIpv6": "2001:db8:1234:1a00::/64"
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 6: aggiungere una regola per il traffico ICMPv6

L'`authorize-security-group-ingress`esempio seguente utilizza il `ip-permissions` parametro per aggiungere una regola in entrata che consente il ICMPv6 traffico da qualsiasi luogo.

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \
    --group-id sg-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --ip-permissions 'IpProtocol=icmpv6,Ipv6Ranges=[{CidrIpv6=::/0}]'
```

Output:

```
{
    "Return": true,
    "SecurityGroupRules": [
        {
            "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-04b612d9363ab6327",
            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
            "GroupOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "IsEgress": false,
            "IpProtocol": "icmpv6",
            "FromPort": -1,
            "ToPort": -1,
            "CidrIpv6": "::/0"
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 7: aggiungere una regola con una descrizione

L'`authorize-security-group-ingress`esempio seguente utilizza il `ip-permissions` parametro per aggiungere una regola in entrata che consente il traffico RDP dall'intervallo di indirizzi specificato IPv4 . La regola include una descrizione per consentirne l'identificazione in un secondo momento.

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \
    --group-id sg-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --ip-permissions
 'IpProtocol=tcp,FromPort=3389,ToPort=3389,IpRanges=[{CidrIp=203.0.113.0/24,Description='
 office'}]'
```

Output:

```
{
    "Return": true,
    "SecurityGroupRules": [
        {
            "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-0397bbcc01e974db3",
            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
            "GroupOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "IsEgress": false,
            "IpProtocol": "tcp",
            "FromPort": 3389,
```

```
            "ToPort": 3389,
            "CidrIpv4": "203.0.113.0/24",
            "Description": "RDP access from NY office"
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 8: per aggiungere una regola in entrata che utilizza un elenco di prefissi

Nell'esempio seguente di `authorize-security-group-ingress` viene utilizzato il parametro `ip-permissions` per aggiungere una regola in entrata che consenta tutto il traffico per gli intervalli CIDR nell'elenco di prefissi specificato.

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \
    --group-id sg-04a351bfe432d4e71 \
    --ip-permissions
 'IpProtocol=all,PrefixListIds=[{PrefixListId=pl-002dc3ec097de1514}]'
```

Output:

```
{
    "Return": true,
    "SecurityGroupRules": [
        {
            "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-09c74b32f677c6c7c",
            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
            "GroupOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "IsEgress": false,
            "IpProtocol": "-1",
            "FromPort": -1,
            "ToPort": -1,
            "PrefixListId": "pl-0721453c7ac4ec009"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Gruppi di sicurezza nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon VPC.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new security group asynchronously with the specified group name,
description, and VPC ID. It also
    * authorizes inbound traffic on ports 80 and 22 from the specified IP
address.
    *
    * @param groupName    the name of the security group to create
    * @param groupDesc    the description of the security group
    * @param vpcId        the ID of the VPC in which to create the security
group
    * @param myIpAddress  the IP address from which to allow inbound traffic
(e.g., "192.168.1.1/0" to allow traffic from
    *                     any IP address in the 192.168.1.0/24 subnet)
    * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, returns the ID of the
created security group
    * @throws RuntimeException if there was a failure creating the security
group or authorizing the inbound traffic
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createSecurityGroupAsync(String groupName,
String groupDesc, String vpcId, String myIpAddress) {
       CreateSecurityGroupRequest createRequest =
CreateSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
           .groupName(groupName)
           .description(groupDesc)
           .vpcId(vpcId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createSecurityGroup(createRequest)
           .thenCompose(createResponse -> {
               String groupId = createResponse.groupId();
               IpRange ipRange = IpRange.builder()
                   .cidrIp(myIpAddress + "/32")
```

```
                    .build();

                IpPermission ipPerm = IpPermission.builder()
                    .ipProtocol("tcp")
                    .toPort(80)
                    .fromPort(80)
                    .ipRanges(ipRange)
                    .build();

                IpPermission ipPerm2 = IpPermission.builder()
                    .ipProtocol("tcp")
                    .toPort(22)
                    .fromPort(22)
                    .ipRanges(ipRange)
                    .build();

                AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest authRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                    .groupName(groupName)
                    .ipPermissions(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
                    .build();

                return
getAsyncClient().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
                    .thenApply(authResponse -> groupId);
            })
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    if (exception instanceof CompletionException &&
exception.getCause() instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                        throw (Ec2Exception) exception.getCause();
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create security
group: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngresssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
  EC2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Adds the specified inbound (ingress) rules to a security group.
 * @param {{ groupId: string, ipAddress: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ groupId, ipAddress }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
    // Use a group ID from the AWS console or
    // the DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand.
    GroupId: groupId,
    IpPermissions: [
      {
        IpProtocol: "tcp",
        FromPort: 22,
        ToPort: 22,
        // The IP address to authorize.
        // For more information on this notation, see
        // https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classless_Inter-
Domain_Routing#CIDR_notation
        IpRanges: [{ CidrIp: `${ipAddress}/32` }],
      },
    ],
  });

  try {
    const { SecurityGroupRules } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(JSON.stringify(SecurityGroupRules, null, 2));
```

```
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidGroupId.Malformed") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Please provide a valid GroupId.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngresssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createEC2SecurityGroupSc(
    groupNameVal: String?,
    groupDescVal: String?,
    vpcIdVal: String?,
    myIpAddress: String?,
): String? {
    val request =
        CreateSecurityGroupRequest {
            groupName = groupNameVal
            description = groupDescVal
            vpcId = vpcIdVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val resp = ec2.createSecurityGroup(request)
        val ipRange =
            IpRange {
                cidrIp = "$myIpAddress/0"
```

```
            }

        val ipPerm =
            IpPermission {
                ipProtocol = "tcp"
                toPort = 80
                fromPort = 80
                ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
            }

        val ipPerm2 =
            IpPermission {
                ipProtocol = "tcp"
                toPort = 22
                fromPort = 22
                ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
            }

        val authRequest =
            AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest {
                groupName = groupNameVal
                ipPermissions = listOf(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
            }
        ec2.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
        println("Successfully added ingress policy to Security Group
 $groupNameVal")
        return resp.groupId
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio definisce le regole di ingresso per un gruppo di sicurezza per EC2 -VPC. Queste regole garantiscono l'accesso a un indirizzo IP specifico per SSH (porta 22) e RDC (porta 3389). Si noti che è necessario identificare i gruppi di sicurezza per EC2 -

VPC utilizzando l'ID del gruppo di sicurezza e non il nome del gruppo di sicurezza. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$ip1 = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="22"; ToPort="22";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.25/32" }
$ip2 = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="3389"; ToPort="3389";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.25/32" }

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission @( $ip1, $ip2 )
```

Esempio 2: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare gli oggetti. IpPermission

```
$ip1 = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip1.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip1.FromPort = 22
$ip1.ToPort = 22
$ip1.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.25/32")

$ip2 = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip2.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip2.FromPort = 3389
$ip2.ToPort = 3389
$ip2.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.25/32")

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission @( $ip1, $ip2 )
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio definisce le regole di ingresso per un gruppo di sicurezza per -Classic. EC2 Queste regole garantiscono l'accesso a un indirizzo IP specifico per SSH (porta 22) e RDC (porta 3389). La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$ip1 = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="22"; ToPort="22";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.25/32" }
$ip2 = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="3389"; ToPort="3389";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.25/32" }

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupName "my-security-group" -IpPermission
 @( $ip1, $ip2 )
```

Esempio 4: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare gli oggetti. IpPermission

```
$ip1 = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip1.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip1.FromPort = 22
$ip1.ToPort = 22
$ip1.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.25/32")

$ip2 = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip2.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip2.FromPort = 3389
$ip2.ToPort = 3389
$ip2.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.25/32")

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupName "my-security-group" -IpPermission
 @( $ip1, $ip2 )
```

Esempio 5: Questo esempio concede l'accesso alla porta TCP 8081 dal gruppo di sicurezza di origine specificato (sg-1a2b3c4d) al gruppo di sicurezza specificato (sg-12345678).

```
$ug = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.UserIdGroupPair
$ug.GroupId = "sg-1a2b3c4d"
$ug.UserId = "123456789012"

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission
 @( @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="8081"; ToPort="8081"; UserIdGroupPairs=$ug } )
```

Esempio 6: Questo esempio aggiunge il CIDR 5.5.5.5/32 alle regole di ingresso del gruppo di sicurezza sg-1234abcd per il traffico della porta TCP 22 con una descrizione.

```
$IpRange = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.EC2.Model.IpRange
$IpRange.CidrIp = "5.5.5.5/32"
$IpRange.Description = "SSH from Office"
$IpPermission = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$IpPermission.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$IpPermission.ToPort = 22
$IpPermission.FromPort = 22
$IpPermission.Ipv4Ranges = $IpRange
Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-1234abcd -IpPermission $IpPermission
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4). AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio definisce le regole di ingresso per un gruppo di sicurezza per EC2 -VPC. Queste regole garantiscono l'accesso a un indirizzo IP specifico per SSH (porta 22) e RDC (porta 3389). Si noti che è necessario identificare i gruppi di sicurezza per EC2 -VPC utilizzando l'ID del gruppo di sicurezza e non il nome del gruppo di sicurezza. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$ip1 = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="22"; ToPort="22";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.25/32" }
$ip2 = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="3389"; ToPort="3389";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.25/32" }

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission @( $ip1, $ip2 )
```

Esempio 2: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare gli oggetti. IpPermission

```
$ip1 = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip1.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip1.FromPort = 22
$ip1.ToPort = 22
$ip1.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.25/32")

$ip2 = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip2.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip2.FromPort = 3389
$ip2.ToPort = 3389
$ip2.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.25/32")

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission @( $ip1, $ip2 )
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio definisce le regole di ingresso per un gruppo di sicurezza per -Classic. EC2 Queste regole garantiscono l'accesso a un indirizzo IP specifico per SSH (porta 22) e RDC (porta 3389). La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$ip1 = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="22"; ToPort="22";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.25/32" }
```

```
$ip2 = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="3389"; ToPort="3389";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.25/32" }

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupName "my-security-group" -IpPermission
 @( $ip1, $ip2 )
```

Esempio 4: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare gli oggetti. IpPermission

```
$ip1 = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip1.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip1.FromPort = 22
$ip1.ToPort = 22
$ip1.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.25/32")

$ip2 = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip2.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip2.FromPort = 3389
$ip2.ToPort = 3389
$ip2.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.25/32")

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupName "my-security-group" -IpPermission
 @( $ip1, $ip2 )
```

Esempio 5: Questo esempio concede l'accesso alla porta TCP 8081 dal gruppo di sicurezza di origine specificato (sg-1a2b3c4d) al gruppo di sicurezza specificato (sg-12345678).

```
$ug = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.UserIdGroupPair
$ug.GroupId = "sg-1a2b3c4d"
$ug.UserId = "123456789012"

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission
 @( @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="8081"; ToPort="8081"; UserIdGroupPairs=$ug } )
```

Esempio 6: Questo esempio aggiunge il CIDR 5.5.5.5/32 alle regole di ingresso del gruppo di sicurezza sg-1234abcd per il traffico della porta TCP 22 con una descrizione.

```
$IpRange = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.EC2.Model.IpRange
$IpRange.CidrIp = "5.5.5.5/32"
$IpRange.Description = "SSH from Office"
$IpPermission = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$IpPermission.IpProtocol = "tcp"
```

```
$IpPermission.ToPort = 22
$IpPermission.FromPort = 22
$IpPermission.Ipv4Ranges = $IpRange
Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-1234abcd -IpPermission $IpPermission
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SecurityGroupWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client, security_group: Optional[str] =
 None):
        """
        Initializes the SecurityGroupWrapper with an EC2 client and an optional
 security group ID.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param security_group: The ID of a security group to manage. This is a
 high-level identifier
                               that represents the security group.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.security_group = security_group

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SecurityGroupWrapper":
        """
```

```
        Creates a SecurityGroupWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of SecurityGroupWrapper initialized with the default
EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def authorize_ingress(self, ssh_ingress_ip: str) -> Optional[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Adds a rule to the security group to allow access to SSH.

        :param ssh_ingress_ip: The IP address that is granted inbound access to
connect
                               to port 22 over TCP, used for SSH.
        :return: The response to the authorization request. The 'Return' field of
the
                 response indicates whether the request succeeded or failed, or
None if no security group is set.
        :raise Handles AWS SDK service-level ClientError, with special handling
for ResourceAlreadyExists
        """
        if self.security_group is None:
            logger.info("No security group to update.")
            return None

        try:
            ip_permissions = [
                {
                    # SSH ingress open to only the specified IP address.
                    "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                    "FromPort": 22,
                    "ToPort": 22,
                    "IpRanges": [{"CidrIp": f"{ssh_ingress_ip}/32"}],
                }
            ]
            response = self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=self.security_group, IpPermissions=ip_permissions
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate":
                logger.error(
```

```
                    f"The SSH ingress rule for IP {ssh_ingress_ip} already
exists"
                    f"in security group '{self.security_group}'."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// Add an ingress rule to a security group explicitly allowing IPv4 address
    /// as {ip}/32 over TCP port 22.
    pub async fn authorize_security_group_ssh_ingress(
        &self,
        group_id: &str,
        ingress_ips: Vec<Ipv4Addr>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Authorizing ingress for security group {group_id}");
        self.client
            .authorize_security_group_ingress()
            .group_id(group_id)
            .set_ip_permissions(Some(
                ingress_ips
                    .into_iter()
                    .map(|ip| {
                        IpPermission::builder()
                            .ip_protocol("tcp")
                            .from_port(22)
```

```
                            .to_port(22)
                            .ip_ranges(IpRange::builder().cidr_ip(format!
("{ip}/32")).build())
                            .build()
                    })
                    .collect(),
            ))
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(())
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Authorize ingress of connections for the security group.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - groupId: The group ID of the security group to authorize access for.
    ///   - ipAddress: The IP address of the device to grant access to.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if access is successfully granted; otherwise `false`.
    func authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(groupId: String, ipAddress: String) async
 -> Bool {
        let ipRange = EC2ClientTypes.IpRange(cidrIp: "\(ipAddress)/0")
        let httpPermission = EC2ClientTypes.IpPermission(
            fromPort: 80,
            ipProtocol: "tcp",
```

```
            ipRanges: [ipRange],
            toPort: 80
        )

        let sshPermission = EC2ClientTypes.IpPermission(
            fromPort: 22,
            ipProtocol: "tcp",
            ipRanges: [ipRange],
            toPort: 22
        )

        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(
                input: AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressInput(
                    groupId: groupId,
                    ipPermissions: [httpPermission, sshPermission]
                )
            )

            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Error authorizing ingress for the security group:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`CancelCapacityReservation`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CancelCapacityReservation`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per annullare una prenotazione di capacità

L'`cancel-capacity-reservation`esempio seguente annulla la prenotazione di capacità specificata.

```
aws ec2 cancel-capacity-reservation \
    --capacity-reservation-id cr-1234abcd56EXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
    "Return": true
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Annullare una prenotazione di capacità nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CancelCapacityReservation AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio annulla la prenotazione di capacità cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba

```
Remove-EC2CapacityReservation -CapacityReservationId cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2CapacityReservation
 (CancelCapacityReservation)" on target "cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
True
```

- Per i dettagli AWS Strumenti per PowerShell sull'CancelCapacityReservationAPI, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio annulla la prenotazione di capacità cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba

```
Remove-EC2CapacityReservation -CapacityReservationId cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2CapacityReservation
 (CancelCapacityReservation)" on target "cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
True
```

- Per i dettagli AWS Strumenti per PowerShell sull'CancelCapacityReservationAPI, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CancelImportTask`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CancelImportTask`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per annullare un'operazione di importazione

L'`cancel-import-task`esempio seguente annulla l'attività di importazione dell'immagine specificata.

```
aws ec2 cancel-import-task \
    --import-task-id import-ami-1234567890abcdef0
```

Output:

```
{
    "ImportTaskId": "import-ami-1234567890abcdef0",
    "PreviousState": "active",
    "State": "deleting"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CancelImportTaskin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio annulla l'attività di importazione specificata (importazione di istantanee o immagini). Se necessario, un motivo può essere fornito utilizzando il **-CancelReason** parametro.

```
Stop-EC2ImportTask -ImportTaskId import-ami-abcdefgh
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CancelImportTaskin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio annulla l'attività di importazione specificata (importazione di istantanee o immagini). Se necessario, un motivo può essere fornito utilizzando il **-CancelReason** parametro.

```
Stop-EC2ImportTask -ImportTaskId import-ami-abcdefgh
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CancelImportTaskin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **CancelSpotFleetRequests** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CancelSpotFleetRequests`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: annullare una richiesta del parco istanze Spot e terminare le istanze associate

L'`cancel-spot-fleet-requests`esempio seguente annulla una richiesta Spot Fleet e termina le istanze On-Demand e le istanze Spot associate.

```
aws ec2 cancel-spot-fleet-requests \
    --spot-fleet-request-ids sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE \
    --terminate-instances
```

Output:

```
{
    "SuccessfulFleetRequests": [
        {
            "SpotFleetRequestId": "sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE",
            "CurrentSpotFleetRequestState": "cancelled_terminating",
            "PreviousSpotFleetRequestState": "active"
        }
    ],
    "UnsuccessfulFleetRequests": []
}
```

Esempio 2: annullare una richiesta del parco istanze Spot senza interrompere le istanze associate

L'`cancel-spot-fleet-requests`esempio seguente annulla una richiesta Spot Fleet senza terminare le istanze On-Demand e le istanze Spot associate.

```
aws ec2 cancel-spot-fleet-requests \
    --spot-fleet-request-ids sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE \
    --no-terminate-instances
```

Output:

```
{
    "SuccessfulFleetRequests": [
        {
            "SpotFleetRequestId": "sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE",
            "CurrentSpotFleetRequestState": "cancelled_running",
            "PreviousSpotFleetRequestState": "active"
        }
    ],
    "UnsuccessfulFleetRequests": []
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Annullare una richiesta Spot Fleet nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CancelSpotFleetRequests AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio annulla la richiesta del parco istanze Spot specificata e termina le istanze Spot associate.

```
Stop-EC2SpotFleetRequest -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -TerminateInstance $true
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio annulla la richiesta della flotta Spot specificata senza terminare le istanze Spot associate.

```
Stop-EC2SpotFleetRequest -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -TerminateInstance $false
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CancelSpotFleetRequestsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio annulla la richiesta del parco istanze Spot specificata e termina le istanze Spot associate.

```
Stop-EC2SpotFleetRequest -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -TerminateInstance $true
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio annulla la richiesta della flotta Spot specificata senza terminare le istanze Spot associate.

```
Stop-EC2SpotFleetRequest -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -TerminateInstance $false
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CancelSpotFleetRequestsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CancelSpotInstanceRequests`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CancelSpotInstanceRequests`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per annullare le richieste di istanze Spot

Questo comando di esempio annulla una richiesta di istanza Spot.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 cancel-spot-instance-requests --spot-instance-request-ids sir-08b93456
```

Output:

```
{
    "CancelledSpotInstanceRequests": [
        {
            "State": "cancelled",
            "SpotInstanceRequestId": "sir-08b93456"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CancelSpotInstanceRequests AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio annulla la richiesta di istanza Spot specificata.

```
Stop-EC2SpotInstanceRequest -SpotInstanceRequestId sir-12345678
```

Output:

```
SpotInstanceRequestId    State
---------------------    -----
sir-12345678             cancelled
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CancelSpotInstanceRequestsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio annulla la richiesta di istanza Spot specificata.

```
Stop-EC2SpotInstanceRequest -SpotInstanceRequestId sir-12345678
```

Output:

```
SpotInstanceRequestId    State
---------------------    -----
sir-12345678             cancelled
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CancelSpotInstanceRequestsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ConfirmProductInstance`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ConfirmProductInstance`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per confermare l'istanza del prodotto

Questo esempio determina se il codice prodotto specificato è associato all'istanza specificata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 confirm-product-instance --product-code 774F4FF8 --instance-
id i-1234567890abcdef0
```

Output:

```
{
  "OwnerId": "123456789012"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ConfirmProductInstance AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio determina se il codice prodotto specificato è associato all'istanza specificata.

```
Confirm-EC2ProductInstance -ProductCode 774F4FF8 -InstanceId i-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ConfirmProductInstancein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio determina se il codice prodotto specificato è associato all'istanza specificata.

```
Confirm-EC2ProductInstance -ProductCode 774F4FF8 -InstanceId i-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ConfirmProductInstancein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CopyImage`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CopyImage`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: copiare un AMI in un'altra regione

Il comando di `copy-image` esempio seguente copia l'AMI specificato dalla `us-west-2` regione alla `us-east-1` regione e aggiunge una breve descrizione.

```
aws ec2 copy-image \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --name ami-name \
    --source-region us-west-2 \
    --source-image-id ami-066877671789bd71b \
    --description "This is my copied image."
```

Output:

```
{
    "ImageId": "ami-0123456789abcdefg"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Copiare un'AMI nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

Esempio 2: copiare un AMI in un'altra regione e crittografare l'istantanea di supporto

Il `copy-image` comando seguente copia l'AMI specificato dalla `us-west-2` regione alla regione corrente e crittografa l'istantanea di backup utilizzando la chiave KMS specificata.

```
aws ec2 copy-image \
    --source-region us-west-2 \
    --name ami-name \
    --source-image-id ami-066877671789bd71b \
    --encrypted \
    --kms-key-id alias/my-kms-key
```

Output:

```
{
    "ImageId": "ami-0123456789abcdefg"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Copiare un'AMI nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

Esempio 3: includere i tag AMI definiti dall'utente durante la copia di un AMI

Il `copy-image` comando seguente utilizza il `--copy-image-tags` parametro per copiare i tag AMI definiti dall'utente durante la copia dell'AMI.

```
aws ec2 copy-image \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --name ami-name \
    --source-region us-west-2 \
    --source-image-id ami-066877671789bd71b \
    --description "This is my copied image."
    --copy-image-tags
```

Output:

```
{
    "ImageId": "ami-0123456789abcdefg"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Copiare un'AMI nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CopyImage AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio copia l'AMI specificato nella regione «UE (Irlanda)» nella regione «Stati Uniti occidentali (Oregon)». Se -Region non è specificato, la regione predefinita corrente viene utilizzata come regione di destinazione.

```
Copy-EC2Image -SourceRegion eu-west-1 -SourceImageId ami-12345678 -Region us-
west-2 -Name "Copy of ami-12345678"
```

Output:

```
ami-87654321
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CopyImagein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio copia l'AMI specificato nella regione «UE (Irlanda)» nella regione «Stati Uniti occidentali (Oregon)». Se -Region non è specificato, la regione predefinita corrente viene utilizzata come regione di destinazione.

```
Copy-EC2Image -SourceRegion eu-west-1 -SourceImageId ami-12345678 -Region us-
west-2 -Name "Copy of ami-12345678"
```

Output:

```
ami-87654321
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CopyImagein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CopySnapshot`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CopySnapshot`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: copiare un'istantanea in un'altra regione

Il comando di `copy-snapshot` esempio seguente copia l'istantanea specificata dalla `us-west-2` Regione alla `us-east-1` Regione e aggiunge una breve descrizione.

```
aws ec2 copy-snapshot \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --source-region us-west-2 \
    --source-snapshot-id snap-066877671789bd71b \
    --description 'This is my copied snapshot.'
```

Output:

```
{
    "SnapshotId": "snap-066877671789bd71b"
}
```

Esempio 2: copiare un'istantanea non crittografata e crittografare la nuova istantanea

Il `copy-snapshot` comando seguente copia l'istantanea non crittografata specificata dalla `us-west-2` regione alla regione corrente e crittografa la nuova istantanea utilizzando la chiave KMS specificata.

```
aws ec2 copy-snapshot \
    --source-region us-west-2 \
    --source-snapshot-id snap-066877671789bd71b \
    --encrypted \
    --kms-key-id alias/my-kms-key
```

Output:

```
{
    "SnapshotId": "snap-066877671789bd71b"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Copiare uno snapshot di Amazon EBS nella Amazon EBS User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command CopySnapshotReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio copia l'istantanea specificata dalla regione UE (Irlanda) alla regione Stati Uniti occidentali (Oregon).

```
Copy-EC2Snapshot -SourceRegion eu-west-1 -SourceSnapshotId snap-12345678 -Region
 us-west-2
```

Esempio 2: se si imposta una regione predefinita e si omette il parametro Region, la regione di destinazione predefinita è la regione predefinita.

```
Set-DefaultAWSRegion us-west-2
Copy-EC2Snapshot -SourceRegion eu-west-1 -SourceSnapshotId snap-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CopySnapshotin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio copia l'istantanea specificata dalla regione UE (Irlanda) alla regione Stati Uniti occidentali (Oregon).

```
Copy-EC2Snapshot -SourceRegion eu-west-1 -SourceSnapshotId snap-12345678 -Region
 us-west-2
```

Esempio 2: se si imposta una regione predefinita e si omette il parametro Region, la regione di destinazione predefinita è la regione predefinita.

```
Set-DefaultAWSRegion us-west-2
```

```
Copy-EC2Snapshot -SourceRegion eu-west-1 -SourceSnapshotId snap-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CopySnapshotin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateCapacityReservation`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateCapacityReservation`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creare una prenotazione di capacità

L'`create-capacity-reservation`esempio seguente crea una prenotazione di capacità nella zona di `eu-west-1a` disponibilità, nella quale è possibile avviare tre `t2.medium` istanze che eseguono un sistema Linux/Unix operativo. Per impostazione predefinita, la prenotazione della capacità viene creata con criteri di corrispondenza delle istanze aperte e non supporta lo storage temporaneo e rimane attiva finché non viene annullata manualmente.

```
aws ec2 create-capacity-reservation \
    --availability-zone eu-west-1a \
    --instance-type t2.medium \
    --instance-platform Linux/UNIX \
    --instance-count 3
```

Output:

```
{
    "CapacityReservation": {
        "CapacityReservationId": "cr-1234abcd56EXAMPLE ",
        "EndDateType": "unlimited",
        "AvailabilityZone": "eu-west-1a",
        "InstanceMatchCriteria": "open",
        "EphemeralStorage": false,
        "CreateDate": "2019-08-16T09:27:35.000Z",
        "AvailableInstanceCount": 3,
        "InstancePlatform": "Linux/UNIX",
        "TotalInstanceCount": 3,
        "State": "active",
```

```
        "Tenancy": "default",
        "EbsOptimized": false,
        "InstanceType": "t2.medium"
    }
}
```

Esempio 2: creare una prenotazione di capacità che termini automaticamente a una data/ora specificata

L'`create-capacity-reservation`esempio seguente crea una prenotazione di capacità nella zona di `eu-west-1a` disponibilità, nella quale è possibile avviare tre `m5.large` istanze che eseguono un sistema operativo. Linux/Unix Questa prenotazione di capacità termina automaticamente il 31/08/2019 alle 23:59:59.

```
aws ec2 create-capacity-reservation \
    --availability-zone eu-west-1a \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --instance-platform Linux/UNIX \
    --instance-count 3 \
    --end-date-type limited \
    --end-date 2019-08-31T23:59:59Z
```

Output:

```
{
    "CapacityReservation": {
        "CapacityReservationId": "cr-1234abcd56EXAMPLE ",
        "EndDateType": "limited",
        "AvailabilityZone": "eu-west-1a",
        "EndDate": "2019-08-31T23:59:59.000Z",
        "InstanceMatchCriteria": "open",
        "EphemeralStorage": false,
        "CreateDate": "2019-08-16T10:15:53.000Z",
        "AvailableInstanceCount": 3,
        "InstancePlatform": "Linux/UNIX",
        "TotalInstanceCount": 3,
        "State": "active",
        "Tenancy": "default",
        "EbsOptimized": false,
        "InstanceType": "m5.large"
    }
}
```

Esempio 3: creare una prenotazione di capacità che accetti solo lanci di istanze mirati

L'`create-capacity-reservation`esempio seguente crea una prenotazione di capacità che accetta solo lanci di istanze mirati.

```
aws ec2 create-capacity-reservation \
    --availability-zone eu-west-1a \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --instance-platform Linux/UNIX \
    --instance-count 3 \
    --instance-match-criteria targeted
```

Output:

```
{
    "CapacityReservation": {
        "CapacityReservationId": "cr-1234abcd56EXAMPLE ",
        "EndDateType": "unlimited",
        "AvailabilityZone": "eu-west-1a",
        "InstanceMatchCriteria": "targeted",
        "EphemeralStorage": false,
        "CreateDate": "2019-08-16T10:21:57.000Z",
        "AvailableInstanceCount": 3,
        "InstancePlatform": "Linux/UNIX",
        "TotalInstanceCount": 3,
        "State": "active",
        "Tenancy": "default",
        "EbsOptimized": false,
        "InstanceType": "m5.large"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creare una prenotazione di capacità nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateCapacityReservation AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una nuova prenotazione di capacità con gli attributi specificati

```
Add-EC2CapacityReservation -InstanceType m4.xlarge -InstanceCount 2 -
AvailabilityZone eu-west-1b -EbsOptimized True -InstancePlatform Windows
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone       : eu-west-1b
AvailableInstanceCount : 2
CapacityReservationId  : cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba
CreateDate             : 3/28/2019 9:29:41 AM
EbsOptimized           : True
EndDate                : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
EndDateType            : unlimited
EphemeralStorage       : False
InstanceMatchCriteria  : open
InstancePlatform       : Windows
InstanceType           : m4.xlarge
State                  : active
Tags                   : {}
Tenancy                : default
TotalInstanceCount     : 2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateCapacityReservationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una nuova prenotazione di capacità con gli attributi specificati

```
Add-EC2CapacityReservation -InstanceType m4.xlarge -InstanceCount 2 -
AvailabilityZone eu-west-1b -EbsOptimized True -InstancePlatform Windows
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone       : eu-west-1b
AvailableInstanceCount : 2
CapacityReservationId  : cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba
CreateDate             : 3/28/2019 9:29:41 AM
EbsOptimized           : True
EndDate                : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
EndDateType            : unlimited
EphemeralStorage       : False
InstanceMatchCriteria  : open
```

```
InstancePlatform       : Windows
InstanceType           : m4.xlarge
State                  : active
Tags                   : {}
Tenancy                : default
TotalInstanceCount     : 2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateCapacityReservationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateCustomerGateway`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateCustomerGateway`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un gateway per i clienti

Questo esempio crea un gateway per i clienti con l'indirizzo IP specificato per la relativa interfaccia esterna.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 create-customer-gateway --type ipsec.1 --public-ip 12.1.2.3 --bgp-
asn 65534
```

Output:

```
{
    "CustomerGateway": {
        "CustomerGatewayId": "cgw-0e11f167",
        "IpAddress": "12.1.2.3",
        "State": "available",
        "Type": "ipsec.1",
        "BgpAsn": "65534"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateCustomerGateway AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea il gateway per i clienti specificato.

```
New-EC2CustomerGateway -Type ipsec.1 -PublicIp 203.0.113.12 -BgpAsn 65534
```

Output:

```
BgpAsn            : 65534
CustomerGatewayId : cgw-1a2b3c4d
IpAddress         : 203.0.113.12
State             : available
Tags              : {}
Type              : ipsec.1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateCustomerGatewayin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea il gateway per i clienti specificato.

```
New-EC2CustomerGateway -Type ipsec.1 -PublicIp 203.0.113.12 -BgpAsn 65534
```

Output:

```
BgpAsn            : 65534
CustomerGatewayId : cgw-1a2b3c4d
IpAddress         : 203.0.113.12
State             : available
Tags              : {}
Type              : ipsec.1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateCustomerGatewayin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateDhcpOptions`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateDhcpOptions`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un set di opzioni DHCP

L'`create-dhcp-options`esempio seguente crea un set di opzioni DHCP che specificano il nome di dominio, i server dei nomi di dominio e il tipo di nodo NetBIOS.

```
aws ec2 create-dhcp-options \
    --dhcp-configuration \
        "Key=domain-name-servers,Values=10.2.5.1,10.2.5.2" \
        "Key=domain-name,Values=example.com" \
        "Key=netbios-node-type,Values=2"
```

Output:

```
{
    "DhcpOptions": {
        "DhcpConfigurations": [
            {
                "Key": "domain-name",
                "Values": [
                    {
                        "Value": "example.com"
                    }
                ]
            },
            {
                "Key": "domain-name-servers",
                "Values": [
                    {
                        "Value": "10.2.5.1"
                    },
                    {
                        "Value": "10.2.5.2"
                    }
                ]
            },
            {
                "Key": "netbios-node-type",
                "Values": [
                    {
```

```
                        "Value": "2"
                    }
                ]
            }
        ],
        "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-06d52773eff4c55f3"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateDhcpOptionsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea il set specificato di opzioni DHCP. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$options = @( @{Key="domain-name";Values=@("abc.local")}, @{Key="domain-name-
servers";Values=@("10.0.0.101","10.0.0.102")})
New-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpConfiguration $options
```

Output:

```
DhcpConfigurations                    DhcpOptionsId    Tags
------------------                    -------------    ----
{domain-name, domain-name-servers}    dopt-1a2b3c4d    {}
```

Esempio 2: con la PowerShell versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare ogni opzione DHCP.

```
$option1 = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.DhcpConfiguration
$option1.Key = "domain-name"
$option1.Values = "abc.local"

$option2 = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.DhcpConfiguration
$option2.Key = "domain-name-servers"
$option2.Values = @("10.0.0.101","10.0.0.102")

New-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpConfiguration @($option1, $option2)
```

Output:

```
DhcpConfigurations                    DhcpOptionsId    Tags
------------------                    -------------    ----
{domain-name, domain-name-servers}    dopt-2a3b4c5d    {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateDhcpOptionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea il set specificato di opzioni DHCP. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$options = @( @{Key="domain-name";Values=@("abc.local")}, @{Key="domain-name-
servers";Values=@("10.0.0.101","10.0.0.102")})
New-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpConfiguration $options
```

Output:

```
DhcpConfigurations                    DhcpOptionsId    Tags
------------------                    -------------    ----
{domain-name, domain-name-servers}    dopt-1a2b3c4d    {}
```

Esempio 2: con la PowerShell versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare ogni opzione DHCP.

```
$option1 = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.DhcpConfiguration
$option1.Key = "domain-name"
$option1.Values = "abc.local"

$option2 = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.DhcpConfiguration
$option2.Key = "domain-name-servers"
$option2.Values = @("10.0.0.101","10.0.0.102")

New-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpConfiguration @($option1, $option2)
```

Output:

```
DhcpConfigurations                    DhcpOptionsId    Tags
------------------                    -------------    ----
```

```
{domain-name, domain-name-servers}    dopt-2a3b4c5d    {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateDhcpOptionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateFlowLogs`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateFlowLogs`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creare un log di flusso

L'`create-flow-logs`esempio seguente crea un log di flusso che acquisisce tutto il traffico rifiutato per l'interfaccia di rete specificata. I log di flusso vengono consegnati a un gruppo di log in CloudWatch Logs utilizzando le autorizzazioni nel ruolo IAM specificato.

```
aws ec2 create-flow-logs \
    --resource-type NetworkInterface \
    --resource-ids eni-11223344556677889 \
    --traffic-type REJECT \
    --log-group-name my-flow-logs \
    --deliver-logs-permission-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789101:role/publishFlowLogs
```

Output:

```
{
    "ClientToken": "so0eNA2uSHUNlHI0S2cJ305GuIX1CezaRdGtexample",
    "FlowLogIds": [
        "fl-12345678901234567"
    ],
    "Unsuccessful": []
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Log di flusso VPC nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon VPC.

Esempio 2: creare un log di flusso con un formato personalizzato

L'`create-flow-logs`esempio seguente crea un log di flusso che acquisisce tutto il traffico per il VPC specificato e consegna i log di flusso a un bucket Amazon S3. Il parametro `--log-`

`format` specifica un formato personalizzato per i record di log di flusso. Per eseguire questo comando su Windows, modifica le virgolette singole (') in virgolette doppie («).

```
aws ec2 create-flow-logs \
    --resource-type VPC \
    --resource-ids vpc-00112233344556677 \
    --traffic-type ALL \
    --log-destination-type s3 \
    --log-destination arn:aws:s3:::flow-log-bucket/my-custom-flow-logs/ \
    --log-format '${version} ${vpc-id} ${subnet-id} ${instance-id} ${srcaddr}
 ${dstaddr} ${srcport} ${dstport} ${protocol} ${tcp-flags} ${type} ${pkt-srcaddr}
 ${pkt-dstaddr}'
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Log di flusso VPC nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon VPC.

Esempio 3: creare un log di flusso con un intervallo di aggregazione massimo di un minuto

L'`create-flow-logs`esempio seguente crea un log di flusso che acquisisce tutto il traffico per il VPC specificato e consegna i log di flusso a un bucket Amazon S3. Il `--max-aggregation-interval` parametro specifica un intervallo di aggregazione massimo di 60 secondi (1 minuto).

```
aws ec2 create-flow-logs \
    --resource-type VPC \
    --resource-ids vpc-00112233344556677 \
    --traffic-type ALL \
    --log-destination-type s3 \
    --log-destination arn:aws:s3:::flow-log-bucket/my-custom-flow-logs/ \
    --max-aggregation-interval 60
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Log di flusso VPC nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon VPC.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateFlowLogsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un EC2 flowlog per la sottorete subnet-1d234567 e il file cloud-watch-log denominato «subnet1-log» per tutto il traffico «REJECT» utilizzando le autorizzazioni del ruolo «Amministratore»

```
New-EC2FlowLog -ResourceId "subnet-1d234567" -LogDestinationType cloud-watch-
logs -LogGroupName subnet1-log -TrafficType "REJECT" -ResourceType Subnet -
DeliverLogsPermissionArn "arn:aws:iam::98765432109:role/Admin"
```

Output:

```
ClientToken                                  FlowLogIds             Unsuccessful
-----------                                  ----------             ------------
m1VN2cxP3iB4qo//VUKl5EU6cF7gQLOxcqNefvjeTGw= {fl-012fc34eed5678c9d} {}
```

- Per i CreateFlowLogsAWS Strumenti per PowerShell dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un EC2 flowlog per la sottorete subnet-1d234567 e il file cloud-watch-log denominato «subnet1-log» per tutto il traffico «REJECT» utilizzando le autorizzazioni del ruolo «Amministratore»

```
New-EC2FlowLog -ResourceId "subnet-1d234567" -LogDestinationType cloud-watch-
logs -LogGroupName subnet1-log -TrafficType "REJECT" -ResourceType Subnet -
DeliverLogsPermissionArn "arn:aws:iam::98765432109:role/Admin"
```

Output:

```
ClientToken                                  FlowLogIds             Unsuccessful
-----------                                  ----------             ------------
m1VN2cxP3iB4qo//VUKl5EU6cF7gQLOxcqNefvjeTGw= {fl-012fc34eed5678c9d} {}
```

- Per i CreateFlowLogsAWS Strumenti per PowerShell dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateImage`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateImage`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creare un'AMI da un'istanza supportata da Amazon EBS

L'`create-image`esempio seguente crea un AMI dall'istanza specificata.

```
aws ec2 create-image \
    --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --name "My server" \
    --description "An AMI for my server"
```

Output:

```
{
    "ImageId": "ami-abcdef01234567890"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni su come specificare una mappatura dei dispositivi a blocchi per la tua AMI, consulta Specificare una mappatura dei dispositivi a blocchi per un'AMI nella Amazon User Guide. EC2

Esempio 2: creare un'AMI da un'istanza supportata da Amazon EBS senza riavviare

L'`create-image`esempio seguente crea un AMI e imposta il parametro --no-reboot, in modo che l'istanza non venga riavviata prima della creazione dell'immagine.

```
aws ec2 create-image \
    --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --name "My server" \
    --no-reboot
```

Output:

```
{
    "ImageId": "ami-abcdef01234567890"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni su come specificare una mappatura dei dispositivi a blocchi per la tua AMI, consulta Specificare una mappatura dei dispositivi a blocchi per un'AMI nella Amazon User Guide. EC2

Esempio 3: etichettare un AMI e delle istantanee durante la creazione

L'`create-image`esempio seguente crea un AMI e contrassegna l'AMI e le istantanee con lo stesso tag `cost-center=cc123`

```
aws ec2 create-image \
    --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --name "My server" \
    --tag-specifications "ResourceType=image,Tags=[{Key=cost-
center,Value=cc123}]" "ResourceType=snapshot,Tags=[{Key=cost-
center,Value=cc123}]"
```

Output:

```
{
    "ImageId": "ami-abcdef01234567890"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni sull'etichettatura delle risorse al momento della creazione, consulta Aggiungere tag alla creazione di risorse nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateImage AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un AMI con il nome e la descrizione specificati, dall'istanza specificata. Amazon EC2 tenta di chiudere definitivamente l'istanza prima di creare l'immagine e riavvia l'istanza al termine.

```
New-EC2Image -InstanceId i-12345678 -Name "my-web-server" -Description "My web
 server AMI"
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio crea un AMI con il nome e la descrizione specificati, dall'istanza specificata. Amazon EC2 crea l'immagine senza chiudere e riavviare l'istanza; pertanto, l'integrità del file system sull'immagine creata non può essere garantita.

```
New-EC2Image -InstanceId i-12345678 -Name "my-web-server" -Description "My web
 server AMI" -NoReboot $true
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio crea un'AMI con tre volumi. Il primo volume è basato su uno snapshot di Amazon EBS. Il secondo volume è un volume Amazon EBS vuoto da 100 GiB. Il terzo volume è un volume di instance store. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$ebsBlock1 = @{SnapshotId="snap-1a2b3c4d"}
$ebsBlock2 = @{VolumeSize=100}

New-EC2Image -InstanceId i-12345678 -Name "my-web-server" -Description
 "My web server AMI" -BlockDeviceMapping @( @{DeviceName="/dev/sdf";Ebs=
$ebsBlock1}, @{DeviceName="/dev/sdg";Ebs=$ebsBlock2}, @{DeviceName="/dev/
sdc";VirtualName="ephemeral0"})
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateImagein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un AMI con il nome e la descrizione specificati, dall'istanza specificata. Amazon EC2 tenta di chiudere definitivamente l'istanza prima di creare l'immagine e riavvia l'istanza al termine.

```
New-EC2Image -InstanceId i-12345678 -Name "my-web-server" -Description "My web
 server AMI"
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio crea un AMI con il nome e la descrizione specificati, dall'istanza specificata. Amazon EC2 crea l'immagine senza chiudere e riavviare l'istanza; pertanto, l'integrità del file system sull'immagine creata non può essere garantita.

```
New-EC2Image -InstanceId i-12345678 -Name "my-web-server" -Description "My web
 server AMI" -NoReboot $true
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio crea un'AMI con tre volumi. Il primo volume è basato su uno snapshot di Amazon EBS. Il secondo volume è un volume Amazon EBS vuoto da 100 GiB. Il terzo volume è un volume di instance store. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$ebsBlock1 = @{SnapshotId="snap-1a2b3c4d"}
$ebsBlock2 = @{VolumeSize=100}

New-EC2Image -InstanceId i-12345678 -Name "my-web-server" -Description
 "My web server AMI" -BlockDeviceMapping @( @{DeviceName="/dev/sdf";Ebs=
$ebsBlock1}, @{DeviceName="/dev/sdg";Ebs=$ebsBlock2}, @{DeviceName="/dev/
sdc";VirtualName="ephemeral0"})
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateImagein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateInstanceExportTask`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateInstanceExportTask`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per esportare un'istanza

Questo comando di esempio crea un'attività per esportare l'istanza i-1234567890abcdef0 nel bucket Amazon S3 myexportbucket.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 create-instance-export-task --description "RHEL5 instance" --
instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 --target-environment vmware --export-to-s3-
task DiskImageFormat=vmdk,ContainerFormat=ova,S3Bucket=myexportbucket,S3Prefix=RHEL5
```

Output:

```
{
    "ExportTask": {
        "State": "active",
        "InstanceExportDetails": {
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "TargetEnvironment": "vmware"
        },
        "ExportToS3Task": {
            "S3Bucket": "myexportbucket",
            "S3Key": "RHEL5export-i-fh8sjjsq.ova",
            "DiskImageFormat": "vmdk",
            "ContainerFormat": "ova"
        },
        "Description": "RHEL5 instance",
        "ExportTaskId": "export-i-fh8sjjsq"
    }
}
```

- AWS CLI Per i CreateInstanceExportTaskdettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio esporta un'istanza interrotta come disco rigido virtuale (VHD) nel bucket S3. **`i-0800b00a00EXAMPLE`** **`testbucket-export-instances-2019`** L'ambiente di destinazione è**`Microsoft`**, e il parametro region viene aggiunto perché l'istanza si trova nella **`us-east-1`** regione, mentre la AWS regione predefinita dell'utente non è us-east-1. Per ottenere lo stato dell'attività di esportazione, copia il **`ExportTaskId`** valore dai risultati di questo comando, quindi esegui **`Get-EC2ExportTask -ExportTaskId export_task_ID_from_results.`**

```
New-EC2InstanceExportTask -InstanceId i-0800b00a00EXAMPLE -
ExportToS3Task_DiskImageFormat VHD -ExportToS3Task_S3Bucket "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
 -TargetEnvironment Microsoft -Region us-east-1
```

Output:

```
Description           :
ExportTaskId          : export-i-077c73108aEXAMPLE
ExportToS3Task        : Amazon.EC2.Model.ExportToS3Task
InstanceExportDetails : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceExportDetails
State                 : active
StatusMessage         :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateInstanceExportTaskin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio esporta un'istanza interrotta come disco rigido virtuale (VHD) nel bucket S3. **`i-0800b00a00EXAMPLE`** **`testbucket-export-instances-2019`** L'ambiente di destinazione è**`Microsoft`**, e il parametro region viene aggiunto perché l'istanza si trova nella **`us-east-1`** regione, mentre la AWS regione predefinita dell'utente non è us-east-1. Per ottenere lo stato dell'attività di esportazione, copia il **`ExportTaskId`** valore dai risultati di questo comando, quindi esegui **`Get-EC2ExportTask -ExportTaskId export_task_ID_from_results.`**

```
New-EC2InstanceExportTask -InstanceId i-0800b00a00EXAMPLE -
ExportToS3Task_DiskImageFormat VHD -ExportToS3Task_S3Bucket "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
 -TargetEnvironment Microsoft -Region us-east-1
```

Output:

```
Description           :
ExportTaskId          : export-i-077c73108aEXAMPLE
ExportToS3Task        : Amazon.EC2.Model.ExportToS3Task
InstanceExportDetails : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceExportDetails
State                 : active
StatusMessage         :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateInstanceExportTaskin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateInternetGateway`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateInternetGateway`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un gateway Internet

L'`create-internet-gateway`esempio seguente crea un gateway Internet con il tag`Name=my-igw`.

```
aws ec2 create-internet-gateway \
    --tag-specifications ResourceType=internet-gateway,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=my-
igw}]
```

Output:

```
{
    "InternetGateway": {
        "Attachments": [],
        "InternetGatewayId": "igw-0d0fb496b3994d755",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "Tags": [
```

```
            {
                "Key": "Name",
                "Value": "my-igw"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Gateway Internet nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon VPC.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateInternetGatewayin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un gateway Internet.

```
New-EC2InternetGateway
```

Output:

```
Attachments    InternetGatewayId    Tags
-----------    -----------------    ----
{}             igw-1a2b3c4d         {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateInternetGatewayin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un gateway Internet.

```
New-EC2InternetGateway
```

Output:

```
Attachments    InternetGatewayId    Tags
-----------    -----------------    ----
{}             igw-1a2b3c4d         {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateInternetGatewayin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`CreateKeyPair`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateKeyPair`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Create an Amazon EC2 key pair with a specified name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="keyPairName">The name for the new key pair.</param>
/// <returns>The Amazon EC2 key pair created.</returns>
public async Task<KeyPair?> CreateKeyPair(string keyPairName)
{
    try
    {
        var request = new CreateKeyPairRequest { KeyName = keyPairName, };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateKeyPairAsync(request);

        var kp = response.KeyPair;
        // Return the key pair so it can be saved if needed.

        // Wait until the key pair exists.
        int retries = 5;
        while (retries-- > 0)
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Checking for new KeyPair {keyPairName}...");
                var keyPairs = await DescribeKeyPairs(keyPairName);
                if (keyPairs.Any())
                {
                    return kp;
                }

                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                retries--;
            }
            _logger.LogError($"Unable to find newly created KeyPair
{keyPairName}.");
            throw new DoesNotExistException("KeyPair not found");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"A key pair called {keyPairName} already exists.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while creating the key pair.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Save KeyPair information to a temporary file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPair">The name of the key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>The full path to the temporary file.</returns>
    public string SaveKeyPair(KeyPair keyPair)
    {
        var tempPath = Path.GetTempPath();
        var tempFileName = $"{tempPath}\\{Path.GetRandomFileName()}";
        var pemFileName = Path.ChangeExtension(tempFileName, "pem");
```

```
        // Save the key pair to a file in a temporary folder.
        using var stream = new FileStream(pemFileName, FileMode.Create);
        using var writer = new StreamWriter(stream);
        writer.WriteLine(keyPair.KeyMaterial);

        return pemFileName;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateKeyPairsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_create_keypair
#
# This function creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) ED25519 or
 2048-bit RSA key pair
# and writes it to a file.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n key_pair_name - A key pair name.
#       -f file_path - File to store the key pair.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_create_keypair() {
  local key_pair_name file_path response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
```

```
    echo "function ec2_create_keypair"
    echo "Creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) ED25519 or 2048-
bit RSA key pair"
    echo " and writes it to a file."
    echo "  -n key_pair_name - A key pair name."
    echo "  -f file_path - File to store the key pair."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:f:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) key_pair_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      f) file_path="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$key_pair_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$file_path" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a file path with the -f parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 create-key-pair \
    --key-name "$key_pair_name" \
    --query 'KeyMaterial' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
```

```
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-access-key operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  if [[ -n "$file_path" ]]; then
    echo "$response" >"$file_path"
  fi

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
```

```
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateKeyPair AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Create an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance key pair.
/*!
  \param keyPairName: A name for a key pair.
  \param keyFilePath: File path where the credentials are stored. Ignored if it
 is an empty string;
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::createKeyPair(const Aws::String &keyPairName, const Aws::String
 &keyFilePath,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateKeyPairRequest request;
    request.SetKeyName(keyPairName);
```

```
    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateKeyPairOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.CreateKeyPair(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create key pair - "  << keyPairName << ". " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully created key pair named " <<
                  keyPairName << std::endl;
        if (!keyFilePath.empty()) {
            std::ofstream keyFile(keyFilePath.c_str());
            keyFile << outcome.GetResult().GetKeyMaterial();
            keyFile.close();
            std::cout << "Keys written to the file " <<
                      keyFilePath << std::endl;
        }

    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateKeyPairsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare una coppia di chiavi

Nell'esempio seguente viene creata una coppia di chiavi denominata `MyKeyPair`.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 create-key-pair --key-name MyKeyPair
```

L'output è una versione ASCII della chiave privata e l'impronta della chiave. È necessario salvare la chiave in un file.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo delle coppie di chiavi nella Guida per l'utente dell'Interfaccia a riga di comando AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateKeyPair AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new key pair asynchronously.
    *
    * @param keyName the name of the key pair to create
    * @param fileName the name of the file to write the key material to
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation
    *         of creating the key pair and writing the key material to a file
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateKeyPairResponse> createKeyPairAsync(String
keyName, String fileName) {
       CreateKeyPairRequest request = CreateKeyPairRequest.builder()
           .keyName(keyName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<CreateKeyPairResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().createKeyPair(request);
       responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
           if (response != null) {
               try {
                   BufferedWriter writer = new BufferedWriter(new
FileWriter(fileName));
                   writer.write(response.keyMaterial());
                   writer.close();
               } catch (IOException e) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed to write key material to
file: " + e.getMessage(), e);
               }
           } else {
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create key pair: " +
 exception.getMessage(), exception);
            }
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateKeyPairsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { CreateKeyPairCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Creates an ED25519 or 2048-bit RSA key pair with the specified name and in the
 specified PEM or PPK format.
 * Amazon EC2 stores the public key and displays the private key for you to save
 to a file.
 * @param {{ keyName: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ keyName }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new CreateKeyPairCommand({
    KeyName: keyName,
  });

  try {
    const { KeyMaterial, KeyName } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(KeyName);
    console.log(KeyMaterial);
```

```
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Try another key name.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateKeyPairsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createEC2KeyPair(keyNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        CreateKeyPairRequest {
            keyName = keyNameVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.createKeyPair(request)
        println("The key ID is ${response.keyPairId}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateKeyPairconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una coppia di chiavi e acquisisce la chiave privata RSA con codifica PEM in un file con il nome specificato. Quando si utilizza PowerShell, la codifica deve essere impostata su ascii per generare una chiave valida. Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Create, Display and Delete Amazon EC2 Key Pairs (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/cli-services-ec2-keypairs.html) nella AWS Command Line Interface User Guide.

```
(New-EC2KeyPair -KeyName "my-key-pair").KeyMaterial | Out-File -Encoding ascii -
FilePath C:\path\my-key-pair.pem
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateKeyPairin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una coppia di chiavi e acquisisce la chiave privata RSA con codifica PEM in un file con il nome specificato. Quando si utilizza PowerShell, la codifica deve essere impostata su ascii per generare una chiave valida. Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Create, Display and Delete Amazon EC2 Key Pairs (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/cli-services-ec2-keypairs.html) nella AWS Command Line Interface User Guide.

```
(New-EC2KeyPair -KeyName "my-key-pair").KeyMaterial | Out-File -Encoding ascii -
FilePath C:\path\my-key-pair.pem
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateKeyPairin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyPairWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key pair actions.
    This class provides methods to create, list, and delete EC2 key pairs.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        key_file_dir: Union[tempfile.TemporaryDirectory, str],
        key_pair: Optional[dict] = None,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the KeyPairWrapper with the specified EC2 client, key file
 directory,
        and an optional key pair.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param key_file_dir: The folder where the private key information is
 stored.
                             This should be a secure folder.
        :param key_pair: A dictionary representing the Boto3 KeyPair object.
                         This is a high-level object that wraps key pair actions.
 Optional.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.key_pair = key_pair
        self.key_file_path: Optional[str] = None
        self.key_file_dir = key_file_dir

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPairWrapper":
        """
        Class method to create an instance of KeyPairWrapper using a new EC2
 client
        and a temporary directory for storing key files.

        :return: An instance of KeyPairWrapper.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client, tempfile.TemporaryDirectory())
```

```
    def create(self, key_name: str) -> dict:
        """
        Creates a key pair that can be used to securely connect to an EC2
instance.
        The returned key pair contains private key information that cannot be
retrieved
        again. The private key data is stored as a .pem file.

        :param key_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        :return: A dictionary representing the Boto3 KeyPair object that
represents the newly created key pair.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error in creating the key pair, for
example, if a key pair with the same name already exists.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_name)
            self.key_pair = response
            self.key_file_path = os.path.join(
                self.key_file_dir.name, f"{self.key_pair['KeyName']}.pem"
            )
            with open(self.key_file_path, "w") as key_file:
                key_file.write(self.key_pair["KeyMaterial"])
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate":
                logger.error(
                    f"A key pair called {key_name} already exists. "
                    "Please choose a different name for your key pair "
                    "or delete the existing key pair before creating."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return self.key_pair
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateKeyPair AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param key_pair_name [String] The name for the key pair and private
#   key file.
# @return [Boolean] true if the key pair and private key file were
#   created; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless key_pair_created?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'my-key-pair'
#   )
def key_pair_created?(ec2_client, key_pair_name)
  key_pair = ec2_client.create_key_pair(key_name: key_pair_name)
  puts "Created key pair '#{key_pair.key_name}' with fingerprint " \
    "'#{key_pair.key_fingerprint}' and ID '#{key_pair.key_pair_id}'."
  filename = File.join(Dir.home, "#{key_pair_name}.pem")
  File.open(filename, 'w') { |file| file.write(key_pair.key_material) }
  puts "Private key file saved locally as '#{filename}'."
  true
rescue Aws::EC2::Errors::InvalidKeyPairDuplicate
  puts "Error creating key pair: a key pair named '#{key_pair_name}' " \
    'already exists.'
  false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating key pair or saving private key file: #{e.message}"
```

```
  false
end

# Displays information about available key pairs in
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @example
#   describe_key_pairs(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def describe_key_pairs(ec2_client)
  result = ec2_client.describe_key_pairs
  if result.key_pairs.count.zero?
    puts 'No key pairs found.'
  else
    puts 'Key pair names:'
    result.key_pairs.each do |key_pair|
      puts key_pair.key_name
    end
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about key pairs: #{e.message}"
end

# Deletes a key pair in Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The key pair to delete.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param key_pair_name [String] The name of the key pair to delete.
# @return [Boolean] true if the key pair was deleted; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless key_pair_deleted?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'my-key-pair'
#   )
def key_pair_deleted?(ec2_client, key_pair_name)
  ec2_client.delete_key_pair(key_name: key_pair_name)
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error deleting key pair: #{e.message}"
  false
end
```

```
# Example usage:
def run_me
  key_pair_name = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-key-pairs.rb KEY_PAIR_NAME REGION'
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-key-pairs.rb my-key-pair us-west-2'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    key_pair_name = 'my-key-pair'
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    key_pair_name = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateKeyPairsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Implementazione di Rust che chiama la create_key_pair del EC2 Client ed estrae il materiale restituito.

```
    pub async fn create_key_pair(&self, name: String) -> Result<(KeyPairInfo,
 String), EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Creating key pair {name}");
        let output = self.client.create_key_pair().key_name(name).send().await?;
        let info = KeyPairInfo::builder()
            .set_key_name(output.key_name)
            .set_key_fingerprint(output.key_fingerprint)
```

```
            .set_key_pair_id(output.key_pair_id)
            .build();
        let material = output
            .key_material
            .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Create Key Pair has no key
material"))?;
        Ok((info, material))
    }
```

Una funzione che chiama l'impl create_key e salva in modo sicuro la chiave privata PEM.

```
    /// Creates a key pair that can be used to securely connect to an EC2
instance.
    /// The returned key pair contains private key information that cannot be
retrieved
    /// again. The private key data is stored as a .pem file.
    ///
    /// :param key_name: The name of the key pair to create.
    pub async fn create(
        &mut self,
        ec2: &EC2,
        util: &Util,
        key_name: String,
    ) -> Result<KeyPairInfo, EC2Error> {
        let (key_pair, material) =
ec2.create_key_pair(key_name.clone()).await.map_err(|e| {
            self.key_pair =
KeyPairInfo::builder().key_name(key_name.clone()).build();
            e.add_message(format!("Couldn't create key {key_name}"))
        })?;

        let path = self.key_file_dir.join(format!("{key_name}.pem"));

        // Save the key_pair information immediately, so it can get cleaned up if
write_secure fails.
        self.key_file_path = Some(path.clone());
        self.key_pair = key_pair.clone();

        util.write_secure(&key_name, &path, material)?;

        Ok(key_pair)
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la guida di riferimento all'API SDK for CreateKeyPairRust AWS .

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->createkeypair( iv_keyname = iv_key_name ).
                 " oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Amazon EC2 key pair created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, CreateKeyPairconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2
```

```
    /// Create a new RSA key pair and save the private key to a randomly-named
    /// file in the temporary directory.
    ///
    /// - Parameter name: The name of the key pair to create.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The URL of the newly created `.pem` file or `nil` if unable
    ///   to create the key pair.
    func createKeyPair(name: String) async -> URL? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.createKeyPair(
                input: CreateKeyPairInput(
                    keyName: name
                )
            )

            guard let keyMaterial = output.keyMaterial else {
                return nil
            }

            // Build the URL of the temporary private key file.

            let fileURL = URL.temporaryDirectory
                                .appendingPathComponent(name)
                                .appendingPathExtension("pem")

            do {
                try keyMaterial.write(to: fileURL, atomically: true, encoding:
 String.Encoding.utf8)
                return fileURL
            } catch {
                print("*** Failed to write the private key.")
                return nil
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to create the key pair.")
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateKeyPairguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`CreateLaunchTemplate`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateLaunchTemplate`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling.
   /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that
runs after
   /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and
starts a Python
   /// web server on the instance.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
   /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to
create and attach to the profile.</param>
   /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
   public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
   {
       try
       {
           await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
           await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName,
_instanceRoleName,
               _instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);
```

```
            var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
            var plainTextBytes =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

            var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
                new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
            var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
            var launchTemplateResponse = await
_amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                    LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
                    {
                        InstanceType = _instanceType,
                        ImageId = amiId,
                        IamInstanceProfile =
                            new

LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                            {
                                Name = _instanceProfileName
                            },
                        KeyName = _keyPairName,
                        UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
                    }
                });
            return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException")
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Could not create the template, the name
{_launchTemplateName} already exists. " +
                                 $"Please try again with a unique name.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
```

```
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while creating the template.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateLaunchTemplateconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per creare un modello di avvio

L'`create-launch-template`esempio seguente crea un modello di avvio che specifica la sottorete in cui avviare l'istanza, assegna un indirizzo IP pubblico e un IPv6 indirizzo all'istanza e crea un tag per l'istanza.

```
aws ec2 create-launch-template \
    --launch-template-name TemplateForWebServer \
    --version-description WebVersion1 \
    --launch-template-data '{"NetworkInterfaces":
[{"AssociatePublicIpAddress":true,"DeviceIndex":0,"Ipv6AddressCount":1,"SubnetId":"subnet
[{"ResourceType":"instance","Tags":[{"Key":"purpose","Value":"webserver"}]}]}'
```

Output:

```
{
    "LaunchTemplate": {
        "LatestVersionNumber": 1,
        "LaunchTemplateId": "lt-01238c059e3466abc",
        "LaunchTemplateName": "TemplateForWebServer",
        "DefaultVersionNumber": 1,
        "CreatedBy": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob",
        "CreateTime": "2019-01-27T09:13:24.000Z"
    }
}
```

Per maggiori informazioni, consulta Avvio di istanze da un modello di avvio nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud. Per informazioni sulla citazione di parametri in

formato JSON, consulta Virgolette con stringhe nella Guida per l'utente dell'Interfaccia a riga di comando AWS .

Esempio 2: creare un modello di lancio per Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling

Nell'esempio di `create-launch-template` seguente viene creato un modello di avvio con tag multipli e mappatura dei dispositivi a blocchi per specificare un volume EBS aggiuntivo quando viene avviata un'istanza. Specificare un valore per `Groups` che corrisponde ai gruppi di sicurezza per il VPC nel quale il gruppo con dimensionamento automatico avvierà le istanze. Specificare il VPC e le sottoreti come proprietà del gruppo con dimensionamento automatico.

```
aws ec2 create-launch-template \
    --launch-template-name TemplateForAutoScaling \
    --version-description AutoScalingVersion1 \
    --launch-template-data '{"NetworkInterfaces":
[{"DeviceIndex":0,"AssociatePublicIpAddress":true,"Groups":
["sg-7c227019,sg-903004f8"],"DeleteOnTermination":true}],"ImageId":"ami-
b42209de","InstanceType":"m4.large","TagSpecifications":
[{"ResourceType":"instance","Tags":[{"Key":"environment","Value":"production"},
{"Key":"purpose","Value":"webserver"}]},{"ResourceType":"volume","Tags":
[{"Key":"environment","Value":"production"},{"Key":"cost-
center","Value":"cc123"}]}],"BlockDeviceMappings":[{"DeviceName":"/dev/
sda1","Ebs":{"VolumeSize":100}}]}' --region us-east-1
```

Output:

```
{
    "LaunchTemplate": {
        "LatestVersionNumber": 1,
        "LaunchTemplateId": "lt-0123c79c33a54e0abc",
        "LaunchTemplateName": "TemplateForAutoScaling",
        "DefaultVersionNumber": 1,
        "CreatedBy": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob",
        "CreateTime": "2019-04-30T18:16:06.000Z"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creating a Launch Template for an Auto Scaling Group nella Amazon Auto EC2 Scaling User Guide. Per informazioni sulla citazione di parametri in formato JSON, consulta Virgolette con stringhe nella Guida per l'utente dell'Interfaccia a riga di comando AWS .

Esempio 3: per creare un modello di avvio che specifica la crittografia dei volumi EBS

Nell'esempio di `create-launch-template` seguente viene creato un modello di avvio che include volumi EBS crittografati creati da uno snapshot non crittografato. Inoltre, vengono applicati i tag ai volumi durante la creazione. Se la crittografia predefinita è disabilitata, è necessario specificare l'opzione `"Encrypted"` come mostrato nel seguente esempio. Se si utilizza l'opzione `"KmsKeyId"` per specificare una CMK gestita dal cliente, è necessario specificare l'opzione `"Encrypted"` anche se la crittografia predefinita è abilitata.

```
aws ec2 create-launch-template \
  --launch-template-name TemplateForEncryption \
  --launch-template-data file://config.json
```

Contenuto di `config.json`.

```
{
    "BlockDeviceMappings":[
        {
            "DeviceName":"/dev/sda1",
            "Ebs":{
                "VolumeType":"gp2",
                "DeleteOnTermination":true,
                "SnapshotId":"snap-066877671789bd71b",
                "Encrypted":true,
                "KmsKeyId":"arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:012345678910:key/abcd1234-
a123-456a-a12b-a123b4cd56ef"
            }
        }
    ],
    "ImageId":"ami-00068cd7555f543d5",
    "InstanceType":"c5.large",
    "TagSpecifications":[
        {
            "ResourceType":"volume",
            "Tags":[
                {
                    "Key":"encrypted",
                    "Value":"yes"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "LaunchTemplate": {
        "LatestVersionNumber": 1,
        "LaunchTemplateId": "lt-0d5bd51bcf8530abc",
        "LaunchTemplateName": "TemplateForEncryption",
        "DefaultVersionNumber": 1,
        "CreatedBy": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob",
        "CreateTime": "2020-01-07T19:08:36.000Z"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ripristino di un volume EBS da uno snapshot e Crittografia per impostazione predefinita nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command CreateLaunchTemplateReference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    const { Parameter } = await ssmClient.send(
      new GetParameterCommand({
        Name: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
      }),
    );
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    await ec2Client.send(
      new CreateLaunchTemplateCommand({
        LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        LaunchTemplateData: {
```

```
          InstanceType: "t3.micro",
          ImageId: Parameter.Value,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
          UserData: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "server_startup_script.sh"),
          ).toString("base64"),
          KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
        },
      }),
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateLaunchTemplateconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

In questo esempio viene creato un modello di avvio che include un profilo dell'istanza che concede autorizzazioni specifiche all'istanza e uno script Bash per i dati utente che viene eseguito sull'istanza dopo l'avvio.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
```

```
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
that is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def create_template(
        self, server_startup_script_file: str, instance_policy_file: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
```

```
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling. The
        launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
        the instance is started. This script installs Python packages and starts
a
        Python web server on the instance.

        :param server_startup_script_file: The path to a Bash script file that is
run
                                           when an instance starts.
        :param instance_policy_file: The path to a file that defines a
permissions policy
                                     to create and attach to the instance
profile.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        template = {}
        try:
            # Create key pair and instance profile
            self.create_key_pair(self.key_pair_name)
            self.create_instance_profile(
                instance_policy_file,
                self.instance_policy_name,
                self.instance_role_name,
                self.instance_profile_name,
            )

            # Read the startup script
            with open(server_startup_script_file) as file:
                start_server_script = file.read()

            # Get the latest AMI ID
            ami_latest = self.ssm_client.get_parameter(Name=self.ami_param)
            ami_id = ami_latest["Parameter"]["Value"]

            # Create the launch template
            lt_response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={
                    "InstanceType": self.inst_type,
                    "ImageId": ami_id,
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {"Name": self.instance_profile_name},
                    "UserData": base64.b64encode(
```

```
                        start_server_script.encode(encoding="utf-8")
                    ).decode(encoding="utf-8"),
                    "KeyName": self.key_pair_name,
                },
            )
            template = lt_response["LaunchTemplate"]
            log.info(
                f"Created launch template {self.launch_template_name} for AMI
{ami_id} on {self.inst_type}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to create launch template
{self.launch_template_name}.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException":
                log.info(
                    f"Launch template {self.launch_template_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return template
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateLaunchTemplate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`CreateNetworkAcl`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateNetworkAcl`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un ACL di rete

Questo esempio crea un ACL di rete per il VPC specificato.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 create-network-acl --vpc-id vpc-a01106c2
```

Output:

```
{
    "NetworkAcl": {
        "Associations": [],
        "NetworkAclId": "acl-5fb85d36",
        "VpcId": "vpc-a01106c2",
        "Tags": [],
        "Entries": [
            {
                "CidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                "RuleNumber": 32767,
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "Egress": true,
                "RuleAction": "deny"
            },
            {
                "CidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                "RuleNumber": 32767,
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "Egress": false,
                "RuleAction": "deny"
            }
        ],
        "IsDefault": false
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateNetworkAclin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un ACL di rete per il VPC specificato.

```
New-EC2NetworkAcl -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

Output:

```
Associations : {}
```

```
Entries      : {Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkAclEntry,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkAclEntry}
IsDefault    : False
NetworkAclId : acl-12345678
Tags         : {}
VpcId        : vpc-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateNetworkAclin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un ACL di rete per il VPC specificato.

```
New-EC2NetworkAcl -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

Output:

```
Associations : {}
Entries      : {Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkAclEntry,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkAclEntry}
IsDefault    : False
NetworkAclId : acl-12345678
Tags         : {}
VpcId        : vpc-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateNetworkAclin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateNetworkAclEntry`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateNetworkAclEntry`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare una voce ACL di rete

Questo esempio crea una voce per l'ACL di rete specificato. La regola consente il traffico in ingresso da qualsiasi IPv4 indirizzo (0.0.0.0/0) sulla porta UDP 53 (DNS) in qualsiasi sottorete associata. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 create-network-acl-entry --network-acl-id acl-5fb85d36 --ingress --rule-
number 100 --protocol udp --port-range From=53,To=53 --cidr-block 0.0.0.0/0 --
rule-action allow
```

Questo esempio crea una regola per l'ACL di rete specificato che consente il traffico in ingresso da qualsiasi IPv6 indirizzo (:: /0) sulla porta TCP 80 (HTTP).

Comando:

```
aws ec2 create-network-acl-entry --network-acl-id acl-5fb85d36 --ingress --rule-
number 120 --protocol tcp --port-range From=80,To=80 --ipv6-cidr-block ::/0 --
rule-action allow
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateNetworkAclEntryin Command Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una voce per l'ACL di rete specificato. La regola consente il traffico in entrata da qualsiasi luogo (0.0.0.0/0) sulla porta UDP 53 (DNS) verso qualsiasi sottorete associata.

```
New-EC2NetworkAclEntry -NetworkAclId acl-12345678 -Egress $false -RuleNumber
 100 -Protocol 17 -PortRange_From 53 -PortRange_To 53 -CidrBlock 0.0.0.0/0 -
RuleAction allow
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4). CreateNetworkAclEntryAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una voce per l'ACL di rete specificato. La regola consente il traffico in entrata da qualsiasi luogo (0.0.0.0/0) sulla porta UDP 53 (DNS) verso qualsiasi sottorete associata.

```
New-EC2NetworkAclEntry -NetworkAclId acl-12345678 -Egress $false -RuleNumber
 100 -Protocol 17 -PortRange_From 53 -PortRange_To 53 -CidrBlock 0.0.0.0/0 -
RuleAction allow
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). CreateNetworkAclEntryAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Utilizzare **`CreateNetworkInterface`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateNetworkInterface`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: specificare un IPv4 indirizzo per un'interfaccia di rete

L'`create-network-interface`esempio seguente crea un'interfaccia di rete per la sottorete specificata con l' IPv4 indirizzo primario specificato.

```
aws ec2 create-network-interface \
    --subnet-id subnet-00a24d0d67acf6333 \
    --description "my network interface" \
    --groups sg-09dfba7ed20cda78b \
    --private-ip-address 10.0.8.17
```

Output:

```
{
    "NetworkInterface": {
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a",
        "Description": "my network interface",
        "Groups": [
            {
                "GroupName": "my-security-group",
                "GroupId": "sg-09dfba7ed20cda78b"
            }
        ],
        "InterfaceType": "interface",
        "Ipv6Addresses": [],
        "MacAddress": "06:6a:0f:9a:49:37",
        "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-0492b355f0cf3b3f8",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-8-18.us-west-2.compute.internal",
        "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.8.17",
        "PrivateIpAddresses": [
```

```
            {
                "Primary": true,
                "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-8-17.us-west-2.compute.internal",
                "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.8.17"
            }
        ],
        "RequesterId": "AIDA4Z3Y7GSXTMEXAMPLE",
        "RequesterManaged": false,
        "SourceDestCheck": true,
        "Status": "pending",
        "SubnetId": "subnet-00a24d0d67acf6333",
        "TagSet": [],
        "VpcId": "vpc-02723a0feeeb9d57b"
    }
}
```

Esempio 2: creare un'interfaccia di rete con un IPv4 indirizzo e un IPv6 indirizzo

L'`create-network-interface`esempio seguente crea un'interfaccia di rete per la sottorete specificata con un IPv4 indirizzo e un IPv6 indirizzo selezionati da Amazon EC2.

```
aws ec2 create-network-interface \
    --subnet-id subnet-00a24d0d67acf6333 \
    --description "my dual stack network interface" \
    --ipv6-address-count 1 \
    --groups sg-09dfba7ed20cda78b
```

Output:

```
{
    "NetworkInterface": {
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a",
        "Description": "my dual stack network interface",
        "Groups": [
            {
                "GroupName": "my-security-group",
                "GroupId": "sg-09dfba7ed20cda78b"
            }
        ],
        "InterfaceType": "interface",
        "Ipv6Addresses": [
            {
                "Ipv6Address": "2600:1f13:cfe:3650:a1dc:237c:393a:4ba7",
```

```
                "IsPrimaryIpv6": false
            }
        ],
        "MacAddress": "06:b8:68:d2:b2:2d",
        "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-05da417453f9a84bf",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-8-18.us-west-2.compute.internal",
        "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.8.18",
        "PrivateIpAddresses": [
            {
                "Primary": true,
                "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-8-18.us-west-2.compute.internal",
                "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.8.18"
            }
        ],
        "RequesterId": "AIDA4Z3Y7GSXTMEXAMPLE",
        "RequesterManaged": false,
        "SourceDestCheck": true,
        "Status": "pending",
        "SubnetId": "subnet-00a24d0d67acf6333",
        "TagSet": [],
        "VpcId": "vpc-02723a0feeeb9d57b",
        "Ipv6Address": "2600:1f13:cfe:3650:a1dc:237c:393a:4ba7"
    }
}
```

Esempio 3: creare un'interfaccia di rete con opzioni di configurazione per il tracciamento delle connessioni

L'`create-network-interface`esempio seguente crea un'interfaccia di rete e configura i timeout di tracciamento delle connessioni inattive.

```
aws ec2 create-network-interface \
    --subnet-id subnet-00a24d0d67acf6333 \
    --groups sg-02e57dbcfe0331c1b \
    --connection-tracking-specification TcpEstablishedTimeout=86400,UdpTimeout=60
```

Output:

```
{
    "NetworkInterface": {
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a",
        "ConnectionTrackingConfiguration": {
```

```
            "TcpEstablishedTimeout": 86400,
            "UdpTimeout": 60
        },
        "Description": "",
        "Groups": [
            {
                "GroupName": "my-security-group",
                "GroupId": "sg-02e57dbcfe0331c1b"
            }
        ],
        "InterfaceType": "interface",
        "Ipv6Addresses": [],
        "MacAddress": "06:4c:53:de:6d:91",
        "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-0c133586e08903d0b",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-8-94.us-west-2.compute.internal",
        "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.8.94",
        "PrivateIpAddresses": [
            {
                "Primary": true,
                "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-8-94.us-west-2.compute.internal",
                "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.8.94"
            }
        ],
        "RequesterId": "AIDA4Z3Y7GSXTMEXAMPLE",
        "RequesterManaged": false,
        "SourceDestCheck": true,
        "Status": "pending",
        "SubnetId": "subnet-00a24d0d67acf6333",
        "TagSet": [],
        "VpcId": "vpc-02723a0feeeb9d57b"
    }
}
```

Esempio 4: creare un Elastic Fabric Adapter

L'`create-network-interface`esempio seguente crea un EFA.

```
aws ec2 create-network-interface \
    --interface-type efa \
    --subnet-id subnet-00a24d0d67acf6333 \
    --description "my efa" \
    --groups sg-02e57dbcfe0331c1b
```

Output:

```
{
    "NetworkInterface": {
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a",
        "Description": "my efa",
        "Groups": [
            {
                "GroupName": "my-efa-sg",
                "GroupId": "sg-02e57dbcfe0331c1b"
            }
        ],
        "InterfaceType": "efa",
        "Ipv6Addresses": [],
        "MacAddress": "06:d7:a4:f7:4d:57",
        "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-034acc2885e862b65",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-8-180.us-west-2.compute.internal",
        "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.8.180",
        "PrivateIpAddresses": [
            {
                "Primary": true,
                "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-8-180.us-west-2.compute.internal",
                "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.8.180"
            }
        ],
        "RequesterId": "AIDA4Z3Y7GSXTMEXAMPLE",
        "RequesterManaged": false,
        "SourceDestCheck": true,
        "Status": "pending",
        "SubnetId": "subnet-00a24d0d67acf6333",
        "TagSet": [],
        "VpcId": "vpc-02723a0feeeb9d57b"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Interfacce di rete elastiche nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateNetworkInterface AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea l'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
New-EC2NetworkInterface -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -Description "my network
 interface" -Group sg-12345678 -PrivateIpAddress 10.0.0.17
```

Output:

```
Association        :
Attachment         :
AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2c
Description        : my network interface
Groups             : {my-security-group}
MacAddress         : 0a:72:bc:1a:cd:7f
NetworkInterfaceId : eni-12345678
OwnerId            : 123456789012
PrivateDnsName     : ip-10-0-0-17.us-west-2.compute.internal
PrivateIpAddress   : 10.0.0.17
PrivateIpAddresses : {}
RequesterId        :
RequesterManaged   : False
SourceDestCheck    : True
Status             : pending
SubnetId           : subnet-1a2b3c4d
TagSet             : {}
VpcId              : vpc-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateNetworkInterfacein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea l'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
New-EC2NetworkInterface -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -Description "my network
 interface" -Group sg-12345678 -PrivateIpAddress 10.0.0.17
```

Output:

```
Association        :
```

```
Attachment         :
AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2c
Description        : my network interface
Groups             : {my-security-group}
MacAddress         : 0a:72:bc:1a:cd:7f
NetworkInterfaceId : eni-12345678
OwnerId            : 123456789012
PrivateDnsName     : ip-10-0-0-17.us-west-2.compute.internal
PrivateIpAddress   : 10.0.0.17
PrivateIpAddresses : {}
RequesterId        :
RequesterManaged   : False
SourceDestCheck    : True
Status             : pending
SubnetId           : subnet-1a2b3c4d
TagSet             : {}
VpcId              : vpc-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateNetworkInterfacein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreatePlacementGroup`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreatePlacementGroup`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un gruppo di collocamento

Questo comando di esempio crea un gruppo di posizionamento con il nome specificato.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 create-placement-group --group-name my-cluster --strategy cluster
```

Per creare un gruppo di posizionamento delle partizioni

Questo comando di esempio crea un gruppo di posizionamento delle partizioni denominato `HDFS-Group-A` con cinque partizioni.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 create-placement-group --group-name HDFS-Group-A --strategy partition --
partition-count 5
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreatePlacementGroupin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un gruppo di posizionamento con il nome specificato.

```
New-EC2PlacementGroup -GroupName my-placement-group -Strategy cluster
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreatePlacementGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un gruppo di posizionamento con il nome specificato.

```
New-EC2PlacementGroup -GroupName my-placement-group -Strategy cluster
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreatePlacementGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateRoute`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateRoute`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un percorso

Questo esempio crea un percorso per la tabella di rotte specificata. La route corrisponde a tutto IPv4 il traffico (`0.0.0.0/0`) e lo indirizza verso il gateway Internet specificato. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 create-route --route-table-id rtb-22574640 --destination-cidr-
block 0.0.0.0/0 --gateway-id igw-c0a643a9
```

Questo comando di esempio crea una route nella tabella delle rotte rtb-g8ff4ea2. Il percorso corrisponde al traffico per il blocco IPv4 CIDR 10.0.0.0/16 e lo indirizza alla connessione peering VPC, pcx-111aaa22. Questo percorso consente di indirizzare il traffico verso il VPC peer nella connessione peering VPC. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 create-route --route-table-id rtb-g8ff4ea2 --destination-cidr-
block 10.0.0.0/16 --vpc-peering-connection-id pcx-1a2b3c4d
```

Questo esempio crea una route nella tabella di route specificata che corrisponde a tutto il IPv6 traffico (`::/0`) e la indirizza verso il gateway Internet di sola uscita specificato.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 create-route --route-table-id rtb-dce620b8 --destination-ipv6-cidr-
block ::/0 --egress-only-internet-gateway-id eigw-01eadbd45ecd7943f
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateRoutein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea il percorso specificato per la tabella di rotte specificata. Il percorso corrisponde a tutto il traffico e lo invia al gateway Internet specificato.

```
New-EC2Route -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -DestinationCidrBlock 0.0.0.0/0 -
GatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateRoutein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea il percorso specificato per la tabella di rotte specificata. Il percorso corrisponde a tutto il traffico e lo invia al gateway Internet specificato.

```
New-EC2Route -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -DestinationCidrBlock 0.0.0.0/0 -
GatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateRoutein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`CreateRouteTable`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateRouteTable`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare una tabella di routing

Nell'esempio seguente viene creata una tabella di routing per il VPC specificato.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 create-route-table --vpc-id vpc-a01106c2
```

Output:

```
{
    "RouteTable": {
        "Associations": [],
        "RouteTableId": "rtb-22574640",
        "VpcId": "vpc-a01106c2",
        "PropagatingVgws": [],
        "Tags": [],
        "Routes": [
            {
```

```
                "GatewayId": "local",
                "DestinationCidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
                "State": "active"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateRouteTable AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una tabella di routing per il VPC specificato.

```
New-EC2RouteTable -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

Output:

```
Associations    : {}
PropagatingVgws : {}
Routes          : {}
RouteTableId    : rtb-1a2b3c4d
Tags            : {}
VpcId           : vpc-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateRouteTablein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una tabella di routing per il VPC specificato.

```
New-EC2RouteTable -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

Output:

```
Associations    : {}
PropagatingVgws : {}
Routes          : {}
RouteTableId    : rtb-1a2b3c4d
```

```
Tags            : {}
VpcId           : vpc-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateRouteTablein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Prerequisites:
#
# - A VPC in Amazon VPC.
# - A subnet in that VPC.
# - A gateway attached to that subnet.
#
# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized
#   Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) resource object.
# @param vpc_id [String] The ID of the VPC for the route table.
# @param subnet_id [String] The ID of the subnet for the route table.
# @param gateway_id [String] The ID of the gateway for the route.
# @param destination_cidr_block [String] The destination CIDR block
#   for the route.
# @param tag_key [String] The key portion of the tag for the route table.
# @param tag_value [String] The value portion of the tag for the route table.
# @return [Boolean] true if the route table was created and associated;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless route_table_created_and_associated?(
#     Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'vpc-0b6f769731EXAMPLE',
#     'subnet-03d9303b57EXAMPLE',
#     'igw-06ca90c011EXAMPLE',
```

```
#     '0.0.0.0/0',
#     'my-key',
#     'my-value'
#   )
def route_table_created_and_associated?(
  ec2_resource,
  vpc_id,
  subnet_id,
  gateway_id,
  destination_cidr_block,
  tag_key,
  tag_value
)
  route_table = ec2_resource.create_route_table(vpc_id: vpc_id)
  puts "Created route table with ID '#{route_table.id}'."
  route_table.create_tags(
    tags: [
      {
        key: tag_key,
        value: tag_value
      }
    ]
  )
  puts 'Added tags to route table.'
  route_table.create_route(
    destination_cidr_block: destination_cidr_block,
    gateway_id: gateway_id
  )
  puts 'Created route with destination CIDR block ' \
    "'#{destination_cidr_block}' and associated with gateway " \
    "with ID '#{gateway_id}'."
  route_table.associate_with_subnet(subnet_id: subnet_id)
  puts "Associated route table with subnet with ID '#{subnet_id}'."
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating or associating route table: #{e.message}"
  puts 'If the route table was created but not associated, you should ' \
    'clean up by deleting the route table.'
  false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  vpc_id = ''
```

```
subnet_id = ''
gateway_id = ''
destination_cidr_block = ''
tag_key = ''
tag_value = ''
region = ''
# Print usage information and then stop.
if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
  puts 'Usage: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-route-table.rb ' \
    'VPC_ID SUBNET_ID GATEWAY_ID DESTINATION_CIDR_BLOCK ' \
    'TAG_KEY TAG_VALUE REGION'
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-route-table.rb ' \
    'vpc-0b6f769731EXAMPLE subnet-03d9303b57EXAMPLE igw-06ca90c011EXAMPLE ' \
    "'0.0.0.0/0' my-key my-value us-west-2"
  exit 1
# If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
elsif ARGV.count.zero?
  vpc_id = 'vpc-0b6f769731EXAMPLE'
  subnet_id = 'subnet-03d9303b57EXAMPLE'
  gateway_id = 'igw-06ca90c011EXAMPLE'
  destination_cidr_block = '0.0.0.0/0'
  tag_key = 'my-key'
  tag_value = 'my-value'
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  region = 'us-west-2'
# Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
else
  vpc_id = ARGV[0]
  subnet_id = ARGV[1]
  gateway_id = ARGV[2]
  destination_cidr_block = ARGV[3]
  tag_key = ARGV[4]
  tag_value = ARGV[5]
  region = ARGV[6]
end

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

if route_table_created_and_associated?(
  ec2_resource,
  vpc_id,
  subnet_id,
  gateway_id,
```

```
    destination_cidr_block,
    tag_key,
    tag_value
  )
    puts 'Route table created and associated.'
  else
    puts 'Route table not created or not associated.'
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateRouteTableconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzo **`CreateSecurityGroup`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateSecurityGroup`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon EC2 security group with a specified name and
 description.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the new security group.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="groupDescription">A description of the new security group.</
param>
    /// <returns>The group Id of the new security group.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateSecurityGroup(string groupName, string
 groupDescription)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateSecurityGroupAsync(
                new CreateSecurityGroupRequest(groupName, groupDescription));

            // Wait until the security group exists.
            int retries = 5;
            while (retries-- > 0)
            {
                var groups = await DescribeSecurityGroups(response.GroupId);
                if (groups.Any())
                {
                    return response.GroupId;
                }

                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                retries--;
            }
            _logger.LogError($"Unable to find newly created group {groupName}.");
            throw new DoesNotExistException("security group not found");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "ResourceAlreadyExists")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"A security group with the name {groupName} already exists.
 {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while creating the security group.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateSecurityGroupconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_create_security_group
#
# This function creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security
 group.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n security_group_name - The name of the security group.
#       -d security_group_description - The description of the security group.
#
# Returns:
#       The ID of the created security group, or an error message if the
 operation fails.
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
###############################################################################
function ec2_create_security_group() {
  local security_group_name security_group_description response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_create_security_group"
    echo "Creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group."
    echo "  -n security_group_name - The name of the security group."
```

```
    echo "  -d security_group_description - The description of the security
group."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "n:d:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) security_group_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      d) security_group_description="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$security_group_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group name with the -n
parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$security_group_description" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group description with the -d
parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  # Create the security group
  response=$(aws ec2 create-security-group \
    --group-name "$security_group_name" \
    --description "$security_group_description" \
    --query "GroupId" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-security-group operation failed."
```

```
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"
  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
```

```
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateSecurityGroup AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Create a security group.
/*!
  \param groupName: A security group name.
  \param description: A description.
  \param vpcID: A virtual private cloud (VPC) ID.
  \param[out] groupIDResult: A string to receive the group ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::createSecurityGroup(const Aws::String &groupName,
                                      const Aws::String &description,
                                      const Aws::String &vpcID,
                                      Aws::String &groupIDResult,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateSecurityGroupRequest request;
```

```
    request.SetGroupName(groupName);
    request.SetDescription(description);
    request.SetVpcId(vpcID);

    const Aws::EC2::Model::CreateSecurityGroupOutcome outcome =
            ec2Client.CreateSecurityGroup(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create security group:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    std::cout << "Successfully created security group named " << groupName <<
              std::endl;


    groupIDResult = outcome.GetResult().GetGroupId();

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateSecurityGroupconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un gruppo di sicurezza per EC2 -Classic

Nell'esempio seguente viene creato un gruppo di sicurezza denominato `MySecurityGroup`.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 create-security-group --group-name MySecurityGroup --description "My
 security group"
```

Output:

```
{
    "GroupId": "sg-903004f8"
```

```
}
```

Per creare un gruppo di sicurezza per EC2 -VPC

Nell'esempio seguente viene creato un gruppo di sicurezza denominato `MySecurityGroup` per il VPC specificato.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 create-security-group --group-name MySecurityGroup --description "My
 security group" --vpc-id vpc-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
{
    "GroupId": "sg-903004f8"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo dei gruppi di sicurezza nella Guida per l'utente dell'Interfaccia a riga di comando AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command CreateSecurityGroupReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new security group asynchronously with the specified group name,
 description, and VPC ID. It also
     * authorizes inbound traffic on ports 80 and 22 from the specified IP
 address.
     *
     * @param groupName    the name of the security group to create
     * @param groupDesc    the description of the security group
```

```
    * @param vpcId        the ID of the VPC in which to create the security
group
    * @param myIpAddress  the IP address from which to allow inbound traffic
(e.g., "192.168.1.1/0" to allow traffic from
    *                     any IP address in the 192.168.1.0/24 subnet)
    * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, returns the ID of the
created security group
    * @throws RuntimeException if there was a failure creating the security
group or authorizing the inbound traffic
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createSecurityGroupAsync(String groupName,
String groupDesc, String vpcId, String myIpAddress) {
       CreateSecurityGroupRequest createRequest =
CreateSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
           .groupName(groupName)
           .description(groupDesc)
           .vpcId(vpcId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createSecurityGroup(createRequest)
           .thenCompose(createResponse -> {
               String groupId = createResponse.groupId();
               IpRange ipRange = IpRange.builder()
                   .cidrIp(myIpAddress + "/32")
                   .build();

               IpPermission ipPerm = IpPermission.builder()
                   .ipProtocol("tcp")
                   .toPort(80)
                   .fromPort(80)
                   .ipRanges(ipRange)
                   .build();

               IpPermission ipPerm2 = IpPermission.builder()
                   .ipProtocol("tcp")
                   .toPort(22)
                   .fromPort(22)
                   .ipRanges(ipRange)
                   .build();

               AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest authRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                   .groupName(groupName)
                   .ipPermissions(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
```

```
                    .build();

                return
 getAsyncClient().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
                    .thenApply(authResponse -> groupId);
            })
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    if (exception instanceof CompletionException &&
 exception.getCause() instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                        throw (Ec2Exception) exception.getCause();
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create security
 group: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateSecurityGroupconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { CreateSecurityGroupCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Creates a security group.
 * @param {{ groupName: string, description: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ groupName, description }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new CreateSecurityGroupCommand({
    // Up to 255 characters in length. Cannot start with sg-.
```

```
    GroupName: groupName,
    // Up to 255 characters in length.
    Description: description,
  });

  try {
    const { GroupId } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(GroupId);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidParameterValue") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateSecurityGroupconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createEC2SecurityGroup(
    groupNameVal: String?,
    groupDescVal: String?,
    vpcIdVal: String?,
): String? {
    val request =
        CreateSecurityGroupRequest {
            groupName = groupNameVal
            description = groupDescVal
            vpcId = vpcIdVal
```

```
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val resp = ec2.createSecurityGroup(request)
        val ipRange =
            IpRange {
                cidrIp = "0.0.0.0/0"
            }

        val ipPerm =
            IpPermission {
                ipProtocol = "tcp"
                toPort = 80
                fromPort = 80
                ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
            }

        val ipPerm2 =
            IpPermission {
                ipProtocol = "tcp"
                toPort = 22
                fromPort = 22
                ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
            }

        val authRequest =
            AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest {
                groupName = groupNameVal
                ipPermissions = listOf(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
            }
        ec2.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
        println("Successfully added ingress policy to Security Group
 $groupNameVal")
        return resp.groupId
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateSecurityGroupconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un gruppo di sicurezza per il VPC specificato.

```
New-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupName my-security-group -Description "my security
 group" -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

Output:

```
sg-12345678
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio crea un gruppo di sicurezza per EC2 -Classic.

```
New-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupName my-security-group -Description "my security
 group"
```

Output:

```
sg-45678901
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateSecurityGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un gruppo di sicurezza per il VPC specificato.

```
New-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupName my-security-group -Description "my security
 group" -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

Output:

```
sg-12345678
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio crea un gruppo di sicurezza per EC2 -Classic.

```
New-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupName my-security-group -Description "my security
 group"
```

Output:

```
sg-45678901
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateSecurityGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SecurityGroupWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client, security_group: Optional[str] =
 None):
        """
        Initializes the SecurityGroupWrapper with an EC2 client and an optional
 security group ID.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param security_group: The ID of a security group to manage. This is a
 high-level identifier
                               that represents the security group.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.security_group = security_group

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SecurityGroupWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SecurityGroupWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.
```

```
        :return: An instance of SecurityGroupWrapper initialized with the default
EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def create(self, group_name: str, group_description: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a security group in the default virtual private cloud (VPC) of
the current account.

        :param group_name: The name of the security group to create.
        :param group_description: The description of the security group to
create.
        :return: The ID of the newly created security group.
        :raise Handles AWS SDK service-level ClientError, with special handling
for ResourceAlreadyExists
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_security_group(
                GroupName=group_name, Description=group_description
            )
            self.security_group = response["GroupId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExists":
                logger.error(
                    f"Security group '{group_name}' already exists. Please choose
a different name."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return self.security_group
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateSecurityGroup AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A VPC in Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC).
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon EC2 client.
# @param group_name [String] A name for the security group.
# @param description [String] A description for the security group.
# @param vpc_id [String] The ID of the VPC for the security group.
# @return [String] The ID of security group that was created.
# @example
#   puts create_security_group(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'my-security-group',
#     'This is my security group.',
#     'vpc-6713dfEX'
#   )
def create_security_group(ec2_client, group_name, description, vpc_id)
  security_group = ec2_client.create_security_group(
    group_name: group_name,
    description: description,
```

```
    vpc_id: vpc_id
  )
  puts "Created security group '#{group_name}' with ID " \
    "'#{security_group.group_id}' in VPC with ID '#{vpc_id}'."
  security_group.group_id
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating security group: #{e.message}"
  'Error'
end

# Adds an inbound rule to an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# security group.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The security group.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized Amazon EC2 client.
# @param security_group_id [String] The ID of the security group.
# @param ip_protocol [String] The network protocol for the inbound rule.
# @param from_port [String] The originating port for the inbound rule.
# @param to_port [String] The destination port for the inbound rule.
# @param cidr_ip_range [String] The CIDR IP range for the inbound rule.
# @return
# @example
#   exit 1 unless security_group_ingress_authorized?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'sg-030a858e078f1b9EX',
#     'tcp',
#     '80',
#     '80',
#     '0.0.0.0/0'
#   )
def security_group_ingress_authorized?(
  ec2_client, security_group_id, ip_protocol, from_port, to_port, cidr_ip_range
)
  ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
    group_id: security_group_id,
    ip_permissions: [
      {
        ip_protocol: ip_protocol,
        from_port: from_port,
        to_port: to_port,
        ip_ranges: [
```

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

# Refactored method to simplify complexity for describing security group
 permissions
def format_port_information(perm)
  from_port_str = perm.from_port == '-1' || perm.from_port == -1 ? 'All' :
 perm.from_port.to_s
  to_port_str = perm.to_port == '-1' || perm.to_port == -1 ? 'All' :
 perm.to_port.to_s
  { from_port: from_port_str, to_port: to_port_str }
end

# Displays information about a security group's IP permissions set in
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
def describe_security_group_permissions(perm)
  ports = format_port_information(perm)

  print "  Protocol: #{perm.ip_protocol == '-1' ? 'All' : perm.ip_protocol}"
  print ", From: #{ports[:from_port]}, To: #{ports[:to_port]}"

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

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

# Displays information about available security groups in
```

```
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
def describe_security_groups(ec2_client)
  response = ec2_client.describe_security_groups

  if response.security_groups.count.positive?
    response.security_groups.each do |sg|
      display_group_details(sg)
    end
  else
    puts 'No security groups found.'
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about security groups: #{e.message}"
end

# Helper method to display the details of security groups
def display_group_details(sg)
  puts '-' * (sg.group_name.length + 13)
  puts "Name:        #{sg.group_name}"
  puts "Description: #{sg.description}"
  puts "Group ID:    #{sg.group_id}"
  puts "Owner ID:    #{sg.owner_id}"
  puts "VPC ID:      #{sg.vpc_id}"

  display_group_tags(sg.tags) if sg.tags.count.positive?
  display_group_permissions(sg)
end

def display_group_tags(tags)
  puts 'Tags:'
  tags.each do |tag|
    puts "  Key: #{tag.key}, Value: #{tag.value}"
  end
end

def display_group_permissions(sg)
  if sg.ip_permissions.count.positive?
    puts 'Inbound rules:'
    sg.ip_permissions.each do |p|
      describe_security_group_permissions(p)
    end
  end

  return if sg.ip_permissions_egress.empty?
```

```
  puts 'Outbound rules:'
  sg.ip_permissions_egress.each do |p|
    describe_security_group_permissions(p)
  end
end

# Deletes an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# security group.
def security_group_deleted?(ec2_client, security_group_id)
  ec2_client.delete_security_group(group_id: security_group_id)
  puts "Deleted security group '#{security_group_id}'."
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error deleting security group: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Example usage with refactored run_me to reduce complexity
def run_me
  group_name, description, vpc_id, ip_protocol_http, from_port_http,
 to_port_http, \
  cidr_ip_range_http, ip_protocol_ssh, from_port_ssh, to_port_ssh, \
  cidr_ip_range_ssh, region = process_arguments
  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)

  security_group_id = attempt_create_security_group(ec2_client, group_name,
 description, vpc_id)
  security_group_exists = security_group_id != 'Error'

  if security_group_exists
    add_inbound_rules(ec2_client, security_group_id, ip_protocol_http,
 from_port_http, to_port_http, cidr_ip_range_http)
    add_inbound_rules(ec2_client, security_group_id, ip_protocol_ssh,
 from_port_ssh, to_port_ssh, cidr_ip_range_ssh)
  end

  describe_security_groups(ec2_client)
  attempt_delete_security_group(ec2_client, security_group_id) if
 security_group_exists
end

def process_arguments
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
```

```
    display_help
    exit 1
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    default_values
  else
    ARGV
  end
end

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

def add_inbound_rules(ec2_client, security_group_id, ip_protocol, from_port,
 to_port, cidr_ip_range)
  puts 'Attempting to add inbound rules to security group...'
  return if security_group_ingress_authorized?(ec2_client, security_group_id,
 ip_protocol, from_port, to_port,
                                               cidr_ip_range)

  puts 'Could not add inbound rule to security group. Skipping this step.'
end

def attempt_delete_security_group(ec2_client, security_group_id)
  puts "\nAttempting to delete security group..."
  return if security_group_deleted?(ec2_client, security_group_id)

  puts 'Could not delete security group. You must delete it yourself.'
end

def display_help
  puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-security-group.rb ' \
    'GROUP_NAME DESCRIPTION VPC_ID IP_PROTOCOL_1 FROM_PORT_1 TO_PORT_1 ' \
    'CIDR_IP_RANGE_1 IP_PROTOCOL_2 FROM_PORT_2 TO_PORT_2 ' \
    'CIDR_IP_RANGE_2 REGION'
  puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-security-group.rb ' \
    "my-security-group 'This is my security group.' vpc-6713dfEX " \
    "tcp 80 80 '0.0.0.0/0' tcp 22 22 '0.0.0.0/0' us-west-2"
end
```

```
def default_values
  [
    'my-security-group', 'This is my security group.', 'vpc-6713dfEX', 'tcp',
 '80', '80',
    '0.0.0.0/0', 'tcp', '22', '22', '0.0.0.0/0', 'us-west-2'
  ]
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateSecurityGroupconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    pub async fn create_security_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        description: &str,
    ) -> Result<SecurityGroup, EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Creating security group {name}");
        let create_output = self
            .client
            .create_security_group()
            .group_name(name)
            .description(description)
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(EC2Error::from)?;

        let group_id = create_output
            .group_id
```

```
            .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Missing security group id after
 creation"))?;

        let group = self
            .describe_security_group(&group_id)
            .await?
            .ok_or_else(|| {
                EC2Error::new(format!("Could not find security group with id
 {group_id}"))
            })?;

        tracing::info!("Created security group {name} as {group_id}");

        Ok(group)
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento CreateSecurityGroupall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->createsecuritygroup(                 " oo_result is
 returned for testing purposes. "
          iv_description = 'Security group example'
          iv_groupname = iv_security_group_name
          iv_vpcid = iv_vpc_id ).
        MESSAGE 'Security group created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
```

```
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, CreateSecurityGroupconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Create a new security group.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - groupName: The name of the group to create.
    ///   - groupDescription: A description of the new security group.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The ID string of the new security group.
    func createSecurityGroup(name groupName: String, description
 groupDescription: String) async -> String? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.createSecurityGroup(
                input: CreateSecurityGroupInput(
                    description: groupDescription,
                    groupName: groupName
                )
            )

            return output.groupId
        } catch {
            print("*** Error creating the security group:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateSecurityGroupguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`CreateSnapshot`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateSnapshot`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un'istantanea

Questo comando di esempio crea un'istantanea del volume con un ID di volume `vol-1234567890abcdef0` e una breve descrizione per identificare l'istantanea.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 create-snapshot --volume-id vol-1234567890abcdef0 --description "This is
 my root volume snapshot"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Description": "This is my root volume snapshot",
    "Tags": [],
    "Encrypted": false,
    "VolumeId": "vol-1234567890abcdef0",
    "State": "pending",
    "VolumeSize": 8,
    "StartTime": "2018-02-28T21:06:01.000Z",
    "Progress": "",
    "OwnerId": "012345678910",
    "SnapshotId": "snap-066877671789bd71b"
}
```

Per creare un'istantanea con tag

Questo comando di esempio crea un'istantanea e applica due tag: purpose=prod e costcenter=123.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 create-snapshot --volume-id vol-1234567890abcdef0
 --description 'Prod backup' --tag-specifications
 'ResourceType=snapshot,Tags=[{Key=purpose,Value=prod},
{Key=costcenter,Value=123}]'
```

Output:

```
{
    "Description": "Prod backup",
    "Tags": [
        {
            "Value": "prod",
            "Key": "purpose"
        },
        {
            "Value": "123",
            "Key": "costcenter"
        }
     ],
     "Encrypted": false,
     "VolumeId": "vol-1234567890abcdef0",
     "State": "pending",
     "VolumeSize": 8,
     "StartTime": "2018-02-28T21:06:06.000Z",
     "Progress": "",
     "OwnerId": "012345678910",
     "SnapshotId": "snap-09ed24a70bc19bbe4"
 }
```

- Per i dettagli CreateSnapshotsull'AWS CLI API, vedere in Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un'istantanea del volume specificato.

```
New-EC2Snapshot -VolumeId vol-12345678 -Description "This is a test"
```

Output:

```
DataEncryptionKeyId :
Description         : This is a test
Encrypted           : False
KmsKeyId            :
OwnerAlias          :
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Progress            :
SnapshotId          : snap-12345678
StartTime           : 12/22/2015 1:28:42 AM
State               : pending
StateMessage        :
Tags                : {}
VolumeId            : vol-12345678
VolumeSize          : 20
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateSnapshotin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un'istantanea del volume specificato.

```
New-EC2Snapshot -VolumeId vol-12345678 -Description "This is a test"
```

Output:

```
DataEncryptionKeyId :
Description         : This is a test
Encrypted           : False
KmsKeyId            :
OwnerAlias          :
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Progress            :
SnapshotId          : snap-12345678
StartTime           : 12/22/2015 1:28:42 AM
State               : pending
StateMessage        :
```

```
Tags                : {}
VolumeId            : vol-12345678
VolumeSize          : 20
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateSnapshotin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateSpotDatafeedSubscription`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateSpotDatafeedSubscription`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un feed di dati di istanze Spot

L'`create-spot-datafeed-subscription`esempio seguente crea un feed di dati di istanze Spot.

```
aws ec2 create-spot-datafeed-subscription \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --prefix spot-data-feed
```

Output:

```
{
    "SpotDatafeedSubscription": {
        "Bucket": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "Prefix": "spot-data-feed",
        "State": "Active"
    }
}
```

Il feed di dati è archiviato nel bucket Amazon S3 che hai specificato. I nomi di file per questo feed di dati hanno il seguente formato.

```
amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com/spot-data-feed/123456789012.YYYY-MM-DD-
HH.n.abcd1234.gz
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta il data feed di istanze Spot nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateSpotDatafeedSubscription AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un feed di dati di istanze Spot.

```
New-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription -Bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Prefix spotdata
```

Output:

```
Bucket  : amzn-s3-demo-bucket
Fault   :
OwnerId : 123456789012
Prefix  : spotdata
State   : Active
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateSpotDatafeedSubscriptionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un feed di dati di istanze Spot.

```
New-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription -Bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Prefix spotdata
```

Output:

```
Bucket  : amzn-s3-demo-bucket
Fault   :
OwnerId : 123456789012
Prefix  : spotdata
State   : Active
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateSpotDatafeedSubscriptionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`CreateSubnet`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateSubnet`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creare una sottorete con solo un blocco IPv4 CIDR

L'`create-subnet`esempio seguente crea una sottorete nel VPC specificato con il blocco CIDR IPv4 specificato.

```
aws ec2 create-subnet \
    --vpc-id vpc-081ec835f3EXAMPLE \
    --cidr-block 10.0.0.0/24 \
    --tag-specifications ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=my-ipv4-only-
subnet}]
```

Output:

```
{
    "Subnet": {
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a",
        "AvailabilityZoneId": "usw2-az2",
        "AvailableIpAddressCount": 251,
        "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/24",
        "DefaultForAz": false,
        "MapPublicIpOnLaunch": false,
        "State": "available",
        "SubnetId": "subnet-0e99b93155EXAMPLE",
        "VpcId": "vpc-081ec835f3EXAMPLE",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "AssignIpv6AddressOnCreation": false,
        "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [],
        "Tags": [
            {
                "Key": "Name",
                "Value": "my-ipv4-only-subnet"
            }
        ],
        "SubnetArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:123456789012:subnet/
subnet-0e99b93155EXAMPLE"
```

```
    }
}
```

Esempio 2: creare una sottorete con entrambi i blocchi CIDR IPv4 IPv6

L'`create-subnet`esempio seguente crea una sottorete nel VPC specificato con i blocchi IPv4 specificati IPv6 e CIDR.

```
aws ec2 create-subnet \
    --vpc-id vpc-081ec835f3EXAMPLE \
    --cidr-block 10.0.0.0/24 \
    --ipv6-cidr-block 2600:1f16:cfe:3660::/64 \
    --tag-specifications ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=my-ipv4-ipv6-
subnet}]
```

Output:

```
{
    "Subnet": {
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a",
        "AvailabilityZoneId": "usw2-az2",
        "AvailableIpAddressCount": 251,
        "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/24",
        "DefaultForAz": false,
        "MapPublicIpOnLaunch": false,
        "State": "available",
        "SubnetId": "subnet-0736441d38EXAMPLE",
        "VpcId": "vpc-081ec835f3EXAMPLE",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "AssignIpv6AddressOnCreation": false,
        "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [
            {
                "AssociationId": "subnet-cidr-assoc-06c5f904499fcc623",
                "Ipv6CidrBlock": "2600:1f13:cfe:3660::/64",
                "Ipv6CidrBlockState": {
                    "State": "associating"
                }
            }
        ],
        "Tags": [
            {
                "Key": "Name",
                "Value": "my-ipv4-ipv6-subnet"
```

```
            }
        ],
        "SubnetArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:123456789012:subnet/
subnet-0736441d38EXAMPLE"
    }
}
```

Esempio 3: creare una sottorete con solo un blocco CIDR IPv6

L'`create-subnet`esempio seguente crea una sottorete nel VPC specificato con il blocco CIDR IPv6 specificato.

```
aws ec2 create-subnet \
    --vpc-id vpc-081ec835f3EXAMPLE \
    --ipv6-native \
    --ipv6-cidr-block 2600:1f16:115:200::/64 \
    --tag-specifications ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=my-ipv6-only-
subnet}]
```

Output:

```
{
    "Subnet": {
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a",
        "AvailabilityZoneId": "usw2-az2",
        "AvailableIpAddressCount": 0,
        "DefaultForAz": false,
        "MapPublicIpOnLaunch": false,
        "State": "available",
        "SubnetId": "subnet-03f720e7deEXAMPLE",
        "VpcId": "vpc-081ec835f3EXAMPLE",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "AssignIpv6AddressOnCreation": true,
        "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [
            {
                "AssociationId": "subnet-cidr-assoc-01ef639edde556709",
                "Ipv6CidrBlock": "2600:1f13:cfe:3660::/64",
                "Ipv6CidrBlockState": {
                    "State": "associating"
                }
            }
        ],
        "Tags": [
```

```
            {
                "Key": "Name",
                "Value": "my-ipv6-only-subnet"
            }
        ],
        "SubnetArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:123456789012:subnet/
subnet-03f720e7deEXAMPLE"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta VPCs e sottoreti nella Amazon VPC User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command CreateSubnetReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una sottorete con il CIDR specificato.

```
New-EC2Subnet -VpcId vpc-12345678 -CidrBlock 10.0.0.0/24
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone        : us-west-2c
AvailableIpAddressCount : 251
CidrBlock               : 10.0.0.0/24
DefaultForAz            : False
MapPublicIpOnLaunch     : False
State                   : pending
SubnetId                : subnet-1a2b3c4d
Tag                     : {}
VpcId                   : vpc-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateSubnetin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una sottorete con il CIDR specificato.

```
New-EC2Subnet -VpcId vpc-12345678 -CidrBlock 10.0.0.0/24
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone        : us-west-2c
AvailableIpAddressCount : 251
CidrBlock               : 10.0.0.0/24
DefaultForAz            : False
MapPublicIpOnLaunch     : False
State                   : pending
SubnetId                : subnet-1a2b3c4d
Tag                     : {}
VpcId                   : vpc-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateSubnetin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

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

```
#   for the subnet.
# @param tag_key [String] The key portion of the tag for the subnet.
# @param tag_vlue [String] The value portion of the tag for the subnet.
# @return [Boolean] true if the subnet was created and tagged;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless subnet_created_and_tagged?(
#     Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'vpc-6713dfEX',
#     '10.0.0.0/24',
#     'us-west-2a',
#     'my-key',
#     'my-value'
#   )
def subnet_created_and_tagged?(
  ec2_resource,
  vpc_id,
  cidr_block,
  availability_zone,
  tag_key,
  tag_value
)
  subnet = ec2_resource.create_subnet(
    vpc_id: vpc_id,
    cidr_block: cidr_block,
    availability_zone: availability_zone
  )
  subnet.create_tags(
    tags: [
      {
        key: tag_key,
        value: tag_value
      }
    ]
  )
  puts "Subnet created with ID '#{subnet.id}' in VPC with ID '#{vpc_id}' " \
    "and CIDR block '#{cidr_block}' in availability zone " \
    "'#{availability_zone}' and tagged with key '#{tag_key}' and " \
    "value '#{tag_value}'."
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating or tagging subnet: #{e.message}"
  false
end
```

```
# Example usage:
def run_me
  vpc_id = ''
  cidr_block = ''
  availability_zone = ''
  tag_key = ''
  tag_value = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-subnet.rb ' \
      'VPC_ID CIDR_BLOCK AVAILABILITY_ZONE TAG_KEY TAG_VALUE REGION'
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-subnet.rb ' \
      'vpc-6713dfEX 10.0.0.0/24 us-west-2a my-key my-value us-west-2'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    vpc_id = 'vpc-6713dfEX'
    cidr_block = '10.0.0.0/24'
    availability_zone = 'us-west-2a'
    tag_key = 'my-key'
    tag_value = 'my-value'
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    vpc_id = ARGV[0]
    cidr_block = ARGV[1]
    availability_zone = ARGV[2]
    tag_key = ARGV[3]
    tag_value = ARGV[4]
    region = ARGV[5]
  end

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

  if subnet_created_and_tagged?(
    ec2_resource,
    vpc_id,
    cidr_block,
    availability_zone,
    tag_key,
```

```
    tag_value
  )
    puts 'Subnet created and tagged.'
  else
    puts 'Subnet not created or not tagged.'
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateSubnetconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzo **`CreateTags`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateTags`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Add or overwrite only the specified tags for the specified Amazon Elastic
 Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) resource or resources.
/*!
  \param resources: The resources for the tags.
  \param tags: Vector of tags.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::createTags(const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &resources,
                             const Aws::Vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Tag> &tags,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateTagsRequest createTagsRequest;
```

```
    createTagsRequest.SetResources(resources);
    createTagsRequest.SetTags(tags);

    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateTagsOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.CreateTags(createTagsRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created tags for resources" << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create tags for resources, " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTagsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: aggiungere un tag a una risorsa

Nell'esempio di `create-tags` seguente viene aggiunto il tag `Stack=production` all'immagine specificata o sovrascritto un tag esistente per l'AMI in cui la chiave tag è `Stack`.

```
aws ec2 create-tags \
    --resources ami-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --tags Key=Stack,Value=production
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output

Esempio 2: per aggiungere tag a più risorse

Nell'esempio di `create-tags` seguente vengono aggiunti (o sovrascritti) due tag per un'AMI e un'istanza. Uno dei tag ha una chiave (`webserver`), ma nessun valore (il valore è impostato su una stringa vuota). L'altro tag ha una chiave (`stack`) e un valore (`Production`).

```
aws ec2 create-tags \
```

```
    --resources ami-1a2b3c4d i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --tags Key=webserver,Value=   Key=stack,Value=Production
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output

Esempio 3: Per aggiungere tag contenenti caratteri speciali

`create-tags`Gli esempi seguenti aggiungono il tag `[Group]=test` per un'istanza. Le parentesi quadre ([e]) sono caratteri speciali per i quali occorre eseguire l'escape. Negli esempi seguenti viene utilizzato anche il carattere di continuazione della riga adeguato per ogni ambiente.

Se utilizzate Windows, racchiudete l'elemento con caratteri speciali tra virgolette doppie («), quindi fate precedere ogni virgoletta doppia da una barra rovesciata (\) come segue.

```
aws ec2 create-tags ^
    --resources i-1234567890abcdef0 ^
    --tags Key=\"[Group]\",Value=test
```

Se utilizzate Windows PowerShell, racchiudete l'elemento con caratteri speciali tra virgolette doppie («), fate precedere ogni virgoletta doppia da una barra rovesciata (\), quindi racchiudete l'intera struttura di chiavi e valori tra virgolette singole (') come segue.

```
aws ec2 create-tags `
    --resources i-1234567890abcdef0 `
    --tags 'Key=\"[Group]\",Value=test'
```

Se utilizzi Linux o OS X, racchiudi l'elemento con caratteri speciali tra virgolette doppie («), quindi racchiudi l'intera struttura di chiavi e valori tra virgolette singole (') come segue.

```
aws ec2 create-tags \
    --resources i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --tags 'Key="[Group]",Value=test'
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tagga le tue EC2 risorse Amazon nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateTags AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge un singolo tag alla risorsa specificata. La chiave del tag è 'myTag' e il valore del tag è 'myTagValue'. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
New-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag @{ Key="myTag"; Value="myTagValue" }
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio aggiorna o aggiunge i tag specificati alla risorsa specificata. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
New-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag @( @{ Key="myTag"; Value="newTagValue" },
 @{ Key="test"; Value="anotherTagValue" } )
```

Esempio 3: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare il tag per il parametro Tag.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "myTag"
$tag.Value = "myTagValue"

New-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag $tag
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge un singolo tag alla risorsa specificata. La chiave del tag è 'myTag' e il valore del tag è 'myTagValue'. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
New-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag @{ Key="myTag"; Value="myTagValue" }
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio aggiorna o aggiunge i tag specificati alla risorsa specificata. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
New-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag @( @{ Key="myTag"; Value="newTagValue" },
 @{ Key="test"; Value="anotherTagValue" } )
```

Esempio 3: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare il tag per il parametro Tag.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "myTag"
$tag.Value = "myTagValue"

New-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag $tag
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio applica il tag Name dopo aver creato un'istanza.

```
    pub async fn create_instance<'a>(
        &self,
        image_id: &'a str,
        instance_type: InstanceType,
        key_pair: &'a KeyPairInfo,
        security_groups: Vec<&'a SecurityGroup>,
    ) -> Result<String, EC2Error> {
        let run_instances = self
            .client
            .run_instances()
            .image_id(image_id)
            .instance_type(instance_type)
            .key_name(
                key_pair
                    .key_name()
                    .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Missing key name when launching
instance"))?,
```

```
            )
            .set_security_group_ids(Some(
                security_groups
                    .iter()
                    .filter_map(|sg| sg.group_id.clone())
                    .collect(),
            ))
            .min_count(1)
            .max_count(1)
            .send()
            .await?;

        if run_instances.instances().is_empty() {
            return Err(EC2Error::new("Failed to create instance"));
        }

        let instance_id = run_instances.instances()[0].instance_id().unwrap();
        let response = self
            .client
            .create_tags()
            .resources(instance_id)
            .tags(
                Tag::builder()
                    .key("Name")
                    .value("From SDK Examples")
                    .build(),
            )
            .send()
            .await;

        match response {
            Ok(_) => tracing::info!("Created {instance_id} and applied tags."),
            Err(err) => {
                tracing::info!("Error applying tags to {instance_id}: {err:?}");
                return Err(err.into());
            }
        }

        tracing::info!("Instance is created.");

        Ok(instance_id.to_string())
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta il riferimento CreateTagsall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`CreateVolume`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateVolume`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un volume SSD General Purpose (gp2) vuoto

L'`create-volume`esempio seguente crea un volume SSD General Purpose (gp2) da 80 GiB nella zona di disponibilità specificata. Nota che la regione corrente deve essere`us-east-1`, oppure puoi aggiungere il `--region` parametro per specificare la regione per il comando.

```
aws ec2 create-volume \
    --volume-type gp2 \
    --size 80 \
    --availability-zone us-east-1a
```

Output:

```
{
    "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
    "Tags": [],
    "Encrypted": false,
    "VolumeType": "gp2",
    "VolumeId": "vol-1234567890abcdef0",
    "State": "creating",
    "Iops": 240,
    "SnapshotId": "",
    "CreateTime": "YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.000Z",
    "Size": 80
}
```

Se non si specifica un tipo di volume, il tipo di volume predefinito è`gp2`.

```
aws ec2 create-volume \
    --size 80 \
    --availability-zone us-east-1a
```

Esempio 2: creare un volume Provisioned IOPS SSD (io1) da un'istantanea

L'`create-volume`esempio seguente crea un volume Provisioned IOPS SSD (io1) con 1000 IOPS assegnati nella zona di disponibilità specificata utilizzando l'istantanea specificata.

```
aws ec2 create-volume \
    --volume-type io1 \
    --iops 1000 \
    --snapshot-id snap-066877671789bd71b \
    --availability-zone us-east-1a
```

Output:

```
{
    "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
    "Tags": [],
    "Encrypted": false,
    "VolumeType": "io1",
    "VolumeId": "vol-1234567890abcdef0",
    "State": "creating",
    "Iops": 1000,
    "SnapshotId": "snap-066877671789bd71b",
    "CreateTime": "YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.000Z",
    "Size": 500
}
```

Esempio 3: creare un volume crittografato

L'`create-volume`esempio seguente crea un volume crittografato utilizzando la crittografia CMK predefinita per EBS. Se la crittografia per impostazione predefinita è disabilitata, è necessario specificare il `--encrypted` parametro come segue.

```
aws ec2 create-volume \
    --size 80 \
    --encrypted \
    --availability-zone us-east-1a
```

Output:

```
{
    "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
    "Tags": [],
```

```
    "Encrypted": true,
    "VolumeType": "gp2",
    "VolumeId": "vol-1234567890abcdef0",
    "State": "creating",
    "Iops": 240,
    "SnapshotId": "",
    "CreateTime": "YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.000Z",
    "Size": 80
}
```

Se la crittografia è abilitata per impostazione predefinita, il comando di esempio seguente crea un volume crittografato, anche senza il `--encrypted` parametro.

```
aws ec2 create-volume \
    --size 80 \
    --availability-zone us-east-1a
```

Se si utilizza il `--kms-key-id` parametro per specificare una CMK gestita dal cliente, è necessario specificare il `--encrypted` parametro anche se la crittografia per impostazione predefinita è abilitata.

```
aws ec2 create-volume \
    --volume-type gp2 \
    --size 80 \
    --encrypted \
    --kms-key-id 0ea3fef3-80a7-4778-9d8c-1c0c6EXAMPLE \
    --availability-zone us-east-1a
```

Esempio 4: creare un volume con tag

L'`create-volume`esempio seguente crea un volume e aggiunge due tag.

```
aws ec2 create-volume \
    --availability-zone us-east-1a \
    --volume-type gp2 \
    --size 80 \
    --tag-specifications
 'ResourceType=volume,Tags=[{Key=purpose,Value=production},{Key=cost-
center,Value=cc123}]'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateVolumein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea il volume specificato.

```
New-EC2Volume -Size 50 -AvailabilityZone us-west-2a -VolumeType gp2
```

Output:

```
Attachments      : {}
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2a
CreateTime       : 12/22/2015 1:42:07 AM
Encrypted        : False
Iops             : 150
KmsKeyId         :
Size             : 50
SnapshotId       :
State            : creating
Tags             : {}
VolumeId         : vol-12345678
VolumeType       : gp2
```

Esempio 2: questa richiesta di esempio crea un volume e applica un tag con una chiave di pila e un valore di produzione.

```
$tag = @{ Key="stack"; Value="production" }

$tagspec = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.TagSpecification
$tagspec.ResourceType = "volume"
$tagspec.Tags.Add($tag)

New-EC2Volume -Size 80 -AvailabilityZone "us-west-2a" -TagSpecification $tagspec
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateVolumein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea il volume specificato.

```
New-EC2Volume -Size 50 -AvailabilityZone us-west-2a -VolumeType gp2
```

Output:

```
Attachments      : {}
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2a
CreateTime       : 12/22/2015 1:42:07 AM
Encrypted        : False
Iops             : 150
KmsKeyId         :
Size             : 50
SnapshotId       :
State            : creating
Tags             : {}
VolumeId         : vol-12345678
VolumeType       : gp2
```

Esempio 2: questa richiesta di esempio crea un volume e applica un tag con una chiave di pila e un valore di produzione.

```
$tag = @{ Key="stack"; Value="production" }

$tagspec = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.TagSpecification
$tagspec.ResourceType = "volume"
$tagspec.Tags.Add($tag)

New-EC2Volume -Size 80 -AvailabilityZone "us-west-2a" -TagSpecification $tagspec
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateVolumein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`CreateVpc`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateVpc`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per creare un VPC

L'`create-vpc`esempio seguente crea un VPC con il blocco IPv4 CIDR specificato e un tag Name.

```
aws ec2 create-vpc \
    --cidr-block 10.0.0.0/16 \
    --tag-specifications ResourceType=vpc,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=MyVpc}]
```

Output:

```
{
    "Vpc": {
        "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
        "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-5EXAMPLE",
        "State": "pending",
        "VpcId": "vpc-0a60eb65b4EXAMPLE",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "InstanceTenancy": "default",
        "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [],
        "CidrBlockAssociationSet": [
            {
                "AssociationId": "vpc-cidr-assoc-07501b79ecEXAMPLE",
                "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
                "CidrBlockState": {
                    "State": "associated"
                }
            }
        ],
        "IsDefault": false,
        "Tags": [
            {
                "Key": "Name",
                "Value": MyVpc"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

Esempio 2: per creare un VPC con tenancy dedicata

L'`create-vpc`esempio seguente crea un VPC con il blocco IPv4 CIDR specificato e una tenancy dedicata.

```
aws ec2 create-vpc \
    --cidr-block 10.0.0.0/16 \
    --instance-tenancy dedicated
```

Output:

```
{
    "Vpc": {
        "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
        "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-19edf471",
        "State": "pending",
        "VpcId": "vpc-0a53287fa4EXAMPLE",
        "OwnerId": "111122223333",
        "InstanceTenancy": "dedicated",
        "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [],
        "CidrBlockAssociationSet": [
            {
                "AssociationId": "vpc-cidr-assoc-00b24cc1c2EXAMPLE",
                "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
                "CidrBlockState": {
                    "State": "associated"
                }
            }
        ],
        "IsDefault": false
    }
}
```

Esempio 3: creare un VPC con un IPv6 blocco CIDR

L'`create-vpc`esempio seguente crea un VPC con un blocco CIDR fornito da Amazon IPv6 .

```
aws ec2 create-vpc \
    --cidr-block 10.0.0.0/16 \
    --amazon-provided-ipv6-cidr-block
```

Output:

```
{
    "Vpc": {
        "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
        "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-dEXAMPLE",
        "State": "pending",
        "VpcId": "vpc-0fc5e3406bEXAMPLE",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "InstanceTenancy": "default",
```

```
        "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [
            {
                "AssociationId": "vpc-cidr-assoc-068432c60bEXAMPLE",
                "Ipv6CidrBlock": "",
                "Ipv6CidrBlockState": {
                    "State": "associating"
                },
                "Ipv6Pool": "Amazon",
                "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-west-2"
            }
        ],
        "CidrBlockAssociationSet": [
            {
                "AssociationId": "vpc-cidr-assoc-0669f8f9f5EXAMPLE",
                "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
                "CidrBlockState": {
                    "State": "associated"
                }
            }
        ],
        "IsDefault": false
    }
}
```

Esempio 4: per creare un VPC con un CIDR di un pool IPAM

Nell'esempio di `create-vpc` seguente viene creato un VPC con un CIDR di un pool di Gestione indirizzi IP (IPAM) di Amazon VPC.

Linux e macOS:

```
aws ec2 create-vpc \
    --ipv4-ipam-pool-id ipam-pool-0533048da7d823723 \
    --tag-specifications
 ResourceType=vpc,Tags='[{Key=Environment,Value="Preprod"},
{Key=Owner,Value="Build Team"}]'
```

Windows:

```
aws ec2 create-vpc ^
    --ipv4-ipam-pool-id ipam-pool-0533048da7d823723 ^
```

```
    --tag-specifications
 ResourceType=vpc,Tags=[{Key=Environment,Value="Preprod"},{Key=Owner,Value="Build
 Team"}]
```

Output:

```
{
    "Vpc": {
        "CidrBlock": "10.0.1.0/24",
        "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-2afccf50",
        "State": "pending",
        "VpcId": "vpc-010e1791024eb0af9",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "InstanceTenancy": "default",
        "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [],
        "CidrBlockAssociationSet": [
            {
                "AssociationId": "vpc-cidr-assoc-0a77de1d803226d4b",
                "CidrBlock": "10.0.1.0/24",
                "CidrBlockState": {
                    "State": "associated"
                }
            }
        ],
        "IsDefault": false,
        "Tags": [
            {
                "Key": "Environment",
                "Value": "Preprod"
            },
            {
                "Key": "Owner",
                "Value": "Build Team"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creare un VPC che utilizza un CIDR del pool IPAM nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon VPC IPAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateVpcCommand Reference.AWS CLI

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * @param string $cidr
     * @return array
     */
    public function createVpc(string $cidr): array
    {
        try {
            $result = $this->ec2Client->createVpc([
                "CidrBlock" => $cidr,
            ]);
            return $result['Vpc'];
        }catch(Ec2Exception $caught){
            echo "There was a problem creating the VPC: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateVpcconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un VPC con il CIDR specificato. Amazon VPC crea anche quanto segue per il VPC: un set di opzioni DHCP predefinito, una tabella di routing principale e un ACL di rete predefinito.

```
New-EC2VPC -CidrBlock 10.0.0.0/16
```

Output:

```
CidrBlock       : 10.0.0.0/16
DhcpOptionsId   : dopt-1a2b3c4d
InstanceTenancy : default
IsDefault       : False
State           : pending
Tags            : {}
VpcId           : vpc-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet CreateVpcReference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un VPC con il CIDR specificato. Amazon VPC crea anche quanto segue per il VPC: un set di opzioni DHCP predefinito, una tabella di routing principale e un ACL di rete predefinito.

```
New-EC2VPC -CidrBlock 10.0.0.0/16
```

Output:

```
CidrBlock       : 10.0.0.0/16
DhcpOptionsId   : dopt-1a2b3c4d
InstanceTenancy : default
IsDefault       : False
State           : pending
Tags            : {}
VpcId           : vpc-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet CreateVpcReference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class VpcWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Amazon Virtual
 Private Cloud actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the VpcWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "VpcWrapper":
        """
        Creates a VpcWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of VpcWrapper initialized with the default EC2
 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def create(self, cidr_block: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new Amazon VPC with the specified CIDR block.

        :param cidr_block: The CIDR block for the new VPC, such as '10.0.0.0/16'.
        :return: The ID of the new VPC.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_vpc(CidrBlock=cidr_block)
            vpc_id = response["Vpc"]["VpcId"]

            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("vpc_available")
            waiter.wait(VpcIds=[vpc_id])
            return vpc_id
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create the vpc. Here's why: %s",
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateVpc AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Creates a virtual private cloud (VPC) in
# Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) and then tags
# the VPC.
#
# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized
#   Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) resource object.
# @param cidr_block [String] The IPv4 CIDR block for the subnet.
# @param tag_key [String] The key portion of the tag for the VPC.
# @param tag_value [String] The value portion of the tag for the VPC.
# @return [Boolean] true if the VPC was created and tagged;
```

```
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless vpc_created_and_tagged?(
#     Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     '10.0.0.0/24',
#     'my-key',
#     'my-value'
#   )
def vpc_created_and_tagged?(
  ec2_resource,
  cidr_block,
  tag_key,
  tag_value
)
  vpc = ec2_resource.create_vpc(cidr_block: cidr_block)

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

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

  puts "Created VPC with ID '#{vpc.id}' and tagged with key " \
    "'#{tag_key}' and value '#{tag_value}'."
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts e.message
  false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  cidr_block = ''
  tag_key = ''
  tag_value = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-vpc.rb ' \
      'CIDR_BLOCK TAG_KEY TAG_VALUE REGION'
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-vpc.rb ' \
      '10.0.0.0/24 my-key my-value us-west-2'
    exit 1
```

```
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    cidr_block = '10.0.0.0/24'
    tag_key = 'my-key'
    tag_value = 'my-value'
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    cidr_block = ARGV[0]
    tag_key = ARGV[1]
    tag_value = ARGV[2]
    region = ARGV[3]
  end

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

  if vpc_created_and_tagged?(
    ec2_resource,
    cidr_block,
    tag_key,
    tag_value
  )
    puts 'VPC created and tagged.'
  else
    puts 'VPC not created or not tagged.'
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateVpcconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzo **`CreateVpcEndpoint`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateVpcEndpoint`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creare un endpoint gateway

L'`create-vpc-endpoint`esempio seguente crea un endpoint VPC gateway tra VPC e `vpc-1a2b3c4d` Amazon S3 nella regione e associa `us-east-1` la tabella di routing all'endpoint. `rtb-11aa22bb`

```
aws ec2 create-vpc-endpoint \
    --vpc-id vpc-1a2b3c4d \
    --service-name com.amazonaws.us-east-1.s3 \
    --route-table-ids rtb-11aa22bb
```

Output:

```
{
    "VpcEndpoint": {
        "PolicyDocument": "{\"Version\":\"2008-10-17\",\"Statement\":[{\"Sid\":
\"\",\"Effect\":\"Allow\",\"Principal\":\"\*\",\"Action\":\"\*\",\"Resource\":
\"\*\"}]}",
        "VpcId": "vpc-1a2b3c4d",
        "State": "available",
        "ServiceName": "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.s3",
        "RouteTableIds": [
            "rtb-11aa22bb"
        ],
        "VpcEndpointId": "vpc-1a2b3c4d",
        "CreationTimestamp": "2015-05-15T09:40:50Z"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creare un endpoint gateway nella Guida per l'utente.AWS PrivateLink

Esempio 2: creare un endpoint di interfaccia

L'`create-vpc-endpoint`esempio seguente crea un endpoint VPC di interfaccia tra VPC e `vpc-1a2b3c4d` Amazon S3 nella regione. `us-east-1` Il comando crea l'endpoint nella sottoretesubnet`-1a2b3c4d`, lo associa al gruppo `sg-1a2b3c4d` di sicurezza e aggiunge un tag con una chiave «Service» e un valore di «S3".

```
aws ec2 create-vpc-endpoint \
    --vpc-id vpc-1a2b3c4d \
    --vpc-endpoint-type Interface \
    --service-name com.amazonaws.us-east-1.s3 \
```

```
    --subnet-ids subnet-7b16de0c \
    --security-group-id sg-1a2b3c4d \
    --tag-specifications ResourceType=vpc-endpoint,Tags=[{Key=service,Value=S3}]
```

Output:

```
{
    "VpcEndpoint": {
        "VpcEndpointId": "vpce-1a2b3c4d5e6f1a2b3",
        "VpcEndpointType": "Interface",
        "VpcId": "vpc-1a2b3c4d",
        "ServiceName": "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.s3",
        "State": "pending",
        "RouteTableIds": [],
        "SubnetIds": [
            "subnet-1a2b3c4d"
        ],
        "Groups": [
            {
                "GroupId": "sg-1a2b3c4d",
                "GroupName": "default"
            }
        ],
        "PrivateDnsEnabled": false,
        "RequesterManaged": false,
        "NetworkInterfaceIds": [
            "eni-0b16f0581c8ac6877"
        ],
        "DnsEntries": [
            {
                "DnsName": "*.vpce-1a2b3c4d5e6f1a2b3-9hnenorg.s3.us-
east-1.vpce.amazonaws.com",
                "HostedZoneId": "Z7HUB22UULQXV"
            },
            {
                "DnsName": "*.vpce-1a2b3c4d5e6f1a2b3-9hnenorg-us-east-1c.s3.us-
east-1.vpce.amazonaws.com",
                "HostedZoneId": "Z7HUB22UULQXV"
            }
        ],
        "CreationTimestamp": "2021-03-05T14:46:16.030000+00:00",
        "Tags": [
            {
```

```
                "Key": "service",
                "Value": "S3"
            }
        ],
        "OwnerId": "123456789012"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creare un endpoint VPC di interfaccia nella Guida per l'AWS PrivateLink utente.

Esempio 3: creare un endpoint Gateway Load Balancer

L'`create-vpc-endpoint`esempio seguente crea un endpoint Gateway Load Balancer tra VPC `vpc-111122223333aabbc` e un servizio configurato utilizzando un Gateway Load Balancer.

```
aws ec2 create-vpc-endpoint \
    --service-name com.amazonaws.vpce.us-east-1.vpce-svc-123123a1c43abc123 \
    --vpc-endpoint-type GatewayLoadBalancer \
    --vpc-id vpc-111122223333aabbc \
    --subnet-ids subnet-0011aabbcc2233445
```

Output:

```
{
    "VpcEndpoint": {
        "VpcEndpointId": "vpce-aabbaabbaabbaabba",
        "VpcEndpointType": "GatewayLoadBalancer",
        "VpcId": "vpc-111122223333aabbc",
        "ServiceName": "com.amazonaws.vpce.us-east-1.vpce-svc-123123a1c43abc123",
        "State": "pending",
        "SubnetIds": [
            "subnet-0011aabbcc2233445"
        ],
        "RequesterManaged": false,
        "NetworkInterfaceIds": [
            "eni-0101012020303040 5"
        ],
        "CreationTimestamp": "2020-11-11T08:06:03.522Z",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012"
    }
```

```
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta gli endpoint Gateway Load Balancer nella Guida per l'AWS PrivateLink utente.

Esempio 4: creare un endpoint di risorse

L'`create-vpc-endpoint`esempio seguente crea un endpoint di risorse.

```
aws ec2 create-vpc-endpoint \
    --vpc-endpoint-type Resource \
    --vpc-id vpc-111122223333aabbc \
    --subnet-ids subnet-0011aabbcc2233445 \
    --resource-configuration-arn arn:aws:vpc-lattice-us-
east-1:123456789012:resourceconfiguration/rcfg-0123abcde98765432
```

Output:

```
{
    "VpcEndpoint": {
        "VpcEndpointId": "vpce-00939a7ed9EXAMPLE",
        "VpcEndpointType": "Resource",
        "VpcId": "vpc-111122223333aabbc",
        "State": "Pending",
        "SubnetIds": [
            "subnet-0011aabbcc2233445"
        ],
        "Groups": [
            {
                "GroupId": "sg-03e2f15fbfc09b000",
                "GroupName": "default"
            }
        ],
        "IpAddressType": "IPV4",
        "PrivateDnsEnabled": false,
        "CreationTimestamp": "2025-02-06T23:38:49.525000+00:00",
        "Tags": [],
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "ResourceConfigurationArn": "arn:aws:vpc-lattice:us-
east-1:123456789012:resourceconfiguration/rcfg-0123abcde98765432"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Resource endpoints nella Guida per l'AWS PrivateLink utente.

Esempio 5: creare un endpoint di rete di servizi

L'`create-vpc-endpoint`esempio seguente crea un endpoint di rete di servizio.

```
aws ec2 create-vpc-endpoint \
    --vpc-endpoint-type ServiceNetwork \
    --vpc-id vpc-111122223333aabbc \
    --subnet-ids subnet-0011aabbcc2233445 \
    --service-network-arn arn:aws:vpc-lattice:us-
east-1:123456789012:servicenetwork/sn-0101abcd5432abcd0 \
    --security-group-ids sg-0123456789012abcd
```

Output:

```
{
    "VpcEndpoint": {
        "VpcEndpointId": "vpce-0f00567fa8EXAMPLE",
        "VpcEndpointType": "ServiceNetwork",
        "VpcId": "vpc-111122223333aabbc",
        "State": "Pending",
        "SubnetIds": [
            "subnet-0011aabbcc2233445"
        ],
        "Groups": [
            {
                "GroupId": "sg-0123456789012abcd",
                "GroupName": "my-security-group"
            }
        ],
        "IpAddressType": "IPV4",
        "PrivateDnsEnabled": false,
        "CreationTimestamp": "2025-02-06T23:44:20.449000+00:00",
        "Tags": [],
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "ServiceNetworkArn": "arn:aws:vpc-lattice:us-
east-1:123456789012:servicenetwork/sn-0101abcd5432abcd0"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Service Network Endpoints nella Guida per l'AWS PrivateLink utente.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateVpcEndpoint AWS CLICommand Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * @param string $serviceName
     * @param string $vpcId
     * @param array $routeTableIds
     * @return array
     */
    public function createVpcEndpoint(string $serviceName, string $vpcId, array
 $routeTableIds): array
    {
        try {
            $result = $this->ec2Client->createVpcEndpoint([
                'ServiceName' => $serviceName,
                'VpcId' => $vpcId,
                'RouteTableIds' => $routeTableIds,
            ]);

            return $result["VpcEndpoint"];
        } catch(Ec2Exception $caught){
            echo "There was a problem creating the VPC Endpoint: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateVpcEndpointconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un nuovo endpoint VPC per il servizio com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.s3 nel VPC vpc-0fc1ff23f45b678eb

```
New-EC2VpcEndpoint -ServiceName com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.s3 -VpcId
 vpc-0fc1ff23f45b678eb
```

Output:

```
ClientToken VpcEndpoint
----------- -----------
            Amazon.EC2.Model.VpcEndpoint
```

- Per i dettagli CreateVpcEndpointsull'AWS Strumenti per PowerShell API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un nuovo endpoint VPC per il servizio com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.s3 nel VPC vpc-0fc1ff23f45b678eb

```
New-EC2VpcEndpoint -ServiceName com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.s3 -VpcId
 vpc-0fc1ff23f45b678eb
```

Output:

```
ClientToken VpcEndpoint
----------- -----------
            Amazon.EC2.Model.VpcEndpoint
```

- Per i dettagli CreateVpcEndpointsull'AWS Strumenti per PowerShell API, consulta Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class VpcWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Amazon Virtual
 Private Cloud actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the VpcWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "VpcWrapper":
        """
        Creates a VpcWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of VpcWrapper initialized with the default EC2
 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def create_vpc_endpoint(
        self, vpc_id: str, service_name: str, route_table_ids: list[str]
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a new VPC endpoint for the specified service and associates it
 with the specified route tables.
```

```
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to create the endpoint in.
        :param service_name: The name of the service to create the endpoint for.
        :param route_table_ids: A list of IDs of the route tables to associate
with the endpoint.
        :return: A dictionary representing the newly created VPC endpoint.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_vpc_endpoint(
                VpcId=vpc_id,
                ServiceName=service_name,
                RouteTableIds=route_table_ids,
            )
            return response["VpcEndpoint"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create VPC endpoint for service %s. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                service_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateVpcEndpoint AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`CreateVpnConnection`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateVpnConnection`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creare una connessione VPN con routing dinamico

L'`create-vpn-connection`esempio seguente crea una connessione VPN tra il gateway privato virtuale specificato e il gateway del cliente specificato e applica i tag alla connessione

VPN. L'output include le informazioni di configurazione per il dispositivo gateway del cliente, in formato XML.

```
aws ec2 create-vpn-connection \
    --type ipsec.1 \
    --customer-gateway-id cgw-001122334455aabbc \
    --vpn-gateway-id vgw-1a1a1a1a1a1a2b2b2 \
    --tag-specification 'ResourceType=vpn-connection,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=BGP-
VPN}]'
```

Output:

```
{
    "VpnConnection": {
        "CustomerGatewayConfiguration": "...configuration information...",
        "CustomerGatewayId": "cgw-001122334455aabbc",
        "Category": "VPN",
        "State": "pending",
        "VpnConnectionId": "vpn-123123123123abcab",
        "VpnGatewayId": "vgw-1a1a1a1a1a1a2b2b2",
        "Options": {
            "EnableAcceleration": false,
            "StaticRoutesOnly": false,
            "LocalIpv4NetworkCidr": "0.0.0.0/0",
            "RemoteIpv4NetworkCidr": "0.0.0.0/0",
            "TunnelInsideIpVersion": "ipv4",
            "TunnelOptions": [
                {},
                {}
            ]
        },
        "Routes": [],
        "Tags": [
             {
                "Key": "Name",
                "Value": "BGP-VPN"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Come funziona la AWS Site-to-Site VPN nella Guida per l'utente della AWS Site-to-Site VPN.

Esempio 2: creare una connessione VPN con routing statico

L'`create-vpn-connection`esempio seguente crea una connessione VPN tra il gateway privato virtuale specificato e il gateway del cliente specificato. Le opzioni specificano il routing statico. L'output include le informazioni di configurazione per il dispositivo gateway del cliente, in formato XML.

```
aws ec2 create-vpn-connection \
    --type ipsec.1 \
    --customer-gateway-id cgw-001122334455aabbc \
    --vpn-gateway-id vgw-1a1a1a1a1a1a2b2b2 \
    --options "{\"StaticRoutesOnly\":true}"
```

Output:

```
{
    "VpnConnection": {
        "CustomerGatewayConfiguration": "..configuration information...",
        "CustomerGatewayId": "cgw-001122334455aabbc",
        "Category": "VPN",
        "State": "pending",
        "VpnConnectionId": "vpn-123123123123abcab",
        "VpnGatewayId": "vgw-1a1a1a1a1a1a2b2b2",
        "Options": {
            "EnableAcceleration": false,
            "StaticRoutesOnly": true,
            "LocalIpv4NetworkCidr": "0.0.0.0/0",
            "RemoteIpv4NetworkCidr": "0.0.0.0/0",
            "TunnelInsideIpVersion": "ipv4",
            "TunnelOptions": [
                {},
                {}
            ]
        },
        "Routes": [],
        "Tags": []
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Come funziona la AWS Site-to-Site VPN nella Guida per l'utente della AWS Site-to-Site VPN.

Esempio 3: creare una connessione VPN e specificare la propria chiave interna CIDR e una chiave precondivisa

L'`create-vpn-connection`esempio seguente crea una connessione VPN e specifica il blocco CIDR dell'indirizzo IP interno e una chiave precondivisa personalizzata per ogni tunnel. I valori specificati vengono restituiti nelle informazioni. `CustomerGatewayConfiguration`

```
aws ec2 create-vpn-connection \
    --type ipsec.1 \
    --customer-gateway-id cgw-001122334455aabbc \
    --vpn-gateway-id vgw-1a1a1a1a1a1a2b2b2 \
    --options
 TunnelOptions='[{TunnelInsideCidr=169.254.12.0/30,PreSharedKey=ExamplePreSharedKey1},
{TunnelInsideCidr=169.254.13.0/30,PreSharedKey=ExamplePreSharedKey2}]'
```

Output:

```
{
    "VpnConnection": {
        "CustomerGatewayConfiguration": "..configuration information...",
        "CustomerGatewayId": "cgw-001122334455aabbc",
        "Category": "VPN",
        "State": "pending",
        "VpnConnectionId": "vpn-123123123123abcab",
        "VpnGatewayId": "vgw-1a1a1a1a1a1a2b2b2",
        "Options": {
            "EnableAcceleration": false,
            "StaticRoutesOnly": false,
            "LocalIpv4NetworkCidr": "0.0.0.0/0",
            "RemoteIpv4NetworkCidr": "0.0.0.0/0",
            "TunnelInsideIpVersion": "ipv4",
            "TunnelOptions": [
                {
                    "OutsideIpAddress": "203.0.113.3",
                    "TunnelInsideCidr": "169.254.12.0/30",
                    "PreSharedKey": "ExamplePreSharedKey1"
                },
                {
                    "OutsideIpAddress": "203.0.113.5",
                    "TunnelInsideCidr": "169.254.13.0/30",
```

```
                    "PreSharedKey": "ExamplePreSharedKey2"
                }
            ]
        },
        "Routes": [],
        "Tags": []
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Come funziona la AWS Site-to-Site VPN nella Guida per l'utente della AWS Site-to-Site VPN.

Esempio 4: creare una connessione VPN che supporti IPv6 il traffico

L'`create-vpn-connection`esempio seguente crea una connessione VPN che supporta il IPv6 traffico tra il gateway di transito specificato e il gateway del cliente specificato. Le opzioni di tunnel per entrambi i tunnel specificano che AWS deve avviare la negoziazione IKE.

```
aws ec2 create-vpn-connection \
    --type ipsec.1 \
    --transit-gateway-id tgw-12312312312312312 \
    --customer-gateway-id cgw-001122334455aabbc \
    --options TunnelInsideIpVersion=ipv6,TunnelOptions=[{StartupAction=start},
{StartupAction=start}]
```

Output:

```
{
    "VpnConnection": {
        "CustomerGatewayConfiguration": "..configuration information...",
        "CustomerGatewayId": "cgw-001122334455aabbc",
        "Category": "VPN",
        "State": "pending",
        "VpnConnectionId": "vpn-11111111122222222",
        "TransitGatewayId": "tgw-12312312312312312",
        "Options": {
            "EnableAcceleration": false,
            "StaticRoutesOnly": false,
            "LocalIpv6NetworkCidr": "::/0",
            "RemoteIpv6NetworkCidr": "::/0",
            "TunnelInsideIpVersion": "ipv6",
            "TunnelOptions": [
                {
```

```
                    "OutsideIpAddress": "203.0.113.3",
                    "StartupAction": "start"
                },
                {
                    "OutsideIpAddress": "203.0.113.5",
                    "StartupAction": "start"
                }
            ]
        },
        "Routes": [],
        "Tags": []
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Come funziona la AWS Site-to-Site VPN nella Guida per l'utente della AWS Site-to-Site VPN.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateVpnConnection AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una connessione VPN tra il gateway privato virtuale specificato e il gateway del cliente specificato. L'output include le informazioni di configurazione necessarie all'amministratore di rete, in formato XML.

```
New-EC2VpnConnection -Type ipsec.1 -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d -VpnGatewayId
 vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
CustomerGatewayConfiguration : [XML document]
CustomerGatewayId            : cgw-1a2b3c4d
Options                      :
Routes                       : {}
State                        : pending
Tags                         : {}
Type                         :
VgwTelemetry                 : {}
VpnConnectionId              : vpn-12345678
VpnGatewayId                 : vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio crea la connessione VPN e acquisisce la configurazione in un file con il nome specificato.

```
(New-EC2VpnConnection -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d -VpnGatewayId
 vgw-1a2b3c4d).CustomerGatewayConfiguration | Out-File C:\path\vpn-
configuration.xml
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio crea una connessione VPN, con routing statico, tra il gateway privato virtuale specificato e il gateway del cliente specificato.

```
New-EC2VpnConnection -Type ipsec.1 -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d -VpnGatewayId
 vgw-1a2b3c4d -Options_StaticRoutesOnly $true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateVpnConnectionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una connessione VPN tra il gateway privato virtuale specificato e il gateway del cliente specificato. L'output include le informazioni di configurazione necessarie all'amministratore di rete, in formato XML.

```
New-EC2VpnConnection -Type ipsec.1 -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d -VpnGatewayId
 vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
CustomerGatewayConfiguration : [XML document]
CustomerGatewayId            : cgw-1a2b3c4d
Options                      :
Routes                       : {}
State                        : pending
Tags                         : {}
Type                         :
VgwTelemetry                 : {}
VpnConnectionId              : vpn-12345678
VpnGatewayId                 : vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio crea la connessione VPN e acquisisce la configurazione in un file con il nome specificato.

```
(New-EC2VpnConnection -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d -VpnGatewayId
 vgw-1a2b3c4d).CustomerGatewayConfiguration | Out-File C:\path\vpn-
configuration.xml
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio crea una connessione VPN, con routing statico, tra il gateway privato virtuale specificato e il gateway del cliente specificato.

```
New-EC2VpnConnection -Type ipsec.1 -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d -VpnGatewayId
 vgw-1a2b3c4d -Options_StaticRoutesOnly $true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateVpnConnectionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateVpnConnectionRoute`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateVpnConnectionRoute`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare una route statica per una connessione VPN

Questo esempio crea una route statica per la connessione VPN specificata. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 create-vpn-connection-route --vpn-connection-id vpn-40f41529 --
destination-cidr-block 11.12.0.0/16
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateVpnConnectionRoutein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea la route statica specificata per la connessione VPN specificata.

```
New-EC2VpnConnectionRoute -VpnConnectionId vpn-12345678 -DestinationCidrBlock
 11.12.0.0/16
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateVpnConnectionRoutein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea la route statica specificata per la connessione VPN specificata.

```
New-EC2VpnConnectionRoute -VpnConnectionId vpn-12345678 -DestinationCidrBlock
 11.12.0.0/16
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateVpnConnectionRoutein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateVpnGateway`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateVpnGateway`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un gateway privato virtuale

Questo esempio crea un gateway privato virtuale.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 create-vpn-gateway --type ipsec.1
```

Output:

```
{
    "VpnGateway": {
        "AmazonSideAsn": 64512,
        "State": "available",
        "Type": "ipsec.1",
        "VpnGatewayId": "vgw-9a4cacf3",
```

```
        "VpcAttachments": []
    }
}
```

Per creare un gateway privato virtuale con un ASN specifico sul lato Amazon

Questo esempio crea un gateway privato virtuale e specifica l'Autonomous System Number (ASN) per il lato Amazon della sessione BGP.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 create-vpn-gateway --type ipsec.1 --amazon-side-asn 65001
```

Output:

```
{
    "VpnGateway": {
        "AmazonSideAsn": 65001,
        "State": "available",
        "Type": "ipsec.1",
        "VpnGatewayId": "vgw-9a4cacf3",
        "VpcAttachments": []
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateVpnGatewayCommand Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea il gateway privato virtuale specificato.

```
New-EC2VpnGateway -Type ipsec.1
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone :
State            : available
Tags             : {}
```

```
Type             : ipsec.1
VpcAttachments   : {}
VpnGatewayId     : vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateVpnGatewayin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea il gateway privato virtuale specificato.

```
New-EC2VpnGateway -Type ipsec.1
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone :
State            : available
Tags             : {}
Type             : ipsec.1
VpcAttachments   : {}
VpnGatewayId     : vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateVpnGatewayin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteCustomerGateway`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteCustomerGateway`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un gateway per i clienti

Questo esempio elimina il Customer Gateway specificato. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 delete-customer-gateway --customer-gateway-id cgw-0e11f167
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteCustomerGateway AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il customer gateway specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2CustomerGateway -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2CustomerGateway (DeleteCustomerGateway)" on
 Target "cgw-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteCustomerGatewayin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il customer gateway specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2CustomerGateway -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2CustomerGateway (DeleteCustomerGateway)" on
 Target "cgw-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteCustomerGatewayin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteDhcpOptions`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteDhcpOptions`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un set di opzioni DHCP

Questo esempio elimina il set di opzioni DHCP specificato. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 delete-dhcp-options --dhcp-options-id dopt-d9070ebb
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteDhcpOptionsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il set di opzioni DHCP specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpOptionsId dopt-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2DhcpOption (DeleteDhcpOptions)" on Target
 "dopt-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteDhcpOptionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il set di opzioni DHCP specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpOptionsId dopt-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2DhcpOption (DeleteDhcpOptions)" on Target
 "dopt-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteDhcpOptionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteFlowLogs`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteFlowLogs`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un log di flusso

L'`delete-flow-logs`esempio seguente elimina il log di flusso specificato.

```
aws ec2 delete-flow-logs --flow-log-id fl-11223344556677889
```

Output:

```
{
    "Unsuccessful": []
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteFlowLogsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove il dato FlowLogId fl-01a2b3456a789c01

```
Remove-EC2FlowLog -FlowLogId fl-01a2b3456a789c01
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2FlowLog (DeleteFlowLogs)" on target
 "fl-01a2b3456a789c01".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4). DeleteFlowLogsAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove il dato FlowLogId fl-01a2b3456a789c01

```
Remove-EC2FlowLog -FlowLogId fl-01a2b3456a789c01
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2FlowLog (DeleteFlowLogs)" on target
 "fl-01a2b3456a789c01".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). DeleteFlowLogsAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Utilizzare **`DeleteInternetGateway`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteInternetGateway`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un gateway Internet

L'`delete-internet-gateway`esempio seguente elimina il gateway Internet specificato.

```
aws ec2 delete-internet-gateway \
    --internet-gateway-id igw-0d0fb496b3EXAMPLE
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Gateway Internet nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon VPC.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteInternetGatewayin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il gateway Internet specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2InternetGateway -InternetGatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2InternetGateway (DeleteInternetGateway)" on
 Target "igw-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteInternetGatewayin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il gateway Internet specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2InternetGateway -InternetGatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2InternetGateway (DeleteInternetGateway)" on
 Target "igw-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteInternetGatewayin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DeleteKeyPair`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteKeyPair`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 key pair.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name of the key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteKeyPair(string keyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEC2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(new
DeleteKeyPairRequest(keyPairName)).ConfigureAwait(false);
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidKeyPair.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError($"KeyPair {keyPairName} does not exist and
cannot be deleted. Please verify the key pair name and try again.");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete the key pair because:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the temporary file where the key pair information was saved.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tempFileName">The path to the temporary file.</param>
    public void DeleteTempFile(string tempFileName)
    {
        if (File.Exists(tempFileName))
        {
            File.Delete(tempFileName);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteKeyPairconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_delete_keypair
#
# This function deletes an Amazon EC2 ED25519 or 2048-bit RSA key pair.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n key_pair_name - A key pair name.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_delete_keypair() {
  local key_pair_name response

  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_delete_keypair"
    echo "Deletes an Amazon EC2 ED25519 or 2048-bit RSA key pair."
    echo "  -n key_pair_name - A key pair name."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) key_pair_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
```

```
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$key_pair_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key pair name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 delete-key-pair \
    --key-name "$key_pair_name") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-key-pair operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
```

```
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteKeyPair AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Delete an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance key pair.
/*!
  \param keyPairName: A name for a key pair.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::EC2::deleteKeyPair(const Aws::String &keyPairName,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteKeyPairRequest request;

    request.SetKeyName(keyPairName);
    const Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteKeyPairOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DeleteKeyPair(
            request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete key pair " << keyPairName <<
                  ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted key pair named " << keyPairName <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteKeyPairconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una coppia di chiavi

L'`delete-key-pair`esempio seguente elimina la coppia di chiavi specificata.

```
aws ec2 delete-key-pair \
    --key-name my-key-pair
```

Output:

```
{
    "Return": true,
    "KeyPairId": "key-03c8d3aceb53b507"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedete Creare ed eliminare coppie di chiavi nella Guida per l'utente dell'interfaccia a riga di AWS comando.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteKeyPair AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a key pair asynchronously.
    *
    * @param keyPair the name of the key pair to delete
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the result of the
asynchronous operation.
    *         The {@link CompletableFuture} will complete with a {@link
DeleteKeyPairResponse} object
    *         that provides the result of the key pair deletion operation.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteKeyPairResponse> deleteKeysAsync(String
keyPair) {
       DeleteKeyPairRequest request = DeleteKeyPairRequest.builder()
           .keyName(keyPair)
           .build();

       // Initiate the asynchronous request to delete the key pair.
       CompletableFuture<DeleteKeyPairResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteKeyPair(request);
       return response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
```

```
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete key pair: " +
 keyPair, ex);
            } else if (resp == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No response received for deleting key
 pair: " + keyPair);
            }
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteKeyPairconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteKeyPairCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Deletes the specified key pair, by removing the public key from Amazon EC2.
 * @param {{ keyName: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ keyName }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new DeleteKeyPairCommand({
    KeyName: keyName,
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Successfully deleted key pair.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide the required value?`);
    } else {
```

```
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteKeyPairconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteKeys(keyPair: String?) {
    val request =
        DeleteKeyPairRequest {
            keyName = keyPair
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.deleteKeyPair(request)
        println("Successfully deleted key pair named $keyPair")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteKeyPairconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la coppia di chiavi specificata. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2KeyPair -KeyName my-key-pair
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2KeyPair (DeleteKeyPair)" on Target "my-key-pair".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteKeyPairin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la coppia di chiavi specificata. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2KeyPair -KeyName my-key-pair
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2KeyPair (DeleteKeyPair)" on Target "my-key-pair".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteKeyPairin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyPairWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key pair actions.
    This class provides methods to create, list, and delete EC2 key pairs.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        key_file_dir: Union[tempfile.TemporaryDirectory, str],
        key_pair: Optional[dict] = None,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the KeyPairWrapper with the specified EC2 client, key file
 directory,
        and an optional key pair.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param key_file_dir: The folder where the private key information is
 stored.
                             This should be a secure folder.
        :param key_pair: A dictionary representing the Boto3 KeyPair object.
                         This is a high-level object that wraps key pair actions.
 Optional.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.key_pair = key_pair
        self.key_file_path: Optional[str] = None
        self.key_file_dir = key_file_dir

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPairWrapper":
        """
        Class method to create an instance of KeyPairWrapper using a new EC2
 client
        and a temporary directory for storing key files.

        :return: An instance of KeyPairWrapper.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client, tempfile.TemporaryDirectory())
```

```
    def delete(self, key_name: str) -> bool:
        """
        Deletes a key pair by its name.

        :param key_name: The name of the key pair to delete.
        :return: A boolean indicating whether the deletion was successful.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error in deleting the key pair, for
example,
                                if the key pair does not exist.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=key_name)
            logger.info(f"Successfully deleted key pair: {key_name}")
            self.key_pair = None
            return True
        except self.ec2_client.exceptions.ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Deletion failed for key pair: {key_name}")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidKeyPair.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"The key pair '{key_name}' does not exist and cannot be
deleted. "
                    "Please verify the key pair name and try again."
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteKeyPair AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Wrapper around delete_key che rimuove anche la chiave PEM privata di supporto.

```
pub async fn delete(self, ec2: &EC2, util: &Util) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
    if let Some(key_name) = self.key_pair.key_name() {
        ec2.delete_key_pair(key_name).await?;
        if let Some(key_path) = self.key_file_path() {
            if let Err(err) = util.remove(key_path) {
                eprintln!("Failed to remove {key_path:?} ({err:?})");
            }
        }
    }
    Ok(())
}
```

```
pub async fn delete_key_pair(&self, key_name: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
    let key_name: String = key_name.into();
    tracing::info!("Deleting key pair {key_name}");
    self.client
        .delete_key_pair()
        .key_name(key_name)
        .send()
        .await?;
    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento all'API SDK for DeleteKeyPairRust AWS .

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
TRY.
    lo_ec2->deletekeypair( iv_keyname = iv_key_name ).
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Amazon EC2 key pair deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DeleteKeyPairconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Delete an EC2 key pair.
    ///
    /// - Parameter keyPair: The name of the key pair to delete.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the key pair is deleted successfully; otherwise
    ///   `false`.
    func deleteKeyPair(keyPair: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.deleteKeyPair(
                input: DeleteKeyPairInput(
                    keyName: keyPair
                )
            )

            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Error deleting the key pair:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteKeyPairguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`DeleteLaunchTemplate`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteLaunchTemplate`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a launch template by name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
/// <returns>Async task.</returns>
public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
{
    try
    {
        await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
            new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
            {
                LaunchTemplateName = templateName
            });
    }
    catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
```

```
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
 "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Could not delete the template, the name
 {_launchTemplateName} was not found.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while deleting the template.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteLaunchTemplateconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un modello di avvio

In questo esempio viene eliminato il modello di avvio specificato.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 delete-launch-template --launch-template-id lt-0abcd290751193123
```

Output:

```
{
  "LaunchTemplate": {
      "LatestVersionNumber": 2,
      "LaunchTemplateId": "lt-0abcd290751193123",
      "LaunchTemplateName": "TestTemplate",
      "DefaultVersionNumber": 2,
      "CreatedBy": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root",
```

```
      "CreateTime": "2017-11-23T16:46:25.000Z"
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteLaunchTemplate AWS CLICommand Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand({
          LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        }),
      );
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteLaunchTemplateconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
```

```
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
that is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
```

```
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes a launch template.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name
            )
            self.delete_instance_profile(
                self.instance_profile_name, self.instance_role_name
            )
            log.info("Launch template %s deleted.", self.launch_template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteLaunchTemplate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DeleteNetworkAcl`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteNetworkAcl`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un ACL di rete

Questo esempio elimina l'ACL di rete specificato. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 delete-network-acl --network-acl-id acl-5fb85d36
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteNetworkAclin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina l'ACL di rete specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2NetworkAcl -NetworkAclId acl-12345678
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2NetworkAcl (DeleteNetworkAcl)" on Target
 "acl-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteNetworkAclin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina l'ACL di rete specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2NetworkAcl -NetworkAclId acl-12345678
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2NetworkAcl (DeleteNetworkAcl)" on Target
 "acl-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteNetworkAclin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteNetworkAclEntry`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteNetworkAclEntry`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una voce ACL di rete

Questo esempio elimina la regola di ingresso numero 100 dall'ACL di rete specificato. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 delete-network-acl-entry --network-acl-id acl-5fb85d36 --ingress --rule-
number 100
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteNetworkAclEntryin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove la regola specificata dall'ACL di rete specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2NetworkAclEntry -NetworkAclId acl-12345678 -Egress $false -RuleNumber
 100
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2NetworkAclEntry (DeleteNetworkAclEntry)" on
 Target "acl-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteNetworkAclEntryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove la regola specificata dall'ACL di rete specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2NetworkAclEntry -NetworkAclId acl-12345678 -Egress $false -RuleNumber
 100
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2NetworkAclEntry (DeleteNetworkAclEntry)" on
 Target "acl-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteNetworkAclEntryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteNetworkInterface`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteNetworkInterface`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un'interfaccia di rete

Questo esempio elimina l'interfaccia di rete specificata. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 delete-network-interface --network-interface-id eni-e5aa89a3
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteNetworkInterfacein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina l'interfaccia di rete specificata. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2NetworkInterface -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2NetworkInterface (DeleteNetworkInterface)" on
 Target "eni-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteNetworkInterfacein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina l'interfaccia di rete specificata. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2NetworkInterface -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2NetworkInterface (DeleteNetworkInterface)" on
 Target "eni-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteNetworkInterfacein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeletePlacementGroup`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeletePlacementGroup`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un gruppo di collocamenti

Questo comando di esempio elimina il gruppo di posizionamento specificato.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 delete-placement-group --group-name my-cluster
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeletePlacementGroupin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il gruppo di posizionamento specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2PlacementGroup -GroupName my-placement-group
```

Output:

```
Confirm
```

```
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2PlacementGroup (DeletePlacementGroup)" on Target
 "my-placement-group".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeletePlacementGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il gruppo di posizionamento specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2PlacementGroup -GroupName my-placement-group
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2PlacementGroup (DeletePlacementGroup)" on Target
 "my-placement-group".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeletePlacementGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteRoute`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteRoute`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un percorso

Questo esempio elimina la rotta specificata dalla tabella delle rotte specificata. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 delete-route --route-table-id rtb-22574640 --destination-cidr-
block 0.0.0.0/0
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteRoutein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la rotta specificata dalla tabella delle rotte specificata. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2Route -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -DestinationCidrBlock 0.0.0.0/0
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2Route (DeleteRoute)" on Target "rtb-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteRoutein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la rotta specificata dalla tabella delle rotte specificata. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2Route -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -DestinationCidrBlock 0.0.0.0/0
```

Output:

```
Confirm
```

```
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2Route (DeleteRoute)" on Target "rtb-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteRoutein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteRouteTable`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteRouteTable`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una tabella di percorsi

Questo esempio elimina la tabella di routing specificata. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 delete-route-table --route-table-id rtb-22574640
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteRouteTablein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la tabella di routing specificata. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2RouteTable -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
Confirm
```

```
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2RouteTable (DeleteRouteTable)" on Target
 "rtb-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteRouteTablein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la tabella di routing specificata. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2RouteTable -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2RouteTable (DeleteRouteTable)" on Target
 "rtb-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteRouteTablein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DeleteSecurityGroup`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteSecurityGroup`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteSecurityGroup(string groupId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response =
                await _amazonEC2.DeleteSecurityGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteSecurityGroupRequest { GroupId = groupId });
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidGroup.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Security Group {groupId} does not exist and cannot be
deleted. Please verify the ID and try again.");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete the security group because:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteSecurityGroupconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_delete_security_group
#
# This function deletes an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security
 group.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i security_group_id - The ID of the security group to delete.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_delete_security_group() {
  local security_group_id response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_delete_security_group"
    echo "Deletes an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group."
    echo "  -i security_group_id - The ID of the security group to delete."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
```

```
      i) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$security_group_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group ID with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 delete-security-group --group-id "$security_group_id" --
output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-security-group operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
```

```
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteSecurityGroup AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Delete a security group.
/*!
  \param securityGroupID: A security group ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::deleteSecurityGroup(const Aws::String &securityGroupID,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteSecurityGroupRequest request;

    request.SetGroupId(securityGroupID);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteSecurityGroupOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DeleteSecurityGroup(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete security group " << securityGroupID <<
                  ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted security group " << securityGroupID <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteSecurityGroupconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

[EC2-Classic] Per eliminare un gruppo di sicurezza

In questo esempio viene eliminato il gruppo di sicurezza denominato `MySecurityGroup`. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 delete-security-group --group-name MySecurityGroup
```

[EC2-VPC] Per eliminare un gruppo di sicurezza

In questo esempio viene eliminato il gruppo di sicurezza con ID `sg-903004f8`. Nota che non puoi fare riferimento a un gruppo di sicurezza per EC2 -VPC per nome. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 delete-security-group --group-id sg-903004f8
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo dei gruppi di sicurezza nella Guida per l'utente dell'Interfaccia a riga di comando AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DeleteSecurityGroupReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an EC2 security group asynchronously.
     *
```

```
     * @param groupId the ID of the security group to delete
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the security group is
 deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteEC2SecGroupAsync(String groupId) {
        DeleteSecurityGroupRequest request = DeleteSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
            .groupId(groupId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteSecurityGroupResponse> response =
 getAsyncClient().deleteSecurityGroup(request);
        return response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete security group with
 Id " + groupId, ex);
            } else if (resp == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No response received for deleting
 security group with Id " + groupId);
            }
        }).thenApply(resp -> null);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteSecurityGroupconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteSecurityGroupCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Deletes a security group.
 * @param {{ groupId: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ groupId }) => {
```

```
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new DeleteSecurityGroupCommand({
    GroupId: groupId,
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Security group deleted successfully.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidGroupId.Malformed") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Please provide a valid GroupId.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteSecurityGroupconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteEC2SecGroup(groupIdVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteSecurityGroupRequest {
            groupId = groupIdVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.deleteSecurityGroup(request)
        println("Successfully deleted Security Group with id $groupIdVal")
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteSecurityGroupconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il gruppo di sicurezza specificato per EC2 -VPC. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupId sg-12345678
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2SecurityGroup (DeleteSecurityGroup)" on Target
 "sg-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elimina il gruppo di sicurezza specificato per -Classic. EC2

```
Remove-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupName my-security-group -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteSecurityGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il gruppo di sicurezza specificato per EC2 -VPC. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupId sg-12345678
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2SecurityGroup (DeleteSecurityGroup)" on Target
 "sg-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elimina il gruppo di sicurezza specificato per -Classic. EC2

```
Remove-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupName my-security-group -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteSecurityGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SecurityGroupWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client, security_group: Optional[str] =
 None):
        """
        Initializes the SecurityGroupWrapper with an EC2 client and an optional
 security group ID.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param security_group: The ID of a security group to manage. This is a
 high-level identifier
                               that represents the security group.
```

```
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.security_group = security_group

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SecurityGroupWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SecurityGroupWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of SecurityGroupWrapper initialized with the default
EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def delete(self, security_group_id: str) -> bool:
        """
        Deletes the specified security group.

        :param security_group_id: The ID of the security group to delete.
Required.

        :returns: True if the deletion is successful.
        :raises ClientError: If the security group cannot be deleted due to an
AWS service error.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_security_group(GroupId=security_group_id)
            logger.info(f"Successfully deleted security group
'{security_group_id}'")
            return True
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Deletion failed for security group
'{security_group_id}'")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]

            if error_code == "InvalidGroup.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Security group '{security_group_id}' cannot be deleted
because it does not exist."
                )
            elif error_code == "DependencyViolation":
                logger.error(
```

```
                    f"Security group '{security_group_id}' cannot be deleted
because it is still in use."
                    " Verify that it is:"
                    "\n\t- Detached from resources"
                    "\n\t- Removed from references in other groups"
                    "\n\t- Removed from VPC's as a default group"
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteSecurityGroup AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   pub async fn delete_security_group(&self, group_id: &str) -> Result<(),
EC2Error> {
       tracing::info!("Deleting security group {group_id}");
       self.client
           .delete_security_group()
           .group_id(group_id)
           .send()
           .await?;
       Ok(())
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento DeleteSecurityGroupall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        lo_ec2->deletesecuritygroup( iv_groupid = iv_security_group_id ).
        MESSAGE 'Security group deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DeleteSecurityGroupconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Delete a security group.
    ///
    /// - Parameter groupId: The ID of the security group to delete.
    ///
```

```
    /// - Returns: `true` on successful deletion; `false` on error.
    func deleteSecurityGroup(groupId: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.deleteSecurityGroup(
                input: DeleteSecurityGroupInput(
                    groupId: groupId
                )
            )

            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Error deleting the security group:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteSecurityGroupguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`DeleteSnapshot`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteSnapshot`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare uno snapshot

Questo comando di esempio elimina uno snapshot con ID `snap-1234567890abcdef0`. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 delete-snapshot --snapshot-id snap-1234567890abcdef0
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteSnapshot AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina l'istantanea specificata. Viene richiesta una conferma prima di procedere con l'operazione, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2Snapshot -SnapshotId snap-12345678
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2Snapshot (DeleteSnapshot)" on target
 "snap-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteSnapshotin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina l'istantanea specificata. Viene richiesta una conferma prima di procedere con l'operazione, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2Snapshot -SnapshotId snap-12345678
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2Snapshot (DeleteSnapshot)" on target
 "snap-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteSnapshotin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn delete_snapshot(client: &Client, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client.delete_snapshot().snapshot_id(id).send().await?;

    println!("Deleted");

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento DeleteSnapshotall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`DeleteSpotDatafeedSubscription`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteSpotDatafeedSubscription`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per annullare un abbonamento al data feed di istanze Spot

Questo comando di esempio elimina un abbonamento al feed di dati Spot per l'account. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 delete-spot-datafeed-subscription
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteSpotDatafeedSubscription AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il feed di dati dell'istanza Spot. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription
 (DeleteSpotDatafeedSubscription)" on Target "".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteSpotDatafeedSubscriptionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il feed di dati dell'istanza Spot. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription
 (DeleteSpotDatafeedSubscription)" on Target "".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteSpotDatafeedSubscriptionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteSubnet`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteSubnet`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una sottorete

Questo esempio elimina la sottorete specificata. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 delete-subnet --subnet-id subnet-9d4a7b6c
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteSubnetin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la sottorete specificata. Viene richiesta una conferma prima di procedere con l'operazione, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2Subnet -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2Subnet (DeleteSubnet)" on Target
 "subnet-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteSubnetin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la sottorete specificata. Viene richiesta una conferma prima di procedere con l'operazione, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2Subnet -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2Subnet (DeleteSubnet)" on Target
 "subnet-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteSubnetin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteTags`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteTags`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: eliminare un tag da una risorsa

L'`delete-tags`esempio seguente elimina il tag `Stack=Test` dall'immagine specificata. Quando specificate sia un valore che un nome di chiave, il tag viene eliminato solo se il valore del tag corrisponde al valore specificato.

```
aws ec2 delete-tags \
    --resources ami-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --tags Key=Stack,Value=Test
```

È facoltativo specificare il valore per un tag. L'`delete-tags`esempio seguente elimina il tag con il nome della chiave `purpose` dall'istanza specificata, indipendentemente dal valore del tag.

```
aws ec2 delete-tags \
    --resources i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --tags Key=purpose
```

Se specificate la stringa vuota come valore del tag, il tag viene eliminato solo se il valore del tag è la stringa vuota. L'`delete-tags`esempio seguente specifica la stringa vuota come valore del tag da eliminare.

```
aws ec2 delete-tags \
    --resources i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --tags Key=Name,Value=
```

Esempio 2: Per eliminare un tag da più risorse

L'`delete-tags`esempio seguente elimina il tag``Purpose=test`` sia da un'istanza che da un AMI. Come mostrato nell'esempio precedente, è possibile omettere il valore del tag dal comando.

```
aws ec2 delete-tags \
    --resources i-1234567890abcdef0 ami-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --tags Key=Purpose
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteTags AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il tag specificato dalla risorsa specificata, indipendentemente dal valore del tag. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
Remove-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag @{ Key="myTag" } -Force
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio elimina il tag specificato dalla risorsa specificata, ma solo se il valore del tag corrisponde. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
Remove-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag @{ Key="myTag";Value="myTagValue" } -
Force
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio elimina il tag specificato dalla risorsa specificata, indipendentemente dal valore del tag.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "myTag"

Remove-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag $tag -Force
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio elimina il tag specificato dalla risorsa specificata, ma solo se il valore del tag corrisponde.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "myTag"
$tag.Value = "myTagValue"

Remove-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag $tag -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il tag specificato dalla risorsa specificata, indipendentemente dal valore del tag. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
Remove-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag @{ Key="myTag" } -Force
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio elimina il tag specificato dalla risorsa specificata, ma solo se il valore del tag corrisponde. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
Remove-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag @{ Key="myTag";Value="myTagValue" } -
Force
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio elimina il tag specificato dalla risorsa specificata, indipendentemente dal valore del tag.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "myTag"

Remove-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag $tag -Force
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio elimina il tag specificato dalla risorsa specificata, ma solo se il valore del tag corrisponde.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "myTag"
$tag.Value = "myTagValue"

Remove-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag $tag -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteVolume`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteVolume`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un volume

Questo comando di esempio elimina un volume disponibile con l'ID del volume di`vol-049df61146c4d7901`. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 delete-volume --volume-id vol-049df61146c4d7901
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteVolumein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio scollega il volume specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2Volume (DeleteVolume)" on target
 "vol-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteVolumein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio scollega il volume specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2Volume (DeleteVolume)" on target
 "vol-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteVolumein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DeleteVpc`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteVpc`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un VPC

Questo esempio elimina il VPC specificato. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 delete-vpc --vpc-id vpc-a01106c2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteVpcin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * @param string $vpcId
     * @return void
     */
    public function deleteVpc(string $vpcId)
    {
        try {
            $this->ec2Client->deleteVpc([
                "VpcId" => $vpcId,
            ]);
        }catch(Ec2Exception $caught){
```

```
            echo "There was a problem deleting the VPC: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteVpcconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il VPC specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2Vpc -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2Vpc (DeleteVpc)" on Target "vpc-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteVpcin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il VPC specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2Vpc -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
```

```
Performing operation "Remove-EC2Vpc (DeleteVpc)" on Target "vpc-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteVpcin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class VpcWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Amazon Virtual
 Private Cloud actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the VpcWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "VpcWrapper":
        """
        Creates a VpcWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of VpcWrapper initialized with the default EC2
 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)
```

```
    def delete(self, vpc_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the specified VPC.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_vpc(VpcId=vpc_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete VPC %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                vpc_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteVpc AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteVpcEndpoints`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteVpcEndpoints`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un endpoint

Questo esempio elimina gli endpoint vpce-aa22bb33 e vpce-1a2b3c4d. Se il comando ha esito positivo o negativo in parte, viene restituito un elenco di elementi non riusciti. Se il comando ha esito positivo, l'elenco restituito è vuoto.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 delete-vpc-endpoints --vpc-endpoint-ids vpce-aa22bb33 vpce-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
{
  "Unsuccessful": []
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteVpcEndpoints AWS CLICommand Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * @param string $vpcEndpointId
     * @return void
     */
    public function deleteVpcEndpoint(string $vpcEndpointId)
    {
        try {
            $this->ec2Client->deleteVpcEndpoints([
                "VpcEndpointIds" => [$vpcEndpointId],
            ]);
        }catch (Ec2Exception $caught){
            echo "There was a problem deleting the VPC Endpoint: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteVpcEndpointsconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class VpcWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Amazon Virtual
 Private Cloud actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the VpcWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "VpcWrapper":
        """
        Creates a VpcWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of VpcWrapper initialized with the default EC2
 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def delete_vpc_endpoints(self, vpc_endpoint_ids: list[str]) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the specified VPC endpoints.

        :param vpc_endpoint_ids: A list of IDs of the VPC endpoints to delete.
        """
```

```
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_vpc_endpoints(VpcEndpointIds=vpc_endpoint_ids)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete VPC endpoints %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                vpc_endpoint_ids,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteVpcEndpoints AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DeleteVpnConnection`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteVpnConnection`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una connessione VPN

Questo esempio elimina la connessione VPN specificata. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 delete-vpn-connection --vpn-connection-id vpn-40f41529
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteVpnConnectionin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina la connessione VPN specificata. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2VpnConnection -VpnConnectionId vpn-12345678
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2VpnConnection (DeleteVpnConnection)" on Target
 "vpn-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteVpnConnectionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina la connessione VPN specificata. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2VpnConnection -VpnConnectionId vpn-12345678
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2VpnConnection (DeleteVpnConnection)" on Target
 "vpn-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteVpnConnectionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteVpnConnectionRoute`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteVpnConnectionRoute`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una route statica da una connessione VPN

Questo esempio elimina la route statica specificata dalla connessione VPN specificata. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 delete-vpn-connection-route --vpn-connection-id vpn-40f41529 --
destination-cidr-block 11.12.0.0/16
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteVpnConnectionRoutein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove la route statica specificata dalla connessione VPN specificata. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2VpnConnectionRoute -VpnConnectionId vpn-12345678 -DestinationCidrBlock
 11.12.0.0/16
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2VpnConnectionRoute (DeleteVpnConnectionRoute)" on
 Target "vpn-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteVpnConnectionRoutein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove la route statica specificata dalla connessione VPN specificata. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2VpnConnectionRoute -VpnConnectionId vpn-12345678 -DestinationCidrBlock
 11.12.0.0/16
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2VpnConnectionRoute (DeleteVpnConnectionRoute)" on
 Target "vpn-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteVpnConnectionRoutein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteVpnGateway`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteVpnGateway`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un gateway privato virtuale

Questo esempio elimina il gateway privato virtuale specificato. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 delete-vpn-gateway --vpn-gateway-id vgw-9a4cacf3
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteVpnGatewayin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il gateway privato virtuale specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2VpnGateway -VpnGatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2VpnGateway (DeleteVpnGateway)" on Target
 "vgw-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteVpnGatewayin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il gateway privato virtuale specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2VpnGateway -VpnGatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2VpnGateway (DeleteVpnGateway)" on Target
 "vgw-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteVpnGatewayin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeregisterImage`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeregisterImage`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per annullare la registrazione di un AMI

Questo esempio annulla la registrazione dell'AMI specificato. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 deregister-image --image-id ami-4fa54026
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeregisterImagein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio annulla la registrazione dell'AMI specificato.

```
Unregister-EC2Image -ImageId ami-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeregisterImagein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio annulla la registrazione dell'AMI specificato.

```
Unregister-EC2Image -ImageId ami-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeregisterImagein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeAccountAttributes`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeAccountAttributes`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere tutti gli attributi del tuo account AWS

Questo esempio descrive gli attributi del tuo AWS account.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-account-attributes
```

Output:

```
{
    "AccountAttributes": [
        {
            "AttributeName": "vpc-max-security-groups-per-interface",
            "AttributeValues": [
                {
                    "AttributeValue": "5"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "AttributeName": "max-instances",
            "AttributeValues": [
                {
                    "AttributeValue": "20"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "AttributeName": "supported-platforms",
            "AttributeValues": [
                {
                    "AttributeValue": "EC2"
                },
                {
                    "AttributeValue": "VPC"
                }
            ]
        },
```

```
        {
            "AttributeName": "default-vpc",
            "AttributeValues": [
                {
                    "AttributeValue": "none"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "AttributeName": "max-elastic-ips",
            "AttributeValues": [
                {
                    "AttributeValue": "5"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "AttributeName": "vpc-max-elastic-ips",
            "AttributeValues": [
                {
                    "AttributeValue": "5"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

Per descrivere un singolo attributo per il tuo AWS account

Questo esempio descrive l'`supported-platforms`attributo del tuo AWS account.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-account-attributes --attribute-names supported-platforms
```

Output:

```
{
    "AccountAttributes": [
        {
            "AttributeName": "supported-platforms",
            "AttributeValues": [
```

```
                {
                    "AttributeValue": "EC2"
                },
                {
                    "AttributeValue": "VPC"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAccountAttributes AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive se è possibile avviare istanze in EC2 -Classic e EC2 -VPC nella regione o solo in -VPC. EC2

```
(Get-EC2AccountAttribute -AttributeName supported-platforms).AttributeValues
```

Output:

```
AttributeValue
--------------
EC2
VPC
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive il tuo VPC predefinito o è «nessuno» se non hai un VPC predefinito nella regione.

```
(Get-EC2AccountAttribute -AttributeName default-vpc).AttributeValues
```

Output:

```
AttributeValue
--------------
vpc-12345678
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive il numero massimo di istanze On-Demand che è possibile eseguire.

```
(Get-EC2AccountAttribute -AttributeName max-instances).AttributeValues
```

Output:

```
AttributeValue
--------------
20
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAccountAttributesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive se è possibile avviare istanze in EC2 -Classic e EC2 -VPC nella regione o solo in -VPC. EC2

```
(Get-EC2AccountAttribute -AttributeName supported-platforms).AttributeValues
```

Output:

```
AttributeValue
--------------
EC2
VPC
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive il tuo VPC predefinito o è «nessuno» se non hai un VPC predefinito nella regione.

```
(Get-EC2AccountAttribute -AttributeName default-vpc).AttributeValues
```

Output:

```
AttributeValue
--------------
vpc-12345678
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive il numero massimo di istanze On-Demand che è possibile eseguire.

```
(Get-EC2AccountAttribute -AttributeName max-instances).AttributeValues
```

Output:

```
AttributeValue
--------------
20
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAccountAttributesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DescribeAddresses`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeAddresses`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Describe all Elastic IP addresses.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::describeAddresses(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAddressesRequest request;
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAddressesOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeAddresses(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << std::left << std::setw(20) << "InstanceId" <<
```

```
                  std::setw(15) << "Public IP" << std::setw(10) << "Domain" <<
                  std::setw(30) << "Allocation ID" << std::setw(25) <<
                  "NIC ID" << std::endl;

        const Aws::Vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Address> &addresses =
 outcome.GetResult().GetAddresses();
        for (const auto &address: addresses) {
            Aws::String domainString =
                    Aws::EC2::Model::DomainTypeMapper::GetNameForDomainType(
                            address.GetDomain());

            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(20) <<
                      address.GetInstanceId() << std::setw(15) <<
                      address.GetPublicIp() << std::setw(10) << domainString <<
                      std::setw(30) << address.GetAllocationId() << std::setw(25)
                      << address.GetNetworkInterfaceId() << std::endl;
        }
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe Elastic IP addresses:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAddressesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per recuperare i dettagli di tutti gli indirizzi IP elastici

Nell'esempio di `describe addresses` seguente vengono visualizzati tutti i dettagli relativi agli indirizzi IP elastici.

```
aws ec2 describe-addresses
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "Addresses": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "PublicIp": "198.51.100.0",
            "PublicIpv4Pool": "amazon",
            "Domain": "standard"
        },
        {
            "Domain": "vpc",
            "PublicIpv4Pool": "amazon",
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-12345678",
            "AssociationId": "eipassoc-12345678",
            "NetworkInterfaceOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "PublicIp": "203.0.113.0",
            "AllocationId": "eipalloc-12345678",
            "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.1.241"
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: per recuperare i dettagli degli indirizzi IP elastici per EC2 -VPC

Nell'esempio di `describe-addresses` seguente vengono visualizzati i dettagli relativi agli indirizzi IP elastici utilizzati per le istanze in un VPC.

```
aws ec2 describe-addresses \
    --filters "Name=domain,Values=vpc"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Addresses": [
        {
            "Domain": "vpc",
            "PublicIpv4Pool": "amazon",
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-12345678",
            "AssociationId": "eipassoc-12345678",
            "NetworkInterfaceOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "PublicIp": "203.0.113.0",
            "AllocationId": "eipalloc-12345678",
            "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.1.241"
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 3: per recuperare i dettagli di un indirizzo IP elastico specificato dall'ID di allocazione

L'`describe-addresses`esempio seguente visualizza i dettagli sull'indirizzo IP elastico con l'ID di allocazione specificato, associato a un'istanza in EC2 -VPC.

```
aws ec2 describe-addresses \
    --allocation-ids eipalloc-282d9641
```

Output:

```
{
    "Addresses": [
        {
            "Domain": "vpc",
            "PublicIpv4Pool": "amazon",
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-1a2b3c4d",
            "AssociationId": "eipassoc-123abc12",
            "NetworkInterfaceOwnerId": "1234567891012",
            "PublicIp": "203.0.113.25",
            "AllocationId": "eipalloc-282d9641",
            "PrivateIpAddress": "10.251.50.12"
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 4: per recuperare i dettagli di un indirizzo IP elastico specificato dall'indirizzo IP privato del VPC

L'`describe-addresses`esempio seguente mostra i dettagli sull'indirizzo IP elastico associato a un particolare indirizzo IP privato in EC2 -VPC.

```
aws ec2 describe-addresses \
    --filters "Name=private-ip-address,Values=10.251.50.12"
```

Esempio 5: per recuperare i dettagli sugli indirizzi IP elastici in -Classic EC2

TThe l'`describe-addresses`esempio seguente mostra i dettagli sugli indirizzi IP elastici da utilizzare in EC2 -Classic.

```
aws ec2 describe-addresses \
    --filters "Name=domain,Values=standard"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Addresses": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "PublicIp": "203.0.110.25",
            "PublicIpv4Pool": "amazon",
            "Domain": "standard"
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 6: per recuperare i dettagli di un indirizzo IP elastico specificato dall'indirizzo IP pubblico

L'`describe-addresses`esempio seguente visualizza i dettagli sull'indirizzo IP elastico con il valore`203.0.110.25`, che è associato a un'istanza in EC2 -Classic.

```
aws ec2 describe-addresses \
    --public-ips 203.0.110.25
```

Output:

```
{
    "Addresses": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "PublicIp": "203.0.110.25",
            "PublicIpv4Pool": "amazon",
            "Domain": "standard"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAddresses AWS CLICommand Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DescribeAddressesCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Describes the specified Elastic IP addresses or all of your Elastic IP
 addresses.
 * @param {{ allocationId: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ allocationId }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new DescribeAddressesCommand({
    // You can omit this property to show all addresses.
    AllocationIds: [allocationId],
  });

  try {
    const { Addresses } = await client.send(command);
    const addressList = Addresses.map((address) => ` • ${address.PublicIp}`);
    console.log("Elastic IP addresses:");
    console.log(addressList.join("\n"));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidAllocationID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Please provide a valid AllocationId.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAddressesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'indirizzo IP elastico specificato per le istanze in EC2 - Classic.

```
Get-EC2Address -AllocationId eipalloc-12345678
```

Output:

```
AllocationId            : eipalloc-12345678
AssociationId           : eipassoc-12345678
Domain                  : vpc
InstanceId              : i-87654321
NetworkInterfaceId      : eni-12345678
NetworkInterfaceOwnerId : 12345678
PrivateIpAddress        : 10.0.2.172
PublicIp                : 198.51.100.2
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive gli indirizzi IP elastici per le istanze in un VPC. Questa sintassi richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
Get-EC2Address -Filter @{ Name="domain";Values="vpc" }
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive l'indirizzo IP elastico specificato per le istanze in EC2 - Classic.

```
Get-EC2Address -PublicIp 203.0.113.17
```

Output:

```
AllocationId            :
AssociationId           :
Domain                  : standard
```

```
InstanceId              : i-12345678
NetworkInterfaceId      :
NetworkInterfaceOwnerId :
PrivateIpAddress        :
PublicIp                : 203.0.113.17
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio descrive gli indirizzi IP elastici per le istanze in -Classic. EC2 Questa sintassi richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
Get-EC2Address -Filter @{ Name="domain";Values="standard" }
```

Esempio 5: questo esempio descrive tutti i tuoi indirizzi IP elastici.

```
Get-EC2Address
```

Esempio 6: questo esempio restituisce l'IP pubblico e privato per l'ID dell'istanza fornito nel filtro

```
Get-EC2Address -Region eu-west-1 -Filter @{Name="instance-
id";Values="i-0c12d3f4f567ffb89"} | Select-Object PrivateIpAddress, PublicIp
```

Output:

```
PrivateIpAddress PublicIp
---------------- --------
10.0.0.99        63.36.5.227
```

Esempio 7: questo esempio recupera tutto l'Elastic IPs con il relativo ID di allocazione, l'ID di associazione e gli ID di istanza

```
Get-EC2Address -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object InstanceId, AssociationId,
 AllocationId, PublicIp
```

Output:

```
InstanceId          AssociationId              AllocationId
 PublicIp
----------          -------------              ------------
 --------
```

```
                                                    eipalloc-012e3b456789e1fad
 17.212.120.178
i-0c123dfd3415bac67 eipassoc-0e123456bb7890bdb eipalloc-01cd23ebf45f7890c
 17.212.124.77
                                                    eipalloc-012345678eeabcfad
 17.212.225.7
i-0123d405c67e89a0c eipassoc-0c123b456783966ba eipalloc-0123cdd456a8f7892
 37.216.52.173
i-0f1bf2f34c5678d09 eipassoc-0e12934568a952d96 eipalloc-0e1c23e4d5e6789e4
 37.218.222.278
i-012e3cb4df567e8aa eipassoc-0d1b2fa4d67d03810 eipalloc-0123f456f78a01b58
 37.210.82.27
i-0123bcf4b567890e1 eipassoc-01d2345f678903fb1 eipalloc-0e1db23cfef5c45c7
 37.215.222.270
```

Esempio 8: Questo esempio recupera l'elenco di indirizzi EC2 IP che corrispondono alla chiave di tag «Category» con il valore «Prod»

```
Get-EC2Address -Filter @{Name="tag:Category";Values="Prod"}
```

Output:

```
AllocationId            : eipalloc-0123f456f81a01b58
AssociationId           : eipassoc-0d1b23a456d103810
CustomerOwnedIp         :
CustomerOwnedIpv4Pool   :
Domain                  : vpc
InstanceId              : i-012e3cb4df567e1aa
NetworkBorderGroup      : eu-west-1
NetworkInterfaceId      : eni-0123f41d5a60d5f40
NetworkInterfaceOwnerId : 123456789012
PrivateIpAddress        : 192.168.1.84
PublicIp                : 34.250.81.29
PublicIpv4Pool          : amazon
Tags                    : {Category, Name}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAddressesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'indirizzo IP elastico specificato per le istanze in EC2 - Classic.

```
Get-EC2Address -AllocationId eipalloc-12345678
```

Output:

```
AllocationId            : eipalloc-12345678
AssociationId           : eipassoc-12345678
Domain                  : vpc
InstanceId              : i-87654321
NetworkInterfaceId      : eni-12345678
NetworkInterfaceOwnerId : 12345678
PrivateIpAddress        : 10.0.2.172
PublicIp                : 198.51.100.2
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive gli indirizzi IP elastici per le istanze in un VPC. Questa sintassi richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
Get-EC2Address -Filter @{ Name="domain";Values="vpc" }
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive l'indirizzo IP elastico specificato per le istanze in EC2 -Classic.

```
Get-EC2Address -PublicIp 203.0.113.17
```

Output:

```
AllocationId            :
AssociationId           :
Domain                  : standard
InstanceId              : i-12345678
NetworkInterfaceId      :
NetworkInterfaceOwnerId :
PrivateIpAddress        :
PublicIp                : 203.0.113.17
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio descrive gli indirizzi IP elastici per le istanze in -Classic. EC2 Questa sintassi richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
Get-EC2Address -Filter @{ Name="domain";Values="standard" }
```

Esempio 5: questo esempio descrive tutti i tuoi indirizzi IP elastici.

```
Get-EC2Address
```

Esempio 6: questo esempio restituisce l'IP pubblico e privato per l'ID dell'istanza fornito nel filtro

```
Get-EC2Address -Region eu-west-1 -Filter @{Name="instance-
id";Values="i-0c12d3f4f567ffb89"} | Select-Object PrivateIpAddress, PublicIp
```

Output:

```
PrivateIpAddress PublicIp
---------------- --------
10.0.0.99        63.36.5.227
```

Esempio 7: questo esempio recupera tutto l'Elastic IPs con il relativo ID di allocazione, l'ID di associazione e gli ID di istanza

```
Get-EC2Address -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object InstanceId, AssociationId,
 AllocationId, PublicIp
```

Output:

```
InstanceId          AssociationId              AllocationId
 PublicIp
----------          -------------              ------------
 --------
                                               eipalloc-012e3b456789e1fad
 17.212.120.178
i-0c123dfd3415bac67 eipassoc-0e123456bb7890bdb eipalloc-01cd23ebf45f7890c
 17.212.124.77
                                               eipalloc-012345678eeabcfad
 17.212.225.7
i-0123d405c67e89a0c eipassoc-0c123b456783966ba eipalloc-0123cdd456a8f7892
 37.216.52.173
i-0f1bf2f34c5678d09 eipassoc-0e12934568a952d96 eipalloc-0e1c23e4d5e6789e4
 37.218.222.278
i-012e3cb4df567e8aa eipassoc-0d1b2fa4d67d03810 eipalloc-0123f456f78a01b58
 37.210.82.27
```

```
i-0123bcf4b567890e1 eipassoc-01d2345f678903fb1 eipalloc-0e1db23cfef5c45c7
 37.215.222.270
```

Esempio 8: Questo esempio recupera l'elenco di indirizzi EC2 IP che corrispondono alla chiave di tag «Category» con il valore «Prod»

```
Get-EC2Address -Filter @{Name="tag:Category";Values="Prod"}
```

Output:

```
AllocationId            : eipalloc-0123f456f81a01b58
AssociationId           : eipassoc-0d1b23a456d103810
CustomerOwnedIp         :
CustomerOwnedIpv4Pool   :
Domain                  : vpc
InstanceId              : i-012e3cb4df567e1aa
NetworkBorderGroup      : eu-west-1
NetworkInterfaceId      : eni-0123f41d5a60d5f40
NetworkInterfaceOwnerId : 123456789012
PrivateIpAddress        : 192.168.1.84
PublicIp                : 34.250.81.29
PublicIpv4Pool          : amazon
Tags                    : {Category, Name}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAddressesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describeaddresses( ).                       "
oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
```

```
        DATA(lt_addresses) = oo_result->get_addresses( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about Elastic IP addresses.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DescribeAddressesconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeAvailabilityZones`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeAvailabilityZones`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
 Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        try
        {
            var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
```

```
                new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
            return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z =>
 z.ZoneName).ToList();
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An Amazon EC2 error occurred while listing
 availability zones.: {ec2Exception.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while listing availability
 zones.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAvailabilityZonesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! DescribeAvailabilityZones
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
int AwsDoc::EC2::describeAvailabilityZones(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest request;
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAvailabilityZonesOutcome outcome =
ec2Client.DescribeAvailabilityZones(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << std::left <<
                  std::setw(32) << "ZoneName" <<
                  std::setw(20) << "State" <<
                  std::setw(32) << "Region" << std::endl;

        const auto &zones =
                outcome.GetResult().GetAvailabilityZones();

        for (const auto &zone: zones) {
            Aws::String stateString =

Aws::EC2::Model::AvailabilityZoneStateMapper::GetNameForAvailabilityZoneState(
                            zone.GetState());
            std::cout << std::left <<
                      std::setw(32) << zone.GetZoneName() <<
                      std::setw(20) << stateString <<
                      std::setw(32) << zone.GetRegionName() << std::endl;
        }
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe availability zones:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAvailabilityZonesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere le zone di disponibilità

In questo esempio di `describe-availability-zones` vengono mostrati i dettagli della zona di disponibilità disponibili a te. La risposta include le zone di disponibilità solo per la

regione attuale. In questo esempio si utilizza la regione predefinita del profilo `us-west-2` (Oregon).

```
aws ec2 describe-availability-zones
```

Output:

```
{
    "AvailabilityZones": [
        {
            "State": "available",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required",
            "Messages": [],
            "RegionName": "us-west-2",
            "ZoneName": "us-west-2a",
            "ZoneId": "usw2-az1",
            "GroupName": "us-west-2",
            "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-west-2"
        },
        {
            "State": "available",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required",
            "Messages": [],
            "RegionName": "us-west-2",
            "ZoneName": "us-west-2b",
            "ZoneId": "usw2-az2",
            "GroupName": "us-west-2",
            "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-west-2"
        },
        {
            "State": "available",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required",
            "Messages": [],
            "RegionName": "us-west-2",
            "ZoneName": "us-west-2c",
            "ZoneId": "usw2-az3",
            "GroupName": "us-west-2",
            "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-west-2"
        },
        {
            "State": "available",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required",
            "Messages": [],
```

```
            "RegionName": "us-west-2",
            "ZoneName": "us-west-2d",
            "ZoneId": "usw2-az4",
            "GroupName": "us-west-2",
            "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-west-2"
        },
        {
            "State": "available",
            "OptInStatus": "opted-in",
            "Messages": [],
            "RegionName": "us-west-2",
            "ZoneName": "us-west-2-lax-1a",
            "ZoneId": "usw2-lax1-az1",
            "GroupName": "us-west-2-lax-1",
            "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-west-2-lax-1"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAvailabilityZones AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive le zone di disponibilità disponibili per la regione corrente.

```
Get-EC2AvailabilityZone
```

Output:

```
Messages    RegionName    State        ZoneName
--------    ----------    -----        --------
{}          us-west-2     available    us-west-2a
{}          us-west-2     available    us-west-2b
{}          us-west-2     available    us-west-2c
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutte le zone di disponibilità che si trovano in uno stato compromesso. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
Get-EC2AvailabilityZone -Filter @{ Name="state";Values="impaired" }
```

Esempio 3: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare il filtro.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = "impaired"

Get-EC2AvailabilityZone -Filter $filter
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAvailabilityZonesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive le zone di disponibilità disponibili per la regione corrente.

```
Get-EC2AvailabilityZone
```

Output:

```
Messages    RegionName    State        ZoneName
--------    ----------    -----        --------
{}          us-west-2     available    us-west-2a
{}          us-west-2     available    us-west-2b
{}          us-west-2     available    us-west-2c
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutte le zone di disponibilità che si trovano in uno stato compromesso. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
Get-EC2AvailabilityZone -Filter @{ Name="state";Values="impaired" }
```

Esempio 3: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare il filtro.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = "impaired"
```

```
Get-EC2AvailabilityZone -Filter $filter
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAvailabilityZonesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
 created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
 that is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
```

```
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def get_availability_zones(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
            log.info(f"Retrieved {len(zones)} availability zones: {zones}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to retrieve availability zones.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAvailabilityZones AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describeavailabilityzones( ).
 " oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_zones) = oo_result->get_availabilityzones( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about Availability Zones.' TYPE 'I'.

      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DescribeAvailabilityZonesconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzare **`DescribeBundleTasks`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeBundleTasks`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere le attività del pacchetto

Questo esempio descrive tutte le attività del pacchetto.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-bundle-tasks
```

Output:

```
{
  "BundleTasks": [
    {
      "UpdateTime": "2015-09-15T13:26:54.000Z",
      "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
      "Storage": {
        "S3": {
            "Prefix": "winami",
            "Bucket": "bundletasks"
        }
      },
      "State": "bundling",
      "StartTime": "2015-09-15T13:24:35.000Z",
      "Progress": "3%",
      "BundleId": "bun-2a4e041c"
    }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeBundleTasks AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'attività di bundle specificata.

```
Get-EC2BundleTask -BundleId bun-12345678
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive le attività del pacchetto il cui stato è «completo» o «non riuscito».

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = @( "complete", "failed" )

Get-EC2BundleTask -Filter $filter
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeBundleTasksin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'attività di bundle specificata.

```
Get-EC2BundleTask -BundleId bun-12345678
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive le attività del pacchetto il cui stato è «completo» o «non riuscito».

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = @( "complete", "failed" )

Get-EC2BundleTask -Filter $filter
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeBundleTasksin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeCapacityReservations`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeCapacityReservations`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per descrivere una o più delle vostre prenotazioni di capacità

L'`describe-capacity-reservations`esempio seguente mostra i dettagli su tutte le prenotazioni di capacità nella AWS regione corrente.

```
aws ec2 describe-capacity-reservations
```

Output:

```
{
    "CapacityReservations": [
        {
            "CapacityReservationId": "cr-1234abcd56EXAMPLE ",
            "OwnerId": "123456789111",
            "CapacityReservationArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-
east-1:123456789111:capacity-reservation/cr-1234abcd56EXAMPLE",
            "AvailabilityZoneId": "use1-az2",
            "InstanceType": "c5.large",
            "InstancePlatform": "Linux/UNIX",
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
            "Tenancy": "default",
            "TotalInstanceCount": 1,
            "AvailableInstanceCount": 1,
            "EbsOptimized": true,
            "EphemeralStorage": false,
            "State": "active",
            "StartDate": "2024-10-23T15:00:24+00:00",
            "EndDateType": "unlimited",
            "InstanceMatchCriteria": "open",
            "CreateDate": "2024-10-23T15:00:24+00:00",
            "Tags": [],
            "CapacityAllocations": []
        },
        {
            "CapacityReservationId": "cr-abcdEXAMPLE9876ef ",
            "OwnerId": "123456789111",
            "CapacityReservationArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-
east-1:123456789111:capacity-reservation/cr-abcdEXAMPLE9876ef",
            "AvailabilityZoneId": "use1-az2",
            "InstanceType": "c4.large",
            "InstancePlatform": "Linux/UNIX",
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
            "Tenancy": "default",
            "TotalInstanceCount": 1,
            "AvailableInstanceCount": 1,
            "EbsOptimized": true,
            "EphemeralStorage": false,
            "State": "cancelled",
```

```
            "StartDate": "2024-10-23T15:01:03+00:00",
            "EndDateType": "unlimited",
            "InstanceMatchCriteria": "open",
            "CreateDate": "2024-10-23T15:01:02+00:00",
            "Tags": [],
            "CapacityAllocations": []
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: Per descrivere una o più delle tue prenotazioni di capacità

L'`describe-capacity-reservations`esempio seguente mostra i dettagli sulla prenotazione di capacità specificata.

```
aws ec2 describe-capacity-reservations \
    --capacity-reservation-ids cr-1234abcd56EXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
    "CapacityReservations": [
        {
            "CapacityReservationId": "cr-abcdEXAMPLE9876ef ",
            "OwnerId": "123456789111",
            "CapacityReservationArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-
east-1:123456789111:capacity-reservation/cr-abcdEXAMPLE9876ef",
            "AvailabilityZoneId": "use1-az2",
            "InstanceType": "c4.large",
            "InstancePlatform": "Linux/UNIX",
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
            "Tenancy": "default",
            "TotalInstanceCount": 1,
            "AvailableInstanceCount": 1,
            "EbsOptimized": true,
            "EphemeralStorage": false,
            "State": "active",
            "StartDate": "2024-10-23T15:01:03+00:00",
            "EndDateType": "unlimited",
            "InstanceMatchCriteria": "open",
            "CreateDate": "2024-10-23T15:01:02+00:00",
            "Tags": [],
```

```
            "CapacityAllocations": []
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Visualizzazione di una prenotazione di capacità nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud per istanze Linux.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DescribeCapacityReservationsReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive una o più delle vostre prenotazioni di capacità per la regione

```
Get-EC2CapacityReservation -Region eu-west-1
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone       : eu-west-1b
AvailableInstanceCount : 2
CapacityReservationId  : cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba
CreateDate             : 3/28/2019 9:29:41 AM
EbsOptimized           : True
EndDate                : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
EndDateType            : unlimited
EphemeralStorage       : False
InstanceMatchCriteria  : open
InstancePlatform       : Windows
InstanceType           : m4.xlarge
State                  : active
Tags                   : {}
Tenancy                : default
TotalInstanceCount     : 2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeCapacityReservationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive una o più delle vostre prenotazioni di capacità per la regione

```
Get-EC2CapacityReservation -Region eu-west-1
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone       : eu-west-1b
AvailableInstanceCount : 2
CapacityReservationId  : cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba
CreateDate             : 3/28/2019 9:29:41 AM
EbsOptimized           : True
EndDate                : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
EndDateType            : unlimited
EphemeralStorage       : False
InstanceMatchCriteria  : open
InstancePlatform       : Windows
InstanceType           : m4.xlarge
State                  : active
Tags                   : {}
Tenancy                : default
TotalInstanceCount     : 2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeCapacityReservationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeCustomerGateways`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeCustomerGateways`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere i gateway utilizzati dai clienti

Questo esempio descrive i gateway per i clienti.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-customer-gateways
```

Output:

```
{
    "CustomerGateways": [
        {
            "CustomerGatewayId": "cgw-b4dc3961",
            "IpAddress": "203.0.113.12",
            "State": "available",
            "Type": "ipsec.1",
            "BgpAsn": "65000"
        },
        {
            "CustomerGatewayId": "cgw-0e11f167",
            "IpAddress": "12.1.2.3",
            "State": "available",
            "Type": "ipsec.1",
            "BgpAsn": "65534"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per descrivere un gateway specifico per i clienti

Questo esempio descrive il Customer Gateway specificato.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-customer-gateways --customer-gateway-ids cgw-0e11f167
```

Output:

```
{
    "CustomerGateways": [
        {
            "CustomerGatewayId": "cgw-0e11f167",
            "IpAddress": "12.1.2.3",
            "State": "available",
            "Type": "ipsec.1",
            "BgpAsn": "65534"
        }
```

```
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeCustomerGateways AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive il customer gateway specificato.

```
Get-EC2CustomerGateway -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
BgpAsn            : 65534
CustomerGatewayId : cgw-1a2b3c4d
IpAddress         : 203.0.113.12
State             : available
Tags              : {}
Type              : ipsec.1
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive qualsiasi gateway per i clienti il cui stato è in sospeso o disponibile.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = @( "pending", "available" )

Get-EC2CustomerGateway -Filter $filter
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive tutti i gateway per i clienti.

```
Get-EC2CustomerGateway
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeCustomerGatewaysin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive il Customer Gateway specificato.

```
Get-EC2CustomerGateway -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
BgpAsn            : 65534
CustomerGatewayId : cgw-1a2b3c4d
IpAddress         : 203.0.113.12
State             : available
Tags              : {}
Type              : ipsec.1
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive qualsiasi gateway per i clienti il cui stato è in sospeso o disponibile.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = @( "pending", "available" )

Get-EC2CustomerGateway -Filter $filter
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive tutti i gateway per i clienti.

```
Get-EC2CustomerGateway
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeCustomerGatewaysin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeDhcpOptions`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeDhcpOptions`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per descrivere le opzioni DHCP

L'`describe-dhcp-options`esempio seguente recupera i dettagli sulle opzioni DHCP.

```
aws ec2 describe-dhcp-options
```

Output:

```
{
    "DhcpOptions": [
        {
            "DhcpConfigurations": [
                {
                    "Key": "domain-name",
                    "Values": [
                        {
                            "Value": "us-east-2.compute.internal"
                        }
                    ]
                },
                {
                    "Key": "domain-name-servers",
                    "Values": [
                        {
                            "Value": "AmazonProvidedDNS"
                        }
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-19edf471",
            "OwnerId": "111122223333"
        },
        {
            "DhcpConfigurations": [
                {
                    "Key": "domain-name",
                    "Values": [
                        {
                            "Value": "us-east-2.compute.internal"
                        }
                    ]
                },
                {
                    "Key": "domain-name-servers",
                    "Values": [
                        {
                            "Value": "AmazonProvidedDNS"
                        }
                    ]
                }
```

```
            ],
            "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-fEXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "111122223333"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Lavorare con i set di opzioni DHCP nella Guida per l'utente AWS VPC.

Esempio 2: Per descrivere le opzioni DHCP e filtrare l'output

L'`describe-dhcp-options`esempio seguente descrive le opzioni DHCP e utilizza un filtro per restituire solo le opzioni DHCP disponibili `example.com` per il server dei nomi di dominio. L'esempio utilizza il `--query` parametro per visualizzare solo le informazioni di configurazione e l'ID nell'output.

```
aws ec2 describe-dhcp-options \
    --filters Name=key,Values=domain-name-servers Name=value,Values=example.com \
    --query "DhcpOptions[*].[DhcpConfigurations,DhcpOptionsId]"
```

Output:

```
[
    [
        [
            {
                "Key": "domain-name",
                "Values": [
                    {
                        "Value": "example.com"
                    }
                ]
            },
            {
                "Key": "domain-name-servers",
                "Values": [
                    {
                        "Value": "172.16.16.16"
                    }
                ]
            }
```

```
        ],
        "dopt-001122334455667ab"
    ]
]
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Lavorare con i set di opzioni DHCP nella Guida per l'utente AWS VPC.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DescribeDhcpOptionsReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca i set di opzioni DHCP.

```
Get-EC2DhcpOption
```

Output:

```
DhcpConfigurations                    DhcpOptionsId    Tag
------------------                    -------------    ---
{domain-name, domain-name-servers}    dopt-1a2b3c4d    {}
{domain-name, domain-name-servers}    dopt-2a3b4c5d    {}
{domain-name-servers}                 dopt-3a4b5c6d    {}
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio ottiene i dettagli di configurazione per il set di opzioni DHCP specificato.

```
(Get-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpOptionsId dopt-1a2b3c4d).DhcpConfigurations
```

Output:

```
Key                   Values
---                   ------
domain-name           {abc.local}
domain-name-servers   {10.0.0.101, 10.0.0.102}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeDhcpOptionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca i set di opzioni DHCP.

```
Get-EC2DhcpOption
```

Output:

```
DhcpConfigurations                    DhcpOptionsId    Tag
------------------                    -------------    ---
{domain-name, domain-name-servers}    dopt-1a2b3c4d    {}
{domain-name, domain-name-servers}    dopt-2a3b4c5d    {}
{domain-name-servers}                 dopt-3a4b5c6d    {}
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio ottiene i dettagli di configurazione per il set di opzioni DHCP specificato.

```
(Get-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpOptionsId dopt-1a2b3c4d).DhcpConfigurations
```

Output:

```
Key                    Values
---                    ------
domain-name            {abc.local}
domain-name-servers    {10.0.0.101, 10.0.0.102}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeDhcpOptionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeFlowLogs`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeFlowLogs`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per descrivere tutti i log di flusso

L'`describe-flow-logs`esempio seguente mostra i dettagli di tutti i log di flusso.

```
aws ec2 describe-flow-logs
```

Output:

```
{
    "FlowLogs": [
        {
            "CreationTime": "2018-02-21T13:22:12.644Z",
            "DeliverLogsPermissionArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/flow-
logs-role",
            "DeliverLogsStatus": "SUCCESS",
            "FlowLogId": "fl-aabbccdd112233445",
            "MaxAggregationInterval": 600,
            "FlowLogStatus": "ACTIVE",
            "LogGroupName": "FlowLogGroup",
            "ResourceId": "subnet-12345678901234567",
            "TrafficType": "ALL",
            "LogDestinationType": "cloud-watch-logs",
            "LogFormat": "${version} ${account-id} ${interface-id} ${srcaddr}
 ${dstaddr} ${srcport} ${dstport} ${protocol} ${packets} ${bytes} ${start} ${end}
 ${action} ${log-status}"
        },
        {
            "CreationTime": "2020-02-04T15:22:29.986Z",
            "DeliverLogsStatus": "SUCCESS",
            "FlowLogId": "fl-01234567890123456",
            "MaxAggregationInterval": 60,
            "FlowLogStatus": "ACTIVE",
            "ResourceId": "vpc-00112233445566778",
            "TrafficType": "ACCEPT",
            "LogDestinationType": "s3",
            "LogDestination": "arn:aws:s3:::my-flow-log-bucket/custom",
            "LogFormat": "${version} ${vpc-id} ${subnet-id} ${instance-id}
 ${interface-id} ${account-id} ${type} ${srcaddr} ${dstaddr} ${srcport}
 ${dstport} ${pkt-srcaddr} ${pkt-dstaddr} ${protocol} ${bytes} ${packets}
 ${start} ${end} ${action} ${tcp-flags} ${log-status}"
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: Per descrivere un sottoinsieme dei log di flusso

L'`describe-flow-logs`esempio seguente utilizza un filtro per visualizzare i dettagli solo per i log di flusso che si trovano nel gruppo di log specificato in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

```
aws ec2 describe-flow-logs \
    --filter "Name=log-group-name,Values=MyFlowLogs"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DescribeFlowLogsReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive uno o più log di flusso con il tipo di destinazione dei log 's3'

```
Get-EC2FlowLog -Filter @{Name="log-destination-type";Values="s3"}
```

Output:

```
CreationTime             : 2/25/2019 9:07:36 PM
DeliverLogsErrorMessage  :
DeliverLogsPermissionArn :
DeliverLogsStatus        : SUCCESS
FlowLogId                : fl-01b2e3d45f67f8901
FlowLogStatus            : ACTIVE
LogDestination           : arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket-dd-tata
LogDestinationType       : s3
LogGroupName             :
ResourceId               : eni-01d2dda3456b7e890
TrafficType              : ALL
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeFlowLogsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive uno o più log di flusso con il tipo di destinazione dei log 's3'

```
Get-EC2FlowLog -Filter @{Name="log-destination-type";Values="s3"}
```

Output:

```
CreationTime             : 2/25/2019 9:07:36 PM
DeliverLogsErrorMessage  :
DeliverLogsPermissionArn :
DeliverLogsStatus        : SUCCESS
FlowLogId                : fl-01b2e3d45f67f8901
FlowLogStatus            : ACTIVE
LogDestination           : arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket-dd-tata
LogDestinationType       : s3
LogGroupName             :
ResourceId               : eni-01d2dda3456b7e890
TrafficType              : ALL
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeFlowLogsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeHostReservationOfferings`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeHostReservationOfferings`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere le offerte Dedicated Host Reservation

Questo esempio descrive le prenotazioni di host dedicati per la famiglia di istanze M4 disponibili per l'acquisto.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-host-reservation-offerings --filter Name=instance-
family,Values=m4
```

Output:

```
{
  "OfferingSet": [
      {
          "HourlyPrice": "1.499",
          "OfferingId": "hro-03f707bf363b6b324",
```

```
            "InstanceFamily": "m4",
            "PaymentOption": "NoUpfront",
            "UpfrontPrice": "0.000",
            "Duration": 31536000
        },
        {
            "HourlyPrice": "1.045",
            "OfferingId": "hro-0ef9181cabdef7a02",
            "InstanceFamily": "m4",
            "PaymentOption": "NoUpfront",
            "UpfrontPrice": "0.000",
            "Duration": 94608000
        },
        {
            "HourlyPrice": "0.714",
            "OfferingId": "hro-04567a15500b92a51",
            "InstanceFamily": "m4",
            "PaymentOption": "PartialUpfront",
            "UpfrontPrice": "6254.000",
            "Duration": 31536000
        },
        {
            "HourlyPrice": "0.484",
            "OfferingId": "hro-0d5d7a9d23ed7fbfe",
            "InstanceFamily": "m4",
            "PaymentOption": "PartialUpfront",
            "UpfrontPrice": "12720.000",
            "Duration": 94608000
        },
        {
            "HourlyPrice": "0.000",
            "OfferingId": "hro-05da4108ca998c2e5",
            "InstanceFamily": "m4",
            "PaymentOption": "AllUpfront",
            "UpfrontPrice": "23913.000",
            "Duration": 94608000
        },
        {
            "HourlyPrice": "0.000",
            "OfferingId": "hro-0a9f9be3b95a3dc8f",
            "InstanceFamily": "m4",
            "PaymentOption": "AllUpfront",
            "UpfrontPrice": "12257.000",
            "Duration": 31536000
```

```
      }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeHostReservationOfferings AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive le prenotazioni di host dedicati disponibili per l'acquisto per il filtro specificato «instance-family» where is «» PaymentOption NoUpfront

```
Get-EC2HostReservationOffering -Filter @{Name="instance-family";Values="m4"} |
 Where-Object PaymentOption -eq NoUpfront
```

Output:

```
CurrencyCode   :
Duration       : 94608000
HourlyPrice    : 1.307
InstanceFamily : m4
OfferingId     : hro-0c1f234567890d9ab
PaymentOption  : NoUpfront
UpfrontPrice   : 0.000

CurrencyCode   :
Duration       : 31536000
HourlyPrice    : 1.830
InstanceFamily : m4
OfferingId     : hro-04ad12aaaf34b5a67
PaymentOption  : NoUpfront
UpfrontPrice   : 0.000
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeHostReservationOfferingsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive le prenotazioni di host dedicati disponibili per l'acquisto per il filtro specificato «instance-family» where is «» PaymentOption NoUpfront

```
Get-EC2HostReservationOffering -Filter @{Name="instance-family";Values="m4"} |
 Where-Object PaymentOption -eq NoUpfront
```

Output:

```
CurrencyCode   :
Duration       : 94608000
HourlyPrice    : 1.307
InstanceFamily : m4
OfferingId     : hro-0c1f234567890d9ab
PaymentOption  : NoUpfront
UpfrontPrice   : 0.000

CurrencyCode   :
Duration       : 31536000
HourlyPrice    : 1.830
InstanceFamily : m4
OfferingId     : hro-04ad12aaaf34b5a67
PaymentOption  : NoUpfront
UpfrontPrice   : 0.000
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeHostReservationOfferingsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeHosts`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeHosts`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare i dettagli sugli host dedicati

L'`describe-hosts`esempio seguente mostra i dettagli degli host `available` dedicati del tuo AWS account.

```
aws ec2 describe-hosts --filter "Name=state,Values=available"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Hosts": [
        {
            "HostId": "h-07879acf49EXAMPLE",
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Value": "production",
                    "Key": "purpose"
                }
            ],
            "HostProperties": {
                "Cores": 48,
                "TotalVCpus": 96,
                "InstanceType": "m5.large",
                "Sockets": 2
            },
            "Instances": [],
            "State": "available",
            "AvailabilityZone": "eu-west-1a",
            "AvailableCapacity": {
                "AvailableInstanceCapacity": [
                    {
                        "AvailableCapacity": 48,
                        "InstanceType": "m5.large",
                        "TotalCapacity": 48
                    }
                ],
                "AvailableVCpus": 96
            },
            "HostRecovery": "on",
            "AllocationTime": "2019-08-19T08:57:44.000Z",
            "AutoPlacement": "off"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Visualizzazione degli host dedicati nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud per istanze Linux.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DescribeHostsReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce i dettagli dell' EC2 host

```
Get-EC2Host
```

Output:

```
AllocationTime    : 3/23/2019 4:55:22 PM
AutoPlacement     : off
AvailabilityZone  : eu-west-1b
AvailableCapacity : Amazon.EC2.Model.AvailableCapacity
ClientToken       :
HostId            : h-01e23f4cd567890f1
HostProperties    : Amazon.EC2.Model.HostProperties
HostReservationId :
Instances         : {}
ReleaseTime       : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
State             : available
Tags              : {}
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio esegue una query AvailableInstanceCapacity per l'host h-01e23f4cd567899f1

```
Get-EC2Host -HostId h-01e23f4cd567899f1 | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 AvailableCapacity | Select-Object -expand AvailableInstanceCapacity
```

Output:

```
AvailableCapacity InstanceType TotalCapacity
----------------- ------------ -------------
11                m4.xlarge    11
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4). DescribeHostsAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce i dettagli dell' EC2 host

```
Get-EC2Host
```

Output:

```
AllocationTime    : 3/23/2019 4:55:22 PM
AutoPlacement     : off
AvailabilityZone  : eu-west-1b
AvailableCapacity : Amazon.EC2.Model.AvailableCapacity
ClientToken       :
HostId            : h-01e23f4cd567890f1
HostProperties    : Amazon.EC2.Model.HostProperties
HostReservationId :
Instances         : {}
ReleaseTime       : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
State             : available
Tags              : {}
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio esegue una query AvailableInstanceCapacity per l'host h-01e23f4cd567899f1

```
Get-EC2Host -HostId h-01e23f4cd567899f1 | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 AvailableCapacity | Select-Object -expand AvailableInstanceCapacity
```

Output:

```
AvailableCapacity InstanceType TotalCapacity
----------------- ------------ -------------
11                m4.xlarge    11
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). DescribeHostsAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Utilizzo **`DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await
_amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
                new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                    },
                });
            return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not
found");
            }

            throw;
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while creating the
template.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere le associazioni del profilo dell'istanza IAM

In questo esempio vengono descritte tutte le associazioni del profilo dell'istanza IAM.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-iam-instance-profile-associations
```

Output:

```
{
  "IamInstanceProfileAssociations": [
      {
          "InstanceId": "i-09eb09efa73ec1dee",
          "State": "associated",
          "AssociationId": "iip-assoc-0db249b1f25fa24b8",
          "IamInstanceProfile": {
              "Id": "AIPAJVQN4F5WVLGCJDRGM",
              "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/admin-role"
          }
      },
      {
          "InstanceId": "i-0402909a2f4dffd14",
          "State": "associating",
```

```
            "AssociationId": "iip-assoc-0d1ec06278d29f44a",
            "IamInstanceProfile": {
                "Id": "AGJAJVQN4F5WVLGCJABCM",
                "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/user1-role"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations AWS CLICommand Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
const { IamInstanceProfileAssociations } = await ec2Client.send(
  new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand({
    Filters: [
      { Name: "instance-id", Values: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId] },
    ],
  }),
);
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
 created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
 that is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
```

```
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def get_instance_profile(self, instance_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to look up.
        :return: The profile data.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.ec2_client.describe_iam_instance_profile_associations(
                Filters=[{"Name": "instance-id", "Values": [instance_id]}]
            )
            if not response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"]:
                log.info(f"No instance profile found for instance
{instance_id}.")
            profile_data = response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"][0]
            log.info(f"Retrieved instance profile for instance {instance_id}.")
            return profile_data
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instance profile for instance
{instance_id}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
```

```
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                log.error(f"The instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DescribeIdFormat`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeIdFormat`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: descrivere il formato ID di una risorsa

L'`describe-id-format`esempio seguente descrive il formato ID per i gruppi di sicurezza.

```
aws ec2 describe-id-format \
    --resource security-group
```

Nell'output di esempio seguente, il `Deadline` valore indica che la scadenza per il passaggio definitivo di questo tipo di risorsa dal formato ID breve a quello ID lungo è scaduta alle 00:00 UTC del 15 agosto 2018.

```
{
    "Statuses": [
        {
            "Deadline": "2018-08-15T00:00:00.000Z",
            "Resource": "security-group",
            "UseLongIds": true
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: Per descrivere il formato ID per tutte le risorse

L'`describe-id-format`esempio seguente descrive il formato ID per tutti i tipi di risorse. Tutti i tipi di risorse che supportavano il formato ID breve sono stati sostituiti con il formato ID lungo.

```
aws ec2 describe-id-format
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeIdFormat AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive il formato ID per il tipo di risorsa specificato.

```
Get-EC2IdFormat -Resource instance
```

Output:

```
Resource       UseLongIds
--------       ----------
instance       False
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive i formati ID per tutti i tipi di risorse che supportano il formato Longer IDs.

```
Get-EC2IdFormat
```

Output:

```
Resource       UseLongIds
--------       ----------
reservation    False
instance       False
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeIdFormatin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive il formato ID per il tipo di risorsa specificato.

```
Get-EC2IdFormat -Resource instance
```

Output:

```
Resource       UseLongIds
--------       ----------
instance       False
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive i formati ID per tutti i tipi di risorse che supportano il formato Longer IDs.

```
Get-EC2IdFormat
```

Output:

```
Resource       UseLongIds
--------       ----------
reservation    False
instance       False
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeIdFormatin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeIdentityIdFormat`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeIdentityIdFormat`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere il formato ID per un ruolo IAM

L'`describe-identity-id-format`esempio seguente descrive il formato ID ricevuto dalle istanze create dal ruolo IAM `EC2Role` nel tuo AWS account.

```
aws ec2 describe-identity-id-format \
    --principal-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-iam-role \
    --resource instance
```

L'output seguente indica che le istanze create da questo ruolo ricevono IDs in formato ID lungo.

```
{
    "Statuses": [
        {
            "Deadline": "2016-12-15T00:00:00Z",
            "Resource": "instance",
            "UseLongIds": true
        }
    ]
}
```

Per descrivere il formato ID per un utente IAM

L'`describe-identity-id-format`esempio seguente descrive il formato ID ricevuto dagli snapshot creati dall'utente IAM `AdminUser` nel tuo AWS account.

```
aws ec2 describe-identity-id-format \
    --principal-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AdminUser \
    --resource snapshot
```

L'output indica che le istantanee create da questo utente vengono ricevute IDs in formato ID lungo.

```
{
    "Statuses": [
        {
            "Deadline": "2016-12-15T00:00:00Z",
            "Resource": "snapshot",
            "UseLongIds": true
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeIdentityIdFormat AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce il formato ID per l'immagine della risorsa per il ruolo assegnato

```
Get-EC2IdentityIdFormat -PrincipalArn arn:aws:iam::123456789511:role/JDBC -
Resource image
```

Output:

```
Deadline             Resource UseLongIds
--------             -------- ----------
8/2/2018 11:30:00 PM image    True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeIdentityIdFormatin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce il formato ID per l'immagine della risorsa per il ruolo assegnato

```
Get-EC2IdentityIdFormat -PrincipalArn arn:aws:iam::123456789511:role/JDBC -
Resource image
```

Output:

```
Deadline             Resource UseLongIds
--------             -------- ----------
8/2/2018 11:30:00 PM image    True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeIdentityIdFormatin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeImageAttribute`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeImageAttribute`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere le autorizzazioni di avvio per un'AMI

Questo esempio descrive le autorizzazioni di avvio per l'AMI specificata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-image-attribute --image-id ami-5731123e --
attribute launchPermission
```

Output:

```
{
    "LaunchPermissions": [
        {
            "UserId": "123456789012"
        }
    ],
    "ImageId": "ami-5731123e",
}
```

Per descrivere i codici prodotto di un AMI

Questo esempio descrive i codici prodotto per l'AMI specificato. Tieni presente che questo AMI non ha codici prodotto.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-image-attribute --image-id ami-5731123e --attribute productCodes
```

Output:

```
{
    "ProductCodes": [],
    "ImageId": "ami-5731123e",
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeImageAttribute AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene la descrizione dell'AMI specificato.

```
Get-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute description
```

Output:

```
BlockDeviceMappings : {}
Description         : My image description
ImageId             : ami-12345678
KernelId            :
LaunchPermissions   : {}
ProductCodes        : {}
RamdiskId           :
SriovNetSupport     :
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio ottiene i permessi di avvio per l'AMI specificato.

```
Get-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission
```

Output:

```
BlockDeviceMappings : {}
Description         :
ImageId             : ami-12345678
KernelId            :
LaunchPermissions   : {all}
ProductCodes        : {}
RamdiskId           :
SriovNetSupport     :
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio verifica se la rete avanzata è abilitata.

```
Get-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute sriovNetSupport
```

Output:

```
BlockDeviceMappings : {}
Description         :
ImageId             : ami-12345678
KernelId            :
LaunchPermissions   : {}
ProductCodes        : {}
RamdiskId           :
SriovNetSupport     : simple
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeImageAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene la descrizione dell'AMI specificato.

```
Get-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute description
```

Output:

```
BlockDeviceMappings : {}
Description         : My image description
ImageId             : ami-12345678
KernelId            :
LaunchPermissions   : {}
ProductCodes        : {}
RamdiskId           :
SriovNetSupport     :
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio ottiene i permessi di avvio per l'AMI specificato.

```
Get-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission
```

Output:

```
BlockDeviceMappings : {}
Description         :
ImageId             : ami-12345678
KernelId            :
LaunchPermissions   : {all}
ProductCodes        : {}
RamdiskId           :
SriovNetSupport     :
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio verifica se la rete avanzata è abilitata.

```
Get-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute sriovNetSupport
```

Output:

```
BlockDeviceMappings : {}
Description         :
ImageId             : ami-12345678
```

```
KernelId            :
LaunchPermissions   : {}
ProductCodes        : {}
RamdiskId           :
SriovNetSupport     : simple
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeImageAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DescribeImages`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeImages`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

Bash

AWS CLI con script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_describe_images
#
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 images.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i image_ids - A space-separated  list of image IDs (optional).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
```

```
##############################################################################
function ec2_describe_images() {
  local image_ids response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_describe_images"
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 images."
    echo "  -i image_ids - A space-separated list of image IDs (optional)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) image_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local aws_cli_args=()

  if [[ -n "$image_ids" ]]; then
    # shellcheck disable=SC2206
    aws_cli_args+=("--image-ids" $image_ids)
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 describe-images \
    "${aws_cli_args[@]}" \
    --query 'Images[*].[Description,Architecture,ImageId]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
```

```
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-images operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
```

```
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeImages AWS CLICommand Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per descrivere un'AMI

Nell'esempio di `describe-images` seguente viene descritta l'AMI specificata nella regione specificata.

```
aws ec2 describe-images \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --image-ids ami-1234567890EXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
    "Images": [
        {
            "VirtualizationType": "hvm",
            "Description": "Provided by Red Hat, Inc.",
            "PlatformDetails": "Red Hat Enterprise Linux",
            "EnaSupport": true,
            "Hypervisor": "xen",
            "State": "available",
            "SriovNetSupport": "simple",
            "ImageId": "ami-1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "UsageOperation": "RunInstances:0010",
```

```
            "BlockDeviceMappings": [
                {
                    "DeviceName": "/dev/sda1",
                    "Ebs": {
                        "SnapshotId": "snap-111222333444aaabb",
                        "DeleteOnTermination": true,
                        "VolumeType": "gp2",
                        "VolumeSize": 10,
                        "Encrypted": false
                    }
                }
            ],
            "Architecture": "x86_64",
            "ImageLocation": "123456789012/RHEL-8.0.0_HVM-20190618-x86_64-1-
Hourly2-GP2",
            "RootDeviceType": "ebs",
            "OwnerId": "123456789012",
            "RootDeviceName": "/dev/sda1",
            "CreationDate": "2019-05-10T13:17:12.000Z",
            "Public": true,
            "ImageType": "machine",
            "Name": "RHEL-8.0.0_HVM-20190618-x86_64-1-Hourly2-GP2"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Amazon Machine Images (AMI) nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

Esempio 2: descrivere AMIs in base ai filtri

L'`describe-images`esempio seguente descrive Windows AMIs fornito da Amazon e supportato da Amazon EBS.

```
aws ec2 describe-images \
    --owners amazon \
    --filters "Name=platform,Values=windows" "Name=root-device-type,Values=ebs"
```

Per un esempio dell'output di `describe-images`, vedi l'Esempio 1.

Per ulteriori esempi di utilizzo dei filtri, consulta Elencare e filtrare le risorse nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

Esempio 3: descrivere in AMIs base ai tag

L'`describe-images`esempio seguente descrive tutto ciò AMIs che ha il tag`Type=Custom`. L'esempio utilizza il `--query` parametro per visualizzare solo l'AMI IDs.

```
aws ec2 describe-images \
    --filters "Name=tag:Type,Values=Custom" \
    --query 'Images[*].[ImageId]' \
    --output text
```

Output:

```
ami-1234567890EXAMPLE
ami-0abcdef1234567890
```

Per ulteriori esempi di utilizzo dei filtri di tag, consulta Lavorare con i tag nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeImages AWS CLICommand Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { EC2Client, paginateDescribeImages } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Describes the specified images (AMIs, AKIs, and ARIs) available to you or all
 of the images available to you.
 * @param {{ architecture: string, pageSize: number }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ architecture, pageSize }) => {
  pageSize = Number.parseInt(pageSize);
  const client = new EC2Client({});
```

```
  // The paginate function is a wrapper around the base command.
  const paginator = paginateDescribeImages(
    // Without limiting the page size, this call can take a long time. pageSize
 is just sugar for
    // the MaxResults property in the base command.
    { client, pageSize },
    {
      // There are almost 70,000 images available. Be specific with your
 filtering
      // to increase efficiency.
      // See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/clients/
client-ec2/interfaces/describeimagescommandinput.html#filters
      Filters: [{ Name: "architecture", Values: [architecture] }],
    },
  );

  /**
   * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').Image[]}
   */
  const images = [];
  let recordsScanned = 0;

  try {
    for await (const page of paginator) {
      recordsScanned += pageSize;
      if (page.Images.length) {
        images.push(...page.Images);
        break;
      }
      console.log(
        `No matching image found yet. Searched ${recordsScanned} records.`,
      );
    }

    if (images.length) {
      console.log(
        `Found ${images.length} images:\n\n${images.map((image) =>
 image.Name).join("\n")}\n`,
      );
    } else {
      console.log(
        `No matching images found. Searched ${recordsScanned} records.\n`,
      );
    }
```

```
    return images;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidParameterValue") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
      return [];
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeImagesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive l'AMI specificato.

```
Get-EC2Image -ImageId ami-12345678
```

Output:

```
Architecture        : x86_64
BlockDeviceMappings : {/dev/xvda}
CreationDate        : 2014-10-20T00:56:28.000Z
Description         : My image
Hypervisor          : xen
ImageId             : ami-12345678
ImageLocation       : 123456789012/my-image
ImageOwnerAlias     :
ImageType           : machine
KernelId            :
Name                : my-image
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Platform            :
ProductCodes        : {}
Public              : False
RamdiskId           :
RootDeviceName      : /dev/xvda
RootDeviceType      : ebs
```

```
SriovNetSupport     : simple
State               : available
StateReason         :
Tags                : {Name}
VirtualizationType  : hvm
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive quello AMIs che possiedi.

```
Get-EC2Image -owner self
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive il pubblico AMIs che esegue Microsoft Windows Server.

```
Get-EC2Image -Filter @{ Name="platform"; Values="windows" }
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio descrive tutto il pubblico AMIs nella regione 'us-west-2'.

```
Get-EC2Image -Region us-west-2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeImagesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive l'AMI specificato.

```
Get-EC2Image -ImageId ami-12345678
```

Output:

```
Architecture        : x86_64
BlockDeviceMappings : {/dev/xvda}
CreationDate        : 2014-10-20T00:56:28.000Z
Description         : My image
Hypervisor          : xen
ImageId             : ami-12345678
ImageLocation       : 123456789012/my-image
ImageOwnerAlias     :
ImageType           : machine
KernelId            :
Name                : my-image
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Platform            :
```

```
ProductCodes        : {}
Public              : False
RamdiskId           :
RootDeviceName      : /dev/xvda
RootDeviceType      : ebs
SriovNetSupport     : simple
State               : available
StateReason         :
Tags                : {Name}
VirtualizationType  : hvm
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive quello AMIs che possiedi.

```
Get-EC2Image -owner self
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive il pubblico AMIs che esegue Microsoft Windows Server.

```
Get-EC2Image -Filter @{ Name="platform"; Values="windows" }
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio descrive tutto il pubblico AMIs nella regione 'us-west-2'.

```
Get-EC2Image -Region us-west-2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeImagesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions
 using the client interface."""
```

```
    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
 instances.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                            access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
 objects. These are high-level objects that
                           wrap instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.instances = instances or []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
        """
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default
 EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def get_images(self, image_ids: List[str]) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Gets information about Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) from a list of AMI
 IDs.

        :param image_ids: The list of AMI IDs to look up.
        :return: A list of dictionaries representing the requested AMIs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_images(ImageIds=image_ids)
            images = response["Images"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Failed to stop AMI(s): {','.join(map(str,
 image_ids))}")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
```

```
            if error_code == "InvalidAMIID.NotFound":
                logger.error("One or more of the AMI IDs does not exist.")
            raise
        return images
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeImages AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   pub async fn list_images(&self, ids: Vec<Parameter>) -> Result<Vec<Image>,
EC2Error> {
       let image_ids = ids.into_iter().filter_map(|p| p.value).collect();
       let output = self
           .client
           .describe_images()
           .set_image_ids(Some(image_ids))
           .send()
           .await?;

       let images = output.images.unwrap_or_default();
       if images.is_empty() {
           Err(EC2Error::new("No images for selected AMIs"))
       } else {
           Ok(images)
       }
   }
```

Utilizzo della funzione list_images con SSM per limitare in base all'ambiente. Per maggiori dettagli su SSM, consulta _ssm_ _section.html. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/ latest/userguide/example GetParameters

```
    async fn find_image(&mut self) -> Result<ScenarioImage, EC2Error> {
        let params: Vec<Parameter> = self
            .ssm
            .list_path("/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest")
            .await
            .map_err(|e| e.add_message("Could not find parameters for available
images"))?
            .into_iter()
            .filter(|param| param.name().is_some_and(|name|
name.contains("amzn2")))
            .collect();
        let amzn2_images: Vec<ScenarioImage> = self
            .ec2
            .list_images(params)
            .await
            .map_err(|e| e.add_message("Could not find images"))?
            .into_iter()
            .map(ScenarioImage::from)
            .collect();
        println!("We will now create an instance from an Amazon Linux 2 AMI");
        let ami = self.util.select_scenario_image(amzn2_images)?;
        Ok(ami)
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la guida di riferimento DescribeImagesall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Return an array of `EC2ClientTypes.Image` objects describing all of
```

```
    /// the images in the specified array.
    ///
    /// - Parameter idList: A list of image ID strings indicating the images
    ///   to return details about.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of the images.
    func describeImages(_ idList: [String]) async -> [EC2ClientTypes.Image] {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.describeImages(
                input: DescribeImagesInput(
                    imageIds: idList
                )
            )

            guard let images = output.images else {
                print("*** No images found.")
                return []
            }

            for image in images {
                guard let id = image.imageId else {
                    continue
                }
                print("   \(id): \(image.description ?? "<no description>")")
            }

            return images
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting image descriptions:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return []
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeImagesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`DescribeImportImageTasks`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeImportImageTasks`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per monitorare un'attività di importazione di immagini

L'`describe-import-image-tasks`esempio seguente controlla lo stato dell'attività di importazione dell'immagine specificata.

```
aws ec2 describe-import-image-tasks \
    --import-task-ids import-ami-1234567890abcdef0
```

Output per un'operazione di importazione di immagini in corso.

```
{
    "ImportImageTasks": [
        {
            "ImportTaskId": "import-ami-1234567890abcdef0",
            "Progress": "28",
            "SnapshotDetails": [
                {
                    "DiskImageSize": 705638400.0,
                    "Format": "ova",
                    "Status": "completed",
                    "UserBucket": {
                        "S3Bucket": "my-import-bucket",
                        "S3Key": "vms/my-server-vm.ova"
                    }
                }
            ],
            "Status": "active",
            "StatusMessage": "converting"
        }
    ]
}
```

Output per un'operazione di importazione di immagini completata. L'ID dell'AMI risultante è fornito da`ImageId`.

```
{
    "ImportImageTasks": [
        {
```

```
            "ImportTaskId": "import-ami-1234567890abcdef0",
            "ImageId": "ami-1234567890abcdef0",
            "SnapshotDetails": [
                {
                    "DiskImageSize": 705638400.0,
                    "Format": "ova",
                    "SnapshotId": "snap-1234567890abcdef0"
                    "Status": "completed",
                    "UserBucket": {
                        "S3Bucket": "my-import-bucket",
                        "S3Key": "vms/my-server-vm.ova"
                    }
                }
            ],
            "Status": "completed"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeImportImageTasks AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'attività di importazione dell'immagine specificata.

```
Get-EC2ImportImageTask -ImportTaskId import-ami-hgfedcba
```

Output:

```
Architecture    : x86_64
Description     : Windows Image 2
Hypervisor      :
ImageId         : ami-1a2b3c4d
ImportTaskId    : import-ami-hgfedcba
LicenseType     : AWS
Platform        : Windows
Progress        :
SnapshotDetails : {/dev/sda1}
Status          : completed
StatusMessage   :
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutte le attività di importazione delle immagini.

```
Get-EC2ImportImageTask
```

Output:

```
Architecture    :
Description     : Windows Image 1
Hypervisor      :
ImageId         :
ImportTaskId    : import-ami-abcdefgh
LicenseType     : AWS
Platform        : Windows
Progress        :
SnapshotDetails : {}
Status          : deleted
StatusMessage   : User initiated task cancelation

Architecture    : x86_64
Description     : Windows Image 2
Hypervisor      :
ImageId         : ami-1a2b3c4d
ImportTaskId    : import-ami-hgfedcba
LicenseType     : AWS
Platform        : Windows
Progress        :
SnapshotDetails : {/dev/sda1}
Status          : completed
StatusMessage   :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeImportImageTasksin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'attività di importazione dell'immagine specificata.

```
Get-EC2ImportImageTask -ImportTaskId import-ami-hgfedcba
```

Output:

```
Architecture    : x86_64
Description     : Windows Image 2
```

```
Hypervisor      :
ImageId         : ami-1a2b3c4d
ImportTaskId    : import-ami-hgfedcba
LicenseType     : AWS
Platform        : Windows
Progress        :
SnapshotDetails : {/dev/sda1}
Status          : completed
StatusMessage   :
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutte le attività di importazione delle immagini.

```
Get-EC2ImportImageTask
```

Output:

```
Architecture    :
Description     : Windows Image 1
Hypervisor      :
ImageId         :
ImportTaskId    : import-ami-abcdefgh
LicenseType     : AWS
Platform        : Windows
Progress        :
SnapshotDetails : {}
Status          : deleted
StatusMessage   : User initiated task cancelation

Architecture    : x86_64
Description     : Windows Image 2
Hypervisor      :
ImageId         : ami-1a2b3c4d
ImportTaskId    : import-ami-hgfedcba
LicenseType     : AWS
Platform        : Windows
Progress        :
SnapshotDetails : {/dev/sda1}
Status          : completed
StatusMessage   :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeImportImageTasksin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeImportSnapshotTasks`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeImportSnapshotTasks`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per monitorare un'attività di importazione di istantanee

L'`describe-import-snapshot-tasks`esempio seguente controlla lo stato dell'attività di importazione dello snapshot specificata.

```
aws ec2 describe-import-snapshot-tasks \
    --import-task-ids import-snap-1234567890abcdef0
```

Output per un'operazione di importazione di istantanee in corso:

```
{
    "ImportSnapshotTasks": [
        {
            "Description": "My server VMDK",
            "ImportTaskId": "import-snap-1234567890abcdef0",
            "SnapshotTaskDetail": {
                "Description": "My server VMDK",
                "DiskImageSize": "705638400.0",
                "Format": "VMDK",
                "Progress": "42",
                "Status": "active",
                "StatusMessage": "downloading/converting",
                "UserBucket": {
                    "S3Bucket": "my-import-bucket",
                    "S3Key": "vms/my-server-vm.vmdk"
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Output per un'attività di importazione di istantanee completata. L'ID dell'istantanea risultante è fornito da. `SnapshotId`

```
{
```

```
    "ImportSnapshotTasks": [
        {
            "Description": "My server VMDK",
            "ImportTaskId": "import-snap-1234567890abcdef0",
            "SnapshotTaskDetail": {
                "Description": "My server VMDK",
                "DiskImageSize": "705638400.0",
                "Format": "VMDK",
                "SnapshotId": "snap-1234567890abcdef0"
                "Status": "completed",
                "UserBucket": {
                    "S3Bucket": "my-import-bucket",
                    "S3Key": "vms/my-server-vm.vmdk"
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeImportSnapshotTasksin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'attività di importazione delle istantanee specificata.

```
Get-EC2ImportSnapshotTask -ImportTaskId import-snap-abcdefgh
```

Output:

```
Description             ImportTaskId               SnapshotTaskDetail

-----------------       --------------------       ------------------

Disk Image Import 1     import-snap-abcdefgh
 Amazon.EC2.Model.SnapshotTaskDetail
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutte le attività di importazione delle istantanee.

```
Get-EC2ImportSnapshotTask
```

Output:

```
Description             ImportTaskId               SnapshotTaskDetail

-----------------       --------------------       ------------------

Disk Image Import 1     import-snap-abcdefgh
 Amazon.EC2.Model.SnapshotTaskDetail
Disk Image Import 2     import-snap-hgfedcba
 Amazon.EC2.Model.SnapshotTaskDetail
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeImportSnapshotTasksin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'attività di importazione delle istantanee specificata.

```
Get-EC2ImportSnapshotTask -ImportTaskId import-snap-abcdefgh
```

Output:

```
Description             ImportTaskId               SnapshotTaskDetail

-----------------       --------------------       ------------------

Disk Image Import 1     import-snap-abcdefgh
 Amazon.EC2.Model.SnapshotTaskDetail
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutte le attività di importazione delle istantanee.

```
Get-EC2ImportSnapshotTask
```

Output:

```
Description             ImportTaskId               SnapshotTaskDetail

-----------------       --------------------       ------------------
```

```
Disk Image Import 1     import-snap-abcdefgh
 Amazon.EC2.Model.SnapshotTaskDetail
Disk Image Import 2     import-snap-hgfedcba
 Amazon.EC2.Model.SnapshotTaskDetail
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeImportSnapshotTasksin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeInstanceAttribute`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeInstanceAttribute`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere il tipo di istanza

Questo esempio descrive il tipo di istanza dell'istanza specificata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-instance-attribute --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 --
attribute instanceType
```

Output:

```
{
    "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0"
    "InstanceType": {
        "Value": "t1.micro"
    }
}
```

Per descrivere l' disableApiTermination attributo

Questo esempio descrive l'`disableApiTermination`attributo dell'istanza specificata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-instance-attribute --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 --
attribute disableApiTermination
```

Output:

```
{
"InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0"
    "DisableApiTermination": {
        "Value": "false"
    }
}
```

Per descrivere la mappatura dei dispositivi a blocchi per un'istanza

Questo esempio descrive l'`blockDeviceMapping`attributo dell'istanza specificata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-instance-attribute --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 --
attribute blockDeviceMapping
```

Output:

```
{
    "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0"
    "BlockDeviceMappings": [
        {
            "DeviceName": "/dev/sda1",
            "Ebs": {
                "Status": "attached",
                "DeleteOnTermination": true,
                "VolumeId": "vol-049df61146c4d7901",
                "AttachTime": "2013-05-17T22:42:34.000Z"
            }
        },
        {
            "DeviceName": "/dev/sdf",
            "Ebs": {
                "Status": "attached",
                "DeleteOnTermination": false,
                "VolumeId": "vol-049df61146c4d7901",
                "AttachTime": "2013-09-10T23:07:00.000Z"
            }
        }
    ],
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInstanceAttributein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive il tipo di istanza dell'istanza specificata.

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute instanceType
```

Output:

```
InstanceType                      : t2.micro
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive se la rete avanzata è abilitata per l'istanza specificata.

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute sriovNetSupport
```

Output:

```
SriovNetSupport                   : simple
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive i gruppi di sicurezza per l'istanza specificata.

```
(Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute groupSet).Groups
```

Output:

```
GroupId
-------
sg-12345678
sg-45678901
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio descrive se l'ottimizzazione EBS è abilitata per l'istanza specificata.

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute ebsOptimized
```

Output:

```
EbsOptimized                      : False
```

Esempio 5: questo esempio descrive l'attributo disableApiTermination " dell'istanza specificata.

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute disableApiTermination
```

Output:

```
DisableApiTermination             : False
```

Esempio 6: Questo esempio descrive l'attributo 'instanceInitiatedShutdownComportamento' dell'istanza specificata.

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute
 instanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior
```

Output:

```
InstanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior : stop
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInstanceAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive il tipo di istanza dell'istanza specificata.

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute instanceType
```

Output:

```
InstanceType                      : t2.micro
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive se la rete avanzata è abilitata per l'istanza specificata.

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute sriovNetSupport
```

Output:

```
SriovNetSupport                   : simple
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive i gruppi di sicurezza per l'istanza specificata.

```
(Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute groupSet).Groups
```

Output:

```
GroupId
-------
sg-12345678
sg-45678901
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio descrive se l'ottimizzazione EBS è abilitata per l'istanza specificata.

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute ebsOptimized
```

Output:

```
EbsOptimized                      : False
```

Esempio 5: questo esempio descrive l'attributo disableApiTermination " dell'istanza specificata.

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute disableApiTermination
```

Output:

```
DisableApiTermination             : False
```

Esempio 6: Questo esempio descrive l'attributo 'instanceInitiatedShutdownComportamento' dell'istanza specificata.

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute
 instanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior
```

Output:

```
InstanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior : stop
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInstanceAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DescribeInstanceStatus`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeInstanceStatus`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere lo stato delle istanze

Nell'esempio di `describe-instance-status` seguente viene descritto lo stato attuale dell'istanza specificata.

```
aws ec2 describe-instance-status \
    --instance-ids i-1234567890abcdef0
```

Output:

```
{
    "InstanceStatuses": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "InstanceState": {
                "Code": 16,
                "Name": "running"
            },
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1d",
            "SystemStatus": {
                "Status": "ok",
                "Details": [
                    {
                        "Status": "passed",
                        "Name": "reachability"
                    }
```

```
                ]
            },
            "InstanceStatus": {
                "Status": "ok",
                "Details": [
                    {
                        "Status": "passed",
                        "Name": "reachability"
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Monitora lo stato delle tue istanze nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeInstanceStatus AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive lo stato dell'istanza specificata.

```
Get-EC2InstanceStatus -InstanceId i-12345678
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2a
Events           : {}
InstanceId       : i-12345678
InstanceState    : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
Status           : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceStatusSummary
SystemStatus     : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceStatusSummary
```

```
$status = Get-EC2InstanceStatus -InstanceId i-12345678
$status.InstanceState
```

Output:

```
Code    Name
----    ----
16      running
```

```
$status.Status
```

Output:

```
Details           Status
-------           ------
{reachability}    ok
```

```
$status.SystemStatus
```

Output:

```
Details           Status
-------           ------
{reachability}    ok
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInstanceStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive lo stato dell'istanza specificata.

```
Get-EC2InstanceStatus -InstanceId i-12345678
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2a
Events           : {}
InstanceId       : i-12345678
InstanceState    : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
Status           : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceStatusSummary
SystemStatus     : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceStatusSummary
```

```
$status = Get-EC2InstanceStatus -InstanceId i-12345678
```

```
$status.InstanceState
```

Output:

```
Code    Name
----    ----
16      running
```

```
$status.Status
```

Output:

```
Details           Status
-------           ------
{reachability}    ok
```

```
$status.SystemStatus
```

Output:

```
Details           Status
-------           ------
{reachability}    ok
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInstanceStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_all_events(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
```

```
    let resp = client.describe_regions().send().await.unwrap();

    for region in resp.regions.unwrap_or_default() {
        let reg: &'static str =
 Box::leak(Box::from(region.region_name().unwrap()));
        let region_provider =
 RegionProviderChain::default_provider().or_else(reg);
        let config = aws_config::from_env().region(region_provider).load().await;
        let new_client = Client::new(&config);

        let resp = new_client.describe_instance_status().send().await;

        println!("Instances in region {}:", reg);
        println!();

        for status in resp.unwrap().instance_statuses() {
            println!(
                "  Events scheduled for instance ID: {}",
                status.instance_id().unwrap_or_default()
            );
            for event in status.events() {
                println!("    Event ID:     {}",
 event.instance_event_id().unwrap());
                println!("    Description:  {}", event.description().unwrap());
                println!("    Event code:   {}", event.code().unwrap().as_ref());
                println!();
            }
        }
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeInstanceStatusguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzo **`DescribeInstanceTypes`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeInstanceTypes`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the instance types available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of instance type information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<InstanceTypeInfo>>
DescribeInstanceTypes(ArchitectureValues architecture)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DescribeInstanceTypesRequest();

            var filters = new List<Filter>
            {
                new Filter("processor-info.supported-architecture",
                    new List<string> { architecture.ToString() })
            };
            filters.Add(new Filter("instance-type", new() { "*.micro",
"*.small" }));

            request.Filters = filters;
            var instanceTypes = new List<InstanceTypeInfo>();

            var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstanceTypes(request);
            await foreach (var instanceType in paginator.InstanceTypes)
            {
                instanceTypes.Add(instanceType);
            }

            return instanceTypes;
        }
```

```
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidParameterValue")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Parameters are invalid. Ensure architecture and size
 strings conform to DescribeInstanceTypes API reference.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete the security group because:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeInstanceTypesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# ec2_describe_instance_types
#
# This function describes EC2 instance types filtered by processor architecture
# and optionally by instance type. It takes the following arguments:
#
# -a, --architecture ARCHITECTURE  Specify the processor architecture (e.g.,
 x86_64)
# -t, --type INSTANCE_TYPE         Comma-separated list of instance types (e.g.,
 t2.micro)
```

```
# -h, --help                      Show the usage help
#
# The function prints the instance type and supported architecture for each
# matching instance type.
##############################################################################
function ec2_describe_instance_types() {
  local architecture=""
  local instance_types=""

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "Usage: ec2_describe_instance_types [-a|--architecture ARCHITECTURE] [-
t|--type INSTANCE_TYPE] [-h|--help]"
    echo "  -a, --architecture ARCHITECTURE  Specify the processor architecture
 (e.g., x86_64)"
    echo "  -t, --type INSTANCE_TYPE         Comma-separated list of instance
 types (e.g., t2.micro)"
    echo "  -h, --help                       Show this help message"
  }

  while [[ $# -gt 0 ]]; do
    case "$1" in
      -a | --architecture)
        architecture="$2"
        shift 2
        ;;
      -t | --type)
        instance_types="$2"
        shift 2
        ;;
      -h | --help)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      *)
        echo "Unknown argument: $1"
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done

  if [[ -z "$architecture" ]]; then
    errecho "Error: Architecture not specified."
    usage
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$instance_types" ]]; then
    errecho "Error: Instance type not specified."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  local tmp_json_file="temp_ec2.json"
  echo -n '[
    {
      "Name": "processor-info.supported-architecture",
      "Values": [' >"$tmp_json_file"

  local items
  IFS=',' read -ra items <<<"$architecture"
  local array_size
  array_size=${#items[@]}
  for i in $(seq 0 $((array_size - 1))); do
    echo -n '"'"${items[$i]}"'"' >>"$tmp_json_file"
    if [[ $i -lt $((array_size - 1)) ]]; then
      echo -n ',' >>"$tmp_json_file"
    fi
  done
  echo -n ']},
    {
    "Name": "instance-type",
      "Values": [' >>"$tmp_json_file"
  IFS=',' read -ra items <<<"$instance_types"
  local array_size
  array_size=${#items[@]}
  for i in $(seq 0 $((array_size - 1))); do
    echo -n '"'"${items[$i]}"'"' >>"$tmp_json_file"
    if [[ $i -lt $((array_size - 1)) ]]; then
      echo -n ',' >>"$tmp_json_file"
    fi
  done

  echo -n ']}]' >>"$tmp_json_file"

  local response
  response=$(aws ec2 describe-instance-types --filters file://"$tmp_json_file" \
    --query 'InstanceTypes[*].[InstanceType]' --output text)
```

```
  local error_code=$?

  rm "$tmp_json_file"

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    echo "ERROR: AWS reports describe-instance-types operation failed."
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"
  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
```

```
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeInstanceTypes AWS CLICommand Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per descrivere un tipo di istanza

Nell'esempio di `describe-instance-types` seguente vengono visualizzati i dettagli del tipo di istanza specificato.

```
aws ec2 describe-instance-types \
    --instance-types t2.micro
```

Output:

```
{
    "InstanceTypes": [
        {
            "InstanceType": "t2.micro",
            "CurrentGeneration": true,
            "FreeTierEligible": true,
            "SupportedUsageClasses": [
```

```
                "on-demand",
                "spot"
            ],
            "SupportedRootDeviceTypes": [
                "ebs"
            ],
            "BareMetal": false,
            "Hypervisor": "xen",
            "ProcessorInfo": {
                "SupportedArchitectures": [
                    "i386",
                    "x86_64"
                ],
                "SustainedClockSpeedInGhz": 2.5
            },
            "VCpuInfo": {
                "DefaultVCpus": 1,
                "DefaultCores": 1,
                "DefaultThreadsPerCore": 1,
                "ValidCores": [
                    1
                ],
                "ValidThreadsPerCore": [
                    1
                ]
            },
            "MemoryInfo": {
                "SizeInMiB": 1024
            },
            "InstanceStorageSupported": false,
            "EbsInfo": {
                "EbsOptimizedSupport": "unsupported",
                "EncryptionSupport": "supported"
            },
            "NetworkInfo": {
                "NetworkPerformance": "Low to Moderate",
                "MaximumNetworkInterfaces": 2,
                "Ipv4AddressesPerInterface": 2,
                "Ipv6AddressesPerInterface": 2,
                "Ipv6Supported": true,
                "EnaSupport": "unsupported"
            },
            "PlacementGroupInfo": {
                "SupportedStrategies": [
```

```
                    "partition",
                    "spread"
                ]
            },
            "HibernationSupported": false,
            "BurstablePerformanceSupported": true,
            "DedicatedHostsSupported": false,
            "AutoRecoverySupported": true
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per l'utente dei tipi di istanze di Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud per le istanze Linux.

Esempio 2: per filtrare i tipi di istanza disponibili

È possibile specificare un filtro per rifinire i risultati in base ai tipi di istanza che hanno una caratteristica specifica. Nell'esempio di `describe-instance-types` seguente vengono elencati i tipi di istanza che supportano l'ibernazione.

```
aws ec2 describe-instance-types \
    --filters Name=hibernation-supported,Values=true --query
 'InstanceTypes[*].InstanceType'
```

Output:

```
[
    "m5.8xlarge",
    "r3.large",
    "c3.8xlarge",
    "r5.large",
    "m4.4xlarge",
    "c4.large",
    "m5.xlarge",
    "m4.xlarge",
    "c3.large",
    "c4.8xlarge",
    "c4.4xlarge",
    "c5.xlarge",
    "c5.12xlarge",
    "r5.4xlarge",
    "c5.4xlarge"
```

```
]
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per l'utente dei tipi di istanze di Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud per le istanze Linux.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DescribeInstanceTypesReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously retrieves the instance types available in the current AWS
region.
    * <p>
    * This method uses the AWS SDK's asynchronous API to fetch the available
instance types
    * and then processes the response. It logs the memory information, network
information,
    * and instance type for each instance type returned. Additionally, it
returns a
    * {@link CompletableFuture} that resolves to the instance type string for
the "t2.2xlarge"
    * instance type, if it is found in the response. If the "t2.2xlarge"
instance type is not
    * found, an empty string is returned.
    * </p>
    *
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that resolves to the instance type
string for the
    * "t2.2xlarge" instance type, or an empty string if the instance type is not
found
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> getInstanceTypesAsync() {
       DescribeInstanceTypesRequest typesRequest =
DescribeInstanceTypesRequest.builder()
```

```
            .maxResults(10)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeInstanceTypesResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeInstanceTypes(typesRequest);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (resp != null) {
                List<InstanceTypeInfo> instanceTypes = resp.instanceTypes();
                for (InstanceTypeInfo type : instanceTypes) {
                    logger.info("The memory information of this type is " +
type.memoryInfo().sizeInMiB());
                    logger.info("Network information is " +
type.networkInfo().toString());
                    logger.info("Instance type is " +
type.instanceType().toString());
                }
            } else {
                throw (RuntimeException) ex;
            }
        });

        return response.thenApply(resp -> {
            for (InstanceTypeInfo type : resp.instanceTypes()) {
                String instanceType = type.instanceType().toString();
                if (instanceType.equals("t2.2xlarge")) {
                    return instanceType;
                }
            }
            return "";
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeInstanceTypesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { EC2Client, paginateDescribeInstanceTypes } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Describes the specified instance types. By default, all instance types for the
 * current Region are described. Alternatively, you can filter the results.
 * @param {{ pageSize: string, supportedArch: string[], freeTier: boolean }}
 options
 */
export const main = async ({ pageSize, supportedArch, freeTier }) => {
  pageSize = Number.parseInt(pageSize);
  const client = new EC2Client({});

  // The paginate function is a wrapper around the underlying command.
  const paginator = paginateDescribeInstanceTypes(
    // Without limiting the page size, this call can take a long time. pageSize
 is just sugar for
    // the MaxResults property in the underlying command.
    { client, pageSize },
    {
      Filters: [
        {
          Name: "processor-info.supported-architecture",
          Values: supportedArch,
        },
        { Name: "free-tier-eligible", Values: [freeTier ? "true" : "false"] },
      ],
    },
  );

  try {
    /**
     * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').InstanceTypeInfo[]}
```

```
     */
    const instanceTypes = [];

    for await (const page of paginator) {
      if (page.InstanceTypes.length) {
        instanceTypes.push(...page.InstanceTypes);

        // When we have at least 1 result, we can stop.
        if (instanceTypes.length >= 1) {
          break;
        }
      }
    }
    console.log(
      `Memory size in MiB for matching instance types:\n\n
${instanceTypes.map((it) => `${it.InstanceType}: ${it.MemoryInfo.SizeInMiB}
 MiB`).join("\n")}`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidParameterValue") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
      return [];
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeInstanceTypesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get a list of instance types.
suspend fun getInstanceTypesSc(): String {
    var instanceType = ""
    val filterObs = ArrayList<Filter>()
    val filter =
        Filter {
            name = "processor-info.supported-architecture"
            values = listOf("arm64")
        }

    filterObs.add(filter)
    val typesRequest =
        DescribeInstanceTypesRequest {
            filters = filterObs
            maxResults = 10
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeInstanceTypes(typesRequest)
        response.instanceTypes?.forEach { type ->
            println("The memory information of this type is
 ${type.memoryInfo?.sizeInMib}")
            println("Maximum number of network cards is
 ${type.networkInfo?.maximumNetworkCards}")
            instanceType = type.instanceType.toString()
        }
        return instanceType
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeInstanceTypesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions
 using the client interface."""

    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
 instances.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                            access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
 objects. These are high-level objects that
                           wrap instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.instances = instances or []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
        """
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default
 EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def get_instance_types(
        self, architecture: str = "x86_64", sizes: List[str] = ["*.micro",
 "*.small"]
    ) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Gets instance types that support the specified architecture and size.
        See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/APIReference/
API_DescribeInstanceTypes.html
        for a list of allowable parameters.
```

```
        :param architecture: The architecture supported by instance types.
Default: 'x86_64'.
        :param sizes: The size of instance types. Default: '*.micro', '*.small',
        :return: A list of dictionaries representing instance types that support
the specified architecture and size.
        """
        try:
            inst_types = []
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_instance_types")
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {
                        "Name": "processor-info.supported-architecture",
                        "Values": [architecture],
                    },
                    {"Name": "instance-type", "Values": sizes},
                ]
            ):
                inst_types += page["InstanceTypes"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to get instance types: {architecture},
{','.join(map(str, sizes))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidParameterValue":
                logger.error(
                    "Parameters are invalid. "
                    "Ensure architecture and size strings conform to
DescribeInstanceTypes API reference."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_types
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeInstanceTypes AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// List instance types that match an image's architecture and are free tier
eligible.
   pub async fn list_instance_types(&self, image: &Image) ->
Result<Vec<InstanceType>, EC2Error> {
       let architecture = format!(
           "{}",
           image.architecture().ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new(format!(
               "Image {:?} does not have a listed architecture",
               image.image_id()
           )))?
       );
       let free_tier_eligible_filter = Filter::builder()
           .name("free-tier-eligible")
           .values("false")
           .build();
       let supported_architecture_filter = Filter::builder()
           .name("processor-info.supported-architecture")
           .values(architecture)
           .build();
       let response = self
           .client
           .describe_instance_types()
           .filters(free_tier_eligible_filter)
           .filters(supported_architecture_filter)
           .send()
           .await?;

       Ok(response
           .instance_types
           .unwrap_or_default()
           .into_iter()
           .filter_map(|iti| iti.instance_type)
```

```
            .collect())
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeInstanceTypesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Return a list of instance types matching the specified architecture
    /// and instance sizes.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - architecture: The architecture of the instance types to return, as
    ///     a member of `EC2ClientTypes.ArchitectureValues`.
    ///   - sizes: An array of one or more strings identifying sizes of
    ///     instance type to accept.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `EC2ClientTypes.InstanceTypeInfo` records
    ///   describing the instance types matching the given requirements.
    func getMatchingInstanceTypes(architecture: EC2ClientTypes.ArchitectureValues
 = EC2ClientTypes.ArchitectureValues.x8664,
                          sizes: [String] = ["*.micro", "*.small"]) async
                          -> [EC2ClientTypes.InstanceTypeInfo] {
        var instanceTypes: [EC2ClientTypes.InstanceTypeInfo] = []

        let archFilter = EC2ClientTypes.Filter(
            name: "processor-info.supported-architecture",
            values: [architecture.rawValue]
        )
        let sizeFilter = EC2ClientTypes.Filter(
```

```
            name: "instance-type",
            values: sizes
        )

        do {
            let pages = ec2Client.describeInstanceTypesPaginated(
                input: DescribeInstanceTypesInput(
                    filters: [archFilter, sizeFilter]
                )
            )

            for try await page in pages {
                guard let types = page.instanceTypes else {
                    return []
                }

                instanceTypes += types
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting image types: \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return []
        }

        return instanceTypes
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeInstanceTypesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`DescribeInstances`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeInstances`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Get information about EC2 instances with a particular state.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="tagName">The name of the tag to filter on.</param>
/// <param name="tagValue">The value of the tag to look for.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> GetInstancesWithState(string state)
{
    try
    {
        // Filters the results of the instance list.
        var filters = new List<Filter>
        {
            new Filter
            {
                Name = $"instance-state-name",
                Values = new List<string> { state, },
            },
        };
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest { Filters = filters, };

        Console.WriteLine($"\nShowing instances with state {state}");
        var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstances(request);

        await foreach (var response in paginator.Responses)
        {
            foreach (var reservation in response.Reservations)
            {
                foreach (var instance in reservation.Instances)
                {
                    Console.Write($"Instance ID: {instance.InstanceId} ");
```

```
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tCurrent State:
{instance.State.Name}");
                    }
                }
            }

            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidParameterValue")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Invalid parameter value for filtering instances.");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list instances because: {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_describe_instances
#
```

```
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i instance_id - The ID of the instance to describe (optional).
#       -q query - The query to filter the response (optional).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function ec2_describe_instances() {
  local instance_id query response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_describe_instances"
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances."
    echo "  -i instance_id - The ID of the instance to describe (optional)."
    echo "  -q query - The query to filter the response (optional)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:q:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) instance_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      q) query="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1
```

```
  local aws_cli_args=()

  if [[ -n "$instance_id" ]]; then
    # shellcheck disable=SC2206
    aws_cli_args+=("--instance-ids" $instance_id)
  fi

  local query_arg=""
  if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
    query_arg="--query '$query'"
  else
    query_arg="--query Reservations[*].Instances[*].
[InstanceId,ImageId,InstanceType,KeyName,VpcId,PublicIpAddress,State.Name]"
  fi

  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  response=$(aws ec2 describe-instances \
    "${aws_cli_args[@]}" \
    $query_arg \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-instances operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}
```

```
###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeInstances AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Describe all Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances associated
 with an account.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::describeInstances(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeInstancesRequest request;
    bool header = false;
    bool done = false;
    while (!done) {
        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeInstancesOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeInstances(request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            if (!header) {
                std::cout << std::left <<
                          std::setw(48) << "Name" <<
                          std::setw(20) << "ID" <<
                          std::setw(25) << "Ami" <<
                          std::setw(15) << "Type" <<
                          std::setw(15) << "State" <<
                          std::setw(15) << "Monitoring" << std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Reservation> &reservations =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetReservations();

            for (const auto &reservation: reservations) {
                const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Instance> &instances =
```

```
                        reservation.GetInstances();
                for (const auto &instance: instances) {
                    Aws::String instanceStateString =

Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceStateNameMapper::GetNameForInstanceStateName(
                                    instance.GetState().GetName());

                    Aws::String typeString =

Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceTypeMapper::GetNameForInstanceType(
                                    instance.GetInstanceType());

                    Aws::String monitorString =

Aws::EC2::Model::MonitoringStateMapper::GetNameForMonitoringState(
                                    instance.GetMonitoring().GetState());
                    Aws::String name = "Unknown";

                    const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Tag> &tags =
instance.GetTags();
                    auto nameIter = std::find_if(tags.cbegin(), tags.cend(),
                                                 [](const Aws::EC2::Model::Tag
&tag) {
                                                     return tag.GetKey() ==
"Name";
                                                 });
                    if (nameIter != tags.cend()) {
                        name = nameIter->GetValue();
                    }
                    std::cout <<
                              std::setw(48) << name <<
                              std::setw(20) << instance.GetInstanceId() <<
                              std::setw(25) << instance.GetImageId() <<
                              std::setw(15) << typeString <<
                              std::setw(15) << instanceStateString <<
                              std::setw(15) << monitorString << std::endl;
                }
            }

            if (!outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken().empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken());
            } else {
                done = true;
            }
```

```
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to describe EC2 instances:" <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeInstancessezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per descrivere un'istanza

Nell'esempio di `describe-instances` seguente viene descritta l'istanza specificata.

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --instance-ids i-1234567890abcdef0
```

Output:

```
{
    "Reservations": [
        {
            "Groups": [],
            "Instances": [
                {
                    "AmiLaunchIndex": 0,
                    "ImageId": "ami-0abcdef1234567890",
                    "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
                    "InstanceType": "t3.nano",
                    "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
                    "LaunchTime": "2022-11-15T10:48:59+00:00",
                    "Monitoring": {
                        "State": "disabled"
                    },
```

```
                    "Placement": {
                        "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-2a",
                        "GroupName": "",
                        "Tenancy": "default"
                    },
                    "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-0-157.us-east-2.compute.internal",
                    "PrivateIpAddress": "10-0-0-157",
                    "ProductCodes": [],
                    "PublicDnsName": "ec2-34-253-223-13.us-
east-2.compute.amazonaws.com",
                    "PublicIpAddress": "34.253.223.13",
                    "State": {
                        "Code": 16,
                        "Name": "running"
                    },
                    "StateTransitionReason": "",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-04a636d18e83cfacb",
                    "VpcId": "vpc-1234567890abcdef0",
                    "Architecture": "x86_64",
                    "BlockDeviceMappings": [
                        {
                            "DeviceName": "/dev/xvda",
                            "Ebs": {
                                "AttachTime": "2022-11-15T10:49:00+00:00",
                                "DeleteOnTermination": true,
                                "Status": "attached",
                                "VolumeId": "vol-02e6ccdca7de29cf2"
                            }
                        }
                    ],
                    "ClientToken": "1234abcd-1234-abcd-1234-d46a8903e9bc",
                    "EbsOptimized": true,
                    "EnaSupport": true,
                    "Hypervisor": "xen",
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::111111111111:instance-profile/
AmazonSSMRoleForInstancesQuickSetup",
                        "Id": "11111111111111111111"
                    },
                    "NetworkInterfaces": [
                        {
                            "Association": {
                                "IpOwnerId": "amazon",
```

```
                                "PublicDnsName": "ec2-34-253-223-13.us-
east-2.compute.amazonaws.com",
                                "PublicIp": "34.253.223.13"
                            },
                            "Attachment": {
                                "AttachTime": "2022-11-15T10:48:59+00:00",
                                "AttachmentId": "eni-attach-1234567890abcdefg",
                                "DeleteOnTermination": true,
                                "DeviceIndex": 0,
                                "Status": "attached",
                                "NetworkCardIndex": 0
                            },
                            "Description": "",
                            "Groups": [
                                {
                                    "GroupName": "launch-wizard-146",
                                    "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdefg"
                                }
                            ],
                            "Ipv6Addresses": [],
                            "MacAddress": "00:11:22:33:44:55",
                            "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-1234567890abcdefg",
                            "OwnerId": "104024344472",
                            "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-0-157.us-
east-2.compute.internal",
                            "PrivateIpAddress": "10-0-0-157",
                            "PrivateIpAddresses": [
                                {
                                    "Association": {
                                        "IpOwnerId": "amazon",
                                        "PublicDnsName": "ec2-34-253-223-13.us-
east-2.compute.amazonaws.com",
                                        "PublicIp": "34.253.223.13"
                                    },
                                    "Primary": true,
                                    "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-0-157.us-
east-2.compute.internal",
                                    "PrivateIpAddress": "10-0-0-157"
                                }
                            ],
                            "SourceDestCheck": true,
                            "Status": "in-use",
                            "SubnetId": "subnet-1234567890abcdefg",
                            "VpcId": "vpc-1234567890abcdefg",
```

```
                "InterfaceType": "interface"
            }
        ],
        "RootDeviceName": "/dev/xvda",
        "RootDeviceType": "ebs",
        "SecurityGroups": [
            {
                "GroupName": "launch-wizard-146",
                "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdefg"
            }
        ],
        "SourceDestCheck": true,
        "Tags": [
            {
                "Key": "Name",
                "Value": "my-instance"
            }
        ],
        "VirtualizationType": "hvm",
        "CpuOptions": {
            "CoreCount": 1,
            "ThreadsPerCore": 2
        },
        "CapacityReservationSpecification": {
            "CapacityReservationPreference": "open"
        },
        "HibernationOptions": {
            "Configured": false
        },
        "MetadataOptions": {
            "State": "applied",
            "HttpTokens": "optional",
            "HttpPutResponseHopLimit": 1,
            "HttpEndpoint": "enabled",
            "HttpProtocolIpv6": "disabled",
            "InstanceMetadataTags": "enabled"
        },
        "EnclaveOptions": {
            "Enabled": false
        },
        "PlatformDetails": "Linux/UNIX",
        "UsageOperation": "RunInstances",
        "UsageOperationUpdateTime": "2022-11-15T10:48:59+00:00",
        "PrivateDnsNameOptions": {
```

```
                        "HostnameType": "ip-name",
                        "EnableResourceNameDnsARecord": true,
                        "EnableResourceNameDnsAAAARecord": false
                    },
                    "MaintenanceOptions": {
                        "AutoRecovery": "default"
                    }
                }
            ],
            "OwnerId": "111111111111",
            "ReservationId": "r-1234567890abcdefg"
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: per filtrare per istanze secondo il tipo specificato

Nell'esempio di `describe-instances` seguente vengono utilizzati filtri per rifinire i risultati in base alle istanze del tipo specificato.

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --filters Name=instance-type,Values=m5.large
```

Per un output di esempio, vedi l'Esempio 1.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Elenca e filtra utilizzando la CLI nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

Esempio 3: per filtrare per istanze secondo il tipo e la zona di disponibilità specificati

Nell'esempio di `describe-instances` seguente vengono utilizzati più filtri per rifinire i risultati in base alle istanze del tipo specificato che si trovano anche nella zona di disponibilità specificata.

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --filters Name=instance-type,Values=t2.micro,t3.micro Name=availability-
zone,Values=us-east-2c
```

Per un output di esempio, vedi l'Esempio 1.

Esempio 4: per filtrare per istanze secondo il tipo e la zona di disponibilità specificati utilizzando un file JSON

Nell'esempio di `describe-instances` seguente viene utilizzato un file di input JSON per eseguire gli stessi filtri definiti nell'esempio precedente. Quando i filtri diventano più complicati, può essere più facile specificarli in un file JSON.

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --filters file://filters.json
```

Contenuto di `filters.json`.

```
[
    {
        "Name": "instance-type",
        "Values": ["t2.micro", "t3.micro"]
    },
    {
        "Name": "availability-zone",
        "Values": ["us-east-2c"]
    }
]
```

Per un output di esempio, vedi l'Esempio 1.

Esempio 5: per filtrare per istanze secondo il tag Proprietario specificato

Nell'esempio di `describe-instances` seguente vengono utilizzati filtri tag per rifinire i risultati in base alle istanze che hanno un tag con la chiave tag specificata (Proprietario), a prescindere dal valore del tag.

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --filters "Name=tag-key,Values=Owner"
```

Per un output di esempio, vedi l'Esempio 1.

Esempio 6: per filtrare per istanze secondo il valore tag my-team specificato

Nell'esempio di `describe-instances` seguente vengono utilizzati filtri tag per rifinire i risultati in base alle istanze che hanno un tag con il valore tag specificato (my-team), a prescindere dalla chiave del tag.

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
```

```
    --filters "Name=tag-value,Values=my-team"
```

Per un output di esempio, vedi l'Esempio 1.

Esempio 7: per filtrare le istanze secondo i valori tag Proprietario e my-team specificati

Nell'esempio di `describe-instances` seguente vengono utilizzati filtri tag per rifinire i risultati in base alle istanze che hanno il tag specificato (Proprietario=my-team).

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --filters "Name=tag:Owner,Values=my-team"
```

Per un output di esempio, vedi l'Esempio 1.

Esempio 8: per visualizzare solo l'istanza e la sottorete IDs per tutte le istanze

`describe-instances`Gli esempi seguenti utilizzano il `--query` parametro per visualizzare solo l'istanza e la sottorete IDs per tutte le istanze, in formato JSON.

Linux e macOS:

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --query 'Reservations[*].Instances[*].{Instance:InstanceId,Subnet:SubnetId}'
 \
    --output json
```

Windows:

```
aws ec2 describe-instances ^
    --query "Reservations[*].Instances[*].
{Instance:InstanceId,Subnet:SubnetId}" ^
    --output json
```

Output:

```
[
    {
        "Instance": "i-057750d42936e468a",
        "Subnet": "subnet-069beee9b12030077"
    },
```

```
    {
        "Instance": "i-001efd250faaa6ffa",
        "Subnet": "subnet-0b715c6b7db68927a"
    },
    {
        "Instance": "i-027552a73f021f3bd",
        "Subnet": "subnet-0250c25a1f4e15235"
    }
    ...
]
```

Esempio 9: per filtrare le istanze del tipo specificato e visualizzare solo le relative istanze IDs

L'`describe-instances`esempio seguente utilizza i filtri per limitare i risultati alle istanze del tipo specificato e il `--query` parametro per visualizzare solo l'istanza. IDs

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --filters "Name=instance-type,Values=t2.micro" \
    --query "Reservations[*].Instances[*].[InstanceId]" \
    --output text
```

Output:

```
i-031c0dc19de2fb70c
i-00d8bff789a736b75
i-0b715c6b7db68927a
i-0626d4edd54f1286d
i-00b8ae04f9f99908e
i-0fc71c25d2374130c
```

Esempio 10: per filtrare le istanze del tipo specificato e visualizzare solo la relativa istanza IDs, la zona di disponibilità e il valore del tag specificato

Negli esempi di `describe-instances` seguenti vengono visualizzati l'ID dell'istanza, la zona di disponibilità e il valore del tag `Name` per le istanze che hanno un tag con il nome `tag-key`, in formato tabella.

Linux e macOS:

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --filters Name=tag-key,Values=Name \
```

```
    --query 'Reservations[*].Instances[*].
{Instance:InstanceId,AZ:Placement.AvailabilityZone,Name:Tags[?Key==`Name`]|
[0].Value}' \
    --output table
```

Windows:

```
aws ec2 describe-instances ^
    --filters Name=tag-key,Values=Name ^
    --query "Reservations[*].Instances[*].
{Instance:InstanceId,AZ:Placement.AvailabilityZone,Name:Tags[?Key=='Name']|
[0].Value}" ^
    --output table
```

Output:

```
-------------------------------------------------------------
|                     DescribeInstances                     |
+--------------+-----------------------+--------------------+
|      AZ      |       Instance        |        Name        |
+--------------+-----------------------+--------------------+
|  us-east-2b  |  i-057750d42936e468a  |  my-prod-server    |
|  us-east-2a  |  i-001efd250faaa6ffa  |  test-server-1     |
|  us-east-2a  |  i-027552a73f021f3bd  |  test-server-2     |
+--------------+-----------------------+--------------------+
```

Esempio 11: per descrivere le istanze in un gruppo di posizionamento delle partizioni

Nell'esempio di `describe-instances` seguente viene descritta l'istanza specificata. L'output include le informazioni di collocamento dell'istanza, che a loro volta comprendono il nome del gruppo di collocamento e il numero di partizioni per l'istanza.

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --instance-ids i-0123a456700123456 \
    --query "Reservations[*].Instances[*].Placement"
```

Output:

```
[
    [
        {
```

```
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1c",
            "GroupName": "HDFS-Group-A",
            "PartitionNumber": 3,
            "Tenancy": "default"
        }

    ]
]
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Descrivere le istanze in un gruppo di collocamento nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

Esempio 12: per filtrare le istanze secondo il gruppo di collocamento e il numero di partizioni specificati

Nell'esempio di `describe-instances` seguente i risultati vengono filtrati solamente in base alle istanze con il gruppo di collocamento e il numero di partizioni specificati.

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --filters "Name=placement-group-name,Values=HDFS-Group-A" "Name=placement-
partition-number,Values=7"
```

Di seguito vengono mostrate solo le informazioni rilevanti contenute nell'output.

```
"Instances": [
    {
        "InstanceId": "i-0123a456700123456",
        "InstanceType": "r4.large",
        "Placement": {
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1c",
            "GroupName": "HDFS-Group-A",
            "PartitionNumber": 7,
            "Tenancy": "default"
        }
    },
    {
        "InstanceId": "i-9876a543210987654",
        "InstanceType": "r4.large",
        "Placement": {
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1c",
            "GroupName": "HDFS-Group-A",
            "PartitionNumber": 7,
```

```
            "Tenancy": "default"
        }
    ],
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Descrivere le istanze in un gruppo di collocamento nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

Esempio 13: per filtrare le istanze configurate per consentire l'accesso ai tag dai metadati dell'istanza

Nell'esempio di `describe-instances` seguente i risultati vengono filtrati solamente in base alle istanze configurate per consentire l'accesso ai tag dell'istanza dai metadati dell'istanza stessa.

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --filters "Name=metadata-options.instance-metadata-tags,Values=enabled" \
    --query "Reservations[*].Instances[*].InstanceId" \
    --output text
```

Di seguito è riportato l'output previsto.

```
i-1234567890abcdefg
i-abcdefg1234567890
i-11111111aaaaaaaaa
i-aaaaaaaa111111111
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Lavora con i tag di istanza nei metadati delle istanze nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeInstances AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously describes the state of an EC2 instance.
    * The paginator helps you iterate over multiple pages of results.
    *
    * @param newInstanceId the ID of the EC2 instance to describe
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains a
string describing the state of the EC2 instance
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> describeEC2InstancesAsync(String
newInstanceId) {
       DescribeInstancesRequest request = DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
           .instanceIds(newInstanceId)
           .build();

       DescribeInstancesPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().describeInstancesPaginator(request);
       AtomicReference<String> publicIpAddressRef = new AtomicReference<>();
       return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
           response.reservations().stream()
               .flatMap(reservation -> reservation.instances().stream())
               .filter(instance -> instance.instanceId().equals(newInstanceId))
               .findFirst()
               .ifPresent(instance ->
publicIpAddressRef.set(instance.publicIpAddress()));
       }).thenApply(v -> {
           String publicIpAddress = publicIpAddressRef.get();
           if (publicIpAddress == null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Instance with ID " + newInstanceId +
" not found.");
           }
           return publicIpAddress;
       }).exceptionally(ex -> {
           logger.info("Failed to describe instances: " + ex.getMessage());
           throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe instances", ex);
       });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeInstancessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { EC2Client, paginateDescribeInstances } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * List all of your EC2 instances running with the provided architecture that
 * were launched in the past month.
 * @param {{ pageSize: string, architectures: string[] }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ pageSize, architectures }) => {
  pageSize = Number.parseInt(pageSize);
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const d = new Date();
  const year = d.getFullYear();
  const month = `0${d.getMonth() + 1}`.slice(-2);
  const launchTimePattern = `${year}-${month}-*`;

  const paginator = paginateDescribeInstances(
    {
      client,
      pageSize,
    },
    {
      Filters: [
        { Name: "architecture", Values: architectures },
        { Name: "instance-state-name", Values: ["running"] },
        {
          Name: "launch-time",
          Values: [launchTimePattern],
        },
      ],
    },
  );
```

```
  try {
    /**
     * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').Instance[]}
     */
    const instanceList = [];
    for await (const page of paginator) {
      const { Reservations } = page;
      for (const reservation of Reservations) {
        instanceList.push(...reservation.Instances);
      }
    }
    console.log(
      `Running instances launched this month:\n\n${instanceList.map((instance) =>
 instance.InstanceId).join("\n")}`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidParameterValue") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeInstancessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeEC2Instances() {
    val request =
        DescribeInstancesRequest {
```

```
            maxResults = 6
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeInstances(request)
        response.reservations?.forEach { reservation ->
            reservation.instances?.forEach { instance ->
                println("Instance Id is ${instance.instanceId}")
                println("Image id is ${instance.imageId}")
                println("Instance type is ${instance.instanceType}")
                println("Instance state name is ${instance.state?.name}")
                println("monitoring information is
 ${instance.monitoring?.state}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive l'istanza specificata.

```
(Get-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678).Instances
```

Output:

```
AmiLaunchIndex        : 0
Architecture          : x86_64
BlockDeviceMappings   : {/dev/sda1}
ClientToken           : TleEy1448154045270
EbsOptimized          : False
Hypervisor            : xen
IamInstanceProfile    : Amazon.EC2.Model.IamInstanceProfile
ImageId               : ami-12345678
InstanceId            : i-12345678
InstanceLifecycle     :
InstanceType          : t2.micro
```

```
KernelId              :
KeyName               : my-key-pair
LaunchTime            : 12/4/2015 4:44:40 PM
Monitoring            : Amazon.EC2.Model.Monitoring
NetworkInterfaces     : {ip-10-0-2-172.us-west-2.compute.internal}
Placement             : Amazon.EC2.Model.Placement
Platform              : Windows
PrivateDnsName        : ip-10-0-2-172.us-west-2.compute.internal
PrivateIpAddress      : 10.0.2.172
ProductCodes          : {}
PublicDnsName         :
PublicIpAddress       :
RamdiskId             :
RootDeviceName        : /dev/sda1
RootDeviceType        : ebs
SecurityGroups        : {default}
SourceDestCheck       : True
SpotInstanceRequestId :
SriovNetSupport       :
State                 : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
StateReason           :
StateTransitionReason :
SubnetId              : subnet-12345678
Tags                  : {Name}
VirtualizationType    : hvm
VpcId                 : vpc-12345678
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutte le istanze nella regione corrente, raggruppate per prenotazione. Per visualizzare i dettagli dell'istanza, espandi la raccolta Instances all'interno di ciascun oggetto di prenotazione.

```
Get-EC2Instance
```

Output:

```
GroupNames    : {}
Groups        : {}
Instances     : {}
OwnerId       : 123456789012
RequesterId   : 226008221399
ReservationId : r-c5df370c
```

```
GroupNames    : {}
Groups        : {}
Instances     : {}
OwnerId       : 123456789012
RequesterId   : 854251627541
ReservationId : r-63e65bab
...
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio illustra l'utilizzo di un filtro per interrogare EC2 le istanze in una sottorete specifica di un VPC.

```
(Get-EC2Instance -Filter @{Name="vpc-id";Values="vpc-1a2bc34d"},@{Name="subnet-
id";Values="subnet-1a2b3c4d"}).Instances
```

Output:

```
InstanceId          InstanceType Platform PrivateIpAddress PublicIpAddress
 SecurityGroups SubnetId        VpcId
----------          ------------ -------- ---------------- ---------------
 -------------- --------        -----
i-01af...82cf180e19 t2.medium    Windows  10.0.0.98                       ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-0374...7e9d5b0c45 t2.xlarge    Windows  10.0.0.53                       ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio illustra l'utilizzo di un filtro con più valori per ricercare EC2 istanze sia in esecuzione che interrotte

```
$InstanceParams = @{
    Filter = @(
        @{'Name' = 'instance-state-name';'Values' = @("running","stopped")}
    )
}

(Get-EC2Instance @InstanceParams).Instances
```

Output:

```
InstanceId          InstanceType Platform PrivateIpAddress PublicIpAddress
 SecurityGroups SubnetId        VpcId
----------          ------------ -------- ---------------- ---------------
 -------------- --------        -----
```

```
i-05a9...f6c5f46e18 t3.medium             10.0.1.7                        ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-02cf...945c4fdd07 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.8                        ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-0ac0...c037f9f3a1 t3.xlarge    Windows  10.0.1.10                       ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-066b...57b7b08888 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.11                       ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-0fee...82e83ccd72 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.5                        ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-0a68...274cc5043b t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.6                        ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
```

Esempio 5: questo esempio illustra l'utilizzo di un filtro con più valori per interrogare EC2 le istanze sia in esecuzione che interrotte e l'utilizzo del cmdlet Select-Object per la scelta di valori specifici da generare.

```
$InstanceParams = @{
    Filter = @(
        @{'Name' = 'instance-state-name';'Values' = @("running","stopped")}
    )
}

$SelectParams = @{
    Property = @(
        "InstanceID", "InstanceType", "Platform", "PrivateIpAddress",
        @{Name="Name";Expression={$_.Tags[$_.Tags.Key.IndexOf("Name")].Value}},
        @{Name="State";Expression={$_.State.Name}}
    )
}

$result = Get-EC2Instance @InstanceParams
$result.Instances | Select-Object @SelectParams | Format-Table -AutoSize
```

Output:

```
InstanceId          InstanceType Platform PrivateIpAddress Name         State
----------          ------------ -------- ---------------- ----         -----
i-05a9...f6c5f46e18 t3.medium             10.0.1.7         ec2-name-01  running
i-02cf...945c4fdd07 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.8         ec2-name-02  stopped
i-0ac0...c037f9f3a1 t3.xlarge    Windows  10.0.1.10        ec2-name-03  running
i-066b...57b7b08888 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.11        ec2-name-04  stopped
```

```
i-0fee...82e83ccd72 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.5         ec2-name-05  running
i-0a68...274cc5043b t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.6         ec2-name-06  stopped
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInstancesin Cmdlet Reference (V4).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'istanza specificata.

```
(Get-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678).Instances
```

Output:

```
AmiLaunchIndex        : 0
Architecture          : x86_64
BlockDeviceMappings   : {/dev/sda1}
ClientToken           : TleEy1448154045270
EbsOptimized          : False
Hypervisor            : xen
IamInstanceProfile    : Amazon.EC2.Model.IamInstanceProfile
ImageId               : ami-12345678
InstanceId            : i-12345678
InstanceLifecycle     :
InstanceType          : t2.micro
KernelId              :
KeyName               : my-key-pair
LaunchTime            : 12/4/2015 4:44:40 PM
Monitoring            : Amazon.EC2.Model.Monitoring
NetworkInterfaces     : {ip-10-0-2-172.us-west-2.compute.internal}
Placement             : Amazon.EC2.Model.Placement
Platform              : Windows
PrivateDnsName        : ip-10-0-2-172.us-west-2.compute.internal
PrivateIpAddress      : 10.0.2.172
ProductCodes          : {}
PublicDnsName         :
PublicIpAddress       :
RamdiskId             :
RootDeviceName        : /dev/sda1
RootDeviceType        : ebs
SecurityGroups        : {default}
SourceDestCheck       : True
SpotInstanceRequestId :
SriovNetSupport       :
```

```
State                 : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
StateReason           :
StateTransitionReason :
SubnetId              : subnet-12345678
Tags                  : {Name}
VirtualizationType    : hvm
VpcId                 : vpc-12345678
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutte le istanze nella regione corrente, raggruppate per prenotazione. Per visualizzare i dettagli dell'istanza, espandi la raccolta Instances all'interno di ciascun oggetto di prenotazione.

```
Get-EC2Instance
```

Output:

```
GroupNames    : {}
Groups        : {}
Instances     : {}
OwnerId       : 123456789012
RequesterId   : 226008221399
ReservationId : r-c5df370c

GroupNames    : {}
Groups        : {}
Instances     : {}
OwnerId       : 123456789012
RequesterId   : 854251627541
ReservationId : r-63e65bab
...
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio illustra l'utilizzo di un filtro per interrogare EC2 le istanze in una sottorete specifica di un VPC.

```
(Get-EC2Instance -Filter @{Name="vpc-id";Values="vpc-1a2bc34d"},@{Name="subnet-
id";Values="subnet-1a2b3c4d"}).Instances
```

Output:

```
InstanceId          InstanceType Platform PrivateIpAddress PublicIpAddress
 SecurityGroups SubnetId        VpcId
```

```
----------          ------------ -------- ---------------- ---------------
 -------------- --------        -----
i-01af...82cf180e19 t2.medium    Windows  10.0.0.98                        ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-0374...7e9d5b0c45 t2.xlarge    Windows  10.0.0.53                        ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio illustra l'utilizzo di un filtro con più valori per ricercare EC2 istanze sia in esecuzione che interrotte

```
$InstanceParams = @{
    Filter = @(
        @{'Name' = 'instance-state-name';'Values' = @("running","stopped")}
    )
}

(Get-EC2Instance @InstanceParams).Instances
```

Output:

```
InstanceId          InstanceType Platform PrivateIpAddress PublicIpAddress
 SecurityGroups SubnetId        VpcId
----------          ------------ -------- ---------------- ---------------
 -------------- --------        -----
i-05a9...f6c5f46e18 t3.medium             10.0.1.7                         ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-02cf...945c4fdd07 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.8                         ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-0ac0...c037f9f3a1 t3.xlarge    Windows  10.0.1.10                        ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-066b...57b7b08888 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.11                        ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-0fee...82e83ccd72 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.5                         ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-0a68...274cc5043b t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.6                         ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
```

Esempio 5: questo esempio illustra l'utilizzo di un filtro con più valori per interrogare EC2 le istanze sia in esecuzione che interrotte e l'utilizzo del cmdlet Select-Object per la scelta di valori specifici da generare.

```
$InstanceParams = @{
```

```
    Filter = @(
        @{'Name' = 'instance-state-name';'Values' = @("running","stopped")}
    )
}

$SelectParams = @{
    Property = @(
        "InstanceID", "InstanceType", "Platform", "PrivateIpAddress",
        @{Name="Name";Expression={$_.Tags[$_.Tags.Key.IndexOf("Name")].Value}},
        @{Name="State";Expression={$_.State.Name}}
    )
}

$result = Get-EC2Instance @InstanceParams
$result.Instances | Select-Object @SelectParams | Format-Table -AutoSize
```

Output:

```
InstanceId          InstanceType Platform PrivateIpAddress Name         State
----------          ------------ -------- ---------------- ----         -----
i-05a9...f6c5f46e18 t3.medium             10.0.1.7         ec2-name-01  running
i-02cf...945c4fdd07 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.8         ec2-name-02  stopped
i-0ac0...c037f9f3a1 t3.xlarge    Windows  10.0.1.10        ec2-name-03  running
i-066b...57b7b08888 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.11        ec2-name-04  stopped
i-0fee...82e83ccd72 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.5         ec2-name-05  running
i-0a68...274cc5043b t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.6         ec2-name-06  stopped
```

Esempio 6: questo esempio convalida le autorizzazioni per ottenere EC2 istanze utilizzando il parametro senza recuperarle effettivamente. DryRun Nota: in caso di successo, viene generata un'eccezione, che è il comportamento previsto.

```
Get-EC2Tag -DryRun $true
```

Output:

```
Get-EC2Instance: Request would have succeeded, but DryRun flag is set.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions
 using the client interface."""

    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
 instances.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
 objects. These are high-level objects that
                          wrap instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.instances = instances or []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
        """
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default
 EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)
```

```
    def display(self, state_filter: Optional[str] = "running") -> None:
        """
        Displays information about instances, filtering by the specified state.

        :param state_filter: The instance state to include in the output. Only
 instances in this state
                             will be displayed. Default is 'running'. Example
 states: 'running', 'stopped'.
        """
        if not self.instances:
            logger.info("No instances to display.")
            return

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_instances")
        page_iterator = paginator.paginate(InstanceIds=instance_ids)

        try:
            for page in page_iterator:
                for reservation in page["Reservations"]:
                    for instance in reservation["Instances"]:
                        instance_state = instance["State"]["Name"]

                        # Apply the state filter (default is 'running')
                        if state_filter and instance_state != state_filter:
                            continue  # Skip this instance if it doesn't match
 the filter

                        # Create a formatted string with instance details
                        instance_info = (
                            f"• ID: {instance['InstanceId']}\n"
                            f"• Image ID: {instance['ImageId']}\n"
                            f"• Instance type: {instance['InstanceType']}\n"
                            f"• Key name: {instance['KeyName']}\n"
                            f"• VPC ID: {instance['VpcId']}\n"
                            f"• Public IP: {instance.get('PublicIpAddress', 'N/
A')}\n"
                            f"• State: {instance_state}"
                        )
                        print(instance_info)

        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
```

```
                f"Failed to display instance(s). : {' '.join(map(str,
 instance_ids))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    "One or more instance IDs do not exist. "
                    "Please verify the instance IDs and try again."
                )
                raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeInstances AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized EC2 resource object.
# @example
#   list_instance_ids_states(Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def list_instance_ids_states(ec2_resource)
  response = ec2_resource.instances
  if response.count.zero?
    puts 'No instances found.'
  else
    puts 'Instances -- ID, state:'
    response.each do |instance|
      puts "#{instance.id}, #{instance.state.name}"
    end
```

```
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about instances: #{e.message}"
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-get-all-instance-info.rb REGION'
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-get-all-instance-info.rb us-west-2'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    region = ARGV[0]
  end
  ec2_resource = Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: region)
  list_instance_ids_states(ec2_resource)
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeInstancessezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera i dettagli di un' EC2 istanza.

```
   pub async fn describe_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<Instance,
EC2Error> {
       let response = self
           .client
           .describe_instances()
           .instance_ids(instance_id)
           .send()
           .await?;

       let instance = response
           .reservations()
           .first()
           .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new(format!("No instance reservations for
{instance_id}")))?
           .instances()
           .first()
           .ok_or_else(|| {
               EC2Error::new(format!("No instances in reservation for
{instance_id}"))
           })?;

       Ok(instance.clone())
   }
```

Dopo aver creato un' EC2 istanza, recuperate e memorizzate i relativi dettagli.

```
   /// Create an EC2 instance with the given ID on a given type, using a
   /// generated KeyPair and applying a list of security groups.
   pub async fn create(
       &mut self,
       ec2: &EC2,
       image_id: &str,
       instance_type: InstanceType,
       key_pair: &KeyPairInfo,
       security_groups: Vec<&SecurityGroup>,
   ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
       let instance_id = ec2
           .create_instance(image_id, instance_type, key_pair, security_groups)
           .await?;
       let instance = ec2.describe_instance(&instance_id).await?;
```

```
        self.instance = Some(instance);
        Ok(())
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeInstancesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describeinstances( ).                        "
 oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "

        " Retrieving details of EC2 instances. "
        DATA: lv_istance_id    TYPE /aws1/ec2string,
              lv_status        TYPE /aws1/ec2instancestatename,
              lv_instance_type TYPE /aws1/ec2instancetype,
              lv_image_id      TYPE /aws1/ec2string.
        LOOP AT oo_result->get_reservations( ) INTO DATA(lo_reservation).
          LOOP AT lo_reservation->get_instances( ) INTO DATA(lo_instance).
            lv_istance_id = lo_instance->get_instanceid( ).
            lv_status = lo_instance->get_state( )->get_name( ).
            lv_instance_type = lo_instance->get_instancetype( ).
            lv_image_id = lo_instance->get_imageid( ).
          ENDLOOP.
        ENDLOOP.
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about EC2 instances.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DescribeInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzare **`DescribeInternetGateways`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeInternetGateways`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere un gateway Internet

L'`describe-internet-gateways`esempio seguente descrive il gateway Internet specificato.

```
aws ec2 describe-internet-gateways \
    --internet-gateway-ids igw-0d0fb496b3EXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
    "InternetGateways": [
        {
            "Attachments": [
                {
                    "State": "available",
                    "VpcId": "vpc-0a60eb65b4EXAMPLE"
                }
            ],
            "InternetGatewayId": "igw-0d0fb496b3EXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "123456789012",
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "Name",
                    "Value": "my-igw"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Gateway Internet nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon VPC.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInternetGatewaysin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive il gateway Internet specificato.

```
Get-EC2InternetGateway -InternetGatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
Attachments       InternetGatewayId     Tags
-----------       -----------------     ----
{vpc-1a2b3c4d}    igw-1a2b3c4d          {}
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutti i gateway Internet.

```
Get-EC2InternetGateway
```

Output:

```
Attachments       InternetGatewayId     Tags
-----------       -----------------     ----
{vpc-1a2b3c4d}    igw-1a2b3c4d          {}
{}                igw-2a3b4c5d          {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInternetGatewaysin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive il gateway Internet specificato.

```
Get-EC2InternetGateway -InternetGatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
Attachments       InternetGatewayId     Tags
-----------       -----------------     ----
{vpc-1a2b3c4d}    igw-1a2b3c4d          {}
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutti i gateway Internet.

```
Get-EC2InternetGateway
```

Output:

```
Attachments       InternetGatewayId     Tags
-----------       -----------------     ----
{vpc-1a2b3c4d}    igw-1a2b3c4d          {}
{}                igw-2a3b4c5d          {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInternetGatewaysin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DescribeKeyPairs`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeKeyPairs`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get information about an Amazon EC2 key pair.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name of the key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of key pair information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<KeyPairInfo>> DescribeKeyPairs(string keyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DescribeKeyPairsRequest();
            if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(keyPairName))
            {
                request = new DescribeKeyPairsRequest
                {
                    KeyNames = new List<string> { keyPairName }
                };
            }

            var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeKeyPairsAsync(request);
            return response.KeyPairs.ToList();
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidKeyPair.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"A key pair called {keyPairName} does not exist.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while describing the key pair.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeKeyPairssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_describe_key_pairs
#
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 key pairs.
#
# Parameters:
#       -h - Display help.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_describe_key_pairs() {
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_describe_key_pairs"
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key
 pairs."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
```

```
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local response

  response=$(aws ec2 describe-key-pairs \
    --query 'KeyPairs[*].[KeyName, KeyFingerprint]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-key-pairs operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
```

```
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeKeyPairs AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Describe all Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance key pairs.
/*!
```

```
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::describeKeyPairs(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeKeyPairsRequest request;

    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeKeyPairsOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeKeyPairs(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << std::left <<
                  std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                  std::setw(64) << "Fingerprint" << std::endl;

        const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::KeyPairInfo> &key_pairs =
                outcome.GetResult().GetKeyPairs();
        for (const auto &key_pair: key_pairs) {
            std::cout << std::left <<
                      std::setw(32) << key_pair.GetKeyName() <<
                      std::setw(64) << key_pair.GetKeyFingerprint() << std::endl;
        }
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe key pairs:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeKeyPairssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare una coppia di chiavi

Nell'esempio di `describe-key-pairs` seguente vengono visualizzate informazioni sulla coppia di chiavi specificata.

```
aws ec2 describe-key-pairs \
    --key-names my-key-pair
```

Output:

```
{
    "KeyPairs": [
        {
            "KeyPairId": "key-0b94643da6EXAMPLE",
            "KeyFingerprint":
 "1f:51:ae:28:bf:89:e9:d8:1f:25:5d:37:2d:7d:b8:ca:9f:f5:f1:6f",
            "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
            "KeyType": "rsa",
            "Tags": [],
            "CreateTime": "2022-05-27T21:51:16.000Z"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Descrivi le chiavi pubbliche nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeKeyPairs AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the key pairs associated with the current AWS
 account.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the {@link
 DescribeKeyPairsResponse} object, which provides
     * information about the key pairs.
     */
```

```
    public CompletableFuture<DescribeKeyPairsResponse> describeKeysAsync() {
        CompletableFuture<DescribeKeyPairsResponse> responseFuture =
 getAsyncClient().describeKeyPairs();
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
              throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe key pairs: " +
 exception.getMessage(), exception);
            }
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeKeyPairssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DescribeKeyPairsCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * List all key pairs in the current AWS account.
 * @param {{ dryRun: boolean }}
 */
export const main = async ({ dryRun }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new DescribeKeyPairsCommand({ DryRun: dryRun });

  try {
    const { KeyPairs } = await client.send(command);
    const keyPairList = KeyPairs.map(
      (kp) => ` • ${kp.KeyPairId}: ${kp.KeyName}`,
```

```
    ).join("\n");
    console.log("The following key pairs were found in your account:");
    console.log(keyPairList);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "DryRunOperation") {
      console.log(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeKeyPairssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeEC2Keys() {
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeKeyPairs(DescribeKeyPairsRequest {})
        response.keyPairs?.forEach { keyPair ->
            println("Found key pair with name ${keyPair.keyName} and fingerprint
 ${ keyPair.keyFingerprint}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeKeyPairsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive la coppia di key pair specificata.

```
Get-EC2KeyPair -KeyName my-key-pair
```

Output:

```
KeyFingerprint                                          KeyName
--------------                                          -------
1f:51:ae:28:bf:89:e9:d8:1f:25:5d:37:2d:7d:b8:ca:9f:f5:f1:6f my-key-pair
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutte le coppie di chiavi.

```
Get-EC2KeyPair
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeKeyPairsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive la coppia di key pair specificata.

```
Get-EC2KeyPair -KeyName my-key-pair
```

Output:

```
KeyFingerprint                                          KeyName
--------------                                          -------
1f:51:ae:28:bf:89:e9:d8:1f:25:5d:37:2d:7d:b8:ca:9f:f5:f1:6f my-key-pair
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutte le coppie di chiavi.

```
Get-EC2KeyPair
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeKeyPairsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyPairWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key pair actions.
    This class provides methods to create, list, and delete EC2 key pairs.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        key_file_dir: Union[tempfile.TemporaryDirectory, str],
        key_pair: Optional[dict] = None,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the KeyPairWrapper with the specified EC2 client, key file
 directory,
        and an optional key pair.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param key_file_dir: The folder where the private key information is
 stored.
                             This should be a secure folder.
        :param key_pair: A dictionary representing the Boto3 KeyPair object.
                         This is a high-level object that wraps key pair actions.
 Optional.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.key_pair = key_pair
        self.key_file_path: Optional[str] = None
        self.key_file_dir = key_file_dir
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPairWrapper":
        """
        Class method to create an instance of KeyPairWrapper using a new EC2
client
        and a temporary directory for storing key files.

        :return: An instance of KeyPairWrapper.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client, tempfile.TemporaryDirectory())


    def list(self, limit: Optional[int] = None) -> None:
        """
        Displays a list of key pairs for the current account.

        WARNING: Results are not paginated.

        :param limit: The maximum number of key pairs to list. If not specified,
                      all key pairs will be listed.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error in listing the key pairs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_key_pairs()
            key_pairs = response.get("KeyPairs", [])

            if limit:
                key_pairs = key_pairs[:limit]

            for key_pair in key_pairs:
                logger.info(
                    f"Found {key_pair['KeyType']} key '{key_pair['KeyName']}'
with fingerprint:"
                )
                logger.info(f"\t{key_pair['KeyFingerprint']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Failed to list key pairs: {str(err)}")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeKeyPairs AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn list_key_pair(&self) -> Result<Vec<KeyPairInfo>, EC2Error> {
    let output = self.client.describe_key_pairs().send().await?;
    Ok(output.key_pairs.unwrap_or_default())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeKeyPairsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_ec2->describekeypairs( ).                         "
oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
       DATA(lt_key_pairs) = oo_result->get_keypairs( ).
       MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about key pairs.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
```

```
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DescribeKeyPairsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Describe the key pairs associated with the user by outputting each key
    /// pair's name and fingerprint.
    func describeKeyPairs() async {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.describeKeyPairs(
                input: DescribeKeyPairsInput()
            )

            guard let keyPairs = output.keyPairs else {
                print("*** No key pairs list available.")
                return
            }

            for keyPair in keyPairs {
                print(keyPair.keyName ?? "<unknown>", ":",
 keyPair.keyFingerprint ?? "<unknown>")
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error: Unable to obtain a key pair list.")
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeKeyPairsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`DescribeNetworkAcls`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeNetworkAcls`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere la tua rete ACLs

L'`describe-network-acls`esempio seguente recupera i dettagli sulla rete ACLs.

```
aws ec2 describe-network-acls
```

Output:

```
{
    "NetworkAcls": [
        {
            "Associations": [
                {
                    "NetworkAclAssociationId": "aclassoc-0c1679dc41EXAMPLE",
                    "NetworkAclId": "acl-0ea1f54ca7EXAMPLE",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-0931fc2fa5EXAMPLE"
                }
            ],
            "Entries": [
                {
                    "CidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                    "Egress": true,
                    "Protocol": "-1",
                    "RuleAction": "allow",
                    "RuleNumber": 100
                },
                {
                    "CidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                    "Egress": true,
```

```
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "RuleAction": "deny",
                "RuleNumber": 32767
            },
            {
                "CidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                "Egress": false,
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "RuleAction": "allow",
                "RuleNumber": 100
            },
            {
                "CidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                "Egress": false,
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "RuleAction": "deny",
                "RuleNumber": 32767
            }
        ],
        "IsDefault": true,
        "NetworkAclId": "acl-0ea1f54ca7EXAMPLE",
        "Tags": [],
        "VpcId": "vpc-06e4ab6c6cEXAMPLE",
        "OwnerId": "111122223333"
    },
    {
        "Associations": [],
        "Entries": [
            {
                "CidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                "Egress": true,
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "RuleAction": "allow",
                "RuleNumber": 100
            },
            {
                "Egress": true,
                "Ipv6CidrBlock": "::/0",
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "RuleAction": "allow",
                "RuleNumber": 101
            },
            {
                "CidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
```

```
                "Egress": true,
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "RuleAction": "deny",
                "RuleNumber": 32767
            },
            {
                "Egress": true,
                "Ipv6CidrBlock": "::/0",
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "RuleAction": "deny",
                "RuleNumber": 32768
            },
            {
                "CidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                "Egress": false,
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "RuleAction": "allow",
                "RuleNumber": 100
            },
            {
                "Egress": false,
                "Ipv6CidrBlock": "::/0",
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "RuleAction": "allow",
                "RuleNumber": 101
            },
            {
                "CidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                "Egress": false,
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "RuleAction": "deny",
                "RuleNumber": 32767
            },
            {
                "Egress": false,
                "Ipv6CidrBlock": "::/0",
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "RuleAction": "deny",
                "RuleNumber": 32768
            }
        ],
        "IsDefault": true,
        "NetworkAclId": "acl-0e2a78e4e2EXAMPLE",
        "Tags": [],
```

```
            "VpcId": "vpc-03914afb3eEXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "111122223333"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Network ACLs in the AWS VPC User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeNetworkAcls AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'ACL di rete specificato.

```
Get-EC2NetworkAcl -NetworkAclId acl-12345678
```

Output:

```
Associations : {aclassoc-1a2b3c4d}
Entries      : {Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkAclEntry,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkAclEntry}
IsDefault    : False
NetworkAclId : acl-12345678
Tags         : {Name}
VpcId        : vpc-12345678
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive le regole per l'ACL di rete specificato.

```
(Get-EC2NetworkAcl -NetworkAclId acl-12345678).Entries
```

Output:

```
CidrBlock    : 0.0.0.0/0
Egress       : True
IcmpTypeCode :
PortRange    :
Protocol     : -1
RuleAction   : deny
RuleNumber   : 32767
```

```
CidrBlock    : 0.0.0.0/0
Egress       : False
IcmpTypeCode :
PortRange    :
Protocol     : -1
RuleAction   : deny
RuleNumber   : 32767
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive tutta la rete ACLs.

```
Get-EC2NetworkAcl
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeNetworkAclsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'ACL di rete specificato.

```
Get-EC2NetworkAcl -NetworkAclId acl-12345678
```

Output:

```
Associations : {aclassoc-1a2b3c4d}
Entries      : {Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkAclEntry,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkAclEntry}
IsDefault    : False
NetworkAclId : acl-12345678
Tags         : {Name}
VpcId        : vpc-12345678
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive le regole per l'ACL di rete specificato.

```
(Get-EC2NetworkAcl -NetworkAclId acl-12345678).Entries
```

Output:

```
CidrBlock    : 0.0.0.0/0
Egress       : True
IcmpTypeCode :
PortRange    :
Protocol     : -1
```

```
RuleAction   : deny
RuleNumber   : 32767

CidrBlock    : 0.0.0.0/0
Egress       : False
IcmpTypeCode :
PortRange    :
Protocol     : -1
RuleAction   : deny
RuleNumber   : 32767
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive tutta la rete ACLs.

```
Get-EC2NetworkAcl
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeNetworkAclsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeNetworkInterfaceAttribute`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeNetworkInterfaceAttribute`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Descrivere l'attributo di allegato di un'interfaccia di rete

Questo comando di esempio descrive l'`attachment`attributo dell'interfaccia di rete specificata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-network-interface-attribute --network-interface-id eni-686ea200
 --attribute attachment
```

Output:

```
{
  "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-686ea200",
  "Attachment": {
      "Status": "attached",
      "DeviceIndex": 0,
```

```
        "AttachTime": "2015-05-21T20:02:20.000Z",
        "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
        "DeleteOnTermination": true,
        "AttachmentId": "eni-attach-43348162",
        "InstanceOwnerId": "123456789012"
    }
}
```

Per descrivere l'attributo description di un'interfaccia di rete

Questo comando di esempio descrive l'`description`attributo dell'interfaccia di rete specificata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-network-interface-attribute --network-interface-id eni-686ea200
 --attribute description
```

Output:

```
{
    "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-686ea200",
    "Description": {
        "Value": "My description"
    }
}
```

Per descrivere l'attributo GroupSet di un'interfaccia di rete

Questo comando di esempio descrive l'`groupSet`attributo dell'interfaccia di rete specificata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-network-interface-attribute --network-interface-id eni-686ea200
 --attribute groupSet
```

Output:

```
{
    "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-686ea200",
    "Groups": [
        {
```

```
            "GroupName": "my-security-group",
            "GroupId": "sg-903004f8"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per descrivere l' sourceDestCheck attributo di un'interfaccia di rete

Questo comando di esempio descrive l'`sourceDestCheck`attributo dell'interfaccia di rete specificata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-network-interface-attribute --network-interface-id eni-686ea200
 --attribute sourceDestCheck
```

Output:

```
{
  "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-686ea200",
  "SourceDestCheck": {
      "Value": true
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeNetworkInterfaceAttributein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -Attribute
 Attachment
```

Output:

```
Attachment         : Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkInterfaceAttachment
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive l'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -Attribute
 Description
```

Output:

```
Description        : My description
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive l'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -Attribute
 GroupSet
```

Output:

```
Groups             : {my-security-group}
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio descrive l'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -Attribute
 SourceDestCheck
```

Output:

```
SourceDestCheck    : True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeNetworkInterfaceAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -Attribute
 Attachment
```

Output:

```
Attachment         : Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkInterfaceAttachment
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive l'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -Attribute
 Description
```

Output:

```
Description        : My description
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive l'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -Attribute
 GroupSet
```

Output:

```
Groups             : {my-security-group}
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio descrive l'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -Attribute
 SourceDestCheck
```

Output:

```
SourceDestCheck    : True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeNetworkInterfaceAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeNetworkInterfaces`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeNetworkInterfaces`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere le interfacce di rete

Questo esempio descrive tutte le interfacce di rete.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-network-interfaces
```

Output:

```
{
  "NetworkInterfaces": [
      {
          "Status": "in-use",
          "MacAddress": "02:2f:8f:b0:cf:75",
          "SourceDestCheck": true,
          "VpcId": "vpc-a01106c2",
          "Description": "my network interface",
          "Association": {
              "PublicIp": "203.0.113.12",
              "AssociationId": "eipassoc-0fbb766a",
              "PublicDnsName": "ec2-203-0-113-12.compute-1.amazonaws.com",
              "IpOwnerId": "123456789012"
          },
          "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-e5aa89a3",
          "PrivateIpAddresses": [
              {
                  "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-1-17.ec2.internal",
                  "Association": {
                      "PublicIp": "203.0.113.12",
                      "AssociationId": "eipassoc-0fbb766a",
                      "PublicDnsName":
 "ec2-203-0-113-12.compute-1.amazonaws.com",
                      "IpOwnerId": "123456789012"
                  },
                  "Primary": true,
                  "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.1.17"
              }
          ],
          "RequesterManaged": false,
          "Ipv6Addresses": [],
          "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-1-17.ec2.internal",
          "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1d",
          "Attachment": {
              "Status": "attached",
```

```
            "DeviceIndex": 1,
            "AttachTime": "2013-11-30T23:36:42.000Z",
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "DeleteOnTermination": false,
            "AttachmentId": "eni-attach-66c4350a",
            "InstanceOwnerId": "123456789012"
        },
        "Groups": [
            {
                "GroupName": "default",
                "GroupId": "sg-8637d3e3"
            }
        ],
        "SubnetId": "subnet-b61f49f0",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "TagSet": [],
        "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.1.17"
    },
    {
        "Status": "in-use",
        "MacAddress": "02:58:f5:ef:4b:06",
        "SourceDestCheck": true,
        "VpcId": "vpc-a01106c2",
        "Description": "Primary network interface",
        "Association": {
            "PublicIp": "198.51.100.0",
            "IpOwnerId": "amazon"
        },
        "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-f9ba99bf",
        "PrivateIpAddresses": [
            {
                "Association": {
                    "PublicIp": "198.51.100.0",
                    "IpOwnerId": "amazon"
                },
                "Primary": true,
                "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.1.149"
            }
        ],
        "RequesterManaged": false,
        "Ipv6Addresses": [],
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1d",
        "Attachment": {
            "Status": "attached",
```

```
                "DeviceIndex": 0,
                "AttachTime": "2013-11-30T23:35:33.000Z",
                "InstanceId": "i-0598c7d356eba48d7",
                "DeleteOnTermination": true,
                "AttachmentId": "eni-attach-1b9db777",
                "InstanceOwnerId": "123456789012"
            },
            "Groups": [
                {
                    "GroupName": "default",
                    "GroupId": "sg-8637d3e3"
                }
            ],
            "SubnetId": "subnet-b61f49f0",
            "OwnerId": "123456789012",
            "TagSet": [],
            "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.1.149"
        }
    ]
}
```

Questo esempio descrive le interfacce di rete che hanno un tag con la chiave `Purpose` e il valore. `Prod`

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-network-interfaces --filters Name=tag:Purpose,Values=Prod
```

Output:

```
{
    "NetworkInterfaces": [
        {
            "Status": "available",
            "MacAddress": "12:2c:bd:f9:bf:17",
            "SourceDestCheck": true,
            "VpcId": "vpc-8941ebec",
            "Description": "ProdENI",
            "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-b9a5ac93",
            "PrivateIpAddresses": [
                {
                    "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-1-55.ec2.internal",
                    "Primary": true,
```

```
                "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.1.55"
            },
            {
                "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-1-117.ec2.internal",
                "Primary": false,
                "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.1.117"
            }
        ],
        "RequesterManaged": false,
        "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-1-55.ec2.internal",
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1d",
        "Ipv6Addresses": [],
        "Groups": [
            {
                "GroupName": "MySG",
                "GroupId": "sg-905002f5"
            }
        ],
        "SubnetId": "subnet-31d6c219",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "TagSet": [
            {
                "Value": "Prod",
                "Key": "Purpose"
            }
        ],
        "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.1.55"
    }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeNetworkInterfaces AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterface -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678
```

Output:

```
Association        :
Attachment         : Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkInterfaceAttachment
AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2c
Description        :
Groups             : {my-security-group}
MacAddress         : 0a:e9:a6:19:4c:7f
NetworkInterfaceId : eni-12345678
OwnerId            : 123456789012
PrivateDnsName     : ip-10-0-0-107.us-west-2.compute.internal
PrivateIpAddress   : 10.0.0.107
PrivateIpAddresses : {ip-10-0-0-107.us-west-2.compute.internal}
RequesterId        :
RequesterManaged   : False
SourceDestCheck    : True
Status             : in-use
SubnetId           : subnet-1a2b3c4d
TagSet             : {}
VpcId              : vpc-12345678
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutte le interfacce di rete.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterface
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeNetworkInterfacesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterface -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678
```

Output:

```
Association        :
Attachment         : Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkInterfaceAttachment
AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2c
Description        :
Groups             : {my-security-group}
MacAddress         : 0a:e9:a6:19:4c:7f
NetworkInterfaceId : eni-12345678
OwnerId            : 123456789012
PrivateDnsName     : ip-10-0-0-107.us-west-2.compute.internal
```

```
PrivateIpAddress   : 10.0.0.107
PrivateIpAddresses : {ip-10-0-0-107.us-west-2.compute.internal}
RequesterId        :
RequesterManaged   : False
SourceDestCheck    : True
Status             : in-use
SubnetId           : subnet-1a2b3c4d
TagSet             : {}
VpcId              : vpc-12345678
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutte le interfacce di rete.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterface
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeNetworkInterfacesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribePlacementGroups`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribePlacementGroups`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere i tuoi gruppi di collocamento

Questo comando di esempio descrive tutti i gruppi di collocamento.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-placement-groups
```

Output:

```
{
    "PlacementGroups": [
        {
            "GroupName": "my-cluster",
            "State": "available",
            "Strategy": "cluster"
        },
```

```
        ...
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribePlacementGroups AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive il gruppo di posizionamento specificato.

```
Get-EC2PlacementGroup -GroupName my-placement-group
```

Output:

```
GroupName             State        Strategy
---------             -----        --------
my-placement-group    available    cluster
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribePlacementGroupsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive il gruppo di posizionamento specificato.

```
Get-EC2PlacementGroup -GroupName my-placement-group
```

Output:

```
GroupName             State        Strategy
---------             -----        --------
my-placement-group    available    cluster
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribePlacementGroupsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribePrefixLists`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribePrefixLists`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere gli elenchi di prefissi

Questo esempio elenca tutti gli elenchi di prefissi disponibili per la regione.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-prefix-lists
```

Output:

```
{
  "PrefixLists": [
    {
      "PrefixListName": "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.s3",
      "Cidrs": [
        "54.231.0.0/17"
      ],
      "PrefixListId": "pl-63a5400a"
    }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribePrefixListsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio recupera il formato disponibile Servizi AWS in un elenco di prefissi per la regione

```
Get-EC2PrefixList
```

Output:

```
Cidrs                                          PrefixListId PrefixListName
```

```
-----                                                 ------------ --------------
{52.94.5.0/24, 52.119.240.0/21, 52.94.24.0/23} pl-6fa54006  com.amazonaws.eu-
west-1.dynamodb
{52.218.0.0/17, 54.231.128.0/19}               pl-6da54004  com.amazonaws.eu-
west-1.s3
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribePrefixListsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio recupera il formato di elenco Servizi AWS di prefissi disponibile per la regione

```
Get-EC2PrefixList
```

Output:

```
Cidrs                                         PrefixListId PrefixListName
-----                                         ------------ --------------
{52.94.5.0/24, 52.119.240.0/21, 52.94.24.0/23} pl-6fa54006  com.amazonaws.eu-
west-1.dynamodb
{52.218.0.0/17, 54.231.128.0/19}               pl-6da54004  com.amazonaws.eu-
west-1.s3
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribePrefixListsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DescribeRegions`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeRegions`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Describe all Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Regions.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::describeRegions(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeRegionsRequest request;
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeRegionsOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeRegions(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << std::left <<
                  std::setw(32) << "RegionName" <<
                  std::setw(64) << "Endpoint" << std::endl;

        const auto &regions = outcome.GetResult().GetRegions();
        for (const auto &region: regions) {
            std::cout << std::left <<
                      std::setw(32) << region.GetRegionName() <<
                      std::setw(64) << region.GetEndpoint() << std::endl;
        }
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe regions:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    std::cout << std::endl;

    return outcome.IsSuccess();

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeRegionssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per descrivere tutte le regioni abilitate

Nell'esempio di `describe-regions` seguente vengono descritte tutte le regioni abilitate per l'account.

```
aws ec2 describe-regions
```

Output:

```
{
    "Regions": [
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "eu-north-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-south-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "eu-west-3",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "eu-west-2",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "eu-west-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-northeast-3",
```

```
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-northeast-2",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-northeast-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "sa-east-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ca-central-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-southeast-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-southeast-2",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "eu-central-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-east-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-east-2.amazonaws.com",
```

```
            "RegionName": "us-east-2",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-west-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-west-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-west-2",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Regioni e zone nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

Esempio 2: per descrivere le regioni abilitate all'interno di un endpoint il cui nome contiene una stringa specifica

Nell'esempio di `describe-regions` seguente vengono descritte tutte le regioni abilitate che contengono la stringa "us" nell'endpoint.

```
aws ec2 describe-regions \
    --filters "Name=endpoint,Values=*us*"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Regions": [
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-east-1"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-east-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-east-2"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-west-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-west-1"
        },
```

```
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-west-2"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Regioni e zone nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

Esempio 3: per descrivere tutte le regioni

Nell'esempio di `describe-regions` seguente vengono descritte tutte le regioni disponibili, comprese le regioni disabilitate.

```
aws ec2 describe-regions \
    --all-regions
```

Output:

```
{
    "Regions": [
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "eu-north-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-south-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "eu-west-3",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "eu-west-2",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com",
```

```
            "RegionName": "eu-west-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-northeast-3",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.me-south-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "me-south-1",
            "OptInStatus": "not-opted-in"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-northeast-2",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-northeast-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "sa-east-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ca-central-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-east-1",
            "OptInStatus": "not-opted-in"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-southeast-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
```

```
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-southeast-2",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "eu-central-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-east-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-east-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-east-2",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-west-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-west-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-west-2",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Regioni e zone nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

Esempio 4: per elencare solo i nomi delle regioni

Nell'esempio di `describe-regions` seguente viene utilizzato il parametro `--query` per filtrare l'output e restituire solo i nomi delle regioni come testo.

```
aws ec2 describe-regions \
    --all-regions \
    --query "Regions[].{Name:RegionName}" \
    --output text
```

Output:

```
eu-north-1
ap-south-1
eu-west-3
eu-west-2
eu-west-1
ap-northeast-3
ap-northeast-2
me-south-1
ap-northeast-1
sa-east-1
ca-central-1
ap-east-1
ap-southeast-1
ap-southeast-2
eu-central-1
us-east-1
us-east-2
us-west-1
us-west-2
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Regioni e zone nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeRegions AWS CLICommand Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DescribeRegionsCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * List all available AWS regions.
 * @param {{ regionNames: string[], includeOptInRegions: boolean }} options
```

```
 */
export const main = async ({ regionNames, includeOptInRegions }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new DescribeRegionsCommand({
    // By default this command will not show regions that require you to opt-in.
    // When AllRegions is true, even the regions that require opt-in will be
 returned.
    AllRegions: includeOptInRegions,
    // You can omit the Filters property if you want to get all regions.
    Filters: regionNames?.length
      ? [
          {
            Name: "region-name",
            // You can specify multiple values for a filter.
            // You can also use '*' as a wildcard. This will return all
            // of the regions that start with `us-east-`.
            Values: regionNames,
          },
        ]
      : undefined,
  });

  try {
    const { Regions } = await client.send(command);
    const regionsList = Regions.map((reg) => ` • ${reg.RegionName}`);
    console.log("Found regions:");
    console.log(regionsList.join("\n"));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "DryRunOperation") {
      console.log(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeRegionssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive le aree a tua disposizione.

```
Get-EC2Region
```

Output:

```
Endpoint                            RegionName
--------                            ----------
ec2.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com         eu-west-1
ec2.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com    ap-southeast-1
ec2.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com    ap-southeast-2
ec2.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com      eu-central-1
ec2.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com    ap-northeast-1
ec2.us-east-1.amazonaws.com         us-east-1
ec2.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com         sa-east-1
ec2.us-west-1.amazonaws.com         us-west-1
ec2.us-west-2.amazonaws.com         us-west-2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeRegionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive le aree a tua disposizione.

```
Get-EC2Region
```

Output:

```
Endpoint                            RegionName
--------                            ----------
ec2.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com         eu-west-1
ec2.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com    ap-southeast-1
ec2.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com    ap-southeast-2
ec2.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com      eu-central-1
ec2.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com    ap-northeast-1
ec2.us-east-1.amazonaws.com         us-east-1
ec2.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com         sa-east-1
ec2.us-west-1.amazonaws.com         us-west-1
```

```
ec2.us-west-2.amazonaws.com         us-west-2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeRegionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @example
#   list_regions_endpoints(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def list_regions_endpoints(ec2_client)
  result = ec2_client.describe_regions
  # Enable pretty printing.
  max_region_string_length = 16
  max_endpoint_string_length = 33
  # Print header.
  print 'Region'
  print ' ' * (max_region_string_length - 'Region'.length)
  print "  Endpoint\n"
  print '-' * max_region_string_length
  print '  '
  print '-' * max_endpoint_string_length
  print "\n"
  # Print Regions and their endpoints.
  result.regions.each do |region|
    print region.region_name
    print ' ' * (max_region_string_length - region.region_name.length)
    print '  '
    print region.endpoint
    print "\n"
```

```
  end
end

# Displays a list of Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# Availability Zones available to you depending on the AWS Region
# of the Amazon EC2 client.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @example
#   list_availability_zones(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def list_availability_zones(ec2_client)
  result = ec2_client.describe_availability_zones
  # Enable pretty printing.
  max_region_string_length = 16
  max_zone_string_length = 18
  max_state_string_length = 9
  # Print header.
  print 'Region'
  print ' ' * (max_region_string_length - 'Region'.length)
  print '  Zone'
  print ' ' * (max_zone_string_length - 'Zone'.length)
  print "  State\n"
  print '-' * max_region_string_length
  print '  '
  print '-' * max_zone_string_length
  print '  '
  print '-' * max_state_string_length
  print "\n"
  # Print Regions, Availability Zones, and their states.
  result.availability_zones.each do |zone|
    print zone.region_name
    print ' ' * (max_region_string_length - zone.region_name.length)
    print '  '
    print zone.zone_name
    print ' ' * (max_zone_string_length - zone.zone_name.length)
    print '  '
    print zone.state
    # Print any messages for this Availability Zone.
    if zone.messages.count.positive?
      print "\n"
      puts '  Messages for this zone:'
      zone.messages.each do |message|
        print "    #{message.message}\n"
      end
```

```
    end
    print "\n"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-regions-availability-zones.rb REGION'
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-regions-availability-zones.rb us-west-2'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    region = ARGV[0]
  end

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

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

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeRegionssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_regions(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let rsp = client.describe_regions().send().await?;

    println!("Regions:");
    for region in rsp.regions() {
        println!("  {}", region.region_name().unwrap());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeRegionsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describeregions( ).                         "
 oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_regions) = oo_result->get_regions( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about Regions.' TYPE 'I'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DescribeRegionsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeRouteTables`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeRouteTables`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere le tabelle dei percorsi

L'`describe-route-tables`esempio seguente recupera i dettagli sulle tabelle dei percorsi

```
aws ec2 describe-route-tables
```

Output:

```
{
    "RouteTables": [
        {
            "Associations": [
                {
                    "Main": true,
                    "RouteTableAssociationId": "rtbassoc-0df3f54e06EXAMPLE",
                    "RouteTableId": "rtb-09ba434c1bEXAMPLE"
                }
            ],
            "PropagatingVgws": [],
            "RouteTableId": "rtb-09ba434c1bEXAMPLE",
            "Routes": [
                {
                    "DestinationCidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
                    "GatewayId": "local",
                    "Origin": "CreateRouteTable",
```

```
                "State": "active"
            },
            {
                "DestinationCidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                "NatGatewayId": "nat-06c018cbd8EXAMPLE",
                "Origin": "CreateRoute",
                "State": "blackhole"
            }
        ],
        "Tags": [],
        "VpcId": "vpc-0065acced4EXAMPLE",
        "OwnerId": "111122223333"
    },
    {
        "Associations": [
            {
                "Main": true,
                "RouteTableAssociationId": "rtbassoc-9EXAMPLE",
                "RouteTableId": "rtb-a1eec7de"
            }
        ],
        "PropagatingVgws": [],
        "RouteTableId": "rtb-a1eec7de",
        "Routes": [
            {
                "DestinationCidrBlock": "172.31.0.0/16",
                "GatewayId": "local",
                "Origin": "CreateRouteTable",
                "State": "active"
            },
            {
                "DestinationCidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                "GatewayId": "igw-fEXAMPLE",
                "Origin": "CreateRoute",
                "State": "active"
            }
        ],
        "Tags": [],
        "VpcId": "vpc-3EXAMPLE",
        "OwnerId": "111122223333"
    },
    {
        "Associations": [
            {
```

```
                    "Main": false,
                    "RouteTableAssociationId": "rtbassoc-0b100c28b2EXAMPLE",
                    "RouteTableId": "rtb-07a98f76e5EXAMPLE",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-0d3d002af8EXAMPLE"
                }
            ],
            "PropagatingVgws": [],
            "RouteTableId": "rtb-07a98f76e5EXAMPLE",
            "Routes": [
                {
                    "DestinationCidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
                    "GatewayId": "local",
                    "Origin": "CreateRouteTable",
                    "State": "active"
                },
                {
                    "DestinationCidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                    "GatewayId": "igw-06cf664d80EXAMPLE",
                    "Origin": "CreateRoute",
                    "State": "active"
                }
            ],
            "Tags": [],
            "VpcId": "vpc-0065acced4EXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "111122223333"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Working with Route Tables nella AWS VPC User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeRouteTables AWS CLICommand Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * @param array $routeTableIds
     * @param array $filters
     * @return array
     */
    public function describeRouteTables(array $routeTableIds = [], array $filters
= []): array
    {
        $parameters = [];
        if($routeTableIds){
            $parameters['RouteTableIds'] = $routeTableIds;
        }
        if($filters){
            $parameters['Filters'] = $filters;
        }
        try {
            $paginator = $this->ec2Client->getPaginator("DescribeRouteTables",
$parameters);
            $contents = [];
            foreach ($paginator as $result) {
                foreach ($result['RouteTables'] as $object) {
                    $contents[] = $object['RouteTableId'];
                }
            }
        }catch (Ec2Exception $caught){
            echo "There was a problem paginating the results of
DescribeRouteTables: {$caught->getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
        return $contents;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeRouteTablessezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive tutte le tabelle dei percorsi.

```
Get-EC2RouteTable
```

Output:

```
DestinationCidrBlock    : 10.0.0.0/16
DestinationPrefixListId :
GatewayId               : local
InstanceId              :
InstanceOwnerId         :
NetworkInterfaceId      :
Origin                  : CreateRouteTable
State                   : active
VpcPeeringConnectionId  :

DestinationCidrBlock    : 0.0.0.0/0
DestinationPrefixListId :
GatewayId               : igw-1a2b3c4d
InstanceId              :
InstanceOwnerId         :
NetworkInterfaceId      :
Origin                  : CreateRoute
State                   : active
VpcPeeringConnectionId  :
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio restituisce i dettagli per la tabella di percorso specificata.

```
Get-EC2RouteTable -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive le tabelle di routing per il VPC specificato.

```
Get-EC2RouteTable -Filter @{ Name="vpc-id"; Values="vpc-1a2b3c4d" }
```

Output:

```
Associations    : {rtbassoc-12345678}
```

```
PropagatingVgws : {}
Routes          : {, }
RouteTableId    : rtb-1a2b3c4d
Tags            : {}
VpcId           : vpc-1a2b3c4d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeRouteTablesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive tutte le tabelle dei percorsi.

```
Get-EC2RouteTable
```

Output:

```
DestinationCidrBlock    : 10.0.0.0/16
DestinationPrefixListId :
GatewayId               : local
InstanceId              :
InstanceOwnerId         :
NetworkInterfaceId      :
Origin                  : CreateRouteTable
State                   : active
VpcPeeringConnectionId  :

DestinationCidrBlock    : 0.0.0.0/0
DestinationPrefixListId :
GatewayId               : igw-1a2b3c4d
InstanceId              :
InstanceOwnerId         :
NetworkInterfaceId      :
Origin                  : CreateRoute
State                   : active
VpcPeeringConnectionId  :
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio restituisce i dettagli per la tabella di percorso specificata.

```
Get-EC2RouteTable -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive le tabelle di routing per il VPC specificato.

```
Get-EC2RouteTable -Filter @{ Name="vpc-id"; Values="vpc-1a2b3c4d" }
```

Output:

```
Associations    : {rtbassoc-12345678}
PropagatingVgws : {}
Routes          : {, }
RouteTableId    : rtb-1a2b3c4d
Tags            : {}
VpcId           : vpc-1a2b3c4d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeRouteTablesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class VpcWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Amazon Virtual
 Private Cloud actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the VpcWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "VpcWrapper":
```

```
        """
        Creates a VpcWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of VpcWrapper initialized with the default EC2
client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def describe_route_tables(self, vpc_ids: list[str]) -> None:
        """
        Displays information about the route tables in the specified VPC.

        :param vpc_ids: A list of VPC IDs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_route_tables(
                Filters=[{"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": vpc_ids}]
            )
            pp(response["RouteTables"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe route tables for VPCs %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                vpc_ids,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeRouteTables AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DescribeScheduledInstanceAvailability`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeScheduledInstanceAvailability`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere una pianificazione disponibile

Questo esempio descrive una pianificazione che si verifica ogni settimana di domenica, a partire dalla data specificata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-scheduled-instance-availability --
recurrence Frequency=Weekly,Interval=1,OccurrenceDays=[1] --first-slot-start-
time-range EarliestTime=2016-01-31T00:00:00Z,LatestTime=2016-01-31T04:00:00Z
```

Output:

```
{
  "ScheduledInstanceAvailabilitySet": [
    {
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2b",
        "TotalScheduledInstanceHours": 1219,
        "PurchaseToken": "eyJ2IjoiMSIsInMiOjEsImMiOi...",
        "MinTermDurationInDays": 366,
        "AvailableInstanceCount": 20,
        "Recurrence": {
            "OccurrenceDaySet": [
                1
            ],
            "Interval": 1,
            "Frequency": "Weekly",
            "OccurrenceRelativeToEnd": false
        },
        "Platform": "Linux/UNIX",
        "FirstSlotStartTime": "2016-01-31T00:00:00Z",
        "MaxTermDurationInDays": 366,
        "SlotDurationInHours": 23,
        "NetworkPlatform": "EC2-VPC",
        "InstanceType": "c4.large",
        "HourlyPrice": "0.095"
    },
    ...
  ]
```

```
}
```

Per restringere i risultati, è possibile aggiungere filtri che specificano il sistema operativo, la rete e il tipo di istanza.

Comando:

--filters name=platform, values=Linux/UNIX nome=Piattaforma di rete, Valori= -VPCName=tipo-istanza, valori=C4.large EC2

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference DescribeScheduledInstanceAvailability.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive una pianificazione che si verifica ogni settimana di domenica, a partire dalla data specificata.

```
Get-EC2ScheduledInstanceAvailability -Recurrence_Frequency
 Weekly -Recurrence_Interval 1 -Recurrence_OccurrenceDay 1 -
FirstSlotStartTimeRange_EarliestTime 2016-01-31T00:00:00Z -
FirstSlotStartTimeRange_LatestTime 2016-01-31T04:00:00Z
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone            : us-west-2b
AvailableInstanceCount      : 20
FirstSlotStartTime          : 1/31/2016 8:00:00 AM
HourlyPrice                 : 0.095
InstanceType                : c4.large
MaxTermDurationInDays       : 366
MinTermDurationInDays       : 366
NetworkPlatform             : EC2-VPC
Platform                    : Linux/UNIX
PurchaseToken               : eyJ2IjoiMSIsInMiOjEsImMiOi...
Recurrence                  : Amazon.EC2.Model.ScheduledInstanceRecurrence
SlotDurationInHours         : 23
TotalScheduledInstanceHours : 1219

...
```

Esempio 2: per restringere i risultati, è possibile aggiungere filtri per criteri quali sistema operativo, rete e tipo di istanza.

```
-Filter @{ Name="platform";Values="Linux/UNIX" },@{ Name="network-
platform";Values="EC2-VPC" },@{ Name="instance-type";Values="c4.large" }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeScheduledInstanceAvailabilityin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive una pianificazione che si verifica ogni settimana di domenica, a partire dalla data specificata.

```
Get-EC2ScheduledInstanceAvailability -Recurrence_Frequency
 Weekly -Recurrence_Interval 1 -Recurrence_OccurrenceDay 1 -
FirstSlotStartTimeRange_EarliestTime 2016-01-31T00:00:00Z -
FirstSlotStartTimeRange_LatestTime 2016-01-31T04:00:00Z
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone            : us-west-2b
AvailableInstanceCount      : 20
FirstSlotStartTime          : 1/31/2016 8:00:00 AM
HourlyPrice                 : 0.095
InstanceType                : c4.large
MaxTermDurationInDays       : 366
MinTermDurationInDays       : 366
NetworkPlatform             : EC2-VPC
Platform                    : Linux/UNIX
PurchaseToken               : eyJ2IjoiMSIsInMiOjEsImMiOi...
Recurrence                  : Amazon.EC2.Model.ScheduledInstanceRecurrence
SlotDurationInHours         : 23
TotalScheduledInstanceHours : 1219

...
```

Esempio 2: per restringere i risultati, è possibile aggiungere filtri per criteri quali sistema operativo, rete e tipo di istanza.

```
-Filter @{ Name="platform";Values="Linux/UNIX" },@{ Name="network-
platform";Values="EC2-VPC" },@{ Name="instance-type";Values="c4.large" }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeScheduledInstanceAvailabilityin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeScheduledInstances`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeScheduledInstances`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere le istanze pianificate

Questo esempio descrive l'istanza pianificata specificata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-scheduled-instances --scheduled-instance-
ids sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
```

Output:

```
{
  "ScheduledInstanceSet": [
      {
          "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2b",
          "ScheduledInstanceId": "sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012",
          "HourlyPrice": "0.095",
          "CreateDate": "2016-01-25T21:43:38.612Z",
          "Recurrence": {
              "OccurrenceDaySet": [
                  1
              ],
              "Interval": 1,
              "Frequency": "Weekly",
              "OccurrenceRelativeToEnd": false,
              "OccurrenceUnit": ""
          },
          "Platform": "Linux/UNIX",
          "TermEndDate": "2017-01-31T09:00:00Z",
          "InstanceCount": 1,
          "SlotDurationInHours": 32,
```

```
            "TermStartDate": "2016-01-31T09:00:00Z",
            "NetworkPlatform": "EC2-VPC",
            "TotalScheduledInstanceHours": 1696,
            "NextSlotStartTime": "2016-01-31T09:00:00Z",
            "InstanceType": "c4.large"
        }
    ]
}
```

Questo esempio descrive tutte le istanze pianificate.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-scheduled-instances
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeScheduledInstances AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive l'istanza pianificata specificata.

```
Get-EC2ScheduledInstance -ScheduledInstanceId
 sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone            : us-west-2b
CreateDate                  : 1/25/2016 1:43:38 PM
HourlyPrice                 : 0.095
InstanceCount               : 1
InstanceType                : c4.large
NetworkPlatform             : EC2-VPC
NextSlotStartTime           : 1/31/2016 1:00:00 AM
Platform                    : Linux/UNIX
PreviousSlotEndTime         :
Recurrence                  : Amazon.EC2.Model.ScheduledInstanceRecurrence
ScheduledInstanceId         : sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
SlotDurationInHours         : 32
TermEndDate                 : 1/31/2017 1:00:00 AM
```

```
TermStartDate               : 1/31/2016 1:00:00 AM
TotalScheduledInstanceHours : 1696
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutte le istanze pianificate.

```
Get-EC2ScheduledInstance
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeScheduledInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive l'istanza pianificata specificata.

```
Get-EC2ScheduledInstance -ScheduledInstanceId
 sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone            : us-west-2b
CreateDate                  : 1/25/2016 1:43:38 PM
HourlyPrice                 : 0.095
InstanceCount               : 1
InstanceType                : c4.large
NetworkPlatform             : EC2-VPC
NextSlotStartTime           : 1/31/2016 1:00:00 AM
Platform                    : Linux/UNIX
PreviousSlotEndTime         :
Recurrence                  : Amazon.EC2.Model.ScheduledInstanceRecurrence
ScheduledInstanceId         : sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
SlotDurationInHours         : 32
TermEndDate                 : 1/31/2017 1:00:00 AM
TermStartDate               : 1/31/2016 1:00:00 AM
TotalScheduledInstanceHours : 1696
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutte le istanze pianificate.

```
Get-EC2ScheduledInstance
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeScheduledInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DescribeSecurityGroups`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeSecurityGroups`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information for one or all Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The optional Id of a specific Amazon EC2 security
group.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of security group information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SecurityGroup>> DescribeSecurityGroups(string groupId)
    {
        try
        {
            var securityGroups = new List<SecurityGroup>();
            var request = new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest();

            if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(groupId))
            {
                var groupIds = new List<string> { groupId };
                request.GroupIds = groupIds;
            }

            var paginatorForSecurityGroups =
                _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeSecurityGroups(request);
```

```
            await foreach (var securityGroup in
paginatorForSecurityGroups.SecurityGroups)
            {
                securityGroups.Add(securityGroup);
            }

            return securityGroups;

        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidGroup.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"A security group {groupId} does not exist.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while listing security groups.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display the information returned by the call to
    /// DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="securityGroup">A list of security group information.</param>
    public void DisplaySecurityGroupInfoAsync(SecurityGroup securityGroup)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"{securityGroup.GroupName}");
        Console.WriteLine("Ingress permissions:");
        securityGroup.IpPermissions.ForEach(permission =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tFromPort: {permission.FromPort}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIpProtocol: {permission.IpProtocol}");

            Console.Write($"\tIpv4Ranges: ");
```

```
            permission.Ipv4Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIp} "); });

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tIpv6Ranges:");
            permission.Ipv6Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIpv6} "); });

            Console.Write($"\n\tPrefixListIds: ");
            permission.PrefixListIds.ForEach(id => Console.Write($"{id.Id} "));

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tTo Port: {permission.ToPort}");
        });
        Console.WriteLine("Egress permissions:");
        securityGroup.IpPermissionsEgress.ForEach(permission =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tFromPort: {permission.FromPort}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIpProtocol: {permission.IpProtocol}");

            Console.Write($"\tIpv4Ranges: ");
            permission.Ipv4Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIp} "); });

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tIpv6Ranges:");
            permission.Ipv6Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIpv6} "); });

            Console.Write($"\n\tPrefixListIds: ");
            permission.PrefixListIds.ForEach(id => Console.Write($"{id.Id} "));

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tTo Port: {permission.ToPort}");
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSecurityGroupssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_describe_security_groups
#
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 security groups.
#
# Parameters:
#       -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group to describe
 (optional).
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_describe_security_groups() {
  local security_group_id response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_describe_security_groups"
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 security groups."
    echo "  -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group to describe
 (optional)."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "g:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      g) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
```

```
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local query="SecurityGroups[*].[GroupName, GroupId, VpcId, IpPermissions[*].
[IpProtocol, FromPort, ToPort, IpRanges[*].CidrIp]]"

  if [[ -n "$security_group_id" ]]; then
    response=$(aws ec2 describe-security-groups --group-ids "$security_group_id"
 --query "${query}" --output text)
  else
    response=$(aws ec2 describe-security-groups --query "${query}" --output text)
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-security-groups operation failed.
$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
```

```
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
#############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

#############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
#############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeSecurityGroups AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Describe all Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security groups, or a
 specific group.
/*!
  \param groupID: A group ID, ignored if empty.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::describeSecurityGroups(const Aws::String &groupID,
                                         const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest request;

    if (!groupID.empty()) {
        request.AddGroupIds(groupID);
    }

    Aws::String nextToken;
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeSecurityGroupsOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeSecurityGroups(request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << std::left <<
                      std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "GroupId" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "VpcId" <<
                      std::setw(64) << "Description" << std::endl;
```

```
            const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::SecurityGroup> &securityGroups =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetSecurityGroups();

            for (const auto &securityGroup: securityGroups) {
                std::cout << std::left <<
                          std::setw(32) << securityGroup.GetGroupName() <<
                          std::setw(30) << securityGroup.GetGroupId() <<
                          std::setw(30) << securityGroup.GetVpcId() <<
                          std::setw(64) << securityGroup.GetDescription() <<
                          std::endl;
            }
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to describe security groups:" <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSecurityGroupssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per descrivere un gruppo di sicurezza

Nell'esempio di `describe-security-groups` seguente viene descritto il gruppo di sicurezza specificato.

```
aws ec2 describe-security-groups \
    --group-ids sg-903004f8
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "SecurityGroups": [
        {
            "IpPermissionsEgress": [
                {
                    "IpProtocol": "-1",
                    "IpRanges": [
                        {
                            "CidrIp": "0.0.0.0/0"
                        }
                    ],
                    "UserIdGroupPairs": [],
                    "PrefixListIds": []
                }
            ],
            "Description": "My security group",
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Value": "SG1",
                    "Key": "Name"
                }
            ],
            "IpPermissions": [
                {
                    "IpProtocol": "-1",
                    "IpRanges": [],
                    "UserIdGroupPairs": [
                        {
                            "UserId": "123456789012",
                            "GroupId": "sg-903004f8"
                        }
                    ],
                    "PrefixListIds": []
                },
                {
                    "PrefixListIds": [],
                    "FromPort": 22,
                    "IpRanges": [
                        {
                            "Description": "Access from NY office",
                            "CidrIp": "203.0.113.0/24"
                        }
                    ],
                    "ToPort": 22,
                    "IpProtocol": "tcp",
```

```
                    "UserIdGroupPairs": []
                    }
            ],
            "GroupName": "MySecurityGroup",
            "VpcId": "vpc-1a2b3c4d",
            "OwnerId": "123456789012",
            "GroupId": "sg-903004f8",
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: per descrivere gruppi di sicurezza con regole specifiche

L'`describe-security-groups`esempio seguente utilizza i filtri per assegnare i risultati ai gruppi di sicurezza che hanno una regola che consente il traffico SSH (porta 22) e una regola che consente il traffico da tutti gli indirizzi (`0.0.0.0/0`). Nell'esempio viene utilizzato il parametro `--query` per visualizzare solamente i nomi dei gruppi di sicurezza. I gruppi di sicurezza devono corrispondere a tutti i filtri per essere restituiti nei risultati; tuttavia, una singola regola non deve corrispondere a tutti i filtri. Per esempio, l'output restituisce un gruppo di sicurezza con una regola che consente il traffico SSH da un indirizzo IP specifico e un'altra regola che consente il traffico HTTP da tutti gli indirizzi.

```
aws ec2 describe-security-groups \
    --filters Name=ip-permission.from-port,Values=22 Name=ip-permission.to-
port,Values=22 Name=ip-permission.cidr,Values='0.0.0.0/0' \
    --query "SecurityGroups[*].[GroupName]" \
    --output text
```

Output:

```
default
my-security-group
web-servers
launch-wizard-1
```

Esempio 3: per descrivere gruppi di sicurezza in base ai tag

Nell'esempio di `describe-security-groups` seguente vengono utilizzati filtri per rifinire i risultati in base ai gruppi di sicurezza che includono `test` nel nome del gruppo di sicurezza e che hanno il tag `Test=To-delete`. L'esempio utilizza il `--query` parametro per visualizzare solo i nomi e i gruppi IDs di sicurezza.

```
aws ec2 describe-security-groups \
    --filters Name=group-name,Values=*test* Name=tag:Test,Values=To-delete \
    --query "SecurityGroups[*].{Name:GroupName,ID:GroupId}"
```

Output:

```
[
    {
        "Name": "testfornewinstance",
        "ID": "sg-33bb22aa"
    },
    {
        "Name": "newgrouptest",
        "ID": "sg-1a2b3c4d"
    }
]
```

Per ulteriori esempi di utilizzo dei filtri di tag, consulta Lavorare con i tag nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeSecurityGroups AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the security groups for the specified group ID.
     *
     * @param groupName the name of the security group to describe
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
 operation
     *         of describing the security groups. The future will complete with a
```

```
     *         {@link DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse} object that contains the
     *         security group information.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> describeSecurityGroupArnByNameAsync(String
groupName) {
        DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest request =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
            .groupNames(groupName)
            .build();

        DescribeSecurityGroupsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().describeSecurityGroupsPaginator(request);
        AtomicReference<String> groupIdRef = new AtomicReference<>();
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.securityGroups().stream()
                .filter(securityGroup ->
securityGroup.groupName().equals(groupName))
                .findFirst()
                .ifPresent(securityGroup ->
groupIdRef.set(securityGroup.groupId()));
        }).thenApply(v -> {
            String groupId = groupIdRef.get();
            if (groupId == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No security group found with the
name: " + groupName);
            }
            return groupId;
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to describe security group: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe security group", ex);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSecurityGroupssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Describes the specified security groups or all of your security groups.
 * @param {{ groupIds: string[] }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ groupIds = [] }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
    GroupIds: groupIds,
  });

  try {
    const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(command);
    const sgList = SecurityGroups.map(
      (sg) => `• ${sg.GroupName} (${sg.GroupId}): ${sg.Description}`,
    ).join("\n");
    if (sgList.length) {
      console.log(`Security groups:\n${sgList}`);
    } else {
      console.log("No security groups found.");
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidGroupId.Malformed") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Please provide a valid GroupId.`);
    } else if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidGroup.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(caught.message);
    } else {
      throw caught;
```

```
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSecurityGroupssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeEC2SecurityGroups(groupId: String) {
    val request =
        DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest {
            groupIds = listOf(groupId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeSecurityGroups(request)
        response.securityGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("Found Security Group with id ${group.groupId}, vpc id
 ${group.vpcId} and description ${group.description}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeSecurityGroupsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive il gruppo di sicurezza specificato per un VPC. Quando si lavora con gruppi di sicurezza appartenenti a un VPC, è necessario utilizzare l'ID del gruppo di sicurezza (GroupId parametro -), non il nome (GroupName parametro -), per fare riferimento al gruppo.

```
Get-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupId sg-12345678
```

Output:

```
Description         : default VPC security group
GroupId             : sg-12345678
GroupName           : default
IpPermissions       : {Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission}
IpPermissionsEgress : {Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission}
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Tags                : {}
VpcId               : vpc-12345678
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive il gruppo di sicurezza specificato per EC2 -Classic. Quando si lavora con i gruppi di sicurezza per EC2 -Classic, è possibile utilizzare il nome del gruppo (GroupName parametro -) o l'ID del gruppo (GroupId parametro -) per fare riferimento al gruppo di sicurezza.

```
Get-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupName my-security-group
```

Output:

```
Description         : my security group
GroupId             : sg-45678901
GroupName           : my-security-group
IpPermissions       : {Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission}
IpPermissionsEgress : {}
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Tags                : {}
VpcId               :
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio recupera tutti i gruppi di sicurezza per vpc-0fc1ff23456b789eb

```
Get-EC2SecurityGroup -Filter @{Name="vpc-id";Values="vpc-0fc1ff23456b789eb"}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4). DescribeSecurityGroupsAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive il gruppo di sicurezza specificato per un VPC. Quando si lavora con gruppi di sicurezza appartenenti a un VPC, è necessario utilizzare l'ID del gruppo di sicurezza (GroupId parametro -), non il nome (GroupName parametro -), per fare riferimento al gruppo.

```
Get-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupId sg-12345678
```

Output:

```
Description         : default VPC security group
GroupId             : sg-12345678
GroupName           : default
IpPermissions       : {Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission}
IpPermissionsEgress : {Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission}
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Tags                : {}
VpcId               : vpc-12345678
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive il gruppo di sicurezza specificato per EC2 -Classic. Quando si lavora con i gruppi di sicurezza per EC2 -Classic, è possibile utilizzare il nome del gruppo (GroupName parametro -) o l'ID del gruppo (GroupId parametro -) per fare riferimento al gruppo di sicurezza.

```
Get-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupName my-security-group
```

Output:

```
Description         : my security group
GroupId             : sg-45678901
GroupName           : my-security-group
IpPermissions       : {Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission}
```

```
IpPermissionsEgress : {}
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Tags                : {}
VpcId               :
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio recupera tutti i gruppi di sicurezza per vpc-0fc1ff23456b789eb

```
Get-EC2SecurityGroup -Filter @{Name="vpc-id";Values="vpc-0fc1ff23456b789eb"}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). DescribeSecurityGroupsAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SecurityGroupWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client, security_group: Optional[str] =
 None):
        """
        Initializes the SecurityGroupWrapper with an EC2 client and an optional
 security group ID.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param security_group: The ID of a security group to manage. This is a
 high-level identifier
                               that represents the security group.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.security_group = security_group
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SecurityGroupWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SecurityGroupWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of SecurityGroupWrapper initialized with the default
EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def describe(self, security_group_id: Optional[str] = None) -> bool:
        """
        Displays information about the specified security group or all security
groups if no ID is provided.

        :param security_group_id: The ID of the security group to describe.
                                  If None, an open search is performed to
describe all security groups.
        :returns: True if the description is successful.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error describing the security
group(s), such as an invalid security group ID.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_security_groups")

            if security_group_id is None:
                # If no ID is provided, return all security groups.
                page_iterator = paginator.paginate()
            else:
                page_iterator = paginator.paginate(GroupIds=[security_group_id])

            for page in page_iterator:
                for security_group in page["SecurityGroups"]:
                    print(f"Security group: {security_group['GroupName']}")
                    print(f"\tID: {security_group['GroupId']}")
                    print(f"\tVPC: {security_group['VpcId']}")
                    if security_group["IpPermissions"]:
                        print("Inbound permissions:")
                        pp(security_group["IpPermissions"])

            return True
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error("Failed to describe security group(s).")
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidGroup.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Security group {security_group_id} does not exist "
                    f"because the specified security group ID was not found."
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeSecurityGroups AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_security_groups(client: &aws_sdk_ec2::Client, group_ids:
 Vec<String>) {
    let response = client
        .describe_security_groups()
        .set_group_ids(Some(group_ids))
        .send()
        .await;

    match response {
        Ok(output) => {
            for group in output.security_groups() {
                println!(
                    "Found Security Group {} ({}), vpc id {} and description {}",
                    group.group_name().unwrap_or("unknown"),
                    group.group_id().unwrap_or("id-unknown"),
                    group.vpc_id().unwrap_or("vpcid-unknown"),
                    group.description().unwrap_or("(none)")
```

```
                );
            }
        }
        Err(err) => {
            let err = err.into_service_error();
            let meta = err.meta();
            let message = meta.message().unwrap_or("unknown");
            let code = meta.code().unwrap_or("unknown");
            eprintln!("Error listing EC2 Security Groups: ({code}) {message}");
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeSecurityGroupsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        DATA lt_group_ids TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2groupidstrlist_w=>tt_groupidstringlist.
        APPEND NEW /aws1/cl_ec2groupidstrlist_w( iv_value = iv_group_id ) TO
 lt_group_ids.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describesecuritygroups( it_groupids = lt_group_ids ).
         " oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_security_groups) = oo_result->get_securitygroups( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about security groups.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DescribeSecurityGroupsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo dell'impaginazione con`describeSecurityGroupsPaginated()`.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Return an array of strings giving the names of every security group
    /// the user is a member of.
    ///
    /// - Parameter ec2Client: The `EC2Client` to use when calling
    ///   `describeSecurityGroupsPaginated()`.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of strings giving the names of every security
    ///   group the user is a member of.
    func getSecurityGroupNames(ec2Client: EC2Client) async -> [String] {
        let pages = ec2Client.describeSecurityGroupsPaginated(
            input: DescribeSecurityGroupsInput()
        )

        var groupNames: [String] = []

        do {
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let groups = page.securityGroups else {
                    print("*** Error: No groups returned.")
                    continue
                }

                for group in groups {
```

```
                    groupNames.append(group.groupName ?? "<unknown>")
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error: \(error.localizedDescription)")
        }

        return groupNames
    }
```

Senza impaginazione.

```
import AWSEC2

    func describeSecurityGroups(groupId: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.describeSecurityGroups(
                input: DescribeSecurityGroupsInput(
                    groupIds: [groupId]
                )
            )

            guard let securityGroups = output.securityGroups else {
                print("No security groups found.")
                return true
            }

            for group in securityGroups {
                print("Group \(group.groupId ?? "<unknown>") found with VPC
 \(group.vpcId ?? "<unknown>")")
            }
            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting security group details:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta il riferimento DescribeSecurityGroupsall'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`DescribeSnapshotAttribute`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeSnapshotAttribute`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere gli attributi di un'istantanea

L'`describe-snapshot-attribute`esempio seguente elenca gli account con cui viene condivisa un'istantanea.

```
aws ec2 describe-snapshot-attribute \
    --snapshot-id snap-01234567890abcedf \
    --attribute createVolumePermission
```

Output:

```
{
    "SnapshotId": "snap-01234567890abcedf",
    "CreateVolumePermissions": [
        {
            "UserId": "123456789012"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Share an Amazon EBS snapshot nella Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command DescribeSnapshotAttributeReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'attributo specificato dell'istantanea specificata.

```
Get-EC2SnapshotAttribute -SnapshotId snap-12345678 -Attribute ProductCodes
```

Output:

```
CreateVolumePermissions    ProductCodes    SnapshotId
-----------------------    ------------    ----------
{}                         {}              snap-12345678
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive l'attributo specificato dell'istantanea specificata.

```
(Get-EC2SnapshotAttribute -SnapshotId snap-12345678 -Attribute
 CreateVolumePermission).CreateVolumePermissions
```

Output:

```
Group    UserId
-----    ------
all
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSnapshotAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'attributo specificato dell'istantanea specificata.

```
Get-EC2SnapshotAttribute -SnapshotId snap-12345678 -Attribute ProductCodes
```

Output:

```
CreateVolumePermissions    ProductCodes    SnapshotId
-----------------------    ------------    ----------
{}                         {}              snap-12345678
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive l'attributo specificato dell'istantanea specificata.

```
(Get-EC2SnapshotAttribute -SnapshotId snap-12345678 -Attribute
 CreateVolumePermission).CreateVolumePermissions
```

Output:

```
Group    UserId
-----    ------
all
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSnapshotAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DescribeSnapshots`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeSnapshots`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per descrivere uno snapshot

Nell'esempio di `describe-snapshots` seguente viene descritto lo snapshot specificato.

```
aws ec2 describe-snapshots \
    --snapshot-ids snap-1234567890abcdef0
```

Output:

```
{
    "Snapshots": [
        {
            "Description": "This is my snapshot",
            "Encrypted": false,
            "VolumeId": "vol-049df61146c4d7901",
            "State": "completed",
            "VolumeSize": 8,
            "StartTime": "2019-02-28T21:28:32.000Z",
            "Progress": "100%",
            "OwnerId": "012345678910",
            "SnapshotId": "snap-01234567890abcdef",
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "Stack",
                    "Value": "test"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta gli snapshot di Amazon EBS nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

Esempio 2: per descrivere snapshot in base ai filtri

L'`describe-snapshots`esempio seguente utilizza filtri per limitare i risultati agli snapshot di proprietà del tuo AWS account che si trovano nello stato. `pending` L'esempio utilizza il `--query` parametro per visualizzare solo l'istantanea IDs e l'ora di avvio dell'istantanea.

```
aws ec2 describe-snapshots \
    --owner-ids self \
    --filters Name=status,Values=pending \
    --query "Snapshots[*].{ID:SnapshotId,Time:StartTime}"
```

Output:

```
[
    {
        "ID": "snap-1234567890abcdef0",
        "Time": "2019-08-04T12:48:18.000Z"
    },
    {
        "ID": "snap-066877671789bd71b",
        "Time": "2019-08-04T02:45:16.000Z
    },
    ...
]
```

Nell'esempio di `describe-snapshots` seguente vengono utilizzati filtri per rifinire i risultati in base agli snapshot creati dal volume specificato. L'esempio utilizza il `--query` parametro per visualizzare solo l'istantanea. IDs

```
aws ec2 describe-snapshots \
    --filters Name=volume-id,Values=049df61146c4d7901 \
    --query "Snapshots[*].[SnapshotId]" \
    --output text
```

Output:

```
snap-1234567890abcdef0
snap-08637175a712c3fb9
```

```
...
```

Per ulteriori esempi di utilizzo dei filtri, consulta Elencare e filtrare le risorse nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

Esempio 3: per descrivere snapshot in base ai tag

Nell'esempio di `describe-snapshots` seguente vengono utilizzati filtri per rifinire i risultati in base agli snapshot che hanno il tag `Stack=Prod`.

```
aws ec2 describe-snapshots \
    --filters Name=tag:Stack,Values=prod
```

Per un esempio dell'output di `describe-snapshots`, vedi l'Esempio 1.

Per ulteriori esempi di utilizzo dei filtri di tag, consulta Lavorare con i tag nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

Esempio 4: per descrivere snapshot in base all'età

L'`describe-snapshots`esempio seguente utilizza JMESPath espressioni per descrivere tutte le istantanee create dal tuo AWS account prima della data specificata. Visualizza solo l'istantanea IDs.

```
aws ec2 describe-snapshots \
    --owner-ids 012345678910 \
    --query "Snapshots[?(StartTime<='2020-03-31')].[SnapshotId]"
```

Per ulteriori esempi di utilizzo dei filtri, consulta Elencare e filtrare le risorse nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

Esempio 5: per visualizzare solo gli snapshot archiviati

Nell'esempio di `describe-snapshots` seguente vengono elencati solo gli snapshot memorizzati nel livello archivio.

```
aws ec2 describe-snapshots \
    --filters "Name=storage-tier,Values=archive"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Snapshots": [
        {
            "Description": "Snap A",
            "Encrypted": false,
            "VolumeId": "vol-01234567890aaaaaa",
            "State": "completed",
            "VolumeSize": 8,
            "StartTime": "2021-09-07T21:00:00.000Z",
            "Progress": "100%",
            "OwnerId": "123456789012",
            "SnapshotId": "snap-01234567890aaaaaa",
            "StorageTier": "archive",
            "Tags": []
        },
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Visualizzazione degli snapshot archiviati nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeSnapshots AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'istantanea specificata.

```
Get-EC2Snapshot -SnapshotId snap-12345678
```

Output:

```
DataEncryptionKeyId :
Description         : Created by CreateImage(i-1a2b3c4d) for ami-12345678 from
 vol-12345678
Encrypted           : False
KmsKeyId            :
OwnerAlias          :
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Progress            : 100%
SnapshotId          : snap-12345678
```

```
StartTime           : 10/23/2014 6:01:28 AM
State               : completed
StateMessage        :
Tags                : {}
VolumeId            : vol-12345678
VolumeSize          : 8
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive le istantanee che hanno un tag 'Name'.

```
Get-EC2Snapshot | ? { $_.Tags.Count -gt 0 -and $_.Tags.Key -eq "Name" }
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive le istantanee che hanno un tag 'Nome' con il valore ". TestValue

```
Get-EC2Snapshot | ? { $_.Tags.Count -gt 0 -and $_.Tags.Key -eq "Name" -and
 $_.Tags.Value -eq "TestValue" }
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio descrive tutte le istantanee.

```
Get-EC2Snapshot -Owner self
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSnapshotsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'istantanea specificata.

```
Get-EC2Snapshot -SnapshotId snap-12345678
```

Output:

```
DataEncryptionKeyId :
Description         : Created by CreateImage(i-1a2b3c4d) for ami-12345678 from
 vol-12345678
Encrypted           : False
KmsKeyId            :
OwnerAlias          :
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Progress            : 100%
SnapshotId          : snap-12345678
```

```
StartTime           : 10/23/2014 6:01:28 AM
State               : completed
StateMessage        :
Tags                : {}
VolumeId            : vol-12345678
VolumeSize          : 8
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive le istantanee che hanno un tag 'Name'.

```
Get-EC2Snapshot | ? { $_.Tags.Count -gt 0 -and $_.Tags.Key -eq "Name" }
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive le istantanee che hanno un tag 'Nome' con il valore ". TestValue

```
Get-EC2Snapshot | ? { $_.Tags.Count -gt 0 -and $_.Tags.Key -eq "Name" -and
 $_.Tags.Value -eq "TestValue" }
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio descrive tutte le istantanee.

```
Get-EC2Snapshot -Owner self
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSnapshotsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Mostra lo stato di uno snapshot.

```
async fn show_state(client: &Client, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .describe_snapshots()
        .filters(Filter::builder().name("snapshot-id").values(id).build())
```

```
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!(
        "State: {}",
        resp.snapshots().first().unwrap().state().unwrap().as_ref()
    );

    Ok(())
}
```

```
async fn show_snapshots(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    // "self" represents your account ID.
    // You can list the snapshots for any account by replacing
    // "self" with that account ID.
    let resp = client.describe_snapshots().owner_ids("self").send().await?;
    let snapshots = resp.snapshots();
    let length = snapshots.len();

    for snapshot in snapshots {
        println!(
            "ID:          {}",
            snapshot.snapshot_id().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "Description: {}",
            snapshot.description().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!("State:       {}", snapshot.state().unwrap().as_ref());
        println!();
    }

    println!();
    println!("Found {} snapshot(s)", length);
    println!();

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeSnapshotsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`DescribeSpotDatafeedSubscription`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeSpotDatafeedSubscription`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere l'abbonamento al datafeed di Spot Instance per un account

Questo comando di esempio descrive il feed di dati per l'account.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-spot-datafeed-subscription
```

Output:

```
{
    "SpotDatafeedSubscription": {
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "Prefix": "spotdata",
        "Bucket": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
        "State": "Active"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeSpotDatafeedSubscription AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive il feed di dati dell'istanza Spot.

```
Get-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription
```

Output:

```
Bucket  : amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

```
Fault   :
OwnerId : 123456789012
Prefix  : spotdata
State   : Active
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSpotDatafeedSubscriptionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive il feed di dati dell'istanza Spot.

```
Get-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription
```

Output:

```
Bucket  : amzn-s3-demo-bucket
Fault   :
OwnerId : 123456789012
Prefix  : spotdata
State   : Active
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSpotDatafeedSubscriptionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeSpotFleetInstances`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeSpotFleetInstances`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere le istanze Spot associate a un parco istanze Spot

Questo comando di esempio elenca le istanze Spot associate al parco istanze Spot specificato.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-spot-fleet-instances --spot-fleet-request-id sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
  "ActiveInstances": [
      {
          "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
          "InstanceType": "m3.medium",
          "SpotInstanceRequestId": "sir-08b93456"
      },
      ...
  ],
  "SpotFleetRequestId": "sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeSpotFleetInstances AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive le istanze associate alla richiesta di flotta Spot specificata.

```
Get-EC2SpotFleetInstance -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
InstanceId    InstanceType    SpotInstanceRequestId
----------    ------------    ---------------------
i-f089262a    c3.large        sir-12345678
i-7e8b24a4    c3.large        sir-87654321
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSpotFleetInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive le istanze associate alla richiesta di flotta Spot specificata.

```
Get-EC2SpotFleetInstance -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
InstanceId    InstanceType    SpotInstanceRequestId
----------    ------------    ---------------------
i-f089262a    c3.large        sir-12345678
i-7e8b24a4    c3.large        sir-87654321
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSpotFleetInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeSpotFleetRequestHistory`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeSpotFleetRequestHistory`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere la storia della flotta Spot

Questo comando di esempio restituisce la cronologia della flotta Spot specificata a partire dall'ora specificata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-spot-fleet-request-history --spot-fleet-request-id sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE --start-time 2015-05-26T00:00:00Z
```

L'output di esempio seguente mostra i lanci riusciti di due istanze Spot per il parco istanze Spot.

Output:

```
{
  "HistoryRecords": [
      {
          "Timestamp": "2015-05-26T23:17:20.697Z",
          "EventInformation": {
```

```
                "EventSubType": "submitted"
            },
            "EventType": "fleetRequestChange"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2015-05-26T23:17:20.873Z",
            "EventInformation": {
                "EventSubType": "active"
            },
            "EventType": "fleetRequestChange"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2015-05-26T23:21:21.712Z",
            "EventInformation": {
                "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
                "EventSubType": "launched"
            },
            "EventType": "instanceChange"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2015-05-26T23:21:21.816Z",
            "EventInformation": {
                "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef1",
                "EventSubType": "launched"
            },
            "EventType": "instanceChange"
        }
    ],
    "SpotFleetRequestId": "sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE",
    "NextToken": "CpHNsscimcV5oH7bSbub03CI2Qms5+ypNpNm
+53MNlR0YcXAkp0xFlfKf91yVxSExmbtma3awYxMFzNA663ZskT0AHtJ6TCb2Z8bQC2EnZgyELbymtWPfpZ1ZbauV
+P+TfGlWxWWB/Vr5dk5d4LfdgA/DRAHUrYgxzrEXAMPLE=",
    "StartTime": "2015-05-26T00:00:00Z"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DescribeSpotFleetRequestHistoryReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive la cronologia della richiesta di flotta Spot specificata.

```
Get-EC2SpotFleetRequestHistory -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -StartTime 2015-12-26T00:00:00Z
```

Output:

```
HistoryRecords     : {Amazon.EC2.Model.HistoryRecord,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.HistoryRecord...}
LastEvaluatedTime  : 12/26/2015 8:29:11 AM
NextToken          :
SpotFleetRequestId : sfr-088bc5f1-7e7b-451a-bd13-757f10672b93
StartTime          : 12/25/2015 8:00:00 AM
```

```
(Get-EC2SpotFleetRequestHistory -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -StartTime 2015-12-26T00:00:00Z).HistoryRecords
```

Output:

```
EventInformation                    EventType             Timestamp
----------------                    ---------             ---------
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    fleetRequestChange    12/26/2015 8:23:33 AM
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    fleetRequestChange    12/26/2015 8:23:33 AM
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    fleetRequestChange    12/26/2015 8:23:33 AM
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    launched              12/26/2015 8:25:34 AM
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    launched              12/26/2015 8:25:05 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSpotFleetRequestHistoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive la cronologia della richiesta di flotta Spot specificata.

```
Get-EC2SpotFleetRequestHistory -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -StartTime 2015-12-26T00:00:00Z
```

Output:

```
HistoryRecords     : {Amazon.EC2.Model.HistoryRecord,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.HistoryRecord...}
LastEvaluatedTime  : 12/26/2015 8:29:11 AM
NextToken          :
```

```
SpotFleetRequestId : sfr-088bc5f1-7e7b-451a-bd13-757f10672b93
StartTime          : 12/25/2015 8:00:00 AM
```

```
(Get-EC2SpotFleetRequestHistory -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -StartTime 2015-12-26T00:00:00Z).HistoryRecords
```

Output:

```
EventInformation                    EventType             Timestamp
----------------                    ---------             ---------
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    fleetRequestChange    12/26/2015 8:23:33 AM
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    fleetRequestChange    12/26/2015 8:23:33 AM
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    fleetRequestChange    12/26/2015 8:23:33 AM
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    launched              12/26/2015 8:25:34 AM
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    launched              12/26/2015 8:25:05 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSpotFleetRequestHistoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeSpotFleetRequests`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeSpotFleetRequests`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere le richieste relative alla tua flotta Spot

Questo esempio descrive tutte le richieste della tua flotta Spot.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-spot-fleet-requests
```

Output:

```
{
  "SpotFleetRequestConfigs": [
      {
          "SpotFleetRequestId": "sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE",
          "SpotFleetRequestConfig": {
```

```
            "TargetCapacity": 20,
            "LaunchSpecifications": [
                {
                    "EbsOptimized": false,
                    "NetworkInterfaces": [
                        {
                            "SubnetId": "subnet-a61dafcf",
                            "DeviceIndex": 0,
                            "DeleteOnTermination": false,
                            "AssociatePublicIpAddress": true,
                            "SecondaryPrivateIpAddressCount": 0
                        }
                    ],
                    "InstanceType": "cc2.8xlarge",
                    "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d"
                },
                {
                    "EbsOptimized": false,
                    "NetworkInterfaces": [
                        {
                            "SubnetId": "subnet-a61dafcf",
                            "DeviceIndex": 0,
                            "DeleteOnTermination": false,
                            "AssociatePublicIpAddress": true,
                            "SecondaryPrivateIpAddressCount": 0
                        }
                    ],
                    "InstanceType": "r3.8xlarge",
                    "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d"
                }
            ],
            "SpotPrice": "0.05",
            "IamFleetRole": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-spot-fleet-role"
        },
        "SpotFleetRequestState": "active"
    },
    {
        "SpotFleetRequestId": "sfr-306341ed-9739-402e-881b-ce47bEXAMPLE",
        "SpotFleetRequestConfig": {
            "TargetCapacity": 20,
            "LaunchSpecifications": [
                {
                    "EbsOptimized": false,
                    "NetworkInterfaces": [
```

```
                            {
                                "SubnetId": "subnet-6e7f829e",
                                "DeviceIndex": 0,
                                "DeleteOnTermination": false,
                                "AssociatePublicIpAddress": true,
                                "SecondaryPrivateIpAddressCount": 0
                            }
                        ],
                        "InstanceType": "m3.medium",
                        "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d"
                    }
                ],
                "SpotPrice": "0.05",
                "IamFleetRole": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-spot-fleet-role"
            },
            "SpotFleetRequestState": "active"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per descrivere una richiesta relativa alla flotta Spot

Questo esempio descrive la richiesta di flotta Spot specificata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-spot-fleet-requests --spot-fleet-request-ids sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
  "SpotFleetRequestConfigs": [
      {
          "SpotFleetRequestId": "sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE",
          "SpotFleetRequestConfig": {
              "TargetCapacity": 20,
              "LaunchSpecifications": [
                  {
                      "EbsOptimized": false,
                      "NetworkInterfaces": [
                          {
                              "SubnetId": "subnet-a61dafcf",
```

```
                            "DeviceIndex": 0,
                            "DeleteOnTermination": false,
                            "AssociatePublicIpAddress": true,
                            "SecondaryPrivateIpAddressCount": 0
                        }
                    ],
                    "InstanceType": "cc2.8xlarge",
                    "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d"
                },
                {
                    "EbsOptimized": false,
                    "NetworkInterfaces": [
                        {
                            "SubnetId": "subnet-a61dafcf",
                            "DeviceIndex": 0,
                            "DeleteOnTermination": false,
                            "AssociatePublicIpAddress": true,
                            "SecondaryPrivateIpAddressCount": 0
                        }
                    ],
                    "InstanceType": "r3.8xlarge",
                    "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d"
                }
            ],
            "SpotPrice": "0.05",
            "IamFleetRole": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-spot-fleet-role"
        },
        "SpotFleetRequestState": "active"
    }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeSpotFleetRequests AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive la richiesta di flotta Spot specificata.

```
Get-EC2SpotFleetRequest -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE | format-list
```

Output:

```
ConfigData            : Amazon.EC2.Model.SpotFleetRequestConfigData
CreateTime            : 12/26/2015 8:23:33 AM
SpotFleetRequestId    : sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE
SpotFleetRequestState : active
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutte le richieste relative alla tua flotta Spot.

```
Get-EC2SpotFleetRequest
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSpotFleetRequestsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive la richiesta di flotta Spot specificata.

```
Get-EC2SpotFleetRequest -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE | format-list
```

Output:

```
ConfigData            : Amazon.EC2.Model.SpotFleetRequestConfigData
CreateTime            : 12/26/2015 8:23:33 AM
SpotFleetRequestId    : sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE
SpotFleetRequestState : active
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutte le richieste relative alla tua flotta Spot.

```
Get-EC2SpotFleetRequest
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSpotFleetRequestsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeSpotInstanceRequests`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeSpotInstanceRequests`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: descrivere una richiesta di istanza Spot

L'`describe-spot-instance-requests`esempio seguente descrive la richiesta di istanza Spot specificata.

```
aws ec2 describe-spot-instance-requests \
    --spot-instance-request-ids sir-08b93456
```

Output:

```
{
    "SpotInstanceRequests": [
        {
            "CreateTime": "2018-04-30T18:14:55.000Z",
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef1",
            "LaunchSpecification": {
                "InstanceType": "t2.micro",
                "ImageId": "ami-003634241a8fcdec0",
                "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
                "SecurityGroups": [
                    {
                        "GroupName": "default",
                        "GroupId": "sg-e38f24a7"
                    }
                ],
                "BlockDeviceMappings": [
                    {
                        "DeviceName": "/dev/sda1",
                        "Ebs": {
                            "DeleteOnTermination": true,
                            "SnapshotId": "snap-0e54a519c999adbbd",
                            "VolumeSize": 8,
                            "VolumeType": "standard",
                            "Encrypted": false
                        }
                    }
                ],
                "NetworkInterfaces": [
                    {
```

```
                        "DeleteOnTermination": true,
                        "DeviceIndex": 0,
                        "SubnetId": "subnet-049df61146c4d7901"
                    }
                ],
                "Placement": {
                    "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-2b",
                    "Tenancy": "default"
                },
                "Monitoring": {
                    "Enabled": false
                }
            },
            "LaunchedAvailabilityZone": "us-east-2b",
            "ProductDescription": "Linux/UNIX",
            "SpotInstanceRequestId": "sir-08b93456",
            "SpotPrice": "0.010000"
            "State": "active",
            "Status": {
                "Code": "fulfilled",
                "Message": "Your Spot request is fulfilled.",
                "UpdateTime": "2018-04-30T18:16:21.000Z"
            },
            "Tags": [],
            "Type": "one-time",
            "InstanceInterruptionBehavior": "terminate"
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: Per descrivere le richieste di istanze Spot in base ai filtri

L'`describe-spot-instance-requests`esempio seguente utilizza i filtri per assegnare i risultati alle richieste di istanze Spot con il tipo di istanza specificato nella zona di disponibilità specificata. L'esempio utilizza il `--query` parametro per visualizzare solo l'istanza IDs.

```
aws ec2 describe-spot-instance-requests \
    --filters Name=launch.instance-type,Values=m3.medium Name=launched-
availability-zone,Values=us-east-2a \
    --query "SpotInstanceRequests[*].[InstanceId]" \
    --output text
```

Output:

```
i-057750d42936e468a
i-001efd250faaa6ffa
i-027552a73f021f3bd
...
```

Per ulteriori esempi di utilizzo dei filtri, consulta Elencare e filtrare le risorse nella Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud User Guide.

Esempio 3: per descrivere le richieste di istanze Spot in base ai tag

L'`describe-spot-instance-requests`esempio seguente utilizza i filtri di tag per indirizzare i risultati alle richieste di istanze Spot che contengono il tag`cost-center=cc123`.

```
aws ec2 describe-spot-instance-requests \
    --filters Name=tag:cost-center,Values=cc123
```

Per un esempio dell'output di `describe-spot-instance-requests`, vedi l'Esempio 1.

Per ulteriori esempi di utilizzo dei filtri di tag, consulta Lavorare con i tag nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeSpotInstanceRequests AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive la richiesta di istanza Spot specificata.

```
Get-EC2SpotInstanceRequest -SpotInstanceRequestId sir-12345678
```

Output:

```
ActualBlockHourlyPrice   :
AvailabilityZoneGroup    :
BlockDurationMinutes     : 0
CreateTime               : 4/8/2015 2:51:33 PM
Fault                    :
InstanceId               : i-12345678
LaunchedAvailabilityZone : us-west-2b
```

```
LaunchGroup              :
LaunchSpecification      : Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchSpecification
ProductDescription       : Linux/UNIX
SpotInstanceRequestId    : sir-12345678
SpotPrice                : 0.020000
State                    : active
Status                   : Amazon.EC2.Model.SpotInstanceStatus
Tags                     : {Name}
Type                     : one-time
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutte le richieste di istanze Spot.

```
Get-EC2SpotInstanceRequest
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSpotInstanceRequestsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive la richiesta di istanza Spot specificata.

```
Get-EC2SpotInstanceRequest -SpotInstanceRequestId sir-12345678
```

Output:

```
ActualBlockHourlyPrice   :
AvailabilityZoneGroup    :
BlockDurationMinutes     : 0
CreateTime               : 4/8/2015 2:51:33 PM
Fault                    :
InstanceId               : i-12345678
LaunchedAvailabilityZone : us-west-2b
LaunchGroup              :
LaunchSpecification      : Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchSpecification
ProductDescription       : Linux/UNIX
SpotInstanceRequestId    : sir-12345678
SpotPrice                : 0.020000
State                    : active
Status                   : Amazon.EC2.Model.SpotInstanceStatus
Tags                     : {Name}
Type                     : one-time
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutte le richieste di istanze Spot.

```
Get-EC2SpotInstanceRequest
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSpotInstanceRequestsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeSpotPriceHistory`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeSpotPriceHistory`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere la cronologia dei prezzi Spot

Questo comando di esempio restituisce la cronologia dei prezzi Spot per le istanze m1.xlarge per un particolare giorno di gennaio.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-spot-price-history --instance-types m1.xlarge --start-
time 2014-01-06T07:08:09 --end-time 2014-01-06T08:09:10
```

Output:

```
{
  "SpotPriceHistory": [
          {
              "Timestamp": "2014-01-06T07:10:55.000Z",
              "ProductDescription": "SUSE Linux",
              "InstanceType": "m1.xlarge",
              "SpotPrice": "0.087000",
              "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-1b"
          },
          {
              "Timestamp": "2014-01-06T07:10:55.000Z",
              "ProductDescription": "SUSE Linux",
              "InstanceType": "m1.xlarge",
              "SpotPrice": "0.087000",
              "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-1c"
          },
          {
```

```
                "Timestamp": "2014-01-06T05:42:36.000Z",
                "ProductDescription": "SUSE Linux (Amazon VPC)",
                "InstanceType": "m1.xlarge",
                "SpotPrice": "0.087000",
                "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-1a"
        },
        ...
}
```

Per descrivere la cronologia dei prezzi Spot per Linux/UNIX Amazon VPC

Questo comando di esempio restituisce lo storico dei prezzi Spot per m1.xlarge, istanze Amazon Linux/UNIX VPC per un determinato giorno di gennaio.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-spot-price-history --instance-types m1.xlarge --product-
description "Linux/UNIX (Amazon VPC)" --start-time 2014-01-06T07:08:09 --end-
time 2014-01-06T08:09:10
```

Output:

```
{
  "SpotPriceHistory": [
      {
          "Timestamp": "2014-01-06T04:32:53.000Z",
          "ProductDescription": "Linux/UNIX (Amazon VPC)",
          "InstanceType": "m1.xlarge",
          "SpotPrice": "0.080000",
          "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-1a"
      },
      {
          "Timestamp": "2014-01-05T11:28:26.000Z",
          "ProductDescription": "Linux/UNIX (Amazon VPC)",
          "InstanceType": "m1.xlarge",
          "SpotPrice": "0.080000",
          "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-1c"
      }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. DescribeSpotPriceHistoryAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene le ultime 10 voci nella cronologia dei prezzi Spot per il tipo di istanza e la zona di disponibilità specificati. Si noti che il valore specificato per il AvailabilityZone parametro - deve essere valido per il valore della regione fornito al parametro -Region del cmdlet (non mostrato nell'esempio) o impostato come predefinito nella shell. Questo comando di esempio presuppone che nell'ambiente sia stata impostata una regione predefinita di 'us-west-2'.

```
Get-EC2SpotPriceHistory -InstanceType c3.large -AvailabilityZone us-west-2a -
MaxResult 10
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2a
InstanceType       : c3.large
Price              : 0.017300
ProductDescription : Linux/UNIX (Amazon VPC)
Timestamp          : 12/25/2015 7:39:49 AM

AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2a
InstanceType       : c3.large
Price              : 0.017200
ProductDescription : Linux/UNIX (Amazon VPC)
Timestamp          : 12/25/2015 7:38:29 AM

AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2a
InstanceType       : c3.large
Price              : 0.017300
ProductDescription : Linux/UNIX (Amazon VPC)
Timestamp          : 12/25/2015 6:57:13 AM
...
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSpotPriceHistoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene le ultime 10 voci nella cronologia dei prezzi Spot per il tipo di istanza e la zona di disponibilità specificati. Si noti che il valore specificato per il

AvailabilityZone parametro - deve essere valido per il valore della regione fornito al parametro -Region del cmdlet (non mostrato nell'esempio) o impostato come predefinito nella shell. Questo comando di esempio presuppone che nell'ambiente sia stata impostata una regione predefinita di 'us-west-2'.

```
Get-EC2SpotPriceHistory -InstanceType c3.large -AvailabilityZone us-west-2a -
MaxResult 10
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2a
InstanceType       : c3.large
Price              : 0.017300
ProductDescription : Linux/UNIX (Amazon VPC)
Timestamp          : 12/25/2015 7:39:49 AM

AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2a
InstanceType       : c3.large
Price              : 0.017200
ProductDescription : Linux/UNIX (Amazon VPC)
Timestamp          : 12/25/2015 7:38:29 AM

AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2a
InstanceType       : c3.large
Price              : 0.017300
ProductDescription : Linux/UNIX (Amazon VPC)
Timestamp          : 12/25/2015 6:57:13 AM
...
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSpotPriceHistoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DescribeSubnets`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeSubnets`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
            var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
                new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId }),
                        new("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                        new("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });

            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
            {
                subnets.Add(subnet);
            }

            return subnets;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
```

```
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"The specified VPC ID {vpcId}
 does not exist.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the
 subnets.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSubnetssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per descrivere tutte le sottoreti

Nell'esempio di `describe-subnets` seguente vengono visualizzati i dettagli delle sottoreti.

```
aws ec2 describe-subnets
```

Output:

```
{
    "Subnets": [
        {
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1d",
            "AvailabilityZoneId": "use1-az2",
            "AvailableIpAddressCount": 4089,
            "CidrBlock": "172.31.80.0/20",
            "DefaultForAz": true,
            "MapPublicIpOnLaunch": false,
```

```
            "MapCustomerOwnedIpOnLaunch": true,
            "State": "available",
            "SubnetId": "subnet-0bb1c79de3EXAMPLE",
            "VpcId": "vpc-0ee975135dEXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "111122223333",
            "AssignIpv6AddressOnCreation": false,
            "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [],
            "CustomerOwnedIpv4Pool:": 'pool-2EXAMPLE',
            "SubnetArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-2:111122223333:subnet/
subnet-0bb1c79de3EXAMPLE",
            "EnableDns64": false,
            "Ipv6Native": false,
            "PrivateDnsNameOptionsOnLaunch": {
                "HostnameType": "ip-name",
                "EnableResourceNameDnsARecord": false,
                "EnableResourceNameDnsAAAARecord": false
            }
        },
        {
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1d",
            "AvailabilityZoneId": "use1-az2",
            "AvailableIpAddressCount": 4089,
            "CidrBlock": "172.31.80.0/20",
            "DefaultForAz": true,
            "MapPublicIpOnLaunch": true,
            "MapCustomerOwnedIpOnLaunch": false,
            "State": "available",
            "SubnetId": "subnet-8EXAMPLE",
            "VpcId": "vpc-3EXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "1111222233333",
            "AssignIpv6AddressOnCreation": false,
            "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [],
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "Name",
                    "Value": "MySubnet"
                }
            ],
            "SubnetArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:111122223333:subnet/
subnet-8EXAMPLE",
            "EnableDns64": false,
            "Ipv6Native": false,
            "PrivateDnsNameOptionsOnLaunch": {
                "HostnameType": "ip-name",
```

```
                "EnableResourceNameDnsARecord": false,
                "EnableResourceNameDnsAAAARecord": false
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Working with VPCs and Subnet nella AWS VPC User Guide.

Esempio 2: per descrivere le sottoreti di un VPC specifico

Nell'esempio `describe-subnets` seguente viene utilizzato un filtro per recuperare i dettagli per le sottoreti del VPC specificato.

```
aws ec2 describe-subnets \
    --filters "Name=vpc-id,Values=vpc-3EXAMPLE"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Subnets": [
        {
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1d",
            "AvailabilityZoneId": "use1-az2",
            "AvailableIpAddressCount": 4089,
            "CidrBlock": "172.31.80.0/20",
            "DefaultForAz": true,
            "MapPublicIpOnLaunch": true,
            "MapCustomerOwnedIpOnLaunch": false,
            "State": "available",
            "SubnetId": "subnet-8EXAMPLE",
            "VpcId": "vpc-3EXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "111122233333",
            "AssignIpv6AddressOnCreation": false,
            "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [],
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "Name",
                    "Value": "MySubnet"
                }
            ],
```

```
            "SubnetArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:111122223333:subnet/
subnet-8EXAMPLE",
            "EnableDns64": false,
            "Ipv6Native": false,
            "PrivateDnsNameOptionsOnLaunch": {
                "HostnameType": "ip-name",
                "EnableResourceNameDnsARecord": false,
                "EnableResourceNameDnsAAAARecord": false
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Working with VPCs and Subnet nella AWS VPC User Guide.

Esempio 3: per descrivere le sottoreti con un tag specifico

L'`describe-subnets`esempio seguente utilizza un filtro per recuperare i dettagli di quelle sottoreti con il tag `CostCenter=123` e il `--query` parametro per visualizzare la sottorete delle IDs sottoreti con questo tag.

```
aws ec2 describe-subnets \
    --filters "Name=tag:CostCenter,Values=123" \
    --query "Subnets[*].SubnetId" \
    --output text
```

Output:

```
subnet-0987a87c8b37348ef
subnet-02a95061c45f372ee
subnet-03f720e7de2788d73
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Working with VPCs and Subnet nella Amazon VPC User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command DescribeSubnetsReference AWS CLI .

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const client = new EC2Client({});
const { Subnets } = await client.send(
  new DescribeSubnetsCommand({
    Filters: [
      { Name: "vpc-id", Values: [state.defaultVpc] },
      { Name: "availability-zone", Values: state.availabilityZoneNames },
      { Name: "default-for-az", Values: ["true"] },
    ],
  }),
);
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSubnetssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive la sottorete specificata.

```
Get-EC2Subnet -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone        : us-west-2c
AvailableIpAddressCount : 251
CidrBlock               : 10.0.0.0/24
DefaultForAz            : False
MapPublicIpOnLaunch     : False
```

```
State                   : available
SubnetId                : subnet-1a2b3c4d
Tags                    : {}
VpcId                   : vpc-12345678
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutte le sottoreti.

```
Get-EC2Subnet
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSubnetsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive la sottorete specificata.

```
Get-EC2Subnet -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone        : us-west-2c
AvailableIpAddressCount : 251
CidrBlock               : 10.0.0.0/24
DefaultForAz            : False
MapPublicIpOnLaunch     : False
State                   : available
SubnetId                : subnet-1a2b3c4d
Tags                    : {}
VpcId                   : vpc-12345678
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutte le sottoreti.

```
Get-EC2Subnet
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSubnetsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
 created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
 that is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
```

```
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def get_subnets(self, vpc_id: str, zones: List[str] = None) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
        """
        Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to look up.
        :param zones: The list of Availability Zones to look up.
        :return: The list of subnets found.
        """
        # Ensure that 'zones' is a list, even if None is passed
        if zones is None:
            zones = []
        try:
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_subnets")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc_id]},
                    {"Name": "availability-zone", "Values": zones},
                    {"Name": "default-for-az", "Values": ["true"]},
                ]
            )

            subnets = []
```

```
            for page in page_iterator:
                subnets.extend(page["Subnets"])

            log.info("Found %s subnets for the specified zones.", len(subnets))
            return subnets
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve subnets for VPC '{vpc_id}' in zones
{zones}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    "The specified VPC ID does not exist. "
                    "Please check the VPC ID and try again."
                )
            # Add more error-specific handling as needed
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeSubnets AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DescribeTags`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeTags`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: descrivere tutti i tag per una singola risorsa

L'`describe-tags`esempio seguente descrive i tag per l'istanza specificata.

```
aws ec2 describe-tags \
    --filters "Name=resource-id,Values=i-1234567890abcdef8"
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "Tags": [
        {
            "ResourceType": "instance",
            "ResourceId": "i-1234567890abcdef8",
            "Value": "Test",
            "Key": "Stack"
        },
        {
            "ResourceType": "instance",
            "ResourceId": "i-1234567890abcdef8",
            "Value": "Beta Server",
            "Key": "Name"
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: Per descrivere tutti i tag per un tipo di risorsa

L'`describe-tags`esempio seguente descrive i tag per i tuoi volumi.

```
aws ec2 describe-tags \
    --filters "Name=resource-type,Values=volume"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Tags": [
        {
            "ResourceType": "volume",
            "ResourceId": "vol-1234567890abcdef0",
            "Value": "Project1",
            "Key": "Purpose"
        },
        {
            "ResourceType": "volume",
            "ResourceId": "vol-049df61146c4d7901",
            "Value": "Logs",
            "Key": "Purpose"
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 3: per descrivere tutti i tag

L'`describe-tags`esempio seguente descrive i tag per tutte le tue risorse.

```
aws ec2 describe-tags
```

Esempio 4: Per descrivere i tag delle risorse in base a una chiave di tag

L'`describe-tags`esempio seguente descrive i tag per le tue risorse che hanno un tag con la chiave`Stack`.

```
aws ec2 describe-tags \
    --filters Name=key,Values=Stack
```

Output:

```
{
    "Tags": [
        {
            "ResourceType": "volume",
            "ResourceId": "vol-027552a73f021f3b",
            "Value": "Production",
            "Key": "Stack"
        },
        {
            "ResourceType": "instance",
            "ResourceId": "i-1234567890abcdef8",
            "Value": "Test",
            "Key": "Stack"
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 5: Per descrivere i tag delle risorse in base a una chiave di tag e a un valore del tag

L'`describe-tags`esempio seguente descrive i tag per le risorse che hanno il tag`Stack=Test`.

```
aws ec2 describe-tags \
    --filters Name=key,Values=Stack Name=value,Values=Test
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "Tags": [
        {
            "ResourceType": "image",
            "ResourceId": "ami-3ac336533f021f3bd",
            "Value": "Test",
            "Key": "Stack"
        },
        {
            "ResourceType": "instance",
            "ResourceId": "i-1234567890abcdef8",
            "Value": "Test",
            "Key": "Stack"
        }
    ]
}
```

L'`describe-tags`esempio seguente utilizza una sintassi alternativa per descrivere le risorse con il tag. `Stack=Test`

```
aws ec2 describe-tags \
    --filters "Name=tag:Stack,Values=Test"
```

L'`describe-tags`esempio seguente descrive i tag per tutte le istanze che hanno un tag con la chiave `Purpose` e nessun valore.

```
aws ec2 describe-tags \
    --filters "Name=resource-
type,Values=instance" "Name=key,Values=Purpose" "Name=value,Values="
```

Output:

```
{
    "Tags": [
        {
            "ResourceType": "instance",
            "ResourceId": "i-1234567890abcdef5",
            "Value": null,
            "Key": "Purpose"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeTags AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera i tag per il tipo di risorsa 'image'

```
Get-EC2Tag -Filter @{Name="resource-type";Values="image"}
```

Output:

```
Key         ResourceId            ResourceType Value
---         ----------            ------------ -----
Name        ami-0a123b4ccb567a8ea image        Win7-Imported
auto-delete ami-0a123b4ccb567a8ea image        never
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio recupera tutti i tag per tutte le risorse e li raggruppa per tipo di risorsa

```
Get-EC2Tag | Group-Object resourcetype
```

Output:

```
Count Name                      Group
----- ----                      -----
    9 subnet                    {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription...}
   53 instance                  {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription...}
    3 route-table               {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
    5 security-group            {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription...}
   30 volume                    {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription...}
    1 internet-gateway          {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
```

```
   3 network-interface         {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
   4 elastic-ip                {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
   1 dhcp-options              {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
   2 image                     {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
   3 vpc                       {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio mostra tutte le risorse con tag 'auto-delete' con valore 'no' per la regione data

```
Get-EC2Tag -Region eu-west-1 -Filter @{Name="tag:auto-delete";Values="no"}
```

Output:

```
Key         ResourceId            ResourceType Value
---         ----------            ------------ -----
auto-delete i-0f1bce234d5dd678b   instance     no
auto-delete vol-01d234aa5678901a2 volume       no
auto-delete vol-01234bfb5def6f7b8 volume       no
auto-delete vol-01ccb23f4c5e67890 volume       no
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio ottiene tutte le risorse con il tag «auto-delete» con valore «no» e ulteriori filtri nella pipe successiva per analizzare solo i tipi di risorse «istanza» e infine crea il tag «» per ogni risorsa di istanza il cui valore è l'ID dell'istanza stessa ThisInstance

```
Get-EC2Tag -Region eu-west-1 -Filter @{Name="tag:auto-delete";Values="no"}
 | Where-Object ResourceType -eq "instance" | ForEach-Object {New-EC2Tag -
ResourceId $_.ResourceId -Tag @{Key="ThisInstance";Value=$_.ResourceId}}
```

Esempio 5: Questo esempio recupera i tag per tutte le risorse dell'istanza e le chiavi «Name» e li visualizza in un formato tabellare

```
Get-EC2Tag -Filter @{Name="resource-
type";Values="instance"},@{Name="key";Values="Name"} | Select-Object ResourceId,
 @{Name="Name-Tag";Expression={$PSItem.Value}} | Format-Table -AutoSize
```

Output:

```
ResourceId          Name-Tag
----------          --------
i-012e3cb4df567e1aa jump1
i-01c23a45d6fc7a89f repro-3
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera i tag per il tipo di risorsa «image»

```
Get-EC2Tag -Filter @{Name="resource-type";Values="image"}
```

Output:

```
Key         ResourceId            ResourceType Value
---         ----------            ------------ -----
Name        ami-0a123b4ccb567a8ea image        Win7-Imported
auto-delete ami-0a123b4ccb567a8ea image        never
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio recupera tutti i tag per tutte le risorse e li raggruppa per tipo di risorsa

```
Get-EC2Tag | Group-Object resourcetype
```

Output:

```
Count Name                      Group
----- ----                      -----
    9 subnet                    {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription...}
   53 instance                  {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription...}
    3 route-table               {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
    5 security-group            {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription...}
```

```
  30 volume                    {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription...}
   1 internet-gateway          {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
   3 network-interface         {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
   4 elastic-ip                {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
   1 dhcp-options              {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
   2 image                     {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
   3 vpc                       {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio mostra tutte le risorse con tag 'auto-delete' con valore 'no' per la regione data

```
Get-EC2Tag -Region eu-west-1 -Filter @{Name="tag:auto-delete";Values="no"}
```

Output:

```
Key         ResourceId            ResourceType Value
---         ----------            ------------ -----
auto-delete i-0f1bce234d5dd678b   instance     no
auto-delete vol-01d234aa5678901a2 volume       no
auto-delete vol-01234bfb5def6f7b8 volume       no
auto-delete vol-01ccb23f4c5e67890 volume       no
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio ottiene tutte le risorse con il tag «auto-delete» con valore «no» e ulteriori filtri nella pipe successiva per analizzare solo i tipi di risorse «istanza» e infine crea il tag «» per ogni risorsa di istanza il cui valore è l'ID dell'istanza stessa ThisInstance

```
Get-EC2Tag -Region eu-west-1 -Filter @{Name="tag:auto-delete";Values="no"}
 | Where-Object ResourceType -eq "instance" | ForEach-Object {New-EC2Tag -
ResourceId $_.ResourceId -Tag @{Key="ThisInstance";Value=$_.ResourceId}}
```

Esempio 5: Questo esempio recupera i tag per tutte le risorse dell'istanza e le chiavi «Name» e li visualizza in un formato tabellare

```
Get-EC2Tag -Filter @{Name="resource-
type";Values="instance"},@{Name="key";Values="Name"} | Select-Object ResourceId,
 @{Name="Name-Tag";Expression={$PSItem.Value}} | Format-Table -AutoSize
```

Output:

```
ResourceId          Name-Tag
----------          --------
i-012e3cb4df567e1aa jump1
i-01c23a45d6fc7a89f repro-3
```

Esempio 6: Questo esempio convalida le autorizzazioni per ottenere EC2 tag utilizzando il DryRun parametro senza recuperarli effettivamente. Nota: questo genera un'eccezione in caso di successo, che è il comportamento previsto.

```
Get-EC2Tag -DryRun $true
```

Output:

```
Get-EC2Tag: Request would have succeeded, but DryRun flag is set.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeVolumeAttribute`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeVolumeAttribute`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere un attributo di volume

Questo comando di esempio descrive l'`autoEnableIo`attributo del volume con l'IDvol-049df61146c4d7901.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-volume-attribute --volume-id vol-049df61146c4d7901 --
attribute autoEnableIO
```

Output:

```
{
    "AutoEnableIO": {
        "Value": false
    },
    "VolumeId": "vol-049df61146c4d7901"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVolumeAttributein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'attributo specificato del volume specificato.

```
Get-EC2VolumeAttribute -VolumeId vol-12345678 -Attribute AutoEnableIO
```

Output:

```
AutoEnableIO    ProductCodes    VolumeId
------------    ------------    --------
False           {}              vol-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVolumeAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'attributo specificato del volume specificato.

```
Get-EC2VolumeAttribute -VolumeId vol-12345678 -Attribute AutoEnableIO
```

Output:

```
AutoEnableIO    ProductCodes    VolumeId
------------    ------------    --------
```

```
False           {}              vol-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVolumeAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeVolumeStatus`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeVolumeStatus`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere lo stato di un singolo volume

Questo comando di esempio descrive lo stato del volume`vol-1234567890abcdef0`.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-volume-status --volume-ids vol-1234567890abcdef0
```

Output:

```
{
    "VolumeStatuses": [
        {
            "VolumeStatus": {
                "Status": "ok",
                "Details": [
                    {
                        "Status": "passed",
                        "Name": "io-enabled"
                    },
                    {
                        "Status": "not-applicable",
                        "Name": "io-performance"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
            "VolumeId": "vol-1234567890abcdef0",
            "Actions": [],
```

```
            "Events": []
        }
    ]
}
```

Per descrivere lo stato dei volumi danneggiati

Questo comando di esempio descrive lo stato di tutti i volumi danneggiati. In questo output di esempio, non ci sono volumi danneggiati.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-volume-status --filters Name=volume-
status.status,Values=impaired
```

Output:

```
{
    "VolumeStatuses": []
}
```

Se hai un volume con un controllo dello stato non riuscito (lo stato è compromesso), consulta Working with an Impaired Volume nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DescribeVolumeStatusReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive lo stato del volume specificato.

```
Get-EC2VolumeStatus -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

Output:

```
Actions          : {}
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2a
Events           : {}
VolumeId         : vol-12345678
VolumeStatus     : Amazon.EC2.Model.VolumeStatusInfo
```

```
(Get-EC2VolumeStatus -VolumeId vol-12345678).VolumeStatus
```

Output:

```
Details                          Status
-------                          ------
{io-enabled, io-performance}     ok
```

```
(Get-EC2VolumeStatus -VolumeId vol-12345678).VolumeStatus.Details
```

Output:

```
Name                             Status
----                             ------
io-enabled                       passed
io-performance                   not-applicable
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVolumeStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive lo stato del volume specificato.

```
Get-EC2VolumeStatus -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

Output:

```
Actions          : {}
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2a
Events           : {}
VolumeId         : vol-12345678
VolumeStatus     : Amazon.EC2.Model.VolumeStatusInfo
```

```
(Get-EC2VolumeStatus -VolumeId vol-12345678).VolumeStatus
```

Output:

```
Details                          Status
```

```
-------                          ------
{io-enabled, io-performance}     ok
```

```
(Get-EC2VolumeStatus -VolumeId vol-12345678).VolumeStatus.Details
```

Output:

```
Name                             Status
----                             ------
io-enabled                       passed
io-performance                   not-applicable
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVolumeStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeVolumes`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeVolumes`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: descrivere un volume

L'`describe-volumes`esempio seguente descrive i volumi specificati nella regione corrente.

```
aws ec2 describe-volumes \
    --volume-ids vol-049df61146c4d7901 vol-1234567890abcdef0
```

Output:

```
{
    "Volumes": [
        {
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
            "Attachments": [
                {
                    "AttachTime": "2013-12-18T22:35:00.000Z",
                    "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
```

```
                    "VolumeId": "vol-049df61146c4d7901",
                    "State": "attached",
                    "DeleteOnTermination": true,
                    "Device": "/dev/sda1"
                }
            ],
            "Encrypted": true,
            "KmsKeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-east-2a:123456789012:key/8c5b2c63-
b9bc-45a3-a87a-5513eEXAMPLE,
            "VolumeType": "gp2",
            "VolumeId": "vol-049df61146c4d7901",
            "State": "in-use",
            "Iops": 100,
            "SnapshotId": "snap-1234567890abcdef0",
            "CreateTime": "2019-12-18T22:35:00.084Z",
            "Size": 8
        },
        {
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
            "Attachments": [],
            "Encrypted": false,
            "VolumeType": "gp2",
            "VolumeId": "vol-1234567890abcdef0",
            "State": "available",
            "Iops": 300,
            "SnapshotId": "",
            "CreateTime": "2020-02-27T00:02:41.791Z",
            "Size": 100
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: Per descrivere i volumi collegati a un'istanza specifica

L'`describe-volumes`esempio seguente descrive tutti i volumi che sono entrambi collegati all'istanza specificata e impostati per essere eliminati quando l'istanza termina.

```
aws ec2 describe-volumes \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --filters Name=attachment.instance-
id,Values=i-1234567890abcdef0 Name=attachment.delete-on-termination,Values=true
```

Per un esempio dell'output di `describe-volumes`, vedi l'Esempio 1.

Esempio 3: descrivere i volumi disponibili in una zona di disponibilità specifica

L'`describe-volumes`esempio seguente descrive tutti i volumi che hanno lo stato di `available` e si trovano nella zona di disponibilità specificata.

```
aws ec2 describe-volumes \
    --filters Name=status,Values=available Name=availability-zone,Values=us-
east-1a
```

Per un esempio dell'output di `describe-volumes`, vedi l'Esempio 1.

Esempio 4: descrivere i volumi in base ai tag

L'`describe-volumes`esempio seguente descrive tutti i volumi che hanno la chiave del tag `Name` e un valore che inizia con`Test`. L'output viene quindi filtrato con una query che visualizza solo i tag e IDs i volumi.

```
aws ec2 describe-volumes \
    --filters Name=tag:Name,Values=Test* \
    --query "Volumes[*].{ID:VolumeId,Tag:Tags}"
```

Output:

```
[
    {
       "Tag": [
           {
               "Value": "Test2",
               "Key": "Name"
           }
       ],
       "ID": "vol-1234567890abcdef0"
   },
   {
       "Tag": [
           {
               "Value": "Test1",
               "Key": "Name"
           }
       ],
       "ID": "vol-049df61146c4d7901"
    }
```

```
]
```

Per ulteriori esempi di utilizzo dei filtri di tag, consulta Lavorare con i tag nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeVolumes AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive il volume EBS specificato.

```
Get-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

Output:

```
Attachments      : {}
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2c
CreateTime       : 7/17/2015 4:35:19 PM
Encrypted        : False
Iops             : 90
KmsKeyId         :
Size             : 30
SnapshotId       : snap-12345678
State            : in-use
Tags             : {}
VolumeId         : vol-12345678
VolumeType       : standard
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive i volumi EBS con lo stato «disponibile».

```
Get-EC2Volume -Filter @{ Name="status"; Values="available" }
```

Output:

```
Attachments      : {}
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2c
CreateTime       : 12/21/2015 2:31:29 PM
Encrypted        : False
Iops             : 60
```

```
KmsKeyId         :
Size             : 20
SnapshotId       : snap-12345678
State            : available
Tags             : {}
VolumeId         : vol-12345678
VolumeType       : gp2
...
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive tutti i tuoi volumi EBS.

```
Get-EC2Volume
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVolumesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive il volume EBS specificato.

```
Get-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

Output:

```
Attachments      : {}
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2c
CreateTime       : 7/17/2015 4:35:19 PM
Encrypted        : False
Iops             : 90
KmsKeyId         :
Size             : 30
SnapshotId       : snap-12345678
State            : in-use
Tags             : {}
VolumeId         : vol-12345678
VolumeType       : standard
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive i volumi EBS con lo stato «disponibile».

```
Get-EC2Volume -Filter @{ Name="status"; Values="available" }
```

Output:

```
Attachments      : {}
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2c
CreateTime       : 12/21/2015 2:31:29 PM
Encrypted        : False
Iops             : 60
KmsKeyId         :
Size             : 20
SnapshotId       : snap-12345678
State            : available
Tags             : {}
VolumeId         : vol-12345678
VolumeType       : gp2
...
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive tutti i tuoi volumi EBS.

```
Get-EC2Volume
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVolumesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeVpcAttribute`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeVpcAttribute`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere l'attributo enableDnsSupport

Questo esempio descrive l'`enableDnsSupport`attributo. Questo attributo indica se la risoluzione DNS è abilitata per il VPC. Se questo attributo è `true`, il server Amazon DNS risolve i nomi di host DNS per le istanze negli indirizzi IP corrispondenti, ma solo in quel caso.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-vpc-attribute --vpc-id vpc-a01106c2 --attribute enableDnsSupport
```

Output:

```
{
    "VpcId": "vpc-a01106c2",
    "EnableDnsSupport": {
        "Value": true
    }
}
```

Per descrivere l'attributo enableDnsHostnames

Questo esempio descrive l'`enableDnsHostnames`attributo. Questo attributo indica se le istanze avviate nel VPC ottengono nomi host DNS. Se questo attributo è `true`, le istanze nel VPC ottengono nomi di host DNS, altrimenti no.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-vpc-attribute --vpc-id vpc-a01106c2 --
attribute enableDnsHostnames
```

Output:

```
{
    "VpcId": "vpc-a01106c2",
    "EnableDnsHostnames": {
        "Value": true
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeVpcAttributeCommand Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive l'attributo 'enableDnsSupport'.

```
Get-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -Attribute enableDnsSupport
```

Output:

```
EnableDnsSupport
```

```
----------------
True
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive l'attributo enableDnsHostnames ".

```
Get-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -Attribute enableDnsHostnames
```

Output:

```
EnableDnsHostnames
------------------
True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVpcAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive l'attributo 'enableDnsSupport'.

```
Get-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -Attribute enableDnsSupport
```

Output:

```
EnableDnsSupport
----------------
True
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive l'attributo enableDnsHostnames ".

```
Get-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -Attribute enableDnsHostnames
```

Output:

```
EnableDnsHostnames
------------------
True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVpcAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeVpcClassicLink`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeVpcClassicLink`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere lo ClassicLink stato del tuo VPCs

Questo esempio elenca lo ClassicLink stato di vpc-88888888.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-vpc-classic-link --vpc-id vpc-88888888
```

Output:

```
{
  "Vpcs": [
    {
      "ClassicLinkEnabled": true,
      "VpcId": "vpc-88888888",
      "Tags": [
        {
          "Value": "classiclinkvpc",
          "Key": "Name"
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

Questo esempio elenca solo VPCs quelli abilitati per Classiclink (il valore del `is-classic-link-enabled` filtro è impostato su). `true`

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-vpc-classic-link --filter "Name=is-classic-link-enabled,Values=true"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DescribeVpcClassicLinkReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: L'esempio precedente restituisce tutti VPCs con il relativo ClassicLinkEnabled stato per la regione

```
Get-EC2VpcClassicLink -Region eu-west-1
```

Output:

```
ClassicLinkEnabled Tags   VpcId
------------------ ----   -----
False              {Name} vpc-0fc1ff23f45b678eb
False              {}     vpc-01e23c4a5d6db78e9
False              {Name} vpc-0123456b078b9d01f
False              {}     vpc-12cf3b4f
False              {Name} vpc-0b12d3456a7e8901d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVpcClassicLinkin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: L'esempio precedente restituisce tutti VPCs con il relativo ClassicLinkEnabled stato per la regione

```
Get-EC2VpcClassicLink -Region eu-west-1
```

Output:

```
ClassicLinkEnabled Tags   VpcId
------------------ ----   -----
False              {Name} vpc-0fc1ff23f45b678eb
False              {}     vpc-01e23c4a5d6db78e9
False              {Name} vpc-0123456b078b9d01f
False              {}     vpc-12cf3b4f
False              {Name} vpc-0b12d3456a7e8901d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVpcClassicLinkin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere il supporto ClassicLink DNS per VPCs

Questo esempio descrive lo stato del supporto ClassicLink DNS di tutti i tuoi. VPCs

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-vpc-classic-link-dns-support
```

Output:

```
{
  "Vpcs": [
    {
      "VpcId": "vpc-88888888",
      "ClassicLinkDnsSupported": true
    },
    {
      "VpcId": "vpc-1a2b3c4d",
      "ClassicLinkDnsSupported": false
    }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive lo stato del supporto ClassicLink DNS di VPCs per la regione eu-west-1

```
Get-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport -VpcId vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d -Region eu-west-1
```

Output:

```
ClassicLinkDnsSupported VpcId
----------------------- -----
False                   vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d
False                   vpc-12cf3b4f
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVpcClassicLinkDnsSupportin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive lo stato del supporto ClassicLink DNS di VPCs per la regione eu-west-1

```
Get-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport -VpcId vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d -Region eu-west-1
```

Output:

```
ClassicLinkDnsSupported VpcId
----------------------- -----
False                   vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d
False                   vpc-12cf3b4f
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVpcClassicLinkDnsSupportin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeVpcEndpointServices`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeVpcEndpointServices`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per descrivere tutti i servizi endpoint VPC

L'`describe-vpc-endpoint-services`esempio seguente elenca tutti i servizi endpoint VPC per una regione. AWS

```
aws ec2 describe-vpc-endpoint-services
```

Output:

```
{
    "ServiceDetails": [
        {
            "ServiceType": [
                {
                    "ServiceType": "Gateway"
                }
            ],
            "AcceptanceRequired": false,
            "ServiceName": "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.dynamodb",
            "VpcEndpointPolicySupported": true,
            "Owner": "amazon",
            "AvailabilityZones": [
                "us-east-1a",
                "us-east-1b",
                "us-east-1c",
                "us-east-1d",
                "us-east-1e",
                "us-east-1f"
            ],
            "BaseEndpointDnsNames": [
                "dynamodb.us-east-1.amazonaws.com"
            ]
        },
        {
            "ServiceType": [
                {
                    "ServiceType": "Interface"
                }
            ],
            "PrivateDnsName": "ec2.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
            "ServiceName": "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.ec2",
            "VpcEndpointPolicySupported": false,
            "Owner": "amazon",
            "AvailabilityZones": [
                "us-east-1a",
                "us-east-1b",
                "us-east-1c",
                "us-east-1d",
                "us-east-1e",
                "us-east-1f"
            ],
```

```
            "AcceptanceRequired": false,
            "BaseEndpointDnsNames": [
                "ec2.us-east-1.vpce.amazonaws.com"
            ]
        },
        {
            "ServiceType": [
                {
                    "ServiceType": "Interface"
                }
            ],
            "PrivateDnsName": "ssm.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
            "ServiceName": "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.ssm",
            "VpcEndpointPolicySupported": true,
            "Owner": "amazon",
            "AvailabilityZones": [
                "us-east-1a",
                "us-east-1b",
                "us-east-1c",
                "us-east-1d",
                "us-east-1e"
            ],
            "AcceptanceRequired": false,
            "BaseEndpointDnsNames": [
                "ssm.us-east-1.vpce.amazonaws.com"
            ]
        }
    ],
    "ServiceNames": [
        "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.dynamodb",
        "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.ec2",
        "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.ec2messages",
        "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.elasticloadbalancing",
        "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.kinesis-streams",
        "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.s3",
        "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.ssm"
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: Per descrivere i dettagli su un servizio endpoint

L'`describe-vpc-endpoint-services`esempio seguente elenca i dettagli del servizio endpoint dell'interfaccia Amazon S3.

```
aws ec2 describe-vpc-endpoint-services \
    --filter 'Name=service-type,Values=Interface' Name=service-
name,Values=com.amazonaws.us-east-1.s3
```

Output:

```
{
    "ServiceDetails": [
        {
            "ServiceName": "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.s3",
            "ServiceId": "vpce-svc-081d84efcdEXAMPLE",
            "ServiceType": [
                {
                    "ServiceType": "Interface"
                }
            ],
            "AvailabilityZones": [
                "us-east-1a",
                "us-east-1b",
                "us-east-1c",
                "us-east-1d",
                "us-east-1e",
            "us-east-1f"
            ],
            "Owner": "amazon",
            "BaseEndpointDnsNames": [
                "s3.us-east-1.vpce.amazonaws.com"
            ],
            "VpcEndpointPolicySupported": true,
            "AcceptanceRequired": false,
            "ManagesVpcEndpoints": false,
            "Tags": []
        }
    ],
    "ServiceNames": [
        "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.s3"
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Visualizza i nomi dei AWS servizi disponibili nella Guida per l'AWS PrivateLink utente.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeVpcEndpointServices AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive il servizio endpoint EC2 VPC con il filtro specificato, in questo caso com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ecs. Inoltre, ServiceDetails espande la proprietà e visualizza i dettagli

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpointService -Region eu-west-1 -MaxResult 5 -Filter @{Name="service-
name";Values="com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ecs"} | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 ServiceDetails
```

Output:

```
AcceptanceRequired         : False
AvailabilityZones          : {eu-west-1a, eu-west-1b, eu-west-1c}
BaseEndpointDnsNames       : {ecs.eu-west-1.vpce.amazonaws.com}
Owner                      : amazon
PrivateDnsName             : ecs.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com
ServiceName                : com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ecs
ServiceType                : {Amazon.EC2.Model.ServiceTypeDetail}
VpcEndpointPolicySupported : False
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio recupera tutti i servizi EC2 VPC Endpoint e restituisce ServiceNames il corrispondente «ssm»

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpointService -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 Servicenames | Where-Object { -match "ssm"}
```

Output:

```
com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssm
com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssmmessages
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVpcEndpointServicesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive il servizio endpoint EC2 VPC con il filtro specificato, in questo caso com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ecs. Inoltre, ServiceDetails espande la proprietà e visualizza i dettagli

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpointService -Region eu-west-1 -MaxResult 5 -Filter @{Name="service-
name";Values="com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ecs"} | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 ServiceDetails
```

Output:

```
AcceptanceRequired         : False
AvailabilityZones          : {eu-west-1a, eu-west-1b, eu-west-1c}
BaseEndpointDnsNames       : {ecs.eu-west-1.vpce.amazonaws.com}
Owner                      : amazon
PrivateDnsName             : ecs.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com
ServiceName                : com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ecs
ServiceType                : {Amazon.EC2.Model.ServiceTypeDetail}
VpcEndpointPolicySupported : False
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio recupera tutti i servizi EC2 VPC Endpoint e restituisce ServiceNames il corrispondente «ssm»

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpointService -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 Servicenames | Where-Object { -match "ssm"}
```

Output:

```
com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssm
com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssmmessages
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVpcEndpointServicesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeVpcEndpoints`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeVpcEndpoints`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere gli endpoint VPC

L'`describe-vpc-endpoints`esempio seguente mostra i dettagli per tutti gli endpoint VPC.

```
aws ec2 describe-vpc-endpoints
```

Output:

```
{
    "VpcEndpoints": [
        {
            "PolicyDocument": "{\"Version\":\"2008-10-17\",\"Statement\":
[{\"Effect\":\"Allow\",\"Principal\":\"*\",\"Action\":\"*\",\"Resource\":\"*
\"}]}",
            "VpcId": "vpc-aabb1122",
            "NetworkInterfaceIds": [],
            "SubnetIds": [],
            "PrivateDnsEnabled": true,
            "State": "available",
            "ServiceName": "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.dynamodb",
            "RouteTableIds": [
                "rtb-3d560345"
            ],
            "Groups": [],
            "VpcEndpointId": "vpce-032a826a",
            "VpcEndpointType": "Gateway",
            "CreationTimestamp": "2017-09-05T20:41:28Z",
            "DnsEntries": [],
            "OwnerId": "123456789012"
        },
        {
            "PolicyDocument": "{\n  \"Statement\": [\n    {\n      \"Action\":
 \"*\", \n      \"Effect\": \"Allow\", \n      \"Principal\": \"*\", \n
 \"Resource\": \"*\"\n    }\n  ]\n}",
            "VpcId": "vpc-1a2b3c4d",
            "NetworkInterfaceIds": [
                "eni-2ec2b084",
                "eni-1b4a65cf"
            ],
```

```
            "SubnetIds": [
                "subnet-d6fcaa8d",
                "subnet-7b16de0c"
            ],
            "PrivateDnsEnabled": false,
            "State": "available",
            "ServiceName": "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.elasticloadbalancing",
            "RouteTableIds": [],
            "Groups": [
                {
                    "GroupName": "default",
                    "GroupId": "sg-54e8bf31"
                }
            ],
            "VpcEndpointId": "vpce-0f89a33420c1931d7",
            "VpcEndpointType": "Interface",
            "CreationTimestamp": "2017-09-05T17:55:27.583Z",
            "DnsEntries": [
                {
                    "HostedZoneId": "Z7HUB22UULQXV",
                    "DnsName": "vpce-0f89a33420c1931d7-
bluzidnv.elasticloadbalancing.us-east-1.vpce.amazonaws.com"
                },
                {
                    "HostedZoneId": "Z7HUB22UULQXV",
                    "DnsName": "vpce-0f89a33420c1931d7-bluzidnv-us-
east-1b.elasticloadbalancing.us-east-1.vpce.amazonaws.com"
                },
                {
                    "HostedZoneId": "Z7HUB22UULQXV",
                    "DnsName": "vpce-0f89a33420c1931d7-bluzidnv-us-
east-1a.elasticloadbalancing.us-east-1.vpce.amazonaws.com"
                }
            ],
            "OwnerId": "123456789012"
        },
        {
            "VpcEndpointId": "vpce-aabbaabbaabbaabba",
            "VpcEndpointType": "GatewayLoadBalancer",
            "VpcId": "vpc-111122223333aabbc",
            "ServiceName": "com.amazonaws.vpce.us-east-1.vpce-
svc-123123a1c43abc123",
            "State": "available",
            "SubnetIds": [
```

```
                "subnet-0011aabbcc2233445"
            ],
            "RequesterManaged": false,
            "NetworkInterfaceIds": [
                "eni-01010120203030405"
            ],
            "CreationTimestamp": "2020-11-11T08:06:03.522Z",
            "Tags": [],
            "OwnerId": "123456789012"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Concepts nella AWS PrivateLink User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeVpcEndpoints AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive uno o più endpoint VPC per la regione eu-west-1. Quindi reindirizza l'output al comando successivo, che seleziona la VpcEndpointId proprietà e restituisce l'ID VPC dell'array come array di stringhe

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpoint -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 VpcEndpointId
```

Output:

```
vpce-01a2ab3f4f5cc6f7d
vpce-01d2b345a6787890b
vpce-0012e34d567890e12
vpce-0c123db4567890123
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive tutti gli endpoint vpc per la regione eu-west-1 e seleziona VpcEndpointId ServiceName e PrivateDnsEnabled proprietà per presentarla in un VpcId formato tabulare

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpoint -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object VpcEndpointId, VpcId,
 ServiceName, PrivateDnsEnabled | Format-Table -AutoSize
```

Output:

```
VpcEndpointId          VpcId                 ServiceName
 PrivateDnsEnabled
-------------          -----                 -----------
 -----------------
vpce-02a2ab2f2f2cc2f2d vpc-0fc6ff46f65b039eb com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssm
             True
vpce-01d1b111a1114561b vpc-0fc6ff46f65b039eb com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ec2
             True
vpce-0011e23d45167e838 vpc-0fc6ff46f65b039eb com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ec2messages
             True
vpce-0c123db4567890123 vpc-0fc6ff46f65b039eb com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssmmessages
             True
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio esporta il documento di policy per l'endpoint VPC vpce-01a2ab3f4f5cc6f7d in un file json

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpoint -Region eu-west-1 -VpcEndpointId vpce-01a2ab3f4f5cc6f7d |
 Select-Object -expand PolicyDocument | Out-File vpce_policyDocument.json
```

- Per i dettagli DescribeVpcEndpointsAWS Strumenti per PowerShell sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive uno o più endpoint VPC per la regione eu-west-1. Quindi reindirizza l'output al comando successivo, che seleziona la VpcEndpointId proprietà e restituisce l'ID VPC dell'array come array di stringhe

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpoint -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 VpcEndpointId
```

Output:

```
vpce-01a2ab3f4f5cc6f7d
vpce-01d2b345a6787890b
vpce-0012e34d567890e12
vpce-0c123db4567890123
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive tutti gli endpoint vpc per la regione eu-west-1 e seleziona VpcEndpointId ServiceName e PrivateDnsEnabled proprietà per presentarla in un VpcId formato tabulare

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpoint -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object VpcEndpointId, VpcId,
 ServiceName, PrivateDnsEnabled | Format-Table -AutoSize
```

Output:

```
VpcEndpointId          VpcId                 ServiceName
 PrivateDnsEnabled
-------------          -----                 -----------
 -----------------
vpce-02a2ab2f2f2cc2f2d vpc-0fc6ff46f65b039eb com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssm
             True
vpce-01d1b111a1114561b vpc-0fc6ff46f65b039eb com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ec2
             True
vpce-0011e23d45167e838 vpc-0fc6ff46f65b039eb com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ec2messages
             True
vpce-0c123db4567890123 vpc-0fc6ff46f65b039eb com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssmmessages
             True
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio esporta il documento di policy per l'endpoint VPC vpce-01a2ab3f4f5cc6f7d in un file json

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpoint -Region eu-west-1 -VpcEndpointId vpce-01a2ab3f4f5cc6f7d |
 Select-Object -expand PolicyDocument | Out-File vpce_policyDocument.json
```

- Per i dettagli DescribeVpcEndpointsAWS Strumenti per PowerShell sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DescribeVpcs`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeVpcs`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
        try
        {
            var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
                new DescribeVpcsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });
            return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "UnauthorizedOperation")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"You do not have the necessary
permissions to describe VPCs.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the vpcs.:
{ex.Message}");
```

```
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeVpcssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: Per descrivere tutti i tuoi VPCs

L'`describe-vpcs`esempio seguente recupera i dettagli sul tuo VPCs.

```
aws ec2 describe-vpcs
```

Output:

```
{
    "Vpcs": [
        {
            "CidrBlock": "30.1.0.0/16",
            "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-19edf471",
            "State": "available",
            "VpcId": "vpc-0e9801d129EXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "111122223333",
            "InstanceTenancy": "default",
            "CidrBlockAssociationSet": [
                {
                    "AssociationId": "vpc-cidr-assoc-062c64cfafEXAMPLE",
                    "CidrBlock": "30.1.0.0/16",
                    "CidrBlockState": {
                        "State": "associated"
                    }
                }
            ],
            "IsDefault": false,
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "Name",
                    "Value": "Not Shared"
                }
```

```
            ]
        },
        {
            "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
            "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-19edf471",
            "State": "available",
            "VpcId": "vpc-06e4ab6c6cEXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "222222222222",
            "InstanceTenancy": "default",
            "CidrBlockAssociationSet": [
                {
                    "AssociationId": "vpc-cidr-assoc-00b17b4eddEXAMPLE",
                    "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
                    "CidrBlockState": {
                        "State": "associated"
                    }
                }
            ],
            "IsDefault": false,
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "Name",
                    "Value": "Shared VPC"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: per descrivere un VPC specificato

Nell'esempio `describe-vpcs` seguente vengono recuperati i dettagli per il VPC specificato.

```
aws ec2 describe-vpcs \
    --vpc-ids vpc-06e4ab6c6cEXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
    "Vpcs": [
        {
            "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
            "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-19edf471",
```

```
            "State": "available",
            "VpcId": "vpc-06e4ab6c6cEXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "111122223333",
            "InstanceTenancy": "default",
            "CidrBlockAssociationSet": [
                {
                    "AssociationId": "vpc-cidr-assoc-00b17b4eddEXAMPLE",
                    "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
                    "CidrBlockState": {
                        "State": "associated"
                    }
                }
            ],
            "IsDefault": false,
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "Name",
                    "Value": "Shared VPC"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVpcsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const client = new EC2Client({});
const { Vpcs } = await client.send(
  new DescribeVpcsCommand({
    Filters: [{ Name: "is-default", Values: ["true"] }],
  }),
);
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeVpcssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive il VPC specificato.

```
Get-EC2Vpc -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

Output:

```
CidrBlock       : 10.0.0.0/16
DhcpOptionsId   : dopt-1a2b3c4d
InstanceTenancy : default
IsDefault       : False
State           : available
Tags            : {Name}
VpcId           : vpc-12345678
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive il VPC predefinito (può essercene solo uno per regione). Se il tuo account supporta EC2 -Classic in questa regione, non esiste un VPC predefinito.

```
Get-EC2Vpc -Filter @{Name="isDefault"; Values="true"}
```

Output:

```
CidrBlock       : 172.31.0.0/16
DhcpOptionsId   : dopt-12345678
InstanceTenancy : default
IsDefault       : True
State           : available
Tags            : {}
VpcId           : vpc-45678901
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive quelli VPCs che corrispondono al filtro specificato (ovvero, hanno un CIDR che corrisponde al valore '10.0.0.0/16' e sono nello stato 'disponibile').

```
Get-EC2Vpc -Filter @{Name="cidr";
 Values="10.0.0.0/16"},@{Name="state";Values="available"}
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio descrive tutti i tuoi. VPCs

```
Get-EC2Vpc
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVpcsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive il VPC specificato.

```
Get-EC2Vpc -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

Output:

```
CidrBlock       : 10.0.0.0/16
DhcpOptionsId   : dopt-1a2b3c4d
InstanceTenancy : default
IsDefault       : False
State           : available
Tags            : {Name}
VpcId           : vpc-12345678
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive il VPC predefinito (può essercene solo uno per regione). Se il tuo account supporta EC2 -Classic in questa regione, non esiste un VPC predefinito.

```
Get-EC2Vpc -Filter @{Name="isDefault"; Values="true"}
```

Output:

```
CidrBlock       : 172.31.0.0/16
DhcpOptionsId   : dopt-12345678
InstanceTenancy : default
IsDefault       : True
State           : available
Tags            : {}
VpcId           : vpc-45678901
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive quelli VPCs che corrispondono al filtro specificato (ovvero, hanno un CIDR che corrisponde al valore '10.0.0.0/16' e sono nello stato 'disponibile').

```
Get-EC2Vpc -Filter @{Name="cidr";
 Values="10.0.0.0/16"},@{Name="state";Values="available"}
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio descrive tutti i tuoi. VPCs

```
Get-EC2Vpc
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVpcsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.
```

```
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
that is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def get_default_vpc(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets the default VPC for the account.

        :return: Data about the default VPC.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_vpcs(
                Filters=[{"Name": "is-default", "Values": ["true"]}]
```

```
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error("Failed to retrieve the default VPC.")
            if error_code == "UnauthorizedOperation":
                log.error(
                    "You do not have the necessary permissions to describe VPCs.
 "
                    "Ensure that your AWS IAM user or role has the correct
 permissions."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidParameterValue":
                log.error(
                    "One or more parameters are invalid. Check the request
 parameters."
                )

            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            if "Vpcs" in response and response["Vpcs"]:
                log.info(f"Retrieved default VPC: {response['Vpcs'][0]
['VpcId']}")
                return response["Vpcs"][0]
            else:
                pass
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeVpcs AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DescribeVpnConnections`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeVpnConnections`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per descrivere le connessioni VPN

L'`describe-vpn-connections`esempio seguente descrive tutte le tue connessioni Site-to-Site VPN.

```
aws ec2 describe-vpn-connections
```

Output:

```
{
    "VpnConnections": [
        {
            "CustomerGatewayConfiguration": "...configuration information...",
            "CustomerGatewayId": "cgw-01234567abcde1234",
            "Category": "VPN",
            "State": "available",
            "Type": "ipsec.1",
            "VpnConnectionId": "vpn-1122334455aabbccd",
            "TransitGatewayId": "tgw-00112233445566aab",
            "Options": {
                "EnableAcceleration": false,
                "StaticRoutesOnly": true,
                "LocalIpv4NetworkCidr": "0.0.0.0/0",
                "RemoteIpv4NetworkCidr": "0.0.0.0/0",
                "TunnelInsideIpVersion": "ipv4"
            },
            "Routes": [],
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "Name",
                    "Value": "CanadaVPN"
                }
            ],
            "VgwTelemetry": [
                {
                    "AcceptedRouteCount": 0,
                    "LastStatusChange": "2020-07-29T10:35:11.000Z",
                    "OutsideIpAddress": "203.0.113.3",
                    "Status": "DOWN",
                    "StatusMessage": ""
                },
                {
                    "AcceptedRouteCount": 0,
                    "LastStatusChange": "2020-09-02T09:09:33.000Z",
                    "OutsideIpAddress": "203.0.113.5",
                    "Status": "UP",
                    "StatusMessage": ""
                }
```

```
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Come funziona la AWS Site-to-Site VPN nella Guida per l'utente della AWS Site-to-Site VPN.

Esempio 2: per descrivere le connessioni VPN disponibili

L'`describe-vpn-connections`esempio seguente descrive le tue connessioni Site-to-Site VPN con uno stato di`available`.

```
aws ec2 describe-vpn-connections \
    --filters "Name=state,Values=available"
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Come funziona la AWS Site-to-Site VPN nella Guida per l'utente della AWS Site-to-Site VPN.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeVpnConnections AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive la connessione VPN specificata.

```
Get-EC2VpnConnection -VpnConnectionId vpn-12345678
```

Output:

```
CustomerGatewayConfiguration : [XML document]
CustomerGatewayId            : cgw-1a2b3c4d
Options                      : Amazon.EC2.Model.VpnConnectionOptions
Routes                       : {Amazon.EC2.Model.VpnStaticRoute}
State                        : available
Tags                         : {}
Type                         : ipsec.1
VgwTelemetry                 : {Amazon.EC2.Model.VgwTelemetry,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.VgwTelemetry}
VpnConnectionId              : vpn-12345678
```

```
VpnGatewayId                 : vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive qualsiasi connessione VPN il cui stato è in sospeso o disponibile.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = @( "pending", "available" )

Get-EC2VpnConnection -Filter $filter
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive tutte le connessioni VPN.

```
Get-EC2VpnConnection
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVpnConnectionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive la connessione VPN specificata.

```
Get-EC2VpnConnection -VpnConnectionId vpn-12345678
```

Output:

```
CustomerGatewayConfiguration : [XML document]
CustomerGatewayId            : cgw-1a2b3c4d
Options                      : Amazon.EC2.Model.VpnConnectionOptions
Routes                       : {Amazon.EC2.Model.VpnStaticRoute}
State                        : available
Tags                         : {}
Type                         : ipsec.1
VgwTelemetry                 : {Amazon.EC2.Model.VgwTelemetry,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.VgwTelemetry}
VpnConnectionId              : vpn-12345678
VpnGatewayId                 : vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive qualsiasi connessione VPN il cui stato è in sospeso o disponibile.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = @( "pending", "available" )

Get-EC2VpnConnection -Filter $filter
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive tutte le connessioni VPN.

```
Get-EC2VpnConnection
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVpnConnectionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeVpnGateways`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeVpnGateways`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere i tuoi gateway privati virtuali

Questo esempio descrive i gateway privati virtuali.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 describe-vpn-gateways
```

Output:

```
{
    "VpnGateways": [
        {
            "State": "available",
            "Type": "ipsec.1",
            "VpnGatewayId": "vgw-f211f09b",
            "VpcAttachments": [
                {
                    "State": "attached",
                    "VpcId": "vpc-98eb5ef5"
```

```
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "State": "available",
            "Type": "ipsec.1",
            "VpnGatewayId": "vgw-9a4cacf3",
            "VpcAttachments": [
                {
                    "State": "attaching",
                    "VpcId": "vpc-a01106c2"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeVpnGateways AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive il gateway privato virtuale specificato.

```
Get-EC2VpnGateway -VpnGatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone :
State            : available
Tags             : {}
Type             : ipsec.1
VpcAttachments   : {vpc-12345678}
VpnGatewayId     : vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive qualsiasi gateway privato virtuale il cui stato è in sospeso o disponibile.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
```

```
$filter.Values = @( "pending", "available" )

Get-EC2VpnGateway -Filter $filter
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive tutti i gateway privati virtuali.

```
Get-EC2VpnGateway
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVpnGatewaysin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive il gateway privato virtuale specificato.

```
Get-EC2VpnGateway -VpnGatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone :
State            : available
Tags             : {}
Type             : ipsec.1
VpcAttachments   : {vpc-12345678}
VpnGatewayId     : vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive qualsiasi gateway privato virtuale il cui stato è in sospeso o disponibile.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = @( "pending", "available" )

Get-EC2VpnGateway -Filter $filter
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive tutti i gateway privati virtuali.

```
Get-EC2VpnGateway
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVpnGatewaysin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DetachInternetGateway`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DetachInternetGateway`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per scollegare un gateway Internet dal tuo VPC

L'`detach-internet-gateway`esempio seguente scollega il gateway Internet specificato dal VPC specifico.

```
aws ec2 detach-internet-gateway \
    --internet-gateway-id igw-0d0fb496b3EXAMPLE \
    --vpc-id vpc-0a60eb65b4EXAMPLE
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Gateway Internet nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon VPC.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachInternetGatewayin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio scollega il gateway Internet specificato dal VPC specificato.

```
Dismount-EC2InternetGateway -InternetGatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachInternetGatewayin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio scollega il gateway Internet specificato dal VPC specificato.

```
Dismount-EC2InternetGateway -InternetGatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachInternetGatewayin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DetachNetworkInterface`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DetachNetworkInterface`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per scollegare un'interfaccia di rete dalla tua istanza

Questo esempio scollega l'interfaccia di rete specificata dall'istanza specificata. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 detach-network-interface --attachment-id eni-attach-66c4350a
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachNetworkInterfacein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove l'allegato specificato tra un'interfaccia di rete e un'istanza.

```
Dismount-EC2NetworkInterface -AttachmentId eni-attach-1a2b3c4d -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachNetworkInterfacein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove l'allegato specificato tra un'interfaccia di rete e un'istanza.

```
Dismount-EC2NetworkInterface -AttachmentId eni-attach-1a2b3c4d -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachNetworkInterfacein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DetachVolume`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DetachVolume`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per scollegare un volume da un'istanza

Questo comando di esempio scollega il volume (`vol-049df61146c4d7901`) dall'istanza a cui è collegato.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 detach-volume --volume-id vol-1234567890abcdef0
```

Output:

```
{
    "AttachTime": "2014-02-27T19:23:06.000Z",
    "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
    "VolumeId": "vol-049df61146c4d7901",
    "State": "detaching",
    "Device": "/dev/sdb"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetachVolume AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio scollega il volume specificato.

```
Dismount-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

Output:

```
AttachTime          : 12/22/2015 1:53:58 AM
DeleteOnTermination : False
Device              : /dev/sdh
InstanceId          : i-1a2b3c4d
State               : detaching
VolumeId            : vol-12345678
```

Esempio 2: puoi anche specificare l'ID dell'istanza e il nome del dispositivo per assicurarti di scollegare il volume corretto.

```
Dismount-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678 -InstanceId i-1a2b3c4d -Device /dev/sdh
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachVolumein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio scollega il volume specificato.

```
Dismount-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

Output:

```
AttachTime          : 12/22/2015 1:53:58 AM
DeleteOnTermination : False
Device              : /dev/sdh
InstanceId          : i-1a2b3c4d
State               : detaching
VolumeId            : vol-12345678
```

Esempio 2: puoi anche specificare l'ID dell'istanza e il nome del dispositivo per assicurarti di scollegare il volume corretto.

```
Dismount-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678 -InstanceId i-1a2b3c4d -Device /dev/sdh
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachVolumein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DetachVpnGateway`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DetachVpnGateway`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per scollegare un gateway privato virtuale dal tuo VPC

Questo esempio scollega il gateway privato virtuale specificato dal VPC specificato. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 detach-vpn-gateway --vpn-gateway-id vgw-9a4cacf3 --vpc-id vpc-a01106c2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachVpnGatewayin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio scollega il gateway privato virtuale specificato dal VPC specificato.

```
Dismount-EC2VpnGateway -VpnGatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachVpnGatewayin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio scollega il gateway privato virtuale specificato dal VPC specificato.

```
Dismount-EC2VpnGateway -VpnGatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachVpnGatewayin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DisableVgwRoutePropagation`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DisableVgwRoutePropagation`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per disabilitare la propagazione delle rotte

Questo esempio disabilita il gateway privato virtuale specificato dalla propagazione delle route statiche alla tabella di route specificata. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 disable-vgw-route-propagation --route-table-id rtb-22574640 --gateway-
id vgw-9a4cacf3
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisableVgwRoutePropagationin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio impedisce a VGW di propagare automaticamente le rotte alla tabella di routing specificata.

```
Disable-EC2VgwRoutePropagation -RouteTableId rtb-12345678 -GatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisableVgwRoutePropagationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio impedisce a VGW di propagare automaticamente le rotte alla tabella di routing specificata.

```
Disable-EC2VgwRoutePropagation -RouteTableId rtb-12345678 -GatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisableVgwRoutePropagationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DisableVpcClassicLink`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DisableVpcClassicLink`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Da disattivare ClassicLink per un VPC

Questo esempio disabilita ClassicLink vpc-8888888.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 disable-vpc-classic-link --vpc-id vpc-88888888
```

Output:

```
{
  "Return": true
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DisableVpcClassicLinkCommand Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio disabilita EC2 VpcClassicLink per vpc-01e23c4a5d6db78e9. Restituisce True o False

```
Disable-EC2VpcClassicLink -VpcId vpc-01e23c4a5d6db78e9
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisableVpcClassicLinkin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio disabilita EC2 VpcClassicLink per vpc-01e23c4a5d6db78e9. Restituisce True o False

```
Disable-EC2VpcClassicLink -VpcId vpc-01e23c4a5d6db78e9
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisableVpcClassicLinkin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DisableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DisableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per disabilitare il supporto ClassicLink DNS per un VPC

Questo esempio disabilita il supporto ClassicLink DNS per. `vpc-88888888`

Comando:

```
aws ec2 disable-vpc-classic-link-dns-support --vpc-id vpc-88888888
```

Output:

```
{
  "Return": true
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupportin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio disabilita il supporto ClassicLink DNS per vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d

```
Disable-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport -VpcId vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'DisableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupportAPI,AWS Strumenti per PowerShell vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio disabilita il supporto ClassicLink DNS per vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d

```
Disable-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport -VpcId vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'DisableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupportAPI,AWS Strumenti per PowerShell vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DisassociateAddress`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DisassociateAddress`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Disassociate an Elastic IP address from an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="associationId">The association Id.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisassociateIp(string associationId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonEC2.DisassociateAddressAsync(
```

```
                new DisassociateAddressRequest { AssociationId =
associationId });
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"AssociationId is invalid, unable to disassociate address.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while disassociating the Elastic IP.:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DisassociateAddresssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_disassociate_address
#
```

```
# This function disassociates an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic
 Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Parameters:
#       -a association_id - The association ID that represents the association of
 the Elastic IP address with an instance.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
###############################################################################
function ec2_disassociate_address() {
  local association_id response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_disassociate_address"
    echo "Disassociates an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance."
    echo "  -a association_id - The association ID that represents the
 association of the Elastic IP address with an instance."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "a:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      a) association_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$association_id" ]]; then
```

```
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an association ID with the -a parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 disassociate-address \
    --association-id "$association_id") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports disassociate-address operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
```

```
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DisassociateAddress AWS CLICommand Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per dissociare un indirizzo IP elastico in EC2 -Classic

Questo esempio dissocia un indirizzo IP elastico da un'istanza in -Classic. EC2 Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 disassociate-address --public-ip 198.51.100.0
```

Per dissociare un indirizzo IP elastico in EC2 -VPC

Nell'esempio seguente viene rimossa l'associazione di un indirizzo IP elastico a un'istanza in un VPC. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 disassociate-address --association-id eipassoc-2bebb745
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command DisassociateAddressReference AWS CLI .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Disassociates an Elastic IP address from an instance asynchronously.
    *
    * @param associationId The ID of the association you want to disassociate.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation of disassociating the address. The
    *         {@link CompletableFuture} will complete with a {@link
DisassociateAddressResponse} when the operation is
    *         finished.
    * @throws RuntimeException if the disassociation of the address fails.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DisassociateAddressResponse>
disassociateAddressAsync(String associationId) {
       Ec2AsyncClient ec2 = getAsyncClient();
       DisassociateAddressRequest addressRequest =
DisassociateAddressRequest.builder()
           .associationId(associationId)
           .build();

       // Disassociate the address asynchronously.
       CompletableFuture<DisassociateAddressResponse> response =
ec2.disassociateAddress(addressRequest);
       response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
              throw new RuntimeException("Failed to disassociate address", ex);
           }
       });

       return response;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DisassociateAddresssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DisassociateAddressCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Disassociate an Elastic IP address from an instance.
 * @param {{ associationId: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ associationId }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new DisassociateAddressCommand({
    // You can also use PublicIp, but that is for EC2 classic which is being
 retired.
    AssociationId: associationId,
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Successfully disassociated address");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
```

```
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DisassociateAddresssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun disassociateAddressSc(associationIdVal: String?) {
    val addressRequest =
        DisassociateAddressRequest {
            associationId = associationIdVal
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.disassociateAddress(addressRequest)
        println("You successfully disassociated the address!")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisassociateAddressconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio dissocia l'indirizzo IP elastico specificato dall'istanza specificata in un VPC.

```
Unregister-EC2Address -AssociationId eipassoc-12345678
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio dissocia l'indirizzo IP elastico specificato dall'istanza specificata in -Classic. EC2

```
Unregister-EC2Address -PublicIp 203.0.113.17
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisassociateAddressin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio dissocia l'indirizzo IP elastico specificato dall'istanza specificata in un VPC.

```
Unregister-EC2Address -AssociationId eipassoc-12345678
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio dissocia l'indirizzo IP elastico specificato dall'istanza specificata in -Classic. EC2

```
Unregister-EC2Address -PublicIp 203.0.113.17
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisassociateAddressin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ElasticIpWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Elastic IP address
 actions using the client interface."""

    class ElasticIp:
        """Represents an Elastic IP and its associated instance."""
```

```
        def __init__(
            self, allocation_id: str, public_ip: str, instance_id: Optional[str]
 = None
        ) -> None:
            """
            Initializes the ElasticIp object.

            :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP.
            :param public_ip: The public IP address of the Elastic IP.
            :param instance_id: The ID of the associated EC2 instance, if any.
            """
            self.allocation_id = allocation_id
            self.public_ip = public_ip
            self.instance_id = instance_id

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: Any) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the ElasticIpWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.elastic_ips: List[ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp] = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ElasticIpWrapper":
        """
        Creates an ElasticIpWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of ElasticIpWrapper initialized with the default EC2
 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def disassociate(self, allocation_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Removes an association between an Elastic IP address and an instance.
 When the
        association is removed, the instance is assigned a new public IP address.
```

```
        :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP to
disassociate.
        :raises ClientError: If the disassociation fails, such as when the
association ID is not found.
        """
        elastic_ip = self.get_elastic_ip_by_allocation(self.elastic_ips,
allocation_id)
        if elastic_ip is None or elastic_ip.instance_id is None:
            logger.info(
                f"No association found for Elastic IP with allocation ID
{allocation_id}."
            )
            return

        try:
            # Retrieve the association ID before disassociating
            response =
self.ec2_client.describe_addresses(AllocationIds=[allocation_id])
            association_id = response["Addresses"][0].get("AssociationId")

            if association_id:

self.ec2_client.disassociate_address(AssociationId=association_id)
                elastic_ip.instance_id = None  # Remove the instance association
            else:
                logger.info(
                    f"No Association ID found for Elastic IP with allocation ID
{allocation_id}."
                )

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Failed to disassociate Elastic IP {allocation_id} "
                    "because the specified association ID for the Elastic IP
address was not found. "
                    "Verify the association ID and ensure the Elastic IP is
currently associated with a "
                    "resource before attempting to disassociate it."
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DisassociateAddress AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   pub async fn disassociate_ip_address(&self, association_id: &str) ->
Result<(), EC2Error> {
       self.client
           .disassociate_address()
           .association_id(association_id)
           .send()
           .await?;
       Ok(())
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DisassociateAddressguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2
```

```
    /// Disassociate an Elastic IP.
    ///
    /// - Parameter associationId: The ID of the association to end.
    func disassociateAddress(associationId: String?) async {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.disassociateAddress(
                input: DisassociateAddressInput(
                    associationId: associationId
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to disassociate the IP address:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DisassociateAddressguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`DisassociateRouteTable`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DisassociateRouteTable`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per dissociare una tabella di percorsi

Questo esempio dissocia la tabella di routing specificata dalla sottorete specificata. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 disassociate-route-table --association-id rtbassoc-781d0d1a
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisassociateRouteTablein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove l'associazione specificata tra una tabella di routing e una sottorete.

```
Unregister-EC2RouteTable -AssociationId rtbassoc-1a2b3c4d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisassociateRouteTablein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove l'associazione specificata tra una tabella di routing e una sottorete.

```
Unregister-EC2RouteTable -AssociationId rtbassoc-1a2b3c4d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisassociateRouteTablein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`EnableVgwRoutePropagation`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `EnableVgwRoutePropagation`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per abilitare la propagazione delle rotte

Questo esempio consente al gateway privato virtuale specificato di propagare le route statiche alla tabella di route specificata. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 enable-vgw-route-propagation --route-table-id rtb-22574640 --gateway-
id vgw-9a4cacf3
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere EnableVgwRoutePropagationin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio consente al VGW specificato di propagare automaticamente le rotte alla tabella di routing specificata.

```
Enable-EC2VgwRoutePropagation -RouteTableId rtb-12345678 -GatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere EnableVgwRoutePropagationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio consente al VGW specificato di propagare automaticamente le rotte alla tabella di routing specificata.

```
Enable-EC2VgwRoutePropagation -RouteTableId rtb-12345678 -GatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere EnableVgwRoutePropagationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`EnableVolumeIo`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `EnableVolumeIo`.

CLI

AWS CLI

I/O Per abilitare un volume

Questo esempio abilita I/O on volume`vol-1234567890abcdef0`.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 enable-volume-io --volume-id vol-1234567890abcdef0
```

Output:

```
{
  "Return": true
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta EnableVolumeIo AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio abilita I/O le operazioni per il volume specificato, se I/O le operazioni sono state disabilitate.

```
Enable-EC2VolumeIO -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere EnableVolumeIoin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio abilita I/O le operazioni per il volume specificato, se I/O le operazioni sono state disabilitate.

```
Enable-EC2VolumeIO -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere EnableVolumeIoin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`EnableVpcClassicLink`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `EnableVpcClassicLink`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per abilitare un VPC per ClassicLink

Questo esempio abilita vpc-8888888 per. ClassicLink

Comando:

```
aws ec2 enable-vpc-classic-link --vpc-id vpc-88888888
```

Output:

```
{
  "Return": true
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command EnableVpcClassicLinkReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio abilita VPC vpc-0123456b789b0d12f per ClassicLink

```
Enable-EC2VpcClassicLink -VpcId vpc-0123456b789b0d12f
```

Output:

```
True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'EnableVpcClassicLinkAPI, AWS Strumenti per PowerShell vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio abilita VPC vpc-0123456b789b0d12f per ClassicLink

```
Enable-EC2VpcClassicLink -VpcId vpc-0123456b789b0d12f
```

Output:

```
True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'EnableVpcClassicLinkAPI, AWS Strumenti per PowerShell vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`EnableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `EnableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per abilitare il supporto ClassicLink DNS per un VPC

Questo esempio abilita il supporto ClassicLink DNS per. `vpc-88888888`

Comando:

```
aws ec2 enable-vpc-classic-link-dns-support --vpc-id vpc-88888888
```

Output:

```
{
  "Return": true
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta EnableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio consente a vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d di supportare la risoluzione dei nomi host DNS per ClassicLink

```
Enable-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport -VpcId vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d -Region eu-west-1
```

- Per i dettagli EnableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupportsull'AWS Strumenti per PowerShell API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio consente a vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d di supportare la risoluzione dei nomi host DNS per ClassicLink

```
Enable-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport -VpcId vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d -Region eu-west-1
```

- Per i dettagli EnableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupportsull'AWS Strumenti per PowerShell API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetConsoleOutput`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetConsoleOutput`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per ottenere l'output della console

L'`get-console-output`esempio seguente ottiene l'output della console per l'istanza Linux specificata.

```
aws ec2 get-console-output \
    --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0
```

Output:

```
{
    "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
    "Timestamp": "2013-07-25T21:23:53.000Z",
    "Output": "..."
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta l'output della console di istanza nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

Esempio 2: per ottenere l'ultimo output della console

L'`get-console-output`esempio seguente ottiene l'ultimo output della console per l'istanza Linux specificata.

```
aws ec2 get-console-output \
    --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --latest \
    --output text
```

Output:

```
i-1234567890abcdef0 [    0.000000] Command line: root=LABEL=/ console=tty1
 console=ttyS0 selinux=0 nvme_core.io_timeout=4294967295
[    0.000000] x86/fpu: Supporting XSAVE feature 0x001: 'x87 floating point
 registers'
[    0.000000] x86/fpu: Supporting XSAVE feature 0x002: 'SSE registers'
[    0.000000] x86/fpu: Supporting XSAVE feature 0x004: 'AVX registers'
...
Cloud-init v. 0.7.6 finished at Wed, 09 May 2018 19:01:13 +0000. Datasource
 DataSourceEc2.  Up 21.50 seconds
Amazon Linux AMI release 2018.03
Kernel 4.14.26-46.32.amzn1.x
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta l'output della console di istanza nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetConsoleOutput AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene l'output della console per l'istanza Linux specificata. L'output della console è codificato.

```
Get-EC2ConsoleOutput -InstanceId i-0e19abcd47c123456
```

Output:

```
InstanceId          Output
----------          ------
i-0e194d3c47c123637 WyAgICAwLjAwMDAwMF0gQ29tbW...bGU9dHR5UzAgc2Vs
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio memorizza l'output codificato della console in una variabile e quindi lo decodifica.

```
$Output_encoded = (Get-EC2ConsoleOutput -InstanceId i-0e19abcd47c123456).Output
[System.Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetString([System.Convert]::FromBase64String($Output_encoded
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetConsoleOutputin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene l'output della console per l'istanza Linux specificata. L'output della console è codificato.

```
Get-EC2ConsoleOutput -InstanceId i-0e19abcd47c123456
```

Output:

```
InstanceId          Output
----------          ------
i-0e194d3c47c123637 WyAgICAwLjAwMDAwMF0gQ29tbW...bGU9dHR5UzAgc2Vs
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio memorizza l'output codificato della console in una variabile e quindi lo decodifica.

```
$Output_encoded = (Get-EC2ConsoleOutput -InstanceId i-0e19abcd47c123456).Output
[System.Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetString([System.Convert]::FromBase64String($Output_encoded
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetConsoleOutputin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetHostReservationPurchasePreview`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetHostReservationPurchasePreview`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare un'anteprima dell'acquisto di una prenotazione dedicata agli host

Questo esempio fornisce un'anteprima dei costi di una specifica prenotazione di host dedicato per l'host dedicato specificato nel tuo account.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 get-host-reservation-purchase-preview --offering-id hro-03f707bf363b6b324
 --host-id-set h-013abcd2a00cbd123
```

Output:

```
{
  "TotalHourlyPrice": "1.499",
  "Purchase": [
      {
          "HourlyPrice": "1.499",
          "InstanceFamily": "m4",
          "PaymentOption": "NoUpfront",
          "HostIdSet": [
              "h-013abcd2a00cbd123"
          ],
          "UpfrontPrice": "0.000",
          "Duration": 31536000
      }
  ],
  "TotalUpfrontPrice": "0.000"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetHostReservationPurchasePreview AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio visualizza in anteprima l'acquisto di una prenotazione con configurazioni che corrispondono a quelle dell'host dedicato h-01e23f4cd567890f1

```
Get-EC2HostReservationPurchasePreview -OfferingId hro-0c1f23456789d0ab -HostIdSet
 h-01e23f4cd567890f1
```

Output:

```
CurrencyCode Purchase TotalHourlyPrice TotalUpfrontPrice
------------ -------- ---------------- -----------------
             {}       1.307            0.000
```

- Per i dettagli GetHostReservationPurchasePreviewsull'AWS Strumenti per PowerShell API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio visualizza in anteprima l'acquisto di una prenotazione con configurazioni che corrispondono a quelle dell'host dedicato h-01e23f4cd567890f1

```
Get-EC2HostReservationPurchasePreview -OfferingId hro-0c1f23456789d0ab -HostIdSet
 h-01e23f4cd567890f1
```

Output:

```
CurrencyCode Purchase TotalHourlyPrice TotalUpfrontPrice
------------ -------- ---------------- -----------------
             {}       1.307            0.000
```

- Per i dettagli GetHostReservationPurchasePreviewsull'AWS Strumenti per PowerShell API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`GetPasswordData`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetPasswordData`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere la password crittografata

In questo esempio viene ottenuta la password crittografata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 get-password-data --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0
```

Output:

```
{
    "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
    "Timestamp": "2013-08-07T22:18:38.000Z",
    "PasswordData": "gSlJFq+VpcZXqy+iktxMF6NyxQ4qCrT4+gaOuNOenX1MmgXPTj7XEXAMPLE
UQ+YeFfb+L1U4C4AKv652Ux1iRB3CPTYP7WmU3TUnhsuBd+p6LVk7T2lKUml6OXbk6WPW1VYYm/TRPB1
e1DQ7PY4an/DgZT4mwcpRFigzhniQgDDeO1InvSDcwoUTwNs0Y1S8ouri2W4n5GNlriM3Q0AnNVelVz/
53TkDtxbNoU606M1gK9zUWSxqEgwvbV2j8c5rP0WCuaMWSFl4ziDu4bd7q+4RSyi8NUsVWnKZ4aEZffu
```

```
DPGzKrF5yLlf3etP2L4ZR6CvG7K1hx7VKOQVN32Dajw=="
}
```

Per ottenere la password decrittografata

In questo esempio viene ottenuta la password decrittografata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 get-password-data --instance-id  i-1234567890abcdef0 --priv-launch-key C:
\Keys\MyKeyPair.pem
```

Output:

```
{
    "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
    "Timestamp": "2013-08-30T23:18:05.000Z",
    "PasswordData": "&ViJ652e*u"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPasswordDatain AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.*;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class GetPasswordData {

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

                Usage:
                   <instanceId>

                Where:
                   instanceId - An instance id value that you can obtain from the
 AWS Management Console.\s
             """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
        String instanceId = args[0];
        Ec2AsyncClient ec2AsyncClient = Ec2AsyncClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future = getPasswordDataAsync(ec2AsyncClient,
 instanceId);
            future.join();
        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            System.err.println("An exception occurred: " + (rte.getCause() !=
 null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage()));
        }
    }

    /**
     * Fetches the password data for the specified EC2 instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param ec2AsyncClient the EC2 asynchronous client to use for the request
     * @param instanceId instanceId the ID of the EC2 instance for which you want
 to fetch the password data
```

```
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the password data
has been fetched
     * @throws RuntimeException if there was a failure in fetching the password
data
     */
    public static CompletableFuture<Void> getPasswordDataAsync(Ec2AsyncClient
ec2AsyncClient, String instanceId) {
        GetPasswordDataRequest getPasswordDataRequest =
GetPasswordDataRequest.builder()
            .instanceId(instanceId)
            .build();


        CompletableFuture<GetPasswordDataResponse> response =
ec2AsyncClient.getPasswordData(getPasswordDataRequest);
        response.whenComplete((getPasswordDataResponse, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get password data for
instance: " + instanceId, ex);
            } else if (getPasswordDataResponse == null ||
getPasswordDataResponse.passwordData().isEmpty()) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No password data found for instance:
" + instanceId);
            } else {
                String encryptedPasswordData =
getPasswordDataResponse.passwordData();
                System.out.println("Encrypted Password Data: " +
encryptedPasswordData);
            }
        });

        return response.thenApply(resp -> null);
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetPasswordDatasezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio decrittografa la password che Amazon ha EC2 assegnato all'account Administrator per l'istanza Windows specificata. Poiché è stato specificato un file pem, viene automaticamente assunta l'impostazione dello switch -Decrypt.

```
Get-EC2PasswordData -InstanceId i-12345678 -PemFile C:\path\my-key-pair.pem
```

Output:

```
mYZ(PA9?C)Q
```

Esempio 2: (PowerShell solo Windows) Ispeziona l'istanza per determinare il nome della coppia di chiavi utilizzata per avviare l'istanza, quindi tenta di trovare i dati della coppia di chiavi corrispondente nell'archivio di configurazione di AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio. Se i dati della coppia di chiavi vengono trovati, la password viene decrittografata.

```
Get-EC2PasswordData -InstanceId i-12345678 -Decrypt
```

Output:

```
mYZ(PA9?C)Q
```

Esempio 3: restituisce i dati della password crittografata per l'istanza.

```
Get-EC2PasswordData -InstanceId i-12345678
```

Output:

```
iVz3BAK/WAXV.....dqt8WeMA==
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPasswordDatain AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio decrittografa la password che Amazon ha EC2 assegnato all'account Administrator per l'istanza Windows specificata. Poiché è stato specificato un file pem, viene automaticamente assunta l'impostazione dello switch -Decrypt.

```
Get-EC2PasswordData -InstanceId i-12345678 -PemFile C:\path\my-key-pair.pem
```

Output:

```
mYZ(PA9?C)Q
```

Esempio 2: (PowerShell solo Windows) Ispeziona l'istanza per determinare il nome della coppia di chiavi utilizzata per avviare l'istanza, quindi tenta di trovare i dati della coppia di chiavi corrispondente nell'archivio di configurazione di AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio. Se i dati della coppia di chiavi vengono trovati, la password viene decrittografata.

```
Get-EC2PasswordData -InstanceId i-12345678 -Decrypt
```

Output:

```
mYZ(PA9?C)Q
```

Esempio 3: restituisce i dati della password crittografata per l'istanza.

```
Get-EC2PasswordData -InstanceId i-12345678
```

Output:

```
iVz3BAK/WAXV.....dqt8WeMA==
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPasswordDatain AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ImportImage`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ImportImage`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per importare un file di immagine VM come AMI

L'`import-image`esempio seguente importa l'OVA specificato.

```
aws ec2 import-image \
  --disk-containers Format=ova,UserBucket="{S3Bucket=my-import-bucket,S3Key=vms/
my-server-vm.ova}"
```

Output:

```
{
    "ImportTaskId": "import-ami-1234567890abcdef0",
    "Progress": "2",
    "SnapshotDetails": [
        {
            "DiskImageSize": 0.0,
            "Format": "ova",
            "UserBucket": {
                "S3Bucket": "my-import-bucket",
                "S3Key": "vms/my-server-vm.ova"
            }
        }
    ],
    "Status": "active",
    "StatusMessage": "pending"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ImportImagein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio importa un'immagine di macchina virtuale a disco singolo dal bucket Amazon S3 specificato su Amazon con un token di EC2 idempotenza. L'esempio richiede che esista un ruolo VM Import Service con il nome predefinito «vmimport», con una policy che consenta ad EC2 Amazon l'accesso al bucket specificato, come spiegato

nell'argomento VM Import Prequisites. Per utilizzare un ruolo personalizzato, specifica il nome del ruolo utilizzando il parametro. **-RoleName**

```
$container = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.ImageDiskContainer
$container.Format="VMDK"
$container.UserBucket = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.UserBucket
$container.UserBucket.S3Bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
$container.UserBucket.S3Key = "Win_2008_Server_Standard_SP2_64-bit-disk1.vmdk"

$parms = @{
    "ClientToken"="idempotencyToken"
    "Description"="Windows 2008 Standard Image Import"
    "Platform"="Windows"
    "LicenseType"="AWS"
}

Import-EC2Image -DiskContainer $container @parms
```

Output:

```
Architecture    :
Description     : Windows 2008 Standard Image
Hypervisor      :
ImageId         :
ImportTaskId    : import-ami-abcdefgh
LicenseType     : AWS
Platform        : Windows
Progress        : 2
SnapshotDetails : {}
Status          : active
StatusMessage   : pending
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ImportImagein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio importa un'immagine di macchina virtuale a disco singolo dal bucket Amazon S3 specificato su Amazon con un token di EC2 idempotenza. L'esempio richiede che esista un ruolo VM Import Service con il nome predefinito «vmimport», con una policy che consenta ad EC2 Amazon l'accesso al bucket specificato, come spiegato

nell'argomento VM Import Prequisites. Per utilizzare un ruolo personalizzato, specifica il nome del ruolo utilizzando il parametro. **-RoleName**

```
$container = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.ImageDiskContainer
$container.Format="VMDK"
$container.UserBucket = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.UserBucket
$container.UserBucket.S3Bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
$container.UserBucket.S3Key = "Win_2008_Server_Standard_SP2_64-bit-disk1.vmdk"

$parms = @{
    "ClientToken"="idempotencyToken"
    "Description"="Windows 2008 Standard Image Import"
    "Platform"="Windows"
    "LicenseType"="AWS"
}

Import-EC2Image -DiskContainer $container @parms
```

Output:

```
Architecture    :
Description     : Windows 2008 Standard Image
Hypervisor      :
ImageId         :
ImportTaskId    : import-ami-abcdefgh
LicenseType     : AWS
Platform        : Windows
Progress        : 2
SnapshotDetails : {}
Status          : active
StatusMessage   : pending
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ImportImagein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **ImportKeyPair** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ImportKeyPair`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per importare una chiave pubblica

Innanzitutto, genera una key pair con lo strumento che preferisci. Ad esempio, usa questo comando ssh-keygen:

Comando:

```
ssh-keygen -t rsa -C "my-key" -f ~/.ssh/my-key
```

Output:

```
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/ec2-user/.ssh/my-key.
Your public key has been saved in /home/ec2-user/.ssh/my-key.pub.
...
```

Questo comando di esempio importa la chiave pubblica specificata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 import-key-pair --key-name "my-key" --public-key-material fileb://~/.ssh/
my-key.pub
```

Output:

```
{
  "KeyName": "my-key",
  "KeyFingerprint": "1f:51:ae:28:bf:89:e9:d8:1f:25:5d:37:2d:7d:b8:ca"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ImportKeyPairin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio importa una chiave pubblica in EC2. La prima riga memorizza il contenuto del file della chiave pubblica (*.pub) nella variabile. **$publickey** Successivamente, l'esempio converte il UTF8 formato del file della chiave pubblica in una stringa con codifica Base64 e memorizza la stringa convertita nella variabile. **$pkbase64** Nell'ultima riga, la chiave pubblica convertita viene importata in. EC2 Il cmdlet restituisce l'impronta digitale e il nome della chiave come risultati.

```
$publickey=[Io.File]::ReadAllText("C:\Users\TestUser\.ssh\id_rsa.pub")
$pkbase64 =
 [System.Convert]::ToBase64String([System.Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetBytes($publickey))
Import-EC2KeyPair -KeyName Example-user-key -PublicKey $pkbase64
```

Output:

```
KeyFingerprint                                  KeyName
--------------                                  -------
do:d0:15:8f:79:97:12:be:00:fd:df:31:z3:b1:42:z1 Example-user-key
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ImportKeyPairin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio importa una chiave pubblica in EC2. La prima riga memorizza il contenuto del file della chiave pubblica (*.pub) nella variabile. **$publickey** Successivamente, l'esempio converte il UTF8 formato del file della chiave pubblica in una stringa con codifica Base64 e memorizza la stringa convertita nella variabile. **$pkbase64** Nell'ultima riga, la chiave pubblica convertita viene importata in. EC2 Il cmdlet restituisce l'impronta digitale e il nome della chiave come risultati.

```
$publickey=[Io.File]::ReadAllText("C:\Users\TestUser\.ssh\id_rsa.pub")
$pkbase64 =
 [System.Convert]::ToBase64String([System.Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetBytes($publickey))
Import-EC2KeyPair -KeyName Example-user-key -PublicKey $pkbase64
```

Output:

```
KeyFingerprint                                  KeyName
--------------                                  -------
do:d0:15:8f:79:97:12:be:00:fd:df:31:z3:b1:42:z1 Example-user-key
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ImportKeyPairin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ImportSnapshot`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ImportSnapshot`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per importare un'istantanea

L'`import-snapshot`esempio seguente importa il disco specificato come istantanea.

```
aws ec2 import-snapshot \
    --description "My server VMDK" \
    --disk-container Format=VMDK,UserBucket={'S3Bucket=my-import-
bucket,S3Key=vms/my-server-vm.vmdk'}
```

Output:

```
{
    "Description": "My server VMDK",
    "ImportTaskId": "import-snap-1234567890abcdef0",
    "SnapshotTaskDetail": {
        "Description": "My server VMDK",
        "DiskImageSize": "0.0",
        "Format": "VMDK",
        "Progress": "3",
        "Status": "active",
        "StatusMessage": "pending"
        "UserBucket": {
            "S3Bucket": "my-import-bucket",
            "S3Key": "vms/my-server-vm.vmdk"
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ImportSnapshotin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio importa un'immagine del disco di una macchina virtuale in formato «VMDK» in uno snapshot Amazon EBS. L'esempio richiede un ruolo VM Import Service con il nome predefinito «vmimport», con una politica che consenta ad EC2 Amazon l'accesso al bucket specificato, come spiegato nell'argomento in **`VM Import Prequisites`** http://docs.aws.amazon. com/AWSEC2/latest/WindowsGuide/VMImportPrerequisites.html. Per utilizzare un ruolo personalizzato, specificate il nome del ruolo utilizzando il **`-RoleName`** parametro.

```
$parms = @{
    "ClientToken"="idempotencyToken"
    "Description"="Disk Image Import"
    "DiskContainer_Description" = "Data disk"
    "DiskContainer_Format" = "VMDK"
    "DiskContainer_S3Bucket" = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    "DiskContainer_S3Key" = "datadiskimage.vmdk"
}

Import-EC2Snapshot @parms
```

Output:

```
Description            ImportTaskId               SnapshotTaskDetail

-----------------      --------------------       ------------------

Disk Image Import      import-snap-abcdefgh
 Amazon.EC2.Model.SnapshotTaskDetail
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ImportSnapshotin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio importa un'immagine del disco di una macchina virtuale in formato «VMDK» in uno snapshot Amazon EBS. L'esempio richiede un ruolo VM Import Service con il nome predefinito «vmimport», con una politica che consenta ad EC2 Amazon l'accesso al bucket specificato, come spiegato nell'argomento in **`VM Import Prequisites`** http://docs.aws.amazon. com/AWSEC2/latest/WindowsGuide/VMImportPrerequisites.html. Per utilizzare un ruolo personalizzato, specificate il nome del ruolo utilizzando il **`-RoleName`** parametro.

```
$parms = @{
    "ClientToken"="idempotencyToken"
    "Description"="Disk Image Import"
    "DiskContainer_Description" = "Data disk"
    "DiskContainer_Format" = "VMDK"
    "DiskContainer_S3Bucket" = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    "DiskContainer_S3Key" = "datadiskimage.vmdk"
}

Import-EC2Snapshot @parms
```

Output:

```
Description            ImportTaskId               SnapshotTaskDetail

-----------------      --------------------       ------------------

Disk Image Import      import-snap-abcdefgh
 Amazon.EC2.Model.SnapshotTaskDetail
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ImportSnapshotin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ModifyCapacityReservation`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ModifyCapacityReservation`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: modificare il numero di istanze riservate da una prenotazione di capacità esistente

L'`modify-capacity-reservation`esempio seguente modifica il numero di istanze per le quali la prenotazione di capacità riserva capacità.

```
aws ec2 modify-capacity-reservation \
    --capacity-reservation-id cr-1234abcd56EXAMPLE \
    --instance-count 5
```

Output:

```
{
    "Return": true
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Modificare una prenotazione di capacità nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

Esempio 2: per modificare la data e l'ora di fine di una prenotazione di capacità esistente

L'`modify-capacity-reservation`esempio seguente modifica una prenotazione di capacità esistente in modo che termini alla data e all'ora specificate.

```
aws ec2 modify-capacity-reservation \
    --capacity-reservation-id cr-1234abcd56EXAMPLE \
    --end-date-type limited \
    --end-date 2019-08-31T23:59:59Z
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Modificare una prenotazione di capacità nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ModifyCapacityReservation AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica CapacityReservationId cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba cambiando il conteggio delle istanze su 1

```
Edit-EC2CapacityReservation -CapacityReservationId cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba -
InstanceCount 1
```

Output:

```
True
```

- Per ModifyCapacityReservationi dettagli AWS Strumenti per PowerShell sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica CapacityReservationId cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba cambiando il conteggio delle istanze su 1

```
Edit-EC2CapacityReservation -CapacityReservationId cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba -
InstanceCount 1
```

Output:

```
True
```

- Per ModifyCapacityReservationi dettagli AWS Strumenti per PowerShell sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ModifyHosts`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ModifyHosts`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: abilitare il posizionamento automatico per un host dedicato

L'`modify-hosts`esempio seguente abilita il posizionamento automatico per un host dedicato in modo che accetti qualsiasi avvio di istanza non mirato che corrisponda alla configurazione del tipo di istanza.

```
aws ec2 modify-hosts \
    --host-id h-06c2f189b4EXAMPLE \
    --auto-placement on
```

Output:

```
{
    "Successful": [
        "h-06c2f189b4EXAMPLE"
    ],
    "Unsuccessful": []
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Modificare l'impostazione di posizionamento automatico per un host dedicato nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

Esempio 2: abilitare il ripristino dell'host per un host dedicato

L'`modify-hosts`esempio seguente abilita il ripristino dell'host per l'host dedicato specificato.

```
aws ec2 modify-hosts \
    --host-id h-06c2f189b4EXAMPLE \
    --host-recovery on
```

Output:

```
{
    "Successful": [
        "h-06c2f189b4EXAMPLE"
    ],
    "Unsuccessful": []
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Modificare l'impostazione di posizionamento automatico per un host dedicato nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ModifyHosts AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica le AutoPlacement impostazioni su off per l'host dedicato h-01e23f4cd567890f3

```
Edit-EC2Host -HostId h-03e09f8cd681609f3 -AutoPlacement off
```

Output:

```
Successful            Unsuccessful
----------            ------------
{h-01e23f4cd567890f3} {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4). ModifyHostsAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica le AutoPlacement impostazioni su off per l'host dedicato h-01e23f4cd567890f3

```
Edit-EC2Host -HostId h-03e09f8cd681609f3 -AutoPlacement off
```

Output:

```
Successful            Unsuccessful
----------            ------------
{h-01e23f4cd567890f3} {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). ModifyHostsAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Utilizzare **`ModifyIdFormat`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ModifyIdFormat`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per abilitare il formato ID più lungo per una risorsa

L'`modify-id-format`esempio seguente abilita il formato ID più lungo per il tipo di `instance` risorsa.

```
aws ec2 modify-id-format \
    --resource instance \
    --use-long-ids
```

Per disabilitare il formato ID più lungo per una risorsa

L'`modify-id-format`esempio seguente disattiva il formato ID più lungo per il tipo di `instance` risorsa.

```
aws ec2 modify-id-format \
    --resource instance \
    --no-use-long-ids
```

L'`modify-id-format`esempio seguente abilita il formato ID più lungo per tutti i tipi di risorse supportati che rientrano nel periodo di attivazione.

```
aws ec2 modify-id-format \
    --resource all-current \
    --use-long-ids
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ModifyIdFormat AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio abilita il formato ID più lungo per il tipo di risorsa specificato.

```
Edit-EC2IdFormat -Resource instance -UseLongId $true
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio disabilita il formato ID più lungo per il tipo di risorsa specificato.

```
Edit-EC2IdFormat -Resource instance -UseLongId $false
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyIdFormatin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio abilita il formato ID più lungo per il tipo di risorsa specificato.

```
Edit-EC2IdFormat -Resource instance -UseLongId $true
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio disabilita il formato ID più lungo per il tipo di risorsa specificato.

```
Edit-EC2IdFormat -Resource instance -UseLongId $false
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyIdFormatin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ModifyImageAttribute`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ModifyImageAttribute`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: rendere pubblica un'AMI

L'`modify-instance-attribute`esempio seguente rende pubblico l'AMI specificato.

```
aws ec2 modify-image-attribute \
    --image-id ami-5731123e \
    --launch-permission "Add=[{Group=all}]"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Esempio 2: rendere privata un'AMI

L'`modify-instance-attribute`esempio seguente rende privato l'AMI specificato.

```
aws ec2 modify-image-attribute \
```

```
    --image-id ami-5731123e \
    --launch-permission "Remove=[{Group=all}]"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Esempio 3: concedere l'autorizzazione di avvio a un AWS account

L'`modify-instance-attribute`esempio seguente concede le autorizzazioni di avvio all'account specificato AWS .

```
aws ec2 modify-image-attribute \
    --image-id ami-5731123e \
    --launch-permission "Add=[{UserId=123456789012}]"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Esempio 4: Per rimuovere l'autorizzazione di avvio da un account AWS

L'`modify-instance-attribute`esempio seguente rimuove le autorizzazioni di avvio dall' AWS account specificato.

```
aws ec2 modify-image-attribute \
    --image-id ami-5731123e \
    --launch-permission "Remove=[{UserId=123456789012}]"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyImageAttributein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna la descrizione dell'AMI specificato.

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Description "New description"
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio rende l'AMI pubblico (ad esempio, in modo che chiunque Account AWS possa utilizzarlo).

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission -
OperationType add -UserGroup all
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio rende l'AMI privato (ad esempio, in modo che solo tu come proprietario possa utilizzarlo).

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission -
OperationType remove -UserGroup all
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio concede il permesso di avvio all'oggetto specificato Account AWS.

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission -
OperationType add -UserId 111122223333
```

Esempio 5: Questo esempio rimuove l'autorizzazione di avvio da quella specificata Account AWS.

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission -
OperationType remove -UserId 111122223333
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyImageAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna la descrizione dell'AMI specificato.

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Description "New description"
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio rende l'AMI pubblico (ad esempio, in modo che chiunque Account AWS possa utilizzarlo).

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission -
OperationType add -UserGroup all
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio rende l'AMI privato (ad esempio, in modo che solo tu come proprietario possa utilizzarlo).

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission -
OperationType remove -UserGroup all
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio concede il permesso di avvio all'oggetto specificato Account AWS.

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission -
OperationType add -UserId 111122223333
```

Esempio 5: Questo esempio rimuove l'autorizzazione di avvio da quella specificata Account AWS.

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission -
OperationType remove -UserId 111122223333
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyImageAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ModifyInstanceAttribute`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ModifyInstanceAttribute`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per modificare il tipo di istanza

L'`modify-instance-attribute`esempio seguente modifica il tipo di istanza dell'istanza specificata. L'istanza deve essere nello stato `stopped`.

```
aws ec2 modify-instance-attribute \
    --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --instance-type "{\"Value\": \"m1.small\"}"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Esempio 2: abilitare una rete avanzata su un'istanza

L'`modify-instance-attribute`esempio seguente abilita una rete avanzata per l'istanza specificata. L'istanza deve essere nello stato `stopped`.

```
aws ec2 modify-instance-attribute \
    --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --sriov-net-support simple
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Esempio 3: Per modificare l' sourceDestCheck attributo

L'`modify-instance-attribute`esempio seguente imposta l'`sourceDestCheck`attributo dell'istanza specificata su`true`. L'istanza deve trovarsi in un VPC.

```
aws ec2 modify-instance-attribute --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 --source-
dest-check "{\"Value\": true}"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Esempio 4: modificare l' deleteOnTermination attributo del volume principale

L'`modify-instance-attribute`esempio seguente imposta l'`deleteOnTermination`attributo per il volume root dell'istanza supportata da Amazon EBS specificata su. `false` Per impostazione predefinita, questo attributo è `true` per il volume principale.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 modify-instance-attribute \
  --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 \
  --block-device-mappings "[{\"DeviceName\": \"/dev/sda1\",\"Ebs\":
{\"DeleteOnTermination\":false}}]"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Esempio 5: modificare i dati utente allegati a un'istanza

L'`modify-instance-attribute`esempio seguente aggiunge il contenuto del file `UserData.txt` come UserData per l'istanza specificata.

Contenuto del file originale`UserData.txt`:

```
#!/bin/bash
yum update -y
service httpd start
chkconfig httpd on
```

Il contenuto del file deve essere codificato in base64. Il primo comando converte il file di testo in base64 e lo salva come nuovo file.

Versione Linux/macOS del comando:

```
base64 UserData.txt > UserData.base64.txt
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Versione Windows del comando:

```
certutil -encode UserData.txt tmp.b64 && findstr /v /c:- tmp.b64 >
 UserData.base64.txt
```

Output:

```
Input Length = 67
Output Length = 152
CertUtil: -encode command completed successfully.
```

Ora puoi fare riferimento a quel file nel comando CLI che segue:

```
aws ec2 modify-instance-attribute \
    --instance-id=i-09b5a14dbca622e76 \
    --attribute userData --value file://UserData.base64.txt
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta User Data and the AWS CLI nella Guida per l'EC2 utente.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ModifyInstanceAttribute AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica il tipo di istanza dell'istanza specificata.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -InstanceType m3.medium
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio abilita una rete avanzata per l'istanza specificata, specificando «simple» come valore del parametro di supporto della rete Single Root I/O Virtualization (SR-IOV), -.. SriovNetSupport

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -SriovNetSupport "simple"
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio modifica i gruppi di sicurezza per l'istanza specificata. L'istanza deve trovarsi in un VPC. È necessario specificare l'ID di ogni gruppo di sicurezza, non il nome.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Group @( "sg-12345678",
 "sg-45678901" )
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio abilita I/O l'ottimizzazione EBS per l'istanza specificata. Questa funzionalità non è disponibile con tutti i tipi di istanze. Quando si utilizza un'istanza ottimizzata per EBS, si applicano costi di utilizzo aggiuntivi.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -EbsOptimized $true
```

Esempio 5: questo esempio consente di source/destination verificare l'istanza specificata. Affinché un'istanza NAT esegua NAT, il valore deve essere 'false'.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -SourceDestCheck $true
```

Esempio 6: questo esempio disabilita la terminazione per l'istanza specificata.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -DisableApiTermination $true
```

Esempio 7: Questo esempio modifica l'istanza specificata in modo che termini quando viene avviato lo spegnimento dall'istanza.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -
InstanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior terminate
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyInstanceAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica il tipo di istanza dell'istanza specificata.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -InstanceType m3.medium
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio abilita una rete avanzata per l'istanza specificata, specificando «simple» come valore del parametro di supporto della rete Single Root I/O Virtualization (SR-IOV), -.. SriovNetSupport

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -SriovNetSupport "simple"
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio modifica i gruppi di sicurezza per l'istanza specificata. L'istanza deve trovarsi in un VPC. È necessario specificare l'ID di ogni gruppo di sicurezza, non il nome.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Group @( "sg-12345678",
 "sg-45678901" )
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio abilita I/O l'ottimizzazione EBS per l'istanza specificata. Questa funzionalità non è disponibile con tutti i tipi di istanze. Quando si utilizza un'istanza ottimizzata per EBS, si applicano costi di utilizzo aggiuntivi.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -EbsOptimized $true
```

Esempio 5: questo esempio consente di source/destination verificare l'istanza specificata. Affinché un'istanza NAT esegua NAT, il valore deve essere 'false'.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -SourceDestCheck $true
```

Esempio 6: questo esempio disabilita la terminazione per l'istanza specificata.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -DisableApiTermination $true
```

Esempio 7: Questo esempio modifica l'istanza specificata in modo che termini quando viene avviato lo spegnimento dall'istanza.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -
InstanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior terminate
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyInstanceAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ModifyInstanceCreditSpecification`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ModifyInstanceCreditSpecification`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare l'opzione di credito per l'utilizzo della CPU di un'istanza

Questo esempio modifica l'opzione di credito per l'utilizzo della CPU dell'istanza specificata nella regione specificata in «unlimited». Le opzioni di credito valide sono «standard» e «illimitate».

Comando:

```
aws ec2 modify-instance-credit-specification --instance-credit-
specification "InstanceId=i-1234567890abcdef0,CpuCredits=unlimited"
```

Output:

```
{
  "SuccessfulInstanceCreditSpecifications": [
    {
      "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0"
    }
  ],
  "UnsuccessfulInstanceCreditSpecifications": []
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ModifyInstanceCreditSpecification AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Ciò consente crediti illimitati per T2, ad esempio i-01234567890abcdef.

```
$Credit = New-Object -TypeName
 Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceCreditSpecificationRequest
$Credit.InstanceId = "i-01234567890abcdef"
```

```
$Credit.CpuCredits = "unlimited"
Edit-EC2InstanceCreditSpecification -InstanceCreditSpecification $Credit
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4). ModifyInstanceCreditSpecificationAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Ciò consente crediti illimitati per T2, ad esempio i-01234567890abcdef.

```
$Credit = New-Object -TypeName
 Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceCreditSpecificationRequest
$Credit.InstanceId = "i-01234567890abcdef"
$Credit.CpuCredits = "unlimited"
Edit-EC2InstanceCreditSpecification -InstanceCreditSpecification $Credit
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). ModifyInstanceCreditSpecificationAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Utilizzare **`ModifyNetworkInterfaceAttribute`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ModifyNetworkInterfaceAttribute`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare l'attributo di allegato di un'interfaccia di rete

Questo comando di esempio modifica l'`attachment`attributo dell'interfaccia di rete specificata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 modify-network-interface-attribute --network-interface-id eni-686ea200 --
attachment AttachmentId=eni-attach-43348162,DeleteOnTermination=false
```

Per modificare l'attributo di descrizione di un'interfaccia di rete

Questo comando di esempio modifica l'`description`attributo dell'interfaccia di rete specificata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 modify-network-interface-attribute --network-interface-id eni-686ea200 --
description "My description"
```

Per modificare l'attributo GroupSet di un'interfaccia di rete

Questo comando di esempio modifica l'`groupSet`attributo dell'interfaccia di rete specificata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 modify-network-interface-attribute --network-interface-id eni-686ea200 --
groups sg-903004f8 sg-1a2b3c4d
```

Per modificare l' sourceDestCheck attributo di un'interfaccia di rete

Questo comando di esempio modifica l'`sourceDestCheck`attributo dell'interfaccia di rete specificata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 modify-network-interface-attribute --network-interface-id eni-686ea200 --
no-source-dest-check
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyNetworkInterfaceAttributein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica l'interfaccia di rete specificata in modo che l'allegato specificato venga eliminato al termine.

```
Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -
Attachment_AttachmentId eni-attach-1a2b3c4d -Attachment_DeleteOnTermination $true
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio modifica la descrizione dell'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -Description
 "my description"
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio modifica il gruppo di sicurezza per l'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -Groups
 sg-1a2b3c4d
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio disabilita il source/destination controllo dell'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -
SourceDestCheck $false
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyNetworkInterfaceAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica l'interfaccia di rete specificata in modo che l'allegato specificato venga eliminato al termine.

```
Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -
Attachment_AttachmentId eni-attach-1a2b3c4d -Attachment_DeleteOnTermination $true
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio modifica la descrizione dell'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -Description
 "my description"
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio modifica il gruppo di sicurezza per l'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -Groups
 sg-1a2b3c4d
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio disabilita il source/destination controllo dell'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -
SourceDestCheck $false
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyNetworkInterfaceAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ModifyReservedInstances`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ModifyReservedInstances`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare le istanze riservate

Questo comando di esempio sposta un'istanza riservata in un'altra zona di disponibilità nella stessa regione.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 modify-reserved-instances --reserved-instances-ids b847fa93-e282-4f55-b59a-1342f5bd7c02 --target-configurations AvailabilityZone=us-west-1c,Platform=EC2-Classic,InstanceCount=10
```

Output:

```
{
  "ReservedInstancesModificationId": "rimod-d3ed4335-b1d3-4de6-ab31-0f13aaf46687"
}
```

Per modificare la piattaforma di rete delle istanze riservate

Questo comando di esempio converte EC2 -Classic Reserved Instances in -VPC. EC2

Comando:

```
aws ec2 modify-reserved-instances --reserved-instances-ids f127bd27-edb7-44c9-a0eb-0d7e09259af0 --target-configurations AvailabilityZone=us-west-1c,Platform=EC2-VPC,InstanceCount=5
```

Output:

```
{
  "ReservedInstancesModificationId": "rimod-82fa9020-668f-4fb6-945d-61537009d291"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Modifying Your Reserved Instances nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

Per modificare la dimensione dell'istanza delle istanze riservate

Questo comando di esempio modifica un'istanza riservata che ha 10 istanze m1.small in us-west-1c in modo che 8 Linux/UNIX istanze m1.small diventino 2 istanze m1.large e le restanti 2 istanze m1.small diventino 1 istanza m1.medium nella stessa zona di disponibilità. Comando:

```
aws ec2 modify-reserved-instances --reserved-instances-
ids 1ba8e2e3-3556-4264-949e-63ee671405a9 --target-
configurations AvailabilityZone=us-west-1c,Platform=EC2-
Classic,InstanceCount=2,InstanceType=m1.large AvailabilityZone=us-
west-1c,Platform=EC2-Classic,InstanceCount=1,InstanceType=m1.medium
```

Output:

```
{
    "ReservedInstancesModificationId": "rimod-acc5f240-080d-4717-
b3e3-1c6b11fa00b6"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Modifica della dimensione dell'istanza delle prenotazioni nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ModifyReservedInstances AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica la zona di disponibilità, il numero di istanze e la piattaforma per le istanze riservate specificate.

```
$config = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.ReservedInstancesConfiguration
$config.AvailabilityZone = "us-west-2a"
$config.InstanceCount = 1
$config.Platform = "EC2-VPC"
```

```
Edit-EC2ReservedInstance `
-ReservedInstancesId @("FE32132D-70D5-4795-B400-AE435EXAMPLE",
 "0CC556F3-7AB8-4C00-B0E5-98666EXAMPLE") `
-TargetConfiguration $config
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyReservedInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica la zona di disponibilità, il numero di istanze e la piattaforma per le istanze riservate specificate.

```
$config = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.ReservedInstancesConfiguration
$config.AvailabilityZone = "us-west-2a"
$config.InstanceCount = 1
$config.Platform = "EC2-VPC"

Edit-EC2ReservedInstance `
-ReservedInstancesId @("FE32132D-70D5-4795-B400-AE435EXAMPLE",
 "0CC556F3-7AB8-4C00-B0E5-98666EXAMPLE") `
-TargetConfiguration $config
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyReservedInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ModifySnapshotAttribute`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ModifySnapshotAttribute`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: modificare un attributo snapshot

L'`modify-snapshot-attribute`esempio seguente aggiorna l'`createVolumePermission`attributo per l'istantanea specificata, rimuovendo le autorizzazioni di volume per l'utente specificato.

```
aws ec2 modify-snapshot-attribute \
```

```
    --snapshot-id snap-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --attribute createVolumePermission \
    --operation-type remove \
    --user-ids 123456789012
```

Esempio 2: rendere pubblica un'istantanea

L'`modify-snapshot-attribute`esempio seguente rende pubblica l'istantanea specificata.

```
aws ec2 modify-snapshot-attribute \
    --snapshot-id snap-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --attribute createVolumePermission \
    --operation-type add \
    --group-names all
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifySnapshotAttributein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rende pubblica l'istantanea specificata impostandone CreateVolumePermission l'attributo.

```
Edit-EC2SnapshotAttribute -SnapshotId snap-12345678 -Attribute
 CreateVolumePermission -OperationType Add -GroupName all
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifySnapshotAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rende pubblica l'istantanea specificata impostandone CreateVolumePermission l'attributo.

```
Edit-EC2SnapshotAttribute -SnapshotId snap-12345678 -Attribute
 CreateVolumePermission -OperationType Add -GroupName all
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifySnapshotAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ModifySpotFleetRequest`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ModifySpotFleetRequest`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare una richiesta di flotta Spot

Questo comando di esempio aggiorna la capacità target della richiesta di flotta Spot specificata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 modify-spot-fleet-request --target-capacity 20 --spot-fleet-request-
id sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
    "Return": true
}
```

Questo comando di esempio riduce la capacità target della richiesta del parco veicoli Spot specificata senza che ciò comporti la chiusura di alcuna istanza Spot.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 modify-spot-fleet-request --target-capacity 10 --excess-capacity-
termination-policy NoTermination --spot-fleet-request-ids sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
    "Return": true
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command ModifySpotFleetRequestReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna la capacità target della richiesta di flotta Spot specificata.

```
Edit-EC2SpotFleetRequest -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -TargetCapacity 10
```

Output:

```
True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifySpotFleetRequestin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna la capacità target della richiesta di flotta Spot specificata.

```
Edit-EC2SpotFleetRequest -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -TargetCapacity 10
```

Output:

```
True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifySpotFleetRequestin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ModifySubnetAttribute`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ModifySubnetAttribute`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare il comportamento di indirizzamento pubblico IPv4 di una sottorete

Questo esempio modifica subnet-1a2b3c4d per specificare che a tutte le istanze avviate in questa sottorete viene assegnato un indirizzo pubblico. IPv4 Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 modify-subnet-attribute --subnet-id subnet-1a2b3c4d --map-public-ip-on-
launch
```

Per modificare il comportamento di IPv6 indirizzamento di una sottorete

Questo esempio modifica subnet-1a2b3c4d per specificare che a tutte le istanze avviate in questa sottorete viene assegnato un indirizzo compreso nell'intervallo della sottorete. IPv6

Comando:

```
aws ec2 modify-subnet-attribute --subnet-id subnet-1a2b3c4d --assign-ipv6-
address-on-creation
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Indirizzamento IP nel tuo VPC nella Guida per l'utente del AWS Virtual Private Cloud.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ModifySubnetAttribute AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio abilita l'indirizzamento IP pubblico per la sottorete specificata.

```
Edit-EC2SubnetAttribute -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -MapPublicIpOnLaunch $true
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio disabilita l'indirizzamento IP pubblico per la sottorete specificata.

```
Edit-EC2SubnetAttribute -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -MapPublicIpOnLaunch $false
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifySubnetAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio abilita l'indirizzamento IP pubblico per la sottorete specificata.

```
Edit-EC2SubnetAttribute -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -MapPublicIpOnLaunch $true
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio disabilita l'indirizzamento IP pubblico per la sottorete specificata.

```
Edit-EC2SubnetAttribute -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -MapPublicIpOnLaunch $false
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifySubnetAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ModifyVolumeAttribute`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ModifyVolumeAttribute`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare un attributo di volume

Questo esempio imposta l'`autoEnableIo`attributo del volume con ID `vol-1234567890abcdef0` su`true`. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 modify-volume-attribute --volume-id vol-1234567890abcdef0 --auto-enable-
io
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyVolumeAttributein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica l'attributo specificato del volume specificato. I/O le operazioni per il volume vengono riprese automaticamente dopo essere state sospese a causa di dati potenzialmente incoerenti.

```
Edit-EC2VolumeAttribute -VolumeId vol-12345678 -AutoEnableIO $true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyVolumeAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica l'attributo specificato del volume specificato. I/O le operazioni per il volume vengono riprese automaticamente dopo essere state sospese a causa di dati potenzialmente incoerenti.

```
Edit-EC2VolumeAttribute -VolumeId vol-12345678 -AutoEnableIO $true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyVolumeAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ModifyVpcAttribute`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ModifyVpcAttribute`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare l'attributo enableDnsSupport

Questo esempio modifica l'`enableDnsSupport`attributo. Questo attributo indica se la risoluzione DNS è abilitata per il VPC. Se questo attributo è `true`, il server Amazon DNS risolve i nomi di host DNS per le istanze negli indirizzi IP corrispondenti, ma solo in quel caso. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 modify-vpc-attribute --vpc-id vpc-a01106c2 --enable-dns-support "{\"Value
\":false}"
```

Per modificare l'attributo enableDnsHostnames

Questo esempio modifica l'`enableDnsHostnames`attributo. Questo attributo indica se le istanze avviate nel VPC ottengono nomi host DNS. Se questo attributo è `true`, le istanze nel VPC ottengono nomi di host DNS, altrimenti no. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 modify-vpc-attribute --vpc-id vpc-a01106c2 --enable-dns-hostnames
 "{\"Value\":false}"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ModifyVpcAttributeCommand Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio abilita il supporto per i nomi host DNS per il VPC specificato.

```
Edit-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -EnableDnsHostnames $true
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio disabilita il supporto per i nomi di host DNS per il VPC specificato.

```
Edit-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -EnableDnsHostnames $false
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio abilita il supporto per la risoluzione DNS per il VPC specificato.

```
Edit-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -EnableDnsSupport $true
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio disabilita il supporto per la risoluzione DNS per il VPC specificato.

```
Edit-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -EnableDnsSupport $false
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyVpcAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio abilita il supporto per i nomi host DNS per il VPC specificato.

```
Edit-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -EnableDnsHostnames $true
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio disabilita il supporto per i nomi di host DNS per il VPC specificato.

```
Edit-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -EnableDnsHostnames $false
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio abilita il supporto per la risoluzione DNS per il VPC specificato.

```
Edit-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -EnableDnsSupport $true
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio disabilita il supporto per la risoluzione DNS per il VPC specificato.

```
Edit-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -EnableDnsSupport $false
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyVpcAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`MonitorInstances`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `MonitorInstances`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Enable detailed monitoring for an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instance.
/*!
  \param instanceId: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::enableMonitoring(const Aws::String &instanceId,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::MonitorInstancesRequest request;
    request.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    request.SetDryRun(true);
```

```
    Aws::EC2::Model::MonitorInstancesOutcome dryRunOutcome =
 ec2Client.MonitorInstances(request);
    if (dryRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to enable monitoring on instance. A dry run
 should trigger an error."
                <<
                std::endl;
        return false;
    } else if (dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType()
               != Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cerr << "Failed dry run to enable monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << ": " << dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetDryRun(false);
    Aws::EC2::Model::MonitorInstancesOutcome monitorInstancesOutcome =
 ec2Client.MonitorInstances(request);
    if (!monitorInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to enable monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << ": " <<
                  monitorInstancesOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully enabled monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << std::endl;
    }

    return monitorInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la MonitorInstancessezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per abilitare il monitoraggio dettagliato per un'istanza

Questo comando di esempio abilita il monitoraggio dettagliato per l'istanza specificata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 monitor-instances --instance-ids i-1234567890abcdef0
```

Output:

```
{
  "InstanceMonitorings": [
      {
          "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
          "Monitoring": {
              "State": "pending"
          }
      }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta MonitorInstances AWS CLICommand Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { EC2Client, MonitorInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Turn on detailed monitoring for the selected instance.
 * By default, metrics are sent to Amazon CloudWatch every 5 minutes.
 * For a cost you can enable detailed monitoring which sends metrics every
 minute.
 * @param {{ instanceIds: string[] }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceIds }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new MonitorInstancesCommand({
```

```
    InstanceIds: instanceIds,
  });

  try {
    const { InstanceMonitorings } = await client.send(command);
    const instancesBeingMonitored = InstanceMonitorings.map(
      (im) =>
        ` • Detailed monitoring state for ${im.InstanceId} is
 ${im.Monitoring.State}.`,
    );
    console.log("Monitoring status:");
    console.log(instancesBeingMonitored.join("\n"));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidParameterValue") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la MonitorInstancessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio consente il monitoraggio dettagliato per l'istanza specificata.

```
Start-EC2InstanceMonitoring -InstanceId i-12345678
```

Output:

```
InstanceId    Monitoring
----------    ----------
i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.Monitoring
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere MonitorInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio consente il monitoraggio dettagliato per l'istanza specificata.

```
Start-EC2InstanceMonitoring -InstanceId i-12345678
```

Output:

```
InstanceId    Monitoring
----------    ----------
i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.Monitoring
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere MonitorInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    DATA lt_instance_ids TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2instidstringlist_w=>tt_instanceidstringlist.
    APPEND NEW /aws1/cl_ec2instidstringlist_w( iv_value = iv_instance_id ) TO
 lt_instance_ids.

    "Perform dry run"
    TRY.
        " DryRun is set to true. This checks for the required permissions to
 monitor the instance without actually making the request. "
        lo_ec2->monitorinstances(
          it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
          iv_dryrun = abap_true ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        " If the error code returned is `DryRunOperation`, then you have the
 required permissions to monitor this instance. "
```

```
        IF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'DryRunOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to enable detailed monitoring completed.' TYPE 'I'.
          " DryRun is set to false to enable detailed monitoring. "
          lo_ec2->monitorinstances(
            it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
            iv_dryrun = abap_false ).
          MESSAGE 'Detailed monitoring enabled.' TYPE 'I'.
          " If the error code returned is `UnauthorizedOperation`, then you don't
 have the required permissions to monitor this instance. "
        ELSEIF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'UnauthorizedOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to enable detailed monitoring failed. User does not
 have the permissions to monitor the instance.' TYPE 'E'.
        ELSE.
          DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
          MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
        ENDIF.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, MonitorInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzare **`MoveAddressToVpc`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `MoveAddressToVpc`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per spostare un indirizzo su EC2 -VPC

Questo esempio sposta l'indirizzo IP elastico 54.123.4.56 sulla piattaforma -VPC. EC2

Comando:

```
aws ec2 move-address-to-vpc --public-ip 54.123.4.56
```

Output:

```
{
  "Status": "MoveInProgress"
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. MoveAddressToVpcAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio sposta un' EC2 istanza con un indirizzo IP pubblico 12.345.67.89 sulla piattaforma EC2 -VPC nella regione Stati Uniti orientali (Virginia del Nord).

```
Move-EC2AddressToVpc -PublicIp 12.345.67.89 -Region us-east-1
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio reindirizza i risultati di un comando al cmdlet. Get-EC2Instance Move-EC2AddressToVpc Il Get-EC2Instance comando ottiene un'istanza specificata dall'ID dell'istanza, quindi restituisce la proprietà dell'indirizzo IP pubblico dell'istanza.

```
(Get-EC2Instance -Instance i-12345678).Instances.PublicIpAddress | Move-
EC2AddressToVpc
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere MoveAddressToVpcin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio sposta un' EC2 istanza con un indirizzo IP pubblico 12.345.67.89 sulla piattaforma EC2 -VPC nella regione Stati Uniti orientali (Virginia del Nord).

```
Move-EC2AddressToVpc -PublicIp 12.345.67.89 -Region us-east-1
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio reindirizza i risultati di un comando al cmdlet. Get-EC2Instance Move-EC2AddressToVpc Il Get-EC2Instance comando ottiene un'istanza specificata dall'ID dell'istanza, quindi restituisce la proprietà dell'indirizzo IP pubblico dell'istanza.

```
(Get-EC2Instance -Instance i-12345678).Instances.PublicIpAddress | Move-
EC2AddressToVpc
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere MoveAddressToVpcin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`PurchaseHostReservation`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PurchaseHostReservation`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per acquistare una prenotazione per host dedicati

Questo esempio acquista l'offerta di prenotazione dell'host dedicato specificata per l'host dedicato specificato nel tuo account.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 purchase-host-reservation --offering-id hro-03f707bf363b6b324 --host-id-set h-013abcd2a00cbd123
```

Output:

```
{
  "TotalHourlyPrice": "1.499",
  "Purchase": [
      {
          "HourlyPrice": "1.499",
          "InstanceFamily": "m4",
          "PaymentOption": "NoUpfront",
          "HostIdSet": [
              "h-013abcd2a00cbd123"
          ],
          "HostReservationId": "hr-0d418a3a4ffc669ae",
          "UpfrontPrice": "0.000",
          "Duration": 31536000
      }
  ],
  "TotalUpfrontPrice": "0.000"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PurchaseHostReservation AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio acquista l'offerta di prenotazione hro-0c1f23456789d0ab con configurazioni che corrispondono a quelle dell'host dedicato h-01e23f4cd567890f1

```
New-EC2HostReservation -OfferingId hro-0c1f23456789d0ab HostIdSet
 h-01e23f4cd567890f1
```

Output:

```
ClientToken       :
CurrencyCode      :
Purchase          : {hr-0123f4b5d67bedc89}
TotalHourlyPrice  : 1.307
TotalUpfrontPrice : 0.000
```

- Per i PurchaseHostReservationdettagli AWS Strumenti per PowerShell sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio acquista l'offerta di prenotazione hro-0c1f23456789d0ab con configurazioni che corrispondono a quelle dell'host dedicato h-01e23f4cd567890f1

```
New-EC2HostReservation -OfferingId hro-0c1f23456789d0ab HostIdSet
 h-01e23f4cd567890f1
```

Output:

```
ClientToken       :
CurrencyCode      :
Purchase          : {hr-0123f4b5d67bedc89}
TotalHourlyPrice  : 1.307
TotalUpfrontPrice : 0.000
```

- Per i PurchaseHostReservationdettagli AWS Strumenti per PowerShell sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`PurchaseScheduledInstances`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PurchaseScheduledInstances`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per acquistare un'istanza pianificata

Questo esempio acquista un'istanza pianificata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 purchase-scheduled-instances --purchase-requests file://purchase-
request.json
```

Purchase-request.json:

```
[
    {
        "PurchaseToken": "eyJ2IjoiMSIsInMiOjEsImMiOi...",
        "InstanceCount": 1
    }
]
```

Output:

```
{
  "ScheduledInstanceSet": [
      {
          "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2b",
          "ScheduledInstanceId": "sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012",
          "HourlyPrice": "0.095",
          "CreateDate": "2016-01-25T21:43:38.612Z",
          "Recurrence": {
              "OccurrenceDaySet": [
                  1
              ],
              "Interval": 1,
              "Frequency": "Weekly",
              "OccurrenceRelativeToEnd": false,
```

```
                "OccurrenceUnit": ""
            },
            "Platform": "Linux/UNIX",
            "TermEndDate": "2017-01-31T09:00:00Z",
            "InstanceCount": 1,
            "SlotDurationInHours": 32,
            "TermStartDate": "2016-01-31T09:00:00Z",
            "NetworkPlatform": "EC2-VPC",
            "TotalScheduledInstanceHours": 1696,
            "NextSlotStartTime": "2016-01-31T09:00:00Z",
            "InstanceType": "c4.large"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. PurchaseScheduledInstancesAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio acquista un'istanza pianificata.

```
$request = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.PurchaseRequest
$request.InstanceCount = 1
$request.PurchaseToken = "eyJ2IjoiMSIsInMiOjEsImMiOi..."
New-EC2ScheduledInstancePurchase -PurchaseRequest $request
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone            : us-west-2b
CreateDate                  : 1/25/2016 1:43:38 PM
HourlyPrice                 : 0.095
InstanceCount               : 1
InstanceType                : c4.large
NetworkPlatform             : EC2-VPC
NextSlotStartTime           : 1/31/2016 1:00:00 AM
Platform                    : Linux/UNIX
PreviousSlotEndTime         :
Recurrence                  : Amazon.EC2.Model.ScheduledInstanceRecurrence
ScheduledInstanceId         : sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
```

```
SlotDurationInHours         : 32
TermEndDate                 : 1/31/2017 1:00:00 AM
TermStartDate               : 1/31/2016 1:00:00 AM
TotalScheduledInstanceHours : 1696
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PurchaseScheduledInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio acquista un'istanza pianificata.

```
$request = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.PurchaseRequest
$request.InstanceCount = 1
$request.PurchaseToken = "eyJ2IjoiMSIsInMiOjEsImMiOi..."
New-EC2ScheduledInstancePurchase -PurchaseRequest $request
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone            : us-west-2b
CreateDate                  : 1/25/2016 1:43:38 PM
HourlyPrice                 : 0.095
InstanceCount               : 1
InstanceType                : c4.large
NetworkPlatform             : EC2-VPC
NextSlotStartTime           : 1/31/2016 1:00:00 AM
Platform                    : Linux/UNIX
PreviousSlotEndTime         :
Recurrence                  : Amazon.EC2.Model.ScheduledInstanceRecurrence
ScheduledInstanceId         : sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
SlotDurationInHours         : 32
TermEndDate                 : 1/31/2017 1:00:00 AM
TermStartDate               : 1/31/2016 1:00:00 AM
TotalScheduledInstanceHours : 1696
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PurchaseScheduledInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`RebootInstances`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RebootInstances`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Riavvia un'istanza in base al relativo ID.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Reboot a specific EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the instance that will be
rebooted.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> RebootInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new RebootInstancesRequest
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
            };

            await _amazonEC2.RebootInstancesAsync(request);

            // Wait for the instance to be running.
            Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to start.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);

            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
```

```
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId {ec2InstanceId} is invalid, unable to reboot.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while rebooting the instance
{ec2InstanceId}.: {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);
```

```
        return hasState;
    }
```

Sostituisci il profilo per un'istanza, riavvia e riavvia un server Web.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
    /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate
with the specified instance.</param>
    /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association
for the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
                new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
                {
                    AssociationId = associationId,
                    IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                    {
                        Name = credsProfileName
                    }
                });
            // Allow time before resetting.
            Thread.Sleep(25000);

            await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
                new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
            Thread.Sleep(25000);
            var instanceReady = false;
            var retries = 5;
```

```
            while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
            {
                var instancesPaginator =
                    _amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                        new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
                // Get the entire list using the paginator.
                await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
                {
                    instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                    if (instanceReady)
                    {
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
            Console.WriteLine("Waiting for instance to be running.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
            Console.WriteLine("Instance ready.");
            Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance
{instanceId}");
            await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
                new SendCommandRequest()
                {
                    InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                    DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                    Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                    {
                        {
                            "commands",
                            new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80" }
                        }
                    }
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance
{instanceId}");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not
found");
```

```
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while replacing the
template.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione RebootInstances AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Reboot an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
/*!
  \param instanceID: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::rebootInstance(const Aws::String &instanceId,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::RebootInstancesRequest request;
    request.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    request.SetDryRun(true);
```

```
    Aws::EC2::Model::RebootInstancesOutcome dry_run_outcome =
 ec2Client.RebootInstances(request);
    if (dry_run_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to reboot on instance. A dry run should
 trigger an error."
                <<
                std::endl;
        return false;
    } else if (dry_run_outcome.GetError().GetErrorType()
               != Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to reboot instance " << instanceId << ": "
                  << dry_run_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetDryRun(false);
    Aws::EC2::Model::RebootInstancesOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.RebootInstances(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to reboot instance " << instanceId << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully rebooted instance " << instanceId <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RebootInstancessezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per riavviare un'istanza Amazon EC2

Questo esempio riavvia l'istanza specificata. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 reboot-instances --instance-ids i-1234567890abcdef5
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Riavvio dell'istanza nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RebootInstances AWS CLICommand Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { EC2Client, RebootInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Requests a reboot of the specified instances. This operation is asynchronous;
 * it only queues a request to reboot the specified instances.
 * @param {{ instanceIds: string[] }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceIds }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new RebootInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: instanceIds,
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Instance rebooted successfully.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(
```

```
        `${caught.message}. Please provide the InstanceId of a valid instance to
 reboot.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RebootInstancessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio riavvia l'istanza specificata.

```
Restart-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RebootInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio riavvia l'istanza specificata.

```
Restart-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RebootInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
 created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
 that is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
```

```
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self,
        instance_id: str,
        new_instance_profile_name: str,
        profile_association_id: str,
    ) -> None:
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the
profile is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new
profile. When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to restart.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to
associate with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
```

```
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)

            self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Rebooting instance %s.", instance_id)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be running.", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Instance %s is now running.", instance_id)

            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info(f"Restarted the Python web server on instance
'{instance_id}'.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to replace instance profile.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"Association ID '{profile_association_id}' does not exist."
                    "Please check the association ID and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceId":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist or
is not available for SSM. "
                    f"Please verify the instance ID and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RebootInstances AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    pub async fn reboot(&self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if self.instance.is_some() {
            ec2.reboot_instance(self.instance_id()).await?;
            ec2.wait_for_instance_stopped(self.instance_id(), None)
                .await?;
            ec2.wait_for_instance_ready(self.instance_id(), None)
                .await?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }
```

```
    pub async fn reboot_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(),
EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Rebooting instance {instance_id}");

        self.client
            .reboot_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(())
    }
```

I camerieri, ad esempio, devono trovarsi negli stati stop e ready, utilizzando l'API Waiters. L'utilizzo dell'API Waiters richiede `use aws_sdk_ec2: :client: :Waiters` nel file rust.

```
    /// Wait for an instance to be ready and status ok (default wait 60 seconds)
    pub async fn wait_for_instance_ready(
        &self,
        instance_id: &str,
        duration: Option<Duration>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .wait_until_instance_status_ok()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .wait(duration.unwrap_or(Duration::from_secs(60)))
            .await
            .map_err(|err| match err {
                WaiterError::ExceededMaxWait(exceeded) => EC2Error(format!(
                    "Exceeded max time ({}s) waiting for instance to start.",
                    exceeded.max_wait().as_secs()
                )),
                _ => EC2Error::from(err),
            })?;
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn wait_for_instance_stopped(
        &self,
        instance_id: &str,
        duration: Option<Duration>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .wait_until_instance_stopped()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .wait(duration.unwrap_or(Duration::from_secs(60)))
            .await
            .map_err(|err| match err {
                WaiterError::ExceededMaxWait(exceeded) => EC2Error(format!(
                    "Exceeded max time ({}s) waiting for instance to stop.",
                    exceeded.max_wait().as_secs(),
                )),
                _ => EC2Error::from(err),
            })?;
        Ok(())
    }
```

- Per i dettagli RebootInstancessull'API AWS , consulta il riferimento all'API SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    DATA lt_instance_ids TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2instidstringlist_w=>tt_instanceidstringlist.
    APPEND NEW /aws1/cl_ec2instidstringlist_w( iv_value = iv_instance_id ) TO
 lt_instance_ids.

    "Perform dry run"
    TRY.
        " DryRun is set to true. This checks for the required permissions to
 reboot the instance without actually making the request. "
        lo_ec2->rebootinstances(
          it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
          iv_dryrun = abap_true ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        " If the error code returned is `DryRunOperation`, then you have the
 required permissions to reboot this instance. "
        IF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'DryRunOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to reboot instance completed.' TYPE 'I'.
          " DryRun is set to false to make a reboot request. "
          lo_ec2->rebootinstances(
             it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
             iv_dryrun = abap_false ).
          MESSAGE 'Instance rebooted.' TYPE 'I'.
          " If the error code returned is `UnauthorizedOperation`, then you don't
 have the required permissions to reboot this instance. "
        ELSEIF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'UnauthorizedOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to reboot instance failed. User does not have
 permissions to reboot the instance.' TYPE 'E'.
        ELSE.
```

```
          DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
          MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
        ENDIF.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, RebootInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzare **`RegisterImage`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RegisterImage`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: registrare un AMI utilizzando un file manifest

L'`register-image`esempio seguente registra un'AMI utilizzando il file manifest specificato in Amazon S3.

```
aws ec2 register-image \
    --name my-image \
    --image-location amzn-s3-demo-bucket/myimage/image.manifest.xml
```

Output:

```
{
    "ImageId": "ami-1234567890EXAMPLE"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Amazon Machine Images (AMI) nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

Esempio 2: registrare un AMI utilizzando un'istantanea di un dispositivo root

L'`register-image`esempio seguente registra un AMI utilizzando l'istantanea specificata di un volume root EBS come dispositivo. `/dev/xvda` La mappatura dei dispositivi a blocchi include anche un volume EBS vuoto da 100 GiB come dispositivo. `/dev/xvdf`

```
aws ec2 register-image \
    --name my-image \
    --root-device-name /dev/xvda \
    --block-device-mappings DeviceName=/dev/
xvda,Ebs={SnapshotId=snap-0db2cf683925d191f} DeviceName=/dev/
xvdf,Ebs={VolumeSize=100}
```

Output:

```
{
    "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d5eEXAMPLE"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Amazon Machine Images (AMI) nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RegisterImage AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio registra un'AMI utilizzando il file manifest specificato in Amazon S3.

```
Register-EC2Image -ImageLocation amzn-s3-demo-bucket/my-web-server-ami/
image.manifest.xml -Name my-web-server-ami
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterImagein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio registra un'AMI utilizzando il file manifest specificato in Amazon S3.

```
Register-EC2Image -ImageLocation amzn-s3-demo-bucket/my-web-server-ami/
image.manifest.xml -Name my-web-server-ami
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterImagein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`RejectVpcPeeringConnection`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RejectVpcPeeringConnection`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rifiutare una connessione peering VPC

Questo esempio rifiuta la richiesta di connessione peering VPC specificata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 reject-vpc-peering-connection --vpc-peering-connection-id pcx-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
{
    "Return": true
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RejectVpcPeeringConnectionin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: L'esempio precedente nega la richiesta per l'id della richiesta VpcPeering pcx-01a2b3ce45fe67eb8

```
Deny-EC2VpcPeeringConnection -VpcPeeringConnectionId pcx-01a2b3ce45fe67eb8
```

- Per i dettagli RejectVpcPeeringConnectionsull'AWS Strumenti per PowerShell API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: L'esempio precedente nega la richiesta per l'id della richiesta VpcPeering pcx-01a2b3ce45fe67eb8

```
Deny-EC2VpcPeeringConnection -VpcPeeringConnectionId pcx-01a2b3ce45fe67eb8
```

- Per i dettagli RejectVpcPeeringConnectionsull'AWS Strumenti per PowerShell API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`ReleaseAddress`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ReleaseAddress`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Release an Elastic IP address. After the Elastic IP address is released,
    /// it can no longer be used.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="allocationId">The allocation Id of the Elastic IP address.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ReleaseAddress(string allocationId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ReleaseAddressRequest { AllocationId =
 allocationId };

            var response = await _amazonEC2.ReleaseAddressAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
```

```
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidAllocationID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"AllocationId {allocationId} was not found.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while releasing the AllocationId
{allocationId}.: {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ReleaseAddresssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_release_address
#
# This function releases an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
```

```
# Parameters:
#       -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to
 release.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
##############################################################################
function ec2_release_address() {
  local allocation_id response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_release_address"
    echo "Releases an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) instance."
    echo "  -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to
 release."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "a:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      a) allocation_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$allocation_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an allocation ID with the -a parameter."
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  response=$(aws ec2 release-address \
    --allocation-id "$allocation_id") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports release-address operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

#############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
```

```
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ReleaseAddress AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Release an Elastic IP address.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::releaseAddress(const Aws::String &allocationID,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::ReleaseAddressRequest request;
    request.SetAllocationId(allocationID);

    Aws::EC2::Model::ReleaseAddressOutcome outcome = ec2.ReleaseAddress(request);
```

```
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to release Elastic IP address " <<
                  allocationID << ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully released Elastic IP address " <<
                  allocationID << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ReleaseAddresssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rilasciare un indirizzo IP elastico per EC2 -Classic

Questo esempio rilascia un indirizzo IP elastico da utilizzare con le istanze in EC2 -Classic. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 release-address --public-ip 198.51.100.0
```

Per rilasciare un indirizzo IP elastico per EC2 -VPC

Nell'esempio seguente viene rilasciato un indirizzo IP elastico per l'utilizzo con le istanze in un VPC. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 release-address --allocation-id eipalloc-64d5890a
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command ReleaseAddressReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Releases an Elastic IP address asynchronously.
    *
    * @param allocId the allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to be released
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation of releasing the Elastic IP address
    */
   public CompletableFuture<ReleaseAddressResponse>
releaseEC2AddressAsync(String allocId) {
       ReleaseAddressRequest request = ReleaseAddressRequest.builder()
           .allocationId(allocId)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<ReleaseAddressResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().releaseAddress(request);
       response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to release Elastic IP
address", ex);
           }
       });

       return response;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ReleaseAddresssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { ReleaseAddressCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Release an Elastic IP address.
 * @param {{ allocationId: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ allocationId }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new ReleaseAddressCommand({
    // You can also use PublicIp, but that is for EC2 classic which is being
 retired.
    AllocationId: allocationId,
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Successfully released address.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidAllocationID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Please provide a valid AllocationID.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ReleaseAddresssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun releaseEC2AddressSc(allocId: String?) {
    val request =
        ReleaseAddressRequest {
            allocationId = allocId
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.releaseAddress(request)
        println("Successfully released Elastic IP address $allocId")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ReleaseAddressconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio rilascia l'indirizzo IP elastico specificato per le istanze in un VPC.

```
Remove-EC2Address -AllocationId eipalloc-12345678 -Force
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio rilascia l'indirizzo IP elastico specificato per le istanze in -Classic. EC2

```
Remove-EC2Address -PublicIp 198.51.100.2 -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ReleaseAddressin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio rilascia l'indirizzo IP elastico specificato per le istanze in un VPC.

```
Remove-EC2Address -AllocationId eipalloc-12345678 -Force
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio rilascia l'indirizzo IP elastico specificato per le istanze in -Classic. EC2

```
Remove-EC2Address -PublicIp 198.51.100.2 -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ReleaseAddressin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ElasticIpWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Elastic IP address
 actions using the client interface."""

    class ElasticIp:
        """Represents an Elastic IP and its associated instance."""

        def __init__(
            self, allocation_id: str, public_ip: str, instance_id: Optional[str]
 = None
        ) -> None:
            """
            Initializes the ElasticIp object.

            :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP.
            :param public_ip: The public IP address of the Elastic IP.
            :param instance_id: The ID of the associated EC2 instance, if any.
```

```
            """
            self.allocation_id = allocation_id
            self.public_ip = public_ip
            self.instance_id = instance_id

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: Any) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the ElasticIpWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.elastic_ips: List[ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp] = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ElasticIpWrapper":
        """
        Creates an ElasticIpWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of ElasticIpWrapper initialized with the default EC2
 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def release(self, allocation_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Releases an Elastic IP address. After the Elastic IP address is released,
        it can no longer be used.

        :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP to release.
        :raises ClientError: If the release fails, such as when the Elastic IP
 address is not found.
        """
        elastic_ip = self.get_elastic_ip_by_allocation(self.elastic_ips,
 allocation_id)
        if elastic_ip is None:
            logger.info(f"No Elastic IP found with allocation ID
 {allocation_id}.")
            return
```

```
        try:
            self.ec2_client.release_address(AllocationId=allocation_id)
            self.elastic_ips.remove(elastic_ip)  # Remove the Elastic IP from the
list
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidAddress.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Failed to release Elastic IP address {allocation_id} "
                    "because it could not be found. Verify the Elastic IP address
"
                    "and ensure it is allocated to your account in the correct
region "
                    "before attempting to release it."
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ReleaseAddress AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

```
# @return [Boolean] true if the Elastic IP address was released;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless elastic_ip_address_released?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'eipalloc-04452e528a66279EX'
#   )
def elastic_ip_address_released?(ec2_client, allocation_id)
  ec2_client.release_address(allocation_id: allocation_id)
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts("Error releasing Elastic IP address: #{e.message}")
  false
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ReleaseAddresssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   pub async fn deallocate_ip_address(&self, allocation_id: &str) -> Result<(),
EC2Error> {
       self.client
           .release_address()
           .allocation_id(allocation_id)
           .send()
           .await?;
       Ok(())
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ReleaseAddressguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        lo_ec2->releaseaddress( iv_allocationid = iv_allocation_id ).
        MESSAGE 'Elastic IP address released.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, ReleaseAddressconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Release an allocated Elastic IP.
    ///
```

```
    /// - Parameter allocationId: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP to
    ///   release.
    func releaseAddress(allocationId: String?) async {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.releaseAddress(
                input: ReleaseAddressInput(
                    allocationId: allocationId
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to release the IP address:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ReleaseAddressguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`ReleaseHosts`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ReleaseHosts`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rilasciare un host dedicato dal tuo account

Per rilasciare un host dedicato dal tuo account. Le istanze presenti sull'host devono essere interrotte o terminate prima che l'host possa essere rilasciato.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 release-hosts --host-id=h-0029d6e3cacf1b3da
```

Output:

```
{
    "Successful":  [
        "h-0029d6e3cacf1b3da"
         ],
```

```
  "Unsuccessful": []

 }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command ReleaseHostsReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rilascia l'ID host specificato h-0badafd1dcb2f3456

```
Remove-EC2Host -HostId h-0badafd1dcb2f3456
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2Host (ReleaseHosts)" on target
 "h-0badafd1dcb2f3456".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

Successful            Unsuccessful
----------            ------------
{h-0badafd1dcb2f3456} {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4). ReleaseHostsAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rilascia l'ID host specificato h-0badafd1dcb2f3456

```
Remove-EC2Host -HostId h-0badafd1dcb2f3456
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2Host (ReleaseHosts)" on target
 "h-0badafd1dcb2f3456".
```

```
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

Successful            Unsuccessful
----------            ------------
{h-0badafd1dcb2f3456} {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). ReleaseHostsAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Utilizzo **`ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
 is replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
 ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
    /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate
 with the specified instance.</param>
```

```
   /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association
for the instance.</param>
   /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
   public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
   {
       try
       {
           await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
               new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
               {
                   AssociationId = associationId,
                   IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                   {
                       Name = credsProfileName
                   }
               });
           // Allow time before resetting.
           Thread.Sleep(25000);

           await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
               new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
           Thread.Sleep(25000);
           var instanceReady = false;
           var retries = 5;
           while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
           {
               var instancesPaginator =
                   _amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                       new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
               // Get the entire list using the paginator.
               await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
               {
                   instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                   if (instanceReady)
                   {
                       break;
                   }
               }
           }
           Console.WriteLine("Waiting for instance to be running.");
           await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
           Console.WriteLine("Instance ready.");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance
{instanceId}");
            await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
                new SendCommandRequest()
                {
                    InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                    DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                    Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                    {
                        {
                            "commands",
                            new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80" }
                        }
                    }
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance
{instanceId}");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not
found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while replacing the
template.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per sostituire un profilo dell'istanza IAM per un'istanza

In questo esempio il profilo dell'istanza IAM rappresentato dall'associazione `iip-assoc-060bae234aac2e7fa` viene sostituito con il profilo dell'istanza IAM denominato `AdminRole`.

```
aws ec2 replace-iam-instance-profile-association \
    --iam-instance-profile Name=AdminRole \
    --association-id iip-assoc-060bae234aac2e7fa
```

Output:

```
{
    "IamInstanceProfileAssociation": {
        "InstanceId": "i-087711ddaf98f9489",
        "State": "associating",
        "AssociationId": "iip-assoc-0b215292fab192820",
        "IamInstanceProfile": {
            "Id": "AIPAJLNLDX3AMYZNWYYAY",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/AdminRole"
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation AWS CLICommand Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        ec2Client.send(
          new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand({
            AssociationId: state.instanceProfileAssociationId,
            IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
          }),
        ),
      );
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

In questo esempio viene sostituito il profilo dell'istanza di un'istanza in esecuzione, viene riavviata l'istanza e viene inviato un comando all'istanza dopo l'avvio.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
```

```
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
that is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self,
        instance_id: str,
        new_instance_profile_name: str,
        profile_association_id: str,
    ) -> None:
        """
```

```
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the
profile is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new
profile. When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to restart.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to
associate with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)

            self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Rebooting instance %s.", instance_id)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be running.", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Instance %s is now running.", instance_id)

            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info(f"Restarted the Python web server on instance
'{instance_id}'.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to replace instance profile.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
```

```
            if error_code == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"Association ID '{profile_association_id}' does not exist."
                    "Please check the association ID and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceId":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist or
 is not available for SSM. "
                    f"Please verify the instance ID and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`ReplaceNetworkAclAssociation`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ReplaceNetworkAclAssociation`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per sostituire l'ACL di rete associato a una sottorete

Questo esempio associa l'ACL di rete specificato alla sottorete per l'associazione ACL di rete specificata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 replace-network-acl-association --association-id aclassoc-e5b95c8c --
network-acl-id acl-5fb85d36
```

Output:

```
{
    "NewAssociationId": "aclassoc-3999875b"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ReplaceNetworkAclAssociationin Command Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio associa l'ACL di rete specificato alla sottorete per l'associazione ACL di rete specificata.

```
Set-EC2NetworkAclAssociation -NetworkAclId acl-12345678 -AssociationId
 aclassoc-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
aclassoc-87654321
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ReplaceNetworkAclAssociationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio associa l'ACL di rete specificato alla sottorete per l'associazione ACL di rete specificata.

```
Set-EC2NetworkAclAssociation -NetworkAclId acl-12345678 -AssociationId
 aclassoc-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
aclassoc-87654321
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ReplaceNetworkAclAssociationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ReplaceNetworkAclEntry`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ReplaceNetworkAclEntry`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per sostituire una voce ACL di rete

Questo esempio sostituisce una voce per l'ACL di rete specificato. La nuova regola 100 consente il traffico in ingresso da 203.0.113.12/24 sulla porta UDP 53 (DNS) in qualsiasi sottorete associata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 replace-network-acl-entry --network-acl-id acl-5fb85d36 --ingress --rule-number 100 --protocol udp --port-range From=53,To=53 --cidr-block 203.0.113.12/24 --rule-action allow
```

- Per i ReplaceNetworkAclEntrydettagli AWS CLI sull'API, consulta Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio sostituisce la voce specificata per l'ACL di rete specificato. La nuova regola consente il traffico in entrata dall'indirizzo specificato verso qualsiasi sottorete associata.

```
Set-EC2NetworkAclEntry -NetworkAclId acl-12345678 -Egress $false -RuleNumber 100 -Protocol 17 -PortRange_From 53 -PortRange_To 53 -CidrBlock 203.0.113.12/24 -RuleAction allow
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ReplaceNetworkAclEntryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio sostituisce la voce specificata per l'ACL di rete specificato. La nuova regola consente il traffico in entrata dall'indirizzo specificato verso qualsiasi sottorete associata.

```
Set-EC2NetworkAclEntry -NetworkAclId acl-12345678 -Egress $false -RuleNumber 100
 -Protocol 17 -PortRange_From 53 -PortRange_To 53 -CidrBlock 203.0.113.12/24 -
RuleAction allow
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ReplaceNetworkAclEntryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ReplaceRoute`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ReplaceRoute`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per sostituire un percorso

Questo esempio sostituisce la rotta specificata nella tabella delle rotte specificata. La nuova route corrisponde al CIDR specificato e invia il traffico al gateway privato virtuale specificato. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 replace-route --route-table-id rtb-22574640 --destination-cidr-
block 10.0.0.0/16 --gateway-id vgw-9a4cacf3
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ReplaceRoutein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio sostituisce il percorso specificato per la tabella dei percorsi specificata. La nuova route invia il traffico specificato al gateway privato virtuale specificato.

```
Set-EC2Route -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -DestinationCidrBlock 10.0.0.0/24 -
GatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ReplaceRoutein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio sostituisce il percorso specificato per la tabella dei percorsi specificata. La nuova route invia il traffico specificato al gateway privato virtuale specificato.

```
Set-EC2Route -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -DestinationCidrBlock 10.0.0.0/24 -
GatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ReplaceRoutein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ReplaceRouteTableAssociation`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ReplaceRouteTableAssociation`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per sostituire la tabella di routing associata a una sottorete

Questo esempio associa la tabella di routing specificata alla subnet per l'associazione della tabella di routing specificata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 replace-route-table-association --association-id rtbassoc-781d0d1a --
route-table-id rtb-22574640
```

Output:

```
{
    "NewAssociationId": "rtbassoc-3a1f0f58"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ReplaceRouteTableAssociationin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio associa la tabella di routing specificata alla sottorete per l'associazione della tabella di routing specificata.

```
Set-EC2RouteTableAssociation -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -AssociationId
 rtbassoc-12345678
```

Output:

```
rtbassoc-87654321
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ReplaceRouteTableAssociationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio associa la tabella di routing specificata alla sottorete per l'associazione della tabella di routing specificata.

```
Set-EC2RouteTableAssociation -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -AssociationId
 rtbassoc-12345678
```

Output:

```
rtbassoc-87654321
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ReplaceRouteTableAssociationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ReportInstanceStatus`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ReportInstanceStatus`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per segnalare il feedback sullo stato di un'istanza

Questo comando di esempio riporta il feedback sullo stato dell'istanza specificata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 report-instance-status --instances i-1234567890abcdef0 --status impaired
 --reason-codes unresponsive
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ReportInstanceStatusin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio riporta il feedback sullo stato dell'istanza specificata.

```
Send-EC2InstanceStatus -Instance i-12345678 -Status impaired -ReasonCode
 unresponsive
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ReportInstanceStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio riporta il feedback sullo stato dell'istanza specificata.

```
Send-EC2InstanceStatus -Instance i-12345678 -Status impaired -ReasonCode
 unresponsive
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ReportInstanceStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`RequestSpotFleet`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RequestSpotFleet`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per richiedere una flotta Spot nella sottorete al prezzo più basso

Questo comando di esempio crea una richiesta di flotta Spot con due specifiche di lancio che differiscono solo in base alla sottorete. Il parco istanze Spot avvia le istanze nella sottorete specificata al prezzo più basso. Se le istanze vengono avviate in un VPC predefinito, ricevono per impostazione predefinita un indirizzo IP pubblico. Se le istanze vengono avviate in un VPC non predefinito, non ricevono un indirizzo IP pubblico per impostazione predefinita.

Tieni presente che non puoi specificare sottoreti diverse dalla stessa zona di disponibilità in una richiesta di flotta Spot.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 request-spot-fleet --spot-fleet-request-config file://config.json
```

Config.json:

```
{
  "SpotPrice": "0.04",
  "TargetCapacity": 2,
  "IamFleetRole": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-spot-fleet-role",
  "LaunchSpecifications": [
      {
          "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d",
          "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
          "SecurityGroups": [
              {
                  "GroupId": "sg-1a2b3c4d"
              }
          ],
          "InstanceType": "m3.medium",
          "SubnetId": "subnet-1a2b3c4d, subnet-3c4d5e6f",
          "IamInstanceProfile": {
              "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/my-iam-role"
          }
      }
  ]
}
```

Output:

```
{
  "SpotFleetRequestId": "sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE"
```

```
}
```

Per richiedere una flotta Spot nella zona di disponibilità al prezzo più basso

Questo comando di esempio crea una richiesta di flotta Spot con due specifiche di lancio che differiscono solo in base alla zona di disponibilità. La flotta Spot avvia le istanze nella zona di disponibilità specificata al prezzo più basso. Se il tuo account supporta solo EC2 -VPC, Amazon EC2 avvia le istanze Spot nella sottorete predefinita della zona di disponibilità. Se il tuo account supporta EC2 -Classic, Amazon EC2 avvia le istanze in EC2 -Classic nella zona di disponibilità.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 request-spot-fleet --spot-fleet-request-config file://config.json
```

Config.json:

```
{
  "SpotPrice": "0.04",
  "TargetCapacity": 2,
  "IamFleetRole": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-spot-fleet-role",
  "LaunchSpecifications": [
      {
          "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d",
          "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
          "SecurityGroups": [
              {
                  "GroupId": "sg-1a2b3c4d"
              }
          ],
          "InstanceType": "m3.medium",
          "Placement": {
              "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a, us-west-2b"
          },
          "IamInstanceProfile": {
              "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/my-iam-role"
          }
      }
  ]
}
```

Per avviare istanze Spot in una sottorete e assegnare loro indirizzi IP pubblici

Questo comando di esempio assegna indirizzi pubblici alle istanze avviate in un VPC non predefinito. Si noti che quando si specifica un'interfaccia di rete, è necessario includere l'ID di sottorete e l'ID del gruppo di sicurezza utilizzando l'interfaccia di rete.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 request-spot-fleet --spot-fleet-request-config file://config.json
```

Config.json:

```
{
  "SpotPrice": "0.04",
  "TargetCapacity": 2,
  "IamFleetRole": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-spot-fleet-role",
  "LaunchSpecifications": [
      {
          "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d",
          "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
          "InstanceType": "m3.medium",
          "NetworkInterfaces": [
              {
                  "DeviceIndex": 0,
                  "SubnetId": "subnet-1a2b3c4d",
                  "Groups": [ "sg-1a2b3c4d" ],
                  "AssociatePublicIpAddress": true
              }
          ],
          "IamInstanceProfile": {
              "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::880185128111:instance-profile/my-iam-role"
          }
      }
  ]
}
```

Per richiedere una flotta Spot utilizzando la strategia di allocazione diversificata

Questo comando di esempio crea una richiesta di flotta Spot che avvia 30 istanze utilizzando la strategia di allocazione diversificata. Le specifiche di lancio variano in base al tipo di istanza. Il parco istanze Spot distribuisce le istanze tra le specifiche di lancio, in modo che vi siano 10 istanze per ogni tipo.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 request-spot-fleet --spot-fleet-request-config file://config.json
```

Config.json:

```
{
  "SpotPrice": "0.70",
  "TargetCapacity": 30,
  "AllocationStrategy": "diversified",
  "IamFleetRole": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-spot-fleet-role",
  "LaunchSpecifications": [
      {
          "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d",
          "InstanceType": "c4.2xlarge",
          "SubnetId": "subnet-1a2b3c4d"
      },
      {
          "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d",
          "InstanceType": "m3.2xlarge",
          "SubnetId": "subnet-1a2b3c4d"
      },
      {
          "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d",
          "InstanceType": "r3.2xlarge",
          "SubnetId": "subnet-1a2b3c4d"
      }
  ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Spot Fleet Requests nella Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RequestSpotFleet AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una richiesta di flotta Spot nella zona di disponibilità con il prezzo più basso per il tipo di istanza specificato. Se il tuo account supporta solo EC2 -VPC, il parco istanze Spot avvia le istanze nella zona di disponibilità più economica con una sottorete predefinita. Se il tuo account supporta EC2 -Classic, il parco istanze Spot avvia le istanze in -

Classic nella zona di disponibilità più economica. EC2 Tieni presente che il prezzo da pagare non supererà il prezzo Spot specificato per la richiesta.

```
$sg = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.GroupIdentifier
$sg.GroupId = "sg-12345678"
$lc = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.SpotFleetLaunchSpecification
$lc.ImageId = "ami-12345678"
$lc.InstanceType = "m3.medium"
$lc.SecurityGroups.Add($sg)
Request-EC2SpotFleet -SpotFleetRequestConfig_SpotPrice 0.04 `
-SpotFleetRequestConfig_TargetCapacity 2 `
-SpotFleetRequestConfig_IamFleetRole arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-spot-
fleet-role `
-SpotFleetRequestConfig_LaunchSpecification $lc
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RequestSpotFleetin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una richiesta di flotta Spot nella zona di disponibilità con il prezzo più basso per il tipo di istanza specificato. Se il tuo account supporta solo EC2 -VPC, il parco istanze Spot avvia le istanze nella zona di disponibilità più economica con una sottorete predefinita. Se il tuo account supporta EC2 -Classic, il parco istanze Spot avvia le istanze in -Classic nella zona di disponibilità più economica. EC2 Tieni presente che il prezzo da pagare non supererà il prezzo Spot specificato per la richiesta.

```
$sg = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.GroupIdentifier
$sg.GroupId = "sg-12345678"
$lc = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.SpotFleetLaunchSpecification
$lc.ImageId = "ami-12345678"
$lc.InstanceType = "m3.medium"
$lc.SecurityGroups.Add($sg)
Request-EC2SpotFleet -SpotFleetRequestConfig_SpotPrice 0.04 `
-SpotFleetRequestConfig_TargetCapacity 2 `
-SpotFleetRequestConfig_IamFleetRole arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-spot-
fleet-role `
-SpotFleetRequestConfig_LaunchSpecification $lc
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RequestSpotFleetin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`RequestSpotInstances`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RequestSpotInstances`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per richiedere istanze Spot

Questo comando di esempio crea una richiesta di istanza Spot una tantum per cinque istanze nella zona di disponibilità specificata. Se il tuo account supporta solo EC2 -VPC, Amazon EC2 avvia le istanze nella sottorete predefinita della zona di disponibilità specificata. Se il tuo account supporta EC2 -Classic, Amazon EC2 avvia le istanze in EC2 -Classic nella zona di disponibilità specificata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 request-spot-instances --spot-price "0.03" --instance-count 5 --
type "one-time" --launch-specification file://specification.json
```

Specificazione.json:

```
{
  "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d",
  "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
  "SecurityGroupIds": [ "sg-1a2b3c4d" ],
  "InstanceType": "m3.medium",
  "Placement": {
    "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a"
  },
  "IamInstanceProfile": {
      "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/my-iam-role"
  }
}
```

Output:

```
{
  "SpotInstanceRequests": [
      {
```

```
            "Status": {
                "UpdateTime": "2014-03-25T20:54:21.000Z",
                "Code": "pending-evaluation",
                "Message": "Your Spot request has been submitted for review, and is
 pending evaluation."
            },
            "ProductDescription": "Linux/UNIX",
            "SpotInstanceRequestId": "sir-df6f405d",
            "State": "open",
            "LaunchSpecification": {
                "Placement": {
                    "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a"
                },
                "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d",
                "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
                "SecurityGroups": [
                    {
                        "GroupName": "my-security-group",
                        "GroupId": "sg-1a2b3c4d"
                    }
                ],
                "Monitoring": {
                    "Enabled": false
                },
                "IamInstanceProfile": {
                    "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/my-iam-role"
                },
                "InstanceType": "m3.medium"
            },
            "Type": "one-time",
            "CreateTime": "2014-03-25T20:54:20.000Z",
            "SpotPrice": "0.050000"
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

Questo comando di esempio crea una richiesta di istanza Spot una tantum per cinque istanze nella sottorete specificata. Amazon EC2 avvia le istanze nella sottorete specificata. Se il VPC è un VPC non predefinito, per impostazione predefinita le istanze non ricevono un indirizzo IP pubblico.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 request-spot-instances --spot-price "0.050" --instance-count 5 --
type "one-time" --launch-specification file://specification.json
```

Specificazione.json:

```
{
  "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d",
  "SecurityGroupIds": [ "sg-1a2b3c4d" ],
  "InstanceType": "m3.medium",
  "SubnetId": "subnet-1a2b3c4d",
  "IamInstanceProfile": {
      "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/my-iam-role"
  }
}
```

Output:

```
{
  "SpotInstanceRequests": [
      {
          "Status": {
             "UpdateTime": "2014-03-25T22:21:58.000Z",
             "Code": "pending-evaluation",
             "Message": "Your Spot request has been submitted for review, and is
 pending evaluation."
          },
          "ProductDescription": "Linux/UNIX",
          "SpotInstanceRequestId": "sir-df6f405d",
          "State": "open",
          "LaunchSpecification": {
             "Placement": {
                 "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a"
             }
             "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d"
             "SecurityGroups": [
                 {
                     "GroupName": "my-security-group",
                     "GroupID": "sg-1a2b3c4d"
                 }
             ]
             "SubnetId": "subnet-1a2b3c4d",
             "Monitoring": {
```

```
                "Enabled": false
            },
            "IamInstanceProfile": {
                "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/my-iam-role"
            },
            "InstanceType": "m3.medium",
        },
        "Type": "one-time",
        "CreateTime": "2014-03-25T22:21:58.000Z",
        "SpotPrice": "0.050000"
    },
    ...
  ]
}
```

Questo esempio assegna un indirizzo IP pubblico alle istanze Spot avviate in un VPC non predefinito. Si noti che quando si specifica un'interfaccia di rete, è necessario includere l'ID di sottorete e l'ID del gruppo di sicurezza utilizzando l'interfaccia di rete.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 request-spot-instances --spot-price "0.050" --instance-count 1 --
type "one-time" --launch-specification file://specification.json
```

Specificazione.json:

```
{
  "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d",
  "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
  "InstanceType": "m3.medium",
  "NetworkInterfaces": [
    {
      "DeviceIndex": 0,
      "SubnetId": "subnet-1a2b3c4d",
      "Groups": [ "sg-1a2b3c4d" ],
      "AssociatePublicIpAddress": true
    }
  ],
  "IamInstanceProfile": {
      "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/my-iam-role"
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RequestSpotInstancesin Command Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio richiede un'istanza Spot una tantum nella sottorete specificata. Tieni presente che il gruppo di sicurezza deve essere creato per il VPC che contiene la sottorete specificata e deve essere specificato tramite ID utilizzando l'interfaccia di rete. Quando si specifica un'interfaccia di rete, è necessario includere l'ID di sottorete utilizzando l'interfaccia di rete.

```
$n = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceNetworkInterfaceSpecification
$n.DeviceIndex = 0
$n.SubnetId = "subnet-12345678"
$n.Groups.Add("sg-12345678")
Request-EC2SpotInstance -InstanceCount 1 -SpotPrice 0.050 -Type one-time `
-IamInstanceProfile_Arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/my-iam-role `
-LaunchSpecification_ImageId ami-12345678 `
-LaunchSpecification_InstanceType m3.medium `
-LaunchSpecification_NetworkInterface $n
```

Output:

```
ActualBlockHourlyPrice   :
AvailabilityZoneGroup    :
BlockDurationMinutes     : 0
CreateTime               : 12/26/2015 7:44:10 AM
Fault                    :
InstanceId               :
LaunchedAvailabilityZone :
LaunchGroup              :
LaunchSpecification      : Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchSpecification
ProductDescription       : Linux/UNIX
SpotInstanceRequestId    : sir-12345678
SpotPrice                : 0.050000
State                    : open
Status                   : Amazon.EC2.Model.SpotInstanceStatus
Tags                     : {}
Type                     : one-time
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RequestSpotInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio richiede un'istanza Spot una tantum nella sottorete specificata. Tieni presente che il gruppo di sicurezza deve essere creato per il VPC che contiene la sottorete specificata e deve essere specificato tramite ID utilizzando l'interfaccia di rete. Quando si specifica un'interfaccia di rete, è necessario includere l'ID di sottorete utilizzando l'interfaccia di rete.

```
$n = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceNetworkInterfaceSpecification
$n.DeviceIndex = 0
$n.SubnetId = "subnet-12345678"
$n.Groups.Add("sg-12345678")
Request-EC2SpotInstance -InstanceCount 1 -SpotPrice 0.050 -Type one-time `
-IamInstanceProfile_Arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/my-iam-role `
-LaunchSpecification_ImageId ami-12345678 `
-LaunchSpecification_InstanceType m3.medium `
-LaunchSpecification_NetworkInterface $n
```

Output:

```
ActualBlockHourlyPrice   :
AvailabilityZoneGroup    :
BlockDurationMinutes     : 0
CreateTime               : 12/26/2015 7:44:10 AM
Fault                    :
InstanceId               :
LaunchedAvailabilityZone :
LaunchGroup              :
LaunchSpecification      : Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchSpecification
ProductDescription       : Linux/UNIX
SpotInstanceRequestId    : sir-12345678
SpotPrice                : 0.050000
State                    : open
Status                   : Amazon.EC2.Model.SpotInstanceStatus
Tags                     : {}
Type                     : one-time
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RequestSpotInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ResetImageAttribute`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ResetImageAttribute`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per reimpostare l'attributo LaunchPermission

Questo esempio reimposta l'`launchPermission`attributo per l'AMI specificato al valore predefinito. Per impostazione predefinita, AMIs sono private. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 reset-image-attribute --image-id ami-5731123e --
attribute launchPermission
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ResetImageAttribute AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio reimposta l'attributo 'LaunchPermission' al suo valore predefinito. Per impostazione predefinita, AMIs sono privati.

```
Reset-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ResetImageAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio reimposta l'attributo 'LaunchPermission' al suo valore predefinito. Per impostazione predefinita, AMIs sono privati.

```
Reset-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ResetImageAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ResetInstanceAttribute`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ResetInstanceAttribute`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per reimpostare l'attributo sourceDestCheck

Questo esempio reimposta l'`sourceDestCheck`attributo dell'istanza specificata. L'istanza deve trovarsi in un VPC. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 reset-instance-attribute --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 --
attribute sourceDestCheck
```

Per reimpostare l'attributo del kernel

Questo esempio reimposta l'`kernel`attributo dell'istanza specificata. L'istanza deve essere nello stato `stopped`. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 reset-instance-attribute --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 --
attribute kernel
```

Per reimpostare l'attributo ramdisk

Questo esempio reimposta l'`ramdisk`attributo dell'istanza specificata. L'istanza deve essere nello stato `stopped`. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 reset-instance-attribute --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 --
attribute ramdisk
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ResetInstanceAttributein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio reimposta l'attributo 'sriovNetSupport' per l'istanza specificata.

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute sriovNetSupport
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio reimposta l'attributo 'ebsOptimized' per l'istanza specificata.

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute ebsOptimized
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio reimposta l'attributo 'sourceDestCheck' per l'istanza specificata.

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute sourceDestCheck
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio reimposta l'attributo 'disableApiTermination' per l'istanza specificata.

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute
 disableApiTermination
```

Esempio 5: questo esempio reimposta l'attributo 'instanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior' per l'istanza specificata.

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute
 instanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ResetInstanceAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio reimposta l'attributo 'sriovNetSupport' per l'istanza specificata.

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute sriovNetSupport
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio reimposta l'attributo 'ebsOptimized' per l'istanza specificata.

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute ebsOptimized
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio reimposta l'attributo 'sourceDestCheck' per l'istanza specificata.

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute sourceDestCheck
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio reimposta l'attributo 'disableApiTermination' per l'istanza specificata.

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute
 disableApiTermination
```

Esempio 5: questo esempio reimposta l'attributo 'instanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior' per l'istanza specificata.

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute
 instanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ResetInstanceAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ResetNetworkInterfaceAttribute`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ResetNetworkInterfaceAttribute`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per reimpostare un attributo dell'interfaccia di rete

L'`reset-network-interface-attribute`esempio seguente reimposta il valore dell'attributo source/destination `true` checking su.

```
aws ec2 reset-network-interface-attribute \
    --network-interface-id eni-686ea200 \
    --source-dest-check
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ResetNetworkInterfaceAttributein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ripristina il source/destination controllo dell'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Reset-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -
SourceDestCheck
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ResetNetworkInterfaceAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ripristina il source/destination controllo dell'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Reset-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -
SourceDestCheck
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ResetNetworkInterfaceAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ResetSnapshotAttribute`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ResetSnapshotAttribute`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per reimpostare un attributo di istantanea

Questo esempio reimposta i permessi di creazione del volume per l'istantanea. `snap-1234567890abcdef0` Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 reset-snapshot-attribute --snapshot-id snap-1234567890abcdef0 --
attribute createVolumePermission
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ResetSnapshotAttributein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio reimposta l'attributo specificato dell'istantanea specificata.

```
Reset-EC2SnapshotAttribute -SnapshotId snap-12345678 -Attribute
 CreateVolumePermission
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ResetSnapshotAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio reimposta l'attributo specificato dell'istantanea specificata.

```
Reset-EC2SnapshotAttribute -SnapshotId snap-12345678 -Attribute
 CreateVolumePermission
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ResetSnapshotAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`RevokeSecurityGroupEgress`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RevokeSecurityGroupEgress`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: rimuovere la regola che consente il traffico in uscita verso un intervallo di indirizzi specifico

Il comando di `revoke-security-group-egress` esempio seguente rimuove la regola che concede l'accesso agli intervalli di indirizzi specificati sulla porta TCP 80.

```
aws ec2 revoke-security-group-egress \
    --group-id sg-026c12253ce15eff7 \
```

```
    --ip-
permissions [{IpProtocol=tcp,FromPort=80,ToPort=80,IpRanges=[{CidrIp=10.0.0.0/16}]
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Security groups nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

Esempio 2: rimuovere la regola che consente il traffico in uscita verso uno specifico gruppo di sicurezza

Il comando di `revoke-security-group-egress` esempio seguente rimuove la regola che concede l'accesso al gruppo di sicurezza specificato sulla porta TCP 80.

```
aws ec2 revoke-security-group-egress \
    --group-id sg-026c12253ce15eff7 \
    --ip-permissions '[{"IpProtocol": "tcp", "FromPort": 443, "ToPort":
 443,"UserIdGroupPairs": [{"GroupId": "sg-06df23a01ff2df86d"}]}]'
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Security groups nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RevokeSecurityGroupEgress AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove la regola per il gruppo di sicurezza specificato per EC2 - VPC. Ciò revoca l'accesso all'intervallo di indirizzi IP specificato sulla porta TCP 80. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$ip = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="80"; ToPort="80";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.0/24" }
Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

Esempio 2: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare l'oggetto. IpPermission

```
$ip = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip.FromPort = 80
```

```
$ip.ToPort = 80
$ip.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.0/24")
Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio revoca l'accesso al gruppo di sicurezza di origine specificato sulla porta TCP 80.

```
$ug = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.UserIdGroupPair
$ug.GroupId = "sg-1a2b3c4d"
$ug.UserId = "123456789012"
Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission
 @( @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="80"; ToPort="80"; UserIdGroupPairs=$ug } )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RevokeSecurityGroupEgressin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove la regola per il gruppo di sicurezza specificato per EC2 - VPC. Ciò revoca l'accesso all'intervallo di indirizzi IP specificato sulla porta TCP 80. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$ip = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="80"; ToPort="80";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.0/24" }
Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

Esempio 2: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare l'oggetto. IpPermission

```
$ip = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip.FromPort = 80
$ip.ToPort = 80
$ip.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.0/24")
Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio revoca l'accesso al gruppo di sicurezza di origine specificato sulla porta TCP 80.

```
$ug = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.UserIdGroupPair
$ug.GroupId = "sg-1a2b3c4d"
$ug.UserId = "123456789012"
```

```
Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission
 @( @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="80"; ToPort="80"; UserIdGroupPairs=$ug } )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RevokeSecurityGroupEgressin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`RevokeSecurityGroupIngress`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RevokeSecurityGroupIngress`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: rimuovere una regola da un gruppo di sicurezza

L'`revoke-security-group-ingress`esempio seguente rimuove l'accesso alla porta TCP 22 per l'intervallo di `203.0.113.0/24` indirizzi dal gruppo di sicurezza specificato per un VPC predefinito.

```
aws ec2 revoke-security-group-ingress \
    --group-name mySecurityGroup
    --protocol tcp \
    --port 22 \
    --cidr 203.0.113.0/24
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output se ha esito positivo.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Security groups nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

Esempio 2: rimuovere una regola utilizzando il set di autorizzazioni IP

L'`revoke-security-group-ingress`esempio seguente utilizza il `ip-permissions` parametro per rimuovere una regola in entrata che consente il messaggio ICMP `Destination Unreachable: Fragmentation Needed and Don't Fragment was Set` (Tipo 3, Codice 4).

```
aws ec2 revoke-security-group-ingress \
    --group-id sg-026c12253ce15eff7 \
    --ip-
permissions IpProtocol=icmp,FromPort=3,ToPort=4,IpRanges=[{CidrIp=0.0.0.0/0}]
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output se ha esito positivo.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Security groups nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RevokeSecurityGroupIngress AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio revoca l'accesso alla porta TCP 22 dall'intervallo di indirizzi specificato per il gruppo di sicurezza specificato per -VPC. EC2 Si noti che è necessario identificare i gruppi di sicurezza per EC2 -VPC utilizzando l'ID del gruppo di sicurezza e non il nome del gruppo di sicurezza. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$ip = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="22"; ToPort="22";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.0/24" }
Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

Esempio 2: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare l'oggetto. IpPermission

```
$ip = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip.FromPort = 22
$ip.ToPort = 22
$ip.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.0/24")

Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio revoca l'accesso alla porta TCP 22 dall'intervallo di indirizzi specificato per il gruppo di sicurezza specificato per -Classic. EC2 La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede PowerShell la versione 3 o successiva.

```
$ip = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="22"; ToPort="22";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.0/24" }

Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupName "my-security-group" -IpPermission $ip
```

Esempio 4: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare l'oggetto. IpPermission

```
$ip = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip.FromPort = 22
$ip.ToPort = 22
$ip.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.0/24")

Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupName "my-security-group" -IpPermission $ip
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RevokeSecurityGroupIngressin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio revoca l'accesso alla porta TCP 22 dall'intervallo di indirizzi specificato per il gruppo di sicurezza specificato per -VPC. EC2 Si noti che è necessario identificare i gruppi di sicurezza per EC2 -VPC utilizzando l'ID del gruppo di sicurezza e non il nome del gruppo di sicurezza. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$ip = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="22"; ToPort="22";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.0/24" }
Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

Esempio 2: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare l'oggetto. IpPermission

```
$ip = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip.FromPort = 22
$ip.ToPort = 22
$ip.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.0/24")

Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio revoca l'accesso alla porta TCP 22 dall'intervallo di indirizzi specificato per il gruppo di sicurezza specificato per -Classic. EC2 La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede PowerShell la versione 3 o successiva.

```
$ip = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="22"; ToPort="22";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.0/24" }

Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupName "my-security-group" -IpPermission $ip
```

Esempio 4: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare l'oggetto. IpPermission

```
$ip = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip.FromPort = 22
$ip.ToPort = 22
$ip.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.0/24")

Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupName "my-security-group" -IpPermission $ip
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RevokeSecurityGroupIngressin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`RunInstances`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RunInstances`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Create and run an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ImageId">The image Id of the image used as a basis for the
    /// EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceType">The instance type of the EC2 instance to
create.</param>
    /// <param name="keyName">The name of the key pair to associate with the
    /// instance.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the Amazon EC2 security group that will
be
    /// allowed to interact with the new EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>The instance Id of the new EC2 instance.</returns>
    public async Task<string> RunInstances(string imageId, string instanceType,
string keyName, string groupId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new RunInstancesRequest
            {
                ImageId = imageId,
                InstanceType = instanceType,
                KeyName = keyName,
                MinCount = 1,
                MaxCount = 1,
                SecurityGroupIds = new List<string> { groupId }
            };
            var response = await _amazonEC2.RunInstancesAsync(request);
            var instanceId = response.Reservation.Instances[0].InstanceId;

            Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to start.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);

            return instanceId;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidGroupId.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"GroupId {groupId} was not found. {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
```

```
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while running the instance.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RunInstancessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###########################################################################
# function ec2_run_instances
#
# This function launches one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i image_id - The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use.
#       -t instance_type - The instance type to use (e.g., t2.micro).
#       -k key_pair_name - The name of the key pair to use.
#       -s security_group_id - The ID of the security group to use.
#       -c count - The number of instances to launch (default: 1).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function ec2_run_instances() {
  local image_id instance_type key_pair_name security_group_id count response
```

```
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_run_instances"
    echo "Launches one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
instances."
    echo "  -i image_id - The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use."
    echo "  -t instance_type - The instance type to use (e.g., t2.micro)."
    echo "  -k key_pair_name - The name of the key pair to use."
    echo "  -s security_group_id - The ID of the security group to use."
    echo "  -c count - The number of instances to launch (default: 1)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:t:k:s:c:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) image_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      t) instance_type="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) key_pair_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      s) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      c) count="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$image_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) ID with the -i
parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  if [[ -z "$instance_type" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an instance type with the -t parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$key_pair_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key pair name with the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$security_group_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group ID with the -s parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$count" ]]; then
    count=1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 run-instances \
    --image-id "$image_id" \
    --instance-type "$instance_type" \
    --key-name "$key_pair_name" \
    --security-group-ids "$security_group_id" \
    --count "$count" \
    --query 'Instances[*].[InstanceId]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports run-instances operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RunInstances AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Launch an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
/*!
  \param instanceName: A name for the EC2 instance.
  \param amiId: An Amazon Machine Image (AMI) identifier.
  \param[out] instanceID: String to return the instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::runInstance(const Aws::String &instanceName,
                              const Aws::String &amiId,
                              Aws::String &instanceID,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::RunInstancesRequest runRequest;
    runRequest.SetImageId(amiId);
    runRequest.SetInstanceType(Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceType::t1_micro);
    runRequest.SetMinCount(1);
    runRequest.SetMaxCount(1);

    Aws::EC2::Model::RunInstancesOutcome runOutcome = ec2Client.RunInstances(
            runRequest);
    if (!runOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to launch EC2 instance " << instanceName <<
                  " based on ami " << amiId << ":" <<
                  runOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
```

```
    const Aws::Vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Instance> &instances =
 runOutcome.GetResult().GetInstances();
    if (instances.empty()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to launch EC2 instance " << instanceName <<
                  " based on ami " << amiId << ":" <<
                  runOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    instanceID = instances[0].GetInstanceId();

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RunInstancessezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per avviare un'istanza in una sottorete predefinita

Nell'esempio di `run-instances` seguente viene avviata una singola istanza di tipo `t2.micro` nella sottorete predefinita per la regione attuale e viene associata alla sottorete predefinita per il VPC predefinito per la regione. La coppia di chiavi è opzionale se non si desidera collegare l'istanza tramite SSH (Linux) o RDP (Windows).

```
aws ec2 run-instances \
    --image-id ami-0abcdef1234567890 \
    --instance-type t2.micro \
    --key-name MyKeyPair
```

Output:

```
{
    "Instances": [
        {
            "AmiLaunchIndex": 0,
            "ImageId": "ami-0abcdef1234567890",
            "InstanceId": "i-1231231230abcdef0",
            "InstanceType": "t2.micro",
```

```
            "KeyName": "MyKeyPair",
            "LaunchTime": "2018-05-10T08:05:20.000Z",
            "Monitoring": {
                "State": "disabled"
            },
            "Placement": {
                "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-2a",
                "GroupName": "",
                "Tenancy": "default"
            },
            "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-0-157.us-east-2.compute.internal",
            "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.0.157",
            "ProductCodes": [],
            "PublicDnsName": "",
            "State": {
                "Code": 0,
                "Name": "pending"
            },
            "StateTransitionReason": "",
            "SubnetId": "subnet-04a636d18e83cfacb",
            "VpcId": "vpc-1234567890abcdef0",
            "Architecture": "x86_64",
            "BlockDeviceMappings": [],
            "ClientToken": "",
            "EbsOptimized": false,
            "Hypervisor": "xen",
            "NetworkInterfaces": [
                {
                    "Attachment": {
                        "AttachTime": "2018-05-10T08:05:20.000Z",
                        "AttachmentId": "eni-attach-0e325c07e928a0405",
                        "DeleteOnTermination": true,
                        "DeviceIndex": 0,
                        "Status": "attaching"
                    },
                    "Description": "",
                    "Groups": [
                        {
                            "GroupName": "MySecurityGroup",
                            "GroupId": "sg-0598c7d356eba48d7"
                        }
                    ],
                    "Ipv6Addresses": [],
                    "MacAddress": "0a:ab:58:e0:67:e2",
```

```
                    "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-0c0a29997760baee7",
                    "OwnerId": "123456789012",
                    "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-0-157.us-east-2.compute.internal",
                    "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.0.157",
                    "PrivateIpAddresses": [
                        {
                            "Primary": true,
                            "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-0-157.us-
east-2.compute.internal",
                            "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.0.157"
                        }
                    ],
                    "SourceDestCheck": true,
                    "Status": "in-use",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-04a636d18e83cfacb",
                    "VpcId": "vpc-1234567890abcdef0",
                    "InterfaceType": "interface"
                }
            ],
            "RootDeviceName": "/dev/xvda",
            "RootDeviceType": "ebs",
            "SecurityGroups": [
                {
                    "GroupName": "MySecurityGroup",
                    "GroupId": "sg-0598c7d356eba48d7"
                }
            ],
            "SourceDestCheck": true,
            "StateReason": {
                "Code": "pending",
                "Message": "pending"
            },
            "Tags": [],
            "VirtualizationType": "hvm",
            "CpuOptions": {
                "CoreCount": 1,
                "ThreadsPerCore": 1
            },
            "CapacityReservationSpecification": {
                "CapacityReservationPreference": "open"
            },
            "MetadataOptions": {
                "State": "pending",
                "HttpTokens": "optional",
```

```
                "HttpPutResponseHopLimit": 1,
                "HttpEndpoint": "enabled"
            }
        }
    ],
    "OwnerId": "123456789012",
    "ReservationId": "r-02a3f596d91211712"
}
```

Esempio 2: per avviare un'istanza in una sottorete non predefinita e aggiungere un indirizzo IP pubblico

Nell'esempio di `run-instances` seguente viene richiesto un indirizzo IP pubblico per un'istanza avviata in una sottorete non predefinita. L'istanza è associata al gruppo di sicurezza specificato.

```
aws ec2 run-instances \
    --image-id ami-0abcdef1234567890 \
    --instance-type t2.micro \
    --subnet-id subnet-08fc749671b2d077c \
    --security-group-ids sg-0b0384b66d7d692f9 \
    --associate-public-ip-address \
    --key-name MyKeyPair
```

Per un esempio dell'output di `run-instances`, vedi l'Esempio 1.

Esempio 3: per avviare un'istanza con volumi aggiuntivi

Nell'esempio di `run-instances` seguente viene utilizzata una mappatura dei dispositivi a blocchi, specificata in mapping.json, per collegare volumi aggiuntivi al momento del lancio. Una mappatura dei dispositivi a blocchi può specificare volumi EBS, oppure sia volumi EBS e volumi di archivio dell'istanza.

```
aws ec2 run-instances \
    --image-id ami-0abcdef1234567890 \
    --instance-type t2.micro \
    --subnet-id subnet-08fc749671b2d077c \
    --security-group-ids sg-0b0384b66d7d692f9 \
    --key-name MyKeyPair \
    --block-device-mappings file://mapping.json
```

Contenuto di `mapping.json`. In questo esempio viene aggiunto `/dev/sdh`, un volume EBS vuoto della dimensione di 100 GiB.

```
[
    {
        "DeviceName": "/dev/sdh",
        "Ebs": {
            "VolumeSize": 100
        }
    }
]
```

Contenuto di `mapping.json`. In questo esempio viene aggiunto `ephemeral1`, un volume di archivio dell'istanza.

```
[
    {
        "DeviceName": "/dev/sdc",
        "VirtualName": "ephemeral1"
    }
]
```

Per un esempio dell'output di `run-instances`, vedi l'Esempio 1.

Per ulteriori informazioni sulle mappature dei dispositivi a blocchi, consulta la sezione Block device mapping nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

Esempio 4: per avviare un'istanza e aggiungere tag al momento della creazione

Nell'esempio di `run-instances` seguente viene aggiunto un tag con una chiave `webserver` e un valore `production` all'istanza. Il comando avvia applica inoltre un tag con una chiave `cost-center` e un valore `cc123` a qualsiasi volume EBS creato, in questo caso il volume root.

```
aws ec2 run-instances \
    --image-id ami-0abcdef1234567890 \
    --instance-type t2.micro \
    --count 1 \
    --subnet-id subnet-08fc749671b2d077c \
    --key-name MyKeyPair \
    --security-group-ids sg-0b0384b66d7d692f9 \
```

```
    --tag-specifications
 'ResourceType=instance,Tags=[{Key=webserver,Value=production}]'
 'ResourceType=volume,Tags=[{Key=cost-center,Value=cc123}]'
```

Per un esempio dell'output di `run-instances`, vedi l'Esempio 1.

Esempio 5: per avviare un'istanza con dati utente

Nell'esempio di `run-instances` seguente i dati utente vengono trasferiti in un file denominato `my_script.txt` che contiene uno script di configurazione per l'istanza. Lo script viene eseguito al momento dell'avvio.

```
aws ec2 run-instances \
    --image-id ami-0abcdef1234567890 \
    --instance-type t2.micro \
    --count 1 \
    --subnet-id subnet-08fc749671b2d077c \
    --key-name MyKeyPair \
    --security-group-ids sg-0b0384b66d7d692f9 \
    --user-data file://my_script.txt
```

Per un esempio dell'output di `run-instances`, vedi l'Esempio 1.

Per ulteriori informazioni sui dati utente dell'istanza, consulta Working with instance user data nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

Esempio 6: per avviare un'istanza a prestazioni espandibili

Nell'esempio di `run-instances` seguente viene avviata un'istanza t2.micro con l'opzione di credito `unlimited`. All'avvio di un'istanza T2, se non si specifica `--credit-specification`, l'opzione di credito predefinita `standard`. All'avvio di un'istanza T3, l'opzione di credito predefinita è `unlimited`.

```
aws ec2 run-instances \
    --image-id ami-0abcdef1234567890 \
    --instance-type t2.micro \
    --count 1 \
    --subnet-id subnet-08fc749671b2d077c \
    --key-name MyKeyPair \
    --security-group-ids sg-0b0384b66d7d692f9 \
    --credit-specification CpuCredits=unlimited
```

Per un esempio dell'output di `run-instances`, vedi l'Esempio 1.

Per ulteriori informazioni sulle istanze con prestazioni espandibili, consulta le istanze Burstable Performance nella Amazon User Guide. EC2

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RunInstancesCommand Reference.AWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Runs an EC2 instance asynchronously.
    *
    * @param instanceType The instance type to use for the EC2 instance.
    * @param keyName The name of the key pair to associate with the EC2
instance.
    * @param groupName The name of the security group to associate with the EC2
instance.
    * @param amiId The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use for the EC2
instance.
    * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ID of the
started EC2 instance.
    * @throws RuntimeException If there is an error running the EC2 instance.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> runInstanceAsync(String instanceType, String
keyName, String groupName, String amiId) {
       RunInstancesRequest runRequest = RunInstancesRequest.builder()
           .instanceType(instanceType)
           .keyName(keyName)
           .securityGroups(groupName)
           .maxCount(1)
           .minCount(1)
           .imageId(amiId)
           .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<RunInstancesResponse> responseFuture =
 getAsyncClient().runInstances(runRequest);
        return responseFuture.thenCompose(response -> {
            String instanceIdVal = response.instances().get(0).instanceId();
            System.out.println("Going to start an EC2 instance and use a waiter
 to wait for it to be in running state");
            return getAsyncClient().waiter()
                .waitUntilInstanceExists(r -> r.instanceIds(instanceIdVal))
                .thenCompose(waitResponse -> getAsyncClient().waiter()
                    .waitUntilInstanceRunning(r -> r.instanceIds(instanceIdVal))
                    .thenApply(runningResponse -> instanceIdVal));
        }).exceptionally(throwable -> {
            // Handle any exceptions that occurred during the async call
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to run EC2 instance: " +
 throwable.getMessage(), throwable);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RunInstancessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { EC2Client, RunInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Create new EC2 instances.
 * @param {{
 *  keyName: string,
 *  securityGroupIds: string[],
 *  imageId: string,
 *  instanceType: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2')._InstanceType,
```

```
 *  minCount?: number,
 *  maxCount?: number }} options
 */
export const main = async ({
  keyName,
  securityGroupIds,
  imageId,
  instanceType,
  minCount = "1",
  maxCount = "1",
}) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  minCount = Number.parseInt(minCount);
  maxCount = Number.parseInt(maxCount);
  const command = new RunInstancesCommand({
    // Your key pair name.
    KeyName: keyName,
    // Your security group.
    SecurityGroupIds: securityGroupIds,
    // An Amazon Machine Image (AMI). There are multiple ways to search for AMIs.
 For more information, see:
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/finding-an-ami.html
    ImageId: imageId,
    // An instance type describing the resources provided to your instance. There
 are multiple
    // ways to search for instance types. For more information see:
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/instance-
discovery.html
    InstanceType: instanceType,
    // Availability Zones have capacity limitations that may impact your ability
 to launch instances.
    // The `RunInstances` operation will only succeed if it can allocate at least
 the `MinCount` of instances.
    // However, EC2 will attempt to launch up to the `MaxCount` of instances,
 even if the full request cannot be satisfied.
    // If you need a specific number of instances, use `MinCount` and `MaxCount`
 set to the same value.
    // If you want to launch up to a certain number of instances, use `MaxCount`
 and let EC2 provision as many as possible.
    // If you require a minimum number of instances, but do not want to exceed a
 maximum, use both `MinCount` and `MaxCount`.
    MinCount: minCount,
    MaxCount: maxCount,
  });
```

```
  try {
    const { Instances } = await client.send(command);
    const instanceList = Instances.map(
      (instance) => `• ${instance.InstanceId}`,
    ).join("\n");
    console.log(`Launched instances:\n${instanceList}`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceCountExceeded") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RunInstancessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createEC2Instance(
    name: String,
    amiId: String,
): String? {
    val request =
        RunInstancesRequest {
            imageId = amiId
            instanceType = InstanceType.T1Micro
            maxCount = 1
            minCount = 1
        }
```

```
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.runInstances(request)
        val instanceId = response.instances?.get(0)?.instanceId
        val tag =
            Tag {
                key = "Name"
                value = name
            }

        val requestTags =
            CreateTagsRequest {
                resources = listOf(instanceId.toString())
                tags = listOf(tag)
            }
        ec2.createTags(requestTags)
        println("Successfully started EC2 Instance $instanceId based on AMI
 $amiId")
        return instanceId
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RunInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio avvia una singola istanza dell'AMI specificato in EC2 -Classic o un VPC predefinito.

```
New-EC2Instance -ImageId ami-12345678 -MinCount 1 -MaxCount 1 -InstanceType
 m3.medium -KeyName my-key-pair -SecurityGroup my-security-group
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio avvia una singola istanza dell'AMI specificato in un VPC.

```
New-EC2Instance -ImageId ami-12345678 -MinCount 1 -MaxCount 1 -SubnetId
 subnet-12345678 -InstanceType t2.micro -KeyName my-key-pair -SecurityGroupId
 sg-12345678
```

Esempio 3: per aggiungere un volume EBS o un volume Instance Store, definisci una mappatura dei dispositivi a blocchi e aggiungila al comando. Questo esempio aggiunge un volume di instance store.

```
$bdm = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.BlockDeviceMapping
$bdm.VirtualName = "ephemeral0"
$bdm.DeviceName = "/dev/sdf"

New-EC2Instance -ImageId ami-12345678 -BlockDeviceMapping $bdm ...
```

Esempio 4: per specificare uno dei Windows correnti AMIs, ottieni il relativo ID AMI utilizzandoGet-EC2ImageByName. Questo esempio avvia un'istanza dall'attuale AMI di base per Windows Server 2016.

```
$ami = Get-EC2ImageByName WINDOWS_2016_BASE

New-EC2Instance -ImageId $ami.ImageId ...
```

Esempio 5: avvia un'istanza nell'ambiente host dedicato specificato.

```
New-EC2Instance -ImageId ami-1a2b3c4d -InstanceType m4.large -KeyName my-key-pair
 -SecurityGroupId sg-1a2b3c4d  -AvailabilityZone us-west-1a -Tenancy host -HostID
 h-1a2b3c4d5e6f1a2b3
```

Esempio 6: questa richiesta avvia due istanze e applica alle istanze un tag con una chiave di webserver e un valore di produzione. La richiesta applica anche un tag con una chiave di cost-center e un valore cc123 ai volumi creati (in questo caso, il volume root per ogni istanza).

```
$tag1 = @{ Key="webserver"; Value="production" }
$tag2 = @{ Key="cost-center"; Value="cc123" }

$tagspec1 = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.TagSpecification
$tagspec1.ResourceType = "instance"
$tagspec1.Tags.Add($tag1)

$tagspec2 = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.TagSpecification
$tagspec2.ResourceType = "volume"
$tagspec2.Tags.Add($tag2)
```

```
New-EC2Instance -ImageId "ami-1a2b3c4d" -KeyName "my-key-pair" -MaxCount 2 -
InstanceType "t2.large" -SubnetId "subnet-1a2b3c4d" -TagSpecification $tagspec1,
$tagspec2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RunInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio avvia una singola istanza dell'AMI specificato in EC2 -Classic o un VPC predefinito.

```
New-EC2Instance -ImageId ami-12345678 -MinCount 1 -MaxCount 1 -InstanceType
 m3.medium -KeyName my-key-pair -SecurityGroup my-security-group
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio avvia una singola istanza dell'AMI specificato in un VPC.

```
New-EC2Instance -ImageId ami-12345678 -MinCount 1 -MaxCount 1 -SubnetId
 subnet-12345678 -InstanceType t2.micro -KeyName my-key-pair -SecurityGroupId
 sg-12345678
```

Esempio 3: per aggiungere un volume EBS o un volume Instance Store, definisci una mappatura dei dispositivi a blocchi e aggiungila al comando. Questo esempio aggiunge un volume di instance store.

```
$bdm = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.BlockDeviceMapping
$bdm.VirtualName = "ephemeral0"
$bdm.DeviceName = "/dev/sdf"

New-EC2Instance -ImageId ami-12345678 -BlockDeviceMapping $bdm ...
```

Esempio 4: per specificare uno dei Windows correnti AMIs, ottieni il relativo ID AMI utilizzando Get- SSMLatest EC2 Image. Questo esempio avvia un'istanza dall'attuale AMI di base per Windows Server 2016.

```
$ami = (Get-SSMLatestEC2Image -Path 'ami-windows-latest' -ImageName
 'WINDOWS*2016*English*Core*BASE').Value

New-EC2Instance -ImageId $ami ...
```

Esempio 5: avvia un'istanza nell'ambiente host dedicato specificato.

```
New-EC2Instance -ImageId ami-1a2b3c4d -InstanceType m4.large -KeyName my-key-pair
 -SecurityGroupId sg-1a2b3c4d  -AvailabilityZone us-west-1a -Tenancy host -HostID
 h-1a2b3c4d5e6f1a2b3
```

Esempio 6: questa richiesta avvia due istanze e applica alle istanze un tag con una chiave di webserver e un valore di produzione. La richiesta applica anche un tag con una chiave di cost-center e un valore cc123 ai volumi creati (in questo caso, il volume root per ogni istanza).

```
$tag1 = @{ Key="webserver"; Value="production" }
$tag2 = @{ Key="cost-center"; Value="cc123" }

$tagspec1 = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.TagSpecification
$tagspec1.ResourceType = "instance"
$tagspec1.Tags.Add($tag1)

$tagspec2 = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.TagSpecification
$tagspec2.ResourceType = "volume"
$tagspec2.Tags.Add($tag2)

New-EC2Instance -ImageId "ami-1a2b3c4d" -KeyName "my-key-pair" -MaxCount 2 -
InstanceType "t2.large" -SubnetId "subnet-1a2b3c4d" -TagSpecification $tagspec1,
$tagspec2
```

Esempio 7: questo esempio convalida le autorizzazioni per l'avvio di un' EC2 istanza utilizzando il DryRun parametro senza creare effettivamente l'istanza. Nota: in caso di successo, viene generata un'eccezione, che è il comportamento previsto.

```
New-EC2Instance -ImageId 'ami-12345678' -InstanceType 't2.micro' -KeyName 'my-
key-pair' -Region 'us-west-2' -DryRun $true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RunInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions
 using the client interface."""

    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
 instances.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
 objects. These are high-level objects that
                          wrap instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.instances = instances or []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
        """
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default
 EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)
```

```
    def create(
        self,
        image_id: str,
        instance_type: str,
        key_pair_name: str,
        security_group_ids: Optional[List[str]] = None,
    ) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Creates a new EC2 instance in the default VPC of the current account.

        The instance starts immediately after it is created.

        :param image_id: The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use for the
instance.
        :param instance_type: The type of instance to create, such as 't2.micro'.
        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to use for SSH access.
        :param security_group_ids: A list of security group IDs to associate with
the instance.
                                   If not specified, the default security group
of the VPC is used.
        :return: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance objects
representing the newly created instances.
        """
        try:
            instance_params = {
                "ImageId": image_id,
                "InstanceType": instance_type,
                "KeyName": key_pair_name,
            }
            if security_group_ids is not None:
                instance_params["SecurityGroupIds"] = security_group_ids

            response = self.ec2_client.run_instances(
                **instance_params, MinCount=1, MaxCount=1
            )
            instance = response["Instances"][0]
            self.instances.append(instance)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance["InstanceId"]])
        except ClientError as err:
            params_str = "\n\t".join(
                f"{key}: {value}" for key, value in instance_params.items()
            )
```

```
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to complete instance creation request.\nRequest details:
{params_str}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InstanceLimitExceeded":
                logger.error(
                    (
                        f"Insufficient capacity for instance type
 '{instance_type}'. "
                        "Terminate unused instances or contact AWS Support for a
 limit increase."
                    )
                )
            if error_code == "InsufficientInstanceCapacity":
                logger.error(
                    (
                        f"Insufficient capacity for instance type
 '{instance_type}'. "
                        "Select a different instance type or launch in a
 different availability zone."
                    )
                )
            raise
        return self.instances
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RunInstances AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    pub async fn create_instance<'a>(
        &self,
```

```
        image_id: &'a str,
        instance_type: InstanceType,
        key_pair: &'a KeyPairInfo,
        security_groups: Vec<&'a SecurityGroup>,
    ) -> Result<String, EC2Error> {
        let run_instances = self
            .client
            .run_instances()
            .image_id(image_id)
            .instance_type(instance_type)
            .key_name(
                key_pair
                    .key_name()
                    .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Missing key name when launching
instance"))?,
            )
            .set_security_group_ids(Some(
                security_groups
                    .iter()
                    .filter_map(|sg| sg.group_id.clone())
                    .collect(),
            ))
            .min_count(1)
            .max_count(1)
            .send()
            .await?;

        if run_instances.instances().is_empty() {
            return Err(EC2Error::new("Failed to create instance"));
        }

        let instance_id = run_instances.instances()[0].instance_id().unwrap();
        let response = self
            .client
            .create_tags()
            .resources(instance_id)
            .tags(
                Tag::builder()
                    .key("Name")
                    .value("From SDK Examples")
                    .build(),
            )
            .send()
            .await;
```

```
        match response {
            Ok(_) => tracing::info!("Created {instance_id} and applied tags."),
            Err(err) => {
                tracing::info!("Error applying tags to {instance_id}: {err:?}");
                return Err(err.into());
            }
        }

        tracing::info!("Instance is created.");

        Ok(instance_id.to_string())
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la RunInstancesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    " Create tags for resource created during instance launch. "
    DATA lt_tagspecifications TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2tagspecification=>tt_tagspecificationlist.
    DATA ls_tagspecifications LIKE LINE OF lt_tagspecifications.
    ls_tagspecifications = NEW /aws1/cl_ec2tagspecification(
      iv_resourcetype = 'instance'
      it_tags = VALUE /aws1/cl_ec2tag=>tt_taglist(
        ( NEW /aws1/cl_ec2tag( iv_key = 'Name' iv_value = iv_tag_value ) )
      ) ).
    APPEND ls_tagspecifications TO lt_tagspecifications.

    TRY.
```

```
        " Create/launch Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance. "
        oo_result = lo_ec2->runinstances(                          " oo_result
 is returned for testing purposes. "
          iv_imageid = iv_ami_id
          iv_instancetype = 't3.micro'
          iv_maxcount = 1
          iv_mincount = 1
          it_tagspecifications = lt_tagspecifications
          iv_subnetid = iv_subnet_id ).
        MESSAGE 'EC2 instance created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, RunInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Create and return a new EC2 instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - imageId: The image ID of the AMI to use when creating the instance.
    ///   - instanceType: The type of instance to create.
    ///   - keyPairName: The RSA key pair's name to use to secure the instance.
    ///   - securityGroups: The security group or groups to add the instance
    ///     to.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The EC2 instance as an `EC2ClientTypes.Instance` object.
    func runInstance(imageId: String, instanceType: EC2ClientTypes.InstanceType,
```

```
                        keyPairName: String, securityGroups: [String]?) async ->
EC2ClientTypes.Instance? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.runInstances(
                input: RunInstancesInput(
                    imageId: imageId,
                    instanceType: instanceType,
                    keyName: keyPairName,
                    maxCount: 1,
                    minCount: 1,
                    securityGroupIds: securityGroups
                )
            )

            guard let instances = output.instances else {
                print("*** Unable to create the instance.")
                return nil
            }

            return instances[0]
        } catch {
            print("*** Error creating the instance:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RunInstancesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`RunScheduledInstances`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RunScheduledInstances`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per avviare un'istanza pianificata

Questo esempio avvia l'istanza pianificata specificata in un VPC.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 run-scheduled-instances --scheduled-instance-
id sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012 --instance-count 1 --launch-
specification file://launch-specification.json
```

Launch-Specification.json:

```
{
  "ImageId": "ami-12345678",
  "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
  "InstanceType": "c4.large",
  "NetworkInterfaces": [
    {
        "DeviceIndex": 0,
        "SubnetId": "subnet-12345678",
        "AssociatePublicIpAddress": true,
        "Groups": ["sg-12345678"]
    }
  ],
  "IamInstanceProfile": {
      "Name": "my-iam-role"
  }
}
```

Output:

```
{
  "InstanceIdSet": [
      "i-1234567890abcdef0"
  ]
}
```

Questo esempio avvia l'istanza pianificata specificata in -Classic. EC2

Comando:

```
aws ec2 run-scheduled-instances --scheduled-instance-
id sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012 --instance-count 1 --launch-
specification file://launch-specification.json
```

Launch-Specification.json:

```
{
  "ImageId": "ami-12345678",
  "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
  "SecurityGroupIds": ["sg-12345678"],
  "InstanceType": "c4.large",
  "Placement": {
    "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2b"
  }
  "IamInstanceProfile": {
      "Name": "my-iam-role"
  }
}
```

Output:

```
{
  "InstanceIdSet": [
      "i-1234567890abcdef0"
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. RunScheduledInstancesAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio avvia l'istanza pianificata specificata.

```
New-EC2ScheduledInstance -ScheduledInstanceId
 sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012 -InstanceCount 1 `
-IamInstanceProfile_Name my-iam-role `
-LaunchSpecification_ImageId ami-12345678 `
-LaunchSpecification_InstanceType c4.large `
-LaunchSpecification_SubnetId subnet-12345678`
-LaunchSpecification_SecurityGroupId sg-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RunScheduledInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio avvia l'istanza pianificata specificata.

```
New-EC2ScheduledInstance -ScheduledInstanceId
 sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012 -InstanceCount 1 `
-IamInstanceProfile_Name my-iam-role `
-LaunchSpecification_ImageId ami-12345678 `
-LaunchSpecification_InstanceType c4.large `
-LaunchSpecification_SubnetId subnet-12345678`
-LaunchSpecification_SecurityGroupId sg-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RunScheduledInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`StartInstances`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StartInstances`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the Amazon EC2 instance
    /// to start.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task StartInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
```

```
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new StartInstancesRequest
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
            };

            await _amazonEC2.StartInstancesAsync(request);

            Console.Write("Waiting for instance to start. ");
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to start.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while starting the instance.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
```

```
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartInstancessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_start_instances
#
# This function starts one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to start (comma-separated).
#       -h - Display help.
```

```
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function ec2_start_instances() {
  local instance_ids
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_start_instances"
    echo "Starts one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances."
    echo "  -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to start (comma-
separated)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) instance_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$instance_ids" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide one or more instance IDs with the -i
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  response=$(aws ec2 start-instances \
    --instance-ids "${instance_ids}") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports start-instances operation failed with $response."
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

################################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
################################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
```

```
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartInstances AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Start an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
/*!
  \param instanceID: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::startInstance(const Aws::String &instanceId,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::StartInstancesRequest startRequest;
    startRequest.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    startRequest.SetDryRun(true);
```

```
    Aws::EC2::Model::StartInstancesOutcome dryRunOutcome =
 ec2Client.StartInstances(startRequest);
    if (dryRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to start instance. A dry run should trigger an
 error."
                << std::endl;
        return false;
    } else if (dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
               Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to start instance " << instanceId << ": "
                  << dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    startRequest.SetDryRun(false);
    Aws::EC2::Model::StartInstancesOutcome startInstancesOutcome =
 ec2Client.StartInstances(startRequest);

    if (!startInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to start instance " << instanceId << ": " <<
                  startInstancesOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully started instance " << instanceId <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return startInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartInstancessezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per avviare un' EC2 istanza Amazon

In questo esempio viene avviata l'istanza supportata da Amazon EBS specificata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 start-instances --instance-ids i-1234567890abcdef0
```

Output:

```
{
    "StartingInstances": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "CurrentState": {
                "Code": 0,
                "Name": "pending"
            },
            "PreviousState": {
                "Code": 80,
                "Name": "stopped"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Arrestare e avviare un'istanza nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartInstances AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Starts an Amazon EC2 instance asynchronously and waits until it is in the
 "running" state.
     *
     * @param instanceId the ID of the instance to start
```

```
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the instance has
been started and is in the "running" state, or exceptionally if an error occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> startInstanceAsync(String instanceId) {
        StartInstancesRequest startRequest = StartInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();

        Ec2AsyncWaiter ec2Waiter = Ec2AsyncWaiter.builder()
            .client(getAsyncClient())
            .build();

        DescribeInstancesRequest describeRequest =
DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();

        logger.info("Starting instance " + instanceId + " and waiting for it to
run.");
        CompletableFuture<Void> resultFuture = new CompletableFuture<>();
        return getAsyncClient().startInstances(startRequest)
            .thenCompose(response ->
                ec2Waiter.waitUntilInstanceRunning(describeRequest)
            )
            .thenAccept(waiterResponse -> {
                logger.info("Successfully started instance " + instanceId);
                resultFuture.complete(null);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                resultFuture.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Failed
to start instance: " + throwable.getMessage(), throwable));
                return null;
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartInstancessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { EC2Client, StartInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Starts an Amazon EBS-backed instance that you've previously stopped.
 * @param {{ instanceIds }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceIds }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new StartInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: instanceIds,
  });

  try {
    const { StartingInstances } = await client.send(command);
    const instanceIdList = StartingInstances.map(
      (instance) => ` • ${instance.InstanceId}`,
    );
    console.log("Starting instances:");
    console.log(instanceIdList.join("\n"));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartInstancessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun startInstanceSc(instanceId: String) {
    val request =
        StartInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.startInstances(request)
        println("Waiting until instance $instanceId starts. This will take a few
 minutes.")
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceRunning {
            // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }
        println("Successfully started instance $instanceId")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio avvia l'istanza specificata.

```
Start-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

Output:

```
CurrentState                      InstanceId    PreviousState
------------                      ----------    -------------
Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState    i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio avvia le istanze specificate.

```
@("i-12345678", "i-76543210") | Start-EC2Instance
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio avvia il set di istanze attualmente interrotte. Gli oggetti Instance restituiti da Get-EC2Instance vengono reindirizzati a. Start-EC2Instance La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
(Get-EC2Instance -Filter @{ Name="instance-state-name";
 Values="stopped"}).Instances | Start-EC2Instance
```

Esempio 4: con la PowerShell versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare il filtro per il parametro Filter.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "instance-state-name"
$filter.Values = "stopped"

(Get-EC2Instance -Filter $filter).Instances | Start-EC2Instance
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StartInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio avvia l'istanza specificata.

```
Start-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

Output:

```
CurrentState                      InstanceId    PreviousState
------------                      ----------    -------------
Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState    i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio avvia le istanze specificate.

```
@("i-12345678", "i-76543210") | Start-EC2Instance
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio avvia il set di istanze attualmente interrotte. Gli oggetti Instance restituiti da Get-EC2Instance vengono reindirizzati a. Start-EC2Instance La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
(Get-EC2Instance -Filter @{ Name="instance-state-name";
 Values="stopped"}).Instances | Start-EC2Instance
```

Esempio 4: con la PowerShell versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare il filtro per il parametro Filter.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "instance-state-name"
$filter.Values = "stopped"

(Get-EC2Instance -Filter $filter).Instances | Start-EC2Instance
```

Esempio 5: questo esempio convalida le autorizzazioni per l'avvio di un' EC2 istanza utilizzando il DryRun parametro senza avviare effettivamente l'istanza. Nota: in caso di successo, viene generata un'eccezione, che è il comportamento previsto.

```
Start-EC2Instance -InstanceId 'i-0abcdef123456' -Region 'us-west-1' -DryRun $true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StartInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions
 using the client interface."""

    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
 instances.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
 objects. These are high-level objects that
                          wrap instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.instances = instances or []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
        """
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default
 EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)
```

```
    def start(self) -> Optional[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Starts instances and waits for them to be in a running state.

        :return: The response to the start request.
        """
        if not self.instances:
            logger.info("No instances to start.")
            return None

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        try:
            start_response =
self.ec2_client.start_instances(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            return start_response
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to start instance(s): {','.join(map(str,
instance_ids))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "IncorrectInstanceState":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't start instance(s) because they are in an incorrect
state. "
                    "Ensure the instances are in a stopped state before starting
them."
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartInstances AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Attempts to start an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was started; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_started?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'i-123abc'
#   )
def instance_started?(ec2_client, instance_id)
  response = ec2_client.describe_instance_status(instance_ids: [instance_id])

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

```
      return false
    end
  end

  ec2_client.start_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  ec2_client.wait_until(:instance_running, instance_ids: [instance_id])
  puts 'Instance started.'
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error starting instance: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  instance_id = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-start-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'INSTANCE_ID REGION '
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-start-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'i-123abc us-west-2'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    instance_id = 'i-123abc'
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    instance_id = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end

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

  puts "Attempting to start instance '#{instance_id}' " \
    '(this might take a few minutes)...'
  return if instance_started?(ec2_client, instance_id)

  puts 'Could not start instance.'
end
```

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Avvia un' EC2 istanza per ID di istanza.

```
    pub async fn start_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error>
{
        tracing::info!("Starting instance {instance_id}");

        self.client
            .start_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        tracing::info!("Started instance.");

        Ok(())
    }
```

Attendi che un'istanza sia negli stati ready e status ok, utilizzando l'API Waiters. L'utilizzo dell'API Waiters richiede `use aws_sdk_ec2: :client: :Waiters` nel file rust.

```
    /// Wait for an instance to be ready and status ok (default wait 60 seconds)
    pub async fn wait_for_instance_ready(
        &self,
        instance_id: &str,
```

```
        duration: Option<Duration>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .wait_until_instance_status_ok()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .wait(duration.unwrap_or(Duration::from_secs(60)))
            .await
            .map_err(|err| match err {
                WaiterError::ExceededMaxWait(exceeded) => EC2Error(format!(
                    "Exceeded max time ({}s) waiting for instance to start.",
                    exceeded.max_wait().as_secs()
                )),
                _ => EC2Error::from(err),
            })?;
        Ok(())
    }
```

- Per i dettagli StartInstancessull'API AWS , consulta il riferimento all'API SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    DATA lt_instance_ids TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2instidstringlist_w=>tt_instanceidstringlist.
    APPEND NEW /aws1/cl_ec2instidstringlist_w( iv_value = iv_instance_id ) TO
 lt_instance_ids.

    "Perform dry run"
    TRY.
        " DryRun is set to true. This checks for the required permissions to
 start the instance without actually making the request. "
        lo_ec2->startinstances(
          it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
```

```
          iv_dryrun = abap_true ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        " If the error code returned is `DryRunOperation`, then you have the
 required permissions to start this instance. "
        IF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'DryRunOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to start instance completed.' TYPE 'I'.
          " DryRun is set to false to start instance. "
          oo_result = lo_ec2->startinstances(           " oo_result is returned
 for testing purposes. "
            it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
            iv_dryrun = abap_false ).
          MESSAGE 'Successfully started the EC2 instance.' TYPE 'I'.
          " If the error code returned is `UnauthorizedOperation`, then you don't
 have the required permissions to start this instance. "
        ELSEIF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'UnauthorizedOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to start instance failed. User does not have
 permissions to start the instance.' TYPE 'E'.
        ELSE.
          DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
          MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
        ENDIF.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, StartInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Start the specified instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
```

```
    ///   - instanceId: The ID of the instance to start.
    ///   - waitUntilStarted: If `true`, execution waits until the instance
    ///     has started. Otherwise, execution continues and the instance starts
    ///     asynchronously.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the image is successfully started (or is left to
    ///   start asynchronously). `false` if the instance doesn't start.
    func startInstance(instanceId: String, waitUntilStarted: Bool = false) async
 -> Bool {
        let instanceList = [instanceId]

        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.startInstances(
                input: StartInstancesInput(
                    instanceIds: instanceList
                )
            )

            if waitUntilStarted {
                print("Waiting for the instance to start...")

                let waitOptions = WaiterOptions(maxWaitTime: 60.0)
                let output = try await ec2Client.waitUntilInstanceRunning(
                    options: waitOptions,
                    input: DescribeInstancesInput(
                        instanceIds: instanceList
                    )
                )
                switch output.result {
                case .success:
                    return true
                case .failure:
                    return false
                }
            } else {
                return true
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to start the instance:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartInstancesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`StopInstances`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StopInstances`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Stop an EC2 instance.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance to
/// stop.</param>
/// <returns>Async task.</returns>
public async Task StopInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
{
    try
    {
        var request = new StopInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
        };

        await _amazonEC2.StopInstancesAsync(request);
        Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to stop.");
```

```
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId, InstanceStateName.Stopped);

            Console.WriteLine("\nThe instance has stopped.");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to stop.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while stopping the instance.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);
```

```
            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StopInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_stop_instances
#
# This function stops one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to stop (comma-separated).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_stop_instances() {
  local instance_ids
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
```

```
  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_stop_instances"
    echo "Stops one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances."
    echo "  -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to stop (comma-
separated)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) instance_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$instance_ids" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide one or more instance IDs with the -i
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 stop-instances \
    --instance-ids "${instance_ids}") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports stop-instances operation failed with $response."
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

################################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
################################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi
```

```
  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StopInstances AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Stop an EC2 instance.
/*!
  \param instanceID: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::stopInstance(const Aws::String &instanceId,
                               const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::StopInstancesRequest request;
    request.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    request.SetDryRun(true);

    Aws::EC2::Model::StopInstancesOutcome dryRunOutcome =
 ec2Client.StopInstances(request);
    if (dryRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to stop instance. A dry run should trigger an
 error."
                << std::endl;
        return false;
    } else if (dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
               Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to stop instance " << instanceId << ": "
```

```
                    << dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetDryRun(false);
    Aws::EC2::Model::StopInstancesOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.StopInstances(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to stop instance " << instanceId << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully stopped instance " << instanceId <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

void PrintUsage() {
    std::cout << "Usage: run_start_stop_instance <instance_id> <start|stop>" <<
              std::endl;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StopInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: interrompere un' EC2 istanza Amazon

Nell'esempio di `stop-instances` seguente viene interrotta l'istanza supportata da Amazon EBS specificata.

```
aws ec2 stop-instances \
    --instance-ids i-1234567890abcdef0
```

Output:

```
{
    "StoppingInstances": [
```

```
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "CurrentState": {
                "Code": 64,
                "Name": "stopping"
            },
            "PreviousState": {
                "Code": 16,
                "Name": "running"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Arrestare e avviare un'istanza nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud.

Esempio 2: ibernare un'istanza Amazon EC2

Nell'esempio di `stop-instances` seguente viene ibernata un'istanza supportata da Amazon EBS se tale istanza è abilitata per l'ibernazione e soddisfa i prerequisiti di ibernazione. Dopo l'ibernazione dell'istanza, questa viene arrestata.

```
aws ec2 stop-instances \
    --instance-ids i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --hibernate
```

Output:

```
{
    "StoppingInstances": [
        {
            "CurrentState": {
                "Code": 64,
                "Name": "stopping"
            },
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "PreviousState": {
                "Code": 16,
                "Name": "running"
            }
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ibernazione di un'istanza Linux on demand nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon Elastic Cloud Compute.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command StopInstancesReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Stops the EC2 instance with the specified ID asynchronously and waits for
the instance to stop.
    *
    * @param instanceId the ID of the EC2 instance to stop
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the instance has
been stopped, or exceptionally if an error occurs
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> stopInstanceAsync(String instanceId) {
       StopInstancesRequest stopRequest = StopInstancesRequest.builder()
           .instanceIds(instanceId)
           .build();

       DescribeInstancesRequest describeRequest =
DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
           .instanceIds(instanceId)
           .build();

       Ec2AsyncWaiter ec2Waiter = Ec2AsyncWaiter.builder()
           .client(getAsyncClient())
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<Void> resultFuture = new CompletableFuture<>();
       logger.info("Stopping instance " + instanceId + " and waiting for it to
stop.");
```

```
        getAsyncClient().stopInstances(stopRequest)
            .thenCompose(response -> {
                if (response.stoppingInstances().isEmpty()) {
                    return CompletableFuture.failedFuture(new
 RuntimeException("No instances were stopped. Please check the instance ID: " +
 instanceId));
                }
                return ec2Waiter.waitUntilInstanceStopped(describeRequest);
            })
            .thenAccept(waiterResponse -> {
                logger.info("Successfully stopped instance " + instanceId);
                resultFuture.complete(null);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                logger.error("Failed to stop instance " + instanceId + ": " +
 throwable.getMessage(), throwable);
                resultFuture.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Failed
 to stop instance: " + throwable.getMessage(), throwable));
                return null;
            });

        return resultFuture;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StopInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { EC2Client, StopInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
```

```
 * Stop one or more EC2 instances.
 * @param {{ instanceIds: string[] }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceIds }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new StopInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: instanceIds,
  });

  try {
    const { StoppingInstances } = await client.send(command);
    const instanceIdList = StoppingInstances.map(
      (instance) => ` • ${instance.InstanceId}`,
    );
    console.log("Stopping instances:");
    console.log(instanceIdList.join("\n"));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StopInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun stopInstanceSc(instanceId: String) {
```

```
    val request =
        StopInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.stopInstances(request)
        println("Waiting until instance $instanceId stops. This will take a few
 minutes.")
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceStopped {
            // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }
        println("Successfully stopped instance $instanceId")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StopInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio interrompe l'istanza specificata.

```
Stop-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

Output:

```
CurrentState                      InstanceId    PreviousState
------------                      ----------    -------------
Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState    i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StopInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio interrompe l'istanza specificata.

```
Stop-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

Output:

```
CurrentState                      InstanceId    PreviousState
------------                      ----------    -------------
Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState    i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StopInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions
 using the client interface."""

    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
 instances.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
 objects. These are high-level objects that
                          wrap instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.instances = instances or []

    @classmethod
```

```
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
        """
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default
EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def stop(self) -> Optional[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Stops instances and waits for them to be in a stopped state.

        :return: The response to the stop request, or None if there are no
instances to stop.
        """
        if not self.instances:
            logger.info("No instances to stop.")
            return None

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        try:
            # Attempt to stop the instances
            stop_response =
self.ec2_client.stop_instances(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_stopped")
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to stop instance(s): {','.join(map(str, instance_ids))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "IncorrectInstanceState":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't stop instance(s) because they are in an incorrect
state. "
                    "Ensure the instances are in a running state before stopping
them."
                )
            raise
        return stop_response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StopInstances AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was stopped; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_stopped?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'i-123abc'
#   )
def instance_stopped?(ec2_client, instance_id)
  response = ec2_client.describe_instance_status(instance_ids: [instance_id])

  if response.instance_statuses.count.positive?
    state = response.instance_statuses[0].instance_state.name
    case state
    when 'stopping'
      puts 'The instance is already stopping.'
      return true
    when 'stopped'
      puts 'The instance is already stopped.'
      return true
    when 'terminated'
```

```
      puts 'Error stopping instance: ' \
        'the instance is terminated, so you cannot stop it.'
      return false
    end
  end

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

# Example usage:
def run_me
  instance_id = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-stop-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'INSTANCE_ID REGION '
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-start-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'i-123abc us-west-2'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    instance_id = 'i-123abc'
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    instance_id = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end

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

  puts "Attempting to stop instance '#{instance_id}' " \
    '(this might take a few minutes)...'
  return if instance_stopped?(ec2_client, instance_id)
```

```
  puts 'Could not stop instance.'
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StopInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    pub async fn stop_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error>
 {
        tracing::info!("Stopping instance {instance_id}");

        self.client
            .stop_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        self.wait_for_instance_stopped(instance_id, None).await?;

        tracing::info!("Stopped instance.");

        Ok(())
    }
```

Attendi che un'istanza si trovi nello stato interrotto, utilizzando l'API Waiters. L'utilizzo dell'API Waiters richiede `use aws_sdk_ec2: :client: :Waiters` nel file rust.

```
    pub async fn stop_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error>
 {
```

```
        tracing::info!("Stopping instance {instance_id}");

        self.client
            .stop_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        self.wait_for_instance_stopped(instance_id, None).await?;

        tracing::info!("Stopped instance.");

        Ok(())
    }
```

- Per i dettagli StopInstancessull'API AWS , consulta il riferimento all'API SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    DATA lt_instance_ids TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2instidstringlist_w=>tt_instanceidstringlist.
    APPEND NEW /aws1/cl_ec2instidstringlist_w( iv_value = iv_instance_id ) TO
 lt_instance_ids.

    "Perform dry run"
    TRY.
        " DryRun is set to true. This checks for the required permissions to stop
 the instance without actually making the request. "
        lo_ec2->stopinstances(
          it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
          iv_dryrun = abap_true ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
```

```
        " If the error code returned is `DryRunOperation`, then you have the
 required permissions to stop this instance. "
        IF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'DryRunOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to stop instance completed.' TYPE 'I'.
          " DryRun is set to false to stop instance. "
          oo_result = lo_ec2->stopinstances(           " oo_result is returned
 for testing purposes. "
            it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
            iv_dryrun = abap_false ).
          MESSAGE 'Successfully stopped the EC2 instance.' TYPE 'I'.
          " If the error code returned is `UnauthorizedOperation`, then you don't
 have the required permissions to stop this instance. "
        ELSEIF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'UnauthorizedOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to stop instance failed. User does not have
 permissions to stop the instance.' TYPE 'E'.
        ELSE.
          DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
          MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
        ENDIF.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, StopInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Stop the specified instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The ID of the instance to stop.
    ///   - waitUntilStopped: If `true`, execution waits until the instance
```

```
    ///     has stopped. Otherwise, execution continues and the instance stops
    ///     asynchronously.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the image is successfully stopped (or is left to
    ///   stop asynchronously). `false` if the instance doesn't stop.
    func stopInstance(instanceId: String, waitUntilStopped: Bool = false) async -
> Bool {
        let instanceList = [instanceId]

        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.stopInstances(
                input: StopInstancesInput(
                    instanceIds: instanceList
                )
            )

            if waitUntilStopped {
                print("Waiting for the instance to stop. Please be patient!")

                let waitOptions = WaiterOptions(maxWaitTime: 600)
                let output = try await ec2Client.waitUntilInstanceStopped(
                    options: waitOptions,
                    input: DescribeInstancesInput(
                        instanceIds: instanceList
                    )
                )

                switch output.result {
                case .success:
                    return true
                case .failure:
                    return false
                }
            } else {
                return true
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to stop the instance:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StopInstancesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`TerminateInstances`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `TerminateInstances`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance
    /// to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task<List<InstanceStateChange>> TerminateInstances(string
ec2InstanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new TerminateInstancesRequest
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId }
            };

            var response = await _amazonEC2.TerminateInstancesAsync(request);
            Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to terminate.");
```

```
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId,
InstanceStateName.Terminated);

            Console.WriteLine($"\nThe instance {ec2InstanceId} has been
terminated.");
            return response.TerminatingInstances;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to terminate.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while terminating the instance.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
```

```
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, TerminateInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_terminate_instances
#
# This function terminates one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# instances using the AWS CLI.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i instance_ids - A space-separated list of instance IDs.
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
```

```
function ec2_terminate_instances() {
  local instance_ids response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_terminate_instances"
    echo "Terminates one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances."
    echo "  -i instance_ids - A space-separated list of instance IDs."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) instance_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Check if instance ID is provided
  if [[ -z "${instance_ids}" ]]; then
    echo "Error: Missing required instance IDs parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  response=$(aws ec2 terminate-instances \
    "--instance-ids" $instance_ids \
    --query 'TerminatingInstances[*].[InstanceId,CurrentState.Name]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
```

```
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports terminate-instances operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
```

```
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta TerminateInstances AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Terminate an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
/*!
  \param instanceID: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::terminateInstances(const Aws::String &instanceID,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::TerminateInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetInstanceIds({instanceID});

    Aws::EC2::Model::TerminateInstancesOutcome outcome =
            ec2Client.TerminateInstances(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Ec2 instance '" << instanceID <<
                  "' was terminated." << std::endl;
```

```
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to terminate ec2 instance " << instanceID <<
                  ", " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, TerminateInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per terminare un'istanza Amazon EC2

Questo esempio termina l'istanza specificata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 terminate-instances --instance-ids i-1234567890abcdef0
```

Output:

```
{
    "TerminatingInstances": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "CurrentState": {
                "Code": 32,
                "Name": "shutting-down"
            },
            "PreviousState": {
                "Code": 16,
                "Name": "running"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Using Amazon EC2 Instances nella AWS Command Line Interface User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta TerminateInstances AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Terminates an EC2 instance asynchronously and waits for it to reach the
terminated state.
    *
    * @param instanceId the ID of the EC2 instance to terminate
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the instance has
been terminated
    * @throws RuntimeException if there is no response from the AWS SDK or if
there is a failure during the termination process
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Object> terminateEC2Async(String instanceId) {
       TerminateInstancesRequest terminateRequest =
TerminateInstancesRequest.builder()
           .instanceIds(instanceId)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<TerminateInstancesResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().terminateInstances(terminateRequest);
       return responseFuture.thenCompose(terminateResponse -> {
           if (terminateResponse == null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("No response received for terminating
instance " + instanceId);
           }
           System.out.println("Going to terminate an EC2 instance and use a
waiter to wait for it to be in terminated state");
           return getAsyncClient().waiter()
               .waitUntilInstanceTerminated(r -> r.instanceIds(instanceId))
```

```
                .thenApply(waiterResponse -> null);
        }).exceptionally(throwable -> {
            // Handle any exceptions that occurred during the async call
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to terminate EC2 instance: " +
 throwable.getMessage(), throwable);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, TerminateInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { EC2Client, TerminateInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Terminate one or more EC2 instances.
 * @param {{ instanceIds: string[] }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceIds }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new TerminateInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: instanceIds,
  });

  try {
    const { TerminatingInstances } = await client.send(command);
    const instanceList = TerminatingInstances.map(
      (instance) => ` • ${instance.InstanceId}`,
    );
    console.log("Terminating instances:");
    console.log(instanceList.join("\n"));
```

```
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, TerminateInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun terminateEC2(instanceID: String) {
    val request =
        TerminateInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceID)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.terminateInstances(request)
        response.terminatingInstances?.forEach { instance ->
            println("The ID of the terminated instance is
 ${instance.instanceId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, TerminateInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio termina l'istanza specificata (l'istanza può essere in esecuzione o in stato «interrotto»). Il cmdlet richiederà una conferma prima di procedere; utilizzare l'opzione -Force per sopprimere la richiesta.

```
Remove-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

Output:

```
CurrentState                      InstanceId    PreviousState
------------                      ----------    -------------
Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState    i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere TerminateInstancesin Cmdlet Reference (V4).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio termina l'istanza specificata (l'istanza può essere in esecuzione o in stato «interrotto»). Il cmdlet richiederà una conferma prima di procedere; utilizzare l'opzione -Force per sopprimere la richiesta.

```
Remove-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

Output:

```
CurrentState                      InstanceId    PreviousState
------------                      ----------    -------------
Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState    i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere TerminateInstancesin Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions
 using the client interface."""

    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
 instances.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-
level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
 objects. These are high-level objects that
                          wrap instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.instances = instances or []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
        """
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default
 EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)
```

```
    def terminate(self) -> None:
        """
        Terminates instances and waits for them to reach the terminated state.
        """
        if not self.instances:
            logger.info("No instances to terminate.")
            return

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        try:
            self.ec2_client.terminate_instances(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            self.instances.clear()
            for instance_id in instance_ids:
                print(f"• Instance ID: {instance_id}\n" f"• Action: Terminated")

        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed instance termination details:\n\t{str(self.instances)}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    "One or more instance IDs do not exist. "
                    "Please verify the instance IDs and try again."
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta TerminateInstances AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was terminated; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_terminated?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'i-123abc'
#   )
def instance_terminated?(ec2_client, instance_id)
  response = ec2_client.describe_instance_status(instance_ids: [instance_id])

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

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

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

```
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  instance_id = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-terminate-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'INSTANCE_ID REGION '
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-terminate-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'i-123abc us-west-2'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    instance_id = 'i-123abc'
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    instance_id = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end

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

  puts "Attempting to terminate instance '#{instance_id}' " \
    '(this might take a few minutes)...'
  return if instance_terminated?(ec2_client, instance_id)

  puts 'Could not terminate instance.'
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, TerminateInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   pub async fn delete_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(),
EC2Error> {
       tracing::info!("Deleting instance with id {instance_id}");
       self.stop_instance(instance_id).await?;
       self.client
           .terminate_instances()
           .instance_ids(instance_id)
           .send()
           .await?;
       self.wait_for_instance_terminated(instance_id).await?;
       tracing::info!("Terminated instance with id {instance_id}");
       Ok(())
   }
```

Attendi che un'istanza sia terminata, utilizzando l'API Waiters. L'utilizzo dell'API Waiters richiede `use aws_sdk_ec2: :client: :Waiters` nel file rust.

```
   async fn wait_for_instance_terminated(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(),
EC2Error> {
       self.client
           .wait_until_instance_terminated()
           .instance_ids(instance_id)
           .wait(Duration::from_secs(60))
           .await
           .map_err(|err| match err {
               WaiterError::ExceededMaxWait(exceeded) => EC2Error(format!(
                   "Exceeded max time ({}s) waiting for instance to terminate.",
                   exceeded.max_wait().as_secs(),
               )),
               _ => EC2Error::from(err),
           })?;
```

```
        Ok(())
    }
```

- Per i dettagli TerminateInstancessull'API AWS , consulta il riferimento all'API SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Terminate the specified instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The instance to terminate.
    ///   - waitUntilTerminated: Whether or not to wait until the instance is
    ///     terminated before returning.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if terminated successfully. `false` if not or if an
    ///   error occurs.
    func terminateInstance(instanceId: String, waitUntilTerminated: Bool = false)
 async -> Bool {
        let instanceList = [instanceId]

        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.terminateInstances(
                input: TerminateInstancesInput(
                    instanceIds: instanceList
                )
            )

            if waitUntilTerminated {
                print("Waiting for the instance to terminate...")

                let waitOptions = WaiterOptions(maxWaitTime: 600.0)
```

```
                let output = try await ec2Client.waitUntilInstanceTerminated(
                    options: waitOptions,
                    input: DescribeInstancesInput(
                        instanceIds: instanceList
                    )
                )

                switch output.result {
                case .success:
                    return true
                case .failure:
                    return false
                }
            } else {
                return true
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to terminate the instance:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la TerminateInstancesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`UnassignPrivateIpAddresses`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UnassignPrivateIpAddresses`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per annullare l'assegnazione di un indirizzo IP privato secondario da un'interfaccia di rete

Questo esempio annulla l'assegnazione dell'indirizzo IP privato specificato dall'interfaccia di rete specificata. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene restituito alcun output.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 unassign-private-ip-addresses --network-interface-id eni-e5aa89a3 --
private-ip-addresses 10.0.0.82
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UnassignPrivateIpAddressesin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio annulla l'assegnazione dell'indirizzo IP privato specificato dall'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Unregister-EC2PrivateIpAddress -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -PrivateIpAddress
 10.0.0.82
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UnassignPrivateIpAddressesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio annulla l'assegnazione dell'indirizzo IP privato specificato dall'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Unregister-EC2PrivateIpAddress -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -PrivateIpAddress
 10.0.0.82
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UnassignPrivateIpAddressesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`UnmonitorInstances`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UnmonitorInstances`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. Puoi vedere questa azione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Disable monitoring for an EC2 instance.
/*!
  \param instanceId: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::disableMonitoring(const Aws::String &instanceId,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::UnmonitorInstancesRequest unrequest;
    unrequest.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    unrequest.SetDryRun(true);

    Aws::EC2::Model::UnmonitorInstancesOutcome dryRunOutcome =
 ec2Client.UnmonitorInstances(unrequest);
    if (dryRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to disable monitoring on instance. A dry run
 should trigger an error."
                <<
                std::endl;
        return false;
    } else if (dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
               Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to disable monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << ": " << dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    unrequest.SetDryRun(false);
```

```
    Aws::EC2::Model::UnmonitorInstancesOutcome unmonitorInstancesOutcome =
 ec2Client.UnmonitorInstances(unrequest);
    if (!unmonitorInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to disable monitoring on instance " << instanceId
                  << ": " << unmonitorInstancesOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully disable monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << std::endl;
    }

    return unmonitorInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UnmonitorInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per disabilitare il monitoraggio dettagliato per un'istanza

Questo comando di esempio disabilita il monitoraggio dettagliato per l'istanza specificata.

Comando:

```
aws ec2 unmonitor-instances --instance-ids i-1234567890abcdef0
```

Output:

```
{
  "InstanceMonitorings": [
      {
          "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
          "Monitoring": {
              "State": "disabling"
          }
      }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UnmonitorInstances AWS CLICommand Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { EC2Client, UnmonitorInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Turn off detailed monitoring for the selected instance.
 * @param {{ instanceIds: string[] }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceIds }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new UnmonitorInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: instanceIds,
  });

  try {
    const { InstanceMonitorings } = await client.send(command);
    const instanceMonitoringsList = InstanceMonitorings.map(
      (im) =>
        ` • Detailed monitoring state for ${im.InstanceId} is
 ${im.Monitoring.State}.`,
    );
    console.log("Monitoring status:");
    console.log(instanceMonitoringsList.join("\n"));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
```

```
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UnmonitorInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio disabilita il monitoraggio dettagliato per l'istanza specificata.

```
Stop-EC2InstanceMonitoring -InstanceId i-12345678
```

Output:

```
InstanceId    Monitoring
----------    ----------
i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.Monitoring
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UnmonitorInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio disabilita il monitoraggio dettagliato per l'istanza specificata.

```
Stop-EC2InstanceMonitoring -InstanceId i-12345678
```

Output:

```
InstanceId    Monitoring
----------    ----------
i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.Monitoring
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UnmonitorInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UpdateSecurityGroupRuleDescriptionsIngress`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateSecurityGroupRuleDescriptionsIngress`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: aggiornare la descrizione di una regola del gruppo di sicurezza in entrata con una fonte CIDR

L'`update-security-group-rule-descriptions-ingress`esempio seguente aggiorna la descrizione della regola del gruppo di sicurezza per la porta e l'intervallo di IPv4 indirizzi specificati. La descrizione '`SSH access from ABC office`' sostituisce qualsiasi descrizione esistente per la regola.

```
aws ec2 update-security-group-rule-descriptions-ingress \
    --group-id sg-02f0d35a850ba727f \
    --ip-permissions
 IpProtocol=tcp,FromPort=22,ToPort=22,IpRanges='[{CidrIp=203.0.113.0/16,Description="SSH
 access from corpnet"}]'
```

Output:

```
{
    "Return": true
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta le regole dei gruppi di sicurezza nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

Esempio 2: aggiornare la descrizione di una regola del gruppo di sicurezza in entrata con una fonte con un elenco di prefissi

L'`update-security-group-rule-descriptions-ingress`esempio seguente aggiorna la descrizione della regola del gruppo di sicurezza per l'elenco di porte e prefissi specificato. La descrizione '`SSH access from ABC office`' sostituisce qualsiasi descrizione esistente per la regola.

```
aws ec2 update-security-group-rule-descriptions-ingress \
```

```
    --group-id sg-02f0d35a850ba727f \
    --ip-permissions
 IpProtocol=tcp,FromPort=22,ToPort=22,PrefixListIds='[{PrefixListId=pl-12345678,Descripti
 access from corpnet"}]'
```

Output:

```
{
    "Return": true
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta le regole dei gruppi di sicurezza nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateSecurityGroupRuleDescriptionsIngress AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: aggiorna la descrizione di una regola esistente del gruppo di sicurezza in ingresso (in entrata).

```
$existingInboundRule = Get-EC2SecurityGroupRule -SecurityGroupRuleId
 "sgr-1234567890"
$ruleWithUpdatedDescription = [Amazon.EC2.Model.SecurityGroupRuleDescription]@{
  "SecurityGroupRuleId" = $existingInboundRule.SecurityGroupRuleId
  "Description" = "Updated rule description"
}

Update-EC2SecurityGroupRuleIngressDescription -GroupId
 $existingInboundRule.GroupId -SecurityGroupRuleDescription
 $ruleWithUpdatedDescription
```

Esempio 2: rimuove la descrizione di una regola esistente del gruppo di sicurezza in ingresso (in entrata) (omettendo il parametro nella richiesta).

```
$existingInboundRule = Get-EC2SecurityGroupRule -SecurityGroupRuleId
 "sgr-1234567890"
```

```
$ruleWithoutDescription = [Amazon.EC2.Model.SecurityGroupRuleDescription]@{
  "SecurityGroupRuleId" = $existingInboundRule.SecurityGroupRuleId
}

Update-EC2SecurityGroupRuleIngressDescription -GroupId
 $existingInboundRule.GroupId -SecurityGroupRuleDescription
 $ruleWithoutDescription
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateSecurityGroupRuleDescriptionsIngressin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: aggiorna la descrizione di una regola esistente del gruppo di sicurezza in ingresso (in entrata).

```
$existingInboundRule = Get-EC2SecurityGroupRule -SecurityGroupRuleId
 "sgr-1234567890"
$ruleWithUpdatedDescription = [Amazon.EC2.Model.SecurityGroupRuleDescription]@{
  "SecurityGroupRuleId" = $existingInboundRule.SecurityGroupRuleId
  "Description" = "Updated rule description"
}

Update-EC2SecurityGroupRuleIngressDescription -GroupId
 $existingInboundRule.GroupId -SecurityGroupRuleDescription
 $ruleWithUpdatedDescription
```

Esempio 2: rimuove la descrizione di una regola esistente del gruppo di sicurezza in ingresso (in entrata) (omettendo il parametro nella richiesta).

```
$existingInboundRule = Get-EC2SecurityGroupRule -SecurityGroupRuleId
 "sgr-1234567890"
$ruleWithoutDescription = [Amazon.EC2.Model.SecurityGroupRuleDescription]@{
  "SecurityGroupRuleId" = $existingInboundRule.SecurityGroupRuleId
}

Update-EC2SecurityGroupRuleIngressDescription -GroupId
 $existingInboundRule.GroupId -SecurityGroupRuleDescription
 $ruleWithoutDescription
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateSecurityGroupRuleDescriptionsIngressin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Scenari per l' EC2 utilizzo di Amazon AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Amazon EC2 con AWS SDKs. Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Amazon EC2 o combinandole con altre Servizi AWS. Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Crea e gestisci un servizio resiliente utilizzando un SDK AWS

Crea e gestisci un servizio resiliente utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un servizio web con bilanciamento del carico che restituisca consigli su libri, film e canzoni. L'esempio mostra come il servizio risponde ai guasti e spiega come ristrutturarlo per una maggiore resilienza in caso di guasti.

- Utilizza un gruppo Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling per creare istanze Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) basate su un modello di avvio e per mantenere il numero di istanze in un intervallo specificato.
- Gestisci e distribuisci le richieste HTTP con Elastic Load Balancing.
- Monitora lo stato delle istanze in un gruppo con dimensionamento automatico e inoltra le richieste soltanto alle istanze integre.
- Esegui un server web Python su ogni EC2 istanza per gestire le richieste HTTP. Il server Web risponde con consigli e controlli dell'integrità.
- Simula un servizio di raccomandazione con una tabella Amazon DynamoDB.
- Controlla la risposta del server web alle richieste e ai controlli di integrità aggiornando AWS Systems Manager i parametri.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();


        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS services.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddTransient<AutoScalerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SmParameterWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<Recommendations>()
                    .AddSingleton<IConfiguration>(_configuration)
            )
```

```
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        ResourcesSetup();

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Resilient Architecture Example
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Deploy(true);

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's begin the scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Demo(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await DestroyResources(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Resilient Architecture Example Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await DestroyResources(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Setup any common resources, also used for integration testing.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ResourcesSetup()
    {
        _httpClient = new HttpClient();
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _recommendations = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Recommendations>();
        _autoScalerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalerWrapper>();
        _smParameterWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<SmParameterWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Deploy(bool interactive)
    {
        var protocol = "HTTP";
        var port = 80;
        var sshPort = 22;

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several
AWS resources\n" +
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways
to make it resilient\n" +
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n" +
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n");

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide
book, movie, and song recommendations.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each
contain a Python web server.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across
several Availability Zones.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the
Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Create and populate the DynamoDB table.
        var databaseTableName = _configuration["databaseName"];
        var recommendationsPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "recommendations_objects.json");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
{databaseTableName}.");
        await _recommendations.CreateDatabaseWithName(databaseTableName);
        await _recommendations.PopulateDatabase(databaseTableName,
recommendationsPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // Create the EC2 Launch Template.

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs
'server_startup_script.sh' when an instance starts.\n"
            + "\nThis script starts a Python web server defined in the
`server.py` script. The web server\n"
            + "listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to
'/' and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            + "For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            + "run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nThe template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            + "permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and
Systems Manager parameters\n"
            + "that control the flow of the demo.");

        var startupScriptPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
```

```
            "server_startup_script.sh");
        var instancePolicyPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "instance_policy.json");
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateTemplate(startupScriptPath,
instancePolicyPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different\n"
            + "Availability Zone.\n");
        var zones = await _autoScalerWrapper.DescribeAvailabilityZones();
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateGroupOfSize(3,
_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName, zones);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
            + "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("Creating variables that control the flow of the
demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group\n"
            + "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a\n"
            + "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.");

        var defaultVpc = await _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultVpc();
        var subnets = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(defaultVpc.VpcId, zones);
        var subnetIds = subnets.Select(s => s.SubnetId).ToList();
```

```
        var targetGroup = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGro
 protocol, port, defaultVpc.VpcId);

        await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.Lo
 subnetIds, targetGroup);
        await
 _autoScalerWrapper.AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
 targetGroup.TargetGroupArn);
        Console.WriteLine("\nVerifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        var endPoint = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper
        var loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);

        if (!loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCouldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
 that the port is open...");

            var ipString = await _httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");
            ipString = ipString.Trim();

            var defaultSecurityGroup = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(defaultVpc);
            var portIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, port,
 ipString);
            var sshPortIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, sshPort,
 ipString);

            if (!portIsOpen)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "\nFor this example to work, the default security group for
 your default VPC must\n"
                    + "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
 automatically from this\n"
                    + "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
 Console.\n");
```

```
                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
inbound traffic from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
_autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, port,
ipString);
                }
            }

            if (!sshPortIsOpen)
            {
                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
inbound SSH traffic for debugging from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
_autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, sshPort,
ipString);
                }
            }
            loadBalancerAccess = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);
        }

        if (loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nCouldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
                + "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
configured correctly and that\n"
                + "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint:\n");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Demonstrate the steps of the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as an interactive scenario.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Demo(bool interactive)
    {
        var ssmOnlyPolicy = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "ssm_only_policy.json");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine("\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system\n" +
                          "to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient\n" +
                          "architecture can keep the web service running in spite
of these failures.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        Console.WriteLine("At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine($"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.\n" +
                          $"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
parameter named '{_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter}'.\n" +
                          $"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.\n");
        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
"this-is-not-a-table");
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as\n" +
```

```
                            "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Instead of failing when the recommendation service
fails, the web service can return a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.FailureResponseParameter,
"static");

        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("The service still reports as healthy because health
checks are still shallow.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n");
        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
_smParameterWrapper.TableName);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't\n" +
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsPolicyName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            ssmOnlyPolicy,
            new List<string> { "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore" }
        );
        var instances = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstancesByGroupName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName);
        var badInstanceId = instances.First();
        var instanceProfile = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        Console.WriteLine(
```

```
            $"Replacing the profile for instance {badInstanceId} with a profile
that contains\n" +
            "bad credentials...\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.ReplaceInstanceProfile(
            badInstanceId,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            instanceProfile.AssociationId
        );
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
either a recommendation or a static response,\n" +
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        );
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo,
a deep health check tests whether");
        Console.WriteLine("the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it
depends on for recommendations. Note that");
        Console.WriteLine("the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not
for Auto Scaling instance health.");
        Console.WriteLine("This kind of deep health check is not recommended for
Auto Scaling instance health, because it");
        Console.WriteLine("risks accidental termination of all instances in the
Auto Scaling group when a dependent service fails.");

        Console.WriteLine("\nBy implementing deep health checks, the load
balancer can detect when one of the instances is failing");
        Console.WriteLine("and take that instance out of rotation.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.HealthCheckParameter,
"deep");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the
instance with bad credentials ({badInstanceId})");
        Console.WriteLine("is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two
for the load balancer to detect the unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint always returns a recommendation, because");
        Console.WriteLine("the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its
rotation.");
```

```
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by
an auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler
start a new instance to replace it.");

        await _autoScalerWrapper.TryTerminateInstanceById(badInstanceId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new
instance is starting, sending a GET");
        Console.WriteLine("request to the web service continues to get a
successful recommendation response because");
        Console.WriteLine("starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the
load balancing rotation.");
        Console.WriteLine("Note that terminating and replacing an instance
typically takes several minutes, during which time you");
        Console.WriteLine("can see the changing health check status until the new
instance is running and healthy.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health
checks mean all instances report as unhealthy.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
"this-is-not-a-table");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer
continues to route requests even to");
        Console.WriteLine("unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and
return a static response rather than fail");
        Console.WriteLine("closed and report failure to the customer.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DestroyResources(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account,
we can clean up all AWS resources\n" +
            "that were created for this demo."
        );

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all demo
resources? (y/n) "))
        {
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadBal
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteTargetGroupByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGr
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupNa
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteKeyPairByName(_autoScalerWrapper.KeyPairName);
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteTemplateByName(_autoScalerWrapper.LaunchTemplateName);
            await _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteInstanceProfile(
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName
            );
            await
_recommendations.DestroyDatabaseByName(_recommendations.TableName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
might incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le azioni di Auto Scaling e EC2 Amazon.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management methods.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSsm;
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _amazonIam;
    private readonly ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> _logger;

    private readonly string _instanceType = "";
    private readonly string _amiParam = "";
    private readonly string _launchTemplateName = "";
    private readonly string _groupName = "";
    private readonly string _instancePolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsPolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _keyPairName = "";

    public string GroupName => _groupName;
    public string KeyPairName => _keyPairName;
    public string LaunchTemplateName => _launchTemplateName;
    public string InstancePolicyName => _instancePolicyName;
    public string BadCredsProfileName => _badCredsProfileName;
    public string BadCredsRoleName => _badCredsRoleName;
    public string BadCredsPolicyName => _badCredsPolicyName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalerWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected AutoScaling client.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected EC2 client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonIam">The injected IAM client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonSsm">The injected SSM client.</param>
    public AutoScalerWrapper(
        IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling,
        IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2,
        IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement amazonSsm,
        IAmazonIdentityManagementService amazonIam,
        IConfiguration configuration,
        ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
        _amazonSsm = amazonSsm;
        _amazonIam = amazonIam;
        _logger = logger;

        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _instanceType = configuration["instanceType"];
        _amiParam = configuration["amiParam"];

        _launchTemplateName = prefix + "-template";
        _groupName = prefix + "-group";
        _instancePolicyName = prefix + "-pol";
        _instanceRoleName = prefix + "-role";
        _instanceProfileName = prefix + "-prof";
        _badCredsPolicyName = prefix + "-bc-pol";
        _badCredsRoleName = prefix + "-bc-role";
        _badCredsProfileName = prefix + "-bc-prof";
        _keyPairName = prefix + "-key-pair";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with
 a specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
    /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
 granted to
    /// clients that run on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
    /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
    /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to
the role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
        string policyName,
        string roleName,
        string profileName,
        string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
        List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
    {

        var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                     "\"Service\": [" +
                                         "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                     "]" +
                                     "}," +
                                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";

        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);

        var policyArn = "";

        try
        {
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
```

```
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await
 _amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new key pair and save the file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newKeyPairName">The name of the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateKeyPair(string newKeyPairName)
    {
        try
```

```
        {
            var keyResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateKeyPairAsync(
                new CreateKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = newKeyPairName });
            await File.WriteAllTextAsync($"{newKeyPairName}.pem",
                keyResponse.KeyPair.KeyMaterial);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created key pair {newKeyPairName}.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key pair already exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the key pair and file by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="deleteKeyPairName">The key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteKeyPairByName(string deleteKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(
                new DeleteKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = deleteKeyPairName });
            File.Delete($"{deleteKeyPairName}.pem");
        }
        catch (FileNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Key pair {deleteKeyPairName} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling.
    /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that
runs after
    /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and
starts a Python
    /// web server on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
```

```
   /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to
create and attach to the profile.</param>
   /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
   public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
   {
       try
       {
           await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
           await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName,
_instanceRoleName,
               _instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

           var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
           var plainTextBytes =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

           var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
               new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
           var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
           var launchTemplateResponse = await
_amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
               new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
               {
                   LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                   LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
                   {
                       InstanceType = _instanceType,
                       ImageId = amiId,
                       IamInstanceProfile =
                           new

LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                           {
                               Name = _instanceProfileName
                           },
                       KeyName = _keyPairName,
                       UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
                   }
               });
           return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;
       }
       catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
       {
```

```
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException")
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Could not create the template, the name
{_launchTemplateName} already exists. " +
                                $"Please try again with a unique name.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while creating the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        try
        {
            var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
                new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
            return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z =>
z.ZoneName).ToList();
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An Amazon EC2 error occurred while listing
availability zones.: {ec2Exception.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while listing availability
zones.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group of a specified size and name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupSize">The size for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The availability zones for the group.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateGroupOfSize(int groupSize, string groupName,
 List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    AvailabilityZones = availabilityZones,
                    LaunchTemplate =
                        new
 Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.LaunchTemplateSpecification()
                        {
                            LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                            Version = "$Default"
                        },
                    MaxSize = groupSize,
                    MinSize = groupSize
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} with
 size {groupSize}.");
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} already
 exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
        try
        {
            var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
                new DescribeVpcsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });
            return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "UnauthorizedOperation")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"You do not have the necessary
 permissions to describe VPCs.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the vpcs.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
 List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
```

```
            var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
                new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId }),
                        new("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                        new("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });

            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
            {
                subnets.Add(subnet);
            }

            return subnets;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"The specified VPC ID {vpcId}
does not exist.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the
subnets.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a launch template by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
    {
```

```
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = templateName
                });
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Could not delete the template, the name
{_launchTemplateName} was not found.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while deleting the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the
role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
```

```
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await
_amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets data about the instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group by its group
name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="group">The name of the auto scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of instance Ids.</returns>
    public async Task<IEnumerable<string>> GetInstancesByGroupName(string group)
    {
```

```
        var instanceResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { group }
            });
        var instanceIds = instanceResponse.AutoScalingGroups.SelectMany(
            g => g.Instances.Select(i => i.InstanceId));
        return instanceIds;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await
_amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
                new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                    },
                });
            return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not
found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
```

```
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while creating the
template.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
    /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate
with the specified instance.</param>
    /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association
for the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
                new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
                {
                    AssociationId = associationId,
                    IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                    {
                        Name = credsProfileName
                    }
                });
            // Allow time before resetting.
            Thread.Sleep(25000);

            await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
                new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
            Thread.Sleep(25000);
            var instanceReady = false;
            var retries = 5;
            while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
            {
                var instancesPaginator =
```

```
                    _amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                        new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
                // Get the entire list using the paginator.
                await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
                {
                    instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                    if (instanceReady)
                    {
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
            Console.WriteLine("Waiting for instance to be running.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
            Console.WriteLine("Instance ready.");
            Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance
{instanceId}");
            await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
                new SendCommandRequest()
                {
                    InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                    DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                    Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                    {
                        {
                            "commands",
                            new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80" }
                        }
                    }
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance
{instanceId}");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not
found");
            }

            throw;
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while replacing the
template.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
            {
                await
_amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for
{instanceId}. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string
groupName)
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
```

```
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default security group for a specified Vpc.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The Vpc to search.</param>
    /// <returns>The default security group.</returns>
    public async Task<SecurityGroup> GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(Vpc vpc)
    {
        var groupResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("group-name", new List<string>() { "default" }),
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpc.VpcId })
                }
            });
        return groupResponse.SecurityGroups[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the default security group of a Vpc allows ingress from the
  calling computer.
```

```
   /// This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP address.
   /// In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you must
instead specify
   /// a prefix list Id. You can also temporarily open the port to any IP
address while running this example.
   /// If you do, be sure to remove public access when you're done.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="vpc">The group to check.</param>
   /// <param name="port">The port to verify.</param>
   /// <param name="ipAddress">This computer's IP address.</param>
   /// <returns>True if the ip address is allowed on the group.</returns>
   public bool VerifyInboundPortForGroup(SecurityGroup group, int port, string
ipAddress)
   {
       var portIsOpen = false;
       foreach (var ipPermission in group.IpPermissions)
       {
           if (ipPermission.FromPort == port)
           {
               foreach (var ipRange in ipPermission.Ipv4Ranges)
               {
                   var cidr = ipRange.CidrIp;
                   if (cidr.StartsWith(ipAddress) || cidr == "0.0.0.0/0")
                   {
                       portIsOpen = true;
                   }
               }

               if (ipPermission.PrefixListIds.Any())
               {
                   portIsOpen = true;
               }

               if (!portIsOpen)
               {
                   Console.WriteLine("The inbound rule does not appear to be
open to either this computer's IP\n" +
                                       "address, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0),
or to a prefix list ID.");
               }
               else
               {
                   break;
               }
```

```
            }
        }

        return portIsOpen;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
 the
    /// specified port from the specified IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the security group to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to open.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">The IP address to allow access.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task OpenInboundPort(string groupId, int port, string ipAddress)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest()
            {
                GroupId = groupId,
                IpPermissions = new List<IpPermission>()
                {
                    new IpPermission()
                    {
                        FromPort = port,
                        ToPort = port,
                        IpProtocol = "tcp",
                        Ipv4Ranges = new List<IpRange>()
                        {
                            new IpRange() { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" }
                        }
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
 Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
```

```
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName,
 string targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
 InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Elastic Load Balancing.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancer actions.
/// </summary>
public class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
    private string? _endpoint = null;
    private readonly string _targetGroupName = "";
    private readonly string _loadBalancerName = "";
    HttpClient _httpClient = new();

    public string TargetGroupName => _targetGroupName;
    public string LoadBalancerName => _loadBalancerName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Elastic Load Balancer wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2">The injected load balancing v2
 client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(
        IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 = amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _targetGroupName = prefix + "-tg";
        _loadBalancerName = prefix + "-lb";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
 loadBalancerName)
    {
```

```
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return the GET response for an endpoint as text.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint for the request.</param>
    /// <returns>The request response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndPointResponse(string endpoint)
    {
        var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://{endpoint}");
        var textResponse = await endpointResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
        return textResponse!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
```

```
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
 groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
 how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened
 times and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
 unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</
param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer
 exists.</param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
        var createResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
```

```
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
    /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
    /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
    public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
    {
        var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
            new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
            {
                Name = name,
                Subnets = subnetIds
            });
        var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

        // Wait for load balancer to be available.
        var loadBalancerReady = false;
        while (!loadBalancerReady)
        {
            try
            {
                var describeResponse =
                    await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                        new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
                        });
```

```
                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the
    /// load balancer endpoint.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint to check.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(string endpoint)
    {
        var success = false;
        var retries = 3;
        while (!success && retries > 0)
        {
```

```
            try
            {
                var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://
{endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Response: {endpointResponse.StatusCode}.");

                if (endpointResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode)
                {
                    success = true;
                }
                else
                {
                    retries = 0;
                }
            }
            catch (HttpRequestException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Connection error, retrying...");
                retries--;
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }

        return success;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
 describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
```

```
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn =
targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
{groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
```

```
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che utilizzi DynamoDB per simulare un servizio di raccomandazione.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books,
 movies, and songs.
/// </summary>
public class Recommendations
{
    private readonly IAmazonDynamoDB _amazonDynamoDb;
    private readonly DynamoDBContext _context;
    private readonly string _tableName;

    public string TableName => _tableName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Recommendations service.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonDynamoDb">The injected DynamoDb client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public Recommendations(IAmazonDynamoDB amazonDynamoDb, IConfiguration
 configuration)
    {
        _amazonDynamoDb = amazonDynamoDb;
        _context = new DynamoDBContext(_amazonDynamoDb);
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create the DynamoDb table with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name for the table.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>True when ready.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateDatabaseWithName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            Console.Write($"Creating table {tableName}...");
            var createRequest = new CreateTableRequest()
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                    {
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
                        },
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
                        }
                    },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                    {
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            KeyType = KeyType.HASH
                        },
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            KeyType = KeyType.RANGE
                        }
                    },
                ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput()
                {
                    ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                    WriteCapacityUnits = 5
                }
            };
            await _amazonDynamoDb.CreateTableAsync(createRequest);

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
```

```
            Console.Write("\nWaiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName
            };

            TableStatus status;
            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(2000);

                var describeTableResponse = await
 _amazonDynamoDb.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the database table with data from a specified path.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="databaseTableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="recommendationsPath">The path of the recommendations data.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PopulateDatabase(string databaseTableName, string
 recommendationsPath)
    {
        var recommendationsText = await
 File.ReadAllTextAsync(recommendationsPath);
        var records =

 JsonSerializer.Deserialize<RecommendationModel[]>(recommendationsText);
```

```
        var batchWrite = _context.CreateBatchWrite<RecommendationModel>();

        foreach (var record in records!)
        {
            batchWrite.AddPutItem(record);
        }

        await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the recommendation table by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the recommendation table.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DestroyDatabaseByName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonDynamoDb.DeleteTableAsync(
                new DeleteTableRequest() { TableName = tableName });
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was deleted.");
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} not found");
        }
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Systems Manager.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Systems Manager parameter operations. This example uses these
 parameters
/// to drive the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a
 dependency or
/// how the service responds to a health check.
/// </summary>
public class SmParameterWrapper
{
```

```
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;

    private readonly string _tableParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-table";
    private readonly string _failureResponseParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    private readonly string _healthCheckParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-health-check";
    private readonly string _tableName = "";

    public string TableParameter => _tableParameter;
    public string TableName => _tableName;
    public string HealthCheckParameter => _healthCheckParameter;
    public string FailureResponseParameter => _failureResponseParameter;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SmParameterWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSimpleSystemsManagement">The injected Simple Systems
 Management client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public SmParameterWrapper(IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 amazonSimpleSystemsManagement, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement = amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Reset the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task Reset()
    {
        await this.PutParameterByName(_tableParameter, _tableName);
        await this.PutParameterByName(_failureResponseParameter, "none");
        await this.PutParameterByName(_healthCheckParameter, "shallow");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the parameter.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="value">The value to set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PutParameterByName(string name, string value)
    {
        await _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement.PutParameterAsync(
            new PutParameterRequest() { Name = name, Value = value, Overwrite =
 true });
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth
  - DescribeVpcs

- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
public class Main {

    public static final String fileName = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\recommendations.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String tableName = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    public static final String startScript = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\server_startup_script.sh"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String policyFile = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\instance_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String ssmJSON = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\ssm_only_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    public static final String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
health-check";
    public static final String templateName = "doc-example-resilience-template";
    public static final String roleName = "doc-example-resilience-role";
    public static final String policyName = "doc-example-resilience-pol";
    public static final String profileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof";

    public static final String badCredsProfileName = "doc-example-resilience-
prof-bc";
```

```
    public static final String targetGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-tg";
    public static final String autoScalingGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-
group";
    public static final String lbName = "doc-example-resilience-lb";
    public static final String protocol = "HTTP";
    public static final int port = 80;

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException,
 InterruptedException {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        Database database = new Database();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        LoadBalancer loadBalancer = new LoadBalancer();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and
 Manage a Resilient Service!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("A - SETUP THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
 resources.");
        in.nextLine();
        deploy(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("B - DEMO THE RESILIENCE FUNCTIONALITY");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
        demo(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("C - DELETE THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("""
                This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient
 service.
                To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your
 account, we can clean up all AWS resources
                that were created for this demo.
```

```
                """);

        System.out.println("\n Do you want to delete the resources (y/n)? ");
        String userInput = in.nextLine().trim().toLowerCase(); // Capture user
input

        if (userInput.equals("y")) {
            // Delete resources here
            deleteResources(loadBalancer, autoScaler, database);
            System.out.println("Resources deleted.");
        } else {
            System.out.println("""
                    Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.
                    Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
might incur unexpected charges.
                    """);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The example has completed. ");
        System.out.println("\n Thanks for watching!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Deletes the AWS resources used in this example.
    private static void deleteResources(LoadBalancer loadBalancer, AutoScaler
autoScaler, Database database)
            throws IOException, InterruptedException {
        loadBalancer.deleteLoadBalancer(lbName);
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for resource to be deleted");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        loadBalancer.deleteTargetGroup(targetGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteAutoScaleGroup(autoScalingGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteRolesPolicies(policyName, roleName, profileName);
        autoScaler.deleteTemplate(templateName);
        database.deleteTable(tableName);
    }

    private static void deploy(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws
InterruptedException, IOException {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println(
                """
```

```
                        For this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Java (v2) to
create several AWS resources
                        to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and
explore some ways to make it resilient
                        against various kinds of failures.

                        Some of the resources create by this demo are:
                        \t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to
provide book, movie, and song recommendations.
                        \t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances
that each contain a Python web server.
                        \t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances
across several Availability Zones.
                        \t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that
targets the Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.
                        """);

       System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
       in.nextLine();
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named " +
tableName);
       Database database = new Database();
       database.createTable(tableName, fileName);
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("""
               Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when
an instance starts.
               This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server
               listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to
'/' and to '/healthcheck'.
               For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to
               run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.

               The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses
to assume a role that grants
```

```
                permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and
Systems Manager parameters
                that control the flow of the demo.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        templateCreator.createTemplate(policyFile, policyName, profileName,
startScript, templateName, roleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different Availability Zone.");
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for the VPC to be created");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        String[] zones = autoScaler.createGroup(3, templateName,
autoScalingGroupName);

        System.out.println("""
                At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for
                HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.
                Press Enter when you're ready to continue.
                """);

        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating variables that control the flow of the
demo.");
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        paramHelper.reset();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load
balancer. The target group
                defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a
```

```
                single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.
                """);

        String vpcId = autoScaler.getDefaultVPC();
        List<Subnet> subnets = autoScaler.getSubnets(vpcId, zones);
        System.out.println("You have retrieved a list with " + subnets.size() + "
subnets");
        String targetGroupArn = loadBalancer.createTargetGroup(protocol, port,
vpcId, targetGroupName);
        String elbDnsName = loadBalancer.createLoadBalancer(subnets,
targetGroupArn, lbName, port, protocol);
        autoScaler.attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(autoScalingGroupName,
targetGroupArn);
        System.out.println("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        boolean wasSuccessul =
loadBalancer.verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(elbDnsName);
        if (!wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
that the port is open...");
            CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

            // Create an HTTP GET request to "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
            HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://checkip.amazonaws.com");
            try {
                // Execute the request and get the response
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);

                // Read the response content.
                String ipAddress =
IOUtils.toString(response.getEntity().getContent(),
StandardCharsets.UTF_8).trim();

                // Print the public IP address.
                System.out.println("Public IP Address: " + ipAddress);
                GroupInfo groupInfo = autoScaler.verifyInboundPort(vpcId, port,
ipAddress);
                if (!groupInfo.isPortOpen()) {
                    System.out.println("""
                            For this example to work, the default security group
for your default VPC must
                            allow access from this computer. You can either add
it automatically from this
```

```
                            example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
Console.
                            """);

                    System.out.println(
                            "Do you want to add a rule to security group " +
groupInfo.getGroupName() + " to allow");
                    System.out.println("inbound traffic on port " + port + " from
your computer's IP address (y/n) ");
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
                    if ("y".equalsIgnoreCase(ans)) {
                        autoScaler.openInboundPort(groupInfo.getGroupName(),
String.valueOf(port), ipAddress);
                        System.out.println("Security group rule added.");
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("No security group rule added.");
                    }
                }

            } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        } else if (wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            System.out.println("\t http://" + elbDnsName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("Couldn't get a successful response from the load
balancer endpoint. Troubleshoot by");
            System.out.println("manually verifying that your VPC and security
group are configured correctly and that");
            System.out.println("you can successfully make a GET request to the
load balancer.");
        }

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        in.nextLine();
    }

    // A method that controls the demo part of the Java program.
    public static void demo(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
```

```
        System.out.println("Read the ssm_only_policy.json file");
        String ssmOnlyPolicy = readFileAsString(ssmJSON);

        System.out.println("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        paramHelper.reset();

        System.out.println(
                """
                        This part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system
                        to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient
                        architecture can keep the web service running in spite
of these failures.

                        At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.
                       """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.
                        The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
parameter named self.param_helper.table.
                        To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.
                       """);
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        System.out.println(
                """
                        \nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as
                        healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.
                       """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                       Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
the web service can return a static response.
```

```
                        While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.
                        """);
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.failureResponse, "static");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
a static response.
                The service still reports as healthy because health checks are
still shallow.
                """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, paramHelper.dyntable);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't
                access the DynamoDB recommendation table. We will get an instance
id value.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();

        // Create a new instance profile based on badCredsProfileName.
        templateCreator.createInstanceProfile(policyFile, policyName,
badCredsProfileName, roleName);
        String badInstanceId = autoScaler.getBadInstance(autoScalingGroupName);
        System.out.println("The bad instance id values used for this demo is " +
badInstanceId);

        String profileAssociationId =
autoScaler.getInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        System.out.println("The association Id value is " +
profileAssociationId);
        System.out.println("Replacing the profile for instance " + badInstanceId
                + " with a profile that contains bad credentials");
        autoScaler.replaceInstanceProfile(badInstanceId, badCredsProfileName,
profileAssociationId);

        System.out.println(
                """
```

```
                        Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns either a recommendation or a static response,
                        depending on which instance is selected by the load
balancer.
                        """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether
                the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on
for recommendations. Note that
                the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto
Scaling instance health.
                This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto
Scaling instance health, because it
                risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling
group when a dependent service fails.
                """);

        System.out.println("""
                By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect
when one of the instances is failing
                and take that instance out of rotation.
                """);

        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.healthCheck, "deep");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials
                is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the
load balancer to detect the unhealthy
                instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
always returns a recommendation, because
                the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
```

```
                        Because the instances in this demo are controlled by an
auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy
                        instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start
a new instance to replace it.
                        """);
       autoScaler.terminateInstance(badInstanceId);

       System.out.println("""
               Even while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
starting, sending a GET
               request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because
               the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After
the replacement instance
               starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load
balancing rotation.
               Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
several minutes, during which time you
               can see the changing health check status until the new instance
is running and healthy.
               """);

       demoChoices(loadBalancer);
       System.out.println(
               "If the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean
all instances report as unhealthy.");
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

       demoChoices(loadBalancer);
       paramHelper.reset();
   }

   public static void demoChoices(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
       String[] actions = {
               "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
               "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
               "Go to the next part of the demo."
       };
       Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

       while (true) {
           System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
```

```
            System.out.println("See the current state of the service by selecting
one of the following choices:");
            for (int i = 0; i < actions.length; i++) {
                System.out.println(i + ": " + actions[i]);
            }

            try {
                System.out.print("\nWhich action would you like to take? ");
                int choice = scanner.nextInt();
                System.out.println("-".repeat(88));

                switch (choice) {
                    case 0 -> {
                        System.out.println("Request:\n");
                        System.out.println("GET http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));
                        CloseableHttpClient httpClient =
HttpClients.createDefault();

                        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
                        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));

                        // Execute the request and get the response.
                        HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                        int statusCode =
response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                        System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);

                        // Display the JSON response
                        BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(
                                new
InputStreamReader(response.getEntity().getContent()));
                        StringBuilder jsonResponse = new StringBuilder();
                        String line;
                        while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                            jsonResponse.append(line);
                        }
                        reader.close();

                        // Print the formatted JSON response.
                        System.out.println("Full Response:\n");
                        System.out.println(jsonResponse.toString());
```

```
                        // Close the HTTP client.
                        httpClient.close();

                    }
                    case 1 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nChecking the health of load
 balancer targets:\n");
                        List<TargetHealthDescription> health =
 loadBalancer.checkTargetHealth(targetGroupName);
                        for (TargetHealthDescription target : health) {
                            System.out.printf("\tTarget %s on port %d is %s%n",
 target.target().id(),
                                    target.target().port(),
 target.targetHealth().stateAsString());
                        }
                        System.out.println("""
                                Note that it can take a minute or two for the
 health check to update
                                after changes are made.
                                """);
                    }
                    case 2 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nOkay, let's move on.");
                        System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
                        return; // Exit the method when choice is 2
                    }
                    default -> System.out.println("You must choose a value
 between 0-2. Please select again.");
                }

            } catch (java.util.InputMismatchException e) {
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please select again.");
                scanner.nextLine(); // Clear the input buffer.
            }
        }
    }

    public static String readFileAsString(String filePath) throws IOException {
        byte[] bytes = Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath));
        return new String(bytes);
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le azioni di Auto Scaling e EC2 Amazon.

```
public class AutoScaler {

    private static Ec2Client ec2Client;
    private static AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient;
    private static IamClient iamClient;

    private static SsmClient ssmClient;

    private IamClient getIAMClient() {
        if (iamClient == null) {
            iamClient = IamClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return iamClient;
    }

    private SsmClient getSSMClient() {
        if (ssmClient == null) {
            ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ssmClient;
    }

    private Ec2Client getEc2Client() {
        if (ec2Client == null) {
            ec2Client = Ec2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ec2Client;
    }

    private AutoScalingClient getAutoScalingClient() {
        if (autoScalingClient == null) {
            autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return autoScalingClient;
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance
is
     * terminated, it can no longer be accessed.
     */
    public void terminateInstance(String instanceId) {
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest terminateInstanceIRequest =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
                .builder()
                .instanceId(instanceId)
                .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(terminateInstanceIRequest);
        System.out.format("Terminated instance %s.", instanceId);
    }

    /**
     * Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is
     * replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
     * When
     * the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
     * server.
     */
    public void replaceInstanceProfile(String instanceId, String
newInstanceProfileName, String profileAssociationId)
            throws InterruptedException {
        // Create an IAM instance profile specification.
        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
iamInstanceProfile =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
                .builder()
                .name(newInstanceProfileName) // Make sure
'newInstanceProfileName' is a valid IAM Instance Profile
                                              // name.
                .build();

        // Replace the IAM instance profile association for the EC2 instance.
        ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest replaceRequest =
ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest
```

```
                .builder()
                .iamInstanceProfile(iamInstanceProfile)
                .associationId(profileAssociationId) // Make sure
'profileAssociationId' is a valid association ID.
                .build();

        try {
            getEc2Client().replaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation(replaceRequest);
            // Handle the response as needed.
        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            // Handle exceptions, log, or report the error.
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.format("Replaced instance profile for association %s with
profile %s.", profileAssociationId,
                newInstanceProfileName);
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
        boolean instReady = false;
        int tries = 0;

        // Reboot after 60 seconds
        while (!instReady) {
            if (tries % 6 == 0) {
                getEc2Client().rebootInstances(RebootInstancesRequest.builder()
                        .instanceIds(instanceId)
                        .build());
                System.out.println("Rebooting instance " + instanceId + " and
waiting for it to be ready.");
            }
            tries++;
            try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(10);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }

            DescribeInstanceInformationResponse informationResponse =
getSSMClient().describeInstanceInformation();
            List<InstanceInformation> instanceInformationList =
informationResponse.instanceInformationList();
            for (InstanceInformation info : instanceInformationList) {
                if (info.instanceId().equals(instanceId)) {
                    instReady = true;
                    break;
```

```
                }
            }
        }

        SendCommandRequest sendCommandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .documentName("AWS-RunShellScript")
                .parameters(Collections.singletonMap("commands",
                        Collections.singletonList("cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80")))
                .build();

        getSSMClient().sendCommand(sendCommandRequest);
        System.out.println("Restarted the Python web server on instance " +
instanceId + ".");
    }

    public void openInboundPort(String secGroupId, String port, String ipAddress)
{
        AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest ingressRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                .groupName(secGroupId)
                .cidrIp(ipAddress)
                .fromPort(Integer.parseInt(port))
                .build();

        getEc2Client().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(ingressRequest);
        System.out.format("Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
secGroupId, port, ipAddress);
    }

    /**
     * Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
     * and deletes all the resources.
     */
    public void deleteInstanceProfile(String roleName, String profileName) {
        try {
            software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
getInstanceProfileRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
                    .builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();
```

```
            GetInstanceProfileResponse response =
getIAMClient().getInstanceProfile(getInstanceProfileRequest);
            String name = response.instanceProfile().instanceProfileName();
            System.out.println(name);

            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest profileRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(profileRequest);
            DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(deleteInstanceProfileRequest);
            System.out.println("Deleted instance profile " + profileName);

            DeleteRoleRequest deleteRoleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            // List attached role policies.
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse rolesResponse = getIAMClient()
                    .listAttachedRolePolicies(role -> role.roleName(roleName));
            List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies =
rolesResponse.attachedPolicies();
            for (AttachedPolicy attachedPolicy : attachedPolicies) {
                DetachRolePolicyRequest request =
DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(attachedPolicy.policyArn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(request);
                System.out.println("Detached and deleted policy " +
attachedPolicy.policyName());
            }

            getIAMClient().deleteRole(deleteRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Instance profile and role deleted.");
```

```
        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTemplate(String templateName) {
        getEc2Client().deleteLaunchTemplate(name ->
name.launchTemplateName(templateName));
        System.out.format(templateName + " was deleted.");
    }

    public void deleteAutoScaleGroup(String groupName) {
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                .forceDelete(true)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        System.out.println(groupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    /*
     * Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
     * this
     * computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
     * address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
you
     * must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
port
     * to
     * any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
     * public
     * access when you're done.
     *
     */
    public GroupInfo verifyInboundPort(String VPC, int port, String ipAddress) {
        boolean portIsOpen = false;
        GroupInfo groupInfo = new GroupInfo();
        try {
            Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                    .name("group-name")
```

```
                    .values("default")
                    .build();

            Filter filter1 = Filter.builder()
                    .name("vpc-id")
                    .values(VPC)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest securityGroupsRequest =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .filters(filter, filter1)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse securityGroupsResponse =
getEc2Client()
                    .describeSecurityGroups(securityGroupsRequest);
            String securityGroup =
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups().get(0).groupName();
            groupInfo.setGroupName(securityGroup);

            for (SecurityGroup secGroup :
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups()) {
                System.out.println("Found security group: " +
secGroup.groupId());

                for (IpPermission ipPermission : secGroup.ipPermissions()) {
                    if (ipPermission.fromPort() == port) {
                        System.out.println("Found inbound rule: " +
ipPermission);
                        for (IpRange ipRange : ipPermission.ipRanges()) {
                            String cidrIp = ipRange.cidrIp();
                            if (cidrIp.startsWith(ipAddress) ||
cidrIp.equals("0.0.0.0/0")) {
                                System.out.println(cidrIp + " is applicable");
                                portIsOpen = true;
                            }
                        }

                        if (!ipPermission.prefixListIds().isEmpty()) {
                            System.out.println("Prefix lList is applicable");
                            portIsOpen = true;
                        }

                        if (!portIsOpen) {
```

```
                            System.out
                                    .println("The inbound rule does not appear to
be open to either this computer's IP,"
                                            + " all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.");
                        } else {
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }

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

        groupInfo.setPortOpen(portIsOpen);
        return groupInfo;
    }

    /*
     * Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
     * Scaling group.
     * The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
     * instances
     * in the group.
     */
    public void attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(String asGroupName, String
targetGroupARN) {
        try {
            AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(asGroupName)
                    .targetGroupARNs(targetGroupARN)
                    .build();


getAutoScalingClient().attachLoadBalancerTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);
            System.out.println("Attached load balancer to " + asGroupName);

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

```
    }

    // Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.
    public String[] createGroup(int groupSize, String templateName, String
autoScalingGroupName) {

        // Get availability zones.

software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
zonesRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
                .builder()
                .build();

        DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse zonesResponse =
getEc2Client().describeAvailabilityZones(zonesRequest);
        List<String> availabilityZoneNames =
zonesResponse.availabilityZones().stream()

.map(software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AvailabilityZone::zoneName)
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String availabilityZones = String.join(",", availabilityZoneNames);
        LaunchTemplateSpecification specification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                .launchTemplateName(templateName)
                .version("$Default")
                .build();

        String[] zones = availabilityZones.split(",");
        CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .launchTemplate(specification)
                .availabilityZones(zones)
                .maxSize(groupSize)
                .minSize(groupSize)
                .autoScalingGroupName(autoScalingGroupName)
                .build();

        try {
            getAutoScalingClient().createAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);

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

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Created an EC2 Auto Scaling group named " +
autoScalingGroupName);
        return zones;
    }

    public String getDefaultVPC() {
        // Define the filter.
        Filter defaultFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("is-default")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest request =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(defaultFilter)
                .build();

        DescribeVpcsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeVpcs(request);
        return response.vpcs().get(0).vpcId();
    }

    // Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.
    public List<Subnet> getSubnets(String vpcId, String[] availabilityZones) {
        List<Subnet> subnets = null;
        Filter vpcFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("vpc-id")
                .values(vpcId)
                .build();

        Filter azFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("availability-zone")
                .values(availabilityZones)
                .build();

        Filter defaultForAZ = Filter.builder()
                .name("default-for-az")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsRequest request = DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
```

```
                .filters(vpcFilter, azFilter, defaultForAZ)
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsResponse response =
getEc2Client().describeSubnets(request);
        subnets = response.subnets();
        return subnets;
    }

    // Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    public String getBadInstance(String groupName) {
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                .build();

        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
getAutoScalingClient().describeAutoScalingGroups(request);
        AutoScalingGroup autoScalingGroup = response.autoScalingGroups().get(0);
        List<String> instanceIds = autoScalingGroup.instances().stream()
                .map(instance -> instance.instanceId())
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String[] instanceIdArray = instanceIds.toArray(new String[0]);
        for (String instanceId : instanceIdArray) {
            System.out.println("Instance ID: " + instanceId);
            return instanceId;
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.
    public String getInstanceProfile(String instanceId) {
        Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                .name("instance-id")
                .values(instanceId)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest associationsRequest =
DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(filter)
                .build();
```

```
        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsResponse response = getEc2Client()
                .describeIamInstanceProfileAssociations(associationsRequest);
        return response.iamInstanceProfileAssociations().get(0).associationId();
    }

    public void deleteRolesPolicies(String policyName, String roleName, String
 InstanceProfile) {
        ListPoliciesRequest listPoliciesRequest =
 ListPoliciesRequest.builder().build();
        ListPoliciesResponse listPoliciesResponse =
 getIAMClient().listPolicies(listPoliciesRequest);
        for (Policy policy : listPoliciesResponse.policies()) {
            if (policy.policyName().equals(policyName)) {
                // List the entities (users, groups, roles) that are attached to
 the policy.

 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
 listEntitiesRequest =
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
                        .builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();
                ListEntitiesForPolicyResponse listEntitiesResponse = iamClient
                        .listEntitiesForPolicy(listEntitiesRequest);
                if (!listEntitiesResponse.policyGroups().isEmpty() || !
listEntitiesResponse.policyUsers().isEmpty()
                        || !listEntitiesResponse.policyRoles().isEmpty()) {
                    // Detach the policy from any entities it is attached to.
                    DetachRolePolicyRequest detachPolicyRequest =
 DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                            .policyArn(policy.arn())
                            .roleName(roleName) // Specify the name of the IAM
 role
                            .build();

                    getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(detachPolicyRequest);
                    System.out.println("Policy detached from entities.");
                }

                // Now, you can delete the policy.
                DeletePolicyRequest deletePolicyRequest =
 DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();
```

```
                getIAMClient().deletePolicy(deletePolicyRequest);
                System.out.println("Policy deleted successfully.");
                break;
            }
        }

        // List the roles associated with the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest listRolesRequest =
 ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        // Detach the roles from the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleResponse listRolesResponse =
 iamClient.listInstanceProfilesForRole(listRolesRequest);
        for (software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.InstanceProfile profile :
 listRolesResponse.instanceProfiles()) {
            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest removeRoleRequest =
 RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                    .roleName(roleName) // Remove the extra dot here
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(removeRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Role " + roleName + " removed from instance
 profile " + InstanceProfile);
        }

        // Delete the instance profile after removing all roles
        DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
 DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                .build();

        getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(r ->
 r.instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile));
        System.out.println(InstanceProfile + " Deleted");
        System.out.println("All roles and policies are deleted.");
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Elastic Load Balancing.

```
public class LoadBalancer {
    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;

    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client getLoadBalancerClient() {
        if (elasticLoadBalancingV2Client == null) {
            elasticLoadBalancingV2Client = ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }

        return elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;
    }

    // Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
    public List<TargetHealthDescription> checkTargetHealth(String
 targetGroupName) {
        DescribeTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
 DescribeTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                .names(targetGroupName)
                .build();

        DescribeTargetGroupsResponse tgResponse =
 getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);

        DescribeTargetHealthRequest healthRequest =
 DescribeTargetHealthRequest.builder()

 .targetGroupArn(tgResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn())
                .build();

        DescribeTargetHealthResponse healthResponse =
 getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetHealth(healthRequest);
        return healthResponse.targetHealthDescriptions();
    }

    // Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.
    public String getEndpoint(String lbName) {
        DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
        return res.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
    }
```

```
    // Deletes a load balancer.
    public void deleteLoadBalancer(String lbName) {
        try {
            // Use a waiter to delete the Load Balancer.
            DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArns(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().deleteLoadBalancer(
                    builder ->
builder.loadBalancerArn(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn()));
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancersDeleted(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(lbName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Deletes the target group.
    public void deleteTargetGroup(String targetGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeTargetGroupsResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeTargetGroups(describe ->
describe.names(targetGroupName));
            getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .deleteTargetGroup(builder ->
builder.targetGroupArn(res.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn()));
        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(targetGroupName + " was deleted.");
    }
```

```
   // Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer
   // endpoint.
   public boolean verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(String elbDnsName) throws
IOException, InterruptedException {
       boolean success = false;
       int retries = 3;
       CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

       // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
       HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" + elbDnsName);
       try {
           while ((!success) && (retries > 0)) {
               // Execute the request and get the response.
               HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
               int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
               System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);
               if (statusCode == 200) {
                   success = true;
               } else {
                   retries--;
                   System.out.println("Got connection error from load balancer
endpoint, retrying...");
                   TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
               }
           }

       } catch (org.apache.http.conn.HttpHostConnectException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getMessage());
       }

       System.out.println("Status.." + success);
       return success;
   }

   /*
    * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
    * how
    * the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how
instance
    * health is checked.
    */
   public String createTargetGroup(String protocol, int port, String vpcId,
String targetGroupName) {
```

```
        CreateTargetGroupRequest targetGroupRequest =
CreateTargetGroupRequest.builder()
                .healthCheckPath("/healthcheck")
                .healthCheckTimeoutSeconds(5)
                .port(port)
                .vpcId(vpcId)
                .name(targetGroupName)
                .protocol(protocol)
                .build();

        CreateTargetGroupResponse targetGroupResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createTargetGroup(targetGroupRequest);
        String targetGroupArn =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn();
        String targetGroup =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupName();
        System.out.println("The " + targetGroup + " was created with ARN" +
targetGroupArn);
        return targetGroupArn;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
     * subnets
     * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
     */
    public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String
targetGroupARN, String lbName, int port,
            String protocol) {
        try {
            List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                    .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                    .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                    .name(lbName)
                    .scheme("internet-facing")
                    .build();

            // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
            CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
```

```
            String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to
become available.");
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

            // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
            String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
            System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

            // Create a listener for the load balance.
            Action action = Action.builder()
                    .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                    .type("forward")
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest =
CreateListenerRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;
```

```
        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che utilizzi DynamoDB per simulare un servizio di raccomandazione.

```
public class Database {

    private static DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;

    public static DynamoDbClient getDynamoDbClient() {
        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return dynamoDbClient;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Amazon DynamoDB table exists.
    private boolean doesTableExist(String tableName) {
        try {
            // Describe the table and catch any exceptions.
            DescribeTableRequest describeTableRequest =
 DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().describeTable(describeTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' exists.");
            return true;

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' does not exist.");
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error checking table existence: " +
 e.getMessage());
        }
        return false;
```

```
    }

    /*
     * Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
     * hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended,
such
     * as
     * Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
     * MediaType,
     * forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.
     */
    public void createTable(String tableName, String fileName) throws IOException
{
        // First check to see if the table exists.
        boolean doesExist = doesTableExist(tableName);
        if (!doesExist) {
            DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = getDynamoDbClient().waiter();
            CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .attributeDefinitions(
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                                    .build(),
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.N)
                                    .build())
                    .keySchema(
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                                    .build(),
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                                    .build())
                    .provisionedThroughput(
                            ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                                    .readCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .writeCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .build())
                    .build();
```

```
            getDynamoDbClient().createTable(createTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Creating table " + tableName + "...");

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " created.");

            // Add records to the table.
            populateTable(fileName, tableName);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTable(String tableName) {
        getDynamoDbClient().deleteTable(table -> table.tableName(tableName));
        System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " deleted.");
    }

    // Populates the table with data located in a JSON file using the DynamoDB
    // enhanced client.
    public void populateTable(String fileName, String tableName) throws
IOException {
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(getDynamoDbClient())
                .build();
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
        File jsonFile = new File(fileName);
        JsonNode rootNode = objectMapper.readTree(jsonFile);

        DynamoDbTable<Recommendation> mappedTable =
enhancedClient.table(tableName,
                TableSchema.fromBean(Recommendation.class));
        for (JsonNode currentNode : rootNode) {
            String mediaType = currentNode.path("MediaType").path("S").asText();
            int itemId = currentNode.path("ItemId").path("N").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("Title").path("S").asText();
            String creator = currentNode.path("Creator").path("S").asText();

            // Create a Recommendation object and set its properties.
```

```
            Recommendation rec = new Recommendation();
            rec.setMediaType(mediaType);
            rec.setItemId(itemId);
            rec.setTitle(title);
            rec.setCreator(creator);

            // Put the item into the DynamoDB table.
            mappedTable.putItem(rec); // Add the Recommendation to the list.
        }
        System.out.println("Added all records to the " + tableName);
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Systems Manager.

```
public class ParameterHelper {

    String tableName = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table";
    String dyntable = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-
response";
    String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check";

    public void reset() {
        put(dyntable, tableName);
        put(failureResponse, "none");
        put(healthCheck, "shallow");
    }

    public void put(String name, String value) {
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        PutParameterRequest parameterRequest = PutParameterRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .value(value)
                .overwrite(true)
                .type("String")
                .build();

        ssmClient.putParameter(parameterRequest);
```

```
        System.out.printf("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value);
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth
  - DescribeVpcs
  - RebootInstances
  - ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

JavaScript

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
#!/usr/bin/env node
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

import {
  Scenario,
  parseScenarioArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * The workflow steps are split into three stages:
 *   - deploy
 *   - demo
 *   - destroy
 *
 * Each of these stages has a corresponding file prefixed with steps-*.
 */
import { deploySteps } from "./steps-deploy.js";
import { demoSteps } from "./steps-demo.js";
import { destroySteps } from "./steps-destroy.js";

/**
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
const context = {};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
```

```
 */
export const scenarios = {
  // Deploys all resources necessary for the workflow.
  deploy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Deploy", deploySteps, context),
  // Demonstrates how a fragile web service can be made more resilient.
  demo: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Demo", demoSteps, context),
  // Destroys the resources created for the workflow.
  destroy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Destroy", destroySteps, context),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios, {
    name: "Resilient Workflow",
    synopsis:
      "node index.js --scenario <deploy | demo | destroy> [-h|--help] [-y|--yes]
 [-v|--verbose]",
    description: "Deploy and interact with scalable EC2 instances.",
  });
}
```

Crea passaggi per distribuire tutte le risorse.

```
import { join } from "node:path";
import { readFileSync, writeFileSync } from "node:fs";
import axios from "axios";

import {
  BatchWriteItemCommand,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  CreateKeyPairCommand,
  CreateLaunchTemplateCommand,
  DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand,
  DescribeVpcsCommand,
  DescribeSubnetsCommand,
```

```
  DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand,
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { SSMClient, GetParameterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  AutoScalingClient,
  AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  CreateListenerCommand,
  CreateLoadBalancerCommand,
  CreateTargetGroupCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { saveState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH, ROOT } from "./constants.js";
import { initParamsSteps } from "./steps-reset-params.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const deploySteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("introduction", MESSAGES.introduction, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmDeployment", MESSAGES.confirmDeployment, {
    type: "confirm",
```

```
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "handleConfirmDeployment",
    (c) => c.confirmDeployment === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingTable",
    MESSAGES.creatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createTable", async () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    await client.send(
      new CreateTableCommand({
        TableName: NAMES.tableName,
        ProvisionedThroughput: {
          ReadCapacityUnits: 5,
          WriteCapacityUnits: 5,
        },
        AttributeDefinitions: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            AttributeType: "S",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            AttributeType: "N",
          },
        ],
        KeySchema: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            KeyType: "HASH",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            KeyType: "RANGE",
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: NAMES.tableName });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdTable",
```

```
    MESSAGES.createdTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatingTable",
    MESSAGES.populatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("populateTable", () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    /**
     * @type {{ default: import("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb").PutRequest['Item']
[] }}
     */
    const recommendations = JSON.parse(
      readFileSync(join(RESOURCES_PATH, "recommendations.json")),
    );

    return client.send(
      new BatchWriteItemCommand({
        RequestItems: {
          [NAMES.tableName]: recommendations.map((item) => ({
            PutRequest: { Item: item },
          })),
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatedTable",
    MESSAGES.populatedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.creatingKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createKeyPair", async () => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { KeyMaterial } = await client.send(
      new CreateKeyPairCommand({
        KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
      }),
    );

    writeFileSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`, KeyMaterial, { mode: 0o600 });
  }),
```

```
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "createdKeyPair",
      MESSAGES.createdKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "creatingInstancePolicy",
      MESSAGES.creatingInstancePolicy.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      ),
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("createInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      const {
        Policy: { Arn },
      } = await client.send(
        new CreatePolicyCommand({
          PolicyName: NAMES.instancePolicyName,
          PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "instance_policy.json"),
          ),
        }),
      );
      state.instancePolicyArn = Arn;
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput("createdInstancePolicy", (state) =>
      MESSAGES.createdInstancePolicy
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_ARN}", state.instancePolicyArn),
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "creatingInstanceRole",
      MESSAGES.creatingInstanceRole.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      ),
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("createInstanceRole", () => {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      return client.send(
        new CreateRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          AssumeRolePolicyDocument: readFileSync(
            join(ROOT, "assume-role-policy.json"),
```

```
        ),
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachingPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachPolicyToRole", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        PolicyArn: state.instancePolicyArn,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachedPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      InstanceProfile: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
```

```
      new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
    state.instanceProfileArn = Arn;

    await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
      { client },
      { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstanceProfile", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_ARN}", state.instanceProfileArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addingRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addingRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("addRoleToInstanceProfile", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addedRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addedRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  ...initParamsSteps,
  new ScenarioOutput("creatingLaunchTemplate", MESSAGES.creatingLaunchTemplate),
  new ScenarioAction("createLaunchTemplate", async () => {
    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    const { Parameter } = await ssmClient.send(
      new GetParameterCommand({
        Name: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
```

```
      }),
    );
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    await ec2Client.send(
      new CreateLaunchTemplateCommand({
        LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        LaunchTemplateData: {
          InstanceType: "t3.micro",
          ImageId: Parameter.Value,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
          UserData: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "server_startup_script.sh"),
          ).toString("base64"),
          KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLaunchTemplate",
    MESSAGES.createdLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingAutoScalingGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    const { AvailabilityZones } = await ec2Client.send(
      new DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand({}),
    );
    state.availabilityZoneNames = AvailabilityZones.map((az) => az.ZoneName);
    const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          AvailabilityZones: state.availabilityZoneNames,
          AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
```

```
        LaunchTemplate: {
          LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
          Version: "$Default",
        },
        MinSize: 3,
        MaxSize: 3,
      }),
    ),
  );
}),
new ScenarioOutput(
  "createdAutoScalingGroup",
  /**
   * @param {{ availabilityZoneNames: string[] }} state
   */
  (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdAutoScalingGroup
      .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName)
      .replace(
        "${AVAILABILITY_ZONE_NAMES}",
        state.availabilityZoneNames.join(", "),
      ),
),
new ScenarioInput("confirmContinue", MESSAGES.confirmContinue, {
  type: "confirm",
}),
new ScenarioOutput("loadBalancer", MESSAGES.loadBalancer),
new ScenarioOutput("gettingVpc", MESSAGES.gettingVpc),
new ScenarioAction("getVpc", async (state) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const { Vpcs } = await client.send(
    new DescribeVpcsCommand({
      Filters: [{ Name: "is-default", Values: ["true"] }],
    }),
  );
  state.defaultVpc = Vpcs[0].VpcId;
}),
new ScenarioOutput("gotVpc", (state) =>
  MESSAGES.gotVpc.replace("${VPC_ID}", state.defaultVpc),
),
new ScenarioOutput("gettingSubnets", MESSAGES.gettingSubnets),
new ScenarioAction("getSubnets", async (state) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const { Subnets } = await client.send(
```

```
      new DescribeSubnetsCommand({
        Filters: [
          { Name: "vpc-id", Values: [state.defaultVpc] },
          { Name: "availability-zone", Values: state.availabilityZoneNames },
          { Name: "default-for-az", Values: ["true"] },
        ],
      }),
    );
    state.subnets = Subnets.map((subnet) => subnet.SubnetId);
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "gotSubnets",
    /**
     * @param {{ subnets: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.gotSubnets.replace("${SUBNETS}", state.subnets.join(", ")),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
      new CreateTargetGroupCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
        Protocol: "HTTP",
        Port: 80,
        HealthCheckPath: "/healthcheck",
        HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10,
        HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds: 5,
        HealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        VpcId: state.defaultVpc,
      }),
    );
    const targetGroup = TargetGroups[0];
    state.targetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn;
    state.targetGroupProtocol = targetGroup.Protocol;
    state.targetGroupPort = targetGroup.Port;
```

```
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
      MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      ),
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "creatingLoadBalancer",
      MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancer.replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName),
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
        new CreateLoadBalancerCommand({
          Name: NAMES.loadBalancerName,
          Subnets: state.subnets,
        }),
      );
      state.loadBalancerDns = LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
      state.loadBalancerArn = LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
      await waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(
        { client },
        { Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerName] },
      );
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput("createdLoadBalancer", (state) =>
      MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancer
        .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
        .replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "creatingListener",
      MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerListener
        .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
        .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName),
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("createListener", async (state) => {
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const { Listeners } = await client.send(
        new CreateListenerCommand({
          LoadBalancerArn: state.loadBalancerArn,
          Protocol: state.targetGroupProtocol,
```

```
        Port: state.targetGroupPort,
        DefaultActions: [
          { Type: "forward", TargetGroupArn: state.targetGroupArn },
        ],
      }),
    );
    const listener = Listeners[0];
    state.loadBalancerListenerArn = listener.ListenerArn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdListener", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerListener.replace(
      "${LB_LISTENER_ARN}",
      state.loadBalancerListenerArn,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName)
      .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
        TargetGroupARNs: [state.targetGroupArn],
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup,
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingInboundPort", MESSAGES.verifyingInboundPort),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "verifyInboundPort",
    /**
     *
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup}} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
```

```
      const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
          Filters: [{ Name: "group-name", Values: ["default"] }],
        }),
      );
      if (!SecurityGroups) {
        state.verifyInboundPortError = new Error(MESSAGES.noSecurityGroups);
      }
      state.defaultSecurityGroup = SecurityGroups[0];

      /**
       * @type {string}
       */
      const ipResponse = (await axios.get("http://checkip.amazonaws.com")).data;
      state.myIp = ipResponse.trim();
      const myIpRules = state.defaultSecurityGroup.IpPermissions.filter(
        ({ IpRanges }) =>
          IpRanges.some(
            ({ CidrIp }) =>
              CidrIp.startsWith(state.myIp) || CidrIp === "0.0.0.0/0",
          ),
      )
        .filter(({ IpProtocol }) => IpProtocol === "tcp")
        .filter(({ FromPort }) => FromPort === 80);

      state.myIpRules = myIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "verifiedInboundPort",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return MESSAGES.foundIpRules.replace(
          "${IP_RULES}",
          JSON.stringify(state.myIpRules, null, 2),
        );
      }
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioInput(
```

```
    "shouldAddInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return false;
      }
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    },
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "addInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      if (!state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
        return;
      }

      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
          GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
          CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
          FromPort: 80,
          ToPort: 80,
          IpProtocol: "tcp",
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("addedInboundRule", (state) => {
    if (state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
      return MESSAGES.addedInboundRule.replace("${IP_ADDRESS}", state.myIp);
    }
    return false;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingEndpoint", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.verifyingEndpoint.replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
```

```
  new ScenarioAction("verifyEndpoint", async (state) => {
    try {
      const response = await retry({ intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDns}`),
      );
      state.endpointResponse = JSON.stringify(response.data, null, 2);
    } catch (e) {
      state.verifyEndpointError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifiedEndpoint", (state) => {
    if (state.verifyEndpointError) {
      console.error(state.verifyEndpointError);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.verifiedEndpoint.replace(
        "${ENDPOINT_RESPONSE}",
        state.endpointResponse,
      );
    }
  }),
  saveState,
];
```

Crea i passaggi per eseguire la demo.

```
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { join } from "node:path";

import axios from "axios";

import {
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  DescribeTargetHealthCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";
import {
  DescribeInstanceInformationCommand,
  PutParameterCommand,
  SSMClient,
  SendCommandCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
```

```
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand,
  EC2Client,
  RebootInstancesCommand,
  ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

const getRecommendation = new ScenarioAction(
  "getRecommendation",
  async (state) => {
    const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
    if (loadBalancer) {
      state.loadBalancerDnsName = loadBalancer.DNSName;
      try {
        state.recommendation = (
          await axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDnsName}`)
        ).data;
      } catch (e) {
        state.recommendation = e instanceof Error ? e.message : e;
      }
    } else {
```

```
      throw new Error(MESSAGES.demoFindLoadBalancerError);
    }
  },
);

const getRecommendationResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getRecommendationResult",
  (state) =>
    `Recommendation:\n${JSON.stringify(state.recommendation, null, 2)}`,
  { preformatted: true },
);

const getHealthCheck = new ScenarioAction("getHealthCheck", async (state) => {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
      Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
    }),
  );

  const { TargetHealthDescriptions } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetHealthCommand({
      TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
    }),
  );
  state.targetHealthDescriptions = TargetHealthDescriptions;
});

const getHealthCheckResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getHealthCheckResult",
  /**
   * @param {{ targetHealthDescriptions: import('@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-
balancing-v2').TargetHealthDescription[]}} state
   */
  (state) => {
    const status = state.targetHealthDescriptions
      .map((th) => `${th.Target.Id}: ${th.TargetHealth.State}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Health check:\n${status}`;
  },
  { preformatted: true },
);

const loadBalancerLoop = new ScenarioAction(
```

```
  "loadBalancerLoop",
  getRecommendation.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ loadBalancerCheck }) => loadBalancerCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput(
        "loadBalancerCheck",
        MESSAGES.demoLoadBalancerCheck,
        {
          type: "confirm",
        },
      ),
      output: getRecommendationResult,
    },
  },
);

const healthCheckLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "healthCheckLoop",
  getHealthCheck.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ healthCheck }) => healthCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput("healthCheck", MESSAGES.demoHealthCheck, {
        type: "confirm",
      }),
      output: getHealthCheckResult,
    },
  },
);

const statusSteps = [
  getRecommendation,
  getRecommendationResult,
  getHealthCheck,
  getHealthCheckResult,
];

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const demoSteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("header", MESSAGES.demoHeader, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioOutput("sanityCheck", MESSAGES.demoSanityCheck),
```

```
    ...statusSteps,
    new ScenarioInput(
      "brokenDependencyConfirmation",
      MESSAGES.demoBrokenDependencyConfirmation,
      { type: "confirm" },
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("brokenDependency", async (state) => {
      if (!state.brokenDependencyConfirmation) {
        process.exit();
      } else {
        const client = new SSMClient({});
        state.badTableName = `fake-table-${Date.now()}`;
        await client.send(
          new PutParameterCommand({
            Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
            Value: state.badTableName,
            Overwrite: true,
            Type: "String",
          }),
        );
      }
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput("testBrokenDependency", (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoTestBrokenDependency.replace(
        "${TABLE_NAME}",
        state.badTableName,
      ),
    ),
    ...statusSteps,
    new ScenarioInput(
      "staticResponseConfirmation",
      MESSAGES.demoStaticResponseConfirmation,
      { type: "confirm" },
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("staticResponse", async (state) => {
      if (!state.staticResponseConfirmation) {
        process.exit();
      } else {
        const client = new SSMClient({});
        await client.send(
          new PutParameterCommand({
            Name: NAMES.ssmFailureResponseKey,
            Value: "static",
            Overwrite: true,
```

```
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testStaticResponse", MESSAGES.demoTestStaticResponse),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "badCredentialsConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBadCredentialsConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("badCredentialsExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.badCredentialsConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("fixDynamoDBName", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "badCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-auto-
scaling').Instance }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      await createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile();
      const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
      const { AutoScalingGroups } = await autoScalingClient.send(
        new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand({
          AutoScalingGroupNames: [NAMES.autoScalingGroupName],
        }),
      );
      state.targetInstance = AutoScalingGroups[0].Instances[0];
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
```

```
    const { IamInstanceProfileAssociations } = await ec2Client.send(
      new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand({
        Filters: [
          { Name: "instance-id", Values: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId] },
        ],
      }),
    );
    state.instanceProfileAssociationId =
      IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0].AssociationId;
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      ec2Client.send(
        new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand({
          AssociationId: state.instanceProfileAssociationId,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
        }),
      ),
    );

    await ec2Client.send(
      new RebootInstancesCommand({
        InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
      }),
    );

    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 20000, maxRetries: 15 }, async () => {
      const { InstanceInformationList } = await ssmClient.send(
        new DescribeInstanceInformationCommand({}),
      );

      const instance = InstanceInformationList.find(
        (info) => info.InstanceId === state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      );

      if (!instance) {
        throw new Error("Instance not found.");
      }
    });

    await ssmClient.send(
      new SendCommandCommand({
        InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
        DocumentName: "AWS-RunShellScript",
        Parameters: { commands: ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"] },
```

```
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "testBadCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation}} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoTestBadCredentials.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
  ),
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "deepHealthCheckConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoDeepHealthCheckConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheckExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.deepHealthCheckConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheck", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmHealthCheckKey,
        Value: "deep",
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testDeepHealthCheck", MESSAGES.demoTestDeepHealthCheck),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "killInstanceConfirmation",
    /**
```

```
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoKillInstanceConfirmation.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("killInstanceExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.killInstanceConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "killInstance",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
      await client.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: false,
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("testKillInstance", MESSAGES.demoTestKillInstance),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput("failOpenConfirmation", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenConfirmation, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpenExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.failOpenConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpen", () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
```

```
    return client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: `fake-table-${Date.now()}`,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testFailOpen", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenTest),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "resetTableConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoResetTableConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTableExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.resetTableConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTable", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testResetTable", MESSAGES.demoTestResetTable),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
];

async function createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile() {
  const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
  const { Policy } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreatePolicyCommand({
      PolicyName: NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
```

```
        join(RESOURCES_PATH, "ssm_only_policy.json"),
      ),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new CreateRoleCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
        Version: "2012-10-17",
        Statement: [
          {
            Effect: "Allow",
            Principal: { Service: "ec2.amazonaws.com" },
            Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
          },
        ],
      }),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: Policy.Arn,
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
    }),
  );
  const { InstanceProfile } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    }),
  );
  await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
    { client: iamClient },
    { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
```

```
    }),
  );

  return InstanceProfile;
}
```

Crea i passaggi per distruggere tutte le risorse.

```
import { unlinkSync } from "node:fs";

import { DynamoDBClient, DeleteTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  DeleteKeyPairCommand,
  DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand,
  RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  DeleteInstanceProfileCommand,
  RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  paginateListPolicies,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DeleteLoadBalancerCommand,
  DeleteTargetGroupCommand,
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
```

```
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { loadState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const destroySteps = [
  loadState,
  new ScenarioInput("destroy", MESSAGES.destroy, { type: "confirm" }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "abort",
    (state) => state.destroy === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteTable", async (c) => {
    try {
      const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: NAMES.tableName }));
    } catch (e) {
      c.deleteTableError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteTableResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteTableError) {
      console.error(state.deleteTableError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteTableError.replace(
        "${TABLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.tableName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteKeyPair", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName }),
      );
      unlinkSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`);
```

```
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteKeyPairError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteKeyPairResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteKeyPairError) {
      console.error(state.deleteKeyPairError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteKeyPairError.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedKeyPair.replace(
      "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
      NAMES.keyPairName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachPolicyFromRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

      if (!policy) {
        state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = new Error(
          `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
        );
      } else {
        await client.send(
          new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
            RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
            PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
          }),
        );
      }
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachedPolicyFromRole", (state) => {
    if (state.detachPolicyFromRoleError) {
      console.error(state.detachPolicyFromRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.detachPolicyFromRoleError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
```

```
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedPolicyFromRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

    if (!policy) {
      state.deletePolicyError = new Error(
        `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
      );
    } else {
      return client.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deletePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deletePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deletePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deletePolicyError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedPolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("removeRoleFromInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
```

```
      state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("removeRoleFromInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfile) {
      console.error(state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.removedRoleFromInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceRoleError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
```

```
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    try {
      await terminateGroupInstances(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 60000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        await deleteAutoScalingGroup(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteAutoScalingGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteAutoScalingGroupError.replace(
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLaunchTemplate", async (state) => {
```

```
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    try {
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand({
          LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLaunchTemplateError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLaunchTemplateResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLaunchTemplateError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLaunchTemplateError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLaunchTemplateError.replace(
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLoadBalancerCommand({
          LoadBalancerArn: loadBalancer.LoadBalancerArn,
        }),
      );
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        const lb = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
        if (lb) {
          throw new Error("Load balancer still exists.");
        }
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerResult", (state) => {
```

```
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerError.replace(
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancer.replace(
      "${LB_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    try {
      const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
          Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
        }),
      );

      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        client.send(
          new DeleteTargetGroupCommand({
            TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
          }),
        ),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    );
```

```
    }),
    new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile", async (state) => {
      try {
        const client = new IAMClient({});
        await client.send(
          new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
            InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
            RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          }),
        );
      } catch (e) {
        state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError = e;
      }
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileResult", (state) => {
      if (state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError) {
        console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError);
        return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError
          .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
          .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
      }
      return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
    }),
    new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy", async (state) => {
      try {
        const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
        const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
        await iamClient.send(
          new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
            RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
            PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
          }),
        );
      } catch (e) {
        state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError = e;
      }
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
      if (state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError) {
        console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError);
        return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError
          .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
```

```
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError) {
```

```
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyPolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyPolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError.replace(
        "${POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyPolicy.replace(
      "${POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
```

```
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyRole.replace(
      "${ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "revokeSecurityGroupIngress",
    async (
      /** @type {{ myIp: string, defaultSecurityGroup: { GroupId: string } }} */
 state,
    ) => {
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});

      try {
        await ec2Client.send(
          new RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
            GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
            CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
            FromPort: 80,
            ToPort: 80,
            IpProtocol: "tcp",
          }),
        );
      } catch (e) {
        state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError = e;
      }
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("revokeSecurityGroupIngressResult", (state) => {
    if (state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError) {
      console.error(state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError);
```

```
      return MESSAGES.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError.replace(
        "${IP}",
        state.myIp,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.revokedSecurityGroupIngress.replace("${IP}", state.myIp);
  }),
];

/**
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
async function findPolicy(policyName) {
  const client = new IAMClient({});
  const paginatedPolicies = paginateListPolicies({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedPolicies) {
    const policy = page.Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === policyName);
    if (policy) {
      return policy;
    }
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function deleteAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: groupName,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
    if (!(err instanceof Error)) {
      throw err;
    }
    console.log(err.name);
    throw err;
  }
}

/**
```

```
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function terminateGroupInstances(groupName) {
  const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const group = await findAutoScalingGroup(groupName);
  await autoScalingClient.send(
    new UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
      AutoScalingGroupName: group.AutoScalingGroupName,
      MinSize: 0,
    }),
  );
  for (const i of group.Instances) {
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: i.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: true,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }
}

async function findAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const paginatedGroups = paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedGroups) {
    const group = page.AutoScalingGroups.find(
      (g) => g.AutoScalingGroupName === groupName,
    );
    if (group) {
      return group;
    }
  }
  throw new Error(`Auto scaling group ${groupName} not found.`);
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup

- CreateInstanceProfile
- CreateLaunchTemplate
- CreateListener
- CreateLoadBalancer
- CreateTargetGroup
- DeleteAutoScalingGroup
- DeleteInstanceProfile
- DeleteLaunchTemplate
- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
class Runner:
    """
    Manages the deployment, demonstration, and destruction of resources for the
 resilient service.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_path: str,
        recommendation: RecommendationService,
        autoscaler: AutoScalingWrapper,
        loadbalancer: ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper,
        param_helper: ParameterHelper,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the Runner class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_path: The path to resource files used by this example,
 such as IAM policies and instance scripts.
        :param recommendation: An instance of the RecommendationService class.
        :param autoscaler: An instance of the AutoScaler class.
        :param loadbalancer: An instance of the LoadBalancer class.
        :param param_helper: An instance of the ParameterHelper class.
        """
        self.resource_path = resource_path
        self.recommendation = recommendation
        self.autoscaler = autoscaler
        self.loadbalancer = loadbalancer
        self.param_helper = param_helper
        self.protocol = "HTTP"
        self.port = 80
        self.ssh_port = 22

        prefix = "doc-example-resilience"
        self.target_group_name = f"{prefix}-tg"
        self.load_balancer_name = f"{prefix}-lb"

    def deploy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deploys the resources required for the resilient service, including the
 DynamoDB table,
        EC2 instances, Auto Scaling group, and load balancer.
```

```
        """
        recommendations_path = f"{self.resource_path}/recommendations.json"
        startup_script = f"{self.resource_path}/server_startup_script.sh"
        instance_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/instance_policy.json"

        logging.info("Starting deployment of resources for the resilient
service.")

        logging.info(
            "Creating and populating DynamoDB table '%s'.",
            self.recommendation.table_name,
        )
        self.recommendation.create()
        self.recommendation.populate(recommendations_path)

        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 launch template with the startup script '%s'.",
            startup_script,
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_template(startup_script, instance_policy)

        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability
Zones."
        )
        zones = self.autoscaler.create_autoscaling_group(3)

        logging.info("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info("Creating Elastic Load Balancing target group and load
balancer.")

        vpc = self.autoscaler.get_default_vpc()
        subnets = self.autoscaler.get_subnets(vpc["VpcId"], zones)
        target_group = self.loadbalancer.create_target_group(
            self.target_group_name, self.protocol, self.port, vpc["VpcId"]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_load_balancer(
            self.load_balancer_name, [subnet["SubnetId"] for subnet in subnets]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_listener(self.load_balancer_name, target_group)

        self.autoscaler.attach_load_balancer_target_group(target_group)
```

```
        logging.info("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint.")
        endpoint = self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
        lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)
        current_ip_address = requests.get("http://
checkip.amazonaws.com").text.strip()

        if not lb_success:
            logging.warning(
                "Couldn't connect to the load balancer. Verifying that the port
 is open..."
            )
            sec_group, port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.port, current_ip_address
            )
            sec_group, ssh_port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
            )
            if not port_is_open:
                logging.warning(
                    "The default security group for your VPC must allow access
 from this computer."
                )
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
 {sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound traffic on port {self.port} from your computer's IP
 address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.port, current_ip_address
                    )
            if not ssh_port_is_open:
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
 {sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound SSH traffic on port {self.ssh_port} for debugging
 from your computer's IP address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
                    )
```

```
            lb_success =
self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)

        if lb_success:
            logging.info(
                "Load balancer is ready. Access it at: http://%s",
current_ip_address
            )
        else:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Please verify your VPC and security group settings."
            )

    def demo_choices(self) -> None:
        """
        Presents choices for interacting with the deployed service, such as
sending requests to
        the load balancer or checking the health of the targets.
        """
        actions = [
            "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
            "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
            "Go to the next part of the demo.",
        ]
        choice = 0
        while choice != 2:
            logging.info("Choose an action to interact with the service.")
            choice = q.choose("Which action would you like to take? ", actions)
            if choice == 0:
                logging.info("Sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint.")
                endpoint =
self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
                logging.info("GET http://%s", endpoint)
                response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                logging.info("Response: %s", response.status_code)
                if response.headers.get("content-type") == "application/json":
                    pp(response.json())
            elif choice == 1:
                logging.info("Checking the health of load balancer targets.")
                health =
self.loadbalancer.check_target_health(self.target_group_name)
                for target in health:
```

```
                    state = target["TargetHealth"]["State"]
                    logging.info(
                        "Target %s on port %d is %s",
                        target["Target"]["Id"],
                        target["Target"]["Port"],
                        state,
                    )
                    if state != "healthy":
                        logging.warning(
                            "%s: %s",
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Reason"],
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Description"],
                        )
                logging.info(
                    "Note that it can take a minute or two for the health check
to update."
                )
            elif choice == 2:
                logging.info("Proceeding to the next part of the demo.")

    def demo(self) -> None:
        """
        Runs the demonstration, showing how the service responds to different
failure scenarios
        and how a resilient architecture can keep the service running.
        """
        ssm_only_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/ssm_only_policy.json"

        logging.info("Resetting parameters to starting values for the demo.")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info(
            "Starting demonstration of the service's resilience under various
failure conditions."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info(
            "Simulating failure by changing the Systems Manager parameter to a
non-existent table."
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return failure codes.")
        self.demo_choices()
```

```
        logging.info("Switching to static response mode to mitigate failure.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.failure_response, "static")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return static responses.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Restoring normal operation of the recommendation service.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table,
self.recommendation.table_name)

        logging.info(
            "Introducing a failure by assigning bad credentials to one of the
instances."
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_instance_profile(
            ssm_only_policy,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_policy_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            ["AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore"],
        )
        instances = self.autoscaler.get_instances()
        bad_instance_id = instances[0]
        instance_profile = self.autoscaler.get_instance_profile(bad_instance_id)
        logging.info(
            "Replacing instance profile with bad credentials for instance %s.",
            bad_instance_id,
        )
        self.autoscaler.replace_instance_profile(
            bad_instance_id,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            instance_profile["AssociationId"],
        )
        logging.info(
            "Sending GET requests may return either a valid recommendation or a
static response."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Implementing deep health checks to detect unhealthy
instances.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.health_check, "deep")
        logging.info("Checking the health of the load balancer targets.")
        self.demo_choices()
```

```
        logging.info(
            "Terminating the unhealthy instance to let the auto scaler replace
it."
        )
        self.autoscaler.terminate_instance(bad_instance_id)
        logging.info("The service remains resilient during instance
replacement.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Simulating a complete failure of the recommendation
service.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info(
            "All instances will report as unhealthy, but the service will still
return static responses."
        )
        self.demo_choices()
        self.param_helper.reset()

    def destroy(self, automation=False) -> None:
        """
        Destroys all resources created for the demo, including the load balancer,
Auto Scaling group,
        EC2 instances, and DynamoDB table.
        """
        logging.info(
            "This concludes the demo. Preparing to clean up all AWS resources
created during the demo."
        )
        if automation:
            cleanup = True
        else:
            cleanup = q.ask(
                "Do you want to clean up all demo resources? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno
            )

        if cleanup:
            logging.info("Deleting load balancer and related resources.")
            self.loadbalancer.delete_load_balancer(self.load_balancer_name)
            self.loadbalancer.delete_target_group(self.target_group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_autoscaling_group(self.autoscaler.group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_key_pair()
            self.autoscaler.delete_template()
```

```
            self.autoscaler.delete_instance_profile(
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            )
            logging.info("Deleting DynamoDB table and other resources.")
            self.recommendation.destroy()
        else:
            logging.warning(
                "Resources have not been deleted. Ensure you clean them up
 manually to avoid unexpected charges."
            )


def main() -> None:
    """
    Main function to parse arguments and run the appropriate actions for the
 demo.
    """
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--action",
        required=True,
        choices=["all", "deploy", "demo", "destroy"],
        help="The action to take for the demo. When 'all' is specified, resources
 are\n"
        "deployed, the demo is run, and resources are destroyed.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--resource_path",
        default="../../../scenarios/features/resilient_service/resources",
        help="The path to resource files used by this example, such as IAM
 policies and\n"
        "instance scripts.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    logging.info("Starting the Resilient Service demo.")

    prefix = "doc-example-resilience"

    # Service Clients
    ddb_client = boto3.client("dynamodb")
    elb_client = boto3.client("elbv2")
    autoscaling_client = boto3.client("autoscaling")
```

```
    ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
    ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
    iam_client = boto3.client("iam")

    # Wrapper instantiations
    recommendation = RecommendationService(
        "doc-example-recommendation-service", ddb_client
    )
    autoscaling_wrapper = AutoScalingWrapper(
        prefix,
        "t3.micro",
        "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    )
    elb_wrapper = ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(elb_client)
    param_helper = ParameterHelper(recommendation.table_name, ssm_client)

    # Demo invocation
    runner = Runner(
        args.resource_path,
        recommendation,
        autoscaling_wrapper,
        elb_wrapper,
        param_helper,
    )
    actions = [args.action] if args.action != "all" else ["deploy", "demo",
 "destroy"]
    for action in actions:
        if action == "deploy":
            runner.deploy()
        elif action == "demo":
            runner.demo()
        elif action == "destroy":
            runner.destroy()

    logging.info("Demo completed successfully.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    main()
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le azioni di Auto Scaling e EC2 Amazon.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
 created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
 that is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
```

```
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def create_policy(self, policy_file: str, policy_name: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new IAM policy or retrieves the ARN of an existing policy.

        :param policy_file: The path to a JSON file that contains the policy
 definition.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing policy.
        """
        with open(policy_file) as file:
            policy_doc = file.read()

        try:
            response = self.iam_client.create_policy(
                PolicyName=policy_name, PolicyDocument=policy_doc
            )
            policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
            log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' created successfully. ARN:
 {policy_arn}")
            return policy_arn

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the policy already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_policy(
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::{self.account_id}:policy/
{policy_name}"
                )
                policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' already exists. ARN:
 {policy_arn}")
```

```
                return policy_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_role(self, role_name: str, assume_role_doc: dict) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new IAM role or retrieves the ARN of an existing role.

        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param assume_role_doc: The assume role policy document that specifies
 which
                                entities can assume the role.
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing role.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iam_client.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
 AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(assume_role_doc)
            )
            role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
            log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' created successfully. ARN: {role_arn}")
            return role_arn

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the role already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_role(RoleName=role_name)
                role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' already exists. ARN: {role_arn}")
                return role_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_policy(
        self,
        role_name: str,
        policy_arn: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an IAM policy to a role and optionally attaches additional AWS-
managed policies.

        :param role_name: The name of the role to attach the policy to.
        :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to attach.
```

```
        :param aws_managed_policies: A tuple of AWS-managed policy names to
attach to the role.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(RoleName=role_name,
PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            for aws_policy in aws_managed_policies:
                self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name,
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{aws_policy}",
                )
            log.info(f"Attached policy {policy_arn} to role {role_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to attach policy {policy_arn} to role
{role_name}.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_instance_profile(
        self,
        policy_file: str,
        policy_name: str,
        role_name: str,
        profile_name: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances
created by
        this class. An instance's associated profile defines a role that is
assumed by the
        instance. The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
        clients that run on the instance.

        :param policy_file: The name of a JSON file that contains the policy
definition to
                            create and attach to the role.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param profile_name: The name to the created profile.
        :param aws_managed_policies: Additional AWS-managed policies that are
attached to
                                     the role, such as
AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore to grant
```

```
                                        use of Systems Manager to send commands to
the instance.
        :return: The ARN of the profile that is created.
        """
        assume_role_doc = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        policy_arn = self.create_policy(policy_file, policy_name)
        self.create_role(role_name, assume_role_doc)
        self.attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn, aws_managed_policies)

        try:
            profile_response = self.iam_client.create_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name
            )
            waiter = self.iam_client.get_waiter("instance_profile_exists")
            waiter.wait(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            time.sleep(10)  # wait a little longer
            profile_arn = profile_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
            self.iam_client.add_role_to_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
            log.info("Created profile %s and added role %s.", profile_name,
role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                prof_response = self.iam_client.get_instance_profile(
                    InstanceProfileName=profile_name
                )
                profile_arn = prof_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s already exists, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return profile_arn
```

```
    def get_instance_profile(self, instance_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to look up.
        :return: The profile data.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.ec2_client.describe_iam_instance_profile_associations(
                Filters=[{"Name": "instance-id", "Values": [instance_id]}]
            )
            if not response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"]:
                log.info(f"No instance profile found for instance
{instance_id}.")
            profile_data = response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"][0]
            log.info(f"Retrieved instance profile for instance {instance_id}.")
            return profile_data
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instance profile for instance
{instance_id}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                log.error(f"The instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self,
        instance_id: str,
        new_instance_profile_name: str,
        profile_association_id: str,
    ) -> None:
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the
profile is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new
profile. When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.
```

```
        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to restart.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to
associate with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)

            self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Rebooting instance %s.", instance_id)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be running.", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Instance %s is now running.", instance_id)

            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info(f"Restarted the Python web server on instance
'{instance_id}'.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to replace instance profile.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"Association ID '{profile_association_id}' does not exist."
                    "Please check the association ID and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceId":
                log.error(
```

```
                    f"The specified instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist or
is not available for SSM. "
                    f"Please verify the instance ID and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_instance_profile(self, profile_name: str, role_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the
role,
        and deletes all the resources.

        :param profile_name: The name of the profile to delete.
        :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.remove_role_from_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )

self.iam_client.delete_instance_profile(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            log.info("Deleted instance profile %s.", profile_name)
            attached_policies = self.iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(
                RoleName=role_name
            )
            for pol in attached_policies["AttachedPolicies"]:
                self.iam_client.detach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name, PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"]
                )
                if not pol["PolicyArn"].startswith("arn:aws:iam::aws"):
                    self.iam_client.delete_policy(PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"])
                log.info("Detached and deleted policy %s.", pol["PolicyName"])
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
            log.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete instance profile {profile_name} or detach "
                f"policies and delete role {role_name}: {err}"
            )
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
profile_name
```

```
                )


    def create_key_pair(self, key_pair_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Creates a new key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_pair_name)
            with open(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", "w") as file:
                file.write(response["KeyMaterial"])
            chmod(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", 0o600)
            log.info("Created key pair %s.", key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to create key pair {key_pair_name}.")
            if error_code == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate":
                log.error(f"A key pair with the name '{key_pair_name}' already
exists.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_key_pair(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a key pair.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=self.key_pair_name)
            remove(f"{self.key_pair_name}.pem")
            log.info("Deleted key pair %s.", self.key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't delete key pair '{self.key_pair_name}'.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        except FileNotFoundError as err:
            log.info("Key pair %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
self.key_pair_name)
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def create_template(
        self, server_startup_script_file: str, instance_policy_file: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
```

```
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling. The
        launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
        the instance is started. This script installs Python packages and starts
a
        Python web server on the instance.

        :param server_startup_script_file: The path to a Bash script file that is
run
                                           when an instance starts.
        :param instance_policy_file: The path to a file that defines a
permissions policy
                                     to create and attach to the instance
profile.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        template = {}
        try:
            # Create key pair and instance profile
            self.create_key_pair(self.key_pair_name)
            self.create_instance_profile(
                instance_policy_file,
                self.instance_policy_name,
                self.instance_role_name,
                self.instance_profile_name,
            )

            # Read the startup script
            with open(server_startup_script_file) as file:
                start_server_script = file.read()

            # Get the latest AMI ID
            ami_latest = self.ssm_client.get_parameter(Name=self.ami_param)
            ami_id = ami_latest["Parameter"]["Value"]

            # Create the launch template
            lt_response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={
                    "InstanceType": self.inst_type,
                    "ImageId": ami_id,
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {"Name": self.instance_profile_name},
```

```
                    "UserData": base64.b64encode(
                        start_server_script.encode(encoding="utf-8")
                    ).decode(encoding="utf-8"),
                    "KeyName": self.key_pair_name,
                },
            )
            template = lt_response["LaunchTemplate"]
            log.info(
                f"Created launch template {self.launch_template_name} for AMI
{ami_id} on {self.inst_type}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to create launch template
{self.launch_template_name}.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException":
                log.info(
                    f"Launch template {self.launch_template_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return template


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes a launch template.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name
            )
            self.delete_instance_profile(
                self.instance_profile_name, self.instance_role_name
            )
            log.info("Launch template %s deleted.", self.launch_template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
```

```
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_availability_zones(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
            log.info(f"Retrieved {len(zones)} availability zones: {zones}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to retrieve availability zones.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones


    def create_autoscaling_group(self, group_size: int) -> List[str]:
        """
        Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.

        :param group_size: The number of instances to set for the minimum and
maximum in
                           the group.
        :return: The list of Availability Zones specified for the group.
        """
        try:
            zones = self.get_availability_zones()
            self.autoscaling_client.create_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                AvailabilityZones=zones,
                LaunchTemplate={
                    "LaunchTemplateName": self.launch_template_name,
                    "Version": "$Default",
                },
                MinSize=group_size,
                MaxSize=group_size,
            )
            log.info(
```

```
                f"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} with
availability zones {zones}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "AlreadyExists":
                log.info(
                    f"EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            else:
                log.error(f"Failed to create EC2 Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}.")
                log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones


    def get_instances(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.

        :return: A list of instance IDs in the Auto Scaling group.
        """
        try:
            as_response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            instance_ids = [
                i["InstanceId"]
                for i in as_response["AutoScalingGroups"][0]["Instances"]
            ]
            log.info(
                f"Retrieved {len(instance_ids)} instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceNotFound":
```

```
                log.error(f"The Auto Scaling group '{self.group_name}' does not
exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return instance_ids


    def terminate_instance(self, instance_id: str, decrementsetting=False) ->
None:
        """
        Terminates an instance in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
        terminated, it can no longer be accessed.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to terminate.
        :param decrementsetting: If True, do not replace terminated instances.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                InstanceId=instance_id,
                ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=decrementsetting,
            )
            log.info("Terminated instance %s.", instance_id)

            # Adding a waiter to ensure the instance is terminated
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be terminated...", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info(
                f"Instance '{instance_id}' has been terminated and will be
replaced."
            )

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to terminate instance '{instance_id}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting
to terminate the instance again."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
```

```
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the resource."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_load_balancer_target_group(
        self, lb_target_group: Dict[str, Any]
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
        The target group specifies how the load balancer forwards requests to the
instances
        in the group.

        :param lb_target_group: Data about the ELB target group to attach.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.attach_load_balancer_target_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                TargetGroupARNs=[lb_target_group["TargetGroupArn"]],
            )
            log.info(
                "Attached load balancer target group %s to auto scaling group
%s.",
                lb_target_group["TargetGroupName"],
                self.group_name,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to attach load balancer target group
'{lb_target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the resource."
                )
            elif error_code == "ServiceLinkedRoleFailure":
                log.error(
                    "The operation failed because the service-linked role is not
ready or does not exist. "
```

```
                    "Check that the service-linked role exists and is correctly
 configured."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_autoscaling_group(self, group_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Terminates all instances in the group, then deletes the EC2 Auto Scaling
 group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[group_name]
            )
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            if len(groups) > 0:
                self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, MinSize=0
                )
                instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in groups[0]
["Instances"]]
                for inst_id in instance_ids:
                    self.terminate_instance(inst_id)

                # Wait for all instances to be terminated
                if instance_ids:
                    waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
                    log.info("Waiting for all instances to be terminated...")
                    waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
                    log.info("All instances have been terminated.")
            else:
                log.info(f"No groups found named '{group_name}'! Nothing to do.")
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting
 to delete the group again."
                )
```

```
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
 the group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_default_vpc(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets the default VPC for the account.

        :return: Data about the default VPC.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_vpcs(
                Filters=[{"Name": "is-default", "Values": ["true"]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error("Failed to retrieve the default VPC.")
            if error_code == "UnauthorizedOperation":
                log.error(
                    "You do not have the necessary permissions to describe VPCs.
 "
                    "Ensure that your AWS IAM user or role has the correct
 permissions."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidParameterValue":
                log.error(
                    "One or more parameters are invalid. Check the request
 parameters."
                )

            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            if "Vpcs" in response and response["Vpcs"]:
                log.info(f"Retrieved default VPC: {response['Vpcs'][0]
['VpcId']}")
                return response["Vpcs"][0]
            else:
                pass
```

```
    def verify_inbound_port(
        self, vpc: Dict[str, Any], port: int, ip_address: str
    ) -> Tuple[Dict[str, Any], bool]:
        """
        Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress
from this
        computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
        address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
you
        must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
port to
        any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
public
        access when you're done.

        :param vpc: The VPC used by this example.
        :param port: The port to verify.
        :param ip_address: This computer's IP address.
        :return: The default security group of the specified VPC, and a value
that indicates
                 whether the specified port is open.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_security_groups(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "group-name", "Values": ["default"]},
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc["VpcId"]]},
                ]
            )
            sec_group = response["SecurityGroups"][0]
            port_is_open = False
            log.info(f"Found default security group {sec_group['GroupId']}.")

            for ip_perm in sec_group["IpPermissions"]:
                if ip_perm.get("FromPort", 0) == port:
                    log.info(f"Found inbound rule: {ip_perm}")
                    for ip_range in ip_perm["IpRanges"]:
                        cidr = ip_range.get("CidrIp", "")
                        if cidr.startswith(ip_address) or cidr == "0.0.0.0/0":
                            port_is_open = True
                    if ip_perm["PrefixListIds"]:
                        port_is_open = True
                    if not port_is_open:
```

```
                        log.info(
                            f"The inbound rule does not appear to be open to
either this computer's IP "
                            f"address of {ip_address}, to all IP addresses
(0.0.0.0/0), or to a prefix list ID."
                        )
                    else:
                        break
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to verify inbound rule for port {port} for VPC
{vpc['VpcId']}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified VPC ID '{vpc['VpcId']}' does not exist.
Please check the VPC ID."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return sec_group, port_is_open


    def open_inbound_port(self, sec_group_id: str, port: int, ip_address: str) ->
None:
        """
        Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
        specified port from the specified IP address.

        :param sec_group_id: The ID of the security group to modify.
        :param port: The port to open.
        :param ip_address: The IP address that is granted access.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=sec_group_id,
                CidrIp=f"{ip_address}/32",
                FromPort=port,
                ToPort=port,
                IpProtocol="tcp",
            )
            log.info(
```

```
                "Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
                sec_group_id,
                port,
                ip_address,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to authorize ingress to security group '{sec_group_id}'
on port {port} from {ip_address}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidGroupId.Malformed":
                log.error(
                    "The security group ID is malformed. "
                    "Please verify that the security group ID is correct."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate":
                log.error(
                    "The specified rule already exists in the security group. "
                    "Check the existing rules for this security group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_subnets(self, vpc_id: str, zones: List[str] = None) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
        """
        Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to look up.
        :param zones: The list of Availability Zones to look up.
        :return: The list of subnets found.
        """
        # Ensure that 'zones' is a list, even if None is passed
        if zones is None:
            zones = []
        try:
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_subnets")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc_id]},
                    {"Name": "availability-zone", "Values": zones},
                    {"Name": "default-for-az", "Values": ["true"]},
```

```
                ]
            )

            subnets = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                subnets.extend(page["Subnets"])

            log.info("Found %s subnets for the specified zones.", len(subnets))
            return subnets
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve subnets for VPC '{vpc_id}' in zones
 {zones}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    "The specified VPC ID does not exist. "
                    "Please check the VPC ID and try again."
                )
            # Add more error-specific handling as needed
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Elastic Load Balancing.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def create_target_group(
        self, target_group_name: str, protocol: str, port: int, vpc_id: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
```

```
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group
specifies how
        the load balancer forwards requests to instances in the group and how
instance
        health is checked.

        To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened
times and
        lower thresholds. In production, you might want to decrease the
sensitivity of
        your health checks to avoid unwanted failures.

        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group to create.
        :param protocol: The protocol to use to forward requests, such as 'HTTP'.
        :param port: The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC in which the load balancer exists.
        :return: Data about the newly created target group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_target_group(
                Name=target_group_name,
                Protocol=protocol,
                Port=port,
                HealthCheckPath="/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds=10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds=5,
                HealthyThresholdCount=2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount=2,
                VpcId=vpc_id,
            )
            target_group = response["TargetGroups"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancing target group
'{target_group_name}'.")
            return target_group
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't create load balancing target group
'{target_group_name}'."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]

            if error_code == "DuplicateTargetGroupName":
                log.error(
                    f"Target group name {target_group_name} already exists. "
```

```
                    "Check if the target group already exists."
                    "Consider using a different name or deleting the existing
target group if appropriate."
                )
            elif error_code == "TooManyTargetGroups":
                log.error(
                    "Too many target groups exist in the account. "
                    "Consider deleting unused target groups to create space for
new ones."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_target_group(self, target_group_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the target group.
        """
        try:
            # Describe the target group to get its ARN
            response =
self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(Names=[target_group_name])
            tg_arn = response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]

            # Delete the target group
            self.elb_client.delete_target_group(TargetGroupArn=tg_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancing target group %s.",
target_group_name)

            # Use a custom waiter to wait until the target group is no longer
available
            self.wait_for_target_group_deletion(self.elb_client, tg_arn)
            log.info("Target group %s successfully deleted.", target_group_name)

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete target group '{target_group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer target group either already deleted or never
existed. "
                    "Verify the name and check that the resource exists in the
AWS Console."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceInUseException":
```

```
                log.error(
                    "Target group still in use by another resource. "
                    "Ensure that the target group is no longer associated with
any load balancers or resources.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def wait_for_target_group_deletion(
        self, elb_client, target_group_arn, max_attempts=10, delay=30
    ):
        for attempt in range(max_attempts):
            try:

elb_client.describe_target_groups(TargetGroupArns=[target_group_arn])
                print(
                    f"Attempt {attempt + 1}: Target group {target_group_arn}
still exists."
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                    print(
                        f"Target group {target_group_arn} has been successfully
deleted."
                    )
                    return
                else:
                    raise
            time.sleep(delay)
        raise TimeoutError(
            f"Target group {target_group_arn} was not deleted after {max_attempts
* delay} seconds."
        )


    def create_load_balancer(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        subnet_ids: List[str],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.
```

```
        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create.
        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'.")

            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info(
                f"Waiting for load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' to be
available..."
            )
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
            log.info(f"Load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' is now available!")

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to create load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error
code: {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "DuplicateLoadBalancerNameException":
                log.error(
                    f"A load balancer with the name '{load_balancer_name}'
already exists. "
                    "Load balancer names must be unique within the AWS region. "
                    "Please choose a different name and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "TooManyLoadBalancersException":
                log.error(
                    "The maximum number of load balancers has been reached in
this account and region. "
                    "You can delete unused load balancers or request an increase
in the service quota from AWS Support."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return load_balancer
```

```
    def create_listener(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        target_group: Dict[str, Any],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a listener for the specified load balancer that forwards requests
to the
        specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create a
listener for.
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener
to the
                                load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created listener.
        """
        try:
            # Retrieve the load balancer ARN
            load_balancer_response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            load_balancer_arn = load_balancer_response["LoadBalancers"][0][
                "LoadBalancerArn"
            ]

            # Create the listener
            response = self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer_arn,
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
                    {
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
                ],
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}' to target group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            return response["Listeners"][0]
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to add a listener on '{load_balancer_name}' for target
group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )

            if error_code == "ListenerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The listener could not be found for the load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}'. "
                    "Please check the load balancer name and target group
configuration."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidConfigurationRequestException":
                log.error(
                    f"The configuration provided for the listener on load
balancer '{load_balancer_name}' is invalid. "
                    "Please review the provided protocol, port, and target group
settings."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_load_balancer(self, load_balancer_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a load balancer.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            lb_arn = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["LoadBalancerArn"]
            self.elb_client.delete_load_balancer(LoadBalancerArn=lb_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancer %s.", load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancers_deleted")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be deleted...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
```

```
                f"Couldn't delete load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error
code: {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' does not exist. "
                    "Please check the name and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_endpoint(self, load_balancer_name) -> str:
        """
        Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.

        :return: The endpoint.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            return response["LoadBalancers"][0]["DNSName"]
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't get the endpoint for load balancer
{load_balancer_name}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Verify load balancer name and ensure it exists in the AWS
console."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    @staticmethod
    def verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint) -> bool:
        """
        Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer endpoint.

        :param endpoint: The endpoint to verify.
        :return: True if the GET request is successful, False otherwise.
```

```
        """
        retries = 3
        verified = False
        while not verified and retries > 0:
            try:
                lb_response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                log.info(
                    "Got response %s from load balancer endpoint.",
                    lb_response.status_code,
                )
                if lb_response.status_code == 200:
                    verified = True
                else:
                    retries = 0
            except requests.exceptions.ConnectionError:
                log.info(
                    "Got connection error from load balancer endpoint,
retrying..."
                )
                retries -= 1
                time.sleep(10)
        return verified

    def check_target_health(self, target_group_name: str) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
        """
        Checks the health of the instances in the target group.

        :return: The health status of the target group.
        """
        try:
            tg_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                Names=[target_group_name]
            )
            health_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_health(
                TargetGroupArn=tg_response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't check health of {target_group_name} target(s).")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer associated with the target group was not
found. "
```

```
                    "Ensure the load balancer exists, is in the correct AWS
 region, and "
                    "that you have the necessary permissions to access it.",
                )
            elif error_code == "TargetGroupNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group was not found. "
                    "Verify the target group name, check that it exists in the
 correct region, "
                    "and ensure it has not been deleted or created in a different
 account.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return health_response["TargetHealthDescriptions"]
```

Crea una classe che utilizzi DynamoDB per simulare un servizio di raccomandazione.

```
class RecommendationService:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books,
 movies,
    and songs.
    """

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, dynamodb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the RecommendationService class with the necessary
 parameters.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
        :param dynamodb_client: A Boto3 DynamoDB client.
        """
        self.table_name = table_name
        self.dynamodb_client = dynamodb_client

    def create(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
```

```
        Creates a DynamoDB table to use as a recommendation service. The table
has a
        hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended,
such as
        Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
MediaType,
        forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.

        :return: Data about the newly created table.
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table creation fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.dynamodb_client.create_table(
                TableName=self.table_name,
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "AttributeType": "S"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "AttributeType": "N"},
                ],
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "KeyType": "HASH"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
                ],
                ProvisionedThroughput={"ReadCapacityUnits": 5,
"WriteCapacityUnits": 5},
            )
            log.info("Creating table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s created.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.info("Table %s exists, nothing to be done.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when creating table: {err}."
                )
        else:
            return response

    def populate(self, data_file: str) -> None:
        """
        Populates the recommendations table from a JSON file.

        :param data_file: The path to the data file.
```

```
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table population fails.
        """
        try:
            with open(data_file) as data:
                items = json.load(data)
            batch = [{"PutRequest": {"Item": item}} for item in items]
            self.dynamodb_client.batch_write_item(RequestItems={self.table_name:
batch})
            log.info(
                "Populated table %s with items from %s.", self.table_name,
data_file
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise RecommendationServiceError(
                self.table_name, f"Couldn't populate table from {data_file}:
{err}"
            )

    def destroy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the recommendations table.

        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table deletion fails.
        """
        try:
            self.dynamodb_client.delete_table(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Deleting table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_not_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s deleted.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                log.info("Table %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when deleting table: {err}."
                )
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Systems Manager.

```
class ParameterHelper:
    """
    Encapsulates Systems Manager parameters. This example uses these parameters
 to drive
    the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a dependency
 or
    how the service responds to a health check.
    """

    table: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table"
    failure_response: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response"
    health_check: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check"

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, ssm_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the ParameterHelper class with the necessary parameters.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB table that is used as a
 recommendation
                           service.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.table_name = table_name

    def reset(self) -> None:
        """
        Resets the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
        These are the name of the DynamoDB recommendation table, no response when
 a
        dependency fails, and shallow health checks.
        """
        self.put(self.table, self.table_name)
        self.put(self.failure_response, "none")
        self.put(self.health_check, "shallow")

    def put(self, name: str, value: str) -> None:
        """
        Sets the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.

        :param name: The name of the parameter.
        :param value: The new value of the parameter.
        :raises ParameterHelperError: If the parameter value cannot be set.
```

```
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.put_parameter(
                Name=name, Value=value, Overwrite=True, Type="String"
            )
            log.info("Setting parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to set parameter {name}.")
            if error_code == "ParameterLimitExceeded":
                log.error(
                    "The parameter limit has been exceeded. "
                    "Consider deleting unused parameters or request a limit
increase."
                )
            elif error_code == "ParameterAlreadyExists":
                log.error(
                    "The parameter already exists and overwrite is set to False.
"
                    "Use Overwrite=True to update the parameter."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer

- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon ECR AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare Amazon Elastic Container Registry con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Guida per l'utente di Amazon ECR: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon ECR.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon ECR: dettagli su tutte le azioni Amazon ECR disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon ECR

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon ECR.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.EcrClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.EcrException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.ListImagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.paginators.ListImagesIterable;

public class HelloECR {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage:    <repositoryName>

            Where:
               repositoryName - The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
            """;

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

        String repoName = args[0];
        EcrClient ecrClient = EcrClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();
```

```
        listImageTags(ecrClient, repoName);
    }
    public static void listImageTags(EcrClient ecrClient, String repoName){
        ListImagesRequest listImagesPaginator = ListImagesRequest.builder()
            .repositoryName(repoName)
            .build();

        ListImagesIterable imagesIterable =
 ecrClient.listImagesPaginator(listImagesPaginator);
        imagesIterable.stream()
            .flatMap(r -> r.imageIds().stream())
            .forEach(image -> System.out.println("The docker image tag is: "
 +image.imageTag()));
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListImages in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.EcrClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.ListImagesRequest
import kotlin.system.exitProcess

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
            Usage: <repositoryName>

            Where:
               repositoryName - The name of the Amazon ECR repository.

    """.trimIndent()
```

```
    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val repoName = args[0]
    listImageTags(repoName)
}

suspend fun listImageTags(repoName: String?) {
    val listImages =
        ListImagesRequest {
            repositoryName = repoName
        }

    EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
        val imageResponse = ecrClient.listImages(listImages)
        imageResponse.imageIds?.forEach { imageId ->
            println("Image tag: ${imageId.imageTag}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListImages in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3
import argparse
from boto3 import client


def hello_ecr(ecr_client: client, repository_name: str) -> None:
```

```
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Elastic Container
 Registry (Amazon ECR)
    client and list the images in a repository.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param ecr_client: A Boto3 Amazon ECR Client object. This object wraps
                           the low-level Amazon ECR service API.
    :param repository_name: The name of an Amazon ECR repository in your account.
    """
    print(
        f"Hello, Amazon ECR! Let's list some images in the repository
 '{repository_name}':\n"
    )
    paginator = ecr_client.get_paginator("list_images")
    page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
        repositoryName=repository_name, PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": 10}
    )

    image_names: [str] = []
    for page in page_iterator:
        for schedule in page["imageIds"]:
            image_names.append(schedule["imageTag"])

    print(f"{len(image_names)} image(s) retrieved.")
    for schedule_name in image_names:
        print(f"\t{schedule_name}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(description="Run hello Amazon ECR.")
    parser.add_argument(
        "--repository-name",
        type=str,
        help="the name of an Amazon ECR repository in your account.",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    hello_ecr(boto3.client("ecr"), args.repository_name)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListImages in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon ECR AWS SDKs
  - Salve Amazon ECR
  - Scopri le nozioni di base di Amazon ECR con un SDK AWS
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon ECR AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo CreateRepository con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteRepository con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeImages con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeRepositories con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetAuthorizationToken con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetRepositoryPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListImages con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare PushImageCmd con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzo PutLifeCyclePolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo SetRepositoryPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo StartLifecyclePolicyPreview con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon ECR AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Elastic Container Registry con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Salve Amazon ECR
- Scopri le nozioni di base di Amazon ECR con un SDK AWS
- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon ECR AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo CreateRepository con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteRepository con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeImages con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeRepositories con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetAuthorizationToken con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetRepositoryPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzo ListImages con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare PushImageCmd con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzo PutLifeCyclePolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo SetRepositoryPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo StartLifecyclePolicyPreview con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Salve Amazon ECR

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon ECR.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.EcrClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.EcrException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.ListImagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.paginators.ListImagesIterable;

public class HelloECR {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage:    <repositoryName>

            Where:
               repositoryName - The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
            """;

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

```
        String repoName = args[0];
        EcrClient ecrClient = EcrClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        listImageTags(ecrClient, repoName);
    }
    public static void listImageTags(EcrClient ecrClient, String repoName){
        ListImagesRequest listImagesPaginator = ListImagesRequest.builder()
            .repositoryName(repoName)
            .build();

        ListImagesIterable imagesIterable =
 ecrClient.listImagesPaginator(listImagesPaginator);
        imagesIterable.stream()
            .flatMap(r -> r.imageIds().stream())
            .forEach(image -> System.out.println("The docker image tag is: "
 +image.imageTag()));
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListImages in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.EcrClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.ListImagesRequest
import kotlin.system.exitProcess

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
            Usage: <repositoryName>
```

```
            Where:
               repositoryName - The name of the Amazon ECR repository.

    """.trimIndent()

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val repoName = args[0]
    listImageTags(repoName)
}

suspend fun listImageTags(repoName: String?) {
    val listImages =
        ListImagesRequest {
            repositoryName = repoName
        }

    EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
        val imageResponse = ecrClient.listImages(listImages)
        imageResponse.imageIds?.forEach { imageId ->
            println("Image tag: ${imageId.imageTag}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListImages in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3
import argparse
from boto3 import client


def hello_ecr(ecr_client: client, repository_name: str) -> None:
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Elastic Container
 Registry (Amazon ECR)
    client and list the images in a repository.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param ecr_client: A Boto3 Amazon ECR Client object. This object wraps
                            the low-level Amazon ECR service API.
    :param repository_name: The name of an Amazon ECR repository in your account.
    """
    print(
        f"Hello, Amazon ECR! Let's list some images in the repository
 '{repository_name}':\n"
    )
    paginator = ecr_client.get_paginator("list_images")
    page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
        repositoryName=repository_name, PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": 10}
    )

    image_names: [str] = []
    for page in page_iterator:
        for schedule in page["imageIds"]:
            image_names.append(schedule["imageTag"])

    print(f"{len(image_names)} image(s) retrieved.")
    for schedule_name in image_names:
        print(f"\t{schedule_name}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(description="Run hello Amazon ECR.")
    parser.add_argument(
        "--repository-name",
        type=str,
        help="the name of an Amazon ECR repository in your account.",
        required=True,
```

```
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    hello_ecr(boto3.client("ecr"), args.repository_name)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListImages in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scopri le nozioni di base di Amazon ECR con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Crea un repository Amazon ECR.
- Imposta le politiche del repository.
- Recupera il repository. URIs
- Ottieni i token di autorizzazione Amazon ECR.
- Imposta le politiche del ciclo di vita per i repository Amazon ECR.
- Invia un'immagine Docker a un repository Amazon ECR.
- Verifica l'esistenza di un'immagine in un repository Amazon ECR.
- Elenca i repository Amazon ECR per il tuo account e ottieni dettagli su di essi.
- Elimina i repository Amazon ECR.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le caratteristiche di Amazon ECR.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.EcrException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException;
```

```
import java.util.Scanner;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * This Java code example requires an IAM Role that has permissions to interact
 with the Amazon ECR service.
 *
 * To create an IAM role, see:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_create.html
 *
 * This Java scenario example requires a local docker image named echo-text.
 Without a local image,
 * this Java program will not successfully run. For more information including
 how to create the local
 * image, see:
 *
 * /scenarios/basics/ecr/README
 *
 */
public class ECRScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage: <iamRoleARN> <accountId>

            Where:
               iamRoleARN - The IAM role ARN that has the necessary permissions
 to access and manage the Amazon ECR repository.
               accountId - Your AWS account number.
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
```

```
        }

        ECRActions ecrActions = new ECRActions();
        String iamRole = args[0];
        String accountId = args[1];
        String localImageName;

        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("""
             The Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR) is a fully-managed
Docker container registry
             service provided by AWS. It allows developers and organizations to
securely
             store, manage, and deploy Docker container images.
             ECR provides a simple and scalable way to manage container images
throughout their lifecycle,
             from building and testing to production deployment.\s

             The `EcrAsyncClient` interface in the AWS SDK for Java 2.x provides
a set of methods to
             programmatically interact with the Amazon ECR service. This allows
developers to
             automate the storage, retrieval, and management of container images
as part of their application
             deployment pipelines. With ECR, teams can focus on building and
deploying their
             applications without having to worry about the underlying
infrastructure required to
             host and manage a container registry.

            This scenario walks you through how to perform key operations for
this service.
            Let's get started...

            You have two choices:
            1 - Run the entire program.
            2 - Delete an existing Amazon ECR repository named echo-text (created
from a previous execution of
            this program that did not complete).
            """);

        while (true) {
            String input = scanner.nextLine();
            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("1")) {
```

```
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println("");
                break;
            } else if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("2")) {
                String repoName = "echo-text";
                ecrActions.deleteECRRepository(repoName);
                return;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("""
           1. Create an ECR repository.

           The first task is to ensure we have a local Docker image named echo-
text.
           If this image exists, then an Amazon ECR repository is created.

           An ECR repository is a private Docker container repository provided
           by Amazon Web Services (AWS). It is a managed service that makes it
 easy
           to store, manage, and deploy Docker container images.\s
           """ );

        // Ensure that a local docker image named echo-text exists.
        boolean doesExist = ecrActions.isEchoTextImagePresent();
        String repoName;
        if (!doesExist){
            System.out.println("The local image named echo-text does not exist");
            return;
        } else {
            localImageName = "echo-text";
            repoName = "echo-text";
        }

        try {
            String repoArn = ecrActions.createECRRepository(repoName);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the ECR repository is " + repoArn);
```

```
        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            System.err.println("Invalid repository name: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred while creating the ECR
repository: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
        2. Set an ECR repository policy.

        Setting an ECR repository policy using the `setRepositoryPolicy` function
is crucial for maintaining
        the security and integrity of your container images. The repository
policy allows you to
        define specific rules and restrictions for accessing and managing the
images stored within your ECR
        repository.
        """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            ecrActions.setRepoPolicy(repoName, iamRole);

        } catch (RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Invalid repository name: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (EcrException e) {
            System.err.println("An ECR exception occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred while creating the ECR
repository: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
        3. Display ECR repository policy.
```

```
        Now we will retrieve the ECR policy to ensure it was successfully set.
        """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            String policyText = ecrActions.getRepoPolicy(repoName);
            System.out.println("Policy Text:");
            System.out.println(policyText);

        } catch (EcrException e) {
            System.err.println("An ECR exception occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred while creating the ECR
repository: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
        4. Retrieve an ECR authorization token.

        You need an authorization token to securely access and interact with the
Amazon ECR registry.
        The `getAuthorizationToken` method of the `EcrAsyncClient` is responsible
for securely accessing
        and interacting with an Amazon ECR repository. This operation is
responsible for obtaining a
        valid authorization token, which is required to authenticate your
requests to the ECR service.

        Without a valid authorization token, you would not be able to perform any
operations on the
        ECR repository, such as pushing, pulling, or managing your Docker images.

        """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
             ecrActions.getAuthToken();

        } catch (EcrException e) {
            System.err.println("An ECR exception occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
```

```
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred while retrieving the
authorization token: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
        5. Get the ECR Repository URI.

        The URI  of an Amazon ECR repository is important. When you want to
deploy a container image to
        a container orchestration platform like Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service
(EKS)
        or Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS), you need to specify the full
image URI,
        which includes the ECR repository URI. This allows the container runtime
to pull the
        correct container image from the ECR repository.
       """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            ecrActions.getRepositoryURI(repoName);

        } catch (EcrException e) {
            System.err.println("An ECR exception occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            return;

        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred while retrieving the URI: " +
e.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
            6. Set an ECR Lifecycle Policy.

            An ECR Lifecycle Policy is used to manage the lifecycle of Docker
images stored in your ECR repositories.
```

```
            These policies allow you to automatically remove old or unused Docker
images from your repositories,
            freeing up storage space and reducing costs.

            This example policy helps to maintain the size and efficiency of the
container registry
            by automatically removing older and potentially unused images,
ensuring that the
            storage is optimized and the registry remains up-to-date.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            ecrActions.setLifeCyclePolicy(repoName);

        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred while setting the lifecycle
policy: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
        7. Push a docker image to the Amazon ECR Repository.

        The `pushImageCmd()` method pushes a local Docker image to an Amazon ECR
repository.
        It sets up the Docker client by connecting to the local Docker host using
the default port.
        It then retrieves the authorization token for the ECR repository by
making a call to the AWS SDK.

        The method uses the authorization token to create an `AuthConfig` object,
which is used to authenticate
        the Docker client when pushing the image. Finally, the method tags the
Docker image with the specified
        repository name and image tag, and then pushes the image to the ECR
repository using the Docker client.
        If the push operation is successful, the method prints a message
indicating that the image was pushed to ECR.
        """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        try {
            ecrActions.pushDockerImage(repoName, localImageName);

        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred while pushing a local Docker
 image to Amazon ECR: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Verify if the image is in the ECR Repository.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            ecrActions.verifyImage(repoName, localImageName);

        } catch (EcrException e) {
            System.err.println("An ECR exception occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. As an optional step, you can interact with the
 image in Amazon ECR by using the CLI.");
        System.out.println("Would you like to view instructions on how to use the
 CLI to run the image? (y/n)");
        String ans = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (ans.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            String instructions = """
            1. Authenticate with ECR - Before you can pull the image from Amazon
 ECR, you need to authenticate with the registry. You can do this using the AWS
 CLI:

                aws ecr get-login-password --region us-east-1 | docker login --
username AWS --password-stdin %s.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com

            2. Describe the image using this command:
```

```
                aws ecr describe-images --repository-name %s --image-ids imageTag=
%s

            3. Run the Docker container and view the output using this command:

                docker run --rm %s.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/%s:%s
            """;

            instructions = String.format(instructions, accountId, repoName,
localImageName, accountId, repoName, localImageName);
            System.out.println(instructions);
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Delete the ECR Repository.");
        System.out.println(
        """
        If the repository isn't empty, you must either delete the contents of the
repository
        or use the force option (used in this scenario) to delete the repository
and have Amazon ECR delete all of its contents
        on your behalf.
        """);
        System.out.println("Would you like to delete the Amazon ECR Repository?
(y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            System.out.println("You selected to delete the AWS ECR resources.");

            try {
                ecrActions.deleteECRRepository(repoName);

            } catch (EcrException e) {
                System.err.println("An ECR exception occurred: " +
e.getMessage());
                return;
            } catch (RuntimeException e) {
                System.err.println("An error occurred while deleting the Docker
image: " + e.getMessage());
                e.printStackTrace();
                return;
            }
        }
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("This concludes the Amazon ECR SDK scenario");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

   private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
       while (true) {
           System.out.println("");
           System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
           String input = scanner.nextLine();

           if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
               System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
               System.out.println("");
               break;
           } else {
               // Handle invalid input.
               System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
          }
       }
   }
}
```

Una classe wrapper per i metodi Amazon ECR SDK.

```
import com.github.dockerjava.api.DockerClient;
import com.github.dockerjava.api.exception.DockerClientException;
import com.github.dockerjava.api.model.AuthConfig;
import com.github.dockerjava.api.model.Image;
import com.github.dockerjava.core.DockerClientBuilder;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.EcrAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.AuthorizationData;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.CreateRepositoryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.CreateRepositoryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.DeleteRepositoryRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.DeleteRepositoryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.DescribeImagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.DescribeImagesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.DescribeRepositoriesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.DescribeRepositoriesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.EcrException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.GetAuthorizationTokenResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.GetRepositoryPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.GetRepositoryPolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.ImageIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.Repository;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.SetRepositoryPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.SetRepositoryPolicyResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewResponse;
import com.github.dockerjava.api.command.DockerCmdExecFactory;
import com.github.dockerjava.netty.NettyDockerCmdExecFactory;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.Base64;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;

public class ECRActions {
    private static EcrAsyncClient ecrClient;

    private static DockerClient dockerClient;

    private static Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(ECRActions.class);

    /**
     * Creates an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to create.
     * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created repository, or an
 empty string if the operation failed.
     * @throws IllegalArgumentException     If repository name is invalid.
     * @throws RuntimeException             if an error occurs while creating the
 repository.
     */
```

```
    public String createECRRepository(String repoName) {
        if (repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        CreateRepositoryRequest request = CreateRepositoryRequest.builder()
            .repositoryName(repoName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateRepositoryResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().createRepository(request);
        try {
            CreateRepositoryResponse result = response.join();
            if (result != null) {
                System.out.println("The " + repoName + " repository was created
successfully.");
                return result.repository().repositoryArn();
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected response type");
            }
        } catch (CompletionException e) {
            Throwable cause = e.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof EcrException ex) {
                if
("RepositoryAlreadyExistsException".equals(ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode())) {
                    System.out.println("The Amazon ECR repository already exists,
moving on...");
                    DescribeRepositoriesRequest describeRequest =
DescribeRepositoriesRequest.builder()
                        .repositoryNames(repoName)
                        .build();
                    DescribeRepositoriesResponse describeResponse =
getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(describeRequest).join();
                    return
describeResponse.repositories().get(0).repositoryArn();
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException(ex);
                }
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
        }
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Deletes an ECR (Elastic Container Registry) repository.
    *
    * @param repoName the name of the repository to delete.
    * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the repository name is null or empty.
    * @throws EcrException if there is an error deleting the repository.
    * @throws RuntimeException if an unexpected error occurs during the deletion
process.
    */
   public void deleteECRRepository(String repoName) {
       if (repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
empty");
       }

       DeleteRepositoryRequest repositoryRequest =
DeleteRepositoryRequest.builder()
           .force(true)
           .repositoryName(repoName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DeleteRepositoryResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteRepository(repositoryRequest);
       response.whenComplete((deleteRepositoryResponse, ex) -> {
           if (deleteRepositoryResponse != null) {
               System.out.println("You have successfully deleted the " +
repoName + " repository");
           } else {
               Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
               if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                   throw (EcrException) cause;
               } else {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
               }
           }
       });

       // Wait for the CompletableFuture to complete
       response.join();
   }
```

```
   private static DockerClient getDockerClient() {
       String osName = System.getProperty("os.name");
       if (osName.startsWith("Windows")) {
           // Make sure Docker Desktop is running.
           String dockerHost = "tcp://localhost:2375"; // Use the Docker Desktop
default port.
           DockerCmdExecFactory dockerCmdExecFactory = new
NettyDockerCmdExecFactory().withReadTimeout(20000).withConnectTimeout(20000);
           dockerClient =
DockerClientBuilder.getInstance(dockerHost).withDockerCmdExecFactory(dockerCmdExecFactor
       } else {
           dockerClient = DockerClientBuilder.getInstance().build();
       }
       return dockerClient;
   }

   /**
    * Retrieves an asynchronous Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR) client.
    *
    * @return the configured ECR asynchronous client.
    */
   private static EcrAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {

       /*
        The `NettyNioAsyncHttpClient` class is part of the AWS SDK for Java,
version 2,
        and it is designed to provide a high-performance, asynchronous HTTP
client for interacting with AWS services.
        It uses the Netty framework to handle the underlying network
communication and the Java NIO API to
        provide a non-blocking, event-driven approach to HTTP requests and
responses.
        */
       SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
           .maxConcurrency(50)  // Adjust as needed.
           .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
timeout.
           .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
           .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
           .build();

       ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
```

```
            .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API call
 timeout.
            .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the individual
 call attempt timeout.
            .build();

        if (ecrClient == null) {
            ecrClient = EcrAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return ecrClient;
    }

    /**
     * Sets the lifecycle policy for the specified repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository for which to set the lifecycle
 policy.
     */
    public void setLifeCyclePolicy(String repoName) {
        /*
           This policy helps to maintain the size and efficiency of the container
 registry
           by automatically removing older and potentially unused images,
           ensuring that the storage is optimized and the registry remains up-to-
date.
         */
        String polText = """
             {
             "rules": [
                 {
                     "rulePriority": 1,
                     "description": "Expire images older than 14 days",
                     "selection": {
                         "tagStatus": "any",
                         "countType": "sinceImagePushed",
                         "countUnit": "days",
                         "countNumber": 14
                     },
                     "action": {
                         "type": "expire"
```

```
                    }
                }
            ]
            }
            """;

        StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest lifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest =
StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest.builder()
            .lifecyclePolicyText(polText)
            .repositoryName(repoName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().startLifecyclePolicyPreview(lifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest);
        response.whenComplete((lifecyclePolicyPreviewResponse, ex) -> {
            if (lifecyclePolicyPreviewResponse != null) {
                System.out.println("Lifecycle policy preview started
successfully.");
            } else {
                if (ex.getCause() instanceof EcrException) {
                    throw (EcrException) ex.getCause();
                } else {
                    String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
                    throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
                }
            }
        });
        // Wait for the CompletableFuture to complete.
        response.join();
    }

    /**
     * Verifies the existence of an image in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry
(Amazon ECR) repository asynchronously.
     *
     * @param repositoryName The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
     * @param imageTag       The tag of the image to verify.
     * @throws EcrException             if there is an error retrieving the image
information from Amazon ECR.
     * @throws CompletionException      if the asynchronous operation completes
exceptionally.
     */
    public void verifyImage(String repositoryName, String imageTag) {
```

```
        DescribeImagesRequest request = DescribeImagesRequest.builder()
            .repositoryName(repositoryName)
            .imageIds(ImageIdentifier.builder().imageTag(imageTag).build())
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeImagesResponse> response =
 getAsyncClient().describeImages(request);
        response.whenComplete((describeImagesResponse, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                if (ex instanceof CompletionException) {
                    Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                        throw (EcrException) cause;
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
 cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
 ex.getCause());
                }
            } else if (describeImagesResponse != null && !
describeImagesResponse.imageDetails().isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("Image is present in the repository.");
            } else {
                System.out.println("Image is not present in the repository.");
            }
        });

        // Wait for the CompletableFuture to complete.
        response.join();
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the repository URI for the specified repository name.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to retrieve the URI for.
     * @return the repository URI for the specified repository name.
     * @throws EcrException        if there is an error retrieving the repository
 information.
     * @throws CompletionException if the asynchronous operation completes
 exceptionally.
     */
    public void getRepositoryURI(String repoName) {
```

```
        DescribeRepositoriesRequest request =
DescribeRepositoriesRequest.builder()
            .repositoryNames(repoName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeRepositoriesResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(request);
        response.whenComplete((describeRepositoriesResponse, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof InterruptedException) {
                    Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                    String errorMessage = "Thread interrupted while waiting for
asynchronous operation: " + cause.getMessage();
                    throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, cause);
                } else if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                    throw (EcrException) cause;
                } else {
                    String errorMessage = "Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage();
                    throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, cause);
                }
            } else {
                if (describeRepositoriesResponse != null) {
                    if (!describeRepositoriesResponse.repositories().isEmpty()) {
                        String repositoryUri =
describeRepositoriesResponse.repositories().get(0).repositoryUri();
                        System.out.println("Repository URI found: " +
repositoryUri);
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("No repositories found for the given
name.");
                    }
                } else {
                    System.err.println("No response received from
describeRepositories.");
                }
            }
        });
        response.join();
    }

    /**
```

```
    * Retrieves the authorization token for Amazon Elastic Container Registry
(ECR).
    * This method makes an asynchronous call to the ECR client to retrieve the
authorization token.
    * If the operation is successful, the method prints the token to the
console.
    * If an exception occurs, the method handles the exception and prints the
error message.
    *
    * @throws EcrException     if there is an error retrieving the authorization
token from ECR.
    * @throws RuntimeException if there is an unexpected error during the
operation.
    */
   public void getAuthToken() {
       CompletableFuture<GetAuthorizationTokenResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().getAuthorizationToken();
       response.whenComplete((authorizationTokenResponse, ex) -> {
           if (authorizationTokenResponse != null) {
               AuthorizationData authorizationData =
authorizationTokenResponse.authorizationData().get(0);
               String token = authorizationData.authorizationToken();
               if (!token.isEmpty()) {
                   System.out.println("The token was successfully retrieved.");
               }
           } else {
               if (ex.getCause() instanceof EcrException) {
                   throw (EcrException) ex.getCause();
               } else {
                   String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
                   throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex); // Rethrow the
exception
               }
           }
       });
       response.join();
   }

   /**
    * Gets the repository policy for the specified repository.
    *
    * @param repoName the name of the repository.
```

```
    * @throws EcrException if an AWS error occurs while getting the repository
policy.
    */
   public String getRepoPolicy(String repoName) {
       if (repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
empty");
       }

       GetRepositoryPolicyRequest getRepositoryPolicyRequest =
GetRepositoryPolicyRequest.builder()
           .repositoryName(repoName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<GetRepositoryPolicyResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().getRepositoryPolicy(getRepositoryPolicyRequest);
       response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (resp != null) {
               System.out.println("Repository policy retrieved successfully.");
           } else {
               if (ex.getCause() instanceof EcrException) {
                   throw (EcrException) ex.getCause();
               } else {
                   String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
                   throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
               }
           }
       });

       GetRepositoryPolicyResponse result = response.join();
       return result != null ? result.policyText() : null;
   }

   /**
    * Sets the repository policy for the specified ECR repository.
    *
    * @param repoName the name of the ECR repository.
    * @param iamRole  the IAM role to be granted access to the repository.
    * @throws RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException if the repository policy does
not exist.
    * @throws EcrException                      if there is an unexpected error
setting the repository policy.
    */
```

```
   public void setRepoPolicy(String repoName, String iamRole) {
       /*
         This example policy document grants the specified AWS principal the
permission to perform the
         `ecr:BatchGetImage` action. This policy is designed to allow the
specified principal
         to retrieve Docker images from the ECR repository.
        */
       String policyDocumentTemplate = """
            {
             "Version" : "2012-10-17",
             "Statement" : [ {
               "Sid" : "new statement",
               "Effect" : "Allow",
               "Principal" : {
                 "AWS" : "%s"
               },
               "Action" : "ecr:BatchGetImage"
             } ]
           }
            """;

       String policyDocument = String.format(policyDocumentTemplate, iamRole);
       SetRepositoryPolicyRequest setRepositoryPolicyRequest =
SetRepositoryPolicyRequest.builder()
           .repositoryName(repoName)
           .policyText(policyDocument)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<SetRepositoryPolicyResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().setRepositoryPolicy(setRepositoryPolicyRequest);
       response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (resp != null) {
               System.out.println("Repository policy set successfully.");
           } else {
               Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
               if (cause instanceof RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException) {
                   throw (RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException) cause;
               } else if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                   throw (EcrException) cause;
               } else {
                   String errorMessage = "Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage();
                   throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, cause);
```

```
                }
            }
        });
        response.join();
    }

    /**
     * Pushes a Docker image to an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR)
repository.
     *
     * @param repoName  the name of the ECR repository to push the image to.
     * @param imageName the name of the Docker image.
     */
    public void pushDockerImage(String repoName, String imageName) {
        System.out.println("Pushing " + imageName + " to Amazon ECR will take a
few seconds.");
        CompletableFuture<AuthConfig> authResponseFuture =
getAsyncClient().getAuthorizationToken()
            .thenApply(response -> {
                String token =
response.authorizationData().get(0).authorizationToken();
                String decodedToken = new
String(Base64.getDecoder().decode(token));
                String password = decodedToken.substring(4);

                DescribeRepositoriesResponse descrRepoResponse =
getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(b -> b.repositoryNames(repoName)).join();
                Repository repoData =
descrRepoResponse.repositories().stream().filter(r ->
r.repositoryName().equals(repoName)).findFirst().orElse(null);
                assert repoData != null;
                String registryURL = repoData.repositoryUri().split("/")[0];

                AuthConfig authConfig = new AuthConfig()
                    .withUsername("AWS")
                    .withPassword(password)
                    .withRegistryAddress(registryURL);
                return authConfig;
            })
            .thenCompose(authConfig -> {
                DescribeRepositoriesResponse descrRepoResponse =
getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(b -> b.repositoryNames(repoName)).join();
```

```
                Repository repoData =
 descrRepoResponse.repositories().stream().filter(r ->
 r.repositoryName().equals(repoName)).findFirst().orElse(null);
                getDockerClient().tagImageCmd(imageName + ":latest",
 repoData.repositoryUri() + ":latest", imageName).exec();
                try {

 getDockerClient().pushImageCmd(repoData.repositoryUri()).withTag("echo-
text").withAuthConfig(authConfig).start().awaitCompletion();
                    System.out.println("The " + imageName + " was pushed to
 ECR");

                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    throw (RuntimeException) e.getCause();
                }
                return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(authConfig);
            });

        authResponseFuture.join();
    }

    // Make sure local image echo-text exists.
    public boolean isEchoTextImagePresent() {
        try {
            List<Image> images = getDockerClient().listImagesCmd().exec();
            boolean helloWorldFound = false;
            for (Image image : images) {
                String[] repoTags = image.getRepoTags();
                if (repoTags != null) {
                    for (String tag : repoTags) {
                        if (tag.startsWith("echo-text")) {
                            System.out.println(tag);
                            helloWorldFound = true;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
            if (helloWorldFound) {
                System.out.println("The local image named echo-text exists.");
                return true;
            } else {
                System.out.println("The local image named echo-text does not
 exist.");
                return false;
```

```
            }
        } catch (DockerClientException ex) {
            logger.error("ERROR: " + ex.getMessage());
            return false;
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateRepository
  - DeleteRepository
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeRepositories
  - GetAuthorizationToken
  - GetRepositoryPolicy
  - SetRepositoryPolicy
  - StartLifecyclePolicyPreview

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le caratteristiche di Amazon ECR.

```
import java.util.Scanner

/**
 * Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 *
 * This code example requires an IAM Role that has permissions to interact with
 the Amazon ECR service.
 *
 * To create an IAM role, see:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_create.html
 *
 * This code example requires a local docker image named echo-text. Without a
 local image,
 * this program will not successfully run. For more information including how to
 create the local
 * image, see:
 *
 * /scenarios/basics/ecr/README
 *
 */

val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage =
        """
        Usage: <iamRoleARN> <accountId>

        Where:
           iamRoleARN - The IAM role ARN that has the necessary permissions to
 access and manage the Amazon ECR repository.
           accountId - Your AWS account number.

        """.trimIndent()

    if (args.size != 2) {
        println(usage)
        return
    }

    var iamRole = args[0]
    var localImageName: String
    var accountId = args[1]
    val ecrActions = ECRActions()
```

```
    val scanner = Scanner(System.`in`)

    println(
        """
        The Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR) is a fully-managed Docker
container registry
        service provided by AWS. It allows developers and organizations to
securely
        store, manage, and deploy Docker container images.
        ECR provides a simple and scalable way to manage container images
throughout their lifecycle,
        from building and testing to production deployment.

        The `EcrClient` service client that is part of the AWS SDK for Kotlin
provides a set of methods to
        programmatically interact with the Amazon ECR service. This allows
developers to
        automate the storage, retrieval, and management of container images as
part of their application
        deployment pipelines. With ECR, teams can focus on building and deploying
their
        applications without having to worry about the underlying infrastructure
required to
        host and manage a container registry.

        This scenario walks you through how to perform key operations for this
service.
        Let's get started...

         You have two choices:
            1 - Run the entire program.
            2 - Delete an existing Amazon ECR repository named echo-text (created
from a previous execution of
            this program that did not complete).

        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    while (true) {
        val input = scanner.nextLine()
        if (input.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("1", ignoreCase = true)) {
            println("Continuing with the program...")
            println("")
            break
```

```
        } else if (input.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("2", ignoreCase = true)) {
            val repoName = "echo-text"
            ecrActions.deleteECRRepository(repoName)
            return
        } else {
            // Handle invalid input.
            println("Invalid input. Please try again.")
        }
    }

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        1. Create an ECR repository.

        The first task is to ensure we have a local Docker image named echo-
text.
        If this image exists, then an Amazon ECR repository is created.

        An ECR repository is a private Docker container repository provided
        by Amazon Web Services (AWS). It is a managed service that makes it easy
        to store, manage, and deploy Docker container images.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    // Ensure that a local docker image named echo-text exists.
    val doesExist = ecrActions.listLocalImages()
    val repoName: String
    if (!doesExist) {
        println("The local image named echo-text does not exist")
        return
    } else {
        localImageName = "echo-text"
        repoName = "echo-text"
    }

    val repoArn = ecrActions.createECRRepository(repoName).toString()
    println("The ARN of the ECR repository is $repoArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
```

```
        """
        2. Set an ECR repository policy.

        Setting an ECR repository policy using the `setRepositoryPolicy` function
is crucial for maintaining
        the security and integrity of your container images. The repository
policy allows you to
        define specific rules and restrictions for accessing and managing the
images stored within your ECR
        repository.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    ecrActions.setRepoPolicy(repoName, iamRole)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        3. Display ECR repository policy.

        Now we will retrieve the ECR policy to ensure it was successfully set.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val policyText = ecrActions.getRepoPolicy(repoName)
    println("Policy Text:")
    println(policyText)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        4. Retrieve an ECR authorization token.

        You need an authorization token to securely access and interact with the
Amazon ECR registry.
        The `getAuthorizationToken` method of the `EcrAsyncClient` is responsible
for securely accessing
        and interacting with an Amazon ECR repository. This operation is
responsible for obtaining a
        valid authorization token, which is required to authenticate your
requests to the ECR service.
```

```
        Without a valid authorization token, you would not be able to perform any
operations on the
        ECR repository, such as pushing, pulling, or managing your Docker images.


        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    ecrActions.getAuthToken()
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        5. Get the ECR Repository URI.

        The URI  of an Amazon ECR repository is important. When you want to
deploy a container image to
        a container orchestration platform like Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service
(EKS)
        or Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS), you need to specify the full
image URI,
        which includes the ECR repository URI. This allows the container runtime
to pull the
        correct container image from the ECR repository.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val repositoryURI: String? = ecrActions.getRepositoryURI(repoName)
    println("The repository URI is $repositoryURI")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        6. Set an ECR Lifecycle Policy.

        An ECR Lifecycle Policy is used to manage the lifecycle of Docker images
stored in your ECR repositories.
        These policies allow you to automatically remove old or unused Docker
images from your repositories,
        freeing up storage space and reducing costs.
```

```
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val pol = ecrActions.setLifeCyclePolicy(repoName)
    println(pol)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        7. Push a docker image to the Amazon ECR Repository.

        The `pushImageCmd()` method pushes a local Docker image to an Amazon ECR
repository.
        It sets up the Docker client by connecting to the local Docker host using
the default port.
        It then retrieves the authorization token for the ECR repository by
making a call to the AWS SDK.

        The method uses the authorization token to create an `AuthConfig` object,
which is used to authenticate
        the Docker client when pushing the image. Finally, the method tags the
Docker image with the specified
        repository name and image tag, and then pushes the image to the ECR
repository using the Docker client.
        If the push operation is successful, the method prints a message
indicating that the image was pushed to ECR.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    ecrActions.pushDockerImage(repoName, localImageName)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Verify if the image is in the ECR Repository.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    ecrActions.verifyImage(repoName, localImageName)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println("9. As an optional step, you can interact with the image in Amazon
 ECR by using the CLI.")
    println("Would you like to view instructions on how to use the CLI to run the
 image? (y/n)")
    val ans = scanner.nextLine().trim()
    if (ans.equals("y", true)) {
        val instructions = """
        1. Authenticate with ECR - Before you can pull the image from Amazon ECR,
 you need to authenticate with the registry. You can do this using the AWS CLI:

            aws ecr get-login-password --region us-east-1 | docker login --
username AWS --password-stdin $accountId.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com

        2. Describe the image using this command:

           aws ecr describe-images --repository-name $repoName --image-ids
 imageTag=$localImageName

        3. Run the Docker container and view the output using this command:

           docker run --rm $accountId.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/$repoName:
$localImageName
        """
        println(instructions)
    }
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Delete the ECR Repository.")
    println(
        """
        If the repository isn't empty, you must either delete the contents of the
 repository
        or use the force option (used in this scenario) to delete the repository
 and have Amazon ECR delete all of its contents
        on your behalf.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    println("Would you like to delete the Amazon ECR Repository? (y/n)")
    val delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim { it <= ' ' }
    if (delAns.equals("y", ignoreCase = true)) {
        println("You selected to delete the AWS ECR resources.")
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
```

```
        ecrActions.deleteECRRepository(repoName)
    }

    println(DASHES)
    println("This concludes the Amazon ECR SDK scenario")
    println(DASHES)
}

private fun waitForInputToContinue(scanner: Scanner) {
    while (true) {
        println("")
        println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:")
        val input = scanner.nextLine()
        if (input.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("c", ignoreCase = true)) {
            println("Continuing with the program...")
            println("")
            break
        } else {
            // Handle invalid input.
            println("Invalid input. Please try again.")
        }
    }
}
```

Una classe wrapper per i metodi Amazon ECR SDK.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.EcrClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.CreateRepositoryRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.DeleteRepositoryRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.DescribeImagesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.DescribeRepositoriesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.EcrException
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.GetRepositoryPolicyRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.ImageIdentifier
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.RepositoryAlreadyExistsException
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.SetRepositoryPolicyRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest
import com.github.dockerjava.api.DockerClient
import com.github.dockerjava.api.command.DockerCmdExecFactory
import com.github.dockerjava.api.model.AuthConfig
import com.github.dockerjava.core.DockerClientBuilder
import com.github.dockerjava.netty.NettyDockerCmdExecFactory
```

```
import java.io.IOException
import java.util.Base64

class ECRActions {
    private var dockerClient: DockerClient? = null

    private fun getDockerClient(): DockerClient? {
        val osName = System.getProperty("os.name")
        if (osName.startsWith("Windows")) {
            // Make sure Docker Desktop is running.
            val dockerHost = "tcp://localhost:2375" // Use the Docker Desktop
 default port.
            val dockerCmdExecFactory: DockerCmdExecFactory =

 NettyDockerCmdExecFactory().withReadTimeout(20000).withConnectTimeout(20000)
            dockerClient =
 DockerClientBuilder.getInstance(dockerHost).withDockerCmdExecFactory(dockerCmdExecFactor
        } else {
            dockerClient = DockerClientBuilder.getInstance().build()
        }
        return dockerClient
    }


    /**
     * Sets the lifecycle policy for the specified repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository for which to set the lifecycle
 policy.
     */
    suspend fun setLifeCyclePolicy(repoName: String): String? {
        val polText =
            """
             {
             "rules": [
                 {
                     "rulePriority": 1,
                     "description": "Expire images older than 14 days",
                     "selection": {
                         "tagStatus": "any",
                         "countType": "sinceImagePushed",
                         "countUnit": "days",
                         "countNumber": 14
                     },
```

```
                    "action": {
                        "type": "expire"
                    }
                }
            ]
            }

            """.trimIndent()
        val lifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest =
            StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest {
                lifecyclePolicyText = polText
                repositoryName = repoName
            }

        // Execute the request asynchronously.
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val response =
ecrClient.startLifecyclePolicyPreview(lifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest)
            return response.lifecyclePolicyText
        }
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves the repository URI for the specified repository name.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to retrieve the URI for.
     * @return the repository URI for the specified repository name.
     */
    suspend fun getRepositoryURI(repoName: String?): String? {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name
cannot be null or empty" }
        val request =
            DescribeRepositoriesRequest {
                repositoryNames = listOf(repoName)
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val describeRepositoriesResponse =
ecrClient.describeRepositories(request)
            if (!describeRepositoriesResponse.repositories?.isEmpty()!!) {
                return
describeRepositoriesResponse?.repositories?.get(0)?.repositoryUri
            } else {
```

```
                println("No repositories found for the given name.")
                return ""
            }
        }
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves the authorization token for Amazon Elastic Container Registry
(ECR).
     *
     */
    suspend fun getAuthToken() {
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            // Retrieve the authorization token for ECR.
            val response = ecrClient.getAuthorizationToken()
            val authorizationData = response.authorizationData?.get(0)
            val token = authorizationData?.authorizationToken
            if (token != null) {
                println("The token was successfully retrieved.")
            }
        }
    }


    /**
     * Gets the repository policy for the specified repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository.
     */
    suspend fun getRepoPolicy(repoName: String?): String? {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name
cannot be null or empty" }

        // Create the request
        val getRepositoryPolicyRequest =
            GetRepositoryPolicyRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
            }
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val response =
ecrClient.getRepositoryPolicy(getRepositoryPolicyRequest)
            val responseText = response.policyText
            return responseText
```

```
        }
    }


    /**
     * Sets the repository policy for the specified ECR repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the ECR repository.
     * @param iamRole the IAM role to be granted access to the repository.
     */
    suspend fun setRepoPolicy(
        repoName: String?,
        iamRole: String?,
    ) {
        val policyDocumentTemplate =
            """
             {
              "Version" : "2012-10-17",
              "Statement" : [ {
                "Sid" : "new statement",
                "Effect" : "Allow",
                "Principal" : {
                  "AWS" : "$iamRole"
                },
                "Action" : "ecr:BatchGetImage"
              } ]
            }

            """.trimIndent()
        val setRepositoryPolicyRequest =
            SetRepositoryPolicyRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
                policyText = policyDocumentTemplate
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val response =
ecrClient.setRepositoryPolicy(setRepositoryPolicyRequest)
            if (response != null) {
                println("Repository policy set successfully.")
            }
        }
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Creates an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repository.
    *
    * @param repoName the name of the repository to create.
    * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created repository, or an
empty string if the operation failed.
    * @throws RepositoryAlreadyExistsException if the repository exists.
    * @throws EcrException         if an error occurs while creating the
repository.
    */
   suspend fun createECRRepository(repoName: String?): String? {
       val request =
           CreateRepositoryRequest {
               repositoryName = repoName
           }

       return try {
           EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
               val response = ecrClient.createRepository(request)
               response.repository?.repositoryArn
           }
       } catch (e: RepositoryAlreadyExistsException) {
           println("Repository already exists: $repoName")
           repoName?.let { getRepoARN(it) }
       } catch (e: EcrException) {
           println("An error occurred: ${e.message}")
           null
       }
   }

   suspend fun getRepoARN(repoName: String): String? {
       // Fetch the existing repository's ARN.
       val describeRequest =
           DescribeRepositoriesRequest {
               repositoryNames = listOf(repoName)
           }
       EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
           val describeResponse =
ecrClient.describeRepositories(describeRequest)
           return describeResponse.repositories?.get(0)?.repositoryArn
       }
   }
```

```
    fun listLocalImages(): Boolean = try {
        val images = getDockerClient()?.listImagesCmd()?.exec()
        images?.any { image ->
            image.repoTags?.any { tag -> tag.startsWith("echo-text") } ?: false
        } ?: false
    } catch (ex: Exception) {
        println("ERROR: ${ex.message}")
        false
    }


    /**
     * Pushes a Docker image to an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR)
repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the ECR repository to push the image to.
     * @param imageName the name of the Docker image.
     */
    suspend fun pushDockerImage(
        repoName: String,
        imageName: String,
    ) {
        println("Pushing $imageName to $repoName will take a few seconds")
        val authConfig = getAuthConfig(repoName)

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val desRequest =
                DescribeRepositoriesRequest {
                    repositoryNames = listOf(repoName)
                }

            val describeRepoResponse = ecrClient.describeRepositories(desRequest)
            val repoData =
                describeRepoResponse.repositories?.firstOrNull
{ it.repositoryName == repoName }
                    ?: throw RuntimeException("Repository not found: $repoName")

            val tagImageCmd = getDockerClient()?.tagImageCmd("$imageName",
"${repoData.repositoryUri}", imageName)
            if (tagImageCmd != null) {
                tagImageCmd.exec()
            }
            val pushImageCmd =
                repoData.repositoryUri?.let {
```

```
                    dockerClient?.pushImageCmd(it)
                        // ?.withTag("latest")
                        ?.withAuthConfig(authConfig)
                }

            try {
                if (pushImageCmd != null) {
                    pushImageCmd.start().awaitCompletion()
                }
                println("The $imageName was pushed to Amazon ECR")
            } catch (e: IOException) {
                throw RuntimeException(e)
            }
        }
    }


    /**
     * Verifies the existence of an image in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry
(Amazon ECR) repository asynchronously.
     *
     * @param repositoryName The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
     * @param imageTag       The tag of the image to verify.
     */
    suspend fun verifyImage(
        repoName: String?,
        imageTagVal: String?,
    ) {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name
cannot be null or empty" }
        require(!(imageTagVal == null || imageTagVal.isEmpty())) { "Image tag
cannot be null or empty" }

        val imageId =
            ImageIdentifier {
                imageTag = imageTagVal
            }
        val request =
            DescribeImagesRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
                imageIds = listOf(imageId)
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
```

```
            val describeImagesResponse = ecrClient.describeImages(request)
            if (describeImagesResponse != null && !
describeImagesResponse.imageDetails?.isEmpty()!!) {
                println("Image is present in the repository.")
            } else {
                println("Image is not present in the repository.")
            }
        }
    }


    /**
     * Deletes an ECR (Elastic Container Registry) repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to delete.
     */
    suspend fun deleteECRRepository(repoName: String) {
        if (repoName.isNullOrEmpty()) {
            throw IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
 empty")
        }

        val repositoryRequest =
            DeleteRepositoryRequest {
                force = true
                repositoryName = repoName
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            ecrClient.deleteRepository(repositoryRequest)
            println("You have successfully deleted the $repoName repository")
        }
    }

    // Return an AuthConfig.
    private suspend fun getAuthConfig(repoName: String): AuthConfig {
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            // Retrieve the authorization token for ECR.
            val response = ecrClient.getAuthorizationToken()
            val authorizationData = response.authorizationData?.get(0)
            val token = authorizationData?.authorizationToken
            val decodedToken = String(Base64.getDecoder().decode(token))
            val password = decodedToken.substring(4)
```

```
            val request =
                DescribeRepositoriesRequest {
                    repositoryNames = listOf(repoName)
                }

            val descrRepoResponse = ecrClient.describeRepositories(request)
            val repoData = descrRepoResponse.repositories?.firstOrNull
 { it.repositoryName == repoName }
            val registryURL: String =
 repoData?.repositoryUri?.split("/")?.get(0) ?: ""

            return AuthConfig()
                .withUsername("AWS")
                .withPassword(password)
                .withRegistryAddress(registryURL)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - CreateRepository
  - DeleteRepository
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeRepositories
  - GetAuthorizationToken
  - GetRepositoryPolicy
  - SetRepositoryPolicy
  - StartLifecyclePolicyPreview

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
class ECRGettingStarted:
    """
    A scenario that demonstrates how to use Boto3 to perform basic operations
 using
    Amazon ECR.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        ecr_wrapper: ECRWrapper,
        docker_client: docker.DockerClient,
    ):
        self.ecr_wrapper = ecr_wrapper
        self.docker_client = docker_client
        self.tag = "echo-text"
        self.repository_name = "ecr-basics"
        self.docker_image = None
        self.full_tag_name = None
        self.repository = None

    def run(self, role_arn: str) -> None:
        """
        Runs the scenario.
        """
        print(
            """
The Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR) is a fully-managed Docker container
 registry
service provided by AWS. It allows developers and organizations to securely
store, manage, and deploy Docker container images.
```

```
ECR provides a simple and scalable way to manage container images throughout
 their lifecycle,
from building and testing to production deployment.

The `ECRWrapper' class is a wrapper for the Boto3 'ecr' client. The 'ecr' client
 provides a set of methods to
programmatically interact with the Amazon ECR service. This allows developers to
automate the storage, retrieval, and management of container images as part of
 their application
deployment pipelines. With ECR, teams can focus on building and deploying their
applications without having to worry about the underlying infrastructure required
 to
host and manage a container registry.

This scenario walks you through how to perform key operations for this service.
Let's get started...
        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print(
            f"""
* Create an ECR repository.

An ECR repository is a private Docker container repository provided
by Amazon Web Services (AWS). It is a managed service that makes it easy
to store, manage, and deploy Docker container images.
        """
        )
        print(f"Creating a repository named {self.repository_name}")
        self.repository =
 self.ecr_wrapper.create_repository(self.repository_name)
        print(f"The ARN of the ECR repository is
 {self.repository['repositoryArn']}")
        repository_uri = self.repository["repositoryUri"]
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()

        print(
            f"""
* Build a Docker image.

Create a local Docker image if it does not already exist.
A Python Docker client is used to execute Docker commands.
```

```
You must have Docker installed and running.
            """
        )
        print(f"Building a docker image from 'docker_files/Dockerfile'")
        self.full_tag_name = f"{repository_uri}:{self.tag}"
        self.docker_image = self.docker_client.images.build(
            path="docker_files", tag=self.full_tag_name
        )[0]
        print(f"Docker image {self.full_tag_name} successfully built.")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()

        if role_arn is None:
            print(
                """
* Because an IAM role ARN was not provided, a role policy will not be set for
 this repository.
            """
            )
        else:
            print(
                """
* Set an ECR repository policy.

Setting an ECR repository policy using the `setRepositoryPolicy` function is
 crucial for maintaining
the security and integrity of your container images. The repository policy allows
 you to
define specific rules and restrictions for accessing and managing the images
 stored within your ECR
repository.
        """
            )

            self.grant_role_download_access(role_arn)
            print(f"Download access granted to the IAM role ARN {role_arn}")
            press_enter_to_continue()
            print_dashes()

            print(
                """
* Display ECR repository policy.

Now we will retrieve the ECR policy to ensure it was successfully set.
```

```
            """
            )

            policy_text =
 self.ecr_wrapper.get_repository_policy(self.repository_name)
            print("Policy Text:")
            print(f"{policy_text}")
            press_enter_to_continue()
            print_dashes()

        print(
            """
* Retrieve an ECR authorization token.

You need an authorization token to securely access and interact with the Amazon
 ECR registry.
The `get_authorization_token` method of the `ecr` client is responsible for
 securely accessing
and interacting with an Amazon ECR repository. This operation is responsible for
 obtaining a
valid authorization token, which is required to authenticate your requests to the
 ECR service.

Without a valid authorization token, you would not be able to perform any
 operations on the
ECR repository, such as pushing, pulling, or managing your Docker images.
        """
        )

        authorization_token = self.ecr_wrapper.get_authorization_token()
        print("Authorization token retrieved.")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print(
            """
* Get the ECR Repository URI.

The URI  of an Amazon ECR repository is important. When you want to deploy a
 container image to
a container orchestration platform like Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS)
or Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS), you need to specify the full image
 URI,
which includes the ECR repository URI. This allows the container runtime to pull
 the
```

```
correct container image from the ECR repository.
        """
        )
        repository_descriptions = self.ecr_wrapper.describe_repositories(
            [self.repository_name]
        )
        repository_uri = repository_descriptions[0]["repositoryUri"]
        print(f"Repository URI found: {repository_uri}")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()

        print(
            """
* Set an ECR Lifecycle Policy.

An ECR Lifecycle Policy is used to manage the lifecycle of Docker images stored
 in your ECR repositories.
These policies allow you to automatically remove old or unused Docker images from
 your repositories,
freeing up storage space and reducing costs.

This example policy helps to maintain the size and efficiency of the container
 registry
by automatically removing older and potentially unused images, ensuring that the
storage is optimized and the registry remains up-to-date.
            """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        self.put_expiration_policy()
        print(f"An expiration policy was added to the repository.")
        print_dashes()

        print(
            """
* Push a docker image to the Amazon ECR Repository.

The Docker client uses the authorization token is used to authenticate the when
 pushing the image to the
ECR repository.
        """
        )
        decoded_authorization =
 base64.b64decode(authorization_token).decode("utf-8")
        username, password = decoded_authorization.split(":")
```

```
        resp = self.docker_client.api.push(
            repository=repository_uri,
            auth_config={"username": username, "password": password},
            tag=self.tag,
            stream=True,
            decode=True,
        )
        for line in resp:
            print(line)

        print_dashes()

        print("* Verify if the image is in the ECR Repository.")
        image_descriptions = self.ecr_wrapper.describe_images(
            self.repository_name, [self.tag]
        )
        if len(image_descriptions) > 0:
            print("Image found in ECR Repository.")
        else:
            print("Image not found in ECR Repository.")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()

        print(
            "* As an optional step, you can interact with the image in Amazon ECR
 by using the CLI."
        )
        if q.ask(
            "Would you like to view instructions on how to use the CLI to run the
 image? (y/n)",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            print(
                f"""
1. Authenticate with ECR - Before you can pull the image from Amazon ECR, you
 need to authenticate with the registry. You can do this using the AWS CLI:

    aws ecr get-login-password --region us-east-1 | docker login --username AWS
 --password-stdin {repository_uri.split("/")[0]}

2. Describe the image using this command:
```

```
   aws ecr describe-images --repository-name {self.repository_name} --image-ids
 imageTag={self.tag}

3. Run the Docker container and view the output using this command:

   docker run --rm {self.full_tag_name}
"""
            )

        self.cleanup(True)

    def cleanup(self, ask: bool):
        """
        Deletes the resources created in this scenario.
        :param ask: If True, prompts the user to confirm before deleting the
 resources.
        """
        if self.repository is not None and (
            not ask
            or q.ask(
                f"Would you like to delete the ECR repository
 '{self.repository_name}? (y/n) "
            )
        ):
            print(f"Deleting the ECR repository '{self.repository_name}'.")
            self.ecr_wrapper.delete_repository(self.repository_name)

        if self.full_tag_name is not None and (
            not ask
            or q.ask(
                f"Would you like to delete the local Docker image
 '{self.full_tag_name}? (y/n) "
            )
        ):
            print(f"Deleting the docker image '{self.full_tag_name}'.")
            self.docker_client.images.remove(self.full_tag_name)

    def grant_role_download_access(self, role_arn: str):
        """
        Grants the specified role access to download images from the ECR
 repository.

        :param role_arn: The ARN of the role to grant access to.
        """
```

```
        policy_json = {
            "Version": "2008-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Sid": "AllowDownload",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"AWS": role_arn},
                    "Action": ["ecr:BatchGetImage"],
                }
            ],
        }

        self.ecr_wrapper.set_repository_policy(
            self.repository_name, json.dumps(policy_json)
        )


    def put_expiration_policy(self):
        """
        Puts an expiration policy on the ECR repository.
        """
        policy_json = {
            "rules": [
                {
                    "rulePriority": 1,
                    "description": "Expire images older than 14 days",
                    "selection": {
                        "tagStatus": "any",
                        "countType": "sinceImagePushed",
                        "countUnit": "days",
                        "countNumber": 14,
                    },
                    "action": {"type": "expire"},
                }
            ]
        }

        self.ecr_wrapper.put_lifecycle_policy(
            self.repository_name, json.dumps(policy_json)
        )



if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Run Amazon ECR getting started scenario."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--iam-role-arn",
        type=str,
        default=None,
        help="an optional IAM role ARN that will be granted access to download
images from a repository.",
        required=False,
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--no-art",
        action="store_true",
        help="accessibility setting that suppresses art in the console output.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()
    no_art = args.no_art
    iam_role_arn = args.iam_role_arn
    demo = None
    a_docker_client = None
    try:
        a_docker_client = docker.from_env()
        if not a_docker_client.ping():
            raise docker.errors.DockerException("Docker is not running.")
    except docker.errors.DockerException as err:
        logging.error(
            """
        The Python Docker client could not be created.
        Do you have Docker installed and running?
        Here is the error message:
        %s
        """,
            err,
        )
        sys.exit("Error with Docker.")
    try:
        an_ecr_wrapper = ECRWrapper.from_client()
        demo = ECRGettingStarted(an_ecr_wrapper, a_docker_client)
        demo.run(iam_role_arn)

    except Exception as exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo!")
        if demo is not None:
```

```
            demo.cleanup(False)
```

ECRWrapper classe che racchiude le azioni di Amazon ECR.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon
 ECR client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def create_repository(self, repository_name: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Creates an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to create.
        :return: A dictionary of the created repository.
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.ecr_client.create_repository(repositoryName=repository_name)
            return response["repository"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] ==
 "RepositoryAlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Repository {repository_name} already exists.")
                response = self.ecr_client.describe_repositories(
                    repositoryNames=[repository_name]
                )
                return self.describe_repositories([repository_name])[0]
            else:
                logger.error(
```

```
                    "Error creating repository %s. Here's why %s",
                    repository_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise


    def delete_repository(self, repository_name: str):
        """
        Deletes an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ecr_client.delete_repository(
                repositoryName=repository_name, force=True
            )
            print(f"Deleted repository {repository_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete repository %s.. Here's why %s",
                repository_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def set_repository_policy(self, repository_name: str, policy_text: str):
        """
        Sets the policy for an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to set the policy for.
        :param policy_text: The policy text to set.
        """
        try:
            self.ecr_client.set_repository_policy(
                repositoryName=repository_name, policyText=policy_text
            )
            print(f"Set repository policy for repository {repository_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] ==
"RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Repository does not exist. %s.", repository_name)
                raise
```

```
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't set repository policy for repository %s. Here's why
%s",
                    repository_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise


    def get_repository_policy(self, repository_name: str) -> str:
        """
        Gets the policy for an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to get the policy for.
        :return: The policy text.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ecr_client.get_repository_policy(
                repositoryName=repository_name
            )
            return response["policyText"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] ==
"RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Repository does not exist. %s.", repository_name)
                raise
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get repository policy for repository %s. Here's why
%s",
                    repository_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise


    def get_authorization_token(self) -> str:
        """
        Gets an authorization token for an ECR repository.

        :return: The authorization token.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.ecr_client.get_authorization_token()
            return response["authorizationData"][0]["authorizationToken"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get authorization token. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe_repositories(self, repository_names: list[str]) -> list[dict]:
        """
        Describes ECR repositories.

        :param repository_names: The names of the repositories to describe.
        :return: The list of repository descriptions.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ecr_client.describe_repositories(
                repositoryNames=repository_names
            )
            return response["repositories"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe repositories. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def put_lifecycle_policy(self, repository_name: str, lifecycle_policy_text:
str):
        """
        Puts a lifecycle policy for an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to put the lifecycle
policy for.
        :param lifecycle_policy_text: The lifecycle policy text to put.
        """
        try:
            self.ecr_client.put_lifecycle_policy(
                repositoryName=repository_name,
                lifecyclePolicyText=lifecycle_policy_text,
            )
```

```
            print(f"Put lifecycle policy for repository {repository_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't put lifecycle policy for repository %s. Here's why %s",
                repository_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe_images(
        self, repository_name: str, image_ids: list[str] = None
    ) -> list[dict]:
        """
        Describes ECR images.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to describe images
for.
        :param image_ids: The optional IDs of images to describe.
        :return: The list of image descriptions.
        """
        try:
            params = {
                "repositoryName": repository_name,
            }
            if image_ids is not None:
                params["imageIds"] = [{"imageTag": tag} for tag in image_ids]

            paginator = self.ecr_client.get_paginator("describe_images")
            image_descriptions = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(**params):
                image_descriptions.extend(page["imageDetails"])
            return image_descriptions
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe images. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateRepository
  - DeleteRepository
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeRepositories
  - GetAuthorizationToken
  - GetRepositoryPolicy
  - SetRepositoryPolicy
  - StartLifecyclePolicyPreview

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon ECR AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni Amazon ECR con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta l'Amazon Elastic Container Registry API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzo CreateRepository con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteRepository con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeImages con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeRepositories con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetAuthorizationToken con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetRepositoryPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListImages con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare PushImageCmd con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzo PutLifeCyclePolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo SetRepositoryPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo StartLifecyclePolicyPreview con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`CreateRepository`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateRepository`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creare un repository

L'`create-repository`esempio seguente crea un repository all'interno dello spazio dei nomi specificato nel registro predefinito per un account.

```
aws ecr create-repository \
    --repository-name project-a/sample-repo
```

Output:

```
{
    "repository": {
        "registryId": "123456789012",
        "repositoryName": "project-a/sample-repo",
        "repositoryArn": "arn:aws:ecr:us-west-2:123456789012:repository/project-
a/sample-repo"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creating a Repository nella Amazon ECR User Guide.

Esempio 2: creare un repository configurato con l'immutabilità dei tag di immagine

L'`create-repository`esempio seguente crea un repository configurato per l'immutabilità dei tag nel registro predefinito di un account.

```
aws ecr create-repository \
```

```
    --repository-name project-a/sample-repo \
    --image-tag-mutability IMMUTABLE
```

Output:

```
{
    "repository": {
        "registryId": "123456789012",
        "repositoryName": "project-a/sample-repo",
        "repositoryArn": "arn:aws:ecr:us-west-2:123456789012:repository/project-
a/sample-repo",
        "imageTagMutability": "IMMUTABLE"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Image Tag Mutability nella Amazon ECR User Guide.

Esempio 3: creare un repository configurato con una configurazione di scansione

L'`create-repository`esempio seguente crea un repository configurato per eseguire una scansione di vulnerabilità su image push nel registro predefinito di un account.

```
aws ecr create-repository \
    --repository-name project-a/sample-repo \
    --image-scanning-configuration scanOnPush=true
```

Output:

```
{
    "repository": {
        "registryId": "123456789012",
        "repositoryName": "project-a/sample-repo",
        "repositoryArn": "arn:aws:ecr:us-west-2:123456789012:repository/project-
a/sample-repo",
        "imageScanningConfiguration": {
            "scanOnPush": true
        }
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Image Scanning nella Amazon ECR User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateRepository AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Creates an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repository.
    *
    * @param repoName the name of the repository to create.
    * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created repository, or an
empty string if the operation failed.
    * @throws IllegalArgumentException     If repository name is invalid.
    * @throws RuntimeException             if an error occurs while creating the
repository.
    */
   public String createECRRepository(String repoName) {
       if (repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
empty");
       }

       CreateRepositoryRequest request = CreateRepositoryRequest.builder()
           .repositoryName(repoName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<CreateRepositoryResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().createRepository(request);
       try {
           CreateRepositoryResponse result = response.join();
           if (result != null) {
               System.out.println("The " + repoName + " repository was created
successfully.");
               return result.repository().repositoryArn();
           } else {
               throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected response type");
```

```
            }
        } catch (CompletionException e) {
            Throwable cause = e.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof EcrException ex) {
                if
("RepositoryAlreadyExistsException".equals(ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode())) {
                    System.out.println("The Amazon ECR repository already exists,
moving on...");
                    DescribeRepositoriesRequest describeRequest =
DescribeRepositoriesRequest.builder()
                        .repositoryNames(repoName)
                        .build();
                    DescribeRepositoriesResponse describeResponse =
getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(describeRequest).join();
                    return
describeResponse.repositories().get(0).repositoryArn();
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException(ex);
                }
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateRepositoryconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repository.
     *
```

```
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to create.
     * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created repository, or an
 empty string if the operation failed.
     * @throws RepositoryAlreadyExistsException if the repository exists.
     * @throws EcrException         if an error occurs while creating the
 repository.
     */
    suspend fun createECRRepository(repoName: String?): String? {
        val request =
            CreateRepositoryRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
            }

        return try {
            EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
                val response = ecrClient.createRepository(request)
                response.repository?.repositoryArn
            }
        } catch (e: RepositoryAlreadyExistsException) {
            println("Repository already exists: $repoName")
            repoName?.let { getRepoARN(it) }
        } catch (e: EcrException) {
            println("An error occurred: ${e.message}")
            null
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateRepositoryconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
```

```
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon
ECR client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def create_repository(self, repository_name: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Creates an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to create.
        :return: A dictionary of the created repository.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.ecr_client.create_repository(repositoryName=repository_name)
            return response["repository"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] ==
"RepositoryAlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Repository {repository_name} already exists.")
                response = self.ecr_client.describe_repositories(
                    repositoryNames=[repository_name]
                )
                return self.describe_repositories([repository_name])[0]
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating repository %s. Here's why %s",
                    repository_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateRepository AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteRepository`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteRepository`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un repository

L'`delete-repository`esempio seguente command force elimina il repository specificato nel registro predefinito per un account. Il `--force` flag è obbligatorio se il repository contiene immagini.

```
aws ecr delete-repository \
    --repository-name ubuntu \
    --force
```

Output:

```
{
    "repository": {
        "registryId": "123456789012",
        "repositoryName": "ubuntu",
        "repositoryArn": "arn:aws:ecr:us-west-2:123456789012:repository/ubuntu"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione di un repository nella Amazon ECR User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command DeleteRepositoryReference AWS CLI .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Deletes an ECR (Elastic Container Registry) repository.
    *
    * @param repoName the name of the repository to delete.
    * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the repository name is null or empty.
    * @throws EcrException if there is an error deleting the repository.
    * @throws RuntimeException if an unexpected error occurs during the deletion
process.
    */
   public void deleteECRRepository(String repoName) {
       if (repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
empty");
       }

       DeleteRepositoryRequest repositoryRequest =
DeleteRepositoryRequest.builder()
           .force(true)
           .repositoryName(repoName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DeleteRepositoryResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteRepository(repositoryRequest);
       response.whenComplete((deleteRepositoryResponse, ex) -> {
           if (deleteRepositoryResponse != null) {
               System.out.println("You have successfully deleted the " +
repoName + " repository");
           } else {
               Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
               if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                   throw (EcrException) cause;
               } else {
```

```
                    throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                }
            }
        });

        // Wait for the CompletableFuture to complete
        response.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteRepositoryconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an ECR (Elastic Container Registry) repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to delete.
     */
    suspend fun deleteECRRepository(repoName: String) {
        if (repoName.isNullOrEmpty()) {
            throw IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
empty")
        }

        val repositoryRequest =
            DeleteRepositoryRequest {
                force = true
                repositoryName = repoName
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
```

```
            ecrClient.deleteRepository(repositoryRequest)
            println("You have successfully deleted the $repoName repository")
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteRepositoryconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon
 ECR client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def delete_repository(self, repository_name: str):
        """
        Deletes an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ecr_client.delete_repository(
```

```
                repositoryName=repository_name, force=True
            )
            print(f"Deleted repository {repository_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete repository %s.. Here's why %s",
                repository_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteRepository AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeImages`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeImages`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere un'immagine in un repository

L'`describe-imagesesempio` seguente mostra i dettagli di un'immagine nel `cluster-autoscaler` repository con il tag. `v1.13.6`

```
aws ecr describe-images \
    --repository-name cluster-autoscaler \
    --image-ids imageTag=v1.13.6
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "imageDetails": [
        {
            "registryId": "012345678910",
            "repositoryName": "cluster-autoscaler",
            "imageDigest":
 "sha256:4a1c6567c38904384ebc64e35b7eeddd8451110c299e3368d2210066487d97e5",
            "imageTags": [
                "v1.13.6"
            ],
            "imageSizeInBytes": 48318255,
            "imagePushedAt": 1565128275.0
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DescribeImagesReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Verifies the existence of an image in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry
 (Amazon ECR) repository asynchronously.
     *
     * @param repositoryName The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
     * @param imageTag       The tag of the image to verify.
     * @throws EcrException             if there is an error retrieving the image
 information from Amazon ECR.
     * @throws CompletionException      if the asynchronous operation completes
 exceptionally.
     */
    public void verifyImage(String repositoryName, String imageTag) {
        DescribeImagesRequest request = DescribeImagesRequest.builder()
            .repositoryName(repositoryName)
            .imageIds(ImageIdentifier.builder().imageTag(imageTag).build())
```

```
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeImagesResponse> response =
 getAsyncClient().describeImages(request);
        response.whenComplete((describeImagesResponse, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                if (ex instanceof CompletionException) {
                    Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                        throw (EcrException) cause;
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
 cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
 ex.getCause());
                }
            } else if (describeImagesResponse != null && !
describeImagesResponse.imageDetails().isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("Image is present in the repository.");
            } else {
                System.out.println("Image is not present in the repository.");
            }
        });

        // Wait for the CompletableFuture to complete.
        response.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeImagesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Verifies the existence of an image in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry
 (Amazon ECR) repository asynchronously.
     *
     * @param repositoryName The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
     * @param imageTag       The tag of the image to verify.
     */
    suspend fun verifyImage(
        repoName: String?,
        imageTagVal: String?,
    ) {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name
 cannot be null or empty" }
        require(!(imageTagVal == null || imageTagVal.isEmpty())) { "Image tag
 cannot be null or empty" }

        val imageId =
            ImageIdentifier {
                imageTag = imageTagVal
            }
        val request =
            DescribeImagesRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
                imageIds = listOf(imageId)
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val describeImagesResponse = ecrClient.describeImages(request)
            if (describeImagesResponse != null && !
describeImagesResponse.imageDetails?.isEmpty()!!) {
                println("Image is present in the repository.")
            } else {
                println("Image is not present in the repository.")
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeImagesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon
 ECR client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def describe_images(
        self, repository_name: str, image_ids: list[str] = None
    ) -> list[dict]:
        """
        Describes ECR images.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to describe images
 for.
        :param image_ids: The optional IDs of images to describe.
        :return: The list of image descriptions.
        """
        try:
            params = {
                "repositoryName": repository_name,
            }
            if image_ids is not None:
```

```
                params["imageIds"] = [{"imageTag": tag} for tag in image_ids]

            paginator = self.ecr_client.get_paginator("describe_images")
            image_descriptions = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(**params):
                image_descriptions.extend(page["imageDetails"])
            return image_descriptions
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe images. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeImages AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeRepositories`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeRepositories`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere i repository in un registro

Questo esempio descrive i repository nel registro predefinito per un account.

Comando:

```
aws ecr describe-repositories
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "repositories": [
        {
            "registryId": "012345678910",
            "repositoryName": "ubuntu",
            "repositoryArn": "arn:aws:ecr:us-west-2:012345678910:repository/
ubuntu"
        },
        {
            "registryId": "012345678910",
            "repositoryName": "test",
            "repositoryArn": "arn:aws:ecr:us-west-2:012345678910:repository/test"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeRepositoriesin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves the repository URI for the specified repository name.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to retrieve the URI for.
     * @return the repository URI for the specified repository name.
     * @throws EcrException        if there is an error retrieving the repository
 information.
     * @throws CompletionException if the asynchronous operation completes
 exceptionally.
     */
    public void getRepositoryURI(String repoName) {
        DescribeRepositoriesRequest request =
 DescribeRepositoriesRequest.builder()
            .repositoryNames(repoName)
            .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<DescribeRepositoriesResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(request);
        response.whenComplete((describeRepositoriesResponse, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof InterruptedException) {
                    Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                    String errorMessage = "Thread interrupted while waiting for
asynchronous operation: " + cause.getMessage();
                    throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, cause);
                } else if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                    throw (EcrException) cause;
                } else {
                    String errorMessage = "Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage();
                    throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, cause);
                }
            } else {
                if (describeRepositoriesResponse != null) {
                    if (!describeRepositoriesResponse.repositories().isEmpty()) {
                        String repositoryUri =
describeRepositoriesResponse.repositories().get(0).repositoryUri();
                        System.out.println("Repository URI found: " +
repositoryUri);
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("No repositories found for the given
name.");
                    }
                } else {
                    System.err.println("No response received from
describeRepositories.");
                }
            }
        });
        response.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeRepositoriesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves the repository URI for the specified repository name.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to retrieve the URI for.
     * @return the repository URI for the specified repository name.
     */
    suspend fun getRepositoryURI(repoName: String?): String? {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name
cannot be null or empty" }
        val request =
            DescribeRepositoriesRequest {
                repositoryNames = listOf(repoName)
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val describeRepositoriesResponse =
ecrClient.describeRepositories(request)
            if (!describeRepositoriesResponse.repositories?.isEmpty()!!) {
                return
describeRepositoriesResponse?.repositories?.get(0)?.repositoryUri
            } else {
                println("No repositories found for the given name.")
                return ""
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeRepositoriesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon
 ECR client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def describe_repositories(self, repository_names: list[str]) -> list[dict]:
        """
        Describes ECR repositories.

        :param repository_names: The names of the repositories to describe.
        :return: The list of repository descriptions.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ecr_client.describe_repositories(
                repositoryNames=repository_names
            )
            return response["repositories"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe repositories. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeRepositories AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_repos(client: &aws_sdk_ecr::Client) -> Result<(),
 aws_sdk_ecr::Error> {
    let rsp = client.describe_repositories().send().await?;

    let repos = rsp.repositories();

    println!("Found {} repositories:", repos.len());

    for repo in repos {
        println!("  ARN:  {}", repo.repository_arn().unwrap());
        println!("  Name: {}", repo.repository_name().unwrap());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeRepositoriesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzo **GetAuthorizationToken** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetAuthorizationToken`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere un token di autorizzazione per il registro predefinito

Il comando di `get-authorization-token` esempio seguente ottiene un token di autorizzazione per il registro predefinito.

```
aws ecr get-authorization-token
```

Output:

```
{
    "authorizationData": [
        {
            "authorizationToken": "QVdTOkN...",
            "expiresAt": 1448875853.241,
            "proxyEndpoint": "https://123456789012.dkr.ecr.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetAuthorizationTokenin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the authorization token for Amazon Elastic Container Registry
(ECR).
    * This method makes an asynchronous call to the ECR client to retrieve the
authorization token.
    * If the operation is successful, the method prints the token to the
console.
    * If an exception occurs, the method handles the exception and prints the
error message.
    *
    * @throws EcrException     if there is an error retrieving the authorization
token from ECR.
    * @throws RuntimeException if there is an unexpected error during the
operation.
    */
   public void getAuthToken() {
       CompletableFuture<GetAuthorizationTokenResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().getAuthorizationToken();
       response.whenComplete((authorizationTokenResponse, ex) -> {
           if (authorizationTokenResponse != null) {
               AuthorizationData authorizationData =
authorizationTokenResponse.authorizationData().get(0);
               String token = authorizationData.authorizationToken();
               if (!token.isEmpty()) {
                   System.out.println("The token was successfully retrieved.");
               }
           } else {
               if (ex.getCause() instanceof EcrException) {
                   throw (EcrException) ex.getCause();
               } else {
                   String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
```

```
                    throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex); // Rethrow the
exception
                }
            }
        });
        response.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetAuthorizationTokenconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves the authorization token for Amazon Elastic Container Registry
(ECR).
     *
     */
    suspend fun getAuthToken() {
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            // Retrieve the authorization token for ECR.
            val response = ecrClient.getAuthorizationToken()
            val authorizationData = response.authorizationData?.get(0)
            val token = authorizationData?.authorizationToken
            if (token != null) {
                println("The token was successfully retrieved.")
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetAuthorizationTokenconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon
 ECR client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def get_authorization_token(self) -> str:
        """
        Gets an authorization token for an ECR repository.

        :return: The authorization token.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ecr_client.get_authorization_token()
            return response["authorizationData"][0]["authorizationToken"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get authorization token. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

```
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAuthorizationToken AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`GetRepositoryPolicy`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetRepositoryPolicy`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare la politica di archiviazione per un repository

L'`get-repository-policy`esempio seguente visualizza i dettagli sulla politica di repository per il repository. `cluster-autoscaler`

```
aws ecr get-repository-policy \
    --repository-name cluster-autoscaler
```

Output:

```
{
    "registryId": "012345678910",
    "repositoryName": "cluster-autoscaler",
    "policyText": "{\n  \"Version\" : \"2008-10-17\",\n  \"Statement\" :
 [ {\n    \"Sid\" : \"allow public pull\",\n    \"Effect\" : \"Allow\",\n
 \"Principal\" : \"*\",\n    \"Action\" : [ \"ecr:BatchCheckLayerAvailability\",
 \"ecr:BatchGetImage\", \"ecr:GetDownloadUrlForLayer\" ]\n  } ]\n}"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetRepositoryPolicyin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Gets the repository policy for the specified repository.
    *
    * @param repoName the name of the repository.
    * @throws EcrException if an AWS error occurs while getting the repository
policy.
    */
   public String getRepoPolicy(String repoName) {
       if (repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
empty");
       }

       GetRepositoryPolicyRequest getRepositoryPolicyRequest =
GetRepositoryPolicyRequest.builder()
           .repositoryName(repoName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<GetRepositoryPolicyResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().getRepositoryPolicy(getRepositoryPolicyRequest);
       response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (resp != null) {
               System.out.println("Repository policy retrieved successfully.");
           } else {
               if (ex.getCause() instanceof EcrException) {
                   throw (EcrException) ex.getCause();
               } else {
                   String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
                   throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
               }
           }
```

```
        });

        GetRepositoryPolicyResponse result = response.join();
        return result != null ? result.policyText() : null;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetRepositoryPolicyconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Gets the repository policy for the specified repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository.
     */
    suspend fun getRepoPolicy(repoName: String?): String? {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name
cannot be null or empty" }

        // Create the request
        val getRepositoryPolicyRequest =
            GetRepositoryPolicyRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
            }
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val response =
ecrClient.getRepositoryPolicy(getRepositoryPolicyRequest)
            val responseText = response.policyText
            return responseText
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetRepositoryPolicyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon
 ECR client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def get_repository_policy(self, repository_name: str) -> str:
        """
        Gets the policy for an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to get the policy for.
        :return: The policy text.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ecr_client.get_repository_policy(
                repositoryName=repository_name
            )
            return response["policyText"]
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] ==
 "RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Repository does not exist. %s.", repository_name)
                raise
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get repository policy for repository %s. Here's why
 %s",
                    repository_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetRepositoryPolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListImages`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListImages`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare le immagini in un repository

L'`list-images`esempio seguente visualizza un elenco delle immagini presenti nel `cluster-autoscaler` repository.

```
aws ecr list-images \
    --repository-name cluster-autoscaler
```

Output:

```
{
    "imageIds": [
        {
            "imageDigest":
 "sha256:99c6fb4377e9a420a1eb3b410a951c9f464eff3b7dbc76c65e434e39b94b6570",
```

```
            "imageTag": "v1.13.8"
        },
        {
            "imageDigest":
 "sha256:99c6fb4377e9a420a1eb3b410a951c9f464eff3b7dbc76c65e434e39b94b6570",
            "imageTag": "v1.13.7"
        },
        {
            "imageDigest":
 "sha256:4a1c6567c38904384ebc64e35b7eeddd8451110c299e3368d2210066487d97e5",
            "imageTag": "v1.13.6"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListImagesin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_images(
    client: &aws_sdk_ecr::Client,
    repository: &str,
) -> Result<(), aws_sdk_ecr::Error> {
    let rsp = client
        .list_images()
        .repository_name(repository)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let images = rsp.image_ids();

    println!("found {} images", images.len());

    for image in images {
```

```
        println!(
            "image: {}:{}",
            image.image_tag().unwrap(),
            image.image_digest().unwrap()
        );
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListImagesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **PushImageCmd** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PushImageCmd`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Pushes a Docker image to an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR)
repository.
    *
    * @param repoName  the name of the ECR repository to push the image to.
    * @param imageName the name of the Docker image.
    */
   public void pushDockerImage(String repoName, String imageName) {
       System.out.println("Pushing " + imageName + " to Amazon ECR will take a
few seconds.");
       CompletableFuture<AuthConfig> authResponseFuture =
getAsyncClient().getAuthorizationToken()
           .thenApply(response -> {
               String token =
response.authorizationData().get(0).authorizationToken();
```

```
                String decodedToken = new
 String(Base64.getDecoder().decode(token));
                String password = decodedToken.substring(4);

                DescribeRepositoriesResponse descrRepoResponse =
 getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(b -> b.repositoryNames(repoName)).join();
                Repository repoData =
 descrRepoResponse.repositories().stream().filter(r ->
 r.repositoryName().equals(repoName)).findFirst().orElse(null);
                assert repoData != null;
                String registryURL = repoData.repositoryUri().split("/")[0];

                AuthConfig authConfig = new AuthConfig()
                    .withUsername("AWS")
                    .withPassword(password)
                    .withRegistryAddress(registryURL);
                return authConfig;
            })
            .thenCompose(authConfig -> {
                DescribeRepositoriesResponse descrRepoResponse =
 getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(b -> b.repositoryNames(repoName)).join();
                Repository repoData =
 descrRepoResponse.repositories().stream().filter(r ->
 r.repositoryName().equals(repoName)).findFirst().orElse(null);
                getDockerClient().tagImageCmd(imageName + ":latest",
 repoData.repositoryUri() + ":latest", imageName).exec();
                try {

 getDockerClient().pushImageCmd(repoData.repositoryUri()).withTag("echo-
text").withAuthConfig(authConfig).start().awaitCompletion();
                    System.out.println("The " + imageName + " was pushed to
 ECR");

                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    throw (RuntimeException) e.getCause();
                }
                return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(authConfig);
            });

        authResponseFuture.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PushImageCmdconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Pushes a Docker image to an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR)
repository.
    *
    * @param repoName the name of the ECR repository to push the image to.
    * @param imageName the name of the Docker image.
    */
   suspend fun pushDockerImage(
       repoName: String,
       imageName: String,
   ) {
       println("Pushing $imageName to $repoName will take a few seconds")
       val authConfig = getAuthConfig(repoName)

       EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
           val desRequest =
               DescribeRepositoriesRequest {
                   repositoryNames = listOf(repoName)
               }

           val describeRepoResponse = ecrClient.describeRepositories(desRequest)
           val repoData =
               describeRepoResponse.repositories?.firstOrNull
{ it.repositoryName == repoName }
                   ?: throw RuntimeException("Repository not found: $repoName")

           val tagImageCmd = getDockerClient()?.tagImageCmd("$imageName",
"${repoData.repositoryUri}", imageName)
           if (tagImageCmd != null) {
               tagImageCmd.exec()
           }
```

```
            val pushImageCmd =
                repoData.repositoryUri?.let {
                    dockerClient?.pushImageCmd(it)
                        // ?.withTag("latest")
                        ?.withAuthConfig(authConfig)
                }

            try {
                if (pushImageCmd != null) {
                    pushImageCmd.start().awaitCompletion()
                }
                println("The $imageName was pushed to Amazon ECR")
            } catch (e: IOException) {
                throw RuntimeException(e)
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PushImageCmdconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`PutLifeCyclePolicy`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutLifeCyclePolicy`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare una politica del ciclo di vita

L'`put-lifecycle-policy`esempio seguente crea una politica del ciclo di vita per il repository specificato nel registro predefinito per un account.

```
aws ecr put-lifecycle-policy \
    --repository-name "project-a/amazon-ecs-sample" \
    --lifecycle-policy-text "file://policy.json"
```

Contenuto di `policy.json`.

```
{
   "rules": [
```

```
        {
            "rulePriority": 1,
            "description": "Expire images older than 14 days",
            "selection": {
                "tagStatus": "untagged",
                "countType": "sinceImagePushed",
                "countUnit": "days",
                "countNumber": 14
            },
            "action": {
                "type": "expire"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Output:

```
{
   "registryId": "<aws_account_id>",
   "repositoryName": "project-a/amazon-ecs-sample",
   "lifecyclePolicyText": "{\"rules\":[{\"rulePriority\":1,\"description\":
\"Expire images older than 14 days\",\"selection\":{\"tagStatus\":\"untagged\",
\"countType\":\"sinceImagePushed\",\"countUnit\":\"days\",\"countNumber\":14},
\"action\":{\"type\":\"expire\"}}]}"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Lifecycle Policies nella Amazon ECR User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command PutLifeCyclePolicyReference AWS CLI .

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ECRWrapper:
```

```
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon
ECR client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def put_lifecycle_policy(self, repository_name: str, lifecycle_policy_text:
str):
        """
        Puts a lifecycle policy for an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to put the lifecycle
policy for.
        :param lifecycle_policy_text: The lifecycle policy text to put.
        """
        try:
            self.ecr_client.put_lifecycle_policy(
                repositoryName=repository_name,
                lifecyclePolicyText=lifecycle_policy_text,
            )
            print(f"Put lifecycle policy for repository {repository_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't put lifecycle policy for repository %s. Here's why %s",
                repository_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Esempio che inserisce una politica sulla data di scadenza.

```
    def put_expiration_policy(self):
```

```
        """
        Puts an expiration policy on the ECR repository.
        """
        policy_json = {
            "rules": [
                {
                    "rulePriority": 1,
                    "description": "Expire images older than 14 days",
                    "selection": {
                        "tagStatus": "any",
                        "countType": "sinceImagePushed",
                        "countUnit": "days",
                        "countNumber": 14,
                    },
                    "action": {"type": "expire"},
                }
            ]
        }

        self.ecr_wrapper.put_lifecycle_policy(
            self.repository_name, json.dumps(policy_json)
        )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutLifeCyclePolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`SetRepositoryPolicy`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SetRepositoryPolicy`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per impostare la politica di archiviazione per un repository

L'`set-repository-policy`esempio seguente allega al repository una policy di repository contenuta in un file. `cluster-autoscaler`

```
aws ecr set-repository-policy \
    --repository-name cluster-autoscaler \
    --policy-text file://my-policy.json
```

Contenuto di `my-policy.json`.

```
{
    "Version" : "2008-10-17",
    "Statement" : [
        {
            "Sid" : "allow public pull",
            "Effect" : "Allow",
            "Principal" : "*",
            "Action" : [
                "ecr:BatchCheckLayerAvailability",
                "ecr:BatchGetImage",
                "ecr:GetDownloadUrlForLayer"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "registryId": "012345678910",
    "repositoryName": "cluster-autoscaler",
    "policyText": "{\n  \"Version\" : \"2008-10-17\",\n  \"Statement\" :
 [ {\n    \"Sid\" : \"allow public pull\",\n    \"Effect\" : \"Allow\",\n
 \"Principal\" : \"*\",\n    \"Action\" : [ \"ecr:BatchCheckLayerAvailability\",
 \"ecr:BatchGetImage\", \"ecr:GetDownloadUrlForLayer\" ]\n  } ]\n}"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetRepositoryPolicyin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Sets the repository policy for the specified ECR repository.
    *
    * @param repoName the name of the ECR repository.
    * @param iamRole  the IAM role to be granted access to the repository.
    * @throws RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException if the repository policy does
not exist.
    * @throws EcrException                      if there is an unexpected error
setting the repository policy.
    */
   public void setRepoPolicy(String repoName, String iamRole) {
       /*
         This example policy document grants the specified AWS principal the
permission to perform the
         `ecr:BatchGetImage` action. This policy is designed to allow the
specified principal
         to retrieve Docker images from the ECR repository.
        */
       String policyDocumentTemplate = """
            {
             "Version" : "2012-10-17",
             "Statement" : [ {
               "Sid" : "new statement",
               "Effect" : "Allow",
               "Principal" : {
                 "AWS" : "%s"
               },
               "Action" : "ecr:BatchGetImage"
             } ]
           }
            """;
```

```
        String policyDocument = String.format(policyDocumentTemplate, iamRole);
        SetRepositoryPolicyRequest setRepositoryPolicyRequest =
SetRepositoryPolicyRequest.builder()
            .repositoryName(repoName)
            .policyText(policyDocument)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<SetRepositoryPolicyResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().setRepositoryPolicy(setRepositoryPolicyRequest);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (resp != null) {
                System.out.println("Repository policy set successfully.");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException) {
                    throw (RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException) cause;
                } else if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                    throw (EcrException) cause;
                } else {
                    String errorMessage = "Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage();
                    throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, cause);
                }
            }
        });
        response.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SetRepositoryPolicyconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Sets the repository policy for the specified ECR repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the ECR repository.
     * @param iamRole the IAM role to be granted access to the repository.
     */
    suspend fun setRepoPolicy(
        repoName: String?,
        iamRole: String?,
    ) {
        val policyDocumentTemplate =
            """
             {
              "Version" : "2012-10-17",
              "Statement" : [ {
                "Sid" : "new statement",
                "Effect" : "Allow",
                "Principal" : {
                  "AWS" : "$iamRole"
                },
                "Action" : "ecr:BatchGetImage"
              } ]
            }

            """.trimIndent()
        val setRepositoryPolicyRequest =
            SetRepositoryPolicyRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
                policyText = policyDocumentTemplate
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val response =
ecrClient.setRepositoryPolicy(setRepositoryPolicyRequest)
            if (response != null) {
                println("Repository policy set successfully.")
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SetRepositoryPolicyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon
 ECR client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def set_repository_policy(self, repository_name: str, policy_text: str):
        """
        Sets the policy for an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to set the policy for.
        :param policy_text: The policy text to set.
        """
        try:
            self.ecr_client.set_repository_policy(
                repositoryName=repository_name, policyText=policy_text
            )
            print(f"Set repository policy for repository {repository_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] ==
 "RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Repository does not exist. %s.", repository_name)
```

```
                raise
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't set repository policy for repository %s. Here's why
%s",
                    repository_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

Esempio che concede l'accesso al download di un ruolo IAM.

```
    def grant_role_download_access(self, role_arn: str):
        """
        Grants the specified role access to download images from the ECR
repository.

        :param role_arn: The ARN of the role to grant access to.
        """
        policy_json = {
            "Version": "2008-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Sid": "AllowDownload",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"AWS": role_arn},
                    "Action": ["ecr:BatchGetImage"],
                }
            ],
        }

        self.ecr_wrapper.set_repository_policy(
            self.repository_name, json.dumps(policy_json)
        )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SetRepositoryPolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`StartLifecyclePolicyPreview`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StartLifecyclePolicyPreview`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un'anteprima della politica del ciclo di vita

L'`start-lifecycle-policy-previewesempio` seguente crea un'anteprima della politica del ciclo di vita definita da un file JSON per il repository specificato.

```
aws ecr start-lifecycle-policy-preview \
    --repository-name "project-a/amazon-ecs-sample" \
    --lifecycle-policy-text "file://policy.json"
```

Contenuto di `policy.json`.

```
{
   "rules": [
       {
           "rulePriority": 1,
           "description": "Expire images older than 14 days",
           "selection": {
               "tagStatus": "untagged",
               "countType": "sinceImagePushed",
               "countUnit": "days",
               "countNumber": 14
           },
           "action": {
               "type": "expire"
           }
       }
   ]
}
```

Output:

```
{
   "registryId": "012345678910",
   "repositoryName": "project-a/amazon-ecs-sample",
   "lifecyclePolicyText": "{\n    \"rules\": [\n        {\n
 \"rulePriority\": 1,\n            \"description\": \"Expire images older than 14
 days\",\n            \"selection\": {\n                \"tagStatus\": \"untagged
\",\n                \"countType\": \"sinceImagePushed\",\n
 \"countUnit\": \"days\",\n                \"countNumber\": 14\n            },\n
           \"action\": {\n                \"type\": \"expire\"\n            }\n
      }\n    ]\n}\n",
   "status": "IN_PROGRESS"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewCommand Reference.AWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Verifies the existence of an image in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry
 (Amazon ECR) repository asynchronously.
     *
     * @param repositoryName The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
     * @param imageTag       The tag of the image to verify.
     * @throws EcrException             if there is an error retrieving the image
 information from Amazon ECR.
     * @throws CompletionException      if the asynchronous operation completes
 exceptionally.
     */
    public void verifyImage(String repositoryName, String imageTag) {
        DescribeImagesRequest request = DescribeImagesRequest.builder()
            .repositoryName(repositoryName)
```

```
            .imageIds(ImageIdentifier.builder().imageTag(imageTag).build())
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeImagesResponse> response =
 getAsyncClient().describeImages(request);
        response.whenComplete((describeImagesResponse, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                if (ex instanceof CompletionException) {
                    Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                        throw (EcrException) cause;
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
 cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
 ex.getCause());
                }
            } else if (describeImagesResponse != null && !
describeImagesResponse.imageDetails().isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("Image is present in the repository.");
            } else {
                System.out.println("Image is not present in the repository.");
            }
        });

        // Wait for the CompletableFuture to complete.
        response.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Verifies the existence of an image in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry
 (Amazon ECR) repository asynchronously.
     *
     * @param repositoryName The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
     * @param imageTag       The tag of the image to verify.
     */
    suspend fun verifyImage(
        repoName: String?,
        imageTagVal: String?,
    ) {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name
 cannot be null or empty" }
        require(!(imageTagVal == null || imageTagVal.isEmpty())) { "Image tag
 cannot be null or empty" }

        val imageId =
            ImageIdentifier {
                imageTag = imageTagVal
            }
        val request =
            DescribeImagesRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
                imageIds = listOf(imageId)
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val describeImagesResponse = ecrClient.describeImages(request)
            if (describeImagesResponse != null && !
describeImagesResponse.imageDetails?.isEmpty()!!) {
                println("Image is present in the repository.")
```

```
            } else {
                println("Image is not present in the repository.")
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon ECS AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare Amazon Elastic Container Service con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Amazon ECS Developer Guide: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon ECS.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon ECS: dettagli su tutte le azioni Amazon ECS disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon ECS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come iniziare a usare Amazon ECS.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.ECS;
using Amazon.ECS.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace ECSActions;

/// <summary>
/// A class that introduces the Amazon ECS Client by listing the
/// cluster ARNs for the account.
/// </summary>
public class HelloECS
{
    static async System.Threading.Tasks.Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the Amazon ECS client.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
 profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonECS>()
            )
```

```
            .Build();

        var amazonECSClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonECS>();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon ECS! Following are some cluster ARNS
 available in the your account");
        Console.WriteLine();

        var clusters = new List<string>();

        var clustersPaginator = amazonECSClient.Paginators.ListClusters(new
 ListClustersRequest());

        await foreach (var response in clustersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            clusters.AddRange(response.ClusterArns);
        }

        if (clusters.Count > 0)
        {
            clusters.ForEach(cluster =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\tARN: {cluster}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Cluster Name: {cluster.Split("/").Last()}");
                Console.WriteLine();
            });
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("No clusters were found.");
        }

    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListClustersconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon ECS AWS SDKs
  - Salve Amazon ECS

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon ECS AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo CreateCluster con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateService con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteCluster con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteService con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeClusters con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeServices con una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeTasks con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListClusters con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListServices con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListTasks con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare UpdateClusterSettings con una CLI
  - Utilizzo UpdateService con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon ECS AWS SDKs
  - Ottieni informazioni ARN per cluster, servizi e attività Amazon ECS utilizzando un SDK AWS

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon ECS AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Elastic Container Service con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Salve Amazon ECS
- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon ECS AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo CreateCluster con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateService con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteCluster con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteService con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeClusters con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeServices con una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeTasks con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListClusters con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzo ListServices con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListTasks con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateClusterSettings con una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateService con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Salve Amazon ECS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come iniziare a usare Amazon ECS.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.ECS;
using Amazon.ECS.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace ECSActions;

/// <summary>
/// A class that introduces the Amazon ECS Client by listing the
/// cluster ARNs for the account.
/// </summary>
public class HelloECS
{
    static async System.Threading.Tasks.Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the Amazon ECS client.
```

```
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonECS>()
            )
            .Build();

        var amazonECSClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonECS>();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon ECS! Following are some cluster ARNS
available in the your account");
        Console.WriteLine();

        var clusters = new List<string>();

        var clustersPaginator = amazonECSClient.Paginators.ListClusters(new
ListClustersRequest());

        await foreach (var response in clustersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            clusters.AddRange(response.ClusterArns);
        }

        if (clusters.Count > 0)
        {
            clusters.ForEach(cluster =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\tARN: {cluster}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Cluster Name: {cluster.Split("/").Last()}");
                Console.WriteLine();
            });
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("No clusters were found.");
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListClustersconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon ECS AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni Amazon ECS con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti richiamano l'API Amazon ECS e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon ECS AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta il riferimento alle API di Amazon Elastic Container Service.

Esempi

- Utilizzo CreateCluster con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateService con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteCluster con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteService con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeClusters con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeServices con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeTasks con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListClusters con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListServices con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListTasks con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateClusterSettings con una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateService con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`CreateCluster`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateCluster`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creare un nuovo cluster

L'`create-cluster`esempio seguente crea un cluster denominato `MyCluster` e abilita CloudWatch Container Insights con una migliore osservabilità.

```
aws ecs create-cluster \
    --cluster-name MyCluster \
    --settings name=containerInsights,value=enhanced
```

Output:

```
{
    "cluster": {
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
        "clusterName": "MyCluster",
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "registeredContainerInstancesCount": 0,
        "pendingTasksCount": 0,
        "runningTasksCount": 0,
        "activeServicesCount": 0,
        "statistics": [],
        "settings": [
            {
                "name": "containerInsights",
                "value": "enhanced"
            }
        ],
        "tags": []
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creating a Cluster nella Amazon ECS Developer Guide.

Esempio 2: creare un nuovo cluster utilizzando fornitori di capacità

L'`create-cluster`esempio seguente crea un cluster e vi associa due fornitori di capacità esistenti. Il `create-capacity-provider` comando viene utilizzato per creare un provider di capacità. La specificazione di una strategia predefinita per un provider di capacità è facoltativa, ma consigliata. In questo esempio, creiamo un cluster denominato `MyCluster` e ad esso

associamo i `MyCapacityProvider1` fornitori di `MyCapacityProvider2` capacità. Viene specificata una strategia predefinita per i fornitori di capacità che distribuisce le attività in modo uniforme tra entrambi i fornitori di capacità.

```
aws ecs create-cluster \
    --cluster-name MyCluster \
    --capacity-providers MyCapacityProvider1 MyCapacityProvider2 \
    --default-capacity-provider-
strategy capacityProvider=MyCapacityProvider1,weight=1 capacityProvider=MyCapacityProvide
```

Output:

```
{
    "cluster": {
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
        "clusterName": "MyCluster",
        "status": "PROVISIONING",
        "registeredContainerInstancesCount": 0,
        "pendingTasksCount": 0,
        "runningTasksCount": 0,
        "activeServicesCount": 0,
        "statistics": [],
        "settings": [
            {
                "name": "containerInsights",
                "value": "enabled"
            }
        ],
        "capacityProviders": [
            "MyCapacityProvider1",
            "MyCapacityProvider2"
        ],
        "defaultCapacityProviderStrategy": [
            {
                "capacityProvider": "MyCapacityProvider1",
                "weight": 1,
                "base": 0
            },
            {
                "capacityProvider": "MyCapacityProvider2",
                "weight": 1,
                "base": 0
            }
```

```
        ],
        "attachments": [
           {
               "id": "0fb0c8f4-6edd-4de1-9b09-17e470ee1918",
               "type": "asp",
               "status": "PRECREATED",
               "details": [
                   {
                       "name": "capacityProviderName",
                       "value": "MyCapacityProvider1"
                   },
                   {
                       "name": "scalingPlanName",
                       "value": "ECSManagedAutoScalingPlan-a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-
cdef-EXAMPLE11111"
                   }
                ]
            },
            {
                "id": "ae592060-2382-4663-9476-b015c685593c",
                "type": "asp",
                "status": "PRECREATED",
                "details": [
                    {
                        "name": "capacityProviderName",
                        "value": "MyCapacityProvider2"
                    },
                    {
                        "name": "scalingPlanName",
                        "value": "ECSManagedAutoScalingPlan-a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-
cdef-EXAMPLE22222"
                    }
                ]
            }
        ],
        "attachmentsStatus": "UPDATE_IN_PROGRESS"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Cluster Capacity Provider nella Amazon ECS Developer Guide.

Esempio 3: creare un nuovo cluster con più tag

L'`create-cluster`esempio seguente crea un cluster con più tag. Per ulteriori informazioni sull'aggiunta di tag utilizzando la sintassi abbreviata, consulta Uso della sintassi abbreviata con l'interfaccia a AWS riga di comando nella Guida per l'utente della CLI.AWS

```
aws ecs create-cluster \
    --cluster-name MyCluster \
    --tags key=key1,value=value1 key=key2,value=value2
```

Output:

```
{
    "cluster": {
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
        "clusterName": "MyCluster",
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "registeredContainerInstancesCount": 0,
        "pendingTasksCount": 0,
        "runningTasksCount": 0,
        "activeServicesCount": 0,
        "statistics": [],
        "tags": [
            {
                "key": "key1",
                "value": "value1"
            },
            {
                "key": "key2",
                "value": "value2"
            }
        ]
     }
 }
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creating a Cluster nella Amazon ECS Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateCluster AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.ExecuteCommandConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.ExecuteCommandLogging;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.ClusterConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.CreateClusterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.CreateClusterRequest;

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

                Usage:
                   <clusterName>\s

                Where:
                   clusterName - The name of the ECS cluster to create.
                """;

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

```
        }

        String clusterName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String clusterArn = createGivenCluster(ecsClient, clusterName);
        System.out.println("The cluster ARN is " + clusterArn);
        ecsClient.close();
    }

    public static String createGivenCluster(EcsClient ecsClient, String
 clusterName) {
        try {
            ExecuteCommandConfiguration commandConfiguration =
 ExecuteCommandConfiguration.builder()
                    .logging(ExecuteCommandLogging.DEFAULT)
                    .build();

            ClusterConfiguration clusterConfiguration =
 ClusterConfiguration.builder()
                    .executeCommandConfiguration(commandConfiguration)
                    .build();

            CreateClusterRequest clusterRequest = CreateClusterRequest.builder()
                    .clusterName(clusterName)
                    .configuration(clusterConfiguration)
                    .build();

            CreateClusterResponse response =
 ecsClient.createCluster(clusterRequest);
            return response.cluster().clusterArn();

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateClusterconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet crea un nuovo cluster Amazon ECS.

```
New-ECSCluster -ClusterName "LAB-ECS-CL" -Setting @{Name="containerInsights";
 Value="enabled"}
```

Output:

```
ActiveServicesCount               : 0
Attachments                       : {}
AttachmentsStatus                 :
CapacityProviders                 : {}
ClusterArn                        : arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/
LAB-ECS-CL
ClusterName                       : LAB-ECS-CL
DefaultCapacityProviderStrategy   : {}
PendingTasksCount                 : 0
RegisteredContainerInstancesCount : 0
RunningTasksCount                 : 0
Settings                          : {containerInsights}
Statistics                        : {}
Status                            : ACTIVE
Tags                              : {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateClusterin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet crea un nuovo cluster Amazon ECS.

```
New-ECSCluster -ClusterName "LAB-ECS-CL" -Setting @{Name="containerInsights";
 Value="enabled"}
```

Output:

```
ActiveServicesCount               : 0
```

```
Attachments                       : {}
AttachmentsStatus                 :
CapacityProviders                 : {}
ClusterArn                        : arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/
LAB-ECS-CL
ClusterName                       : LAB-ECS-CL
DefaultCapacityProviderStrategy   : {}
PendingTasksCount                 : 0
RegisteredContainerInstancesCount : 0
RunningTasksCount                 : 0
Settings                          : {containerInsights}
Statistics                        : {}
Status                            : ACTIVE
Tags                              : {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateClusterin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn make_cluster(client: &aws_sdk_ecs::Client, name: &str) -> Result<(),
 aws_sdk_ecs::Error> {
    let cluster = client.create_cluster().cluster_name(name).send().await?;
    println!("cluster created: {:?}", cluster);

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateClusterguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzo **`CreateService`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateService`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creare un servizio con un'attività Fargate

L'`create-service`esempio seguente mostra come creare un servizio utilizzando un'attività Fargate.

```
aws ecs create-service \
    --cluster MyCluster \
    --service-name MyService \
    --task-definition sample-fargate:1 \
    --desired-count 2 \
    --launch-type FARGATE \
    --platform-version LATEST \
    --network-configuration
 'awsvpcConfiguration={subnets=[subnet-12344321],securityGroups=[sg-12344321],assignPubli
 \
    --tags key=key1,value=value1 key=key2,value=value2 key=key3,value=value3
```

Output:

```
{
    "service": {
        "serviceArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:service/MyCluster/
MyService",
        "serviceName": "MyService",
          "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
        "loadBalancers": [],
        "serviceRegistries": [],
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "desiredCount": 2,
        "runningCount": 0,
        "pendingCount": 0,
        "launchType": "FARGATE",
        "platformVersion": "LATEST",
        "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-definition/
sample-fargate:1",
```

```
        "deploymentConfiguration": {
            "maximumPercent": 200,
            "minimumHealthyPercent": 100
        },
        "deployments": [
            {
                "id": "ecs-svc/1234567890123456789",
                "status": "PRIMARY",
                "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-
definition/sample-fargate:1",
                "desiredCount": 2,
                "pendingCount": 0,
                "runningCount": 0,
                "createdAt": 1557119253.821,
                "updatedAt": 1557119253.821,
                "launchType": "FARGATE",
                "platformVersion": "1.3.0",
                "networkConfiguration": {
                    "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                        "subnets": [
                            "subnet-12344321"
                        ],
                        "securityGroups": [
                            "sg-12344321"
                        ],
                        "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
                    }
                }
            }
        ],
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/aws-service-role/
ecs.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForECS",
        "events": [],
        "createdAt": 1557119253.821,
        "placementConstraints": [],
        "placementStrategy": [],
        "networkConfiguration": {
            "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                "subnets": [
                    "subnet-12344321"
                ],
                "securityGroups": [
                    "sg-12344321"
                ],
```

```
                "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
            }
        },
        "schedulingStrategy": "REPLICA",
        "tags": [
            {
                "key": "key1",
                "value": "value1"
            },
            {
                "key": "key2",
                "value": "value2"
            },
            {
                "key": "key3",
                "value": "value3"
            }
        ],
        "enableECSManagedTags": false,
        "propagateTags": "NONE"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creating a Service nella Amazon ECS Developer Guide.

Esempio 2: creare un servizio utilizzando il tipo di EC2 avvio

L'`create-service`esempio seguente mostra come creare un servizio chiamato `ecs-simple-service` con un'attività che utilizza il tipo di EC2 avvio. Il servizio utilizza la definizione dell'`sleep360`attività e mantiene 1 istanza dell'attività.

```
aws ecs create-service \
    --cluster MyCluster \
    --service-name ecs-simple-service \
    --task-definition sleep360:2 \
    --desired-count 1
```

Output:

```
{
    "service": {
        "serviceArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:service/MyCluster/ecs-
simple-service",
```

```
        "serviceName": "ecs-simple-service",
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
        "loadBalancers": [],
        "serviceRegistries": [],
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "desiredCount": 1,
        "runningCount": 0,
        "pendingCount": 0,
        "launchType": "EC2",
        "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-definition/
sleep360:2",
        "deploymentConfiguration": {
            "maximumPercent": 200,
            "minimumHealthyPercent": 100
        },
        "deployments": [
            {
                "id": "ecs-svc/1234567890123456789",
                "status": "PRIMARY",
                "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-
definition/sleep360:2",
                "desiredCount": 1,
                "pendingCount": 0,
                "runningCount": 0,
                "createdAt": 1557206498.798,
                "updatedAt": 1557206498.798,
                "launchType": "EC2"
            }
        ],
        "events": [],
        "createdAt": 1557206498.798,
        "placementConstraints": [],
        "placementStrategy": [],
        "schedulingStrategy": "REPLICA",
        "enableECSManagedTags": false,
        "propagateTags": "NONE"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creating a Service nella Amazon ECS Developer Guide.

Esempio 3: creare un servizio che utilizza un controller di distribuzione esterno

L'`create-service`esempio seguente crea un servizio che utilizza un controller di distribuzione esterno.

```
aws ecs create-service \
    --cluster MyCluster \
    --service-name MyService \
    --deployment-controller type=EXTERNAL \
    --desired-count 1
```

Output:

```
{
    "service": {
        "serviceArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:service/MyCluster/
MyService",
        "serviceName": "MyService",
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
        "loadBalancers": [],
        "serviceRegistries": [],
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "desiredCount": 1,
        "runningCount": 0,
        "pendingCount": 0,
        "launchType": "EC2",
        "deploymentConfiguration": {
            "maximumPercent": 200,
            "minimumHealthyPercent": 100
        },
        "taskSets": [],
        "deployments": [],
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/aws-service-role/
ecs.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForECS",
        "events": [],
        "createdAt": 1557128207.101,
        "placementConstraints": [],
        "placementStrategy": [],
        "schedulingStrategy": "REPLICA",
        "deploymentController": {
            "type": "EXTERNAL"
        },
        "enableECSManagedTags": false,
        "propagateTags": "NONE"
    }
```

```
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creating a Service nella Amazon ECS Developer Guide.

Esempio 4: creare un nuovo servizio basato su un sistema di bilanciamento del carico

L'`create-service`esempio seguente mostra come creare un servizio basato su un sistema di bilanciamento del carico. È necessario disporre di un sistema di bilanciamento del carico configurato nella stessa regione dell'istanza del contenitore. Questo esempio utilizza l'`--cli-input-jsonopzione` e un file di input JSON chiamato `ecs-simple-service-elb.json` con il seguente contenuto.

```
aws ecs create-service \
    --cluster MyCluster \
    --service-name ecs-simple-service-elb \
    --cli-input-json file://ecs-simple-service-elb.json
```

Contenuto di `ecs-simple-service-elb.json`.

```
 {
    "serviceName": "ecs-simple-service-elb",
    "taskDefinition": "ecs-demo",
    "loadBalancers": [
        {
            "loadBalancerName": "EC2Contai-EcsElast-123456789012",
            "containerName": "simple-demo",
            "containerPort": 80
        }
    ],
    "desiredCount": 10,
    "role": "ecsServiceRole"
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "service": {
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-definition/
ecs-demo:1",
        "pendingCount": 0,
        "loadBalancers": [
```

```
            {
                "containerName": "ecs-demo",
                "containerPort": 80,
                "loadBalancerName": "EC2Contai-EcsElast-123456789012"
            }
        ],
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/ecsServiceRole",
        "desiredCount": 10,
        "serviceName": "ecs-simple-service-elb",
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
        "serviceArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:service/ecs-simple-
service-elb",
        "deployments": [
            {
                "status": "PRIMARY",
                "pendingCount": 0,
                "createdAt": 1428100239.123,
                "desiredCount": 10,
                "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-
definition/ecs-demo:1",
                "updatedAt": 1428100239.123,
                "id": "ecs-svc/1234567890123456789",
                "runningCount": 0
            }
        ],
        "events": [],
        "runningCount": 0
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzare il bilanciamento del carico per distribuire il traffico del servizio Amazon ECS nella Amazon ECS Developer Guide.

Esempio 5: configurare i volumi Amazon EBS durante la creazione del servizio

L'`create-service`esempio seguente mostra come configurare i volumi Amazon EBS per ogni attività gestita dal servizio. È necessario disporre di un ruolo dell'infrastruttura Amazon ECS configurato con la policy `AmazonECSInfrastructureRolePolicyForVolumes` gestita allegata. È necessario specificare una definizione di attività con lo stesso nome di volume della `create-service` richiesta. Questo esempio utilizza l'`--cli-input-jsonopzione` e un file di input JSON chiamato `ecs-simple-service-ebs.json` con il seguente contenuto.

```
aws ecs create-service \
    --cli-input-json file://ecs-simple-service-ebs.json
```

Contenuto di `ecs-simple-service-ebs.json`.

```
{
    "cluster": "mycluster",
    "taskDefinition": "mytaskdef",
    "serviceName": "ecs-simple-service-ebs",
    "desiredCount": 2,
    "launchType": "FARGATE",
    "networkConfiguration":{
        "awsvpcConfiguration":{
            "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED",
            "securityGroups": ["sg-12344321"],
            "subnets":["subnet-12344321"]
        }
    },
    "volumeConfigurations": [
        {
            "name": "myEbsVolume",
            "managedEBSVolume": {
                "roleArn":"arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/ecsInfrastructureRole",
                "volumeType": "gp3",
                "sizeInGiB": 100,
                "iops": 3000,
                "throughput": 125,
                "filesystemType": "ext4"
            }
        }
   ]
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "service": {
        "serviceArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:service/mycluster/ecs-
simple-service-ebs",
        "serviceName": "ecs-simple-service-ebs",
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/mycluster",
        "loadBalancers": [],
```

```
        "serviceRegistries": [],
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "desiredCount": 2,
        "runningCount": 0,
        "pendingCount": 0,
        "launchType": "EC2",
        "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-definition/
mytaskdef:3",
        "deploymentConfiguration": {
            "deploymentCircuitBreaker": {
                "enable": false,
                "rollback": false
            },
            "maximumPercent": 200,
            "minimumHealthyPercent": 100
        },
        "deployments": [
            {
                "id": "ecs-svc/7851020056849183687",
                "status": "PRIMARY",
                "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-
definition/mytaskdef:3",
                "desiredCount": 0,
                "pendingCount": 0,
                "runningCount": 0,
                "failedTasks": 0,
                "createdAt": "2025-01-21T11:32:38.034000-06:00",
                "updatedAt": "2025-01-21T11:32:38.034000-06:00",
                "launchType": "EC2",
                "networkConfiguration": {
                    "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                        "subnets": [
                            "subnet-12344321"
                        ],
                        "securityGroups": [
                            "sg-12344321"
                        ],
                        "assignPublicIp": "DISABLED"
                    }
                },
                "rolloutState": "IN_PROGRESS",
                "rolloutStateReason": "ECS deployment ecs-svc/7851020056849183687
 in progress.",
                "volumeConfigurations": [
```

```
                    {
                        "name": "myEBSVolume",
                        "managedEBSVolume": {
                            "volumeType": "gp3",
                            "sizeInGiB": 100,
                            "iops": 3000,
                            "throughput": 125,
                            "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
ecsInfrastructureRole",
                            "filesystemType": "ext4"
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        ],
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/aws-service-role/
ecs.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForECS",
        "events": [],
        "createdAt": "2025-01-21T11:32:38.034000-06:00",
        "placementConstraints": [],
        "placementStrategy": [],
        "networkConfiguration": {
            "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                "subnets": [
                    "subnet-12344321"
                ],
                "securityGroups": [
                    "sg-12344321"
                ],
                "assignPublicIp": "DISABLED"
            }
        },
        "healthCheckGracePeriodSeconds": 0,
        "schedulingStrategy": "REPLICA",
        "deploymentController": {
            "type": "ECS"
        },
        "createdBy": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AIDACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE",
        "enableECSManagedTags": false,
        "propagateTags": "NONE",
        "enableExecuteCommand": false,
        "availabilityZoneRebalancing": "DISABLED"
    }
```

```
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Usare i volumi Amazon EBS con Amazon ECS nella Amazon ECS Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command CreateServiceReference AWS CLI .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.AwsVpcConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.NetworkConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.CreateServiceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.LaunchType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.CreateServiceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;

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

                                Usage:
                                  <clusterName> <serviceName> <securityGroups>
 <subnets> <taskDefinition>
```

```
                                Where:
                                  clusterName - The name of the ECS cluster.
                                  serviceName - The name of the ECS service to
create.
                                  securityGroups - The name of the security
group.
                                  subnets - The name of the subnet.
                                  taskDefinition - The name of the task
definition.
                                """;

               if (args.length != 5) {
                       System.out.println(usage);
                       System.exit(1);
               }

               String clusterName = args[0];
               String serviceName = args[1];
               String securityGroups = args[2];
               String subnets = args[3];
               String taskDefinition = args[4];
               Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
               EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                               .region(region)
                               .build();

               String serviceArn = createNewService(ecsClient, clusterName,
serviceName, securityGroups, subnets,
                               taskDefinition);
               System.out.println("The ARN of the service is " + serviceArn);
               ecsClient.close();
       }

       public static String createNewService(EcsClient ecsClient,
                       String clusterName,
                       String serviceName,
                       String securityGroups,
                       String subnets,
                       String taskDefinition) {

               try {
                       AwsVpcConfiguration vpcConfiguration =
AwsVpcConfiguration.builder()
```

```
                                        .securityGroups(securityGroups)
                                        .subnets(subnets)
                                        .build();

                        NetworkConfiguration configuration =
 NetworkConfiguration.builder()
                                        .awsvpcConfiguration(vpcConfiguration)
                                        .build();

                        CreateServiceRequest serviceRequest =
 CreateServiceRequest.builder()
                                        .cluster(clusterName)
                                        .networkConfiguration(configuration)
                                        .desiredCount(1)
                                        .launchType(LaunchType.FARGATE)
                                        .serviceName(serviceName)
                                        .taskDefinition(taskDefinition)
                                        .build();

                        CreateServiceResponse response =
 ecsClient.createService(serviceRequest);
                        return response.service().serviceArn();

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateServiceconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo comando di esempio crea un servizio nel cluster predefinito chiamato `ecs-simple-service`. Il servizio utilizza la definizione di attività `ecs-demo` e mantiene 10 istanze di tale attività.

```
New-ECSService -ServiceName ecs-simple-service -TaskDefinition ecs-demo -
DesiredCount 10
```

Esempio 2: Questo comando di esempio crea un servizio basato su un sistema di bilanciamento del carico nel cluster predefinito chiamato ``. ecs-simple-service Il servizio utilizza la definizione di attività `ecs-demo` e mantiene 10 istanze di tale attività.

```
$lb = @{
    LoadBalancerName = "EC2Contai-EcsElast-S06278JGSJCM"
    ContainerName = "simple-demo"
    ContainerPort = 80
}
New-ECSService -ServiceName ecs-simple-service -TaskDefinition ecs-demo -
DesiredCount 10 -LoadBalancer $lb
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateServicein Cmdlet Reference (V4).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo comando di esempio crea un servizio nel cluster predefinito chiamato `ecs-simple-service`. Il servizio utilizza la definizione di attività `ecs-demo` e mantiene 10 istanze di tale attività.

```
New-ECSService -ServiceName ecs-simple-service -TaskDefinition ecs-demo -
DesiredCount 10
```

Esempio 2: Questo comando di esempio crea un servizio basato su un sistema di bilanciamento del carico nel cluster predefinito chiamato ``. ecs-simple-service Il servizio utilizza la definizione di attività `ecs-demo` e mantiene 10 istanze di tale attività.

```
$lb = @{
    LoadBalancerName = "EC2Contai-EcsElast-S06278JGSJCM"
    ContainerName = "simple-demo"
    ContainerPort = 80
}
New-ECSService -ServiceName ecs-simple-service -TaskDefinition ecs-demo -
DesiredCount 10 -LoadBalancer $lb
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateServicein Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Utilizzo **`DeleteCluster`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteCluster`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un cluster vuoto

L'`delete-cluster`esempio seguente elimina il cluster vuoto specificato.

```
aws ecs delete-cluster --cluster MyCluster
```

Output:

```
{
    "cluster": {
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
        "status": "INACTIVE",
        "clusterName": "MyCluster",
        "registeredContainerInstancesCount": 0,
        "pendingTasksCount": 0,
        "runningTasksCount": 0,
        "activeServicesCount": 0
        "statistics": [],
        "tags": []
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione di un cluster nella Amazon ECS Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DeleteClusterReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elimina il cluster ECS specificato. È necessario annullare la registrazione di tutte le istanze del contenitore da questo cluster prima di poterlo eliminare.

```
Remove-ECSCluster -Cluster "LAB-ECS"
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ECSCluster (DeleteCluster)" on target "LAB-ECS".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteClusterin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elimina il cluster ECS specificato. È necessario annullare la registrazione di tutte le istanze del contenitore da questo cluster prima di poterlo eliminare.

```
Remove-ECSCluster -Cluster "LAB-ECS"
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ECSCluster (DeleteCluster)" on target "LAB-ECS".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteClusterin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn remove_cluster(
    client: &aws_sdk_ecs::Client,
    name: &str,
) -> Result<(), aws_sdk_ecs::Error> {
    let cluster_deleted = client.delete_cluster().cluster(name).send().await?;
    println!("cluster deleted: {:?}", cluster_deleted);

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteClusterguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzo **`DeleteService`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteService`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un servizio

L'`ecs delete-service`esempio seguente elimina il servizio specificato da un cluster. È possibile includere il `--force` parametro per eliminare un servizio anche se non è stato ridimensionato a zero attività.

```
aws ecs delete-service --cluster MyCluster --service MyService1 --force
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione di un servizio nella Amazon ECS Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DeleteServiceReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.DeleteServiceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;

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

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

                Usage:
                  <clusterName> <serviceArn>\s

                Where:
                  clusterName - The name of the ECS cluster.
                  serviceArn - The ARN of the ECS service.
                """;

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

```
        String clusterName = args[0];
        String serviceArn = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteSpecificService(ecsClient, clusterName, serviceArn);
        ecsClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteSpecificService(EcsClient ecsClient, String
 clusterName, String serviceArn) {
        try {
            DeleteServiceRequest serviceRequest = DeleteServiceRequest.builder()
                    .cluster(clusterName)
                    .service(serviceArn)
                    .build();

            ecsClient.deleteService(serviceRequest);
            System.out.println("The Service was successfully deleted");

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteServiceconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: elimina il servizio denominato 'my-http-service' nel cluster predefinito. Il servizio deve avere un conteggio desiderato e un numero corrente pari a 0 prima di poterlo eliminare. Prima di procedere con il comando, viene richiesta una conferma. Per ignorare la richiesta di conferma, aggiungere l'interruttore -Force.

```
Remove-ECSService -Service my-http-service
```

Esempio 2: elimina il servizio denominato 'my-http-service' nel cluster denominato.

```
Remove-ECSService -Cluster myCluster -Service my-http-service
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteServicein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: elimina il servizio denominato 'my-http-service' nel cluster predefinito. Il servizio deve avere un conteggio desiderato e un numero corrente pari a 0 prima di poterlo eliminare. Prima di procedere con il comando, viene richiesta una conferma. Per ignorare la richiesta di conferma, aggiungere l'interruttore -Force.

```
Remove-ECSService -Service my-http-service
```

Esempio 2: elimina il servizio denominato 'my-http-service' nel cluster denominato.

```
Remove-ECSService -Cluster myCluster -Service my-http-service
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteServicein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DescribeClusters`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeClusters`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: descrivere un cluster

L'`describe-clusters`esempio seguente recupera i dettagli sul cluster specificato.

```
aws ecs describe-clusters \
    --cluster default
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "clusters": [
        {
            "status": "ACTIVE",
            "clusterName": "default",
            "registeredContainerInstancesCount": 0,
            "pendingTasksCount": 0,
            "runningTasksCount": 0,
            "activeServicesCount": 1,
            "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/default"
        }
    ],
    "failures": []
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Amazon ECS Clusters nella Amazon ECS Developer Guide.

Esempio 2: descrivere un cluster con l'opzione attachment

L'`describe-clusters`esempio seguente specifica l'opzione ATTACHMENTS. Recupera i dettagli sul cluster specificato e un elenco di risorse collegate al cluster sotto forma di allegati. Quando si utilizza un provider di capacità con un cluster, le risorse, sia che si tratti di AutoScaling piani o politiche di scalabilità, saranno rappresentate come asp o as_policy ATTACHMENTS.

```
aws ecs describe-clusters \
    --include ATTACHMENTS \
    --clusters sampleCluster
```

Output:

```
{
    "clusters": [
        {
            "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:af-south-1:123456789222:cluster/
sampleCluster",
            "clusterName": "sampleCluster",
            "status": "ACTIVE",
            "registeredContainerInstancesCount": 0,
            "runningTasksCount": 0,
            "pendingTasksCount": 0,
            "activeServicesCount": 0,
            "statistics": [],
```

```
            "tags": [],
            "settings": [],
            "capacityProviders": [
                "sampleCapacityProvider"
            ],
            "defaultCapacityProviderStrategy": [],
            "attachments": [
                {
                    "id": "a1b2c3d4-5678-901b-cdef-EXAMPLE22222",
                    "type": "as_policy",
                    "status": "CREATED",
                    "details": [
                        {
                            "name": "capacityProviderName",
                            "value": "sampleCapacityProvider"
                        },
                        {
                            "name": "scalingPolicyName",
                            "value": "ECSManagedAutoScalingPolicy-3048e262-
fe39-4eaf-826d-6f975d303188"
                        }
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "attachmentsStatus": "UPDATE_COMPLETE"
        }
    ],
    "failures": []
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Amazon ECS Clusters nella Amazon ECS Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command DescribeClustersReference AWS CLI .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.DescribeClustersRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.DescribeClustersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.Cluster;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;
import java.util.List;

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

                Usage:
                  <clusterArn> \s

                Where:
                  clusterArn - The ARN of the ECS cluster to describe.
                """;

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

        String clusterArn = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        descCluster(ecsClient, clusterArn);
    }

    public static void descCluster(EcsClient ecsClient, String clusterArn) {
```

```
        try {
            DescribeClustersRequest clustersRequest =
 DescribeClustersRequest.builder()
                    .clusters(clusterArn)
                    .build();

            DescribeClustersResponse response =
 ecsClient.describeClusters(clustersRequest);
            List<Cluster> clusters = response.clusters();
            for (Cluster cluster : clusters) {
                System.out.println("The cluster name is " +
 cluster.clusterName());
            }

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeClusterconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet descrive uno o più cluster ECS.

```
Get-ECSClusterDetail -Cluster "LAB-ECS-CL" -Include SETTINGS | Select-Object *
```

Output:

```
LoggedAt         : 12/27/2019 9:27:41 PM
Clusters         : {LAB-ECS-CL}
Failures         : {}
ResponseMetadata : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength    : 396
HttpStatusCode   : OK
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeClustersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet descrive uno o più cluster ECS.

```
Get-ECSClusterDetail -Cluster "LAB-ECS-CL" -Include SETTINGS | Select-Object *
```

Output:

```
LoggedAt         : 12/27/2019 9:27:41 PM
Clusters         : {LAB-ECS-CL}
Failures         : {}
ResponseMetadata : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength    : 396
HttpStatusCode   : OK
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeClustersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

    let cluster_arns = resp.cluster_arns();
    println!("Found {} clusters:", cluster_arns.len());

    let clusters = client
        .describe_clusters()
        .set_clusters(Some(cluster_arns.into()))
```

```
        .send()
        .await?;

    for cluster in clusters.clusters() {
        println!("  ARN:  {}", cluster.cluster_arn().unwrap());
        println!("  Name: {}", cluster.cluster_name().unwrap());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeClustersguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`DescribeServices`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeServices`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere un servizio

L'`describe-services`esempio seguente recupera i dettagli del `my-http-service` servizio nel cluster predefinito.

```
aws ecs describe-services --services my-http-service
```

Output:

```
{
    "services": [
        {
            "status": "ACTIVE",
            "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-
definition/amazon-ecs-sample:1",
            "pendingCount": 0,
            "loadBalancers": [],
            "desiredCount": 10,
            "createdAt": 1466801808.595,
```

```
            "serviceName": "my-http-service",
            "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/default",
            "serviceArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:service/my-http-
service",
            "deployments": [
                {
                    "status": "PRIMARY",
                    "pendingCount": 0,
                    "createdAt": 1466801808.595,
                    "desiredCount": 10,
                    "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-
definition/amazon-ecs-sample:1",
                    "updatedAt": 1428326312.703,
                    "id": "ecs-svc/1234567890123456789",
                    "runningCount": 10
                }
            ],
            "events": [
                {
                    "message": "(service my-http-service) has reached a steady
 state.",
                    "id": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE",
                    "createdAt": 1466801812.435
                }
            ],
            "runningCount": 10
        }
    ],
    "failures": []
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Servizi nella Amazon ECS Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeServices AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio mostra come recuperare i dettagli di un servizio specifico dal cluster predefinito.

```
Get-ECSService -Service my-hhtp-service
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio mostra come recuperare i dettagli di un servizio specifico in esecuzione nel cluster denominato.

```
Get-ECSService -Cluster myCluster -Service my-hhtp-service
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeServicesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio mostra come recuperare i dettagli di un servizio specifico dal cluster predefinito.

```
Get-ECSService -Service my-hhtp-service
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio mostra come recuperare i dettagli di un servizio specifico in esecuzione nel cluster denominato.

```
Get-ECSService -Cluster myCluster -Service my-hhtp-service
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeServicesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DescribeTasks`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeTasks`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: descrivere le attività di una singola attività

L'`describe-tasks`esempio seguente recupera i dettagli di un'attività in un cluster. È possibile specificare l'attività utilizzando l'ID o l'ARN completo dell'attività. Questo esempio utilizza l'ARN completo dell'attività.

```
aws ecs describe-tasks \
    --cluster MyCluster \
    --tasks arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task/
MyCluster/4d590253bb114126b7afa7b58EXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
    "tasks": [
        {
            "attachments": [],
            "attributes": [
                {
                    "name": "ecs.cpu-architecture",
                    "value": "x86_64"
                }
            ],
            "availabilityZone": "us-east-1b",
            "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
            "connectivity": "CONNECTED",
            "connectivityAt": "2021-08-11T12:21:26.681000-04:00",
            "containerInstanceArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-
east-1:123456789012:container-instance/test/025c7e2c5e054a6790a29fc1fEXAMPLE",
            "containers": [
                {
                    "containerArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-
east-1:123456789012:container/MyCluster/4d590253bb114126b7afa7b58eea9221/
a992d1cc-ea46-474a-b6e8-24688EXAMPLE",
                    "taskArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task/
MyCluster/4d590253bb114126b7afa7b58EXAMPLE",
                    "name": "simple-app",
                    "image": "httpd:2.4",
                    "runtimeId":
 "91251eed27db90006ad67b1a08187290869f216557717dd5c39b37c94EXAMPLE",
                    "lastStatus": "RUNNING",
                    "networkBindings": [
                        {
                            "bindIP": "0.0.0.0",
                            "containerPort": 80,
                            "hostPort": 80,
                            "protocol": "tcp"
                        }
                    ],
                    "networkInterfaces": [],
                    "healthStatus": "UNKNOWN",
                    "cpu": "10",
                    "memory": "300"
                }
            ],
```

```
            "cpu": "10",
            "createdAt": "2021-08-11T12:21:26.681000-04:00",
            "desiredStatus": "RUNNING",
            "enableExecuteCommand": false,
            "group": "service:testupdate",
            "healthStatus": "UNKNOWN",
            "lastStatus": "RUNNING",
            "launchType": "EC2",
            "memory": "300",
            "overrides": {
                "containerOverrides": [
                    {
                        "name": "simple-app"
                    }
                ],
                "inferenceAcceleratorOverrides": []
            },
            "pullStartedAt": "2021-08-11T12:21:28.234000-04:00",
            "pullStoppedAt": "2021-08-11T12:21:33.793000-04:00",
            "startedAt": "2021-08-11T12:21:34.945000-04:00",
            "startedBy": "ecs-svc/968695068243EXAMPLE",
            "tags": [],
            "taskArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task/
MyCluster/4d590253bb114126b7afa7b58eea9221",
            "taskDefinitionArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task-
definition/console-sample-app-static2:1",
            "version": 2
        }
    ],
    "failures": []
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Amazon ECS Task Definitions nella Amazon ECS Developer Guide.

Esempio 2: descrivere più attività

L'`describe-tasks`esempio seguente recupera i dettagli di più attività in un cluster. È possibile specificare l'attività utilizzando l'ID o l'ARN completo dell'attività. In questo esempio viene utilizzata la IDs totalità delle attività.

```
aws ecs describe-tasks \
    --cluster MyCluster \
```

```
    --tasks "74de0355a10a4f979ac495c14EXAMPLE" "d789e94343414c25b9f6bd59eEXAMPLE"
```

Output:

```
{
    "tasks": [
        {
            "attachments": [
                {
                    "id": "d9e7735a-16aa-4128-bc7a-b2d51EXAMPLE",
                    "type": "ElasticNetworkInterface",
                    "status": "ATTACHED",
                    "details": [
                        {
                            "name": "subnetId",
                            "value": "subnet-0d0eab1bb3EXAMPLE"
                        },
                        {
                            "name": "networkInterfaceId",
                            "value": "eni-0fa40520aeEXAMPLE"
                        },
                        {
                            "name": "macAddress",
                            "value": "0e:89:76:28:07:b3"
                        },
                        {
                            "name": "privateDnsName",
                            "value": "ip-10-0-1-184.ec2.internal"
                        },
                        {
                            "name": "privateIPv4Address",
                            "value": "10.0.1.184"
                        }
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "attributes": [
                {
                    "name": "ecs.cpu-architecture",
                    "value": "x86_64"
                }
            ],
            "availabilityZone": "us-east-1b",
```

```
            "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
            "connectivity": "CONNECTED",
            "connectivityAt": "2021-12-20T12:13:37.875000-05:00",
            "containers": [
                {
                    "containerArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-
east-1:123456789012:container/MyCluster/74de0355a10a4f979ac495c14EXAMPLE/
aad3ba00-83b3-4dac-84d4-11f8cEXAMPLE",
                    "taskArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task/
MyCluster/74de0355a10a4f979ac495c14EXAMPLE",
                    "name": "web",
                    "image": "nginx",
                    "runtimeId": "74de0355a10a4f979ac495c14EXAMPLE-265927825",
                    "lastStatus": "RUNNING",
                    "networkBindings": [],
                    "networkInterfaces": [
                        {
                            "attachmentId": "d9e7735a-16aa-4128-bc7a-
b2d51EXAMPLE",
                            "privateIpv4Address": "10.0.1.184"
                        }
                    ],
                    "healthStatus": "UNKNOWN",
                    "cpu": "99",
                    "memory": "100"
                }
            ],
            "cpu": "256",
            "createdAt": "2021-12-20T12:13:20.226000-05:00",
            "desiredStatus": "RUNNING",
            "enableExecuteCommand": false,
            "group": "service:tdsevicetag",
            "healthStatus": "UNKNOWN",
            "lastStatus": "RUNNING",
            "launchType": "FARGATE",
            "memory": "512",
            "overrides": {
                "containerOverrides": [
                    {
                        "name": "web"
                    }
                ],
                "inferenceAcceleratorOverrides": []
            },
```

```
            "platformVersion": "1.4.0",
            "platformFamily": "Linux",
            "pullStartedAt": "2021-12-20T12:13:42.665000-05:00",
            "pullStoppedAt": "2021-12-20T12:13:46.543000-05:00",
            "startedAt": "2021-12-20T12:13:48.086000-05:00",
            "startedBy": "ecs-svc/988401040018EXAMPLE",
            "tags": [],
            "taskArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task/
MyCluster/74de0355a10a4f979ac495c14EXAMPLE",
            "taskDefinitionArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task-
definition/webserver:2",
            "version": 3,
            "ephemeralStorage": {
            "sizeInGiB": 20
            }
        },
        {
            "attachments": [
                {
                    "id": "214eb5a9-45cd-4bf8-87bc-57fefEXAMPLE",
                    "type": "ElasticNetworkInterface",
                    "status": "ATTACHED",
                    "details": [
                        {
                            "name": "subnetId",
                            "value": "subnet-0d0eab1bb3EXAMPLE"
                        },
                        {
                            "name": "networkInterfaceId",
                            "value": "eni-064c7766daEXAMPLE"
                        },
                        {
                            "name": "macAddress",
                            "value": "0e:76:83:01:17:a9"
                        },
                        {
                            "name": "privateDnsName",
                            "value": "ip-10-0-1-41.ec2.internal"
                        },
                        {
                            "name": "privateIPv4Address",
                            "value": "10.0.1.41"
                        }
                    ]
```

```
                }
            ],
            "attributes": [
                {
                    "name": "ecs.cpu-architecture",
                    "value": "x86_64"
                }
            ],
            "availabilityZone": "us-east-1b",
            "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
            "connectivity": "CONNECTED",
            "connectivityAt": "2021-12-20T12:13:35.243000-05:00",
            "containers": [
                {
                    "containerArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-
east-1:123456789012:container/MyCluster/
d789e94343414c25b9f6bd59eEXAMPLE/9afef792-609b-43a5-bb6a-3efdbEXAMPLE",
                    "taskArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task/
MyCluster/d789e94343414c25b9f6bd59eEXAMPLE",
                    "name": "web",
                    "image": "nginx",
                    "runtimeId": "d789e94343414c25b9f6bd59eEXAMPLE-265927825",
                    "lastStatus": "RUNNING",
                    "networkBindings": [],
                    "networkInterfaces": [
                        {
                            "attachmentId":
 "214eb5a9-45cd-4bf8-87bc-57fefEXAMPLE",
                            "privateIpv4Address": "10.0.1.41"
                        }
                    ],
                    "healthStatus": "UNKNOWN",
                    "cpu": "99",
                    "memory": "100"
                }
            ],
            "cpu": "256",
            "createdAt": "2021-12-20T12:13:20.226000-05:00",
            "desiredStatus": "RUNNING",
            "enableExecuteCommand": false,
            "group": "service:tdsevicetag",
            "healthStatus": "UNKNOWN",
            "lastStatus": "RUNNING",
            "launchType": "FARGATE",
```

```
            "memory": "512",
            "overrides": {
                "containerOverrides": [
                    {
                        "name": "web"
                    }
                ],
                "inferenceAcceleratorOverrides": []
            },
            "platformVersion": "1.4.0",
            "platformFamily": "Linux",
            "pullStartedAt": "2021-12-20T12:13:44.611000-05:00",
            "pullStoppedAt": "2021-12-20T12:13:48.251000-05:00",
            "startedAt": "2021-12-20T12:13:49.326000-05:00",
            "startedBy": "ecs-svc/988401040018EXAMPLE",
            "tags": [],
            "taskArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task/MyCluster/
d789e94343414c25b9f6bd59eEXAMPLE",
            "taskDefinitionArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task-
definition/webserver:2",
            "version": 3,
            "ephemeralStorage": {
                "sizeInGiB": 20
            }
        }
    ],
    "failures": []
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Amazon ECS Task Definitions nella Amazon ECS Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DescribeTasksReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.DescribeTasksRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.DescribeTasksResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.Task;
import java.util.List;

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

                Usage:
                  <clusterArn> <taskId>\s

                Where:
                  clusterArn - The ARN of an ECS cluster.
                  taskId - The task Id value.
                """;

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

        String clusterArn = args[0];
        String taskId = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getAllTasks(ecsClient, clusterArn, taskId);
        ecsClient.close();
```

```
    }

    public static void getAllTasks(EcsClient ecsClient, String clusterArn, String
 taskId) {
        try {
            DescribeTasksRequest tasksRequest = DescribeTasksRequest.builder()
                    .cluster(clusterArn)
                    .tasks(taskId)
                    .build();

            DescribeTasksResponse response =
 ecsClient.describeTasks(tasksRequest);
            List<Task> tasks = response.tasks();
            for (Task task : tasks) {
                System.out.println("The task ARN is " +
 task.taskDefinitionArn());
            }

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeTasksconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListClusters`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListClusters`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Ottieni informazioni ARN per cluster, servizi e attività

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List cluster ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of clusters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetClusterARNSAsync()
    {

        Console.WriteLine("Getting a list of all the clusters in your AWS
account...");
        List<string> clusterArnList = new List<string>();
        // Get a list of all the clusters in your AWS account
        try
        {

            var listClustersResponse = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListClusters(new
ListClustersRequest
            {
            });

            var clusterArns = listClustersResponse.ClusterArns;

            // Print the ARNs of the clusters
            await foreach (var clusterArn in clusterArns)
            {
                clusterArnList.Add(clusterArn);
            }

            if (clusterArnList.Count == 0)
            {
                _logger.LogWarning("No clusters found in your AWS account.");
            }
            return clusterArnList;
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while getting a list of all the
clusters in your AWS account. {e.InnerException}");
            throw new Exception($"An error occurred while getting a list of all
the clusters in your AWS account. {e.InnerException}");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListClusterisconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare i cluster disponibili

L'`list-clusters`esempio seguente elenca tutti i cluster disponibili.

```
aws ecs list-clusters
```

Output:

```
{
    "clusterArns": [
        "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/MyECSCluster1",
        "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/AnotherECSCluster"
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Amazon ECS Clusters nella Amazon ECS Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command ListClustersReference AWS CLI .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.ListClustersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;
import java.util.List;

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

public class ListClusters {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllClusters(ecsClient);
        ecsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllClusters(EcsClient ecsClient) {
        try {
            ListClustersResponse response = ecsClient.listClusters();
            List<String> clusters = response.clusterArns();
            for (String cluster : clusters) {
```

```
                System.out.println("The cluster arn is " + cluster);
            }

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListClustersconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet restituisce un elenco di cluster ECS esistenti.

```
Get-ECSClusterList
```

Output:

```
arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/LAB-ECS-CL
arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/LAB-ECS
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListClustersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet restituisce un elenco di cluster ECS esistenti.

```
Get-ECSClusterList
```

Output:

```
arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/LAB-ECS-CL
arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/LAB-ECS
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListClustersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`ListServices`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListServices`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Ottieni informazioni ARN per cluster, servizi e attività

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// List service ARNs available.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="clusterARN">The arn of the ECS cluster.</param>
/// <returns>The ARN list of services in given cluster.</returns>
public async Task<List<string>> GetServiceARNSAsync(string clusterARN)
{
    List<string> serviceArns = new List<string>();

    var request = new ListServicesRequest
    {
        Cluster = clusterARN
    };
    // Call the ListServices API operation and get the list of service ARNs
    var serviceList = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListServices(request);

    await foreach (var serviceARN in serviceList.ServiceArns)
    {
        if (serviceARN is null)
            continue;

        serviceArns.Add(serviceARN);
    }
```

```
        if (serviceArns.Count == 0)
        {
            _logger.LogWarning($"No services found in cluster {clusterARN} .");
        }

        return serviceArns;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListServicesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare i servizi in un cluster

L'`list-services`esempio seguente mostra come elencare i servizi in esecuzione in un cluster.

```
aws ecs list-services --cluster MyCluster
```

Output:

```
 {
     "serviceArns": [
         "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:service/MyCluster/MyService"
     ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Servizi nella Amazon ECS Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListServices AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca tutti i servizi in esecuzione nel cluster predefinito.

```
Get-ECSClusterService
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio elenca tutti i servizi in esecuzione nel cluster specificato.

```
Get-ECSClusterService -Cluster myCluster
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListServicesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca tutti i servizi in esecuzione nel cluster predefinito.

```
Get-ECSClusterService
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio elenca tutti i servizi in esecuzione nel cluster specificato.

```
Get-ECSClusterService -Cluster myCluster
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListServicesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`ListTasks`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListTasks`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Ottieni informazioni ARN per cluster, servizi e attività

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List task ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clusterARN">The arn of the ECS cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of tasks in given cluster.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetTaskARNsAsync(string clusterARN)
    {
        // Set up the request to describe the tasks in the service
        var listTasksRequest = new ListTasksRequest
        {
            Cluster = clusterARN
        };
        List<string> taskArns = new List<string>();

        // Call the ListTasks API operation and get the list of task ARNs
        var tasks = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListTasks(listTasksRequest);

        await foreach (var task in tasks.TaskArns)
        {
            if (task is null)
                continue;


            taskArns.Add(task);
        }

        if (taskArns.Count == 0)
        {
            _logger.LogWarning("No tasks found in cluster: " + clusterARN);
        }

        return taskArns;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTasksconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per elencare le attività in un cluster

L'`list-tasks`esempio seguente elenca tutte le attività di un cluster.

```
aws ecs list-tasks --cluster default
```

Output:

```
{
    "taskArns": [
        "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task/a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-
cdef-11111EXAMPLE",
        "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task/a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-
cdef-22222EXAMPLE"
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: per elencare le attività su una particolare istanza del contenitore

L'`list-tasks`esempio seguente elenca le attività su un'istanza del contenitore, utilizzando l'UUID dell'istanza del contenitore come filtro.

```
aws ecs list-tasks --cluster default --container-instance a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-
cdef-33333EXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
    "taskArns": [
        "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task/a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-
cdef-44444EXAMPLE"
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Amazon ECS Task Definitions nella Amazon ECS Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command ListTasksReference.

Utilizzare **`UpdateClusterSettings`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateClusterSettings`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare le impostazioni del cluster

L'`update-cluster-settings`esempio seguente abilita CloudWatch Container Insights con una migliore osservabilità per il `MyCluster` cluster.

```
aws ecs update-cluster-settings \
    --cluster MyCluster \
    --settings name=containerInsights,value=enhanced
```

Output:

```
{
    "cluster": {
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-esat-1:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
        "clusterName": "default",
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "registeredContainerInstancesCount": 0,
        "runningTasksCount": 0,
        "pendingTasksCount": 0,
        "activeServicesCount": 0,
        "statistics": [],
        "tags": [],
        "settings": [
            {
                "name": "containerInsights",
                "value": "enhanced"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Modifica delle impostazioni dell'account nella Amazon ECS Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command UpdateClusterSettingsReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet modifica le impostazioni da utilizzare per un cluster ECS.

```
Update-ECSClusterSetting -Cluster "LAB-ECS-CL" -Setting
 @{Name="containerInsights"; Value="disabled"}
```

Output:

```
ActiveServicesCount               : 0
Attachments                       : {}
AttachmentsStatus                 :
CapacityProviders                 : {}
ClusterArn                        : arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/
LAB-ECS-CL
ClusterName                       : LAB-ECS-CL
DefaultCapacityProviderStrategy   : {}
PendingTasksCount                 : 0
RegisteredContainerInstancesCount : 0
RunningTasksCount                 : 0
Settings                          : {containerInsights}
Statistics                        : {}
Status                            : ACTIVE
Tags                              : {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateClusterSettingsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet modifica le impostazioni da utilizzare per un cluster ECS.

```
Update-ECSClusterSetting -Cluster "LAB-ECS-CL" -Setting
 @{Name="containerInsights"; Value="disabled"}
```

Output:

```
ActiveServicesCount               : 0
Attachments                       : {}
AttachmentsStatus                 :
CapacityProviders                 : {}
```

```
ClusterArn                        : arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/
LAB-ECS-CL
ClusterName                       : LAB-ECS-CL
DefaultCapacityProviderStrategy   : {}
PendingTasksCount                 : 0
RegisteredContainerInstancesCount : 0
RunningTasksCount                 : 0
Settings                          : {containerInsights}
Statistics                        : {}
Status                            : ACTIVE
Tags                              : {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateClusterSettingsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`UpdateService`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateService`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: modificare la definizione dell'attività utilizzata in un servizio

L'`update-service`esempio seguente aggiorna il `my-http-service` servizio per utilizzare la definizione dell'`amazon-ecs-sample`attività.

```
aws ecs update-service \
    --cluster test \
    --service my-http-service \
    --task-definition amazon-ecs-sample
```

Output:

```
{
    "service": {
        "serviceArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:service/test/my-http-
service",
        "serviceName": "my-http-service",
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/test",
        "loadBalancers": [],
```

```
        "serviceRegistries": [],
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "desiredCount": 2,
        "runningCount": 2,
        "pendingCount": 0,
        "launchType": "FARGATE",
        "platformVersion": "1.4.0",
        "platformFamily": "Linux",
        "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-definition/
amazon-ecs-sample:2",
        "deploymentConfiguration": {
            "deploymentCircuitBreaker": {
                "enable": true,
                "rollback": true
            },
            "maximumPercent": 200,
            "minimumHealthyPercent": 100,
            "alarms": {
                "alarmNames": [],
                "rollback": false,
                "enable": false
            }
        },
        "deployments": [
            {
                "id": "ecs-svc/7419115625193919142",
                "status": "PRIMARY",
                "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-
definition/amazon-ecs-sample:2",
                "desiredCount": 0,
                "pendingCount": 0,
                "runningCount": 0,
                "failedTasks": 0,
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T13:26:02.734000-06:00",
                "updatedAt": "2025-02-21T13:26:02.734000-06:00",
                "launchType": "FARGATE",
                "platformVersion": "1.4.0",
                "platformFamily": "Linux",
                "networkConfiguration": {
                    "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                        "subnets": [
                            "subnet-12344321"
                        ],
                        "securityGroups": [
```

```
                            "sg-12344321"
                        ],
                        "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
                    }
                },
                "rolloutState": "IN_PROGRESS",
                "rolloutStateReason": "ECS deployment ecs-svc/7419115625193919142
 in progress."
            },
            {
                "id": "ecs-svc/1709597507655421668",
                "status": "ACTIVE",
                "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-
definition/old-amazon-ecs-sample:4",
                "desiredCount": 2,
                "pendingCount": 0,
                "runningCount": 2,
                "failedTasks": 0,
                "createdAt": "2025-01-24T11:13:07.621000-06:00",
                "updatedAt": "2025-02-02T16:11:30.838000-06:00",
                "launchType": "FARGATE",
                "platformVersion": "1.4.0",
                "platformFamily": "Linux",
                "networkConfiguration": {
                    "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                        "subnets": [
                            "subnet-12344321"
                        ],
                        "securityGroups": [
                             "sg-12344321"
                        ],
                        "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
                    }
                },
                "rolloutState": "COMPLETED",
                "rolloutStateReason": "ECS deployment ecs-svc/1709597507655421668
 completed."
            }
        ],
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/aws-service-role/
ecs.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForECS",
        "events": [
            {
                "id": "e40b4d1c-80d9-4834-aaf3-6a268e530e17",
```

```
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T10:31:26.037000-06:00",
                "message": "(my-http-service) has reached a steady state."
            },
            {
                "id": "6ac069ad-fc8b-4e49-a35d-b5574a964c8e",
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T04:31:22.703000-06:00",
                "message": "(my-http-service) has reached a steady state."
            },
            {
                "id": "265f7d37-dfd1-4880-a846-ec486f341919",
                "createdAt": "2025-02-20T22:31:22.514000-06:00",
                "message": "(my-http-service) has reached a steady state."
            }
        ],
        "createdAt": "2024-10-30T17:12:43.218000-05:00",
        "placementConstraints": [],
        "placementStrategy": [],
        "networkConfiguration": {
            "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                "subnets": [
                    "subnet-12344321",
                ],
                "securityGroups": [
                    "sg-12344321"
                ],
                "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
            }
        },
        "healthCheckGracePeriodSeconds": 0,
        "schedulingStrategy": "REPLICA",
        "deploymentController": {
            "type": "ECS"
        },
        "createdBy": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/AIDACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE",
        "enableECSManagedTags": true,
        "propagateTags": "NONE",
        "enableExecuteCommand": false,
        "availabilityZoneRebalancing": "DISABLED"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Aggiornare un servizio Amazon ECS utilizzando la console nella Amazon ECS Developer Guide.

Esempio 2: modificare il numero di attività in un servizio

L'`update-service`esempio seguente aggiorna il numero di attività desiderato del servizio `my-http-service` da a 2.

```
aws ecs update-service \
    --cluster MyCluster \
    --service my-http-service \
    --desired-count 2
```

Output:

```
{
    "service": {
        "serviceArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:service/MyCluster/my-
http-service",
        "serviceName": "my-http-service",
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
        "loadBalancers": [],
        "serviceRegistries": [],
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "desiredCount": 2,
        "runningCount": 1,
        "pendingCount": 0,
        "capacityProviderStrategy": [
            {
                "capacityProvider": "FARGATE",
                "weight": 1,
                "base": 0
            }
        ],
        "platformVersion": "LATEST",
        "platformFamily": "Linux",
        "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task-definition/
MyTaskDefinition",
        "deploymentConfiguration": {
            "deploymentCircuitBreaker": {
                "enable": true,
                "rollback": true
            },
            "maximumPercent": 200,
            "minimumHealthyPercent": 100,
            "alarms": {
```

```
                "alarmNames": [],
                "rollback": false,
                "enable": false
            }
        },
        "deployments": [
            {
                "id": "ecs-svc/1976744184940610707",
                "status": "PRIMARY",
                "taskkDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task-
definition/MyTaskDefinition",
                "desiredCount": 1,
                "pendingCount": 0,
                "runningCount": 1,
                "failedTasks": 0,
                "createdAt": "2024-12-03T16:24:25.225000-05:00",
                "updatedAt": "2024-12-03T16:25:15.837000-05:00",
                "capacityProviderStrategy": [
                    {
                        "capacityProvider": "FARGATE",
                        "weight": 1,
                        "base": 0
                    }
                ],
                "platformVersion": "1.4.0",
                "platformFamily": "Linux",
                "networkConfiguration": {
                    "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                        "subnets": [
                            "subnet-0d0eab1bb38d5ca64",
                            "subnet-0db5010045995c2d5"
                        ],
                        "securityGroups": [
                            "sg-02556bf85a191f59a"
                        ],
                        "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
                    }
                },
                "rolloutState": "COMPLETED",
                "rolloutStateReason": "ECS deployment ecs-svc/1976744184940610707
 completed."
            }
        ],
```

```
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/aws-service-role/
ecs.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForECS",
        "events": [
            {
                "id": "f27350b9-4b2a-4e2e-b72e-a4b68380de45",
                "createdAt": "2024-12-30T13:24:07.345000-05:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) has reached a steady
 state."
            },
            {
                "id": "e764ec63-f53f-45e3-9af2-d99f922d2957",
                "createdAt": "2024-12-30T12:32:21.600000-05:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) has reached a steady
 state."
            },
            {
                "id": "28444756-c2fa-47f8-bd60-93a8e05f3991",
                "createdAt": "2024-12-08T19:26:10.367000-05:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) has reached a steady
 state."
            }
        ],
        "createdAt": "2024-12-03T16:24:25.225000-05:00",
        "placementConstraints": [],
        "placementStrategy": [],
        "networkConfiguration": {
            "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                "subnets": [
                    "subnet-0d0eab1bb38d5ca64",
                    "subnet-0db5010045995c2d5"
                ],
                "securityGroups": [
                    "sg-02556bf85a191f59a"
                ],
                "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
            }
        },
        "healthCheckGracePeriodSeconds": 0,
        "schedulingStrategy": "REPLICA",
        "deploymentController": {
            "type": "ECS"
        },
        "createdBy": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/Admin",
        "enableECSManagedTags": true,
```

```
        "propagateTags": "NONE",
        "enableExecuteCommand": false,
        "availabilityZoneRebalancing": "ENABLED"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Aggiornamento di un servizio Amazon ECS utilizzando la console nella Amazon ECS Developer Guide.

Esempio 3: configurare i volumi Amazon EBS per gli allegati durante l'aggiornamento del servizio

L'`update-service`esempio seguente aggiorna il servizio `my-http-service` per utilizzare i volumi Amazon EBS. È necessario disporre di un ruolo dell'infrastruttura Amazon ECS configurato con la policy `AmazonECSInfrastructureRolePolicyForVolumes` gestita allegata. È inoltre necessario specificare una definizione di attività con lo stesso nome di volume della `update-service` richiesta e `configuredAtLaunch` impostata su. `true` Questo esempio utilizza l'`--cli-input-json`opzione e un file di input JSON chiamato`ebs.json`.

```
aws ecs update-service \
    --cli-input-json file://ebs.json
```

Contenuto di `ebs.json`.

```
{
   "cluster": "mycluster",
   "taskDefinition": "mytaskdef",
   "service": "my-http-service",
   "desiredCount": 2,
   "volumeConfigurations": [
        {
            "name": "myEbsVolume",
            "managedEBSVolume": {
                "roleArn":"arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/ecsInfrastructureRole",
                "volumeType": "gp3",
                "sizeInGiB": 100,
                "iops": 3000,
                "throughput": 125,
                "filesystemType": "ext4"
            }
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "service": {
        "serviceArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:service/mycluster/my-
http-service",
        "serviceName": "my-http-service",
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/mycluster",
        "loadBalancers": [],
        "serviceRegistries": [],
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "desiredCount": 2,
        "runningCount": 2,
        "pendingCount": 0,
        "launchType": "FARGATE",
        "platformVersion": "LATEST",
        "platformFamily": "Linux",
        "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-definition/
mytaskdef:1",
        "deploymentConfiguration": {
            "deploymentCircuitBreaker": {
                "enable": true,
                "rollback": true
            },
            "maximumPercent": 200,
            "minimumHealthyPercent": 100,
            "alarms": {
                "alarmNames": [],
                "rollback": false,
                "enable": false
            }
        },
        "deployments": [
            {
                "id": "ecs-svc/2420458347226626275",
                "status": "PRIMARY",
                "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-
definition/mytaskdef:1",
                "desiredCount": 0,
```

```
                "pendingCount": 0,
                "runningCount": 0,
                "failedTasks": 0,
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T15:07:20.519000-06:00",
                "updatedAt": "2025-02-21T15:07:20.519000-06:00",
                "launchType": "FARGATE",
                "platformVersion": "1.4.0",
                "platformFamily": "Linux",
                "networkConfiguration": {
                    "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                        "subnets": [
                            "subnet-12344321",
                        ],
                        "securityGroups": [
                            "sg-12344321"
                        ],
                        "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
                    }
                },
                "rolloutState": "IN_PROGRESS",
                "rolloutStateReason": "ECS deployment ecs-svc/2420458347226626275
 in progress.",
                "volumeConfigurations": [
                    {
                        "name": "ebs-volume",
                        "managedEBSVolume": {
                            "volumeType": "gp3",
                            "sizeInGiB": 100,
                            "iops": 3000,
                            "throughput": 125,
                            "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
ecsInfrastructureRole",
                            "filesystemType": "ext4"
                        }
                    }
                ]
            },
            {
                "id": "ecs-svc/5191625155316533644",
                "status": "ACTIVE",
                "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-
definition/mytaskdef:2",
                "desiredCount": 2,
                "pendingCount": 0,
```

```
                "runningCount": 2,
                "failedTasks": 0,
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T14:54:48.862000-06:00",
                "updatedAt": "2025-02-21T14:57:22.502000-06:00",
                "launchType": "FARGATE",
                "platformVersion": "1.4.0",
                "platformFamily": "Linux",
                "networkConfiguration": {
                    "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                        "subnets": [
                            "subnet-12344321"
                        ],
                        "securityGroups": [
                            "sg-12344321"
                        ],
                        "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
                    }
                },
                "rolloutState": "COMPLETED",
                "rolloutStateReason": "ECS deployment ecs-svc/5191625155316533644
 completed."
            }
        ],
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/aws-service-role/
ecs.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForECS",
        "events": [
            {
                "id": "b5823113-c2c5-458e-9649-8c2ed38f23a5",
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T14:57:22.508000-06:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) has reached a steady
 state."
            },
            {
                "id": "b05a48e8-da35-4074-80aa-37ceb3167357",
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T14:57:22.507000-06:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) (deployment ecs-
svc/5191625155316533644) deployment completed."
            },
            {
                "id": "a10cd55d-4ba6-4cea-a655-5a5d32ada8a0",
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T14:55:32.833000-06:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) has started 1 tasks: (task
 fb9c8df512684aec92f3c57dc3f22361)."
            },
```

```
        ],
        "createdAt": "2025-02-21T14:54:48.862000-06:00",
        "placementConstraints": [],
        "placementStrategy": [],
        "networkConfiguration": {
            "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                "subnets": [
                    "subnet-12344321"
                ],
                "securityGroups": [
                    "sg-12344321"
                ],
                "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
            }
        },
        "healthCheckGracePeriodSeconds": 0,
        "schedulingStrategy": "REPLICA",
        "deploymentController": {
            "type": "ECS"
        },
        "createdBy": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/AIDACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE",
        "enableECSManagedTags": true,
        "propagateTags": "NONE",
        "enableExecuteCommand": false,
        "availabilityZoneRebalancing": "ENABLED"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Usare i volumi Amazon EBS con Amazon ECS nella Amazon ECS Developer Guide.

Esempio 4: aggiornare un servizio in modo che non utilizzi più i volumi Amazon EBS

L'`update-service`esempio seguente aggiorna il servizio `my-http-service` in modo che non utilizzi più i volumi Amazon EBS. È necessario specificare una revisione della definizione dell'attività con `configuredAtLaunch` set to. `false`

```
aws ecs update-service \
    --cluster mycluster \
    --task-definition mytaskdef \
    --service my-http-service \
    --desired-count 2 \
    --volume-configurations "[]"
```

Output:

```
{
    "service": {
        "serviceArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:service/mycluster/my-
http-service",
        "serviceName": "my-http-service",
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/mycluster",
        "loadBalancers": [],
        "serviceRegistries": [],
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "desiredCount": 2,
        "runningCount": 2,
        "pendingCount": 0,
        "launchType": "FARGATE",
        "platformVersion": "LATEST",
        "platformFamily": "Linux",
        "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-definition/
mytaskdef:3",
        "deploymentConfiguration": {
            "deploymentCircuitBreaker": {
                "enable": true,
                "rollback": true
            },
            "maximumPercent": 200,
            "minimumHealthyPercent": 100,
            "alarms": {
                "alarmNames": [],
                "rollback": false,
                "enable": false
            }
        },
        "deployments": [
            {
                "id": "ecs-svc/7522791612543716777",
                "status": "PRIMARY",
                "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-
definition/mytaskdef:3",
                "desiredCount": 0,
                "pendingCount": 0,
                "runningCount": 0,
                "failedTasks": 0,
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T15:25:38.598000-06:00",
                "updatedAt": "2025-02-21T15:25:38.598000-06:00",
```

```
                    "launchType": "FARGATE",
                "platformVersion": "1.4.0",
                "platformFamily": "Linux",
                "networkConfiguration": {
                    "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                        "subnets": [
                            "subnet-12344321"
                        ],
                        "securityGroups": [
                            "sg-12344321"
                        ],
                        "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
                    }
                },
                "rolloutState": "IN_PROGRESS",
                "rolloutStateReason": "ECS deployment ecs-svc/7522791612543716777
 in progress."
            },
            {
                "id": "ecs-svc/2420458347226626275",
                "status": "ACTIVE",
                "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-
definition/myoldtaskdef:1",
                "desiredCount": 2,
                "pendingCount": 0,
                "runningCount": 2,
                "failedTasks": 0,
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T15:07:20.519000-06:00",
                "updatedAt": "2025-02-21T15:10:59.955000-06:00",
                "launchType": "FARGATE",
                "platformVersion": "1.4.0",
                "platformFamily": "Linux",
                "networkConfiguration": {
                    "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                        "subnets": [
                            "subnet-12344321"
                        ],
                        "securityGroups": [
                            "sg-12344321"
                        ],
                        "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
                    }
                },
                "rolloutState": "COMPLETED",
```

```
                "rolloutStateReason": "ECS deployment ecs-svc/2420458347226626275
 completed.",
                "volumeConfigurations": [
                    {
                        "name": "ebs-volume",
                        "managedEBSVolume": {
                            "volumeType": "gp3",
                            "sizeInGiB": 100,
                            "iops": 3000,
                            "throughput": 125,
                            "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
ecsInfrastructureRole",
                            "filesystemType": "ext4"
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        ],
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/aws-service-role/
ecs.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForECS",
        "events": [
            {
                "id": "4f2c3ca1-7800-4048-ba57-bba210ada2ad",
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T15:10:59.959000-06:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) has reached a steady
 state."
            },
            {
                "id": "4b36a593-2d40-4ed6-8be8-b9b699eb6198",
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T15:10:59.958000-06:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) (deployment ecs-
svc/2420458347226626275) deployment completed."
            },
            {
                "id": "88380089-14e2-4ef0-8dbb-a33991683371",
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T15:09:39.055000-06:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) has stopped 1 running
 tasks: (task fb9c8df512684aec92f3c57dc3f22361)."
            },
            {
                "id": "97d84243-d52f-4255-89bb-9311391c61f6",
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T15:08:57.653000-06:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) has stopped 1 running
 tasks: (task 33eff090ad2c40539daa837e6503a9bc)."
```

```
            },
            {
                "id": "672ece6c-e2d0-4021-b5da-eefb14001687",
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T15:08:15.631000-06:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) has started 1 tasks: (task
 996c02a66ff24f3190a4a8e0c841740f)."
            },
            {
                "id": "a3cf9bea-9be6-4175-ac28-4c68360986eb",
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T15:07:36.931000-06:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) has started 1 tasks: (task
 d5d23c39f89e46cf9a647b9cc6572feb)."
            },
            {
                "id": "b5823113-c2c5-458e-9649-8c2ed38f23a5",
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T14:57:22.508000-06:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) has reached a steady
 state."
            },
            {
                "id": "b05a48e8-da35-4074-80aa-37ceb3167357",
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T14:57:22.507000-06:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) (deployment ecs-
svc/5191625155316533644) deployment completed."
            },
            {
                "id": "a10cd55d-4ba6-4cea-a655-5a5d32ada8a0",
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T14:55:32.833000-06:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) has started 1 tasks: (task
 fb9c8df512684aec92f3c57dc3f22361)."
            },
            {
                "id": "42da91fa-e26d-42ef-88c3-bb5965c56b2f",
                "createdAt": "2025-02-21T14:55:02.703000-06:00",
                "message": "(service my-http-service) has started 1 tasks: (task
 33eff090ad2c40539daa837e6503a9bc)."
            }
        ],
        "createdAt": "2025-02-21T14:54:48.862000-06:00",
        "placementConstraints": [],
        "placementStrategy": [],
        "networkConfiguration": {
            "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                "subnets": [
```

```
                    "subnet-12344321"
                ],
                "securityGroups": [
                    "sg-12344321"
                ],
                "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
            }
        },
        "healthCheckGracePeriodSeconds": 0,
        "schedulingStrategy": "REPLICA",
        "deploymentController": {
            "type": "ECS"
        },
        "createdBy": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/AIDACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE",
        "enableECSManagedTags": true,
        "propagateTags": "NONE",
        "enableExecuteCommand": false,
        "availabilityZoneRebalancing": "ENABLED"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Usare i volumi Amazon EBS con Amazon ECS nella Amazon ECS Developer Guide.

Esempio 5: attivare il ribilanciamento della zona di disponibilità per un servizio

L'`update-service`esempio seguente attiva il ribilanciamento della zona di disponibilità per il servizio. `my-http-service`

```
aws ecs update-service \
    --cluster MyCluster \
    --service my-http-service \
    --availability-zone-rebalancing ENABLED
```

Output:

```
{
    "service": {
        "serviceArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:service/MyCluster/my-
http-service",
        "serviceName": "my-http-service",
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
        "loadBalancers": [],
```

```
        "serviceRegistries": [],
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "desiredCount": 2,
        "runningCount": 1,
        "pendingCount": 0,
        "capacityProviderStrategy": [
            {
                "capacityProvider": "FARGATE",
                "weight": 1,
                "base": 0
            }
        ],
        "platformVersion": "LATEST",
        "platformFamily": "Linux",
        "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task-definition/
MyTaskDefinition",
        "deploymentConfiguration": {
            "deploymentCircuitBreaker": {
                "enable": true,
                "rollback": true
            },
            "maximumPercent": 200,
            "minimumHealthyPercent": 100,
            "alarms": {
                "alarmNames": [],
                "rollback": false,
                "enable": false
            }
        },
        "deployments": [
            {
                "id": "ecs-svc/1976744184940610707",
                "status": "PRIMARY",
                "taskkDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task-
definition/MyTaskDefinition",
                "desiredCount": 1,
                "pendingCount": 0,
                "runningCount": 1,
                "failedTasks": 0,
                "createdAt": "2024-12-03T16:24:25.225000-05:00",
                "updatedAt": "2024-12-03T16:25:15.837000-05:00",
                "capacityProviderStrategy": [
                    {
                        "capacityProvider": "FARGATE",
```

```
                        "weight": 1,
                        "base": 0
                    }
                ],
                "platformVersion": "1.4.0",
                "platformFamily": "Linux",
                "networkConfiguration": {
                    "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                        "subnets": [
                            "subnet-0d0eab1bb38d5ca64",
                            "subnet-0db5010045995c2d5"
                        ],
                        "securityGroups": [
                            "sg-02556bf85a191f59a"
                        ],
                        "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
                    }
                },
                "rolloutState": "COMPLETED",
                "rolloutStateReason": "ECS deployment ecs-svc/1976744184940610707
 completed."
            }
        ],
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/aws-service-role/
ecs.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForECS",
        "events": [],
        "createdAt": "2024-12-03T16:24:25.225000-05:00",
        "placementConstraints": [],
        "placementStrategy": [],
        "networkConfiguration": {
            "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                "subnets": [
                    "subnet-0d0eab1bb38d5ca64",
                    "subnet-0db5010045995c2d5"
                ],
                "securityGroups": [
                    "sg-02556bf85a191f59a"
                ],
                "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
            }
        },
        "healthCheckGracePeriodSeconds": 0,
        "schedulingStrategy": "REPLICA",
        "deploymentController": {
```

```
            "type": "ECS"
        },
        "createdBy": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/Admin",
        "enableECSManagedTags": true,
        "propagateTags": "NONE",
        "enableExecuteCommand": false,
        "availabilityZoneRebalancing": "ENABLED"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Aggiornamento di un servizio Amazon ECS utilizzando la console nella Amazon ECS Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command UpdateServiceReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.UpdateServiceRequest;

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

public class UpdateService {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                   <clusterName> <serviceArn>\s

                Where:
                  clusterName - The cluster name.
                  serviceArn - The service ARN value.
                """;

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

        String clusterName = args[0];
        String serviceArn = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        updateSpecificService(ecsClient, clusterName, serviceArn);
        ecsClient.close();
    }

    public static void updateSpecificService(EcsClient ecsClient, String
 clusterName, String serviceArn) {
        try {
            UpdateServiceRequest serviceRequest = UpdateServiceRequest.builder()
                    .cluster(clusterName)
                    .service(serviceArn)
                    .desiredCount(0)
                    .build();

            ecsClient.updateService(serviceRequest);
            System.out.println("The service was modified");

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

```
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateServiceconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo comando di esempio aggiorna il servizio my-http-service `` per utilizzare la definizione del task amazon-ecs-sample ``.

```
Update-ECSService -Service my-http-service -TaskDefinition amazon-ecs-sample
```

Esempio 2: questo comando di esempio aggiorna il conteggio desiderato del servizio my-http-service `` a 10.

```
Update-ECSService -Service my-http-service -DesiredCount 10
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateServicein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo comando di esempio aggiorna il servizio my-http-service `` per utilizzare la definizione del task amazon-ecs-sample ``.

```
Update-ECSService -Service my-http-service -TaskDefinition amazon-ecs-sample
```

Esempio 2: questo comando di esempio aggiorna il conteggio desiderato del servizio my-http-service `` a 10.

```
Update-ECSService -Service my-http-service -DesiredCount 10
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateServicein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon ECS AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Amazon ECS con AWS SDKs. Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Amazon ECS o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Ottieni informazioni ARN per cluster, servizi e attività Amazon ECS utilizzando un SDK AWS

Ottieni informazioni ARN per cluster, servizi e attività Amazon ECS utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ottieni un elenco di tutti i cluster.
- Ottieni servizi per un cluster.
- Ottieni attività per un cluster.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
using Amazon.ECS;
using ECSActions;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
```

```
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace ECSScenario;

public class ECSScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.


    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
        1. List ECS Cluster ARNs.
        2. List services in every cluster
        3. List Task ARNs in every cluster.
    */

    private static ILogger logger = null!;
    private static ECSWrapper _ecsWrapper = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
        .Build();

        ILoggerFactory loggerFactory = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
        {
            builder.AddConsole();
        });

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<ECSScenario>();

        var loggerECSWarpper = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
 { builder.AddConsole(); })
```

```
            .CreateLogger<ECSWrapper>();

        var amazonECSClient = new AmazonECSClient();

        _ecsWrapper = new ECSWrapper(amazonECSClient, loggerECSWarpper);

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon ECS example scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
            await ListClusterARNs();
            await ListServiceARNs();
            await ListTaskARNs();

        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List ECS Cluster ARNs
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task ListClusterARNs()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"1. List Cluster ARNs from ECS.");
        var arns = await _ecsWrapper.GetClusterARNSAsync();

        foreach (var arn in arns)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Cluster arn: {arn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Cluster name: {arn.Split("/").Last()}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List services in every cluster
```

```
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task ListServiceARNs()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"2. List Service ARNs in every cluster.");
        var clusterARNs = await _ecsWrapper.GetClusterARNSAsync();

        foreach (var clusterARN in clusterARNs)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Getting services for cluster name:
{clusterARN.Split("/").Last()}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('.', 5));


            var serviceARNs = await _ecsWrapper.GetServiceARNSAsync(clusterARN);

            foreach (var serviceARN in serviceARNs)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Service arn: {serviceARN}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Service name:
{serviceARN.Split("/").Last()}");
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List tasks in every cluster
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task ListTaskARNs()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"3. List Task ARNs in every cluster.");
        var clusterARNs = await _ecsWrapper.GetClusterARNSAsync();

        foreach (var clusterARN in clusterARNs)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Getting tasks for cluster name:
{clusterARN.Split("/").Last()}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('.', 5));

            var taskARNs = await _ecsWrapper.GetTaskARNsAsync(clusterARN);
```

```
            foreach (var taskARN in taskARNs)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Task arn: {taskARN}");
            }
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
}
```

Metodi wrapper richiamati dallo scenario per gestire le azioni di Amazon ECS.

```
using Amazon.ECS;
using Amazon.ECS.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;

namespace ECSActions;

public class ECSWrapper
{
    private readonly AmazonECSClient _ecsClient;
    private readonly ILogger<ECSWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the ECS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ecsClient">The injected ECS client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The injected logger for the wrapper.</param>
    public ECSWrapper(AmazonECSClient ecsClient, ILogger<ECSWrapper> logger)

    {
        _logger = logger;
        _ecsClient = ecsClient;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List cluster ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of clusters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetClusterARNSAsync()
    {
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Getting a list of all the clusters in your AWS
account...");
        List<string> clusterArnList = new List<string>();
        // Get a list of all the clusters in your AWS account
        try
        {

            var listClustersResponse = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListClusters(new
ListClustersRequest
            {
            });

            var clusterArns = listClustersResponse.ClusterArns;

            // Print the ARNs of the clusters
            await foreach (var clusterArn in clusterArns)
            {
                clusterArnList.Add(clusterArn);
            }

            if (clusterArnList.Count == 0)
            {
                _logger.LogWarning("No clusters found in your AWS account.");
            }
            return clusterArnList;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while getting a list of all the
clusters in your AWS account. {e.InnerException}");
            throw new Exception($"An error occurred while getting a list of all
the clusters in your AWS account. {e.InnerException}");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List service ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clusterARN">The arn of the ECS cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of services in given cluster.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetServiceARNSAsync(string clusterARN)
    {
        List<string> serviceArns = new List<string>();
```

```
        var request = new ListServicesRequest
        {
            Cluster = clusterARN
        };
        // Call the ListServices API operation and get the list of service ARNs
        var serviceList = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListServices(request);

        await foreach (var serviceARN in serviceList.ServiceArns)
        {
            if (serviceARN is null)
                continue;

            serviceArns.Add(serviceARN);
        }

        if (serviceArns.Count == 0)
        {
            _logger.LogWarning($"No services found in cluster {clusterARN} .");
        }

        return serviceArns;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List task ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clusterARN">The arn of the ECS cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of tasks in given cluster.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetTaskARNsAsync(string clusterARN)
    {
        // Set up the request to describe the tasks in the service
        var listTasksRequest = new ListTasksRequest
        {
            Cluster = clusterARN
        };
        List<string> taskArns = new List<string>();

        // Call the ListTasks API operation and get the list of task ARNs
        var tasks = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListTasks(listTasksRequest);

        await foreach (var task in tasks.TaskArns)
        {
            if (task is null)
                continue;
```

```
            taskArns.Add(task);
        }

        if (taskArns.Count == 0)
        {
            _logger.LogWarning("No tasks found in cluster: " + clusterARN);
        }

        return taskArns;
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - ListClusters
  - ListServices
  - ListTasks

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon EFS AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Elastic File System con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Amazon EFS Developer Guide: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon EFS.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon EFS: dettagli su tutte le azioni Amazon EFS disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon EFS AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon EFS AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzare CreateFileSystem con una CLI
    - Utilizzare CreateMountTarget con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeleteFileSystem con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeleteMountTarget con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeFileSystems con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeMountTargets con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeTags con una CLI

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon EFS AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Elastic File System con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon EFS AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzare CreateFileSystem con una CLI
  - Utilizzare CreateMountTarget con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeleteFileSystem con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeleteMountTarget con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeFileSystems con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeMountTargets con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeTags con una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon EFS AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni Amazon EFS con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta l'Amazon Elastic File System API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzare CreateFileSystem con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateMountTarget con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteFileSystem con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteMountTarget con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeFileSystems con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeMountTargets con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeTags con una CLI

Utilizzare **`CreateFileSystem`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateFileSystem`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un file system crittografato

L'`create-file-system`esempio seguente crea un file system crittografato utilizzando la CMK predefinita. Aggiunge anche il tag`Name=my-file-system`.

```
aws efs create-file-system \
    --performance-mode generalPurpose \
    --throughput-mode bursting \
    --encrypted \
    --tags Key=Name,Value=my-file-system
```

Output:

```
{
    "OwnerId": "123456789012",
    "CreationToken": "console-d7f56c5f-e433-41ca-8307-9d9c0example",
    "FileSystemId": "fs-c7a0456e",
    "FileSystemArn": "arn:aws:elasticfilesystem:us-west-2:123456789012:file-
system/fs-48499b4d",
    "CreationTime": 1595286880.0,
    "LifeCycleState": "creating",
    "Name": "my-file-system",
```

```
    "NumberOfMountTargets": 0,
    "SizeInBytes": {
        "Value": 0,
        "ValueInIA": 0,
        "ValueInStandard": 0
    },
    "PerformanceMode": "generalPurpose",
    "Encrypted": true,
    "KmsKeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:123456789012:key/a59b3472-e62c-42e4-
adcf-30d92example",
    "ThroughputMode": "bursting",
    "Tags": [
        {
            "Key": "Name",
            "Value": "my-file-system"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di file system Amazon EFS nella Amazon Elastic File System User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateFileSystem AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo file system vuoto. Il token utilizzato per garantire una creazione idempotente verrà generato automaticamente ed è accessibile dal **`CreationToken`** membro dell'oggetto restituito.

```
New-EFSFileSystem
```

Output:

```
CreationTime         : 5/26/2015 4:02:38 PM
CreationToken        : 1a2bff54-85e0-4747-bd95-7bc172c4f555
FileSystemId         : fs-1a2b3c4d
LifeCycleState       : creating
Name                 :
NumberOfMountTargets : 0
```

```
OwnerId              : 123456789012
SizeInBytes          : Amazon.ElasticFileSystem.Model.FileSystemSize
```

Esempio 2: crea un nuovo file system vuoto utilizzando un token personalizzato per garantire una creazione idempotente.

```
New-EFSFileSystem -CreationToken "MyUniqueToken"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateFileSystemin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo file system vuoto. Il token utilizzato per garantire una creazione idempotente verrà generato automaticamente ed è accessibile dal **`CreationToken`** membro dell'oggetto restituito.

```
New-EFSFileSystem
```

Output:

```
CreationTime         : 5/26/2015 4:02:38 PM
CreationToken        : 1a2bff54-85e0-4747-bd95-7bc172c4f555
FileSystemId         : fs-1a2b3c4d
LifeCycleState       : creating
Name                 :
NumberOfMountTargets : 0
OwnerId              : 123456789012
SizeInBytes          : Amazon.ElasticFileSystem.Model.FileSystemSize
```

Esempio 2: crea un nuovo file system vuoto utilizzando un token personalizzato per garantire una creazione idempotente.

```
New-EFSFileSystem -CreationToken "MyUniqueToken"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateFileSystemin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateMountTarget`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateMountTarget`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un target di montaggio

L'`create-mount-target`esempio seguente crea una destinazione di montaggio per il file system specificato.

```
aws efs create-mount-target \
    --file-system-id fs-c7a0456e \
    --subnet-id subnet-02bf4c428bexample \
    --security-groups sg-068f739363example
```

Output:

```
{
    "OwnerId": "123456789012",
    "MountTargetId": "fsmt-f9a14450",
    "FileSystemId": "fs-c7a0456e",
    "SubnetId": "subnet-02bf4c428bexample",
    "LifeCycleState": "creating",
    "IpAddress": "10.0.1.24",
    "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-02d542216aexample",
    "AvailabilityZoneId": "use2-az2",
    "AvailabilityZoneName": "us-east-2b",
    "VpcId": "vpc-0123456789abcdef0"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di destinazioni di montaggio nella Amazon Elastic File System User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateMountTarget AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: crea una nuova destinazione di montaggio per un file system. La sottorete specificata verrà utilizzata per determinare il Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in cui verrà creato il mount target e l'indirizzo IP che verrà assegnato automaticamente (dall'intervallo di indirizzi

della sottorete). L'indirizzo IP assegnato può essere utilizzato per poi montare questo file system su un' EC2 istanza Amazon. Poiché non è stato specificato alcun gruppo di sicurezza, l'interfaccia di rete creata per la destinazione è associata al gruppo di sicurezza predefinito per il VPC della sottorete.

```
New-EFSMountTarget -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
FileSystemId       : fs-1a2b3c4d
IpAddress          : 10.0.0.131
LifeCycleState     : creating
MountTargetId      : fsmt-1a2b3c4d
NetworkInterfaceId : eni-1a2b3c4d
OwnerId            : 123456789012
SubnetId           : subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

Esempio 2: crea una nuova destinazione di montaggio per il file system specificato con indirizzo IP assegnato automaticamente. L'interfaccia di rete creata per la destinazione di montaggio è associata ai gruppi di sicurezza specificati (è possibile specificare fino a 5, nel formato «sg-xxxxxxxx»).

```
New-EFSMountTarget -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -
SecurityGroup sg-group1,sg-group2,sg-group3
```

Esempio 3: crea una nuova destinazione di montaggio per il file system specificato con l'indirizzo IP specificato.

```
New-EFSMountTarget -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -IpAddress
 10.0.0.131
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateMountTargetin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: crea una nuova destinazione di montaggio per un file system. La sottorete specificata verrà utilizzata per determinare il Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in cui verrà creato il mount target e l'indirizzo IP che verrà assegnato automaticamente (dall'intervallo di indirizzi

della sottorete). L'indirizzo IP assegnato può essere utilizzato per poi montare questo file system su un' EC2 istanza Amazon. Poiché non è stato specificato alcun gruppo di sicurezza, l'interfaccia di rete creata per la destinazione è associata al gruppo di sicurezza predefinito per il VPC della sottorete.

```
New-EFSMountTarget -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
FileSystemId       : fs-1a2b3c4d
IpAddress          : 10.0.0.131
LifeCycleState     : creating
MountTargetId      : fsmt-1a2b3c4d
NetworkInterfaceId : eni-1a2b3c4d
OwnerId            : 123456789012
SubnetId           : subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

Esempio 2: crea una nuova destinazione di montaggio per il file system specificato con indirizzo IP assegnato automaticamente. L'interfaccia di rete creata per la destinazione di montaggio è associata ai gruppi di sicurezza specificati (è possibile specificare fino a 5, nel formato «sg-xxxxxxxx»).

```
New-EFSMountTarget -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -
SecurityGroup sg-group1,sg-group2,sg-group3
```

Esempio 3: crea una nuova destinazione di montaggio per il file system specificato con l'indirizzo IP specificato.

```
New-EFSMountTarget -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -IpAddress
 10.0.0.131
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateMountTargetin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteFileSystem`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteFileSystem`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un file system

L'`delete-file-system`esempio seguente elimina il file system specificato.

```
aws efs delete-file-system \
    --file-system-id fs-c7a0456e
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione di un file system Amazon EFS nella Amazon Elastic File System User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteFileSystem AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: elimina il file system specificato che non è più in uso (se il file system ha destinazioni di montaggio, queste devono essere prima rimosse). Prima di procedere con il cmdlet, viene richiesta la conferma. Per eliminare la conferma, utilizzare lo switch. **`-Force`**

```
Remove-EFSFileSystem -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteFileSystemin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: elimina il file system specificato che non è più in uso (se il file system ha destinazioni di montaggio, queste devono essere prima rimosse). Prima di procedere con il cmdlet, viene richiesta la conferma. Per eliminare la conferma, utilizzare lo switch. **`-Force`**

```
Remove-EFSFileSystem -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteFileSystemin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteMountTarget`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteMountTarget`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un target di montaggio

L'`delete-mount-target`esempio seguente elimina il target di montaggio specificato.

```
aws efs delete-mount-target \
    --mount-target-id fsmt-f9a14450
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di destinazioni di montaggio nella Amazon Elastic File System User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteMountTarget AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: elimina il target di montaggio specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma. Per sopprimere la richiesta, utilizzare l'interruttore. **`-Force`** Notate che questa operazione interrompe forzatamente qualsiasi installazione del file system tramite la destinazione: se possibile, potreste prendere in considerazione la possibilità di smontare il file system prima di eseguire questo comando.

```
Remove-EFSMountTarget -MountTargetId fsmt-1a2b3c4d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteMountTargetin Cmdlet Reference (V4).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: elimina il target di montaggio specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma. Per sopprimere la richiesta, utilizzare l'interruttore. **`-Force`**

Notate che questa operazione interrompe forzatamente qualsiasi installazione del file system tramite la destinazione: se possibile, potreste prendere in considerazione la possibilità di smontare il file system prima di eseguire questo comando.

```
Remove-EFSMountTarget -MountTargetId fsmt-1a2b3c4d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteMountTargetin Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Utilizzare **`DescribeFileSystems`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeFileSystems`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere un file system

L'`describe-file-systems`esempio seguente descrive il file system specificato.

```
aws efs describe-file-systems \
    --file-system-id fs-c7a0456e
```

Output:

```
{
    "FileSystems": [
        {
            "OwnerId": "123456789012",
            "CreationToken": "console-d7f56c5f-e433-41ca-8307-9d9c0example",
            "FileSystemId": "fs-c7a0456e",
            "FileSystemArn": "arn:aws:elasticfilesystem:us-
west-2:123456789012:file-system/fs-48499b4d",
            "CreationTime": 1595286880.0,
            "LifeCycleState": "available",
            "Name": "my-file-system",
            "NumberOfMountTargets": 3,
            "SizeInBytes": {
                "Value": 6144,
                "Timestamp": 1600991437.0,
```

```
                "ValueInIA": 0,
                "ValueInStandard": 6144
            },
            "PerformanceMode": "generalPurpose",
            "Encrypted": true,
            "KmsKeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:123456789012:key/a59b3472-
e62c-42e4-adcf-30d92example",
            "ThroughputMode": "bursting",
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "Name",
                    "Value": "my-file-system"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Managing Amazon EFS file system nella Amazon Elastic File System User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeFileSystems AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce la raccolta di tutti i file system di proprietà dell'account del chiamante nella regione.

```
Get-EFSFileSystem
```

Output:

```
CreationTime         : 5/26/2015 4:02:38 PM
CreationToken        : 1a2bff54-85e0-4747-bd95-7bc172c4f555
FileSystemId         : fs-1a2b3c4d
LifeCycleState       : available
Name                 :
NumberOfMountTargets : 0
OwnerId              : 123456789012
SizeInBytes          : Amazon.ElasticFileSystem.Model.FileSystemSize
```

```
CreationTime         : 5/26/2015 4:06:23 PM
CreationToken        : 2b4daa14-85e0-4747-bd95-7bc172c4f555
FileSystemId         : fs-4d3c2b1a
...
```

Esempio 2: restituisce i dettagli del file system specificato.

```
Get-EFSFileSystem -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d
```

Esempio 3: restituisce i dettagli di un file system utilizzando il token di creazione dell'idempotenza specificato al momento della creazione del file system.

```
Get-EFSFileSystem -CreationToken 1a2bff54-85e0-4747-bd95-7bc172c4f555
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeFileSystemsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce la raccolta di tutti i file system di proprietà dell'account del chiamante nella regione.

```
Get-EFSFileSystem
```

Output:

```
CreationTime         : 5/26/2015 4:02:38 PM
CreationToken        : 1a2bff54-85e0-4747-bd95-7bc172c4f555
FileSystemId         : fs-1a2b3c4d
LifeCycleState       : available
Name                 :
NumberOfMountTargets : 0
OwnerId              : 123456789012
SizeInBytes          : Amazon.ElasticFileSystem.Model.FileSystemSize

CreationTime         : 5/26/2015 4:06:23 PM
CreationToken        : 2b4daa14-85e0-4747-bd95-7bc172c4f555
FileSystemId         : fs-4d3c2b1a
...
```

Esempio 2: restituisce i dettagli del file system specificato.

```
Get-EFSFileSystem -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d
```

Esempio 3: restituisce i dettagli di un file system utilizzando il token di creazione dell'idempotenza specificato al momento della creazione del file system.

```
Get-EFSFileSystem -CreationToken 1a2bff54-85e0-4747-bd95-7bc172c4f555
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeFileSystemsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeMountTargets`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeMountTargets`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere un target di montaggio

L'`describe-mount-targets`esempio seguente descrive il target di montaggio specificato.

```
aws efs describe-mount-targets \
    --mount-target-id fsmt-f9a14450
```

Output:

```
{
    "MountTargets": [
        {
            "OwnerId": "123456789012",
            "MountTargetId": "fsmt-f9a14450",
            "FileSystemId": "fs-c7a0456e",
            "SubnetId": "subnet-02bf4c428bexample",
            "LifeCycleState": "creating",
            "IpAddress": "10.0.1.24",
            "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-02d542216aexample",
            "AvailabilityZoneId": "use2-az2",
```

```
            "AvailabilityZoneName": "us-east-2b",
            "VpcId": "vpc-0123456789abcdef0"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di destinazioni di montaggio nella Amazon Elastic File System User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeMountTargets AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce la raccolta di destinazioni di montaggio associate al file system specificato.

```
Get-EFSMountTarget -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
FileSystemId       : fs-1a2b3c4d
IpAddress          : 10.0.0.131
LifeCycleState     : available
MountTargetId      : fsmt-1a2b3c4d
NetworkInterfaceId : eni-1a2b3c4d
OwnerId            : 123456789012
SubnetId           : subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeMountTargetsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce la raccolta di destinazioni di montaggio associate al file system specificato.

```
Get-EFSMountTarget -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
FileSystemId       : fs-1a2b3c4d
IpAddress          : 10.0.0.131
LifeCycleState     : available
MountTargetId      : fsmt-1a2b3c4d
NetworkInterfaceId : eni-1a2b3c4d
OwnerId            : 123456789012
SubnetId           : subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeMountTargetsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeTags`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeTags`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere i tag di un file system

L'`describe-tags`esempio seguente descrive i tag per il file system specificato.

```
aws efs describe-tags \
    --file-system-id fs-c7a0456e
```

Output:

```
{
    "Tags": [
        {
            "Key": "Name",
            "Value": "my-file-system"
        },
        {
            "Key": "Department",
            "Value": "Business Intelligence"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Managing file system tag nella Amazon Elastic File System User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeTags AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce la raccolta di tag attualmente associati al file system specificato.

```
Get-EFSTag -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
Key         Value
---         -----
Name        My File System
tagkey1     tagvalue1
tagkey2     tagvalue2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce la raccolta di tag attualmente associati al file system specificato.

```
Get-EFSTag -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
Key         Value
---         -----
Name        My File System
tagkey1     tagvalue1
tagkey2     tagvalue2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon EKS AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service con AWS un kit di sviluppo software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Guida per l'utente di Amazon EKS: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon EKS.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon EKS: dettagli su tutte le azioni Amazon EKS disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon EKS AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon EKS AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo CreateCluster con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare CreateFargateProfile con una CLI
    - Utilizzare CreateNodegroup con una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteCluster con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeleteFargateProfile con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeleteNodegroup con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeCluster con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeFargateProfile con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeNodegroup con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeUpdate con una CLI
    - Utilizzare ListClusters con una CLI
    - Utilizzare ListFargateProfiles con una CLI
    - Utilizzare ListNodegroups con una CLI
    - Utilizzare ListTagsForResource con una CLI

- Utilizzare ListUpdates con una CLI
- Utilizzare TagResource con una CLI
- Utilizzare UntagResource con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateClusterConfig con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateClusterVersion con una CLI

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon EKS AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon EKS AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo CreateCluster con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare CreateFargateProfile con una CLI
  - Utilizzare CreateNodegroup con una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteCluster con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeleteFargateProfile con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeleteNodegroup con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeCluster con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeFargateProfile con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeNodegroup con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeUpdate con una CLI
  - Utilizzare ListClusters con una CLI
  - Utilizzare ListFargateProfiles con una CLI
  - Utilizzare ListNodegroups con una CLI
  - Utilizzare ListTagsForResource con una CLI
  - Utilizzare ListUpdates con una CLI
  - Utilizzare TagResource con una CLI
  - Utilizzare UntagResource con una CLI
  - Utilizzare UpdateClusterConfig con una CLI
  - Utilizzare UpdateClusterVersion con una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon EKS AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni Amazon EKS con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta l'Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzo CreateCluster con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateFargateProfile con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateNodegroup con una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteCluster con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteFargateProfile con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteNodegroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeCluster con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeFargateProfile con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeNodegroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeUpdate con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListClusters con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListFargateProfiles con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListNodegroups con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListTagsForResource con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListUpdates con una CLI
- Utilizzare TagResource con una CLI
- Utilizzare UntagResource con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateClusterConfig con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateClusterVersion con una CLI

Utilizzo **`CreateCluster`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateCluster`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un nuovo cluster

Questo comando di esempio crea un cluster denominato `prod` nella regione predefinita.

Comando:

```
aws eks create-cluster --name prod \
--role-arn arn:aws:iam::012345678910:role/eks-service-role-
AWSServiceRoleForAmazonEKS-J7ONKE3BQ4PI \
--resources-vpc-config subnetIds=subnet-6782e71e,subnet-
e7e761ac,securityGroupIds=sg-6979fe18
```

Output:

```
{
    "cluster": {
        "name": "prod",
        "arn": "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678910:cluster/prod",
        "createdAt": 1527808069.147,
        "version": "1.10",
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::012345678910:role/eks-service-role-
AWSServiceRoleForAmazonEKS-J7ONKE3BQ4PI",
        "resourcesVpcConfig": {
            "subnetIds": [
                "subnet-6782e71e",
                "subnet-e7e761ac"
            ],
            "securityGroupIds": [
                "sg-6979fe18"
            ],
            "vpcId": "vpc-950809ec"
        },
        "status": "CREATING",
        "certificateAuthority": {}
    }
}
```

Per creare un nuovo cluster con accesso privato agli endpoint e registrazione abilitati

Questo comando di esempio crea un cluster denominato `example` nell'area predefinita con l'accesso pubblico agli endpoint disabilitato, l'accesso privato agli endpoint abilitato e tutti i tipi di registrazione abilitati.

Comando:

```
aws eks create-cluster --name example --kubernetes-version 1.12 \
--role-arn arn:aws:iam::012345678910:role/example-cluster-
ServiceRole-1XWBQWYSFRE2Q \
--resources-vpc-
config subnetIds=subnet-0a188dccd2f9a632f,subnet-09290d93da4278664,subnet-0f21dd86e0e9113
 \
--logging '{"clusterLogging":[{"types":
["api","audit","authenticator","controllerManager","scheduler"],"enabled":true}]}'
```

Output:

```
{
    "cluster": {
        "name": "example",
        "arn": "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678910:cluster/example",
        "createdAt": 1565804921.901,
        "version": "1.12",
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::012345678910:role/example-cluster-
ServiceRole-1XWBQWYSFRE2Q",
        "resourcesVpcConfig": {
            "subnetIds": [
                "subnet-0a188dccd2f9a632f",
                "subnet-09290d93da4278664",
                "subnet-0f21dd86e0e91134a",
                "subnet-0173dead68481a583",
                "subnet-051f70a57ed6fcab6",
                "subnet-01322339c5c7de9b4"
            ],
            "securityGroupIds": [
                "sg-0c5b580845a031c10"
            ],
            "vpcId": "vpc-0f622c01f68d4afec",
            "endpointPublicAccess": false,
            "endpointPrivateAccess": true
        },
        "logging": {
            "clusterLogging": [
```

```
                {
                    "types": [
                        "api",
                        "audit",
                        "authenticator",
                        "controllerManager",
                        "scheduler"
                    ],
                    "enabled": true
                }
            ]
        },
        "status": "CREATING",
        "certificateAuthority": {},
        "platformVersion": "eks.3"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command CreateClusterReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un nuovo cluster chiamato 'prod'.

```
New-EKSCluster -Name prod -ResourcesVpcConfig
 @{SubnetIds=@("subnet-0a1b2c3d","subnet-3a2b1c0d");SecurityGroupIds="sg-6979fe18"}
 -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::012345678901:role/eks-service-role"
```

Output:

```
Arn                  : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678901:cluster/prod
CertificateAuthority : Amazon.EKS.Model.Certificate
ClientRequestToken   :
CreatedAt            : 12/10/2018 9:25:31 PM
Endpoint             :
Name                 : prod
PlatformVersion      : eks.3
ResourcesVpcConfig   : Amazon.EKS.Model.VpcConfigResponse
RoleArn              : arn:aws:iam::012345678901:role/eks-service-role
Status               : CREATING
```

```
Version              : 1.10
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateClusterin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un nuovo cluster chiamato 'prod'.

```
New-EKSCluster -Name prod -ResourcesVpcConfig
 @{SubnetIds=@("subnet-0a1b2c3d","subnet-3a2b1c0d");SecurityGroupIds="sg-6979fe18"}
 -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::012345678901:role/eks-service-role"
```

Output:

```
Arn                  : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678901:cluster/prod
CertificateAuthority : Amazon.EKS.Model.Certificate
ClientRequestToken   :
CreatedAt            : 12/10/2018 9:25:31 PM
Endpoint             :
Name                 : prod
PlatformVersion      : eks.3
ResourcesVpcConfig   : Amazon.EKS.Model.VpcConfigResponse
RoleArn              : arn:aws:iam::012345678901:role/eks-service-role
Status               : CREATING
Version              : 1.10
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateClusterin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn make_cluster(
```

```
    client: &aws_sdk_eks::Client,
    name: &str,
    arn: &str,
    subnet_ids: Vec<String>,
) -> Result<(), aws_sdk_eks::Error> {
    let cluster = client
        .create_cluster()
        .name(name)
        .role_arn(arn)
        .resources_vpc_config(
            VpcConfigRequest::builder()
                .set_subnet_ids(Some(subnet_ids))
                .build(),
        )
        .send()
        .await?;
    println!("cluster created: {:?}", cluster);

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateClusterguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`CreateFargateProfile`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateFargateProfile`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creazione del profilo EKS Fargate per un selettore con un namespace

L'`create-fargate-profile`esempio seguente crea un profilo EKS Fargate per un selettore con un namespace.

```
aws eks create-fargate-profile \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --pod-execution-role-arn arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name \
    --fargate-profile-name my-fargate-profile \
```

```
    --selectors '[{"namespace": "default"}]'
```

Output:

```
{
    "fargateProfile": {
        "fargateProfileName": "my-fargate-profile",
        "fargateProfileArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:fargateprofile/
my-eks-cluster/my-fargate-profile/a2c72bca-318e-abe8-8ed1-27c6d4892e9e",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "createdAt": "2024-03-19T12:38:47.368000-04:00",
        "podExecutionRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72"
        ],
        "selectors": [
            {
                "namespace": "default"
            }
        ],
        "status": "CREATING",
        "tags": {}
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Profilo AWS Fargate - Creazione di un profilo Fargate nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon EKS.

Esempio 2: creazione del profilo EKS Fargate per un selettore con namespace ed etichette

L'`create-fargate-profile`esempio seguente crea un profilo EKS Fargate per un selettore con uno spazio dei nomi e delle etichette.

```
aws eks create-fargate-profile \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --pod-execution-role-arn arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name \
    --fargate-profile-name my-fargate-profile \
    --selectors '[{"namespace": "default", "labels": {"labelname1":
 "labelvalue1"}}]'
```

Output:

```
{
    "fargateProfile": {
        "fargateProfileName": "my-fargate-profile",
        "fargateProfileArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:fargateprofile/
my-eks-cluster/my-fargate-profile/88c72bc7-e8a4-fa34-44e4-2f1397224bb3",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "createdAt": "2024-03-19T12:33:48.125000-04:00",
        "podExecutionRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72"
        ],
        "selectors": [
            {
                "namespace": "default",
                "labels": {
                    "labelname1": "labelvalue1"
                }
            }
        ],
        "status": "CREATING",
        "tags": {}
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Profilo AWS Fargate - Creazione di un profilo Fargate nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon EKS.

Esempio 3: creazione del profilo EKS Fargate per un selettore con namespace ed etichette, insieme IDs alle sottoreti in cui lanciare un Pod.

L'`create-fargate-profile`esempio seguente crea il profilo EKS Fargate per un selettore con uno spazio dei nomi e delle etichette, insieme IDs alle sottoreti in cui lanciare un Pod.

```
aws eks create-fargate-profile \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --pod-execution-role-arn arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name \
    --fargate-profile-name my-fargate-profile \
    --selectors '[{"namespace": "default", "labels": {"labelname1":
 "labelvalue1"}}]' \
```

```
    --subnets '["subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a", "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
 "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72"]'
```

Output:

```
{
    "fargateProfile": {
        "fargateProfileName": "my-fargate-profile",
        "fargateProfileArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:fargateprofile/
my-eks-cluster/my-fargate-profile/e8c72bc8-e87b-5eb6-57cb-ed4fe57577e3",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "createdAt": "2024-03-19T12:35:58.640000-04:00",
        "podExecutionRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72"
        ],
        "selectors": [
            {
                "namespace": "default",
                "labels": {
                    "labelname1": "labelvalue1"
                }
            }
        ],
        "status": "CREATING",
        "tags": {}
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Profilo AWS Fargate - Creazione di un profilo Fargate nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon EKS.

Esempio 4: creazione del profilo EKS Fargate per un selettore con più namespace ed etichette, insieme IDs a sottoreti in cui lanciare un Pod

L'`create-fargate-profile`esempio seguente crea un profilo EKS Fargate per un selettore con più namespace ed etichette, insieme IDs a sottoreti in cui lanciare un Pod.

```
aws eks create-fargate-profile \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
```

```
    --pod-execution-role-arn arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name \
    --fargate-profile-name my-fargate-profile \
    --selectors '[{"namespace": "default1", "labels": {"labelname1":
 "labelvalue1", "labelname2": "labelvalue2"}}, {"namespace": "default2",
 "labels": {"labelname1": "labelvalue1", "labelname2": "labelvalue2"}}]' \
    --subnets '["subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a", "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
 "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72"]' \
    --tags '{"eks-fargate-profile-key-1": "value-1" , "eks-fargate-profile-
key-2": "value-2"}'
```

Output:

```
{
    "fargateProfile": {
        "fargateProfileName": "my-fargate-profile",
        "fargateProfileArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:fargateprofile/
my-eks-cluster/my-fargate-profile/4cc72bbf-b766-8ee6-8d29-e62748feb3cd",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "createdAt": "2024-03-19T12:15:55.271000-04:00",
        "podExecutionRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72"
        ],
        "selectors": [
            {
                "namespace": "default1",
                "labels": {
                    "labelname2": "labelvalue2",
                    "labelname1": "labelvalue1"
                }
            },
            {
                "namespace": "default2",
                "labels": {
                    "labelname2": "labelvalue2",
                    "labelname1": "labelvalue1"
                }
            }
        ],
        "status": "CREATING",
        "tags": {
```

```
            "eks-fargate-profile-key-2": "value-2",
            "eks-fargate-profile-key-1": "value-1"
        }
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Profilo AWS Fargate - Creazione di un profilo Fargate nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon EKS.

Esempio 5: creazione del profilo EKS Fargate con un selettore di caratteri jolly per namespace ed etichette, insieme IDs alle sottoreti in cui lanciare un Pod

L'`create-fargate-profile`esempio seguente crea un profilo EKS Fargate per un selettore con più namespace ed etichette, insieme IDs a sottoreti in cui lanciare un Pod.

```
aws eks create-fargate-profile \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --pod-execution-role-arn arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name \
    --fargate-profile-name my-fargate-profile \
    --selectors '[{"namespace": "prod*", "labels": {"labelname*?": "*value1"}},
 {"namespace": "*dev*", "labels": {"labelname*?": "*value*"}}]' \
    --subnets '["subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a", "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
 "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72"]' \
    --tags '{"eks-fargate-profile-key-1": "value-1" , "eks-fargate-profile-
key-2": "value-2"}'
```

Output:

```
{
    "fargateProfile": {
        "fargateProfileName": "my-fargate-profile",
        "fargateProfileArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:fargateprofile/
my-eks-cluster/my-fargate-profile/e8c72bd6-5966-0bfe-b77b-1802893e5a6f",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "createdAt": "2024-03-19T13:05:20.550000-04:00",
        "podExecutionRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72"
        ],
        "selectors": [
```

```
            {
                "namespace": "prod*",
                "labels": {
                    "labelname*?": "*value1"
                }
            },
            {
                "namespace": "*dev*",
                "labels": {
                    "labelname*?": "*value*"
                }
            }
        ],
        "status": "CREATING",
        "tags": {
            "eks-fargate-profile-key-2": "value-2",
            "eks-fargate-profile-key-1": "value-1"
        }
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Profilo AWS Fargate - Creazione di un profilo Fargate nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon EKS.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command CreateFargateProfileReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet crea un profilo AWS Fargate per il tuo cluster Amazon EKS. È necessario disporre di almeno un profilo Fargate in un cluster per poter pianificare i pod sull'infrastruttura Fargate.

```
New-EKSFargateProfile -FargateProfileName EKSFargateProfile -ClusterName
 TEST -Subnet "subnet-02f6ff500ff2067a0", "subnet-0cd976f08d5fbfaae"
 -PodExecutionRoleArn arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/
AmazonEKSFargatePodExecutionRole -Selector @{Namespace="default"}
```

Output:

```
ClusterName         : TEST
```

```
CreatedAt           : 12/26/2019 12:38:21 PM
FargateProfileArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:012345678912:fargateprofile/TEST/
EKSFargateProfile/20b7a11b-8292-41c1-bc56-ffa5e60f6224
FargateProfileName  : EKSFargateProfile
PodExecutionRoleArn : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/
AmazonEKSFargatePodExecutionRole
Selectors           : {Amazon.EKS.Model.FargateProfileSelector}
Status              : CREATING
Subnets             : {subnet-0cd976f08d5fbfaae, subnet-02f6ff500ff2067a0}
Tags                : {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateFargateProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet crea un profilo AWS Fargate per il tuo cluster Amazon EKS. È necessario disporre di almeno un profilo Fargate in un cluster per poter pianificare i pod sull'infrastruttura Fargate.

```
New-EKSFargateProfile -FargateProfileName EKSFargateProfile -ClusterName
 TEST -Subnet "subnet-02f6ff500ff2067a0", "subnet-0cd976f08d5fbfaae"
 -PodExecutionRoleArn arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/
AmazonEKSFargatePodExecutionRole -Selector @{Namespace="default"}
```

Output:

```
ClusterName         : TEST
CreatedAt           : 12/26/2019 12:38:21 PM
FargateProfileArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:012345678912:fargateprofile/TEST/
EKSFargateProfile/20b7a11b-8292-41c1-bc56-ffa5e60f6224
FargateProfileName  : EKSFargateProfile
PodExecutionRoleArn : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/
AmazonEKSFargatePodExecutionRole
Selectors           : {Amazon.EKS.Model.FargateProfileSelector}
Status              : CREATING
Subnets             : {subnet-0cd976f08d5fbfaae, subnet-02f6ff500ff2067a0}
Tags                : {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateFargateProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateNodegroup`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateNodegroup`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: crea un gruppo di nodi gestito per un cluster Amazon EKS

L'`create-nodegroup`esempio seguente crea un gruppo di nodi gestiti per un cluster Amazon EKS.

```
aws eks create-nodegroup \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --nodegroup-name my-eks-nodegroup \
    --node-role arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name \
    --
subnets "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72" "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d" "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a"
 \
    --scaling-config minSize=1,maxSize=3,desiredSize=1 \
    --region us-east-2
```

Output:

```
{
    "nodegroup": {
        "nodegroupName": "my-eks-nodegroup",
        "nodegroupArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:nodegroup/my-eks-
cluster/my-eks-nodegroup/bac7550f-b8b8-5fbb-4f3e-7502a931119e",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "version": "1.26",
        "releaseVersion": "1.26.12-20240329",
        "createdAt": "2024-04-04T13:19:32.260000-04:00",
        "modifiedAt": "2024-04-04T13:19:32.260000-04:00",
        "status": "CREATING",
        "capacityType": "ON_DEMAND",
        "scalingConfig": {
            "minSize": 1,
            "maxSize": 3,
            "desiredSize": 1
        },
        "instanceTypes": [
```

```
            "t3.medium"
        ],
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72, subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d,
 subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a"
        ],
        "amiType": "AL2_x86_64",
        "nodeRole": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "diskSize": 20,
        "health": {
            "issues": []
        },
        "updateConfig": {
            "maxUnavailable": 1
        },
        "tags": {}
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di un gruppo di nodi gestiti nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon EKS.

Esempio 2: crea un gruppo di nodi gestito per un cluster Amazon EKS con tipi di istanze e dimensioni del disco personalizzati

L'`create-nodegroup`esempio seguente crea un gruppo di nodi gestiti per un cluster Amazon EKS con tipi di istanze e dimensioni del disco personalizzati.

```
aws eks create-nodegroup \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --nodegroup-name my-eks-nodegroup \
    --node-role arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name \
    --
subnets "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72" "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d" "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a"
 \
    --scaling-config minSize=1,maxSize=3,desiredSize=1 \
    --capacity-type ON_DEMAND \
    --instance-types 'm5.large' \
    --disk-size 50 \
    --region us-east-2
```

Output:

```
{
    "nodegroup": {
        "nodegroupName": "my-eks-nodegroup",
        "nodegroupArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:nodegroup/my-eks-
cluster/my-eks-nodegroup/c0c7551b-e4f9-73d9-992c-a450fdb82322",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "version": "1.26",
        "releaseVersion": "1.26.12-20240329",
        "createdAt": "2024-04-04T13:46:07.595000-04:00",
        "modifiedAt": "2024-04-04T13:46:07.595000-04:00",
        "status": "CREATING",
        "capacityType": "ON_DEMAND",
        "scalingConfig": {
            "minSize": 1,
            "maxSize": 3,
            "desiredSize": 1
        },
        "instanceTypes": [
            "m5.large"
        ],
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a"
        ],
        "amiType": "AL2_x86_64",
        "nodeRole": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "diskSize": 50,
        "health": {
            "issues": []
        },
        "updateConfig": {
            "maxUnavailable": 1
        },
        "tags": {}
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di un gruppo di nodi gestiti nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon EKS.

Esempio 3: crea un gruppo di nodi gestito per un cluster Amazon EKS con tipi di istanza personalizzati, dimensione del disco, tipo ami, tipo di capacità, update-config, etichette, caratteri e tag.

L'`create-nodegroup`esempio seguente crea un gruppo di nodi gestito per un cluster Amazon EKS con tipi di istanza personalizzati, dimensione del disco, ami-type, capacity-type, update-config, etichette, taints e tag.

```
aws eks create-nodegroup  \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --nodegroup-name my-eks-nodegroup \
    --node-role arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name \
    --
subnets "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72" "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d" "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a"
 \
    --scaling-config minSize=1,maxSize=5,desiredSize=4 \
    --instance-types 't3.large' \
    --disk-size 50 \
    --ami-type AL2_x86_64 \
    --capacity-type SPOT \
    --update-config maxUnavailable=2 \
    --labels '{"my-eks-nodegroup-label-1": "value-1" , "my-eks-nodegroup-
label-2": "value-2"}' \
    --taints '{"key": "taint-key-1" , "value": "taint-value-1", "effect":
 "NO_EXECUTE"}' \
    --tags '{"my-eks-nodegroup-key-1": "value-1" , "my-eks-nodegroup-key-2":
 "value-2"}'
```

Output:

```
{
    "nodegroup": {
        "nodegroupName": "my-eks-nodegroup",
        "nodegroupArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:nodegroup/my-eks-
cluster/my-eks-nodegroup/88c75524-97af-0cb9-a9c5-7c0423ab5314",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "version": "1.26",
        "releaseVersion": "1.26.12-20240329",
        "createdAt": "2024-04-04T14:05:07.940000-04:00",
        "modifiedAt": "2024-04-04T14:05:07.940000-04:00",
        "status": "CREATING",
        "capacityType": "SPOT",
```

```
        "scalingConfig": {
            "minSize": 1,
            "maxSize": 5,
            "desiredSize": 4
        },
        "instanceTypes": [
            "t3.large"
        ],
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a"
        ],
        "amiType": "AL2_x86_64",
        "nodeRole": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "labels": {
            "my-eks-nodegroup-label-2": "value-2",
            "my-eks-nodegroup-label-1": "value-1"
        },
        "taints": [
            {
                "key": "taint-key-1",
                "value": "taint-value-1",
                "effect": "NO_EXECUTE"
            }
        ],
        "diskSize": 50,
        "health": {
            "issues": []
        },
        "updateConfig": {
            "maxUnavailable": 2
        },
        "tags": {
            "my-eks-nodegroup-key-1": "value-1",
            "my-eks-nodegroup-key-2": "value-2"
        }
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di un gruppo di nodi gestiti nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon EKS.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateNodegroup AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet crea un gruppo di nodi di lavoro gestito per un cluster Amazon EKS. È possibile creare solo un gruppo di nodi per il cluster che sia uguale alla versione corrente di Kubernetes per il cluster. Tutti i gruppi di nodi vengono creati con l'ultima versione AMI per la rispettiva versione Kubernetes secondaria del cluster.

```
New-EKSNodeGroup -NodeGroupName "ProdEKSNodeGroup" -AmiType "AL2_x86_64"
 -DiskSize 40 -ClusterName "PROD" -ScalingConfig_DesiredSize 2 -
ScalingConfig_MinSize 2 -ScalingConfig_MaxSize 5 -InstanceType t3.large
 -NodeRole "arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/NodeInstanceRole" -Subnet
 "subnet-0d1a9fff35efa7691","subnet-0a3f4928edbc224d4"
```

Output:

```
AmiType        : AL2_x86_64
ClusterName    : PROD
CreatedAt      : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
DiskSize       : 40
Health         : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupHealth
InstanceTypes  : {t3.large}
Labels         : {}
ModifiedAt     : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
NodegroupArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:nodegroup/PROD/
ProdEKSNodeGroup/7eb79e47-82b6-04d9-e984-95110db6fa85
NodegroupName  : ProdEKSNodeGroup
NodeRole       : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/NodeInstanceRole
ReleaseVersion : 1.14.7-20190927
RemoteAccess   :
Resources      :
ScalingConfig  : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupScalingConfig
Status         : CREATING
Subnets        : {subnet-0d1a9fff35efa7691, subnet-0a3f4928edbc224d4}
Tags           : {}
Version        : 1.14
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateNodegroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet crea un gruppo di nodi di lavoro gestito per un cluster Amazon EKS. È possibile creare solo un gruppo di nodi per il cluster che sia uguale alla versione corrente di Kubernetes per il cluster. Tutti i gruppi di nodi vengono creati con l'ultima versione AMI per la rispettiva versione Kubernetes secondaria del cluster.

```
New-EKSNodeGroup -NodeGroupName "ProdEKSNodeGroup" -AmiType "AL2_x86_64"
 -DiskSize 40 -ClusterName "PROD" -ScalingConfig_DesiredSize 2 -
ScalingConfig_MinSize 2 -ScalingConfig_MaxSize 5 -InstanceType t3.large
 -NodeRole "arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/NodeInstanceRole" -Subnet
 "subnet-0d1a9fff35efa7691","subnet-0a3f4928edbc224d4"
```

Output:

```
AmiType        : AL2_x86_64
ClusterName    : PROD
CreatedAt      : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
DiskSize       : 40
Health         : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupHealth
InstanceTypes  : {t3.large}
Labels         : {}
ModifiedAt     : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
NodegroupArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:nodegroup/PROD/
ProdEKSNodeGroup/7eb79e47-82b6-04d9-e984-95110db6fa85
NodegroupName  : ProdEKSNodeGroup
NodeRole       : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/NodeInstanceRole
ReleaseVersion : 1.14.7-20190927
RemoteAccess   :
Resources      :
ScalingConfig  : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupScalingConfig
Status         : CREATING
Subnets        : {subnet-0d1a9fff35efa7691, subnet-0a3f4928edbc224d4}
Tags           : {}
Version        : 1.14
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateNodegroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DeleteCluster`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteCluster`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Eliminare un piano di controllo del cluster Amazon EKS

L'`delete-cluster`esempio seguente elimina un piano di controllo del cluster Amazon EKS.

```
aws eks delete-cluster \
    --name my-eks-cluster
```

Output:

```
{
    "cluster": {
        "name": "my-eks-cluster",
        "arn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:cluster/my-eks-cluster",
        "createdAt": "2024-03-14T11:31:44.348000-04:00",
        "version": "1.27",
        "endpoint": "https://DALSJ343KE23J3RN45653DSKJTT647TYD.yl4.us-
east-2.eks.amazonaws.com",
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster-
ServiceRole-zMF6CBakwwbW",
        "resourcesVpcConfig": {
            "subnetIds": [
                "subnet-0fb75d2d8401716e7",
                "subnet-02184492f67a3d0f9",
                "subnet-04098063527aab776",
                "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72",
                "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
                "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a"
            ],
            "securityGroupIds": [
                "sg-0c1327f6270afbb36"
            ],
            "clusterSecurityGroupId": "sg-01c84d09d70f39a7f",
            "vpcId": "vpc-0012b8e1cc0abb17d",
            "endpointPublicAccess": true,
            "endpointPrivateAccess": true,
            "publicAccessCidrs": [
                "0.0.0.0/0"
            ]
        },
```

```
        "kubernetesNetworkConfig": {
            "serviceIpv4Cidr": "10.100.0.0/16",
            "ipFamily": "ipv4"
        },
        "logging": {
            "clusterLogging": [
                {
                    "types": [
                        "api",
                        "audit",
                        "authenticator",
                        "controllerManager",
                        "scheduler"
                    ],
                    "enabled": true
                }
            ]
        },
        "identity": {
            "oidc": {
                "issuer": "https://oidc.eks.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/id/
DALSJ343KE23J3RN45653DSKJTT647TYD"
            }
        },
        "status": "DELETING",
        "certificateAuthority": {
            "data": "XXX_CA_DATA_XXX"
        },
        "platformVersion": "eks.16",
        "tags": {
            "aws:cloudformation:stack-name": "eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster",
            "alpha.eksctl.io/cluster-name": "my-eks-cluster",
            "karpenter.sh/discovery": "my-eks-cluster",
            "aws:cloudformation:stack-id": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-
east-2:111122223333:stack/eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster/e752ea00-e217-11ee-
beae-0a9599c8c7ed",
            "auto-delete": "no",
            "eksctl.cluster.k8s.io/v1alpha1/cluster-name": "my-eks-cluster",
            "EKS-Cluster-Name": "my-eks-cluster",
            "alpha.eksctl.io/cluster-oidc-enabled": "true",
            "aws:cloudformation:logical-id": "ControlPlane",
            "alpha.eksctl.io/eksctl-version": "0.173.0-dev
+a7ee89342.2024-03-01T03:40:57Z",
            "Name": "eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster/ControlPlane"
```

```
        },
        "accessConfig": {
            "authenticationMode": "API_AND_CONFIG_MAP"
        }
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione di un cluster Amazon EKS nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon EKS.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteCluster AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elimina il piano di controllo del cluster Amazon EKS.

```
Remove-EKSCluster -Name "DEV-KUBE-CL"
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EKSCluster (DeleteCluster)" on target "DEV-KUBE-
CL".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

Arn                  : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/DEV-KUBE-CL
CertificateAuthority : Amazon.EKS.Model.Certificate
ClientRequestToken   :
CreatedAt            : 12/25/2019 9:33:25 AM
Endpoint             : https://02E6D31E3E4F8C15D7BE7F58D527776A.yl4.us-
west-2.eks.amazonaws.com
Identity             : Amazon.EKS.Model.Identity
Logging              : Amazon.EKS.Model.Logging
Name                 : DEV-KUBE-CL
PlatformVersion      : eks.7
ResourcesVpcConfig   : Amazon.EKS.Model.VpcConfigResponse
RoleArn              : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/eks-iam-role
Status               : DELETING
```

```
Tags                 : {}
Version              : 1.14
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet DeleteClusterReference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elimina il piano di controllo del cluster Amazon EKS.

```
Remove-EKSCluster -Name "DEV-KUBE-CL"
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EKSCluster (DeleteCluster)" on target "DEV-KUBE-
CL".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

Arn                  : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/DEV-KUBE-CL
CertificateAuthority : Amazon.EKS.Model.Certificate
ClientRequestToken   :
CreatedAt            : 12/25/2019 9:33:25 AM
Endpoint             : https://02E6D31E3E4F8C15D7BE7F58D527776A.yl4.us-
west-2.eks.amazonaws.com
Identity             : Amazon.EKS.Model.Identity
Logging              : Amazon.EKS.Model.Logging
Name                 : DEV-KUBE-CL
PlatformVersion      : eks.7
ResourcesVpcConfig   : Amazon.EKS.Model.VpcConfigResponse
RoleArn              : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/eks-iam-role
Status               : DELETING
Tags                 : {}
Version              : 1.14
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet DeleteClusterReference (V5).

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn remove_cluster(
    client: &aws_sdk_eks::Client,
    name: &str,
) -> Result<(), aws_sdk_eks::Error> {
    let cluster_deleted = client.delete_cluster().name(name).send().await?;
    println!("cluster deleted: {:?}", cluster_deleted);

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteClusterguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`DeleteFargateProfile`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteFargateProfile`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creazione del profilo EKS Fargate per un selettore con un namespace

L'`delete-fargate-profile`esempio seguente crea un profilo EKS Fargate per un selettore con un namespace.

```
aws eks delete-fargate-profile \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --fargate-profile-name my-fargate-profile
```

Output:

```
{
    "fargateProfile": {
        "fargateProfileName": "my-fargate-profile",
        "fargateProfileArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:fargateprofile/
my-eks-cluster/my-fargate-profile/1ac72bb3-3fc6-2631-f1e1-98bff53bed62",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "createdAt": "2024-03-19T11:48:39.975000-04:00",
        "podExecutionRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72"
        ],
        "selectors": [
            {
                "namespace": "default",
                "labels": {
                    "foo": "bar"
                }
            }
        ],
        "status": "DELETING",
        "tags": {}
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Profilo AWS Fargate - Eliminazione di un Fargate nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon EKS.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command DeleteFargateProfileReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elimina un profilo AWS Fargate. Quando si elimina un profilo Fargate, tutti i pod in esecuzione su Fargate creati con il profilo vengono eliminati.

```
Remove-EKSFargateProfile -FargateProfileName "EKSFargate" -ClusterName "TEST"
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EKSFargateProfile (DeleteFargateProfile)" on
 target "EKSFargate".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

ClusterName         : TEST
CreatedAt           : 12/26/2019 12:34:47 PM
FargateProfileArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:012345678912:fargateprofile/TEST/
EKSFargate/42b7a119-e16b-a279-ce97-bdf303adec92
FargateProfileName  : EKSFargate
PodExecutionRoleArn : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/
AmazonEKSFargatePodExecutionRole
Selectors           : {Amazon.EKS.Model.FargateProfileSelector}
Status              : DELETING
Subnets             : {subnet-0cd976f08d5fbfaae, subnet-02f6ff500ff2067a0}
Tags                : {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteFargateProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elimina un profilo AWS Fargate. Quando si elimina un profilo Fargate, tutti i pod in esecuzione su Fargate creati con il profilo vengono eliminati.

```
Remove-EKSFargateProfile -FargateProfileName "EKSFargate" -ClusterName "TEST"
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EKSFargateProfile (DeleteFargateProfile)" on
 target "EKSFargate".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

ClusterName         : TEST
CreatedAt           : 12/26/2019 12:34:47 PM
```

```
FargateProfileArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:012345678912:fargateprofile/TEST/
EKSFargate/42b7a119-e16b-a279-ce97-bdf303adec92
FargateProfileName  : EKSFargate
PodExecutionRoleArn : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/
AmazonEKSFargatePodExecutionRole
Selectors           : {Amazon.EKS.Model.FargateProfileSelector}
Status              : DELETING
Subnets             : {subnet-0cd976f08d5fbfaae, subnet-02f6ff500ff2067a0}
Tags                : {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteFargateProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteNodegroup`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteNodegroup`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: eliminare un gruppo di nodi gestito per un cluster Amazon EKS

L'`delete-nodegroup`esempio seguente elimina un gruppo di nodi gestiti per un cluster Amazon EKS.

```
aws eks delete-nodegroup \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --nodegroup-name my-eks-nodegroup
```

Output:

```
{
    "nodegroup": {
        "nodegroupName": "my-eks-nodegroup",
        "nodegroupArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:nodegroup/my-eks-
cluster/my-eks-nodegroup/1ec75f5f-0e21-dcc0-b46e-f9c442685cd8",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "version": "1.26",
        "releaseVersion": "1.26.12-20240329",
        "createdAt": "2024-04-08T13:25:15.033000-04:00",
```

```
        "modifiedAt": "2024-04-08T13:25:31.252000-04:00",
        "status": "DELETING",
        "capacityType": "SPOT",
        "scalingConfig": {
            "minSize": 1,
            "maxSize": 5,
            "desiredSize": 4
        },
        "instanceTypes": [
            "t3.large"
        ],
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a"
        ],
        "amiType": "AL2_x86_64",
        "nodeRole": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "labels": {
            "my-eks-nodegroup-label-2": "value-2",
            "my-eks-nodegroup-label-1": "value-1"
        },
        "taints": [
            {
                "key": "taint-key-1",
                "value": "taint-value-1",
                "effect": "NO_EXECUTE"
            }
        ],
        "diskSize": 50,
        "health": {
            "issues": []
        },
        "updateConfig": {
            "maxUnavailable": 2
        },
        "tags": {
            "my-eks-nodegroup-key-1": "value-1",
            "my-eks-nodegroup-key-2": "value-2"
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteNodegroup AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elimina un gruppo di nodi Amazon EKS per un cluster.

```
Remove-EKSNodegroup -NodegroupName "ProdEKSNodeGroup" -ClusterName "PROD"
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EKSNodegroup (DeleteNodegroup)" on target
 "ProdEKSNodeGroup".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

AmiType        : AL2_x86_64
ClusterName    : PROD
CreatedAt      : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
DiskSize       : 40
Health         : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupHealth
InstanceTypes  : {t3.large}
Labels         : {}
ModifiedAt     : 12/25/2019 11:01:16 AM
NodegroupArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:nodegroup/PROD/
ProdEKSNodeGroup/7eb79e47-82b6-04d9-e984-95110db6fa85
NodegroupName  : ProdEKSNodeGroup
NodeRole       : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/NodeInstanceRole
ReleaseVersion : 1.14.7-20190927
RemoteAccess   :
Resources      : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupResources
ScalingConfig  : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupScalingConfig
Status         : DELETING
Subnets        : {subnet-0d1a9fff35efa7691, subnet-0a3f4928edbc224d4}
Tags           : {}
Version        : 1.14
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet DeleteNodegroupReference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elimina un gruppo di nodi Amazon EKS per un cluster.

```
Remove-EKSNodegroup -NodegroupName "ProdEKSNodeGroup" -ClusterName "PROD"
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EKSNodegroup (DeleteNodegroup)" on target
 "ProdEKSNodeGroup".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

AmiType        : AL2_x86_64
ClusterName    : PROD
CreatedAt      : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
DiskSize       : 40
Health         : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupHealth
InstanceTypes  : {t3.large}
Labels         : {}
ModifiedAt     : 12/25/2019 11:01:16 AM
NodegroupArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:nodegroup/PROD/
ProdEKSNodeGroup/7eb79e47-82b6-04d9-e984-95110db6fa85
NodegroupName  : ProdEKSNodeGroup
NodeRole       : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/NodeInstanceRole
ReleaseVersion : 1.14.7-20190927
RemoteAccess   :
Resources      : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupResources
ScalingConfig  : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupScalingConfig
Status         : DELETING
Subnets        : {subnet-0d1a9fff35efa7691, subnet-0a3f4928edbc224d4}
Tags           : {}
Version        : 1.14
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet DeleteNodegroupReference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeCluster`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeCluster`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Descrivi l'esecuzione attiva del componente aggiuntivo EKS nel tuo cluster Amazon EKS

L'`describe-cluster`esempio seguente esegue attivamente l'addon EKS nel tuo cluster Amazon EKS.

```
aws eks describe-cluster \
    --name my-eks-cluster
```

Output:

```
{
    "cluster": {
        "name": "my-eks-cluster",
        "arn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:cluster/my-eks-cluster",
        "createdAt": "2024-03-14T11:31:44.348000-04:00",
        "version": "1.26",
        "endpoint": "https://JSA79429HJDASKJDJ8223829MNDNASW.yl4.us-
east-2.eks.amazonaws.com",
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster-
ServiceRole-zMF6CBakwwbW",
        "resourcesVpcConfig": {
            "subnetIds": [
                "subnet-0fb75d2d8401716e7",
                "subnet-02184492f67a3d0f9",
                "subnet-04098063527aab776",
                "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72",
                "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
                "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a"
            ],
            "securityGroupIds": [
                "sg-0c1327f6270afbb36"
            ],
            "clusterSecurityGroupId": "sg-01c84d09d70f39a7f",
            "vpcId": "vpc-0012b8e1cc0abb17d",
            "endpointPublicAccess": true,
            "endpointPrivateAccess": true,
            "publicAccessCidrs": [
                "22.19.18.2/32"
            ]
```

```
        },
        "kubernetesNetworkConfig": {
            "serviceIpv4Cidr": "10.100.0.0/16",
            "ipFamily": "ipv4"
        },
        "logging": {
            "clusterLogging": [
                {
                    "types": [
                        "api",
                        "audit",
                        "authenticator",
                        "controllerManager",
                        "scheduler"
                    ],
                    "enabled": true
                }
            ]
        },
        "identity": {
            "oidc": {
                "issuer": "https://oidc.eks.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/id/
JSA79429HJDASKJDJ8223829MNDNASW"
            }
        },
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "certificateAuthority": {
            "data": "CA_DATA_STRING..."
        },
        "platformVersion": "eks.14",
        "tags": {
            "aws:cloudformation:stack-name": "eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster",
            "alpha.eksctl.io/cluster-name": "my-eks-cluster",
            "karpenter.sh/discovery": "my-eks-cluster",
            "aws:cloudformation:stack-id": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-
east-2:111122223333:stack/eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster/e752ea00-e217-11ee-
beae-0a9599c8c7ed",
            "auto-delete": "no",
            "eksctl.cluster.k8s.io/v1alpha1/cluster-name": "my-eks-cluster",
            "EKS-Cluster-Name": "my-eks-cluster",
            "alpha.eksctl.io/cluster-oidc-enabled": "true",
            "aws:cloudformation:logical-id": "ControlPlane",
            "alpha.eksctl.io/eksctl-version": "0.173.0-dev
+a7ee89342.2024-03-01T03:40:57Z",
```

```
            "Name": "eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster/ControlPlane"
        },
        "health": {
            "issues": []
        },
        "accessConfig": {
            "authenticationMode": "API_AND_CONFIG_MAP"
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeCluster AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet restituisce informazioni descrittive su un cluster Amazon EKS.

```
Get-EKSCluster -Name "PROD"
```

Output:

```
Arn                  : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/PROD
CertificateAuthority : Amazon.EKS.Model.Certificate
ClientRequestToken   :
CreatedAt            : 12/25/2019 6:46:17 AM
Endpoint             : https://669608765450FBBE54D1D78A3D71B72C.gr8.us-
west-2.eks.amazonaws.com
Identity             : Amazon.EKS.Model.Identity
Logging              : Amazon.EKS.Model.Logging
Name                 : PROD
PlatformVersion      : eks.7
ResourcesVpcConfig   : Amazon.EKS.Model.VpcConfigResponse
RoleArn              : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/eks-iam-role
Status               : ACTIVE
Tags                 : {}
Version              : 1.14
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeClusterin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet restituisce informazioni descrittive su un cluster Amazon EKS.

```
Get-EKSCluster -Name "PROD"
```

Output:

```
Arn                  : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/PROD
CertificateAuthority : Amazon.EKS.Model.Certificate
ClientRequestToken   :
CreatedAt            : 12/25/2019 6:46:17 AM
Endpoint             : https://669608765450FBBE54D1D78A3D71B72C.gr8.us-
west-2.eks.amazonaws.com
Identity             : Amazon.EKS.Model.Identity
Logging              : Amazon.EKS.Model.Logging
Name                 : PROD
PlatformVersion      : eks.7
ResourcesVpcConfig   : Amazon.EKS.Model.VpcConfigResponse
RoleArn              : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/eks-iam-role
Status               : ACTIVE
Tags                 : {}
Version              : 1.14
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet DescribeClusterReference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeFargateProfile`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeFargateProfile`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Descrivi un profilo Fargate

L'`describe-fargate-profile`esempio seguente descrive un profilo Fargate.

```
aws eks describe-fargate-profile \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
```

```
    --fargate-profile-name my-fargate-profile
```

Output:

```
{
    "fargateProfile": {
        "fargateProfileName": "my-fargate-profile",
        "fargateProfileArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:fargateprofile/
my-eks-cluster/my-fargate-profile/96c766ce-43d2-f9c9-954c-647334391198",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "createdAt": "2024-04-11T10:42:52.486000-04:00",
        "podExecutionRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/eksctl-my-eks-
cluster-farga-FargatePodExecutionRole-1htfAaJdJUEO",
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72"
        ],
        "selectors": [
            {
                "namespace": "prod*",
                "labels": {
                    "labelname*?": "*value1"
                }
            },
            {
                "namespace": "*dev*",
                "labels": {
                    "labelname*?": "*value*"
                }
            }
        ],
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "tags": {
            "eks-fargate-profile-key-2": "value-2",
            "eks-fargate-profile-key-1": "value-1"
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consultate DescribeFargateProfile AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet restituisce informazioni descrittive su un profilo AWS Fargate.

```
Get-EKSFargateProfile -FargateProfileName "EKSFargate" -ClusterName "TEST"
```

Output:

```
ClusterName         : TEST
CreatedAt           : 12/26/2019 12:34:47 PM
FargateProfileArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:012345678912:fargateprofile/TEST/
EKSFargate/42b7a119-e16b-a279-ce97-bdf303adec92
FargateProfileName  : EKSFargate
PodExecutionRoleArn : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/
AmazonEKSFargatePodExecutionRole
Selectors           : {Amazon.EKS.Model.FargateProfileSelector}
Status              : ACTIVE
Subnets             : {subnet-0cd976f08d5fbfaae, subnet-02f6ff500ff2067a0}
Tags                : {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeFargateProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet restituisce informazioni descrittive su un profilo AWS Fargate.

```
Get-EKSFargateProfile -FargateProfileName "EKSFargate" -ClusterName "TEST"
```

Output:

```
ClusterName         : TEST
CreatedAt           : 12/26/2019 12:34:47 PM
FargateProfileArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:012345678912:fargateprofile/TEST/
EKSFargate/42b7a119-e16b-a279-ce97-bdf303adec92
FargateProfileName  : EKSFargate
PodExecutionRoleArn : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/
AmazonEKSFargatePodExecutionRole
Selectors           : {Amazon.EKS.Model.FargateProfileSelector}
```

```
Status              : ACTIVE
Subnets             : {subnet-0cd976f08d5fbfaae, subnet-02f6ff500ff2067a0}
Tags                : {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeFargateProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeNodegroup`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeNodegroup`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Descrivi un gruppo di nodi gestito per un cluster Amazon EKS

L'`describe-nodegroup`esempio seguente descrive un gruppo di nodi gestito per un cluster Amazon EKS.

```
aws eks describe-nodegroup \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --nodegroup-name my-eks-nodegroup
```

Output:

```
{
    "nodegroup": {
        "nodegroupName": "my-eks-nodegroup",
        "nodegroupArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:nodegroup/my-eks-
cluster/my-eks-nodegroup/a8c75f2f-df78-a72f-4063-4b69af3de5b1",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "version": "1.26",
        "releaseVersion": "1.26.12-20240329",
        "createdAt": "2024-04-08T11:42:10.555000-04:00",
        "modifiedAt": "2024-04-08T11:44:12.402000-04:00",
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "capacityType": "ON_DEMAND",
        "scalingConfig": {
            "minSize": 1,
            "maxSize": 3,
```

```
            "desiredSize": 1
        },
        "instanceTypes": [
            "t3.medium"
        ],
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a"
        ],
        "amiType": "AL2_x86_64",
        "nodeRole": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "labels": {},
        "resources": {
            "autoScalingGroups": [
                {
                    "name": "eks-my-eks-nodegroup-a8c75f2f-df78-
a72f-4063-4b69af3de5b1"
                }
            ]
        },
        "diskSize": 20,
        "health": {
            "issues": []
        },
        "updateConfig": {
            "maxUnavailable": 1
        },
        "tags": {}
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeNodegroup AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet restituisce informazioni descrittive su un gruppo di nodi Amazon EKS.

```
Get-EKSNodegroup -NodegroupName "ProdEKSNodeGroup" -ClusterName "PROD"
```

Output:

```
AmiType        : AL2_x86_64
ClusterName    : PROD
CreatedAt      : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
DiskSize       : 40
Health         : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupHealth
InstanceTypes  : {t3.large}
Labels         : {}
ModifiedAt     : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
NodegroupArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:nodegroup/PROD/
ProdEKSNodeGroup/7eb79e47-82b6-04d9-e984-95110db6fa85
NodegroupName  : ProdEKSNodeGroup
NodeRole       : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/NodeInstanceRole
ReleaseVersion : 1.14.7-20190927
RemoteAccess   :
Resources      :
ScalingConfig  : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupScalingConfig
Status         : CREATING
Subnets        : {subnet-0d1a9fff35efa7691, subnet-0a3f4928edbc224d4}
Tags           : {}
Version        : 1.14
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeNodegroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet restituisce informazioni descrittive su un gruppo di nodi Amazon EKS.

```
Get-EKSNodegroup -NodegroupName "ProdEKSNodeGroup" -ClusterName "PROD"
```

Output:

```
AmiType        : AL2_x86_64
ClusterName    : PROD
CreatedAt      : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
DiskSize       : 40
Health         : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupHealth
InstanceTypes  : {t3.large}
Labels         : {}
```

```
ModifiedAt     : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
NodegroupArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:nodegroup/PROD/
ProdEKSNodeGroup/7eb79e47-82b6-04d9-e984-95110db6fa85
NodegroupName  : ProdEKSNodeGroup
NodeRole       : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/NodeInstanceRole
ReleaseVersion : 1.14.7-20190927
RemoteAccess   :
Resources      :
ScalingConfig  : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupScalingConfig
Status         : CREATING
Subnets        : {subnet-0d1a9fff35efa7691, subnet-0a3f4928edbc224d4}
Tags           : {}
Version        : 1.14
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet DescribeNodegroupReference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeUpdate`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeUpdate`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: descrivere un aggiornamento per un cluster

L'`describe-update`esempio seguente descrive un aggiornamento per un cluster denominato.

```
aws eks describe-update \
    --name my-eks-cluster \
    --update-id 10bddb13-a71b-425a-b0a6-71cd03e59161
```

Output:

```
{
    "update": {
        "id": "10bddb13-a71b-425a-b0a6-71cd03e59161",
        "status": "Successful",
        "type": "EndpointAccessUpdate",
```

```
        "params": [
            {
                "type": "EndpointPublicAccess",
                "value": "false"
            },
            {
                "type": "EndpointPrivateAccess",
                "value": "true"
            }
        ],
        "createdAt": "2024-03-14T10:01:26.297000-04:00",
        "errors": []
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Aggiornamento di una versione Kubernetes del cluster Amazon EKS nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon EKS.

Esempio 2: Per descrivere un aggiornamento per un cluster

L'`describe-update`esempio seguente descrive un aggiornamento per un cluster denominato.

```
aws eks describe-update \
    --name my-eks-cluster \
    --update-id e4994991-4c0f-475a-a040-427e6da52966
```

Output:

```
{
    "update": {
        "id": "e4994991-4c0f-475a-a040-427e6da52966",
        "status": "Successful",
        "type": "AssociateEncryptionConfig",
        "params": [
            {
                "type": "EncryptionConfig",
                "value": "[{\"resources\":[\"secrets\"],\"provider\":{\"keyArn\":
\"arn:aws:kms:region-code:account:key/key\"}}]"
            }
        ],
        "createdAt": "2024-03-14T11:01:26.297000-04:00",
```

```
        "errors": []
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Aggiornamento di una versione Kubernetes del cluster Amazon EKS nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon EKS.

Esempio 3: Per descrivere un aggiornamento per un cluster

L'`describe-update`esempio seguente descrive un aggiornamento per un cluster denominato.

```
aws eks describe-update \
    --name my-eks-cluster \
    --update-id b5f0ba18-9a87-4450-b5a0-825e6e84496f
```

Output:

```
{
    "update": {
        "id": "b5f0ba18-9a87-4450-b5a0-825e6e84496f",
        "status": "Successful",
        "type": "VersionUpdate",
        "params": [
            {
                "type": "Version",
                "value": "1.29"
            },
            {
                "type": "PlatformVersion",
                "value": "eks.1"
            }
        ],
        "createdAt": "2024-03-14T12:05:26.297000-04:00",
        "errors": []
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Aggiornamento di una versione Kubernetes del cluster Amazon EKS nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon EKS.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command DescribeUpdateReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet restituisce informazioni descrittive su un aggiornamento del cluster Amazon EKS o del gruppo di nodi gestiti associato.

```
Get-EKSUpdate -Name "PROD" -UpdateId "ee708232-7d2e-4ed7-9270-d0b5176f0726"
```

Output:

```
CreatedAt : 12/25/2019 5:03:07 PM
Errors    : {}
Id        : ee708232-7d2e-4ed7-9270-d0b5176f0726
Params    : {Amazon.EKS.Model.UpdateParam}
Status    : Successful
Type      : LoggingUpdate
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeUpdatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet restituisce informazioni descrittive su un aggiornamento del cluster Amazon EKS o del gruppo di nodi gestiti associato.

```
Get-EKSUpdate -Name "PROD" -UpdateId "ee708232-7d2e-4ed7-9270-d0b5176f0726"
```

Output:

```
CreatedAt : 12/25/2019 5:03:07 PM
Errors    : {}
Id        : ee708232-7d2e-4ed7-9270-d0b5176f0726
Params    : {Amazon.EKS.Model.UpdateParam}
Status    : Successful
Type      : LoggingUpdate
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet DescribeUpdateReference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListClusters`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListClusters`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare tutti i componenti aggiuntivi installati nel cluster Amazon EKS denominati `` my-eks-cluster

L'`list-clusters`esempio seguente elenca tutti i componenti aggiuntivi installati nel cluster Amazon EKS denominato my-eks-cluster.

```
aws eks list-clusters
```

Output:

```
{
    "clusters": [
        "prod",
        "qa",
        "stage",
        "my-eks-cluster"
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListClusters AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elenca i cluster Amazon EKS presenti Account AWS nella regione specificata.

```
Get-EKSClusterList
```

Output:

```
 PROD
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListClustersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elenca i cluster Amazon EKS presenti Account AWS nella regione specificata.

```
Get-EKSClusterList
```

Output:

```
 PROD
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListClustersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListFargateProfiles`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListFargateProfiles`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare tutti i profili fargate nel tuo cluster Amazon EKS denominati `` my-eks-cluster

L'`list-fargate-profiles`esempio seguente elenca tutti i profili fargate my-eks-cluster denominati nel cluster Amazon EKS.

```
aws eks list-fargate-profiles \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster
```

Output:

```
{
    "fargateProfileNames": [
        "my-fargate-profile"
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListFargateProfiles AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elenca i profili AWS Fargate associati al cluster specificato Account AWS nella regione specificata.

```
Get-EKSFargateProfileList -ClusterName "TEST"
```

Output:

```
EKSFargate
EKSFargateProfile
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListFargateProfilesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elenca i profili AWS Fargate associati al cluster specificato Account AWS nella regione specificata.

```
Get-EKSFargateProfileList -ClusterName "TEST"
```

Output:

```
EKSFargate
EKSFargateProfile
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListFargateProfilesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListNodegroups`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListNodegroups`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Elenca tutti i gruppi di nodi in un cluster Amazon EKS

L'`list-nodegroups`esempio seguente elenca tutti i gruppi di nodi in un cluster Amazon EKS.

```
aws eks list-nodegroups \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster
```

Output:

```
{
    "nodegroups": [
        "my-eks-managed-node-group",
        "my-eks-nodegroup"
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListNodegroups AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elenca i gruppi di nodi Amazon EKS associati al cluster specificato Account AWS nella regione specificata.

```
Get-EKSNodegroupList -ClusterName PROD
```

Output:

```
ProdEKSNodeGroup
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListNodegroupsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elenca i gruppi di nodi Amazon EKS associati al cluster specificato Account AWS nella regione specificata.

```
Get-EKSNodegroupList -ClusterName PROD
```

Output:

```
ProdEKSNodeGroup
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListNodegroupsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListTagsForResource`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListTagsForResource`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per elencare tutti i tag per un ARN del cluster Amazon EKS

L'`list-tags-for-resource`esempio seguente elenca tutti i tag per un ARN del cluster Amazon EKS.

```
aws eks list-tags-for-resource \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:cluster/my-eks-cluster
```

Output:

```
{
    "tags": {
        "aws:cloudformation:stack-name": "eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster",
        "alpha.eksctl.io/cluster-name": "my-eks-cluster",
        "karpenter.sh/discovery": "my-eks-cluster",
        "aws:cloudformation:stack-id": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-
east-2:111122223333:stack/eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster/e752ea00-e217-11ee-
beae-0a9599c8c7ed",
        "auto-delete": "no",
        "eksctl.cluster.k8s.io/v1alpha1/cluster-name": "my-eks-cluster",
        "EKS-Cluster-Name": "my-eks-cluster",
        "alpha.eksctl.io/cluster-oidc-enabled": "true",
        "aws:cloudformation:logical-id": "ControlPlane",
        "alpha.eksctl.io/eksctl-version": "0.173.0-dev
+a7ee89342.2024-03-01T03:40:57Z",
        "Name": "eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster/ControlPlane"
    }
}
```

Esempio 2: per elencare tutti i tag per un ARN del gruppo di nodi Amazon EKS

L'`list-tags-for-resource`esempio seguente elenca tutti i tag per un ARN del gruppo di nodi Amazon EKS.

```
aws eks list-tags-for-resource \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:nodegroup/my-eks-cluster/
my-eks-managed-node-group/60c71ed2-2cfb-020f-a5f4-ad32477f198c
```

Output:

```
{
    "tags": {
        "aws:cloudformation:stack-name": "eksctl-my-eks-cluster-nodegroup-my-eks-
managed-node-group",
        "aws:cloudformation:stack-id": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-
east-2:111122223333:stack/eksctl-my-eks-cluster-nodegroup-my-eks-managed-node-
group/eaa20310-e219-11ee-b851-0ab9ad8228ff",
        "eksctl.cluster.k8s.io/v1alpha1/cluster-name": "my-eks-cluster",
        "EKS-Cluster-Name": "my-eks-cluster",
        "alpha.eksctl.io/nodegroup-type": "managed",
        "NodeGroup Name 1": "my-eks-managed-node-group",
        "k8s.io/cluster-autoscaler/enabled": "true",
        "nodegroup-role": "worker",
        "alpha.eksctl.io/cluster-name": "my-eks-cluster",
        "alpha.eksctl.io/nodegroup-name": "my-eks-managed-node-group",
        "karpenter.sh/discovery": "my-eks-cluster",
        "NodeGroup Name 2": "AmazonLinux-Linux-Managed-NG-v1-26-v1",
        "auto-delete": "no",
        "k8s.io/cluster-autoscaler/my-eks-cluster": "owned",
        "aws:cloudformation:logical-id": "ManagedNodeGroup",
        "alpha.eksctl.io/eksctl-version": "0.173.0-dev
+a7ee89342.2024-03-01T03:40:57Z"
    }
}
```

Esempio 3: elencare tutti i tag su un profilo Amazon EKS Fargate ARNe

L'`list-tags-for-resource`esempio seguente elenca tutti i tag per un profilo Amazon EKS Fargate (ARN).

```
aws eks list-tags-for-resource  \
```

```
    --resource-arn arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:fargateprofile/my-eks-cluster/my-fargate-profile/d6c76780-e541-0725-c816-36754cab734b
```

Output:

```
{
    "tags": {
        "eks-fargate-profile-key-2": "value-2",
        "eks-fargate-profile-key-1": "value-1"
    }
}
```

Esempio 4: elencare tutti i tag per un ARN del componente aggiuntivo Amazon EKS

L'`list-tags-for-resource`esempio seguente elenca tutti i tag per un ARN del componente aggiuntivo Amazon EKS.

```
aws eks list-tags-for-resource \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:addon/my-eks-cluster/vpc-cni/0ec71efc-98dd-3203-60b0-4b939b2a5e5f
```

Output:

```
{
    "tags": {
        "eks-addon-key-2": "value-2",
        "eks-addon-key-1": "value-1"
    }
}
```

Esempio 5: elencare tutti i tag per un provider di identità OIDC di Amazon EKS (ARN)

L'`list-tags-for-resource`esempio seguente elenca tutti i tag per l'ARN di un provider di identità OIDC di Amazon EKS.

```
aws eks list-tags-for-resource \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:identityproviderconfig/my-eks-cluster/oidc/my-identity-provider/8ac76722-78e4-cec1-ed76-d49eea058622
```

Output:

```
{
    "tags": {
        "my-identity-provider": "test"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command ListTagsForResourceReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elenca i tag per una risorsa Amazon EKS.

```
Get-EKSResourceTag -ResourceArn "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/PROD"
```

Output:

```
Key  Value
---  -----
Name EKSPRODCLUSTER
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTagsForResource AWS Strumenti per PowerShellCmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elenca i tag per una risorsa Amazon EKS.

```
Get-EKSResourceTag -ResourceArn "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/PROD"
```

Output:

```
Key  Value
---  -----
Name EKSPRODCLUSTER
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTagsForResource AWS Strumenti per PowerShellCmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListUpdates`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListUpdates`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare gli aggiornamenti per un cluster

Questo comando di esempio elenca gli aggiornamenti correnti per un cluster denominato `example` nell'area predefinita.

Comando:

```
aws eks list-updates --name example
```

Output:

```
{
    "updateIds": [
        "10bddb13-a71b-425a-b0a6-71cd03e59161"
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListUpdatesin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elenca gli aggiornamenti associati a un cluster Amazon EKS o a un gruppo di nodi gestiti nella tua regione Account AWS, nella regione specificata.

```
Get-EKSUpdateList -Name "PROD"
```

Output:

```
ee708232-7d2e-4ed7-9270-d0b5176f0726
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListUpdatesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elenca gli aggiornamenti associati a un cluster Amazon EKS o a un gruppo di nodi gestiti nella tua regione Account AWS, nella regione specificata.

```
Get-EKSUpdateList -Name "PROD"
```

Output:

```
ee708232-7d2e-4ed7-9270-d0b5176f0726
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListUpdates AWS Strumenti per PowerShellCmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`TagResource`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `TagResource`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: aggiungere i tag specificati a un cluster Amazon EKS

L'`tag-resource`esempio seguente aggiunge i tag specificati a un cluster Amazon EKS.

```
aws eks tag-resource \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:cluster/my-eks-cluster \
    --tag 'my-eks-cluster-test-1=test-value-1,my-eks-cluster-dev-1=dev-value-2'
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Esempio 2: aggiungere i tag specificati a un gruppo di nodi Amazon EKS

L'`tag-resource`esempio seguente aggiunge i tag specificati a un gruppo di nodi Amazon EKS.

```
aws eks tag-resource \
```

```
    --resource-arn arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:nodegroup/my-eks-cluster/
my-eks-managed-node-group/60c71ed2-2cfb-020f-a5f4-ad32477f198c \
    --tag 'my-eks-nodegroup-test-1=test-value-1,my-eks-nodegroup-dev-1=dev-
value-2'
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta TagResource AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet associa i tag specificati a una risorsa con il ResourceArn specificato.

```
Add-EKSResourceTag -ResourceArn "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/PROD"
 -Tag @{Name = "EKSPRODCLUSTER"}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere TagResourcein Cmdlet Reference (V4).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet associa i tag specificati a una risorsa con il ResourceArn specificato.

```
Add-EKSResourceTag -ResourceArn "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/PROD"
 -Tag @{Name = "EKSPRODCLUSTER"}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere TagResourcein Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Utilizzare **`UntagResource`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UntagResource`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: eliminare i tag specificati da un cluster Amazon EKS

L'`untag-resource`esempio seguente elimina i tag specificati da un cluster Amazon EKS.

```
aws eks untag-resource \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:cluster/my-eks-cluster \
    --tag-keys "my-eks-cluster-test-1" "my-eks-cluster-dev-1"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Esempio 2: eliminare i tag specificati da un gruppo di nodi Amazon EKS

L'`untag-resource`esempio seguente elimina i tag specificati da un gruppo di nodi Amazon EKS.

```
aws eks untag-resource \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:nodegroup/my-eks-cluster/
my-eks-managed-node-group/60c71ed2-2cfb-020f-a5f4-ad32477f198c \
    --tag-keys "my-eks-nodegroup-test-1" "my-eks-nodegroup-dev-1"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UntagResource AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elimina i tag specificati da una risorsa EKS.

```
Remove-EKSResourceTag -ResourceArn "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/
PROD" -TagKey "Name"
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EKSResourceTag (UntagResource)" on target
 "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/PROD".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UntagResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elimina i tag specificati da una risorsa EKS.

```
Remove-EKSResourceTag -ResourceArn "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/
PROD" -TagKey "Name"
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EKSResourceTag (UntagResource)" on target
 "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/PROD".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UntagResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UpdateClusterConfig`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateClusterConfig`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiornare l'accesso agli endpoint del cluster

Questo comando di esempio aggiorna un cluster per disabilitare l'accesso pubblico agli endpoint e abilitare l'accesso privato agli endpoint.

Comando:

```
aws eks update-cluster-config --name example \
--resources-vpc-config endpointPublicAccess=false,endpointPrivateAccess=true
```

Output:

```
{
    "update": {
        "id": "ec883c93-2e9e-407c-a22f-8f6fa6e67d4f",
```

```
        "status": "InProgress",
        "type": "EndpointAccessUpdate",
        "params": [
            {
                "type": "EndpointPublicAccess",
                "value": "false"
            },
            {
                "type": "EndpointPrivateAccess",
                "value": "true"
            }
        ],
        "createdAt": 1565806986.506,
        "errors": []
    }
}
```

Per abilitare la registrazione per un cluster

Questo comando di esempio abilita tutti i tipi di registrazione del piano di controllo del cluster per un cluster denominato. `example`

Comando:

```
aws eks update-cluster-config --name example \
--logging '{"clusterLogging":[{"types":
["api","audit","authenticator","controllerManager","scheduler"],"enabled":true}]}'
```

Output:

```
{
    "update": {
        "id": "7551c64b-1d27-4b1e-9f8e-c45f056eb6fd",
        "status": "InProgress",
        "type": "LoggingUpdate",
        "params": [
            {
                "type": "ClusterLogging",
                "value": "{\"clusterLogging\":[{\"types\":[\"api\",\"audit\",
\"authenticator\",\"controllerManager\",\"scheduler\"],\"enabled\":true}]}"
            }
        ],
        "createdAt": 1565807210.37,
```

```
        "errors": []
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateClusterConfigin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: aggiorna una configurazione del cluster Amazon EKS. Il cluster continua a funzionare durante l'aggiornamento.

```
Update-EKSClusterConfig -Name "PROD" -Logging_ClusterLogging
 @{Types="api","audit","authenticator","controllerManager","scheduler",Enabled="True"}
```

Output:

```
CreatedAt : 12/25/2019 5:03:07 PM
Errors    : {}
Id        : ee708232-7d2e-4ed7-9270-d0b5176f0726
Params    : {Amazon.EKS.Model.UpdateParam}
Status    : InProgress
Type      : LoggingUpdate
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateClusterConfigin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: aggiorna una configurazione del cluster Amazon EKS. Il cluster continua a funzionare durante l'aggiornamento.

```
Update-EKSClusterConfig -Name "PROD" -Logging_ClusterLogging
 @{Types="api","audit","authenticator","controllerManager","scheduler",Enabled="True"}
```

Output:

```
CreatedAt : 12/25/2019 5:03:07 PM
Errors    : {}
Id        : ee708232-7d2e-4ed7-9270-d0b5176f0726
```

```
Params    : {Amazon.EKS.Model.UpdateParam}
Status    : InProgress
Type      : LoggingUpdate
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateClusterConfigin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UpdateClusterVersion`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateClusterVersion`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiornare un cluster Amazon EKS denominato `my-eks-cluster` alla versione Kubernetes specificata

L'`update-cluster-version`esempio seguente aggiorna un cluster Amazon EKS alla versione Kubernetes specificata.

```
aws eks update-cluster-version \
    --name my-eks-cluster \
    --kubernetes-version 1.27
```

Output:

```
{
    "update": {
        "id": "e4091a28-ea14-48fd-a8c7-975aeb469e8a",
        "status": "InProgress",
        "type": "VersionUpdate",
        "params": [
            {
                "type": "Version",
                "value": "1.27"
            },
            {
                "type": "PlatformVersion",
                "value": "eks.16"
            }
        ],
```

```
        "createdAt": "2024-04-12T16:56:01.082000-04:00",
        "errors": []
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Aggiornamento di una versione Kubernetes del cluster Amazon EKS nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon EKS.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command UpdateClusterVersionReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet aggiorna un cluster Amazon EKS alla versione Kubernetes specificata. Il cluster continua a funzionare durante l'aggiornamento.

```
Update-EKSClusterVersion -Name "PROD-KUBE-CL" -Version 1.14
```

Output:

```
CreatedAt : 12/26/2019 9:50:37 AM
Errors    : {}
Id        : ef186eff-3b3a-4c25-bcfc-3dcdf9e898a8
Params    : {Amazon.EKS.Model.UpdateParam, Amazon.EKS.Model.UpdateParam}
Status    : InProgress
Type      : VersionUpdate
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateClusterVersionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet aggiorna un cluster Amazon EKS alla versione Kubernetes specificata. Il cluster continua a funzionare durante l'aggiornamento.

```
Update-EKSClusterVersion -Name "PROD-KUBE-CL" -Version 1.14
```

Output:

```
CreatedAt : 12/26/2019 9:50:37 AM
Errors    : {}
```

```
Id        : ef186eff-3b3a-4c25-bcfc-3dcdf9e898a8
Params    : {Amazon.EKS.Model.UpdateParam, Amazon.EKS.Model.UpdateParam}
Status    : InProgress
Type      : VersionUpdate
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateClusterVersionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Elastic Beanstalk AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS Elastic Beanstalk con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Elastic Beanstalk Developer Guide — Ulteriori informazioni su Elastic Beanstalk.
- Riferimento all'API Elastic Beanstalk: dettagli su tutte le azioni Elastic Beanstalk disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Elastic Beanstalk AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Elastic Beanstalk AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo DescribeApplications con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListAvailableSolutionStacks con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo UpdateApplication con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Elastic Beanstalk AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di with. AWS Elastic Beanstalk AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Elastic Beanstalk AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo DescribeApplications con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListAvailableSolutionStacks con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo UpdateApplication con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Elastic Beanstalk AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Elastic Beanstalk con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS Elastic Beanstalk.

Esempi

- Utilizzo DescribeApplications con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListAvailableSolutionStacks con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateApplication con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`DescribeApplications`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeApplications`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare un elenco di applicazioni

Il comando seguente recupera informazioni sulle applicazioni nell'area corrente:

```
aws elasticbeanstalk describe-applications
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "Applications": [
        {
            "ApplicationName": "ruby",
            "ConfigurationTemplates": [],
            "DateUpdated": "2015-08-13T21:05:44.376Z",
            "Versions": [
                "Sample Application"
            ],
            "DateCreated": "2015-08-13T21:05:44.376Z"
        },
        {
            "ApplicationName": "pythonsample",
            "Description": "Application created from the EB CLI using \"eb init
\"",
            "Versions": [
                "Sample Application"
            ],
            "DateCreated": "2015-08-13T19:05:43.637Z",
            "ConfigurationTemplates": [],
            "DateUpdated": "2015-08-13T19:05:43.637Z"
        },
        {
            "ApplicationName": "nodejs-example",
            "ConfigurationTemplates": [],
            "DateUpdated": "2015-08-06T17:50:02.486Z",
            "Versions": [
                "add elasticache",
                "First Release"
            ],
            "DateCreated": "2015-08-06T17:50:02.486Z"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeApplicationsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Class to manage Elastic Beanstalk applications
class ElasticBeanstalkManager
  def initialize(eb_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @eb_client = eb_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists applications and their environments
  def list_applications
    @eb_client.describe_applications.applications.each do |application|
      log_application_details(application)
      list_environments(application.application_name)
    end
  rescue Aws::ElasticBeanstalk::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Elastic Beanstalk Service Error: #{e.message}")
  end

  private

  # Logs application details
  def log_application_details(application)
    @logger.info("Name:        #{application.application_name}")
    @logger.info("Description: #{application.description}")
  end

  # Lists and logs details of environments for a given application
  def list_environments(application_name)
    @eb_client.describe_environments(application_name:
 application_name).environments.each do |env|
      @logger.info("  Environment:  #{env.environment_name}")
      @logger.info("    URL:        #{env.cname}")
      @logger.info("    Health:     #{env.health}")
```

```
    end
  rescue Aws::ElasticBeanstalk::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing environments for application
 #{application_name}: #{e.message}")
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeApplicationsconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListAvailableSolutionStacks`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListAvailableSolutionStacks`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare gli stack di soluzioni

Il comando seguente elenca gli stack di soluzioni per tutte le configurazioni di piattaforma attualmente disponibili e per quelle utilizzate in passato:

```
aws elasticbeanstalk list-available-solution-stacks
```

Output (abbreviato):

```
{
    "SolutionStacks": [
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Node.js",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running PHP 5.6",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running PHP 5.5",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running PHP 5.4",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Python 3.4",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Python 2.7",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Python",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Ruby 2.2 (Puma)",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Ruby 2.2 (Passenger
 Standalone)",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Ruby 2.1 (Puma)",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Ruby 2.1 (Passenger
 Standalone)",
```

```
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Ruby 2.0 (Puma)",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Ruby 2.0 (Passenger
 Standalone)",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Ruby 1.9.3",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Tomcat 8 Java 8",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Tomcat 7 Java 7",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Tomcat 7 Java 6",
        "64bit Windows Server Core 2012 R2 running IIS 8.5",
        "64bit Windows Server 2012 R2 running IIS 8.5",
        "64bit Windows Server 2012 running IIS 8",
        "64bit Windows Server 2008 R2 running IIS 7.5",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Docker 1.6.2",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Multi-container Docker 1.6.2
 (Generic)",
        "64bit Debian jessie v2.0.0 running GlassFish 4.1 Java 8 (Preconfigured -
 Docker)",
        "64bit Debian jessie v2.0.0 running GlassFish 4.0 Java 7 (Preconfigured -
 Docker)",
        "64bit Debian jessie v2.0.0 running Go 1.4 (Preconfigured - Docker)",
        "64bit Debian jessie v2.0.0 running Go 1.3 (Preconfigured - Docker)",
        "64bit Debian jessie v2.0.0 running Python 3.4 (Preconfigured - Docker)",
    ],
    "SolutionStackDetails": [
        {
            "PermittedFileTypes": [
                "zip"
            ],
            "SolutionStackName": "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running
 Node.js"
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListAvailableSolutionStacks AWS CLICommand Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Manages listing of AWS Elastic Beanstalk solution stacks
# @param [Aws::ElasticBeanstalk::Client] eb_client
# @param [String] filter - Returns subset of results based on match
# @param [Logger] logger
class StackLister
  # Initialize with AWS Elastic Beanstalk client
  def initialize(eb_client, filter, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @eb_client = eb_client
    @filter = filter.downcase
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists and logs Elastic Beanstalk solution stacks
  def list_stacks
    stacks = @eb_client.list_available_solution_stacks.solution_stacks
    orig_length = stacks.length
    filtered_length = 0

    stacks.each do |stack|
      if @filter.empty? || stack.downcase.include?(@filter)
        @logger.info(stack)
        filtered_length += 1
      end
    end

    log_summary(filtered_length, orig_length)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing solution stacks: #{e.message}")
  end

  private
```

```
  # Logs summary of listed stacks
  def log_summary(filtered_length, orig_length)
    if @filter.empty?
      @logger.info("Showed #{orig_length} stack(s)")
    else
      @logger.info("Showed #{filtered_length} stack(s) of #{orig_length}")
    end
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAvailableSolutionStacksconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzo **`UpdateApplication`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateApplication`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare la descrizione di un'applicazione

Il comando seguente aggiorna la descrizione di un'applicazione denominata`my-app`:

```
aws elasticbeanstalk update-application --application-name my-app --
description "my Elastic Beanstalk application"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Application": {
        "ApplicationName": "my-app",
        "Description": "my Elastic Beanstalk application",
        "Versions": [
            "2fba-stage-150819_234450",
            "bf07-stage-150820_214945",
            "93f8",
            "fd7c-stage-150820_000431",
            "22a0-stage-150819_185942"
        ],
```

```
        "DateCreated": "2015-08-13T19:15:50.449Z",
        "ConfigurationTemplates": [],
        "DateUpdated": "2015-08-20T22:34:56.195Z"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateApplicationin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Manages deployment of Rails applications to AWS Elastic Beanstalk
class RailsAppDeployer
  def initialize(eb_client, s3_client, app_name, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @eb_client = eb_client
    @s3_client = s3_client
    @app_name = app_name
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Deploys the latest application version to Elastic Beanstalk
  def deploy
    create_storage_location
    zip_file_name = create_zip_file
    upload_zip_to_s3(zip_file_name)
    create_and_deploy_new_application_version(zip_file_name)
  end

  private

  # Creates a new S3 storage location for the application
  def create_storage_location
    resp = @eb_client.create_storage_location
    @logger.info("Created storage location in bucket #{resp.s3_bucket}")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
```

```
    @logger.error("Failed to create storage location: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Creates a ZIP file of the application using git
  def create_zip_file
    zip_file_basename = SecureRandom.urlsafe_base64
    zip_file_name = "#{zip_file_basename}.zip"
    `git archive --format=zip -o #{zip_file_name} HEAD`
    zip_file_name
  end

  # Uploads the ZIP file to the S3 bucket
  def upload_zip_to_s3(zip_file_name)
    zip_contents = File.read(zip_file_name)
    key = "#{@app_name}/#{zip_file_name}"
    @s3_client.put_object(body: zip_contents, bucket: fetch_bucket_name, key:
key)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to upload ZIP file to S3: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Fetches the S3 bucket name from Elastic Beanstalk application versions
  def fetch_bucket_name
    app_versions = @eb_client.describe_application_versions(application_name:
@app_name)
    av = app_versions.application_versions.first
    av.source_bundle.s3_bucket
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to fetch bucket name: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Creates a new application version and deploys it
  def create_and_deploy_new_application_version(zip_file_name)
    version_label = File.basename(zip_file_name, '.zip')
    @eb_client.create_application_version(
      process: false,
      application_name: @app_name,
      version_label: version_label,
      source_bundle: {
        s3_bucket: fetch_bucket_name,
        s3_key: "#{@app_name}/#{zip_file_name}"
      },
      description: "Updated #{Time.now.strftime('%d/%m/%Y')}"
```

```
    )
    update_environment(version_label)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to create or deploy application version: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Updates the environment to the new application version
  def update_environment(version_label)
    env_name = fetch_environment_name
    @eb_client.update_environment(
      environment_name: env_name,
      version_label: version_label
    )
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to update environment: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Fetches the environment name of the application
  def fetch_environment_name
    envs = @eb_client.describe_environments(application_name: @app_name)
    envs.environments.first.environment_name
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to fetch environment name: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateApplicationconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Esempi di codice per Elastic Load Balancing - Versione 1 utilizzando AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare Elastic Load Balancing - Versione 1 con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Elastic Load Balancing - Guida per l'utente della versione 1 - Ulteriori informazioni su Elastic Load Balancing - Versione 1.
- Elastic Load Balancing - Riferimento API versione 1 — Dettagli su tutte le azioni disponibili di Elastic Load Balancing - Versione 1.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca nel testo completo.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Elastic Load Balancing - Versione 1 AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per Elastic Load Balancing - Versione 1 utilizzando AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzare AddTags con una CLI
    - Utilizzare ApplySecurityGroupsToLoadBalancer con una CLI
    - Utilizzare AttachLoadBalancerToSubnets con una CLI
    - Utilizzare ConfigureHealthCheck con una CLI
    - Utilizzare CreateAppCookieStickinessPolicy con una CLI
    - Utilizzare CreateLbCookieStickinessPolicy con una CLI
    - Utilizzare CreateLoadBalancer con una CLI
    - Utilizzare CreateLoadBalancerListeners con una CLI
    - Utilizzare CreateLoadBalancerPolicy con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeleteLoadBalancer con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeleteLoadBalancerListeners con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeleteLoadBalancerPolicy con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeInstanceHealth con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeLoadBalancerPolicies con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeLoadBalancerPolicyTypes con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeLoadBalancers con una CLI

- Utilizzare DescribeTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare DetachLoadBalancerFromSubnets con una CLI
- Utilizzare DisableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer con una CLI
- Utilizzare EnableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes con una CLI
- Utilizzare RegisterInstancesWithLoadBalancer con una CLI
- Utilizzare RemoveTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare SetLoadBalancerListenerSslCertificate con una CLI
- Utilizzare SetLoadBalancerPoliciesForBackendServer con una CLI
- Utilizzare SetLoadBalancerPoliciesOfListener con una CLI

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Elastic Load Balancing - Versione 1 AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Elastic Load Balancing - Version 1 con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per Elastic Load Balancing - Versione 1 utilizzando AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzare AddTags con una CLI
  - Utilizzare ApplySecurityGroupsToLoadBalancer con una CLI
  - Utilizzare AttachLoadBalancerToSubnets con una CLI
  - Utilizzare ConfigureHealthCheck con una CLI
  - Utilizzare CreateAppCookieStickinessPolicy con una CLI
  - Utilizzare CreateLbCookieStickinessPolicy con una CLI
  - Utilizzare CreateLoadBalancer con una CLI
  - Utilizzare CreateLoadBalancerListeners con una CLI
  - Utilizzare CreateLoadBalancerPolicy con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeleteLoadBalancer con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeleteLoadBalancerListeners con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeleteLoadBalancerPolicy con una CLI

- Utilizzare DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeInstanceHealth con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeLoadBalancerPolicies con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeLoadBalancerPolicyTypes con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeLoadBalancers con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare DetachLoadBalancerFromSubnets con una CLI
- Utilizzare DisableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer con una CLI
- Utilizzare EnableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes con una CLI
- Utilizzare RegisterInstancesWithLoadBalancer con una CLI
- Utilizzare RemoveTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare SetLoadBalancerListenerSslCertificate con una CLI
- Utilizzare SetLoadBalancerPoliciesForBackendServer con una CLI
- Utilizzare SetLoadBalancerPoliciesOfListener con una CLI

Azioni per Elastic Load Balancing - Versione 1 utilizzando AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni Elastic Load Balancing - Version 1 con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta Elastic Load Balancing - Version 1 API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzare AddTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare ApplySecurityGroupsToLoadBalancer con una CLI
- Utilizzare AttachLoadBalancerToSubnets con una CLI
- Utilizzare ConfigureHealthCheck con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateAppCookieStickinessPolicy con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateLbCookieStickinessPolicy con una CLI

- Utilizzare CreateLoadBalancer con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateLoadBalancerListeners con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateLoadBalancerPolicy con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteLoadBalancer con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteLoadBalancerListeners con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteLoadBalancerPolicy con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeInstanceHealth con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeLoadBalancerPolicies con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeLoadBalancerPolicyTypes con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeLoadBalancers con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare DetachLoadBalancerFromSubnets con una CLI
- Utilizzare DisableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer con una CLI
- Utilizzare EnableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes con una CLI
- Utilizzare RegisterInstancesWithLoadBalancer con una CLI
- Utilizzare RemoveTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare SetLoadBalancerListenerSslCertificate con una CLI
- Utilizzare SetLoadBalancerPoliciesForBackendServer con una CLI
- Utilizzare SetLoadBalancerPoliciesOfListener con una CLI

Utilizzare **`AddTags`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AddTags`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiungere un tag a un sistema di bilanciamento del carico

Questo esempio aggiunge tag al sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elb add-tags --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
tags "Key=project,Value=lima" "Key=department,Value=digital-media"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddTagsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge i tag specificati al sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
Add-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Tag
 @{ Key="project";Value="lima" },@{ Key="department";Value="digital-media" }
```

Esempio 2: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare un tag per il parametro Tag.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "project"
$tag.Value = "lima"
Add-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Tag $tag
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge i tag specificati al sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
Add-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Tag
 @{ Key="project";Value="lima" },@{ Key="department";Value="digital-media" }
```

Esempio 2: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare un tag per il parametro Tag.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "project"
$tag.Value = "lima"
Add-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Tag $tag
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ApplySecurityGroupsToLoadBalancer`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ApplySecurityGroupsToLoadBalancer`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per associare un gruppo di sicurezza a un sistema di bilanciamento del carico in un VPC

Questo esempio associa un gruppo di sicurezza al sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato in un VPC.

Comando:

```
aws elb apply-security-groups-to-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-
balancer --security-groups sg-fc448899
```

Output:

```
{
  "SecurityGroups": [
      "sg-fc448899"
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ApplySecurityGroupsToLoadBalancerin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio sostituisce il gruppo di sicurezza corrente per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato con il gruppo di sicurezza specificato.

```
Join-ELBSecurityGroupToLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
SecurityGroup sg-87654321
```

Output:

```
sg-87654321
```

Esempio 2: per mantenere il gruppo di sicurezza corrente e specificare un gruppo di sicurezza aggiuntivo, specificare sia il gruppo di sicurezza esistente che quello nuovo.

```
Join-ELBSecurityGroupToLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
SecurityGroup @("sg-12345678", "sg-87654321")
```

Output:

```
sg-12345678
sg-87654321
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ApplySecurityGroupsToLoadBalancerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio sostituisce il gruppo di sicurezza corrente per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato con il gruppo di sicurezza specificato.

```
Join-ELBSecurityGroupToLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
SecurityGroup sg-87654321
```

Output:

```
sg-87654321
```

Esempio 2: per mantenere il gruppo di sicurezza corrente e specificare un gruppo di sicurezza aggiuntivo, specificare sia il gruppo di sicurezza esistente che quello nuovo.

```
Join-ELBSecurityGroupToLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
SecurityGroup @("sg-12345678", "sg-87654321")
```

Output:

```
sg-12345678
sg-87654321
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ApplySecurityGroupsToLoadBalancerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`AttachLoadBalancerToSubnets`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AttachLoadBalancerToSubnets`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per collegare sottoreti a un sistema di bilanciamento del carico

Questo esempio aggiunge la sottorete specificata all'insieme di sottoreti configurate per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elb attach-load-balancer-to-subnets --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
subnets subnet-0ecac448
```

Output:

```
{
   "Subnets": [
       "subnet-15aaab61",
       "subnet-0ecac448"
   ]
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachLoadBalancerToSubnetsin Command Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge la sottorete specificata all'insieme di sottoreti configurate per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. L'output include l'elenco completo delle sottoreti.

```
Add-ELBLoadBalancerToSubnet -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Subnet
 subnet-12345678
```

Output:

```
subnet-12345678
subnet-87654321
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachLoadBalancerToSubnetsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge la sottorete specificata all'insieme di sottoreti configurate per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. L'output include l'elenco completo delle sottoreti.

```
Add-ELBLoadBalancerToSubnet -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Subnet
 subnet-12345678
```

Output:

```
subnet-12345678
subnet-87654321
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachLoadBalancerToSubnetsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **ConfigureHealthCheck** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ConfigureHealthCheck`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per specificare le impostazioni del controllo dello stato delle istanze di backend EC2

Questo esempio specifica le impostazioni del controllo dello stato utilizzate per valutare lo stato delle istanze di backend. EC2

Comando:

```
aws elb configure-health-check --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --health-check Target=HTTP:80/
png,Interval=30,UnhealthyThreshold=2,HealthyThreshold=2,Timeout=3
```

Output:

```
{
   "HealthCheck": {
       "HealthyThreshold": 2,
       "Interval": 30,
       "Target": "HTTP:80/png",
       "Timeout": 3,
       "UnhealthyThreshold": 2
   }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command ConfigureHealthCheckReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio configura le impostazioni del controllo dello stato del carico per il bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
Set-ELBHealthCheck -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer `
>> -HealthCheck_HealthyThreshold 2 `
```

```
>> -HealthCheck_UnhealthyThreshold 2 `
>> -HealthCheck_Target "HTTP:80/ping" `
>> -HealthCheck_Interval 30 `
>> -HealthCheck_Timeout 3
```

Output:

```
HealthyThreshold   : 2
Interval           : 30
Target             : HTTP:80/ping
Timeout            : 3
UnhealthyThreshold : 2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ConfigureHealthCheckin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio configura le impostazioni del controllo dello stato del carico per il bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
Set-ELBHealthCheck -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer `
>> -HealthCheck_HealthyThreshold 2 `
>> -HealthCheck_UnhealthyThreshold 2 `
>> -HealthCheck_Target "HTTP:80/ping" `
>> -HealthCheck_Interval 30 `
>> -HealthCheck_Timeout 3
```

Output:

```
HealthyThreshold   : 2
Interval           : 30
Target             : HTTP:80/ping
Timeout            : 3
UnhealthyThreshold : 2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ConfigureHealthCheckin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateAppCookieStickinessPolicy`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateAppCookieStickinessPolicy`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per generare una politica di aderenza per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico HTTPS

Questo esempio genera una politica di persistenza che segue la durata delle sessioni permanenti del cookie generato dall'applicazione.

Comando:

```
aws elb create-app-cookie-stickiness-policy --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer
 --policy-name my-app-cookie-policy --cookie-name my-app-cookie
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. CreateAppCookieStickinessPolicyAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una politica di persistenza che segue la durata delle sessioni permanenti del cookie generato dall'applicazione specificato.

```
New-ELBAppCookieStickinessPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName
 my-app-cookie-policy -CookieName my-app-cookie
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateAppCookieStickinessPolicyin Cmdlet Reference (V4).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una politica di persistenza che segue la durata delle sessioni permanenti del cookie generato dall'applicazione specificato.

```
New-ELBAppCookieStickinessPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName
 my-app-cookie-policy -CookieName my-app-cookie
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateAppCookieStickinessPolicyin Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Utilizzare **`CreateLbCookieStickinessPolicy`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateLbCookieStickinessPolicy`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per generare una politica di persistenza basata sulla durata per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico HTTPS

Questo esempio genera una politica di persistenza con una durata delle sessioni permanenti controllata dal periodo di scadenza specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elb create-lb-cookie-stickiness-policy --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer
 --policy-name my-duration-cookie-policy --cookie-expiration-period 60
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateLbCookieStickinessPolicyCommand Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una politica di persistenza con una durata delle sessioni permanenti controllata dal periodo di scadenza specificato (in secondi).

```
New-ELBLBCookieStickinessPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName
 my-duration-cookie-policy -CookieExpirationPeriod 60
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio crea una politica di persistenza con una durata delle sessioni permanenti controllata dalla durata del browser (user-agent).

```
New-ELBLBCookieStickinessPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName
 my-duration-cookie-policy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateLbCookieStickinessPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una politica di persistenza con una durata delle sessioni permanenti controllata dal periodo di scadenza specificato (in secondi).

```
New-ELBLBCookieStickinessPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName
 my-duration-cookie-policy -CookieExpirationPeriod 60
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio crea una politica di persistenza con una durata delle sessioni permanenti controllata dalla durata del browser (user-agent).

```
New-ELBLBCookieStickinessPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName
 my-duration-cookie-policy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateLbCookieStickinessPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateLoadBalancer`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateLoadBalancer`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un sistema di bilanciamento del carico HTTP

Questo esempio crea un sistema di bilanciamento del carico con un listener HTTP in un VPC.

Comando:

```
aws elb create-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
listeners "Protocol=HTTP,LoadBalancerPort=80,InstanceProtocol=HTTP,InstancePort=80"
 --subnets subnet-15aaab61 --security-groups sg-a61988c3
```

Output:

```
{
    "DNSName": "my-load-balancer-1234567890.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com"
```

```
}
```

Questo esempio crea un sistema di bilanciamento del carico con un listener HTTP in -Classic. EC2

Comando:

```
aws elb create-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
listeners "Protocol=HTTP,LoadBalancerPort=80,InstanceProtocol=HTTP,InstancePort=80"
 --availability-zones us-west-2a us-west-2b
```

Output:

```
{
    "DNSName": "my-load-balancer-123456789.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com"
}
```

Per creare un sistema di bilanciamento del carico HTTPS

Questo esempio crea un sistema di bilanciamento del carico con un listener HTTPS in un VPC.

Comando:

```
aws elb create-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
listeners "Protocol=HTTP,LoadBalancerPort=80,InstanceProtocol=HTTP,InstancePort=80" "Prot
certificate/my-server-cert" --subnets subnet-15aaab61 --security-groups sg-
a61988c3
```

Output:

```
{
    "DNSName": "my-load-balancer-1234567890.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com"
}
```

Questo esempio crea un sistema di bilanciamento del carico con un listener HTTPS in -Classic. EC2

Comando:

```
aws elb create-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
listeners "Protocol=HTTP,LoadBalancerPort=80,InstanceProtocol=HTTP,InstancePort=80" "Prot
certificate/my-server-cert" --availability-zones us-west-2a us-west-2b
```

Output:

```
{
    "DNSName": "my-load-balancer-123456789.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com"
}
```

Per creare un sistema di bilanciamento del carico interno

Questo esempio crea un sistema di bilanciamento del carico interno con un listener HTTP in un VPC.

Comando:

```
aws elb create-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
listeners "Protocol=HTTP,LoadBalancerPort=80,InstanceProtocol=HTTP,InstancePort=80"
 --scheme internal --subnets subnet-a85db0df --security-groups sg-a61988c3
```

Output:

```
{
    "DNSName": "internal-my-load-balancer-123456789.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command CreateLoadBalancerReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un sistema di bilanciamento del carico con un listener HTTP in un VPC.

```
$httpListener = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Listener
$httpListener.Protocol = "http"
$httpListener.LoadBalancerPort = 80
```

```
$httpListener.InstanceProtocol = "http"
$httpListener.InstancePort = 80
New-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-vpc-load-balancer -SecurityGroup sg-
a61988c3 -Subnet subnet-15aaab61 -Listener $httpListener

my-vpc-load-balancer-1234567890.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio crea un sistema di bilanciamento del carico con un listener HTTP in -Classic. EC2

```
New-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-classic-load-balancer -AvailabilityZone
 us-west-2a` -Listener $httpListener
```

Output:

```
my-classic-load-balancer-123456789.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio crea un sistema di bilanciamento del carico con un listener HTTPS.

```
$httpsListener = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Listener
$httpsListener.Protocol = "https"
$httpsListener.LoadBalancerPort = 443
$httpsListener.InstanceProtocol = "http"
$httpsListener.InstancePort = 80
$httpsListener.SSLCertificateId="arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/my-
server-cert"
New-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -AvailabilityZone us-
west-2a -Listener $httpsListener

my-load-balancer-123456789.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateLoadBalancerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un sistema di bilanciamento del carico con un listener HTTP in un VPC.

```
$httpListener = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Listener
```

```
$httpListener.Protocol = "http"
$httpListener.LoadBalancerPort = 80
$httpListener.InstanceProtocol = "http"
$httpListener.InstancePort = 80
New-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-vpc-load-balancer -SecurityGroup sg-
a61988c3 -Subnet subnet-15aaab61 -Listener $httpListener

my-vpc-load-balancer-1234567890.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio crea un sistema di bilanciamento del carico con un listener HTTP in -Classic. EC2

```
New-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-classic-load-balancer -AvailabilityZone
 us-west-2a` -Listener $httpListener
```

Output:

```
my-classic-load-balancer-123456789.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio crea un sistema di bilanciamento del carico con un listener HTTPS.

```
$httpsListener = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Listener
$httpsListener.Protocol = "https"
$httpsListener.LoadBalancerPort = 443
$httpsListener.InstanceProtocol = "http"
$httpsListener.InstancePort = 80
$httpsListener.SSLCertificateId="arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/my-
server-cert"
New-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -AvailabilityZone us-
west-2a -Listener $httpsListener

my-load-balancer-123456789.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateLoadBalancerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateLoadBalancerListeners`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateLoadBalancerListeners`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare listener HTTP per un sistema di bilanciamento del carico

Questo esempio crea un listener per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico sulla porta 80 utilizzando il protocollo HTTP.

Comando:

```
aws elb create-load-balancer-listeners --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
listeners "Protocol=HTTP,LoadBalancerPort=80,InstanceProtocol=HTTP,InstancePort=80"
```

Per creare listener HTTPS per un sistema di bilanciamento del carico

Questo esempio crea un listener per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico sulla porta 443 utilizzando il protocollo HTTPS.

Comando:

```
aws elb create-load-balancer-listeners --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
listeners "Protocol=HTTPS,LoadBalancerPort=443,InstanceProtocol=HTTP,InstancePort=80"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command CreateLoadBalancerListenersReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge un listener HTTPS al load balancer specificato.

```
$httpsListener = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Listener
$httpsListener.Protocol = "https"
$httpsListener.LoadBalancerPort = 443
$httpsListener.InstanceProtocol = "https"
$httpsListener.InstancePort = 443
$httpsListener.SSLCertificateId="arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/my-
server-cert"
New-ELBLoadBalancerListener -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Listener
 $httpsListener
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateLoadBalancerListenersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge un listener HTTPS al load balancer specificato.

```
$httpsListener = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Listener
$httpsListener.Protocol = "https"
$httpsListener.LoadBalancerPort = 443
$httpsListener.InstanceProtocol = "https"
$httpsListener.InstancePort = 443
$httpsListener.SSLCertificateId="arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/my-
server-cert"
New-ELBLoadBalancerListener -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Listener
 $httpsListener
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateLoadBalancerListenersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateLoadBalancerPolicy`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateLoadBalancerPolicy`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare una policy che abiliti il Proxy Protocol su un sistema di bilanciamento del carico

Questo esempio crea una policy che abilita il Proxy Protocol sul load balancer specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elb create-load-balancer-policy --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
policy-name my-ProxyProtocol-policy --policy-type-name ProxyProtocolPolicyType --
policy-attributes AttributeName=ProxyProtocol,AttributeValue=true
```

Per creare una politica di negoziazione SSL utilizzando la politica di sicurezza consigliata

Questo esempio crea una politica di negoziazione SSL per il bilanciamento del carico HTTPS specificato utilizzando la politica di sicurezza consigliata.

Comando:

```
aws elb create-load-balancer-policy --load-balancer-name my-load-
balancer --policy-name my-SSLNegotiation-policy --policy-type-
name SSLNegotiationPolicyType --policy-attributes AttributeName=Reference-
Security-Policy,AttributeValue=ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-03
```

Per creare una politica di negoziazione SSL utilizzando una politica di sicurezza personalizzata

Questo esempio crea una politica di negoziazione SSL per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico HTTPS utilizzando una politica di sicurezza personalizzata abilitando i protocolli e i codici.

Comando:

```
aws elb create-load-balancer-policy --load-balancer-name my-load-
balancer --policy-name my-SSLNegotiation-policy --policy-type-
name SSLNegotiationPolicyType --policy-attributes AttributeName=Protocol-
SSLv3,AttributeValue=true AttributeName=Protocol-
TLSv1.1,AttributeValue=true AttributeName=DHE-RSA-AES256-
SHA256,AttributeValue=true AttributeName=Server-Defined-Cipher-
Order,AttributeValue=true
```

Per creare una politica a chiave pubblica

Questo esempio crea una politica a chiave pubblica.

Comando:

```
aws elb create-load-balancer-policy --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
policy-name my-PublicKey-policy --policy-type-name PublicKeyPolicyType --policy-
attributes AttributeName=PublicKey,AttributeValue=MIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ8AMIIBCgK
+dS74kj//c6x7ROtusUaeQCTgIUkayttRDWchuqo1pHC1u
+n5xxXnBBe2ejbb2WRsKIQ5rXEeixsjFpFsojpSQKkzhVGI6mJVZBJDVKSHmswnwLBdofLhzvllpovBPTHe
+o4haAWvDBALJU0pkSI1FecPHcs2hwxf14zHoXy1e2k36A64nXW43wtfx5qcVSIxtCEOjnYRg7RPvybaGfQ
+v6Iaxb/+7J5kEvZhTFQId+bSiJImF1FSUT1W1xwzBZPUbcUkkXDj45vC2s3Z8E
+Lk7a3uZhvsQHLZnrfuWjBWGWvZ/MhZYgEXAMPLE
```

Per creare una politica di autenticazione del server di backend

Questo esempio crea una politica di autenticazione del server di backend che abilita l'autenticazione sull'istanza di backend utilizzando una politica a chiave pubblica.

Comando:

```
aws elb create-load-balancer-policy --load-balancer-name my-
load-balancer --policy-name my-authentication-policy --policy-
type-name BackendServerAuthenticationPolicyType --policy-
attributes AttributeName=PublicKeyPolicyName,AttributeValue=my-PublicKey-policy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command CreateLoadBalancerPolicyReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una nuova politica di protocollo proxy per un sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
$attribute = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.PolicyAttribute -
Property @{
         AttributeName="ProxyProtocol"
         AttributeValue="True"
    }
New-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName my-
ProxyProtocol-policy -PolicyTypeName ProxyProtocolPolicyType -PolicyAttribute
 $attribute
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateLoadBalancerPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una nuova politica di protocollo proxy per un sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
$attribute = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.PolicyAttribute -
Property @{
         AttributeName="ProxyProtocol"
         AttributeValue="True"
    }
New-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName my-
ProxyProtocol-policy -PolicyTypeName ProxyProtocolPolicyType -PolicyAttribute
 $attribute
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateLoadBalancerPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteLoadBalancer`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteLoadBalancer`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un sistema di bilanciamento del carico

Questo esempio elimina il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elb delete-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteLoadBalancerin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ELBLoadBalancer (DeleteLoadBalancer)" on Target "my-
load-balancer".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteLoadBalancerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ELBLoadBalancer (DeleteLoadBalancer)" on Target "my-
load-balancer".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteLoadBalancerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteLoadBalancerListeners`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteLoadBalancerListeners`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un listener dal sistema di bilanciamento del carico

Questo esempio elimina il listener per la porta specificata dal sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elb delete-load-balancer-listeners --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
load-balancer-ports 80
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consultate Command DeleteLoadBalancerListenersReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il listener sulla porta 80 per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-ELBLoadBalancerListener -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
LoadBalancerPort 80
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ELBLoadBalancerListener
 (DeleteLoadBalancerListeners)" on Target "80".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteLoadBalancerListenersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il listener sulla porta 80 per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-ELBLoadBalancerListener -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
LoadBalancerPort 80
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
```

```
Performing operation "Remove-ELBLoadBalancerListener
 (DeleteLoadBalancerListeners)" on Target "80".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteLoadBalancerListenersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteLoadBalancerPolicy`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteLoadBalancerPolicy`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una politica dal sistema di bilanciamento del carico

Questo esempio elimina la politica specificata dal sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. La policy non deve essere abilitata su nessun listener.

Comando:

```
aws elb delete-load-balancer-policy --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
policy-name my-duration-cookie-policy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteLoadBalancerPolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la politica specificata dal sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName my-
duration-cookie-policy
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy (DeleteLoadBalancerPolicy)" on
 Target "my-duration-cookie-policy".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteLoadBalancerPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la politica specificata dal sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName my-
duration-cookie-policy
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy (DeleteLoadBalancerPolicy)" on
 Target "my-duration-cookie-policy".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteLoadBalancerPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per annullare la registrazione delle istanze da un sistema di bilanciamento del carico

Questo esempio annulla la registrazione dell'istanza specificata dal sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elb deregister-instances-from-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --instances i-d6f6fae3
```

Output:

```
{
    "Instances": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-207d9717"
        },
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-afefb49b"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancerin Command Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove l' EC2 istanza specificata dal sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-ELBInstanceFromLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Instance
 i-12345678
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
```

```
Performing operation "Remove-ELBInstanceFromLoadBalancer
 (DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer)" on Target
"Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Instance".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):

InstanceId
----------
i-87654321
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove l' EC2 istanza specificata dal sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-ELBInstanceFromLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Instance
 i-12345678
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ELBInstanceFromLoadBalancer
 (DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer)" on Target
"Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Instance".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):

InstanceId
----------
i-87654321
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeInstanceHealth`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeInstanceHealth`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere lo stato delle istanze di un sistema di bilanciamento del carico

Questo esempio descrive lo stato delle istanze per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elb describe-instance-health --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer
```

Output:

```
{
  "InstanceStates": [
      {
          "InstanceId": "i-207d9717",
          "ReasonCode": "N/A",
          "State": "InService",
          "Description": "N/A"
      },
      {
          "InstanceId": "i-afefb49b",
          "ReasonCode": "N/A",
          "State": "InService",
          "Description": "N/A"
      }
  ]
}
```

Descrivere lo stato di un'istanza per un sistema di bilanciamento del carico

Questo esempio descrive lo stato dell'istanza specificata per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elb describe-instance-health --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
instances i-7299c809
```

Di seguito è riportato un esempio di risposta per un'istanza in fase di registrazione.

Output:

```
{
  "InstanceStates": [
      {
          "InstanceId": "i-7299c809",
          "ReasonCode": "ELB",
          "State": "OutOfService",
          "Description": "Instance registration is still in progress."
    }
  ]
}
```

Di seguito è riportato un esempio di risposta per un'istanza non integra.

Output:

```
{
  "InstanceStates": [
      {
          "InstanceId": "i-7299c809",
          "ReasonCode": "Instance",
          "State": "OutOfService",
          "Description": "Instance has failed at least the UnhealthyThreshold
 number of health checks consecutively."
      }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeInstanceHealth AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive lo stato delle istanze registrate con il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
Get-ELBInstanceHealth -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

Output:

```
Description                    InstanceId                     ReasonCode
         State
-----------                    ----------                     ----------
         -----
N/A                            i-87654321                     N/A
         InService
Instance has failed at lea... i-12345678                     Instance
         OutOfService
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive lo stato dell'istanza specificata registrata con il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
Get-ELBInstanceHealth -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Instance i-12345678
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio visualizza la descrizione completa dello stato dell'istanza specificata.

```
(Get-ELBInstanceHealth -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Instance
 i-12345678).Description
```

Output:

```
Instance has failed at least the UnhealthyThreshold number of health checks
 consecutively.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInstanceHealthin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive lo stato delle istanze registrate con il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
Get-ELBInstanceHealth -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

Output:

```
Description                    InstanceId                     ReasonCode
         State
```

```
-----------                    ----------                    ----------
         -----
N/A                            i-87654321                    N/A
         InService
Instance has failed at lea... i-12345678                    Instance
         OutOfService
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive lo stato dell'istanza specificata registrata con il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
Get-ELBInstanceHealth -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Instance i-12345678
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio visualizza la descrizione completa dello stato dell'istanza specificata.

```
(Get-ELBInstanceHealth -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Instance
 i-12345678).Description
```

Output:

```
Instance has failed at least the UnhealthyThreshold number of health checks
 consecutively.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInstanceHealthin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Descrivere gli attributi di un sistema di bilanciamento del carico

Questo esempio descrive gli attributi del load balancer specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elb describe-load-balancer-attributes --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer
```

Output:

```
{
  "LoadBalancerAttributes": {
      "ConnectionDraining": {
          "Enabled": false,
          "Timeout": 300
      },
      "CrossZoneLoadBalancing": {
          "Enabled": true
      },
      "ConnectionSettings": {
          "IdleTimeout": 30
      },
      "AccessLog": {
          "Enabled": false
    }
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLoadBalancerAttributesin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive gli attributi del load balancer specificato.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

Output:

```
AccessLog              : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.AccessLog
AdditionalAttributes   : {}
ConnectionDraining     : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.ConnectionDraining
ConnectionSettings     : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.ConnectionSettings
CrossZoneLoadBalancing : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.CrossZoneLoadBalancing
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLoadBalancerAttributesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive gli attributi del load balancer specificato.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

Output:

```
AccessLog              : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.AccessLog
AdditionalAttributes   : {}
ConnectionDraining     : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.ConnectionDraining
ConnectionSettings     : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.ConnectionSettings
CrossZoneLoadBalancing : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.CrossZoneLoadBalancing
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLoadBalancerAttributesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeLoadBalancerPolicies`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeLoadBalancerPolicies`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere tutte le politiche associate a un sistema di bilanciamento del carico

Questo esempio descrive tutte le politiche associate al sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elb describe-load-balancer-policies --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer
```

Output:

```
{
  "PolicyDescriptions": [
    {
      "PolicyAttributeDescriptions": [
```

```
        {
          "AttributeName": "ProxyProtocol",
          "AttributeValue": "true"
        }
      ],
      "PolicyName": "my-ProxyProtocol-policy",
      "PolicyTypeName": "ProxyProtocolPolicyType"
    },
    {
        "PolicyAttributeDescriptions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "CookieName",
                "AttributeValue": "my-app-cookie"
            }
        ],
        "PolicyName": "my-app-cookie-policy",
        "PolicyTypeName": "AppCookieStickinessPolicyType"
    },
    {
      "PolicyAttributeDescriptions": [
        {
          "AttributeName": "CookieExpirationPeriod",
          "AttributeValue": "60"
        }
      ],
      "PolicyName": "my-duration-cookie-policy",
      "PolicyTypeName": "LBCookieStickinessPolicyType"
    },
    .
    .
    .
  ]
}
```

Per descrivere una politica specifica associata a un sistema di bilanciamento del carico

Questo esempio descrive la politica specificata associata al sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elb describe-load-balancer-policies --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
policy-name my-authentication-policy
```

Output:

```
{
  "PolicyDescriptions": [
      {
          "PolicyAttributeDescriptions": [
              {
                  "AttributeName": "PublicKeyPolicyName",
                  "AttributeValue": "my-PublicKey-policy"
              }
          ],
          "PolicyName": "my-authentication-policy",
          "PolicyTypeName": "BackendServerAuthenticationPolicyType"
      }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLoadBalancerPoliciesin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive le politiche associate al sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

Output:

```
PolicyAttributeDescriptions             PolicyName
 PolicyTypeName
---------------------------             ----------
 --------------
{ProxyProtocol}                         my-ProxyProtocol-policy
 ProxyProtocolPolicyType
{CookieName}                            my-app-cookie-policy
 AppCookieStickinessPolicyType
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive gli attributi della politica specificata.

```
(Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName my-
ProxyProtocol-policy).PolicyAttributeDescriptions
```

Output:

```
AttributeName    AttributeValue
-------------    --------------
ProxyProtocol    true
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive le politiche predefinite, incluse le politiche di esempio. I nomi delle politiche di esempio hanno il prefisso ELBSample -.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy
```

Output:

```
PolicyAttributeDescriptions             PolicyName
 PolicyTypeName
---------------------------             ----------
 --------------
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-05
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-03
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-02
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2014-10
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2014-01
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2011-08
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSample-ELBDefaultCipherPolicy
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSample-OpenSSLDefaultCipherPolicy
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLoadBalancerPoliciesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive le politiche associate al sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

Output:

```
PolicyAttributeDescriptions             PolicyName
 PolicyTypeName
---------------------------             ----------
 --------------
{ProxyProtocol}                         my-ProxyProtocol-policy
 ProxyProtocolPolicyType
{CookieName}                            my-app-cookie-policy
 AppCookieStickinessPolicyType
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive gli attributi della politica specificata.

```
(Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName my-
ProxyProtocol-policy).PolicyAttributeDescriptions
```

Output:

```
AttributeName    AttributeValue
-------------    --------------
ProxyProtocol    true
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive le politiche predefinite, incluse le politiche di esempio. I nomi delle politiche di esempio hanno il prefisso ELBSample -.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy
```

Output:

```
PolicyAttributeDescriptions             PolicyName
 PolicyTypeName
---------------------------             ----------
 --------------
```

```
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-05
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-03
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-02
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2014-10
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2014-01
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2011-08
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSample-ELBDefaultCipherPolicy
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSample-OpenSSLDefaultCipherPolicy
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLoadBalancerPoliciesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeLoadBalancerPolicyTypes`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeLoadBalancerPolicyTypes`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere i tipi di policy di load balancer definiti da Elastic Load Balancing

Questo esempio descrive i tipi di policy di load balancer che è possibile utilizzare per creare configurazioni di policy per il load balancer.

Comando:

```
aws elb describe-load-balancer-policy-types
```

Output:

```
{
  "PolicyTypeDescriptions": [
      {
```

```
        "PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions": [
            {
                "Cardinality": "ONE",
                "AttributeName": "ProxyProtocol",
                "AttributeType": "Boolean"
            }
        ],
        "PolicyTypeName": "ProxyProtocolPolicyType",
        "Description": "Policy that controls whether to include the IP address
and port of the originating request for TCP messages. This policy operates on
TCP/SSL listeners only"
    },
    {
        "PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions": [
            {
                "Cardinality": "ONE",
                "AttributeName": "PublicKey",
                "AttributeType": "String"
            }
        ],
        "PolicyTypeName": "PublicKeyPolicyType",
        "Description": "Policy containing a list of public keys to
accept when authenticating the back-end server(s). This policy cannot be
applied directly to back-end servers or listeners but must be part of a
BackendServerAuthenticationPolicyType."
    },
    {
        "PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions": [
            {
                "Cardinality": "ONE",
                "AttributeName": "CookieName",
                "AttributeType": "String"
            }
        ],
        "PolicyTypeName": "AppCookieStickinessPolicyType",
        "Description": "Stickiness policy with session lifetimes controlled by
the lifetime of the application-generated cookie. This policy can be associated
only with HTTP/HTTPS listeners."
    },
    {
        "PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions": [
            {
                "Cardinality": "ZERO_OR_ONE",
                "AttributeName": "CookieExpirationPeriod",
```

```
                "AttributeType": "Long"
            }
        ],
        "PolicyTypeName": "LBCookieStickinessPolicyType",
        "Description": "Stickiness policy with session lifetimes controlled by
 the browser (user-agent) or a specified expiration period. This policy can be
 associated only with HTTP/HTTPS listeners."
    },
    {
        "PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions": [
            .
            .
            .
        ],
        "PolicyTypeName": "SSLNegotiationPolicyType",
        "Description": "Listener policy that defines the ciphers and protocols
 that will be accepted by the load balancer. This policy can be associated only
 with HTTPS/SSL listeners."
    },
    {
        "PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions": [
            {
                "Cardinality": "ONE_OR_MORE",
                "AttributeName": "PublicKeyPolicyName",
                "AttributeType": "PolicyName"
            }
        ],
        "PolicyTypeName": "BackendServerAuthenticationPolicyType",
        "Description": "Policy that controls authentication to back-end
 server(s) and contains one or more policies, such as an instance of a
 PublicKeyPolicyType. This policy can be associated only with back-end servers
 that are using HTTPS/SSL."
    }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command DescribeLoadBalancerPolicyTypesReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene i tipi di policy supportati da Elastic Load Balancing.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyType
```

Output:

```
Description                             PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions
 PolicyTypeName
-----------                             -------------------------------
 --------------
Stickiness policy with session lifet... {CookieExpirationPeriod}
 LBCookieStickinessPolicyType
Policy that controls authentication ... {PublicKeyPolicyName}
 BackendServerAuthenticationPolicyType
Listener policy that defines the cip... {Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro...
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
Policy containing a list of public k... {PublicKey}
 PublicKeyPolicyType
Stickiness policy with session lifet... {CookieName}
 AppCookieStickinessPolicyType
Policy that controls whether to incl... {ProxyProtocol}
 ProxyProtocolPolicyType
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive il tipo di policy specificato.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyType -PolicyTypeName ProxyProtocolPolicyType
```

Output:

```
Description                             PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions
 PolicyTypeName
-----------                             -------------------------------
 --------------
Policy that controls whether to incl... {ProxyProtocol}
 ProxyProtocolPolicyType
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio visualizza la descrizione completa del tipo di politica specificato.

```
(Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyType -PolicyTypeName).Description
```

Output:

```
Policy that controls whether to include the IP address and port of the
 originating request for TCP messages.
This policy operates on TCP/SSL listeners only
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLoadBalancerPolicyTypesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene i tipi di policy supportati da Elastic Load Balancing.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyType
```

Output:

```
Description                            PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions
 PolicyTypeName
-----------                            -------------------------------
 --------------
Stickiness policy with session lifet... {CookieExpirationPeriod}
 LBCookieStickinessPolicyType
Policy that controls authentication ... {PublicKeyPolicyName}
 BackendServerAuthenticationPolicyType
Listener policy that defines the cip... {Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro...
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
Policy containing a list of public k... {PublicKey}
 PublicKeyPolicyType
Stickiness policy with session lifet... {CookieName}
 AppCookieStickinessPolicyType
Policy that controls whether to incl... {ProxyProtocol}
 ProxyProtocolPolicyType
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive il tipo di policy specificato.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyType -PolicyTypeName ProxyProtocolPolicyType
```

Output:

```
Description                              PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions
 PolicyTypeName
-----------                              -------------------------------
 --------------
Policy that controls whether to incl... {ProxyProtocol}
 ProxyProtocolPolicyType
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio visualizza la descrizione completa del tipo di politica specificato.

```
(Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyType -PolicyTypeName).Description
```

Output:

```
Policy that controls whether to include the IP address and port of the
 originating request for TCP messages.
This policy operates on TCP/SSL listeners only
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLoadBalancerPolicyTypesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeLoadBalancers`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeLoadBalancers`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere i tuoi sistemi di bilanciamento del carico

Questo esempio descrive tutti i tuoi sistemi di bilanciamento del carico.

Comando:

```
aws elb describe-load-balancers
```

Per descrivere uno dei tuoi sistemi di bilanciamento del carico

Questo esempio descrive il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elb describe-load-balancers --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer
```

Il seguente esempio di risposta riguarda un sistema di bilanciamento del carico HTTPS in un VPC.

Output:

```
{
  "LoadBalancerDescriptions": [
    {
      "Subnets": [
          "subnet-15aaab61"
      ],
      "CanonicalHostedZoneNameID": "Z3DZXE0EXAMPLE",
      "CanonicalHostedZoneName": "my-load-balancer-1234567890.us-
west-2.elb.amazonaws.com",
      "ListenerDescriptions": [
          {
              "Listener": {
                  "InstancePort": 80,
                  "LoadBalancerPort": 80,
                  "Protocol": "HTTP",
                  "InstanceProtocol": "HTTP"
              },
              "PolicyNames": []
          },
          {
              "Listener": {
                  "InstancePort": 443,
                  "SSLCertificateId": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-
certificate/my-server-cert",
                  "LoadBalancerPort": 443,
                  "Protocol": "HTTPS",
                  "InstanceProtocol": "HTTPS"
              },
              "PolicyNames": [
                  "ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-03"
              ]
          }
      ],
      "HealthCheck": {
          "HealthyThreshold": 2,
          "Interval": 30,
```

```
            "Target": "HTTP:80/png",
            "Timeout": 3,
            "UnhealthyThreshold": 2
        },
        "VPCId": "vpc-a01106c2",
        "BackendServerDescriptions": [
            {
                "InstancePort": 80,
                "PolicyNames": [
                    "my-ProxyProtocol-policy"
                ]
            }
        ],
        "Instances": [
            {
                "InstanceId": "i-207d9717"
            },
            {
                "InstanceId": "i-afefb49b"
            }
        ],
        "DNSName": "my-load-balancer-1234567890.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com",
        "SecurityGroups": [
            "sg-a61988c3"
        ],
        "Policies": {
            "LBCookieStickinessPolicies": [
                {
                    "PolicyName": "my-duration-cookie-policy",
                    "CookieExpirationPeriod": 60
                }
            ],
            "AppCookieStickinessPolicies": [],
            "OtherPolicies": [
                "my-PublicKey-policy",
                "my-authentication-policy",
                "my-SSLNegotiation-policy",
                "my-ProxyProtocol-policy",
                "ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-03"
            ]
        },
        "LoadBalancerName": "my-load-balancer",
        "CreatedTime": "2015-03-19T03:24:02.650Z",
        "AvailabilityZones": [
```

```
            "us-west-2a"
        ],
        "Scheme": "internet-facing",
        "SourceSecurityGroup": {
            "OwnerAlias": "123456789012",
            "GroupName": "my-elb-sg"
        }
      }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DescribeLoadBalancersReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca i nomi dei sistemi di bilanciamento del carico.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancer | format-table -property LoadBalancerName
```

Output:

```
LoadBalancerName
----------------
my-load-balancer
my-other-load-balancer
my-internal-load-balancer
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZones         : {us-west-2a, us-west-2b}
BackendServerDescriptions :
 {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.BackendServerDescription}
CanonicalHostedZoneName   : my-load-balancer-1234567890.us-
west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
```

```
CanonicalHostedZoneNameID : Z3DZXE0EXAMPLE
CreatedTime               : 4/11/2015 12:12:45 PM
DNSName                   : my-load-balancer-1234567890.us-
west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
HealthCheck               : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.HealthCheck
Instances                 : {i-207d9717, i-afefb49b}
ListenerDescriptions      :
 {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.ListenerDescription}
LoadBalancerName          : my-load-balancer
Policies                  : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Policies
Scheme                    : internet-facing
SecurityGroups            : {sg-a61988c3}
SourceSecurityGroup       : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.SourceSecurityGroup
Subnets                   : {subnet-15aaab61}
VPCId                     : vpc-a01106c2
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive tutti i sistemi di bilanciamento del carico nella regione corrente. AWS

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancer
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio descrive tutti i sistemi di bilanciamento del carico tra tutti quelli disponibili. Regioni AWS

```
Get-AWSRegion | % { Get-ELBLoadBalancer -Region $_ }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLoadBalancersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca i nomi dei sistemi di bilanciamento del carico.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancer | format-table -property LoadBalancerName
```

Output:

```
LoadBalancerName
----------------
my-load-balancer
my-other-load-balancer
```

```
my-internal-load-balancer
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZones         : {us-west-2a, us-west-2b}
BackendServerDescriptions :
 {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.BackendServerDescription}
CanonicalHostedZoneName   : my-load-balancer-1234567890.us-
west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
CanonicalHostedZoneNameID : Z3DZXE0EXAMPLE
CreatedTime               : 4/11/2015 12:12:45 PM
DNSName                   : my-load-balancer-1234567890.us-
west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
HealthCheck               : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.HealthCheck
Instances                 : {i-207d9717, i-afefb49b}
ListenerDescriptions      :
 {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.ListenerDescription}
LoadBalancerName          : my-load-balancer
Policies                  : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Policies
Scheme                    : internet-facing
SecurityGroups            : {sg-a61988c3}
SourceSecurityGroup       : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.SourceSecurityGroup
Subnets                   : {subnet-15aaab61}
VPCId                     : vpc-a01106c2
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive tutti i sistemi di bilanciamento del carico nella regione corrente. AWS

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancer
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio descrive tutti i sistemi di bilanciamento del carico tra tutti quelli disponibili. Regioni AWS

```
Get-AWSRegion | % { Get-ELBLoadBalancer -Region $_ }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLoadBalancersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeTags`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeTags`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere i tag assegnati a un sistema di bilanciamento del carico

Questo esempio descrive i tag assegnati al sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elb describe-tags --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer
```

Output:

```
{
  "TagDescriptions": [
      {
          "Tags": [
              {
                  "Value": "lima",
                  "Key": "project"
              },
              {
                  "Value": "digital-media",
                  "Key": "department"
              }
          ],
          "LoadBalancerName": "my-load-balancer"
      }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTagsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca i tag per i sistemi di bilanciamento del carico specificati.

```
Get-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName @("my-load-balancer","my-internal-load-
balancer")
```

Output:

```
LoadBalancerName             Tags
----------------             ----
my-load-balancer             {project, department}
my-internal-load-balancer    {project, department}
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive i tag per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
(Get-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer).Tags
```

Output:

```
Key           Value
---           -----
project       lima
department    digital-media
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca i tag per i sistemi di bilanciamento del carico specificati.

```
Get-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName @("my-load-balancer","my-internal-load-
balancer")
```

Output:

```
LoadBalancerName             Tags
----------------             ----
my-load-balancer             {project, department}
my-internal-load-balancer    {project, department}
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive i tag per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
(Get-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer).Tags
```

Output:

```
Key            Value
---            -----
project        lima
department     digital-media
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DetachLoadBalancerFromSubnets`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DetachLoadBalancerFromSubnets`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per scollegare i sistemi di bilanciamento del carico dalle sottoreti

Questo esempio scollega il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato dalla sottorete specificata.

Comando:

```
aws elb detach-load-balancer-from-subnets --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer
 --subnets subnet-0ecac448
```

Output:

```
{
   "Subnets": [
       "subnet-15aaab61"
   ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachLoadBalancerFromSubnetsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove la sottorete specificata dal set di sottoreti configurate per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. L'output include le sottoreti rimanenti.

```
Dismount-ELBLoadBalancerFromSubnet -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Subnet
 subnet-12345678
```

Output:

```
subnet-87654321
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachLoadBalancerFromSubnetsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove la sottorete specificata dal set di sottoreti configurate per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. L'output include le sottoreti rimanenti.

```
Dismount-ELBLoadBalancerFromSubnet -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Subnet
 subnet-12345678
```

Output:

```
subnet-87654321
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachLoadBalancerFromSubnetsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DisableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DisableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per disabilitare le zone di disponibilità per un sistema di bilanciamento del carico

Questo esempio rimuove la zona di disponibilità specificata dal set di zone di disponibilità per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elb disable-availability-zones-for-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --availability-zones us-west-2a
```

Output:

```
{
    "AvailabilityZones": [
        "us-west-2b"
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancerin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove la zona di disponibilità specificata dal sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. L'output include le zone di disponibilità rimanenti.

```
Disable-ELBAvailabilityZoneForLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -AvailabilityZone us-west-2a
```

Output:

```
us-west-2b
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove la zona di disponibilità specificata dal sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. L'output include le zone di disponibilità rimanenti.

```
Disable-ELBAvailabilityZoneForLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
AvailabilityZone us-west-2a
```

Output:

```
us-west-2b
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`EnableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `EnableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per abilitare le zone di disponibilità per un sistema di bilanciamento del carico

Questo esempio aggiunge la zona di disponibilità specificata al sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elb enable-availability-zones-for-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-
balancer --availability-zones us-west-2b
```

Output:

```
{
    "AvailabilityZones": [
        "us-west-2a",
        "us-west-2b"
    ]
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere EnableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancerin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge la zona di disponibilità specificata al sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. L'output include l'elenco completo delle zone di disponibilità.

```
Enable-ELBAvailabilityZoneForLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
AvailabilityZone us-west-2a
```

Output:

```
us-west-2a
us-west-2b
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere EnableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge la zona di disponibilità specificata al sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. L'output include l'elenco completo delle zone di disponibilità.

```
Enable-ELBAvailabilityZoneForLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
AvailabilityZone us-west-2a
```

Output:

```
us-west-2a
us-west-2b
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere EnableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare gli attributi di un sistema di bilanciamento del carico

Questo esempio modifica l'`CrossZoneLoadBalancing`attributo del load balancer specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elb modify-load-balancer-attributes --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
load-balancer-attributes "{\"CrossZoneLoadBalancing\":{\"Enabled\":true}}"
```

Output:

```
{
    "LoadBalancerAttributes": {
        "CrossZoneLoadBalancing": {
            "Enabled": true
        }
    },
    "LoadBalancerName": "my-load-balancer"
}
```

Questo esempio modifica l'`ConnectionDraining`attributo del load balancer specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elb modify-load-balancer-attributes --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer
 --load-balancer-attributes "{\"ConnectionDraining\":{\"Enabled\":true,\"Timeout
\":300}}"
```

Output:

```
{
    "LoadBalancerAttributes": {
        "ConnectionDraining": {
            "Enabled": true,
```

```
            "Timeout": 300
        }
    },
    "LoadBalancerName": "my-load-balancer"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyLoadBalancerAttributesin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio abilita il bilanciamento del carico tra zone per il bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
Edit-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
CrossZoneLoadBalancing_Enabled $true
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio disabilita il drenaggio delle connessioni per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
Edit-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
ConnectionDraining_Enabled $false
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio abilita la registrazione degli accessi per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
Edit-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer `
>> -AccessLog_Enabled $true `
>> -AccessLog_S3BucketName amzn-s3-demo-logging-bucket `
>> -AccessLog_S3BucketPrefix my-app/prod `
>> -AccessLog_EmitInterval 60
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyLoadBalancerAttributesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio abilita il bilanciamento del carico tra zone per il bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
Edit-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
CrossZoneLoadBalancing_Enabled $true
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio disabilita il drenaggio delle connessioni per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
Edit-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
ConnectionDraining_Enabled $false
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio abilita la registrazione degli accessi per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
Edit-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer `
>> -AccessLog_Enabled $true `
>> -AccessLog_S3BucketName amzn-s3-demo-logging-bucket `
>> -AccessLog_S3BucketPrefix my-app/prod `
>> -AccessLog_EmitInterval 60
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyLoadBalancerAttributesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`RegisterInstancesWithLoadBalancer`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RegisterInstancesWithLoadBalancer`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per registrare istanze con un sistema di bilanciamento del carico

Questo esempio registra l'istanza specificata con il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elb register-instances-with-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-
balancer --instances i-d6f6fae3
```

Output:

```
{
   "Instances": [
       {
           "InstanceId": "i-d6f6fae3"
       },
       {
           "InstanceId": "i-207d9717"
       },
       {
           "InstanceId": "i-afefb49b"
       }
   ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterInstancesWithLoadBalancerin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio registra l' EC2 istanza specificata con il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
Register-ELBInstanceWithLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Instance
 i-12345678
```

Output:

```
InstanceId
----------
i-12345678
i-87654321
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterInstancesWithLoadBalancerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio registra l' EC2 istanza specificata con il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
Register-ELBInstanceWithLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Instance
 i-12345678
```

Output:

```
InstanceId
----------
i-12345678
i-87654321
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterInstancesWithLoadBalancerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`RemoveTags`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RemoveTags`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rimuovere i tag da un sistema di bilanciamento del carico

Questo esempio rimuove un tag dal sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elb remove-tags --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --tags project
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemoveTagsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove il tag specificato dal sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
Remove-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Tag @{ Key="project" }
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELBResourceTag (RemoveTags)" on target
 "Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.TagKeyOnly".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

Esempio 2: con Powershell versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare il tag per il parametro Tag.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.TagKeyOnly
$tag.Key = "project"
Remove-ELBResourceTag -Tag $tag -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemoveTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove il tag specificato dal sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
Remove-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Tag @{ Key="project" }
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELBResourceTag (RemoveTags)" on target
 "Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.TagKeyOnly".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

Esempio 2: con Powershell versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare il tag per il parametro Tag.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.TagKeyOnly
$tag.Key = "project"
Remove-ELBResourceTag -Tag $tag -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemoveTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`SetLoadBalancerListenerSslCertificate`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SetLoadBalancerListenerSslCertificate`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiornare il certificato SSL per un sistema di bilanciamento del carico HTTPS

Questo esempio sostituisce il certificato SSL esistente per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico HTTPS specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elb set-load-balancer-listener-ssl-certificate --load-balancer-
name my-load-balancer --load-balancer-port 443 --ssl-certificate-
id arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/new-server-cert
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command SetLoadBalancerListenerSslCertificateReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio sostituisce il certificato che termina le connessioni SSL per il listener specificato.

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerListenerSSLCertificate -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer `
>> -LoadBalancerPort 443 `
```

```
>> -SSLCertificateId "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/new-server-
cert"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetLoadBalancerListenerSslCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio sostituisce il certificato che termina le connessioni SSL per il listener specificato.

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerListenerSSLCertificate -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer `
>> -LoadBalancerPort 443 `
>> -SSLCertificateId "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/new-server-
cert"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetLoadBalancerListenerSslCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`SetLoadBalancerPoliciesForBackendServer`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SetLoadBalancerPoliciesForBackendServer`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per sostituire le politiche associate a una porta per un'istanza di backend

Questo esempio sostituisce le politiche attualmente associate alla porta specificata.

Comando:

```
aws elb set-load-balancer-policies-for-backend-server --load-balancer-name my-
load-balancer --instance-port 80 --policy-names my-ProxyProtocol-policy
```

Per rimuovere tutte le politiche attualmente associate a una porta sull'istanza di backend

Questo esempio rimuove tutte le politiche associate alla porta specificata.

Comando:

```
aws elb set-load-balancer-policies-for-backend-server --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --instance-port 80 --policy-names []
```

Per confermare che le politiche sono state rimosse, utilizzare il `describe-load-balancer-policies` comando.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SetLoadBalancerPoliciesForBackendServer AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio sostituisce le politiche per la porta specificata con la politica specificata.

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyForBackendServer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -InstancePort 80 -PolicyName my-ProxyProtocol-policy
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio rimuove tutte le politiche associate alla porta specificata.

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyForBackendServer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -InstancePort 80
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetLoadBalancerPoliciesForBackendServerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio sostituisce le politiche per la porta specificata con la politica specificata.

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyForBackendServer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -InstancePort 80 -PolicyName my-ProxyProtocol-policy
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio rimuove tutte le politiche associate alla porta specificata.

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyForBackendServer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -InstancePort 80
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetLoadBalancerPoliciesForBackendServerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`SetLoadBalancerPoliciesOfListener`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SetLoadBalancerPoliciesOfListener`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per sostituire le politiche associate a un listener

Questo esempio sostituisce le politiche attualmente associate al listener specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elb set-load-balancer-policies-of-listener --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --load-balancer-port 443 --policy-names my-SSLNegotiation-policy
```

Per rimuovere tutte le politiche associate al tuo listener

Questo esempio rimuove tutte le politiche attualmente associate al listener specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elb set-load-balancer-policies-of-listener --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --load-balancer-port 443 --policy-names []
```

Per confermare che le policy vengono rimosse dal load balancer, utilizzate il `describe-load-balancer-policies` comando.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SetLoadBalancerPoliciesOfListener AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio sostituisce le politiche per il listener specificato con la politica specificata.

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyOfListener -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
LoadBalancerPort 443 -PolicyName my-SSLNegotiation-policy
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio rimuove tutte le politiche associate al listener specificato.

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyOfListener -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
LoadBalancerPort 443
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetLoadBalancerPoliciesOfListenerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio sostituisce le politiche per il listener specificato con la politica specificata.

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyOfListener -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
LoadBalancerPort 443 -PolicyName my-SSLNegotiation-policy
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio rimuove tutte le politiche associate al listener specificato.

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyOfListener -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
LoadBalancerPort 443
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetLoadBalancerPoliciesOfListenerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di codice per Elastic Load Balancing - Versione 2 utilizzando AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare Elastic Load Balancing - Versione 2 con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Elastic Load Balancing - Guida per l'utente della versione 2 - Ulteriori informazioni su Elastic Load Balancing - Versione 2.
- Elastic Load Balancing - Riferimento all'API versione 2: dettagli su tutte le azioni disponibili di Elastic Load Balancing - Versione 2.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca nel testo completo.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Salve Elastic Load Balancing

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Elastic Load Balancing.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public class HelloLoadBalancer {

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client loadBalancingV2Client =
 ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
                                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                                .build();

                DescribeLoadBalancersResponse loadBalancersResponse =
 loadBalancingV2Client
                                .describeLoadBalancers(r -> r.pageSize(10));
                List<LoadBalancer> loadBalancerList =
 loadBalancersResponse.loadBalancers();
```

```
                for (LoadBalancer lb : loadBalancerList)
                        System.out.println("Load Balancer DNS name = " +
 lb.dnsName());
        }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeLoadBalancersconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  DescribeLoadBalancersCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

export async function main() {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
    new DescribeLoadBalancersCommand({}),
  );
  const loadBalancersList = LoadBalancers.map(
    (lb) => `• ${lb.LoadBalancerName}: ${lb.DNSName}`,
  ).join("\n");
  console.log(
    "Hello, Elastic Load Balancing! Let's list some of your load balancers:\n",
    loadBalancersList,
  );
}

// Call function if run directly
```

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeLoadBalancersconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def hello_elbv2(elbv2_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Elastic Load Balancing V2
 client and list
    up to ten of the load balancers for your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param elbv2_client: A Boto3 Elastic Load Balancing V2 client object.
    """
    print("Hello, Elastic Load Balancing! Let's list some of your load
 balancers:")
    load_balancers = elbv2_client.describe_load_balancers(PageSize=10).get(
        "LoadBalancers", []
    )
    if load_balancers:
        for lb in load_balancers:
            print(f"\t{lb['LoadBalancerName']}: {lb['DNSName']}")
    else:
```

```
        print("Your account doesn't have any load balancers.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_elbv2(boto3.client("elbv2"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeLoadBalancers AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Elastic Load Balancing - Versione 2 AWS SDKs
  - Salve Elastic Load Balancing
  - Azioni per Elastic Load Balancing - Versione 2 utilizzando AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzare AddListenerCertificates con una CLI
    - Utilizzare AddTags con una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreateListener con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreateLoadBalancer con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare CreateRule con una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreateTargetGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeleteListener con una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteLoadBalancer con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeleteRule con una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteTargetGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeregisterTargets con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeAccountLimits con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeListenerCertificates con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeListeners con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes con una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeLoadBalancers con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeRules con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeSslPolicies con una CLI

    - Utilizzare DescribeTags con una CLI

- Utilizzare DescribeTargetGroupAttributes con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeTargetGroups con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeTargetHealth con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyListener con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyRule con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyTargetGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyTargetGroupAttributes con una CLI
- Utilizzare RegisterTargets con una CLI
- Utilizzare RemoveListenerCertificates con una CLI
- Utilizzare RemoveTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare SetIpAddressType con una CLI
- Utilizzare SetRulePriorities con una CLI
- Utilizzare SetSecurityGroups con una CLI
- Utilizzare SetSubnets con una CLI

- Scenari per Elastic Load Balancing - Utilizzo della versione 2 AWS SDKs
  - Crea e gestisci un servizio resiliente utilizzando un SDK AWS

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Elastic Load Balancing - Versione 2 AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Elastic Load Balancing - Version 2 con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Salve Elastic Load Balancing
- Azioni per Elastic Load Balancing - Versione 2 utilizzando AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzare AddListenerCertificates con una CLI
  - Utilizzare AddTags con una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateListener con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateLoadBalancer con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzare CreateRule con una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateTargetGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteListener con una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteLoadBalancer con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteRule con una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteTargetGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeregisterTargets con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeAccountLimits con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeListenerCertificates con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeListeners con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeLoadBalancers con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeRules con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeSslPolicies con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeTargetGroupAttributes con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeTargetGroups con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeTargetHealth con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyListener con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyRule con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyTargetGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyTargetGroupAttributes con una CLI
- Utilizzare RegisterTargets con una CLI
- Utilizzare RemoveListenerCertificates con una CLI
- Utilizzare RemoveTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare SetIpAddressType con una CLI
- Utilizzare SetRulePriorities con una CLI
- Utilizzare SetSecurityGroups con una CLI

- Utilizzare SetSubnets con una CLI

Salve Elastic Load Balancing

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Elastic Load Balancing.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public class HelloLoadBalancer {

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client loadBalancingV2Client =
 ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
                                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                                .build();

                DescribeLoadBalancersResponse loadBalancersResponse =
 loadBalancingV2Client
                                .describeLoadBalancers(r -> r.pageSize(10));
                List<LoadBalancer> loadBalancerList =
 loadBalancersResponse.loadBalancers();
                for (LoadBalancer lb : loadBalancerList)
                        System.out.println("Load Balancer DNS name = " +
 lb.dnsName());
        }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeLoadBalancersconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  DescribeLoadBalancersCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

export async function main() {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
    new DescribeLoadBalancersCommand({}),
  );
  const loadBalancersList = LoadBalancers.map(
    (lb) => `• ${lb.LoadBalancerName}: ${lb.DNSName}`,
  ).join("\n");
  console.log(
    "Hello, Elastic Load Balancing! Let's list some of your load balancers:\n",
    loadBalancersList,
  );
}

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeLoadBalancersconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def hello_elbv2(elbv2_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Elastic Load Balancing V2
 client and list
    up to ten of the load balancers for your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param elbv2_client: A Boto3 Elastic Load Balancing V2 client object.
    """
    print("Hello, Elastic Load Balancing! Let's list some of your load
 balancers:")
    load_balancers = elbv2_client.describe_load_balancers(PageSize=10).get(
        "LoadBalancers", []
    )
    if load_balancers:
        for lb in load_balancers:
            print(f"\t{lb['LoadBalancerName']}: {lb['DNSName']}")
    else:
        print("Your account doesn't have any load balancers.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_elbv2(boto3.client("elbv2"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeLoadBalancers AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Azioni per Elastic Load Balancing - Versione 2 utilizzando AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni Elastic Load Balancing - Version 2 con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti chiamano l'API Elastic Load Balancing - Version 2 e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per Elastic Load Balancing - Utilizzo della versione 2 AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta Elastic Load Balancing - Version 2 API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzare AddListenerCertificates con una CLI
- Utilizzare AddTags con una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateListener con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateLoadBalancer con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateRule con una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateTargetGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteListener con una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteLoadBalancer con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteRule con una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteTargetGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeregisterTargets con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeAccountLimits con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeListenerCertificates con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeListeners con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeLoadBalancers con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeRules con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeSslPolicies con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeTargetGroupAttributes con una CLI

- Utilizzo DescribeTargetGroups con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeTargetHealth con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyListener con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyRule con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyTargetGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyTargetGroupAttributes con una CLI
- Utilizzare RegisterTargets con una CLI
- Utilizzare RemoveListenerCertificates con una CLI
- Utilizzare RemoveTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare SetIpAddressType con una CLI
- Utilizzare SetRulePriorities con una CLI
- Utilizzare SetSecurityGroups con una CLI
- Utilizzare SetSubnets con una CLI

Utilizzare **`AddListenerCertificates`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AddListenerCertificates`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiungere un certificato a un listener sicuro

Questo esempio aggiunge il certificato specificato al listener sicuro specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elbv2 add-listener-certificates --listener-
arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2 --
certificates CertificateArn=arn:aws:acm:us-
west-2:123456789012:certificate/5cc54884-f4a3-4072-80be-05b9ba72f705
```

Output:

```
{
  "Certificates": [
      {
          "CertificateArn": "arn:aws:acm:us-
west-2:123456789012:certificate/5cc54884-f4a3-4072-80be-05b9ba72f705",
          "IsDefault": false
      }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddListenerCertificatesin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge un certificato aggiuntivo al Listener specificato.

```
Add-ELB2ListenerCertificate -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618'
 -Certificate @{CertificateArn = 'arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/19478bd5-491d-47d4-b1d7-5217feba1d97'}
```

Output:

```
CertificateArn
   IsDefault
--------------
   ---------
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:123456789012:certificate/19478bd5-491d-47d4-
b1d7-5217feba1d97 False
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddListenerCertificatesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge un certificato aggiuntivo al Listener specificato.

```
Add-ELB2ListenerCertificate -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618'
```

```
 -Certificate @{CertificateArn = 'arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/19478bd5-491d-47d4-b1d7-5217feba1d97'}
```

Output:

```
CertificateArn
   IsDefault
--------------
   ---------
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:123456789012:certificate/19478bd5-491d-47d4-
b1d7-5217feba1d97 False
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddListenerCertificatesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`AddTags`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AddTags`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiungere tag a un sistema di bilanciamento del carico

L'`add-tags`esempio seguente aggiunge i `department` tag `project` and al sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
aws elbv2 add-tags \
    --resource-arns arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 \
    --tags "Key=project,Value=lima" "Key=department,Value=digital-media"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddTagsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge un nuovo tag alla **`AWS.Tools.ElasticLoadBalancingV2`** risorsa specificata.

```
Add-ELB2Tag -ResourceArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -Tag @{Key =
 'productVersion'; Value = '1.0.0'}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge un nuovo tag alla **`AWS.Tools.ElasticLoadBalancingV2`** risorsa specificata.

```
Add-ELB2Tag -ResourceArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -Tag @{Key =
 'productVersion'; Value = '1.0.0'}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`CreateListener`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateListener`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
   /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
   /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
   /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
   /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
   /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
   public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
   {
       var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
           new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
           {
               Name = name,
               Subnets = subnetIds
           });
       var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

       // Wait for load balancer to be available.
       var loadBalancerReady = false;
       while (!loadBalancerReady)
       {
           try
           {
               var describeResponse =
                   await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                       new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                       {
                           Names = new List<string>() { name }
                       });

               var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

               loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
           }
           catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
           {
               loadBalancerReady = false;
           }
```

```
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateListenerconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creare un listener HTTP

L'`create-listener`esempio seguente crea un listener HTTP per l'Application Load Balancer specificato che inoltra le richieste al gruppo di destinazione specificato.

```
aws elbv2 create-listener \
    --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 \
    --protocol HTTP \
    --port 80 \
    --default-
actions Type=forward,TargetGroupArn=arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tutorial: Create an Application Load Balancer usando la AWS CLI nella User Guide for Application Load Balancers.

Esempio 2: per creare un listener HTTPS

L'`create-listener`esempio seguente crea un listener HTTPS per l'Application Load Balancer specificato che inoltra le richieste al gruppo di destinazione specificato. È necessario specificare un certificato SSL per un listener HTTPS. È possibile creare e gestire certificati utilizzando AWS Certificate Manager (ACM). In alternativa, puoi creare un certificato utilizzando SSL/TLS strumenti, far firmare il certificato da un'autorità di certificazione (CA) e caricarlo su AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).

```
aws elbv2 create-listener \
    --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 \
    --protocol HTTPS \
    --port 443 \
    --certificates CertificateArn=arn:aws:acm:us-
west-2:123456789012:certificate/3dcb0a41-bd72-4774-9ad9-756919c40557 \
    --ssl-policy ELBSecurityPolicy-2016-08 \
    --default-
actions Type=forward,TargetGroupArn=arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Aggiungere un listener HTTPS nella Guida utente per Application Load Balancers.

Esempio 3: creare un listener TCP

L'`create-listener`esempio seguente crea un listener TCP per il Network Load Balancer specificato che inoltra le richieste al gruppo di destinazione specificato.

```
aws elbv2 create-listener \
    --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/net/my-network-load-balancer/5d1b75f4f1cee11e \
    --protocol TCP \
    --port 80 \
    --default-
actions Type=forward,TargetGroupArn=arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-tcp-targets/b6bba954d1361c78
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tutorial: Create a Network Load Balancer usando la AWS CLI nella User Guide for Network Load Balancer.

Esempio 4: per creare un listener TLS

L'`create-listener`esempio seguente crea un listener TLS per il Network Load Balancer specificato che inoltra le richieste al gruppo di destinazione specificato. È necessario specificare un certificato SSL per un listener TLS.

```
aws elbv2 create-listener \
    --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 \
    --protocol TLS \
    --port 443 \
    --certificates CertificateArn=arn:aws:acm:us-
west-2:123456789012:certificate/3dcb0a41-bd72-4774-9ad9-756919c40557 \
    --ssl-policy ELBSecurityPolicy-2016-08 \
    --default-
actions Type=forward,TargetGroupArn=arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta i listener TLS per il tuo Network Load Balancer nella User Guide for Network Load Balancer.

Esempio 5: creare un listener UDP

L'`create-listener`esempio seguente crea un listener UDP per il Network Load Balancer specificato che inoltra le richieste al gruppo di destinazione specificato.

```
aws elbv2 create-listener \
    --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/net/my-network-load-balancer/5d1b75f4f1cee11e \
    --protocol UDP \
    --port 53 \
    --default-
actions Type=forward,TargetGroupArn=arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-tcp-targets/b6bba954d1361c78
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tutorial: Create a Network Load Balancer usando la AWS CLI nella User Guide for Network Load Balancer.

Esempio 6: per creare un listener per il gateway e l'inoltro specificati

L'`create-listener`esempio seguente crea un listener per il Gateway Load Balancer specificato che inoltra le richieste al gruppo target specificato.

```
aws elbv2 create-listener \
    --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:850631746142:loadbalancer/gwy/my-gateway-load-balancer/e0f9b3d5c7f7d3d6 \
    --default-
actions Type=forward,TargetGroupArn=arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:850631746142:targetgroup/my-glb-targets/007ca469fae3bb1615
```

Output:

```
{
    "Listeners": [
        {
            "ListenerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:850631746142:listener/gwy/my-agw-lb-example2/e0f9b3d5c7f7d3d6/
afc127db15f925de",
            "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:850631746142:loadbalancer/gwy/my-agw-lb-example2/e0f9b3d5c7f7d3d6",
            "DefaultActions": [
                {
                    "Type": "forward",
                    "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:850631746142:targetgroup/test-tg-agw-2/007ca469fae3bb1615",
                    "ForwardConfig": {
                        "TargetGroups": [
                            {
                                "TargetGroupArn":
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:850631746142:targetgroup/test-tg-
agw-2/007ca469fae3bb1615"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Guida introduttiva a Gateway Load Balancers using the AWS CLI nella User Guide for Gateway Load Balancers.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. CreateListenerAWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /*
    * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
    * subnets
    * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    */
   public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String
targetGroupARN, String lbName, int port,
           String protocol) {
       try {
           List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                   .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                   .collect(Collectors.toList());

           CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                   .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                   .name(lbName)
                   .scheme("internet-facing")
                   .build();

           // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
           CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
           String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

           ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
           DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                   .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
```

```
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to
become available.");
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

            // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
            String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
            System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

            // Create a listener for the load balance.
            Action action = Action.builder()
                    .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                    .type("forward")
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest =
CreateListenerRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateListenerconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { Listeners } = await client.send(
      new CreateListenerCommand({
        LoadBalancerArn: state.loadBalancerArn,
        Protocol: state.targetGroupProtocol,
        Port: state.targetGroupPort,
        DefaultActions: [
          { Type: "forward", TargetGroupArn: state.targetGroupArn },
        ],
      }),
    );
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateListenerconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un nuovo listener ALB con l'azione predefinita «Forward» per inviare il traffico a un gruppo di destinazione specificato.

```
$defaultAction = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action]@{
  ForwardConfig = @{
    TargetGroups = @(
      @{ TargetGroupArn = "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/testAlbTG/3d61c2f20aa5bccb" }
    )
```

```
    TargetGroupStickinessConfig = @{
      DurationSeconds = 900
      Enabled = $true
    }
  }
  Type = "Forward"
}

New-ELB2Listener -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676' -Port 8001 -
Protocol "HTTP" -DefaultAction $defaultAction
```

Output:

```
Certificates    : {}
DefaultActions  : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
ListenerArn     : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/
app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80
LoadBalancerArn : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676
Port            : 8001
Protocol        : HTTP
SslPolicy       :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateListenerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un nuovo listener ALB con l'azione predefinita «Forward» per inviare il traffico a un gruppo di destinazione specificato.

```
$defaultAction = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action]@{
  ForwardConfig = @{
    TargetGroups = @(
      @{ TargetGroupArn = "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/testAlbTG/3d61c2f20aa5bccb" }
    )
    TargetGroupStickinessConfig = @{
      DurationSeconds = 900
      Enabled = $true
    }
  }
```

```
  Type = "Forward"
}

New-ELB2Listener -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676' -Port 8001 -
Protocol "HTTP" -DefaultAction $defaultAction
```

Output:

```
Certificates    : {}
DefaultActions  : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
ListenerArn     : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/
app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80
LoadBalancerArn : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676
Port            : 8001
Protocol        : HTTP
SslPolicy       :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateListenerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client
```

```
    def create_listener(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        target_group: Dict[str, Any],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a listener for the specified load balancer that forwards requests
to the
        specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create a
listener for.
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener
to the
                                load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created listener.
        """
        try:
            # Retrieve the load balancer ARN
            load_balancer_response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            load_balancer_arn = load_balancer_response["LoadBalancers"][0][
                "LoadBalancerArn"
            ]

            # Create the listener
            response = self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer_arn,
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
                    {
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
                ],
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}' to target group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            return response["Listeners"][0]
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to add a listener on '{load_balancer_name}' for target
group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )

            if error_code == "ListenerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The listener could not be found for the load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}'. "
                    "Please check the load balancer name and target group
configuration."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidConfigurationRequestException":
                log.error(
                    f"The configuration provided for the listener on load
balancer '{load_balancer_name}' is invalid. "
                    "Please review the provided protocol, port, and target group
settings."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateListener AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`CreateLoadBalancer`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateLoadBalancer`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
   /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
   /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
   /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
   /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
   public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
   {
       var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
           new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
           {
               Name = name,
               Subnets = subnetIds
           });
       var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

       // Wait for load balancer to be available.
       var loadBalancerReady = false;
       while (!loadBalancerReady)
       {
           try
           {
               var describeResponse =
                   await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                       new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                       {
```

```
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
                        });

                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateLoadBalancerconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creare un sistema di bilanciamento del carico connesso a Internet

L'`create-load-balancer`esempio seguente crea un Application Load Balancer con accesso a Internet e abilita le zone di disponibilità per le sottoreti specificate.

```
aws elbv2 create-load-balancer \
    --name my-load-balancer \
    --subnets subnet-b7d581c0 subnet-8360a9e7
```

Output:

```
{
    "LoadBalancers": [
        {
            "Type": "application",
            "Scheme": "internet-facing",
            "IpAddressType": "ipv4",
            "VpcId": "vpc-3ac0fb5f",
            "AvailabilityZones": [
                {
                    "ZoneName": "us-west-2a",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-8360a9e7"
                },
                {
                    "ZoneName": "us-west-2b",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-b7d581c0"
                }
            ],
            "CreatedTime": "2017-08-25T21:26:12.920Z",
            "CanonicalHostedZoneId": "Z2P70J7EXAMPLE",
            "DNSName": "my-load-balancer-424835706.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com",
            "SecurityGroups": [
                "sg-5943793c"
            ],
            "LoadBalancerName": "my-load-balancer",
            "State": {
                "Code": "provisioning"
            },
            "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tutorial: Create an Application Load Balancer usando la AWS CLI nella User Guide for Application Load Balancers.

Esempio 2: creare un load balancer interno

L'`create-load-balancer`esempio seguente crea un Application Load Balancer interno e abilita le zone di disponibilità per le sottoreti specificate.

```
aws elbv2 create-load-balancer \
    --name my-internal-load-balancer \
    --scheme internal \
    --subnets subnet-b7d581c0 subnet-8360a9e7
```

Output:

```
{
    "LoadBalancers": [
        {
            "Type": "application",
            "Scheme": "internal",
            "IpAddressType": "ipv4",
            "VpcId": "vpc-3ac0fb5f",
            "AvailabilityZones": [
                {
                    "ZoneName": "us-west-2a",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-8360a9e7"
                },
                {
                    "ZoneName": "us-west-2b",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-b7d581c0"
                }
            ],
            "CreatedTime": "2016-03-25T21:29:48.850Z",
            "CanonicalHostedZoneId": "Z2P70J7EXAMPLE",
            "DNSName": "internal-my-internal-load-balancer-1529930873.us-
west-2.elb.amazonaws.com",
            "SecurityGroups": [
                "sg-5943793c"
            ],
            "LoadBalancerName": "my-internal-load-balancer",
            "State": {
                "Code": "provisioning"
            },
```

```
            "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-internal-load-balancer/5b49b8d4303115c2"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tutorial: Create an Application Load Balancer usando la AWS CLI nella User Guide for Application Load Balancers.

Esempio 3: creare un Network Load Balancer

L'`create-load-balancer`esempio seguente crea un Network Load Balancer con accesso a Internet e abilita la zona di disponibilità per la sottorete specificata. Utilizza una mappatura di sottorete per associare l'indirizzo IP elastico specificato all'interfaccia di rete utilizzata dai nodi di bilanciamento del carico per la zona di disponibilità.

```
aws elbv2 create-load-balancer \
    --name my-network-load-balancer \
    --type network \
    --subnet-mappings SubnetId=subnet-b7d581c0,AllocationId=eipalloc-64d5890a
```

Output:

```
{
    "LoadBalancers": [
        {
            "Type": "network",
            "Scheme": "internet-facing",
            "IpAddressType": "ipv4",
            "VpcId": "vpc-3ac0fb5f",
            "AvailabilityZones": [
                {
                    "LoadBalancerAddresses": [
                        {
                            "IpAddress": "35.161.207.171",
                            "AllocationId": "eipalloc-64d5890a"
                        }
                    ],
                    "ZoneName": "us-west-2b",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-5264e837"
                }
            ],
```

```
            "CreatedTime": "2017-10-15T22:41:25.657Z",
            "CanonicalHostedZoneId": "Z2P70J7EXAMPLE",
            "DNSName": "my-network-load-balancer-5d1b75f4f1cee11e.elb.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "LoadBalancerName": "my-network-load-balancer",
            "State": {
                "Code": "provisioning"
            },
            "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/net/my-network-load-balancer/5d1b75f4f1cee11e"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tutorial: Create a Network Load Balancer usando la AWS CLI nella User Guide for Network Load Balancer.

Esempio 4: creare un Gateway Load Balancer

L'`create-load-balancer`esempio seguente crea un Gateway Load Balancer e abilita le zone di disponibilità per le sottoreti specificate.

```
aws elbv2 create-load-balancer \
    --name my-gateway-load-balancer \
    --type gateway \
    --subnets subnet-dc83f691 subnet-a62583f9
```

Output:

```
{
    "LoadBalancers": [
        {
            "Type": "gateway",
            "VpcId": "vpc-838475fe",
            "AvailabilityZones": [
                {
                    "ZoneName": "us-east-1b",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-a62583f9"
                },
            {
                    "ZoneName": "us-east-1a",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-dc83f691"
                }
```

```
            ],
            "CreatedTime": "2021-07-14T19:33:43.324000+00:00",
            "LoadBalancerName": "my-gateway-load-balancer",
            "State": {
                "Code": "provisioning"
            },
            "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:850631746142:loadbalancer/gwy/my-gateway-load-balancer/dfbb5a7d32cdee79"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Guida introduttiva a Gateway Load Balancers using the AWS CLI nella User Guide for Gateway Load Balancers.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. CreateLoadBalancerAWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
     * subnets
     * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
     */
    public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String
 targetGroupARN, String lbName, int port,
            String protocol) {
        try {
            List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                    .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
 CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                    .name(lbName)
                    .scheme("internet-facing")
                    .build();

            // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
            CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
            String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to
become available.");
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

            // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
            String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
            System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

            // Create a listener for the load balance.
            Action action = Action.builder()
                    .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                    .type("forward")
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest =
CreateListenerRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .build();
```

```
            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateLoadBalancerconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
  new CreateLoadBalancerCommand({
    Name: NAMES.loadBalancerName,
    Subnets: state.subnets,
  }),
);
state.loadBalancerDns = LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
state.loadBalancerArn = LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
await waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(
  { client },
  { Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerName] },
);
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateLoadBalancerconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un nuovo sistema di bilanciamento del carico delle applicazioni rivolto a Internet con due sottoreti.

```
New-ELB2LoadBalancer -Type application -Scheme internet-facing -IpAddressType
 ipv4 -Name 'New-Test-ALB' -SecurityGroup 'sg-07c3414abb8811cbd' -subnet 'subnet-
c37a67a6','subnet-fc02eea0'
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZones     : {us-east-1b, us-east-1a}
CanonicalHostedZoneId : Z35SXDOTRQ7X7K
CreatedTime           : 12/28/19 2:58:03 PM
DNSName               : New-Test-ALB-1391502222.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com
IpAddressType         : ipv4
LoadBalancerArn       : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/New-Test-ALB/dab2e4d90eb51493
LoadBalancerName      : New-Test-ALB
Scheme                : internet-facing
SecurityGroups        : {sg-07c3414abb8811cbd}
State                 : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.LoadBalancerState
Type                  : application
VpcId                 : vpc-2cfd7000
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateLoadBalancerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un nuovo sistema di bilanciamento del carico delle applicazioni rivolto a Internet con due sottoreti.

```
New-ELB2LoadBalancer -Type application -Scheme internet-facing -IpAddressType
 ipv4 -Name 'New-Test-ALB' -SecurityGroup 'sg-07c3414abb8811cbd' -subnet 'subnet-
c37a67a6','subnet-fc02eea0'
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZones     : {us-east-1b, us-east-1a}
CanonicalHostedZoneId : Z35SXDOTRQ7X7K
CreatedTime           : 12/28/19 2:58:03 PM
DNSName               : New-Test-ALB-1391502222.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com
IpAddressType         : ipv4
LoadBalancerArn       : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/New-Test-ALB/dab2e4d90eb51493
LoadBalancerName      : New-Test-ALB
Scheme                : internet-facing
SecurityGroups        : {sg-07c3414abb8811cbd}
State                 : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.LoadBalancerState
Type                  : application
VpcId                 : vpc-2cfd7000
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateLoadBalancerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def create_load_balancer(
        self,
```

```
        load_balancer_name: str,
        subnet_ids: List[str],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create.
        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'.")

            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info(
                f"Waiting for load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' to be
available..."
            )
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
            log.info(f"Load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' is now available!")

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to create load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error
code: {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "DuplicateLoadBalancerNameException":
                log.error(
                    f"A load balancer with the name '{load_balancer_name}'
already exists. "
                    "Load balancer names must be unique within the AWS region. "
                    "Please choose a different name and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "TooManyLoadBalancersException":
                log.error(
```

```
                    "The maximum number of load balancers has been reached in
 this account and region. "
                    "You can delete unused load balancers or request an increase
 in the service quota from AWS Support."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return load_balancer
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateLoadBalancer AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`CreateRule`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateRule`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creare una regola utilizzando una condizione di percorso e un'azione di inoltro

L'`create-rule`esempio seguente crea una regola che inoltra le richieste al gruppo di destinazione specificato se l'URL contiene il modello specificato.

```
aws elbv2 create-rule \
    --listener-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2 \
    --priority 5 \
    --conditions file://conditions-pattern.json
    --actions Type=forward,TargetGroupArn=arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

Contenuto di `conditions-pattern.json`.

```
[
    {
        "Field": "path-pattern",
        "PathPatternConfig": {
            "Values": ["/images/*"]
```

```
        }
    }
]
```

Esempio 2: creare una regola utilizzando una condizione host e una risposta fissa

L'`create-rule`esempio seguente crea una regola che fornisce una risposta fissa se il nome host nell'intestazione dell'host corrisponde al nome host specificato.

```
aws elbv2 create-rule \
    --listener-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2 \
    --priority 10 \
    --conditions file://conditions-host.json \
    --actions file://actions-fixed-response.json
```

Contenuto di `conditions-host.json`

```
[
  {
      "Field": "host-header",
      "HostHeaderConfig": {
          "Values": ["*.example.com"]
      }
  }
]
```

Contenuto di `actions-fixed-response.json`

```
[
    {
        "Type": "fixed-response",
        "FixedResponseConfig": {
            "MessageBody": "Hello world",
            "StatusCode": "200",
            "ContentType": "text/plain"
        }
    }
]
```

Esempio 3: creare una regola utilizzando una condizione di indirizzo IP di origine, un'azione di autenticazione e un'azione di inoltro

L'`create-rule`esempio seguente crea una regola che autentica l'utente se l'indirizzo IP di origine corrisponde all'indirizzo IP specificato e inoltra la richiesta al gruppo di destinazione specificato se l'autenticazione ha esito positivo.

```
aws elbv2 create-rule \
    --listener-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2 \
    --priority 20 \
    --conditions file://conditions-source-ip.json \
    --actions file://actions-authenticate.json
```

Contenuto di `conditions-source-ip.json`

```
[
    {
        "Field": "source-ip",
        "SourceIpConfig": {
            "Values": ["192.0.2.0/24", "198.51.100.10/32"]
        }
    }
]
```

Contenuto di `actions-authenticate.json`

```
[
    {
        "Type": "authenticate-oidc",
        "AuthenticateOidcConfig": {
            "Issuer": "https://idp-issuer.com",
            "AuthorizationEndpoint": "https://authorization-endpoint.com",
            "TokenEndpoint": "https://token-endpoint.com",
            "UserInfoEndpoint": "https://user-info-endpoint.com",
            "ClientId": "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz123456789",
            "ClientSecret": "1234567890123456789012345678 90",
            "SessionCookieName": "my-cookie",
            "SessionTimeout": 3600,
            "Scope": "email",
            "AuthenticationRequestExtraParams": {
                "display": "page",
                "prompt": "login"
            },
            "OnUnauthenticatedRequest": "deny"
```

```
        },
        "Order": 1
    },
    {
        "Type": "forward",
        "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:880185128111:targetgroup/cli-test/642a97ecb0e0f26b",
        "Order": 2
    }
]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateRulein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una nuova regola Listener con un'azione a risposta fissa basata sul valore dell'intestazione del cliente per il Listener specificato.

```
$newRuleAction = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action]@{
  "FixedResponseConfig" = @{
    "ContentType" = "text/plain"
    "MessageBody" = "Hello World"
    "StatusCode" = "200"
  }
  "Type" = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.ActionTypeEnum]::FixedResponse
}

$newRuleCondition = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition]@{
  "httpHeaderConfig" = @{
    "HttpHeaderName" = "customHeader"
    "Values" = "header2","header1"
  }
  "Field" = "http-header"
}

New-ELB2Rule -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80' -
Action $newRuleAction -Condition $newRuleCondition -Priority 10
```

Output:

```
Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 10
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80/f4f51dfaa033a8cc
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateRulein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una nuova regola Listener con un'azione a risposta fissa basata sul valore dell'intestazione del cliente per il Listener specificato.

```
$newRuleAction = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action]@{
  "FixedResponseConfig" = @{
    "ContentType" = "text/plain"
    "MessageBody" = "Hello World"
    "StatusCode" = "200"
  }
  "Type" = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.ActionTypeEnum]::FixedResponse
}

$newRuleCondition = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition]@{
  "httpHeaderConfig" = @{
    "HttpHeaderName" = "customHeader"
    "Values" = "header2","header1"
  }
  "Field" = "http-header"
}

New-ELB2Rule -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80' -
Action $newRuleAction -Condition $newRuleCondition -Priority 10
```

Output:

```
Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 10
```

```
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80/f4f51dfaa033a8cc
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateRulein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`CreateTargetGroup`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateTargetGroup`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
 how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened
 times and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
 unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</
param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer
 exists.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
        var createResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTargetGroupconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creare un gruppo target per un Application Load Balancer

L'`create-target-group`esempio seguente crea un gruppo target per un Application Load Balancer in cui si registrano le destinazioni per ID di istanza (il tipo di destinazione è`instance`). Questo gruppo target utilizza il protocollo HTTP, la porta 80 e le impostazioni di controllo dello stato predefinite per un gruppo di destinazione HTTP.

```
aws elbv2 create-target-group \
    --name my-targets \
    --protocol HTTP \
    --port 80 \
    --target-type instance \
    --vpc-id vpc-3ac0fb5f
```

Output:

```
{
    "TargetGroups": [
        {
            "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067",
            "TargetGroupName": "my-targets",
            "Protocol": "HTTP",
            "Port": 80,
            "VpcId": "vpc-3ac0fb5f",
            "HealthCheckProtocol": "HTTP",
            "HealthCheckPort": "traffic-port",
            "HealthCheckEnabled": true,
            "HealthCheckIntervalSeconds": 30,
            "HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds": 5,
            "HealthyThresholdCount": 5,
            "UnhealthyThresholdCount": 2,
            "HealthCheckPath": "/",
            "Matcher": {
                "HttpCode": "200"
            },
            "TargetType": "instance",
            "ProtocolVersion": "HTTP1",
            "IpAddressType": "ipv4"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creare un gruppo target nella Guida utente di Application Load Balancers.

Esempio 2: creare un gruppo target per indirizzare il traffico da un Application Load Balancer a una funzione Lambda

L'`create-target-group`esempio seguente crea un gruppo target per un Application Load Balancer in cui la destinazione è una funzione Lambda (il tipo di destinazione è). `lambda` Per impostazione predefinita, i controlli sanitari sono disabilitati per questo gruppo target.

```
aws elbv2 create-target-group \
    --name my-lambda-target \
    --target-type lambda
```

Output:

```
{
    "TargetGroups": [
        {
            "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-lambda-target/a3003e085dbb8ddc",
            "TargetGroupName": "my-lambda-target",
            "HealthCheckEnabled": false,
            "HealthCheckIntervalSeconds": 35,
            "HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds": 30,
            "HealthyThresholdCount": 5,
            "UnhealthyThresholdCount": 2,
            "HealthCheckPath": "/",
            "Matcher": {
                "HttpCode": "200"
            },
            "TargetType": "lambda",
            "IpAddressType": "ipv4"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Lambda functions as targets nella Guida per l'utente di Application Load Balancer.

Esempio 3: creare un gruppo target per un Network Load Balancer

L'`create-target-group`esempio seguente crea un gruppo target per un Network Load Balancer in cui si registrano le destinazioni per indirizzo IP (il tipo di destinazione è`ip`). Questo gruppo target utilizza il protocollo TCP, la porta 80 e le impostazioni di controllo dello stato predefinite per un gruppo di destinazione TCP.

```
aws elbv2 create-target-group \
    --name my-ip-targets \
    --protocol TCP \
    --port 80 \
    --target-type ip \
    --vpc-id vpc-3ac0fb5f
```

Output:

```
{
    "TargetGroups": [
        {
            "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-ip-targets/b6bba954d1361c78",
            "TargetGroupName": "my-ip-targets",
            "Protocol": "TCP",
            "Port": 80,
            "VpcId": "vpc-3ac0fb5f",
            "HealthCheckEnabled": true,
            "HealthCheckProtocol": "TCP",
            "HealthCheckPort": "traffic-port",
            "HealthCheckIntervalSeconds": 30,
            "HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds": 10,
            "HealthyThresholdCount": 5,
            "UnhealthyThresholdCount": 2,
            "TargetType": "ip",
            "IpAddressType": "ipv4"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creare un gruppo target nella Guida per l'utente di Network Load Balancers.

Esempio 4: creare un gruppo target per indirizzare il traffico da un Network Load Balancer a un Application Load Balancer

L'`create-target-group`esempio seguente crea un gruppo target per un Network Load Balancer in cui si registra un Application Load Balancer come destinazione (il tipo di destinazione è). `alb`

aws elbv2 create-target-group --name my-alb-target --protocol TCP --port 80 --target-type lab --vpc-id vpc-3ac0fb5f

Output:

```
{
    "TargetGroups": [
        {
            "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-alb-target/a3003e085dbb8ddc",
```

```
            "TargetGroupName": "my-alb-target",
            "Protocol": "TCP",
            "Port": 80,
            "VpcId": "vpc-838475fe",
            "HealthCheckProtocol": "HTTP",
            "HealthCheckPort": "traffic-port",
            "HealthCheckEnabled": true,
            "HealthCheckIntervalSeconds": 30,
            "HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds": 6,
            "HealthyThresholdCount": 5,
            "UnhealthyThresholdCount": 2,
            "HealthCheckPath": "/",
            "Matcher": {
                "HttpCode": "200-399"
            },
            "TargetType": "alb",
            "IpAddressType": "ipv4"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creare un gruppo target con un Application Load Balancer come destinazione nella User Guide for Network Load Balancers.

Esempio 5: creare un gruppo target per un Gateway Load Balancer

L'`create-target-group`esempio seguente crea un gruppo target per un Gateway Load Balancer in cui la destinazione è un'istanza e il protocollo del gruppo di destinazione è. `GENEVE`

```
aws elbv2 create-target-group \
    --name my-glb-targetgroup \
    --protocol GENEVE \
    --port 6081 \
    --target-type instance \
    --vpc-id vpc-838475fe
```

Output:

```
{
    "TargetGroups": [
        {
```

```
            "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-glb-targetgroup/00c3d57eacd6f40b6f",
            "TargetGroupName": "my-glb-targetgroup",
            "Protocol": "GENEVE",
            "Port": 6081,
            "VpcId": "vpc-838475fe",
            "HealthCheckProtocol": "TCP",
            "HealthCheckPort": "80",
            "HealthCheckEnabled": true,
            "HealthCheckIntervalSeconds": 10,
            "HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds": 5,
            "HealthyThresholdCount": 5,
            "UnhealthyThresholdCount": 2,
            "TargetType": "instance"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Create a target group < https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/ latest/gateway/create -target-group.html>`__ nella Gateway Load Balancer User Guide.

- Per i CreateTargetGroupdettagli AWS CLI sull'API, consulta Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
     * how
     * the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how
 instance
     * health is checked.
     */
```

```
   public String createTargetGroup(String protocol, int port, String vpcId,
String targetGroupName) {
       CreateTargetGroupRequest targetGroupRequest =
CreateTargetGroupRequest.builder()
               .healthCheckPath("/healthcheck")
               .healthCheckTimeoutSeconds(5)
               .port(port)
               .vpcId(vpcId)
               .name(targetGroupName)
               .protocol(protocol)
               .build();

       CreateTargetGroupResponse targetGroupResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createTargetGroup(targetGroupRequest);
       String targetGroupArn =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn();
       String targetGroup =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupName();
       System.out.println("The " + targetGroup + " was created with ARN" +
targetGroupArn);
       return targetGroupArn;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTargetGroupconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
   const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
     new CreateTargetGroupCommand({
       Name: NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
       Protocol: "HTTP",
       Port: 80,
```

```
        HealthCheckPath: "/healthcheck",
        HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10,
        HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds: 5,
        HealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        VpcId: state.defaultVpc,
      }),
    );
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTargetGroupconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un nuovo gruppo Target con i parametri forniti.

```
New-ELB2TargetGroup -HealthCheckEnabled 1 -HealthCheckIntervalSeconds 30 -
HealthCheckPath '/index.html' -HealthCheckPort 80 -HealthCheckTimeoutSecond 5 -
HealthyThresholdCount 2 -UnhealthyThresholdCount 5 -Port 80 -Protocol 'HTTP' -
TargetType instance -VpcId 'vpc-2cfd7000' -Name 'NewTargetGroup'
```

Output:

```
HealthCheckEnabled         : True
HealthCheckIntervalSeconds : 30
HealthCheckPath            : /index.html
HealthCheckPort            : 80
HealthCheckProtocol        : HTTP
HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds  : 5
HealthyThresholdCount      : 2
LoadBalancerArns           : {}
Matcher                    : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Matcher
Port                       : 80
Protocol                   : HTTP
TargetGroupArn             : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/NewTargetGroup/534e484681d801bf
TargetGroupName            : NewTargetGroup
TargetType                 : instance
UnhealthyThresholdCount    : 5
VpcId                      : vpc-2cfd7000
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateTargetGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un nuovo gruppo Target con i parametri forniti.

```
New-ELB2TargetGroup -HealthCheckEnabled 1 -HealthCheckIntervalSeconds 30 -
HealthCheckPath '/index.html' -HealthCheckPort 80 -HealthCheckTimeoutSecond 5 -
HealthyThresholdCount 2 -UnhealthyThresholdCount 5 -Port 80 -Protocol 'HTTP' -
TargetType instance -VpcId 'vpc-2cfd7000' -Name 'NewTargetGroup'
```

Output:

```
HealthCheckEnabled         : True
HealthCheckIntervalSeconds : 30
HealthCheckPath            : /index.html
HealthCheckPort            : 80
HealthCheckProtocol        : HTTP
HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds  : 5
HealthyThresholdCount      : 2
LoadBalancerArns           : {}
Matcher                    : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Matcher
Port                       : 80
Protocol                   : HTTP
TargetGroupArn             : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/NewTargetGroup/534e484681d801bf
TargetGroupName            : NewTargetGroup
TargetType                 : instance
UnhealthyThresholdCount    : 5
VpcId                      : vpc-2cfd7000
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateTargetGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def create_target_group(
        self, target_group_name: str, protocol: str, port: int, vpc_id: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group
 specifies how
        the load balancer forwards requests to instances in the group and how
 instance
        health is checked.

        To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened
 times and
        lower thresholds. In production, you might want to decrease the
 sensitivity of
        your health checks to avoid unwanted failures.

        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group to create.
        :param protocol: The protocol to use to forward requests, such as 'HTTP'.
        :param port: The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC in which the load balancer exists.
        :return: Data about the newly created target group.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_target_group(
                Name=target_group_name,
                Protocol=protocol,
                Port=port,
                HealthCheckPath="/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds=10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds=5,
                HealthyThresholdCount=2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount=2,
                VpcId=vpc_id,
            )
            target_group = response["TargetGroups"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancing target group
'{target_group_name}'.")
            return target_group
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't create load balancing target group
'{target_group_name}'."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]

            if error_code == "DuplicateTargetGroupName":
                log.error(
                    f"Target group name {target_group_name} already exists. "
                    "Check if the target group already exists."
                    "Consider using a different name or deleting the existing
target group if appropriate."
                )
            elif error_code == "TooManyTargetGroups":
                log.error(
                    "Too many target groups exist in the account. "
                    "Consider deleting unused target groups to create space for
new ones."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateTargetGroup AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DeleteListener`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteListener`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un ascoltatore

L'`delete-listener`esempio seguente elimina il listener specificato.

```
aws elbv2 delete-listener \
    --listener-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:ua-west-2:123456789012:listener/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedete DeleteListenerin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il Listener specificato.

```
Remove-ELB2Listener -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2Listener (DeleteListener)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio rimuove il listener specificato dal Load balancer.

```
Remove-ELB2Listener -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2Listener (DeleteListener)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteListenerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il Listener specificato.

```
Remove-ELB2Listener -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2Listener (DeleteListener)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio rimuove il listener specificato dal Load balancer.

```
Remove-ELB2Listener -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2Listener (DeleteListener)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618".
```

```
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteListenerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DeleteLoadBalancer`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteLoadBalancer`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
```

```
            var lbArn =
 describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteLoadBalancerconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un sistema di bilanciamento del carico

L'`delete-load-balancer`esempio seguente elimina il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
aws elbv2 delete-load-balancer \
    --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteLoadBalancerin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    // Deletes a load balancer.
    public void deleteLoadBalancer(String lbName) {
        try {
            // Use a waiter to delete the Load Balancer.
            DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArns(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().deleteLoadBalancer(
                    builder ->
builder.loadBalancerArn(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn()));
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancersDeleted(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(lbName + " was deleted.");
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteLoadBalancerconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
await client.send(
  new DeleteLoadBalancerCommand({
    LoadBalancerArn: loadBalancer.LoadBalancerArn,
  }),
);
await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
  const lb = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
  if (lb) {
    throw new Error("Load balancer still exists.");
  }
});
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteLoadBalancerconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il Load Balancer specificato.

```
Remove-ELB2LoadBalancer -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
```

```
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2LoadBalancer (DeleteLoadBalancer)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteLoadBalancerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il Load Balancer specificato.

```
Remove-ELB2LoadBalancer -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2LoadBalancer (DeleteLoadBalancer)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteLoadBalancerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def delete_load_balancer(self, load_balancer_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a load balancer.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            lb_arn = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["LoadBalancerArn"]
            self.elb_client.delete_load_balancer(LoadBalancerArn=lb_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancer %s.", load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancers_deleted")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be deleted...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error
code: {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' does not exist. "
                    "Please check the name and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteLoadBalancer AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DeleteRule`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteRule`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una regola

L'`delete-rule`esempio seguente elimina la regola specificata.

```
aws elbv2 delete-rule \
    --rule-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2/1291d13826f405c3
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteRulein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove la regola specificata dal Listener

```
Remove-ELB2Rule -RuleArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618/4b25eb10a42e33ab'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2Rule (DeleteRule)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618/4b25eb10a42e33ab".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteRulein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove la regola specificata dal Listener

```
Remove-ELB2Rule -RuleArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618/4b25eb10a42e33ab'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2Rule (DeleteRule)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618/4b25eb10a42e33ab".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteRulein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DeleteTargetGroup`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteTargetGroup`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn =
targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
{groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTargetGroupconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un gruppo target

L'`delete-target-group`esempio seguente elimina il gruppo target specificato.

```
aws elbv2 delete-target-group \
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminare un load balancer nella Application Load Balancer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DeleteTargetGroupReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    // Deletes the target group.
    public void deleteTargetGroup(String targetGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeTargetGroupsResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeTargetGroups(describe ->
 describe.names(targetGroupName));
            getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .deleteTargetGroup(builder ->
 builder.targetGroupArn(res.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn()));
```

```
        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(targetGroupName + " was deleted.");
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTargetGroupconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
try {
  const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
      Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
    }),
  );

  await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
    client.send(
      new DeleteTargetGroupCommand({
        TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
      }),
    ),
  );
} catch (e) {
  state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError = e;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTargetGroupconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove il gruppo target specificato.

```
Remove-ELB2TargetGroup -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/testsssss/4e0b6076bc6483a7'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2TargetGroup (DeleteTargetGroup)" on
 target "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/
testsssss/4e0b6076bc6483a7".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteTargetGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove il gruppo target specificato.

```
Remove-ELB2TargetGroup -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/testsssss/4e0b6076bc6483a7'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2TargetGroup (DeleteTargetGroup)" on
 target "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/
testsssss/4e0b6076bc6483a7".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteTargetGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def delete_target_group(self, target_group_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the target group.
        """
        try:
            # Describe the target group to get its ARN
            response =
 self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(Names=[target_group_name])
            tg_arn = response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]

            # Delete the target group
            self.elb_client.delete_target_group(TargetGroupArn=tg_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancing target group %s.",
 target_group_name)

            # Use a custom waiter to wait until the target group is no longer
 available
            self.wait_for_target_group_deletion(self.elb_client, tg_arn)
            log.info("Target group %s successfully deleted.", target_group_name)

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
```

```
            log.error(f"Failed to delete target group '{target_group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer target group either already deleted or never
existed. "
                    "Verify the name and check that the resource exists in the
AWS Console."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group still in use by another resource. "
                    "Ensure that the target group is no longer associated with
any load balancers or resources.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def wait_for_target_group_deletion(
        self, elb_client, target_group_arn, max_attempts=10, delay=30
    ):
        for attempt in range(max_attempts):
            try:

elb_client.describe_target_groups(TargetGroupArns=[target_group_arn])
                print(
                    f"Attempt {attempt + 1}: Target group {target_group_arn}
still exists."
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                    print(
                        f"Target group {target_group_arn} has been successfully
deleted."
                    )
                    return
                else:
                    raise
            time.sleep(delay)
        raise TimeoutError(
            f"Target group {target_group_arn} was not deleted after {max_attempts
* delay} seconds."
        )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteTargetGroup AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DeregisterTargets`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeregisterTargets`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: annullare la registrazione di un obiettivo da un gruppo target

L'`deregister-targets`esempio seguente rimuove l'istanza specificata dal gruppo target specificato.

```
aws elbv2 deregister-targets \
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067 \
    --targets Id=i-1234567890abcdef0
```

Esempio 2: Annullare la registrazione di una destinazione registrata utilizzando le sostituzioni delle porte

L'`deregister-targets`esempio seguente rimuove un'istanza da un gruppo di destinazione che è stata registrata utilizzando le sostituzioni di porta.

```
aws elbv2 deregister-targets \
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-internal-targets/3bb63f11dfb0faf9 \
    --targets Id=i-1234567890abcdef0,Port=80 Id=i-1234567890abcdef0,Port=766
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DeregisterTargetsReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio annulla la registrazione dell'istanza 'i-0672a4c4cdeae3111' dal gruppo Target specificato.

```
$targetDescription = New-Object
 Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.TargetDescription
$targetDescription.Id = 'i-0672a4c4cdeae3111'
Unregister-ELB2Target -Target $targetDescription -TargetGroupArn
 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/
a4e04b3688be1970'
```

- Per DeregisterTargetsi dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio annulla la registrazione dell'istanza 'i-0672a4c4cdeae3111' dal gruppo Target specificato.

```
$targetDescription = New-Object
 Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.TargetDescription
$targetDescription.Id = 'i-0672a4c4cdeae3111'
Unregister-ELB2Target -Target $targetDescription -TargetGroupArn
 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/
a4e04b3688be1970'
```

- Per DeregisterTargetsi dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeAccountLimits`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeAccountLimits`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere i limiti dell'Elastic Load Balancing

L'`describe-account-limits`esempio seguente mostra i limiti di Elastic Load Balancing per il tuo AWS account nella regione corrente.

```
aws elbv2 describe-account-limits
```

Output:

```
{
    "Limits": [
        {
            "Name": "target-groups",
            "Max": "3000"
        },
        {
            "Name": "targets-per-application-load-balancer",
            "Max": "1000"
        },
        {
            "Name": "listeners-per-application-load-balancer",
            "Max": "50"
        },
        {
            "Name": "rules-per-application-load-balancer",
            "Max": "100"
        },
        {
            "Name": "network-load-balancers",
            "Max": "50"
        },
        {
            "Name": "targets-per-network-load-balancer",
            "Max": "3000"
        },
        {
            "Name": "targets-per-availability-zone-per-network-load-balancer",
            "Max": "500"
        },
        {
            "Name": "listeners-per-network-load-balancer",
            "Max": "50"
        },
        {
            "Name": "condition-values-per-alb-rule",
            "Max": "5"
        },
        {
            "Name": "condition-wildcards-per-alb-rule",
            "Max": "5"
        },
        {
```

```
            "Name": "target-groups-per-application-load-balancer",
            "Max": "100"
        },
        {
            "Name": "target-groups-per-action-on-application-load-balancer",
            "Max": "5"
        },
        {
            "Name": "target-groups-per-action-on-network-load-balancer",
            "Max": "1"
        },
        {
            "Name": "certificates-per-application-load-balancer",
            "Max": "25"
        },
        {
            "Name": "certificates-per-network-load-balancer",
            "Max": "25"
        },
        {
            "Name": "targets-per-target-group",
            "Max": "1000"
        },
        {
            "Name": "target-id-registrations-per-application-load-balancer",
            "Max": "1000"
        },
        {
            "Name": "network-load-balancer-enis-per-vpc",
            "Max": "1200"
        },
        {
            "Name": "application-load-balancers",
            "Max": "50"
        },
        {
            "Name": "gateway-load-balancers",
            "Max": "100"
        },
        {
            "Name": "gateway-load-balancers-per-vpc",
            "Max": "100"
        },
        {
```

```
            "Name": "geneve-target-groups",
            "Max": "100"
        },
        {
            "Name": "targets-per-availability-zone-per-gateway-load-balancer",
            "Max": "300"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Quotas nel riferimento AWS generale.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAccountLimits AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo comando elenca i limiti di ELB2 account per una determinata regione.

```
Get-ELB2AccountLimit
```

Output:

```
Max  Name
---  ----
3000 target-groups
1000 targets-per-application-load-balancer
50   listeners-per-application-load-balancer
100  rules-per-application-load-balancer
50   network-load-balancers
3000 targets-per-network-load-balancer
500  targets-per-availability-zone-per-network-load-balancer
50   listeners-per-network-load-balancer
5    condition-values-per-alb-rule
5    condition-wildcards-per-alb-rule
100  target-groups-per-application-load-balancer
5    target-groups-per-action-on-application-load-balancer
1    target-groups-per-action-on-network-load-balancer
50   application-load-balancers
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAccountLimitsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo comando elenca i limiti di ELB2 account per una determinata regione.

```
Get-ELB2AccountLimit
```

Output:

```
Max  Name
---  ----
3000 target-groups
1000 targets-per-application-load-balancer
50   listeners-per-application-load-balancer
100  rules-per-application-load-balancer
50   network-load-balancers
3000 targets-per-network-load-balancer
500  targets-per-availability-zone-per-network-load-balancer
50   listeners-per-network-load-balancer
5    condition-values-per-alb-rule
5    condition-wildcards-per-alb-rule
100  target-groups-per-application-load-balancer
5    target-groups-per-action-on-application-load-balancer
1    target-groups-per-action-on-network-load-balancer
50   application-load-balancers
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAccountLimitsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeListenerCertificates`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeListenerCertificates`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere i certificati per un listener sicuro

Questo esempio descrive i certificati per il listener sicuro specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elbv2 describe-listener-certificates --listener-
arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener/app/my-load-
balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2
```

Output:

```
{
  "Certificates": [
      {
          "CertificateArn": "arn:aws:acm:us-
west-2:123456789012:certificate/5cc54884-f4a3-4072-80be-05b9ba72f705",
          "IsDefault": false
      },
      {
          "CertificateArn": "arn:aws:acm:us-
west-2:123456789012:certificate/3dcb0a41-bd72-4774-9ad9-756919c40557",
          "IsDefault": false
      },
      {
          "CertificateArn": "arn:aws:acm:us-west-2:123456789012:certificate/
fe59da96-6f58-4a22-8eed-6d0d50477e1d",
          "IsDefault": true
      }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeListenerCertificatesin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive il certificato per l'ascoltatore specificato.

```
Get-ELB2ListenerCertificate -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b'
```

Output:

```
CertificateArn
   IsDefault
--------------
   ---------
arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/5fc7c092-68bf-4862-969c-22fd48b6e17c True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeListenerCertificatesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive il certificato per l'ascoltatore specificato.

```
Get-ELB2ListenerCertificate -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b'
```

Output:

```
CertificateArn
   IsDefault
--------------
   ---------
arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/5fc7c092-68bf-4862-969c-22fd48b6e17c True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeListenerCertificatesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeListeners`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeListeners`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere un ascoltatore

Questo esempio descrive l'ascoltatore specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elbv2 describe-listeners --listener-arns arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:listener/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/
f2f7dc8efc522ab2
```

Output:

```
{
  "Listeners": [
      {
          "Port": 80,
          "Protocol": "HTTP",
          "DefaultActions": [
              {
                  "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067",
                  "Type": "forward"
              }
          ],
          "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188",
          "ListenerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:listener/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/
f2f7dc8efc522ab2"
      }
  ]
}
```

Per descrivere i listener di un sistema di bilanciamento del carico

Questo esempio descrive i listener per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elbv2 describe-listeners --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
  "Listeners": [
      {
          "Port": 443,
          "Protocol": "HTTPS",
          "DefaultActions": [
              {
                  "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067",
                  "Type": "forward"
              }
          ],
          "SslPolicy": "ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-05",
          "Certificates": [
              {
                  "CertificateArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-
certificate/my-server-cert"
              }
          ],
          "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188",
          "ListenerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:listener/app/my-load-
balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/0467ef3c8400ae65"
      },
      {
          "Port": 80,
          "Protocol": "HTTP",
          "DefaultActions": [
              {
                  "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067",
                  "Type": "forward"
              }
          ],
          "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188",
          "ListenerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:listener/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/
f2f7dc8efc522ab2"
      }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consultate AWS CLI Command DescribeListenersReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive gli ascoltatori dell'ALB/NLB specificato.

```
Get-ELB2Listener -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f'
```

Output:

```
Certificates    : {}
DefaultActions  : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
ListenerArn     : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/1dac07c21187d41e
LoadBalancerArn : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f
Port            : 80
Protocol        : HTTP
SslPolicy       :

Certificates    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Certificate}
DefaultActions  : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
ListenerArn     : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b
LoadBalancerArn : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f
Port            : 443
Protocol        : HTTPS
SslPolicy       : ELBSecurityPolicy-2016-08
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeListenersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive gli ascoltatori dell'ALB/NLB specificato.

```
Get-ELB2Listener -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f'
```

Output:

```
Certificates    : {}
DefaultActions  : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
ListenerArn     : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/1dac07c21187d41e
LoadBalancerArn : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f
Port            : 80
Protocol        : HTTP
SslPolicy       :

Certificates    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Certificate}
DefaultActions  : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
ListenerArn     : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b
LoadBalancerArn : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f
Port            : 443
Protocol        : HTTPS
SslPolicy       : ELBSecurityPolicy-2016-08
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeListenersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere gli attributi del load balancer

L'`describe-load-balancer-attributes`esempio seguente visualizza gli attributi del load balancer specificato.

```
aws elbv2 describe-load-balancer-attributes \
    --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188
```

L'output di esempio seguente mostra gli attributi di un Application Load Balancer.

```
{
    "Attributes": [
        {
            "Value": "false",
            "Key": "access_logs.s3.enabled"
        },
        {
            "Value": "",
            "Key": "access_logs.s3.bucket"
        },
        {
            "Value": "",
            "Key": "access_logs.s3.prefix"
        },
        {
            "Value": "60",
            "Key": "idle_timeout.timeout_seconds"
        },
        {
            "Value": "false",
            "Key": "deletion_protection.enabled"
        },
        {
            "Value": "true",
            "Key": "routing.http2.enabled"
        }
    ]
}
```

L'output di esempio seguente include gli attributi per un Network Load Balancer.

```
{
    "Attributes": [
        {
            "Value": "false",
            "Key": "access_logs.s3.enabled"
        },
        {
            "Value": "",
            "Key": "access_logs.s3.bucket"
        },
        {
            "Value": "",
```

```
            "Key": "access_logs.s3.prefix"
        },
        {
            "Value": "false",
            "Key": "deletion_protection.enabled"
        },
        {
            "Value": "false",
            "Key": "load_balancing.cross_zone.enabled"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLoadBalancerAttributesin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando descrive gli attributi di un determinato Load Balancer.

```
Get-ELB2LoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/net/test-elb/238d34ad8d94bc2e'
```

Output:

```
Key                              Value
---                              -----
access_logs.s3.enabled           false
load_balancing.cross_zone.enabled true
access_logs.s3.prefix
deletion_protection.enabled      false
access_logs.s3.bucket
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLoadBalancerAttributesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando descrive gli attributi di un determinato Load Balancer.

```
Get-ELB2LoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/net/test-elb/238d34ad8d94bc2e'
```

Output:

```
Key                              Value
---                              -----
access_logs.s3.enabled           false
load_balancing.cross_zone.enabled true
access_logs.s3.prefix
deletion_protection.enabled      false
access_logs.s3.bucket
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLoadBalancerAttributesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DescribeLoadBalancers`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeLoadBalancers`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
 loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeLoadBalancersconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere un sistema di bilanciamento del carico

Questo esempio descrive il load balancer specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elbv2 describe-load-balancers --load-balancer-
arns arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-
load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188
```

Output:

```
{
  "LoadBalancers": [
      {
          "Type": "application",
```

```
            "Scheme": "internet-facing",
            "IpAddressType": "ipv4",
            "VpcId": "vpc-3ac0fb5f",
            "AvailabilityZones": [
                {
                    "ZoneName": "us-west-2a",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-8360a9e7"
                },
                {
                    "ZoneName": "us-west-2b",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-b7d581c0"
                }
            ],
            "CreatedTime": "2016-03-25T21:26:12.920Z",
            "CanonicalHostedZoneId": "Z2P70J7EXAMPLE",
            "DNSName": "my-load-balancer-424835706.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com",
            "SecurityGroups": [
                "sg-5943793c"
            ],
            "LoadBalancerName": "my-load-balancer",
            "State": {
                "Code": "active"
            },
            "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per descrivere tutti i sistemi di bilanciamento del carico

Questo esempio descrive tutti i sistemi di bilanciamento del carico.

Comando:

```
aws elbv2 describe-load-balancers
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DescribeLoadBalancersReference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  DescribeLoadBalancersCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

export async function main() {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
    new DescribeLoadBalancersCommand({}),
  );
  const loadBalancersList = LoadBalancers.map(
    (lb) => `• ${lb.LoadBalancerName}: ${lb.DNSName}`,
  ).join("\n");
  console.log(
    "Hello, Elastic Load Balancing! Let's list some of your load balancers:\n",
    loadBalancersList,
  );
}

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeLoadBalancersconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio mostra tutti i sistemi di bilanciamento del carico per una determinata regione.

```
Get-ELB2LoadBalancer
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZones     : {us-east-1c}
CanonicalHostedZoneId : Z26RNL4JYFTOTI
CreatedTime           : 6/22/18 11:21:50 AM
DNSName               : test-elb1234567890-238d34ad8d94bc2e.elb.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com
IpAddressType         : ipv4
LoadBalancerArn       : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/net/test-elb1234567890/238d34ad8d94bc2e
LoadBalancerName      : test-elb1234567890
Scheme                : internet-facing
SecurityGroups        : {}
State                 : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.LoadBalancerState
Type                  : network
VpcId                 : vpc-2cf00000
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLoadBalancersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio mostra tutti i sistemi di bilanciamento del carico per una determinata regione.

```
Get-ELB2LoadBalancer
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZones     : {us-east-1c}
CanonicalHostedZoneId : Z26RNL4JYFTOTI
CreatedTime           : 6/22/18 11:21:50 AM
```

```
DNSName                : test-elb1234567890-238d34ad8d94bc2e.elb.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com
IpAddressType          : ipv4
LoadBalancerArn        : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/net/test-elb1234567890/238d34ad8d94bc2e
LoadBalancerName       : test-elb1234567890
Scheme                 : internet-facing
SecurityGroups         : {}
State                  : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.LoadBalancerState
Type                   : network
VpcId                  : vpc-2cf00000
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLoadBalancersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def get_endpoint(self, load_balancer_name) -> str:
        """
        Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.

        :return: The endpoint.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            return response["LoadBalancers"][0]["DNSName"]
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't get the endpoint for load balancer
{load_balancer_name}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Verify load balancer name and ensure it exists in the AWS
console."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeLoadBalancers AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DescribeRules`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeRules`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: descrivere una regola

L'`describe-rules`esempio seguente visualizza i dettagli della regola specificata.

```
aws elbv2 describe-rules \
    --rule-arns arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener-
rule/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2/9683b2d02a6cabee
```

Esempio 2: Per descrivere le regole per un ascoltatore

L'`describe-rules`esempio seguente visualizza i dettagli delle regole per il listener specificato. L'output include la regola predefinita e tutte le altre regole che hai aggiunto.

```
aws elbv2 describe-rules \
    --listener-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeRules AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive le regole del listener per l'ARN del listener specificato.

```
Get-ELB2Rule -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b'
```

Output:

```
Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 1
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b/2286fff5055e0f79

Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 2
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b/14e7b036567623ba

Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {}
IsDefault  : True
Priority   : default
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b/853948cf3aa9b2bf
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeRulesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive le regole del listener per l'ARN del listener specificato.

```
Get-ELB2Rule -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b'
```

Output:

```
Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 1
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b/2286fff5055e0f79

Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 2
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b/14e7b036567623ba

Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {}
IsDefault  : True
Priority   : default
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b/853948cf3aa9b2bf
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeRulesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeSslPolicies`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeSslPolicies`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per elencare le politiche utilizzate per la negoziazione SSL in base al tipo di load balancer

L'`describe-ssl-policies`esempio seguente visualizza i nomi delle policy che è possibile utilizzare per la negoziazione SSL con un Application Load Balancer. L'esempio utilizza il `--query` parametro per visualizzare solo i nomi delle politiche.

```
aws elbv2 describe-ssl-policies \
    --load-balancer-type application \
    --query SslPolicies[*].Name
```

Output:

```
[
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-2016-08",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-2-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-2-Res-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-2-Ext1-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-2-Ext2-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-1-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-0-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-3-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-2-2017-01",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-1-2017-01",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-2-Ext-2018-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-2018-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-05",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-0-2015-04",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-2-Res-2019-08",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-1-2019-08",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-2-2019-08",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-2-Res-2020-10"
]
```

Esempio 2: per elencare le politiche che supportano un protocollo specifico

L'`describe-ssl-policies`esempio seguente visualizza i nomi delle policy che supportano il protocollo TLS 1.3. L'esempio utilizza il `--query` parametro per visualizzare solo i nomi delle politiche.

```
aws elbv2 describe-ssl-policies \
    --load-balancer-type application \
    --query SslPolicies[?contains(SslProtocols,'TLSv1.3')].Name
```

Output:

```
[
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-2-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-2-Res-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-2-Ext1-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-2-Ext2-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-1-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-0-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-3-2021-06"
]
```

Esempio 3: Per visualizzare i codici di una politica

L'`describe-ssl-policies`esempio seguente visualizza i nomi dei codici per la politica specificata. L'esempio utilizza il `--query` parametro per visualizzare solo i nomi dei codici. La prima cifra dell'elenco ha priorità 1 e le altre cifre sono in ordine di priorità.

```
aws elbv2 describe-ssl-policies \
    --names ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-2-2021-06 \
    --query SslPolicies[*].Ciphers[*].Name
```

Output:

```
[
    "TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256",
    "TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384",
    "TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256",
    "ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256",
    "ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256",
    "ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA256",
    "ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256",
```

```
    "ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384",
    "ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384",
    "ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384",
    "ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384"
]
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta le politiche di sicurezza nella Guida dell'utente per Application Load Balancers.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DescribeSslPoliciesReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le politiche di ascolto disponibili per la ElasticLoadBalancing V2.

```
Get-ELB2SSLPolicy
```

Output:

```
Ciphers
                                        Name
 SslProtocols
-------
                                        ----
 ------------
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-2016-08            {TLSv1,
 TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-2-2017-01     {TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-1-2017-01     {TLSv1.1,
 TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-2-Ext-2018-06 {TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-2018-06         {TLSv1,
 TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2}
```

```
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-05             {TLSv1,
 TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-0-2015-04     {TLSv1,
 TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-2-Res-2019-08  {TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-1-2019-08      {TLSv1.1,
 TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-2-2019-08      {TLSv1.2}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSslPoliciesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le politiche di ascolto disponibili per la ElasticLoadBalancing V2.

```
Get-ELB2SSLPolicy
```

Output:

```
Ciphers
                                        Name
 SslProtocols
-------
                                        ----
 ------------
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-2016-08             {TLSv1,
 TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-2-2017-01     {TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-1-2017-01     {TLSv1.1,
 TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-2-Ext-2018-06 {TLSv1.2}
```

```
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-2018-06         {TLSv1,
 TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-05            {TLSv1,
 TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-0-2015-04     {TLSv1,
 TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-2-Res-2019-08  {TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-1-2019-08      {TLSv1.1,
 TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-2-2019-08      {TLSv1.2}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSslPoliciesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeTags`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeTags`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere i tag assegnati a un sistema di bilanciamento del carico

Questo esempio descrive i tag assegnati al sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elbv2 describe-tags --resource-arns arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188
```

Output:

```
{
  "TagDescriptions": [
      {
```

```
            "ResourceArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188",
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Value": "lima",
                    "Key": "project"
                },
                {
                    "Value": "digital-media",
                    "Key": "department"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTagsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca i tag per la risorsa specificata.

```
Get-ELB2Tag -ResourceArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f'
```

Output:

```
ResourceArn
              Tags
-----------
              ----
arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f {stage, internalName, version}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca i tag per la risorsa specificata.

```
Get-ELB2Tag -ResourceArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f'
```

Output:

```
ResourceArn
              Tags
-----------
              ----
arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f {stage, internalName, version}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeTargetGroupAttributes`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeTargetGroupAttributes`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere gli attributi del gruppo target

L'`describe-target-group-attributes`esempio seguente visualizza gli attributi del gruppo target specificato.

```
aws elbv2 describe-target-group-attributes \
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

L'output include gli attributi se il protocollo è HTTP o HTTPS e il tipo di destinazione è `instance` `oip`.

```
{
    "Attributes": [
        {
            "Value": "false",
            "Key": "stickiness.enabled"
        },
```

```
        {
            "Value": "300",
            "Key": "deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds"
        },
        {
            "Value": "lb_cookie",
            "Key": "stickiness.type"
        },
        {
            "Value": "86400",
            "Key": "stickiness.lb_cookie.duration_seconds"
        },
        {
            "Value": "0",
            "Key": "slow_start.duration_seconds"
        }
    ]
}
```

L'output seguente include gli attributi se il protocollo è HTTP o HTTPS e il tipo di destinazione è`lambda`.

```
{
    "Attributes": [
        {
            "Value": "false",
            "Key": "lambda.multi_value_headers.enabled"
        }
    ]
}
```

L'output seguente include gli attributi se il protocollo è TCP, TLS, UDP o TCP_UDP.

```
{
    "Attributes": [
        {
            "Value": "false",
            "Key": "proxy_protocol_v2.enabled"
        },
        {
            "Value": "300",
            "Key": "deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds"
        }
```

```
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. DescribeTargetGroupAttributesAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive gli attributi del gruppo target specificato.

```
Get-ELB2TargetGroupAttribute -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970'
```

Output:

```
Key                                  Value
---                                  -----
stickiness.enabled                   false
deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds 300
stickiness.type                      lb_cookie
stickiness.lb_cookie.duration_seconds 86400
slow_start.duration_seconds          0
load_balancing.algorithm.type        round_robin
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTargetGroupAttributesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive gli attributi del gruppo target specificato.

```
Get-ELB2TargetGroupAttribute -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970'
```

Output:

```
Key                                  Value
---                                  -----
stickiness.enabled                   false
deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds 300
```

```
stickiness.type                       lb_cookie
stickiness.lb_cookie.duration_seconds 86400
slow_start.duration_seconds           0
load_balancing.algorithm.type         round_robin
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTargetGroupAttributesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DescribeTargetGroups`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeTargetGroups`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: descrivere un gruppo target

L'`describe-target-groups`esempio seguente visualizza i dettagli per il gruppo target specificato.

```
aws elbv2 describe-target-groups \
    --target-group-arns arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

Output:

```
{
    "TargetGroups": [
        {
            "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067",
            "TargetGroupName": "my-targets",
            "Protocol": "HTTP",
            "Port": 80,
            "VpcId": "vpc-3ac0fb5f",
```

```
            "HealthCheckProtocol": "HTTP",
            "HealthCheckPort": "traffic-port",
            "HealthCheckEnabled": true,
            "HealthCheckIntervalSeconds": 30,
            "HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds": 5,
            "HealthyThresholdCount": 5,
            "UnhealthyThresholdCount": 2,
            "HealthCheckPath": "/",
            "Matcher": {
                "HttpCode": "200"
            },
            "LoadBalancerArns": [
                "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188"
            ],
            "TargetType": "instance",
            "ProtocolVersion": "HTTP1",
            "IpAddressType": "ipv4"
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: Per descrivere tutti i gruppi target per un sistema di bilanciamento del carico

L'`describe-target-groups`esempio seguente mostra i dettagli di tutti i gruppi target per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. L'esempio utilizza il `--query` parametro per visualizzare solo i nomi dei gruppi target.

```
aws elbv2 describe-target-groups \
    --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 \
    --query TargetGroups[*].TargetGroupName
```

Output:

```
[
    "my-instance-targets",
    "my-ip-targets",
    "my-lambda-target"
]
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Target groups nella Application Load Balancers Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeTargetGroupsCommand Reference.AWS CLI

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
  new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
    Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
  }),
);
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeTargetGroupsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive il gruppo target specificato.

```
Get-ELB2TargetGroup -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970'
```

Output:

```
HealthCheckEnabled         : True
HealthCheckIntervalSeconds : 30
HealthCheckPath            : /
HealthCheckPort            : traffic-port
HealthCheckProtocol        : HTTP
```

```
HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds  : 5
HealthyThresholdCount      : 5
LoadBalancerArns           : {arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f}
Matcher                    : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Matcher
Port                       : 80
Protocol                   : HTTP
TargetGroupArn             : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970
TargetGroupName            : test-tg
TargetType                 : instance
UnhealthyThresholdCount    : 2
VpcId                      : vpc-2cfd7000
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTargetGroupsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive il gruppo target specificato.

```
Get-ELB2TargetGroup -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970'
```

Output:

```
HealthCheckEnabled         : True
HealthCheckIntervalSeconds : 30
HealthCheckPath            : /
HealthCheckPort            : traffic-port
HealthCheckProtocol        : HTTP
HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds  : 5
HealthyThresholdCount      : 5
LoadBalancerArns           : {arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f}
Matcher                    : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Matcher
Port                       : 80
Protocol                   : HTTP
TargetGroupArn             : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970
TargetGroupName            : test-tg
TargetType                 : instance
UnhealthyThresholdCount    : 2
```

```
VpcId                       : vpc-2cfd7000
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTargetGroupsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DescribeTargetHealth`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeTargetHealth`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
```

```
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
 groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeTargetHealthconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: descrivere lo stato di salute degli obiettivi per un gruppo target

L'`describe-target-health`esempio seguente visualizza i dettagli sullo stato di salute degli obiettivi del gruppo target specificato. Questi obiettivi sono salutari.

```
aws elbv2 describe-target-health \
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

Output:

```
{
    "TargetHealthDescriptions": [
        {
            "HealthCheckPort": "80",
            "Target": {
                "Id": "i-ceddcd4d",
                "Port": 80
```

```
            },
            "TargetHealth": {
                "State": "healthy"
            }
        },
        {
            "HealthCheckPort": "80",
            "Target": {
                "Id": "i-0f76fade",
                "Port": 80
            },
            "TargetHealth": {
                "State": "healthy"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: descrivere lo stato di salute di un bersaglio

L'`describe-target-health`esempio seguente visualizza i dettagli sullo stato di salute del bersaglio specificato. Questo bersaglio è sano.

```
aws elbv2 describe-target-health \
    --targets Id=i-0f76fade,Port=80 \
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

Output:

```
{
    "TargetHealthDescriptions": [
        {
            "HealthCheckPort": "80",
            "Target": {
                "Id": "i-0f76fade",
                "Port": 80
            },
            "TargetHealth": {
                "State": "healthy"
            }
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

L'output di esempio seguente è per un target il cui gruppo target non è specificato in un'azione per un ascoltatore. Questo target non può ricevere traffico dal sistema di bilanciamento del carico.

```
{
    "TargetHealthDescriptions": [
    {
        "HealthCheckPort": "80",
        "Target": {
            "Id": "i-0f76fade",
            "Port": 80
        },
            "TargetHealth": {
                "State": "unused",
                "Reason": "Target.NotInUse",
                "Description": "Target group is not configured to receive traffic
 from the load balancer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

L'output di esempio seguente riguarda un target il cui gruppo target è stato appena specificato in un'azione per un listener. L'obiettivo è ancora in fase di registrazione.

```
{
    "TargetHealthDescriptions": [
        {
            "HealthCheckPort": "80",
            "Target": {
                "Id": "i-0f76fade",
                "Port": 80
            },
            "TargetHealth": {
                "State": "initial",
                "Reason": "Elb.RegistrationInProgress",
                "Description": "Target registration is in progress"
            }
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

L'output di esempio seguente riguarda un obiettivo non integro.

```
{
    "TargetHealthDescriptions": [
        {
            "HealthCheckPort": "80",
            "Target": {
                "Id": "i-0f76fade",
                "Port": 80
            },
            "TargetHealth": {
                "State": "unhealthy",
                "Reason": "Target.Timeout",
                "Description": "Connection to target timed out"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

L'output di esempio seguente riguarda un target che è una funzione Lambda e i controlli di integrità sono disabilitati.

```
{
    "TargetHealthDescriptions": [
        {
            "Target": {
                "Id": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function",
                "AvailabilityZone": "all",
            },
            "TargetHealth": {
                "State": "unavailable",
                "Reason": "Target.HealthCheckDisabled",
                "Description": "Health checks are not enabled for this target"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeTargetHealth AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
   public List<TargetHealthDescription> checkTargetHealth(String
targetGroupName) {
       DescribeTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
DescribeTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
               .names(targetGroupName)
               .build();

       DescribeTargetGroupsResponse tgResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);

       DescribeTargetHealthRequest healthRequest =
DescribeTargetHealthRequest.builder()

.targetGroupArn(tgResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn())
               .build();

       DescribeTargetHealthResponse healthResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetHealth(healthRequest);
       return healthResponse.targetHealthDescriptions();
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeTargetHealthconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const { TargetHealthDescriptions } = await client.send(
  new DescribeTargetHealthCommand({
    TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
  }),
);
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeTargetHealthconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce lo stato di salute dei Target presenti nel Target Group specificato.

```
Get-ELB2TargetHealth -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970'
```

Output:

```
HealthCheckPort Target
 TargetHealth
--------------- ------
 ------------
80              Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.TargetDescription
 Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.TargetHealth
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTargetHealthin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce lo stato di salute dei Target presenti nel Target Group specificato.

```
Get-ELB2TargetHealth -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970'
```

Output:

```
HealthCheckPort Target
 TargetHealth
--------------- ------
 ------------
80              Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.TargetDescription
 Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.TargetHealth
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTargetHealthin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client
```

```
    def check_target_health(self, target_group_name: str) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
        """
        Checks the health of the instances in the target group.

        :return: The health status of the target group.
        """
        try:
            tg_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                Names=[target_group_name]
            )
            health_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_health(
                TargetGroupArn=tg_response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't check health of {target_group_name} target(s).")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer associated with the target group was not
found. "
                    "Ensure the load balancer exists, is in the correct AWS
region, and "
                    "that you have the necessary permissions to access it.",
                )
            elif error_code == "TargetGroupNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group was not found. "
                    "Verify the target group name, check that it exists in the
correct region, "
                    "and ensure it has not been deleted or created in a different
account.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return health_response["TargetHealthDescriptions"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeTargetHealth AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`ModifyListener`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ModifyListener`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per modificare l'azione predefinita in un'azione di inoltro

L'`modify-listener`esempio seguente modifica l'azione predefinita in un'`forward`azione per il listener specificato.

```
aws elbv2 modify-listener \
    --listener-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2 \
    --default-
actions Type=forward,TargetGroupArn=arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-new-targets/2453ed029918f21f
```

Output:

```
{
    "Listeners": [
        {
            "ListenerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:listener/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/
f2f7dc8efc522ab2",
            "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188",
            "Protocol": "HTTP",
            "Port": 80,
            "DefaultActions": [
                {
                    "Type": "forward",
                    "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-new-targets/2453ed029918f21f"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: Per modificare l'azione predefinita in un'azione di reindirizzamento

L'`modify-listener`esempio seguente modifica l'azione predefinita in un'`redirect`azione per il listener specificato.

```
aws elbv2 modify-listener \
    --listener-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2 \
    --default-actions Type=redirect,
 RedirectConfig='{Protocol=HTTPS,StatusCode=HTTP_302}'
```

Output:

```
{
    "Listeners": [
        {
            "ListenerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:listener/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/
f2f7dc8efc522ab2",
            "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188",
            "Protocol": "HTTP",
            "Port": 80,
            "DefaultActions": [
                {
                    "Type": "redirect",
                    "RedirectConfig": {
                        "Protocol": "HTTPS",
                        "Port": "#{port}",
                        "Host": "#{host}",
                        "Path": "/#{path}",
                        "Query": "#{query}",
                        "StatusCode": "HTTP_302",
                    }
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 3: Per modificare il certificato del server

L'`modify-listener`esempio seguente modifica il certificato del server per il listener HTTPS specificato.

```
aws elbv2 modify-listener \
    --listener-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/0467ef3c8400ae65 \
    --certificates CertificateArn=arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/
my-new-server-cert
```

Output:

```
{
    "Listeners": [
        {
            "ListenerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:listener/app/my-load-
balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/0467ef3c8400ae65",
            "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188",
            "Protocol": "HTTPS",
            "Port": 443,
            "DefaultActions": [
                {
                    "Type": "forward",
                    "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067"
                }
            ],
            "SslPolicy": "ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-05",
            "Certificates": [
                {
                    "CertificateArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-
certificate/my-new-server-cert"
                }
            ],
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta le regole del listener nella Guida per l'utente di Application Load Balancers.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command ModifyListenerReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica l'azione predefinita dell'ascoltatore specificato in risposta fissa.

```
$newDefaultAction = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action]@{
    "FixedResponseConfig" = @{
    "ContentType" = "text/plain"
    "MessageBody" = "Hello World"
    "StatusCode" = "200"
  }
  "Type" = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.ActionTypeEnum]::FixedResponse
}

Edit-ELB2Listener -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/d19f2f14974db685' -Port
 8080 -DefaultAction $newDefaultAction
```

Output:

```
Certificates    : {}
DefaultActions  : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
ListenerArn     : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/
app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/d19f2f14974db685
LoadBalancerArn : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676
Port            : 8080
Protocol        : HTTP
SslPolicy       :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyListenerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica l'azione predefinita dell'ascoltatore specificato in risposta fissa.

```
$newDefaultAction = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action]@{
    "FixedResponseConfig" = @{
```

```
    "ContentType" = "text/plain"
    "MessageBody" = "Hello World"
    "StatusCode" = "200"
  }
  "Type" = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.ActionTypeEnum]::FixedResponse
}

Edit-ELB2Listener -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/d19f2f14974db685' -Port
 8080 -DefaultAction $newDefaultAction
```

Output:

```
Certificates    : {}
DefaultActions  : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
ListenerArn     : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/
app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/d19f2f14974db685
LoadBalancerArn : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676
Port            : 8080
Protocol        : HTTP
SslPolicy       :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyListenerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per abilitare la protezione dall'eliminazione

Questo esempio abilita la protezione dall'eliminazione per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elbv2 modify-load-balancer-attributes --load-balancer-
arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-
balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 --attributes Key=deletion_protection.enabled,Value=true
```

Output:

```
{
  "Attributes": [
      {
          "Value": "true",
          "Key": "deletion_protection.enabled"
      },
      {
          "Value": "false",
          "Key": "access_logs.s3.enabled"
      },
      {
          "Value": "60",
          "Key": "idle_timeout.timeout_seconds"
      },
      {
          "Value": "",
          "Key": "access_logs.s3.prefix"
      },
      {
          "Value": "",
          "Key": "access_logs.s3.bucket"
      }
  ]
}
```

Per modificare il timeout di inattività

Questo esempio modifica il valore del timeout di inattività per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elbv2 modify-load-balancer-attributes --load-balancer-
arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-
balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 --attributes Key=idle_timeout.timeout_seconds,Value=30
```

Output:

```
{
  "Attributes": [
      {
          "Value": "30",
          "Key": "idle_timeout.timeout_seconds"
      },
      {
          "Value": "false",
          "Key": "access_logs.s3.enabled"
      },
      {
          "Value": "",
          "Key": "access_logs.s3.prefix"
      },
      {
          "Value": "true",
          "Key": "deletion_protection.enabled"
      },
      {
          "Value": "",
          "Key": "access_logs.s3.bucket"
      }
  ]
}
```

Per abilitare i log di accesso

Questo esempio abilita i log di accesso per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. Tieni presente che il bucket S3 deve esistere nella stessa regione del load balancer e deve avere una policy allegata che consenta l'accesso al servizio Elastic Load Balancing.

Comando:

```
aws elbv2 modify-load-balancer-attributes --load-balancer-
arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-
balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 --
attributes Key=access_logs.s3.enabled,Value=true Key=access_logs.s3.bucket,Value=my-
loadbalancer-logs Key=access_logs.s3.prefix,Value=myapp
```

Output:

```
{
  "Attributes": [
      {
          "Value": "true",
          "Key": "access_logs.s3.enabled"
      },
      {
          "Value": "my-load-balancer-logs",
          "Key": "access_logs.s3.bucket"
      },
      {
          "Value": "myapp",
          "Key": "access_logs.s3.prefix"
      },
      {
          "Value": "60",
          "Key": "idle_timeout.timeout_seconds"
      },
      {
          "Value": "false",
          "Key": "deletion_protection.enabled"
      }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. ModifyLoadBalancerAttributesAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica gli attributi del load balancer specificato.

```
Edit-ELB2LoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -Attribute @{Key
 = 'deletion_protection.enabled'; Value = 'true'}
```

Output:

```
Key                                                 Value
---                                                 -----
```

```
deletion_protection.enabled                     true
access_logs.s3.enabled                          false
access_logs.s3.bucket
access_logs.s3.prefix
idle_timeout.timeout_seconds                    60
routing.http2.enabled                           true
routing.http.drop_invalid_header_fields.enabled false
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyLoadBalancerAttributesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica gli attributi del load balancer specificato.

```
Edit-ELB2LoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -Attribute @{Key
 = 'deletion_protection.enabled'; Value = 'true'}
```

Output:

```
Key                                             Value
---                                             -----
deletion_protection.enabled                     true
access_logs.s3.enabled                          false
access_logs.s3.bucket
access_logs.s3.prefix
idle_timeout.timeout_seconds                    60
routing.http2.enabled                           true
routing.http.drop_invalid_header_fields.enabled false
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyLoadBalancerAttributesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ModifyRule`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ModifyRule`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare una regola

L'`modify-rule`esempio seguente aggiorna le azioni e le condizioni per la regola specificata.

```
aws elbv2 modify-rule \
  --actions Type=forward,TargetGroupArn=arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067 \
  --conditions Field=path-pattern,Values='/images/*'
  --rule-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2/9683b2d02a6cabee
```

Output:

```
{
    "Rules": [
        {
            "Priority": "10",
            "Conditions": [
                {
                    "Field": "path-pattern",
                    "Values": [
                        "/images/*"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "RuleArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:listener-rule/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/
f2f7dc8efc522ab2/9683b2d02a6cabee",
            "IsDefault": false,
            "Actions": [
                {
                    "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067",
                    "Type": "forward"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyRulein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica le configurazioni delle regole Listener specificate.

```
$newRuleCondition = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition]@{
    "PathPatternConfig" = @{
    "Values" = "/login1","/login2","/login3"
  }
  "Field" = "path-pattern"
}

Edit-ELB2Rule -RuleArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80/
f4f51dfaa033a8cc' -Condition $newRuleCondition
```

Output:

```
Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 10
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80/f4f51dfaa033a8cc
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyRulein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica le configurazioni delle regole Listener specificate.

```
$newRuleCondition = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition]@{
    "PathPatternConfig" = @{
    "Values" = "/login1","/login2","/login3"
  }
  "Field" = "path-pattern"
}

Edit-ELB2Rule -RuleArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80/
f4f51dfaa033a8cc' -Condition $newRuleCondition
```

Output:

```
Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 10
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80/f4f51dfaa033a8cc
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyRulein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ModifyTargetGroup`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ModifyTargetGroup`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare la configurazione del controllo dello stato di salute per un gruppo target

L'`modify-target-group`esempio seguente modifica la configurazione dei controlli di integrità utilizzati per valutare lo stato degli obiettivi per il gruppo target specificato. Nota che, a causa del modo in cui la CLI analizza le virgole, devi racchiudere l'intervallo per l'`--matcher`opzione con virgolette singole anziché virgolette doppie.

```
aws elbv2 modify-target-group \
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-https-targets/2453ed029918f21f \
    --health-check-protocol HTTPS \
    --health-check-port 443 \
    --matcher HttpCode='200,299'
```

Output:

```
{
    "TargetGroups": [
        {
            "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-https-targets/2453ed029918f21f",
            "TargetGroupName": "my-https-targets",
```

```
            "Protocol": "HTTPS",
            "Port": 443,
            "VpcId": "vpc-3ac0fb5f",
            "HealthCheckProtocol": "HTTPS",
            "HealthCheckPort": "443",
            "HealthCheckEnabled": true,
            "HealthCheckIntervalSeconds": 30,
            "HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds": 5,
            "HealthyThresholdCount": 5,
            "UnhealthyThresholdCount": 2,
            "Matcher": {
                "HttpCode": "200,299"
            },
            "LoadBalancerArns": [
                "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188"
            ],
            "TargetType": "instance",
            "ProtocolVersion": "HTTP1",
            "IpAddressType": "ipv4"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Target groups nella Application Load Balancers Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ModifyTargetGroupCommand Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio modifica le proprietà del gruppo di destinazione specificato.

```
Edit-ELB2TargetGroup -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970' -
HealthCheckIntervalSecond 60 -HealthCheckPath '/index.html' -HealthCheckPort 8080
```

Output:

```
HealthCheckEnabled         : True
HealthCheckIntervalSeconds : 60
HealthCheckPath            : /index.html
```

```
HealthCheckPort            : 8080
HealthCheckProtocol        : HTTP
HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds  : 5
HealthyThresholdCount      : 5
LoadBalancerArns           : {}
Matcher                    : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Matcher
Port                       : 80
Protocol                   : HTTP
TargetGroupArn             : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970
TargetGroupName            : test-tg
TargetType                 : instance
UnhealthyThresholdCount    : 2
VpcId                      : vpc-2cfd7000
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyTargetGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio modifica le proprietà del gruppo di destinazione specificato.

```
Edit-ELB2TargetGroup -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970' -
HealthCheckIntervalSecond 60 -HealthCheckPath '/index.html' -HealthCheckPort 8080
```

Output:

```
HealthCheckEnabled         : True
HealthCheckIntervalSeconds : 60
HealthCheckPath            : /index.html
HealthCheckPort            : 8080
HealthCheckProtocol        : HTTP
HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds  : 5
HealthyThresholdCount      : 5
LoadBalancerArns           : {}
Matcher                    : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Matcher
Port                       : 80
Protocol                   : HTTP
TargetGroupArn             : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970
TargetGroupName            : test-tg
TargetType                 : instance
```

```
UnhealthyThresholdCount    : 2
VpcId                      : vpc-2cfd7000
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyTargetGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ModifyTargetGroupAttributes`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ModifyTargetGroupAttributes`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare il timeout del ritardo di annullamento della registrazione

Questo esempio imposta il timeout del ritardo di annullamento della registrazione sul valore specificato per il gruppo target specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elbv2 modify-target-group-attributes --target-group-
arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-
targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067 --
attributes Key=deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds,Value=600
```

Output:

```
{
  "Attributes": [
      {
          "Value": "false",
          "Key": "stickiness.enabled"
      },
      {
          "Value": "600",
          "Key": "deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds"
      },
      {
          "Value": "lb_cookie",
          "Key": "stickiness.type"
      },
```

```
        {
            "Value": "86400",
            "Key": "stickiness.lb_cookie.duration_seconds"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ModifyTargetGroupAttributesCommand Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio modifica l'attributo deregistration_delay del gruppo target specificato.

```
Edit-ELB2TargetGroupAttribute -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970' -Attribute @{Key =
 'deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds'; Value = 600}
```

Output:

```
Key                                 Value
---                                 -----
stickiness.enabled                  false
deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds  600
stickiness.type                     lb_cookie
stickiness.lb_cookie.duration_seconds 86400
slow_start.duration_seconds         0
load_balancing.algorithm.type       round_robin
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyTargetGroupAttributesin Cmdlet Reference (V4).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio modifica l'attributo deregistration_delay del gruppo target specificato.

```
Edit-ELB2TargetGroupAttribute -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970' -Attribute @{Key =
 'deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds'; Value = 600}
```

Output:

```
Key                                  Value
---                                  -----
stickiness.enabled                   false
deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds 600
stickiness.type                      lb_cookie
stickiness.lb_cookie.duration_seconds 86400
slow_start.duration_seconds          0
load_balancing.algorithm.type        round_robin
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyTargetGroupAttributesin Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Utilizzare **`RegisterTargets`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RegisterTargets`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: registrare le destinazioni con un gruppo target per ID di istanza

L'`register-targets`esempio seguente registra le istanze specificate con un gruppo target. Il gruppo target deve avere un tipo di destinazione di. `instance`

```
aws elbv2 register-targets \
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067 \
    --targets Id=i-1234567890abcdef0 Id=i-0abcdef1234567890
```

Esempio 2: registrare le destinazioni con un gruppo di destinazione utilizzando le sostituzioni delle porte

L'`register-targets`esempio seguente registra l'istanza specificata con un gruppo di destinazione utilizzando più porte. Ciò consente di registrare i contenitori sulla stessa istanza delle destinazioni nel gruppo di destinazione.

```
aws elbv2 register-targets \
```

```
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-internal-targets/3bb63f11dfb0faf9 \
    --targets Id=i-0598c7d356eba48d7,Port=80 Id=i-0598c7d356eba48d7,Port=766
```

Esempio 3: registrare le destinazioni con un gruppo target in base all'indirizzo IP

L'`register-targets`esempio seguente registra gli indirizzi IP specificati con un gruppo target. Il gruppo target deve avere un tipo di destinazione di`ip`.

```
aws elbv2 register-targets \
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-tcp-ip-targets/8518e899d173178f \
    --targets Id=10.0.1.15 Id=10.0.1.23
```

Esempio 4: registrare una funzione Lambda come destinazione

L'`register-targets`esempio seguente registra gli indirizzi IP specificati con un gruppo target. Il gruppo target deve avere un tipo di destinazione di`lambda`. È necessario concedere l'autorizzazione a Elastic Load Balancing per richiamare la funzione Lambda.

```
aws elbv2 register-targets \
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-tcp-ip-targets/8518e899d173178f \
    --targets Id=arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-function
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command RegisterTargetsReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio registra l'istanza 'i-0672a4c4cdeae3111' con il gruppo target specificato.

```
Register-ELB2Target -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970' -Target @{Port = 80; Id
 = 'i-0672a4c4cdeae3111'}
```

- Per RegisterTargetsi dettagli sull'AWS Strumenti per PowerShell API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio registra l'istanza 'i-0672a4c4cdeae3111' con il gruppo target specificato.

```
Register-ELB2Target -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970' -Target @{Port = 80; Id
 = 'i-0672a4c4cdeae3111'}
```

- Per RegisterTargetsi dettagli sull'AWS Strumenti per PowerShell API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`RemoveListenerCertificates`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RemoveListenerCertificates`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rimuovere un certificato da un listener sicuro

Questo esempio rimuove il certificato specificato dal listener sicuro specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elbv2 remove-listener-certificates --listener-
arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2 --
certificates CertificateArn=arn:aws:acm:us-
west-2:123456789012:certificate/5cc54884-f4a3-4072-80be-05b9ba72f705
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemoveListenerCertificatesin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove il certificato specificato dal gruppo Target specificato.

```
Remove-ELB2ListenerCertificate -Certificate @{CertificateArn = 'arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/19478bd5-491d-47d4-b1d7-5217feba1d97'} -
```

```
ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/app/
test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2ListenerCertificate
 (RemoveListenerCertificates)" on target "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemoveListenerCertificatesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove il certificato specificato dal gruppo Target specificato.

```
Remove-ELB2ListenerCertificate -Certificate @{CertificateArn = 'arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/19478bd5-491d-47d4-b1d7-5217feba1d97'} -
ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/app/
test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2ListenerCertificate
 (RemoveListenerCertificates)" on target "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemoveListenerCertificatesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`RemoveTags`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RemoveTags`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rimuovere i tag da un sistema di bilanciamento del carico

L'`remove-tags`esempio seguente rimuove i `department` tag `project` and dal sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
aws elbv2 remove-tags \
    --resource-arns arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 \
    --tag-keys project department
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemoveTagsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove il tag per la chiave specificata.

```
Remove-ELB2Tag -ResourceArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -TagKey
 'productVersion'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2Tag (RemoveTags)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemoveTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove il tag per la chiave specificata.

```
Remove-ELB2Tag -ResourceArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -TagKey
 'productVersion'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2Tag (RemoveTags)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemoveTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`SetIpAddressType`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SetIpAddressType`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per impostare il tipo di indirizzo di un sistema di bilanciamento del carico

Questo esempio imposta il tipo di indirizzo del sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato su. `dualstack` Le sottoreti di bilanciamento del carico devono avere blocchi CIDR associati. IPv6

Comando:

```
aws elbv2 set-ip-address-type --load-balancer-
arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-
balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 --ip-address-type dualstack
```

Output:

```
{
    "IpAddressType": "dualstack"
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetIpAddressTypein Command Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica il tipo di indirizzo IP del Load Balancer da " a IPv4 ". DualStack

```
Set-ELB2IpAddressType -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -IpAddressType
 dualstack
```

Output:

```
Value
-----
dualstack
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetIpAddressTypein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica il tipo di indirizzo IP del Load Balancer da " a IPv4 ". DualStack

```
Set-ELB2IpAddressType -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -IpAddressType
 dualstack
```

Output:

```
Value
-----
dualstack
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetIpAddressTypein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`SetRulePriorities`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SetRulePriorities`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per impostare la priorità della regola

Questo esempio imposta la priorità della regola specificata.

Comando:

```
aws elbv2 set-rule-priorities --rule-
priorities RuleArn=arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:listener-rule/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/
f2f7dc8efc522ab2/1291d13826f405c3,Priority=5
```

Output:

```
{
  "Rules": [
      {
          "Priority": "5",
          "Conditions": [
              {
                  "Field": "path-pattern",
                  "Values": [
                      "/img/*"
                  ]
              }
          ],
          "RuleArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:listener-rule/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/
f2f7dc8efc522ab2/1291d13826f405c3",
          "IsDefault": false,
          "Actions": [
              {
                  "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067",
                  "Type": "forward"
              }
          ]
```

```
      }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetRulePrioritiesin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica la priorità della regola del listener specificata.

```
Set-ELB2RulePriority -RulePriority -RulePriority @{Priority = 11; RuleArn =
 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/a4eb199fa5046f80/dbf4c6dcef3ec6f8'}
```

Output:

```
Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 11
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/a4eb199fa5046f80/dbf4c6dcef3ec6f8
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetRulePrioritiesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica la priorità della regola del listener specificata.

```
Set-ELB2RulePriority -RulePriority -RulePriority @{Priority = 11; RuleArn =
 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/a4eb199fa5046f80/dbf4c6dcef3ec6f8'}
```

Output:

```
Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 11
```

```
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/a4eb199fa5046f80/dbf4c6dcef3ec6f8
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetRulePrioritiesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`SetSecurityGroups`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SetSecurityGroups`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per associare un gruppo di sicurezza a un sistema di bilanciamento del carico

Questo esempio associa il gruppo di sicurezza specificato al sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elbv2 set-security-groups --load-balancer-
arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-
balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 --security-groups sg-5943793c
```

Output:

```
{
  "SecurityGroupIds": [
      "sg-5943793c"
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetSecurityGroupsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge il gruppo di sicurezza 'sg-07c3414abb8811cbd' al Load balancer specificato.

```
Set-ELB2SecurityGroup -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -SecurityGroup
 'sg-07c3414abb8811cbd'
```

Output:

```
sg-07c3414abb8811cbd
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4). SetSecurityGroupsAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge il gruppo di sicurezza 'sg-07c3414abb8811cbd' al Load balancer specificato.

```
Set-ELB2SecurityGroup -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -SecurityGroup
 'sg-07c3414abb8811cbd'
```

Output:

```
sg-07c3414abb8811cbd
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). SetSecurityGroupsAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Utilizzare **`SetSubnets`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SetSubnets`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per abilitare le zone di disponibilità per un sistema di bilanciamento del carico

Questo esempio abilita la zona di disponibilità per la sottorete specificata per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

Comando:

```
aws elbv2 set-subnets --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 --
subnets subnet-8360a9e7 subnet-b7d581c0
```

Output:

```
{
  "AvailabilityZones": [
      {
          "SubnetId": "subnet-8360a9e7",
          "ZoneName": "us-west-2a"
      },
      {
          "SubnetId": "subnet-b7d581c0",
          "ZoneName": "us-west-2b"
      }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetSubnetsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica le sottoreti del Load balancer specificato.

```
Set-ELB2Subnet -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -Subnet
 'subnet-7d8a0a51','subnet-c37a67a6'
```

Output:

```
LoadBalancerAddresses SubnetId        ZoneName
--------------------- --------        --------
{}                    subnet-7d8a0a51 us-east-1c
{}                    subnet-c37a67a6 us-east-1b
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetSubnetsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica le sottoreti del Load balancer specificato.

```
Set-ELB2Subnet -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -Subnet
 'subnet-7d8a0a51','subnet-c37a67a6'
```

Output:

```
LoadBalancerAddresses SubnetId        ZoneName
--------------------- --------        --------
{}                    subnet-7d8a0a51 us-east-1c
{}                    subnet-c37a67a6 us-east-1b
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetSubnetsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Scenari per Elastic Load Balancing - Utilizzo della versione 2 AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Elastic Load Balancing - Versione 2 con. AWS SDKs Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Elastic Load Balancing - Versione 2 o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Crea e gestisci un servizio resiliente utilizzando un SDK AWS

Crea e gestisci un servizio resiliente utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un servizio web con bilanciamento del carico che restituisca consigli su libri, film e canzoni. L'esempio mostra come il servizio risponde ai guasti e spiega come ristrutturarlo per una maggiore resilienza in caso di guasti.

- Utilizza un gruppo Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling per creare istanze Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) basate su un modello di avvio e per mantenere il numero di istanze in un intervallo specificato.
- Gestisci e distribuisci le richieste HTTP con Elastic Load Balancing.
- Monitora lo stato delle istanze in un gruppo con dimensionamento automatico e inoltra le richieste soltanto alle istanze integre.
- Esegui un server web Python su ogni EC2 istanza per gestire le richieste HTTP. Il server Web risponde con consigli e controlli dell'integrità.
- Simula un servizio di raccomandazione con una tabella Amazon DynamoDB.
- Controlla la risposta del server web alle richieste e ai controlli di integrità aggiornando AWS Systems Manager i parametri.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();


        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS services.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
```

```
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddTransient<AutoScalerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SmParameterWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<Recommendations>()
                    .AddSingleton<IConfiguration>(_configuration)
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        ResourcesSetup();

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Resilient Architecture Example
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Deploy(true);

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's begin the scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Demo(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await DestroyResources(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Resilient Architecture Example Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await DestroyResources(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Setup any common resources, also used for integration testing.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ResourcesSetup()
    {
        _httpClient = new HttpClient();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _recommendations = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Recommendations>();
        _autoScalerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalerWrapper>();
        _smParameterWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<SmParameterWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Deploy(bool interactive)
    {
        var protocol = "HTTP";
```

```
        var port = 80;
        var sshPort = 22;

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several
AWS resources\n" +
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways
to make it resilient\n" +
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n" +
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n");

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide
book, movie, and song recommendations.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each
contain a Python web server.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across
several Availability Zones.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the
Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Create and populate the DynamoDB table.
        var databaseTableName = _configuration["databaseName"];
        var recommendationsPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "recommendations_objects.json");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
{databaseTableName}.");
        await _recommendations.CreateDatabaseWithName(databaseTableName);
        await _recommendations.PopulateDatabase(databaseTableName,
recommendationsPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // Create the EC2 Launch Template.

        Console.WriteLine(
```

```
            $"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs
'server_startup_script.sh' when an instance starts.\n"
            + "\nThis script starts a Python web server defined in the
`server.py` script. The web server\n"
            + "listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to
'/' and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            + "For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            + "run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nThe template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            + "permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and
Systems Manager parameters\n"
            + "that control the flow of the demo.");

        var startupScriptPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "server_startup_script.sh");
        var instancePolicyPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "instance_policy.json");
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateTemplate(startupScriptPath,
instancePolicyPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different\n"
            + "Availability Zone.\n");
        var zones = await _autoScalerWrapper.DescribeAvailabilityZones();
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateGroupOfSize(3,
_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName, zones);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
            + "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Creating variables that control the flow of the
 demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
 The target group\n"
            + "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
 balancer provides a\n"
            + "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
 instances in the group.");

        var defaultVpc = await _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultVpc();
        var subnets = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(defaultVpc.VpcId, zones);
        var subnetIds = subnets.Select(s => s.SubnetId).ToList();
        var targetGroup = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGro
 protocol, port, defaultVpc.VpcId);

        await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.Lo
 subnetIds, targetGroup);
        await
 _autoScalerWrapper.AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
 targetGroup.TargetGroupArn);
        Console.WriteLine("\nVerifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        var endPoint = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper
        var loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);

        if (!loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCouldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
 that the port is open...");

            var ipString = await _httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");
            ipString = ipString.Trim();

            var defaultSecurityGroup = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(defaultVpc);
```

```
            var portIsOpen =
_autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, port,
ipString);
            var sshPortIsOpen =
_autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, sshPort,
ipString);

            if (!portIsOpen)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "\nFor this example to work, the default security group for
your default VPC must\n"
                    + "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
automatically from this\n"
                    + "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
Console.\n");

                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
inbound traffic from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
_autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, port,
ipString);
                }
            }

            if (!sshPortIsOpen)
            {
                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
inbound SSH traffic for debugging from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
_autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, sshPort,
ipString);
                }
            }
            loadBalancerAccess = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);
        }

        if (loadBalancerAccess)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nCouldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
                + "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
configured correctly and that\n"
                + "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint:\n");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Demonstrate the steps of the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as an interactive scenario.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Demo(bool interactive)
    {
        var ssmOnlyPolicy = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "ssm_only_policy.json");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine("\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system\n" +
                          "to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient\n" +
                          "architecture can keep the web service running in spite
of these failures.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine($"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.\n" +
                          $"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
parameter named '{_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter}'.\n" +
                          $"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.\n");
        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
"this-is-not-a-table");
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as\n" +
                          "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Instead of failing when the recommendation service
fails, the web service can return a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.FailureResponseParameter,
"static");

        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("The service still reports as healthy because health
checks are still shallow.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n");
        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
_smParameterWrapper.TableName);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't\n" +
```

```
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsPolicyName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            ssmOnlyPolicy,
            new List<string> { "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore" }
        );
        var instances = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstancesByGroupName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName);
        var badInstanceId = instances.First();
        var instanceProfile = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Replacing the profile for instance {badInstanceId} with a profile
that contains\n" +
            "bad credentials...\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.ReplaceInstanceProfile(
            badInstanceId,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            instanceProfile.AssociationId
        );
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
either a recommendation or a static response,\n" +
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        );
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo,
a deep health check tests whether");
        Console.WriteLine("the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it
depends on for recommendations. Note that");
        Console.WriteLine("the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not
for Auto Scaling instance health.");
        Console.WriteLine("This kind of deep health check is not recommended for
Auto Scaling instance health, because it");
        Console.WriteLine("risks accidental termination of all instances in the
Auto Scaling group when a dependent service fails.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\nBy implementing deep health checks, the load
balancer can detect when one of the instances is failing");
        Console.WriteLine("and take that instance out of rotation.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.HealthCheckParameter,
"deep");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the
instance with bad credentials ({badInstanceId})");
        Console.WriteLine("is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two
for the load balancer to detect the unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint always returns a recommendation, because");
        Console.WriteLine("the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its
rotation.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by
an auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler
start a new instance to replace it.");

        await _autoScalerWrapper.TryTerminateInstanceById(badInstanceId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new
instance is starting, sending a GET");
        Console.WriteLine("request to the web service continues to get a
successful recommendation response because");
        Console.WriteLine("starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the
load balancing rotation.");
        Console.WriteLine("Note that terminating and replacing an instance
typically takes several minutes, during which time you");
        Console.WriteLine("can see the changing health check status until the new
instance is running and healthy.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health
checks mean all instances report as unhealthy.");
```

```
        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
"this-is-not-a-table");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer
continues to route requests even to");
        Console.WriteLine("unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and
return a static response rather than fail");
        Console.WriteLine("closed and report failure to the customer.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DestroyResources(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account,
we can clean up all AWS resources\n" +
            "that were created for this demo."
        );

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all demo
resources? (y/n) "))
        {
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadBal
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteTargetGroupByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGr
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupNa
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteKeyPairByName(_autoScalerWrapper.KeyPairName);
```

```
            await
 _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteTemplateByName(_autoScalerWrapper.LaunchTemplateName);
            await _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteInstanceProfile(
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName
            );
            await
 _recommendations.DestroyDatabaseByName(_recommendations.TableName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
 might incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le azioni di Auto Scaling e EC2 Amazon.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management methods.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSsm;
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _amazonIam;
    private readonly ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> _logger;

    private readonly string _instanceType = "";
    private readonly string _amiParam = "";
    private readonly string _launchTemplateName = "";
    private readonly string _groupName = "";
    private readonly string _instancePolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceProfileName = "";
```

```
    private readonly string _badCredsProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsPolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _keyPairName = "";

    public string GroupName => _groupName;
    public string KeyPairName => _keyPairName;
    public string LaunchTemplateName => _launchTemplateName;
    public string InstancePolicyName => _instancePolicyName;
    public string BadCredsProfileName => _badCredsProfileName;
    public string BadCredsRoleName => _badCredsRoleName;
    public string BadCredsPolicyName => _badCredsPolicyName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalerWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected AutoScaling client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected EC2 client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonIam">The injected IAM client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonSsm">The injected SSM client.</param>
    public AutoScalerWrapper(
        IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling,
        IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2,
        IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement amazonSsm,
        IAmazonIdentityManagementService amazonIam,
        IConfiguration configuration,
        ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
        _amazonSsm = amazonSsm;
        _amazonIam = amazonIam;
        _logger = logger;

        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _instanceType = configuration["instanceType"];
        _amiParam = configuration["amiParam"];

        _launchTemplateName = prefix + "-template";
        _groupName = prefix + "-group";
        _instancePolicyName = prefix + "-pol";
        _instanceRoleName = prefix + "-role";
        _instanceProfileName = prefix + "-prof";
        _badCredsPolicyName = prefix + "-bc-pol";
```

```
        _badCredsRoleName = prefix + "-bc-role";
        _badCredsProfileName = prefix + "-bc-prof";
        _keyPairName = prefix + "-key-pair";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with
 a specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
    /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
 granted to
    /// clients that run on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
    /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
    /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
    /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to
 the role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
        string policyName,
        string roleName,
        string profileName,
        string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
        List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
    {

        var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                     "\"Service\": [" +
                                         "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                     "]" +
                                     "}," +
                                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";

        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);

        var policyArn = "";
```

```
        try
        {
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
```

```
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await
_amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
```

```
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new key pair and save the file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newKeyPairName">The name of the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateKeyPair(string newKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var keyResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateKeyPairAsync(
                new CreateKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = newKeyPairName });
            await File.WriteAllTextAsync($"{newKeyPairName}.pem",
                keyResponse.KeyPair.KeyMaterial);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created key pair {newKeyPairName}.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key pair already exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the key pair and file by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="deleteKeyPairName">The key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteKeyPairByName(string deleteKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(
                new DeleteKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = deleteKeyPairName });
            File.Delete($"{deleteKeyPairName}.pem");
        }
        catch (FileNotFoundException)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Key pair {deleteKeyPairName} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling.
    /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that
runs after
    /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and
starts a Python
    /// web server on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
    /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to
create and attach to the profile.</param>
    /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
    public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
    {
        try
        {
            await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
            await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName,
_instanceRoleName,
                _instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

            var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
            var plainTextBytes =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

            var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
                new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
            var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
            var launchTemplateResponse = await
_amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                    LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
                    {
                        InstanceType = _instanceType,
```

```
                        ImageId = amiId,
                        IamInstanceProfile =
                            new

LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                            {
                                Name = _instanceProfileName
                            },
                        KeyName = _keyPairName,
                        UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
                    }
                });
            return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException")
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Could not create the template, the name
{_launchTemplateName} already exists. " +
                                $"Please try again with a unique name.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while creating the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        try
        {
            var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
```

```
                new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
            return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z =>
 z.ZoneName).ToList();
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An Amazon EC2 error occurred while listing
 availability zones.: {ec2Exception.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while listing availability
 zones.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group of a specified size and name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupSize">The size for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The availability zones for the group.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateGroupOfSize(int groupSize, string groupName,
 List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    AvailabilityZones = availabilityZones,
                    LaunchTemplate =
                        new
 Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.LaunchTemplateSpecification()
                        {
                            LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                            Version = "$Default"
                        },
                    MaxSize = groupSize,
```

```
                    MinSize = groupSize
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} with
size {groupSize}.");
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} already
exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
        try
        {
            var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
                new DescribeVpcsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });
            return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "UnauthorizedOperation")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"You do not have the necessary
permissions to describe VPCs.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the vpcs.:
{ex.Message}");
```

```
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
 List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
            var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
                new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId }),
                        new("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                        new("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });

            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
            {
                subnets.Add(subnet);
            }

            return subnets;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"The specified VPC ID {vpcId}
 does not exist.");
            }

            throw;
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the
subnets.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a launch template by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = templateName
                });
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Could not delete the template, the name
{_launchTemplateName} was not found.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while deleting the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the
role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await
_amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
```

```
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets data about the instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group by its group
name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="group">The name of the auto scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of instance Ids.</returns>
    public async Task<IEnumerable<string>> GetInstancesByGroupName(string group)
    {
        var instanceResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { group }
            });
        var instanceIds = instanceResponse.AutoScalingGroups.SelectMany(
            g => g.Instances.Select(i => i.InstanceId));
        return instanceIds;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await
_amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
                new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
```

```
                    },
                });
            return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not
found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while creating the
template.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
    /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate
with the specified instance.</param>
    /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association
for the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
                new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
                {
                    AssociationId = associationId,
```

```
                    IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                    {
                        Name = credsProfileName
                    }
                });
            // Allow time before resetting.
            Thread.Sleep(25000);

            await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
                new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
            Thread.Sleep(25000);
            var instanceReady = false;
            var retries = 5;
            while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
            {
                var instancesPaginator =
                    _amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                        new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
                // Get the entire list using the paginator.
                await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
                {
                    instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                    if (instanceReady)
                    {
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
            Console.WriteLine("Waiting for instance to be running.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
            Console.WriteLine("Instance ready.");
            Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance
{instanceId}");
            await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
                new SendCommandRequest()
                {
                    InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                    DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                    Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                    {
                        {
                            "commands",
```

```
                            new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80" }
                        }
                    }
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance
{instanceId}");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not
found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while replacing the
template.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
            {
                await
_amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
```

```
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for
{instanceId}. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string
groupName)
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default security group for a specified Vpc.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The Vpc to search.</param>
    /// <returns>The default security group.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<SecurityGroup> GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(Vpc vpc)
    {
        var groupResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("group-name", new List<string>() { "default" }),
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpc.VpcId })
                }
            });
        return groupResponse.SecurityGroups[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the default security group of a Vpc allows ingress from the
calling computer.
    /// This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP address.
    /// In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you must
instead specify
    /// a prefix list Id. You can also temporarily open the port to any IP
address while running this example.
    /// If you do, be sure to remove public access when you're done.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The group to check.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to verify.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">This computer's IP address.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the ip address is allowed on the group.</returns>
    public bool VerifyInboundPortForGroup(SecurityGroup group, int port, string
ipAddress)
    {
        var portIsOpen = false;
        foreach (var ipPermission in group.IpPermissions)
        {
            if (ipPermission.FromPort == port)
            {
                foreach (var ipRange in ipPermission.Ipv4Ranges)
                {
                    var cidr = ipRange.CidrIp;
                    if (cidr.StartsWith(ipAddress) || cidr == "0.0.0.0/0")
                    {
                        portIsOpen = true;
                    }
                }
```

```
                if (ipPermission.PrefixListIds.Any())
                {
                    portIsOpen = true;
                }

                if (!portIsOpen)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("The inbound rule does not appear to be
open to either this computer's IP\n" +
                                      "address, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0),
or to a prefix list ID.");
                }
                else
                {
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        return portIsOpen;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
    /// specified port from the specified IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the security group to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to open.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">The IP address to allow access.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task OpenInboundPort(string groupId, int port, string ipAddress)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest()
            {
                GroupId = groupId,
                IpPermissions = new List<IpPermission>()
                {
                    new IpPermission()
                    {
                        FromPort = port,
                        ToPort = port,
```

```
                        IpProtocol = "tcp",
                        Ipv4Ranges = new List<IpRange>()
                        {
                            new IpRange() { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" }
                        }
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
 Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName,
 string targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
 InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };
```

```
        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Elastic Load Balancing.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancer actions.
/// </summary>
public class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
    private string? _endpoint = null;
    private readonly string _targetGroupName = "";
    private readonly string _loadBalancerName = "";
    HttpClient _httpClient = new();

    public string TargetGroupName => _targetGroupName;
    public string LoadBalancerName => _loadBalancerName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Elastic Load Balancer wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2">The injected load balancing v2
 client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(
```

```
        IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 = amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _targetGroupName = prefix + "-tg";
        _loadBalancerName = prefix + "-lb";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return the GET response for an endpoint as text.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint for the request.</param>
    /// <returns>The request response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndPointResponse(string endpoint)
    {
        var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://{endpoint}");
        var textResponse = await endpointResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
        return textResponse!;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened
times and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</
 param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer
 exists.</param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
        var createResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
 subnets
    /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
    /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
    public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
 List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
    {
        var createLbResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
            new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
            {
                Name = name,
```

```
                Subnets = subnetIds
            });
        var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

        // Wait for load balancer to be available.
        var loadBalancerReady = false;
        while (!loadBalancerReady)
        {
            try
            {
                var describeResponse =
                    await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                        new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
                        });

                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
```

```
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the
    /// load balancer endpoint.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint to check.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(string endpoint)
    {
        var success = false;
        var retries = 3;
        while (!success && retries > 0)
        {
            try
            {
                var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://
{endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Response: {endpointResponse.StatusCode}.");

                if (endpointResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode)
                {
                    success = true;
                }
                else
                {
                    retries = 0;
                }
            }
            catch (HttpRequestException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Connection error, retrying...");
                retries--;
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }

        return success;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
```

```
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn =
 targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
 {groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che utilizzi DynamoDB per simulare un servizio di raccomandazione.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books,
 movies, and songs.
/// </summary>
public class Recommendations
{
    private readonly IAmazonDynamoDB _amazonDynamoDb;
    private readonly DynamoDBContext _context;
    private readonly string _tableName;

    public string TableName => _tableName;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Recommendations service.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonDynamoDb">The injected DynamoDb client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public Recommendations(IAmazonDynamoDB amazonDynamoDb, IConfiguration
configuration)
    {
        _amazonDynamoDb = amazonDynamoDb;
        _context = new DynamoDBContext(_amazonDynamoDb);
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create the DynamoDb table with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name for the table.</param>
    /// <returns>True when ready.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateDatabaseWithName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            Console.Write($"Creating table {tableName}...");
            var createRequest = new CreateTableRequest()
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                    {
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
                        },
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
                        }
                    },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                    {
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
```

```
                            KeyType = KeyType.HASH
                        },
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            KeyType = KeyType.RANGE
                        }
                    },
                ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput()
                {
                    ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                    WriteCapacityUnits = 5
                }
            };
            await _amazonDynamoDb.CreateTableAsync(createRequest);

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("\nWaiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName
            };

            TableStatus status;
            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(2000);

                var describeTableResponse = await
_amazonDynamoDb.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists.");
            return false;
        }
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the database table with data from a specified path.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="databaseTableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="recommendationsPath">The path of the recommendations data.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PopulateDatabase(string databaseTableName, string
 recommendationsPath)
    {
        var recommendationsText = await
 File.ReadAllTextAsync(recommendationsPath);
        var records =

 JsonSerializer.Deserialize<RecommendationModel[]>(recommendationsText);
        var batchWrite = _context.CreateBatchWrite<RecommendationModel>();

        foreach (var record in records!)
        {
            batchWrite.AddPutItem(record);
        }

        await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the recommendation table by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the recommendation table.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DestroyDatabaseByName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonDynamoDb.DeleteTableAsync(
                new DeleteTableRequest() { TableName = tableName });
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was deleted.");
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} not found");
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Systems Manager.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Systems Manager parameter operations. This example uses these
 parameters
/// to drive the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a
 dependency or
/// how the service responds to a health check.
/// </summary>
public class SmParameterWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;

    private readonly string _tableParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-table";
    private readonly string _failureResponseParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    private readonly string _healthCheckParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-health-check";
    private readonly string _tableName = "";

    public string TableParameter => _tableParameter;
    public string TableName => _tableName;
    public string HealthCheckParameter => _healthCheckParameter;
    public string FailureResponseParameter => _failureResponseParameter;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SmParameterWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSimpleSystemsManagement">The injected Simple Systems
 Management client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public SmParameterWrapper(IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 amazonSimpleSystemsManagement, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement = amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Reset the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task Reset()
    {
        await this.PutParameterByName(_tableParameter, _tableName);
        await this.PutParameterByName(_failureResponseParameter, "none");
        await this.PutParameterByName(_healthCheckParameter, "shallow");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the parameter.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The value to set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PutParameterByName(string name, string value)
    {
        await _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement.PutParameterAsync(
            new PutParameterRequest() { Name = name, Value = value, Overwrite =
 true });
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate

- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
public class Main {

    public static final String fileName = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\recommendations.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String tableName = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    public static final String startScript = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\server_startup_script.sh"; // Modify file location.
```

```
    public static final String policyFile = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\instance_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String ssmJSON = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\ssm_only_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    public static final String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
health-check";
    public static final String templateName = "doc-example-resilience-template";
    public static final String roleName = "doc-example-resilience-role";
    public static final String policyName = "doc-example-resilience-pol";
    public static final String profileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof";

    public static final String badCredsProfileName = "doc-example-resilience-
prof-bc";

    public static final String targetGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-tg";
    public static final String autoScalingGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-
group";
    public static final String lbName = "doc-example-resilience-lb";
    public static final String protocol = "HTTP";
    public static final int port = 80;

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException,
 InterruptedException {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        Database database = new Database();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        LoadBalancer loadBalancer = new LoadBalancer();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and
 Manage a Resilient Service!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("A - SETUP THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
 resources.");
        in.nextLine();
        deploy(loadBalancer);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("B - DEMO THE RESILIENCE FUNCTIONALITY");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
        demo(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("C - DELETE THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("""
                This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient
service.
                To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your
account, we can clean up all AWS resources
                that were created for this demo.
                """);

        System.out.println("\n Do you want to delete the resources (y/n)? ");
        String userInput = in.nextLine().trim().toLowerCase(); // Capture user
input

        if (userInput.equals("y")) {
            // Delete resources here
            deleteResources(loadBalancer, autoScaler, database);
            System.out.println("Resources deleted.");
        } else {
            System.out.println("""
                    Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.
                    Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
might incur unexpected charges.
                    """);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The example has completed. ");
        System.out.println("\n Thanks for watching!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Deletes the AWS resources used in this example.
    private static void deleteResources(LoadBalancer loadBalancer, AutoScaler
autoScaler, Database database)
```

```
            throws IOException, InterruptedException {
        loadBalancer.deleteLoadBalancer(lbName);
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for resource to be deleted");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        loadBalancer.deleteTargetGroup(targetGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteAutoScaleGroup(autoScalingGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteRolesPolicies(policyName, roleName, profileName);
        autoScaler.deleteTemplate(templateName);
        database.deleteTable(tableName);
    }

    private static void deploy(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws
InterruptedException, IOException {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println(
                """
                        For this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Java (v2) to
create several AWS resources
                        to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and
explore some ways to make it resilient
                        against various kinds of failures.

                        Some of the resources create by this demo are:
                        \t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to
provide book, movie, and song recommendations.
                        \t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances
that each contain a Python web server.
                        \t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances
across several Availability Zones.
                        \t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that
targets the Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.
                        """);

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named " +
tableName);
        Database database = new Database();
        database.createTable(tableName, fileName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when
an instance starts.
                This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server
                listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to
'/' and to '/healthcheck'.
                For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to
                run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.

                The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses
to assume a role that grants
                permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and
Systems Manager parameters
                that control the flow of the demo.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        templateCreator.createTemplate(policyFile, policyName, profileName,
startScript, templateName, roleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different Availability Zone.");
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for the VPC to be created");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        String[] zones = autoScaler.createGroup(3, templateName,
autoScalingGroupName);

        System.out.println("""
                At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for
                HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.
                Press Enter when you're ready to continue.
                """);

        in.nextLine();
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating variables that control the flow of the
demo.");
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        paramHelper.reset();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load
balancer. The target group
                defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a
                single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.
                """);

        String vpcId = autoScaler.getDefaultVPC();
        List<Subnet> subnets = autoScaler.getSubnets(vpcId, zones);
        System.out.println("You have retrieved a list with " + subnets.size() + "
subnets");
        String targetGroupArn = loadBalancer.createTargetGroup(protocol, port,
vpcId, targetGroupName);
        String elbDnsName = loadBalancer.createLoadBalancer(subnets,
targetGroupArn, lbName, port, protocol);
        autoScaler.attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(autoScalingGroupName,
targetGroupArn);
        System.out.println("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        boolean wasSuccessul =
loadBalancer.verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(elbDnsName);
        if (!wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
that the port is open...");
            CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

            // Create an HTTP GET request to "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
            HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://checkip.amazonaws.com");
            try {
                // Execute the request and get the response
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);

                // Read the response content.
```

```
                String ipAddress =
IOUtils.toString(response.getEntity().getContent(),
StandardCharsets.UTF_8).trim();

                // Print the public IP address.
                System.out.println("Public IP Address: " + ipAddress);
                GroupInfo groupInfo = autoScaler.verifyInboundPort(vpcId, port,
ipAddress);
                if (!groupInfo.isPortOpen()) {
                    System.out.println("""
                            For this example to work, the default security group
for your default VPC must
                            allow access from this computer. You can either add
it automatically from this
                            example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
Console.
                            """);

                    System.out.println(
                            "Do you want to add a rule to security group " +
groupInfo.getGroupName() + " to allow");
                    System.out.println("inbound traffic on port " + port + " from
your computer's IP address (y/n) ");
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
                    if ("y".equalsIgnoreCase(ans)) {
                        autoScaler.openInboundPort(groupInfo.getGroupName(),
String.valueOf(port), ipAddress);
                        System.out.println("Security group rule added.");
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("No security group rule added.");
                    }
                }

            } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        } else if (wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            System.out.println("\t http://" + elbDnsName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("Couldn't get a successful response from the load
balancer endpoint. Troubleshoot by");
```

```
            System.out.println("manually verifying that your VPC and security
group are configured correctly and that");
            System.out.println("you can successfully make a GET request to the
load balancer.");
        }

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        in.nextLine();
    }

    // A method that controls the demo part of the Java program.
    public static void demo(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        System.out.println("Read the ssm_only_policy.json file");
        String ssmOnlyPolicy = readFileAsString(ssmJSON);

        System.out.println("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        paramHelper.reset();

        System.out.println(
                """
                        This part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system
                        to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient
                        architecture can keep the web service running in spite
of these failures.

                        At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.
                       """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.
                        The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
parameter named self.param_helper.table.
                        To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.
                       """);
```

```
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        System.out.println(
                """
                        \nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as
                        healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.
                       """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                       Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
the web service can return a static response.
                       While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.
                       """);
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.failureResponse, "static");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
a static response.
                The service still reports as healthy because health checks are
still shallow.
                """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, paramHelper.dyntable);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't
                access the DynamoDB recommendation table. We will get an instance
id value.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();

        // Create a new instance profile based on badCredsProfileName.
        templateCreator.createInstanceProfile(policyFile, policyName,
badCredsProfileName, roleName);
```

```
        String badInstanceId = autoScaler.getBadInstance(autoScalingGroupName);
        System.out.println("The bad instance id values used for this demo is " +
badInstanceId);

        String profileAssociationId =
autoScaler.getInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        System.out.println("The association Id value is " +
profileAssociationId);
        System.out.println("Replacing the profile for instance " + badInstanceId
                + " with a profile that contains bad credentials");
        autoScaler.replaceInstanceProfile(badInstanceId, badCredsProfileName,
profileAssociationId);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns either a recommendation or a static response,
                        depending on which instance is selected by the load
balancer.
                        """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether
                the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on
for recommendations. Note that
                the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto
Scaling instance health.
                This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto
Scaling instance health, because it
                risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling
group when a dependent service fails.
                """);

        System.out.println("""
                By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect
when one of the instances is failing
                and take that instance out of rotation.
                """);

        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.healthCheck, "deep");
```

```
        System.out.println("""
                Now, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials
                is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the
load balancer to detect the unhealthy
                instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
always returns a recommendation, because
                the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Because the instances in this demo are controlled by an
auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy
                        instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start
a new instance to replace it.
                        """);
        autoScaler.terminateInstance(badInstanceId);

        System.out.println("""
                Even while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
starting, sending a GET
                request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because
                the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After
the replacement instance
                starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load
balancing rotation.
                Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
several minutes, during which time you
                can see the changing health check status until the new instance
is running and healthy.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(
                "If the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean
all instances report as unhealthy.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        paramHelper.reset();
```

```
    }

    public static void demoChoices(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        String[] actions = {
                "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
                "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
                "Go to the next part of the demo."
        };
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        while (true) {
            System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
            System.out.println("See the current state of the service by selecting
one of the following choices:");
            for (int i = 0; i < actions.length; i++) {
                System.out.println(i + ": " + actions[i]);
            }

            try {
                System.out.print("\nWhich action would you like to take? ");
                int choice = scanner.nextInt();
                System.out.println("-".repeat(88));

                switch (choice) {
                    case 0 -> {
                        System.out.println("Request:\n");
                        System.out.println("GET http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));
                        CloseableHttpClient httpClient =
HttpClients.createDefault();

                        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
                        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));

                        // Execute the request and get the response.
                        HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                        int statusCode =
response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                        System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);

                        // Display the JSON response
                        BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(
```

```
                                new
InputStreamReader(response.getEntity().getContent()));
                        StringBuilder jsonResponse = new StringBuilder();
                        String line;
                        while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                            jsonResponse.append(line);
                        }
                        reader.close();

                        // Print the formatted JSON response.
                        System.out.println("Full Response:\n");
                        System.out.println(jsonResponse.toString());

                        // Close the HTTP client.
                        httpClient.close();

                    }
                    case 1 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nChecking the health of load
balancer targets:\n");
                        List<TargetHealthDescription> health =
loadBalancer.checkTargetHealth(targetGroupName);
                        for (TargetHealthDescription target : health) {
                            System.out.printf("\tTarget %s on port %d is %s%n",
target.target().id(),
                                    target.target().port(),
target.targetHealth().stateAsString());
                        }
                        System.out.println("""
                                Note that it can take a minute or two for the
health check to update
                                after changes are made.
                                """);
                    }
                    case 2 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nOkay, let's move on.");
                        System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
                        return; // Exit the method when choice is 2
                    }
                    default -> System.out.println("You must choose a value
between 0-2. Please select again.");
                }

            } catch (java.util.InputMismatchException e) {
```

```
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please select again.");
                scanner.nextLine(); // Clear the input buffer.
            }
        }
    }

    public static String readFileAsString(String filePath) throws IOException {
        byte[] bytes = Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath));
        return new String(bytes);
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le azioni di Auto Scaling e EC2 Amazon.

```
public class AutoScaler {

    private static Ec2Client ec2Client;
    private static AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient;
    private static IamClient iamClient;

    private static SsmClient ssmClient;

    private IamClient getIAMClient() {
        if (iamClient == null) {
            iamClient = IamClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return iamClient;
    }

    private SsmClient getSSMClient() {
        if (ssmClient == null) {
            ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ssmClient;
    }

    private Ec2Client getEc2Client() {
        if (ec2Client == null) {
```

```
            ec2Client = Ec2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ec2Client;
    }

    private AutoScalingClient getAutoScalingClient() {
        if (autoScalingClient == null) {
            autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return autoScalingClient;
    }

    /**
     * Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance
is
     * terminated, it can no longer be accessed.
     */
    public void terminateInstance(String instanceId) {
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest terminateInstanceIRequest =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
                .builder()
                .instanceId(instanceId)
                .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(terminateInstanceIRequest);
        System.out.format("Terminated instance %s.", instanceId);
    }

    /**
     * Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is
     * replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
     * When
     * the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
     * server.
     */
    public void replaceInstanceProfile(String instanceId, String
newInstanceProfileName, String profileAssociationId)
```

```
            throws InterruptedException {
        // Create an IAM instance profile specification.
        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
iamInstanceProfile =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
                .builder()
                .name(newInstanceProfileName) // Make sure
'newInstanceProfileName' is a valid IAM Instance Profile
                                                // name.
                .build();

        // Replace the IAM instance profile association for the EC2 instance.
        ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest replaceRequest =
ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest
                .builder()
                .iamInstanceProfile(iamInstanceProfile)
                .associationId(profileAssociationId) // Make sure
'profileAssociationId' is a valid association ID.
                .build();

        try {
            getEc2Client().replaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation(replaceRequest);
            // Handle the response as needed.
        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            // Handle exceptions, log, or report the error.
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.format("Replaced instance profile for association %s with
profile %s.", profileAssociationId,
                newInstanceProfileName);
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
        boolean instReady = false;
        int tries = 0;

        // Reboot after 60 seconds
        while (!instReady) {
            if (tries % 6 == 0) {
                getEc2Client().rebootInstances(RebootInstancesRequest.builder()
                        .instanceIds(instanceId)
                        .build());
                System.out.println("Rebooting instance " + instanceId + " and
waiting for it to be ready.");
            }
            tries++;
```

```
            try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(10);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }

            DescribeInstanceInformationResponse informationResponse =
getSSMClient().describeInstanceInformation();
            List<InstanceInformation> instanceInformationList =
informationResponse.instanceInformationList();
            for (InstanceInformation info : instanceInformationList) {
                if (info.instanceId().equals(instanceId)) {
                    instReady = true;
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        SendCommandRequest sendCommandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .documentName("AWS-RunShellScript")
                .parameters(Collections.singletonMap("commands",
                        Collections.singletonList("cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80")))
                .build();

        getSSMClient().sendCommand(sendCommandRequest);
        System.out.println("Restarted the Python web server on instance " +
instanceId + ".");
    }

    public void openInboundPort(String secGroupId, String port, String ipAddress)
{
        AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest ingressRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                .groupName(secGroupId)
                .cidrIp(ipAddress)
                .fromPort(Integer.parseInt(port))
                .build();

        getEc2Client().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(ingressRequest);
        System.out.format("Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
secGroupId, port, ipAddress);
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
    * and deletes all the resources.
    */
   public void deleteInstanceProfile(String roleName, String profileName) {
       try {
           software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
getInstanceProfileRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
                   .builder()
                   .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                   .build();

           GetInstanceProfileResponse response =
getIAMClient().getInstanceProfile(getInstanceProfileRequest);
           String name = response.instanceProfile().instanceProfileName();
           System.out.println(name);

           RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest profileRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                   .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                   .roleName(roleName)
                   .build();

           getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(profileRequest);
           DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                   .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                   .build();

           getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(deleteInstanceProfileRequest);
           System.out.println("Deleted instance profile " + profileName);

           DeleteRoleRequest deleteRoleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                   .roleName(roleName)
                   .build();

           // List attached role policies.
           ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse rolesResponse = getIAMClient()
                   .listAttachedRolePolicies(role -> role.roleName(roleName));
           List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies =
rolesResponse.attachedPolicies();
           for (AttachedPolicy attachedPolicy : attachedPolicies) {
```

```
                DetachRolePolicyRequest request =
DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(attachedPolicy.policyArn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(request);
                System.out.println("Detached and deleted policy " +
attachedPolicy.policyName());
            }

            getIAMClient().deleteRole(deleteRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Instance profile and role deleted.");

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTemplate(String templateName) {
        getEc2Client().deleteLaunchTemplate(name ->
name.launchTemplateName(templateName));
        System.out.format(templateName + " was deleted.");
    }

    public void deleteAutoScaleGroup(String groupName) {
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                .forceDelete(true)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        System.out.println(groupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    /*
     * Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
     * this
     * computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
     * address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
you
```

```
    * must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
port
    * to
    * any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
    * public
    * access when you're done.
    *
    */
   public GroupInfo verifyInboundPort(String VPC, int port, String ipAddress) {
       boolean portIsOpen = false;
       GroupInfo groupInfo = new GroupInfo();
       try {
           Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                   .name("group-name")
                   .values("default")
                   .build();

           Filter filter1 = Filter.builder()
                   .name("vpc-id")
                   .values(VPC)
                   .build();

           DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest securityGroupsRequest =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .filters(filter, filter1)
                   .build();

           DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse securityGroupsResponse =
getEc2Client()
                   .describeSecurityGroups(securityGroupsRequest);
           String securityGroup =
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups().get(0).groupName();
           groupInfo.setGroupName(securityGroup);

           for (SecurityGroup secGroup :
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups()) {
               System.out.println("Found security group: " +
secGroup.groupId());

               for (IpPermission ipPermission : secGroup.ipPermissions()) {
                   if (ipPermission.fromPort() == port) {
                       System.out.println("Found inbound rule: " +
ipPermission);
                       for (IpRange ipRange : ipPermission.ipRanges()) {
```

```
                            String cidrIp = ipRange.cidrIp();
                            if (cidrIp.startsWith(ipAddress) ||
cidrIp.equals("0.0.0.0/0")) {
                                System.out.println(cidrIp + " is applicable");
                                portIsOpen = true;
                            }
                        }

                        if (!ipPermission.prefixListIds().isEmpty()) {
                            System.out.println("Prefix lList is applicable");
                            portIsOpen = true;
                        }

                        if (!portIsOpen) {
                            System.out
                                    .println("The inbound rule does not appear to
be open to either this computer's IP,"
                                            + " all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.");
                        } else {
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }

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

        groupInfo.setPortOpen(portIsOpen);
        return groupInfo;
    }

    /*
     * Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
     * Scaling group.
     * The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
     * instances
     * in the group.
     */
    public void attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(String asGroupName, String
targetGroupARN) {
        try {
```

```
            AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(asGroupName)
                    .targetGroupARNs(targetGroupARN)
                    .build();


getAutoScalingClient().attachLoadBalancerTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);
            System.out.println("Attached load balancer to " + asGroupName);

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

    // Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.
    public String[] createGroup(int groupSize, String templateName, String
autoScalingGroupName) {

        // Get availability zones.

software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
zonesRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
                .builder()
                .build();

        DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse zonesResponse =
getEc2Client().describeAvailabilityZones(zonesRequest);
        List<String> availabilityZoneNames =
zonesResponse.availabilityZones().stream()

.map(software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AvailabilityZone::zoneName)
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String availabilityZones = String.join(",", availabilityZoneNames);
        LaunchTemplateSpecification specification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                .launchTemplateName(templateName)
                .version("$Default")
                .build();

        String[] zones = availabilityZones.split(",");
```

```
        CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .launchTemplate(specification)
                .availabilityZones(zones)
                .maxSize(groupSize)
                .minSize(groupSize)
                .autoScalingGroupName(autoScalingGroupName)
                .build();

        try {
            getAutoScalingClient().createAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Created an EC2 Auto Scaling group named " +
autoScalingGroupName);
        return zones;
    }

    public String getDefaultVPC() {
        // Define the filter.
        Filter defaultFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("is-default")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest request =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(defaultFilter)
                .build();

        DescribeVpcsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeVpcs(request);
        return response.vpcs().get(0).vpcId();
    }

    // Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.
    public List<Subnet> getSubnets(String vpcId, String[] availabilityZones) {
        List<Subnet> subnets = null;
        Filter vpcFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("vpc-id")
```

```
                .values(vpcId)
                .build();

        Filter azFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("availability-zone")
                .values(availabilityZones)
                .build();

        Filter defaultForAZ = Filter.builder()
                .name("default-for-az")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsRequest request = DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
                .filters(vpcFilter, azFilter, defaultForAZ)
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsResponse response =
getEc2Client().describeSubnets(request);
        subnets = response.subnets();
        return subnets;
    }

    // Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    public String getBadInstance(String groupName) {
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                .build();

        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
getAutoScalingClient().describeAutoScalingGroups(request);
        AutoScalingGroup autoScalingGroup = response.autoScalingGroups().get(0);
        List<String> instanceIds = autoScalingGroup.instances().stream()
                .map(instance -> instance.instanceId())
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String[] instanceIdArray = instanceIds.toArray(new String[0]);
        for (String instanceId : instanceIdArray) {
            System.out.println("Instance ID: " + instanceId);
            return instanceId;
        }
        return "";
    }
```

```
    // Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.
    public String getInstanceProfile(String instanceId) {
        Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                .name("instance-id")
                .values(instanceId)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest associationsRequest =
 DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(filter)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsResponse response = getEc2Client()
                .describeIamInstanceProfileAssociations(associationsRequest);
        return response.iamInstanceProfileAssociations().get(0).associationId();
    }

    public void deleteRolesPolicies(String policyName, String roleName, String
 InstanceProfile) {
        ListPoliciesRequest listPoliciesRequest =
 ListPoliciesRequest.builder().build();
        ListPoliciesResponse listPoliciesResponse =
 getIAMClient().listPolicies(listPoliciesRequest);
        for (Policy policy : listPoliciesResponse.policies()) {
            if (policy.policyName().equals(policyName)) {
                // List the entities (users, groups, roles) that are attached to
 the policy.

 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
 listEntitiesRequest =
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
                        .builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();
                ListEntitiesForPolicyResponse listEntitiesResponse = iamClient
                        .listEntitiesForPolicy(listEntitiesRequest);
                if (!listEntitiesResponse.policyGroups().isEmpty() || !
listEntitiesResponse.policyUsers().isEmpty()
                        || !listEntitiesResponse.policyRoles().isEmpty()) {
                    // Detach the policy from any entities it is attached to.
                    DetachRolePolicyRequest detachPolicyRequest =
 DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
```

```
                            .policyArn(policy.arn())
                            .roleName(roleName) // Specify the name of the IAM
role
                            .build();

                    getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(detachPolicyRequest);
                    System.out.println("Policy detached from entities.");
                }

                // Now, you can delete the policy.
                DeletePolicyRequest deletePolicyRequest =
DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().deletePolicy(deletePolicyRequest);
                System.out.println("Policy deleted successfully.");
                break;
            }
        }

        // List the roles associated with the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest listRolesRequest =
ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        // Detach the roles from the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleResponse listRolesResponse =
iamClient.listInstanceProfilesForRole(listRolesRequest);
        for (software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.InstanceProfile profile :
listRolesResponse.instanceProfiles()) {
            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest removeRoleRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                    .roleName(roleName) // Remove the extra dot here
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(removeRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Role " + roleName + " removed from instance
profile " + InstanceProfile);
        }

        // Delete the instance profile after removing all roles
```

```
        DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
 DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                .build();

        getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(r ->
 r.instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile));
        System.out.println(InstanceProfile + " Deleted");
        System.out.println("All roles and policies are deleted.");
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Elastic Load Balancing.

```
public class LoadBalancer {
    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;

    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client getLoadBalancerClient() {
        if (elasticLoadBalancingV2Client == null) {
            elasticLoadBalancingV2Client = ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }

        return elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;
    }

    // Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
    public List<TargetHealthDescription> checkTargetHealth(String
 targetGroupName) {
        DescribeTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
 DescribeTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                .names(targetGroupName)
                .build();

        DescribeTargetGroupsResponse tgResponse =
 getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);

        DescribeTargetHealthRequest healthRequest =
 DescribeTargetHealthRequest.builder()

 .targetGroupArn(tgResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn())
```

```
                .build();

        DescribeTargetHealthResponse healthResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetHealth(healthRequest);
        return healthResponse.targetHealthDescriptions();
    }

    // Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.
    public String getEndpoint(String lbName) {
        DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
        return res.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
    }

    // Deletes a load balancer.
    public void deleteLoadBalancer(String lbName) {
        try {
            // Use a waiter to delete the Load Balancer.
            DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArns(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().deleteLoadBalancer(
                    builder ->
builder.loadBalancerArn(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn()));
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancersDeleted(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(lbName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Deletes the target group.
    public void deleteTargetGroup(String targetGroupName) {
```

```
        try {
            DescribeTargetGroupsResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeTargetGroups(describe ->
describe.names(targetGroupName));
            getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .deleteTargetGroup(builder ->
builder.targetGroupArn(res.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn()));
        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(targetGroupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer
    // endpoint.
    public boolean verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(String elbDnsName) throws
IOException, InterruptedException {
        boolean success = false;
        int retries = 3;
        CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" + elbDnsName);
        try {
            while ((!success) && (retries > 0)) {
                // Execute the request and get the response.
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);
                if (statusCode == 200) {
                    success = true;
                } else {
                    retries--;
                    System.out.println("Got connection error from load balancer
endpoint, retrying...");
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
                }
            }

        } catch (org.apache.http.conn.HttpHostConnectException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }
```

```
        System.out.println("Status.." + success);
        return success;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
     * how
     * the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how
instance
     * health is checked.
     */
    public String createTargetGroup(String protocol, int port, String vpcId,
String targetGroupName) {
        CreateTargetGroupRequest targetGroupRequest =
CreateTargetGroupRequest.builder()
                .healthCheckPath("/healthcheck")
                .healthCheckTimeoutSeconds(5)
                .port(port)
                .vpcId(vpcId)
                .name(targetGroupName)
                .protocol(protocol)
                .build();

        CreateTargetGroupResponse targetGroupResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createTargetGroup(targetGroupRequest);
        String targetGroupArn =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn();
        String targetGroup =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupName();
        System.out.println("The " + targetGroup + " was created with ARN" +
targetGroupArn);
        return targetGroupArn;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
     * subnets
     * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
     */
    public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String
targetGroupARN, String lbName, int port,
            String protocol) {
        try {
            List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
```

```
                    .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                    .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                    .name(lbName)
                    .scheme("internet-facing")
                    .build();

            // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
            CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
            String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to
become available.");
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

            // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
            String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
            System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

            // Create a listener for the load balance.
            Action action = Action.builder()
                    .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                    .type("forward")
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest =
CreateListenerRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
```

```
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
 balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che utilizzi DynamoDB per simulare un servizio di raccomandazione.

```
public class Database {

    private static DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;

    public static DynamoDbClient getDynamoDbClient() {
        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return dynamoDbClient;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Amazon DynamoDB table exists.
    private boolean doesTableExist(String tableName) {
        try {
            // Describe the table and catch any exceptions.
            DescribeTableRequest describeTableRequest =
 DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
```

```
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().describeTable(describeTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' exists.");
            return true;

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' does not exist.");
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error checking table existence: " +
e.getMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    /*
     * Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
     * hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended,
such
     * as
     * Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
     * MediaType,
     * forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.
     */
    public void createTable(String tableName, String fileName) throws IOException
{
        // First check to see if the table exists.
        boolean doesExist = doesTableExist(tableName);
        if (!doesExist) {
            DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = getDynamoDbClient().waiter();
            CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .attributeDefinitions(
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                                    .build(),
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.N)
                                    .build())
                    .keySchema(
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
```

```
                                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                                .build(),
                        KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                .attributeName("ItemId")
                                .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                                .build())
                .provisionedThroughput(
                        ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                                .readCapacityUnits(5L)
                                .writeCapacityUnits(5L)
                                .build())
                .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().createTable(createTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Creating table " + tableName + "...");

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " created.");

            // Add records to the table.
            populateTable(fileName, tableName);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTable(String tableName) {
        getDynamoDbClient().deleteTable(table -> table.tableName(tableName));
        System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " deleted.");
    }

    // Populates the table with data located in a JSON file using the DynamoDB
    // enhanced client.
    public void populateTable(String fileName, String tableName) throws
IOException {
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(getDynamoDbClient())
                .build();
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
```

```
        File jsonFile = new File(fileName);
        JsonNode rootNode = objectMapper.readTree(jsonFile);

        DynamoDbTable<Recommendation> mappedTable =
 enhancedClient.table(tableName,
                TableSchema.fromBean(Recommendation.class));
        for (JsonNode currentNode : rootNode) {
            String mediaType = currentNode.path("MediaType").path("S").asText();
            int itemId = currentNode.path("ItemId").path("N").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("Title").path("S").asText();
            String creator = currentNode.path("Creator").path("S").asText();

            // Create a Recommendation object and set its properties.
            Recommendation rec = new Recommendation();
            rec.setMediaType(mediaType);
            rec.setItemId(itemId);
            rec.setTitle(title);
            rec.setCreator(creator);

            // Put the item into the DynamoDB table.
            mappedTable.putItem(rec); // Add the Recommendation to the list.
        }
        System.out.println("Added all records to the " + tableName);
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Systems Manager.

```
public class ParameterHelper {

    String tableName = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table";
    String dyntable = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-
response";
    String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check";

    public void reset() {
        put(dyntable, tableName);
        put(failureResponse, "none");
        put(healthCheck, "shallow");
    }
```

```
    public void put(String name, String value) {
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        PutParameterRequest parameterRequest = PutParameterRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .value(value)
                .overwrite(true)
                .type("String")
                .build();

        ssmClient.putParameter(parameterRequest);
        System.out.printf("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value);
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances

- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

JavaScript

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
#!/usr/bin/env node
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

import {
  Scenario,
  parseScenarioArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * The workflow steps are split into three stages:
 *   - deploy
 *   - demo
 *   - destroy
 *
 * Each of these stages has a corresponding file prefixed with steps-*.
```

```
 */
import { deploySteps } from "./steps-deploy.js";
import { demoSteps } from "./steps-demo.js";
import { destroySteps } from "./steps-destroy.js";

/**
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
const context = {};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
 */
export const scenarios = {
  // Deploys all resources necessary for the workflow.
  deploy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Deploy", deploySteps, context),
  // Demonstrates how a fragile web service can be made more resilient.
  demo: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Demo", demoSteps, context),
  // Destroys the resources created for the workflow.
  destroy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Destroy", destroySteps, context),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios, {
    name: "Resilient Workflow",
    synopsis:
      "node index.js --scenario <deploy | demo | destroy> [-h|--help] [-y|--yes]
 [-v|--verbose]",
    description: "Deploy and interact with scalable EC2 instances.",
  });
}
```

Crea passaggi per distribuire tutte le risorse.

```
import { join } from "node:path";
import { readFileSync, writeFileSync } from "node:fs";
```

```
import axios from "axios";

import {
  BatchWriteItemCommand,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  CreateKeyPairCommand,
  CreateLaunchTemplateCommand,
  DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand,
  DescribeVpcsCommand,
  DescribeSubnetsCommand,
  DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand,
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { SSMClient, GetParameterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  AutoScalingClient,
  AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  CreateListenerCommand,
  CreateLoadBalancerCommand,
  CreateTargetGroupCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
```

```
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { saveState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH, ROOT } from "./constants.js";
import { initParamsSteps } from "./steps-reset-params.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const deploySteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("introduction", MESSAGES.introduction, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmDeployment", MESSAGES.confirmDeployment, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "handleConfirmDeployment",
    (c) => c.confirmDeployment === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingTable",
    MESSAGES.creatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createTable", async () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    await client.send(
      new CreateTableCommand({
        TableName: NAMES.tableName,
        ProvisionedThroughput: {
          ReadCapacityUnits: 5,
          WriteCapacityUnits: 5,
        },
        AttributeDefinitions: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            AttributeType: "S",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            AttributeType: "N",
          },
        ],
        KeySchema: [
```

```
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            KeyType: "HASH",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            KeyType: "RANGE",
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: NAMES.tableName });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdTable",
    MESSAGES.createdTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatingTable",
    MESSAGES.populatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("populateTable", () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    /**
     * @type {{ default: import("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb").PutRequest['Item']
[] }}
     */
    const recommendations = JSON.parse(
      readFileSync(join(RESOURCES_PATH, "recommendations.json")),
    );

    return client.send(
      new BatchWriteItemCommand({
        RequestItems: {
          [NAMES.tableName]: recommendations.map((item) => ({
            PutRequest: { Item: item },
          })),
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatedTable",
    MESSAGES.populatedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
```

```
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.creatingKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createKeyPair", async () => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { KeyMaterial } = await client.send(
      new CreateKeyPairCommand({
        KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
      }),
    );

    writeFileSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`, KeyMaterial, { mode: 0o600 });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.createdKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstancePolicy",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstancePolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      Policy: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreatePolicyCommand({
        PolicyName: NAMES.instancePolicyName,
        PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(RESOURCES_PATH, "instance_policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
    state.instancePolicyArn = Arn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstancePolicy", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstancePolicy
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_ARN}", state.instancePolicyArn),
```

```
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "creatingInstanceRole",
      MESSAGES.creatingInstanceRole.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      ),
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("createInstanceRole", () => {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      return client.send(
        new CreateRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          AssumeRolePolicyDocument: readFileSync(
            join(ROOT, "assume-role-policy.json"),
          ),
        }),
      );
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "createdInstanceRole",
      MESSAGES.createdInstanceRole.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      ),
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "attachingPolicyToRole",
      MESSAGES.attachingPolicyToRole
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName),
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("attachPolicyToRole", async (state) => {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          PolicyArn: state.instancePolicyArn,
        }),
      );
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "attachedPolicyToRole",
      MESSAGES.attachedPolicyToRole
```

```
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      InstanceProfile: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
    state.instanceProfileArn = Arn;

    await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
      { client },
      { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstanceProfile", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_ARN}", state.instanceProfileArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addingRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addingRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("addRoleToInstanceProfile", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
```

```
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addedRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addedRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  ...initParamsSteps,
  new ScenarioOutput("creatingLaunchTemplate", MESSAGES.creatingLaunchTemplate),
  new ScenarioAction("createLaunchTemplate", async () => {
    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    const { Parameter } = await ssmClient.send(
      new GetParameterCommand({
        Name: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
      }),
    );
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    await ec2Client.send(
      new CreateLaunchTemplateCommand({
        LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        LaunchTemplateData: {
          InstanceType: "t3.micro",
          ImageId: Parameter.Value,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
          UserData: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "server_startup_script.sh"),
          ).toString("base64"),
          KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLaunchTemplate",
    MESSAGES.createdLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingAutoScalingGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
```

```
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    const { AvailabilityZones } = await ec2Client.send(
      new DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand({}),
    );
    state.availabilityZoneNames = AvailabilityZones.map((az) => az.ZoneName);
    const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          AvailabilityZones: state.availabilityZoneNames,
          AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
          LaunchTemplate: {
            LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
            Version: "$Default",
          },
          MinSize: 3,
          MaxSize: 3,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdAutoScalingGroup",
    /**
     * @param {{ availabilityZoneNames: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.createdAutoScalingGroup
        .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName)
        .replace(
          "${AVAILABILITY_ZONE_NAMES}",
          state.availabilityZoneNames.join(", "),
        ),
  ),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmContinue", MESSAGES.confirmContinue, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("loadBalancer", MESSAGES.loadBalancer),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingVpc", MESSAGES.gettingVpc),
  new ScenarioAction("getVpc", async (state) => {
```

```
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Vpcs } = await client.send(
      new DescribeVpcsCommand({
        Filters: [{ Name: "is-default", Values: ["true"] }],
      }),
    );
    state.defaultVpc = Vpcs[0].VpcId;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("gotVpc", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.gotVpc.replace("${VPC_ID}", state.defaultVpc),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingSubnets", MESSAGES.gettingSubnets),
  new ScenarioAction("getSubnets", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Subnets } = await client.send(
      new DescribeSubnetsCommand({
        Filters: [
          { Name: "vpc-id", Values: [state.defaultVpc] },
          { Name: "availability-zone", Values: state.availabilityZoneNames },
          { Name: "default-for-az", Values: ["true"] },
        ],
      }),
    );
    state.subnets = Subnets.map((subnet) => subnet.SubnetId);
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "gotSubnets",
    /**
     * @param {{ subnets: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.gotSubnets.replace("${SUBNETS}", state.subnets.join(", ")),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
      new CreateTargetGroupCommand({
```

```
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
        Protocol: "HTTP",
        Port: 80,
        HealthCheckPath: "/healthcheck",
        HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10,
        HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds: 5,
        HealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        VpcId: state.defaultVpc,
      }),
    );
    const targetGroup = TargetGroups[0];
    state.targetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn;
    state.targetGroupProtocol = targetGroup.Protocol;
    state.targetGroupPort = targetGroup.Port;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancer",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancer.replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
      new CreateLoadBalancerCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerName,
        Subnets: state.subnets,
      }),
    );
    state.loadBalancerDns = LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
    state.loadBalancerArn = LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
    await waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(
      { client },
      { Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerName] },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdLoadBalancer", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancer
```

```
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingListener",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerListener
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createListener", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { Listeners } = await client.send(
      new CreateListenerCommand({
        LoadBalancerArn: state.loadBalancerArn,
        Protocol: state.targetGroupProtocol,
        Port: state.targetGroupPort,
        DefaultActions: [
          { Type: "forward", TargetGroupArn: state.targetGroupArn },
        ],
      }),
    );
    const listener = Listeners[0];
    state.loadBalancerListenerArn = listener.ListenerArn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdListener", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerListener.replace(
      "${LB_LISTENER_ARN}",
      state.loadBalancerListenerArn,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName)
      .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
        TargetGroupARNs: [state.targetGroupArn],
      }),
    );
```

```
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup,
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingInboundPort", MESSAGES.verifyingInboundPort),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "verifyInboundPort",
    /**
     *
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup}} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
          Filters: [{ Name: "group-name", Values: ["default"] }],
        }),
      );
      if (!SecurityGroups) {
        state.verifyInboundPortError = new Error(MESSAGES.noSecurityGroups);
      }
      state.defaultSecurityGroup = SecurityGroups[0];

      /**
       * @type {string}
       */
      const ipResponse = (await axios.get("http://checkip.amazonaws.com")).data;
      state.myIp = ipResponse.trim();
      const myIpRules = state.defaultSecurityGroup.IpPermissions.filter(
        ({ IpRanges }) =>
          IpRanges.some(
            ({ CidrIp }) =>
              CidrIp.startsWith(state.myIp) || CidrIp === "0.0.0.0/0",
          ),
      )
        .filter(({ IpProtocol }) => IpProtocol === "tcp")
        .filter(({ FromPort }) => FromPort === 80);

      state.myIpRules = myIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
```

```
    "verifiedInboundPort",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return MESSAGES.foundIpRules.replace(
          "${IP_RULES}",
          JSON.stringify(state.myIpRules, null, 2),
        );
      }
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioInput(
    "shouldAddInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return false;
      }
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    },
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "addInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      if (!state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
        return;
      }

      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
          GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
          CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
          FromPort: 80,
```

```
          ToPort: 80,
          IpProtocol: "tcp",
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("addedInboundRule", (state) => {
    if (state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
      return MESSAGES.addedInboundRule.replace("${IP_ADDRESS}", state.myIp);
    }
    return false;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingEndpoint", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.verifyingEndpoint.replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("verifyEndpoint", async (state) => {
    try {
      const response = await retry({ intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDns}`),
      );
      state.endpointResponse = JSON.stringify(response.data, null, 2);
    } catch (e) {
      state.verifyEndpointError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifiedEndpoint", (state) => {
    if (state.verifyEndpointError) {
      console.error(state.verifyEndpointError);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.verifiedEndpoint.replace(
        "${ENDPOINT_RESPONSE}",
        state.endpointResponse,
      );
    }
  }),
  saveState,
];
```

Crea i passaggi per eseguire la demo.

```
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { join } from "node:path";
```

```
import axios from "axios";

import {
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  DescribeTargetHealthCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";
import {
  DescribeInstanceInformationCommand,
  PutParameterCommand,
  SSMClient,
  SendCommandCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand,
  EC2Client,
  RebootInstancesCommand,
  ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";
```

```
const getRecommendation = new ScenarioAction(
  "getRecommendation",
  async (state) => {
    const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
    if (loadBalancer) {
      state.loadBalancerDnsName = loadBalancer.DNSName;
      try {
        state.recommendation = (
          await axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDnsName}`)
        ).data;
      } catch (e) {
        state.recommendation = e instanceof Error ? e.message : e;
      }
    } else {
      throw new Error(MESSAGES.demoFindLoadBalancerError);
    }
  },
);

const getRecommendationResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getRecommendationResult",
  (state) =>
    `Recommendation:\n${JSON.stringify(state.recommendation, null, 2)}`,
  { preformatted: true },
);

const getHealthCheck = new ScenarioAction("getHealthCheck", async (state) => {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
      Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
    }),
  );

  const { TargetHealthDescriptions } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetHealthCommand({
      TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
    }),
  );
  state.targetHealthDescriptions = TargetHealthDescriptions;
});

const getHealthCheckResult = new ScenarioOutput(
```

```
  "getHealthCheckResult",
  /**
   * @param {{ targetHealthDescriptions: import('@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-
balancing-v2').TargetHealthDescription[]}} state
   */
  (state) => {
    const status = state.targetHealthDescriptions
      .map((th) => `${th.Target.Id}: ${th.TargetHealth.State}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Health check:\n${status}`;
  },
  { preformatted: true },
);

const loadBalancerLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "loadBalancerLoop",
  getRecommendation.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ loadBalancerCheck }) => loadBalancerCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput(
        "loadBalancerCheck",
        MESSAGES.demoLoadBalancerCheck,
        {
          type: "confirm",
        },
      ),
      output: getRecommendationResult,
    },
  },
);

const healthCheckLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "healthCheckLoop",
  getHealthCheck.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ healthCheck }) => healthCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput("healthCheck", MESSAGES.demoHealthCheck, {
        type: "confirm",
      }),
      output: getHealthCheckResult,
    },
  },
```

```
);

const statusSteps = [
  getRecommendation,
  getRecommendationResult,
  getHealthCheck,
  getHealthCheckResult,
];

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const demoSteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("header", MESSAGES.demoHeader, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioOutput("sanityCheck", MESSAGES.demoSanityCheck),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "brokenDependencyConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBrokenDependencyConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("brokenDependency", async (state) => {
    if (!state.brokenDependencyConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      state.badTableName = `fake-table-${Date.now()}`;
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
          Value: state.badTableName,
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testBrokenDependency", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.demoTestBrokenDependency.replace(
      "${TABLE_NAME}",
      state.badTableName,
    ),
  ),
  ...statusSteps,
```

```
    new ScenarioInput(
      "staticResponseConfirmation",
      MESSAGES.demoStaticResponseConfirmation,
      { type: "confirm" },
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("staticResponse", async (state) => {
      if (!state.staticResponseConfirmation) {
        process.exit();
      } else {
        const client = new SSMClient({});
        await client.send(
          new PutParameterCommand({
            Name: NAMES.ssmFailureResponseKey,
            Value: "static",
            Overwrite: true,
            Type: "String",
          }),
        );
      }
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput("testStaticResponse", MESSAGES.demoTestStaticResponse),
    ...statusSteps,
    new ScenarioInput(
      "badCredentialsConfirmation",
      MESSAGES.demoBadCredentialsConfirmation,
      { type: "confirm" },
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("badCredentialsExit", (state) => {
      if (!state.badCredentialsConfirmation) {
        process.exit();
      }
    }),
    new ScenarioAction("fixDynamoDBName", async () => {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
          Value: NAMES.tableName,
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }),
    new ScenarioAction(
```

```
    "badCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-auto-
scaling').Instance }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      await createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile();
      const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
      const { AutoScalingGroups } = await autoScalingClient.send(
        new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand({
          AutoScalingGroupNames: [NAMES.autoScalingGroupName],
        }),
      );
      state.targetInstance = AutoScalingGroups[0].Instances[0];
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
      const { IamInstanceProfileAssociations } = await ec2Client.send(
        new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand({
          Filters: [
            { Name: "instance-id", Values: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId] },
          ],
        }),
      );
      state.instanceProfileAssociationId =
        IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0].AssociationId;
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        ec2Client.send(
          new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand({
            AssociationId: state.instanceProfileAssociationId,
            IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
          }),
        ),
      );

      await ec2Client.send(
        new RebootInstancesCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
        }),
      );

      const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 20000, maxRetries: 15 }, async () => {
        const { InstanceInformationList } = await ssmClient.send(
          new DescribeInstanceInformationCommand({}),
        );
```

```
        const instance = InstanceInformationList.find(
          (info) => info.InstanceId === state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
        );

        if (!instance) {
          throw new Error("Instance not found.");
        }
      });

      await ssmClient.send(
        new SendCommandCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
          DocumentName: "AWS-RunShellScript",
          Parameters: { commands: ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"] },
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "testBadCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation}} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoTestBadCredentials.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
  ),
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "deepHealthCheckConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoDeepHealthCheckConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheckExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.deepHealthCheckConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheck", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
```

```
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmHealthCheckKey,
        Value: "deep",
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testDeepHealthCheck", MESSAGES.demoTestDeepHealthCheck),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "killInstanceConfirmation",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoKillInstanceConfirmation.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("killInstanceExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.killInstanceConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "killInstance",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
      await client.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: false,
        }),
      );
```

```
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("testKillInstance", MESSAGES.demoTestKillInstance),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput("failOpenConfirmation", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenConfirmation, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpenExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.failOpenConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpen", () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: `fake-table-${Date.now()}`,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testFailOpen", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenTest),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "resetTableConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoResetTableConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTableExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.resetTableConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTable", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
```

```
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testResetTable", MESSAGES.demoTestResetTable),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
];

async function createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile() {
  const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
  const { Policy } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreatePolicyCommand({
      PolicyName: NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
        join(RESOURCES_PATH, "ssm_only_policy.json"),
      ),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new CreateRoleCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
        Version: "2012-10-17",
        Statement: [
          {
            Effect: "Allow",
            Principal: { Service: "ec2.amazonaws.com" },
            Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
          },
        ],
      }),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: Policy.Arn,
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
```

```
    }),
  );
  const { InstanceProfile } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    }),
  );
  await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
    { client: iamClient },
    { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    }),
  );

  return InstanceProfile;
}
```

Crea i passaggi per distruggere tutte le risorse.

```
import { unlinkSync } from "node:fs";

import { DynamoDBClient, DeleteTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  DeleteKeyPairCommand,
  DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand,
  RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  DeleteInstanceProfileCommand,
  RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  paginateListPolicies,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
```

```
  AutoScalingClient,
  DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DeleteLoadBalancerCommand,
  DeleteTargetGroupCommand,
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { loadState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const destroySteps = [
  loadState,
  new ScenarioInput("destroy", MESSAGES.destroy, { type: "confirm" }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "abort",
    (state) => state.destroy === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteTable", async (c) => {
    try {
      const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: NAMES.tableName }));
    } catch (e) {
      c.deleteTableError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteTableResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteTableError) {
```

```
      console.error(state.deleteTableError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteTableError.replace(
        "${TABLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.tableName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteKeyPair", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName }),
      );
      unlinkSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`);
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteKeyPairError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteKeyPairResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteKeyPairError) {
      console.error(state.deleteKeyPairError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteKeyPairError.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedKeyPair.replace(
      "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
      NAMES.keyPairName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachPolicyFromRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

      if (!policy) {
        state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = new Error(
          `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
        );
      } else {
        await client.send(
          new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
```

```
            RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
            PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
          }),
        );
      }
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachedPolicyFromRole", (state) => {
    if (state.detachPolicyFromRoleError) {
      console.error(state.detachPolicyFromRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.detachPolicyFromRoleError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedPolicyFromRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

    if (!policy) {
      state.deletePolicyError = new Error(
        `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
      );
    } else {
      return client.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deletePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deletePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deletePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deletePolicyError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    }
```

```
    return MESSAGES.deletedPolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("removeRoleFromInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("removeRoleFromInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfile) {
      console.error(state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.removedRoleFromInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceRoleError);
```

```
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceRoleError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    try {
      await terminateGroupInstances(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 60000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        await deleteAutoScalingGroup(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError = e;
    }
```

```
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput("deleteAutoScalingGroupResult", (state) => {
      if (state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError) {
        console.error(state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError);
        return MESSAGES.deleteAutoScalingGroupError.replace(
          "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
          NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
        );
      }
      return MESSAGES.deletedAutoScalingGroup.replace(
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
      );
    }),
    new ScenarioAction("deleteLaunchTemplate", async (state) => {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      try {
        await client.send(
          new DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand({
            LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
          }),
        );
      } catch (e) {
        state.deleteLaunchTemplateError = e;
      }
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput("deleteLaunchTemplateResult", (state) => {
      if (state.deleteLaunchTemplateError) {
        console.error(state.deleteLaunchTemplateError);
        return MESSAGES.deleteLaunchTemplateError.replace(
          "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
          NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        );
      }
      return MESSAGES.deletedLaunchTemplate.replace(
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    }),
    new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
      try {
        const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
        const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
        await client.send(
```

```
        new DeleteLoadBalancerCommand({
          LoadBalancerArn: loadBalancer.LoadBalancerArn,
        }),
      );
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        const lb = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
        if (lb) {
          throw new Error("Load balancer still exists.");
        }
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerError.replace(
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancer.replace(
      "${LB_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    try {
      const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
          Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
        }),
      );

      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        client.send(
          new DeleteTargetGroupCommand({
            TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
          }),
        ),
      );
    } catch (e) {
```

```
      state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
```

```
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
```

```
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyPolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyPolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError.replace(
        "${POLICY_NAME}",
```

```
        NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyPolicy.replace(
      "${POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyRole.replace(
      "${ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "revokeSecurityGroupIngress",
    async (
      /** @type {{ myIp: string, defaultSecurityGroup: { GroupId: string } }} */
state,
    ) => {
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});

      try {
        await ec2Client.send(
          new RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
```

```
            GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
            CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
            FromPort: 80,
            ToPort: 80,
            IpProtocol: "tcp",
          }),
        );
      } catch (e) {
        state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError = e;
      }
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("revokeSecurityGroupIngressResult", (state) => {
    if (state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError) {
      console.error(state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError);
      return MESSAGES.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError.replace(
        "${IP}",
        state.myIp,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.revokedSecurityGroupIngress.replace("${IP}", state.myIp);
  }),
];

/**
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
async function findPolicy(policyName) {
  const client = new IAMClient({});
  const paginatedPolicies = paginateListPolicies({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedPolicies) {
    const policy = page.Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === policyName);
    if (policy) {
      return policy;
    }
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function deleteAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  try {
```

```
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: groupName,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
    if (!(err instanceof Error)) {
      throw err;
    }
    console.log(err.name);
    throw err;
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function terminateGroupInstances(groupName) {
  const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const group = await findAutoScalingGroup(groupName);
  await autoScalingClient.send(
    new UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
      AutoScalingGroupName: group.AutoScalingGroupName,
      MinSize: 0,
    }),
  );
  for (const i of group.Instances) {
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: i.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: true,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }
}

async function findAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const paginatedGroups = paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedGroups) {
    const group = page.AutoScalingGroups.find(
      (g) => g.AutoScalingGroupName === groupName,
```

```
    );
    if (group) {
      return group;
    }
  }
  throw new Error(`Auto scaling group ${groupName} not found.`);
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth
  - DescribeVpcs
  - RebootInstances

- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
class Runner:
    """
    Manages the deployment, demonstration, and destruction of resources for the
 resilient service.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_path: str,
        recommendation: RecommendationService,
        autoscaler: AutoScalingWrapper,
        loadbalancer: ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper,
        param_helper: ParameterHelper,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the Runner class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_path: The path to resource files used by this example,
 such as IAM policies and instance scripts.
        :param recommendation: An instance of the RecommendationService class.
        :param autoscaler: An instance of the AutoScaler class.
        :param loadbalancer: An instance of the LoadBalancer class.
        :param param_helper: An instance of the ParameterHelper class.
        """
        self.resource_path = resource_path
```

```
        self.recommendation = recommendation
        self.autoscaler = autoscaler
        self.loadbalancer = loadbalancer
        self.param_helper = param_helper
        self.protocol = "HTTP"
        self.port = 80
        self.ssh_port = 22

        prefix = "doc-example-resilience"
        self.target_group_name = f"{prefix}-tg"
        self.load_balancer_name = f"{prefix}-lb"

    def deploy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deploys the resources required for the resilient service, including the
DynamoDB table,
        EC2 instances, Auto Scaling group, and load balancer.
        """
        recommendations_path = f"{self.resource_path}/recommendations.json"
        startup_script = f"{self.resource_path}/server_startup_script.sh"
        instance_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/instance_policy.json"

        logging.info("Starting deployment of resources for the resilient
service.")

        logging.info(
            "Creating and populating DynamoDB table '%s'.",
            self.recommendation.table_name,
        )
        self.recommendation.create()
        self.recommendation.populate(recommendations_path)

        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 launch template with the startup script '%s'.",
            startup_script,
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_template(startup_script, instance_policy)

        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability
Zones."
        )
        zones = self.autoscaler.create_autoscaling_group(3)
```

```
        logging.info("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info("Creating Elastic Load Balancing target group and load
 balancer.")

        vpc = self.autoscaler.get_default_vpc()
        subnets = self.autoscaler.get_subnets(vpc["VpcId"], zones)
        target_group = self.loadbalancer.create_target_group(
            self.target_group_name, self.protocol, self.port, vpc["VpcId"]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_load_balancer(
            self.load_balancer_name, [subnet["SubnetId"] for subnet in subnets]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_listener(self.load_balancer_name, target_group)

        self.autoscaler.attach_load_balancer_target_group(target_group)

        logging.info("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint.")
        endpoint = self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
        lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)
        current_ip_address = requests.get("http://
checkip.amazonaws.com").text.strip()

        if not lb_success:
            logging.warning(
                "Couldn't connect to the load balancer. Verifying that the port
 is open..."
            )
            sec_group, port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.port, current_ip_address
            )
            sec_group, ssh_port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
            )
            if not port_is_open:
                logging.warning(
                    "The default security group for your VPC must allow access
 from this computer."
                )
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
 {sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
```

```
                    f"inbound traffic on port {self.port} from your computer's IP
address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.port, current_ip_address
                    )
            if not ssh_port_is_open:
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
{sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound SSH traffic on port {self.ssh_port} for debugging
from your computer's IP address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
                    )
            lb_success =
self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)

        if lb_success:
            logging.info(
                "Load balancer is ready. Access it at: http://%s",
current_ip_address
            )
        else:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Please verify your VPC and security group settings."
            )

    def demo_choices(self) -> None:
        """
        Presents choices for interacting with the deployed service, such as
sending requests to
        the load balancer or checking the health of the targets.
        """
        actions = [
            "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
            "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
            "Go to the next part of the demo.",
        ]
        choice = 0
```

```
        while choice != 2:
            logging.info("Choose an action to interact with the service.")
            choice = q.choose("Which action would you like to take? ", actions)
            if choice == 0:
                logging.info("Sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint.")
                endpoint =
self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
                logging.info("GET http://%s", endpoint)
                response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                logging.info("Response: %s", response.status_code)
                if response.headers.get("content-type") == "application/json":
                    pp(response.json())
            elif choice == 1:
                logging.info("Checking the health of load balancer targets.")
                health =
self.loadbalancer.check_target_health(self.target_group_name)
                for target in health:
                    state = target["TargetHealth"]["State"]
                    logging.info(
                        "Target %s on port %d is %s",
                        target["Target"]["Id"],
                        target["Target"]["Port"],
                        state,
                    )
                    if state != "healthy":
                        logging.warning(
                            "%s: %s",
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Reason"],
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Description"],
                        )
                logging.info(
                    "Note that it can take a minute or two for the health check
to update."
                )
            elif choice == 2:
                logging.info("Proceeding to the next part of the demo.")

    def demo(self) -> None:
        """
        Runs the demonstration, showing how the service responds to different
failure scenarios
        and how a resilient architecture can keep the service running.
        """
```

```
        ssm_only_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/ssm_only_policy.json"

        logging.info("Resetting parameters to starting values for the demo.")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info(
            "Starting demonstration of the service's resilience under various
failure conditions."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info(
            "Simulating failure by changing the Systems Manager parameter to a
non-existent table."
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return failure codes.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Switching to static response mode to mitigate failure.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.failure_response, "static")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return static responses.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Restoring normal operation of the recommendation service.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table,
self.recommendation.table_name)

        logging.info(
            "Introducing a failure by assigning bad credentials to one of the
instances."
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_instance_profile(
            ssm_only_policy,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_policy_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            ["AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore"],
        )
        instances = self.autoscaler.get_instances()
        bad_instance_id = instances[0]
        instance_profile = self.autoscaler.get_instance_profile(bad_instance_id)
        logging.info(
            "Replacing instance profile with bad credentials for instance %s.",
```

```
            bad_instance_id,
        )
        self.autoscaler.replace_instance_profile(
            bad_instance_id,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            instance_profile["AssociationId"],
        )
        logging.info(
            "Sending GET requests may return either a valid recommendation or a
static response."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Implementing deep health checks to detect unhealthy
instances.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.health_check, "deep")
        logging.info("Checking the health of the load balancer targets.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info(
            "Terminating the unhealthy instance to let the auto scaler replace
it."
        )
        self.autoscaler.terminate_instance(bad_instance_id)
        logging.info("The service remains resilient during instance
replacement.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Simulating a complete failure of the recommendation
service.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info(
            "All instances will report as unhealthy, but the service will still
return static responses."
        )
        self.demo_choices()
        self.param_helper.reset()

    def destroy(self, automation=False) -> None:
        """
        Destroys all resources created for the demo, including the load balancer,
Auto Scaling group,
        EC2 instances, and DynamoDB table.
        """
```

```
        logging.info(
            "This concludes the demo. Preparing to clean up all AWS resources
 created during the demo."
        )
        if automation:
            cleanup = True
        else:
            cleanup = q.ask(
                "Do you want to clean up all demo resources? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno
            )

        if cleanup:
            logging.info("Deleting load balancer and related resources.")
            self.loadbalancer.delete_load_balancer(self.load_balancer_name)
            self.loadbalancer.delete_target_group(self.target_group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_autoscaling_group(self.autoscaler.group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_key_pair()
            self.autoscaler.delete_template()
            self.autoscaler.delete_instance_profile(
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            )
            logging.info("Deleting DynamoDB table and other resources.")
            self.recommendation.destroy()
        else:
            logging.warning(
                "Resources have not been deleted. Ensure you clean them up
 manually to avoid unexpected charges."
            )


def main() -> None:
    """
    Main function to parse arguments and run the appropriate actions for the
 demo.
    """
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--action",
        required=True,
        choices=["all", "deploy", "demo", "destroy"],
        help="The action to take for the demo. When 'all' is specified, resources
 are\n"
        "deployed, the demo is run, and resources are destroyed.",
```

```
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--resource_path",
        default="../../../scenarios/features/resilient_service/resources",
        help="The path to resource files used by this example, such as IAM
policies and\n"
        "instance scripts.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    logging.info("Starting the Resilient Service demo.")

    prefix = "doc-example-resilience"

    # Service Clients
    ddb_client = boto3.client("dynamodb")
    elb_client = boto3.client("elbv2")
    autoscaling_client = boto3.client("autoscaling")
    ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
    ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
    iam_client = boto3.client("iam")

    # Wrapper instantiations
    recommendation = RecommendationService(
        "doc-example-recommendation-service", ddb_client
    )
    autoscaling_wrapper = AutoScalingWrapper(
        prefix,
        "t3.micro",
        "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    )
    elb_wrapper = ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(elb_client)
    param_helper = ParameterHelper(recommendation.table_name, ssm_client)

    # Demo invocation
    runner = Runner(
        args.resource_path,
        recommendation,
        autoscaling_wrapper,
        elb_wrapper,
```

```
        param_helper,
    )
    actions = [args.action] if args.action != "all" else ["deploy", "demo",
 "destroy"]
    for action in actions:
        if action == "deploy":
            runner.deploy()
        elif action == "demo":
            runner.demo()
        elif action == "destroy":
            runner.destroy()

    logging.info("Demo completed successfully.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    main()
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le azioni di Auto Scaling e EC2 Amazon.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
 created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
```

```
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
that is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def create_policy(self, policy_file: str, policy_name: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new IAM policy or retrieves the ARN of an existing policy.

        :param policy_file: The path to a JSON file that contains the policy
definition.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing policy.
        """
        with open(policy_file) as file:
            policy_doc = file.read()

        try:
```

```
            response = self.iam_client.create_policy(
                PolicyName=policy_name, PolicyDocument=policy_doc
            )
            policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
            log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' created successfully. ARN:
 {policy_arn}")
            return policy_arn

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the policy already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_policy(
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::{self.account_id}:policy/
{policy_name}"
                )
                policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' already exists. ARN:
 {policy_arn}")
                return policy_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_role(self, role_name: str, assume_role_doc: dict) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new IAM role or retrieves the ARN of an existing role.

        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param assume_role_doc: The assume role policy document that specifies
 which
                                entities can assume the role.
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing role.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iam_client.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
 AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(assume_role_doc)
            )
            role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
            log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' created successfully. ARN: {role_arn}")
            return role_arn

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the role already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_role(RoleName=role_name)
```

```
                role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' already exists. ARN: {role_arn}")
                return role_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_policy(
        self,
        role_name: str,
        policy_arn: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an IAM policy to a role and optionally attaches additional AWS-
managed policies.

        :param role_name: The name of the role to attach the policy to.
        :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to attach.
        :param aws_managed_policies: A tuple of AWS-managed policy names to
 attach to the role.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(RoleName=role_name,
 PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            for aws_policy in aws_managed_policies:
                self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name,
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{aws_policy}",
                )
            log.info(f"Attached policy {policy_arn} to role {role_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to attach policy {policy_arn} to role
 {role_name}.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_instance_profile(
        self,
        policy_file: str,
        policy_name: str,
        role_name: str,
        profile_name: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> str:
        """
```

```
        Creates a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances
created by
        this class. An instance's associated profile defines a role that is
assumed by the
        instance. The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
        clients that run on the instance.

        :param policy_file: The name of a JSON file that contains the policy
definition to
                            create and attach to the role.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param profile_name: The name to the created profile.
        :param aws_managed_policies: Additional AWS-managed policies that are
attached to
                                     the role, such as
AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore to grant
                                     use of Systems Manager to send commands to
the instance.
        :return: The ARN of the profile that is created.
        """
        assume_role_doc = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        policy_arn = self.create_policy(policy_file, policy_name)
        self.create_role(role_name, assume_role_doc)
        self.attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn, aws_managed_policies)

        try:
            profile_response = self.iam_client.create_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name
            )
            waiter = self.iam_client.get_waiter("instance_profile_exists")
            waiter.wait(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            time.sleep(10)  # wait a little longer
            profile_arn = profile_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
```

```
            self.iam_client.add_role_to_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
            log.info("Created profile %s and added role %s.", profile_name,
role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                prof_response = self.iam_client.get_instance_profile(
                    InstanceProfileName=profile_name
                )
                profile_arn = prof_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s already exists, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return profile_arn


    def get_instance_profile(self, instance_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to look up.
        :return: The profile data.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.ec2_client.describe_iam_instance_profile_associations(
                Filters=[{"Name": "instance-id", "Values": [instance_id]}]
            )
            if not response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"]:
                log.info(f"No instance profile found for instance
{instance_id}.")
            profile_data = response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"][0]
            log.info(f"Retrieved instance profile for instance {instance_id}.")
            return profile_data
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instance profile for instance
{instance_id}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
```

```
                log.error(f"The instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self,
        instance_id: str,
        new_instance_profile_name: str,
        profile_association_id: str,
    ) -> None:
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the
profile is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new
profile. When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to restart.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to
associate with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)

            self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Rebooting instance %s.", instance_id)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be running.", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Instance %s is now running.", instance_id)
```

```
            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info(f"Restarted the Python web server on instance
'{instance_id}'.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to replace instance profile.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"Association ID '{profile_association_id}' does not exist."
                    "Please check the association ID and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceId":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist or
is not available for SSM. "
                    f"Please verify the instance ID and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_instance_profile(self, profile_name: str, role_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the
role,
        and deletes all the resources.

        :param profile_name: The name of the profile to delete.
        :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.remove_role_from_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )

self.iam_client.delete_instance_profile(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            log.info("Deleted instance profile %s.", profile_name)
            attached_policies = self.iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(
                RoleName=role_name
            )
```

```
            for pol in attached_policies["AttachedPolicies"]:
                self.iam_client.detach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name, PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"]
                )
                if not pol["PolicyArn"].startswith("arn:aws:iam::aws"):
                    self.iam_client.delete_policy(PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"])
                log.info("Detached and deleted policy %s.", pol["PolicyName"])
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
            log.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete instance profile {profile_name} or detach "
                f"policies and delete role {role_name}: {err}"
            )
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )


    def create_key_pair(self, key_pair_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Creates a new key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_pair_name)
            with open(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", "w") as file:
                file.write(response["KeyMaterial"])
            chmod(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", 0o600)
            log.info("Created key pair %s.", key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to create key pair {key_pair_name}.")
            if error_code == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate":
                log.error(f"A key pair with the name '{key_pair_name}' already
exists.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_key_pair(self) -> None:
        """
```

```
        Deletes a key pair.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=self.key_pair_name)
            remove(f"{self.key_pair_name}.pem")
            log.info("Deleted key pair %s.", self.key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't delete key pair '{self.key_pair_name}'.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        except FileNotFoundError as err:
            log.info("Key pair %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
self.key_pair_name)
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def create_template(
        self, server_startup_script_file: str, instance_policy_file: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling. The
        launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
        the instance is started. This script installs Python packages and starts
a
        Python web server on the instance.

        :param server_startup_script_file: The path to a Bash script file that is
run
                                           when an instance starts.
        :param instance_policy_file: The path to a file that defines a
permissions policy
                                     to create and attach to the instance
profile.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        template = {}
        try:
            # Create key pair and instance profile
            self.create_key_pair(self.key_pair_name)
            self.create_instance_profile(
                instance_policy_file,
                self.instance_policy_name,
                self.instance_role_name,
```

```
                self.instance_profile_name,
            )

            # Read the startup script
            with open(server_startup_script_file) as file:
                start_server_script = file.read()

            # Get the latest AMI ID
            ami_latest = self.ssm_client.get_parameter(Name=self.ami_param)
            ami_id = ami_latest["Parameter"]["Value"]

            # Create the launch template
            lt_response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={
                    "InstanceType": self.inst_type,
                    "ImageId": ami_id,
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {"Name": self.instance_profile_name},
                    "UserData": base64.b64encode(
                        start_server_script.encode(encoding="utf-8")
                    ).decode(encoding="utf-8"),
                    "KeyName": self.key_pair_name,
                },
            )
            template = lt_response["LaunchTemplate"]
            log.info(
                f"Created launch template {self.launch_template_name} for AMI
{ami_id} on {self.inst_type}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to create launch template
{self.launch_template_name}.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException":
                log.info(
                    f"Launch template {self.launch_template_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return template


    def delete_template(self):
        """
```

```
        Deletes a launch template.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name
            )
            self.delete_instance_profile(
                self.instance_profile_name, self.instance_role_name
            )
            log.info("Launch template %s deleted.", self.launch_template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_availability_zones(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
            log.info(f"Retrieved {len(zones)} availability zones: {zones}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to retrieve availability zones.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones


    def create_autoscaling_group(self, group_size: int) -> List[str]:
        """
        Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.
```

```
        :param group_size: The number of instances to set for the minimum and
maximum in
                           the group.
        :return: The list of Availability Zones specified for the group.
        """
        try:
            zones = self.get_availability_zones()
            self.autoscaling_client.create_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                AvailabilityZones=zones,
                LaunchTemplate={
                    "LaunchTemplateName": self.launch_template_name,
                    "Version": "$Default",
                },
                MinSize=group_size,
                MaxSize=group_size,
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} with
availability zones {zones}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "AlreadyExists":
                log.info(
                    f"EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            else:
                log.error(f"Failed to create EC2 Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}.")
                log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones


    def get_instances(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.

        :return: A list of instance IDs in the Auto Scaling group.
        """
        try:
            as_response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
```

```
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            instance_ids = [
                i["InstanceId"]
                for i in as_response["AutoScalingGroups"][0]["Instances"]
            ]
            log.info(
                f"Retrieved {len(instance_ids)} instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceNotFound":
                log.error(f"The Auto Scaling group '{self.group_name}' does not
exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return instance_ids


    def terminate_instance(self, instance_id: str, decrementsetting=False) ->
None:
        """
        Terminates an instance in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
        terminated, it can no longer be accessed.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to terminate.
        :param decrementsetting: If True, do not replace terminated instances.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                InstanceId=instance_id,
                ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=decrementsetting,
            )
            log.info("Terminated instance %s.", instance_id)

            # Adding a waiter to ensure the instance is terminated
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be terminated...", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
```

```
            log.info(
                f"Instance '{instance_id}' has been terminated and will be
replaced."
            )

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to terminate instance '{instance_id}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting
to terminate the instance again."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the resource."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_load_balancer_target_group(
        self, lb_target_group: Dict[str, Any]
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
        The target group specifies how the load balancer forwards requests to the
instances
        in the group.

        :param lb_target_group: Data about the ELB target group to attach.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.attach_load_balancer_target_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                TargetGroupARNs=[lb_target_group["TargetGroupArn"]],
            )
            log.info(
                "Attached load balancer target group %s to auto scaling group
%s.",
                lb_target_group["TargetGroupName"],
                self.group_name,
```

```
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to attach load balancer target group
 '{lb_target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
 the resource."
                )
            elif error_code == "ServiceLinkedRoleFailure":
                log.error(
                    "The operation failed because the service-linked role is not
 ready or does not exist. "
                    "Check that the service-linked role exists and is correctly
 configured."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_autoscaling_group(self, group_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Terminates all instances in the group, then deletes the EC2 Auto Scaling
 group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[group_name]
            )
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            if len(groups) > 0:
                self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, MinSize=0
                )
                instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in groups[0]
["Instances"]]
                for inst_id in instance_ids:
                    self.terminate_instance(inst_id)
```

```
                # Wait for all instances to be terminated
                if instance_ids:
                    waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
                    log.info("Waiting for all instances to be terminated...")
                    waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
                    log.info("All instances have been terminated.")
            else:
                log.info(f"No groups found named '{group_name}'! Nothing to do.")
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting
to delete the group again."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_default_vpc(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets the default VPC for the account.

        :return: Data about the default VPC.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_vpcs(
                Filters=[{"Name": "is-default", "Values": ["true"]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error("Failed to retrieve the default VPC.")
            if error_code == "UnauthorizedOperation":
                log.error(
                    "You do not have the necessary permissions to describe VPCs.
"
```

```
                    "Ensure that your AWS IAM user or role has the correct
 permissions."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidParameterValue":
                log.error(
                    "One or more parameters are invalid. Check the request
 parameters."
                )

            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            if "Vpcs" in response and response["Vpcs"]:
                log.info(f"Retrieved default VPC: {response['Vpcs'][0]
['VpcId']}")
                return response["Vpcs"][0]
            else:
                pass


    def verify_inbound_port(
        self, vpc: Dict[str, Any], port: int, ip_address: str
    ) -> Tuple[Dict[str, Any], bool]:
        """
        Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress
 from this
        computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
        address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
 you
        must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
 port to
        any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
 public
        access when you're done.

        :param vpc: The VPC used by this example.
        :param port: The port to verify.
        :param ip_address: This computer's IP address.
        :return: The default security group of the specified VPC, and a value
 that indicates
                 whether the specified port is open.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_security_groups(
                Filters=[
```

```
                    {"Name": "group-name", "Values": ["default"]},
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc["VpcId"]]},
                ]
            )
            sec_group = response["SecurityGroups"][0]
            port_is_open = False
            log.info(f"Found default security group {sec_group['GroupId']}.")

            for ip_perm in sec_group["IpPermissions"]:
                if ip_perm.get("FromPort", 0) == port:
                    log.info(f"Found inbound rule: {ip_perm}")
                    for ip_range in ip_perm["IpRanges"]:
                        cidr = ip_range.get("CidrIp", "")
                        if cidr.startswith(ip_address) or cidr == "0.0.0.0/0":
                            port_is_open = True
                    if ip_perm["PrefixListIds"]:
                        port_is_open = True
                    if not port_is_open:
                        log.info(
                            f"The inbound rule does not appear to be open to
either this computer's IP "
                            f"address of {ip_address}, to all IP addresses
(0.0.0.0/0), or to a prefix list ID."
                        )
                    else:
                        break
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to verify inbound rule for port {port} for VPC
{vpc['VpcId']}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified VPC ID '{vpc['VpcId']}' does not exist.
Please check the VPC ID."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return sec_group, port_is_open


    def open_inbound_port(self, sec_group_id: str, port: int, ip_address: str) ->
None:
```

```
        """
        Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
        specified port from the specified IP address.

        :param sec_group_id: The ID of the security group to modify.
        :param port: The port to open.
        :param ip_address: The IP address that is granted access.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=sec_group_id,
                CidrIp=f"{ip_address}/32",
                FromPort=port,
                ToPort=port,
                IpProtocol="tcp",
            )
            log.info(
                "Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
                sec_group_id,
                port,
                ip_address,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to authorize ingress to security group '{sec_group_id}'
on port {port} from {ip_address}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidGroupId.Malformed":
                log.error(
                    "The security group ID is malformed. "
                    "Please verify that the security group ID is correct."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate":
                log.error(
                    "The specified rule already exists in the security group. "
                    "Check the existing rules for this security group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_subnets(self, vpc_id: str, zones: List[str] = None) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
```

```
        """
        Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to look up.
        :param zones: The list of Availability Zones to look up.
        :return: The list of subnets found.
        """
        # Ensure that 'zones' is a list, even if None is passed
        if zones is None:
            zones = []
        try:
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_subnets")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc_id]},
                    {"Name": "availability-zone", "Values": zones},
                    {"Name": "default-for-az", "Values": ["true"]},
                ]
            )

            subnets = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                subnets.extend(page["Subnets"])

            log.info("Found %s subnets for the specified zones.", len(subnets))
            return subnets
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve subnets for VPC '{vpc_id}' in zones
{zones}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    "The specified VPC ID does not exist. "
                    "Please check the VPC ID and try again."
                )
            # Add more error-specific handling as needed
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Elastic Load Balancing.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def create_target_group(
        self, target_group_name: str, protocol: str, port: int, vpc_id: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group
 specifies how
        the load balancer forwards requests to instances in the group and how
 instance
        health is checked.

        To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened
 times and
        lower thresholds. In production, you might want to decrease the
 sensitivity of
        your health checks to avoid unwanted failures.

        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group to create.
        :param protocol: The protocol to use to forward requests, such as 'HTTP'.
        :param port: The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC in which the load balancer exists.
        :return: Data about the newly created target group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_target_group(
                Name=target_group_name,
                Protocol=protocol,
                Port=port,
                HealthCheckPath="/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds=10,
```

```
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds=5,
                HealthyThresholdCount=2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount=2,
                VpcId=vpc_id,
            )
            target_group = response["TargetGroups"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancing target group
'{target_group_name}'.")
            return target_group
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't create load balancing target group
'{target_group_name}'."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]

            if error_code == "DuplicateTargetGroupName":
                log.error(
                    f"Target group name {target_group_name} already exists. "
                    "Check if the target group already exists."
                    "Consider using a different name or deleting the existing
target group if appropriate."
                )
            elif error_code == "TooManyTargetGroups":
                log.error(
                    "Too many target groups exist in the account. "
                    "Consider deleting unused target groups to create space for
new ones."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_target_group(self, target_group_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the target group.
        """
        try:
            # Describe the target group to get its ARN
            response =
self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(Names=[target_group_name])
            tg_arn = response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]

            # Delete the target group
            self.elb_client.delete_target_group(TargetGroupArn=tg_arn)
```

```
            log.info("Deleted load balancing target group %s.",
target_group_name)

            # Use a custom waiter to wait until the target group is no longer
available
            self.wait_for_target_group_deletion(self.elb_client, tg_arn)
            log.info("Target group %s successfully deleted.", target_group_name)

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete target group '{target_group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer target group either already deleted or never
existed. "
                    "Verify the name and check that the resource exists in the
AWS Console."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group still in use by another resource. "
                    "Ensure that the target group is no longer associated with
any load balancers or resources.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def wait_for_target_group_deletion(
        self, elb_client, target_group_arn, max_attempts=10, delay=30
    ):
        for attempt in range(max_attempts):
            try:

elb_client.describe_target_groups(TargetGroupArns=[target_group_arn])
                print(
                    f"Attempt {attempt + 1}: Target group {target_group_arn}
still exists."
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                    print(
                        f"Target group {target_group_arn} has been successfully
deleted."
                    )
                    return
```

```
                else:
                    raise
            time.sleep(delay)
        raise TimeoutError(
            f"Target group {target_group_arn} was not deleted after {max_attempts
* delay} seconds."
        )


    def create_load_balancer(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        subnet_ids: List[str],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create.
        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'.")

            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info(
                f"Waiting for load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' to be
available..."
            )
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
            log.info(f"Load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' is now available!")

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to create load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error
code: {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )
```

```
            if error_code == "DuplicateLoadBalancerNameException":
                log.error(
                    f"A load balancer with the name '{load_balancer_name}'
already exists. "
                    "Load balancer names must be unique within the AWS region. "
                    "Please choose a different name and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "TooManyLoadBalancersException":
                log.error(
                    "The maximum number of load balancers has been reached in
this account and region. "
                    "You can delete unused load balancers or request an increase
in the service quota from AWS Support."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return load_balancer


    def create_listener(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        target_group: Dict[str, Any],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a listener for the specified load balancer that forwards requests
to the
        specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create a
listener for.
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener
to the
                                load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created listener.
        """
        try:
            # Retrieve the load balancer ARN
            load_balancer_response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            load_balancer_arn = load_balancer_response["LoadBalancers"][0][
                "LoadBalancerArn"
```

```
            ]

            # Create the listener
            response = self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer_arn,
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
                    {
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
                ],
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}' to target group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            return response["Listeners"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to add a listener on '{load_balancer_name}' for target
group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )

            if error_code == "ListenerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The listener could not be found for the load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}'. "
                    "Please check the load balancer name and target group
configuration."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidConfigurationRequestException":
                log.error(
                    f"The configuration provided for the listener on load
balancer '{load_balancer_name}' is invalid. "
                    "Please review the provided protocol, port, and target group
settings."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_load_balancer(self, load_balancer_name) -> None:
```

```
        """
        Deletes a load balancer.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            lb_arn = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["LoadBalancerArn"]
            self.elb_client.delete_load_balancer(LoadBalancerArn=lb_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancer %s.", load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancers_deleted")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be deleted...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error
code: {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' does not exist. "
                    "Please check the name and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_endpoint(self, load_balancer_name) -> str:
        """
        Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.

        :return: The endpoint.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            return response["LoadBalancers"][0]["DNSName"]
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
```

```
                f"Couldn't get the endpoint for load balancer
{load_balancer_name}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Verify load balancer name and ensure it exists in the AWS
console."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    @staticmethod
    def verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint) -> bool:
        """
        Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer endpoint.

        :param endpoint: The endpoint to verify.
        :return: True if the GET request is successful, False otherwise.
        """
        retries = 3
        verified = False
        while not verified and retries > 0:
            try:
                lb_response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                log.info(
                    "Got response %s from load balancer endpoint.",
                    lb_response.status_code,
                )
                if lb_response.status_code == 200:
                    verified = True
                else:
                    retries = 0
            except requests.exceptions.ConnectionError:
                log.info(
                    "Got connection error from load balancer endpoint,
retrying..."
                )
                retries -= 1
                time.sleep(10)
        return verified

    def check_target_health(self, target_group_name: str) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
```

```
        """
        Checks the health of the instances in the target group.

        :return: The health status of the target group.
        """
        try:
            tg_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                Names=[target_group_name]
            )
            health_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_health(
                TargetGroupArn=tg_response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't check health of {target_group_name} target(s).")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer associated with the target group was not
found. "
                    "Ensure the load balancer exists, is in the correct AWS
region, and "
                    "that you have the necessary permissions to access it.",
                )
            elif error_code == "TargetGroupNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group was not found. "
                    "Verify the target group name, check that it exists in the
correct region, "
                    "and ensure it has not been deleted or created in a different
account.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return health_response["TargetHealthDescriptions"]
```

Crea una classe che utilizzi DynamoDB per simulare un servizio di raccomandazione.

```
class RecommendationService:
    """
```

```
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books,
movies,
    and songs.
    """

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, dynamodb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the RecommendationService class with the necessary
parameters.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
        :param dynamodb_client: A Boto3 DynamoDB client.
        """
        self.table_name = table_name
        self.dynamodb_client = dynamodb_client

    def create(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a DynamoDB table to use as a recommendation service. The table
has a
        hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended,
such as
        Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
MediaType,
        forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.

        :return: Data about the newly created table.
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table creation fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.dynamodb_client.create_table(
                TableName=self.table_name,
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "AttributeType": "S"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "AttributeType": "N"},
                ],
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "KeyType": "HASH"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
                ],
                ProvisionedThroughput={"ReadCapacityUnits": 5,
"WriteCapacityUnits": 5},
            )
            log.info("Creating table %s...", self.table_name)
```

```
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s created.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.info("Table %s exists, nothing to be done.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when creating table: {err}."
                )
        else:
            return response

    def populate(self, data_file: str) -> None:
        """
        Populates the recommendations table from a JSON file.

        :param data_file: The path to the data file.
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table population fails.
        """
        try:
            with open(data_file) as data:
                items = json.load(data)
            batch = [{"PutRequest": {"Item": item}} for item in items]
            self.dynamodb_client.batch_write_item(RequestItems={self.table_name:
batch})
            log.info(
                "Populated table %s with items from %s.", self.table_name,
data_file
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise RecommendationServiceError(
                self.table_name, f"Couldn't populate table from {data_file}:
{err}"
            )

    def destroy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the recommendations table.

        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table deletion fails.
        """
        try:
            self.dynamodb_client.delete_table(TableName=self.table_name)
```

```
            log.info("Deleting table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_not_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s deleted.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                log.info("Table %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
 self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when deleting table: {err}."
                )
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Systems Manager.

```
class ParameterHelper:
    """
    Encapsulates Systems Manager parameters. This example uses these parameters
 to drive
    the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a dependency
 or
    how the service responds to a health check.
    """

    table: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table"
    failure_response: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response"
    health_check: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check"

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, ssm_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the ParameterHelper class with the necessary parameters.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB table that is used as a
 recommendation
                           service.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.table_name = table_name
```

```
    def reset(self) -> None:
        """
        Resets the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
        These are the name of the DynamoDB recommendation table, no response when
a
        dependency fails, and shallow health checks.
        """
        self.put(self.table, self.table_name)
        self.put(self.failure_response, "none")
        self.put(self.health_check, "shallow")

    def put(self, name: str, value: str) -> None:
        """
        Sets the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.

        :param name: The name of the parameter.
        :param value: The new value of the parameter.
        :raises ParameterHelperError: If the parameter value cannot be set.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.put_parameter(
                Name=name, Value=value, Overwrite=True, Type="String"
            )
            log.info("Setting parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to set parameter {name}.")
            if error_code == "ParameterLimitExceeded":
                log.error(
                    "The parameter limit has been exceeded. "
                    "Consider deleting unused parameters or request a limit
increase."
                )
            elif error_code == "ParameterAlreadyExists":
                log.error(
                    "The parameter already exists and overwrite is set to False.
"
                    "Use Overwrite=True to update the parameter."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth
  - DescribeVpcs
  - RebootInstances
  - ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo MediaStore AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS Elemental MediaStore con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- MediaStore Guida per l'utente: ulteriori informazioni su MediaStore.
- MediaStore Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le MediaStore azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per MediaStore l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo MediaStore AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo CreateContainer con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteContainer con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeleteObject con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzo DescribeContainer con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetObject con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListContainers con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo PutObject con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Esempi di base per MediaStore l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS Elemental MediaStore with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo MediaStore AWS SDKs

- Utilizzo CreateContainer con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteContainer con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteObject con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzo DescribeContainer con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetObject con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListContainers con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutObject con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo MediaStore AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole MediaStore azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS Elemental MediaStore.

Esempi

- Utilizzo CreateContainer con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteContainer con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteObject con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzo DescribeContainer con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetObject con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListContainers con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutObject con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`CreateContainer`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateContainer`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un contenitore

L'`create-container`esempio seguente crea un nuovo contenitore vuoto.

```
aws mediastore create-container --container-name ExampleContainer
```

Output:

```
{
    "Container": {
        "AccessLoggingEnabled": false,
        "CreationTime": 1563557265,
        "Name": "ExampleContainer",
        "Status": "CREATING",
        "ARN": "arn:aws:mediastore:us-west-2:111122223333:container/
ExampleContainer"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di un contenitore nella Guida MediaStore utente di AWS Elemental.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateContainer AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.CreateContainerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.CreateContainerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.MediaStoreException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
```

```
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateContainer {
    public static long sleepTime = 10;

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

                Usage:    <containerName>

                Where:
                   containerName - The name of the container to create.
                """;

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

        String containerName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createMediaContainer(mediaStoreClient, containerName);
        mediaStoreClient.close();
    }


    public static void createMediaContainer(MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient,
 String containerName) {
        try {
            CreateContainerRequest containerRequest =
 CreateContainerRequest.builder()
                    .containerName(containerName)
                    .build();

            CreateContainerResponse containerResponse =
 mediaStoreClient.createContainer(containerRequest);
```

```
            String status = containerResponse.container().status().toString();
            while (!status.equalsIgnoreCase("Active")) {
                status = DescribeContainer.checkContainer(mediaStoreClient,
 containerName);
                System.out.println("Status - " + status);
                Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
            }

            System.out.println("The container ARN value is " +
 containerResponse.container().arn());
            System.out.println("Finished ");

        } catch (MediaStoreException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateContainerconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteContainer`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteContainer`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un contenitore

L'`delete-container`esempio seguente elimina il contenitore specificato. Puoi eliminare un container solo se non contiene oggetti.

```
aws mediastore delete-container \
    --container-name=ExampleLiveDemo
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione di un contenitore nella Guida utente di AWS MediaStore Elemental.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DeleteContainerReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.CreateContainerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.CreateContainerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.MediaStoreException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateContainer {
    public static long sleepTime = 10;

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

                Usage:    <containerName>

                Where:
                   containerName - The name of the container to create.
                """;

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

```
        }

        String containerName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createMediaContainer(mediaStoreClient, containerName);
        mediaStoreClient.close();
    }


    public static void createMediaContainer(MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient,
 String containerName) {
        try {
            CreateContainerRequest containerRequest =
 CreateContainerRequest.builder()
                    .containerName(containerName)
                    .build();

            CreateContainerResponse containerResponse =
 mediaStoreClient.createContainer(containerRequest);
            String status = containerResponse.container().status().toString();
            while (!status.equalsIgnoreCase("Active")) {
                status = DescribeContainer.checkContainer(mediaStoreClient,
 containerName);
                System.out.println("Status - " + status);
                Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
            }

            System.out.println("The container ARN value is " +
 containerResponse.container().arn());
            System.out.println("Finished ");

        } catch (MediaStoreException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteContainerconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DeleteObject`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteObject`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.MediaStoreDataClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.DeleteObjectRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.MediaStoreDataException;
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;

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

                Usage:    <completePath> <containerName>

                Where:
```

```
                   completePath - The path (including the container) of the item
to delete.
                   containerName - The name of the container.
               """;

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

       String completePath = args[0];
       String containerName = args[1];
       Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
       URI uri = new URI(getEndpoint(containerName));

       MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData = MediaStoreDataClient.builder()
               .endpointOverride(uri)
               .region(region)
               .build();

       deleteMediaObject(mediaStoreData, completePath);
       mediaStoreData.close();
   }

   public static void deleteMediaObject(MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData,
String completePath) {
       try {
           DeleteObjectRequest deleteObjectRequest =
DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
                   .path(completePath)
                   .build();

           mediaStoreData.deleteObject(deleteObjectRequest);

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

   private static String getEndpoint(String containerName) {
       Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
       MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
               .region(region)
```

```
                .build();

        DescribeContainerRequest containerRequest =
 DescribeContainerRequest.builder()
                .containerName(containerName)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerResponse response =
 mediaStoreClient.describeContainer(containerRequest);
        mediaStoreClient.close();
        return response.container().endpoint();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteObjectconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeContainer`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeContainer`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare i dettagli di un contenitore

L'`describe-container`esempio seguente visualizza i dettagli del contenitore specificato.

```
aws mediastore describe-container \
    --container-name ExampleContainer
```

Output:

```
{
    "Container": {
        "CreationTime": 1563558086,
        "AccessLoggingEnabled": false,
        "ARN": "arn:aws:mediastore:us-west-2:111122223333:container/
ExampleContainer",
        "Status": "ACTIVE",
        "Name": "ExampleContainer",
```

```
        "Endpoint": "https://aaabbbcccdddee.data.mediastore.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Visualizzazione dei dettagli di un contenitore nella Guida per l' MediaStore utente di AWS Elemental.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeContainer AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.MediaStoreException;

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

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

                Usage:    <containerName>
```

```
                Where:
                   containerName - The name of the container to describe.
                """;

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

        String containerName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Status is " + checkContainer(mediaStoreClient,
 containerName));
        mediaStoreClient.close();
    }

    public static String checkContainer(MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient, String
 containerName) {
        try {
            DescribeContainerRequest describeContainerRequest =
 DescribeContainerRequest.builder()
                    .containerName(containerName)
                    .build();

            DescribeContainerResponse containerResponse =
 mediaStoreClient.describeContainer(describeContainerRequest);
            System.out.println("The container name is " +
 containerResponse.container().name());
            System.out.println("The container ARN is " +
 containerResponse.container().arn());
            return containerResponse.container().status().toString();

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeContainerconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzo **`GetObject`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetObject`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per scaricare un oggetto

L'`get-object`esempio seguente scarica un oggetto nell'endpoint specificato.

```
aws mediastore-data get-object \
    --endpoint https://aaabbbcccdddee.data.mediastore.us-west-2.amazonaws.com \
    --path=/folder_name/README.md README.md
```

Output:

```
{
    "ContentLength": "2307346",
    "ContentType": "image/jpeg",
    "LastModified": "Fri, 19 Jul 2019 21:32:20 GMT",
    "ETag": "2aa333bbcc8d8d22d777e999c88d4aa9eeeeee4dd89ff7f555555555555da6d3",
    "StatusCode": 200
}
```

Per scaricare parte di un oggetto

L'`get-object`esempio seguente scarica una parte di un oggetto sull'endpoint specificato.

```
aws mediastore-data get-object \
    --endpoint https://aaabbbcccdddee.data.mediastore.us-west-2.amazonaws.com \
    --path /folder_name/README.md \
    --range="bytes=0-100" README2.md
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "StatusCode": 206,
    "ContentRange": "bytes 0-100/2307346",
    "ContentLength": "101",
    "LastModified": "Fri, 19 Jul 2019 21:32:20 GMT",
    "ContentType": "image/jpeg",
    "ETag": "2aa333bbcc8d8d22d777e999c88d4aa9eeeeee4dd89ff7f555555555555da6d3"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consultate Downloading an Object nella Guida per l' MediaStore utente di AWS Elemental.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetObject AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseInputStream;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.MediaStoreDataClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.GetObjectResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.MediaStoreDataException;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;

/**
```

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

                Usage:    <completePath> <containerName> <savePath>

                Where:
                   completePath - The path of the object in the container (for
 example, Videos5/sampleVideo.mp4).
                   containerName - The name of the container.
                   savePath - The path on the local drive where the file is
 saved, including the file name (for example, C:/AWS/myvid.mp4).
                """;

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

        String completePath = args[0];
        String containerName = args[1];
        String savePath = args[2];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        URI uri = new URI(getEndpoint(containerName));
        MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData = MediaStoreDataClient.builder()
                .endpointOverride(uri)
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getMediaObject(mediaStoreData, completePath, savePath);
        mediaStoreData.close();
    }

    public static void getMediaObject(MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData, String
 completePath, String savePath) {
```

```
        try {
            GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                    .path(completePath)
                    .build();

            // Write out the data to a file.
            ResponseInputStream<GetObjectResponse> data =
 mediaStoreData.getObject(objectRequest);
            byte[] buffer = new byte[data.available()];
            data.read(buffer);

            File targetFile = new File(savePath);
            OutputStream outStream = new FileOutputStream(targetFile);
            outStream.write(buffer);
            System.out.println("The data was written to " + savePath);

        } catch (MediaStoreDataException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    private static String getEndpoint(String containerName) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerRequest containerRequest =
 DescribeContainerRequest.builder()
                .containerName(containerName)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerResponse response =
 mediaStoreClient.describeContainer(containerRequest);
        return response.container().endpoint();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetObjectconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListContainers`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListContainers`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare un elenco di contenitori

L'`list-containers`esempio seguente visualizza un elenco di tutti i contenitori associati all'account.

```
aws mediastore list-containers
```

Output:

```
{
    "Containers": [
        {
            "CreationTime": 1505317931,
            "Endpoint": "https://aaabbbcccdddee.data.mediastore.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "Status": "ACTIVE",
            "ARN": "arn:aws:mediastore:us-west-2:111122223333:container/
ExampleLiveDemo",
            "AccessLoggingEnabled": false,
            "Name": "ExampleLiveDemo"
        },
        {
            "CreationTime": 1506528818,
            "Endpoint": "https://fffggghhhiiijj.data.mediastore.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "Status": "ACTIVE",
            "ARN": "arn:aws:mediastore:us-west-2:111122223333:container/
ExampleContainer",
            "AccessLoggingEnabled": false,
            "Name": "ExampleContainer"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Visualizzazione di un elenco di contenitori nella Guida per l' MediaStore utente di AWS Elemental.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListContainers AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.Container;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.ListContainersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.MediaStoreException;
import java.util.List;

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

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllContainers(mediaStoreClient);
```

```
        mediaStoreClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllContainers(MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient) {
        try {
            ListContainersResponse containersResponse =
 mediaStoreClient.listContainers();
            List<Container> containers = containersResponse.containers();
            for (Container container : containers) {
                System.out.println("Container name is " + container.name());
            }

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListContainersconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzo **`PutObject`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutObject`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per caricare un oggetto

L'`put-object`esempio seguente carica un oggetto nel contenitore specificato. È possibile specificare il percorso della cartella in cui salvare l'oggetto all'interno del contenitore. Se la cartella esiste già, AWS Elemental MediaStore memorizza l'oggetto nella cartella. Se la cartella non esiste, il servizio la crea e quindi memorizza l'oggetto nella cartella.

```
aws mediastore-data put-object \
    --endpoint https://aaabbbcccdddee.data.mediastore.us-west-2.amazonaws.com \
    --body README.md \
    --path /folder_name/README.md \
    --cache-control "max-age=6, public" \
```

```
    --content-type binary/octet-stream
```

Output:

```
{
    "ContentSHA256":
 "74b5fdb517f423ed750ef214c44adfe2be36e37d861eafe9c842cbe1bf387a9d",
    "StorageClass": "TEMPORAL",
    "ETag": "af3e4731af032167a106015d1f2fe934e68b32ed1aa297a9e325f5c64979277b"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Caricamento di un oggetto nella Guida MediaStore utente di AWS Elemental.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command PutObjectReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.MediaStoreDataClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.PutObjectRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.MediaStoreDataException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.PutObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerResponse;
import java.io.File;
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
```

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

                To run this example, supply the name of a container, a file
 location to use, and path in the container\s

                Ex: <containerName> <filePath> <completePath>
                """;

        if (args.length < 3) {
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String containerName = args[0];
        String filePath = args[1];
        String completePath = args[2];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        URI uri = new URI(getEndpoint(containerName));
        MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData = MediaStoreDataClient.builder()
                .endpointOverride(uri)
                .region(region)
                .build();

        putMediaObject(mediaStoreData, filePath, completePath);
        mediaStoreData.close();
    }

    public static void putMediaObject(MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData, String
 filePath, String completePath) {
        try {
            File myFile = new File(filePath);
            RequestBody requestBody = RequestBody.fromFile(myFile);
```

```
            PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                    .path(completePath)
                    .contentType("video/mp4")
                    .build();

            PutObjectResponse response = mediaStoreData.putObject(objectRequest,
 requestBody);
            System.out.println("The saved object is " +
 response.storageClass().toString());

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

    public static String getEndpoint(String containerName) {

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerRequest containerRequest =
 DescribeContainerRequest.builder()
                .containerName(containerName)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerResponse response =
 mediaStoreClient.describeContainer(containerRequest);
        return response.container().endpoint();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutObjectconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon EMR AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon EMR con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Guida alla gestione di Amazon EMR: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon EMR.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon EMR: dettagli su tutte le azioni Amazon EMR disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon EMR AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon EMR AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo AddJobFlowSteps con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzo DescribeCluster con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeStep con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListSteps con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare con un SDK RunJobFlowAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK TerminateJobFlowsAWS
- Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon EMR AWS SDKs
  - Crea un cluster Amazon EMR di breve durata ed esegui una fase utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Esegui uno script di shell per installare librerie su istanze Amazon EMR utilizzando un SDK AWS

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon EMR AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon AWS SDKs EMR con.

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon EMR AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo AddJobFlowSteps con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzo DescribeCluster con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeStep con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListSteps con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare con un SDK RunJobFlowAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK TerminateJobFlowsAWS

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon EMR AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Amazon EMR con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti chiamano l'API Amazon EMR e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon EMR AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta Amazon EMR API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo AddJobFlowSteps con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzo DescribeCluster con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeStep con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListSteps con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare con un SDK RunJobFlowAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK TerminateJobFlowsAWS

Utilizzalo **`AddJobFlowSteps`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AddJobFlowSteps`.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiungi un passaggio Spark, che viene eseguito dal cluster non appena viene aggiunto.

```
def add_step(cluster_id, name, script_uri, script_args, emr_client):
    """
    Adds a job step to the specified cluster. This example adds a Spark
    step, which is run by the cluster as soon as it is added.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster.
    :param name: The name of the step.
    :param script_uri: The URI where the Python script is stored.
    :param script_args: Arguments to pass to the Python script.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    :return: The ID of the newly added step.
    """
    try:
        response = emr_client.add_job_flow_steps(
            JobFlowId=cluster_id,
            Steps=[
                {
                    "Name": name,
                    "ActionOnFailure": "CONTINUE",
                    "HadoopJarStep": {
                        "Jar": "command-runner.jar",
                        "Args": [
                            "spark-submit",
                            "--deploy-mode",
                            "cluster",
                            script_uri,
                            *script_args,
                        ],
                    },
                }
            ],
```

```
        )
        step_id = response["StepIds"][0]
        logger.info("Started step with ID %s", step_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't start step %s with URI %s.", name, script_uri)
        raise
    else:
        return step_id
```

Esegui un comando Amazon EMR File System (EMRFS) come fase di lavoro su un cluster. Questo può essere usato per automatizzare i comandi EMRFS su un cluster anziché eseguire i comandi manualmente tramite una connessione SSH.

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def add_emrfs_step(command, bucket_url, cluster_id, emr_client):
    """
    Add an EMRFS command as a job flow step to an existing cluster.

    :param command: The EMRFS command to run.
    :param bucket_url: The URL of a bucket that contains tracking metadata.
    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster to update.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 Amazon EMR client object.
    :return: The ID of the added job flow step. Status can be tracked by calling
             the emr_client.describe_step() function.
    """
    job_flow_step = {
        "Name": "Example EMRFS Command Step",
        "ActionOnFailure": "CONTINUE",
        "HadoopJarStep": {
            "Jar": "command-runner.jar",
            "Args": ["/usr/bin/emrfs", command, bucket_url],
        },
    }

    try:
        response = emr_client.add_job_flow_steps(
            JobFlowId=cluster_id, Steps=[job_flow_step]
```

```
        )
        step_id = response["StepIds"][0]
        print(f"Added step {step_id} to cluster {cluster_id}.")
    except ClientError:
        print(f"Couldn't add a step to cluster {cluster_id}.")
        raise
    else:
        return step_id


def usage_demo():
    emr_client = boto3.client("emr")
    # Assumes the first waiting cluster has EMRFS enabled and has created
 metadata
    # with the default name of 'EmrFSMetadata'.
    cluster = emr_client.list_clusters(ClusterStates=["WAITING"])["Clusters"][0]
    add_emrfs_step(
        "sync", "s3://elasticmapreduce/samples/cloudfront", cluster["Id"],
 emr_client
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AddJobFlowSteps AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeCluster`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeCluster`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Comando:

```
aws emr describe-cluster --cluster-id j-XXXXXXXX
```

Output:

```
For release-label based uniform instance groups cluster:

        {
            "Cluster": {
                "Status": {
                    "Timeline": {
                        "ReadyDateTime": 1436475075.199,
                        "CreationDateTime": 1436474656.563,
                    },
                    "State": "WAITING",
                    "StateChangeReason": {
                        "Message": "Waiting for steps to run"
                    }
                },
                "Ec2InstanceAttributes": {
                    "ServiceAccessSecurityGroup": "sg-xxxxxxxx",
                    "EmrManagedMasterSecurityGroup": "sg-xxxxxxxx",
                    "IamInstanceProfile": "EMR_EC2_DefaultRole",
                    "Ec2KeyName": "myKey",
                    "Ec2AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1c",
                    "EmrManagedSlaveSecurityGroup": "sg-yyyyyyyyy"
                },
                "Name": "My Cluster",
                "ServiceRole": "EMR_DefaultRole",
                "Tags": [],
                "TerminationProtected": true,
                "UnhealthyNodeReplacement": true,
                "ReleaseLabel": "emr-4.0.0",
                "NormalizedInstanceHours": 96,
                "InstanceGroups": [
                    {
                        "RequestedInstanceCount": 2,
                        "Status": {
                            "Timeline": {
                                "ReadyDateTime": 1436475074.245,
                                "CreationDateTime": 1436474656.564,
                                "EndDateTime": 1436638158.387
                            },
                            "State": "RUNNING",
                            "StateChangeReason": {
                                "Message": "",
                            }
                        },
```

```
                        "Name": "CORE",
                        "InstanceGroupType": "CORE",
                        "Id": "ig-YYYYYYY",
                        "Configurations": [],
                        "InstanceType": "m3.large",
                        "Market": "ON_DEMAND",
                        "RunningInstanceCount": 2
                    },
                    {
                        "RequestedInstanceCount": 1,
                        "Status": {
                            "Timeline": {
                                "ReadyDateTime": 1436475074.245,
                                "CreationDateTime": 1436474656.564,
                                "EndDateTime": 1436638158.387
                            },
                            "State": "RUNNING",
                            "StateChangeReason": {
                                "Message": "",
                            }
                        },
                        "Name": "MASTER",
                        "InstanceGroupType": "MASTER",
                        "Id": "ig-XXXXXXXXX",
                        "Configurations": [],
                        "InstanceType": "m3.large",
                        "Market": "ON_DEMAND",
                        "RunningInstanceCount": 1
                    }
                ],
                "Applications": [
                    {
                        "Name": "Hadoop"
                    }
                ],
                "VisibleToAllUsers": true,
                "BootstrapActions": [],
                "MasterPublicDnsName":
"ec2-54-147-144-78.compute-1.amazonaws.com",
                "AutoTerminate": false,
                "Id": "j-XXXXXXXX",
                "Configurations": [
                    {
                        "Properties": {
```

```
                            "fs.s3.consistent.retryPeriodSeconds": "20",
                            "fs.s3.enableServerSideEncryption": "true",
                            "fs.s3.consistent": "false",
                            "fs.s3.consistent.retryCount": "2"
                        },
                        "Classification": "emrfs-site"
                    }
                ]
            }
        }


For release-label based instance fleet cluster:
{
    "Cluster": {
        "Status": {
            "Timeline": {
                "ReadyDateTime": 1487897289.705,
                "CreationDateTime": 1487896933.942
            },
            "State": "WAITING",
            "StateChangeReason": {
                "Message": "Waiting for steps to run"
            }
        },
        "Ec2InstanceAttributes": {
            "EmrManagedMasterSecurityGroup": "sg-xxxxx",
            "RequestedEc2AvailabilityZones": [],
            "RequestedEc2SubnetIds": [],
            "IamInstanceProfile": "EMR_EC2_DefaultRole",
            "Ec2AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
            "EmrManagedSlaveSecurityGroup": "sg-xxxxx"
        },
        "Name": "My Cluster",
        "ServiceRole": "EMR_DefaultRole",
        "Tags": [],
        "TerminationProtected": false,
        "UnhealthyNodeReplacement": false,
        "ReleaseLabel": "emr-5.2.0",
        "NormalizedInstanceHours": 472,
        "InstanceCollectionType": "INSTANCE_FLEET",
        "InstanceFleets": [
            {
                "Status": {
```

```
                    "Timeline": {
                        "ReadyDateTime": 1487897212.74,
                        "CreationDateTime": 1487896933.948
                    },
                    "State": "RUNNING",
                    "StateChangeReason": {
                        "Message": ""
                    }
                },
                "ProvisionedSpotCapacity": 1,
                "Name": "MASTER",
                "InstanceFleetType": "MASTER",
                "LaunchSpecifications": {
                    "SpotSpecification": {
                        "TimeoutDurationMinutes": 60,
                        "TimeoutAction": "TERMINATE_CLUSTER"
                    }
                },
                "TargetSpotCapacity": 1,
                "ProvisionedOnDemandCapacity": 0,
                "InstanceTypeSpecifications": [
                    {
                        "BidPrice": "0.5",
                        "InstanceType": "m3.xlarge",
                        "WeightedCapacity": 1
                    }
                ],
                "Id": "if-xxxxxxx",
                "TargetOnDemandCapacity": 0
            }
        ],
        "Applications": [
            {
                "Version": "2.7.3",
                "Name": "Hadoop"
            }
        ],
        "ScaleDownBehavior": "TERMINATE_AT_INSTANCE_HOUR",
        "VisibleToAllUsers": true,
        "BootstrapActions": [],
        "MasterPublicDnsName": "ec2-xxx-xx-xxx-xx.compute-1.amazonaws.com",
        "AutoTerminate": false,
        "Id": "j-xxxxx",
        "Configurations": []
```

```
    }
}

For ami based uniform instance group cluster:

    {
        "Cluster": {
            "Status": {
                "Timeline": {
                    "ReadyDateTime": 1399400564.432,
                    "CreationDateTime": 1399400268.62
                },
                "State": "WAITING",
                "StateChangeReason": {
                    "Message": "Waiting for steps to run"
                }
            },
            "Ec2InstanceAttributes": {
                "IamInstanceProfile": "EMR_EC2_DefaultRole",
                "Ec2AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1c"
            },
            "Name": "My Cluster",
            "Tags": [],
            "TerminationProtected": true,
            "UnhealthyNodeReplacement": true,
            "RunningAmiVersion": "2.5.4",
            "InstanceGroups": [
                {
                    "RequestedInstanceCount": 1,
                    "Status": {
                        "Timeline": {
                            "ReadyDateTime": 1399400558.848,
                            "CreationDateTime": 1399400268.621
                        },
                        "State": "RUNNING",
                        "StateChangeReason": {
                            "Message": ""
                        }
                    },
                    "Name": "Master instance group",
                    "InstanceGroupType": "MASTER",
                    "InstanceType": "m1.small",
                    "Id": "ig-ABCD",
                    "Market": "ON_DEMAND",
```

```
                "RunningInstanceCount": 1
            },
            {
                "RequestedInstanceCount": 2,
                "Status": {
                    "Timeline": {
                        "ReadyDateTime": 1399400564.439,
                        "CreationDateTime": 1399400268.621
                    },
                    "State": "RUNNING",
                    "StateChangeReason": {
                        "Message": ""
                    }
                },
                "Name": "Core instance group",
                "InstanceGroupType": "CORE",
                "InstanceType": "m1.small",
                "Id": "ig-DEF",
                "Market": "ON_DEMAND",
                "RunningInstanceCount": 2
            }
        ],
        "Applications": [
            {
                "Version": "1.0.3",
                "Name": "hadoop"
            }
        ],
        "BootstrapActions": [],
        "VisibleToAllUsers": false,
        "RequestedAmiVersion": "2.4.2",
        "LogUri": "s3://myLogUri/",
        "AutoTerminate": false,
        "Id": "j-XXXXXXXX"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeCluster AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def describe_cluster(cluster_id, emr_client):
    """
    Gets detailed information about a cluster.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster to describe.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    :return: The retrieved cluster information.
    """
    try:
        response = emr_client.describe_cluster(ClusterId=cluster_id)
        cluster = response["Cluster"]
        logger.info("Got data for cluster %s.", cluster["Name"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get data for cluster %s.", cluster_id)
        raise
    else:
        return cluster
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeCluster AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeStep`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeStep`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente descrive un passaggio con l'ID del passaggio `s-3LZC0QUT43AM` in un cluster con l'ID del cluster: `j-3SD91U2E1L2QX`

```
aws emr describe-step --cluster-id j-3SD91U2E1L2QX --step-id s-3LZC0QUT43AM
```

Output:

```
{
    "Step": {
        "Status": {
            "Timeline": {
                "EndDateTime": 1433200470.481,
                "CreationDateTime": 1433199926.597,
                "StartDateTime": 1433200404.959
            },
            "State": "COMPLETED",
            "StateChangeReason": {}
        },
        "Config": {
            "Args": [
                "s3://us-west-2.elasticmapreduce/libs/hive/hive-script",
                "--base-path",
                "s3://us-west-2.elasticmapreduce/libs/hive/",
                "--install-hive",
                "--hive-versions",
                "0.13.1"
            ],
            "Jar": "s3://us-west-2.elasticmapreduce/libs/script-runner/script-
runner.jar",
            "Properties": {}
        },
        "Id": "s-3LZC0QUT43AM",
        "ActionOnFailure": "TERMINATE_CLUSTER",
        "Name": "Setup hive"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeStep AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def describe_step(cluster_id, step_id, emr_client):
    """
    Gets detailed information about the specified step, including the current
 state of
    the step.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster.
    :param step_id: The ID of the step.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    :return: The retrieved information about the specified step.
    """
    try:
        response = emr_client.describe_step(ClusterId=cluster_id, StepId=step_id)
        step = response["Step"]
        logger.info("Got data for step %s.", step_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get data for step %s.", step_id)
        raise
    else:
        return step
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeStep AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListSteps`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListSteps`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente elenca tutti i passaggi di un cluster con l'ID del cluster: `j-3SD91U2E1L2QX`

```
aws emr list-steps --cluster-id j-3SD91U2E1L2QX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListSteps AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def list_steps(cluster_id, emr_client):
    """
    Gets a list of steps for the specified cluster. In this example, all steps
 are
    returned, including completed and failed steps.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    :return: The list of steps for the specified cluster.
    """
    try:
        response = emr_client.list_steps(ClusterId=cluster_id)
        steps = response["Steps"]
        logger.info("Got %s steps for cluster %s.", len(steps), cluster_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get steps for cluster %s.", cluster_id)
        raise
    else:
        return steps
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListSteps AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`RunJobFlow`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RunJobFlow`.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def run_job_flow(
    name,
    log_uri,
    keep_alive,
    applications,
    job_flow_role,
    service_role,
    security_groups,
    steps,
    emr_client,
):
    """
    Runs a job flow with the specified steps. A job flow creates a cluster of
    instances and adds steps to be run on the cluster. Steps added to the cluster
    are run as soon as the cluster is ready.

    This example uses the 'emr-5.30.1' release. A list of recent releases can be
    found here:
        https://docs.aws.amazon.com/emr/latest/ReleaseGuide/emr-release-
components.html.

    :param name: The name of the cluster.
```

```
   :param log_uri: The URI where logs are stored. This can be an Amazon S3
bucket URL,
                   such as 's3://my-log-bucket'.
   :param keep_alive: When True, the cluster is put into a Waiting state after
all
                      steps are run. When False, the cluster terminates itself
when
                      the step queue is empty.
   :param applications: The applications to install on each instance in the
cluster,
                        such as Hive or Spark.
   :param job_flow_role: The IAM role assumed by the cluster.
   :param service_role: The IAM role assumed by the service.
   :param security_groups: The security groups to assign to the cluster
instances.
                           Amazon EMR adds all needed rules to these groups, so
                           they can be empty if you require only the default
rules.
   :param steps: The job flow steps to add to the cluster. These are run in
order
                 when the cluster is ready.
   :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
   :return: The ID of the newly created cluster.
   """
   try:
       response = emr_client.run_job_flow(
           Name=name,
           LogUri=log_uri,
           ReleaseLabel="emr-5.30.1",
           Instances={
               "MasterInstanceType": "m5.xlarge",
               "SlaveInstanceType": "m5.xlarge",
               "InstanceCount": 3,
               "KeepJobFlowAliveWhenNoSteps": keep_alive,
               "EmrManagedMasterSecurityGroup": security_groups["manager"].id,
               "EmrManagedSlaveSecurityGroup": security_groups["worker"].id,
           },
           Steps=[
               {
                   "Name": step["name"],
                   "ActionOnFailure": "CONTINUE",
                   "HadoopJarStep": {
                       "Jar": "command-runner.jar",
                       "Args": [
```

```
                            "spark-submit",
                            "--deploy-mode",
                            "cluster",
                            step["script_uri"],
                            *step["script_args"],
                        ],
                    },
                }
                for step in steps
            ],
            Applications=[{"Name": app} for app in applications],
            JobFlowRole=job_flow_role.name,
            ServiceRole=service_role.name,
            EbsRootVolumeSize=10,
            VisibleToAllUsers=True,
        )
        cluster_id = response["JobFlowId"]
        logger.info("Created cluster %s.", cluster_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create cluster.")
        raise
    else:
        return cluster_id
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RunJobFlow AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`TerminateJobFlows`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`TerminateJobFlows`.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def terminate_cluster(cluster_id, emr_client):
    """
    Terminates a cluster. This terminates all instances in the cluster and cannot
    be undone. Any data not saved elsewhere, such as in an Amazon S3 bucket, is
 lost.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster to terminate.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    """
    try:
        emr_client.terminate_job_flows(JobFlowIds=[cluster_id])
        logger.info("Terminated cluster %s.", cluster_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't terminate cluster %s.", cluster_id)
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta TerminateJobFlows AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon EMR AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Amazon EMR con. AWS SDKs Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Amazon EMR o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Crea un cluster Amazon EMR di breve durata ed esegui una fase utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Esegui uno script di shell per installare librerie su istanze Amazon EMR utilizzando un SDK AWS

Crea un cluster Amazon EMR di breve durata ed esegui una fase utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un cluster Amazon EMR di breve durata che esegue un passaggio e termina automaticamente dopo il suo completamento.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Crea un cluster Amazon EMR di breve durata che stimi il valore di pi greco utilizzando Apache Spark per eseguire in parallelo un numero elevato di calcoli. Il processo scrive l'output in log Amazon EMR e in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). Il cluster termina automaticamente dopo aver completato il processo.

- Crea un bucket Amazon S3 e carica uno script di processo.
- Crea ruoli AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
- Crea gruppi di sicurezza Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
- Crea un cluster Amazon EMR di breve durata ed esegui un passaggio del processo.

Questo esempio è visualizzato al meglio su. GitHub Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon EMR

Esegui uno script di shell per installare librerie su istanze Amazon EMR utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come AWS Systems Manager eseguire uno script di shell su istanze Amazon EMR che installa librerie aggiuntive. In questo modo, puoi automatizzare la gestione delle istanze anziché eseguire comandi manualmente tramite una connessione SSH.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import argparse
import time
import boto3


def install_libraries_on_core_nodes(cluster_id, script_path, emr_client,
 ssm_client):
    """
    Copies and runs a shell script on the core nodes in the cluster.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster.
    :param script_path: The path to the script, typically an Amazon S3 object
 URL.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 Amazon EMR client.
    :param ssm_client: The Boto3 AWS Systems Manager client.
    """
    core_nodes = emr_client.list_instances(
        ClusterId=cluster_id, InstanceGroupTypes=["CORE"]
    )["Instances"]
    core_instance_ids = [node["Ec2InstanceId"] for node in core_nodes]
    print(f"Found core instances: {core_instance_ids}.")

    commands = [
        # Copy the shell script from Amazon S3 to each node instance.
        f"aws s3 cp {script_path} /home/hadoop",
        # Run the shell script to install libraries on each node instance.
        "bash /home/hadoop/install_libraries.sh",
    ]
    for command in commands:
        print(f"Sending '{command}' to core instances...")
        command_id = ssm_client.send_command(
            InstanceIds=core_instance_ids,
```

```
            DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
            Parameters={"commands": [command]},
            TimeoutSeconds=3600,
        )["Command"]["CommandId"]
        while True:
            # Verify the previous step succeeded before running the next step.
            cmd_result = ssm_client.list_commands(CommandId=command_id)
["Commands"][0]
            if cmd_result["StatusDetails"] == "Success":
                print(f"Command succeeded.")
                break
            elif cmd_result["StatusDetails"] in ["Pending", "InProgress"]:
                print(f"Command status is {cmd_result['StatusDetails']},
 waiting...")
                time.sleep(10)
            else:
                print(f"Command status is {cmd_result['StatusDetails']},
 quitting.")
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Command {command} failed to run. "
                    f"Details: {cmd_result['StatusDetails']}"
                )


def main():
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument("cluster_id", help="The ID of the cluster.")
    parser.add_argument("script_path", help="The path to the script in Amazon
 S3.")
    args = parser.parse_args()

    emr_client = boto3.client("emr")
    ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")

    install_libraries_on_core_nodes(
        args.cluster_id, args.script_path, emr_client, ssm_client
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListInstances AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo AWS Entity ResolutionAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS Entity Resolution con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- AWS Entity Resolution Guida per l'utente: ulteriori informazioni su AWS Entity Resolution.
- AWS Entity Resolution Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le AWS Entity Resolution azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Ciao AWS Entity Resolution

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS Entity Resolution.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloEntityResoultion {

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(HelloEntityResoultion.class);

    private static EntityResolutionAsyncClient entityResolutionAsyncClient;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        listMatchingWorkflows();
    }

    public static EntityResolutionAsyncClient getResolutionAsyncClient() {
        if (entityResolutionAsyncClient == null) {
            /*
            The `NettyNioAsyncHttpClient` class is part of the AWS SDK for Java,
 version 2,
            and it is designed to provide a high-performance, asynchronous HTTP
 client for interacting with AWS services.
             It uses the Netty framework to handle the underlying network
 communication and the Java NIO API to
             provide a non-blocking, event-driven approach to HTTP requests and
 responses.
             */

            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(50)  // Adjust as needed.
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
 timeout.
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API
 call timeout.
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the
 individual call attempt timeout.
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();
```

```
            entityResolutionAsyncClient = EntityResolutionAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return entityResolutionAsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Lists all matching workflows using an asynchronous paginator.
     * <p>
     * This method requests a paginated list of matching workflows from the
     * AWS Entity Resolution service and logs the names of the retrieved
 workflows.
     * It uses an asynchronous approach with a paginator and waits for the
 operation
     * to complete using {@code CompletableFuture#join()}.
     * </p>
     */
    public static void listMatchingWorkflows() {
        ListMatchingWorkflowsRequest request =
 ListMatchingWorkflowsRequest.builder().build();

        ListMatchingWorkflowsPublisher paginator =
            getResolutionAsyncClient().listMatchingWorkflowsPaginator(request);

        // Iterate through the paginated results asynchronously
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.workflowSummaries().forEach(workflow ->
                logger.info("Matching Workflow Name: " + workflow.workflowName())
            );
        });

        // Wait for the asynchronous operation to complete
        future.join();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, listMatchingWorkflowsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  EntityResolutionClient,
  ListMatchingWorkflowsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";

export const main = async () => {
  const region = "eu-west-1";
  const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });
  try {
    const command = new ListMatchingWorkflowsCommand({});
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
    const workflowSummaries = response.workflowSummaries;
    for (const workflowSummary of workflowSummaries) {
      console.log(`Attribute name: ${workflowSummaries[0].workflowName} `);
    }
    if (workflowSummaries.length === 0) {
      console.log("No matching workflows found.");
    }
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(
      `An error occurred in listing the workflow summaries: ${error.message} \n
 Exiting program.`,
    );
    return;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, listMatchingWorkflowsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per AWS Entity Resolution l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Ciao AWS Entity Resolution
  - Scopri le nozioni di base di AWS Entity Resolution un SDK AWS
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS Entity ResolutionAWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo CheckWorkflowStatus con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare CreateMatchingWorkflow con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare CreateSchemaMapping con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare DeleteMatchingWorkflow con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare DeleteSchemaMapping con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare GetMatchingJob con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare GetSchemaMapping con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare ListSchemaMappings con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare StartMatchingJob con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare TagEntityResource con un AWS SDK

Esempi di base per AWS Entity Resolution l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS Entity Resolution with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Ciao AWS Entity Resolution
- Scopri le nozioni di base di AWS Entity Resolution un SDK AWS
- Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS Entity ResolutionAWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo CheckWorkflowStatus con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare CreateMatchingWorkflow con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare CreateSchemaMapping con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare DeleteMatchingWorkflow con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare DeleteSchemaMapping con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare GetMatchingJob con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare GetSchemaMapping con un AWS SDK

- Utilizzare ListSchemaMappings con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare StartMatchingJob con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare TagEntityResource con un AWS SDK

Ciao AWS Entity Resolution

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS Entity Resolution.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

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

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(HelloEntityResoultion.class);

    private static EntityResolutionAsyncClient entityResolutionAsyncClient;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        listMatchingWorkflows();
    }

    public static EntityResolutionAsyncClient getResolutionAsyncClient() {
        if (entityResolutionAsyncClient == null) {
            /*
```

```
            The `NettyNioAsyncHttpClient` class is part of the AWS SDK for Java,
version 2,
            and it is designed to provide a high-performance, asynchronous HTTP
client for interacting with AWS services.
             It uses the Netty framework to handle the underlying network
communication and the Java NIO API to
             provide a non-blocking, event-driven approach to HTTP requests and
responses.
             */

            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(50)  // Adjust as needed.
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
timeout.
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API
call timeout.
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the
individual call attempt timeout.
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            entityResolutionAsyncClient = EntityResolutionAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return entityResolutionAsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Lists all matching workflows using an asynchronous paginator.
     * <p>
     * This method requests a paginated list of matching workflows from the
     * AWS Entity Resolution service and logs the names of the retrieved
workflows.
     * It uses an asynchronous approach with a paginator and waits for the
operation
     * to complete using {@code CompletableFuture#join()}.
```

```
     * </p>
     */
    public static void listMatchingWorkflows() {
        ListMatchingWorkflowsRequest request =
 ListMatchingWorkflowsRequest.builder().build();

        ListMatchingWorkflowsPublisher paginator =
            getResolutionAsyncClient().listMatchingWorkflowsPaginator(request);

        // Iterate through the paginated results asynchronously
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.workflowSummaries().forEach(workflow ->
                logger.info("Matching Workflow Name: " + workflow.workflowName())
            );
        });

        // Wait for the asynchronous operation to complete
        future.join();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, listMatchingWorkflowsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  EntityResolutionClient,
  ListMatchingWorkflowsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";

export const main = async () => {
  const region = "eu-west-1";
```

```
  const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });
  try {
    const command = new ListMatchingWorkflowsCommand({});
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
    const workflowSummaries = response.workflowSummaries;
    for (const workflowSummary of workflowSummaries) {
      console.log(`Attribute name: ${workflowSummaries[0].workflowName} `);
    }
    if (workflowSummaries.length === 0) {
      console.log("No matching workflows found.");
    }
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(
      `An error occurred in listing the workflow summaries: ${error.message} \n
 Exiting program.`,
    );
    return;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, listMatchingWorkflowsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Scopri le nozioni di base di AWS Entity Resolution un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Crea la mappatura dello schema.
- Crea un AWS Entity Resolution flusso di lavoro.
- Avvia il processo corrispondente per il flusso di lavoro.
- Ottieni dettagli sul lavoro corrispondente.
- Ottieni la mappatura dello schema.
- Elenca tutte le mappature dello schema.
- Etichetta la risorsa Schema Mapping.
- Eliminare gli AWS Entity Resolution asset.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le AWS Entity Resolution funzionalità.

```
public class EntityResScenario {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(EntityResScenario.class);
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    private static final String STACK_NAME = "EntityResolutionCdkStack";
    private static final String ENTITY_RESOLUTION_ROLE_ARN_KEY =
 "EntityResolutionRoleArn";
    private static final String GLUE_DATA_BUCKET_NAME_KEY = "GlueDataBucketName";
    private static final String JSON_GLUE_TABLE_ARN_KEY = "JsonErGlueTableArn";
    private static final String CSV_GLUE_TABLE_ARN_KEY = "CsvErGlueTableArn";
    private static String glueBucketName;
    private static String workflowName = "workflow-" + UUID.randomUUID();

    private static String jsonSchemaMappingName = "jsonschema-" +
 UUID.randomUUID();
    private static String jsonSchemaMappingArn = null;
    private static String csvSchemaMappingName = "csv-" + UUID.randomUUID();
    private static String roleARN;
    private static String csvGlueTableArn;
    private static String jsonGlueTableArn;
    private static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

    private static EntityResActions actions = new EntityResActions();

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {

        logger.info("Welcome to the AWS Entity Resolution Scenario.");
        logger.info("""
            AWS Entity Resolution is a fully-managed machine learning service
 provided by
```

```
            Amazon Web Services (AWS) that helps organizations extract, link,
and
            organize information from multiple data sources. It leverages
natural
            language processing and deep learning models to identify and resolve
            entities, such as people, places, organizations, and products,
            across structured and unstructured data.

            With Entity Resolution, customers can build robust data integration
            pipelines to combine and reconcile data from multiple systems,
databases,
            and documents. The service can handle ambiguous, incomplete, or
conflicting
            information, and provide a unified view of entities and their
relationships.
            This can be particularly valuable in applications such as customer
360,
            fraud detection, supply chain management, and knowledge management,
where
            accurate entity identification is crucial.

            The `EntityResolutionAsyncClient` interface in the AWS SDK for Java
2.x
            provides a set of methods to programmatically interact with the AWS
Entity
            Resolution service. This allows developers to automate the entity
extraction,
            linking, and deduplication process as part of their data processing
workflows.
            With Entity Resolution, organizations can unlock the value of their
data,
            improve decision-making, and enhance customer experiences by having a
reliable,
            comprehensive view of their key entities.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            To prepare the AWS resources needed for this scenario application,
the next step uploads
```

```
            a CloudFormation template whose resulting stack creates the following
resources:
            - An AWS Glue Data Catalog table
            - An AWS IAM role
            - An AWS S3 bucket
            - An AWS Entity Resolution Schema

            It can take a couple minutes for the Stack to finish creating the
resources.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info("Generating resources...");
        CloudFormationHelper.deployCloudFormationStack(STACK_NAME);
        Map<String, String> outputsMap =
CloudFormationHelper.getStackOutputsAsync(STACK_NAME).join();
        roleARN = outputsMap.get(ENTITY_RESOLUTION_ROLE_ARN_KEY);
        glueBucketName = outputsMap.get(GLUE_DATA_BUCKET_NAME_KEY);
        csvGlueTableArn = outputsMap.get(CSV_GLUE_TABLE_ARN_KEY);
        jsonGlueTableArn = outputsMap.get(JSON_GLUE_TABLE_ARN_KEY);
        logger.info(DASHES);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            runScenario();

        } catch (Exception ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            logger.error("An exception happened: " + (cause != null ?
cause.getMessage() : ce.getMessage()));
        }
    }

    private static void runScenario() throws InterruptedException {
        /*
         This JSON is a valid input for the AWS Entity Resolution service.
         The JSON represents an array of three objects, each containing an "id",
"name", and "email"
         property. This format aligns with the expected input structure for the
         Entity Resolution service.
         */
        String json = """
            {"id":"1","name":"Jane Doe","email":"jane.doe@example.com"}
            {"id":"2","name":"John Doe","email":"john.doe@example.com"}
            {"id":"3","name":"Jorge Souza","email":"jorge_souza@example.com"}
```

```
            """;
        logger.info("Upload the following JSON objects to the {} S3 bucket.",
glueBucketName);
        logger.info(json);
        String csv = """
            id,name,email,phone
            1,Jane B.,Doe,jane.doe@example.com,555-876-9846
            2,John Doe Jr.,john.doe@example.com,555-654-3210
            3,María García,maría_garcia@company.com,555-567-1234
            4,Mary Major,mary_major@company.com,555-222-3333
            """;
        logger.info("Upload the following CSV data to the {} S3 bucket.",
glueBucketName);
        logger.info(csv);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.uploadInputData(glueBucketName, json, csv);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();

            if (cause == null) {
                logger.error("Failed to upload input data: {}", ce.getMessage(),
ce);
            }

            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("Failed to upload input data as the resource was not
found: {}", cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        logger.info("The JSON and CSV objects have been uploaded to the S3
bucket.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create Schema Mapping");
        logger.info("""
            Entity Resolution schema mapping aligns and integrates data from
            multiple sources by identifying and matching corresponding entities
            like customers or products. It unifies schemas, resolves conflicts,
            and uses machine learning to link related entities, enabling a
```

```
            consolidated, accurate view for improved data quality and decision-
making.

            In this example, the schema mapping lines up with the fields in the
 JSON and CSV objects. That is,
            it contains these fields: id, name, and email.
            """);
        try {
            CreateSchemaMappingResponse response =
 actions.createSchemaMappingAsync(jsonSchemaMappingName).join();
            jsonSchemaMappingName = response.schemaName();
            logger.info("The JSON schema mapping name is " +
 jsonSchemaMappingName);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();

            if (cause == null) {
                logger.error("Failed to create JSON schema mapping: {}",
 ce.getMessage(), ce);
            }

            if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                logger.error("Schema mapping conflict detected: {}",
 cause.getMessage(), cause);
            } else {
                logger.error("Unexpected error while creating schema mapping:
 {}", cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }

        try {
            CreateSchemaMappingResponse response =
 actions.createSchemaMappingAsync(csvSchemaMappingName).join();
            csvSchemaMappingName = response.schemaName();
            logger.info("The CSV schema mapping name is " +
 csvSchemaMappingName);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause == null) {
                logger.error("Failed to create CSV schema mapping: {}",
 ce.getMessage(), ce);
            }
```

```
            if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                logger.error("Schema mapping conflict detected: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            } else {
                logger.error("Unexpected error while creating CSV schema mapping:
{}", cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. Create an AWS Entity Resolution Workflow. ");
        logger.info("""
            An Entity Resolution matching workflow identifies and links records
            across datasets that represent the same real-world entity, such as
            customers or products. Using techniques like schema mapping,
            data profiling, and machine learning algorithms,
            it evaluates attributes like names or emails to detect duplicates
            or relationships, even with variations or inconsistencies.
            The workflow outputs consolidated, de-duplicated data.

            We will use the machine learning-based matching technique.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            String workflowArn = actions.createMatchingWorkflowAsync(
                roleARN, workflowName, glueBucketName, jsonGlueTableArn,
                jsonSchemaMappingName, csvGlueTableArn,
csvSchemaMappingName).join();

            logger.info("The workflow ARN is: " + workflowArn);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();

            if (cause == null) {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", ce.getMessage(),
ce);
            }

            if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                logger.error("Validation error: {}", cause.getMessage(), cause);
            } else if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
```

```
                logger.error("Workflow conflict detected: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            } else {
                logger.error("Unexpected error: {}", cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Start the matching job of the " + workflowName + "
workflow.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String jobId = null;
        try {
            jobId = actions.startMatchingJobAsync(workflowName).join();
            logger.info("The matching job was successfully started.");
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                logger.error("Job conflict detected: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                logger.error("Unexpected error while starting the job: {}",
ce.getMessage(), ce);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. While the matching job is running, let's look at other
API methods. First, let's get details for job " + jobId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.getMatchingJobAsync(jobId, workflowName).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("The matching job not found: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            } else {
```

```
                logger.error("Failed to start matching job: " + (cause != null ?
cause.getMessage() : ce.getMessage()));
            }
            return;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. Get the schema mapping for the JSON data.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            GetSchemaMappingResponse response =
actions.getSchemaMappingAsync(jsonSchemaMappingName).join();
            jsonSchemaMappingArn = response.schemaArn();
            logger.info("Schema mapping ARN is " + jsonSchemaMappingArn);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("Schema mapping not found: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                logger.error("Error retrieving the specific schema mapping: " +
ce.getCause().getMessage());
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. List Schema Mappings.");
        try {
            actions.ListSchemaMappings();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            logger.error("Error retrieving schema mappings: " +
ce.getCause().getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Tag the {} resource.", jsonSchemaMappingName);
        logger.info("""
```

```
            Tags can help you organize and categorize your Entity Resolution
resources.
            You can also use them to scope user permissions by granting a user
permission
            to access or change only resources with certain tag values.
            In Entity Resolution, SchemaMapping and MatchingWorkflow can be
tagged. For this example,
            the SchemaMapping is tagged.
                """);
        try {
            actions.tagEntityResource(jsonSchemaMappingArn).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            logger.error("Error tagging the resource: " +
ce.getCause().getMessage());
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("8. View the results of the AWS Entity Resolution
Workflow.");
        logger.info("""
            You cannot view the result of the workflow that is in a running
state.
            In order to view the results, you need to wait for the workflow that
we started in step 3 to complete.

            If you choose not to wait, you cannot view the results. You can
perform
            this task manually in the AWS Management Console.

            This can take up to 30 mins (y/n).
            """);
        String viewAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        boolean isComplete = false;
        if (viewAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            logger.info("You selected to view the Entity Resolution Workflow
results.");
            countdownWithWorkflowCheck(actions, 1800, jobId, workflowName);
            isComplete = true;
            try {
```

```
                JobMetrics metrics = actions.getJobInfo(workflowName,
jobId).join();
                logger.info("Number of input records: {}",
metrics.inputRecords());
                logger.info("Number of match ids: {}", metrics.matchIDs());
                logger.info("Number of records not processed: {}",
metrics.recordsNotProcessed());
                logger.info("Number of total records processed: {}",
metrics.totalRecordsProcessed());
                logger.info("The following represents the output data generated
by the Entity Resolution workflow based on the JSON and CSV input data. The
output data is stored in the {} bucket.", glueBucketName);
                actions.printData(glueBucketName);

                logger.info("""

                    Note that each of the last 2 records are considered a match
even though the 'name' differs between the records;
                    For example 'John Doe Jr.' compared to 'John Doe'.
                    The confidence level is a value between 0 and 1, where 1
indicates a perfect match.

                    """);

            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                    logger.error("The job not found: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
                } else {
                    logger.error("Error retrieving job information: " +
ce.getCause().getMessage());
                }
                return;
            }
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("9. Do you want to delete the resources, including the
workflow? (y/n)");
        logger.info("""
```

```
            You cannot delete the workflow that is in a running state.
            In order to delete the workflow, you need to wait for the workflow to
complete.

            You can delete the workflow manually in the AWS Management Console at
a later time.

            If you already waited for the workflow to complete in the previous
step,
            the workflow is completed and you can delete it.

            If the workflow is not completed, this can take up to 30 mins (y/n).
            """);
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            try {
                if (!isComplete) {
                    countdownWithWorkflowCheck(actions, 1800, jobId,
workflowName);
                }
                actions.deleteMatchingWorkflowAsync(workflowName).join();
                logger.info("Workflow deleted successfully!");
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                logger.info("Error deleting the workflow: {} ", ce.getMessage());
                return;
            }

            try {
                // Delete both schema mappings.
                actions.deleteSchemaMappingAsync(jsonSchemaMappingName).join();
                actions.deleteSchemaMappingAsync(csvSchemaMappingName).join();
                logger.info("Both schema mappings were deleted successfully!");
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                logger.error("Error deleting schema mapping: {}",
ce.getMessage());
                return;
            }

            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            logger.info(DASHES);
            logger.info("""
                Now we delete the CloudFormation stack, which deletes
                the resources that were created at the beginning of this
scenario.
```

```
                """);
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            logger.info(DASHES);
            try {
                deleteCloudFormationStack();
            } catch (RuntimeException e) {
                logger.error("Failed to delete the stack: {}", e.getMessage());
                return;
            }

        } else {
            logger.info("You can delete the AWS resources in the AWS Management
Console.");
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("This concludes the AWS Entity Resolution scenario.");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }

    public static void countdownWithWorkflowCheck(EntityResActions actions, int
totalSeconds, String jobId, String workflowName) throws InterruptedException {
        int secondsElapsed = 0;
```

```
        while (true) {
            // Calculate display minutes and seconds.
            int remainingTime = totalSeconds - secondsElapsed;
            int displayMinutes = remainingTime / 60;
            int displaySeconds = remainingTime % 60;

            // Print the countdown.
            System.out.printf("\r%02d:%02d", displayMinutes, displaySeconds);
            Thread.sleep(1000); // Wait for 1 second
            secondsElapsed++;

            // Check workflow status every 60 seconds.
            if (secondsElapsed % 60 == 0 || remainingTime <= 0) {
                GetMatchingJobResponse response =
actions.checkWorkflowStatusCompleteAsync(jobId, workflowName).join();
                if (response != null &&
"SUCCEEDED".equalsIgnoreCase(String.valueOf(response.status()))) {
                    logger.info(""); // Move to the next line after countdown.
                    logger.info("Countdown complete: Workflow is in Completed
state!");
                    break; // Break out of the loop if the status is "SUCCEEDED"
                }
            }

            // If countdown reaches zero, reset it for continuous countdown.
            if (remainingTime <= 0) {
                secondsElapsed = 0;
            }
        }
    }

    private static void deleteCloudFormationStack() {
        try {
            CloudFormationHelper.emptyS3Bucket(glueBucketName);
            CloudFormationHelper.destroyCloudFormationStack(STACK_NAME);
            logger.info("Resources deleted successfully!");
        } catch (CloudFormationException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete CloudFormation stack: "
+ e.getMessage(), e);
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to empty S3 bucket: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

Una classe wrapper per i metodi SDK. AWS Entity Resolution

```
public class EntityResActions {

    private static final String PREFIX = "eroutput/";
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(EntityResActions.class);

    private static EntityResolutionAsyncClient entityResolutionAsyncClient;

    private static S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClient;

    public static EntityResolutionAsyncClient getResolutionAsyncClient() {
        if (entityResolutionAsyncClient == null) {
            /*
            The `NettyNioAsyncHttpClient` class is part of the AWS SDK for Java,
 version 2,
            and it is designed to provide a high-performance, asynchronous HTTP
 client for interacting with AWS services.
             It uses the Netty framework to handle the underlying network
 communication and the Java NIO API to
             provide a non-blocking, event-driven approach to HTTP requests and
 responses.
             */

            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(50)  // Adjust as needed.
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
 timeout.
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API
 call timeout.
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the
 individual call attempt timeout.
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
```

```
                .build();

            entityResolutionAsyncClient = EntityResolutionAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return entityResolutionAsyncClient;
    }

    public static S3AsyncClient getS3AsyncClient() {
        if (s3AsyncClient == null) {
            /*
            The `NettyNioAsyncHttpClient` class is part of the AWS SDK for Java,
version 2,
            and it is designed to provide a high-performance, asynchronous HTTP
client for interacting with AWS services.
             It uses the Netty framework to handle the underlying network
communication and the Java NIO API to
             provide a non-blocking, event-driven approach to HTTP requests and
responses.
             */

            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(50)  // Adjust as needed.
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
timeout.
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API
call timeout.
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the
individual call attempt timeout.
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            s3AsyncClient = S3AsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
```

```
        }
        return s3AsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the schema mapping asynchronously.
     *
     * @param schemaName the name of the schema to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the schema mapping
is deleted successfully,
     * or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the deletion fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteSchemaMappingResponse>
deleteSchemaMappingAsync(String schemaName) {
        DeleteSchemaMappingRequest request = DeleteSchemaMappingRequest.builder()
            .schemaName(schemaName)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().deleteSchemaMapping(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    // Successfully deleted the schema mapping, log the success
message.
                    logger.info("Schema mapping '{}' deleted successfully.",
schemaName);
                } else {
                    // Ensure exception is not null before accessing its cause.
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while deleting the schema mapping.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The schema mapping was not
found to delete: " + schemaName, cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete schema
mapping: " + schemaName, exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Lists the schema mappings associated with the current AWS account. This
method uses an asynchronous paginator to
    * retrieve the schema mappings, and prints the name of each schema mapping
to the console.
    */
   public void ListSchemaMappings() {
       ListSchemaMappingsRequest mappingsRequest =
ListSchemaMappingsRequest.builder()
           .build();

       ListSchemaMappingsPublisher paginator =
getResolutionAsyncClient().listSchemaMappingsPaginator(mappingsRequest);

       // Iterate through the pages of results
       CompletableFuture<Void> future = paginator.subscribe(response -> {
           response.schemaList().forEach(schemaMapping ->
               logger.info("Schema Mapping Name: " + schemaMapping.schemaName())
           );
       });

       // Wait for the asynchronous operation to complete
       future.join();
   }

   /**
    * Asynchronously deletes a workflow with the specified name.
    *
    * @param workflowName the name of the workflow to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the workflow has
been deleted
    * @throws RuntimeException if the deletion of the workflow fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteMatchingWorkflowResponse>
deleteMatchingWorkflowAsync(String workflowName) {
       DeleteMatchingWorkflowRequest request =
DeleteMatchingWorkflowRequest.builder()
           .workflowName(workflowName)
           .build();

       return getResolutionAsyncClient().deleteMatchingWorkflow(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (response != null) {
```

```
                    logger.info("{} was deleted", workflowName );
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while deleting the workflow.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The workflow to delete was
not found.", cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete workflow: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Creates a schema mapping asynchronously.
     *
     * @param schemaName the name of the schema to create
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
creation of the schema mapping
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateSchemaMappingResponse>
createSchemaMappingAsync(String schemaName) {
        List<SchemaInputAttribute> schemaAttributes = null;
        if (schemaName.startsWith("json")) {
            schemaAttributes = List.of(

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("id").fieldName("id").type(SchemaAttributeType.U

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("name").fieldName("name").type(SchemaAttributeTy

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("email").fieldName("email").type(SchemaAttribute
            );
        } else {
            schemaAttributes = List.of(

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("id").fieldName("id").type(SchemaAttributeType.U
```

```
SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("name").fieldName("name").type(SchemaAttributeTy

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("email").fieldName("email").type(SchemaAttribute

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().fieldName("phone").type(SchemaAttributeType.PROVIDER_ID).
            );
        }

        CreateSchemaMappingRequest request = CreateSchemaMappingRequest.builder()
            .schemaName(schemaName)
            .mappedInputFields(schemaAttributes)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().createSchemaMapping(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    logger.info("[{}] schema mapping Created Successfully!",
schemaName);
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while creating the schema mapping.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A conflicting schema
mapping already exists. Resolve conflicts before proceeding.", cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create schema
mapping: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the schema mapping asynchronously.
     *
     * @param schemaName the name of the schema to retrieve the mapping for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the {@link
GetSchemaMappingResponse} when the operation
```

```
     * is complete
     * @throws RuntimeException if the schema mapping retrieval fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<GetSchemaMappingResponse>
getSchemaMappingAsync(String schemaName) {
        GetSchemaMappingRequest mappingRequest =
GetSchemaMappingRequest.builder()
            .schemaName(schemaName)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().getSchemaMapping(mappingRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    response.mappedInputFields().forEach(attribute ->
                        logger.info("Attribute Name: " + attribute.fieldName() +
                            ", Attribute Type: " + attribute.type().toString()));
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while getting schema mapping.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The requested schema
mapping was not found.", cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other exceptions in a CompletionException with the
message.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to get schema mapping:
" + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves a matching job based on the provided job ID and
workflow name.
     *
     * @param jobId        the ID of the job to retrieve
     * @param workflowName the name of the workflow associated with the job
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job
information is available or an exception occurs
```

```
    */
   public CompletableFuture<GetMatchingJobResponse> getMatchingJobAsync(String
jobId, String workflowName) {
       GetMatchingJobRequest request = GetMatchingJobRequest.builder()
           .jobId(jobId)
           .workflowName(workflowName)
           .build();

       return getResolutionAsyncClient().getMatchingJob(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   // Successfully fetched the matching job details, log the job
status.
                   logger.info("Job status: " + response.status());
                   logger.info("Job details: " + response.toString());
               } else {
                   if (exception == null) {
                       throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while fetching the matching job.", null);
                   }

                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The requested job could
not be found.", cause);
                   }

                   // Wrap other exceptions in a CompletionException with the
message.
                   throw new CompletionException("Error fetching matching job: "
+ exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           });
   }


   /**
    * Starts a matching job asynchronously for the specified workflow name.
    *
    * @param workflowName the name of the workflow for which to start the
matching job
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the job ID of the
started matching job, or an empty
    * string if the operation fails
```

```
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> startMatchingJobAsync(String workflowName) {
        StartMatchingJobRequest jobRequest = StartMatchingJobRequest.builder()
            .workflowName(workflowName)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().startMatchingJob(jobRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    String jobId = response.jobId();
                    logger.info("Job ID: " + jobId);
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while starting the job.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The job is already
running. Resolve conflicts before starting a new job.", cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to start the job: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response != null ? response.jobId() : "");
    }

    /**
     * Checks the status of a workflow asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobId        the ID of the job to check
     * @param workflowName the name of the workflow to check
     * @return a CompletableFuture that resolves to a boolean value indicating
whether the workflow has completed
     * successfully
     */
    public CompletableFuture<GetMatchingJobResponse>
checkWorkflowStatusCompleteAsync(String jobId, String workflowName) {
        GetMatchingJobRequest request = GetMatchingJobRequest.builder()
            .jobId(jobId)
```

```
            .workflowName(workflowName)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().getMatchingJob(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    // Process the response and log the job status.
                    logger.info("Job status: " + response.status());
                } else {
                    // Ensure exception is not null before accessing its cause.
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while checking job status.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The requested resource was
not found while checking the job status.", cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to check job status: "
+ exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Creates an asynchronous CompletableFuture to manage the creation of a
matching workflow.
     *
     * @param roleARN                 the AWS IAM role ARN to be used for the
workflow execution
     * @param workflowName            the name of the workflow to be created
     * @param outputBucket            the S3 bucket path where the workflow
output will be stored
     * @param jsonGlueTableArn        the ARN of the Glue Data Catalog table to
be used as the input source
     * @param jsonErSchemaMappingName the name of the schema to be used for the
input source
     * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, will return the ARN of
the created workflow
     */
```

```
    public CompletableFuture<String> createMatchingWorkflowAsync(
        String roleARN
        , String workflowName
        , String outputBucket
        , String jsonGlueTableArn
        , String jsonErSchemaMappingName
        , String csvGlueTableArn
        , String csvErSchemaMappingName) {

        InputSource jsonInputSource = InputSource.builder()
            .inputSourceARN(jsonGlueTableArn)
            .schemaName(jsonErSchemaMappingName)
            .applyNormalization(false)
            .build();

        InputSource csvInputSource = InputSource.builder()
            .inputSourceARN(csvGlueTableArn)
            .schemaName(csvErSchemaMappingName)
            .applyNormalization(false)
            .build();

        OutputAttribute idOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
            .name("id")
            .build();

        OutputAttribute nameOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
            .name("name")
            .build();

        OutputAttribute emailOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
            .name("email")
            .build();

        OutputAttribute phoneOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
            .name("phone")
            .build();

        OutputSource outputSource = OutputSource.builder()
            .outputS3Path("s3://" + outputBucket + "/eroutput")
            .output(idOutputAttribute, nameOutputAttribute, emailOutputAttribute,
phoneOutputAttribute)
            .applyNormalization(false)
            .build();
```

```
        ResolutionTechniques resolutionType = ResolutionTechniques.builder()
            .resolutionType(ResolutionType.ML_MATCHING)
            .build();

        CreateMatchingWorkflowRequest workflowRequest =
CreateMatchingWorkflowRequest.builder()
            .roleArn(roleARN)
            .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
            .workflowName(workflowName)
            .inputSourceConfig(List.of(jsonInputSource, csvInputSource))
            .outputSourceConfig(List.of(outputSource))
            .resolutionTechniques(resolutionType)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().createMatchingWorkflow(workflowRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    logger.info("Workflow created successfully.");
                } else {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Invalid request: Please
check input parameters.", cause);
                    }

                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A conflicting workflow
already exists. Resolve conflicts before proceeding.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create workflow: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(CreateMatchingWorkflowResponse::workflowArn);
    }

    /**
     * Tags the specified schema mapping ARN.
     *
     * @param schemaMappingARN the ARN of the schema mapping to tag
     */
    public CompletableFuture<TagResourceResponse> tagEntityResource(String
schemaMappingARN) {
        Map<String, String> tags = new HashMap<>();
```

```
        tags.put("tag1", "tag1Value");
        tags.put("tag2", "tag2Value");

        TagResourceRequest request = TagResourceRequest.builder()
            .resourceArn(schemaMappingARN)
            .tags(tags)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().tagResource(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    // Successfully tagged the resource, log the success message.
                    logger.info("Successfully tagged the resource.");
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while tagging the resource.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The resource to tag was
not found.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to tag the resource: "
+ exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }

    public CompletableFuture<JobMetrics> getJobInfo(String workflowName, String
jobId) {
        return getResolutionAsyncClient().getMatchingJob(b -> b
                .workflowName(workflowName)
                .jobId(jobId))
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    logger.info("Job metrics fetched successfully for jobId: " +
jobId);
                } else {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Invalid request: Job id
was not found.", cause);
```

```
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to fetch job info: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response.metrics()); // Extract job metrics
    }

    /**
     * Uploads data to an Amazon S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to upload the data to
     * @param jsonData   the JSON data to be uploaded
     * @param csvData    the CSV data to be uploaded
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing both asynchronous
operation of uploading the data
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs during the file upload
     */

    public void uploadInputData(String bucketName, String jsonData, String
csvData) {
        // Upload JSON data.
        String jsonKey = "jsonData/data.json";
        PutObjectRequest jsonUploadRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(jsonKey)
            .contentType("application/json")
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> jsonUploadResponse
= getS3AsyncClient().putObject(jsonUploadRequest,
AsyncRequestBody.fromString(jsonData));

        // Upload CSV data.
        String csvKey = "csvData/data.csv";
        PutObjectRequest csvUploadRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(csvKey)
            .contentType("text/csv")
            .build();
        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> csvUploadResponse
= getS3AsyncClient().putObject(csvUploadRequest,
AsyncRequestBody.fromString(csvData));
```

```
        CompletableFuture.allOf(jsonUploadResponse, csvUploadResponse)
            .whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    // Wrap an AWS exception.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to upload files", ex);
                }
            }).join();

    }

    /**
     * Finds the latest file in the S3 bucket that starts with "run-" in any
depth of subfolders
     */
    private CompletableFuture<String> findLatestMatchingFile(String bucketName) {
        ListObjectsV2Request request = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .prefix(PREFIX) // Searches within the given folder
            .build();

        return getS3AsyncClient().listObjectsV2(request)
            .thenApply(response -> response.contents().stream()
                .map(S3Object::key)
                .filter(key -> key.matches(".*?/run-[0-9a-zA-Z\\-]+")) // Matches
files like run-XXXXX in any subfolder
                .max(String::compareTo) // Gets the latest file
                .orElse(null))
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception == null) {
                    if (result != null) {
                        logger.info("Latest matching file found: " + result);
                    } else {
                        logger.info("No matching files found.");
                    }
                } else {
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to find latest matching
file: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Prints the data located in the file in the S3 bucket that starts with
"run-" in any depth of subfolders
```

```
     */
    public void printData(String bucketName) {
        try {
            // Find the latest file with "run-" prefix in any depth of
subfolders.
            String s3Key = findLatestMatchingFile(bucketName).join();
            if (s3Key == null) {
                logger.error("No matching files found in S3.");
                return;
            }

            logger.info("Downloading file: " + s3Key);

            // Read CSV file as String.
            String csvContent = readCSVFromS3Async(bucketName, s3Key).join();
            if (csvContent.isEmpty()) {
                logger.error("File is empty.");
                return;
            }

            // Process CSV content.
            List<String[]> records = parseCSV(csvContent);
            printTable(records);

        } catch (RuntimeException | IOException | CsvException e) {
            logger.error("Error processing CSV file from S3: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    /**
     * Reads a CSV file from S3 and returns it as a String.
     */
    private static CompletableFuture<String> readCSVFromS3Async(String
bucketName, String s3Key) {
        GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(s3Key)
            .build();

        // Initiating the asynchronous request to get the file as bytes
        return getS3AsyncClient().getObject(getObjectRequest,
AsyncResponseTransformer.toBytes())
```

```
            .thenApply(responseBytes -> responseBytes.asUtf8String()) // Convert
bytes to UTF-8 string
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to read CSV from S3: "
+ exception.getMessage(), exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Successfully fetched CSV file content from
S3.");
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Parses CSV content from a String into a list of records.
     */
    private static List<String[]> parseCSV(String csvContent) throws IOException,
CsvException {
        try (CSVReader csvReader = new CSVReader(new StringReader(csvContent))) {
            return csvReader.readAll();
        }
    }

    /**
     * Prints the given CSV data in a formatted table
     */
    private static void printTable(List<String[]> records) {
        if (records.isEmpty()) {
            System.out.println("No records found.");
            return;
        }

        String[] headers = records.get(0);
        List<String[]> rows = records.subList(1, records.size());

        // Determine column widths dynamically based on longest content
        int[] columnWidths = new int[headers.length];
        for (int i = 0; i < headers.length; i++) {
            final int columnIndex = i;
            int maxWidth = Math.max(headers[i].length(), rows.stream()
                .map(row -> row.length > columnIndex ?
row[columnIndex].length() : 0)
                .max(Integer::compareTo)
                .orElse(0));
```

```
            columnWidths[i] = Math.min(maxWidth, 25); // Limit max width for
 better readability
        }

        // Enable ANSI Console for colored output
        AnsiConsole.systemInstall();

        // Print table header
        System.out.println(ansi().fgYellow().a("=== CSV Data from S3
 ===").reset());
        printRow(headers, columnWidths, true);

        // Print rows
        rows.forEach(row -> printRow(row, columnWidths, false));

        // Restore console to normal
        AnsiConsole.systemUninstall();
    }

    private static void printRow(String[] row, int[] columnWidths, boolean
 isHeader) {
        String border = IntStream.range(0, columnWidths.length)
            .mapToObj(i -> "-".repeat(columnWidths[i] + 2))
            .collect(Collectors.joining("+", "+", "+"));

        if (isHeader) {
            System.out.println(border);
        }

        System.out.print("|");
        for (int i = 0; i < columnWidths.length; i++) {
            String cell = (i < row.length && row[i] != null) ? row[i] : "";
            System.out.printf(" %-" + columnWidths[i] + "s |", isHeader ?
 ansi().fgBrightBlue().a(cell).reset() : cell);
        }
        System.out.println();

        if (isHeader) {
            System.out.println(border);
        }
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK per (v2) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le AWS Entity Resolution funzionalità.

```
import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import {
  CloudFormationClient,
  CreateStackCommand,
  DeleteStackCommand,
  DescribeStacksCommand,
  waitUntilStackExists,
  waitUntilStackCreateComplete,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudformation";
import {
  EntityResolutionClient,
  CreateSchemaMappingCommand,
  CreateMatchingWorkflowCommand,
  GetMatchingJobCommand,
  StartMatchingJobCommand,
  GetSchemaMappingCommand,
  ListSchemaMappingsCommand,
  TagResourceCommand,
  DeleteMatchingWorkflowCommand,
  DeleteSchemaMappingCommand,
  ConflictException,
  ValidationException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import {
  DeleteObjectsCommand,
```

```
  DeleteBucketCommand,
  PutObjectCommand,
  S3Client,
  ListObjectsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { wait } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { readFile } from "node:fs/promises";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { dirname } from "node:path";

const __filename = fileURLToPath(import.meta.url);
const __dirname = dirname(__filename);
const stackName = `${data.inputs.entityResolutionStack}`;

/*The inputs for this example can be edited in the ../input.json.*/
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };
const skipWhenErrors = (state) => state.errors.length > 0;
/**
 * Used repeatedly to have the user press enter.
 * @type {ScenarioInput}
 */
/* v8 ignore next 3 */
const pressEnter = new ScenarioInput("continue", "Press Enter to continue", {
  type: "input",
  verbose: "false",
  skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
});

const region = "eu-west-1";

const entityResolutionClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });
const cloudFormationClient = new CloudFormationClient({ region: region });
const s3Client = new S3Client({ region: region });

const greet = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greet",
  "AWS Entity Resolution is a fully-managed machine learning service provided by
 " +
    "Amazon Web Services (AWS) that helps organizations extract, link, and " +
    "organize information from multiple data sources. It leverages natural " +
    "language processing and deep learning models to identify and resolve " +
```

```
    "entities, such as people, places, organizations, and products, " +
    "across structured and unstructured data.\n" +
    "\n" +
    "With Entity Resolution, customers can build robust data integration " +
    "pipelines to combine and reconcile data from multiple systems, databases, "
 +
    "and documents. The service can handle ambiguous, incomplete, or conflicting
 " +
    "information, and provide a unified view of entities and their relationships.
 " +
    "This can be particularly valuable in applications such as customer 360, " +
    "fraud detection, supply chain management, and knowledge management, where "
 +
    "accurate entity identification is crucial.\n" +
    "\n" +
    "The `EntityResolutionAsyncClient` interface in the AWS SDK for Java 2.x " +
    "provides a set of methods to programmatically interact with the AWS Entity "
 +
    "Resolution service. This allows developers to automate the entity
 extraction, " +
    "linking, and deduplication process as part of their data processing
 workflows. " +
    "With Entity Resolution, organizations can unlock the value of their data, "
 +
    "improve decision-making, and enhance customer experiences by having a
 reliable, " +
    "comprehensive view of their key entities.",

  { header: true },
);
const displayBuildCloudFormationStack = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayBuildCloudFormationStack",
  "To prepare the AWS resources needed for this scenario application, the next
 step uploads " +
    "a CloudFormation template whose resulting stack creates the following
 resources:\n" +
    "- An AWS Glue Data Catalog table \n" +
    "- An AWS IAM role \n" +
    "- An AWS S3 bucket \n" +
    "- An AWS Entity Resolution Schema \n" +
    "It can take a couple minutes for the Stack to finish creating the
 resources.",
);
```

```
const sdkBuildCloudFormationStack = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkBuildCloudFormationStack",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const data = readFileSync(
        `${__dirname}/../../../../resources/cfn/entity-resolution-basics/entity-
resolution-basics-template.yml`,
        "utf8",
      );
      await cloudFormationClient.send(
        new CreateStackCommand({
          StackName: stackName,
          TemplateBody: data,
          Capabilities: ["CAPABILITY_IAM"],
        }),
      );
      await waitUntilStackExists(
        { client: cloudFormationClient },
        { StackName: stackName },
      );
      await waitUntilStackCreateComplete(
        { client: cloudFormationClient },
        { StackName: stackName },
      );
      const stack = await cloudFormationClient.send(
        new DescribeStacksCommand({
          StackName: stackName,
        }),
      );

      state.entityResolutionRole = stack.Stacks[0].Outputs[1];
      state.jsonGlueTable = stack.Stacks[0].Outputs[2];
      state.CSVGlueTable = stack.Stacks[0].Outputs[3];
      state.glueDataBucket = stack.Stacks[0].Outputs[0];
      state.stackName = stack.StackName;
      console.log(state.glueDataBucket);
      console.log(
        `The  ARN of the EntityResolution Role is
 ${state.entityResolutionRole.OutputValue}`,
      );
      console.log(
        `The ARN of the Json Glue Table is ${state.jsonGlueTable.OutputValue}`,
      );
      console.log(
```

```
        `The ARN of the CSV Glue Table is ${state.CSVGlueTable.OutputValue}`,
      );
      console.log(
        `The name of the Glue Data Bucket is
 ${state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue}\n`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
    try {
      console.log(
        `Uploading the following JSON in ../data.json to the
 ${state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue} S3 bucket...`,
      );
      const bucketName = state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue;

      const putObjectParams = {
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: "jsonData/data.json",
        Body: await readFileSync(
          `${__dirname}/../../../../javascriptv3/example_code/entityresolution/
data.json`,
        ),
      };
      const command = new PutObjectCommand(putObjectParams);
      const response = await s3Client.send(command);
      console.log(
        `../data.json file data uploaded to the
 ${state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue} S3 bucket.\n`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
    try {
      console.log(
        `Uploading the CSV data in ../data.csv to the
 ${state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue} S3 bucket...`,
      );

      const bucketName = state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue;
      const putObjectParams = {
        Bucket: bucketName,
```

```
        Key: "csvData/data.csv",
        Body: await readFileSync(
          `${__dirname}/../../../../javascriptv3/example_code/entityresolution/
data.csv`,
        ),
      };
      const command = new PutObjectCommand(putObjectParams);
      const response = await s3Client.send(command);
      console.log(
        `../data.csv file data uploaded to the
 ${state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue} S3 bucket.`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayCreateSchemaMapping = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateSchemaMapping",
  "1. Create Schema Mapping" +
    "Entity Resolution schema mapping aligns and integrates data from " +
    "multiple sources by identifying and matching corresponding entities " +
    "like customers or products. It unifies schemas, resolves conflicts, " +
    "and uses machine learning to link related entities, enabling a " +
    "consolidated, accurate view for improved data quality and decision-making."
 +
    "\n" +
    "In this example, the schema mapping lines up with the fields in the JSON and
 CSV objects. That is, " +
    " it contains these fields: id, name, and email. ",
);

const sdkCreateSchemaMapping = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateSchemaMapping",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const createSchemaMappingParamsJson = {
      schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
      mappedInputFields: [
        {
          fieldName: "id",
          type: "UNIQUE_ID",
        },
```

```
        {
          fieldName: "name",
          type: "NAME",
        },
        {
          fieldName: "email",
          type: "EMAIL_ADDRESS",
        },
      ],
    };
    const createSchemaMappingParamsCSV = {
      schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameCSV}`,
      mappedInputFields: [
        {
          fieldName: "id",
          type: "UNIQUE_ID",
        },
        {
          fieldName: "name",
          type: "NAME",
        },
        {
          fieldName: "email",
          type: "EMAIL_ADDRESS",
        },
        {
          fieldName: "phone",
          type: "PROVIDER_ID",
          subType: "STRING",
        },
      ],
    };
    try {
      const command = new CreateSchemaMappingCommand(
        createSchemaMappingParamsJson,
      );
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      state.schemaNameJson = response.schemaName;
      state.schemaArn = response.schemaArn;
      state.idOutputAttribute = response.mappedInputFields[0].fieldName;
      state.nameOutputAttribute = response.mappedInputFields[1].fieldName;
      state.emailOutputAttribute = response.mappedInputFields[2].fieldName;

      console.log("The JSON schema mapping name is ", state.schemaNameJson);
```

```
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `The schema mapping already exists: ${caught.message} \n Exiting
 program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
    try {
      const command = new CreateSchemaMappingCommand(
        createSchemaMappingParamsCSV,
      );
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      state.schemaNameCSV = response.schemaName;
      state.phoneOutputAttribute = response.mappedInputFields[3].fieldName;
      console.log("The CSV schema mapping name is ", state.schemaNameCSV);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `An unexpected error occurred while creating the geofence collection:
 ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
  },
);
const displayCreateMatchingWorkflow = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateMatchingWorkflow",
  "2. Create an AWS Entity Resolution Workflow. " +
    "An Entity Resolution matching workflow identifies and links records " +
    "across datasets that represent the same real-world entity, such as " +
    "customers or products. Using techniques like schema mapping, " +
    "data profiling, and machine learning algorithms, " +
    "it evaluates attributes like names or emails to detect duplicates " +
    "or relationships, even with variations or inconsistencies. " +
    "The workflow outputs consolidated, de-duplicated data." +
    "\n" +
    "We will use the machine learning-based matching technique.",
);

const sdkCreateMatchingWorkflow = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateMatchingWorkflow",
```

```
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const createMatchingWorkflowParams = {
      roleArn: `${state.entityResolutionRole.OutputValue}`,
      workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
      description: "Created by using the AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3).",
      inputSourceConfig: [
        {
          inputSourceARN: `${state.jsonGlueTable.OutputValue}`,
          schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
          applyNormalization: false,
        },
        {
          inputSourceARN: `${state.CSVGlueTable.OutputValue}`,
          schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameCSV}`,
          applyNormalization: false,
        },
      ],
      outputSourceConfig: [
        {
          outputS3Path: `s3://${state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue}/eroutput`,
          output: [
            {
              name: state.idOutputAttribute,
            },
            {
              name: state.nameOutputAttribute,
            },
            {
              name: state.emailOutputAttribute,
            },
            {
              name: state.phoneOutputAttribute,
            },
          ],
          applyNormalization: false,
        },
      ],
      resolutionTechniques: { resolutionType: "ML_MATCHING" },
    };
    try {
      const command = new CreateMatchingWorkflowCommand(
        createMatchingWorkflowParams,
      );
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
```

```
      state.workflowArn = response.workflowArn;
      console.log(
        `Workflow created successfully.\n The workflow ARN is:
 ${response.workflowArn}`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `The matching workflow already exists: ${caught.message} \n Exiting
 program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
      if (caught instanceof ValidationException) {
        console.error(
          `There was a validation exception: ${caught.message} \n Exiting
 program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
  },
);
const displayMatchingJobOfWorkflow = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayMatchingJobOfWorkflow",
  "3. Start the matching job of the workflow",
);

const sdkMatchingJobOfWorkflow = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdk",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const matchingJobOfWorkflowParams = {
      workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
    };
    try {
      const command = new StartMatchingJobCommand(matchingJobOfWorkflowParams);
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      state.jobID = response.jobId;
      console.log(`Job ID: ${state.jobID} \n
The matching job was successfully started.`);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
```

```
          `The matching workflow already exists: ${caught.message} \n Exiting
 program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
  },
);

const displayGetDetailsforJob = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayGetDetailsforJob",
  `4. While the matching job is running, let's look at other API methods. First,
 let's get details for the job `,
);

const sdkGetDetailsforJob = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkGetDetailsforJob",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const getDetailsforJobParams = {
      workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
      jobId: `${state.jobID}`,
    };
    try {
      const command = new GetMatchingJobCommand(getDetailsforJobParams);
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      state.Status = response.status;
      state.response = response;
      console.log(`Job status: ${state.Status} `);
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayGetSchemaMappingJson = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayGetSchemaMappingJson",
  "5. Get the schema mapping for the JSON data.",
);

const sdkGetSchemaMappingJson = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkGetSchemaMappingJson",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const getSchemaMappingJsonParams = {
```

```
      schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
    };
    try {
      const command = new GetSchemaMappingCommand(getSchemaMappingJsonParams);
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      console.log("Schema·mapping·ARN·is:·", response.schemaArn);
      const resultMappings = response.mappedInputFields;
      const noOfResultMappings = resultMappings.length;
      for (let i = 0; i < noOfResultMappings; i++) {
        console.log(
          `Attribute name: ${resultMappings[i].fieldName} `,
          `Attribute type: ${resultMappings[i].type}`,
        );
      }
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayListSchemaMappings = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayListSchemaMappings",
  "6. List Schema Mappings.",
);

const sdkListSchemaMappings = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkListSchemaMappings",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const command = new ListSchemaMappingsCommand({});
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      const noOfSchemas = response.schemaList.length;
      for (let i = 0; i < noOfSchemas; i++) {
        console.log(
          `Schema Mapping Name: ${response.schemaList[i].schemaName} `,
        );
      }
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);
```

```
const displayTagTheJsonSchema = new ScenarioOutput(
  "display",
  "7. Tag the resource. \n" +
    "Tags can help you organize and categorize your Entity Resolution resources.
 " +
    "You can also use them to scope user permissions by granting a user
 permission " +
    "to access or change only resources with certain tag values. " +
    "In Entity Resolution, SchemaMapping and MatchingWorkflow can be tagged. For
 this example, " +
    "the SchemaMapping is tagged.",
);

const sdkTagTheJsonSchema = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkGetSchemaMappingJson",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const tagResourceCommandParams = {
      resourceArn: state.schemaArn,
      tags: {
        tag1: "tag1Value",
        tag2: "tag2Value",
      },
    };
    try {
      const command = new TagResourceCommand(tagResourceCommandParams);
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      console.log("Successfully tagged the resource.");
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayGetJobInfo = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayGetJobInfo",
  "8. View the results of the AWS Entity Resolution Workflow.\n " +
    "Please perform this task manually in the AWS Management Console. ",
);

const displayDeleteResources = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayDeleteResources",
  "9. Delete the resources \n" +
```

```
    "You cannot delete a workflow that is in a running state. So this will take
 ~30 minutes.\n" +
    "If you don't want to delete the resources, simply exit this application.",
);

const sdkDeleteResources = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkDeleteResources",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    console.log(
      "You selected to delete the resources. This will take about 30 minutes.",
    );
    await wait(1800);
    const bucketName = state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue;
    try {
      const emptyBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
        const listObjectsCommand = new ListObjectsCommand({
          Bucket: bucketName,
        });
        const { Contents } = await s3Client.send(listObjectsCommand);
        const keys = Contents.map((c) => c.Key);

        const deleteObjectsCommand = new DeleteObjectsCommand({
          Bucket: bucketName,
          Delete: { Objects: keys.map((key) => ({ Key: key })) },
        });
        await s3Client.send(deleteObjectsCommand);
        console.log(`Bucket ${bucketName} emptied successfully.\n`);
      };
      await emptyBucket({ bucketName });
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("error ", error);
    }
    try {
      const deleteBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
        const command = new DeleteBucketCommand({ Bucket: bucketName });
        await s3Client.send(command);
        console.log(`Bucket ${bucketName} deleted successfully.\n`);
      };
      await deleteBucket({ bucketName });
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("error ", error);
    }
    try {
      console.log(
```

```
        "Now we will delete the CloudFormation stack, which deletes the resources
that were created at the beginning of the scenario.",
      );
      const deleteStackParams = { StackName: `${state.stackName}` };
      const command = new DeleteStackCommand(deleteStackParams);
      const response = await cloudFormationClient.send(command);
      console.log("CloudFormation stack deleted successfully.");
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("error ", error);
    }
    try {
      const deleteWorkflowParams = {
        workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
      };
      const command = new DeleteMatchingWorkflowCommand(deleteWorkflowParams);
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      console.log("Workflow deleted successfully!");
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `Job associated with workflow ${data.inputs.workflowName} is still
running, so can't be deleted.
          Neither can schemas ${data.inputs.schemaNameJson} and
${data.inputs.schemaNameCSV} associated with it. Please confirm this workflow is
finished in the AWS Management Console, then delete it manually.`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
    }
    try {
      const deleteJSONschemaMapping = {
        schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
      };
      const command = new DeleteSchemaMappingCommand(deleteJSONschemaMapping);
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      console.log("Schema mapping deleted successfully. ");
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `The schema ${data.inputs.schemaNameJson} can't be deleted because it
is associated with workflow
           ${data.inputs.workflowName}, which is still running. Please confirm
this workflow is finished in the AWS Management Console, then delete it
manually.`,
```

```
        );
        throw caught;
      }
    }
    try {
      const deleteCSVschemaMapping = {
        schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameCSV}`,
      };
      const command = new DeleteSchemaMappingCommand(deleteCSVschemaMapping);
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      console.log("Schema mapping deleted successfully.");
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `The schema ${data.inputs.schemaNameCSV} can't be deleted because it is
 associated with workflow ${data.inputs.workflowName}, which is still running.
 Please confirm this workflow is finished in the AWS Management Console, then
 delete it manually.`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      state.confirmDeleteResources === "",
  },
);

const goodbye = new ScenarioOutput(
  "goodbye",
  "Thank you for checking out the Amazon Location Service Use demo. We hope you "
 +
    "learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps today!" +
    " For more Amazon Location Services examples in different programming
 languages, have a look at: " +
    "https://docs.aws.amazon.com/code-library/latest/ug/
location_code_examples.html",
);

const myScenario = new Scenario("Entity Resolution Basics Scenario", [
  greet,
  pressEnter,
  displayBuildCloudFormationStack,
```

```
  sdkBuildCloudFormationStack,
  pressEnter,
  displayCreateSchemaMapping,
  sdkCreateSchemaMapping,
  pressEnter,
  displayCreateMatchingWorkflow,
  sdkCreateMatchingWorkflow,
  pressEnter,
  displayMatchingJobOfWorkflow,
  sdkMatchingJobOfWorkflow,
  pressEnter,
  displayGetDetailsforJob,
  sdkGetDetailsforJob,
  pressEnter,
  displayGetSchemaMappingJson,
  sdkGetSchemaMappingJson,
  pressEnter,
  displayListSchemaMappings,
  sdkListSchemaMappings,
  pressEnter,
  displayTagTheJsonSchema,
  sdkTagTheJsonSchema,
  pressEnter,
  displayGetJobInfo,
  pressEnter,
  displayDeleteResources,
  pressEnter,
  sdkDeleteResources,
  pressEnter,
  goodbye,
]);

/** @type {{ stepHandlerOptions: StepHandlerOptions }} */
export const main = async (stepHandlerOptions) => {
  await myScenario.run(stepHandlerOptions);
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const { values } = parseArgs({
    options: {
      yes: {
        type: "boolean",
        short: "y",
```

```
      },
    },
  });
  main({ confirmAll: values.yes });
}
```

Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS Entity ResolutionAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole AWS Entity Resolution azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS Entity Resolution.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo CheckWorkflowStatus con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare CreateMatchingWorkflow con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare CreateSchemaMapping con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare DeleteMatchingWorkflow con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare DeleteSchemaMapping con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare GetMatchingJob con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare GetSchemaMapping con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare ListSchemaMappings con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare StartMatchingJob con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare TagEntityResource con un AWS SDK

Utilizzalo **`CheckWorkflowStatus`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CheckWorkflowStatus`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Checks the status of a workflow asynchronously.
    *
    * @param jobId        the ID of the job to check
    * @param workflowName the name of the workflow to check
    * @return a CompletableFuture that resolves to a boolean value indicating
whether the workflow has completed
    * successfully
    */
   public CompletableFuture<GetMatchingJobResponse>
checkWorkflowStatusCompleteAsync(String jobId, String workflowName) {
       GetMatchingJobRequest request = GetMatchingJobRequest.builder()
           .jobId(jobId)
           .workflowName(workflowName)
           .build();

       return getResolutionAsyncClient().getMatchingJob(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   // Process the response and log the job status.
                   logger.info("Job status: " + response.status());
               } else {
                   // Ensure exception is not null before accessing its cause.
                   if (exception == null) {
                       throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while checking job status.", null);
                   }

                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The requested resource was
not found while checking the job status.", cause);
```

```
                    }

                    // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to check job status: "
 + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CheckWorkflowStatusconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  GetMatchingJobCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async ({ workflowName, jobId }) => {
  const getMatchingJobParams = {
    workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
    jobId: `${data.inputs.jobId}`,
  };
  try {
```

```
    const command = new GetMatchingJobCommand(getMatchingJobParams);
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
    console.log(`Job status: ${response.status}`);
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("error ", error.message);
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CheckWorkflowStatusconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzare **`CreateMatchingWorkflow`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateMatchingWorkflow`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates an asynchronous CompletableFuture to manage the creation of a
 matching workflow.
     *
     * @param roleARN                 the AWS IAM role ARN to be used for the
 workflow execution
     * @param workflowName            the name of the workflow to be created
     * @param outputBucket            the S3 bucket path where the workflow
 output will be stored
     * @param jsonGlueTableArn        the ARN of the Glue Data Catalog table to
 be used as the input source
     * @param jsonErSchemaMappingName the name of the schema to be used for the
 input source
```

```
     * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, will return the ARN of
the created workflow
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createMatchingWorkflowAsync(
        String roleARN
        , String workflowName
        , String outputBucket
        , String jsonGlueTableArn
        , String jsonErSchemaMappingName
        , String csvGlueTableArn
        , String csvErSchemaMappingName) {

        InputSource jsonInputSource = InputSource.builder()
            .inputSourceARN(jsonGlueTableArn)
            .schemaName(jsonErSchemaMappingName)
            .applyNormalization(false)
            .build();

        InputSource csvInputSource = InputSource.builder()
            .inputSourceARN(csvGlueTableArn)
            .schemaName(csvErSchemaMappingName)
            .applyNormalization(false)
            .build();

        OutputAttribute idOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
            .name("id")
            .build();

        OutputAttribute nameOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
            .name("name")
            .build();

        OutputAttribute emailOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
            .name("email")
            .build();

        OutputAttribute phoneOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
            .name("phone")
            .build();

        OutputSource outputSource = OutputSource.builder()
            .outputS3Path("s3://" + outputBucket + "/eroutput")
            .output(idOutputAttribute, nameOutputAttribute, emailOutputAttribute,
phoneOutputAttribute)
```

```
            .applyNormalization(false)
            .build();

        ResolutionTechniques resolutionType = ResolutionTechniques.builder()
            .resolutionType(ResolutionType.ML_MATCHING)
            .build();

        CreateMatchingWorkflowRequest workflowRequest =
CreateMatchingWorkflowRequest.builder()
            .roleArn(roleARN)
            .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
            .workflowName(workflowName)
            .inputSourceConfig(List.of(jsonInputSource, csvInputSource))
            .outputSourceConfig(List.of(outputSource))
            .resolutionTechniques(resolutionType)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().createMatchingWorkflow(workflowRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    logger.info("Workflow created successfully.");
                } else {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Invalid request: Please
check input parameters.", cause);
                    }

                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A conflicting workflow
already exists. Resolve conflicts before proceeding.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create workflow: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(CreateMatchingWorkflowResponse::workflowArn);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateMatchingWorkflowconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  CreateMatchingWorkflowCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  const createMatchingWorkflowParams = {
    roleArn: `${data.inputs.roleArn}`,
    workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
    description: "Created by using the AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3).",
    inputSourceConfig: [
      {
        inputSourceARN: `${data.inputs.JSONinputSourceARN}`,
        schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
        applyNormalization: false,
      },
      {
        inputSourceARN: `${data.inputs.CSVinputSourceARN}`,
        schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameCSV}`,
        applyNormalization: false,
      },
    ],
    outputSourceConfig: [
```

```
      {
        outputS3Path: `s3://${data.inputs.myBucketName}/eroutput`,
        output: [
          {
            name: "id",
          },
          {
            name: "name",
          },
          {
            name: "email",
          },
          {
            name: "phone",
          },
        ],
        applyNormalization: false,
      },
    ],
    resolutionTechniques: { resolutionType: "ML_MATCHING" },
  };
  try {
    const command = new CreateMatchingWorkflowCommand(
      createMatchingWorkflowParams,
    );
    const response = await erClient.send(command);

    console.log(
      `Workflow created successfully.\n The workflow ARN is:
 ${response.workflowArn}`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    console.error(caught.message);
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateMatchingWorkflowconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzare **`CreateSchemaMapping`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateSchemaMapping`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Creates a schema mapping asynchronously.
    *
    * @param schemaName the name of the schema to create
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
creation of the schema mapping
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateSchemaMappingResponse>
createSchemaMappingAsync(String schemaName) {
       List<SchemaInputAttribute> schemaAttributes = null;
       if (schemaName.startsWith("json")) {
           schemaAttributes = List.of(

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("id").fieldName("id").type(SchemaAttributeType.U

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("name").fieldName("name").type(SchemaAttributeTy

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("email").fieldName("email").type(SchemaAttribute
           );
       } else {
           schemaAttributes = List.of(

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("id").fieldName("id").type(SchemaAttributeType.U

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("name").fieldName("name").type(SchemaAttributeTy

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("email").fieldName("email").type(SchemaAttribute

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().fieldName("phone").type(SchemaAttributeType.PROVIDER_ID).
```

```
            );
        }

        CreateSchemaMappingRequest request = CreateSchemaMappingRequest.builder()
            .schemaName(schemaName)
            .mappedInputFields(schemaAttributes)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().createSchemaMapping(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    logger.info("[{}] schema mapping Created Successfully!",
schemaName);
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while creating the schema mapping.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A conflicting schema
mapping already exists. Resolve conflicts before proceeding.", cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create schema
mapping: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateSchemaMappingconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  CreateSchemaMappingCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  const createSchemaMappingParamsJson = {
    schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
    mappedInputFields: [
      {
        fieldName: "id",
        type: "UNIQUE_ID",
      },
      {
        fieldName: "name",
        type: "NAME",
      },
      {
        fieldName: "email",
        type: "EMAIL_ADDRESS",
      },
    ],
  };
```

```
  const createSchemaMappingParamsCSV = {
    schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameCSV}`,
    mappedInputFields: [
      {
        fieldName: "id",
        type: "UNIQUE_ID",
      },
      {
        fieldName: "name",
        type: "NAME",
      },
      {
        fieldName: "email",
        type: "EMAIL_ADDRESS",
      },
      {
        fieldName: "phone",
        type: "PROVIDER_ID",
        subType: "STRING",
      },
    ],
  };
  try {
    const command = new CreateSchemaMappingCommand(
      createSchemaMappingParamsJson,
    );
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
    console.log("The JSON schema mapping name is ", response.schemaName);
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("error ", error.message);
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateSchemaMappingconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DeleteMatchingWorkflow`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteMatchingWorkflow`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously deletes a workflow with the specified name.
    *
    * @param workflowName the name of the workflow to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the workflow has
been deleted
    * @throws RuntimeException if the deletion of the workflow fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteMatchingWorkflowResponse>
deleteMatchingWorkflowAsync(String workflowName) {
       DeleteMatchingWorkflowRequest request =
DeleteMatchingWorkflowRequest.builder()
           .workflowName(workflowName)
           .build();

       return getResolutionAsyncClient().deleteMatchingWorkflow(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   logger.info("{} was deleted", workflowName );
               } else {
                   if (exception == null) {
                       throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while deleting the workflow.", null);
                   }

                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The workflow to delete was
not found.", cause);
                   }

                   // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
```

```
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete workflow: " +
 exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteMatchingWorkflowconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  DeleteMatchingWorkflowCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    const deleteWorkflowParams = {
      workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
    };
    const command = new DeleteMatchingWorkflowCommand(deleteWorkflowParams);
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
```

```
    console.log("Workflow deleted successfully!", response);
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("error ", error);
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteMatchingWorkflowconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DeleteSchemaMapping`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteSchemaMapping`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Deletes the schema mapping asynchronously.
    *
    * @param schemaName the name of the schema to delete
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the schema mapping
 is deleted successfully,
    * or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the deletion fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteSchemaMappingResponse>
 deleteSchemaMappingAsync(String schemaName) {
       DeleteSchemaMappingRequest request = DeleteSchemaMappingRequest.builder()
           .schemaName(schemaName)
           .build();

       return getResolutionAsyncClient().deleteSchemaMapping(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
```

```
                if (response != null) {
                    // Successfully deleted the schema mapping, log the success
message.
                    logger.info("Schema mapping '{}' deleted successfully.",
schemaName);
                } else {
                    // Ensure exception is not null before accessing its cause.
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while deleting the schema mapping.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The schema mapping was not
found to delete: " + schemaName, cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete schema
mapping: " + schemaName, exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteSchemaMappingconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.
```

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  DeleteSchemaMappingCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  const deleteSchemaMapping = {
    schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
  };
  try {
    const command = new DeleteSchemaMappingCommand(deleteSchemaMapping);
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
    console.log("Schema mapping deleted successfully. ", response);
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("error ", error);
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteSchemaMappingconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzare **`GetMatchingJob`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetMatchingJob`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously retrieves a matching job based on the provided job ID and
workflow name.
    *
    * @param jobId        the ID of the job to retrieve
    * @param workflowName the name of the workflow associated with the job
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job
information is available or an exception occurs
    */
   public CompletableFuture<GetMatchingJobResponse> getMatchingJobAsync(String
jobId, String workflowName) {
       GetMatchingJobRequest request = GetMatchingJobRequest.builder()
           .jobId(jobId)
           .workflowName(workflowName)
           .build();

       return getResolutionAsyncClient().getMatchingJob(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   // Successfully fetched the matching job details, log the job
status.
                   logger.info("Job status: " + response.status());
                   logger.info("Job details: " + response.toString());
               } else {
                   if (exception == null) {
                       throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while fetching the matching job.", null);
                   }

                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
```

```
                        throw new CompletionException("The requested job could
 not be found.", cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other exceptions in a CompletionException with the
 message.
                    throw new CompletionException("Error fetching matching job: "
 + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetMatchingJobconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  GetMatchingJobCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  async function getInfo() {
    const getJobInfoParams = {
```

```
      workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
      jobId: `${data.inputs.jobId}`,
    };
    try {
      const command = new GetMatchingJobCommand(getJobInfoParams);
      const response = await erClient.send(command);
      console.log(`Job status: ${response.status}`);
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("error ", error.message);
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetMatchingJobconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzare **`GetSchemaMapping`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetSchemaMapping`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the schema mapping asynchronously.
    *
    * @param schemaName the name of the schema to retrieve the mapping for
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the {@link
GetSchemaMappingResponse} when the operation
    * is complete
    * @throws RuntimeException if the schema mapping retrieval fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<GetSchemaMappingResponse>
getSchemaMappingAsync(String schemaName) {
```

```
        GetSchemaMappingRequest mappingRequest =
GetSchemaMappingRequest.builder()
            .schemaName(schemaName)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().getSchemaMapping(mappingRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    response.mappedInputFields().forEach(attribute ->
                        logger.info("Attribute Name: " + attribute.fieldName() +
                            ", Attribute Type: " + attribute.type().toString()));
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while getting schema mapping.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The requested schema
mapping was not found.", cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other exceptions in a CompletionException with the
message.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to get schema mapping:
" + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetSchemaMappingconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  GetSchemaMappingCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  const getSchemaMappingJsonParams = {
    schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
  };
  try {
    const command = new GetSchemaMappingCommand(getSchemaMappingJsonParams);
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
    console.log(response);
    console.log(
      `Schema mapping for the JSON data:\n ${response.mappedInputFields[0]}`,
    );
    console.log("Schema mapping ARN is: ", response.schemaArn);
  } catch (caught) {
    console.error(caught.message);
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetSchemaMappingconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzare **`ListSchemaMappings`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListSchemaMappings`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Lists the schema mappings associated with the current AWS account. This
method uses an asynchronous paginator to
    * retrieve the schema mappings, and prints the name of each schema mapping
to the console.
    */
   public void ListSchemaMappings() {
       ListSchemaMappingsRequest mappingsRequest =
ListSchemaMappingsRequest.builder()
           .build();

       ListSchemaMappingsPublisher paginator =
getResolutionAsyncClient().listSchemaMappingsPaginator(mappingsRequest);

       // Iterate through the pages of results
       CompletableFuture<Void> future = paginator.subscribe(response -> {
           response.schemaList().forEach(schemaMapping ->
               logger.info("Schema Mapping Name: " + schemaMapping.schemaName())
           );
       });

       // Wait for the asynchronous operation to complete
       future.join();
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListSchemaMappingsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  ListSchemaMappingsCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  async function getInfo() {
    const listSchemaMappingsParams = {
      workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
      jobId: `${data.inputs.jobId}`,
    };
    try {
      const command = new ListSchemaMappingsCommand(listSchemaMappingsParams);
      const response = await erClient.send(command);
      const noOfSchemas = response.schemaList.length;
      for (let i = 0; i < noOfSchemas; i++) {
        console.log(
          `Schema Mapping Name: ${response.schemaList[i].schemaName} `,
        );
      }
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
```

```
    }
  }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListSchemaMappingsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzare **`StartMatchingJob`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StartMatchingJob`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Starts a matching job asynchronously for the specified workflow name.
     *
     * @param workflowName the name of the workflow for which to start the
matching job
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the job ID of the
started matching job, or an empty
     * string if the operation fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> startMatchingJobAsync(String workflowName) {
        StartMatchingJobRequest jobRequest = StartMatchingJobRequest.builder()
            .workflowName(workflowName)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().startMatchingJob(jobRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    String jobId = response.jobId();
```

```
                    logger.info("Job ID: " + jobId);
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
 while starting the job.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The job is already
 running. Resolve conflicts before starting a new job.", cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to start the job: " +
 exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response != null ? response.jobId() : "");
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartMatchingJobconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  StartMatchingJobCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
```

```
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  const matchingJobOfWorkflowParams = {
    workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
  };
  try {
    const command = new StartMatchingJobCommand(matchingJobOfWorkflowParams);
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
    console.log(`Job ID: ${response.jobID} \n
The matching job was successfully started.`);
  } catch (caught) {
    console.error(caught.message);
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartMatchingJobconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzare **`TagEntityResource`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `TagEntityResource`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Tags the specified schema mapping ARN.
     *
```

```
     * @param schemaMappingARN the ARN of the schema mapping to tag
     */
    public CompletableFuture<TagResourceResponse> tagEntityResource(String
schemaMappingARN) {
        Map<String, String> tags = new HashMap<>();
        tags.put("tag1", "tag1Value");
        tags.put("tag2", "tag2Value");

        TagResourceRequest request = TagResourceRequest.builder()
            .resourceArn(schemaMappingARN)
            .tags(tags)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().tagResource(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    // Successfully tagged the resource, log the success message.
                    logger.info("Successfully tagged the resource.");
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while tagging the resource.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The resource to tag was
not found.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to tag the resource: "
+ exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, TagEntityResourceconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  TagResourceCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  const tagResourceCommandParams = {
    resourceArn: `${data.inputs.schemaArn}`,
    tags: {
      tag1: "tag1Value",
      tag2: "tag2Value",
    },
  };
  try {
    const command = new TagResourceCommand(tagResourceCommandParams);
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
    console.log("Successfully tagged the resource.");
  } catch (caught) {
    console.error(caught.message);
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, TagEntityResourceconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo OpenSearch del servizio AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon OpenSearch Service con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- OpenSearch Guida per l'utente del servizio: ulteriori informazioni sul OpenSearch servizio.
- OpenSearch Riferimento all'API di servizio: dettagli su tutte le azioni OpenSearch di servizio disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Hello OpenSearch Service

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come iniziare a utilizzare OpenSearch Service.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.OpenSearchAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.ListVersionsRequest;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloOpenSearch {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future = listVersionsAsync();
            future.join();
            System.out.println("Versions listed successfully.");
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Error occurred while listing versions: " +
 e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    private static OpenSearchAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        return OpenSearchAsyncClient.builder().build();
    }

    public static CompletableFuture<Void> listVersionsAsync() {
        ListVersionsRequest request = ListVersionsRequest.builder()
            .maxResults(10)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().listVersions(request).thenAccept(response -> {
            List<String> versionList = response.versions();
            for (String version : versionList) {
                System.out.println("Version info: " + version);
            }
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            // Handle the exception, or propagate it as a RuntimeException
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list versions", ex);
```

```
        });
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListVersionsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo OpenSearch del servizio AWS SDKs
  - Hello Service OpenSearch
  - Scopri le operazioni principali per Amazon OpenSearch Service utilizzando un AWS SDK
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo del servizio OpenSearch AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo AddTags con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare ChangeProgress con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare CreateDomain con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare DeleteDomain con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare DescribeDomain con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare ListDomainNames con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare ListTags con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare UpdateDomainConfig con un AWS SDK

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo OpenSearch del servizio AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon OpenSearch Service con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Hello Service OpenSearch
- Scopri le operazioni principali per Amazon OpenSearch Service utilizzando un AWS SDK
- Azioni per l'utilizzo del servizio OpenSearch AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo AddTags con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare ChangeProgress con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare CreateDomain con un AWS SDK

- Utilizzare DeleteDomain con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare DescribeDomain con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare ListDomainNames con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare ListTags con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare UpdateDomainConfig con un AWS SDK

Hello Service OpenSearch

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come iniziare a utilizzare OpenSearch Service.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.OpenSearchAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.ListVersionsRequest;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloOpenSearch {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future = listVersionsAsync();
            future.join();
            System.out.println("Versions listed successfully.");
```

```
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Error occurred while listing versions: " +
 e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    private static OpenSearchAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        return OpenSearchAsyncClient.builder().build();
    }

    public static CompletableFuture<Void> listVersionsAsync() {
        ListVersionsRequest request = ListVersionsRequest.builder()
            .maxResults(10)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().listVersions(request).thenAccept(response -> {
            List<String> versionList = response.versions();
            for (String version : versionList) {
                System.out.println("Version info: " + version);
            }
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            // Handle the exception, or propagate it as a RuntimeException
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list versions", ex);
        });
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListVersionsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scopri le operazioni principali per Amazon OpenSearch Service utilizzando un AWS SDK

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un dominio OpenSearch di servizio.
- Fornisce informazioni dettagliate su un dominio OpenSearch di servizio specifico.
- Elenca tutti i domini di OpenSearch servizio di proprietà dell'account.
- Attende che lo stato di modifica del dominio di OpenSearch servizio raggiunga lo stato completo.
- Modifica la configurazione di un dominio di OpenSearch servizio esistente.

- Aggiunge un tag al dominio del OpenSearch servizio.
- Elenca i tag associati a un dominio OpenSearch di servizio.
- Rimuove i tag da un dominio OpenSearch di servizio.
- Elimina il dominio del OpenSearch servizio.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le funzionalità OpenSearch del servizio.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.*;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

public class OpenSearchScenario {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(OpenSearchScenario.class);
    static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

    static OpenSearchActions openSearchActions = new OpenSearchActions();

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Throwable {
        logger.info("""
            Welcome to the Amazon OpenSearch Service Basics Scenario.

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

```
            The operations exposed by the AWS OpenSearch Service client are
 focused on managing the OpenSearch Service domains
            and their configurations, not the data within the domains (such as
 indexing or querying documents).
            For document management, you typically interact directly with the
 OpenSearch REST API or use other libraries,
            such as the OpenSearch Java client (https://opensearch.org/docs/
latest/clients/java/).

            Let's get started...
        """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            runScenario();
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }

    private static void runScenario() throws Throwable {
        String currentTimestamp = String.valueOf(System.currentTimeMillis());
        String domainName = "test-domain-" + currentTimestamp;

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create an Amazon OpenSearch domain");
        logger.info("""
```

```
            An Amazon OpenSearch domain is a managed instance of the OpenSearch
engine,
            which is an open-source search and analytics engine derived from
Elasticsearch.
            An OpenSearch domain is essentially a cluster of compute resources
and storage that hosts
            one or more OpenSearch indexes, enabling you to perform full-text
searches, data analysis, and
            visualizations.

            In this step, we'll initiate the creation of the domain. We'll check
on the progress in a later step.
        """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
openSearchActions.createNewDomainAsync(domainName);
            String domainId = future.join();
            logger.info("Domain successfully created with ID: {}", domainId);
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause != null) {
                if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException openSearchEx) {
                    logger.error("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message:
{}, Error code {}", openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                }
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("2. Describe the Amazon OpenSearch domain");
        logger.info("In this step, we get back the Domain ARN which is used in an
upcoming step.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        String arn = "";
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
openSearchActions.describeDomainAsync(domainName);
            arn = future.join();
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException openSearchEx) {
                logger.info("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message:
{}, Error code {}", openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("3. List the domains in your account");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<List<DomainInfo>> future =
openSearchActions.listAllDomainsAsync();
            List<DomainInfo> domainInfoList = future.join();
            for (DomainInfo domain : domainInfoList) {
                logger.info("Domain name is: " + domain.domainName());
            }
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            while (cause.getCause() != null && !(cause instanceof
OpenSearchException)) {
                cause = cause.getCause();
            }
            if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException openSearchEx) {
                logger.info("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message:
{}, Error code {}", openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
```

```
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("4. Wait until the domain's change status reaches a completed
state");
        logger.info("""
            In this step, we check on the change status of the domain that we
initiated in Step 1.
            Until we reach a COMPLETED state, we stay in a loop by sending a
DescribeDomainChangeProgressRequest.

            The time it takes for a change to an OpenSearch domain to reach a
completed state can range
            from a few minutes to several hours. In this case the change is
creating a new domain that we initiated in Step 1.
            The time varies depending on the complexity of the change and the
current load on
            the OpenSearch service. In general, simple changes, such as scaling
the number of data nodes or
            updating the OpenSearch version, may take 10-30 minutes.
        """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
openSearchActions.domainChangeProgressAsync(domainName);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Domain change progress completed successfully.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            while (cause.getCause() != null && !(cause instanceof
ResourceNotFoundException)) {
                cause = cause.getCause();
            }
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException
resourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.info("The specific AWS resource
was not found: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
resourceNotFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
resourceNotFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());

                if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException ex) {
```

```
                    logger.info("An OpenSearch error occurred: Error message: " +
ex.getMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " +
rt.getMessage());
                }
                throw cause;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("5. Modify the domain");
        logger.info("""
            You can change your OpenSearch domain's settings, like the number of
instances, without starting over from scratch.
            This makes it easy to adjust your domain as your needs change,
allowing you to scale up or
            down quickly without recreating everything.

            We modify the domain in this step by changing the number of
instances.
        """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<UpdateDomainConfigResponse> future =
openSearchActions.updateSpecificDomainAsync(domainName);
            UpdateDomainConfigResponse updateResponse = future.join();
            logger.info("Domain update status: " +
updateResponse.domainConfig().changeProgressDetails().configChangeStatusAsString());
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException openSearchEx) {
                logger.info("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message:
{}, Error code {}", openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("6. Wait until the domain's change status reaches a completed
state");
        logger.info("""
            In this step, we poll the status until the domain's change status
reaches a completed state.
        """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
openSearchActions.domainChangeProgressAsync(domainName);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Domain change progress completed successfully.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Error message: "
+ex.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("7. Tag the Domain");
        logger.info("""
            Tags let you assign arbitrary information to an Amazon OpenSearch
Service domain so you can
            categorize and filter on that information. A tag is a key-value pair
that you define and
            associate with an OpenSearch Service domain. You can use these tags
to track costs by grouping
            expenses for similarly tagged resources.

            In this scenario, we create tags with keys "service" and "instances".
        """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        try {
            CompletableFuture<AddTagsResponse> future =
openSearchActions.addDomainTagsAsync(arn);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Domain tags added successfully.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            while (cause.getCause() != null && !(cause instanceof
OpenSearchException)) {
                cause = cause.getCause();
            }
            if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException openSearchEx) {
                logger.info("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message:
{}, Error code {}", openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
                if (cause != null) {
                    if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException) {
                        logger.error("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message: "
+ cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    } else {
                        logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: " +
rt.getMessage(), rt);
                }
                throw cause;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("8. List Domain tags");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<ListTagsResponse> future =
openSearchActions.listDomainTagsAsync(arn);
            ListTagsResponse listTagsResponse = future.join();
            listTagsResponse.tagList().forEach(tag -> logger.info("Tag Key: " +
tag.key() + ", Tag Value: " + tag.value()));
```

```
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            while (cause.getCause() != null && !(cause instanceof
OpenSearchException)) {
                cause = cause.getCause();
            }
            if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException openSearchEx) {
                logger.info("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message:
{}, Error code {}", openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;

        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("9. Delete the domain");
        logger.info("""
            In this step, we'll delete the Amazon OpenSearch domain that we
created in Step 1.
            Deleting a domain will remove all data and configuration for that
domain.
        """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<DeleteDomainResponse> future =
openSearchActions.deleteSpecificDomainAsync(domainName);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Domain successfully deleted.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            while (cause.getCause() != null && !(cause instanceof
OpenSearchException)) {
                cause = cause.getCause();
            }
            if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException openSearchEx) {
```

```
                logger.info("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message:
 {}, Error code {}", openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
 openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;

        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("Scenario complete!");
    }
 }
```

Una classe wrapper per i metodi OpenSearch Service SDK.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.OpenSearchAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.AddTagsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.AddTagsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.ClusterConfig;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.CreateDomainRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DeleteDomainRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DeleteDomainResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DescribeDomainChangeProgressRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DescribeDomainChangeProgressResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DescribeDomainRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DomainInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DomainStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.EBSOptions;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.ListDomainNamesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.ListTagsRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.ListTagsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.Tag;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.UpdateDomainConfigRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.UpdateDomainConfigResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.VolumeType;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

public class OpenSearchActions {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(OpenSearchActions.class);
    private static OpenSearchAsyncClient openSearchClientAsyncClient;
    private static OpenSearchAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (openSearchClientAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()
                    .numRetries(3)
                    .build())
                .build();

            openSearchClientAsyncClient = OpenSearchAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return openSearchClientAsyncClient;
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Creates a new OpenSearch domain asynchronously.
    * @param domainName the name of the new OpenSearch domain to create
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the domain ID of the newly
created domain
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createNewDomainAsync(String domainName) {
       ClusterConfig clusterConfig = ClusterConfig.builder()
           .dedicatedMasterEnabled(true)
           .dedicatedMasterCount(3)
           .dedicatedMasterType("t2.small.search")
           .instanceType("t2.small.search")
           .instanceCount(5)
           .build();

       EBSOptions ebsOptions = EBSOptions.builder()
           .ebsEnabled(true)
           .volumeSize(10)
           .volumeType(VolumeType.GP2)
           .build();

       NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions encryptionOptions =
NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions.builder()
           .enabled(true)
           .build();

       CreateDomainRequest domainRequest = CreateDomainRequest.builder()
           .domainName(domainName)
           .engineVersion("OpenSearch_1.0")
           .clusterConfig(clusterConfig)
           .ebsOptions(ebsOptions)
           .nodeToNodeEncryptionOptions(encryptionOptions)
           .build();
       logger.info("Sending domain creation request...");
       return getAsyncClient().createDomain(domainRequest)
               .handle( (createResponse, throwable) -> {
                   if (createResponse != null) {
                       logger.info("Domain status is {}",
createResponse.domainStatus().changeProgressDetails().configChangeStatusAsString());
                       logger.info("Domain Id is {}",
createResponse.domainStatus().domainId());
                       return createResponse.domainStatus().domainId();
                   }
```

```
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create domain",
throwable);
                });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a specific domain asynchronously.
     * @param domainName the name of the domain to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the domain has
been deleted
     * or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the deletion fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteDomainResponse>
deleteSpecificDomainAsync(String domainName) {
        DeleteDomainRequest domainRequest = DeleteDomainRequest.builder()
            .domainName(domainName)
            .build();

        // Delete domain asynchronously
        return getAsyncClient().deleteDomain(domainRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the domain: " +
domainName, exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Describes the specified domain asynchronously.
     *
     * @param domainName the name of the domain to describe
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ARN of the
domain
     * @throws RuntimeException if the domain description fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> describeDomainAsync(String domainName) {
        DescribeDomainRequest request = DescribeDomainRequest.builder()
            .domainName(domainName)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().describeDomain(request)
            .handle((response, exception) -> {  // Handle both response and
exception
```

```
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe domain",
exception);
                }
                DomainStatus domainStatus = response.domainStatus();
                String endpoint = domainStatus.endpoint();
                String arn = domainStatus.arn();
                String engineVersion = domainStatus.engineVersion();
                logger.info("Domain endpoint is: " + endpoint);
                logger.info("ARN: " + arn);
                System.out.println("Engine version: " + engineVersion);

                return arn;  // Return ARN when successful
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously lists all the domains in the current AWS account.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains a list
of {@link DomainInfo} objects representing
     *         the domains in the account.
     * @throws RuntimeException if there was a failure while listing the domains.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<List<DomainInfo>> listAllDomainsAsync() {
        ListDomainNamesRequest namesRequest = ListDomainNamesRequest.builder()
            .engineType("OpenSearch")
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().listDomainNames(namesRequest)
            .handle((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list all domains",
exception);
                }
                return response.domainNames();  // Return the list of domain
names on success
            });
    }

    /**
     * Updates the configuration of a specific domain asynchronously.
     * @param domainName the name of the domain to update
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation of updating the domain configuration
```

```
    */
   public CompletableFuture<UpdateDomainConfigResponse>
updateSpecificDomainAsync(String domainName) {
       ClusterConfig clusterConfig = ClusterConfig.builder()
           .instanceCount(3)
           .build();

       UpdateDomainConfigRequest updateDomainConfigRequest =
UpdateDomainConfigRequest.builder()
           .domainName(domainName)
           .clusterConfig(clusterConfig)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().updateDomainConfig(updateDomainConfigRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed to update the domain
configuration", exception);
               }
               // Handle success if needed (e.g., logging or additional actions)
           });
   }

   /**
    * Asynchronously checks the progress of a domain change operation in Amazon
OpenSearch Service.
    * @param domainName the name of the OpenSearch domain to check the progress
for
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the domain change
operation is completed
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> domainChangeProgressAsync(String domainName) {
       DescribeDomainChangeProgressRequest request =
DescribeDomainChangeProgressRequest.builder()
           .domainName(domainName)
           .build();

       return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
           boolean isCompleted = false;
           long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();

           while (!isCompleted) {
               try {
```

```
                    // Handle the async client call using `join` to block
synchronously for the result
                    DescribeDomainChangeProgressResponse response =
getAsyncClient()
                        .describeDomainChangeProgress(request)
                        .handle((resp, ex) -> {
                            if (ex != null) {
                                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to check
domain progress", ex);
                            }
                            return resp;
                        }).join();

                    String state =
response.changeProgressStatus().statusAsString();  // Get the status as string

                    if ("COMPLETED".equals(state)) {
                        logger.info("\nOpenSearch domain status: Completed");
                        isCompleted = true;
                    } else {
                        for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
                            long elapsedTimeInSeconds =
(System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime) / 1000;
                            String formattedTime = String.format("%02d:%02d",
elapsedTimeInSeconds / 60, elapsedTimeInSeconds % 60);
                            System.out.print("\rOpenSearch domain state: " +
state + " | Time Elapsed: " + formattedTime + " ");
                            System.out.flush();
                            Thread.sleep(1_000);
                        }
                    }
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                    throw new RuntimeException("Thread was interrupted", e);
                }
            }
        });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously adds tags to an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain.
     * @param domainARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Amazon OpenSearch
Service domain to add tags to
```

```
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the tags have been
successfully added to the domain,
    * or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the operation fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<AddTagsResponse> addDomainTagsAsync(String
domainARN) {
       Tag tag1 = Tag.builder()
           .key("service")
           .value("OpenSearch")
           .build();

       Tag tag2 = Tag.builder()
           .key("instances")
           .value("m3.2xlarge")
           .build();

       List<Tag> tagList = new ArrayList<>();
       tagList.add(tag1);
       tagList.add(tag2);

       AddTagsRequest addTagsRequest = AddTagsRequest.builder()
           .arn(domainARN)
           .tagList(tagList)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().addTags(addTagsRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed to add tags to the domain:
" + domainARN, exception);
               } else {
                   logger.info("Added Tags");
               }
           });
   }


   /**
    * Asynchronously lists the tags associated with the specified Amazon
Resource Name (ARN).
    * @param arn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the resource for which to
list the tags
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will contain a
list of the tags associated with the
```

```
     * specified ARN
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is an error listing the tags
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ListTagsResponse> listDomainTagsAsync(String arn) {
        ListTagsRequest tagsRequest = ListTagsRequest.builder()
            .arn(arn)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().listTags(tagsRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list domain tags",
 exception);
                }

                List<Tag> tagList = response.tagList();
                for (Tag tag : tagList) {
                    logger.info("Tag key is " + tag.key());
                    logger.info("Tag value is " + tag.value());
                }
            });
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - AddTags
  - CreateDomain
  - DeleteDomain
  - DescribeDomain
  - DescribeDomainChangeProgress
  - ListDomainNames
  - ListTags
  - UpdateDomainConfig

Azioni per l'utilizzo del servizio OpenSearch AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni OpenSearch di servizio con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta l'Amazon OpenSearch Service API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo AddTags con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare ChangeProgress con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare CreateDomain con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare DeleteDomain con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare DescribeDomain con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare ListDomainNames con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare ListTags con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare UpdateDomainConfig con un AWS SDK

Utilizzalo **`AddTags`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AddTags`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Scopri le OpenSearch operazioni principali di Service

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously adds tags to an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain.
    * @param domainARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Amazon OpenSearch
Service domain to add tags to
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the tags have been
successfully added to the domain,
    * or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the operation fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<AddTagsResponse> addDomainTagsAsync(String
domainARN) {
       Tag tag1 = Tag.builder()
           .key("service")
           .value("OpenSearch")
           .build();

       Tag tag2 = Tag.builder()
           .key("instances")
           .value("m3.2xlarge")
           .build();

       List<Tag> tagList = new ArrayList<>();
       tagList.add(tag1);
       tagList.add(tag2);

       AddTagsRequest addTagsRequest = AddTagsRequest.builder()
           .arn(domainARN)
           .tagList(tagList)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().addTags(addTagsRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed to add tags to the domain:
" + domainARN, exception);
               } else {
                   logger.info("Added Tags");
               }
           });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AddTagsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **ChangeProgress** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ChangeProgress`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously checks the progress of a domain change operation in Amazon
OpenSearch Service.
    * @param domainName the name of the OpenSearch domain to check the progress
for
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the domain change
operation is completed
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> domainChangeProgressAsync(String domainName) {
       DescribeDomainChangeProgressRequest request =
DescribeDomainChangeProgressRequest.builder()
           .domainName(domainName)
           .build();

       return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
           boolean isCompleted = false;
           long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();

           while (!isCompleted) {
               try {
                   // Handle the async client call using `join` to block
synchronously for the result
                   DescribeDomainChangeProgressResponse response =
getAsyncClient()
                       .describeDomainChangeProgress(request)
                       .handle((resp, ex) -> {
                           if (ex != null) {
                               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to check
domain progress", ex);
```

```
                            }
                            return resp;
                        }).join();

                    String state =
response.changeProgressStatus().statusAsString();  // Get the status as string

                    if ("COMPLETED".equals(state)) {
                        logger.info("\nOpenSearch domain status: Completed");
                        isCompleted = true;
                    } else {
                        for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
                            long elapsedTimeInSeconds =
(System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime) / 1000;
                            String formattedTime = String.format("%02d:%02d",
elapsedTimeInSeconds / 60, elapsedTimeInSeconds % 60);
                            System.out.print("\rOpenSearch domain state: " +
state + " | Time Elapsed: " + formattedTime + " ");
                            System.out.flush();
                            Thread.sleep(1_000);
                        }
                    }
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                    throw new RuntimeException("Thread was interrupted", e);
                }
            }
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ChangeProgressconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`CreateDomain`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateDomain`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Scopri le OpenSearch operazioni principali di Service

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new OpenSearch domain asynchronously.
     * @param domainName the name of the new OpenSearch domain to create
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the domain ID of the newly
created domain
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createNewDomainAsync(String domainName) {
        ClusterConfig clusterConfig = ClusterConfig.builder()
            .dedicatedMasterEnabled(true)
            .dedicatedMasterCount(3)
            .dedicatedMasterType("t2.small.search")
            .instanceType("t2.small.search")
            .instanceCount(5)
            .build();

        EBSOptions ebsOptions = EBSOptions.builder()
            .ebsEnabled(true)
            .volumeSize(10)
            .volumeType(VolumeType.GP2)
            .build();

        NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions encryptionOptions =
NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions.builder()
            .enabled(true)
            .build();

        CreateDomainRequest domainRequest = CreateDomainRequest.builder()
            .domainName(domainName)
            .engineVersion("OpenSearch_1.0")
            .clusterConfig(clusterConfig)
            .ebsOptions(ebsOptions)
            .nodeToNodeEncryptionOptions(encryptionOptions)
```

```
            .build();
        logger.info("Sending domain creation request...");
        return getAsyncClient().createDomain(domainRequest)
                .handle( (createResponse, throwable) -> {
                    if (createResponse != null) {
                        logger.info("Domain status is {}",
 createResponse.domainStatus().changeProgressDetails().configChangeStatusAsString());
                        logger.info("Domain Id is {}",
 createResponse.domainStatus().domainId());
                        return createResponse.domainStatus().domainId();
                    }
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create domain",
 throwable);
                });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateDomainconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createNewDomain(domainNameVal: String?) {
    val clusterConfigOb =
        ClusterConfig {
            dedicatedMasterEnabled = true
            dedicatedMasterCount = 3
            dedicatedMasterType =
 OpenSearchPartitionInstanceType.fromValue("t2.small.search")
            instanceType =
 OpenSearchPartitionInstanceType.fromValue("t2.small.search")
            instanceCount = 5
        }

    val ebsOptionsOb =
```

```
        EbsOptions {
            ebsEnabled = true
            volumeSize = 10
            volumeType = VolumeType.Gp2
        }

    val encryptionOptionsOb =
        NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions {
            enabled = true
        }

    val request =
        CreateDomainRequest {
            domainName = domainNameVal
            engineVersion = "OpenSearch_1.0"
            clusterConfig = clusterConfigOb
            ebsOptions = ebsOptionsOb
            nodeToNodeEncryptionOptions = encryptionOptionsOb
        }

    println("Sending domain creation request...")
    OpenSearchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { searchClient
 ->
        val createResponse = searchClient.createDomain(request)
        println("Domain status is ${createResponse.domainStatus}")
        println("Domain Id is ${createResponse.domainStatus?.domainId}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateDomainconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzare **`DeleteDomain`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteDomain`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Scopri le OpenSearch operazioni principali di Service

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a specific domain asynchronously.
    * @param domainName the name of the domain to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the domain has
been deleted
    * or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the deletion fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteDomainResponse>
deleteSpecificDomainAsync(String domainName) {
       DeleteDomainRequest domainRequest = DeleteDomainRequest.builder()
           .domainName(domainName)
           .build();

       // Delete domain asynchronously
       return getAsyncClient().deleteDomain(domainRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the domain: " +
domainName, exception);
               }
           });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteDomainconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteSpecificDomain(domainNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteDomainRequest {
            domainName = domainNameVal
        }
    OpenSearchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { searchClient
 ->
        searchClient.deleteDomain(request)
        println("$domainNameVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteDomainconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzare **`DescribeDomain`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDomain`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Scopri le OpenSearch operazioni principali di Service

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Updates the configuration of a specific domain asynchronously.
    * @param domainName the name of the domain to update
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation of updating the domain configuration
    */
   public CompletableFuture<UpdateDomainConfigResponse>
updateSpecificDomainAsync(String domainName) {
       ClusterConfig clusterConfig = ClusterConfig.builder()
           .instanceCount(3)
           .build();

       UpdateDomainConfigRequest updateDomainConfigRequest =
UpdateDomainConfigRequest.builder()
           .domainName(domainName)
           .clusterConfig(clusterConfig)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().updateDomainConfig(updateDomainConfigRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed to update the domain
configuration", exception);
               }
               // Handle success if needed (e.g., logging or additional actions)
           });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeDomainconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`ListDomainNames`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListDomainNames`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Scopri le OpenSearch operazioni principali di Service

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously lists all the domains in the current AWS account.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains a list
of {@link DomainInfo} objects representing
     *         the domains in the account.
     * @throws RuntimeException if there was a failure while listing the domains.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<List<DomainInfo>> listAllDomainsAsync() {
        ListDomainNamesRequest namesRequest = ListDomainNamesRequest.builder()
            .engineType("OpenSearch")
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().listDomainNames(namesRequest)
            .handle((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list all domains",
exception);
                }
                return response.domainNames();  // Return the list of domain
names on success
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListDomainNamesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listAllDomains() {
    OpenSearchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { searchClient
 ->
        val response: ListDomainNamesResponse =
 searchClient.listDomainNames(ListDomainNamesRequest {})
        response.domainNames?.forEach { domain ->
            println("Domain name is " + domain.domainName)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListDomainNamesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzare **`ListTags`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTags`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Scopri le OpenSearch operazioni principali di Service

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously adds tags to an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain.
    * @param domainARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Amazon OpenSearch
Service domain to add tags to
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the tags have been
successfully added to the domain,
    * or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the operation fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<AddTagsResponse> addDomainTagsAsync(String
domainARN) {
       Tag tag1 = Tag.builder()
           .key("service")
           .value("OpenSearch")
           .build();

       Tag tag2 = Tag.builder()
           .key("instances")
           .value("m3.2xlarge")
           .build();

       List<Tag> tagList = new ArrayList<>();
       tagList.add(tag1);
       tagList.add(tag2);

       AddTagsRequest addTagsRequest = AddTagsRequest.builder()
           .arn(domainARN)
           .tagList(tagList)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().addTags(addTagsRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
```

```
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to add tags to the domain:
" + domainARN, exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Added Tags");
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTagsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`UpdateDomainConfig`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateDomainConfig`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Scopri le OpenSearch operazioni principali di Service

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Updates the configuration of a specific domain asynchronously.
     * @param domainName the name of the domain to update
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation of updating the domain configuration
     */
    public CompletableFuture<UpdateDomainConfigResponse>
updateSpecificDomainAsync(String domainName) {
        ClusterConfig clusterConfig = ClusterConfig.builder()
```

```
            .instanceCount(3)
            .build();

        UpdateDomainConfigRequest updateDomainConfigRequest =
 UpdateDomainConfigRequest.builder()
            .domainName(domainName)
            .clusterConfig(clusterConfig)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().updateDomainConfig(updateDomainConfigRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to update the domain
 configuration", exception);
                }
                // Handle success if needed (e.g., logging or additional actions)
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateDomainConfigconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun updateSpecificDomain(domainNameVal: String?) {
    val clusterConfigOb =
        ClusterConfig {
            instanceCount = 3
        }

    val request =
        UpdateDomainConfigRequest {
            domainName = domainNameVal
            clusterConfig = clusterConfigOb
```

```
        }

    println("Sending domain update request...")
    OpenSearchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { searchClient
 ->
        val updateResponse = searchClient.updateDomainConfig(request)
        println("Domain update response from Amazon OpenSearch Service:")
        println(updateResponse.toString())
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateDomainConfigconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo EventBridge AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon EventBridge con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- EventBridge Guida per l'utente: ulteriori informazioni su EventBridge.
- EventBridge Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le EventBridge azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Ciao EventBridge

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare EventBridge.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.EventBridge;
using Amazon.EventBridge.Model;

namespace EventBridgeActions;

public static class HelloEventBridge
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var eventBridgeClient = new AmazonEventBridgeClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon EventBridge! Following are some of your
 EventBuses:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first five event buses.
        var response = await eventBridgeClient.ListEventBusesAsync(
            new ListEventBusesRequest()
            {
                Limit = 5
            });

        foreach (var eventBus in response.EventBuses)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tEventBus: {eventBus.Name}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tArn: {eventBus.Arn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tPolicy: {eventBus.Policy}");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListEventBusesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 */
public class HelloEventBridge {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        EventBridgeClient eventBrClient = EventBridgeClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listBuses(eventBrClient);
        eventBrClient.close();
    }

    public static void listBuses(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient) {
        try {
            ListEventBusesRequest busesRequest = ListEventBusesRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .limit(10)
                    .build();

            ListEventBusesResponse response =
 eventBrClient.listEventBuses(busesRequest);
            List<EventBus> buses = response.eventBuses();
            for (EventBus bus : buses) {
                System.out.println("The name of the event bus is: " +
 bus.name());
                System.out.println("The ARN of the event bus is: " + bus.arn());
            }

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListEventBusesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.eventbridge.EventBridgeClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.eventbridge.model.ListEventBusesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.eventbridge.model.ListEventBusesResponse

suspend fun main() {
    listBusesHello()
}

suspend fun listBusesHello() {
    val request =
```

```
        ListEventBusesRequest {
            limit = 10
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        val response: ListEventBusesResponse =
 eventBrClient.listEventBuses(request)
        response.eventBuses?.forEach { bus ->
            println("The name of the event bus is ${bus.name}")
            println("The ARN of the event bus is ${bus.arn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListEventBusesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo EventBridge AWS SDKs
  - Salve EventBridge
  - Scopri le nozioni di base di con un SDK EventBridge AWS
  - Azioni per EventBridge l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo DeleteRule con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeRule con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DisableRule con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo EnableRule con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListRuleNamesByTarget con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListRules con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListTargetsByRule con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo PutEvents con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo PutRule con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo PutTargets con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo RemoveTargets con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Scenari di utilizzo EventBridge AWS SDKs

- Crea e attiva una regola in Amazon EventBridge utilizzando un AWS SDK
- Invia notifiche di eventi S3 ad Amazon EventBridge utilizzando un AWS SDK
- Utilizzo degli eventi pianificati per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo EventBridge AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon EventBridge con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Salve EventBridge
- Scopri le nozioni di base di con un SDK EventBridge AWS
- Azioni per EventBridge l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo DeleteRule con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeRule con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DisableRule con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo EnableRule con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListRuleNamesByTarget con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListRules con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListTargetsByRule con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo PutEvents con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo PutRule con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo PutTargets con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo RemoveTargets con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Salve EventBridge

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare EventBridge.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.EventBridge;
using Amazon.EventBridge.Model;

namespace EventBridgeActions;

public static class HelloEventBridge
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var eventBridgeClient = new AmazonEventBridgeClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon EventBridge! Following are some of your
 EventBuses:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first five event buses.
        var response = await eventBridgeClient.ListEventBusesAsync(
            new ListEventBusesRequest()
            {
                Limit = 5
            });

        foreach (var eventBus in response.EventBuses)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tEventBus: {eventBus.Name}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tArn: {eventBus.Arn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tPolicy: {eventBus.Policy}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListEventBusesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 */
public class HelloEventBridge {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        EventBridgeClient eventBrClient = EventBridgeClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listBuses(eventBrClient);
        eventBrClient.close();
    }

    public static void listBuses(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient) {
        try {
            ListEventBusesRequest busesRequest = ListEventBusesRequest.builder()
                    .limit(10)
                    .build();
```

```
            ListEventBusesResponse response =
 eventBrClient.listEventBuses(busesRequest);
            List<EventBus> buses = response.eventBuses();
            for (EventBus bus : buses) {
                System.out.println("The name of the event bus is: " +
 bus.name());
                System.out.println("The ARN of the event bus is: " + bus.arn());
            }

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListEventBusesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.eventbridge.EventBridgeClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.eventbridge.model.ListEventBusesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.eventbridge.model.ListEventBusesResponse

suspend fun main() {
    listBusesHello()
}

suspend fun listBusesHello() {
    val request =
        ListEventBusesRequest {
            limit = 10
        }
```

```
    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        val response: ListEventBusesResponse =
 eventBrClient.listEventBuses(request)
        response.eventBuses?.forEach { bus ->
            println("The name of the event bus is ${bus.name}")
            println("The ARN of the event bus is ${bus.arn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListEventBusesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Scopri le nozioni di base di con un SDK EventBridge AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Creare una regola e aggiungervi una destinazione.
- Abilitare e disabilitare regole.
- Elencare e aggiornare regole e destinazioni.
- Inviare eventi e quindi eliminare le risorse.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
public class EventBridgeScenario
{
    /*
```

```
   Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

   This .NET example performs the following tasks with Amazon EventBridge:
   - Create a rule.
   - Add a target to a rule.
   - Enable and disable rules.
   - List rules and targets.
   - Update rules and targets.
   - Send events.
   - Delete the rule.
   */

   private static ILogger logger = null!;
   private static EventBridgeWrapper _eventBridgeWrapper = null!;
   private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

   private static IAmazonIdentityManagementService? _iamClient = null!;
   private static IAmazonSimpleNotificationService? _snsClient = null!;
   private static IAmazonS3 _s3Client = null!;

   static async Task Main(string[] args)
   {
       // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EventBridge.
       using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
           .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
               logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                   .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                   .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
           .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
           services.AddAWSService<IAmazonEventBridge>()
           .AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
           .AddAWSService<IAmazonS3>()
           .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleNotificationService>()
           .AddTransient<EventBridgeWrapper>()
           )
           .Build();

       _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
           .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
           .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
           .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
```

```
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<EventBridgeScenario>();

        ServicesSetup(host);

        string topicArn = "";
        string roleArn = "";

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge example scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
            roleArn = await CreateRole();

            await CreateBucketWithEventBridgeEvents();

            await AddEventRule(roleArn);

            await ListEventRules();

            topicArn = await CreateSnsTopic();

            var email = await SubscribeToSnsTopic(topicArn);

            await AddSnsTarget(topicArn);

            await ListTargets();

            await ListRulesForTarget(topicArn);

            await UploadS3File(_s3Client);

            await ChangeRuleState(false);

            await GetRuleState();

            await UpdateSnsEventRule(topicArn);

            await ChangeRuleState(true);
```

```
            await UploadS3File(_s3Client);

            await UpdateToCustomRule(topicArn);

            await TriggerCustomRule(email);

            await CleanupResources(topicArn);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
            await CleanupResources(topicArn);
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("The Amazon EventBridge example scenario is
complete.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _eventBridgeWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<EventBridgeWrapper>();
        _snsClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonSimpleNotificationService>();
        _s3Client = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonS3>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a role to be used by EventBridge.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).</returns>
    public static async Task<string> CreateRole()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Creating a role to use with EventBridge and attaching
managed policy AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        var roleName = _configuration["roleName"];

        var assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                "\"Principal\": {" +
                                $"\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                "}," +
                                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                "}]" +
                                "}";

        var roleResult = await _iamClient!.CreateRoleAsync(
            new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy,
                Path = "/",
                RoleName = roleName
            });

        await _iamClient.AttachRolePolicyAsync(
            new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                PolicyArn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess",
                RoleName = roleName
            });
        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        Thread.Sleep(10000);
        return roleResult.Role.Arn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket with
 EventBridge events enabled.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CreateBucketWithEventBridgeEvents()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Creating an S3 bucket with EventBridge events
enabled.");

        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];

        var bucketExists = await
Amazon.S3.Util.AmazonS3Util.DoesS3BucketExistV2Async(_s3Client,
            testBucketName);

        if (!bucketExists)
        {
            await _s3Client.PutBucketAsync(new PutBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = testBucketName,
                UseClientRegion = true
            });
        }

        await _s3Client.PutBucketNotificationAsync(new
PutBucketNotificationRequest()
        {
            BucketName = testBucketName,
            EventBridgeConfiguration = new EventBridgeConfiguration()
        });

        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded bucket {testBucketName} with EventBridge
events enabled.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and upload a file to an S3 bucket to trigger an event.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task UploadS3File(IAmazonS3 s3Client)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Uploading a file to the test bucket. This will trigger
a subscription email.");

        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];

        var fileName = $"example_upload_{DateTime.UtcNow.Ticks}.txt";
```

```
        // Create the file if it does not already exist.
        if (!File.Exists(fileName))
        {
            await using StreamWriter sw = File.CreateText(fileName);
            await sw.WriteLineAsync(
                "This is a sample file for testing uploads.");
        }

        await s3Client.PutObjectAsync(new PutObjectRequest()
        {
            FilePath = fileName,
            BucketName = testBucketName
        });

        Console.WriteLine($"\tPress Enter to continue.");
        Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to use as
an EventBridge target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> CreateSnsTopic()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic
for email subscriptions.");

        var topicName = _configuration["topicName"];

        string topicPolicy = "{" +
                             "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                             "\"Statement\": [{" +
                             "\"Sid\": \"EventBridgePublishTopic\"," +
                             "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                             "\"Principal\": {" +
                             $"\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
                             "}," +
                             "\"Resource\": \"*\"," +
```

```
                            "\"Action\": \"sns:Publish\"" +
                            "}]" +
                            "}";

        var topicAttributes = new Dictionary<string, string>()
        {
            { "Policy", topicPolicy }
        };

        var topicResponse = await _snsClient!.CreateTopicAsync(new
CreateTopicRequest()
        {
            Name = topicName,
            Attributes = topicAttributes

        });

        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded topic {topicName} for email subscriptions.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return topicResponse.TopicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Subscribe a user email to an SNS topic.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the SNS topic.</param>
    /// <returns>The user's email.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> SubscribeToSnsTopic(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));


        string email = "";
        while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(email))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Enter your email to subscribe to the Amazon SNS
topic:");
            email = Console.ReadLine()!;
        }

        var subscriptions = new List<string>();
```

```
        var paginatedSubscriptions =
_snsClient!.Paginators.ListSubscriptionsByTopic(
            new ListSubscriptionsByTopicRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var subscription in paginatedSubscriptions.Subscriptions)
        {
            subscriptions.Add(subscription.Endpoint);
        }

        if (subscriptions.Contains(email))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tYour email is already subscribed.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            return email;
        }

        await _snsClient.SubscribeAsync(new SubscribeRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Protocol = "email",
            Endpoint = email
        });

        Console.WriteLine($"Use the link in the email you received to confirm
your subscription, then press Enter to continue.");

        Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return email;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add a rule which triggers when a file is uploaded to an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role used by EventBridge.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddEventRule(string roleArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Creating an EventBridge event that sends an email when
an Amazon S3 object is created.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];

        await _eventBridgeWrapper.PutS3UploadRule(roleArn, eventRuleName,
testBucketName);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded event rule {eventRuleName} for bucket
{testBucketName}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an SNS target to the rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the SNS topic.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddSnsTarget(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Adding a target to the rule to that sends an email
when the rule is triggered.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];
        var topicName = _configuration["topicName"];
        await _eventBridgeWrapper.AddSnsTargetToRule(eventRuleName, topicArn);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded event rule {eventRuleName} with Amazon SNS
target {topicName} for bucket {testBucketName}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the event rules on the default event bus.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListEventRules()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Current event rules:");
```

```
        var rules = await _eventBridgeWrapper.ListAllRulesForEventBus();
        rules.ForEach(r => Console.WriteLine($"\tRule: {r.Name} Description:
{r.Description} State: {r.State}"));

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update the event target to use a transform.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The SNS topic ARN target to update.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task UpdateSnsEventRule(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Let's update the event target with a transform.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];

        await
_eventBridgeWrapper.UpdateS3UploadRuleTargetWithTransform(eventRuleName,
topicArn);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tUpdated event rule {eventRuleName} with Amazon SNS
target {topicArn} for bucket {testBucketName}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update the rule to use a custom event pattern.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task UpdateToCustomRule(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Updating the event pattern to be triggered by a custom
event instead.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];

        await _eventBridgeWrapper.UpdateCustomEventPattern(eventRuleName);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"\tUpdated event rule {eventRuleName} to custom
pattern.");
        await
_eventBridgeWrapper.UpdateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(eventRuleName,
            topicArn);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tUpdated event target {topicArn}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Send rule events for a custom rule using the user's email address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="email">The email address to include.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task TriggerCustomRule(string email)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Sending an event to trigger the rule. This will
trigger a subscription email.");

        await _eventBridgeWrapper.PutCustomEmailEvent(email);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tEvents have been sent. Press Enter to continue.");
        Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List all of the targets for a rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListTargets()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("List all of the targets for a particular rule.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        var targets = await
_eventBridgeWrapper.ListAllTargetsOnRule(eventRuleName);
        targets.ForEach(t => Console.WriteLine($"\tTarget: {t.Arn} Id: {t.Id}
Input: {t.Input}"));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List all of the rules for a particular target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the SNS topic.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListRulesForTarget(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("List all of the rules for a particular target.");

        var rules = await _eventBridgeWrapper.ListAllRuleNamesByTarget(topicArn);
        rules.ForEach(r => Console.WriteLine($"\tRule: {r}"));

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Enable or disable a particular rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="isEnabled">True to enable the rule, otherwise false.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ChangeRuleState(bool isEnabled)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];

        if (!isEnabled)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Disabling the rule: {eventRuleName}");
            await _eventBridgeWrapper.DisableRuleByName(eventRuleName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enabling the rule: {eventRuleName}");
            await _eventBridgeWrapper.EnableRuleByName(eventRuleName);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the current state of the rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetRuleState()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];

        var state = await
_eventBridgeWrapper.GetRuleStateByRuleName(eventRuleName);
        Console.WriteLine($"Rule {eventRuleName} is in current state {state}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the SNS topic to clean up.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete all targets and event rule
{eventRuleName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRemoving all targets from the event rule.");
            await _eventBridgeWrapper.RemoveAllTargetsFromRule(eventRuleName);

            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting event rule.");
            await _eventBridgeWrapper.DeleteRuleByName(eventRuleName);
        }

        var topicName = _configuration["topicName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete Amazon SNS subscription topic
{topicName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting topic.");
            await _snsClient!.DeleteTopicAsync(new DeleteTopicRequest()
            {
```

```
                TopicArn = topicArn
            });
        }

        var bucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete Amazon S3 bucket {bucketName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting bucket.");
            // Delete all objects in the bucket.
            var deleteList = await _s3Client.ListObjectsV2Async(new
 ListObjectsV2Request()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            });
            await _s3Client.DeleteObjectsAsync(new DeleteObjectsRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Objects = deleteList.S3Objects
                    .Select(o => new KeyVersion { Key = o.Key }).ToList()
            });
            // Now delete the bucket.
            await _s3Client.DeleteBucketAsync(new DeleteBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            });
        }

        var roleName = _configuration["roleName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete role {roleName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDetaching policy and deleting role.");

            await _iamClient!.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess",
            });

            await _iamClient!.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName
            });
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null &&
                       ynResponse.Equals("y",
                           StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni. EventBridge

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon EventBridge operations.
/// </summary>
public class EventBridgeWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonEventBridge _amazonEventBridge;
    private readonly ILogger<EventBridgeWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the EventBridge wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonEventBridge">The injected EventBridge client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The injected logger for the wrapper.</param>
    public EventBridgeWrapper(IAmazonEventBridge amazonEventBridge,
 ILogger<EventBridgeWrapper> logger)

    {
        _amazonEventBridge = amazonEventBridge;
```

```
        _logger = logger;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the state for a rule by the rule name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusName">The optional name of the event bus. If empty,
 uses the default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the rule.</returns>
    public async Task<RuleState> GetRuleStateByRuleName(string ruleName, string?
 eventBusName = null)
    {
        var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.DescribeRuleAsync(
            new DescribeRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                EventBusName = eventBusName
            });
        return ruleResponse.State;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Enable a particular rule on an event bus.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableRuleByName(string ruleName)
    {
        var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.EnableRuleAsync(
            new EnableRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName
            });
        return ruleResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Disable a particular rule on an event bus.
    /// </summary
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableRuleByName(string ruleName)
    {
```

```
        var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.DisableRuleAsync(
            new DisableRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName
            });
        return ruleResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the rules on an event bus.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">The optional ARN of the event bus. If empty,
 uses the default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of rules.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Rule>> ListAllRulesForEventBus(string? eventBusArn =
 null)
    {
        var results = new List<Rule>();
        var request = new ListRulesRequest()
        {
            EventBusName = eventBusArn
        };
        // Get all of the pages of rules.
        ListRulesResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListRulesAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.Rules);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List all of the targets matching a rule by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of targets.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Target>> ListAllTargetsOnRule(string ruleName)
    {
        var results = new List<Target>();
        var request = new ListTargetsByRuleRequest()
```

```
        {
            Rule = ruleName
        };
        ListTargetsByRuleResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListTargetsByRuleAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.Targets);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List names of all rules matching a target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of rule names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListAllRuleNamesByTarget(string targetArn)
    {
        var results = new List<string>();
        var request = new ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest()
        {
            TargetArn = targetArn
        };
        ListRuleNamesByTargetResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await
_amazonEventBridge.ListRuleNamesByTargetAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.RuleNames);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created
in a bucket.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name to give the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to trigger the event.</
param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new rule.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PutS3UploadRule(string roleArn, string ruleName,
 string bucketName)
    {
        string eventPattern = "{" +
                                "\"source\": [\"aws.s3\"]," +
                                    "\"detail-type\": [\"Object Created\"]," +
                                    "\"detail\": {" +
                                        "\"bucket\": {" +
                                            "\"name\": [\"" + bucketName + "\"]"
 +
                                        "}" +
                                    "}" +
                                "}";

        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutRuleAsync(
            new PutRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                Description = "Example S3 upload rule for EventBridge",
                RoleArn = roleArn,
                EventPattern = eventPattern
            });

        return response.RuleArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update an Amazon S3 object created rule with a transform on the target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">Optional event bus ARN. If empty, uses the
 default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateS3UploadRuleTargetWithTransform(string
 ruleName, string targetArn, string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();
```

```
        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Id = targetID,
                Arn = targetArn,
                InputTransformer = new InputTransformer()
                {
                    InputPathsMap = new Dictionary<string, string>()
                    {
                        {"bucket", "$.detail.bucket.name"},
                        {"time", "$.time"}
                    },
                    InputTemplate = "\"Notification: an object was uploaded to
bucket <bucket> at <time>.\""
                }
            }
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });
        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }
        return targetID;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update a custom rule with a transform on the target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">Optional event bus ARN. If empty, uses the
default event bus.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(string
 ruleName, string targetArn, string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Id = targetID,
                Arn = targetArn,
                InputTransformer = new InputTransformer()
                {
                    InputTemplate = "\"Notification: sample event was received.
\""
                }
            }
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });
        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
 {e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }
        return targetID;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an event to the event bus that includes an email, message, and time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="email">The email to use in the event detail of the custom
 event.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> PutCustomEmailEvent(string email)
    {
        var eventDetail = new
        {
            UserEmail = email,
            Message = "This event was generated by example code.",
            UtcTime = DateTime.UtcNow.ToString("g")
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutEventsAsync(
            new PutEventsRequest()
            {
                Entries = new List<PutEventsRequestEntry>()
                {
                    new PutEventsRequestEntry()
                    {
                        Source = "ExampleSource",
                        Detail = JsonSerializer.Serialize(eventDetail),
                        DetailType = "ExampleType"
                    }
                }
            });

        return response.FailedEntryCount == 0;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update a rule to use a custom defined event pattern.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule to update.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the updated rule.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateCustomEventPattern(string ruleName)
    {
        string customEventsPattern = "{" +
                                     "\"source\": [\"ExampleSource\"]," +
                                     "\"detail-type\": [\"ExampleType\"]" +
                                     "}";

        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutRuleAsync(
            new PutRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                Description = "Custom test rule",
                EventPattern = customEventsPattern
            });
```

```
        return response.RuleArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an Amazon SNS target topic to a rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule to update.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the Amazon SNS target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">The optional event bus name, uses default if
empty.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AddSnsTargetToRule(string ruleName, string
targetArn, string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        // Create the list of targets and add a new target.
        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Arn = targetArn,
                Id = targetID
            }
        };

        // Add the targets to the rule.
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });

        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
```

```
        }

        return targetID;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an event rule by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the event rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> RemoveAllTargetsFromRule(string ruleName)
    {
        var targetIds = new List<string>();
        var request = new ListTargetsByRuleRequest()
        {
            Rule = ruleName
        };
        ListTargetsByRuleResponse targetsResponse;
        do
        {
            targetsResponse = await
_amazonEventBridge.ListTargetsByRuleAsync(request);
            targetIds.AddRange(targetsResponse.Targets.Select(t => t.Id));
            request.NextToken = targetsResponse.NextToken;

        } while (targetsResponse.NextToken is not null);

        var removeResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.RemoveTargetsAsync(
            new RemoveTargetsRequest()
            {
                Rule = ruleName,
                Ids = targetIds
            });

        if (removeResponse.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            removeResponse.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to remove target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage},
code {e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }
```

```
        return removeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an event rule by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the event rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRuleByName(string ruleName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.DeleteRuleAsync(
            new DeleteRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName
            });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - DeleteRule
  - DescribeRule
  - DisableRule
  - EnableRule
  - ListRuleNamesByTarget
  - ListRules
  - ListTargetsByRule
  - PutEvents
  - PutRule
  - PutTargets

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * This Java code example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * This Java V2 example performs the following tasks with Amazon EventBridge:
 *
 * 1. Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to use with
 * Amazon EventBridge.
 * 2. Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket with EventBridge events
 * enabled.
 * 3. Creates a rule that triggers when an object is uploaded to Amazon S3.
 * 4. Lists rules on the event bus.
 * 5. Creates a new Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and
 * lets the user subscribe to it.
 * 6. Adds a target to the rule that sends an email to the specified topic.
 * 7. Creates an EventBridge event that sends an email when an Amazon S3 object
 * is created.
 * 8. Lists Targets.
 * 9. Lists the rules for the same target.
 * 10. Triggers the rule by uploading a file to the Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 11. Disables a specific rule.
 * 12. Checks and print the state of the rule.
 * 13. Adds a transform to the rule to change the text of the email.
 * 14. Enables a specific rule.
 * 15. Triggers the updated rule by uploading a file to the Amazon S3 bucket.
```

```
 * 16. Updates the rule to be a custom rule pattern.
 * 17. Sending an event to trigger the rule.
 * 18. Cleans up resources.
 *
 */
public class EventbridgeMVP {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException,
 IOException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <roleName> <bucketName> <topicName> <eventRuleName>

                Where:
                    roleName - The name of the role to create.
                    bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 bucket name to create.
                    topicName - The name of the Amazon Simple Notification
 Service (Amazon SNS) topic to create.
                    eventRuleName - The Amazon EventBridge rule name to create.
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String polJSON = "{" +
                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                "\"Principal\": {" +
                "\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
                "}," +
                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                "}]" +
                "}";

        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        String roleName = args[0];
        String bucketName = args[1];
```

```
        String topicName = args[2];
        String eventRuleName = args[3];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EventBridgeClient eventBrClient = EventBridgeClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        Region regionGl = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(regionGl)
                .build();

        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge example
scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out
                .println("1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
role to use with Amazon EventBridge.");
        String roleArn = createIAMRole(iam, roleName, polJSON);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create an S3 bucket with EventBridge events
enabled.");
        if (checkBucket(s3Client, bucketName)) {
            System.out.println("Bucket " + bucketName + " already exists. Ending
this scenario.");
            System.exit(1);
        }

        createBucket(s3Client, bucketName);
        Thread.sleep(3000);
```

```
        setBucketNotification(s3Client, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Create a rule that triggers when an object is
uploaded to Amazon S3.");
        Thread.sleep(10000);
        addEventRule(eventBrClient, roleArn, bucketName, eventRuleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. List rules on the event bus.");
        listRules(eventBrClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Create a new SNS topic for testing and let the
user subscribe to the topic.");
        String topicArn = createSnsTopic(snsClient, topicName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Add a target to the rule that sends an email to
the specified topic.");
        System.out.println("Enter your email to subscribe to the Amazon SNS
topic:");
        String email = sc.nextLine();
        subEmail(snsClient, topicArn, email);
        System.out.println(
                "Use the link in the email you received to confirm your
subscription. Then, press Enter to continue.");
        sc.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Create an EventBridge event that sends an email
when an Amazon S3 object is created.");
        addSnsEventRule(eventBrClient, eventRuleName, topicArn, topicName,
eventRuleName, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 8. List Targets.");
        listTargets(eventBrClient, eventRuleName);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 9. List the rules for the same target.");
        listTargetRules(eventBrClient, topicArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 10. Trigger the rule by uploading a file to the S3
bucket.");
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue.");
        sc.nextLine();
        uploadTextFiletoS3(s3Client, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Disable a specific rule.");
        changeRuleState(eventBrClient, eventRuleName, false);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Check and print the state of the rule.");
        checkRule(eventBrClient, eventRuleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Add a transform to the rule to change the text of
the email.");
        updateSnsEventRule(eventBrClient, topicArn, eventRuleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Enable a specific rule.");
        changeRuleState(eventBrClient, eventRuleName, true);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 15. Trigger the updated rule by uploading a file to
the S3 bucket.");
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue.");
        sc.nextLine();
        uploadTextFiletoS3(s3Client, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 16. Update the rule to be a custom rule pattern.");
        updateToCustomRule(eventBrClient, eventRuleName);
        System.out.println("Updated event rule " + eventRuleName + " to use a
custom pattern.");
        updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(eventBrClient, topicArn,
eventRuleName);
        System.out.println("Updated event target " + topicArn + ".");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("17. Sending an event to trigger the rule. This will
trigger a subscription email.");
        triggerCustomRule(eventBrClient, email);
        System.out.println("Events have been sent. Press Enter to continue.");
        sc.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("18. Clean up resources.");
        System.out.println("Do you want to clean up resources (y/n)");
        String ans = sc.nextLine();
        if (ans.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            cleanupResources(eventBrClient, snsClient, s3Client, iam, topicArn,
eventRuleName, bucketName, roleName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The resources will not be cleaned up. ");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The Amazon EventBridge example scenario has
successfully completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void cleanupResources(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient,
SnsClient snsClient, S3Client s3Client,
            IamClient iam, String topicArn, String eventRuleName, String
bucketName, String roleName) {
        System.out.println("Removing all targets from the event rule.");
        deleteTargetsFromRule(eventBrClient, eventRuleName);
        deleteRuleByName(eventBrClient, eventRuleName);
        deleteSNSTopic(snsClient, topicArn);
```

```
        deleteS3Bucket(s3Client, bucketName);
        deleteRole(iam, roleName);
    }

    public static void deleteRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        String policyArn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess";
        DetachRolePolicyRequest policyRequest = DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                .policyArn(policyArn)
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        iam.detachRolePolicy(policyRequest);
        System.out.println("Successfully detached policy " + policyArn + " from
role " + roleName);

        // Delete the role.
        DeleteRoleRequest roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        iam.deleteRole(roleRequest);
        System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + roleName);
    }

    public static void deleteS3Bucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        // Remove all the objects from the S3 bucket.
        ListObjectsRequest listObjects = ListObjectsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        ListObjectsResponse res = s3Client.listObjects(listObjects);
        List<S3Object> objects = res.contents();
        ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier> toDelete = new ArrayList<>();

        for (S3Object myValue : objects) {
            toDelete.add(ObjectIdentifier.builder()
                    .key(myValue.key())
                    .build());
        }

        DeleteObjectsRequest dor = DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .delete(Delete.builder()
                        .objects(toDelete).build())
```

```
                .build();

        s3Client.deleteObjects(dor);

        // Delete the S3 bucket.
        DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        s3Client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
        System.out.println("You have deleted the bucket and the objects");
    }

    // Delete the SNS topic.
    public static void deleteSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            DeleteTopicRequest request = DeleteTopicRequest.builder()
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            DeleteTopicResponse result = snsClient.deleteTopic(request);
            System.out.println("\n\nStatus was " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

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

    public static void deleteRuleByName(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName) {
        DeleteRuleRequest ruleRequest = DeleteRuleRequest.builder()
                .name(ruleName)
                .build();

        eventBrClient.deleteRule(ruleRequest);
        System.out.println("Successfully deleted the rule");
    }

    public static void deleteTargetsFromRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient,
String eventRuleName) {
        // First, get all targets that will be deleted.
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest request = ListTargetsByRuleRequest.builder()
```

```
                .rule(eventRuleName)
                .build();

        ListTargetsByRuleResponse response =
eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(request);
        List<Target> allTargets = response.targets();

        // Get all targets and delete them.
        for (Target myTarget : allTargets) {
            RemoveTargetsRequest removeTargetsRequest =
RemoveTargetsRequest.builder()
                    .rule(eventRuleName)
                    .ids(myTarget.id())
                    .build();

            eventBrClient.removeTargets(removeTargetsRequest);
            System.out.println("Successfully removed the target");
        }
    }

    public static void triggerCustomRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
email) {
        String json = "{" +
                "\"UserEmail\": \"" + email + "\"," +
                "\"Message\": \"This event was generated by example code.\"," +
                "\"UtcTime\": \"Now.\"" +
                "}";

        PutEventsRequestEntry entry = PutEventsRequestEntry.builder()
                .source("ExampleSource")
                .detail(json)
                .detailType("ExampleType")
                .build();

        PutEventsRequest eventsRequest = PutEventsRequest.builder()
                .entries(entry)
                .build();

        eventBrClient.putEvents(eventsRequest);
    }

    public static void updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(EventBridgeClient
eventBrClient, String topicArn,
            String ruleName) {
```

```
        String targetId = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        InputTransformer inputTransformer = InputTransformer.builder()
                .inputTemplate("\"Notification: sample event was received.\"")
                .build();

        Target target = Target.builder()
                .id(targetId)
                .arn(topicArn)
                .inputTransformer(inputTransformer)
                .build();

        try {
            PutTargetsRequest targetsRequest = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                    .rule(ruleName)
                    .targets(target)
                    .eventBusName(null)
                    .build();

            eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest);
        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void updateToCustomRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
 ruleName) {
        String customEventsPattern = "{" +
                "\"source\": [\"ExampleSource\"]," +
                "\"detail-type\": [\"ExampleType\"]" +
                "}";

        PutRuleRequest request = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                .name(ruleName)
                .description("Custom test rule")
                .eventPattern(customEventsPattern)
                .build();

        eventBrClient.putRule(request);
    }

    // Update an Amazon S3 object created rule with a transform on the target.
    public static void updateSnsEventRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
 topicArn, String ruleName) {
```

```
        String targetId = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        Map<String, String> myMap = new HashMap<>();
        myMap.put("bucket", "$.detail.bucket.name");
        myMap.put("time", "$.time");

        InputTransformer inputTransformer = InputTransformer.builder()
                .inputTemplate("\"Notification: an object was uploaded to bucket
<bucket> at <time>.\"")
                .inputPathsMap(myMap)
                .build();

        Target target = Target.builder()
                .id(targetId)
                .arn(topicArn)
                .inputTransformer(inputTransformer)
                .build();

        try {
            PutTargetsRequest targetsRequest = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                    .rule(ruleName)
                    .targets(target)
                    .eventBusName(null)
                    .build();

            eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest);

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

    public static void checkRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName) {
        try {
            DescribeRuleRequest ruleRequest = DescribeRuleRequest.builder()
                    .name(eventRuleName)
                    .build();

            DescribeRuleResponse response =
eventBrClient.describeRule(ruleRequest);
            System.out.println("The state of the rule is " +
response.stateAsString());
```

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

    public static void changeRuleState(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
 eventRuleName, Boolean isEnabled) {
        try {
            if (!isEnabled) {
                System.out.println("Disabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
                DisableRuleRequest ruleRequest = DisableRuleRequest.builder()
                        .name(eventRuleName)
                        .build();

                eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest);
            } else {
                System.out.println("Enabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
                EnableRuleRequest ruleRequest = EnableRuleRequest.builder()
                        .name(eventRuleName)
                        .build();
                eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest);
            }

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

    // Create and upload a file to an S3 bucket to trigger an event.
    public static void uploadTextFiletoS3(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName)
 throws IOException {
        // Create a unique file name.
        String fileSuffix = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyyMMddHHmmss").format(new
 Date());
        String fileName = "TextFile" + fileSuffix + ".txt";

        File myFile = new File(fileName);
        FileWriter fw = new FileWriter(myFile.getAbsoluteFile());
        BufferedWriter bw = new BufferedWriter(fw);
        bw.write("This is a sample file for testing uploads.");
        bw.close();
```

```
        try {
            PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(fileName)
                    .build();

            s3Client.putObject(putOb, RequestBody.fromFile(myFile));

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listTargetRules(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
 topicArn) {
        ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest ruleNamesByTargetRequest =
 ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest.builder()
                .targetArn(topicArn)
                .build();

        ListRuleNamesByTargetResponse response =
 eventBrClient.listRuleNamesByTarget(ruleNamesByTargetRequest);
        List<String> rules = response.ruleNames();
        for (String rule : rules) {
            System.out.println("The rule name is " + rule);
        }
    }

    public static void listTargets(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
 ruleName) {
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest ruleRequest = ListTargetsByRuleRequest.builder()
                .rule(ruleName)
                .build();

        ListTargetsByRuleResponse res =
 eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(ruleRequest);
        List<Target> targetsList = res.targets();
        for (Target target: targetsList) {
            System.out.println("Target ARN: "+target.arn());
        }
    }

    // Add a rule which triggers an SNS target when a file is uploaded to an S3
```

```
    // bucket.
    public static void addSnsEventRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName, String topicArn,
            String topicName, String eventRuleName, String bucketName) {
        String targetID = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        Target myTarget = Target.builder()
                .id(targetID)
                .arn(topicArn)
                .build();

        List<Target> targets = new ArrayList<>();
        targets.add(myTarget);
        PutTargetsRequest request = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                .eventBusName(null)
                .targets(targets)
                .rule(ruleName)
                .build();

        eventBrClient.putTargets(request);
        System.out.println("Added event rule " + eventRuleName + " with Amazon
SNS target " + topicName + " for bucket "
                + bucketName + ".");
    }

    public static void subEmail(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String
email) {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("email")
                    .endpoint(email)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
            System.out.println("Subscription ARN: " + result.subscriptionArn() +
"\n\n Status is "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

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

```
    public static void listRules(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient) {
        try {
            ListRulesRequest rulesRequest = ListRulesRequest.builder()
                    .eventBusName("default")
                    .limit(10)
                    .build();

            ListRulesResponse response = eventBrClient.listRules(rulesRequest);
            List<Rule> rules = response.rules();
            for (Rule rule : rules) {
                System.out.println("The rule name is : " + rule.name());
                System.out.println("The rule description is : " +
rule.description());
                System.out.println("The rule state is : " +
rule.stateAsString());
            }

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

    public static String createSnsTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName) {
        String topicPolicy = "{" +
                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                "\"Sid\": \"EventBridgePublishTopic\"," +
                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                "\"Principal\": {" +
                "\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
                "}," +
                "\"Resource\": \"*\"," +
                "\"Action\": \"sns:Publish\"" +
                "}]" +
                "}";

        Map<String, String> topicAttributes = new HashMap<>();
        topicAttributes.put("Policy", topicPolicy);
        CreateTopicRequest topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                .name(topicName)
                .attributes(topicAttributes)
                .build();
```

```
        CreateTopicResponse response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest);
        System.out.println("Added topic " + topicName + " for email
subscriptions.");
        return response.topicArn();
    }

    // Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created
in
    // a bucket.
    public static void addEventRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
roleArn, String bucketName,
            String eventRuleName) {
        String pattern = "{\n" +
                "  \"source\": [\"aws.s3\"],\n" +
                "  \"detail-type\": [\"Object Created\"],\n" +
                "  \"detail\": {\n" +
                "    \"bucket\": {\n" +
                "      \"name\": [\"" + bucketName + "\"]\n" +
                "    }\n" +
                "  }\n" +
                "}";

        try {
            PutRuleRequest ruleRequest = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                    .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java v2")
                    .name(eventRuleName)
                    .eventPattern(pattern)
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .build();

            PutRuleResponse ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the new rule is " +
ruleResponse.ruleArn());

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

    // Determine if the S3 bucket exists.
    public static Boolean checkBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        try {
```

```
            HeadBucketRequest headBucketRequest = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            s3Client.headBucket(headBucketRequest);
            return true;
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    // Set the S3 bucket notification configuration.
    public static void setBucketNotification(S3Client s3Client, String
bucketName) {
        try {
            EventBridgeConfiguration eventBridgeConfiguration =
EventBridgeConfiguration.builder()
                    .build();

            NotificationConfiguration configuration =
NotificationConfiguration.builder()
                    .eventBridgeConfiguration(eventBridgeConfiguration)
                    .build();

            PutBucketNotificationConfigurationRequest configurationRequest =
PutBucketNotificationConfigurationRequest
                    .builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .notificationConfiguration(configuration)
                    .skipDestinationValidation(true)
                    .build();

            s3Client.putBucketNotificationConfiguration(configurationRequest);
            System.out.println("Added bucket " + bucketName + " with EventBridge
events enabled.");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
```

```
        try {
            S3Waiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter();
            CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
            HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
            WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse> waiterResponse =
 s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createIAMRole(IamClient iam, String rolename, String
 polJSON) {
        try {
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(rolename)
                    .assumeRolePolicyDocument(polJSON)
                    .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateRoleResponse response = iam.createRole(request);
            AttachRolePolicyRequest rolePolicyRequest =
 AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(rolename)
                    .policyArn("arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess")
                    .build();

            iam.attachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest);
            return response.role().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
```

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

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - DeleteRule
  - DescribeRule
  - DisableRule
  - EnableRule
  - ListRuleNamesByTarget
  - ListRules
  - ListTargetsByRule
  - PutEvents
  - PutRule
  - PutTargets

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/*
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
```

```
 This Kotlin example performs the following tasks with Amazon EventBridge:

 1. Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to use with Amazon
 EventBridge.
 2. Creates an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket with EventBridge
 events enabled.
 3. Creates a rule that triggers when an object is uploaded to Amazon S3.
 4. Lists rules on the event bus.
 5. Creates a new Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and lets
 the user subscribe to it.
 6. Adds a target to the rule that sends an email to the specified topic.
 7. Creates an EventBridge event that sends an email when an Amazon S3 object is
 created.
 8. Lists targets.
 9. Lists the rules for the same target.
 10. Triggers the rule by uploading a file to the S3 bucket.
 11. Disables a specific rule.
 12. Checks and prints the state of the rule.
 13. Adds a transform to the rule to change the text of the email.
 14. Enables a specific rule.
 15. Triggers the updated rule by uploading a file to the S3 bucket.
 16. Updates the rule to a custom rule pattern.
 17. Sends an event to trigger the rule.
 18. Cleans up resources.
*/
val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <roleName> <bucketName> <topicName> <eventRuleName>

    Where:
        roleName - The name of the role to create.
        bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket name to
 create.
        topicName - The name of the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon
 SNS) topic to create.
        eventRuleName - The Amazon EventBridge rule name to create.
    """
    val polJSON =
        "{" +
            "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
```

```
            "\"Statement\": [{" +
            "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
            "\"Principal\": {" +
            "\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
            "}," +
            "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
            "}]" +
            "}"

    if (args.size != 4) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val sc = Scanner(System.`in`)
    val roleName = args[0]
    val bucketName = args[1]
    val topicName = args[2]
    val eventRuleName = args[3]

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to use
 with Amazon EventBridge.")
    val roleArn = createIAMRole(roleName, polJSON)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. Create an S3 bucket with EventBridge events enabled.")
    if (checkBucket(bucketName)) {
        println("$bucketName already exists. Ending this scenario.")
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    createBucket(bucketName)
    delay(3000)
    setBucketNotification(bucketName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
   println("3. Create a rule that triggers when an object is uploaded to Amazon
S3.")
   delay(10000)
   addEventRule(roleArn, bucketName, eventRuleName)
   println(DASHES)

   println(DASHES)
   println("4. List rules on the event bus.")
   listRules()
   println(DASHES)

   println(DASHES)
   println("5. Create a new SNS topic for testing and let the user subscribe to
the topic.")
   val topicArn = createSnsTopic(topicName)
   println(DASHES)

   println(DASHES)
   println("6. Add a target to the rule that sends an email to the specified
topic.")
   println("Enter your email to subscribe to the Amazon SNS topic:")
   val email = sc.nextLine()
   subEmail(topicArn, email)
   println("Use the link in the email you received to confirm your subscription.
Then press Enter to continue.")
   sc.nextLine()
   println(DASHES)

   println(DASHES)
   println("7. Create an EventBridge event that sends an email when an Amazon S3
object is created.")
   addSnsEventRule(eventRuleName, topicArn, topicName, eventRuleName,
bucketName)
   println(DASHES)

   println(DASHES)
   println("8. List targets.")
   listTargets(eventRuleName)
   println(DASHES)

   println(DASHES)
   println(" 9. List the rules for the same target.")
   listTargetRules(topicArn)
   println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Trigger the rule by uploading a file to the S3 bucket.")
    println("Press Enter to continue.")
    sc.nextLine()
    uploadTextFiletoS3(bucketName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Disable a specific rule.")
    changeRuleState(eventRuleName, false)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Check and print the state of the rule.")
    checkRule(eventRuleName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("13. Add a transform to the rule to change the text of the email.")
    updateSnsEventRule(topicArn, eventRuleName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("14. Enable a specific rule.")
    changeRuleState(eventRuleName, true)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("15. Trigger the updated rule by uploading a file to the S3 bucket.")
    println("Press Enter to continue.")
    sc.nextLine()
    uploadTextFiletoS3(bucketName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("16. Update the rule to a custom rule pattern.")
    updateToCustomRule(eventRuleName)
    println("Updated event rule $eventRuleName to use a custom pattern.")
    updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(topicArn, eventRuleName)
    println("Updated event target $topicArn.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println("17. Send an event to trigger the rule. This will trigger a
 subscription email.")
    triggerCustomRule(email)
    println("Events have been sent. Press Enter to continue.")
    sc.nextLine()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("18. Clean up resources.")
    println("Do you want to clean up resources (y/n)")
    val ans = sc.nextLine()
    if (ans.compareTo("y") == 0) {
        cleanupResources(topicArn, eventRuleName, bucketName, roleName)
    } else {
        println("The resources will not be cleaned up. ")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The Amazon EventBridge example scenario has successfully
 completed.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun cleanupResources(
    topicArn: String?,
    eventRuleName: String?,
    bucketName: String?,
    roleName: String?,
) {
    println("Removing all targets from the event rule.")
    deleteTargetsFromRule(eventRuleName)
    deleteRuleByName(eventRuleName)
    deleteSNSTopic(topicArn)
    deleteS3Bucket(bucketName)
    deleteRole(roleName)
}

suspend fun deleteRole(roleNameVal: String?) {
    val policyArnVal = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess"
    val policyRequest =
        DetachRolePolicyRequest {
            policyArn = policyArnVal
            roleName = roleNameVal
```

```
        }
    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iam ->
        iam.detachRolePolicy(policyRequest)
        println("Successfully detached policy $policyArnVal from role
 $roleNameVal")

        // Delete the role.
        val roleRequest =
            DeleteRoleRequest {
                roleName = roleNameVal
            }

        iam.deleteRole(roleRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $roleNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteS3Bucket(bucketName: String?) {
    // Remove all the objects from the S3 bucket.
    val listObjects =
        ListObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }
    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        val res = s3Client.listObjects(listObjects)
        val myObjects = res.contents
        val toDelete = mutableListOf<ObjectIdentifier>()

        if (myObjects != null) {
            for (myValue in myObjects) {
                toDelete.add(
                    ObjectIdentifier {
                        key = myValue.key
                    },
                )
            }
        }

        val delOb =
            Delete {
                objects = toDelete
            }

        val dor =
```

```
            DeleteObjectsRequest {
                bucket = bucketName
                delete = delOb
            }
        s3Client.deleteObjects(dor)

        // Delete the S3 bucket.
        val deleteBucketRequest =
            DeleteBucketRequest {
                bucket = bucketName
            }
        s3Client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest)
        println("You have deleted the bucket and the objects")
    }
}

// Delete the SNS topic.
suspend fun deleteSNSTopic(topicArnVal: String?) {
    val request =
        DeleteTopicRequest {
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.deleteTopic(request)
        println(" $topicArnVal was deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteRuleByName(ruleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest =
        DeleteRuleRequest {
            name = ruleName
        }
    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.deleteRule(ruleRequest)
        println("Successfully deleted the rule")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteTargetsFromRule(eventRuleName: String?) {
    // First, get all targets that will be deleted.
    val request =
```

```
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest {
            rule = eventRuleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        val response = eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(request)
        val allTargets = response.targets

        // Get all targets and delete them.
        if (allTargets != null) {
            for (myTarget in allTargets) {
                val removeTargetsRequest =
                    RemoveTargetsRequest {
                        rule = eventRuleName
                        ids = listOf(myTarget.id.toString())
                    }
                eventBrClient.removeTargets(removeTargetsRequest)
                println("Successfully removed the target")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun triggerCustomRule(email: String) {
    val json =
        "{" +
            "\"UserEmail\": \"" + email + "\"," +
            "\"Message\": \"This event was generated by example code.\"" +
            "\"UtcTime\": \"Now.\"" +
            "}"

    val entry =
        PutEventsRequestEntry {
            source = "ExampleSource"
            detail = json
            detailType = "ExampleType"
        }

    val eventsRequest =
        PutEventsRequest {
            this.entries = listOf(entry)
        }
```

```
    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.putEvents(eventsRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(
    topicArn: String?,
    ruleName: String?,
) {
    val targetId = UUID.randomUUID().toString()

    val inputTransformerOb =
        InputTransformer {
            inputTemplate = "\"Notification: sample event was received.\""
        }

    val target =
        Target {
            id = targetId
            arn = topicArn
            inputTransformer = inputTransformerOb
        }

    val targetsRequest =
        PutTargetsRequest {
            rule = ruleName
            targets = listOf(target)
            eventBusName = null
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun updateToCustomRule(ruleName: String?) {
    val customEventsPattern =
        "{" +
            "\"source\": [\"ExampleSource\"]," +
            "\"detail-type\": [\"ExampleType\"]" +
            "}"
    val request =
```

```
        PutRuleRequest {
            name = ruleName
            description = "Custom test rule"
            eventPattern = customEventsPattern
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.putRule(request)
    }
}

// Update an Amazon S3 object created rule with a transform on the target.
suspend fun updateSnsEventRule(
    topicArn: String?,
    ruleName: String?,
) {
    val targetId = UUID.randomUUID().toString()
    val myMap = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    myMap["bucket"] = "$.detail.bucket.name"
    myMap["time"] = "$.time"

    val inputTransOb =
        InputTransformer {
            inputTemplate = "\"Notification: an object was uploaded to bucket
 <bucket> at <time>.\""
            inputPathsMap = myMap
        }
    val targetOb =
        Target {
            id = targetId
            arn = topicArn
            inputTransformer = inputTransOb
        }

    val targetsRequest =
        PutTargetsRequest {
            rule = ruleName
            targets = listOf(targetOb)
            eventBusName = null
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
```

```
        eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun checkRule(eventRuleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest =
        DescribeRuleRequest {
            name = eventRuleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        val response = eventBrClient.describeRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The state of the rule is $response")
    }
}

suspend fun changeRuleState(
    eventRuleName: String,
    isEnabled: Boolean?,
) {
    if (!isEnabled!!) {
        println("Disabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest =
            DisableRuleRequest {
                name = eventRuleName
            }
        EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    } else {
        println("Enabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest =
            EnableRuleRequest {
                name = eventRuleName
            }
        EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    }
}

// Create and upload a file to an S3 bucket to trigger an event.
```

```
@Throws(IOException::class)
suspend fun uploadTextFiletoS3(bucketName: String?) {
    val fileSuffix = SimpleDateFormat("yyyyMMddHHmmss").format(Date())
    val fileName = "TextFile$fileSuffix.txt"
    val myFile = File(fileName)
    val fw = FileWriter(myFile.absoluteFile)
    val bw = BufferedWriter(fw)
    bw.write("This is a sample file for testing uploads.")
    bw.close()

    val putOb =
        PutObjectRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = fileName
            body = myFile.asByteStream()
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        s3Client.putObject(putOb)
    }
}

suspend fun listTargetRules(topicArnVal: String?) {
    val ruleNamesByTargetRequest =
        ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest {
            targetArn = topicArnVal
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        val response =
 eventBrClient.listRuleNamesByTarget(ruleNamesByTargetRequest)
        response.ruleNames?.forEach { rule ->
            println("The rule name is $rule")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listTargets(ruleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest =
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest {
            rule = ruleName
        }
```

```
    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        val response = eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(ruleRequest)
        response.targets?.forEach { target ->
            println("Target ARN: ${target.arn}")
        }
    }
}

// Add a rule that triggers an SNS target when a file is uploaded to an S3
 bucket.
suspend fun addSnsEventRule(
    ruleName: String?,
    topicArn: String?,
    topicName: String,
    eventRuleName: String,
    bucketName: String,
) {
    val targetID = UUID.randomUUID().toString()
    val myTarget =
        Target {
            id = targetID
            arn = topicArn
        }

    val targetsOb = mutableListOf<Target>()
    targetsOb.add(myTarget)

    val request =
        PutTargetsRequest {
            eventBusName = null
            targets = targetsOb
            rule = ruleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.putTargets(request)
        println("Added event rule $eventRuleName with Amazon SNS target
 $topicName for bucket $bucketName.")
    }
}

suspend fun subEmail(
```

```
    topicArnVal: String?,
    email: String?,
) {
    val request =
        SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "email"
            endpoint = email
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
        println(" Subscription ARN: ${result.subscriptionArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun createSnsTopic(topicName: String): String? {
    val topicPolicy = """
    {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Sid": "EventBridgePublishTopic",
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Principal": {
                    "Service": "events.amazonaws.com"
                },
                "Resource": "*",
                "Action": "sns:Publish"
            }
        ]
    }
    """.trimIndent()

    val topicAttributes = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    topicAttributes["Policy"] = topicPolicy

    val topicRequest =
        CreateTopicRequest {
            name = topicName
            attributes = topicAttributes
        }
```

```
    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest)
        println("Added topic $topicName for email subscriptions.")
        return response.topicArn
    }
}

suspend fun listRules() {
    val rulesRequest =
        ListRulesRequest {
            eventBusName = "default"
            limit = 10
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        val response = eventBrClient.listRules(rulesRequest)
        response.rules?.forEach { rule ->
            println("The rule name is ${rule.name}")
            println("The rule ARN is ${rule.arn}")
        }
    }
}

// Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created in a
 bucket.
suspend fun addEventRule(
    roleArnVal: String?,
    bucketName: String,
    eventRuleName: String?,
) {
    val pattern = """
    {
        "source": ["aws.s3"],
        "detail-type": ["Object Created"],
        "detail": {
            "bucket": {
                "name": ["$bucketName"]
            }
        }
    }
    """.trimIndent()

    val ruleRequest =
```

```
        PutRuleRequest {
            description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
            name = eventRuleName
            eventPattern = pattern
            roleArn = roleArnVal
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        val ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The ARN of the new rule is ${ruleResponse.ruleArn}")
    }
}

// Set the Amazon S3 bucket notification configuration.
suspend fun setBucketNotification(bucketName: String) {
    val eventBridgeConfig =
        EventBridgeConfiguration {
        }

    val configuration =
        NotificationConfiguration {
            eventBridgeConfiguration = eventBridgeConfig
        }

    val configurationRequest =
        PutBucketNotificationConfigurationRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            notificationConfiguration = configuration
            skipDestinationValidation = true
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        s3Client.putBucketNotificationConfiguration(configurationRequest)
        println("Added bucket $bucketName with EventBridge events enabled.")
    }
}

// Create an S3 bucket using a waiter.
suspend fun createBucket(bucketName: String) {
    val request =
        CreateBucketRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }
```

```
    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.createBucket(request)
        s3.waitUntilBucketExists {
            bucket = bucketName
        }
        println("$bucketName is ready")
    }
}

suspend fun checkBucket(bucketName: String?): Boolean {
    try {
        // Determine if the S3 bucket exists.
        val headBucketRequest =
            HeadBucketRequest {
                bucket = bucketName
            }

        S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
            s3Client.headBucket(headBucketRequest)
            return true
        }
    } catch (e: S3Exception) {
        System.err.println(e.message)
    }
    return false
}

suspend fun createIAMRole(
    rolenameVal: String?,
    polJSON: String?,
): String? {
    val request =
        CreateRoleRequest {
            roleName = rolenameVal
            assumeRolePolicyDocument = polJSON
            description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        }

    val rolePolicyRequest =
        AttachRolePolicyRequest {
            roleName = rolenameVal
            policyArn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess"
        }
```

```
    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iam ->
        val response = iam.createRole(request)
        iam.attachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest)
        return response.role?.arn
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - DeleteRule
  - DescribeRule
  - DisableRule
  - EnableRule
  - ListRuleNamesByTarget
  - ListRules
  - ListTargetsByRule
  - PutEvents
  - PutRule
  - PutTargets

Azioni per EventBridge l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole EventBridge azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti richiamano l' EventBridge API e sono estratti di codice di programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari di utilizzo EventBridge AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta Amazon EventBridge API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzo DeleteRule con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzo DescribeRule con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DisableRule con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo EnableRule con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListRuleNamesByTarget con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListRules con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListTargetsByRule con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutEvents con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutRule con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutTargets con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo RemoveTargets con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`DeleteRule`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteRule`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina una regola in base al nome della stessa.

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete an event rule by name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="ruleName">The name of the event rule.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRuleByName(string ruleName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.DeleteRuleAsync(
            new DeleteRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName
            });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteRuleconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una regola CloudWatch Events

Questo esempio elimina la regola denominata EC2InstanceStateChanges:

```
aws events delete-rule --name "EC2InstanceStateChanges"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteRule AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void deleteRuleByName(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName) {
        DeleteRuleRequest ruleRequest = DeleteRuleRequest.builder()
                .name(ruleName)
                .build();
```

```
        eventBrClient.deleteRule(ruleRequest);
        System.out.println("Successfully deleted the rule");
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteRuleconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteRuleByName(ruleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest =
        DeleteRuleRequest {
            name = ruleName
        }
    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.deleteRule(ruleRequest)
        println("Successfully deleted the rule")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteRuleconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeRule`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeRule`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni lo stato di una regola utilizzando la descrizione della regola.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the state for a rule by the rule name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusName">The optional name of the event bus. If empty,
uses the default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the rule.</returns>
    public async Task<RuleState> GetRuleStateByRuleName(string ruleName, string?
eventBusName = null)
    {
        var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.DescribeRuleAsync(
            new DescribeRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                EventBusName = eventBusName
            });
        return ruleResponse.State;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeRuleconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare informazioni su una regola CloudWatch Events

Questo esempio visualizza informazioni sulla regola denominata DailyLambdaFunction:

```
aws events describe-rule --name "DailyLambdaFunction"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeRulein AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void checkRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName) {
       try {
           DescribeRuleRequest ruleRequest = DescribeRuleRequest.builder()
                   .name(eventRuleName)
                   .build();

           DescribeRuleResponse response =
eventBrClient.describeRule(ruleRequest);
           System.out.println("The state of the rule is " +
response.stateAsString());

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeRuleconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun checkRule(eventRuleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest =
        DescribeRuleRequest {
            name = eventRuleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        val response = eventBrClient.describeRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The state of the rule is $response")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeRuleconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`DisableRule`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DisableRule`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Disabilita una regola in base al nome della stessa.

```
/// <summary>
/// Disable a particular rule on an event bus.
/// </summary
/// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DisableRuleByName(string ruleName)
{
    var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.DisableRuleAsync(
        new DisableRuleRequest()
        {
            Name = ruleName
        });
    return ruleResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisableRuleconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per disabilitare una regola CloudWatch Events

Questo esempio disabilita la regola denominata DailyLambdaFunction. La regola non viene eliminata:

```
aws events disable-rule --name "DailyLambdaFunction"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisableRulein AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Disabilita una regola utilizzando il nome della stessa.

```
   public static void changeRuleState(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName, Boolean isEnabled) {
       try {
           if (!isEnabled) {
               System.out.println("Disabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
               DisableRuleRequest ruleRequest = DisableRuleRequest.builder()
                       .name(eventRuleName)
                       .build();

               eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest);
           } else {
               System.out.println("Enabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
               EnableRuleRequest ruleRequest = EnableRuleRequest.builder()
                       .name(eventRuleName)
                       .build();
               eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest);
           }

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisableRuleconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun changeRuleState(
    eventRuleName: String,
    isEnabled: Boolean?,
) {
    if (!isEnabled!!) {
        println("Disabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest =
            DisableRuleRequest {
                name = eventRuleName
            }
        EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    } else {
        println("Enabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest =
            EnableRuleRequest {
                name = eventRuleName
            }
        EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisableRuleconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`EnableRule`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `EnableRule`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Abilita una regola in base al nome della stessa.

```
/// <summary>
/// Enable a particular rule on an event bus.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> EnableRuleByName(string ruleName)
{
    var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.EnableRuleAsync(
        new EnableRuleRequest()
        {
            Name = ruleName
        });
    return ruleResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, EnableRuleconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per abilitare una regola CloudWatch Events

Questo esempio abilita la regola denominata DailyLambdaFunction, che era stata precedentemente disabilitata:

```
aws events enable-rule --name "DailyLambdaFunction"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta EnableRule AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Abilita una regola utilizzando il nome della stessa.

```
   public static void changeRuleState(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName, Boolean isEnabled) {
       try {
           if (!isEnabled) {
               System.out.println("Disabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
               DisableRuleRequest ruleRequest = DisableRuleRequest.builder()
                       .name(eventRuleName)
                       .build();

               eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest);
           } else {
               System.out.println("Enabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
               EnableRuleRequest ruleRequest = EnableRuleRequest.builder()
                       .name(eventRuleName)
                       .build();
               eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest);
```

```
            }

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, EnableRuleconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun changeRuleState(
    eventRuleName: String,
    isEnabled: Boolean?,
) {
    if (!isEnabled!!) {
        println("Disabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest =
            DisableRuleRequest {
                name = eventRuleName
            }
        EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    } else {
        println("Enabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest =
            EnableRuleRequest {
                name = eventRuleName
            }
        EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
```

```
            eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, EnableRuleconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`ListRuleNamesByTarget`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListRuleNamesByTarget`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca tutti i nomi delle regole utilizzando la destinazione.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List names of all rules matching a target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of rule names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListAllRuleNamesByTarget(string targetArn)
    {
        var results = new List<string>();
        var request = new ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest()
        {
            TargetArn = targetArn
        };
```

```
        ListRuleNamesByTargetResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await
_amazonEventBridge.ListRuleNamesByTargetAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.RuleNames);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListRuleNamesByTargetconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare tutte le regole che hanno un obiettivo specificato

Questo esempio visualizza tutte le regole che hanno come destinazione la funzione Lambda denominata MyFunctionName "":

```
aws events list-rule-names-by-target --target-arn "arn:aws:lambda:us-
east-1:123456789012:function:MyFunctionName"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListRuleNamesByTarget AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca tutti i nomi delle regole utilizzando la destinazione.

```
    public static void listTargetRules(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
 topicArn) {
        ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest ruleNamesByTargetRequest =
 ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest.builder()
                .targetArn(topicArn)
                .build();

        ListRuleNamesByTargetResponse response =
 eventBrClient.listRuleNamesByTarget(ruleNamesByTargetRequest);
        List<String> rules = response.ruleNames();
        for (String rule : rules) {
            System.out.println("The rule name is " + rule);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListRuleNamesByTargetconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listTargetRules(topicArnVal: String?) {
    val ruleNamesByTargetRequest =
        ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest {
            targetArn = topicArnVal
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        val response =
 eventBrClient.listRuleNamesByTarget(ruleNamesByTargetRequest)
        response.ruleNames?.forEach { rule ->
            println("The rule name is $rule")
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListRuleNamesByTargetconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`ListRules`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListRules`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca tutte le regole per un router di eventi.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the rules on an event bus.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">The optional ARN of the event bus. If empty,
 uses the default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of rules.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Rule>> ListAllRulesForEventBus(string? eventBusArn =
 null)
    {
        var results = new List<Rule>();
        var request = new ListRulesRequest()
        {
```

```
            EventBusName = eventBusArn
        };
        // Get all of the pages of rules.
        ListRulesResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListRulesAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.Rules);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListRulesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare un elenco di tutte le regole CloudWatch degli eventi

Questo esempio visualizza tutte le regole CloudWatch Events della regione:

```
aws events list-rules
```

Per visualizzare un elenco di regole CloudWatch Events che iniziano con una determinata stringa.

Questo esempio visualizza tutte le regole CloudWatch Events nella regione il cui nome inizia con «Daily»:

```
aws events list-rules --name-prefix "Daily"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListRules AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Abilita una regola utilizzando il nome della stessa.

```
    public static void listRules(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient) {
        try {
            ListRulesRequest rulesRequest = ListRulesRequest.builder()
                    .eventBusName("default")
                    .limit(10)
                    .build();

            ListRulesResponse response = eventBrClient.listRules(rulesRequest);
            List<Rule> rules = response.rules();
            for (Rule rule : rules) {
                System.out.println("The rule name is : " + rule.name());
                System.out.println("The rule description is : " +
rule.description());
                System.out.println("The rule state is : " +
rule.stateAsString());
            }

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListRulesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listRules() {
    val rulesRequest =
        ListRulesRequest {
            eventBusName = "default"
            limit = 10
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        val response = eventBrClient.listRules(rulesRequest)
        response.rules?.forEach { rule ->
            println("The rule name is ${rule.name}")
            println("The rule ARN is ${rule.arn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListRulesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`ListTargetsByRule`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListTargetsByRule`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca tutte le destinazioni di una regola utilizzando il nome della stessa.

```
/// <summary>
/// List all of the targets matching a rule by name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
/// <returns>The list of targets.</returns>
public async Task<List<Target>> ListAllTargetsOnRule(string ruleName)
{
    var results = new List<Target>();
    var request = new ListTargetsByRuleRequest()
    {
        Rule = ruleName
    };
    ListTargetsByRuleResponse response;
    do
    {
        response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListTargetsByRuleAsync(request);
        results.AddRange(response.Targets);
        request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

    } while (response.NextToken is not null);

    return results;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTargetsByRuleconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare tutti gli obiettivi di una regola CloudWatch Events

Questo esempio visualizza tutti gli obiettivi della regola denominata DailyLambdaFunction:

```
aws events list-targets-by-rule --rule  "DailyLambdaFunction"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTargetsByRule AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca tutte le destinazioni di una regola utilizzando il nome della stessa.

```
   public static void listTargets(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName) {
       ListTargetsByRuleRequest ruleRequest = ListTargetsByRuleRequest.builder()
               .rule(ruleName)
               .build();

       ListTargetsByRuleResponse res =
eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(ruleRequest);
       List<Target> targetsList = res.targets();
       for (Target target: targetsList) {
           System.out.println("Target ARN: "+target.arn());
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTargetsByRuleconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listTargets(ruleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest =
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest {
            rule = ruleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        val response = eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(ruleRequest)
        response.targets?.forEach { target ->
            println("Target ARN: ${target.arn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTargetsByRuleconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`PutEvents`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutEvents`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Creazione e attivazione di una regola

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un evento che corrisponde a un modello personalizzato per una regola.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add an event to the event bus that includes an email, message, and time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="email">The email to use in the event detail of the custom
event.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutCustomEmailEvent(string email)
    {
        var eventDetail = new
        {
            UserEmail = email,
            Message = "This event was generated by example code.",
            UtcTime = DateTime.UtcNow.ToString("g")
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutEventsAsync(
            new PutEventsRequest()
            {
                Entries = new List<PutEventsRequestEntry>()
                {
                    new PutEventsRequestEntry()
                    {
                        Source = "ExampleSource",
                        Detail = JsonSerializer.Serialize(eventDetail),
                        DetailType = "ExampleType"
                    }
                }
            });

        return response.FailedEntryCount == 0;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutEventsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Includere i file richiesti.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/events/EventBridgeClient.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutEventsRequest.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutEventsResult.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Invia un evento.

```
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::EventBridgeClient cwe;

        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutEventsRequestEntry event_entry;
        event_entry.SetDetail(MakeDetails(event_key, event_value));
        event_entry.SetDetailType("sampleSubmitted");
        event_entry.AddResources(resource_arn);
        event_entry.SetSource("aws-sdk-cpp-cloudwatch-example");

        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutEventsRequest request;
        request.AddEntries(event_entry);

        auto outcome = cwe.PutEvents(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to post CloudWatch event: " <<
```

```
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully posted CloudWatch event" << std::endl;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutEventsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per inviare un evento personalizzato a CloudWatch Events

Questo esempio invia un evento personalizzato a CloudWatch Events. L'evento è contenuto nel file putevents.json:

```
aws events put-events --entries file://putevents.json
```

Visualizzare il contenuto del file putevents.json:

```
[
  {
    "Source": "com.mycompany.myapp",
    "Detail": "{ \"key1\": \"value1\", \"key2\": \"value2\" }",
    "Resources": [
      "resource1",
      "resource2"
    ],
    "DetailType": "myDetailType"
  },
  {
    "Source": "com.mycompany.myapp",
    "Detail": "{ \"key1\": \"value3\", \"key2\": \"value4\" }",
    "Resources": [
      "resource1",
      "resource2"
    ],
    "DetailType": "myDetailType"
   }
```

```
]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutEvents AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void triggerCustomRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
email) {
        String json = "{" +
                "\"UserEmail\": \"" + email + "\"," +
                "\"Message\": \"This event was generated by example code.\"," +
                "\"UtcTime\": \"Now.\"" +
                "}";

        PutEventsRequestEntry entry = PutEventsRequestEntry.builder()
                .source("ExampleSource")
                .detail(json)
                .detailType("ExampleType")
                .build();

        PutEventsRequest eventsRequest = PutEventsRequest.builder()
                .entries(entry)
                .build();

        eventBrClient.putEvents(eventsRequest);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutEventsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import {
  EventBridgeClient,
  PutEventsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-eventbridge";

export const putEvents = async (
  source = "eventbridge.integration.test",
  detailType = "greeting",
  resources = [],
) => {
  const client = new EventBridgeClient({});

  const response = await client.send(
    new PutEventsCommand({
      Entries: [
        {
          Detail: JSON.stringify({ greeting: "Hello there." }),
          DetailType: detailType,
          Resources: resources,
          Source: source,
        },
      ],
    }),
  );

  console.log("PutEvents response:");
  console.log(response);
  // PutEvents response:
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
```

```
  //     requestId: '3d0df73d-dcea-4a23-ae0d-f5556a3ac109',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   Entries: [ { EventId: '51620841-5af4-6402-d9bc-b77734991eb5' } ],
  //   FailedEntryCount: 0
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutEventsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var ebevents = new AWS.EventBridge({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Entries: [
    {
      Detail: '{ "key1": "value1", "key2": "value2" }',
      DetailType: "appRequestSubmitted",
      Resources: ["RESOURCE_ARN"],
      Source: "com.company.app",
    },
  ],
};
```

```
ebevents.putEvents(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Entries);
  }
});
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutEventsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun triggerCustomRule(email: String) {
    val json =
        "{" +
            "\"UserEmail\": \"" + email + "\"," +
            "\"Message\": \"This event was generated by example code.\"" +
            "\"UtcTime\": \"Now.\"" +
            "}"

    val entry =
        PutEventsRequestEntry {
            source = "ExampleSource"
            detail = json
            detailType = "ExampleType"
        }

    val eventsRequest =
        PutEventsRequest {
            this.entries = listOf(entry)
        }
```

```
    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.putEvents(eventsRequest)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutEventsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`PutRule`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutRule`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Creazione e attivazione di una regola
- Invia notifiche di eventi a EventBridge

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una regola che si attiva quando un oggetto viene aggiunto a un bucket di Amazon Simple Storage Service.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created
 in a bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name to give the rule.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to trigger the event.</
param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new rule.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PutS3UploadRule(string roleArn, string ruleName,
 string bucketName)
    {
        string eventPattern = "{" +
                                "\"source\": [\"aws.s3\"]," +
                                    "\"detail-type\": [\"Object Created\"]," +
                                    "\"detail\": {" +
                                        "\"bucket\": {" +
                                            "\"name\": [\"" + bucketName + "\"]"
 +
                                        "}" +
                                    "}" +
                                "}";

        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutRuleAsync(
            new PutRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                Description = "Example S3 upload rule for EventBridge",
                RoleArn = roleArn,
                EventPattern = eventPattern
            });

        return response.RuleArn;
    }
```

Crea una regola che utilizza un modello personalizzato.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update a rule to use a custom defined event pattern.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule to update.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the updated rule.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateCustomEventPattern(string ruleName)
    {
        string customEventsPattern = "{" +
                                     "\"source\": [\"ExampleSource\"]," +
                                     "\"detail-type\": [\"ExampleType\"]" +
                                     "}";
```

```
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutRuleAsync(
            new PutRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                Description = "Custom test rule",
                EventPattern = customEventsPattern
            });

        return response.RuleArn;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutRuleconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Includere i file richiesti.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/events/EventBridgeClient.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutRuleRequest.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutRuleResult.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Crea la regola.

```
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::EventBridgeClient cwe;
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutRuleRequest request;
        request.SetName(rule_name);
        request.SetRoleArn(role_arn);
```

```
        request.SetScheduleExpression("rate(5 minutes)");
        request.SetState(Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::RuleState::ENABLED);

        auto outcome = cwe.PutRule(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch events rule " <<
                rule_name << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully created CloudWatch events rule " <<
                rule_name << " with resulting Arn " <<
                outcome.GetResult().GetRuleArn() << std::endl;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutRuleconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare regole relative CloudWatch agli eventi

In questo esempio viene creata una regola attivata ogni giorno alle 9:00 UTC. Se usi put-targets per aggiungere una funzione Lambda come destinazione di questa regola, puoi eseguire la funzione Lambda ogni giorno all'ora specificata:

```
aws events put-rule --name "DailyLambdaFunction" --schedule-expression "cron(0 9
 * * ? *)"
```

Questo esempio crea una regola che si attiva quando EC2 un'istanza nella regione cambia stato:

```
aws events put-rule --name "EC2InstanceStateChanges" --event-pattern "{\"source
\":[\"aws.ec2\"],\"detail-type\":[\"EC2 Instance State-change Notification\"]}"
 --role-arn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MyRoleForThisRule"
```

Questo esempio crea una regola che si attiva quando un' EC2 istanza nella regione viene interrotta o terminata:

```
aws events put-rule --name "EC2InstanceStateChangeStopOrTerminate" --event-
pattern "{\"source\":[\"aws.ec2\"],\"detail-type\":[\"EC2 Instance State-change
 Notification\"],\"detail\":{\"state\":[\"stopped\",\"terminated\"]}}" --role-
arn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MyRoleForThisRule"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command PutRuleReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una regola pianificata.

```
   public static void createEBRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName, String cronExpression) {
       try {
           PutRuleRequest ruleRequest = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                   .name(ruleName)
                   .eventBusName("default")
                   .scheduleExpression(cronExpression)
                   .state("ENABLED")
                   .description("A test rule that runs on a schedule created by
the Java API")
                   .build();

           PutRuleResponse ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest);
           System.out.println("The ARN of the new rule is " +
ruleResponse.ruleArn());

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

```
        }
    }
```

Crea una regola che si attiva quando un oggetto viene aggiunto a un bucket di Amazon Simple Storage Service.

```
    // Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created
in
    // a bucket.
    public static void addEventRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
roleArn, String bucketName,
            String eventRuleName) {
        String pattern = "{\n" +
                "  \"source\": [\"aws.s3\"],\n" +
                "  \"detail-type\": [\"Object Created\"],\n" +
                "  \"detail\": {\n" +
                "    \"bucket\": {\n" +
                "      \"name\": [\"" + bucketName + "\"]\n" +
                "    }\n" +
                "  }\n" +
                "}";

        try {
            PutRuleRequest ruleRequest = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                    .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java v2")
                    .name(eventRuleName)
                    .eventPattern(pattern)
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .build();

            PutRuleResponse ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the new rule is " +
ruleResponse.ruleArn());

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutRuleconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { EventBridgeClient, PutRuleCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-eventbridge";

export const putRule = async (
  ruleName = "some-rule",
  source = "some-source",
) => {
  const client = new EventBridgeClient({});

  const response = await client.send(
    new PutRuleCommand({
      Name: ruleName,
      EventPattern: JSON.stringify({ source: [source] }),
      State: "ENABLED",
      EventBusName: "default",
    }),
  );

  console.log("PutRule response:");
  console.log(response);
  // PutRule response:
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'd7292ced-1544-421b-842f-596326bc7072',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   RuleArn: 'arn:aws:events:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:rule/
EventBridgeTestRule-1696280037720'
```

```
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutRuleconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var ebevents = new AWS.EventBridge({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Name: "DEMO_EVENT",
  RoleArn: "IAM_ROLE_ARN",
  ScheduleExpression: "rate(5 minutes)",
  State: "ENABLED",
};

ebevents.putRule(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.RuleArn);
  }
});
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutRuleconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una regola pianificata.

```
suspend fun createScRule(
    ruleName: String?,
    cronExpression: String?,
) {
    val ruleRequest =
        PutRuleRequest {
            name = ruleName
            eventBusName = "default"
            scheduleExpression = cronExpression
            state = RuleState.Enabled
            description = "A test rule that runs on a schedule created by the
 Kotlin API"
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        val ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The ARN of the new rule is ${ruleResponse.ruleArn}")
    }
}
```

Crea una regola che si attiva quando un oggetto viene aggiunto a un bucket di Amazon Simple Storage Service.

```
// Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created in a
 bucket.
suspend fun addEventRule(
    roleArnVal: String?,
    bucketName: String,
```

```
    eventRuleName: String?,
) {
    val pattern = """
    {
        "source": ["aws.s3"],
        "detail-type": ["Object Created"],
        "detail": {
            "bucket": {
                "name": ["$bucketName"]
            }
        }
    }
    """.trimIndent()

    val ruleRequest =
        PutRuleRequest {
            description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
            name = eventRuleName
            eventPattern = pattern
            roleArn = roleArnVal
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        val ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The ARN of the new rule is ${ruleResponse.ruleArn}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutRuleconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`PutTargets`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutTargets`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Invia notifiche di eventi a EventBridge

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiungi un argomento Amazon SNS come destinazione per una regola.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add an Amazon SNS target topic to a rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule to update.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the Amazon SNS target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">The optional event bus name, uses default if
empty.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AddSnsTargetToRule(string ruleName, string
targetArn, string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        // Create the list of targets and add a new target.
        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Arn = targetArn,
                Id = targetID
            }
        };

        // Add the targets to the rule.
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });
```

```
        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }

        return targetID;
    }
```

Aggiungi un trasformatore di input a una destinazione per una regola.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update an Amazon S3 object created rule with a transform on the target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">Optional event bus ARN. If empty, uses the
default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateS3UploadRuleTargetWithTransform(string
ruleName, string targetArn, string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Id = targetID,
                Arn = targetArn,
                InputTransformer = new InputTransformer()
                {
                    InputPathsMap = new Dictionary<string, string>()
                    {
                        {"bucket", "$.detail.bucket.name"},
                        {"time", "$.time"}
                    },
```

```
                    InputTemplate = "\"Notification: an object was uploaded to
 bucket <bucket> at <time>.\""
                }
            }
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });
        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
 {e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }
        return targetID;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutTargetsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Includere i file richiesti.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/events/EventBridgeClient.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutTargetsRequest.h>
```

```
#include <aws/events/model/PutTargetsResult.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Aggiungi la destinazione.

```
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::EventBridgeClient cwe;

        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::Target target;
        target.SetArn(lambda_arn);
        target.SetId(target_id);

        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutTargetsRequest request;
        request.SetRule(rule_name);
        request.AddTargets(target);

        auto putTargetsOutcome = cwe.PutTargets(request);
        if (!putTargetsOutcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch events target for rule "
                << rule_name << ": " <<
                putTargetsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout <<
                "Successfully created CloudWatch events target for rule "
                << rule_name << std::endl;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutTargetsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiungere obiettivi per le regole CloudWatch degli eventi

Nell'esempio seguente viene aggiunta una funzione Lambda come destinazione di una regola:

```
aws events put-targets --rule DailyLambdaFunction --targets
 "Id"="1","Arn"="arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:123456789012:function:MyFunctionName"
```

Questo esempio imposta un flusso Amazon Kinesis come destinazione, in modo che gli eventi rilevati da questa regola vengano inoltrati allo stream:

```
aws events put-targets --rule EC2InstanceStateChanges --targets
 "Id"="1","Arn"="arn:aws:kinesis:us-east-1:123456789012:stream/
MyStream","RoleArn"="arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MyRoleForThisRule"
```

Questo esempio imposta due flussi Amazon Kinesis come destinazione per una regola:

```
aws events put-targets --rule DailyLambdaFunction --targets
 "Id"="Target1","Arn"="arn:aws:kinesis:us-east-1:379642911888:stream/
MyStream1","RoleArn"="arn:aws:iam::379642911888:role/ MyRoleToAccessLambda"
  "Id"="Target2"," Arn"="arn:aws:kinesis:us-east-1:379642911888:stream/
MyStream2","RoleArn"="arn:aws:iam::379642911888:role/MyRoleToAccessLambda"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutTargets AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiungi un argomento Amazon SNS come destinazione per una regola.

```
    // Add a rule which triggers an SNS target when a file is uploaded to an S3
    // bucket.
    public static void addSnsEventRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
 ruleName, String topicArn,
            String topicName, String eventRuleName, String bucketName) {
        String targetID = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        Target myTarget = Target.builder()
```

```
                .id(targetID)
                .arn(topicArn)
                .build();

        List<Target> targets = new ArrayList<>();
        targets.add(myTarget);
        PutTargetsRequest request = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                .eventBusName(null)
                .targets(targets)
                .rule(ruleName)
                .build();

        eventBrClient.putTargets(request);
        System.out.println("Added event rule " + eventRuleName + " with Amazon
SNS target " + topicName + " for bucket "
                + bucketName + ".");
    }
```

Aggiungi un trasformatore di input a una destinazione per una regola.

```
    public static void updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(EventBridgeClient
eventBrClient, String topicArn,
            String ruleName) {
        String targetId = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        InputTransformer inputTransformer = InputTransformer.builder()
                .inputTemplate("\"Notification: sample event was received.\"")
                .build();

        Target target = Target.builder()
                .id(targetId)
                .arn(topicArn)
                .inputTransformer(inputTransformer)
                .build();

        try {
            PutTargetsRequest targetsRequest = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                    .rule(ruleName)
                    .targets(target)
                    .eventBusName(null)
                    .build();

            eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest);
```

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutTargetsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import {
  EventBridgeClient,
  PutTargetsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-eventbridge";

export const putTarget = async (
  existingRuleName = "some-rule",
  targetArn = "arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:000000000000:function:test-func",
  uniqueId = Date.now().toString(),
) => {
  const client = new EventBridgeClient({});
  const response = await client.send(
    new PutTargetsCommand({
      Rule: existingRuleName,
      Targets: [
        {
          Arn: targetArn,
          Id: uniqueId,
        },
      ],
    }),
```

```
  );

  console.log("PutTargets response:");
  console.log(response);
  // PutTargets response:
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'f5b23b9a-2c17-45c1-ad5c-f926c3692e3d',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   FailedEntries: [],
  //   FailedEntryCount: 0
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutTargetsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var ebevents = new AWS.EventBridge({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Rule: "DEMO_EVENT",
  Targets: [
```

```
    {
      Arn: "LAMBDA_FUNCTION_ARN",
      Id: "myEventBridgeTarget",
    },
  ],
};

ebevents.putTargets(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutTargetsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Add a rule that triggers an SNS target when a file is uploaded to an S3
 bucket.
suspend fun addSnsEventRule(
    ruleName: String?,
    topicArn: String?,
    topicName: String,
    eventRuleName: String,
    bucketName: String,
) {
    val targetID = UUID.randomUUID().toString()
    val myTarget =
        Target {
            id = targetID
            arn = topicArn
```

```
        }

    val targetsOb = mutableListOf<Target>()
    targetsOb.add(myTarget)

    val request =
        PutTargetsRequest {
            eventBusName = null
            targets = targetsOb
            rule = ruleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.putTargets(request)
        println("Added event rule $eventRuleName with Amazon SNS target
 $topicName for bucket $bucketName.")
    }
}
```

Aggiungi un trasformatore di input a una destinazione per una regola.

```
suspend fun updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(
    topicArn: String?,
    ruleName: String?,
) {
    val targetId = UUID.randomUUID().toString()

    val inputTransformerOb =
        InputTransformer {
            inputTemplate = "\"Notification: sample event was received.\""
        }

    val target =
        Target {
            id = targetId
            arn = topicArn
            inputTransformer = inputTransformerOb
        }

    val targetsRequest =
        PutTargetsRequest {
```

```
            rule = ruleName
            targets = listOf(target)
            eventBusName = null
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutTargetsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`RemoveTargets`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RemoveTargets`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Rimuovi tutte le destinazioni di una regola utilizzando il nome della stessa.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an event rule by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the event rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> RemoveAllTargetsFromRule(string ruleName)
    {
        var targetIds = new List<string>();
        var request = new ListTargetsByRuleRequest()
        {
            Rule = ruleName
```

```
        };
        ListTargetsByRuleResponse targetsResponse;
        do
        {
            targetsResponse = await
_amazonEventBridge.ListTargetsByRuleAsync(request);
            targetIds.AddRange(targetsResponse.Targets.Select(t => t.Id));
            request.NextToken = targetsResponse.NextToken;

        } while (targetsResponse.NextToken is not null);

        var removeResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.RemoveTargetsAsync(
            new RemoveTargetsRequest()
            {
                Rule = ruleName,
                Ids = targetIds
            });

        if (removeResponse.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            removeResponse.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to remove target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage},
code {e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }

        return removeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RemoveTargetsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rimuovere una destinazione per un evento

Questo esempio rimuove lo stream Amazon Kinesis denominato MyStream 1 dall'obiettivo della regola. DailyLambdaFunction Quando DailyLambdaFunction è stato creato, questo flusso è stato impostato come destinazione con un ID Target1:

```
aws events remove-targets --rule "DailyLambdaFunction" --ids "Target1"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command RemoveTargetsReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Rimuovi tutte le destinazioni di una regola utilizzando il nome della stessa.

```
   public static void deleteTargetsFromRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient,
String eventRuleName) {
       // First, get all targets that will be deleted.
       ListTargetsByRuleRequest request = ListTargetsByRuleRequest.builder()
               .rule(eventRuleName)
               .build();

       ListTargetsByRuleResponse response =
eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(request);
       List<Target> allTargets = response.targets();

       // Get all targets and delete them.
       for (Target myTarget : allTargets) {
           RemoveTargetsRequest removeTargetsRequest =
RemoveTargetsRequest.builder()
                   .rule(eventRuleName)
                   .ids(myTarget.id())
                   .build();

           eventBrClient.removeTargets(removeTargetsRequest);
           System.out.println("Successfully removed the target");
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RemoveTargetsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteTargetsFromRule(eventRuleName: String?) {
    // First, get all targets that will be deleted.
    val request =
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest {
            rule = eventRuleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
        val response = eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(request)
        val allTargets = response.targets

        // Get all targets and delete them.
        if (allTargets != null) {
            for (myTarget in allTargets) {
                val removeTargetsRequest =
                    RemoveTargetsRequest {
                        rule = eventRuleName
                        ids = listOf(myTarget.id.toString())
                    }
                eventBrClient.removeTargets(removeTargetsRequest)
                println("Successfully removed the target")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RemoveTargetsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Scenari di utilizzo EventBridge AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in EventBridge with AWS SDKs. Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno EventBridge o combinandole con altre Servizi AWS. Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Crea e attiva una regola in Amazon EventBridge utilizzando un AWS SDK
- Invia notifiche di eventi S3 ad Amazon EventBridge utilizzando un AWS SDK
- Utilizzo degli eventi pianificati per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Crea e attiva una regola in Amazon EventBridge utilizzando un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare e attivare una regola in Amazon EventBridge.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Chiama le funzioni nell'ordine corretto.

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

Verifica se l'argomento Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) esiste tra quelli forniti a questa funzione.

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

Verifica se l'argomento specificato esiste tra quelli disponibili per il chiamante in Amazon SNS.

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

```
  if response.topics.count.positive?
    if topic_found?(response.topics, topic_arn)
      puts 'Topic found.'
      return true
    end
    while response.next_page?
      response = response.next_page
      next unless response.topics.count.positive?

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

Crea un argomento in Amazon SNS e quindi registrati con un indirizzo e-mail per ricevere notifiche su quell'argomento.

```
# Creates a topic in Amazon SNS
# and then subscribes an email address to receive notifications to that topic.
#
# @param sns_client [Aws::SNS::Client] An initialized Amazon SNS client.
# @param topic_name [String] The name of the topic to create.
# @param email_address [String] The email address of the recipient to notify.
# @return [String] The ARN of the topic that was created.
# @example
#   puts create_topic(
#     Aws::SNS::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic',
#     'mary@example.com'
#   )
def create_topic(sns_client, topic_name, email_address)
  puts "Creating the topic named '#{topic_name}'..."
  topic_response = sns_client.create_topic(name: topic_name)
  puts "Topic created with ARN '#{topic_response.topic_arn}'."
```

```
  subscription_response = sns_client.subscribe(
    topic_arn: topic_response.topic_arn,
    protocol: 'email',
    endpoint: email_address,
    return_subscription_arn: true
  )
  puts 'Subscription created with ARN ' \
    "'#{subscription_response.subscription_arn}'. Have the owner of the " \
    "email address '#{email_address}' check their inbox in a few minutes " \
    'and confirm the subscription to start receiving notification emails.'
  topic_response.topic_arn
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating or subscribing to topic: #{e.message}"
  'Error'
end
```

Verifica se il ruolo specificato AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) esiste tra quelli forniti a questa funzione.

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

Verifica se il ruolo specificato esiste tra quelli disponibili per il chiamante in IAM.

```
# Checks whether the specified role exists among those available to the
# caller in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
#
# @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the role to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the role ARN was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless role_exists?(
#     Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change'
#   )
def role_exists?(iam_client, role_arn)
  puts "Searching for role with ARN '#{role_arn}'..."
  response = iam_client.list_roles
  if response.roles.count.positive?
    if role_found?(response.roles, role_arn)
      puts 'Role found.'
      return true
    end
    while response.next_page?
      response = response.next_page
      next unless response.roles.count.positive?

      if role_found?(response.roles, role_arn)
        puts 'Role found.'
        return true
      end
    end
  end
  puts 'Role not found.'
  false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Role not found: #{e.message}"
  false
end
```

Crea un ruolo in IAM.

```
# Creates a role in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
# This role is used by a rule in Amazon EventBridge to allow
```

```
# that rule to operate within the caller's account.
# This role is designed to be used specifically by this code example.
#
# @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param role_name [String] The name of the role to create.
# @return [String] The ARN of the role that was created.
# @example
#   puts create_role(
#     Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change'
#   )
def create_role(iam_client, role_name)
  puts "Creating the role named '#{role_name}'..."
  response = iam_client.create_role(
    assume_role_policy_document: {
      'Version': '2012-10-17',
      'Statement': [
        {
          'Sid': '',
          'Effect': 'Allow',
          'Principal': {
            'Service': 'events.amazonaws.com'
          },
          'Action': 'sts:AssumeRole'
        }
      ]
    }.to_json,
    path: '/',
    role_name: role_name
  )
  puts "Role created with ARN '#{response.role.arn}'."
  puts 'Adding access policy to role...'
  iam_client.put_role_policy(
    policy_document: {
      'Version': '2012-10-17',
      'Statement': [
        {
          'Sid': 'CloudWatchEventsFullAccess',
          'Effect': 'Allow',
          'Resource': '*',
          'Action': 'events:*'
        },
        {
          'Sid': 'IAMPassRoleForCloudWatchEvents',
```

```
          'Effect': 'Allow',
          'Resource': 'arn:aws:iam::*:role/AWS_Events_Invoke_Targets',
          'Action': 'iam:PassRole'
        }
      ]
    }.to_json,
    policy_name: 'CloudWatchEventsPolicy',
    role_name: role_name
  )
  puts 'Access policy added to role.'
  response.role.arn
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating role or adding policy to it: #{e.message}"
  puts 'If the role was created, you must add the access policy ' \
    'to the role yourself, or delete the role yourself and try again.'
  'Error'
end
```

Verifica se la EventBridge regola specificata esiste tra quelle fornite a questa funzione.

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

Verifica se la regola specificata esiste tra quelle disponibili per il chiamante in EventBridge.

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

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

Crea una regola in EventBridge.

```
# Creates a rule in Amazon EventBridge.
# This rule is triggered whenever an available instance in
# Amazon EC2 changes to the specified state.
```

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

```
        'aws.ec2'
      ],
      'detail-type': [
        'EC2 Instance State-change Notification'
      ],
      'detail': {
        'state': [
          instance_state
        ]
      }
    }.to_json,
    state: 'ENABLED',
    role_arn: role_arn
  )
  puts "Rule created with ARN '#{put_rule_response.rule_arn}'."

  put_targets_response = cloudwatchevents_client.put_targets(
    rule: rule_name,
    targets: [
      {
        id: target_id,
        arn: topic_arn
      }
    ]
  )
  if put_targets_response.key?(:failed_entry_count) &&
     put_targets_response.failed_entry_count.positive?
    puts 'Error(s) adding target to rule:'
    put_targets_response.failed_entries.each do |failure|
      puts failure.error_message
    end
    false
  else
    true
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating rule or adding target to rule: #{e.message}"
  puts 'If the rule was created, you must add the target ' \
    'to the rule yourself, or delete the rule yourself and try again.'
  false
end
```

Verifica se il gruppo di log specificato esiste tra quelli disponibili per il chiamante in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

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

Crea un gruppo di log in CloudWatch Logs.

```
# Creates a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group to create.
```

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

Scrivi un evento in un flusso di log in CloudWatch Logs.

```
# Writes an event to a log stream in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
# - A log stream within the log group.
#
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group.
# @param log_stream_name [String] The name of the log stream within
#   the log group.
# @param message [String] The message to write to the log stream.
# @param sequence_token [String] If available, the sequence token from the
#   message that was written immediately before this message. This sequence
#   token is returned by Amazon CloudWatch Logs whenever you programmatically
#   write a message to the log stream.
# @return [String] The sequence token that is returned by
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs after successfully writing the message to the
#   log stream.
# @example
#   puts log_event(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
```

```
#     '2020/11/19/53f985be-199f-408e-9a45-fc242df41fEX',
#     "Instance 'i-033c48ef067af3dEX' restarted.",
#     '49542672486831074009579604567656788214806863282469607 3EX'
#   )
def log_event(
  cloudwatchlogs_client,
  log_group_name,
  log_stream_name,
  message,
  sequence_token
)
  puts "Attempting to log '#{message}' to log stream '#{log_stream_name}'..."
  event = {
    log_group_name: log_group_name,
    log_stream_name: log_stream_name,
    log_events: [
      {
        timestamp: (Time.now.utc.to_f.round(3) * 1_000).to_i,
        message: message
      }
    ]
  }
  event[:sequence_token] = sequence_token unless sequence_token.empty?

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

Riavvia un'istanza Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) e aggiunge informazioni sull'attività correlata a un flusso di log in CloudWatch Logs.

```
# Restarts an Amazon EC2 instance
# and adds information about the related activity to a log stream
# in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance to restart.
# - The log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs to add related activity
```

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

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

  puts 'Attempting to restart the instance. This might take a few minutes...'
```

```
  ec2_client.start_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  ec2_client.wait_until(:instance_running, instance_ids: [instance_id])
  puts 'Instance restarted.'
  sequence_token = log_event(
    cloudwatchlogs_client,
    log_group_name,
    log_stream_name,
    "Instance '#{instance_id}' restarted.",
    sequence_token
  )

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

Visualizza informazioni sull'attività per una regola in. EventBridge

```
# Displays information about activity for a rule in Amazon EventBridge.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A rule in Amazon EventBridge.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Amazon::CloudWatch::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch client.
# @param rule_name [String] The name of the rule.
# @param start_time [Time] The timestamp that determines the first datapoint
#   to return. Can also be expressed as DateTime, Date, Integer, or String.
# @param end_time [Time] The timestamp that determines the last datapoint
#   to return. Can also be expressed as DateTime, Date, Integer, or String.
# @param period [Integer] The interval, in seconds, to check for activity.
# @example
```

```
#   display_rule_activity(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change',
#     Time.now - 600, # Start checking from 10 minutes ago.
#     Time.now, # Check up until now.
#     60 # Check every minute during those 10 minutes.
#   )
def display_rule_activity(
  cloudwatch_client,
  rule_name,
  start_time,
  end_time,
  period
)
  puts 'Attempting to display rule activity...'
  response = cloudwatch_client.get_metric_statistics(
    namespace: 'AWS/Events',
    metric_name: 'Invocations',
    dimensions: [
      {
        name: 'RuleName',
        value: rule_name
      }
    ],
    start_time: start_time,
    end_time: end_time,
    period: period,
    statistics: ['Sum'],
    unit: 'Count'
  )

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

Visualizza le informazioni di registro per tutti i flussi di log in un gruppo di log CloudWatch Logs.

```
# Displays log information for all of the log streams in a log group in
# Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Amazon::CloudWatchLogs::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group.
# @example
#   display_log_data(
#     Amazon::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
#   )
def display_log_data(cloudwatchlogs_client, log_group_name)
  puts 'Attempting to display log stream data for the log group ' \
    "named '#{log_group_name}'..."
  describe_log_streams_response = cloudwatchlogs_client.describe_log_streams(
    log_group_name: log_group_name,
    order_by: 'LastEventTime',
    descending: true
  )
  if describe_log_streams_response.key?(:log_streams) &&
     describe_log_streams_response.log_streams.count.positive?
    describe_log_streams_response.log_streams.each do |log_stream|
      get_log_events_response = cloudwatchlogs_client.get_log_events(
        log_group_name: log_group_name,
        log_stream_name: log_stream.log_stream_name
      )
      puts "\nLog messages for '#{log_stream.log_stream_name}':"
      puts '-' * (log_stream.log_stream_name.length + 20)
      if get_log_events_response.key?(:events) &&
         get_log_events_response.events.count.positive?
        get_log_events_response.events.each do |event|
          puts event.message
        end
      else
```

```
        puts 'No log messages for this log stream.'
      end
    end
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts 'Error getting information about the log streams or their messages: ' \
    "#{e.message}"
end
```

Mostra al chiamante un promemoria affinché pulisca manualmente tutte AWS le risorse associate che non gli servono più.

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

```
end
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Ruby .
  - PutEvents
  - PutRule

Invia notifiche di eventi S3 ad Amazon EventBridge utilizzando un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come abilitare un bucket per inviare notifiche di eventi S3 EventBridge e indirizzarle verso un argomento Amazon SNS e una coda Amazon SQS.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /** This method configures a bucket to send events to AWS EventBridge and
creates a rule
    * to route the S3 object created events to a topic and a queue.
    *
    * @param bucketName Name of existing bucket
    * @param topicArn ARN of existing topic to receive S3 event notifications
    * @param queueArn ARN of existing queue to receive S3 event notifications
    *
    *  An AWS CloudFormation stack sets up the bucket, queue, topic before the
method runs.
    */
   public static String setBucketNotificationToEventBridge(String bucketName,
String topicArn, String queueArn) {
       try {
           // Enable bucket to emit S3 Event notifications to EventBridge.
           s3Client.putBucketNotificationConfiguration(b -> b
                   .bucket(bucketName)
```

```
                    .notificationConfiguration(b1 -> b1
                            .eventBridgeConfiguration(
                                    SdkBuilder::build)
                    ).build()).join();

            // Create an EventBridge rule to route Object Created notifications.
            PutRuleRequest putRuleRequest = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                    .name(RULE_NAME)
                    .eventPattern("""
                            {
                              "source": ["aws.s3"],
                              "detail-type": ["Object Created"],
                              "detail": {
                                "bucket": {
                                  "name": ["%s"]
                                }
                              }
                            }
                            """.formatted(bucketName))
                    .build();

            // Add the rule to the default event bus.
            PutRuleResponse putRuleResponse =
eventBridgeClient.putRule(putRuleRequest)
                    .whenComplete((r, t) -> {
                        if (t != null) {
                            logger.error("Error creating event bus rule: " +
t.getMessage(), t);
                            throw new RuntimeException(t.getCause().getMessage(),
t);
                        }
                        logger.info("Event bus rule creation request sent
successfully. ARN is: {}", r.ruleArn());
                    }).join();

            // Add the existing SNS topic and SQS queue as targets to the rule.
            eventBridgeClient.putTargets(b -> b
                    .eventBusName("default")
                    .rule(RULE_NAME)
                    .targets(List.of (
                            Target.builder()
                                    .arn(queueArn)
                                    .id("Queue")
                                    .build(),
```

```
                            Target.builder()
                                    .arn(topicArn)
                                    .id("Topic")
                                    .build())
                            )
                    ).join();
            return putRuleResponse.ruleArn();
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - PutBucketNotificationConfiguration
  - PutRule
  - PutTargets

Utilizzo degli eventi pianificati per richiamare una funzione Lambda

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da un evento EventBridge pianificato di Amazon.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un evento EventBridge pianificato da Amazon che richiami una AWS Lambda funzione. Configura EventBridge per utilizzare un'espressione cron per pianificare quando viene richiamata la funzione Lambda. In questo esempio, viene creata una funzione Lambda utilizzando l'API di runtime Lambda Java. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. Questo esempio dimostra come creare un'app che invia un messaggio di testo via mobile ai tuoi dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch Registri
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come creare un evento EventBridge pianificato da Amazon che richiami una AWS Lambda funzione. Configura EventBridge per utilizzare un'espressione cron per pianificare quando viene richiamata la funzione Lambda. In questo esempio, crei una funzione Lambda utilizzando l'API JavaScript Lambda runtime. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. Questo esempio dimostra come creare un'app che invia un messaggio di testo via mobile ai tuoi dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Questo esempio è anche disponibile nella Guida per lo sviluppatore di AWS SDK per JavaScript v3 .

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch Registri
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Questo esempio mostra come registrare una AWS Lambda funzione come destinazione di un EventBridge evento Amazon pianificato. Il gestore Lambda scrive un messaggio intuitivo e i dati completi dell'evento su Amazon CloudWatch Logs per recuperarli in un secondo momento.

- Distribuzione di una funzione Lambda.
- Crea un evento EventBridge pianificato e rende la funzione Lambda la destinazione.
- Concede il permesso di EventBridge invocare la funzione Lambda.
- Stampa i dati più recenti dai CloudWatch registri per mostrare il risultato delle chiamate pianificate.
- Elimina tutte le risorse create durante la demo.

Questo esempio è visualizzato al meglio su. GitHub Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch Registri
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di EventBridge Scheduler AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon EventBridge Scheduler con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- EventBridge Guida per l'utente di Scheduler: ulteriori informazioni su Scheduler. EventBridge
- EventBridge Riferimento all'API Scheduler: dettagli su tutte le azioni Scheduler disponibili EventBridge .
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Ciao EventBridge Scheduler

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare EventBridge Scheduler.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public static class HelloScheduler
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the EventBridge Scheduler service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
 profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonScheduler>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
```

```
        var schedulerClient =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonScheduler>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response, or a
 paginator to list schedules or groups.
        var results = new List<ScheduleSummary>();
        var paginateSchedules = schedulerClient.Paginators.ListSchedules(
            new ListSchedulesRequest());
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Hello AWS Scheduler! Let's list schedules in your account.");
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var schedule in paginateSchedules.Schedules)
        {
            results.Add(schedule);
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"\tTotal of {results.Count} schedule(s) available.");
        results.ForEach(s => Console.WriteLine($"\tSchedule: {s.Name}"));
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListSchedulesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.SchedulerAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.ListSchedulesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.ScheduleSummary;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.paginators.ListSchedulesPublisher;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
```

```
public class HelloScheduler {

    public static void main(String [] args) {
        listSchedulesAsync();
    }

    /**
     * Lists all the schedules available.
     * <p>
     * This method uses the {@link SchedulerAsyncClient} to make an asynchronous
 request to
     * list all the schedules available. The method uses the {@link
 ListSchedulesPublisher}
     * to fetch the schedules in a paginated manner, and then processes the
 responses
     * asynchronously.
     */
    public static void listSchedulesAsync() {
        SchedulerAsyncClient schedulerAsyncClient =
 SchedulerAsyncClient.create();

        // Build the request to list schedules
        ListSchedulesRequest listSchedulesRequest =
 ListSchedulesRequest.builder().build();

        // Use the paginator to fetch all schedules asynchronously.
        ListSchedulesPublisher paginator =
 schedulerAsyncClient.listSchedulesPaginator(listSchedulesRequest);
        List<ScheduleSummary> results = new ArrayList<>();

        // Subscribe to the paginator to process the response asynchronously
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.schedules().forEach(schedule -> {
                results.add(schedule);
                System.out.printf("Schedule: %s%n", schedule.name());
            });
        });

        // Wait for the asynchronous operation to complete.
        future.join();

        // After all schedules are fetched, print the total count.
        System.out.printf("Total of %d schedule(s) available.%n",
 results.size());
```

```
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListSchedulesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def hello_scheduler(scheduler_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon EventBridge Scheduler
    client and list the schedules in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param scheduler_client: A Boto3 Amazon EventBridge Scheduler Client object.
 This object wraps
                             the low-level Amazon EventBridge Scheduler service
 API.
    """
    print("Hello, Amazon EventBridge Scheduler! Let's list some of your
 schedules:\n")
    paginator = scheduler_client.get_paginator("list_schedules")
    page_iterator = paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": 10})

    schedule_names: [str] = []
    for page in page_iterator:
        for schedule in page["Schedules"]:
            schedule_names.append(schedule["Name"])

    print(f"{len(schedule_names)} schedule(s) retrieved.")
```

```
    for schedule_name in schedule_names:
        print(f"\t{schedule_name}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_scheduler(boto3.client("scheduler"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListSchedules AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Scheduler EventBridge AWS SDKs
  - Ciao Scheduler EventBridge
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Scheduler EventBridge AWS SDKs
    - Utilizza CreateSchedule con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK CreateScheduleGroupAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteScheduleAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteScheduleGroupAWS
- Scenari per l'utilizzo di Scheduler EventBridge AWS SDKs
  - Uno scenario completo di EventBridge Scheduler Scheduled Events utilizzando un SDK AWS

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Scheduler EventBridge AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon EventBridge Scheduler con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Ciao Scheduler EventBridge
- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Scheduler EventBridge AWS SDKs
  - Utilizza CreateSchedule con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK CreateScheduleGroupAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteScheduleAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteScheduleGroupAWS

Ciao Scheduler EventBridge

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare EventBridge Scheduler.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public static class HelloScheduler
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the EventBridge Scheduler service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
 profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonScheduler>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var schedulerClient =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonScheduler>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response, or a
 paginator to list schedules or groups.
        var results = new List<ScheduleSummary>();
        var paginateSchedules = schedulerClient.Paginators.ListSchedules(
            new ListSchedulesRequest());
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Hello AWS Scheduler! Let's list schedules in your account.");
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var schedule in paginateSchedules.Schedules)
        {
            results.Add(schedule);
```

```
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"\tTotal of {results.Count} schedule(s) available.");
        results.ForEach(s => Console.WriteLine($"\tSchedule: {s.Name}"));
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListSchedulesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.SchedulerAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.ListSchedulesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.ScheduleSummary;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.paginators.ListSchedulesPublisher;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

public class HelloScheduler {

    public static void main(String [] args) {
        listSchedulesAsync();
    }

    /**
     * Lists all the schedules available.
     * <p>
     * This method uses the {@link SchedulerAsyncClient} to make an asynchronous
 request to
     * list all the schedules available. The method uses the {@link
 ListSchedulesPublisher}
```

```
     * to fetch the schedules in a paginated manner, and then processes the
 responses
     * asynchronously.
     */
    public static void listSchedulesAsync() {
        SchedulerAsyncClient schedulerAsyncClient =
 SchedulerAsyncClient.create();

        // Build the request to list schedules
        ListSchedulesRequest listSchedulesRequest =
 ListSchedulesRequest.builder().build();

        // Use the paginator to fetch all schedules asynchronously.
        ListSchedulesPublisher paginator =
 schedulerAsyncClient.listSchedulesPaginator(listSchedulesRequest);
        List<ScheduleSummary> results = new ArrayList<>();

        // Subscribe to the paginator to process the response asynchronously
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.schedules().forEach(schedule -> {
                results.add(schedule);
                System.out.printf("Schedule: %s%n", schedule.name());
            });
        });

        // Wait for the asynchronous operation to complete.
        future.join();

        // After all schedules are fetched, print the total count.
        System.out.printf("Total of %d schedule(s) available.%n",
 results.size());
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListSchedulesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def hello_scheduler(scheduler_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon EventBridge Scheduler
    client and list the schedules in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param scheduler_client: A Boto3 Amazon EventBridge Scheduler Client object.
 This object wraps
                             the low-level Amazon EventBridge Scheduler service
 API.
    """
    print("Hello, Amazon EventBridge Scheduler! Let's list some of your
 schedules:\n")
    paginator = scheduler_client.get_paginator("list_schedules")
    page_iterator = paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": 10})

    schedule_names: [str] = []
    for page in page_iterator:
        for schedule in page["Schedules"]:
            schedule_names.append(schedule["Name"])

    print(f"{len(schedule_names)} schedule(s) retrieved.")
    for schedule_name in schedule_names:
        print(f"\t{schedule_name}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_scheduler(boto3.client("scheduler"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListSchedules AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Scheduler EventBridge AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di EventBridge Scheduler con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti richiamano l'API EventBridge Scheduler e sono estratti di codice di programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di Scheduler EventBridge AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta l'Amazon EventBridge Scheduler API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizza CreateSchedule con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateScheduleGroupAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteScheduleAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteScheduleGroupAWS

Utilizza **`CreateSchedule`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateSchedule`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Eventi pianificati

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Creates a new schedule in Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="name">The name of the schedule.</param>
   /// <param name="scheduleExpression">The schedule expression that defines
when the schedule should run.</param>
   /// <param name="scheduleGroupName">The name of the schedule group to which
the schedule should be added.</param>
   /// <param name="deleteAfterCompletion">Indicates whether to delete the
schedule after completion.</param>
   /// <param name="useFlexibleTimeWindow">Indicates whether to use a flexible
time window for the schedule.</param>
   /// <param name="targetArn">ARN of the event target.</param>
   /// <param name="roleArn">Execution Role ARN.</param>
   /// <returns>True if the schedule was created successfully, false
otherwise.</returns>
   public async Task<bool> CreateScheduleAsync(
           string name,
           string scheduleExpression,
           string scheduleGroupName,
           string targetArn,
           string roleArn,
           string input,
           bool deleteAfterCompletion = false,
           bool useFlexibleTimeWindow = false)
   {
       try
       {
           int hoursToRun = 1;
           int flexibleTimeWindowMinutes = 10;

           var request = new CreateScheduleRequest
```

```
            {
                Name = name,
                ScheduleExpression = scheduleExpression,
                GroupName = scheduleGroupName,
                Target = new Target { Arn = targetArn, RoleArn = roleArn, Input =
input },
                ActionAfterCompletion = deleteAfterCompletion
                    ? ActionAfterCompletion.DELETE
                    : ActionAfterCompletion.NONE,
                StartDate = DateTime.UtcNow, // Ignored for one-time schedules.
                EndDate =
                    DateTime.UtcNow
                        .AddHours(hoursToRun) // Ignored for one-time schedules.
            };
            // Allow a flexible time window if the caller specifies it.
            request.FlexibleTimeWindow = new FlexibleTimeWindow
            {
                Mode = useFlexibleTimeWindow
                    ? FlexibleTimeWindowMode.FLEXIBLE
                    : FlexibleTimeWindowMode.OFF,
                MaximumWindowInMinutes = useFlexibleTimeWindow
                    ? flexibleTimeWindowMinutes
                    : null
            };

            var response = await _amazonScheduler.CreateScheduleAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created schedule '{name}' " +
                              $"in schedule group '{scheduleGroupName}':
{response.ScheduleArn}.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (ConflictException ex)
        {
            // If the name is not unique, a ConflictException will be thrown.
            _logger.LogError($"Failed to create schedule '{name}' due to a
conflict. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while creating schedule '{name}'
" +
```

```
                                $"in schedule group '{scheduleGroupName}':
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateScheduleconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new schedule for a target task.
     *
     * @param name                  the name of the schedule
     * @param scheduleExpression    The schedule expression that defines when the
schedule should run.
     * @param scheduleGroupName     the name of the schedule group to which the
schedule belongs
     * @param targetArn             the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the target
task
     * @param roleArn               the ARN of the IAM role to be used for the
schedule
     * @param input                 the input data for the target task
     * @param deleteAfterCompletion whether to delete the schedule after it's
executed
     * @param useFlexibleTimeWindow whether to use a flexible time window for the
schedule execution
     * @return true if the schedule was successfully created, false otherwise
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Boolean> createScheduleAsync(
        String name,
        String scheduleExpression,
```

```
        String scheduleGroupName,
        String targetArn,
        String roleArn,
        String input,
        boolean deleteAfterCompletion,
        boolean useFlexibleTimeWindow) {

        int hoursToRun = 1;
        int flexibleTimeWindowMinutes = 10;

        Target target = Target.builder()
            .arn(targetArn)
            .roleArn(roleArn)
            .input(input)
            .build();

        FlexibleTimeWindow flexibleTimeWindow = FlexibleTimeWindow.builder()
            .mode(useFlexibleTimeWindow
                ? FlexibleTimeWindowMode.FLEXIBLE
                : FlexibleTimeWindowMode.OFF)
            .maximumWindowInMinutes(useFlexibleTimeWindow
                ? flexibleTimeWindowMinutes
                : null)
            .build();

        Instant startDate = Instant.now();
        Instant endDate = startDate.plus(Duration.ofHours(hoursToRun));

        CreateScheduleRequest request = CreateScheduleRequest.builder()
            .name(name)
            .scheduleExpression(scheduleExpression)
            .groupName(scheduleGroupName)
            .target(target)
            .actionAfterCompletion(deleteAfterCompletion
                ? ActionAfterCompletion.DELETE
                : ActionAfterCompletion.NONE)
            .startDate(startDate)
            .endDate(endDate)
            .flexibleTimeWindow(flexibleTimeWindow)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createSchedule(request)
            .thenApply(response -> {
```

```
                logger.info("Successfully created schedule {} in schedule group
 {}, The ARN is {} ", name, scheduleGroupName, response.scheduleArn());
                return true;
            })
            .whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    if (ex instanceof ConflictException) {
                        // Handle ConflictException
                        logger.error("A conflict exception occurred while
 creating the schedule: {}", ex.getMessage());
                        throw new CompletionException("A conflict exception
 occurred while creating the schedule: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
                    } else {
                        throw new CompletionException("Error creating schedule: "
 + ex.getMessage(), ex);
                    }
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateScheduleconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SchedulerWrapper:
    def __init__(self, eventbridge_scheduler_client: client):
        self.scheduler_client = eventbridge_scheduler_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SchedulerWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SchedulerWrapper instance with a default EventBridge Scheduler
 client.
```

```
        :return: An instance of SchedulerWrapper initialized with the default
EventBridge Scheduler client.
        """
        eventbridge_scheduler_client = boto3.client("scheduler")
        return cls(eventbridge_scheduler_client)


    def create_schedule(
        self,
        name: str,
        schedule_expression: str,
        schedule_group_name: str,
        target_arn: str,
        role_arn: str,
        input: str,
        delete_after_completion: bool = False,
        use_flexible_time_window: bool = False,
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new schedule with the specified parameters.

        :param name: The name of the schedule.
        :param schedule_expression: The expression that defines when the schedule
runs.
        :param schedule_group_name: The name of the schedule group.
        :param target_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the target.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the execution IAM
role.
        :param input: The input for the target.
        :param delete_after_completion: Whether to delete the schedule after it
completes.
        :param use_flexible_time_window: Whether to use a flexible time window.

        :return The ARN of the created schedule.
        """
        try:
            hours_to_run = 1
            flexible_time_window_minutes = 10
            parameters = {
                "Name": name,
                "ScheduleExpression": schedule_expression,
                "GroupName": schedule_group_name,
```

```
                "Target": {"Arn": target_arn, "RoleArn": role_arn, "Input":
 input},
                "StartDate": datetime.now(timezone.utc),
                "EndDate": datetime.now(timezone.utc) +
 timedelta(hours=hours_to_run),
            }

            if delete_after_completion:
                parameters["ActionAfterCompletion"] = "DELETE"

            if use_flexible_time_window:
                parameters["FlexibleTimeWindow"] = {
                    "Mode": "FLEXIBLE",
                    "MaximumWindowInMinutes": flexible_time_window_minutes,
                }
            else:
                parameters["FlexibleTimeWindow"] = {"Mode": "OFF"}

            response = self.scheduler_client.create_schedule(**parameters)
            return response["ScheduleArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConflictException":
                logger.error(
                    "Failed to create schedule '%s' due to a conflict. %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating schedule: %s", err.response["Error"]
["Message"]
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateSchedule AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`CreateScheduleGroup`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateScheduleGroup`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Eventi pianificati

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Creates a new schedule group in Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="name">The name of the schedule group.</param>
   /// <returns>True if the schedule group was created successfully, false
otherwise.</returns>
   public async Task<bool> CreateScheduleGroupAsync(string name)
   {
       try
       {
           var request = new CreateScheduleGroupRequest { Name = name };

           var response = await
_amazonScheduler.CreateScheduleGroupAsync(request);

           Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created schedule group '{name}':
{response.ScheduleGroupArn}.");
           return true;

       }
       catch (ConflictException ex)
       {
           // If the name is not unique, a ConflictException will be thrown.
           _logger.LogError($"Failed to create schedule group '{name}' due to a
conflict. {ex.Message}");
           return false;
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while creating schedule group '{name}':
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateScheduleGroupconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new schedule group.
     *
     * @param name the name of the schedule group to be created
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation of creating the schedule group
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateScheduleGroupResponse>
createScheduleGroup(String name) {
        CreateScheduleGroupRequest request = CreateScheduleGroupRequest.builder()
            .name(name)
            .build();

        logger.info("Initiating createScheduleGroup call for group: {}", name);
        CompletableFuture<CreateScheduleGroupResponse> futureResponse =
getAsyncClient().createScheduleGroup(request);
        futureResponse.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
```

```
                if (ex instanceof CompletionException && ex.getCause() instanceof
 ConflictException) {
                    // Rethrow the ConflictException
                    throw (ConflictException) ex.getCause();
                } else {
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create schedule
 group: " + name, ex);
                }
            } else if (response == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create schedule group:
 response was null");
            } else {
                logger.info("Successfully created schedule group '{}': {}", name,
 response.scheduleGroupArn());
            }
        });

        return futureResponse;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateScheduleGroupconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SchedulerWrapper:
    def __init__(self, eventbridge_scheduler_client: client):
        self.scheduler_client = eventbridge_scheduler_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SchedulerWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SchedulerWrapper instance with a default EventBridge Scheduler
 client.
```

```
        :return: An instance of SchedulerWrapper initialized with the default
EventBridge Scheduler client.
        """
        eventbridge_scheduler_client = boto3.client("scheduler")
        return cls(eventbridge_scheduler_client)


    def create_schedule_group(self, name: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new schedule group with the specified name and description.

        :param name: The name of the schedule group.
        :param description: The description of the schedule group.

        :return: The ARN of the created schedule group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.scheduler_client.create_schedule_group(Name=name)
            return response["ScheduleGroupArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConflictException":
                logger.error(
                    "Failed to create schedule group '%s' due to a conflict. %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating schedule group: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateScheduleGroup AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DeleteSchedule`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteSchedule`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Eventi pianificati

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Deletes an existing schedule from Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="name">The name of the schedule to delete.</param>
   /// <param name="groupName">The group name of the schedule to delete.</param>
   /// <returns>True if the schedule was deleted successfully, false
otherwise.</returns>
   public async Task<bool> DeleteScheduleAsync(string name, string groupName)
   {
       try
       {
           var request = new DeleteScheduleRequest
           {
               Name = name,
               GroupName = groupName
           };

           await _amazonScheduler.DeleteScheduleAsync(request);

           Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted schedule with name
'{name}'.");
           return true;

       }
       catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
       {
```

```
            _logger.LogError(
                $"Failed to delete schedule with ID '{name}' because the resource
was not found: {ex.Message}");
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while deleting schedule with ID '{name}':
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteScheduleconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a schedule with the specified name and group name.
     *
     * @param name      the name of the schedule to be deleted
     * @param groupName the group name of the schedule to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, indicates
whether the schedule was successfully deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the
schedule, except for the case where the schedule is not found
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Boolean> deleteScheduleAsync(String name, String
groupName) {
        DeleteScheduleRequest request = DeleteScheduleRequest.builder()
            .name(name)
```

```
            .groupName(groupName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteScheduleResponse> response =
 getAsyncClient().deleteSchedule(request);
        return response.handle((result, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                if (ex instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                    throw new CompletionException("Resource not found while
 deleting schedule with ID: " + name, ex);
                } else {
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete schedule.",
 ex);
                }
            }
            logger.info("Successfully deleted schedule with name {}.", name);
            return true;
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteScheduleconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SchedulerWrapper:
    def __init__(self, eventbridge_scheduler_client: client):
        self.scheduler_client = eventbridge_scheduler_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SchedulerWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SchedulerWrapper instance with a default EventBridge Scheduler
 client.
```

```
        :return: An instance of SchedulerWrapper initialized with the default
 EventBridge Scheduler client.
        """
        eventbridge_scheduler_client = boto3.client("scheduler")
        return cls(eventbridge_scheduler_client)


    def delete_schedule(self, name: str, schedule_group_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the schedule with the specified name and schedule group.

        :param name: The name of the schedule.
        :param schedule_group_name: The name of the schedule group.
        """
        try:
            self.scheduler_client.delete_schedule(
                Name=name, GroupName=schedule_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Failed to delete schedule with ID '%s' because the resource
 was not found: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error deleting schedule: %s", err.response["Error"]
["Message"]
                )
                raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteSchedule AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DeleteScheduleGroup`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteScheduleGroup`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an existing schedule group from Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the schedule group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the schedule group was deleted successfully, false
otherwise.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteScheduleGroupAsync(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteScheduleGroupRequest { Name = name };

            await _amazonScheduler.DeleteScheduleGroupAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted schedule group '{name}'.");
            return true;

        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"Failed to delete schedule group '{name}' because the resource
was not found: {ex.Message}");
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while deleting schedule group '{name}':
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteScheduleGroupconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Deletes the specified schedule group.
    *
    * @param name the name of the schedule group to delete
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the schedule group
has been deleted
    * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the schedule
group
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteScheduleGroupAsync(String name) {
       DeleteScheduleGroupRequest request = DeleteScheduleGroupRequest.builder()
           .name(name)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteScheduleGroup(request)
           .thenRun(() -> {
               logger.info("Successfully deleted schedule group {}", name);
           })
           .whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
               if (ex != null) {
                   if (ex instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The resource was not
found: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
                   } else {
                       throw new CompletionException("Error deleting schedule
group: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
```

```
                    }
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteScheduleGroupconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SchedulerWrapper:
    def __init__(self, eventbridge_scheduler_client: client):
        self.scheduler_client = eventbridge_scheduler_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SchedulerWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SchedulerWrapper instance with a default EventBridge Scheduler
 client.

        :return: An instance of SchedulerWrapper initialized with the default
 EventBridge Scheduler client.
        """
        eventbridge_scheduler_client = boto3.client("scheduler")
        return cls(eventbridge_scheduler_client)


    def delete_schedule_group(self, name: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the schedule group with the specified name.

        :param name: The name of the schedule group.
        """
        try:
```

```
            self.scheduler_client.delete_schedule_group(Name=name)
            logger.info("Schedule group %s deleted successfully.", name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Failed to delete schedule group with ID '%s' because the
resource was not found: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error deleting schedule group: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteScheduleGroup AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Scheduler EventBridge AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in EventBridge Scheduler con. AWS SDKs Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di EventBridge Scheduler o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Uno scenario completo di EventBridge Scheduler Scheduled Events utilizzando un SDK AWS

Uno scenario completo di EventBridge Scheduler Scheduled Events utilizzando un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Implementa uno AWS CloudFormation stack con le risorse necessarie.
- Crea un gruppo di EventBridge pianificazione di Scheduler.
- Crea una EventBridge pianificazione di Scheduler una tantum con una finestra temporale flessibile.
- Crea una pianificazione ricorrente dello EventBridge Scheduler con una frequenza specificata.
- Elimina EventBridge Scheduler, la pianificazione e il gruppo di pianificazioni.
- Pulisci le risorse ed elimina lo stack.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario.

```
using System.Text.RegularExpressions;
using Amazon.CloudFormation;
using Amazon.CloudFormation.Model;
using Amazon.Scheduler;
using Amazon.Scheduler.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;
using SchedulerActions;
using Exception = System.Exception;

namespace SchedulerScenario;

public class SchedulerWorkflow
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
```

```
   This .NET code example performs the following tasks for the Amazon
EventBridge Scheduler workflow:

   1. Prepare the Application:
      - Prompt the user for an email address to use for the subscription for the
SNS topic subscription.
      - Prompt the user for a name for the Cloud Formation stack.
      - Deploy the Cloud Formation template in resources/cfn_template.yaml for
resource creation.
      - Store the outputs of the stack into variables for use in the scenario.
      - Create a schedule group for all schedules.

   2. Create one-time Schedule:
      - Create a one-time schedule to send an initial event.
      - Use a Flexible Time Window and set the schedule to delete after
completion.
      - Wait for the user to receive the event email from SNS.

   3. Create a time-based schedule:
      - Prompt the user for how many X times per Y hours a recurring event
should be scheduled.
      - Create the scheduled event for X times per hour for Y hours.
      - Wait for the user to receive the event email from SNS.
      - Delete the schedule when the user is finished.

   4. Clean up:
      - Prompt the user for y/n answer if they want to destroy the stack and
clean up all resources.
      - Delete the schedule group.
      - Destroy the Cloud Formation stack and wait until the stack has been
removed.
   */

   public static ILogger<SchedulerWorkflow> _logger = null!;
   public static SchedulerWrapper _schedulerWrapper = null!;
   public static IAmazonCloudFormation _amazonCloudFormation = null!;

   private static string _roleArn = null!;
   private static string _snsTopicArn = null!;

   public static bool _interactive = true;
   private static string _stackName = "default-scheduler-scenario-stack-name";
   private static string _scheduleGroupName = "scenario-schedules-group";
```

```
    private static string _stackResourcePath = "../../../../../../scenarios/
features/eventbridge_scheduler/resources/cfn_template.yaml";

    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonScheduler>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonCloudFormation>()
                    .AddTransient<SchedulerWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        if (_interactive)
        {
            _logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
                .CreateLogger<SchedulerWorkflow>();

            _schedulerWrapper =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<SchedulerWrapper>();
            _amazonCloudFormation =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonCloudFormation>();
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge Scheduler
 Scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            var prepareSuccess = await PrepareApplication();
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            if (prepareSuccess)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
                await CreateOneTimeSchedule();
                Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

                Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
                await CreateRecurringSchedule();
                Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            }

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Cleanup();
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem with the scenario,
initiating cleanup...");
            _interactive = false;
            await Cleanup();
        }

        Console.WriteLine("Amazon EventBridge Scheduler scenario completed.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Prepares the application by creating the necessary resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if the application was prepared successfully.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> PrepareApplication()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Preparing the application...");
        try
        {
            // Prompt the user for an email address to use for the subscription.
            Console.WriteLine("\nThis example creates resources in a
CloudFormation stack, including an SNS topic" +
                          "\nthat will be subscribed to the EventBridge Scheduler
events. " +
                          "\n\nYou will need to confirm the subscription in order
to receive event emails. ");

            var emailAddress = PromptUserForEmail();

            // Prompt the user for a name for the CloudFormation stack
            _stackName = PromptUserForStackName();
```

```
            // Deploy the CloudFormation stack
            var deploySuccess = await DeployCloudFormationStack(_stackName,
emailAddress);

            if (deploySuccess)
            {
                // Create a schedule group for all schedules
                await
_schedulerWrapper.CreateScheduleGroupAsync(_scheduleGroupName);

                Console.WriteLine("Application preparation complete.");
                return true;
            }
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "An error occurred while preparing the
application.");
        }
        Console.WriteLine("Application preparation failed.");
        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deploys the CloudFormation stack with the necessary resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stackName">The name of the CloudFormation stack.</param>
    /// <param name="email">The email to use for the subscription.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the stack was deployed successfully.</returns>
    private static async Task<bool> DeployCloudFormationStack(string stackName,
string email)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"\nDeploying CloudFormation stack: {stackName}");

        try
        {
            var request = new CreateStackRequest
            {
                StackName = stackName,
                TemplateBody = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(_stackResourcePath),
                Capabilities = { Capability.CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM }
            };
```

```
            // If an email is provided, set the parameter.
            if (!string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(email))
            {
                request.Parameters = new List<Parameter>()
                {
                    new() { ParameterKey = "email", ParameterValue = email }
                };
            }

            var response = await _amazonCloudFormation.CreateStackAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"CloudFormation stack creation started:
{stackName}");

                // Wait for the stack to be in CREATE_COMPLETE state
                bool stackCreated = await
WaitForStackCompletion(response.StackId);

                if (stackCreated)
                {
                    // Retrieve the output values
                    var success = await GetStackOutputs(response.StackId);
                    return success;
                }
                else
                {
                    _logger.LogError($"CloudFormation stack creation failed:
{stackName}");
                    return false;
                }
            }
            else
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Failed to create CloudFormation stack:
{stackName}");
                return false;
            }
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            _logger.LogWarning($"CloudFormation stack '{stackName}' already
exists. Please provide a unique name.");
```

```
            var newStackName = PromptUserForStackName();
            return await DeployCloudFormationStack(newStackName, email);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while deploying the
CloudFormation stack: {stackName}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Waits for the CloudFormation stack to be in the CREATE_COMPLETE state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">The CloudFormation client.</param>
    /// <param name="stackId">The ID of the CloudFormation stack.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the stack was created successfully.</returns>
    private static async Task<bool> WaitForStackCompletion(string stackId)
    {
        int retryCount = 0;
        const int maxRetries = 10;
        const int retryDelay = 30000; // 30 seconds.

        while (retryCount < maxRetries)
        {
            var describeStacksRequest = new DescribeStacksRequest
            {
                StackName = stackId
            };

            var describeStacksResponse = await
_amazonCloudFormation.DescribeStacksAsync(describeStacksRequest);

            if (describeStacksResponse.Stacks.Count > 0)
            {
                if (describeStacksResponse.Stacks[0].StackStatus ==
StackStatus.CREATE_COMPLETE)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("CloudFormation stack creation complete.");
                    return true;
                }
                if (describeStacksResponse.Stacks[0].StackStatus ==
StackStatus.CREATE_FAILED ||
```

```
                        describeStacksResponse.Stacks[0].StackStatus ==
StackStatus.ROLLBACK_COMPLETE)
               {
                   Console.WriteLine("CloudFormation stack creation failed.");
                   return false;
               }
           }

           Console.WriteLine("Waiting for CloudFormation stack creation to
complete...");
           await Task.Delay(retryDelay);
           retryCount++;
       }

       _logger.LogError("Timed out waiting for CloudFormation stack creation to
complete.");
       return false;
   }

   /// <summary>
   /// Retrieves the output values from the CloudFormation stack.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="stackId">The ID of the CloudFormation stack.</param>
   private static async Task<bool> GetStackOutputs(string stackId)
   {
       try
       {
           var describeStacksRequest = new DescribeStacksRequest { StackName =
stackId };

           var describeStacksResponse =
               await
_amazonCloudFormation.DescribeStacksAsync(describeStacksRequest);

           if (describeStacksResponse.Stacks.Count > 0)
           {
               var stack = describeStacksResponse.Stacks[0];
               _roleArn = GetStackOutputValue(stack, "RoleARN");
               _snsTopicArn = GetStackOutputValue(stack, "SNStopicARN");
               return true;
           }
           else
           {
               _logger.LogError($"No stack found for stack outputs: {stackId}");
```

```
                return false;
            }
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                ex, $"Failed to retrieve CloudFormation stack outputs:
 {stackId}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get an output value by key from a CloudFormation stack.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stack">The CloudFormation stack.</param>
    /// <param name="outputKey">The key of the output.</param>
    /// <returns>The value as a string.</returns>
    private static string GetStackOutputValue(Stack stack, string outputKey)
    {
        var output = stack.Outputs.First(o => o.OutputKey == outputKey);
        var outputValue = output.OutputValue;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stack output {outputKey}: {outputValue}");
        return outputValue;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a one-time schedule to send an initial event.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if the one-time schedule was created successfully.</
returns>
    public static async Task<bool> CreateOneTimeSchedule()
    {
        var scheduleName =
            PromptUserForResourceName("Enter a name for the one-time schedule:");

        Console.WriteLine($"Creating a one-time schedule named '{scheduleName}' "
 +
                          $"\nto send an initial event in 1 minute with a
 flexible time window...");
        try
        {
            // Create a one-time schedule with a flexible time
            // window set to delete after completion.
```

```
            // You may also set a timezone instead of using UTC.
            var scheduledTime = DateTime.UtcNow.AddMinutes(1).ToString("s");

            var createSuccess = await _schedulerWrapper.CreateScheduleAsync(
                scheduleName,
                $"at({scheduledTime})",
                _scheduleGroupName,
                _snsTopicArn,
                _roleArn,
                $"One time scheduled event test from schedule {scheduleName}.",
                true,
                useFlexibleTimeWindow: true);

            Console.WriteLine($"Subscription email will receive an email from
 this event.");
            Console.WriteLine($"You must confirm your subscription to receive
 event emails.");

            Console.WriteLine($"One-time schedule '{scheduleName}' created
 successfully.");
            return createSuccess;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"The target with ARN '{_snsTopicArn}' was not
 found.");
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while creating the one-time
 schedule '{scheduleName}'.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a recurring schedule to send events at a specified rate in
 minutes.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if the recurring schedule was created successfully.</
returns>
    public static async Task<bool> CreateRecurringSchedule()
    {
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Creating a recurring schedule to send events for one
hour...");

        try
        {
            // Prompt the user for a schedule name.
            var scheduleName =
                PromptUserForResourceName("Enter a name for the recurring
schedule: ");

            // Prompt the user for the schedule rate (in minutes).
            var scheduleRateInMinutes =
                PromptUserForInteger("Enter the desired schedule rate (in
minutes): ");

            // Create the recurring schedule.
            var createSuccess = await _schedulerWrapper.CreateScheduleAsync(
                scheduleName,
                $"rate({scheduleRateInMinutes} minutes)",
                _scheduleGroupName,
                _snsTopicArn,
                _roleArn,
                $"Recurrent event test from schedule {scheduleName}.");

            Console.WriteLine($"Subscription email will receive an email from
this event.");
            Console.WriteLine($"You must confirm your subscription to receive
event emails.");

            // Delete the schedule when the user is finished.
            if (!_interactive || GetYesNoResponse($"Are you ready to delete the
'{scheduleName}' schedule? (y/n)"))
            {
                await _schedulerWrapper.DeleteScheduleAsync(scheduleName,
_scheduleGroupName);
            }

            return createSuccess;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"The target with ARN '{_snsTopicArn}' was not
found.");
            return false;
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "An error occurred while creating the recurring
schedule.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Cleans up the resources created during the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if the cleanup was successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Cleanup()
    {
        // Prompt the user to confirm cleanup.
        var cleanup = !_interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
            "Do you want to delete all resources created by this scenario? (y/n)
");
        if (cleanup)
        {
            try
            {
                // Delete the schedule group.
                var groupDeleteSuccess = await
_schedulerWrapper.DeleteScheduleGroupAsync(_scheduleGroupName);

                // Destroy the CloudFormation stack and wait for it to be
removed.
                var stackDeleteSuccess = await
DeleteCloudFormationStack(_stackName, false);

                return groupDeleteSuccess && stackDeleteSuccess;
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                _logger.LogError(ex,
                    "An error occurred while cleaning up the resources.");
                return false;
            }
        }
        _logger.LogInformation("EventBridge Scheduler scenario is complete.");
        return true;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the resources in the stack and wait for confirmation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stackName">The name of the stack.</param>
    /// <param name="forceDelete">True to force delete the stack.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    private static async Task<bool> DeleteCloudFormationStack(string stackName,
bool forceDelete)
    {
        var request = new DeleteStackRequest
        {
            StackName = stackName,
        };

        if (forceDelete)
        {
            request.DeletionMode = DeletionMode.FORCE_DELETE_STACK;
        }

        await _amazonCloudFormation.DeleteStackAsync(request);
        Console.WriteLine($"CloudFormation stack '{_stackName}' is being deleted.
This may take a few minutes.");

        bool stackDeleted = await WaitForStackDeletion(_stackName, forceDelete);

        if (stackDeleted)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"CloudFormation stack '{_stackName}' has been
deleted.");
            return true;
        }
        else
        {
            _logger.LogError($"Failed to delete CloudFormation stack
'{_stackName}'.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait for the stack to be deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stackName">The name of the stack.</param>
```

```
   /// <param name="forceDelete">True to force delete the stack.</param>
   /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
   private static async Task<bool> WaitForStackDeletion(string stackName, bool
forceDelete)
   {
       int retryCount = 0;
       const int maxRetries = 10;
       const int retryDelay = 30000; // 30 seconds

       while (retryCount < maxRetries)
       {
           var describeStacksRequest = new DescribeStacksRequest
           {
               StackName = stackName
           };

           try
           {
               var describeStacksResponse = await
_amazonCloudFormation.DescribeStacksAsync(describeStacksRequest);

               if (describeStacksResponse.Stacks.Count == 0 ||
describeStacksResponse.Stacks[0].StackStatus == StackStatus.DELETE_COMPLETE)
               {
                   return true;
               }
               if (!forceDelete && describeStacksResponse.Stacks[0].StackStatus
== StackStatus.DELETE_FAILED)
               {
                   // Try one time to force delete.
                   return await DeleteCloudFormationStack(stackName, true);
               }
           }
           catch (AmazonCloudFormationException ex) when (ex.ErrorCode ==
"ValidationError")
           {
               // Stack does not exist, so it has been successfully deleted.
               return true;
           }

           Console.WriteLine($"Waiting for CloudFormation stack '{stackName}' to
be deleted...");
           await Task.Delay(retryDelay);
           retryCount++;
```

```
        }

        _logger.LogError($"Timed out waiting for CloudFormation stack
 '{stackName}' to be deleted.");
        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
 StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Prompt the user for a valid email address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The valid email address.</returns>
    private static string PromptUserForEmail()
    {
        if (_interactive)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Enter an email address to use for event
 subscriptions: ");

            string email = Console.ReadLine()!;

            if (!IsValidEmail(email))
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Invalid email address. Please try again.");
                return PromptUserForEmail();
            }
            return email;
        }
        // Used when running without user prompts.
        return "";
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Prompt the user for a non-empty stack name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The valid stack name</returns>
    private static string PromptUserForStackName()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Enter a name for the AWS Cloud Formation Stack: ");
        if (_interactive)
        {
            string stackName = Console.ReadLine()!;
            var regex = "[a-zA-Z][-a-zA-Z0-9]|arn:[-a-zA-Z0-9:/._+]";
            if (!Regex.IsMatch(stackName, regex))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Invalid stack name. Please use a name that matches the
pattern {regex}.");
                return PromptUserForStackName();
            }

            return stackName;
        }
        // Used when running without user prompts.
        return _stackName;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Prompt the user for a non-empty resource name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The valid stack name</returns>
    private static string PromptUserForResourceName(string prompt)
    {
        if (_interactive)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(prompt);
            string resourceName = Console.ReadLine()!;
            var regex = "[0-9a-zA-Z-_.]+";
            if (!Regex.IsMatch(resourceName, regex))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Invalid resource name. Please use a name that
matches the pattern {regex}.");
                return PromptUserForResourceName(prompt);
            }
```

```
            return resourceName!;
        }
        // Used when running without user prompts.
        return "resource-" + Guid.NewGuid();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Prompt the user for a non-empty resource name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The valid stack name</returns>
    private static int PromptUserForInteger(string prompt)
    {
        if (_interactive)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(prompt);
            string stringResponse = Console.ReadLine()!;
            if (string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(stringResponse) ||
                !Int32.TryParse(stringResponse, out var intResponse))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Invalid integer. ");
                return PromptUserForInteger(prompt);
            }
            return intResponse!;
        }
        // Used when running without user prompts.
        return 1;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Use System Mail to check for a valid email address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="email">The string to verify.</param>
    /// <returns>True if a valid email address.</returns>
    private static bool IsValidEmail(string email)
    {
        try
        {
            var mailAddress = new System.Net.Mail.MailAddress(email);
            return mailAddress.Address == email;
        }
        catch
        {
            // Invalid emails will cause an exception, return false.
            return false;
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

Wrapper per operazioni di assistenza.

```
using Amazon.Scheduler;
using Amazon.Scheduler.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;

namespace SchedulerActions;

/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for Amazon EventBridge Scheduler operations.
/// </summary>
public class SchedulerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonScheduler _amazonScheduler;
    private readonly ILogger<SchedulerWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SchedulerWrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonScheduler">The injected EventBridge Scheduler
 client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The injected logger.</param>
    public SchedulerWrapper(IAmazonScheduler amazonScheduler,
 ILogger<SchedulerWrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonScheduler = amazonScheduler;
        _logger = logger;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new schedule in Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the schedule.</param>
    /// <param name="scheduleExpression">The schedule expression that defines
 when the schedule should run.</param>
    /// <param name="scheduleGroupName">The name of the schedule group to which
 the schedule should be added.</param>
```

```
   /// <param name="deleteAfterCompletion">Indicates whether to delete the
schedule after completion.</param>
   /// <param name="useFlexibleTimeWindow">Indicates whether to use a flexible
time window for the schedule.</param>
   /// <param name="targetArn">ARN of the event target.</param>
   /// <param name="roleArn">Execution Role ARN.</param>
   /// <returns>True if the schedule was created successfully, false
otherwise.</returns>
   public async Task<bool> CreateScheduleAsync(
           string name,
           string scheduleExpression,
           string scheduleGroupName,
           string targetArn,
           string roleArn,
           string input,
           bool deleteAfterCompletion = false,
           bool useFlexibleTimeWindow = false)
   {
       try
       {
           int hoursToRun = 1;
           int flexibleTimeWindowMinutes = 10;

           var request = new CreateScheduleRequest
           {
               Name = name,
               ScheduleExpression = scheduleExpression,
               GroupName = scheduleGroupName,
               Target = new Target { Arn = targetArn, RoleArn = roleArn, Input =
input },
               ActionAfterCompletion = deleteAfterCompletion
                   ? ActionAfterCompletion.DELETE
                   : ActionAfterCompletion.NONE,
               StartDate = DateTime.UtcNow, // Ignored for one-time schedules.
               EndDate =
                   DateTime.UtcNow
                       .AddHours(hoursToRun) // Ignored for one-time schedules.
           };
           // Allow a flexible time window if the caller specifies it.
           request.FlexibleTimeWindow = new FlexibleTimeWindow
           {
               Mode = useFlexibleTimeWindow
                   ? FlexibleTimeWindowMode.FLEXIBLE
                   : FlexibleTimeWindowMode.OFF,
```

```
                MaximumWindowInMinutes = useFlexibleTimeWindow
                    ? flexibleTimeWindowMinutes
                    : null
            };

            var response = await _amazonScheduler.CreateScheduleAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created schedule '{name}' " +
                              $"in schedule group '{scheduleGroupName}':
{response.ScheduleArn}.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (ConflictException ex)
        {
            // If the name is not unique, a ConflictException will be thrown.
            _logger.LogError($"Failed to create schedule '{name}' due to a
conflict. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while creating schedule '{name}'
" +
                             $"in schedule group '{scheduleGroupName}':
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new schedule group in Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the schedule group.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the schedule group was created successfully, false
otherwise.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateScheduleGroupAsync(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new CreateScheduleGroupRequest { Name = name };

            var response = await
_amazonScheduler.CreateScheduleGroupAsync(request);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created schedule group '{name}':
{response.ScheduleGroupArn}.");
            return true;

        }
        catch (ConflictException ex)
        {
            // If the name is not unique, a ConflictException will be thrown.
            _logger.LogError($"Failed to create schedule group '{name}' due to a
conflict. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while creating schedule group '{name}':
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an existing schedule from Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the schedule to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The group name of the schedule to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the schedule was deleted successfully, false
otherwise.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteScheduleAsync(string name, string groupName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteScheduleRequest
            {
                Name = name,
                GroupName = groupName
            };

            await _amazonScheduler.DeleteScheduleAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted schedule with name
'{name}'.");
            return true;
```

```
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"Failed to delete schedule with ID '{name}' because the resource
was not found: {ex.Message}");
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while deleting schedule with ID '{name}':
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an existing schedule group from Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the schedule group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the schedule group was deleted successfully, false
otherwise.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteScheduleGroupAsync(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteScheduleGroupRequest { Name = name };

            await _amazonScheduler.DeleteScheduleGroupAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted schedule group '{name}'.");
            return true;

        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"Failed to delete schedule group '{name}' because the resource
was not found: {ex.Message}");
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
```

```
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while deleting schedule group '{name}':
 {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CreateSchedule
  - CreateScheduleGroup
  - DeleteSchedule
  - DeleteScheduleGroups

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.SchedulerException;
import javax.mail.internet.AddressException;
import javax.mail.internet.InternetAddress;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;
```

```
/**
 * This Java code example performs the following tasks for the Amazon EventBridge
 Scheduler workflow:
 * <p>
 * 1. Prepare the Application:
 * - Prompt the user for an email address to use for the subscription for the SNS
 topic subscription.
 * - Deploy the Cloud Formation template in resources/cfn_template.yaml for
 resource creation.
 * - Store the outputs of the stack into variables for use in the workflow.
 * - Create a schedule group for all workflow schedules.
 * <p>
 * 2. Create one-time Schedule:
 * - Create a one-time schedule to send an initial event.
 * - Use a Flexible Time Window and set the schedule to delete after completion.
 * - Wait for the user to receive the event email from SNS.
 * <p>
 * 3. Create a time-based schedule:
 * - Prompt the user for how many X times per Y hours a recurring event should be
 scheduled.
 * - Create the scheduled event for X times per hour for Y hours.
 * - Wait for the user to receive the event email from SNS.
 * - Delete the schedule when the user is finished.
 * <p>
 * 4. Clean up:
 * - Prompt the user for y/n answer if they want to destroy the stack and clean
 up all resources.
 * - Delete the schedule group.
 * - Destroy the Cloud Formation stack and wait until the stack has been removed.
 */

public class EventbridgeSchedulerScenario {

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(EventbridgeSchedulerScenario.class);
    private static final Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    private static String STACK_NAME = "workflow-stack-name";
    private static final String scheduleGroupName = "schedules-group";

    private static String recurringScheduleName = "";

    private static String oneTimeScheduleName = "";
```

```
   private static final EventbridgeSchedulerActions eventbridgeActions = new
EventbridgeSchedulerActions();

   public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
"-");

   public static String roleArn = "";
   public static String snsTopicArn = "";

   public static void main(String[] args) {
       logger.info(DASHES);
       logger.info("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge Scheduler Workflow.");
       logger.info("""
           Amazon EventBridge Scheduler is a fully managed service that helps
you schedule and execute
           a wide range of tasks and events in the cloud. It's designed to
simplify the process of
           scheduling and managing recurring or one-time events, making it
easier for developers and
           businesses to automate various workflows and processes.

           One of the key features of Amazon EventBridge Scheduler is its
ability to schedule events
           based on a variety of triggers, including time-based schedules,
custom event patterns, or
           even integration with other AWS services. For example, you can use
EventBridge Scheduler
           to schedule a report generation task to run every weekday at 9 AM, or
to trigger a
           Lambda function when a specific Amazon S3 object is created.

           This flexibility allows you to build complex and dynamic event-driven
architectures
           that adapt to your business needs.

           Lets get started...
           """);
       waitForInputToContinue();
       logger.info(DASHES);

       logger.info(DASHES);
       logger.info("1. Prepare the application.");
       waitForInputToContinue();
       try {
```

```
            boolean prepareSuccess = prepareApplication();
            logger.info(DASHES);

            if (prepareSuccess) {
                logger.info("2. Create one-time schedule.");
                logger.info("""
                    A one-time schedule in Amazon EventBridge Scheduler is an
event trigger that allows
                    you to schedule a one-time event to run at a specific date
and time. This is useful for
                    executing a specific task or workflow at a predetermined
time, without the need for recurring
                    or complex scheduling.
                    """);
                waitForInputToContinue();
                createOneTimeSchedule();
                logger.info("Do you want to delete the schedule {} (y/n) ?",
oneTimeScheduleName);
                String ans = scanner.nextLine().trim();
                if (ans.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {

eventbridgeActions.deleteScheduleAsync(oneTimeScheduleName,scheduleGroupName);
                }
                logger.info(DASHES);

                logger.info("3. Create a recurring schedule.");
                logger.info("""
                    A recurring schedule is a feature that allows you to schedule
and manage the execution
                    of your serverless applications or workloads on a recurring
basis. For example,
                    with EventBridge Scheduler, you can create custom schedules
for your AWS Lambda functions,
                    AWS Step Functions, and other supported event sources,
enabling you to automate tasks and
                    workflows without the need for complex infrastructure
management.
                    """);
                waitForInputToContinue();
                createRecurringSchedule();
                logger.info("Do you want to delete the schedule {} (y/n) ?",
oneTimeScheduleName);
                String ans2 = scanner.nextLine().trim();
                if (ans2.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
```

```
eventbridgeActions.deleteScheduleAsync(recurringScheduleName,scheduleGroupName);
                }
                logger.info(DASHES);
            }
        } catch (Exception ex) {
            logger.info("There was a problem with the workflow {}, initiating
cleanup...", ex.getMessage());
            cleanUp();
        }

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Clean up the resources.");
        logger.info("Do you want to delete these AWS resources (y/n) ?");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            cleanUp();
        } else {
            logger.info("The AWS resources will not be deleted.");
        }
        logger.info("Amazon EventBridge Scheduler workflow completed.");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    /**
     * Cleans up the resources associated with the EventBridge scheduler.
     * If any errors occur during the cleanup process, the corresponding error
messages are logged.
     */
    public static void cleanUp() {
        logger.info("First, delete the schedule group.");
        logger.info("When the schedule group is deleted, schedules that are part
of that group are deleted.");
        waitForInputToContinue();
        try {

eventbridgeActions.deleteScheduleGroupAsync(scheduleGroupName).join();

        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof SchedulerException schedulerException) {
                logger.error("Scheduler error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}",
```

```
                    schedulerException.getMessage(),
schedulerException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), schedulerException);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            }
            return;
        }

        logger.info("Destroy the CloudFormation stack");
        waitForInputToContinue();
        CloudFormationHelper.destroyCloudFormationStack(STACK_NAME);
    }

    /**
     * Prepares the application by creating resources in a CloudFormation stack,
including an SNS topic
     * that will be subscribed to the EventBridge Scheduler events. The user will
need to confirm the subscription
     * in order to receive event emails.
     *
     * @return true if the application preparation was successful, false
otherwise
     */
    public static boolean prepareApplication() {
        logger.info("""
            This example creates resources in a CloudFormation stack, including
an SNS topic
            that will be subscribed to the EventBridge Scheduler events.
            You will need to confirm the subscription in order to receive event
emails.
             """);

        String emailAddress = promptUserForEmail();
        logger.info("You entered {}", emailAddress);

        logger.info("Do you want to use a custom Stack name (y/n) ?");
        String ans = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (ans.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            String newStackName = scanner.nextLine();
            logger.info("You entered {} for the new stack name", newStackName);
            waitForInputToContinue();
            STACK_NAME = newStackName;
        }
```

```
        logger.info("Get the roleArn and snsTopicArn values using a
Cloudformation template.");
        waitForInputToContinue();
        CloudFormationHelper.deployCloudFormationStack(STACK_NAME, emailAddress);
        Map<String, String> stackOutputs =
CloudFormationHelper.getStackOutputs(STACK_NAME);
        roleArn = stackOutputs.get("RoleARN");
        snsTopicArn = stackOutputs.get("SNStopicARN");

        logger.info("The roleARN is {}", roleArn);
        logger.info("The snsTopicArn is {}", snsTopicArn);

        try {
            eventbridgeActions.createScheduleGroup(scheduleGroupName).join();
            logger.info("createScheduleGroupAsync completed successfully.");

        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            logger.error("Error occurred: {} ", e.getMessage());
            return false;
        }
        logger.info("Application preparation complete.");
        return true;
    }

    /**
     * Waits for the user to enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue the
program.
     * This method is used to pause the program execution and wait for user input
before
     * proceeding.
     */
    private static void waitForInputToContinue() {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
```

```
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Prompts the user to enter an email address and validates the input.
     * If the provided email address is invalid, the method will prompt the user
to try again.
     *
     * @return the valid email address entered by the user
     */
    private static String promptUserForEmail() {
        logger.info("Enter an email address to use for event subscriptions: ");
        String email = scanner.nextLine();
        if (!isValidEmail(email)) {
            logger.info("Invalid email address. Please try again.");
            return promptUserForEmail();
        }
        return email;
    }

    /**
     * Checks if the given email address is valid.
     *
     * @param email the email address to be validated
     * @return {@code true} if the email address is valid, {@code false}
otherwise
     */
    private static boolean isValidEmail(String email) {
        try {
            InternetAddress emailAddress = new InternetAddress(email);
            emailAddress.validate();
            return true;

        } catch (AddressException e) {
            return false;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Creates a one-time schedule to send an initial event in 1 minute with a
flexible time window.
     *
```

```
     * @return {@code true} if the schedule was created successfully, {@code
 false} otherwise
     */
    public static Boolean createOneTimeSchedule() {
        oneTimeScheduleName = promptUserForResourceName("Enter a name for the
 one-time schedule:");
        logger.info("Creating a one-time schedule named {} to send an initial
 event in 1 minute with a flexible time window...", oneTimeScheduleName);
        LocalDateTime scheduledTime = LocalDateTime.now();
        DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyy-MM-
dd'T'HH:mm:ss");

        String scheduleExpression = "at(" + scheduledTime.format(formatter) +
 ")";
        return eventbridgeActions.createScheduleAsync(
            oneTimeScheduleName,
            scheduleExpression,
            scheduleGroupName,
            snsTopicArn,
            roleArn,
            "One time scheduled event test from schedule",
            true,
            true).join();
    }


    /**
     * Creates a recurring schedule to send events based on a specific time.
     *
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with a boolean value
 indicating the success or failure of the operation.
     */
    public static Boolean createRecurringSchedule() {
        logger.info("Creating a recurring schedule to send events for one
 hour...");
        recurringScheduleName = promptUserForResourceName("Enter a name for the
 recurring schedule:");

        // Prompt the user for the schedule rate (in minutes).
        int scheduleRateInMinutes = promptUserForInteger("Enter the desired
 schedule rate (in minutes): ");
        String scheduleExpression = "rate(" + scheduleRateInMinutes + "
 minutes)";
        return eventbridgeActions.createScheduleAsync(
```

```
            recurringScheduleName,
            scheduleExpression,
            scheduleGroupName,
            snsTopicArn,
            roleArn,
            "Recurrent event test from schedule " + recurringScheduleName,
            true,
            true).join();
    }

    /**
     * Prompts the user for a resource name and validates the input.
     *
     * @param prompt the message to display to the user when prompting for the
 resource name
     * @return the valid resource name entered by the user
     */
    private static String promptUserForResourceName(String prompt) {
        logger.info(prompt);
        String resourceName = scanner.nextLine();
        String regex = "[0-9a-zA-Z-_.]+";
        if (!resourceName.matches(regex)) {
            logger.info("Invalid resource name. Please use a name that matches
 the pattern " + regex + ".");
            return promptUserForResourceName(prompt);
        }
        return resourceName;
    }

    /**
     * Prompts the user for an integer input and returns the integer value.
     *
     * @param prompt the message to be displayed to the user when prompting for
 input
     * @return the integer value entered by the user
     */
    private static int promptUserForInteger(String prompt) {
        logger.info(prompt);
        String stringResponse = scanner.nextLine();
        if (stringResponse == null || stringResponse.trim().isEmpty() || !
isInteger(stringResponse)) {
            logger.info("Invalid integer.");
            return promptUserForInteger(prompt);
        }
```

```
        return Integer.parseInt(stringResponse);
    }

    /**
     * Checks if the given string represents a valid integer.
     *
     * @param str the string to be checked
     * @return {@code true} if the string represents a valid integer, {@code
 false} otherwise
     */
    private static boolean isInteger(String str) {
        try {
            Integer.parseInt(str);
            return true;
        } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
            return false;
        }
    }
}
```

Wrapper per operazioni di assistenza.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.SchedulerAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.ActionAfterCompletion;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.ConflictException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.CreateScheduleGroupRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.CreateScheduleGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.CreateScheduleRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.DeleteScheduleGroupRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.DeleteScheduleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.DeleteScheduleResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.FlexibleTimeWindow;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.FlexibleTimeWindowMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.Target;

import java.time.Instant;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;

public class EventbridgeSchedulerActions {

    private static SchedulerAsyncClient schedulerClient;
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(EventbridgeSchedulerActions.class);

    public static SchedulerAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (schedulerClient == null) {
            /*
            The `NettyNioAsyncHttpClient` class is part of the AWS SDK for Java,
 version 2,
            and it is designed to provide a high-performance, asynchronous HTTP
 client for interacting with AWS services.
             It uses the Netty framework to handle the underlying network
 communication and the Java NIO API to
             provide a non-blocking, event-driven approach to HTTP requests and
 responses.
             */

            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(50)  // Adjust as needed.
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
 timeout.
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API
 call timeout.
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the
 individual call attempt timeout.
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
```

```
                .build();

            schedulerClient = SchedulerAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return schedulerClient;
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new schedule group.
     *
     * @param name the name of the schedule group to be created
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation of creating the schedule group
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateScheduleGroupResponse>
createScheduleGroup(String name) {
        CreateScheduleGroupRequest request = CreateScheduleGroupRequest.builder()
            .name(name)
            .build();

        logger.info("Initiating createScheduleGroup call for group: {}", name);
        CompletableFuture<CreateScheduleGroupResponse> futureResponse =
getAsyncClient().createScheduleGroup(request);
        futureResponse.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                if (ex instanceof CompletionException && ex.getCause() instanceof
ConflictException) {
                    // Rethrow the ConflictException
                    throw (ConflictException) ex.getCause();
                } else {
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create schedule
group: " + name, ex);
                }
            } else if (response == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create schedule group:
response was null");
            } else {
                logger.info("Successfully created schedule group '{}': {}", name,
response.scheduleGroupArn());
```

```
            }
        });

        return futureResponse;
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new schedule for a target task.
     *
     * @param name                  the name of the schedule
     * @param scheduleExpression    The schedule expression that defines when the
schedule should run.
     * @param scheduleGroupName     the name of the schedule group to which the
schedule belongs
     * @param targetArn             the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the target
task
     * @param roleArn               the ARN of the IAM role to be used for the
schedule
     * @param input                 the input data for the target task
     * @param deleteAfterCompletion whether to delete the schedule after it's
executed
     * @param useFlexibleTimeWindow whether to use a flexible time window for the
schedule execution
     * @return true if the schedule was successfully created, false otherwise
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Boolean> createScheduleAsync(
        String name,
        String scheduleExpression,
        String scheduleGroupName,
        String targetArn,
        String roleArn,
        String input,
        boolean deleteAfterCompletion,
        boolean useFlexibleTimeWindow) {

        int hoursToRun = 1;
        int flexibleTimeWindowMinutes = 10;

        Target target = Target.builder()
            .arn(targetArn)
            .roleArn(roleArn)
            .input(input)
            .build();
```

```
        FlexibleTimeWindow flexibleTimeWindow = FlexibleTimeWindow.builder()
            .mode(useFlexibleTimeWindow
                ? FlexibleTimeWindowMode.FLEXIBLE
                : FlexibleTimeWindowMode.OFF)
            .maximumWindowInMinutes(useFlexibleTimeWindow
                ? flexibleTimeWindowMinutes
                : null)
            .build();

        Instant startDate = Instant.now();
        Instant endDate = startDate.plus(Duration.ofHours(hoursToRun));

        CreateScheduleRequest request = CreateScheduleRequest.builder()
            .name(name)
            .scheduleExpression(scheduleExpression)
            .groupName(scheduleGroupName)
            .target(target)
            .actionAfterCompletion(deleteAfterCompletion
                ? ActionAfterCompletion.DELETE
                : ActionAfterCompletion.NONE)
            .startDate(startDate)
            .endDate(endDate)
            .flexibleTimeWindow(flexibleTimeWindow)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createSchedule(request)
            .thenApply(response -> {
                logger.info("Successfully created schedule {} in schedule group
{}, The ARN is {} ", name, scheduleGroupName, response.scheduleArn());
                return true;
            })
            .whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    if (ex instanceof ConflictException) {
                        // Handle ConflictException
                        logger.error("A conflict exception occurred while
creating the schedule: {}", ex.getMessage());
                        throw new CompletionException("A conflict exception
occurred while creating the schedule: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
                    } else {
                        throw new CompletionException("Error creating schedule: "
+ ex.getMessage(), ex);
                    }
```

```
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Deletes the specified schedule group.
     *
     * @param name the name of the schedule group to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the schedule group
has been deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the schedule
group
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteScheduleGroupAsync(String name) {
        DeleteScheduleGroupRequest request = DeleteScheduleGroupRequest.builder()
            .name(name)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteScheduleGroup(request)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("Successfully deleted schedule group {}", name);
            })
            .whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    if (ex instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The resource was not
found: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
                    } else {
                        throw new CompletionException("Error deleting schedule
group: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
                    }
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a schedule with the specified name and group name.
     *
     * @param name      the name of the schedule to be deleted
     * @param groupName the group name of the schedule to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, indicates
whether the schedule was successfully deleted
```

```
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the
 schedule, except for the case where the schedule is not found
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Boolean> deleteScheduleAsync(String name, String
 groupName) {
        DeleteScheduleRequest request = DeleteScheduleRequest.builder()
            .name(name)
            .groupName(groupName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteScheduleResponse> response =
 getAsyncClient().deleteSchedule(request);
        return response.handle((result, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                if (ex instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                    throw new CompletionException("Resource not found while
 deleting schedule with ID: " + name, ex);
                } else {
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete schedule.",
 ex);
                }
            }
            logger.info("Successfully deleted schedule with name {}.", name);
            return true;
        });
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateSchedule
  - CreateScheduleGroup
  - DeleteSchedule
  - DeleteScheduleGroups

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
class SchedulerScenario:
    """
    A scenario that demonstrates how to use Boto3 to schedule and receive events
 using
    the Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        scheduler_wrapper: SchedulerWrapper,
        cloud_formation_resource: ServiceResource,
    ):
        self.eventbridge_scheduler = scheduler_wrapper
        self.cloud_formation_resource = cloud_formation_resource
        self.stack: ServiceResource = None
        self.schedule_group_name = None
        self.sns_topic_arn = None
        self.role_arn = None

    def run(self) -> None:
        """
        Runs the scenario.
        """

        print(DASHES)
        print("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge Scheduler Workflow.")
        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        self.prepare_application()
        print(DASHES)
```

```
        print(DASHES)
        self.create_one_time_schedule()
        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        self.create_recurring_schedule()
        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        if q.ask(
            "Do you want to delete all resources created by this workflow? (y/n)
",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            self.cleanup()
        print(DASHES)

        print("Amazon EventBridge Scheduler workflow completed.")

    def prepare_application(self) -> None:
        """
        Prepares the application by prompting the user setup information,
deploying a CloudFormation stack and
        creating a schedule group.
        """
        print("Preparing the application...")
        print(
            "\nThis example creates resources in a CloudFormation stack,
including an SNS topic"
            + "\nthat will be subscribed to the EventBridge Scheduler events. "
            + "\n\nYou will need to confirm the subscription in order to receive
event emails. "
        )

        email_address = q.ask("Enter an email address to use for event
subscriptions: ")
        stack_name = q.ask("Enter a name for the AWS Cloud Formation Stack: ")

        template_file = SchedulerScenario.get_template_as_string()

        parameters = [{"ParameterKey": "email", "ParameterValue": email_address}]

        self.stack = self.deploy_cloudformation_stack(
```

```
            stack_name, template_file, parameters
        )
        outputs = self.stack.outputs
        for output in outputs:
            if output.get("OutputKey") == "RoleARN":
                self.role_arn = output.get("OutputValue")
            elif output.get("OutputKey") == "SNStopicARN":
                self.sns_topic_arn = output.get("OutputValue")

        if not self.sns_topic_arn or not self.role_arn:
            error_string = f"""
            Failed to retrieve required outputs from CloudFormation stack.
            'sns_topic_arn'={self.sns_topic_arn}, 'role_arn'={self.role_arn}
            """
            logger.error(error_string)
            raise ValueError(error_string)

        print(f"Stack output RoleARN: {self.role_arn}")
        print(f"Stack output SNStopicARN: a")
        schedule_group_name = "scenario-schedules-group"
        schedule_group_arn = self.eventbridge_scheduler.create_schedule_group(
            schedule_group_name
        )
        print(
            f"Successfully created schedule group '{self.schedule_group_name}':
{schedule_group_arn}."
        )
        self.schedule_group_name = schedule_group_name
        print("Application preparation complete.")

    def create_one_time_schedule(self) -> None:
        """
        Creates a one-time schedule to send an initial event.
        """
        schedule_name = q.ask("Enter a name for the one-time schedule:")

        scheduled_time = datetime.now(timezone.utc) + timedelta(minutes=1)
        formatted_scheduled_time = scheduled_time.strftime("%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S")

        print(
            f"Creating a one-time schedule named '{schedule_name}' "
            + f"\nto send an initial event in 1 minute with a flexible time
window..."
        )
```

```
        schedule_arn = self.eventbridge_scheduler.create_schedule(
            schedule_name,
            f"at({formatted_scheduled_time})",
            self.schedule_group_name,
            self.sns_topic_arn,
            self.role_arn,
            f"One time scheduled event test from schedule {schedule_name}.",
            delete_after_completion=True,
            use_flexible_time_window=True,
        )
        print(
            f"Successfully created schedule '{schedule_name}' in schedule group
'scenario-schedules-group': {schedule_arn}."
        )
        print(f"Subscription email will receive an email from this event.")
        print(f"You must confirm your subscription to receive event emails.")
        print(f"One-time schedule '{schedule_name}' created successfully.")

    def create_recurring_schedule(self) -> None:
        """
        Create a recurring schedule to send events at a specified rate in
minutes.
        """

        print("Creating a recurring schedule to send events for one hour...")
        schedule_name = q.ask("Enter a name for the recurring schedule: ")
        schedule_rate_in_minutes = q.ask(
            "Enter the desired schedule rate (in minutes): ", q.is_int
        )

        schedule_arn = self.eventbridge_scheduler.create_schedule(
            schedule_name,
            f"rate({schedule_rate_in_minutes} minutes)",
            self.schedule_group_name,
            self.sns_topic_arn,
            self.role_arn,
            f"Recurrent event test from schedule {schedule_name}.",
        )

        print(
            f"Successfully created schedule '{schedule_name}' in schedule group
'scenario-schedules-group': {schedule_arn}."
        )
```

```
        print(f"Subscription email will receive an email from this event.")
        print(f"You must confirm your subscription to receive event emails.")

        if q.ask(
            f"Are you ready to delete the '{schedule_name}' schedule? (y/n)",
q.is_yesno
        ):
            self.eventbridge_scheduler.delete_schedule(
                schedule_name, self.schedule_group_name
            )

    def deploy_cloudformation_stack(
        self, stack_name: str, cfn_template: str, parameters: [dict[str, str]]
    ) -> ServiceResource:
        """
        Deploys prerequisite resources used by the scenario. The resources are
        defined in the associated `cfn_template.yaml` AWS CloudFormation script
and are deployed
        as a CloudFormation stack, so they can be easily managed and destroyed.

        :param stack_name: The name of the CloudFormation stack.
        :param cfn_template: The CloudFormation template as a string.
        :param parameters: The parameters for the CloudFormation stack.
        :return: The CloudFormation stack resource.
        """
        print(f"Deploying CloudFormation stack: {stack_name}.")
        stack = self.cloud_formation_resource.create_stack(
            StackName=stack_name,
            TemplateBody=cfn_template,
            Capabilities=["CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM"],
            Parameters=parameters,
        )
        print(f"CloudFormation stack creation started: {stack_name}")
        print("Waiting for CloudFormation stack creation to complete...")
        waiter = self.cloud_formation_resource.meta.client.get_waiter(
            "stack_create_complete"
        )
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
        stack.load()
        print("CloudFormation stack creation complete.")

        return stack

    def destroy_cloudformation_stack(self, stack: ServiceResource) -> None:
```

```
        """
        Destroys the resources managed by the CloudFormation stack, and the
CloudFormation
        stack itself.

        :param stack: The CloudFormation stack that manages the example
resources.
        """
        print(
            f"CloudFormation stack '{stack.name}' is being deleted. This may take
a few minutes."
        )
        stack.delete()
        waiter = self.cloud_formation_resource.meta.client.get_waiter(
            "stack_delete_complete"
        )
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
        print(f"CloudFormation stack '{stack.name}' has been deleted.")

    def cleanup(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the CloudFormation stack and the resources created for the demo.
        """

        if self.schedule_group_name:
            schedule_group_name = self.schedule_group_name
            self.schedule_group_name = None
            self.eventbridge_scheduler.delete_schedule_group(schedule_group_name)
            print(f"Successfully deleted schedule group
'{schedule_group_name}'.")

        if self.stack is not None:
            stack = self.stack
            self.stack = None
            self.destroy_cloudformation_stack(stack)
        print("Stack deleted, demo complete.")

    @staticmethod
    def get_template_as_string() -> str:
        """
        Returns a string containing this scenario's CloudFormation template.
        """
        script_directory = os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(__file__))
        template_file_path = os.path.join(script_directory, "cfn_template.yaml")
```

```
        file = open(template_file_path, "r")
        return file.read()


if __name__ == "__main__":
    demo: SchedulerScenario = None
    try:
        scheduler_wrapper = SchedulerWrapper.from_client()
        cloud_formation_resource = resource("cloudformation")
        demo = SchedulerScenario(scheduler_wrapper, cloud_formation_resource)
        demo.run()

    except Exception as exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo!")
        if demo is not None:
            demo.cleanup()
```

SchedulerWrapper classe che racchiude le azioni di Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.

```
class SchedulerWrapper:
    def __init__(self, eventbridge_scheduler_client: client):
        self.scheduler_client = eventbridge_scheduler_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SchedulerWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SchedulerWrapper instance with a default EventBridge Scheduler
 client.

        :return: An instance of SchedulerWrapper initialized with the default
 EventBridge Scheduler client.
        """
        eventbridge_scheduler_client = boto3.client("scheduler")
        return cls(eventbridge_scheduler_client)


    def create_schedule(
        self,
        name: str,
        schedule_expression: str,
        schedule_group_name: str,
```

```
        target_arn: str,
        role_arn: str,
        input: str,
        delete_after_completion: bool = False,
        use_flexible_time_window: bool = False,
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new schedule with the specified parameters.

        :param name: The name of the schedule.
        :param schedule_expression: The expression that defines when the schedule
runs.
        :param schedule_group_name: The name of the schedule group.
        :param target_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the target.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the execution IAM
role.
        :param input: The input for the target.
        :param delete_after_completion: Whether to delete the schedule after it
completes.
        :param use_flexible_time_window: Whether to use a flexible time window.

        :return The ARN of the created schedule.
        """
        try:
            hours_to_run = 1
            flexible_time_window_minutes = 10
            parameters = {
                "Name": name,
                "ScheduleExpression": schedule_expression,
                "GroupName": schedule_group_name,
                "Target": {"Arn": target_arn, "RoleArn": role_arn, "Input":
input},
                "StartDate": datetime.now(timezone.utc),
                "EndDate": datetime.now(timezone.utc) +
timedelta(hours=hours_to_run),
            }

            if delete_after_completion:
                parameters["ActionAfterCompletion"] = "DELETE"

            if use_flexible_time_window:
                parameters["FlexibleTimeWindow"] = {
                    "Mode": "FLEXIBLE",
                    "MaximumWindowInMinutes": flexible_time_window_minutes,
```

```
                }
            else:
                parameters["FlexibleTimeWindow"] = {"Mode": "OFF"}

            response = self.scheduler_client.create_schedule(**parameters)
            return response["ScheduleArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConflictException":
                logger.error(
                    "Failed to create schedule '%s' due to a conflict. %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating schedule: %s", err.response["Error"]
["Message"]
                )
            raise


    def delete_schedule(self, name: str, schedule_group_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the schedule with the specified name and schedule group.

        :param name: The name of the schedule.
        :param schedule_group_name: The name of the schedule group.
        """
        try:
            self.scheduler_client.delete_schedule(
                Name=name, GroupName=schedule_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Failed to delete schedule with ID '%s' because the resource
 was not found: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error deleting schedule: %s", err.response["Error"]
["Message"]
```

```
                )
                raise


    def create_schedule_group(self, name: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new schedule group with the specified name and description.

        :param name: The name of the schedule group.
        :param description: The description of the schedule group.

        :return: The ARN of the created schedule group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.scheduler_client.create_schedule_group(Name=name)
            return response["ScheduleGroupArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConflictException":
                logger.error(
                    "Failed to create schedule group '%s' due to a conflict. %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating schedule group: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def delete_schedule_group(self, name: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the schedule group with the specified name.

        :param name: The name of the schedule group.
        """
        try:
            self.scheduler_client.delete_schedule_group(Name=name)
            logger.info("Schedule group %s deleted successfully.", name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
```

```
                    "Failed to delete schedule group with ID '%s' because the
resource was not found: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error deleting schedule group: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateSchedule
  - CreateScheduleGroup
  - DeleteSchedule
  - DeleteScheduleGroups

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Forecast AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Forecast con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Forecast User Guide — Ulteriori informazioni su Forecast.
- Riferimento all'API Forecast: dettagli su tutte le azioni Forecast disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Forecast AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per Forecast utilizzando AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo CreateDataset con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare CreateForecast con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare DeleteDataset con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare DeleteForecast con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare DescribeForecast con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare ListDatasetGroups con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare ListForecasts con un AWS SDK

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Forecast AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Forecast con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Azioni per Forecast utilizzando AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo CreateDataset con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare CreateForecast con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare DeleteDataset con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare DeleteForecast con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare DescribeForecast con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare ListDatasetGroups con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare ListForecasts con un AWS SDK

Azioni per Forecast utilizzando AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni Forecast con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta l'Amazon Forecast API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo CreateDataset con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare CreateForecast con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare DeleteDataset con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare DeleteForecast con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare DescribeForecast con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare ListDatasetGroups con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare ListForecasts con un AWS SDK

Utilizzalo **`CreateDataset`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDataset`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.CreateDatasetRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.Schema;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.SchemaAttribute;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.CreateDatasetResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateDataSet {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <name>\s

                Where:
                    name - The name of the data set.\s
                """;

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

        String name = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String myDataSetARN = createForecastDataSet(forecast, name);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the new data set is " + myDataSetARN);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static String createForecastDataSet(ForecastClient forecast, String
 name) {
        try {
            Schema schema = Schema.builder()
                    .attributes(getSchema())
                    .build();

            CreateDatasetRequest datasetRequest = CreateDatasetRequest.builder()
                    .datasetName(name)
                    .domain("CUSTOM")
                    .datasetType("RELATED_TIME_SERIES")
                    .dataFrequency("D")
                    .schema(schema)
                    .build();
```

```
            CreateDatasetResponse response =
 forecast.createDataset(datasetRequest);
            return response.datasetArn();

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

        return "";
    }

    // Create a SchemaAttribute list required to create a data set.
    private static List<SchemaAttribute> getSchema() {

        List<SchemaAttribute> schemaList = new ArrayList<>();
        SchemaAttribute att1 = SchemaAttribute.builder()
                .attributeName("item_id")
                .attributeType("string")
                .build();

        SchemaAttribute att2 = SchemaAttribute.builder()
                .attributeName("timestamp")
                .attributeType("timestamp")
                .build();

        SchemaAttribute att3 = SchemaAttribute.builder()
                .attributeName("target_value")
                .attributeType("float")
                .build();

        // Push the SchemaAttribute objects to the List.
        schemaList.add(att1);
        schemaList.add(att2);
        schemaList.add(att3);
        return schemaList;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateDatasetconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`CreateForecast`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateForecast`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.CreateForecastRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.CreateForecastResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;

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

                Usage:
                    <name> <predictorArn>\s

                Where:
                    name - The name of the forecast.\s
                    predictorArn - The arn of the predictor to use.\s

                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String name = args[0];
        String predictorArn = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String forecastArn = createNewForecast(forecast, name, predictorArn);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the new forecast is " + forecastArn);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static String createNewForecast(ForecastClient forecast, String name,
 String predictorArn) {
        try {
            CreateForecastRequest forecastRequest =
 CreateForecastRequest.builder()
                    .forecastName(name)
                    .predictorArn(predictorArn)
                    .build();

            CreateForecastResponse response =
 forecast.createForecast(forecastRequest);
            return response.forecastArn();

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateForecastconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DeleteDataset`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDataset`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.DeleteDatasetRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;

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

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

                Usage:
                    <datasetARN>\s

                Where:
                    datasetARN - The ARN of the data set to delete.\s
                """;

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

        String datasetARN = args[0];
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteForecastDataSet(forecast, datasetARN);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static void deleteForecastDataSet(ForecastClient forecast, String
 myDataSetARN) {
        try {
            DeleteDatasetRequest deleteRequest = DeleteDatasetRequest.builder()
                    .datasetArn(myDataSetARN)
                    .build();

            forecast.deleteDataset(deleteRequest);
            System.out.println("The Data Set was deleted");

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteDatasetconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DeleteForecast`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteForecast`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.DeleteDatasetRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;

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

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

                Usage:
                    <datasetARN>\s

                Where:
                    datasetARN - The ARN of the data set to delete.\s
                """;

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

        String datasetARN = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteForecastDataSet(forecast, datasetARN);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static void deleteForecastDataSet(ForecastClient forecast, String
 myDataSetARN) {
```

```
        try {
            DeleteDatasetRequest deleteRequest = DeleteDatasetRequest.builder()
                    .datasetArn(myDataSetARN)
                    .build();

            forecast.deleteDataset(deleteRequest);
            System.out.println("The Data Set was deleted");

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteForecastconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DescribeForecast`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeForecast`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.DescribeForecastRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.DescribeForecastResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeForecast {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <forecastarn>\s

                Where:
                    forecastarn - The arn of the forecast (for example,
 "arn:aws:forecast:us-west-2:xxxxx322:forecast/my_forecast)
                """;

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

        String forecastarn = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describe(forecast, forecastarn);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static void describe(ForecastClient forecast, String forecastarn) {
        try {
            DescribeForecastRequest request = DescribeForecastRequest.builder()
                    .forecastArn(forecastarn)
                    .build();

            DescribeForecastResponse response =
 forecast.describeForecast(request);
            System.out.println("The name of the forecast is " +
 response.forecastName());

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
```

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeForecastconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`ListDatasetGroups`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListDatasetGroups`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.DatasetGroupSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ListDatasetGroupsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ListDatasetGroupsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;
import java.util.List;

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

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listDataGroups(forecast);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static void listDataGroups(ForecastClient forecast) {
        try {
            ListDatasetGroupsRequest group = ListDatasetGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListDatasetGroupsResponse response =
 forecast.listDatasetGroups(group);
            List<DatasetGroupSummary> groups = response.datasetGroups();
            for (DatasetGroupSummary myGroup : groups) {
                System.out.println("The Data Set name is " +
 myGroup.datasetGroupName());
            }

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListDatasetGroupsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`ListForecasts`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListForecasts`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ListForecastsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ListForecastsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;
import java.util.List;

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

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllForeCasts(forecast);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static void listAllForeCasts(ForecastClient forecast) {
        try {
            ListForecastsRequest request = ListForecastsRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListForecastsResponse response = forecast.listForecasts(request);
            List<ForecastSummary> forecasts = response.forecasts();
            for (ForecastSummary forecastSummary : forecasts) {
                System.out.println("The name of the forecast is " +
 forecastSummary.forecastName());
            }

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListForecastsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di codice per AWS Glue l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS Glue con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- AWS Glue Guida per gli sviluppatori: ulteriori informazioni su AWS Glue.
- AWS Glue Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le AWS Glue azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Salve AWS Glue

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS Glue.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace GlueActions;

public class HelloGlue
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for AWS Glue.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonGlue>()
                .AddTransient<GlueWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<HelloGlue>();
        var glueClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonGlue>();

        var request = new ListJobsRequest();
```

```
        var jobNames = new List<string>();

        do
        {
            var response = await glueClient.ListJobsAsync(request);
            jobNames.AddRange(response.JobNames);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
        }
        while (request.NextToken is not null);

        Console.Clear();
        Console.WriteLine("Hello, Glue. Let's list your existing Glue Jobs:");
        if (jobNames.Count == 0)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("You don't have any AWS Glue jobs.");
        }
        else
        {
            jobNames.ForEach(Console.WriteLine);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListJobsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)
```

```
# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS glue)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_glue")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
                                       # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_glue.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file di origine hello_glue.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/glue/GlueClient.h>
#include <aws/glue/model/ListJobsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Glue" starter application which initializes an AWS Glue client and
 lists the
 *  AWS Glue job definitions.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_glue'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::Glue::GlueClient glueClient(clientConfig);

        std::vector<Aws::String> jobs;

        Aws::String nextToken;  // Used for pagination.
        do {
            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest;
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listJobsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsOutcome listRunsOutcome =
 glueClient.ListJobs(
                    listJobsRequest);
```

```
            if (listRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::String> &jobNames =
 listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobNames();
                jobs.insert(jobs.end(), jobNames.begin(), jobNames.end());

                nextToken = listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing jobs. "
                          << listRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Your account has " << jobs.size() << " jobs."
                  << std::endl;
        for (size_t i = 0; i < jobs.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ". " << jobs[i] << std::endl;
        }
    }
    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListJobssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package com.example.glue;

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.GlueClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.ListJobsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.ListJobsResponse;
import java.util.List;

public class HelloGlue {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        GlueClient glueClient = GlueClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listJobs(glueClient);
    }

    public static void listJobs(GlueClient glueClient) {
        ListJobsRequest request = ListJobsRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .build();
        ListJobsResponse response = glueClient.listJobs(request);
        List<String> jobList = response.jobNames();
        jobList.forEach(job -> {
            System.out.println("Job Name: " + job);
        });
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListJobsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { ListJobsCommand, GlueClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-glue";

const client = new GlueClient({});
```

```
export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListJobsCommand({});

  const { JobNames } = await client.send(command);
  const formattedJobNames = JobNames.join("\n");
  console.log("Job names: ");
  console.log(formattedJobNames);
  return JobNames;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListJobsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def hello_glue():
    """
    Lists the job definitions in your AWS Glue account, using the AWS SDK for
 Python (Boto3).
    """
    try:
        # Create the Glue client
        glue = boto3.client("glue")

        # List the jobs, limiting the results to 10 per page
        paginator = glue.get_paginator("get_jobs")
        response_iterator = paginator.paginate(
            PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": 10, "PageSize": 10}
        )
```

```
        # Print the job names
        print("Here are the jobs in your account:")
        for page in response_iterator:
            for job in page["Jobs"]:
                print(f"\t{job['Name']}")

    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Error: {e}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_glue()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListJobs AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-glue'
require 'logger'

# GlueManager is a class responsible for managing AWS Glue operations
# such as listing all Glue jobs in the current AWS account.
class GlueManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all Glue jobs in the current AWS account.
  def list_jobs
```

```
    @logger.info('Here are the Glue jobs in your account:')

    paginator = @client.get_jobs(max_results: 10)
    jobs = []

    paginator.each_page do |page|
      jobs.concat(page.jobs)
    end

    if jobs.empty?
      @logger.info("You don't have any Glue jobs.")
    else
      jobs.each do |job|
        @logger.info("- #{job.name}")
      end
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  glue_client = Aws::Glue::Client.new
  manager = GlueManager.new(glue_client)
  manager.list_jobs
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListJobsconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        let mut list_jobs = glue.list_jobs().into_paginator().send();
        while let Some(list_jobs_output) = list_jobs.next().await {
            match list_jobs_output {
```

```
                Ok(list_jobs) => {
                    let names = list_jobs.job_names();
                    info!(?names, "Found these jobs")
                }
                Err(err) => return Err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk(err)),
            }
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListJobsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l' AWS Glue utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Ciao AWS Glue
  - Scopri le nozioni di base di AWS Glue con un SDK AWS
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS GlueAWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo CreateCrawler con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzo CreateJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeleteCrawler con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare DeleteDatabase con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzo DeleteJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeleteTable con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare GetCrawler con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare GetDatabase con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzo GetDatabases con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetJobRun con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetJobRuns con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetTables con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare ListJobs con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzo StartCrawler con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo StartJobRun con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Esempi di base per l' AWS Glue utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS Glue with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Ciao AWS Glue
- Scopri le nozioni di base di AWS Glue con un SDK AWS
- Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS GlueAWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo CreateCrawler con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzo CreateJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeleteCrawler con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare DeleteDatabase con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzo DeleteJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeleteTable con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare GetCrawler con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare GetDatabase con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzo GetDatabases con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetJobRun con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetJobRuns con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetTables con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare ListJobs con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzo StartCrawler con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo StartJobRun con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Ciao AWS Glue

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS Glue.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace GlueActions;

public class HelloGlue
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for AWS Glue.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonGlue>()
                .AddTransient<GlueWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<HelloGlue>();
        var glueClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonGlue>();

        var request = new ListJobsRequest();

        var jobNames = new List<string>();

        do
        {
```

```
            var response = await glueClient.ListJobsAsync(request);
            jobNames.AddRange(response.JobNames);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
        }
        while (request.NextToken is not null);

        Console.Clear();
        Console.WriteLine("Hello, Glue. Let's list your existing Glue Jobs:");
        if (jobNames.Count == 0)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("You don't have any AWS Glue jobs.");
        }
        else
        {
            jobNames.ForEach(Console.WriteLine);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListJobsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS glue)

# Set this project's name.
```

```
project("hello_glue")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_glue.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file di origine hello_glue.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/glue/GlueClient.h>
```

```
#include <aws/glue/model/ListJobsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Glue" starter application which initializes an AWS Glue client and
 lists the
 *  AWS Glue job definitions.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_glue'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::Glue::GlueClient glueClient(clientConfig);

        std::vector<Aws::String> jobs;

        Aws::String nextToken;  // Used for pagination.
        do {
            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest;
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listJobsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsOutcome listRunsOutcome =
 glueClient.ListJobs(
                    listJobsRequest);

            if (listRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::String> &jobNames =
 listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobNames();
                jobs.insert(jobs.end(), jobNames.begin(), jobNames.end());
```

```
                nextToken = listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing jobs. "
                          << listRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Your account has " << jobs.size() << " jobs."
                  << std::endl;
        for (size_t i = 0; i < jobs.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ". " << jobs[i] << std::endl;
        }
    }
    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListJobssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package com.example.glue;

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.GlueClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.ListJobsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.ListJobsResponse;
import java.util.List;
```

```
public class HelloGlue {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        GlueClient glueClient = GlueClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listJobs(glueClient);
    }

    public static void listJobs(GlueClient glueClient) {
        ListJobsRequest request = ListJobsRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .build();
        ListJobsResponse response = glueClient.listJobs(request);
        List<String> jobList = response.jobNames();
        jobList.forEach(job -> {
            System.out.println("Job Name: " + job);
        });
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListJobsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { ListJobsCommand, GlueClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-glue";

const client = new GlueClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListJobsCommand({});

  const { JobNames } = await client.send(command);
```

```
  const formattedJobNames = JobNames.join("\n");
  console.log("Job names: ");
  console.log(formattedJobNames);
  return JobNames;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListJobsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def hello_glue():
    """
    Lists the job definitions in your AWS Glue account, using the AWS SDK for
 Python (Boto3).
    """
    try:
        # Create the Glue client
        glue = boto3.client("glue")

        # List the jobs, limiting the results to 10 per page
        paginator = glue.get_paginator("get_jobs")
        response_iterator = paginator.paginate(
            PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": 10, "PageSize": 10}
        )

        # Print the job names
        print("Here are the jobs in your account:")
        for page in response_iterator:
```

```
            for job in page["Jobs"]:
                print(f"\t{job['Name']}")

    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Error: {e}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_glue()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListJobs AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-glue'
require 'logger'

# GlueManager is a class responsible for managing AWS Glue operations
# such as listing all Glue jobs in the current AWS account.
class GlueManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all Glue jobs in the current AWS account.
  def list_jobs
    @logger.info('Here are the Glue jobs in your account:')

    paginator = @client.get_jobs(max_results: 10)
    jobs = []
```

```
    paginator.each_page do |page|
      jobs.concat(page.jobs)
    end

    if jobs.empty?
      @logger.info("You don't have any Glue jobs.")
    else
      jobs.each do |job|
        @logger.info("- #{job.name}")
      end
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  glue_client = Aws::Glue::Client.new
  manager = GlueManager.new(glue_client)
  manager.list_jobs
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListJobsconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        let mut list_jobs = glue.list_jobs().into_paginator().send();
        while let Some(list_jobs_output) = list_jobs.next().await {
            match list_jobs_output {
                Ok(list_jobs) => {
                    let names = list_jobs.job_names();
                    info!(?names, "Found these jobs")
                }
```

```
                Err(err) => return Err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk(err)),
            }
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListJobsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Scopri le nozioni di base di AWS Glue con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Crea un crawler che esegue la scansione di un bucket Amazon S3 pubblico e genera un database di metadati in formato CSV.
- Elenca le informazioni su database e tabelle nel tuo AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- Crea un processo per estrarre i dati CSV dal bucket S3, trasformare i dati e caricare l'output in formato JSON in un altro bucket S3.
- Elenca le informazioni sulle esecuzioni dei processi, visualizza i dati trasformati e pulisci le risorse.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tutorial: Guida introduttiva a AWS Glue Studio.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una classe che racchiuda le AWS Glue funzioni utilizzate nello scenario.

```
using System.Net;

namespace GlueActions;

public class GlueWrapper
{
```

```
    private readonly IAmazonGlue _amazonGlue;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AWS Glue actions wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonGlue"></param>
    public GlueWrapper(IAmazonGlue amazonGlue)
    {
        _amazonGlue = amazonGlue;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name for the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="crawlerDescription">A description of the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="role">The AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to
    /// be assumed by the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="schedule">The schedule on which the crawler will be
executed.</param>
    /// <param name="s3Path">The path to the Amazon Simple Storage Service
(Amazon S3)
    /// bucket where the Python script has been stored.</param>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name to use for the database that will be
    /// created by the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateCrawlerAsync(
        string crawlerName,
        string crawlerDescription,
        string role,
        string schedule,
        string s3Path,
        string dbName)
    {
        var s3Target = new S3Target
        {
            Path = s3Path,
        };

        var targetList = new List<S3Target>
        {
            s3Target,
        };
```

```
        var targets = new CrawlerTargets
        {
            S3Targets = targetList,
        };

        var crawlerRequest = new CreateCrawlerRequest
        {
            DatabaseName = dbName,
            Name = crawlerName,
            Description = crawlerDescription,
            Targets = targets,
            Role = role,
            Schedule = schedule,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.CreateCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an AWS Glue job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to be assumed by
    /// the job.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="scriptUrl">The URL to the script.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateJobAsync(string dbName, string tableName,
string bucketUrl, string jobName, string roleName, string description, string
scriptUrl)
    {
        var command = new JobCommand
        {
            PythonVersion = "3",
            Name = "glueetl",
            ScriptLocation = scriptUrl,
        };

        var arguments = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            { "--input_database", dbName },
            { "--input_table", tableName },
```

```
            { "--output_bucket_url", bucketUrl }
        };

        var request = new CreateJobRequest
        {
            Command = command,
            DefaultArguments = arguments,
            Description = description,
            GlueVersion = "3.0",
            Name = jobName,
            NumberOfWorkers = 10,
            Role = roleName,
            WorkerType = "G.1X"
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.CreateJobAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteCrawlerAsync(new
 DeleteCrawlerRequest { Name = crawlerName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDatabaseAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteDatabaseAsync(new
 DeleteDatabaseRequest { Name = dbName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Glue job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteJobAsync(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteJobAsync(new DeleteJobRequest
{ JobName = jobName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a table from an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTableAsync(string dbName, string tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteTableAsync(new DeleteTableRequest
{ Name = tableName, DatabaseName = dbName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Crawler object describing the crawler.</returns>
    public async Task<Crawler?> GetCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var crawlerRequest = new GetCrawlerRequest
        {
            Name = crawlerName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            var databaseName = response.Crawler.DatabaseName;
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"{crawlerName} has the database {databaseName}");
            return response.Crawler;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"No information regarding {crawlerName} could be
 found.");
        return null;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about the state of an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A value describing the state of the crawler.</returns>
    public async Task<CrawlerState> GetCrawlerStateAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetCrawlerAsync(
            new GetCrawlerRequest { Name = crawlerName });
        return response.Crawler.State;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A Database object containing information about the database.</
returns>
    public async Task<Database> GetDatabaseAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var databasesRequest = new GetDatabaseRequest
        {
            Name = dbName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetDatabaseAsync(databasesRequest);
        return response.Database;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about a specific AWS Glue job run.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="jobRunId">The Id of the job run.</param>
    /// <returns>A JobRun object with information about the job run.</returns>
    public async Task<JobRun> GetJobRunAsync(string jobName, string jobRunId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetJobRunAsync(new GetJobRunRequest
{ JobName = jobName, RunId = jobRunId });
        return response.JobRun;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about all AWS Glue runs of a specific job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of JobRun objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<JobRun>> GetJobRunsAsync(string jobName)
    {
        var jobRuns = new List<JobRun>();

        var request = new GetJobRunsRequest
        {
            JobName = jobName,
        };

        // No need to loop to get all the log groups--the SDK does it for us
behind the scenes
        var paginatorForJobRuns =
            _amazonGlue.Paginators.GetJobRuns(request);

        await foreach (var response in paginatorForJobRuns.Responses)
        {
            response.JobRuns.ForEach(jobRun =>
            {
                jobRuns.Add(jobRun);
            });
        }

        return jobRuns;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of tables for an AWS Glue database.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of Table objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Table>> GetTablesAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var request = new GetTablesRequest { DatabaseName = dbName };
        var tables = new List<Table>();

        // Get a paginator for listing the tables.
        var tablePaginator = _amazonGlue.Paginators.GetTables(request);

        await foreach (var response in tablePaginator.Responses)
        {
            tables.AddRange(response.TableList);
        }

        return tables;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List AWS Glue jobs using a paginator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of AWS Glue job names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListJobsAsync()
    {
        var jobNames = new List<string>();

        var listJobsPaginator = _amazonGlue.Paginators.ListJobs(new
ListJobsRequest { MaxResults = 10 });
        await foreach (var response in listJobsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            jobNames.AddRange(response.JobNames);
        }

        return jobNames;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Start an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> StartCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var crawlerRequest = new StartCrawlerRequest
        {
            Name = crawlerName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.StartCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Start an AWS Glue job run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A string representing the job run Id.</returns>
    public async Task<string> StartJobRunAsync(
        string jobName,
        string inputDatabase,
        string inputTable,
        string bucketName)
    {
        var request = new StartJobRunRequest
        {
            JobName = jobName,
            Arguments = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                {"--input_database", inputDatabase},
                {"--input_table", inputTable},
                {"--output_bucket_url", $"s3://{bucketName}/"}
            }
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.StartJobRunAsync(request);
        return response.JobRunId;
    }

}
```

Creazione di una classe che esegue lo scenario.

```
global using Amazon.Glue;
global using GlueActions;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;



using Amazon.Glue.Model;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

namespace GlueBasics;

public class GlueBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;
    private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for AWS Glue.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonGlue>()
            .AddTransient<GlueWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<UiWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
        .CreateLogger<GlueBasics>();
```

```
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        // These values are stored in settings.json
        // Once you have run the CDK script to deploy the resources,
        // edit the file to set "BucketName", "RoleName", and "ScriptURL"
        // to the appropriate values. Also set "CrawlerName" to the name
        // you want to give the crawler when it is created.
        string bucketName = _configuration["BucketName"]!;
        string bucketUrl = _configuration["BucketUrl"]!;
        string crawlerName = _configuration["CrawlerName"]!;
        string roleName = _configuration["RoleName"]!;
        string sourceData = _configuration["SourceData"]!;
        string dbName = _configuration["DbName"]!;
        string cron = _configuration["Cron"]!;
        string scriptUrl = _configuration["ScriptURL"]!;
        string jobName = _configuration["JobName"]!;

        var wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<GlueWrapper>();
        var uiWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<UiWrapper>();

        uiWrapper.DisplayOverview();
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // Create the crawler and wait for it to be ready.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create AWS Glue crawler");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's begin by creating the AWS Glue crawler.");

        var crawlerDescription = "Crawler created for the AWS Glue Basics
scenario.";
        var crawlerCreated = await wrapper.CreateCrawlerAsync(crawlerName,
crawlerDescription, roleName, cron, sourceData, dbName);
        if (crawlerCreated)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The crawler: {crawlerName} has been created. Now
let's wait until it's ready.");
            CrawlerState crawlerState;
            do
            {
                crawlerState = await wrapper.GetCrawlerStateAsync(crawlerName);
```

```
            }
            while (crawlerState != "READY");
            Console.WriteLine($"The crawler {crawlerName} is now ready for
use.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't create crawler {crawlerName}.");
            return; // Exit the application.
        }

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Start AWS Glue crawler");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's wait until the crawler has successfully
started.");
        var crawlerStarted = await wrapper.StartCrawlerAsync(crawlerName);
        if (crawlerStarted)
        {
            CrawlerState crawlerState;
            do
            {
                crawlerState = await wrapper.GetCrawlerStateAsync(crawlerName);
            }
            while (crawlerState != "READY");
            Console.WriteLine($"The crawler {crawlerName} is now ready for
use.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't start the crawler {crawlerName}.");
            return; // Exit the application.
        }

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine($"\nLet's take a look at the database: {dbName}");
        var database = await wrapper.GetDatabaseAsync(dbName);

        if (database != null)
        {
            uiWrapper.DisplayTitle($"{database.Name} Details");
            Console.WriteLine($"{database.Name} created on
{database.CreateTime}");
            Console.WriteLine(database.Description);
        }
```

```
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        var tables = await wrapper.GetTablesAsync(dbName);
        if (tables.Count > 0)
        {
            tables.ForEach(table =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{table.Name}\tCreated:
{table.CreateTime}\tUpdated: {table.UpdateTime}");
            });
        }

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create AWS Glue job");
        Console.WriteLine("Creating a new AWS Glue job.");
        var description = "An AWS Glue job created using the AWS SDK for .NET";
        await wrapper.CreateJobAsync(dbName, tables[0].Name, bucketUrl, jobName,
roleName, description, scriptUrl);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Starting AWS Glue job");
        Console.WriteLine("Starting the new AWS Glue job...");
        var jobRunId = await wrapper.StartJobRunAsync(jobName, dbName,
tables[0].Name, bucketName);
        var jobRunComplete = false;
        var jobRun = new JobRun();
        do
        {
            jobRun = await wrapper.GetJobRunAsync(jobName, jobRunId);
            if (jobRun.JobRunState == "SUCCEEDED" || jobRun.JobRunState ==
"STOPPED" ||
                jobRun.JobRunState == "FAILED" || jobRun.JobRunState ==
"TIMEOUT")
            {
                jobRunComplete = true;
            }
        } while (!jobRunComplete);

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle($"Data in {bucketName}");

        // Get the list of data stored in the S3 bucket.
```

```
        var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();

        var response = await s3Client.ListObjectsAsync(new ListObjectsRequest
{ BucketName = bucketName });
        response.S3Objects.ForEach(s3Object =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine(s3Object.Key);
        });

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("AWS Glue jobs");
        var jobNames = await wrapper.ListJobsAsync();
        jobNames.ForEach(jobName =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine(jobName);
        });

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Get AWS Glue job run information");
        Console.WriteLine("Getting information about the AWS Glue job.");
        var jobRuns = await wrapper.GetJobRunsAsync(jobName);

        jobRuns.ForEach(jobRun =>
        {

Console.WriteLine($"{jobRun.JobName}\t{jobRun.JobRunState}\t{jobRun.CompletedOn}");
        });

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Deleting resources");
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the AWS Glue job used by the example.");
        await wrapper.DeleteJobAsync(jobName);

        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the tables from the database.");
        tables.ForEach(async table =>
        {
            await wrapper.DeleteTableAsync(dbName, table.Name);
        });

        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the database.");
        await wrapper.DeleteDatabaseAsync(dbName);

        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the AWS Glue crawler.");
```

```
        await wrapper.DeleteCrawlerAsync(crawlerName);

        Console.WriteLine("The AWS Glue scenario has completed.");
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();
    }
}


namespace GlueBasics;

public class UiWrapper
{
    public readonly string SepBar = new string('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();
        DisplayTitle("Amazon Glue: get started with crawlers and jobs");

        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 1. Create a crawler, pass it the IAM role and the
 URL to the public S3 bucket that contains the source data");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 2. Start the crawler.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 3. Get the database created by the crawler and the
 tables in the database.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 4. Create a job.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 5. Start a job run.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 6. Wait for the job run to complete.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 7. Show the data stored in the bucket.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 8. List jobs for the account.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 9. Get job run details for the job that was run.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t10. Delete the demo job.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t11. Delete the database and tables created for the
 demo.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t12. Delete the crawler.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
```

```
    {
        Console.Write("\nPlease press <Enter> to continue. ");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter">The string to center on the screen.</param>
    /// <returns>The string padded to make it center on the screen.</returns>
    public string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable

- GetCrawler
- GetDatabase
- GetDatabases
- GetJob
- GetJobRun
- GetJobRuns
- GetTables
- ListJobs
- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Scenario which demonstrates using AWS Glue to add a crawler and run a job.
/*!
 \\sa runGettingStartedWithGlueScenario()
 \param bucketName: An S3 bucket created in the setup.
 \param roleName: An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role created in the
 setup.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */

bool AwsDoc::Glue::runGettingStartedWithGlueScenario(const Aws::String
 &bucketName,
                                                      const Aws::String &roleName,
                                                      const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);
```

```
    Aws::String roleArn;
    if (!getRoleArn(roleName, roleArn, clientConfig)) {
        std::cerr << "Error getting role ARN for role." << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    // 1. Upload the job script to the S3 bucket.
    {
        std::cout << "Uploading the job script '"
                  << AwsDoc::Glue::PYTHON_SCRIPT
                  << "'." << std::endl;

        if (!AwsDoc::Glue::uploadFile(bucketName,
                                      AwsDoc::Glue::PYTHON_SCRIPT_PATH,
                                      AwsDoc::Glue::PYTHON_SCRIPT,
                                      clientConfig)) {
            std::cerr << "Error uploading the job file." << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 2. Create a crawler.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::S3Target s3Target;
        s3Target.SetPath("s3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv");
        Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerTargets crawlerTargets;
        crawlerTargets.AddS3Targets(s3Target);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetTargets(crawlerTargets);
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);
        request.SetDatabaseName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);
        request.SetTablePrefix(CRAWLER_DATABASE_PREFIX);
        request.SetRole(roleArn);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.CreateCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully created the crawler." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error creating a crawler. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets("", CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 3. Get a crawler.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerOutcome outcome = client.GetCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState crawlerState =
outcome.GetResult().GetCrawler().GetState();
            std::cout << "Retrieved crawler with state " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerStateMapper::GetNameForCrawlerState(
                              crawlerState)
                      << "." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error retrieving a crawler.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 4. Start a crawler.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::StartCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.StartCrawler(request);


        if (outcome.IsSuccess() || (Aws::Glue::GlueErrors::CRAWLER_RUNNING ==
```

```
                                    outcome.GetError().GetErrorType())) {
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Crawler was already started." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully started crawler." << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << "This may take a while to run." << std::endl;

            Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState crawlerState =
Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::NOT_SET;
            int iterations = 0;
            while (Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::READY != crawlerState) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
                ++iterations;
                if ((iterations % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                    std::cout << "Crawler status " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerStateMapper::GetNameForCrawlerState(
                                    crawlerState)
                            << ". After " << iterations
                            << " seconds elapsed."
                            << std::endl;
                }
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerRequest getCrawlerRequest;
                getCrawlerRequest.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

                Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerOutcome getCrawlerOutcome =
client.GetCrawler(
                        getCrawlerRequest);

                if (getCrawlerOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    crawlerState =
getCrawlerOutcome.GetResult().GetCrawler().GetState();
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr << "Error getting crawler.  "
                            << getCrawlerOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
                    break;
                }
            }
```

```
            if (Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::READY == crawlerState) {
                std::cout << "Crawler finished running after " << iterations
                          << " seconds."
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error starting a crawler.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 5. Get a database.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetDatabaseRequest request;
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetDatabaseOutcome outcome =
client.GetDatabase(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Glue::Model::Database &database =
outcome.GetResult().GetDatabase();

            std::cout << "Successfully retrieve the database\n" <<
                      database.Jsonize().View().WriteReadable() << "'." <<
std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error getting the database.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 6. Get tables.
    Aws::String tableName;
```

```
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetTablesRequest request;
        request.SetDatabaseName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);
        std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::Table> all_tables;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        do {
            Aws::Glue::Model::GetTablesOutcome outcome =
client.GetTables(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::Table> &tables =
outcome.GetResult().GetTableList();
                all_tables.insert(all_tables.end(), tables.begin(),
tables.end());
                nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error getting the tables. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                             clientConfig);
                return false;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "The database contains " << all_tables.size()
                  << (all_tables.size() == 1 ?
                      " table." : "tables.") << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Here is a list of the tables in the database.";
        for (size_t index = 0; index < all_tables.size(); ++index) {
            std::cout << "    " << index + 1 << ":  " <<
all_tables[index].GetName()
                      << std::endl;
        }

        if (!all_tables.empty()) {
            int tableIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter an index to display the database detail ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(all_tables.size()));
            std::cout << all_tables[tableIndex -
1].Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;
```

```
            tableName = all_tables[tableIndex - 1].GetName();
        }
    }

    // 7. Create a job.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateJobRequest request;
        request.SetName(JOB_NAME);
        request.SetRole(roleArn);
        request.SetGlueVersion(GLUE_VERSION);

        Aws::Glue::Model::JobCommand command;
        command.SetName(JOB_COMMAND_NAME);
        command.SetPythonVersion(JOB_PYTHON_VERSION);
        command.SetScriptLocation(
                Aws::String("s3://") + bucketName + "/" + PYTHON_SCRIPT);
        request.SetCommand(command);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateJobOutcome outcome = client.CreateJob(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully created the job." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error creating the job. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 8. Start a job run.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::StartJobRunRequest request;
        request.SetJobName(JOB_NAME);

        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> arguments;
        arguments["--input_database"] = CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME;
        arguments["--input_table"] = tableName;
        arguments["--output_bucket_url"] = Aws::String("s3://") + bucketName +
"/";
        request.SetArguments(arguments);
```

```
        Aws::Glue::Model::StartJobRunOutcome outcome =
client.StartJobRun(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully started the job." << std::endl;

            Aws::String jobRunId = outcome.GetResult().GetJobRunId();

            int iterator = 0;
            bool done = false;
            while (!done) {
                ++iterator;
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunRequest jobRunRequest;
                jobRunRequest.SetJobName(JOB_NAME);
                jobRunRequest.SetRunId(jobRunId);

                Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunOutcome jobRunOutcome =
client.GetJobRun(
                        jobRunRequest);

                if (jobRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    const Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun &jobRun =
jobRunOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRun();
                    Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState jobRunState =
jobRun.GetJobRunState();

                    if ((jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::STOPPED)
||
                        (jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::FAILED) ||
                        (jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::TIMEOUT))
{
                        std::cerr << "Error running job. "
                                  << jobRun.GetErrorMessage()
                                  << std::endl;
                        deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME,
JOB_NAME,
                                     bucketName,
                                     clientConfig);
                        return false;
                    }
                    else if (jobRunState ==
                             Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::SUCCEEDED) {
```

```
                        std::cout << "Job run succeeded after  " << iterator <<
                                  " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
                        done = true;
                    }
                    else if ((iterator % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10
seconds.
                        std::cout << "Job run status " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunStateMapper::GetNameForJobRunState(
                                          jobRunState) <<
                                  ". " << iterator <<
                                  " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
                    }
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr << "Error retrieving job run state. "
                              << jobRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                              << std::endl;
                    deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
                                 bucketName, clientConfig);
                    return false;
                }
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error starting a job. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 9. List the output data stored in the S3 bucket.
    {
        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client;
        Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Request request;
        request.SetBucket(bucketName);
        request.SetPrefix(OUTPUT_FILE_PREFIX);

        Aws::String continuationToken; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> allObjects;
```

```
        do {
            if (!continuationToken.empty()) {
                request.SetContinuationToken(continuationToken);
            }
            Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Outcome outcome =
s3Client.ListObjectsV2(
                    request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> &objects =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetContents();
                allObjects.insert(allObjects.end(), objects.begin(),
objects.end());
                continuationToken =
outcome.GetResult().GetNextContinuationToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing objects. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!continuationToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Data from your job is in " << allObjects.size() <<
                  " files in the S3 bucket, " << bucketName << "." << std::endl;

        for (size_t i = 0; i < allObjects.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << "    " << i + 1 << ". " << allObjects[i].GetKey()
                      << std::endl;
        }

        int objectIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                std::string(
                        "Enter the number of a block to download it and see the
first ") +
                std::to_string(LINES_OF_RUN_FILE_TO_DISPLAY) +
                " lines of JSON output in the block: ", 1,
                static_cast<int>(allObjects.size()));

        Aws::String objectKey = allObjects[objectIndex - 1].GetKey();

        std::stringstream stringStream;
        if (getObjectFromBucket(bucketName, objectKey, stringStream,
```

```
                                clientConfig)) {
            for (int i = 0; i < LINES_OF_RUN_FILE_TO_DISPLAY && stringStream; +
+i) {
                std::string line;
                std::getline(stringStream, line);
                std::cout << "    " << line << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
 bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 10. List all the jobs.
    Aws::String jobName;
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest;

        Aws::String nextToken;
        std::vector<Aws::String> allJobNames;

        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listJobsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsOutcome listRunsOutcome = client.ListJobs(
                    listJobsRequest);

            if (listRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::String> &jobNames =
 listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobNames();
                allJobNames.insert(allJobNames.end(), jobNames.begin(),
 jobNames.end());
                nextToken = listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing jobs. "
                          << listRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());
```

```
        std::cout << "Your account has " << allJobNames.size() << " jobs."
                  << std::endl;
        for (size_t i = 0; i < allJobNames.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ". " << allJobNames[i] << std::endl;
        }
        int jobIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                Aws::String("Enter a number between 1 and ") +
                std::to_string(allJobNames.size()) +
                " to see the list of runs for a job: ",
                1, static_cast<int>(allJobNames.size()));

        jobName = allJobNames[jobIndex - 1];
    }

    // 11. Get the job runs for a job.
    Aws::String jobRunID;
    if (!jobName.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunsRequest getJobRunsRequest;
        getJobRunsRequest.SetJobName(jobName);

        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun> allJobRuns;
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                getJobRunsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunsOutcome jobRunsOutcome =
client.GetJobRuns(
                    getJobRunsRequest);

            if (jobRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun> &jobRuns =
jobRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRuns();
                allJobRuns.insert(allJobRuns.end(), jobRuns.begin(),
jobRuns.end());

                nextToken = jobRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error getting job runs. "
                          << jobRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
```

```
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "There are " << allJobRuns.size() << " runs in the job '"
                  <<
                  jobName << "'." << std::endl;

        for (size_t i = 0; i < allJobRuns.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ". " << allJobRuns[i].GetJobName()
                      << std::endl;
        }

        int runIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                Aws::String("Enter a number between 1 and ") +
                std::to_string(allJobRuns.size()) +
                " to see details for a run: ",
                1, static_cast<int>(allJobRuns.size()));
        jobRunID = allJobRuns[runIndex - 1].GetId();
    }

    // 12. Get a single job run.
    if (!jobRunID.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunRequest jobRunRequest;
        jobRunRequest.SetJobName(jobName);
        jobRunRequest.SetRunId(jobRunID);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunOutcome jobRunOutcome = client.GetJobRun(
                jobRunRequest);

        if (jobRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Displaying the job run JSON description." << std::endl;
            std::cout
                    <<
jobRunOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRun().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                    << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error get a job run. "
                      << jobRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
bucketName,
```

```
                        clientConfig);
}

//! Cleanup routine to delete created assets.
/*!
 \\sa deleteAssets()
 \param crawler: Name of an AWS Glue crawler.
 \param database: The name of an AWS Glue database.
 \param job: The name of an AWS Glue job.
 \param bucketName: The name of an S3 bucket.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Glue::deleteAssets(const Aws::String &crawler, const Aws::String
 &database,
                                const Aws::String &job, const Aws::String
 &bucketName,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    const Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);
    bool result = true;

    // 13. Delete a job.
    if (!job.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteJobRequest request;
        request.SetJobName(job);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteJobOutcome outcome = client.DeleteJob(request);


        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the job." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting the job. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    // 14. Delete a database.
    if (!database.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteDatabaseRequest request;
```

```
        request.SetName(database);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteDatabaseOutcome outcome = client.DeleteDatabase(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the database." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting database. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    // 15. Delete a crawler.
    if (!crawler.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(crawler);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteCrawlerOutcome outcome =
 client.DeleteCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the crawler." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting the crawler. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    // 16. Delete the job script and run data from the S3 bucket.
    result &= AwsDoc::Glue::deleteAllObjectsInS3Bucket(bucketName,
                                                       clientConfig);
    return result;
}

//! Routine which uploads a file to an S3 bucket.
/*!
 \\sa uploadFile()
 \param bucketName: An S3 bucket created in the setup.
```

```
 \param filePath: The path of the file to upload.
 \param fileName The name for the uploaded file.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::Glue::uploadFile(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                         const Aws::String &filePath,
                         const Aws::String &fileName,
                         const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3_client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(fileName);

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> inputData =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                          filePath.c_str(),
                                          std::ios_base::in |
 std::ios_base::binary);

    if (!*inputData) {
        std::cerr << "Error unable to read file " << filePath << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetBody(inputData);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectOutcome outcome =
            s3_client.PutObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: PutObject: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Added object '" << filePath << "' to bucket '"
                  << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

```
//! Routine which deletes all objects in an S3 bucket.
/*!
 \\sa deleteAllObjectsInS3Bucket()
 \param bucketName: The S3 bucket name.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Glue::deleteAllObjectsInS3Bucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                              const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Request listObjectsRequest;
    listObjectsRequest.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::String continuationToken; // Used for pagination.
    bool result = true;
    do {
        if (!continuationToken.empty()) {
            listObjectsRequest.SetContinuationToken(continuationToken);
        }

        Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Outcome listObjectsOutcome =
 client.ListObjectsV2(
                listObjectsRequest);

        if (listObjectsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const std::vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> &objects =
 listObjectsOutcome.GetResult().GetContents();
            if (!objects.empty()) {
                Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectsRequest deleteObjectsRequest;
                deleteObjectsRequest.SetBucket(bucketName);

                std::vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectIdentifier> objectIdentifiers;
                for (const Aws::S3::Model::Object &object: objects) {
                    objectIdentifiers.push_back(
                            Aws::S3::Model::ObjectIdentifier().WithKey(
                                    object.GetKey()));
                }
                Aws::S3::Model::Delete objectsDelete;
                objectsDelete.SetObjects(objectIdentifiers);
                objectsDelete.SetQuiet(true);
                deleteObjectsRequest.SetDelete(objectsDelete);

                Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectsOutcome deleteObjectsOutcome =
```

```
                        client.DeleteObjects(deleteObjectsRequest);

                if (!deleteObjectsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    std::cerr << "Error deleting objects. " <<
                              deleteObjectsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
                    result = false;
                    break;
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "Successfully deleted the objects." <<
 std::endl;

                }
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "No objects to delete in '" << bucketName << "'."
                          << std::endl;
            }

            continuationToken =
 listObjectsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextContinuationToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing objects. "
                      << listObjectsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;
        }
    } while (!continuationToken.empty());

    return result;
}

//! Routine which retrieves an object from an S3 bucket.
/*!
 \\sa getObjectFromBucket()
 \param bucketName: The S3 bucket name.
 \param objectKey: The object's name.
 \param objectStream: A stream to receive the retrieved data.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Glue::getObjectFromBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
```

```
                                        const Aws::String &objectKey,
                                        std::ostream &objectStream,
                                        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(objectKey);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectOutcome outcome = client.GetObject(request);


    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully retrieved '" << objectKey << "'." <<
 std::endl;
        auto &body = outcome.GetResult().GetBody();
        objectStream << body.rdbuf();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error retrieving object. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per C++ .
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase

- GetDatabases
- GetJob
- GetJobRun
- GetJobRuns
- GetTables
- ListJobs
- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * To set up the resources, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/glue/latest/ug/tutorial-add-crawler.html
 *
 * This example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Create a database.
 * 2. Create a crawler.
 * 3. Get a crawler.
```

```
 * 4. Start a crawler.
 * 5. Get a database.
 * 6. Get tables.
 * 7. Create a job.
 * 8. Start a job run.
 * 9. List all jobs.
 * 10. Get job runs.
 * 11. Delete a job.
 * 12. Delete a database.
 * 13. Delete a crawler.
 */

public class GlueScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <iam> <s3Path> <cron> <dbName> <crawlerName> <jobName>
 <scriptLocation> <locationUri> <bucketNameSc>\s

            Where:
                iam - The ARN of the IAM role that has AWS Glue and S3
 permissions.\s
                s3Path - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) target
 that contains data (for example, s3://<bucket name>/read).
                cron - A cron expression used to specify the schedule  (i.e.,
 cron(15 12 * * ? *).
                dbName - The database name.\s
                crawlerName - The name of the crawler.\s
                jobName - The name you assign to this job definition.
                scriptLocation - The Amazon S3 path to a script that runs a job.
                locationUri - The location of the database (you can find this
 file in resources folder).
                bucketNameSc - The Amazon S3 bucket name used when creating a job
                """;

        if (args.length != 9) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
        String iam = args[0];
        String s3Path = args[1];
        String cron = args[2];
        String dbName = args[3];
        String crawlerName = args[4];
        String jobName = args[5];
        String scriptLocation = args[6];
        String locationUri = args[7];
        String bucketNameSc = args[8];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        GlueClient glueClient = GlueClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the AWS Glue scenario.");
        System.out.println("""
            AWS Glue is a fully managed extract, transform, and load (ETL)
service provided by Amazon
            Web Services (AWS). It is designed to simplify the process of
building, running, and maintaining
            ETL pipelines, which are essential for data integration and data
warehousing tasks.

            One of the key features of AWS Glue is its ability to automatically
discover and catalog data
            stored in various sources, such as Amazon S3, Amazon RDS, Amazon
Redshift, and other databases.
            This cataloging process creates a central metadata repository, known
as the AWS Glue Data Catalog,
            which provides a unified view of an organization's data assets. This
metadata can then be used to
            create ETL jobs, which can be scheduled and run on-demand or on a
regular basis.

            Lets get started.

            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create a database.");
        try {
```

```
            createDatabase(glueClient, dbName, locationUri);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            if (e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage().equals("Database already
exists.")) {
                System.out.println("Database " + dbName + " already exists.
Skipping creation.");
            } else {
                System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                return;
            }
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create a crawler.");
        try {
            createGlueCrawler(glueClient, iam, s3Path, cron, dbName,
crawlerName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            if (e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage().contains("already exists")) {
                System.out.println("Crawler " + crawlerName + " already exists.
Skipping creation.");
            } else {
                System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Get a crawler.");
        try {
            getSpecificCrawler(glueClient, crawlerName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("4. Start a crawler.");
        try {
            startSpecificCrawler(glueClient, crawlerName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Get a database.");
        try {
            getSpecificDatabase(glueClient, dbName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("*** Wait 5 min for the tables to become available");
        TimeUnit.MINUTES.sleep(5);
        System.out.println("6. Get tables.");
        String myTableName;
        try {
            myTableName = getGlueTables(glueClient, dbName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Create a job.");
        try {
            createJob(glueClient, jobName, iam, scriptLocation);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Start a Job run.");
        try {
            startJob(glueClient, jobName, dbName, myTableName, bucketNameSc);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. List all jobs.");
        try {
            getAllJobs(glueClient);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Get job runs.");
        try {
            getJobRuns(glueClient, jobName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Delete a job.");
        try {
            deleteJob(glueClient, jobName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        System.out.println("*** Wait 5 MIN for the " + crawlerName + " to stop");
```

```
        TimeUnit.MINUTES.sleep(5);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Delete a database.");
        try {
            deleteDatabase(glueClient, dbName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Delete a crawler.");
        try {
            deleteSpecificCrawler(glueClient, crawlerName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Successfully completed the AWS Glue Scenario");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }


    /**
     * Creates a Glue database with the specified name and location URI.
     *
     * @param glueClient  The Glue client to use for the database creation.
     * @param dbName      The name of the database to create.
     * @param locationUri The location URI for the database.
     */
    public static void createDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String dbName,
 String locationUri) {
        try {
            DatabaseInput input = DatabaseInput.builder()
                .description("Built with the AWS SDK for Java V2")
```

```
                .name(dbName)
                .locationUri(locationUri)
                .build();

            CreateDatabaseRequest request = CreateDatabaseRequest.builder()
                .databaseInput(input)
                .build();

            glueClient.createDatabase(request);
            System.out.println(dbName + " was successfully created");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new AWS Glue crawler using the AWS Glue Java API.
     *
     * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client used to interact with the AWS Glue
service
     * @param iam         the IAM role that the crawler will use to access the
data source
     * @param s3Path      the S3 path that the crawler will scan for data
     * @param cron        the cron expression that defines the crawler's schedule
     * @param dbName      the name of the AWS Glue database where the crawler
will store the metadata
     * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to be created
     */
    public static void createGlueCrawler(GlueClient glueClient,
                                         String iam,
                                         String s3Path,
                                         String cron,
                                         String dbName,
                                         String crawlerName) {

        try {
            S3Target s3Target = S3Target.builder()
                .path(s3Path)
                .build();

            List<S3Target> targetList = new ArrayList<>();
            targetList.add(s3Target);
```

```
            CrawlerTargets targets = CrawlerTargets.builder()
                .s3Targets(targetList)
                .build();

            CreateCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = CreateCrawlerRequest.builder()
                .databaseName(dbName)
                .name(crawlerName)
                .description("Created by the AWS Glue Java API")
                .targets(targets)
                .role(iam)
                .schedule(cron)
                .build();

            glueClient.createCrawler(crawlerRequest);
            System.out.println(crawlerName + " was successfully created");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves a specific crawler from the AWS Glue service and waits for it to
be in the "READY" state.
     *
     * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client used to interact with the Glue
service
     * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to be retrieved
     */
    public static void getSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String
crawlerName) throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            GetCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = GetCrawlerRequest.builder()
                .name(crawlerName)
                .build();

            boolean ready = false;
            while (!ready) {
                GetCrawlerResponse response =
glueClient.getCrawler(crawlerRequest);
                String status = response.crawler().stateAsString();
                if (status.compareTo("READY") == 0) {
                    ready = true;
                }
```

```
                Thread.sleep(3000);
            }

            System.out.println("The crawler is now ready");

        } catch (GlueException | InterruptedException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Starts a specific AWS Glue crawler.
     *
     * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client to use for the crawler operation
     * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to start
     * @throws GlueException if there is an error starting the crawler
     */
    public static void startSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String
 crawlerName) {
        try {
            StartCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = StartCrawlerRequest.builder()
                .name(crawlerName)
                .build();

            glueClient.startCrawler(crawlerRequest);
            System.out.println(crawlerName + " was successfully started!");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the specific database from the AWS Glue service.
     *
     * @param glueClient   an instance of the AWS Glue client used to interact
 with the service
     * @param databaseName the name of the database to retrieve
     * @throws GlueException if there is an error retrieving the database from
 the AWS Glue service
     */
    public static void getSpecificDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String
 databaseName) {
        try {
```

```
            GetDatabaseRequest databasesRequest = GetDatabaseRequest.builder()
                .name(databaseName)
                .build();

            GetDatabaseResponse response =
glueClient.getDatabase(databasesRequest);
            Instant createDate = response.database().createTime();

            // Convert the Instant to readable date.
            DateTimeFormatter formatter =
DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDateTime(FormatStyle.SHORT)
                .withLocale(Locale.US)
                .withZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());

            formatter.format(createDate);
            System.out.println("The create date of the database is " +
createDate);

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves the names of the tables in the specified Glue database.
     *
     * @param glueClient the Glue client to use for the operation
     * @param dbName     the name of the Glue database to retrieve the table
names from
     * @return the name of the first table retrieved, or an empty string if no
tables were found
     */
    public static String getGlueTables(GlueClient glueClient, String dbName) {
        String myTableName = "";
        try {
            GetTablesRequest tableRequest = GetTablesRequest.builder()
                .databaseName(dbName)
                .build();

            GetTablesResponse response = glueClient.getTables(tableRequest);
            List<Table> tables = response.tableList();
            if (tables.isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("No tables were returned");
```

```
            } else {
                for (Table table : tables) {
                    myTableName = table.name();
                    System.out.println("Table name is: " + myTableName);
                }
            }

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
        return myTableName;
    }


    /**
     * Starts a job run in AWS Glue.
     *
     * @param glueClient    the AWS Glue client to use for the job run
     * @param jobName       the name of the Glue job to run
     * @param inputDatabase the name of the input database
     * @param inputTable    the name of the input table
     * @param outBucket     the URL of the output S3 bucket
     * @throws GlueException if there is an error starting the job run
     */
    public static void startJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName, String
 inputDatabase, String inputTable,
                                String outBucket) {
        try {
            Map<String, String> myMap = new HashMap<>();
            myMap.put("--input_database", inputDatabase);
            myMap.put("--input_table", inputTable);
            myMap.put("--output_bucket_url", outBucket);

            StartJobRunRequest runRequest = StartJobRunRequest.builder()
                .workerType(WorkerType.G_1_X)
                .numberOfWorkers(10)
                .arguments(myMap)
                .jobName(jobName)
                .build();

            StartJobRunResponse response = glueClient.startJobRun(runRequest);
            System.out.println("The request Id of the job is " +
 response.responseMetadata().requestId());
```

```
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new AWS Glue job.
     *
     * @param glueClient     the AWS Glue client to use for the operation
     * @param jobName        the name of the job to create
     * @param iam            the IAM role to associate with the job
     * @param scriptLocation the location of the script to be used by the job
     * @throws GlueException if there is an error creating the job
     */
    public static void createJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName, String
 iam, String scriptLocation) {
        try {
            JobCommand command = JobCommand.builder()
                .pythonVersion("3")
                .name("glueetl")
                .scriptLocation(scriptLocation)
                .build();

            CreateJobRequest jobRequest = CreateJobRequest.builder()
                .description("A Job created by using the AWS SDK for Java V2")
                .glueVersion("2.0")
                .workerType(WorkerType.G_1_X)
                .numberOfWorkers(10)
                .name(jobName)
                .role(iam)
                .command(command)
                .build();

            glueClient.createJob(jobRequest);
            System.out.println(jobName + " was successfully created.");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }


    /**
```

```
    * Retrieves and prints information about all the jobs in the Glue data
catalog.
    *
    * @param glueClient the Glue client used to interact with the AWS Glue
service
    */
   public static void getAllJobs(GlueClient glueClient) {
       try {
           GetJobsRequest jobsRequest = GetJobsRequest.builder()
               .maxResults(10)
               .build();

           GetJobsResponse jobsResponse = glueClient.getJobs(jobsRequest);
           List<Job> jobs = jobsResponse.jobs();
           for (Job job : jobs) {
               System.out.println("Job name is : " + job.name());
               System.out.println("The job worker type is : " +
job.workerType().name());
           }

       } catch (GlueException e) {
           throw e;
       }
   }

   /**
    * Retrieves the job runs for a given Glue job and prints the status of the
job runs.
    *
    * @param glueClient the Glue client used to make API calls
    * @param jobName    the name of the Glue job to retrieve the job runs for
    */
   public static void getJobRuns(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName) {
       try {
           GetJobRunsRequest runsRequest = GetJobRunsRequest.builder()
               .jobName(jobName)
               .maxResults(20)
               .build();

           boolean jobDone = false;
           while (!jobDone) {
               GetJobRunsResponse response = glueClient.getJobRuns(runsRequest);
               List<JobRun> jobRuns = response.jobRuns();
               for (JobRun jobRun : jobRuns) {
```

```
                    String jobState = jobRun.jobRunState().name();
                    if (jobState.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0) {
                        System.out.println(jobName + " has succeeded");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else if (jobState.compareTo("STOPPED") == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job run has stopped");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else if (jobState.compareTo("FAILED") == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job run has failed");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else if (jobState.compareTo("TIMEOUT") == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job run has timed out");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else {
                        System.out.println("*** Job run state is " +
jobRun.jobRunState().name());
                        System.out.println("Job run Id is " + jobRun.id());
                        System.out.println("The Glue version is " +
jobRun.glueVersion());
                    }
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(5);
                }
            }

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a Glue job.
     *
     * @param glueClient the Glue client to use for the operation
     * @param jobName    the name of the job to be deleted
     * @throws GlueException if there is an error deleting the job
     */
    public static void deleteJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName) {
```

```
        try {
            DeleteJobRequest jobRequest = DeleteJobRequest.builder()
                .jobName(jobName)
                .build();

            glueClient.deleteJob(jobRequest);
            System.out.println(jobName + " was successfully deleted");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a AWS Glue Database.
     *
     * @param glueClient   An instance of the AWS Glue client used to interact
with the AWS Glue service.
     * @param databaseName The name of the database to be deleted.
     * @throws GlueException If an error occurs while deleting the database.
     */
    public static void deleteDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String databaseName)
{
        try {
            DeleteDatabaseRequest request = DeleteDatabaseRequest.builder()
                .name(databaseName)
                .build();

            glueClient.deleteDatabase(request);
            System.out.println(databaseName + " was successfully deleted");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a specific AWS Glue crawler.
     *
     * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client object
     * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to be deleted
     * @throws GlueException if an error occurs during the deletion process
     */
```

```
    public static void deleteSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String
 crawlerName) {
        try {
            DeleteCrawlerRequest deleteCrawlerRequest =
 DeleteCrawlerRequest.builder()
                .name(crawlerName)
                .build();

            glueClient.deleteCrawler(deleteCrawlerRequest);
            System.out.println(crawlerName + " was deleted");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            System.out.println("");
            System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase

- DeleteJob
- DeleteTable
- GetCrawler
- GetDatabase
- GetDatabases
- GetJob
- GetJobRun
- GetJobRuns
- GetTables
- ListJobs
- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare e avviare un crawler in grado di eseguire il crawling di un bucket pubblico di Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) generando un database di metadati che descrive i dati rilevati in formato CSV.

```
const createCrawler = (name, role, dbName, tablePrefix, s3TargetPath) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new CreateCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
    Role: role,
    DatabaseName: dbName,
    TablePrefix: tablePrefix,
    Targets: {
```

```
      S3Targets: [{ Path: s3TargetPath }],
    },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const getCrawler = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const startCrawler = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new StartCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const crawlerExists = async ({ getCrawler }, crawlerName) => {
  try {
    await getCrawler(crawlerName);
    return true;
  } catch {
    return false;
  }
};

/**
 * @param {{ createCrawler: import('../../../actions/create-
crawler.js').createCrawler}} actions
 */
const makeCreateCrawlerStep = (actions) => async (context) => {
  if (await crawlerExists(actions, process.env.CRAWLER_NAME)) {
    log("Crawler already exists. Skipping creation.");
  } else {
```

```
    await actions.createCrawler(
      process.env.CRAWLER_NAME,
      process.env.ROLE_NAME,
      process.env.DATABASE_NAME,
      process.env.TABLE_PREFIX,
      process.env.S3_TARGET_PATH,
    );

    log("Crawler created successfully.", { type: "success" });
  }

  return { ...context };
};

/**
 * @param {(name: string) => Promise<import('@aws-sdk/client-
glue').GetCrawlerCommandOutput>} getCrawler
 * @param {string} crawlerName
 */
const waitForCrawler = async (getCrawler, crawlerName) => {
  const waitTimeInSeconds = 30;
  const { Crawler } = await getCrawler(crawlerName);

  if (!Crawler) {
    throw new Error(`Crawler with name ${crawlerName} not found.`);
  }

  if (Crawler.State === "READY") {
    return;
  }

  log(`Crawler is ${Crawler.State}. Waiting ${waitTimeInSeconds} seconds...`);
  await wait(waitTimeInSeconds);
  return waitForCrawler(getCrawler, crawlerName);
};

const makeStartCrawlerStep =
  ({ startCrawler, getCrawler }) =>
  async (context) => {
    log("Starting crawler.");
    await startCrawler(process.env.CRAWLER_NAME);
    log("Crawler started.", { type: "success" });

    log("Waiting for crawler to finish running. This can take a while.");
```

```
    await waitForCrawler(getCrawler, process.env.CRAWLER_NAME);
    log("Crawler ready.", { type: "success" });

    return { ...context };
  };
```

Elenca le informazioni su database e tabelle nel tuo AWS Glue Data Catalog.

```
const getDatabase = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetDatabaseCommand({
    Name: name,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const getTables = (databaseName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetTablesCommand({
    DatabaseName: databaseName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const makeGetDatabaseStep =
  ({ getDatabase }) =>
  async (context) => {
    const {
      Database: { Name },
    } = await getDatabase(process.env.DATABASE_NAME);
    log(`Database: ${Name}`);
    return { ...context };
  };

/**
 * @param {{ getTables: () => Promise<import('@aws-sdk/client-
glue').GetTablesCommandOutput}} config
 */
```

```
const makeGetTablesStep =
  ({ getTables }) =>
  async (context) => {
    const { TableList } = await getTables(process.env.DATABASE_NAME);
    log("Tables:");
    log(TableList.map((table) => `  • ${table.Name}\n`));
    return { ...context };
  };
```

Creare e avviare un processo che estrae i dati CSV dal bucket Amazon S3 di origine, li trasforma rimuovendo e rinominando i campi e carica l'output in formato JSON in un altro bucket Amazon S3.

```
const createJob = (name, role, scriptBucketName, scriptKey) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new CreateJobCommand({
    Name: name,
    Role: role,
    Command: {
      Name: "glueetl",
      PythonVersion: "3",
      ScriptLocation: `s3://${scriptBucketName}/${scriptKey}`,
    },
    GlueVersion: "3.0",
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const startJobRun = (jobName, dbName, tableName, bucketName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new StartJobRunCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
    Arguments: {
      "--input_database": dbName,
      "--input_table": tableName,
      "--output_bucket_url": `s3://${bucketName}/`,
    },
  });
```

```
  return client.send(command);
};

const makeCreateJobStep =
  ({ createJob }) =>
  async (context) => {
    log("Creating Job.");
    await createJob(
      process.env.JOB_NAME,
      process.env.ROLE_NAME,
      process.env.BUCKET_NAME,
      process.env.PYTHON_SCRIPT_KEY,
    );
    log("Job created.", { type: "success" });

    return { ...context };
  };

/**
 * @param {(name: string, runId: string) => Promise<import('@aws-sdk/client-
glue').GetJobRunCommandOutput> }  getJobRun
 * @param {string} jobName
 * @param {string} jobRunId
 */
const waitForJobRun = async (getJobRun, jobName, jobRunId) => {
  const waitTimeInSeconds = 30;
  const { JobRun } = await getJobRun(jobName, jobRunId);

  if (!JobRun) {
    throw new Error(`Job run with id ${jobRunId} not found.`);
  }

  switch (JobRun.JobRunState) {
    case "FAILED":
    case "TIMEOUT":
    case "STOPPED":
    case "ERROR":
      throw new Error(
        `Job ${JobRun.JobRunState}. Error: ${JobRun.ErrorMessage}`,
      );
    case "SUCCEEDED":
      return;
    default:
      break;
```

```
  }

  log(
    `Job ${JobRun.JobRunState}. Waiting ${waitTimeInSeconds} more seconds...`,
  );
  await wait(waitTimeInSeconds);
  return waitForJobRun(getJobRun, jobName, jobRunId);
};

/**
 * @param {{ prompter: { prompt: () => Promise<{ shouldOpen: boolean }>} }}
 context
 */
const promptToOpen = async (context) => {
  const { shouldOpen } = await context.prompter.prompt({
    name: "shouldOpen",
    type: "confirm",
    message: "Open the output bucket in your browser?",
  });

  if (shouldOpen) {
    return open(
      `https://s3.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/buckets/${process.env.BUCKET_NAME} to
 view the output.`,
    );
  }
};

const makeStartJobRunStep =
  ({ startJobRun, getJobRun }) =>
  async (context) => {
    log("Starting job.");
    const { JobRunId } = await startJobRun(
      process.env.JOB_NAME,
      process.env.DATABASE_NAME,
      process.env.TABLE_NAME,
      process.env.BUCKET_NAME,
    );
    log("Job started.", { type: "success" });

    log("Waiting for job to finish running. This can take a while.");
    await waitForJobRun(getJobRun, process.env.JOB_NAME, JobRunId);
    log("Job run succeeded.", { type: "success" });
```

```
    await promptToOpen(context);

    return { ...context };
  };
```

Elencare le informazioni sulle esecuzioni dei processi e visualizzare alcuni dei dati trasformati.

```
const getJobRuns = (jobName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});
  const command = new GetJobRunsCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const getJobRun = (jobName, jobRunId) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});
  const command = new GetJobRunCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
    RunId: jobRunId,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

/**
 * @typedef {{ prompter: { prompt: () => Promise<{jobName: string}> } }} Context
 */

/**
 * @typedef {() => Promise<import('@aws-sdk/client-
glue').GetJobRunCommandOutput>} getJobRun
 */

/**
 * @typedef {() => Promise<import('@aws-sdk/client-
glue').GetJobRunsCommandOutput} getJobRuns
 */

/**
 *
```

```
 * @param {getJobRun} getJobRun
 * @param {string} jobName
 * @param {string} jobRunId
 */
const logJobRunDetails = async (getJobRun, jobName, jobRunId) => {
  const { JobRun } = await getJobRun(jobName, jobRunId);
  log(JobRun, { type: "object" });
};

/**
 *
 * @param {{getJobRuns: getJobRuns, getJobRun: getJobRun }} funcs
 */
const makePickJobRunStep =
  ({ getJobRuns, getJobRun }) =>
  async (/** @type { Context } */ context) => {
    if (context.selectedJobName) {
      const { JobRuns } = await getJobRuns(context.selectedJobName);

      const { jobRunId } = await context.prompter.prompt({
        name: "jobRunId",
        type: "list",
        message: "Select a job run to see details.",
        choices: JobRuns.map((run) => run.Id),
      });

      logJobRunDetails(getJobRun, context.selectedJobName, jobRunId);
    }

    return { ...context };
  };
```

Eliminare tutte le risorse create dalla demo.

```
const deleteJob = (jobName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteJobCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
```

```
};

const deleteTable = (databaseName, tableName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteTableCommand({
    DatabaseName: databaseName,
    Name: tableName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const deleteDatabase = (databaseName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteDatabaseCommand({
    Name: databaseName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const deleteCrawler = (crawlerName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteCrawlerCommand({
    Name: crawlerName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

/**
 *
 * @param {import('../../../actions/delete-job.js').deleteJob} deleteJobFn
 * @param {string[]} jobNames
 * @param {{ prompter: { prompt: () => Promise<any> }}} context
 */
const handleDeleteJobs = async (deleteJobFn, jobNames, context) => {
  /**
   * @type {{ selectedJobNames: string[] }}
   */
  const { selectedJobNames } = await context.prompter.prompt({
```

```
    name: "selectedJobNames",
    type: "checkbox",
    message: "Let's clean up jobs. Select jobs to delete.",
    choices: jobNames,
  });

  if (selectedJobNames.length === 0) {
    log("No jobs selected.");
  } else {
    log("Deleting jobs.");
    await Promise.all(
      selectedJobNames.map((n) => deleteJobFn(n).catch(console.error)),
    );
    log("Jobs deleted.", { type: "success" });
  }
};

/**
 * @param {{
 *   listJobs: import('../../../actions/list-jobs.js').listJobs,
 *   deleteJob: import('../../../actions/delete-job.js').deleteJob
 * }} config
 */
const makeCleanUpJobsStep =
  ({ listJobs, deleteJob }) =>
  async (context) => {
    const { JobNames } = await listJobs();
    if (JobNames.length > 0) {
      await handleDeleteJobs(deleteJob, JobNames, context);
    }

    return { ...context };
  };

/**
 * @param {import('../../../actions/delete-table.js').deleteTable} deleteTable
 * @param {string} databaseName
 * @param {string[]} tableNames
 */
const deleteTables = (deleteTable, databaseName, tableNames) =>
  Promise.all(
    tableNames.map((tableName) =>
      deleteTable(databaseName, tableName).catch(console.error),
    ),
```

```
  );

/**
 * @param {{
 *  getTables: import('../../../actions/get-tables.js').getTables,
 *  deleteTable: import('../../../actions/delete-table.js').deleteTable
 * }} config
 */
const makeCleanUpTablesStep =
  ({ getTables, deleteTable }) =>
  /**
   * @param {{ prompter: { prompt: () => Promise<any>}}} context
   */
  async (context) => {
    const { TableList } = await getTables(process.env.DATABASE_NAME).catch(
      () => ({ TableList: null }),
    );

    if (TableList && TableList.length > 0) {
      /**
       * @type {{ tableNames: string[] }}
       */
      const { tableNames } = await context.prompter.prompt({
        name: "tableNames",
        type: "checkbox",
        message: "Let's clean up tables. Select tables to delete.",
        choices: TableList.map((t) => t.Name),
      });

      if (tableNames.length === 0) {
        log("No tables selected.");
      } else {
        log("Deleting tables.");
        await deleteTables(deleteTable, process.env.DATABASE_NAME, tableNames);
        log("Tables deleted.", { type: "success" });
      }
    }

    return { ...context };
  };

/**
 * @param {import('../../../actions/delete-database.js').deleteDatabase}
 deleteDatabase
```

```
 * @param {string[]} databaseNames
 */
const deleteDatabases = (deleteDatabase, databaseNames) =>
  Promise.all(
    databaseNames.map((dbName) => deleteDatabase(dbName).catch(console.error)),
  );

/**
 * @param {{
 *   getDatabases: import('../../../actions/get-databases.js').getDatabases
 *   deleteDatabase: import('../../../actions/delete-database.js').deleteDatabase
 * }} config
 */
const makeCleanUpDatabasesStep =
  ({ getDatabases, deleteDatabase }) =>
  /**
   * @param {{ prompter: { prompt: () => Promise<any>}} context
   */
  async (context) => {
    const { DatabaseList } = await getDatabases();

    if (DatabaseList.length > 0) {
      /** @type {{ dbNames: string[] }} */
      const { dbNames } = await context.prompter.prompt({
        name: "dbNames",
        type: "checkbox",
        message: "Let's clean up databases. Select databases to delete.",
        choices: DatabaseList.map((db) => db.Name),
      });

      if (dbNames.length === 0) {
        log("No databases selected.");
      } else {
        log("Deleting databases.");
        await deleteDatabases(deleteDatabase, dbNames);
        log("Databases deleted.", { type: "success" });
      }
    }

    return { ...context };
  };

const cleanUpCrawlerStep = async (context) => {
  log("Deleting crawler.");
```

```
  try {
    await deleteCrawler(process.env.CRAWLER_NAME);
    log("Crawler deleted.", { type: "success" });
  } catch (err) {
    if (err.name === "EntityNotFoundException") {
      log("Crawler is already deleted.");
    } else {
      throw err;
    }
  }

  return { ...context };
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs
  - StartCrawler
  - StartJobRun

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <iam> <s3Path> <cron> <dbName> <crawlerName> <jobName>
 <scriptLocation> <locationUri>

        Where:
            iam - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS Identity and Access
 Management (IAM) role that has AWS Glue and Amazon Simple Storage Service
 (Amazon S3) permissions.
            s3Path - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) target that
 contains data (for example, CSV data).
            cron - A cron expression used to specify the schedule (for example,
 cron(15 12 * * ? *).
            dbName - The database name.
            crawlerName - The name of the crawler.
            jobName - The name you assign to this job definition.
            scriptLocation - Specifies the Amazon S3 path to a script that runs a
 job.
            locationUri - Specifies the location of the database
        """

    if (args.size != 8) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val iam = args[0]
    val s3Path = args[1]
    val cron = args[2]
    val dbName = args[3]
    val crawlerName = args[4]
```

```
    val jobName = args[5]
    val scriptLocation = args[6]
    val locationUri = args[7]

    println("About to start the AWS Glue Scenario")
    createDatabase(dbName, locationUri)
    createCrawler(iam, s3Path, cron, dbName, crawlerName)
    getCrawler(crawlerName)
    startCrawler(crawlerName)
    getDatabase(dbName)
    getGlueTables(dbName)
    createJob(jobName, iam, scriptLocation)
    startJob(jobName)
    getJobs()
    getJobRuns(jobName)
    deleteJob(jobName)
    println("*** Wait for 5 MIN so the $crawlerName is ready to be deleted")
    TimeUnit.MINUTES.sleep(5)
    deleteMyDatabase(dbName)
    deleteCrawler(crawlerName)
}

suspend fun createDatabase(
    dbName: String?,
    locationUriVal: String?,
) {
    val input =
        DatabaseInput {
            description = "Built with the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
            name = dbName
            locationUri = locationUriVal
        }

    val request =
        CreateDatabaseRequest {
            databaseInput = input
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.createDatabase(request)
        println("The database was successfully created")
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun createCrawler(
    iam: String?,
    s3Path: String?,
    cron: String?,
    dbName: String?,
    crawlerName: String,
) {
    val s3Target =
        S3Target {
            path = s3Path
        }

    val targetList = ArrayList<S3Target>()
    targetList.add(s3Target)

    val targetOb =
        CrawlerTargets {
            s3Targets = targetList
        }

    val crawlerRequest =
        CreateCrawlerRequest {
            databaseName = dbName
            name = crawlerName
            description = "Created by the AWS Glue Java API"
            targets = targetOb
            role = iam
            schedule = cron
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.createCrawler(crawlerRequest)
        println("$crawlerName was successfully created")
    }
}

suspend fun getCrawler(crawlerName: String?) {
    val request =
        GetCrawlerRequest {
            name = crawlerName
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getCrawler(request)
```

```
        val role = response.crawler?.role
        println("The role associated with this crawler is $role")
    }
}

suspend fun startCrawler(crawlerName: String) {
    val crawlerRequest =
        StartCrawlerRequest {
            name = crawlerName
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.startCrawler(crawlerRequest)
        println("$crawlerName was successfully started.")
    }
}

suspend fun getDatabase(databaseName: String?) {
    val request =
        GetDatabaseRequest {
            name = databaseName
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getDatabase(request)
        val dbDesc = response.database?.description
        println("The database description is $dbDesc")
    }
}

suspend fun getGlueTables(dbName: String?) {
    val tableRequest =
        GetTablesRequest {
            databaseName = dbName
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getTables(tableRequest)
        response.tableList?.forEach { tableName ->
            println("Table name is ${tableName.name}")
        }
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun startJob(jobNameVal: String?) {
    val runRequest =
        StartJobRunRequest {
            workerType = WorkerType.G1X
            numberOfWorkers = 10
            jobName = jobNameVal
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.startJobRun(runRequest)
        println("The job run Id is ${response.jobRunId}")
    }
}

suspend fun createJob(
    jobName: String,
    iam: String?,
    scriptLocationVal: String?,
) {
    val commandOb =
        JobCommand {
            pythonVersion = "3"
            name = "MyJob1"
            scriptLocation = scriptLocationVal
        }

    val jobRequest =
        CreateJobRequest {
            description = "A Job created by using the AWS SDK for Java V2"
            glueVersion = "2.0"
            workerType = WorkerType.G1X
            numberOfWorkers = 10
            name = jobName
            role = iam
            command = commandOb
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.createJob(jobRequest)
        println("$jobName was successfully created.")
    }
}

suspend fun getJobs() {
```

```
    val request =
        GetJobsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getJobs(request)
        response.jobs?.forEach { job ->
            println("Job name is ${job.name}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun getJobRuns(jobNameVal: String?) {
    val request =
        GetJobRunsRequest {
            jobName = jobNameVal
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getJobRuns(request)
        response.jobRuns?.forEach { job ->
            println("Job name is ${job.jobName}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun deleteJob(jobNameVal: String) {
    val jobRequest =
        DeleteJobRequest {
            jobName = jobNameVal
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.deleteJob(jobRequest)
        println("$jobNameVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteMyDatabase(databaseName: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteDatabaseRequest {
            name = databaseName
        }
```

```
    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.deleteDatabase(request)
        println("$databaseName was successfully deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteCrawler(crawlerName: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteCrawlerRequest {
            name = crawlerName
        }
    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.deleteCrawler(request)
        println("$crawlerName was deleted")
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs
  - StartCrawler

- StartJobRun

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace Glue;

use Aws\Glue\GlueClient;
use Aws\S3\S3Client;
use AwsUtilities\AWSServiceClass;
use GuzzleHttp\Psr7\Stream;
use Iam\IAMService;

class GettingStartedWithGlue
{
    public function run()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the AWS Glue getting started demo using PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $clientArgs = [
            'region' => 'us-west-2',
            'version' => 'latest',
            'profile' => 'default',
        ];
        $uniqid = uniqid();

        $glueClient = new GlueClient($clientArgs);
        $glueService = new GlueService($glueClient);
        $iamService = new IAMService();
        $crawlerName = "example-crawler-test-" . $uniqid;
```

```
        AWSServiceClass::$waitTime = 5;
        AWSServiceClass::$maxWaitAttempts = 20;

        $role = $iamService->getRole("AWSGlueServiceRole-DocExample");

        $databaseName = "doc-example-database-$uniqid";
        $path = 's3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv';
        $glueService->createCrawler($crawlerName, $role['Role']['Arn'],
$databaseName, $path);
        $glueService->startCrawler($crawlerName);

        echo "Waiting for crawler";
        do {
            $crawler = $glueService->getCrawler($crawlerName);
            echo ".";
            sleep(10);
        } while ($crawler['Crawler']['State'] != "READY");
        echo "\n";

        $database = $glueService->getDatabase($databaseName);
        echo "Found a database named " . $database['Database']['Name'] . "\n";

        //Upload job script
        $s3client = new S3Client($clientArgs);
        $bucketName = "test-glue-bucket-" . $uniqid;
        $s3client->createBucket([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'CreateBucketConfiguration' => ['LocationConstraint' => 'us-west-2'],
        ]);

        $s3client->putObject([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Key' => 'run_job.py',
            'SourceFile' => __DIR__ . '/flight_etl_job_script.py'
        ]);
        $s3client->putObject([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Key' => 'setup_scenario_getting_started.yaml',
            'SourceFile' => __DIR__ . '/setup_scenario_getting_started.yaml'
        ]);

        $tables = $glueService->getTables($databaseName);

        $jobName = 'test-job-' . $uniqid;
```

```
        $scriptLocation = "s3://$bucketName/run_job.py";
        $job = $glueService->createJob($jobName, $role['Role']['Arn'],
$scriptLocation);

        $outputBucketUrl = "s3://$bucketName";
        $runId = $glueService->startJobRun($jobName, $databaseName, $tables,
$outputBucketUrl)['JobRunId'];

        echo "waiting for job";
        do {
            $jobRun = $glueService->getJobRun($jobName, $runId);
            echo ".";
            sleep(10);
        } while (!array_intersect([$jobRun['JobRun']['JobRunState']],
['SUCCEEDED', 'STOPPED', 'FAILED', 'TIMEOUT']));
        echo "\n";

        $jobRuns = $glueService->getJobRuns($jobName);

        $objects = $s3client->listObjects([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
        ])['Contents'];

        foreach ($objects as $object) {
            echo $object['Key'] . "\n";
        }

        echo "Downloading " . $objects[1]['Key'] . "\n";
        /** @var Stream $downloadObject */
        $downloadObject = $s3client->getObject([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Key' => $objects[1]['Key'],
        ])['Body']->getContents();
        echo "Here is the first 1000 characters in the object.";
        echo substr($downloadObject, 0, 1000);

        $jobs = $glueService->listJobs();
        echo "Current jobs:\n";
        foreach ($jobs['JobNames'] as $jobsName) {
            echo "{$jobsName}\n";
        }

        echo "Delete the job.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteJob([
```

```
            'JobName' => $job['Name'],
        ]);

        echo "Delete the tables.\n";
        foreach ($tables['TableList'] as $table) {
            $glueService->deleteTable($table['Name'], $databaseName);
        }

        echo "Delete the databases.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteDatabase([
            'Name' => $databaseName,
        ]);

        echo "Delete the crawler.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);

        $deleteObjects = $s3client->listObjectsV2([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
        ]);
        echo "Delete all objects in the bucket.\n";
        $deleteObjects = $s3client->deleteObjects([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Delete' => [
                'Objects' => $deleteObjects['Contents'],
            ]
        ]);
        echo "Delete the bucket.\n";
        $s3client->deleteBucket(['Bucket' => $bucketName]);

        echo "This job was brought to you by the number $uniqid\n";
    }
}

namespace Glue;

use Aws\Glue\GlueClient;
use Aws\Result;

use function PHPUnit\Framework\isEmpty;

class GlueService extends \AwsUtilities\AWSServiceClass
{
```

```
    protected GlueClient $glueClient;

    public function __construct($glueClient)
    {
        $this->glueClient = $glueClient;
    }

    public function getCrawler($crawlerName)
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($crawlerName) {
            return $this->glueClient->getCrawler([
                'Name' => $crawlerName,
            ]);
        });
    }

    public function createCrawler($crawlerName, $role, $databaseName, $path):
Result
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($crawlerName, $role,
$databaseName, $path) {
            return $this->glueClient->createCrawler([
                'Name' => $crawlerName,
                'Role' => $role,
                'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
                'Targets' => [
                    'S3Targets' =>
                        [[
                            'Path' => $path,
                        ]]
                ],
            ]);
        });
    }

    public function startCrawler($crawlerName): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->startCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);
    }

    public function getDatabase(string $databaseName): Result
    {
```

```
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($databaseName) {
            return $this->glueClient->getDatabase([
                'Name' => $databaseName,
            ]);
        });
    }

    public function getTables($databaseName): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->getTables([
            'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
        ]);
    }

    public function createJob($jobName, $role, $scriptLocation, $pythonVersion =
'3', $glueVersion = '3.0'): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->createJob([
            'Name' => $jobName,
            'Role' => $role,
            'Command' => [
                'Name' => 'glueetl',
                'ScriptLocation' => $scriptLocation,
                'PythonVersion' => $pythonVersion,
            ],
            'GlueVersion' => $glueVersion,
        ]);
    }

    public function startJobRun($jobName, $databaseName, $tables,
$outputBucketUrl): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->startJobRun([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
            'Arguments' => [
                'input_database' => $databaseName,
                'input_table' => $tables['TableList'][0]['Name'],
                'output_bucket_url' => $outputBucketUrl,
                '--input_database' => $databaseName,
                '--input_table' => $tables['TableList'][0]['Name'],
                '--output_bucket_url' => $outputBucketUrl,
            ],
        ]);
    }
```

```
    public function listJobs($maxResults = null, $nextToken = null, $tags = []):
Result
    {
        $arguments = [];
        if ($maxResults) {
            $arguments['MaxResults'] = $maxResults;
        }
        if ($nextToken) {
            $arguments['NextToken'] = $nextToken;
        }
        if (!empty($tags)) {
            $arguments['Tags'] = $tags;
        }
        return $this->glueClient->listJobs($arguments);
    }

    public function getJobRuns($jobName, $maxResults = 0, $nextToken = ''):
Result
    {
        $arguments = ['JobName' => $jobName];
        if ($maxResults) {
            $arguments['MaxResults'] = $maxResults;
        }
        if ($nextToken) {
            $arguments['NextToken'] = $nextToken;
        }
        return $this->glueClient->getJobRuns($arguments);
    }

    public function getJobRun($jobName, $runId, $predecessorsIncluded = false):
Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->getJobRun([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
            'RunId' => $runId,
            'PredecessorsIncluded' => $predecessorsIncluded,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteJob($jobName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteJob([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
```

```
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteTable($tableName, $databaseName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteTable([
            'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
            'Name' => $tableName,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteDatabase($databaseName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteDatabase([
            'Name' => $databaseName,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteCrawler($crawlerName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per PHP .
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob

- GetJobRun
- GetJobRuns
- GetTables
- ListJobs
- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una classe che racchiuda le AWS Glue funzioni utilizzate nello scenario.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Gets information about a crawler.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to look up.
        :return: Data about the crawler.
        """
        crawler = None
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_crawler(Name=name)
```

```
            crawler = response["Crawler"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Crawler %s doesn't exist.", name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return crawler


    def create_crawler(self, name, role_arn, db_name, db_prefix, s3_target):
        """
        Creates a crawler that can crawl the specified target and populate a
        database in your AWS Glue Data Catalog with metadata that describes the
data
        in the target.

        :param name: The name of the crawler.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an AWS Identity and
Access
                         Management (IAM) role that grants permission to let AWS
Glue
                         access the resources it needs.
        :param db_name: The name to give the database that is created by the
crawler.
        :param db_prefix: The prefix to give any database tables that are created
by
                          the crawler.
        :param s3_target: The URL to an S3 bucket that contains data that is
                          the target of the crawler.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.create_crawler(
                Name=name,
                Role=role_arn,
                DatabaseName=db_name,
                TablePrefix=db_prefix,
                Targets={"S3Targets": [{"Path": s3_target}]},
            )
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create crawler. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def start_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Starts a crawler. The crawler crawls its configured target and creates
        metadata that describes the data it finds in the target data source.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to start.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.start_crawler(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_database(self, name):
        """
        Gets information about a database in your Data Catalog.

        :param name: The name of the database to look up.
        :return: Information about the database.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_database(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return response["Database"]


    def get_tables(self, db_name):
        """
        Gets a list of tables in a Data Catalog database.

        :param db_name: The name of the database to query.
        :return: The list of tables in the database.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_tables(DatabaseName=db_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get tables %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                db_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["TableList"]


    def create_job(self, name, description, role_arn, script_location):
        """
        Creates a job definition for an extract, transform, and load (ETL) job
that can
        be run by AWS Glue.

        :param name: The name of the job definition.
        :param description: The description of the job definition.
        :param role_arn: The ARN of an IAM role that grants AWS Glue the
permissions
                         it requires to run the job.
        :param script_location: The Amazon S3 URL of a Python ETL script that is
run as
                                part of the job. The script defines how the data
is
                                transformed.
        """
        try:
```

```
            self.glue_client.create_job(
                Name=name,
                Description=description,
                Role=role_arn,
                Command={
                    "Name": "glueetl",
                    "ScriptLocation": script_location,
                    "PythonVersion": "3",
                },
                GlueVersion="3.0",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create job %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def start_job_run(self, name, input_database, input_table,
output_bucket_name):
        """
        Starts a job run. A job run extracts data from the source, transforms it,
        and loads it to the output bucket.

        :param name: The name of the job definition.
        :param input_database: The name of the metadata database that contains
tables
                               that describe the source data. This is typically
created
                               by a crawler.
        :param input_table: The name of the table in the metadata database that
                            describes the source data.
        :param output_bucket_name: The S3 bucket where the output is written.
        :return: The ID of the job run.
        """
        try:
            # The custom Arguments that are passed to this function are used by
the
            # Python ETL script to determine the location of input and output
data.
            response = self.glue_client.start_job_run(
```

```
                JobName=name,
                Arguments={
                    "--input_database": input_database,
                    "--input_table": input_table,
                    "--output_bucket_url": f"s3://{output_bucket_name}/",
                },
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start job run %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRunId"]


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists the names of job definitions in your account.

        :return: The list of job definition names.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.list_jobs()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list jobs. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobNames"]


    def get_job_runs(self, job_name):
        """
        Gets information about runs that have been performed for a specific job
        definition.

        :param job_name: The name of the job definition to look up.
```

```
        :return: The list of job runs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_job_runs(JobName=job_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get job runs for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                job_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRuns"]


    def get_job_run(self, name, run_id):
        """
        Gets information about a single job run.

        :param name: The name of the job definition for the run.
        :param run_id: The ID of the run.
        :return: Information about the run.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_job_run(JobName=name, RunId=run_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get job run %s/%s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                run_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRun"]


    def delete_job(self, job_name):
        """
        Deletes a job definition. This also deletes data about all runs that are
        associated with this job definition.
```

```
        :param job_name: The name of the job definition to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_job(JobName=job_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete job %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                job_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_table(self, db_name, table_name):
        """
        Deletes a table from a metadata database.

        :param db_name: The name of the database that contains the table.
        :param table_name: The name of the table to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_table(DatabaseName=db_name, Name=table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_database(self, name):
        """
        Deletes a metadata database from your Data Catalog.

        :param name: The name of the database to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_database(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Deletes a crawler.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_crawler(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Creazione di una classe che esegue lo scenario.

```
class GlueCrawlerJobScenario:
    """
    Encapsulates a scenario that shows how to create an AWS Glue crawler and job
 and use
    them to transform data from CSV to JSON format.
    """

    def __init__(self, glue_client, glue_service_role, glue_bucket):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 AWS Glue client.
        :param glue_service_role: An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 role
                                  that AWS Glue can assume to gain access to the
```

```
                                resources it requires.
        :param glue_bucket: An S3 bucket that can hold a job script and output
data
                            from AWS Glue job runs.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client
        self.glue_service_role = glue_service_role
        self.glue_bucket = glue_bucket

    @staticmethod
    def wait(seconds, tick=12):
        """
        Waits for a specified number of seconds, while also displaying an
animated
        spinner.

        :param seconds: The number of seconds to wait.
        :param tick: The number of frames per second used to animate the spinner.
        """
        progress = "|/-\\"
        waited = 0
        while waited < seconds:
            for frame in range(tick):
                sys.stdout.write(f"\r{progress[frame % len(progress)]}")
                sys.stdout.flush()
                time.sleep(1 / tick)
            waited += 1

    def upload_job_script(self, job_script):
        """
        Uploads a Python ETL script to an S3 bucket. The script is used by the
AWS Glue
        job to transform data.

        :param job_script: The relative path to the job script.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_bucket.upload_file(Filename=job_script, Key=job_script)
            print(f"Uploaded job script '{job_script}' to the example bucket.")
        except S3UploadFailedError as err:
            logger.error("Couldn't upload job script. Here's why: %s", err)
            raise
```

```
    def run(self, crawler_name, db_name, db_prefix, data_source, job_script,
job_name):
        """
        Runs the scenario. This is an interactive experience that runs at a
command
        prompt and asks you for input throughout.

        :param crawler_name: The name of the crawler used in the scenario. If the
                             crawler does not exist, it is created.
        :param db_name: The name to give the metadata database created by the
crawler.
        :param db_prefix: The prefix to give tables added to the database by the
                          crawler.
        :param data_source: The location of the data source that is targeted by
the
                            crawler and extracted during job runs.
        :param job_script: The job script that is used to transform data during
job
                           runs.
        :param job_name: The name to give the job definition that is created
during the
                         scenario.
        """
        wrapper = GlueWrapper(self.glue_client)
        print(f"Checking for crawler {crawler_name}.")
        crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
        if crawler is None:
            print(f"Creating crawler {crawler_name}.")
            wrapper.create_crawler(
                crawler_name,
                self.glue_service_role.arn,
                db_name,
                db_prefix,
                data_source,
            )
            print(f"Created crawler {crawler_name}.")
            crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
        pprint(crawler)
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            f"When you run the crawler, it crawls data stored in {data_source}
and "
```

```
            f"creates a metadata database in the AWS Glue Data Catalog that
describes "
            f"the data in the data source."
        )
        print("In this example, the source data is in CSV format.")
        ready = False
        while not ready:
            ready = Question.ask_question(
                "Ready to start the crawler? (y/n) ", Question.is_yesno
            )
        wrapper.start_crawler(crawler_name)
        print("Let's wait for the crawler to run. This typically takes a few
minutes.")
        crawler_state = None
        while crawler_state != "READY":
            self.wait(10)
            crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
            crawler_state = crawler["State"]
            print(f"Crawler is {crawler['State']}.")
        print("-" * 88)

        database = wrapper.get_database(db_name)
        print(f"The crawler created database {db_name}:")
        pprint(database)
        print(f"The database contains these tables:")
        tables = wrapper.get_tables(db_name)
        for index, table in enumerate(tables):
            print(f"\t{index + 1}. {table['Name']}")
        table_index = Question.ask_question(
            f"Enter the number of a table to see more detail: ",
            Question.is_int,
            Question.in_range(1, len(tables)),
        )
        pprint(tables[table_index - 1])
        print("-" * 88)

        print(f"Creating job definition {job_name}.")
        wrapper.create_job(
            job_name,
            "Getting started example job.",
            self.glue_service_role.arn,
            f"s3://{self.glue_bucket.name}/{job_script}",
        )
        print("Created job definition.")
```

```
        print(
            f"When you run the job, it extracts data from {data_source},
transforms it "
            f"by using the {job_script} script, and loads the output into "
            f"S3 bucket {self.glue_bucket.name}."
        )
        print(
            "In this example, the data is transformed from CSV to JSON, and only
a few "
            "fields are included in the output."
        )
        job_run_status = None
        if Question.ask_question(f"Ready to run? (y/n) ", Question.is_yesno):
            job_run_id = wrapper.start_job_run(
                job_name, db_name, tables[0]["Name"], self.glue_bucket.name
            )
            print(f"Job {job_name} started. Let's wait for it to run.")
            while job_run_status not in ["SUCCEEDED", "STOPPED", "FAILED",
"TIMEOUT"]:
                self.wait(10)
                job_run = wrapper.get_job_run(job_name, job_run_id)
                job_run_status = job_run["JobRunState"]
                print(f"Job {job_name}/{job_run_id} is {job_run_status}.")
        print("-" * 88)

        if job_run_status == "SUCCEEDED":
            print(
                f"Data from your job run is stored in your S3 bucket
'{self.glue_bucket.name}':"
            )
            try:
                keys = [
                    obj.key for obj in
self.glue_bucket.objects.filter(Prefix="run-")
                ]
                for index, key in enumerate(keys):
                    print(f"\t{index + 1}: {key}")
                lines = 4
                key_index = Question.ask_question(
                    f"Enter the number of a block to download it and see the
first {lines} "
                    f"lines of JSON output in the block: ",
                    Question.is_int,
                    Question.in_range(1, len(keys)),
```

```
                )
                job_data = io.BytesIO()
                self.glue_bucket.download_fileobj(keys[key_index - 1], job_data)
                job_data.seek(0)
                for _ in range(lines):
                    print(job_data.readline().decode("utf-8"))
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get job run data. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
            print("-" * 88)

        job_names = wrapper.list_jobs()
        if job_names:
            print(f"Your account has {len(job_names)} jobs defined:")
            for index, job_name in enumerate(job_names):
                print(f"\t{index + 1}. {job_name}")
            job_index = Question.ask_question(
                f"Enter a number between 1 and {len(job_names)} to see the list
of runs for "
                f"a job: ",
                Question.is_int,
                Question.in_range(1, len(job_names)),
            )
            job_runs = wrapper.get_job_runs(job_names[job_index - 1])
            if job_runs:
                print(f"Found {len(job_runs)} runs for job {job_names[job_index -
1]}:")
                for index, job_run in enumerate(job_runs):
                    print(
                        f"\t{index + 1}. {job_run['JobRunState']} on "
                        f"{job_run['CompletedOn']:%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S}"
                    )
                run_index = Question.ask_question(
                    f"Enter a number between 1 and {len(job_runs)} to see details
for a run: ",
                    Question.is_int,
                    Question.in_range(1, len(job_runs)),
                )
                pprint(job_runs[run_index - 1])
            else:
```

```
                print(f"No runs found for job {job_names[job_index - 1]}")
        else:
            print("Your account doesn't have any jobs defined.")
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            f"Let's clean up. During this example we created job definition
 '{job_name}'."
        )
        if Question.ask_question(
            "Do you want to delete the definition and all runs? (y/n) ",
            Question.is_yesno,
        ):
            wrapper.delete_job(job_name)
            print(f"Job definition '{job_name}' deleted.")
        tables = wrapper.get_tables(db_name)
        print(f"We also created database '{db_name}' that contains these
 tables:")
        for table in tables:
            print(f"\t{table['Name']}")
        if Question.ask_question(
            "Do you want to delete the tables and the database? (y/n) ",
            Question.is_yesno,
        ):
            for table in tables:
                wrapper.delete_table(db_name, table["Name"])
                print(f"Deleted table {table['Name']}.")
            wrapper.delete_database(db_name)
            print(f"Deleted database {db_name}.")
        print(f"We also created crawler '{crawler_name}'.")
        if Question.ask_question(
            "Do you want to delete the crawler? (y/n) ", Question.is_yesno
        ):
            wrapper.delete_crawler(crawler_name)
            print(f"Deleted crawler {crawler_name}.")
        print("-" * 88)


def parse_args(args):
    """
    Parse command line arguments.

    :param args: The command line arguments.
    :return: The parsed arguments.
```

```
    """
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Runs the AWS Glue getting started with crawlers and jobs
 scenario. "
        "Before you run this scenario, set up scaffold resources by running "
        "'python scaffold.py deploy'."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "role_name",
        help="The name of an IAM role that AWS Glue can assume. This role must
 grant access "
        "to Amazon S3 and to the permissions granted by the AWSGlueServiceRole "
        "managed policy.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "bucket_name",
        help="The name of an S3 bucket that AWS Glue can access to get the job
 script and "
        "put job results.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--job_script",
        default="flight_etl_job_script.py",
        help="The name of the job script file that is used in the scenario.",
    )
    return parser.parse_args(args)


def main():
    args = parse_args(sys.argv[1:])
    try:
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "Welcome to the AWS Glue getting started with crawlers and jobs
 scenario."
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        scenario = GlueCrawlerJobScenario(
            boto3.client("glue"),
            boto3.resource("iam").Role(args.role_name),
            boto3.resource("s3").Bucket(args.bucket_name),
        )
        scenario.upload_job_script(args.job_script)
        scenario.run(
```

```
            "doc-example-crawler",
            "doc-example-database",
            "doc-example-",
            "s3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv",
            args.job_script,
            "doc-example-job",
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "To destroy scaffold resources, including the IAM role and S3 bucket
 "
            "used in this scenario, run 'python scaffold.py destroy'."
        )
        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the example.")
```

Crea uno script ETL utilizzato da AWS Glue per estrarre, trasformare e caricare i dati durante l'esecuzione dei processi.

```
import sys
from awsglue.transforms import *
from awsglue.utils import getResolvedOptions
from pyspark.context import SparkContext
from awsglue.context import GlueContext
from awsglue.job import Job

"""
These custom arguments must be passed as Arguments to the StartJobRun request.
    --input_database    The name of a metadata database that is contained in
 your
                        AWS Glue Data Catalog and that contains tables that
 describe
                        the data to be processed.
    --input_table       The name of a table in the database that describes the
 data to
                        be processed.
    --output_bucket_url An S3 bucket that receives the transformed output data.
"""
```

```
args = getResolvedOptions(
    sys.argv, ["JOB_NAME", "input_database", "input_table", "output_bucket_url"]
)
sc = SparkContext()
glueContext = GlueContext(sc)
spark = glueContext.spark_session
job = Job(glueContext)
job.init(args["JOB_NAME"], args)

# Script generated for node S3 Flight Data.
S3FlightData_node1 = glueContext.create_dynamic_frame.from_catalog(
    database=args["input_database"],
    table_name=args["input_table"],
    transformation_ctx="S3FlightData_node1",
)

# This mapping performs two main functions:
# 1. It simplifies the output by removing most of the fields from the data.
# 2. It renames some fields. For example, `fl_date` is renamed to `flight_date`.
ApplyMapping_node2 = ApplyMapping.apply(
    frame=S3FlightData_node1,
    mappings=[
        ("year", "long", "year", "long"),
        ("month", "long", "month", "tinyint"),
        ("day_of_month", "long", "day", "tinyint"),
        ("fl_date", "string", "flight_date", "string"),
        ("carrier", "string", "carrier", "string"),
        ("fl_num", "long", "flight_num", "long"),
        ("origin_city_name", "string", "origin_city_name", "string"),
        ("origin_state_abr", "string", "origin_state_abr", "string"),
        ("dest_city_name", "string", "dest_city_name", "string"),
        ("dest_state_abr", "string", "dest_state_abr", "string"),
        ("dep_time", "long", "departure_time", "long"),
        ("wheels_off", "long", "wheels_off", "long"),
        ("wheels_on", "long", "wheels_on", "long"),
        ("arr_time", "long", "arrival_time", "long"),
        ("mon", "string", "mon", "string"),
    ],
    transformation_ctx="ApplyMapping_node2",
)

# Script generated for node Revised Flight Data.
RevisedFlightData_node3 = glueContext.write_dynamic_frame.from_options(
    frame=ApplyMapping_node2,
```

```
    connection_type="s3",
    format="json",
    connection_options={"path": args["output_bucket_url"], "partitionKeys": []},
    transformation_ctx="RevisedFlightData_node3",
)

job.commit()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs
  - StartCrawler
  - StartJobRun

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una classe che racchiuda le AWS Glue funzioni utilizzate nello scenario.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves information about a specific crawler.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to retrieve information about.
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::Crawler, nil] The crawler object if found, or nil
 if not found.
  def get_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.get_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::EntityNotFoundException
    @logger.info("Crawler #{name} doesn't exist.")
    false
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Creates a new crawler with the specified configuration.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler.
```

```
 # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the IAM role to be used by the crawler.
 # @param db_name [String] The name of the database where the crawler stores its
metadata.
 # @param db_prefix [String] The prefix to be added to the names of tables that
the crawler creates.
 # @param s3_target [String] The S3 path that the crawler will crawl.
 # @return [void]
 def create_crawler(name, role_arn, db_name, _db_prefix, s3_target)
   @glue_client.create_crawler(
     name: name,
     role: role_arn,
     database_name: db_name,
     targets: {
       s3_targets: [
         {
           path: s3_target
         }
       ]
     }
   )
 rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
   @logger.error("Glue could not create crawler: \n#{e.message}")
   raise
 end

 # Starts a crawler with the specified name.
 #
 # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to start.
 # @return [void]
 def start_crawler(name)
   @glue_client.start_crawler(name: name)
 rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error("Glue could not start crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
   raise
 end

 # Deletes a crawler with the specified name.
 #
 # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to delete.
 # @return [void]
 def delete_crawler(name)
   @glue_client.delete_crawler(name: name)
 rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error("Glue could not delete crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
```

```
    raise
  end

  # Retrieves information about a specific database.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the database to retrieve information about.
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::Database, nil] The database object if found, or
 nil if not found.
  def get_database(name)
    response = @glue_client.get_database(name: name)
    response.database
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get database #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Retrieves a list of tables in the specified database.
  #
  # @param db_name [String] The name of the database to retrieve tables from.
  # @return [Array<Aws::Glue::Types::Table>]
  def get_tables(db_name)
    response = @glue_client.get_tables(database_name: db_name)
    response.table_list
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get tables #{db_name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Creates a new job with the specified configuration.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the job.
  # @param description [String] The description of the job.
  # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the IAM role to be used by the job.
  # @param script_location [String] The location of the ETL script for the job.
  # @return [void]
  def create_job(name, description, role_arn, script_location)
    @glue_client.create_job(
      name: name,
      description: description,
      role: role_arn,
      command: {
        name: 'glueetl',
        script_location: script_location,
        python_version: '3'
```

```
      },
      glue_version: '3.0'
    )
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not create job #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Starts a job run for the specified job.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the job to start the run for.
  # @param input_database [String] The name of the input database for the job.
  # @param input_table [String] The name of the input table for the job.
  # @param output_bucket_name [String] The name of the output S3 bucket for the
job.
  # @return [String] The ID of the started job run.
  def start_job_run(name, input_database, input_table, output_bucket_name)
    response = @glue_client.start_job_run(
      job_name: name,
      arguments: {
        '--input_database': input_database,
        '--input_table': input_table,
        '--output_bucket_url': "s3://#{output_bucket_name}/"
      }
    )
    response.job_run_id
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not start job run #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Retrieves a list of jobs in AWS Glue.
  #
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::ListJobsResponse]
  def list_jobs
    @glue_client.list_jobs
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not list jobs: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Retrieves a list of job runs for the specified job.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job to retrieve job runs for.
```

```
  # @return [Array<Aws::Glue::Types::JobRun>]
  def get_job_runs(job_name)
    response = @glue_client.get_job_runs(job_name: job_name)
    response.job_runs
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get job runs: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Retrieves data for a specific job run.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job run to retrieve data for.
  # @return [Glue::Types::GetJobRunResponse]
  def get_job_run(job_name, run_id)
    @glue_client.get_job_run(job_name: job_name, run_id: run_id)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get job runs: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Deletes a job with the specified name.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_job(job_name)
    @glue_client.delete_job(job_name: job_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete job: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Deletes a table with the specified name.
  #
  # @param database_name [String] The name of the catalog database in which the
 table resides.
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to be deleted.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_table(database_name, table_name)
    @glue_client.delete_table(database_name: database_name, name: table_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete job: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Removes a specified database from a Data Catalog.
  #
  # @param database_name [String] The name of the database to delete.
  # @return [void]
```

```
  def delete_database(database_name)
    @glue_client.delete_database(name: database_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete database: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Uploads a job script file to an S3 bucket.
  #
  # @param file_path [String] The local path of the job script file.
  # @param bucket_resource [Aws::S3::Bucket] The S3 bucket resource to upload the
 file to.
  # @return [void]
  def upload_job_script(file_path, bucket_resource)
    File.open(file_path) do |file|
      bucket_resource.client.put_object({
                                          body: file,
                                          bucket: bucket_resource.name,
                                          key: file_path
                                        })
    end
  rescue Aws::S3::Errors::S3UploadFailedError => e
    @logger.error("S3 could not upload job script: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end
```

Creazione di una classe che esegue lo scenario.

```
class GlueCrawlerJobScenario
  def initialize(glue_client, glue_service_role, glue_bucket, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @glue_service_role = glue_service_role
    @glue_bucket = glue_bucket
    @logger = logger
  end

  def run(crawler_name, db_name, db_prefix, data_source, job_script, job_name)
    wrapper = GlueWrapper.new(@glue_client, @logger)
    setup_crawler(wrapper, crawler_name, db_name, db_prefix, data_source)
    query_database(wrapper, crawler_name, db_name)
    create_and_run_job(wrapper, job_script, job_name, db_name)
  end
```

```
  private

  def setup_crawler(wrapper, crawler_name, db_name, db_prefix, data_source)
    new_step(1, 'Create a crawler')
    crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
    unless crawler
      puts "Creating crawler #{crawler_name}."
      wrapper.create_crawler(crawler_name, @glue_service_role.arn, db_name,
 db_prefix, data_source)
      puts "Successfully created #{crawler_name}."
    end
    wrapper.start_crawler(crawler_name)
    monitor_crawler(wrapper, crawler_name)
  end

  def monitor_crawler(wrapper, crawler_name)
    new_step(2, 'Monitor Crawler')
    crawler_state = nil
    until crawler_state == 'READY'
      custom_wait(15)
      crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
      crawler_state = crawler[0]['state']
      print "Crawler status: #{crawler_state}".yellow
    end
  end

  def query_database(wrapper, _crawler_name, db_name)
    new_step(3, 'Query the database.')
    wrapper.get_database(db_name)
    puts "The crawler created database #{db_name}:"
    puts "Database contains tables: #{wrapper.get_tables(db_name).map { |t|
 t['name'] }}"
  end

  def create_and_run_job(wrapper, job_script, job_name, db_name)
    new_step(4, 'Create and run job.')
    wrapper.upload_job_script(job_script, @glue_bucket)
    wrapper.create_job(job_name, 'ETL Job', @glue_service_role.arn, "s3://
#{@glue_bucket.name}/#{job_script}")
    run_job(wrapper, job_name, db_name)
  end

  def run_job(wrapper, job_name, db_name)
```

```
    new_step(5, 'Run the job.')
    wrapper.start_job_run(job_name, db_name, wrapper.get_tables(db_name)[0]
['name'], @glue_bucket.name)
    job_run_status = nil
    until %w[SUCCEEDED FAILED STOPPED].include?(job_run_status)
      custom_wait(10)
      job_run = wrapper.get_job_runs(job_name)
      job_run_status = job_run[0]['job_run_state']
      print "Job #{job_name} status: #{job_run_status}".yellow
    end
  end
end

def main
  banner('../../helpers/banner.txt')
  puts 'Starting AWS Glue demo...'

  # Load resource names from YAML.
  resource_names = YAML.load_file('resource_names.yaml')

  # Setup services and resources.
  iam_role = Aws::IAM::Resource.new(region: 'us-
east-1').role(resource_names['glue_service_role'])
  s3_bucket = Aws::S3::Resource.new(region: 'us-
east-1').bucket(resource_names['glue_bucket'])

  # Instantiate scenario and run.
  scenario = GlueCrawlerJobScenario.new(Aws::Glue::Client.new(region: 'us-
east-1'), iam_role, s3_bucket, @logger)
  random_suffix = rand(10**4)
  scenario.run("crawler-#{random_suffix}", "db-#{random_suffix}", "prefix-
#{random_suffix}-", 's3://data_source',
               'job_script.py', "job-#{random_suffix}")

  puts 'Demo complete.'
end
```

Crea uno script ETL utilizzato da AWS Glue per estrarre, trasformare e caricare i dati durante l'esecuzione dei processi.

```
import sys
from awsglue.transforms import *
```

```
from awsglue.utils import getResolvedOptions
from pyspark.context import SparkContext
from awsglue.context import GlueContext
from awsglue.job import Job

"""
These custom arguments must be passed as Arguments to the StartJobRun request.
    --input_database    The name of a metadata database that is contained in
 your
                        AWS Glue Data Catalog and that contains tables that
 describe
                        the data to be processed.
    --input_table       The name of a table in the database that describes the
 data to
                        be processed.
    --output_bucket_url An S3 bucket that receives the transformed output data.
"""
args = getResolvedOptions(
    sys.argv, ["JOB_NAME", "input_database", "input_table", "output_bucket_url"]
)
sc = SparkContext()
glueContext = GlueContext(sc)
spark = glueContext.spark_session
job = Job(glueContext)
job.init(args["JOB_NAME"], args)

# Script generated for node S3 Flight Data.
S3FlightData_node1 = glueContext.create_dynamic_frame.from_catalog(
    database=args["input_database"],
    table_name=args["input_table"],
    transformation_ctx="S3FlightData_node1",
)

# This mapping performs two main functions:
# 1. It simplifies the output by removing most of the fields from the data.
# 2. It renames some fields. For example, `fl_date` is renamed to `flight_date`.
ApplyMapping_node2 = ApplyMapping.apply(
    frame=S3FlightData_node1,
    mappings=[
        ("year", "long", "year", "long"),
        ("month", "long", "month", "tinyint"),
        ("day_of_month", "long", "day", "tinyint"),
        ("fl_date", "string", "flight_date", "string"),
        ("carrier", "string", "carrier", "string"),
```

```
        ("fl_num", "long", "flight_num", "long"),
        ("origin_city_name", "string", "origin_city_name", "string"),
        ("origin_state_abr", "string", "origin_state_abr", "string"),
        ("dest_city_name", "string", "dest_city_name", "string"),
        ("dest_state_abr", "string", "dest_state_abr", "string"),
        ("dep_time", "long", "departure_time", "long"),
        ("wheels_off", "long", "wheels_off", "long"),
        ("wheels_on", "long", "wheels_on", "long"),
        ("arr_time", "long", "arrival_time", "long"),
        ("mon", "string", "mon", "string"),
    ],
    transformation_ctx="ApplyMapping_node2",
)

# Script generated for node Revised Flight Data.
RevisedFlightData_node3 = glueContext.write_dynamic_frame.from_options(
    frame=ApplyMapping_node2,
    connection_type="s3",
    format="json",
    connection_options={"path": args["output_bucket_url"], "partitionKeys": []},
    transformation_ctx="RevisedFlightData_node3",
)

job.commit()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Ruby .
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun

- GetJobRuns
- GetTables
- ListJobs
- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare e avviare un crawler in grado di eseguire il crawling di un bucket pubblico di Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) generando un database di metadati che descrive i dati rilevati in formato CSV.

```
        let create_crawler = glue
            .create_crawler()
            .name(self.crawler())
            .database_name(self.database())
            .role(self.iam_role.expose_secret())
            .targets(
                CrawlerTargets::builder()
                    .s3_targets(S3Target::builder().path(CRAWLER_TARGET).build())
                    .build(),
            )
            .send()
            .await;

        match create_crawler {
            Err(err) => {
                let glue_err: aws_sdk_glue::Error = err.into();
                match glue_err {
                    aws_sdk_glue::Error::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                        info!("Using existing crawler");
```

```
                        Ok(())
                    }
                    _ => Err(GlueMvpError::GlueSdk(glue_err)),
                }
            }
            Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        }?;

        let start_crawler =
glue.start_crawler().name(self.crawler()).send().await;

        match start_crawler {
            Ok(_) => Ok(()),
            Err(err) => {
                let glue_err: aws_sdk_glue::Error = err.into();
                match glue_err {
                    aws_sdk_glue::Error::CrawlerRunningException(_) => Ok(()),
                    _ => Err(GlueMvpError::GlueSdk(glue_err)),
                }
            }
        }?;
```

Elenca le informazioni su database e tabelle nel tuo AWS Glue Data Catalog.

```
        let database = glue
            .get_database()
            .name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?
            .to_owned();
        let database = database
            .database()
            .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Could not find
database".into()))?;

        let tables = glue
            .get_tables()
            .database_name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

```
        let tables = tables.table_list();
```

Creare e avviare un processo che estrae i dati CSV dal bucket Amazon S3 di origine, li trasforma rimuovendo e rinominando i campi e carica l'output in formato JSON in un altro bucket Amazon S3.

```
        let create_job = glue
            .create_job()
            .name(self.job())
            .role(self.iam_role.expose_secret())
            .command(
                JobCommand::builder()
                    .name("glueetl")
                    .python_version("3")
                    .script_location(format!("s3://{}/job.py", self.bucket()))
                    .build(),
            )
            .glue_version("3.0")
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let job_name = create_job.name().ok_or_else(|| {
            GlueMvpError::Unknown("Did not get job name after creating
job".into())
        })?;

        let job_run_output = glue
            .start_job_run()
            .job_name(self.job())
            .arguments("--input_database", self.database())
            .arguments(
                "--input_table",
                self.tables
                    .first()
                    .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Missing crawler
table".into()))?
                    .name(),
            )
            .arguments("--output_bucket_url", self.bucket())
            .send()
```

```
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let job = job_run_output
            .job_run_id()
            .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Missing run id from just
started job".into()))?
            .to_string();
```

Eliminare tutte le risorse create dalla demo.

```
        glue.delete_job()
            .job_name(self.job())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        for t in &self.tables {
            glue.delete_table()
                .name(t.name())
                .database_name(self.database())
                .send()
                .await
                .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
        }

        glue.delete_database()
            .name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        glue.delete_crawler()
            .name(self.crawler())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Rust.

- CreateCrawler
- CreateJob
- DeleteCrawler
- DeleteDatabase
- DeleteJob
- DeleteTable
- GetCrawler
- GetDatabase
- GetDatabases
- GetJob
- GetJobRun
- GetJobRuns
- GetTables
- ListJobs
- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Il file `Package.swift`.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
//
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.

import PackageDescription
```

```
let package = Package(
    name: "glue-scenario",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.0.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module
 or a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "glue-scenario",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSGlue", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "AWSS3", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-
parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources")

    ]
)
```

Il file di codice Swift,`entry.swift`.

```
// An example that shows how to use the AWS SDK for Swift to demonstrate
// creating and using crawlers and jobs using AWS Glue.
//
// 0. Upload the Python job script to Amazon S3 so it can be used when
```

```
//    calling `startJobRun()` later.
// 1. Create a crawler, pass it the IAM role and the URL of the public Amazon
//    S3 bucket that contains the source data:
//    s3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv.
// 2. Start the crawler. This takes time, so after starting it, use a loop
//    that calls `getCrawler()` until the state is "READY".
// 3. Get the database created by the crawler, and the tables in the
//    database. Display them to the user.
// 4. Create a job. Pass it the IAM role and the URL to a Python ETL script
//    previously uploaded to the user's S3 bucket.
// 5. Start a job run, passing the following custom arguments. These are
//    expected by the ETL script, so must exactly match.
//    * `--input_database: <name of the database created by the crawler>`
//    * `--input_table: <name of the table created by the crawler>`
//    * `--output_bucket_url: <URL to the scaffold bucket created for the
//      user>`
// 6. Loop and get the job run until it returns one of the following states:
//    "SUCCEEDED", "STOPPED", "FAILED", or "TIMEOUT".
// 7. Output data is stored in a group of files in the user's S3 bucket.
//    Either direct the user to their location or download a file and display
//    the results inline.
// 8. List the jobs for the user's account.
// 9. Get job run details for a job run.
// 10. Delete the demo job.
// 11. Delete the database and tables created by the example.
// 12. Delete the crawler created by the example.

import ArgumentParser
import AWSS3
import Foundation
import Smithy

import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "The AWS IAM role to use for AWS Glue calls.")
    var role: String

    @Option(help: "The Amazon S3 bucket to use for this example.")
    var bucket: String

    @Option(help: "The Amazon S3 URL of the data to crawl.")
    var s3url: String = "s3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv"
```

```
    @Option(help: "The Python script to run as a job with AWS Glue.")
    var script: String = "./flight_etl_job_script.py"

    @Option(help: "The AWS Region to run AWS API calls in.")
    var awsRegion = "us-east-1"

    @Option(help: "A prefix string to use when naming tables.")
    var tablePrefix = "swift-glue-basics-table"

    @Option(
        help: ArgumentHelp("The level of logging for the Swift SDK to perform."),
        completion: .list([
            "critical",
            "debug",
            "error",
            "info",
            "notice",
            "trace",
            "warning"
        ])
    )
    var logLevel: String = "error"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "glue-scenario",
        abstract: """
        Demonstrates various features of AWS Glue.
        """,
        discussion: """
        An example showing how to use AWS Glue to create, run, and monitor
        crawlers and jobs.
        """
    )

    /// Generate and return a unique file name that begins with the specified
    /// string.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - prefix: Text to use at the beginning of the returned name.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing a unique filename that begins with the
    ///   specified `prefix`.
    ///
```

```
    /// The returned name uses a random number between 1 million and 1 billion to
    /// provide reasonable certainty of uniqueness for the purposes of this
    /// example.
    func tempName(prefix: String) -> String {
        return "\(prefix)-\(Int.random(in: 1000000..<1000000000))"
    }

    /// Upload a file to an Amazon S3 bucket.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - s3Client: The S3 client to use when uploading the file.
    ///   - path: The local path of the source file to upload.
    ///   - toBucket: The name of the S3 bucket into which to upload the file.
    ///   - key: The key (name) to give the file in the S3 bucket.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the file is uploaded successfully, otherwise
`false`.
    func uploadFile(s3Client: S3Client, path: String, toBucket: String, key:
String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            let fileData: Data = try Data(contentsOf: URL(fileURLWithPath: path))
            let dataStream = ByteStream.data(fileData)
            _ = try await s3Client.putObject(
                input: PutObjectInput(
                    body: dataStream,
                    bucket: toBucket,
                    key: key
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** An unexpected error occurred uploading the script to the
Amazon S3 bucket \"\(bucket)\".")
            return false
        }

        return true
    }

    /// Create a new AWS Glue crawler.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: An AWS Glue client to use for the crawler.
    ///   - crawlerName: A name for the new crawler.
    ///   - iamRole: The name of an Amazon IAM role for the crawler to use.
```

```
   ///   - s3Path: The path of an Amazon S3 folder to use as a target location.
   ///   - cronSchedule: A `cron` schedule indicating when to run the crawler.
   ///   - databaseName: The name of an AWS Glue database to operate on.
   ///
   /// - Returns: `true` if the crawler is created successfully, otherwise
`false`.
   func createCrawler(glueClient: GlueClient, crawlerName: String, iamRole:
String,
                      s3Path: String, cronSchedule: String, databaseName:
String) async -> Bool {
       let s3Target = GlueClientTypes.S3Target(path: s3url)
       let targetList = GlueClientTypes.CrawlerTargets(s3Targets: [s3Target])

       do {
           _ = try await glueClient.createCrawler(
               input: CreateCrawlerInput(
                   databaseName: databaseName,
                   description: "Created by the AWS SDK for Swift Scenario
Example for AWS Glue.",
                   name: crawlerName,
                   role: iamRole,
                   schedule: cronSchedule,
                   tablePrefix: tablePrefix,
                   targets: targetList
               )
           )
       } catch _ as AlreadyExistsException {
           print("*** A crawler named \"\(crawlerName)\" already exists.")
           return false
       } catch _ as OperationTimeoutException {
           print("*** The attempt to create the AWS Glue crawler timed out.")
           return false
       } catch {
           print("*** An unexpected error occurred creating the AWS Glue
crawler: \(error.localizedDescription)")
           return false
       }

       return true
   }

   /// Delete an AWS Glue crawler.
   ///
   /// - Parameters:
```

```
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the crawler to delete.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if successful, otherwise `false`.
    func deleteCrawler(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.deleteCrawler(
                input: DeleteCrawlerInput(name: name)
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }
        return true
    }

    /// Start running an AWS Glue crawler.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use when starting the crawler.
    ///   - name: The name of the crawler to start running.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the crawler is started successfully, otherwise
 `false`.
    func startCrawler(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.startCrawler(
                input: StartCrawlerInput(name: name)
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** An unexpected error occurred starting the crawler.")
            return false
        }

        return true
    }

    /// Get the state of the specified AWS Glue crawler.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the crawler whose state should be returned.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState` value describing the
    ///   state of the crawler.
```

```
   func getCrawlerState(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async ->
GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState {
       do {
           let output = try await glueClient.getCrawler(
               input: GetCrawlerInput(name: name)
           )

           // If the crawler or its state is `nil`, report that the crawler
           // is stopping. This may not be what you want for your
           // application but it works for this one!

           guard let crawler = output.crawler else {
               return GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState.stopping
           }
           guard let state = crawler.state else {
               return GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState.stopping
           }
           return state
       } catch {
           return GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState.stopping
       }
   }

   /// Wait until the specified crawler is ready to run.
   ///
   /// - Parameters:
   ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
   ///   - name: The name of the crawler to wait for.
   ///
   /// - Returns: `true` if the crawler is ready, `false` if the client is
   ///   stopping (and will therefore never be ready).
   func waitUntilCrawlerReady(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async ->
Bool {
       while true {
           let state = await getCrawlerState(glueClient: glueClient, name: name)

           if state == .ready {
               return true
           } else if state == .stopping {
               return false
           }

           // Wait four seconds before trying again.
```

```
            do {
                try await Task.sleep(for: .seconds(4))
            } catch {
                print("*** Error pausing the task.")
            }
        }
    }

    /// Create a new AWS Glue job.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name to give the new job.
    ///   - role: The IAM role for the job to use when accessing AWS services.
    ///   - scriptLocation: The AWS S3 URI of the script to be run by the job.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the job is created successfully, otherwise `false`.
    func createJob(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, role: String,
                   scriptLocation: String) async -> Bool {
        let command = GlueClientTypes.JobCommand(
            name: "glueetl",
            pythonVersion: "3",
            scriptLocation: scriptLocation
        )

        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.createJob(
                input: CreateJobInput(
                    command: command,
                    description: "Created by the AWS SDK for Swift Glue basic
scenario example.",
                    glueVersion: "3.0",
                    name: jobName,
                    numberOfWorkers: 10,
                    role: role,
                    workerType: .g1x
                )
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }
        return true
    }
```

```
/// Return a list of the AWS Glue jobs listed on the user's account.
///
/// - Parameters:
///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
///   - maxJobs: The maximum number of jobs to return (default: 100).
///
/// - Returns: An array of strings listing the names of all available AWS
///   Glue jobs.
func listJobs(glueClient: GlueClient, maxJobs: Int = 100) async -> [String] {
    var jobList: [String] = []
    var nextToken: String?

    repeat {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.listJobs(
                input: ListJobsInput(
                    maxResults: maxJobs,
                    nextToken: nextToken
                )
            )

            guard let jobs = output.jobNames else {
                return jobList
            }

            jobList = jobList + jobs
            nextToken = output.nextToken
        } catch {
            return jobList
        }
    } while (nextToken != nil)

    return jobList
}

/// Delete an AWS Glue job.
///
/// - Parameters:
///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
///   - jobName: The name of the job to delete.
///
/// - Returns: `true` if the job is successfully deleted, otherwise `false`.
func deleteJob(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String) async -> Bool {
    do {
```

```
            _ = try await glueClient.deleteJob(
                input: DeleteJobInput(jobName: jobName)
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }
        return true
    }

    /// Create an AWS Glue database.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - databaseName: The name to give the new database.
    ///   - location: The URL of the source data to use with AWS Glue.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the database is created successfully, otherwise
`false`.
    func createDatabase(glueClient: GlueClient, name databaseName: String,
location: String) async -> Bool {
        let databaseInput = GlueClientTypes.DatabaseInput(
            description: "Created by the AWS SDK for Swift Glue basic scenario
example.",
            locationUri: location,
            name: databaseName
        )

        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.createDatabase(
                input: CreateDatabaseInput(
                    databaseInput: databaseInput
                )
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }

        return true
    }

    /// Get the AWS Glue database with the specified name.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
```

```
    ///   - name: The name of the database to return.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The `GlueClientTypes.Database` object describing the
    ///   specified database, or `nil` if an error occurs or the database
    ///   isn't found.
    func getDatabase(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async ->
GlueClientTypes.Database? {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.getDatabase(
                input: GetDatabaseInput(name: name)
            )

            return output.database
        } catch {
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Returns a list of the tables in the specified database.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - databaseName: The name of the database whose tables are to be
    ///     returned.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `GlueClientTypes.Table` objects, each
    ///   describing one table in the named database. An empty array indicates
    ///   that there are either no tables in the database, or an error
    ///   occurred before any tables could be found.
    func getTablesInDatabase(glueClient: GlueClient, databaseName: String) async
-> [GlueClientTypes.Table] {
        var tables: [GlueClientTypes.Table] = []
        var nextToken: String?

        repeat {
            do {
                let output = try await glueClient.getTables(
                    input: GetTablesInput(
                        databaseName: databaseName,
                        nextToken: nextToken
                    )
                )

                guard let tableList = output.tableList else {
```

```
                    return tables
                }

                tables = tables + tableList
                nextToken = output.nextToken
            } catch {
                return tables
            }
        } while nextToken != nil

        return tables
    }

    /// Delete the specified database.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - databaseName: The name of the database to delete.
    ///   - deleteTables: A Bool indicating whether or not to delete the
    ///     tables in the database before attempting to delete the database.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the database (and optionally its tables) are
    ///   deleted, otherwise `false`.
    func deleteDatabase(glueClient: GlueClient, name databaseName: String,
                        withTables deleteTables: Bool = false) async -> Bool {
        if deleteTables {
            var tableNames: [String] = []

            // Get a list of the names of all of the tables in the database.

            let tableList = await self.getTablesInDatabase(glueClient:
glueClient, databaseName: databaseName)
            for table in tableList {
                guard let name = table.name else {
                    continue
                }
                tableNames.append(name)
            }

            // Delete the tables. If there's only one table, use
            // `deleteTable()`, otherwise, use `batchDeleteTable()`. You can
            // use `batchDeleteTable()` for a single table, but this
            // demonstrates the use of `deleteTable()`.
```

```
            if tableNames.count == 1 {
                do {
                    print("    Deleting table...")
                    _ = try await glueClient.deleteTable(
                        input: DeleteTableInput(
                            databaseName: databaseName,
                            name: tableNames[0]
                        )
                    )
                } catch {
                    print("*** Unable to delete the table.")
                }
            } else {
                do {
                    print("    Deleting tables...")
                    _ = try await glueClient.batchDeleteTable(
                        input: BatchDeleteTableInput(
                            databaseName: databaseName,
                            tablesToDelete: tableNames
                        )
                    )
                } catch {
                    print("*** Unable to delete the tables.")
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the database itself.

        do {
            print("    Deleting the database itself...")
            _ = try await glueClient.deleteDatabase(
                input: DeleteDatabaseInput(name: databaseName)
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to delete the database.")
            return false
        }
        return true
    }

    /// Start an AWS Glue job run.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
```

```
   ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
   ///   - jobName: The name of the job to run.
   ///   - databaseName: The name of the AWS Glue database to run the job
against.
   ///   - tableName: The name of the table in the database to run the job
against.
   ///   - outputURL: The AWS S3 URI of the bucket location into which to
   ///     write the resulting output.
   ///
   /// - Returns: `true` if the job run is started successfully, otherwise
`false`.
   func startJobRun(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, databaseName:
String,
                     tableName: String, outputURL: String) async -> String? {
       do {
           let output = try await glueClient.startJobRun(
               input: StartJobRunInput(
                   arguments: [
                       "--input_database": databaseName,
                       "--input_table": tableName,
                       "--output_bucket_url": outputURL
                   ],
                   jobName: jobName,
                   numberOfWorkers: 10,
                   workerType: .g1x
               )
           )

           guard let id = output.jobRunId else {
               return nil
           }

           return id
       } catch {
           return nil
       }
   }

   /// Return a list of the job runs for the specified job.
   ///
   /// - Parameters:
   ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
   ///   - jobName: The name of the job for which to return its job runs.
   ///   - maxResults: The maximum number of job runs to return (default:
```

```
    ///     1000).
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `GlueClientTypes.JobRun` objects describing
    ///   each job run.
    func getJobRuns(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, maxResults:
 Int? = nil) async -> [GlueClientTypes.JobRun] {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.getJobRuns(
                input: GetJobRunsInput(
                    jobName: jobName,
                    maxResults: maxResults
                )
            )

            guard let jobRuns = output.jobRuns else {
                print("*** No job runs found.")
                return []
            }

            return jobRuns
        } catch is EntityNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified job name, \(jobName), doesn't exist.")
            return []
        } catch {
            print("*** Unexpected error getting job runs:")
            dump(error)
            return []
        }
    }

    /// Get information about a specific AWS Glue job run.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name of the job to return job run data for.
    ///   - id: The run ID of the specific job run to return.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `GlueClientTypes.JobRun` object describing the state of
    ///   the job run, or `nil` if an error occurs.
    func getJobRun(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, id: String)
 async -> GlueClientTypes.JobRun? {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.getJobRun(
                input: GetJobRunInput(
```

```
                    jobName: jobName,
                    runId: id
                )
            )

            return output.jobRun
        } catch {
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        // A name to give the Python script upon upload to the Amazon S3
        // bucket.
        let scriptName = "jobscript.py"

        // Schedule string in `cron` format, as described here:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/glue/latest/dg/monitor-data-warehouse-
schedule.html
        let cron = "cron(15 12 * * ? *)"

        let glueConfig = try await GlueClient.GlueClientConfiguration(region:
 awsRegion)
        let glueClient = GlueClient(config: glueConfig)

        let s3Config = try await S3Client.S3ClientConfiguration(region:
 awsRegion)
        let s3Client = S3Client(config: s3Config)

        // Create random names for things that need them.

        let crawlerName = tempName(prefix: "swift-glue-basics-crawler")
        let databaseName = tempName(prefix: "swift-glue-basics-db")

        // Create a name for the AWS Glue job.

        let jobName = tempName(prefix: "scenario-job")

        // The URL of the Python script on S3.

        let scriptURL = "s3://\(bucket)/\(scriptName)"

        print("Welcome to the AWS SDK for Swift basic scenario for AWS Glue!")
```

```
        //=====================================================================
        // 0. Upload the Python script to the target bucket so it's available
        //    for use by the Amazon Glue service.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Uploading the Python script: \(script) as key \(scriptName)")
        print("Destination bucket: \(bucket)")
        if !(await uploadFile(s3Client: s3Client, path: script, toBucket: bucket,
key: scriptName)) {
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 1. Create the database and crawler using the randomized names
        //    generated previously.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Creating database \"\(databaseName)\"...")
        if !(await createDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName,
location: s3url)) {
            print("*** Unable to create the database.")
            return
        }

        print("Creating crawler \"\(crawlerName)\"...")
        if !(await createCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, crawlerName:
crawlerName,
                                 iamRole: role, s3Path: s3url, cronSchedule:
cron,
                                 databaseName: databaseName)) {
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 2. Start the crawler, then wait for it to be ready.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Starting the crawler and waiting until it's ready...")
        if !(await startCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)) {
            _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)
            return
        }
```

```
        if !(await waitUntilCrawlerReady(glueClient: glueClient, name:
crawlerName)) {
            _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 3. Get the database and table created by the crawler.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Getting the crawler's database...")
        let database = await getDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name:
databaseName)

        guard let database else {
            print("*** Unable to get the database.")
            return
        }
        print("Database URI: \(database.locationUri ?? "<unknown>")")

        let tableList = await getTablesInDatabase(glueClient: glueClient,
databaseName: databaseName)

        print("Found \(tableList.count) table(s):")
        for table in tableList {
            print("  \(table.name ?? "<unnamed>")")
        }

        if tableList.count != 1 {
            print("*** Incorrect number of tables found. There should only be
one.")
            _ = await deleteDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName,
withTables: true)
            _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)
            return
        }

        guard let tableName = tableList[0].name else {
            print("*** Table is unnamed.")
            _ = await deleteDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName,
withTables: true)
            _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)
            return
        }
```

```
        //=====================================================================
        // 4. Create a job.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Creating a job...")
        if !(await createJob(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName, role: role,
                             scriptLocation: scriptURL)) {
            _ = await deleteDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName,
withTables: true)
            _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 5. Start a job run.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Starting the job...")

        // Construct the Amazon S3 URL for the job run's output. This is in
        // the bucket specified on the command line, with a folder name that's
        // unique for this job run.

        let timeStamp = Date().timeIntervalSince1970
        let jobPath = "\(jobName)-\(Int(timeStamp))"
        let outputURL = "s3://\(bucket)/\(jobPath)"

        // Start the job run.

        let jobRunID = await startJobRun(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName,
                                         databaseName: databaseName,
                                         tableName: tableName,
                                         outputURL: outputURL)

        guard let jobRunID else {
            print("*** Job run ID is invalid.")
            _ = await deleteJob(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName)
            _ = await deleteDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName,
withTables: true)
            _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
```

```
        // 6. Wait for the job run to indicate that the run is complete.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Waiting for job run to end...")

        var jobRunFinished = false
        var jobRunState: GlueClientTypes.JobRunState

        repeat {
            let jobRun = await getJobRun(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName,
 id: jobRunID)
            guard let jobRun else {
                print("*** Unable to get the job run.")
                _ = await deleteJob(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName)
                _ = await deleteDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name:
 databaseName, withTables: true)
                _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name:
 crawlerName)
                return
            }
            jobRunState = jobRun.jobRunState ?? .failed

            //
=====================================================================
            // 7. Output where to find the data if the job run was successful.
            //    If the job run failed for any reason, output an appropriate
            //    error message.
            //
=====================================================================

            switch jobRunState {
                case .succeeded:
                    print("Job run succeeded. JSON files are in the Amazon S3
 path:")
                    print("    \(outputURL)")
                    jobRunFinished = true
                case .stopped:
                    jobRunFinished = true
                case .error:
                    print("*** Error: Job run ended in an error.
 \(jobRun.errorMessage ?? "")")
                    jobRunFinished = true
                case .failed:
```

```
                    print("*** Error: Job run failed. \(jobRun.errorMessage ??
 "")")
                    jobRunFinished = true
                case .timeout:
                    print("*** Warning: Job run timed out.")
                    jobRunFinished = true
                default:
                    do {
                        try await Task.sleep(for: .milliseconds(250))
                    } catch {
                        print("*** Error pausing the task.")
                    }
            }
        } while jobRunFinished != true

        //=====================================================================
        // 7.5. List the job runs for this job, showing each job run's ID and
        // its execution time.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Getting all job runs for the job \(jobName):")
        let jobRuns = await getJobRuns(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName)

        if jobRuns.count == 0 {
            print("    <no job runs found>")
        } else {
            print("Found \(jobRuns.count) job runs... listing execution times:")
            for jobRun in jobRuns {
                print("    \(jobRun.id ?? "<unnamed>"): \(jobRun.executionTime)
 seconds")
            }
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 8. List the jobs for the user's account.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nThe account has the following jobs:")
        let jobs = await listJobs(glueClient: glueClient)

        if jobs.count == 0 {
            print("    <no jobs found>")
        } else {
            for job in jobs {
```

```
                print("    \(job)")
            }
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 9. Get the job run details for a job run.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Information about the job run:")
        let jobRun = await getJobRun(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName, id:
jobRunID)

        guard let jobRun else {
            print("*** Unable to retrieve the job run.")
            _ = await deleteJob(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName)
            _ = await deleteDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName,
withTables: true)
            _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)
            return
        }

        let startDate = jobRun.startedOn ?? Date(timeIntervalSince1970: 0)
        let endDate = jobRun.completedOn ?? Date(timeIntervalSince1970: 0)
        let dateFormatter: DateFormatter = DateFormatter()
        dateFormatter.dateStyle = .long
        dateFormatter.timeStyle = .long

        print("    Started at: \(dateFormatter.string(from: startDate))")
        print("  Completed at: \(dateFormatter.string(from: endDate))")

        //=====================================================================
        // 10. Delete the job.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nDeleting the job...")
        _ = await deleteJob(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName)

        //=====================================================================
        // 11. Delete the database and tables created by this example.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Deleting the database...")
        _ = await deleteDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName,
withTables: true)
```

```
        //=====================================================================
        // 12. Delete the crawler.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Deleting the crawler...")
        if !(await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)) {
            return
        }
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Swift.
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases

- GetJob
- GetJobRun
- GetJobRuns
- GetTables
- ListJobs
- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS GlueAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole AWS Glue azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS Glue.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo CreateCrawler con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzo CreateJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteCrawler con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare DeleteDatabase con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzo DeleteJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteTable con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare GetCrawler con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare GetDatabase con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzo GetDatabases con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetJobRun con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetJobRuns con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetTables con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ListJobs con un SDK AWS

- Utilizzo StartCrawler con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo StartJobRun con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzalo **`CreateCrawler`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateCrawler`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name for the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="crawlerDescription">A description of the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="role">The AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to
    /// be assumed by the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="schedule">The schedule on which the crawler will be
executed.</param>
    /// <param name="s3Path">The path to the Amazon Simple Storage Service
(Amazon S3)
    /// bucket where the Python script has been stored.</param>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name to use for the database that will be
    /// created by the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateCrawlerAsync(
        string crawlerName,
        string crawlerDescription,
```

```
        string role,
        string schedule,
        string s3Path,
        string dbName)
    {
        var s3Target = new S3Target
        {
            Path = s3Path,
        };

        var targetList = new List<S3Target>
        {
            s3Target,
        };

        var targets = new CrawlerTargets
        {
            S3Targets = targetList,
        };

        var crawlerRequest = new CreateCrawlerRequest
        {
            DatabaseName = dbName,
            Name = crawlerName,
            Description = crawlerDescription,
            Targets = targets,
            Role = role,
            Schedule = schedule,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.CreateCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
       Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
       // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
       // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

   Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

       Aws::Glue::Model::S3Target s3Target;
       s3Target.SetPath("s3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv");
       Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerTargets crawlerTargets;
       crawlerTargets.AddS3Targets(s3Target);

       Aws::Glue::Model::CreateCrawlerRequest request;
       request.SetTargets(crawlerTargets);
       request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);
       request.SetDatabaseName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);
       request.SetTablePrefix(CRAWLER_DATABASE_PREFIX);
       request.SetRole(roleArn);

       Aws::Glue::Model::CreateCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.CreateCrawler(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout << "Successfully created the crawler." << std::endl;
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error creating a crawler. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;
           deleteAssets("", CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
clientConfig);
           return false;
```

```
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new AWS Glue crawler using the AWS Glue Java API.
    *
    * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client used to interact with the AWS Glue
service
    * @param iam         the IAM role that the crawler will use to access the
data source
    * @param s3Path      the S3 path that the crawler will scan for data
    * @param cron        the cron expression that defines the crawler's schedule
    * @param dbName      the name of the AWS Glue database where the crawler
will store the metadata
    * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to be created
    */
   public static void createGlueCrawler(GlueClient glueClient,
                                        String iam,
                                        String s3Path,
                                        String cron,
                                        String dbName,
                                        String crawlerName) {

       try {
           S3Target s3Target = S3Target.builder()
               .path(s3Path)
               .build();

           List<S3Target> targetList = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
            targetList.add(s3Target);
            CrawlerTargets targets = CrawlerTargets.builder()
                .s3Targets(targetList)
                .build();

            CreateCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = CreateCrawlerRequest.builder()
                .databaseName(dbName)
                .name(crawlerName)
                .description("Created by the AWS Glue Java API")
                .targets(targets)
                .role(iam)
                .schedule(cron)
                .build();

            glueClient.createCrawler(crawlerRequest);
            System.out.println(crawlerName + " was successfully created");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const createCrawler = (name, role, dbName, tablePrefix, s3TargetPath) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new CreateCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
    Role: role,
    DatabaseName: dbName,
```

```
    TablePrefix: tablePrefix,
    Targets: {
      S3Targets: [{ Path: s3TargetPath }],
    },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createGlueCrawler(
    iam: String?,
    s3Path: String?,
    cron: String?,
    dbName: String?,
    crawlerName: String,
) {
    val s3Target =
        S3Target {
            path = s3Path
        }

    // Add the S3Target to a list.
    val targetList = mutableListOf<S3Target>()
    targetList.add(s3Target)

    val targetOb =
        CrawlerTargets {
            s3Targets = targetList
        }
```

```
    val request =
        CreateCrawlerRequest {
            databaseName = dbName
            name = crawlerName
            description = "Created by the AWS Glue Kotlin API"
            targets = targetOb
            role = iam
            schedule = cron
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.createCrawler(request)
        println("$crawlerName was successfully created")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        $crawlerName = "example-crawler-test-" . $uniqid;

        $role = $iamService->getRole("AWSGlueServiceRole-DocExample");

        $path = 's3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv';
        $glueService->createCrawler($crawlerName, $role['Role']['Arn'],
 $databaseName, $path);

    public function createCrawler($crawlerName, $role, $databaseName, $path):
 Result
    {
```

```
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($crawlerName, $role,
 $databaseName, $path) {
            return $this->glueClient->createCrawler([
                'Name' => $crawlerName,
                'Role' => $role,
                'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
                'Targets' => [
                    'S3Targets' =>
                        [[
                            'Path' => $path,
                        ]]
                ],
            ]);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def create_crawler(self, name, role_arn, db_name, db_prefix, s3_target):
        """
        Creates a crawler that can crawl the specified target and populate a
```

```
        database in your AWS Glue Data Catalog with metadata that describes the
data
        in the target.

        :param name: The name of the crawler.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an AWS Identity and
Access
                         Management (IAM) role that grants permission to let AWS
Glue
                         access the resources it needs.
        :param db_name: The name to give the database that is created by the
crawler.
        :param db_prefix: The prefix to give any database tables that are created
by
                          the crawler.
        :param s3_target: The URL to an S3 bucket that contains data that is
                          the target of the crawler.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.create_crawler(
                Name=name,
                Role=role_arn,
                DatabaseName=db_name,
                TablePrefix=db_prefix,
                Targets={"S3Targets": [{"Path": s3_target}]},
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create crawler. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateCrawler AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Creates a new crawler with the specified configuration.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler.
  # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the IAM role to be used by the crawler.
  # @param db_name [String] The name of the database where the crawler stores its
 metadata.
  # @param db_prefix [String] The prefix to be added to the names of tables that
 the crawler creates.
  # @param s3_target [String] The S3 path that the crawler will crawl.
  # @return [void]
  def create_crawler(name, role_arn, db_name, _db_prefix, s3_target)
    @glue_client.create_crawler(
      name: name,
      role: role_arn,
      database_name: db_name,
      targets: {
        s3_targets: [
          {
            path: s3_target
```

```
          }
        ]
      }
    )
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not create crawler: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        let create_crawler = glue
            .create_crawler()
            .name(self.crawler())
            .database_name(self.database())
            .role(self.iam_role.expose_secret())
            .targets(
                CrawlerTargets::builder()
                    .s3_targets(S3Target::builder().path(CRAWLER_TARGET).build())
                    .build(),
            )
            .send()
            .await;

        match create_crawler {
            Err(err) => {
                let glue_err: aws_sdk_glue::Error = err.into();
                match glue_err {
                    aws_sdk_glue::Error::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                        info!("Using existing crawler");
                        Ok(())
```

```
                    }
                    _ => Err(GlueMvpError::GlueSdk(glue_err)),
                }
            }
            Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        }?;
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateCrawlerguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Create a new AWS Glue crawler.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: An AWS Glue client to use for the crawler.
    ///   - crawlerName: A name for the new crawler.
    ///   - iamRole: The name of an Amazon IAM role for the crawler to use.
    ///   - s3Path: The path of an Amazon S3 folder to use as a target location.
    ///   - cronSchedule: A `cron` schedule indicating when to run the crawler.
    ///   - databaseName: The name of an AWS Glue database to operate on.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the crawler is created successfully, otherwise
 `false`.
    func createCrawler(glueClient: GlueClient, crawlerName: String, iamRole:
 String,
                       s3Path: String, cronSchedule: String, databaseName:
 String) async -> Bool {
        let s3Target = GlueClientTypes.S3Target(path: s3url)
```

```
        let targetList = GlueClientTypes.CrawlerTargets(s3Targets: [s3Target])

        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.createCrawler(
                input: CreateCrawlerInput(
                    databaseName: databaseName,
                    description: "Created by the AWS SDK for Swift Scenario
Example for AWS Glue.",
                    name: crawlerName,
                    role: iamRole,
                    schedule: cronSchedule,
                    tablePrefix: tablePrefix,
                    targets: targetList
                )
            )
        } catch _ as AlreadyExistsException {
            print("*** A crawler named \"\(crawlerName)\" already exists.")
            return false
        } catch _ as OperationTimeoutException {
            print("*** The attempt to create the AWS Glue crawler timed out.")
            return false
        } catch {
            print("*** An unexpected error occurred creating the AWS Glue
crawler: \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }

        return true
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateCrawlerguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`CreateJob`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateJob`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an AWS Glue job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to be assumed by
    /// the job.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="scriptUrl">The URL to the script.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateJobAsync(string dbName, string tableName,
string bucketUrl, string jobName, string roleName, string description, string
scriptUrl)
    {
        var command = new JobCommand
        {
            PythonVersion = "3",
            Name = "glueetl",
            ScriptLocation = scriptUrl,
        };

        var arguments = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            { "--input_database", dbName },
            { "--input_table", tableName },
            { "--output_bucket_url", bucketUrl }
        };

        var request = new CreateJobRequest
        {
            Command = command,
            DefaultArguments = arguments,
            Description = description,
```

```
            GlueVersion = "3.0",
            Name = jobName,
            NumberOfWorkers = 10,
            Role = roleName,
            WorkerType = "G.1X"
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.CreateJobAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateJobconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateJobRequest request;
        request.SetName(JOB_NAME);
        request.SetRole(roleArn);
        request.SetGlueVersion(GLUE_VERSION);

        Aws::Glue::Model::JobCommand command;
        command.SetName(JOB_COMMAND_NAME);
        command.SetPythonVersion(JOB_PYTHON_VERSION);
        command.SetScriptLocation(
                Aws::String("s3://") + bucketName + "/" + PYTHON_SCRIPT);
```

```
        request.SetCommand(command);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateJobOutcome outcome = client.CreateJob(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully created the job." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error creating the job. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateJobconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un processo di trasformazione dei dati

L'esempio `create-job` seguente crea un processo di streaming che esegue uno script archiviato in S3.

```
aws glue create-job \
    --name my-testing-job \
    --role AWSGlueServiceRoleDefault \
    --command '{ \
        "Name": "gluestreaming", \
        "ScriptLocation": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/folder/" \
    }' \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --output json \
    --default-arguments '{ \
        "--job-language":"scala", \
        "--class":"GlueApp" \
    }' \
    --profile my-profile \
```

```
    --endpoint https://glue.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
```

Contenuto di `test_script.scala`.

```
import com.amazonaws.services.glue.ChoiceOption
import com.amazonaws.services.glue.GlueContext
import com.amazonaws.services.glue.MappingSpec
import com.amazonaws.services.glue.ResolveSpec
import com.amazonaws.services.glue.errors.CallSite
import com.amazonaws.services.glue.util.GlueArgParser
import com.amazonaws.services.glue.util.Job
import com.amazonaws.services.glue.util.JsonOptions
import org.apache.spark.SparkContext
import scala.collection.JavaConverters._

object GlueApp {
    def main(sysArgs: Array[String]) {
        val spark: SparkContext = new SparkContext()
        val glueContext: GlueContext = new GlueContext(spark)
        // @params: [JOB_NAME]
        val args = GlueArgParser.getResolvedOptions(sysArgs,
 Seq("JOB_NAME").toArray)
        Job.init(args("JOB_NAME"), glueContext, args.asJava)
        // @type: DataSource
        // @args: [database = "tempdb", table_name = "s3-source",
 transformation_ctx = "datasource0"]
        // @return: datasource0
        // @inputs: []
        val datasource0 = glueContext.getCatalogSource(database = "tempdb",
 tableName = "s3-source", redshiftTmpDir = "", transformationContext =
 "datasource0").getDynamicFrame()
        // @type: ApplyMapping
        // @args: [mapping = [("sensorid", "int", "sensorid", "int"),
 ("currenttemperature", "int", "currenttemperature", "int"), ("status", "string",
 "status", "string")], transformation_ctx = "applymapping1"]
        // @return: applymapping1
        // @inputs: [frame = datasource0]
        val applymapping1 = datasource0.applyMapping(mappings = Seq(("sensorid",
 "int", "sensorid", "int"), ("currenttemperature", "int", "currenttemperature",
 "int"), ("status", "string", "status", "string")), caseSensitive = false,
 transformationContext = "applymapping1")
        // @type: SelectFields
```

```
        // @args: [paths = ["sensorid", "currenttemperature", "status"],
 transformation_ctx = "selectfields2"]
        // @return: selectfields2
        // @inputs: [frame = applymapping1]
        val selectfields2 = applymapping1.selectFields(paths = Seq("sensorid",
 "currenttemperature", "status"), transformationContext = "selectfields2")
        // @type: ResolveChoice
        // @args: [choice = "MATCH_CATALOG", database = "tempdb", table_name =
 "my-s3-sink", transformation_ctx = "resolvechoice3"]
        // @return: resolvechoice3
        // @inputs: [frame = selectfields2]
        val resolvechoice3 = selectfields2.resolveChoice(choiceOption =
 Some(ChoiceOption("MATCH_CATALOG")), database = Some("tempdb"), tableName =
 Some("my-s3-sink"), transformationContext = "resolvechoice3")
        // @type: DataSink
        // @args: [database = "tempdb", table_name = "my-s3-sink",
 transformation_ctx = "datasink4"]
        // @return: datasink4
        // @inputs: [frame = resolvechoice3]
        val datasink4 = glueContext.getCatalogSink(database = "tempdb",
 tableName = "my-s3-sink", redshiftTmpDir = "", transformationContext =
 "datasink4").writeDynamicFrame(resolvechoice3)
        Job.commit()
    }
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "Name": "my-testing-job"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Authoring Jobs in AWS Glue nella Glue Developer Guide.AWS

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateJob AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new AWS Glue job.
     *
     * @param glueClient     the AWS Glue client to use for the operation
     * @param jobName        the name of the job to create
     * @param iam            the IAM role to associate with the job
     * @param scriptLocation the location of the script to be used by the job
     * @throws GlueException if there is an error creating the job
     */
    public static void createJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName, String
iam, String scriptLocation) {
        try {
            JobCommand command = JobCommand.builder()
                .pythonVersion("3")
                .name("glueetl")
                .scriptLocation(scriptLocation)
                .build();

            CreateJobRequest jobRequest = CreateJobRequest.builder()
                .description("A Job created by using the AWS SDK for Java V2")
                .glueVersion("2.0")
                .workerType(WorkerType.G_1_X)
                .numberOfWorkers(10)
                .name(jobName)
                .role(iam)
                .command(command)
                .build();

            glueClient.createJob(jobRequest);
            System.out.println(jobName + " was successfully created.");
```

```
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateJobconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const createJob = (name, role, scriptBucketName, scriptKey) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new CreateJobCommand({
    Name: name,
    Role: role,
    Command: {
      Name: "glueetl",
      PythonVersion: "3",
      ScriptLocation: `s3://${scriptBucketName}/${scriptKey}`,
    },
    GlueVersion: "3.0",
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateJobconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        $role = $iamService->getRole("AWSGlueServiceRole-DocExample");

        $jobName = 'test-job-' . $uniqid;

        $scriptLocation = "s3://$bucketName/run_job.py";
        $job = $glueService->createJob($jobName, $role['Role']['Arn'],
$scriptLocation);

    public function createJob($jobName, $role, $scriptLocation, $pythonVersion =
'3', $glueVersion = '3.0'): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->createJob([
            'Name' => $jobName,
            'Role' => $role,
            'Command' => [
                'Name' => 'glueetl',
                'ScriptLocation' => $scriptLocation,
                'PythonVersion' => $pythonVersion,
            ],
            'GlueVersion' => $glueVersion,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateJobconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un nuovo lavoro in AWS Glue. Il valore del nome del comando è sempre**`glueetl`**. AWS Glue supporta l'esecuzione di script di lavoro scritti in Python o Scala. In questo esempio, lo script di lavoro (MyTestGlueJob.py) è scritto in Python. I parametri Python vengono specificati nella **`$DefArgs`** variabile e quindi passati al PowerShell comando nel **`DefaultArguments`** parametro, che accetta una tabella hash. I parametri nella **`$JobParams`** variabile provengono dall' CreateJob API, documentata nell'argomento Jobs (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/glue/latest/dg/aws- glue-api-jobs-job .html) del riferimento all'API AWS Glue.

```
$Command = New-Object Amazon.Glue.Model.JobCommand
$Command.Name = 'glueetl'
$Command.ScriptLocation = 's3://amzn-s3-demo-source-bucket/admin/
MyTestGlueJob.py'
$Command

$Source = "source_test_table"
$Target = "target_test_table"
$Connections = $Source, $Target

$DefArgs = @{
     '--TempDir' = 's3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/admin'
     '--job-bookmark-option' = 'job-bookmark-disable'
     '--job-language' = 'python'
     }
$DefArgs

$ExecutionProp = New-Object Amazon.Glue.Model.ExecutionProperty
$ExecutionProp.MaxConcurrentRuns = 1
$ExecutionProp

$JobParams = @{
    "AllocatedCapacity"    = "5"
    "Command"              = $Command
    "Connections_Connection" = $Connections
    "DefaultArguments"  = $DefArgs
    "Description"       = "This is a test"
    "ExecutionProperty" = $ExecutionProp
    "MaxRetries"        = "1"
```

```
    "Name"              = "MyOregonTestGlueJob"
    "Role"              = "Amazon-GlueServiceRoleForSSM"
    "Timeout"           = "20"
     }

New-GlueJob @JobParams
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateJobin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un nuovo lavoro in AWS Glue. Il valore del nome del comando è sempre**`glueetl`**. AWS Glue supporta l'esecuzione di script di lavoro scritti in Python o Scala. In questo esempio, lo script di lavoro (MyTestGlueJob.py) è scritto in Python. I parametri Python vengono specificati nella **`$DefArgs`** variabile e quindi passati al PowerShell comando nel **`DefaultArguments`** parametro, che accetta una tabella hash. I parametri nella **`$JobParams`** variabile provengono dall' CreateJob API, documentata nell'argomento Jobs (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/glue/latest/dg/aws- glue-api-jobs-job .html) del riferimento all'API AWS Glue.

```
$Command = New-Object Amazon.Glue.Model.JobCommand
$Command.Name = 'glueetl'
$Command.ScriptLocation = 's3://amzn-s3-demo-source-bucket/admin/
MyTestGlueJob.py'
$Command

$Source = "source_test_table"
$Target = "target_test_table"
$Connections = $Source, $Target

$DefArgs = @{
     '--TempDir' = 's3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/admin'
     '--job-bookmark-option' = 'job-bookmark-disable'
     '--job-language' = 'python'
     }
$DefArgs

$ExecutionProp = New-Object Amazon.Glue.Model.ExecutionProperty
$ExecutionProp.MaxConcurrentRuns = 1
$ExecutionProp

$JobParams = @{
```

```
    "AllocatedCapacity"    = "5"
    "Command"              = $Command
    "Connections_Connection" = $Connections
    "DefaultArguments"  = $DefArgs
    "Description"       = "This is a test"
    "ExecutionProperty" = $ExecutionProp
    "MaxRetries"        = "1"
    "Name"              = "MyOregonTestGlueJob"
    "Role"              = "Amazon-GlueServiceRoleForSSM"
    "Timeout"           = "20"
     }

New-GlueJob @JobParams
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateJobin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def create_job(self, name, description, role_arn, script_location):
        """
        Creates a job definition for an extract, transform, and load (ETL) job
 that can
```

```
        be run by AWS Glue.

        :param name: The name of the job definition.
        :param description: The description of the job definition.
        :param role_arn: The ARN of an IAM role that grants AWS Glue the
permissions
                         it requires to run the job.
        :param script_location: The Amazon S3 URL of a Python ETL script that is
run as
                                part of the job. The script defines how the data
is
                                transformed.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.create_job(
                Name=name,
                Description=description,
                Role=role_arn,
                Command={
                    "Name": "glueetl",
                    "ScriptLocation": script_location,
                    "PythonVersion": "3",
                },
                GlueVersion="3.0",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create job %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateJob AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Creates a new job with the specified configuration.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the job.
  # @param description [String] The description of the job.
  # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the IAM role to be used by the job.
  # @param script_location [String] The location of the ETL script for the job.
  # @return [void]
  def create_job(name, description, role_arn, script_location)
    @glue_client.create_job(
      name: name,
      description: description,
      role: role_arn,
      command: {
        name: 'glueetl',
        script_location: script_location,
        python_version: '3'
      },
      glue_version: '3.0'
    )
```

```
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not create job #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateJobconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        let create_job = glue
            .create_job()
            .name(self.job())
            .role(self.iam_role.expose_secret())
            .command(
                JobCommand::builder()
                    .name("glueetl")
                    .python_version("3")
                    .script_location(format!("s3://{}/job.py", self.bucket()))
                    .build(),
            )
            .glue_version("3.0")
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let job_name = create_job.name().ok_or_else(|| {
            GlueMvpError::Unknown("Did not get job name after creating
job".into())
        })?;
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateJobguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Create a new AWS Glue job.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name to give the new job.
    ///   - role: The IAM role for the job to use when accessing AWS services.
    ///   - scriptLocation: The AWS S3 URI of the script to be run by the job.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the job is created successfully, otherwise `false`.
    func createJob(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, role: String,
                   scriptLocation: String) async -> Bool {
        let command = GlueClientTypes.JobCommand(
            name: "glueetl",
            pythonVersion: "3",
            scriptLocation: scriptLocation
        )

        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.createJob(
                input: CreateJobInput(
                    command: command,
                    description: "Created by the AWS SDK for Swift Glue basic
 scenario example.",
                    glueVersion: "3.0",
                    name: jobName,
                    numberOfWorkers: 10,
                    role: role,
                    workerType: .g1x
                )
```

```
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }
        return true
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateJobguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`DeleteCrawler`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteCrawler`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteCrawlerAsync(new
DeleteCrawlerRequest { Name = crawlerName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(crawler);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.DeleteCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the crawler." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting the crawler. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a specific AWS Glue crawler.
    *
    * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client object
    * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to be deleted
    * @throws GlueException if an error occurs during the deletion process
    */
   public static void deleteSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String
crawlerName) {
       try {
           DeleteCrawlerRequest deleteCrawlerRequest =
DeleteCrawlerRequest.builder()
               .name(crawlerName)
               .build();

           glueClient.deleteCrawler(deleteCrawlerRequest);
           System.out.println(crawlerName + " was deleted");

       } catch (GlueException e) {
           throw e;
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const deleteCrawler = (crawlerName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteCrawlerCommand({
    Name: crawlerName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        echo "Delete the crawler.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);

    public function deleteCrawler($crawlerName)
    {
```

```
        return $this->glueClient->deleteCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def delete_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Deletes a crawler.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_crawler(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteCrawler AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Deletes a crawler with the specified name.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.delete_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        glue.delete_crawler()
            .name(self.crawler())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteCrawlerguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Delete an AWS Glue crawler.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
```

```
    ///   - name: The name of the crawler to delete.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if successful, otherwise `false`.
    func deleteCrawler(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.deleteCrawler(
                input: DeleteCrawlerInput(name: name)
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }
        return true
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteCrawlerguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`DeleteDatabase`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteDatabase`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDatabaseAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteDatabaseAsync(new
DeleteDatabaseRequest { Name = dbName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteDatabaseconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteDatabaseRequest request;
        request.SetName(database);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteDatabaseOutcome outcome = client.DeleteDatabase(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the database." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting database. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
```

```
            result = false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteDatabaseconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a AWS Glue Database.
     *
     * @param glueClient   An instance of the AWS Glue client used to interact
with the AWS Glue service.
     * @param databaseName The name of the database to be deleted.
     * @throws GlueException If an error occurs while deleting the database.
     */
    public static void deleteDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String databaseName)
{
        try {
            DeleteDatabaseRequest request = DeleteDatabaseRequest.builder()
                .name(databaseName)
                .build();

            glueClient.deleteDatabase(request);
            System.out.println(databaseName + " was successfully deleted");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteDatabaseconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const deleteDatabase = (databaseName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteDatabaseCommand({
    Name: databaseName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteDatabaseconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        echo "Delete the databases.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteDatabase([
            'Name' => $databaseName,
        ]);

    public function deleteDatabase($databaseName)
    {
```

```
        return $this->glueClient->deleteDatabase([
            'Name' => $databaseName,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteDatabaseconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def delete_database(self, name):
        """
        Deletes a metadata database from your Data Catalog.

        :param name: The name of the database to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_database(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteDatabase AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Removes a specified database from a Data Catalog.
  #
  # @param database_name [String] The name of the database to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_database(database_name)
    @glue_client.delete_database(name: database_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete database: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteDatabaseconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        glue.delete_database()
            .name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteDatabaseguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Delete the specified database.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
```

```
    ///   - databaseName: The name of the database to delete.
    ///   - deleteTables: A Bool indicating whether or not to delete the
    ///     tables in the database before attempting to delete the database.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the database (and optionally its tables) are
    ///   deleted, otherwise `false`.
    func deleteDatabase(glueClient: GlueClient, name databaseName: String,
                        withTables deleteTables: Bool = false) async -> Bool {
        if deleteTables {
            var tableNames: [String] = []

            // Get a list of the names of all of the tables in the database.

            let tableList = await self.getTablesInDatabase(glueClient:
glueClient, databaseName: databaseName)
            for table in tableList {
                guard let name = table.name else {
                    continue
                }
                tableNames.append(name)
            }

            // Delete the tables. If there's only one table, use
            // `deleteTable()`, otherwise, use `batchDeleteTable()`. You can
            // use `batchDeleteTable()` for a single table, but this
            // demonstrates the use of `deleteTable()`.

            if tableNames.count == 1 {
                do {
                    print("    Deleting table...")
                    _ = try await glueClient.deleteTable(
                        input: DeleteTableInput(
                            databaseName: databaseName,
                            name: tableNames[0]
                        )
                    )
                } catch {
                    print("*** Unable to delete the table.")
                }
            } else {
                do {
                    print("    Deleting tables...")
                    _ = try await glueClient.batchDeleteTable(
                        input: BatchDeleteTableInput(
```

```
                            databaseName: databaseName,
                            tablesToDelete: tableNames
                        )
                    )
                } catch {
                    print("*** Unable to delete the tables.")
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the database itself.

        do {
            print("    Deleting the database itself...")
            _ = try await glueClient.deleteDatabase(
                input: DeleteDatabaseInput(name: databaseName)
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to delete the database.")
            return false
        }
        return true
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteDatabaseguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`DeleteJob`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteJob`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Glue job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteJobAsync(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteJobAsync(new DeleteJobRequest
{ JobName = jobName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteJobconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteJobRequest request;
        request.SetJobName(job);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteJobOutcome outcome = client.DeleteJob(request);


        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the job." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting the job. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                        << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteJobconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un processo

L'esempio `delete-job` seguente elimina un processo non più necessario.

```
aws glue delete-job \
    --job-name my-testing-job
```

Output:

```
{
    "JobName": "my-testing-job"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Working with Jobs on the AWS Glue Console nella AWS Glue Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteJob AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Deletes a Glue job.
 *
 * @param glueClient the Glue client to use for the operation
 * @param jobName    the name of the job to be deleted
 * @throws GlueException if there is an error deleting the job
 */
public static void deleteJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName) {
    try {
        DeleteJobRequest jobRequest = DeleteJobRequest.builder()
            .jobName(jobName)
            .build();

        glueClient.deleteJob(jobRequest);
        System.out.println(jobName + " was successfully deleted");

    } catch (GlueException e) {
        throw e;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteJobconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const deleteJob = (jobName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteJobCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteJobconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        echo "Delete the job.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteJob([
            'JobName' => $job['Name'],
        ]);

    public function deleteJob($jobName)
    {
```

```
        return $this->glueClient->deleteJob([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteJobconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def delete_job(self, job_name):
        """
        Deletes a job definition. This also deletes data about all runs that are
        associated with this job definition.

        :param job_name: The name of the job definition to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_job(JobName=job_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete job %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                job_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteJob AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Deletes a job with the specified name.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_job(job_name)
    @glue_client.delete_job(job_name: job_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete job: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteJobconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        glue.delete_job()
            .job_name(self.job())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteJobguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Delete an AWS Glue job.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name of the job to delete.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the job is successfully deleted, otherwise `false`.
    func deleteJob(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.deleteJob(
                input: DeleteJobInput(jobName: jobName)
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }
        return true
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteJobguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`DeleteTable`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteTable`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a table from an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTableAsync(string dbName, string tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteTableAsync(new DeleteTableRequest
 { Name = tableName, DatabaseName = dbName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTableconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const deleteTable = (databaseName, tableName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteTableCommand({
    DatabaseName: databaseName,
    Name: tableName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTableconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        echo "Delete the tables.\n";
        foreach ($tables['TableList'] as $table) {
            $glueService->deleteTable($table['Name'], $databaseName);
        }

    public function deleteTable($tableName, $databaseName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteTable([
            'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
            'Name' => $tableName,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTableconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
```

```
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def delete_table(self, db_name, table_name):
        """
        Deletes a table from a metadata database.

        :param db_name: The name of the database that contains the table.
        :param table_name: The name of the table to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_table(DatabaseName=db_name, Name=table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteTable AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
```

```
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Deletes a table with the specified name.
  #
  # @param database_name [String] The name of the catalog database in which the
 table resides.
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to be deleted.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_table(database_name, table_name)
    @glue_client.delete_table(database_name: database_name, name: table_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete job: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTableconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        for t in &self.tables {
            glue.delete_table()
                .name(t.name())
                .database_name(self.database())
                .send()
                .await
                .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

```
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteTableguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

                do {
                    print("    Deleting table...")
                    _ = try await glueClient.deleteTable(
                        input: DeleteTableInput(
                            databaseName: databaseName,
                            name: tableNames[0]
                        )
                    )
                } catch {
                    print("*** Unable to delete the table.")
                }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTableguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`GetCrawler`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetCrawler`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Crawler object describing the crawler.</returns>
    public async Task<Crawler?> GetCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var crawlerRequest = new GetCrawlerRequest
        {
            Name = crawlerName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            var databaseName = response.Crawler.DatabaseName;
            Console.WriteLine($"{crawlerName} has the database {databaseName}");
            return response.Crawler;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"No information regarding {crawlerName} could be
found.");
        return null;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
       Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
       // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
       // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

   Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

       Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerRequest request;
       request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

       Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerOutcome outcome = client.GetCrawler(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState crawlerState =
outcome.GetResult().GetCrawler().GetState();
           std::cout << "Retrieved crawler with state " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerStateMapper::GetNameForCrawlerState(
                            crawlerState)
                     << "." << std::endl;
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error retrieving a crawler.  "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
           deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                        clientConfig);
           return false;
       }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves a specific crawler from the AWS Glue service and waits for it to
be in the "READY" state.
    *
    * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client used to interact with the Glue
service
    * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to be retrieved
    */
   public static void getSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String
crawlerName) throws InterruptedException {
       try {
           GetCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = GetCrawlerRequest.builder()
               .name(crawlerName)
               .build();

           boolean ready = false;
           while (!ready) {
               GetCrawlerResponse response =
glueClient.getCrawler(crawlerRequest);
               String status = response.crawler().stateAsString();
               if (status.compareTo("READY") == 0) {
                   ready = true;
               }
               Thread.sleep(3000);
           }

           System.out.println("The crawler is now ready");

       } catch (GlueException | InterruptedException e) {
           throw e;
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const getCrawler = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getSpecificCrawler(crawlerName: String?) {
```

```
    val request =
        GetCrawlerRequest {
            name = crawlerName
        }
    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getCrawler(request)
        val role = response.crawler?.role
        println("The role associated with this crawler is $role")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        echo "Waiting for crawler";
        do {
            $crawler = $glueService->getCrawler($crawlerName);
            echo ".";
            sleep(10);
        } while ($crawler['Crawler']['State'] != "READY");
        echo "\n";

    public function getCrawler($crawlerName)
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($crawlerName) {
            return $this->glueClient->getCrawler([
                'Name' => $crawlerName,
            ]);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Gets information about a crawler.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to look up.
        :return: Data about the crawler.
        """
        crawler = None
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_crawler(Name=name)
            crawler = response["Crawler"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Crawler %s doesn't exist.", name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
                )
                raise
        return crawler
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetCrawler AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves information about a specific crawler.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to retrieve information about.
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::Crawler, nil] The crawler object if found, or nil
 if not found.
  def get_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.get_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::EntityNotFoundException
    @logger.info("Crawler #{name} doesn't exist.")
    false
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
```

```
    @logger.error("Glue could not get crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
            let tmp_crawler = glue
                .get_crawler()
                .name(self.crawler())
                .send()
                .await
                .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GetCrawlerguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue
```

```
    /// Get the state of the specified AWS Glue crawler.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the crawler whose state should be returned.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState` value describing the
    ///   state of the crawler.
    func getCrawlerState(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async ->
GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.getCrawler(
                input: GetCrawlerInput(name: name)
            )

            // If the crawler or its state is `nil`, report that the crawler
            // is stopping. This may not be what you want for your
            // application but it works for this one!

            guard let crawler = output.crawler else {
                return GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState.stopping
            }
            guard let state = crawler.state else {
                return GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState.stopping
            }
            return state
        } catch {
            return GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState.stopping
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetCrawlerguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`GetDatabase`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetDatabase`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A Database object containing information about the database.</
returns>
    public async Task<Database> GetDatabaseAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var databasesRequest = new GetDatabaseRequest
        {
            Name = dbName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetDatabaseAsync(databasesRequest);
        return response.Database;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetDatabaseconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetDatabaseRequest request;
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetDatabaseOutcome outcome =
client.GetDatabase(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Glue::Model::Database &database =
outcome.GetResult().GetDatabase();

            std::cout << "Successfully retrieve the database\n" <<
                      database.Jsonize().View().WriteReadable() << "'." <<
std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error getting the database.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetDatabaseconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the specific database from the AWS Glue service.
    *
    * @param glueClient   an instance of the AWS Glue client used to interact
with the service
    * @param databaseName the name of the database to retrieve
    * @throws GlueException if there is an error retrieving the database from
the AWS Glue service
    */
   public static void getSpecificDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String
databaseName) {
       try {
           GetDatabaseRequest databasesRequest = GetDatabaseRequest.builder()
               .name(databaseName)
               .build();

           GetDatabaseResponse response =
glueClient.getDatabase(databasesRequest);
           Instant createDate = response.database().createTime();

           // Convert the Instant to readable date.
           DateTimeFormatter formatter =
DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDateTime(FormatStyle.SHORT)
               .withLocale(Locale.US)
               .withZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());

           formatter.format(createDate);
           System.out.println("The create date of the database is " +
createDate);

       } catch (GlueException e) {
           throw e;
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetDatabaseconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const getDatabase = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetDatabaseCommand({
    Name: name,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetDatabaseconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getSpecificDatabase(databaseName: String?) {
    val request =
        GetDatabaseRequest {
            name = databaseName
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
```

```
        val response = glueClient.getDatabase(request)
        val dbDesc = response.database?.description
        println("The database description is $dbDesc")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetDatabaseconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        $databaseName = "doc-example-database-$uniqid";

        $database = $glueService->getDatabase($databaseName);
        echo "Found a database named " . $database['Database']['Name'] . "\n";

    public function getDatabase(string $databaseName): Result
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($databaseName) {
            return $this->glueClient->getDatabase([
                'Name' => $databaseName,
            ]);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetDatabaseconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_database(self, name):
        """
        Gets information about a database in your Data Catalog.

        :param name: The name of the database to look up.
        :return: Information about the database.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_database(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Database"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetDatabase AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves information about a specific database.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the database to retrieve information about.
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::Database, nil] The database object if found, or
 nil if not found.
  def get_database(name)
    response = @glue_client.get_database(name: name)
    response.database
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get database #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetDatabaseconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        let database = glue
            .get_database()
            .name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?
            .to_owned();
        let database = database
            .database()
            .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Could not find
database".into()))?;
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GetDatabaseguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue
```

```
    /// Get the AWS Glue database with the specified name.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the database to return.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The `GlueClientTypes.Database` object describing the
    ///   specified database, or `nil` if an error occurs or the database
    ///   isn't found.
    func getDatabase(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async ->
GlueClientTypes.Database? {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.getDatabase(
                input: GetDatabaseInput(name: name)
            )

            return output.database
        } catch {
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetDatabaseguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`GetDatabases`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetDatabases`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare le definizioni di alcuni o tutti i database del AWS Glue Data Catalog

L'esempio `get-databases` seguente restituisce informazioni sui database del Catalogo dati.

```
aws glue get-databases
```

Output:

```
{
    "DatabaseList": [
        {
            "Name": "default",
            "Description": "Default Hive database",
            "LocationUri": "file:/spark-warehouse",
            "CreateTime": 1602084052.0,
            "CreateTableDefaultPermissions": [
                {
                    "Principal": {
                        "DataLakePrincipalIdentifier": "IAM_ALLOWED_PRINCIPALS"
                    },
                    "Permissions": [
                        "ALL"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "CatalogId": "111122223333"
        },
        {
            "Name": "flights-db",
            "CreateTime": 1587072847.0,
            "CreateTableDefaultPermissions": [
                {
                    "Principal": {
                        "DataLakePrincipalIdentifier": "IAM_ALLOWED_PRINCIPALS"
                    },
                    "Permissions": [
                        "ALL"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "CatalogId": "111122223333"
        },
        {
            "Name": "legislators",
            "CreateTime": 1601415625.0,
            "CreateTableDefaultPermissions": [
                {
```

```
                    "Principal": {
                        "DataLakePrincipalIdentifier": "IAM_ALLOWED_PRINCIPALS"
                    },
                    "Permissions": [
                        "ALL"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "CatalogId": "111122223333"
        },
        {
            "Name": "tempdb",
            "CreateTime": 1601498566.0,
            "CreateTableDefaultPermissions": [
                {
                    "Principal": {
                        "DataLakePrincipalIdentifier": "IAM_ALLOWED_PRINCIPALS"
                    },
                    "Permissions": [
                        "ALL"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "CatalogId": "111122223333"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Definizione di un database nel catalogo dati nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di AWS Glue.

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consultate GetDatabases AWS CLICommand Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const getDatabases = () => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetDatabasesCommand({});

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetDatabasesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzo **GetJob** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetJob`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare le informazioni relative a un processo

L'esempio `get-job` seguente recupera le informazioni relative a un processo.

```
aws glue get-job \
    --job-name my-testing-job
```

Output:

```
{
    "Job": {
        "Name": "my-testing-job",
        "Role": "Glue_DefaultRole",
        "CreatedOn": 1602805698.167,
        "LastModifiedOn": 1602805698.167,
        "ExecutionProperty": {
            "MaxConcurrentRuns": 1
```

```
        },
        "Command": {
            "Name": "gluestreaming",
            "ScriptLocation": "s3://janetst-bucket-01/Scripts/test_script.scala",
            "PythonVersion": "2"
        },
        "DefaultArguments": {
            "--class": "GlueApp",
            "--job-language": "scala"
        },
        "MaxRetries": 0,
        "AllocatedCapacity": 10,
        "MaxCapacity": 10.0,
        "GlueVersion": "1.0"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Processi nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di AWS Glue.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetJob AWS CLICommand Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const getJob = (jobName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetJobCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetJobconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzo **`GetJobRun`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetJobRun`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about a specific AWS Glue job run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="jobRunId">The Id of the job run.</param>
    /// <returns>A JobRun object with information about the job run.</returns>
    public async Task<JobRun> GetJobRunAsync(string jobName, string jobRunId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetJobRunAsync(new GetJobRunRequest
{ JobName = jobName, RunId = jobRunId });
        return response.JobRun;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetJobRunconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunRequest jobRunRequest;
        jobRunRequest.SetJobName(jobName);
        jobRunRequest.SetRunId(jobRunID);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunOutcome jobRunOutcome = client.GetJobRun(
                jobRunRequest);

        if (jobRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Displaying the job run JSON description." << std::endl;
            std::cout
                    <<
jobRunOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRun().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                    << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error get a job run. "
                      << jobRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetJobRunconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni relative all'esecuzione di un processo

L'esempio `get-job-run` seguente recupera le informazioni relative all'esecuzione di un processo.

```
aws glue get-job-run \
    --job-name "Combine legistators data" \
    --run-id jr_012e176506505074d94d761755e5c62538ee1aad6f17d39f527e9140cf0c9a5e
```

Output:

```
{
    "JobRun": {
        "Id":
 "jr_012e176506505074d94d761755e5c62538ee1aad6f17d39f527e9140cf0c9a5e",
        "Attempt": 0,
        "JobName": "Combine legistators data",
        "StartedOn": 1602873931.255,
        "LastModifiedOn": 1602874075.985,
        "CompletedOn": 1602874075.985,
        "JobRunState": "SUCCEEDED",
        "Arguments": {
            "--enable-continuous-cloudwatch-log": "true",
            "--enable-metrics": "",
            "--enable-spark-ui": "true",
            "--job-bookmark-option": "job-bookmark-enable",
            "--spark-event-logs-path": "s3://aws-glue-assets-111122223333-us-
east-1/sparkHistoryLogs/"
        },
        "PredecessorRuns": [],
        "AllocatedCapacity": 10,
        "ExecutionTime": 117,
        "Timeout": 2880,
        "MaxCapacity": 10.0,
        "WorkerType": "G.1X",
        "NumberOfWorkers": 10,
        "LogGroupName": "/aws-glue/jobs",
        "GlueVersion": "2.0"
    }
```

```
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Esecuzioni di processi nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di AWS Glue.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetJobRun AWS CLICommand Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const getJobRun = (jobName, jobRunId) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});
  const command = new GetJobRunCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
    RunId: jobRunId,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetJobRunconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        $jobName = 'test-job-' . $uniqid;

        $outputBucketUrl = "s3://$bucketName";
        $runId = $glueService->startJobRun($jobName, $databaseName, $tables,
 $outputBucketUrl)['JobRunId'];

        echo "waiting for job";
        do {
            $jobRun = $glueService->getJobRun($jobName, $runId);
            echo ".";
            sleep(10);
        } while (!array_intersect([$jobRun['JobRun']['JobRunState']],
 ['SUCCEEDED', 'STOPPED', 'FAILED', 'TIMEOUT']));
        echo "\n";

    public function getJobRun($jobName, $runId, $predecessorsIncluded = false):
 Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->getJobRun([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
            'RunId' => $runId,
            'PredecessorsIncluded' => $predecessorsIncluded,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetJobRunconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_job_run(self, name, run_id):
        """
        Gets information about a single job run.

        :param name: The name of the job definition for the run.
        :param run_id: The ID of the run.
        :return: Information about the run.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_job_run(JobName=name, RunId=run_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get job run %s/%s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                run_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRun"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetJobRun AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves data for a specific job run.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job run to retrieve data for.
  # @return [Glue::Types::GetJobRunResponse]
  def get_job_run(job_name, run_id)
    @glue_client.get_job_run(job_name: job_name, run_id: run_id)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get job runs: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetJobRunconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        let get_job_run = || async {
            Ok::<JobRun, GlueMvpError>(
                glue.get_job_run()
                    .job_name(self.job())
                    .run_id(job_run_id.to_string())
```

```
                    .send()
                    .await
                    .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?
                    .job_run()
                    .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Failed to get
job_run".into()))?
                    .to_owned(),
            )
        };

        let mut job_run = get_job_run().await?;
        let mut state =
job_run.job_run_state().unwrap_or(&unknown_state).to_owned();

        while matches!(
            state,
            JobRunState::Starting | JobRunState::Stopping | JobRunState::Running
        ) {
            info!(?state, "Waiting for job to finish");
            tokio::time::sleep(self.wait_delay).await;

            job_run = get_job_run().await?;
            state = job_run.job_run_state().unwrap_or(&unknown_state).to_owned();
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento GetJobRunall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Get information about a specific AWS Glue job run.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name of the job to return job run data for.
    ///   - id: The run ID of the specific job run to return.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `GlueClientTypes.JobRun` object describing the state of
    ///   the job run, or `nil` if an error occurs.
    func getJobRun(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, id: String)
 async -> GlueClientTypes.JobRun? {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.getJobRun(
                input: GetJobRunInput(
                    jobName: jobName,
                    runId: id
                )
            )

            return output.jobRun
        } catch {
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetJobRunguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`GetJobRuns`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetJobRuns`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about all AWS Glue runs of a specific job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of JobRun objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<JobRun>> GetJobRunsAsync(string jobName)
    {
        var jobRuns = new List<JobRun>();

        var request = new GetJobRunsRequest
        {
            JobName = jobName,
        };

        // No need to loop to get all the log groups--the SDK does it for us
behind the scenes
        var paginatorForJobRuns =
            _amazonGlue.Paginators.GetJobRuns(request);

        await foreach (var response in paginatorForJobRuns.Responses)
        {
            response.JobRuns.ForEach(jobRun =>
            {
                jobRuns.Add(jobRun);
            });
        }

        return jobRuns;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetJobRunsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
       Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
       // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
       // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

   Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

       Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunsRequest getJobRunsRequest;
       getJobRunsRequest.SetJobName(jobName);

       Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
       std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun> allJobRuns;
       do {
           if (!nextToken.empty()) {
               getJobRunsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
           }
           Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunsOutcome jobRunsOutcome =
client.GetJobRuns(
                   getJobRunsRequest);

           if (jobRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
               const std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun> &jobRuns =
jobRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRuns();
               allJobRuns.insert(allJobRuns.end(), jobRuns.begin(),
jobRuns.end());

               nextToken = jobRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
           }
           else {
               std::cerr << "Error getting job runs. "
```

```
                            << jobRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                            << std::endl;
                    break;
                }
            } while (!nextToken.empty());
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetJobRunsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni su tutte le esecuzioni di processo per un determinato processo

L'esempio `get-job-runs` seguente recupera informazioni sulle esecuzioni di processo per un determinato processo.

```
aws glue get-job-runs \
    --job-name "my-testing-job"
```

Output:

```
{
    "JobRuns": [
        {
            "Id":
 "jr_012e176506505074d94d761755e5c62538ee1aad6f17d39f527e9140cf0c9a5e",
            "Attempt": 0,
            "JobName": "my-testing-job",
            "StartedOn": 1602873931.255,
            "LastModifiedOn": 1602874075.985,
            "CompletedOn": 1602874075.985,
            "JobRunState": "SUCCEEDED",
            "Arguments": {
                "--enable-continuous-cloudwatch-log": "true",
                "--enable-metrics": "",
                "--enable-spark-ui": "true",
                "--job-bookmark-option": "job-bookmark-enable",
                "--spark-event-logs-path": "s3://aws-glue-assets-111122223333-us-
east-1/sparkHistoryLogs/"
            },
```

```
            "PredecessorRuns": [],
            "AllocatedCapacity": 10,
            "ExecutionTime": 117,
            "Timeout": 2880,
            "MaxCapacity": 10.0,
            "WorkerType": "G.1X",
            "NumberOfWorkers": 10,
            "LogGroupName": "/aws-glue/jobs",
            "GlueVersion": "2.0"
        },
        {
            "Id":
 "jr_03cc19ddab11c4e244d3f735567de74ff93b0b3ef468a713ffe73e53d1aec08f_attempt_2",
            "Attempt": 2,
            "PreviousRunId":
 "jr_03cc19ddab11c4e244d3f735567de74ff93b0b3ef468a713ffe73e53d1aec08f_attempt_1",
            "JobName": "my-testing-job",
            "StartedOn": 1602811168.496,
            "LastModifiedOn": 1602811282.39,
            "CompletedOn": 1602811282.39,
            "JobRunState": "FAILED",
            "ErrorMessage": "An error occurred while calling
 o122.pyWriteDynamicFrame.
                Access Denied (Service: Amazon S3; Status Code: 403; Error Code:
 AccessDenied;
                Request ID: 021AAB703DB20A2D;
                S3 Extended Request ID: teZk24Y09TkXzBvMPG502L5VJBhe9DJuWA9/
TXtuGOqfByajkfL/Tlqt5JBGdEGpigAqzdMDM/U=)",
            "PredecessorRuns": [],
            "AllocatedCapacity": 10,
            "ExecutionTime": 110,
            "Timeout": 2880,
            "MaxCapacity": 10.0,
            "WorkerType": "G.1X",
            "NumberOfWorkers": 10,
            "LogGroupName": "/aws-glue/jobs",
            "GlueVersion": "2.0"
        },
        {
            "Id":
 "jr_03cc19ddab11c4e244d3f735567de74ff93b0b3ef468a713ffe73e53d1aec08f_attempt_1",
            "Attempt": 1,
            "PreviousRunId":
 "jr_03cc19ddab11c4e244d3f735567de74ff93b0b3ef468a713ffe73e53d1aec08f",
```

```
            "JobName": "my-testing-job",
            "StartedOn": 1602811020.518,
            "LastModifiedOn": 1602811138.364,
            "CompletedOn": 1602811138.364,
            "JobRunState": "FAILED",
            "ErrorMessage": "An error occurred while calling
 o122.pyWriteDynamicFrame.
                 Access Denied (Service: Amazon S3; Status Code: 403; Error Code:
 AccessDenied;
                 Request ID: 2671D37856AE7ABB;
                 S3 Extended Request ID: RLJCJw20brV
+PpC6GpORahyF2fp9flB5SSb2bTGPnUSPVizLXRl1PN3QZldb+v1o9qRVktNYbW8=)",
            "PredecessorRuns": [],
            "AllocatedCapacity": 10,
            "ExecutionTime": 113,
            "Timeout": 2880,
            "MaxCapacity": 10.0,
            "WorkerType": "G.1X",
            "NumberOfWorkers": 10,
            "LogGroupName": "/aws-glue/jobs",
            "GlueVersion": "2.0"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Esecuzioni di processi nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di AWS Glue.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetJobRuns AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
```

```
     * Retrieves the job runs for a given Glue job and prints the status of the
job runs.
     *
     * @param glueClient the Glue client used to make API calls
     * @param jobName    the name of the Glue job to retrieve the job runs for
     */
    public static void getJobRuns(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName) {
        try {
            GetJobRunsRequest runsRequest = GetJobRunsRequest.builder()
                .jobName(jobName)
                .maxResults(20)
                .build();

            boolean jobDone = false;
            while (!jobDone) {
                GetJobRunsResponse response = glueClient.getJobRuns(runsRequest);
                List<JobRun> jobRuns = response.jobRuns();
                for (JobRun jobRun : jobRuns) {
                    String jobState = jobRun.jobRunState().name();
                    if (jobState.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0) {
                        System.out.println(jobName + " has succeeded");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else if (jobState.compareTo("STOPPED") == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job run has stopped");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else if (jobState.compareTo("FAILED") == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job run has failed");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else if (jobState.compareTo("TIMEOUT") == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job run has timed out");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else {
                        System.out.println("*** Job run state is " +
jobRun.jobRunState().name());
                        System.out.println("Job run Id is " + jobRun.id());
                        System.out.println("The Glue version is " +
jobRun.glueVersion());
                    }
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(5);
                }
```

```
            }

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetJobRunsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const getJobRuns = (jobName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});
  const command = new GetJobRunsCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetJobRunsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        $jobName = 'test-job-' . $uniqid;

        $jobRuns = $glueService->getJobRuns($jobName);

    public function getJobRuns($jobName, $maxResults = 0, $nextToken = ''):
Result
    {
        $arguments = ['JobName' => $jobName];
        if ($maxResults) {
            $arguments['MaxResults'] = $maxResults;
        }
        if ($nextToken) {
            $arguments['NextToken'] = $nextToken;
        }
        return $this->glueClient->getJobRuns($arguments);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetJobRunsconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_job_runs(self, job_name):
        """
        Gets information about runs that have been performed for a specific job
        definition.

        :param job_name: The name of the job definition to look up.
        :return: The list of job runs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_job_runs(JobName=job_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get job runs for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                job_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRuns"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetJobRuns AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves a list of job runs for the specified job.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job to retrieve job runs for.
  # @return [Array<Aws::Glue::Types::JobRun>]
  def get_job_runs(job_name)
    response = @glue_client.get_job_runs(job_name: job_name)
    response.job_runs
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get job runs: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetJobRunsconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Return a list of the job runs for the specified job.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name of the job for which to return its job runs.
    ///   - maxResults: The maximum number of job runs to return (default:
    ///     1000).
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `GlueClientTypes.JobRun` objects describing
    ///   each job run.
    func getJobRuns(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, maxResults:
 Int? = nil) async -> [GlueClientTypes.JobRun] {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.getJobRuns(
                input: GetJobRunsInput(
                    jobName: jobName,
                    maxResults: maxResults
                )
            )

            guard let jobRuns = output.jobRuns else {
                print("*** No job runs found.")
                return []
            }

            return jobRuns
        } catch is EntityNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified job name, \(jobName), doesn't exist.")
            return []
```

```
        } catch {
            print("*** Unexpected error getting job runs:")
            dump(error)
            return []
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetJobRunsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`GetTables`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetTables`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Get a list of tables for an AWS Glue database.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
/// <returns>A list of Table objects.</returns>
public async Task<List<Table>> GetTablesAsync(string dbName)
{
    var request = new GetTablesRequest { DatabaseName = dbName };
    var tables = new List<Table>();

    // Get a paginator for listing the tables.
```

```
        var tablePaginator = _amazonGlue.Paginators.GetTables(request);

        await foreach (var response in tablePaginator.Responses)
        {
            tables.AddRange(response.TableList);
        }

        return tables;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetTablesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
       Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
       // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
       // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

   Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

       Aws::Glue::Model::GetTablesRequest request;
       request.SetDatabaseName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);
       std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::Table> all_tables;
       Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
       do {
           Aws::Glue::Model::GetTablesOutcome outcome =
client.GetTables(request);

           if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
               const std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::Table> &tables =
outcome.GetResult().GetTableList();
```

```
                all_tables.insert(all_tables.end(), tables.begin(),
tables.end());
                nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error getting the tables. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                             clientConfig);
                return false;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "The database contains " << all_tables.size()
                  << (all_tables.size() == 1 ?
                      " table." : "tables.") << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Here is a list of the tables in the database.";
        for (size_t index = 0; index < all_tables.size(); ++index) {
            std::cout << "    " << index + 1 << ":  " <<
all_tables[index].GetName()
                      << std::endl;
        }

        if (!all_tables.empty()) {
            int tableIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter an index to display the database detail ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(all_tables.size()));
            std::cout << all_tables[tableIndex -
1].Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;

            tableName = all_tables[tableIndex - 1].GetName();
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetTablesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare le definizioni di alcune o tutte le tabelle del database specificato

L'esempio `get-tables` seguente restituisce le informazioni relative alle tabelle del database specificato.

```
aws glue get-tables --database-name 'tempdb'
```

Output:

```
{
    "TableList": [
        {
            "Name": "my-s3-sink",
            "DatabaseName": "tempdb",
            "CreateTime": 1602730539.0,
            "UpdateTime": 1602730539.0,
            "Retention": 0,
            "StorageDescriptor": {
                "Columns": [
                    {
                        "Name": "sensorid",
                        "Type": "int"
                    },
                    {
                        "Name": "currenttemperature",
                        "Type": "int"
                    },
                    {
                        "Name": "status",
                        "Type": "string"
                    }
                ],
                "Location": "s3://janetst-bucket-01/test-s3-output/",
                "Compressed": false,
                "NumberOfBuckets": 0,
                "SerdeInfo": {
                    "SerializationLibrary": "org.openx.data.jsonserde.JsonSerDe"
                },
                "SortColumns": [],
                "StoredAsSubDirectories": false
            },
            "Parameters": {
                "classification": "json"
            },
            "CreatedBy": "arn:aws:iam::007436865787:user/JRSTERN",
```

```
            "IsRegisteredWithLakeFormation": false,
            "CatalogId": "007436865787"
        },
        {
            "Name": "s3-source",
            "DatabaseName": "tempdb",
            "CreateTime": 1602730658.0,
            "UpdateTime": 1602730658.0,
            "Retention": 0,
            "StorageDescriptor": {
                "Columns": [
                    {
                        "Name": "sensorid",
                        "Type": "int"
                    },
                    {
                        "Name": "currenttemperature",
                        "Type": "int"
                    },
                    {
                        "Name": "status",
                        "Type": "string"
                    }
                ],
                "Location": "s3://janetst-bucket-01/",
                "Compressed": false,
                "NumberOfBuckets": 0,
                "SortColumns": [],
                "StoredAsSubDirectories": false
            },
            "Parameters": {
                "classification": "json"
            },
            "CreatedBy": "arn:aws:iam::007436865787:user/JRSTERN",
            "IsRegisteredWithLakeFormation": false,
            "CatalogId": "007436865787"
        },
        {
            "Name": "test-kinesis-input",
            "DatabaseName": "tempdb",
            "CreateTime": 1601507001.0,
            "UpdateTime": 1601507001.0,
            "Retention": 0,
            "StorageDescriptor": {
```

```
                "Columns": [
                    {
                        "Name": "sensorid",
                        "Type": "int"
                    },
                    {
                        "Name": "currenttemperature",
                        "Type": "int"
                    },
                    {
                        "Name": "status",
                        "Type": "string"
                    }
                ],
                "Location": "my-testing-stream",
                "Compressed": false,
                "NumberOfBuckets": 0,
                "SerdeInfo": {
                    "SerializationLibrary": "org.openx.data.jsonserde.JsonSerDe"
                },
                "SortColumns": [],
                "Parameters": {
                    "kinesisUrl": "https://kinesis.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
                    "streamName": "my-testing-stream",
                    "typeOfData": "kinesis"
                },
                "StoredAsSubDirectories": false
            },
            "Parameters": {
                "classification": "json"
            },
            "CreatedBy": "arn:aws:iam::007436865787:user/JRSTERN",
            "IsRegisteredWithLakeFormation": false,
            "CatalogId": "007436865787"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Definizione delle tabelle nel AWS Glue Data Catalog nella AWS Glue Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta GetTables AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the names of the tables in the specified Glue database.
    *
    * @param glueClient the Glue client to use for the operation
    * @param dbName     the name of the Glue database to retrieve the table
names from
    * @return the name of the first table retrieved, or an empty string if no
tables were found
    */
   public static String getGlueTables(GlueClient glueClient, String dbName) {
       String myTableName = "";
       try {
           GetTablesRequest tableRequest = GetTablesRequest.builder()
               .databaseName(dbName)
               .build();

           GetTablesResponse response = glueClient.getTables(tableRequest);
           List<Table> tables = response.tableList();
           if (tables.isEmpty()) {
               System.out.println("No tables were returned");
           } else {
               for (Table table : tables) {
                   myTableName = table.name();
                   System.out.println("Table name is: " + myTableName);
               }
           }

       } catch (GlueException e) {
           throw e;
       }
       return myTableName;
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetTablesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const getTables = (databaseName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetTablesCommand({
    DatabaseName: databaseName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetTablesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        $databaseName = "doc-example-database-$uniqid";
```

```
        $tables = $glueService->getTables($databaseName);

    public function getTables($databaseName): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->getTables([
            'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetTablesconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_tables(self, db_name):
        """
        Gets a list of tables in a Data Catalog database.

        :param db_name: The name of the database to query.
        :return: The list of tables in the database.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_tables(DatabaseName=db_name)
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get tables %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                db_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["TableList"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetTables AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves a list of tables in the specified database.
  #
  # @param db_name [String] The name of the database to retrieve tables from.
  # @return [Array<Aws::Glue::Types::Table>]
```

```
def get_tables(db_name)
  response = @glue_client.get_tables(database_name: db_name)
  response.table_list
rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
  @logger.error("Glue could not get tables #{db_name}: \n#{e.message}")
  raise
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetTablesconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        let tables = glue
            .get_tables()
            .database_name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let tables = tables.table_list();
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento GetTablesall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Returns a list of the tables in the specified database.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - databaseName: The name of the database whose tables are to be
    ///     returned.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `GlueClientTypes.Table` objects, each
    ///   describing one table in the named database. An empty array indicates
    ///   that there are either no tables in the database, or an error
    ///   occurred before any tables could be found.
    func getTablesInDatabase(glueClient: GlueClient, databaseName: String) async
 -> [GlueClientTypes.Table] {
        var tables: [GlueClientTypes.Table] = []
        var nextToken: String?

        repeat {
            do {
                let output = try await glueClient.getTables(
                    input: GetTablesInput(
                        databaseName: databaseName,
                        nextToken: nextToken
                    )
                )

                guard let tableList = output.tableList else {
                    return tables
                }
```

```
                tables = tables + tableList
                nextToken = output.nextToken
            } catch {
                return tables
            }
        } while nextToken != nil

        return tables
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetTablesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`ListJobs`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListJobs`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List AWS Glue jobs using a paginator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of AWS Glue job names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListJobsAsync()
    {
        var jobNames = new List<string>();
```

```
        var listJobsPaginator = _amazonGlue.Paginators.ListJobs(new
ListJobsRequest { MaxResults = 10 });
        await foreach (var response in listJobsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            jobNames.AddRange(response.JobNames);
        }

        return jobNames;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListJobsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest;

        Aws::String nextToken;
        std::vector<Aws::String> allJobNames;

        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listJobsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsOutcome listRunsOutcome = client.ListJobs(
                    listJobsRequest);
```

```
            if (listRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::String> &jobNames =
 listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobNames();
                allJobNames.insert(allJobNames.end(), jobNames.begin(),
 jobNames.end());
                nextToken = listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing jobs. "
                          << listRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListJobsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const listJobs = () => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new ListJobsCommand({});

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListJobsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        $jobs = $glueService->listJobs();
        echo "Current jobs:\n";
        foreach ($jobs['JobNames'] as $jobsName) {
            echo "{$jobsName}\n";
        }

    public function listJobs($maxResults = null, $nextToken = null, $tags = []):
Result
    {
        $arguments = [];
        if ($maxResults) {
            $arguments['MaxResults'] = $maxResults;
        }
        if ($nextToken) {
            $arguments['NextToken'] = $nextToken;
        }
        if (!empty($tags)) {
            $arguments['Tags'] = $tags;
        }
        return $this->glueClient->listJobs($arguments);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListJobsconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists the names of job definitions in your account.

        :return: The list of job definition names.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.list_jobs()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list jobs. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobNames"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListJobs AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves a list of jobs in AWS Glue.
  #
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::ListJobsResponse]
  def list_jobs
    @glue_client.list_jobs
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not list jobs: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListJobsconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        let mut list_jobs = glue.list_jobs().into_paginator().send();
        while let Some(list_jobs_output) = list_jobs.next().await {
            match list_jobs_output {
                Ok(list_jobs) => {
                    let names = list_jobs.job_names();
                    info!(?names, "Found these jobs")
                }
                Err(err) => return Err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk(err)),
            }
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento ListJobsall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Return a list of the AWS Glue jobs listed on the user's account.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
```

```
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - maxJobs: The maximum number of jobs to return (default: 100).
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of strings listing the names of all available AWS
    ///   Glue jobs.
    func listJobs(glueClient: GlueClient, maxJobs: Int = 100) async -> [String] {
        var jobList: [String] = []
        var nextToken: String?

        repeat {
            do {
                let output = try await glueClient.listJobs(
                    input: ListJobsInput(
                        maxResults: maxJobs,
                        nextToken: nextToken
                    )
                )

                guard let jobs = output.jobNames else {
                    return jobList
                }

                jobList = jobList + jobs
                nextToken = output.nextToken
            } catch {
                return jobList
            }
        } while (nextToken != nil)

        return jobList
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListJobsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`StartCrawler`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StartCrawler`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Start an AWS Glue crawler.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
/// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
public async Task<bool> StartCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
{
    var crawlerRequest = new StartCrawlerRequest
    {
        Name = crawlerName,
    };

    var response = await _amazonGlue.StartCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);

    return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.StartCrawler(request);


        if (outcome.IsSuccess() || (Aws::Glue::GlueErrors::CRAWLER_RUNNING ==
                                    outcome.GetError().GetErrorType())) {
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Crawler was already started." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully started crawler." << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << "This may take a while to run." << std::endl;

            Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState crawlerState =
Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::NOT_SET;
            int iterations = 0;
            while (Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::READY != crawlerState) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
                ++iterations;
                if ((iterations % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                    std::cout << "Crawler status " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerStateMapper::GetNameForCrawlerState(
                                        crawlerState)
                                << ". After " << iterations
                                << " seconds elapsed."
                                << std::endl;
                }
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerRequest getCrawlerRequest;
                getCrawlerRequest.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);
```

```
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerOutcome getCrawlerOutcome =
client.GetCrawler(
                        getCrawlerRequest);

                if (getCrawlerOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    crawlerState =
getCrawlerOutcome.GetResult().GetCrawler().GetState();
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr << "Error getting crawler.  "
                              << getCrawlerOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
                    break;
                }
            }

            if (Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::READY == crawlerState) {
                std::cout << "Crawler finished running after " << iterations
                          << " seconds."
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error starting a crawler.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per avviare un crawler

L'esempio `start-crawler` seguente avvia un crawler.

```
aws glue start-crawler --name my-crawler
```

Output:

```
None
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Definizione di crawler nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di AWS Glue.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartCrawler AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Starts a specific AWS Glue crawler.
     *
     * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client to use for the crawler operation
     * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to start
     * @throws GlueException if there is an error starting the crawler
     */
    public static void startSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String
 crawlerName) {
        try {
            StartCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = StartCrawlerRequest.builder()
                .name(crawlerName)
                .build();

            glueClient.startCrawler(crawlerRequest);
            System.out.println(crawlerName + " was successfully started!");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const startCrawler = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new StartCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun startSpecificCrawler(crawlerName: String?) {
```

```
    val request =
        StartCrawlerRequest {
            name = crawlerName
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.startCrawler(request)
        println("$crawlerName was successfully started.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        $crawlerName = "example-crawler-test-" . $uniqid;

        $databaseName = "doc-example-database-$uniqid";

        $glueService->startCrawler($crawlerName);

    public function startCrawler($crawlerName): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->startCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def start_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Starts a crawler. The crawler crawls its configured target and creates
        metadata that describes the data it finds in the target data source.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to start.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.start_crawler(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartCrawler AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Starts a crawler with the specified name.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to start.
  # @return [void]
  def start_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.start_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not start crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        let start_crawler =
glue.start_crawler().name(self.crawler()).send().await;

        match start_crawler {
            Ok(_) => Ok(()),
            Err(err) => {
                let glue_err: aws_sdk_glue::Error = err.into();
                match glue_err {
                    aws_sdk_glue::Error::CrawlerRunningException(_) => Ok(()),
                    _ => Err(GlueMvpError::GlueSdk(glue_err)),
                }
            }
        }?;
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento StartCrawlerall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue
```

```
    /// Start running an AWS Glue crawler.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use when starting the crawler.
    ///   - name: The name of the crawler to start running.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the crawler is started successfully, otherwise
 `false`.
    func startCrawler(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.startCrawler(
                input: StartCrawlerInput(name: name)
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** An unexpected error occurred starting the crawler.")
            return false
        }

        return true
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartCrawlerguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`StartJobRun`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StartJobRun`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start an AWS Glue job run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A string representing the job run Id.</returns>
    public async Task<string> StartJobRunAsync(
        string jobName,
        string inputDatabase,
        string inputTable,
        string bucketName)
    {
        var request = new StartJobRunRequest
        {
            JobName = jobName,
            Arguments = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                {"--input_database", inputDatabase},
                {"--input_table", inputTable},
                {"--output_bucket_url", $"s3://{bucketName}/"}
            }
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.StartJobRunAsync(request);
        return response.JobRunId;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartJobRunconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
```

```
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartJobRunRequest request;
        request.SetJobName(JOB_NAME);

        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> arguments;
        arguments["--input_database"] = CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME;
        arguments["--input_table"] = tableName;
        arguments["--output_bucket_url"] = Aws::String("s3://") + bucketName +
"/";
        request.SetArguments(arguments);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartJobRunOutcome outcome =
client.StartJobRun(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully started the job." << std::endl;

            Aws::String jobRunId = outcome.GetResult().GetJobRunId();

            int iterator = 0;
            bool done = false;
            while (!done) {
                ++iterator;
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunRequest jobRunRequest;
                jobRunRequest.SetJobName(JOB_NAME);
                jobRunRequest.SetRunId(jobRunId);

                Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunOutcome jobRunOutcome =
client.GetJobRun(
                        jobRunRequest);

                if (jobRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    const Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun &jobRun =
jobRunOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRun();
                    Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState jobRunState =
jobRun.GetJobRunState();
```

```
                    if ((jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::STOPPED)
||
                        (jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::FAILED) ||
                        (jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::TIMEOUT))
{
                        std::cerr << "Error running job. "
                                  << jobRun.GetErrorMessage()
                                  << std::endl;
                        deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME,
JOB_NAME,
                                     bucketName,
                                     clientConfig);
                        return false;
                    }
                    else if (jobRunState ==
                             Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::SUCCEEDED) {
                        std::cout << "Job run succeeded after  " << iterator <<
                                  " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
                        done = true;
                    }
                    else if ((iterator % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10
seconds.
                        std::cout << "Job run status " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunStateMapper::GetNameForJobRunState(
                                          jobRunState) <<
                                  ". " << iterator <<
                                  " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
                    }
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr << "Error retrieving job run state. "
                              << jobRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                              << std::endl;
                    deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
                                 bucketName, clientConfig);
                    return false;
                }
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error starting a job. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
```

```
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
 bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartJobRunconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per avviare l'esecuzione di un processo

L'esempio `start-job-run` seguente avvia un processo.

```
aws glue start-job-run \
    --job-name my-job
```

Output:

```
{
    "JobRunId":
 "jr_22208b1f44eb5376a60569d4b21dd20fcb8621e1a366b4e7b2494af764b82ded"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di processi nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di AWS Glue.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartJobRun AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Starts a job run in AWS Glue.
    *
    * @param glueClient    the AWS Glue client to use for the job run
    * @param jobName       the name of the Glue job to run
    * @param inputDatabase the name of the input database
    * @param inputTable    the name of the input table
    * @param outBucket     the URL of the output S3 bucket
    * @throws GlueException if there is an error starting the job run
    */
   public static void startJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName, String
inputDatabase, String inputTable,
                               String outBucket) {
       try {
           Map<String, String> myMap = new HashMap<>();
           myMap.put("--input_database", inputDatabase);
           myMap.put("--input_table", inputTable);
           myMap.put("--output_bucket_url", outBucket);

           StartJobRunRequest runRequest = StartJobRunRequest.builder()
               .workerType(WorkerType.G_1_X)
               .numberOfWorkers(10)
               .arguments(myMap)
               .jobName(jobName)
               .build();

           StartJobRunResponse response = glueClient.startJobRun(runRequest);
           System.out.println("The request Id of the job is " +
response.responseMetadata().requestId());

       } catch (GlueException e) {
           throw e;
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartJobRunconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const startJobRun = (jobName, dbName, tableName, bucketName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new StartJobRunCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
    Arguments: {
      "--input_database": dbName,
      "--input_table": tableName,
      "--output_bucket_url": `s3://${bucketName}/`,
    },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartJobRunconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        $jobName = 'test-job-' . $uniqid;
```

```
        $databaseName = "doc-example-database-$uniqid";

        $tables = $glueService->getTables($databaseName);

        $outputBucketUrl = "s3://$bucketName";
        $runId = $glueService->startJobRun($jobName, $databaseName, $tables,
 $outputBucketUrl)['JobRunId'];

    public function startJobRun($jobName, $databaseName, $tables,
 $outputBucketUrl): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->startJobRun([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
            'Arguments' => [
                'input_database' => $databaseName,
                'input_table' => $tables['TableList'][0]['Name'],
                'output_bucket_url' => $outputBucketUrl,
                '--input_database' => $databaseName,
                '--input_table' => $tables['TableList'][0]['Name'],
                '--output_bucket_url' => $outputBucketUrl,
            ],
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartJobRunconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
```

```
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def start_job_run(self, name, input_database, input_table,
output_bucket_name):
        """
        Starts a job run. A job run extracts data from the source, transforms it,
        and loads it to the output bucket.

        :param name: The name of the job definition.
        :param input_database: The name of the metadata database that contains
tables
                               that describe the source data. This is typically
created
                               by a crawler.
        :param input_table: The name of the table in the metadata database that
                            describes the source data.
        :param output_bucket_name: The S3 bucket where the output is written.
        :return: The ID of the job run.
        """
        try:
            # The custom Arguments that are passed to this function are used by
the
            # Python ETL script to determine the location of input and output
data.
            response = self.glue_client.start_job_run(
                JobName=name,
                Arguments={
                    "--input_database": input_database,
                    "--input_table": input_table,
                    "--output_bucket_url": f"s3://{output_bucket_name}/",
                },
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start job run %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return response["JobRunId"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartJobRun AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Starts a job run for the specified job.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the job to start the run for.
  # @param input_database [String] The name of the input database for the job.
  # @param input_table [String] The name of the input table for the job.
  # @param output_bucket_name [String] The name of the output S3 bucket for the
 job.
  # @return [String] The ID of the started job run.
  def start_job_run(name, input_database, input_table, output_bucket_name)
    response = @glue_client.start_job_run(
      job_name: name,
      arguments: {
        '--input_database': input_database,
```

```
        '--input_table': input_table,
        '--output_bucket_url': "s3://#{output_bucket_name}/"
      }
    )
    response.job_run_id
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not start job run #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartJobRunconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        let job_run_output = glue
            .start_job_run()
            .job_name(self.job())
            .arguments("--input_database", self.database())
            .arguments(
                "--input_table",
                self.tables
                    .first()
                    .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Missing crawler
table".into()))?
                    .name(),
            )
            .arguments("--output_bucket_url", self.bucket())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let job = job_run_output
            .job_run_id()
```

```
            .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Missing run id from just
 started job".into()))?
            .to_string();
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento StartJobRunall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Start an AWS Glue job run.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name of the job to run.
    ///   - databaseName: The name of the AWS Glue database to run the job
 against.
    ///   - tableName: The name of the table in the database to run the job
 against.
    ///   - outputURL: The AWS S3 URI of the bucket location into which to
    ///     write the resulting output.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the job run is started successfully, otherwise
 `false`.
    func startJobRun(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, databaseName:
 String,
                     tableName: String, outputURL: String) async -> String? {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.startJobRun(
                input: StartJobRunInput(
                    arguments: [
                        "--input_database": databaseName,
```

```
                        "--input_table": tableName,
                        "--output_bucket_url": outputURL
                    ],
                    jobName: jobName,
                    numberOfWorkers: 10,
                    workerType: .g1x
                )
            )

            guard let id = output.jobRunId else {
                return nil
            }

            return id
        } catch {
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartJobRunguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo AWS HealthAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS Health con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- AWS Health Guida per gli sviluppatori: ulteriori informazioni su AWS Health.
- AWS Health Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le AWS Health azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per AWS Health l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS HealthAWS SDKs
    - Utilizzare DescribeEvents con una CLI

Esempi di base per AWS Health l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS Health with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS HealthAWS SDKs
  - Utilizzare DescribeEvents con una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS HealthAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole AWS Health azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS Health.

Esempi

- Utilizzare DescribeEvents con una CLI

Utilizzare **`DescribeEvents`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeEvents`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: elencare gli eventi AWS Health

L'`describe-events`esempio seguente elenca gli eventi AWS Health recenti.

```
aws health describe-events \
```

```
    --region us-east-1
```

Output:

```
{
    "events": [
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:us-west-1::event/ECS/
AWS_ECS_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE/AWS_ECS_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE_KWQPY_EXAMPLE111",
            "service": "ECS",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_ECS_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE",
            "eventTypeCategory": "issue",
            "region": "us-west-1",
            "startTime": 1589077890.53,
            "endTime": 1589086345.597,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1589086345.905,
            "statusCode": "closed",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        },
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:global::event/BILLING/
AWS_BILLING_NOTIFICATION/AWS_BILLING_NOTIFICATION_6ce1d874-e995-40e2-99cd-
EXAMPLE1118b",
            "service": "BILLING",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_BILLING_NOTIFICATION",
            "eventTypeCategory": "accountNotification",
            "region": "global",
            "startTime": 1588356000.0,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1588356524.358,
            "statusCode": "open",
            "eventScopeCode": "ACCOUNT_SPECIFIC"
        },
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:us-west-2::event/
CLOUDFORMATION/AWS_CLOUDFORMATION_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE/
AWS_CLOUDFORMATION_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE_OHTWY_EXAMPLE111",
            "service": "CLOUDFORMATION",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_CLOUDFORMATION_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE",
            "eventTypeCategory": "issue",
            "region": "us-west-2",
            "startTime": 1588279630.761,
            "endTime": 1588284650.0,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1588284691.941,
```

```
            "statusCode": "closed",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        },
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:ap-northeast-1::event/LAMBDA/
AWS_LAMBDA_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE/AWS_LAMBDA_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE_JZDND_EXAMPLE111",
            "service": "LAMBDA",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_LAMBDA_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE",
            "eventTypeCategory": "issue",
            "region": "ap-northeast-1",
            "startTime": 1587379534.08,
            "endTime": 1587391771.0,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1587395689.316,
            "statusCode": "closed",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        },
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:us-east-1::event/EC2/
AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE/AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE_COBXJ_EXAMPLE111",
            "service": "EC2",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE",
            "eventTypeCategory": "issue",
            "region": "us-east-1",
            "startTime": 1586473044.284,
            "endTime": 1586479706.091,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1586479706.153,
            "statusCode": "closed",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        },
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:global::event/SECURITY/
AWS_SECURITY_NOTIFICATION/AWS_SECURITY_NOTIFICATION_42007387-8129-42da-8c88-
EXAMPLE11139",
            "service": "SECURITY",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_SECURITY_NOTIFICATION",
            "eventTypeCategory": "accountNotification",
            "region": "global",
            "startTime": 1585674000.0,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1585674004.132,
            "statusCode": "open",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        },
        {
```

```
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:global::event/CLOUDFRONT/
AWS_CLOUDFRONT_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE/
AWS_CLOUDFRONT_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE_FRQXG_EXAMPLE111",
            "service": "CLOUDFRONT",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_CLOUDFRONT_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE",
            "eventTypeCategory": "issue",
            "region": "global",
            "startTime": 1585610898.589,
            "endTime": 1585617671.0,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1585620638.869,
            "statusCode": "closed",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        },
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:us-east-1::event/SES/
AWS_SES_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE/AWS_SES_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE_URNDF_EXAMPLE111",
            "service": "SES",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_SES_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE",
            "eventTypeCategory": "issue",
            "region": "us-east-1",
            "startTime": 1585342008.46,
            "endTime": 1585344017.0,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1585344355.989,
            "statusCode": "closed",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        },
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:global::event/IAM/
AWS_IAM_OPERATIONAL_NOTIFICATION/
AWS_IAM_OPERATIONAL_NOTIFICATION_b6771c34-6ecd-4aea-9d3e-EXAMPLE1117e",
            "service": "IAM",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_IAM_OPERATIONAL_NOTIFICATION",
            "eventTypeCategory": "accountNotification",
            "region": "global",
            "startTime": 1584978300.0,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1584978553.572,
            "statusCode": "open",
            "eventScopeCode": "ACCOUNT_SPECIFIC"
        },
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:ap-southeast-2::event/EC2/
AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE/AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE_HNGHE_EXAMPLE111",
            "service": "EC2",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE",
```

```
            "eventTypeCategory": "issue",
            "region": "ap-southeast-2",
            "startTime": 1583881487.483,
            "endTime": 1583885056.785,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1583885057.052,
            "statusCode": "closed",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida introduttiva alla AWS Personal Health Dashboard nella AWS Health User Guide.

Esempio 2: elencare gli eventi AWS Health per servizio e codice di stato dell'evento

L'`describe-events`esempio seguente elenca gli eventi AWS Health per Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) in cui lo stato dell'evento è chiuso.

```
aws health describe-events \
    --filter "services=EC2,eventStatusCodes=closed"
```

Output:

```
{
    "events": [
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:us-east-1::event/EC2/
AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE/AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE_VKTXI_EXAMPLE111",
            "service": "EC2",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE",
            "eventTypeCategory": "issue",
            "region": "us-east-1",
            "startTime": 1587462325.096,
            "endTime": 1587464204.774,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1587464204.865,
            "statusCode": "closed",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        },
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:us-east-1::event/EC2/
AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE/AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE_COBXJ_EXAMPLE111",
```

```
            "service": "EC2",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE",
            "eventTypeCategory": "issue",
            "region": "us-east-1",
            "startTime": 1586473044.284,
            "endTime": 1586479706.091,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1586479706.153,
            "statusCode": "closed",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        },
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:ap-southeast-2::event/EC2/
AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE/AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE_HNGHE_EXAMPLE111",
            "service": "EC2",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE",
            "eventTypeCategory": "issue",
            "region": "ap-southeast-2",
            "startTime": 1583881487.483,
            "endTime": 1583885056.785,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1583885057.052,
            "statusCode": "closed",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida introduttiva alla AWS Personal Health Dashboard nella AWS Health User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeEvents AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce gli eventi da AWS Personal Health Dashboard. L'utente aggiunge il parametro -Region per visualizzare gli eventi disponibili per il servizio nella regione Stati Uniti orientali (Virginia settentrionale), ma il parametro -Filter_Region filtra gli eventi registrati nelle regioni UE (Londra) e Stati Uniti occidentali (Oregon) (eu-west-2 e us-west-2). Il StartTime parametro -Filter_ filtra per un intervallo di volte in cui gli eventi possono iniziare, mentre il EndTime parametro -Filter_ filtra per un intervallo di volte in cui gli eventi possono terminare. Il risultato è un evento di manutenzione pianificato per RDS che inizia

all'interno dell'intervallo -Filter_ specificato e termina nell'StartTime intervallo pianificato -Filter_. EndTime

```
Get-HLTHEvent -Region us-east-1 -Filter_Region "eu-west-2","us-west-2" -
Filter_StartTime @{from="3/14/2019 6:30:00AM";to="3/15/2019 5:00:00PM"} -
Filter_EndTime @{from="3/21/2019 7:00:00AM";to="3/21/2019 5:00:00PM"}
```

Output:

```
Arn               : arn:aws:health:us-west-2::event/RDS/
AWS_RDS_HARDWARE_MAINTENANCE_SCHEDULED/
AWS_RDS_HARDWARE_MAINTENANCE_SCHEDULED_USW2_20190314_20190321
AvailabilityZone  :
EndTime           : 3/21/2019 2:00:00 PM
EventTypeCategory : scheduledChange
EventTypeCode     : AWS_RDS_HARDWARE_MAINTENANCE_SCHEDULED
LastUpdatedTime   : 2/28/2019 2:26:07 PM
Region            : us-west-2
Service           : RDS
StartTime         : 3/14/2019 2:00:00 PM
StatusCode        : open
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeEventsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce gli eventi da AWS Personal Health Dashboard. L'utente aggiunge il parametro -Region per visualizzare gli eventi disponibili per il servizio nella regione Stati Uniti orientali (Virginia settentrionale), ma il parametro -Filter_Region filtra gli eventi registrati nelle regioni UE (Londra) e Stati Uniti occidentali (Oregon) (eu-west-2 e us-west-2). Il StartTime parametro -Filter_ filtra per un intervallo di volte in cui gli eventi possono iniziare, mentre il EndTime parametro -Filter_ filtra per un intervallo di volte in cui gli eventi possono terminare. Il risultato è un evento di manutenzione pianificato per RDS che inizia all'interno dell'intervallo -Filter_ specificato e termina nell'StartTime intervallo pianificato -Filter_. EndTime

```
Get-HLTHEvent -Region us-east-1 -Filter_Region "eu-west-2","us-west-2" -
Filter_StartTime @{from="3/14/2019 6:30:00AM";to="3/15/2019 5:00:00PM"} -
Filter_EndTime @{from="3/21/2019 7:00:00AM";to="3/21/2019 5:00:00PM"}
```

Output:

```
Arn               : arn:aws:health:us-west-2::event/RDS/
AWS_RDS_HARDWARE_MAINTENANCE_SCHEDULED/
AWS_RDS_HARDWARE_MAINTENANCE_SCHEDULED_USW2_20190314_20190321
AvailabilityZone  :
EndTime           : 3/21/2019 2:00:00 PM
EventTypeCategory : scheduledChange
EventTypeCode     : AWS_RDS_HARDWARE_MAINTENANCE_SCHEDULED
LastUpdatedTime   : 2/28/2019 2:26:07 PM
Region            : us-west-2
Service           : RDS
StartTime         : 3/14/2019 2:00:00 PM
StatusCode        : open
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeEventsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo HealthImaging AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS HealthImaging con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- HealthImaging Guida per gli sviluppatori: ulteriori informazioni su HealthImaging.
- HealthImaging Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le HealthImaging azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Salve HealthImaging

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare HealthImaging.

C++

SDK per C++

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS medical-imaging)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_health-imaging")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executable location.
```

```
    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_health_imaging.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file sorgente hello_health_imaging.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/medical-imaging/MedicalImagingClient.h>
#include <aws/medical-imaging/model/ListDatastoresRequest.h>

#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello HealthImaging" starter application which initializes an AWS
 HealthImaging (HealthImaging) client
 *  and lists the HealthImaging data stores in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_health-imaging'
 *
 */
#include <aws/core/auth/AWSCredentialsProviderChain.h>
#include <aws/core/platform/Environment.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    (void) argc;
    (void) argv;
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    //   Optional: change the log level for debugging.
    //   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;

    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
```

```
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ListDatastoresRequest listDatastoresRequest;

        Aws::Vector<Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DatastoreSummary>
allDataStoreSummaries;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for paginated results.
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listDatastoresRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ListDatastoresOutcome
listDatastoresOutcome =
                    medicalImagingClient.ListDatastores(listDatastoresRequest);
            if (listDatastoresOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DatastoreSummary>
&dataStoreSummaries =

listDatastoresOutcome.GetResult().GetDatastoreSummaries();
                allDataStoreSummaries.insert(allDataStoreSummaries.cend(),
                                             dataStoreSummaries.cbegin(),
                                             dataStoreSummaries.cend());
                nextToken = listDatastoresOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "ListDatastores error: "
                          << listDatastoresOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << allDataStoreSummaries.size() << " HealthImaging data "
                  << ((allDataStoreSummaries.size() == 1) ?
                      "store was retrieved." : "stores were retrieved.") <<
std::endl;

        for (auto const &dataStoreSummary: allDataStoreSummaries) {
            std::cout << "  Datastore: " << dataStoreSummary.GetDatastoreName()
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  Datastore ID: " << dataStoreSummary.GetDatastoreId()
                      << std::endl;
```

```
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListDatastoressezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import {
  ListDatastoresCommand,
  MedicalImagingClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";

// When no region or credentials are provided, the SDK will use the
// region and credentials from the local AWS config.
const client = new MedicalImagingClient({});

export const helloMedicalImaging = async () => {
  const command = new ListDatastoresCommand({});

  const { datastoreSummaries } = await client.send(command);
  console.log("Datastores: ");
  console.log(datastoreSummaries.map((item) => item.datastoreName).join("\n"));
  return datastoreSummaries;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API ListDatastoresReference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def hello_medical_imaging(medical_imaging_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS HealthImaging
    client and list the data stores in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 AWS HealthImaging Client object.
    """
    print("Hello, Amazon Health Imaging! Let's list some of your data stores:\n")
    try:
        paginator = medical_imaging_client.get_paginator("list_datastores")
        page_iterator = paginator.paginate()
        datastore_summaries = []
        for page in page_iterator:
            datastore_summaries.extend(page["datastoreSummaries"])
        print("\tData Stores:")
        for ds in datastore_summaries:
            print(f"\t\tDatastore: {ds['datastoreName']} ID {ds['datastoreId']}")
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error(
            "Couldn't list data stores. Here's why: %s: %s",
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            err.response["Error"]["Message"],
        )
```

```
        raise


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_medical_imaging(boto3.client("medical-imaging"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListDatastores AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per HealthImaging l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Ciao HealthImaging
  - Azioni per HealthImaging l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo CopyImageSet con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreateDatastore con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteDatastore con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteImageSet con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetDICOMImportJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetDatastore con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetImageFrame con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetImageSet con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetImageSetMetadata con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListDICOMImportJobs con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListDatastores con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListImageSetVersions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListTagsForResource con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo SearchImageSets con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo StartDICOMImportJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI

    - Utilizzo TagResource con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo UntagResource con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo UpdateImageSetMetadata con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Scenari di HealthImaging utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Inizia a usare set di HealthImaging immagini e cornici di immagini utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Taggare un archivio HealthImaging dati utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Taggare un set di HealthImaging immagini utilizzando un SDK AWS

Esempi di base per HealthImaging l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS HealthImaging with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Ciao HealthImaging
- Azioni per HealthImaging l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo CopyImageSet con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateDatastore con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteDatastore con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteImageSet con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetDICOMImportJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetDatastore con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetImageFrame con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetImageSet con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetImageSetMetadata con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListDICOMImportJobs con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListDatastores con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListImageSetVersions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListTagsForResource con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo SearchImageSets con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo StartDICOMImportJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo TagResource con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzo UntagResource con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateImageSetMetadata con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Ciao HealthImaging

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare HealthImaging.

C++

SDK per C++

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS medical-imaging)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_health-imaging")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.
```

```
    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executable location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_health_imaging.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file sorgente hello_health_imaging.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/medical-imaging/MedicalImagingClient.h>
#include <aws/medical-imaging/model/ListDatastoresRequest.h>

#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello HealthImaging" starter application which initializes an AWS
 HealthImaging (HealthImaging) client
 *  and lists the HealthImaging data stores in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_health-imaging'
 *
 */
#include <aws/core/auth/AWSCredentialsProviderChain.h>
#include <aws/core/platform/Environment.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    (void) argc;
    (void) argv;
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    //   Optional: change the log level for debugging.
    //   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
```

```
   Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
   {
       Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
       // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
       // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

       Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient(clientConfig);
       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ListDatastoresRequest listDatastoresRequest;

       Aws::Vector<Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DatastoreSummary>
allDataStoreSummaries;
       Aws::String nextToken; // Used for paginated results.
       do {
           if (!nextToken.empty()) {
               listDatastoresRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
           }
           Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ListDatastoresOutcome
listDatastoresOutcome =
                   medicalImagingClient.ListDatastores(listDatastoresRequest);
           if (listDatastoresOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
               const Aws::Vector<Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DatastoreSummary>
&dataStoreSummaries =

listDatastoresOutcome.GetResult().GetDatastoreSummaries();
               allDataStoreSummaries.insert(allDataStoreSummaries.cend(),
                                            dataStoreSummaries.cbegin(),
                                            dataStoreSummaries.cend());
               nextToken = listDatastoresOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
           }
           else {
               std::cerr << "ListDatastores error: "
                         << listDatastoresOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
               break;
           }
       } while (!nextToken.empty());

       std::cout << allDataStoreSummaries.size() << " HealthImaging data "
                 << ((allDataStoreSummaries.size() == 1) ?
                     "store was retrieved." : "stores were retrieved.") <<
std::endl;
```

```
        for (auto const &dataStoreSummary: allDataStoreSummaries) {
            std::cout << "  Datastore: " << dataStoreSummary.GetDatastoreName()
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  Datastore ID: " << dataStoreSummary.GetDatastoreId()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListDatastoressezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import {
  ListDatastoresCommand,
  MedicalImagingClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";

// When no region or credentials are provided, the SDK will use the
// region and credentials from the local AWS config.
const client = new MedicalImagingClient({});

export const helloMedicalImaging = async () => {
  const command = new ListDatastoresCommand({});

  const { datastoreSummaries } = await client.send(command);
  console.log("Datastores: ");
  console.log(datastoreSummaries.map((item) => item.datastoreName).join("\n"));
  return datastoreSummaries;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API ListDatastoresReference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def hello_medical_imaging(medical_imaging_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS HealthImaging
    client and list the data stores in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 AWS HealthImaging Client object.
    """
    print("Hello, Amazon Health Imaging! Let's list some of your data stores:\n")
    try:
        paginator = medical_imaging_client.get_paginator("list_datastores")
        page_iterator = paginator.paginate()
        datastore_summaries = []
        for page in page_iterator:
            datastore_summaries.extend(page["datastoreSummaries"])
        print("\tData Stores:")
        for ds in datastore_summaries:
            print(f"\t\tDatastore: {ds['datastoreName']} ID {ds['datastoreId']}")
    except ClientError as err:
```

```
        logger.error(
            "Couldn't list data stores. Here's why: %s: %s",
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            err.response["Error"]["Message"],
        )
        raise


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_medical_imaging(boto3.client("medical-imaging"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListDatastores AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Azioni per HealthImaging l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole HealthImaging azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti richiamano l' HealthImaging API e sono estratti di codice di programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari di HealthImaging utilizzo AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS HealthImaging.

Esempi

- Utilizzo CopyImageSet con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateDatastore con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteDatastore con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteImageSet con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetDICOMImportJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzo GetDatastore con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetImageFrame con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetImageSet con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetImageSetMetadata con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListDICOMImportJobs con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListDatastores con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListImageSetVersions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListTagsForResource con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo SearchImageSets con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo StartDICOMImportJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo TagResource con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UntagResource con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateImageSetMetadata con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`CopyImageSet`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CopyImageSet`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: copiare un set di immagini senza una destinazione.

L'`copy-image-set`esempio seguente crea una copia duplicata di un set di immagini senza una destinazione.

```
aws medical-imaging copy-image-set \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --source-image-set-id ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e \
    --copy-image-set-information '{"sourceImageSet": {"latestVersionId": "1" } }'
```

Output:

```
{
    "destinationImageSetProperties": {
        "latestVersionId": "2",
```

```
        "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "COPYING",
        "updatedAt": 1680042357.432,
        "imageSetId": "b9a06fef182a5f992842f77f8e0868e5",
        "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
        "createdAt": 1680042357.432
    },
    "sourceImageSetProperties": {
        "latestVersionId": "1",
        "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "COPYING_WITH_READ_ONLY_ACCESS",
        "updatedAt": 1680042357.432,
        "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
        "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
        "createdAt": 1680027126.436
    },
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012"
}
```

Esempio 2: copiare un set di immagini con una destinazione.

L'`copy-image-set`esempio seguente crea una copia duplicata di un set di immagini con una destinazione.

```
aws medical-imaging copy-image-set \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --source-image-set-id ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e \
    --copy-image-set-information '{"sourceImageSet": {"latestVersionId": "1" },
 "destinationImageSet": { "imageSetId": "b9a06fef182a5f992842f77f8e0868e5",
 "latestVersionId": "1"} }'
```

Output:

```
{
    "destinationImageSetProperties": {
        "latestVersionId": "2",
        "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "COPYING",
        "updatedAt": 1680042505.135,
        "imageSetId": "b9a06fef182a5f992842f77f8e0868e5",
        "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
        "createdAt": 1680042357.432
    },
    "sourceImageSetProperties": {
        "latestVersionId": "1",
        "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "COPYING_WITH_READ_ONLY_ACCESS",
```

```
        "updatedAt": 1680042505.135,
        "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
        "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
        "createdAt": 1680027126.436
    },
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012"
}
```

Esempio 3: copiare un sottoinsieme di istanze da un set di immagini di origine a un set di immagini di destinazione.

L'`copy-image-set`esempio seguente copia un'istanza DICOM dal set di immagini di origine al set di immagini di destinazione. Il parametro force viene fornito per ignorare le incongruenze negli attributi dei livelli Patient, Study e Series.

```
aws medical-imaging copy-image-set \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --source-image-set-id ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e \
    --copy-image-set-information '{"sourceImageSet":
 {"latestVersionId": "1","DICOMCopies": {"copiableAttributes":
 "{\"SchemaVersion\":\"1.1\",\"Study\":{\"Series\":
{\"1.3.6.1.4.1.5962.99.1.3673257865.2104868982.1369432891697.3666.0\":
{\"Instances\":
{\"1.3.6.1.4.1.5962.99.1.3673257865.2104868982.1369432891697.3669.0\":
{}}}}}}"}},"destinationImageSet": {"imageSetId":
 "b9eb50d8ee682eb9fcf4acbf92f62bb7","latestVersionId": "1"}}' \
    --force
```

Output:

```
{
    "destinationImageSetProperties": {
        "latestVersionId": "2",
        "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "COPYING",
        "updatedAt": 1680042505.135,
        "imageSetId": "b9eb50d8ee682eb9fcf4acbf92f62bb7",
        "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
        "createdAt": 1680042357.432
    },
    "sourceImageSetProperties": {
        "latestVersionId": "1",
        "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "COPYING_WITH_READ_ONLY_ACCESS",
```

```
        "updatedAt": 1680042505.135,
        "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
        "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
        "createdAt": 1680027126.436
    },
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Copiare un set di immagini nella Guida per gli sviluppatori.AWS HealthImaging

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CopyImageSet AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

```
   /**
    * Copy an AWS HealthImaging image set.
    *
    * @param medicalImagingClient  - The AWS HealthImaging client object.
    * @param datastoreId           - The datastore ID.
    * @param imageSetId            - The image set ID.
    * @param latestVersionId       - The version ID.
    * @param destinationImageSetId - The optional destination image set ID,
 ignored if null.
    * @param destinationVersionId  - The optional destination version ID,
 ignored if null.
    * @param force                 - The force flag.
    * @param subsets               - The optional subsets to copy, ignored if
 null.
    * @return                      - The image set ID of the copy.
    * @throws MedicalImagingException - Base exception for all service
 exceptions thrown by AWS HealthImaging.
    */
   public static String copyMedicalImageSet(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
                                            String datastoreId,
                                            String imageSetId,
                                            String latestVersionId,
                                            String destinationImageSetId,
                                            String destinationVersionId,
```

```
                                                boolean force,
                                                Vector<String> subsets) {

        try {
            CopySourceImageSetInformation.Builder copySourceImageSetInformation =
CopySourceImageSetInformation.builder()
                    .latestVersionId(latestVersionId);

            // Optionally copy a subset of image instances.
            if (subsets != null) {
                String subsetInstanceToCopy =
getCopiableAttributesJSON(imageSetId, subsets);

copySourceImageSetInformation.dicomCopies(MetadataCopies.builder()
                        .copiableAttributes(subsetInstanceToCopy)
                        .build());
            }

            CopyImageSetInformation.Builder copyImageSetBuilder =
CopyImageSetInformation.builder()
                    .sourceImageSet(copySourceImageSetInformation.build());

            // Optionally designate a destination image set.
            if (destinationImageSetId != null) {
                copyImageSetBuilder =
copyImageSetBuilder.destinationImageSet(CopyDestinationImageSet.builder()
                        .imageSetId(destinationImageSetId)
                        .latestVersionId(destinationVersionId)
                        .build());
            }

            CopyImageSetRequest copyImageSetRequest =
CopyImageSetRequest.builder()
                    .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                    .sourceImageSetId(imageSetId)
                    .copyImageSetInformation(copyImageSetBuilder.build())
                    .force(force)
                    .build();

            CopyImageSetResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.copyImageSet(copyImageSetRequest);

            return response.destinationImageSetProperties().imageSetId();
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Funzione di utilità per creare attributi copiabili.

```
    /**
     * Create a JSON string of copiable image instances.
     *
     * @param imageSetId - The image set ID.
     * @param subsets    - The subsets to copy.
     * @return A JSON string of copiable image instances.
     */
    private static String getCopiableAttributesJSON(String imageSetId,
 Vector<String> subsets) {
        StringBuilder subsetInstanceToCopy = new StringBuilder(
                """
                        {
                          "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                          "Study": {
                            "Series": {
                                "
                                 """
        );

        subsetInstanceToCopy.append(imageSetId);

        subsetInstanceToCopy.append(
                """
                                ": {
                                "Instances": {
                        """
        );

        for (String subset : subsets) {
            subsetInstanceToCopy.append('"' + subset + "\": {},");
        }
        subsetInstanceToCopy.deleteCharAt(subsetInstanceToCopy.length() - 1);
        subsetInstanceToCopy.append("""
                         }
```

```
                        }
                    }
                  }
                }
                """);
        return subsetInstanceToCopy.toString();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CopyImageSetin AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Funzione di utilità per copiare un set di immagini.

```
import { CopyImageSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} imageSetId - The source image set ID.
 * @param {string} sourceVersionId - The source version ID.
 * @param {string} destinationImageSetId - The optional ID of the destination
 image set.
 * @param {string} destinationVersionId - The optional version ID of the
 destination image set.
 * @param {boolean} force - Force the copy action.
 * @param {[string]} copySubsets - A subset of instance IDs to copy.
 */
export const copyImageSet = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetId = "xxxxxxxxxxxx",
  sourceVersionId = "1",
  destinationImageSetId = "",
  destinationVersionId = "",
```

```
  force = false,
  copySubsets = [],
) => {
  try {
    const params = {
      datastoreId: datastoreId,
      sourceImageSetId: imageSetId,
      copyImageSetInformation: {
        sourceImageSet: { latestVersionId: sourceVersionId },
      },
      force: force,
    };
    if (destinationImageSetId !== "" && destinationVersionId !== "") {
      params.copyImageSetInformation.destinationImageSet = {
        imageSetId: destinationImageSetId,
        latestVersionId: destinationVersionId,
      };
    }

    if (copySubsets.length > 0) {
      let copySubsetsJson;
      copySubsetsJson = {
        SchemaVersion: 1.1,
        Study: {
          Series: {
            imageSetId: {
              Instances: {},
            },
          },
        },
      };

      for (let i = 0; i < copySubsets.length; i++) {
        copySubsetsJson.Study.Series.imageSetId.Instances[copySubsets[i]] = {};
      }

      params.copyImageSetInformation.dicomCopies = copySubsetsJson;
    }

    const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
      new CopyImageSetCommand(params),
    );
    console.log(response);
    // {
```

```
    //     '$metadata': {
    //         httpStatusCode: 200,
    //         requestId: 'd9b219ce-cc48-4a44-a5b2-c5c3068f1ee8',
    //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
    //         cfId: undefined,
    //         attempts: 1,
    //         totalRetryDelay: 0
    //      },
    //       datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //       destinationImageSetProperties: {
    //             createdAt: 2023-09-27T19:46:21.824Z,
    //             imageSetArn: 'arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:xxxxxxxxxxx:datastore/xxxxxxxxxxxxx/imageset/xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //             imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //             imageSetState: 'LOCKED',
    //             imageSetWorkflowStatus: 'COPYING',
    //             latestVersionId: '1',
    //             updatedAt: 2023-09-27T19:46:21.824Z
    //       },
    //       sourceImageSetProperties: {
    //             createdAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:26.427Z,
    //             imageSetArn: 'arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:xxxxxxxxxxx:datastore/xxxxxxxxxxxxx/imageset/xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //             imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //             imageSetState: 'LOCKED',
    //             imageSetWorkflowStatus: 'COPYING_WITH_READ_ONLY_ACCESS',
    //             latestVersionId: '4',
    //             updatedAt: 2023-09-27T19:46:21.824Z
    //      }
    // }
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

Copia un set di immagini senza una destinazione.

```
  await copyImageSet(
    "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "12345678901234567890123456789012",
```

```
  "1",
);
```

Copia un set di immagini con una destinazione.

```
await copyImageSet(
  "12345678901234567890123456789012",
  "12345678901234567890123456789012",
  "1",
  "12345678901234567890123456789012",
  "1",
  false,
);
```

Copia un sottoinsieme di un set di immagini con una destinazione e forza la copia.

```
await copyImageSet(
  "12345678901234567890123456789012",
  "12345678901234567890123456789012",
  "1",
  "12345678901234567890123456789012",
  "1",
  true,
  ["12345678901234567890123456789012", "11223344556677889900112233445566"],
);
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione CopyImageSet AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Funzione di utilità per copiare un set di immagini.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def copy_image_set(
        self,
        datastore_id,
        image_set_id,
        version_id,
        destination_image_set_id=None,
        destination_version_id=None,
        force=False,
        subsets=[],
    ):
        """
        Copy an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The ID of the image set version.
        :param destination_image_set_id: The ID of the optional destination image
 set.
        :param destination_version_id: The ID of the optional destination image
 set version.
        :param force: Force the copy.
        :param subsets: The optional subsets to copy. For example:
 ["12345678901234567890123456789012"].
        :return: The copied image set ID.
        """
        try:
            copy_image_set_information = {
                "sourceImageSet": {"latestVersionId": version_id}
            }
            if destination_image_set_id and destination_version_id:
                copy_image_set_information["destinationImageSet"] = {
                    "imageSetId": destination_image_set_id,
                    "latestVersionId": destination_version_id,
```

```
                }
            if len(subsets) > 0:
                copySubsetsJson = {
                    "SchemaVersion": "1.1",
                    "Study": {"Series": {"imageSetId": {"Instances": {}}}},
                }

                for subset in subsets:
                    copySubsetsJson["Study"]["Series"]["imageSetId"]["Instances"]
[
                        subset
                    ] = {}

                copy_image_set_information["sourceImageSet"]["DICOMCopies"] = {
                    "copiableAttributes": json.dumps(copySubsetsJson)
                }
            copy_results = self.health_imaging_client.copy_image_set(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                sourceImageSetId=image_set_id,
                copyImageSetInformation=copy_image_set_information,
                force=force,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't copy image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return copy_results["destinationImageSetProperties"]["imageSetId"]
```

Copia un set di immagini senza una destinazione.

```
            copy_image_set_information = {
                "sourceImageSet": {"latestVersionId": version_id}
            }

            copy_results = self.health_imaging_client.copy_image_set(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                sourceImageSetId=image_set_id,
```

```
                copyImageSetInformation=copy_image_set_information,
                force=force,
            )
```

Copia un set di immagini con una destinazione.

```
            copy_image_set_information = {
                "sourceImageSet": {"latestVersionId": version_id}
            }

            if destination_image_set_id and destination_version_id:
                copy_image_set_information["destinationImageSet"] = {
                    "imageSetId": destination_image_set_id,
                    "latestVersionId": destination_version_id,
                }

            copy_results = self.health_imaging_client.copy_image_set(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                sourceImageSetId=image_set_id,
                copyImageSetInformation=copy_image_set_information,
                force=force,
            )
```

Copia un sottoinsieme di un set di immagini.

```
            copy_image_set_information = {
                "sourceImageSet": {"latestVersionId": version_id}
            }

            if len(subsets) > 0:
                copySubsetsJson = {
                    "SchemaVersion": "1.1",
                    "Study": {"Series": {"imageSetId": {"Instances": {}}}},
                }

                for subset in subsets:
                    copySubsetsJson["Study"]["Series"]["imageSetId"]["Instances"]
[
                        subset
                    ] = {}
```

```
                copy_image_set_information["sourceImageSet"]["DICOMCopies"] = {
                    "copiableAttributes": json.dumps(copySubsetsJson)
                }

            copy_results = self.health_imaging_client.copy_image_set(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                sourceImageSetId=image_set_id,
                copyImageSetInformation=copy_image_set_information,
                force=force,
            )
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell'oggetto. MedicalImagingWrapper

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CopyImageSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo **`CreateDatastore`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateDatastore`.

Bash

AWS CLI con script Bash

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}
```

```
##############################################################################
# function imaging_create_datastore
#
# This function creates an AWS HealthImaging data store for importing DICOM P10
 files.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n data_store_name - The name of the data store.
#
# Returns:
#       The datastore ID.
#    And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function imaging_create_datastore() {
  local datastore_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function imaging_create_datastore"
    echo "Creates an AWS HealthImaging data store for importing DICOM P10 files."
    echo "  -n data_store_name - The name of the data store."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) datastore_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1
```

```
  if [[ -z "$datastore_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a data store name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws medical-imaging create-datastore \
    --datastore-name "$datastore_name" \
    --output text \
    --query 'datastoreId')

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports medical-imaging create-datastore operation
 failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateDatastorein AWS CLI Command Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un archivio dati

Il seguente esempio di `create-datastore` codice crea un archivio dati con il nome`my-datastore`.

```
aws medical-imaging create-datastore \
    --datastore-name "my-datastore"
```

Output:

```
{
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "datastoreStatus": "CREATING"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di un data store nella Guida per gli AWS HealthImaging sviluppatori.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateDatastore AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

```
   public static String createMedicalImageDatastore(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreName) {
       try {
           CreateDatastoreRequest datastoreRequest =
 CreateDatastoreRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreName(datastoreName)
                   .build();
           CreateDatastoreResponse response =
 medicalImagingClient.createDatastore(datastoreRequest);
           return response.datastoreId();
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return "";
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateDatastoreconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { CreateDatastoreCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreName - The name of the data store to create.
 */
export const createDatastore = async (datastoreName = "DATASTORE_NAME") => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new CreateDatastoreCommand({ datastoreName: datastoreName }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //       httpStatusCode: 200,
  //       requestId: 'a71cd65f-2382-49bf-b682-f9209d8d399b',
  //       extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //       cfId: undefined,
  //       attempts: 1,
  //       totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    },
  //    datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //    datastoreStatus: 'CREATING'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API CreateDatastoreReference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def create_datastore(self, name):
        """
        Create a data store.

        :param name: The name of the data store to create.
        :return: The data store ID.
        """
        try:
            data_store =
 self.health_imaging_client.create_datastore(datastoreName=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create data store %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return data_store["datastoreId"]
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' MedicalImagingWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateDatastore AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo **`DeleteDatastore`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteDatastore`.

Bash

AWS CLI con script Bash

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function imaging_delete_datastore
#
# This function deletes an AWS HealthImaging data store.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i datastore_id - The ID of the data store.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function imaging_delete_datastore() {
  local datastore_id response
```

```
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function imaging_delete_datastore"
    echo "Deletes an AWS HealthImaging data store."
    echo "  -i datastore_id - The ID of the data store."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) datastore_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$datastore_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a data store ID with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws medical-imaging delete-datastore \
    --datastore-id "$datastore_id")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports medical-imaging delete-datastore operation
failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteDatastorein AWS CLI Command Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un archivio dati

Il seguente esempio di `delete-datastore` codice elimina un data store.

```
aws medical-imaging delete-datastore \
    --datastore-id "12345678901234567890123456789012"
```

Output:

```
{
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "datastoreStatus": "DELETING"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione di un data store nella AWS HealthImaging Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteDatastore AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

```
    public static void deleteMedicalImagingDatastore(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
            String datastoreID) {
        try {
            DeleteDatastoreRequest datastoreRequest =
 DeleteDatastoreRequest.builder()
                    .datastoreId(datastoreID)
                    .build();
            medicalImagingClient.deleteDatastore(datastoreRequest);
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteDatastoreconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { DeleteDatastoreCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store to delete.
 */
export const deleteDatastore = async (datastoreId = "DATASTORE_ID") => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new DeleteDatastoreCommand({ datastoreId }),
  );
```

```
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //           httpStatusCode: 200,
  //           requestId: 'f5beb409-678d-48c9-9173-9a001ee1ebb1',
  //           extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //           cfId: undefined,
  //           attempts: 1,
  //           totalRetryDelay: 0
  //        },
  //     datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     datastoreStatus: 'DELETING'
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API DeleteDatastoreReference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def delete_datastore(self, datastore_id):
        """
        Delete a data store.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        """
```

```
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.delete_datastore(datastoreId=datastore_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete data store %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                datastore_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' MedicalImagingWrapper oggetto.

```
client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteDatastore AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo **`DeleteImageSet`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteImageSet`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. Puoi vedere questa azione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Inizia con set di immagini e cornici di immagini

C++

SDK per C++

```
//! Routine which deletes an AWS HealthImaging image set.
```

```
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param imageSetID: The image set ID.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::deleteImageSet(
        const Aws::String &dataStoreID, const Aws::String &imageSetID,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DeleteImageSetRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetImageSetId(imageSetID);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DeleteImageSetOutcome outcome =
 client.DeleteImageSet(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted image set " << imageSetID
                  << " from data store " << dataStoreID << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting image set " << imageSetID << " from data
 store "
                  << dataStoreID << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteImageSet AWS SDK per C++API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un set di immagini

Il seguente esempio di `delete-image-set` codice elimina un set di immagini.

```
aws medical-imaging delete-image-set \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --image-set-id ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e
```

Output:

```
{
    "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "DELETING",
    "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
    "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consultate Eliminazione di un set di immagini nella Guida per gli AWS HealthImaging sviluppatori.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteImageSet AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

```
    public static void deleteMedicalImageSet(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
            String datastoreId,
            String imagesetId) {
        try {
            DeleteImageSetRequest deleteImageSetRequest =
 DeleteImageSetRequest.builder()
                    .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                    .imageSetId(imagesetId)
                    .build();

            medicalImagingClient.deleteImageSet(deleteImageSetRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("The image set was deleted.");
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteImageSetconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { DeleteImageSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The data store ID.
 * @param {string} imageSetId - The image set ID.
 */
export const deleteImageSet = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new DeleteImageSetCommand({
      datastoreId: datastoreId,
      imageSetId: imageSetId,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //    '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
```

```
  //         requestId: '6267bbd2-eaa5-4a50-8ee8-8fddf535cf73',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     imageSetState: 'LOCKED',
  //     imageSetWorkflowStatus: 'DELETING'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API DeleteImageSetReference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def delete_image_set(self, datastore_id, image_set_id):
        """
        Delete an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :return: The delete results.
        """
        try:
```

```
            delete_results = self.health_imaging_client.delete_image_set(
                imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return delete_results
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' MedicalImagingWrapper oggetto.

```
client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteImageSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo **`GetDICOMImportJob`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetDICOMImportJob`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. Puoi vedere questa azione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Inizia con set di immagini e cornici di immagini

C++

SDK per C++

```
//! Routine which gets a HealthImaging DICOM import job's properties.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param importJobID: The DICOM import job ID
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return GetDICOMImportJobOutcome: The import job outcome.
*/
Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome
AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getDICOMImportJob(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                           const Aws::String &importJobID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetJobId(importJobID);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome outcome =
 client.GetDICOMImportJob(
            request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "GetDICOMImportJob error: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Get DICOMImport Job in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere le proprietà di un processo di importazione dicom

Il seguente esempio di `get-dicom-import-job` codice ottiene le proprietà di un processo di importazione dicom.

```
aws medical-imaging get-dicom-import-job \
    --datastore-id "12345678901234567890123456789012" \
    --job-id "09876543210987654321098765432109"
```

Output:

```
{
    "jobProperties": {
        "jobId": "09876543210987654321098765432109",
        "jobName": "my-job",
        "jobStatus": "COMPLETED",
        "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012",
        "dataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
ImportJobDataAccessRole",
        "endedAt": "2022-08-12T11:29:42.285000+00:00",
        "submittedAt": "2022-08-12T11:28:11.152000+00:00",
        "inputS3Uri": "s3://medical-imaging-dicom-input/dicom_input/",
        "outputS3Uri": "s3://medical-imaging-output/
job_output/12345678901234567890123456789012-
DicomImport-09876543210987654321098765432109/"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ottenere le proprietà del processo di importazione nella Guida per gli AWS HealthImaging sviluppatori.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Get DICOMImport Job in AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

```
   public static DICOMImportJobProperties getDicomImportJob(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreId,
           String jobId) {

       try {
           GetDicomImportJobRequest getDicomImportJobRequest =
GetDicomImportJobRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .jobId(jobId)
                   .build();
           GetDicomImportJobResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.getDICOMImportJob(getDicomImportJobRequest);
           return response.jobProperties();
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Get DICOMImport Job in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { GetDICOMImportJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";
```

```
/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} jobId - The ID of the import job.
 */
export const getDICOMImportJob = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  jobId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new GetDICOMImportJobCommand({ datastoreId: datastoreId, jobId: jobId }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: 'a2637936-78ea-44e7-98b8-7a87d95dfaee',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  // },
  //     jobProperties: {
  //         dataAccessRoleArn: 'arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxxxx:role/dicom_import',
  //             datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             endedAt: 2023-09-19T17:29:21.753Z,
  //             inputS3Uri: 's3://healthimaging-source/CTStudy/',
  //             jobId: ''xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx'',
  //             jobName: 'job_1',
  //             jobStatus: 'COMPLETED',
  //             outputS3Uri: 's3://health-imaging-dest/
ouput_ct/'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx'-DicomImport-'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx'/',
  //             submittedAt: 2023-09-19T17:27:25.143Z
  //     }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Get DICOMImport Job in AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def get_dicom_import_job(self, datastore_id, job_id):
        """
        Get the properties of a DICOM import job.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param job_id: The ID of the job.
        :return: The job properties.
        """
        try:
            job = self.health_imaging_client.get_dicom_import_job(
                jobId=job_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get DICOM import job. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return job["jobProperties"]
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' MedicalImagingWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
```

```
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Get DICOMImport Job in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo **`GetDatastore`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetDatastore`.

Bash

AWS CLI con script Bash

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function imaging_get_datastore
#
# Get a data store's properties.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i data_store_id - The ID of the data store.
#
# Returns:
#       [datastore_name, datastore_id, datastore_status, datastore_arn,
 created_at, updated_at]
#    And:
#       0 - If successful.
```

```
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function imaging_get_datastore() {
  local datastore_id option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a
 function.
  local error_code
  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function imaging_get_datastore"
    echo "Gets a data store's properties."
    echo "  -i datastore_id - The ID of the data store."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) datastore_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$datastore_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a data store ID with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  local response

  response=$(
    aws medical-imaging get-datastore \
      --datastore-id "$datastore_id" \
      --output text \
```

```
      --query "[ datastoreProperties.datastoreName,
 datastoreProperties.datastoreId, datastoreProperties.datastoreStatus,
 datastoreProperties.datastoreArn,  datastoreProperties.createdAt,
 datastoreProperties.updatedAt]"
  )
  error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports list-datastores operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDatastorein AWS CLI Command Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere le proprietà di un archivio dati

Il seguente esempio di `get-datastore` codice ottiene le proprietà di un data store.

```
aws medical-imaging get-datastore \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "datastoreProperties": {
        "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012",
        "datastoreName": "TestDatastore123",
        "datastoreStatus": "ACTIVE",
        "datastoreArn": "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012",
        "createdAt": "2022-11-15T23:33:09.643000+00:00",
        "updatedAt": "2022-11-15T23:33:09.643000+00:00"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ottenere le proprietà del data store nella Guida per gli AWS HealthImaging sviluppatori.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetDatastore AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

```
    public static DatastoreProperties
 getMedicalImageDatastore(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
            String datastoreID) {
        try {
            GetDatastoreRequest datastoreRequest = GetDatastoreRequest.builder()
                    .datastoreId(datastoreID)
                    .build();
            GetDatastoreResponse response =
 medicalImagingClient.getDatastore(datastoreRequest);
            return response.datastoreProperties();
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return null;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetDatastoreconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { GetDatastoreCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreID - The ID of the data store.
 */
export const getDatastore = async (datastoreID = "DATASTORE_ID") => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new GetDatastoreCommand({ datastoreId: datastoreID }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //       httpStatusCode: 200,
  //       requestId: '55ea7d2e-222c-4a6a-871e-4f591f40cadb',
  //       extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //       cfId: undefined,
  //       attempts: 1,
  //       totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    },
  //   datastoreProperties: {
  //        createdAt: 2023-08-04T18:50:36.239Z,
  //         datastoreArn: 'arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:xxxxxxxxx:datastore/xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //         datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //         datastoreName: 'my_datastore',
  //         datastoreStatus: 'ACTIVE',
  //         updatedAt: 2023-08-04T18:50:36.239Z
  //   }
  // }
  return response.datastoreProperties;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API GetDatastoreReference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def get_datastore_properties(self, datastore_id):
        """
        Get the properties of a data store.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :return: The data store properties.
        """
        try:
            data_store = self.health_imaging_client.get_datastore(
                datastoreId=datastore_id
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get data store %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return data_store["datastoreProperties"]
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' MedicalImagingWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetDatastore AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo **`GetImageFrame`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetImageFrame`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. Puoi vedere questa azione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Inizia con set di immagini e cornici di immagini

C++

SDK per C++

```
//! Routine which downloads an AWS HealthImaging image frame.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param imageSetID: The image set ID.
  \param frameID: The image frame ID.
  \param jphFile: File to store the downloaded frame.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageFrame(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                            const Aws::String &imageSetID,
```

```
                                                const Aws::String &frameID,
                                                const Aws::String &jphFile,
                                                const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetImageSetId(imageSetID);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ImageFrameInformation imageFrameInformation;
    imageFrameInformation.SetImageFrameId(frameID);
    request.SetImageFrameInformation(imageFrameInformation);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameOutcome outcome =
 client.GetImageFrame(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully retrieved image frame." << std::endl;
        auto &buffer = outcome.GetResult().GetImageFrameBlob();

        std::ofstream outfile(jphFile, std::ios::binary);
        outfile << buffer.rdbuf();
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error retrieving image frame." <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;

    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetImageFrame AWS SDK per C++API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere i dati dei pixel del set di immagini

Il seguente esempio di `get-image-frame` codice ottiene una cornice di immagine.

```
aws medical-imaging get-image-frame \
    --datastore-id "12345678901234567890123456789012" \
    --image-set-id "98765412345612345678907890789012" \
    --image-frame-information imageFrameId=3abf5d5d7ae72f80a0ec81b2c0de3ef4 \
    imageframe.jph
```

Nota: questo esempio di codice non include l'output perché l' GetImageFrame azione restituisce un flusso di dati di pixel al file imageframe.jph. Per informazioni sulla decodifica e la visualizzazione dei frame di immagini, vedete K decoding libraries. HTJ2

Per ulteriori informazioni, consultate Ottenere i dati dei pixel del set di immagini nella Guida per gli AWS HealthImaging sviluppatori.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetImageFrame AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

```
        public static void getMedicalImageSetFrame(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
                        String destinationPath,
                        String datastoreId,
                        String imagesetId,
                        String imageFrameId) {

                try {
                        GetImageFrameRequest getImageSetMetadataRequest =
 GetImageFrameRequest.builder()
                                        .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                                        .imageSetId(imagesetId)

 .imageFrameInformation(ImageFrameInformation.builder()

 .imageFrameId(imageFrameId)
```

```
                                                                .build())
                                                .build();

 medicalImagingClient.getImageFrame(getImageSetMetadataRequest,

 FileSystems.getDefault().getPath(destinationPath));

                        System.out.println("Image frame downloaded to " +
 destinationPath);
                } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetImageFrameconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { GetImageFrameCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} imageFrameFileName - The name of the file for the HTJ2K-
encoded image frame.
 * @param {string} datastoreID - The data store's ID.
 * @param {string} imageSetID - The image set's ID.
 * @param {string} imageFrameID - The image frame's ID.
 */
export const getImageFrame = async (
  imageFrameFileName = "image.jph",
  datastoreID = "DATASTORE_ID",
  imageSetID = "IMAGE_SET_ID",
```

```
  imageFrameID = "IMAGE_FRAME_ID",
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new GetImageFrameCommand({
      datastoreId: datastoreID,
      imageSetId: imageSetID,
      imageFrameInformation: { imageFrameId: imageFrameID },
    }),
  );
  const buffer = await response.imageFrameBlob.transformToByteArray();
  writeFileSync(imageFrameFileName, buffer);

  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: 'e4ab42a5-25a3-4377-873f-374ecf4380e1',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     contentType: 'application/octet-stream',
  //     imageFrameBlob: <ref *1> IncomingMessage {}
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API GetImageFrameReference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def get_pixel_data(
        self, file_path_to_write, datastore_id, image_set_id, image_frame_id
    ):
        """
        Get an image frame's pixel data.

        :param file_path_to_write: The path to write the image frame's HTJ2K
 encoded pixel data.
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param image_frame_id: The ID of the image frame.
        """
        try:
            image_frame = self.health_imaging_client.get_image_frame(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                imageSetId=image_set_id,
                imageFrameInformation={"imageFrameId": image_frame_id},
            )
            with open(file_path_to_write, "wb") as f:
                for chunk in image_frame["imageFrameBlob"].iter_chunks():
                    if chunk:
                        f.write(chunk)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image frame. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' MedicalImagingWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetImageFrame AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo **`GetImageSet`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetImageSet`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere le proprietà del set di immagini

Il seguente esempio di `get-image-set` codice ottiene le proprietà di un set di immagini.

```
aws medical-imaging get-image-set \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --image-set-id 18f88ac7870584f58d56256646b4d92b \
    --version-id 1
```

Output:

```
{
    "versionId": "1",
    "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "COPIED",
    "updatedAt": 1680027253.471,
    "imageSetId": "18f88ac7870584f58d56256646b4d92b",
    "imageSetState": "ACTIVE",
    "createdAt": 1679592510.753,
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ottenere le proprietà del set di immagini nella Guida per gli AWS HealthImaging sviluppatori.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetImageSet AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

```
   public static GetImageSetResponse getMedicalImageSet(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreId,
           String imagesetId,
           String versionId) {
       try {
           GetImageSetRequest.Builder getImageSetRequestBuilder =
GetImageSetRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .imageSetId(imagesetId);

           if (versionId != null) {
               getImageSetRequestBuilder =
getImageSetRequestBuilder.versionId(versionId);
           }

           return
medicalImagingClient.getImageSet(getImageSetRequestBuilder.build());
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetImageSetconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { GetImageSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} imageSetId - The ID of the image set.
 * @param {string} imageSetVersion - The optional version of the image set.
 *
 */
export const getImageSet = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetVersion = "",
) => {
  const params = { datastoreId: datastoreId, imageSetId: imageSetId };
  if (imageSetVersion !== "") {
    params.imageSetVersion = imageSetVersion;
  }
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new GetImageSetCommand(params),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '0615c161-410d-4d06-9d8c-6e1241bb0a5a',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  // },
  //     createdAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:26.427Z,
  //     datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     imageSetArn: 'arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxx:datastore/
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx/imageset/xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     imageSetState: 'ACTIVE',
  //     imageSetWorkflowStatus: 'CREATED',
  //     updatedAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:26.427Z,
  //     versionId: '1'
```

```
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API GetImageSetReference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def get_image_set(self, datastore_id, image_set_id, version_id=None):
        """
        Get the properties of an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The optional version of the image set.
        :return: The image set properties.
        """
        try:
            if version_id:
                image_set = self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id,
                    datastoreId=datastore_id,
                    versionId=version_id,
                )
            else:
```

```
                image_set = self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
                )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return image_set
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' MedicalImagingWrapper oggetto.

```
client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetImageSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo **`GetImageSetMetadata`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetImageSetMetadata`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. Puoi vedere questa azione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Inizia con set di immagini e cornici di immagini

C++

SDK per C++

Funzione di utilità per ottenere i metadati dei set di immagini.

```
//! Routine which gets a HealthImaging image set's metadata.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param imageSetID: The HealthImaging image set ID.
  \param versionID: The HealthImaging image set version ID, ignored if empty.
  \param outputFilePath: The path where the metadata will be stored as gzipped
 json.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \\return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetMetadata(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                                  const Aws::String &imageSetID,
                                                  const Aws::String &versionID,
                                                  const Aws::String
 &outputFilePath,
                                                  const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageSetMetadataRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetImageSetId(imageSetID);
    if (!versionID.empty()) {
        request.SetVersionId(versionID);
    }
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageSetMetadataOutcome outcome =
 client.GetImageSetMetadata(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::ofstream file(outputFilePath, std::ios::binary);
        auto &metadata = outcome.GetResult().GetImageSetMetadataBlob();
        file << metadata.rdbuf();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get image set metadata: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

Ottieni i metadati del set di immagini senza versione.

```
        if (AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetMetadata(dataStoreID, imageSetID,
"", outputFilePath, clientConfig))
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully retrieved image set metadata." <<
std::endl;
            std::cout << "Metadata stored in: " << outputFilePath << std::endl;
        }
```

Ottieni i metadati del set di immagini con la versione.

```
        if (AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetMetadata(dataStoreID, imageSetID,
versionID, outputFilePath, clientConfig))
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully retrieved image set metadata." <<
std::endl;
            std::cout << "Metadata stored in: " << outputFilePath << std::endl;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione GetImageSetMetadata AWS SDK per C++API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per ottenere i metadati del set di immagini senza versione

Il seguente esempio di `get-image-set-metadata` codice ottiene i metadati per un set di immagini senza specificare una versione.

Nota: `outfile` è un parametro obbligatorio

```
aws medical-imaging get-image-set-metadata \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --image-set-id ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e \
    studymetadata.json.gz
```

I metadati restituiti vengono compressi con gzip e memorizzati nel file studymetadata.json.gz. Per visualizzare il contenuto dell'oggetto JSON restituito, devi prima decomprimerlo.

Output:

```
{
    "contentType": "application/json",
    "contentEncoding": "gzip"
}
```

Esempio 2: per ottenere i metadati del set di immagini con la versione

Il seguente esempio di `get-image-set-metadata` codice ottiene i metadati per un set di immagini con una versione specificata.

Nota: `outfile` è un parametro obbligatorio

```
aws medical-imaging get-image-set-metadata \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --image-set-id ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e \
    --version-id 1 \
    studymetadata.json.gz
```

I metadati restituiti vengono compressi con gzip e memorizzati nel file studymetadata.json.gz. Per visualizzare il contenuto dell'oggetto JSON restituito, devi prima decomprimerlo.

Output:

```
{
    "contentType": "application/json",
    "contentEncoding": "gzip"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ottenere i metadati dei set di immagini nella Guida per gli sviluppatori.AWS HealthImaging

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetImageSetMetadata AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

```
   public static void getMedicalImageSetMetadata(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String destinationPath,
           String datastoreId,
           String imagesetId,
           String versionId) {

       try {
           GetImageSetMetadataRequest.Builder getImageSetMetadataRequestBuilder
= GetImageSetMetadataRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .imageSetId(imagesetId);

           if (versionId != null) {
               getImageSetMetadataRequestBuilder =
getImageSetMetadataRequestBuilder.versionId(versionId);
           }


medicalImagingClient.getImageSetMetadata(getImageSetMetadataRequestBuilder.build(),
                   FileSystems.getDefault().getPath(destinationPath));

           System.out.println("Metadata downloaded to " + destinationPath);
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetImageSetMetadataconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Funzione di utilità per ottenere i metadati del set di immagini.

```
import { GetImageSetMetadataCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";
import { writeFileSync } from "node:fs";

/**
 * @param {string} metadataFileName - The name of the file for the gzipped
 metadata.
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} imagesetId - The ID of the image set.
 * @param {string} versionID - The optional version ID of the image set.
 */
export const getImageSetMetadata = async (
  metadataFileName = "metadata.json.gzip",
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  imagesetId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  versionID = "",
) => {
  const params = { datastoreId: datastoreId, imageSetId: imagesetId };

  if (versionID) {
    params.versionID = versionID;
  }

  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new GetImageSetMetadataCommand(params),
  );
  const buffer = await response.imageSetMetadataBlob.transformToByteArray();
  writeFileSync(metadataFileName, buffer);

  console.log(response);
  // {
```

```
  //     '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '5219b274-30ff-4986-8cab-48753de3a599',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  // },
  //     contentType: 'application/json',
  //     contentEncoding: 'gzip',
  //     imageSetMetadataBlob: <ref *1> IncomingMessage {}
  // }

  return response;
};
```

Ottieni i metadati del set di immagini senza versione.

```
  try {
    await getImageSetMetadata(
      "metadata.json.gzip",
      "12345678901234567890123456789012",
      "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
```

Ottieni i metadati del set di immagini con la versione.

```
  try {
    await getImageSetMetadata(
      "metadata2.json.gzip",
      "12345678901234567890123456789012",
      "12345678901234567890123456789012",
      "1",
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione GetImageSetMetadata AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Funzione di utilità per ottenere i metadati del set di immagini.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def get_image_set_metadata(
        self, metadata_file, datastore_id, image_set_id, version_id=None
    ):
        """
        Get the metadata of an image set.

        :param metadata_file: The file to store the JSON gzipped metadata.
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The version of the image set.
        """
        try:
            if version_id:
                image_set_metadata =
 self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id,
                    datastoreId=datastore_id,
                    versionId=version_id,
                )
            else:
```

```
                image_set_metadata =
self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
                )
            print(image_set_metadata)
            with open(metadata_file, "wb") as f:
                for chunk in
image_set_metadata["imageSetMetadataBlob"].iter_chunks():
                    if chunk:
                        f.write(chunk)

        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image metadata. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Ottieni i metadati del set di immagini senza versione.

```
                image_set_metadata =
self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
                )
```

Ottieni i metadati del set di immagini con la versione.

```
                image_set_metadata =
self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id,
                    datastoreId=datastore_id,
                    versionId=version_id,
                )
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell'oggetto. MedicalImagingWrapper

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetImageSetMetadata AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo **`ListDICOMImportJobs`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListDICOMImportJobs`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare i lavori di importazione in formato dicom

Il seguente esempio di `list-dicom-import-jobs` codice elenca i processi di importazione dicom.

```
aws medical-imaging list-dicom-import-jobs \
    --datastore-id "12345678901234567890123456789012"
```

Output:

```
{
    "jobSummaries": [
        {
            "jobId": "09876543210987654321098765432109",
            "jobName": "my-job",
            "jobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012",
            "dataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
ImportJobDataAccessRole",
```

```
            "endedAt": "2022-08-12T11:21:56.504000+00:00",
            "submittedAt": "2022-08-12T11:20:21.734000+00:00"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Elencare i lavori di importazione nella AWS HealthImaging Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta List DICOMImport Jobs in AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

```
   public static List<DICOMImportJobSummary>
listDicomImportJobs(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreId) {

       try {
           ListDicomImportJobsRequest listDicomImportJobsRequest =
ListDicomImportJobsRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .build();
           ListDicomImportJobsResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.listDICOMImportJobs(listDicomImportJobsRequest);
           return response.jobSummaries();
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return new ArrayList<>();
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta List DICOMImport Jobs in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { paginateListDICOMImportJobs } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 */
export const listDICOMImportJobs = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
) => {
  const paginatorConfig = {
    client: medicalImagingClient,
    pageSize: 50,
  };

  const commandParams = { datastoreId: datastoreId };
  const paginator = paginateListDICOMImportJobs(paginatorConfig, commandParams);

  const jobSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of paginator) {
    // Each page contains a list of `jobSummaries`. The list is truncated if is
 larger than `pageSize`.
    jobSummaries.push(...page.jobSummaries);
    console.log(page);
  }
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '3c20c66e-0797-446a-a1d8-91b742fd15a0',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
```

```
  // },
  //     jobSummaries: [
  //         {
  //             dataAccessRoleArn: 'arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxxxx:role/
dicom_import',
  //             datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             endedAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:51.351Z,
  //             jobId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             jobName: 'test-1',
  //             jobStatus: 'COMPLETED',
  //             submittedAt: 2023-09-22T14:48:45.767Z
  // }
  // ]}

  return jobSummaries;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta List DICOMImport Jobs in AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_dicom_import_jobs(self, datastore_id):
        """
        List the DICOM import jobs.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :return: The list of jobs.
```

```
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.health_imaging_client.get_paginator(
                "list_dicom_import_jobs"
            )
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(datastoreId=datastore_id)
            job_summaries = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                job_summaries.extend(page["jobSummaries"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list DICOM import jobs. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return job_summaries
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' MedicalImagingWrapper oggetto.

```
client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta List DICOMImport Jobs in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo **`ListDatastores`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListDatastores`.

Bash

AWS CLI con script Bash

```
###########################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###########################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###########################################################################
# function imaging_list_datastores
#
# List the HealthImaging data stores in the account.
#
# Returns:
#       [[datastore_name, datastore_id, datastore_status]]
#    And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function imaging_list_datastores() {
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
  local error_code
  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function imaging_list_datastores"
    echo "Lists the AWS HealthImaging data stores in the account."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
```

```
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local response
  response=$(aws medical-imaging list-datastores \
    --output text \
    --query "datastoreSummaries[*][datastoreName, datastoreId, datastoreStatus]")
  error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports list-datastores operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDatastoresin AWS CLI Command Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare gli archivi di dati

Il seguente esempio di `list-datastores` codice elenca gli archivi dati disponibili.

```
aws medical-imaging list-datastores
```

Output:

```
{
    "datastoreSummaries": [
        {
            "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012",
            "datastoreName": "TestDatastore123",
            "datastoreStatus": "ACTIVE",
            "datastoreArn": "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012",
            "createdAt": "2022-11-15T23:33:09.643000+00:00",
            "updatedAt": "2022-11-15T23:33:09.643000+00:00"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Elencare gli archivi di dati nella Guida per gli AWS HealthImaging sviluppatori.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListDatastores AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

```
    public static List<DatastoreSummary>
 listMedicalImagingDatastores(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient) {
        try {
            ListDatastoresRequest datastoreRequest =
 ListDatastoresRequest.builder()
                    .build();
            ListDatastoresIterable responses =
 medicalImagingClient.listDatastoresPaginator(datastoreRequest);
            List<DatastoreSummary> datastoreSummaries = new ArrayList<>();

            responses.stream().forEach(response ->
 datastoreSummaries.addAll(response.datastoreSummaries()));

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

```
        return null;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListDatastoresconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { paginateListDatastores } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

export const listDatastores = async () => {
  const paginatorConfig = {
    client: medicalImagingClient,
    pageSize: 50,
  };

  const commandParams = {};
  const paginator = paginateListDatastores(paginatorConfig, commandParams);

  /**
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging").DatastoreSummary[]}
   */
  const datastoreSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of paginator) {
    // Each page contains a list of `jobSummaries`. The list is truncated if is
 larger than `pageSize`.
    datastoreSummaries.push(...page.datastoreSummaries);
    console.log(page);
  }
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //       httpStatusCode: 200,
```

```
  //       requestId: '6aa99231-d9c2-4716-a46e-edb830116fa3',
  //       extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //       cfId: undefined,
  //       attempts: 1,
  //       totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   datastoreSummaries: [
  //     {
  //       createdAt: 2023-08-04T18:49:54.429Z,
  //       datastoreArn: 'arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxx:datastore/
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //       datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //       datastoreName: 'my_datastore',
  //       datastoreStatus: 'ACTIVE',
  //       updatedAt: 2023-08-04T18:49:54.429Z
  //     }
  //     ...
  //   ]
  // }

  return datastoreSummaries;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API ListDatastoresReference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client
```

```
    def list_datastores(self):
        """
        List the data stores.

        :return: The list of data stores.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.health_imaging_client.get_paginator("list_datastores")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate()
            datastore_summaries = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                datastore_summaries.extend(page["datastoreSummaries"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list data stores. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return datastore_summaries
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' MedicalImagingWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListDatastores AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo **`ListImageSetVersions`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListImageSetVersions`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare le versioni dei set di immagini

Il seguente esempio di `list-image-set-versions` codice elenca la cronologia delle versioni di un set di immagini.

```
aws medical-imaging list-image-set-versions \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --image-set-id ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e
```

Output:

```
{
    "imageSetPropertiesList": [
        {
            "ImageSetWorkflowStatus": "UPDATED",
            "versionId": "4",
            "updatedAt": 1680029436.304,
            "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
            "imageSetState": "ACTIVE",
            "createdAt": 1680027126.436
        },
        {
            "ImageSetWorkflowStatus": "UPDATED",
            "versionId": "3",
            "updatedAt": 1680029163.325,
            "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
            "imageSetState": "ACTIVE",
            "createdAt": 1680027126.436
        },
        {
            "ImageSetWorkflowStatus": "COPY_FAILED",
            "versionId": "2",
            "updatedAt": 1680027455.944,
            "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
            "imageSetState": "ACTIVE",
            "message": "INVALID_REQUEST:  Series of SourceImageSet and
 DestinationImageSet don't match.",
            "createdAt": 1680027126.436
        },
```

```
        {
            "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
            "imageSetState": "ACTIVE",
            "versionId": "1",
            "ImageSetWorkflowStatus": "COPIED",
            "createdAt": 1680027126.436
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consultate Elencare le versioni dei set di immagini nella Guida per gli AWS HealthImaging sviluppatori.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListImageSetVersions AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

```
   public static List<ImageSetProperties>
listMedicalImageSetVersions(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreId,
           String imagesetId) {
       try {
           ListImageSetVersionsRequest getImageSetRequest =
ListImageSetVersionsRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .imageSetId(imagesetId)
                   .build();

           ListImageSetVersionsIterable responses = medicalImagingClient
                   .listImageSetVersionsPaginator(getImageSetRequest);
           List<ImageSetProperties> imageSetProperties = new ArrayList<>();
           responses.stream().forEach(response ->
imageSetProperties.addAll(response.imageSetPropertiesList()));

           return imageSetProperties;
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListImageSetVersionsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { paginateListImageSetVersions } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} imageSetId - The ID of the image set.
 */
export const listImageSetVersions = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetId = "xxxxxxxxxxxx",
) => {
  const paginatorConfig = {
    client: medicalImagingClient,
    pageSize: 50,
  };

  const commandParams = { datastoreId, imageSetId };
  const paginator = paginateListImageSetVersions(
    paginatorConfig,
    commandParams,
  );

  const imageSetPropertiesList = [];
  for await (const page of paginator) {
    // Each page contains a list of `jobSummaries`. The list is truncated if is
 larger than `pageSize`.
    imageSetPropertiesList.push(...page.imageSetPropertiesList);
```

```
    console.log(page);
  }
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '74590b37-a002-4827-83f2-3c590279c742',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     imageSetPropertiesList: [
  //         {
  //             ImageSetWorkflowStatus: 'CREATED',
  //             createdAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:26.427Z,
  //             imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             imageSetState: 'ACTIVE',
  //             versionId: '1'
  //         }]
  // }
  return imageSetPropertiesList;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API ListImageSetVersionsReference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client
```

```
    def list_image_set_versions(self, datastore_id, image_set_id):
        """
        List the image set versions.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :return: The list of image set versions.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.health_imaging_client.get_paginator(
                "list_image_set_versions"
            )
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
            )
            image_set_properties_list = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                image_set_properties_list.extend(page["imageSetPropertiesList"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list image set versions. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return image_set_properties_list
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' MedicalImagingWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListImageSetVersions AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo **`ListTagsForResource`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListTagsForResource`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Taggare un archivio dati
- Taggare un set di immagini

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: elencare i tag delle risorse per un archivio dati

Il seguente esempio di `list-tags-for-resource` codice elenca i tag per un data store.

```
aws medical-imaging list-tags-for-resource \
    --resource-arn "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012"
```

Output:

```
{
    "tags":{
        "Deployment":"Development"
    }
}
```

Esempio 2: Elencare i tag delle risorse per un set di immagini

Il seguente esempio di `list-tags-for-resource` codice elenca i tag per un set di immagini.

```
aws medical-imaging list-tags-for-resource \
    --resource-arn "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/18f88ac7870584f58d56256646b4d92b"
```

Output:

```
{
    "tags":{
        "Deployment":"Development"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tagging resources with AWS HealthImaging nella AWS HealthImaging Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTagsForResource AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

```
   public static ListTagsForResourceResponse
listMedicalImagingResourceTags(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
           String resourceArn) {
       try {
           ListTagsForResourceRequest listTagsForResourceRequest =
ListTagsForResourceRequest.builder()
                   .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                   .build();

           return
medicalImagingClient.listTagsForResource(listTagsForResourceRequest);
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTagsForResourceconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { ListTagsForResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data
 store or image set.
 */
export const listTagsForResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:abc:datastore/def/imageset/
ghi",
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new ListTagsForResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '008fc6d3-abec-4870-a155-20fa3631e645',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     tags: { Deployment: 'Development' }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API ListTagsForResourceReference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_tags_for_resource(self, resource_arn):
        """
        List the tags for a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :return: The list of tags.
        """
        try:
            tags = self.health_imaging_client.list_tags_for_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tags for resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return tags["tags"]
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' MedicalImagingWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTagsForResource AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo **`SearchImageSets`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SearchImageSets`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. Puoi vedere questa azione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Inizia con set di immagini e cornici di immagini

C++

SDK per C++

La funzione di utilità per la ricerca di set di immagini.

```
//! Routine which searches for image sets based on defined input attributes.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param searchCriteria: A search criteria instance.
  \param imageSetResults: Vector to receive the image set IDs.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                              const
 Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria &searchCriteria,
                                              Aws::Vector<Aws::String>
 &imageSetResults,
```

```
                                                const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchImageSetsRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetSearchCriteria(searchCriteria);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for paginated results.
    bool result = true;
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchImageSetsOutcome outcome =
 client.SearchImageSets(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            for (auto &imageSetMetadataSummary:
 outcome.GetResult().GetImageSetsMetadataSummaries()) {

 imageSetResults.push_back(imageSetMetadataSummary.GetImageSetId());
            }

            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    return result;
}
```

Caso d'uso #1: operatore EQUAL.

```
        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> imageIDsForPatientID;
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria searchCriteriaEqualsPatientID;
        Aws::Vector<Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter>
 patientIDSearchFilters = {
```

```
Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter().WithOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Oper

.WithValues({Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue().WithDICOMPatientId(pat
       };

       searchCriteriaEqualsPatientID.SetFilters(patientIDSearchFilters);
       bool result = AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(dataStoreID,

searchCriteriaEqualsPatientID,

imageIDsForPatientID,
                                                                clientConfig);
       if (result) {
           std::cout << imageIDsForPatientID.size() << " image sets found for
the patient with ID '"
           <<  patientID << "'." << std::endl;
           for (auto &imageSetResult : imageIDsForPatientID) {
               std::cout << "  Image set with ID '" << imageSetResult <<
std::endl;
           }
       }
```

Caso d'uso #2: operatore BETWEEN che utilizza DICOMStudy data e DICOMStudy ora.

```
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase2StartDate;

useCase2StartDate.SetDICOMStudyDateAndTime(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DICOMStudyDateAnd
       .WithDICOMStudyDate("19990101")
       .WithDICOMStudyTime("000000.000"));

       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase2EndDate;

useCase2EndDate.SetDICOMStudyDateAndTime(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DICOMStudyDateAndTi

.WithDICOMStudyDate(Aws::Utils::DateTime(std::chrono::system_clock::now()).ToLocalTimeSt
%m%d"))
       .WithDICOMStudyTime("000000.000"));

       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter useCase2SearchFilter;
       useCase2SearchFilter.SetValues({useCase2StartDate, useCase2EndDate});
```

```
useCase2SearchFilter.SetOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operator::BETWEEN);

       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria useCase2SearchCriteria;
       useCase2SearchCriteria.SetFilters({useCase2SearchFilter});

       Aws::Vector<Aws::String> usesCase2Results;
       result = AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(dataStoreID,
                                                         useCase2SearchCriteria,
                                                         usesCase2Results,
                                                         clientConfig);
       if (result) {
           std::cout << usesCase2Results.size() << " image sets found for
between 1999/01/01 and present."
                     <<  std::endl;
           for (auto &imageSetResult : usesCase2Results) {
               std::cout << "  Image set with ID '" << imageSetResult <<
std::endl;
           }
       }
```

Caso d'uso #3: operatore BETWEEN che utilizza CreateDat. Gli studi sul tempo erano stati precedentemente proseguiti.

```
       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase3StartDate;

useCase3StartDate.SetCreatedAt(Aws::Utils::DateTime("20231130T000000000Z",Aws::Utils::Da

       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase3EndDate;

useCase3EndDate.SetCreatedAt(Aws::Utils::DateTime(std::chrono::system_clock::now()));

       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter useCase3SearchFilter;
       useCase3SearchFilter.SetValues({useCase3StartDate, useCase3EndDate});

useCase3SearchFilter.SetOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operator::BETWEEN);

       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria useCase3SearchCriteria;
       useCase3SearchCriteria.SetFilters({useCase3SearchFilter});

       Aws::Vector<Aws::String> usesCase3Results;
       result = AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(dataStoreID,
```

```
                                                                useCase3SearchCriteria,
                                                                usesCase3Results,
                                                                clientConfig);
        if (result) {
            std::cout << usesCase3Results.size() << " image sets found for
created between 2023/11/30 and present."
                      <<  std::endl;
            for (auto &imageSetResult : usesCase3Results) {
                std::cout << "  Image set with ID '" << imageSetResult <<
std::endl;
            }
        }
```

Caso d'uso #4: operatore EQUAL su DICOMSeries instanceUID e BETWEEN su updatedAt e ordina la risposta in ordine ASC nel campo updatedAt.

```
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase4StartDate;

useCase4StartDate.SetUpdatedAt(Aws::Utils::DateTime("20231130T000000000Z",Aws::Utils::Da

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase4EndDate;

useCase4EndDate.SetUpdatedAt(Aws::Utils::DateTime(std::chrono::system_clock::now()));

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter useCase4SearchFilterBetween;
        useCase4SearchFilterBetween.SetValues({useCase4StartDate,
useCase4EndDate});

useCase4SearchFilterBetween.SetOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operator::BETWEEN);

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue seriesInstanceUID;
        seriesInstanceUID.SetDICOMSeriesInstanceUID(dicomSeriesInstanceUID);

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter useCase4SearchFilterEqual;
        useCase4SearchFilterEqual.SetValues({seriesInstanceUID});

useCase4SearchFilterEqual.SetOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operator::EQUAL);

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria useCase4SearchCriteria;
        useCase4SearchCriteria.SetFilters({useCase4SearchFilterBetween,
useCase4SearchFilterEqual});
```

```
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Sort useCase4Sort;

useCase4Sort.SetSortField(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SortField::updatedAt);
        useCase4Sort.SetSortOrder(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SortOrder::ASC);

        useCase4SearchCriteria.SetSort(useCase4Sort);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> usesCase4Results;
        result = AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(dataStoreID,
                                                          useCase4SearchCriteria,
                                                          usesCase4Results,
                                                          clientConfig);
        if (result) {
            std::cout << usesCase4Results.size() << " image sets found for EQUAL
operator "
            << "on DICOMSeriesInstanceUID and BETWEEN on updatedAt and sort
response\n"
            <<  "in ASC order on updatedAt field." <<  std::endl;
            for (auto &imageSetResult : usesCase4Results) {
                std::cout << "  Image set with ID '" << imageSetResult <<
std::endl;
            }
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API Reference. SearchImageSetsAWS SDK per C ++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per cercare set di immagini con un operatore EQUAL

Il seguente esempio di `search-image-sets` codice utilizza l'operatore EQUAL per cercare set di immagini in base a un valore specifico.

```
aws medical-imaging search-image-sets \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --search-criteria file://search-criteria.json
```

Contenuto di `search-criteria.json`

```
{
    "filters": [{
        "values": [{"DICOMPatientId" : "SUBJECT08701"}],
        "operator": "EQUAL"
    }]
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "imageSetsMetadataSummaries": [{
        "imageSetId": "09876543210987654321098765432109",
        "createdAt": "2022-12-06T21:40:59.429000+00:00",
        "version": 1,
        "DICOMTags": {
            "DICOMStudyId": "2011201407",
            "DICOMStudyDate": "19991122",
             "DICOMPatientSex": "F",
             "DICOMStudyInstanceUID": "1.2.840.99999999.84710745.943275268089",
             "DICOMPatientBirthDate": "19201120",
             "DICOMStudyDescription": "UNKNOWN",
             "DICOMPatientId": "SUBJECT08701",
             "DICOMPatientName": "Melissa844 Huel628",
             "DICOMNumberOfStudyRelatedInstances": 1,
             "DICOMStudyTime": "140728",
             "DICOMNumberOfStudyRelatedSeries": 1
            },
        "updatedAt": "2022-12-06T21:40:59.429000+00:00"
    }]
}
```

Esempio 2: per cercare set di immagini con un operatore BETWEEN utilizzando DICOMStudy Data e DICOMStudy ora

Il seguente esempio di `search-image-sets` codice cerca set di immagini con DICOM Studies generati tra il 1° gennaio 1990 (12:00) e il 1° gennaio 2023 (00:00).

Nota: DICOMStudy l'orario è facoltativo. Se non è presente, 12:00 AM (inizio giornata) è il valore temporale per le date fornite per il filtraggio.

```
aws medical-imaging search-image-sets \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --search-criteria file://search-criteria.json
```

Contenuto di `search-criteria.json`

```
{
    "filters": [{
        "values": [{
            "DICOMStudyDateAndTime": {
                "DICOMStudyDate": "19900101",
                "DICOMStudyTime": "000000"
            }
        },
        {
            "DICOMStudyDateAndTime": {
                "DICOMStudyDate": "20230101",
                "DICOMStudyTime": "000000"
            }
        }],
        "operator": "BETWEEN"
    }]
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "imageSetsMetadataSummaries": [{
        "imageSetId": "09876543210987654321098765432109",
        "createdAt": "2022-12-06T21:40:59.429000+00:00",
        "version": 1,
        "DICOMTags": {
            "DICOMStudyId": "2011201407",
            "DICOMStudyDate": "19991122",
            "DICOMPatientSex": "F",
            "DICOMStudyInstanceUID": "1.2.840.99999999.84710745.943275268089",
            "DICOMPatientBirthDate": "19201120",
            "DICOMStudyDescription": "UNKNOWN",
            "DICOMPatientId": "SUBJECT08701",
```

```
            "DICOMPatientName": "Melissa844 Huel628",
            "DICOMNumberOfStudyRelatedInstances": 1,
            "DICOMStudyTime": "140728",
            "DICOMNumberOfStudyRelatedSeries": 1
        },
        "updatedAt": "2022-12-06T21:40:59.429000+00:00"
    }]
}
```

Esempio 3: per cercare set di immagini con un operatore BETWEEN utilizzando CreateDat (gli studi temporali erano precedentemente persistenti)

Il seguente esempio di `search-image-sets` codice cerca set di immagini con DICOM Studies persistenti HealthImaging tra gli intervalli di tempo del fuso orario UTC.

Nota: fornire CreatedAt in un formato di esempio («1985-04-12T 23:20:50.52 Z»).

```
aws medical-imaging search-image-sets \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --search-criteria  file://search-criteria.json
```

Contenuto di `search-criteria.json`

```
{
    "filters": [{
        "values": [{
            "createdAt": "1985-04-12T23:20:50.52Z"
        },
        {
            "createdAt": "2022-04-12T23:20:50.52Z"
        }],
        "operator": "BETWEEN"
    }]
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "imageSetsMetadataSummaries": [{
        "imageSetId": "09876543210987654321098765432109",
        "createdAt": "2022-12-06T21:40:59.429000+00:00",
        "version": 1,
```

```
        "DICOMTags": {
            "DICOMStudyId": "2011201407",
            "DICOMStudyDate": "19991122",
            "DICOMPatientSex": "F",
            "DICOMStudyInstanceUID": "1.2.840.99999999.84710745.943275268089",
            "DICOMPatientBirthDate": "19201120",
            "DICOMStudyDescription": "UNKNOWN",
            "DICOMPatientId": "SUBJECT08701",
            "DICOMPatientName": "Melissa844 Huel628",
            "DICOMNumberOfStudyRelatedInstances": 1,
            "DICOMStudyTime": "140728",
            "DICOMNumberOfStudyRelatedSeries": 1
        },
        "lastUpdatedAt": "2022-12-06T21:40:59.429000+00:00"
    }]
}
```

Esempio 4: cercare set di immagini con un operatore EQUAL su DICOMSeries instanceUID e BETWEEN su updatedAt e ordinare la risposta in ordine ASC nel campo updatedAt

Il seguente esempio di `search-image-sets` codice cerca i set di immagini con un operatore EQUAL su DICOMSeries instanceUID e BETWEEN su updatedAt e ordina la risposta in ordine ASC sul campo updatedAt.

Nota: fornire UpdatedAt in un formato di esempio («1985-04-12T 23:20:50.52 Z»).

```
aws medical-imaging search-image-sets \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --search-criteria  file://search-criteria.json
```

Contenuto di `search-criteria.json`

```
{
    "filters": [{
        "values": [{
            "updatedAt": "2024-03-11T15:00:05.074000-07:00"
        }, {
            "updatedAt": "2024-03-11T16:00:05.074000-07:00"
        }],
        "operator": "BETWEEN"
    }, {
        "values": [{
            "DICOMSeriesInstanceUID": "1.2.840.99999999.84710745.943275268089"
```

```
        }],
        "operator": "EQUAL"
    }],
    "sort": {
        "sortField": "updatedAt",
        "sortOrder": "ASC"
    }
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "imageSetsMetadataSummaries": [{
        "imageSetId": "09876543210987654321098765432109",
        "createdAt": "2022-12-06T21:40:59.429000+00:00",
        "version": 1,
        "DICOMTags": {
            "DICOMStudyId": "2011201407",
            "DICOMStudyDate": "19991122",
            "DICOMPatientSex": "F",
            "DICOMStudyInstanceUID": "1.2.840.99999999.84710745.943275268089",
            "DICOMPatientBirthDate": "19201120",
            "DICOMStudyDescription": "UNKNOWN",
            "DICOMPatientId": "SUBJECT08701",
            "DICOMPatientName": "Melissa844 Huel628",
            "DICOMNumberOfStudyRelatedInstances": 1,
            "DICOMStudyTime": "140728",
            "DICOMNumberOfStudyRelatedSeries": 1
        },
        "lastUpdatedAt": "2022-12-06T21:40:59.429000+00:00"
    }]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Searching image sets nella Developer Guide.AWS HealthImaging

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SearchImageSets AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

La funzione di utilità per la ricerca di set di immagini.

```
   public static List<ImageSetsMetadataSummary> searchMedicalImagingImageSets(
           MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreId, SearchCriteria searchCriteria) {
       try {
           SearchImageSetsRequest datastoreRequest =
SearchImageSetsRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .searchCriteria(searchCriteria)
                   .build();
           SearchImageSetsIterable responses = medicalImagingClient
                   .searchImageSetsPaginator(datastoreRequest);
           List<ImageSetsMetadataSummary> imageSetsMetadataSummaries = new
ArrayList<>();

           responses.stream().forEach(response -> imageSetsMetadataSummaries
                   .addAll(response.imageSetsMetadataSummaries()));

           return imageSetsMetadataSummaries;
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }
```

Caso d'uso #1: operatore EQUAL.

```
       List<SearchFilter> searchFilters =
Collections.singletonList(SearchFilter.builder()
               .operator(Operator.EQUAL)
               .values(SearchByAttributeValue.builder()
                       .dicomPatientId(patientId)
                       .build())
               .build());

       SearchCriteria searchCriteria = SearchCriteria.builder()
               .filters(searchFilters)
               .build();

       List<ImageSetsMetadataSummary> imageSetsMetadataSummaries =
searchMedicalImagingImageSets(
```

```
                medicalImagingClient,
                datastoreId, searchCriteria);
        if (imageSetsMetadataSummaries != null) {
            System.out.println("The image sets for patient " + patientId + " are:
\n"
                    + imageSetsMetadataSummaries);
            System.out.println();
        }
```

Caso d'uso #2: operatore BETWEEN che utilizza DICOMStudy data e DICOMStudy ora.

```
        DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyyMMdd");
        searchFilters = Collections.singletonList(SearchFilter.builder()
                .operator(Operator.BETWEEN)
                .values(SearchByAttributeValue.builder()

 .dicomStudyDateAndTime(DICOMStudyDateAndTime.builder()
                                        .dicomStudyDate("19990101")
                                        .dicomStudyTime("000000.000")
                                        .build())
                                .build(),
                        SearchByAttributeValue.builder()

 .dicomStudyDateAndTime(DICOMStudyDateAndTime.builder()
                                        .dicomStudyDate((LocalDate.now()
                                                .format(formatter)))
                                        .dicomStudyTime("000000.000")
                                        .build())
                                .build())
                .build());

        searchCriteria = SearchCriteria.builder()
                .filters(searchFilters)
                .build();

        imageSetsMetadataSummaries =
 searchMedicalImagingImageSets(medicalImagingClient,
                datastoreId, searchCriteria);
        if (imageSetsMetadataSummaries != null) {
            System.out.println(
                    "The image sets searched with BETWEEN operator using
 DICOMStudyDate and DICOMStudyTime are:\n"
```

```
                            +
                            imageSetsMetadataSummaries);
            System.out.println();
        }
```

Caso d'uso #3: operatore BETWEEN che utilizza CreateDat. Gli studi sul tempo erano stati precedentemente proseguiti.

```
        searchFilters = Collections.singletonList(SearchFilter.builder()
                .operator(Operator.BETWEEN)
                .values(SearchByAttributeValue.builder()

.createdAt(Instant.parse("1985-04-12T23:20:50.52Z"))
                                .build(),
                        SearchByAttributeValue.builder()
                                .createdAt(Instant.now())
                                .build())
                .build());

        searchCriteria = SearchCriteria.builder()
                .filters(searchFilters)
                .build();
        imageSetsMetadataSummaries =
searchMedicalImagingImageSets(medicalImagingClient,
                datastoreId, searchCriteria);
        if (imageSetsMetadataSummaries != null) {
            System.out.println("The image sets searched with BETWEEN operator
using createdAt are:\n "
                    + imageSetsMetadataSummaries);
            System.out.println();
        }
```

Caso d'uso #4: operatore EQUAL su DICOMSeries instanceUID e BETWEEN su updatedAt e ordina la risposta in ordine ASC nel campo updatedAt.

```
        Instant startDate = Instant.parse("1985-04-12T23:20:50.52Z");
        Instant endDate = Instant.now();

        searchFilters = Arrays.asList(
                SearchFilter.builder()
```

```
                        .operator(Operator.EQUAL)
                        .values(SearchByAttributeValue.builder()
                                .dicomSeriesInstanceUID(seriesInstanceUID)
                                .build())
                        .build(),
                SearchFilter.builder()
                        .operator(Operator.BETWEEN)
                        .values(

SearchByAttributeValue.builder().updatedAt(startDate).build(),

SearchByAttributeValue.builder().updatedAt(endDate).build()
                        ).build());

        Sort sort =
Sort.builder().sortOrder(SortOrder.ASC).sortField(SortField.UPDATED_AT).build();

        searchCriteria = SearchCriteria.builder()
                .filters(searchFilters)
                .sort(sort)
                .build();

        imageSetsMetadataSummaries =
searchMedicalImagingImageSets(medicalImagingClient,
                datastoreId, searchCriteria);
        if (imageSetsMetadataSummaries != null) {
            System.out.println("The image sets searched with EQUAL operator on
DICOMSeriesInstanceUID and BETWEEN on updatedAt and sort response\n" +
                    "in ASC order on updatedAt field are:\n "
                    + imageSetsMetadataSummaries);
            System.out.println();
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API Reference. SearchImageSetsAWS SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

La funzione di utilità per la ricerca di set di immagini.

```
import { paginateSearchImageSets } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The data store's ID.
 * @param { import('@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging').SearchFilter[] } filters -
 The search criteria filters.
 * @param { import('@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging').Sort } sort - The search
 criteria sort.
 */
export const searchImageSets = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxx",
  searchCriteria = {},
) => {
  const paginatorConfig = {
    client: medicalImagingClient,
    pageSize: 50,
  };

  const commandParams = {
    datastoreId: datastoreId,
    searchCriteria: searchCriteria,
  };

  const paginator = paginateSearchImageSets(paginatorConfig, commandParams);

  const imageSetsMetadataSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of paginator) {
    // Each page contains a list of `jobSummaries`. The list is truncated if is
 larger than `pageSize`.
    imageSetsMetadataSummaries.push(...page.imageSetsMetadataSummaries);
    console.log(page);
  }
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: 'f009ea9c-84ca-4749-b5b6-7164f00a5ada',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
```

```
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     imageSetsMetadataSummaries: [
  //         {
  //             DICOMTags: [Object],
  //             createdAt: "2023-09-19T16:59:40.551Z",
  //             imageSetId: '7f75e1b5c0f40eac2b24cf712f485f50',
  //             updatedAt: "2023-09-19T16:59:40.551Z",
  //             version: 1
  //         }]
  // }

  return imageSetsMetadataSummaries;
};
```

Caso d'uso #1: operatore EQUAL.

```
  const datastoreId = "12345678901234567890123456789012";

  try {
    const searchCriteria = {
      filters: [
        {
          values: [{ DICOMPatientId: "1234567" }],
          operator: "EQUAL",
        },
      ],
    };

    await searchImageSets(datastoreId, searchCriteria);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
```

Caso d'uso #2: operatore BETWEEN che utilizza DICOMStudy data e DICOMStudy ora.

```
  const datastoreId = "12345678901234567890123456789012";

  try {
```

```
    const searchCriteria = {
      filters: [
        {
          values: [
            {
              DICOMStudyDateAndTime: {
                DICOMStudyDate: "19900101",
                DICOMStudyTime: "000000",
              },
            },
            {
              DICOMStudyDateAndTime: {
                DICOMStudyDate: "20230901",
                DICOMStudyTime: "000000",
              },
            },
          ],
          operator: "BETWEEN",
        },
      ],
    };

    await searchImageSets(datastoreId, searchCriteria);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
```

Caso d'uso #3: operatore BETWEEN che utilizza CreateDat. Gli studi sul tempo erano stati precedentemente proseguiti.

```
  const datastoreId = "12345678901234567890123456789012";

  try {
    const searchCriteria = {
      filters: [
        {
          values: [
            { createdAt: new Date("1985-04-12T23:20:50.52Z") },
            { createdAt: new Date() },
          ],
          operator: "BETWEEN",
        },
```

```
    ],
  };

  await searchImageSets(datastoreId, searchCriteria);
} catch (err) {
  console.error(err);
}
```

Caso d'uso #4: operatore EQUAL su DICOMSeries instanceUID e BETWEEN su updatedAt e ordina la risposta in ordine ASC nel campo updatedAt.

```
const datastoreId = "12345678901234567890123456789012";

try {
  const searchCriteria = {
    filters: [
      {
        values: [
          { updatedAt: new Date("1985-04-12T23:20:50.52Z") },
          { updatedAt: new Date() },
        ],
        operator: "BETWEEN",
      },
      {
        values: [
          {
            DICOMSeriesInstanceUID:
              "1.1.123.123456.1.12.1.1234567890.1234.12345678.123",
          },
        ],
        operator: "EQUAL",
      },
    ],
    sort: {
      sortOrder: "ASC",
      sortField: "updatedAt",
    },
  };

  await searchImageSets(datastoreId, searchCriteria);
} catch (err) {
  console.error(err);
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API Reference. SearchImageSetsAWS SDK per JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

La funzione di utilità per la ricerca di set di immagini.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def search_image_sets(self, datastore_id, search_filter):
        """
        Search for image sets.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param search_filter: The search filter.
            For example: {"filters" : [{ "operator": "EQUAL", "values":
 [{"DICOMPatientId": "3524578"}]}]}.
        :return: The list of image sets.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
 self.health_imaging_client.get_paginator("search_image_sets")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                datastoreId=datastore_id, searchCriteria=search_filter
            )
            metadata_summaries = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                metadata_summaries.extend(page["imageSetsMetadataSummaries"])
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't search image sets. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return metadata_summaries
```

Caso d'uso #1: operatore EQUAL.

```
        search_filter = {
            "filters": [
                {"operator": "EQUAL", "values": [{"DICOMPatientId": patient_id}]}
            ]
        }

        image_sets = self.search_image_sets(data_store_id, search_filter)
        print(f"Image sets found with EQUAL operator\n{image_sets}")
```

Caso d'uso #2: operatore BETWEEN che utilizza DICOMStudy data e DICOMStudy ora.

```
        search_filter = {
            "filters": [
                {
                    "operator": "BETWEEN",
                    "values": [
                        {
                            "DICOMStudyDateAndTime": {
                                "DICOMStudyDate": "19900101",
                                "DICOMStudyTime": "000000",
                            }
                        },
                        {
                            "DICOMStudyDateAndTime": {
                                "DICOMStudyDate": "20230101",
                                "DICOMStudyTime": "000000",
                            }
                        },
```

```
                    ],
                }
            ]
        }

        image_sets = self.search_image_sets(data_store_id, search_filter)
        print(
            f"Image sets found with BETWEEN operator using DICOMStudyDate and
 DICOMStudyTime\n{image_sets}"
        )
```

Caso d'uso #3: operatore BETWEEN che utilizza CreateDat. Gli studi sul tempo erano stati precedentemente proseguiti.

```
        search_filter = {
            "filters": [
                {
                    "values": [
                        {
                            "createdAt": datetime.datetime(
                                2021, 8, 4, 14, 49, 54, 429000
                            )
                        },
                        {
                            "createdAt": datetime.datetime.now()
                            + datetime.timedelta(days=1)
                        },
                    ],
                    "operator": "BETWEEN",
                }
            ]
        }

        recent_image_sets = self.search_image_sets(data_store_id, search_filter)
        print(
            f"Image sets found with with BETWEEN operator using createdAt
\n{recent_image_sets}"
        )
```

Caso d'uso #4: operatore EQUAL su DICOMSeries instanceUID e BETWEEN su updatedAt e ordina la risposta in ordine ASC nel campo updatedAt.

```
        search_filter = {
            "filters": [
                {
                    "values": [
                        {
                            "updatedAt": datetime.datetime(
                                2021, 8, 4, 14, 49, 54, 429000
                            )
                        },
                        {
                            "updatedAt": datetime.datetime.now()
                            + datetime.timedelta(days=1)
                        },
                    ],
                    "operator": "BETWEEN",
                },
                {
                    "values": [{"DICOMSeriesInstanceUID": series_instance_uid}],
                    "operator": "EQUAL",
                },
            ],
            "sort": {
                "sortOrder": "ASC",
                "sortField": "updatedAt",
            },
        }

        image_sets = self.search_image_sets(data_store_id, search_filter)
        print(
            "Image sets found with EQUAL operator on DICOMSeriesInstanceUID and
BETWEEN on updatedAt and"
        )
        print(f"sort response in ASC order on updatedAt field\n{image_sets}")
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell'oggetto. MedicalImagingWrapper

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SearchImageSets AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo **`StartDICOMImportJob`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StartDICOMImportJob`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. Puoi vedere questa azione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Inizia con set di immagini e cornici di immagini

C++

SDK per C++

```
//! Routine which starts a HealthImaging import job.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param inputBucketName: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket containing the DICOM
 files.
  \param inputDirectory: The directory in the S3 bucket containing the DICOM
 files.
  \param outputBucketName: The name of the S3 bucket for the output.
  \param outputDirectory: The directory in the S3 bucket to store the output.
  \param roleArn: The ARN of the IAM role with permissions for the import.
  \param importJobId: A string to receive the import job ID.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::startDICOMImportJob(
        const Aws::String &dataStoreID, const Aws::String &inputBucketName,
        const Aws::String &inputDirectory, const Aws::String &outputBucketName,
        const Aws::String &outputDirectory, const Aws::String &roleArn,
        Aws::String &importJobId,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
```

```
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::String inputURI = "s3://" + inputBucketName + "/" + inputDirectory +
 "/";
    Aws::String outputURI = "s3://" + outputBucketName + "/" + outputDirectory +
 "/";
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::StartDICOMImportJobRequest
 startDICOMImportJobRequest;
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetDataAccessRoleArn(roleArn);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetInputS3Uri(inputURI);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetOutputS3Uri(outputURI);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::StartDICOMImportJobOutcome
 startDICOMImportJobOutcome = medicalImagingClient.StartDICOMImportJob(
            startDICOMImportJobRequest);

    if (startDICOMImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        importJobId = startDICOMImportJobOutcome.GetResult().GetJobId();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to start DICOM import job because "
                  << startDICOMImportJobOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }

    return startDICOMImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Start DICOMImport Job in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per avviare un processo di importazione di file dicom

Il seguente esempio di `start-dicom-import-job` codice avvia un processo di importazione dicom.

```
aws medical-imaging start-dicom-import-job \
    --job-name "my-job" \
    --datastore-id "12345678901234567890123456789012" \
    --input-s3-uri "s3://medical-imaging-dicom-input/dicom_input/" \
    --output-s3-uri "s3://medical-imaging-output/job_output/" \
    --data-access-role-arn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
ImportJobDataAccessRole"
```

Output:

```
{
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "jobId": "09876543210987654321098765432109",
    "jobStatus": "SUBMITTED",
    "submittedAt": "2022-08-12T11:28:11.152000+00:00"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Avvio di un processo di importazione nella Guida per gli AWS HealthImaging sviluppatori.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Start DICOMImport Job in AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

```
    public static String startDicomImportJob(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
            String jobName,
            String datastoreId,
            String dataAccessRoleArn,
            String inputS3Uri,
            String outputS3Uri) {

        try {
            StartDicomImportJobRequest startDicomImportJobRequest =
 StartDicomImportJobRequest.builder()
                    .jobName(jobName)
                    .datastoreId(datastoreId)
```

```
                    .dataAccessRoleArn(dataAccessRoleArn)
                    .inputS3Uri(inputS3Uri)
                    .outputS3Uri(outputS3Uri)
                    .build();
            StartDicomImportJobResponse response =
 medicalImagingClient.startDICOMImportJob(startDicomImportJobRequest);
            return response.jobId();
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Start DICOMImport Job in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { StartDICOMImportJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} jobName - The name of the import job.
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} dataAccessRoleArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role
 that grants permission.
 * @param {string} inputS3Uri - The URI of the S3 bucket containing the input
 files.
 * @param {string} outputS3Uri - The URI of the S3 bucket where the output files
 are stored.
 */
```

```
export const startDicomImportJob = async (
  jobName = "test-1",
  datastoreId = "12345678901234567890123456789012",
  dataAccessRoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxxxx:role/ImportJobDataAccessRole",
  inputS3Uri = "s3://medical-imaging-dicom-input/dicom_input/",
  outputS3Uri = "s3://medical-imaging-output/job_output/",
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new StartDICOMImportJobCommand({
      jobName: jobName,
      datastoreId: datastoreId,
      dataAccessRoleArn: dataAccessRoleArn,
      inputS3Uri: inputS3Uri,
      outputS3Uri: outputS3Uri,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '6e81d191-d46b-4e48-a08a-cdcc7e11eb79',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  // },
  //     datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     jobId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     jobStatus: 'SUBMITTED',
  //     submittedAt: 2023-09-22T14:48:45.767Z
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Start DICOMImport Job in AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def start_dicom_import_job(
        self, job_name, datastore_id, role_arn, input_s3_uri, output_s3_uri
    ):
        """
        Start a DICOM import job.

        :param job_name: The name of the job.
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role to use for
 the job.
        :param input_s3_uri: The S3 bucket input prefix path containing the DICOM
 files.
        :param output_s3_uri: The S3 bucket output prefix path for the result.
        :return: The job ID.
        """
        try:
            job = self.health_imaging_client.start_dicom_import_job(
                jobName=job_name,
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                dataAccessRoleArn=role_arn,
                inputS3Uri=input_s3_uri,
                outputS3Uri=output_s3_uri,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start DICOM import job. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return job["jobId"]
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' MedicalImagingWrapper oggetto.

```
client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Start DICOMImport Job in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo **`TagResource`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `TagResource`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Taggare un archivio dati
- Taggare un set di immagini

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: etichettare un archivio dati

I seguenti esempi di `tag-resource` codice contrassegnano un data store.

```
aws medical-imaging tag-resource \
  --resource-arn "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012" \
  --tags '{"Deployment":"Development"}'
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Esempio 2: etichettare un set di immagini

I seguenti esempi di `tag-resource` codice contrassegnano un set di immagini.

```
aws medical-imaging tag-resource \
    --resource-arn "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/18f88ac7870584f58d56256646b4d92b" \
    --tags '{"Deployment":"Development"}'
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tagging resources with AWS HealthImaging nella AWS HealthImaging Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta TagResource AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

```
    public static void tagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn,
            Map<String, String> tags) {
        try {
            TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .tags(tags)
                    .build();

            medicalImagingClient.tagResource(tagResourceRequest);

            System.out.println("Tags have been added to the resource.");
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, TagResourceconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { TagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data
 store or image set.
 * @param {Record<string,string>} tags - The tags to add to the resource as JSON.
 *                      - For example: {"Deployment" : "Development"}
 */
export const tagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/
imageset/xxx",
  tags = {},
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new TagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tags: tags }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //       httpStatusCode: 204,
  //        requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //        extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //        cfId: undefined,
  //        attempts: 1,
  //        totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API TagResourceReference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def tag_resource(self, resource_arn, tags):
        """
        Tag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tags: The tags to apply.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.tag_resource(resourceArn=resource_arn,
 tags=tags)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't tag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' MedicalImagingWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta TagResource AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo **`UntagResource`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UntagResource`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Taggare un archivio dati
- Taggare un set di immagini

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: rimuovere i tag da un archivio dati

Il seguente esempio di `untag-resource` codice rimuove i tag da un data store.

```
aws medical-imaging untag-resource \
    --resource-arn "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012" \
    --tag-keys '["Deployment"]'
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Esempio 2: rimuovere i tag da un set di immagini

Il seguente esempio di `untag-resource` codice rimuove i tag da un set di immagini.

```
aws medical-imaging untag-resource \
```

```
    --resource-arn "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/18f88ac7870584f58d56256646b4d92b" \
    --tag-keys '["Deployment"]'
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tagging resources with AWS HealthImaging nella Developer Guide.AWS HealthImaging

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UntagResource AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

```
   public static void untagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String resourceArn,
           Collection<String> tagKeys) {
       try {
           UntagResourceRequest untagResourceRequest =
UntagResourceRequest.builder()
                   .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                   .tagKeys(tagKeys)
                   .build();

           medicalImagingClient.untagResource(untagResourceRequest);

           System.out.println("Tags have been removed from the resource.");
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UntagResourceconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { UntagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data
 store or image set.
 * @param {string[]} tagKeys - The keys of the tags to remove.
 */
export const untagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/
imageset/xxx",
  tagKeys = [],
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new UntagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tagKeys: tagKeys }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API UntagResourceReference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def untag_resource(self, resource_arn, tag_keys):
        """
        Untag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tag_keys: The tag keys to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.untag_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn, tagKeys=tag_keys
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't untag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' MedicalImagingWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
```

```
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UntagResource AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo **`UpdateImageSetMetadata`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateImageSetMetadata`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: inserire o aggiornare un attributo nei metadati del set di immagini

L'`update-image-set-metadata`esempio seguente inserisce o aggiorna un attributo nei metadati del set di immagini.

```
aws medical-imaging update-image-set-metadata \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --image-set-id ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e \
    --latest-version-id 1 \
    --cli-binary-format raw-in-base64-out \
    --update-image-set-metadata-updates file://metadata-updates.json
```

Contenuto di `metadata-updates.json`

```
{
    "DICOMUpdates": {
        "updatableAttributes": "{\"SchemaVersion\":1.1,\"Patient\":{\"DICOM\":
{\"PatientName\":\"MX^MX\"}}}"
    }
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "latestVersionId": "2",
    "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "UPDATING",
    "updatedAt": 1680042257.908,
    "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
    "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
    "createdAt": 1680027126.436,
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012"
}
```

Esempio 2: rimuovere un attributo dai metadati del set di immagini

L'`update-image-set-metadata`esempio seguente rimuove un attributo dai metadati del set di immagini.

```
aws medical-imaging update-image-set-metadata \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --image-set-id ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e \
    --latest-version-id 1 \
    --cli-binary-format raw-in-base64-out \
    --update-image-set-metadata-updates file://metadata-updates.json
```

Contenuto di `metadata-updates.json`

```
{
    "DICOMUpdates": {
        "removableAttributes": "{\"SchemaVersion\":1.1,\"Study\":{\"DICOM\":
{\"StudyDescription\":\"CHEST\"}}}"
    }
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "latestVersionId": "2",
    "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "UPDATING",
    "updatedAt": 1680042257.908,
    "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
    "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
    "createdAt": 1680027126.436,
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012"
```

```
}
```

Esempio 3: rimuovere un'istanza dai metadati del set di immagini

L'`update-image-set-metadata`esempio seguente rimuove un'istanza dai metadati del set di immagini.

```
aws medical-imaging update-image-set-metadata \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --image-set-id ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e \
    --latest-version-id 1 \
    --cli-binary-format raw-in-base64-out \
    --update-image-set-metadata-updates file://metadata-updates.json
```

Contenuto di `metadata-updates.json`

```
{
    "DICOMUpdates": {
        "removableAttributes": "{\"SchemaVersion\": 1.1,\"Study\": {\"Series
\": {\"1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1\": {\"Instances\":
 {\"1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1\": {}}}}}}"
    }
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "latestVersionId": "2",
    "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "UPDATING",
    "updatedAt": 1680042257.908,
    "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
    "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
    "createdAt": 1680027126.436,
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012"
}
```

Esempio 4: Per ripristinare una versione precedente di un set di immagini

L'`update-image-set-metadata`esempio seguente mostra come ripristinare un set di immagini a una versione precedente. CopyImageSet e UpdateImageSetMetadata le azioni creano nuove versioni dei set di immagini.

```
aws medical-imaging update-image-set-metadata \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --image-set-id 53d5fdb05ca4d46ac7ca64b06545c66e \
    --latest-version-id 3 \
    --cli-binary-format raw-in-base64-out \
    --update-image-set-metadata-updates '{"revertToVersionId": "1"}'
```

Output:

```
{
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "imageSetId": "53d5fdb05ca4d46ac7ca64b06545c66e",
    "latestVersionId": "4",
    "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
    "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "UPDATING",
    "createdAt": 1680027126.436,
    "updatedAt": 1680042257.908
}
```

Esempio 5: aggiungere un elemento di dati DICOM privato a un'istanza

L'`update-image-set-metadata`esempio seguente mostra come aggiungere un elemento privato a un'istanza specificata all'interno di un set di immagini. Lo standard DICOM consente elementi di dati privati per la comunicazione di informazioni che non possono essere contenuti in elementi di dati standard. È possibile creare, aggiornare ed eliminare elementi di dati privati con l'azioneUpdateImageSetMetadata .

```
aws medical-imaging update-image-set-metadata \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --image-set-id 53d5fdb05ca4d46ac7ca64b06545c66e \
    --latest-version-id 1 \
    --cli-binary-format raw-in-base64-out \
    --force \
    --update-image-set-metadata-updates file://metadata-updates.json
```

Contenuto di `metadata-updates.json`

```
{
    "DICOMUpdates": {
        "updatableAttributes": "{\"SchemaVersion\": 1.1,\"Study\": {\"Series
\": {\"1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1\": {\"Instances
```

```
\": {\"1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1\": {\"DICOM\":
 {\"001910F9\": \"97\"},\"DICOMVRs\": {\"001910F9\": \"DS\"}}}}}}"
    }
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "latestVersionId": "2",
    "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "UPDATING",
    "updatedAt": 1680042257.908,
    "imageSetId": "53d5fdb05ca4d46ac7ca64b06545c66e",
    "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
    "createdAt": 1680027126.436,
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012"
}
```

Esempio 6: aggiornare un elemento di dati DICOM privato in un'istanza

L'`update-image-set-metadata`esempio seguente mostra come aggiornare il valore di un elemento di dati privato appartenente a un'istanza all'interno di un set di immagini.

```
aws medical-imaging update-image-set-metadata \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --image-set-id 53d5fdb05ca4d46ac7ca64b06545c66e \
    --latest-version-id 1 \
    --cli-binary-format raw-in-base64-out \
    --force \
    --update-image-set-metadata-updates file://metadata-updates.json
```

Contenuto di `metadata-updates.json`

```
{
    "DICOMUpdates": {
        "updatableAttributes": "{\"SchemaVersion\": 1.1,\"Study\": {\"Series
\": {\"1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1\": {\"Instances
\": {\"1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1\": {\"DICOM\":
 {\"00091001\": \"GE_GENESIS_DD\"}}}}}}"
    }
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "latestVersionId": "2",
    "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "UPDATING",
    "updatedAt": 1680042257.908,
    "imageSetId": "53d5fdb05ca4d46ac7ca64b06545c66e",
    "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
    "createdAt": 1680027126.436,
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012"
}
```

Esempio 7: aggiornare un SOPInstance UID con il parametro force

L'`update-image-set-metadata`esempio seguente mostra come aggiornare un SOPInstance UID, utilizzando il parametro force per sovrascrivere i vincoli dei metadati DICOM.

```
aws medical-imaging update-image-set-metadata \
        --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
        --image-set-id 53d5fdb05ca4d46ac7ca64b06545c66e \
        --latest-version-id 1 \
        --cli-binary-format raw-in-base64-out \
        --force \
        --update-image-set-metadata-updates file://metadata-updates.json
```

Contenuto di `metadata-updates.json`

```
{
    "DICOMUpdates": {
        "updatableAttributes": "{\"SchemaVersion\":1.1,\"Study\":{\"Series
\":{\"1.3.6.1.4.1.5962.99.1.3633258862.2104868982.1369432891697.3656.0\":
{\"Instances\":
{\"1.3.6.1.4.1.5962.99.1.3633258862.2104868982.1369432891697.3659.0\":{\"DICOM\":
{\"SOPInstanceUID\":
\"1.3.6.1.4.1.5962.99.1.3633258862.2104868982.1369432891697.3659.9\"}}}}}}}"
    }
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "latestVersionId": "2",
```

```
    "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "UPDATING",
    "updatedAt": 1680042257.908,
    "imageSetId": "53d5fdb05ca4d46ac7ca64b06545c66e",
    "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
    "createdAt": 1680027126.436,
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consultate Updating image set metadata nella Developer Guide.AWS HealthImaging

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateImageSetMetadata AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

```
   /**
    * Update the metadata of an AWS HealthImaging image set.
    *
    * @param medicalImagingClient - The AWS HealthImaging client object.
    * @param datastoreId          - The datastore ID.
    * @param imageSetId           - The image set ID.
    * @param versionId            - The version ID.
    * @param metadataUpdates      - A MetadataUpdates object containing the
updates.
    * @param force                - The force flag.
    * @throws MedicalImagingException - Base exception for all service
exceptions thrown by AWS HealthImaging.
    */
   public static void updateMedicalImageSetMetadata(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
                                                    String datastoreId,
                                                    String imageSetId,
                                                    String versionId,
                                                    MetadataUpdates
metadataUpdates,
                                                    boolean force) {
       try {
           UpdateImageSetMetadataRequest updateImageSetMetadataRequest =
UpdateImageSetMetadataRequest
                   .builder()
```

```
                    .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                    .imageSetId(imageSetId)
                    .latestVersionId(versionId)
                    .updateImageSetMetadataUpdates(metadataUpdates)
                    .force(force)
                    .build();

            UpdateImageSetMetadataResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.updateImageSetMetadata(updateImageSetMetadataRequest);

            System.out.println("The image set metadata was updated" + response);
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Caso d'uso #1: Inserimento o aggiornamento di un attributo.

```
                final String insertAttributes = """
                        {
                          "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                          "Study": {
                            "DICOM": {
                              "StudyDescription": "CT CHEST"
                            }
                          }
                        }
                        """;
                MetadataUpdates metadataInsertUpdates = MetadataUpdates.builder()
                        .dicomUpdates(DICOMUpdates.builder()
                                .updatableAttributes(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(
                                        ByteBuffer.wrap(insertAttributes

.getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8))))
                                .build())
                        .build();

                updateMedicalImageSetMetadata(medicalImagingClient, datastoreId,
imagesetId,
                        versionid, metadataInsertUpdates, force);
```

Caso d'uso #2: rimuovere un attributo.

```
                final String removeAttributes = """
                        {
                          "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                          "Study": {
                            "DICOM": {
                              "StudyDescription": "CT CHEST"
                            }
                          }
                        }
                        """;
                MetadataUpdates metadataRemoveUpdates = MetadataUpdates.builder()
                        .dicomUpdates(DICOMUpdates.builder()
                                .removableAttributes(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(
                                        ByteBuffer.wrap(removeAttributes

.getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8))))
                                .build())
                        .build();

                updateMedicalImageSetMetadata(medicalImagingClient, datastoreId,
imagesetId,
                        versionid, metadataRemoveUpdates, force);
```

Caso d'uso #3: rimuove un'istanza.

```
                final String removeInstance = """
                        {
                          "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                          "Study": {
                            "Series": {

"1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {
                                "Instances": {

"1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {}
                                }
                              }
                            }
                          }
                        }
```

```
                        """;
                MetadataUpdates metadataRemoveUpdates = MetadataUpdates.builder()
                        .dicomUpdates(DICOMUpdates.builder()
                                .removableAttributes(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(
                                        ByteBuffer.wrap(removeInstance

.getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8))))
                                .build())
                        .build();

                updateMedicalImageSetMetadata(medicalImagingClient, datastoreId,
imagesetId,
                        versionid, metadataRemoveUpdates, force);
```

Caso d'uso #4: ripristina una versione precedente.

```
                // In this case, revert to previous version.
                String revertVersionId =
Integer.toString(Integer.parseInt(versionid) - 1);
                MetadataUpdates metadataRemoveUpdates = MetadataUpdates.builder()
                        .revertToVersionId(revertVersionId)
                        .build();
                updateMedicalImageSetMetadata(medicalImagingClient, datastoreId,
imagesetId,
                        versionid, metadataRemoveUpdates, force);
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione UpdateImageSetMetadata AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { UpdateImageSetMetadataCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
```

```
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the HealthImaging data store.
 * @param {string} imageSetId - The ID of the HealthImaging image set.
 * @param {string} latestVersionId - The ID of the HealthImaging image set
 version.
 * @param {{}} updateMetadata - The metadata to update.
 * @param {boolean} force - Force the update.
 */
export const updateImageSetMetadata = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetId = "xxxxxxxxxx",
  latestVersionId = "1",
  updateMetadata = "{}",
  force = false,
) => {
  try {
    const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
      new UpdateImageSetMetadataCommand({
        datastoreId: datastoreId,
        imageSetId: imageSetId,
        latestVersionId: latestVersionId,
        updateImageSetMetadataUpdates: updateMetadata,
        force: force,
      }),
    );
    console.log(response);
    // {
    //     '$metadata': {
    //     httpStatusCode: 200,
    //         requestId: '7966e869-e311-4bff-92ec-56a61d3003ea',
    //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
    //         cfId: undefined,
    //         attempts: 1,
    //         totalRetryDelay: 0
    // },
    //     createdAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:26.427Z,
    //     datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //     imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //     imageSetState: 'LOCKED',
    //     imageSetWorkflowStatus: 'UPDATING',
    //     latestVersionId: '4',
    //     updatedAt: 2023-09-27T19:41:43.494Z
```

```
    // }
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

Caso d'uso #1: inserire o aggiornare un attributo e forzare l'aggiornamento.

```
    const insertAttributes = JSON.stringify({
      SchemaVersion: 1.1,
      Study: {
        DICOM: {
          StudyDescription: "CT CHEST",
        },
      },
    });

    const updateMetadata = {
      DICOMUpdates: {
        updatableAttributes: new TextEncoder().encode(insertAttributes),
      },
    };

    await updateImageSetMetadata(
      datastoreID,
      imageSetID,
      versionID,
      updateMetadata,
      true,
    );
```

Caso d'uso #2: rimuovere un attributo.

```
    // Attribute key and value must match the existing attribute.
    const remove_attribute = JSON.stringify({
      SchemaVersion: 1.1,
      Study: {
        DICOM: {
          StudyDescription: "CT CHEST",
        },
```

```
    },
  });

  const updateMetadata = {
    DICOMUpdates: {
      removableAttributes: new TextEncoder().encode(remove_attribute),
    },
  };

  await updateImageSetMetadata(
    datastoreID,
    imageSetID,
    versionID,
    updateMetadata,
  );
```

Caso d'uso #3: rimuove un'istanza.

```
  const remove_instance = JSON.stringify({
    SchemaVersion: 1.1,
    Study: {
      Series: {
        "1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {
          Instances: {
            "1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {},
          },
        },
      },
    },
  });

  const updateMetadata = {
    DICOMUpdates: {
      removableAttributes: new TextEncoder().encode(remove_instance),
    },
  };

  await updateImageSetMetadata(
    datastoreID,
    imageSetID,
    versionID,
    updateMetadata,
```

```
    );
```

Caso d'uso #4: ripristina una versione precedente.

```
    const updateMetadata = {
      revertToVersionId: "1",
    };

    await updateImageSetMetadata(
      datastoreID,
      imageSetID,
      versionID,
      updateMetadata,
    );
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione UpdateImageSetMetadata AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def update_image_set_metadata(
        self, datastore_id, image_set_id, version_id, metadata, force=False
    ):
        """
        Update the metadata of an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
```

```
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The ID of the image set version.
        :param metadata: The image set metadata as a dictionary.
            For example {"DICOMUpdates": {"updatableAttributes":
            "{\"SchemaVersion\":1.1,\"Patient\":{\"DICOM\":{\"PatientName\":
\"Garcia^Gloria\"}}}"}}
        :param: force: Force the update.
        :return: The updated image set metadata.
        """
        try:
            updated_metadata =
 self.health_imaging_client.update_image_set_metadata(
                imageSetId=image_set_id,
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                latestVersionId=version_id,
                updateImageSetMetadataUpdates=metadata,
                force=force,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update image set metadata. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return updated_metadata
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' MedicalImagingWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

Caso d'uso #1: Inserimento o aggiornamento di un attributo.

```
            attributes = """{
                    "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                    "Study": {
                        "DICOM": {
                            "StudyDescription": "CT CHEST"
```

```
                        }
                    }
                }"""
            metadata = {"DICOMUpdates": {"updatableAttributes": attributes}}

            self.update_image_set_metadata(
                data_store_id, image_set_id, version_id, metadata, force
            )
```

Caso d'uso #2: rimuovere un attributo.

```
            # Attribute key and value must match the existing attribute.
            attributes = """{
                    "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                    "Study": {
                        "DICOM": {
                            "StudyDescription": "CT CHEST"
                        }
                    }
                }"""
            metadata = {"DICOMUpdates": {"removableAttributes": attributes}}

            self.update_image_set_metadata(
                data_store_id, image_set_id, version_id, metadata, force
            )
```

Caso d'uso #3: rimuove un'istanza.

```
            attributes = """{
                    "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                    "Study": {
                        "Series": {

"1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {
                                "Instances": {

"1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {}
                                }
                            }
                        }
                    }
```

```
            }"""
        metadata = {"DICOMUpdates": {"removableAttributes": attributes}}

        self.update_image_set_metadata(
            data_store_id, image_set_id, version_id, metadata, force
        )
```

Caso d'uso #4: ripristina una versione precedente.

```
        metadata = {"revertToVersionId": "1"}

        self.update_image_set_metadata(
            data_store_id, image_set_id, version_id, metadata, force
        )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateImageSetMetadata AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Scenari di HealthImaging utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in HealthImaging with AWS SDKs. Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno HealthImaging o combinandole con altre Servizi AWS. Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Inizia a usare set di HealthImaging immagini e cornici di immagini utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Taggare un archivio HealthImaging dati utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Taggare un set di HealthImaging immagini utilizzando un SDK AWS

Inizia a usare set di HealthImaging immagini e cornici di immagini utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come importare file DICOM e scaricare frame di immagini in. HealthImaging

L'implementazione è strutturata come un'applicazione a riga di comando.

- Imposta le risorse per un'importazione DICOM.
- Importa file DICOM in un archivio dati.
- Recuperate il set di immagini IDs per il processo di importazione.
- Recuperate la cornice dell'immagine IDs per i set di immagini.
- Scarica, decodifica e verifica le cornici dell'immagine.
- Eliminare le risorse.

C++

SDK per C++

Crea uno AWS CloudFormation stack con le risorse necessarie.

```
    Aws::String inputBucketName;
    Aws::String outputBucketName;
    Aws::String dataStoreId;
    Aws::String roleArn;
    Aws::String stackName;

    if (askYesNoQuestion(
            "Would you like to let this workflow create the resources for you?
(y/n) ")) {
        stackName = askQuestion(
                "Enter a name for the AWS CloudFormation stack to create. ");
        Aws::String dataStoreName = askQuestion(
                "Enter a name for the HealthImaging datastore to create. ");
```

```
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> outputs = createCloudFormationStack(
                stackName,
                dataStoreName,
                clientConfiguration);

        if (!retrieveOutputs(outputs, dataStoreId, inputBucketName,
outputBucketName,
                             roleArn)) {
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "The following resources have been created." << std::endl;
        std::cout << "A HealthImaging datastore with ID: " << dataStoreId << "."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "An Amazon S3 input bucket named: " << inputBucketName <<
"."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "An Amazon S3 output bucket named: " << outputBucketName <<
"."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "An IAM role with the ARN: " << roleArn << "." << std::endl;
        askQuestion("Enter return to continue.", alwaysTrueTest);
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "You have chosen to use preexisting resources:" <<
std::endl;
        dataStoreId = askQuestion(
                "Enter the data store ID of the HealthImaging datastore you wish
to use: ");
        inputBucketName = askQuestion(
                "Enter the name of the S3 input bucket you wish to use: ");
        outputBucketName = askQuestion(
                "Enter the name of the S3 output bucket you wish to use: ");
        roleArn = askQuestion(
                "Enter the ARN for the IAM role with the proper permissions to
import a DICOM series: ");
    }
```

Copia i file DICOM nel bucket di importazione di Amazon S3.

```
    std::cout
```

```
            << "This workflow uses DICOM files from the National Cancer Institute
Imaging Data\n"
            << "Commons (IDC) Collections." << std::endl;
   std::cout << "Here is the link to their website." << std::endl;
   std::cout << "https://registry.opendata.aws/nci-imaging-data-commons/" <<
std::endl;
   std::cout << "We will use DICOM files stored in an S3 bucket managed by the
IDC."
              << std::endl;
   std::cout
            << "First one of the DICOM folders in the IDC collection must be
copied to your\n"
               "input S3 bucket."
            << std::endl;
   std::cout << "You have the choice of one of the following "
              << IDC_ImageChoices.size() << " folders to copy." << std::endl;

   int index = 1;
   for (auto &idcChoice: IDC_ImageChoices) {
       std::cout << index << " - " << idcChoice.mDescription << std::endl;
       index++;
   }
   int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Choose DICOM files to import: ", 1, 4);

   Aws::String fromDirectory = IDC_ImageChoices[choice - 1].mDirectory;
   Aws::String inputDirectory = "input";

   std::cout << "The files in the directory '" << fromDirectory << "' in the
bucket '"
              << IDC_S3_BucketName << "' will be copied " << std::endl;
   std::cout << "to the folder '" << inputDirectory << "/" << fromDirectory
              << "' in the bucket '" << inputBucketName << "'." << std::endl;
   askQuestion("Enter return to start the copy.", alwaysTrueTest);

   if (!AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::copySeriesBetweenBuckets(
            IDC_S3_BucketName,
            fromDirectory,
            inputBucketName,
            inputDirectory, clientConfiguration)) {
       std::cerr << "This workflow will exit because of an error." << std::endl;
       cleanup(stackName, dataStoreId, clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }
```

Importa i file DICOM nell'archivio dati Amazon S3.

```
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::startDicomImport(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                               const Aws::String
 &inputBucketName,
                                               const Aws::String &inputDirectory,
                                               const Aws::String
 &outputBucketName,
                                               const Aws::String
 &outputDirectory,
                                               const Aws::String &roleArn,
                                               Aws::String &importJobId,
                                               const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    bool result = false;
    if (startDICOMImportJob(dataStoreID, inputBucketName, inputDirectory,
                            outputBucketName, outputDirectory, roleArn,
 importJobId,
                            clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cout << "DICOM import job started with job ID " << importJobId <<
 "."
                  << std::endl;
        result = waitImportJobCompleted(dataStoreID, importJobId,
 clientConfiguration);
        if (result) {
            std::cout << "DICOM import job completed." << std::endl;

        }
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which starts a HealthImaging import job.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param inputBucketName: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket containing the DICOM
 files.
  \param inputDirectory: The directory in the S3 bucket containing the DICOM
 files.
  \param outputBucketName: The name of the S3 bucket for the output.
```

```
  \param outputDirectory: The directory in the S3 bucket to store the output.
  \param roleArn: The ARN of the IAM role with permissions for the import.
  \param importJobId: A string to receive the import job ID.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::startDICOMImportJob(
        const Aws::String &dataStoreID, const Aws::String &inputBucketName,
        const Aws::String &inputDirectory, const Aws::String &outputBucketName,
        const Aws::String &outputDirectory, const Aws::String &roleArn,
        Aws::String &importJobId,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::String inputURI = "s3://" + inputBucketName + "/" + inputDirectory +
 "/";
    Aws::String outputURI = "s3://" + outputBucketName + "/" + outputDirectory +
 "/";
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::StartDICOMImportJobRequest
 startDICOMImportJobRequest;
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetDataAccessRoleArn(roleArn);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetInputS3Uri(inputURI);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetOutputS3Uri(outputURI);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::StartDICOMImportJobOutcome
 startDICOMImportJobOutcome = medicalImagingClient.StartDICOMImportJob(
            startDICOMImportJobRequest);

    if (startDICOMImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        importJobId = startDICOMImportJobOutcome.GetResult().GetJobId();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to start DICOM import job because "
                  << startDICOMImportJobOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }

    return startDICOMImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess();
}


//! Routine which waits for a DICOM import job to complete.
/*!
 * @param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
```

```
 * @param importJobId: The import job ID.
 * @param clientConfiguration : Aws client configuration.
 * @return  bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::waitImportJobCompleted(const Aws::String
 &datastoreID,
                                                      const Aws::String
 &importJobId,
                                                      const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatus jobStatus =
 Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatus::IN_PROGRESS;
    while (jobStatus == Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatus::IN_PROGRESS) {
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome
 getDicomImportJobOutcome = getDICOMImportJob(
                datastoreID, importJobId,
                clientConfiguration);

        if (getDicomImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            jobStatus =
 getDicomImportJobOutcome.GetResult().GetJobProperties().GetJobStatus();

            std::cout << "DICOM import job status: " <<

 Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatusMapper::GetNameForJobStatus(
                              jobStatus) << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to get import job status because "
                      << getDicomImportJobOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    return jobStatus == Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatus::COMPLETED;
}

//! Routine which gets a HealthImaging DICOM import job's properties.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
```

```
  \param importJobID: The DICOM import job ID
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return GetDICOMImportJobOutcome: The import job outcome.
*/
Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome
AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getDICOMImportJob(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                           const Aws::String &importJobID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetJobId(importJobID);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome outcome =
 client.GetDICOMImportJob(
            request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "GetDICOMImportJob error: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome;
}
```

Ottieni i set di immagini creati dal processo di importazione DICOM.

```
bool
AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetsForDicomImportJob(const Aws::String
 &datastoreID,
                                                       const Aws::String
 &importJobId,
                                                       Aws::Vector<Aws::String>
 &imageSets,
                                                       const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome getDicomImportJobOutcome
 = getDICOMImportJob(
            datastoreID, importJobId, clientConfiguration);
    bool result = false;
    if (getDicomImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto outputURI =
 getDicomImportJobOutcome.GetResult().GetJobProperties().GetOutputS3Uri();
```

```
        Aws::Http::URI uri(outputURI);
        const Aws::String &bucket = uri.GetAuthority();
        Aws::String key = uri.GetPath();

        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfiguration);
        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectRequest objectRequest;
        objectRequest.SetBucket(bucket);
        objectRequest.SetKey(key + "/" + IMPORT_JOB_MANIFEST_FILE_NAME);

        auto getObjectOutcome = s3Client.GetObject(objectRequest);
        if (getObjectOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            auto &data = getObjectOutcome.GetResult().GetBody();

            std::stringstream stringStream;
            stringStream << data.rdbuf();

            try {
                // Use JMESPath to extract the image set IDs.
                // https://jmespath.org/specification.html
                std::string jmesPathExpression =
"jobSummary.imageSetsSummary[].imageSetId";
                jsoncons::json doc = jsoncons::json::parse(stringStream.str());

                jsoncons::json imageSetsJson = jsoncons::jmespath::search(doc,

jmesPathExpression);\
                for (auto &imageSet: imageSetsJson.array_range()) {
                    imageSets.push_back(imageSet.as_string());
                }

                result = true;
            }
            catch (const std::exception &e) {
                std::cerr << e.what() << '\n';
            }

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to get object because "
                      << getObjectOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }

    }
    else {
```

```
        std::cerr << "Failed to get import job status because "
                  << getDicomImportJobOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}
```

Ottieni informazioni sulla cornice dell'immagine per i set di immagini.

```
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageFramesForImageSet(const Aws::String
 &dataStoreID,
                                                         const Aws::String
 &imageSetID,
                                                         const Aws::String
 &outDirectory,

 Aws::Vector<ImageFrameInfo> &imageFrames,
                                                         const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::String fileName = outDirectory + "/" + imageSetID +
 "_metadata.json.gzip";
    bool result = false;
    if (getImageSetMetadata(dataStoreID, imageSetID, "", // Empty string for
 version ID.
                            fileName, clientConfiguration)) {
        try {
            std::string metadataGZip;
            {
                std::ifstream inFileStream(fileName.c_str(), std::ios::binary);
                if (!inFileStream) {
                    throw std::runtime_error("Failed to open file " + fileName);
                }

                std::stringstream stringStream;
                stringStream << inFileStream.rdbuf();
                metadataGZip = stringStream.str();
            }
            std::string metadataJson = gzip::decompress(metadataGZip.data(),
                                                         metadataGZip.size());
            // Use JMESPath to extract the image set IDs.
            // https://jmespath.org/specification.html
```

```
            jsoncons::json doc = jsoncons::json::parse(metadataJson);
            std::string jmesPathExpression = "Study.Series.*.Instances[].*[]";
            jsoncons::json instances = jsoncons::jmespath::search(doc,

jmesPathExpression);
            for (auto &instance: instances.array_range()) {
                jmesPathExpression = "DICOM.RescaleSlope";
                std::string rescaleSlope = jsoncons::jmespath::search(instance,

jmesPathExpression).to_string();
                jmesPathExpression = "DICOM.RescaleIntercept";
                std::string rescaleIntercept =
jsoncons::jmespath::search(instance,

jmesPathExpression).to_string();

                jmesPathExpression = "ImageFrames[][]";
                jsoncons::json imageFramesJson =
jsoncons::jmespath::search(instance,

jmesPathExpression);

                for (auto &imageFrame: imageFramesJson.array_range()) {
                    ImageFrameInfo imageFrameIDs;
                    imageFrameIDs.mImageSetId = imageSetID;
                    imageFrameIDs.mImageFrameId = imageFrame.find(
                            "ID")->value().as_string();
                    imageFrameIDs.mRescaleIntercept = rescaleIntercept;
                    imageFrameIDs.mRescaleSlope = rescaleSlope;
                    imageFrameIDs.MinPixelValue = imageFrame.find(
                            "MinPixelValue")->value().as_string();
                    imageFrameIDs.MaxPixelValue = imageFrame.find(
                            "MaxPixelValue")->value().as_string();

                    jmesPathExpression =
"max_by(PixelDataChecksumFromBaseToFullResolution, &Width).Checksum";
                    jsoncons::json checksumJson =
jsoncons::jmespath::search(imageFrame,

jmesPathExpression);
                    imageFrameIDs.mFullResolutionChecksum =
checksumJson.as_integer<uint32_t>();

                    imageFrames.emplace_back(imageFrameIDs);
```

```
                }
            }

            result = true;
        }
        catch (const std::exception &e) {
            std::cerr << "getImageFramesForImageSet failed because " << e.what()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which gets a HealthImaging image set's metadata.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param imageSetID: The HealthImaging image set ID.
  \param versionID: The HealthImaging image set version ID, ignored if empty.
  \param outputFilePath: The path where the metadata will be stored as gzipped
 json.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \\return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetMetadata(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                                  const Aws::String &imageSetID,
                                                  const Aws::String &versionID,
                                                  const Aws::String
 &outputFilePath,
                                                  const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageSetMetadataRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetImageSetId(imageSetID);
    if (!versionID.empty()) {
        request.SetVersionId(versionID);
    }
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageSetMetadataOutcome outcome =
 client.GetImageSetMetadata(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::ofstream file(outputFilePath, std::ios::binary);
        auto &metadata = outcome.GetResult().GetImageSetMetadataBlob();
```

```
        file << metadata.rdbuf();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get image set metadata: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

Scarica, decodifica e verifica i frame delle immagini.

```
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::downloadDecodeAndCheckImageFrames(
        const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
        const Aws::Vector<ImageFrameInfo> &imageFrames,
        const Aws::String &outDirectory,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfiguration1(clientConfiguration);
    clientConfiguration1.executor =
 Aws::MakeShared<Aws::Utils::Threading::PooledThreadExecutor>(
            "executor", 25);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient(
            clientConfiguration1);

    Aws::Utils::Threading::Semaphore semaphore(0, 1);
    std::atomic<size_t> count(imageFrames.size());

    bool result = true;
    for (auto &imageFrame: imageFrames) {
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameRequest getImageFrameRequest;
        getImageFrameRequest.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
        getImageFrameRequest.SetImageSetId(imageFrame.mImageSetId);

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ImageFrameInformation imageFrameInformation;
        imageFrameInformation.SetImageFrameId(imageFrame.mImageFrameId);
        getImageFrameRequest.SetImageFrameInformation(imageFrameInformation);

        auto getImageFrameAsyncLambda = [&semaphore, &result, &count, imageFrame,
 outDirectory](
                const Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient *client,
                const Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameRequest &request,
```

```
                Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameOutcome outcome,
                const std::shared_ptr<const Aws::Client::AsyncCallerContext>
 &context) {

                if (!handleGetImageFrameResult(outcome, outDirectory,
 imageFrame)) {
                    std::cerr << "Failed to download and convert image frame: "
                              << imageFrame.mImageFrameId << " from image set: "
                              << imageFrame.mImageSetId << std::endl;
                    result = false;
                }

                count--;
                if (count <= 0) {

                    semaphore.ReleaseAll();
                }
        }; // End of 'getImageFrameAsyncLambda' lambda.

        medicalImagingClient.GetImageFrameAsync(getImageFrameRequest,
                                                getImageFrameAsyncLambda);
    }

    if (count > 0) {
        semaphore.WaitOne();
    }

    if (result) {
        std::cout << imageFrames.size() << " image files were downloaded."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}

bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::decodeJPHFileAndValidateWithChecksum(
        const Aws::String &jphFile,
        uint32_t crc32Checksum) {
    opj_image_t *outputImage = jphImageToOpjBitmap(jphFile);
    if (!outputImage) {
        return false;
    }

    bool result = true;
```

```
    if (!verifyChecksumForImage(outputImage, crc32Checksum)) {
        std::cerr << "The checksum for the image does not match the expected
 value."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cerr << "File :" << jphFile << std::endl;
        result = false;
    }

    opj_image_destroy(outputImage);

    return result;
}

opj_image *
AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::jphImageToOpjBitmap(const Aws::String &jphFile) {
    opj_stream_t *inFileStream = nullptr;
    opj_codec_t *decompressorCodec = nullptr;
    opj_image_t *outputImage = nullptr;
    try {
        std::shared_ptr<opj_dparameters> decodeParameters =
 std::make_shared<opj_dparameters>();
        memset(decodeParameters.get(), 0, sizeof(opj_dparameters));

        opj_set_default_decoder_parameters(decodeParameters.get());

        decodeParameters->decod_format = 1; // JP2 image format.
        decodeParameters->cod_format = 2; // BMP image format.

        std::strncpy(decodeParameters->infile, jphFile.c_str(),
                     OPJ_PATH_LEN);

        inFileStream = opj_stream_create_default_file_stream(
                decodeParameters->infile, true);
        if (!inFileStream) {
            throw std::runtime_error(
                    "Unable to create input file stream for file '" + jphFile +
 "'.");
        }

        decompressorCodec = opj_create_decompress(OPJ_CODEC_JP2);
        if (!decompressorCodec) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to create decompression codec.");
        }
```

```
        int decodeMessageLevel = 1;
        if (!setupCodecLogging(decompressorCodec, &decodeMessageLevel)) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to setup codec logging." << std::endl;
        }

        if (!opj_setup_decoder(decompressorCodec, decodeParameters.get())) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to setup decompression codec.");
        }
        if (!opj_codec_set_threads(decompressorCodec, 4)) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to set decompression codec
threads.");
        }

        if (!opj_read_header(inFileStream, decompressorCodec, &outputImage)) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to read header.");
        }

        if (!opj_decode(decompressorCodec, inFileStream,
                        outputImage)) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to decode.");
        }

        if (DEBUGGING) {
            std::cout << "image width : " << outputImage->x1 - outputImage->x0
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "image height : " << outputImage->y1 - outputImage->y0
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "number of channels: " << outputImage->numcomps
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "colorspace : " << outputImage->color_space <<
std::endl;
        }

    } catch (const std::exception &e) {
        std::cerr << e.what() << std::endl;
        if (outputImage) {
            opj_image_destroy(outputImage);
            outputImage = nullptr;
        }
    }
    if (inFileStream) {
        opj_stream_destroy(inFileStream);
    }
    if (decompressorCodec) {
```

```
        opj_destroy_codec(decompressorCodec);
    }

    return outputImage;
}

//! Template function which converts a planar image bitmap to an interleaved
 image bitmap and
//! then verifies the checksum of the bitmap.
/*!
 * @param image: The OpenJPEG image struct.
 * @param crc32Checksum: The CRC32 checksum.
 * @return  bool: Function succeeded.
 */
template<class myType>
bool verifyChecksumForImageForType(opj_image_t *image, uint32_t crc32Checksum) {
    uint32_t width = image->x1 - image->x0;
    uint32_t height = image->y1 - image->y0;
    uint32_t numOfChannels = image->numcomps;

    // Buffer for interleaved bitmap.
    std::vector<myType> buffer(width * height * numOfChannels);

    // Convert planar bitmap to interleaved bitmap.
    for (uint32_t channel = 0; channel < numOfChannels; channel++) {
        for (uint32_t row = 0; row < height; row++) {
            uint32_t fromRowStart = row / image->comps[channel].dy * width /
                                    image->comps[channel].dx;
            uint32_t toIndex = (row * width) * numOfChannels + channel;

            for (uint32_t col = 0; col < width; col++) {
                uint32_t fromIndex = fromRowStart + col / image-
>comps[channel].dx;

                buffer[toIndex] = static_cast<myType>(image-
>comps[channel].data[fromIndex]);

                toIndex += numOfChannels;
            }
        }
    }

    // Verify checksum.
    boost::crc_32_type crc32;
```

```
    crc32.process_bytes(reinterpret_cast<char *>(buffer.data()),
                        buffer.size() * sizeof(myType));

    bool result = crc32.checksum() == crc32Checksum;
    if (!result) {
        std::cerr << "verifyChecksumForImage, checksum mismatch, expected - "
                  << crc32Checksum << ", actual - " << crc32.checksum()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which verifies the checksum of an OpenJPEG image struct.
/*!
 * @param image: The OpenJPEG image struct.
 * @param crc32Checksum: The CRC32 checksum.
 * @return  bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::verifyChecksumForImage(opj_image_t *image,
                                                     uint32_t crc32Checksum) {
    uint32_t channels = image->numcomps;
    bool result = false;
    if (0 < channels) {
        // Assume the precision is the same for all channels.
        uint32_t precision = image->comps[0].prec;
        bool signedData = image->comps[0].sgnd;
        uint32_t bytes = (precision + 7) / 8;

        if (signedData) {
            switch (bytes) {
                case 1 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<int8_t>(image,

 crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                case 2 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<int16_t>(image,

 crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                case 4 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<int32_t>(image,
```

```
crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                default:
                    std::cerr
                            << "verifyChecksumForImage, unsupported data type,
signed bytes - "
                            << bytes << std::endl;
                    break;
            }
        }
        else {
            switch (bytes) {
                case 1 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<uint8_t>(image,

crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                case 2 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<uint16_t>(image,

crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                case 4 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<uint32_t>(image,

crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                default:
                    std::cerr
                            << "verifyChecksumForImage, unsupported data type,
unsigned bytes - "
                            << bytes << std::endl;
                    break;
            }
        }

        if (!result) {
            std::cerr << "verifyChecksumForImage, error bytes " << bytes
                      << " signed "
                      << signedData << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
```

```
        std::cerr << "'verifyChecksumForImage', no channels in the image."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    return result;
}
```

Eliminare le risorse.

```
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::cleanup(const Aws::String &stackName,
                                      const Aws::String &dataStoreId,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    bool result = true;

    if (!stackName.empty() && askYesNoQuestion(
            "Would you like to delete the stack " + stackName + "? (y/n)")) {
        std::cout << "Deleting the image sets in the stack." << std::endl;
        result &= emptyDatastore(dataStoreId, clientConfiguration);
        printAsterisksLine();
        std::cout << "Deleting the stack." << std::endl;
        result &= deleteStack(stackName, clientConfiguration);
    }
    return result;
}

bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::emptyDatastore(const Aws::String &datastoreID,
                                             const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria emptyCriteria;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> imageSetIDs;
    bool result = false;
    if (searchImageSets(datastoreID, emptyCriteria, imageSetIDs,
                        clientConfiguration)) {
        result = true;
        for (auto &imageSetID: imageSetIDs) {
            result &= deleteImageSet(datastoreID, imageSetID,
 clientConfiguration);
        }
    }

    return result;
```

```
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per C++ .
  - DeleteImageSet
  - Trova un DICOMImport lavoro
  - GetImageFrame
  - GetImageSetMetadata
  - SearchImageSets
  - Avvia DICOMImport Job

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Orchestra i passaggi (). index.js

```
import {
  parseScenarioArgs,
  Scenario,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import {
  saveState,
  loadState,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";

import {
  createStack,
  deployStack,
  getAccountId,
  getDatastoreName,
  getStackName,
```

```
  outputState,
  waitForStackCreation,
} from "./deploy-steps.js";
import {
  doCopy,
  selectDataset,
  copyDataset,
  outputCopiedObjects,
} from "./dataset-steps.js";
import {
  doImport,
  outputImportJobStatus,
  startDICOMImport,
  waitForImportJobCompletion,
} from "./import-steps.js";
import {
  getManifestFile,
  outputImageSetIds,
  parseManifestFile,
} from "./image-set-steps.js";
import {
  getImageSetMetadata,
  outputImageFrameIds,
} from "./image-frame-steps.js";
import { decodeAndVerifyImages, doVerify } from "./verify-steps.js";
import {
  confirmCleanup,
  deleteImageSets,
  deleteStack,
} from "./clean-up-steps.js";

const context = {};

const scenarios = {
  deploy: new Scenario(
    "Deploy Resources",
    [
      deployStack,
      getStackName,
      getDatastoreName,
      getAccountId,
      createStack,
      waitForStackCreation,
      outputState,
```

```
      saveState,
    ],
    context,
  ),
  demo: new Scenario(
    "Run Demo",
    [
      loadState,
      doCopy,
      selectDataset,
      copyDataset,
      outputCopiedObjects,
      doImport,
      startDICOMImport,
      waitForImportJobCompletion,
      outputImportJobStatus,
      getManifestFile,
      parseManifestFile,
      outputImageSetIds,
      getImageSetMetadata,
      outputImageFrameIds,
      doVerify,
      decodeAndVerifyImages,
      saveState,
    ],
    context,
  ),
  destroy: new Scenario(
    "Clean Up Resources",
    [loadState, confirmCleanup, deleteImageSets, deleteStack],
    context,
  ),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios, {
    name: "Health Imaging Workflow",
    description:
      "Work with DICOM images using an AWS Health Imaging data store.",
    synopsis:
      "node index.js --scenario <deploy | demo | destroy> [-h|--help] [-y|--yes]
 [-v|--verbose]",
```

```
  });
}
```

Distribuisci risorse (). deploy-steps.js

```
import fs from "node:fs/promises";
import path from "node:path";

import {
  CloudFormationClient,
  CreateStackCommand,
  DescribeStacksCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudformation";
import { STSClient, GetCallerIdentityCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sts";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

const cfnClient = new CloudFormationClient({});
const stsClient = new STSClient({});

const __dirname = path.dirname(new URL(import.meta.url).pathname);
const cfnTemplatePath = path.join(
  __dirname,
  "../../../../../scenarios/features/healthimaging_image_sets/resources/
cfn_template.yaml",
);

export const deployStack = new ScenarioInput(
  "deployStack",
  "Do you want to deploy the CloudFormation stack?",
  { type: "confirm" },
);

export const getStackName = new ScenarioInput(
  "getStackName",
  "Enter a name for the CloudFormation stack:",
  { type: "input", skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack },
```

```
);

export const getDatastoreName = new ScenarioInput(
  "getDatastoreName",
  "Enter a name for the HealthImaging datastore:",
  { type: "input", skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack },
);

export const getAccountId = new ScenarioAction(
  "getAccountId",
  async (/** @type {{}} */ state) => {
    const command = new GetCallerIdentityCommand({});
    const response = await stsClient.send(command);
    state.accountId = response.Account;
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack,
  },
);

export const createStack = new ScenarioAction(
  "createStack",
  async (/** @type {{}} */ state) => {
    const stackName = state.getStackName;
    const datastoreName = state.getDatastoreName;
    const accountId = state.accountId;

    const command = new CreateStackCommand({
      StackName: stackName,
      TemplateBody: await fs.readFile(cfnTemplatePath, "utf8"),
      Capabilities: ["CAPABILITY_IAM"],
      Parameters: [
        {
          ParameterKey: "datastoreName",
          ParameterValue: datastoreName,
        },
        {
          ParameterKey: "userAccountID",
          ParameterValue: accountId,
        },
      ],
    });

    const response = await cfnClient.send(command);
```

```
    state.stackId = response.StackId;
  },
  { skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack },
);

export const waitForStackCreation = new ScenarioAction(
  "waitForStackCreation",
  async (/** @type {{}} */ state) => {
    const command = new DescribeStacksCommand({
      StackName: state.stackId,
    });

    await retry({ intervalInMs: 10000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
      const response = await cfnClient.send(command);
      const stack = response.Stacks?.find(
        (s) => s.StackName === state.getStackName,
      );
      if (!stack || stack.StackStatus === "CREATE_IN_PROGRESS") {
        throw new Error("Stack creation is still in progress");
      }
      if (stack.StackStatus === "CREATE_COMPLETE") {
        state.stackOutputs = stack.Outputs?.reduce((acc, output) => {
          acc[output.OutputKey] = output.OutputValue;
          return acc;
        }, {});
      } else {
        throw new Error(
          `Stack creation failed with status: ${stack.StackStatus}`,
        );
      }
    });
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack,
  },
);

export const outputState = new ScenarioOutput(
  "outputState",
  (/** @type {{}} */ state) => {
    /**
     * @type {{ stackOutputs: { DatastoreID: string, BucketName: string, RoleArn:
 string }}}
     */
```

```
    const { stackOutputs } = state;
    return `Stack creation completed. Output values:
Datastore ID: ${stackOutputs?.DatastoreID}
Bucket Name: ${stackOutputs?.BucketName}
Role ARN: ${stackOutputs?.RoleArn}
    `;
  },
  { skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack },
);
```

Copiare i file DICOM ()dataset-steps.js.

```
import {
  S3Client,
  CopyObjectCommand,
  ListObjectsV2Command,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

const s3Client = new S3Client({});

const datasetOptions = [
  {
    name: "CT of chest (2 images)",
    value: "00029d25-fb18-4d42-aaa5-a0897d1ac8f7",
  },
  {
    name: "CT of pelvis (57 images)",
    value: "00025d30-ef8f-4135-a35a-d83eff264fc1",
  },
  {
    name: "MRI of head (192 images)",
    value: "0002d261-8a5d-4e63-8e2e-0cbfac87b904",
  },
  {
    name: "MRI of breast (92 images)",
    value: "0002dd07-0b7f-4a68-a655-44461ca34096",
```

```
  },
];

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   doCopy: boolean
 * }}} State
 */

export const selectDataset = new ScenarioInput(
  "selectDataset",
  (state) => {
    if (!state.doCopy) {
      process.exit(0);
    }
    return "Select a DICOM dataset to import:";
  },
  {
    type: "select",
    choices: datasetOptions,
  },
);

export const doCopy = new ScenarioInput(
  "doCopy",
  "Do you want to copy images from the public dataset into your bucket?",
  {
    type: "confirm",
  },
);

export const copyDataset = new ScenarioAction(
  "copyDataset",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    const inputBucket = state.stackOutputs.BucketName;
    const inputPrefix = "input/";
    const selectedDatasetId = state.selectDataset;

    const sourceBucket = "idc-open-data";
    const sourcePrefix = `${selectedDatasetId}`;

    const listObjectsCommand = new ListObjectsV2Command({
```

```
      Bucket: sourceBucket,
      Prefix: sourcePrefix,
    });

    const objects = await s3Client.send(listObjectsCommand);

    const copyPromises = objects.Contents.map((object) => {
      const sourceKey = object.Key;
      const destinationKey = `${inputPrefix}${sourceKey
        .split("/")
        .slice(1)
        .join("/")}`;

      const copyCommand = new CopyObjectCommand({
        Bucket: inputBucket,
        CopySource: `/${sourceBucket}/${sourceKey}`,
        Key: destinationKey,
      });

      return s3Client.send(copyCommand);
    });

    const results = await Promise.all(copyPromises);
    state.copiedObjects = results.length;
  },
);

export const outputCopiedObjects = new ScenarioOutput(
  "outputCopiedObjects",
  (state) => `${state.copiedObjects} DICOM files were copied.`,
);
```

Avvia l'importazione nel datastore (). import-steps.js

```
import {
  MedicalImagingClient,
  StartDICOMImportJobCommand,
  GetDICOMImportJobCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
```

```
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   RoleArn: string
 * }}} State
 */

export const doImport = new ScenarioInput(
  "doImport",
  "Do you want to import DICOM images into your datastore?",
  {
    type: "confirm",
    default: true,
  },
);

export const startDICOMImport = new ScenarioAction(
  "startDICOMImport",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    if (!state.doImport) {
      process.exit(0);
    }
    const medicalImagingClient = new MedicalImagingClient({});
    const inputS3Uri = `s3://${state.stackOutputs.BucketName}/input/`;
    const outputS3Uri = `s3://${state.stackOutputs.BucketName}/output/`;

    const command = new StartDICOMImportJobCommand({
      dataAccessRoleArn: state.stackOutputs.RoleArn,
      datastoreId: state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID,
      inputS3Uri,
      outputS3Uri,
    });

    const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(command);
    state.importJobId = response.jobId;
  },
);
```

```
export const waitForImportJobCompletion = new ScenarioAction(
  "waitForImportJobCompletion",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const medicalImagingClient = new MedicalImagingClient({});
    const command = new GetDICOMImportJobCommand({
      datastoreId: state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID,
      jobId: state.importJobId,
    });

    await retry({ intervalInMs: 10000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
      const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(command);
      const jobStatus = response.jobProperties?.jobStatus;
      if (!jobStatus || jobStatus === "IN_PROGRESS") {
        throw new Error("Import job is still in progress");
      }
      if (jobStatus === "COMPLETED") {
        state.importJobOutputS3Uri = response.jobProperties.outputS3Uri;
      } else {
        throw new Error(`Import job failed with status: ${jobStatus}`);
      }
    });
  },
);

export const outputImportJobStatus = new ScenarioOutput(
  "outputImportJobStatus",
  (state) =>
    `DICOM import job completed. Output location: ${state.importJobOutputS3Uri}`,
);
```

Ottieni il set di immagini IDs (image-set-steps.js-).

```
import { S3Client, GetObjectCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
```

```
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   RoleArn: string
 * }, importJobId: string,
 * importJobOutputS3Uri: string,
 * imageSetIds: string[],
 * manifestContent: { jobSummary: { imageSetsSummary: { imageSetId: string }
[] } }
 * }} State
 */

const s3Client = new S3Client({});

export const getManifestFile = new ScenarioAction(
  "getManifestFile",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const bucket = state.stackOutputs.BucketName;
    const prefix = `output/${state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID}-DicomImport-
${state.importJobId}/`;
    const key = `${prefix}job-output-manifest.json`;

    const command = new GetObjectCommand({
      Bucket: bucket,
      Key: key,
    });

    const response = await s3Client.send(command);
    const manifestContent = await response.Body.transformToString();
    state.manifestContent = JSON.parse(manifestContent);
  },
);

export const parseManifestFile = new ScenarioAction(
  "parseManifestFile",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const imageSetIds =
      state.manifestContent.jobSummary.imageSetsSummary.reduce((ids, next) => {
        return Object.assign({}, ids, {
          [next.imageSetId]: next.imageSetId,
        });
      }, {});
    state.imageSetIds = Object.keys(imageSetIds);
  },
);
```

```
export const outputImageSetIds = new ScenarioOutput(
  "outputImageSetIds",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `The image sets created by this import job are: \n${state.imageSetIds
      .map((id) => `Image set: ${id}`)
      .join("\n")}`,
);
```

Ottieni la cornice dell'immagine IDs (image-frame-steps.js).

```
import {
  MedicalImagingClient,
  GetImageSetMetadataCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { gunzip } from "node:zlib";
import { promisify } from "node:util";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

const gunzipAsync = promisify(gunzip);

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMValueRepresentation
 * @property {string} name
 * @property {string} type
 * @property {string} value
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ImageFrameInformation
 * @property {string} ID
 * @property {Array<{ Checksum: number, Height: number, Width: number }>}
 PixelDataChecksumFromBaseToFullResolution
 * @property {number} MinPixelValue
 * @property {number} MaxPixelValue
 * @property {number} FrameSizeInBytes
 */

/**
```

```
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMMetadata
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {DICOMValueRepresentation[]} DICOMVRs
 * @property {ImageFrameInformation[]} ImageFrames
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Series
 * @property {{ [key: string]: DICOMMetadata }} Instances
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Study
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {Series[]} Series
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Patient
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *  SchemaVersion: string,
 *  DatastoreID: string,
 *  ImageSetID: string,
 *  Patient: Patient,
 *  Study: Study
 * }} ImageSetMetadata
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   RoleArn: string
 * }, imageSetIds: string[] }} State
 */

const medicalImagingClient = new MedicalImagingClient({});

export const getImageSetMetadata = new ScenarioAction(
  "getImageSetMetadata",
```

```
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const outputMetadata = [];

    for (const imageSetId of state.imageSetIds) {
      const command = new GetImageSetMetadataCommand({
        datastoreId: state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID,
        imageSetId,
      });

      const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(command);
      const compressedMetadataBlob =
        await response.imageSetMetadataBlob.transformToByteArray();
      const decompressedMetadata = await gunzipAsync(compressedMetadataBlob);
      const imageSetMetadata = JSON.parse(decompressedMetadata.toString());

      outputMetadata.push(imageSetMetadata);
    }

    state.imageSetMetadata = outputMetadata;
  },
);

export const outputImageFrameIds = new ScenarioOutput(
  "outputImageFrameIds",
  (/** @type {State & { imageSetMetadata: ImageSetMetadata[] }} */ state) => {
    let output = "";

    for (const metadata of state.imageSetMetadata) {
      const imageSetId = metadata.ImageSetID;
      /** @type {DICOMMetadata[]} */
      const instances = Object.values(metadata.Study.Series).flatMap(
        (series) => {
          return Object.values(series.Instances);
        },
      );
      const imageFrameIds = instances.flatMap((instance) =>
        instance.ImageFrames.map((frame) => frame.ID),
      );

      output += `Image set ID: ${imageSetId}\nImage frame IDs:\n
${imageFrameIds.join(
        "\n",
      )}\n\n`;
    }
```

```
    return output;
  },
);
```

Verifica le cornici dell'immagine (verify-steps.js). La libreria AWS HealthImaging Pixel Data Verification è stata utilizzata per la verifica.

```
import { spawn } from "node:child_process";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMValueRepresentation
 * @property {string} name
 * @property {string} type
 * @property {string} value
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ImageFrameInformation
 * @property {string} ID
 * @property {Array<{ Checksum: number, Height: number, Width: number }>}
 PixelDataChecksumFromBaseToFullResolution
 * @property {number} MinPixelValue
 * @property {number} MaxPixelValue
 * @property {number} FrameSizeInBytes
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMMetadata
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {DICOMValueRepresentation[]} DICOMVRs
 * @property {ImageFrameInformation[]} ImageFrames
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Series
 * @property {{ [key: string]: DICOMMetadata }} Instances
```

```
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Study
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {Series[]} Series
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Patient
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *  SchemaVersion: string,
 *  DatastoreID: string,
 *  ImageSetID: string,
 *  Patient: Patient,
 *  Study: Study
 * }} ImageSetMetadata
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   RoleArn: string
 * }, imageSetMetadata: ImageSetMetadata[] }} State
 */

export const doVerify = new ScenarioInput(
  "doVerify",
  "Do you want to verify the imported images?",
  {
    type: "confirm",
    default: true,
  },
);

export const decodeAndVerifyImages = new ScenarioAction(
  "decodeAndVerifyImages",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    if (!state.doVerify) {
```

```
      process.exit(0);
    }
    const verificationTool = "./pixel-data-verification/index.js";

    for (const metadata of state.imageSetMetadata) {
      const datastoreId = state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID;
      const imageSetId = metadata.ImageSetID;

      for (const [seriesInstanceUid, series] of Object.entries(
        metadata.Study.Series,
      )) {
        for (const [sopInstanceUid, _] of Object.entries(series.Instances)) {
          console.log(
            `Verifying image set ${imageSetId} with series ${seriesInstanceUid}
and sop ${sopInstanceUid}`,
          );
          const child = spawn(
            "node",
            [
              verificationTool,
              datastoreId,
              imageSetId,
              seriesInstanceUid,
              sopInstanceUid,
            ],
            { stdio: "inherit" },
          );

          await new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
            child.on("exit", (code) => {
              if (code === 0) {
                resolve();
              } else {
                reject(
                  new Error(
                    `Verification tool exited with code ${code} for image set
${imageSetId}`,
                  ),
                );
              }
            });
          });
        }
      }
```

```
    }
  },
);
```

Distruggi le risorse (clean-up-steps.js).

```
import {
  CloudFormationClient,
  DeleteStackCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudformation";
import {
  MedicalImagingClient,
  DeleteImageSetCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMValueRepresentation
 * @property {string} name
 * @property {string} type
 * @property {string} value
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ImageFrameInformation
 * @property {string} ID
 * @property {Array<{ Checksum: number, Height: number, Width: number }>}
 PixelDataChecksumFromBaseToFullResolution
 * @property {number} MinPixelValue
 * @property {number} MaxPixelValue
 * @property {number} FrameSizeInBytes
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMMetadata
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {DICOMValueRepresentation[]} DICOMVRs
 * @property {ImageFrameInformation[]} ImageFrames
```

```
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Series
 * @property {{ [key: string]: DICOMMetadata }} Instances
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Study
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {Series[]} Series
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Patient
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *  SchemaVersion: string,
 *  DatastoreID: string,
 *  ImageSetID: string,
 *  Patient: Patient,
 *  Study: Study
 * }} ImageSetMetadata
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   RoleArn: string
 * }, imageSetMetadata: ImageSetMetadata[] }} State
 */

const cfnClient = new CloudFormationClient({});
const medicalImagingClient = new MedicalImagingClient({});

export const confirmCleanup = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirmCleanup",
  "Do you want to delete the created resources?",
  { type: "confirm" },
);
```

```
export const deleteImageSets = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteImageSets",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const datastoreId = state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID;

    for (const metadata of state.imageSetMetadata) {
      const command = new DeleteImageSetCommand({
        datastoreId,
        imageSetId: metadata.ImageSetID,
      });

      try {
        await medicalImagingClient.send(command);
        console.log(`Successfully deleted image set ${metadata.ImageSetID}`);
      } catch (e) {
        if (e instanceof Error) {
          if (e.name === "ConflictException") {
            console.log(`Image set ${metadata.ImageSetID} already deleted`);
          }
        }
      }
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.confirmCleanup,
  },
);

export const deleteStack = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteStack",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const stackName = state.getStackName;

    const command = new DeleteStackCommand({
      StackName: stackName,
    });

    await cfnClient.send(command);
    console.log(`Stack ${stackName} deletion initiated`);
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.confirmCleanup,
  },
```

```
);
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - DeleteImageSet
  - Trova un DICOMImport lavoro
  - GetImageFrame
  - GetImageSetMetadata
  - SearchImageSets
  - Avvia DICOMImport Job

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Crea uno AWS CloudFormation stack con le risorse necessarie.

```
    def deploy(self):
        """
        Deploys prerequisite resources used by the scenario. The resources are
        defined in the associated `setup.yaml` AWS CloudFormation script and are
deployed
        as a CloudFormation stack, so they can be easily managed and destroyed.
        """

        print("\t\tLet's deploy the stack for resource creation.")
        stack_name = q.ask("\t\tEnter a name for the stack: ", q.non_empty)

        data_store_name = q.ask(
            "\t\tEnter a name for the Health Imaging Data Store: ", q.non_empty
        )

        account_id = boto3.client("sts").get_caller_identity()["Account"]
```

```
        with open(
            "../../../../scenarios/features/healthimaging_image_sets/resources/
cfn_template.yaml"
        ) as setup_file:
            setup_template = setup_file.read()
        print(f"\t\tCreating {stack_name}.")
        stack = self.cf_resource.create_stack(
            StackName=stack_name,
            TemplateBody=setup_template,
            Capabilities=["CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM"],
            Parameters=[
                {
                    "ParameterKey": "datastoreName",
                    "ParameterValue": data_store_name,
                },
                {
                    "ParameterKey": "userAccountID",
                    "ParameterValue": account_id,
                },
            ],
        )
        print("\t\tWaiting for stack to deploy. This typically takes a minute or
 two.")
        waiter = self.cf_resource.meta.client.get_waiter("stack_create_complete")
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
        stack.load()
        print(f"\t\tStack status: {stack.stack_status}")

        outputs_dictionary = {
            output["OutputKey"]: output["OutputValue"] for output in
 stack.outputs
        }
        self.input_bucket_name = outputs_dictionary["BucketName"]
        self.output_bucket_name = outputs_dictionary["BucketName"]
        self.role_arn = outputs_dictionary["RoleArn"]
        self.data_store_id = outputs_dictionary["DatastoreID"]
        return stack
```

Copia i file DICOM nel bucket di importazione di Amazon S3.

```
    def copy_single_object(self, key, source_bucket, target_bucket,
target_directory):
        """
        Copies a single object from a source to a target bucket.

        :param key: The key of the object to copy.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket for the copy.
        :param target_bucket: The target bucket for the copy.
        :param target_directory: The target directory for the copy.
        """
        new_key = target_directory + "/" + key
        copy_source = {"Bucket": source_bucket, "Key": key}
        self.s3_client.copy_object(
            CopySource=copy_source, Bucket=target_bucket, Key=new_key
        )
        print(f"\n\t\tCopying {key}.")

    def copy_images(
        self, source_bucket, source_directory, target_bucket, target_directory
    ):
        """
        Copies the images from the source to the target bucket using multiple
threads.

        :param source_bucket: The source bucket for the images.
        :param source_directory: Directory within the source bucket.
        :param target_bucket: The target bucket for the images.
        :param target_directory: Directory within the target bucket.
        """

        # Get list of all objects in source bucket.
        list_response = self.s3_client.list_objects_v2(
            Bucket=source_bucket, Prefix=source_directory
        )
        objs = list_response["Contents"]
        keys = [obj["Key"] for obj in objs]

        # Copy the objects in the bucket.
        for key in keys:
            self.copy_single_object(key, source_bucket, target_bucket,
target_directory)

        print("\t\tDone copying all objects.")
```

Importa i file DICOM nell'archivio dati Amazon S3.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS HealthImaging functionality."""

    def __init__(self, medical_imaging_client, s3_client):
        """
        :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon MedicalImaging client.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client.
        """
        self.medical_imaging_client = medical_imaging_client
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        medical_imaging_client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(medical_imaging_client, s3_client)


    def start_dicom_import_job(
        self,
        data_store_id,
        input_bucket_name,
        input_directory,
        output_bucket_name,
        output_directory,
        role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Routine which starts a HealthImaging import job.

        :param data_store_id: The HealthImaging data store ID.
        :param input_bucket_name: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket containing the
 DICOM files.
        :param input_directory: The directory in the S3 bucket containing the
 DICOM files.
        :param output_bucket_name: The name of the S3 bucket for the output.
```

```
        :param output_directory: The directory in the S3 bucket to store the
 output.
        :param role_arn: The ARN of the IAM role with permissions for the import.
        :return: The job ID of the import.
        """

        input_uri = f"s3://{input_bucket_name}/{input_directory}/"
        output_uri = f"s3://{output_bucket_name}/{output_directory}/"
        try:
            job = self.medical_imaging_client.start_dicom_import_job(
                jobName="examplejob",
                datastoreId=data_store_id,
                dataAccessRoleArn=role_arn,
                inputS3Uri=input_uri,
                outputS3Uri=output_uri,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start DICOM import job. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return job["jobId"]
```

Ottieni i set di immagini creati dal processo di importazione DICOM.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS HealthImaging functionality."""

    def __init__(self, medical_imaging_client, s3_client):
        """
        :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon MedicalImaging client.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client.
        """
        self.medical_imaging_client = medical_imaging_client
        self.s3_client = s3_client
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        medical_imaging_client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(medical_imaging_client, s3_client)


    def get_image_sets_for_dicom_import_job(self, datastore_id, import_job_id):
        """
        Retrieves the image sets created for an import job.

        :param datastore_id: The HealthImaging data store ID
        :param import_job_id: The import job ID
        :return: List of image set IDs
        """

        import_job = self.medical_imaging_client.get_dicom_import_job(
            datastoreId=datastore_id, jobId=import_job_id
        )

        output_uri = import_job["jobProperties"]["outputS3Uri"]

        bucket = output_uri.split("/")[2]
        key = "/".join(output_uri.split("/")[3:])

        # Try to get the manifest.
        retries = 3
        while retries > 0:
            try:
                obj = self.s3_client.get_object(
                    Bucket=bucket, Key=key + "job-output-manifest.json"
                )
                body = obj["Body"]
                break
            except ClientError as error:
                retries = retries - 1
                time.sleep(3)
        try:
            data = json.load(body)
            expression =
jmespath.compile("jobSummary.imageSetsSummary[].imageSetId")
            image_sets = expression.search(data)
        except json.decoder.JSONDecodeError as error:
            image_sets = import_job["jobProperties"]
```

```
        return image_sets


    def get_image_set(self, datastore_id, image_set_id, version_id=None):
        """
        Get the properties of an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The optional version of the image set.
        :return: The image set properties.
        """
        try:
            if version_id:
                image_set = self.medical_imaging_client.get_image_set(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id,
                    datastoreId=datastore_id,
                    versionId=version_id,
                )
            else:
                image_set = self.medical_imaging_client.get_image_set(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
                )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return image_set
```

Ottieni informazioni sulla cornice dell'immagine per i set di immagini.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS HealthImaging functionality."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, medical_imaging_client, s3_client):
        """
        :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon MedicalImaging client.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client.
        """
        self.medical_imaging_client = medical_imaging_client
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        medical_imaging_client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(medical_imaging_client, s3_client)


    def get_image_frames_for_image_set(self, datastore_id, image_set_id,
out_directory):
        """
        Get the image frames for an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param out_directory: The directory to save the file.
        :return: The image frames.
        """
        image_frames = []
        file_name = os.path.join(out_directory,
f"{image_set_id}_metadata.json.gzip")
        file_name = file_name.replace("/", "\\\\")
        self.get_image_set_metadata(file_name, datastore_id, image_set_id)
        try:
            with gzip.open(file_name, "rb") as f_in:
                doc = json.load(f_in)
            instances = jmespath.search("Study.Series.*.Instances[].*[]", doc)
            for instance in instances:
                rescale_slope = jmespath.search("DICOM.RescaleSlope", instance)
                rescale_intercept = jmespath.search("DICOM.RescaleIntercept",
instance)
                image_frames_json = jmespath.search("ImageFrames[][]", instance)
                for image_frame in image_frames_json:
                    checksum_json = jmespath.search(
                        "max_by(PixelDataChecksumFromBaseToFullResolution,
&Width)",
                        image_frame,
```

```
                    )
                    image_frame_info = {
                        "imageSetId": image_set_id,
                        "imageFrameId": image_frame["ID"],
                        "rescaleIntercept": rescale_intercept,
                        "rescaleSlope": rescale_slope,
                        "minPixelValue": image_frame["MinPixelValue"],
                        "maxPixelValue": image_frame["MaxPixelValue"],
                        "fullResolutionChecksum": checksum_json["Checksum"],
                    }
                    image_frames.append(image_frame_info)
            return image_frames
        except TypeError:
            return {}
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image frames for image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        return image_frames


    def get_image_set_metadata(
        self, metadata_file, datastore_id, image_set_id, version_id=None
    ):
        """
        Get the metadata of an image set.

        :param metadata_file: The file to store the JSON gzipped metadata.
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The version of the image set.
        """

        try:
            if version_id:
                image_set_metadata =
self.medical_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id,
                    datastoreId=datastore_id,
                    versionId=version_id,
                )
```

```
            else:
                image_set_metadata =
 self.medical_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
                )
            with open(metadata_file, "wb") as f:
                for chunk in
 image_set_metadata["imageSetMetadataBlob"].iter_chunks():
                    if chunk:
                        f.write(chunk)

        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image metadata. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Scarica, decodifica e verifica i frame delle immagini.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS HealthImaging functionality."""

    def __init__(self, medical_imaging_client, s3_client):
        """
        :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon MedicalImaging client.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client.
        """
        self.medical_imaging_client = medical_imaging_client
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        medical_imaging_client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(medical_imaging_client, s3_client)
```

```
    def get_pixel_data(
        self, file_path_to_write, datastore_id, image_set_id, image_frame_id
    ):
        """
        Get an image frame's pixel data.

        :param file_path_to_write: The path to write the image frame's HTJ2K
encoded pixel data.
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param image_frame_id: The ID of the image frame.
        """
        try:
            image_frame = self.medical_imaging_client.get_image_frame(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                imageSetId=image_set_id,
                imageFrameInformation={"imageFrameId": image_frame_id},
            )
            with open(file_path_to_write, "wb") as f:
                for chunk in image_frame["imageFrameBlob"].iter_chunks():
                    f.write(chunk)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image frame. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def download_decode_and_check_image_frames(
        self, data_store_id, image_frames, out_directory
    ):
        """
        Downloads image frames, decodes them, and uses the checksum to validate
        the decoded images.

        :param data_store_id: The HealthImaging data store ID.
        :param image_frames: A list of dicts containing image frame information.
        :param out_directory: A directory for the downloaded images.
        :return: True if the function succeeded; otherwise, False.
        """
        total_result = True
        for image_frame in image_frames:
```

```
            image_file_path = f"{out_directory}/
image_{image_frame['imageFrameId']}.jph"
            self.get_pixel_data(
                image_file_path,
                data_store_id,
                image_frame["imageSetId"],
                image_frame["imageFrameId"],
            )

            image_array = self.jph_image_to_opj_bitmap(image_file_path)
            crc32_checksum = image_frame["fullResolutionChecksum"]
            # Verify checksum.
            crc32_calculated = zlib.crc32(image_array)
            image_result = crc32_checksum == crc32_calculated
            print(
                f"\t\tImage checksum verified for {image_frame['imageFrameId']}:
 {image_result }"
            )
            total_result = total_result and image_result
        return total_result

    @staticmethod
    def jph_image_to_opj_bitmap(jph_file):
        """
        Decode the image to a bitmap using an OPENJPEG library.
        :param jph_file: The file to decode.
        :return: The decoded bitmap as an array.
        """
        # Use format 2 for the JPH file.
        params = openjpeg.utils.get_parameters(jph_file, 2)
        print(f"\n\t\tImage parameters for {jph_file}: \n\t\t{params}")

        image_array = openjpeg.utils.decode(jph_file, 2)

        return image_array
```

Eliminare le risorse.

```
    def destroy(self, stack):
        """
```

```
        Destroys the resources managed by the CloudFormation stack, and the
 CloudFormation
        stack itself.

        :param stack: The CloudFormation stack that manages the example
 resources.
        """

        print(f"\t\tCleaning up resources and {stack.name}.")
        data_store_id = None
        for oput in stack.outputs:
            if oput["OutputKey"] == "DatastoreID":
                data_store_id = oput["OutputValue"]
        if data_store_id is not None:
            print(f"\t\tDeleting image sets in data store {data_store_id}.")
            image_sets = self.medical_imaging_wrapper.search_image_sets(
                data_store_id, {}
            )
            image_set_ids = [image_set["imageSetId"] for image_set in image_sets]

            for image_set_id in image_set_ids:
                self.medical_imaging_wrapper.delete_image_set(
                    data_store_id, image_set_id
                )
                print(f"\t\tDeleted image set with id : {image_set_id}")

        print(f"\t\tDeleting {stack.name}.")
        stack.delete()
        print("\t\tWaiting for stack removal. This may take a few minutes.")
        waiter = self.cf_resource.meta.client.get_waiter("stack_delete_complete")
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
        print("\t\tStack delete complete.")




class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS HealthImaging functionality."""

    def __init__(self, medical_imaging_client, s3_client):
        """
        :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon MedicalImaging client.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client.
        """
```

```
        self.medical_imaging_client = medical_imaging_client
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        medical_imaging_client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(medical_imaging_client, s3_client)


    def search_image_sets(self, datastore_id, search_filter):
        """
        Search for image sets.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param search_filter: The search filter.
            For example: {"filters" : [{ "operator": "EQUAL", "values":
[{"DICOMPatientId": "3524578"}]}]}.
        :return: The list of image sets.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.medical_imaging_client.get_paginator("search_image_sets")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                datastoreId=datastore_id, searchCriteria=search_filter
            )
            metadata_summaries = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                metadata_summaries.extend(page["imageSetsMetadataSummaries"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't search image sets. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return metadata_summaries


    def delete_image_set(self, datastore_id, image_set_id):
        """
        Delete an image set.
```

```
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        """
        try:
            delete_results = self.medical_imaging_client.delete_image_set(
                imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - DeleteImageSet
  - Trova un DICOMImport lavoro
  - GetImageFrame
  - GetImageSetMetadata
  - SearchImageSets
  - Avvia DICOMImport Job

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Taggare un archivio HealthImaging dati utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come etichettare un archivio HealthImaging dati.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Per etichettare un archivio dati.

```
                final String datastoreArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                TagResource.tagMedicalImagingResource(medicalImagingClient,
 datastoreArn,
                                ImmutableMap.of("Deployment", "Development"));
```

La funzione di utilità per etichettare una risorsa.

```
    public static void tagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn,
            Map<String, String> tags) {
        try {
            TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .tags(tags)
                    .build();

            medicalImagingClient.tagResource(tagResourceRequest);

            System.out.println("Tags have been added to the resource.");
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

Per elencare i tag per un archivio dati.

```
                final String datastoreArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                ListTagsForResourceResponse result =
 ListTagsForResource.listMedicalImagingResourceTags(
```

```
                                medicalImagingClient,
                                datastoreArn);
                if (result != null) {
                        System.out.println("Tags for resource: " +
result.tags());
                }
```

La funzione di utilità per elencare i tag di una risorsa.

```
   public static ListTagsForResourceResponse
listMedicalImagingResourceTags(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
           String resourceArn) {
       try {
           ListTagsForResourceRequest listTagsForResourceRequest =
ListTagsForResourceRequest.builder()
                   .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                   .build();

           return
medicalImagingClient.listTagsForResource(listTagsForResourceRequest);
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }
```

Per rimuovere i tag da un archivio dati.

```
                final String datastoreArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                UntagResource.untagMedicalImagingResource(medicalImagingClient,
datastoreArn,
                                Collections.singletonList("Deployment"));
```

La funzione di utilità per rimuovere il tag di una risorsa.

```
   public static void untagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String resourceArn,
           Collection<String> tagKeys) {
       try {
           UntagResourceRequest untagResourceRequest =
UntagResourceRequest.builder()
                   .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                   .tagKeys(tagKeys)
                   .build();

           medicalImagingClient.untagResource(untagResourceRequest);

           System.out.println("Tags have been removed from the resource.");
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Per etichettare un archivio dati.

```
 try {
```

```
    const datastoreArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const tags = {
      Deployment: "Development",
    };
    await tagResource(datastoreArn, tags);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

La funzione di utilità per etichettare una risorsa.

```
import { TagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data
 store or image set.
 * @param {Record<string,string>} tags - The tags to add to the resource as JSON.
 *                      - For example: {"Deployment" : "Development"}
 */
export const tagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/
imageset/xxx",
  tags = {},
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new TagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tags: tags }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }
```

```
  return response;
};
```

Per elencare i tag per un archivio dati.

```
  try {
    const datastoreArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const { tags } = await listTagsForResource(datastoreArn);
    console.log(tags);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

La funzione di utilità per elencare i tag di una risorsa.

```
import { ListTagsForResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data
 store or image set.
 */
export const listTagsForResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:abc:datastore/def/imageset/
ghi",
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new ListTagsForResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '008fc6d3-abec-4870-a155-20fa3631e645',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
```

```
  //     tags: { Deployment: 'Development' }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

Per rimuovere i tag da un archivio dati.

```
  try {
    const datastoreArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const keys = ["Deployment"];
    await untagResource(datastoreArn, keys);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

La funzione di utilità per rimuovere il tag di una risorsa.

```
import { UntagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data
 store or image set.
 * @param {string[]} tagKeys - The keys of the tags to remove.
 */
export const untagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/
imageset/xxx",
  tagKeys = [],
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new UntagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tagKeys: tagKeys }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
```

```
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Per etichettare un archivio dati.

```
    a_data_store_arn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012"

    medical_imaging_wrapper.tag_resource(data_store_arn, {"Deployment":
 "Development"})
```

La funzione di utilità per etichettare una risorsa.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
```

```
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def tag_resource(self, resource_arn, tags):
        """
        Tag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tags: The tags to apply.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.tag_resource(resourceArn=resource_arn,
 tags=tags)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't tag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Per elencare i tag per un archivio dati.

```
    a_data_store_arn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012"

    medical_imaging_wrapper.list_tags_for_resource(data_store_arn)
```

La funzione di utilità per elencare i tag di una risorsa.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_tags_for_resource(self, resource_arn):
        """
        List the tags for a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
```

```
        :return: The list of tags.
        """
        try:
            tags = self.health_imaging_client.list_tags_for_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tags for resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return tags["tags"]
```

Per rimuovere i tag da un archivio dati.

```
    a_data_store_arn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012"

    medical_imaging_wrapper.untag_resource(data_store_arn, ["Deployment"])
```

La funzione di utilità per rimuovere il tag di una risorsa.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def untag_resource(self, resource_arn, tag_keys):
        """
        Untag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tag_keys: The tag keys to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.untag_resource(
```

```
                resourceArn=resource_arn, tagKeys=tag_keys
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't untag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell'oggetto. MedicalImagingWrapper

```
client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Taggare un set di HealthImaging immagini utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come etichettare un set di HealthImaging immagini.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Per etichettare un set di immagini.

```
                final String imageSetArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                TagResource.tagMedicalImagingResource(medicalImagingClient,
 imageSetArn,
                                ImmutableMap.of("Deployment", "Development"));
```

La funzione di utilità per etichettare una risorsa.

```
    public static void tagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn,
            Map<String, String> tags) {
        try {
            TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .tags(tags)
                    .build();

            medicalImagingClient.tagResource(tagResourceRequest);

            System.out.println("Tags have been added to the resource.");
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

Per elencare i tag per un set di immagini.

```
                final String imageSetArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                ListTagsForResourceResponse result =
 ListTagsForResource.listMedicalImagingResourceTags(
                                medicalImagingClient,
                                imageSetArn);
                if (result != null) {
```

```
                        System.out.println("Tags for resource: " +
 result.tags());
                }
```

La funzione di utilità per elencare i tag di una risorsa.

```
    public static ListTagsForResourceResponse
 listMedicalImagingResourceTags(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn) {
        try {
            ListTagsForResourceRequest listTagsForResourceRequest =
 ListTagsForResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .build();

            return
 medicalImagingClient.listTagsForResource(listTagsForResourceRequest);
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return null;
    }
```

Per rimuovere i tag da un set di immagini.

```
                final String imageSetArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                UntagResource.untagMedicalImagingResource(medicalImagingClient,
 imageSetArn,
                                Collections.singletonList("Deployment"));
```

La funzione di utilità per rimuovere il tag di una risorsa.

```
    public static void untagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
```

```
            String resourceArn,
            Collection<String> tagKeys) {
        try {
            UntagResourceRequest untagResourceRequest =
UntagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .tagKeys(tagKeys)
                    .build();

            medicalImagingClient.untagResource(untagResourceRequest);

            System.out.println("Tags have been removed from the resource.");
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Per etichettare un set di immagini.

```
try {
  const imagesetArn =
```

```
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const tags = {
      Deployment: "Development",
    };
    await tagResource(imagesetArn, tags);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

La funzione di utilità per etichettare una risorsa.

```
import { TagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data
 store or image set.
 * @param {Record<string,string>} tags - The tags to add to the resource as JSON.
 *                      - For example: {"Deployment" : "Development"}
 */
export const tagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/
imageset/xxx",
  tags = {},
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new TagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tags: tags }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }
```

```
  return response;
};
```

Per elencare i tag per un set di immagini.

```
  try {
    const imagesetArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const { tags } = await listTagsForResource(imagesetArn);
    console.log(tags);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

La funzione di utilità per elencare i tag di una risorsa.

```
import { ListTagsForResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data
 store or image set.
 */
export const listTagsForResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:abc:datastore/def/imageset/
ghi",
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new ListTagsForResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '008fc6d3-abec-4870-a155-20fa3631e645',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
```

```
  //     },
  //     tags: { Deployment: 'Development' }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

Per rimuovere i tag da un set di immagini.

```
  try {
    const imagesetArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const keys = ["Deployment"];
    await untagResource(imagesetArn, keys);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

La funzione di utilità per rimuovere il tag di una risorsa.

```
import { UntagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data
 store or image set.
 * @param {string[]} tagKeys - The keys of the tags to remove.
 */
export const untagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/
imageset/xxx",
  tagKeys = [],
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new UntagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tagKeys: tagKeys }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
```

```
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Per etichettare un set di immagini.

```
    an_image_set_arn = (
        "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/"
        "imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012"
    )

    medical_imaging_wrapper.tag_resource(image_set_arn, {"Deployment":
 "Development"})
```

La funzione di utilità per etichettare una risorsa.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def tag_resource(self, resource_arn, tags):
        """
        Tag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tags: The tags to apply.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.tag_resource(resourceArn=resource_arn,
 tags=tags)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't tag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Per elencare i tag per un set di immagini.

```
    an_image_set_arn = (
        "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/"
        "imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012"
    )

    medical_imaging_wrapper.list_tags_for_resource(image_set_arn)
```

La funzione di utilità per elencare i tag di una risorsa.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
```

```
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_tags_for_resource(self, resource_arn):
        """
        List the tags for a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :return: The list of tags.
        """
        try:
            tags = self.health_imaging_client.list_tags_for_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tags for resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return tags["tags"]
```

Per rimuovere i tag da un set di immagini.

```
    an_image_set_arn = (
        "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/"
        "imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012"
    )

    medical_imaging_wrapper.untag_resource(image_set_arn, ["Deployment"])
```

La funzione di utilità per rimuovere il tag di una risorsa.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client
```

```
    def untag_resource(self, resource_arn, tag_keys):
        """
        Untag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tag_keys: The tag keys to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.untag_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn, tagKeys=tag_keys
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't untag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell'oggetto. MedicalImagingWrapper

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esempi di codice per HealthLake l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS HealthLake con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- HealthLake Guida per gli sviluppatori: ulteriori informazioni su HealthLake.
- HealthLake Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le HealthLake azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per HealthLake l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo HealthLake AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo CreateFHIRDatastore con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteFHIRDatastore con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeFHIRDatastore con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeFHIRExportJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeFHIRImportJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListFHIRDatastores con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListFHIRExportJobs con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListFHIRImportJobs con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListTagsForResource con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo StartFHIRExportJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo StartFHIRImportJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo TagResource con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo UntagResource con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Esempi di base per HealthLake l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS HealthLake with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo HealthLake AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo CreateFHIRDatastore con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteFHIRDatastore con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeFHIRDatastore con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeFHIRExportJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeFHIRImportJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListFHIRDatastores con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListFHIRExportJobs con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListFHIRImportJobs con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListTagsForResource con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo StartFHIRExportJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo StartFHIRImportJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo TagResource con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo UntagResource con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo HealthLake AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole HealthLake azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS HealthLake.

Esempi

- Utilizzo CreateFHIRDatastore con un AWS SDK o una CLI
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Utilizzo **`CreateFHIRDatastore`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateFHIRDatastore`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creazione di un data store abilitato per SIGv4 HealthLake

L'`create-fhir-datastore`esempio seguente mostra come creare un nuovo archivio dati in. AWS HealthLake

```
aws healthlake create-fhir-datastore \
    --datastore-type-version R4 \
    --datastore-name "FhirTestDatastore"
```

Output:

```
{
    "DatastoreEndpoint": "https://healthlake.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/datastore/
(Data store ID)/r4/",
    "DatastoreArn": "arn:aws:healthlake:us-east-1:(AWS Account ID):datastore/
(Data store ID)",
    "DatastoreStatus": "CREATING",
    "DatastoreId": "(Data store ID)"
```

```
}
```

Esempio 2: creare uno SMART su un data store abilitato per FHIR HealthLake

L'`create-fhir-datastore`esempio seguente mostra come creare un nuovo SMART su un data store abilitato per FHIR in. AWS HealthLake

```
aws healthlake create-fhir-datastore \
    --datastore-name "your-data-store-name" \
    --datastore-type-version R4 \
    --preload-data-config PreloadDataType="SYNTHEA" \
    --sse-configuration '{ "KmsEncryptionConfig": {  "CmkType":
 "CUSTOMER_MANAGED_KMS_KEY", "KmsKeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:your-account-
id:key/your-key-id" } }' \
    --identity-provider-configuration  file://
identity_provider_configuration.json
```

Contenuto di `identity_provider_configuration.json`.

```
{
    "AuthorizationStrategy": "SMART_ON_FHIR_V1",
    "FineGrainedAuthorizationEnabled": true,
    "IdpLambdaArn": "arn:aws:lambda:your-region:your-account-id:function:your-
lambda-name",
    "Metadata": "{\"issuer\":\"https://ehr.example.com\", \"jwks_uri\":
\"https://ehr.example.com/.well-known/jwks.json\",\"authorization_endpoint
\":\"https://ehr.example.com/auth/authorize\",\"token_endpoint\":\"https://
ehr.token.com/auth/token\",\"token_endpoint_auth_methods_supported\":
[\"client_secret_basic\",\"foo\"],\"grant_types_supported\":[\"client_credential
\",\"foo\"],\"registration_endpoint\":\"https://ehr.example.com/auth/
register\",\"scopes_supported\":[\"openId\",\"profile\",\"launch\"],
\"response_types_supported\":[\"code\"],\"management_endpoint\":\"https://
ehr.example.com/user/manage\",\"introspection_endpoint\":\"https://
ehr.example.com/user/introspect\",\"revocation_endpoint\":\"https://
ehr.example.com/user/revoke\",\"code_challenge_methods_supported\":[\"S256\"],
\"capabilities\":[\"launch-ehr\",\"sso-openid-connect\",\"client-public\"]}"
}
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "DatastoreEndpoint": "https://healthlake.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/datastore/
(Data store ID)/r4/",
    "DatastoreArn": "arn:aws:healthlake:us-east-1:(AWS Account ID):datastore/
(Data store ID)",
    "DatastoreStatus": "CREATING",
    "DatastoreId": "(Data store ID)"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione e monitoraggio di un data store FHIR nella Developer Guide.AWS HealthLake

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create FHIRDatastore in AWS CLI Command Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake
 client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
 HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def create_fhir_datastore(
        self,
        datastore_name: str,
        sse_configuration: dict[str, any] = None,
        identity_provider_configuration: dict[str, any] = None,
    ) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
        Creates a new HealthLake data store.
        When creating a SMART on FHIR data store, the following parameters are
 required:
        - sse_configuration: The server-side encryption configuration for a SMART
 on FHIR-enabled data store.
```

```
        - identity_provider_configuration: The identity provider configuration
for a SMART on FHIR-enabled data store.

        :param datastore_name: The name of the data store.
        :param sse_configuration: The server-side encryption configuration for a
SMART on FHIR-enabled data store.
        :param identity_provider_configuration: The identity provider
configuration for a SMART on FHIR-enabled data store.
        :return: A dictionary containing the data store information.
        """
        try:
            parameters = {"DatastoreName": datastore_name,
"DatastoreTypeVersion": "R4"}
            if (
                sse_configuration is not None
                and identity_provider_configuration is not None
            ):
                # Creating a SMART on FHIR-enabled data store
                parameters["SseConfiguration"] = sse_configuration
                parameters[
                    "IdentityProviderConfiguration"
                ] = identity_provider_configuration

            response =
self.health_lake_client.create_fhir_datastore(**parameters)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create data store %s. Here's why %s",
                datastore_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Il codice seguente mostra un esempio di parametri per un archivio dati SMART su FHIR. HealthLake

```
            sse_configuration = {
                "KmsEncryptionConfig": {"CmkType": "AWS_OWNED_KMS_KEY"}
            }
            # TODO: Update the metadata to match your environment.
```

```
            metadata = {
                "issuer": "https://ehr.example.com",
                "jwks_uri": "https://ehr.example.com/.well-known/jwks.json",
                "authorization_endpoint": "https://ehr.example.com/auth/
authorize",
                "token_endpoint": "https://ehr.token.com/auth/token",
                "token_endpoint_auth_methods_supported": [
                    "client_secret_basic",
                    "foo",
                ],
                "grant_types_supported": ["client_credential", "foo"],
                "registration_endpoint": "https://ehr.example.com/auth/register",
                "scopes_supported": ["openId", "profile", "launch"],
                "response_types_supported": ["code"],
                "management_endpoint": "https://ehr.example.com/user/manage",
                "introspection_endpoint": "https://ehr.example.com/user/
introspect",
                "revocation_endpoint": "https://ehr.example.com/user/revoke",
                "code_challenge_methods_supported": ["S256"],
                "capabilities": [
                    "launch-ehr",
                    "sso-openid-connect",
                    "client-public",
                ],
            }
            # TODO: Update the IdpLambdaArn.
            identity_provider_configuration = {
                "AuthorizationStrategy": "SMART_ON_FHIR_V1",
                "FineGrainedAuthorizationEnabled": True,
                "IdpLambdaArn": "arn:aws:lambda:your-region:your-account-
id:function:your-lambda-name",
                "Metadata": json.dumps(metadata),
            }
            data_store = self.create_fhir_datastore(
                datastore_name, sse_configuration,
 identity_provider_configuration
            )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create FHIRDatastore in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo **`DeleteFHIRDatastore`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteFHIRDatastore`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un archivio dati FHIR

L'`delete-fhir-datastore`esempio seguente mostra come eliminare un archivio dati e tutto il suo contenuto. AWS HealthLake

```
aws healthlake delete-fhir-datastore \
    --datastore-id (Data store ID)
```

Output:

```
{
    "DatastoreEndpoint": "https://healthlake.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/datastore/
(Data store ID)/r4/",
    "DatastoreArn": "arn:aws:healthlake:us-east-1:(AWS Account ID):datastore/
(Data store ID)",
    "DatastoreStatus": "DELETING",
    "DatastoreId": "(Data store ID)"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione e monitoraggio di un archivio dati FHIR < https://docs.aws.amazon.com/healthlake/ latest/devguide/working -with-FHIR-HealthLake.html> nella Guida per gli sviluppatori.AWS HealthLake

- Per FHIRDatastore i dettagli sull'AWS CLI API, consulta Delete in Command Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake
client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def delete_fhir_datastore(self, datastore_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a HealthLake data store.
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        """
        try:

self.health_lake_client.delete_fhir_datastore(DatastoreId=datastore_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete data store with ID %s. Here's why %s",
                datastore_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete FHIRDatastore in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo **`DescribeFHIRDatastore`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeFHIRDatastore`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere un archivio dati FHIR

L'`describe-fhir-datastore`esempio seguente mostra come trovare le proprietà di un archivio dati in. AWS HealthLake

```
aws healthlake describe-fhir-datastore \
    --datastore-id "1f2f459836ac6c513ce899f9e4f66a59"
```

Output:

```
{
    "DatastoreProperties": {
        "PreloadDataConfig": {
            "PreloadDataType": "SYNTHEA"
        },
        "SseConfiguration": {
            "KmsEncryptionConfig": {
                "CmkType": "CUSTOMER_MANAGED_KMS_KEY",
                "KmsKeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:123456789012:key/
a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111"
            }
        },
        "DatastoreName": "Demo",
        "DatastoreArn": "arn:aws:healthlake:us-east-1:<AWS Account ID>:datastore/
<Data store ID>",
        "DatastoreEndpoint": "https://healthlake.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/
datastore/<Data store ID>/r4/",
        "DatastoreStatus": "ACTIVE",
        "DatastoreTypeVersion": "R4",
        "CreatedAt": 1603761064.881,
        "DatastoreId": "<Data store ID>",
        "IdentityProviderConfiguration": {
            "AuthorizationStrategy": "AWS_AUTH",
            "FineGrainedAuthorizationEnabled": false
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione e monitoraggio di un archivio dati FHIR nella AWS HealthLake Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi FHIRDatastore in AWS CLI Command Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake
client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def describe_fhir_datastore(self, datastore_id: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Describes a HealthLake data store.
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        :return: The data store description.
        """
        try:
            response = self.health_lake_client.describe_fhir_datastore(
                DatastoreId=datastore_id
            )
            return response["DatastoreProperties"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't describe data store with ID %s. Here's why %s",
                datastore_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi FHIRDatastore in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo **`DescribeFHIRExportJob`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeFHIRExportJob`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere un lavoro di esportazione FHIR

L'`describe-fhir-export-job`esempio seguente mostra come trovare le proprietà di un lavoro di esportazione FHIR in. AWS HealthLake

```
aws healthlake describe-fhir-export-job \
    --datastore-id (Data store ID) \
    --job-id 9b9a51943afaedd0a8c0c26c49135a31
```

Output:

```
{
    "ExportJobProperties": {
        "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::(AWS Account ID):role/(Role Name)",
        "JobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "JobId": "9009813e9d69ba7cf79bcb3468780f16",
        "SubmitTime": "2024-11-20T11:31:46.672000-05:00",
        "EndTime": "2024-11-20T11:34:01.636000-05:00",
        "OutputDataConfig": {
            "S3Configuration": {
            "S3Uri": "s3://(Bucket Name)/(Prefix Name)/",
```

```
            "KmsKeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:012345678910:key/d330e7fc-
b56c-4216-a250-f4c43ef46e83"
        }

        },
        "DatastoreId": "(Data store ID)"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Esportazione di file da un data store FHIR nella Guida per gli AWS HealthLake sviluppatori.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi FHIRExport Job in AWS CLI Command Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake
 client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
 HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def describe_fhir_export_job(
        self, datastore_id: str, job_id: str
    ) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Describes a HealthLake export job.
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        :param job_id: The export job ID.
        :return: The export job description.
        """
        try:
            response = self.health_lake_client.describe_fhir_export_job(
                DatastoreId=datastore_id, JobId=job_id
```

```
            )
            return response["ExportJobProperties"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't describe export job with ID %s. Here's why %s",
                job_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi FHIRExport Job in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo **`DescribeFHIRImportJob`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeFHIRImportJob`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere un processo di importazione FHIR

L'`describe-fhir-import-job`esempio seguente mostra come apprendere le proprietà di un processo di importazione FHIR utilizzando. AWS HealthLake

```
aws healthlake describe-fhir-import-job \
    --datastore-id (Data store ID) \
    --job-id c145fbb27b192af392f8ce6e7838e34f
```

Output:

```
{
    "ImportJobProperties": {
```

```
    "InputDataConfig": {
        "S3Uri": "s3://(Bucket Name)/(Prefix Name)/"
        { "arrayitem2": 2 }
    },
    "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::(AWS Account ID):role/(Role Name)",
    "JobStatus": "COMPLETED",
    "JobId": "c145fbb27b192af392f8ce6e7838e34f",
    "SubmitTime": 1606272542.161,
    "EndTime": 1606272609.497,
    "DatastoreId": "(Data store ID)"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Importazione di file in un data store FHIR nella Guida per gli AWS HealthLake sviluppatori.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi FHIRImport Job in AWS CLI Command Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake
 client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
 HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def describe_fhir_import_job(
        self, datastore_id: str, job_id: str
    ) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Describes a HealthLake import job.
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        :param job_id: The import job ID.
        :return: The import job description.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = self.health_lake_client.describe_fhir_import_job(
                DatastoreId=datastore_id, JobId=job_id
            )
            return response["ImportJobProperties"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't describe import job with ID %s. Here's why %s",
                job_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi FHIRImport Job in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo **`ListFHIRDatastores`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListFHIRDatastores`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare gli archivi di dati FHIR

L'`list-fhir-datastores`esempio seguente mostra come utilizzare il comando e come gli utenti possono filtrare i risultati in base allo stato del data store in AWS HealthLake.

```
aws healthlake list-fhir-datastores \
    --filter DatastoreStatus=ACTIVE
```

Output:

```
{
    "DatastorePropertiesList": [
    {
        "PreloadDataConfig": {
            "PreloadDataType": "SYNTHEA"
        },
        "SseConfiguration": {
            "KmsEncryptionConfig": {
                "CmkType": "CUSTOMER_MANAGED_KMS_KEY",
                "KmsKeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:123456789012:key/
a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111"
            }
        },
        "DatastoreName": "Demo",
        "DatastoreArn": "arn:aws:healthlake:us-east-1:<AWS Account ID>:datastore/
<Data store ID>",
        "DatastoreEndpoint": "https://healthlake.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/
datastore/<Data store ID>/r4/",
        "DatastoreStatus": "ACTIVE",
        "DatastoreTypeVersion": "R4",
        "CreatedAt": 1603761064.881,
        "DatastoreId": "<Data store ID>",
        "IdentityProviderConfiguration": {
            "AuthorizationStrategy": "AWS_AUTH",
            "FineGrainedAuthorizationEnabled": false
        }
    }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione e monitoraggio di un data store FHIR nella Guida per gli AWS HealthLake sviluppatori.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta List FHIRDatastores in AWS CLI Command Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
```

```
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake
 client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
 HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def list_fhir_datastores(self) -> list[dict[str, any]]:
        """
        Lists all HealthLake data stores.
        :return: A list of data store descriptions.
        """
        try:
            next_token = None
            datastores = []

            # Loop through paginated results.
            while True:
                parameters = {}
                if next_token is not None:
                    parameters["NextToken"] = next_token
                response =
 self.health_lake_client.list_fhir_datastores(**parameters)
                datastores.extend(response["DatastorePropertiesList"])
                if "NextToken" in response:
                    next_token = response["NextToken"]
                else:
                    break

            return datastores
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't list data stores. Here's why %s", err.response["Error"]
["Message"]
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta List FHIRDatastores in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo **`ListFHIRExportJobs`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListFHIRExportJobs`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare tutti i lavori di esportazione FHIR

L'`list-fhir-export-jobs`esempio seguente mostra come utilizzare il comando per visualizzare un elenco di lavori di esportazione associati a un account.

```
aws healthlake list-fhir-export-jobs \
    --datastore-id (Data store ID) \
    --submitted-before (DATE like 2024-10-13T19:00:00Z)\
    --submitted-after (DATE like 2020-10-13T19:00:00Z )\
    --job-name "FHIR-EXPORT" \
    --job-status SUBMITTED  \
    --max-results (Integer between 1 and 500)
```

Output:

```
{
    "ExportJobPropertiesList": [
        {
            "ExportJobProperties": {
                "OutputDataConfig": {
                    "S3Uri": "s3://(Bucket Name)/(Prefix Name)/",
                    "S3Configuration": {
                        "S3Uri": "s3://(Bucket Name)/(Prefix Name)/",
                        "KmsKeyId": "(KmsKey Id)"
                    }
                },
                "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::(AWS Account ID):role/(Role
 Name)",
```

```
                "JobStatus": "COMPLETED",
                "JobId": "c145fbb27b192af392f8ce6e7838e34f",
                "JobName": "FHIR-EXPORT",
                "SubmitTime": "2024-11-20T11:31:46.672000-05:00",
                "EndTime": "2024-11-20T11:34:01.636000-05:00",
                "DatastoreId": "(Data store ID)"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Esportazione di file da un data store FHIR nella Guida per gli AWS HealthLake sviluppatori.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta List FHIRExport Jobs in AWS CLI Command Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake
 client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
 HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def list_fhir_export_jobs(
        self,
        datastore_id: str,
        job_name: str = None,
        job_status: str = None,
        submitted_before: datetime = None,
        submitted_after: datetime = None,
    ) -> list[dict[str, any]]:
        """
        Lists HealthLake export jobs satisfying the conditions.
```

```
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        :param job_name: The export job name.
        :param job_status: The export job status.
        :param submitted_before: The export job submitted before the specified
date.
        :param submitted_after: The export job submitted after the specified
date.
        :return: A list of export jobs.
        """
        try:
            parameters = {"DatastoreId": datastore_id}
            if job_name is not None:
                parameters["JobName"] = job_name
            if job_status is not None:
                parameters["JobStatus"] = job_status
            if submitted_before is not None:
                parameters["SubmittedBefore"] = submitted_before
            if submitted_after is not None:
                parameters["SubmittedAfter"] = submitted_after
            next_token = None
            jobs = []
            # Loop through paginated results.
            while True:
                if next_token is not None:
                    parameters["NextToken"] = next_token
                response =
self.health_lake_client.list_fhir_export_jobs(**parameters)
                jobs.extend(response["ExportJobPropertiesList"])
                if "NextToken" in response:
                    next_token = response["NextToken"]
                else:
                    break
            return jobs
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't list export jobs. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta List FHIRExport Jobs in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo **`ListFHIRImportJobs`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListFHIRImportJobs`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare tutti i lavori di importazione FHIR

L'`list-fhir-import-jobs`esempio seguente mostra come utilizzare il comando per visualizzare un elenco di tutti i processi di importazione associati a un account.

```
aws healthlake list-fhir-import-jobs \
    --datastore-id (Data store ID) \
    --submitted-before (DATE like 2024-10-13T19:00:00Z) \
    --submitted-after (DATE like 2020-10-13T19:00:00Z ) \
    --job-name "FHIR-IMPORT" \
    --job-status SUBMITTED  \
    -max-results (Integer between 1 and 500)
```

Output:

```
{
    "ImportJobPropertiesList": [
        {
            "JobId": "c0fddbf76f238297632d4aebdbfc9ddf",
            "JobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "SubmitTime": "2024-11-20T10:08:46.813000-05:00",
            "EndTime": "2024-11-20T10:10:09.093000-05:00",
            "DatastoreId": "(Data store ID)",
            "InputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://(Bucket Name)/(Prefix Name)/"
```

```
            },
            "JobOutputDataConfig": {
                "S3Configuration": {
                    "S3Uri": "s3://(Bucket Name)/
import/6407b9ae4c2def3cb6f1a46a0c599ec0-FHIR_IMPORT-
c0fddbf76f238297632d4aebdbfc9ddf/",
                    "KmsKeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:123456789012:key/b7f645cb-
e564-4981-8672-9e012d1ff1a0"
                }
            },
            "JobProgressReport": {
                "TotalNumberOfScannedFiles": 1,
                "TotalSizeOfScannedFilesInMB": 0.001798,
                "TotalNumberOfImportedFiles": 1,
                "TotalNumberOfResourcesScanned": 1,
                "TotalNumberOfResourcesImported": 1,
                "TotalNumberOfResourcesWithCustomerError": 0,
                "TotalNumberOfFilesReadWithCustomerError": 0,
                "Throughput": 0.0
            },
            "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::(AWS Account ID):role/(Role Name)"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Importazione di file nell'archivio dati FHIR nella Guida per gli AWS HealthLake sviluppatori.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta List FHIRImport Jobs in AWS CLI Command Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake
 client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
 HealthLake client.
        """
```

```
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def list_fhir_import_jobs(
        self,
        datastore_id: str,
        job_name: str = None,
        job_status: str = None,
        submitted_before: datetime = None,
        submitted_after: datetime = None,
    ) -> list[dict[str, any]]:
        """
        Lists HealthLake import jobs satisfying the conditions.
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        :param job_name: The import job name.
        :param job_status: The import job status.
        :param submitted_before: The import job submitted before the specified
date.
        :param submitted_after: The import job submitted after the specified
date.
        :return: A list of import jobs.
        """
        try:
            parameters = {"DatastoreId": datastore_id}
            if job_name is not None:
                parameters["JobName"] = job_name
            if job_status is not None:
                parameters["JobStatus"] = job_status
            if submitted_before is not None:
                parameters["SubmittedBefore"] = submitted_before
            if submitted_after is not None:
                parameters["SubmittedAfter"] = submitted_after
            next_token = None
            jobs = []
            # Loop through paginated results.
            while True:
                if next_token is not None:
                    parameters["NextToken"] = next_token
                response =
self.health_lake_client.list_fhir_import_jobs(**parameters)
                jobs.extend(response["ImportJobPropertiesList"])
                if "NextToken" in response:
                    next_token = response["NextToken"]
```

```
                else:
                    break
            return jobs
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't list import jobs. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta List FHIRImport Jobs in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo **`ListTagsForResource`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListTagsForResource`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare i tag per un archivio dati

L'`list-tags-for-resource`esempio seguente elenca i tag associati all'archivio dati specificato. :

```
aws healthlake list-tags-for-resource \
    --resource-arn "arn:aws:healthlake:us-east-1:123456789012:datastore/
fhir/0725c83f4307f263e16fd56b6d8ebdbe"
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "tags": {
        "key": "value",
        "key1": "value1"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Taggare le risorse AWS HealthLake nella Guida per gli AWS HealthLake sviluppatori.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTagsForResource AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake
client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def list_tags_for_resource(self, resource_arn: str) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
        Lists the tags for a HealthLake resource.
        :param resource_arn: The resource ARN.
        :return: The tags for the resource.
        """
        try:
            response = self.health_lake_client.list_tags_for_resource(
                ResourceARN=resource_arn
            )
            return response["Tags"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't list tags for resource %s. Here's why %s",
                resource_arn,
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTagsForResource AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo **`StartFHIRExportJob`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StartFHIRExportJob`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per avviare un processo di esportazione FHIR

L'`start-fhir-export-job`esempio seguente mostra come avviare un processo di esportazione FHIR utilizzando. AWS HealthLake

```
aws healthlake start-fhir-export-job \
    --output-data-config '{"S3Configuration": {"S3Uri":"s3://(Bucket Name)/
(Prefix Name)/","KmsKeyId":"arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:012345678910:key/d330e7fc-
b56c-4216-a250-f4c43ef46e83"}}' \
    --datastore-id (Data store ID) \
    --data-access-role-arn arn:aws:iam::(AWS Account ID):role/(Role Name)
```

Output:

```
{
    "DatastoreId": "(Data store ID)",
    "JobStatus": "SUBMITTED",
    "JobId": "9b9a51943afaedd0a8c0c26c49135a31"
```

```
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Esportazione di file da un data store FHIR nella Guida per gli AWS HealthLake sviluppatori.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Start FHIRExport Job in AWS CLI Command Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake
client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def start_fhir_export_job(
        self,
        job_name: str,
        datastore_id: str,
        output_s3_uri: str,
        kms_key_id: str,
        data_access_role_arn: str,
    ) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
        Starts a HealthLake export job.
        :param job_name: The export job name.
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        :param output_s3_uri: The output S3 URI.
        :param kms_key_id: The KMS key ID associated with the output S3 bucket.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The data access role ARN.
        :return: The export job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.health_lake_client.start_fhir_export_job(
```

```
                OutputDataConfig={
                    "S3Configuration": {"S3Uri": output_s3_uri, "KmsKeyId":
 kms_key_id}
                },
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
                DatastoreId=datastore_id,
                JobName=job_name,
            )

            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't start export job. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Start FHIRExport Job in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo **`StartFHIRImportJob`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StartFHIRImportJob`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per avviare un processo di importazione FHIR

L'`start-fhir-import-job`esempio seguente mostra come avviare un processo di importazione FHIR utilizzando. AWS HealthLake

```
aws healthlake start-fhir-import-job \
    --input-data-config S3Uri="s3://(Bucket Name)/(Prefix Name)/" \
```

```
    --job-output-data-config '{"S3Configuration": {"S3Uri":"s3:///(Bucket Name)/
(Prefix Name)/","KmsKeyId":"arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:012345678910:key/d330e7fc-
b56c-4216-a250-f4c43ef46e83"}}' \
    --datastore-id (Data store ID) \
    --data-access-role-arn "arn:aws:iam::(AWS Account ID):role/(Role Name)"
```

Output:

```
{
    "DatastoreId": "(Data store ID)",
    "JobStatus": "SUBMITTED",
    "JobId": "c145fbb27b192af392f8ce6e7838e34f"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Importazione di file in un data store FHIR nella Guida per gli AWS HealthLake sviluppatori.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Start FHIRImport Job in AWS CLI Command Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake
 client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
 HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def start_fhir_import_job(
        self,
        job_name: str,
        datastore_id: str,
        input_s3_uri: str,
        job_output_s3_uri: str,
```

```
        kms_key_id: str,
        data_access_role_arn: str,
    ) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
        Starts a HealthLake import job.
        :param job_name: The import job name.
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        :param input_s3_uri: The input S3 URI.
        :param job_output_s3_uri: The job output S3 URI.
        :param kms_key_id: The KMS key ID associated with the output S3 bucket.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The data access role ARN.
        :return: The import job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.health_lake_client.start_fhir_import_job(
                JobName=job_name,
                InputDataConfig={"S3Uri": input_s3_uri},
                JobOutputDataConfig={
                    "S3Configuration": {
                        "S3Uri": job_output_s3_uri,
                        "KmsKeyId": kms_key_id,
                    }
                },
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
                DatastoreId=datastore_id,
            )
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't start import job. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Start FHIRImport Job in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo **`TagResource`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `TagResource`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiungere un tag all'archivio dati

L'`tag-resource`esempio seguente mostra come aggiungere un tag a un data store.

```
aws healthlake tag-resource \
    --resource-arn "arn:aws:healthlake:us-east-1:123456789012:datastore/
fhir/0725c83f4307f263e16fd56b6d8ebdbe" \
    --tags '[{"Key": "key1", "Value": "value1"}]'
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Aggiungere un tag a un data store nella Guida per gli AWS HealthLake sviluppatori. .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta TagResource AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake
 client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
 HealthLake client.
```

```
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def tag_resource(self, resource_arn: str, tags: list[dict[str, str]]) ->
None:
        """
        Tags a HealthLake resource.
        :param resource_arn: The resource ARN.
        :param tags: The tags to add to the resource.
        """
        try:
            self.health_lake_client.tag_resource(ResourceARN=resource_arn,
Tags=tags)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't tag resource %s. Here's why %s",
                resource_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta TagResource AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo **`UntagResource`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UntagResource`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rimuovere i tag da un archivio dati.

L'`untag-resource`esempio seguente mostra come rimuovere i tag da un data store.

```
aws healthlake untag-resource \
    --resource-arn "arn:aws:healthlake:us-east-1:123456789012:datastore/fhir/
b91723d65c6fdeb1d26543a49d2ed1fa" \
    --tag-keys '["key1"]'
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Rimuovere i tag da un data store nella Guida per gli AWS HealthLake sviluppatori.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UntagResource AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake
client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def untag_resource(self, resource_arn: str, tag_keys: list[str]) -> None:
        """
        Untags a HealthLake resource.
        :param resource_arn: The resource ARN.
        :param tag_keys: The tag keys to remove from the resource.
        """
        try:
            self.health_lake_client.untag_resource(
                ResourceARN=resource_arn, TagKeys=tag_keys
            )
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't untag resource %s. Here's why %s",
                resource_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UntagResource AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di IAM AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS Identity and Access Management con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Guida per l'utente IAM: ulteriori informazioni su IAM.
- Riferimento all'API IAM: dettagli su tutte le azioni IAM disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Hello IAM

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare IAM.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace IAMActions;

public class HelloIAM
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Getting started with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM). List
        // the policies for the account.
        var iamClient = new AmazonIdentityManagementServiceClient();

        var listPoliciesPaginator = iamClient.Paginators.ListPolicies(new
 ListPoliciesRequest());
        var policies = new List<ManagedPolicy>();

        await foreach (var response in listPoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policies.AddRange(response.Policies);
        }

        Console.WriteLine("Here are the policies defined for your account:\n");
        policies.ForEach(policy =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Created:
 {policy.CreateDate}\t{policy.PolicyName}\t{policy.Description}");
        });
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListPoliciessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS iam)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_iam")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})
```

```
if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_iam.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file origine iam.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/iam/IAMClient.h>
#include <aws/iam/model/ListPoliciesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>

/*
 *  A "Hello IAM" starter application which initializes an AWS Identity and
 Access Management (IAM) client
 *  and lists the IAM policies.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_iam'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
```

```
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT("%Y-%m-%d");
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::IAM::IAMClient iamClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::IAM::Model::ListPoliciesRequest request;

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
        while (!done) {
            auto outcome = iamClient.ListPolicies(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Failed to list iam policies: " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }

            if (!header) {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) << "Name" <<
                          std::setw(30) << "ID" << std::setw(80) << "Arn" <<
                          std::setw(64) << "Description" << std::setw(12) <<
                          "CreateDate" << std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const auto &policies = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicies();
            for (const auto &policy: policies) {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) <<
                          policy.GetPolicyName() << std::setw(30) <<
                          policy.GetPolicyId() << std::setw(80) <<
policy.GetArn() <<
                          std::setw(64) << policy.GetDescription() <<
std::setw(12) <<
                          policy.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str())
<<
                          std::endl;
            }

            if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
```

```
                request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
            } else {
                done = true;
            }
        }
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListPoliciessezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an AWS Identity and Access
 Management (IAM)
// client and list up to 10 policies in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
```

```
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 iamClient := iam.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 const maxPols = 10
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v policies for your account.\n", maxPols)
 result, err := iamClient.ListPolicies(ctx, &iam.ListPoliciesInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxPols),
 })
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list policies for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(result.Policies) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any policies!")
 } else {
  for _, policy := range result.Policies {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *policy.PolicyName)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListPoliciessezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListPoliciesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.Policy;
import java.util.List;

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

        listPolicies(iam);
    }

    public static void listPolicies(IamClient iam) {
        ListPoliciesResponse response = iam.listPolicies();
        List<Policy> polList = response.policies();
        polList.forEach(policy -> {
            System.out.println("Policy Name: " + policy.policyName());
        });
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListPoliciessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { IAMClient, paginateListPolicies } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

export const listLocalPolicies = async () => {
  /**
   * In v3, the clients expose paginateOperationName APIs that are written using
 async generators so that you can use async iterators in a for await..of loop.
   * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators
   */
  const paginator = paginateListPolicies(
    { client, pageSize: 10 },
    // List only customer managed policies.
    { Scope: "Local" },
  );

  console.log("IAM policies defined in your account:");
  let policyCount = 0;
  for await (const page of paginator) {
    if (page.Policies) {
      for (const policy of page.Policies) {
        console.log(`${policy.PolicyName}`);
        policyCount++;
      }
    }
  }
  console.log(`Found ${policyCount} policies.`);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListPoliciessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def main():
    """
    Lists the managed policies in your AWS account using the AWS SDK for Python
 (Boto3).
    """
    iam = boto3.client("iam")

    try:
        # Get a paginator for the list_policies operation
        paginator = iam.get_paginator("list_policies")

        # Iterate through the pages of results
        for page in paginator.paginate(Scope="All", OnlyAttached=False):
            for policy in page["Policies"]:
                print(f"Policy name: {policy['PolicyName']}")
                print(f"  Policy ARN: {policy['Arn']}")
    except boto3.exceptions.BotoCoreError as e:
        print(f"Encountered an error while listing policies: {e}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListPolicies AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-iam'
require 'logger'

# IAMManager is a class responsible for managing IAM operations
# such as listing all IAM policies in the current AWS account.
class IAMManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all IAM policies in the current AWS account.
  def list_policies
    @logger.info('Here are the IAM policies in your account:')

    paginator = @client.list_policies
    policies = []

    paginator.each_page do |page|
      policies.concat(page.policies)
    end

    if policies.empty?
      @logger.info("You don't have any IAM policies.")
    else
      policies.each do |policy|
        @logger.info("- #{policy.policy_name}")
      end
    end
  end
end
```

```
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new
  manager = IAMManager.new(iam_client)
  manager.list_policies
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListPoliciessezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Da src/bin/hello R.S.

```
use aws_sdk_iam::error::SdkError;
use aws_sdk_iam::operation::list_policies::ListPoliciesError;
use clap::Parser;

const PATH_PREFIX_HELP: &str = "The path prefix for filtering the results.";

#[derive(Debug, clap::Parser)]
#[command(about)]
struct HelloScenarioArgs {
    #[arg(long, default_value="/", help=PATH_PREFIX_HELP)]
    pub path_prefix: String,
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), SdkError<ListPoliciesError>> {
    let sdk_config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
    let client = aws_sdk_iam::Client::new(&sdk_config);
```

```
    let args = HelloScenarioArgs::parse();

    iam_service::list_policies(client, args.path_prefix).await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

Da src/ .rsiam-service-lib.

```
pub async fn list_policies(
    client: iamClient,
    path_prefix: String,
) -> Result<Vec<String>, SdkError<ListPoliciesError>> {
    let list_policies = client
        .list_policies()
        .path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .scope(PolicyScopeType::Local)
        .into_paginator()
        .items()
        .send()
        .try_collect()
        .await?;

    let policy_names = list_policies
        .into_iter()
        .map(|p| {
            let name = p
                .policy_name
                .unwrap_or_else(|| "Missing Policy Name".to_string());
            println!("{}", name);
            name
        })
        .collect();

    Ok(policy_names)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la guida di riferimento ListPoliciesall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di IAM AWS SDKs
  - Hello IAM
  - Scopri le basi di IAM con un SDK AWS
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di IAM AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzare AddClientIdToOpenIdConnectProvider con una CLI
    - Utilizzare AddRoleToInstanceProfile con una CLI
    - Utilizzare AddUserToGroup con una CLI
    - Utilizzare AttachGroupPolicy con una CLI
    - Utilizzo AttachRolePolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo AttachUserPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare ChangePassword con una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreateAccessKey con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreateAccountAlias con un AWS SDK o una CLI
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    - Utilizzo CreatePolicyVersion con un AWS SDK o una CLI
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    - Utilizzo CreateUser con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare CreateVirtualMfaDevice con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeactivateMfaDevice con una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteAccessKey con un AWS SDK o una CLI
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    - Utilizzare DeleteAccountPasswordPolicy con una CLI
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- Utilizzare ListInstanceProfiles con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListInstanceProfilesForRole con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListMfaDevices con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListOpenIdConnectProviders con una CLI
- Utilizzo ListPolicies con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzare ListPolicyVersions con una CLI

- Utilizzo ListRolePolicies con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ListRoleTags con una CLI
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- Utilizzo ListSAMLProviders con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListServerCertificates con un AWS SDK o una CLI
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- Scenari per l'utilizzo di IAM AWS SDKs
  - Crea e gestisci un servizio resiliente utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Crea utenti IAM di sola lettura e lettura-scrittura utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Gestisci le chiavi di accesso IAM utilizzando un AWS SDK
  - Gestisci le policy IAM utilizzando un AWS SDK
  - Gestisci i ruoli IAM utilizzando un AWS SDK
  - Gestisci il tuo account IAM utilizzando un AWS SDK
  - Ripristina una versione della policy IAM utilizzando un AWS SDK
  - Configurare il controllo degli accessi basato sugli attributi per DynamoDB utilizzando v2 AWS Command Line Interface
  - Lavora con DynamoDB Streams e usa v2 Time-to-Live AWS Command Line Interface
  - Lavora con l'API IAM Policy Builder utilizzando un SDK AWS

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di IAM AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS Identity and Access Management with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Hello IAM
- Scopri le basi di IAM con un SDK AWS
- Azioni per l'utilizzo di IAM AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzare AddClientIdToOpenIdConnectProvider con una CLI
  - Utilizzare AddRoleToInstanceProfile con una CLI

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- Utilizzare ListSigningCertificates con una CLI

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- Utilizzare UpdateRoleDescription con una CLI
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- Utilizzo UpdateServerCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateSigningCertificate con una CLI

- Utilizzo UpdateUser con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzo UploadServerCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare UploadSigningCertificate con una CLI

Hello IAM

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare IAM.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace IAMActions;

public class HelloIAM
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Getting started with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM). List
        // the policies for the account.
        var iamClient = new AmazonIdentityManagementServiceClient();

        var listPoliciesPaginator = iamClient.Paginators.ListPolicies(new
 ListPoliciesRequest());
        var policies = new List<ManagedPolicy>();

        await foreach (var response in listPoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policies.AddRange(response.Policies);
        }

        Console.WriteLine("Here are the policies defined for your account:\n");
        policies.ForEach(policy =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Created:
 {policy.CreateDate}\t{policy.PolicyName}\t{policy.Description}");
```

```
        });
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListPoliciessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS iam)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_iam")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()
```

```
# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_iam.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file origine iam.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/iam/IAMClient.h>
#include <aws/iam/model/ListPoliciesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>

/*
 *  A "Hello IAM" starter application which initializes an AWS Identity and
 Access Management (IAM) client
 *  and lists the IAM policies.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_iam'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
```

```
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT("%Y-%m-%d");
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::IAM::IAMClient iamClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::IAM::Model::ListPoliciesRequest request;

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
        while (!done) {
            auto outcome = iamClient.ListPolicies(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Failed to list iam policies: " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }

            if (!header) {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) << "Name" <<
                          std::setw(30) << "ID" << std::setw(80) << "Arn" <<
                          std::setw(64) << "Description" << std::setw(12) <<
                          "CreateDate" << std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const auto &policies = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicies();
            for (const auto &policy: policies) {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) <<
                          policy.GetPolicyName() << std::setw(30) <<
                          policy.GetPolicyId() << std::setw(80) <<
 policy.GetArn() <<
                          std::setw(64) << policy.GetDescription() <<
 std::setw(12) <<
                          policy.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str())
 <<
                          std::endl;
```

```
            }

            if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
                request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
            } else {
                done = true;
            }
        }
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListPoliciessezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an AWS Identity and Access
 Management (IAM)
```

```
// client and list up to 10 policies in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 iamClient := iam.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 const maxPols = 10
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v policies for your account.\n", maxPols)
 result, err := iamClient.ListPolicies(ctx, &iam.ListPoliciesInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxPols),
 })
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list policies for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(result.Policies) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any policies!")
 } else {
  for _, policy := range result.Policies {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *policy.PolicyName)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListPoliciessezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListPoliciesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.Policy;
import java.util.List;

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

        listPolicies(iam);
    }

    public static void listPolicies(IamClient iam) {
        ListPoliciesResponse response = iam.listPolicies();
        List<Policy> polList = response.policies();
        polList.forEach(policy -> {
            System.out.println("Policy Name: " + policy.policyName());
        });
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListPoliciessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { IAMClient, paginateListPolicies } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

export const listLocalPolicies = async () => {
  /**
   * In v3, the clients expose paginateOperationName APIs that are written using
 async generators so that you can use async iterators in a for await..of loop.
   * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators
   */
  const paginator = paginateListPolicies(
    { client, pageSize: 10 },
    // List only customer managed policies.
    { Scope: "Local" },
  );

  console.log("IAM policies defined in your account:");
  let policyCount = 0;
  for await (const page of paginator) {
    if (page.Policies) {
      for (const policy of page.Policies) {
        console.log(`${policy.PolicyName}`);
        policyCount++;
      }
    }
  }
  console.log(`Found ${policyCount} policies.`);
```

```
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListPoliciessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def main():
    """
    Lists the managed policies in your AWS account using the AWS SDK for Python
 (Boto3).
    """
    iam = boto3.client("iam")

    try:
        # Get a paginator for the list_policies operation
        paginator = iam.get_paginator("list_policies")

        # Iterate through the pages of results
        for page in paginator.paginate(Scope="All", OnlyAttached=False):
            for policy in page["Policies"]:
                print(f"Policy name: {policy['PolicyName']}")
                print(f"  Policy ARN: {policy['Arn']}")
    except boto3.exceptions.BotoCoreError as e:
        print(f"Encountered an error while listing policies: {e}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListPolicies AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-iam'
require 'logger'

# IAMManager is a class responsible for managing IAM operations
# such as listing all IAM policies in the current AWS account.
class IAMManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all IAM policies in the current AWS account.
  def list_policies
    @logger.info('Here are the IAM policies in your account:')

    paginator = @client.list_policies
    policies = []

    paginator.each_page do |page|
      policies.concat(page.policies)
    end

    if policies.empty?
      @logger.info("You don't have any IAM policies.")
    else
```

```
      policies.each do |policy|
        @logger.info("- #{policy.policy_name}")
      end
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new
  manager = IAMManager.new(iam_client)
  manager.list_policies
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListPoliciessezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Da src/bin/hello R.S.

```
use aws_sdk_iam::error::SdkError;
use aws_sdk_iam::operation::list_policies::ListPoliciesError;
use clap::Parser;

const PATH_PREFIX_HELP: &str = "The path prefix for filtering the results.";

#[derive(Debug, clap::Parser)]
#[command(about)]
struct HelloScenarioArgs {
    #[arg(long, default_value="/", help=PATH_PREFIX_HELP)]
    pub path_prefix: String,
}
```

```
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), SdkError<ListPoliciesError>> {
    let sdk_config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
    let client = aws_sdk_iam::Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let args = HelloScenarioArgs::parse();

    iam_service::list_policies(client, args.path_prefix).await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

Da src/ .rsiam-service-lib.

```
pub async fn list_policies(
    client: iamClient,
    path_prefix: String,
) -> Result<Vec<String>, SdkError<ListPoliciesError>> {
    let list_policies = client
        .list_policies()
        .path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .scope(PolicyScopeType::Local)
        .into_paginator()
        .items()
        .send()
        .try_collect()
        .await?;

    let policy_names = list_policies
        .into_iter()
        .map(|p| {
            let name = p
                .policy_name
                .unwrap_or_else(|| "Missing Policy Name".to_string());
            println!("{}", name);
            name
        })
        .collect();

    Ok(policy_names)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la guida di riferimento ListPoliciesall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Scopri le basi di IAM con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come creare un utente e assumere un ruolo.

> **Warning**
> Per evitare rischi per la sicurezza, non utilizzare gli utenti IAM per l'autenticazione quando sviluppi software creato ad hoc o lavori con dati reali. Utilizza invece la federazione con un provider di identità come AWS IAM Identity Center.

- Crea un utente che non disponga di autorizzazioni.
- Crea un ruolo che conceda l'autorizzazione per elencare i bucket Amazon S3 per l'account.
- Aggiungi una policy per consentire all'utente di assumere il ruolo.
- Assumi il ruolo ed elenca i bucket S3 utilizzando le credenziali temporanee, quindi ripulisci le risorse.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
global using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
global using Amazon.S3;
global using Amazon.SecurityToken;
global using IAMActions;
global using IamScenariosCommon;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
```

```
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;


namespace IAMActions;

public class IAMWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _IAMService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the IAMWrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="IAMService">An IAM client object.</param>
    public IAMWrapper(IAmazonIdentityManagementService IAMService)
    {
        _IAMService = IAMService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attach an IAM policy to a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The policy to attach.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The role that the policy will be attached to.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AttachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string
 roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
 AttachRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM access key for a user.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="userName">The username for which to create the IAM access
    /// key.</param>
    /// <returns>The AccessKey.</returns>
    public async Task<AccessKey> CreateAccessKeyAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateAccessKeyAsync(new
 CreateAccessKeyRequest
        {
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.AccessKey;

    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name to give the new IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document for the new policy.</
param>
    /// <returns>The new IAM policy object.</returns>
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> CreatePolicyAsync(string policyName, string
 policyDocument)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreatePolicyAsync(new
 CreatePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument,
            PolicyName = policyName,
        });

        return response.Policy;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <param name="rolePolicyDocument">The name of the IAM policy document
    /// for the new role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<string> CreateRoleAsync(string roleName, string
 rolePolicyDocument)
    {
        var request = new CreateRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument = rolePolicyDocument,
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.CreateRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role.Arn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM service-linked role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="serviceName">The name of the AWS Service.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description of the IAM service-linked role.</
param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(string serviceName,
 string description)
    {
        var request = new CreateServiceLinkedRoleRequest
        {
            AWSServiceName = serviceName,
            Description = description
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for the new IAM user.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM user that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<User> CreateUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateUserAsync(new CreateUserRequest
 { UserName = userName });
```

```
        return response.User;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user's access key.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessKeyId">The Id for the IAM access key.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user that owns the IAM
    /// access key.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAccessKeyAsync(string accessKeyId, string
userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteAccessKeyAsync(new
DeleteAccessKeyRequest
        {
            AccessKeyId = accessKeyId,
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeletePolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeletePolicyAsync(new
DeletePolicyRequest { PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest
 { RoleName = roleName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM role policy to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRolePolicyAsync(string roleName, string
 policyName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRolePolicyAsync(new
 DeleteRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserAsync(new DeleteUserRequest
 { UserName = userName });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Delete an IAM user policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserPolicyAsync(string policyName, string
userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserPolicyAsync(new
DeleteUserPolicyRequest { PolicyName = policyName, UserName = userName });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Detach an IAM policy from an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM
policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DetachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string
roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
DetachRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Gets the IAM password policy for an AWS account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The PasswordPolicy for the AWS account.</returns>
    public async Task<PasswordPolicy> GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync(new
GetAccountPasswordPolicyRequest());
```

```
        return response.PasswordPolicy;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The IAM policy to retrieve information for.</
param>
    /// <returns>The IAM policy.</returns>
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> GetPolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {

        var response = await _IAMService.GetPolicyAsync(new GetPolicyRequest
 { PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.Policy;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to retrieve information
    /// for.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was retrieved.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> GetRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetRoleAsync(new GetRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.Role;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user.</param>
    /// <returns>An IAM user object.</returns>
    public async Task<User> GetUserAsync(string userName)
    {
```

```
        var response = await _IAMService.GetUserAsync(new GetUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });
        return response.User;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List the IAM role policies that are attached to an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role to list IAM policies for.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies attached to the IAM role.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AttachedPolicyType>>
ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var attachedPolicies = new List<AttachedPolicyType>();
        var attachedRolePoliciesPaginator =
_IAMService.Paginators.ListAttachedRolePolicies(new
ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest { RoleName = roleName });

        await foreach (var response in attachedRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            attachedPolicies.AddRange(response.AttachedPolicies);
        }

        return attachedPolicies;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM groups.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Group>> ListGroupsAsync()
    {
        var groupsPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListGroups(new
ListGroupsRequest());
        var groups = new List<Group>();

        await foreach (var response in groupsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            groups.AddRange(response.Groups);
        }

        return groups;
```

```
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ManagedPolicy>> ListPoliciesAsync()
    {
        var listPoliciesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListPolicies(new
 ListPoliciesRequest());
        var policies = new List<ManagedPolicy>();

        await foreach (var response in listPoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policies.AddRange(response.Policies);
        }

        return policies;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM role policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role for which to list IAM policies.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM policy names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListRolePoliciesAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var listRolePoliciesPaginator =
 _IAMService.Paginators.ListRolePolicies(new ListRolePoliciesRequest { RoleName =
 roleName });
        var policyNames = new List<string>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policyNames.AddRange(response.PolicyNames);
        }

        return policyNames;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM roles.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM roles.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Role>> ListRolesAsync()
    {
        var listRolesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListRoles(new
ListRolesRequest());
        var roles = new List<Role>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            roles.AddRange(response.Roles);
        }

        return roles;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List SAML authentication providers.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of SAML providers.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SAMLProviderListEntry>> ListSAMLProvidersAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.ListSAMLProvidersAsync(new
ListSAMLProvidersRequest());
        return response.SAMLProviderList;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM users.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM users.</returns>
    public async Task<List<User>> ListUsersAsync()
    {
        var listUsersPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListUsers(new
ListUsersRequest());
        var users = new List<User>();

        await foreach (var response in listUsersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            users.AddRange(response.Users);
```

```
        }

        return users;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Update the inline policy document embedded in a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the policy to embed.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to update.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document that defines the role.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutRolePolicyAsync(string policyName, string
 roleName, string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
            RoleName = roleName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutRolePolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Add or update an inline policy document that is embedded in an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the IAM user.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document defining the IAM
 policy.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutUserPolicyAsync(string userName, string
 policyName, string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutUserPolicyRequest
        {
            UserName = userName,
            PolicyName = policyName,
```

```
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutUserPolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait for a new access key to be ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessKeyId">The Id of the access key.</param>
    /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitUntilAccessKeyIsReady(string accessKeyId)
    {
        var keyReady = false;

        do
        {
            try
            {
                var response = await _IAMService.GetAccessKeyLastUsedAsync(
                    new GetAccessKeyLastUsedRequest { AccessKeyId =
 accessKeyId });
                if (response.UserName is not null)
                {
                    keyReady = true;
                }
            }
            catch (NoSuchEntityException)
            {
                keyReady = false;
            }
        } while (!keyReady);

        return keyReady;
    }
}



using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace IAMBasics;
```

```
public class IAMBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
            .AddTransient<IAMWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<UIWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<IAMBasics>();


        IConfiguration configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        // Values needed for user, role, and policies.
        string userName = configuration["UserName"]!;
        string s3PolicyName = configuration["S3PolicyName"]!;
        string roleName = configuration["RoleName"]!;


        var iamWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAMWrapper>();
        var uiWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<UIWrapper>();

        uiWrapper.DisplayBasicsOverview();
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();
```

```
        // First create a user. By default, the new user has
        // no permissions.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create User");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating a new user with user name: {userName}.");
        var user = await iamWrapper.CreateUserAsync(userName);
        var userArn = user.Arn;

        Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created user: {userName} with ARN:
{userArn}.");
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Now let's wait for the user to be ready for
use.");

        // Define a role policy document that allows the new user
        // to assume the role.
        string assumeRolePolicyDocument = "{" +
          "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
          "\"Statement\": [{" +
              "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
              "\"Principal\": {" +
              $" \"AWS\": \"{userArn}\"" +
              "}," +
              "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
          "}]" +
        "}";

        // Permissions to list all buckets.
        string policyDocument = "{" +
            "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            " \"Statement\" : [{" +
                " \"Action\" : [\"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\"]," +
                " \"Effect\" : \"Allow\"," +
                " \"Resource\" : \"*\"" +
            "}]" +
        "}";

        // Create an AccessKey for the user.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create access key");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's create an access key for the new user.");
        var accessKey = await iamWrapper.CreateAccessKeyAsync(userName);

        var accessKeyId = accessKey.AccessKeyId;
        var secretAccessKey = accessKey.SecretAccessKey;
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"We have created the access key with Access key id:
{accessKeyId}.");

        Console.WriteLine("Now let's wait until the IAM access key is ready to
use.");
        var keyReady = await iamWrapper.WaitUntilAccessKeyIsReady(accessKeyId);

        // Now try listing the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
        // buckets. This should fail at this point because the user doesn't
        // have permissions to perform this task.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Try to display Amazon S3 buckets");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's try to display a list of the user's Amazon
S3 buckets.");
        var s3Client1 = new AmazonS3Client(accessKeyId, secretAccessKey);
        var stsClient1 = new AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(accessKeyId,
secretAccessKey);

        var s3Wrapper = new S3Wrapper(s3Client1, stsClient1);
        var buckets = await s3Wrapper.ListMyBucketsAsync();

        Console.WriteLine(buckets is null
            ? "As expected, the call to list the buckets has returned a null
list."
            : "Something went wrong. This shouldn't have worked.");

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create IAM role");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating the role: {roleName}");

        // Creating an IAM role to allow listing the S3 buckets. A role name
        // is not case sensitive and must be unique to the account for which it
        // is created.
        var roleArn = await iamWrapper.CreateRoleAsync(roleName,
assumeRolePolicyDocument);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // Create a policy with permissions to list S3 buckets.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create IAM policy");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating the policy: {s3PolicyName}");
        Console.WriteLine("with permissions to list the Amazon S3 buckets for the
account.");
```

```
        var policy = await iamWrapper.CreatePolicyAsync(s3PolicyName,
policyDocument);

        // Wait 15 seconds for the IAM policy to be available.
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Waiting for the policy to be available.");

        // Attach the policy to the role you created earlier.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Attach new IAM policy");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's attach the policy to the role.");
        await iamWrapper.AttachRolePolicyAsync(policy.Arn, roleName);

        // Wait 15 seconds for the role to be updated.
        Console.WriteLine();
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Waiting for the policy to be attached.");

        // Use the AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) to have the user
        // assume the role we created.
        var stsClient2 = new AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(accessKeyId,
secretAccessKey);

        // Wait for the new credentials to become valid.
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(10, "Waiting for the credentials to be valid.");

        var assumedRoleCredentials = await
s3Wrapper.AssumeS3RoleAsync("temporary-session", roleArn);

        // Try again to list the buckets using the client created with
        // the new user's credentials. This time, it should work.
        var s3Client2 = new AmazonS3Client(assumedRoleCredentials);

        s3Wrapper.UpdateClients(s3Client2, stsClient2);

        buckets = await s3Wrapper.ListMyBucketsAsync();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("List Amazon S3 buckets");
        Console.WriteLine("This time we should have buckets to list.");
        if (buckets is not null)
        {
            buckets.ForEach(bucket =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{bucket.BucketName} created:
{bucket.CreationDate}");
            });
        }
```

```
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // Now clean up all the resources used in the example.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        Console.WriteLine("Thank you for watching. The IAM Basics demo is
 complete.");
        Console.WriteLine("Please wait while we clean up the resources we
 created.");

        await iamWrapper.DetachRolePolicyAsync(policy.Arn, roleName);

        await iamWrapper.DeletePolicyAsync(policy.Arn);

        await iamWrapper.DeleteRoleAsync(roleName);

        await iamWrapper.DeleteAccessKeyAsync(accessKeyId, userName);

        await iamWrapper.DeleteUserAsync(userName);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("All done cleaning up our resources. Thank you for your
 patience.");
    }
}


namespace IamScenariosCommon;

using System.Net;

/// <summary>
/// A class to perform Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions for
/// the IAM Basics scenario.
/// </summary>
public class S3Wrapper
{
    private IAmazonS3 _s3Service;
    private IAmazonSecurityTokenService _stsService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the S3Wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="s3Service">An Amazon S3 client object.</param>
    /// <param name="stsService">An AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS)
    /// client object.</param>
    public S3Wrapper(IAmazonS3 s3Service, IAmazonSecurityTokenService stsService)
    {
        _s3Service = s3Service;
        _stsService = stsService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Assumes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that allows
    /// Amazon S3 access for the current session.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleSession">A string representing the current session.</
param>
    /// <param name="roleToAssume">The name of the IAM role to assume.</param>
    /// <returns>Credentials for the newly assumed IAM role.</returns>
    public async Task<Credentials> AssumeS3RoleAsync(string roleSession, string
 roleToAssume)
    {
        // Create the request to use with the AssumeRoleAsync call.
        var request = new AssumeRoleRequest()
        {
            RoleSessionName = roleSession,
            RoleArn = roleToAssume,
        };

        var response = await _stsService.AssumeRoleAsync(request);

        return response.Credentials;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">Name of the S3 bucket to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteBucketAsync(string bucketName)
    {
        var result = await _s3Service.DeleteBucketAsync(new DeleteBucketRequest
 { BucketName = bucketName });
        return result.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the buckets that are owned by the user's account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<List<S3Bucket>?> ListMyBucketsAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            // Get the list of buckets accessible by the new user.
            var response = await _s3Service.ListBucketsAsync();

            return response.Buckets;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            // Something else went wrong. Display the error message.
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            return null;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name for the new bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating whether the action completed
    /// successfully.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutBucketAsync(string bucketName)
    {
        var response = await _s3Service.PutBucketAsync(new PutBucketRequest
 { BucketName = bucketName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update the client objects with new client objects. This is available
    /// because the scenario uses the methods of this class without and then
    /// with the proper permissions to list S3 buckets.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="s3Service">The Amazon S3 client object.</param>
    /// <param name="stsService">The AWS STS client object.</param>
    public void UpdateClients(IAmazonS3 s3Service, IAmazonSecurityTokenService
 stsService)
```

```
    {
        _s3Service = s3Service;
        _stsService = stsService;
    }
}


namespace IamScenariosCommon;

public class UIWrapper
{
    public readonly string SepBar = new('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the IAM Groups scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayGroupsOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();

        DisplayTitle("Welcome to the IAM Groups Demo");
        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates an Amazon Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) group.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Adds an IAM policy to the IAM group giving it
 full access to Amazon S3.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Creates a new IAM user.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Creates an IAM access key for the user.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Adds the user to the IAM group.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Lists the buckets on the account.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Proves that the user has full Amazon S3 access by
 creating a bucket.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t8. List the buckets again to show the new bucket.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t9. Cleans up all the resources created.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the IAM Basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayBasicsOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();

        DisplayTitle("Welcome to IAM Basics");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates a user with no permissions.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Creates a role and policy that grant
s3:ListAllMyBuckets permission.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Grants the user permission to assume the role.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Creates an S3 client object as the user and tries
to list buckets (this will fail).");
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Gets temporary credentials by assuming the
role.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Creates a new S3 client object with the temporary
credentials and lists the buckets (this will succeed).");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Deletes all the resources.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPress <Enter> to continue. ");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
        Console.WriteLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter">The string to be centered.</param>
    /// <returns>The padded string.</returns>
    public string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title, and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a countdown and wait for a number of seconds.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="numSeconds">The number of seconds to wait.</param>
    public void WaitABit(int numSeconds, string msg)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(msg);

        // Wait for the requested number of seconds.
        for (int i = numSeconds; i > 0; i--)
        {
            System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(1000);
            Console.Write($"{i}...");
        }

        PressEnter();
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy

- PutUserPolicy

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function iam_create_user_assume_role
#
# Scenario to create an IAM user, create an IAM role, and apply the role to the
 user.
#
#     "IAM access" permissions are needed to run this code.
#     "STS assume role" permissions are needed to run this code. (Note: It might
 be necessary to
#           create a custom policy).
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_user_assume_role() {
  {
    if [ "$IAM_OPERATIONS_SOURCED" != "True" ]; then

      source ./iam_operations.sh
    fi
  }

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo "Welcome to the IAM create user and assume role demo."
  echo
  echo "This demo will create an IAM user, create an IAM role, and apply the role
 to the user."
  echo_repeat "*" 88
```

```
  echo

  echo -n "Enter a name for a new IAM user: "
  get_input
  user_name=$get_input_result

  local user_arn
  user_arn=$(iam_create_user -u "$user_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} == 0 ]]; then
    echo "Created demo IAM user named $user_name"
  else
    errecho "$user_arn"
    errecho "The user failed to create. This demo will exit."
    return 1
  fi

  local access_key_response
  access_key_response=$(iam_create_user_access_key -u "$user_name")
  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} != 0 ]]; then
    errecho "The access key failed to create. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$user_name"
    return 1
  fi

  IFS=$'\t ' read -r -a access_key_values <<<"$access_key_response"
  local key_name=${access_key_values[0]}
  local key_secret=${access_key_values[1]}

  echo "Created access key named $key_name"

  echo "Wait 10 seconds for the user to be ready."
  sleep 10
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  local iam_role_name
  iam_role_name=$(generate_random_name "test-role")
  echo "Creating a role named $iam_role_name with user $user_name as the
principal."

  local assume_role_policy_document="{
```

```
    \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
    \"Statement\": [{
        \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
        \"Principal\": {\"AWS\": \"$user_arn\"},
        \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
        }]
    }"

  local role_arn
  role_arn=$(iam_create_role -n "$iam_role_name" -p
"$assume_role_policy_document")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [ ${?} == 0 ]; then
    echo "Created IAM role named $iam_role_name"
  else
    errecho "The role failed to create. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name"
    return 1
  fi

  local policy_name
  policy_name=$(generate_random_name "test-policy")
  local policy_document="{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\",
                    \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:s3:::*\"}]}"

  local policy_arn
  policy_arn=$(iam_create_policy -n "$policy_name" -p "$policy_document")
  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} == 0 ]]; then
    echo "Created  IAM policy named $policy_name"
  else
    errecho "The policy failed to create."
    clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name"
    return 1
  fi

  if (iam_attach_role_policy -n "$iam_role_name" -p "$policy_arn"); then
    echo "Attached policy $policy_arn to role $iam_role_name"
  else
```

```
    errecho "The policy failed to attach."
    clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name" "$policy_arn"
    return 1
  fi

  local assume_role_policy_document="{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\",
                    \"Resource\": \"$role_arn\"}]}"

  local assume_role_policy_name
  assume_role_policy_name=$(generate_random_name "test-assume-role-")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  local assume_role_policy_arn
  assume_role_policy_arn=$(iam_create_policy -n "$assume_role_policy_name" -p
"$assume_role_policy_document")
  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [ ${?} == 0 ]; then
    echo "Created  IAM policy named $assume_role_policy_name for sts assume role"
  else
    errecho "The policy failed to create."
    clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name" "$policy_arn"
"$policy_arn"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "Wait 10 seconds to give AWS time to propagate these new resources and
connections."
  sleep 10
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  echo "Try to list buckets without the new user assuming the role."
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  # Set the environment variables for the created user.
  # bashsupport disable=BP2001
  export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=$key_name
  # bashsupport disable=BP2001
  export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=$key_secret
```

```
 local buckets
 buckets=$(s3_list_buckets)

 # shellcheck disable=SC2181
 if [ ${?} == 0 ]; then
   local bucket_count
   bucket_count=$(echo "$buckets" | wc -w | xargs)
   echo "There are $bucket_count buckets in the account. This should not have
happened."
 else
   errecho "Because the role with permissions has not been assumed, listing
buckets failed."
 fi

 echo
 echo_repeat "*" 88
 echo "Now assume the role $iam_role_name and list the buckets."
 echo_repeat "*" 88
 echo

 local credentials

 credentials=$(sts_assume_role -r "$role_arn" -n "AssumeRoleDemoSession")
 # shellcheck disable=SC2181
 if [ ${?} == 0 ]; then
   echo "Assumed role $iam_role_name"
 else
   errecho "Failed to assume role."
   export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=""
   export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=""
   clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name" "$policy_arn"
"$policy_arn" "$assume_role_policy_arn"
   return 1
 fi

 IFS=$'\t ' read -r -a credentials <<<"$credentials"

 export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=${credentials[0]}
 export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=${credentials[1]}
 # bashsupport disable=BP2001
 export AWS_SESSION_TOKEN=${credentials[2]}

 buckets=$(s3_list_buckets)
```

```
  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [ ${?} == 0 ]; then
    local bucket_count
    bucket_count=$(echo "$buckets" | wc -w | xargs)
    echo "There are $bucket_count buckets in the account. Listing buckets
 succeeded because of "
    echo "the assumed role."
  else
    errecho "Failed to list buckets. This should not happen."
    export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=""
    export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=""
    export AWS_SESSION_TOKEN=""
    clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name" "$policy_arn"
 "$policy_arn" "$assume_role_policy_arn"
    return 1
  fi

  local result=0
  export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=""
  export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=""

  echo
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo "The created resources will now be deleted."
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name" "$policy_arn" "$policy_arn"
 "$assume_role_policy_arn"

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    result=1
  fi

  return $result
}
```

Le funzioni IAM utilizzate in questo scenario.

```
##############################################################################
```

```
# function iam_user_exists
#
# This function checks to see if the specified AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) user already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the IAM user to check.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If the user already exists.
#       1 - If the user doesn't exist.
###############################################################################
function iam_user_exists() {
  local user_name
  user_name=$1

  # Check whether the IAM user already exists.
  # We suppress all output - we're interested only in the return code.

  local errors
  errors=$(aws iam get-user \
    --user-name "$user_name" 2>&1 >/dev/null)

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -eq 0 ]]; then
    return 0 # 0 in Bash script means true.
  else
    if [[ $errors != *"error"*"(NoSuchEntity)"* ]]; then
      aws_cli_error_log $error_code
      errecho "Error calling iam get-user $errors"
    fi

    return 1 # 1 in Bash script means false.
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_user
#
# This function creates the specified IAM user, unless
# it already exists.
#
# Parameters:
```

```
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user to create.
#
# Returns:
#       The ARN of the user.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_user() {
  local user_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user. You must
 supply a username:"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user. It must be unique within the
 account."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    User name:   $user_name"
  iecho ""

  # If the user already exists, we don't want to try to create it.
  if (iam_user_exists "$user_name"); then
    errecho "ERROR: A user with that name already exists in the account."
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam create-user --user-name "$user_name" \
    --output text \
    --query 'User.Arn')

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-user operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_user_access_key
#
# This function creates an IAM access key for the specified user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name -- The name of the IAM user.
#       [-f file_name] -- The optional file name for the access key output.
#
# Returns:
#       [access_key_id access_key_secret]
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_user_access_key() {
```

```
  local user_name file_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user_access_key"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) key pair."
    echo "  -u user_name   The name of the IAM user."
    echo "  [-f file_name]   Optional file name for the access key output."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:f:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      f) file_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam create-access-key \
    --user-name "$user_name" \
    --output text)

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
```

```
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-access-key operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -n "$file_name" ]]; then
    echo "$response" >"$file_name"
  fi

  local key_id key_secret
  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  key_id=$(echo $response | cut -f 2 -d ' ')
  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  key_secret=$(echo $response | cut -f 4 -d ' ')

  echo "$key_id $key_secret"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_role
#
# This function creates an IAM role.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_json -- The assume role policy document.
#
# Returns:
#       The ARN of the role.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_role() {
  local role_name policy_document response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user_access_key"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
    echo "  -p policy_json -- The assume role policy document."
```

```
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    p) policy_document="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$policy_document" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy document with the -p parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam create-role \
  --role-name "$role_name" \
  --assume-role-policy-document "$policy_document" \
  --output text \
  --query Role.Arn)

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-role operation failed.\n$response"
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_policy
#
# This function creates an IAM policy.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n policy_name -- The name of the IAM policy.
#       -p policy_json -- The policy document.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_policy() {
  local policy_name policy_document response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_policy"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy."
    echo "  -n policy_name   The name of the IAM policy."
    echo "  -p policy_json -- The policy document."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) policy_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) policy_document="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
```

```
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$policy_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$policy_document" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy document with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam create-policy \
    --policy-name "$policy_name" \
    --policy-document "$policy_document" \
    --output text \
    --query Policy.Arn)

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_attach_role_policy
#
# This function attaches an IAM policy to a tole.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
```

```
#       -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN..
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function iam_attach_role_policy() {
  local role_name policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_attach_role_policy"
    echo "Attaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to an IAM
 role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
    echo "  -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy ARN with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam attach-role-policy \
    --role-name "$role_name" \
    --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports attach-role-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_detach_role_policy
#
# This function detaches an IAM policy to a tole.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN..
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_detach_role_policy() {
  local role_name policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_detach_role_policy"
```

```
    echo "Detaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to an IAM
role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
    echo "  -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy ARN with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam detach-role-policy \
    --role-name "$role_name" \
    --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
```

```
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports detach-role-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_policy
#
# This function deletes an IAM policy.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n policy_arn -- The name of the IAM policy arn.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_policy() {
  local policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_policy"
    echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy"
    echo "  -n policy_arn -- The name of the IAM policy arn."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
```

```
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy arn with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Policy arn:  $policy_arn"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws iam delete-policy \
    --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-policy response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_role
#
# This function deletes an IAM role.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
```

```
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function iam_delete_role() {
  local role_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_role"
    echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role"
    echo "  -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  echo "role_name:$role_name"
  if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Role name:  $role_name"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws iam delete-role \
    --role-name "$role_name")
```

```
  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-role operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-role response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_access_key
#
# This function deletes an IAM access key for the specified IAM user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user.
#       -k access_key -- The access key to delete.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_access_key() {
  local user_name access_key response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_access_key"
    echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) access key for the
 specified IAM user"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user."
    echo "  -k access_key   The access key to delete."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:k:h" option; do
```

```
  case "${option}" in
    u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    k) access_key="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$access_key" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide an access key with the -k parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    Username:   $user_name"
iecho "    Access key:   $access_key"
iecho ""

response=$(aws iam delete-access-key \
  --user-name "$user_name" \
  --access-key-id "$access_key")

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-access-key operation failed.\n$response"
  return 1
fi
```

```
  iecho "delete-access-key response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_user
#
# This function deletes the specified IAM user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user to create.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_user() {
  local user_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_user"
    echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user. You must
 supply a username:"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
```

```
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    User name:   $user_name"
  iecho ""

  # If the user does not exist, we don't want to try to delete it.
  if (! iam_user_exists "$user_name"); then
    errecho "ERROR: A user with that name does not exist in the account."
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam delete-user \
    --user-name "$user_name")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-user operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-user response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - AttachRolePolicy

- CreateAccessKey
- CreatePolicy
- CreateRole
- CreateUser
- DeleteAccessKey
- DeletePolicy
- DeleteRole
- DeleteUser
- DeleteUserPolicy
- DetachRolePolicy
- PutUserPolicy

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace AwsDoc {
    namespace IAM {

        //! Cleanup by deleting created entities.
        /*!
          \sa DeleteCreatedEntities
          \param client: IAM client.
          \param role: IAM role.
          \param user: IAM user.
          \param policy: IAM policy.
        */
        static bool DeleteCreatedEntities(const Aws::IAM::IAMClient &client,
                                          const Aws::IAM::Model::Role &role,
                                          const Aws::IAM::Model::User &user,
                                          const Aws::IAM::Model::Policy &policy);
```

```
    }

    static const int LIST_BUCKETS_WAIT_SEC = 20;

    static const char ALLOCATION_TAG[] = "example_code";
}

//! Scenario to create an IAM user, create an IAM role, and apply the role to the
 user.
// "IAM access" permissions are needed to run this code.
// "STS assume role" permissions are needed to run this code. (Note: It might be
 necessary to
//    create a custom policy).
/*!
  \sa iamCreateUserAssumeRoleScenario
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Successful completion.
*/
bool AwsDoc::IAM::iamCreateUserAssumeRoleScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {

    Aws::IAM::IAMClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::User user;
    Aws::IAM::Model::Role role;
    Aws::IAM::Model::Policy policy;

    // 1. Create a user.
    {
        Aws::IAM::Model::CreateUserRequest request;
        Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
        Aws::String userName = "iam-demo-user-" +
                                Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());
        request.SetUserName(userName);

        Aws::IAM::Model::CreateUserOutcome outcome = client.CreateUser(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Error creating IAM user " << userName << ":" <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully created IAM user " << userName <<
 std::endl;
        }
```

```
        user = outcome.GetResult().GetUser();
    }

    // 2. Create a role.
    {
        // Get the IAM user for the current client in order to access its ARN.
        Aws::String iamUserArn;
        {
            Aws::IAM::Model::GetUserRequest request;
            Aws::IAM::Model::GetUserOutcome outcome = client.GetUser(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error getting Iam user. " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

                DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
                return false;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully retrieved Iam user "
                          << outcome.GetResult().GetUser().GetUserName()
                          << std::endl;
            }

            iamUserArn = outcome.GetResult().GetUser().GetArn();
        }

        Aws::IAM::Model::CreateRoleRequest request;

        Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
        Aws::String roleName = "iam-demo-role-" +
                               Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());
        request.SetRoleName(roleName);

        // Build policy document for role.
        Aws::Utils::Document jsonStatement;
        jsonStatement.WithString("Effect", "Allow");

        Aws::Utils::Document jsonPrincipal;
        jsonPrincipal.WithString("AWS", iamUserArn);
        jsonStatement.WithObject("Principal", jsonPrincipal);
        jsonStatement.WithString("Action", "sts:AssumeRole");
        jsonStatement.WithObject("Condition", Aws::Utils::Document());
```

```
        Aws::Utils::Document policyDocument;
        policyDocument.WithString("Version", "2012-10-17");

        Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Document> statements(1);
        statements[0] = jsonStatement;
        policyDocument.WithArray("Statement", statements);

        std::cout << "Setting policy for role\n   "
                  << policyDocument.View().WriteCompact() << std::endl;

        // Set role policy document as JSON string.

  request.SetAssumeRolePolicyDocument(policyDocument.View().WriteCompact());

        Aws::IAM::Model::CreateRoleOutcome outcome = client.CreateRole(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error creating role. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

            DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
            return false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully created a role with name " << roleName
                      << std::endl;
        }

        role = outcome.GetResult().GetRole();
    }

    // 3. Create an IAM policy.
    {
        Aws::IAM::Model::CreatePolicyRequest request;
        Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
        Aws::String policyName = "iam-demo-policy-" +
                                 Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());
        request.SetPolicyName(policyName);

        // Build IAM policy document.
        Aws::Utils::Document jsonStatement;
        jsonStatement.WithString("Effect", "Allow");
        jsonStatement.WithString("Action", "s3:ListAllMyBuckets");
        jsonStatement.WithString("Resource", "arn:aws:s3:::*");
```

```
        Aws::Utils::Document policyDocument;
        policyDocument.WithString("Version", "2012-10-17");

        Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Document> statements(1);
        statements[0] = jsonStatement;
        policyDocument.WithArray("Statement", statements);

        std::cout << "Creating a policy.\n   " <<
policyDocument.View().WriteCompact()
                  << std::endl;

        // Set IAM policy document as JSON string.
        request.SetPolicyDocument(policyDocument.View().WriteCompact());

        Aws::IAM::Model::CreatePolicyOutcome outcome =
client.CreatePolicy(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error creating policy. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

            DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
            return false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully created a policy with name, " <<
policyName <<
                      "." << std::endl;
        }

        policy = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicy();
    }

    // 4. Assume the new role using the AWS Security Token Service (STS).
    Aws::STS::Model::Credentials credentials;
    {
        Aws::STS::STSClient stsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleRequest request;
        request.SetRoleArn(role.GetArn());
        Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
        Aws::String roleSessionName = "iam-demo-role-session-" +

Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());
        request.SetRoleSessionName(roleSessionName);
```

```
        Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleOutcome assumeRoleOutcome;

        // Repeatedly call AssumeRole, because there is often a delay
        // before the role is available to be assumed.
        // Repeat at most 20 times when access is denied.
        int count = 0;
        while (true) {
            assumeRoleOutcome = stsClient.AssumeRole(request);
            if (!assumeRoleOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                if (count > 20 ||
                    assumeRoleOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
                    Aws::STS::STSErrors::ACCESS_DENIED) {
                    std::cerr << "Error assuming role after 20 tries. " <<
                              assumeRoleOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;

                    DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
                    return false;
                }
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully assumed the role after " << count
                          << " seconds." << std::endl;
                break;
            }
            count++;
        }

        credentials = assumeRoleOutcome.GetResult().GetCredentials();
    }


    // 5. List objects in the bucket (This should fail).
    {
        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(
                Aws::Auth::AWSCredentials(credentials.GetAccessKeyId(),
                                          credentials.GetSecretAccessKey(),
                                          credentials.GetSessionToken()),
                Aws::MakeShared<Aws::S3::S3EndpointProvider>(ALLOCATION_TAG),
                clientConfig);
        Aws::S3::Model::ListBucketsOutcome listBucketsOutcome =
s3Client.ListBuckets();
```

```
        if (!listBucketsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            if (listBucketsOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
                Aws::S3::S3Errors::ACCESS_DENIED) {
                std::cerr << "Could not lists buckets. " <<
                          listBucketsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cout
                        << "Access to list buckets denied because privileges have
not been applied."
                        << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr
                    << "Successfully retrieved bucket lists when this should not
happen."
                    << std::endl;
        }
    }

    // 6. Attach the policy to the role.
    {
        Aws::IAM::Model::AttachRolePolicyRequest request;
        request.SetRoleName(role.GetRoleName());
        request.WithPolicyArn(policy.GetArn());

        Aws::IAM::Model::AttachRolePolicyOutcome outcome =
client.AttachRolePolicy(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error creating policy. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

            DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
            return false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully attached the policy with name, "
                      << policy.GetPolicyName() <<
                      ", to the role, " << role.GetRoleName() << "." <<
std::endl;
        }
```

```
    }

    int count = 0;
    // 7. List objects in the bucket (this should succeed).
    // Repeatedly call ListBuckets, because there is often a delay
    // before the policy with ListBucket permissions has been applied to the
 role.
    // Repeat at most LIST_BUCKETS_WAIT_SEC times when access is denied.
    while (true) {
        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(
                Aws::Auth::AWSCredentials(credentials.GetAccessKeyId(),
                                          credentials.GetSecretAccessKey(),
                                          credentials.GetSessionToken()),
                Aws::MakeShared<Aws::S3::S3EndpointProvider>(ALLOCATION_TAG),
                clientConfig);
        Aws::S3::Model::ListBucketsOutcome listBucketsOutcome =
 s3Client.ListBuckets();
        if (!listBucketsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            if ((count > LIST_BUCKETS_WAIT_SEC) ||
                listBucketsOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
                Aws::S3::S3Errors::ACCESS_DENIED) {
                std::cerr << "Could not lists buckets after " <<
 LIST_BUCKETS_WAIT_SEC << " seconds. " <<
                          listBucketsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
                DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
                return false;
            }

            std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        }
        else {

            std::cout << "Successfully retrieved bucket lists after " << count
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            break;
        }
        count++;
    }

    // 8. Delete all the created resources.
    return DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
}
```

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::DeleteCreatedEntities(const Aws::IAM::IAMClient &client,
                                        const Aws::IAM::Model::Role &role,
                                        const Aws::IAM::Model::User &user,
                                        const Aws::IAM::Model::Policy &policy) {
    bool result = true;
    if (policy.ArnHasBeenSet()) {
        // Detach the policy from the role.
        {
            Aws::IAM::Model::DetachRolePolicyRequest request;
            request.SetPolicyArn(policy.GetArn());
            request.SetRoleName(role.GetRoleName());

            Aws::IAM::Model::DetachRolePolicyOutcome outcome =
 client.DetachRolePolicy(
                    request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error Detaching policy from roles. " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully detached the policy with arn "
                          << policy.GetArn()
                          << " from role " << role.GetRoleName() << "." <<
 std::endl;
            }
        }

        // Delete the policy.
        {
            Aws::IAM::Model::DeletePolicyRequest request;
            request.WithPolicyArn(policy.GetArn());

            Aws::IAM::Model::DeletePolicyOutcome outcome =
 client.DeletePolicy(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error deleting policy. " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully deleted the policy with arn "
                          << policy.GetArn() << std::endl;
            }
```

```
        }

    }

    if (role.RoleIdHasBeenSet()) {
        // Delete the role.
        Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteRoleRequest request;
        request.SetRoleName(role.GetRoleName());

        Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteRoleOutcome outcome = client.DeleteRole(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting role. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the role with name "
                      << role.GetRoleName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    if (user.ArnHasBeenSet()) {
        // Delete the user.
        Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteUserRequest request;
        request.WithUserName(user.GetUserName());

        Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteUserOutcome outcome = client.DeleteUser(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting user. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the user with name "
                      << user.GetUserName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per C++ .
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "math/rand"
 "strings"
 "time"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/credentials"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sts"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/iam/actions"
)

// AssumeRoleScenario shows you how to use the AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM)
// service to perform the following actions:
//
//  1. Create a user who has no permissions.
//  2. Create a role that grants permission to list Amazon Simple Storage Service
//     (Amazon S3) buckets for the account.
//  3. Add a policy to let the user assume the role.
//  4. Try and fail to list buckets without permissions.
//  5. Assume the role and list S3 buckets using temporary credentials.
//  6. Delete the policy, role, and user.
type AssumeRoleScenario struct {
 sdkConfig      aws.Config
 accountWrapper actions.AccountWrapper
 policyWrapper  actions.PolicyWrapper
 roleWrapper    actions.RoleWrapper
 userWrapper    actions.UserWrapper
 questioner     demotools.IQuestioner
 helper         IScenarioHelper
 isTestRun      bool
}

// NewAssumeRoleScenario constructs an AssumeRoleScenario instance from a
 configuration.
// It uses the specified config to get an IAM client and create wrappers for the
 actions
// used in the scenario.
func NewAssumeRoleScenario(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) AssumeRoleScenario {
 iamClient := iam.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
```

```
 return AssumeRoleScenario{
  sdkConfig:      sdkConfig,
  accountWrapper: actions.AccountWrapper{IamClient: iamClient},
  policyWrapper:  actions.PolicyWrapper{IamClient: iamClient},
  roleWrapper:    actions.RoleWrapper{IamClient: iamClient},
  userWrapper:    actions.UserWrapper{IamClient: iamClient},
  questioner:     questioner,
  helper:         helper,
 }
}

// addTestOptions appends the API options specified in the original configuration
 to
// another configuration. This is used to attach the middleware stubber to
 clients
// that are constructed during the scenario, which is needed for unit testing.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) addTestOptions(scenarioConfig *aws.Config) {
 if scenario.isTestRun {
  scenarioConfig.APIOptions = append(scenarioConfig.APIOptions,
 scenario.sdkConfig.APIOptions...)
 }
}

// Run runs the interactive scenario.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) Run(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.\n")
   log.Println(r)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) assume role
 demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 user := scenario.CreateUser(ctx)
 accessKey := scenario.CreateAccessKey(ctx, user)
 role := scenario.CreateRoleAndPolicies(ctx, user)
 noPermsConfig := scenario.ListBucketsWithoutPermissions(ctx, accessKey)
 scenario.ListBucketsWithAssumedRole(ctx, noPermsConfig, role)
 scenario.Cleanup(ctx, user, role)
```

```
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateUser creates a new IAM user. This user has no permissions.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) CreateUser(ctx context.Context) *types.User {
 log.Println("Let's create an example user with no permissions.")
 userName := scenario.questioner.Ask("Enter a name for the example user:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
 user, err := scenario.userWrapper.GetUser(ctx, userName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if user == nil {
  user, err = scenario.userWrapper.CreateUser(ctx, userName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("Created user %v.\n", *user.UserName)
 } else {
  log.Printf("User %v already exists.\n", *user.UserName)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return user
}

// CreateAccessKey creates an access key for the user.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) CreateAccessKey(ctx context.Context, user
 *types.User) *types.AccessKey {
 accessKey, err := scenario.userWrapper.CreateAccessKeyPair(ctx, *user.UserName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Created access key %v for your user.", *accessKey.AccessKeyId)
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds for your user to be ready...")
 scenario.helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return accessKey
}

// CreateRoleAndPolicies creates a policy that grants permission to list S3
 buckets for
```

```
// the current account and attaches the policy to a newly created role. It also
 adds an
// inline policy to the specified user that grants the user permission to assume
 the role.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) CreateRoleAndPolicies(ctx context.Context,
 user *types.User) *types.Role {
 log.Println("Let's create a role and policy that grant permission to list S3
 buckets.")
 scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 listBucketsRole, err := scenario.roleWrapper.CreateRole(ctx,
 scenario.helper.GetName(), *user.Arn)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Created role %v.\n", *listBucketsRole.RoleName)
 listBucketsPolicy, err := scenario.policyWrapper.CreatePolicy(
  ctx, scenario.helper.GetName(), []string{"s3:ListAllMyBuckets"},
 "arn:aws:s3:::*")
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Created policy %v.\n", *listBucketsPolicy.PolicyName)
 err = scenario.roleWrapper.AttachRolePolicy(ctx, *listBucketsPolicy.Arn,
 *listBucketsRole.RoleName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Attached policy %v to role %v.\n", *listBucketsPolicy.PolicyName,
  *listBucketsRole.RoleName)
 err = scenario.userWrapper.CreateUserPolicy(ctx, *user.UserName,
 scenario.helper.GetName(),
  []string{"sts:AssumeRole"}, *listBucketsRole.Arn)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Created an inline policy for user %v that lets the user assume the
 role.\n",
  *user.UserName)
 log.Println("Let's give AWS a few seconds to propagate these new resources and
 connections...")
 scenario.helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return listBucketsRole
}
```

```
// ListBucketsWithoutPermissions creates an Amazon S3 client from the user's
 access key
// credentials and tries to list buckets for the account. Because the user does
 not have
// permission to perform this action, the action fails.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) ListBucketsWithoutPermissions(ctx
 context.Context, accessKey *types.AccessKey) *aws.Config {
 log.Println("Let's try to list buckets without permissions. This should return
 an AccessDenied error.")
 scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 noPermsConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx,
  config.WithCredentialsProvider(credentials.NewStaticCredentialsProvider(
   *accessKey.AccessKeyId, *accessKey.SecretAccessKey, ""),
  ))
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }

 // Add test options if this is a test run. This is needed only for testing
 purposes.
 scenario.addTestOptions(&noPermsConfig)

 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(noPermsConfig)
 _, err = s3Client.ListBuckets(ctx, &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
 if err != nil {
  // The SDK for Go does not model the AccessDenied error, so check ErrorCode
 directly.
  var ae smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &ae) {
   switch ae.ErrorCode() {
   case "AccessDenied":
    log.Println("Got AccessDenied error, which is the expected result because\n"
 +
     "the ListBuckets call was made without permissions.")
   default:
    log.Println("Expected AccessDenied, got something else.")
    panic(err)
   }
  }
 } else {
  log.Println("Expected AccessDenied error when calling ListBuckets without
 permissions,\n" +
   "but the call succeeded. Continuing the example anyway...")
```

```
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return &noPermsConfig
}

// ListBucketsWithAssumedRole performs the following actions:
//
//  1. Creates an AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) client from the config
 created from
//     the user's access key credentials.
//  2. Gets temporary credentials by assuming the role that grants permission to
 list the
//     buckets.
//  3. Creates an Amazon S3 client from the temporary credentials.
//  4. Lists buckets for the account. Because the temporary credentials are
 generated by
//     assuming the role that grants permission, the action succeeds.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) ListBucketsWithAssumedRole(ctx
 context.Context, noPermsConfig *aws.Config, role *types.Role) {
 log.Println("Let's assume the role that grants permission to list buckets and
 try again.")
 scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 stsClient := sts.NewFromConfig(*noPermsConfig)
 tempCredentials, err := stsClient.AssumeRole(ctx, &sts.AssumeRoleInput{
  RoleArn:         role.Arn,
  RoleSessionName: aws.String("AssumeRoleExampleSession"),
  DurationSeconds: aws.Int32(900),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't assume role %v.\n", *role.RoleName)
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Assumed role %v, got temporary credentials.\n", *role.RoleName)
 assumeRoleConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx,
  config.WithCredentialsProvider(credentials.NewStaticCredentialsProvider(
   *tempCredentials.Credentials.AccessKeyId,
   *tempCredentials.Credentials.SecretAccessKey,
   *tempCredentials.Credentials.SessionToken),
  ),
 )
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
```

```
 // Add test options if this is a test run. This is needed only for testing
 purposes.
 scenario.addTestOptions(&assumeRoleConfig)

 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(assumeRoleConfig)
 result, err := s3Client.ListBuckets(ctx, &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
 if err != nil {
  log.Println("Couldn't list buckets with assumed role credentials.")
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Successfully called ListBuckets with assumed role credentials, \n"
 +
  "here are some of them:")
 for i := 0; i < len(result.Buckets) && i < 5; i++ {
  log.Printf("\t%v\n", *result.Buckets[i].Name)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Cleanup deletes all resources created for the scenario.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) Cleanup(ctx context.Context, user *types.User,
 role *types.Role) {
 if scenario.questioner.AskBool(
  "Do you want to delete the resources created for this example? (y/n)", "y",
 ) {
  policies, err := scenario.roleWrapper.ListAttachedRolePolicies(ctx,
 *role.RoleName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for _, policy := range policies {
   err = scenario.roleWrapper.DetachRolePolicy(ctx, *role.RoleName,
 *policy.PolicyArn)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   err = scenario.policyWrapper.DeletePolicy(ctx, *policy.PolicyArn)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Printf("Detached policy %v from role %v and deleted the policy.\n",
    *policy.PolicyName, *role.RoleName)
  }
  err = scenario.roleWrapper.DeleteRole(ctx, *role.RoleName)
```

```
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("Deleted role %v.\n", *role.RoleName)

  userPols, err := scenario.userWrapper.ListUserPolicies(ctx, *user.UserName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for _, userPol := range userPols {
   err = scenario.userWrapper.DeleteUserPolicy(ctx, *user.UserName, userPol)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Printf("Deleted policy %v from user %v.\n", userPol, *user.UserName)
  }
  keys, err := scenario.userWrapper.ListAccessKeys(ctx, *user.UserName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for _, key := range keys {
   err = scenario.userWrapper.DeleteAccessKey(ctx, *user.UserName,
 *key.AccessKeyId)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Printf("Deleted access key %v from user %v.\n", *key.AccessKeyId,
 *user.UserName)
  }
  err = scenario.userWrapper.DeleteUser(ctx, *user.UserName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("Deleted user %v.\n", *user.UserName)
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 }

}

// IScenarioHelper abstracts input and wait functions from a scenario so that
 they
// can be mocked for unit testing.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 GetName() string
```

```
 Pause(secs int)
}

const rMax = 100000

type ScenarioHelper struct {
 Prefix string
 Random *rand.Rand
}

// GetName returns a unique name formed of a prefix and a random number.
func (helper *ScenarioHelper) GetName() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", helper.Prefix, helper.Random.Intn(rMax))
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
}
```

Definisci una struttura che racchiude le azioni dell'account.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// AccountWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) account
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform account actions.
type AccountWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}
```

```
// GetAccountPasswordPolicy gets the account password policy for the current
 account.
// If no policy has been set, a NoSuchEntityException is error is returned.
func (wrapper AccountWrapper) GetAccountPasswordPolicy(ctx context.Context)
 (*types.PasswordPolicy, error) {
 var pwPolicy *types.PasswordPolicy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetAccountPasswordPolicy(ctx,
  &iam.GetAccountPasswordPolicyInput{})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get account password policy. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  pwPolicy = result.PasswordPolicy
 }
 return pwPolicy, err
}



// ListSAMLProviders gets the SAML providers for the account.
func (wrapper AccountWrapper) ListSAMLProviders(ctx context.Context)
 ([]types.SAMLProviderListEntry, error) {
 var providers []types.SAMLProviderListEntry
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListSAMLProviders(ctx,
 &iam.ListSAMLProvidersInput{})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list SAML providers. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  providers = result.SAMLProviderList
 }
 return providers, err
}
```

Definisci una struttura che racchiude le azioni della policy.

```


import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// PolicyWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform policy actions.
type PolicyWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListPolicies gets up to maxPolicies policies.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) ListPolicies(ctx context.Context, maxPolicies int32)
 ([]types.Policy, error) {
 var policies []types.Policy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListPolicies(ctx, &iam.ListPoliciesInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxPolicies),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  policies = result.Policies
 }
 return policies, err
}



// PolicyDocument defines a policy document as a Go struct that can be serialized
// to JSON.
type PolicyDocument struct {
 Version   string
 Statement []PolicyStatement
}

// PolicyStatement defines a statement in a policy document.
type PolicyStatement struct {
 Effect    string
 Action    []string
 Principal map[string]string `json:",omitempty"`
 Resource  *string           `json:",omitempty"`
```

```
}

// CreatePolicy creates a policy that grants a list of actions to the specified
 resource.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure
 and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) CreatePolicy(ctx context.Context, policyName string,
 actions []string,
 resourceArn string) (*types.Policy, error) {
 var policy *types.Policy
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:   "Allow",
   Action:   actions,
   Resource: aws.String(resourceArn),
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document for %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 resourceArn, err)
  return nil, err
 }
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreatePolicy(ctx, &iam.CreatePolicyInput{
  PolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  PolicyName:     aws.String(policyName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyName, err)
 } else {
  policy = result.Policy
 }
 return policy, err
}



// GetPolicy gets data about a policy.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) GetPolicy(ctx context.Context, policyArn string)
 (*types.Policy, error) {
 var policy *types.Policy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetPolicy(ctx, &iam.GetPolicyInput{
```

```
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn, err)
 } else {
  policy = result.Policy
 }
 return policy, err
}



// DeletePolicy deletes a policy.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) DeletePolicy(ctx context.Context, policyArn string)
 error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeletePolicy(ctx, &iam.DeletePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Definisci una struttura che racchiude le azioni del ruolo.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
```

```
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListRoles gets up to maxRoles roles.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListRoles(ctx context.Context, maxRoles int32)
 ([]types.Role, error) {
 var roles []types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListRoles(ctx,
  &iam.ListRolesInput{MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxRoles)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list roles. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  roles = result.Roles
 }
 return roles, err
}



// CreateRole creates a role that trusts a specified user. The trusted user can
 assume
// the role to acquire its permissions.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure
 and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) CreateRole(ctx context.Context, roleName string,
 trustedUserArn string) (*types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 trustPolicy := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:    "Allow",
   Principal: map[string]string{"AWS": trustedUserArn},
   Action:    []string{"sts:AssumeRole"},
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(trustPolicy)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create trust policy for %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 trustedUserArn, err)
  return nil, err
```

```
 }
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateRole(ctx, &iam.CreateRoleInput{
  AssumeRolePolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  RoleName:                 aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}



// GetRole gets data about a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) GetRole(ctx context.Context, roleName string)
 (*types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetRole(ctx,
  &iam.GetRoleInput{RoleName: aws.String(roleName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}



// CreateServiceLinkedRole creates a service-linked role that is owned by the
 specified service.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) CreateServiceLinkedRole(ctx context.Context,
 serviceName string, description string) (
 *types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateServiceLinkedRole(ctx,
 &iam.CreateServiceLinkedRoleInput{
  AWSServiceName: aws.String(serviceName),
  Description:    aws.String(description),
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't create service-linked role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 serviceName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}



// DeleteServiceLinkedRole deletes a service-linked role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DeleteServiceLinkedRole(ctx context.Context, roleName
 string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteServiceLinkedRole(ctx,
 &iam.DeleteServiceLinkedRoleInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete service-linked role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}



// AttachRolePolicy attaches a policy to a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) AttachRolePolicy(ctx context.Context, policyArn
 string, roleName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.AttachRolePolicy(ctx, &iam.AttachRolePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
  RoleName:  aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't attach policy %v to role %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn,
 roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}



// ListAttachedRolePolicies lists the policies that are attached to the specified
 role.
```

```
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListAttachedRolePolicies(ctx context.Context, roleName
 string) ([]types.AttachedPolicy, error) {
 var policies []types.AttachedPolicy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListAttachedRolePolicies(ctx,
 &iam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list attached policies for role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 roleName, err)
 } else {
  policies = result.AttachedPolicies
 }
 return policies, err
}



// DetachRolePolicy detaches a policy from a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DetachRolePolicy(ctx context.Context, roleName string,
 policyArn string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DetachRolePolicy(ctx, &iam.DetachRolePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
  RoleName:  aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't detach policy from role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}



// ListRolePolicies lists the inline policies for a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListRolePolicies(ctx context.Context, roleName string)
 ([]string, error) {
 var policies []string
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListRolePolicies(ctx,
 &iam.ListRolePoliciesInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies for role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName,
 err)
 } else {
  policies = result.PolicyNames
 }
 return policies, err
}



// DeleteRole deletes a role. All attached policies must be detached before a
// role can be deleted.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DeleteRole(ctx context.Context, roleName string) error
 {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteRole(ctx, &iam.DeleteRoleInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Definisci una struttura che racchiude le azioni dell'utente.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
```

```
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListUsers gets up to maxUsers number of users.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListUsers(ctx context.Context, maxUsers int32)
 ([]types.User, error) {
 var users []types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListUsers(ctx, &iam.ListUsersInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxUsers),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  users = result.Users
 }
 return users, err
}



// GetUser gets data about a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) GetUser(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 (*types.User, error) {
 var user *types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetUser(ctx, &iam.GetUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var apiError smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiError) {
   switch apiError.(type) {
   case *types.NoSuchEntityException:
    log.Printf("User %v does not exist.\n", userName)
    err = nil
   default:
    log.Printf("Couldn't get user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
   }
  }
 } else {
  user = result.User
 }
```

```
 return user, err
}



// CreateUser creates a new user with the specified name.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateUser(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 (*types.User, error) {
 var user *types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateUser(ctx, &iam.CreateUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 } else {
  user = result.User
 }
 return user, err
}



// CreateUserPolicy adds an inline policy to a user. This example creates a
 policy that
// grants a list of actions on a specified role.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure
 and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateUserPolicy(ctx context.Context, userName string,
 policyName string, actions []string,
 roleArn string) error {
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:   "Allow",
   Action:   actions,
   Resource: aws.String(roleArn),
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document for %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleArn,
 err)
  return err
```

```
 }
 _, err = wrapper.IamClient.PutUserPolicy(ctx, &iam.PutUserPolicyInput{
  PolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  PolicyName:     aws.String(policyName),
  UserName:       aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}



// ListUserPolicies lists the inline policies for the specified user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListUserPolicies(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 ([]string, error) {
 var policies []string
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListUserPolicies(ctx,
 &iam.ListUserPoliciesInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
 } else {
  policies = result.PolicyNames
 }
 return policies, err
}



// DeleteUserPolicy deletes an inline policy from a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteUserPolicy(ctx context.Context, userName string,
 policyName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteUserPolicy(ctx, &iam.DeleteUserPolicyInput{
  PolicyName: aws.String(policyName),
  UserName:   aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete policy from user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
```

```
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser deletes a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userName string) error
 {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteUser(ctx, &iam.DeleteUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 }
 return err
}



// CreateAccessKeyPair creates an access key for a user. The returned access key
 contains
// the ID and secret credentials needed to use the key.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateAccessKeyPair(ctx context.Context, userName
 string) (*types.AccessKey, error) {
 var key *types.AccessKey
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateAccessKey(ctx, &iam.CreateAccessKeyInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create access key pair for user %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 } else {
  key = result.AccessKey
 }
 return key, err
}



// DeleteAccessKey deletes an access key from a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteAccessKey(ctx context.Context, userName string,
 keyId string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteAccessKey(ctx, &iam.DeleteAccessKeyInput{
  AccessKeyId: aws.String(keyId),
```

```
  UserName:    aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete access key %v. Here's why: %v\n", keyId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// ListAccessKeys lists the access keys for the specified user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListAccessKeys(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 ([]types.AccessKeyMetadata, error) {
 var keys []types.AccessKeyMetadata
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListAccessKeys(ctx, &iam.ListAccessKeysInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list access keys for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
 } else {
  keys = result.AccessKeyMetadata
 }
 return keys, err
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser

- DeleteUserPolicy
- DetachRolePolicy
- PutUserPolicy

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea funzioni che eseguono il wrapping delle operazioni degli utenti IAM.

```
/*
  To run this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

  For information, see this documentation topic:

  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html

  This example performs these operations:

  1. Creates a user that has no permissions.
  2. Creates a role and policy that grants Amazon S3 permissions.
  3. Creates a role.
  4. Grants the user permissions.
  5. Gets temporary credentials by assuming the role.  Creates an Amazon S3
 Service client object with the temporary credentials.
  6. Deletes the resources.
 */

public class IAMScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    public static final String PolicyDocument = "{" +
            "  \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
```

```
            "  \"Statement\": [" +
            "    {" +
            "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
            "        \"Action\": [" +
            "            \"s3:*\"" +
            "       ]," +
            "       \"Resource\": \"*\"" +
            "    }" +
            "   ]" +
            "}";

    public static String userArn;

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <username> <policyName> <roleName> <roleSessionName>
<bucketName>\s

                Where:
                    username - The name of the IAM user to create.\s
                    policyName - The name of the policy to create.\s
                    roleName - The name of the role to create.\s
                    roleSessionName - The name of the session required for the
assumeRole operation.\s
                    bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket from which
objects are read.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String userName = args[0];
        String policyName = args[1];
        String roleName = args[2];
        String roleSessionName = args[3];
        String bucketName = args[4];

        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
```

```
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the AWS IAM example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 1. Create the IAM user.");
        User createUser = createIAMUser(iam, userName);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        userArn = createUser.arn();

        AccessKey myKey = createIAMAccessKey(iam, userName);
        String accessKey = myKey.accessKeyId();
        String secretKey = myKey.secretAccessKey();
        String assumeRolePolicyDocument = "{" +
                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                "\"Principal\": {" +
                " \"AWS\": \"" + userArn + "\"" +
                "}," +
                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                "}]" +
                "}";

        System.out.println(assumeRolePolicyDocument);
        System.out.println(userName + " was successfully created.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Creates a policy.");
        String polArn = createIAMPolicy(iam, policyName);
        System.out.println("The policy " + polArn + " was successfully
created.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Creates a role.");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        String roleArn = createIAMRole(iam, roleName, assumeRolePolicyDocument);
        System.out.println(roleArn + " was successfully created.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Grants the user permissions.");
        attachIAMRolePolicy(iam, roleName, polArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("*** Wait for 30 secs so the resource is available");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        System.out.println("5. Gets temporary credentials by assuming the
role.");
        System.out.println("Perform an Amazon S3 Service operation using the
temporary credentials.");
        assumeRole(roleArn, roleSessionName, bucketName, accessKey, secretKey);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6 Getting ready to delete the AWS resources");
        deleteKey(iam, userName, accessKey);
        deleteRole(iam, roleName, polArn);
        deleteIAMUser(iam, userName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("This IAM Scenario has successfully completed");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static AccessKey createIAMAccessKey(IamClient iam, String user) {
        try {
            CreateAccessKeyRequest request = CreateAccessKeyRequest.builder()
                    .userName(user)
                    .build();

            CreateAccessKeyResponse response = iam.createAccessKey(request);
            return response.accessKey();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    public static User createIAMUser(IamClient iam, String username) {
```

```
        try {
            // Create an IamWaiter object
            IamWaiter iamWaiter = iam.waiter();
            CreateUserRequest request = CreateUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(username)
                    .build();

            // Wait until the user is created.
            CreateUserResponse response = iam.createUser(request);
            GetUserRequest userRequest = GetUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(response.user().userName())
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<GetUserResponse> waitUntilUserExists =
iamWaiter.waitUntilUserExists(userRequest);

waitUntilUserExists.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return response.user();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    public static String createIAMRole(IamClient iam, String rolename, String
json) {

        try {
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(rolename)
                    .assumeRolePolicyDocument(json)
                    .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateRoleResponse response = iam.createRole(request);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the role is " +
response.role().arn());
            return response.role().arn();

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

```
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createIAMPolicy(IamClient iam, String policyName) {
        try {
            // Create an IamWaiter object.
            IamWaiter iamWaiter = iam.waiter();
            CreatePolicyRequest request = CreatePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyName(policyName)
                    .policyDocument(PolicyDocument).build();

            CreatePolicyResponse response = iam.createPolicy(request);
            GetPolicyRequest polRequest = GetPolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyArn(response.policy().arn())
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<GetPolicyResponse> waitUntilPolicyExists =
iamWaiter.waitUntilPolicyExists(polRequest);

waitUntilPolicyExists.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return response.policy().arn();

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

    public static void attachIAMRolePolicy(IamClient iam, String roleName, String
policyArn) {
        try {
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest request =
ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse response =
iam.listAttachedRolePolicies(request);
            List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies = response.attachedPolicies();
            String polArn;
            for (AttachedPolicy policy : attachedPolicies) {
                polArn = policy.policyArn();
```

```
                if (polArn.compareTo(policyArn) == 0) {
                    System.out.println(roleName + " policy is already attached to
this role.");
                    return;
                }
            }

            AttachRolePolicyRequest attachRequest =
AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .policyArn(policyArn)
                    .build();

            iam.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest);
            System.out.println("Successfully attached policy " + policyArn + " to
role " + roleName);

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

    // Invoke an Amazon S3 operation using the Assumed Role.
    public static void assumeRole(String roleArn, String roleSessionName, String
bucketName, String keyVal,
            String keySecret) {

        // Use the creds of the new IAM user that was created in this code
example.
        AwsBasicCredentials credentials = AwsBasicCredentials.create(keyVal,
keySecret);
        StsClient stsClient = StsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)

.credentialsProvider(StaticCredentialsProvider.create(credentials))
                .build();

        try {
            AssumeRoleRequest roleRequest = AssumeRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .roleSessionName(roleSessionName)
                    .build();
```

```
            AssumeRoleResponse roleResponse = stsClient.assumeRole(roleRequest);
            Credentials myCreds = roleResponse.credentials();
            String key = myCreds.accessKeyId();
            String secKey = myCreds.secretAccessKey();
            String secToken = myCreds.sessionToken();

            // List all objects in an Amazon S3 bucket using the temp creds
retrieved by
            // invoking assumeRole.
            Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
            S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                    .credentialsProvider(

StaticCredentialsProvider.create(AwsSessionCredentials.create(key, secKey,
secToken)))
                    .region(region)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Created a S3Client using temp credentials.");
            System.out.println("Listing objects in " + bucketName);
            ListObjectsRequest listObjects = ListObjectsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            ListObjectsResponse res = s3.listObjects(listObjects);
            List<S3Object> objects = res.contents();
            for (S3Object myValue : objects) {
                System.out.println("The name of the key is " + myValue.key());
                System.out.println("The owner is " + myValue.owner());
            }

        } catch (StsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteRole(IamClient iam, String roleName, String polArn)
{

        try {
            // First the policy needs to be detached.
            DetachRolePolicyRequest rolePolicyRequest =
DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
```

```
                .policyArn(polArn)
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest);

        // Delete the policy.
        DeletePolicyRequest request = DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                .policyArn(polArn)
                .build();

        iam.deletePolicy(request);
        System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + polArn);

        // Delete the role.
        DeleteRoleRequest roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        iam.deleteRole(roleRequest);
        System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + roleName);

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

public static void deleteKey(IamClient iam, String username, String
accessKey) {
    try {
        DeleteAccessKeyRequest request = DeleteAccessKeyRequest.builder()
                .accessKeyId(accessKey)
                .userName(username)
                .build();

        iam.deleteAccessKey(request);
        System.out.println("Successfully deleted access key " + accessKey +
                " from user " + username);

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

```
    }

    public static void deleteIAMUser(IamClient iam, String userName) {
        try {
            DeleteUserRequest request = DeleteUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(userName)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteUser(request);
            System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + userName);

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

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un utente IAM che conceda l'autorizzazione per elencare i bucket Amazon S3. L'utente dispone dei diritti soltanto per assumere il ruolo. Dopo aver assunto il ruolo, utilizza le credenziali temporanee per elencare i bucket per l'account.

```
import {
  CreateUserCommand,
  GetUserCommand,
  CreateAccessKeyCommand,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  DeleteAccessKeyCommand,
  DeleteUserCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  IAMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { ListBucketsCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { AssumeRoleCommand, STSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sts";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";
import { ScenarioInput } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

// Set the parameters.
const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
const userName = "iam_basic_test_username";
const policyName = "iam_basic_test_policy";
const roleName = "iam_basic_test_role";

/**
 * Create a new IAM user. If the user already exists, give
 * the option to delete and re-create it.
```

```
 * @param {string} name
 */
export const createUser = async (name, confirmAll = false) => {
  try {
    const { User } = await iamClient.send(
      new GetUserCommand({ UserName: name }),
    );
    const input = new ScenarioInput(
      "deleteUser",
      "Do you want to delete and remake this user?",
      { type: "confirm" },
    );
    const deleteUser = await input.handle({}, { confirmAll });
    // If the user exists, and you want to delete it, delete the user
    // and then create it again.
    if (deleteUser) {
      await iamClient.send(new DeleteUserCommand({ UserName: User.UserName }));
      await iamClient.send(new CreateUserCommand({ UserName: name }));
    } else {
      console.warn(
        `${name} already exists. The scenario may not work as expected.`,
      );
      return User;
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    // If there is no user by that name, create one.
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "NoSuchEntityException") {
      const { User } = await iamClient.send(
        new CreateUserCommand({ UserName: name }),
      );
      return User;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};

export const main = async (confirmAll = false) => {
  // Create a user. The user has no permissions by default.
  const User = await createUser(userName, confirmAll);

  if (!User) {
    throw new Error("User not created");
  }
```

```
 // Create an access key. This key is used to authenticate the new user to
 // Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) and AWS Security Token Service
(AWS STS).
 // It's not best practice to use access keys. For more information, see
https://aws.amazon.com/iam/resources/best-practices/.
 const createAccessKeyResponse = await iamClient.send(
   new CreateAccessKeyCommand({ UserName: userName }),
 );

 if (
   !createAccessKeyResponse.AccessKey?.AccessKeyId ||
   !createAccessKeyResponse.AccessKey?.SecretAccessKey
 ) {
   throw new Error("Access key not created");
 }

 const {
   AccessKey: { AccessKeyId, SecretAccessKey },
 } = createAccessKeyResponse;

 let s3Client = new S3Client({
   credentials: {
     accessKeyId: AccessKeyId,
     secretAccessKey: SecretAccessKey,
   },
 });

 // Retry the list buckets operation until it succeeds. InvalidAccessKeyId is
 // thrown while the user and access keys are still stabilizing.
 await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 300 }, async () => {
   try {
     return await listBuckets(s3Client);
   } catch (err) {
     if (err instanceof Error && err.name === "InvalidAccessKeyId") {
       throw err;
     }
   }
 });

 // Retry the create role operation until it succeeds. A MalformedPolicyDocument
error
 // is thrown while the user and access keys are still stabilizing.
 const { Role } = await retry(
   {
```

```
      intervalInMs: 2000,
      maxRetries: 60,
    },
    () =>
      iamClient.send(
        new CreateRoleCommand({
          AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
            Version: "2012-10-17",
            Statement: [
              {
                Effect: "Allow",
                Principal: {
                  // Allow the previously created user to assume this role.
                  AWS: User.Arn,
                },
                Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
              },
            ],
          }),
          RoleName: roleName,
        }),
      ),
  );

  if (!Role) {
    throw new Error("Role not created");
  }

  // Create a policy that allows the user to list S3 buckets.
  const { Policy: listBucketPolicy } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreatePolicyCommand({
      PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
        Version: "2012-10-17",
        Statement: [
          {
            Effect: "Allow",
            Action: ["s3:ListAllMyBuckets"],
            Resource: "*",
          },
        ],
      }),
      PolicyName: policyName,
    }),
  );
```

```
if (!listBucketPolicy) {
  throw new Error("Policy not created");
}

// Attach the policy granting the 's3:ListAllMyBuckets' action to the role.
await iamClient.send(
  new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: listBucketPolicy.Arn,
    RoleName: Role.RoleName,
  }),
);

// Assume the role.
const stsClient = new STSClient({
  credentials: {
    accessKeyId: AccessKeyId,
    secretAccessKey: SecretAccessKey,
  },
});

// Retry the assume role operation until it succeeds.
const { Credentials } = await retry(
  { intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 60 },
  () =>
    stsClient.send(
      new AssumeRoleCommand({
        RoleArn: Role.Arn,
        RoleSessionName: `iamBasicScenarioSession-${Math.floor(
          Math.random() * 1000000,
        )}`,
        DurationSeconds: 900,
      }),
    ),
);

if (!Credentials?.AccessKeyId || !Credentials?.SecretAccessKey) {
  throw new Error("Credentials not created");
}

s3Client = new S3Client({
  credentials: {
    accessKeyId: Credentials.AccessKeyId,
    secretAccessKey: Credentials.SecretAccessKey,
```

```
      sessionToken: Credentials.SessionToken,
    },
  });

  // List the S3 buckets again.
  // Retry the list buckets operation until it succeeds. AccessDenied might
  // be thrown while the role policy is still stabilizing.
  await retry({ intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 120 }, () =>
    listBuckets(s3Client),
  );

  // Clean up.
  await iamClient.send(
    new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
      PolicyArn: listBucketPolicy.Arn,
      RoleName: Role.RoleName,
    }),
  );

  await iamClient.send(
    new DeletePolicyCommand({
      PolicyArn: listBucketPolicy.Arn,
    }),
  );

  await iamClient.send(
    new DeleteRoleCommand({
      RoleName: Role.RoleName,
    }),
  );

  await iamClient.send(
    new DeleteAccessKeyCommand({
      UserName: userName,
      AccessKeyId,
    }),
  );

  await iamClient.send(
    new DeleteUserCommand({
      UserName: userName,
    }),
  );
};
```

```
/**
 *
 * @param {S3Client} s3Client
 */
const listBuckets = async (s3Client) => {
  const { Buckets } = await s3Client.send(new ListBucketsCommand({}));

  if (!Buckets) {
    throw new Error("Buckets not listed");
  }

  console.log(Buckets.map((bucket) => bucket.Name).join("\n"));
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea funzioni che eseguono il wrapping delle operazioni degli utenti IAM.

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <username> <policyName> <roleName> <roleSessionName> <fileLocation>
 <bucketName>

    Where:
        username - The name of the IAM user to create.
        policyName - The name of the policy to create.
        roleName - The name of the role to create.
        roleSessionName - The name of the session required for the assumeRole
 operation.
        fileLocation - The file location to the JSON required to create the role
 (see Readme).
        bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket from which objects are
 read.
    """

    if (args.size != 6) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val userName = args[0]
    val policyName = args[1]
    val roleName = args[2]
    val roleSessionName = args[3]
    val fileLocation = args[4]
    val bucketName = args[5]

    createUser(userName)
```

```
    println("$userName was successfully created.")

    val polArn = createPolicy(policyName)
    println("The policy $polArn was successfully created.")

    val roleArn = createRole(roleName, fileLocation)
    println("$roleArn was successfully created.")
    attachRolePolicy(roleName, polArn)

    println("*** Wait for 1 MIN so the resource is available.")
    delay(60000)
    assumeGivenRole(roleArn, roleSessionName, bucketName)

    println("*** Getting ready to delete the AWS resources.")
    deleteRole(roleName, polArn)
    deleteUser(userName)
    println("This IAM Scenario has successfully completed.")
}

suspend fun createUser(usernameVal: String?): String? {
    val request =
        CreateUserRequest {
            userName = usernameVal
        }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createUser(request)
        return response.user?.userName
    }
}

suspend fun createPolicy(policyNameVal: String?): String {
    val policyDocumentValue = """
    {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": [
                    "s3:*"
                ],
                "Resource": "*"
            }
        ]
```

```
    }
    """.trimIndent()

    val request =
        CreatePolicyRequest {
            policyName = policyNameVal
            policyDocument = policyDocumentValue
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createPolicy(request)
        return response.policy?.arn.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun createRole(
    rolenameVal: String?,
    fileLocation: String?,
): String? {
    val jsonObject = fileLocation?.let { readJsonSimpleDemo(it) } as JSONObject

    val request =
        CreateRoleRequest {
            roleName = rolenameVal
            assumeRolePolicyDocument = jsonObject.toJSONString()
            description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createRole(request)
        return response.role?.arn
    }
}

suspend fun attachRolePolicy(
    roleNameVal: String,
    policyArnVal: String,
) {
    val request =
        ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
```

```
        val response = iamClient.listAttachedRolePolicies(request)
        val attachedPolicies = response.attachedPolicies

        // Ensure that the policy is not attached to this role.
        val checkStatus: Int
        if (attachedPolicies != null) {
            checkStatus = checkMyList(attachedPolicies, policyArnVal)
            if (checkStatus == -1) {
                return
            }
        }

        val policyRequest =
            AttachRolePolicyRequest {
                roleName = roleNameVal
                policyArn = policyArnVal
            }
        iamClient.attachRolePolicy(policyRequest)
        println("Successfully attached policy $policyArnVal to role
 $roleNameVal")
    }
}

fun checkMyList(
    attachedPolicies: List<AttachedPolicy>,
    policyArnVal: String,
): Int {
    for (policy in attachedPolicies) {
        val polArn = policy.policyArn.toString()

        if (polArn.compareTo(policyArnVal) == 0) {
            println("The policy is already attached to this role.")
            return -1
        }
    }
    return 0
}

suspend fun assumeGivenRole(
    roleArnVal: String?,
    roleSessionNameVal: String?,
    bucketName: String,
) {
    val stsClient = StsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }
```

```
    val roleRequest =
        AssumeRoleRequest {
            roleArn = roleArnVal
            roleSessionName = roleSessionNameVal
        }

    val roleResponse = stsClient.assumeRole(roleRequest)
    val myCreds = roleResponse.credentials
    val key = myCreds?.accessKeyId
    val secKey = myCreds?.secretAccessKey
    val secToken = myCreds?.sessionToken

    val staticCredentials = StaticCredentialsProvider {
        accessKeyId = key
        secretAccessKey = secKey
        sessionToken = secToken
    }

    // List all objects in an Amazon S3 bucket using the temp creds.
    val s3 = S3Client.fromEnvironment {
        region = "us-east-1"
        credentialsProvider = staticCredentials
    }

    println("Created a S3Client using temp credentials.")
    println("Listing objects in $bucketName")

    val listObjects =
        ListObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    val response = s3.listObjects(listObjects)
    response.contents?.forEach { myObject ->
        println("The name of the key is ${myObject.key}")
        println("The owner is ${myObject.owner}")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteRole(
    roleNameVal: String,
    polArn: String,
) {
    val iam = IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }
```

```
    // First the policy needs to be detached.
    val rolePolicyRequest =
        DetachRolePolicyRequest {
            policyArn = polArn
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }

    iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest)

    // Delete the policy.
    val request =
        DeletePolicyRequest {
            policyArn = polArn
        }

    iam.deletePolicy(request)
    println("*** Successfully deleted $polArn")

    // Delete the role.
    val roleRequest =
        DeleteRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }

    iam.deleteRole(roleRequest)
    println("*** Successfully deleted $roleNameVal")
}

suspend fun deleteUser(userNameVal: String) {
    val iam = IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }
    val request =
        DeleteUserRequest {
            userName = userNameVal
        }

    iam.deleteUser(request)
    println("*** Successfully deleted $userNameVal")
}

@Throws(java.lang.Exception::class)
fun readJsonSimpleDemo(filename: String): Any? {
    val reader = FileReader(filename)
    val jsonParser = JSONParser()
```

```
    return jsonParser.parse(reader)
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace Iam\Basics;

require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Credentials\Credentials;
use Aws\S3\Exception\S3Exception;
use Aws\S3\S3Client;
```

```
use Aws\Sts\StsClient;
use Iam\IAMService;

echo("\n");
echo("--------------------------------------\n");
print("Welcome to the IAM getting started demo using PHP!\n");
echo("--------------------------------------\n");

$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

$user = $service->createUser("iam_demo_user_$uuid");
echo "Created user with the arn: {$user['Arn']}\n";

$key = $service->createAccessKey($user['UserName']);
$assumeRolePolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Principal\": {\"AWS\": \"{$user['Arn']}\"},
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
                }]
            }";
$assumeRoleRole = $service->createRole("iam_demo_role_$uuid",
 $assumeRolePolicyDocument);
echo "Created role: {$assumeRoleRole['RoleName']}\n";

$listAllBucketsPolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\",
                    \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:s3:::*\"}]
}";
$listAllBucketsPolicy = $service->createPolicy("iam_demo_policy_$uuid",
 $listAllBucketsPolicyDocument);
echo "Created policy: {$listAllBucketsPolicy['PolicyName']}\n";

$service->attachRolePolicy($assumeRoleRole['RoleName'],
 $listAllBucketsPolicy['Arn']);

$inlinePolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
```

```
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\",
                    \"Resource\": \"{$assumeRoleRole['Arn']}\"}]
}";
$inlinePolicy = $service->createUserPolicy("iam_demo_inline_policy_$uuid",
 $inlinePolicyDocument, $user['UserName']);
//First, fail to list the buckets with the user
$credentials = new Credentials($key['AccessKeyId'], $key['SecretAccessKey']);
$s3Client = new S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2', 'version' => 'latest',
 'credentials' => $credentials]);
try {
    $s3Client->listBuckets([
    ]);
    echo "this should not run";
} catch (S3Exception $exception) {
    echo "successfully failed!\n";
}

$stsClient = new StsClient(['region' => 'us-west-2', 'version' => 'latest',
 'credentials' => $credentials]);
sleep(10);
$assumedRole = $stsClient->assumeRole([
    'RoleArn' => $assumeRoleRole['Arn'],
    'RoleSessionName' => "DemoAssumeRoleSession_$uuid",
]);
$assumedCredentials = [
    'key' => $assumedRole['Credentials']['AccessKeyId'],
    'secret' => $assumedRole['Credentials']['SecretAccessKey'],
    'token' => $assumedRole['Credentials']['SessionToken'],
];
$s3Client = new S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2', 'version' => 'latest',
 'credentials' => $assumedCredentials]);
try {
    $s3Client->listBuckets([]);
    echo "this should now run!\n";
} catch (S3Exception $exception) {
    echo "this should now not fail\n";
}

$service->detachRolePolicy($assumeRoleRole['RoleName'],
 $listAllBucketsPolicy['Arn']);
$deletePolicy = $service->deletePolicy($listAllBucketsPolicy['Arn']);
echo "Delete policy: {$listAllBucketsPolicy['PolicyName']}\n";
$deletedRole = $service->deleteRole($assumeRoleRole['Arn']);
```

```
echo "Deleted role: {$assumeRoleRole['RoleName']}\n";
$deletedKey = $service->deleteAccessKey($key['AccessKeyId'], $user['UserName']);
$deletedUser = $service->deleteUser($user['UserName']);
echo "Delete user: {$user['UserName']}\n";
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per PHP .
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un utente IAM che conceda l'autorizzazione per elencare i bucket Amazon S3. L'utente dispone dei diritti soltanto per assumere il ruolo. Dopo aver assunto il ruolo, utilizza le credenziali temporanee per elencare i bucket per l'account.

```
import json
import sys
import time
from uuid import uuid4

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def progress_bar(seconds):
    """Shows a simple progress bar in the command window."""
    for _ in range(seconds):
        time.sleep(1)
        print(".", end="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
    print()


def setup(iam_resource):
    """
    Creates a new user with no permissions.
    Creates an access key pair for the user.
    Creates a role with a policy that lets the user assume the role.
    Creates a policy that allows listing Amazon S3 buckets.
    Attaches the policy to the role.
    Creates an inline policy for the user that lets the user assume the role.

    :param iam_resource: A Boto3 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 resource
                         that has permissions to create users, roles, and
 policies
                         in the account.
    :return: The newly created user, user key, and role.
    """
    try:
        user = iam_resource.create_user(UserName=f"demo-user-{uuid4()}")
        print(f"Created user {user.name}.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't create a user for the demo. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise
```

```
    try:
        user_key = user.create_access_key_pair()
        print(f"Created access key pair for user.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't create access keys for user {user.name}. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    print(f"Wait for user to be ready.", end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    try:
        role = iam_resource.create_role(
            RoleName=f"demo-role-{uuid4()}",
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                {
                    "Version": "2012-10-17",
                    "Statement": [
                        {
                            "Effect": "Allow",
                            "Principal": {"AWS": user.arn},
                            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                        }
                    ],
                }
            ),
        )
        print(f"Created role {role.name}.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't create a role for the demo. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    try:
        policy = iam_resource.create_policy(
            PolicyName=f"demo-policy-{uuid4()}",
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                {
                    "Version": "2012-10-17",
```

```
                    "Statement": [
                        {
                            "Effect": "Allow",
                            "Action": "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
                            "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::*",
                        }
                    ],
                }
            ),
        )
        role.attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy.arn)
        print(f"Created policy {policy.policy_name} and attached it to the
role.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't create a policy and attach it to role {role.name}. Here's
why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    try:
        user.create_policy(
            PolicyName=f"demo-user-policy-{uuid4()}",
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                {
                    "Version": "2012-10-17",
                    "Statement": [
                        {
                            "Effect": "Allow",
                            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                            "Resource": role.arn,
                        }
                    ],
                }
            ),
        )
        print(
            f"Created an inline policy for {user.name} that lets the user assume
"
            f"the role."
        )
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
```

```
            f"Couldn't create an inline policy for user {user.name}. Here's why:
 "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    print("Give AWS time to propagate these new resources and connections.",
 end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    return user, user_key, role


def show_access_denied_without_role(user_key):
    """
    Shows that listing buckets without first assuming the role is not allowed.

    :param user_key: The key of the user created during setup. This user does not
                     have permission to list buckets in the account.
    """
    print(f"Try to list buckets without first assuming the role.")
    s3_denied_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3", aws_access_key_id=user_key.id,
 aws_secret_access_key=user_key.secret
    )
    try:
        for bucket in s3_denied_resource.buckets.all():
            print(bucket.name)
        raise RuntimeError("Expected to get AccessDenied error when listing
 buckets!")
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDenied":
            print("Attempt to list buckets with no permissions: AccessDenied.")
        else:
            raise


def list_buckets_from_assumed_role(user_key, assume_role_arn, session_name):
    """
    Assumes a role that grants permission to list the Amazon S3 buckets in the
 account.
    Uses the temporary credentials from the role to list the buckets that are
 owned
    by the assumed role's account.
```

```
    :param user_key: The access key of a user that has permission to assume the
role.
    :param assume_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role that
                            grants access to list the other account's buckets.
    :param session_name: The name of the STS session.
    """
    sts_client = boto3.client(
        "sts", aws_access_key_id=user_key.id,
aws_secret_access_key=user_key.secret
    )
    try:
        response = sts_client.assume_role(
            RoleArn=assume_role_arn, RoleSessionName=session_name
        )
        temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]
        print(f"Assumed role {assume_role_arn} and got temporary credentials.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't assume role {assume_role_arn}. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    # Create an S3 resource that can access the account with the temporary
credentials.
    s3_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        aws_secret_access_key=temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        aws_session_token=temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    )
    print(f"Listing buckets for the assumed role's account:")
    try:
        for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
            print(bucket.name)
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't list buckets for the account. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise
```

```
def teardown(user, role):
    """
    Removes all resources created during setup.

    :param user: The demo user.
    :param role: The demo role.
    """
    try:
        for attached in role.attached_policies.all():
            policy_name = attached.policy_name
            role.detach_policy(PolicyArn=attached.arn)
            attached.delete()
            print(f"Detached and deleted {policy_name}.")
        role.delete()
        print(f"Deleted {role.name}.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            "Couldn't detach policy, delete policy, or delete role. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    try:
        for user_pol in user.policies.all():
            user_pol.delete()
            print("Deleted inline user policy.")
        for key in user.access_keys.all():
            key.delete()
            print("Deleted user's access key.")
        user.delete()
        print(f"Deleted {user.name}.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            "Couldn't delete user policy or delete user. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )


def usage_demo():
    """Drives the demonstration."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print(f"Welcome to the IAM create user and assume role demo.")
```

```
    print("-" * 88)
    iam_resource = boto3.resource("iam")
    user = None
    role = None
    try:
        user, user_key, role = setup(iam_resource)
        print(f"Created {user.name} and {role.name}.")
        show_access_denied_without_role(user_key)
        list_buckets_from_assumed_role(user_key, role.arn,
 "AssumeRoleDemoSession")
    except Exception:
        print("Something went wrong!")
    finally:
        if user is not None and role is not None:
            teardown(user, role)
        print("Thanks for watching!")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un utente IAM che conceda l'autorizzazione per elencare i bucket Amazon S3. L'utente dispone dei diritti soltanto per assumere il ruolo. Dopo aver assunto il ruolo, utilizza le credenziali temporanee per elencare i bucket per l'account.

```
# Wraps the scenario actions.
class ScenarioCreateUserAssumeRole
  attr_reader :iam_client

  # @param [Aws::IAM::Client] iam_client: The AWS IAM client.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Waits for the specified number of seconds.
  #
  # @param duration [Integer] The number of seconds to wait.
  def wait(duration)
    puts('Give AWS time to propagate resources...')
    sleep(duration)
  end

  # Creates a user.
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name to give the user.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::User] The newly created user.
  def create_user(user_name)
    user = @iam_client.create_user(user_name: user_name).user
    @logger.info("Created demo user named #{user.user_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info('Tried and failed to create demo user.')
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
```

```
    @logger.info("\nCan't continue the demo without a user!")
    raise
  else
    user
  end

  # Creates an access key for a user.
  #
  # @param user [Aws::IAM::User] The user that owns the key.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::AccessKeyPair] The newly created access key.
  def create_access_key_pair(user)
    user_key = @iam_client.create_access_key(user_name:
user.user_name).access_key
    @logger.info("Created accesskey pair for user #{user.user_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info("Couldn't create access keys for user #{user.user_name}.")
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    user_key
  end

  # Creates a role that can be assumed by a user.
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name to give the role.
  # @param user [Aws::IAM::User] The user who is granted permission to assume the
role.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Role] The newly created role.
  def create_role(role_name, user)
    trust_policy = {
      Version: '2012-10-17',
      Statement: [{
        Effect: 'Allow',
        Principal: { 'AWS': user.arn },
        Action: 'sts:AssumeRole'
      }]
    }.to_json
    role = @iam_client.create_role(
      role_name: role_name,
      assume_role_policy_document: trust_policy
    ).role
    @logger.info("Created role #{role.role_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info("Couldn't create a role for the demo. Here's why: ")
```

```
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    role
  end

  # Creates a policy that grants permission to list S3 buckets in the account,
and
  # then attaches the policy to a role.
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name to give the policy.
  # @param role [Aws::IAM::Role] The role that the policy is attached to.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Policy] The newly created policy.
  def create_and_attach_role_policy(policy_name, role)
    policy_document = {
      Version: '2012-10-17',
      Statement: [{
        Effect: 'Allow',
        Action: 's3:ListAllMyBuckets',
        Resource: 'arn:aws:s3:::*'
      }]
    }.to_json
    policy = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document
    ).policy
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role.role_name,
      policy_arn: policy.arn
    )
    @logger.info("Created policy #{policy.policy_name} and attached it to role
#{role.role_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info("Couldn't create a policy and attach it to role
#{role.role_name}. Here's why: ")
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Creates an inline policy for a user that lets the user assume a role.
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name to give the policy.
  # @param user [Aws::IAM::User] The user that owns the policy.
  # @param role [Aws::IAM::Role] The role that can be assumed.
```

```
 # @return [Aws::IAM::UserPolicy] The newly created policy.
 def create_user_policy(policy_name, user, role)
   policy_document = {
     Version: '2012-10-17',
     Statement: [{
       Effect: 'Allow',
       Action: 'sts:AssumeRole',
       Resource: role.arn
     }]
   }.to_json
   @iam_client.put_user_policy(
     user_name: user.user_name,
     policy_name: policy_name,
     policy_document: policy_document
   )
   puts("Created an inline policy for #{user.user_name} that lets the user
assume role #{role.role_name}.")
 rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.info("Couldn't create an inline policy for user #{user.user_name}.
Here's why: ")
   @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
   raise
 end

 # Creates an Amazon S3 resource with specified credentials. This is separated
into a
 # factory function so that it can be mocked for unit testing.
 #
 # @param credentials [Aws::Credentials] The credentials used by the Amazon S3
resource.
 def create_s3_resource(credentials)
   Aws::S3::Resource.new(client: Aws::S3::Client.new(credentials: credentials))
 end

 # Lists the S3 buckets for the account, using the specified Amazon S3 resource.
 # Because the resource uses credentials with limited access, it may not be able
to
 # list the S3 buckets.
 #
 # @param s3_resource [Aws::S3::Resource] An Amazon S3 resource.
 def list_buckets(s3_resource)
   count = 10
   s3_resource.buckets.each do |bucket|
     @logger.info "\t#{bucket.name}"
```

```
      count -= 1
      break if count.zero?
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    if e.code == 'AccessDenied'
      puts('Attempt to list buckets with no permissions: AccessDenied.')
    else
      @logger.info("Couldn't list buckets for the account. Here's why: ")
      @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
      raise
    end
  end

  # Creates an AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) client with specified
credentials.
  # This is separated into a factory function so that it can be mocked for unit
testing.
  #
  # @param key_id [String] The ID of the access key used by the STS client.
  # @param key_secret [String] The secret part of the access key used by the STS
client.
  def create_sts_client(key_id, key_secret)
    Aws::STS::Client.new(access_key_id: key_id, secret_access_key: key_secret)
  end

  # Gets temporary credentials that can be used to assume a role.
  #
  # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the role that is assumed when these
credentials
  #                          are used.
  # @param sts_client [AWS::STS::Client] An AWS STS client.
  # @return [Aws::AssumeRoleCredentials] The credentials that can be used to
assume the role.
  def assume_role(role_arn, sts_client)
    credentials = Aws::AssumeRoleCredentials.new(
      client: sts_client,
      role_arn: role_arn,
      role_session_name: 'create-use-assume-role-scenario'
    )
    @logger.info("Assumed role '#{role_arn}', got temporary credentials.")
    credentials
  end

  # Deletes a role. If the role has policies attached, they are detached and
```

```
  # deleted before the role is deleted.
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role to delete.
  def delete_role(role_name)
    @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name:
 role_name).attached_policies.each do |policy|
      @iam_client.detach_role_policy(role_name: role_name, policy_arn:
 policy.policy_arn)
      @iam_client.delete_policy(policy_arn: policy.policy_arn)
      @logger.info("Detached and deleted policy #{policy.policy_name}.")
    end
    @iam_client.delete_role({ role_name: role_name })
    @logger.info("Role deleted: #{role_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info("Couldn't detach policies and delete role #{role.name}. Here's
 why:")
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Deletes a user. If the user has inline policies or access keys, they are
 deleted
  # before the user is deleted.
  #
  # @param user [Aws::IAM::User] The user to delete.
  def delete_user(user_name)
    user = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name).access_key_metadata
    user.each do |key|
      @iam_client.delete_access_key({ access_key_id: key.access_key_id,
 user_name: user_name })
      @logger.info("Deleted access key #{key.access_key_id} for user
 '#{user_name}'.")
    end

    @iam_client.delete_user(user_name: user_name)
    @logger.info("Deleted user '#{user_name}'.")
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
  end
end

# Runs the IAM create a user and assume a role scenario.
def run_scenario(scenario)
  puts('-' * 88)
```

```
  puts('Welcome to the IAM create a user and assume a role demo!')
  puts('-' * 88)
  user = scenario.create_user("doc-example-user-#{Random.uuid}")
  user_key = scenario.create_access_key_pair(user)
  scenario.wait(10)
  role = scenario.create_role("doc-example-role-#{Random.uuid}", user)
  scenario.create_and_attach_role_policy("doc-example-role-policy-
#{Random.uuid}", role)
  scenario.create_user_policy("doc-example-user-policy-#{Random.uuid}", user,
 role)
  scenario.wait(10)
  puts('Try to list buckets with credentials for a user who has no permissions.')
  puts('Expect AccessDenied from this call.')
  scenario.list_buckets(
    scenario.create_s3_resource(Aws::Credentials.new(user_key.access_key_id,
 user_key.secret_access_key))
  )
  puts('Now, assume the role that grants permission.')
  temp_credentials = scenario.assume_role(
    role.arn, scenario.create_sts_client(user_key.access_key_id,
 user_key.secret_access_key)
  )
  puts('Here are your buckets:')
  scenario.list_buckets(scenario.create_s3_resource(temp_credentials))
  puts("Deleting role '#{role.role_name}' and attached policies.")
  scenario.delete_role(role.role_name)
  puts("Deleting user '#{user.user_name}', policies, and keys.")
  scenario.delete_user(user.user_name)
  puts('Thanks for watching!')
  puts('-' * 88)
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts('Something went wrong with the demo.')
  puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
end

run_scenario(ScenarioCreateUserAssumeRole.new(Aws::IAM::Client.new)) if
 $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Ruby .
  - AttachRolePolicy

- CreateAccessKey
- CreatePolicy
- CreateRole
- CreateUser
- DeleteAccessKey
- DeletePolicy
- DeleteRole
- DeleteUser
- DeleteUserPolicy
- DetachRolePolicy
- PutUserPolicy

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
use aws_config::meta::region::RegionProviderChain;
use aws_sdk_iam::Error as iamError;
use aws_sdk_iam::{config::Credentials as iamCredentials, config::Region, Client
 as iamClient};
use aws_sdk_s3::Client as s3Client;
use aws_sdk_sts::Client as stsClient;
use tokio::time::{sleep, Duration};
use uuid::Uuid;

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), iamError> {
    let (client, uuid, list_all_buckets_policy_document, inline_policy_document)
 =
        initialize_variables().await;
```

```
    if let Err(e) = run_iam_operations(
        client,
        uuid,
        list_all_buckets_policy_document,
        inline_policy_document,
    )
    .await
    {
        println!("{:?}", e);
    };

    Ok(())
}

async fn initialize_variables() -> (iamClient, String, String, String) {
    let region_provider = RegionProviderChain::first_try(Region::new("us-
west-2"));

    let shared_config =
 aws_config::from_env().region(region_provider).load().await;
    let client = iamClient::new(&shared_config);
    let uuid = Uuid::new_v4().to_string();

    let list_all_buckets_policy_document = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\",
                    \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:s3:::*\"}]
    }"
    .to_string();
    let inline_policy_document = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\",
                    \"Resource\": \"{}\"}]
    }"
    .to_string();

    (
        client,
        uuid,
```

```
        list_all_buckets_policy_document,
        inline_policy_document,
    )
}

async fn run_iam_operations(
    client: iamClient,
    uuid: String,
    list_all_buckets_policy_document: String,
    inline_policy_document: String,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    let user = iam_service::create_user(&client, &format!("{}{}",
 "iam_demo_user_", uuid)).await?;
    println!("Created the user with the name: {}", user.user_name());
    let key = iam_service::create_access_key(&client, user.user_name()).await?;

    let assume_role_policy_document = "{
        \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Principal\": {\"AWS\": \"{}\"},
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
                }]
            }"
    .to_string()
    .replace("{}", user.arn());

    let assume_role_role = iam_service::create_role(
        &client,
        &format!("{}{}", "iam_demo_role_", uuid),
        &assume_role_policy_document,
    )
    .await?;
    println!("Created the role with the ARN: {}", assume_role_role.arn());

    let list_all_buckets_policy = iam_service::create_policy(
        &client,
        &format!("{}{}", "iam_demo_policy_", uuid),
        &list_all_buckets_policy_document,
    )
    .await?;
    println!(
        "Created policy: {}",
        list_all_buckets_policy.policy_name.as_ref().unwrap()
```

```
    );

    let attach_role_policy_result =
        iam_service::attach_role_policy(&client, &assume_role_role,
&list_all_buckets_policy)
            .await?;
    println!(
        "Attached the policy to the role: {:?}",
        attach_role_policy_result
    );

    let inline_policy_name = format!("{}{}", "iam_demo_inline_policy_", uuid);
    let inline_policy_document = inline_policy_document.replace("{}",
assume_role_role.arn());
    iam_service::create_user_policy(&client, &user, &inline_policy_name,
&inline_policy_document)
        .await?;
    println!("Created inline policy.");

    //First, fail to list the buckets with the user.
    let creds = iamCredentials::from_keys(key.access_key_id(),
key.secret_access_key(), None);
    let fail_config = aws_config::from_env()
        .credentials_provider(creds.clone())
        .load()
        .await;
    println!("Fail config: {:?}", fail_config);
    let fail_client: s3Client = s3Client::new(&fail_config);
    match fail_client.list_buckets().send().await {
        Ok(e) => {
            println!("This should not run. {:?}", e);
        }
        Err(e) => {
            println!("Successfully failed with error: {:?}", e)
        }
    }

    let sts_config = aws_config::from_env()
        .credentials_provider(creds.clone())
        .load()
        .await;
    let sts_client: stsClient = stsClient::new(&sts_config);
    sleep(Duration::from_secs(10)).await;
    let assumed_role = sts_client
```

```
        .assume_role()
        .role_arn(assume_role_role.arn())
        .role_session_name(format!("iam_demo_assumerole_session_{uuid}"))
        .send()
        .await;
    println!("Assumed role: {:?}", assumed_role);
    sleep(Duration::from_secs(10)).await;

    let assumed_credentials = iamCredentials::from_keys(
        assumed_role
            .as_ref()
            .unwrap()
            .credentials
            .as_ref()
            .unwrap()
            .access_key_id(),
        assumed_role
            .as_ref()
            .unwrap()
            .credentials
            .as_ref()
            .unwrap()
            .secret_access_key(),
        Some(
            assumed_role
                .as_ref()
                .unwrap()
                .credentials
                .as_ref()
                .unwrap()
                .session_token
                .clone(),
        ),
    );

    let succeed_config = aws_config::from_env()
        .credentials_provider(assumed_credentials)
        .load()
        .await;
    println!("succeed config: {:?}", succeed_config);
    let succeed_client: s3Client = s3Client::new(&succeed_config);
    sleep(Duration::from_secs(10)).await;
    match succeed_client.list_buckets().send().await {
        Ok(_) => {
```

```
            println!("This should now run successfully.")
        }
        Err(e) => {
            println!("This should not run. {:?}", e);
            panic!()
        }
    }

    //Clean up.
    iam_service::detach_role_policy(
        &client,
        assume_role_role.role_name(),
        list_all_buckets_policy.arn().unwrap_or_default(),
    )
    .await?;
    iam_service::delete_policy(&client, list_all_buckets_policy).await?;
    iam_service::delete_role(&client, &assume_role_role).await?;
    println!("Deleted role {}", assume_role_role.role_name());
    iam_service::delete_access_key(&client, &user, &key).await?;
    println!("Deleted key for {}", key.user_name());
    iam_service::delete_user_policy(&client, &user, &inline_policy_name).await?;
    println!("Deleted inline user policy: {}", inline_policy_name);
    iam_service::delete_user(&client, &user).await?;
    println!("Deleted user {}", user.user_name());

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Rust.
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole

- DeleteUser
- DeleteUserPolicy
- DetachRolePolicy
- PutUserPolicy

Azioni per l'utilizzo di IAM AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni IAM con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti chiamano l'API IAM e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti in modo contestuale. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di IAM AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS Identity and Access Management.

Esempi

- Utilizzare AddClientIdToOpenIdConnectProvider con una CLI
- Utilizzare AddRoleToInstanceProfile con una CLI
- Utilizzare AddUserToGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare AttachGroupPolicy con una CLI
- Utilizzo AttachRolePolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo AttachUserPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ChangePassword con una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateAccessKey con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateAccountAlias con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateInstanceProfile con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateLoginProfile con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateOpenIdConnectProvider con una CLI

- Utilizzo CreatePolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreatePolicyVersion con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateRole con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateSAMLProvider con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateServiceLinkedRole con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateUser con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateVirtualMfaDevice con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeactivateMfaDevice con una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteAccessKey con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteAccountAlias con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteAccountPasswordPolicy con una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteGroupPolicy con una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteInstanceProfile con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteLoginProfile con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteOpenIdConnectProvider con una CLI
- Utilizzo DeletePolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeletePolicyVersion con una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteRole con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteRolePermissionsBoundary con una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteRolePolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteSAMLProvider con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteServerCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteServiceLinkedRole con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteSigningCertificate con una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteUser con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteUserPermissionsBoundary con una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteUserPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzare DeleteVirtualMfaDevice con una CLI
- Utilizzare DetachGroupPolicy con una CLI
- Utilizzo DetachRolePolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DetachUserPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare EnableMfaDevice con una CLI
- Utilizzo GenerateCredentialReport con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetails con una CLI
- Utilizzo GetAccessKeyLastUsed con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetAccountAuthorizationDetails con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetAccountPasswordPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetAccountSummary con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare GetContextKeysForCustomPolicy con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetContextKeysForPrincipalPolicy con una CLI
- Utilizzo GetCredentialReport con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare GetGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetGroupPolicy con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetInstanceProfile con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetLoginProfile con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetOpenIdConnectProvider con una CLI
- Utilizzo GetPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetPolicyVersion con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetRole con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare GetRolePolicy con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetSamlProvider con una CLI
- Utilizzo GetServerCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare GetServiceLastAccessedDetails con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetServiceLastAccessedDetailsWithEntities con una CLI
- Utilizzo GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatus con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetUser con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzare GetUserPolicy con una CLI
- Utilizzo ListAccessKeys con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListAccountAliases con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ListAttachedGroupPolicies con una CLI
- Utilizzo ListAttachedRolePolicies con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ListAttachedUserPolicies con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListEntitiesForPolicy con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListGroupPolicies con una CLI
- Utilizzo ListGroups con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ListGroupsForUser con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListInstanceProfiles con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListInstanceProfilesForRole con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListMfaDevices con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListOpenIdConnectProviders con una CLI
- Utilizzo ListPolicies con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ListPolicyVersions con una CLI
- Utilizzo ListRolePolicies con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ListRoleTags con una CLI
- Utilizzo ListRoles con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListSAMLProviders con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListServerCertificates con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ListSigningCertificates con una CLI
- Utilizzo ListUserPolicies con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ListUserTags con una CLI
- Utilizzo ListUsers con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ListVirtualMfaDevices con una CLI
- Utilizzare PutGroupPolicy con una CLI
- Utilizzare PutRolePermissionsBoundary con una CLI
- Utilizzo PutRolePolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzare PutUserPermissionsBoundary con una CLI
- Utilizzo PutUserPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare RemoveClientIdFromOpenIdConnectProvider con una CLI
- Utilizzare RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfile con una CLI
- Utilizzare RemoveUserFromGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare ResyncMfaDevice con una CLI
- Utilizzare SetDefaultPolicyVersion con una CLI
- Utilizzare TagRole con una CLI
- Utilizzare TagUser con una CLI
- Utilizzare UntagRole con una CLI
- Utilizzare UntagUser con una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateAccessKey con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateAccountPasswordPolicy con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateAssumeRolePolicy con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateLoginProfile con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateOpenIdConnectProviderThumbprint con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateRole con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateRoleDescription con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateSamlProvider con una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateServerCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateSigningCertificate con una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateUser con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UploadServerCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare UploadSigningCertificate con una CLI

Utilizzare **`AddClientIdToOpenIdConnectProvider`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AddClientIdToOpenIdConnectProvider`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiungere un ID client (pubblico) a un provider Open-ID Connect (OIDC)

Il comando `add-client-id-to-open-id-connect-provider` seguente aggiunge l'ID client `my-application-ID` al provider OIDC denominato `server.example.com`.

```
aws iam add-client-id-to-open-id-connect-provider \
    --client-id my-application-ID \
    --open-id-connect-provider-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
server.example.com
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per creare un provider OIDC, utilizzare il comando `create-open-id-connect-provider`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di provider di identità OpenID Connect (OIDC) nella Guida per l'utente di AWS IAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AddClientIdToOpenIdConnectProvider AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando aggiunge l'ID client (o il pubblico) **`my-application-ID`** al provider OIDC esistente denominato **`server.example.com`**.

```
Add-IAMClientIDToOpenIDConnectProvider -ClientID "my-application-ID"
 -OpenIDConnectProviderARN "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
server.example.com"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddClientIdToOpenIdConnectProviderin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando aggiunge l'ID client (o il pubblico) **`my-application-ID`** al provider OIDC esistente denominato **`server.example.com`**.

```
Add-IAMClientIDToOpenIDConnectProvider -ClientID "my-application-ID"
 -OpenIDConnectProviderARN "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
server.example.com"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddClientIdToOpenIdConnectProviderin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`AddRoleToInstanceProfile`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AddRoleToInstanceProfile`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiungere un ruolo a un profilo dell'istanza

Il comando `add-role-to-instance-profile` seguente aggiunge il ruolo denominato `S3Access` al profilo dell'istanza denominato `Webserver`.

```
aws iam add-role-to-instance-profile \
    --role-name S3Access \
    --instance-profile-name Webserver
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per creare un profilo dell'istanza, utilizza il comando `create-instance-profile`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Usare un ruolo IAM per concedere le autorizzazioni alle applicazioni in esecuzione su EC2 istanze Amazon nella AWS IAM User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command AddRoleToInstanceProfileReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando aggiunge il ruolo denominato **`S3Access`** a un profilo dell'istanza esistente denominato **`webserver`**. Per creare il profilo dell'istanza, utilizza il comando **`New-IAMInstanceProfile`**. Dopo aver creato il profilo dell'istanza e averlo associato a un ruolo utilizzando questo comando, potete collegarlo a un' EC2 istanza. A tale scopo, utilizza il

cmdlet **New-EC2Instance** con il parametro **InstanceProfile_Arn** o con il parametro **InstanceProfile-Name** per avviare la nuova istanza.

```
Add-IAMRoleToInstanceProfile -RoleName "S3Access" -InstanceProfileName
 "webserver"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddRoleToInstanceProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando aggiunge il ruolo denominato **S3Access** a un profilo dell'istanza esistente denominato **webserver**. Per creare il profilo dell'istanza, utilizza il comando **New-IAMInstanceProfile**. Dopo aver creato il profilo dell'istanza e averlo associato a un ruolo utilizzando questo comando, potete collegarlo a un' EC2 istanza. A tale scopo, utilizza il cmdlet **New-EC2Instance** con il parametro **InstanceProfile_Arn** o con il parametro **InstanceProfile-Name** per avviare la nuova istanza.

```
Add-IAMRoleToInstanceProfile -RoleName "S3Access" -InstanceProfileName
 "webserver"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddRoleToInstanceProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **AddUserToGroup** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AddUserToGroup`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come aggiungere un utente a un gruppo IAM

Il comando `add-user-to-group` seguente aggiunte l'utente IAM denominato `Bob` al gruppo IAM denominato `Admins`.

```
aws iam add-user-to-group \
    --user-name Bob \
    --group-name Admins
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Aggiunta e rimozione di utenti in un gruppo di utenti IAM nella Guida per l'utente IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AddUserToGroup AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando aggiunge l'utente denominato **Bob** al gruppo denominato **Admins**.

```
Add-IAMUserToGroup -UserName "Bob" -GroupName "Admins"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddUserToGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando aggiunge l'utente denominato **Bob** al gruppo denominato **Admins**.

```
Add-IAMUserToGroup -UserName "Bob" -GroupName "Admins"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddUserToGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **AttachGroupPolicy** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AttachGroupPolicy`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per collegare una policy gestita a un gruppo IAM

Il `attach-group-policy` comando seguente collega la policy AWS gestita denominata `ReadOnlyAccess` al gruppo IAM denominato. `Finance`

```
aws iam attach-group-policy \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/ReadOnlyAccess \
    --group-name Finance
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Policy gestite e policy inline nella Guida per l'utente IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AttachGroupPolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio collega la policy gestita dal cliente denominata **TesterPolicy** al gruppo IAM **Testers**. Gli utenti di quel gruppo sono immediatamente interessati dalle autorizzazioni definite nella versione predefinita di tale policy.

```
Register-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Testers -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterPolicy
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio allega la policy AWS gestita denominata **AdministratorAccess** al gruppo IAM. **Admins** Gli utenti di quel gruppo sono immediatamente interessati dalle autorizzazioni definite nella versione predefinita di tale policy.

```
Register-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Admins -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AdministratorAccess
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachGroupPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio collega la policy gestita dal cliente denominata **TesterPolicy** al gruppo IAM **Testers**. Gli utenti di quel gruppo sono immediatamente interessati dalle autorizzazioni definite nella versione predefinita di tale policy.

```
Register-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Testers -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterPolicy
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio allega la policy AWS gestita denominata **`AdministratorAccess`** al gruppo IAM. **`Admins`** Gli utenti di quel gruppo sono immediatamente interessati dalle autorizzazioni definite nella versione predefinita di tale policy.

```
Register-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Admins -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AdministratorAccess
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachGroupPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`AttachRolePolicy`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AttachRolePolicy`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Gestione dei ruoli
- Lavora con Streams e Time-to-Live

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Attach an IAM policy to a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The policy to attach.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The role that the policy will be attached to.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> AttachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string
 roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
 AttachRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AttachRolePolicysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_attach_role_policy
#
# This function attaches an IAM policy to a tole.
```

```
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN..
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function iam_attach_role_policy() {
  local role_name policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_attach_role_policy"
    echo "Attaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to an IAM
 role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
    echo "  -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
    usage
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy ARN with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam attach-role-policy \
    --role-name "$role_name" \
    --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports attach-role-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AttachRolePolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::attachRolePolicy(const Aws::String &roleName,
                                   const Aws::String &policyArn,
```

```
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
&clientConfig) {
   Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

   Aws::IAM::Model::ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest list_request;
   list_request.SetRoleName(roleName);

   bool done = false;
   while (!done) {
       auto list_outcome = iam.ListAttachedRolePolicies(list_request);
       if (!list_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cerr << "Failed to list attached policies of role " <<
                     roleName << ": " << list_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                     std::endl;
           return false;
       }

       const auto &policies = list_outcome.GetResult().GetAttachedPolicies();
       if (std::any_of(policies.cbegin(), policies.cend(),
                       [=](const Aws::IAM::Model::AttachedPolicy &policy) {
                               return policy.GetPolicyArn() == policyArn;
                       })) {
           std::cout << "Policy " << policyArn <<
                     " is already attached to role " << roleName << std::endl;
           return true;
       }

       done = !list_outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated();
       list_request.SetMarker(list_outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
   }

   Aws::IAM::Model::AttachRolePolicyRequest request;
   request.SetRoleName(roleName);
   request.SetPolicyArn(policyArn);

   Aws::IAM::Model::AttachRolePolicyOutcome outcome =
iam.AttachRolePolicy(request);
   if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
       std::cerr << "Failed to attach policy " << policyArn << " to role " <<
                 roleName << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
   }
   else {
```

```
        std::cout << "Successfully attached policy " << policyArn << " to role "
 <<
                  roleName << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AttachRolePolicysezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come collegare una policy gestita a un ruolo IAM

Il `attach-role-policy` comando seguente collega la policy AWS gestita denominata `ReadOnlyAccess` al ruolo IAM denominato`ReadOnlyRole`.

```
aws iam attach-role-policy \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/ReadOnlyAccess \
    --role-name ReadOnlyRole
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Policy gestite e policy inline nella Guida per l'utente IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AttachRolePolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// AttachRolePolicy attaches a policy to a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) AttachRolePolicy(ctx context.Context, policyArn
 string, roleName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.AttachRolePolicy(ctx, &iam.AttachRolePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
  RoleName:  aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't attach policy %v to role %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn,
 roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AttachRolePolicysezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.AttachRolePolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.AttachedPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse;
import java.util.List;

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

                Usage:
                    <roleName> <policyArn>\s

                Where:
                    roleName - A role name that you can obtain from the AWS
 Management Console.\s
                    policyArn - A policy ARN that you can obtain from the AWS
 Management Console.\s
                """;
```

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

        String roleName = args[0];
        String policyArn = args[1];

        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        attachIAMRolePolicy(iam, roleName, policyArn);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void attachIAMRolePolicy(IamClient iam, String roleName, String
policyArn) {
        try {
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest request =
ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse response =
iam.listAttachedRolePolicies(request);
            List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies = response.attachedPolicies();

            // Ensure that the policy is not attached to this role
            String polArn = "";
            for (AttachedPolicy policy : attachedPolicies) {
                polArn = policy.policyArn();
                if (polArn.compareTo(policyArn) == 0) {
                    System.out.println(roleName + " policy is already attached to
this role.");
                    return;
                }
            }

            AttachRolePolicyRequest attachRequest =
AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
```

```
                    .policyArn(policyArn)
                    .build();

            iam.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest);

            System.out.println("Successfully attached policy " + policyArn +
                    " to role " + roleName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AttachRolePolicysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Collega la policy.

```
import { AttachRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
```

```
export const attachRolePolicy = (policyArn, roleName) => {
  const command = new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AttachRolePolicysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var paramsRoleList = {
  RoleName: process.argv[2],
};

iam.listAttachedRolePolicies(paramsRoleList, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    var myRolePolicies = data.AttachedPolicies;
    myRolePolicies.forEach(function (val, index, array) {
      if (myRolePolicies[index].PolicyName === "AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess") {
        console.log(
```

```
          "AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess is already attached to this role."
        );
        process.exit();
      }
    });
    var params = {
      PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess",
      RoleName: process.argv[2],
    };
    iam.attachRolePolicy(params, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Unable to attach policy to role", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Role attached successfully");
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AttachRolePolicysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun attachIAMRolePolicy(
    roleNameVal: String,
    policyArnVal: String,
) {
    val request =
        ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
```

```
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listAttachedRolePolicies(request)
        val attachedPolicies = response.attachedPolicies

        // Ensure that the policy is not attached to this role.
        val checkStatus: Int
        if (attachedPolicies != null) {
            checkStatus = checkList(attachedPolicies, policyArnVal)
            if (checkStatus == -1) {
                return
            }
        }

        val policyRequest =
            AttachRolePolicyRequest {
                roleName = roleNameVal
                policyArn = policyArnVal
            }
        iamClient.attachRolePolicy(policyRequest)
        println("Successfully attached policy $policyArnVal to role
 $roleNameVal")
    }
}

fun checkList(
    attachedPolicies: List<AttachedPolicy>,
    policyArnVal: String,
): Int {
    for (policy in attachedPolicies) {
        val polArn = policy.policyArn.toString()

        if (polArn.compareTo(policyArnVal) == 0) {
            println("The policy is already attached to this role.")
            return -1
        }
    }
    return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AttachRolePolicyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

$assumeRolePolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Principal\": {\"AWS\": \"{$user['Arn']}\"},
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
                }]
            }";
$assumeRoleRole = $service->createRole("iam_demo_role_$uuid",
 $assumeRolePolicyDocument);
echo "Created role: {$assumeRoleRole['RoleName']}\n";

$listAllBucketsPolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\",
                    \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:s3:::*\"}]
}";
$listAllBucketsPolicy = $service->createPolicy("iam_demo_policy_$uuid",
 $listAllBucketsPolicyDocument);
echo "Created policy: {$listAllBucketsPolicy['PolicyName']}\n";

$service->attachRolePolicy($assumeRoleRole['RoleName'],
 $listAllBucketsPolicy['Arn']);

    public function attachRolePolicy($roleName, $policyArn)
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($roleName, $policyArn) {
```

```
            $this->iamClient->attachRolePolicy([
                'PolicyArn' => $policyArn,
                'RoleName' => $roleName,
            ]);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AttachRolePolicysezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio collega la policy AWS gestita denominata **`SecurityAudit`** al ruolo IAM. **`CoSecurityAuditors`** Gli utenti che assumo quel ruolo sono immediatamente interessati dalle autorizzazioni definite nella versione predefinita di tale policy.

```
Register-IAMRolePolicy -RoleName CoSecurityAuditors -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachRolePolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio allega la policy AWS gestita denominata **`SecurityAudit`** al ruolo IAM. **`CoSecurityAuditors`** Gli utenti che assumo quel ruolo sono immediatamente interessati dalle autorizzazioni definite nella versione predefinita di tale policy.

```
Register-IAMRolePolicy -RoleName CoSecurityAuditors -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachRolePolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Collega una policy a un ruolo utilizzando l'oggetto Policy Boto3.

```
def attach_to_role(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the
 ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Policy(policy_arn).attach_role(RoleName=role_name)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't attach policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn,
 role_name)
        raise
```

Collega una policy a un ruolo utilizzando l'oggetto Role Boto3.

```
def attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the
 ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
```

```
        iam.Role(role_name).attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't attach policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn,
 role_name)
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AttachRolePolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo modulo di esempio elenca, crea, collega e scollega le policy relative ai ruoli.

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'PolicyManager'
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
```

```
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not
exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
```

```
  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AttachRolePolicysezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn attach_role_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    role: &Role,
    policy: &Policy,
) -> Result<AttachRolePolicyOutput, SdkError<AttachRolePolicyError>> {
    client
        .attach_role_policy()
        .role_name(role.role_name())
        .policy_arn(policy.arn().unwrap_or_default())
        .send()
        .await
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento AttachRolePolicyall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3
```

```
    public func attachRolePolicy(role: String, policyArn: String) async throws {
        let input = AttachRolePolicyInput(
            policyArn: policyArn,
            roleName: role
        )
        do {
            _ = try await client.attachRolePolicy(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: Attaching a role policy:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AttachRolePolicyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`AttachUserPolicy`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AttachUserPolicy`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Creazione di utenti di sola lettura e di lettura e scrittura

CLI

AWS CLI

Come collegare una policy gestita a un utente IAM

Il `attach-user-policy` comando seguente collega la policy AWS gestita denominata `AdministratorAccess` all'utente IAM denominato. `Alice`

```
aws iam attach-user-policy \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess \
    --user-name Alice
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Policy gestite e policy inline nella Guida per l'utente IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AttachUserPolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio allega la policy AWS gestita denominata **`AmazonCognitoPowerUser`** all'utente IAM. **`Bob`** L'utente è immediatamente interessato dalle autorizzazioni definite nella versione più recente di tale policy.

```
Register-IAMUserPolicy -UserName Bob -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonCognitoPowerUser
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachUserPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio allega la policy AWS gestita denominata **`AmazonCognitoPowerUser`** all'utente IAM. **`Bob`** L'utente è immediatamente interessato dalle autorizzazioni definite nella versione più recente di tale policy.

```
Register-IAMUserPolicy -UserName Bob -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonCognitoPowerUser
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachUserPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def attach_policy(user_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :param policy_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to user %s.", policy_arn, user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't attach policy %s to user %s.", policy_arn,
 user_name)
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AttachUserPolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
  # Attaches a policy to a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user
  # @param policy_arn [String] The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_user(user_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_user_policy(
      user_name: user_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
```

```
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to user: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AttachUserPolicysezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn attach_user_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    user_name: &str,
    policy_arn: &str,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    client
        .attach_user_policy()
        .user_name(user_name)
        .policy_arn(policy_arn)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento AttachUserPolicyall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **ChangePassword** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ChangePassword`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare la password per l'utente IAM

Per modificare la password per il tuo utente IAM, ti consigliamo di utilizzare il parametro `--cli-input-json` per passare un file JSON che contenga la vecchia e la nuova password. Con questo metodo, potrai utilizzare password complesse con caratteri non alfanumerici. Quando le password vengono passate come parametri della riga di comando può essere difficile utilizzare password con caratteri non alfanumerici. Per utilizzare il parametro `--cli-input-json`, inizia a utilizzare il comando `change-password` con il parametro `--generate-cli-skeleton`, come nell'esempio seguente.

```
aws iam change-password \
    --generate-cli-skeleton > change-password.json
```

Il comando precedente crea un file JSON chiamato change-password.json che può essere utilizzato per inserire la vecchia e la nuova password. Ad esempio, il file potrebbe avere il seguente aspetto.

```
{
    "OldPassword": "3s0K_;xh4~8XXI",
    "NewPassword": "]35d/{pB9Fo9wJ"
}
```

Quindi, per modificare la password, usa nuovamente il comando `change-password`, questa volta passando il parametro per specificare il file JSON `--cli-input-json`. Il comando `change-password` seguente utilizza il parametro `--cli-input-json` con un file JSON chiamato change-password.json.

```
aws iam change-password \
    --cli-input-json file://change-password.json
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Questo comando può essere chiamato solo dagli utenti IAM. Se questo comando viene chiamato utilizzando le credenziali AWS dell'account (root), restituisce un `InvalidUserType` errore.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Come permettere a un utente IAM di cambiare la propria password nella Guida per l'utente di AWS IAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ChangePasswordin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando modifica la password dell'utente che esegue il comando. Questo comando può essere chiamato solo dagli utenti IAM. Se questo comando viene chiamato quando si accede con le credenziali AWS dell'account (root), restituisce un errore. **`InvalidUserType`**

```
Edit-IAMPassword -OldPassword "MyOldP@ssw0rd" -NewPassword "MyNewP@ssw0rd"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ChangePasswordin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando modifica la password dell'utente che esegue il comando. Questo comando può essere chiamato solo dagli utenti IAM. Se questo comando viene chiamato quando si accede con le credenziali AWS dell'account (root), restituisce un errore. **`InvalidUserType`**

```
Edit-IAMPassword -OldPassword "MyOldP@ssw0rd" -NewPassword "MyNewP@ssw0rd"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ChangePasswordin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`CreateAccessKey`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateAccessKey`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Creazione di utenti di sola lettura e di lettura e scrittura
- Gestione delle chiavi di accesso

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM access key for a user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for which to create the IAM access
    /// key.</param>
    /// <returns>The AccessKey.</returns>
    public async Task<AccessKey> CreateAccessKeyAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateAccessKeyAsync(new
CreateAccessKeyRequest
        {
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.AccessKey;

    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAccessKeysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_user_access_key
#
# This function creates an IAM access key for the specified user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name -- The name of the IAM user.
#       [-f file_name] -- The optional file name for the access key output.
#
# Returns:
#       [access_key_id access_key_secret]
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_user_access_key() {
  local user_name file_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user_access_key"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) key pair."
```

```
  echo "  -u user_name   The name of the IAM user."
  echo "  [-f file_name]   Optional file name for the access key output."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "u:f:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    f) file_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam create-access-key \
  --user-name "$user_name" \
  --output text)

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-access-key operation failed.$response"
  return 1
fi

if [[ -n "$file_name" ]]; then
  echo "$response" >"$file_name"
fi
```

```
  local key_id key_secret
  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  key_id=$(echo $response | cut -f 2 -d ' ')
  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  key_secret=$(echo $response | cut -f 4 -d ' ')

  echo "$key_id $key_secret"

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateAccessKey AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
Aws::String AwsDoc::IAM::createAccessKey(const Aws::String &userName,
                                          const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateAccessKeyRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);

    Aws::String result;
    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateAccessKeyOutcome outcome =
 iam.CreateAccessKey(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating access key for IAM user " << userName
                  << ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        const auto &accessKey = outcome.GetResult().GetAccessKey();
```

```
        std::cout << "Successfully created access key for IAM user " <<
                  userName << std::endl << "  aws_access_key_id = " <<
                  accessKey.GetAccessKeyId() << std::endl <<
                  " aws_secret_access_key = " << accessKey.GetSecretAccessKey()
 <<
                  std::endl;
        result = accessKey.GetAccessKeyId();
    }

    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAccessKeysezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come creare una chiave di accesso per un utente IAM

Il comando `create-access-key` seguente crea una chiave di accesso (ID chiave di accesso e chiave di accesso segreta) per l'utente IAM denominato `Bob`.

```
aws iam create-access-key \
    --user-name Bob
```

Output:

```
{
    "AccessKey": {
        "UserName": "Bob",
        "Status": "Active",
        "CreateDate": "2015-03-09T18:39:23.411Z",
        "SecretAccessKey": "wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYzEXAMPLEKEY",
        "AccessKeyId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE"
    }
}
```

Conserva la chiave di accesso segreta in un luogo sicuro. Se viene persa, non può essere recuperata e dovrai creare una nuova chiave di accesso.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Gestione delle chiavi di accesso per gli utenti IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateAccessKey AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// CreateAccessKeyPair creates an access key for a user. The returned access key
 contains
// the ID and secret credentials needed to use the key.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateAccessKeyPair(ctx context.Context, userName
 string) (*types.AccessKey, error) {
 var key *types.AccessKey
```

```
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateAccessKey(ctx, &iam.CreateAccessKeyInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create access key pair for user %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 } else {
  key = result.AccessKey
 }
 return key, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAccessKeysezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateAccessKeyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateAccessKeyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

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

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

                Usage:
                   <user>\s

                Where:
                   user - An AWS IAM user that you can obtain from the AWS
 Management Console.
                """;

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

        String user = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String keyId = createIAMAccessKey(iam, user);
        System.out.println("The Key Id is " + keyId);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static String createIAMAccessKey(IamClient iam, String user) {
        try {
            CreateAccessKeyRequest request = CreateAccessKeyRequest.builder()
                    .userName(user)
                    .build();

            CreateAccessKeyResponse response = iam.createAccessKey(request);
            return response.accessKey().accessKeyId();

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAccessKeysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea la chiave di accesso.

```
import { CreateAccessKeyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} userName
 */
export const createAccessKey = (userName) => {
  const command = new CreateAccessKeyCommand({ UserName: userName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAccessKeysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.createAccessKey({ UserName: "IAM_USER_NAME" }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.AccessKey);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAccessKeysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createIAMAccessKey(user: String?): String {
    val request =
        CreateAccessKeyRequest {
            userName = user
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createAccessKey(request)
        return response.accessKey?.accessKeyId.toString()
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateAccessKeyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una nuova chiave di accesso e una coppia di chiavi di accesso segrete e le assegna all'utente **`David`**. Assicurati di salvare i valori **`AccessKeyId`** e **`SecretAccessKey`** in un file perché questa è l'unica volta in cui puoi ottenere il **`SecretAccessKey`**. Non puoi recuperarla in un secondo momento. Se perdi la chiave segreta, dovrai creare una nuova coppia di chiavi di accesso.

```
New-IAMAccessKey -UserName David
```

Output:

```
AccessKeyId     : AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE
CreateDate      : 4/13/2015 1:00:42 PM
SecretAccessKey : wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY
Status          : Active
UserName        : David
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateAccessKeyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una nuova chiave di accesso e una coppia di chiavi di accesso segrete e le assegna all'utente **`David`**. Assicurati di salvare i valori **`AccessKeyId`** e **`SecretAccessKey`** in un file perché questa è l'unica volta in cui puoi ottenere il **`SecretAccessKey`**. Non puoi recuperarla in un secondo momento. Se perdi la chiave segreta, dovrai creare una nuova coppia di chiavi di accesso.

```
New-IAMAccessKey -UserName David
```

Output:

```
AccessKeyId     : AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE
CreateDate      : 4/13/2015 1:00:42 PM
SecretAccessKey : wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY
Status          : Active
UserName        : David
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateAccessKeyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def create_key(user_name):
    """
    Creates an access key for the specified user. Each user can have a
    maximum of two keys.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The created access key.
    """
    try:
```

```
        key_pair = iam.User(user_name).create_access_key_pair()
        logger.info(
            "Created access key pair for %s. Key ID is %s.",
            key_pair.user_name,
            key_pair.id,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create access key pair for %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return key_pair
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateAccessKey AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo modulo di esempio elenca, crea, disattiva ed elimina le chiavi di accesso.

```
# Manages access keys for IAM users
class AccessKeyManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'AccessKeyManager'
  end

  # Lists access keys for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  def list_access_keys(user_name)
```

```
    response = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name)
    if response.access_key_metadata.empty?
      @logger.info("No access keys found for user '#{user_name}'.")
    else
      response.access_key_metadata.map(&:access_key_id)
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: cannot find user '#{user_name}'.")
    []
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Creates an access key for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def create_access_key(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.create_access_key(user_name: user_name)
    access_key = response.access_key
    @logger.info("Access key created for user '#{user_name}':
#{access_key.access_key_id}")
    access_key
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::LimitExceeded
    @logger.error('Error creating access key: limit exceeded. Cannot create
more.')
    nil
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating access key: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Deactivates an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def deactivate_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.update_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id,
      status: 'Inactive'
    )
```

```
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deactivating access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def delete_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.delete_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAccessKeysezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn create_access_key(client: &iamClient, user_name: &str) ->
 Result<AccessKey, iamError> {
    let mut tries: i32 = 0;
    let max_tries: i32 = 10;
```

```
    let response: Result<CreateAccessKeyOutput, SdkError<CreateAccessKeyError>> =
 loop {
        match client.create_access_key().user_name(user_name).send().await {
            Ok(inner_response) => {
                break Ok(inner_response);
            }
            Err(e) => {
                tries += 1;
                if tries > max_tries {
                    break Err(e);
                }
                sleep(Duration::from_secs(2)).await;
            }
        }
    };

    Ok(response.unwrap().access_key.unwrap())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento CreateAccessKeyall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func createAccessKey(userName: String) async throws ->
 IAMClientTypes.AccessKey {
        let input = CreateAccessKeyInput(
            userName: userName
        )
```

```
        do {
            let output = try await iamClient.createAccessKey(input: input)
            guard let accessKey = output.accessKey else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.keyError
            }
            return accessKey
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: createAccessKey:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAccessKeyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`CreateAccountAlias`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateAccountAlias`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. Puoi vedere questa azione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Gestisci il tuo account

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::createAccountAlias(const Aws::String &aliasName,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
```

```
    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateAccountAliasRequest request;
    request.SetAccountAlias(aliasName);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateAccountAliasOutcome outcome = iam.CreateAccountAlias(
            request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating account alias " << aliasName << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully created account alias " << aliasName <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAccountAliassezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come Creare l'alias di un account

Il `create-account-alias` comando seguente crea l'alias `examplecorp` per il tuo AWS account.

```
aws iam create-account-alias \
    --account-alias examplecorp
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Your AWS account ID and its alias nella AWS IAM User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateAccountAlias AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateAccountAliasRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

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

                Where:
                    alias - The account alias to create (for example,
 myawsaccount).\s
                """;

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

        String alias = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
```

```
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createIAMAccountAlias(iam, alias);
        iam.close();
        System.out.println("Done");
    }

    public static void createIAMAccountAlias(IamClient iam, String alias) {
        try {
            CreateAccountAliasRequest request =
 CreateAccountAliasRequest.builder()
                    .accountAlias(alias)
                    .build();

            iam.createAccountAlias(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully created account alias: " + alias);

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAccountAliassezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea l'alias dell'account.

```
import { CreateAccountAliasCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} alias - A unique name for the account alias.
 * @returns
 */
export const createAccountAlias = (alias) => {
  const command = new CreateAccountAliasCommand({
    AccountAlias: alias,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAccountAliassezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.createAccountAlias({ AccountAlias: process.argv[2] }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
```

```
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAccountAliassezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createIAMAccountAlias(alias: String) {
    val request =
        CreateAccountAliasRequest {
            accountAlias = alias
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.createAccountAlias(request)
        println("Successfully created account alias named $alias")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateAccountAliasconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica l'alias dell' AWS account in. **`mycompanyaws`** L'indirizzo della pagina di accesso dell'utente cambia in panyaws.signin.aws.amazon.com/console.

https://mycom L'URL originale che utilizza il numero ID dell'account anziché l'alias (https://<accountidnumber>.signin.aws.amazon.com/console) continua a funzionare. Tuttavia, qualsiasi URLs alias precedentemente definito smette di funzionare.

```
New-IAMAccountAlias -AccountAlias mycompanyaws
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateAccountAliasin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica l'alias dell' AWS account in. **`mycompanyaws`** L'indirizzo della pagina di accesso dell'utente cambia in panyaws.signin.aws.amazon.com/console. https://mycom L'URL originale che utilizza il numero ID dell'account anziché l'alias (https://<accountidnumber>.signin.aws.amazon.com/console) continua a funzionare. Tuttavia, qualsiasi URLs alias precedentemente definito smette di funzionare.

```
New-IAMAccountAlias -AccountAlias mycompanyaws
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateAccountAliasin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def create_alias(alias):
    """
    Creates an alias for the current account. The alias can be used in place of
 the
    account ID in the sign-in URL. An account can have only one alias. When a new
    alias is created, it replaces any existing alias.
```

```
    :param alias: The alias to assign to the account.
    """

    try:
        iam.create_account_alias(AccountAlias=alias)
        logger.info("Created an alias '%s' for your account.", alias)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create alias '%s' for your account.", alias)
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateAccountAlias AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca, crea ed elimina gli alias degli account.

```
class IAMAliasManager
  # Initializes the IAM client and logger
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists available AWS account aliases.
  def list_aliases
    response = @iam_client.list_account_aliases
```

```
    if response.account_aliases.count.positive?
      @logger.info('Account aliases are:')
      response.account_aliases.each { |account_alias| @logger.info("
 #{account_alias}") }
    else
      @logger.info('No account aliases found.')
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing account aliases: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Creates an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to create.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was created; otherwise, false.
  def create_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.create_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to delete.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was deleted; otherwise, false.
  def delete_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.delete_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAccountAliassezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzo **`CreateGroup`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateGroup`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come creare un gruppo IAM

Il comando `create-group` seguente crea un gruppo IAM denominato `Admins`.

```
aws iam create-group \
    --group-name Admins
```

Output:

```
{
    "Group": {
        "Path": "/",
        "CreateDate": "2015-03-09T20:30:24.940Z",
        "GroupId": "AIDGPMS9RO4H3FEXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Admins",
        "GroupName": "Admins"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di gruppi di utenti IAM nella Guida per l'utente IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateGroup AWS CLICommand Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { CreateGroupCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});
```

```
/**
 *
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
export const createGroup = async (groupName) => {
  const command = new CreateGroupCommand({ GroupName: groupName });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateGroupsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un nuovo gruppo IAM denominato **`Developers`**.

```
New-IAMGroup -GroupName Developers
```

Output:

```
Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Developers
CreateDate : 4/14/2015 11:21:31 AM
GroupId    : QNEJ5PM4NFSQCEXAMPLE1
GroupName  : Developers
Path       : /
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un nuovo gruppo IAM denominato **`Developers`**.

```
New-IAMGroup -GroupName Developers
```

Output:

```
Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Developers
CreateDate : 4/14/2015 11:21:31 AM
GroupId    : QNEJ5PM4NFSQCEXAMPLE1
GroupName  : Developers
Path       : /
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`CreateInstanceProfile`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateInstanceProfile`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with
a specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
    /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
    /// clients that run on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
    /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
    /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to
 the role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
        string policyName,
        string roleName,
        string profileName,
        string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
        List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
    {

        var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                     "\"Service\": [" +
                                         "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                     "]" +
                                     "}," +
                                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";

        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);

        var policyArn = "";

        try
        {
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
```

```
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
        }
```

```
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await
_amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateInstanceProfilesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come creare un profilo dell'istanza

Il comando `create-instance-profile` seguente crea un profilo dell'istanza denominato `Webserver`.

```
aws iam create-instance-profile \
    --instance-profile-name Webserver
```

Output:

```
{
    "InstanceProfile": {
        "InstanceProfileId": "AIPAJMBYC7DLSPEXAMPLE",
        "Roles": [],
        "CreateDate": "2015-03-09T20:33:19.626Z",
        "InstanceProfileName": "Webserver",
        "Path": "/",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/Webserver"
    }
}
```

Per aggiungere un ruolo a un profilo dell'istanza, usa il comando `add-role-to-instance-profile`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Usare un ruolo IAM per concedere le autorizzazioni alle applicazioni in esecuzione su EC2 istanze Amazon nella AWS IAM User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command CreateInstanceProfileReference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const { InstanceProfile } = await iamClient.send(
  new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
    InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
  }),
);
await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
  { client: iamClient },
  { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
);
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateInstanceProfilesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un nuovo profilo dell'istanza IAM denominato **`ProfileForDevEC2Instance`**. È necessario eseguire il comando **`Add-IAMRoleToInstanceProfile`** separatamente per associare il profilo dell'istanza a un ruolo IAM esistente che fornisce le autorizzazioni all'istanza. Infine, collega il profilo dell'istanza a un' EC2 istanza quando la avvii. A tale scopo, utilizza il cmdlet **`New-EC2Instance`** con il parametro **`InstanceProfile_Arn`** o **`InstanceProfile_Name`**.

```
New-IAMInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName ProfileForDevEC2Instance
```

Output:

```
Arn                 : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/
ProfileForDevEC2Instance
CreateDate          : 4/14/2015 11:31:39 AM
InstanceProfileId   : DYMFXL556EY46EXAMPLE1
InstanceProfileName : ProfileForDevEC2Instance
Path                : /
Roles               : {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateInstanceProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un nuovo profilo dell'istanza IAM denominato **`ProfileForDevEC2Instance`**. È necessario eseguire il comando **`Add-IAMRoleToInstanceProfile`** separatamente per associare il profilo dell'istanza a un ruolo IAM esistente che fornisce le autorizzazioni all'istanza. Infine, collega il profilo dell'istanza a un' EC2 istanza quando la avvii. A tale scopo, utilizza il cmdlet **`New-EC2Instance`** con il parametro **`InstanceProfile_Arn`** o **`InstanceProfile_Name`**.

```
New-IAMInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName ProfileForDevEC2Instance
```

Output:

```
Arn                 : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/
ProfileForDevEC2Instance
CreateDate          : 4/14/2015 11:31:39 AM
InstanceProfileId   : DYMFXL556EY46EXAMPLE1
InstanceProfileName : ProfileForDevEC2Instance
Path                : /
Roles               : {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateInstanceProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio crea una policy, un ruolo e un profilo dell'istanza e li collega tutti insieme.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """
```

```
    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
that is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
```

```
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def create_instance_profile(
        self,
        policy_file: str,
        policy_name: str,
        role_name: str,
        profile_name: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances
created by
        this class. An instance's associated profile defines a role that is
assumed by the
        instance. The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
        clients that run on the instance.

        :param policy_file: The name of a JSON file that contains the policy
definition to
                            create and attach to the role.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param profile_name: The name to the created profile.
        :param aws_managed_policies: Additional AWS-managed policies that are
attached to
                                     the role, such as
AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore to grant
                                     use of Systems Manager to send commands to
the instance.
        :return: The ARN of the profile that is created.
        """
        assume_role_doc = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
```

```
        }
        policy_arn = self.create_policy(policy_file, policy_name)
        self.create_role(role_name, assume_role_doc)
        self.attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn, aws_managed_policies)

        try:
            profile_response = self.iam_client.create_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name
            )
            waiter = self.iam_client.get_waiter("instance_profile_exists")
            waiter.wait(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            time.sleep(10)  # wait a little longer
            profile_arn = profile_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
            self.iam_client.add_role_to_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
            log.info("Created profile %s and added role %s.", profile_name,
role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                prof_response = self.iam_client.get_instance_profile(
                    InstanceProfileName=profile_name
                )
                profile_arn = prof_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s already exists, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return profile_arn
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateInstanceProfile AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`CreateLoginProfile`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateLoginProfile`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare una password per un utente IAM

Per creare una password per un utente IAM, ti consigliamo di utilizzare il parametro `--cli-input-json` per passare un file JSON che contenga la password. Con questo metodo, potrai creare una password complessa con caratteri non alfanumerici. Quando le password vengono passate come parametri della riga di comando può essere difficile utilizzare password con caratteri non alfanumerici.

Per utilizzare il parametro `--cli-input-json`, inizia a utilizzare il comando `create-login-profile` con il parametro `--generate-cli-skeleton`, come nell'esempio seguente.

```
aws iam create-login-profile \
    --generate-cli-skeleton > create-login-profile.json
```

Il comando precedente crea un file JSON chiamato create-login-profile .json che è possibile utilizzare per inserire le informazioni per un comando successivo. `create-login-profile` Per esempio:

```
{
    "UserName": "Bob",
    "Password": "&1-3a6u:RA0djs",
    "PasswordResetRequired": true
}
```

Quindi, per modificare la password per un utente IAM, usa nuovamente il comando `create-login-profile`, questa volta passando il parametro `--cli-input-json` per specificare il file JSON. Il `create-login-profile` comando seguente utilizza il `--cli-input-json` parametro con un file JSON chiamato .json. create-login-profile

```
aws iam create-login-profile \
    --cli-input-json file://create-login-profile.json
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "LoginProfile": {
        "UserName": "Bob",
        "CreateDate": "2015-03-10T20:55:40.274Z",
        "PasswordResetRequired": true
    }
}
```

Se la nuova password viola la policy delle password dell'account, il comando restituisce un errore `PasswordPolicyViolation`.

Per modificare la password di un utente che ne ha già una, usa `update-login-profile`. Per impostare una policy delle password per l'account, usa il comando `update-account-password-policy`.

Se la policy delle password dell'account lo consente, gli utenti IAM possono modificare le proprie password utilizzando il comando `change-password`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Gestione delle password per gli utenti IAM nella Guida per l'utente di AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command CreateLoginProfileReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una password (temporanea) per l'utente IAM Bob e imposta l'indicatore che richiede all'utente di modificare la password al successivo accesso di **Bob**.

```
New-IAMLoginProfile -UserName Bob -Password P@ssw0rd -PasswordResetRequired $true
```

Output:

```
CreateDate                    PasswordResetRequired                UserName
----------                    ---------------------                --------
4/14/2015 12:26:30 PM         True                                 Bob
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateLoginProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una password (temporanea) per l'utente IAM Bob e imposta l'indicatore che richiede all'utente di modificare la password al successivo accesso di **`Bob`**.

```
New-IAMLoginProfile -UserName Bob -Password P@ssw0rd -PasswordResetRequired $true
```

Output:

```
CreateDate                    PasswordResetRequired               UserName
----------                    ---------------------               --------
4/14/2015 12:26:30 PM         True                                Bob
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateLoginProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateOpenIdConnectProvider`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateOpenIdConnectProvider`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un provider IAM OpenID Connect (OIDC)

Per creare un provider OpenID Connect (OIDC), consigliamo di utilizzare il parametro `--cli-input-json` per passare un file JSON che contenga i parametri richiesti. Quando si crea un provider OIDC, è necessario passare l'URL del provider e l'URL deve iniziare con `https://`. Può essere difficile passare l'URL come parametro della riga di comando, perché i caratteri due punti (:) e barra (/) hanno un significato speciale in alcuni ambienti della riga di comando. L'utilizzo del parametro `--cli-input-json` consente di aggirare questa limitazione.

Per utilizzare il parametro `--cli-input-json`, inizia a utilizzare il comando `create-open-id-connect-provider` con il parametro `--generate-cli-skeleton`, come nell'esempio seguente.

```
aws iam create-open-id-connect-provider \
    --generate-cli-skeleton > create-open-id-connect-provider.json
```

Il comando precedente crea un file JSON chiamato create-open-id-connect -provider.json che è possibile utilizzare per inserire le informazioni per un comando successivo. `create-open-id-connect-provider` Per esempio:

```
{
    "Url": "https://server.example.com",
    "ClientIDList": [
        "example-application-ID"
    ],
    "ThumbprintList": [
        "c3768084dfb3d2b68b7897bf5f565da8eEXAMPLE"
    ]
}
```

Successivamente, per creare il provider OpenID Connect (OIDC), utilizza nuovamente il comando `create-open-id-connect-provider`, questa volta passando il parametro `--cli-input-json` per specificare il file JSON. Il `create-open-id-connect-provider` comando seguente utilizza il `--cli-input-json` parametro con un file JSON chiamato -provider.json. create-open-id-connect

```
aws iam create-open-id-connect-provider \
    --cli-input-json file://create-open-id-connect-provider.json
```

Output:

```
{
    "OpenIDConnectProviderArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
server.example.com"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni sui provider OIDC, consulta Creazione di provider di identità OpenID Connect (OIDC) nella Guida per l'utente di AWS IAM.

Per ulteriori informazioni su come ottenere impronte digitali per un provider OIDC, consulta Ottenere l'impronta personale per un provider di identità OpenID Connect nella Guida per l'utente di AWS IAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Command Reference. CreateOpenIdConnectProviderAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un provider OIDC IAM associato al servizio del provider compatibile con OIDC che si trova nell'URL **`https://example.oidcprovider.com`** e nell'ID client **`my-testapp-1`**. Il provider OIDC fornisce l'impronta digitale. Per autenticare l'impronta digitale, segui i passaggi su http://docs.aws.amazon. com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/ identity- .html. providers-oidc-obtain-thumbprint

```
New-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider -Url https://example.oidcprovider.com -ClientIDList
 my-testapp-1 -ThumbprintList 990F419EXAMPLEECF12DDEDA5EXAMPLE52F20D9E
```

Output:

```
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateOpenIdConnectProviderin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un provider OIDC IAM associato al servizio del provider compatibile con OIDC che si trova nell'URL **`https://example.oidcprovider.com`** e nell'ID client **`my-testapp-1`**. Il provider OIDC fornisce l'impronta digitale. Per autenticare l'impronta digitale, segui i passaggi su http://docs.aws.amazon. com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/ identity- .html. providers-oidc-obtain-thumbprint

```
New-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider -Url https://example.oidcprovider.com -ClientIDList
 my-testapp-1 -ThumbprintList 990F419EXAMPLEECF12DDEDA5EXAMPLE52F20D9E
```

Output:

```
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateOpenIdConnectProviderin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`CreatePolicy`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreatePolicy`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Creazione di utenti di sola lettura e di lettura e scrittura
- Gestione delle policy
- Configura il controllo degli accessi basato sugli attributi
- Lavora con l'API IAM Policy Builder

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name to give the new IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document for the new policy.</
param>
    /// <returns>The new IAM policy object.</returns>
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> CreatePolicyAsync(string policyName, string
 policyDocument)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreatePolicyAsync(new
 CreatePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument,
            PolicyName = policyName,
        });
```

```
        return response.Policy;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreatePolicysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_policy
#
# This function creates an IAM policy.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n policy_name -- The name of the IAM policy.
#       -p policy_json -- The policy document.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_policy() {
  local policy_name policy_document response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
```

```
# bashsupport disable=BP5008
function usage() {
  echo "function iam_create_policy"
  echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy."
  echo "  -n policy_name   The name of the IAM policy."
  echo "  -p policy_json -- The policy document."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) policy_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    p) policy_document="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$policy_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$policy_document" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy document with the -p parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam create-policy \
  --policy-name "$policy_name" \
  --policy-document "$policy_document" \
  --output text \
```

```
    --query Policy.Arn)

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreatePolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
Aws::String AwsDoc::IAM::createPolicy(const Aws::String &policyName,
                                      const Aws::String &rsrcArn,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreatePolicyRequest request;
    request.SetPolicyName(policyName);
    request.SetPolicyDocument(BuildSamplePolicyDocument(rsrcArn));

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreatePolicyOutcome outcome = iam.CreatePolicy(request);
    Aws::String result;
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating policy " << policyName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    else {
        result = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicy().GetArn();
        std::cout << "Successfully created policy " << policyName <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}

Aws::String AwsDoc::IAM::BuildSamplePolicyDocument(const Aws::String &rsrc_arn) {
    std::stringstream stringStream;
    stringStream << "{"
                 << "  \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\","
                 << "  \"Statement\": ["
                 << "    {"
                 << "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\","
                 << "        \"Action\": \"logs:CreateLogGroup\","
                 << "        \"Resource\": \""
                 << rsrc_arn
                 << "\""
                 << "    },"
                 << "    {"
                 << "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\","
                 << "        \"Action\": ["
                 << "            \"dynamodb:DeleteItem\","
                 << "            \"dynamodb:GetItem\","
                 << "            \"dynamodb:PutItem\","
                 << "            \"dynamodb:Scan\","
                 << "            \"dynamodb:UpdateItem\""
                 << "       ],"
                 << "       \"Resource\": \""
                 << rsrc_arn
                 << "\""
                 << "    }"
                 << "   ]"
                 << "}";

    return stringStream.str();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreatePolicysezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: Come creare una policy gestita dal cliente

Il comando seguente crea una policy gestita dal cliente denominata `my-policy`. Il file `policy.json` è un documento JSON nella cartella corrente che consente l'accesso in sola lettura alla cartella `shared` in un bucket Amazon S3 denominato `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`.

```
aws iam create-policy \
    --policy-name my-policy \
    --policy-document file://policy.json
```

Contenuto di policy.json:

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
                "s3:Get*",
                "s3:List*"
            ],
            "Resource": [
                "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/shared/*"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "Policy": {
        "PolicyName": "my-policy",
        "CreateDate": "2015-06-01T19:31:18.620Z",
        "AttachmentCount": 0,
        "IsAttachable": true,
        "PolicyId": "ZXR6A36LTYANPAI7NJ5UV",
        "DefaultVersionId": "v1",
```

```
        "Path": "/",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::0123456789012:policy/my-policy",
        "UpdateDate": "2015-06-01T19:31:18.620Z"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo dei file come input per i parametri di stringa, consultate Specificare i valori dei parametri per la AWS CLI nella AWS CLI User Guide.

Esempio 2: Come creare una policy gestita dal cliente con una descrizione

Il comando seguente crea una policy gestita dal cliente denominata `my-policy` con una descrizione non modificabile.

Il file `policy.json` è un documento JSON nella cartella corrente che consente l'accesso in sola lettura a tutte le operazioni Put, List e Get per un bucket Amazon S3 denominato `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`.

```
aws iam create-policy \
    --policy-name my-policy \
    --policy-document file://policy.json \
    --description "This policy grants access to all Put, Get, and List actions
 for amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
```

Contenuto di policy.json:

```
{
   "Version": "2012-10-17",
   "Statement": [
       {
           "Effect": "Allow",
           "Action": [
                "s3:ListBucket*",
                "s3:PutBucket*",
                "s3:GetBucket*"
            ],
            "Resource": [
                "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "Policy": {
        "PolicyName": "my-policy",
        "PolicyId": "ANPAWGSUGIDPEXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/my-policy",
        "Path": "/",
        "DefaultVersionId": "v1",
        "AttachmentCount": 0,
        "PermissionsBoundaryUsageCount": 0,
        "IsAttachable": true,
        "CreateDate": "2023-05-24T22:38:47+00:00",
        "UpdateDate": "2023-05-24T22:38:47+00:00"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni sulle policy basate sull'identità consulta Policy basate sulle identità e policy basate su risorse nella Guida per l'utente IAM AWS .

Esempio 3: creare una policy gestita dal cliente con i tag

Il comando seguente crea una policy gestita dal cliente denominata `my-policy` con tag. Questo esempio utilizza il parametro `--tags` con i seguenti tag in formato JSON: `'{"Key": "Department", "Value": "Accounting"}' '{"Key": "Location", "Value": "Seattle"}'`. In alternativa, il parametro `--tags` può essere utilizzato con i tag in formato abbreviato: `'Key=Department,Value=Accounting Key=Location,Value=Seattle'`.

Il file `policy.json` è un documento JSON nella cartella corrente che consente l'accesso in sola lettura a tutte le operazioni Put, List e Get per un bucket Amazon S3 denominato `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`.

```
aws iam create-policy \
    --policy-name my-policy \
    --policy-document file://policy.json \
    --tags '{"Key": "Department", "Value": "Accounting"}' '{"Key": "Location",
 "Value": "Seattle"}'
```

Contenuto di policy.json:

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
```

```
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
                "s3:ListBucket*",
                "s3:PutBucket*",
                "s3:GetBucket*"
            ],
            "Resource": [
                "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "Policy": {
        "PolicyName": "my-policy",
        "PolicyId": "ANPAWGSUGIDPEXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::12345678012:policy/my-policy",
        "Path": "/",
        "DefaultVersionId": "v1",
        "AttachmentCount": 0,
        "PermissionsBoundaryUsageCount": 0,
        "IsAttachable": true,
        "CreateDate": "2023-05-24T23:16:39+00:00",
        "UpdateDate": "2023-05-24T23:16:39+00:00",
        "Tags": [
            {
                "Key": "Department",
                "Value": "Accounting"
            },
                "Key": "Location",
                "Value": "Seattle"
            {
        ]
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni sulle policy di applicazione di tag, consulta Applicazione di tag a policy gestite dal cliente nella Guida per l'utente IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command CreatePolicyReference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// PolicyWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform policy actions.
type PolicyWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// PolicyDocument defines a policy document as a Go struct that can be serialized
// to JSON.
type PolicyDocument struct {
 Version   string
 Statement []PolicyStatement
}

// PolicyStatement defines a statement in a policy document.
type PolicyStatement struct {
```

```
 Effect    string
 Action    []string
 Principal map[string]string `json:",omitempty"`
 Resource  *string           `json:",omitempty"`
}

// CreatePolicy creates a policy that grants a list of actions to the specified
 resource.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure
 and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) CreatePolicy(ctx context.Context, policyName string,
 actions []string,
 resourceArn string) (*types.Policy, error) {
 var policy *types.Policy
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:   "Allow",
   Action:   actions,
   Resource: aws.String(resourceArn),
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document for %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 resourceArn, err)
  return nil, err
 }
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreatePolicy(ctx, &iam.CreatePolicyInput{
  PolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  PolicyName:     aws.String(policyName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyName, err)
 } else {
  policy = result.Policy
 }
 return policy, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreatePolicyconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreatePolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreatePolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetPolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.waiters.IamWaiter;

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

    public static final String PolicyDocument = "{" +
            "  \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            "  \"Statement\": [" +
            "    {" +
            "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
            "        \"Action\": [" +
            "            \"dynamodb:DeleteItem\"," +
            "            \"dynamodb:GetItem\"," +
            "            \"dynamodb:PutItem\"," +
            "            \"dynamodb:Scan\"," +
            "            \"dynamodb:UpdateItem\"" +
```

```
            "       ]," +
            "       \"Resource\": \"*\"" +
            "    }" +
            "   ]" +
            "}";

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """
                Usage:
                    CreatePolicy <policyName>\s

                Where:
                    policyName - A unique policy name.\s
                """;

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

        String policyName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String result = createIAMPolicy(iam, policyName);
        System.out.println("Successfully created a policy with this ARN value: "
+ result);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static String createIAMPolicy(IamClient iam, String policyName) {
        try {
            // Create an IamWaiter object.
            IamWaiter iamWaiter = iam.waiter();

            CreatePolicyRequest request = CreatePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyName(policyName)
                    .policyDocument(PolicyDocument)
                    .build();

            CreatePolicyResponse response = iam.createPolicy(request);
```

```
            // Wait until the policy is created.
            GetPolicyRequest polRequest = GetPolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyArn(response.policy().arn())
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<GetPolicyResponse> waitUntilPolicyExists =
 iamWaiter.waitUntilPolicyExists(polRequest);

 waitUntilPolicyExists.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return response.policy().arn();

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreatePolicyconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea la policy.

```
import { CreatePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyName
```

```
 */
export const createPolicy = (policyName) => {
  const command = new CreatePolicyCommand({
    PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [
        {
          Effect: "Allow",
          Action: "*",
          Resource: "*",
        },
      ],
    }),
    PolicyName: policyName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreatePolicyconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var myManagedPolicy = {
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: [
```

```
    {
      Effect: "Allow",
      Action: "logs:CreateLogGroup",
      Resource: "RESOURCE_ARN",
    },
    {
      Effect: "Allow",
      Action: [
        "dynamodb:DeleteItem",
        "dynamodb:GetItem",
        "dynamodb:PutItem",
        "dynamodb:Scan",
        "dynamodb:UpdateItem",
      ],
      Resource: "RESOURCE_ARN",
    },
  ],
};

var params = {
  PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify(myManagedPolicy),
  PolicyName: "myDynamoDBPolicy",
};

iam.createPolicy(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreatePolicyconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createIAMPolicy(policyNameVal: String?): String {
    val policyDocumentVal = """
    {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": [
                    "dynamodb:DeleteItem",
                    "dynamodb:GetItem",
                    "dynamodb:PutItem",
                    "dynamodb:Scan",
                    "dynamodb:UpdateItem"
                ],
                "Resource": "*"
            }
        ]
    }
    """.trimIndent()

    val request =
        CreatePolicyRequest {
            policyName = policyNameVal
            policyDocument = policyDocumentVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createPolicy(request)
        return response.policy?.arn.toString()
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreatePolicyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

$listAllBucketsPolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\",
                    \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:s3:::*\"}]
}";
$listAllBucketsPolicy = $service->createPolicy("iam_demo_policy_$uuid",
 $listAllBucketsPolicyDocument);
echo "Created policy: {$listAllBucketsPolicy['PolicyName']}\n";

    /**
     * @param string $policyName
     * @param string $policyDocument
     * @return array
     */
    public function createPolicy(string $policyName, string $policyDocument)
    {
        $result = $this->customWaiter(function () use ($policyName,
 $policyDocument) {
            return $this->iamClient->createPolicy([
                'PolicyName' => $policyName,
                'PolicyDocument' => $policyDocument,
            ]);
        });
        return $result['Policy'];
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreatePolicyconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una nuova policy IAM nell' AWS account corrente denominato **MySamplePolicy** Il file **MySamplePolicy.json** fornisce il contenuto della policy. Tenere presente che per elaborare correttamente il file della policy JSON è necessario utilizzare il parametro di cambio **-Raw**.

```
New-IAMPolicy -PolicyName MySamplePolicy -PolicyDocument (Get-Content -Raw
 MySamplePolicy.json)
```

Output:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 4/14/2015 2:45:59 PM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : LD4KP6HVFE7WGEXAMPLE1
PolicyName       : MySamplePolicy
UpdateDate       : 4/14/2015 2:45:59 PM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreatePolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una nuova policy IAM nell' AWS account corrente denominato **MySamplePolicy** Il file **MySamplePolicy.json** fornisce il contenuto della policy. Tenere presente che per elaborare correttamente il file della policy JSON è necessario utilizzare il parametro di cambio **-Raw**.

```
New-IAMPolicy -PolicyName MySamplePolicy -PolicyDocument (Get-Content -Raw
 MySamplePolicy.json)
```

Output:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 4/14/2015 2:45:59 PM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : LD4KP6HVFE7WGEXAMPLE1
PolicyName       : MySamplePolicy
UpdateDate       : 4/14/2015 2:45:59 PM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreatePolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def create_policy(name, description, actions, resource_arn):
    """
    Creates a policy that contains a single statement.

    :param name: The name of the policy to create.
    :param description: The description of the policy.
    :param actions: The actions allowed by the policy. These typically take the
                    form of service:action, such as s3:PutObject.
    :param resource_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the resource this
 policy
                         applies to. This ARN can contain wildcards, such as
                         'arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/*' to allow actions on
 all objects
                         in the bucket named 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'.
    :return: The newly created policy.
```

```
    """
    policy_doc = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": actions, "Resource":
 resource_arn}],
    }
    try:
        policy = iam.create_policy(
            PolicyName=name,
            Description=description,
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(policy_doc),
        )
        logger.info("Created policy %s.", policy.arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create policy %s.", name)
        raise
    else:
        return policy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreatePolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo modulo di esempio elenca, crea, collega e scollega le policy relative ai ruoli.

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
```

```
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'PolicyManager'
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not
exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
```

```
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreatePolicyconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn create_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    policy_name: &str,
    policy_document: &str,
) -> Result<Policy, iamError> {
    let policy = client
        .create_policy()
        .policy_name(policy_name)
        .policy_document(policy_document)
        .send()
        .await?;
    Ok(policy.policy.unwrap())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento CreatePolicyall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3
```

```
    public func createPolicy(name: String, policyDocument: String) async throws -
> IAMClientTypes.Policy {
        let input = CreatePolicyInput(
            policyDocument: policyDocument,
            policyName: name
        )
        do {
            let output = try await iamClient.createPolicy(input: input)
            guard let policy = output.policy else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchPolicy
            }
            return policy
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: createPolicy:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreatePolicyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`CreatePolicyVersion`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreatePolicyVersion`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Gestione delle policy

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare una nuova versione di una policy gestita

Questo esempio crea una nuova versione `v2` della policy IAM il cui ARN è `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy` e la rende la versione predefinita.

```
aws iam create-policy-version \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy \
    --policy-document file://NewPolicyVersion.json \
    --set-as-default
```

Output:

```
{
    "PolicyVersion": {
        "CreateDate": "2015-06-16T18:56:03.721Z",
        "VersionId": "v2",
        "IsDefaultVersion": true
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Controllo delle versioni delle policy IAM nella Guida per l'utente IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreatePolicyVersion AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una nuova versione "v2" della policy IAM il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy`** e la rende la versione predefinita. Il file **`NewPolicyVersion.json`** fornisce il contenuto della policy. Tenere presente che per elaborare correttamente il file della policy JSON è necessario utilizzare il parametro di cambio **`-Raw`**.

```
New-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy -
PolicyDocument (Get-content -Raw NewPolicyVersion.json) -SetAsDefault $true
```

Output:

```
CreateDate                          Document                 IsDefaultVersion
           VersionId
----------                          --------                 ----------------
           ---------
```

```
4/15/2015 10:54:54 AM                                                    True
           v2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreatePolicyVersionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una nuova versione "v2" della policy IAM il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy`** e la rende la versione predefinita. Il file **`NewPolicyVersion.json`** fornisce il contenuto della policy. Tenere presente che per elaborare correttamente il file della policy JSON è necessario utilizzare il parametro di cambio **`-Raw`**.

```
New-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy -
PolicyDocument (Get-content -Raw NewPolicyVersion.json) -SetAsDefault $true
```

Output:

```
CreateDate                          Document                 IsDefaultVersion
           VersionId
----------                          --------                 ----------------
           ---------
4/15/2015 10:54:54 AM                                        True
           v2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreatePolicyVersionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def create_policy_version(policy_arn, actions, resource_arn, set_as_default):
```

```
    """
    Creates a policy version. Policies can have up to five versions. The default
    version is the one that is used for all resources that reference the policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    :param actions: The actions to allow in the policy version.
    :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource this policy version applies to.
    :param set_as_default: When True, this policy version is set as the default
                           version for the policy. Otherwise, the default
                           is not changed.
    :return: The newly created policy version.
    """
    policy_doc = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": actions, "Resource":
resource_arn}],
    }
    try:
        policy = iam.Policy(policy_arn)
        policy_version = policy.create_version(
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(policy_doc), SetAsDefault=set_as_default
        )
        logger.info(
            "Created policy version %s for policy %s.",
            policy_version.version_id,
            policy_version.arn,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create a policy version for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return policy_version
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreatePolicyVersion AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`CreateRole`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateRole`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Gestione dei ruoli
- Lavora con Streams e Time-to-Live

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Create a new IAM role.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
   /// <param name="rolePolicyDocument">The name of the IAM policy document
   /// for the new role.</param>
   /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role.</returns>
   public async Task<string> CreateRoleAsync(string roleName, string
rolePolicyDocument)
   {
       var request = new CreateRoleRequest
       {
           RoleName = roleName,
           AssumeRolePolicyDocument = rolePolicyDocument,
       };

       var response = await _IAMService.CreateRoleAsync(request);
       return response.Role.Arn;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateRoleconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_role
#
# This function creates an IAM role.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_json -- The assume role policy document.
#
# Returns:
#       The ARN of the role.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_role() {
  local role_name policy_document response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user_access_key"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role."
```

```
  echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
  echo "  -p policy_json -- The assume role policy document."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    p) policy_document="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$policy_document" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy document with the -p parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam create-role \
  --role-name "$role_name" \
  --assume-role-policy-document "$policy_document" \
  --output text \
  --query Role.Arn)

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
```

```
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-role operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateRole AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::createIamRole(
        const Aws::String &roleName,
        const Aws::String &policy,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateRoleRequest request;

    request.SetRoleName(roleName);
    request.SetAssumeRolePolicyDocument(policy);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateRoleOutcome outcome = client.CreateRole(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating role. " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        const Aws::IAM::Model::Role iamRole = outcome.GetResult().GetRole();
        std::cout << "Created role " << iamRole.GetRoleName() << "\n";
        std::cout << "ID: " << iamRole.GetRoleId() << "\n";
```

```
        std::cout << "ARN: " << iamRole.GetArn() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateRoleconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: Come creare un ruolo IAM

Il comando `create-role` seguente crea un ruolo denominato `Test-Role` e collega una policy di attendibilità a tale ruolo.

```
aws iam create-role \
    --role-name Test-Role \
    --assume-role-policy-document file://Test-Role-Trust-Policy.json
```

Output:

```
{
    "Role": {
        "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": "<URL-encoded-JSON>",
        "RoleId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "CreateDate": "2013-06-07T20:43:32.821Z",
        "RoleName": "Test-Role",
        "Path": "/",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/Test-Role"
    }
}
```

La policy di attendibilità è definita come documento JSON nel file Test-Role-Trust-Policy.json. (Il nome e l'estensione del file non hanno importanza.) La policy di attendibilità deve specificare un principale.

Per collegare una policy di autorizzazioni a un ruolo, usa il comando `put-role-policy`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di ruoli IAM nella Guida per l'utente IAM AWS .

Esempio 2: Come creare un ruolo IAM con una durata massima della sessione specificata

Il comando `create-role` seguente crea un ruolo denominato `Test-Role` e imposta una durata massima della sessione di 7200 secondi (2 ore).

```
aws iam create-role \
    --role-name Test-Role \
    --assume-role-policy-document file://Test-Role-Trust-Policy.json \
    --max-session-duration 7200
```

Output:

```
{
    "Role": {
        "Path": "/",
        "RoleName": "Test-Role",
        "RoleId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::12345678012:role/Test-Role",
        "CreateDate": "2023-05-24T23:50:25+00:00",
        "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Sid": "Statement1",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {
                        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::12345678012:root"
                    },
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                }
            ]
        }
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Modificare la durata massima della sessione (AWS API) di un ruolo nella Guida per l'utente AWS IAM.

Esempio 3: Come creare un ruolo IAM con tag

Il comando seguente crea un ruolo IAM `Test-Role` con tag. Questo esempio utilizza il flag del parametro `--tags` con i seguenti tag in formato JSON: `'{"Key": "Department",`

`"Value": "Accounting"}' '{"Key": "Location", "Value": "Seattle"}'`.
In alternativa, il flag `--tags` può essere utilizzato con tag in formato abbreviato: `'Key=Department,Value=Accounting Key=Location,Value=Seattle'`.

```
aws iam create-role \
    --role-name Test-Role \
    --assume-role-policy-document file://Test-Role-Trust-Policy.json \
    --tags '{"Key": "Department", "Value": "Accounting"}' '{"Key": "Location",
 "Value": "Seattle"}'
```

Output:

```
{
    "Role": {
        "Path": "/",
        "RoleName": "Test-Role",
        "RoleId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/Test-Role",
        "CreateDate": "2023-05-25T23:29:41+00:00",
        "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Sid": "Statement1",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {
                        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root"
                    },
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                }
            ]
        },
        "Tags": [
            {
                "Key": "Department",
                "Value": "Accounting"
            },
            {
                "Key": "Location",
                "Value": "Seattle"
            }
        ]
    }
```

```
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Applicazione di tag a ruoli IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateRole AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// CreateRole creates a role that trusts a specified user. The trusted user can
 assume
// the role to acquire its permissions.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure
 and
```

```
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) CreateRole(ctx context.Context, roleName string,
 trustedUserArn string) (*types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 trustPolicy := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:    "Allow",
   Principal: map[string]string{"AWS": trustedUserArn},
   Action:    []string{"sts:AssumeRole"},
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(trustPolicy)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create trust policy for %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 trustedUserArn, err)
  return nil, err
 }
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateRole(ctx, &iam.CreateRoleInput{
  AssumeRolePolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  RoleName:                 aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateRoleconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import org.json.simple.JSONObject;
import org.json.simple.parser.JSONParser;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateRoleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateRoleResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import java.io.FileReader;

/*
*   This example requires a trust policy document. For more information, see:
*   https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-use-trust-policies-with-iam-
roles/
*
*
*  In addition, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
*
*  For information, see this documentation topic:
*
*  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class CreateRole {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:
                    <rolename> <fileLocation>\s

                Where:
                    rolename - The name of the role to create.\s
                    fileLocation - The location of the JSON document that
 represents the trust policy.\s
                """;

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

        String rolename = args[0];
        String fileLocation = args[1];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
```

```
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String result = createIAMRole(iam, rolename, fileLocation);
        System.out.println("Successfully created user: " + result);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static String createIAMRole(IamClient iam, String rolename, String
 fileLocation) throws Exception {
        try {
            JSONObject jsonObject = (JSONObject)
 readJsonSimpleDemo(fileLocation);
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(rolename)
                    .assumeRolePolicyDocument(jsonObject.toJSONString())
                    .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateRoleResponse response = iam.createRole(request);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the role is " +
 response.role().arn());

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

    public static Object readJsonSimpleDemo(String filename) throws Exception {
        FileReader reader = new FileReader(filename);
        JSONParser jsonParser = new JSONParser();
        return jsonParser.parse(reader);
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateRoleconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il ruolo.

```
import { CreateRoleCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const createRole = (roleName) => {
  const command = new CreateRoleCommand({
    AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [
        {
          Effect: "Allow",
          Principal: {
            Service: "lambda.amazonaws.com",
          },
          Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
        },
      ],
    }),
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateRoleconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

$assumeRolePolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Principal\": {\"AWS\": \"{$user['Arn']}\"},
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
                }]
            }";
$assumeRoleRole = $service->createRole("iam_demo_role_$uuid",
 $assumeRolePolicyDocument);
echo "Created role: {$assumeRoleRole['RoleName']}\n";

    /**
     * @param string $roleName
     * @param string $rolePolicyDocument
     * @return array
     * @throws AwsException
     */
    public function createRole(string $roleName, string $rolePolicyDocument)
    {
        $result = $this->customWaiter(function () use ($roleName,
 $rolePolicyDocument) {
            return $this->iamClient->createRole([
                'AssumeRolePolicyDocument' => $rolePolicyDocument,
                'RoleName' => $roleName,
            ]);
        });
        return $result['Role'];
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateRoleconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un nuovo ruolo denominato **MyNewRole** e collega la policy trovata nel file **NewRoleTrustPolicy.json**. Tenere presente che per elaborare correttamente il file della policy JSON è necessario utilizzare il parametro di cambio **-Raw**. Il documento di policy visualizzato nell'output è codificato nell'URL. In questo esempio viene decodificato con il metodo **UrlDecode** .NET.

```
$results = New-IAMRole -AssumeRolePolicyDocument (Get-Content -raw
 NewRoleTrustPolicy.json) -RoleName MyNewRole
$results
```

Output:

```
Arn                      : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MyNewRole
AssumeRolePolicyDocument : %7B%0D%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10-17%22%2C
%0D%0A%20%20%22Statement%22
                           %3A%20%5B%0D%0A%20%20%20%20%7B%0D%0A
%20%20%20%20%20%20%22Sid%22%3A%20%22%22%2C
                           %0D%0A%20%20%20%20%20%20%22Effect%22%3A%20%22Allow
%22%2C%0D%0A%20%20%20%20%20%20
                           %22Principal%22%3A%20%7B%0D%0A
%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%22AWS%22%3A%20%22arn%3Aaws
                           %3Aiam%3A%3A123456789012%3ADavid%22%0D%0A
%20%20%20%20%20%20%7D%2C%0D%0A%20%20%20
                           %20%20%20%22Action%22%3A%20%22sts%3AAssumeRole%22%0D
%0A%20%20%20%20%7D%0D%0A%20
                           %20%5D%0D%0A%7D
CreateDate               : 4/15/2015 11:04:23 AM
Path                     : /
RoleId                   : V5PAJI2KPN4EAEXAMPLE1
RoleName                 : MyNewRole

[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
```

```
[System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.AssumeRolePolicyDocument)
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:David"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
    }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un nuovo ruolo denominato **MyNewRole** e collega la policy trovata nel file **NewRoleTrustPolicy.json**. Tenere presente che per elaborare correttamente il file della policy JSON è necessario utilizzare il parametro di cambio **-Raw**. Il documento di policy visualizzato nell'output è codificato nell'URL. In questo esempio viene decodificato con il metodo **UrlDecode** .NET.

```
$results = New-IAMRole -AssumeRolePolicyDocument (Get-Content -raw
 NewRoleTrustPolicy.json) -RoleName MyNewRole
$results
```

Output:

```
Arn                      : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MyNewRole
AssumeRolePolicyDocument : %7B%0D%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10-17%22%2C
%0D%0A%20%20%22Statement%22
                           %3A%20%5B%0D%0A%20%20%20%20%7B%0D%0A
%20%20%20%20%20%20%22Sid%22%3A%20%22%22%2C
                           %0D%0A%20%20%20%20%20%20%22Effect%22%3A%20%22Allow
%22%2C%0D%0A%20%20%20%20%20%20
                           %22Principal%22%3A%20%7B%0D%0A
%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%22AWS%22%3A%20%22arn%3Aaws
                           %3Aiam%3A%3A123456789012%3ADavid%22%0D%0A
%20%20%20%20%20%20%7D%2C%0D%0A%20%20%20
```

```
                              %20%20%20%22Action%22%3A%20%22sts%3AAssumeRole%22%0D
%0A%20%20%20%20%7D%0D%0A%20
                              %20%5D%0D%0A%7D
CreateDate                  : 4/15/2015 11:04:23 AM
Path                        : /
RoleId                      : V5PAJI2KPN4EAEXAMPLE1
RoleName                    : MyNewRole

[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
[System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.AssumeRolePolicyDocument)
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:David"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
    }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def create_role(role_name, allowed_services):
    """
    Creates a role that lets a list of specified services assume the role.
```

```
    :param role_name: The name of the role.
    :param allowed_services: The services that can assume the role.
    :return: The newly created role.
    """
    trust_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Principal": {"Service": service},
                "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
            }
            for service in allowed_services
        ],
    }

    try:
        role = iam.create_role(
            RoleName=role_name, AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(trust_policy)
        )
        logger.info("Created role %s.", role.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create role %s.", role_name)
        raise
    else:
        return role
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateRole AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
 # Creates a role and attaches policies to it.
 #
 # @param role_name [String] The name of the role.
 # @param assume_role_policy_document [Hash] The trust relationship policy
document.
 # @param policy_arns [Array<String>] The ARNs of the policies to attach.
 # @return [String, nil] The ARN of the new role if successful, or nil if an
error occurred.
 def create_role(role_name, assume_role_policy_document, policy_arns)
   response = @iam_client.create_role(
     role_name: role_name,
     assume_role_policy_document: assume_role_policy_document.to_json
   )
   role_arn = response.role.arn

   policy_arns.each do |policy_arn|
     @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
       role_name: role_name,
       policy_arn: policy_arn
     )
   end

   role_arn
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error("Error creating role: #{e.message}")
   nil
 end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateRoleconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn create_role(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: &str,
    role_policy_document: &str,
) -> Result<Role, iamError> {
    let response: CreateRoleOutput = loop {
        if let Ok(response) = client
            .create_role()
            .role_name(role_name)
            .assume_role_policy_document(role_policy_document)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            break response;
        }
    };

    Ok(response.role.unwrap())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento CreateRoleall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func createRole(name: String, policyDocument: String) async throws ->
 String {
        let input = CreateRoleInput(
            assumeRolePolicyDocument: policyDocument,
```

```
            roleName: name
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.createRole(input: input)
            guard let role = output.role else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchRole
            }
            guard let id = role.roleId else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchRole
            }
            return id
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: createRole:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateRoleguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`CreateSAMLProvider`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateSAMLProvider`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come creare un provider SAML

Questo esempio crea un nuovo provider SAML in IAM denominato `MySAMLProvider`. È descritto dal documento di metadati SAML che si trova nel file `SAMLMetaData.xml`.

```
aws iam create-saml-provider \
    --saml-metadata-document file://SAMLMetaData.xml \
    --name MySAMLProvider
```

Output:

```
{
    "SAMLProviderArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/MySAMLProvider"
```

```
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di provider di identità SAML IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create SAMLProvider in AWS CLI Command Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { CreateSAMLProviderCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import * as path from "node:path";
import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * This sample document was generated using Auth0.
 * For more information on generating this document,
 see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
id_roles_providers_create_saml.html#samlstep1.
 */
const sampleMetadataDocument = readFileSync(
  path.join(
    dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url),
    "../../../../resources/sample_files/sample_saml_metadata.xml",
  ),
);

/**
 *
 * @param {*} providerName
 * @returns
 */
```

```
export const createSAMLProvider = async (providerName) => {
  const command = new CreateSAMLProviderCommand({
    Name: providerName,
    SAMLMetadataDocument: sampleMetadataDocument.toString(),
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create SAMLProvider in AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una nuova entità per il provider SAML in IAM. È denominato **MySAMLProvider** ed è descritto dal documento di metadati SAML contenuto nel file **SAMLMetaData.xml**, che è stato scaricato separatamente dal sito Web del provider di servizi SAML.

```
New-IAMSAMLProvider -Name MySAMLProvider -SAMLMetadataDocument (Get-Content -Raw
 SAMLMetaData.xml)
```

Output:

```
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/MySAMLProvider
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Create SAMLProvider in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una nuova entità per il provider SAML in IAM. È denominato **MySAMLProvider** ed è descritto dal documento di metadati SAML contenuto nel file **SAMLMetaData.xml**, che è stato scaricato separatamente dal sito Web del provider di servizi SAML.

```
New-IAMSAMLProvider -Name MySAMLProvider -SAMLMetadataDocument (Get-Content -Raw
 SAMLMetaData.xml)
```

Output:

```
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/MySAMLProvider
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Create SAMLProvider in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`CreateServiceLinkedRole`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateServiceLinkedRole`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM service-linked role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="serviceName">The name of the AWS Service.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description of the IAM service-linked role.</
param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(string serviceName,
 string description)
    {
        var request = new CreateServiceLinkedRoleRequest
        {
            AWSServiceName = serviceName,
            Description = description
        };
```

```
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateServiceLinkedRoleconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come creare un ruolo collegato a un servizio

L'`create-service-linked-role`esempio seguente crea un ruolo collegato al servizio per il AWS servizio specificato e allega la descrizione specificata.

```
aws iam create-service-linked-role \
    --aws-service-name lex.amazonaws.com \
    --description "My service-linked role to support Lex"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Role": {
        "Path": "/aws-service-role/lex.amazonaws.com/",
        "RoleName": "AWSServiceRoleForLexBots",
        "RoleId": "AROA1234567890EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::1234567890:role/aws-service-role/lex.amazonaws.com/
AWSServiceRoleForLexBots",
        "CreateDate": "2019-04-17T20:34:14+00:00",
        "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Action": [
                        "sts:AssumeRole"
                    ],
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {
                        "Service": [
                            "lex.amazonaws.com"
```

```
                        ]
                    }
                }
            ]
        }
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo di ruoli collegati a servizi nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateServiceLinkedRolein AWS CLI Command Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}
```

```
// CreateServiceLinkedRole creates a service-linked role that is owned by the
 specified service.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) CreateServiceLinkedRole(ctx context.Context,
 serviceName string, description string) (
 *types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateServiceLinkedRole(ctx,
 &iam.CreateServiceLinkedRoleInput{
  AWSServiceName: aws.String(serviceName),
  Description:    aws.String(description),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create service-linked role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 serviceName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateServiceLinkedRoleconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un ruolo collegato ai servizi.

```
import {
  CreateServiceLinkedRoleCommand,
  GetRoleCommand,
  IAMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
```

```
const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} serviceName
 */
export const createServiceLinkedRole = async (serviceName) => {
  const command = new CreateServiceLinkedRoleCommand({
    // For a list of AWS services that support service-linked roles,
    // see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference_aws-
services-that-work-with-iam.html.
    //
    // For a list of AWS service endpoints, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
general/latest/gr/aws-service-information.html.
    AWSServiceName: serviceName,
  });
  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
    return response;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidInputException" &&
      caught.message.includes(
        "Service role name AWSServiceRoleForElasticBeanstalk has been taken in
 this account",
      )
    ) {
      console.warn(caught.message);
      return client.send(
        new GetRoleCommand({ RoleName: "AWSServiceRoleForElasticBeanstalk" }),
      );
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateServiceLinkedRoleconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function createServiceLinkedRole($awsServiceName, $customSuffix = "",
 $description = "")
    {
        $createServiceLinkedRoleArguments = ['AWSServiceName' =>
 $awsServiceName];
        if ($customSuffix) {
            $createServiceLinkedRoleArguments['CustomSuffix'] = $customSuffix;
        }
        if ($description) {
            $createServiceLinkedRoleArguments['Description'] = $description;
        }
        return $this->iamClient-
>createServiceLinkedRole($createServiceLinkedRoleArguments);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateServiceLinkedRoleconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un ruolo collegato ai servizi per il servizio di scalabilità automatica.

```
New-IAMServiceLinkedRole -AWSServiceName autoscaling.amazonaws.com -CustomSuffix
 RoleNameEndsWithThis -Description "My service-linked role to support
 autoscaling"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateServiceLinkedRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un ruolo collegato ai servizi per il servizio di scalabilità automatica.

```
New-IAMServiceLinkedRole -AWSServiceName autoscaling.amazonaws.com -CustomSuffix
 RoleNameEndsWithThis -Description "My service-linked role to support
 autoscaling"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateServiceLinkedRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def create_service_linked_role(service_name, description):
    """
    Creates a service-linked role.

    :param service_name: The name of the service that owns the role.
    :param description: A description to give the role.
    :return: The newly created role.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.create_service_linked_role(
            AWSServiceName=service_name, Description=description
        )
        role = iam.Role(response["Role"]["RoleName"])
        logger.info("Created service-linked role %s.", role.name)
    except ClientError:
```

```
        logger.exception("Couldn't create service-linked role for %s.",
service_name)
        raise
    else:
        return role
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateServiceLinkedRole AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
 # Creates a service-linked role
 #
 # @param service_name [String] The service name to create the role for.
 # @param description [String] The description of the service-linked role.
 # @param suffix [String] Suffix for customizing role name.
 # @return [String] The name of the created role
 def create_service_linked_role(service_name, description, suffix)
   response = @iam_client.create_service_linked_role(
     aws_service_name: service_name, description: description, custom_suffix:
suffix
   )
   role_name = response.role.role_name
   @logger.info("Created service-linked role #{role_name}.")
   role_name
 rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error("Couldn't create service-linked role for #{service_name}.
Here's why:")
   @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
   raise
```

```
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateServiceLinkedRoleconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn create_service_linked_role(
    client: &iamClient,
    aws_service_name: String,
    custom_suffix: Option<String>,
    description: Option<String>,
) -> Result<CreateServiceLinkedRoleOutput,
 SdkError<CreateServiceLinkedRoleError>> {
    let response = client
        .create_service_linked_role()
        .aws_service_name(aws_service_name)
        .set_custom_suffix(custom_suffix)
        .set_description(description)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento CreateServiceLinkedRoleall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func createServiceLinkedRole(service: String, suffix: String? = nil,
 description: String?)
                    async throws -> IAMClientTypes.Role {
        let input = CreateServiceLinkedRoleInput(
            awsServiceName: service,
            customSuffix: suffix,
            description: description
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.createServiceLinkedRole(input: input)
            guard let role = output.role else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchRole
            }
            return role
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: createServiceLinkedRole:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateServiceLinkedRoleguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`CreateUser`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateUser`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Creazione di utenti di sola lettura e di lettura e scrittura

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for the new IAM user.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM user that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<User> CreateUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateUserAsync(new CreateUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });
        return response.User;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateUserconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_user
#
# This function creates the specified IAM user, unless
# it already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user to create.
#
# Returns:
#       The ARN of the user.
```

```
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function iam_create_user() {
  local user_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user. You must
 supply a username:"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user. It must be unique within the
 account."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    User name:   $user_name"
  iecho ""
```

```
  # If the user already exists, we don't want to try to create it.
  if (iam_user_exists "$user_name"); then
    errecho "ERROR: A user with that name already exists in the account."
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam create-user --user-name "$user_name" \
    --output text \
    --query 'User.Arn')

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-user operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateUser AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateUserRequest create_request;
    create_request.SetUserName(userName);
```

```
    auto create_outcome = iam.CreateUser(create_request);
    if (!create_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating IAM user " << userName << ":" <<
                  create_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully created IAM user " << userName << std::endl;
    }

    return create_outcome.IsSuccess();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateUserconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: Come creare un utente IAM

Il comando `create-user` seguente crea un utente IAM denominato Bob nell'account corrente.

```
aws iam create-user \
    --user-name Bob
```

Output:

```
{
    "User": {
        "UserName": "Bob",
        "Path": "/",
        "CreateDate": "2023-06-08T03:20:41.270Z",
        "UserId": "AIDAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creare un utente IAM nel tuo AWS account nella Guida per l'utente AWS IAM.

Esempio 2: Come creare un utente IAM in un percorso specificato

Il comando `create-user` seguente crea un utente IAM denominato Bob nel percorso specificato.

```
aws iam create-user \
    --user-name Bob \
    --path /division_abc/subdivision_xyz/
```

Output:

```
{
    "User": {
        "Path": "/division_abc/subdivision_xyz/",
        "UserName": "Bob",
        "UserId": "AIDAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::12345678012:user/division_abc/subdivision_xyz/Bob",
        "CreateDate": "2023-05-24T18:20:17+00:00"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Identificatori IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

Esempio 3: Come creare un utente IAM con tag

Il comando `create-user` seguente crea un utente IAM denominato Bob con tag. Questo esempio utilizza il flag del parametro `--tags` con i seguenti tag in formato JSON: `'{"Key": "Department", "Value": "Accounting"}' '{"Key": "Location", "Value": "Seattle"}'`. In alternativa, il flag `--tags` può essere utilizzato con tag in formato abbreviato: `'Key=Department,Value=Accounting Key=Location,Value=Seattle'`.

```
aws iam create-user \
    --user-name Bob \
    --tags '{"Key": "Department", "Value": "Accounting"}' '{"Key": "Location",
 "Value": "Seattle"}'
```

Output:

```
{
    "User": {
        "Path": "/",
        "UserName": "Bob",
        "UserId": "AIDAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
```

```
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::12345678012:user/Bob",
        "CreateDate": "2023-05-25T17:14:21+00:00",
        "Tags": [
            {
                "Key": "Department",
                "Value": "Accounting"
            },
            {
                "Key": "Location",
                "Value": "Seattle"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Applicazione di tag a utenti IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

Esempio 3: Come creare un utente IAM con un limite delle autorizzazioni impostato

Il `create-user` comando seguente crea un utente IAM denominato Bob con il limite delle autorizzazioni di AmazonS3. FullAccess

```
aws iam create-user \
    --user-name Bob \
    --permissions-boundary arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonS3FullAccess
```

Output:

```
{
    "User": {
        "Path": "/",
        "UserName": "Bob",
        "UserId": "AIDAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::12345678012:user/Bob",
        "CreateDate": "2023-05-24T17:50:53+00:00",
        "PermissionsBoundary": {
        "PermissionsBoundaryType": "Policy",
        "PermissionsBoundaryArn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonS3FullAccess"
        }
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Limiti delle autorizzazioni per le entità IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. CreateUserAWS CLI

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// CreateUser creates a new user with the specified name.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateUser(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 (*types.User, error) {
 var user *types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateUser(ctx, &iam.CreateUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
```

```
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 } else {
  user = result.User
 }
 return user, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateUserconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateUserRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateUserResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.waiters.IamWaiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetUserRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetUserResponse;

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

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

                Usage:
                    <username>\s

                Where:
                    username - The name of the user to create.\s
                """;

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

        String username = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String result = createIAMUser(iam, username);
        System.out.println("Successfully created user: " + result);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static String createIAMUser(IamClient iam, String username) {
        try {
            // Create an IamWaiter object.
            IamWaiter iamWaiter = iam.waiter();

            CreateUserRequest request = CreateUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(username)
                    .build();

            CreateUserResponse response = iam.createUser(request);

            // Wait until the user is created.
            GetUserRequest userRequest = GetUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(response.user().userName())
                    .build();
```

```
            WaiterResponse<GetUserResponse> waitUntilUserExists =
 iamWaiter.waitUntilUserExists(userRequest);

 waitUntilUserExists.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return response.user().userName();

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

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateUserconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare l'utente.

```
import { CreateUserCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} name
 */
export const createUser = (name) => {
  const command = new CreateUserCommand({ UserName: name });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateUserconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  UserName: process.argv[2],
};

iam.getUser(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err && err.code === "NoSuchEntity") {
    iam.createUser(params, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Error", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Success", data);
      }
    });
  } else {
    console.log(
      "User " + process.argv[2] + " already exists",
      data.User.UserId
    );
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateUserconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createIAMUser(usernameVal: String?): String? {
    val request =
        CreateUserRequest {
            userName = usernameVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createUser(request)
        return response.user?.userName
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateUserconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
```

```
$service = new IAMService();

$user = $service->createUser("iam_demo_user_$uuid");
echo "Created user with the arn: {$user['Arn']}\n";


    /**
     * @param string $name
     * @return array
     * @throws AwsException
     */
    public function createUser(string $name): array
    {
        $result = $this->iamClient->createUser([
            'UserName' => $name,
        ]);

        return $result['User'];
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateUserconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un utente IAM denominato **Bob**. Se Bob deve accedere alla AWS console, è necessario eseguire separatamente il comando **New-IAMLoginProfile** per creare un profilo di accesso con una password. Se Bob deve eseguire AWS PowerShell comandi CLI multipiattaforma o AWS effettuare chiamate API, è necessario eseguire separatamente **New-IAMAccessKey** il comando per creare le chiavi di accesso.

```
New-IAMUser -UserName Bob
```

Output:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob
CreateDate       : 4/22/2015 12:02:11 PM
PasswordLastUsed : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Path             : /
```

```
UserId            : AIDAJWGEFDMEMEXAMPLE1
UserName          : Bob
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateUserin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un utente IAM denominato **Bob**. Se Bob deve accedere alla AWS console, è necessario eseguire separatamente il comando **New-IAMLoginProfile** per creare un profilo di accesso con una password. Se Bob deve eseguire AWS PowerShell comandi CLI multipiattaforma o AWS effettuare chiamate API, è necessario eseguire separatamente **New-IAMAccessKey** il comando per creare le chiavi di accesso.

```
New-IAMUser -UserName Bob
```

Output:

```
Arn               : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob
CreateDate        : 4/22/2015 12:02:11 PM
PasswordLastUsed  : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Path              : /
UserId            : AIDAJWGEFDMEMEXAMPLE1
UserName          : Bob
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateUserin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def create_user(user_name):
```

```
    """
    Creates a user. By default, a user has no permissions or access keys.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The newly created user.
    """
    try:
        user = iam.create_user(UserName=user_name)
        logger.info("Created user %s.", user.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create user %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return user
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateUser AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
  # Creates a user and their login profile
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user
  # @param initial_password [String] The initial password for the user
  # @return [String, nil] The ID of the user if created, or nil if an error
occurred
  def create_user(user_name, initial_password)
    response = @iam_client.create_user(user_name: user_name)
    @iam_client.wait_until(:user_exists, user_name: user_name)
    @iam_client.create_login_profile(
      user_name: user_name,
      password: initial_password,
```

```
      password_reset_required: true
    )
    @logger.info("User '#{user_name}' created successfully.")
    response.user.user_id
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::EntityAlreadyExists
    @logger.error("Error creating user '#{user_name}': user already exists.")
    nil
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
    nil
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateUserconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn create_user(client: &iamClient, user_name: &str) -> Result<User,
 iamError> {
    let response = client.create_user().user_name(user_name).send().await?;

    Ok(response.user.unwrap())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento CreateUserall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func createUser(name: String) async throws -> String {
        let input = CreateUserInput(
            userName: name
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.createUser(input: input)
            guard let user = output.user else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchUser
            }
            guard let id = user.userId else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchUser
            }
            return id
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: createUser:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateUserguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`CreateVirtualMfaDevice`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateVirtualMfaDevice`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un dispositivo MFA virtuale

Questo esempio crea un nuovo dispositivo MFA virtuale chiamato `BobsMFADevice`. Crea un file che contiene le informazioni di bootstrap chiamate `QRCode.png` e le inserisce nella directory `C:/`. Il metodo bootstrap utilizzato in questo esempio è `QRCodePNG`.

```
aws iam create-virtual-mfa-device \
    --virtual-mfa-device-name BobsMFADevice \
    --outfile C:/QRCode.png \
    --bootstrap-method QRCodePNG
```

Output:

```
{
    "VirtualMFADevice": {
        "SerialNumber": "arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/BobsMFADevice"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo dell'autenticazione a più fattori (MFA) in AWS nella AWS Guida per l'utente IAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateVirtualMfaDevice AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un nuovo dispositivo MFA virtuale. Le righe 2 e 3 estraggono il valore **`Base32StringSeed`** necessario al programma software MFA virtuale per creare un account (in alternativa al codice QR). Dopo aver configurato il programma con il valore, ottieni due codici di autenticazione sequenziali dal programma. Infine, utilizza l'ultimo comando per collegare il dispositivo MFA virtuale all'utente IAM **`Bob`** e sincronizzare l'account con i due codici di autenticazione.

```
$Device = New-IAMVirtualMFADevice -VirtualMFADeviceName BobsMFADevice
$SR = New-Object System.IO.StreamReader($Device.Base32StringSeed)
$base32stringseed = $SR.ReadToEnd()
```

```
$base32stringseed
CZWZMCQNW4DEXAMPLE3VOUGXJFZYSUW7EXAMPLECR4NJFD65GX2SLUDW2EXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
-- Pause here to enter base-32 string seed code into virtual MFA program to
 register account. --

Enable-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber $Device.SerialNumber -UserName Bob -
AuthenticationCode1 123456 -AuthenticationCode2 789012
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio crea un nuovo dispositivo MFA virtuale. Le righe 2 e 3 estraggono il valore **`QRCodePNG`** e lo scrivono in un file. Questa immagine può essere scansionata dal programma software MFA virtuale per creare un account (in alternativa all'immissione manuale del valore StringSeed Base32). Dopo aver creato l'account nel tuo programma MFA virtuale, ottieni due codici di autenticazione sequenziali e inseriscili negli ultimi comandi per collegare il dispositivo MFA virtuale all'utente IAM **`Bob`** e sincronizzare l'account.

```
$Device = New-IAMVirtualMFADevice -VirtualMFADeviceName BobsMFADevice
$BR = New-Object System.IO.BinaryReader($Device.QRCodePNG)
$BR.ReadBytes($BR.BaseStream.Length) | Set-Content -Encoding Byte -Path
 QRCode.png
```

Output:

```
 -- Pause here to scan PNG with virtual MFA program to register account. --

Enable-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber $Device.SerialNumber -UserName Bob -
AuthenticationCode1 123456 -AuthenticationCode2 789012
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateVirtualMfaDevicein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un nuovo dispositivo MFA virtuale. Le righe 2 e 3 estraggono il valore **`Base32StringSeed`** necessario al programma software MFA virtuale per creare un account (in alternativa al codice QR). Dopo aver configurato il programma con il valore, ottieni due codici di autenticazione sequenziali dal programma. Infine, utilizza l'ultimo comando per collegare il dispositivo MFA virtuale all'utente IAM **`Bob`** e sincronizzare l'account con i due codici di autenticazione.

```
$Device = New-IAMVirtualMFADevice -VirtualMFADeviceName BobsMFADevice
$SR = New-Object System.IO.StreamReader($Device.Base32StringSeed)
$base32stringseed = $SR.ReadToEnd()
$base32stringseed
CZWZMCQNW4DEXAMPLE3VOUGXJFZYSUW7EXAMPLECR4NJFD65GX2SLUDW2EXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
-- Pause here to enter base-32 string seed code into virtual MFA program to
 register account. --

Enable-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber $Device.SerialNumber -UserName Bob -
AuthenticationCode1 123456 -AuthenticationCode2 789012
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio crea un nuovo dispositivo MFA virtuale. Le righe 2 e 3 estraggono il valore **`QRCodePNG`** e lo scrivono in un file. Questa immagine può essere scansionata dal programma software MFA virtuale per creare un account (in alternativa all'immissione manuale del valore StringSeed Base32). Dopo aver creato l'account nel tuo programma MFA virtuale, ottieni due codici di autenticazione sequenziali e inseriscili negli ultimi comandi per collegare il dispositivo MFA virtuale all'utente IAM **`Bob`** e sincronizzare l'account.

```
$Device = New-IAMVirtualMFADevice -VirtualMFADeviceName BobsMFADevice
$BR = New-Object System.IO.BinaryReader($Device.QRCodePNG)
$BR.ReadBytes($BR.BaseStream.Length) | Set-Content -Encoding Byte -Path
 QRCode.png
```

Output:

```
 -- Pause here to scan PNG with virtual MFA program to register account. --

Enable-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber $Device.SerialNumber -UserName Bob -
AuthenticationCode1 123456 -AuthenticationCode2 789012
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateVirtualMfaDevicein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeactivateMfaDevice`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeactivateMfaDevice`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per disattivare un dispositivo MFA

Questo comando disattiva il dispositivo MFA virtuale con l'ARN `arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/BobsMFADevice` associato all'utente Bob.

```
aws iam deactivate-mfa-device \
    --user-name Bob \
    --serial-number arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/BobsMFADevice
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo dell'autenticazione a più fattori (MFA) in AWS nella AWS Guida per l'utente IAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeactivateMfaDevice AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando disabilita il dispositivo hardware MFA associato all'utente **Bob** con il numero di serie **123456789012**.

```
Disable-IAMMFADevice -UserName "Bob" -SerialNumber "123456789012"
```

Esempio 2: questo comando disabilita il dispositivo MFA virtuale associato all'utente **David** con ARN **arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/David**. Tieni presente che il dispositivo MFA virtuale non viene eliminato dall'account. Il dispositivo virtuale è ancora presente e appare nell'output del comando **Get-IAMVirtualMFADevice**. Prima di poter creare un nuovo dispositivo MFA virtuale per lo stesso utente, è necessario eliminare quello precedente utilizzando il comando **Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice**.

```
Disable-IAMMFADevice -UserName "David" -SerialNumber
 "arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/David"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeactivateMfaDevicein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando disabilita il dispositivo hardware MFA associato all'utente **`Bob`** con il numero di serie **`123456789012`**.

```
Disable-IAMMFADevice -UserName "Bob" -SerialNumber "123456789012"
```

Esempio 2: questo comando disabilita il dispositivo MFA virtuale associato all'utente **`David`** con ARN **`arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/David`**. Tieni presente che il dispositivo MFA virtuale non viene eliminato dall'account. Il dispositivo virtuale è ancora presente e appare nell'output del comando **`Get-IAMVirtualMFADevice`**. Prima di poter creare un nuovo dispositivo MFA virtuale per lo stesso utente, è necessario eliminare quello precedente utilizzando il comando **`Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice`**.

```
Disable-IAMMFADevice -UserName "David" -SerialNumber
 "arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/David"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeactivateMfaDevicein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DeleteAccessKey`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteAccessKey`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Creazione di utenti di sola lettura e di lettura e scrittura
- Gestione delle chiavi di accesso

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user's access key.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessKeyId">The Id for the IAM access key.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user that owns the IAM
    /// access key.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAccessKeyAsync(string accessKeyId, string
userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteAccessKeyAsync(new
DeleteAccessKeyRequest
        {
            AccessKeyId = accessKeyId,
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAccessKeyconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_access_key
#
# This function deletes an IAM access key for the specified IAM user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user.
#       -k access_key -- The access key to delete.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_access_key() {
  local user_name access_key response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_access_key"
    echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) access key for the
 specified IAM user"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user."
```

```
  echo "  -k access_key   The access key to delete."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "u:k:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    k) access_key="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$access_key" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide an access key with the -k parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    Username:   $user_name"
iecho "    Access key:   $access_key"
iecho ""

response=$(aws iam delete-access-key \
  --user-name "$user_name" \
  --access-key-id "$access_key")

local error_code=${?}
```

```
  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-access-key operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-access-key response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteAccessKey AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::deleteAccessKey(const Aws::String &userName,
                                  const Aws::String &accessKeyID,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteAccessKeyRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);
    request.SetAccessKeyId(accessKeyID);

    auto outcome = iam.DeleteAccessKey(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting access key " << accessKeyID << " from user "
                  << userName << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
```

```
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted access key " << accessKeyID
                  << " for IAM user " << userName << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAccessKeyconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come eliminare una chiave di accesso per un utente IAM

Il comando `delete-access-key` seguente elimina la chiave di accesso specificata (ID chiave di accesso e chiave di accesso segreta) per l'utente IAM denominato Bob.

```
aws iam delete-access-key \
    --access-key-id AKIDPMS9RO4H3FEXAMPLE \
    --user-name Bob
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per elencare le chiavi di accesso definite per un utente IAM, usa il comando `list-access-keys`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Gestione delle chiavi di accesso per gli utenti IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteAccessKey AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DeleteAccessKey deletes an access key from a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteAccessKey(ctx context.Context, userName string,
 keyId string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteAccessKey(ctx, &iam.DeleteAccessKeyInput{
  AccessKeyId: aws.String(keyId),
  UserName:    aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete access key %v. Here's why: %v\n", keyId, err)
 }
 return err
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAccessKeyconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DeleteAccessKeyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

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

                Usage:
                    <username> <accessKey>\s

                Where:
                    username - The name of the user.\s
                    accessKey - The access key ID for the secret access key you
 want to delete.\s
                """;
```

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

        String username = args[0];
        String accessKey = args[1];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        deleteKey(iam, username, accessKey);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void deleteKey(IamClient iam, String username, String
 accessKey) {
        try {
            DeleteAccessKeyRequest request = DeleteAccessKeyRequest.builder()
                    .accessKeyId(accessKey)
                    .userName(username)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteAccessKey(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted access key " + accessKey +
                    " from user " + username);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAccessKeyconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina la chiave di accesso.

```
import { DeleteAccessKeyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} userName
 * @param {string} accessKeyId
 */
export const deleteAccessKey = (userName, accessKeyId) => {
  const command = new DeleteAccessKeyCommand({
    AccessKeyId: accessKeyId,
    UserName: userName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAccessKeyconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  AccessKeyId: "ACCESS_KEY_ID",
  UserName: "USER_NAME",
};

iam.deleteAccessKey(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAccessKeyconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteKey(
    userNameVal: String,
    accessKey: String,
) {
    val request =
```

```
        DeleteAccessKeyRequest {
            accessKeyId = accessKey
            userName = userNameVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.deleteAccessKey(request)
        println("Successfully deleted access key $accessKey from $userNameVal")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAccessKeyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la coppia di chiavi di AWS accesso con l'ID della chiave **AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE** dall'utente denominato**Bob**.

```
Remove-IAMAccessKey -AccessKeyId AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE -UserName Bob -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteAccessKeyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la coppia di chiavi di AWS accesso con l'ID della chiave **AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE** dall'utente denominato**Bob**.

```
Remove-IAMAccessKey -AccessKeyId AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE -UserName Bob -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteAccessKeyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def delete_key(user_name, key_id):
    """
    Deletes a user's access key.

    :param user_name: The user that owns the key.
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to delete.
    """

    try:
        key = iam.AccessKey(user_name, key_id)
        key.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted access key %s for %s.", key.id, key.user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete key %s for %s", key_id, user_name)
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteAccessKey AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo modulo di esempio elenca, crea, disattiva ed elimina le chiavi di accesso.

```
# Manages access keys for IAM users
class AccessKeyManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'AccessKeyManager'
  end

  # Lists access keys for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  def list_access_keys(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name)
    if response.access_key_metadata.empty?
      @logger.info("No access keys found for user '#{user_name}'.")
    else
      response.access_key_metadata.map(&:access_key_id)
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: cannot find user '#{user_name}'.")
    []
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Creates an access key for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def create_access_key(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.create_access_key(user_name: user_name)
    access_key = response.access_key
    @logger.info("Access key created for user '#{user_name}':
 #{access_key.access_key_id}")
    access_key
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::LimitExceeded
    @logger.error('Error creating access key: limit exceeded. Cannot create
 more.')
    nil
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating access key: #{e.message}")
```

```
    nil
  end

  # Deactivates an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def deactivate_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.update_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id,
      status: 'Inactive'
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deactivating access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def delete_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.delete_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAccessKeyconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn delete_access_key(
    client: &iamClient,
    user: &User,
    key: &AccessKey,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    loop {
        match client
            .delete_access_key()
            .user_name(user.user_name())
            .access_key_id(key.access_key_id())
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => {
                break;
            }
            Err(e) => {
                println!("Can't delete the access key: {:?}", e);
                sleep(Duration::from_secs(2)).await;
            }
        }
    }
    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento DeleteAccessKeyall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func deleteAccessKey(user: IAMClientTypes.User? = nil,
                                key: IAMClientTypes.AccessKey) async throws
    {
        let userName: String?

        if user != nil {
            userName = user!.userName
        } else {
            userName = nil
        }

        let input = DeleteAccessKeyInput(
            accessKeyId: key.accessKeyId,
            userName: userName
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.deleteAccessKey(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deleteAccessKey:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteAccessKeyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`DeleteAccountAlias`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteAccountAlias`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. Puoi vedere questa azione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Gestisci il tuo account

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::deleteAccountAlias(const Aws::String &accountAlias,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteAccountAliasRequest request;
    request.SetAccountAlias(accountAlias);

    const auto outcome = iam.DeleteAccountAlias(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting account alias " << accountAlias << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted account alias " << accountAlias <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAccountAliasconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come eliminare l'alias di un account

Il comando `delete-account-alias` seguente rimuove l'alias `mycompany` per l'account corrente.

```
aws iam delete-account-alias \
    --account-alias mycompany
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per maggiori informazioni, consulta l'ID AWS del tuo account e il suo alias nella AWS IAM User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteAccountAlias AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DeleteAccountAliasRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteAccountAlias {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <alias>\s

                Where:
                    alias - The account alias to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String alias = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteIAMAccountAlias(iam, alias);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void deleteIAMAccountAlias(IamClient iam, String alias) {
        try {
            DeleteAccountAliasRequest request =
 DeleteAccountAliasRequest.builder()
                    .accountAlias(alias)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteAccountAlias(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted account alias " + alias);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAccountAliasconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina l'alias dell'account.

```
import { DeleteAccountAliasCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} alias
 */
export const deleteAccountAlias = (alias) => {
  const command = new DeleteAccountAliasCommand({ AccountAlias: alias });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAccountAliasconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.deleteAccountAlias({ AccountAlias: process.argv[2] }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAccountAliasconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteIAMAccountAlias(alias: String) {
```

```
    val request =
        DeleteAccountAliasRequest {
            accountAlias = alias
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.deleteAccountAlias(request)
        println("Successfully deleted account alias $alias")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAccountAliasconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove l'alias dell'account dal tuo. Account AWS La pagina di accesso utente con l'alias all'indirizzo https://mycom panyaws.signin.aws.amazon.com/console non funziona più. Devi invece utilizzare l'URL originale con il tuo numero ID su https://.signin.aws.amazon.com/console. Account AWS <accountidnumber>

```
Remove-IAMAccountAlias -AccountAlias mycompanyaws
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4). DeleteAccountAliasAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove l'alias dell'account dal tuo. Account AWS La pagina di accesso utente con l'alias all'indirizzo https://mycom panyaws.signin.aws.amazon.com/console non funziona più. Devi invece utilizzare l'URL originale con il tuo numero ID su https://.signin.aws.amazon.com/console. Account AWS <accountidnumber>

```
Remove-IAMAccountAlias -AccountAlias mycompanyaws
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). DeleteAccountAliasAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def delete_alias(alias):
    """
    Removes the alias from the current account.

    :param alias: The alias to remove.
    """
    try:
        iam.meta.client.delete_account_alias(AccountAlias=alias)
        logger.info("Removed alias '%s' from your account.", alias)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't remove alias '%s' from your account.", alias)
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteAccountAlias AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca, crea ed elimina gli alias degli account.

```
class IAMAliasManager
  # Initializes the IAM client and logger
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists available AWS account aliases.
  def list_aliases
    response = @iam_client.list_account_aliases

    if response.account_aliases.count.positive?
      @logger.info('Account aliases are:')
      response.account_aliases.each { |account_alias| @logger.info("
 #{account_alias}") }
    else
      @logger.info('No account aliases found.')
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing account aliases: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Creates an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to create.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was created; otherwise, false.
  def create_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.create_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to delete.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was deleted; otherwise, false.
  def delete_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.delete_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
```

```
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAccountAliasconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DeleteAccountPasswordPolicy`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteAccountPasswordPolicy`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare la policy delle password dell'account corrente

Il comando `delete-account-password-policy` seguente rimuove la policy delle password per l'account corrente.

```
aws iam delete-account-password-policy
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Impostazione di una policy delle password dell'account per utenti IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteAccountPasswordPolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la politica delle password per Account AWS e ripristina tutti i valori ai valori predefiniti originali. Se attualmente non esiste una politica in materia di password, viene visualizzato il seguente messaggio di errore: Impossibile trovare la politica dell'account con il nome PasswordPolicy .

```
Remove-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteAccountPasswordPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la politica delle password per Account AWS e ripristina tutti i valori ai valori predefiniti originali. Se attualmente non esiste una politica in materia di password, viene visualizzato il seguente messaggio di errore: Impossibile trovare la politica dell'account con il nome PasswordPolicy .

```
Remove-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteAccountPasswordPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DeleteGroup`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteGroup`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come eliminare un gruppo IAM

Il comando `delete-group` seguente elimina un gruppo IAM denominato `MyTestGroup`.

```
aws iam delete-group \
    --group-name MyTestGroup
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione di un gruppo di utenti IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteGroup AWS CLICommand Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteGroupCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
export const deleteGroup = async (groupName) => {
  const command = new DeleteGroupCommand({
    GroupName: groupName,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteGroupconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il gruppo IAM denominato **`MyTestGroup`**. Il primo comando rimuove tutti gli utenti IAM che sono membri del gruppo e il secondo comando elimina il gruppo IAM. Entrambi i comandi funzionano senza alcuna richiesta di conferma.

```
(Get-IAMGroup -GroupName MyTestGroup).Users | Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -GroupName
 MyTestGroup -Force
```

```
Remove-IAMGroup -GroupName MyTestGroup -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il gruppo IAM denominato **`MyTestGroup`**. Il primo comando rimuove tutti gli utenti IAM che sono membri del gruppo e il secondo comando elimina il gruppo IAM. Entrambi i comandi funzionano senza alcuna richiesta di conferma.

```
(Get-IAMGroup -GroupName MyTestGroup).Users | Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -GroupName
 MyTestGroup -Force
Remove-IAMGroup -GroupName MyTestGroup -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteGroupPolicy`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteGroupPolicy`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come eliminare una policy da un gruppo IAM

Il comando `delete-group-policy` seguente elimina la policy denominata `ExamplePolicy` dal gruppo denominato `Admins`.

```
aws iam delete-group-policy \
    --group-name Admins \
    --policy-name ExamplePolicy
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per visualizzare le policy collegate a un gruppo, usa il comando `list-group-policies`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Gestione delle policy IAM nella Guida per l'utente IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteGroupPolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove la policy in linea denominata **`TesterPolicy`** dal gruppo IAM **`Testers`**. Gli utenti di quel gruppo perdono immediatamente le autorizzazioni definite in tale policy.

```
Remove-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Testers -PolicyName TestPolicy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteGroupPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove la policy in linea denominata **`TesterPolicy`** dal gruppo IAM **`Testers`**. Gli utenti di quel gruppo perdono immediatamente le autorizzazioni definite in tale policy.

```
Remove-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Testers -PolicyName TestPolicy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteGroupPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DeleteInstanceProfile`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteInstanceProfile`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the
role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await
_amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
```

```
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteInstanceProfileconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come eliminare un profilo dell'istanza

Il comando `delete-instance-profile` seguente elimina un profilo dell'istanza denominato `ExampleInstanceProfile`.

```
aws iam delete-instance-profile \
    --instance-profile-name ExampleInstanceProfile
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo dei profili dell'istanza nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteInstanceProfile AWS CLICommand Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const client = new IAMClient({});
await client.send(
  new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
    InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
  }),
);
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteInstanceProfileconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il profilo di EC2 istanza denominato. **`MyAppInstanceProfile`** Il primo comando scollega tutti i ruoli dal profilo dell'istanza, quindi il secondo comando elimina il profilo dell'istanza.

```
(Get-IAMInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName MyAppInstanceProfile).Roles |
 Remove-IAMRoleFromInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName MyAppInstanceProfile
Remove-IAMInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName MyAppInstanceProfile
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteInstanceProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il profilo di EC2 istanza denominato. **`MyAppInstanceProfile`** Il primo comando scollega tutti i ruoli dal profilo dell'istanza, quindi il secondo comando elimina il profilo dell'istanza.

```
(Get-IAMInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName MyAppInstanceProfile).Roles |
 Remove-IAMRoleFromInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName MyAppInstanceProfile
Remove-IAMInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName MyAppInstanceProfile
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteInstanceProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio rimuove il ruolo dal profilo dell'istanza, scollega tutte le policy collegate al ruolo ed elimina tutte le risorse.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
 created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
```

```
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
that is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def delete_instance_profile(self, profile_name: str, role_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the
role,
        and deletes all the resources.

        :param profile_name: The name of the profile to delete.
        :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.remove_role_from_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
```

```
self.iam_client.delete_instance_profile(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            log.info("Deleted instance profile %s.", profile_name)
            attached_policies = self.iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(
                RoleName=role_name
            )
            for pol in attached_policies["AttachedPolicies"]:
                self.iam_client.detach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name, PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"]
                )
                if not pol["PolicyArn"].startswith("arn:aws:iam::aws"):
                    self.iam_client.delete_policy(PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"])
                log.info("Detached and deleted policy %s.", pol["PolicyName"])
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
            log.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete instance profile {profile_name} or detach "
                f"policies and delete role {role_name}: {err}"
            )
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteInstanceProfile AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DeleteLoginProfile`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteLoginProfile`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una password per un utente IAM

Il comando `delete-login-profile` seguente elimina la password per l'utente IAM denominato Bob.

```
aws iam delete-login-profile \
    --user-name Bob
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Gestione delle password per gli utenti IAM nella Guida per l'utente di AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteLoginProfile AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il profilo di accesso dall'utente IAM denominato **Bob**. Ciò impedisce all'utente di accedere alla console. AWS Non impedisce all'utente di eseguire chiamate AWS CLI o API utilizzando chiavi di AWS accesso che potrebbero essere ancora collegate all'account utente. PowerShell

```
Remove-IAMLoginProfile -UserName Bob
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteLoginProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il profilo di accesso dall'utente IAM denominato **Bob**. Ciò impedisce all'utente di accedere alla console. AWS Non impedisce all'utente di eseguire chiamate AWS CLI o API utilizzando chiavi di AWS accesso che potrebbero essere ancora collegate all'account utente. PowerShell

```
Remove-IAMLoginProfile -UserName Bob
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteLoginProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteOpenIdConnectProvider`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteOpenIdConnectProvider`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un provider di identità OpenID Connect IAM

Questo esempio elimina il provider OIDC IAM che si connette al provider `example.oidcprovider.com`.

```
aws iam delete-open-id-connect-provider \
    --open-id-connect-provider-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
example.oidcprovider.com
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di provider di identità OpenID Connect (OIDC) nella Guida per l'utente di AWS IAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteOpenIdConnectProvider AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il provider OIDC IAM che si connette al provider **`example.oidcprovider.com`**. Assicurati di aggiornare o eliminare tutti i ruoli che fanno riferimento a questo provider nell'elemento **`Principal`** della policy di attendibilità del ruolo.

```
Remove-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider -OpenIDConnectProviderArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteOpenIdConnectProviderin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il provider OIDC IAM che si connette al provider **`example.oidcprovider.com`**. Assicurati di aggiornare o eliminare tutti i ruoli che fanno riferimento a questo provider nell'elemento **`Principal`** della policy di attendibilità del ruolo.

```
Remove-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider -OpenIDConnectProviderArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteOpenIdConnectProviderin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DeletePolicy`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeletePolicy`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Creazione di utenti di sola lettura e di lettura e scrittura
- Gestione delle policy

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeletePolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeletePolicyAsync(new
 DeletePolicyRequest { PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeletePolicyconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_policy
#
# This function deletes an IAM policy.
#
# Parameters:
```

```
#       -n policy_arn -- The name of the IAM policy arn.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function iam_delete_policy() {
  local policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_policy"
    echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy"
    echo "  -n policy_arn -- The name of the IAM policy arn."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy arn with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Policy arn:  $policy_arn"
  iecho ""
```

```
  response=$(aws iam delete-policy \
    --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-policy response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeletePolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::deletePolicy(const Aws::String &policyArn,
                               const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::DeletePolicyRequest request;
    request.SetPolicyArn(policyArn);

    auto outcome = iam.DeletePolicy(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting policy with arn " << policyArn << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted policy with arn " << policyArn
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeletePolicyconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come eliminare una policy IAM

Questo esempio elimina la policyu il cui ARN è `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy`.

```
aws iam delete-policy \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Policy e autorizzazioni in IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeletePolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// PolicyWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform policy actions.
type PolicyWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DeletePolicy deletes a policy.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) DeletePolicy(ctx context.Context, policyArn string)
 error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeletePolicy(ctx, &iam.DeletePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeletePolicyconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DeletePolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeletePolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <policyARN>\s

                Where:
                    policyARN - A policy ARN value to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String policyARN = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
```

```
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteIAMPolicy(iam, policyARN);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void deleteIAMPolicy(IamClient iam, String policyARN) {
        try {
            DeletePolicyRequest request = DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyArn(policyARN)
                    .build();

            iam.deletePolicy(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted the policy");

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeletePolicysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Eliminare il criterio.

```
import { DeletePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
```

```
const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 */
export const deletePolicy = (policyArn) => {
  const command = new DeletePolicyCommand({ PolicyArn: policyArn });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeletePolicysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteIAMPolicy(policyARNVal: String?) {
    val request =
        DeletePolicyRequest {
            policyArn = policyARNVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.deletePolicy(request)
        println("Successfully deleted $policyARNVal")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeletePolicyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina la policy il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy`**. Prima di poter eliminare la policy, devi prima eliminare tutte le versioni tranne quella predefinita eseguendo **`Remove-IAMPolicyVersion`**. È inoltre necessario scollegare la policy da qualsiasi utente, gruppo o ruolo IAM.

```
Remove-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elimina una policy eliminando prima tutte le versioni non predefinite della policy, scollegandola da tutte le entità IAM collegate ed eliminando quindi la policy stessa. La prima riga recupera l'oggetto della policy. La seconda riga recupera tutte le versioni della policy che non sono contrassegnate come versione predefinita in una raccolta e quindi elimina ogni policy nella raccolta. La terza riga recupera tutti gli utenti, i gruppi e i ruoli IAM a cui è collegata la policy. Le righe da quattro a sei scollegano la policy da ogni entità collegata. L'ultima riga utilizza questo comando per rimuovere la policy gestita e la versione predefinita rimanente. L'esempio include il parametro di cambio **`-Force`** su qualsiasi riga che lo richieda per sopprimere le richieste di conferma.

```
$pol = Get-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
Get-IAMPolicyVersions -PolicyArn $pol.Arn | where {-not $_.IsDefaultVersion} |
 Remove-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn $pol.Arn -force
$attached = Get-IAMEntitiesForPolicy -PolicyArn $pol.Arn
$attached.PolicyGroups | Unregister-IAMGroupPolicy -PolicyArn $pol.arn
$attached.PolicyRoles | Unregister-IAMRolePolicy -PolicyArn $pol.arn
$attached.PolicyUsers | Unregister-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyArn $pol.arn
Remove-IAMPolicy $pol.Arn -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeletePolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina la policy il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy`**. Prima di poter eliminare la policy, devi prima eliminare tutte le versioni tranne quella predefinita eseguendo **`Remove-`**

`IAMPolicyVersion`. È inoltre necessario scollegare la policy da qualsiasi utente, gruppo o ruolo IAM.

```
Remove-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elimina una policy eliminando prima tutte le versioni non predefinite della policy, scollegandola da tutte le entità IAM collegate ed eliminando quindi la policy stessa. La prima riga recupera l'oggetto della policy. La seconda riga recupera tutte le versioni della policy che non sono contrassegnate come versione predefinita in una raccolta e quindi elimina ogni policy nella raccolta. La terza riga recupera tutti gli utenti, i gruppi e i ruoli IAM a cui è collegata la policy. Le righe da quattro a sei scollegano la policy da ogni entità collegata. L'ultima riga utilizza questo comando per rimuovere la policy gestita e la versione predefinita rimanente. L'esempio include il parametro di cambio **`-Force`** su qualsiasi riga che lo richieda per sopprimere le richieste di conferma.

```
$pol = Get-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
Get-IAMPolicyVersions -PolicyArn $pol.Arn | where {-not $_.IsDefaultVersion} |
 Remove-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn $pol.Arn -force
$attached = Get-IAMEntitiesForPolicy -PolicyArn $pol.Arn
$attached.PolicyGroups | Unregister-IAMGroupPolicy -PolicyArn $pol.arn
$attached.PolicyRoles | Unregister-IAMRolePolicy -PolicyArn $pol.arn
$attached.PolicyUsers | Unregister-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyArn $pol.arn
Remove-IAMPolicy $pol.Arn -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeletePolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def delete_policy(policy_arn):
```

```
    """
    Deletes a policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to delete.
    """
    try:
        iam.Policy(policy_arn).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted policy %s.", policy_arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete policy %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeletePolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn delete_policy(client: &iamClient, policy: Policy) -> Result<(),
 iamError> {
    client
        .delete_policy()
        .policy_arn(policy.arn.unwrap())
        .send()
        .await?;
    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento DeletePolicyall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func deletePolicy(policy: IAMClientTypes.Policy) async throws {
        let input = DeletePolicyInput(
            policyArn: policy.arn
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.deletePolicy(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deletePolicy:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeletePolicyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`DeletePolicyVersion`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeletePolicyVersion`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Gestione delle policy
- Rollback di una versione della policy

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una versione di una policy gestita

Questo esempio elimina la versione identificata come v2 dalla policy il cui ARN è `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy`.

```
aws iam delete-policy-version \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy \
    --version-id v2
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Policy e autorizzazioni in IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeletePolicyVersion AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina la versione identificata come **v2** dalla policy il cui ARN è **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy**.

```
Remove-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/
MySamplePolicy -VersionID v2
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elimina una policy eliminando prima tutte le versioni non predefinite della policy e quindi eliminando la policy stessa. La prima riga recupera l'oggetto della policy. La seconda riga recupera tutte le versioni della policy che non sono contrassegnate come predefinite in una raccolta e quindi utilizza questo comando per eliminare ogni policy nella raccolta. L'ultima riga rimuove la policy stessa e la versione predefinita rimanente. Tieni presente che per eliminare correttamente una policy gestita, devi anche scollegare la policy da qualsiasi utente, gruppo o ruolo utilizzando i comandi **Unregister-IAMUserPolicy**, **Unregister-IAMGroupPolicy** e **Unregister-IAMRolePolicy**. Vedere l'esempio per il cmdlet **Remove-IAMPolicy**.

```
$pol = Get-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
```

```
Get-IAMPolicyVersions -PolicyArn $pol.Arn | where {-not $_.IsDefaultVersion} |
 Remove-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn $pol.Arn -force
Remove-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn $pol.Arn -force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeletePolicyVersionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina la versione identificata come **v2** dalla policy il cui ARN è **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy**.

```
Remove-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/
MySamplePolicy -VersionID v2
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elimina una policy eliminando prima tutte le versioni non predefinite della policy e quindi eliminando la policy stessa. La prima riga recupera l'oggetto della policy. La seconda riga recupera tutte le versioni della policy che non sono contrassegnate come predefinite in una raccolta e quindi utilizza questo comando per eliminare ogni policy nella raccolta. L'ultima riga rimuove la policy stessa e la versione predefinita rimanente. Tieni presente che per eliminare correttamente una policy gestita, devi anche scollegare la policy da qualsiasi utente, gruppo o ruolo utilizzando i comandi **Unregister-IAMUserPolicy**, **Unregister-IAMGroupPolicy** e **Unregister-IAMRolePolicy**. Vedere l'esempio per il cmdlet **Remove-IAMPolicy**.

```
$pol = Get-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
Get-IAMPolicyVersions -PolicyArn $pol.Arn | where {-not $_.IsDefaultVersion} |
 Remove-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn $pol.Arn -force
Remove-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn $pol.Arn -force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeletePolicyVersionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **DeleteRole** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteRole`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base

- Gestione dei ruoli

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest
{ RoleName = roleName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteRolesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
```

```
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_role
#
# This function deletes an IAM role.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_role() {
  local role_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_role"
    echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role"
    echo "  -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role."
    echo ""
  }
```

```
  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  echo "role_name:$role_name"
  if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Role name:  $role_name"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws iam delete-role \
    --role-name "$role_name")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-role operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-role response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteRole AWS CLICommand Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come eliminare un ruolo IAM

Il comando `delete-role` seguente rimuove il ruolo denominato `Test-Role`.

```
aws iam delete-role \
    --role-name Test-Role
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per poter eliminare un ruolo, devi prima rimuovere il ruolo da qualunque profilo dell'istanza (`remove-role-from-instance-profile`), scollegare eventuali policy gestite (`detach-role-policy`) ed eliminare tutte le policy inline collegate al ruolo (`delete-role-policy`).

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ruoli IAM e Utilizzo dei profili dell'istanza nella AWS Guida per l'utente di IAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteRole AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
```

```
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DeleteRole deletes a role. All attached policies must be detached before a
// role can be deleted.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DeleteRole(ctx context.Context, roleName string) error
 {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteRole(ctx, &iam.DeleteRoleInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteRolesezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina il ruolo.

```
import { DeleteRoleCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const deleteRole = (roleName) => {
  const command = new DeleteRoleCommand({ RoleName: roleName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteRolesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il ruolo denominato **MyNewRole** dall'account IAM corrente. Prima di poter eliminare il ruolo, devi utilizzare il comando **Unregister-IAMRolePolicy** per scollegare eventuali policy gestite. Le policy in linea vengono eliminate con il ruolo.

```
Remove-IAMRole -RoleName MyNewRole
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio rimuove tutte le policy gestite dal ruolo denominato **MyNewRole** e quindi elimina il ruolo. La prima riga recupera tutte le policy gestite collegate al ruolo come raccolta e quindi le scollega dal ruolo. La seconda riga elimina il ruolo stesso. Le policy in linea vengono eliminate insieme al ruolo.

```
Get-IAMAttachedRolePolicyList -RoleName MyNewRole | Unregister-IAMRolePolicy -
RoleName MyNewRole
Remove-IAMRole -RoleName MyNewRole
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il ruolo denominato **MyNewRole** dall'account IAM corrente. Prima di poter eliminare il ruolo, devi utilizzare il comando **Unregister-IAMRolePolicy** per scollegare eventuali policy gestite. Le policy in linea vengono eliminate con il ruolo.

```
Remove-IAMRole -RoleName MyNewRole
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio rimuove tutte le policy gestite dal ruolo denominato **MyNewRole** e quindi elimina il ruolo. La prima riga recupera tutte le policy gestite collegate al ruolo come raccolta e quindi le scollega dal ruolo. La seconda riga elimina il ruolo stesso. Le policy in linea vengono eliminate insieme al ruolo.

```
Get-IAMAttachedRolePolicyList -RoleName MyNewRole | Unregister-IAMRolePolicy -
RoleName MyNewRole
Remove-IAMRole -RoleName MyNewRole
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def delete_role(role_name):
    """
    Deletes a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
```

```
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete role %s.", role_name)
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteRole AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
  # Deletes a role and its attached policies.
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role to delete.
  def delete_role(role_name)
    # Detach and delete attached policies
    @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name).each do |
response|
      response.attached_policies.each do |policy|
        @iam_client.detach_role_policy({
                                          role_name: role_name,
                                          policy_arn: policy.policy_arn
                                        })
        # Check if the policy is a customer managed policy (not AWS managed)
        unless policy.policy_arn.include?('aws:policy/')
          @iam_client.delete_policy({ policy_arn: policy.policy_arn })
          @logger.info("Deleted customer managed policy #{policy.policy_name}.")
        end
      end
    end

    # Delete the role
    @iam_client.delete_role({ role_name: role_name })
    @logger.info("Deleted role #{role_name}.")
```

```
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't detach policies and delete role #{role_name}. Here's
 why:")
    @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteRolesezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn delete_role(client: &iamClient, role: &Role) -> Result<(), iamError>
 {
    let role = role.clone();
    while client
        .delete_role()
        .role_name(role.role_name())
        .send()
        .await
        .is_err()
    {
        sleep(Duration::from_secs(2)).await;
    }
    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento DeleteRoleall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func deleteRole(role: IAMClientTypes.Role) async throws {
        let input = DeleteRoleInput(
            roleName: role.roleName
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.deleteRole(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deleteRole:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteRoleguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`DeleteRolePermissionsBoundary`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteRolePermissionsBoundary`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un limite delle autorizzazioni da un ruolo IAM

L'esempio `delete-role-permissions-boundary` seguente elimina il limite delle autorizzazioni per il ruolo IAM specificato. Per applicare un limite delle autorizzazioni a un ruolo, usa il comando `put-role-permissions-boundary`.

```
aws iam delete-role-permissions-boundary \
    --role-name lambda-application-role
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Policy e autorizzazioni in IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteRolePermissionsBoundary AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra come rimuovere il limite delle autorizzazioni associato a un ruolo IAM.

```
Remove-IAMRolePermissionsBoundary -RoleName MyRoleName
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteRolePermissionsBoundaryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra come rimuovere il limite delle autorizzazioni associato a un ruolo IAM.

```
Remove-IAMRolePermissionsBoundary -RoleName MyRoleName
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteRolePermissionsBoundaryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DeleteRolePolicy`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteRolePolicy`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM role policy to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRolePolicyAsync(string roleName, string
 policyName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRolePolicyAsync(new
 DeleteRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteRolePolicysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come rimuovere una policy da un ruolo IAM

Il comando `delete-role-policy` seguente rimuove la policy denominata `ExamplePolicy` dal ruolo denominato `Test-Role`.

```
aws iam delete-role-policy \
    --role-name Test-Role \
    --policy-name ExamplePolicy
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Modifica di un ruolo nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteRolePolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
export const deleteRolePolicy = (roleName, policyName) => {
  const command = new DeleteRolePolicyCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
    PolicyName: policyName,
  });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteRolePolicysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina la policy in linea **`S3AccessPolicy`** che è incorporata nel ruolo IAM **`S3BackupRole`**.

```
Remove-IAMRolePolicy -PolicyName S3AccessPolicy -RoleName S3BackupRole
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteRolePolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina la policy in linea **`S3AccessPolicy`** che è incorporata nel ruolo IAM **`S3BackupRole`**.

```
Remove-IAMRolePolicy -PolicyName S3AccessPolicy -RoleName S3BackupRole
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteRolePolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DeleteSAMLProvider`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteSAMLProvider`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come eliminare un provider SAML

Questo esempio elimina il provider SAML 2.0 IAM il cui ARN è `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFSProvider`.

```
aws iam delete-saml-provider \
```

```
--saml-provider-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFSProvider
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di provider di identità SAML IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete SAMLProvider in AWS CLI Command Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteSAMLProviderCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} providerArn
 * @returns
 */
export const deleteSAMLProvider = async (providerArn) => {
  const command = new DeleteSAMLProviderCommand({
    SAMLProviderArn: providerArn,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete SAMLProvider in AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il provider SAML 2.0 IAM il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFSProvider`**.

```
Remove-IAMSAMLProvider -SAMLProviderArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/
SAMLADFSProvider
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Delete SAMLProvider in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il provider SAML 2.0 IAM il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFSProvider`**.

```
Remove-IAMSAMLProvider -SAMLProviderArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/
SAMLADFSProvider
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Delete SAMLProvider in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DeleteServerCertificate`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteServerCertificate`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::deleteServerCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateName,
                                          const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
```

```
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteServerCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetServerCertificateName(certificateName);

    const auto outcome = iam.DeleteServerCertificate(request);
    bool result = true;
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
 Aws::IAM::IAMErrors::NO_SUCH_ENTITY) {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting server certificate " << certificateName
 <<
                      ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Certificate '" << certificateName
                      << "' not found." << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted server certificate " <<
 certificateName
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteServerCertificatesezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un certificato server dal tuo AWS account

Il `delete-server-certificate` comando seguente rimuove il certificato del server specificato dal tuo AWS account.

```
aws iam delete-server-certificate \
```

```
    --server-certificate-name myUpdatedServerCertificate
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per elencare i certificati server disponibili nel tuo AWS account, usa il `list-server-certificates` comando.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Gestione dei certificati server in IAM nella Guida per l'utente IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteServerCertificate AWS CLICommand Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina un certificato del server.

```
import { DeleteServerCertificateCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} certName
 */
export const deleteServerCertificate = (certName) => {
  const command = new DeleteServerCertificateCommand({
    ServerCertificateName: certName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteServerCertificatesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.deleteServerCertificate(
  { ServerCertificateName: "CERTIFICATE_NAME" },
  function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log("Error", err);
    } else {
      console.log("Success", data);
    }
  }
);
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteServerCertificatesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il certificato server denominato **`MyServerCert`**.

```
Remove-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyServerCert
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteServerCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il certificato server denominato **`MyServerCert`**.

```
Remove-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyServerCert
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteServerCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca, aggiorna ed elimina i certificati server.

```
class ServerCertificateManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'ServerCertificateManager'
  end

  # Creates a new server certificate.
  # @param name [String] the name of the server certificate
  # @param certificate_body [String] the contents of the certificate
  # @param private_key [String] the private key contents
  # @return [Boolean] returns true if the certificate was successfully created
  def create_server_certificate(name, certificate_body, private_key)
    @iam_client.upload_server_certificate({
                                            server_certificate_name: name,
```

```
                                                  certificate_body: certificate_body,
                                                  private_key: private_key
                                                })
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Failed to create server certificate: #{e.message}"
    false
  end

  # Lists available server certificate names.
  def list_server_certificate_names
    response = @iam_client.list_server_certificates

    if response.server_certificate_metadata_list.empty?
      @logger.info('No server certificates found.')
      return
    end

    response.server_certificate_metadata_list.each do |certificate_metadata|
      @logger.info("Certificate Name:
#{certificate_metadata.server_certificate_name}")
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing server certificates: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Updates the name of a server certificate.
  def update_server_certificate_name(current_name, new_name)
    @iam_client.update_server_certificate(
      server_certificate_name: current_name,
      new_server_certificate_name: new_name
    )
    @logger.info("Server certificate name updated from '#{current_name}' to
'#{new_name}'.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error updating server certificate name: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes a server certificate.
  def delete_server_certificate(name)
    @iam_client.delete_server_certificate(server_certificate_name: name)
    @logger.info("Server certificate '#{name}' deleted.")
```

```
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting server certificate: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteServerCertificatesezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteServiceLinkedRole`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteServiceLinkedRole`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come eliminare un ruolo collegato a un servizio

L'esempio `delete-service-linked-role` seguente elimina il ruolo collegato al servizio specificato che non è più necessario. L'eliminazione avviene in modo asincrono. Puoi anche controllare lo stato dell'eliminazione e confermare quando è stata completata utilizzando il comando `get-service-linked-role-deletion-status`.

```
aws iam delete-service-linked-role \
    --role-name AWSServiceRoleForLexBots
```

Output:

```
{
    "DeletionTaskId": "task/aws-service-role/lex.amazonaws.com/
AWSServiceRoleForLexBots/1a2b3c4d-1234-abcd-7890-abcdeEXAMPLE"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo di ruoli collegati a servizi nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteServiceLinkedRole AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DeleteServiceLinkedRole deletes a service-linked role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DeleteServiceLinkedRole(ctx context.Context, roleName
 string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteServiceLinkedRole(ctx,
 &iam.DeleteServiceLinkedRoleInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete service-linked role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 roleName, err)
 }
 return err
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteServiceLinkedRolesezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteServiceLinkedRoleCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const deleteServiceLinkedRole = (roleName) => {
  const command = new DeleteServiceLinkedRoleCommand({ RoleName: roleName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteServiceLinkedRolesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio ha eliminato il ruolo collegato al servizio. Tieni presente che se il servizio utilizza ancora questo ruolo, allora questo comando genererà un errore.

```
Remove-IAMServiceLinkedRole -RoleName
 AWSServiceRoleForAutoScaling_RoleNameEndsWithThis
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteServiceLinkedRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio ha eliminato il ruolo collegato al servizio. Tieni presente che se il servizio utilizza ancora questo ruolo, allora questo comando genererà un errore.

```
Remove-IAMServiceLinkedRole -RoleName
 AWSServiceRoleForAutoScaling_RoleNameEndsWithThis
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteServiceLinkedRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
  # Deletes a service-linked role.
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role to delete.
  def delete_service_linked_role(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.delete_service_linked_role(role_name: role_name)
    task_id = response.deletion_task_id
    check_deletion_status(role_name, task_id)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    handle_deletion_error(e, role_name)
  end

  private
```

```
# Checks the deletion status of a service-linked role
#
# @param role_name [String] The name of the role being deleted
# @param task_id [String] The task ID for the deletion process
def check_deletion_status(role_name, task_id)
  loop do
    response = @iam_client.get_service_linked_role_deletion_status(
      deletion_task_id: task_id
    )
    status = response.status
    @logger.info("Deletion of #{role_name} #{status}.")
    break if %w[SUCCEEDED FAILED].include?(status)

    sleep(3)
  end
end

# Handles deletion error
#
# @param e [Aws::Errors::ServiceError] The error encountered during deletion
# @param role_name [String] The name of the role attempted to delete
def handle_deletion_error(e, role_name)
  return if e.code == 'NoSuchEntity'

  @logger.error("Couldn't delete #{role_name}. Here's why:")
  @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
  raise
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteServiceLinkedRolesezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn delete_service_linked_role(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: &str,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    client
        .delete_service_linked_role()
        .role_name(role_name)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento DeleteServiceLinkedRoleall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`DeleteSigningCertificate`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteSigningCertificate`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un certificato di firma per un utente IAM

Il comando `delete-signing-certificate` seguente elimina il certificato di firma specificato per l'utente IAM denominato Bob.

```
aws iam delete-signing-certificate \
    --user-name Bob \
    --certificate-id TA7SMP42TDN5Z26OBPJE7EXAMPLE
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ottenere l'ID per un certificato di firma, utilizza il comando `list-signing-certificates`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Gestire i certificati di firma nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteSigningCertificate AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il certificato di firma con l'ID **`Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU`** dell'utente IAM denominato **`Bob`**.

```
Remove-IAMSigningCertificate -UserName Bob -CertificateId
 Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteSigningCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il certificato di firma con l'ID **`Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU`** dell'utente IAM denominato **`Bob`**.

```
Remove-IAMSigningCertificate -UserName Bob -CertificateId
 Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteSigningCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DeleteUser`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteUser`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Creazione di utenti di sola lettura e di lettura e scrittura

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserAsync(new DeleteUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteUsersezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
```

```
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_user
#
# This function deletes the specified IAM user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user to create.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_user() {
  local user_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_user"
    echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user. You must
 supply a username:"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
```

```
while getopts "u:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    User name:   $user_name"
iecho ""

# If the user does not exist, we don't want to try to delete it.
if (! iam_user_exists "$user_name"); then
  errecho "ERROR: A user with that name does not exist in the account."
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam delete-user \
  --user-name "$user_name")

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-user operation failed.$response"
  return 1
fi

iecho "delete-user response:$response"
```

```
  iecho

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteUser AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteUserRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);
    auto outcome = iam.DeleteUser(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting IAM user " << userName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted IAM user " << userName << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteUsersezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come eliminare un utente IAM

Il comando `delete-user` seguente rimuove l'utente IAM denominato Bob dall'account corrente.

```
aws iam delete-user \
    --user-name Bob
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione di un utente IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteUser AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}
```

```
// DeleteUser deletes a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userName string) error
 {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteUser(ctx, &iam.DeleteUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteUsersezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DeleteUserRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
```

```
 */
public class DeleteUser {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <userName>\s

                Where:
                    userName - The name of the user to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String userName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteIAMUser(iam, userName);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void deleteIAMUser(IamClient iam, String userName) {
        try {
            DeleteUserRequest request = DeleteUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(userName)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteUser(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted IAM user " + userName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteUsersezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Eliminare l'utente.

```
import { DeleteUserCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} name
 */
export const deleteUser = (name) => {
  const command = new DeleteUserCommand({ UserName: name });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteUsersezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  UserName: process.argv[2],
};

iam.getUser(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err && err.code === "NoSuchEntity") {
    console.log("User " + process.argv[2] + " does not exist.");
  } else {
    iam.deleteUser(params, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Error", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Success", data);
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteUsersezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteIAMUser(userNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteUserRequest {
            userName = userNameVal
        }

    // To delete a user, ensure that the user's access keys are deleted first.
    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.deleteUser(request)
        println("Successfully deleted user $userNameVal")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteUserconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina l'utente IAM denominato **`Bob`**.

```
Remove-IAMUser -UserName Bob
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elimina l'utente IAM denominato **`Theresa`** insieme a tutti gli elementi che devono essere eliminati per primi.

```
$name = "Theresa"

# find any groups and remove user from them
$groups = Get-IAMGroupForUser -UserName $name
foreach ($group in $groups) { Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -GroupName $group.GroupName
 -UserName $name -Force }

# find any inline policies and delete them
$inlinepols = Get-IAMUserPolicies -UserName $name
foreach ($pol in $inlinepols) { Remove-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyName $pol -UserName
 $name -Force}

# find any managed polices and detach them
$managedpols = Get-IAMAttachedUserPolicies -UserName $name
```

```
foreach ($pol in $managedpols) { Unregister-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyArn
 $pol.PolicyArn -UserName $name }

# find any signing certificates and delete them
$certs = Get-IAMSigningCertificate -UserName $name
foreach ($cert in $certs) { Remove-IAMSigningCertificate -CertificateId
 $cert.CertificateId -UserName $name -Force }

# find any access keys and delete them
$keys = Get-IAMAccessKey -UserName $name
foreach ($key in $keys) { Remove-IAMAccessKey -AccessKeyId $key.AccessKeyId -
UserName $name -Force }

# delete the user's login profile, if one exists - note: need to use try/catch to
 suppress not found error
try { $prof = Get-IAMLoginProfile -UserName $name -ea 0 } catch { out-null }
if ($prof) { Remove-IAMLoginProfile -UserName $name -Force }

# find any MFA device, detach it, and if virtual, delete it.
$mfa = Get-IAMMFADevice -UserName $name
if ($mfa) {
    Disable-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber $mfa.SerialNumber -UserName $name
    if ($mfa.SerialNumber -like "arn:*") { Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice -
SerialNumber $mfa.SerialNumber }
}

# finally, remove the user
Remove-IAMUser -UserName $name -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteUserin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina l'utente IAM denominato **Bob**.

```
Remove-IAMUser -UserName Bob
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elimina l'utente IAM denominato **Theresa** insieme a tutti gli elementi che devono essere eliminati per primi.

```
$name = "Theresa"
```

```
# find any groups and remove user from them
$groups = Get-IAMGroupForUser -UserName $name
foreach ($group in $groups) { Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -GroupName $group.GroupName
 -UserName $name -Force }

# find any inline policies and delete them
$inlinepols = Get-IAMUserPolicies -UserName $name
foreach ($pol in $inlinepols) { Remove-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyName $pol -UserName
 $name -Force}

# find any managed polices and detach them
$managedpols = Get-IAMAttachedUserPolicies -UserName $name
foreach ($pol in $managedpols) { Unregister-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyArn
 $pol.PolicyArn -UserName $name }

# find any signing certificates and delete them
$certs = Get-IAMSigningCertificate -UserName $name
foreach ($cert in $certs) { Remove-IAMSigningCertificate -CertificateId
 $cert.CertificateId -UserName $name -Force }

# find any access keys and delete them
$keys = Get-IAMAccessKey -UserName $name
foreach ($key in $keys) { Remove-IAMAccessKey -AccessKeyId $key.AccessKeyId -
UserName $name -Force }

# delete the user's login profile, if one exists - note: need to use try/catch to
 suppress not found error
try { $prof = Get-IAMLoginProfile -UserName $name -ea 0 } catch { out-null }
if ($prof) { Remove-IAMLoginProfile -UserName $name -Force }

# find any MFA device, detach it, and if virtual, delete it.
$mfa = Get-IAMMFADevice -UserName $name
if ($mfa) {
    Disable-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber $mfa.SerialNumber -UserName $name
    if ($mfa.SerialNumber -like "arn:*") { Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice -
SerialNumber $mfa.SerialNumber }
}

# finally, remove the user
Remove-IAMUser -UserName $name -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteUserin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def delete_user(user_name):
    """
    Deletes a user. Before a user can be deleted, all associated resources,
    such as access keys and policies, must be deleted or detached.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted user %s.", user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete user %s.", user_name)
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteUser AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
  # Deletes a user and their associated resources
```

```
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user to delete
  def delete_user(user_name)
    user = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name).access_key_metadata
    user.each do |key|
      @iam_client.delete_access_key({ access_key_id: key.access_key_id,
 user_name: user_name })
      @logger.info("Deleted access key #{key.access_key_id} for user
 '#{user_name}'.")
    end

    @iam_client.delete_user(user_name: user_name)
    @logger.info("Deleted user '#{user_name}'.")
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteUsersezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn delete_user(client: &iamClient, user: &User) -> Result<(),
 SdkError<DeleteUserError>> {
    let user = user.clone();
    let mut tries: i32 = 0;
    let max_tries: i32 = 10;

    let response: Result<(), SdkError<DeleteUserError>> = loop {
        match client
            .delete_user()
            .user_name(user.user_name())
            .send()
            .await
```

```
        {
            Ok(_) => {
                break Ok(());
            }
            Err(e) => {
                tries += 1;
                if tries > max_tries {
                    break Err(e);
                }
                sleep(Duration::from_secs(2)).await;
            }
        }
    };

    response
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento DeleteUserall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func deleteUser(user: IAMClientTypes.User) async throws {
        let input = DeleteUserInput(
            userName: user.userName
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.deleteUser(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deleteUser:", dump(error))
```

```
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteUserguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`DeleteUserPermissionsBoundary`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteUserPermissionsBoundary`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un limite delle autorizzazioni da un utente IAM

L'esempio `delete-user-permissions-boundary` seguente elimina il limite delle autorizzazioni collegato all'utente IAM denominato `intern`. Per applicare un limite delle autorizzazioni a un utente, usa il comando `put-user-permissions-boundary`.

```
aws iam delete-user-permissions-boundary \
    --user-name intern
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Policy e autorizzazioni in IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteUserPermissionsBoundary AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra come rimuovere il limite delle autorizzazioni associato a un utente IAM.

```
Remove-IAMUserPermissionsBoundary -UserName joe
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteUserPermissionsBoundaryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra come rimuovere il limite delle autorizzazioni associato a un utente IAM.

```
Remove-IAMUserPermissionsBoundary -UserName joe
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteUserPermissionsBoundaryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DeleteUserPolicy`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteUserPolicy`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserPolicyAsync(string policyName, string
 userName)
    {
```

```
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserPolicyAsync(new
DeleteUserPolicyRequest { PolicyName = policyName, UserName = userName });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteUserPolicysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come rimuovere una policy da un utente IAM

Il comando `delete-user-policy` seguente rimuove la policy specificata dall'utente IAM denominato Bob.

```
aws iam delete-user-policy \
    --user-name Bob \
    --policy-name ExamplePolicy
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ottenere un elenco di policy per un utente IAM, usa il comando `list-user-policies`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creare un utente IAM nel tuo AWS account nella Guida per l'utente AWS IAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteUserPolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DeleteUserPolicy deletes an inline policy from a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteUserPolicy(ctx context.Context, userName string,
 policyName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteUserPolicy(ctx, &iam.DeleteUserPolicyInput{
  PolicyName: aws.String(policyName),
  UserName:   aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete policy from user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteUserPolicysezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina la policy in linea denominata **`AccessToEC2Policy`** che è incorporata nell'utente IAM denominato **`Bob`**.

```
Remove-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyName AccessToEC2Policy -UserName Bob
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio trova tutte le policy in linea incorporate nell'utente IAM denominato **`Theresa`** e quindi le elimina.

```
$inlinepols = Get-IAMUserPolicies -UserName Theresa
foreach ($pol in $inlinepols) { Remove-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyName $pol -UserName
 Theresa -Force}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteUserPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina la policy in linea denominata **`AccessToEC2Policy`** che è incorporata nell'utente IAM denominato **`Bob`**.

```
Remove-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyName AccessToEC2Policy -UserName Bob
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio trova tutte le policy in linea incorporate nell'utente IAM denominato **`Theresa`** e quindi le elimina.

```
$inlinepols = Get-IAMUserPolicies -UserName Theresa
foreach ($pol in $inlinepols) { Remove-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyName $pol -UserName
 Theresa -Force}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteUserPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
 # Deletes a user and their associated resources
 #
 # @param user_name [String] The name of the user to delete
 def delete_user(user_name)
   user = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name).access_key_metadata
   user.each do |key|
     @iam_client.delete_access_key({ access_key_id: key.access_key_id,
user_name: user_name })
     @logger.info("Deleted access key #{key.access_key_id} for user
'#{user_name}'.")
   end

   @iam_client.delete_user(user_name: user_name)
   @logger.info("Deleted user '#{user_name}'.")
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error("Error deleting user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
 end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteUserPolicysezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn delete_user_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    user: &User,
    policy_name: &str,
) -> Result<(), SdkError<DeleteUserPolicyError>> {
    client
        .delete_user_policy()
        .user_name(user.user_name())
        .policy_name(policy_name)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento DeleteUserPolicyall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    func deleteUserPolicy(user: IAMClientTypes.User, policyName: String) async
 throws {
        let input = DeleteUserPolicyInput(
            policyName: policyName,
            userName: user.userName
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.deleteUserPolicy(input: input)
        } catch {
```

```
            print("ERROR: deleteUserPolicy:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteUserPolicyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`DeleteVirtualMfaDevice`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteVirtualMfaDevice`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rimuovere un dispositivo MFA virtuale

Il comando `delete-virtual-mfa-device` seguente rimuove il dispositivo MFA specificato dall'account corrente.

```
aws iam delete-virtual-mfa-device \
    --serial-number arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/MFATest
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Disattivazione dei dispositivi MFA nella Guida per l'utente di AWS IAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteVirtualMfaDevice AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il dispositivo MFA virtuale IAM il cui ARN è. **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/bob`**.

```
Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice -SerialNumber arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/bob
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio verifica se all'utente IAM Theresa è assegnato un dispositivo MFA. Se ne viene trovato uno, il dispositivo viene disabilitato per l'utente IAM. Se il dispositivo è virtuale, anch'esso viene eliminato.

```
$mfa = Get-IAMMFADevice -UserName Theresa
if ($mfa) {
    Disable-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber $mfa.SerialNumber -UserName $name
    if ($mfa.SerialNumber -like "arn:*") { Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice -
SerialNumber $mfa.SerialNumber }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteVirtualMfaDevicein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il dispositivo MFA virtuale IAM il cui ARN è. **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/bob`**.

```
Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice -SerialNumber arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/bob
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio verifica se all'utente IAM Theresa è assegnato un dispositivo MFA. Se ne viene trovato uno, il dispositivo viene disabilitato per l'utente IAM. Se il dispositivo è virtuale, anch'esso viene eliminato.

```
$mfa = Get-IAMMFADevice -UserName Theresa
if ($mfa) {
    Disable-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber $mfa.SerialNumber -UserName $name
    if ($mfa.SerialNumber -like "arn:*") { Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice -
SerialNumber $mfa.SerialNumber }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteVirtualMfaDevicein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DetachGroupPolicy`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DetachGroupPolicy`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per scollegare una policy da un gruppo

Questo esempio rimuove la policy gestita con l'ARN `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterAccessPolicy` dal gruppo denominato `Testers`.

```
aws iam detach-group-policy \
    --group-name Testers \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterAccessPolicy
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Gestione di gruppi di utenti IAM nella Guida per l'utente IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetachGroupPolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio scollega la policy del gruppo gestita il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterAccessPolicy`** dal gruppo denominato **`Testers`**.

```
Unregister-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Testers -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterAccessPolicy
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio trova tutte le policy gestite collegate al gruppo denominato **`Testers`** e le scollega dal gruppo.

```
Get-IAMAttachedGroupPolicies -GroupName Testers | Unregister-IAMGroupPolicy -
Groupname Testers
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachGroupPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio scollega la policy del gruppo gestita il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterAccessPolicy`** dal gruppo denominato **`Testers`**.

```
Unregister-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Testers -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterAccessPolicy
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio trova tutte le policy gestite collegate al gruppo denominato **`Testers`** e le scollega dal gruppo.

```
Get-IAMAttachedGroupPolicies -GroupName Testers | Unregister-IAMGroupPolicy -
Groupname Testers
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachGroupPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DetachRolePolicy`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DetachRolePolicy`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Gestione dei ruoli

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Detach an IAM policy from an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM
policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DetachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string
roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
DetachRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetachRolePolicysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
```

```
}

##############################################################################
# function iam_detach_role_policy
#
# This function detaches an IAM policy to a tole.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN..
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function iam_detach_role_policy() {
  local role_name policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_detach_role_policy"
    echo "Detaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to an IAM
 role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
    echo "  -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
```

```
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy ARN with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam detach-role-policy \
    --role-name "$role_name" \
    --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports detach-role-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetachRolePolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::DetachRolePolicyRequest detachRequest;
    detachRequest.SetRoleName(roleName);
    detachRequest.SetPolicyArn(policyArn);

    auto detachOutcome = iam.DetachRolePolicy(detachRequest);
    if (!detachOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to detach policy " << policyArn << " from role "
                  << roleName << ": " << detachOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully detached policy " << policyArn << " from role
"
                  << roleName << std::endl;
    }

    return detachOutcome.IsSuccess();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetachRolePolicysezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come scollegare una policy da un ruolo

Questo esempio rimuove la policy gestita con l'ARN `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/FederatedTesterAccessPolicy` dal ruolo denominato `FedTesterRole`.

```
aws iam detach-role-policy \
    --role-name FedTesterRole \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/FederatedTesterAccessPolicy
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Modifica di un ruolo nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetachRolePolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}
```

```
// DetachRolePolicy detaches a policy from a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DetachRolePolicy(ctx context.Context, roleName string,
 policyArn string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DetachRolePolicy(ctx, &iam.DetachRolePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
  RoleName:  aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't detach policy from role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetachRolePolicysezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DetachRolePolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetachRolePolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <roleName> <policyArn>\s

                Where:
                    roleName - A role name that you can obtain from the AWS
 Management Console.\s
                    policyArn - A policy ARN that you can obtain from the AWS
 Management Console.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String roleName = args[0];
        String policyArn = args[1];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        detachPolicy(iam, roleName, policyArn);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void detachPolicy(IamClient iam, String roleName, String
 policyArn) {
        try {
            DetachRolePolicyRequest request = DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .policyArn(policyArn)
                    .build();

            iam.detachRolePolicy(request);
```

```
            System.out.println("Successfully detached policy " + policyArn +
                    " from role " + roleName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetachRolePolicysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Scollega la policy.

```
import { DetachRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const detachRolePolicy = (policyArn, roleName) => {
  const command = new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
    RoleName: roleName,
  });
```

```
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetachRolePolicysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var paramsRoleList = {
  RoleName: process.argv[2],
};

iam.listAttachedRolePolicies(paramsRoleList, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    var myRolePolicies = data.AttachedPolicies;
    myRolePolicies.forEach(function (val, index, array) {
      if (myRolePolicies[index].PolicyName === "AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess") {
        var params = {
          PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess",
          RoleName: process.argv[2],
        };
        iam.detachRolePolicy(params, function (err, data) {
          if (err) {
            console.log("Unable to detach policy from role", err);
```

```
          } else {
            console.log("Policy detached from role successfully");
            process.exit();
          }
        });
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetachRolePolicysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun detachPolicy(
    roleNameVal: String,
    policyArnVal: String,
) {
    val request =
        DetachRolePolicyRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
            policyArn = policyArnVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.detachRolePolicy(request)
        println("Successfully detached policy $policyArnVal from role
 $roleNameVal")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetachRolePolicyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio scollega la policy del gruppo gestita il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/FederatedTesterAccessPolicy`** dal ruolo denominato **`FedTesterRole`**.

```
Unregister-IAMRolePolicy -RoleName FedTesterRole -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/FederatedTesterAccessPolicy
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio trova tutte le policy gestite collegate al ruolo denominato **`FedTesterRole`** e le scollega dal ruolo.

```
Get-IAMAttachedRolePolicyList -RoleName FedTesterRole | Unregister-IAMRolePolicy
 -Rolename FedTesterRole
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachRolePolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio scollega la policy del gruppo gestita il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/FederatedTesterAccessPolicy`** dal ruolo denominato **`FedTesterRole`**.

```
Unregister-IAMRolePolicy -RoleName FedTesterRole -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/FederatedTesterAccessPolicy
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio trova tutte le policy gestite collegate al ruolo denominato **`FedTesterRole`** e le scollega dal ruolo.

```
Get-IAMAttachedRolePolicyList -RoleName FedTesterRole | Unregister-IAMRolePolicy
 -Rolename FedTesterRole
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachRolePolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Scollega una policy da un ruolo utilizzando l'oggetto Policy Boto3.

```
def detach_from_role(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the
 ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Policy(policy_arn).detach_role(RoleName=role_name)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name
        )
        raise
```

Scollega una policy da un ruolo utilizzando l'oggetto Role Boto3.

```
def detach_policy(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a role.
```

```
    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the
 ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).detach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name
        )
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetachRolePolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo modulo di esempio elenca, crea, collega e scollega le policy relative ai ruoli.

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'PolicyManager'
  end
```

```
  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not
exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
```

```
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetachRolePolicysezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn detach_role_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: &str,
    policy_arn: &str,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    client
        .detach_role_policy()
        .role_name(role_name)
        .policy_arn(policy_arn)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento DetachRolePolicyall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3
```

```
   public func detachRolePolicy(policy: IAMClientTypes.Policy, role:
IAMClientTypes.Role) async throws {
       let input = DetachRolePolicyInput(
           policyArn: policy.arn,
           roleName: role.roleName
       )

       do {
           _ = try await iamClient.detachRolePolicy(input: input)
       } catch {
           print("ERROR: detachRolePolicy:", dump(error))
           throw error
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetachRolePolicyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`DetachUserPolicy`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DetachUserPolicy`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Creazione di utenti di sola lettura e di lettura e scrittura

CLI

AWS CLI

Come scollegare una policy da un utente

Questo esempio rimuove la policy gestita con l'ARN `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterPolicy` dall'utente Bob.

```
aws iam detach-user-policy \
```

```
    --user-name Bob \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterPolicy
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Modifica delle autorizzazioni per un utente IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetachUserPolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio scollega la policy gestita il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterPolicy`** dall'utente IAM denominato **`Bob`**.

```
Unregister-IAMUserPolicy -UserName Bob -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterPolicy
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio trova tutte le policy gestite collegate all'utente IAM denominato **`Theresa`** e le scollega dall'utente.

```
Get-IAMAttachedUserPolicyList -UserName Theresa | Unregister-IAMUserPolicy -
Username Theresa
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachUserPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio scollega la policy gestita il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterPolicy`** dall'utente IAM denominato **`Bob`**.

```
Unregister-IAMUserPolicy -UserName Bob -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterPolicy
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio trova tutte le policy gestite collegate all'utente IAM denominato **`Theresa`** e le scollega dall'utente.

```
Get-IAMAttachedUserPolicyList -UserName Theresa | Unregister-IAMUserPolicy -
Username Theresa
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachUserPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def detach_policy(user_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :param policy_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).detach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from user %s.", policy_arn, user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from user %s.", policy_arn, user_name
        )
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetachUserPolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
 # Detaches a policy from a user
 #
 # @param user_name [String] The name of the user
 # @param policy_arn [String] The ARN of the policy to detach
 # @return [Boolean] true if the policy was successfully detached, false
otherwise
 def detach_user_policy(user_name, policy_arn)
   @iam_client.detach_user_policy(
     user_name: user_name,
     policy_arn: policy_arn
   )
   @logger.info("Policy '#{policy_arn}' detached from user '#{user_name}'
successfully.")
   true
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
   @logger.error('Error detaching policy: Policy or user does not exist.')
   false
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error("Error detaching policy from user '#{user_name}':
#{e.message}")
   false
 end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetachUserPolicysezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn detach_user_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    user_name: &str,
    policy_arn: &str,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    client
        .detach_user_policy()
        .user_name(user_name)
        .policy_arn(policy_arn)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento DetachUserPolicyall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`EnableMfaDevice`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `EnableMfaDevice`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per abilitare un dispositivo MFA

Dopo aver utilizzato il comando `create-virtual-mfa-device` per creare un nuovo dispositivo MFA virtuale, è possibile assegnare il dispositivo MFA a un utente. L'esempio `enable-mfa-device` seguente assegna il dispositivo MFA con il numero di serie

`arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/BobsMFADevice` all'utente Bob. Il comando sincronizza inoltre il dispositivo con AWS l'inclusione dei primi due codici in sequenza dal dispositivo MFA virtuale.

```
aws iam enable-mfa-device \
    --user-name Bob \
    --serial-number arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/BobsMFADevice \
    --authentication-code1 123456 \
    --authentication-code2 789012
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Abilitazione di un dispositivo di autenticazione a più fattori (MFA) virtuale nella Guida per l'utente di AWS IAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command EnableMfaDeviceReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando abilita il dispositivo hardware MFA con il numero di serie **`987654321098`** e associa il dispositivo all'utente **`Bob`**. Include i primi due codici in sequenza provenienti dal dispositivo.

```
Enable-IAMMFADevice -UserName "Bob" -SerialNumber "987654321098" -
AuthenticationCode1 "12345678" -AuthenticationCode2 "87654321"
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio crea e abilita un dispositivo MFA virtuale. Il primo comando crea il dispositivo virtuale e restituisce la rappresentazione dell'oggetto del dispositivo nella variabile **`$MFADevice`**. È possibile utilizzare le proprietà **`.Base32StringSeed`** o **`QRCodePng`** per configurare l'applicazione software dell'utente. Il comando finale assegna il dispositivo all'utente **`David`**, identificandolo in base al numero di serie. Il comando sincronizza inoltre il dispositivo con AWS l'inclusione dei primi due codici in sequenza dal dispositivo MFA virtuale.

```
$MFADevice = New-IAMVirtualMFADevice -VirtualMFADeviceName "MyMFADevice"
# see example for New-IAMVirtualMFADevice to see how to configure the software
 program with PNG or base32 seed code
```

```
Enable-IAMMFADevice -UserName "David" -SerialNumber -SerialNumber
 $MFADevice.SerialNumber -AuthenticationCode1 "24681357" -AuthenticationCode2
 "13572468"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere EnableMfaDevicein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando abilita il dispositivo hardware MFA con il numero di serie **`987654321098`** e associa il dispositivo all'utente **`Bob`**. Include i primi due codici in sequenza provenienti dal dispositivo.

```
Enable-IAMMFADevice -UserName "Bob" -SerialNumber "987654321098" -
AuthenticationCode1 "12345678" -AuthenticationCode2 "87654321"
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio crea e abilita un dispositivo MFA virtuale. Il primo comando crea il dispositivo virtuale e restituisce la rappresentazione dell'oggetto del dispositivo nella variabile **`$MFADevice`**. È possibile utilizzare le proprietà **`.Base32StringSeed`** o **`QRCodePng`** per configurare l'applicazione software dell'utente. Il comando finale assegna il dispositivo all'utente **`David`**, identificandolo in base al numero di serie. Il comando sincronizza inoltre il dispositivo con AWS l'inclusione dei primi due codici in sequenza dal dispositivo MFA virtuale.

```
$MFADevice = New-IAMVirtualMFADevice -VirtualMFADeviceName "MyMFADevice"
# see example for New-IAMVirtualMFADevice to see how to configure the software
 program with PNG or base32 seed code
Enable-IAMMFADevice -UserName "David" -SerialNumber -SerialNumber
 $MFADevice.SerialNumber -AuthenticationCode1 "24681357" -AuthenticationCode2
 "13572468"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere EnableMfaDevicein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`GenerateCredentialReport`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GenerateCredentialReport`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Gestisci il tuo account

CLI

AWS CLI

Come generare un report delle credenziali

L'esempio seguente tenta di generare un rapporto sulle credenziali per l' AWS account.

```
aws iam generate-credential-report
```

Output:

```
{
    "State":  "STARTED",
    "Description": "No report exists. Starting a new report generation task"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ottenere i report sulle credenziali per il tuo AWS account nella AWS IAM User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GenerateCredentialReport AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio richiede la generazione di un nuovo report, operazione che può essere eseguita ogni quattro ore. Se l'ultimo repprt è ancora recente, il campo Stato riporta **`COMPLETE`**. Utilizzare **`Get-IAMCredentialReport`** per visualizzare il report completato.

```
Request-IAMCredentialReport
```

Output:

```
Description                                                  State
-----------                                                  -----
No report exists. Starting a new report generation task      STARTED
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GenerateCredentialReportin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio richiede la generazione di un nuovo report, operazione che può essere eseguita ogni quattro ore. Se l'ultimo repprt è ancora recente, il campo Stato riporta **`COMPLETE`**. Utilizzare **`Get-IAMCredentialReport`** per visualizzare il report completato.

```
Request-IAMCredentialReport
```

Output:

```
Description                                                State
-----------                                                -----
No report exists. Starting a new report generation task    STARTED
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GenerateCredentialReportin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def generate_credential_report():
    """
    Starts generation of a credentials report about the current account. After
    calling this function to generate the report, call get_credential_report
    to get the latest report. A new report can be generated a minimum of four
 hours
    after the last one was generated.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.generate_credential_report()
        logger.info(
            "Generating credentials report for your account. " "Current state is
 %s.",
```

```
            response["State"],
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't generate a credentials report for your
 account.")
        raise
    else:
        return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GenerateCredentialReport AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetails`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetails`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: generare un report di accesso al servizio per una policy personalizzata

L'esempio `generate-service-last-accessed-details` seguente avvia un processo in background per generare un report che elenca i servizi a cui accedono gli utenti IAM e altre entità con una policy personalizzata denominata `intern-boundary`. È possibile visualizzare il report dopo averlo creato eseguendo il comando `get-service-last-accessed-details`.

```
aws iam generate-service-last-accessed-details \
    --arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/intern-boundary
```

Output:

```
{
    "JobId": "2eb6c2b8-7b4c-3xmp-3c13-03b72c8cdfdc"
}
```

Esempio 2: generare un rapporto di accesso al servizio per la policy AWS gestita AdministratorAccess

L'`generate-service-last-accessed-details`esempio seguente avvia un processo in background per generare un report che elenca i servizi a cui accedono gli utenti IAM e altre entità con la `AdministratorAccess` policy AWS gestita. È possibile visualizzare il report dopo averlo creato eseguendo il comando `get-service-last-accessed-details`.

```
aws iam generate-service-last-accessed-details \
    --arn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess
```

Output:

```
{
    "JobId": "78b6c2ba-d09e-6xmp-7039-ecde30b26916"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Refining permissions in AWS using last access information nella AWS IAM User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetailsReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio è un cmdlet equivalente all'API. GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetails Ciò fornisce un job id che può essere utilizzato in Get-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail e Get- IAMService LastAccessedDetailWithEntity

```
Request-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail -Arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/TestUser
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetailsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio è un cmdlet equivalente all'API. GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetails Ciò fornisce un job id che può essere utilizzato in Get-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail e Get- IAMService LastAccessedDetailWithEntity

```
Request-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail -Arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/TestUser
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetailsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`GetAccessKeyLastUsed`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetAccessKeyLastUsed`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. Puoi vedere questa azione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Gestione delle chiavi di accesso

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::accessKeyLastUsed(const Aws::String &secretKeyID,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::GetAccessKeyLastUsedRequest request;

    request.SetAccessKeyId(secretKeyID);

    Aws::IAM::Model::GetAccessKeyLastUsedOutcome outcome =
 iam.GetAccessKeyLastUsed(
            request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error querying last used time for access key " <<
                  secretKeyID << ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
```

```
    }
    else {
        Aws::String lastUsedTimeString =
                outcome.GetResult()
                        .GetAccessKeyLastUsed()
                        .GetLastUsedDate()
                        .ToGmtString(Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601);
        std::cout << "Access key " << secretKeyID << " last used at time " <<
                  lastUsedTimeString << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetAccessKeyLastUsedsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come recuperare informazioni sull'ultimo utilizzo della chiave di accesso specificata

L'esempio seguente recupera informazioni sull'ultimo utilizzo della chiave di accesso `ABCDEXAMPLE`.

```
aws iam get-access-key-last-used \
    --access-key-id ABCDEXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
    "UserName":  "Bob",
    "AccessKeyLastUsed": {
        "Region": "us-east-1",
        "ServiceName": "iam",
        "LastUsedDate": "2015-06-16T22:45:00Z"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Gestione delle chiavi di accesso per gli utenti IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAccessKeyLastUsed AWS CLICommand Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera la chiave di accesso.

```
import { GetAccessKeyLastUsedCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} accessKeyId
 */
export const getAccessKeyLastUsed = async (accessKeyId) => {
  const command = new GetAccessKeyLastUsedCommand({
    AccessKeyId: accessKeyId,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);

  if (response.AccessKeyLastUsed?.LastUsedDate) {
    console.log(`
    ${accessKeyId} was last used by ${response.UserName} via
    the ${response.AccessKeyLastUsed.ServiceName} service on
    ${response.AccessKeyLastUsed.LastUsedDate.toISOString()}
    `);
  }

  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetAccessKeyLastUsedsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.getAccessKeyLastUsed(
  { AccessKeyId: "ACCESS_KEY_ID" },
  function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log("Error", err);
    } else {
      console.log("Success", data.AccessKeyLastUsed);
    }
  }
);
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetAccessKeyLastUsedsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce il nome utente proprietario e le informazioni sull'ultimo utilizzo della chiave di accesso fornita.

```
Get-IAMAccessKeyLastUsed -AccessKeyId ABCDEXAMPLE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetAccessKeyLastUsedin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce il nome utente proprietario e le informazioni sull'ultimo utilizzo della chiave di accesso fornita.

```
Get-IAMAccessKeyLastUsed -AccessKeyId ABCDEXAMPLE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetAccessKeyLastUsedin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def get_last_use(key_id):
    """
    Gets information about when and how a key was last used.

    :param key_id: The ID of the key to look up.
    :return: Information about the key's last use.
    """
    try:
```

```
        response = iam.meta.client.get_access_key_last_used(AccessKeyId=key_id)
        last_used_date = response["AccessKeyLastUsed"].get("LastUsedDate", None)
        last_service = response["AccessKeyLastUsed"].get("ServiceName", None)
        logger.info(
            "Key %s was last used by %s on %s to access %s.",
            key_id,
            response["UserName"],
            last_used_date,
            last_service,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get last use of key %s.", key_id)
        raise
    else:
        return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAccessKeyLastUsed AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`GetAccountAuthorizationDetails`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetAccountAuthorizationDetails`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Gestisci il tuo account

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare gli utenti, i gruppi, i ruoli e le politiche IAM di un AWS account

Il `get-account-authorization-details` comando seguente restituisce informazioni su tutti gli utenti, i gruppi, i ruoli e le politiche IAM presenti nell' AWS account.

```
aws iam get-account-authorization-details
```

Output:

```
{
    "RoleDetailList": [
        {
            "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Sid": "",
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Principal": {
                            "Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"
                        },
                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "RoleId": "AROA1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "CreateDate": "2014-07-30T17:09:20Z",
            "InstanceProfileList": [
                {
                    "InstanceProfileId": "AIPA1234567890EXAMPLE",
                    "Roles": [
                        {
                            "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
                                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                                "Statement": [
                                    {
                                        "Sid": "",
                                        "Effect": "Allow",
                                        "Principal": {
                                            "Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"
                                        },
                                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                                    }
                                ]
                            },
                            "RoleId": "AROA1234567890EXAMPLE",
                            "CreateDate": "2014-07-30T17:09:20Z",
                            "RoleName": "EC2role",
                            "Path": "/",
                            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/EC2role"
                        }
```

```
                    ],
                    "CreateDate": "2014-07-30T17:09:20Z",
                    "InstanceProfileName": "EC2role",
                    "Path": "/",
                    "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/EC2role"
                }
            ],
            "RoleName": "EC2role",
            "Path": "/",
            "AttachedManagedPolicies": [
                {
                    "PolicyName": "AmazonS3FullAccess",
                    "PolicyArn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonS3FullAccess"
                },
                {
                    "PolicyName": "AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess",
                    "PolicyArn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess"
                }
            ],
            "RoleLastUsed": {
                "Region": "us-west-2",
                "LastUsedDate": "2019-11-13T17:30:00Z"
            },
            "RolePolicyList": [],
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/EC2role"
        }
    ],
    "GroupDetailList": [
        {
            "GroupId": "AIDA1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "AttachedManagedPolicies": {
                "PolicyName": "AdministratorAccess",
                "PolicyArn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess"
            },
            "GroupName": "Admins",
            "Path": "/",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Admins",
            "CreateDate": "2013-10-14T18:32:24Z",
            "GroupPolicyList": []
        },
        {
            "GroupId": "AIDA1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "AttachedManagedPolicies": {
```

```
                "PolicyName": "PowerUserAccess",
                "PolicyArn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/PowerUserAccess"
            },
            "GroupName": "Dev",
            "Path": "/",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Dev",
            "CreateDate": "2013-10-14T18:33:55Z",
            "GroupPolicyList": []
        },
        {
            "GroupId": "AIDA1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "AttachedManagedPolicies": [],
            "GroupName": "Finance",
            "Path": "/",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Finance",
            "CreateDate": "2013-10-14T18:57:48Z",
            "GroupPolicyList": [
                {
                    "PolicyName": "policygen-201310141157",
                    "PolicyDocument": {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": [
                            {
                                "Action": "aws-portal:*",
                                "Sid": "Stmt1381777017000",
                                "Resource": "*",
                                "Effect": "Allow"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                }
            ]
        }
    ],
    "UserDetailList": [
        {
            "UserName": "Alice",
            "GroupList": [
                "Admins"
            ],
            "CreateDate": "2013-10-14T18:32:24Z",
            "UserId": "AIDA1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "UserPolicyList": [],
            "Path": "/",
```

```
            "AttachedManagedPolicies": [],
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Alice"
        },
        {
            "UserName": "Bob",
            "GroupList": [
                "Admins"
            ],
            "CreateDate": "2013-10-14T18:32:25Z",
            "UserId": "AIDA1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "UserPolicyList": [
                {
                    "PolicyName": "DenyBillingAndIAMPolicy",
                    "PolicyDocument": {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": {
                            "Effect": "Deny",
                            "Action": [
                                "aws-portal:*",
                                "iam:*"
                            ],
                            "Resource": "*"
                        }
                    }
                }
            ],
            "Path": "/",
            "AttachedManagedPolicies": [],
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob"
        },
        {
            "UserName": "Charlie",
            "GroupList": [
                "Dev"
            ],
            "CreateDate": "2013-10-14T18:33:56Z",
            "UserId": "AIDA1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "UserPolicyList": [],
            "Path": "/",
            "AttachedManagedPolicies": [],
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Charlie"
        }
    ],
    "Policies": [
```

```
        {
            "PolicyName": "create-update-delete-set-managed-policies",
            "CreateDate": "2015-02-06T19:58:34Z",
            "AttachmentCount": 1,
            "IsAttachable": true,
            "PolicyId": "ANPA1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "DefaultVersionId": "v1",
            "PolicyVersionList": [
                {
                    "CreateDate": "2015-02-06T19:58:34Z",
                    "VersionId": "v1",
                    "Document": {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": {
                            "Effect": "Allow",
                            "Action": [
                                "iam:CreatePolicy",
                                "iam:CreatePolicyVersion",
                                "iam:DeletePolicy",
                                "iam:DeletePolicyVersion",
                                "iam:GetPolicy",
                                "iam:GetPolicyVersion",
                                "iam:ListPolicies",
                                "iam:ListPolicyVersions",
                                "iam:SetDefaultPolicyVersion"
                            ],
                            "Resource": "*"
                        }
                    },
                    "IsDefaultVersion": true
                }
            ],
            "Path": "/",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/create-update-delete-set-
managed-policies",
            "UpdateDate": "2015-02-06T19:58:34Z"
        },
        {
            "PolicyName": "S3-read-only-specific-bucket",
            "CreateDate": "2015-01-21T21:39:41Z",
            "AttachmentCount": 1,
            "IsAttachable": true,
            "PolicyId": "ANPA1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "DefaultVersionId": "v1",
```

```
            "PolicyVersionList": [
                {
                    "CreateDate": "2015-01-21T21:39:41Z",
                    "VersionId": "v1",
                    "Document": {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": [
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Action": [
                                    "s3:Get*",
                                    "s3:List*"
                                ],
                                "Resource": [
                                    "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
                                    "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/*"
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    "IsDefaultVersion": true
                }
            ],
            "Path": "/",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/S3-read-only-specific-
bucket",
            "UpdateDate": "2015-01-21T23:39:41Z"
        },
        {
            "PolicyName": "AmazonEC2FullAccess",
            "CreateDate": "2015-02-06T18:40:15Z",
            "AttachmentCount": 1,
            "IsAttachable": true,
            "PolicyId": "ANPA1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "DefaultVersionId": "v1",
            "PolicyVersionList": [
                {
                    "CreateDate": "2014-10-30T20:59:46Z",
                    "VersionId": "v1",
                    "Document": {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": [
                            {
                                "Action": "ec2:*",
```

```
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Resource": "*"
                            },
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Action": "elasticloadbalancing:*",
                                "Resource": "*"
                            },
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Action": "cloudwatch:*",
                                "Resource": "*"
                            },
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Action": "autoscaling:*",
                                "Resource": "*"
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    "IsDefaultVersion": true
                }
            ],
            "Path": "/",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEC2FullAccess",
            "UpdateDate": "2015-02-06T18:40:15Z"
        }
    ],
    "Marker": "EXAMPLEkakv9BCuUNFDtxWSyfzetYwEx2ADc8dnzfvERF5S6YMvXKx41t6gCl/
eeaCX3Jo94/bKqezEAg8TEVS99EKFLxm3jtbpl25FDWEXAMPLE",
    "IsTruncated": true
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Linee guida sugli audit di sicurezza AWS nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAccountAuthorizationDetails AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene i dettagli di autorizzazione sulle identità nell' AWS account e visualizza l'elenco degli elementi dell'oggetto restituito, inclusi utenti, gruppi e ruoli. Ad esempio, la proprietà **`UserDetailList`** visualizza i dettagli degli utenti. Informazioni simili sono disponibili nelle proprietà **`RoleDetailList`** e **`GroupDetailList`**.

```
$Details=Get-IAMAccountAuthorizationDetail
$Details
```

Output:

```
GroupDetailList : {Administrators, Developers, Testers, Backup}
IsTruncated     : False
Marker          :
RoleDetailList  : {TestRole1, AdminRole, TesterRole, clirole...}
UserDetailList  : {Administrator, Bob, BackupToS3, }
```

```
$Details.UserDetailList
```

Output:

```
Arn            : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Administrator
CreateDate     : 10/16/2014 9:03:09 AM
GroupList      : {Administrators}
Path           : /
UserId         : AIDACKCEVSQ6CEXAMPLE1
UserName       : Administrator
UserPolicyList : {}

Arn            : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob
CreateDate     : 4/6/2015 12:54:42 PM
GroupList      : {Developers}
Path           : /
UserId         : AIDACKCEVSQ6CEXAMPLE2
UserName       : bab
UserPolicyList : {}

Arn            : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/BackupToS3
CreateDate     : 1/27/2015 10:15:08 AM
```

```
GroupList      : {Backup}
Path           : /
UserId         : AIDACKCEVSQ6CEXAMPLE3
UserName       : BackupToS3
UserPolicyList : {BackupServicePermissionsToS3Buckets}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetAccountAuthorizationDetailsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene i dettagli di autorizzazione sulle identità nell' AWS account e visualizza l'elenco degli elementi dell'oggetto restituito, inclusi utenti, gruppi e ruoli. Ad esempio, la proprietà **`UserDetailList`** visualizza i dettagli degli utenti. Informazioni simili sono disponibili nelle proprietà **`RoleDetailList`** e **`GroupDetailList`**.

```
$Details=Get-IAMAccountAuthorizationDetail
$Details
```

Output:

```
GroupDetailList : {Administrators, Developers, Testers, Backup}
IsTruncated     : False
Marker          :
RoleDetailList  : {TestRole1, AdminRole, TesterRole, clirole...}
UserDetailList  : {Administrator, Bob, BackupToS3, }
```

```
$Details.UserDetailList
```

Output:

```
Arn            : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Administrator
CreateDate     : 10/16/2014 9:03:09 AM
GroupList      : {Administrators}
Path           : /
UserId         : AIDACKCEVSQ6CEXAMPLE1
UserName       : Administrator
UserPolicyList : {}

Arn            : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob
CreateDate     : 4/6/2015 12:54:42 PM
GroupList      : {Developers}
```

```
Path           : /
UserId         : AIDACKCEVSQ6CEXAMPLE2
UserName       : bab
UserPolicyList : {}

Arn            : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/BackupToS3
CreateDate     : 1/27/2015 10:15:08 AM
GroupList      : {Backup}
Path           : /
UserId         : AIDACKCEVSQ6CEXAMPLE3
UserName       : BackupToS3
UserPolicyList : {BackupServicePermissionsToS3Buckets}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetAccountAuthorizationDetailsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def get_authorization_details(response_filter):
    """
    Gets an authorization detail report for the current account.

    :param response_filter: A list of resource types to include in the report,
 such
                            as users or roles. When not specified, all resources
                            are included.
    :return: The authorization detail report.
    """
    try:
        account_details = iam.meta.client.get_account_authorization_details(
            Filter=response_filter
        )
        logger.debug(account_details)
```

```
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get details for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return account_details
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAccountAuthorizationDetails AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`GetAccountPasswordPolicy`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetAccountPasswordPolicy`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Gets the IAM password policy for an AWS account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The PasswordPolicy for the AWS account.</returns>
    public async Task<PasswordPolicy> GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync(new
GetAccountPasswordPolicyRequest());
        return response.PasswordPolicy;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetAccountPasswordPolicysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come visualizzare la policy delle password dell'account corrente

Il comando `get-account-password-policy` seguente visualizza dettagli sulla policy delle password per l'account corrente.

```
aws iam get-account-password-policy
```

Output:

```
{
    "PasswordPolicy": {
        "AllowUsersToChangePassword": false,
        "RequireLowercaseCharacters": false,
        "RequireUppercaseCharacters": false,
        "MinimumPasswordLength": 8,
        "RequireNumbers": true,
        "RequireSymbols": true
    }
}
```

Se non è definita alcuna policy delle password per l'account, il comando restituisce un errore `NoSuchEntity`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Impostazione di una policy delle password dell'account per utenti IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAccountPasswordPolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// AccountWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) account
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform account actions.
type AccountWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// GetAccountPasswordPolicy gets the account password policy for the current
 account.
// If no policy has been set, a NoSuchEntityException is error is returned.
func (wrapper AccountWrapper) GetAccountPasswordPolicy(ctx context.Context)
 (*types.PasswordPolicy, error) {
 var pwPolicy *types.PasswordPolicy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetAccountPasswordPolicy(ctx,
  &iam.GetAccountPasswordPolicyInput{})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get account password policy. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  pwPolicy = result.PasswordPolicy
 }
 return pwPolicy, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetAccountPasswordPolicysezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera la policy sulla password dell'account.

```
import {
  GetAccountPasswordPolicyCommand,
  IAMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

export const getAccountPasswordPolicy = async () => {
  const command = new GetAccountPasswordPolicyCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response.PasswordPolicy);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetAccountPasswordPolicysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function getAccountPasswordPolicy()
    {
        return $this->iamClient->getAccountPasswordPolicy();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetAccountPasswordPolicysezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce dettagli della policy delle password per l'account corrente. Se non è definita alcuna policy delle password per l'account, il comando restituisce un errore **`NoSuchEntity`**.

```
Get-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy
```

Output:

```
AllowUsersToChangePassword : True
ExpirePasswords            : True
HardExpiry                 : False
MaxPasswordAge             : 90
MinimumPasswordLength      : 8
PasswordReusePrevention    : 20
RequireLowercaseCharacters : True
RequireNumbers             : True
RequireSymbols             : False
RequireUppercaseCharacters : True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetAccountPasswordPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce dettagli della policy delle password per l'account corrente. Se non è definita alcuna policy delle password per l'account, il comando restituisce un errore **`NoSuchEntity`**.

```
Get-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy
```

Output:

```
AllowUsersToChangePassword : True
ExpirePasswords            : True
HardExpiry                 : False
MaxPasswordAge             : 90
MinimumPasswordLength      : 8
PasswordReusePrevention    : 20
RequireLowercaseCharacters : True
RequireNumbers             : True
RequireSymbols             : False
RequireUppercaseCharacters : True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetAccountPasswordPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def print_password_policy():
    """
    Prints the password policy for the account.
    """
    try:
```

```
        pw_policy = iam.AccountPasswordPolicy()
        print("Current account password policy:")
        print(
            f"\tallow_users_to_change_password:
{pw_policy.allow_users_to_change_password}"
        )
        print(f"\texpire_passwords: {pw_policy.expire_passwords}")
        print(f"\thard_expiry: {pw_policy.hard_expiry}")
        print(f"\tmax_password_age: {pw_policy.max_password_age}")
        print(f"\tminimum_password_length: {pw_policy.minimum_password_length}")
        print(f"\tpassword_reuse_prevention:
{pw_policy.password_reuse_prevention}")
        print(
            f"\trequire_lowercase_characters:
{pw_policy.require_lowercase_characters}"
        )
        print(f"\trequire_numbers: {pw_policy.require_numbers}")
        print(f"\trequire_symbols: {pw_policy.require_symbols}")
        print(
            f"\trequire_uppercase_characters:
{pw_policy.require_uppercase_characters}"
        )
        printed = True
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
            print("The account does not have a password policy set.")
        else:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get account password policy.")
            raise
    else:
        return printed
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAccountPasswordPolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Class to manage IAM account password policies
class PasswordPolicyManager
  attr_accessor :iam_client, :logger

  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'IAMPolicyManager'
  end

  # Retrieves and logs the account password policy
  def print_account_password_policy
    response = @iam_client.get_account_password_policy
    @logger.info("The account password policy is:
 #{response.password_policy.to_h}")
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.info('The account does not have a password policy.')
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't print the account password policy. Error: #{e.code} -
 #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetAccountPasswordPolicysezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn get_account_password_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
) -> Result<GetAccountPasswordPolicyOutput,
 SdkError<GetAccountPasswordPolicyError>> {
    let response = client.get_account_password_policy().send().await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento GetAccountPasswordPolicyall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzo **`GetAccountSummary`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetAccountSummary`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Gestisci il tuo account

CLI

AWS CLI

Come ottenere informazioni sull'utilizzo delle entità IAM e sulle quote IAM nell'account corrente

Il comando `get-account-summary` seguente restituisce informazioni sull'utilizzo corrente delle entità IAM e sulle quote correnti delle entità IAM nell'account.

```
aws iam get-account-summary
```

Output:

```
{
    "SummaryMap": {
        "UsersQuota": 5000,
        "GroupsQuota": 100,
        "InstanceProfiles": 6,
        "SigningCertificatesPerUserQuota": 2,
        "AccountAccessKeysPresent": 0,
        "RolesQuota": 250,
        "RolePolicySizeQuota": 10240,
        "AccountSigningCertificatesPresent": 0,
        "Users": 27,
        "ServerCertificatesQuota": 20,
        "ServerCertificates": 0,
        "AssumeRolePolicySizeQuota": 2048,
        "Groups": 7,
        "MFADevicesInUse": 1,
        "Roles": 3,
        "AccountMFAEnabled": 1,
        "MFADevices": 3,
        "GroupsPerUserQuota": 10,
        "GroupPolicySizeQuota": 5120,
        "InstanceProfilesQuota": 100,
        "AccessKeysPerUserQuota": 2,
        "Providers": 0,
        "UserPolicySizeQuota": 2048
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni sulle limitazioni delle entità, consulta le quote IAM e AWS STS nella AWS IAM User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAccountSummary AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce informazioni sull'utilizzo corrente e sulle quote correnti delle entità IAM nell' Account AWS.

```
Get-IAMAccountSummary
```

Output:

```
Key                                     Value
Users                                   7
GroupPolicySizeQuota                    5120
PolicyVersionsInUseQuota                10000
ServerCertificatesQuota                 20
AccountSigningCertificatesPresent       0
AccountAccessKeysPresent                0
Groups                                  3
UsersQuota                              5000
RolePolicySizeQuota                     10240
UserPolicySizeQuota                     2048
GroupsPerUserQuota                      10
AssumeRolePolicySizeQuota               2048
AttachedPoliciesPerGroupQuota           2
Roles                                   9
VersionsPerPolicyQuota                  5
GroupsQuota                             100
PolicySizeQuota                         5120
Policies                                5
RolesQuota                              250
ServerCertificates                      0
AttachedPoliciesPerRoleQuota            2
MFADevicesInUse                         2
PoliciesQuota                           1000
AccountMFAEnabled                       1
Providers                               2
InstanceProfilesQuota                   100
MFADevices                              4
AccessKeysPerUserQuota                  2
AttachedPoliciesPerUserQuota            2
SigningCertificatesPerUserQuota         2
```

```
PolicyVersionsInUse                         4
InstanceProfiles                            1
...
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetAccountSummaryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce informazioni sull'utilizzo corrente e sulle quote correnti delle entità IAM nell' Account AWS.

```
Get-IAMAccountSummary
```

Output:

```

Key                                         Value
Users                                       7
GroupPolicySizeQuota                        5120
PolicyVersionsInUseQuota                    10000
ServerCertificatesQuota                     20
AccountSigningCertificatesPresent           0
AccountAccessKeysPresent                    0
Groups                                      3
UsersQuota                                  5000
RolePolicySizeQuota                         10240
UserPolicySizeQuota                         2048
GroupsPerUserQuota                          10
AssumeRolePolicySizeQuota                   2048
AttachedPoliciesPerGroupQuota               2
Roles                                       9
VersionsPerPolicyQuota                      5
GroupsQuota                                 100
PolicySizeQuota                             5120
Policies                                    5
RolesQuota                                  250
ServerCertificates                          0
AttachedPoliciesPerRoleQuota                2
MFADevicesInUse                             2
PoliciesQuota                               1000
AccountMFAEnabled                           1
Providers                                   2
```

```
InstanceProfilesQuota                       100
MFADevices                                  4
AccessKeysPerUserQuota                      2
AttachedPoliciesPerUserQuota                2
SigningCertificatesPerUserQuota             2
PolicyVersionsInUse                         4
InstanceProfiles                            1
...
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetAccountSummaryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def get_summary():
    """
    Gets a summary of account usage.

    :return: The summary of account usage.
    """
    try:
        summary = iam.AccountSummary()
        logger.debug(summary.summary_map)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get a summary for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return summary.summary_map
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAccountSummary AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`GetContextKeysForCustomPolicy`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetContextKeysForCustomPolicy`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per elencare le chiavi di contesto a cui fanno riferimento una o più policy JSON personalizzate fornite come parametro nella riga di comando

Il comando `get-context-keys-for-custom-policy` seguente analizza ogni policy fornita ed elenca le chiavi di contesto utilizzate da tali policy. Utilizza questo comando per identificare i valori delle chiavi di contesto che è necessario fornire per utilizzare correttamente i comandi `simulate-custom-policy` e `simulate-custom-policy` del simulatore di policy. Puoi anche recuperare l'elenco delle chiavi di contesto utilizzate da tutte le policy associate da un utente o ruolo IAM utilizzando il comando `get-context-keys-for-custom-policy`. I parametri che iniziano con `file://` indicano al comando di leggere il file e di utilizzarne il contenuto come valore del parametro al posto del nome del file.

```
aws iam get-context-keys-for-custom-policy \
    --policy-input-list '{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
{"Effect":"Allow","Action":"dynamodb:*","Resource":"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:123456789012:table/${aws:username}","Condition":{"DateGreaterThan":
{"aws:CurrentTime":"2015-08-16T12:00:00Z"}}}}'
```

Output:

```
{
    "ContextKeyNames": [
        "aws:username",
        "aws:CurrentTime"
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: per elencare le chiavi di contesto a cui fanno riferimento una o più policy JSON personalizzate fornite come input di file

Il comando `get-context-keys-for-custom-policy` seguente è uguale all'esempio precedente tranne per il fatto che le policy vengono fornite in un file anziché come parametro. Poiché il comando prevede un elenco di stringhe JSON e non un elenco di strutture JSON, il file deve essere strutturato come segue, sebbene sia possibile comprimerlo in un unico file.

```
[
    "Policy1",
    "Policy2"
]
```

Ad esempio, un file che contiene la policy dell'esempio precedente deve avere l'aspetto seguente. È necessario effettuare l'escape di ogni virgoletta doppia incorporata nella stringa della policy facendola precedere da una barra rovesciata ".

```
[ "{\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\", \"Statement\": {\"Effect\": \"Allow
\", \"Action\": \"dynamodb:*\", \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:128716708097:table/${aws:username}\", \"Condition\": {\"DateGreaterThan\":
 {\"aws:CurrentTime\": \"2015-08-16T12:00:00Z\"}}}}" ]
```

Questo file può quindi essere inviato al seguente comando.

```
aws iam get-context-keys-for-custom-policy \
    --policy-input-list file://policyfile.json
```

Output:

```
{
    "ContextKeyNames": [
        "aws:username",
        "aws:CurrentTime"
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Using the IAM Policy Simulator (AWS CLI AWS e API) nella IAM User AWS Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command GetContextKeysForCustomPolicyReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera tutte le chiavi di contesto presenti nella policy JSON fornita. Per fornire più policy puoi specificare un elenco di valori separati da virgole.

```
$policy1 = '{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
{"Effect":"Allow","Action":"dynamodb:*","Resource":"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:123456789012:table/","Condition":{"DateGreaterThan":
{"aws:CurrentTime":"2015-08-16T12:00:00Z"}}}}'
$policy2 = '{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
{"Effect":"Allow","Action":"dynamodb:*","Resource":"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:123456789012:table/"}}'
Get-IAMContextKeysForCustomPolicy -PolicyInputList $policy1,$policy2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetContextKeysForCustomPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera tutte le chiavi di contesto presenti nella policy JSON fornita. Per fornire più policy puoi specificare un elenco di valori separati da virgole.

```
$policy1 = '{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
{"Effect":"Allow","Action":"dynamodb:*","Resource":"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:123456789012:table/","Condition":{"DateGreaterThan":
{"aws:CurrentTime":"2015-08-16T12:00:00Z"}}}}'
$policy2 = '{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
{"Effect":"Allow","Action":"dynamodb:*","Resource":"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:123456789012:table/"}}'
Get-IAMContextKeysForCustomPolicy -PolicyInputList $policy1,$policy2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetContextKeysForCustomPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetContextKeysForPrincipalPolicy`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetContextKeysForPrincipalPolicy`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare le chiavi di contesto a cui fanno riferimento tutte le policy associate a un principale IAM

Il comando `get-context-keys-for-principal-policy` seguente recupera tutte le policy collegate all'utente `saanvi` e ai gruppi di cui è membro. Quindi analizza ciascuna di esse ed elenca le chiavi di contesto utilizzate da tali policy. Utilizza questo comando per identificare i valori delle chiavi di contesto che è necessario fornire per utilizzare correttamente i comandi `simulate-custom-policy` e `simulate-principal-policy`. È inoltre possibile recuperare l'elenco delle chiavi di contesto utilizzate da una policy JSON arbitraria utilizzando il comando `get-context-keys-for-custom-policy`.

```
aws iam get-context-keys-for-principal-policy \
   --policy-source-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/saanvi
```

Output:

```
{
    "ContextKeyNames": [
        "aws:username",
        "aws:CurrentTime"
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Using the IAM Policy Simulator (AWS CLI AWS e API) nella IAM User AWS Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command GetContextKeysForPrincipalPolicyReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera tutte le chiavi di contesto presenti nella policy json fornita e le policy collegate all'entità IAM (user/role ecc.). Per: PolicyInputList puoi fornire più elenchi di valori come valori separati da virgole.

```
$policy1 = '{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
{"Effect":"Allow","Action":"dynamodb:*","Resource":"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:123456789012:table/","Condition":{"DateGreaterThan":
{"aws:CurrentTime":"2015-08-16T12:00:00Z"}}}}'
$policy2 = '{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
{"Effect":"Allow","Action":"dynamodb:*","Resource":"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:123456789012:table/"}}'
Get-IAMContextKeysForPrincipalPolicy -PolicyInputList $policy1,$policy2 -
PolicySourceArn arn:aws:iam::852640994763:user/TestUser
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetContextKeysForPrincipalPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera tutte le chiavi di contesto presenti nella policy json fornita e le policy collegate all'entità IAM (user/role ecc.). Per: PolicyInputList puoi fornire più elenchi di valori come valori separati da virgole.

```
$policy1 = '{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
{"Effect":"Allow","Action":"dynamodb:*","Resource":"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:123456789012:table/","Condition":{"DateGreaterThan":
{"aws:CurrentTime":"2015-08-16T12:00:00Z"}}}}'
$policy2 = '{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
{"Effect":"Allow","Action":"dynamodb:*","Resource":"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:123456789012:table/"}}'
Get-IAMContextKeysForPrincipalPolicy -PolicyInputList $policy1,$policy2 -
PolicySourceArn arn:aws:iam::852640994763:user/TestUser
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetContextKeysForPrincipalPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`GetCredentialReport`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetCredentialReport`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Gestisci il tuo account

CLI

AWS CLI

Come ottenere un report delle credenziali

Questo esempio apre il report restituito e lo invia alla pipeline come array di righe di testo.

```
aws iam get-credential-report
```

Output:

```
{
    "GeneratedTime":  "2015-06-17T19:11:50Z",
    "ReportFormat": "text/csv"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ottenere i report sulle credenziali per il tuo AWS account nella AWS IAM User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetCredentialReport AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio apre il report restituito e lo invia alla pipeline come array di righe di testo. La prima riga è l'intestazione con i nomi delle colonne separati da virgole. Ogni riga successiva è la riga di dettaglio per un utente, con ogni campo separato da virgole. Prima di poter visualizzare il report, è necessario generarlo con il cmdlet **`Request-IAMCredentialReport`**. Per recuperare il report come singola stringa, utilizzare **`-Raw`** invece di **`-AsTextArray`**. L'alias **`-SplitLines`** è accettato anche per lo switch **`-AsTextArray`**. Per l'elenco completo delle colonne nell'output, consulta la documentazione di riferimento delle API del servizio. Tieni presente che se non utilizzi **`-AsTextArray`** o**`-SplitLines`**, devi estrarre il testo dalla proprietà **`.Content`** utilizzando la classe **`StreamReader`** .NET.

```
Request-IAMCredentialReport
```

Output:

```
Description                                                         State
-----------                                                         -----
No report exists. Starting a new report generation task             STARTED
```

```
Get-IAMCredentialReport -AsTextArray
```

Output:

```
 user,arn,user_creation_time,password_enabled,password_last_used,password_last_changed,pa
 root_account,arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root,2014-10-15T16:31:25+00:00,not_supported,2015
A,false,N/A,false,N/A,false,N/A
Administrator,arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
Administrator,2014-10-16T16:03:09+00:00,true,2015-04-20T15:18:32+00:00,2014-10-16T16:06:0
A,false,true,2014-12-03T18:53:41+00:00,true,2015-03-25T20:38:14+00:00,false,N/
A,false,N/A
Bill,arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bill,2015-04-15T18:27:44+00:00,false,N/A,N/
A,N/A,false,false,N/A,false,N/A,false,2015-04-20T20:00:12+00:00,false,N/A
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetCredentialReportin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio apre il report restituito e lo invia alla pipeline come array di righe di testo. La prima riga è l'intestazione con i nomi delle colonne separati da virgole. Ogni riga successiva è la riga di dettaglio per un utente, con ogni campo separato da virgole. Prima di poter visualizzare il report, è necessario generarlo con il cmdlet **`Request-IAMCredentialReport`**. Per recuperare il report come singola stringa, utilizzare **`-Raw`** invece di **`-AsTextArray`**. L'alias **`-SplitLines`** è accettato anche per lo switch **`-AsTextArray`**. Per l'elenco completo delle colonne nell'output, consulta la documentazione di riferimento delle API del servizio. Tieni presente che se non utilizzi **`-AsTextArray`** o**`-SplitLines`**, devi estrarre il testo dalla proprietà **`.Content`** utilizzando la classe **`StreamReader`** .NET.

```
Request-IAMCredentialReport
```

Output:

```
Description                                                         State
```

```
-----------                                                          -----
No report exists. Starting a new report generation task              STARTED
```

```
Get-IAMCredentialReport -AsTextArray
```

Output:

```
 user,arn,user_creation_time,password_enabled,password_last_used,password_last_changed,pa
 root_account,arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root,2014-10-15T16:31:25+00:00,not_supported,2015
A,false,N/A,false,N/A,false,N/A
Administrator,arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
Administrator,2014-10-16T16:03:09+00:00,true,2015-04-20T15:18:32+00:00,2014-10-16T16:06:0
A,false,true,2014-12-03T18:53:41+00:00,true,2015-03-25T20:38:14+00:00,false,N/
A,false,N/A
Bill,arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bill,2015-04-15T18:27:44+00:00,false,N/A,N/
A,N/A,false,false,N/A,false,N/A,false,2015-04-20T20:00:12+00:00,false,N/A
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetCredentialReportin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def get_credential_report():
    """
    Gets the most recently generated credentials report about the current
 account.

    :return: The credentials report.
    """
    try:
```

```
        response = iam.meta.client.get_credential_report()
        logger.debug(response["Content"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get credentials report.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["Content"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetCredentialReport AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`GetGroup`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetGroup`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere un gruppo IAM

Questo esempio restituisce dettagli del gruppo IAM `Admins`.

```
aws iam get-group \
    --group-name Admins
```

Output:

```
{
    "Group": {
        "Path": "/",
        "CreateDate": "2015-06-16T19:41:48Z",
        "GroupId": "AIDGPMS9RO4H3FEXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Admins",
        "GroupName": "Admins"
    },
    "Users": []
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Identità IAM (utenti, gruppi e ruoli) nella Guida per l'utente di AWS IAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetGroup AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce dettagli del gruppo IAM **`Testers`**, inclusa una raccolta di tutti gli utenti IAM che appartengono al gruppo.

```
$results = Get-IAMGroup -GroupName "Testers"
$results
```

Output:

```
Group                                     IsTruncated           Marker
     Users
-----                                     -----------           ------
     -----
Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.Group     False
     {Theresa, David}
```

```
$results.Group
```

Output:

```
Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Testers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:39:11 PM
GroupId    : 3RHNZZGQJ7QHMAEXAMPLE1
GroupName  : Testers
Path       : /
```

```
$results.Users
```

Output:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Theresa
```

```
CreateDate       : 12/10/2014 3:39:27 PM
PasswordLastUsed : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Path             : /
UserId           : 4OSVDDJJTF4XEEXAMPLE2
UserName         : Theresa

Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/David
CreateDate       : 12/10/2014 3:39:27 PM
PasswordLastUsed : 3/19/2015 8:44:04 AM
Path             : /
UserId           : Y4FKWQCXTA52QEXAMPLE3
UserName         : David
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce dettagli del gruppo IAM **`Testers`**, inclusa una raccolta di tutti gli utenti IAM che appartengono al gruppo.

```
$results = Get-IAMGroup -GroupName "Testers"
$results
```

Output:

```
Group                                     IsTruncated           Marker
     Users
-----                                     -----------           ------
     -----
Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.Group     False
     {Theresa, David}
```

```
$results.Group
```

Output:

```
Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Testers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:39:11 PM
GroupId    : 3RHNZZGQJ7QHMAEXAMPLE1
GroupName  : Testers
```

```
Path       : /
```

```
$results.Users
```

Output:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Theresa
CreateDate       : 12/10/2014 3:39:27 PM
PasswordLastUsed : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Path             : /
UserId           : 4OSVDDJJTF4XEEXAMPLE2
UserName         : Theresa

Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/David
CreateDate       : 12/10/2014 3:39:27 PM
PasswordLastUsed : 3/19/2015 8:44:04 AM
Path             : /
UserId           : Y4FKWQCXTA52QEXAMPLE3
UserName         : David
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetGroupPolicy`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetGroupPolicy`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni su una policy collegata a un gruppo IAM

Il comando `get-group-policy` seguente ottiene informazioni sulla policy specificata collegata al gruppo denominato `Test-Group`.

```
aws iam get-group-policy \
    --group-name Test-Group \
    --policy-name S3-ReadOnly-Policy
```

Output:

```
{
    "GroupName": "Test-Group",
    "PolicyDocument": {
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Action": [
                    "s3:Get*",
                    "s3:List*"
                ],
                "Resource": "*",
                "Effect": "Allow"
            }
        ]
    },
    "PolicyName": "S3-ReadOnly-Policy"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Gestione delle policy IAM nella Guida per l'utente IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetGroupPolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce dettagli della policy in linea incorporata denominata **`PowerUserAccess-Testers`** per il gruppo **`Testers`**. La proprietà **`PolicyDocument`** è codificata tramite URL. In questo esempio viene decodificato con il metodo **`UrlDecode`** .NET.

```
$results = Get-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Testers -PolicyName PowerUserAccess-
Testers
$results
```

Output:

```
GroupName     PolicyDocument
 PolicyName
---------     --------------
 ----------
Testers       %7B%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10-17%22%2C%0A%20...
 PowerUserAccess-Testers
```

```
[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
[System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.PolicyDocument)
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "ec2:DescribeInstances"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:555555555555:instance/i-b188560f"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetGroupPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce dettagli della policy in linea incorporata denominata **`PowerUserAccess-Testers`** per il gruppo **`Testers`**. La proprietà **`PolicyDocument`** è codificata tramite URL. In questo esempio viene decodificato con il metodo **`UrlDecode`** .NET.

```
$results = Get-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Testers -PolicyName PowerUserAccess-
Testers
$results
```

Output:

```
GroupName     PolicyDocument
 PolicyName
---------     --------------
 ----------
Testers       %7B%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10-17%22%2C%0A%20...
 PowerUserAccess-Testers

[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
[System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.PolicyDocument)
{
```

```
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "ec2:DescribeInstances"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:555555555555:instance/i-b188560f"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetGroupPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetInstanceProfile`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetInstanceProfile`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni su un profilo dell'istanza

Il comando `get-instance-profile` seguente ottiene informazioni sul profilo dell'istanza denominato `ExampleInstanceProfile`.

```
aws iam get-instance-profile \
    --instance-profile-name ExampleInstanceProfile
```

Output:

```
{
    "InstanceProfile": {
        "InstanceProfileId": "AID2MAB8DPLSRHEXAMPLE",
        "Roles": [
            {
                "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": "<URL-encoded-JSON>",
```

```
                "RoleId": "AIDGPMS9RO4H3FEXAMPLE",
                "CreateDate": "2013-01-09T06:33:26Z",
                "RoleName": "Test-Role",
                "Path": "/",
                "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::336924118301:role/Test-Role"
            }
        ],
        "CreateDate": "2013-06-12T23:52:02Z",
        "InstanceProfileName": "ExampleInstanceProfile",
        "Path": "/",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::336924118301:instance-profile/
ExampleInstanceProfile"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo dei profili dell'istanza nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetInstanceProfile AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce i dettagli del profilo di istanza denominato **`ec2instancerole`** definito nell' AWS account corrente.

```
Get-IAMInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName ec2instancerole
```

Output:

```
Arn                 : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/ec2instancerole
CreateDate          : 2/17/2015 2:49:04 PM
InstanceProfileId   : HH36PTZQJUR32EXAMPLE1
InstanceProfileName : ec2instancerole
Path                : /
Roles               : {ec2instancerole}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetInstanceProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce i dettagli del profilo di istanza denominato **`ec2instancerole`** definito nell' AWS account corrente.

```
Get-IAMInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName ec2instancerole
```

Output:

```
Arn                 : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/ec2instancerole
CreateDate          : 2/17/2015 2:49:04 PM
InstanceProfileId   : HH36PTZQJUR32EXAMPLE1
InstanceProfileName : ec2instancerole
Path                : /
Roles               : {ec2instancerole}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetInstanceProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetLoginProfile`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetLoginProfile`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni sulla password di un utente IAM

Il comando `get-login-profile` seguente ottiene informazioni sulla password per l'utente IAM denominato Bob.

```
aws iam get-login-profile \
    --user-name Bob
```

Output:

```
{
    "LoginProfile": {
        "UserName": "Bob",
        "CreateDate": "2012-09-21T23:03:39Z"
```

```
    }
}
```

Il comando `get-login-profile` può essere utilizzato per verificare che un utente IAM disponga di una password. Se non è definita alcuna password per l'utente, il comando restituisce un errore `NoSuchEntity`.

Non è possibile visualizzare una password utilizzando questo comando. Se dimentichi la password, puoi reimpostare la password (`update-login-profile`) dell'utente. In alternativa, è possibile eliminare il profilo di accesso (`delete-login-profile`) per l'utente e quindi crearne uno nuovo (`create-login-profile`).

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Gestione delle password per gli utenti IAM nella Guida per l'utente di AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetLoginProfile AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce la data di creazione della password e se è necessaria una reimpostazione della password per l'utente IAM **`David`**.

```
Get-IAMLoginProfile -UserName David
```

Output:

```
CreateDate                  PasswordResetRequired                UserName
----------                  ---------------------                --------
12/10/2014 3:39:44 PM       False                                David
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetLoginProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce la data di creazione della password e se è necessaria una reimpostazione della password per l'utente IAM **`David`**.

```
Get-IAMLoginProfile -UserName David
```

Output:

```
CreateDate                  PasswordResetRequired                UserName
----------                  ---------------------                --------
12/10/2014 3:39:44 PM       False                                David
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetLoginProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetOpenIdConnectProvider`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetOpenIdConnectProvider`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per restituire informazioni sul provider OpenID Connect specificato

Questo esempio restituisce i dettagli del provider OpenID Connect il cui ARN è `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/server.example.com`.

```
aws iam get-open-id-connect-provider \
    --open-id-connect-provider-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
server.example.com
```

Output:

```
{
    "Url": "server.example.com"
        "CreateDate": "2015-06-16T19:41:48Z",
        "ThumbprintList": [
        "12345abcdefghijk67890lmnopqrst987example"
        ],
        "ClientIDList": [
        "example-application-ID"
        ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di provider di identità OpenID Connect (OIDC) nella Guida per l'utente di AWS IAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetOpenIdConnectProvider AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce i dettagli del provider OpenID Connect il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/accounts.google.com`**. La **`ClientIDList`** proprietà è una raccolta che contiene tutto il Client IDs definito per questo provider.

```
Get-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider -OpenIDConnectProviderArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/oidc.example.com
```

Output:

```
ClientIDList         CreateDate                ThumbprintList
           Url
------------         ----------                --------------
           ---
{MyOIDCApp}          2/3/2015 3:00:30 PM
 {12345abcdefghijk67890lmnopqrst98765uvwxy}   oidc.example.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetOpenIdConnectProviderin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce i dettagli del provider OpenID Connect il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/accounts.google.com`**. La **`ClientIDList`** proprietà è una raccolta che contiene tutto il Client IDs definito per questo provider.

```
Get-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider -OpenIDConnectProviderArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/oidc.example.com
```

Output:

```
ClientIDList         CreateDate                ThumbprintList
           Url
```

```
------------         ----------                ---------------
           ---
{MyOIDCApp}          2/3/2015 3:00:30 PM
 {12345abcdefghijk67890lmnopqrst98765uvwxy}   oidc.example.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetOpenIdConnectProviderin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`GetPolicy`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetPolicy`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Lavora con l'API IAM Policy Builder

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The IAM policy to retrieve information for.</
param>
    /// <returns>The IAM policy.</returns>
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> GetPolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {

        var response = await _IAMService.GetPolicyAsync(new GetPolicyRequest
 { PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.Policy;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetPolicysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::getPolicy(const Aws::String &policyArn,
                            const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::GetPolicyRequest request;
    request.SetPolicyArn(policyArn);

    auto outcome = iam.GetPolicy(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error getting policy " << policyArn << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        const auto &policy = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicy();
        std::cout << "Name: " << policy.GetPolicyName() << std::endl <<
                  "ID: " << policy.GetPolicyId() << std::endl << "Arn: " <<
                  policy.GetArn() << std::endl << "Description: " <<
                  policy.GetDescription() << std::endl << "CreateDate: " <<

 policy.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601)
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetPolicyconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come recuperare informazioni sulla policy gestita specificata

Questo esempio restituisce i dettagli sulla policy gestita il cui ARN è `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy`.

```
aws iam get-policy \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
```

Output:

```
{
    "Policy": {
        "PolicyName": "MySamplePolicy",
        "CreateDate": "2015-06-17T19:23;32Z",
        "AttachmentCount": 0,
        "IsAttachable": true,
        "PolicyId": "Z27SI6FQMGNQ2EXAMPLE1",
        "DefaultVersionId": "v1",
        "Path": "/",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy",
        "UpdateDate": "2015-06-17T19:23:32Z"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Policy e autorizzazioni in IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetPolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// PolicyWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform policy actions.
type PolicyWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// GetPolicy gets data about a policy.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) GetPolicy(ctx context.Context, policyArn string)
 (*types.Policy, error) {
 var policy *types.Policy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetPolicy(ctx, &iam.GetPolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn, err)
 } else {
  policy = result.Policy
```

```
 }
 return policy, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetPolicyconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera la policy.

```
import { GetPolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 */
export const getPolicy = (policyArn) => {
  const command = new GetPolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetPolicyconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AWSLambdaExecute",
};

iam.getPolicy(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Policy.Description);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetPolicyconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getIAMPolicy(policyArnVal: String?) {
    val request =
        GetPolicyRequest {
            policyArn = policyArnVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.getPolicy(request)
        println("Successfully retrieved policy ${response.policy?.policyName}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetPolicyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function getPolicy($policyArn)
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($policyArn) {
            return $this->iamClient->getPolicy(['PolicyArn' => $policyArn]);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetPolicyconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce i dettagli sulla policy gestita il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy`**.

```
Get-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
```

Output:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/MySamplePolicy
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:08 AM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : Z27SI6FQMGNQ2EXAMPLE1
PolicyName       : MySamplePolicy
UpdateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:08 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce i dettagli sulla policy gestita il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy`**.

```
Get-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
```

Output:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/MySamplePolicy
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:08 AM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : Z27SI6FQMGNQ2EXAMPLE1
```

```
PolicyName       : MySamplePolicy
UpdateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:08 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def get_default_policy_statement(policy_arn):
    """
    Gets the statement of the default version of the specified policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to look up.
    :return: The statement of the default policy version.
    """
    try:
        policy = iam.Policy(policy_arn)
        # To get an attribute of a policy, the SDK first calls get_policy.
        policy_doc = policy.default_version.document
        policy_statement = policy_doc.get("Statement", None)
        logger.info("Got default policy doc for %s.", policy.policy_name)
        logger.info(policy_doc)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get default policy statement for %s.",
 policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return policy_statement
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetPolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
 # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
 # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
 # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
 def get_policy(policy_arn)
   response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
   policy = response.policy
   @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
   policy
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
   @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not
exist.")
   raise
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
   raise
 end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetPolicyconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func getPolicy(arn: String) async throws -> IAMClientTypes.Policy {
        let input = GetPolicyInput(
            policyArn: arn
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.getPolicy(input: input)
            guard let policy = output.policy else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchPolicy
            }
            return policy
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getPolicy:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetPolicyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`GetPolicyVersion`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetPolicyVersion`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Gestione delle policy
- Lavora con l'API IAM Policy Builder

CLI

AWS CLI

Come recuperare informazioni sulla versione specificata della policy gestita specificata

Questo esempio restituisce il documento della policy per la versione v2 della policy il cui ARN è `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyManagedPolicy`.

```
aws iam get-policy-version \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy \
    --version-id v2
```

Output:

```
{
    "PolicyVersion": {
        "Document": {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Action": "iam:*",
                    "Resource": "*"
                }
            ]
        },
        "VersionId": "v2",
        "IsDefaultVersion": true,
        "CreateDate": "2023-04-11T00:22:54+00:00"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Policy e autorizzazioni in IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetPolicyVersion AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce il documento della policy per la versione **v2** della policy il cui ARN è **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyManagedPolicy**. Il documento di policy contenuto nella proprietà **Document** è codificato nell'URL e in questo esempio viene decodificato con il metodo .NET **UrlDecode**.

```
$results = Get-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/
MyManagedPolicy -VersionId v2
$results
```

Output:

```
CreateDate             Document
 IsDefaultVersion     VersionId
----------             --------
 ----------------     ---------
2/12/2015 9:39:53 AM   %7B%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10...    True
           v2

[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
$policy = [System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.Document)
$policy
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement":
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "ec2:DescribeInstances"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:555555555555:instance/i-b188560f"
      ]
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPolicyVersionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce il documento della policy per la versione **v2** della policy il cui ARN è **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyManagedPolicy**. Il documento di policy contenuto nella proprietà **Document** è codificato nell'URL e in questo esempio viene decodificato con il metodo .NET **UrlDecode**.

```
$results = Get-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/
MyManagedPolicy -VersionId v2
$results
```

Output:

```
CreateDate             Document
 IsDefaultVersion     VersionId
----------             --------
 ----------------     ---------
2/12/2015 9:39:53 AM   %7B%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10...    True
           v2

[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
$policy = [System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.Document)
$policy
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement":
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "ec2:DescribeInstances"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:555555555555:instance/i-b188560f"
      ]
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPolicyVersionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def get_default_policy_statement(policy_arn):
    """
    Gets the statement of the default version of the specified policy.
```

```
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to look up.
    :return: The statement of the default policy version.
    """
    try:
        policy = iam.Policy(policy_arn)
        # To get an attribute of a policy, the SDK first calls get_policy.
        policy_doc = policy.default_version.document
        policy_statement = policy_doc.get("Statement", None)
        logger.info("Got default policy doc for %s.", policy.policy_name)
        logger.info(policy_doc)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get default policy statement for %s.",
policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return policy_statement
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetPolicyVersion AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`GetRole`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetRole`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to retrieve information
```

```
    /// for.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was retrieved.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> GetRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetRoleAsync(new GetRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.Role;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetRoleconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come ottenere informazioni su un ruolo IAM

Il comando `get-role` seguente ottiene informazioni sul ruolo denominato `Test-Role`.

```
aws iam get-role \
    --role-name Test-Role
```

Output:

```
{
    "Role": {
        "Description": "Test Role",
        "AssumeRolePolicyDocument":"<URL-encoded-JSON>",
        "MaxSessionDuration": 3600,
        "RoleId": "AROA1234567890EXAMPLE",
        "CreateDate": "2019-11-13T16:45:56Z",
        "RoleName": "Test-Role",
        "Path": "/",
        "RoleLastUsed": {
            "Region": "us-east-1",
            "LastUsedDate": "2019-11-13T17:14:00Z"
        },
```

```
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/Test-Role"
    }
}
```

Il comando visualizza la policy di attendibilità associata al ruolo. Per elencare le policy di autorizzazioni collegate a un ruolo, usa il comando `list-role-policies`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di ruoli IAM nella Guida per l'utente IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetRole AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// GetRole gets data about a role.
```

```
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) GetRole(ctx context.Context, roleName string)
 (*types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetRole(ctx,
  &iam.GetRoleInput{RoleName: aws.String(roleName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetRoleconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera il ruolo.

```
import { GetRoleCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const getRole = (roleName) => {
  const command = new GetRoleCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
  });
```

```
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetRoleconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function getRole($roleName)
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($roleName) {
            return $this->iamClient->getRole(['RoleName' => $roleName]);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetRoleconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio a: questo esempio restituisce i dettagli di **`lamda_exec_role`**. Include il documento della policy di attendibilità, che specifica chi può assumere questo ruolo. Il documento di policy è codificato tramite URL e può essere decodificato utilizzando il metodo .NET **`UrlDecode`**. In questo esempio, la policy originale aveva rimosso tutti gli spazi bianchi prima di essere caricata nella policy. Per visualizzare i documenti relativi alle policy di autorizzazioni che

determinano cosa può fare qualcuno che assume il ruolo, utilizza **Get-IAMRolePolicy** per le policy in linea e **Get-IAMPolicyVersion** per le policy gestite allegate.

```
$results = Get-IamRole -RoleName lambda_exec_role
$results | Format-List
```

Output:

```
Arn                      : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/lambda_exec_role
AssumeRolePolicyDocument : %7B%22Version%22%3A%222012-10-17%22%2C%22Statement
%22%3A%5B%7B%22Sid%22
                           %3A%22%22%2C%22Effect%22%3A%22Allow%22%2C%22Principal
%22%3A%7B%22Service
                           %22%3A%22lambda.amazonaws.com%22%7D%2C%22Action%22%3A
%22sts%3AAssumeRole
                           %22%7D%5D%7D
CreateDate               : 4/2/2015 9:16:11 AM
Path                     : /
RoleId                   : 2YBIKAIBHNKB4EXAMPLE1
RoleName                 : lambda_exec_role
```

```
$policy = [System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.AssumeRolePolicyDocument)
$policy
```

Output:

```
{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":[{"Sid":"","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"Service":"lambda.amazonaws.com"},"Action":"sts:AssumeRole"}]}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio a: questo esempio restituisce i dettagli di **lamda_exec_role**. Include il documento della policy di attendibilità, che specifica chi può assumere questo ruolo. Il documento di policy è codificato tramite URL e può essere decodificato utilizzando il metodo .NET **UrlDecode**. In questo esempio, la policy originale aveva rimosso tutti gli spazi bianchi prima di essere caricata nella policy. Per visualizzare i documenti relativi alle policy di autorizzazioni che determinano cosa può fare qualcuno che assume il ruolo, utilizza **Get-IAMRolePolicy** per le policy in linea e **Get-IAMPolicyVersion** per le policy gestite allegate.

```
$results = Get-IamRole -RoleName lambda_exec_role
$results | Format-List
```

Output:

```
Arn                      : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/lambda_exec_role
AssumeRolePolicyDocument : %7B%22Version%22%3A%222012-10-17%22%2C%22Statement
%22%3A%5B%7B%22Sid%22
                           %3A%22%22%2C%22Effect%22%3A%22Allow%22%2C%22Principal
%22%3A%7B%22Service
                           %22%3A%22lambda.amazonaws.com%22%7D%2C%22Action%22%3A
%22sts%3AAssumeRole
                           %22%7D%5D%7D
CreateDate               : 4/2/2015 9:16:11 AM
Path                     : /
RoleId                   : 2YBIKAIBHNKB4EXAMPLE1
RoleName                 : lambda_exec_role
```

```
$policy = [System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.AssumeRolePolicyDocument)
$policy
```

Output:

```
{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":[{"Sid":"","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"Service":"lambda.amazonaws.com"},"Action":"sts:AssumeRole"}]}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def get_role(role_name):
    """
    Gets a role by name.

    :param role_name: The name of the role to retrieve.
    :return: The specified role.
    """
    try:
        role = iam.Role(role_name)
        role.load()  # calls GetRole to load attributes
        logger.info("Got role with arn %s.", role.arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get role named %s.", role_name)
        raise
    else:
        return role
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetRole AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
  # Gets data about a role.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the role to look up.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Role] The retrieved role.
  def get_role(name)
    role = @iam_client.get_role({
                                  role_name: name
                                }).role
    puts("Got data for role '#{role.role_name}'. Its ARN is '#{role.arn}'.")
```

```
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't get data for role '#{name}' Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    role
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetRoleconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn get_role(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: String,
) -> Result<GetRoleOutput, SdkError<GetRoleError>> {
    let response = client.get_role().role_name(role_name).send().await?;
    Ok(response)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento GetRoleall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func getRole(name: String) async throws -> IAMClientTypes.Role {
        let input = GetRoleInput(
            roleName: name
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.getRole(input: input)
            guard let role = output.role else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchRole
            }
            return role
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getRole:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetRoleguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`GetRolePolicy`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetRolePolicy`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni su una policy collegata a un ruolo IAM

Il comando `get-role-policy` seguente ottiene informazioni sulla policy specificata collegata al ruolo denominato `Test-Role`.

```
aws iam get-role-policy \
    --role-name Test-Role \
    --policy-name ExamplePolicy
```

Output:

```
{
  "RoleName": "Test-Role",
  "PolicyDocument": {
      "Statement": [
          {
              "Action": [
                  "s3:ListBucket",
                  "s3:Put*",
                  "s3:Get*",
                  "s3:*MultipartUpload*"
              ],
              "Resource": "*",
              "Effect": "Allow",
              "Sid": "1"
          }
      ]
  }
  "PolicyName": "ExamplePolicy"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di ruoli IAM nella Guida per l'utente IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetRolePolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce il documento sulla policy di autorizzazioni per la policy **`oneClick_lambda_exec_role_policy`** denominata incorporata nel ruolo IAM **`lamda_exec_role`**. Il documento di policy risultante è codificato nell'URL. In questo esempio viene decodificato con il metodo **`UrlDecode`** .NET.

```
$results = Get-IAMRolePolicy -RoleName lambda_exec_role -PolicyName
 oneClick_lambda_exec_role_policy
$results
```

Output:

```
PolicyDocument                                          PolicyName
              UserName
--------------                                          ----------
              --------
%7B%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10-17%22%2C%...
 oneClick_lambda_exec_role_policy     lambda_exec_role
```

```
[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
[System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.PolicyDocument)
```

Output:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "logs:*"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:logs:us-east-1:555555555555:log-group:/aws/lambda/aws-
example-function:*"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "s3:GetObject",
        "s3:PutObject"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetRolePolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce il documento sulla policy di autorizzazioni per la policy **oneClick_lambda_exec_role_policy** denominata incorporata nel ruolo IAM **lamda_exec_role**. Il documento di policy risultante è codificato nell'URL. In questo esempio viene decodificato con il metodo **UrlDecode** .NET.

```
$results = Get-IAMRolePolicy -RoleName lambda_exec_role -PolicyName
 oneClick_lambda_exec_role_policy
$results
```

Output:

```
PolicyDocument                                           PolicyName
              UserName
--------------                                           ----------
              --------
%7B%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10-17%22%2C%...
 oneClick_lambda_exec_role_policy     lambda_exec_role
```

```
[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
[System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.PolicyDocument)
```

Output:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "logs:*"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:logs:us-east-1:555555555555:log-group:/aws/lambda/aws-
example-function:*"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
```

```
      "Action": [
        "s3:GetObject",
        "s3:PutObject"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetRolePolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetSamlProvider`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetSamlProvider`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare il metadocumento del provider SAML

Questo esempio recupera i dettagli del provider SAML 2.0 il cui ARN è `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS`. La risposta include il documento di metadati che hai ricevuto dal provider di identità per creare l'entità del provider AWS SAML, nonché le date di creazione e scadenza.

```
aws iam get-saml-provider \
    --saml-provider-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS
```

Output:

```
{
    "SAMLMetadataDocument": "...SAMLMetadataDocument-XML...",
    "CreateDate": "2017-03-06T22:29:46+00:00",
    "ValidUntil": "2117-03-06T22:29:46.433000+00:00",
    "Tags": [
        {
            "Key": "DeptID",
```

```
            "Value": "123456"
        },
        {
            "Key": "Department",
            "Value": "Accounting"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di provider di identità SAML IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command GetSamlProviderReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera i dettagli del provider SAML 2.0 il cui ARN è arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS. La risposta include il documento di metadati che hai ricevuto dal provider di identità per creare l'entità del provider AWS SAML, nonché le date di creazione e scadenza.

```
Get-IAMSAMLProvider -SAMLProviderArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/
SAMLADFS
```

Output:

```
CreateDate                 SAMLMetadataDocument
        ValidUntil
----------                 --------------------
        ----------
12/23/2014 12:16:55 PM    <EntityDescriptor ID="_12345678-1234-5678-9012-
example1...    12/23/2114 12:16:54 PM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetSamlProviderin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera i dettagli del provider SAML 2.0 il cui ARN è arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS. La risposta include il documento di

metadati che hai ricevuto dal provider di identità per creare l'entità del provider AWS SAML, nonché le date di creazione e scadenza.

```
Get-IAMSAMLProvider -SAMLProviderArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/
SAMLADFS
```

Output:

```
CreateDate                  SAMLMetadataDocument
        ValidUntil
----------                  --------------------
        ----------
12/23/2014 12:16:55 PM    <EntityDescriptor ID="_12345678-1234-5678-9012-
example1...    12/23/2114 12:16:54 PM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetSamlProviderin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`GetServerCertificate`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetServerCertificate`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::getServerCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::GetServerCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetServerCertificateName(certificateName);
```

```
    auto outcome = iam.GetServerCertificate(request);
    bool result = true;
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
 Aws::IAM::IAMErrors::NO_SUCH_ENTITY) {
            std::cerr << "Error getting server certificate " << certificateName
 <<
                      ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Certificate '" << certificateName
                      << "' not found." << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        const auto &certificate = outcome.GetResult().GetServerCertificate();
        std::cout << "Name: " <<

 certificate.GetServerCertificateMetadata().GetServerCertificateName()
                 << std::endl << "Body: " << certificate.GetCertificateBody() <<
                 std::endl << "Chain: " << certificate.GetCertificateChain() <<
                 std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetServerCertificateconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere dettagli su un certificato server nel tuo AWS account

Il `get-server-certificate` comando seguente recupera tutti i dettagli sul certificato server specificato nel tuo AWS account.

```
aws iam get-server-certificate \
    --server-certificate-name myUpdatedServerCertificate
```

Output:

```
{
    "ServerCertificate": {
        "ServerCertificateMetadata": {
            "Path": "/",
            "ServerCertificateName": "myUpdatedServerCertificate",
            "ServerCertificateId": "ASCAEXAMPLE123EXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/
myUpdatedServerCertificate",
            "UploadDate": "2019-04-22T21:13:44+00:00",
            "Expiration": "2019-10-15T22:23:16+00:00"
        },
        "CertificateBody": "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
            MIICiTCCAfICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC
            VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6
            b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd
            BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYXpvbi5jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN
            MTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYD
            VQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25z
            b2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFt
            YXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn+a4GmWIWJ
            21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/f0wYK8m9T
            rDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpE
            Ibb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCu4
            nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9q6q+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0Fkb
            FFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjSTb
            NYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvrszlaEXAMPLE=-----END CERTIFICATE-----",
        "CertificateChain": "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----\nMIICiTCCAfICCQD6md
            7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAqQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgT
            AldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0drGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDASBgNVBAs
            TC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVsQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQ
            jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhtcNMTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBh
            MCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgsYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBb
            WF6b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb2d5zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMx
            HzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGfFtYXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQE
            BBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn+a4GmWIgWJ21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVI
            k60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/f0wYK8mh9TrDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/MbQ
            ITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gjpEIbb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nr
            AgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCku4nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9q6q+auN
            KyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0FlkbFFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6Guo
            EDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjS;TbNYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvw
            3rrszlaEWEG5vb25lQGFtsYXpvbiEXAMPLE=\n-----END CERTIFICATE-----"
    }
```

```
}
```

Per elencare i certificati server disponibili nel tuo AWS account, usa il `list-server-certificates` comando.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Gestione dei certificati server in IAM nella Guida per l'utente IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetServerCertificate AWS CLICommand Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera un certificato del server.

```
import { GetServerCertificateCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} certName
 * @returns
 */
export const getServerCertificate = async (certName) => {
  const command = new GetServerCertificateCommand({
    ServerCertificateName: certName,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetServerCertificateconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.getServerCertificate(
  { ServerCertificateName: "CERTIFICATE_NAME" },
  function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log("Error", err);
    } else {
      console.log("Success", data);
    }
  }
);
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetServerCertificateconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera i dettagli del certificato server denominato **`MyServerCertificate`**. È possibile trovare i dettagli del certificato nelle proprietà **`CertificateBody`** e **`ServerCertificateMetadata`**.

```
$result = Get-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyServerCertificate
$result | format-list
```

Output:

```
CertificateBody           : -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

 MIICiTCCAfICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC

 VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6

 b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd

 BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYXpvbi5jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN

 MTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYD

 VQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25z

 b2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFt

 YXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn+a4GmWIWJ
                            21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB
+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/f0wYK8m9T
                            rDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/
MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpE

 Ibb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCu4
                            nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9q6q
+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0Fkb

 FFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjSTb
                            NYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvw3rrszlaEXAMPLE=
                            -----END CERTIFICATE-----
CertificateChain          :
```

```
ServerCertificateMetadata :
 Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.ServerCertificateMetadata
```

```
$result.ServerCertificateMetadata
```

Output:

```
Arn                   : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/Org1/Org2/
MyServerCertificate
Expiration            : 1/14/2018 9:52:36 AM
Path                  : /Org1/Org2/
ServerCertificateId   : ASCAJIFEXAMPLE17HQZYW
ServerCertificateName : MyServerCertificate
UploadDate            : 4/21/2015 11:14:16 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetServerCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera i dettagli del certificato server denominato **`MyServerCertificate`**. È possibile trovare i dettagli del certificato nelle proprietà **`CertificateBody`** e **`ServerCertificateMetadata`**.

```
$result = Get-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyServerCertificate
$result | format-list
```

Output:

```
CertificateBody           : -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

 MIICiTCCAfICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC

 VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6

 b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd

 BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYXpvbi5jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN

 MTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYD

 VQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25z
```

```
 b2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFt

 YXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn+a4GmWIWJ
                            21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB
+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/f0wYK8m9T
                            rDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/
MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpE

 Ibb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCu4
                            nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9q6q
+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0Fkb

 FFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjSTb
                            NYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvw3rrszlaEXAMPLE=
                            -----END CERTIFICATE-----
CertificateChain          :
ServerCertificateMetadata :
 Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.ServerCertificateMetadata
```

```
$result.ServerCertificateMetadata
```

Output:

```
Arn                   : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/Org1/Org2/
MyServerCertificate
Expiration            : 1/14/2018 9:52:36 AM
Path                  : /Org1/Org2/
ServerCertificateId   : ASCAJIFEXAMPLE17HQZYW
ServerCertificateName : MyServerCertificate
UploadDate            : 4/21/2015 11:14:16 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetServerCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetServiceLastAccessedDetails`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetServiceLastAccessedDetails`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare un report di accesso al servizio

L'esempio `get-service-last-accessed-details` seguente recupera un report generato in precedenza che elenca i servizi a cui accedono le entità IAM. Per generare un report, utilizza il `generate-service-last-accessed-details` comando.

```
aws iam get-service-last-accessed-details \
    --job-id 2eb6c2b8-7b4c-3xmp-3c13-03b72c8cdfdc
```

Output:

```
{
    "JobStatus": "COMPLETED",
    "JobCreationDate": "2019-10-01T03:50:35.929Z",
    "ServicesLastAccessed": [
        ...
        {
            "ServiceName": "AWS Lambda",
            "LastAuthenticated": "2019-09-30T23:02:00Z",
            "ServiceNamespace": "lambda",
            "LastAuthenticatedEntity": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/admin",
            "TotalAuthenticatedEntities": 6
        },
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Raffinamento delle autorizzazioni nell' AWS utilizzo delle informazioni dell'ultimo accesso nella Guida per l'utente AWS IAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command GetServiceLastAccessedDetailsReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio fornisce i dettagli dell'ultimo accesso al servizio da parte dell'entità IAM (utente, gruppo, ruolo o policy) associata alla chiamata Request.

```
Request-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail -Arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/TestUser
```

Output:

```
f0b7a819-eab0-929b-dc26-ca598911cb9f
```

```
Get-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail -JobId f0b7a819-eab0-929b-dc26-ca598911cb9f
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetServiceLastAccessedDetailsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio fornisce i dettagli dell'ultimo accesso al servizio da parte dell'entità IAM (utente, gruppo, ruolo o policy) associata alla chiamata Request.

```
Request-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail -Arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/TestUser
```

Output:

```
f0b7a819-eab0-929b-dc26-ca598911cb9f
```

```
Get-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail -JobId f0b7a819-eab0-929b-dc26-ca598911cb9f
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetServiceLastAccessedDetailsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetServiceLastAccessedDetailsWithEntities`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetServiceLastAccessedDetailsWithEntities`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare un report di accesso al servizio con i dettagli relativi a un servizio

L'esempio `get-service-last-accessed-details-with-entities` seguente recupera un report che contiene dettagli degli utenti IAM e altre entità che hanno avuto accesso al servizio specificato. Per generare un report, utilizza il `generate-service-last-accessed-details` comando. Per ottenere un elenco di servizi a cui si accede con gli spazi dei nomi, usa `get-service-last-accessed-details`.

```
aws iam get-service-last-accessed-details-with-entities \
    --job-id 78b6c2ba-d09e-6xmp-7039-ecde30b26916 \
    --service-namespace lambda
```

Output:

```
{
    "JobStatus": "COMPLETED",
    "JobCreationDate": "2019-10-01T03:55:41.756Z",
    "JobCompletionDate": "2019-10-01T03:55:42.533Z",
    "EntityDetailsList": [
        {
            "EntityInfo": {
                "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/admin",
                "Name": "admin",
                "Type": "USER",
                "Id": "AIDAIO2XMPLENQEXAMPLE",
                "Path": "/"
            },
            "LastAuthenticated": "2019-09-30T23:02:00Z"
        },
        {
            "EntityInfo": {
                "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/developer",
                "Name": "developer",
                "Type": "USER",
                "Id": "AIDAIBEYXMPL2YEXAMPLE",
                "Path": "/"
            },
            "LastAuthenticated": "2019-09-16T19:34:00Z"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Raffinamento delle autorizzazioni nell' AWS utilizzo delle informazioni dell'ultimo accesso nella Guida per l'utente AWS IAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command GetServiceLastAccessedDetailsWithEntitiesReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio fornisce il timestamp dell'ultimo accesso per il servizio contenuto nella richiesta della rispettiva entità IAM.

```
$results = Get-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetailWithEntity -JobId f0b7a819-eab0-929b-
dc26-ca598911cb9f -ServiceNamespace ec2
$results
```

Output:

```
EntityDetailsList : {Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.EntityDetails}
Error             :
IsTruncated       : False
JobCompletionDate : 12/29/19 11:19:31 AM
JobCreationDate   : 12/29/19 11:19:31 AM
JobStatus         : COMPLETED
Marker            :
```

```
$results.EntityDetailsList
```

Output:

```
EntityInfo                                LastAuthenticated
----------                                -----------------
Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.EntityInfo 11/16/19 3:47:00 PM
```

```
$results.EntityInfo
```

Output:

```
Arn  : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/TestUser
Id   : AIDA4NBK5CXF5TZHU1234
```

```
Name : TestUser
Path : /
Type : USER
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetServiceLastAccessedDetailsWithEntitiesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio fornisce il timestamp dell'ultimo accesso per il servizio contenuto nella richiesta della rispettiva entità IAM.

```
$results = Get-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetailWithEntity -JobId f0b7a819-eab0-929b-
dc26-ca598911cb9f -ServiceNamespace ec2
$results
```

Output:

```
EntityDetailsList : {Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.EntityDetails}
Error             :
IsTruncated       : False
JobCompletionDate : 12/29/19 11:19:31 AM
JobCreationDate   : 12/29/19 11:19:31 AM
JobStatus         : COMPLETED
Marker            :
```

```
$results.EntityDetailsList
```

Output:

```
EntityInfo                                LastAuthenticated
----------                                -----------------
Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.EntityInfo 11/16/19 3:47:00 PM
```

```
$results.EntityInfo
```

Output:

```
Arn  : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/TestUser
```

```
Id   : AIDA4NBK5CXF5TZHU1234
Name : TestUser
Path : /
Type : USER
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetServiceLastAccessedDetailsWithEntitiesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatus`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatus`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come verificare lo stato di una richiesta di eliminazione di un ruolo collegato a un servizio

L'esempio `get-service-linked-role-deletion-status` seguente visualizza lo stato di una precedente richiesta di eliminazione di un ruolo collegato a un servizio. L'operazione di eliminazione avviene in modo asincrono. Quando effettui la richiesta, ottieni un valore `DeletionTaskId` che hai fornito come parametro per questo comando.

```
aws iam get-service-linked-role-deletion-status \
    --deletion-task-id task/aws-service-role/lex.amazonaws.com/
AWSServiceRoleForLexBots/1a2b3c4d-1234-abcd-7890-abcdeEXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
"Status": "SUCCEEDED"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo di ruoli collegati a servizi nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatus AWS CLICommand Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatusCommand,
  IAMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} deletionTaskId
 */
export const getServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatus = (deletionTaskId) => {
  const command = new GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatusCommand({
    DeletionTaskId: deletionTaskId,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatusconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzo **`GetUser`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetUser`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user.</param>
    /// <returns>An IAM user object.</returns>
    public async Task<User> GetUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetUserAsync(new GetUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });
        return response.User;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetUserconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
```

```
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function iam_user_exists
#
# This function checks to see if the specified AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) user already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the IAM user to check.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If the user already exists.
#       1 - If the user doesn't exist.
##############################################################################
function iam_user_exists() {
  local user_name
  user_name=$1

  # Check whether the IAM user already exists.
  # We suppress all output - we're interested only in the return code.

  local errors
  errors=$(aws iam get-user \
    --user-name "$user_name" 2>&1 >/dev/null)

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -eq 0 ]]; then
    return 0 # 0 in Bash script means true.
  else
    if [[ $errors != *"error"*"(NoSuchEntity)"* ]]; then
      aws_cli_error_log $error_code
      errecho "Error calling iam get-user $errors"
    fi

    return 1 # 1 in Bash script means false.
  fi
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetUser AWS CLICommand Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come ottenere informazioni su un utente IAM

Il comando `get-user` seguente ottiene informazioni sull'utente IAM denominato `Paulo`.

```
aws iam get-user \
    --user-name Paulo
```

Output:

```
{
    "User": {
        "UserName": "Paulo",
        "Path": "/",
        "CreateDate": "2019-09-21T23:03:13Z",
        "UserId": "AIDA123456789EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Paulo"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Gestione di utenti IAM nella Guida per l'utente IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetUser AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
```

```
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// GetUser gets data about a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) GetUser(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 (*types.User, error) {
 var user *types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetUser(ctx, &iam.GetUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var apiError smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiError) {
   switch apiError.(type) {
   case *types.NoSuchEntityException:
    log.Printf("User %v does not exist.\n", userName)
    err = nil
   default:
    log.Printf("Couldn't get user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
   }
  }
 } else {
  user = result.User
 }
 return user, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetUserconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera i dettagli dell'utente denominato **`David`**.

```
Get-IAMUser -UserName David
```

Output:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/David
CreateDate       : 12/10/2014 3:39:27 PM
PasswordLastUsed : 3/19/2015 8:44:04 AM
Path             : /
UserId           : Y4FKWQCXTA52QEXAMPLE1
UserName         : David
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio recupera i dettagli dell'utente IAM correntemente connesso.

```
Get-IAMUser
```

Output:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob
CreateDate       : 10/16/2014 9:03:09 AM
PasswordLastUsed : 3/4/2015 12:12:33 PM
Path             : /
UserId           : 7K3GJEANSKZF2EXAMPLE2
UserName         : Bob
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetUserin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera i dettagli dell'utente denominato **`David`**.

```
Get-IAMUser -UserName David
```

Output:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/David
CreateDate       : 12/10/2014 3:39:27 PM
PasswordLastUsed : 3/19/2015 8:44:04 AM
Path             : /
UserId           : Y4FKWQCXTA52QEXAMPLE1
UserName         : David
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio recupera i dettagli dell'utente IAM correntemente connesso.

```
Get-IAMUser
```

Output:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob
CreateDate       : 10/16/2014 9:03:09 AM
PasswordLastUsed : 3/4/2015 12:12:33 PM
Path             : /
UserId           : 7K3GJEANSKZF2EXAMPLE2
UserName         : Bob
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetUserin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Retrieves a user's details
#
```

```
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::User, nil] The user object if found, or nil if an
error occurred
  def get_user(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.get_user(user_name: user_name)
    response.user
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("User '#{user_name}' not found.")
    nil
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error retrieving user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
    nil
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetUserconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func getUser(name: String? = nil) async throws -> IAMClientTypes.User
 {
        let input = GetUserInput(
            userName: name
        )
        do {
            let output = try await iamClient.getUser(input: input)
            guard let user = output.user else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchUser
            }
            return user
```

```
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getUser:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetUserguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`GetUserPolicy`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetUserPolicy`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare i dettagli della policy per un utente IAM

Il comando `get-user-policy` seguente riporta i dettagli della policy specificata collegata all'utente IAM denominato Bob.

```
aws iam get-user-policy \
    --user-name Bob \
    --policy-name ExamplePolicy
```

Output:

```
{
    "UserName": "Bob",
    "PolicyName": "ExamplePolicy",
    "PolicyDocument": {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Action": "*",
                "Resource": "*",
                "Effect": "Allow"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

Per ottenere un elenco di policy per un utente IAM, usa il comando `list-user-policies`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Policy e autorizzazioni in IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetUserPolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera i dettagli della policy in linea denominata **`Davids_IAM_Admin_Policy`** che è incorporata nell'utente IAM denominato **`David`**. Il documento di policy è codificato nell'URL.

```
$results = Get-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyName Davids_IAM_Admin_Policy -UserName David
$results
```

Output:

```
PolicyDocument                                          PolicyName
       UserName
--------------                                          ----------
       --------
%7B%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10-17%22%2C%...    Davids_IAM_Admin_Policy
       David

[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
[System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.PolicyDocument)
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "iam:GetUser",
        "iam:ListUsers"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/*"
      ]
    }
  ]
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetUserPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera i dettagli della policy in linea denominata **`Davids_IAM_Admin_Policy`** che è incorporata nell'utente IAM denominato **`David`**. Il documento di policy è codificato nell'URL.

```
$results = Get-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyName Davids_IAM_Admin_Policy -UserName David
$results
```

Output:

```
PolicyDocument                                          PolicyName
       UserName
--------------                                          ----------
       --------
%7B%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10-17%22%2C%...    Davids_IAM_Admin_Policy
       David

[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
[System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.PolicyDocument)
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "iam:GetUser",
        "iam:ListUsers"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetUserPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`ListAccessKeys`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListAccessKeys`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Gestione delle chiavi di accesso

Bash

AWS CLI con script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###########################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###########################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###########################################################################
# function iam_list_access_keys
#
# This function lists the access keys for the specified user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name -- The name of the IAM user.
#
# Returns:
#       access_key_ids
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
```

```
function iam_list_access_keys() {

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_list_access_keys"
    echo "Lists the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) access key IDs for
 the specified user."
    echo "  -u user_name   The name of the IAM user."
    echo ""
  }

  local user_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam list-access-keys \
    --user-name "$user_name" \
    --output text \
    --query 'AccessKeyMetadata[].AccessKeyId')

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
```

```
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports list-access-keys operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListAccessKeys AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::listAccessKeys(const Aws::String &userName,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListAccessKeysRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);

    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListAccessKeys(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list access keys for user " << userName
                      << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (!header) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << "UserName" <<
```

```
                        std::setw(30) << "KeyID" << std::setw(20) << "Status" <<
                        std::setw(20) << "CreateDate" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        const auto &keys = outcome.GetResult().GetAccessKeyMetadata();
        const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT = "%Y-%m-%d";

        for (const auto &key: keys) {
            Aws::String statusString =
                    Aws::IAM::Model::StatusTypeMapper::GetNameForStatusType(
                            key.GetStatus());
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << key.GetUserName() <<
                        std::setw(30) << key.GetAccessKeyId() << std::setw(20) <<
                        statusString << std::setw(20) <<
                        key.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str()) <<
 std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAccessKeysconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare la chiave di accesso IDs per un utente IAM

Il `list-access-keys` comando seguente elenca le chiavi di accesso IDs per l'utente IAM denominatoBob.

```
aws iam list-access-keys \
```

```
    --user-name Bob
```

Output:

```
{
    "AccessKeyMetadata": [
        {
            "UserName": "Bob",
            "Status": "Active",
            "CreateDate": "2013-06-04T18:17:34Z",
            "AccessKeyId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE"
        },
        {
            "UserName": "Bob",
            "Status": "Inactive",
            "CreateDate": "2013-06-06T20:42:26Z",
            "AccessKeyId": "AKIAI44QH8DHBEXAMPLE"
        }
    ]
}
```

Non puoi elencare le chiavi di accesso segrete per gli utenti IAM. Se le chiavi di accesso segrete vengono perse, devi creare nuove chiavi di accesso utilizzando il comando `create-access-keys`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Gestione delle chiavi di accesso per gli utenti IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListAccessKeys AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListAccessKeys lists the access keys for the specified user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListAccessKeys(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 ([]types.AccessKeyMetadata, error) {
 var keys []types.AccessKeyMetadata
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListAccessKeys(ctx, &iam.ListAccessKeysInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list access keys for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
 } else {
  keys = result.AccessKeyMetadata
 }
 return keys, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAccessKeysconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.AccessKeyMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAccessKeysRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAccessKeysResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListAccessKeys {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <userName>\s

                Where:
                    userName - The name of the user for which access keys are
 retrieved.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String userName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listKeys(iam, userName);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void listKeys(IamClient iam, String userName) {
        try {
            boolean done = false;
            String newMarker = null;

            while (!done) {
                ListAccessKeysResponse response;

                if (newMarker == null) {
                    ListAccessKeysRequest request =
ListAccessKeysRequest.builder()
                            .userName(userName)
                            .build();

                    response = iam.listAccessKeys(request);

                } else {
                    ListAccessKeysRequest request =
ListAccessKeysRequest.builder()
                            .userName(userName)
                            .marker(newMarker)
                            .build();

                    response = iam.listAccessKeys(request);
                }

                for (AccessKeyMetadata metadata : response.accessKeyMetadata()) {
                    System.out.format("Retrieved access key %s",
metadata.accessKeyId());
                }

                if (!response.isTruncated()) {
```

```
                    done = true;
                } else {
                    newMarker = response.marker();
                }
            }

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAccessKeysconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca le chiavi di accesso.

```
import { ListAccessKeysCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to
 simplify this.
 *
 * @param {string} userName
 */
export async function* listAccessKeys(userName) {
  const command = new ListAccessKeysCommand({
```

```
    MaxItems: 5,
    UserName: userName,
  });

  /**
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-iam").ListAccessKeysCommandOutput |
 undefined}
   */
  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response?.AccessKeyMetadata?.length) {
    for (const key of response.AccessKeyMetadata) {
      yield key;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListAccessKeysCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAccessKeysconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
```

```
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  MaxItems: 5,
  UserName: "IAM_USER_NAME",
};

iam.listAccessKeys(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAccessKeysconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listKeys(userNameVal: String?) {
    val request =
        ListAccessKeysRequest {
            userName = userNameVal
        }
    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listAccessKeys(request)
        response.accessKeyMetadata?.forEach { md ->
            println("Retrieved access key ${md.accessKeyId}")
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAccessKeysconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando elenca le chiavi di accesso per l'utente IAM denominato **Bob**. Tenere presente che non è possibile elencare le chiavi di accesso segrete per gli utenti IAM. Se le chiavi di accesso segrete vengono perse, sarà necessario creare nuove chiavi di accesso con il cmdlet **New-IAMAccessKey**.

```
Get-IAMAccessKey -UserName "Bob"
```

Output:

```
AccessKeyId                CreateDate                  Status
 UserName
-----------                ----------                  ------
 --------
AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE       12/3/2014 10:53:41 AM       Active              Bob
AKIAI44QH8DHBEXAMPLE       6/6/2013 8:42:26 PM         Inactive            Bob
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListAccessKeysin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando elenca le chiavi di accesso per l'utente IAM denominato **Bob**. Tenere presente che non è possibile elencare le chiavi di accesso segrete per gli utenti IAM. Se le chiavi di accesso segrete vengono perse, sarà necessario creare nuove chiavi di accesso con il cmdlet **New-IAMAccessKey**.

```
Get-IAMAccessKey -UserName "Bob"
```

Output:

```
AccessKeyId                CreateDate                  Status
 UserName
-----------                ----------                  ------
 --------
AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE       12/3/2014 10:53:41 AM       Active             Bob
AKIAI44QH8DHBEXAMPLE       6/6/2013 8:42:26 PM         Inactive           Bob
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListAccessKeysin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def list_keys(user_name):
    """
    Lists the keys owned by the specified user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The list of keys owned by the user.
    """
    try:
        keys = list(iam.User(user_name).access_keys.all())
        logger.info("Got %s access keys for %s.", len(keys), user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get access keys for %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return keys
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListAccessKeys AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo modulo di esempio elenca, crea, disattiva ed elimina le chiavi di accesso.

```
# Manages access keys for IAM users
class AccessKeyManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'AccessKeyManager'
  end

  # Lists access keys for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  def list_access_keys(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name)
    if response.access_key_metadata.empty?
      @logger.info("No access keys found for user '#{user_name}'.")
    else
      response.access_key_metadata.map(&:access_key_id)
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: cannot find user '#{user_name}'.")
    []
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Creates an access key for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def create_access_key(user_name)
```

```
    response = @iam_client.create_access_key(user_name: user_name)
    access_key = response.access_key
    @logger.info("Access key created for user '#{user_name}':
#{access_key.access_key_id}")
    access_key
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::LimitExceeded
    @logger.error('Error creating access key: limit exceeded. Cannot create
more.')
    nil
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating access key: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Deactivates an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def deactivate_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.update_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id,
      status: 'Inactive'
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deactivating access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def delete_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.delete_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting access key: #{e.message}")
```

```
    false
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAccessKeysconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListAccountAliases`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListAccountAliases`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. Puoi vedere questa azione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Gestisci il tuo account

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool
AwsDoc::IAM::listAccountAliases(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListAccountAliasesRequest request;

    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListAccountAliases(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list account aliases: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

```
        const auto &aliases = outcome.GetResult().GetAccountAliases();
        if (!header) {
            if (aliases.size() == 0) {
                std::cout << "Account has no aliases" << std::endl;
                break;
            }
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << "Alias" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        for (const auto &alias: aliases) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << alias << std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAccountAliasesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Elencare gli alias di un account

Il comando `list-account-aliases` seguente elenca gli alias per l'account corrente.

```
aws iam list-account-aliases
```

Output:

```
{
    "AccountAliases": [
```

```
    "mycompany"
    ]
}
```

Per maggiori informazioni, consulta l'ID AWS del tuo account e il suo alias nella AWS IAM User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListAccountAliases AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAccountAliasesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListAccountAliases {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAliases(iam);
        System.out.println("Done");
```

```
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void listAliases(IamClient iam) {
        try {
            ListAccountAliasesResponse response = iam.listAccountAliases();
            for (String alias : response.accountAliases()) {
                System.out.printf("Retrieved account alias %s", alias);
            }

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAccountAliasesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca gli alias di un account.

```
import { ListAccountAliasesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to
 simplify this.
 */
```

```
export async function* listAccountAliases() {
  const command = new ListAccountAliasesCommand({ MaxItems: 5 });

  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.AccountAliases?.length) {
    for (const alias of response.AccountAliases) {
      yield alias;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListAccountAliasesCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
          MaxItems: 5,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAccountAliasesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });
```

```
iam.listAccountAliases({ MaxItems: 10 }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAccountAliasesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listAliases() {
    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listAccountAliases(ListAccountAliasesRequest {})
        response.accountAliases?.forEach { alias ->
            println("Retrieved account alias $alias")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAccountAliasesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce l'alias dell'account per l' Account AWS.

```
Get-IAMAccountAlias
```

Output:

```
ExampleCo
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListAccountAliasesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce l'alias dell'account per l' Account AWS.

```
Get-IAMAccountAlias
```

Output:

```
ExampleCo
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListAccountAliasesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def list_aliases():
    """
    Gets the list of aliases for the current account. An account has at most one
 alias.

    :return: The list of aliases for the account.
    """
    try:
```

```
        response = iam.meta.client.list_account_aliases()
        aliases = response["AccountAliases"]
        if len(aliases) > 0:
            logger.info("Got aliases for your account: %s.", ",".join(aliases))
        else:
            logger.info("Got no aliases for your account.")
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list aliases for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["AccountAliases"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListAccountAliases AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca, crea ed elimina gli alias degli account.

```
class IAMAliasManager
  # Initializes the IAM client and logger
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists available AWS account aliases.
  def list_aliases
    response = @iam_client.list_account_aliases
```

```
    if response.account_aliases.count.positive?
      @logger.info('Account aliases are:')
      response.account_aliases.each { |account_alias| @logger.info("
 #{account_alias}") }
    else
      @logger.info('No account aliases found.')
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing account aliases: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Creates an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to create.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was created; otherwise, false.
  def create_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.create_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to delete.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was deleted; otherwise, false.
  def delete_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.delete_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAccountAliasesconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzare **`ListAttachedGroupPolicies`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListAttachedGroupPolicies`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare tutte le policy gestite collegate al gruppo specificato

Questo esempio restituisce i nomi e ARNs le politiche gestite allegate al gruppo IAM denominato `Admins` nell' AWS account.

```
aws iam list-attached-group-policies \
    --group-name Admins
```

Output:

```
{
    "AttachedPolicies": [
        {
            "PolicyName": "AdministratorAccess",
            "PolicyArn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess"
        },
        {
            "PolicyName": "SecurityAudit",
            "PolicyArn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit"
        }
    ],
    "IsTruncated": false
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Policy e autorizzazioni in IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListAttachedGroupPolicies AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce i nomi e ARNs le politiche gestite allegate al gruppo IAM denominato **`Admins`** nell' AWS account. Per visualizzare l'elenco delle policy in linea incorporate nel gruppo, usa il comando **`Get-IAMGroupPolicyList`**.

```
Get-IAMAttachedGroupPolicyList -GroupName "Admins"
```

Output:

```
PolicyArn                                                PolicyName
---------                                                ----------
arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit                    SecurityAudit
arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess              AdministratorAccess
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListAttachedGroupPoliciesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce i nomi e ARNs le politiche gestite allegate al gruppo IAM denominato **`Admins`** nell' AWS account. Per visualizzare l'elenco delle policy in linea incorporate nel gruppo, usa il comando **`Get-IAMGroupPolicyList`**.

```
Get-IAMAttachedGroupPolicyList -GroupName "Admins"
```

Output:

```
PolicyArn                                                PolicyName
---------                                                ----------
arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit                    SecurityAudit
arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess              AdministratorAccess
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListAttachedGroupPoliciesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`ListAttachedRolePolicies`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListAttachedRolePolicies`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the IAM role policies that are attached to an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role to list IAM policies for.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies attached to the IAM role.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AttachedPolicyType>>
ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var attachedPolicies = new List<AttachedPolicyType>();
        var attachedRolePoliciesPaginator =
_IAMService.Paginators.ListAttachedRolePolicies(new
ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest { RoleName = roleName });

        await foreach (var response in attachedRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            attachedPolicies.AddRange(response.AttachedPolicies);
        }

        return attachedPolicies;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAttachedRolePoliciesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come elencare tutte le policy gestite collegate al ruolo specificato

Questo comando restituisce i nomi e ARNs le politiche gestite allegate al ruolo IAM denominato `SecurityAuditRole` nell' AWS account.

```
aws iam list-attached-role-policies \
    --role-name SecurityAuditRole
```

Output:

```
{
    "AttachedPolicies": [
        {
            "PolicyName": "SecurityAudit",
            "PolicyArn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit"
        }
    ],
    "IsTruncated": false
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Policy e autorizzazioni in IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListAttachedRolePolicies AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListAttachedRolePolicies lists the policies that are attached to the specified
 role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListAttachedRolePolicies(ctx context.Context, roleName
 string) ([]types.AttachedPolicy, error) {
 var policies []types.AttachedPolicy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListAttachedRolePolicies(ctx,
 &iam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list attached policies for role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 roleName, err)
 } else {
  policies = result.AttachedPolicies
 }
 return policies, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAttachedRolePoliciesconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca le policy collegate a un ruolo.

```
import {
  ListAttachedRolePoliciesCommand,
  IAMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to
 simplify this.
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export async function* listAttachedRolePolicies(roleName) {
  const command = new ListAttachedRolePoliciesCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.AttachedPolicies?.length) {
    for (const policy of response.AttachedPolicies) {
      yield policy;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListAttachedRolePoliciesCommand({
          RoleName: roleName,
          Marker: response.Marker,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAttachedRolePoliciesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listAttachedRolePolicies($roleName, $pathPrefix = "", $marker
 = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listAttachRolePoliciesArguments = ['RoleName' => $roleName];
        if ($pathPrefix) {
            $listAttachRolePoliciesArguments['PathPrefix'] = $pathPrefix;
        }
        if ($marker) {
            $listAttachRolePoliciesArguments['Marker'] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listAttachRolePoliciesArguments['MaxItems'] = $maxItems;
        }
        return $this->iamClient-
>listAttachedRolePolicies($listAttachRolePoliciesArguments);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAttachedRolePoliciesconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce i nomi e ARNs le politiche gestite allegate al ruolo IAM denominato **`SecurityAuditRole`** nell' AWS account. Per visualizzare l'elenco delle policy in linea incorporate nel ruolo, usa il comando **`Get-IAMRolePolicyList`**.

```
Get-IAMAttachedRolePolicyList -RoleName "SecurityAuditRole"
```

Output:

```
PolicyArn                                                PolicyName
---------                                                ----------
arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit                    SecurityAudit
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListAttachedRolePoliciesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce i nomi e ARNs le politiche gestite allegate al ruolo IAM denominato **`SecurityAuditRole`** nell' AWS account. Per visualizzare l'elenco delle policy in linea incorporate nel ruolo, usa il comando **`Get-IAMRolePolicyList`**.

```
Get-IAMAttachedRolePolicyList -RoleName "SecurityAuditRole"
```

Output:

```
PolicyArn                                                PolicyName
---------                                                ----------
arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit                    SecurityAudit
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListAttachedRolePoliciesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def list_attached_policies(role_name):
    """
    Lists policies attached to a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role to query.
    """
    try:
        role = iam.Role(role_name)
        for policy in role.attached_policies.all():
            logger.info("Got policy %s.", policy.arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list attached policies for %s.", role_name)
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListAttachedRolePolicies AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo modulo di esempio elenca, crea, collega e scollega le policy relative ai ruoli.

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'PolicyManager'
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
 #{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not
 exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
```

```
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
```

```
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAttachedRolePoliciesconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn list_attached_role_policies(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: String,
    path_prefix: Option<String>,
    marker: Option<String>,
    max_items: Option<i32>,
) -> Result<ListAttachedRolePoliciesOutput,
 SdkError<ListAttachedRolePoliciesError>> {
    let response = client
        .list_attached_role_policies()
        .role_name(role_name)
        .set_path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .set_marker(marker)
        .set_max_items(max_items)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento ListAttachedRolePoliciesall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3



    /// Returns a list of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies
    /// that are attached to the role.
    ///
    /// - Parameter role: The IAM role to return the policy list for.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `IAMClientTypes.AttachedPolicy` objects
    ///   describing each managed policy that's attached to the role.
    public func listAttachedRolePolicies(role: String) async throws ->
 [IAMClientTypes.AttachedPolicy] {
        var policyList: [IAMClientTypes.AttachedPolicy] = []

        // Use "Paginated" to get all the attached role polices.
        // This lets the SDK handle the 'isTruncated' in
 "ListAttachedRolePoliciesOutput".
        let input = ListAttachedRolePoliciesInput(
            roleName: role
        )
        let output = client.listAttachedRolePoliciesPaginated(input: input)

        do {
            for try await page in output {
                guard let attachedPolicies = page.attachedPolicies else {
                    print("Error: no attached policies returned.")
```

```
                    continue
                }
                for attachedPolicy in attachedPolicies {
                    policyList.append(attachedPolicy)
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: listAttachedRolePolicies:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }

        return policyList
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListAttachedRolePoliciesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`ListAttachedUserPolicies`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListAttachedUserPolicies`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare tutte le policy gestite collegate all'utente specificato

Questo comando restituisce i nomi e ARNs le politiche gestite per l'utente IAM indicato `Bob` nell' AWS account.

```
aws iam list-attached-user-policies \
    --user-name Bob
```

Output:

```
{
    "AttachedPolicies": [
        {
            "PolicyName": "AdministratorAccess",
            "PolicyArn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess"
```

```
        },
        {
            "PolicyName": "SecurityAudit",
            "PolicyArn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit"
        }
    ],
    "IsTruncated": false
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Policy e autorizzazioni in IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListAttachedUserPolicies AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce i nomi e ARNs le politiche gestite per l'utente IAM indicato **Bob** nell' AWS account. Per visualizzare l'elenco delle policy in linea incorporate nell'utente IAM, usa il comando **Get-IAMUserPolicyList**.

```
Get-IAMAttachedUserPolicyList -UserName "Bob"
```

Output:

```
PolicyArn                                                PolicyName
---------                                                ----------
arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/TesterPolicy                     TesterPolicy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListAttachedUserPoliciesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce i nomi e ARNs le politiche gestite per l'utente IAM indicato **Bob** nell' AWS account. Per visualizzare l'elenco delle policy in linea incorporate nell'utente IAM, usa il comando **Get-IAMUserPolicyList**.

```
Get-IAMAttachedUserPolicyList -UserName "Bob"
```

Output:

```
PolicyArn                                                  PolicyName
---------                                                  ----------
arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/TesterPolicy                       TesterPolicy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListAttachedUserPoliciesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListEntitiesForPolicy`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListEntitiesForPolicy`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare tutti gli utenti, i gruppi e i ruoli a cui è collegata la policy gestita specificata

Questo esempio restituisce un elenco di gruppi, ruoli e utenti IAM a cui è collegata la policy `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TestPolicy`.

```
aws iam list-entities-for-policy \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TestPolicy
```

Output:

```
{
    "PolicyGroups": [
        {
            "GroupName": "Admins",
            "GroupId": "AGPACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE"
        }
    ],
    "PolicyUsers": [
        {
            "UserName": "Alice",
            "UserId": "AIDACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE"
        }
    ],
    "PolicyRoles": [
```

```
        {
            "RoleName": "DevRole",
            "RoleId": "AROADBQP57FF2AEXAMPLE"
        }
    ],
    "IsTruncated": false
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Policy e autorizzazioni in IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListEntitiesForPolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce un elenco di gruppi, ruoli e utenti IAM a cui è collegata la policy **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TestPolicy`**.

```
Get-IAMEntitiesForPolicy -PolicyArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TestPolicy"
```

Output:

```
IsTruncated  : False
Marker       :
PolicyGroups : {}
PolicyRoles  : {testRole}
PolicyUsers  : {Bob, Theresa}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListEntitiesForPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce un elenco di gruppi, ruoli e utenti IAM a cui è collegata la policy **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TestPolicy`**.

```
Get-IAMEntitiesForPolicy -PolicyArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TestPolicy"
```

Output:

```
IsTruncated  : False
Marker       :
PolicyGroups : {}
PolicyRoles  : {testRole}
PolicyUsers  : {Bob, Theresa}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListEntitiesForPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListGroupPolicies`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListGroupPolicies`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare tutte le policy in linea collegate al gruppo specificato

Il comando `list-group-policies` seguente elenca i nomi delle policy in linea collegate al gruppo IAM denominato `Admins` nell'account corrente.

```
aws iam list-group-policies \
    --group-name Admins
```

Output:

```
{
    "PolicyNames": [
        "AdminRoot",
        "ExamplePolicy"
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Gestione delle policy IAM nella Guida per l'utente IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListGroupPolicies AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce l'elenco dei nomi delle policy in linea incorporate nel gruppo **`Testers`**. Per ottenere le policy gestite collegate al gruppo, utilizzare il comando **`Get-IAMAttachedGroupPolicyList`**.

```
Get-IAMGroupPolicyList -GroupName Testers
```

Output:

```
Deny-Assume-S3-Role-In-Production
PowerUserAccess-Testers
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListGroupPoliciesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce l'elenco dei nomi delle policy in linea incorporate nel gruppo **`Testers`**. Per ottenere le policy gestite collegate al gruppo, utilizzare il comando **`Get-IAMAttachedGroupPolicyList`**.

```
Get-IAMGroupPolicyList -GroupName Testers
```

Output:

```
Deny-Assume-S3-Role-In-Production
PowerUserAccess-Testers
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListGroupPoliciesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`ListGroups`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListGroups`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM groups.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Group>> ListGroupsAsync()
    {
        var groupsPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListGroups(new
ListGroupsRequest());
        var groups = new List<Group>();

        await foreach (var response in groupsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            groups.AddRange(response.Groups);
        }

        return groups;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListGroupsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come elencare i gruppi IAM per l'account corrente

Il comando `list-groups` seguente elenca i gruppi IAM nell'account corrente.

```
aws iam list-groups
```

Output:

```
{
    "Groups": [
        {
            "Path": "/",
            "CreateDate": "2013-06-04T20:27:27.972Z",
            "GroupId": "AIDACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Admins",
            "GroupName": "Admins"
        },
        {
            "Path": "/",
            "CreateDate": "2013-04-16T20:30:42Z",
            "GroupId": "AIDGPMS9RO4H3FEXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/S3-Admins",
            "GroupName": "S3-Admins"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Gestione di gruppi di utenti IAM nella Guida per l'utente IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListGroups AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// GroupWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) group
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform group actions.
type GroupWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListGroups lists up to maxGroups number of groups.
func (wrapper GroupWrapper) ListGroups(ctx context.Context, maxGroups int32)
 ([]types.Group, error) {
 var groups []types.Group
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListGroups(ctx, &iam.ListGroupsInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxGroups),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list groups. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  groups = result.Groups
 }
 return groups, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListGroupsconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i gruppi.

```
import { ListGroupsCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to
 simplify this.
 */
export async function* listGroups() {
  const command = new ListGroupsCommand({
    MaxItems: 10,
  });

  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.Groups?.length) {
    for (const group of response.Groups) {
      yield group;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListGroupsCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
          MaxItems: 10,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListGroupsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listGroups($pathPrefix = "", $marker = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listGroupsArguments = [];
        if ($pathPrefix) {
            $listGroupsArguments["PathPrefix"] = $pathPrefix;
        }
        if ($marker) {
            $listGroupsArguments["Marker"] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listGroupsArguments["MaxItems"] = $maxItems;
        }

        return $this->iamClient->listGroups($listGroupsArguments);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListGroupsconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce una raccolta di tutti i gruppi IAM definiti nella versione corrente Account AWS.

```
Get-IAMGroupList
```

Output:

```
Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Administrators
CreateDate : 10/20/2014 10:06:24 AM
GroupId    : 6WCH4TRY3KIHIEXAMPLE1
GroupName  : Administrators
Path       : /

Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Developers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:38:55 PM
GroupId    : ZU2EOWMK6WBZOEXAMPLE2
GroupName  : Developers
Path       : /

Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Testers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:39:11 PM
GroupId    : RHNZZGQJ7QHMAEXAMPLE3
GroupName  : Testers
Path       : /
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListGroupsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce una raccolta di tutti i gruppi IAM definiti nella versione corrente Account AWS.

```
Get-IAMGroupList
```

Output:

```
Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Administrators
CreateDate : 10/20/2014 10:06:24 AM
GroupId    : 6WCH4TRY3KIHIEXAMPLE1
GroupName  : Administrators
Path       : /

Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Developers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:38:55 PM
GroupId    : ZU2EOWMK6WBZOEXAMPLE2
GroupName  : Developers
```

```
Path       : /

Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Testers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:39:11 PM
GroupId    : RHNZZGQJ7QHMAEXAMPLE3
GroupName  : Testers
Path       : /
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListGroupsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def list_groups(count):
    """
    Lists the specified number of groups for the account.

    :param count: The number of groups to list.
    """
    try:
        for group in iam.groups.limit(count):
            logger.info("Group: %s", group.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list groups for the account.")
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListGroups AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# A class to manage IAM operations via the AWS SDK client
class IamGroupManager
  # Initializes the IamGroupManager class
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An instance of the IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists up to a specified number of groups for the account.
  # @param count [Integer] The maximum number of groups to list.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Client::Response]
  def list_groups(count)
    response = @iam_client.list_groups(max_items: count)
    response.groups.each do |group|
      @logger.info("\t#{group.group_name}")
    end
    response
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't list groups for the account. Here's why:")
    @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListGroupsconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn list_groups(
    client: &iamClient,
    path_prefix: Option<String>,
    marker: Option<String>,
    max_items: Option<i32>,
) -> Result<ListGroupsOutput, SdkError<ListGroupsError>> {
    let response = client
        .list_groups()
        .set_path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .set_marker(marker)
        .set_max_items(max_items)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento ListGroupsall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func listGroups() async throws -> [String] {
        var groupList: [String] = []

        // Use "Paginated" to get all the groups.
        // This lets the SDK handle the 'isTruncated' property in
 "ListGroupsOutput".
        let input = ListGroupsInput()

        let pages = client.listGroupsPaginated(input: input)
        do {
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let groups = page.groups else {
                    print("Error: no groups returned.")
                    continue
                }

                for group in groups {
                    if let name = group.groupName {
                        groupList.append(name)
                    }
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: listGroups:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
        return groupList
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListGroupsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`ListGroupsForUser`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListGroupsForUser`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare i gruppi a cui appartiene un utente IAM

Il comando `list-groups-for-user` seguente mostra i gruppi a cui appartiene l'utente IAM denominato Bob.

```
aws iam list-groups-for-user \
    --user-name Bob
```

Output:

```
{
    "Groups": [
        {
            "Path": "/",
            "CreateDate": "2013-05-06T01:18:08Z",
            "GroupId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Admin",
            "GroupName": "Admin"
        },
        {
            "Path": "/",
            "CreateDate": "2013-05-06T01:37:28Z",
            "GroupId": "AKIAI44QH8DHBEXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/s3-Users",
            "GroupName": "s3-Users"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Gestione di gruppi di utenti IAM nella Guida per l'utente IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListGroupsForUser AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce l'elenco dei gruppi IAM a cui appartiene l'utente IAM **`David`**.

```
Get-IAMGroupForUser -UserName David
```

Output:

```
Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Administrators
CreateDate : 10/20/2014 10:06:24 AM
GroupId    : 6WCH4TRY3KIHIEXAMPLE1
GroupName  : Administrators
Path       : /

Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Testers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:39:11 PM
GroupId    : RHNZZGQJ7QHMAEXAMPLE2
GroupName  : Testers
Path       : /

Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Developers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:38:55 PM
GroupId    : ZU2EOWMK6WBZOEXAMPLE3
GroupName  : Developers
Path       : /
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListGroupsForUserin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce l'elenco dei gruppi IAM a cui appartiene l'utente IAM **`David`**.

```
Get-IAMGroupForUser -UserName David
```

Output:

```
Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Administrators
CreateDate : 10/20/2014 10:06:24 AM
```

```
GroupId    : 6WCH4TRY3KIHIEXAMPLE1
GroupName  : Administrators
Path       : /

Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Testers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:39:11 PM
GroupId    : RHNZZGQJ7QHMAEXAMPLE2
GroupName  : Testers
Path       : /

Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Developers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:38:55 PM
GroupId    : ZU2EOWMK6WBZOEXAMPLE3
GroupName  : Developers
Path       : /
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListGroupsForUserin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListInstanceProfiles`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListInstanceProfiles`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare i profili dell'istanza per l'account

Il `list-instance-profiles` comando seguente elenca i profili dell'istanza associati all'account corrente.

```
aws iam list-instance-profiles
```

Output:

```
{
    "InstanceProfiles": [
        {
            "Path": "/",
            "InstanceProfileName": "example-dev-role",
            "InstanceProfileId": "AIPAIXEU4NUHUPEXAMPLE",
```

```
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/example-dev-role",
            "CreateDate": "2023-09-21T18:17:41+00:00",
            "Roles": [
                {
                    "Path": "/",
                    "RoleName": "example-dev-role",
                    "RoleId": "AROAJ52OTH4H7LEXAMPLE",
                    "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/example-dev-role",
                    "CreateDate": "2023-09-21T18:17:40+00:00",
                    "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": [
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Principal": {
                                    "Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"
                                },
                                "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "Path": "/",
            "InstanceProfileName": "example-s3-role",
            "InstanceProfileId": "AIPAJVJVNRIQFREXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/example-s3-role",
            "CreateDate": "2023-09-21T18:18:50+00:00",
            "Roles": [
                {
                    "Path": "/",
                    "RoleName": "example-s3-role",
                    "RoleId": "AROAINUBC5O7XLEXAMPLE",
                    "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/example-s3-role",
                    "CreateDate": "2023-09-21T18:18:49+00:00",
                    "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": [
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Principal": {
                                    "Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"
```

```
                                },
                                "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo dei profili dell'istanza nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListInstanceProfiles AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce una raccolta dei profili di istanza definiti nella versione corrente Account AWS.

```
Get-IAMInstanceProfileList
```

Output:

```
Arn                 : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/ec2instancerole
CreateDate          : 2/17/2015 2:49:04 PM
InstanceProfileId   : HH36PTZQJUR32EXAMPLE1
InstanceProfileName : ec2instancerole
Path                : /
Roles               : {ec2instancerole}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListInstanceProfilesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce una raccolta dei profili di istanza definiti nella versione corrente Account AWS.

```
Get-IAMInstanceProfileList
```

Output:

```
Arn                 : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/ec2instancerole
CreateDate          : 2/17/2015 2:49:04 PM
InstanceProfileId   : HH36PTZQJUR32EXAMPLE1
InstanceProfileName : ec2instancerole
Path                : /
Roles               : {ec2instancerole}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListInstanceProfilesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListInstanceProfilesForRole`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListInstanceProfilesForRole`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare i profili dell'istanza per un ruolo IAM

Il comando `list-instance-profiles-for-role` seguente elenca i profili dell'istanza associati al ruolo `Test-Role`.

```
aws iam list-instance-profiles-for-role \
    --role-name Test-Role
```

Output:

```
{
    "InstanceProfiles": [
        {
            "InstanceProfileId": "AIDGPMS9RO4H3FEXAMPLE",
            "Roles": [
                {
                    "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": "<URL-encoded-JSON>",
                    "RoleId": "AIDACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE",
```

```
                    "CreateDate": "2013-06-07T20:42:15Z",
                    "RoleName": "Test-Role",
                    "Path": "/",
                    "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/Test-Role"
                }
            ],
            "CreateDate": "2013-06-07T21:05:24Z",
            "InstanceProfileName": "ExampleInstanceProfile",
            "Path": "/",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/
ExampleInstanceProfile"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo dei profili dell'istanza nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListInstanceProfilesForRole AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce i dettagli del profilo dell'istanza associato al ruolo **`ec2instancerole`**.

```
Get-IAMInstanceProfileForRole -RoleName ec2instancerole
```

Output:

```
      Arn                 : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/
ec2instancerole
      CreateDate          : 2/17/2015 2:49:04 PM
      InstanceProfileId   : HH36PTZQJUR32EXAMPLE1
      InstanceProfileName : ec2instancerole
      Path                : /
      Roles               : {ec2instancerole}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListInstanceProfilesForRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce i dettagli del profilo dell'istanza associato al ruolo **`ec2instancerole`**.

```
Get-IAMInstanceProfileForRole -RoleName ec2instancerole
```

Output:

```
      Arn                 : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/
ec2instancerole
      CreateDate          : 2/17/2015 2:49:04 PM
      InstanceProfileId   : HH36PTZQJUR32EXAMPLE1
      InstanceProfileName : ec2instancerole
      Path                : /
      Roles               : {ec2instancerole}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListInstanceProfilesForRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListMfaDevices`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListMfaDevices`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare tutti i dispositivi MFA per un utente specificato

Questo esempio restituisce i dettagli del dispositivo MFA assegnato all'utente IAM Bob.

```
aws iam list-mfa-devices \
    --user-name Bob
```

Output:

```
{
    "MFADevices": [
        {
            "UserName": "Bob",
```

```
            "SerialNumber": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/Bob",
            "EnableDate": "2019-10-28T20:37:09+00:00"
        },
        {
            "UserName": "Bob",
            "SerialNumber": "GAKT12345678",
            "EnableDate": "2023-02-18T21:44:42+00:00"
        },
        {
            "UserName": "Bob",
            "SerialNumber": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:u2f/user/Bob/
fidosecuritykey1-7XNL7NFNLZ123456789EXAMPLE",
            "EnableDate": "2023-09-19T02:25:35+00:00"
        },
        {
            "UserName": "Bob",
            "SerialNumber": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:u2f/user/Bob/
fidosecuritykey2-VDRQTDBBN5123456789EXAMPLE",
            "EnableDate": "2023-09-19T01:49:18+00:00"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo dell'autenticazione a più fattori (MFA) in AWS nella AWS Guida per l'utente IAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListMfaDevices AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce i dettagli del dispositivo MFA assegnato all'utente IAM **`David`**. In questo esempio si può affermare che si tratta di un dispositivo virtuale perché **`SerialNumber`** è un ARN e non il numero di serie effettivo di un dispositivo fisico.

```
Get-IAMMFADevice -UserName David
```

Output:

```
EnableDate                  SerialNumber                          UserName
----------                  ------------                          --------
```

```
4/8/2015 9:41:10 AM         arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/David    David
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListMfaDevicesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce i dettagli del dispositivo MFA assegnato all'utente IAM **`David`**. In questo esempio si può affermare che si tratta di un dispositivo virtuale perché **`SerialNumber`** è un ARN e non il numero di serie effettivo di un dispositivo fisico.

```
Get-IAMMFADevice -UserName David
```

Output:

```
EnableDate                  SerialNumber                          UserName
----------                  ------------                          --------
4/8/2015 9:41:10 AM         arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/David    David
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListMfaDevicesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListOpenIdConnectProviders`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListOpenIdConnectProviders`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare informazioni sui provider OpenID Connect presenti nell'account AWS

Questo esempio restituisce un elenco di ARNS di tutti i provider OpenID Connect definiti AWS nell'account corrente.

```
aws iam list-open-id-connect-providers
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "OpenIDConnectProviderList": [
        {
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
example.oidcprovider.com"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di provider di identità OpenID Connect (OIDC) nella Guida per l'utente di AWS IAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command ListOpenIdConnectProvidersReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce un elenco di ARN di tutti i provider OpenID Connect definiti nell' Account AWS corrente.

```
Get-IAMOpenIDConnectProviderList
```

Output:

```
Arn
---
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/server.example.com
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/another.provider.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListOpenIdConnectProvidersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce un elenco di ARN di tutti i provider OpenID Connect definiti nell' Account AWS corrente.

```
Get-IAMOpenIDConnectProviderList
```

Output:

```
Arn
---
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/server.example.com
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/another.provider.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListOpenIdConnectProvidersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`ListPolicies`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListPolicies`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Gestione delle policy

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ManagedPolicy>> ListPoliciesAsync()
    {
        var listPoliciesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListPolicies(new
ListPoliciesRequest());
        var policies = new List<ManagedPolicy>();

        await foreach (var response in listPoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policies.AddRange(response.Policies);
```

```
        }

        return policies;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListPoliciesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::listPolicies(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT("%Y-%m-%d");
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListPoliciesRequest request;

    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListPolicies(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list iam policies: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (!header) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) << "Name" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "ID" << std::setw(80) << "Arn" <<
                      std::setw(64) << "Description" << std::setw(12) <<
                      "CreateDate" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }
```

```
        const auto &policies = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicies();
        for (const auto &policy: policies) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) <<
                      policy.GetPolicyName() << std::setw(30) <<
                      policy.GetPolicyId() << std::setw(80) << policy.GetArn() <<
                      std::setw(64) << policy.GetDescription() << std::setw(12)
 <<
                      policy.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str()) <<
                      std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListPoliciesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare le politiche gestite disponibili per il tuo AWS account

Questo esempio restituisce una raccolta delle prime due politiche gestite disponibili nell' AWS account corrente.

```
aws iam list-policies \
    --max-items 3
```

Output:

```
{
    "Policies": [
```

```
        {
            "PolicyName": "AWSCloudTrailAccessPolicy",
            "PolicyId": "ANPAXQE2B5PJ7YEXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/AWSCloudTrailAccessPolicy",
            "Path": "/",
            "DefaultVersionId": "v1",
            "AttachmentCount": 0,
            "PermissionsBoundaryUsageCount": 0,
            "IsAttachable": true,
            "CreateDate": "2019-09-04T17:43:42+00:00",
            "UpdateDate": "2019-09-04T17:43:42+00:00"
        },
        {
            "PolicyName": "AdministratorAccess",
            "PolicyId": "ANPAIWMBCKSKIEE64ZLYK",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess",
            "Path": "/",
            "DefaultVersionId": "v1",
            "AttachmentCount": 6,
            "PermissionsBoundaryUsageCount": 0,
            "IsAttachable": true,
            "CreateDate": "2015-02-06T18:39:46+00:00",
            "UpdateDate": "2015-02-06T18:39:46+00:00"
        },
        {
            "PolicyName": "PowerUserAccess",
            "PolicyId": "ANPAJYRXTHIB4FOVS3ZXS",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/PowerUserAccess",
            "Path": "/",
            "DefaultVersionId": "v5",
            "AttachmentCount": 1,
            "PermissionsBoundaryUsageCount": 0,
            "IsAttachable": true,
            "CreateDate": "2015-02-06T18:39:47+00:00",
            "UpdateDate": "2023-07-06T22:04:00+00:00"
        }
    ],
    "NextToken": "EXAMPLErZXIiOiBudWxsLCAiYm90b190cnVuY2F0ZV9hbW91bnQiOiA4fQ=="
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Policy e autorizzazioni in IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListPolicies AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// PolicyWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform policy actions.
type PolicyWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListPolicies gets up to maxPolicies policies.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) ListPolicies(ctx context.Context, maxPolicies int32)
 ([]types.Policy, error) {
 var policies []types.Policy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListPolicies(ctx, &iam.ListPoliciesInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxPolicies),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  policies = result.Policies
```

```
 }
 return policies, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListPoliciesconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca le policy.

```
import { ListPoliciesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to
 simplify this.
 *
 */
export async function* listPolicies() {
  const command = new ListPoliciesCommand({
    MaxItems: 10,
    OnlyAttached: false,
    // List only the customer managed policies in your Amazon Web Services
 account.
    Scope: "Local",
  });

  let response = await client.send(command);
```

```
  while (response.Policies?.length) {
    for (const policy of response.Policies) {
      yield policy;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListPoliciesCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
          MaxItems: 10,
          OnlyAttached: false,
          Scope: "Local",
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListPoliciesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listPolicies($pathPrefix = "", $marker = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listPoliciesArguments = [];
        if ($pathPrefix) {
            $listPoliciesArguments["PathPrefix"] = $pathPrefix;
        }
```

```
        if ($marker) {
            $listPoliciesArguments["Marker"] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listPoliciesArguments["MaxItems"] = $maxItems;
        }

        return $this->iamClient->listPolicies($listPoliciesArguments);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListPoliciesconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce una raccolta delle prime tre politiche gestite disponibili nell' AWS account corrente. Poiché non **-scope** è specificato, per **all** impostazione predefinita include sia le politiche AWS gestite che quelle gestite dai clienti.

```
Get-IAMPolicyList -MaxItem 3
```

Output:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AWSDirectConnectReadOnlyAccess
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:08 AM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : Z27SI6FQMGNQ2EXAMPLE1
PolicyName       : AWSDirectConnectReadOnlyAccess
UpdateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:08 AM

Arn              : arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonGlacierReadOnlyAccess
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:27 AM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
```

```
Path             : /
PolicyId         : NJKMU274MET4EEXAMPLE2
PolicyName       : AmazonGlacierReadOnlyAccess
UpdateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:27 AM

Arn              : arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AWSMarketplaceFullAccess
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/11/2015 9:21:45 AM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : 5ULJSO2FYVPYGEXAMPLE3
PolicyName       : AWSMarketplaceFullAccess
UpdateDate       : 2/11/2015 9:21:45 AM
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio restituisce una raccolta delle prime due politiche gestite dai clienti disponibili nell'account corrente AWS . Utilizza **`-Scope local`** per limitare l'output alle sole policy gestite dal cliente.

```
Get-IAMPolicyList -Scope local -MaxItem 2
```

Output:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyLocalPolicy
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/12/2015 9:39:09 AM
DefaultVersionId : v2
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : SQVCBLC4VAOUCEXAMPLE4
PolicyName       : MyLocalPolicy
UpdateDate       : 2/12/2015 9:39:53 AM

Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/policyforec2instancerole
AttachmentCount  : 1
CreateDate       : 2/17/2015 2:51:38 PM
DefaultVersionId : v11
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
```

```
PolicyId         : X5JPBLJH2Z2SOEXAMPLE5
PolicyName       : policyforec2instancerole
UpdateDate       : 2/18/2015 8:52:31 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListPoliciesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce una raccolta delle prime tre politiche gestite disponibili nell' AWS account corrente. Poiché non **`-scope`** è specificato, per **`all`** impostazione predefinita include sia le politiche AWS gestite che quelle gestite dai clienti.

```
Get-IAMPolicyList -MaxItem 3
```

Output:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AWSDirectConnectReadOnlyAccess
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:08 AM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : Z27SI6FQMGNQ2EXAMPLE1
PolicyName       : AWSDirectConnectReadOnlyAccess
UpdateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:08 AM

Arn              : arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonGlacierReadOnlyAccess
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:27 AM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : NJKMU274MET4EEXAMPLE2
PolicyName       : AmazonGlacierReadOnlyAccess
UpdateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:27 AM

Arn              : arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AWSMarketplaceFullAccess
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/11/2015 9:21:45 AM
DefaultVersionId : v1
```

```
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : 5ULJSO2FYVPYGEXAMPLE3
PolicyName       : AWSMarketplaceFullAccess
UpdateDate       : 2/11/2015 9:21:45 AM
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio restituisce una raccolta delle prime due politiche gestite dai clienti disponibili nell'account corrente AWS . Utilizza **`-Scope local`** per limitare l'output alle sole policy gestite dal cliente.

```
Get-IAMPolicyList -Scope local -MaxItem 2
```

Output:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyLocalPolicy
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/12/2015 9:39:09 AM
DefaultVersionId : v2
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : SQVCBLC4VAOUCEXAMPLE4
PolicyName       : MyLocalPolicy
UpdateDate       : 2/12/2015 9:39:53 AM

Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/policyforec2instancerole
AttachmentCount  : 1
CreateDate       : 2/17/2015 2:51:38 PM
DefaultVersionId : v11
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : X5JPBLJH2Z2SOEXAMPLE5
PolicyName       : policyforec2instancerole
UpdateDate       : 2/18/2015 8:52:31 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListPoliciesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def list_policies(scope):
    """
    Lists the policies in the current account.

    :param scope: Limits the kinds of policies that are returned. For example,
                  'Local' specifies that only locally managed policies are
 returned.
    :return: The list of policies.
    """
    try:
        policies = list(iam.policies.filter(Scope=scope))
        logger.info("Got %s policies in scope '%s'.", len(policies), scope)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get policies for scope '%s'.", scope)
        raise
    else:
        return policies
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListPolicies AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo modulo di esempio elenca, crea, collega e scollega le policy relative ai ruoli.

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'PolicyManager'
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
```

```
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not
exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
```

```
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListPoliciesconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn list_policies(
    client: iamClient,
    path_prefix: String,
) -> Result<Vec<String>, SdkError<ListPoliciesError>> {
    let list_policies = client
        .list_policies()
        .path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .scope(PolicyScopeType::Local)
        .into_paginator()
        .items()
        .send()
        .try_collect()
        .await?;
```

```
    let policy_names = list_policies
        .into_iter()
        .map(|p| {
            let name = p
                .policy_name
                .unwrap_or_else(|| "Missing Policy Name".to_string());
            println!("{}", name);
            name
        })
        .collect();

    Ok(policy_names)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListPoliciesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func listPolicies() async throws -> [MyPolicyRecord] {
        var policyList: [MyPolicyRecord] = []

        // Use "Paginated" to get all the policies.
        // This lets the SDK handle the 'isTruncated' in "ListPoliciesOutput".
        let input = ListPoliciesInput()
        let output = client.listPoliciesPaginated(input: input)

        do {
            for try await page in output {
```

```
                guard let policies = page.policies else {
                    print("Error: no policies returned.")
                    continue
                }

                for policy in policies {
                    guard let name = policy.policyName,
                          let id = policy.policyId,
                          let arn = policy.arn
                    else {
                        throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchPolicy
                    }
                    policyList.append(MyPolicyRecord(name: name, id: id, arn:
arn))
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: listPolicies:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }

        return policyList
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListPoliciesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`ListPolicyVersions`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListPolicyVersions`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Gestione delle policy
- Rollback di una versione della policy

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare le informazioni sulle versioni della policy gestita specificata

Questo esempio restituisce l'elenco delle versioni disponibili della policy il cui ARN è `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy`.

```
aws iam list-policy-versions \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
```

Output:

```
{
    "IsTruncated": false,
    "Versions": [
        {
        "VersionId": "v2",
        "IsDefaultVersion": true,
        "CreateDate": "2015-06-02T23:19:44Z"
        },
        {
        "VersionId": "v1",
        "IsDefaultVersion": false,
        "CreateDate": "2015-06-02T22:30:47Z"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Policy e autorizzazioni in IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListPolicyVersions AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce l'elenco delle versioni disponibili della policy il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyManagedPolicy`**. Per ottenere il documento relativo alla policy per una versione specifica, utilizza il comando **`Get-IAMPolicyVersion`** e specifica l'**`VersionId`** della versione desiderata.

```
Get-IAMPolicyVersionList -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/
MyManagedPolicy
```

Output:

```
CreateDate                    Document                  IsDefaultVersion
       VersionId
----------                    --------                  ----------------
       ---------
2/12/2015 9:39:53 AM                                    True
       v2
2/12/2015 9:39:09 AM                                    False
       v1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListPolicyVersionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce l'elenco delle versioni disponibili della policy il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyManagedPolicy`**. Per ottenere il documento relativo alla policy per una versione specifica, utilizza il comando **`Get-IAMPolicyVersion`** e specifica l'**`VersionId`** della versione desiderata.

```
Get-IAMPolicyVersionList -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/
MyManagedPolicy
```

Output:

```
CreateDate                    Document                  IsDefaultVersion
       VersionId
----------                    --------                  ----------------
       ---------
2/12/2015 9:39:53 AM                                    True
       v2
2/12/2015 9:39:09 AM                                    False
       v1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListPolicyVersionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`ListRolePolicies`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListRolePolicies`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM role policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role for which to list IAM policies.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM policy names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListRolePoliciesAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var listRolePoliciesPaginator =
 _IAMService.Paginators.ListRolePolicies(new ListRolePoliciesRequest { RoleName =
 roleName });
        var policyNames = new List<string>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policyNames.AddRange(response.PolicyNames);
        }

        return policyNames;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListRolePoliciesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come elencare le policy colegate a un ruolo IAM

Il comando `list-role-policies` seguente elenca i nomi delle policy di autorizzazione per il ruolo IAM specificato.

```
aws iam list-role-policies \
    --role-name Test-Role
```

Output:

```
{
    "PolicyNames": [
        "ExamplePolicy"
    ]
}
```

Per consultare la policy di attendibilità collegata a un ruolo, usa il comando `get-role`. Per visualizzare i dettagli di una policy di autorizzazioni, usa il comando `get-role-policy`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di ruoli IAM nella Guida per l'utente IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListRolePolicies AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)
```

```
// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListRolePolicies lists the inline policies for a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListRolePolicies(ctx context.Context, roleName string)
 ([]string, error) {
 var policies []string
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListRolePolicies(ctx,
 &iam.ListRolePoliciesInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies for role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName,
 err)
 } else {
  policies = result.PolicyNames
 }
 return policies, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListRolePoliciesconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca le policy.

```
import { ListRolePoliciesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to
 simplify this.
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export async function* listRolePolicies(roleName) {
  const command = new ListRolePoliciesCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
    MaxItems: 10,
  });

  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.PolicyNames?.length) {
    for (const policyName of response.PolicyNames) {
      yield policyName;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListRolePoliciesCommand({
          RoleName: roleName,
          MaxItems: 10,
          Marker: response.Marker,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListRolePoliciesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listRolePolicies($roleName, $marker = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listRolePoliciesArguments = ['RoleName' => $roleName];
        if ($marker) {
            $listRolePoliciesArguments['Marker'] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listRolePoliciesArguments['MaxItems'] = $maxItems;
        }
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($listRolePoliciesArguments) {
            return $this->iamClient-
>listRolePolicies($listRolePoliciesArguments);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListRolePoliciesconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce l'elenco dei nomi delle policy in linea incorporate nel ruolo IAM **`lamda_exec_role`**. Per visualizzare i dettagli di una policy in linea, usa il comando **`Get-IAMRolePolicy`**.

```
Get-IAMRolePolicyList -RoleName lambda_exec_role
```

Output:

```
oneClick_lambda_exec_role_policy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListRolePoliciesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce l'elenco dei nomi delle policy in linea incorporate nel ruolo IAM **`lamda_exec_role`**. Per visualizzare i dettagli di una policy in linea, usa il comando **`Get-IAMRolePolicy`**.

```
Get-IAMRolePolicyList -RoleName lambda_exec_role
```

Output:

```
oneClick_lambda_exec_role_policy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListRolePoliciesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def list_policies(role_name):
    """
    Lists inline policies for a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role to query.
    """
    try:
```

```
        role = iam.Role(role_name)
        for policy in role.policies.all():
            logger.info("Got inline policy %s.", policy.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list inline policies for %s.", role_name)
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListRolePolicies AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
#
# @param role_name [String] The name of the role
# @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
  response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
  response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
  []
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListRolePoliciesconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn list_role_policies(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: &str,
    marker: Option<String>,
    max_items: Option<i32>,
) -> Result<ListRolePoliciesOutput, SdkError<ListRolePoliciesError>> {
    let response = client
        .list_role_policies()
        .role_name(role_name)
        .set_marker(marker)
        .set_max_items(max_items)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListRolePoliciesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func listRolePolicies(role: String) async throws -> [String] {
        var policyList: [String] = []

        // Use "Paginated" to get all the role policies.
        // This lets the SDK handle the 'isTruncated' in
 "ListRolePoliciesOutput".
        let input = ListRolePoliciesInput(
            roleName: role
        )
        let pages = client.listRolePoliciesPaginated(input: input)

        do {
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let policies = page.policyNames else {
                    print("Error: no role policies returned.")
                    continue
                }

                for policy in policies {
                    policyList.append(policy)
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: listRolePolicies:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
        return policyList
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListRolePoliciesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`ListRoleTags`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListRoleTags`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Elencare i tag collegati a un ruolo

Il seguente comando `list-role-tags` recupera l'elenco dei tag associati al ruolo specificato.

```
aws iam list-role-tags \
    --role-name production-role
```

Output:

```
{
    "Tags": [
        {
            "Key": "Department",
            "Value": "Accounting"
        },
        {
            "Key": "DeptID",
            "Value": "12345"
        }
    ],
    "IsTruncated": false
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Applicazione di tag a risorse IAM nella Guida per l'utente di AWS IAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListRoleTags AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera il tag associato al ruolo.

```
Get-IAMRoleTagList -RoleName MyRoleName
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListRoleTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera il tag associato al ruolo.

```
Get-IAMRoleTagList -RoleName MyRoleName
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListRoleTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`ListRoles`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListRoles`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM roles.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM roles.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Role>> ListRolesAsync()
    {
        var listRolesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListRoles(new
ListRolesRequest());
        var roles = new List<Role>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            roles.AddRange(response.Roles);
        }

        return roles;
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListRolesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come elencare i ruoli IAM per l'account corrente

Il comando `list-roles` seguente elenca i ruoli IAM per l'account corrente.

```
aws iam list-roles
```

Output:

```
{
    "Roles": [
        {
            "Path": "/",
            "RoleName": "ExampleRole",
            "RoleId": "AROAJ52OTH4H7LEXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/ExampleRole",
            "CreateDate": "2017-09-12T19:23:36+00:00",
            "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Sid": "",
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Principal": {
                            "Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"
                        },
                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "MaxSessionDuration": 3600
        },
        {
            "Path": "/example_path/",
```

```
            "RoleName": "ExampleRoleWithPath",
            "RoleId": "AROAI4QRP7UFT7EXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/example_path/
ExampleRoleWithPath",
            "CreateDate": "2023-09-21T20:29:38+00:00",
            "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Sid": "",
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Principal": {
                            "Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"
                        },
                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "MaxSessionDuration": 3600
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di ruoli IAM nella Guida per l'utente IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListRoles AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListRoles gets up to maxRoles roles.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListRoles(ctx context.Context, maxRoles int32)
 ([]types.Role, error) {
 var roles []types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListRoles(ctx,
  &iam.ListRolesInput{MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxRoles)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list roles. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  roles = result.Roles
 }
 return roles, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListRolesconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i ruoli.

```
import { ListRolesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to
 simplify this.
 *
 */
export async function* listRoles() {
  const command = new ListRolesCommand({
    MaxItems: 10,
  });

  /**
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-iam").ListRolesCommandOutput | undefined}
   */
  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response?.Roles?.length) {
    for (const role of response.Roles) {
      yield role;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListRolesCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListRolesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    /**
     * @param string $pathPrefix
     * @param string $marker
     * @param int $maxItems
     * @return Result
     * $roles = $service->listRoles();
     */
    public function listRoles($pathPrefix = "", $marker = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listRolesArguments = [];
        if ($pathPrefix) {
            $listRolesArguments["PathPrefix"] = $pathPrefix;
        }
        if ($marker) {
            $listRolesArguments["Marker"] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listRolesArguments["MaxItems"] = $maxItems;
        }
        return $this->iamClient->listRoles($listRolesArguments);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListRolesconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera un elenco di tutti i ruoli IAM nell' Account AWS.

```
Get-IAMRoleList
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListRolesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera un elenco di tutti i ruoli IAM nell' Account AWS.

```
Get-IAMRoleList
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListRolesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def list_roles(count):
    """
    Lists the specified number of roles for the account.

    :param count: The number of roles to list.
    """
    try:
        roles = list(iam.roles.limit(count=count))
        for role in roles:
            logger.info("Role: %s", role.name)
```

```
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list roles for the account.")
        raise
    else:
        return roles
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListRoles AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Lists IAM roles up to a specified count.
# @param count [Integer] the maximum number of roles to list.
# @return [Array<String>] the names of the roles.
def list_roles(count)
  role_names = []
  roles_counted = 0

  @iam_client.list_roles.each_page do |page|
    page.roles.each do |role|
      break if roles_counted >= count

      @logger.info("\t#{roles_counted + 1}: #{role.role_name}")
      role_names << role.role_name
      roles_counted += 1
    end
    break if roles_counted >= count
  end

  role_names
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error("Couldn't list roles for the account. Here's why:")
```

```
    @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListRolesconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn list_roles(
    client: &iamClient,
    path_prefix: Option<String>,
    marker: Option<String>,
    max_items: Option<i32>,
) -> Result<ListRolesOutput, SdkError<ListRolesError>> {
    let response = client
        .list_roles()
        .set_path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .set_marker(marker)
        .set_max_items(max_items)
        .send()
        .await?;
    Ok(response)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListRolesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func listRoles() async throws -> [String] {
        var roleList: [String] = []

        // Use "Paginated" to get all the roles.
        // This lets the SDK handle the 'isTruncated' in "ListRolesOutput".
        let input = ListRolesInput()
        let pages = client.listRolesPaginated(input: input)

        do {
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let roles = page.roles else {
                    print("Error: no roles returned.")
                    continue
                }

                for role in roles {
                    if let name = role.roleName {
                        roleList.append(name)
                    }
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: listRoles:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
        return roleList
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListRolesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`ListSAMLProviders`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListSAMLProviders`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List SAML authentication providers.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of SAML providers.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SAMLProviderListEntry>> ListSAMLProvidersAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.ListSAMLProvidersAsync(new
ListSAMLProvidersRequest());
        return response.SAMLProviderList;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta List SAMLProviders in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare i provider SAML presenti nell'account AWS

Questo esempio recupera l'elenco dei provider SAML 2.0 creati nell'account corrente. AWS

```
aws iam list-saml-providers
```

Output:

```
{
    "SAMLProviderList": [
        {
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAML-ADFS",
            "ValidUntil": "2015-06-05T22:45:14Z",
            "CreateDate": "2015-06-05T22:45:14Z"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di provider di identità SAML IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta List SAMLProviders in AWS CLI Command Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// AccountWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) account
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform account actions.
type AccountWrapper struct {
```

```
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListSAMLProviders gets the SAML providers for the account.
func (wrapper AccountWrapper) ListSAMLProviders(ctx context.Context)
 ([]types.SAMLProviderListEntry, error) {
 var providers []types.SAMLProviderListEntry
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListSAMLProviders(ctx,
 &iam.ListSAMLProvidersInput{})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list SAML providers. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  providers = result.SAMLProviderList
 }
 return providers, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta List SAMLProviders in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca gli IdP SAML.

```
import { ListSAMLProvidersCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

export const listSamlProviders = async () => {
  const command = new ListSAMLProvidersCommand({});
```

```
  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta List SAMLProviders in AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listSAMLProviders()
    {
        return $this->iamClient->listSAMLProviders();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta List SAMLProviders in AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera l'elenco dei provider SAML 2.0 creati nell' Account AWS corrente. Restituisce l'ARN, la data di creazione e la data di scadenza per ogni provider SAML.

```
Get-IAMSAMLProviderList
```

Output:

```
Arn                                                     CreateDate
   ValidUntil
---                                                     ----------
   ----------
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS    12/23/2014 12:16:55 PM
   12/23/2114 12:16:54 PM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere List SAMLProviders in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera l'elenco dei provider SAML 2.0 creati nell' Account AWS corrente. Restituisce l'ARN, la data di creazione e la data di scadenza per ogni provider SAML.

```
Get-IAMSAMLProviderList
```

Output:

```
Arn                                                     CreateDate
   ValidUntil
---                                                     ----------
   ----------
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS    12/23/2014 12:16:55 PM
   12/23/2114 12:16:54 PM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere List SAMLProviders in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def list_saml_providers(count):
```

```
    """
    Lists the SAML providers for the account.

    :param count: The maximum number of providers to list.
    """
    try:
        found = 0
        for provider in iam.saml_providers.limit(count):
            logger.info("Got SAML provider %s.", provider.arn)
            found += 1
        if found == 0:
            logger.info("Your account has no SAML providers.")
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list SAML providers.")
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta List SAMLProviders in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SamlProviderLister
  # Initializes the SamlProviderLister with IAM client and a logger.
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] The IAM client object.
  # @param logger [Logger] The logger object for logging output.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger = Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end
```

```
  # Lists up to a specified number of SAML providers for the account.
  # @param count [Integer] The maximum number of providers to list.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Client::Response]
  def list_saml_providers(count)
    response = @iam_client.list_saml_providers
    response.saml_provider_list.take(count).each do |provider|
      @logger.info("\t#{provider.arn}")
    end
    response
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't list SAML providers. Here's why:")
    @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta List SAMLProviders in AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn list_saml_providers(
    client: &Client,
) -> Result<ListSamlProvidersOutput, SdkError<ListSAMLProvidersError>> {
    let response = client.list_saml_providers().send().await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta List SAMLProviders in AWS SDK for Rust API reference.

Utilizzo **`ListServerCertificates`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListServerCertificates`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::listServerCertificates(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT = "%Y-%m-%d";

    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListServerCertificatesRequest request;

    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListServerCertificates(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list server certificates: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (!header) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) << "Name" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "ID" << std::setw(80) << "Arn" <<
                      std::setw(14) << "UploadDate" << std::setw(14) <<
                      "ExpirationDate" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        const auto &certificates =
                outcome.GetResult().GetServerCertificateMetadataList();

        for (const auto &certificate: certificates) {
```

```
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) <<
                      certificate.GetServerCertificateName() << std::setw(30) <<
                      certificate.GetServerCertificateId() << std::setw(80) <<
                      certificate.GetArn() << std::setw(14) <<

 certificate.GetUploadDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str()) <<
                      std::setw(14) <<

 certificate.GetExpiration().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str()) <<
                      std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListServerCertificatesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare i certificati del server presenti nel tuo AWS account

Il `list-server-certificates` comando seguente elenca tutti i certificati server archiviati e disponibili per l'uso nell' AWS account.

```
aws iam list-server-certificates
```

Output:

```
{
    "ServerCertificateMetadataList": [
        {
```

```
            "Path": "/",
            "ServerCertificateName": "myUpdatedServerCertificate",
            "ServerCertificateId": "ASCAEXAMPLE123EXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/
myUpdatedServerCertificate",
            "UploadDate": "2019-04-22T21:13:44+00:00",
            "Expiration": "2019-10-15T22:23:16+00:00"
        },
        {
            "Path": "/cloudfront/",
            "ServerCertificateName": "MyTestCert",
            "ServerCertificateId": "ASCAEXAMPLE456EXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/Org1/Org2/
MyTestCert",
            "UploadDate": "2015-04-21T18:14:16+00:00",
            "Expiration": "2018-01-14T17:52:36+00:00"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Gestione dei certificati server in IAM nella Guida per l'utente IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListServerCertificates AWS CLICommand Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i certificati.

```
import { ListServerCertificatesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
```

```
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to
 simplify this.
 *
 */
export async function* listServerCertificates() {
  const command = new ListServerCertificatesCommand({});
  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.ServerCertificateMetadataList?.length) {
    for await (const cert of response.ServerCertificateMetadataList) {
      yield cert;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(new ListServerCertificatesCommand({}));
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListServerCertificatesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
```

```
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.listServerCertificates({}, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListServerCertificatesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera l'elenco dei certificati del server che sono stati caricati nell' Account AWS corrente.

```
Get-IAMServerCertificateList
```

Output:

```
Arn                   : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/Org1/Org2/
MyServerCertificate
Expiration            : 1/14/2018 9:52:36 AM
Path                  : /Org1/Org2/
ServerCertificateId   : ASCAJIFEXAMPLE17HQZYW
ServerCertificateName : MyServerCertificate
UploadDate            : 4/21/2015 11:14:16 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListServerCertificatesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera l'elenco dei certificati del server che sono stati caricati nell' Account AWS corrente.

```
Get-IAMServerCertificateList
```

Output:

```
Arn                   : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/Org1/Org2/
MyServerCertificate
Expiration            : 1/14/2018 9:52:36 AM
Path                  : /Org1/Org2/
ServerCertificateId   : ASCAJIFEXAMPLE17HQZYW
ServerCertificateName : MyServerCertificate
UploadDate            : 4/21/2015 11:14:16 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListServerCertificatesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca, aggiorna ed elimina i certificati server.

```
class ServerCertificateManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'ServerCertificateManager'
  end

  # Creates a new server certificate.
  # @param name [String] the name of the server certificate
  # @param certificate_body [String] the contents of the certificate
  # @param private_key [String] the private key contents
  # @return [Boolean] returns true if the certificate was successfully created
  def create_server_certificate(name, certificate_body, private_key)
    @iam_client.upload_server_certificate({
```

```
                                                  server_certificate_name: name,
                                                  certificate_body: certificate_body,
                                                  private_key: private_key
                                                })
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Failed to create server certificate: #{e.message}"
    false
  end

  # Lists available server certificate names.
  def list_server_certificate_names
    response = @iam_client.list_server_certificates

    if response.server_certificate_metadata_list.empty?
      @logger.info('No server certificates found.')
      return
    end

    response.server_certificate_metadata_list.each do |certificate_metadata|
      @logger.info("Certificate Name:
#{certificate_metadata.server_certificate_name}")
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing server certificates: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Updates the name of a server certificate.
  def update_server_certificate_name(current_name, new_name)
    @iam_client.update_server_certificate(
      server_certificate_name: current_name,
      new_server_certificate_name: new_name
    )
    @logger.info("Server certificate name updated from '#{current_name}' to
'#{new_name}'.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error updating server certificate name: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes a server certificate.
  def delete_server_certificate(name)
    @iam_client.delete_server_certificate(server_certificate_name: name)
```

```
    @logger.info("Server certificate '#{name}' deleted.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting server certificate: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListServerCertificatesconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzare **`ListSigningCertificates`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListSigningCertificates`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare i certificati di firma per un utente IAM

Il comando `list-signing-certificates` seguente elenca i certificati di firma per l'utente IAM denominato Bob.

```
aws iam list-signing-certificates \
    --user-name Bob
```

Output:

```
{
    "Certificates": [
        {
            "UserName": "Bob",
            "Status": "Inactive",
            "CertificateBody": "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----<certificate-
body>-----END CERTIFICATE-----",
            "CertificateId": "TA7SMP42TDN5Z26OBPJE7EXAMPLE",
            "UploadDate": "2013-06-06T21:40:08Z"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Gestire i certificati di firma nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListSigningCertificates AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio recupera i dettagli del certificato di firma associato all'utente denominato **Bob**.

```
Get-IAMSigningCertificate -UserName Bob
```

Output:

```
CertificateBody : -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

 MIICiTCCAfICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC

 VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6

 b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd

 BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYXpvbi5jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN

 MTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYD

 VQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25z

 b2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFt
                  YXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn
+a4GmWIWJ
                  21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/
f0wYK8m9T
                  rDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/
MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpE

 Ibb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCu4
                  nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9q6q
+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0Fkb

 FFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjSTb
                  NYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvw3rrszlaEXAMPLE=
```

```
                  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
CertificateId   : Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU
Status          : Active
UploadDate      : 4/20/2015 1:26:01 PM
UserName        : Bob
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListSigningCertificatesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio recupera i dettagli del certificato di firma associato all'utente denominato **Bob**.

```
Get-IAMSigningCertificate -UserName Bob
```

Output:

```
CertificateBody : -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

 MIICiTCCAfICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC

 VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6

 b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd

 BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYXpvbi5jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN

 MTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYD

 VQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25z

 b2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFt
                  YXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn
+a4GmWIWJ
                  21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/
f0wYK8m9T
                  rDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/
MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpE

 Ibb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCu4
                  nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9q6q
+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0Fkb
```

```
 FFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjSTb
                  NYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvw3rrszlaEXAMPLE=
                  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
CertificateId   : Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU
Status          : Active
UploadDate      : 4/20/2015 1:26:01 PM
UserName        : Bob
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListSigningCertificatesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`ListUserPolicies`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListUserPolicies`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare le policy per un utente IAM

Il comando `list-user-policies` seguente elenca le policy collegate all'utente IAM denominato Bob.

```
aws iam list-user-policies \
    --user-name Bob
```

Output:

```
{
    "PolicyNames": [
        "ExamplePolicy",
        "TestPolicy"
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creare un utente IAM nel tuo AWS account nella Guida per l'utente AWS IAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListUserPolicies AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListUserPolicies lists the inline policies for the specified user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListUserPolicies(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 ([]string, error) {
 var policies []string
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListUserPolicies(ctx,
 &iam.ListUserPoliciesInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
```

```
 } else {
  policies = result.PolicyNames
 }
 return policies, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListUserPoliciesconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera l'elenco dei nomi delle policy in linea incorporate nell'utente IAM denominato **`David`**.

```
Get-IAMUserPolicyList -UserName David
```

Output:

```
Davids_IAM_Admin_Policy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListUserPoliciesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera l'elenco dei nomi delle policy in linea incorporate nell'utente IAM denominato **`David`**.

```
Get-IAMUserPolicyList -UserName David
```

Output:

```
Davids_IAM_Admin_Policy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListUserPoliciesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListUserTags`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListUserTags`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Elencare i tag collegati a un utente

Il seguente comando `list-user-tags` recupera l'elenco dei tag associati all'utente IAM specificato.

```
aws iam list-user-tags \
    --user-name alice
```

Output:

```
{
    "Tags": [
        {
            "Key": "Department",
            "Value": "Accounting"
        },
        {
            "Key": "DeptID",
            "Value": "12345"
        }
    ],
    "IsTruncated": false
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Applicazione di tag a risorse IAM nella Guida per l'utente di AWS IAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListUserTags AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera il tag associato all'utente.

```
Get-IAMUserTagList -UserName joe
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListUserTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera il tag associato all'utente.

```
Get-IAMUserTagList -UserName joe
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListUserTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`ListUsers`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListUsers`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Creazione di utenti di sola lettura e di lettura e scrittura

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM users.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM users.</returns>
    public async Task<List<User>> ListUsersAsync()
    {
```

```
        var listUsersPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListUsers(new
 ListUsersRequest());
        var users = new List<User>();

        await foreach (var response in listUsersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            users.AddRange(response.Users);
        }

        return users;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListUsersconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_list_users
#
# List the IAM users in the account.
#
# Returns:
#       The list of users names
```

```
#    And:
#       0 - If the user already exists.
#       1 - If the user doesn't exist.
##############################################################################
function iam_list_users() {
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
  local error_code
  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_list_users"
    echo "Lists the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user in the
 account."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local response

  response=$(aws iam list-users \
    --output text \
    --query "Users[].UserName")
  error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports list-users operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListUsers AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::listUsers(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT = "%Y-%m-%d";
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListUsersRequest request;

    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListUsers(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list iam users:" <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (!header) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "ID" << std::setw(64) << "Arn" <<
                      std::setw(20) << "CreateDate" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        const auto &users = outcome.GetResult().GetUsers();
```

```
        for (const auto &user: users) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << user.GetUserName() <<
                      std::setw(30) << user.GetUserId() << std::setw(64) <<
                      user.GetArn() << std::setw(20) <<
                      user.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str())
                      << std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListUsersconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare gli utenti IAM

Il comando `list-users` seguente elenca gli utenti IAM nell'account corrente.

```
aws iam list-users
```

Output:

```
{
    "Users": [
        {
            "UserName": "Adele",
            "Path": "/",
            "CreateDate": "2013-03-07T05:14:48Z",
            "UserId": "AKIAI44QH8DHBEXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Adele"
        },
```

```
        {
            "UserName": "Bob",
            "Path": "/",
            "CreateDate": "2012-09-21T23:03:13Z",
            "UserId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Elencazione degli utenti IAM nella Guida per l'utente IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListUsers AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
```

```
}



// ListUsers gets up to maxUsers number of users.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListUsers(ctx context.Context, maxUsers int32)
 ([]types.User, error) {
 var users []types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListUsers(ctx, &iam.ListUsersInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxUsers),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  users = result.Users
 }
 return users, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListUsersconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.AttachedPermissionsBoundary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListUsersRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListUsersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.User;

/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListUsers {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllUsers(iam);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void listAllUsers(IamClient iam) {
        try {
            boolean done = false;
            String newMarker = null;
            while (!done) {
                ListUsersResponse response;
                if (newMarker == null) {
                    ListUsersRequest request =
 ListUsersRequest.builder().build();
                    response = iam.listUsers(request);
                } else {
                    ListUsersRequest request = ListUsersRequest.builder()
                            .marker(newMarker)
                            .build();

                    response = iam.listUsers(request);
                }

                for (User user : response.users()) {
                    System.out.format("\n Retrieved user %s", user.userName());
                    AttachedPermissionsBoundary permissionsBoundary =
 user.permissionsBoundary();
                    if (permissionsBoundary != null)
                        System.out.format("\n Permissions boundary details %s",
```

```
 permissionsBoundary.permissionsBoundaryTypeAsString());
                }

                if (!response.isTruncated()) {
                    done = true;
                } else {
                    newMarker = response.marker();
                }
            }

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListUsersconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca gli utenti.

```
import { ListUsersCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

export const listUsers = async () => {
  const command = new ListUsersCommand({ MaxItems: 10 });

  const response = await client.send(command);
```

```
  for (const { UserName, CreateDate } of response.Users) {
    console.log(`${UserName} created on: ${CreateDate}`);
  }
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListUsersconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  MaxItems: 10,
};

iam.listUsers(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    var users = data.Users || [];
    users.forEach(function (user) {
      console.log("User " + user.UserName + " created", user.CreateDate);
    });
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListUsersconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listAllUsers() {
    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listUsers(ListUsersRequest { })
        response.users?.forEach { user ->
            println("Retrieved user ${user.userName}")
            val permissionsBoundary = user.permissionsBoundary
            if (permissionsBoundary != null) {
                println("Permissions boundary details
 ${permissionsBoundary.permissionsBoundaryType}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListUsersconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listUsers($pathPrefix = "", $marker = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listUsersArguments = [];
        if ($pathPrefix) {
            $listUsersArguments["PathPrefix"] = $pathPrefix;
        }
        if ($marker) {
            $listUsersArguments["Marker"] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listUsersArguments["MaxItems"] = $maxItems;
        }

        return $this->iamClient->listUsers($listUsersArguments);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListUsersconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio recupera una raccolta di utenti nella cartella corrente. Account AWS

```
Get-IAMUserList
```

Output:

```
      Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Administrator
      CreateDate       : 10/16/2014 9:03:09 AM
      PasswordLastUsed : 3/4/2015 12:12:33 PM
      Path             : /
      UserId           : 7K3GJEANSKZF2EXAMPLE1
      UserName         : Administrator

      Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob
      CreateDate       : 4/6/2015 12:54:42 PM
```

```
      PasswordLastUsed : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
      Path             : /
      UserId           : L3EWNONDOM3YUEXAMPLE2
      UserName         : bab

      Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/David
      CreateDate       : 12/10/2014 3:39:27 PM
      PasswordLastUsed : 3/19/2015 8:44:04 AM
      Path             : /
      UserId           : Y4FKWQCXTA52QEXAMPLE3
      UserName         : David
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListUsersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio recupera una raccolta di utenti nella cartella corrente. Account AWS

```
Get-IAMUserList
```

Output:

```
      Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Administrator
      CreateDate       : 10/16/2014 9:03:09 AM
      PasswordLastUsed : 3/4/2015 12:12:33 PM
      Path             : /
      UserId           : 7K3GJEANSKZF2EXAMPLE1
      UserName         : Administrator

      Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob
      CreateDate       : 4/6/2015 12:54:42 PM
      PasswordLastUsed : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
      Path             : /
      UserId           : L3EWNONDOM3YUEXAMPLE2
      UserName         : bab

      Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/David
      CreateDate       : 12/10/2014 3:39:27 PM
      PasswordLastUsed : 3/19/2015 8:44:04 AM
      Path             : /
      UserId           : Y4FKWQCXTA52QEXAMPLE3
```

```
    UserName         : David
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListUsersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def list_users():
    """
    Lists the users in the current account.

    :return: The list of users.
    """
    try:
        users = list(iam.users.all())
        logger.info("Got %s users.", len(users))
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get users.")
        raise
    else:
        return users
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListUsers AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Lists all users in the AWS account
#
# @return [Array<Aws::IAM::Types::User>] An array of user objects
def list_users
  users = []
  @iam_client.list_users.each_page do |page|
    page.users.each do |user|
      users << user
    end
  end
  users
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error("Error listing users: #{e.message}")
  []
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListUsersconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn list_users(
```

```
    client: &iamClient,
    path_prefix: Option<String>,
    marker: Option<String>,
    max_items: Option<i32>,
) -> Result<ListUsersOutput, SdkError<ListUsersError>> {
    let response = client
        .list_users()
        .set_path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .set_marker(marker)
        .set_max_items(max_items)
        .send()
        .await?;
    Ok(response)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListUsersguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func listUsers() async throws -> [MyUserRecord] {
        var userList: [MyUserRecord] = []

        // Use "Paginated" to get all the users.
        // This lets the SDK handle the 'isTruncated' in "ListUsersOutput".
        let input = ListUsersInput()
        let output = client.listUsersPaginated(input: input)

        do {
            for try await page in output {
```

```
                guard let users = page.users else {
                    continue
                }
                for user in users {
                    if let id = user.userId, let name = user.userName {
                        userList.append(MyUserRecord(id: id, name: name))
                    }
                }
            }
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: listUsers:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
       return userList
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListUsersguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`ListVirtualMfaDevices`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListVirtualMfaDevices`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare i dispositivi MFA virtuale

Il comando `list-virtual-mfa-devices` seguente elenca i dispositivi MFA virtuali che sono stati configurati per l'account corrente.

```
aws iam list-virtual-mfa-devices
```

Output:

```
{
    "VirtualMFADevices": [
        {
            "SerialNumber": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/ExampleMFADevice"
```

```
        },
        {
            "SerialNumber": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/Fred"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Abilitazione di un dispositivo di autenticazione a più fattori (MFA) virtuale nella Guida per l'utente di AWS IAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListVirtualMfaDevices AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera una raccolta di dispositivi MFA virtuali assegnati agli utenti dell'account. AWS La proprietà **`User`** di ciascuno è un oggetto con i dettagli dell'utente IAM a cui è assegnato il dispositivo.

```
Get-IAMVirtualMFADevice -AssignmentStatus Assigned
```

Output:

```
Base32StringSeed :
EnableDate       : 4/13/2015 12:03:42 PM
QRCodePNG        :
SerialNumber     : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/David
User             : Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.User

Base32StringSeed :
EnableDate       : 4/13/2015 12:06:41 PM
QRCodePNG        :
SerialNumber     : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/root-account-mfa-device
User             : Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.User
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListVirtualMfaDevicesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera una raccolta di dispositivi MFA virtuali assegnati agli utenti dell'account. AWS La proprietà **`User`** di ciascuno è un oggetto con i dettagli dell'utente IAM a cui è assegnato il dispositivo.

```
Get-IAMVirtualMFADevice -AssignmentStatus Assigned
```

Output:

```
Base32StringSeed :
EnableDate       : 4/13/2015 12:03:42 PM
QRCodePNG        :
SerialNumber     : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/David
User             : Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.User

Base32StringSeed :
EnableDate       : 4/13/2015 12:06:41 PM
QRCodePNG        :
SerialNumber     : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/root-account-mfa-device
User             : Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.User
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListVirtualMfaDevicesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`PutGroupPolicy`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutGroupPolicy`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come aggiungere una policy a un gruppo

Il comando `put-group-policy` seguente aggiunge una policy al gruppo IAM denominato `Admins`.

```
aws iam put-group-policy \
    --group-name Admins \
```

```
    --policy-document file://AdminPolicy.json \
    --policy-name AdminRoot
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

La policy è definita come documento JSON nel AdminPolicyfile.json. (Il nome e l'estensione del file non hanno importanza.)

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Gestione delle policy IAM nella Guida per l'utente IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command PutGroupPolicyReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una policy in linea denominata **AppTesterPolicy** e la incorpora nel gruppo IAM **AppTesters**. Se esiste già una policy in linea con lo stesso nome, quest'ultima sarà sovrascritta. Il contenuto della policy JSON viene fornito nel file **apptesterpolicy.json**. Si noti che per elaborare correttamente il contenuto del file JSON è necessario utilizzare il parametro **-Raw**.

```
Write-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName AppTesters -PolicyName AppTesterPolicy -
PolicyDocument (Get-Content -Raw apptesterpolicy.json)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutGroupPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una policy in linea denominata **AppTesterPolicy** e la incorpora nel gruppo IAM **AppTesters**. Se esiste già una policy in linea con lo stesso nome, quest'ultima sarà sovrascritta. Il contenuto della policy JSON viene fornito nel file **apptesterpolicy.json**. Si noti che per elaborare correttamente il contenuto del file JSON è necessario utilizzare il parametro **-Raw**.

```
Write-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName AppTesters -PolicyName AppTesterPolicy -
PolicyDocument (Get-Content -Raw apptesterpolicy.json)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutGroupPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`PutRolePermissionsBoundary`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutRolePermissionsBoundary`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: applicare un limite delle autorizzazioni basato su una policy personalizzata a un ruolo IAM

L'esempio `put-role-permissions-boundary` seguente applica la policy personalizzata denominata `intern-boundary` come limite delle autorizzazioni per il ruolo IAM specificato.

```
aws iam put-role-permissions-boundary \
    --permissions-boundary arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/intern-boundary \
    --role-name lambda-application-role
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Esempio 2: applicare un limite di autorizzazioni basato su una policy AWS gestita a un ruolo IAM

L'`put-role-permissions-boundary`esempio seguente applica la `PowerUserAccess` policy AWS gestita come limite di autorizzazioni per il ruolo IAM specificato.

```
aws iam put-role-permissions-boundary \
    --permissions-boundary arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/PowerUserAccess \
    --role-name x-account-admin
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Modifica di un ruolo nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command PutRolePermissionsBoundaryReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra come impostare il limite delle autorizzazioni per un ruolo IAM. È possibile impostare politiche AWS gestite o politiche personalizzate come limite di autorizzazione.

```
Set-IAMRolePermissionsBoundary -RoleName MyRoleName -PermissionsBoundary
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/intern-boundary
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutRolePermissionsBoundaryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra come impostare il limite delle autorizzazioni per un ruolo IAM. È possibile impostare politiche AWS gestite o politiche personalizzate come limite di autorizzazione.

```
Set-IAMRolePermissionsBoundary -RoleName MyRoleName -PermissionsBoundary
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/intern-boundary
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutRolePermissionsBoundaryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`PutRolePolicy`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutRolePolicy`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Update the inline policy document embedded in a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the policy to embed.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to update.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document that defines the role.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutRolePolicyAsync(string policyName, string
 roleName, string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
            RoleName = roleName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutRolePolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutRolePolicyconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::putRolePolicy(
        const Aws::String &roleName,
        const Aws::String &policyName,
        const Aws::String &policyDocument,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iamClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::PutRolePolicyRequest request;
```

```
    request.SetRoleName(roleName);
    request.SetPolicyName(policyName);
    request.SetPolicyDocument(policyDocument);

    Aws::IAM::Model::PutRolePolicyOutcome outcome =
 iamClient.PutRolePolicy(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error putting policy on role. " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully put the role policy." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutRolePolicyconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come collegare una policy di autorizzazioni a un ruolo IAM

Il comando `put-role-policy` seguente aggiunge una policy di autorizzazioni al ruolo denominato `Test-Role`.

```
aws iam put-role-policy \
    --role-name Test-Role \
    --policy-name ExamplePolicy \
    --policy-document file://AdminPolicy.json
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

La policy è definita come documento JSON nel AdminPolicyfile.json. (Il nome e l'estensione del file non hanno importanza.)

Per collegare una policy di attendibilità a un ruolo, usa il comando `update-assume-role-policy`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Modifica di un ruolo nella Guida per l'utente IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command PutRolePolicyReference AWS CLI .

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { PutRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const examplePolicyDocument = JSON.stringify({
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: [
    {
      Sid: "VisualEditor0",
      Effect: "Allow",
      Action: [
        "s3:ListBucketMultipartUploads",
        "s3:ListBucketVersions",
        "s3:ListBucket",
        "s3:ListMultipartUploadParts",
      ],
      Resource: "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
    },
    {
      Sid: "VisualEditor1",
      Effect: "Allow",
      Action: [
        "s3:ListStorageLensConfigurations",
        "s3:ListAccessPointsForObjectLambda",
        "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
        "s3:ListAccessPoints",
        "s3:ListJobs",
        "s3:ListMultiRegionAccessPoints",
      ],
      Resource: "*",
```

```
    },
  ],
});

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 * @param {string} policyName
 * @param {string} policyDocument
 */
export const putRolePolicy = async (roleName, policyName, policyDocument) => {
  const command = new PutRolePolicyCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
    PolicyName: policyName,
    PolicyDocument: policyDocument,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutRolePolicyconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una policy in linea denominata **`FedTesterRolePolicy`** e la incorpora nel ruolo IAM **`FedTesterRole`**. Se esiste già una policy in linea con lo stesso nome, quest'ultima sarà sovrascritta. Il contenuto della policy JSON proviene dal file **`FedTesterPolicy.json`**. Si noti che per elaborare correttamente il contenuto del file JSON è necessario utilizzare il parametro **`-Raw`**.

```
Write-IAMRolePolicy -RoleName FedTesterRole -PolicyName FedTesterRolePolicy -
PolicyDocument (Get-Content -Raw FedTesterPolicy.json)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutRolePolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una policy in linea denominata **`FedTesterRolePolicy`** e la incorpora nel ruolo IAM **`FedTesterRole`**. Se esiste già una policy in linea con lo stesso nome, quest'ultima sarà sovrascritta. Il contenuto della policy JSON proviene dal file **`FedTesterPolicy.json`**. Si noti che per elaborare correttamente il contenuto del file JSON è necessario utilizzare il parametro **`-Raw`**.

```
Write-IAMRolePolicy -RoleName FedTesterRole -PolicyName FedTesterRolePolicy -
PolicyDocument (Get-Content -Raw FedTesterPolicy.json)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutRolePolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`PutUserPermissionsBoundary`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutUserPermissionsBoundary`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: applicare un limite delle autorizzazioni basato su una policy personalizzata a un utente IAM

L'esempio `put-user-permissions-boundary` seguente applica una policy personalizzata denominata `intern-boundary` come limite delle autorizzazioni per l'utente IAM specificato.

```
aws iam put-user-permissions-boundary \
    --permissions-boundary arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/intern-boundary \
    --user-name intern
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Esempio 2: applicare un limite di autorizzazioni basato su una policy AWS gestita a un utente IAM

L'`put-user-permissions-boundary`esempio seguente applica la policy AWS gestita `PowerUserAccess` denominata limite delle autorizzazioni per l'utente IAM specificato.

```
aws iam put-user-permissions-boundary \
```

```
    --permissions-boundary arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/PowerUserAccess \
    --user-name developer
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Aggiunta e rimozione di autorizzazioni per identità IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command PutUserPermissionsBoundaryReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra come impostare il limite delle autorizzazioni per l'utente. È possibile impostare politiche AWS gestite o politiche personalizzate come limite di autorizzazione.

```
Set-IAMUserPermissionsBoundary -UserName joe -PermissionsBoundary
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/intern-boundary
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutUserPermissionsBoundaryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra come impostare il limite delle autorizzazioni per l'utente. È possibile impostare politiche AWS gestite o politiche personalizzate come limite di autorizzazione.

```
Set-IAMUserPermissionsBoundary -UserName joe -PermissionsBoundary
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/intern-boundary
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutUserPermissionsBoundaryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`PutUserPolicy`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutUserPolicy`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Come collegare una policy a un utente IAM

Il comando `put-user-policy` seguente collega una policy al ruolo IAM denominato `Bob`.

```
aws iam put-user-policy \
    --user-name Bob \
    --policy-name ExamplePolicy \
    --policy-document file://AdminPolicy.json
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

La policy è definita come documento JSON nel AdminPolicyfile.json. (Il nome e l'estensione del file non hanno importanza.)

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Aggiunta e rimozione di autorizzazioni per identità IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command PutUserPolicyReference AWS CLI .

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
```

```
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// CreateUserPolicy adds an inline policy to a user. This example creates a
 policy that
// grants a list of actions on a specified role.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure
 and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateUserPolicy(ctx context.Context, userName string,
 policyName string, actions []string,
 roleArn string) error {
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:   "Allow",
   Action:   actions,
   Resource: aws.String(roleArn),
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document for %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleArn,
 err)
  return err
 }
 _, err = wrapper.IamClient.PutUserPolicy(ctx, &iam.PutUserPolicyInput{
  PolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  PolicyName:     aws.String(policyName),
```

```
  UserName:       aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutUserPolicyconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una policy in linea denominata **`EC2AccessPolicy`** e la incorpora nell'utente IAM **`Bob`**. Se esiste già una policy in linea con lo stesso nome, quest'ultima sarà sovrascritta. Il contenuto della policy JSON proviene dal file **`EC2AccessPolicy.json`**. Si noti che per elaborare correttamente il contenuto del file JSON è necessario utilizzare il parametro **`-Raw`**.

```
Write-IAMUserPolicy -UserName Bob -PolicyName EC2AccessPolicy -PolicyDocument
 (Get-Content -Raw EC2AccessPolicy.json)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutUserPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una policy in linea denominata **`EC2AccessPolicy`** e la incorpora nell'utente IAM **`Bob`**. Se esiste già una policy in linea con lo stesso nome, quest'ultima sarà sovrascritta. Il contenuto della policy JSON proviene dal file **`EC2AccessPolicy.json`**. Si noti che per elaborare correttamente il contenuto del file JSON è necessario utilizzare il parametro **`-Raw`**.

```
Write-IAMUserPolicy -UserName Bob -PolicyName EC2AccessPolicy -PolicyDocument
 (Get-Content -Raw EC2AccessPolicy.json)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutUserPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Creates an inline policy for a specified user.
# @param username [String] The name of the IAM user.
# @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy to create.
# @param policy_document [String] The JSON policy document.
# @return [Boolean]
def create_user_policy(username, policy_name, policy_document)
  @iam_client.put_user_policy({
                                user_name: username,
                                policy_name: policy_name,
                                policy_document: policy_document
                              })
  @logger.info("Policy #{policy_name} created for user #{username}.")
  true
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error("Couldn't create policy #{policy_name} for user #{username}.
Here's why:")
  @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
  false
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutUserPolicyconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    func putUserPolicy(policyDocument: String, policyName: String, user:
 IAMClientTypes.User) async throws {
        let input = PutUserPolicyInput(
            policyDocument: policyDocument,
            policyName: policyName,
            userName: user.userName
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.putUserPolicy(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: putUserPolicy:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutUserPolicyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`RemoveClientIdFromOpenIdConnectProvider`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RemoveClientIdFromOpenIdConnectProvider`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rimuovere l'ID client specificato dall'elenco dei client IDs registrati per il provider IAM OpenID Connect specificato

Questo esempio rimuove l'ID client `My-TestApp-3` dall'elenco dei client IDs associati al provider IAM OIDC il cui ARN è. `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com`

```
aws iam remove-client-id-from-open-id-connect-provider
    --client-id My-TestApp-3 \
    --open-id-connect-provider-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
example.oidcprovider.com
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di provider di identità OpenID Connect (OIDC) nella Guida per l'utente di AWS IAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command RemoveClientIdFromOpenIdConnectProviderReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove l'ID client **`My-TestApp-3`** dall'elenco dei client IDs associati al provider IAM OIDC il cui ARN è. **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com`**

```
Remove-IAMClientIDFromOpenIDConnectProvider -ClientID My-TestApp-3
 -OpenIDConnectProviderArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
example.oidcprovider.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemoveClientIdFromOpenIdConnectProviderin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove l'ID client **My-TestApp-3** dall'elenco dei client IDs associati al provider IAM OIDC il cui ARN è. **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com**

```
Remove-IAMClientIDFromOpenIDConnectProvider -ClientID My-TestApp-3
 -OpenIDConnectProviderArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
example.oidcprovider.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemoveClientIdFromOpenIdConnectProviderin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfile** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfile`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rimuovere un ruolo da un profilo dell'istanza

Il comando `remove-role-from-instance-profile` seguente rimuove il ruolo denominato `Test-Role` dal profilo dell'istanza denominato `ExampleInstanceProfile`.

```
aws iam remove-role-from-instance-profile \
    --instance-profile-name ExampleInstanceProfile \
    --role-name Test-Role
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo dei profili dell'istanza nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfile AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il ruolo denominato **`MyNewRole`** dal profilo di EC2 istanza denominato. **`MyNewRole`** Un profilo dell'istanza creato nella console IAM ha sempre lo stesso nome del ruolo, come in questo esempio. Se li crei nell'API o nella CLI, possono avere nomi diversi.

```
Remove-IAMRoleFromInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName MyNewRole -RoleName
 MyNewRole -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il ruolo denominato **`MyNewRole`** dal profilo di EC2 istanza denominato. **`MyNewRole`** Un profilo dell'istanza creato nella console IAM ha sempre lo stesso nome del ruolo, come in questo esempio. Se li crei nell'API o nella CLI, possono avere nomi diversi.

```
Remove-IAMRoleFromInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName MyNewRole -RoleName
 MyNewRole -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`RemoveUserFromGroup`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RemoveUserFromGroup`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come rimuovere un utente da un gruppo IAM

Il comando `remove-user-from-group` seguente rimuove l'utente denominato Bob dal gruppo IAM denominato `Admins`.

```
aws iam remove-user-from-group \
    --user-name Bob \
    --group-name Admins
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Aggiunta e rimozione di utenti in un gruppo di utenti IAM nella Guida per l'utente IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RemoveUserFromGroup AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove l'utente IAM **Bob** dal gruppo **Testers**.

```
Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -GroupName Testers -UserName Bob
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio trova tutti i gruppi di cui l'utente IAM **Theresa** è membro e quindi rimuove **Theresa** da tali gruppi.

```
$groups = Get-IAMGroupForUser -UserName Theresa
foreach ($group in $groups) { Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -GroupName $group.GroupName
 -UserName Theresa -Force }
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio mostra un modo alternativo per rimuovere l'utente IAM **Bob** dal gruppo **Testers**.

```
Get-IAMGroupForUser -UserName Bob | Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -UserName Bob -
GroupName Testers -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemoveUserFromGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove l'utente IAM **Bob** dal gruppo **Testers**.

```
Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -GroupName Testers -UserName Bob
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio trova tutti i gruppi di cui l'utente IAM **Theresa** è membro e quindi rimuove **Theresa** da tali gruppi.

```
$groups = Get-IAMGroupForUser -UserName Theresa
foreach ($group in $groups) { Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -GroupName $group.GroupName
 -UserName Theresa -Force }
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio mostra un modo alternativo per rimuovere l'utente IAM **Bob** dal gruppo **Testers**.

```
Get-IAMGroupForUser -UserName Bob | Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -UserName Bob -
GroupName Testers -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemoveUserFromGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **ResyncMfaDevice** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ResyncMfaDevice`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per sincronizzare un dispositivo MFA

L'esempio `resync-mfa-device` seguente sincronizza il dispositivo MFA associato all'utente IAM Bob e il cui ARN è `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/BobsMFADevice` con un programma di autenticazione che ha fornito i due codici di autenticazione.

```
aws iam resync-mfa-device \
    --user-name Bob \
    --serial-number arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/BobsMFADevice \
    --authentication-code1 123456 \
    --authentication-code2 987654
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo dell'autenticazione a più fattori (MFA) in AWS nella AWS Guida per l'utente IAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ResyncMfaDevice AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio sincronizza il dispositivo MFA associato all'utente IAM **Bob** e il cui ARN è **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/bob** con un programma di autenticazione che ha fornito i due codici di autenticazione.

```
Sync-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/theresa -
AuthenticationCode1 123456 -AuthenticationCode2 987654 -UserName Bob
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio sincronizza il dispositivo MFA IAM associato all'utente IAM **Theresa** con un dispositivo fisico che ha il numero di serie **ABCD12345678** e che ha fornito i due codici di autenticazione.

```
Sync-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber ABCD12345678 -AuthenticationCode1 123456 -
AuthenticationCode2 987654 -UserName Theresa
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ResyncMfaDevicein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio sincronizza il dispositivo MFA associato all'utente IAM **Bob** e il cui ARN è **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/bob** con un programma di autenticazione che ha fornito i due codici di autenticazione.

```
Sync-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/theresa -
AuthenticationCode1 123456 -AuthenticationCode2 987654 -UserName Bob
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio sincronizza il dispositivo MFA IAM associato all'utente IAM **Theresa** con un dispositivo fisico che ha il numero di serie **ABCD12345678** e che ha fornito i due codici di autenticazione.

```
Sync-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber ABCD12345678 -AuthenticationCode1 123456 -
AuthenticationCode2 987654 -UserName Theresa
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ResyncMfaDevicein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`SetDefaultPolicyVersion`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SetDefaultPolicyVersion`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Gestione delle policy
- Rollback di una versione della policy

CLI

AWS CLI

Per impostare la versione indicata della policy specificata come versione predefinita della policy.

Questo esempio imposta la versione `v2` della policy il cui ARN è `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy` come versione attiva predefinita.

```
aws iam set-default-policy-version \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy \
    --version-id v2
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Policy e autorizzazioni in IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SetDefaultPolicyVersion AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio imposta la versione **`v2`** della policy il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy`** come versione attiva predefinita.

```
Set-IAMDefaultPolicyVersion -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy
 -VersionId v2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetDefaultPolicyVersionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio imposta la versione **v2** della policy il cui ARN è **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy** come versione attiva predefinita.

```
Set-IAMDefaultPolicyVersion -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy
 -VersionId v2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetDefaultPolicyVersionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **TagRole** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `TagRole`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiungere un tag a un ruolo

Il comando `tag-role` seguente aggiunge un tag con un nome di reparto al ruolo specificato.

```
aws iam tag-role --role-name my-role \
    --tags '{"Key": "Department", "Value": "Accounting"}'
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Applicazione di tag a risorse IAM nella Guida per l'utente di AWS IAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta TagRole AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiunge un tag a un ruolo nel servizio di gestione identità

```
Add-IAMRoleTag -RoleName AdminRoleacess -Tag @{ Key = 'abac'; Value = 'testing'}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere TagRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiunge un tag a un ruolo nel servizio di gestione identità

```
Add-IAMRoleTag -RoleName AdminRoleacess -Tag @{ Key = 'abac'; Value = 'testing'}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere TagRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`TagUser`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `TagUser`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiungere un tag a un utente

Il comando `tag-user` seguente aggiunge un tag con il reparto associato all'utente specificato.

```
aws iam tag-user \
    --user-name alice \
    --tags '{"Key": "Department", "Value": "Accounting"}'
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Applicazione di tag a risorse IAM nella Guida per l'utente di AWS IAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta TagUser AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiunge un tag a un utente nel servizio di gestione identità

```
Add-IAMUserTag -UserName joe -Tag @{ Key = 'abac'; Value = 'testing'}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere TagUserin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiunge un tag a un utente nel servizio di gestione identità

```
Add-IAMUserTag -UserName joe -Tag @{ Key = 'abac'; Value = 'testing'}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere TagUserin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UntagRole`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UntagRole`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rimuovere un tag da un ruolo

Il comando `untag-role` seguente rimuove qualsiasi tag con il nome chiave 'Department' dal ruolo specificato.

```
aws iam untag-role \
    --role-name my-role \
    --tag-keys Department
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Applicazione di tag a risorse IAM nella Guida per l'utente di AWS IAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UntagRole AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove il tag dal ruolo denominato "MyRoleName" con la chiave del tag come «abac». Per rimuovere più tag, fornisci un elenco di chiavi di tag separate da virgole.

```
Remove-IAMRoleTag -RoleName MyRoleName -TagKey "abac","xyzw"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UntagRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove il tag dal ruolo denominato "MyRoleName" con la chiave del tag come «abac». Per rimuovere più tag, fornisci un elenco di chiavi di tag separate da virgole.

```
Remove-IAMRoleTag -RoleName MyRoleName -TagKey "abac","xyzw"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UntagRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UntagUser`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UntagUser`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rimuovere un tag da un utente

Il comando `untag-user` seguente rimuove qualsiasi tag con il nome chiave 'Department' dall'utente specificato.

```
aws iam untag-user \
```

```
    --user-name alice \
    --tag-keys Department
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Applicazione di tag a risorse IAM nella Guida per l'utente di AWS IAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UntagUser AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove il tag dall'utente denominato "joe" con la chiave di tag "abac" e "xyzw". Per rimuovere più tag, fornisci un elenco di chiavi di tag separate da virgole.

```
Remove-IAMUserTag -UserName joe -TagKey "abac","xyzw"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UntagUserin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove il tag dall'utente denominato "joe" con la chiave di tag "abac" e "xyzw". Per rimuovere più tag, fornisci un elenco di chiavi di tag separate da virgole.

```
Remove-IAMUserTag -UserName joe -TagKey "abac","xyzw"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UntagUserin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`UpdateAccessKey`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateAccessKey`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Gestione delle chiavi di accesso

Bash

AWS CLI con script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function iam_update_access_key
#
# This function can activate or deactivate an IAM access key for the specified
 IAM user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user.
#       -k access_key -- The access key to update.
#       -a            -- Activate the selected access key.
#       -d            -- Deactivate the selected access key.
#
# Example:
#       # To deactivate the selected access key for IAM user Bob
#       iam_update_access_key -u Bob -k AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE -d
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_update_access_key() {
  local user_name access_key status response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
  local activate_flag=false deactivate_flag=false

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_update_access_key"
    echo "Updates the status of an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 access key for the specified IAM user"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user."
    echo "  -k access_key   The access key to update."
```

```
    echo "  -a              Activate the access key."
    echo "  -d              Deactivate the access key."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
    while getopts "u:k:adh" option; do
      case "${option}" in
        u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
        k) access_key="${OPTARG}" ;;
        a) activate_flag=true ;;
        d) deactivate_flag=true ;;
        h)
          usage
          return 0
          ;;
        \?)
          echo "Invalid parameter"
          usage
          return 1
          ;;
      esac
    done
    export OPTIND=1

   # Validate input parameters
    if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
      errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
      usage
      return 1
    fi

    if [[ -z "$access_key" ]]; then
      errecho "ERROR: You must provide an access key with the -k parameter."
      usage
      return 1
    fi

    # Ensure that only -a or -d is specified
    if [[ "$activate_flag" == true && "$deactivate_flag" == true ]]; then
      errecho "ERROR: You cannot specify both -a (activate) and -d (deactivate)
 at the same time."
      usage
      return 1
```

```
    fi

    # If neither -a nor -d is provided, return an error
    if [[ "$activate_flag" == false && "$deactivate_flag" == false ]]; then
      errecho "ERROR: You must specify either -a (activate) or -d (deactivate)."
      usage
      return 1
    fi

    # Determine the status based on the flag
    if [[ "$activate_flag" == true ]]; then
      status="Active"
    elif [[ "$deactivate_flag" == true ]]; then
      status="Inactive"
    fi

    iecho "Parameters:\n"
    iecho "    Username:   $user_name"
    iecho "    Access key: $access_key"
    iecho "    New status: $status"
    iecho ""

    # Update the access key status
    response=$(aws iam update-access-key \
      --user-name "$user_name" \
      --access-key-id "$access_key" \
      --status "$status" 2>&1)

    local error_code=${?}

    if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
      aws_cli_error_log $error_code
      errecho "ERROR: AWS reports update-access-key operation failed.\n$response"
      return 1
    fi

    iecho "update-access-key response: $response"
    iecho

    return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateAccessKey AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::updateAccessKey(const Aws::String &userName,
                                  const Aws::String &accessKeyID,
                                  Aws::IAM::Model::StatusType status,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::UpdateAccessKeyRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);
    request.SetAccessKeyId(accessKeyID);
    request.SetStatus(status);

    auto outcome = iam.UpdateAccessKey(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated status of access key "
                  << accessKeyID << " for user " << userName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error updated status of access key " << accessKeyID <<
                  " for user " << userName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateAccessKeyconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come attivare o disattivare una chiave di accesso per un utente IAM

Il comando `update-access-key` seguente disattiva la chiave di accesso specificata (ID chiave di accesso e chiave di accesso segreta) per l'utente IAM denominato Bob.

```
aws iam update-access-key \
    --access-key-id AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE \
    --status Inactive \
    --user-name Bob
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

La disattivazione della chiave significa che non può essere utilizzata per l'accesso programmatico a. AWS La chiave, tuttavia, rimane disponibile e può essere riattivata.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Gestione delle chiavi di accesso per gli utenti IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command UpdateAccessKeyReference AWS CLI .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.StatusType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.UpdateAccessKeyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class UpdateAccessKey {

    private static StatusType statusType;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <username> <accessId> <status>\s

                Where:
                    username - The name of the user whose key you want to update.
\s
                    accessId - The access key ID of the secret access key you
 want to update.\s
                    status - The status you want to assign to the secret access
 key.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String username = args[0];
        String accessId = args[1];
        String status = args[2];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        updateKey(iam, username, accessId, status);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void updateKey(IamClient iam, String username, String accessId,
 String status) {
        try {
            if (status.toLowerCase().equalsIgnoreCase("active")) {
                statusType = StatusType.ACTIVE;
            } else if (status.toLowerCase().equalsIgnoreCase("inactive")) {
                statusType = StatusType.INACTIVE;
            } else {
                statusType = StatusType.UNKNOWN_TO_SDK_VERSION;
            }

            UpdateAccessKeyRequest request = UpdateAccessKeyRequest.builder()
                    .accessKeyId(accessId)
                    .userName(username)
                    .status(statusType)
                    .build();

            iam.updateAccessKey(request);
            System.out.printf("Successfully updated the status of access key %s
 to" +
                    "status %s for user %s", accessId, status, username);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateAccessKeyconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiorna la chiave di accesso.

```
import {
  UpdateAccessKeyCommand,
  IAMClient,
  StatusType,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} userName
 * @param {string} accessKeyId
 */
export const updateAccessKey = (userName, accessKeyId) => {
  const command = new UpdateAccessKeyCommand({
    AccessKeyId: accessKeyId,
    Status: StatusType.Inactive,
    UserName: userName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateAccessKeyconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });
```

```
// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  AccessKeyId: "ACCESS_KEY_ID",
  Status: "Active",
  UserName: "USER_NAME",
};

iam.updateAccessKey(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateAccessKeyconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio modifica lo stato della chiave di accesso **AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE** per l'utente IAM denominato **Bob** in **Inactive**.

```
Update-IAMAccessKey -UserName Bob -AccessKeyId AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE -Status
 Inactive
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateAccessKeyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio modifica lo stato della chiave di accesso **AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE** per l'utente IAM denominato **Bob** in **Inactive**.

```
Update-IAMAccessKey -UserName Bob -AccessKeyId AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE -Status
 Inactive
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateAccessKeyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def update_key(user_name, key_id, activate):
    """
    Updates the status of a key.

    :param user_name: The user that owns the key.
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to update.
    :param activate: When True, the key is activated. Otherwise, the key is
 deactivated.
    """

    try:
        key = iam.User(user_name).AccessKey(key_id)
        if activate:
            key.activate()
        else:
            key.deactivate()
        logger.info("%s key %s.", "Activated" if activate else "Deactivated",
 key_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't %s key %s.", "Activate" if activate else "Deactivate",
 key_id
        )
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateAccessKey AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`UpdateAccountPasswordPolicy`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateAccountPasswordPolicy`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per impostare o modificare la policy delle password dell'account corrente

Il comando `update-account-password-policy` seguente imposta la policy delle password in modo che richieda una lunghezza minima di otto caratteri e uno o più numeri nella password.

```
aws iam update-account-password-policy \
    --minimum-password-length 8 \
    --require-numbers
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Le modifiche alla policy delle password di un account influiscono su tutte le nuove password create per gli utenti IAM nell'account. Le modifiche alle policy delle password non influiscono sulle password esistenti.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Impostazione di una policy delle password dell'account per utenti IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateAccountPasswordPolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna la policy delle password per l'account con le impostazioni specificate. Tenere presente che tutti i parametri non inclusi nel comando non vengono lasciati invariati. Vengono invece ripristinati ai valori predefiniti.

```
Update-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy -AllowUsersToChangePasswords $true -HardExpiry
 $false -MaxPasswordAge 90 -MinimumPasswordLength 8 -PasswordReusePrevention 20
 -RequireLowercaseCharacters $true -RequireNumbers $true -RequireSymbols $true -
RequireUppercaseCharacters $true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateAccountPasswordPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna la policy delle password per l'account con le impostazioni specificate. Tenere presente che tutti i parametri non inclusi nel comando non vengono lasciati invariati. Vengono invece ripristinati ai valori predefiniti.

```
Update-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy -AllowUsersToChangePasswords $true -HardExpiry
 $false -MaxPasswordAge 90 -MinimumPasswordLength 8 -PasswordReusePrevention 20
 -RequireLowercaseCharacters $true -RequireNumbers $true -RequireSymbols $true -
RequireUppercaseCharacters $true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateAccountPasswordPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UpdateAssumeRolePolicy`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateAssumeRolePolicy`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiornare la policy di attendibilità di un ruolo IAM

Il comando `update-assume-role-policy` seguente aggiorna la policy di attendibilità per il ruolo denominato `Test-Role`.

```
aws iam update-assume-role-policy \
    --role-name Test-Role \
    --policy-document file://Test-Role-Trust-Policy.json
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

La policy di attendibilità è definita come documento JSON nel file Test-Role-Trust-Policy.json. (Il nome e l'estensione del file non hanno importanza.) La policy di attendibilità deve specificare un principale.

Per aggiornare una policy di autorizzazioni per un ruolo, usa il comando `put-role-policy`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di ruoli IAM nella Guida per l'utente IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateAssumeRolePolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna il ruolo IAM denominato **`ClientRole`** con una nuova policy di attendibilità, il cui contenuto proviene dal file **`ClientRolePolicy.json`**. Tenere presente che per elaborare correttamente il contenuto del file JSON è necessario utilizzare il parametro di cambio **`-Raw`**.

```
Update-IAMAssumeRolePolicy -RoleName ClientRole -PolicyDocument (Get-Content -raw
 ClientRolePolicy.json)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateAssumeRolePolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna il ruolo IAM denominato **`ClientRole`** con una nuova policy di attendibilità, il cui contenuto proviene dal file **`ClientRolePolicy.json`**. Tenere presente che per elaborare correttamente il contenuto del file JSON è necessario utilizzare il parametro di cambio **`-Raw`**.

```
Update-IAMAssumeRolePolicy -RoleName ClientRole -PolicyDocument (Get-Content -raw
 ClientRolePolicy.json)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateAssumeRolePolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UpdateGroup`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateGroup`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rinominare un gruppo IAM

Il comando `update-group` seguente modifica il nome del gruppo IAM da `Test` a `Test-1`.

```
aws iam update-group \
    --group-name Test \
    --new-group-name Test-1
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ridenominazione di un gruppo di utenti IAM nella Guida per l'utente IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateGroup AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio rinomina il gruppo IAM **`Testers`** in **`AppTesters`**.

```
Update-IAMGroup -GroupName Testers -NewGroupName AppTesters
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio modifica il percorso del gruppo IAM **`AppTesters`** in **`/Org1/Org2/`**. Questo modifica l'ARN del gruppo in **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Org1/Org2/AppTesters`**.

```
Update-IAMGroup -GroupName AppTesters -NewPath /Org1/Org2/
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio rinomina il gruppo IAM **`Testers`** in **`AppTesters`**.

```
Update-IAMGroup -GroupName Testers -NewGroupName AppTesters
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio modifica il percorso del gruppo IAM **`AppTesters`** in **`/Org1/Org2/`**. Questo modifica l'ARN del gruppo in **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Org1/Org2/AppTesters`**.

```
Update-IAMGroup -GroupName AppTesters -NewPath /Org1/Org2/
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UpdateLoginProfile`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateLoginProfile`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiornare la password per un utente IAM

Il seguente comando `update-login-profile` crea una nuova password per l'utente IAM denominato Bob.

```
aws iam update-login-profile \
    --user-name Bob \
    --password <password>
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per impostare una policy delle password per l'account, usa il comando `update-account-password-policy`. Se la nuova password viola la policy delle password dell'account, il comando restituisce un errore `PasswordPolicyViolation`.

Se la policy delle password dell'account lo consente, gli utenti IAM possono modificare le proprie password utilizzando il comando `change-password`.

Conserva la nuova password in un luogo sicuro. Se la password viene persa, non può essere recuperata e dovrai crearne una nuova utilizzando il comando `create-login-profile`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Gestione delle password per gli utenti IAM nella Guida per l'utente di AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateLoginProfile AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio imposta una nuova password temporanea per l'utente IAM **Bob** e richiede all'utente di modificare la password al successivo accesso.

```
Update-IAMLoginProfile -UserName Bob -Password "P@ssw0rd1234" -
PasswordResetRequired $true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateLoginProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio imposta una nuova password temporanea per l'utente IAM **Bob** e richiede all'utente di modificare la password al successivo accesso.

```
Update-IAMLoginProfile -UserName Bob -Password "P@ssw0rd1234" -
PasswordResetRequired $true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateLoginProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UpdateOpenIdConnectProviderThumbprint`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateOpenIdConnectProviderThumbprint`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per sostituire l'elenco esistente di impronte digitali dei certificati server con un nuovo elenco

Questo esempio aggiorna l'elenco delle impronte digitali dei certificati per il provider OIDC il cui ARN è `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com` per utilizzare una nuova impronta digitale.

```
aws iam update-open-id-connect-provider-thumbprint \
```

```
    --open-id-connect-provider-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
example.oidcprovider.com \
    --thumbprint-list 7359755EXAMPLEabc3060bce3EXAMPLEec4542a3
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di provider di identità OpenID Connect (OIDC) nella Guida per l'utente di AWS IAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateOpenIdConnectProviderThumbprint AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna l'elenco delle impronte digitali dei certificati per il provider OIDC il cui ARN è **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com** per utilizzare una nuova impronta digitale. Il provider OIDC condivide il nuovo valore quando il certificato associato al provider cambia.

```
Update-IAMOpenIDConnectProviderThumbprint -OpenIDConnectProviderArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com -ThumbprintList
 7359755EXAMPLEabc3060bce3EXAMPLEec4542a3
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateOpenIdConnectProviderThumbprintin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna l'elenco delle impronte digitali dei certificati per il provider OIDC il cui ARN è **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com** per utilizzare una nuova impronta digitale. Il provider OIDC condivide il nuovo valore quando il certificato associato al provider cambia.

```
Update-IAMOpenIDConnectProviderThumbprint -OpenIDConnectProviderArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com -ThumbprintList
 7359755EXAMPLEabc3060bce3EXAMPLEec4542a3
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateOpenIdConnectProviderThumbprintin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UpdateRole`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateRole`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare la descrizione o la durata della sessione di un ruolo IAM

Il comando `update-role` seguente modifica la descrizione del ruolo IAM `production-role` in `Main production role` e imposta la durata massima della sessione su 12 ore.

```
aws iam update-role \
    --role-name production-role \
    --description 'Main production role' \
    --max-session-duration 43200
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Modifica di un ruolo nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateRole AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna la descrizione del ruolo e il valore della durata massima della sessione (in secondi) per cui è possibile richiedere la sessione di un ruolo.

```
Update-IAMRole -RoleName MyRoleName -Description "My testing role" -
MaxSessionDuration 43200
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna la descrizione del ruolo e il valore della durata massima della sessione (in secondi) per cui è possibile richiedere la sessione di un ruolo.

```
Update-IAMRole -RoleName MyRoleName -Description "My testing role" -
MaxSessionDuration 43200
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UpdateRoleDescription`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateRoleDescription`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare la descrizione di un ruolo IAM

Il comando `update-role` seguente modifica la descrizione del ruolo IAM da `production-role` a `Main production role`.

```
aws iam update-role-description \
    --role-name production-role \
    --description 'Main production role'
```

Output:

```
{
    "Role": {
        "Path": "/",
        "RoleName": "production-role",
        "RoleId": "AROA1234567890EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/production-role",
        "CreateDate": "2017-12-06T17:16:37+00:00",
        "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {
                        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root"
                    },
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
```

```
                    "Condition": {}
                }
            ]
        },
        "Description": "Main production role"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Modifica di un ruolo nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateRoleDescription AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna la descrizione di un ruolo IAM nel tuo account.

```
Update-IAMRoleDescription -RoleName MyRoleName -Description "My testing role"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateRoleDescriptionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna la descrizione di un ruolo IAM nel tuo account.

```
Update-IAMRoleDescription -RoleName MyRoleName -Description "My testing role"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateRoleDescriptionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UpdateSamlProvider`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateSamlProvider`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiornare il documento di metadati per un provider SAML esistente

Questo esempio aggiorna il provider SAML in IAM il cui ARN è `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS` con un nuovo documento di metadati SAML dal file `SAMLMetaData.xml`.

```
aws iam update-saml-provider \
    --saml-metadata-document file://SAMLMetaData.xml \
    --saml-provider-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS
```

Output:

```
{
    "SAMLProviderArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di provider di identità SAML IAM nella Guida per l'utente di IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateSamlProvider AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna il provider SAML in IAM il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS`** con un nuovo documento di metadati SAML dal file **`SAMLMetaData.xml`**. Tenere presente che per elaborare correttamente il contenuto del file JSON è necessario utilizzare il parametro di cambio **`-Raw`**.

```
Update-IAMSAMLProvider -SAMLProviderArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/
SAMLADFS -SAMLMetadataDocument (Get-Content -Raw SAMLMetaData.xml)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateSamlProviderin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna il provider SAML in IAM il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS`** con un nuovo documento di metadati SAML dal file **`SAMLMetaData.xml`**. Tenere presente che per elaborare correttamente il contenuto del file JSON è necessario utilizzare il parametro di cambio **`-Raw`**.

```
Update-IAMSAMLProvider -SAMLProviderArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/
SAMLADFS -SAMLMetadataDocument (Get-Content -Raw SAMLMetaData.xml)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateSamlProviderin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`UpdateServerCertificate`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateServerCertificate`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::updateServerCertificate(const Aws::String
 &currentCertificateName,
                                           const Aws::String &newCertificateName,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::UpdateServerCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetServerCertificateName(currentCertificateName);
    request.SetNewServerCertificateName(newCertificateName);

    auto outcome = iam.UpdateServerCertificate(request);
    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Server certificate " << currentCertificateName
                  << " successfully renamed as " << newCertificateName
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
 Aws::IAM::IAMErrors::NO_SUCH_ENTITY) {
            std::cerr << "Error changing name of server certificate " <<
```

```
                        currentCertificateName << " to " << newCertificateName <<
 ":" <<
                        outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Certificate '" << currentCertificateName
                      << "' not found." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateServerCertificateconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare il percorso o il nome di un certificato del server nel tuo AWS account

Il comando `update-server-certificate` seguente modifica il nome del certificato da `myServerCertificate` a `myUpdatedServerCertificate`. Cambia anche il percorso `/cloudfront/` in modo che sia accessibile dal CloudFront servizio Amazon. Questo comando non produce alcun output. Puoi visualizzare i risultati dell'aggiornamento eseguendo il comando `list-server-certificates`.

```
aws-iam update-server-certificate \
    --server-certificate-name myServerCertificate \
    --new-server-certificate-name myUpdatedServerCertificate \
    --new-path /cloudfront/
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Gestione dei certificati server in IAM nella Guida per l'utente IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateServerCertificate AWS CLICommand Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiorna un certificato del server.

```
import { UpdateServerCertificateCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} currentName
 * @param {string} newName
 */
export const updateServerCertificate = (currentName, newName) => {
  const command = new UpdateServerCertificateCommand({
    ServerCertificateName: currentName,
    NewServerCertificateName: newName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateServerCertificateconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  ServerCertificateName: "CERTIFICATE_NAME",
  NewServerCertificateName: "NEW_CERTIFICATE_NAME",
};

iam.updateServerCertificate(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateServerCertificateconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio rinomina il certificato denominato **`MyServerCertificate`** in **`MyRenamedServerCertificate`**.

```
Update-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyServerCertificate -
NewServerCertificateName MyRenamedServerCertificate
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio sposta il certificato denominato **`MyServerCertificate`** nel percorso /Org1/Org2/. Questo modifica l'ARN della risorsa in **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/Org1/Org2/MyServerCertificate`**.

```
Update-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyServerCertificate -NewPath /
Org1/Org2/
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateServerCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio rinomina il certificato denominato **`MyServerCertificate`** in **`MyRenamedServerCertificate`**.

```
Update-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyServerCertificate -
NewServerCertificateName MyRenamedServerCertificate
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio sposta il certificato denominato **`MyServerCertificate`** nel percorso /Org1/Org2/. Questo modifica l'ARN della risorsa in **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/Org1/Org2/MyServerCertificate`**.

```
Update-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyServerCertificate -NewPath /
Org1/Org2/
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateServerCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca, aggiorna ed elimina i certificati server.

```
class ServerCertificateManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
```

```
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'ServerCertificateManager'
  end

  # Creates a new server certificate.
  # @param name [String] the name of the server certificate
  # @param certificate_body [String] the contents of the certificate
  # @param private_key [String] the private key contents
  # @return [Boolean] returns true if the certificate was successfully created
  def create_server_certificate(name, certificate_body, private_key)
    @iam_client.upload_server_certificate({
                                            server_certificate_name: name,
                                            certificate_body: certificate_body,
                                            private_key: private_key
                                          })
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Failed to create server certificate: #{e.message}"
    false
  end

  # Lists available server certificate names.
  def list_server_certificate_names
    response = @iam_client.list_server_certificates

    if response.server_certificate_metadata_list.empty?
      @logger.info('No server certificates found.')
      return
    end

    response.server_certificate_metadata_list.each do |certificate_metadata|
      @logger.info("Certificate Name:
#{certificate_metadata.server_certificate_name}")
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing server certificates: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Updates the name of a server certificate.
  def update_server_certificate_name(current_name, new_name)
    @iam_client.update_server_certificate(
      server_certificate_name: current_name,
      new_server_certificate_name: new_name
    )
```

```
    @logger.info("Server certificate name updated from '#{current_name}' to
  '#{new_name}'.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error updating server certificate name: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes a server certificate.
  def delete_server_certificate(name)
    @iam_client.delete_server_certificate(server_certificate_name: name)
    @logger.info("Server certificate '#{name}' deleted.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting server certificate: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateServerCertificateconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzare **`UpdateSigningCertificate`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateSigningCertificate`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per attivare o disattivare un certificato di firma per un utente IAM

Il comando `update-signing-certificate` seguente disattiva il certificato di firma specificato per l'utente IAM denominato Bob.

```
aws iam update-signing-certificate \
    --certificate-id TA7SMP42TDN5Z26OBPJE7EXAMPLE \
    --status Inactive \
    --user-name Bob
```

Per ottenere l'ID per un certificato di firma, utilizza il comando `list-signing-certificates`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Gestire i certificati di firma nella Amazon EC2 User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateSigningCertificate AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna il certificato associato all'utente IAM denominato **Bob** e il cui ID certificato per contrassegnarlo come inattivo è **Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU**.

```
Update-IAMSigningCertificate -CertificateId Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU -
UserName Bob -Status Inactive
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateSigningCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna il certificato associato all'utente IAM denominato **Bob** e il cui ID certificato per contrassegnarlo come inattivo è **Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU**.

```
Update-IAMSigningCertificate -CertificateId Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU -
UserName Bob -Status Inactive
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateSigningCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **UpdateUser** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateUser`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. Puoi vedere questa azione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Creazione di utenti di sola lettura e di lettura e scrittura

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::updateUser(const Aws::String &currentUserName,
                             const Aws::String &newUserName,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::UpdateUserRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(currentUserName);
    request.SetNewUserName(newUserName);

    auto outcome = iam.UpdateUser(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "IAM user " << currentUserName <<
                  " successfully updated with new user name " << newUserName <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error updating user name for IAM user " << currentUserName
 <<
                  ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateUserconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come modificare il nome di un utente IAM

Il comando `update-user` seguente modifica il nome di un utente IAM da `Bob` a `Robert`.

```
aws iam update-user \
    --user-name Bob \
    --new-user-name Robert
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ridenominazione di un gruppo di utenti IAM nella Guida per l'utente IAM AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateUser AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.UpdateUserRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
```

```
 */
public class UpdateUser {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <curName> <newName>\s

                Where:
                    curName - The current user name.\s
                    newName - An updated user name.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String curName = args[0];
        String newName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        updateIAMUser(iam, curName, newName);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void updateIAMUser(IamClient iam, String curName, String
 newName) {
        try {
            UpdateUserRequest request = UpdateUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(curName)
                    .newUserName(newName)
                    .build();

            iam.updateUser(request);
            System.out.printf("Successfully updated user to username %s",
 newName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateUserconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiorna l'utente.

```
import { UpdateUserCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} currentUserName
 * @param {string} newUserName
 */
export const updateUser = (currentUserName, newUserName) => {
  const command = new UpdateUserCommand({
    UserName: currentUserName,
    NewUserName: newUserName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateUserconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  UserName: process.argv[2],
  NewUserName: process.argv[3],
};

iam.updateUser(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateUserconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun updateIAMUser(
    curName: String?,
    newName: String?,
) {
    val request =
        UpdateUserRequest {
            userName = curName
            newUserName = newName
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.updateUser(request)
        println("Successfully updated user to $newName")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateUserconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio rinomina l'utente IAM **`Bob`** in **`Robert`**.

```
Update-IAMUser -UserName Bob -NewUserName Robert
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio modifica il percorso dell'utente IAM **`Bob`** in **`/Org1/Org2/`**, il che modifica effettivamente l'ARN dell'utente in **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Org1/Org2/bob`**.

```
Update-IAMUser -UserName Bob -NewPath /Org1/Org2/
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateUserin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio rinomina l'utente IAM **Bob** in **Robert**.

```
Update-IAMUser -UserName Bob -NewUserName Robert
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio modifica il percorso dell'utente IAM **Bob** in **/Org1/Org2/**, il che modifica effettivamente l'ARN dell'utente in **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Org1/Org2/bob**.

```
Update-IAMUser -UserName Bob -NewPath /Org1/Org2/
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateUserin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def update_user(user_name, new_user_name):
    """
    Updates a user's name.

    :param user_name: The current name of the user to update.
    :param new_user_name: The new name to assign to the user.
    :return: The updated user.
    """
    try:
        user = iam.User(user_name)
```

```
        user.update(NewUserName=new_user_name)
        logger.info("Renamed %s to %s.", user_name, new_user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't update name for user %s.", user_name)
        raise
    return user
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateUser AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
  # Updates an IAM user's name
  #
  # @param current_name [String] The current name of the user
  # @param new_name [String] The new name of the user
  def update_user_name(current_name, new_name)
    @iam_client.update_user(user_name: current_name, new_user_name: new_name)
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error updating user name from '#{current_name}' to
'#{new_name}': #{e.message}")
    false
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateUserconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzo **`UploadServerCertificate`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UploadServerCertificate`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per caricare un certificato server sul tuo account AWS

Il upload-server-certificatecomando seguente carica un certificato server sul tuo AWS account. In questo esempio, il certificato è nel file `public_key_cert_file.pem`, la chiave privata associata è nel file `my_private_key.pem` e la catena di certificati fornita dall'autorità di certificazione (CA) è nel file `my_certificate_chain_file.pem`. Al termine del caricamento, il file è disponibile sotto il nome. myServerCertificate I parametri che iniziano con `file://` indicano al comando di leggere il contenuto del file e di utilizzarlo come valore del parametro in luogo del nome del file.

```
aws iam upload-server-certificate \
    --server-certificate-name myServerCertificate \
    --certificate-body file://public_key_cert_file.pem \
    --private-key file://my_private_key.pem \
    --certificate-chain file://my_certificate_chain_file.pem
```

Output:

```
{
    "ServerCertificateMetadata": {
        "Path": "/",
        "ServerCertificateName": "myServerCertificate",
        "ServerCertificateId": "ASCAEXAMPLE123EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::1234567989012:server-certificate/
myServerCertificate",
        "UploadDate": "2019-04-22T21:13:44+00:00",
        "Expiration": "2019-10-15T22:23:16+00:00"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione, caricamento ed eliminazione di certificati server nella guida Utilizzo di IAM

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UploadServerCertificate AWS CLICommand Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { UploadServerCertificateCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";
import * as path from "node:path";

const client = new IAMClient({});

const certMessage = `Generate a certificate and key with the following command,
 or the equivalent for your system.

openssl req -x509 -newkey rsa:4096 -sha256 -days 3650 -nodes \
-keyout example.key -out example.crt -subj "/CN=example.com" \
-addext "subjectAltName=DNS:example.com,DNS:www.example.net,IP:10.0.0.1"
`;

const getCertAndKey = () => {
  try {
    const cert = readFileSync(
      path.join(dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url), "./example.crt"),
    );
    const key = readFileSync(
      path.join(dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url), "./example.key"),
    );
    return { cert, key };
  } catch (err) {
    if (err.code === "ENOENT") {
      throw new Error(
        `Certificate and/or private key not found. ${certMessage}`,
      );
    }

    throw err;
```

```
  }
};

/**
 *
 * @param {string} certificateName
 */
export const uploadServerCertificate = (certificateName) => {
  const { cert, key } = getCertAndKey();
  const command = new UploadServerCertificateCommand({
    ServerCertificateName: certificateName,
    CertificateBody: cert.toString(),
    PrivateKey: key.toString(),
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UploadServerCertificateconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio carica un nuovo certificato server sull'account IAM. I file contenenti il corpo del certificato, la chiave privata e (facoltativamente) la catena di certificati devono tutti essere codificati con PEM. Tieni presente che i parametri richiedono il contenuto effettivo dei file e non i nomi dei file. Per elaborare correttamente il contenuto del file JSON è necessario utilizzare il parametro di cambio **`-Raw`**.

```
Publish-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyTestCert -CertificateBody
 (Get-Content -Raw server.crt) -PrivateKey (Get-Content -Raw server.key)
```

Output:

```
Arn                   : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/MyTestCert
Expiration            : 1/14/2018 9:52:36 AM
Path                  : /
ServerCertificateId   : ASCAJIEXAMPLE7J7HQZYW
```

```
ServerCertificateName : MyTestCert
UploadDate            : 4/21/2015 11:14:16 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UploadServerCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio carica un nuovo certificato server sull'account IAM. I file contenenti il corpo del certificato, la chiave privata e (facoltativamente) la catena di certificati devono tutti essere codificati con PEM. Tieni presente che i parametri richiedono il contenuto effettivo dei file e non i nomi dei file. Per elaborare correttamente il contenuto del file JSON è necessario utilizzare il parametro di cambio **`-Raw`**.

```
Publish-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyTestCert -CertificateBody
 (Get-Content -Raw server.crt) -PrivateKey (Get-Content -Raw server.key)
```

Output:

```
Arn                   : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/MyTestCert
Expiration            : 1/14/2018 9:52:36 AM
Path                  : /
ServerCertificateId   : ASCAJIEXAMPLE7J7HQZYW
ServerCertificateName : MyTestCert
UploadDate            : 4/21/2015 11:14:16 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UploadServerCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UploadSigningCertificate`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UploadSigningCertificate`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per caricare un certificato di firma per un utente IAM

Il comando `upload-signing-certificate` seguente carica il certificato di firma per l'utente IAM denominato Bob.

```
aws iam upload-signing-certificate \
    --user-name Bob \
    --certificate-body file://certificate.pem
```

Output:

```
{
    "Certificate": {
        "UserName": "Bob",
        "Status": "Active",
        "CertificateBody": "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----<certificate-body>-----END
 CERTIFICATE-----",
        "CertificateId": "TA7SMP42TDN5Z26OBPJE7EXAMPLE",
        "UploadDate": "2013-06-06T21:40:08.121Z"
    }
}
```

Il certificato si trova in un file denominato certificate.pem in formato PEM.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione e caricamento di un certificato di firma dell'utente nella guida Utilizzo di IAM

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UploadSigningCertificate AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio carica un nuovo certificato di firma X.509 e lo associa all'utente IAM denominato **Bob**. Il file contenente il corpo del certificato è codificato in PEM. Il parametro **CertificateBody** richiede il contenuto effettivo del file e non il nome del file. Per elaborare correttamente il file è necessario utilizzare il parametro di cambio **-Raw**.

```
Publish-IAMSigningCertificate -UserName Bob -CertificateBody (Get-Content -Raw
 SampleSigningCert.pem)
```

Output:

```
CertificateBody : -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

 MIICiTCCAfICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC
```

```
 VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6

 b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd

 BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYXpvbi5jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN

 MTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYD

 VQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25z

 b2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFt
                  YXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn
+a4GmWIWJ
                  21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/
f0wYK8m9T
                  rDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/
MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpE

 Ibb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCu4
                  nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9q6q
+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0Fkb

 FFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjSTb
                  NYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvw3rrszlaEXAMPLE=
                  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
CertificateId   : Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCEXAMPLEHMJLU
Status          : Active
UploadDate      : 4/20/2015 1:26:01 PM
UserName        : Bob
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UploadSigningCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio carica un nuovo certificato di firma X.509 e lo associa all'utente IAM denominato **Bob**. Il file contenente il corpo del certificato è codificato in PEM. Il parametro **CertificateBody** richiede il contenuto effettivo del file e non il nome del file. Per elaborare correttamente il file è necessario utilizzare il parametro di cambio **-Raw**.

```
Publish-IAMSigningCertificate -UserName Bob -CertificateBody (Get-Content -Raw
 SampleSigningCert.pem)
```

Output:

```
CertificateBody : -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

 MIICiTCCAfICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC

 VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6

 b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd

 BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYXpvbi5jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN

 MTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYD

 VQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25z

 b2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFt
                  YXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn
+a4GmWIWJ
                  21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/
f0wYK8m9T
                  rDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/
MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpE

 Ibb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCu4
                  nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9q6q
+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0Fkb

 FFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjSTb
                  NYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvw3rrszlaEXAMPLE=
                  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
CertificateId   : Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCEXAMPLEHMJLU
Status          : Active
UploadDate      : 4/20/2015 1:26:01 PM
UserName        : Bob
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UploadSigningCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Scenari per l'utilizzo di IAM AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in IAM con AWS SDKs. Questi scenari illustrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di IAM o combinate con altri Servizi AWS. Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Crea e gestisci un servizio resiliente utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea utenti IAM di sola lettura e lettura-scrittura utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Gestisci le chiavi di accesso IAM utilizzando un AWS SDK
- Gestisci le policy IAM utilizzando un AWS SDK
- Gestisci i ruoli IAM utilizzando un AWS SDK
- Gestisci il tuo account IAM utilizzando un AWS SDK
- Ripristina una versione della policy IAM utilizzando un AWS SDK
- Configurare il controllo degli accessi basato sugli attributi per DynamoDB utilizzando v2 AWS Command Line Interface
- Lavora con DynamoDB Streams e usa v2 Time-to-Live AWS Command Line Interface
- Lavora con l'API IAM Policy Builder utilizzando un SDK AWS

Crea e gestisci un servizio resiliente utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un servizio web con bilanciamento del carico che restituisca consigli su libri, film e canzoni. L'esempio mostra come il servizio risponde ai guasti e spiega come ristrutturarlo per una maggiore resilienza in caso di guasti.

- Utilizza un gruppo Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling per creare istanze Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) basate su un modello di avvio e per mantenere il numero di istanze in un intervallo specificato.
- Gestisci e distribuisci le richieste HTTP con Elastic Load Balancing.
- Monitora lo stato delle istanze in un gruppo con dimensionamento automatico e inoltra le richieste soltanto alle istanze integre.

- Esegui un server web Python su ogni EC2 istanza per gestire le richieste HTTP. Il server Web risponde con consigli e controlli dell'integrità.
- Simula un servizio di raccomandazione con una tabella Amazon DynamoDB.
- Controlla la risposta del server web alle richieste e ai controlli di integrità aggiornando AWS Systems Manager i parametri.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();


        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS services.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
```

```
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddTransient<AutoScalerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SmParameterWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<Recommendations>()
                    .AddSingleton<IConfiguration>(_configuration)
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        ResourcesSetup();

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Resilient Architecture Example
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Deploy(true);

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's begin the scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Demo(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await DestroyResources(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Resilient Architecture Example Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await DestroyResources(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Setup any common resources, also used for integration testing.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ResourcesSetup()
    {
        _httpClient = new HttpClient();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _recommendations = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Recommendations>();
        _autoScalerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalerWrapper>();
        _smParameterWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<SmParameterWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Deploy(bool interactive)
    {
        var protocol = "HTTP";
        var port = 80;
        var sshPort = 22;

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several
AWS resources\n" +
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways
to make it resilient\n" +
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n" +
```

```
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n");

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide
book, movie, and song recommendations.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each
contain a Python web server.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across
several Availability Zones.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the
Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Create and populate the DynamoDB table.
        var databaseTableName = _configuration["databaseName"];
        var recommendationsPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "recommendations_objects.json");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
{databaseTableName}.");
        await _recommendations.CreateDatabaseWithName(databaseTableName);
        await _recommendations.PopulateDatabase(databaseTableName,
recommendationsPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // Create the EC2 Launch Template.

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs
'server_startup_script.sh' when an instance starts.\n"
            + "\nThis script starts a Python web server defined in the
`server.py` script. The web server\n"
            + "listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to
'/' and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            + "For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            + "run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nThe template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            + "permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and
Systems Manager parameters\n"
            + "that control the flow of the demo.");

        var startupScriptPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "server_startup_script.sh");
        var instancePolicyPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "instance_policy.json");
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateTemplate(startupScriptPath,
instancePolicyPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different\n"
            + "Availability Zone.\n");
        var zones = await _autoScalerWrapper.DescribeAvailabilityZones();
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateGroupOfSize(3,
_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName, zones);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
            + "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("Creating variables that control the flow of the
demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group\n"
            + "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a\n"
```

```
            + "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
 instances in the group.");

        var defaultVpc = await _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultVpc();
        var subnets = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(defaultVpc.VpcId, zones);
        var subnetIds = subnets.Select(s => s.SubnetId).ToList();
        var targetGroup = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGro
 protocol, port, defaultVpc.VpcId);

        await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.Lo
 subnetIds, targetGroup);
        await
 _autoScalerWrapper.AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
 targetGroup.TargetGroupArn);
        Console.WriteLine("\nVerifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        var endPoint = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper
        var loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);

        if (!loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCouldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
 that the port is open...");

            var ipString = await _httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");
            ipString = ipString.Trim();

            var defaultSecurityGroup = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(defaultVpc);
            var portIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, port,
 ipString);
            var sshPortIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, sshPort,
 ipString);

            if (!portIsOpen)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
```

```
                    "\nFor this example to work, the default security group for
your default VPC must\n"
                    + "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
automatically from this\n"
                    + "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
Console.\n");

                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
inbound traffic from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
_autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, port,
ipString);
                }
            }

            if (!sshPortIsOpen)
            {
                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
inbound SSH traffic for debugging from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
_autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, sshPort,
ipString);
                }
            }
            loadBalancerAccess = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);
        }

        if (loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nCouldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
```

```
                + "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
configured correctly and that\n"
                + "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint:\n");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Demonstrate the steps of the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as an interactive scenario.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Demo(bool interactive)
    {
        var ssmOnlyPolicy = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "ssm_only_policy.json");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine("\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system\n" +
                          "to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient\n" +
                          "architecture can keep the web service running in spite
of these failures.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        Console.WriteLine("At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine($"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.\n" +
                          $"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
parameter named '{_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter}'.\n" +
```

```
                        $"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.\n");
        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
"this-is-not-a-table");
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as\n" +
                        "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Instead of failing when the recommendation service
fails, the web service can return a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.FailureResponseParameter,
"static");

        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("The service still reports as healthy because health
checks are still shallow.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n");
        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
_smParameterWrapper.TableName);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't\n" +
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsPolicyName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            ssmOnlyPolicy,
            new List<string> { "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore" }
        );
```

```
        var instances = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstancesByGroupName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName);
        var badInstanceId = instances.First();
        var instanceProfile = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Replacing the profile for instance {badInstanceId} with a profile
that contains\n" +
            "bad credentials...\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.ReplaceInstanceProfile(
            badInstanceId,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            instanceProfile.AssociationId
        );
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
either a recommendation or a static response,\n" +
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        );
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo,
a deep health check tests whether");
        Console.WriteLine("the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it
depends on for recommendations. Note that");
        Console.WriteLine("the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not
for Auto Scaling instance health.");
        Console.WriteLine("This kind of deep health check is not recommended for
Auto Scaling instance health, because it");
        Console.WriteLine("risks accidental termination of all instances in the
Auto Scaling group when a dependent service fails.");

        Console.WriteLine("\nBy implementing deep health checks, the load
balancer can detect when one of the instances is failing");
        Console.WriteLine("and take that instance out of rotation.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.HealthCheckParameter,
"deep");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the
instance with bad credentials ({badInstanceId})");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two
for the load balancer to detect the unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint always returns a recommendation, because");
        Console.WriteLine("the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its
rotation.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by
an auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler
start a new instance to replace it.");

        await _autoScalerWrapper.TryTerminateInstanceById(badInstanceId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new
instance is starting, sending a GET");
        Console.WriteLine("request to the web service continues to get a
successful recommendation response because");
        Console.WriteLine("starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the
load balancing rotation.");
        Console.WriteLine("Note that terminating and replacing an instance
typically takes several minutes, during which time you");
        Console.WriteLine("can see the changing health check status until the new
instance is running and healthy.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health
checks mean all instances report as unhealthy.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
"this-is-not-a-table");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer
continues to route requests even to");
        Console.WriteLine("unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and
return a static response rather than fail");
        Console.WriteLine("closed and report failure to the customer.");
```

```
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DestroyResources(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account,
we can clean up all AWS resources\n" +
            "that were created for this demo."
        );

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all demo
resources? (y/n) "))
        {
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadBal
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteTargetGroupByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGr
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupNa
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteKeyPairByName(_autoScalerWrapper.KeyPairName);
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteTemplateByName(_autoScalerWrapper.LaunchTemplateName);
            await _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteInstanceProfile(
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName
            );
            await
_recommendations.DestroyDatabaseByName(_recommendations.TableName);
        }
        else
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
 might incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le azioni di Auto Scaling e EC2 Amazon.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management methods.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSsm;
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _amazonIam;
    private readonly ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> _logger;

    private readonly string _instanceType = "";
    private readonly string _amiParam = "";
    private readonly string _launchTemplateName = "";
    private readonly string _groupName = "";
    private readonly string _instancePolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsPolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _keyPairName = "";

    public string GroupName => _groupName;
    public string KeyPairName => _keyPairName;
    public string LaunchTemplateName => _launchTemplateName;
    public string InstancePolicyName => _instancePolicyName;
    public string BadCredsProfileName => _badCredsProfileName;
    public string BadCredsRoleName => _badCredsRoleName;
```

```
    public string BadCredsPolicyName => _badCredsPolicyName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalerWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected AutoScaling client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected EC2 client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonIam">The injected IAM client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonSsm">The injected SSM client.</param>
    public AutoScalerWrapper(
        IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling,
        IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2,
        IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement amazonSsm,
        IAmazonIdentityManagementService amazonIam,
        IConfiguration configuration,
        ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
        _amazonSsm = amazonSsm;
        _amazonIam = amazonIam;
        _logger = logger;

        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _instanceType = configuration["instanceType"];
        _amiParam = configuration["amiParam"];

        _launchTemplateName = prefix + "-template";
        _groupName = prefix + "-group";
        _instancePolicyName = prefix + "-pol";
        _instanceRoleName = prefix + "-role";
        _instanceProfileName = prefix + "-prof";
        _badCredsPolicyName = prefix + "-bc-pol";
        _badCredsRoleName = prefix + "-bc-role";
        _badCredsProfileName = prefix + "-bc-prof";
        _keyPairName = prefix + "-key-pair";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with
 a specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
    /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
 granted to
```

```
    /// clients that run on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
    /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
    /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
    /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to
 the role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
        string policyName,
        string roleName,
        string profileName,
        string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
        List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
    {

        var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                     "\"Service\": [" +
                                         "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                     "]" +
                                     "}," +
                                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";

        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);

        var policyArn = "";

        try
        {
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
```

```
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
```

```
                    });
                }
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await
_amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new key pair and save the file.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newKeyPairName">The name of the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateKeyPair(string newKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var keyResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateKeyPairAsync(
                new CreateKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = newKeyPairName });
            await File.WriteAllTextAsync($"{newKeyPairName}.pem",
                keyResponse.KeyPair.KeyMaterial);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created key pair {newKeyPairName}.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key pair already exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the key pair and file by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="deleteKeyPairName">The key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteKeyPairByName(string deleteKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(
                new DeleteKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = deleteKeyPairName });
            File.Delete($"{deleteKeyPairName}.pem");
        }
        catch (FileNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Key pair {deleteKeyPairName} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
 Scaling.
    /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that
 runs after
```

```
   /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and
starts a Python
   /// web server on the instance.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
   /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to
create and attach to the profile.</param>
   /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
   public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
   {
       try
       {
           await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
           await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName,
_instanceRoleName,
               _instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

           var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
           var plainTextBytes =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

           var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
               new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
           var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
           var launchTemplateResponse = await
_amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
               new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
               {
                   LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                   LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
                   {
                       InstanceType = _instanceType,
                       ImageId = amiId,
                       IamInstanceProfile =
                           new

LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                           {
                               Name = _instanceProfileName
                           },
                       KeyName = _keyPairName,
                       UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
```

```
                    }
                });
            return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException")
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Could not create the template, the name
{_launchTemplateName} already exists. " +
                                $"Please try again with a unique name.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while creating the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        try
        {
            var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
                new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
            return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z =>
z.ZoneName).ToList();
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An Amazon EC2 error occurred while listing
availability zones.: {ec2Exception.Message}");
            throw;
        }
```

```
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while listing availability
 zones.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group of a specified size and name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupSize">The size for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The availability zones for the group.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateGroupOfSize(int groupSize, string groupName,
 List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    AvailabilityZones = availabilityZones,
                    LaunchTemplate =
                        new
 Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.LaunchTemplateSpecification()
                        {
                            LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                            Version = "$Default"
                        },
                    MaxSize = groupSize,
                    MinSize = groupSize
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} with
 size {groupSize}.");
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} already
 exists.");
        }
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
        try
        {
            var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
                new DescribeVpcsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });
            return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "UnauthorizedOperation")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"You do not have the necessary
permissions to describe VPCs.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the vpcs.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
            var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
                new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId }),
                        new("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                        new("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });

            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
            {
                subnets.Add(subnet);
            }

            return subnets;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"The specified VPC ID {vpcId}
does not exist.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the
subnets.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Delete a launch template by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = templateName
                });
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Could not delete the template, the name
{_launchTemplateName} was not found.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while deleting the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the
role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
```

```
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await
_amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Gets data about the instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group by its group
name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="group">The name of the auto scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of instance Ids.</returns>
    public async Task<IEnumerable<string>> GetInstancesByGroupName(string group)
    {
        var instanceResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { group }
            });
        var instanceIds = instanceResponse.AutoScalingGroups.SelectMany(
            g => g.Instances.Select(i => i.InstanceId));
        return instanceIds;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await
_amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
                new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                    },
                });
            return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
```

```
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not
found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while creating the
template.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
    /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate
with the specified instance.</param>
    /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association
for the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
                new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
                {
                    AssociationId = associationId,
                    IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                    {
                        Name = credsProfileName
                    }
                });
            // Allow time before resetting.
            Thread.Sleep(25000);
```

```
            await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
                new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
            Thread.Sleep(25000);
            var instanceReady = false;
            var retries = 5;
            while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
            {
                var instancesPaginator =
                    _amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                        new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
                // Get the entire list using the paginator.
                await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
                {
                    instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                    if (instanceReady)
                    {
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
            Console.WriteLine("Waiting for instance to be running.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
            Console.WriteLine("Instance ready.");
            Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance
{instanceId}");
            await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
                new SendCommandRequest()
                {
                    InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                    DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                    Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                    {
                        {
                            "commands",
                            new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80" }
                        }
                    }
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance
{instanceId}");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
```

```
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not
found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while replacing the
template.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
            {
                await
_amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for
{instanceId}. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
```

```
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string
groupName)
    {
```

```
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default security group for a specified Vpc.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The Vpc to search.</param>
    /// <returns>The default security group.</returns>
    public async Task<SecurityGroup> GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(Vpc vpc)
    {
        var groupResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("group-name", new List<string>() { "default" }),
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpc.VpcId })
```

```
                }
            });
        return groupResponse.SecurityGroups[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the default security group of a Vpc allows ingress from the
calling computer.
    /// This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP address.
    /// In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you must
instead specify
    /// a prefix list Id. You can also temporarily open the port to any IP
address while running this example.
    /// If you do, be sure to remove public access when you're done.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The group to check.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to verify.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">This computer's IP address.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the ip address is allowed on the group.</returns>
    public bool VerifyInboundPortForGroup(SecurityGroup group, int port, string
ipAddress)
    {
        var portIsOpen = false;
        foreach (var ipPermission in group.IpPermissions)
        {
            if (ipPermission.FromPort == port)
            {
                foreach (var ipRange in ipPermission.Ipv4Ranges)
                {
                    var cidr = ipRange.CidrIp;
                    if (cidr.StartsWith(ipAddress) || cidr == "0.0.0.0/0")
                    {
                        portIsOpen = true;
                    }
                }

                if (ipPermission.PrefixListIds.Any())
                {
                    portIsOpen = true;
                }

                if (!portIsOpen)
                {
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine("The inbound rule does not appear to be
open to either this computer's IP\n" +
                                        "address, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0),
or to a prefix list ID.");
                }
                else
                {
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        return portIsOpen;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
    /// specified port from the specified IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the security group to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to open.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">The IP address to allow access.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task OpenInboundPort(string groupId, int port, string ipAddress)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest()
            {
                GroupId = groupId,
                IpPermissions = new List<IpPermission>()
                {
                    new IpPermission()
                    {
                        FromPort = port,
                        ToPort = port,
                        IpProtocol = "tcp",
                        Ipv4Ranges = new List<IpRange>()
                        {
                            new IpRange() { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" }
                        }
                    }
                }
            });
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
 Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName,
 string targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
 InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
```

```
            var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Elastic Load Balancing.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancer actions.
/// </summary>
public class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
    private string? _endpoint = null;
    private readonly string _targetGroupName = "";
    private readonly string _loadBalancerName = "";
    HttpClient _httpClient = new();

    public string TargetGroupName => _targetGroupName;
    public string LoadBalancerName => _loadBalancerName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Elastic Load Balancer wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2">The injected load balancing v2
 client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(
        IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 = amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _targetGroupName = prefix + "-tg";
        _loadBalancerName = prefix + "-lb";
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return the GET response for an endpoint as text.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint for the request.</param>
    /// <returns>The request response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndPointResponse(string endpoint)
    {
        var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://{endpoint}");
        var textResponse = await endpointResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
        return textResponse!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
```

```
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
 groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
 how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened
 times and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
 unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</
param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer
 exists.</param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
```

```
    {
        var createResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
    /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
    /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
    public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
    {
        var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
            new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
            {
                Name = name,
                Subnets = subnetIds
            });
        var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

        // Wait for load balancer to be available.
        var loadBalancerReady = false;
        while (!loadBalancerReady)
        {
```

```
            try
            {
                var describeResponse =
                    await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                        new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
                        });

                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the
    /// load balancer endpoint.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint to check.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(string endpoint)
    {
        var success = false;
        var retries = 3;
        while (!success && retries > 0)
        {
            try
            {
                var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://
{endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Response: {endpointResponse.StatusCode}.");

                if (endpointResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode)
                {
                    success = true;
                }
                else
                {
                    retries = 0;
                }
            }
            catch (HttpRequestException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Connection error, retrying...");
                retries--;
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }

        return success;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
```

```
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
 describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
```

```
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn =
 targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
 {groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che utilizzi DynamoDB per simulare un servizio di raccomandazione.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books,
 movies, and songs.
/// </summary>
public class Recommendations
{
    private readonly IAmazonDynamoDB _amazonDynamoDb;
    private readonly DynamoDBContext _context;
    private readonly string _tableName;

    public string TableName => _tableName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Recommendations service.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonDynamoDb">The injected DynamoDb client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public Recommendations(IAmazonDynamoDB amazonDynamoDb, IConfiguration
 configuration)
```

```
    {
        _amazonDynamoDb = amazonDynamoDb;
        _context = new DynamoDBContext(_amazonDynamoDb);
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create the DynamoDb table with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name for the table.</param>
    /// <returns>True when ready.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateDatabaseWithName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            Console.Write($"Creating table {tableName}...");
            var createRequest = new CreateTableRequest()
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                    {
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
                        },
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
                        }
                    },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                    {
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            KeyType = KeyType.HASH
                        },
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            KeyType = KeyType.RANGE
                        }
```

```
                    },
                ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput()
                {
                    ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                    WriteCapacityUnits = 5
                }
            };
            await _amazonDynamoDb.CreateTableAsync(createRequest);

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("\nWaiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName
            };

            TableStatus status;
            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(2000);

                var describeTableResponse = await
_amazonDynamoDb.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the database table with data from a specified path.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="databaseTableName">The name of the table.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="recommendationsPath">The path of the recommendations data.</
 param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PopulateDatabase(string databaseTableName, string
  recommendationsPath)
    {
        var recommendationsText = await
  File.ReadAllTextAsync(recommendationsPath);
        var records =

  JsonSerializer.Deserialize<RecommendationModel[]>(recommendationsText);
        var batchWrite = _context.CreateBatchWrite<RecommendationModel>();

        foreach (var record in records!)
        {
            batchWrite.AddPutItem(record);
        }

        await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the recommendation table by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the recommendation table.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DestroyDatabaseByName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonDynamoDb.DeleteTableAsync(
                new DeleteTableRequest() { TableName = tableName });
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was deleted.");
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} not found");
        }
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Systems Manager.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Systems Manager parameter operations. This example uses these
 parameters
/// to drive the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a
 dependency or
/// how the service responds to a health check.
/// </summary>
public class SmParameterWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;

    private readonly string _tableParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-table";
    private readonly string _failureResponseParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    private readonly string _healthCheckParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-health-check";
    private readonly string _tableName = "";

    public string TableParameter => _tableParameter;
    public string TableName => _tableName;
    public string HealthCheckParameter => _healthCheckParameter;
    public string FailureResponseParameter => _failureResponseParameter;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SmParameterWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSimpleSystemsManagement">The injected Simple Systems
 Management client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public SmParameterWrapper(IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 amazonSimpleSystemsManagement, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement = amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Reset the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task Reset()
```

```
    {
        await this.PutParameterByName(_tableParameter, _tableName);
        await this.PutParameterByName(_failureResponseParameter, "none");
        await this.PutParameterByName(_healthCheckParameter, "shallow");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the parameter.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The value to set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PutParameterByName(string name, string value)
    {
        await _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement.PutParameterAsync(
            new PutParameterRequest() { Name = name, Value = value, Overwrite =
 true });
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones

- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
public class Main {

    public static final String fileName = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\recommendations.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String tableName = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    public static final String startScript = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\server_startup_script.sh"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String policyFile = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\instance_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String ssmJSON = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\ssm_only_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
```

```
    public static final String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
health-check";
    public static final String templateName = "doc-example-resilience-template";
    public static final String roleName = "doc-example-resilience-role";
    public static final String policyName = "doc-example-resilience-pol";
    public static final String profileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof";

    public static final String badCredsProfileName = "doc-example-resilience-
prof-bc";

    public static final String targetGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-tg";
    public static final String autoScalingGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-
group";
    public static final String lbName = "doc-example-resilience-lb";
    public static final String protocol = "HTTP";
    public static final int port = 80;

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException,
 InterruptedException {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        Database database = new Database();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        LoadBalancer loadBalancer = new LoadBalancer();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and
 Manage a Resilient Service!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("A - SETUP THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
 resources.");
        in.nextLine();
        deploy(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("B - DEMO THE RESILIENCE FUNCTIONALITY");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
        demo(loadBalancer);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("C - DELETE THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("""
                This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient
service.
                To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your
account, we can clean up all AWS resources
                that were created for this demo.
                """);

        System.out.println("\n Do you want to delete the resources (y/n)? ");
        String userInput = in.nextLine().trim().toLowerCase(); // Capture user
input

        if (userInput.equals("y")) {
            // Delete resources here
            deleteResources(loadBalancer, autoScaler, database);
            System.out.println("Resources deleted.");
        } else {
            System.out.println("""
                    Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.
                    Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
might incur unexpected charges.
                    """);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The example has completed. ");
        System.out.println("\n Thanks for watching!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Deletes the AWS resources used in this example.
    private static void deleteResources(LoadBalancer loadBalancer, AutoScaler
autoScaler, Database database)
            throws IOException, InterruptedException {
        loadBalancer.deleteLoadBalancer(lbName);
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for resource to be deleted");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        loadBalancer.deleteTargetGroup(targetGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteAutoScaleGroup(autoScalingGroupName);
```

```
        autoScaler.deleteRolesPolicies(policyName, roleName, profileName);
        autoScaler.deleteTemplate(templateName);
        database.deleteTable(tableName);
    }

    private static void deploy(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws
InterruptedException, IOException {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println(
                """
                        For this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Java (v2) to
create several AWS resources
                        to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and
explore some ways to make it resilient
                        against various kinds of failures.

                        Some of the resources create by this demo are:
                        \t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to
provide book, movie, and song recommendations.
                        \t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances
that each contain a Python web server.
                        \t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances
across several Availability Zones.
                        \t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that
targets the Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.
                        """);

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named " +
tableName);
        Database database = new Database();
        database.createTable(tableName, fileName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when
an instance starts.
                This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server
```

```
                listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to
'/' and to '/healthcheck'.
                For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to
                run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.

                The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses
to assume a role that grants
                permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and
Systems Manager parameters
                that control the flow of the demo.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        templateCreator.createTemplate(policyFile, policyName, profileName,
startScript, templateName, roleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different Availability Zone.");
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for the VPC to be created");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        String[] zones = autoScaler.createGroup(3, templateName,
autoScalingGroupName);

        System.out.println("""
                At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for
                HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.
                Press Enter when you're ready to continue.
                """);

        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating variables that control the flow of the
demo.");
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
```

```
        paramHelper.reset();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load
balancer. The target group
                defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a
                single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.
                """);

        String vpcId = autoScaler.getDefaultVPC();
        List<Subnet> subnets = autoScaler.getSubnets(vpcId, zones);
        System.out.println("You have retrieved a list with " + subnets.size() + "
subnets");
        String targetGroupArn = loadBalancer.createTargetGroup(protocol, port,
vpcId, targetGroupName);
        String elbDnsName = loadBalancer.createLoadBalancer(subnets,
targetGroupArn, lbName, port, protocol);
        autoScaler.attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(autoScalingGroupName,
targetGroupArn);
        System.out.println("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        boolean wasSuccessul =
loadBalancer.verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(elbDnsName);
        if (!wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
that the port is open...");
            CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

            // Create an HTTP GET request to "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
            HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://checkip.amazonaws.com");
            try {
                // Execute the request and get the response
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);

                // Read the response content.
                String ipAddress =
IOUtils.toString(response.getEntity().getContent(),
StandardCharsets.UTF_8).trim();

                // Print the public IP address.
                System.out.println("Public IP Address: " + ipAddress);
```

```
                GroupInfo groupInfo = autoScaler.verifyInboundPort(vpcId, port,
ipAddress);
                if (!groupInfo.isPortOpen()) {
                    System.out.println("""
                            For this example to work, the default security group
for your default VPC must
                            allow access from this computer. You can either add
it automatically from this
                            example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
Console.
                            """);

                    System.out.println(
                            "Do you want to add a rule to security group " +
groupInfo.getGroupName() + " to allow");
                    System.out.println("inbound traffic on port " + port + " from
your computer's IP address (y/n) ");
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
                    if ("y".equalsIgnoreCase(ans)) {
                        autoScaler.openInboundPort(groupInfo.getGroupName(),
String.valueOf(port), ipAddress);
                        System.out.println("Security group rule added.");
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("No security group rule added.");
                    }
                }

            } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        } else if (wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            System.out.println("\t http://" + elbDnsName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("Couldn't get a successful response from the load
balancer endpoint. Troubleshoot by");
            System.out.println("manually verifying that your VPC and security
group are configured correctly and that");
            System.out.println("you can successfully make a GET request to the
load balancer.");
        }
```

```
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        in.nextLine();
    }

    // A method that controls the demo part of the Java program.
    public static void demo(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        System.out.println("Read the ssm_only_policy.json file");
        String ssmOnlyPolicy = readFileAsString(ssmJSON);

        System.out.println("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        paramHelper.reset();

        System.out.println(
                """
                        This part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system
                        to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient
                        architecture can keep the web service running in spite
of these failures.

                        At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.
                       """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.
                        The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
parameter named self.param_helper.table.
                        To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.
                       """);
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        System.out.println(
                """
                        \nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as
```

```
                        healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.
                       """);
       demoChoices(loadBalancer);

       System.out.println(
               """
                       Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
the web service can return a static response.
                       While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.
                       """);
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.failureResponse, "static");

       System.out.println("""
               Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
a static response.
               The service still reports as healthy because health checks are
still shallow.
               """);
       demoChoices(loadBalancer);

       System.out.println("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.");
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, paramHelper.dyntable);

       System.out.println("""
               Let's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't
               access the DynamoDB recommendation table. We will get an instance
id value.
               """);

       LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
       AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();

       // Create a new instance profile based on badCredsProfileName.
       templateCreator.createInstanceProfile(policyFile, policyName,
badCredsProfileName, roleName);
       String badInstanceId = autoScaler.getBadInstance(autoScalingGroupName);
       System.out.println("The bad instance id values used for this demo is " +
badInstanceId);

       String profileAssociationId =
autoScaler.getInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
```

```
        System.out.println("The association Id value is " +
profileAssociationId);
        System.out.println("Replacing the profile for instance " + badInstanceId
                + " with a profile that contains bad credentials");
        autoScaler.replaceInstanceProfile(badInstanceId, badCredsProfileName,
profileAssociationId);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns either a recommendation or a static response,
                        depending on which instance is selected by the load
balancer.
                        """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether
                the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on
for recommendations. Note that
                the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto
Scaling instance health.
                This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto
Scaling instance health, because it
                risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling
group when a dependent service fails.
                """);

        System.out.println("""
                By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect
when one of the instances is failing
                and take that instance out of rotation.
                """);

        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.healthCheck, "deep");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials
                is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the
load balancer to detect the unhealthy
```

```
                instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
always returns a recommendation, because
                the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Because the instances in this demo are controlled by an
auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy
                        instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start
a new instance to replace it.
                        """);
        autoScaler.terminateInstance(badInstanceId);

        System.out.println("""
                Even while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
starting, sending a GET
                request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because
                the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After
the replacement instance
                starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load
balancing rotation.
                Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
several minutes, during which time you
                can see the changing health check status until the new instance
is running and healthy.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(
                "If the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean
all instances report as unhealthy.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        paramHelper.reset();
    }

    public static void demoChoices(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        String[] actions = {
```

```
                "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
                "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
                "Go to the next part of the demo."
        };
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        while (true) {
            System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
            System.out.println("See the current state of the service by selecting
one of the following choices:");
            for (int i = 0; i < actions.length; i++) {
                System.out.println(i + ": " + actions[i]);
            }

            try {
                System.out.print("\nWhich action would you like to take? ");
                int choice = scanner.nextInt();
                System.out.println("-".repeat(88));

                switch (choice) {
                    case 0 -> {
                        System.out.println("Request:\n");
                        System.out.println("GET http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));
                        CloseableHttpClient httpClient =
HttpClients.createDefault();

                        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
                        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));

                        // Execute the request and get the response.
                        HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                        int statusCode =
response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                        System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);

                        // Display the JSON response
                        BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(
                                new
InputStreamReader(response.getEntity().getContent()));
                        StringBuilder jsonResponse = new StringBuilder();
                        String line;
                        while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
```

```
                            jsonResponse.append(line);
                        }
                        reader.close();

                        // Print the formatted JSON response.
                        System.out.println("Full Response:\n");
                        System.out.println(jsonResponse.toString());

                        // Close the HTTP client.
                        httpClient.close();

                    }
                    case 1 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nChecking the health of load
balancer targets:\n");
                        List<TargetHealthDescription> health =
loadBalancer.checkTargetHealth(targetGroupName);
                        for (TargetHealthDescription target : health) {
                            System.out.printf("\tTarget %s on port %d is %s%n",
target.target().id(),
                                    target.target().port(),
target.targetHealth().stateAsString());
                        }
                        System.out.println("""
                                Note that it can take a minute or two for the
health check to update
                                after changes are made.
                                """);
                    }
                    case 2 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nOkay, let's move on.");
                        System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
                        return; // Exit the method when choice is 2
                    }
                    default -> System.out.println("You must choose a value
between 0-2. Please select again.");
                }

            } catch (java.util.InputMismatchException e) {
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please select again.");
                scanner.nextLine(); // Clear the input buffer.
            }
        }
    }
```

```
    public static String readFileAsString(String filePath) throws IOException {
        byte[] bytes = Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath));
        return new String(bytes);
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le azioni di Auto Scaling e EC2 Amazon.

```
public class AutoScaler {

    private static Ec2Client ec2Client;
    private static AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient;
    private static IamClient iamClient;

    private static SsmClient ssmClient;

    private IamClient getIAMClient() {
        if (iamClient == null) {
            iamClient = IamClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return iamClient;
    }

    private SsmClient getSSMClient() {
        if (ssmClient == null) {
            ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ssmClient;
    }

    private Ec2Client getEc2Client() {
        if (ec2Client == null) {
            ec2Client = Ec2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ec2Client;
```

```
    }

    private AutoScalingClient getAutoScalingClient() {
        if (autoScalingClient == null) {
            autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return autoScalingClient;
    }

    /**
     * Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance
is
     * terminated, it can no longer be accessed.
     */
    public void terminateInstance(String instanceId) {
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest terminateInstanceIRequest =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
                .builder()
                .instanceId(instanceId)
                .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(terminateInstanceIRequest);
        System.out.format("Terminated instance %s.", instanceId);
    }

    /**
     * Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is
     * replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
     * When
     * the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
     * server.
     */
    public void replaceInstanceProfile(String instanceId, String
newInstanceProfileName, String profileAssociationId)
            throws InterruptedException {
        // Create an IAM instance profile specification.
        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
iamInstanceProfile =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
```

```
                .builder()
                .name(newInstanceProfileName) // Make sure
'newInstanceProfileName' is a valid IAM Instance Profile
                                              // name.
                .build();

        // Replace the IAM instance profile association for the EC2 instance.
        ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest replaceRequest =
ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest
                .builder()
                .iamInstanceProfile(iamInstanceProfile)
                .associationId(profileAssociationId) // Make sure
'profileAssociationId' is a valid association ID.
                .build();

        try {
            getEc2Client().replaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation(replaceRequest);
            // Handle the response as needed.
        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            // Handle exceptions, log, or report the error.
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.format("Replaced instance profile for association %s with
profile %s.", profileAssociationId,
                newInstanceProfileName);
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
        boolean instReady = false;
        int tries = 0;

        // Reboot after 60 seconds
        while (!instReady) {
            if (tries % 6 == 0) {
                getEc2Client().rebootInstances(RebootInstancesRequest.builder()
                        .instanceIds(instanceId)
                        .build());
                System.out.println("Rebooting instance " + instanceId + " and
waiting for it to be ready.");
            }
            tries++;
            try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(10);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
```

```
            DescribeInstanceInformationResponse informationResponse =
getSSMClient().describeInstanceInformation();
            List<InstanceInformation> instanceInformationList =
informationResponse.instanceInformationList();
            for (InstanceInformation info : instanceInformationList) {
                if (info.instanceId().equals(instanceId)) {
                    instReady = true;
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        SendCommandRequest sendCommandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .documentName("AWS-RunShellScript")
                .parameters(Collections.singletonMap("commands",
                        Collections.singletonList("cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80")))
                .build();

        getSSMClient().sendCommand(sendCommandRequest);
        System.out.println("Restarted the Python web server on instance " +
instanceId + ".");
    }

    public void openInboundPort(String secGroupId, String port, String ipAddress)
{
        AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest ingressRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                .groupName(secGroupId)
                .cidrIp(ipAddress)
                .fromPort(Integer.parseInt(port))
                .build();

        getEc2Client().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(ingressRequest);
        System.out.format("Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
secGroupId, port, ipAddress);
    }

    /**
     * Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
     * and deletes all the resources.
     */
```

```
   public void deleteInstanceProfile(String roleName, String profileName) {
       try {
           software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
getInstanceProfileRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
                   .builder()
                   .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                   .build();

           GetInstanceProfileResponse response =
getIAMClient().getInstanceProfile(getInstanceProfileRequest);
           String name = response.instanceProfile().instanceProfileName();
           System.out.println(name);

           RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest profileRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                   .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                   .roleName(roleName)
                   .build();

           getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(profileRequest);
           DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                   .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                   .build();

           getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(deleteInstanceProfileRequest);
           System.out.println("Deleted instance profile " + profileName);

           DeleteRoleRequest deleteRoleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                   .roleName(roleName)
                   .build();

           // List attached role policies.
           ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse rolesResponse = getIAMClient()
                   .listAttachedRolePolicies(role -> role.roleName(roleName));
           List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies =
rolesResponse.attachedPolicies();
           for (AttachedPolicy attachedPolicy : attachedPolicies) {
               DetachRolePolicyRequest request =
DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                       .roleName(roleName)
                       .policyArn(attachedPolicy.policyArn())
                       .build();
```

```
                getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(request);
                System.out.println("Detached and deleted policy " +
attachedPolicy.policyName());
            }

            getIAMClient().deleteRole(deleteRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Instance profile and role deleted.");

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTemplate(String templateName) {
        getEc2Client().deleteLaunchTemplate(name ->
name.launchTemplateName(templateName));
        System.out.format(templateName + " was deleted.");
    }

    public void deleteAutoScaleGroup(String groupName) {
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                .forceDelete(true)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        System.out.println(groupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    /*
     * Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
     * this
     * computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
     * address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
you
     * must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
port
     * to
     * any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
     * public
```

```
     * access when you're done.
     *
     */
    public GroupInfo verifyInboundPort(String VPC, int port, String ipAddress) {
        boolean portIsOpen = false;
        GroupInfo groupInfo = new GroupInfo();
        try {
            Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                    .name("group-name")
                    .values("default")
                    .build();

            Filter filter1 = Filter.builder()
                    .name("vpc-id")
                    .values(VPC)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest securityGroupsRequest =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .filters(filter, filter1)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse securityGroupsResponse =
getEc2Client()
                    .describeSecurityGroups(securityGroupsRequest);
            String securityGroup =
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups().get(0).groupName();
            groupInfo.setGroupName(securityGroup);

            for (SecurityGroup secGroup :
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups()) {
                System.out.println("Found security group: " +
secGroup.groupId());

                for (IpPermission ipPermission : secGroup.ipPermissions()) {
                    if (ipPermission.fromPort() == port) {
                        System.out.println("Found inbound rule: " +
ipPermission);
                        for (IpRange ipRange : ipPermission.ipRanges()) {
                            String cidrIp = ipRange.cidrIp();
                            if (cidrIp.startsWith(ipAddress) ||
cidrIp.equals("0.0.0.0/0")) {
                                System.out.println(cidrIp + " is applicable");
                                portIsOpen = true;
```

```
                            }
                        }

                        if (!ipPermission.prefixListIds().isEmpty()) {
                            System.out.println("Prefix lList is applicable");
                            portIsOpen = true;
                        }

                        if (!portIsOpen) {
                            System.out
                                    .println("The inbound rule does not appear to
be open to either this computer's IP,"
                                            + " all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.");
                        } else {
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }

        groupInfo.setPortOpen(portIsOpen);
        return groupInfo;
    }

    /*
     * Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
     * Scaling group.
     * The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
     * instances
     * in the group.
     */
    public void attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(String asGroupName, String
targetGroupARN) {
        try {
            AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(asGroupName)
                    .targetGroupARNs(targetGroupARN)
                    .build();
```

```
getAutoScalingClient().attachLoadBalancerTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);
           System.out.println("Attached load balancer to " + asGroupName);

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   // Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.
   public String[] createGroup(int groupSize, String templateName, String
autoScalingGroupName) {

       // Get availability zones.

software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
zonesRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
               .builder()
               .build();

       DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse zonesResponse =
getEc2Client().describeAvailabilityZones(zonesRequest);
       List<String> availabilityZoneNames =
zonesResponse.availabilityZones().stream()

.map(software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AvailabilityZone::zoneName)
               .collect(Collectors.toList());

       String availabilityZones = String.join(",", availabilityZoneNames);
       LaunchTemplateSpecification specification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
               .launchTemplateName(templateName)
               .version("$Default")
               .build();

       String[] zones = availabilityZones.split(",");
       CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
               .launchTemplate(specification)
               .availabilityZones(zones)
               .maxSize(groupSize)
```

```
                .minSize(groupSize)
                .autoScalingGroupName(autoScalingGroupName)
                .build();

        try {
            getAutoScalingClient().createAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Created an EC2 Auto Scaling group named " +
autoScalingGroupName);
        return zones;
    }

    public String getDefaultVPC() {
        // Define the filter.
        Filter defaultFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("is-default")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest request =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(defaultFilter)
                .build();

        DescribeVpcsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeVpcs(request);
        return response.vpcs().get(0).vpcId();
    }

    // Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.
    public List<Subnet> getSubnets(String vpcId, String[] availabilityZones) {
        List<Subnet> subnets = null;
        Filter vpcFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("vpc-id")
                .values(vpcId)
                .build();

        Filter azFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("availability-zone")
```

```
                .values(availabilityZones)
                .build();

        Filter defaultForAZ = Filter.builder()
                .name("default-for-az")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsRequest request = DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
                .filters(vpcFilter, azFilter, defaultForAZ)
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsResponse response =
getEc2Client().describeSubnets(request);
        subnets = response.subnets();
        return subnets;
    }

    // Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    public String getBadInstance(String groupName) {
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                .build();

        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
getAutoScalingClient().describeAutoScalingGroups(request);
        AutoScalingGroup autoScalingGroup = response.autoScalingGroups().get(0);
        List<String> instanceIds = autoScalingGroup.instances().stream()
                .map(instance -> instance.instanceId())
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String[] instanceIdArray = instanceIds.toArray(new String[0]);
        for (String instanceId : instanceIdArray) {
            System.out.println("Instance ID: " + instanceId);
            return instanceId;
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.
    public String getInstanceProfile(String instanceId) {
        Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                .name("instance-id")
```

```
                .values(instanceId)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest associationsRequest =
 DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(filter)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsResponse response = getEc2Client()
                .describeIamInstanceProfileAssociations(associationsRequest);
        return response.iamInstanceProfileAssociations().get(0).associationId();
    }

    public void deleteRolesPolicies(String policyName, String roleName, String
 InstanceProfile) {
        ListPoliciesRequest listPoliciesRequest =
 ListPoliciesRequest.builder().build();
        ListPoliciesResponse listPoliciesResponse =
 getIAMClient().listPolicies(listPoliciesRequest);
        for (Policy policy : listPoliciesResponse.policies()) {
            if (policy.policyName().equals(policyName)) {
                // List the entities (users, groups, roles) that are attached to
 the policy.

 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
 listEntitiesRequest =
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
                        .builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();
                ListEntitiesForPolicyResponse listEntitiesResponse = iamClient
                        .listEntitiesForPolicy(listEntitiesRequest);
                if (!listEntitiesResponse.policyGroups().isEmpty() || !
listEntitiesResponse.policyUsers().isEmpty()
                        || !listEntitiesResponse.policyRoles().isEmpty()) {
                    // Detach the policy from any entities it is attached to.
                    DetachRolePolicyRequest detachPolicyRequest =
 DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                            .policyArn(policy.arn())
                            .roleName(roleName) // Specify the name of the IAM
 role
                            .build();
```

```
                    getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(detachPolicyRequest);
                    System.out.println("Policy detached from entities.");
                }

                // Now, you can delete the policy.
                DeletePolicyRequest deletePolicyRequest =
DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().deletePolicy(deletePolicyRequest);
                System.out.println("Policy deleted successfully.");
                break;
            }
        }

        // List the roles associated with the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest listRolesRequest =
ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        // Detach the roles from the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleResponse listRolesResponse =
iamClient.listInstanceProfilesForRole(listRolesRequest);
        for (software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.InstanceProfile profile :
listRolesResponse.instanceProfiles()) {
            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest removeRoleRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                    .roleName(roleName) // Remove the extra dot here
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(removeRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Role " + roleName + " removed from instance
profile " + InstanceProfile);
        }

        // Delete the instance profile after removing all roles
        DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                .build();
```

```
        getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(r ->
 r.instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile));
        System.out.println(InstanceProfile + " Deleted");
        System.out.println("All roles and policies are deleted.");
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Elastic Load Balancing.

```
public class LoadBalancer {
    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;

    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client getLoadBalancerClient() {
        if (elasticLoadBalancingV2Client == null) {
            elasticLoadBalancingV2Client = ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }

        return elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;
    }

    // Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
    public List<TargetHealthDescription> checkTargetHealth(String
 targetGroupName) {
        DescribeTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
 DescribeTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                .names(targetGroupName)
                .build();

        DescribeTargetGroupsResponse tgResponse =
 getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);

        DescribeTargetHealthRequest healthRequest =
 DescribeTargetHealthRequest.builder()

 .targetGroupArn(tgResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn())
                .build();

        DescribeTargetHealthResponse healthResponse =
 getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetHealth(healthRequest);
        return healthResponse.targetHealthDescriptions();
```

```
    }

    // Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.
    public String getEndpoint(String lbName) {
        DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
        return res.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
    }

    // Deletes a load balancer.
    public void deleteLoadBalancer(String lbName) {
        try {
            // Use a waiter to delete the Load Balancer.
            DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArns(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().deleteLoadBalancer(
                    builder ->
builder.loadBalancerArn(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn()));
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancersDeleted(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(lbName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Deletes the target group.
    public void deleteTargetGroup(String targetGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeTargetGroupsResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeTargetGroups(describe ->
describe.names(targetGroupName));
            getLoadBalancerClient()
```

```
                    .deleteTargetGroup(builder ->
builder.targetGroupArn(res.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn()));
       } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
       }
       System.out.println(targetGroupName + " was deleted.");
   }

   // Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer
   // endpoint.
   public boolean verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(String elbDnsName) throws
IOException, InterruptedException {
       boolean success = false;
       int retries = 3;
       CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

       // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
       HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" + elbDnsName);
       try {
           while ((!success) && (retries > 0)) {
               // Execute the request and get the response.
               HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
               int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
               System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);
               if (statusCode == 200) {
                   success = true;
               } else {
                   retries--;
                   System.out.println("Got connection error from load balancer
endpoint, retrying...");
                   TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
               }
           }

       } catch (org.apache.http.conn.HttpHostConnectException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getMessage());
       }

       System.out.println("Status.." + success);
       return success;
   }

   /*
```

```
    * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
    * how
    * the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how
instance
    * health is checked.
    */
   public String createTargetGroup(String protocol, int port, String vpcId,
String targetGroupName) {
       CreateTargetGroupRequest targetGroupRequest =
CreateTargetGroupRequest.builder()
               .healthCheckPath("/healthcheck")
               .healthCheckTimeoutSeconds(5)
               .port(port)
               .vpcId(vpcId)
               .name(targetGroupName)
               .protocol(protocol)
               .build();

       CreateTargetGroupResponse targetGroupResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createTargetGroup(targetGroupRequest);
       String targetGroupArn =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn();
       String targetGroup =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupName();
       System.out.println("The " + targetGroup + " was created with ARN" +
targetGroupArn);
       return targetGroupArn;
   }

   /*
    * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
    * subnets
    * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    */
   public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String
targetGroupARN, String lbName, int port,
           String protocol) {
       try {
           List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                   .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                   .collect(Collectors.toList());

           CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                    .name(lbName)
                    .scheme("internet-facing")
                    .build();

            // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
            CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
            String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to
become available.");
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

            // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
            String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
            System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

            // Create a listener for the load balance.
            Action action = Action.builder()
                    .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                    .type("forward")
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest =
CreateListenerRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .build();
```

```
            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
 balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che utilizzi DynamoDB per simulare un servizio di raccomandazione.

```
public class Database {

    private static DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;

    public static DynamoDbClient getDynamoDbClient() {
        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return dynamoDbClient;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Amazon DynamoDB table exists.
    private boolean doesTableExist(String tableName) {
        try {
            // Describe the table and catch any exceptions.
            DescribeTableRequest describeTableRequest =
 DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().describeTable(describeTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' exists.");
            return true;
```

```
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' does not exist.");
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error checking table existence: " +
e.getMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    /*
     * Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
     * hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended,
such
     * as
     * Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
     * MediaType,
     * forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.
     */
    public void createTable(String tableName, String fileName) throws IOException
{
        // First check to see if the table exists.
        boolean doesExist = doesTableExist(tableName);
        if (!doesExist) {
            DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = getDynamoDbClient().waiter();
            CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .attributeDefinitions(
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                                    .build(),
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.N)
                                    .build())
                    .keySchema(
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                                    .build(),
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
```

```
                                    .build())
                    .provisionedThroughput(
                            ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                                    .readCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .writeCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .build())
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().createTable(createTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Creating table " + tableName + "...");

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " created.");

            // Add records to the table.
            populateTable(fileName, tableName);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTable(String tableName) {
        getDynamoDbClient().deleteTable(table -> table.tableName(tableName));
        System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " deleted.");
    }

    // Populates the table with data located in a JSON file using the DynamoDB
    // enhanced client.
    public void populateTable(String fileName, String tableName) throws
IOException {
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(getDynamoDbClient())
                .build();
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
        File jsonFile = new File(fileName);
        JsonNode rootNode = objectMapper.readTree(jsonFile);

        DynamoDbTable<Recommendation> mappedTable =
enhancedClient.table(tableName,
```

```
                TableSchema.fromBean(Recommendation.class));
        for (JsonNode currentNode : rootNode) {
            String mediaType = currentNode.path("MediaType").path("S").asText();
            int itemId = currentNode.path("ItemId").path("N").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("Title").path("S").asText();
            String creator = currentNode.path("Creator").path("S").asText();

            // Create a Recommendation object and set its properties.
            Recommendation rec = new Recommendation();
            rec.setMediaType(mediaType);
            rec.setItemId(itemId);
            rec.setTitle(title);
            rec.setCreator(creator);

            // Put the item into the DynamoDB table.
            mappedTable.putItem(rec); // Add the Recommendation to the list.
        }
        System.out.println("Added all records to the " + tableName);
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Systems Manager.

```
public class ParameterHelper {

    String tableName = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table";
    String dyntable = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-
response";
    String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check";

    public void reset() {
        put(dyntable, tableName);
        put(failureResponse, "none");
        put(healthCheck, "shallow");
    }

    public void put(String name, String value) {
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
```

```
        PutParameterRequest parameterRequest = PutParameterRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .value(value)
                .overwrite(true)
                .type("String")
                .build();

        ssmClient.putParameter(parameterRequest);
        System.out.printf("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value);
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth

- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

JavaScript

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
#!/usr/bin/env node
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

import {
  Scenario,
  parseScenarioArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * The workflow steps are split into three stages:
 *   - deploy
 *   - demo
 *   - destroy
 *
 * Each of these stages has a corresponding file prefixed with steps-*.
 */
import { deploySteps } from "./steps-deploy.js";
import { demoSteps } from "./steps-demo.js";
import { destroySteps } from "./steps-destroy.js";

/**
```

```
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
const context = {};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
 */
export const scenarios = {
  // Deploys all resources necessary for the workflow.
  deploy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Deploy", deploySteps, context),
  // Demonstrates how a fragile web service can be made more resilient.
  demo: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Demo", demoSteps, context),
  // Destroys the resources created for the workflow.
  destroy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Destroy", destroySteps, context),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios, {
    name: "Resilient Workflow",
    synopsis:
      "node index.js --scenario <deploy | demo | destroy> [-h|--help] [-y|--yes]
 [-v|--verbose]",
    description: "Deploy and interact with scalable EC2 instances.",
  });
}
```

Crea passaggi per distribuire tutte le risorse.

```
import { join } from "node:path";
import { readFileSync, writeFileSync } from "node:fs";
import axios from "axios";

import {
  BatchWriteItemCommand,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
```

```
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  CreateKeyPairCommand,
  CreateLaunchTemplateCommand,
  DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand,
  DescribeVpcsCommand,
  DescribeSubnetsCommand,
  DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand,
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { SSMClient, GetParameterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  AutoScalingClient,
  AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  CreateListenerCommand,
  CreateLoadBalancerCommand,
  CreateTargetGroupCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { saveState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH, ROOT } from "./constants.js";
```

```
import { initParamsSteps } from "./steps-reset-params.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const deploySteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("introduction", MESSAGES.introduction, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmDeployment", MESSAGES.confirmDeployment, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "handleConfirmDeployment",
    (c) => c.confirmDeployment === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingTable",
    MESSAGES.creatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createTable", async () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    await client.send(
      new CreateTableCommand({
        TableName: NAMES.tableName,
        ProvisionedThroughput: {
          ReadCapacityUnits: 5,
          WriteCapacityUnits: 5,
        },
        AttributeDefinitions: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            AttributeType: "S",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            AttributeType: "N",
          },
        ],
        KeySchema: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            KeyType: "HASH",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
```

```
            KeyType: "RANGE",
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: NAMES.tableName });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdTable",
    MESSAGES.createdTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatingTable",
    MESSAGES.populatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("populateTable", () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    /**
     * @type {{ default: import("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb").PutRequest['Item']
[] }}
     */
    const recommendations = JSON.parse(
      readFileSync(join(RESOURCES_PATH, "recommendations.json")),
    );

    return client.send(
      new BatchWriteItemCommand({
        RequestItems: {
          [NAMES.tableName]: recommendations.map((item) => ({
            PutRequest: { Item: item },
          })),
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatedTable",
    MESSAGES.populatedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.creatingKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createKeyPair", async () => {
```

```
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { KeyMaterial } = await client.send(
      new CreateKeyPairCommand({
        KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
      }),
    );

    writeFileSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`, KeyMaterial, { mode: 0o600 });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.createdKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstancePolicy",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstancePolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      Policy: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreatePolicyCommand({
        PolicyName: NAMES.instancePolicyName,
        PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(RESOURCES_PATH, "instance_policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
    state.instancePolicyArn = Arn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstancePolicy", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstancePolicy
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_ARN}", state.instancePolicyArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
```

```
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceRole", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new CreateRoleCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(ROOT, "assume-role-policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachingPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachPolicyToRole", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        PolicyArn: state.instancePolicyArn,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachedPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceProfile.replace(
```

```
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      InstanceProfile: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
    state.instanceProfileArn = Arn;

    await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
      { client },
      { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstanceProfile", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_ARN}", state.instanceProfileArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addingRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addingRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("addRoleToInstanceProfile", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addedRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addedRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
```

```
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  ...initParamsSteps,
  new ScenarioOutput("creatingLaunchTemplate", MESSAGES.creatingLaunchTemplate),
  new ScenarioAction("createLaunchTemplate", async () => {
    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    const { Parameter } = await ssmClient.send(
      new GetParameterCommand({
        Name: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
      }),
    );
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    await ec2Client.send(
      new CreateLaunchTemplateCommand({
        LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        LaunchTemplateData: {
          InstanceType: "t3.micro",
          ImageId: Parameter.Value,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
          UserData: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "server_startup_script.sh"),
          ).toString("base64"),
          KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLaunchTemplate",
    MESSAGES.createdLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingAutoScalingGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    const { AvailabilityZones } = await ec2Client.send(
```

```
      new DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand({}),
    );
    state.availabilityZoneNames = AvailabilityZones.map((az) => az.ZoneName);
    const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          AvailabilityZones: state.availabilityZoneNames,
          AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
          LaunchTemplate: {
            LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
            Version: "$Default",
          },
          MinSize: 3,
          MaxSize: 3,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdAutoScalingGroup",
    /**
     * @param {{ availabilityZoneNames: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.createdAutoScalingGroup
        .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName)
        .replace(
          "${AVAILABILITY_ZONE_NAMES}",
          state.availabilityZoneNames.join(", "),
        ),
  ),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmContinue", MESSAGES.confirmContinue, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("loadBalancer", MESSAGES.loadBalancer),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingVpc", MESSAGES.gettingVpc),
  new ScenarioAction("getVpc", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Vpcs } = await client.send(
      new DescribeVpcsCommand({
        Filters: [{ Name: "is-default", Values: ["true"] }],
      }),
    );
```

```
    state.defaultVpc = Vpcs[0].VpcId;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("gotVpc", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.gotVpc.replace("${VPC_ID}", state.defaultVpc),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingSubnets", MESSAGES.gettingSubnets),
  new ScenarioAction("getSubnets", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Subnets } = await client.send(
      new DescribeSubnetsCommand({
        Filters: [
          { Name: "vpc-id", Values: [state.defaultVpc] },
          { Name: "availability-zone", Values: state.availabilityZoneNames },
          { Name: "default-for-az", Values: ["true"] },
        ],
      }),
    );
    state.subnets = Subnets.map((subnet) => subnet.SubnetId);
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "gotSubnets",
    /**
     * @param {{ subnets: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.gotSubnets.replace("${SUBNETS}", state.subnets.join(", ")),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
      new CreateTargetGroupCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
        Protocol: "HTTP",
        Port: 80,
        HealthCheckPath: "/healthcheck",
        HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10,
        HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds: 5,
```

```
        HealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        VpcId: state.defaultVpc,
      }),
    );
    const targetGroup = TargetGroups[0];
    state.targetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn;
    state.targetGroupProtocol = targetGroup.Protocol;
    state.targetGroupPort = targetGroup.Port;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancer",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancer.replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
      new CreateLoadBalancerCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerName,
        Subnets: state.subnets,
      }),
    );
    state.loadBalancerDns = LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
    state.loadBalancerArn = LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
    await waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(
      { client },
      { Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerName] },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdLoadBalancer", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancer
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingListener",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerListener
```

```
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createListener", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { Listeners } = await client.send(
      new CreateListenerCommand({
        LoadBalancerArn: state.loadBalancerArn,
        Protocol: state.targetGroupProtocol,
        Port: state.targetGroupPort,
        DefaultActions: [
          { Type: "forward", TargetGroupArn: state.targetGroupArn },
        ],
      }),
    );
    const listener = Listeners[0];
    state.loadBalancerListenerArn = listener.ListenerArn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdListener", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerListener.replace(
      "${LB_LISTENER_ARN}",
      state.loadBalancerListenerArn,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName)
      .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
        TargetGroupARNs: [state.targetGroupArn],
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup,
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingInboundPort", MESSAGES.verifyingInboundPort),
```

```
  new ScenarioAction(
    "verifyInboundPort",
    /**
     *
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup}} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
          Filters: [{ Name: "group-name", Values: ["default"] }],
        }),
      );
      if (!SecurityGroups) {
        state.verifyInboundPortError = new Error(MESSAGES.noSecurityGroups);
      }
      state.defaultSecurityGroup = SecurityGroups[0];

      /**
       * @type {string}
       */
      const ipResponse = (await axios.get("http://checkip.amazonaws.com")).data;
      state.myIp = ipResponse.trim();
      const myIpRules = state.defaultSecurityGroup.IpPermissions.filter(
        ({ IpRanges }) =>
          IpRanges.some(
            ({ CidrIp }) =>
              CidrIp.startsWith(state.myIp) || CidrIp === "0.0.0.0/0",
          ),
      )
        .filter(({ IpProtocol }) => IpProtocol === "tcp")
        .filter(({ FromPort }) => FromPort === 80);

      state.myIpRules = myIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "verifiedInboundPort",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
```

```
        return MESSAGES.foundIpRules.replace(
          "${IP_RULES}",
          JSON.stringify(state.myIpRules, null, 2),
        );
      }
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioInput(
    "shouldAddInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return false;
      }
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    },
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "addInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      if (!state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
        return;
      }

      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
          GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
          CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
          FromPort: 80,
          ToPort: 80,
          IpProtocol: "tcp",
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
```

```
  new ScenarioOutput("addedInboundRule", (state) => {
    if (state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
      return MESSAGES.addedInboundRule.replace("${IP_ADDRESS}", state.myIp);
    }
    return false;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingEndpoint", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.verifyingEndpoint.replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("verifyEndpoint", async (state) => {
    try {
      const response = await retry({ intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDns}`),
      );
      state.endpointResponse = JSON.stringify(response.data, null, 2);
    } catch (e) {
      state.verifyEndpointError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifiedEndpoint", (state) => {
    if (state.verifyEndpointError) {
      console.error(state.verifyEndpointError);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.verifiedEndpoint.replace(
        "${ENDPOINT_RESPONSE}",
        state.endpointResponse,
      );
    }
  }),
  saveState,
];
```

Crea i passaggi per eseguire la demo.

```
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { join } from "node:path";

import axios from "axios";

import {
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  DescribeTargetHealthCommand,
```

```
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";
import {
  DescribeInstanceInformationCommand,
  PutParameterCommand,
  SSMClient,
  SendCommandCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand,
  EC2Client,
  RebootInstancesCommand,
  ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

const getRecommendation = new ScenarioAction(
  "getRecommendation",
  async (state) => {
    const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
    if (loadBalancer) {
```

```
      state.loadBalancerDnsName = loadBalancer.DNSName;
      try {
        state.recommendation = (
          await axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDnsName}`)
        ).data;
      } catch (e) {
        state.recommendation = e instanceof Error ? e.message : e;
      }
    } else {
      throw new Error(MESSAGES.demoFindLoadBalancerError);
    }
  },
);

const getRecommendationResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getRecommendationResult",
  (state) =>
    `Recommendation:\n${JSON.stringify(state.recommendation, null, 2)}`,
  { preformatted: true },
);

const getHealthCheck = new ScenarioAction("getHealthCheck", async (state) => {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
      Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
    }),
  );

  const { TargetHealthDescriptions } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetHealthCommand({
      TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
    }),
  );
  state.targetHealthDescriptions = TargetHealthDescriptions;
});

const getHealthCheckResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getHealthCheckResult",
  /**
   * @param {{ targetHealthDescriptions: import('@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-
balancing-v2').TargetHealthDescription[]}} state
   */
  (state) => {
```

```
    const status = state.targetHealthDescriptions
      .map((th) => `${th.Target.Id}: ${th.TargetHealth.State}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Health check:\n${status}`;
  },
  { preformatted: true },
);

const loadBalancerLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "loadBalancerLoop",
  getRecommendation.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ loadBalancerCheck }) => loadBalancerCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput(
        "loadBalancerCheck",
        MESSAGES.demoLoadBalancerCheck,
        {
          type: "confirm",
        },
      ),
      output: getRecommendationResult,
    },
  },
);

const healthCheckLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "healthCheckLoop",
  getHealthCheck.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ healthCheck }) => healthCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput("healthCheck", MESSAGES.demoHealthCheck, {
        type: "confirm",
      }),
      output: getHealthCheckResult,
    },
  },
);

const statusSteps = [
  getRecommendation,
  getRecommendationResult,
  getHealthCheck,
```

```
  getHealthCheckResult,
];

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const demoSteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("header", MESSAGES.demoHeader, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioOutput("sanityCheck", MESSAGES.demoSanityCheck),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "brokenDependencyConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBrokenDependencyConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("brokenDependency", async (state) => {
    if (!state.brokenDependencyConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      state.badTableName = `fake-table-${Date.now()}`;
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
          Value: state.badTableName,
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testBrokenDependency", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.demoTestBrokenDependency.replace(
      "${TABLE_NAME}",
      state.badTableName,
    ),
  ),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "staticResponseConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoStaticResponseConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("staticResponse", async (state) => {
```

```
    if (!state.staticResponseConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmFailureResponseKey,
          Value: "static",
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testStaticResponse", MESSAGES.demoTestStaticResponse),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "badCredentialsConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBadCredentialsConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("badCredentialsExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.badCredentialsConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("fixDynamoDBName", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "badCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-auto-
scaling').Instance }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
```

```
    await createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile();
    const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
    const { AutoScalingGroups } = await autoScalingClient.send(
      new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupNames: [NAMES.autoScalingGroupName],
      }),
    );
    state.targetInstance = AutoScalingGroups[0].Instances[0];
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    const { IamInstanceProfileAssociations } = await ec2Client.send(
      new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand({
        Filters: [
          { Name: "instance-id", Values: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId] },
        ],
      }),
    );
    state.instanceProfileAssociationId =
      IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0].AssociationId;
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      ec2Client.send(
        new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand({
          AssociationId: state.instanceProfileAssociationId,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
        }),
      ),
    );

    await ec2Client.send(
      new RebootInstancesCommand({
        InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
      }),
    );

    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 20000, maxRetries: 15 }, async () => {
      const { InstanceInformationList } = await ssmClient.send(
        new DescribeInstanceInformationCommand({}),
      );

      const instance = InstanceInformationList.find(
        (info) => info.InstanceId === state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      );

      if (!instance) {
```

```
          throw new Error("Instance not found.");
        }
      });

      await ssmClient.send(
        new SendCommandCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
          DocumentName: "AWS-RunShellScript",
          Parameters: { commands: ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"] },
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "testBadCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation}} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoTestBadCredentials.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
  ),
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "deepHealthCheckConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoDeepHealthCheckConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheckExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.deepHealthCheckConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheck", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmHealthCheckKey,
        Value: "deep",
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
```

```
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testDeepHealthCheck", MESSAGES.demoTestDeepHealthCheck),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "killInstanceConfirmation",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoKillInstanceConfirmation.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("killInstanceExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.killInstanceConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "killInstance",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
      await client.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: false,
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("testKillInstance", MESSAGES.demoTestKillInstance),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput("failOpenConfirmation", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenConfirmation, {
```

```
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpenExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.failOpenConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpen", () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: `fake-table-${Date.now()}`,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testFailOpen", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenTest),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "resetTableConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoResetTableConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTableExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.resetTableConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTable", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testResetTable", MESSAGES.demoTestResetTable),
  healthCheckLoop,
```

```
  loadBalancerLoop,
];

async function createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile() {
  const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
  const { Policy } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreatePolicyCommand({
      PolicyName: NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
        join(RESOURCES_PATH, "ssm_only_policy.json"),
      ),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new CreateRoleCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
        Version: "2012-10-17",
        Statement: [
          {
            Effect: "Allow",
            Principal: { Service: "ec2.amazonaws.com" },
            Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
          },
        ],
      }),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: Policy.Arn,
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
    }),
  );
  const { InstanceProfile } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    }),
```

```
  );
  await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
    { client: iamClient },
    { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    }),
  );

  return InstanceProfile;
}
```

Crea i passaggi per distruggere tutte le risorse.

```
import { unlinkSync } from "node:fs";

import { DynamoDBClient, DeleteTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  DeleteKeyPairCommand,
  DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand,
  RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  DeleteInstanceProfileCommand,
  RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  paginateListPolicies,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
```

```
import {
  DeleteLoadBalancerCommand,
  DeleteTargetGroupCommand,
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { loadState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const destroySteps = [
  loadState,
  new ScenarioInput("destroy", MESSAGES.destroy, { type: "confirm" }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "abort",
    (state) => state.destroy === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteTable", async (c) => {
    try {
      const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: NAMES.tableName }));
    } catch (e) {
      c.deleteTableError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteTableResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteTableError) {
      console.error(state.deleteTableError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteTableError.replace(
        "${TABLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.tableName,
      );
    }
```

```
    return MESSAGES.deletedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteKeyPair", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName }),
      );
      unlinkSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`);
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteKeyPairError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteKeyPairResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteKeyPairError) {
      console.error(state.deleteKeyPairError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteKeyPairError.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedKeyPair.replace(
      "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
      NAMES.keyPairName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachPolicyFromRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

      if (!policy) {
        state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = new Error(
          `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
        );
      } else {
        await client.send(
          new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
            RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
            PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
          }),
        );
      }
    } catch (e) {
```

```
      state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachedPolicyFromRole", (state) => {
    if (state.detachPolicyFromRoleError) {
      console.error(state.detachPolicyFromRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.detachPolicyFromRoleError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedPolicyFromRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

    if (!policy) {
      state.deletePolicyError = new Error(
        `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
      );
    } else {
      return client.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deletePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deletePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deletePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deletePolicyError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedPolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("removeRoleFromInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
```

```
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("removeRoleFromInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfile) {
      console.error(state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.removedRoleFromInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceRoleError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceRole.replace(
```

```
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    try {
      await terminateGroupInstances(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 60000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        await deleteAutoScalingGroup(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteAutoScalingGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteAutoScalingGroupError.replace(
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
```

```
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLaunchTemplate", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    try {
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand({
          LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLaunchTemplateError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLaunchTemplateResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLaunchTemplateError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLaunchTemplateError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLaunchTemplateError.replace(
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLoadBalancerCommand({
          LoadBalancerArn: loadBalancer.LoadBalancerArn,
        }),
      );
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        const lb = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
```

```
        if (lb) {
          throw new Error("Load balancer still exists.");
        }
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerError.replace(
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancer.replace(
      "${LB_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    try {
      const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
          Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
        }),
      );

      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        client.send(
          new DeleteTargetGroupCommand({
            TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
          }),
        ),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError);
```

```
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
```

```
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
```

```
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyPolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyPolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError.replace(
        "${POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyPolicy.replace(
      "${POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
```

```
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyRole.replace(
      "${ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "revokeSecurityGroupIngress",
    async (
      /** @type {{ myIp: string, defaultSecurityGroup: { GroupId: string } }} */
state,
    ) => {
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});

      try {
        await ec2Client.send(
          new RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
            GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
            CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
            FromPort: 80,
            ToPort: 80,
            IpProtocol: "tcp",
          }),
```

```
        );
      } catch (e) {
        state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError = e;
      }
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("revokeSecurityGroupIngressResult", (state) => {
    if (state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError) {
      console.error(state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError);
      return MESSAGES.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError.replace(
        "${IP}",
        state.myIp,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.revokedSecurityGroupIngress.replace("${IP}", state.myIp);
  }),
];

/**
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
async function findPolicy(policyName) {
  const client = new IAMClient({});
  const paginatedPolicies = paginateListPolicies({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedPolicies) {
    const policy = page.Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === policyName);
    if (policy) {
      return policy;
    }
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function deleteAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: groupName,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
```

```
    if (!(err instanceof Error)) {
      throw err;
    }
    console.log(err.name);
    throw err;
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function terminateGroupInstances(groupName) {
  const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const group = await findAutoScalingGroup(groupName);
  await autoScalingClient.send(
    new UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
      AutoScalingGroupName: group.AutoScalingGroupName,
      MinSize: 0,
    }),
  );
  for (const i of group.Instances) {
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: i.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: true,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }
}

async function findAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const paginatedGroups = paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedGroups) {
    const group = page.AutoScalingGroups.find(
      (g) => g.AutoScalingGroupName === groupName,
    );
    if (group) {
      return group;
    }
  }
  throw new Error(`Auto scaling group ${groupName} not found.`);
```

```
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth
  - DescribeVpcs
  - RebootInstances
  - ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
class Runner:
    """
    Manages the deployment, demonstration, and destruction of resources for the
 resilient service.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_path: str,
        recommendation: RecommendationService,
        autoscaler: AutoScalingWrapper,
        loadbalancer: ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper,
        param_helper: ParameterHelper,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the Runner class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_path: The path to resource files used by this example,
 such as IAM policies and instance scripts.
        :param recommendation: An instance of the RecommendationService class.
        :param autoscaler: An instance of the AutoScaler class.
        :param loadbalancer: An instance of the LoadBalancer class.
        :param param_helper: An instance of the ParameterHelper class.
        """
        self.resource_path = resource_path
        self.recommendation = recommendation
        self.autoscaler = autoscaler
        self.loadbalancer = loadbalancer
        self.param_helper = param_helper
        self.protocol = "HTTP"
        self.port = 80
```

```
        self.ssh_port = 22

        prefix = "doc-example-resilience"
        self.target_group_name = f"{prefix}-tg"
        self.load_balancer_name = f"{prefix}-lb"

    def deploy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deploys the resources required for the resilient service, including the
DynamoDB table,
        EC2 instances, Auto Scaling group, and load balancer.
        """
        recommendations_path = f"{self.resource_path}/recommendations.json"
        startup_script = f"{self.resource_path}/server_startup_script.sh"
        instance_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/instance_policy.json"

        logging.info("Starting deployment of resources for the resilient
service.")

        logging.info(
            "Creating and populating DynamoDB table '%s'.",
            self.recommendation.table_name,
        )
        self.recommendation.create()
        self.recommendation.populate(recommendations_path)

        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 launch template with the startup script '%s'.",
            startup_script,
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_template(startup_script, instance_policy)

        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability
Zones."
        )
        zones = self.autoscaler.create_autoscaling_group(3)

        logging.info("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info("Creating Elastic Load Balancing target group and load
balancer.")
```

```
        vpc = self.autoscaler.get_default_vpc()
        subnets = self.autoscaler.get_subnets(vpc["VpcId"], zones)
        target_group = self.loadbalancer.create_target_group(
            self.target_group_name, self.protocol, self.port, vpc["VpcId"]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_load_balancer(
            self.load_balancer_name, [subnet["SubnetId"] for subnet in subnets]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_listener(self.load_balancer_name, target_group)

        self.autoscaler.attach_load_balancer_target_group(target_group)

        logging.info("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint.")
        endpoint = self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
        lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)
        current_ip_address = requests.get("http://
checkip.amazonaws.com").text.strip()

        if not lb_success:
            logging.warning(
                "Couldn't connect to the load balancer. Verifying that the port
 is open..."
            )
            sec_group, port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.port, current_ip_address
            )
            sec_group, ssh_port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
            )
            if not port_is_open:
                logging.warning(
                    "The default security group for your VPC must allow access
 from this computer."
                )
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
 {sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound traffic on port {self.port} from your computer's IP
 address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.port, current_ip_address
                    )
```

```
            if not ssh_port_is_open:
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
{sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound SSH traffic on port {self.ssh_port} for debugging
from your computer's IP address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
                    )
            lb_success =
self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)

        if lb_success:
            logging.info(
                "Load balancer is ready. Access it at: http://%s",
current_ip_address
            )
        else:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Please verify your VPC and security group settings."
            )

    def demo_choices(self) -> None:
        """
        Presents choices for interacting with the deployed service, such as
sending requests to
        the load balancer or checking the health of the targets.
        """
        actions = [
            "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
            "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
            "Go to the next part of the demo.",
        ]
        choice = 0
        while choice != 2:
            logging.info("Choose an action to interact with the service.")
            choice = q.choose("Which action would you like to take? ", actions)
            if choice == 0:
                logging.info("Sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint.")
```

```
                endpoint =
self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
                logging.info("GET http://%s", endpoint)
                response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                logging.info("Response: %s", response.status_code)
                if response.headers.get("content-type") == "application/json":
                    pp(response.json())
            elif choice == 1:
                logging.info("Checking the health of load balancer targets.")
                health =
self.loadbalancer.check_target_health(self.target_group_name)
                for target in health:
                    state = target["TargetHealth"]["State"]
                    logging.info(
                        "Target %s on port %d is %s",
                        target["Target"]["Id"],
                        target["Target"]["Port"],
                        state,
                    )
                    if state != "healthy":
                        logging.warning(
                            "%s: %s",
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Reason"],
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Description"],
                        )
                logging.info(
                    "Note that it can take a minute or two for the health check
to update."
                )
            elif choice == 2:
                logging.info("Proceeding to the next part of the demo.")

    def demo(self) -> None:
        """
        Runs the demonstration, showing how the service responds to different
failure scenarios
        and how a resilient architecture can keep the service running.
        """
        ssm_only_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/ssm_only_policy.json"

        logging.info("Resetting parameters to starting values for the demo.")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info(
```

```
            "Starting demonstration of the service's resilience under various
failure conditions."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info(
            "Simulating failure by changing the Systems Manager parameter to a
non-existent table."
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return failure codes.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Switching to static response mode to mitigate failure.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.failure_response, "static")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return static responses.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Restoring normal operation of the recommendation service.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table,
self.recommendation.table_name)

        logging.info(
            "Introducing a failure by assigning bad credentials to one of the
instances."
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_instance_profile(
            ssm_only_policy,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_policy_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            ["AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore"],
        )
        instances = self.autoscaler.get_instances()
        bad_instance_id = instances[0]
        instance_profile = self.autoscaler.get_instance_profile(bad_instance_id)
        logging.info(
            "Replacing instance profile with bad credentials for instance %s.",
            bad_instance_id,
        )
        self.autoscaler.replace_instance_profile(
            bad_instance_id,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            instance_profile["AssociationId"],
```

```
        )
        logging.info(
            "Sending GET requests may return either a valid recommendation or a
static response."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Implementing deep health checks to detect unhealthy
instances.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.health_check, "deep")
        logging.info("Checking the health of the load balancer targets.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info(
            "Terminating the unhealthy instance to let the auto scaler replace
it."
        )
        self.autoscaler.terminate_instance(bad_instance_id)
        logging.info("The service remains resilient during instance
replacement.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Simulating a complete failure of the recommendation
service.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info(
            "All instances will report as unhealthy, but the service will still
return static responses."
        )
        self.demo_choices()
        self.param_helper.reset()

    def destroy(self, automation=False) -> None:
        """
        Destroys all resources created for the demo, including the load balancer,
Auto Scaling group,
        EC2 instances, and DynamoDB table.
        """
        logging.info(
            "This concludes the demo. Preparing to clean up all AWS resources
created during the demo."
        )
        if automation:
            cleanup = True
```

```
        else:
            cleanup = q.ask(
                "Do you want to clean up all demo resources? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno
            )

        if cleanup:
            logging.info("Deleting load balancer and related resources.")
            self.loadbalancer.delete_load_balancer(self.load_balancer_name)
            self.loadbalancer.delete_target_group(self.target_group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_autoscaling_group(self.autoscaler.group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_key_pair()
            self.autoscaler.delete_template()
            self.autoscaler.delete_instance_profile(
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            )
            logging.info("Deleting DynamoDB table and other resources.")
            self.recommendation.destroy()
        else:
            logging.warning(
                "Resources have not been deleted. Ensure you clean them up
 manually to avoid unexpected charges."
            )


def main() -> None:
    """
    Main function to parse arguments and run the appropriate actions for the
 demo.
    """
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--action",
        required=True,
        choices=["all", "deploy", "demo", "destroy"],
        help="The action to take for the demo. When 'all' is specified, resources
 are\n"
        "deployed, the demo is run, and resources are destroyed.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--resource_path",
        default="../../../scenarios/features/resilient_service/resources",
        help="The path to resource files used by this example, such as IAM
 policies and\n"
```

```
        "instance scripts.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    logging.info("Starting the Resilient Service demo.")

    prefix = "doc-example-resilience"

    # Service Clients
    ddb_client = boto3.client("dynamodb")
    elb_client = boto3.client("elbv2")
    autoscaling_client = boto3.client("autoscaling")
    ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
    ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
    iam_client = boto3.client("iam")

    # Wrapper instantiations
    recommendation = RecommendationService(
        "doc-example-recommendation-service", ddb_client
    )
    autoscaling_wrapper = AutoScalingWrapper(
        prefix,
        "t3.micro",
        "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    )
    elb_wrapper = ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(elb_client)
    param_helper = ParameterHelper(recommendation.table_name, ssm_client)

    # Demo invocation
    runner = Runner(
        args.resource_path,
        recommendation,
        autoscaling_wrapper,
        elb_wrapper,
        param_helper,
    )
    actions = [args.action] if args.action != "all" else ["deploy", "demo",
"destroy"]
    for action in actions:
        if action == "deploy":
```

```
            runner.deploy()
        elif action == "demo":
            runner.demo()
        elif action == "destroy":
            runner.destroy()

    logging.info("Demo completed successfully.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    main()
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le azioni di Auto Scaling e EC2 Amazon.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
 created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
 that is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
```

```
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def create_policy(self, policy_file: str, policy_name: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new IAM policy or retrieves the ARN of an existing policy.

        :param policy_file: The path to a JSON file that contains the policy
definition.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing policy.
        """
        with open(policy_file) as file:
            policy_doc = file.read()

        try:
            response = self.iam_client.create_policy(
                PolicyName=policy_name, PolicyDocument=policy_doc
            )
            policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
            log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' created successfully. ARN:
{policy_arn}")
```

```
            return policy_arn

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the policy already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_policy(
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::{self.account_id}:policy/
{policy_name}"
                )
                policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' already exists. ARN:
 {policy_arn}")
                return policy_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_role(self, role_name: str, assume_role_doc: dict) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new IAM role or retrieves the ARN of an existing role.

        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param assume_role_doc: The assume role policy document that specifies
 which
                                entities can assume the role.
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing role.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iam_client.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
 AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(assume_role_doc)
            )
            role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
            log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' created successfully. ARN: {role_arn}")
            return role_arn

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the role already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_role(RoleName=role_name)
                role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' already exists. ARN: {role_arn}")
                return role_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_policy(
```

```
        self,
        role_name: str,
        policy_arn: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an IAM policy to a role and optionally attaches additional AWS-
managed policies.

        :param role_name: The name of the role to attach the policy to.
        :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to attach.
        :param aws_managed_policies: A tuple of AWS-managed policy names to
 attach to the role.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(RoleName=role_name,
 PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            for aws_policy in aws_managed_policies:
                self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name,
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{aws_policy}",
                )
            log.info(f"Attached policy {policy_arn} to role {role_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to attach policy {policy_arn} to role
 {role_name}.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_instance_profile(
        self,
        policy_file: str,
        policy_name: str,
        role_name: str,
        profile_name: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances
 created by
        this class. An instance's associated profile defines a role that is
 assumed by the
        instance. The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
 granted to
        clients that run on the instance.
```

```
        :param policy_file: The name of a JSON file that contains the policy
definition to
                            create and attach to the role.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param profile_name: The name to the created profile.
        :param aws_managed_policies: Additional AWS-managed policies that are
attached to
                                     the role, such as
AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore to grant
                                     use of Systems Manager to send commands to
the instance.
        :return: The ARN of the profile that is created.
        """
        assume_role_doc = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        policy_arn = self.create_policy(policy_file, policy_name)
        self.create_role(role_name, assume_role_doc)
        self.attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn, aws_managed_policies)

        try:
            profile_response = self.iam_client.create_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name
            )
            waiter = self.iam_client.get_waiter("instance_profile_exists")
            waiter.wait(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            time.sleep(10)  # wait a little longer
            profile_arn = profile_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
            self.iam_client.add_role_to_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
            log.info("Created profile %s and added role %s.", profile_name,
role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
```

```
                prof_response = self.iam_client.get_instance_profile(
                    InstanceProfileName=profile_name
                )
                profile_arn = prof_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s already exists, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return profile_arn


    def get_instance_profile(self, instance_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to look up.
        :return: The profile data.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.ec2_client.describe_iam_instance_profile_associations(
                Filters=[{"Name": "instance-id", "Values": [instance_id]}]
            )
            if not response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"]:
                log.info(f"No instance profile found for instance
{instance_id}.")
            profile_data = response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"][0]
            log.info(f"Retrieved instance profile for instance {instance_id}.")
            return profile_data
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instance profile for instance
{instance_id}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                log.error(f"The instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self,
        instance_id: str,
```

```
        new_instance_profile_name: str,
        profile_association_id: str,
    ) -> None:
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the
profile is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new
profile. When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to restart.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to
associate with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)

            self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Rebooting instance %s.", instance_id)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be running.", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Instance %s is now running.", instance_id)

            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
```

```
            log.info(f"Restarted the Python web server on instance
'{instance_id}'.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to replace instance profile.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"Association ID '{profile_association_id}' does not exist."
                    "Please check the association ID and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceId":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist or
is not available for SSM. "
                    f"Please verify the instance ID and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_instance_profile(self, profile_name: str, role_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the
role,
        and deletes all the resources.

        :param profile_name: The name of the profile to delete.
        :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.remove_role_from_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )

self.iam_client.delete_instance_profile(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            log.info("Deleted instance profile %s.", profile_name)
            attached_policies = self.iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(
                RoleName=role_name
            )
            for pol in attached_policies["AttachedPolicies"]:
                self.iam_client.detach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name, PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"]
                )
                if not pol["PolicyArn"].startswith("arn:aws:iam::aws"):
                    self.iam_client.delete_policy(PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"])
```

```
                log.info("Detached and deleted policy %s.", pol["PolicyName"])
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
            log.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete instance profile {profile_name} or detach "
                f"policies and delete role {role_name}: {err}"
            )
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )


    def create_key_pair(self, key_pair_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Creates a new key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_pair_name)
            with open(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", "w") as file:
                file.write(response["KeyMaterial"])
            chmod(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", 0o600)
            log.info("Created key pair %s.", key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to create key pair {key_pair_name}.")
            if error_code == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate":
                log.error(f"A key pair with the name '{key_pair_name}' already
exists.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_key_pair(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a key pair.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=self.key_pair_name)
            remove(f"{self.key_pair_name}.pem")
            log.info("Deleted key pair %s.", self.key_pair_name)
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't delete key pair '{self.key_pair_name}'.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        except FileNotFoundError as err:
            log.info("Key pair %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
self.key_pair_name)
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def create_template(
        self, server_startup_script_file: str, instance_policy_file: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling. The
        launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
        the instance is started. This script installs Python packages and starts
a
        Python web server on the instance.

        :param server_startup_script_file: The path to a Bash script file that is
run
                                           when an instance starts.
        :param instance_policy_file: The path to a file that defines a
permissions policy
                                     to create and attach to the instance
profile.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        template = {}
        try:
            # Create key pair and instance profile
            self.create_key_pair(self.key_pair_name)
            self.create_instance_profile(
                instance_policy_file,
                self.instance_policy_name,
                self.instance_role_name,
                self.instance_profile_name,
            )

            # Read the startup script
            with open(server_startup_script_file) as file:
                start_server_script = file.read()
```

```
            # Get the latest AMI ID
            ami_latest = self.ssm_client.get_parameter(Name=self.ami_param)
            ami_id = ami_latest["Parameter"]["Value"]

            # Create the launch template
            lt_response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={
                    "InstanceType": self.inst_type,
                    "ImageId": ami_id,
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {"Name": self.instance_profile_name},
                    "UserData": base64.b64encode(
                        start_server_script.encode(encoding="utf-8")
                    ).decode(encoding="utf-8"),
                    "KeyName": self.key_pair_name,
                },
            )
            template = lt_response["LaunchTemplate"]
            log.info(
                f"Created launch template {self.launch_template_name} for AMI
{ami_id} on {self.inst_type}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to create launch template
{self.launch_template_name}.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException":
                log.info(
                    f"Launch template {self.launch_template_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return template


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes a launch template.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name
            )
```

```
            self.delete_instance_profile(
                self.instance_profile_name, self.instance_role_name
            )
            log.info("Launch template %s deleted.", self.launch_template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_availability_zones(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
            log.info(f"Retrieved {len(zones)} availability zones: {zones}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to retrieve availability zones.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones


    def create_autoscaling_group(self, group_size: int) -> List[str]:
        """
        Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.

        :param group_size: The number of instances to set for the minimum and
maximum in
                           the group.
        :return: The list of Availability Zones specified for the group.
        """
        try:
```

```
            zones = self.get_availability_zones()
            self.autoscaling_client.create_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                AvailabilityZones=zones,
                LaunchTemplate={
                    "LaunchTemplateName": self.launch_template_name,
                    "Version": "$Default",
                },
                MinSize=group_size,
                MaxSize=group_size,
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} with
availability zones {zones}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "AlreadyExists":
                log.info(
                    f"EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            else:
                log.error(f"Failed to create EC2 Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}.")
                log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones


    def get_instances(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.

        :return: A list of instance IDs in the Auto Scaling group.
        """
        try:
            as_response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            instance_ids = [
                i["InstanceId"]
                for i in as_response["AutoScalingGroups"][0]["Instances"]
            ]
```

```
            log.info(
                f"Retrieved {len(instance_ids)} instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceNotFound":
                log.error(f"The Auto Scaling group '{self.group_name}' does not
exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return instance_ids


    def terminate_instance(self, instance_id: str, decrementsetting=False) ->
None:
        """
        Terminates an instance in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
        terminated, it can no longer be accessed.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to terminate.
        :param decrementsetting: If True, do not replace terminated instances.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                InstanceId=instance_id,
                ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=decrementsetting,
            )
            log.info("Terminated instance %s.", instance_id)

            # Adding a waiter to ensure the instance is terminated
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be terminated...", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info(
                f"Instance '{instance_id}' has been terminated and will be
replaced."
            )

        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to terminate instance '{instance_id}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting
to terminate the instance again."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the resource."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_load_balancer_target_group(
        self, lb_target_group: Dict[str, Any]
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
        The target group specifies how the load balancer forwards requests to the
instances
        in the group.

        :param lb_target_group: Data about the ELB target group to attach.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.attach_load_balancer_target_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                TargetGroupARNs=[lb_target_group["TargetGroupArn"]],
            )
            log.info(
                "Attached load balancer target group %s to auto scaling group
%s.",
                lb_target_group["TargetGroupName"],
                self.group_name,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to attach load balancer target group
'{lb_target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
```

```
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
 the resource."
                )
            elif error_code == "ServiceLinkedRoleFailure":
                log.error(
                    "The operation failed because the service-linked role is not
 ready or does not exist. "
                    "Check that the service-linked role exists and is correctly
 configured."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_autoscaling_group(self, group_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Terminates all instances in the group, then deletes the EC2 Auto Scaling
 group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[group_name]
            )
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            if len(groups) > 0:
                self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, MinSize=0
                )
                instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in groups[0]
["Instances"]]
                for inst_id in instance_ids:
                    self.terminate_instance(inst_id)

                # Wait for all instances to be terminated
                if instance_ids:
                    waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
                    log.info("Waiting for all instances to be terminated...")
                    waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
                    log.info("All instances have been terminated.")
```

```
            else:
                log.info(f"No groups found named '{group_name}'! Nothing to do.")
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting
to delete the group again."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_default_vpc(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets the default VPC for the account.

        :return: Data about the default VPC.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_vpcs(
                Filters=[{"Name": "is-default", "Values": ["true"]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error("Failed to retrieve the default VPC.")
            if error_code == "UnauthorizedOperation":
                log.error(
                    "You do not have the necessary permissions to describe VPCs.
"
                    "Ensure that your AWS IAM user or role has the correct
permissions."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidParameterValue":
                log.error(
                    "One or more parameters are invalid. Check the request
parameters."
```

```
                )

            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            if "Vpcs" in response and response["Vpcs"]:
                log.info(f"Retrieved default VPC: {response['Vpcs'][0]
['VpcId']}")
                return response["Vpcs"][0]
            else:
                pass


    def verify_inbound_port(
        self, vpc: Dict[str, Any], port: int, ip_address: str
    ) -> Tuple[Dict[str, Any], bool]:
        """
        Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress
 from this
        computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
        address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
 you
        must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
 port to
        any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
 public
        access when you're done.

        :param vpc: The VPC used by this example.
        :param port: The port to verify.
        :param ip_address: This computer's IP address.
        :return: The default security group of the specified VPC, and a value
 that indicates
                 whether the specified port is open.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_security_groups(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "group-name", "Values": ["default"]},
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc["VpcId"]]},
                ]
            )
            sec_group = response["SecurityGroups"][0]
            port_is_open = False
            log.info(f"Found default security group {sec_group['GroupId']}.")
```

```
            for ip_perm in sec_group["IpPermissions"]:
                if ip_perm.get("FromPort", 0) == port:
                    log.info(f"Found inbound rule: {ip_perm}")
                    for ip_range in ip_perm["IpRanges"]:
                        cidr = ip_range.get("CidrIp", "")
                        if cidr.startswith(ip_address) or cidr == "0.0.0.0/0":
                            port_is_open = True
                    if ip_perm["PrefixListIds"]:
                        port_is_open = True
                    if not port_is_open:
                        log.info(
                            f"The inbound rule does not appear to be open to
either this computer's IP "
                            f"address of {ip_address}, to all IP addresses
(0.0.0.0/0), or to a prefix list ID."
                        )
                    else:
                        break
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to verify inbound rule for port {port} for VPC
{vpc['VpcId']}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified VPC ID '{vpc['VpcId']}' does not exist.
Please check the VPC ID."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return sec_group, port_is_open


    def open_inbound_port(self, sec_group_id: str, port: int, ip_address: str) ->
None:
        """
        Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
        specified port from the specified IP address.

        :param sec_group_id: The ID of the security group to modify.
        :param port: The port to open.
```

```
        :param ip_address: The IP address that is granted access.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=sec_group_id,
                CidrIp=f"{ip_address}/32",
                FromPort=port,
                ToPort=port,
                IpProtocol="tcp",
            )
            log.info(
                "Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
                sec_group_id,
                port,
                ip_address,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to authorize ingress to security group '{sec_group_id}'
on port {port} from {ip_address}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidGroupId.Malformed":
                log.error(
                    "The security group ID is malformed. "
                    "Please verify that the security group ID is correct."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate":
                log.error(
                    "The specified rule already exists in the security group. "
                    "Check the existing rules for this security group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_subnets(self, vpc_id: str, zones: List[str] = None) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
        """
        Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to look up.
        :param zones: The list of Availability Zones to look up.
        :return: The list of subnets found.
```

```
        """
        # Ensure that 'zones' is a list, even if None is passed
        if zones is None:
            zones = []
        try:
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_subnets")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc_id]},
                    {"Name": "availability-zone", "Values": zones},
                    {"Name": "default-for-az", "Values": ["true"]},
                ]
            )

            subnets = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                subnets.extend(page["Subnets"])

            log.info("Found %s subnets for the specified zones.", len(subnets))
            return subnets
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve subnets for VPC '{vpc_id}' in zones
 {zones}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    "The specified VPC ID does not exist. "
                    "Please check the VPC ID and try again."
                )
            # Add more error-specific handling as needed
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Elastic Load Balancing.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def create_target_group(
        self, target_group_name: str, protocol: str, port: int, vpc_id: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group
specifies how
        the load balancer forwards requests to instances in the group and how
instance
        health is checked.

        To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened
times and
        lower thresholds. In production, you might want to decrease the
sensitivity of
        your health checks to avoid unwanted failures.

        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group to create.
        :param protocol: The protocol to use to forward requests, such as 'HTTP'.
        :param port: The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC in which the load balancer exists.
        :return: Data about the newly created target group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_target_group(
                Name=target_group_name,
                Protocol=protocol,
                Port=port,
                HealthCheckPath="/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds=10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds=5,
                HealthyThresholdCount=2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount=2,
                VpcId=vpc_id,
            )
            target_group = response["TargetGroups"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancing target group
'{target_group_name}'.")
```

```
            return target_group
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't create load balancing target group
'{target_group_name}'."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]

            if error_code == "DuplicateTargetGroupName":
                log.error(
                    f"Target group name {target_group_name} already exists. "
                    "Check if the target group already exists."
                    "Consider using a different name or deleting the existing
target group if appropriate."
                )
            elif error_code == "TooManyTargetGroups":
                log.error(
                    "Too many target groups exist in the account. "
                    "Consider deleting unused target groups to create space for
new ones."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_target_group(self, target_group_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the target group.
        """
        try:
            # Describe the target group to get its ARN
            response =
self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(Names=[target_group_name])
            tg_arn = response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]

            # Delete the target group
            self.elb_client.delete_target_group(TargetGroupArn=tg_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancing target group %s.",
target_group_name)

            # Use a custom waiter to wait until the target group is no longer
available
            self.wait_for_target_group_deletion(self.elb_client, tg_arn)
            log.info("Target group %s successfully deleted.", target_group_name)
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete target group '{target_group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer target group either already deleted or never
existed. "
                    "Verify the name and check that the resource exists in the
AWS Console."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group still in use by another resource. "
                    "Ensure that the target group is no longer associated with
any load balancers or resources.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def wait_for_target_group_deletion(
        self, elb_client, target_group_arn, max_attempts=10, delay=30
    ):
        for attempt in range(max_attempts):
            try:

elb_client.describe_target_groups(TargetGroupArns=[target_group_arn])
                print(
                    f"Attempt {attempt + 1}: Target group {target_group_arn}
still exists."
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                    print(
                        f"Target group {target_group_arn} has been successfully
deleted."
                    )
                    return
                else:
                    raise
            time.sleep(delay)
        raise TimeoutError(
            f"Target group {target_group_arn} was not deleted after {max_attempts
* delay} seconds."
        )
```

```
    def create_load_balancer(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        subnet_ids: List[str],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create.
        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'.")

            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info(
                f"Waiting for load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' to be
available..."
            )
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
            log.info(f"Load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' is now available!")

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to create load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error
code: {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "DuplicateLoadBalancerNameException":
                log.error(
                    f"A load balancer with the name '{load_balancer_name}'
already exists. "
                    "Load balancer names must be unique within the AWS region. "
                    "Please choose a different name and try again."
                )
```

```
            if error_code == "TooManyLoadBalancersException":
                log.error(
                    "The maximum number of load balancers has been reached in
this account and region. "
                    "You can delete unused load balancers or request an increase
in the service quota from AWS Support."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return load_balancer


    def create_listener(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        target_group: Dict[str, Any],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a listener for the specified load balancer that forwards requests
to the
        specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create a
listener for.
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener
to the
                                load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created listener.
        """
        try:
            # Retrieve the load balancer ARN
            load_balancer_response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            load_balancer_arn = load_balancer_response["LoadBalancers"][0][
                "LoadBalancerArn"
            ]

            # Create the listener
            response = self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer_arn,
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
```

```
                    {
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
                ],
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}' to target group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            return response["Listeners"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to add a listener on '{load_balancer_name}' for target
group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )

            if error_code == "ListenerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The listener could not be found for the load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}'. "
                    "Please check the load balancer name and target group
configuration."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidConfigurationRequestException":
                log.error(
                    f"The configuration provided for the listener on load
balancer '{load_balancer_name}' is invalid. "
                    "Please review the provided protocol, port, and target group
settings."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_load_balancer(self, load_balancer_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a load balancer.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
```

```
            )
            lb_arn = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["LoadBalancerArn"]
            self.elb_client.delete_load_balancer(LoadBalancerArn=lb_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancer %s.", load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancers_deleted")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be deleted...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error
code: {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' does not exist. "
                    "Please check the name and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_endpoint(self, load_balancer_name) -> str:
        """
        Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.

        :return: The endpoint.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            return response["LoadBalancers"][0]["DNSName"]
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't get the endpoint for load balancer
{load_balancer_name}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Verify load balancer name and ensure it exists in the AWS
console."
                )
```

```
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    @staticmethod
    def verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint) -> bool:
        """
        Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer endpoint.

        :param endpoint: The endpoint to verify.
        :return: True if the GET request is successful, False otherwise.
        """
        retries = 3
        verified = False
        while not verified and retries > 0:
            try:
                lb_response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                log.info(
                    "Got response %s from load balancer endpoint.",
                    lb_response.status_code,
                )
                if lb_response.status_code == 200:
                    verified = True
                else:
                    retries = 0
            except requests.exceptions.ConnectionError:
                log.info(
                    "Got connection error from load balancer endpoint,
retrying..."
                )
                retries -= 1
                time.sleep(10)
        return verified

    def check_target_health(self, target_group_name: str) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
        """
        Checks the health of the instances in the target group.

        :return: The health status of the target group.
        """
        try:
            tg_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                Names=[target_group_name]
            )
```

```
            health_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_health(
                TargetGroupArn=tg_response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't check health of {target_group_name} target(s).")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer associated with the target group was not
 found. "
                    "Ensure the load balancer exists, is in the correct AWS
 region, and "
                    "that you have the necessary permissions to access it.",
                )
            elif error_code == "TargetGroupNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group was not found. "
                    "Verify the target group name, check that it exists in the
 correct region, "
                    "and ensure it has not been deleted or created in a different
 account.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return health_response["TargetHealthDescriptions"]
```

Crea una classe che utilizzi DynamoDB per simulare un servizio di raccomandazione.

```
class RecommendationService:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books,
 movies,
    and songs.
    """

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, dynamodb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the RecommendationService class with the necessary
 parameters.
```

```
        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
        :param dynamodb_client: A Boto3 DynamoDB client.
        """
        self.table_name = table_name
        self.dynamodb_client = dynamodb_client

    def create(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a DynamoDB table to use as a recommendation service. The table
has a
        hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended,
such as
        Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
MediaType,
        forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.

        :return: Data about the newly created table.
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table creation fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.dynamodb_client.create_table(
                TableName=self.table_name,
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "AttributeType": "S"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "AttributeType": "N"},
                ],
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "KeyType": "HASH"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
                ],
                ProvisionedThroughput={"ReadCapacityUnits": 5,
"WriteCapacityUnits": 5},
            )
            log.info("Creating table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s created.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.info("Table %s exists, nothing to be done.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when creating table: {err}."
```

```
                )
        else:
            return response

    def populate(self, data_file: str) -> None:
        """
        Populates the recommendations table from a JSON file.

        :param data_file: The path to the data file.
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table population fails.
        """
        try:
            with open(data_file) as data:
                items = json.load(data)
            batch = [{"PutRequest": {"Item": item}} for item in items]
            self.dynamodb_client.batch_write_item(RequestItems={self.table_name:
batch})
            log.info(
                "Populated table %s with items from %s.", self.table_name,
data_file
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise RecommendationServiceError(
                self.table_name, f"Couldn't populate table from {data_file}:
{err}"
            )

    def destroy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the recommendations table.

        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table deletion fails.
        """
        try:
            self.dynamodb_client.delete_table(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Deleting table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_not_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s deleted.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                log.info("Table %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
self.table_name)
            else:
```

```
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when deleting table: {err}."
                )
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Systems Manager.

```
class ParameterHelper:
    """
    Encapsulates Systems Manager parameters. This example uses these parameters
 to drive
    the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a dependency
 or
    how the service responds to a health check.
    """

    table: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table"
    failure_response: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response"
    health_check: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check"

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, ssm_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the ParameterHelper class with the necessary parameters.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB table that is used as a
 recommendation
                           service.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.table_name = table_name

    def reset(self) -> None:
        """
        Resets the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
        These are the name of the DynamoDB recommendation table, no response when
 a
        dependency fails, and shallow health checks.
        """
        self.put(self.table, self.table_name)
        self.put(self.failure_response, "none")
```

```
        self.put(self.health_check, "shallow")

    def put(self, name: str, value: str) -> None:
        """
        Sets the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.

        :param name: The name of the parameter.
        :param value: The new value of the parameter.
        :raises ParameterHelperError: If the parameter value cannot be set.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.put_parameter(
                Name=name, Value=value, Overwrite=True, Type="String"
            )
            log.info("Setting parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to set parameter {name}.")
            if error_code == "ParameterLimitExceeded":
                log.error(
                    "The parameter limit has been exceeded. "
                    "Consider deleting unused parameters or request a limit
increase."
                )
            elif error_code == "ParameterAlreadyExists":
                log.error(
                    "The parameter already exists and overwrite is set to False.
"
                    "Use Overwrite=True to update the parameter."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate

- CreateListener
- CreateLoadBalancer
- CreateTargetGroup
- DeleteAutoScalingGroup
- DeleteInstanceProfile
- DeleteLaunchTemplate
- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Crea utenti IAM di sola lettura e lettura-scrittura utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare degli utenti e collegarvi delle policy.

> **Warning**
>
> Per evitare rischi per la sicurezza, non utilizzare gli utenti IAM per l'autenticazione quando sviluppi software creato ad hoc o lavori con dati reali. Utilizza invece la federazione con un provider di identità come AWS IAM Identity Center.

- Creare due utenti IAM.
- Collega una policy che consenta a un utente di ottenere e inserire oggetti in un bucket Amazon S3.
- Collega una policy che consenta all'altro utente di ottenere oggetti dal bucket.
- Ottieni autorizzazioni diverse per il bucket in base alle credenziali dell'utente.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea funzioni che eseguono il wrapping delle operazioni degli utenti IAM.

```
import logging
import time

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

import access_key_wrapper
import policy_wrapper

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def create_user(user_name):
    """
    Creates a user. By default, a user has no permissions or access keys.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The newly created user.
    """
    try:
        user = iam.create_user(UserName=user_name)
        logger.info("Created user %s.", user.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create user %s.", user_name)
```

```
        raise
    else:
        return user



def update_user(user_name, new_user_name):
    """
    Updates a user's name.

    :param user_name: The current name of the user to update.
    :param new_user_name: The new name to assign to the user.
    :return: The updated user.
    """
    try:
        user = iam.User(user_name)
        user.update(NewUserName=new_user_name)
        logger.info("Renamed %s to %s.", user_name, new_user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't update name for user %s.", user_name)
        raise
    return user



def list_users():
    """
    Lists the users in the current account.

    :return: The list of users.
    """
    try:
        users = list(iam.users.all())
        logger.info("Got %s users.", len(users))
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get users.")
        raise
    else:
        return users



def delete_user(user_name):
    """
```

```
    Deletes a user. Before a user can be deleted, all associated resources,
    such as access keys and policies, must be deleted or detached.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted user %s.", user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete user %s.", user_name)
        raise



def attach_policy(user_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :param policy_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to user %s.", policy_arn, user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't attach policy %s to user %s.", policy_arn,
 user_name)
        raise



def detach_policy(user_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :param policy_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).detach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from user %s.", policy_arn, user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from user %s.", policy_arn, user_name
```

```
        )
        raise
```

Crea funzioni che eseguono il wrapping delle operazioni delle policy IAM.

```
import json
import logging
import operator
import pprint
import time

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def create_policy(name, description, actions, resource_arn):
    """
    Creates a policy that contains a single statement.

    :param name: The name of the policy to create.
    :param description: The description of the policy.
    :param actions: The actions allowed by the policy. These typically take the
                    form of service:action, such as s3:PutObject.
    :param resource_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the resource this
 policy
                         applies to. This ARN can contain wildcards, such as
                         'arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/*' to allow actions on
 all objects
                         in the bucket named 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'.
    :return: The newly created policy.
    """
    policy_doc = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": actions, "Resource":
 resource_arn}],
    }
    try:
        policy = iam.create_policy(
```

```
            PolicyName=name,
            Description=description,
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(policy_doc),
        )
        logger.info("Created policy %s.", policy.arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create policy %s.", name)
        raise
    else:
        return policy



def delete_policy(policy_arn):
    """
    Deletes a policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to delete.
    """
    try:
        iam.Policy(policy_arn).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted policy %s.", policy_arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete policy %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
```

Crea funzioni che eseguono il wrapping delle operazioni delle chiavi di accesso IAM.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def create_key(user_name):
    """
    Creates an access key for the specified user. Each user can have a
    maximum of two keys.
```

```
    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The created access key.
    """
    try:
        key_pair = iam.User(user_name).create_access_key_pair()
        logger.info(
            "Created access key pair for %s. Key ID is %s.",
            key_pair.user_name,
            key_pair.id,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create access key pair for %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return key_pair



def delete_key(user_name, key_id):
    """
    Deletes a user's access key.

    :param user_name: The user that owns the key.
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to delete.
    """

    try:
        key = iam.AccessKey(user_name, key_id)
        key.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted access key %s for %s.", key.id, key.user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete key %s for %s", key_id, user_name)
        raise
```

Utilizza le funzioni di wrapping per creare utenti con policy diverse e usa le loro credenziali per accedere a un bucket Amazon S3.

```
def usage_demo():
    """
```

```
    Shows how to manage users, keys, and policies.
    This demonstration creates two users: one user who can put and get objects in
an
    Amazon S3 bucket, and another user who can only get objects from the bucket.
    The demo then shows how the users can perform only the actions they are
permitted
    to perform.
    """
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Account Management user demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Users can have policies and roles attached to grant them specific "
        "permissions."
    )
    s3 = boto3.resource("s3")
    bucket = s3.create_bucket(
        Bucket=f"demo-iam-bucket-{time.time_ns()}",
        CreateBucketConfiguration={
            "LocationConstraint": s3.meta.client.meta.region_name
        },
    )
    print(f"Created an Amazon S3 bucket named {bucket.name}.")
    user_read_writer = create_user("demo-iam-read-writer")
    user_reader = create_user("demo-iam-reader")
    print(f"Created two IAM users: {user_read_writer.name} and
{user_reader.name}")
    update_user(user_read_writer.name, "demo-iam-creator")
    update_user(user_reader.name, "demo-iam-getter")
    users = list_users()
    user_read_writer = next(
        user for user in users if user.user_id == user_read_writer.user_id
    )
    user_reader = next(user for user in users if user.user_id ==
user_reader.user_id)
    print(
        f"Changed the names of the users to {user_read_writer.name} "
        f"and {user_reader.name}."
    )

    read_write_policy = policy_wrapper.create_policy(
        "demo-iam-read-write-policy",
        "Grants rights to create and get an object in the demo bucket.",
```

```
        ["s3:PutObject", "s3:GetObject"],
        f"arn:aws:s3:::{bucket.name}/*",
    )
    print(
        f"Created policy {read_write_policy.policy_name} with ARN:
{read_write_policy.arn}"
    )
    print(read_write_policy.description)
    read_policy = policy_wrapper.create_policy(
        "demo-iam-read-policy",
        "Grants rights to get an object from the demo bucket.",
        "s3:GetObject",
        f"arn:aws:s3:::{bucket.name}/*",
    )
    print(f"Created policy {read_policy.policy_name} with ARN:
{read_policy.arn}")
    print(read_policy.description)
    attach_policy(user_read_writer.name, read_write_policy.arn)
    print(f"Attached {read_write_policy.policy_name} to
{user_read_writer.name}.")
    attach_policy(user_reader.name, read_policy.arn)
    print(f"Attached {read_policy.policy_name} to {user_reader.name}.")

    user_read_writer_key = access_key_wrapper.create_key(user_read_writer.name)
    print(f"Created access key pair for {user_read_writer.name}.")
    user_reader_key = access_key_wrapper.create_key(user_reader.name)
    print(f"Created access key pair for {user_reader.name}.")

    s3_read_writer_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=user_read_writer_key.id,
        aws_secret_access_key=user_read_writer_key.secret,
    )
    demo_object_key = f"object-{time.time_ns()}"
    demo_object = None
    while demo_object is None:
        try:
            demo_object = s3_read_writer_resource.Bucket(bucket.name).put_object(
                Key=demo_object_key, Body=b"AWS IAM demo object content!"
            )
        except ClientError as error:
            if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidAccessKeyId":
                print("Access key not yet available. Waiting...")
                time.sleep(1)
```

```
            else:
                raise
    print(
        f"Put {demo_object_key} into {bucket.name} using "
        f"{user_read_writer.name}'s credentials."
    )

    read_writer_object = s3_read_writer_resource.Bucket(bucket.name).Object(
        demo_object_key
    )
    read_writer_content = read_writer_object.get()["Body"].read()
    print(f"Got object {read_writer_object.key} using read-writer user's
credentials.")
    print(f"Object content: {read_writer_content}")

    s3_reader_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=user_reader_key.id,
        aws_secret_access_key=user_reader_key.secret,
    )
    demo_content = None
    while demo_content is None:
        try:
            demo_object =
s3_reader_resource.Bucket(bucket.name).Object(demo_object_key)
            demo_content = demo_object.get()["Body"].read()
            print(f"Got object {demo_object.key} using reader user's
credentials.")
            print(f"Object content: {demo_content}")
        except ClientError as error:
            if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidAccessKeyId":
                print("Access key not yet available. Waiting...")
                time.sleep(1)
            else:
                raise

    try:
        demo_object.delete()
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDenied":
            print("-" * 88)
            print(
                "Tried to delete the object using the reader user's credentials.
"
```

```
                "Got expected AccessDenied error because the reader is not "
                "allowed to delete objects."
            )
            print("-" * 88)

    access_key_wrapper.delete_key(user_reader.name, user_reader_key.id)
    detach_policy(user_reader.name, read_policy.arn)
    policy_wrapper.delete_policy(read_policy.arn)
    delete_user(user_reader.name)
    print(f"Deleted keys, detached and deleted policy, and deleted
{user_reader.name}.")

    access_key_wrapper.delete_key(user_read_writer.name, user_read_writer_key.id)
    detach_policy(user_read_writer.name, read_write_policy.arn)
    policy_wrapper.delete_policy(read_write_policy.arn)
    delete_user(user_read_writer.name)
    print(
        f"Deleted keys, detached and deleted policy, and deleted
{user_read_writer.name}."
    )

    bucket.objects.delete()
    bucket.delete()
    print(f"Emptied and deleted {bucket.name}.")
    print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - AttachUserPolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteUser
  - DetachUserPolicy

- ListUsers
- UpdateUser

Gestisci le chiavi di accesso IAM utilizzando un AWS SDK

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come gestire le chiavi di accesso.

> **Warning**
>
> Per evitare rischi per la sicurezza, non utilizzare gli utenti IAM per l'autenticazione quando sviluppi software creato ad hoc o lavori con dati reali. Utilizza invece la federazione con un provider di identità come AWS IAM Identity Center.

- Creare ed elencare le chiavi di accesso.
- Scoprire come e quando una chiave di accesso è stata utilizzata per ultima.
- Aggiornare ed eliminare le chiavi di accesso.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea funzioni che eseguono il wrapping delle operazioni delle chiavi di accesso IAM.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

iam = boto3.resource("iam")
```

```
def list_keys(user_name):
    """
    Lists the keys owned by the specified user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The list of keys owned by the user.
    """
    try:
        keys = list(iam.User(user_name).access_keys.all())
        logger.info("Got %s access keys for %s.", len(keys), user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get access keys for %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return keys



def create_key(user_name):
    """
    Creates an access key for the specified user. Each user can have a
    maximum of two keys.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The created access key.
    """
    try:
        key_pair = iam.User(user_name).create_access_key_pair()
        logger.info(
            "Created access key pair for %s. Key ID is %s.",
            key_pair.user_name,
            key_pair.id,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create access key pair for %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return key_pair



def get_last_use(key_id):
    """
    Gets information about when and how a key was last used.
```

```
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to look up.
    :return: Information about the key's last use.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.get_access_key_last_used(AccessKeyId=key_id)
        last_used_date = response["AccessKeyLastUsed"].get("LastUsedDate", None)
        last_service = response["AccessKeyLastUsed"].get("ServiceName", None)
        logger.info(
            "Key %s was last used by %s on %s to access %s.",
            key_id,
            response["UserName"],
            last_used_date,
            last_service,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get last use of key %s.", key_id)
        raise
    else:
        return response



def update_key(user_name, key_id, activate):
    """
    Updates the status of a key.

    :param user_name: The user that owns the key.
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to update.
    :param activate: When True, the key is activated. Otherwise, the key is
 deactivated.
    """

    try:
        key = iam.User(user_name).AccessKey(key_id)
        if activate:
            key.activate()
        else:
            key.deactivate()
        logger.info("%s key %s.", "Activated" if activate else "Deactivated",
 key_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
```

```
            "Couldn't %s key %s.", "Activate" if activate else "Deactivate",
 key_id
        )
        raise



def delete_key(user_name, key_id):
    """
    Deletes a user's access key.

    :param user_name: The user that owns the key.
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to delete.
    """

    try:
        key = iam.AccessKey(user_name, key_id)
        key.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted access key %s for %s.", key.id, key.user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete key %s for %s", key_id, user_name)
        raise
```

Utilizza le funzioni di wrapping per eseguire operazioni sulle chiavi di accesso per l'utente corrente.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to create and manage access keys."""

    def print_keys():
        """Gets and prints the current keys for a user."""
        current_keys = list_keys(current_user_name)
        print("The current user's keys are now:")
        print(*[f"{key.id}: {key.status}" for key in current_keys], sep="\n")

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Account Management access key demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    current_user_name = iam.CurrentUser().user_name
```

```
    print(
        f"This demo creates an access key for the current user "
        f"({current_user_name}), manipulates the key in a few ways, and then "
        f"deletes it."
    )
    all_keys = list_keys(current_user_name)
    if len(all_keys) == 2:
        print(
            "The current user already has the maximum of 2 access keys. To run "
            "this demo, either delete one of the access keys or use a user "
            "that has only 1 access key."
        )
    else:
        new_key = create_key(current_user_name)
        print(f"Created a new key with id {new_key.id} and secret
{new_key.secret}.")
        print_keys()
        existing_key = next(key for key in all_keys if key != new_key)
        last_use = get_last_use(existing_key.id)["AccessKeyLastUsed"]
        print(
            f"Key {all_keys[0].id} was last used to access
{last_use['ServiceName']} "
            f"on {last_use['LastUsedDate']}"
        )
        update_key(current_user_name, new_key.id, False)
        print(f"Key {new_key.id} is now deactivated.")
        print_keys()
        delete_key(current_user_name, new_key.id)
        print_keys()
        print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateAccessKey
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - GetAccessKeyLastUsed
  - ListAccessKeys
  - UpdateAccessKey

Gestisci le policy IAM utilizzando un AWS SDK

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creare ed elencare le policy.
- Creare ed ottenere le versioni della policy.
- Ripristinare una policy a una versione precedente.
- Eliminare le policy.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea funzioni che eseguono il wrapping delle operazioni delle policy IAM.

```
import json
import logging
import operator
import pprint
import time

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def create_policy(name, description, actions, resource_arn):
    """
    Creates a policy that contains a single statement.

    :param name: The name of the policy to create.
    :param description: The description of the policy.
    :param actions: The actions allowed by the policy. These typically take the
                    form of service:action, such as s3:PutObject.
```

```
    :param resource_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the resource this
 policy
                         applies to. This ARN can contain wildcards, such as
                         'arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/*' to allow actions on
 all objects
                         in the bucket named 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'.
    :return: The newly created policy.
    """
    policy_doc = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": actions, "Resource":
 resource_arn}],
    }
    try:
        policy = iam.create_policy(
            PolicyName=name,
            Description=description,
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(policy_doc),
        )
        logger.info("Created policy %s.", policy.arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create policy %s.", name)
        raise
    else:
        return policy



def list_policies(scope):
    """
    Lists the policies in the current account.

    :param scope: Limits the kinds of policies that are returned. For example,
                  'Local' specifies that only locally managed policies are
 returned.
    :return: The list of policies.
    """
    try:
        policies = list(iam.policies.filter(Scope=scope))
        logger.info("Got %s policies in scope '%s'.", len(policies), scope)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get policies for scope '%s'.", scope)
        raise
    else:
```

```
        return policies



def create_policy_version(policy_arn, actions, resource_arn, set_as_default):
    """
    Creates a policy version. Policies can have up to five versions. The default
    version is the one that is used for all resources that reference the policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    :param actions: The actions to allow in the policy version.
    :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource this policy version applies to.
    :param set_as_default: When True, this policy version is set as the default
                           version for the policy. Otherwise, the default
                           is not changed.
    :return: The newly created policy version.
    """
    policy_doc = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": actions, "Resource":
 resource_arn}],
    }
    try:
        policy = iam.Policy(policy_arn)
        policy_version = policy.create_version(
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(policy_doc), SetAsDefault=set_as_default
        )
        logger.info(
            "Created policy version %s for policy %s.",
            policy_version.version_id,
            policy_version.arn,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create a policy version for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return policy_version



def get_default_policy_statement(policy_arn):
    """
    Gets the statement of the default version of the specified policy.
```

```
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to look up.
    :return: The statement of the default policy version.
    """
    try:
        policy = iam.Policy(policy_arn)
        # To get an attribute of a policy, the SDK first calls get_policy.
        policy_doc = policy.default_version.document
        policy_statement = policy_doc.get("Statement", None)
        logger.info("Got default policy doc for %s.", policy.policy_name)
        logger.info(policy_doc)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get default policy statement for %s.",
 policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return policy_statement



def rollback_policy_version(policy_arn):
    """
    Rolls back to the previous default policy, if it exists.

    1. Gets the list of policy versions in order by date.
    2. Finds the default.
    3. Makes the previous policy the default.
    4. Deletes the old default version.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to roll back.
    :return: The default version of the policy after the rollback.
    """
    try:
        policy_versions = sorted(
            iam.Policy(policy_arn).versions.all(),
            key=operator.attrgetter("create_date"),
        )
        logger.info("Got %s versions for %s.", len(policy_versions), policy_arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get versions for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise

    default_version = None
    rollback_version = None
    try:
```

```
        while default_version is None:
            ver = policy_versions.pop()
            if ver.is_default_version:
                default_version = ver
        rollback_version = policy_versions.pop()
        rollback_version.set_as_default()
        logger.info("Set %s as the default version.",
 rollback_version.version_id)
        default_version.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted original default version %s.",
 default_version.version_id)
    except IndexError:
        if default_version is None:
            logger.warning("No default version found for %s.", policy_arn)
        elif rollback_version is None:
            logger.warning(
                "Default version %s found for %s, but no previous version exists,
 so "
                "nothing to roll back to.",
                default_version.version_id,
                policy_arn,
            )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't roll back version for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return rollback_version



def delete_policy(policy_arn):
    """
    Deletes a policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to delete.
    """
    try:
        iam.Policy(policy_arn).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted policy %s.", policy_arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete policy %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
```

Utilizza le funzioni di wrapping per creare policy, aggiornare le versioni e ottenere informazioni su di esse.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to use the policy functions."""
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Account Management policy demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Policies let you define sets of permissions that can be attached to "
        "other IAM resources, like users and roles."
    )
    bucket_arn = f"arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    policy = create_policy(
        "demo-iam-policy",
        "Policy for IAM demonstration.",
        ["s3:ListObjects"],
        bucket_arn,
    )
    print(f"Created policy {policy.policy_name}.")
    policies = list_policies("Local")
    print(f"Your account has {len(policies)} managed policies:")
    print(*[pol.policy_name for pol in policies], sep=", ")
    time.sleep(1)
    policy_version = create_policy_version(
        policy.arn, ["s3:PutObject"], bucket_arn, True
    )
    print(
        f"Added policy version {policy_version.version_id} to policy "
        f"{policy.policy_name}."
    )
    default_statement = get_default_policy_statement(policy.arn)
    print(f"The default policy statement for {policy.policy_name} is:")
    pprint.pprint(default_statement)
    rollback_version = rollback_policy_version(policy.arn)
    print(
        f"Rolled back to version {rollback_version.version_id} for "
        f"{policy.policy_name}."
    )
    default_statement = get_default_policy_statement(policy.arn)
```

```
    print(f"The default policy statement for {policy.policy_name} is now:")
    pprint.pprint(default_statement)
    delete_policy(policy.arn)
    print(f"Deleted policy {policy.policy_name}.")
    print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreatePolicyVersion
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeletePolicyVersion
  - GetPolicyVersion
  - ListPolicies
  - ListPolicyVersions
  - SetDefaultPolicyVersion

Gestisci i ruoli IAM utilizzando un AWS SDK

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un ruolo IAM.
- Collegamento e scollegamento delle policy per un ruolo
- Elimina un ruolo.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea funzioni che eseguono il wrapping delle operazioni dei ruoli IAM.

```
import json
import logging
import pprint

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def create_role(role_name, allowed_services):
    """
    Creates a role that lets a list of specified services assume the role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role.
    :param allowed_services: The services that can assume the role.
    :return: The newly created role.
    """
    trust_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Principal": {"Service": service},
                "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
            }
            for service in allowed_services
        ],
    }

    try:
        role = iam.create_role(
            RoleName=role_name, AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(trust_policy)
        )
        logger.info("Created role %s.", role.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create role %s.", role_name)
        raise
    else:
        return role
```

```
def attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the
 ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't attach policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn,
 role_name)
        raise



def detach_policy(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the
 ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).detach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name
        )
        raise



def delete_role(role_name):
    """
    Deletes a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
    """
```

```
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete role %s.", role_name)
        raise
```

Utilizza le funzioni di wrapping per creare un ruolo, per poi collegare e scollegare una policy.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to use the role functions."""
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Account Management role demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Roles let you define sets of permissions and can be assumed by "
        "other entities, like users and services."
    )
    print("The first 10 roles currently in your account are:")
    roles = list_roles(10)
    print(f"The inline policies for role {roles[0].name} are:")
    list_policies(roles[0].name)
    role = create_role(
        "demo-iam-role", ["lambda.amazonaws.com",
 "batchoperations.s3.amazonaws.com"]
    )
    print(f"Created role {role.name}, with trust policy:")
    pprint.pprint(role.assume_role_policy_document)
    policy_arn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonS3ReadOnlyAccess"
    attach_policy(role.name, policy_arn)
    print(f"Attached policy {policy_arn} to {role.name}.")
    print(f"Policies attached to role {role.name} are:")
    list_attached_policies(role.name)
    detach_policy(role.name, policy_arn)
    print(f"Detached policy {policy_arn} from {role.name}.")
    delete_role(role.name)
    print(f"Deleted {role.name}.")
    print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - DeleteRole
  - DetachRolePolicy

Gestisci il tuo account IAM utilizzando un AWS SDK

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ottenere e aggiornare l'alias dell'account.
- Generare un report degli utenti e delle loro credenziali.
- Ottenere un riepilogo dell'utilizzo dell'account.
- Ottenere informazioni su tutti gli utenti, gruppi, ruoli e policy nell'account, comprese le relazioni reciproche.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea funzioni che eseguono il wrapping delle operazioni dell'account IAM.

```
import logging
import pprint
import sys
import time
import boto3
```

```
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def list_aliases():
    """
    Gets the list of aliases for the current account. An account has at most one
 alias.

    :return: The list of aliases for the account.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.list_account_aliases()
        aliases = response["AccountAliases"]
        if len(aliases) > 0:
            logger.info("Got aliases for your account: %s.", ",".join(aliases))
        else:
            logger.info("Got no aliases for your account.")
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list aliases for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["AccountAliases"]



def create_alias(alias):
    """
    Creates an alias for the current account. The alias can be used in place of
 the
    account ID in the sign-in URL. An account can have only one alias. When a new
    alias is created, it replaces any existing alias.

    :param alias: The alias to assign to the account.
    """

    try:
        iam.create_account_alias(AccountAlias=alias)
        logger.info("Created an alias '%s' for your account.", alias)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create alias '%s' for your account.", alias)
        raise
```

```
def delete_alias(alias):
    """
    Removes the alias from the current account.

    :param alias: The alias to remove.
    """
    try:
        iam.meta.client.delete_account_alias(AccountAlias=alias)
        logger.info("Removed alias '%s' from your account.", alias)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't remove alias '%s' from your account.", alias)
        raise



def generate_credential_report():
    """
    Starts generation of a credentials report about the current account. After
    calling this function to generate the report, call get_credential_report
    to get the latest report. A new report can be generated a minimum of four
 hours
    after the last one was generated.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.generate_credential_report()
        logger.info(
            "Generating credentials report for your account. " "Current state is
 %s.",
            response["State"],
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't generate a credentials report for your
 account.")
        raise
    else:
        return response



def get_credential_report():
    """
```

```
    Gets the most recently generated credentials report about the current
 account.

    :return: The credentials report.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.get_credential_report()
        logger.debug(response["Content"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get credentials report.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["Content"]



def get_summary():
    """
    Gets a summary of account usage.

    :return: The summary of account usage.
    """
    try:
        summary = iam.AccountSummary()
        logger.debug(summary.summary_map)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get a summary for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return summary.summary_map



def get_authorization_details(response_filter):
    """
    Gets an authorization detail report for the current account.

    :param response_filter: A list of resource types to include in the report,
 such
                            as users or roles. When not specified, all resources
                            are included.
    :return: The authorization detail report.
    """
    try:
```

```
        account_details = iam.meta.client.get_account_authorization_details(
            Filter=response_filter
        )
        logger.debug(account_details)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get details for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return account_details
```

Utilizza le funzioni di wrapping per modificare l'alias dell'account e recuperare report sull'account.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to use the account functions."""
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Account Management account demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Setting an account alias lets you use the alias in your sign-in URL "
        "instead of your account number."
    )
    old_aliases = list_aliases()
    if len(old_aliases) > 0:
        print(f"Your account currently uses '{old_aliases[0]}' as its alias.")
    else:
        print("Your account currently has no alias.")
    for index in range(1, 3):
        new_alias = f"alias-{index}-{time.time_ns()}"
        print(f"Setting your account alias to {new_alias}")
        create_alias(new_alias)
    current_aliases = list_aliases()
    print(f"Your account alias is now {current_aliases}.")
    delete_alias(current_aliases[0])
    print(f"Your account now has no alias.")
    if len(old_aliases) > 0:
        print(f"Restoring your original alias back to {old_aliases[0]}...")
        create_alias(old_aliases[0])
```

```
    print("-" * 88)
    print("You can get various reports about your account.")
    print("Let's generate a credentials report...")
    report_state = None
    while report_state != "COMPLETE":
        cred_report_response = generate_credential_report()
        old_report_state = report_state
        report_state = cred_report_response["State"]
        if report_state != old_report_state:
            print(report_state, sep="")
        else:
            print(".", sep="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
        time.sleep(1)
    print()
    cred_report = get_credential_report()
    col_count = 3
    print(f"Got credentials report. Showing only the first {col_count} columns.")
    cred_lines = [
        line.split(",")[:col_count] for line in
 cred_report.decode("utf-8").split("\n")
    ]
    col_width = max([len(item) for line in cred_lines for item in line]) + 2
    for line in cred_report.decode("utf-8").split("\n"):
        print(
            "".join(element.ljust(col_width) for element in line.split(",")
[:col_count])
        )

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Let's get an account summary.")
    summary = get_summary()
    print("Here's your summary:")
    pprint.pprint(summary)

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Let's get authorization details!")
    details = get_authorization_details([])
    see_details = input("These are pretty long, do you want to see them (y/n)? ")
    if see_details.lower() == "y":
        pprint.pprint(details)

    print("-" * 88)
    pw_policy_created = None
```

```
    see_pw_policy = input("Want to see the password policy for the account (y/n)?
")
    if see_pw_policy.lower() == "y":
        while True:
            if print_password_policy():
                break
            else:
                answer = input(
                    "Do you want to create a default password policy (y/n)? "
                )
                if answer.lower() == "y":
                    pw_policy_created = iam.create_account_password_policy()
                else:
                    break
    if pw_policy_created is not None:
        answer = input("Do you want to delete the password policy (y/n)? ")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            pw_policy_created.delete()
            print("Password policy deleted.")

    print("The SAML providers for your account are:")
    list_saml_providers(10)

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Thanks for watching.")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateAccountAlias
  - DeleteAccountAlias
  - GenerateCredentialReport
  - GetAccountAuthorizationDetails
  - GetAccountSummary
  - GetCredentialReport
  - ListAccountAliases

Ripristina una versione della policy IAM utilizzando un AWS SDK

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ottieni l'elenco delle versioni delle policy in ordine di data.
- Individua la versione predefinita della policy.
- Rendi predefinita la versione precedente della policy.
- Elimina la vecchia versione predefinita.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def rollback_policy_version(policy_arn):
    """
    Rolls back to the previous default policy, if it exists.

    1. Gets the list of policy versions in order by date.
    2. Finds the default.
    3. Makes the previous policy the default.
    4. Deletes the old default version.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to roll back.
    :return: The default version of the policy after the rollback.
    """
    try:
        policy_versions = sorted(
            iam.Policy(policy_arn).versions.all(),
            key=operator.attrgetter("create_date"),
        )
        logger.info("Got %s versions for %s.", len(policy_versions), policy_arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get versions for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
```

```
    default_version = None
    rollback_version = None
    try:
        while default_version is None:
            ver = policy_versions.pop()
            if ver.is_default_version:
                default_version = ver
        rollback_version = policy_versions.pop()
        rollback_version.set_as_default()
        logger.info("Set %s as the default version.",
rollback_version.version_id)
        default_version.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted original default version %s.",
default_version.version_id)
    except IndexError:
        if default_version is None:
            logger.warning("No default version found for %s.", policy_arn)
        elif rollback_version is None:
            logger.warning(
                "Default version %s found for %s, but no previous version exists,
so "
                "nothing to roll back to.",
                default_version.version_id,
                policy_arn,
            )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't roll back version for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return rollback_version
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - DeletePolicyVersion
  - ListPolicyVersions
  - SetDefaultPolicyVersion

Configurare il controllo degli accessi basato sugli attributi per DynamoDB utilizzando v2 AWS Command Line Interface

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare il controllo degli accessi basato sugli attributi (ABAC) per DynamoDB.

- Crea una policy IAM per ABAC.
- Crea tabelle con tag per diversi reparti.
- Elenca e filtra le tabelle in base ai tag.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

Crea una policy IAM per ABAC.

```
# Step 1: Create a policy document for ABAC
cat > abac-policy.json << 'EOF'
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "dynamodb:GetItem",
        "dynamodb:BatchGetItem",
        "dynamodb:Query",
        "dynamodb:Scan"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:*:*:table/*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "aws:ResourceTag/Department": "${aws:PrincipalTag/Department}"
        }
      }
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "dynamodb:PutItem",
        "dynamodb:UpdateItem",
```

```
        "dynamodb:DeleteItem",
        "dynamodb:BatchWriteItem"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:*:*:table/*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "aws:ResourceTag/Department": "${aws:PrincipalTag/Department}",
          "aws:ResourceTag/Environment": "Development"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
EOF

# Step 2: Create the IAM policy
aws iam create-policy \
    --policy-name DynamoDBDepartmentBasedAccess \
    --policy-document file://abac-policy.json
```

Crea tabelle con tag per diversi reparti.

```
# Create a DynamoDB table with tags for ABAC
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name FinanceData \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=RecordID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=RecordID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --tags \
        Key=Department,Value=Finance \
        Key=Environment,Value=Development

# Create another table with different tags
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MarketingData \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=RecordID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=RecordID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
```

```
    --tags \
        Key=Department,Value=Marketing \
        Key=Environment,Value=Production
```

Elenca e filtra le tabelle in base ai tag.

```
# List all DynamoDB tables
echo "Listing all tables:"
aws dynamodb list-tables

# Get ARNs for all tables
echo -e "\nGetting ARNs for all tables:"
TABLE_ARNS=$(aws dynamodb list-tables --query "TableNames[*]" --output text |
 xargs -I {} aws dynamodb describe-table --table-name {} --query "Table.TableArn"
 --output text)

# For each table ARN, list its tags
echo -e "\nListing tags for each table:"
for ARN in $TABLE_ARNS; do
    TABLE_NAME=$(echo $ARN | awk -F/ '{print $2}')
    echo -e "\nTags for table: $TABLE_NAME"
    aws dynamodb list-tags-of-resource --resource-arn $ARN
done

# Example: Find tables with a specific tag
echo -e "\nFinding tables with Environment=Production tag:"
for ARN in $TABLE_ARNS; do
    TABLE_NAME=$(echo $ARN | awk -F/ '{print $2}')
    TAGS=$(aws dynamodb list-tags-of-resource --resource-arn $ARN --query "Tags[?
Key=='Environment' && Value=='Production']" --output text)
    if [ ! -z "$TAGS" ]; then
        echo "Table with Production tag: $TABLE_NAME"
    fi
done
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateTable
  - ListTables

Lavora con DynamoDB Streams e usa v2 Time-to-Live AWS Command Line Interface

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come gestire i flussi e le funzionalità di DynamoDB. Time-to-Live

- Crea una tabella con Streams abilitato.
- Descrivi Streams.
- Crea una funzione Lambda per l'elaborazione degli stream.
- Abilita TTL su una tabella.
- Aggiungi elementi con attributi TTL.
- Descrivi le impostazioni TTL.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

Crea una tabella con Streams abilitato.

```
# Create a table with DynamoDB Streams enabled
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name StreamsDemo \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=ID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=ID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --stream-specification StreamEnabled=true,StreamViewType=NEW_AND_OLD_IMAGES
```

Descrivi Streams.

```
# Get information about the stream
aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name StreamsDemo \
    --query "Table.StreamSpecification"

# Get the stream ARN
STREAM_ARN=$(aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name StreamsDemo \
    --query "Table.LatestStreamArn" \
```

```
    --output text)

echo "Stream ARN: $STREAM_ARN"

# Describe the stream
aws dynamodbstreams describe-stream \
    --stream-arn $STREAM_ARN
```

Crea una funzione Lambda per Streams.

```
# Step 1: Create an IAM role for the Lambda function
cat > trust-policy.json << 'EOF'
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
    }
  ]
}
EOF

aws iam create-role \
    --role-name DynamoDBStreamsLambdaRole \
    --assume-role-policy-document file://trust-policy.json

# Step 2: Attach permissions to the role
aws iam attach-role-policy \
    --role-name DynamoDBStreamsLambdaRole \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaDynamoDBExecutionRole

# Step 3: Create a Lambda function (code would be in a separate file)
echo "Lambda function creation would be done separately with appropriate code"

# Step 4: Create an event source mapping
echo "Example command to create event source mapping:"
echo "aws lambda create-event-source-mapping \\"
```

```
echo "    --function-name ProcessDynamoDBRecords \\"
echo "    --event-source $STREAM_ARN \\"
echo "    --batch-size 100 \\"
echo "    --starting-position LATEST"
```

Abilita TTL su una tabella.

```
# Create a table for TTL demonstration
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=ID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=ID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST

# Wait for table to become active
aws dynamodb wait table-exists --table-name TTLDemo

# Enable TTL on the table
aws dynamodb update-time-to-live \
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --time-to-live-specification "Enabled=true, AttributeName=ExpirationTime"
```

Aggiungi elementi con attributi TTL.

```
# Calculate expiration time (current time + 1 day in seconds)
EXPIRATION_TIME=$(date -d "+1 day" +%s)

# Add an item with TTL attribute
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --item '{
        "ID": {"S": "item1"},
        "Data": {"S": "This item will expire in 1 day"},
        "ExpirationTime": {"N": "'$EXPIRATION_TIME'"}
    }'

# Add an item that expires in 1 hour
EXPIRATION_TIME_HOUR=$(date -d "+1 hour" +%s)
aws dynamodb put-item \
```

```
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --item '{
        "ID": {"S": "item2"},
        "Data": {"S": "This item will expire in 1 hour"},
        "ExpirationTime": {"N": "'$EXPIRATION_TIME_HOUR'"}
    }'
```

Descrivi le impostazioni TTL.

```
# Describe TTL settings for a table
aws dynamodb describe-time-to-live \
    --table-name TTLDemo
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateTable
  - DescribeTable
  - DescribeTimeToLive
  - PutItem
  - UpdateTimeToLive

Lavora con l'API IAM Policy Builder utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea policy IAM utilizzando l'API orientata agli oggetti.
- Usa l'API IAM Policy Builder con il servizio IAM.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Gli esempi utilizzano le seguenti importazioni.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamConditionOperator;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamEffect;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamPolicyWriter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamPrincipal;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamPrincipalType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamResource;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamStatement;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetPolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetPolicyVersionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.StsClient;

import java.net.URLDecoder;
import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
```

Crea una policy basata sul tempo.

```
        public String timeBasedPolicyExample() {
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.builder()
                                .addStatement(b -> b
                                                .effect(IamEffect.ALLOW)
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:GetItem")
```

```
                                                .addResource(IamResource.ALL)
                                                .addCondition(b1 -> b1

.operator(IamConditionOperator.DATE_GREATER_THAN)

.key("aws:CurrentTime")

.value("2020-04-01T00:00:00Z"))
                                                .addCondition(b1 -> b1

.operator(IamConditionOperator.DATE_LESS_THAN)

.key("aws:CurrentTime")

.value("2020-06-30T23:59:59Z")))
                                .build();

               // Use an IamPolicyWriter to write out the JSON string to a more
readable
               // format.
               return policy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder()
                                .prettyPrint(true)
                                .build());
       }
```

Crea una policy con più condizioni.

```
       public String multipleConditionsExample() {
               IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.builder()
                                .addStatement(b -> b
                                                .effect(IamEffect.ALLOW)
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:GetItem")

.addAction("dynamodb:BatchGetItem")
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:Query")
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:PutItem")
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:UpdateItem")
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:DeleteItem")

.addAction("dynamodb:BatchWriteItem")

.addResource("arn:aws:dynamodb:*:*:table/table-name")
```

```
 .addConditions(IamConditionOperator.STRING_EQUALS

 .addPrefix("ForAllValues:"),

 "dynamodb:Attributes",
                                                                    List.of("column-
name1", "column-name2", "column-name3"))
                                                .addCondition(b1 -> b1

 .operator(IamConditionOperator.STRING_EQUALS

 .addSuffix("IfExists"))

 .key("dynamodb:Select")

 .value("SPECIFIC_ATTRIBUTES")))
                                .build();

                return policy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder()
                                .prettyPrint(true).build());
        }
```

Usa i principi in una policy.

```
        public String specifyPrincipalsExample() {
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.builder()
                                .addStatement(b -> b
                                                .effect(IamEffect.DENY)
                                                .addAction("s3:*")
                                                .addPrincipal(IamPrincipal.ALL)
                                                .addResource("arn:aws:s3:::amzn-
s3-demo-bucket/*")
                                                .addResource("arn:aws:s3:::amzn-
s3-demo-bucket")
                                                .addCondition(b1 -> b1

 .operator(IamConditionOperator.ARN_NOT_EQUALS)

 .key("aws:PrincipalArn")

 .value("arn:aws:iam::444455556666:user/user-name")))
```

```
                                .build();
                return policy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder()
                                .prettyPrint(true).build());
        }
```

Consentire l'accesso multi-account .

```
        public String allowCrossAccountAccessExample() {
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.builder()
                                .addStatement(b -> b
                                                .effect(IamEffect.ALLOW)

 .addPrincipal(IamPrincipalType.AWS, "111122223333")
                                                .addAction("s3:PutObject")
                                                .addResource("arn:aws:s3:::amzn-
s3-demo-bucket/*")
                                                .addCondition(b1 -> b1

 .operator(IamConditionOperator.STRING_EQUALS)
                                                                .key("s3:x-amz-
acl")
                                                                .value("bucket-
owner-full-control")))
                                .build();
                return policy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder()
                                .prettyPrint(true).build());
        }
```

Crea e carica un `IamPolicy`.

```
        public String createAndUploadPolicyExample(IamClient iam, String
 accountID, String policyName) {
                // Build the policy.
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.builder() // 'version' defaults to
 "2012-10-17".
                                .addStatement(IamStatement.builder()
                                                .effect(IamEffect.ALLOW)
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:PutItem")

 .addResource("arn:aws:dynamodb:us-east-1:" + accountID
```

```
                                                                    + ":table/
exampleTableName")
                                                .build())
                                .build();
                // Upload the policy.
                iam.createPolicy(r ->
 r.policyName(policyName).policyDocument(policy.toJson()));
                return
 policy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder().prettyPrint(true).build());
        }
```

Scarica e lavora con un `IamPolicy`.

```
        public String createNewBasedOnExistingPolicyExample(IamClient iam, String
 accountID, String policyName,
                        String newPolicyName) {

                String policyArn = "arn:aws:iam::" + accountID + ":policy/" +
 policyName;
                GetPolicyResponse getPolicyResponse = iam.getPolicy(r ->
 r.policyArn(policyArn));

                String policyVersion =
 getPolicyResponse.policy().defaultVersionId();
                GetPolicyVersionResponse getPolicyVersionResponse = iam
                                .getPolicyVersion(r ->
 r.policyArn(policyArn).versionId(policyVersion));

                // Create an IamPolicy instance from the JSON string returned
 from IAM.
                String decodedPolicy =
 URLDecoder.decode(getPolicyVersionResponse.policyVersion().document(),
                                StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.fromJson(decodedPolicy);

                /*
                 * All IamPolicy components are immutable, so use the copy method
 that creates a
                 * new instance that
                 * can be altered in the same method call.
                 *
```

```
                 * Add the ability to get an item from DynamoDB as an additional
action.
                 */
                IamStatement newStatement = policy.statements().get(0).copy(s ->
s.addAction("dynamodb:GetItem"));

                // Create a new statement that replaces the original statement.
                IamPolicy newPolicy = policy.copy(p ->
p.statements(Arrays.asList(newStatement)));

                // Upload the new policy. IAM now has both policies.
                iam.createPolicy(r -> r.policyName(newPolicyName)
                                .policyDocument(newPolicy.toJson()));

                return
newPolicy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder().prettyPrint(true).build());
        }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK for Java 2.x.
- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreatePolicy
  - GetPolicy
  - GetPolicyVersion

Esempi di codice per AWS IoT l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS IoT con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- AWS IoT Guida per gli sviluppatori: ulteriori informazioni su AWS IoT.
- AWS IoT Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le AWS IoT azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Ciao AWS IoT

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS IoT.

C++

SDK per C++

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS iot)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_iot")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
```

```
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_iot.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file sorgente hello_iot.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/iot/IoTClient.h>
#include <aws/iot/model/ListThingsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello IoT" starter application which initializes an AWS IoT client and
 *  lists the AWS IoT topics in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_iot'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
```

```
    //  Optional: change the log level for debugging.
    //  options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfig);
        // List the things in the current account.
        Aws::IoT::Model::ListThingsRequest listThingsRequest;

        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingAttribute> allThings;

        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listThingsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::IoT::Model::ListThingsOutcome listThingsOutcome =
iotClient.ListThings(
                    listThingsRequest);
            if (listThingsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingAttribute> &things =
listThingsOutcome.GetResult().GetThings();
                allThings.insert(allThings.end(), things.begin(), things.end());
                nextToken = listThingsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "List things failed"
                          << listThingsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << allThings.size() << " thing(s) found." << std::endl;
        for (auto const &thing: allThings) {
            std::cout << thing.GetThingName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
```

```
    return 0;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListThings in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.IotClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListThingsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListThingsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ThingAttribute;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.paginators.ListThingsIterable;

import java.util.List;

public class HelloIoT {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello AWS IoT. Here is a listing of your AWS IoT
 Things:");
        IotClient iotClient = IotClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        listAllThings(iotClient);
    }
```

```
    public static void listAllThings(IotClient iotClient) {
        iotClient.listThingsPaginator(ListThingsRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .build())
            .stream()
            .flatMap(response -> response.things().stream())
            .forEach(attribute -> {
                System.out.println("Thing name: " + attribute.thingName());
                System.out.println("Thing ARN: " + attribute.thingArn());
            });
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListThings in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.IotClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.ListThingsRequest

suspend fun main() {
    println("A listing of your AWS IoT Things:")
    listAllThings()
}

suspend fun listAllThings() {
    val thingsRequest =
        ListThingsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
```

```
        val response = iotClient.listThings(thingsRequest)
        val thingList = response.things
        if (thingList != null) {
            for (attribute in thingList) {
                println("Thing name ${attribute.thingName}")
                println("Thing ARN: ${attribute.thingArn}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListThings in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo AWS IoTAWS SDKs
  - Ciao AWS IoT
  - Scopri le nozioni di base di con un SDK AWS IoTAWS
  - Azioni per AWS IoT l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo AttachThingPrincipal con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreateKeysAndCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreateThing con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreateTopicRule con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteThing con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteTopicRule con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeEndpoint con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeThing con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DetachThingPrincipal con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListCertificates con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListThings con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo SearchIndex con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo UpdateIndexingConfiguration con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo UpdateThing con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo AWS IoTAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS IoT with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Ciao AWS IoT
- Scopri le nozioni di base di con un SDK AWS IoTAWS
- Azioni per AWS IoT l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo AttachThingPrincipal con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateKeysAndCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateThing con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateTopicRule con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteThing con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteTopicRule con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeEndpoint con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeThing con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DetachThingPrincipal con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListCertificates con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListThings con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo SearchIndex con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo UpdateIndexingConfiguration con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo UpdateThing con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Ciao AWS IoT

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS IoT.

C++

SDK per C++

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
```

```
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS iot)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_iot")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_iot.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file sorgente hello_iot.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/iot/IoTClient.h>
#include <aws/iot/model/ListThingsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello IoT" starter application which initializes an AWS IoT client and
 *  lists the AWS IoT topics in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_iot'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    //  Optional: change the log level for debugging.
    //  options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfig);
        // List the things in the current account.
        Aws::IoT::Model::ListThingsRequest listThingsRequest;

        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingAttribute> allThings;

        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listThingsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::IoT::Model::ListThingsOutcome listThingsOutcome =
 iotClient.ListThings(
                    listThingsRequest);
            if (listThingsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingAttribute> &things =
 listThingsOutcome.GetResult().GetThings();
                allThings.insert(allThings.end(), things.begin(), things.end());
                nextToken = listThingsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "List things failed"
                          << listThingsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << allThings.size() << " thing(s) found." << std::endl;
        for (auto const &thing: allThings) {
            std::cout << thing.GetThingName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListThings in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.IotClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListThingsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListThingsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ThingAttribute;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.paginators.ListThingsIterable;

import java.util.List;

public class HelloIoT {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello AWS IoT. Here is a listing of your AWS IoT
 Things:");
        IotClient iotClient = IotClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        listAllThings(iotClient);
    }

    public static void listAllThings(IotClient iotClient) {
        iotClient.listThingsPaginator(ListThingsRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .build())
            .stream()
            .flatMap(response -> response.things().stream())
            .forEach(attribute -> {
                System.out.println("Thing name: " + attribute.thingName());
                System.out.println("Thing ARN: " + attribute.thingArn());
            });
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListThings in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.IotClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.ListThingsRequest

suspend fun main() {
    println("A listing of your AWS IoT Things:")
    listAllThings()
}

suspend fun listAllThings() {
    val thingsRequest =
        ListThingsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.listThings(thingsRequest)
        val thingList = response.things
        if (thingList != null) {
            for (attribute in thingList) {
                println("Thing name ${attribute.thingName}")
                println("Thing ARN: ${attribute.thingArn}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListThings in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

Scopri le nozioni di base di con un SDK AWS IoTAWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Crea una AWS IoT cosa.
- Genera un certificato del dispositivo.
- Aggiorna un AWS IoT oggetto con attributi.
- Restituisce un endpoint univoco.
- Elenca i tuoi AWS IoT certificati.
- Crea un' AWS IoT ombra.
- Scrivi informazioni sullo stato.
- Crea una regola.
- Elenca le tue regole.
- Cerca elementi utilizzando il nome dell'oggetto.
- Eliminare un AWS IoT oggetto.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea qualsiasi AWS IoT cosa.

```
Aws::String thingName = askQuestion("Enter a thing name: ");

if (!createThing(thingName, clientConfiguration)) {
    std::cerr << "Exiting because createThing failed." << std::endl;
    cleanup("", "", "", "", "", false, clientConfiguration);
    return false;
}
```

```
//! Create an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::createThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateThingRequest createThingRequest;
    createThingRequest.SetThingName(thingName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateThingOutcome outcome = iotClient.CreateThing(
            createThingRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

Genera e allega un certificato del dispositivo.

```
    Aws::String certificateARN;
    Aws::String certificateID;
    if (askYesNoQuestion("Would you like to create a certificate for your thing?
 (y/n) ")) {
        Aws::String outputFolder;
        if (askYesNoQuestion(
                "Would you like to save the certificate and keys to file? (y/n)
 ")) {
            outputFolder = std::filesystem::current_path();
            outputFolder += "/device_keys_and_certificates";

            std::filesystem::create_directories(outputFolder);

            std::cout << "The certificate and keys will be saved to the folder: "
```

```
                      << outputFolder << std::endl;
       }

       if (!createKeysAndCertificate(outputFolder, certificateARN,
 certificateID,
                                     clientConfiguration)) {
           std::cerr << "Exiting because createKeysAndCertificate failed."
                     << std::endl;
           cleanup(thingName, "", "", "", "", false, clientConfiguration);
           return false;
       }

       std::cout << "\nNext, the certificate will be attached to the thing.\n"
                 << std::endl;
       if (!attachThingPrincipal(certificateARN, thingName,
 clientConfiguration)) {
           std::cerr << "Exiting because attachThingPrincipal failed." <<
 std::endl;
           cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "",
                   false,
                   clientConfiguration);
           return false;
       }
   }
```

```
//! Create keys and certificate for an Aws IoT device.
//! This routine will save certificates and keys to an output folder, if
 provided.
/*!
  \param outputFolder: Location for storing output in files, ignored when string
 is empty.
  \param certificateARNResult: A string to receive the ARN of the created
 certificate.
  \param certificateID: A string to receive the ID of the created certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::createKeysAndCertificate(const Aws::String &outputFolder,
                                           Aws::String &certificateARNResult,
                                           Aws::String &certificateID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
```

```
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateKeysAndCertificateRequest
 createKeysAndCertificateRequest;

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateKeysAndCertificateOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateKeysAndCertificate(createKeysAndCertificateRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created a certificate and keys" << std::endl;
        certificateARNResult = outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateArn();
        certificateID = outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateId();
        std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " << certificateARNResult << ",
 certificate ID: "
                  << certificateID << std::endl;

        if (!outputFolder.empty()) {
            std::cout << "Writing certificate and keys to the folder '" <<
 outputFolder
                      << "'." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Be sure these files are stored securely." << std::endl;

            Aws::String certificateFilePath = outputFolder + "/
certificate.pem.crt";
            std::ofstream certificateFile(certificateFilePath);
            if (!certificateFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening certificate file, '" <<
 certificateFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            certificateFile << outcome.GetResult().GetCertificatePem();
            certificateFile.close();

            const Aws::IoT::Model::KeyPair &keyPair =
 outcome.GetResult().GetKeyPair();

            Aws::String privateKeyFilePath = outputFolder + "/private.pem.key";
            std::ofstream privateKeyFile(privateKeyFilePath);
            if (!privateKeyFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening private key file, '" <<
 privateKeyFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
```

```
            }
            privateKeyFile << keyPair.GetPrivateKey();
            privateKeyFile.close();

            Aws::String publicKeyFilePath = outputFolder + "/public.pem.key";
            std::ofstream publicKeyFile(publicKeyFilePath);
            if (!publicKeyFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening public key file, '" <<
 publicKeyFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            publicKeyFile << keyPair.GetPublicKey();
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating keys and certificate: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Attach a principal to an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param principal: A principal to attach.
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::attachThingPrincipal(const Aws::String &principal,
                                       const Aws::String &thingName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttachThingPrincipalRequest request;
    request.SetPrincipal(principal);
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttachThingPrincipalOutcome outcome =
 client.AttachThingPrincipal(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully attached principal to thing." << std::endl;
```

```
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to attach principal to thing." <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

Esegui varie operazioni sulla AWS IoT cosa.

```
    if (!updateThing(thingName, { {"location", "Office"}, {"firmwareVersion",
 "v2.0"} }, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because updateThing failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now an endpoint will be retrieved for your account.\n" <<
 std::endl;
    std::cout << "An IoT Endpoint refers to a specific URL or Uniform Resource
 Locator that serves as the entry point\n"
    << "for communication between IoT devices and the AWS IoT service." <<
 std::endl;

    askQuestion("Press Enter to continue:", alwaysTrueTest);

    Aws::String endpoint;
    if (!describeEndpoint(endpoint, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because getEndpoint failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
    std::cout <<"Your endpoint is " << endpoint << "." << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now the certificates in your account will be listed." <<
 std::endl;
```

```
    askQuestion("Press Enter to continue:", alwaysTrueTest);

    if (!listCertificates(clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because listCertificates failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now the shadow for the thing will be updated.\n" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "A thing shadow refers to a feature that enables you to create a
 virtual representation, or \"shadow,\"\n"
    << "of a physical device or thing. The thing shadow allows you to synchronize
 and control the state of a device between\n"
    << "the cloud and the device itself. and the AWS IoT service. For example,
 you can write and retrieve JSON data from a thing shadow." << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press Enter to continue:", alwaysTrueTest);

    if (!updateThingShadow(thingName, R"({"state":{"reported":
{"temperature":25,"humidity":50}}})", clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because updateThingShadow failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now, the state information for the shadow will be retrieved.\n"
 << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press Enter to continue:", alwaysTrueTest);

    Aws::String shadowState;
    if (!getThingShadow(thingName, shadowState, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because getThingShadow failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
    std::cout << "The retrieved shadow state is: " << shadowState << std::endl;

    printAsterisksLine();
```

```
   std::cout << "A rule with now be added to to the thing.\n" << std::endl;
   std::cout << "Any user who has permission to create rules will be able to
access data processed by the rule." << std::endl;
   std::cout << "In this case, the rule will use an Simple Notification Service
(SNS) topic and an IAM rule." << std::endl;
   std::cout << "These resources will be created using a CloudFormation
template." << std::endl;
   std::cout << "Stack creation may take a few minutes." << std::endl;

   askQuestion("Press Enter to continue: ", alwaysTrueTest);
   Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> outputs
=createCloudFormationStack(STACK_NAME,clientConfiguration);
   if (outputs.empty()) {
       std::cerr << "Exiting because createCloudFormationStack failed." <<
std::endl;
       cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
               clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }

   // Retrieve the topic ARN and role ARN from the CloudFormation stack outputs.
   auto topicArnIter = outputs.find(SNS_TOPIC_ARN_OUTPUT);
   auto roleArnIter = outputs.find(ROLE_ARN_OUTPUT);
   if ((topicArnIter == outputs.end()) || (roleArnIter == outputs.end())) {
       std::cerr << "Exiting because output '" << SNS_TOPIC_ARN_OUTPUT <<
       "' or '" << ROLE_ARN_OUTPUT << "'not found in the CloudFormation stack."
<< std::endl;
       cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME, "",
               false,
               clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }

   Aws::String topicArn = topicArnIter->second;
   Aws::String roleArn = roleArnIter->second;
   Aws::String sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM '";
   sqlStatement += MQTT_MESSAGE_TOPIC_FILTER;
   sqlStatement += "'";

   printAsterisksLine();

   std::cout << "Now a rule will be created.\n" << std::endl;
```

```
    std::cout << "Rules are an administrator-level action. Any user who has
 permission\n"
                 << "to create rules will be able to access data processed by the
 rule." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "In this case, the rule will use an SNS topic" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "and the following SQL statement '" << sqlStatement << "'." <<
 std::endl;
    std::cout << "For more information on IoT SQL, see https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/developerguide/iot-sql-reference.html" <<
 std::endl;
    Aws::String ruleName = askQuestion("Enter a rule name: ");
    if (!createTopicRule(ruleName, topicArn, sqlStatement, roleArn,
 clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because createRule failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME, "",
                false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now your rules will be listed.\n" << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press Enter to continue: ", alwaysTrueTest);
    if (!listTopicRules(clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because listRules failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME, ruleName,
                false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    Aws::String queryString = "thingName:" + thingName;
    std::cout << "Now the AWS IoT fleet index will be queried with the query\n'"
    << queryString << "'.\n" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "For query information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/
latest/developerguide/query-syntax.html" << std::endl;

    std::cout << "For this query to work, thing indexing must be enabled in your
 account.\n"
    << "This can be done with the awscli command line by calling 'aws iot update-
indexing-configuration'\n"
       << "or it can be done programmatically." << std::endl;
```

```
    std::cout << "For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/
latest/developerguide/managing-index.html" << std::endl;
    if (askYesNoQuestion("Do you want to enable thing indexing in your account?
 (y/n) "))
    {
        Aws::IoT::Model::ThingIndexingConfiguration thingIndexingConfiguration;

 thingIndexingConfiguration.SetThingIndexingMode(Aws::IoT::Model::ThingIndexingMode::REGI

 thingIndexingConfiguration.SetThingConnectivityIndexingMode(Aws::IoT::Model::ThingConnec
        // The ThingGroupIndexingConfiguration object is ignored if not set.
        Aws::IoT::Model::ThingGroupIndexingConfiguration
 thingGroupIndexingConfiguration;
        if (!updateIndexingConfiguration(thingIndexingConfiguration,
 thingGroupIndexingConfiguration, clientConfiguration)) {
            std::cerr << "Exiting because updateIndexingConfiguration failed." <<
 std::endl;
            cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME,
                    ruleName, false,
                    clientConfiguration);
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (!searchIndex(queryString, clientConfiguration)) {

        std::cerr << "Exiting because searchIndex failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME, ruleName,
                false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
```

```
//! Update an AWS IoT thing with attributes.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param attributeMap: A map of key/value attributes/
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
```

```
                                const std::map<Aws::String, Aws::String>
 &attributeMap,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttributePayload attributePayload;
    for (const auto &attribute: attributeMap) {
        attributePayload.AddAttributes(attribute.first, attribute.second);
    }
    request.SetAttributePayload(attributePayload);

    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateThingOutcome outcome = iotClient.UpdateThing(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to update thing " << thingName << ":" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Describe the endpoint specific to the AWS account making the call.
/*!
  \param endpointResult: String to receive the endpoint result.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::describeEndpoint(Aws::String &endpointResult,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::String endpoint;
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeEndpointRequest describeEndpointRequest;
    describeEndpointRequest.SetEndpointType(
            "iot:Data-ATS"); // Recommended endpoint type.

    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeEndpointOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DescribeEndpoint(
            describeEndpointRequest);
```

```
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully described endpoint." << std::endl;
        endpointResult = outcome.GetResult().GetEndpointAddress();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error describing endpoint" <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! List certificates registered in the AWS account making the call.
/*!
   \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::listCertificates(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesRequest request;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::Certificate> allCertificates;
    Aws::String marker; // Used to paginate results.
    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.ListCertificates(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            marker = result.GetNextMarker();
            allCertificates.insert(allCertificates.end(),
                                   result.GetCertificates().begin(),
                                   result.GetCertificates().end());
        }
        else {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << allCertificates.size() << " certificate(s) found." << std::endl;

    for (auto &certificate: allCertificates) {
        std::cout << "Certificate ID: " << certificate.GetCertificateId() <<
 std::endl;
        std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " << certificate.GetCertificateArn()
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Update the shadow of an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param document: The state information, in JSON format.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateThingShadow(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                    const Aws::String &document,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::IoTDataPlaneClient
 iotDataPlaneClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::UpdateThingShadowRequest updateThingShadowRequest;
    updateThingShadowRequest.SetThingName(thingName);
    std::shared_ptr<std::stringstream> streamBuf =
 std::make_shared<std::stringstream>(
            document);
    updateThingShadowRequest.SetBody(streamBuf);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::UpdateThingShadowOutcome outcome =
 iotDataPlaneClient.UpdateThingShadow(
            updateThingShadowRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated thing shadow." << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while updating thing shadow."
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Get the shadow of an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param documentResult: String to receive the state information, in JSON format.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::getThingShadow(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                 Aws::String &documentResult,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::IoTDataPlaneClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::GetThingShadowRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    auto outcome = iotClient.GetThingShadow(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::stringstream ss;
        ss << outcome.GetResult().GetPayload().rdbuf();
        documentResult = ss.str();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error getting thing shadow: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Create an AWS IoT rule with an SNS topic as the target.
/*!
  \param ruleName: The name for the rule.
  \param snsTopic: The SNS topic ARN for the action.
  \param sql: The SQL statement used to query the topic.
  \param roleARN: The IAM role ARN for the action.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
```

```
 */
bool
AwsDoc::IoT::createTopicRule(const Aws::String &ruleName,
                             const Aws::String &snsTopicARN, const Aws::String
 &sql,
                             const Aws::String &roleARN,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateTopicRuleRequest request;
    request.SetRuleName(ruleName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::SnsAction snsAction;
    snsAction.SetTargetArn(snsTopicARN);
    snsAction.SetRoleArn(roleARN);

    Aws::IoT::Model::Action action;
    action.SetSns(snsAction);

    Aws::IoT::Model::TopicRulePayload topicRulePayload;
    topicRulePayload.SetSql(sql);
    topicRulePayload.SetActions({action});

    request.SetTopicRulePayload(topicRulePayload);
    auto outcome = iotClient.CreateTopicRule(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created topic rule " << ruleName << "." <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating topic rule " << ruleName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Lists the AWS IoT topic rules.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::listTopicRules(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
```

```
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::ListTopicRulesRequest request;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::TopicRuleListItem> allRules;
    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::ListTopicRulesOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.ListTopicRules(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::ListTopicRulesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            allRules.insert(allRules.end(),
                            result.GetRules().cbegin(),
                            result.GetRules().cend());

            nextToken = result.GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "ListTopicRules error: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << "ListTopicRules: " << allRules.size() << " rule(s) found."
              << std::endl;
    for (auto &rule: allRules) {
        std::cout << "  Rule name: " << rule.GetRuleName() << ", rule ARN: "
                  << rule.GetRuleArn() << "." << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Query the AWS IoT fleet index.
//! For query information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/
developerguide/query-syntax.html
```

```
/*!
  \param: query: The query string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::searchIndex(const Aws::String &query,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexRequest request;
    request.SetQueryString(query);

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingDocument> allThingDocuments;
    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.SearchIndex(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            allThingDocuments.insert(allThingDocuments.end(),
                                     result.GetThings().cbegin(),
                                     result.GetThings().cend());
            nextToken = result.GetNextToken();

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error in SearchIndex: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << allThingDocuments.size() << " thing document(s) found." <<
 std::endl;
    for (const auto thingDocument: allThingDocuments) {
        std::cout << "  Thing name: " << thingDocument.GetThingName() << "."
```

```
                  << std::endl;
    }
    return true;
}
```

Eliminare le risorse.

```
bool
AwsDoc::IoT::cleanup(const Aws::String &thingName, const Aws::String
 &certificateARN,
                     const Aws::String &certificateID, const Aws::String
 &stackName,
                     const Aws::String &ruleName, bool askForConfirmation,
                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration)
 {
    bool result = true;

    if (!ruleName.empty() && (!askForConfirmation ||
                              askYesNoQuestion("Delete the rule '" + ruleName +
                                               "'? (y/n) "))) {
        result &= deleteTopicRule(ruleName, clientConfiguration);
    }

    Aws::CloudFormation::CloudFormationClient
 cloudFormationClient(clientConfiguration);

    if (!stackName.empty() && (!askForConfirmation ||
                              askYesNoQuestion(
                                      "Delete the CloudFormation stack '" +
 stackName +
                                      "'? (y/n) "))) {
        result &= deleteStack(stackName, clientConfiguration);
    }

    if (!certificateARN.empty() && (!askForConfirmation ||
                                    askYesNoQuestion("Delete the certificate '" +
                                                     certificateARN + "'? (y/n)
 "))) {
        result &= detachThingPrincipal(certificateARN, thingName,
 clientConfiguration);
        result &= deleteCertificate(certificateID, clientConfiguration);
    }
```

```
    if (!thingName.empty() && (!askForConfirmation ||
                               askYesNoQuestion("Delete the thing '" + thingName
 +
                                                "'? (y/n) "))) {
        result &= deleteThing(thingName, clientConfiguration);
    }

    return result;
}
```

```
//! Detach a principal from an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param principal: A principal to detach.
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::detachThingPrincipal(const Aws::String &principal,
                                       const Aws::String &thingName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DetachThingPrincipalRequest detachThingPrincipalRequest;
    detachThingPrincipalRequest.SetThingName(thingName);
    detachThingPrincipalRequest.SetPrincipal(principal);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DetachThingPrincipalOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DetachThingPrincipal(
            detachThingPrincipalRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully detached principal " << principal << " from
 thing "
                  << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to detach principal " << principal << " from thing "
                  << thingName << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Delete a certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateID: The ID of a certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateID,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetCertificateId(certificateID);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteCertificateOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DeleteCertificate(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted certificate " << certificateID <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting certificate " << certificateID << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Delete an AWS IoT rule.
/*!
  \param ruleName: The name for the rule.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteTopicRule(const Aws::String &ruleName,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteTopicRuleRequest request;
    request.SetRuleName(ruleName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteTopicRuleOutcome outcome = iotClient.DeleteTopicRule(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted rule " << ruleName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete rule " << ruleName <<
                  ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Delete an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    const auto outcome = iotClient.DeleteThing(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le AWS IoT funzionalità.

```
import java.util.Scanner;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * This Java example performs these tasks:
 *
 * 1. Creates an AWS IoT Thing.
 * 2. Generate and attach a device certificate.
 * 3. Update an AWS IoT Thing with Attributes.
 * 4. Get an AWS IoT Endpoint.
 * 5. List your certificates.
 * 6. Updates the shadow for the specified thing..
 * 7. Write out the state information, in JSON format
 * 8. Creates a rule
 * 9. List rules
 * 10. Search things
 * 11. Detach amd delete the certificate.
 * 12. Delete Thing.
 */
public class IotScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        final String usage =
            """
                Usage:
                    <roleARN> <snsAction>

                Where:
                    roleARN - The ARN of an IAM role that has permission to work
with AWS IOT.
                    snsAction  - An ARN of an SNS topic.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        IotActions iotActions = new IotActions();
        String thingName;
        String ruleName;
        String roleARN = args[0];
        String snsAction = args[1];
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the AWS IoT basics scenario.");
        System.out.println("""
            This example program demonstrates various interactions with the AWS
Internet of Things (IoT) Core service. The program guides you through a series
of steps,
            including creating an IoT Thing, generating a device certificate,
updating the Thing with attributes, and so on.
            It utilizes the AWS SDK for Java V2 and incorporates functionality
for creating and managing IoT Things, certificates, rules,
            shadows, and performing searches. The program aims to showcase AWS
IoT capabilities and provides a comprehensive example for
            developers working with AWS IoT in a Java environment.

            Let's get started...

            """);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("1. Create an AWS IoT Thing.");
        System.out.println("""
```

```
            An AWS IoT Thing represents a virtual entity in the AWS IoT service
that can be associated with
            a physical device.
            """);
        // Prompt the user for input.
        System.out.print("Enter Thing name: ");
        thingName = scanner.nextLine();
        iotActions.createIoTThing(thingName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Generate a device certificate.");
        System.out.println("""
            A device certificate performs a role in securing the communication
between devices (Things)
            and the AWS IoT platform.
            """);

        System.out.print("Do you want to create a certificate for " +thingName
+"? (y/n)");
        String certAns = scanner.nextLine();
        String certificateArn="" ;
        if (certAns != null && certAns.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            certificateArn = iotActions.createCertificate();
            System.out.println("Attach the certificate to the AWS IoT Thing.");
            iotActions.attachCertificateToThing(thingName, certificateArn);
        } else {
            System.out.println("A device certificate was not created.");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Update an AWS IoT Thing with Attributes.");
        System.out.println("""
             IoT Thing attributes, represented as key-value pairs, offer a
pivotal advantage in facilitating efficient data
             management and retrieval within the AWS IoT ecosystem.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        iotActions.updateShadowThing(thingName);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("4. Return a unique endpoint specific to the Amazon
Web Services account.");
        System.out.println("""
            An IoT Endpoint refers to a specific URL or Uniform Resource Locator
that serves as the entry point for communication between IoT devices and the AWS
IoT service.
           """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String endpointUrl = iotActions.describeEndpoint();
        System.out.println("The endpoint is "+endpointUrl);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. List your AWS IoT certificates");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        if (certificateArn.length() > 0) {
            iotActions.listCertificates();
        } else {
            System.out.println("You did not create a certificates. Skipping this
step.");
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Create an IoT shadow that refers to a digital
representation or virtual twin of a physical IoT device");
        System.out.println("""
            A Thing Shadow refers to a feature that enables you to create a
virtual representation, or "shadow,"
            of a physical device or thing. The Thing Shadow allows you to
synchronize and control the state of a device between
            the cloud and the device itself. and the AWS IoT service. For
example, you can write and retrieve JSON data from a Thing Shadow.
           """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        iotActions.updateShadowThing(thingName);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Write out the state information, in JSON
format.");
```

```
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        iotActions.getPayload(thingName);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Creates a rule");
        System.out.println("""
        Creates a rule that is an administrator-level action.
        Any user who has permission to create rules will be able to access data
processed by the rule.
        """);
        System.out.print("Enter Rule name: ");
        ruleName = scanner.nextLine();
        iotActions.createIoTRule(roleARN, ruleName, snsAction);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. List your rules.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        iotActions.listIoTRules();
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Search things using the Thing name.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String queryString = "thingName:"+thingName ;
        iotActions.searchThings(queryString);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        if (certificateArn.length() > 0) {
            System.out.print("Do you want to detach and delete the certificate
for " +thingName +"? (y/n)");
            String delAns = scanner.nextLine();
            if (delAns != null && delAns.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
                System.out.println("11. You selected to detach amd delete the
certificate.");
                waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
                iotActions.detachThingPrincipal(thingName, certificateArn);
                iotActions.deleteCertificate(certificateArn);
```

```
                waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            } else {
                System.out.println("11. You selected not to delete the
certificate.");
            }
        } else {
            System.out.println("11. You did not create a certificate so there is
nothing to delete.");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Delete the AWS IoT Thing.");
        System.out.print("Do you want to delete the IoT Thing? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine();
        if (delAns != null && delAns.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            iotActions.deleteIoTThing(thingName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The IoT Thing was not deleted.");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The AWS IoT workflow has successfully completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }


    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            System.out.println("");
            System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

Una classe wrapper per i metodi SDK. AWS IoT

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.IotAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.Action;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.AttachThingPrincipalRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.AttachThingPrincipalResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.Certificate;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.CreateKeysAndCertificateResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.CreateThingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.CreateThingResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.CreateTopicRuleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.CreateTopicRuleResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DeleteCertificateRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DeleteCertificateResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DeleteThingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DeleteThingResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DescribeEndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DescribeEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DescribeThingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DescribeThingResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DetachThingPrincipalRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DetachThingPrincipalResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.IotException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListCertificatesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListTopicRulesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListTopicRulesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.SearchIndexRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.SearchIndexResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.TopicRuleListItem;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.SnsAction;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.TopicRulePayload;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iotdataplane.IotDataPlaneAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iotdataplane.model.GetThingShadowRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iotdataplane.model.GetThingShadowResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iotdataplane.model.UpdateThingShadowRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iotdataplane.model.UpdateThingShadowResponse;
import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;
import java.util.regex.Matcher;
import java.util.regex.Pattern;

public class IotActions {

    private static IotAsyncClient iotAsyncClient;

    private static IotDataPlaneAsyncClient iotAsyncDataPlaneClient;

    private static final String TOPIC = "your-iot-topic";

    private static IotDataPlaneAsyncClient getAsyncDataPlaneClient() {
        SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
            .maxConcurrency(100)
            .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
            .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
            .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
            .build();

        ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
            .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
            .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
            .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()
                .numRetries(3)
                .build())
            .build();

        if (iotAsyncDataPlaneClient == null) {
            iotAsyncDataPlaneClient = IotDataPlaneAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
```

```
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return iotAsyncDataPlaneClient;
    }


    private static IotAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
            .maxConcurrency(100)
            .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
            .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
            .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
            .build();

        ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
            .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
            .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
            .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()
                .numRetries(3)
                .build())
            .build();

        if (iotAsyncClient == null) {
            iotAsyncClient = IotAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return iotAsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Creates an IoT certificate asynchronously.
     *
     * @return The ARN of the created certificate.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an IoT
certificate.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the certificate details and
returns the certificate ARN.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
```

```
     */
    public String createCertificate() {
        CompletableFuture<CreateKeysAndCertificateResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createKeysAndCertificate();
        final String[] certificateArn = {null};
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                String certificatePem = response.certificatePem();
                certificateArn[0] = response.certificateArn();

                // Print the details.
                System.out.println("\nCertificate:");
                System.out.println(certificatePem);
                System.out.println("\nCertificate ARN:");
                System.out.println(certificateArn[0]);

            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
        return certificateArn[0];
    }

    /**
     * Creates an IoT Thing with the specified name asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing to create.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an IoT Thing with
the specified name.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the name of the thing and its ARN
value.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
```

```
    public void createIoTThing(String thingName) {
        CreateThingRequest createThingRequest = CreateThingRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateThingResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createThing(createThingRequest);
        future.whenComplete((createThingResponse, ex) -> {
            if (createThingResponse != null) {
                System.out.println(thingName + " was successfully created. The
ARN value is " + createThingResponse.thingArn());
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Attaches a certificate to an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
     * @param certificateArn The ARN of the certificate to attach.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to attach a certificate to
an IoT Thing.
     * If the request is successful, it prints a confirmation message and
additional information about the Thing.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void attachCertificateToThing(String thingName, String certificateArn)
{
        AttachThingPrincipalRequest principalRequest =
AttachThingPrincipalRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .principal(certificateArn)
```

```
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<AttachThingPrincipalResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().attachThingPrincipal(principalRequest);
        future.whenComplete((attachResponse, ex) -> {
            if (attachResponse != null &&
attachResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
                System.out.println("Certificate attached to Thing
successfully.");

                // Print additional information about the Thing.
                describeThing(thingName);
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to attach certificate to Thing.
HTTP Status Code: " +
                        attachResponse.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Describes an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to describe an IoT Thing.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the Thing details.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    private void describeThing(String thingName) {
        DescribeThingRequest thingRequest = DescribeThingRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<DescribeThingResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().describeThing(thingRequest);
        future.whenComplete((describeResponse, ex) -> {
            if (describeResponse != null) {
                System.out.println("Thing Details:");
                System.out.println("Thing Name: " +
describeResponse.thingName());
                System.out.println("Thing ARN: " + describeResponse.thingArn());
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to describe Thing.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Updates the shadow of an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to update the shadow of an
IoT Thing.
     * If the request is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void updateShadowThing(String thingName) {
        // Create Thing Shadow State Document.
        String stateDocument = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"temperature\":25,
\"humidity\":50}}}";
        SdkBytes data = SdkBytes.fromString(stateDocument,
StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
        UpdateThingShadowRequest updateThingShadowRequest =
UpdateThingShadowRequest.builder()
```

```
            .thingName(thingName)
            .payload(data)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<UpdateThingShadowResponse> future =
 getAsyncDataPlaneClient().updateThingShadow(updateThingShadowRequest);
        future.whenComplete((updateResponse, ex) -> {
            if (updateResponse != null) {
                System.out.println("Thing Shadow updated successfully.");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
 cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
 cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to update Thing Shadow.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Describes the endpoint of the IoT service asynchronously.
     *
     * @return A CompletableFuture containing the full endpoint URL.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to describe the endpoint of
 the IoT service.
     * If the request is successful, it prints and returns the full endpoint URL.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public String describeEndpoint() {
        CompletableFuture<DescribeEndpointResponse> future =
 getAsyncClient().describeEndpoint(DescribeEndpointRequest.builder().endpointType("iot:Da
ATS").build());
        final String[] result = {null};

        future.whenComplete((endpointResponse, ex) -> {
            if (endpointResponse != null) {
```

```
                String endpointUrl = endpointResponse.endpointAddress();
                String exString = getValue(endpointUrl);
                String fullEndpoint = "https://" + exString + "-ats.iot.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com";

                System.out.println("Full Endpoint URL: " + fullEndpoint);
                result[0] = fullEndpoint;
            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
 ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
 cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
 cause.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
        return result[0];
    }

    /**
     * Extracts a specific value from the endpoint URL.
     *
     * @param input The endpoint URL to process.
     * @return The extracted value from the endpoint URL.
     */
    private static String getValue(String input) {
        // Define a regular expression pattern for extracting the subdomain.
        Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile("^(.*?)\\.iot\\.us-east-1\\.amazonaws\
\.com");

        // Match the pattern against the input string.
        Matcher matcher = pattern.matcher(input);

        // Check if a match is found.
        if (matcher.find()) {
            // Extract the subdomain from the first capturing group.
            String subdomain = matcher.group(1);
            System.out.println("Extracted subdomain: " + subdomain);
            return subdomain ;
```

```
        } else {
            System.out.println("No match found");
        }
        return "" ;
    }

    /**
     * Lists all certificates asynchronously.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to list all certificates.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the certificate IDs and ARNs.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void listCertificates() {
        CompletableFuture<ListCertificatesResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().listCertificates();
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                List<Certificate> certList = response.certificates();
                for (Certificate cert : certList) {
                    System.out.println("Cert id: " + cert.certificateId());
                    System.out.println("Cert Arn: " + cert.certificateArn());
                }
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to list certificates.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the payload of a Thing's shadow asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
```

```
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to get the payload of a
Thing's shadow.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the shadow data.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void getPayload(String thingName) {
        GetThingShadowRequest getThingShadowRequest =
GetThingShadowRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<GetThingShadowResponse> future =
getAsyncDataPlaneClient().getThingShadow(getThingShadowRequest);
        future.whenComplete((getThingShadowResponse, ex) -> {
            if (getThingShadowResponse != null) {
                // Extracting payload from response.
                SdkBytes payload = getThingShadowResponse.payload();
                String payloadString = payload.asUtf8String();
                System.out.println("Received Shadow Data: " + payloadString);
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to get Thing Shadow payload.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Creates an IoT rule asynchronously.
     *
     * @param roleARN The ARN of the IAM role that grants access to the rule's
actions.
     * @param ruleName The name of the IoT rule.
     * @param action The ARN of the action to perform when the rule is triggered.
```

```
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an IoT rule.
     * If the request is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void createIoTRule(String roleARN, String ruleName, String action) {
        String sql = "SELECT * FROM '" + TOPIC + "'";
        SnsAction action1 = SnsAction.builder()
            .targetArn(action)
            .roleArn(roleARN)
            .build();

        // Create the action.
        Action myAction = Action.builder()
            .sns(action1)
            .build();

        // Create the topic rule payload.
        TopicRulePayload topicRulePayload = TopicRulePayload.builder()
            .sql(sql)
            .actions(myAction)
            .build();

        // Create the topic rule request.
        CreateTopicRuleRequest topicRuleRequest =
CreateTopicRuleRequest.builder()
            .ruleName(ruleName)
            .topicRulePayload(topicRulePayload)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateTopicRuleResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createTopicRule(topicRuleRequest);
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                System.out.println("IoT Rule created successfully.");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage());
                } else {
```

```
                    System.err.println("Failed to create IoT Rule.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Lists IoT rules asynchronously.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to list IoT rules.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the names and ARNs of the rules.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void listIoTRules() {
        ListTopicRulesRequest listTopicRulesRequest =
ListTopicRulesRequest.builder().build();
        CompletableFuture<ListTopicRulesResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().listTopicRules(listTopicRulesRequest);
        future.whenComplete((listTopicRulesResponse, ex) -> {
            if (listTopicRulesResponse != null) {
                System.out.println("List of IoT Rules:");
                List<TopicRuleListItem> ruleList =
listTopicRulesResponse.rules();
                for (TopicRuleListItem rule : ruleList) {
                    System.out.println("Rule Name: " + rule.ruleName());
                    System.out.println("Rule ARN: " + rule.ruleArn());
                    System.out.println("--------------");
                }
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to list IoT Rules.");
                }
            }
        });
```

```
        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Searches for IoT Things asynchronously based on a query string.
     *
     * @param queryString The query string to search for Things.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to search for IoT Things.
     * If the request is successful and Things are found, it prints their IDs.
     * If no Things are found, it prints a message indicating so.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void searchThings(String queryString) {
        SearchIndexRequest searchIndexRequest = SearchIndexRequest.builder()
            .queryString(queryString)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<SearchIndexResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().searchIndex(searchIndexRequest);
        future.whenComplete((searchIndexResponse, ex) -> {
            if (searchIndexResponse != null) {
                // Process the result.
                if (searchIndexResponse.things().isEmpty()) {
                    System.out.println("No things found.");
                } else {
                    searchIndexResponse.things().forEach(thing ->
System.out.println("Thing id found using search is " + thing.thingId()));
                }
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to search for IoT Things.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Detaches a principal (certificate) from an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
     * @param certificateArn The ARN of the certificate to detach.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to detach a certificate from
an IoT Thing.
     * If the detachment is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void detachThingPrincipal(String thingName, String certificateArn) {
        DetachThingPrincipalRequest thingPrincipalRequest =
DetachThingPrincipalRequest.builder()
            .principal(certificateArn)
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DetachThingPrincipalResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().detachThingPrincipal(thingPrincipalRequest);
        future.whenComplete((voidResult, ex) -> {
            if (ex == null) {
                System.out.println(certificateArn + " was successfully removed
from " + thingName);
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + ex.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a certificate asynchronously.
     *
     * @param certificateArn The ARN of the certificate to delete.
```

```
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete a certificate.
     * If the deletion is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void deleteCertificate(String certificateArn) {
        DeleteCertificateRequest certificateProviderRequest =
DeleteCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateId(extractCertificateId(certificateArn))
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteCertificateResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().deleteCertificate(certificateProviderRequest);
        future.whenComplete((voidResult, ex) -> {
            if (ex == null) {
                System.out.println(certificateArn + " was successfully
deleted.");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + ex.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing to delete.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete an IoT Thing.
     * If the deletion is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void deleteIoTThing(String thingName) {
        DeleteThingRequest deleteThingRequest = DeleteThingRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<DeleteThingResponse> future =
 getAsyncClient().deleteThing(deleteThingRequest);
        future.whenComplete((voidResult, ex) -> {
            if (ex == null) {
                System.out.println("Deleted Thing " + thingName);
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
 cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + ex.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    // Get the cert Id  from the Cert ARN value.
    private String extractCertificateId(String certificateArn) {
        // Example ARN: arn:aws:iot:region:account-id:cert/certificate-id.
        String[] arnParts = certificateArn.split(":");
        String certificateIdPart = arnParts[arnParts.length - 1];
        return certificateIdPart.substring(certificateIdPart.lastIndexOf("/") +
 1);
    }
}
```

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.IotClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.Action
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.AttachThingPrincipalRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.AttributePayload
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.CreateThingRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.CreateTopicRuleRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DeleteCertificateRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DeleteThingRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DescribeEndpointRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DescribeThingRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DetachThingPrincipalRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.ListTopicRulesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.SearchIndexRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.SnsAction
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.TopicRulePayload
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.UpdateThingRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iotdataplane.IotDataPlaneClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iotdataplane.model.GetThingShadowRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iotdataplane.model.UpdateThingShadowRequest
import aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.content.ByteStream
import aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.content.toByteArray
import java.util.Scanner
import java.util.regex.Pattern
import kotlin.system.exitProcess

/**
 * Before running this Kotlin code example, ensure that your development
 environment
 * is set up, including configuring your credentials.
 *
 * For detailed instructions, refer to the following documentation topic:
 * [Setting Up Your Development Environment](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-
kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html)
 *
 * This code example requires an SNS topic and an IAM Role.
 * Follow the steps in the documentation to set up these resources:
 *
 * - [Creating an SNS Topic](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-
getting-started.html#step-create-topic)
 * - [Creating an IAM Role](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
id_roles_create.html)
 */
```

```
val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
val TOPIC = "your-iot-topic"

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage =
        """
        Usage:
            <roleARN> <snsAction>

        Where:
            roleARN - The ARN of an IAM role that has permission to work with AWS
 IOT.
            snsAction  - An ARN of an SNS topic.

        """.trimIndent()

    if (args.size != 2) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    var thingName: String
    val roleARN = args[0]
    val snsAction = args[1]
    val scanner = Scanner(System.`in`)

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS IoT example scenario.")
    println(
        """
        This example program demonstrates various interactions with the AWS
 Internet of Things (IoT) Core service.
        The program guides you through a series of steps, including creating an
 IoT thing, generating a device certificate,
        updating the thing with attributes, and so on.

        It utilizes the AWS SDK for Kotlin and incorporates functionality for
 creating and managing IoT things, certificates, rules,
        shadows, and performing searches. The program aims to showcase AWS IoT
 capabilities and provides a comprehensive example for
        developers working with AWS IoT in a Kotlin environment.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
```

```
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Create an AWS IoT thing.")
    println(
        """
        An AWS IoT thing represents a virtual entity in the AWS IoT service that
can be associated with a physical device.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    // Prompt the user for input.
    print("Enter thing name: ")
    thingName = scanner.nextLine()
    createIoTThing(thingName)
    describeThing(thingName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. Generate a device certificate.")
    println(
        """
        A device certificate performs a role in securing the communication
between devices (things) and the AWS IoT platform.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    print("Do you want to create a certificate for $thingName? (y/n)")
    val certAns = scanner.nextLine()
    var certificateArn: String? = ""
    if (certAns != null && certAns.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("y", ignoreCase =
true)) {
        certificateArn = createCertificate()
        println("Attach the certificate to the AWS IoT thing.")
        attachCertificateToThing(thingName, certificateArn)
    } else {
        println("A device certificate was not created.")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Update an AWS IoT thing with Attributes.")
    println(
```

```
        """
        IoT thing attributes, represented as key-value pairs, offer a pivotal
advantage in facilitating efficient data
        management and retrieval within the AWS IoT ecosystem.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    updateThing(thingName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Return a unique endpoint specific to the Amazon Web Services
account.")
    println(
        """
        An IoT Endpoint refers to a specific URL or Uniform Resource Locator that
serves as the entry point for communication between IoT devices and the AWS IoT
service.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    val endpointUrl = describeEndpoint()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. List your AWS IoT certificates")
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    if (certificateArn!!.isNotEmpty()) {
        listCertificates()
    } else {
        println("You did not create a certificates. Skipping this step.")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Create an IoT shadow that refers to a digital representation or
virtual twin of a physical IoT device")
    println(
        """
        A thing shadow refers to a feature that enables you to create a virtual
representation, or "shadow,"
```

```
        of a physical device or thing. The thing shadow allows you to synchronize
and control the state of a device between
        the cloud and the device itself. and the AWS IoT service. For example,
you can write and retrieve JSON data from a thing shadow.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    updateShawdowThing(thingName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Write out the state information, in JSON format.")
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    getPayload(thingName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Creates a rule")
    println(
        """
        Creates a rule that is an administrator-level action.
        Any user who has permission to create rules will be able to access data
processed by the rule.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    print("Enter Rule name: ")
    val ruleName = scanner.nextLine()
    createIoTRule(roleARN, ruleName, snsAction)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. List your rules.")
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    listIoTRules()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Search things using the name.")
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
```

```
    val queryString = "thingName:$thingName"
    searchThings(queryString)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    if (certificateArn.length > 0) {
        print("Do you want to detach and delete the certificate for $thingName?
 (y/n)")
        val delAns = scanner.nextLine()
        if (delAns != null && delAns.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("y", ignoreCase =
 true)) {
            println("11. You selected to detach amd delete the certificate.")
            print("Press Enter to continue...")
            scanner.nextLine()
            detachThingPrincipal(thingName, certificateArn)
            deleteCertificate(certificateArn)
        } else {
            println("11. You selected not to delete the certificate.")
        }
    } else {
        println("11. You did not create a certificate so there is nothing to
 delete.")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Delete the AWS IoT thing.")
    print("Do you want to delete the IoT thing? (y/n)")
    val delAns = scanner.nextLine()
    if (delAns != null && delAns.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("y", ignoreCase =
 true)) {
        deleteIoTThing(thingName)
    } else {
        println("The IoT thing was not deleted.")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The AWS IoT workflow has successfully completed.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteIoTThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val deleteThingRequest =
```

```
        DeleteThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.deleteThing(deleteThingRequest)
        println("Deleted $thingNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteCertificate(certificateArn: String) {
    val certificateProviderRequest =
        DeleteCertificateRequest {
            certificateId = extractCertificateId(certificateArn)
        }
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.deleteCertificate(certificateProviderRequest)
        println("$certificateArn was successfully deleted.")
    }
}

private fun extractCertificateId(certificateArn: String): String? {
    // Example ARN: arn:aws:iot:region:account-id:cert/certificate-id.
    val arnParts = certificateArn.split(":".toRegex()).dropLastWhile
 { it.isEmpty() }.toTypedArray()
    val certificateIdPart = arnParts[arnParts.size - 1]
    return certificateIdPart.substring(certificateIdPart.lastIndexOf("/") + 1)
}

suspend fun detachThingPrincipal(
    thingNameVal: String,
    certificateArn: String,
) {
    val thingPrincipalRequest =
        DetachThingPrincipalRequest {
            principal = certificateArn
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.detachThingPrincipal(thingPrincipalRequest)
        println("$certificateArn was successfully removed from $thingNameVal")
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun searchThings(queryStringVal: String?) {
    val searchIndexRequest =
        SearchIndexRequest {
            queryString = queryStringVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val searchIndexResponse = iotClient.searchIndex(searchIndexRequest)
        if (searchIndexResponse.things?.isEmpty() == true) {
            println("No things found.")
        } else {
            searchIndexResponse.things
                ?.forEach { thing -> println("Thing id found using search is
 ${thing.thingId}") }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listIoTRules() {
    val listTopicRulesRequest = ListTopicRulesRequest {}

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val listTopicRulesResponse =
 iotClient.listTopicRules(listTopicRulesRequest)
        println("List of IoT rules:")
        val ruleList = listTopicRulesResponse.rules
        ruleList?.forEach { rule ->
            println("Rule name: ${rule.ruleName}")
            println("Rule ARN: ${rule.ruleArn}")
            println("--------------")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createIoTRule(
    roleARNVal: String?,
    ruleNameVal: String?,
    action: String?,
) {
    val sqlVal = "SELECT * FROM '$TOPIC '"
    val action1 =
        SnsAction {
            targetArn = action
```

```
            roleArn = roleARNVal
        }

    val myAction =
        Action {
            sns = action1
        }

    val topicRulePayloadVal =
        TopicRulePayload {
            sql = sqlVal
            actions = listOf(myAction)
        }

    val topicRuleRequest =
        CreateTopicRuleRequest {
            ruleName = ruleNameVal
            topicRulePayload = topicRulePayloadVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.createTopicRule(topicRuleRequest)
        println("IoT rule created successfully.")
    }
}

suspend fun getPayload(thingNameVal: String?) {
    val getThingShadowRequest =
        GetThingShadowRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotDataPlaneClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { iotPlaneClient ->
        val getThingShadowResponse =
 iotPlaneClient.getThingShadow(getThingShadowRequest)
        val payload = getThingShadowResponse.payload
        val payloadString = payload?.let { java.lang.String(it, Charsets.UTF_8) }
        println("Received shadow data: $payloadString")
    }
}

suspend fun listCertificates() {
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
```

```
        val response = iotClient.listCertificates()
        val certList = response.certificates
        certList?.forEach { cert ->
            println("Cert id: ${cert.certificateId}")
            println("Cert Arn: ${cert.certificateArn}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun describeEndpoint(): String? {
    val request = DescribeEndpointRequest {}
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val endpointResponse = iotClient.describeEndpoint(request)
        val endpointUrl: String? = endpointResponse.endpointAddress
        val exString: String = getValue(endpointUrl)
        val fullEndpoint = "https://$exString-ats.iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com"
        println("Full endpoint URL: $fullEndpoint")
        return fullEndpoint
    }
}

private fun getValue(input: String?): String {
    // Define a regular expression pattern for extracting the subdomain.
    val pattern = Pattern.compile("^(.*?)\\.iot\\.us-east-1\\.amazonaws\\.com")

    // Match the pattern against the input string.
    val matcher = pattern.matcher(input)

    // Check if a match is found.
    if (matcher.find()) {
        val subdomain = matcher.group(1)
        println("Extracted subdomain: $subdomain")
        return subdomain
    } else {
        println("No match found")
    }
    return ""
}

suspend fun updateThing(thingNameVal: String?) {
    val newLocation = "Office"
    val newFirmwareVersion = "v2.0"
    val attMap: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    attMap["location"] = newLocation
```

```
    attMap["firmwareVersion"] = newFirmwareVersion

    val attributePayloadVal =
        AttributePayload {
            attributes = attMap
        }

    val updateThingRequest =
        UpdateThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
            attributePayload = attributePayloadVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        // Update the IoT thing attributes.
        iotClient.updateThing(updateThingRequest)
        println("$thingNameVal attributes updated successfully.")
    }
}

suspend fun updateShawdowThing(thingNameVal: String?) {
    // Create the thing shadow state document.
    val stateDocument = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"temperature\":25, \"humidity
\":50}}}"
    val byteStream: ByteStream = ByteStream.fromString(stateDocument)
    val byteArray: ByteArray = byteStream.toByteArray()

    val updateThingShadowRequest =
        UpdateThingShadowRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
            payload = byteArray
        }

    IotDataPlaneClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { iotPlaneClient ->
        iotPlaneClient.updateThingShadow(updateThingShadowRequest)
        println("The thing shadow was updated successfully.")
    }
}

suspend fun attachCertificateToThing(
    thingNameVal: String?,
    certificateArn: String?,
) {
```

```
    val principalRequest =
        AttachThingPrincipalRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
            principal = certificateArn
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.attachThingPrincipal(principalRequest)
        println("Certificate attached to $thingNameVal successfully.")
    }
}

suspend fun describeThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val thingRequest =
        DescribeThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    // Print Thing details.
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val describeResponse = iotClient.describeThing(thingRequest)
        println("Thing details:")
        println("Thing name: ${describeResponse.thingName}")
        println("Thing ARN:  ${describeResponse.thingArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun createCertificate(): String? {
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.createKeysAndCertificate()
        val certificatePem = response.certificatePem
        val certificateArn = response.certificateArn

        // Print the details.
        println("\nCertificate:")
        println(certificatePem)
        println("\nCertificate ARN:")
        println(certificateArn)
        return certificateArn
    }
}

suspend fun createIoTThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val createThingRequest =
```

```
        CreateThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.createThing(createThingRequest)
        println("Created $thingNameVal}")
    }
}
```

Azioni per AWS IoT l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole AWS IoT azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS IoT.

Esempi

- Utilizzo AttachThingPrincipal con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateKeysAndCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateThing con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateTopicRule con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteCertificate con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteThing con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteTopicRule con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeEndpoint con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeThing con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DetachThingPrincipal con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListCertificates con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListThings con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo SearchIndex con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateIndexingConfiguration con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzo UpdateThing con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`AttachThingPrincipal`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AttachThingPrincipal`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Attach a principal to an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param principal: A principal to attach.
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::attachThingPrincipal(const Aws::String &principal,
                                       const Aws::String &thingName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttachThingPrincipalRequest request;
    request.SetPrincipal(principal);
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttachThingPrincipalOutcome outcome =
 client.AttachThingPrincipal(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully attached principal to thing." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to attach principal to thing." <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AttachThingPrincipalconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per allegare un certificato al tuo dispositivo

L'`attach-thing-principal`esempio seguente allega un certificato all' MyTemperatureSensor oggetto. Il certificato è identificato da un ARN. Puoi trovare l'ARN per un certificato nella console AWS IoT.

```
aws iot attach-thing-principal \
    --thing-name MyTemperatureSensor \
    --principal arn:aws:iot:us-
west-2:123456789012:cert/2e1eb273792174ec2b9bf4e9b37e6c6c692345499506002a35159767055278e8
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta How to Manage Things with the Registry nella AWS IoT Developers Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AttachThingPrincipal AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Attaches a certificate to an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
```

```
    * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
    * @param certificateArn The ARN of the certificate to attach.
    *
    * This method initiates an asynchronous request to attach a certificate to
an IoT Thing.
    * If the request is successful, it prints a confirmation message and
additional information about the Thing.
    * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
    */
   public void attachCertificateToThing(String thingName, String certificateArn)
{
       AttachThingPrincipalRequest principalRequest =
AttachThingPrincipalRequest.builder()
           .thingName(thingName)
           .principal(certificateArn)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<AttachThingPrincipalResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().attachThingPrincipal(principalRequest);
       future.whenComplete((attachResponse, ex) -> {
           if (attachResponse != null &&
attachResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
               System.out.println("Certificate attached to Thing
successfully.");

               // Print additional information about the Thing.
               describeThing(thingName);
           } else {
               Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
               if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                   System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
               } else if (cause != null) {
                   System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage());
               } else {
                   System.err.println("Failed to attach certificate to Thing.
HTTP Status Code: " +
                       attachResponse.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
               }
           }
       });

       future.join();
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AttachThingPrincipalconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun attachCertificateToThing(
    thingNameVal: String?,
    certificateArn: String?,
) {
    val principalRequest =
        AttachThingPrincipalRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
            principal = certificateArn
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.attachThingPrincipal(principalRequest)
        println("Certificate attached to $thingNameVal successfully.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AttachThingPrincipalconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`CreateKeysAndCertificate`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateKeysAndCertificate`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Create keys and certificate for an Aws IoT device.
//! This routine will save certificates and keys to an output folder, if
 provided.
/*!
  \param outputFolder: Location for storing output in files, ignored when string
 is empty.
  \param certificateARNResult: A string to receive the ARN of the created
 certificate.
  \param certificateID: A string to receive the ID of the created certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::createKeysAndCertificate(const Aws::String &outputFolder,
                                           Aws::String &certificateARNResult,
                                           Aws::String &certificateID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateKeysAndCertificateRequest
 createKeysAndCertificateRequest;

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateKeysAndCertificateOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateKeysAndCertificate(createKeysAndCertificateRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created a certificate and keys" << std::endl;
        certificateARNResult = outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateArn();
        certificateID = outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateId();
        std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " << certificateARNResult << ",
 certificate ID: "
                  << certificateID << std::endl;

        if (!outputFolder.empty()) {
```

```
            std::cout << "Writing certificate and keys to the folder '" <<
 outputFolder
                      << "'." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Be sure these files are stored securely." << std::endl;

            Aws::String certificateFilePath = outputFolder + "/
certificate.pem.crt";
            std::ofstream certificateFile(certificateFilePath);
            if (!certificateFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening certificate file, '" <<
 certificateFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            certificateFile << outcome.GetResult().GetCertificatePem();
            certificateFile.close();

            const Aws::IoT::Model::KeyPair &keyPair =
 outcome.GetResult().GetKeyPair();

            Aws::String privateKeyFilePath = outputFolder + "/private.pem.key";
            std::ofstream privateKeyFile(privateKeyFilePath);
            if (!privateKeyFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening private key file, '" <<
 privateKeyFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            privateKeyFile << keyPair.GetPrivateKey();
            privateKeyFile.close();

            Aws::String publicKeyFilePath = outputFolder + "/public.pem.key";
            std::ofstream publicKeyFile(publicKeyFilePath);
            if (!publicKeyFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening public key file, '" <<
 publicKeyFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            publicKeyFile << keyPair.GetPublicKey();
        }
```

```
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating keys and certificate: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateKeysAndCertificateconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare una coppia di key pair RSA ed emettere un certificato X.509

Quanto segue `create-keys-and-certificate` crea una coppia di chiavi RSA a 2048 bit ed emette un certificato X.509 utilizzando la chiave pubblica emessa. Poiché è l'unica volta in cui l' AWS IoT fornisce la chiave privata per questo certificato, assicurati di conservarlo in un luogo sicuro.

```
aws iot create-keys-and-certificate \
    --certificate-pem-outfile "myTest.cert.pem" \
    --public-key-outfile "myTest.public.key" \
    --private-key-outfile "myTest.private.key"
```

Output:

```
{
    "certificateArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-
west-2:123456789012:cert/9894ba17925e663f1d29c23af4582b8e3b7619c31f3fbd93adcb51ae54b83dc2
    "certificateId":
 "9894ba17925e663f1d29c23af4582b8e3b7619c31f3fbd93adcb51ae54b83dc2",
    "certificatePem": "
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIICiTCCEXAMPLE6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC
VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgEXAMPLEAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6
b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSEXAMPLE2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd
BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYEXAMPLEb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN
MTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCEXAMPLEJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYD
```

```
VQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDAEXAMPLEsTC0lBTSBDb25z
b2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEXAMPLE25lQGFt
YXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn+aEXAMPLE
EXAMPLEfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/f0wYK8m9T
rDHudUZEXAMPLELG5M43q7Wgc/MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpE
Ibb3OhjZnzcvQAEXAMPLEWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCu4
nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9qEXAMPLEyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0Fkb
FFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDEXAMPLEBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjSTb
NYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvw3rrszlaEXAMPLE=
-----END CERTIFICATE-----\n",
    "keyPair": {
        "PublicKey": "-----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----
\nMIIBIjANBgkqhkEXAMPLEQEFAAOCAQ8AMIIBCgKCAQEAEXAMPLE1nnyJwKSMHw4h\nMMEXAMPLEuuN/
dMAS3fyce8DW/4+EXAMPLEyjmoF/YVF/gHr99VEEXAMPLE5VF13\n59VK7cEXAMPLE67GK+y
+jikqXOgHh/xJTwo
+sGpWEXAMPLEDz18xOd2ka4tCzuWEXAMPLEahJbYkCPUBSU8opVkR7qkEXAMPLE1DR6sx2HocliOOLtu6Fkw91swQ
\GB3ZPrNh0PzQYvjUStZeccyNCx2EXAMPLEvp9mQOUXP6plfgxwKRX2fEXAMPLEDa
\nhJLXkX3rHU2xbxJSq7D+XEXAMPLEcw+LyFhI5mgFRl88eGdsAEXAMPLElnI9EesG\nFQIDAQAB
\n-----END PUBLIC KEY-----\n",
        "PrivateKey": "-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----\nkey omittted for security
 reasons\n-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----\n"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creare e registrare un certificato per dispositivi AWS IoT nella Guida per sviluppatori AWS IoT.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command CreateKeysAndCertificateReference AWS CLI .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates an IoT certificate asynchronously.
     *
```

```
     * @return The ARN of the created certificate.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an IoT
certificate.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the certificate details and
returns the certificate ARN.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public String createCertificate() {
        CompletableFuture<CreateKeysAndCertificateResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createKeysAndCertificate();
        final String[] certificateArn = {null};
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                String certificatePem = response.certificatePem();
                certificateArn[0] = response.certificateArn();

                // Print the details.
                System.out.println("\nCertificate:");
                System.out.println(certificatePem);
                System.out.println("\nCertificate ARN:");
                System.out.println(certificateArn[0]);

            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
        return certificateArn[0];
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateKeysAndCertificateconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createCertificate(): String? {
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.createKeysAndCertificate()
        val certificatePem = response.certificatePem
        val certificateArn = response.certificateArn

        // Print the details.
        println("\nCertificate:")
        println(certificatePem)
        println("\nCertificate ARN:")
        println(certificateArn)
        return certificateArn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateKeysAndCertificateconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`CreateThing`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateThing`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Create an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::createThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateThingRequest createThingRequest;
    createThingRequest.SetThingName(thingName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateThingOutcome outcome = iotClient.CreateThing(
            createThingRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateThingconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creare un record di oggetti nel registro

L'`create-thing`esempio seguente crea una voce per un dispositivo nel registro degli AWS oggetti IoT.

```
aws iot create-thing \
    --thing-name SampleIoTThing
```

Output:

```
{
    "thingName": "SampleIoTThing",
    "thingArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-west-2: 123456789012:thing/SampleIoTThing",
    "thingId": " EXAMPLE1-90ab-cdef-fedc-ba987EXAMPLE "
}
```

Esempio 2: definire un oggetto associato a un tipo di oggetto

L'`create-thing`esempio seguente crea un oggetto con il tipo di oggetto specificato e i relativi attributi.

```
aws iot create-thing \
    --thing-name "MyLightBulb" \
    --thing-type-name "LightBulb" \
    --attribute-payload "{"attributes": {"wattage":"75", "model":"123"}}"
```

Output:

```
{
    "thingName": "MyLightBulb",
    "thingArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-west-2:123456789012:thing/MyLightBulb",
    "thingId": "40da2e73-c6af-406e-b415-15acae538797"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta How to Manage Things with the Registry and Thing Types nella AWS IoT Developers Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateThing AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
```

```
    * Creates an IoT Thing with the specified name asynchronously.
    *
    * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing to create.
    *
    * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an IoT Thing with
the specified name.
    * If the request is successful, it prints the name of the thing and its ARN
value.
    * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
    */
   public void createIoTThing(String thingName) {
       CreateThingRequest createThingRequest = CreateThingRequest.builder()
           .thingName(thingName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<CreateThingResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createThing(createThingRequest);
       future.whenComplete((createThingResponse, ex) -> {
           if (createThingResponse != null) {
               System.out.println(thingName + " was successfully created. The
ARN value is " + createThingResponse.thingArn());
           } else {
               Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
               if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                   System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
               } else {
                   System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage());
               }
           }
       });

       future.join();
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateThingconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createIoTThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val createThingRequest =
        CreateThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.createThing(createThingRequest)
        println("Created $thingNameVal}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateThingconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`CreateTopicRule`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateTopicRule`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Create an AWS IoT rule with an SNS topic as the target.
```

```
/*!
  \param ruleName: The name for the rule.
  \param snsTopic: The SNS topic ARN for the action.
  \param sql: The SQL statement used to query the topic.
  \param roleARN: The IAM role ARN for the action.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::IoT::createTopicRule(const Aws::String &ruleName,
                             const Aws::String &snsTopicARN, const Aws::String
 &sql,
                             const Aws::String &roleARN,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateTopicRuleRequest request;
    request.SetRuleName(ruleName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::SnsAction snsAction;
    snsAction.SetTargetArn(snsTopicARN);
    snsAction.SetRoleArn(roleARN);

    Aws::IoT::Model::Action action;
    action.SetSns(snsAction);

    Aws::IoT::Model::TopicRulePayload topicRulePayload;
    topicRulePayload.SetSql(sql);
    topicRulePayload.SetActions({action});

    request.SetTopicRulePayload(topicRulePayload);
    auto outcome = iotClient.CreateTopicRule(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created topic rule " << ruleName << "." <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating topic rule " << ruleName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTopicRuleconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare una regola che invii un avviso Amazon SNS

L'`create-topic-rule`esempio seguente crea una regola che invia un messaggio Amazon SNS quando le letture del livello di umidità del suolo, rilevate nell'ombra di un dispositivo, sono basse.

```
aws iot create-topic-rule \
    --rule-name "LowMoistureRule" \
    --topic-rule-payload file://plant-rule.json
```

L'esempio richiede il salvataggio del seguente codice JSON in un file denominato: `plant-rule.json`

```
{
    "sql": "SELECT * FROM '$aws/things/MyRPi/shadow/update/accepted' WHERE
 state.reported.moisture = 'low'\n",
    "description": "Sends an alert whenever soil moisture level readings are too
 low.",
    "ruleDisabled": false,
    "awsIotSqlVersion": "2016-03-23",
    "actions": [{
            "sns": {
                "targetArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-
west-2:123456789012:MyRPiLowMoistureTopic",
                "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/
MyRPiLowMoistureTopicRole",
                "messageFormat": "RAW"
            }
    }]
}
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creating an AWS IoT Rule nella AWS IoT Developers Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateTopicRule AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates an IoT rule asynchronously.
     *
     * @param roleARN The ARN of the IAM role that grants access to the rule's
actions.
     * @param ruleName The name of the IoT rule.
     * @param action The ARN of the action to perform when the rule is triggered.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an IoT rule.
     * If the request is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void createIoTRule(String roleARN, String ruleName, String action) {
        String sql = "SELECT * FROM '" + TOPIC + "'";
        SnsAction action1 = SnsAction.builder()
            .targetArn(action)
            .roleArn(roleARN)
            .build();

        // Create the action.
        Action myAction = Action.builder()
            .sns(action1)
            .build();

        // Create the topic rule payload.
        TopicRulePayload topicRulePayload = TopicRulePayload.builder()
            .sql(sql)
```

```
            .actions(myAction)
            .build();

        // Create the topic rule request.
        CreateTopicRuleRequest topicRuleRequest =
CreateTopicRuleRequest.builder()
            .ruleName(ruleName)
            .topicRulePayload(topicRulePayload)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateTopicRuleResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createTopicRule(topicRuleRequest);
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                System.out.println("IoT Rule created successfully.");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to create IoT Rule.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTopicRuleconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createIoTRule(
    roleARNVal: String?,
    ruleNameVal: String?,
    action: String?,
) {
    val sqlVal = "SELECT * FROM '$TOPIC '"
    val action1 =
        SnsAction {
            targetArn = action
            roleArn = roleARNVal
        }

    val myAction =
        Action {
            sns = action1
        }

    val topicRulePayloadVal =
        TopicRulePayload {
            sql = sqlVal
            actions = listOf(myAction)
        }

    val topicRuleRequest =
        CreateTopicRuleRequest {
            ruleName = ruleNameVal
            topicRulePayload = topicRulePayloadVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.createTopicRule(topicRuleRequest)
        println("IoT rule created successfully.")
```

```
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTopicRuleconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteCertificate`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteCertificate`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Delete a certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateID: The ID of a certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateID,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetCertificateId(certificateID);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteCertificateOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DeleteCertificate(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted certificate " << certificateID <<
 std::endl;
    }
```

```
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting certificate " << certificateID << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteCertificateconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare il certificato di un dispositivo

L'`delete-certificate`esempio seguente elimina il certificato del dispositivo con l'ID specificato.

```
aws iot delete-certificate \
    --certificate-
id c0c57bbc8baaf4631a9a0345c957657f5e710473e3ddbee1428d216d54d53ac9
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la DeleteCertificatesezione AWS IoT API Reference.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteCertificate AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
```

```
     * Deletes a certificate asynchronously.
     *
     * @param certificateArn The ARN of the certificate to delete.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete a certificate.
     * If the deletion is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void deleteCertificate(String certificateArn) {
        DeleteCertificateRequest certificateProviderRequest =
DeleteCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateId(extractCertificateId(certificateArn))
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteCertificateResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().deleteCertificate(certificateProviderRequest);
        future.whenComplete((voidResult, ex) -> {
            if (ex == null) {
                System.out.println(certificateArn + " was successfully
deleted.");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + ex.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteCertificateconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteCertificate(certificateArn: String) {
    val certificateProviderRequest =
        DeleteCertificateRequest {
            certificateId = extractCertificateId(certificateArn)
        }
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.deleteCertificate(certificateProviderRequest)
        println("$certificateArn was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteCertificateconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteThing`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteThing`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Delete an AWS IoT thing.
```

```
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    const auto outcome = iotClient.DeleteThing(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteThingsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare informazioni dettagliate su un oggetto

L'`delete-thing`esempio seguente elimina un elemento dal registro AWS IoT per il tuo AWS account.

as iot delete-thing --thing-name» FourthBulb

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta How to Manage Things with the Registry nella AWS IoT Developers Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteThing AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing to delete.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete an IoT Thing.
     * If the deletion is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void deleteIoTThing(String thingName) {
        DeleteThingRequest deleteThingRequest = DeleteThingRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteThingResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().deleteThing(deleteThingRequest);
        future.whenComplete((voidResult, ex) -> {
            if (ex == null) {
                System.out.println("Deleted Thing " + thingName);
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + ex.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteThingsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteIoTThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val deleteThingRequest =
        DeleteThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.deleteThing(deleteThingRequest)
        println("Deleted $thingNameVal")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteThingconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteTopicRule`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteTopicRule`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Delete an AWS IoT rule.
/*!
  \param ruleName: The name for the rule.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteTopicRule(const Aws::String &ruleName,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteTopicRuleRequest request;
    request.SetRuleName(ruleName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteTopicRuleOutcome outcome = iotClient.DeleteTopicRule(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted rule " << ruleName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete rule " << ruleName <<
                  ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTopicRulesezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una regola

L'`delete-topic-rule`esempio seguente elimina la regola specificata.

```
aws iot delete-topic-rule \
    --rule-name "LowMoistureRule"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione di una regola nella Guida per sviluppatori AWS IoT.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteTopicRule AWS CLICommand Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeEndpoint`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeEndpoint`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Describe the endpoint specific to the AWS account making the call.
/*!
  \param endpointResult: String to receive the endpoint result.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::describeEndpoint(Aws::String &endpointResult,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::String endpoint;
```

```
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeEndpointRequest describeEndpointRequest;
    describeEndpointRequest.SetEndpointType(
            "iot:Data-ATS"); // Recommended endpoint type.

    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeEndpointOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DescribeEndpoint(
            describeEndpointRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully described endpoint." << std::endl;
        endpointResult = outcome.GetResult().GetEndpointAddress();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error describing endpoint" <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeEndpointsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per ottenere l' AWS endpoint attuale

L'`describe-endpoint`esempio seguente recupera l' AWS endpoint predefinito a cui vengono applicati tutti i comandi.

```
aws iot describe-endpoint
```

Output:

```
{
    "endpointAddress": "abc123defghijk.iot.us-west-2.amazonaws.com"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta DescribeEndpointla AWS IoT Developer Guide.

Esempio 2: Per ottenere l'endpoint ATS

L'`describe-endpoint`esempio seguente recupera l'endpoint Amazon Trust Services (ATS).

```
aws iot describe-endpoint \
    --endpoint-type iot:Data-ATS
```

Output:

```
{
    "endpointAddress": "abc123defghijk-ats.iot.us-west-2.amazonaws.com"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Certificati X.509 e IoT nella AWSAWS IoT Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DescribeEndpointReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Describes the endpoint of the IoT service asynchronously.
     *
     * @return A CompletableFuture containing the full endpoint URL.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to describe the endpoint of
 the IoT service.
     * If the request is successful, it prints and returns the full endpoint URL.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public String describeEndpoint() {
```

```
        CompletableFuture<DescribeEndpointResponse> future =
 getAsyncClient().describeEndpoint(DescribeEndpointRequest.builder().endpointType("iot:Da
ATS").build());
        final String[] result = {null};

        future.whenComplete((endpointResponse, ex) -> {
            if (endpointResponse != null) {
                String endpointUrl = endpointResponse.endpointAddress();
                String exString = getValue(endpointUrl);
                String fullEndpoint = "https://" + exString + "-ats.iot.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com";

                System.out.println("Full Endpoint URL: " + fullEndpoint);
                result[0] = fullEndpoint;
            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
 ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
 cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
 cause.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
        return result[0];
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeEndpointsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeEndpoint(): String? {
    val request = DescribeEndpointRequest {}
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val endpointResponse = iotClient.describeEndpoint(request)
        val endpointUrl: String? = endpointResponse.endpointAddress
        val exString: String = getValue(endpointUrl)
        val fullEndpoint = "https://$exString-ats.iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com"
        println("Full endpoint URL: $fullEndpoint")
        return fullEndpoint
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeEndpointconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_address(client: &Client, endpoint_type: &str) -> Result<(), Error>
 {
    let resp = client
        .describe_endpoint()
        .endpoint_type(endpoint_type)
```

```
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Endpoint address: {}", resp.endpoint_address.unwrap());

    println!();

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeEndpointguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzo **`DescribeThing`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeThing`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Describe an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::describeThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
```

```
    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeThingOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DescribeThing(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeThingResult &result = outcome.GetResult();
        std::cout << "Retrieved thing '" << result.GetThingName() << "'" <<
 std::endl;
        std::cout << "thingArn: " << result.GetThingArn() << std::endl;
        std::cout << result.GetAttributes().size() << " attribute(s) retrieved"
                  << std::endl;
        for (const auto &attribute: result.GetAttributes()) {
            std::cout << "  attribute: " << attribute.first << "=" <<
 attribute.second
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error describing thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeThingsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare informazioni dettagliate su un oggetto

L'`describe-thing`esempio seguente mostra informazioni su un oggetto (dispositivo) definito nel registro AWS IoT per l' AWS account.

aws iot describe-thing --thing-name "» MyLightBulb

Output:

```
{
    "defaultClientId": "MyLightBulb",
```

```
    "thingName": "MyLightBulb",
    "thingId": "40da2e73-c6af-406e-b415-15acae538797",
    "thingArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-west-2:123456789012:thing/MyLightBulb",
    "thingTypeName": "LightBulb",
    "attributes": {
        "model": "123",
        "wattage": "75"
    },
    "version": 1
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta How to Manage Things with the Registry nella AWS IoT Developers Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeThing AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Describes an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to describe an IoT Thing.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the Thing details.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    private void describeThing(String thingName) {
        DescribeThingRequest thingRequest = DescribeThingRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeThingResponse> future =
 getAsyncClient().describeThing(thingRequest);
```

```
        future.whenComplete((describeResponse, ex) -> {
            if (describeResponse != null) {
                System.out.println("Thing Details:");
                System.out.println("Thing Name: " +
 describeResponse.thingName());
                System.out.println("Thing ARN: " + describeResponse.thingArn());
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
 cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
 cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to describe Thing.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeThingsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val thingRequest =
        DescribeThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
```

```
        }

    // Print Thing details.
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val describeResponse = iotClient.describeThing(thingRequest)
        println("Thing details:")
        println("Thing name: ${describeResponse.thingName}")
        println("Thing ARN:  ${describeResponse.thingArn}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeThingconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`DetachThingPrincipal`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DetachThingPrincipal`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Detach a principal from an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param principal: A principal to detach.
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::detachThingPrincipal(const Aws::String &principal,
                                       const Aws::String &thingName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::IoT::Model::DetachThingPrincipalRequest detachThingPrincipalRequest;
    detachThingPrincipalRequest.SetThingName(thingName);
    detachThingPrincipalRequest.SetPrincipal(principal);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DetachThingPrincipalOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DetachThingPrincipal(
            detachThingPrincipalRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully detached principal " << principal << " from
 thing "
                  << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to detach principal " << principal << " from thing "
                  << thingName << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetachThingPrincipalsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Staccare una cosa certificate/principal da una cosa

L'`detach-thing-principal`esempio seguente rimuove un certificato che rappresenta un principale dall'oggetto specificato.

```
aws iot detach-thing-principal \
    --thing-name "MyLightBulb" \
    --principal "arn:aws:iot:us-
west-2:123456789012:cert/604c48437a57b7d5fc5d137c5be75011c6ee67c9a6943683a1acb4b1626bac36
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta How to Manage Things with the Registry nella AWS IoT Developers Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetachThingPrincipal AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Detaches a principal (certificate) from an IoT Thing asynchronously.
    *
    * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
    * @param certificateArn The ARN of the certificate to detach.
    *
    * This method initiates an asynchronous request to detach a certificate from
an IoT Thing.
    * If the detachment is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
    * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
    */
   public void detachThingPrincipal(String thingName, String certificateArn) {
       DetachThingPrincipalRequest thingPrincipalRequest =
DetachThingPrincipalRequest.builder()
           .principal(certificateArn)
           .thingName(thingName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DetachThingPrincipalResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().detachThingPrincipal(thingPrincipalRequest);
       future.whenComplete((voidResult, ex) -> {
           if (ex == null) {
               System.out.println(certificateArn + " was successfully removed
from " + thingName);
           } else {
               Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
               if (cause instanceof IotException) {
```

```
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
 cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + ex.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetachThingPrincipalsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun detachThingPrincipal(
    thingNameVal: String,
    certificateArn: String,
) {
    val thingPrincipalRequest =
        DetachThingPrincipalRequest {
            principal = certificateArn
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.detachThingPrincipal(thingPrincipalRequest)
        println("$certificateArn was successfully removed from $thingNameVal")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetachThingPrincipalconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`ListCertificates`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListCertificates`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! List certificates registered in the AWS account making the call.
/*!
   \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::listCertificates(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesRequest request;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::Certificate> allCertificates;
    Aws::String marker; // Used to paginate results.
    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.ListCertificates(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            marker = result.GetNextMarker();
            allCertificates.insert(allCertificates.end(),
```

```
                                    result.GetCertificates().begin(),
                                    result.GetCertificates().end());
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << allCertificates.size() << " certificate(s) found." << std::endl;

    for (auto &certificate: allCertificates) {
        std::cout << "Certificate ID: " << certificate.GetCertificateId() <<
 std::endl;
        std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " << certificate.GetCertificateArn()
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListCertificatessezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per elencare i certificati registrati nel tuo AWS account

L'`list-certificates`esempio seguente elenca tutti i certificati registrati nel tuo account. Se hai più del limite di paging predefinito di 25, puoi utilizzare il valore di `nextMarker` risposta di questo comando e fornirlo al comando successivo per ottenere il successivo batch di risultati. Ripetere l'operazione fino a quando non viene `nextMarker` restituito un valore.

```
aws iot list-certificates
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "certificates": [
        {
            "certificateArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-
west-2:123456789012:cert/604c48437a57b7d5fc5d137c5be75011c6ee67c9a6943683a1acb4b1626bac36
            "certificateId":
 "604c48437a57b7d5fc5d137c5be75011c6ee67c9a6943683a1acb4b1626bac36",
            "status": "ACTIVE",
            "creationDate": 1556810537.617
        },
        {
            "certificateArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-
west-2:123456789012:cert/262a1ac8a7d8aa72f6e96e365480f7313aa9db74b8339ec65d34dc3074e1c31e
            "certificateId":
 "262a1ac8a7d8aa72f6e96e365480f7313aa9db74b8339ec65d34dc3074e1c31e",
            "status": "ACTIVE",
            "creationDate": 1546447050.885
        },
        {
            "certificateArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-west-2:123456789012:cert/
b193ab7162c0fadca83246d24fa090300a1236fe58137e121b011804d8ac1d6b",
            "certificateId":
 "b193ab7162c0fadca83246d24fa090300a1236fe58137e121b011804d8ac1d6b",
            "status": "ACTIVE",
            "creationDate": 1546292258.322
        },
        {
            "certificateArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-
west-2:123456789012:cert/7aebeea3845d14a44ec80b06b8b78a89f3f8a706974b8b34d18f5adf0741db42
            "certificateId":
 "7aebeea3845d14a44ec80b06b8b78a89f3f8a706974b8b34d18f5adf0741db42",
            "status": "ACTIVE",
            "creationDate": 1541457693.453
        },
        {
            "certificateArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-
west-2:123456789012:cert/54458aa39ebb3eb39c91ffbbdcc3a6ca1c7c094d1644b889f735a6fc2cd9a7e3
            "certificateId":
 "54458aa39ebb3eb39c91ffbbdcc3a6ca1c7c094d1644b889f735a6fc2cd9a7e3",
            "status": "ACTIVE",
            "creationDate": 1541113568.611
        },
        {
            "certificateArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-
west-2:123456789012:cert/4f0ba725787aa94d67d2fca420eca022242532e8b3c58e7465c7778b443fd65e
```

```
            "certificateId":
 "4f0ba725787aa94d67d2fca420eca022242532e8b3c58e7465c7778b443fd65e",
            "status": "ACTIVE",
            "creationDate": 1541022751.983
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListCertificates AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Lists all certificates asynchronously.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to list all certificates.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the certificate IDs and ARNs.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void listCertificates() {
        CompletableFuture<ListCertificatesResponse> future =
 getAsyncClient().listCertificates();
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                List<Certificate> certList = response.certificates();
                for (Certificate cert : certList) {
                    System.out.println("Cert id: " + cert.certificateId());
                    System.out.println("Cert Arn: " + cert.certificateArn());
                }
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
 cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
 cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to list certificates.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListCertificatessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listCertificates() {
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.listCertificates()
        val certList = response.certificates
        certList?.forEach { cert ->
            println("Cert id: ${cert.certificateId}")
            println("Cert Arn: ${cert.certificateArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListCertificatesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`ListThings`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListThings`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: elencare tutte le cose presenti nel registro

L'`list-things`esempio seguente elenca gli oggetti (dispositivi) definiti nel registro AWS IoT per il tuo AWS account.

```
aws iot list-things
```

Output:

```
{
    "things": [
        {
            "thingName": "ThirdBulb",
            "thingTypeName": "LightBulb",
            "thingArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-west-2:123456789012:thing/ThirdBulb",
            "attributes": {
                "model": "123",
                "wattage": "75"
            },
            "version": 2
        },
        {
            "thingName": "MyOtherLightBulb",
            "thingTypeName": "LightBulb",
            "thingArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-west-2:123456789012:thing/
MyOtherLightBulb",
            "attributes": {
                "model": "123",
                "wattage": "75"
            },
            "version": 3
        },
        {
            "thingName": "MyLightBulb",
            "thingTypeName": "LightBulb",
```

```
            "thingArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-west-2:123456789012:thing/MyLightBulb",
            "attributes": {
                "model": "123",
                "wattage": "75"
            },
            "version": 1
        },
        {
        "thingName": "SampleIoTThing",
        "thingArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-west-2:123456789012:thing/SampleIoTThing",
        "attributes": {},
        "version": 1
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: elencare gli elementi definiti che hanno un attributo specifico

L'`list-things`esempio seguente visualizza un elenco di cose che hanno un attributo denominato`wattage`.

```
aws iot list-things \
    --attribute-name wattage
```

Output:

```
{
    "things": [
        {
            "thingName": "MyLightBulb",
            "thingTypeName": "LightBulb",
            "thingArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-west-2:123456789012:thing/MyLightBulb",
            "attributes": {
                "model": "123",
                "wattage": "75"
            },
            "version": 1
        },
        {
            "thingName": "MyOtherLightBulb",
            "thingTypeName": "LightBulb",
            "thingArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-west-2:123456789012:thing/
MyOtherLightBulb",
```

```
            "attributes": {
                "model": "123",
                "wattage": "75"
            },
            "version": 3
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta How to Manage Things with the Registry nella AWS IoT Developers Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListThings AWS CLICommand Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_things(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_things().send().await?;

    println!("Things:");

    for thing in resp.things.unwrap() {
        println!(
            "  Name:  {}",
            thing.thing_name.as_deref().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "  Type:  {}",
            thing.thing_type_name.as_deref().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "  ARN:   {}",
            thing.thing_arn.as_deref().unwrap_or_default()
        );
```

```
        println!();
    }

    println!();

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListThingsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzo **`SearchIndex`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SearchIndex`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Query the AWS IoT fleet index.
//! For query information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/
developerguide/query-syntax.html
/*!
  \param: query: The query string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::searchIndex(const Aws::String &query,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexRequest request;
    request.SetQueryString(query);

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingDocument> allThingDocuments;
```

```
    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.SearchIndex(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            allThingDocuments.insert(allThingDocuments.end(),
                                     result.GetThings().cbegin(),
                                     result.GetThings().cend());
            nextToken = result.GetNextToken();

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error in SearchIndex: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << allThingDocuments.size() << " thing document(s) found." <<
 std::endl;
    for (const auto thingDocument: allThingDocuments) {
        std::cout << "  Thing name: " << thingDocument.GetThingName() << "."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SearchIndexsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per interrogare l'indice dell'oggetto

L'`search-index`esempio seguente interroga l'`AWS_Things`indice per cercare elementi che hanno un tipo di`LightBulb`.

```
aws iot search-index \
    --index-name "AWS_Things" \
    --query-string "thingTypeName:LightBulb"
```

Output:

```
{
    "things": [
        {
            "thingName": "MyLightBulb",
            "thingId": "40da2e73-c6af-406e-b415-15acae538797",
            "thingTypeName": "LightBulb",
            "thingGroupNames": [
                "LightBulbs",
                "DeadBulbs"
            ],
            "attributes": {
                "model": "123",
                "wattage": "75"
            },
            "connectivity": {
                "connected": false
            }
        },
        {
            "thingName": "ThirdBulb",
            "thingId": "615c8455-33d5-40e8-95fd-3ee8b24490af",
            "thingTypeName": "LightBulb",
            "attributes": {
                "model": "123",
                "wattage": "75"
            },
            "connectivity": {
                "connected": false
            }
        },
        {
            "thingName": "MyOtherLightBulb",
            "thingId": "6dae0d3f-40c1-476a-80c4-1ed24ba6aa11",
            "thingTypeName": "LightBulb",
```

```
            "attributes": {
                "model": "123",
                "wattage": "75"
            },
            "connectivity": {
                "connected": false
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Managing Thing Indexing nella AWS IoT Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command SearchIndexReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Searches for IoT Things asynchronously based on a query string.
     *
     * @param queryString The query string to search for Things.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to search for IoT Things.
     * If the request is successful and Things are found, it prints their IDs.
     * If no Things are found, it prints a message indicating so.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void searchThings(String queryString) {
        SearchIndexRequest searchIndexRequest = SearchIndexRequest.builder()
            .queryString(queryString)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<SearchIndexResponse> future =
 getAsyncClient().searchIndex(searchIndexRequest);
```

```
        future.whenComplete((searchIndexResponse, ex) -> {
            if (searchIndexResponse != null) {
                // Process the result.
                if (searchIndexResponse.things().isEmpty()) {
                    System.out.println("No things found.");
                } else {
                    searchIndexResponse.things().forEach(thing ->
System.out.println("Thing id found using search is " + thing.thingId()));
                }
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to search for IoT Things.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SearchIndexsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun searchThings(queryStringVal: String?) {
```

```
    val searchIndexRequest =
        SearchIndexRequest {
            queryString = queryStringVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val searchIndexResponse = iotClient.searchIndex(searchIndexRequest)
        if (searchIndexResponse.things?.isEmpty() == true) {
            println("No things found.")
        } else {
            searchIndexResponse.things
                ?.forEach { thing -> println("Thing id found using search is
 ${thing.thingId}") }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SearchIndexconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`UpdateIndexingConfiguration`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateIndexingConfiguration`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Update the indexing configuration.
/*!
  \param thingIndexingConfiguration: A ThingIndexingConfiguration object which is
 ignored if not set.
  \param thingGroupIndexingConfiguration: A ThingGroupIndexingConfiguration
 object which is ignored if not set.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
```

```
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateIndexingConfiguration(
        const Aws::IoT::Model::ThingIndexingConfiguration
 &thingIndexingConfiguration,
        const Aws::IoT::Model::ThingGroupIndexingConfiguration
 &thingGroupIndexingConfiguration,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateIndexingConfigurationRequest request;

    if (thingIndexingConfiguration.ThingIndexingModeHasBeenSet()) {
        request.SetThingIndexingConfiguration(thingIndexingConfiguration);
    }

    if (thingGroupIndexingConfiguration.ThingGroupIndexingModeHasBeenSet()) {

 request.SetThingGroupIndexingConfiguration(thingGroupIndexingConfiguration);
    }

    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateIndexingConfigurationOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.UpdateIndexingConfiguration(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "UpdateIndexingConfiguration succeeded." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "UpdateIndexingConfiguration failed."
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateIndexingConfigurationsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per abilitare l'indicizzazione degli oggetti

L'`update-indexing-configuration`esempio seguente abilita l'indicizzazione degli oggetti per supportare la ricerca nei dati di registro, nei dati shadow e nello stato della connettività degli oggetti utilizzando l'indice _Things. AWS

```
aws iot update-indexing-configuration
    --thing-indexing-
configuration thingIndexingMode=REGISTRY_AND_SHADOW,thingConnectivityIndexingMode=STATUS
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Managing Thing Indexing nella AWS IoT Developers Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command UpdateIndexingConfigurationReference.

Utilizzo **`UpdateThing`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateThing`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Update an AWS IoT thing with attributes.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param attributeMap: A map of key/value attributes/
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
```

```
                                const std::map<Aws::String, Aws::String>
 &attributeMap,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttributePayload attributePayload;
    for (const auto &attribute: attributeMap) {
        attributePayload.AddAttributes(attribute.first, attribute.second);
    }
    request.SetAttributePayload(attributePayload);

    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateThingOutcome outcome = iotClient.UpdateThing(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to update thing " << thingName << ":" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateThingsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Associare un oggetto a un tipo di oggetto

L'`update-thing`esempio seguente associa un oggetto nel registro AWS IoT a un tipo di oggetto. Quando si crea l'associazione, si forniscono i valori per gli attributi definiti dal tipo di oggetto.

```
aws iot update-thing \
    --thing-name "MyOtherLightBulb" \
    --thing-type-name "LightBulb" \
    --attribute-payload "{"attributes": {"wattage":"75", "model":"123"}}"
```

Questo comando non produce output. Utilizzate il `describe-thing` comando per vedere il risultato.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Thing Types nella AWS IoT Developers Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateThing AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Updates the shadow of an IoT Thing asynchronously.
    *
    * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
    *
    * This method initiates an asynchronous request to update the shadow of an
IoT Thing.
    * If the request is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
    * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
    */
   public void updateShadowThing(String thingName) {
       // Create Thing Shadow State Document.
       String stateDocument = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"temperature\":25,
\"humidity\":50}}}";
       SdkBytes data = SdkBytes.fromString(stateDocument,
StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
       UpdateThingShadowRequest updateThingShadowRequest =
UpdateThingShadowRequest.builder()
           .thingName(thingName)
           .payload(data)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<UpdateThingShadowResponse> future =
getAsyncDataPlaneClient().updateThingShadow(updateThingShadowRequest);
       future.whenComplete((updateResponse, ex) -> {
```

```
            if (updateResponse != null) {
                System.out.println("Thing Shadow updated successfully.");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
 cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
 cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to update Thing Shadow.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateThingsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun updateThing(thingNameVal: String?) {
    val newLocation = "Office"
    val newFirmwareVersion = "v2.0"
    val attMap: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    attMap["location"] = newLocation
    attMap["firmwareVersion"] = newFirmwareVersion

    val attributePayloadVal =
```

```
        AttributePayload {
            attributes = attMap
        }

    val updateThingRequest =
        UpdateThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
            attributePayload = attributePayloadVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        // Update the IoT thing attributes.
        iotClient.updateThing(updateThingRequest)
        println("$thingNameVal attributes updated successfully.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateThingconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo AWS IoT dataAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS IoT data con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- AWS IoT data Guida per gli sviluppatori: ulteriori informazioni su AWS IoT data.
- AWS IoT data Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le AWS IoT data azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per AWS IoT data l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

- Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS IoT dataAWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo GetThingShadow con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo UpdateThingShadow con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Esempi di base per AWS IoT data l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS IoT data with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS IoT dataAWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo GetThingShadow con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo UpdateThingShadow con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS IoT dataAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole AWS IoT data azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS IoT data.

Esempi

- Utilizzo GetThingShadow con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateThingShadow con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`GetThingShadow`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetThingShadow`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Get the shadow of an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param documentResult: String to receive the state information, in JSON format.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::getThingShadow(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                 Aws::String &documentResult,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::IoTDataPlaneClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::GetThingShadowRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    auto outcome = iotClient.GetThingShadow(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::stringstream ss;
        ss << outcome.GetResult().GetPayload().rdbuf();
        documentResult = ss.str();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error getting thing shadow: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetThingShadowsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere un oggetto, un documento ombra

L'`get-thing-shadow`esempio seguente ottiene il documento shadow della cosa per l'oggetto IoT specificato.

```
aws iot-data get-thing-shadow \
    --thing-name MyRPi \
    output.txt
```

Il comando non produce alcun output sul display, ma quanto segue mostra il contenuto di`output.txt`:

```
{
  "state":{
    "reported":{
    "moisture":"low"
    }
  },
  "metadata":{
    "reported":{
      "moisture":{
        "timestamp":1560269319
      }
    }
  },
  "version":1,"timestamp":1560269405
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Device Shadow Service Data Flow nella AWS IoT Developers Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetThingShadow AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the payload of a Thing's shadow asynchronously.
    *
    * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
    *
    * This method initiates an asynchronous request to get the payload of a
Thing's shadow.
    * If the request is successful, it prints the shadow data.
    * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
    */
   public void getPayload(String thingName) {
       GetThingShadowRequest getThingShadowRequest =
GetThingShadowRequest.builder()
           .thingName(thingName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<GetThingShadowResponse> future =
getAsyncDataPlaneClient().getThingShadow(getThingShadowRequest);
       future.whenComplete((getThingShadowResponse, ex) -> {
           if (getThingShadowResponse != null) {
               // Extracting payload from response.
               SdkBytes payload = getThingShadowResponse.payload();
               String payloadString = payload.asUtf8String();
               System.out.println("Received Shadow Data: " + payloadString);
           } else {
               Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
               if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                   System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
               } else if (cause != null) {
                   System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage());
```

```
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to get Thing Shadow payload.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetThingShadowsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getPayload(thingNameVal: String?) {
    val getThingShadowRequest =
        GetThingShadowRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotDataPlaneClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { iotPlaneClient ->
        val getThingShadowResponse =
 iotPlaneClient.getThingShadow(getThingShadowRequest)
        val payload = getThingShadowResponse.payload
        val payloadString = payload?.let { java.lang.String(it, Charsets.UTF_8) }
        println("Received shadow data: $payloadString")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetThingShadowconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **UpdateThingShadow** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateThingShadow`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Update the shadow of an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param document: The state information, in JSON format.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateThingShadow(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                    const Aws::String &document,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::IoTDataPlaneClient
 iotDataPlaneClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::UpdateThingShadowRequest updateThingShadowRequest;
    updateThingShadowRequest.SetThingName(thingName);
    std::shared_ptr<std::stringstream> streamBuf =
 std::make_shared<std::stringstream>(
            document);
    updateThingShadowRequest.SetBody(streamBuf);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::UpdateThingShadowOutcome outcome =
 iotDataPlaneClient.UpdateThingShadow(
            updateThingShadowRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated thing shadow." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while updating thing shadow."
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateThingShadowsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiornare un oggetto (shadow)

L'`update-thing-shadow`esempio seguente modifica lo stato corrente del device shadow per l'oggetto specificato e lo salva nel file`output.txt`.

```
aws iot-data update-thing-shadow \
    --thing-name MyRPi \
    --payload "{"state":{"reported":{"moisture":"okay"}}}" \
    "output.txt"
```

Il comando non produce alcun output sul display, ma quanto segue mostra il contenuto di`output.txt`:

```
{
    "state": {
        "reported": {
            "moisture": "okay"
        }
    },
    "metadata": {
        "reported": {
            "moisture": {
                "timestamp": 1560270036
            }
        }
    },
    "version": 2,
    "timestamp": 1560270036
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Device Shadow Service Data Flow nella AWS IoT Developers Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateThingShadow AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Updates the shadow of an IoT Thing asynchronously.
    *
    * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
    *
    * This method initiates an asynchronous request to update the shadow of an
IoT Thing.
    * If the request is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
    * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
    */
   public void updateShadowThing(String thingName) {
       // Create Thing Shadow State Document.
       String stateDocument = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"temperature\":25,
\"humidity\":50}}}";
       SdkBytes data = SdkBytes.fromString(stateDocument,
StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
       UpdateThingShadowRequest updateThingShadowRequest =
UpdateThingShadowRequest.builder()
           .thingName(thingName)
           .payload(data)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<UpdateThingShadowResponse> future =
getAsyncDataPlaneClient().updateThingShadow(updateThingShadowRequest);
       future.whenComplete((updateResponse, ex) -> {
           if (updateResponse != null) {
               System.out.println("Thing Shadow updated successfully.");
```

```
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
 cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " +
 cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to update Thing Shadow.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateThingShadowsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun updateShawdowThing(thingNameVal: String?) {
    // Create the thing shadow state document.
    val stateDocument = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"temperature\":25, \"humidity
\":50}}}"
    val byteStream: ByteStream = ByteStream.fromString(stateDocument)
    val byteArray: ByteArray = byteStream.toByteArray()

    val updateThingShadowRequest =
        UpdateThingShadowRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
```

```
            payload = byteArray
        }

    IotDataPlaneClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { iotPlaneClient ->
        iotPlaneClient.updateThingShadow(updateThingShadowRequest)
        println("The thing shadow was updated successfully.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateThingShadowconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo AWS IoT FleetWiseAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS IoT FleetWise con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- AWS IoT FleetWise Guida per gli sviluppatori: ulteriori informazioni su AWS IoT FleetWise.
- AWS IoT FleetWise Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le AWS IoT FleetWise azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Ciao AWS IoT FleetWise

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS IoT FleetWise.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public class HelloFleetwise {

        public static void main(String[] args) {
            ListSignalCatalogs();
        }

        public static void  ListSignalCatalogs() {
            try (IoTFleetWiseClient fleetWiseClient =
 IoTFleetWiseClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                    .build()) {

                ListSignalCatalogsRequest request =
 ListSignalCatalogsRequest.builder()
                        .maxResults(10) // Optional: limit per page
                        .build();

                ListSignalCatalogsIterable paginator =
 fleetWiseClient.listSignalCatalogsPaginator(request);
                boolean found = false;

                for (ListSignalCatalogsResponse response : paginator) {
                    for (SignalCatalogSummary summary : response.summaries()) {
                        found = true;
                        System.out.println("Catalog Name: " + summary.name());
                        System.out.println("ARN: " + summary.arn());
                        System.out.println("Created: " + summary.creationTime());
                        System.out.println("Last Modified: " +
 summary.lastModificationTime());
                        System.out.println("---------------");
                    }
```

```
                }

                if (!found) {
                    System.out.println("No AWS Fleetwise Signal Catalogs were
found.");
                }

            } catch (IoTFleetWiseException e) {
                System.err.println("Error listing signal catalogs: " +
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta listSignalCatalogsPaginator in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main() {
    listSignalCatalogs()
}

/**
```

```
 * Lists the AWS FleetWise Signal Catalogs associated with the current AWS
 account.
 */
suspend fun listSignalCatalogs() {
    val request = ListSignalCatalogsRequest {
        maxResults = 10
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.listSignalCatalogs(request)
        val summaries = response.summaries

        if (summaries.isNullOrEmpty()) {
            println("No AWS FleetWise Signal Catalogs were found.")
        } else {
            summaries.forEach { summary ->
                with(summary) {
                    println("Catalog Name: $name")
                    println("ARN: $arn")
                    println("Created: $creationTime")
                    println("Last Modified: $lastModificationTime")
                    println("---------------")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta listSignalCatalogsPaginator in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi AWS IoT FleetWise di base per l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Ciao AWS IoT FleetWise
  - Scopri le nozioni di base di con un SDK AWS IoT FleetWiseAWS
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS IoT FleetWiseAWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo createDecoderManifest con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzalo createFleet con un SDK AWS

- AWS Utilizzare con un SDK createModelManifest
- Utilizzalo createSignalCatalog con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo createVehicle con un SDK AWS
- AWS Utilizzare con un SDK deleteDecoderManifest
- Utilizzalo deleteFleet con un SDK AWS
- AWS Utilizzare con un SDK deleteModelManifest
- Utilizzalo deleteSignalCatalog con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo deleteVehicle con un SDK AWS
- AWS Utilizzare con un SDK getDecoderManifest
- Utilizzalo getModelManifest con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo getVehicle con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK listSignalCatalogNodesAWS
- Utilizzare updateDecoderManifest con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo updateModelManifest con un SDK AWS

Esempi AWS IoT FleetWise di base per l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS IoT FleetWise with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Ciao AWS IoT FleetWise
- Scopri le nozioni di base di con un SDK AWS IoT FleetWiseAWS
- Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS IoT FleetWiseAWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo createDecoderManifest con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzalo createFleet con un SDK AWS
  - AWS Utilizzare con un SDK createModelManifest
  - Utilizzalo createSignalCatalog con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzalo createVehicle con un SDK AWS
  - AWS Utilizzare con un SDK deleteDecoderManifest
  - Utilizzalo deleteFleet con un SDK AWS
  - AWS Utilizzare con un SDK deleteModelManifest

- Utilizzalo deleteSignalCatalog con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo deleteVehicle con un SDK AWS
- AWS Utilizzare con un SDK getDecoderManifest
- Utilizzalo getModelManifest con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo getVehicle con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK listSignalCatalogNodesAWS
- Utilizzare updateDecoderManifest con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo updateModelManifest con un SDK AWS

Ciao AWS IoT FleetWise

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS IoT FleetWise.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public class HelloFleetwise {

        public static void main(String[] args) {
            ListSignalCatalogs();
        }

        public static void  ListSignalCatalogs() {
            try (IoTFleetWiseClient fleetWiseClient =
 IoTFleetWiseClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                    .build()) {

                ListSignalCatalogsRequest request =
 ListSignalCatalogsRequest.builder()
```

```
                        .maxResults(10) // Optional: limit per page
                        .build();

                ListSignalCatalogsIterable paginator =
fleetWiseClient.listSignalCatalogsPaginator(request);
                boolean found = false;

                for (ListSignalCatalogsResponse response : paginator) {
                    for (SignalCatalogSummary summary : response.summaries()) {
                        found = true;
                        System.out.println("Catalog Name: " + summary.name());
                        System.out.println("ARN: " + summary.arn());
                        System.out.println("Created: " + summary.creationTime());
                        System.out.println("Last Modified: " +
summary.lastModificationTime());
                        System.out.println("---------------");
                    }
                }

                if (!found) {
                    System.out.println("No AWS Fleetwise Signal Catalogs were
found.");
                }

            } catch (IoTFleetWiseException e) {
                System.err.println("Error listing signal catalogs: " +
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta listSignalCatalogsPaginator in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main() {
    listSignalCatalogs()
}

/**
 * Lists the AWS FleetWise Signal Catalogs associated with the current AWS
 account.
 */
suspend fun listSignalCatalogs() {
    val request = ListSignalCatalogsRequest {
        maxResults = 10
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.listSignalCatalogs(request)
        val summaries = response.summaries

        if (summaries.isNullOrEmpty()) {
            println("No AWS FleetWise Signal Catalogs were found.")
        } else {
            summaries.forEach { summary ->
                with(summary) {
                    println("Catalog Name: $name")
                    println("ARN: $arn")
                    println("Created: $creationTime")
```

```
                    println("Last Modified: $lastModificationTime")
                    println("---------------")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta listSignalCatalogsPaginator in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

Scopri le nozioni di base di con un SDK AWS IoT FleetWiseAWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Crea una raccolta di segnali standardizzati.
- Crea una flotta che rappresenti un gruppo di veicoli.
- Crea un manifesto del modello.
- Crea un manifesto del decodificatore.
- Controllate lo stato del manifesto del modello.
- Controllate lo stato del decoder.
- Crea un oggetto IoT.
- Crea un veicolo.
- Visualizza i dettagli del veicolo.
- Elimina gli AWS IoT FleetWise asset.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le AWS IoT SiteWise funzionalità.

```
public class FleetwiseScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    static FleetwiseActions actions = new FleetwiseActions();
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(FleetwiseScenario.class);
    static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
                """
                Usage:
                    <signalCatalogName> <manifestName> <fleetId> <vecName>
 <decName>

                Where:
                    signalCatalogName     - The name of the Signal Catalog to
 create (eg, catalog30).
                    manifestName          - The name of the Vehicle Model (Model
 Manifest) to create (eg, manifest30).
                    fleetId               - The ID of the Fleet to create (eg,
 fleet30).
                    vecName               - The name of the Vehicle to create
 (eg, vehicle30).
                    decName               - The name of the Decoder Manifest to
 create (eg, decManifest30).
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            logger.info(usage);
            return;
        }

        String signalCatalogName = args[0];
        String manifestName = args[1];
        String fleetId = args[2];
        String vecName = args[3];
        String decName = args[4];

        logger.info(
                """
                 AWS IoT FleetWise is a managed service that simplifies the
```

```
                 process of collecting, organizing, and transmitting vehicle
                 data to the cloud in near real-time. Designed for automakers
                 and fleet operators, it allows you to define vehicle models,
                 specify the exact data you want to collect (such as engine
                 temperature, speed, or battery status), and send this data to
                 AWS for analysis. By using intelligent data collection
                 techniques, IoT FleetWise reduces the volume of data
                 transmitted by filtering and transforming it at the edge,
                 helping to minimize bandwidth usage and costs.

                At its core, AWS IoT FleetWise helps organizations build
                scalable systems for vehicle data management and analytics,
                supporting a wide variety of vehicles and sensor configurations.
                You can define signal catalogs and decoder manifests that
describe
                how raw CAN bus signals are translated into readable data,
making
                the platform highly flexible and extensible. This allows
                manufacturers to optimize vehicle performance, improve safety,
                and reduce maintenance costs by gaining real-time visibility
                into fleet operations.
                """);

       waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
       logger.info(DASHES);
       try {
           runScenario(signalCatalogName, manifestName, fleetId, vecName,
decName);
       } catch (RuntimeException e) {
           logger.info(e.getMessage());
       }
   }

   private static void runScenario(String signalCatalogName,
                                   String manifestName,
                                   String fleetId,
                                   String vecName,
                                   String decName) {
       logger.info(DASHES);
       logger.info("1. Creates a collection of standardized signals that can be
reused to create vehicle models");
       String signalCatalogArn;
       try {
```

```
            signalCatalogArn =
 actions.createSignalCatalogAsync(signalCatalogName).join();
            logger.info("The collection ARN is " + signalCatalogArn);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                logger.error("The request failed due to a validation issue: {}",
 cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. Create a fleet that represents a group of vehicles");
        logger.info(
                """
                Creating an IoT FleetWise fleet allows you to efficiently
 collect,
                organize, and transfer vehicle data to the cloud, enabling real-
time
                insights into vehicle performance and health.

                It helps reduce data costs by allowing you to filter and
 prioritize
                only the most relevant vehicle signals, supporting advanced
 analytics
                and predictive maintenance use cases.
                """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String fleetid;
        try {
            fleetid = actions.createFleetAsync(signalCatalogArn, fleetId).join();
            logger.info("The fleet Id is " + fleetid);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("The resource was not found: {}",
 cause.getMessage());
            } else {
```

```
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Create a model manifest");
        logger.info(
                """
                An AWS IoT FleetWise manifest defines the structure and
                relationships of vehicle data. The model manifest specifies
                which signals to collect and how they relate to vehicle systems,
                while the decoder manifest defines how to decode raw vehicle
data
                into meaningful signals.
                """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String manifestArn;
        try {
            List<Node> nodes =
actions.listSignalCatalogNodeAsync(signalCatalogName).join();
            manifestArn = actions.createModelManifestAsync(manifestName,
signalCatalogArn, nodes).join();
            logger.info("The manifest ARN is {}", manifestArn);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Create a decoder manifest");
        logger.info(
                """
                A decoder manifest in AWS IoT FleetWise defines how raw vehicle
                data (such as CAN signals) should be interpreted and decoded
                into meaningful signals. It acts as a translation layer
                that maps vehicle-specific protocols to standardized data formats
                using decoding rules. This is crucial for extracting usable
                data from different vehicle models, even when their data
```

```
                formats vary.

                """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String decArn;
        try {
            decArn = actions.createDecoderManifestAsync(decName,
manifestArn).join();
            logger.info("The decoder manifest ARN is {}", decArn);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("5. Check the status of the model manifest");
        logger.info(
                """
                The model manifest must be in an ACTIVE state before it can be
used
                to create or update a vehicle.
                """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.updateModelManifestAsync(manifestName);
            actions.waitForModelManifestActiveAsync(manifestName).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            logger.error("An unexpected error occurred while waiting for the
model manifest status.", cause);
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("6. Check the status of the decoder");
        logger.info(
                """
                The decoder manifest must be in an ACTIVE state before it can be
used
                to create or update a vehicle.
                """);
```

```
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.updateDecoderManifestAsync(decName);
            actions.waitForDecoderManifestActiveAsync(decName).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            logger.error("An unexpected error occurred while waiting for the
decoder manifest status.", cause);
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Create an IoT Thing");
        logger.info(
                """
                AWS IoT FleetWise expects an existing AWS IoT Thing with the
same
                name as the vehicle name you are passing to createVehicle
method.
                Before calling createVehicle(), you must create an AWS IoT Thing
                with the same name using the AWS IoT Core service.
                """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.createThingIfNotExistsAsync(vecName).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceAlreadyExistsException) {
                logger.error("The resource exists: {}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("8. Create a vehicle");
        logger.info(
                """
                Creating a vehicle in AWS IoT FleetWise allows you to digitally
```

```
                represent and manage a physical vehicle within the AWS
ecosystem.
                This enables efficient ingestion, transformation, and
transmission
                of vehicle telemetry data to the cloud for analysis.
                """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.createVehicleAsync(vecName, manifestArn, decArn).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();

            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("The required resource was not found: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred while creating
vehicle.", cause);
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("9. Display vehicle details");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.getVehicleDetailsAsync(vecName).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("The resource was not found: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("10. Delete the AWS IoT Fleetwise Assets");
        logger.info("Would you like to delete the IoT Fleetwise Assets? (y/n)");
```

```
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            try {
                actions.deleteVehicleAsync(vecName).join();
                actions.deleteDecoderManifestAsync(decName).join();
                actions.deleteModelManifestAsync(manifestName).join();
                actions.deleteFleetAsync(fleetid).join();
                actions.deleteSignalCatalogAsync(signalCatalogName).join();
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                    // Handle the case where the resource is not found.
                    logger.error("The resource was not found: {}",
 cause.getMessage());
                } else if (cause instanceof RuntimeException) {
                    // Handle other runtime exceptions.
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
 cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    // Catch any other unexpected exceptions.
                    logger.error("An unknown error occurred.", cause);
                }
                return;
            }

            logger.info(DASHES);
            logger.info(
                    """
                    Thank you for checking out the AWS IoT Fleetwise Service Use
 demo. We hope you
                    learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own
 apps today.
                    For more AWS code examples, have a look at:
                    https://docs.aws.amazon.com/code-library/latest/ug/what-is-
code-library.html
                    """);
            logger.info(DASHES);
        } else {
            logger.info("The AWS resources will not be deleted.");
        }
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
```

```
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Una classe wrapper per i metodi SDK. AWS IoT FleetWise

```
public class FleetwiseActions {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(FleetwiseActions.class);
    private static IoTFleetWiseAsyncClient ioTFleetWiseAsyncClient;

    private static IoTFleetWiseAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (ioTFleetWiseAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                    .maxConcurrency(100)
                    .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                    .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                    .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                    .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                    .build();

            ioTFleetWiseAsyncClient = IoTFleetWiseAsyncClient.builder()
                    .httpClient(httpClient)
                    .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                    .build();
```

```
        }
        return ioTFleetWiseAsyncClient;
    }


    /**
     * Creates a signal catalog.
     *
     * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog to be created
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the Amazon
Resource Name (ARN) of the created signal catalog
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createSignalCatalogAsync(String
signalCatalogName) {
        return deleteSignalCatalogIfExistsAsync(signalCatalogName)
                .thenCompose(ignored -> delayAsync(2000)) // Wait for 2 seconds
                .thenCompose(ignored -> {
                    List<Node> nodes = List.of(
                            Node.builder().branch(
                                    Branch.builder()
                                            .fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle")
                                            .description("Root branch")
                                            .build()
                            ).build(),
                            Node.builder().branch(
                                    Branch.builder()

.fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain")
                                            .description("Powertrain branch")
                                            .build()
                            ).build(),
                            Node.builder().sensor(
                                    Sensor.builder()

.fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM")
                                            .description("Engine RPM")
                                            .dataType(NodeDataType.DOUBLE)
                                            .unit("rpm")
                                            .build()
                            ).build(),
                            Node.builder().sensor(
                                    Sensor.builder()

.fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed")
```

```
                                            .description("Vehicle Speed")
                                            .dataType(NodeDataType.DOUBLE)
                                            .unit("km/h")
                                            .build()
                            ).build()
                    );

                    CreateSignalCatalogRequest request =
CreateSignalCatalogRequest.builder()
                            .name(signalCatalogName)
                            .nodes(nodes)
                            .build();

                    CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

                    getAsyncClient().createSignalCatalog(request)
                            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                                if (exception != null) {
                                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause() !=
null ? exception.getCause() : exception;

                                    if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                                        result.completeExceptionally(cause);
                                    } else {
                                        result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Error creating the catalog", cause));
                                    }
                                } else {
                                    result.complete(response.arn());
                                }
                            });

                    return result;
                });
    }

    /**
     * Delays the execution of the current thread asynchronously for the
specified duration.
     *
     * @param millis the duration of the delay in milliseconds
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes after the specified
delay
     */
```

```
    private static CompletableFuture<Void> delayAsync(long millis) {
        return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            try {
                Thread.sleep(millis);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                throw new CompletionException("Sleep interrupted", e);
            }
        });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the specified signal catalog.
     *
     * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation.
     */
    public static CompletableFuture<Void> deleteSignalCatalogIfExistsAsync(String
signalCatalogName) {
        DeleteSignalCatalogRequest request = DeleteSignalCatalogRequest.builder()
                .name(signalCatalogName)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteSignalCatalog(request)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                           throw new CompletionException(new
RuntimeException("Signal Catalog not found: " + signalCatalogName));
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete signal
catalog: " + signalCatalogName, cause);
                    }
                    return null;
                });
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new decoder manifest.
     *
     * @param name             the name of the decoder manifest
```

```
     * @param modelManifestArn the ARN of the model manifest
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ARN of the
created decoder manifest
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createDecoderManifestAsync(String name,
String modelManifestArn) {
        String interfaceId = "can0";
        NetworkInterface networkInterface = NetworkInterface.builder()
                .interfaceId(interfaceId)
                .type(NetworkInterfaceType.CAN_INTERFACE)
                .canInterface(CanInterface.builder()
                        .name("canInterface0")
                        .protocolName("CAN")
                        .protocolVersion("1.0")
                        .build())
                .build();

        // Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM decoder.
        SignalDecoder engineRpmDecoder = SignalDecoder.builder()
                .fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM")
                .interfaceId(interfaceId)
                .type(SignalDecoderType.CAN_SIGNAL)
                .canSignal(CanSignal.builder()
                        .messageId(100)
                        .isBigEndian(false)
                        .isSigned(false)
                        .startBit(0)
                        .length(16)
                        .factor(1.0)
                        .offset(0.0)
                        .build())
                .build();

        // Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed decoder.
        SignalDecoder vehicleSpeedDecoder = SignalDecoder.builder()
                .fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed")
                .interfaceId(interfaceId)
                .type(SignalDecoderType.CAN_SIGNAL)
                .canSignal(CanSignal.builder()
                        .messageId(101)
                        .isBigEndian(false)
                        .isSigned(false)
                        .startBit(16)
                        .length(16)
```

```
                        .factor(1.0)
                        .offset(0.0)
                        .build())
                .build();

        CreateDecoderManifestRequest request =
CreateDecoderManifestRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .modelManifestArn(modelManifestArn)
                .networkInterfaces(List.of(networkInterface))
                .signalDecoders(List.of(engineRpmDecoder, vehicleSpeedDecoder))
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

        getAsyncClient().createDecoderManifest(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                        if (cause instanceof DecoderManifestValidationException)
{
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
CompletionException("The request contains signal decoders with validation
errors: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
CompletionException("Failed to create decoder manifest: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception));
                        }
                    } else {
                        result.complete(response.arn()); // Complete successfully
with the ARN
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a decoder manifest.
     *
     * @param name the name of the decoder manifest to delete
```

```
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the decoder
manifest has been deleted
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDecoderManifestAsync(String name) {
       return
getAsyncClient().deleteDecoderManifest(DeleteDecoderManifestRequest.builder().name(name)
               .handle((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                       if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                           throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                       }
                       throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the decoder
manifest: " + cause);
                   }
                   return null;
               });
   }


   /**
    * Deletes a vehicle with the specified name.
    *
    * @param vecName the name of the vehicle to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the vehicle has
been deleted
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteVehicleAsync(String vecName) {
       DeleteVehicleRequest request = DeleteVehicleRequest.builder()
               .vehicleName(vecName)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteVehicle(request)
               .handle((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                       if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                           throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                       }
                       throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the vehicle:
" + cause);
                   }
```

```
                    return null;
                });
    }


    /**
     * Updates the model manifest.
     *
     * @param name the name of the model manifest to update
     */
    public void updateModelManifestAsync(String name) {
        UpdateModelManifestRequest request = UpdateModelManifestRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .status(ManifestStatus.ACTIVE)
                .build();

        getAsyncClient().updateModelManifest(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to update model
manifest: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                })
                .thenApply(response -> null);
    }


    /**
     * Updates the decoder manifest with the given name.
     *
     * @param name the name of the decoder manifest to update
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the update
operation is finished
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> updateDecoderManifestAsync(String name) {
        UpdateDecoderManifestRequest request =
UpdateDecoderManifestRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .status(ManifestStatus.ACTIVE)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().updateDecoderManifest(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
```

```
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to update decoder
manifest: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                })
                .thenApply(response -> null);
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new vehicle in the system.
     *
     * @param vecName     the name of the vehicle to be created
     * @param manifestArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the model manifest
for the vehicle
     * @param decArn      the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the decoder manifest
for the vehicle
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the vehicle has
been created, or throws a
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> createVehicleAsync(String vecName, String
manifestArn, String decArn) {
        CreateVehicleRequest request = CreateVehicleRequest.builder()
                .vehicleName(vecName)
                .modelManifestArn(manifestArn)
                .decoderManifestArn(decArn)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();
        getAsyncClient().createVehicle(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception instanceof
CompletionException ? exception.getCause() : exception;

                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            result.completeExceptionally(cause);
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Failed to create vehicle: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
                        }
                    } else {
                        logger.info("Vehicle '{}' created successfully.",
vecName);
                        result.complete(null); // mark future as complete
```

```
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }


    /**
     * Waits for the decoder manifest to become active.
     *
     * @param decoderName the name of the decoder to wait for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the decoder
manifest becomes active, or exceptionally if an error occurs or the manifest
becomes invalid
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> waitForDecoderManifestActiveAsync(String
decoderName) {
        CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

        ScheduledExecutorService scheduler =
Executors.newSingleThreadScheduledExecutor();
        AtomicInteger secondsElapsed = new AtomicInteger(0);
        AtomicReference<ManifestStatus> lastStatus = new
AtomicReference<>(ManifestStatus.DRAFT);

        logger.info(" Elapsed: 0s | Decoder Status: DRAFT");

        final Runnable pollTask = new Runnable() {
            @Override
            public void run() {
                int elapsed = secondsElapsed.incrementAndGet();

                // Check status every 5 seconds
                if (elapsed % 5 == 0) {
                    GetDecoderManifestRequest request =
GetDecoderManifestRequest.builder()
                            .name(decoderName)
                            .build();

                    getAsyncClient().getDecoderManifest(request)
                            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                                if (exception != null) {
                                    Throwable cause = exception instanceof
CompletionException ? exception.getCause() : exception;
```

```
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    if (cause instanceof
ResourceNotFoundException) {
                                        result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Decoder manifest not found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
                                    } else {
                                        result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Error while polling decoder manifest status: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception));
                                    }
                                    return;
                                }

                                ManifestStatus status = response.status();
                                lastStatus.set(status);

                                if (status == ManifestStatus.ACTIVE) {
                                    logger.info("\r Elapsed: {}s | Decoder
Status: ACTIVE", elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    result.complete(null);
                                } else if (status == ManifestStatus.INVALID) {
                                    logger.info("\r Elapsed: {}s | Decoder
Status: INVALID", elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Decoder manifest became INVALID. Cannot proceed."));
                                } else {
                                    logger.info("\r# Elapsed: {}s | Decoder
Status: {}", elapsed, status);
                                }
                            });
                } else {
                    logger.info("\r Elapsed: {}s | Decoder Status: {}", elapsed,
lastStatus.get());
                }
            }
        };

        // Start the task with an initial delay of 1 second, and repeat every
second
        scheduler.scheduleAtFixedRate(pollTask, 1, 1, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
        return result;
```

```
    }



    /**
     * Waits for the specified model manifest to become active.
     *
     * @param manifestName the name of the model manifest to wait for
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> waitForModelManifestActiveAsync(String
manifestName) {
        CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

        ScheduledExecutorService scheduler =
Executors.newSingleThreadScheduledExecutor();
        AtomicInteger secondsElapsed = new AtomicInteger(0);
        AtomicReference<ManifestStatus> lastStatus = new
AtomicReference<>(ManifestStatus.DRAFT);

        logger.info("Elapsed: 0s | Status: DRAFT");

        final Runnable pollTask = new Runnable() {
            @Override
            public void run() {
                int elapsed = secondsElapsed.incrementAndGet();

                // Only check status every 5 seconds
                if (elapsed % 5 == 0) {
                    GetModelManifestRequest request =
GetModelManifestRequest.builder()
                            .name(manifestName)
                            .build();

                    getAsyncClient().getModelManifest(request)
                            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                                if (exception != null) {
                                    Throwable cause = exception instanceof
CompletionException ? exception.getCause() : exception;

                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    if (cause instanceof
ResourceNotFoundException) {
                                        result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Model manifest not found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
```

```
                                    } else {
                                        result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Error while polling model manifest status: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception));
                                    }
                                    return;
                                }

                                ManifestStatus status = response.status();
                                lastStatus.set(status);

                                if (status == ManifestStatus.ACTIVE) {
                                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status:
ACTIVE", elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    result.complete(null);
                                } else if (status == ManifestStatus.INVALID) {
                                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status:
INVALID", elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Model manifest became INVALID. Cannot proceed."));
                                } else {
                                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status: {}",
elapsed, status);
                                }
                            });
                } else {
                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status: {}", elapsed,
lastStatus.get());
                }
            }
        };

        // Start the task with an initial delay of 1 second, and repeat every
second
        scheduler.scheduleAtFixedRate(pollTask, 1, 1, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
        return result;
    }



    /**
     * Fetches the details of a vehicle.
```

```
     *
     * @param vehicleName the name of the vehicle to fetch details for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the vehicle
details have been fetched
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> getVehicleDetailsAsync(String vehicleName) {
        GetVehicleRequest request = GetVehicleRequest.builder()
                .vehicleName(vehicleName)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

        getAsyncClient().getVehicle(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception instanceof
CompletionException ? exception.getCause() : exception;

                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            result.completeExceptionally(cause); // don't rewrap
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Failed to fetch vehicle details: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause));
                        }
                    } else {
                        Map<String, Object> details = new HashMap<>();
                        details.put("vehicleName", response.vehicleName());
                        details.put("arn", response.arn());
                        details.put("modelManifestArn",
response.modelManifestArn());
                        details.put("decoderManifestArn",
response.decoderManifestArn());
                        details.put("attributes", response.attributes());
                        details.put("creationTime",
response.creationTime().toString());
                        details.put("lastModificationTime",
response.lastModificationTime().toString());

                        logger.info("Vehicle Details:");
                        details.forEach((key, value) -> logger.info("• {} : {}",
key, value));

                        result.complete(null); // mark as successful
```

```
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }


    /**
     * Creates an IoT Thing if it does not already exist.
     *
     * @param thingName the name of the IoT Thing to create
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the IoT Thing has
been created or if it already exists
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> createThingIfNotExistsAsync(String thingName)
{
        IotAsyncClient iotClient = IotAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        CreateThingRequest request = CreateThingRequest.builder()
                .thingName(thingName)
                .build();

        return iotClient.createThing(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        if (exception instanceof ResourceAlreadyExistsException)
{
                            logger.info(" IoT Thing already exists: " +
thingName);
                        } else {
                            throw new CompletionException("Failed to create IoT
Thing: " + thingName, exception);
                        }
                    } else {
                        logger.info("IoT Thing created: " +
response.thingName());
                    }
                })
                .thenApply(response -> null);
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Deletes a model manifest.
     *
     * @param name the name of the model manifest to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the model manifest
has been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteModelManifestAsync(String name) {
        DeleteModelManifestRequest request = DeleteModelManifestRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteModelManifest(request)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the model
manifest: " + cause);
                    }
                    logger.info("{} was successfully deleted", name);
                    return null;
                });
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a signal catalog.
     *
     * @param name the name of the signal catalog to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the signal catalog
is deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteSignalCatalogAsync(String name) {
        DeleteSignalCatalogRequest request = DeleteSignalCatalogRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteSignalCatalog(request)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
```

```
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the signal
catalog: " + cause);
                    }
                    logger.info("{} was successfully deleted", name);
                    return null;
                });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves a list of all nodes in the specified signal
catalog.
     *
     * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog to retrieve nodes
for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains a
{@link List} of {@link Node} objects
     * representing all the nodes in the specified signal catalog
     */
    public CompletableFuture<List<Node>> listSignalCatalogNodeAsync(String
signalCatalogName) {
        ListSignalCatalogNodesRequest request =
ListSignalCatalogNodesRequest.builder()
                .name(signalCatalogName)
                .build();

        List<Node> allNodes = new ArrayList<>();

        return getAsyncClient().listSignalCatalogNodesPaginator(request)
                .subscribe(response -> allNodes.addAll(response.nodes()))
                .thenApply(v -> allNodes);
    }



    /**
     * Creates a model manifest.
     *
     * @param name             the name of the model manifest to create
```

```
    * @param signalCatalogArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal
catalog
    * @param nodes            a list of nodes to include in the model manifest
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ARN of the
created model manifest
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createModelManifestAsync(String name,
                                                             String
signalCatalogArn,
                                                             List<Node> nodes) {
       // Extract the fully qualified names (FQNs) from each Node in the
provided list.
       List<String> fqnList = nodes.stream()
               .map(node -> {
                   if (node.sensor() != null) {
                       return node.sensor().fullyQualifiedName();
                   } else if (node.branch() != null) {
                       return node.branch().fullyQualifiedName();
                   } else if (node.attribute() != null) {
                       return node.attribute().fullyQualifiedName();
                   } else {
                       throw new RuntimeException("Unsupported node type");
                   }
               })
               .toList();

       CreateModelManifestRequest request = CreateModelManifestRequest.builder()
               .name(name)
               .signalCatalogArn(signalCatalogArn)
               .nodes(fqnList)
               .build();


       CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();
       getAsyncClient().createModelManifest(request)
               .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                       if (cause instanceof InvalidSignalsException) {
                           result.completeExceptionally(new
CompletionException("The request contains signals that aren't valid: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause));
```

```
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
CompletionException("Failed to create model manifest: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception));
                        }
                    } else {
                        result.complete(response.arn()); // Complete successfully
with the ARN
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a fleet based on the provided fleet ID.
     *
     * @param fleetId the ID of the fleet to be deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteFleetAsync(String fleetId) {
        DeleteFleetRequest request = DeleteFleetRequest.builder()
                .fleetId(fleetId)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteFleet(request)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the fleet: "
+ cause);
                    }
                    logger.info("{} was successfully deleted", fleetId);
                    return null;
                });
    }



    /**
```

```
     * Creates a new fleet.
     *
     * @param catARN  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog to
 associate with the fleet
     * @param fleetId the unique identifier for the fleet
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ID of the
 created fleet
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createFleetAsync(String catARN, String
 fleetId) {
        CreateFleetRequest fleetRequest = CreateFleetRequest.builder()
                .fleetId(fleetId)
                .signalCatalogArn(catARN)
                .description("Built using the AWS For Java V2")
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();
        getAsyncClient().createFleet(fleetRequest)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
 exception.getCause() : exception;

                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            result.completeExceptionally(cause);
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("An
 unexpected error occurred", cause));
                        }
                    } else {
                        result.complete(response.id());
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }
}
```

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le AWS IoT SiteWise funzionalità.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
var scanner = Scanner(System.`in`)
val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage =
        """
        Usage:
            <signalCatalogName> <manifestName> <fleetId> <vecName> <decName>

        Where:
            signalCatalogName     - The name of the Signal Catalog to create (eg,
 catalog30).
            manifestName          - The name of the Vehicle Model (Model
 Manifest) to create (eg, manifest30).
            fleetId               - The ID of the Fleet to create (eg, fleet30).
            vecName               - The name of the Vehicle to create (eg,
 vehicle30).
            decName               - The name of the Decoder Manifest to create
 (eg, decManifest30).

        """.trimIndent()

    if (args.size != 5) {
        println(usage)
        return
```

```
    }

    val signalCatalogName = args[0]
    val manifestName = args[1]
    val fleetId = args[2]
    val vecName = args[3]
    val decName = args[4]

    println(
        """
        AWS IoT FleetWise is a managed service that simplifies the
        process of collecting, organizing, and transmitting vehicle
        data to the cloud in near real-time. Designed for automakers
        and fleet operators, it allows you to define vehicle models,
        specify the exact data you want to collect (such as engine
        temperature, speed, or battery status), and send this data to
        AWS for analysis. By using intelligent data collection
        techniques, IoT FleetWise reduces the volume of data
        transmitted by filtering and transforming it at the edge,
        helping to minimize bandwidth usage and costs.

        At its core, AWS IoT FleetWise helps organizations build
        scalable systems for vehicle data management and analytics,
        supporting a wide variety of vehicles and sensor configurations.
        You can define signal catalogs and decoder manifests that describe
        how raw CAN bus signals are translated into readable data, making
        the platform highly flexible and extensible. This allows
        manufacturers to optimize vehicle performance, improve safety,
        and reduce maintenance costs by gaining real-time visibility
        into fleet operations.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)
    runScenario(signalCatalogName, fleetId, manifestName, decName, vecName)
}

suspend fun runScenario(signalCatalogName: String, fleetIdVal: String,
 manifestName: String, decName: String, vecName: String) {
    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Creates a collection of standardized signals that can be reused
 to create vehicle models")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val signalCatalogArn = createbranchVehicle(signalCatalogName)
```

```
    println("The collection ARN is $signalCatalogArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. Create a fleet that represents a group of vehicles")
    println(
        """
        Creating an IoT FleetWise fleet allows you to efficiently collect,
        organize, and transfer vehicle data to the cloud, enabling real-time
        insights into vehicle performance and health.

        It helps reduce data costs by allowing you to filter and prioritize
        only the most relevant vehicle signals, supporting advanced analytics
        and predictive maintenance use cases.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val fleetid = createFleet(signalCatalogArn, fleetIdVal)
    println("The fleet Id is $fleetid")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val nodeList = listSignalCatalogNode(signalCatalogName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Create a model manifest")
    println(
        """
        An AWS IoT FleetWise manifest defines the structure and
        relationships of vehicle data. The model manifest specifies
        which signals to collect and how they relate to vehicle systems,
        while the decoder manifest defines how to decode raw vehicle data
        into meaningful signals.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val nodes = listSignalCatalogNode(signalCatalogName)
    val manifestArn = nodes?.let { createModelManifest(manifestName,
signalCatalogArn, it) }
    println("The manifest ARN is $manifestArn")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Create a decoder manifest")
```

```
    println(
        """
        A decoder manifest in AWS IoT FleetWise defines how raw vehicle
        data (such as CAN signals) should be interpreted and decoded
        into meaningful signals. It acts as a translation layer
        that maps vehicle-specific protocols to standardized data formats
        using decoding rules. This is crucial for extracting usable
        data from different vehicle models, even when their data
        formats vary.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val decArn = createDecoderManifest(decName, manifestArn)
    println("The decoder manifest ARN is $decArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Check the status of the model manifest")
    println(
        """
        The model manifest must be in an ACTIVE state before it can be used
        to create or update a vehicle.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    updateModelManifest(manifestName)
    waitForModelManifestActive(manifestName)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Check the status of the decoder")
    println(
        """
        The decoder manifest must be in an ACTIVE state before it can be used
        to create or update a vehicle.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    updateDecoderManifest(decName)
    waitForDecoderManifestActive(decName)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Create an IoT Thing")
    println(
        """
        AWS IoT FleetWise expects an existing AWS IoT Thing with the same
        name as the vehicle name you are passing to createVehicle method.
        Before calling createVehicle(), you must create an AWS IoT Thing
        with the same name using the AWS IoT Core service.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    createThingIfNotExist(vecName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Create a vehicle")
    println(
        """
        Creating a vehicle in AWS IoT FleetWise allows you to digitally
        represent and manage a physical vehicle within the AWS ecosystem.
        This enables efficient ingestion, transformation, and transmission
        of vehicle telemetry data to the cloud for analysis.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    createVehicle(vecName, manifestArn, decArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Display vehicle details")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    getVehicleDetails(vecName)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)
    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Delete the AWS IoT Fleetwise Assets")
    println("Would you like to delete the IoT Fleetwise Assets? (y/n)")
    val delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim()
    if (delAns.equals("y", ignoreCase = true)) {
        deleteVehicle(vecName)
        deleteDecoderManifest(decName)
        deleteModelManifest(manifestName)
        deleteFleet(fleetid)
```

```
        deleteSignalCatalog(signalCatalogName)
    }

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        Thank you for checking out the AWS IoT Fleetwise Service Use demo. We
 hope you
        learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps today.
        For more AWS code examples, have a look at:
        https://docs.aws.amazon.com/code-library/latest/ug/what-is-code-
library.html
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteVehicle(vecName: String) {
    val request = DeleteVehicleRequest {
        vehicleName = vecName
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteVehicle(request)
        println("Vehicle $vecName was deleted successfully.")
    }
}

suspend fun getVehicleDetails(vehicleNameVal: String) {
    val request = GetVehicleRequest {
        vehicleName = vehicleNameVal
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.getVehicle(request)
        val details = mapOf(
            "vehicleName" to response.vehicleName,
            "arn" to response.arn,
            "modelManifestArn" to response.modelManifestArn,
            "decoderManifestArn" to response.decoderManifestArn,
            "attributes" to response.attributes.toString(),
            "creationTime" to response.creationTime.toString(),
```

```
            "lastModificationTime" to response.lastModificationTime.toString(),
        )

        println("Vehicle Details:")
        for ((key, value) in details) {
            println("• %-20s : %s".format(key, value))
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createVehicle(vecName: String, manifestArn: String?, decArn: String)
 {
    val request = CreateVehicleRequest {
        vehicleName = vecName
        modelManifestArn = manifestArn
        decoderManifestArn = decArn
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.createVehicle(request)
        println("Vehicle $vecName was created successfully.")
    }
}

/**
 * Creates an IoT Thing if it does not already exist.
 *
 * @param vecName the name of the IoT Thing to create
 */
suspend fun createThingIfNotExist(vecName: String) {
    val request = CreateThingRequest {
        thingName = vecName
    }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.createThing(request)
        println("The $vecName IoT Thing was successfully created")
    }
}

suspend fun updateDecoderManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = UpdateDecoderManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
```

```
        status = ManifestStatus.Active
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.updateDecoderManifest(request)
        println("$nameVal was successfully updated")
    }
}

/**
 * Waits for the specified model manifest to become active.
 *
 * @param decNameVal the name of the model manifest to wait for
 */
suspend fun waitForDecoderManifestActive(decNameVal: String) {
    var elapsedSeconds = 0
    var lastStatus: ManifestStatus = ManifestStatus.Draft

    print("# Elapsed: 0s | Status: DRAFT")
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        while (true) {
            delay(1000)
            elapsedSeconds++
            if (elapsedSeconds % 5 == 0) {
                val request = GetDecoderManifestRequest {
                    name = decNameVal
                }

                val response = fleetwiseClient.getDecoderManifest(request)
                lastStatus = response.status ?: ManifestStatus.Draft

                when (lastStatus) {
                    ManifestStatus.Active -> {
                        print("\rElapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: ACTIVE #
\n")
                        return
                    }

                    ManifestStatus.Invalid -> {
                        print("\rElapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: INVALID #
\n")
                        throw RuntimeException("Model manifest became INVALID.
 Cannot proceed.")
```

```
                    }

                    else -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status:
 $lastStatus")
                    }
                }
            } else {
                print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: $lastStatus")
            }
        }
    }
}

/**
 * Waits for the specified model manifest to become active.
 *
 * @param manifestName the name of the model manifest to wait for
 */
suspend fun waitForModelManifestActive(manifestNameVal: String) {
    var elapsedSeconds = 0
    var lastStatus: ManifestStatus = ManifestStatus.Draft

    print("# Elapsed: 0s | Status: DRAFT")
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        while (true) {
            delay(1000)
            elapsedSeconds++
            if (elapsedSeconds % 5 == 0) {
                val request = GetModelManifestRequest {
                    name = manifestNameVal
                }

                val response = fleetwiseClient.getModelManifest(request)
                lastStatus = response.status ?: ManifestStatus.Draft

                when (lastStatus) {
                    ManifestStatus.Active -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: ACTIVE #
\n")
                        return
                    }
```

```
                    ManifestStatus.Invalid -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: INVALID #
\n")
                        throw RuntimeException("Model manifest became INVALID.
 Cannot proceed.")
                    }

                    else -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status:
 $lastStatus")
                    }
                }
            } else {
                print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: $lastStatus")
            }
        }
    }
}

/**
 * Updates the model manifest.
 *
 * @param nameVal the name of the model manifest to update
 */
suspend fun updateModelManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = UpdateModelManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
        status = ManifestStatus.Active
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.updateModelManifest(request)
        println("$nameVal was successfully updated")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteDecoderManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteDecoderManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteDecoderManifest(request)
```

```
        println("$nameVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new decoder manifest.
 *
 * @param decName             the name of the decoder manifest
 * @param modelManifestArnVal the ARN of the model manifest
 * @return the ARN of the decoder manifest
 */
suspend fun createDecoderManifest(decName: String, modelManifestArnVal: String?):
 String {
    val interfaceIdVal = "can0"

    val canInter = CanInterface {
        name = "canInterface0"
        protocolName = "CAN"
        protocolVersion = "1.0"
    }

    val networkInterface = NetworkInterface {
        interfaceId = interfaceIdVal
        type = NetworkInterfaceType.CanInterface
        canInterface = canInter
    }

    val carRpmSig = CanSignal {
        messageId = 100
        isBigEndian = false
        isSigned = false
        startBit = 16
        length = 16
        factor = 1.0
        offset = 0.0
    }

    val carSpeedSig = CanSignal {
        messageId = 101
        isBigEndian = false
        isSigned = false
        startBit = 0
        length = 16
        factor = 1.0
```

```
        offset = 0.0
    }

    val engineRpmDecoder = SignalDecoder {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM"
        interfaceId = interfaceIdVal
        type = SignalDecoderType.CanSignal
        canSignal = carRpmSig
    }

    val vehicleSpeedDecoder = SignalDecoder {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed"
        interfaceId = interfaceIdVal
        type = SignalDecoderType.CanSignal
        canSignal = carSpeedSig
    }

    val request = CreateDecoderManifestRequest {
        name = decName
        modelManifestArn = modelManifestArnVal
        networkInterfaces = listOf(networkInterface)
        signalDecoders = listOf(engineRpmDecoder, vehicleSpeedDecoder)
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createDecoderManifest(request)
        return response.arn
    }
}

/**
 * Deletes a signal catalog.
 *
 * @param name the name of the signal catalog to delete
 */
suspend fun deleteSignalCatalog(catName: String) {
    val request = DeleteSignalCatalogRequest {
        name = catName
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteSignalCatalog(request)
        println(" $catName was successfully deleted")
```

```
    }
}

/**
 * Deletes a fleet based on the provided fleet ID.
 *
 * @param fleetId the ID of the fleet to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteFleet(fleetIdVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteFleetRequest {
        fleetId = fleetIdVal
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteFleet(request)
        println(" $fleetIdVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}

/**
 * Deletes a model manifest.
 *
 * @param nameVal the name of the model manifest to delete
 */
suspend fun deleteModelManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteModelManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteModelManifest(request)
        println(" $nameVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a model manifest.
 *
 * @param name              the name of the model manifest to create
 * @param signalCatalogArn  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog
 * @param nodes             a list of nodes to include in the model manifest
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ARN of the created
 model manifest
```

```
 */
suspend fun createModelManifest(nameVal: String, signalCatalogArnVal: String,
 nodesList: List<Node>): String {
    val fqnList: List<String> = nodesList.map { node ->
        when (node) {
            is Node.Sensor -> node.asSensor().fullyQualifiedName
            is Node.Branch -> node.asBranch().fullyQualifiedName
            else -> throw RuntimeException("Unsupported node type")
        }
    }

    val request = CreateModelManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
        signalCatalogArn = signalCatalogArnVal
        nodes = fqnList
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createModelManifest(request)
        return response.arn
    }
}

/**
 * Lists the signal catalog nodes asynchronously.
 *
 * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog
 * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, contains a list of nodes in
 the specified signal catalog
 * @throws CompletionException if an exception occurs during the asynchronous
 operation
 */
suspend fun listSignalCatalogNode(signalCatalogName: String): List<Node>? {
    val request = ListSignalCatalogNodesRequest {
        name = signalCatalogName
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.listSignalCatalogNodes(request)
        return response.nodes
    }
}
```

```
/**
 * Creates a new fleet.
 *
 * @param catARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog to
 associate with the fleet
 * @param fleetId the unique identifier for the fleet
 * @return the ID of the created fleet
 */
suspend fun createFleet(catARN: String, fleetIdVal: String): String {
    val fleetRequest = CreateFleetRequest {
        fleetId = fleetIdVal
        signalCatalogArn = catARN
        description = "Built using the AWS For Kotlin"
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createFleet(fleetRequest)
        return response.id
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a signal catalog.
 *
 * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog to create the branch
 vehicle in
 * @return the ARN (Amazon Resource Name) of the created signal catalog
 */
suspend fun createbranchVehicle(signalCatalogName: String): String {
    delay(2000) // Wait for 2 seconds
    val branchVehicle = Branch {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle"
        description = "Root branch"
    }

    val branchPowertrain = Branch {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain"
        description = "Powertrain branch"
    }

    val sensorRPM = Sensor {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM"
        description = "Engine RPM"
```

```
        dataType = NodeDataType.Double
        unit = "rpm"
    }

    val sensorKM = Sensor {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed"
        description = "Vehicle Speed"
        dataType = NodeDataType.Double
        unit = "km/h"
    }

    // Wrap each specific node type (Branch and Sensor) into the sealed Node
 class
    // so they can be included in the CreateSignalCatalogRequest.
    val myNodes = listOf(
        Node.Branch(branchVehicle),
        Node.Branch(branchPowertrain),
        Node.Sensor(sensorRPM),
        Node.Sensor(sensorKM),
    )

    val request = CreateSignalCatalogRequest {
        name = signalCatalogName
        nodes = myNodes
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createSignalCatalog(request)
        return response.arn
    }
}

private fun waitForInputToContinue(scanner: Scanner) {
    while (true) {
        println("")
        println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:")
        val input = scanner.nextLine()

        if (input.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("c", ignoreCase = true)) {
            println("Continuing with the program...")
            println("")
            break
        } else {
```

```
            println("Invalid input. Please try again.")
        }
    }
}
```

Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS IoT FleetWiseAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole AWS IoT FleetWise azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS IoT FleetWise.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo createDecoderManifest con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzalo createFleet con un SDK AWS
- AWS Utilizzare con un SDK createModelManifest
- Utilizzalo createSignalCatalog con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo createVehicle con un SDK AWS
- AWS Utilizzare con un SDK deleteDecoderManifest
- Utilizzalo deleteFleet con un SDK AWS
- AWS Utilizzare con un SDK deleteModelManifest
- Utilizzalo deleteSignalCatalog con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo deleteVehicle con un SDK AWS
- AWS Utilizzare con un SDK getDecoderManifest
- Utilizzalo getModelManifest con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo getVehicle con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK listSignalCatalogNodesAWS
- Utilizzare updateDecoderManifest con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo updateModelManifest con un SDK AWS

Utilizzalo **`createDecoderManifest`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `createDecoderManifest`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new decoder manifest.
    *
    * @param name             the name of the decoder manifest
    * @param modelManifestArn the ARN of the model manifest
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ARN of the
created decoder manifest
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createDecoderManifestAsync(String name,
String modelManifestArn) {
       String interfaceId = "can0";
       NetworkInterface networkInterface = NetworkInterface.builder()
               .interfaceId(interfaceId)
               .type(NetworkInterfaceType.CAN_INTERFACE)
               .canInterface(CanInterface.builder()
                       .name("canInterface0")
                       .protocolName("CAN")
                       .protocolVersion("1.0")
                       .build())
               .build();

       // Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM decoder.
       SignalDecoder engineRpmDecoder = SignalDecoder.builder()
               .fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM")
               .interfaceId(interfaceId)
               .type(SignalDecoderType.CAN_SIGNAL)
               .canSignal(CanSignal.builder()
                       .messageId(100)
                       .isBigEndian(false)
```

```
                        .isSigned(false)
                        .startBit(0)
                        .length(16)
                        .factor(1.0)
                        .offset(0.0)
                        .build())
                .build();

        // Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed decoder.
        SignalDecoder vehicleSpeedDecoder = SignalDecoder.builder()
                .fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed")
                .interfaceId(interfaceId)
                .type(SignalDecoderType.CAN_SIGNAL)
                .canSignal(CanSignal.builder()
                        .messageId(101)
                        .isBigEndian(false)
                        .isSigned(false)
                        .startBit(16)
                        .length(16)
                        .factor(1.0)
                        .offset(0.0)
                        .build())
                .build();

        CreateDecoderManifestRequest request =
CreateDecoderManifestRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .modelManifestArn(modelManifestArn)
                .networkInterfaces(List.of(networkInterface))
                .signalDecoders(List.of(engineRpmDecoder, vehicleSpeedDecoder))
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

        getAsyncClient().createDecoderManifest(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                        if (cause instanceof DecoderManifestValidationException)
{
```

```
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
 CompletionException("The request contains signal decoders with validation
 errors: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
 CompletionException("Failed to create decoder manifest: " +
 exception.getMessage(), exception));
                        }
                    } else {
                        result.complete(response.arn()); // Complete successfully
 with the ARN
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la createDecoderManifestsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Creates a new decoder manifest.
 *
 * @param decName             the name of the decoder manifest
 * @param modelManifestArnVal the ARN of the model manifest
 * @return the ARN of the decoder manifest
 */
suspend fun createDecoderManifest(decName: String, modelManifestArnVal: String?):
 String {
    val interfaceIdVal = "can0"
```

```
    val canInter = CanInterface {
        name = "canInterface0"
        protocolName = "CAN"
        protocolVersion = "1.0"
    }

    val networkInterface = NetworkInterface {
        interfaceId = interfaceIdVal
        type = NetworkInterfaceType.CanInterface
        canInterface = canInter
    }

    val carRpmSig = CanSignal {
        messageId = 100
        isBigEndian = false
        isSigned = false
        startBit = 16
        length = 16
        factor = 1.0
        offset = 0.0
    }

    val carSpeedSig = CanSignal {
        messageId = 101
        isBigEndian = false
        isSigned = false
        startBit = 0
        length = 16
        factor = 1.0
        offset = 0.0
    }

    val engineRpmDecoder = SignalDecoder {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM"
        interfaceId = interfaceIdVal
        type = SignalDecoderType.CanSignal
        canSignal = carRpmSig
    }

    val vehicleSpeedDecoder = SignalDecoder {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed"
        interfaceId = interfaceIdVal
        type = SignalDecoderType.CanSignal
```

```
        canSignal = carSpeedSig
    }

    val request = CreateDecoderManifestRequest {
        name = decName
        modelManifestArn = modelManifestArnVal
        networkInterfaces = listOf(networkInterface)
        signalDecoders = listOf(engineRpmDecoder, vehicleSpeedDecoder)
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createDecoderManifest(request)
        return response.arn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, createDecoderManifestconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`createFleet`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `createFleet`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new fleet.
     *
     * @param catARN  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog to
 associate with the fleet
     * @param fleetId the unique identifier for the fleet
```

```
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ID of the
created fleet
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createFleetAsync(String catARN, String
fleetId) {
       CreateFleetRequest fleetRequest = CreateFleetRequest.builder()
               .fleetId(fleetId)
               .signalCatalogArn(catARN)
               .description("Built using the AWS For Java V2")
               .build();

       CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();
       getAsyncClient().createFleet(fleetRequest)
               .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                       if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                           result.completeExceptionally(cause);
                       } else {
                           result.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("An
unexpected error occurred", cause));
                       }
                   } else {
                       result.complete(response.id());
                   }
               });

       return result;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateFleet in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Creates a new fleet.
 *
 * @param catARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog to
 associate with the fleet
 * @param fleetId the unique identifier for the fleet
 * @return the ID of the created fleet
 */
suspend fun createFleet(catARN: String, fleetIdVal: String): String {
    val fleetRequest = CreateFleetRequest {
        fleetId = fleetIdVal
        signalCatalogArn = catARN
        description = "Built using the AWS For Kotlin"
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createFleet(fleetRequest)
        return response.id
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateFleet in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

AWS Utilizzare con un SDK **`createModelManifest`**

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `createModelManifest`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Creates a model manifest.
    *
    * @param name             the name of the model manifest to create
    * @param signalCatalogArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal
catalog
    * @param nodes            a list of nodes to include in the model manifest
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ARN of the
created model manifest
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createModelManifestAsync(String name,
                                                             String
signalCatalogArn,
                                                             List<Node> nodes) {
       // Extract the fully qualified names (FQNs) from each Node in the
provided list.
       List<String> fqnList = nodes.stream()
               .map(node -> {
                   if (node.sensor() != null) {
                       return node.sensor().fullyQualifiedName();
                   } else if (node.branch() != null) {
                       return node.branch().fullyQualifiedName();
                   } else if (node.attribute() != null) {
                       return node.attribute().fullyQualifiedName();
                   } else {
                       throw new RuntimeException("Unsupported node type");
                   }
               })
               .toList();

       CreateModelManifestRequest request = CreateModelManifestRequest.builder()
```

```
                .name(name)
                .signalCatalogArn(signalCatalogArn)
                .nodes(fqnList)
                .build();


        CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();
        getAsyncClient().createModelManifest(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                        if (cause instanceof InvalidSignalsException) {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
CompletionException("The request contains signals that aren't valid: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause));
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
CompletionException("Failed to create model manifest: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception));
                        }
                    } else {
                        result.complete(response.arn()); // Complete successfully
with the ARN
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la createModelManifestsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Creates a model manifest.
 *
 * @param name              the name of the model manifest to create
 * @param signalCatalogArn  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog
 * @param nodes             a list of nodes to include in the model manifest
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ARN of the created
 model manifest
 */
suspend fun createModelManifest(nameVal: String, signalCatalogArnVal: String,
 nodesList: List<Node>): String {
    val fqnList: List<String> = nodesList.map { node ->
        when (node) {
            is Node.Sensor -> node.asSensor().fullyQualifiedName
            is Node.Branch -> node.asBranch().fullyQualifiedName
            else -> throw RuntimeException("Unsupported node type")
        }
    }

    val request = CreateModelManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
        signalCatalogArn = signalCatalogArnVal
        nodes = fqnList
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createModelManifest(request)
        return response.arn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, createModelManifestconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`createSignalCatalog`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `createSignalCatalog`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Creates a signal catalog.
    *
    * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog to be created
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the Amazon
Resource Name (ARN) of the created signal catalog
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createSignalCatalogAsync(String
signalCatalogName) {
       return deleteSignalCatalogIfExistsAsync(signalCatalogName)
               .thenCompose(ignored -> delayAsync(2000)) // Wait for 2 seconds
               .thenCompose(ignored -> {
                   List<Node> nodes = List.of(
                           Node.builder().branch(
                                   Branch.builder()
                                           .fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle")
                                           .description("Root branch")
                                           .build()
                           ).build(),
                           Node.builder().branch(
                                   Branch.builder()

.fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain")
                                           .description("Powertrain branch")
                                           .build()
```

```
                            ).build(),
                            Node.builder().sensor(
                                    Sensor.builder()

.fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM")
                                            .description("Engine RPM")
                                            .dataType(NodeDataType.DOUBLE)
                                            .unit("rpm")
                                            .build()
                            ).build(),
                            Node.builder().sensor(
                                    Sensor.builder()

.fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed")
                                            .description("Vehicle Speed")
                                            .dataType(NodeDataType.DOUBLE)
                                            .unit("km/h")
                                            .build()
                            ).build()
                    );

                    CreateSignalCatalogRequest request =
CreateSignalCatalogRequest.builder()
                            .name(signalCatalogName)
                            .nodes(nodes)
                            .build();

                    CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

                    getAsyncClient().createSignalCatalog(request)
                            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                                if (exception != null) {
                                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause() !=
null ? exception.getCause() : exception;

                                    if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                                        result.completeExceptionally(cause);
                                    } else {
                                        result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Error creating the catalog", cause));
                                    }
                                } else {
                                    result.complete(response.arn());
                                }
```

```
                            });

                        return result;
                    });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la createSignalCatalogsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Creates a signal catalog.
 *
 * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog to create the branch
 vehicle in
 * @return the ARN (Amazon Resource Name) of the created signal catalog
 */
suspend fun createbranchVehicle(signalCatalogName: String): String {
    delay(2000) // Wait for 2 seconds
    val branchVehicle = Branch {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle"
        description = "Root branch"
    }

    val branchPowertrain = Branch {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain"
        description = "Powertrain branch"
    }

    val sensorRPM = Sensor {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM"
```

```
        description = "Engine RPM"
        dataType = NodeDataType.Double
        unit = "rpm"
    }

    val sensorKM = Sensor {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed"
        description = "Vehicle Speed"
        dataType = NodeDataType.Double
        unit = "km/h"
    }

    // Wrap each specific node type (Branch and Sensor) into the sealed Node
 class
    // so they can be included in the CreateSignalCatalogRequest.
    val myNodes = listOf(
        Node.Branch(branchVehicle),
        Node.Branch(branchPowertrain),
        Node.Sensor(sensorRPM),
        Node.Sensor(sensorKM),
    )

    val request = CreateSignalCatalogRequest {
        name = signalCatalogName
        nodes = myNodes
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createSignalCatalog(request)
        return response.arn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, createSignalCatalogconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`createVehicle`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `createVehicle`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new vehicle in the system.
    *
    * @param vecName     the name of the vehicle to be created
    * @param manifestArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the model manifest
for the vehicle
    * @param decArn      the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the decoder manifest
for the vehicle
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the vehicle has
been created, or throws a
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> createVehicleAsync(String vecName, String
manifestArn, String decArn) {
       CreateVehicleRequest request = CreateVehicleRequest.builder()
               .vehicleName(vecName)
               .modelManifestArn(manifestArn)
               .decoderManifestArn(decArn)
               .build();

       CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();
       getAsyncClient().createVehicle(request)
               .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception instanceof
CompletionException ? exception.getCause() : exception;

                       if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                           result.completeExceptionally(cause);
                       } else {
                           result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Failed to create vehicle: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
```

```
                        }
                    } else {
                        logger.info("Vehicle '{}' created successfully.",
 vecName);
                        result.complete(null); // mark future as complete
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateVehicle in API Reference.AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createVehicle(vecName: String, manifestArn: String?, decArn: String)
 {
    val request = CreateVehicleRequest {
        vehicleName = vecName
        modelManifestArn = manifestArn
        decoderManifestArn = decArn
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.createVehicle(request)
        println("Vehicle $vecName was created successfully.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateVehicle in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

AWS Utilizzare con un SDK **`deleteDecoderManifest`**

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `deleteDecoderManifest`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a decoder manifest.
    *
    * @param name the name of the decoder manifest to delete
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the decoder
manifest has been deleted
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDecoderManifestAsync(String name) {
       return
getAsyncClient().deleteDecoderManifest(DeleteDecoderManifestRequest.builder().name(name)
               .handle((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                       if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                           throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                       }
                       throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the decoder
manifest: " + cause);
                   }
                   return null;
               });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la deleteDecoderManifestsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteDecoderManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteDecoderManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteDecoderManifest(request)
        println("$nameVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, deleteDecoderManifestconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`deleteFleet`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `deleteFleet`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a fleet based on the provided fleet ID.
     *
     * @param fleetId the ID of the fleet to be deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteFleetAsync(String fleetId) {
        DeleteFleetRequest request = DeleteFleetRequest.builder()
                .fleetId(fleetId)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteFleet(request)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the fleet: "
+ cause);
                    }
                    logger.info("{} was successfully deleted", fleetId);
                    return null;
                });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteFleet in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Deletes a fleet based on the provided fleet ID.
 *
 * @param fleetId the ID of the fleet to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteFleet(fleetIdVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteFleetRequest {
        fleetId = fleetIdVal
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteFleet(request)
        println(" $fleetIdVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteFleet in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

AWS Utilizzare con un SDK **`deleteModelManifest`**

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `deleteModelManifest`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a model manifest.
     *
     * @param name the name of the model manifest to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the model manifest
has been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteModelManifestAsync(String name) {
        DeleteModelManifestRequest request = DeleteModelManifestRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteModelManifest(request)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the model
manifest: " + cause);
                    }
                    logger.info("{} was successfully deleted", name);
                    return null;
                });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la deleteModelManifestsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Deletes a model manifest.
 *
 * @param nameVal the name of the model manifest to delete
 */
suspend fun deleteModelManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteModelManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteModelManifest(request)
        println(" $nameVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, deleteModelManifestconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`deleteSignalCatalog`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `deleteSignalCatalog`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a signal catalog.
    *
    * @param name the name of the signal catalog to delete
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the signal catalog
is deleted
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteSignalCatalogAsync(String name) {
       DeleteSignalCatalogRequest request = DeleteSignalCatalogRequest.builder()
               .name(name)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteSignalCatalog(request)
               .handle((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                       if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                           throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                       }
                       throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the signal
catalog: " + cause);
                   }
                   logger.info("{} was successfully deleted", name);
                   return null;
               });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la deleteSignalCatalogsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Deletes a signal catalog.
 *
 * @param name the name of the signal catalog to delete
 */
suspend fun deleteSignalCatalog(catName: String) {
    val request = DeleteSignalCatalogRequest {
        name = catName
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteSignalCatalog(request)
        println(" $catName was successfully deleted")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, deleteSignalCatalogconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`deleteVehicle`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `deleteVehicle`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a vehicle with the specified name.
    *
    * @param vecName the name of the vehicle to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the vehicle has
been deleted
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteVehicleAsync(String vecName) {
       DeleteVehicleRequest request = DeleteVehicleRequest.builder()
               .vehicleName(vecName)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteVehicle(request)
               .handle((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                       if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                           throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                       }
                       throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the vehicle:
" + cause);
                   }
                   return null;
               });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteVehicle in API Reference.AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteVehicle(vecName: String) {
    val request = DeleteVehicleRequest {
        vehicleName = vecName
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteVehicle(request)
        println("Vehicle $vecName was deleted successfully.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteVehicle in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

AWS Utilizzare con un SDK **`getDecoderManifest`**

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `getDecoderManifest`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
```

```
    * Waits for the decoder manifest to become active.
    *
    * @param decoderName the name of the decoder to wait for
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the decoder
manifest becomes active, or exceptionally if an error occurs or the manifest
becomes invalid
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> waitForDecoderManifestActiveAsync(String
decoderName) {
       CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

       ScheduledExecutorService scheduler =
Executors.newSingleThreadScheduledExecutor();
       AtomicInteger secondsElapsed = new AtomicInteger(0);
       AtomicReference<ManifestStatus> lastStatus = new
AtomicReference<>(ManifestStatus.DRAFT);

       logger.info(" Elapsed: 0s | Decoder Status: DRAFT");

       final Runnable pollTask = new Runnable() {
           @Override
           public void run() {
               int elapsed = secondsElapsed.incrementAndGet();

               // Check status every 5 seconds
               if (elapsed % 5 == 0) {
                   GetDecoderManifestRequest request =
GetDecoderManifestRequest.builder()
                           .name(decoderName)
                           .build();

                   getAsyncClient().getDecoderManifest(request)
                           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                               if (exception != null) {
                                   Throwable cause = exception instanceof
CompletionException ? exception.getCause() : exception;

                                   scheduler.shutdown();
                                   if (cause instanceof
ResourceNotFoundException) {
                                       result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Decoder manifest not found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
                                   } else {
```

```
                                        result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Error while polling decoder manifest status: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception));
                                    }
                                    return;
                                }

                                ManifestStatus status = response.status();
                                lastStatus.set(status);

                                if (status == ManifestStatus.ACTIVE) {
                                    logger.info("\r Elapsed: {}s | Decoder
Status: ACTIVE", elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    result.complete(null);
                                } else if (status == ManifestStatus.INVALID) {
                                    logger.info("\r Elapsed: {}s | Decoder
Status: INVALID", elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Decoder manifest became INVALID. Cannot proceed."));
                                } else {
                                    logger.info("\r# Elapsed: {}s | Decoder
Status: {}", elapsed, status);
                                }
                            });
                } else {
                    logger.info("\r Elapsed: {}s | Decoder Status: {}", elapsed,
lastStatus.get());
                }
            }
        };

        // Start the task with an initial delay of 1 second, and repeat every
second
        scheduler.scheduleAtFixedRate(pollTask, 1, 1, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
        return result;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la getDecoderManifestsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Waits for the specified model manifest to become active.
 *
 * @param decNameVal the name of the model manifest to wait for
 */
suspend fun waitForDecoderManifestActive(decNameVal: String) {
    var elapsedSeconds = 0
    var lastStatus: ManifestStatus = ManifestStatus.Draft

    print("# Elapsed: 0s | Status: DRAFT")
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        while (true) {
            delay(1000)
            elapsedSeconds++
            if (elapsedSeconds % 5 == 0) {
                val request = GetDecoderManifestRequest {
                    name = decNameVal
                }

                val response = fleetwiseClient.getDecoderManifest(request)
                lastStatus = response.status ?: ManifestStatus.Draft

                when (lastStatus) {
                    ManifestStatus.Active -> {
                        print("\rElapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: ACTIVE #
\n")
                        return
                    }

                    ManifestStatus.Invalid -> {
```

```
                        print("\rElapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: INVALID #
\n")
                        throw RuntimeException("Model manifest became INVALID.
 Cannot proceed.")
                    }

                    else -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status:
 $lastStatus")
                    }
                }
            } else {
                print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: $lastStatus")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, getDecoderManifestconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`getModelManifest`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `getModelManifest`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Waits for the specified model manifest to become active.
     *
     * @param manifestName the name of the model manifest to wait for
     */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<Void> waitForModelManifestActiveAsync(String
manifestName) {
       CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

       ScheduledExecutorService scheduler =
Executors.newSingleThreadScheduledExecutor();
       AtomicInteger secondsElapsed = new AtomicInteger(0);
       AtomicReference<ManifestStatus> lastStatus = new
AtomicReference<>(ManifestStatus.DRAFT);

       logger.info("Elapsed: 0s | Status: DRAFT");

       final Runnable pollTask = new Runnable() {
           @Override
           public void run() {
               int elapsed = secondsElapsed.incrementAndGet();

               // Only check status every 5 seconds
               if (elapsed % 5 == 0) {
                   GetModelManifestRequest request =
GetModelManifestRequest.builder()
                           .name(manifestName)
                           .build();

                   getAsyncClient().getModelManifest(request)
                           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                               if (exception != null) {
                                   Throwable cause = exception instanceof
CompletionException ? exception.getCause() : exception;

                                   scheduler.shutdown();
                                   if (cause instanceof
ResourceNotFoundException) {
                                       result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Model manifest not found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
                                   } else {
                                       result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Error while polling model manifest status: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception));
                                   }
                                   return;
                               }

                               ManifestStatus status = response.status();
```

```
                                lastStatus.set(status);

                                if (status == ManifestStatus.ACTIVE) {
                                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status:
ACTIVE", elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    result.complete(null);
                                } else if (status == ManifestStatus.INVALID) {
                                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status:
INVALID", elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Model manifest became INVALID. Cannot proceed."));
                                } else {
                                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status: {}",
elapsed, status);
                                }
                            });
                } else {
                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status: {}", elapsed,
lastStatus.get());
                }
            }
        };

        // Start the task with an initial delay of 1 second, and repeat every
second
        scheduler.scheduleAtFixedRate(pollTask, 1, 1, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
        return result;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la getModelManifestsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Waits for the specified model manifest to become active.
 *
 * @param manifestName the name of the model manifest to wait for
 */
suspend fun waitForModelManifestActive(manifestNameVal: String) {
    var elapsedSeconds = 0
    var lastStatus: ManifestStatus = ManifestStatus.Draft

    print("# Elapsed: 0s | Status: DRAFT")
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        while (true) {
            delay(1000)
            elapsedSeconds++
            if (elapsedSeconds % 5 == 0) {
                val request = GetModelManifestRequest {
                    name = manifestNameVal
                }

                val response = fleetwiseClient.getModelManifest(request)
                lastStatus = response.status ?: ManifestStatus.Draft

                when (lastStatus) {
                    ManifestStatus.Active -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: ACTIVE #
\n")
                        return
                    }

                    ManifestStatus.Invalid -> {
```

```
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: INVALID #
\n")
                        throw RuntimeException("Model manifest became INVALID.
 Cannot proceed.")
                    }

                    else -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status:
 $lastStatus")
                    }
                }
            } else {
                print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: $lastStatus")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, getModelManifestconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`getVehicle`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `getVehicle`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Fetches the details of a vehicle.
     *
     * @param vehicleName the name of the vehicle to fetch details for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the vehicle
 details have been fetched
```

```
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> getVehicleDetailsAsync(String vehicleName) {
        GetVehicleRequest request = GetVehicleRequest.builder()
                .vehicleName(vehicleName)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

        getAsyncClient().getVehicle(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception instanceof
CompletionException ? exception.getCause() : exception;

                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            result.completeExceptionally(cause); // don't rewrap
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Failed to fetch vehicle details: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause));
                        }
                    } else {
                        Map<String, Object> details = new HashMap<>();
                        details.put("vehicleName", response.vehicleName());
                        details.put("arn", response.arn());
                        details.put("modelManifestArn",
response.modelManifestArn());
                        details.put("decoderManifestArn",
response.decoderManifestArn());
                        details.put("attributes", response.attributes());
                        details.put("creationTime",
response.creationTime().toString());
                        details.put("lastModificationTime",
response.lastModificationTime().toString());

                        logger.info("Vehicle Details:");
                        details.forEach((key, value) -> logger.info("• {} : {}",
key, value));

                        result.complete(null); // mark as successful
                    }
                });

        return result;
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetVehicle in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getVehicleDetails(vehicleNameVal: String) {
    val request = GetVehicleRequest {
        vehicleName = vehicleNameVal
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.getVehicle(request)
        val details = mapOf(
            "vehicleName" to response.vehicleName,
            "arn" to response.arn,
            "modelManifestArn" to response.modelManifestArn,
            "decoderManifestArn" to response.decoderManifestArn,
            "attributes" to response.attributes.toString(),
            "creationTime" to response.creationTime.toString(),
            "lastModificationTime" to response.lastModificationTime.toString(),
        )

        println("Vehicle Details:")
        for ((key, value) in details) {
            println("• %-20s : %s".format(key, value))
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetVehicle in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`listSignalCatalogNodes`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `listSignalCatalogNodes`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously retrieves a list of all nodes in the specified signal
catalog.
    *
    * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog to retrieve nodes
for
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains a
{@link List} of {@link Node} objects
    * representing all the nodes in the specified signal catalog
    */
   public CompletableFuture<List<Node>> listSignalCatalogNodeAsync(String
signalCatalogName) {
       ListSignalCatalogNodesRequest request =
ListSignalCatalogNodesRequest.builder()
               .name(signalCatalogName)
               .build();

       List<Node> allNodes = new ArrayList<>();

       return getAsyncClient().listSignalCatalogNodesPaginator(request)
               .subscribe(response -> allNodes.addAll(response.nodes()))
               .thenApply(v -> allNodes);
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta listSignalCatalogNodes in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Lists the signal catalog nodes asynchronously.
 *
 * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog
 * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, contains a list of nodes in
 the specified signal catalog
 * @throws CompletionException if an exception occurs during the asynchronous
 operation
 */
suspend fun listSignalCatalogNode(signalCatalogName: String): List<Node>? {
    val request = ListSignalCatalogNodesRequest {
        name = signalCatalogName
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.listSignalCatalogNodes(request)
        return response.nodes
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta listSignalCatalogNodes in AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzare **`updateDecoderManifest`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `updateDecoderManifest`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Updates the decoder manifest with the given name.
    *
    * @param name the name of the decoder manifest to update
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the update
operation is finished
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> updateDecoderManifestAsync(String name) {
       UpdateDecoderManifestRequest request =
UpdateDecoderManifestRequest.builder()
               .name(name)
               .status(ManifestStatus.ACTIVE)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().updateDecoderManifest(request)
               .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       throw new CompletionException("Failed to update decoder
manifest: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                   }
               })
               .thenApply(response -> null);
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la updateDecoderManifestsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun updateDecoderManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = UpdateDecoderManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
        status = ManifestStatus.Active
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.updateDecoderManifest(request)
        println("$nameVal was successfully updated")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, updateDecoderManifestconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`updateModelManifest`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `updateModelManifest`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Updates the model manifest.
     *
     * @param name the name of the model manifest to update
     */
    public void updateModelManifestAsync(String name) {
        UpdateModelManifestRequest request = UpdateModelManifestRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .status(ManifestStatus.ACTIVE)
                .build();

        getAsyncClient().updateModelManifest(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to update model
 manifest: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                })
                .thenApply(response -> null);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la updateModelManifestsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Updates the model manifest.
 *
 * @param nameVal the name of the model manifest to update
 */
suspend fun updateModelManifest(nameVal: String) {
```

```
    val request = UpdateModelManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
        status = ManifestStatus.Active
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.updateModelManifest(request)
        println("$nameVal was successfully updated")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, updateModelManifestconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo AWS IoT SiteWiseAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS IoT SiteWise con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- AWS IoT SiteWise Guida per gli sviluppatori: ulteriori informazioni su AWS IoT SiteWise.
- AWS IoT SiteWise Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le AWS IoT SiteWise azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Ciao AWS IoT SiteWise

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS IoT SiteWise.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public class HelloSitewise {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(HelloSitewise.class);
    public static void main(String[] args) {
         fetchAssetModels();
    }

    /**
     * Fetches asset models using the provided {@link IoTSiteWiseAsyncClient}.
     */
    public static void fetchAssetModels() {
        IoTSiteWiseAsyncClient siteWiseAsyncClient =
 IoTSiteWiseAsyncClient.create();
        ListAssetModelsRequest assetModelsRequest =
 ListAssetModelsRequest.builder()
            .assetModelTypes(AssetModelType.ASSET_MODEL)
            .build();

        // Asynchronous paginator - process paginated results.
        ListAssetModelsPublisher listModelsPaginator =
 siteWiseAsyncClient.listAssetModelsPaginator(assetModelsRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = listModelsPaginator.subscribe(response -
> {
            response.assetModelSummaries().forEach(assetSummary ->
                logger.info("Asset Model Name: {} ", assetSummary.name())
            );
        });

        // Wait for the asynchronous operation to complete
        future.join();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListAssetModelssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  paginateListAssetModels,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";

// Call ListDocuments and display the result.
export const main = async () => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient();
  const listAssetModelsPaginated = [];
  console.log(
    "Hello, AWS Systems Manager! Let's list some of your documents:\n",
  );
  try {
    // The paginate function is a wrapper around the base command.
    const paginator = paginateListAssetModels({ client }, { maxResults: 5 });
    for await (const page of paginator) {
      listAssetModelsPaginated.push(...page.assetModelSummaries);
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    console.error(`There was a problem saying hello: ${caught.message}`);
    throw caught;
  }
  for (const { name, creationDate } of listAssetModelsPaginated) {
    console.log(`${name} - ${creationDate}`);
  }
};
```

```
// Call function if run directly.
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListAssetModelssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def hello_iot_sitewise(iot_sitewise_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS IoT SiteWise
    client and list the asset models in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param iot_sitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise Client object. This
 object wraps
                                the low-level AWS IoT SiteWise service API.
    """
    print("Hello, AWS IoT SiteWise! Let's list some of your asset models:\n")
    paginator = iot_sitewise_client.get_paginator("list_asset_models")
    page_iterator = paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": 10})

    asset_model_names: [str] = []
    for page in page_iterator:
```

```
        for asset_model in page["assetModelSummaries"]:
            asset_model_names.append(asset_model["name"])

    print(f"{len(asset_model_names)} asset model(s) retrieved.")
    for asset_model_name in asset_model_names:
        print(f"\t{asset_model_name}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_iot_sitewise(boto3.client("iotsitewise"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListAssetModels AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo AWS IoT SiteWiseAWS SDKs
  - Ciao AWS IoT SiteWise
  - Scopri le nozioni di base di con un SDK AWS IoT SiteWiseAWS
  - AWS IoT SiteWise Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo BatchPutAssetPropertyValue con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreateAsset con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreateAssetModel con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreateGateway con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreatePortal con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteAsset con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteAssetModel con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteGateway con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeletePortal con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeAssetModel con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeGateway con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribePortal con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetAssetPropertyValue con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListAssetModels con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo AWS IoT SiteWiseAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS IoT SiteWise with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Ciao AWS IoT SiteWise
- Scopri le nozioni di base di con un SDK AWS IoT SiteWiseAWS
- AWS IoT SiteWise Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo BatchPutAssetPropertyValue con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateAsset con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateAssetModel con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateGateway con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreatePortal con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteAsset con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteAssetModel con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteGateway con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeletePortal con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeAssetModel con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeGateway con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribePortal con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetAssetPropertyValue con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListAssetModels con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Ciao AWS IoT SiteWise

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS IoT SiteWise.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public class HelloSitewise {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(HelloSitewise.class);
    public static void main(String[] args) {
         fetchAssetModels();
    }

    /**
     * Fetches asset models using the provided {@link IoTSiteWiseAsyncClient}.
     */
    public static void fetchAssetModels() {
        IoTSiteWiseAsyncClient siteWiseAsyncClient =
 IoTSiteWiseAsyncClient.create();
        ListAssetModelsRequest assetModelsRequest =
 ListAssetModelsRequest.builder()
            .assetModelTypes(AssetModelType.ASSET_MODEL)
            .build();

        // Asynchronous paginator - process paginated results.
        ListAssetModelsPublisher listModelsPaginator =
 siteWiseAsyncClient.listAssetModelsPaginator(assetModelsRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = listModelsPaginator.subscribe(response -
> {
            response.assetModelSummaries().forEach(assetSummary ->
                logger.info("Asset Model Name: {} ", assetSummary.name())
            );
        });

        // Wait for the asynchronous operation to complete
        future.join();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListAssetModelssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  paginateListAssetModels,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";

// Call ListDocuments and display the result.
export const main = async () => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient();
  const listAssetModelsPaginated = [];
  console.log(
    "Hello, AWS Systems Manager! Let's list some of your documents:\n",
  );
  try {
    // The paginate function is a wrapper around the base command.
    const paginator = paginateListAssetModels({ client }, { maxResults: 5 });
    for await (const page of paginator) {
      listAssetModelsPaginated.push(...page.assetModelSummaries);
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    console.error(`There was a problem saying hello: ${caught.message}`);
    throw caught;
  }
  for (const { name, creationDate } of listAssetModelsPaginated) {
    console.log(`${name} - ${creationDate}`);
  }
};
```

```
// Call function if run directly.
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListAssetModelssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def hello_iot_sitewise(iot_sitewise_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS IoT SiteWise
    client and list the asset models in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param iot_sitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise Client object. This
 object wraps
                                the low-level AWS IoT SiteWise service API.
    """
    print("Hello, AWS IoT SiteWise! Let's list some of your asset models:\n")
    paginator = iot_sitewise_client.get_paginator("list_asset_models")
    page_iterator = paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": 10})

    asset_model_names: [str] = []
    for page in page_iterator:
```

```
        for asset_model in page["assetModelSummaries"]:
            asset_model_names.append(asset_model["name"])

    print(f"{len(asset_model_names)} asset model(s) retrieved.")
    for asset_model_name in asset_model_names:
        print(f"\t{asset_model_name}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_iot_sitewise(boto3.client("iotsitewise"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListAssetModels AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scopri le nozioni di base di con un SDK AWS IoT SiteWiseAWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Crea un modello di AWS IoT SiteWise asset.
- Crea una AWS IoT SiteWise risorsa.
- Recupera i valori dell'ID della proprietà.
- Invia dati a una AWS IoT SiteWise risorsa.
- Recupera il valore della proprietà AWS IoT SiteWise Asset.
- Crea un AWS IoT SiteWise portale.
- Crea un AWS IoT SiteWise gateway.
- Descrivi il AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.
- Eliminare gli AWS IoT SiteWise asset.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le AWS IoT SiteWise funzionalità.

```
public class SitewiseScenario {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SitewiseScenario.class);
    static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

    private static final String ROLES_STACK = "RoleSitewise";

    static SitewiseActions sitewiseActions = new SitewiseActions();

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Throwable {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        String contactEmail = "user@mydomain.com"; // Change email address.
        String assetModelName = "MyAssetModel1";
        String assetName = "MyAsset1" ;
        String portalName = "MyPortal1" ;
        String gatewayName = "MyGateway1" ;
        String myThing =  "MyThing1" ;

        logger.info("""
            AWS IoT SiteWise is a fully managed software-as-a-service (SaaS)
 that
            makes it easy to collect, store, organize, and monitor data from
 industrial equipment and processes.
            It is designed to help industrial and manufacturing organizations
 collect data from their equipment and
            processes, and use that data to make informed decisions about their
 operations.

            One of the key features of AWS IoT SiteWise is its ability to connect
 to a wide range of industrial
            equipment and systems, including programmable logic controllers
 (PLCs), sensors, and other
            industrial devices. It can collect data from these devices and
 organize it into a unified data model,
            making it easier to analyze and gain insights from the data. AWS IoT
 SiteWise also provides tools for
            visualizing the data, setting up alarms and alerts, and generating
 reports.
```

```
            Another key feature of AWS IoT SiteWise is its ability to scale to
handle large volumes of data.
            It can collect and store data from thousands of devices and process
millions of data points per second,
            making it suitable for large-scale industrial operations.
Additionally, AWS IoT SiteWise is designed
            to be secure and compliant, with features like role-based access
controls, data encryption,
            and integration with other AWS services for additional security and
compliance features.

            Let's get started...
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        try {
            runScenario(assetModelName, assetName, portalName, contactEmail,
gatewayName, myThing);
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
           logger.info(e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    public static void runScenario(String assetModelName, String assetName,
String portalName, String contactEmail, String gatewayName, String myThing)
throws Throwable {
        logger.info("Use AWS CloudFormation to create an IAM role that is
required for this scenario.");
        CloudFormationHelper.deployCloudFormationStack(ROLES_STACK);
        Map<String, String> stackOutputs =
CloudFormationHelper.getStackOutputsAsync(ROLES_STACK).join();
        String iamRole = stackOutputs.get("SitewiseRoleArn");
        logger.info("The ARN of the IAM role is {}",iamRole);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create an AWS SiteWise Asset Model");
        logger.info("""
             An AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model is a way to represent the physical
assets, such as equipment,
```

```
            processes, and systems, that exist in an industrial environment.
This model provides a structured and
            hierarchical representation of these assets, allowing users to
define the relationships and properties
            of each asset.

            This scenario creates two asset model properties: temperature and
humidity.
           """);
       waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
       String assetModelId = null;
       try {
           CreateAssetModelResponse response =
sitewiseActions.createAssetModelAsync(assetModelName).join();
           assetModelId = response.assetModelId();
           logger.info("Asset Model successfully created. Asset Model ID: {}. ",
assetModelId);
       } catch (CompletionException ce) {
           Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
           if (cause instanceof ResourceAlreadyExistsException) {
               try {
                   assetModelId =
sitewiseActions.getAssetModelIdAsync(assetModelName).join();
                   logger.info("The Asset Model {} already exists. The id of the
existing model is {}. Moving on...", assetModelName, assetModelId);
               } catch (CompletionException cex) {
                   logger.error("Exception thrown acquiring the asset model id:
{}", cex.getCause().getCause(), cex);
                   return;
               }
           } else {
               logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
               return;
           }
       }
       waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

       logger.info(DASHES);
       logger.info("2. Create an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset");
       logger.info("""
            The IoT SiteWise model that we just created defines the structure
and metadata for your physical assets.
            Now we create an asset from the asset model.
```

```
            """);
        logger.info("Let's wait 30 seconds for the asset to be ready.");
        countdown(30);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String assetId;
        try {
            CreateAssetResponse response =
sitewiseActions.createAssetAsync(assetName, assetModelId).join();
            assetId = response.assetId();
            logger.info("Asset created with ID: {}", assetId);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.info("The asset model id was not found: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Retrieve the property ID values");
        logger.info("""
             To send data to an asset, we need to get the property ID values. In
this scenario, we access the
             temperature and humidity property ID values.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        Map<String, String>  propertyIds = null;
        try {
            propertyIds = sitewiseActions.getPropertyIds(assetModelId).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof IoTSiteWiseException) {
                logger.error("IoTSiteWiseException occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
```

```
            }
            return;
        }
        String humPropId =  propertyIds.get("Humidity");
        logger.info("The Humidity property Id is {}", humPropId);
        String tempPropId = propertyIds.get("Temperature");
        logger.info("The Temperature property Id is {}", tempPropId);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Send data to an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset");
        logger.info("""
            By sending data to an IoT SiteWise Asset, you can aggregate data
from
            multiple sources, normalize the data into a standard format, and
store it in a
            centralized location. This makes it easier to analyze and gain
insights from the data.

            In this example, we generate sample temperature and humidity data and
send it to the AWS IoT SiteWise asset.

            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            sitewiseActions.sendDataToSiteWiseAsync(assetId, tempPropId,
humPropId).join();
            logger.info("Data sent successfully.");
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("The AWS resource was not found: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. Retrieve the value of the IoT SiteWise Asset property");
        logger.info("""
            IoT SiteWise is an AWS service that allows you to collect, process,
and analyze industrial data
            from connected equipment and sensors. One of the key benefits of
reading an IoT SiteWise property
            is the ability to gain valuable insights from your industrial data.

            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            Double assetVal = sitewiseActions.getAssetPropValueAsync(tempPropId,
assetId).join();
            logger.info("The property name is: {}", "Temperature");
            logger.info("The value of this property is: {}", assetVal);

            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

            assetVal = sitewiseActions.getAssetPropValueAsync(humPropId,
assetId).join();
            logger.info("The property name is: {}", "Humidity");
            logger.info("The value of this property is: {}", assetVal);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                    logger.info("The AWS resource was not found: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                } else {
                    logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                }
                return;
            }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. Create an IoT SiteWise Portal");
        logger.info("""
             An IoT SiteWise Portal allows you to aggregate data from multiple
industrial sources,
             such as sensors, equipment, and control systems, into a centralized
platform.
```

```
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String portalId;
        try {
            portalId = sitewiseActions.createPortalAsync(portalName, iamRole,
contactEmail).join();
            logger.info("Portal created successfully. Portal ID {}", portalId);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof IoTSiteWiseException siteWiseEx) {
                logger.error("IoT SiteWise error occurred: Error message: {},
Error code {}",
                        siteWiseEx.getMessage(),
siteWiseEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), siteWiseEx);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Describe the Portal");
        logger.info("""
             In this step, we get a description of the portal and display the
portal URL.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            String portalUrl =
sitewiseActions.describePortalAsync(portalId).join();
            logger.info("Portal URL: {}", portalUrl);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException notFoundException) {
                logger.error("A ResourceNotFoundException occurred: Error
message: {}, Error code {}",
                        notFoundException.getMessage(),
notFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), notFoundException);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
```

```
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("8. Create an IoT SiteWise Gateway");
        logger.info(
            """
                IoT SiteWise Gateway serves as the bridge between industrial
equipment, sensors, and the
                cloud-based IoT SiteWise service. It is responsible for securely
collecting, processing, and
                transmitting data from various industrial assets to the IoT
SiteWise platform,
                enabling real-time monitoring, analysis, and optimization of
industrial operations.

                """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String gatewayId = "";
        try {
            gatewayId = sitewiseActions.createGatewayAsync(gatewayName,
myThing).join();
            logger.info("Gateway creation completed successfully. id is {}",
gatewayId );
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof IoTSiteWiseException siteWiseEx) {
                logger.error("IoT SiteWise error occurred: Error message: {},
Error code {}",
                        siteWiseEx.getMessage(),
siteWiseEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), siteWiseEx);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            }
            return;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("9. Describe the IoT SiteWise Gateway");
```

```
         waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            sitewiseActions.describeGatewayAsync(gatewayId)
                .thenAccept(response -> {
                    logger.info("Gateway Name: {}", response.gatewayName());
                    logger.info("Gateway ARN: {}", response.gatewayArn());
                    logger.info("Gateway Platform: {}",
response.gatewayPlatform());
                    logger.info("Gateway Creation Date: {}",
response.creationDate());
                }).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException notFoundException) {
                logger.error("A ResourceNotFoundException occurred: Error
message: {}, Error code {}",
                        notFoundException.getMessage(),
notFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), notFoundException);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("10. Delete the AWS IoT SiteWise Assets");
        logger.info(
            """
            Before you can delete the Asset Model, you must delete the assets.

            """);
        logger.info("Would you like to delete the IoT SiteWise Assets? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            logger.info("You selected to delete the SiteWise assets.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            try {
                sitewiseActions.deletePortalAsync(portalId).join();
                logger.info("Portal {} was deleted successfully.", portalId);

            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
```

```
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException notFoundException)
{
                    logger.error("A ResourceNotFoundException occurred: Error
message: {}, Error code {}",
                            notFoundException.getMessage(),
notFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), notFoundException);
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                }
            }

            try {
                sitewiseActions.deleteGatewayAsync(gatewayId).join();
                logger.info("Gateway {} was deleted successfully.", gatewayId);
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException notFoundException)
{
                    logger.error("A ResourceNotFoundException occurred: Error
message: {}, Error code {}",
                            notFoundException.getMessage(),
notFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), notFoundException);
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                }
            }

            try {
                sitewiseActions.deleteAssetAsync(assetId).join();
                logger.info("Request to delete asset {} sent successfully",
assetId);
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException notFoundException)
{
                    logger.error("A ResourceNotFoundException occurred: Error
message: {}, Error code {}",
                            notFoundException.getMessage(),
notFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), notFoundException);
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
```

```
                }
            }
            logger.info("Let's wait 1 minute for the asset to be deleted.");
            countdown(60);
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            logger.info("Delete the AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model");
            try {
                sitewiseActions.deleteAssetModelAsync(assetModelId).join();
                logger.info("Asset model deleted successfully.");
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException notFoundException)
{
                    logger.error("A ResourceNotFoundException occurred: Error
message: {}, Error code {}",
                            notFoundException.getMessage(),
notFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), notFoundException);
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                }
            }
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        } else {
            logger.info("The resources will not be deleted.");
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        CloudFormationHelper.destroyCloudFormationStack(ROLES_STACK);
        logger.info("This concludes the AWS IoT SiteWise Scenario");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
```

```
                break;
            } else {
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }

    public static void countdown(int totalSeconds) throws InterruptedException {
        for (int i = totalSeconds; i >= 0; i--) {
            int displayMinutes = i / 60;
            int displaySeconds = i % 60;
            System.out.printf("\r%02d:%02d", displayMinutes, displaySeconds);
            Thread.sleep(1000); // Wait for 1 second
        }
        System.out.println(); // Move to the next line after countdown
        logger.info("Countdown complete!");
    }
}
```

Una classe wrapper per i metodi SDK. AWS IoT SiteWise

```
public class SitewiseActions {

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SitewiseActions.class);

    private static IoTSiteWiseAsyncClient ioTSiteWiseAsyncClient;

    private static IoTSiteWiseAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (ioTSiteWiseAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
```

```
                .build();

            ioTSiteWiseAsyncClient = IoTSiteWiseAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return ioTSiteWiseAsyncClient;
    }


    /**
     * Creates an asset model.
     *
     * @param name the name of the asset model to create.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
CreateAssetModelResponse} result. The calling code
     *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by
calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps it
     *         available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateAssetModelResponse>
createAssetModelAsync(String name) {
        PropertyType humidity = PropertyType.builder()
            .measurement(Measurement.builder().build())
            .build();

        PropertyType temperaturePropertyType = PropertyType.builder()
            .measurement(Measurement.builder().build())
            .build();

        AssetModelPropertyDefinition temperatureProperty =
AssetModelPropertyDefinition.builder()
            .name("Temperature")
            .dataType(PropertyDataType.DOUBLE)
            .type(temperaturePropertyType)
            .build();
```

```
        AssetModelPropertyDefinition humidityProperty =
AssetModelPropertyDefinition.builder()
            .name("Humidity")
            .dataType(PropertyDataType.DOUBLE)
            .type(humidity)
            .build();

        CreateAssetModelRequest createAssetModelRequest =
CreateAssetModelRequest.builder()
            .assetModelName(name)
            .assetModelDescription("This is my asset model")
            .assetModelProperties(temperatureProperty, humidityProperty)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createAssetModel(createAssetModelRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Failed to create asset model: {} ",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Creates an asset with the specified name and asset model Id.
     *
     * @param assetName    the name of the asset to create.
     * @param assetModelId the Id of the asset model to associate with the asset.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
CreateAssetResponse} result. The calling code can
     *         attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps it
     *         available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
     */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<CreateAssetResponse> createAssetAsync(String
assetName, String assetModelId) {
       CreateAssetRequest createAssetRequest = CreateAssetRequest.builder()
           .assetModelId(assetModelId)
           .assetDescription("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
           .assetName(assetName)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createAsset(createAssetRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   logger.error("Failed to create asset: {}",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
               }
           });
   }

   /**
    * Sends data to the SiteWise service.
    *
    * @param assetId        the ID of the asset to which the data will be sent.
    * @param tempPropertyId the ID of the temperature property.
    * @param humidityPropId the ID of the humidity property.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
BatchPutAssetPropertyValueResponse} result. The
    *         calling code can attach callbacks, then handle the result or
exception by calling
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or {@link
CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps it
    *         available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<BatchPutAssetPropertyValueResponse>
sendDataToSiteWiseAsync(String assetId, String tempPropertyId, String
humidityPropId) {
       Map<String, Double> sampleData = generateSampleData();
       long timestamp = Instant.now().toEpochMilli();

       TimeInNanos time = TimeInNanos.builder()
```

```
            .timeInSeconds(timestamp / 1000)
            .offsetInNanos((int) ((timestamp % 1000) * 1000000))
            .build();

        BatchPutAssetPropertyValueRequest request =
BatchPutAssetPropertyValueRequest.builder()
            .entries(Arrays.asList(
                PutAssetPropertyValueEntry.builder()
                    .entryId("entry-3")
                    .assetId(assetId)
                    .propertyId(tempPropertyId)
                    .propertyValues(Arrays.asList(
                        AssetPropertyValue.builder()
                            .value(Variant.builder()
                                .doubleValue(sampleData.get("Temperature"))
                                .build())
                            .timestamp(time)
                            .build()
                    ))
                    .build(),
                PutAssetPropertyValueEntry.builder()
                    .entryId("entry-4")
                    .assetId(assetId)
                    .propertyId(humidityPropId)
                    .propertyValues(Arrays.asList(
                        AssetPropertyValue.builder()
                            .value(Variant.builder()
                                .doubleValue(sampleData.get("Humidity"))
                                .build())
                            .timestamp(time)
                            .build()
                    ))
                    .build()
            ))
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().batchPutAssetPropertyValue(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("An exception occurred: {}",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Fetches the value of an asset property.
    *
    * @param propId  the ID of the asset property to fetch.
    * @param assetId the ID of the asset to fetch the property value for.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link Double}
result. The calling code can attach
    *         callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling {@link
CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Double> getAssetPropValueAsync(String propId, String
assetId) {
       GetAssetPropertyValueRequest assetPropertyValueRequest =
GetAssetPropertyValueRequest.builder()
               .propertyId(propId)
               .assetId(assetId)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().getAssetPropertyValue(assetPropertyValueRequest)
               .handle((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       logger.error("Error occurred while fetching property
value: {}.", exception.getCause().getMessage());
                       throw (CompletionException) exception;
                   }
                   return response.propertyValue().value().doubleValue();
               });
   }

   /**
    * Retrieves the property IDs associated with a specific asset model.
    *
    * @param assetModelId the ID of the asset model that defines the properties.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link Map} result
that associates the property name to the
```

```
    *         propert ID. The calling code can attach callbacks, then handle the
result or exception by calling
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or {@link
CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Map<String, String>> getPropertyIds(String
assetModelId) {
       ListAssetModelPropertiesRequest modelPropertiesRequest =
ListAssetModelPropertiesRequest.builder().assetModelId(assetModelId).build();
       return getAsyncClient().listAssetModelProperties(modelPropertiesRequest)
           .handle((response, throwable) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   return response.assetModelPropertySummaries().stream()
                       .collect(Collectors
                           .toMap(AssetModelPropertySummary::name,
AssetModelPropertySummary::id));
               } else {
                   logger.error("Error occurred while fetching property IDs:
{}.", throwable.getCause().getMessage());
                   throw (CompletionException) throwable;
               }
           });
   }

   /**
    * Deletes an asset.
    *
    * @param assetId the ID of the asset to be deleted.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DeleteAssetResponse} result. The calling code can
    *         attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
```

```
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteAssetResponse> deleteAssetAsync(String
assetId) {
       DeleteAssetRequest deleteAssetRequest = DeleteAssetRequest.builder()
           .assetId(assetId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteAsset(deleteAssetRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   logger.error("An error occurred deleting asset with id: {}",
assetId);
               }
           });
   }

   /**
    * Deletes an Asset Model with the specified ID.
    *
    * @param assetModelId the ID of the Asset Model to delete.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DeleteAssetModelResponse} result. The calling code
    *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by
calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteAssetModelResponse>
deleteAssetModelAsync(String assetModelId) {
       DeleteAssetModelRequest deleteAssetModelRequest =
DeleteAssetModelRequest.builder()
           .assetModelId(assetModelId)
           .build();
```

```
        return getAsyncClient().deleteAssetModel(deleteAssetModelRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Failed to delete asset model with ID:{}.",
exception.getMessage());
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new IoT SiteWise portal.
     *
     * @param portalName   the name of the portal to create.
     * @param iamRole      the IAM role ARN to use for the portal.
     * @param contactEmail the email address of the portal contact.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String}
result of the portal ID. The calling code
     *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by
calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createPortalAsync(String portalName, String
iamRole, String contactEmail) {
        CreatePortalRequest createPortalRequest = CreatePortalRequest.builder()
            .portalName(portalName)
            .portalDescription("This is my custom IoT SiteWise portal.")
            .portalContactEmail(contactEmail)
            .roleArn(iamRole)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createPortal(createPortalRequest)
            .handle((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Failed to create portal: {} ",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                    throw (CompletionException) exception;
                }
```

```
                return response.portalId();
            });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a portal.
     *
     * @param portalId the ID of the portal to be deleted.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DeletePortalResponse}. The calling code can attach
     *         callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling {@link
CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeletePortalResponse> deletePortalAsync(String
portalId) {
        DeletePortalRequest deletePortalRequest = DeletePortalRequest.builder()
            .portalId(portalId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deletePortal(deletePortalRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Failed to delete portal with ID: {}. Error:
{}", portalId, exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the asset model ID for the given asset model name.
     *
     * @param assetModelName the name of the asset model for the ID.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String}
result of the asset model ID or null if the
     *         asset model cannot be found. The calling code can attach
callbacks, then handle the result or exception
```

```
    *         by calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or {@link
CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> getAssetModelIdAsync(String assetModelName)
{
       ListAssetModelsRequest listAssetModelsRequest =
ListAssetModelsRequest.builder().build();
       return getAsyncClient().listAssetModels(listAssetModelsRequest)
               .handle((listAssetModelsResponse, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       logger.error("Failed to retrieve Asset Model ID: {}",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                       throw (CompletionException) exception;
                   }
                   for (AssetModelSummary assetModelSummary :
listAssetModelsResponse.assetModelSummaries()) {
                       if (assetModelSummary.name().equals(assetModelName)) {
                           return assetModelSummary.id();
                       }
                   }
                   return null;
               });
   }

   /**
    * Retrieves a portal's description.
    *
    * @param portalId the ID of the portal to describe.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String}
result of the portal's start URL
    *         (see: {@link DescribePortalResponse#portalStartUrl()}). The
calling code can attach callbacks, then handle the
    *         result or exception by calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
{@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
```

```
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> describePortalAsync(String portalId) {
       DescribePortalRequest request = DescribePortalRequest.builder()
           .portalId(portalId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().describePortal(request)
           .handle((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                  logger.error("An exception occurred retrieving the portal
description: {}", exception.getCause().getMessage());
                  throw (CompletionException) exception;
               }
               return response.portalStartUrl();
           });
   }


   /**
    * Creates a new IoT Sitewise gateway.
    *
    * @param gatewayName The name of the gateway to create.
    * @param myThing     The name of the core device thing to associate with the
gateway.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String}
result of the gateways ID. The calling code
    *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by
calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createGatewayAsync(String gatewayName,
String myThing) {
       GreengrassV2 gg = GreengrassV2.builder()
```

```
            .coreDeviceThingName(myThing)
            .build();

        GatewayPlatform platform = GatewayPlatform.builder()
            .greengrassV2(gg)
            .build();

        Map<String, String> tag = new HashMap<>();
        tag.put("Environment", "Production");

        CreateGatewayRequest createGatewayRequest =
CreateGatewayRequest.builder()
            .gatewayName(gatewayName)
            .gatewayPlatform(platform)
            .tags(tag)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createGateway(createGatewayRequest)
            .handle((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Error creating the gateway.");
                    throw (CompletionException) exception;
                }
                logger.info("The ARN of the gateway is {}" ,
response.gatewayArn());
                return response.gatewayId();
            });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the specified gateway.
     *
     * @param gatewayId the ID of the gateway to delete.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DeleteGatewayResponse} result.. The calling code
     *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by
calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
```

```
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteGatewayResponse> deleteGatewayAsync(String
gatewayId) {
        DeleteGatewayRequest deleteGatewayRequest =
DeleteGatewayRequest.builder()
            .gatewayId(gatewayId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteGateway(deleteGatewayRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Failed to delete gateway: {}",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Describes the specified gateway.
     *
     * @param gatewayId the ID of the gateway to describe.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DescribeGatewayResponse} result. The calling code
     *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by
calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DescribeGatewayResponse> describeGatewayAsync(String
gatewayId) {
        DescribeGatewayRequest request = DescribeGatewayRequest.builder()
            .gatewayId(gatewayId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().describeGateway(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
```

```
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("An error occurred during the describeGateway
 method: {}", exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }

    private static Map<String, Double> generateSampleData() {
        Map<String, Double> data = new HashMap<>();
        data.put("Temperature", 23.5);
        data.put("Humidity", 65.0);
        return data;
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
  //} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
} from "../../libs/scenario/index.js";
import {
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
  CreateAssetModelCommand,
  CreateAssetCommand,
  ListAssetModelPropertiesCommand,
  BatchPutAssetPropertyValueCommand,
  GetAssetPropertyValueCommand,
  CreatePortalCommand,
```

```
  DescribePortalCommand,
  CreateGatewayCommand,
  DescribeGatewayCommand,
  DeletePortalCommand,
  DeleteGatewayCommand,
  DeleteAssetCommand,
  DeleteAssetModelCommand,
  DescribeAssetModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import {
  CloudFormationClient,
  CreateStackCommand,
  DeleteStackCommand,
  DescribeStacksCommand,
  waitUntilStackExists,
  waitUntilStackCreateComplete,
  waitUntilStackDeleteComplete,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudformation";
import { wait } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { dirname } from "node:path";

const __filename = fileURLToPath(import.meta.url);
const __dirname = dirname(__filename);
const stackName = "SiteWiseBasicsStack";

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *   iotSiteWiseClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise').IotSiteWiseClient,
 *   cloudFormationClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
cloudformation').CloudFormationClient,
 *   stackName,
 *   stack,
 *   askToDeleteResources: true,
 *   asset: {assetName: "MyAsset1"},
 *   assetModel: {assetModelName: "MyAssetModel1"},
 *   portal: {portalName: "MyPortal1"},
 *   gateway: {gatewayName: "MyGateway1"},
 *   propertyIds: [],
 *   contactEmail: "user@mydomain.com",
 *   thing: "MyThing1",
 *   sampleData: { temperature: 23.5, humidity: 65.0}
```

```
 * }} State
 */

/**
 * Used repeatedly to have the user press enter.
 * @type {ScenarioInput}
 */
const pressEnter = new ScenarioInput("continue", "Press Enter to continue", {
  type: "confirm",
});

const greet = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greet",
  `AWS IoT SiteWise is a fully managed industrial software-as-a-service (SaaS)
 that makes it easy to collect, store, organize, and monitor data from industrial
 equipment and processes. It is designed to help industrial and manufacturing
 organizations collect data from their equipment and processes, and use that data
 to make informed decisions about their operations.
One of the key features of AWS IoT SiteWise is its ability to connect to a
 wide range of industrial equipment and systems, including programmable logic
 controllers (PLCs), sensors, and other industrial devices. It can collect data
 from these devices and organize it into a unified data model, making it easier
 to analyze and gain insights from the data. AWS IoT SiteWise also provides tools
 for visualizing the data, setting up alarms and alerts, and generating reports.
Another key feature of AWS IoT SiteWise is its ability to scale to handle large
 volumes of data. It can collect and store data from thousands of devices and
 process millions of data points per second, making it suitable for large-scale
 industrial operations. Additionally, AWS IoT SiteWise is designed to be secure
 and compliant, with features like role-based access controls, data encryption,
 and integration with other AWS services for additional security and compliance
 features.

Let's get started...`,
  { header: true },
);

const displayBuildCloudFormationStack = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayBuildCloudFormationStack",
  "This scenario uses AWS CloudFormation to create an IAM role that is required
 for this scenario. The stack will now be deployed.",
);

const sdkBuildCloudFormationStack = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkBuildCloudFormationStack",
```

```
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const data = readFileSync(
        `${__dirname}/../../../../resources/cfn/iotsitewise_basics/SitewiseRoles-
template.yml`,
        "utf8",
      );
      await state.cloudFormationClient.send(
        new CreateStackCommand({
          StackName: stackName,
          TemplateBody: data,
          Capabilities: ["CAPABILITY_IAM"],
        }),
      );
      await waitUntilStackExists(
        { client: state.cloudFormationClient },
        { StackName: stackName },
      );
      await waitUntilStackCreateComplete(
        { client: state.cloudFormationClient },
        { StackName: stackName },
      );
      const stack = await state.cloudFormationClient.send(
        new DescribeStacksCommand({
          StackName: stackName,
        }),
      );
      state.stack = stack.Stacks[0].Outputs[0];
      console.log(`The ARN of the IAM role is ${state.stack.OutputValue}`);
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayCreateAWSSiteWiseAssetModel = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateAWSSiteWiseAssetModel",
  `1. Create an AWS SiteWise Asset Model
An AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model is a way to represent the physical assets, such
 as equipment, processes, and systems, that exist in an industrial environment.
 This model provides a structured and hierarchical representation of these
 assets, allowing users to define the relationships and properties of each asset.
```

```
This scenario creates two asset model properties: temperature and humidity.`,
);

const sdkCreateAWSSiteWiseAssetModel = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateAWSSiteWiseAssetModel",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    let assetModelResponse;
    try {
      assetModelResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new CreateAssetModelCommand({
          assetModelName: state.assetModel.assetModelName,
          assetModelProperties: [
            {
              name: "Temperature",
              dataType: "DOUBLE",
              type: {
                measurement: {},
              },
            },
            {
              name: "Humidity",
              dataType: "DOUBLE",
              type: {
                measurement: {},
              },
            },
          ],
        }),
      );
      state.assetModel.assetModelId = assetModelResponse.assetModelId;
      console.log(
        `Asset Model successfully created. Asset Model ID:
 ${state.assetModel.assetModelId}`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceAlreadyExistsException") {
        console.log(
          `The Asset Model ${state.assetModel.assetModelName} already exists.`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
```

```
  },
);

const displayCreateAWSIoTSiteWiseAssetModel = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateAWSIoTSiteWiseAssetModel",
  `2. Create an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset
The IoT SiteWise model that we just created defines the structure and metadata
 for your physical assets. Now we create an asset from the asset model.

Let's wait 30 seconds for the asset to be ready.`,
);

const waitThirtySeconds = new ScenarioAction("waitThirtySeconds", async () => {
  await wait(30); // wait 30 seconds
  console.log("Time's up! Let's check the asset's status.");
});

const sdkCreateAWSIoTSiteWiseAssetModel = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateAWSIoTSiteWiseAssetModel",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const assetResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new CreateAssetCommand({
          assetModelId: state.assetModel.assetModelId,
          assetName: state.asset.assetName,
        }),
      );
      state.asset.assetId = assetResponse.assetId;
      console.log(`Asset created with ID: ${state.asset.assetId}`);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(
          `The Asset ${state.assetModel.assetModelName} was not found.`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayRetrievePropertyId = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayRetrievePropertyId",
```

```
  `3. Retrieve the property ID values

To send data to an asset, we need to get the property ID values. In this
 scenario, we access the temperature and humidity property ID values.`,
);

const sdkRetrievePropertyId = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkRetrievePropertyId",
  async (state) => {
    try {
      const retrieveResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new ListAssetModelPropertiesCommand({
          assetModelId: state.assetModel.assetModelId,
        }),
      );
      for (const retrieveResponseKey in
 retrieveResponse.assetModelPropertySummaries) {
        if (
          retrieveResponse.assetModelPropertySummaries[retrieveResponseKey]
            .name === "Humidity"
        ) {
          state.propertyIds.Humidity =
            retrieveResponse.assetModelPropertySummaries[
              retrieveResponseKey
            ].id;
        }
        if (
          retrieveResponse.assetModelPropertySummaries[retrieveResponseKey]
            .name === "Temperature"
        ) {
          state.propertyIds.Temperature =
            retrieveResponse.assetModelPropertySummaries[
              retrieveResponseKey
            ].id;
        }
      }
      console.log(`The Humidity propertyId is ${state.propertyIds.Humidity}`);
      console.log(
        `The Temperature propertyId is ${state.propertyIds.Temperature}`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "IoTSiteWiseException") {
        console.log(
          `There was a problem retrieving the properties: ${caught.message}`,
```

```
        );
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displaySendDataToIoTSiteWiseAsset = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displaySendDataToIoTSiteWiseAsset",
  `4. Send data to an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset

By sending data to an IoT SiteWise Asset, you can aggregate data from multiple
 sources, normalize the data into a standard format, and store it in a
 centralized location. This makes it easier to analyze and gain insights from the
 data.

In this example, we generate sample temperature and humidity data and send it to
 the AWS IoT SiteWise asset.`,
);

const sdkSendDataToIoTSiteWiseAsset = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkSendDataToIoTSiteWiseAsset",
  async (state) => {
    try {
      const sendResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new BatchPutAssetPropertyValueCommand({
          entries: [
            {
              entryId: "entry-3",
              assetId: state.asset.assetId,
              propertyId: state.propertyIds.Humidity,
              propertyValues: [
                {
                  value: {
                    doubleValue: state.sampleData.humidity,
                  },
                  timestamp: {
                    timeInSeconds: Math.floor(Date.now() / 1000),
                  },
                },
              ],
            },
```

```
            {
              entryId: "entry-4",
              assetId: state.asset.assetId,
              propertyId: state.propertyIds.Temperature,
              propertyValues: [
                {
                  value: {
                    doubleValue: state.sampleData.temperature,
                  },
                  timestamp: {
                    timeInSeconds: Math.floor(Date.now() / 1000),
                  },
                },
              ],
            },
          ],
        }),
      );
      console.log("The data was sent successfully.");
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(`The Asset ${state.asset.assetName} was not found.`);
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayRetrieveValueOfIoTSiteWiseAsset = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayRetrieveValueOfIoTSiteWiseAsset",
  `5. Retrieve the value of the IoT SiteWise Asset property

IoT SiteWise is an AWS service that allows you to collect, process, and analyze
 industrial data from connected equipment and sensors. One of the key benefits of
 reading an IoT SiteWise property is the ability to gain valuable insights from
 your industrial data.`,
);

const sdkRetrieveValueOfIoTSiteWiseAsset = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkRetrieveValueOfIoTSiteWiseAsset",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
```

```
      const temperatureResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new GetAssetPropertyValueCommand({
          assetId: state.asset.assetId,
          propertyId: state.propertyIds.Temperature,
        }),
      );
      const humidityResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new GetAssetPropertyValueCommand({
          assetId: state.asset.assetId,
          propertyId: state.propertyIds.Humidity,
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `The property value for Temperature is
 ${temperatureResponse.propertyValue.value.doubleValue}`,
      );
      console.log(
        `The property value for Humidity is
 ${humidityResponse.propertyValue.value.doubleValue}`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(`The Asset ${state.asset.assetName} was not found.`);
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayCreateIoTSiteWisePortal = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateIoTSiteWisePortal",
  `6. Create an IoT SiteWise Portal

An IoT SiteWise Portal allows you to aggregate data from multiple industrial
 sources, such as sensors, equipment, and control systems, into a centralized
 platform.`,
);

const sdkCreateIoTSiteWisePortal = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateIoTSiteWisePortal",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
```

```
      const createPortalResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new CreatePortalCommand({
          portalName: state.portal.portalName,
          portalContactEmail: state.contactEmail,
          roleArn: state.stack.OutputValue,
        }),
      );
      state.portal = { ...state.portal, ...createPortalResponse };
      await wait(5); // Allow the portal to properly propagate.
      console.log(
        `Portal created successfully. Portal ID
 ${createPortalResponse.portalId}`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "IoTSiteWiseException") {
        console.log(
          `There was a problem creating the Portal: ${caught.message}.`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayDescribePortal = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayDescribePortal",
  `7. Describe the Portal

In this step, we get a description of the portal and display the portal URL.`,
);

const sdkDescribePortal = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkDescribePortal",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const describePortalResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new DescribePortalCommand({
          portalId: state.portal.portalId,
        }),
      );
      console.log(`Portal URL: ${describePortalResponse.portalStartUrl}`);
    } catch (caught) {
```

```
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(`The Portal ${state.portal.portalName} was not found.`);
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayCreateIoTSiteWiseGateway = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateIoTSiteWiseGateway",
  `8. Create an IoT SiteWise Gateway

IoT SiteWise Gateway serves as the bridge between industrial equipment, sensors,
 and the cloud-based IoT SiteWise service. It is responsible for securely
 collecting, processing, and transmitting data from various industrial assets
 to the IoT SiteWise platform, enabling real-time monitoring, analysis, and
 optimization of industrial operations.`,
);

const sdkCreateIoTSiteWiseGateway = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateIoTSiteWiseGateway",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const createGatewayResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new CreateGatewayCommand({
          gatewayName: state.gateway.gatewayName,
          gatewayPlatform: {
            greengrassV2: {
              coreDeviceThingName: state.thing,
            },
          },
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Gateway creation completed successfully. ID is
 ${createGatewayResponse.gatewayId}`,
      );
      state.gateway.gatewayId = createGatewayResponse.gatewayId;
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "IoTSiteWiseException") {
        console.log(
          `There was a problem creating the gateway: ${caught.message}.`,
```

```
        );
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayDescribeIoTSiteWiseGateway = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayDescribeIoTSiteWiseGateway",
  "9. Describe the IoT SiteWise Gateway",
);

const sdkDescribeIoTSiteWiseGateway = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkDescribeIoTSiteWiseGateway",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const describeGatewayResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new DescribeGatewayCommand({
          gatewayId: state.gateway.gatewayId,
        }),
      );
      console.log("Gateway creation completed successfully.");
      console.log(`Gateway Name: ${describeGatewayResponse.gatewayName}`);
      console.log(`Gateway ARN: ${describeGatewayResponse.gatewayArn}`);
      console.log(
        `Gateway Platform:
 ${Object.keys(describeGatewayResponse.gatewayPlatform)}`,
      );
      console.log(
        `Gateway Creation Date: ${describeGatewayResponse.creationDate}`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(`The Gateway ${state.gateway.gatewayId} was not found.`);
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);
```

```
const askToDeleteResources = new ScenarioInput(
  "askToDeleteResources",
  `10. Delete the AWS IoT SiteWise Assets

Before you can delete the Asset Model, you must delete the assets.`,
  { type: "confirm" },
);

const displayConfirmDeleteResources = new ScenarioAction(
  "displayConfirmDeleteResources",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    if (state.askToDeleteResources) {
      return "You selected to delete the SiteWise assets.";
    }
    return "The resources will not be deleted. Please delete them manually to
 avoid charges.";
  },
);

const sdkDeleteResources = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkDeleteResources",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    await wait(10); // Give the portal status time to catch up.
    try {
      await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new DeletePortalCommand({
          portalId: state.portal.portalId,
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Portal ${state.portal.portalName} was deleted successfully.`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(`The Portal ${state.portal.portalName} was not found.`);
      } else {
        console.log(`When trying to delete the portal: ${caught.message}`);
      }
    }

    try {
      await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new DeleteGatewayCommand({
          gatewayId: state.gateway.gatewayId,
```

```
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Gateway ${state.gateway.gatewayName} was deleted successfully.`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(`The Gateway ${state.gateway.gatewayId} was not found.`);
      } else {
        console.log(`When trying to delete the gateway: ${caught.message}`);
      }
    }

    try {
      await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new DeleteAssetCommand({
          assetId: state.asset.assetId,
        }),
      );
      await wait(5); // Allow the delete to finish.
      console.log(`Asset ${state.asset.assetName} was deleted successfully.`);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(`The Asset ${state.asset.assetName} was not found.`);
      } else {
        console.log(`When deleting the asset: ${caught.message}`);
      }
    }

    await wait(30); // Allow asset deletion to finish.
    try {
      await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new DeleteAssetModelCommand({
          assetModelId: state.assetModel.assetModelId,
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Asset Model ${state.assetModel.assetModelName} was deleted
successfully.`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(
          `The Asset Model ${state.assetModel.assetModelName} was not found.`,
```

```
        );
      } else {
        console.log(`When deleting the asset model: ${caught.message}`);
      }
    }

    try {
      await state.cloudFormationClient.send(
        new DeleteStackCommand({
          StackName: stackName,
        }),
      );
      await waitUntilStackDeleteComplete(
        { client: state.cloudFormationClient },
        { StackName: stackName },
      );
      console.log("The stack was deleted successfully.");
    } catch (caught) {
      console.log(
        `${caught.message}. The stack was NOT deleted. Please clean up the
 resources manually.`,
      );
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.askToDeleteResources },
);

const goodbye = new ScenarioOutput(
  "goodbye",
  "This concludes the IoT Sitewise Basics scenario for the AWS Javascript SDK v3.
 Thank you!",
);

const myScenario = new Scenario(
  "IoTSiteWise Basics",
  [
    greet,
    pressEnter,
    displayBuildCloudFormationStack,
    sdkBuildCloudFormationStack,
    pressEnter,
    displayCreateAWSSiteWiseAssetModel,
    sdkCreateAWSSiteWiseAssetModel,
    displayCreateAWSIoTSiteWiseAssetModel,
```

```
    pressEnter,
    waitThirtySeconds,
    sdkCreateAWSIoTSiteWiseAssetModel,
    pressEnter,
    displayRetrievePropertyId,
    sdkRetrievePropertyId,
    pressEnter,
    displaySendDataToIoTSiteWiseAsset,
    sdkSendDataToIoTSiteWiseAsset,
    pressEnter,
    displayRetrieveValueOfIoTSiteWiseAsset,
    sdkRetrieveValueOfIoTSiteWiseAsset,
    pressEnter,
    displayCreateIoTSiteWisePortal,
    sdkCreateIoTSiteWisePortal,
    pressEnter,
    displayDescribePortal,
    sdkDescribePortal,
    pressEnter,
    displayCreateIoTSiteWiseGateway,
    sdkCreateIoTSiteWiseGateway,
    pressEnter,
    displayDescribeIoTSiteWiseGateway,
    sdkDescribeIoTSiteWiseGateway,
    pressEnter,
    askToDeleteResources,
    displayConfirmDeleteResources,
    sdkDeleteResources,
    goodbye,
  ],
  {
    iotSiteWiseClient: new IoTSiteWiseClient({}),
    cloudFormationClient: new CloudFormationClient({}),
    asset: { assetName: "MyAsset1" },
    assetModel: { assetModelName: "MyAssetModel1" },
    portal: { portalName: "MyPortal1" },
    gateway: { gatewayName: "MyGateway1" },
    propertyIds: [],
    contactEmail: "user@mydomain.com",
    thing: "MyThing1",
    sampleData: { temperature: 23.5, humidity: 65.0 },
  },
);
```

```
/** @type {{ stepHandlerOptions: StepHandlerOptions }} */
export const main = async (stepHandlerOptions) => {
  await myScenario.run(stepHandlerOptions);
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const { values } = parseArgs({
    options: {
      yes: {
        type: "boolean",
        short: "y",
      },
    },
  });
  main({ confirmAll: values.yes });
}
```

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
class IoTSitewiseGettingStarted:
    """
    A scenario that demonstrates how to use Boto3 to manage IoT physical assets
 using
    the AWS IoT SiteWise.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        iot_sitewise_wrapper: IoTSitewiseWrapper,
```

```
        cloud_formation_resource: ServiceResource,
    ):
        self.iot_sitewise_wrapper = iot_sitewise_wrapper
        self.cloud_formation_resource = cloud_formation_resource
        self.stack = None
        self.asset_model_id = None
        self.asset_id = None
        self.portal_id = None
        self.gateway_id = None

    def run(self) -> None:
        """
        Runs the scenario.
        """
        print(
            """
AWS IoT SiteWise is a fully managed software-as-a-service (SaaS) that
makes it easy to collect, store, organize, and monitor data from industrial
 equipment and processes.
It is designed to help industrial and manufacturing organizations collect data
 from their equipment and
processes, and use that data to make informed decisions about their operations.

One of the key features of AWS IoT SiteWise is its ability to connect to a wide
 range of industrial
equipment and systems, including programmable logic controllers (PLCs), sensors,
 and other
industrial devices. It can collect data from these devices and organize it into a
 unified data model,
making it easier to analyze and gain insights from the data. AWS IoT SiteWise
 also provides tools for
visualizing the data, setting up alarms and alerts, and generating reports.

Another key feature of AWS IoT SiteWise is its ability to scale to handle large
 volumes of data.
It can collect and store data from thousands of devices and process millions of
 data points per second,
making it suitable for large-scale industrial operations. Additionally, AWS IoT
 SiteWise is designed
to be secure and compliant, with features like role-based access controls, data
 encryption,
and integration with other AWS services for additional security and compliance
 features.
```

```
Let's get started...
        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print(f"")
        print(
            f"Use AWS CloudFormation to create an IAM role that is required for
 this scenario."
        )
        template_file = IoTSitewiseGettingStarted.get_template_as_string()

        self.stack = self.deploy_cloudformation_stack(
            "python-iot-sitewise-basics", template_file
        )
        outputs = self.stack.outputs
        iam_role = None

        for output in outputs:
            if output.get("OutputKey") == "SitewiseRoleArn":
                iam_role = output.get("OutputValue")

        if iam_role is None:
            error_string = f"Failed to retrieve iam_role from CloudFormation
 stack."
            logger.error(error_string)
            raise ValueError(error_string)

        print(f"The ARN of the IAM role is {iam_role}")
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()
        print(f"1. Create an AWS SiteWise Asset Model")
        print(
            """
An AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model is a way to represent the physical assets, such
 as equipment,
processes, and systems, that exist in an industrial environment. This model
 provides a structured and
hierarchical representation of these assets, allowing users to define the
 relationships and values
of each asset.

This scenario creates two asset model values: temperature and humidity.
        """
```

```
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        asset_model_name = "MyAssetModel1"
        temperature_property_name = "temperature"
        humidity_property_name = "humidity"
        try:
            properties = [
                {
                    "name": temperature_property_name,
                    "dataType": "DOUBLE",
                    "type": {
                        "measurement": {},
                    },
                },
                {
                    "name": humidity_property_name,
                    "dataType": "DOUBLE",
                    "type": {
                        "measurement": {},
                    },
                },
            ]
            self.asset_model_id = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.create_asset_model(
                asset_model_name, properties
            )
            print(
                f"Asset Model successfully created. Asset Model ID:
{self.asset_model_id}. "
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                self.asset_model_id =
self.get_model_id_for_model_name(asset_model_name)
                print(
                    f"Asset Model {asset_model_name} already exists. Asset Model
ID: {self.asset_model_id}. "
                )
            else:
                raise

        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print(f"2. Create an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset")
        print(
```

```
            """
The IoT SiteWise model that we just created defines the structure and metadata
 for your physical assets.
Now we create an asset from the asset model.

        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()

        self.asset_id = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.create_asset(
            "MyAsset1", self.asset_model_id
        )

        print(f"Asset created with ID: {self.asset_id}")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()
        print(f"3. Retrieve the property ID values")
        print(
            """
To send data to an asset, we need to get the property ID values. In this
 scenario, we access the
temperature and humidity property ID values.
        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        property_ids = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.list_asset_model_properties(
            self.asset_model_id
        )
        humidity_property_id = None
        temperature_property_id = None
        for property_id in property_ids:
            if property_id.get("name") == humidity_property_name:
                humidity_property_id = property_id.get("id")
            elif property_id.get("name") == temperature_property_name:
                temperature_property_id = property_id.get("id")
        if humidity_property_id is None or temperature_property_id is None:
            error_string = f"Failed to retrieve property IDs from Asset Model."
            logger.error(error_string)
            raise ValueError(error_string)

        print(f"The Humidity property Id is {humidity_property_id}")
        print(f"The Temperature property Id is {temperature_property_id}")
        press_enter_to_continue()
```

```
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()

        print(f"4. Send data to an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset")
        print(
            """
By sending data to an IoT SiteWise Asset, you can aggregate data from
multiple sources, normalize the data into a standard format, and store it in a
centralized location. This makes it easier to analyze and gain insights from the
 data.

In this example, we generate sample temperature and humidity data and send it to
 the AWS IoT SiteWise asset.

        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()

        values = [
            {
                "propertyId": humidity_property_id,
                "valueType": "doubleValue",
                "value": 65.0,
            },
            {
                "propertyId": temperature_property_id,
                "valueType": "doubleValue",
                "value": 23.5,
            },
        ]
        self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.batch_put_asset_property_value(self.asset_id,
 values)
        print(f"Data sent successfully.")

        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()

        print(f"5. Retrieve the value of the IoT SiteWise Asset property")
        print(
            """
IoT SiteWise is an AWS service that allows you to collect, process, and analyze
 industrial data
```

```
from connected equipment and sensors. One of the key benefits of reading an IoT
 SiteWise property
is the ability to gain valuable insights from your industrial data.

        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()

        property_value = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.get_asset_property_value(
            self.asset_id, temperature_property_id
        )
        print(f"The property name is '{temperature_property_name}'.")

        print(
            f"The value of this property is: {property_value['value']
['doubleValue']}"
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()

        property_value = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.get_asset_property_value(
            self.asset_id, humidity_property_id
        )
        print(f"The property name is '{humidity_property_name}'.")
        print(
            f"The value of this property is: {property_value['value']
['doubleValue']}"
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()

        print(f"6. Create an IoT SiteWise Portal")
        print(
            """
An IoT SiteWise Portal allows you to aggregate data from multiple industrial
 sources,
such as sensors, equipment, and control systems, into a centralized platform.
        """
        )

        press_enter_to_continue()
        contact_email = q.ask("Enter a contact email for the portal:",
 q.non_empty)
```

```
        print("Creating the portal. The portal may take a while to become
 active.")
        self.portal_id = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.create_portal(
            "MyPortal1", iam_role, contact_email
        )
        print(f"Portal created successfully. Portal ID {self.portal_id}")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()

        print(f"7. Describe the Portal")
        print(
            """
In this step, we get a description of the portal and display the portal URL.
        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        portal_description =
 self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.describe_portal(self.portal_id)
        print(f"Portal URL: {portal_description['portalStartUrl']}")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()

        print(f"8. Create an IoT SiteWise Gateway")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        self.gateway_id = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.create_gateway(
            "MyGateway1", "MyThing1"
        )
        print(f"Gateway creation completed successfully. id is
 {self.gateway_id}")
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()
        print(f"9. Describe the IoT SiteWise Gateway")
        press_enter_to_continue()

        gateway_description = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.describe_gateway(
            self.gateway_id
        )
        print(f"Gateway Name: {gateway_description['gatewayName']}")
        print(f"Gateway ARN: {gateway_description['gatewayArn']}")
        print(f"Gateway Platform:\n{gateway_description['gatewayPlatform']}")
        print(f"Gateway Creation Date: {gateway_description['gatewayArn']}")
        print_dashes()
```

```
        print_dashes()

        print(f"10. Delete the AWS IoT SiteWise Assets")
        if q.ask("Would you like to delete the IoT SiteWise Assets? (y/n)",
q.is_yesno):
            self.cleanup()
        else:
            print(f"The resources will not be deleted.")
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()
        print(f"This concludes the AWS IoT SiteWise Scenario")

    def cleanup(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the CloudFormation stack and the resources created for the demo.
        """

        if self.gateway_id is not None:
            self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.delete_gateway(self.gateway_id)
            print(f"Deleted gateway with id {self.gateway_id}.")
            self.gateway_id = None
        if self.portal_id is not None:
            self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.delete_portal(self.portal_id)
            print(f"Deleted portal with id {self.portal_id}.")
            self.portal_id = None
        if self.asset_id is not None:
            self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.delete_asset(self.asset_id)
            print(f"Deleted asset with id {self.asset_id}.")
            self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.wait_asset_deleted(self.asset_id)
            self.asset_id = None
        if self.asset_model_id is not None:
            self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.delete_asset_model(self.asset_model_id)
            print(f"Deleted asset model with id {self.asset_model_id}.")
            self.asset_model_id = None
        if self.stack is not None:
            stack = self.stack
            self.stack = None
            self.destroy_cloudformation_stack(stack)

    def deploy_cloudformation_stack(
        self, stack_name: str, cfn_template: str
    ) -> ServiceResource:
        """
        Deploys prerequisite resources used by the scenario. The resources are
```

```
        defined in the associated `SitewiseRoles-template.yaml` AWS
CloudFormation script and are deployed
        as a CloudFormation stack, so they can be easily managed and destroyed.

        :param stack_name: The name of the CloudFormation stack.
        :param cfn_template: The CloudFormation template as a string.
        :return: The CloudFormation stack resource.
        """
        print(f"Deploying CloudFormation stack: {stack_name}.")
        stack = self.cloud_formation_resource.create_stack(
            StackName=stack_name,
            TemplateBody=cfn_template,
            Capabilities=["CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM"],
        )
        print(f"CloudFormation stack creation started: {stack_name}")
        print("Waiting for CloudFormation stack creation to complete...")
        waiter = self.cloud_formation_resource.meta.client.get_waiter(
            "stack_create_complete"
        )
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
        stack.load()
        print("CloudFormation stack creation complete.")

        return stack

    def destroy_cloudformation_stack(self, stack: ServiceResource) -> None:
        """
        Destroys the resources managed by the CloudFormation stack, and the
CloudFormation
        stack itself.

        :param stack: The CloudFormation stack that manages the example
resources.
        """
        print(
            f"CloudFormation stack '{stack.name}' is being deleted. This may take
a few minutes."
        )
        stack.delete()
        waiter = self.cloud_formation_resource.meta.client.get_waiter(
            "stack_delete_complete"
        )
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
        print(f"CloudFormation stack '{stack.name}' has been deleted.")
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def get_template_as_string() -> str:
        """
        Returns a string containing this scenario's CloudFormation template.
        """
        template_file_path = os.path.join(script_dir, "SitewiseRoles-
template.yaml")
        file = open(template_file_path, "r")
        return file.read()

    def get_model_id_for_model_name(self, model_name: str) -> str:
        """
        Returns the model ID for the given model name.

        :param model_name: The name of the model.
        :return: The model ID.
        """
        model_id = None
        asset_models = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.list_asset_models()
        for asset_model in asset_models:
            if asset_model["name"] == model_name:
                model_id = asset_model["id"]
                break
        return model_id
```

Classe Io TSitewise Wrapper che racchiude le azioni. AWS IoT SiteWise

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                            access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
```

```
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default
AWS IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def create_asset_model(
        self, asset_model_name: str, properties: List[Dict[str, Any]]
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model.

        :param asset_model_name: The name of the asset model to create.
        :param properties: The property definitions of the asset model.
        :return: The ID of the created asset model.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_asset_model(
                assetModelName=asset_model_name,
                assetModelDescription="This is a sample asset model
description.",
                assetModelProperties=properties,
            )
            asset_model_id = response["assetModelId"]
            waiter = self.iotsitewise_client.get_waiter("asset_model_active")
            waiter.wait(assetModelId=asset_model_id)
            return asset_model_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error("Asset model %s already exists.", asset_model_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating asset model %s. Here's why %s",
                    asset_model_name,
```

```
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def create_asset(self, asset_name: str, asset_model_id: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset.

        :param asset_name: The name of the asset to create.
        :param asset_model_id: The ID of the asset model to associate with the
asset.
        :return: The ID of the created asset.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_asset(
                assetName=asset_name, assetModelId=asset_model_id
            )
            asset_id = response["assetId"]
            waiter = self.iotsitewise_client.get_waiter("asset_active")
            waiter.wait(assetId=asset_id)
            return asset_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Asset model %s does not exist.", asset_model_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating asset %s. Here's why %s",
                    asset_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def list_asset_models(self) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Lists all AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Models.

        :return: A list of dictionaries containing information about each asset
model.

        """
        try:
            asset_models = []
```

```
            paginator =
self.iotsitewise_client.get_paginator("list_asset_models")
            pages = paginator.paginate()
            for page in pages:
                asset_models.extend(page["assetModelSummaries"])
            return asset_models
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error listing asset models. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def list_asset_model_properties(self, asset_model_id: str) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
        """
        Lists all AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model Properties.

        :param asset_model_id: The ID of the asset model to list values for.
        :return: A list of dictionaries containing information about each asset
model property.
        """
        try:
            asset_model_properties = []
            paginator = self.iotsitewise_client.get_paginator(
                "list_asset_model_properties"
            )
            pages = paginator.paginate(assetModelId=asset_model_id)
            for page in pages:

asset_model_properties.extend(page["assetModelPropertySummaries"])
            return asset_model_properties
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error listing asset model values. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def batch_put_asset_property_value(
        self, asset_id: str, values: List[Dict[str, str]]
    ) -> None:
```

```
        """
        Sends data to an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset.

        :param asset_id: The asset ID.
        :param values: A list of dictionaries containing the values in the form
                       {propertyId : property_id,
                       valueType : [stringValue|integerValue|doubleValue|
booleanValue],
                       value : the_value}.
        """
        try:
            entries = self.properties_to_values(asset_id, values)

 self.iotsitewise_client.batch_put_asset_property_value(entries=entries)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Asset %s does not exist.", asset_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error sending data to asset. Here's why %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def properties_to_values(
        self, asset_id: str, values: list[dict[str, Any]]
    ) -> list[dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Utility function to convert a values list to the entries parameter for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.
        :param asset_id : The asset ID.
        :param values : A list of dictionaries containing the values in the form
                       {propertyId : property_id,
                       valueType : [stringValue|integerValue|doubleValue|
booleanValue],
                       value : the_value}.
        :return: An entries list to pass as the 'entries' parameter to
 batch_put_asset_property_value.
        """
        entries = []
        for value in values:
            epoch_ns = time.time_ns()
            self.entry_id += 1
```

```
            if value["valueType"] == "stringValue":
                property_value = {"stringValue": value["value"]}
            elif value["valueType"] == "integerValue":
                property_value = {"integerValue": value["value"]}
            elif value["valueType"] == "booleanValue":
                property_value = {"booleanValue": value["value"]}
            elif value["valueType"] == "doubleValue":
                property_value = {"doubleValue": value["value"]}
            else:
                raise ValueError("Invalid valueType: %s", value["valueType"])
            entry = {
                "entryId": f"{self.entry_id}",
                "assetId": asset_id,
                "propertyId": value["propertyId"],
                "propertyValues": [
                    {
                        "value": property_value,
                        "timestamp": {
                            "timeInSeconds": int(epoch_ns / 1000000000),
                            "offsetInNanos": epoch_ns % 1000000000,
                        },
                    }
                ],
            }
            entries.append(entry)
        return entries


    def get_asset_property_value(
        self, asset_id: str, property_id: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets the value of an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Property.

        :param asset_id: The ID of the asset.
        :param property_id: The ID of the property.
        :return: A dictionary containing the value of the property.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.get_asset_property_value(
                assetId=asset_id, propertyId=property_id
            )
            return response["propertyValue"]
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Asset %s or property %s does not exist.", asset_id,
property_id
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error getting asset property value. Here's why %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def create_portal(
        self, portal_name: str, iam_role_arn: str, portal_contact_email: str
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Portal.

        :param portal_name: The name of the portal to create.
        :param iam_role_arn: The ARN of an IAM role.
        :param portal_contact_email: The contact email of the portal.
        :return: The ID of the created portal.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_portal(
                portalName=portal_name,
                roleArn=iam_role_arn,
                portalContactEmail=portal_contact_email,
            )
            portal_id = response["portalId"]
            waiter = self.iotsitewise_client.get_waiter("portal_active")
            waiter.wait(portalId=portal_id, WaiterConfig={"MaxAttempts": 40})
            return portal_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error("Portal %s already exists.", portal_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating portal %s. Here's why %s",
                    portal_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

```
    def describe_portal(self, portal_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Describes an AWS IoT SiteWise Portal.

        :param portal_id: The ID of the portal to describe.
        :return: A dictionary containing information about the portal.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.iotsitewise_client.describe_portal(portalId=portal_id)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error describing portal %s. Here's why %s",
                portal_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def create_gateway(self, gateway_name: str, my_thing: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.

        :param gateway_name: The name of the gateway to create.
        :param my_thing: The core device thing name.
        :return: The ID of the created gateway.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_gateway(
                gatewayName=gateway_name,
                gatewayPlatform={
                    "greengrassV2": {"coreDeviceThingName": my_thing},
                },
                tags={"Environment": "Production"},
            )
            gateway_id = response["gatewayId"]
            return gateway_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error("Gateway %s already exists.", gateway_name)
            else:
```

```
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating gateway %s. Here's why %s",
                    gateway_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def describe_gateway(self, gateway_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Describes an AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.

        :param gateway_id: The ID of the gateway to describe.
        :return: A dictionary containing information about the gateway.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.iotsitewise_client.describe_gateway(gatewayId=gateway_id)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Gateway %s does not exist.", gateway_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error describing gateway %s. Here's why %s",
                    gateway_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def delete_gateway(self, gateway_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.

        :param gateway_id: The ID of the gateway to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iotsitewise_client.delete_gateway(gatewayId=gateway_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Gateway %s does not exist.", gateway_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
```

```
                    "Error deleting gateway %s. Here's why %s",
                    gateway_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def delete_portal(self, portal_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Portal.

        :param portal_id: The ID of the portal to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iotsitewise_client.delete_portal(portalId=portal_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Portal %s does not exist.", portal_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error deleting portal %s. Here's why %s",
                    portal_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def delete_asset(self, asset_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset.

        :param asset_id: The ID of the asset to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iotsitewise_client.delete_asset(assetId=asset_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error deleting asset %s. Here's why %s",
                asset_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
    def delete_asset_model(self, asset_model_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model.

        :param asset_model_id: The ID of the asset model to delete.
        """
        try:

self.iotsitewise_client.delete_asset_model(assetModelId=asset_model_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error deleting asset model %s. Here's why %s",
                asset_model_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def wait_asset_deleted(self, asset_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Waits for an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset to be deleted.

        :param asset_id: The ID of the asset to wait for.
        """
        try:
            waiter = self.iotsitewise_client.get_waiter("asset_not_exists")
            waiter.wait(assetId=asset_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error waiting for asset %s to be deleted. Here's why %s",
                asset_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

AWS IoT SiteWise Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole AWS IoT SiteWise azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS IoT SiteWise.

Esempi

- Utilizzo BatchPutAssetPropertyValue con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateAsset con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateAssetModel con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateGateway con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreatePortal con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteAsset con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteAssetModel con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteGateway con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeletePortal con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeAssetModel con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeGateway con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribePortal con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetAssetPropertyValue con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListAssetModels con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`BatchPutAssetPropertyValue`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `BatchPutAssetPropertyValue`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per inviare dati alle proprietà degli asset

L'`batch-put-asset-property-value`esempio seguente invia i dati di alimentazione e temperatura alle proprietà dell'asset identificate dagli alias di proprietà.

```
aws iotsitewise batch-put-asset-property-value \
    --cli-input-json file://batch-put-asset-property-value.json
```

Contenuto di `batch-put-asset-property-value.json`.

```
{
    "entries": [
        {
            "entryId": "1575691200-company-windfarm-3-turbine-7-power",
            "propertyAlias": "company-windfarm-3-turbine-7-power",
            "propertyValues": [
                {
                    "value": {
                        "doubleValue": 4.92
                    },
                    "timestamp": {
                        "timeInSeconds": 1575691200
                    },
                    "quality": "GOOD"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "entryId": "1575691200-company-windfarm-3-turbine-7-temperature",
            "propertyAlias": "company-windfarm-3-turbine-7-temperature",
            "propertyValues": [
                {
                    "value": {
                        "integerValue": 38
                    },
                    "timestamp": {
                        "timeInSeconds": 1575691200
                    }
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "errorEntries": []
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ingestione di dati utilizzando l' SiteWise API IoT nella AWSAWS IoT SiteWise User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command BatchPutAssetPropertyValueReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Sends data to the SiteWise service.
     *
     * @param assetId        the ID of the asset to which the data will be sent.
     * @param tempPropertyId the ID of the temperature property.
     * @param humidityPropId the ID of the humidity property.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
BatchPutAssetPropertyValueResponse} result. The
     *         calling code can attach callbacks, then handle the result or
exception by calling
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or {@link
CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps it
     *         available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
     */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<BatchPutAssetPropertyValueResponse>
sendDataToSiteWiseAsync(String assetId, String tempPropertyId, String
humidityPropId) {
       Map<String, Double> sampleData = generateSampleData();
       long timestamp = Instant.now().toEpochMilli();

       TimeInNanos time = TimeInNanos.builder()
           .timeInSeconds(timestamp / 1000)
           .offsetInNanos((int) ((timestamp % 1000) * 1000000))
           .build();

       BatchPutAssetPropertyValueRequest request =
BatchPutAssetPropertyValueRequest.builder()
           .entries(Arrays.asList(
               PutAssetPropertyValueEntry.builder()
                   .entryId("entry-3")
                   .assetId(assetId)
                   .propertyId(tempPropertyId)
                   .propertyValues(Arrays.asList(
                       AssetPropertyValue.builder()
                           .value(Variant.builder()
                               .doubleValue(sampleData.get("Temperature"))
                               .build())
                           .timestamp(time)
                           .build()
                   ))
                   .build(),
               PutAssetPropertyValueEntry.builder()
                   .entryId("entry-4")
                   .assetId(assetId)
                   .propertyId(humidityPropId)
                   .propertyValues(Arrays.asList(
                       AssetPropertyValue.builder()
                           .value(Variant.builder()
                               .doubleValue(sampleData.get("Humidity"))
                               .build())
                           .timestamp(time)
                           .build()
                   ))
                   .build()
           ))
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().batchPutAssetPropertyValue(request)
```

```
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("An exception occurred: {}",
 exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchPutAssetPropertyValuesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  BatchPutAssetPropertyValueCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Batch put asset property values.
 * @param {{ entries : array }}
 */
export const main = async ({ entries }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const result = await client.send(
      new BatchPutAssetPropertyValueCommand({
        entries: entries,
      }),
    );
    console.log("Asset properties batch put successfully.");
```

```
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. A resource could not be found.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchPutAssetPropertyValuesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                            access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
```

```
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default
 AWS IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def batch_put_asset_property_value(
        self, asset_id: str, values: List[Dict[str, str]]
    ) -> None:
        """
        Sends data to an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset.

        :param asset_id: The asset ID.
        :param values: A list of dictionaries containing the values in the form
                       {propertyId : property_id,
                       valueType : [stringValue|integerValue|doubleValue|
booleanValue],
                       value : the_value}.
        """
        try:
            entries = self.properties_to_values(asset_id, values)

 self.iotsitewise_client.batch_put_asset_property_value(entries=entries)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Asset %s does not exist.", asset_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error sending data to asset. Here's why %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

Una funzione di supporto per generare il parametro entries da un elenco di valori.

```
    def properties_to_values(
```

```
        self, asset_id: str, values: list[dict[str, Any]]
    ) -> list[dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Utility function to convert a values list to the entries parameter for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.
        :param asset_id : The asset ID.
        :param values : A list of dictionaries containing the values in the form
                        {propertyId : property_id,
                        valueType : [stringValue|integerValue|doubleValue|
booleanValue],
                        value : the_value}.
        :return: An entries list to pass as the 'entries' parameter to
 batch_put_asset_property_value.
        """
        entries = []
        for value in values:
            epoch_ns = time.time_ns()
            self.entry_id += 1
            if value["valueType"] == "stringValue":
                property_value = {"stringValue": value["value"]}
            elif value["valueType"] == "integerValue":
                property_value = {"integerValue": value["value"]}
            elif value["valueType"] == "booleanValue":
                property_value = {"booleanValue": value["value"]}
            elif value["valueType"] == "doubleValue":
                property_value = {"doubleValue": value["value"]}
            else:
                raise ValueError("Invalid valueType: %s", value["valueType"])
            entry = {
                "entryId": f"{self.entry_id}",
                "assetId": asset_id,
                "propertyId": value["propertyId"],
                "propertyValues": [
                    {
                        "value": property_value,
                        "timestamp": {
                            "timeInSeconds": int(epoch_ns / 1000000000),
                            "offsetInNanos": epoch_ns % 1000000000,
                        },
                    }
                ],
            }
            entries.append(entry)
        return entries
```

Ecco un esempio di elenco di valori da passare alla funzione di supporto.

```
        values = [
            {
                "propertyId": humidity_property_id,
                "valueType": "doubleValue",
                "value": 65.0,
            },
            {
                "propertyId": temperature_property_id,
                "valueType": "doubleValue",
                "value": 23.5,
            },
        ]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta BatchPutAssetPropertyValue AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`CreateAsset`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateAsset`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare una risorsa

L'`create-asset`esempio seguente crea un asset di turbine eoliche a partire da un modello di asset di turbine eoliche.

```
aws iotsitewise create-asset \
    --asset-model-id a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE \
    --asset-name "Wind Turbine 1"
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "assetId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-33333EXAMPLE",
    "assetArn": "arn:aws:iotsitewise:us-west-2:123456789012:asset/
a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-33333EXAMPLE",
    "assetStatus": {
        "state": "CREATING"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di risorse nella Guida per SiteWise l'utente AWS IoT.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateAsset AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates an asset with the specified name and asset model Id.
     *
     * @param assetName    the name of the asset to create.
     * @param assetModelId the Id of the asset model to associate with the asset.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
 CreateAssetResponse} result. The calling code can
     *         attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
 {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
 method logs the exception cause and keeps it
     *         available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
 calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
 access the original exception.
     */
```

```
    public CompletableFuture<CreateAssetResponse> createAssetAsync(String
 assetName, String assetModelId) {
        CreateAssetRequest createAssetRequest = CreateAssetRequest.builder()
            .assetModelId(assetModelId)
            .assetDescription("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
            .assetName(assetName)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createAsset(createAssetRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Failed to create asset: {}",
 exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateAssetconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  CreateAssetCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create an Asset.
 * @param {{ assetName : string, assetModelId: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ assetName, assetModelId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
```

```
  try {
    const result = await client.send(
      new CreateAssetCommand({
        assetName: assetName, // The name to give the Asset.
        assetModelId: assetModelId, // The ID of the asset model from which to
 create the asset.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Asset created successfully.");
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. The asset model could not be found. Please check the
 asset model id.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateAssetconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.
```

```
        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
provides low-level
                           access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default
AWS IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def create_asset(self, asset_name: str, asset_model_id: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset.

        :param asset_name: The name of the asset to create.
        :param asset_model_id: The ID of the asset model to associate with the
asset.
        :return: The ID of the created asset.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_asset(
                assetName=asset_name, assetModelId=asset_model_id
            )
            asset_id = response["assetId"]
            waiter = self.iotsitewise_client.get_waiter("asset_active")
            waiter.wait(assetId=asset_id)
            return asset_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Asset model %s does not exist.", asset_model_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating asset %s. Here's why %s",
```

```
                    asset_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateAsset AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`CreateAssetModel`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateAssetModel`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un modello di asset

L'`create-asset-model`esempio seguente crea un modello di asset che definisce una turbina eolica con le seguenti proprietà:

Numero di serie - Il numero di serie di una turbina eolica Potenza generata - Il flusso di dati sulla potenza generata da una turbina eolica Temperatura C - Il flusso di dati della temperatura da una turbina eolica in CelsiusTemperature F - I dati di temperatura mappati da Celsius a Fahrenheit

```
aws iotsitewise create-asset-model \
    --cli-input-json file://create-wind-turbine-model.json
```

Contenuto di `create-wind-turbine-model.json`.

```
{
    "assetModelName": "Wind Turbine Model",
    "assetModelDescription": "Represents a wind turbine",
    "assetModelProperties": [
        {
            "name": "Serial Number",
            "dataType": "STRING",
            "type": {
                "attribute": {}
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "name": "Generated Power",
            "dataType": "DOUBLE",
            "unit": "kW",
            "type": {
                "measurement": {}
            }
        },
        {
            "name": "Temperature C",
            "dataType": "DOUBLE",
            "unit": "Celsius",
            "type": {
                "measurement": {}
            }
        },
        {
            "name": "Temperature F",
            "dataType": "DOUBLE",
            "unit": "Fahrenheit",
            "type": {
                "transform": {
                    "expression": "temp_c * 9 / 5 + 32",
                    "variables": [
                        {
                            "name": "temp_c",
                            "value": {
                                "propertyId": "Temperature C"
                            }
                        }
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "name": "Total Generated Power",
            "dataType": "DOUBLE",
            "unit": "kW",
            "type": {
                "metric": {
                    "expression": "sum(power)",
                    "variables": [
                        {
```

```
                            "name": "power",
                            "value": {
                                "propertyId": "Generated Power"
                            }
                        }
                    ],
                    "window": {
                        "tumbling": {
                            "interval": "1h"
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "assetModelId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE",
    "assetModelArn": "arn:aws:iotsitewise:us-west-2:123456789012:asset-model/
a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE",
    "assetModelStatus": {
        "state": "CREATING"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Definizione dei modelli di asset nella AWS IoT SiteWise User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateAssetModel AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Creates an asset model.
    *
    * @param name the name of the asset model to create.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
CreateAssetModelResponse} result. The calling code
    *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by
calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps it
    *         available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateAssetModelResponse>
createAssetModelAsync(String name) {
       PropertyType humidity = PropertyType.builder()
           .measurement(Measurement.builder().build())
           .build();

       PropertyType temperaturePropertyType = PropertyType.builder()
           .measurement(Measurement.builder().build())
           .build();

       AssetModelPropertyDefinition temperatureProperty =
AssetModelPropertyDefinition.builder()
           .name("Temperature")
           .dataType(PropertyDataType.DOUBLE)
           .type(temperaturePropertyType)
           .build();

       AssetModelPropertyDefinition humidityProperty =
AssetModelPropertyDefinition.builder()
           .name("Humidity")
           .dataType(PropertyDataType.DOUBLE)
           .type(humidity)
           .build();
```

```
        CreateAssetModelRequest createAssetModelRequest =
 CreateAssetModelRequest.builder()
            .assetModelName(name)
            .assetModelDescription("This is my asset model")
            .assetModelProperties(temperatureProperty, humidityProperty)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createAssetModel(createAssetModelRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Failed to create asset model: {} ",
 exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateAssetModelconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  CreateAssetModelCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create an Asset Model.
 * @param {{ assetName : string, assetModelId: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ assetModelName, assetModelId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
```

```
    const result = await client.send(
      new CreateAssetModelCommand({
        assetModelName: assetModelName, // The name to give the Asset Model.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Asset model created successfully.");
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "IoTSiteWiseError") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. There was a problem creating the asset model.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateAssetModelconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
```

```
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default
AWS IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def create_asset_model(
        self, asset_model_name: str, properties: List[Dict[str, Any]]
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model.

        :param asset_model_name: The name of the asset model to create.
        :param properties: The property definitions of the asset model.
        :return: The ID of the created asset model.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_asset_model(
                assetModelName=asset_model_name,
                assetModelDescription="This is a sample asset model
description.",
                assetModelProperties=properties,
            )
            asset_model_id = response["assetModelId"]
            waiter = self.iotsitewise_client.get_waiter("asset_model_active")
            waiter.wait(assetModelId=asset_model_id)
            return asset_model_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error("Asset model %s already exists.", asset_model_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating asset model %s. Here's why %s",
```

```
                asset_model_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
        raise
```

Ecco un esempio di elenco di proprietà da passare alla funzione.

```
        properties = [
            {
                "name": temperature_property_name,
                "dataType": "DOUBLE",
                "type": {
                    "measurement": {},
                },
            },
            {
                "name": humidity_property_name,
                "dataType": "DOUBLE",
                "type": {
                    "measurement": {},
                },
            },
        ]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateAssetModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`CreateGateway`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateGateway`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un gateway

L'`create-gateway`esempio seguente crea un gateway che funziona su AWS IoT Greengrass.

```
aws iotsitewise create-gateway \
    --gateway-name ExampleCorpGateway \
    --gateway-platform greengrass={groupArn=arn:aws:greengrass:us-
west-2:123456789012:/greengrass/groups/a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-1b1b1EXAMPLE}
```

Output:

```
{
    "gatewayId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-1a1a1EXAMPLE",
    "gatewayArn": "arn:aws:iotsitewise:us-west-2:123456789012:gateway/
a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-1a1a1EXAMPLE"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Configurazione di un gateway nella Guida per l' SiteWise utente AWS IoT.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateGateway AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new IoT Sitewise gateway.
     *
     * @param gatewayName The name of the gateway to create.
     * @param myThing     The name of the core device thing to associate with the
 gateway.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String}
 result of the gateways ID. The calling code
     *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by
 calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
```

```
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createGatewayAsync(String gatewayName,
String myThing) {
       GreengrassV2 gg = GreengrassV2.builder()
           .coreDeviceThingName(myThing)
           .build();

       GatewayPlatform platform = GatewayPlatform.builder()
           .greengrassV2(gg)
           .build();

       Map<String, String> tag = new HashMap<>();
       tag.put("Environment", "Production");

       CreateGatewayRequest createGatewayRequest =
CreateGatewayRequest.builder()
           .gatewayName(gatewayName)
           .gatewayPlatform(platform)
           .tags(tag)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createGateway(createGatewayRequest)
           .handle((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   logger.error("Error creating the gateway.");
                   throw (CompletionException) exception;
               }
               logger.info("The ARN of the gateway is {}" ,
response.gatewayArn());
               return response.gatewayId();
           });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateGatewayconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  CreateGatewayCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create a Gateway.
 * @param {{  }}
 */
export const main = async ({ gatewayName }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const result = await client.send(
      new CreateGatewayCommand({
        gatewayName: gatewayName, // The name to give the created Gateway.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Gateway created successfully.");
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "IoTSiteWiseError") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. There was a problem creating the Gateway.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateGatewayconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default
 AWS IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def create_gateway(self, gateway_name: str, my_thing: str) -> str:
        """
```

```
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.

        :param gateway_name: The name of the gateway to create.
        :param my_thing: The core device thing name.
        :return: The ID of the created gateway.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_gateway(
                gatewayName=gateway_name,
                gatewayPlatform={
                    "greengrassV2": {"coreDeviceThingName": my_thing},
                },
                tags={"Environment": "Production"},
            )
            gateway_id = response["gatewayId"]
            return gateway_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error("Gateway %s already exists.", gateway_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating gateway %s. Here's why %s",
                    gateway_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateGateway AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`CreatePortal`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreatePortal`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un portale

L'`create-portal`esempio seguente crea un portale web per un'azienda di parchi eolici. È possibile creare portali solo nella stessa regione in cui è stato abilitato il AWS Single Sign-On.

```
aws iotsitewise create-portal \
    --portal-name WindFarmPortal \
    --portal-description "A portal that contains wind farm projects for Example
 Corp." \
    --portal-contact-email support@example.com \
    --role-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/
MySiteWiseMonitorServiceRole
```

Output:

```
{
    "portalId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-aaaaaEXAMPLE",
    "portalArn": "arn:aws:iotsitewise:us-west-2:123456789012:portal/
a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-aaaaaEXAMPLE",
    "portalStartUrl": "https://a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-
aaaaaEXAMPLE.app.iotsitewise.aws",
    "portalStatus": {
        "state": "CREATING"
    },
    "ssoApplicationId": "ins-a1b2c3d4-EXAMPLE"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Guida introduttiva a AWS IoT SiteWise Monitor nella AWS IoT SiteWise User Guide e Enabling AWS SSO nella AWS IoT SiteWise User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreatePortal AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new IoT SiteWise portal.
```

```
    *
    * @param portalName   the name of the portal to create.
    * @param iamRole      the IAM role ARN to use for the portal.
    * @param contactEmail the email address of the portal contact.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String}
result of the portal ID. The calling code
    *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by
calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createPortalAsync(String portalName, String
iamRole, String contactEmail) {
       CreatePortalRequest createPortalRequest = CreatePortalRequest.builder()
           .portalName(portalName)
           .portalDescription("This is my custom IoT SiteWise portal.")
           .portalContactEmail(contactEmail)
           .roleArn(iamRole)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createPortal(createPortalRequest)
           .handle((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   logger.error("Failed to create portal: {} ",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                   throw (CompletionException) exception;
               }
               return response.portalId();
           });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreatePortalconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  CreatePortalCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create a Portal.
 * @param {{ portalName: string, portalContactEmail: string, roleArn: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ portalName, portalContactEmail, roleArn }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const result = await client.send(
      new CreatePortalCommand({
        portalName: portalName, // The name to give the created Portal.
        portalContactEmail: portalContactEmail, // A valid contact email.
        roleArn: roleArn, // The ARN of a service role that allows the portal's
 users to access the portal's resources.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Portal created successfully.");
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "IoTSiteWiseError") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. There was a problem creating the Portal.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
```

```
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreatePortalconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default
 AWS IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)
```

```
    def create_portal(
        self, portal_name: str, iam_role_arn: str, portal_contact_email: str
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Portal.

        :param portal_name: The name of the portal to create.
        :param iam_role_arn: The ARN of an IAM role.
        :param portal_contact_email: The contact email of the portal.
        :return: The ID of the created portal.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_portal(
                portalName=portal_name,
                roleArn=iam_role_arn,
                portalContactEmail=portal_contact_email,
            )
            portal_id = response["portalId"]
            waiter = self.iotsitewise_client.get_waiter("portal_active")
            waiter.wait(portalId=portal_id, WaiterConfig={"MaxAttempts": 40})
            return portal_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error("Portal %s already exists.", portal_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating portal %s. Here's why %s",
                    portal_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreatePortal AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteAsset`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteAsset`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una risorsa

L'`delete-asset`esempio seguente elimina un asset di una turbina eolica.

```
aws iotsitewise delete-asset \
    --asset-id a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-33333EXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
    "assetStatus": {
        "state": "DELETING"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione delle risorse nella Guida per l' SiteWise utente AWS IoT.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteAsset AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an asset.
     *
     * @param assetId the ID of the asset to be deleted.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
 DeleteAssetResponse} result. The calling code can
```

```
     *         attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
 {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
 method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
 By calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
 access the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteAssetResponse> deleteAssetAsync(String
 assetId) {
        DeleteAssetRequest deleteAssetRequest = DeleteAssetRequest.builder()
            .assetId(assetId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteAsset(deleteAssetRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("An error occurred deleting asset with id: {}",
 assetId);
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAssetconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  DeleteAssetCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Delete an asset.
 * @param {{ assetId : string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ assetId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAssetCommand({
        assetId: assetId, // The model id to delete.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Asset deleted successfully.");
    return { assetDeleted: true };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. There was a problem deleting the asset.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAssetconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default
AWS IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def delete_asset(self, asset_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset.

        :param asset_id: The ID of the asset to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iotsitewise_client.delete_asset(assetId=asset_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error deleting asset %s. Here's why %s",
                asset_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteAsset AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteAssetModel`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteAssetModel`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un modello di asset

L'`delete-asset-model`esempio seguente elimina un modello di asset per turbine eoliche.

```
aws iotsitewise delete-asset-model \
    --asset-model-id a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
    "assetModelStatus": {
        "state": "DELETING"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione dei modelli di asset nella Guida per l' SiteWise utente AWS IoT.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteAssetModel AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Deletes an Asset Model with the specified ID.
    *
    * @param assetModelId the ID of the Asset Model to delete.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DeleteAssetModelResponse} result. The calling code
    *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by
calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteAssetModelResponse>
deleteAssetModelAsync(String assetModelId) {
       DeleteAssetModelRequest deleteAssetModelRequest =
DeleteAssetModelRequest.builder()
           .assetModelId(assetModelId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteAssetModel(deleteAssetModelRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   logger.error("Failed to delete asset model with ID:{}.",
exception.getMessage());
               }
           });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAssetModelconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  DeleteAssetModelCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Delete an asset model.
 * @param {{ assetModelId : string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ assetModelId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAssetModelCommand({
        assetModelId: assetModelId, // The model id to delete.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Asset model deleted successfully.");
    return { assetModelDeleted: true };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. There was a problem deleting the asset model.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAssetModelconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default
 AWS IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def delete_asset_model(self, asset_model_id: str) -> None:
        """
```

```
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model.

        :param asset_model_id: The ID of the asset model to delete.
        """
        try:

self.iotsitewise_client.delete_asset_model(assetModelId=asset_model_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error deleting asset model %s. Here's why %s",
                asset_model_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteAssetModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteGateway`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteGateway`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un gateway

L'`delete-gateway`esempio seguente elimina un gateway.

```
aws iotsitewise delete-gateway \
    --gateway-id a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-1a1a1EXAMPLE
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ingestione di dati utilizzando un gateway nella AWS IoT SiteWise User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DeleteGatewayReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Deletes the specified gateway.
    *
    * @param gatewayId the ID of the gateway to delete.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DeleteGatewayResponse} result.. The calling code
    *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by
calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteGatewayResponse> deleteGatewayAsync(String
gatewayId) {
       DeleteGatewayRequest deleteGatewayRequest =
DeleteGatewayRequest.builder()
           .gatewayId(gatewayId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteGateway(deleteGatewayRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   logger.error("Failed to delete gateway: {}",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
               }
           });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteGatewayconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  DeleteGatewayCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create an SSM document.
 * @param {{ content: string, name: string, documentType?: DocumentType }}
 */
export const main = async ({ gatewayId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteGatewayCommand({
        gatewayId: gatewayId, // The ID of the Gateway to describe.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Gateway deleted successfully.");
    return { gatewayDeleted: true };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. The Gateway could not be found. Please check the
 Gateway Id.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
```

```
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteGatewayconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default
 AWS IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
```

```
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def delete_gateway(self, gateway_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.

        :param gateway_id: The ID of the gateway to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iotsitewise_client.delete_gateway(gatewayId=gateway_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Gateway %s does not exist.", gateway_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error deleting gateway %s. Here's why %s",
                    gateway_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteGateway AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeletePortal`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeletePortal`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un portale

L'`delete-portal`esempio seguente elimina un portale Web per una società di parchi eolici.

```
aws iotsitewise delete-portal \
    --portal-id a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-aaaaaEXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
    "portalStatus": {
        "state": "DELETING"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione di un portale nella Guida per l' SiteWise utente AWS IoT.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeletePortal AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a portal.
     *
     * @param portalId the ID of the portal to be deleted.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DeletePortalResponse}. The calling code can attach
     *         callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling {@link
CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeletePortalResponse> deletePortalAsync(String
portalId) {
        DeletePortalRequest deletePortalRequest = DeletePortalRequest.builder()
```

```
            .portalId(portalId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deletePortal(deletePortalRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Failed to delete portal with ID: {}. Error:
 {}", portalId, exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeletePortalconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  DeletePortalCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * List asset models.
 * @param {{ portalId : string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ portalId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeletePortalCommand({
        portalId: portalId, // The id of the portal.
      }),
```

```
    );
    console.log("Portal deleted successfully.");
    return { portalDeleted: true };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. There was a problem deleting the portal. Please check
 the portal id.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeletePortalconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default
AWS IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def delete_portal(self, portal_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Portal.

        :param portal_id: The ID of the portal to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iotsitewise_client.delete_portal(portalId=portal_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Portal %s does not exist.", portal_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error deleting portal %s. Here's why %s",
                    portal_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeletePortal AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeAssetModel`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeAssetModel`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere un modello di asset

L'`describe-asset-model`esempio seguente descrive un modello di asset per un parco eolico.

```
aws iotsitewise describe-asset-model \
    --asset-model-id a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-22222EXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
    "assetModelId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-22222EXAMPLE",
    "assetModelArn": "arn:aws:iotsitewise:us-west-2:123456789012:asset-model/
a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-22222EXAMPLE",
    "assetModelName": "Wind Farm Model",
    "assetModelDescription": "Represents a wind farm that comprises many wind
 turbines",
    "assetModelProperties": [
        {
            "id": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-99999EXAMPLE",
            "name": "Total Generated Power",
            "dataType": "DOUBLE",
            "unit": "kW",
            "type": {
                "metric": {
                    "expression": "sum(power)",
                    "variables": [
                        {
                            "name": "power",
                            "value": {
                                "propertyId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-
cdef-66666EXAMPLE",
                                "hierarchyId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-
cdef-77777EXAMPLE"
                            }
                        }
                    ],
                    "window": {
                        "tumbling": {
```

```
                            "interval": "1h"
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "id": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-88888EXAMPLE",
            "name": "Region",
            "dataType": "STRING",
            "type": {
                "attribute": {
                    "defaultValue": " "
                }
            }
        }
    ],
    "assetModelHierarchies": [
        {
            "id": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-77777EXAMPLE",
            "name": "Wind Turbines",
            "childAssetModelId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE"
        }
    ],
    "assetModelCreationDate": 1575671284.0,
    "assetModelLastUpdateDate": 1575671988.0,
    "assetModelStatus": {
        "state": "ACTIVE"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Descrivere un modello di asset specifico nella AWS IoT SiteWise User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAssetModel AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the property IDs associated with a specific asset model.
    *
    * @param assetModelId the ID of the asset model that defines the properties.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link Map} result
that associates the property name to the
    *         propert ID. The calling code can attach callbacks, then handle the
result or exception by calling
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or {@link
CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Map<String, String>> getPropertyIds(String
assetModelId) {
       ListAssetModelPropertiesRequest modelPropertiesRequest =
ListAssetModelPropertiesRequest.builder().assetModelId(assetModelId).build();
       return getAsyncClient().listAssetModelProperties(modelPropertiesRequest)
           .handle((response, throwable) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   return response.assetModelPropertySummaries().stream()
                       .collect(Collectors
                           .toMap(AssetModelPropertySummary::name,
AssetModelPropertySummary::id));
               } else {
                   logger.error("Error occurred while fetching property IDs:
{}.", throwable.getCause().getMessage());
```

```
                    throw (CompletionException) throwable;
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAssetModelconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  DescribeAssetModelCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Describe an asset model.
 * @param {{ assetModelId : string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ assetModelId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const { assetModelDescription } = await client.send(
      new DescribeAssetModelCommand({
        assetModelId: assetModelId, // The ID of the Gateway to describe.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Asset model information retrieved successfully.");
    return { assetModelDescription: assetModelDescription };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
```

```
        `${caught.message}. The asset model could not be found. Please check the
 asset model id.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAssetModelconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeGateway`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeGateway`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere un gateway

L'`describe-gateway`esempio seguente descrive un gateway.

```
aws iotsitewise describe-gateway \
    --gateway-id a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-1a1a1EXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
    "gatewayId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-1a1a1EXAMPLE",
    "gatewayName": "ExampleCorpGateway",
    "gatewayArn": "arn:aws:iotsitewise:us-west-2:123456789012:gateway/
a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-1a1a1EXAMPLE",
    "gatewayPlatform": {
        "greengrass": {
            "groupArn": "arn:aws:greengrass:us-west-2:123456789012:/greengrass/
groups/a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-1b1b1EXAMPLE"
        }
    },
```

```
    "gatewayCapabilitySummaries": [
        {
            "capabilityNamespace": "iotsitewise:opcuacollector:1",
            "capabilitySyncStatus": "IN_SYNC"
        }
    ],
    "creationDate": 1588369971.457,
    "lastUpdateDate": 1588369971.457
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ingestione di dati utilizzando un gateway nella AWS IoT SiteWise User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DescribeGatewayReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Describes the specified gateway.
     *
     * @param gatewayId the ID of the gateway to describe.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DescribeGatewayResponse} result. The calling code
     *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by
calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
     */
```

```
    public CompletableFuture<DescribeGatewayResponse> describeGatewayAsync(String
 gatewayId) {
        DescribeGatewayRequest request = DescribeGatewayRequest.builder()
            .gatewayId(gatewayId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().describeGateway(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("An error occurred during the describeGateway
 method: {}", exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeGatewayconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  DescribeGatewayCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create an SSM document.
 * @param {{ content: string, name: string, documentType?: DocumentType }}
 */
export const main = async ({ gatewayId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const { gatewayDescription } = await client.send(
```

```
      new DescribeGatewayCommand({
        gatewayId: gatewayId, // The ID of the Gateway to describe.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Gateway information retrieved successfully.");
    return { gatewayDescription: gatewayDescription };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. The Gateway could not be found. Please check the
 Gateway Id.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeGatewayconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
```

```
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default
AWS IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def describe_gateway(self, gateway_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Describes an AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.

        :param gateway_id: The ID of the gateway to describe.
        :return: A dictionary containing information about the gateway.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.iotsitewise_client.describe_gateway(gatewayId=gateway_id)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Gateway %s does not exist.", gateway_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error describing gateway %s. Here's why %s",
                    gateway_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeGateway AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribePortal`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribePortal`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere un portale

L'`describe-portal`esempio seguente descrive un portale web per un'azienda di parchi eolici.

```
aws iotsitewise describe-portal \
    --portal-id a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-aaaaaEXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
    "portalId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-aaaaaEXAMPLE",
    "portalArn": "arn:aws:iotsitewise:us-west-2:123456789012:portal/
a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-aaaaaEXAMPLE",
    "portalName": "WindFarmPortal",
    "portalDescription": "A portal that contains wind farm projects for Example
 Corp.",
    "portalClientId": "E-a1b2c3d4e5f6_a1b2c3d4e5f6EXAMPLE",
    "portalStartUrl": "https://a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-
aaaaaEXAMPLE.app.iotsitewise.aws",
    "portalContactEmail": "support@example.com",
    "portalStatus": {
        "state": "ACTIVE"
    },
    "portalCreationDate": "2020-02-04T23:01:52.90248068Z",
    "portalLastUpdateDate": "2020-02-04T23:01:52.90248078Z",
    "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MySiteWiseMonitorServiceRole"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Amministrare i portali nella Guida per SiteWise l'utente AWS IoT.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DescribePortalReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves a portal's description.
    *
    * @param portalId the ID of the portal to describe.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String}
result of the portal's start URL
    *         (see: {@link DescribePortalResponse#portalStartUrl()}). The
calling code can attach callbacks, then handle the
    *         result or exception by calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
{@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> describePortalAsync(String portalId) {
       DescribePortalRequest request = DescribePortalRequest.builder()
           .portalId(portalId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().describePortal(request)
           .handle((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   logger.error("An exception occurred retrieving the portal
description: {}", exception.getCause().getMessage());
                   throw (CompletionException) exception;
               }
               return response.portalStartUrl();
           });
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribePortalconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  DescribePortalCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Describe a portal.
 * @param {{ portalId: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ portalId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const result = await client.send(
      new DescribePortalCommand({
        portalId: portalId, // The ID of the Gateway to describe.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Portal information retrieved successfully.");
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. The Portal could not be found. Please check the
 Portal Id.`,
      );
    } else {
```

```
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribePortalconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default
 AWS IoT SiteWise client.
        """
```

```
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def create_gateway(self, gateway_name: str, my_thing: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.

        :param gateway_name: The name of the gateway to create.
        :param my_thing: The core device thing name.
        :return: The ID of the created gateway.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_gateway(
                gatewayName=gateway_name,
                gatewayPlatform={
                    "greengrassV2": {"coreDeviceThingName": my_thing},
                },
                tags={"Environment": "Production"},
            )
            gateway_id = response["gatewayId"]
            return gateway_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error("Gateway %s already exists.", gateway_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating gateway %s. Here's why %s",
                    gateway_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribePortal AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`GetAssetPropertyValue`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetAssetPropertyValue`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare il valore corrente di una proprietà dell'asset

L'`get-asset-property-value`esempio seguente recupera la potenza totale corrente di una turbina eolica.

```
aws iotsitewise get-asset-property-value \
    --asset-id a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-33333EXAMPLE \
    --property-id a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-66666EXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
    "propertyValue": {
        "value": {
            "doubleValue": 6890.8677520453875
        },
        "timestamp": {
            "timeInSeconds": 1580853000,
            "offsetInNanos": 0
        },
        "quality": "GOOD"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Interrogazione dei valori delle proprietà degli asset correnti nella AWS IoT SiteWise User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAssetPropertyValue AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Fetches the value of an asset property.
    *
    * @param propId  the ID of the asset property to fetch.
    * @param assetId the ID of the asset to fetch the property value for.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link Double}
result. The calling code can attach
    *         callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling {@link
CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Double> getAssetPropValueAsync(String propId, String
assetId) {
       GetAssetPropertyValueRequest assetPropertyValueRequest =
GetAssetPropertyValueRequest.builder()
               .propertyId(propId)
               .assetId(assetId)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().getAssetPropertyValue(assetPropertyValueRequest)
               .handle((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       logger.error("Error occurred while fetching property
value: {}.", exception.getCause().getMessage());
                       throw (CompletionException) exception;
                   }
                   return response.propertyValue().value().doubleValue();
               });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetAssetPropertyValueconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  GetAssetPropertyValueCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Describe an asset property value.
 * @param {{ entryId : string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ entryId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const result = await client.send(
      new GetAssetPropertyValueCommand({
        entryId: entryId, // The ID of the Gateway to describe.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Asset property information retrieved successfully.");
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. The asset property entry could not be found. Please
 check the entry id.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetAssetPropertyValueconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default
 AWS IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)
```

```
    def get_asset_property_value(
        self, asset_id: str, property_id: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets the value of an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Property.

        :param asset_id: The ID of the asset.
        :param property_id: The ID of the property.
        :return: A dictionary containing the value of the property.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.get_asset_property_value(
                assetId=asset_id, propertyId=property_id
            )
            return response["propertyValue"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Asset %s or property %s does not exist.", asset_id,
property_id
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error getting asset property value. Here's why %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAssetPropertyValue AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListAssetModels`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListAssetModels`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare tutti i modelli di asset

L'`list-asset-models`esempio seguente elenca tutti i modelli di asset definiti nel vostro AWS account nella regione corrente.

```
aws iotsitewise list-asset-models
```

Output:

```
{
    "assetModelSummaries": [
        {
            "id": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-22222EXAMPLE",
            "arn": "arn:aws:iotsitewise:us-west-2:123456789012:asset-model/
a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-22222EXAMPLE",
            "name": "Wind Farm Model",
            "description": "Represents a wind farm that comprises many wind
 turbines",
            "creationDate": 1575671284.0,
            "lastUpdateDate": 1575671988.0,
            "status": {
                "state": "ACTIVE"
            }
        },
        {
            "id": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE",
            "arn": "arn:aws:iotsitewise:us-west-2:123456789012:asset-model/
a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE",
            "name": "Wind Turbine Model",
            "description": "Represents a wind turbine manufactured by Example
 Corp",
            "creationDate": 1575671207.0,
            "lastUpdateDate": 1575686273.0,
            "status": {
                "state": "ACTIVE"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Elenco di tutti i modelli di asset nella AWS IoT SiteWise User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListAssetModels AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the asset model ID for the given asset model name.
    *
    * @param assetModelName the name of the asset model for the ID.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String}
result of the asset model ID or null if the
    *         asset model cannot be found. The calling code can attach
callbacks, then handle the result or exception
    *         by calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or {@link
CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}.
By calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can
access the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> getAssetModelIdAsync(String assetModelName)
{
       ListAssetModelsRequest listAssetModelsRequest =
ListAssetModelsRequest.builder().build();
       return getAsyncClient().listAssetModels(listAssetModelsRequest)
               .handle((listAssetModelsResponse, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       logger.error("Failed to retrieve Asset Model ID: {}",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                       throw (CompletionException) exception;
                   }
                   for (AssetModelSummary assetModelSummary :
listAssetModelsResponse.assetModelSummaries()) {
                       if (assetModelSummary.name().equals(assetModelName)) {
```

```
                            return assetModelSummary.id();
                        }
                    }
                    return null;
                });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAssetModelsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  ListAssetModelsCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * List asset models.
 * @param {{ assetModelTypes : array }}
 */
export const main = async ({ assetModelTypes = [] }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const result = await client.send(
      new ListAssetModelsCommand({
        assetModelTypes: assetModelTypes, // The model types to list
      }),
    );
    console.log("Asset model types retrieved successfully.");
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "IoTSiteWiseError") {
```

```
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. There was a problem listing the asset model types.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAssetModelsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.
```

```
        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default
AWS IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def list_asset_models(self) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Lists all AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Models.

        :return: A list of dictionaries containing information about each asset
model.

        """
        try:
            asset_models = []
            paginator =
self.iotsitewise_client.get_paginator("list_asset_models")
            pages = paginator.paginate()
            for page in pages:
                asset_models.extend(page["assetModelSummaries"])
            return asset_models
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error listing asset models. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListAssetModels AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Keyspaces AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Keyspaces (per Apache Cassandra) con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Amazon Keyspaces Developer Guide: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon Keyspaces.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon Keyspaces: dettagli su tutte le azioni Amazon Keyspaces disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon Keyspaces

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon Keyspaces.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace KeyspacesActions;

public class HelloKeyspaces
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
```

```
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache
 Cassandra).
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonKeyspaces>()
                .AddTransient<KeyspacesWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<HelloKeyspaces>();

        var keyspacesClient =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonKeyspaces>();
        var keyspacesWrapper = new KeyspacesWrapper(keyspacesClient);

        Console.WriteLine("Hello, Amazon Keyspaces! Let's list your keyspaces:");
        await keyspacesWrapper.ListKeyspaces();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListKeyspacesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.KeyspacesClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.KeyspaceSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.KeyspacesException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.ListKeyspacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.ListKeyspacesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloKeyspaces {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KeyspacesClient keyClient = KeyspacesClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listKeyspaces(keyClient);
    }

    public static void listKeyspaces(KeyspacesClient keyClient) {
        try {
            ListKeyspacesRequest keyspacesRequest =
 ListKeyspacesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListKeyspacesResponse response =
 keyClient.listKeyspaces(keyspacesRequest);
            List<KeyspaceSummary> keyspaces = response.keyspaces();
            for (KeyspaceSummary keyspace : keyspaces) {
                System.out.println("The name of the keyspace is " +
 keyspace.keyspaceName());
            }

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListKeyspacesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
*/

suspend fun main() {
    listKeyspaces()
}

suspend fun listKeyspaces() {
    val keyspacesRequest =
        ListKeyspacesRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.listKeyspaces(keyspacesRequest)
        response.keyspaces?.forEach { keyspace ->
            println("The name of the keyspace is ${keyspace.keyspaceName}")
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListKeyspacesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def hello_keyspaces(keyspaces_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache
 Cassandra)
    client and list the keyspaces in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces Client object. This object
 wraps
                             the low-level Amazon Keyspaces service API.
    """
    print("Hello, Amazon Keyspaces! Let's list some of your keyspaces:\n")
    for ks in keyspaces_client.list_keyspaces(maxResults=5).get("keyspaces", []):
        print(ks["keyspaceName"])
        print(f"\t{ks['resourceArn']}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_keyspaces(boto3.client("keyspaces"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListKeyspaces AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Keyspaces AWS SDKs
  - Salve Amazon Keyspaces
  - Scopri le nozioni di base di Amazon Keyspaces con un SDK AWS
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Keyspaces AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo CreateKeyspace con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK CreateTableAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteKeyspaceAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteTableAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK GetKeyspaceAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK GetTableAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK ListKeyspacesAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK ListTablesAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK RestoreTableAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK UpdateTableAWS

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Keyspaces AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le basi di Amazon Keyspaces (per Apache Cassandra) con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Salve Amazon Keyspaces
- Scopri le nozioni di base di Amazon Keyspaces con un SDK AWS
- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Keyspaces AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo CreateKeyspace con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK CreateTableAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteKeyspaceAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteTableAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK GetKeyspaceAWS

- Utilizzare con un SDK GetTableAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListKeyspacesAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListTablesAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK RestoreTableAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK UpdateTableAWS

Salve Amazon Keyspaces

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon Keyspaces.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace KeyspacesActions;

public class HelloKeyspaces
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache
 Cassandra).
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonKeyspaces>()
                .AddTransient<KeyspacesWrapper>()
```

```
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<HelloKeyspaces>();

        var keyspacesClient =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonKeyspaces>();
        var keyspacesWrapper = new KeyspacesWrapper(keyspacesClient);

        Console.WriteLine("Hello, Amazon Keyspaces! Let's list your keyspaces:");
        await keyspacesWrapper.ListKeyspaces();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListKeyspacesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.KeyspacesClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.KeyspaceSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.KeyspacesException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.ListKeyspacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.ListKeyspacesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloKeyspaces {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KeyspacesClient keyClient = KeyspacesClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listKeyspaces(keyClient);
    }

    public static void listKeyspaces(KeyspacesClient keyClient) {
        try {
            ListKeyspacesRequest keyspacesRequest =
 ListKeyspacesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListKeyspacesResponse response =
 keyClient.listKeyspaces(keyspacesRequest);
            List<KeyspaceSummary> keyspaces = response.keyspaces();
            for (KeyspaceSummary keyspace : keyspaces) {
                System.out.println("The name of the keyspace is " +
 keyspace.keyspaceName());
            }

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListKeyspacesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
*/

suspend fun main() {
    listKeyspaces()
}

suspend fun listKeyspaces() {
    val keyspacesRequest =
        ListKeyspacesRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.listKeyspaces(keyspacesRequest)
        response.keyspaces?.forEach { keyspace ->
            println("The name of the keyspace is ${keyspace.keyspaceName}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListKeyspacesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def hello_keyspaces(keyspaces_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache
 Cassandra)
    client and list the keyspaces in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces Client object. This object
 wraps
                             the low-level Amazon Keyspaces service API.
    """
    print("Hello, Amazon Keyspaces! Let's list some of your keyspaces:\n")
    for ks in keyspaces_client.list_keyspaces(maxResults=5).get("keyspaces", []):
        print(ks["keyspaceName"])
        print(f"\t{ks['resourceArn']}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_keyspaces(boto3.client("keyspaces"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListKeyspaces AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scopri le nozioni di base di Amazon Keyspaces con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Crea uno spazio di chiavi e una tabella. Lo schema della tabella contiene i dati dei film e il point-in-time ripristino è abilitato.
- Connect al keyspace utilizzando una connessione TLS sicura con autenticazione SigV4.
- Esegui una query sulla tabella. Aggiungi, recupera e aggiorna i dati dei film.
- Aggiorna la tabella. Aggiungi una colonna per tenere traccia dei film guardati.
- Ripristina lo stato precedente della tabella e ripulisci le risorse.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
global using System.Security.Cryptography.X509Certificates;
global using Amazon.Keyspaces;
global using Amazon.Keyspaces.Model;
global using KeyspacesActions;
global using KeyspacesScenario;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;
global using Newtonsoft.Json;


namespace KeyspacesBasics;

/// <summary>
/// Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) scenario. Shows some of the basic
/// actions performed with Amazon Keyspaces.
/// </summary>
public class KeyspacesBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;
```

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonKeyspaces>()
            .AddTransient<KeyspacesWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<CassandraWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<KeyspacesBasics>();

        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        var keyspacesWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<KeyspacesWrapper>();
        var uiMethods = new UiMethods();

        var keyspaceName = configuration["KeyspaceName"];
        var tableName = configuration["TableName"];

        bool success; // Used to track the results of some operations.

        uiMethods.DisplayOverview();
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        // Create the keyspace.
        var keyspaceArn = await keyspacesWrapper.CreateKeyspace(keyspaceName);

        // Wait for the keyspace to be available. GetKeyspace results in a
```

```
        // resource not found error until it is ready for use.
        try
        {
            var getKeyspaceArn = "";
            Console.Write($"Created {keyspaceName}. Waiting for it to become
available. ");
            do
            {
                getKeyspaceArn = await
keyspacesWrapper.GetKeyspace(keyspaceName);
                Console.Write(". ");
            } while (getKeyspaceArn != keyspaceArn);
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Waiting for keyspace to be created.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"\nThe keyspace {keyspaceName} is ready for use.");

        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        // Create the table.
        // First define the schema.
        var allColumns = new List<ColumnDefinition>
        {
            new ColumnDefinition { Name = "title", Type = "text" },
            new ColumnDefinition { Name = "year", Type = "int" },
            new ColumnDefinition { Name = "release_date", Type = "timestamp" },
            new ColumnDefinition { Name = "plot", Type = "text" },
        };

        var partitionKeys = new List<PartitionKey>
        {
            new PartitionKey { Name = "year", },
            new PartitionKey { Name = "title" },
        };

        var tableSchema = new SchemaDefinition
        {
            AllColumns = allColumns,
            PartitionKeys = partitionKeys,
        };
```

```
        var tableArn = await keyspacesWrapper.CreateTable(keyspaceName,
tableSchema, tableName);

        // Wait for the table to be active.
        try
        {
            var resp = new GetTableResponse();
            Console.Write("Waiting for the new table to be active. ");
            do
            {
                try
                {
                    resp = await keyspacesWrapper.GetTable(keyspaceName,
tableName);
                    Console.Write(".");
                }
                catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
                {
                    Console.Write(".");
                }
            } while (resp.Status != TableStatus.ACTIVE);

            // Display the table's schema.
            Console.WriteLine($"\nTable {tableName} has been created in
{keyspaceName}");
            Console.WriteLine("Let's take a look at the schema.");
            uiMethods.DisplayTitle("All columns");
            resp.SchemaDefinition.AllColumns.ForEach(column =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{column.Name,-40}\t{column.Type,-20}");
            });

            uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Cluster keys");
            resp.SchemaDefinition.ClusteringKeys.ForEach(clusterKey =>
            {

Console.WriteLine($"{clusterKey.Name,-40}\t{clusterKey.OrderBy,-20}");
            });

            uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Partition keys");
            resp.SchemaDefinition.PartitionKeys.ForEach(partitionKey =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{partitionKey.Name}");
            });
```

```
            uiMethods.PressEnter();
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
        }

        // Access Apache Cassandra using the Cassandra drive for C#.
        var cassandraWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<CassandraWrapper>();
        var movieFilePath = configuration["MovieFile"];

        Console.WriteLine("Let's add some movies to the table we created.");
        var inserted = await cassandraWrapper.InsertIntoMovieTable(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieFilePath);

        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("Added the following movies to the table:");
        var rows = await cassandraWrapper.GetMovies(keyspaceName, tableName);
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("All Movies");

        foreach (var row in rows)
        {
            var title = row.GetValue<string>("title");
            var year = row.GetValue<int>("year");
            var plot = row.GetValue<string>("plot");
            var release_date = row.GetValue<DateTime>("release_date");
            Console.WriteLine($"{release_date}\t{title}\t{year}\n{plot}");
            Console.WriteLine(uiMethods.SepBar);
        }

        // Update the table schema
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Update table schema");
        Console.WriteLine("Now we will update the table to add a boolean field
called watched.");

        // First save the current time as a UTC Date so the original
        // table can be restored later.
        var timeChanged = DateTime.UtcNow;

        // Now update the schema.
```

```
        var resourceArn = await keyspacesWrapper.UpdateTable(keyspaceName,
tableName);
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("Now let's mark some of the movies as watched.");

        // Pick some files to mark as watched.
        var movieToWatch = rows[2].GetValue<string>("title");
        var watchedMovieYear = rows[2].GetValue<int>("year");
        var changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        movieToWatch = rows[6].GetValue<string>("title");
        watchedMovieYear = rows[6].GetValue<int>("year");
        changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        movieToWatch = rows[9].GetValue<string>("title");
        watchedMovieYear = rows[9].GetValue<int>("year");
        changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        movieToWatch = rows[10].GetValue<string>("title");
        watchedMovieYear = rows[10].GetValue<int>("year");
        changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        movieToWatch = rows[13].GetValue<string>("title");
        watchedMovieYear = rows[13].GetValue<int>("year");
        changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Watched movies");
        Console.WriteLine("These movies have been marked as watched:");
        rows = await cassandraWrapper.GetWatchedMovies(keyspaceName, tableName);
        foreach (var row in rows)
        {
            var title = row.GetValue<string>("title");
            var year = row.GetValue<int>("year");
            Console.WriteLine($"{title,-40}\t{year,8}");
        }
        uiMethods.PressEnter();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("We can restore the table to its previous state but
that can take up to 20 minutes to complete.");
        string answer;
        do
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Do you want to restore the table? (y/n)");
            answer = Console.ReadLine();
        } while (answer.ToLower() != "y" && answer.ToLower() != "n");

        if (answer == "y")
        {
            var restoredTableName = $"{tableName}_restored";
            var restoredTableArn = await keyspacesWrapper.RestoreTable(
                keyspaceName,
                tableName,
                restoredTableName,
                timeChanged);
            // Loop and call GetTable until the table is gone. Once it has been
            // deleted completely, GetTable will raise a
ResourceNotFoundException.
            bool wasRestored = false;

            try
            {
                do
                {
                    var resp = await keyspacesWrapper.GetTable(keyspaceName,
restoredTableName);
                    wasRestored = (resp.Status == TableStatus.ACTIVE);
                } while (!wasRestored);
            }
            catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
            {
                // If the restored table raised an error, it isn't
                // ready yet.
                Console.Write(".");
            }
        }

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources.");

        // Delete the table.
        success = await keyspacesWrapper.DeleteTable(keyspaceName, tableName);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} successfully deleted from
 {keyspaceName}.");
        Console.WriteLine("Waiting for the table to be removed completely. ");

        // Loop and call GetTable until the table is gone. Once it has been
        // deleted completely, GetTable will raise a ResourceNotFoundException.
        bool wasDeleted = false;

        try
        {
            do
            {
                var resp = await keyspacesWrapper.GetTable(keyspaceName,
 tableName);
            } while (!wasDeleted);
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            wasDeleted = true;
            Console.WriteLine($"{ex.Message} indicates that the table has been
 deleted.");
        }

        // Delete the keyspace.
        success = await keyspacesWrapper.DeleteKeyspace(keyspaceName);
        Console.WriteLine("The keyspace has been deleted and the demo is now
 complete.");
    }
}
```

```
namespace KeyspacesActions;

/// <summary>
/// Performs Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) actions.
/// </summary>
public class KeyspacesWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonKeyspaces _amazonKeyspaces;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the KeyspaceWrapper.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonKeyspaces">An Amazon Keyspaces client object.</param>
    public KeyspacesWrapper(IAmazonKeyspaces amazonKeyspaces)
    {
        _amazonKeyspaces = amazonKeyspaces;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name for the new keyspace.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new keyspace.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response =
            await _amazonKeyspaces.CreateKeyspaceAsync(
                new CreateKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace where the table will be
created.</param>
    /// <param name="schema">The schema for the new table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the new table.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTable(string keyspaceName, SchemaDefinition
schema, string tableName)
    {
        var request = new CreateTableRequest
        {
            KeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            SchemaDefinition = schema,
            TableName = tableName,
            PointInTimeRecovery = new PointInTimeRecovery { Status =
PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.ENABLED }
        };

        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.CreateTableAsync(request);
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an existing keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName"></param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.DeleteKeyspaceAsync(
            new DeleteKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.DeleteTableAsync(
            new DeleteTableRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName, TableName =
tableName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get data about a keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name of the keyspace.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the keyspace.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.GetKeyspaceAsync(
            new GetKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get information about an Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the Amazon Keyspaces table.</param>
    /// <returns>The response containing data about the table.</returns>
    public async Task<GetTableResponse> GetTable(string keyspaceName, string
tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.GetTableAsync(
            new GetTableRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName, TableName =
tableName });
        return response;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Lists all keyspaces for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ListKeyspaces()
    {
        var paginator = _amazonKeyspaces.Paginators.ListKeyspaces(new
ListKeyspacesRequest());

        Console.WriteLine("{0, -30}\t{1}", "Keyspace name", "Keyspace ARN");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', Console.WindowWidth));
        await foreach (var keyspace in paginator.Keyspaces)
        {

Console.WriteLine($"{keyspace.KeyspaceName,-30}\t{keyspace.ResourceArn}");
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the Amazon Keyspaces tables in a keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name of the keyspace.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of TableSummary objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TableSummary>> ListTables(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.ListTablesAsync(new
ListTablesRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        response.Tables.ForEach(table =>
```

```
        {

 Console.WriteLine($"{table.KeyspaceName}\t{table.TableName}\t{table.ResourceArn}");
        });

        return response.Tables;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Restores the specified table to the specified point in time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to restore.</param>
    /// <param name="timestamp">The time to which the table will be restored.</
param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the restored table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> RestoreTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName,
 string restoredTableName, DateTime timestamp)
    {
        var request = new RestoreTableRequest
        {
            RestoreTimestamp = timestamp,
            SourceKeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            SourceTableName = tableName,
            TargetKeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            TargetTableName = restoredTableName
        };

        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.RestoreTableAsync(request);
        return response.RestoredTableARN;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Updates the movie table to add a boolean column named watched.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to change.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the updated table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
    {
        var newColumn = new ColumnDefinition { Name = "watched", Type =
 "boolean" };
```

```
        var request = new UpdateTableRequest
        {
            KeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            TableName = tableName,
            AddColumns = new List<ColumnDefinition> { newColumn }
        };
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.UpdateTableAsync(request);
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }

}
```

```
using System.Net;
using Cassandra;

namespace KeyspacesScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Class to perform CRUD methods on an Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra)
 database.
///
/// NOTE: This sample uses a plain text authenticator for example purposes only.
/// Recommended best practice is to use a SigV4 authentication plugin, if
 available.
/// </summary>
public class CassandraWrapper
{
    private readonly IConfiguration _configuration;
    private readonly string _localPathToFile;
    private const string _certLocation = "https://certs.secureserver.net/
repository/sf-class2-root.crt";
    private const string _certFileName = "sf-class2-root.crt";
    private readonly X509Certificate2Collection _certCollection;
    private X509Certificate2 _amazoncert;
    private Cluster _cluster;

    // User name and password for the service.
    private string _userName = null!;
    private string _pwd = null!;

    public CassandraWrapper()
```

```
    {
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        _localPathToFile = Path.GetTempPath();

        // Get the Starfield digital certificate and save it locally.
        var client = new WebClient();
        client.DownloadFile(_certLocation, $"{_localPathToFile}/
{_certFileName}");

        //var httpClient = new HttpClient();
        //var httpResult = httpClient.Get(fileUrl);
        //using var resultStream = await httpResult.Content.ReadAsStreamAsync();
        //using var fileStream = File.Create(pathToSave);
        //resultStream.CopyTo(fileStream);

        _certCollection = new X509Certificate2Collection();
        _amazoncert = new X509Certificate2($"{_localPathToFile}/
{_certFileName}");

        // Get the user name and password stored in the configuration file.
        _userName = _configuration["UserName"]!;
        _pwd = _configuration["Password"]!;

        // For a list of Service Endpoints for Amazon Keyspaces, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/keyspaces/latest/devguide/
programmatic.endpoints.html
        var awsEndpoint = _configuration["ServiceEndpoint"];

        _cluster = Cluster.Builder()
            .AddContactPoints(awsEndpoint)
            .WithPort(9142)
            .WithAuthProvider(new PlainTextAuthProvider(_userName, _pwd))
            .WithSSL(new SSLOptions().SetCertificateCollection(_certCollection))
            .WithQueryOptions(
                new QueryOptions()
                    .SetConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LocalQuorum)
                    .SetSerialConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LocalSerial))
            .Build();
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
    /// added to the Apache Cassandra table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of movie objects.</returns>
    public List<Movie> ImportMoviesFromJson(string movieFileName, int numToImport
 = 0)
    {
        if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
        {
            return null!;
        }

        using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
        string json = sr.ReadToEnd();

        var allMovies = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<List<Movie>>(json);

        // If numToImport = 0, return all movies in the collection.
        if (numToImport == 0)
        {
            // Now return the entire list of movies.
            return allMovies;
        }
        else
        {
            // Now return the first numToImport entries.
            return allMovies.GetRange(0, numToImport);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Insert movies into the movie table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="movieTableName">The Amazon Keyspaces table.</param>
    /// <param name="movieFilePath">The path to the resource file containing
    /// movie data to insert into the table.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> InsertIntoMovieTable(string keyspaceName, string
 movieTableName, string movieFilePath, int numToImport = 20)
```

```
    {
        // Get some movie data from the movies.json file
        var movies = ImportMoviesFromJson(movieFilePath, numToImport);

        var session = _cluster.Connect(keyspaceName);

        string insertCql;

        RowSet rs;

        // Now we insert the numToImport movies into the table.
        foreach (var movie in movies)
        {
            // Escape single quote characters in the plot.
            insertCql = $"INSERT INTO {keyspaceName}.{movieTableName}
(title, year, release_date, plot) values($${movie.Title}$$, {movie.Year},
'{movie.Info.Release_Date.ToString("yyyy-MM-dd")}', $${movie.Info.Plot}$$)";
            rs = await session.ExecuteAsync(new SimpleStatement(insertCql));
        }

        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets all of the movies in the movies table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of row objects containing movie data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Row>> GetMovies(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
    {
        var session = _cluster.Connect();
        RowSet rs;
        try
        {
            rs = await session.ExecuteAsync(new SimpleStatement($"SELECT * FROM
{keyspaceName}.{tableName}"));

            // Extract the row data from the returned RowSet.
            var rows = rs.GetRows().ToList();
            return rows;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return null!;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Mark a movie in the movie table as watched.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="title">The title of the movie to mark as watched.</param>
    /// <param name="year">The year the movie was released.</param>
    /// <returns>A set of rows containing the changed data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Row>> MarkMovieAsWatched(string keyspaceName, string
 tableName, string title, int year)
    {
        var session = _cluster.Connect();
        string updateCql = $"UPDATE {keyspaceName}.{tableName} SET watched=true
 WHERE title = $${title}$$ AND year = {year};";
        var rs = await session.ExecuteAsync(new SimpleStatement(updateCql));
        var rows = rs.GetRows().ToList();
        return rows;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve the movies in the movies table where watched is true.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of row objects containing information about movies
    /// where watched is true.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Row>> GetWatchedMovies(string keyspaceName, string
 tableName)
    {
        var session = _cluster.Connect();
        RowSet rs;
        try
        {
            rs = await session.ExecuteAsync(new SimpleStatement($"SELECT
 title, year, plot FROM {keyspaceName}.{tableName} WHERE watched = true ALLOW
 FILTERING"));

            // Extract the row data from the returned RowSet.
            var rows = rs.GetRows().ToList();
```

```
            return rows;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return null!;
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CreateKeyspace
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteKeyspace
  - DeleteTable
  - GetKeyspace
  - GetTable
  - ListKeyspaces
  - ListTables
  - RestoreTable
  - UpdateTable

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * Before running this Java code example, you must create a
 * Java keystore (JKS) file and place it in your project's resources folder.
 *
 * This file is a secure file format used to hold certificate information for
 * Java applications. This is required to make a connection to Amazon Keyspaces.
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/keyspaces/latest/devguide/using_java_driver.html
 *
 * This Java example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Create a keyspace.
 * 2. Check for keyspace existence.
 * 3. List keyspaces using a paginator.
 * 4. Create a table with a simple movie data schema and enable point-in-time
 * recovery.
 * 5. Check for the table to be in an Active state.
 * 6. List all tables in the keyspace.
 * 7. Use a Cassandra driver to insert some records into the Movie table.
 * 8. Get all records from the Movie table.
 * 9. Get a specific Movie.
 * 10. Get a UTC timestamp for the current time.
 * 11. Update the table schema to add a ‘watched’ Boolean column.
 * 12. Update an item as watched.
 * 13. Query for items with watched = True.
 * 14. Restore the table back to the previous state using the timestamp.
 * 15. Check for completion of the restore action.
 * 16. Delete the table.
 * 17. Confirm that both tables are deleted.
 * 18. Delete the keyspace.
 */

public class ScenarioKeyspaces {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    /*
```

```
    * Usage:
    * fileName - The name of the JSON file that contains movie data. (Get this
file
    * from the GitHub repo at resources/sample_file.)
    * keyspaceName - The name of the keyspace to create.
    */
   public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException,
IOException {
       String fileName = "<Replace with the JSON file that contains movie
data>";
       String keyspaceName = "<Replace with the name of the keyspace to
create>";
       String titleUpdate = "The Family";
       int yearUpdate = 2013;
       String tableName = "Movie";
       String tableNameRestore = "MovieRestore";
       Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
       KeyspacesClient keyClient = KeyspacesClient.builder()
               .region(region)
               .build();

       DriverConfigLoader loader =
DriverConfigLoader.fromClasspath("application.conf");
       CqlSession session = CqlSession.builder()
               .withConfigLoader(loader)
               .build();

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Keyspaces example scenario.");
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("1. Create a keyspace.");
       createKeySpace(keyClient, keyspaceName);
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       Thread.sleep(5000);
       System.out.println("2. Check for keyspace existence.");
       checkKeyspaceExistence(keyClient, keyspaceName);
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("3. List keyspaces using a paginator.");
```

```
        listKeyspacesPaginator(keyClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Create a table with a simple movie data schema and
enable point-in-time recovery.");
        createTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Check for the table to be in an Active state.");
        Thread.sleep(6000);
        checkTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. List all tables in the keyspace.");
        listTables(keyClient, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Use a Cassandra driver to insert some records into
the Movie table.");
        Thread.sleep(6000);
        loadData(session, fileName, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Get all records from the Movie table.");
        getMovieData(session, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Get a specific Movie.");
        getSpecificMovie(session, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Get a UTC timestamp for the current time.");
        ZonedDateTime utc = ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC);
        System.out.println("DATETIME = " + Date.from(utc.toInstant()));
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("11. Update the table schema to add a watched Boolean
column.");
        updateTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Update an item as watched.");
        Thread.sleep(10000); // Wait 10 secs for the update.
        updateRecord(session, keyspaceName, titleUpdate, yearUpdate);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Query for items with watched = True.");
        getWatchedData(session, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Restore the table back to the previous state
using the timestamp.");
        System.out.println("Note that the restore operation can take up to 20
minutes.");
        restoreTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, utc);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("15. Check for completion of the restore action.");
        Thread.sleep(5000);
        checkRestoredTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, "MovieRestore");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("16. Delete both tables.");
        deleteTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableName);
        deleteTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableNameRestore);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("17. Confirm that both tables are deleted.");
        checkTableDelete(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableName);
        checkTableDelete(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableNameRestore);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("18. Delete the keyspace.");
```

```
        deleteKeyspace(keyClient, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The scenario has completed successfully.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void deleteKeyspace(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName) {
        try {
            DeleteKeyspaceRequest deleteKeyspaceRequest =
DeleteKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            keyClient.deleteKeyspace(deleteKeyspaceRequest);

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void checkTableDelete(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName, String tableName)
            throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            String status;
            GetTableResponse response;
            GetTableRequest tableRequest = GetTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            // Keep looping until table cannot be found and a
ResourceNotFoundException is
            // thrown.
            while (true) {
                response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest);
                status = response.statusAsString();
                System.out.println(". The table status is " + status);
                Thread.sleep(500);
            }
```

```
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println("The table is deleted");
    }

    public static void deleteTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName, String tableName) {
        try {
            DeleteTableRequest tableRequest = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            keyClient.deleteTable(tableRequest);

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void checkRestoredTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName, String tableName)
            throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            boolean tableStatus = false;
            String status;
            GetTableResponse response = null;
            GetTableRequest tableRequest = GetTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            while (!tableStatus) {
                response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest);
                status = response.statusAsString();
                System.out.println("The table status is " + status);

                if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                    tableStatus = true;
                }
                Thread.sleep(500);
```

```
            }

            List<ColumnDefinition> cols =
response.schemaDefinition().allColumns();
            for (ColumnDefinition def : cols) {
                System.out.println("The column name is " + def.name());
                System.out.println("The column type is " + def.type());
            }

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void restoreTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName, ZonedDateTime utc) {
        try {
            Instant myTime = utc.toInstant();
            RestoreTableRequest restoreTableRequest =
RestoreTableRequest.builder()
                    .restoreTimestamp(myTime)
                    .sourceTableName("Movie")
                    .targetKeyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .targetTableName("MovieRestore")
                    .sourceKeyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            RestoreTableResponse response =
keyClient.restoreTable(restoreTableRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the restored table is " +
response.restoredTableARN());

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getWatchedData(CqlSession session, String keyspaceName) {
        ResultSet resultSet = session
                .execute("SELECT * FROM \"" + keyspaceName + "\".\"Movie\" WHERE
watched = true ALLOW FILTERING;");
        resultSet.forEach(item -> {
```

```
            System.out.println("The Movie title is " + item.getString("title"));
            System.out.println("The Movie year is " + item.getInt("year"));
            System.out.println("The plot is " + item.getString("plot"));
        });
    }

    public static void updateRecord(CqlSession session, String keySpace, String
titleUpdate, int yearUpdate) {
        String sqlStatement = "UPDATE \"" + keySpace
                + "\".\"Movie\" SET watched=true WHERE title = :k0 AND year
= :k1;";
        BatchStatementBuilder builder =
BatchStatement.builder(DefaultBatchType.UNLOGGED);
        builder.setConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM);
        PreparedStatement preparedStatement = session.prepare(sqlStatement);
        builder.addStatement(preparedStatement.boundStatementBuilder()
                .setString("k0", titleUpdate)
                .setInt("k1", yearUpdate)
                .build());

        BatchStatement batchStatement = builder.build();
        session.execute(batchStatement);
    }

    public static void updateTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keySpace,
String tableName) {
        try {
            ColumnDefinition def = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("watched")
                    .type("boolean")
                    .build();

            UpdateTableRequest tableRequest = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keySpace)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .addColumns(def)
                    .build();

            keyClient.updateTable(tableRequest);

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }

    public static void getSpecificMovie(CqlSession session, String keyspaceName)
{
        ResultSet resultSet = session.execute(
                "SELECT * FROM \"" + keyspaceName + "\".\"Movie\" WHERE title =
'The Family' ALLOW FILTERING ;");
        resultSet.forEach(item -> {
            System.out.println("The Movie title is " + item.getString("title"));
            System.out.println("The Movie year is " + item.getInt("year"));
            System.out.println("The plot is " + item.getString("plot"));
        });
    }

    // Get records from the Movie table.
    public static void getMovieData(CqlSession session, String keyspaceName) {
        ResultSet resultSet = session.execute("SELECT * FROM \"" + keyspaceName +
"\".\"Movie\";");
        resultSet.forEach(item -> {
            System.out.println("The Movie title is " + item.getString("title"));
            System.out.println("The Movie year is " + item.getInt("year"));
            System.out.println("The plot is " + item.getString("plot"));
        });
    }

    // Load data into the table.
    public static void loadData(CqlSession session, String fileName, String
keySpace) throws IOException {
        String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO \"" + keySpace + "\".\"Movie\" (title,
year, plot) values (:k0, :k1, :k2)";
        JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
        com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
        Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
        ObjectNode currentNode;
        int t = 0;
        while (iter.hasNext()) {

            // Add 20 movies to the table.
            if (t == 20)
                break;
            currentNode = (ObjectNode) iter.next();

            int year = currentNode.path("year").asInt();
```

```
            String title = currentNode.path("title").asText();
            String plot = currentNode.path("info").path("plot").toString();

            // Insert the data into the Amazon Keyspaces table.
            BatchStatementBuilder builder =
BatchStatement.builder(DefaultBatchType.UNLOGGED);
            builder.setConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM);
            PreparedStatement preparedStatement = session.prepare(sqlStatement);
            builder.addStatement(preparedStatement.boundStatementBuilder()
                    .setString("k0", title)
                    .setInt("k1", year)
                    .setString("k2", plot)
                    .build());

            BatchStatement batchStatement = builder.build();
            session.execute(batchStatement);
            t++;
        }

        System.out.println("You have added " + t + " records successfully!");
    }

    public static void listTables(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName)
{
        try {
            ListTablesRequest tablesRequest = ListTablesRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            ListTablesIterable listRes =
keyClient.listTablesPaginator(tablesRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.tables().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" ARN: " +
content.resourceArn() +
                            " Table name: " + content.tableName()));

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   public static void checkTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName,
String tableName)
           throws InterruptedException {
       try {
           boolean tableStatus = false;
           String status;
           GetTableResponse response = null;
           GetTableRequest tableRequest = GetTableRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .tableName(tableName)
                   .build();

           while (!tableStatus) {
               response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest);
               status = response.statusAsString();
               System.out.println(". The table status is " + status);

               if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                   tableStatus = true;
               }
               Thread.sleep(500);
           }

           List<ColumnDefinition> cols =
response.schemaDefinition().allColumns();
           for (ColumnDefinition def : cols) {
               System.out.println("The column name is " + def.name());
               System.out.println("The column type is " + def.type());
           }

       } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void createTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keySpace,
String tableName) {
       try {
           // Set the columns.
           ColumnDefinition defTitle = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                   .name("title")
                   .type("text")
                   .build();
```

```
            ColumnDefinition defYear = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("year")
                    .type("int")
                    .build();

            ColumnDefinition defReleaseDate = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("release_date")
                    .type("timestamp")
                    .build();

            ColumnDefinition defPlot = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("plot")
                    .type("text")
                    .build();

            List<ColumnDefinition> colList = new ArrayList<>();
            colList.add(defTitle);
            colList.add(defYear);
            colList.add(defReleaseDate);
            colList.add(defPlot);

            // Set the keys.
            PartitionKey yearKey = PartitionKey.builder()
                    .name("year")
                    .build();

            PartitionKey titleKey = PartitionKey.builder()
                    .name("title")
                    .build();

            List<PartitionKey> keyList = new ArrayList<>();
            keyList.add(yearKey);
            keyList.add(titleKey);

            SchemaDefinition schemaDefinition = SchemaDefinition.builder()
                    .partitionKeys(keyList)
                    .allColumns(colList)
                    .build();

            PointInTimeRecovery timeRecovery = PointInTimeRecovery.builder()
                    .status(PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.ENABLED)
                    .build();
```

```
            CreateTableRequest tableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keySpace)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .schemaDefinition(schemaDefinition)
                    .pointInTimeRecovery(timeRecovery)
                    .build();

            CreateTableResponse response = keyClient.createTable(tableRequest);
            System.out.println("The table ARN is " + response.resourceArn());

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listKeyspacesPaginator(KeyspacesClient keyClient) {
        try {
            ListKeyspacesRequest keyspacesRequest =
ListKeyspacesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListKeyspacesIterable listRes =
keyClient.listKeyspacesPaginator(keyspacesRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.keyspaces().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Name: " +
content.keyspaceName()));

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void checkKeyspaceExistence(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName) {
        try {
            GetKeyspaceRequest keyspaceRequest = GetKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();
```

```
            GetKeyspaceResponse response =
 keyClient.getKeyspace(keyspaceRequest);
            String name = response.keyspaceName();
            System.out.println("The " + name + " KeySpace is ready");

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createKeySpace(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
 keyspaceName) {
        try {
            CreateKeyspaceRequest keyspaceRequest =
 CreateKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            CreateKeyspaceResponse response =
 keyClient.createKeyspace(keyspaceRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the KeySpace is " +
 response.resourceArn());

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateKeyspace
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteKeyspace
  - DeleteTable
  - GetKeyspace
  - GetTable

- ListKeyspaces
- ListTables
- RestoreTable
- UpdateTable

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:

 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 This example uses a secure file format to hold certificate information for
 Kotlin applications. This is required to make a connection to Amazon Keyspaces.
 For more information, see the following documentation topic:

 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/keyspaces/latest/devguide/using_java_driver.html

 This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:

 1. Create a keyspace.
 2. Check for keyspace existence.
 3. List keyspaces using a paginator.
 4. Create a table with a simple movie data schema and enable point-in-time
 recovery.
 5. Check for the table to be in an Active state.
 6. List all tables in the keyspace.
 7. Use a Cassandra driver to insert some records into the Movie table.
```

```
 8. Get all records from the Movie table.
 9. Get a specific Movie.
 10. Get a UTC timestamp for the current time.
 11. Update the table schema to add a ‘watched’ Boolean column.
 12. Update an item as watched.
 13. Query for items with watched = True.
 14. Restore the table back to the previous state using the timestamp.
 15. Check for completion of the restore action.
 16. Delete the table.
 17. Confirm that both tables are deleted.
 18. Delete the keyspace.
 */

/*
   Usage:
     fileName - The name of the JSON file that contains movie data. (Get this
 file from the GitHub repo at resources/sample_file.)
     keyspaceName - The name of the keyspace to create.
 */
val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main() {
    val fileName = "<Replace with the JSON file that contains movie data>"
    val keyspaceName = "<Replace with the name of the keyspace to create>"
    val titleUpdate = "The Family"
    val yearUpdate = 2013
    val tableName = "MovieKotlin"
    val tableNameRestore = "MovieRestore"

    val loader = DriverConfigLoader.fromClasspath("application.conf")
    val session =
        CqlSession
            .builder()
            .withConfigLoader(loader)
            .build()

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon Keyspaces example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Create a keyspace.")
    createKeySpace(keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    delay(5000)
    println("2. Check for keyspace existence.")
    checkKeyspaceExistence(keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. List keyspaces using a paginator.")
    listKeyspacesPaginator()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Create a table with a simple movie data schema and enable point-
in-time recovery.")
    createTable(keyspaceName, tableName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Check for the table to be in an Active state.")
    delay(6000)
    checkTable(keyspaceName, tableName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. List all tables in the keyspace.")
    listTables(keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Use a Cassandra driver to insert some records into the Movie
 table.")
    delay(6000)
    loadData(session, fileName, keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Get all records from the Movie table.")
    getMovieData(session, keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Get a specific Movie.")
    getSpecificMovie(session, keyspaceName)
```

```
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Get a UTC timestamp for the current time.")
    val utc = ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC)
    println("DATETIME = ${Date.from(utc.toInstant())}")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Update the table schema to add a watched Boolean column.")
    updateTable(keyspaceName, tableName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Update an item as watched.")
    delay(10000) // Wait 10 seconds for the update.
    updateRecord(session, keyspaceName, titleUpdate, yearUpdate)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("13. Query for items with watched = True.")
    getWatchedData(session, keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("14. Restore the table back to the previous state using the
timestamp.")
    println("Note that the restore operation can take up to 20 minutes.")
    restoreTable(keyspaceName, utc)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("15. Check for completion of the restore action.")
    delay(5000)
    checkRestoredTable(keyspaceName, "MovieRestore")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("16. Delete both tables.")
    deleteTable(keyspaceName, tableName)
    deleteTable(keyspaceName, tableNameRestore)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println("17. Confirm that both tables are deleted.")
    checkTableDelete(keyspaceName, tableName)
    checkTableDelete(keyspaceName, tableNameRestore)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("18. Delete the keyspace.")
    deleteKeyspace(keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The scenario has completed successfully.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteKeyspace(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val deleteKeyspaceRequest =
        DeleteKeyspaceRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.deleteKeyspace(deleteKeyspaceRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun checkTableDelete(
    keyspaceNameVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    var status: String
    var response: GetTableResponse
    val tableRequest =
        GetTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    try {
        KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient
 ->
            // Keep looping until the table cannot be found and a
 ResourceNotFoundException is thrown.
            while (true) {
```

```
                response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest)
                status = response.status.toString()
                println(". The table status is $status")
                delay(500)
            }
        }
    } catch (e: ResourceNotFoundException) {
        println(e.message)
    }
    println("The table is deleted")
}

suspend fun deleteTable(
    keyspaceNameVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    val tableRequest =
        DeleteTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.deleteTable(tableRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun checkRestoredTable(
    keyspaceNameVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    var tableStatus = false
    var status: String
    var response: GetTableResponse? = null

    val tableRequest =
        GetTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        while (!tableStatus) {
            response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest)
```

```
            status = response!!.status.toString()
            println("The table status is $status")

            if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                tableStatus = true
            }
            delay(500)
        }

        val cols = response!!.schemaDefinition?.allColumns
        if (cols != null) {
            for (def in cols) {
                println("The column name is ${def.name}")
                println("The column type is ${def.type}")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun restoreTable(
    keyspaceName: String?,
    utc: ZonedDateTime,
) {
    // Create an aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant value.
    val timeStamp =
        aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
            .Instant(utc.toInstant())
    val restoreTableRequest =
        RestoreTableRequest {
            restoreTimestamp = timeStamp
            sourceTableName = "MovieKotlin"
            targetKeyspaceName = keyspaceName
            targetTableName = "MovieRestore"
            sourceKeyspaceName = keyspaceName
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.restoreTable(restoreTableRequest)
        println("The ARN of the restored table is ${response.restoredTableArn}")
    }
}

fun getWatchedData(
    session: CqlSession,
```

```
    keyspaceName: String,
) {
    val resultSet = session.execute("SELECT * FROM \"$keyspaceName\".
\"MovieKotlin\" WHERE watched = true ALLOW FILTERING;")
    resultSet.forEach { item: Row ->
        println("The Movie title is ${item.getString("title")}")
        println("The Movie year is ${item.getInt("year")}")
        println("The plot is ${item.getString("plot")}")
    }
}

fun updateRecord(
    session: CqlSession,
    keySpace: String,
    titleUpdate: String?,
    yearUpdate: Int,
) {
    val sqlStatement =
        "UPDATE \"$keySpace\".\"MovieKotlin\" SET watched=true WHERE title = :k0
 AND year = :k1;"
    val builder = BatchStatement.builder(DefaultBatchType.UNLOGGED)
    builder.setConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM)
    val preparedStatement = session.prepare(sqlStatement)
    builder.addStatement(
        preparedStatement
            .boundStatementBuilder()
            .setString("k0", titleUpdate)
            .setInt("k1", yearUpdate)
            .build(),
    )
    val batchStatement = builder.build()
    session.execute(batchStatement)
}

suspend fun updateTable(
    keySpace: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    val def =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "watched"
            type = "boolean"
        }
```

```
    val tableRequest =
        UpdateTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keySpace
            tableName = tableNameVal
            addColumns = listOf(def)
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.updateTable(tableRequest)
    }
}

fun getSpecificMovie(
    session: CqlSession,
    keyspaceName: String,
) {
    val resultSet =
        session.execute("SELECT * FROM \"$keyspaceName\".\"MovieKotlin\" WHERE
 title = 'The Family' ALLOW FILTERING ;")

    resultSet.forEach { item: Row ->
        println("The Movie title is ${item.getString("title")}")
        println("The Movie year is ${item.getInt("year")}")
        println("The plot is ${item.getString("plot")}")
    }
}

// Get records from the Movie table.
fun getMovieData(
    session: CqlSession,
    keyspaceName: String,
) {
    val resultSet = session.execute("SELECT * FROM \"$keyspaceName\".
\"MovieKotlin\";")
    resultSet.forEach { item: Row ->
        println("The Movie title is ${item.getString("title")}")
        println("The Movie year is ${item.getInt("year")}")
        println("The plot is ${item.getString("plot")}")
    }
}

// Load data into the table.
fun loadData(
    session: CqlSession,
```

```
    fileName: String,
    keySpace: String,
) {
    val sqlStatement =
        "INSERT INTO \"$keySpace\".\"MovieKotlin\" (title, year, plot) values
 (:k0, :k1, :k2)"
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val iter: Iterator<JsonNode> = rootNode.iterator()
    var currentNode: ObjectNode

    var t = 0
    while (iter.hasNext()) {
        if (t == 50) {
            break
        }

        currentNode = iter.next() as ObjectNode
        val year = currentNode.path("year").asInt()
        val title = currentNode.path("title").asText()
        val info = currentNode.path("info").toString()

        // Insert the data into the Amazon Keyspaces table.
        val builder = BatchStatement.builder(DefaultBatchType.UNLOGGED)
        builder.setConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM)
        val preparedStatement: PreparedStatement = session.prepare(sqlStatement)
        builder.addStatement(
            preparedStatement
                .boundStatementBuilder()
                .setString("k0", title)
                .setInt("k1", year)
                .setString("k2", info)
                .build(),
        )

        val batchStatement = builder.build()
        session.execute(batchStatement)
        t++
    }
}

suspend fun listTables(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val tablesRequest =
        ListTablesRequest {
```

```
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient
            .listTablesPaginated(tablesRequest)
            .transform { it.tables?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println(" ARN: ${obj.resourceArn} Table name: ${obj.tableName}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun checkTable(
    keyspaceNameVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    var tableStatus = false
    var status: String
    var response: GetTableResponse? = null

    val tableRequest =
        GetTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        while (!tableStatus) {
            response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest)
            status = response!!.status.toString()
            println(". The table status is $status")
            if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                tableStatus = true
            }
            delay(500)
        }
        val cols: List<ColumnDefinition>? =
 response!!.schemaDefinition?.allColumns
        if (cols != null) {
            for (def in cols) {
                println("The column name is ${def.name}")
                println("The column type is ${def.type}")
            }
        }
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun createTable(
    keySpaceVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    // Set the columns.
    val defTitle =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "title"
            type = "text"
        }

    val defYear =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "year"
            type = "int"
        }

    val defReleaseDate =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "release_date"
            type = "timestamp"
        }

    val defPlot =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "plot"
            type = "text"
        }

    val colList = ArrayList<ColumnDefinition>()
    colList.add(defTitle)
    colList.add(defYear)
    colList.add(defReleaseDate)
    colList.add(defPlot)

    // Set the keys.
    val yearKey =
        PartitionKey {
            name = "year"
        }
```

```
    val titleKey =
        PartitionKey {
            name = "title"
        }

    val keyList = ArrayList<PartitionKey>()
    keyList.add(yearKey)
    keyList.add(titleKey)

    val schemaDefinitionOb =
        SchemaDefinition {
            partitionKeys = keyList
            allColumns = colList
        }

    val timeRecovery =
        PointInTimeRecovery {
            status = PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.Enabled
        }

    val tableRequest =
        CreateTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keySpaceVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
            schemaDefinition = schemaDefinitionOb
            pointInTimeRecovery = timeRecovery
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.createTable(tableRequest)
        println("The table ARN is ${response.resourceArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun listKeyspacesPaginator() {
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient
            .listKeyspacesPaginated(ListKeyspacesRequest {})
            .transform { it.keyspaces?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name: ${obj.keyspaceName}")
            }
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun checkKeyspaceExistence(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val keyspaceRequest =
        GetKeyspaceRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response: GetKeyspaceResponse =
 keyClient.getKeyspace(keyspaceRequest)
        val name = response.keyspaceName
        println("The $name KeySpace is ready")
    }
}

suspend fun createKeySpace(keyspaceNameVal: String) {
    val keyspaceRequest =
        CreateKeyspaceRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.createKeyspace(keyspaceRequest)
        println("The ARN of the KeySpace is ${response.resourceArn}")
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - CreateKeyspace
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteKeyspace
  - DeleteTable
  - GetKeyspace
  - GetTable
  - ListKeyspaces
  - ListTables
  - RestoreTable
  - UpdateTable

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
class KeyspaceScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started using Amazon
 Keyspaces."""

    def __init__(self, ks_wrapper):
        """
        :param ks_wrapper: An object that wraps Amazon Keyspace actions.
        """
        self.ks_wrapper = ks_wrapper

    @demo_func
    def create_keyspace(self):
        """
        1. Creates a keyspace.
        2. Lists up to 10 keyspaces in your account.
        """
        print("Let's create a keyspace.")
        ks_name = q.ask(
            "Enter a name for your new keyspace.\nThe name can contain only
 letters, "
            "numbers and underscores: ",
            q.non_empty,
        )
        if self.ks_wrapper.exists_keyspace(ks_name):
            print(f"A keyspace named {ks_name} exists.")
        else:
            ks_arn = self.ks_wrapper.create_keyspace(ks_name)
            ks_exists = False
            while not ks_exists:
                wait(3)
                ks_exists = self.ks_wrapper.exists_keyspace(ks_name)
```

```
            print(f"Created a new keyspace.\n\t{ks_arn}.")
        print("The first 10 keyspaces in your account are:\n")
        self.ks_wrapper.list_keyspaces(10)

    @demo_func
    def create_table(self):
        """
        1. Creates a table in the keyspace. The table is configured with a schema
to hold
           movie data and has point-in-time recovery enabled.
        2. Waits for the table to be in an active state.
        3. Displays schema information for the table.
        4. Lists tables in the keyspace.
        """
        print("Let's create a table for movies in your keyspace.")
        table_name = q.ask("Enter a name for your table: ", q.non_empty)
        table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(table_name)
        if table is not None:
            print(
                f"A table named {table_name} already exists in keyspace "
                f"{self.ks_wrapper.ks_name}."
            )
        else:
            table_arn = self.ks_wrapper.create_table(table_name)
            print(f"Created table {table_name}:\n\t{table_arn}")
            table = {"status": None}
            print("Waiting for your table to be ready...")
            while table["status"] != "ACTIVE":
                wait(5)
                table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(table_name)
        print(f"Your table is {table['status']}. Its schema is:")
        pp(table["schemaDefinition"])
        print("\nThe tables in your keyspace are:\n")
        self.ks_wrapper.list_tables()

    @demo_func
    def ensure_tls_cert(self):
        """
        Ensures you have a TLS certificate available to use to secure the
connection
        to the keyspace. This function downloads a default certificate or lets
you
        specify your own.
        """
```

```
        print("To connect to your keyspace, you must have a TLS certificate.")
        print("Checking for TLS certificate...")
        cert_path = os.path.join(
            os.path.dirname(__file__), QueryManager.DEFAULT_CERT_FILE
        )
        if not os.path.exists(cert_path):
            cert_choice = q.ask(
                f"Press enter to download a certificate from
{QueryManager.CERT_URL} "
                f"or enter the full path to the certificate you want to use: "
            )
            if cert_choice:
                cert_path = cert_choice
            else:
                cert = requests.get(QueryManager.CERT_URL).text
                with open(cert_path, "w") as cert_file:
                    cert_file.write(cert)
        else:
            q.ask(f"Certificate {cert_path} found. Press Enter to continue.")
        print(
            f"Certificate {cert_path} will be used to secure the connection to
your keyspace."
        )
        return cert_path

    @demo_func
    def query_table(self, qm, movie_file):
        """
        1. Adds movies to the table from a sample movie data file.
        2. Gets a list of movies from the table and lets you select one.
        3. Displays more information about the selected movie.
        """
        qm.add_movies(self.ks_wrapper.table_name, movie_file)
        movies = qm.get_movies(self.ks_wrapper.table_name)
        print(f"Added {len(movies)} movies to the table:")
        sel = q.choose("Pick one to learn more about it: ", [m.title for m in
movies])
        movie_choice = qm.get_movie(
            self.ks_wrapper.table_name, movies[sel].title, movies[sel].year
        )
        print(movie_choice.title)
        print(f"\tReleased: {movie_choice.release_date}")
        print(f"\tPlot: {movie_choice.plot}")
```

```
    @demo_func
    def update_and_restore_table(self, qm):
        """
        1. Updates the table by adding a column to track watched movies.
        2. Marks some of the movies as watched.
        3. Gets the list of watched movies from the table.
        4. Restores to a movies_restored table at a previous point in time.
        5. Gets the list of movies from the restored table.
        """
        print("Let's add a column to record which movies you've watched.")
        pre_update_timestamp = datetime.utcnow()
        print(
            f"Recorded the current UTC time of {pre_update_timestamp} so we can
restore the table later."
        )
        self.ks_wrapper.update_table()
        print("Waiting for your table to update...")
        table = {"status": "UPDATING"}
        while table["status"] != "ACTIVE":
            wait(5)
            table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(self.ks_wrapper.table_name)
        print("Column 'watched' added to table.")
        q.ask(
            "Let's mark some of the movies as watched. Press Enter when you're
ready.\n"
        )
        movies = qm.get_movies(self.ks_wrapper.table_name)
        for movie in movies[:10]:
            qm.watched_movie(self.ks_wrapper.table_name, movie.title, movie.year)
            print(f"Marked {movie.title} as watched.")
        movies = qm.get_movies(self.ks_wrapper.table_name, watched=True)
        print("-" * 88)
        print("The watched movies in our table are:\n")
        for movie in movies:
            print(movie.title)
        print("-" * 88)
        if q.ask(
            "Do you want to restore the table to the way it was before all of
these\n"
            "updates? Keep in mind, this can take up to 20 minutes. (y/n) ",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            starting_table_name = self.ks_wrapper.table_name
```

```
            table_name_restored =
self.ks_wrapper.restore_table(pre_update_timestamp)
            table = {"status": "RESTORING"}
            while table["status"] != "ACTIVE":
                wait(10)
                table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(table_name_restored)
            print(
                f"Restored {starting_table_name} to {table_name_restored} "
                f"at a point in time of {pre_update_timestamp}."
            )
            movies = qm.get_movies(table_name_restored)
            print("Now the movies in our table are:")
            for movie in movies:
                print(movie.title)

    def cleanup(self, cert_path):
        """
        1. Deletes the table and waits for it to be removed.
        2. Deletes the keyspace.

        :param cert_path: The path of the TLS certificate used in the demo. If
the
                          certificate was downloaded during the demo, it is
removed.
        """
        if q.ask(
            f"Do you want to delete your {self.ks_wrapper.table_name} table and "
            f"{self.ks_wrapper.ks_name} keyspace? (y/n) ",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            table_name = self.ks_wrapper.table_name
            self.ks_wrapper.delete_table()
            table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(table_name)
            print("Waiting for the table to be deleted.")
            while table is not None:
                wait(5)
                table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(table_name)
            print("Table deleted.")
            self.ks_wrapper.delete_keyspace()
            print(
                "Keyspace deleted. If you chose to restore your table during the
"
                "demo, the original table is also deleted."
            )
```

```
            if cert_path == os.path.join(
                os.path.dirname(__file__), QueryManager.DEFAULT_CERT_FILE
            ) and os.path.exists(cert_path):
                os.remove(cert_path)
                print("Removed certificate that was downloaded for this demo.")

    def run_scenario(self):
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s:
 %(message)s")

        print("-" * 88)
        print("Welcome to the Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) demo.")
        print("-" * 88)

        self.create_keyspace()
        self.create_table()
        cert_file_path = self.ensure_tls_cert()
        # Use a context manager to ensure the connection to the keyspace is
 closed.
        with QueryManager(
            cert_file_path, boto3.DEFAULT_SESSION, self.ks_wrapper.ks_name
        ) as qm:
            self.query_table(qm, "../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json")
            self.update_and_restore_table(qm)
        self.cleanup(cert_file_path)

        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        scenario = KeyspaceScenario(KeyspaceWrapper.from_client())
        scenario.run_scenario()
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

Definisci una classe che racchiude le azioni dello spazio delle chiavi e delle tabelle.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def create_keyspace(self, name):
        """
        Creates a keyspace.

        :param name: The name to give the keyspace.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new keyspace.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.create_keyspace(keyspaceName=name)
            self.ks_name = name
            self.ks_arn = response["resourceArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.ks_arn


    def exists_keyspace(self, name):
        """
        Checks whether a keyspace exists.

        :param name: The name of the keyspace to look up.
```

```
        :return: True when the keyspace exists. Otherwise, False.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.get_keyspace(keyspaceName=name)
            self.ks_name = response["keyspaceName"]
            self.ks_arn = response["resourceArn"]
            exists = True
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Keyspace %s does not exist.", name)
                exists = False
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify %s exists. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return exists


    def list_keyspaces(self, limit):
        """
        Lists the keyspaces in your account.

        :param limit: The maximum number of keyspaces to list.
        """
        try:
            ks_paginator = self.keyspaces_client.get_paginator("list_keyspaces")
            for page in ks_paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"MaxItems":
limit}):
                for ks in page["keyspaces"]:
                    print(ks["keyspaceName"])
                    print(f"\t{ks['resourceArn']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list keyspaces. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
    def create_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Creates a table in the  keyspace.
        The table is created with a schema for storing movie data
        and has point-in-time recovery enabled.

        :param table_name: The name to give the table.
        :return: The ARN of the new table.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.create_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                tableName=table_name,
                schemaDefinition={
                    "allColumns": [
                        {"name": "title", "type": "text"},
                        {"name": "year", "type": "int"},
                        {"name": "release_date", "type": "timestamp"},
                        {"name": "plot", "type": "text"},
                    ],
                    "partitionKeys": [{"name": "year"}, {"name": "title"}],
                },
                pointInTimeRecovery={"status": "ENABLED"},
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["resourceArn"]


    def get_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Gets data about a table in the keyspace.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to look up.
        :return: Data about the table.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.keyspaces_client.get_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name, tableName=table_name
            )
            self.table_name = table_name
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Table %s does not exist.", table_name)
                self.table_name = None
                response = None
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify %s exists. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    table_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return response


    def list_tables(self):
        """
        Lists the tables in the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            table_paginator = self.keyspaces_client.get_paginator("list_tables")
            for page in table_paginator.paginate(keyspaceName=self.ks_name):
                for table in page["tables"]:
                    print(table["tableName"])
                    print(f"\t{table['resourceArn']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tables in keyspace %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.ks_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def update_table(self):
        """
        Updates the schema of the table.
```

```
        This example updates a table of movie data by adding a new column
        that tracks whether the movie has been watched.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.update_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                tableName=self.table_name,
                addColumns=[{"name": "watched", "type": "boolean"}],
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def restore_table(self, restore_timestamp):
        """
        Restores the table to a previous point in time. The table is restored
        to a new table in the same keyspace.

        :param restore_timestamp: The point in time to restore the table. This
time
                                  must be in UTC format.
        :return: The name of the restored table.
        """
        try:
            restored_table_name = f"{self.table_name}_restored"
            self.keyspaces_client.restore_table(
                sourceKeyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                sourceTableName=self.table_name,
                targetKeyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                targetTableName=restored_table_name,
                restoreTimestamp=restore_timestamp,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't restore table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                restore_timestamp,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
        else:
            return restored_table_name


    def delete_table(self):
        """
        Deletes the table from the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.delete_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name, tableName=self.table_name
            )
            self.table_name = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_keyspace(self):
        """
        Deletes the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.delete_keyspace(keyspaceName=self.ks_name)
            self.ks_name = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete keyspace %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.ks_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Definisci una classe che crea una connessione TLS a un keyspace, si autentica con SigV4 e invia query CQL a una tabella nello spazio delle chiavi.

```
class QueryManager:
    """
    Manages queries to an Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace.
    Queries are secured by TLS and authenticated by using the Signature V4
 (SigV4)
    AWS signing protocol. This is more secure than sending username and password
    with a plain-text authentication provider.

    This example downloads a default certificate to secure TLS, or lets you
 specify
    your own.

    This example uses a table of movie data to demonstrate basic queries.
    """

    DEFAULT_CERT_FILE = "sf-class2-root.crt"
    CERT_URL = f"https://certs.secureserver.net/repository/sf-class2-root.crt"

    def __init__(self, cert_file_path, boto_session, keyspace_name):
        """
        :param cert_file_path: The path and file name of the certificate used for
 TLS.
        :param boto_session: A Boto3 session. This is used to acquire your AWS
 credentials.
        :param keyspace_name: The name of the keyspace to connect.
        """
        self.cert_file_path = cert_file_path
        self.boto_session = boto_session
        self.ks_name = keyspace_name
        self.cluster = None
        self.session = None

    def __enter__(self):
        """
        Creates a session connection to the keyspace that is secured by TLS and
        authenticated by SigV4.
        """
        ssl_context = SSLContext(PROTOCOL_TLSv1_2)
```

```
        ssl_context.load_verify_locations(self.cert_file_path)
        ssl_context.verify_mode = CERT_REQUIRED
        auth_provider = SigV4AuthProvider(self.boto_session)
        contact_point = f"cassandra.
{self.boto_session.region_name}.amazonaws.com"
        exec_profile = ExecutionProfile(
            consistency_level=ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM,
            load_balancing_policy=DCAwareRoundRobinPolicy(),
        )
        self.cluster = Cluster(
            [contact_point],
            ssl_context=ssl_context,
            auth_provider=auth_provider,
            port=9142,
            execution_profiles={EXEC_PROFILE_DEFAULT: exec_profile},
            protocol_version=4,
        )
        self.cluster.__enter__()
        self.session = self.cluster.connect(self.ks_name)
        return self

    def __exit__(self, *args):
        """
        Exits the cluster. This shuts down all existing session connections.
        """
        self.cluster.__exit__(*args)

    def add_movies(self, table_name, movie_file_path):
        """
        Gets movies from a JSON file and adds them to a table in the keyspace.

        :param table_name: The name of the table.
        :param movie_file_path: The path and file name of a JSON file that
 contains movie data.
        """
        with open(movie_file_path, "r") as movie_file:
            movies = json.loads(movie_file.read())
        stmt = self.session.prepare(
            f"INSERT INTO {table_name} (year, title, release_date, plot) VALUES
 (?, ?, ?, ?);"
        )
        for movie in movies[:20]:
            self.session.execute(
                stmt,
```

```
                parameters=[
                    movie["year"],
                    movie["title"],
                    date.fromisoformat(movie["info"]
["release_date"].partition("T")[0]),
                    movie["info"]["plot"],
                ],
            )

    def get_movies(self, table_name, watched=None):
        """
        Gets the title and year of the full list of movies from the table.

        :param table_name: The name of the movie table.
        :param watched: When specified, the returned list of movies is filtered
 to
                        either movies that have been watched or movies that have
 not
                        been watched. Otherwise, all movies are returned.
        :return: A list of movies in the table.
        """
        if watched is None:
            stmt = SimpleStatement(f"SELECT title, year from {table_name}")
            params = None
        else:
            stmt = SimpleStatement(
                f"SELECT title, year from {table_name} WHERE watched = %s ALLOW
 FILTERING"
            )
            params = [watched]
        return self.session.execute(stmt, parameters=params).all()

    def get_movie(self, table_name, title, year):
        """
        Gets a single movie from the table, by title and year.

        :param table_name: The name of the movie table.
        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The year of the movie's release.
        :return: The requested movie.
        """
        return self.session.execute(
            SimpleStatement(
                f"SELECT * from {table_name} WHERE title = %s AND year = %s"
```

```
            ),
            parameters=[title, year],
        ).one()

    def watched_movie(self, table_name, title, year):
        """
        Updates a movie as having been watched.

        :param table_name: The name of the movie table.
        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The year of the movie's release.
        """
        self.session.execute(
            SimpleStatement(
                f"UPDATE {table_name} SET watched=true WHERE title = %s AND year
= %s"
            ),
            parameters=[title, year],
        )
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateKeyspace
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteKeyspace
  - DeleteTable
  - GetKeyspace
  - GetTable
  - ListKeyspaces
  - ListTables
  - RestoreTable
  - UpdateTable

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Keyspaces AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Amazon Keyspaces con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta il riferimento all'API Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra).

Esempi

- Utilizzalo CreateKeyspace con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateTableAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteKeyspaceAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteTableAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK GetKeyspaceAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK GetTableAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListKeyspacesAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListTablesAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK RestoreTableAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK UpdateTableAWS

Utilizzalo **`CreateKeyspace`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateKeyspace`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name for the new keyspace.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new keyspace.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response =
            await _amazonKeyspaces.CreateKeyspaceAsync(
                new CreateKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateKeyspaceconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void createKeySpace(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName) {
        try {
```

```
            CreateKeyspaceRequest keyspaceRequest =
 CreateKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            CreateKeyspaceResponse response =
 keyClient.createKeyspace(keyspaceRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the KeySpace is " +
 response.resourceArn());

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateKeyspaceconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createKeySpace(keyspaceNameVal: String) {
    val keyspaceRequest =
        CreateKeyspaceRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.createKeyspace(keyspaceRequest)
        println("The ARN of the KeySpace is ${response.resourceArn}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateKeyspaceconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def create_keyspace(self, name):
        """
        Creates a keyspace.

        :param name: The name to give the keyspace.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new keyspace.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.create_keyspace(keyspaceName=name)
            self.ks_name = name
            self.ks_arn = response["resourceArn"]
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.ks_arn
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateKeyspace AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`CreateTable`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateTable`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace where the table will be
created.</param>
    /// <param name="schema">The schema for the new table.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the new table.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTable(string keyspaceName, SchemaDefinition
schema, string tableName)
    {
        var request = new CreateTableRequest
        {
            KeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            SchemaDefinition = schema,
            TableName = tableName,
            PointInTimeRecovery = new PointInTimeRecovery { Status =
PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.ENABLED }
        };

        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.CreateTableAsync(request);
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTableconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void createTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keySpace,
String tableName) {
        try {
            // Set the columns.
            ColumnDefinition defTitle = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("title")
                    .type("text")
                    .build();

            ColumnDefinition defYear = ColumnDefinition.builder()
```

```
                .name("year")
                .type("int")
                .build();

        ColumnDefinition defReleaseDate = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                .name("release_date")
                .type("timestamp")
                .build();

        ColumnDefinition defPlot = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                .name("plot")
                .type("text")
                .build();

        List<ColumnDefinition> colList = new ArrayList<>();
        colList.add(defTitle);
        colList.add(defYear);
        colList.add(defReleaseDate);
        colList.add(defPlot);

        // Set the keys.
        PartitionKey yearKey = PartitionKey.builder()
                .name("year")
                .build();

        PartitionKey titleKey = PartitionKey.builder()
                .name("title")
                .build();

        List<PartitionKey> keyList = new ArrayList<>();
        keyList.add(yearKey);
        keyList.add(titleKey);

        SchemaDefinition schemaDefinition = SchemaDefinition.builder()
                .partitionKeys(keyList)
                .allColumns(colList)
                .build();

        PointInTimeRecovery timeRecovery = PointInTimeRecovery.builder()
                .status(PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.ENABLED)
                .build();

        CreateTableRequest tableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                .keyspaceName(keySpace)
```

```
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .schemaDefinition(schemaDefinition)
                    .pointInTimeRecovery(timeRecovery)
                    .build();

            CreateTableResponse response = keyClient.createTable(tableRequest);
            System.out.println("The table ARN is " + response.resourceArn());

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTableconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createTable(
    keySpaceVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    // Set the columns.
    val defTitle =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "title"
            type = "text"
        }

    val defYear =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "year"
            type = "int"
```

```
        }

    val defReleaseDate =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "release_date"
            type = "timestamp"
        }

    val defPlot =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "plot"
            type = "text"
        }

    val colList = ArrayList<ColumnDefinition>()
    colList.add(defTitle)
    colList.add(defYear)
    colList.add(defReleaseDate)
    colList.add(defPlot)

    // Set the keys.
    val yearKey =
        PartitionKey {
            name = "year"
        }

    val titleKey =
        PartitionKey {
            name = "title"
        }

    val keyList = ArrayList<PartitionKey>()
    keyList.add(yearKey)
    keyList.add(titleKey)

    val schemaDefinitionOb =
        SchemaDefinition {
            partitionKeys = keyList
            allColumns = colList
        }

    val timeRecovery =
        PointInTimeRecovery {
            status = PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.Enabled
```

```
        }

    val tableRequest =
        CreateTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keySpaceVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
            schemaDefinition = schemaDefinitionOb
            pointInTimeRecovery = timeRecovery
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.createTable(tableRequest)
        println("The table ARN is ${response.resourceArn}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTableconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def create_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Creates a table in the  keyspace.
        The table is created with a schema for storing movie data
        and has point-in-time recovery enabled.

        :param table_name: The name to give the table.
        :return: The ARN of the new table.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.create_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                tableName=table_name,
                schemaDefinition={
                    "allColumns": [
                        {"name": "title", "type": "text"},
                        {"name": "year", "type": "int"},
                        {"name": "release_date", "type": "timestamp"},
                        {"name": "plot", "type": "text"},
                    ],
                    "partitionKeys": [{"name": "year"}, {"name": "title"}],
                },
                pointInTimeRecovery={"status": "ENABLED"},
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["resourceArn"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateTable AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DeleteKeyspace`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteKeyspace`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete an existing keyspace.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="keyspaceName"></param>
/// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
{
    var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.DeleteKeyspaceAsync(
        new DeleteKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
    return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteKeyspaceconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void deleteKeyspace(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName) {
       try {
           DeleteKeyspaceRequest deleteKeyspaceRequest =
DeleteKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .build();

           keyClient.deleteKeyspace(deleteKeyspaceRequest);

       } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteKeyspaceconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteKeyspace(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
```

```
    val deleteKeyspaceRequest =
        DeleteKeyspaceRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.deleteKeyspace(deleteKeyspaceRequest)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteKeyspaceconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)
```

```
    def delete_keyspace(self):
        """
        Deletes the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.delete_keyspace(keyspaceName=self.ks_name)
            self.ks_name = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete keyspace %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.ks_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteKeyspace AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DeleteTable`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteTable`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Delete an Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.DeleteTableAsync(
            new DeleteTableRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName, TableName =
tableName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTableconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void deleteTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName, String tableName) {
        try {
            DeleteTableRequest tableRequest = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            keyClient.deleteTable(tableRequest);

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTableconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteTable(
    keyspaceNameVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    val tableRequest =
        DeleteTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.deleteTable(tableRequest)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTableconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def delete_table(self):
        """
        Deletes the table from the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.delete_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name, tableName=self.table_name
            )
            self.table_name = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table_name,
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteTable AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`GetKeyspace`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetKeyspace`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Get data about a keyspace.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="keyspaceName">The name of the keyspace.</param>
/// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the keyspace.</returns>
public async Task<string> GetKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
{
    var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.GetKeyspaceAsync(
        new GetKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
    return response.ResourceArn;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetKeyspaceconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void checkKeyspaceExistence(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName) {
       try {
           GetKeyspaceRequest keyspaceRequest = GetKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .build();

           GetKeyspaceResponse response =
keyClient.getKeyspace(keyspaceRequest);
           String name = response.keyspaceName();
           System.out.println("The " + name + " KeySpace is ready");

       } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetKeyspacesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun checkKeyspaceExistence(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val keyspaceRequest =
        GetKeyspaceRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response: GetKeyspaceResponse =
 keyClient.getKeyspace(keyspaceRequest)
        val name = response.keyspaceName
        println("The $name KeySpace is ready")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetKeyspaceconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def exists_keyspace(self, name):
        """
        Checks whether a keyspace exists.

        :param name: The name of the keyspace to look up.
        :return: True when the keyspace exists. Otherwise, False.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.get_keyspace(keyspaceName=name)
            self.ks_name = response["keyspaceName"]
            self.ks_arn = response["resourceArn"]
            exists = True
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Keyspace %s does not exist.", name)
                exists = False
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify %s exists. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return exists
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetKeyspace AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`GetTable`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetTable`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the Amazon Keyspaces table.</param>
    /// <returns>The response containing data about the table.</returns>
    public async Task<GetTableResponse> GetTable(string keyspaceName, string
tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.GetTableAsync(
            new GetTableRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName, TableName =
tableName });
        return response;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetTablesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void checkTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName,
String tableName)
           throws InterruptedException {
       try {
           boolean tableStatus = false;
           String status;
           GetTableResponse response = null;
           GetTableRequest tableRequest = GetTableRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .tableName(tableName)
                   .build();

           while (!tableStatus) {
               response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest);
               status = response.statusAsString();
               System.out.println(". The table status is " + status);

               if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                   tableStatus = true;
               }
               Thread.sleep(500);
           }

           List<ColumnDefinition> cols =
response.schemaDefinition().allColumns();
           for (ColumnDefinition def : cols) {
               System.out.println("The column name is " + def.name());
               System.out.println("The column type is " + def.type());
           }

       } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetTablesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun checkTable(
    keyspaceNameVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    var tableStatus = false
    var status: String
    var response: GetTableResponse? = null

    val tableRequest =
        GetTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        while (!tableStatus) {
            response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest)
            status = response!!.status.toString()
            println(". The table status is $status")
            if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                tableStatus = true
            }
            delay(500)
        }
        val cols: List<ColumnDefinition>? =
 response!!.schemaDefinition?.allColumns
```

```
        if (cols != null) {
            for (def in cols) {
                println("The column name is ${def.name}")
                println("The column type is ${def.type}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetTableconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def get_table(self, table_name):
```

```
        """
        Gets data about a table in the keyspace.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to look up.
        :return: Data about the table.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.get_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name, tableName=table_name
            )
            self.table_name = table_name
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Table %s does not exist.", table_name)
                self.table_name = None
                response = None
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify %s exists. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    table_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetTable AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`ListKeyspaces`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListKeyspaces`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Lists all keyspaces for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ListKeyspaces()
    {
        var paginator = _amazonKeyspaces.Paginators.ListKeyspaces(new
ListKeyspacesRequest());

        Console.WriteLine("{0, -30}\t{1}", "Keyspace name", "Keyspace ARN");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', Console.WindowWidth));
        await foreach (var keyspace in paginator.Keyspaces)
        {

Console.WriteLine($"{keyspace.KeyspaceName,-30}\t{keyspace.ResourceArn}");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListKeyspacessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void listKeyspacesPaginator(KeyspacesClient keyClient) {
        try {
            ListKeyspacesRequest keyspacesRequest =
ListKeyspacesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListKeyspacesIterable listRes =
keyClient.listKeyspacesPaginator(keyspacesRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.keyspaces().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Name: " +
content.keyspaceName()));

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListKeyspacessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listKeyspacesPaginator() {
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient
            .listKeyspacesPaginated(ListKeyspacesRequest {})
            .transform { it.keyspaces?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name: ${obj.keyspaceName}")
```

```
            }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListKeyspacesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def list_keyspaces(self, limit):
        """
        Lists the keyspaces in your account.

        :param limit: The maximum number of keyspaces to list.
        """
```

```
        try:
            ks_paginator = self.keyspaces_client.get_paginator("list_keyspaces")
            for page in ks_paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"MaxItems":
limit}):
                for ks in page["keyspaces"]:
                    print(ks["keyspaceName"])
                    print(f"\t{ks['resourceArn']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list keyspaces. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListKeyspaces AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`ListTables`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListTables`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the Amazon Keyspaces tables in a keyspace.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name of the keyspace.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of TableSummary objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TableSummary>> ListTables(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.ListTablesAsync(new
ListTablesRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        response.Tables.ForEach(table =>
        {

Console.WriteLine($"{table.KeyspaceName}\t{table.TableName}\t{table.ResourceArn}");
        });

        return response.Tables;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTablessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void listTables(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName)
{
        try {
            ListTablesRequest tablesRequest = ListTablesRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            ListTablesIterable listRes =
keyClient.listTablesPaginator(tablesRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.tables().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" ARN: " +
content.resourceArn() +
```

```
                                " Table name: " + content.tableName()));

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTablessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listTables(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val tablesRequest =
        ListTablesRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient
            .listTablesPaginated(tablesRequest)
            .transform { it.tables?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println(" ARN: ${obj.resourceArn} Table name: ${obj.tableName}")
            }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTablesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def list_tables(self):
        """
        Lists the tables in the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            table_paginator = self.keyspaces_client.get_paginator("list_tables")
            for page in table_paginator.paginate(keyspaceName=self.ks_name):
                for table in page["tables"]:
                    print(table["tableName"])
                    print(f"\t{table['resourceArn']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tables in keyspace %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                self.ks_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTables AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`RestoreTable`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RestoreTable`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Restores the specified table to the specified point in time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to restore.</param>
    /// <param name="timestamp">The time to which the table will be restored.</
param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the restored table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> RestoreTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName,
 string restoredTableName, DateTime timestamp)
    {
```

```
        var request = new RestoreTableRequest
        {
            RestoreTimestamp = timestamp,
            SourceKeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            SourceTableName = tableName,
            TargetKeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            TargetTableName = restoredTableName
        };

        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.RestoreTableAsync(request);
        return response.RestoredTableARN;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RestoreTablesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void restoreTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName, ZonedDateTime utc) {
       try {
           Instant myTime = utc.toInstant();
           RestoreTableRequest restoreTableRequest =
RestoreTableRequest.builder()
                   .restoreTimestamp(myTime)
                   .sourceTableName("Movie")
                   .targetKeyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .targetTableName("MovieRestore")
                   .sourceKeyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .build();

           RestoreTableResponse response =
keyClient.restoreTable(restoreTableRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("The ARN of the restored table is " +
 response.restoredTableARN());

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RestoreTablesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun restoreTable(
    keyspaceName: String?,
    utc: ZonedDateTime,
) {
    // Create an aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant value.
    val timeStamp =
        aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
            .Instant(utc.toInstant())
    val restoreTableRequest =
        RestoreTableRequest {
            restoreTimestamp = timeStamp
            sourceTableName = "MovieKotlin"
            targetKeyspaceName = keyspaceName
            targetTableName = "MovieRestore"
            sourceKeyspaceName = keyspaceName
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
```

```
        val response = keyClient.restoreTable(restoreTableRequest)
        println("The ARN of the restored table is ${response.restoredTableArn}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RestoreTableconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def restore_table(self, restore_timestamp):
        """
        Restores the table to a previous point in time. The table is restored
        to a new table in the same keyspace.
```

```
        :param restore_timestamp: The point in time to restore the table. This
time
                                  must be in UTC format.
        :return: The name of the restored table.
        """
        try:
            restored_table_name = f"{self.table_name}_restored"
            self.keyspaces_client.restore_table(
                sourceKeyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                sourceTableName=self.table_name,
                targetKeyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                targetTableName=restored_table_name,
                restoreTimestamp=restore_timestamp,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't restore table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                restore_timestamp,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return restored_table_name
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RestoreTable AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`UpdateTable`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateTable`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Updates the movie table to add a boolean column named watched.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to change.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the updated table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
    {
        var newColumn = new ColumnDefinition { Name = "watched", Type =
"boolean" };
        var request = new UpdateTableRequest
        {
            KeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            TableName = tableName,
            AddColumns = new List<ColumnDefinition> { newColumn }
        };
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.UpdateTableAsync(request);
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateTablesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void updateTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keySpace,
String tableName) {
       try {
           ColumnDefinition def = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                   .name("watched")
                   .type("boolean")
                   .build();

           UpdateTableRequest tableRequest = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keySpace)
                   .tableName(tableName)
                   .addColumns(def)
                   .build();

           keyClient.updateTable(tableRequest);

       } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateTablesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun updateTable(
    keySpace: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    val def =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "watched"
            type = "boolean"
        }

    val tableRequest =
        UpdateTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keySpace
            tableName = tableNameVal
            addColumns = listOf(def)
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.updateTable(tableRequest)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateTableconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def update_table(self):
        """
        Updates the schema of the table.

        This example updates a table of movie data by adding a new column
        that tracks whether the movie has been watched.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.update_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                tableName=self.table_name,
                addColumns=[{"name": "watched", "type": "boolean"}],
            )
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateTable AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Kinesis AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Kinesis con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Guida per gli sviluppatori di Kinesis: ulteriori informazioni su Kinesis.
- Riferimento all'API Kinesis: dettagli su tutte le azioni Kinesis disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Kinesis AWS SDKs
  - Scopri le basi di Kinesis con un SDK AWS
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Kinesis AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo AddTagsToStream con un AWS SDK o una CLI

    - Utilizzo CreateStream con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteStream con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeregisterStreamConsumer con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeStream con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetRecords con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetShardIterator con una CLI
    - Utilizzare ListStreamConsumers con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzo ListStreams con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListTagsForStream con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo PutRecord con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo PutRecords con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo RegisterStreamConsumer con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Esempi serverless per Kinesis
  - Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Kinesis
  - Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Kinesis

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Kinesis AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon AWS SDKs Kinesis con.

Esempi

- Scopri le basi di Kinesis con un SDK AWS
- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Kinesis AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo AddTagsToStream con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateStream con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteStream con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeregisterStreamConsumer con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeStream con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetRecords con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare GetShardIterator con una CLI
  - Utilizzare ListStreamConsumers con un SDK AWS

- Utilizzo ListStreams con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListTagsForStream con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutRecord con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutRecords con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo RegisterStreamConsumer con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Scopri le basi di Kinesis con un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea uno stream e inserisci un record.
- Crea un iteratore shard.
- Leggi il record, quindi ripulisci le risorse.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
DATA lo_stream_describe_result TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_knsdescrstreamoutput.
DATA lo_stream_description TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_knsstreamdescription.
DATA lo_sharditerator TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_knsgetsharditerator01.
DATA lo_record_result TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_knsputrecordoutput.

"Create stream."
TRY.
    lo_kns->createstream(
        iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
        iv_shardcount = iv_shard_count ).
    MESSAGE 'Stream created.' TYPE 'I'.
  CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
    MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceeded
 exception.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourceinuseex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because the resource is in
 use.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Wait for stream to becomes active."
    lo_stream_describe_result = lo_kns->describestream( iv_streamname =
 iv_stream_name ).
    lo_stream_description = lo_stream_describe_result->get_streamdescription( ).
    WHILE lo_stream_description->get_streamstatus( ) <> 'ACTIVE'.
      IF sy-index = 30.
        EXIT.               "maximum 5 minutes"
      ENDIF.
      WAIT UP TO 10 SECONDS.
      lo_stream_describe_result = lo_kns->describestream( iv_streamname =
 iv_stream_name ).
      lo_stream_description = lo_stream_describe_result-
>get_streamdescription( ).
    ENDWHILE.

    "Create record."
    TRY.
        lo_record_result = lo_kns->putrecord(
            iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
            iv_data       = iv_data
            iv_partitionkey = iv_partition_key ).
        MESSAGE 'Record created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
        MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsaccessdeniedex.
        MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this AWS KMS action.' TYPE
 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsdisabledex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is disabled.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsinvalidstateex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is in an invalid state. ' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsnotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsoptinrequired.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key option is required.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsthrottlingex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'The rate of requests to AWS KMS is exceeding the request
quotas.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'The request rate for the stream is too high, or the requested
data is too large for the available throughput.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Create a shard iterator in order to read the record."
    TRY.
        lo_sharditerator = lo_kns->getsharditerator(
          iv_shardid = lo_record_result->get_shardid( )
          iv_sharditeratortype = iv_sharditeratortype
          iv_streamname = iv_stream_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Shard iterator created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
        MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'The request rate for the stream is too high, or the requested
data is too large for the available throughput.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcenotfound.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Read the record."
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_kns->getrecords(                    " oo_result is
returned for testing purposes. "
            iv_sharditerator   = lo_sharditerator->get_sharditerator( ) ).
        MESSAGE 'Shard iterator created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsexpirediteratorex.
        MESSAGE 'Iterator expired.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
        MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsaccessdeniedex.
        MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this AWS KMS action.' TYPE
'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsdisabledex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is disabled.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsinvalidstateex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is in an invalid state. ' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsnotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsoptinrequired.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key option is required.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The rate of requests to AWS KMS is exceeding the request
quotas.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'The request rate for the stream is too high, or the requested
data is too large for the available throughput.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Delete stream."
    TRY.
        lo_kns->deletestream(
            iv_streamname = iv_stream_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Stream deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceeded
exception.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourceinuseex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because the resource is in
use.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per SAP ABAP.
  - CreateStream
  - DeleteStream
  - GetRecords
  - GetShardIterator
  - PutRecord

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Kinesis AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni Kinesis con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta Amazon Kinesis API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzo AddTagsToStream con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateStream con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteStream con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeregisterStreamConsumer con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeStream con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetRecords con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare GetShardIterator con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListStreamConsumers con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzo ListStreams con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListTagsForStream con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutRecord con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutRecords con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo RegisterStreamConsumer con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`AddTagsToStream`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AddTagsToStream`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
```

```
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to apply key/value pairs to an Amazon Kinesis
/// stream.
/// </summary>
public class TagStream
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();

        string streamName = "AmazonKinesisStream";
        var tags = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            { "Project", "Sample Kinesis Project" },
            { "Application", "Sample Kinesis App" },
        };

        var success = await ApplyTagsToStreamAsync(client, streamName, tags);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Taggs successfully added to {streamName}.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Tags were not added to the stream.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Applies the set of tags to the named Kinesis stream.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">The initialized Kinesis client.</param>
    /// <param name="streamName">The name of the Kinesis stream to which
    /// the tags will be attached.</param>
    /// <param name="tags">A sictionary containing key/value pairs which
    /// will be used to create the Kinesis tags.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value which represents the success or failure
    /// of AddTagsToStreamAsync.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> ApplyTagsToStreamAsync(
        IAmazonKinesis client,
        string streamName,
```

```
            Dictionary<string, string> tags)
        {
            var request = new AddTagsToStreamRequest
            {
                StreamName = streamName,
                Tags = tags,
            };

            var response = await client.AddTagsToStreamAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AddTagsToStreamsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiungere tag a un flusso di dati

L'`add-tags-to-streamesempio` seguente assegna un tag con la chiave `samplekey` e il valore `example` allo stream specificato.

```
aws kinesis add-tags-to-stream \
    --stream-name samplestream \
    --tags samplekey=example
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tagging Your Streams nella Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AddTagsToStreamCommand Reference.AWS CLI

Utilizzo **`CreateStream`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateStream`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to create a new Amazon Kinesis stream.
/// </summary>
public class CreateStream
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();

        string streamName = "AmazonKinesisStream";
        int shardCount = 1;

        var success = await CreateNewStreamAsync(client, streamName,
shardCount);
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The stream, {streamName} successfully
created.");
        }
    }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client.</param>
        /// <param name="streamName">The name for the new stream.</param>
        /// <param name="shardCount">The number of shards the new stream will
        /// use. The throughput of the stream is a function of the number of
        /// shards; more shards are required for greater provisioned
        /// throughput.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating whether the stream was created.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateNewStreamAsync(IAmazonKinesis
 client, string streamName, int shardCount)
        {
            var request = new CreateStreamRequest
            {
                StreamName = streamName,
                ShardCount = shardCount,
            };

            var response = await client.CreateStreamAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateStreamsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un flusso di dati

L'`create-stream`esempio seguente crea un flusso di dati denominato samplestream con 3 shard.

```
aws kinesis create-stream \
    --stream-name samplestream \
    --shard-count 3
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creating a Stream nella Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command CreateStreamReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.KinesisClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.CreateStreamRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.KinesisException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateDataStream {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <streamName>

                Where:
                    streamName - The Amazon Kinesis data stream (for example,
 StockTradeStream).
```

```
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String streamName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KinesisClient kinesisClient = KinesisClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        createStream(kinesisClient, streamName);
        System.out.println("Done");
        kinesisClient.close();
    }

    public static void createStream(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String
 streamName) {
        try {
            CreateStreamRequest streamReq = CreateStreamRequest.builder()
                    .streamName(streamName)
                    .shardCount(1)
                    .build();

            kinesisClient.createStream(streamReq);

        } catch (KinesisException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateStreamsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo stream. Per impostazione predefinita, questo cmdlet non restituisce alcun output, pertanto viene aggiunto lo PassThru switch - per restituire il valore fornito al StreamName parametro - per un uso successivo.

```
$streamName = New-KINStream -StreamName "mystream" -ShardCount 1 -PassThru
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateStreamin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo stream.

```
New-KINStream -StreamName "mystream" -ShardCount 1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateStreamin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KinesisStream:
    """Encapsulates a Kinesis stream."""

    def __init__(self, kinesis_client):
        """
        :param kinesis_client: A Boto3 Kinesis client.
        """
        self.kinesis_client = kinesis_client
        self.name = None
```

```
        self.details = None
        self.stream_exists_waiter = kinesis_client.get_waiter("stream_exists")


    def create(self, name, wait_until_exists=True):
        """
        Creates a stream.

        :param name: The name of the stream.
        :param wait_until_exists: When True, waits until the service reports that
                                  the stream exists, then queries for its
 metadata.
        """
        try:
            self.kinesis_client.create_stream(StreamName=name, ShardCount=1)
            self.name = name
            logger.info("Created stream %s.", name)
            if wait_until_exists:
                logger.info("Waiting until exists.")
                self.stream_exists_waiter.wait(StreamName=name)
                self.describe(name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create stream %s.", name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateStream AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn make_stream(client: &Client, stream: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .create_stream()
```

```
        .stream_name(stream)
        .shard_count(4)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Created stream");

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateStreamguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        lo_kns->createstream(
            iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
            iv_shardcount = iv_shard_count ).
        MESSAGE 'Stream created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
        MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceed
 exception.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourceinuseex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because the resource is in
 use.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, CreateStreamconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteStream`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteStream`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to delete an Amazon Kinesis stream.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteStream
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();
        string streamName = "AmazonKinesisStream";

        var success = await DeleteStreamAsync(client, streamName);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Stream, {streamName} successfully deleted.");
        }
        else
        {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine("Stream not deleted.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
        /// <param name="streamName">The name of the string to delete.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value representing the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteStreamAsync(IAmazonKinesis client,
 string streamName)
        {
            // If EnforceConsumerDeletion is true, any consumers
            // of this stream will also be deleted. If it is set
            // to false and this stream has any consumers, the
            // call will fail with a ResourceInUseException.
            var request = new DeleteStreamRequest
            {
                StreamName = streamName,
                EnforceConsumerDeletion = true,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteStreamAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteStreamsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un flusso di dati

L'`delete-stream`esempio seguente elimina il flusso di dati specificato.

```
aws kinesis delete-stream \
```

```
    --stream-name samplestream
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione di uno stream nella Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command DeleteStreamReference AWS CLI .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.KinesisClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.DeleteStreamRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.KinesisException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteDataStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <streamName>

                Where:
```

```
                    streamName - The Amazon Kinesis data stream (for example,
 StockTradeStream)
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String streamName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KinesisClient kinesisClient = KinesisClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteStream(kinesisClient, streamName);
        kinesisClient.close();
        System.out.println("Done");
    }

    public static void deleteStream(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String
 streamName) {
        try {
            DeleteStreamRequest delStream = DeleteStreamRequest.builder()
                    .streamName(streamName)
                    .build();

            kinesisClient.deleteStream(delStream);

        } catch (KinesisException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteStreamsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: elimina lo stream specificato. Viene richiesta una conferma prima dell'esecuzione del comando. Per sopprimere la richiesta di conferma, utilizzare l'interruttore -Force.

```
Remove-KINStream -StreamName "mystream"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteStreamin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: elimina lo stream specificato. Viene richiesta una conferma prima dell'esecuzione del comando. Per sopprimere la richiesta di conferma, utilizzare l'interruttore -Force.

```
Remove-KINStream -StreamName "mystream"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteStreamin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KinesisStream:
    """Encapsulates a Kinesis stream."""

    def __init__(self, kinesis_client):
        """
        :param kinesis_client: A Boto3 Kinesis client.
        """
        self.kinesis_client = kinesis_client
        self.name = None
```

```
        self.details = None
        self.stream_exists_waiter = kinesis_client.get_waiter("stream_exists")


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes a stream.
        """
        try:
            self.kinesis_client.delete_stream(StreamName=self.name)
            self._clear()
            logger.info("Deleted stream %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete stream %s.", self.name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteStream AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn remove_stream(client: &Client, stream: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client.delete_stream().stream_name(stream).send().await?;

    println!("Deleted stream.");

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteStreamguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   TRY.
       lo_kns->deletestream(
           iv_streamname = iv_stream_name ).
       MESSAGE 'Stream deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex.
       MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceed
exception.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourceinuseex.
       MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because the resource is in
use.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DeleteStreamconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzo **`DeregisterStreamConsumer`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeregisterStreamConsumer`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   using System;
```

```
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Kinesis;
    using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to deregister a consumer from an Amazon Kinesis stream.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeregisterConsumer
    {
        public static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();

            string streamARN = "arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2:000000000000:stream/
AmazonKinesisStream";
            string consumerName = "CONSUMER_NAME";
            string consumerARN = "arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2:000000000000:stream/
AmazonKinesisStream/consumer/CONSUMER_NAME:000000000000";

            var success = await DeregisterConsumerAsync(client, streamARN,
 consumerARN, consumerName);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{consumerName} successfully deregistered.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{consumerName} was not successfully
 deregistered.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deregisters a consumer from a Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
        /// <param name="streamARN">The ARN of a Kinesis stream.</param>
        /// <param name="consumerARN">The ARN of the consumer.</param>
        /// <param name="consumerName">The name of the consumer.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value representing the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeregisterConsumerAsync(
            IAmazonKinesis client,
```

```
            string streamARN,
            string consumerARN,
            string consumerName)
        {
            var request = new DeregisterStreamConsumerRequest
            {
                StreamARN = streamARN,
                ConsumerARN = consumerARN,
                ConsumerName = consumerName,
            };

            var response = await client.DeregisterStreamConsumerAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeregisterStreamConsumersezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per annullare la registrazione di un consumatore con flusso di dati

L'`deregister-stream-consumer`esempio seguente annulla la registrazione del consumatore specificato dal flusso di dati specificato.

```
aws kinesis deregister-stream-consumer \
    --stream-arn arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2:123456789012:stream/samplestream \
    --consumer-name KinesisConsumerApplication
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Developing Consumer with Enhanced Fan-Out Using the Kinesis Data Streams API nella Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. DeregisterStreamConsumerAWS CLI

Utilizzo **`DescribeStream`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeStream`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere un flusso di dati

L'`describe-stream`esempio seguente restituisce i dettagli del flusso di dati specificato.

```
aws kinesis describe-stream \
    --stream-name samplestream
```

Output:

```
{
    "StreamDescription": {
        "Shards": [
            {
                "ShardId": "shardId-000000000000",
                "HashKeyRange": {
                    "StartingHashKey": "0",
                    "EndingHashKey": "113427455640312821154458202477256070484"
                },
                "SequenceNumberRange": {
                    "StartingSequenceNumber":
 "49600871682957036442365024926191073437251060580128653314"
                }
            },
            {
                "ShardId": "shardId-000000000001",
                "HashKeyRange": {
                    "StartingHashKey": "113427455640312821154458202477256070485",
                    "EndingHashKey": "226854911280625642308916404954512140969"
                },
                "SequenceNumberRange": {
                    "StartingSequenceNumber":
 "49600871682979337187563555549332609155523708941634633746"
                }
            },
            {
                "ShardId": "shardId-000000000002",
```

```
                "HashKeyRange": {
                    "StartingHashKey": "226854911280625642308916404954512140970",
                    "EndingHashKey": "340282366920938463463374607431768211455"
                },
                "SequenceNumberRange": {
                    "StartingSequenceNumber":
 "49600871683001637932762086172474144873796357303140614178"
                }
            }
        ],
        "StreamARN": "arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2:123456789012:stream/
samplestream",
        "StreamName": "samplestream",
        "StreamStatus": "ACTIVE",
        "RetentionPeriodHours": 24,
        "EnhancedMonitoring": [
            {
                "ShardLevelMetrics": []
            }
        ],
        "EncryptionType": "NONE",
        "KeyId": null,
        "StreamCreationTimestamp": 1572297168.0
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creating and Managing Streams nella Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command DescribeStreamReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce i dettagli dello stream specificato.

```
Get-KINStream -StreamName "mystream"
```

Output:

```
HasMoreShards        : False
RetentionPeriodHours : 24
```

```
Shards                : {}
StreamARN             : arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2:123456789012:stream/mystream
StreamName            : mystream
StreamStatus          : ACTIVE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeStreamin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce i dettagli dello stream specificato.

```
Get-KINStream -StreamName "mystream"
```

Output:

```
HasMoreShards         : False
RetentionPeriodHours  : 24
Shards                : {}
StreamARN             : arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2:123456789012:stream/mystream
StreamName            : mystream
StreamStatus          : ACTIVE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeStreamin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KinesisStream:
    """Encapsulates a Kinesis stream."""

    def __init__(self, kinesis_client):
        """
```

```
        :param kinesis_client: A Boto3 Kinesis client.
        """
        self.kinesis_client = kinesis_client
        self.name = None
        self.details = None
        self.stream_exists_waiter = kinesis_client.get_waiter("stream_exists")


    def describe(self, name):
        """
        Gets metadata about a stream.

        :param name: The name of the stream.
        :return: Metadata about the stream.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kinesis_client.describe_stream(StreamName=name)
            self.name = name
            self.details = response["StreamDescription"]
            logger.info("Got stream %s.", name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.details
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeStream AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_stream(client: &Client, stream: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.describe_stream().stream_name(stream).send().await?;
```

```
    let desc = resp.stream_description.unwrap();

    println!("Stream description:");
    println!("  Name:              {}:", desc.stream_name());
    println!("  Status:            {:?}", desc.stream_status());
    println!("  Open shards:       {:?}", desc.shards.len());
    println!("  Retention (hours): {}", desc.retention_period_hours());
    println!("  Encryption:        {:?}", desc.encryption_type.unwrap());

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeStreamguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_kns->describestream(
            iv_streamname = iv_stream_name ).
        DATA(lt_stream_description) = oo_result->get_streamdescription( ).
        MESSAGE 'Streams retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceed
 exception.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DescribeStreamconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzo **GetRecords** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetRecords`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere record da uno shard

L'`get-records`esempio seguente ottiene i record di dati dallo shard di un flusso di dati Kinesis utilizzando l'iteratore shard specificato.

```
aws kinesis get-records \
    --shard-iterator AAAAAAAAAAF7/0mWD7IuHj1yGv/
TKuNgx2ukD5xipCY4cy4gU96orWwZwcSXh3K9tAmGYeOZyLZrvzzeOFVf9iN99hUPw/w/
b0YWYeehfNvnf1DYt5XpDJghLKr3DzgznkTmMymDP3R+3wRKeuEw6/kdxY2yKJH0veaiekaVc4N2VwK/
GvaGP2Hh9Fg7N++q0Adg6fIDQPt4p8RpavDbk+A4sL9SWGE1
```

Output:

```
{
    "Records": [],
    "MillisBehindLatest": 80742000
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Developing Consumers Using the Kinesis Data Streams API AWS with the SDK for Java nella Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. GetRecordsAWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.KinesisClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.DescribeStreamResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.DescribeStreamRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.Shard;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.GetShardIteratorRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.GetShardIteratorResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.Record;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.GetRecordsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.GetRecordsResponse;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class GetRecords {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <streamName>

                Where:
```

```
                    streamName - The Amazon Kinesis data stream to read from (for
example, StockTradeStream).
               """;

       if (args.length != 1) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       String streamName = args[0];
       Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
       KinesisClient kinesisClient = KinesisClient.builder()
               .region(region)
               .build();

       getStockTrades(kinesisClient, streamName);
       kinesisClient.close();
   }

   public static void getStockTrades(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String
streamName) {
       String shardIterator;
       String lastShardId = null;
       DescribeStreamRequest describeStreamRequest =
DescribeStreamRequest.builder()
               .streamName(streamName)
               .build();

       List<Shard> shards = new ArrayList<>();
       DescribeStreamResponse streamRes;
       do {
           streamRes = kinesisClient.describeStream(describeStreamRequest);
           shards.addAll(streamRes.streamDescription().shards());

           if (shards.size() > 0) {
               lastShardId = shards.get(shards.size() - 1).shardId();
           }
       } while (streamRes.streamDescription().hasMoreShards());

       GetShardIteratorRequest itReq = GetShardIteratorRequest.builder()
               .streamName(streamName)
               .shardIteratorType("TRIM_HORIZON")
               .shardId(lastShardId)
               .build();
```

```
        GetShardIteratorResponse shardIteratorResult =
 kinesisClient.getShardIterator(itReq);
        shardIterator = shardIteratorResult.shardIterator();

        // Continuously read data records from shard.
        List<Record> records;

        // Create new GetRecordsRequest with existing shardIterator.
        // Set maximum records to return to 1000.
        GetRecordsRequest recordsRequest = GetRecordsRequest.builder()
                .shardIterator(shardIterator)
                .limit(1000)
                .build();

        GetRecordsResponse result = kinesisClient.getRecords(recordsRequest);

        // Put result into record list. Result may be empty.
        records = result.records();

        // Print records
        for (Record record : records) {
            SdkBytes byteBuffer = record.data();
            System.out.printf("Seq No: %s - %s%n", record.sequenceNumber(), new
 String(byteBuffer.asByteArray()));
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetRecordssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio mostra come restituire ed estrarre dati da una serie di uno o più record. L'iteratore supplierd to Get-KINRecord determina la posizione iniziale dei record da restituire, che in questo esempio vengono acquisiti in una variabile, $records. È quindi possibile accedere a ogni singolo record indicizzando la raccolta $records. Supponendo che i dati nel record siano testo con codifica UTF-8, il comando finale mostra come estrarre i dati dall'oggetto e MemoryStream restituirli come testo alla console.

```
$records
$records = Get-KINRecord -ShardIterator "AAAAAAAAAAGIc....9VnbiRNaP"
```

Output:

```
MillisBehindLatest NextShardIterator           Records
------------------ -----------------           -------
0                  AAAAAAAAAAERNIq...uDn11HuUs  {Key1, Key2}
```

```
$records.Records[0]
```

Output:

```
ApproximateArrivalTimestamp Data                   PartitionKey SequenceNumber
--------------------------- ----                   ------------ --------------
3/7/2016 5:14:33 PM         System.IO.MemoryStream Key1
 4955986459776...931586
```

```
[Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetString($records.Records[0].Data.ToArray())
```

Output:

```
test data from string
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetRecordsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio mostra come restituire ed estrarre dati da una serie di uno o più record. L'iteratore supplierd to Get-KINRecord determina la posizione iniziale dei record da restituire, che in questo esempio vengono acquisiti in una variabile, $records. È quindi possibile accedere a ogni singolo record indicizzando la raccolta $records. Supponendo che i dati nel record siano testo con codifica UTF-8, il comando finale mostra come estrarre i dati dall'oggetto e MemoryStream restituirli come testo alla console.

```
$records
$records = Get-KINRecord -ShardIterator "AAAAAAAAAAGIc....9VnbiRNaP"
```

Output:

```
MillisBehindLatest NextShardIterator            Records
------------------ -----------------            -------
0                  AAAAAAAAAAERNIq...uDn11HuUs  {Key1, Key2}
```

```
$records.Records[0]
```

Output:

```
ApproximateArrivalTimestamp Data                   PartitionKey SequenceNumber
--------------------------- ----                   ------------ --------------
3/7/2016 5:14:33 PM         System.IO.MemoryStream Key1
 4955986459776...931586
```

```
[Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetString($records.Records[0].Data.ToArray())
```

Output:

```
test data from string
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetRecordsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KinesisStream:
    """Encapsulates a Kinesis stream."""

    def __init__(self, kinesis_client):
        """
```

```
        :param kinesis_client: A Boto3 Kinesis client.
        """
        self.kinesis_client = kinesis_client
        self.name = None
        self.details = None
        self.stream_exists_waiter = kinesis_client.get_waiter("stream_exists")


    def get_records(self, max_records):
        """
        Gets records from the stream. This function is a generator that first
gets
        a shard iterator for the stream, then uses the shard iterator to get
records
        in batches from the stream. The shard iterator can be accessed through
the
        'details' property, which is populated using the 'describe' function of
this class.
        Each batch of records is yielded back to the caller until the specified
        maximum number of records has been retrieved.

        :param max_records: The maximum number of records to retrieve.
        :return: Yields the current batch of retrieved records.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kinesis_client.get_shard_iterator(
                StreamName=self.name,
                ShardId=self.details["Shards"][0]["ShardId"],
                ShardIteratorType="LATEST",
            )
            shard_iter = response["ShardIterator"]
            record_count = 0
            while record_count < max_records:
                response = self.kinesis_client.get_records(
                    ShardIterator=shard_iter, Limit=10
                )
                shard_iter = response["NextShardIterator"]
                records = response["Records"]
                logger.info("Got %s records.", len(records))
                record_count += len(records)
                yield records
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get records from stream %s.", self.name)
            raise
```

```
    def describe(self, name):
        """
        Gets metadata about a stream.

        :param name: The name of the stream.
        :return: Metadata about the stream.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kinesis_client.describe_stream(StreamName=name)
            self.name = name
            self.details = response["StreamDescription"]
            logger.info("Got stream %s.", name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.details
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetRecords AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_kns->getrecords(             " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
            iv_sharditerator = iv_shard_iterator ).
        DATA(lt_records) = oo_result->get_records( ).
        MESSAGE 'Record retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsexpirediteratorex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Iterator expired.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
        MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsaccessdeniedex.
        MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this AWS KMS action.' TYPE
'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsdisabledex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is disabled.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsinvalidstateex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is in an invalid state. ' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsnotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsoptinrequired.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key option is required.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The rate of requests to AWS KMS is exceeding the request
quotas.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'The request rate for the stream is too high, or the requested
data is too large for the available throughput.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, GetRecordsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzare **`GetShardIterator`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetShardIterator`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere un iteratore shard

L'`get-shard-iterator`esempio seguente utilizza il tipo `AT_SEQUENCE_NUMBER` shard iterator e genera un iteratore shard per iniziare a leggere i record di dati esattamente dalla posizione indicata dal numero di sequenza specificato.

```
aws kinesis get-shard-iterator \
    --stream-name samplestream \
    --shard-id shardId-000000000001 \
    --shard-iterator-type LATEST
```

Output:

```
{
    "ShardIterator": "AAAAAAAAAAFEvJjIYI+3jw/4aqgH9FifJ+n48XWTh/
IFIsbILP6o5eDueD39NXNBfpZ10WL5K6ADXk8w+5H+Qhd9cFA9k268CPXCz/kebq1TGYI7Vy
+lUkA9BuN3xvATxMBGxRY3zYK05gqgvaIRn94O8SqeEqwhigwZxNWxID3Ej7YYYcxQi8Q/fIrCjGAy/
n2r5Z9G864YpWDfN9upNNQAR/iiOWKs"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Developing Consumers Using the Kinesis Data Streams API AWS with the SDK for Java nella Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. GetShardIteratorAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce un iteratore di shard per lo shard e la posizione iniziale specificati. I dettagli degli identificatori di shard e dei numeri di sequenza possono essere ottenuti dall'output del Get-KINStream cmdlet, facendo riferimento all'insieme Shards dell'oggetto stream restituito. L'iteratore restituito può essere utilizzato con il Get-KINRecord cmdlet per estrarre i record di dati nello shard.

```
Get-KINShardIterator -StreamName "mystream" -ShardId "shardId-000000000000" -
ShardIteratorType AT_SEQUENCE_NUMBER -StartingSequenceNumber "495598645..."
```

Output:

```
AAAAAAAAAAGIc....9VnbiRNaP
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetShardIteratorin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce un iteratore di shard per lo shard e la posizione iniziale specificati. I dettagli degli identificatori di shard e dei numeri di sequenza possono essere ottenuti dall'output del Get-KINStream cmdlet, facendo riferimento all'insieme Shards dell'oggetto stream restituito. L'iteratore restituito può essere utilizzato con il Get-KINRecord cmdlet per estrarre i record di dati nello shard.

```
Get-KINShardIterator -StreamName "mystream" -ShardId "shardId-000000000000" -
ShardIteratorType AT_SEQUENCE_NUMBER -StartingSequenceNumber "495598645..."
```

Output:

```
AAAAAAAAAAGIc....9VnbiRNaP
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetShardIteratorin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListStreamConsumers`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListStreamConsumers`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the consumers of an Amazon Kinesis stream.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListConsumers
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();

            string streamARN = "arn:aws:kinesis:us-east-2:000000000000:stream/
AmazonKinesisStream";
            int maxResults = 10;

            var consumers = await ListConsumersAsync(client, streamARN,
 maxResults);

            if (consumers.Count > 0)
            {
                consumers
                    .ForEach(c => Console.WriteLine($"Name: {c.ConsumerName} ARN:
 {c.ConsumerARN}"));
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("No consumers found.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve a list of the consumers for a Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
        /// <param name="streamARN">The ARN of the stream for which we want to
        /// retrieve a list of clients.</param>
        /// <param name="maxResults">The maximum number of results to return.</
param>
        /// <returns>A list of Consumer objects.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<Consumer>>
 ListConsumersAsync(IAmazonKinesis client, string streamARN, int maxResults)
        {
            var request = new ListStreamConsumersRequest
            {
                StreamARN = streamARN,
```

```
                MaxResults = maxResults,
            };

            var response = await client.ListStreamConsumersAsync(request);

            return response.Consumers;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListStreamConsumerssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListStreams`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListStreams`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Retrieves and displays a list of existing Amazon Kinesis streams.
/// </summary>
public class ListStreams
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
```

```
            IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();
            var response = await client.ListStreamsAsync(new
 ListStreamsRequest());

            List<string> streamNames = response.StreamNames;

            if (streamNames.Count > 0)
            {
                streamNames
                    .ForEach(s => Console.WriteLine($"Stream name: {s}"));
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("No streams were found.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListStreamssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare i flussi di dati

L'`list-streams`esempio seguente elenca tutti i flussi di dati attivi nell'account e nella regione correnti.

```
aws kinesis list-streams
```

Output:

```
{
    "StreamNames": [
        "samplestream",
        "samplestream1"
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Listing Streams nella Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command ListStreamsReference AWS CLI .

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_streams(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_streams().send().await?;

    println!("Stream names:");

    let streams = resp.stream_names;
    for stream in &streams {
        println!("  {}", stream);
    }

    println!("Found {} stream(s)", streams.len());

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListStreamsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_kns->liststreams(        " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
           "Set Limit to specify that a maximum of streams should be returned."
           iv_limit = iv_limit ).
       DATA(lt_streams) = oo_result->get_streamnames( ).
       MESSAGE 'Streams listed.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex.
       MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceed
exception.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, ListStreamsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzo **`ListTagsForStream`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListTagsForStream`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
```

```
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Kinesis;
    using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to list the tags that have been attached to an Amazon Kinesis
    /// stream.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListTags
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();
            string streamName = "AmazonKinesisStream";

            await ListTagsAsync(client, streamName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// List the tags attached to a Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
        /// <param name="streamName">The name of the Kinesis stream for which you
        /// wish to display tags.</param>
        public static async Task ListTagsAsync(IAmazonKinesis client, string
streamName)
        {
            var request = new ListTagsForStreamRequest
            {
                StreamName = streamName,
                Limit = 10,
            };

            var response = await client.ListTagsForStreamAsync(request);
            DisplayTags(response.Tags);

            while (response.HasMoreTags)
            {
                request.ExclusiveStartTagKey = response.Tags[response.Tags.Count
- 1].Key;
                response = await client.ListTagsForStreamAsync(request);
            }
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the items in a list of Kinesis tags.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tags">A list of the Tag objects to be displayed.</param>
        public static void DisplayTags(List<Tag> tags)
        {
            tags
                .ForEach(t => Console.WriteLine($"Key: {t.Key} Value:
 {t.Value}"));
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTagsForStreamsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare i tag per un flusso di dati

L'`list-tags-for-stream`esempio seguente elenca i tag allegati al flusso di dati specificato.

```
aws kinesis list-tags-for-stream \
    --stream-name samplestream
```

Output:

```
{
    "Tags": [
        {
            "Key": "samplekey",
            "Value": "example"
        }
    ],
    "HasMoreTags": false
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tagging Your Streams nella Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTagsForStreamCommand Reference.AWS CLI

Utilizzo **PutRecord** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutRecord`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per scrivere un record in un flusso di dati

L'`put-record`esempio seguente scrive un singolo record di dati nel flusso di dati specificato utilizzando la chiave di partizione specificata.

```
aws kinesis put-record \
    --stream-name samplestream \
    --data sampledatarecord \
    --partition-key samplepartitionkey
```

Output:

```
{
    "ShardId": "shardId-000000000009",
    "SequenceNumber": "49600902273357540915989931256901506243878407835297513618",
    "EncryptionType": "KMS"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Developing Producers Using the Amazon Kinesis Data Streams API AWS with the SDK for Java nella Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. PutRecordAWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.KinesisClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.PutRecordRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.KinesisException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.DescribeStreamRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.DescribeStreamResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class StockTradesWriter {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <streamName>

                Where:
                    streamName - The Amazon Kinesis data stream to which records
 are written (for example, StockTradeStream)
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String streamName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KinesisClient kinesisClient = KinesisClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        // Ensure that the Kinesis Stream is valid.
        validateStream(kinesisClient, streamName);
        setStockData(kinesisClient, streamName);
        kinesisClient.close();
    }

    public static void setStockData(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String
streamName) {
        try {
            // Repeatedly send stock trades with a 100 milliseconds wait in
between.
            StockTradeGenerator stockTradeGenerator = new StockTradeGenerator();

            // Put in 50 Records for this example.
            int index = 50;
            for (int x = 0; x < index; x++) {
                StockTrade trade = stockTradeGenerator.getRandomTrade();
                sendStockTrade(trade, kinesisClient, streamName);
                Thread.sleep(100);
            }

        } catch (KinesisException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }

    private static void sendStockTrade(StockTrade trade, KinesisClient
kinesisClient,
            String streamName) {
        byte[] bytes = trade.toJsonAsBytes();

        // The bytes could be null if there is an issue with the JSON
serialization by
        // the Jackson JSON library.
```

```
        if (bytes == null) {
            System.out.println("Could not get JSON bytes for stock trade");
            return;
        }

        System.out.println("Putting trade: " + trade);
        PutRecordRequest request = PutRecordRequest.builder()
                .partitionKey(trade.getTickerSymbol()) // We use the ticker
 symbol as the partition key, explained in
                                                        // the Supplemental
 Information section below.
                .streamName(streamName)
                .data(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(bytes))
                .build();

        try {
            kinesisClient.putRecord(request);
        } catch (KinesisException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    private static void validateStream(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String
 streamName) {
        try {
            DescribeStreamRequest describeStreamRequest =
 DescribeStreamRequest.builder()
                    .streamName(streamName)
                    .build();

            DescribeStreamResponse describeStreamResponse =
 kinesisClient.describeStream(describeStreamRequest);

            if (!
describeStreamResponse.streamDescription().streamStatus().toString().equals("ACTIVE"))
 {
                System.err.println("Stream " + streamName + " is not active.
 Please wait a few moments and try again.");
                System.exit(1);
            }

        } catch (KinesisException e) {
            System.err.println("Error found while describing the stream " +
 streamName);
```

```
            System.err.println(e);
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutRecordsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: scrive un record contenente la stringa fornita al parametro -Text.

```
Write-KINRecord -Text "test data from string" -StreamName "mystream" -
PartitionKey "Key1"
```

Esempio 2: Scrive un record contenente i dati contenuti nel file specificato. Il file viene trattato come una sequenza di byte, quindi se contiene testo, deve essere scritto con la codifica necessaria prima di utilizzarlo con questo cmdlet.

```
Write-KINRecord -FilePath "C:\TestData.txt" -StreamName "mystream" -PartitionKey
 "Key2"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutRecordin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: scrive un record contenente la stringa fornita al parametro -Text.

```
Write-KINRecord -Text "test data from string" -StreamName "mystream" -
PartitionKey "Key1"
```

Esempio 2: Scrive un record contenente i dati contenuti nel file specificato. Il file viene trattato come una sequenza di byte, quindi se contiene testo, deve essere scritto con la codifica necessaria prima di utilizzarlo con questo cmdlet.

```
Write-KINRecord -FilePath "C:\TestData.txt" -StreamName "mystream" -PartitionKey
 "Key2"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutRecordin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KinesisStream:
    """Encapsulates a Kinesis stream."""

    def __init__(self, kinesis_client):
        """
        :param kinesis_client: A Boto3 Kinesis client.
        """
        self.kinesis_client = kinesis_client
        self.name = None
        self.details = None
        self.stream_exists_waiter = kinesis_client.get_waiter("stream_exists")


    def put_record(self, data, partition_key):
        """
        Puts data into the stream. The data is formatted as JSON before it is
 passed
        to the stream.

        :param data: The data to put in the stream.
        :param partition_key: The partition key to use for the data.
        :return: Metadata about the record, including its shard ID and sequence
 number.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kinesis_client.put_record(
                StreamName=self.name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey=partition_key
```

```
            )
            logger.info("Put record in stream %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put record in stream %s.", self.name)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutRecord AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn add_record(client: &Client, stream: &str, key: &str, data: &str) ->
 Result<(), Error> {
    let blob = Blob::new(data);

    client
        .put_record()
        .data(blob)
        .partition_key(key)
        .stream_name(stream)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Put data into stream.");

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la PutRecordguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_kns->putrecord(            " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
           iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
           iv_data       = iv_data
           iv_partitionkey = iv_partition_key ).
       MESSAGE 'Record created.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
       MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsaccessdeniedex.
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this AWS KMS action.' TYPE
'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsdisabledex.
       MESSAGE 'KMS key used is disabled.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsinvalidstateex.
       MESSAGE 'KMS key used is in an invalid state. ' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsnotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'KMS key used is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsoptinrequired.
       MESSAGE 'KMS key option is required.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsthrottlingex.
       MESSAGE 'The rate of requests to AWS KMS is exceeding the request
quotas.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsprovthruputexcdex.
       MESSAGE 'The request rate for the stream is too high, or the requested
data is too large for the available throughput.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, PutRecordconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzo **`PutRecords`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutRecords`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per scrivere più record in un flusso di dati

L'`put-records`esempio seguente scrive un record di dati utilizzando la chiave di partizione specificata e un altro record di dati utilizzando una chiave di partizione diversa in una singola chiamata.

```
aws kinesis put-records \
    --stream-name samplestream \
    --
records Data=blob1,PartitionKey=partitionkey1 Data=blob2,PartitionKey=partitionkey2
```

Output:

```
{
    "FailedRecordCount": 0,
    "Records": [
        {
            "SequenceNumber":
 "49600883331171471519674795588238531498465399900093808706",
            "ShardId": "shardId-000000000004"
        },
        {
            "SequenceNumber":
 "49600902273357540915989931256902715169698037101720764562",
            "ShardId": "shardId-000000000009"
        }
    ],
    "EncryptionType": "KMS"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Developing Producers Using the Amazon Kinesis Data Streams API AWS with the SDK for Java nella Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. PutRecordsAWS CLI

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { PutRecordsCommand, KinesisClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-kinesis";

/**
 * Put multiple records into a Kinesis stream.
 * @param {{ streamArn: string }} config
 */
export const main = async ({ streamArn }) => {
  const client = new KinesisClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new PutRecordsCommand({
        StreamARN: streamArn,
        Records: [
          {
            Data: new Uint8Array(),
            /**
             * Determines which shard in the stream the data record is assigned
 to.
             * Partition keys are Unicode strings with a maximum length limit of
 256
             * characters for each key. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams uses the
 partition
             * key as input to a hash function that maps the partition key and
             * associated data to a specific shard.
             */
            PartitionKey: "TEST_KEY",
          },
          {
            Data: new Uint8Array(),
            PartitionKey: "TEST_KEY",
          },
```

```
        ],
      }),
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error) {
      //
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly.
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const options = {
    streamArn: {
      type: "string",
      description: "The ARN of the stream.",
    },
  };

  const { values } = parseArgs({ options });
  main(values);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutRecordssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzo **`RegisterStreamConsumer`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RegisterStreamConsumer`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Kinesis;
    using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to register a consumer to an Amazon Kinesis
    /// stream.
    /// </summary>
    public class RegisterConsumer
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();
            string consumerName = "NEW_CONSUMER_NAME";
            string streamARN = "arn:aws:kinesis:us-east-2:000000000000:stream/
AmazonKinesisStream";

            var consumer = await RegisterConsumerAsync(client, consumerName,
 streamARN);

            if (consumer is not null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{consumer.ConsumerName}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Registers the consumer to a Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="consumerName">A string representing the consumer.</
param>
        /// <param name="streamARN">The ARN of the stream.</param>
        /// <returns>A Consumer object that contains information about the
 consumer.</returns>
        public static async Task<Consumer> RegisterConsumerAsync(IAmazonKinesis
 client, string consumerName, string streamARN)
        {
            var request = new RegisterStreamConsumerRequest
            {
                ConsumerName = consumerName,
                StreamARN = streamARN,
            };

            var response = await client.RegisterStreamConsumerAsync(request);
            return response.Consumer;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RegisterStreamConsumersezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per registrare un consumatore di flussi di dati

L'`register-stream-consumer`esempio seguente registra un consumatore chiamato `KinesisConsumerApplication` con il flusso di dati specificato.

```
aws kinesis register-stream-consumer \
    --stream-arn arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2:012345678912:stream/samplestream \
    --consumer-name KinesisConsumerApplication
```

Output:

```
{
    "Consumer": {
```

```
        "ConsumerName": "KinesisConsumerApplication",
        "ConsumerARN": "arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2: 123456789012:stream/
samplestream/consumer/KinesisConsumerApplication:1572383852",
        "ConsumerStatus": "CREATING",
        "ConsumerCreationTimestamp": 1572383852.0
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Developing Consumer with Enhanced Fan-Out Using the Kinesis Data Streams API nella Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. RegisterStreamConsumerAWS CLI

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_kns->registerstreamconsumer(       " oo_result is returned
for testing purposes. "
           iv_streamarn = iv_stream_arn
           iv_consumername = iv_consumer_name ).
       MESSAGE 'Stream consumer registered.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
       MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
       MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE
'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourceinuse.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is in use.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcenotfound.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, RegisterStreamConsumerconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Esempi serverless per Kinesis

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Kinesis con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Kinesis
- Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Kinesis

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Kinesis

I seguenti esempi di codice spiegano come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione recupera il payload Kinesis, lo decodifica da Base64 e registra il contenuto del record.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KinesisEvents;
using AWS.Lambda.Powertools.Logging;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
```

```
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace KinesisIntegrationSampleCode;

public class Function
{
    // Powertools Logger requires an environment variables against your function
    // POWERTOOLS_SERVICE_NAME
    [Logging(LogEvent = true)]
    public async Task FunctionHandler(KinesisEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (evnt.Records.Count == 0)
        {
            Logger.LogInformation("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return;
        }

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                Logger.LogInformation($"Processed Event with EventId:
 {record.EventId}");
                string data = await GetRecordDataAsync(record.Kinesis, context);
                Logger.LogInformation($"Data: {data}");
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Logger.LogError($"An error occurred {ex.Message}");
                throw;
            }
        }
        Logger.LogInformation($"Successfully processed {evnt.Records.Count}
 records.");
    }

    private async Task<string> GetRecordDataAsync(KinesisEvent.Record record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        byte[] bytes = record.Data.ToArray();
        string data = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(bytes);
        await Task.CompletedTask; //Placeholder for actual async work
```

```
        return data;
    }
}
```

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda tramite Go.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, kinesisEvent events.KinesisEvent) error {
 if len(kinesisEvent.Records) == 0 {
  log.Printf("empty Kinesis event received")
  return nil
 }

 for _, record := range kinesisEvent.Records {
  log.Printf("processed Kinesis event with EventId: %v", record.EventID)
  recordDataBytes := record.Kinesis.Data
  recordDataText := string(recordDataBytes)
  log.Printf("record data: %v", recordDataText)
  // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
 }
 log.Printf("successfully processed %v records", len(kinesisEvent.Records))
```

```
 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda tramite Java.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package example;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.LambdaLogger;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KinesisEvent;

public class Handler implements RequestHandler<KinesisEvent, Void> {
    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(final KinesisEvent event, final Context context) {
        LambdaLogger logger = context.getLogger();
        if (event.getRecords().isEmpty()) {
            logger.log("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return null;
        }
        for (KinesisEvent.KinesisEventRecord record : event.getRecords()) {
            try {
                logger.log("Processed Event with EventId: "+record.getEventID());
                String data = new String(record.getKinesis().getData().array());
                logger.log("Data:"+ data);
```

```
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex) {
                logger.log("An error occurred:"+ex.getMessage());
                throw ex;
            }
        }
        logger.log("Successfully processed:"+event.getRecords().size()+"
 records");
        return null;
    }

}
```

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda utilizzando. JavaScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      console.log(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      console.log(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      throw err;
    }
  }
  console.log(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
```

```
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(payload) {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

Consumo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda utilizzando. TypeScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  KinesisStreamEvent,
  Context,
  KinesisStreamHandler,
  KinesisStreamRecordPayload,
} from "aws-lambda";
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";

const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "kinesis-stream-handler-sample",
});

export const functionHandler: KinesisStreamHandler = async (
  event: KinesisStreamEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      logger.info(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      logger.info(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      logger.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      throw err;
    }
    logger.info(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  }
```

```
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(
  payload: KinesisStreamRecordPayload
): Promise<string> {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisEvent;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends KinesisHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
```

```
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleKinesis(KinesisEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $event->getRecords();
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            $data = $record->getData();
            $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data

            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be
 marked as failed
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda tramite Python.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import base64
```

```
def lambda_handler(event, context):

    for record in event['Records']:
        try:
            print(f"Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: {record['eventID']}")
            record_data = base64.b64decode(record['kinesis']
['data']).decode('utf-8')
            print(f"Record Data: {record_data}")
            # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
        except Exception as e:
            print(f"An error occurred {e}")
            raise e
    print(f"Successfully processed {len(event['Records'])} records.")
```

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
require 'aws-sdk'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].each do |record|
    begin
      puts "Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: #{record['eventID']}"
      record_data = get_record_data_async(record['kinesis'])
      puts "Record Data: #{record_data}"
      # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    rescue => err
      $stderr.puts "An error occurred #{err}"
      raise err
    end
```

```
  end
  puts "Successfully processed #{event['Records'].length} records."
end

def get_record_data_async(payload)
  data = Base64.decode64(payload['data']).force_encoding('UTF-8')
  # Placeholder for actual async work
  # You can use Ruby's asynchronous programming tools like async/await or fibers
 here.
  return data
end
```

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::kinesis::KinesisEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KinesisEvent>) -> Result<(), Error>
 {
    if event.payload.records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(());
    }

    event.payload.records.iter().for_each(|record| {
        tracing::info!("EventId:
 {}",record.event_id.as_deref().unwrap_or_default());

        let record_data = std::str::from_utf8(&record.kinesis.data);
```

```
        match record_data {
            Ok(data) => {
                // log the record data
                tracing::info!("Data: {}", data);
            }
            Err(e) => {
                tracing::error!("Error: {}", e);
            }
        }
    });

    tracing::info!(
        "Successfully processed {} records",
        event.payload.records.len()
    );

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion
 time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Kinesis

I seguenti esempi di codice spiegano come implementare una risposta batch parziale per funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text;
using System.Text.Json.Serialization;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KinesisEvents;
using AWS.Lambda.Powertools.Logging;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace KinesisIntegration;

public class Function
{
    // Powertools Logger requires an environment variables against your function
    // POWERTOOLS_SERVICE_NAME
    [Logging(LogEvent = true)]
    public async Task<StreamsEventResponse> FunctionHandler(KinesisEvent evnt,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (evnt.Records.Count == 0)
        {
            Logger.LogInformation("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return new StreamsEventResponse();
        }

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
```

```
            try
            {
                Logger.LogInformation($"Processed Event with EventId:
 {record.EventId}");
                string data = await GetRecordDataAsync(record.Kinesis, context);
                Logger.LogInformation($"Data: {data}");
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Logger.LogError($"An error occurred {ex.Message}");
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed
 item immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                return new StreamsEventResponse
                {
                    BatchItemFailures = new
 List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure>
                    {
                        new StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure
 { ItemIdentifier = record.Kinesis.SequenceNumber }
                    }
                };
            }
        }
        Logger.LogInformation($"Successfully processed {evnt.Records.Count}
 records.");
        return new StreamsEventResponse();
    }

    private async Task<string> GetRecordDataAsync(KinesisEvent.Record record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        byte[] bytes = record.Data.ToArray();
        string data = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(bytes);
        await Task.CompletedTask; //Placeholder for actual async work
        return data;
    }
}

public class StreamsEventResponse
{
    [JsonPropertyName("batchItemFailures")]
```

```
    public IList<BatchItemFailure> BatchItemFailures { get; set; }
    public class BatchItemFailure
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("itemIdentifier")]
        public string ItemIdentifier { get; set; }
    }
}
```

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite Go.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, kinesisEvent events.KinesisEvent)
 (map[string]interface{}, error) {
 batchItemFailures := []map[string]interface{}{}

 for _, record := range kinesisEvent.Records {
  curRecordSequenceNumber := ""

  // Process your record
  if /* Your record processing condition here */ {
   curRecordSequenceNumber = record.Kinesis.SequenceNumber
  }
```

```
  // Add a condition to check if the record processing failed
  if curRecordSequenceNumber != "" {
   batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, map[string]interface{}
{"itemIdentifier": curRecordSequenceNumber})
  }
 }

 kinesisBatchResponse := map[string]interface{}{
  "batchItemFailures": batchItemFailures,
 }
 return kinesisBatchResponse, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite Java.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KinesisEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.StreamsEventResponse;

import java.io.Serializable;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
```

```
public class ProcessKinesisRecords implements RequestHandler<KinesisEvent,
 StreamsEventResponse> {

    @Override
    public StreamsEventResponse handleRequest(KinesisEvent input, Context
 context) {

        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<>();
        String curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

        for (KinesisEvent.KinesisEventRecord kinesisEventRecord :
 input.getRecords()) {
            try {
                //Process your record
                KinesisEvent.Record kinesisRecord =
 kinesisEventRecord.getKinesis();
                curRecordSequenceNumber = kinesisRecord.getSequenceNumber();

            } catch (Exception e) {
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed
 item immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure(curRecordSequenceNumber));
                return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
            }
        }

       return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite Javascript.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      console.log(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      console.log(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
           Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed
 item onwards. */
      return {
        batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record.kinesis.sequenceNumber }],
      };
    }
  }
  console.log(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(payload) {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

Segnalazione di errori relativi agli elementi batch di Kinesis utilizzando Lambda. TypeScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  KinesisStreamEvent,
  Context,
  KinesisStreamHandler,
  KinesisStreamRecordPayload,
  KinesisStreamBatchResponse,
} from "aws-lambda";
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";

const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "kinesis-stream-handler-sample",
});

export const functionHandler: KinesisStreamHandler = async (
  event: KinesisStreamEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<KinesisStreamBatchResponse> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      logger.info(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      logger.info(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      logger.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
            Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed
 item onwards. */
      return {
        batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record.kinesis.sequenceNumber }],
      };
    }
  }
  logger.info(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};
```

```
async function getRecordDataAsync(
  payload: KinesisStreamRecordPayload
): Promise<string> {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }
```

```
    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
    {
        $kinesisEvent = new KinesisEvent($event);
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $kinesisEvent->getRecords();

        $failedRecords = [];
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                $data = $record->getData();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $failedRecords[] = $record->getSequenceNumber();
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");

        // change format for the response
        $failures = array_map(
            fn(string $sequenceNumber) => ['itemIdentifier' => $sequenceNumber],
            $failedRecords
        );

        return [
            'batchItemFailures' => $failures
        ];
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite Python.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def handler(event, context):
    records = event.get("Records")
    curRecordSequenceNumber = ""

    for record in records:
        try:
            # Process your record
            curRecordSequenceNumber = record["kinesis"]["sequenceNumber"]
        except Exception as e:
            # Return failed record's sequence number
            return {"batchItemFailures":[{"itemIdentifier":
 curRecordSequenceNumber}]}

    return {"batchItemFailures":[]}
```

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
require 'aws-sdk'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  batch_item_failures = []

  event['Records'].each do |record|
    begin
      puts "Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: #{record['eventID']}"
      record_data = get_record_data_async(record['kinesis'])
      puts "Record Data: #{record_data}"
      # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    rescue StandardError => err
      puts "An error occurred #{err}"
      # Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
      # Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards.
      return { batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record['kinesis']
['sequenceNumber'] }] }
    end
  end

  puts "Successfully processed #{event['Records'].length} records."
  { batchItemFailures: batch_item_failures }
end

def get_record_data_async(payload)
  data = Base64.decode64(payload['data']).force_encoding('utf-8')
  # Placeholder for actual async work
  sleep(1)
  data
end
```

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::kinesis::KinesisEvent,
    kinesis::KinesisEventRecord,
    streams::{KinesisBatchItemFailure, KinesisEventResponse},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KinesisEvent>) ->
 Result<KinesisEventResponse, Error> {
    let mut response = KinesisEventResponse {
        batch_item_failures: vec![],
    };

    if event.payload.records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(response);
    }

    for record in &event.payload.records {
        tracing::info!(
            "EventId: {}",
            record.event_id.as_deref().unwrap_or_default()
        );

        let record_processing_result = process_record(record);

        if record_processing_result.is_err() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(KinesisBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.kinesis.sequence_number.clone(),
```

```
            });
            /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
            Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed
 item onwards. */
            return Ok(response);
        }
    }

    tracing::info!(
        "Successfully processed {} records",
        event.payload.records.len()
    );

    Ok(response)
}

fn process_record(record: &KinesisEventRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let record_data = std::str::from_utf8(record.kinesis.data.as_slice());

    if let Some(err) = record_data.err() {
        tracing::error!("Error: {}", err);
        return Err(Error::from(err));
    }

    let record_data = record_data.unwrap_or_default();

    // do something interesting with the data
    tracing::info!("Data: {}", record_data);

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion
 time.
        .without_time()
        .init();
```

```
    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Esempi di codice per AWS KMS l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS Key Management Service con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- AWS KMS Guida per gli sviluppatori: ulteriori informazioni su AWS KMS.
- AWS KMS Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le AWS KMS azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Ciao AWS Key Management Service

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS Key Management Service.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.KmsAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.ListKeysRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.paginators.ListKeysPublisher;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloKMS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        listAllKeys();
    }

    public static void listAllKeys() {
        KmsAsyncClient kmsAsyncClient = KmsAsyncClient.builder()
            .build();
        ListKeysRequest listKeysRequest = ListKeysRequest.builder()
            .limit(15)
            .build();

        /*
         * The `subscribe` method is required when using paginator methods in the
 AWS SDK
         * because paginator methods return an instance of a `ListKeysPublisher`,
 which is
```

```
         * based on a reactive stream. This allows asynchronous retrieval of
 paginated
         * results as they become available. By subscribing to the stream, we can
 process
         * each page of results as they are emitted.
         */
        ListKeysPublisher keysPublisher =
 kmsAsyncClient.listKeysPaginator(listKeysRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = keysPublisher
            .subscribe(r -> r.keys().forEach(key ->
                System.out.println("The key ARN is: " + key.keyArn() + ". The key
 Id is: " + key.keyId())))
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    System.err.println("Error occurred: " +
 exception.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.out.println("Successfully listed all keys.");
                }
            });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to list keys: " + e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListKeyssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
include "vendor/autoload.php";

use Aws\Kms\KmsClient;

echo "This file shows how to connect to the KmsClient, uses a paginator to get
 the keys for the account, and lists the KeyIds for up to 10 keys.\n";

$client = new KmsClient([]);

$pageLength = 10; // Change this value to change the number of records shown, or
 to break up the result into pages.

$keys = [];
$keysPaginator = $client->getPaginator("ListKeys", ['Limit' => $pageLength]);
foreach($keysPaginator as $page){
    foreach($page['Keys'] as $index => $key){
        echo "The $index index Key's ID is: {$key['KeyId']}\n";
    }
    echo "End of page one of results. Alter the \$pageLength variable to see more
 results.\n";
    break;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListKeyssezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per AWS KMS l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Ciao AWS Key Management Service
  - Scopri le nozioni di base di AWS KMS un SDK AWS
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS KMSAWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo CreateAlias con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreateGrant con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreateKey con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo Decrypt con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteAlias con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeKey con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzo DisableKey con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo EnableKey con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo EnableKeyRotation con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo Encrypt con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GenerateDataKey con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GenerateRandom con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetKeyPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListAliases con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListGrants con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListKeyPolicies con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListKeys con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutKeyPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ReEncrypt con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo RetireGrant con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo RevokeGrant con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ScheduleKeyDeletion con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo Sign con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo TagResource con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateAlias con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo Verify con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Scenari di utilizzo AWS KMSAWS SDKs
  - Lavora con la crittografia delle tabelle DynamoDB utilizzando la versione 2 AWS Command Line Interface

Esempi di base per AWS KMS l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS Key Management Service with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Ciao AWS Key Management Service

- Scopri le nozioni di base di AWS KMS un SDK AWS
- Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS KMSAWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo CreateAlias con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateGrant con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateKey con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo Decrypt con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteAlias con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeKey con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DisableKey con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo EnableKey con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo EnableKeyRotation con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo Encrypt con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GenerateDataKey con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GenerateRandom con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetKeyPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListAliases con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListGrants con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListKeyPolicies con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListKeys con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo PutKeyPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ReEncrypt con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo RetireGrant con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo RevokeGrant con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ScheduleKeyDeletion con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo Sign con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo TagResource con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo UpdateAlias con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo Verify con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Ciao AWS Key Management Service

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS Key Management Service.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.KmsAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.ListKeysRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.paginators.ListKeysPublisher;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloKMS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        listAllKeys();
    }

    public static void listAllKeys() {
        KmsAsyncClient kmsAsyncClient = KmsAsyncClient.builder()
            .build();
        ListKeysRequest listKeysRequest = ListKeysRequest.builder()
            .limit(15)
            .build();

        /*
```

```
         * The `subscribe` method is required when using paginator methods in the
 AWS SDK
         * because paginator methods return an instance of a `ListKeysPublisher`,
 which is
         * based on a reactive stream. This allows asynchronous retrieval of
 paginated
         * results as they become available. By subscribing to the stream, we can
 process
         * each page of results as they are emitted.
         */
        ListKeysPublisher keysPublisher =
 kmsAsyncClient.listKeysPaginator(listKeysRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = keysPublisher
            .subscribe(r -> r.keys().forEach(key ->
                System.out.println("The key ARN is: " + key.keyArn() + ". The key
 Id is: " + key.keyId())))
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    System.err.println("Error occurred: " +
 exception.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.out.println("Successfully listed all keys.");
                }
            });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to list keys: " + e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListKeyssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
include "vendor/autoload.php";

use Aws\Kms\KmsClient;

echo "This file shows how to connect to the KmsClient, uses a paginator to get
 the keys for the account, and lists the KeyIds for up to 10 keys.\n";

$client = new KmsClient([]);

$pageLength = 10; // Change this value to change the number of records shown, or
 to break up the result into pages.

$keys = [];
$keysPaginator = $client->getPaginator("ListKeys", ['Limit' => $pageLength]);
foreach($keysPaginator as $page){
    foreach($page['Keys'] as $index => $key){
        echo "The $index index Key's ID is: {$key['KeyId']}\n";
    }
    echo "End of page one of results. Alter the \$pageLength variable to see more
 results.\n";
    break;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListKeyssezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Scopri le nozioni di base di AWS KMS un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Creare una chiave KMS.
- Elenca le chiavi KMS del tuo account e ottieni dettagli su di esse.
- Abilitare e disabilitare le chiavi KMS.
- Genera una chiave dati simmetrica che può essere utilizzata per la crittografia lato client.
- Genera una chiave asimmetrica utilizzata per firmare digitalmente i dati.
- Chiavi per tag.
- Eliminare le chiavi KMS.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario al prompt dei comandi.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.AlreadyExistsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.DisabledException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.EnableKeyRotationResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.KmsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.NotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.RevokeGrantResponse;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class KMSScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    private static String accountId = "";

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(KMSScenario.class);

    static KMSActions kmsActions = new KMSActions();

    static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

    static String aliasName = "alias/dev-encryption-key";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage: <granteePrincipal>

            Where:
               granteePrincipal - The principal (user, service account, or group)
 to whom the grant or permission is being given.
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            logger.info(usage);
            return;
        }
        String granteePrincipal = args[0];
        String policyName = "default";

        accountId = kmsActions.getAccountId();
        String keyDesc = "Created by the AWS KMS API";

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            Welcome to the AWS Key Management SDK Basics scenario.
```

```
            This program demonstrates how to interact with AWS Key Management
using the AWS SDK for Java (v2).
            The AWS Key Management Service (KMS) is a secure and highly available
service that allows you to create
            and manage AWS KMS keys and control their use across a wide range of
AWS services and applications.
            KMS provides a centralized and unified approach to managing
encryption keys, making it easier to meet your
            data protection and regulatory compliance requirements.

            This Basics scenario creates two key types:

            - A symmetric encryption key is used to encrypt and decrypt data.
            - An asymmetric key used to digitally sign data.

            Let's get started...
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
        // Run the methods that belong to this scenario.
        String targetKeyId = runScenario(granteePrincipal, keyDesc, policyName);
        requestDeleteResources(aliasName, targetKeyId);

        } catch (Throwable rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
        }
    }

    private static String runScenario(String granteePrincipal, String keyDesc,
String policyName) throws Throwable {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create a symmetric KMS key\n");
        logger.info("First, the program will creates a symmetric KMS key that you
can used to encrypt and decrypt data.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String targetKeyId;
        try {
```

```
            CompletableFuture<String> futureKeyId =
kmsActions.createKeyAsync(keyDesc);
            targetKeyId = futureKeyId.join();
            logger.info("A symmetric key was successfully created " +
targetKeyId);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            2. Enable a KMS key

            By default, when the SDK creates an AWS key, it is enabled. The next
bit of code checks to
            determine if the key is enabled.
             """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        boolean isEnabled;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Boolean> futureIsKeyEnabled =
kmsActions.isKeyEnabledAsync(targetKeyId);
            isEnabled = futureIsKeyEnabled.join();
            logger.info("Is the key enabled? {}", isEnabled);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
```

```
        if (!isEnabled)
            try {
                CompletableFuture<Void> future =
kmsActions.enableKeyAsync(targetKeyId);
                future.join();

            } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
                Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                } else {
                    logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " +
rt.getMessage());
                }
                throw cause;
            }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Encrypt data using the symmetric KMS key");
        String plaintext = "Hello, AWS KMS!";
        logger.info("""
            One of the main uses of symmetric keys is to encrypt and decrypt
data.
            Next, the code encrypts the string {} with the SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT
encryption algorithm.
            """, plaintext);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        SdkBytes encryptedData;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<SdkBytes> future =
kmsActions.encryptDataAsync(targetKeyId, plaintext);
            encryptedData = future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof DisabledException kmsDisabledEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred due to a disabled
key: Error message: {}, Error code {}", kmsDisabledEx.getMessage(),
kmsDisabledEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
```

```
            }
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Create an alias");
        logger.info("""

            The alias name should be prefixed with 'alias/'.
            The default, 'alias/dev-encryption-key'.
             """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
kmsActions.createCustomAliasAsync(targetKeyId, aliasName);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof AlreadyExistsException kmsExistsEx) {
                if (kmsExistsEx.getMessage().contains("already exists")) {
                    logger.info("The alias '" + aliasName + "' already exists.
Moving on...");
                }
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage(),
rt);
                deleteKey(targetKeyId);
                throw cause;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. List all of your aliases");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Object> future = kmsActions.listAllAliasesAsync();
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
```

```
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. Enable automatic rotation of the KMS key");
        logger.info("""

            By default, when the SDK enables automatic rotation of a KMS key,
            KMS rotates the key material of the KMS key one year (approximately
365 days) from the enable date and every year
            thereafter.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<EnableKeyRotationResponse> future =
kmsActions.enableKeyRotationAsync(targetKeyId);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
```

```
            7. Create a grant

            A grant is a policy instrument that allows Amazon Web Services
principals to use KMS keys.
            It also can allow them to view a KMS key (DescribeKey) and create and
manage grants.
            When authorizing access to a KMS key, grants are considered along
with key policies and IAM policies.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String grantId = null;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> futureGrantId =
kmsActions.grantKeyAsync(targetKeyId, granteePrincipal);
            grantId = futureGrantId.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("8. List grants for the KMS key");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Object> future =
kmsActions.displayGrantIdsAsync(targetKeyId);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
```

```
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("9. Revoke the grant");
        logger.info("""
            The revocation of a grant immediately removes the permissions and
access that the grant had provided.
            This means that any principal (user, role, or service) that was
granted access to perform specific
            KMS operations on a KMS key will no longer be able to perform those
operations.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<RevokeGrantResponse> future =
kmsActions.revokeKeyGrantAsync(targetKeyId, grantId);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                if (kmsEx.getMessage().contains("Grant does not exist")) {
                    logger.info("The grant ID '" + grantId + "' does not exist.
Moving on...");
                } else {
                    logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                    throw cause;
                }
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
                deleteAliasName(aliasName);
                deleteKey(targetKeyId);
                throw cause;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("10. Decrypt the data\n");
        logger.info("""
            Lets decrypt the data that was encrypted in an early step.
            The code uses the same key to decrypt the string that we encrypted
earlier in the program.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String decryptedData = "";
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
kmsActions.decryptDataAsync(encryptedData, targetKeyId);
            decryptedData = future.join();
            logger.info("Decrypted data: " + decryptedData);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        logger.info("Decrypted text is: " + decryptedData);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("11. Replace a key policy\n");
        logger.info("""
            A key policy is a resource policy for a KMS key. Key policies are the
primary way to control
            access to KMS keys. Every KMS key must have exactly one key policy.
The statements in the key policy
            determine who has permission to use the KMS key and how they can use
it.
            You can also use IAM policies and grants to control access to the KMS
key, but every KMS key
            must have a key policy.
```

```
            By default, when you create a key by using the SDK, a policy is
created that
            gives the AWS account that owns the KMS key full access to the KMS
key.

            Let's try to replace the automatically created policy with the
following policy.

                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [{
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::0000000000:root"},
                "Action": "kms:*",
                "Resource": "*"
                }]
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Boolean> future =
kmsActions.replacePolicyAsync(targetKeyId, policyName, accountId);
            boolean success = future.join();
            if (success) {
                logger.info("Key policy replacement succeeded.");
            } else {
                logger.error("Key policy replacement failed.");
            }

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("12. Get the key policy\n");
```

```
        logger.info("The next bit of code that runs gets the key policy to make
sure it exists.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
kmsActions.getKeyPolicyAsync(targetKeyId, policyName);
            String policy = future.join();
            if (!policy.isEmpty()) {
                logger.info("Retrieved policy: " + policy);
            }

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("13. Create an asymmetric KMS key and sign your data\n");
        logger.info("""
             Signing your data with an AWS key can provide several benefits that
make it an attractive option
             for your data signing needs. By using an AWS KMS key, you can
leverage the
             security controls and compliance features provided by AWS,
             which can help you meet various regulatory requirements and enhance
the overall security posture
             of your organization.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Boolean> future = kmsActions.signVerifyDataAsync();
            boolean success = future.join();
            if (success) {
                logger.info("Sign and verify data operation succeeded.");
            } else {
```

```
                logger.error("Sign and verify data operation failed.");
            }

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("14. Tag your symmetric KMS Key\n");
        logger.info("""
            By using tags, you can improve the overall management, security, and
governance of your
            KMS keys, making it easier to organize, track, and control access to
your encrypted data within
            your AWS environment
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
kmsActions.tagKMSKeyAsync(targetKeyId);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
```

```
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        return targetKeyId;
    }

    // Deletes KMS resources with user input.
    private static void requestDeleteResources(String aliasName, String
 targetKeyId) {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("15. Schedule the deletion of the KMS key\n");
        logger.info("""
            By default, KMS applies a waiting period of 30 days,
            but you can specify a waiting period of 7-30 days. When this
 operation is successful,
            the key state of the KMS key changes to PendingDeletion and the key
 can't be used in any
            cryptographic operations. It remains in this state for the duration
 of the waiting period.

            Deleting a KMS key is a destructive and potentially dangerous
 operation. When a KMS key is deleted,
            all data that was encrypted under the KMS key is unrecoverable.
            """);
        logger.info("Would you like to delete the Key Management resources? (y/
n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            logger.info("You selected to delete the AWS KMS resources.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            try {
                CompletableFuture<Void> future =
 kmsActions.deleteSpecificAliasAsync(aliasName);
                future.join();

            } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
                Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
 code {}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                } else {
                    logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " +
 rt.getMessage());
                }
            }
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
            try {
                CompletableFuture<Void> future =
kmsActions.disableKeyAsync(targetKeyId);
                future.join();

            } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
                Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                } else {
                    logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " +
rt.getMessage());
                }
            }

            try {
                CompletableFuture<Void> future =
kmsActions.deleteKeyAsync(targetKeyId);
                future.join();

            } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
                Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                } else {
                    logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " +
rt.getMessage());
                }
            }

        } else {
            logger.info("The Key Management resources will not be deleted");
        }

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("This concludes the AWS Key Management SDK scenario");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    // This method is invoked from Exceptions to clean up the resources.
    private static void deleteKey(String targetKeyId) {
        try {
```

```
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
kmsActions.disableKeyAsync(targetKeyId);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
        }

        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
kmsActions.deleteKeyAsync(targetKeyId);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
        }
    }

    // This method is invoked from Exceptions to clean up the resources.
    private static void deleteAliasName(String aliasName) {
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
kmsActions.deleteSpecificAliasAsync(aliasName);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
```

```
            }
        }
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Definisci una classe che racchiuda le azioni KMS.

```
public class KMSActions {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(KMSActions.class);
    private static KmsAsyncClient kmsAsyncClient;

    /**
     * Retrieves an asynchronous AWS Key Management Service (KMS) client.
     * <p>
     * This method creates and returns a singleton instance of the KMS async
 client, with the following configurations:
     * <ul>
     *   <li>Max concurrency: 100</li>
     *   <li>Connection timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Read timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Write timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>API call timeout: 2 minutes</li>
     *   <li>API call attempt timeout: 90 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Retry policy: up to 3 retries</li>
```

```
     *   <li>Credentials provider: environment variable credentials provider</li>
     * </ul>
     * <p>
     * If the client instance has already been created, it is returned instead of
creating a new one.
     *
     * @return the KMS async client instance
     */
    private static KmsAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (kmsAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()
                    .numRetries(3)
                    .build())
                .build();

            kmsAsyncClient = KmsAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return kmsAsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new symmetric encryption key asynchronously.
     *
     * @param keyDesc the description of the key to be created
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ID of the
newly created key
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while creating the key
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createKeyAsync(String keyDesc) {
        CreateKeyRequest keyRequest = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
```

```
            .description(keyDesc)
            .keySpec(KeySpec.SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT)
            .keyUsage(KeyUsageType.ENCRYPT_DECRYPT)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createKey(keyRequest)
            .thenApply(resp -> resp.keyMetadata().keyId())
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("An error occurred while creating the
key: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously checks if a specified key is enabled.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the key to check
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, indicates
whether the key is enabled or not
     *
     * @throws RuntimeException if an exception occurs while checking the key
state
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Boolean> isKeyEnabledAsync(String keyId) {
        DescribeKeyRequest keyRequest = DescribeKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeKeyResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeKey(keyRequest);
        return responseFuture.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (resp != null) {
                KeyState keyState = resp.keyMetadata().keyState();
                if (keyState == KeyState.ENABLED) {
                    logger.info("The key is enabled.");
                } else {
                    logger.info("The key is not enabled. Key state: {}",
keyState);
                }
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(resp -> resp.keyMetadata().keyState() == KeyState.ENABLED);
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously enables the specified key.
    *
    * @param keyId the ID of the key to enable
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the key has been
enabled
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> enableKeyAsync(String keyId) {
       EnableKeyRequest enableKeyRequest = EnableKeyRequest.builder()
           .keyId(keyId)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<EnableKeyResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().enableKey(enableKeyRequest);
       responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
           if (exception == null) {
               logger.info("Key with ID [{}] has been enabled.", keyId);
           } else {
               if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred while enabling
key: " + kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
               } else {
                   throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred
while enabling key: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           }
       });

       return responseFuture.thenApply(response -> null);
   }

   /**
    * Encrypts the given text asynchronously using the specified KMS client and
key ID.
    *
    * @param keyId the ID of the KMS key to use for encryption
    * @param text the text to encrypt
    * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the encrypted data as an
SdkBytes object
    */
   public CompletableFuture<SdkBytes> encryptDataAsync(String keyId, String
text) {
       SdkBytes myBytes = SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(text);
```

```
        EncryptRequest encryptRequest = EncryptRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .plaintext(myBytes)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<EncryptResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().encrypt(encryptRequest).toCompletableFuture();
        return responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                String algorithm = response.encryptionAlgorithm().toString();
                logger.info("The string was encrypted with algorithm {}.",
algorithm);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(EncryptResponse::ciphertextBlob);
    }

    /**
     * Creates a custom alias for the specified target key asynchronously.
     *
     * @param targetKeyId the ID of the target key for the alias
     * @param aliasName   the name of the alias to create
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the alias creation
operation is finished
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> createCustomAliasAsync(String targetKeyId,
String aliasName) {
        CreateAliasRequest aliasRequest = CreateAliasRequest.builder()
            .aliasName(aliasName)
            .targetKeyId(targetKeyId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateAliasResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().createAlias(aliasRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception == null) {
                logger.info("{} was successfully created.", aliasName);
            } else {
                if (exception instanceof ResourceExistsException) {
                    logger.info("Alias [{}] already exists. Moving on...",
aliasName);
                } else if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
```

```
                    throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred while creating
alias: " + kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred
while creating alias: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });

        return responseFuture.thenApply(response -> null);
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously lists all the aliases in the current AWS account.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the list of
aliases has been processed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Object> listAllAliasesAsync() {
        ListAliasesRequest aliasesRequest = ListAliasesRequest.builder()
            .limit(15)
            .build();

        ListAliasesPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().listAliasesPaginator(aliasesRequest);
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
                response.aliases().forEach(alias ->
                    logger.info("The alias name is: " + alias.aliasName())
                );
            })
            .thenApply(v -> null)
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                if (ex.getCause() instanceof KmsException) {
                    KmsException e = (KmsException) ex.getCause();
                    throw new RuntimeException("A KMS exception occurred: " +
e.getMessage());
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage());
                }
            });
    }

    /**
```

```
    * Enables key rotation asynchronously for the specified key ID.
    *
    * @param keyId the ID of the key for which to enable key rotation
    * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous operation of
enabling key rotation
    * @throws RuntimeException if there was an error enabling key rotation,
either due to a KMS exception or an unexpected error
    */
   public CompletableFuture<EnableKeyRotationResponse>
enableKeyRotationAsync(String keyId) {
       EnableKeyRotationRequest enableKeyRotationRequest =
EnableKeyRotationRequest.builder()
           .keyId(keyId)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<EnableKeyRotationResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().enableKeyRotation(enableKeyRotationRequest);
       responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
           if (exception == null) {
               logger.info("Key rotation has been enabled for key with id [{}]",
keyId);
           } else {
               if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed to enable key rotation: "
+ kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
               } else {
                   throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           }
       });

       return responseFuture;
   }

   /**
    * Grants permissions to a specified principal on a customer master key (CMK)
asynchronously.
    *
    * @param keyId             The unique identifier for the customer master key
(CMK) that the grant applies to.
    * @param granteePrincipal  The principal that is given permission to perform
the operations that the grant permits on the CMK.
```

```
    * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the ID
of the created grant.
    * @throws RuntimeException If an error occurs during the grant creation
process.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> grantKeyAsync(String keyId, String
granteePrincipal) {
       List<GrantOperation> grantPermissions = List.of(
           GrantOperation.ENCRYPT,
           GrantOperation.DECRYPT,
           GrantOperation.DESCRIBE_KEY
       );

       CreateGrantRequest grantRequest = CreateGrantRequest.builder()
           .keyId(keyId)
           .name("grant1")
           .granteePrincipal(granteePrincipal)
           .operations(grantPermissions)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<CreateGrantResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().createGrant(grantRequest);
       responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
           if (ex == null) {
               logger.info("Grant created successfully with ID: " +
response.grantId());
           } else {
               if (ex instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create grant: " +
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
               } else {
                   throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
               }
           }
       });

       return responseFuture.thenApply(CreateGrantResponse::grantId);
   }

   /**
    * Asynchronously displays the grant IDs for the specified key ID.
    *
    * @param keyId the ID of the AWS KMS key for which to list the grants
```

```
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will be null
if the operation succeeded, or will throw a {@link RuntimeException} if the
operation failed
    * @throws RuntimeException if there was an error listing the grants, either
due to an {@link KmsException} or an unexpected error
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Object> displayGrantIdsAsync(String keyId) {
       ListGrantsRequest grantsRequest = ListGrantsRequest.builder()
           .keyId(keyId)
           .limit(15)
           .build();

       ListGrantsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().listGrantsPaginator(grantsRequest);
       return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
               response.grants().forEach(grant -> {
                   logger.info("The grant Id is: " + grant.grantId());
               });
           })
           .thenApply(v -> null)
           .exceptionally(ex -> {
               Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
               if (cause instanceof KmsException) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list grants: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
               } else {
                   throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
               }
           });
   }

   /**
    * Revokes a grant for the specified AWS KMS key asynchronously.
    *
    * @param keyId   The ID or key ARN of the AWS KMS key.
    * @param grantId The identifier of the grant to be revoked.
    * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation of revoking the grant.
    *         The {@link CompletableFuture} will complete with a {@link
RevokeGrantResponse} object
    *         if the operation is successful, or with a {@code null} value if an
error occurs.
    */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<RevokeGrantResponse> revokeKeyGrantAsync(String
keyId, String grantId) {
       RevokeGrantRequest grantRequest = RevokeGrantRequest.builder()
           .keyId(keyId)
           .grantId(grantId)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<RevokeGrantResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().revokeGrant(grantRequest);
       responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
           if (exception == null) {
               logger.info("Grant ID: [" + grantId + "] was successfully
revoked!");
           } else {
               if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                   if (kmsEx.getMessage().contains("Grant does not exist")) {
                       logger.info("The grant ID '" + grantId + "' does not
exist. Moving on...");
                   } else {
                       throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred: " +
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                   }
               } else {
                   throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           }
       });

       return responseFuture;
   }


   /**
    * Asynchronously decrypts the given encrypted data using the specified key
ID.
    *
    * @param encryptedData The encrypted data to be decrypted.
    * @param keyId The ID of the key to be used for decryption.
    * @return A CompletableFuture that, when completed, will contain the
decrypted data as a String.
    *         If an error occurs during the decryption process, the
CompletableFuture will complete
```

```
    *         exceptionally with the error, and the method will return an empty
String.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> decryptDataAsync(SdkBytes encryptedData,
String keyId) {
       DecryptRequest decryptRequest = DecryptRequest.builder()
           .ciphertextBlob(encryptedData)
           .keyId(keyId)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DecryptResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().decrypt(decryptRequest);
       responseFuture.whenComplete((decryptResponse, exception) -> {
           if (exception == null) {
               logger.info("Data decrypted successfully for key ID: " + keyId);
           } else {
               if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred while
decrypting data: " + kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
               } else {
                   throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred
while decrypting data: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           }
       });

       return responseFuture.thenApply(decryptResponse ->
decryptResponse.plaintext().asString(StandardCharsets.UTF_8));
   }

   /**
    * Asynchronously replaces the policy for the specified KMS key.
    *
    * @param keyId       the ID of the KMS key to replace the policy for
    * @param policyName  the name of the policy to be replaced
    * @param accountId   the AWS account ID to be used in the policy
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with a boolean
indicating
    *         whether the policy replacement was successful or not
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Boolean> replacePolicyAsync(String keyId, String
policyName, String accountId) {
       String policy = """
   {
```

```
      "Version": "2012-10-17",
      "Statement": [{
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::%s:root"},
        "Action": "kms:*",
        "Resource": "*"
      }]
    }
    """.formatted(accountId);

        PutKeyPolicyRequest keyPolicyRequest = PutKeyPolicyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .policyName(policyName)
            .policy(policy)
            .build();

        // First, get the current policy to check if it exists
        return getAsyncClient().getKeyPolicy(r ->
r.keyId(keyId).policyName(policyName))
            .thenCompose(response -> {
                logger.info("Current policy exists. Replacing it...");
                return getAsyncClient().putKeyPolicy(keyPolicyRequest);
            })
            .thenApply(putPolicyResponse -> {
                logger.info("The key policy has been replaced.");
                return true;
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                if (throwable.getCause() instanceof LimitExceededException) {
                    logger.error("Cannot replace policy, as only one policy is
allowed per key.");
                    return false;
                }
                throw new RuntimeException("Error replacing policy", throwable);
            });
    }


    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the key policy for the specified key ID and
policy name.
     *
     * @param keyId       the ID of the AWS KMS key for which to retrieve the
policy
```

```
     * @param policyName the name of the key policy to retrieve
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the key
policy as a {@link String}
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> getKeyPolicyAsync(String keyId, String
policyName) {
        GetKeyPolicyRequest policyRequest = GetKeyPolicyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .policyName(policyName)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().getKeyPolicy(policyRequest)
            .thenApply(response -> {
                String policy = response.policy();
                logger.info("The response is: " + policy);
                return policy;
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get key policy", ex);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously signs and verifies data using AWS KMS.
     *
     * <p>The method performs the following steps:
     * <ol>
     *     <li>Creates an AWS KMS key with the specified key spec, key usage, and
origin.</li>
     *     <li>Signs the provided message using the created KMS key and the
RSASSA-PSS-SHA-256 algorithm.</li>
     *     <li>Verifies the signature of the message using the created KMS key
and the RSASSA-PSS-SHA-256 algorithm.</li>
     * </ol>
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the result of the
signature verification,
     *         {@code true} if the signature is valid, {@code false} otherwise.
     * @throws KmsException if any error occurs during the KMS operations.
     * @throws RuntimeException if an unexpected error occurs.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Boolean> signVerifyDataAsync() {
        String signMessage = "Here is the message that will be digitally signed";
```

```
        // Create an AWS KMS key used to digitally sign data.
        CreateKeyRequest createKeyRequest = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
            .keySpec(KeySpec.RSA_2048)
            .keyUsage(KeyUsageType.SIGN_VERIFY)
            .origin(OriginType.AWS_KMS)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createKey(createKeyRequest)
            .thenCompose(createKeyResponse -> {
                String keyId = createKeyResponse.keyMetadata().keyId();

                SdkBytes messageBytes = SdkBytes.fromString(signMessage,
Charset.defaultCharset());
                SignRequest signRequest = SignRequest.builder()
                    .keyId(keyId)
                    .message(messageBytes)
                    .signingAlgorithm(SigningAlgorithmSpec.RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256)
                    .build();

                return getAsyncClient().sign(signRequest)
                    .thenCompose(signResponse -> {
                        byte[] signedBytes =
signResponse.signature().asByteArray();

                        VerifyRequest verifyRequest = VerifyRequest.builder()
                            .keyId(keyId)

.message(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(signMessage.getBytes(Charset.defaultCharset())))

.signature(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(ByteBuffer.wrap(signedBytes)))

.signingAlgorithm(SigningAlgorithmSpec.RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256)
                            .build();

                        return getAsyncClient().verify(verifyRequest)
                            .thenApply(verifyResponse -> {
                                return (boolean) verifyResponse.signatureValid();
                            });
                    });
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to sign or verify data",
throwable);
            });
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously tags a KMS key with a specific tag.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the KMS key to be tagged
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the tagging
operation is finished
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> tagKMSKeyAsync(String keyId) {
        Tag tag = Tag.builder()
            .tagKey("Environment")
            .tagValue("Production")
            .build();

        TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .tags(tag)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().tagResource(tagResourceRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("{} key was tagged", keyId);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to tag the KMS key",
throwable);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a specific KMS alias asynchronously.
     *
     * @param aliasName the name of the alias to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation of deleting the specified alias
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteSpecificAliasAsync(String aliasName) {
        DeleteAliasRequest deleteAliasRequest = DeleteAliasRequest.builder()
            .aliasName(aliasName)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteAlias(deleteAliasRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
```

```
                logger.info("Alias {} has been deleted successfully", aliasName);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete alias: " +
aliasName, throwable);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously disables the specified AWS Key Management Service (KMS)
key.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID or Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the KMS key to be
disabled
     * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, indicates that the key
has been disabled successfully
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> disableKeyAsync(String keyId) {
        DisableKeyRequest keyRequest = DisableKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().disableKey(keyRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("Key {} has been disabled successfully",keyId);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to disable key: " + keyId,
throwable);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a KMS key asynchronously.
     *
     * <p><strong>Warning:</strong> Deleting a KMS key is a destructive and
potentially dangerous operation.
     * When a KMS key is deleted, all data that was encrypted under the KMS key
becomes unrecoverable.
     * This means that any files, databases, or other data that were encrypted
using the deleted KMS key
     * will become permanently inaccessible. Exercise extreme caution when
deleting KMS keys.</p>
     *
```

```
     * @param keyId the ID of the KMS key to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the key deletion
 is scheduled
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteKeyAsync(String keyId) {
        ScheduleKeyDeletionRequest deletionRequest =
 ScheduleKeyDeletionRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .pendingWindowInDays(7)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().scheduleKeyDeletion(deletionRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("Key {} will be deleted in 7 days", keyId);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to schedule key deletion for
 key ID: " + keyId, throwable);
            });
    }


    public String getAccountId(){
        try (StsClient stsClient = StsClient.create()){
            GetCallerIdentityResponse callerIdentity =
 stsClient.getCallerIdentity();
            return callerIdentity.account();
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateAlias
  - CreateGrant
  - CreateKey
  - Decrypt
  - DescribeKey
  - DisableKey

- EnableKey
- Encrypt
- GetKeyPolicy
- ListAliases
- ListGrants
- ListKeys
- RevokeGrant
- ScheduleKeyDeletion
- Sign
- TagResource

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        echo "\n";
        echo "--------------------------------------\n";
        echo <<<WELCOME
Welcome to the AWS Key Management Service SDK Basics scenario.

This program demonstrates how to interact with AWS Key Management Service using
 the AWS SDK for PHP (v3).
The AWS Key Management Service (KMS) is a secure and highly available service
 that allows you to create
and manage AWS KMS keys and control their use across a wide range of AWS services
 and applications.
KMS provides a centralized and unified approach to managing encryption keys,
 making it easier to meet your
data protection and regulatory compliance requirements.
```

```
This KMS Basics scenario creates two key types:
- A symmetric encryption key is used to encrypt and decrypt data.
- An asymmetric key used to digitally sign data.

Let's get started...\n
WELCOME;
        echo "--------------------------------------\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        $this->kmsClient = new KmsClient([]);
        // Initialize the KmsService class with the client. This allows you to
 override any defaults in the client before giving it to the service class.
        $this->kmsService = new KmsService($this->kmsClient);

        // 1. Create a symmetric KMS key.
        echo "\n";
        echo "1. Create a symmetric KMS key.\n";
        echo "First, we will create a symmetric KMS key that is used to encrypt
 and decrypt data by invoking createKey().\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        $key = $this->kmsService->createKey();
        $this->resources['symmetricKey'] = $key['KeyId'];
        echo "Created a customer key with ARN {$key['Arn']}.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 2. Enable a KMS key.
        echo "\n";
        echo "2. Enable a KMS key.\n";
        echo "By default when you create an AWS key, it is enabled. The code
 checks to
determine if the key is enabled. If it is not enabled, the code enables it.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        $keyInfo = $this->kmsService->describeKey($key['KeyId']);
        if(!$keyInfo['Enabled']){
            echo "The key was not enabled, so we will enable it.\n";
            $this->pressEnter();
            $this->kmsService->enableKey($key['KeyId']);
            echo "The key was successfully enabled.\n";
        }else{
            echo "The key was already enabled, so there was no need to enable it.
\n";
        }
```

```
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 3. Encrypt data using the symmetric KMS key.
        echo "\n";
        echo "3. Encrypt data using the symmetric KMS key.\n";
        echo "One of the main uses of symmetric keys is to encrypt and decrypt
data.\n";
        echo "Next, we'll encrypt the string 'Hello, AWS KMS!' with the
SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT encryption algorithm.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();
        $text = "Hello, AWS KMS!";
        $encryption = $this->kmsService->encrypt($key['KeyId'], $text);
        echo "The plaintext data was successfully encrypted with the algorithm:
{$encryption['EncryptionAlgorithm']}.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 4. Create an alias.
        echo "\n";
        echo "4. Create an alias.\n";
        $aliasInput = testable_readline("Please enter an alias prefixed with
\"alias/\" or press enter to use a default value: ");
        if($aliasInput == ""){
            $aliasInput = "alias/dev-encryption-key";
        }
        $this->kmsService->createAlias($key['KeyId'], $aliasInput);
        $this->resources['alias'] = $aliasInput;
        echo "The alias \"$aliasInput\" was successfully created.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 5. List all of your aliases.
        $aliasPageSize = 10;
        echo "\n";
        echo "5. List all of your aliases, up to $aliasPageSize.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();
        $aliasPaginator = $this->kmsService->listAliases();
        foreach($aliasPaginator as $pages){
            foreach($pages['Aliases'] as $alias){
                echo $alias['AliasName'] . "\n";
            }
            break;
        }
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 6. Enable automatic rotation of the KMS key.
```

```
        echo "\n";
        echo "6. Enable automatic rotation of the KMS key.\n";
        echo "By default, when the SDK enables automatic rotation of a KMS key,
KMS rotates the key material of the KMS key one year (approximately 365 days)
 from the enable date and every year
thereafter.";
        $this->pressEnter();
        $this->kmsService->enableKeyRotation($key['KeyId']);
        echo "The key's rotation was successfully set for key:
 {$key['KeyId']}\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 7. Create a grant.
        echo "7. Create a grant.\n";
        echo "\n";
        echo "A grant is a policy instrument that allows Amazon Web Services
 principals to use KMS keys.
It also can allow them to view a KMS key (DescribeKey) and create and manage
 grants.
When authorizing access to a KMS key, grants are considered along with key
 policies and IAM policies.\n";
        $granteeARN = testable_readline("Please enter the Amazon Resource Name
 (ARN) of an Amazon Web Services principal. Valid principals include Amazon
 Web Services accounts, IAM users, IAM roles, federated users, and assumed
 role users. For help with the ARN syntax for a principal, see IAM ARNs in the
 Identity and Access Management User Guide. \nTo skip this step, press enter
 without any other values: ");
        if($granteeARN){
            $operations = [
                "ENCRYPT",
                "DECRYPT",
                "DESCRIBE_KEY",
            ];
            $grant = $this->kmsService->createGrant($key['KeyId'], $granteeARN,
 $operations);
            echo "The grant Id is: {$grant['GrantId']}\n";
        }else{
            echo "Steps 7, 8, and 9 will be skipped.\n";
        }
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 8. List grants for the KMS key.
        if($granteeARN){
            echo "8. List grants for the KMS key.\n\n";
```

```
            $grantsPaginator = $this->kmsService->listGrants($key['KeyId']);
            foreach($grantsPaginator as $page){
                foreach($page['Grants'] as $grant){
                    echo $grant['GrantId'] . "\n";
                }
            }
        }else{
            echo "Skipping step 8...\n";
        }
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 9. Revoke the grant.
        if($granteeARN) {
            echo "\n";
            echo "9. Revoke the grant.\n";
            $this->pressEnter();
            $this->kmsService->revokeGrant($grant['GrantId'], $keyInfo['KeyId']);
            echo "{$grant['GrantId']} was successfully revoked!\n";
        }else{
            echo "Skipping step 9...\n";
        }
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 10. Decrypt the data.
        echo "\n";
        echo "10. Decrypt the data.\n";
        echo "Let's decrypt the data that was encrypted before.\n";
        echo "We'll use the same key to decrypt the string that we encrypted
earlier in the program.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();
        $decryption = $this->kmsService->decrypt($keyInfo['KeyId'],
$encryption['CiphertextBlob'], $encryption['EncryptionAlgorithm']);
        echo "The decrypted text is: {$decryption['Plaintext']}\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 11. Replace a Key Policy.
        echo "\n";
        echo "11. Replace a Key Policy.\n";
        echo "A key policy is a resource policy for a KMS key. Key policies are
the primary way to control access to KMS keys.\n";
        echo "Every KMS key must have exactly one key policy. The statements in
the key policy determine who has permission to use the KMS key and how they can
use it.\n";
```

```
        echo " You can also use IAM policies and grants to control access to the
 KMS key, but every KMS key must have a key policy.\n";
        echo "We will replace the key's policy with a new one:\n";
        $stsClient = new StsClient([]);
        $result = $stsClient->getCallerIdentity();
        $accountId = $result['Account'];
        $keyPolicy = <<< KEYPOLICY
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [{
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::$accountId:root"},
        "Action": "kms:*",
        "Resource": "*"
    }]
}
KEYPOLICY;
        echo $keyPolicy;
        $this->pressEnter();
        $this->kmsService->putKeyPolicy($keyInfo['KeyId'], $keyPolicy);
        echo "The Key Policy was successfully replaced!\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 12. Retrieve the key policy.
        echo "\n";
        echo "12. Retrieve the key policy.\n";
        echo "Let's get some information about the new policy and print it to the
 screen.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();
        $policyInfo = $this->kmsService->getKeyPolicy($keyInfo['KeyId']);
        echo "We got the info! Here is the policy: \n";
        echo $policyInfo['Policy'] . "\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 13. Create an asymmetric KMS key and sign data.
        echo "\n";
        echo "13. Create an asymmetric KMS key and sign data.\n";
        echo "Signing your data with an AWS key can provide several benefits that
 make it an attractive option for your data signing needs.\n";
        echo "By using an AWS KMS key, you can leverage the security controls and
 compliance features provided by AWS, which can help you meet various regulatory
 requirements and enhance the overall security posture of your organization.\n";
        echo "First we'll create the asymmetric key.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();
```

```
        $keySpec = "RSA_2048";
        $keyUsage = "SIGN_VERIFY";
        $asymmetricKey = $this->kmsService->createKey($keySpec, $keyUsage);
        $this->resources['asymmetricKey'] = $asymmetricKey['KeyId'];
        echo "Created the key with ID: {$asymmetricKey['KeyId']}\n";
        echo "Next, we'll sign the data.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();
        $algorithm = "RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256";
        $sign = $this->kmsService->sign($asymmetricKey['KeyId'], $text,
 $algorithm);
        $verify = $this->kmsService->verify($asymmetricKey['KeyId'], $text,
 $sign['Signature'], $algorithm);
        echo "Signature verification result: {$sign['signature']}\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 14. Tag the symmetric KMS key.
        echo "\n";
        echo "14. Tag the symmetric KMS key.\n";
        echo "By using tags, you can improve the overall management, security,
 and governance of your KMS keys, making it easier to organize, track, and
 control access to your encrypted data within your AWS environment.\n";
        echo "Let's tag our symmetric key as Environment->Production\n";
        $this->pressEnter();
        $this->kmsService->tagResource($key['KeyId'], [
            [
                'TagKey' => "Environment",
                'TagValue' => "Production",
            ],
        ]);
        echo "The key was successfully tagged!\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 15. Schedule the deletion of the KMS key
        echo "\n";
        echo "15. Schedule the deletion of the KMS key.\n";
        echo "By default, KMS applies a waiting period of 30 days, but you can
 specify a waiting period of 7-30 days.\n";
        echo "When this operation is successful, the key state of the KMS key
 changes to PendingDeletion and the key can't be used in any cryptographic
 operations.\n";
        echo "It remains in this state for the duration of the waiting period.\n
\n";
```

```
        echo "Deleting a KMS key is a destructive and potentially dangerous
 operation. When a KMS key is deleted, all data that was encrypted under the KMS
 key is unrecoverable.\n\n";

        $cleanUp = testable_readline("Would you like to delete the resources
 created during this scenario, including the keys? (y/n): ");
        if($cleanUp == "Y" || $cleanUp == "y"){
            $this->cleanUp();
        }

        echo
 "--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
\n";
        echo "This concludes the AWS Key Management SDK Basics scenario\n";
        echo
 "--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
\n";



namespace Kms;

use Aws\Kms\Exception\KmsException;
use Aws\Kms\KmsClient;
use Aws\Result;
use Aws\ResultPaginator;
use AwsUtilities\AWSServiceClass;

class KmsService extends AWSServiceClass
{

    protected KmsClient $client;
    protected bool $verbose;

    /***
     * @param KmsClient|null $client
     * @param bool $verbose
     */
    public function __construct(KmsClient $client = null, bool $verbose = false)
    {
        $this->verbose = $verbose;
        if($client){
            $this->client = $client;
            return;
```

```
        }
        $this->client = new KmsClient([]);
    }


    /***
     * @param string $keySpec
     * @param string $keyUsage
     * @param string $description
     * @return array
     */
    public function createKey(string $keySpec = "", string $keyUsage = "", string
$description = "Created by the SDK for PHP")
    {
        $parameters = ['Description' => $description];
        if($keySpec && $keyUsage){
            $parameters['KeySpec'] = $keySpec;
            $parameters['KeyUsage'] = $keyUsage;
        }
        try {
            $result = $this->client->createKey($parameters);
            return $result['KeyMetadata'];
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            // Check for error specific to createKey operations
            if ($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "LimitExceededException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because a quota was exceeded. For
more information, see Quotas in the Key Management Service Developer Guide.";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $ciphertext
     * @param string $algorithm
     * @return Result
     */
    public function decrypt(string $keyId, string $ciphertext, string $algorithm
= "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT")
    {
        try{
```

```
            return $this->client->decrypt([
                'CiphertextBlob' => $ciphertext,
                'EncryptionAlgorithm' => $algorithm,
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem decrypting the data: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $text
     * @return Result
     */
    public function encrypt(string $keyId, string $text)
    {
        try {
            return $this->client->encrypt([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Plaintext' => $text,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "DisabledException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified KMS key is
 not enabled.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param int $limit
     * @return ResultPaginator
     */
    public function listAliases(string $keyId = "", int $limit = 0)
    {
```

```
        $args = [];
        if($keyId){
            $args['KeyId'] = $keyId;
        }
        if($limit){
            $args['Limit'] = $limit;
        }
        try{
            return $this->client->getPaginator("ListAliases", $args);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "InvalidMarkerException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the marker that specifies
where pagination should next begin is not valid.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $alias
     * @return void
     */
    public function createAlias(string $keyId, string $alias)
    {
        try{
            $this->client->createAlias([
                'TargetKeyId' => $keyId,
                'AliasName' => $alias,
            ]);
        }catch (KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "InvalidAliasNameException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified alias name
is not valid.";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
```

```
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $granteePrincipal
     * @param array $operations
     * @param array $grantTokens
     * @return Result
     */
    public function createGrant(string $keyId, string $granteePrincipal, array
 $operations, array $grantTokens = [])
    {
        $args = [
            'KeyId' => $keyId,
            'GranteePrincipal' => $granteePrincipal,
            'Operations' => $operations,
        ];
        if($grantTokens){
            $args['GrantTokens'] = $grantTokens;
        }
        try{
            return $this->client->createGrant($args);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "InvalidGrantTokenException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified grant token
 is not valid.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return array
     */
    public function describeKey(string $keyId)
    {
        try {
            $result = $this->client->describeKey([
                "KeyId" => $keyId,
            ]);
            return $result['KeyMetadata'];
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "NotFoundException"){
```

```
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified entity or
 resource could not be found.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }




    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return void
     */
    public function disableKey(string $keyId)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->disableKey([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem disabling the key: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return void
     */
    public function enableKey(string $keyId)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->enableKey([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "NotFoundException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified entity or
 resource could not be found.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
```

```
        }
    }



    /***
     * @return array
     */
    public function listKeys()
    {
        try {
            $contents = [];
            $paginator = $this->client->getPaginator("ListKeys");
            foreach($paginator as $result){
                foreach ($result['Content'] as $object) {
                    $contents[] = $object;
                }
            }
            return $contents;
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem listing the keys: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return Result
     */
    public function listGrants(string $keyId)
    {
        try{
            return $this->client->listGrants([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "NotFoundException"){
                echo "    The request was rejected because the specified entity
 or resource could not be found.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
```

```
        }
    }


    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return Result
     */
    public function getKeyPolicy(string $keyId)
    {
        try {
            return $this->client->getKeyPolicy([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem getting the key policy: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }


    /***
     * @param string $grantId
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return void
     */
    public function revokeGrant(string $grantId, string $keyId)
    {
        try{
            $this->client->revokeGrant([
                'GrantId' => $grantId,
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem with revoking the grant: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}.\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
```

```
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param int $pendingWindowInDays
     * @return void
     */
    public function scheduleKeyDeletion(string $keyId, int $pendingWindowInDays =
 7)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->scheduleKeyDeletion([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'PendingWindowInDays' => $pendingWindowInDays,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem scheduling the key deletion: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param array $tags
     * @return void
     */
    public function tagResource(string $keyId, array $tags)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->tagResource([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Tags' => $tags,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem applying the tag(s): {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
```

```
     * @param string $message
     * @param string $algorithm
     * @return Result
     */
    public function sign(string $keyId, string $message, string $algorithm)
    {
        try {
            return $this->client->sign([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Message' => $message,
                'SigningAlgorithm' => $algorithm,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem signing the data: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param int $rotationPeriodInDays
     * @return void
     */
    public function enableKeyRotation(string $keyId, int $rotationPeriodInDays =
 365)
    {
        try{
            $this->client->enableKeyRotation([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'RotationPeriodInDays' => $rotationPeriodInDays,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "NotFoundException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified entity or
 resource could not be found.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $policy
     * @return void
     */
    public function putKeyPolicy(string $keyId, string $policy)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->putKeyPolicy([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Policy' => $policy,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem replacing the key policy: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $aliasName
     * @return void
     */
    public function deleteAlias(string $aliasName)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->deleteAlias([
                'AliasName' => $aliasName,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem deleting the alias: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $message
```

```
     * @param string $signature
     * @param string $signingAlgorithm
     * @return bool
     */
    public function verify(string $keyId, string $message, string $signature,
 string $signingAlgorithm)
    {
        try {
            $result = $this->client->verify([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Message' => $message,
                'Signature' => $signature,
                'SigningAlgorithm' => $signingAlgorithm,
            ]);
            return $result['SignatureValid'];
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem verifying the signature: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }


}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per PHP .
  - CreateAlias
  - CreateGrant
  - CreateKey
  - Decrypt
  - DescribeKey
  - DisableKey
  - EnableKey
  - Encrypt
  - GetKeyPolicy
  - ListAliases

- ListGrants
- ListKeys
- RevokeGrant
- ScheduleKeyDeletion
- Sign
- TagResource

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KMSScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started with KMS."""

    def __init__(
        self,
        key_manager: KeyManager,
        key_encryption: KeyEncrypt,
        alias_manager: AliasManager,
        grant_manager: GrantManager,
        key_policy: KeyPolicy,
    ):
        self.key_manager = key_manager
        self.key_encryption = key_encryption
        self.alias_manager = alias_manager
        self.grant_manager = grant_manager
        self.key_policy = key_policy
        self.key_id = ""
        self.alias_name = ""
        self.asymmetric_key_id = ""

    def kms_scenario(self):
        key_description = "Created by the AWS KMS API"
```

```
        print(DASHES)
        print(
            """
Welcome to the AWS Key Management SDK Basics scenario.

This program demonstrates how to interact with AWS Key Management using the AWS
 SDK for Python (Boto3).
The AWS Key Management Service (KMS) is a secure and highly available service
 that allows you to create
and manage AWS KMS keys and control their use across a wide range of AWS services
 and applications.
KMS provides a centralized and unified approach to managing encryption keys,
 making it easier to meet your
data protection and regulatory compliance requirements.

This Basics scenario creates two key types:

- A symmetric encryption key is used to encrypt and decrypt data.
- An asymmetric key used to digitally sign data.

Let's get started...
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")

        print(DASHES)
        print(f"1. Create a symmetric KMS key\n")
        print(
            f"First, the program will creates a symmetric KMS key that you can
 used to encrypt and decrypt data."
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        self.key_id = self.key_manager.create_key(key_description)["KeyId"]
        print(f"A symmetric key was successfully created {self.key_id}.")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(
            """
2. Enable a KMS key

By default, when the SDK creates an AWS key, it is enabled. The next bit of code
 checks to
determine if the key is enabled.
```

```
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        is_enabled = self.is_key_enabled(self.key_id)
        print(f"Is the key enabled? {is_enabled}")
        if not is_enabled:
            self.key_manager.enable_key(self.key_id)
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"3. Encrypt data using the symmetric KMS key")
        plain_text = "Hello, AWS KMS!"
        print(
            f"""
One of the main uses of symmetric keys is to encrypt and decrypt data.
Next, the code encrypts the string "{plain_text}" with the SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT
 encryption algorithm.
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        encrypted_text = self.key_encryption.encrypt(self.key_id, plain_text)
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"4. Create an alias")
        print(
            """
Now, the program will create an alias for the KMS key. An alias is a friendly
 name that you
can associate with a KMS key. The alias name should be prefixed with 'alias/'.
        """
        )
        alias_name = q.ask("Enter an alias name: ", q.non_empty)
        self.alias_manager.create_alias(self.key_id, alias_name)
        print(f"{alias_name} was successfully created.")
        self.alias_name = alias_name
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"5. List all of your aliases")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        self.alias_manager.list_aliases(10)
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"6. Enable automatic rotation of the KMS key")
        print(
            """

By default, when the SDK enables automatic rotation of a KMS key,
```

```
KMS rotates the key material of the KMS key one year (approximately 365 days)
 from the enable date and every year
thereafter.
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        self.key_manager.enable_key_rotation(self.key_id)
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"Key rotation has been enabled for key with id {self.key_id}")
        print(
            """
7. Create a grant

A grant is a policy instrument that allows Amazon Web Services principals to use
 KMS keys.
It also can allow them to view a KMS key (DescribeKey) and create and manage
 grants.
When authorizing access to a KMS key, grants are considered along with key
 policies and IAM policies.
        """
        )
        print(
            """
To create a grant you must specify a account_id. To specify the grantee
 account_id, use the Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
of an AWS account_id. Valid principals include AWS accounts, IAM users, IAM
 roles, federated users,
and assumed role users.
        """
        )
        account_id = q.ask(
            "Enter an account_id, or press enter to skip creating a grant... "
        )
        grant = None
        if account_id != "":
            grant = self.grant_manager.create_grant(
                self.key_id,
                account_id,
                [
                    "Encrypt",
                    "Decrypt",
                    "DescribeKey",
                ],
            )
```

```
            print(f"Grant created successfully with ID: {grant['GrantId']}")

        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"8. List grants for the KMS key")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        self.grant_manager.list_grants(self.key_id)
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"9. Revoke the grant")
        print(
            """
The revocation of a grant immediately removes the permissions and access that the
 grant had provided.
This means that any account_id (user, role, or service) that was granted access
 to perform specific
KMS operations on a KMS key will no longer be able to perform those operations.
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")

        if grant is not None:
            self.grant_manager.revoke_grant(self.key_id, grant["GrantId"])
            print(f"Grant ID: {grant['GrantId']} was successfully revoked!")

        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"10. Decrypt the data\n")
        print(
            """
Lets decrypt the data that was encrypted in an early step.
The code uses the same key to decrypt the string that we encrypted earlier in the
 program.
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        decrypted_data = self.key_encryption.decrypt(self.key_id, encrypted_text)
        print(f"Data decrypted successfully for key ID: {self.key_id}")
        print(f"Decrypted data: {decrypted_data}")

        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"11. Replace a key policy\n")
```

```
        print(
            """
A key policy is a resource policy for a KMS key. Key policies are the primary way
 to control
access to KMS keys. Every KMS key must have exactly one key policy. The
 statements in the key policy
determine who has permission to use the KMS key and how they can use it.
You can also use IAM policies and grants to control access to the KMS key, but
 every KMS key
must have a key policy.

By default, when you create a key by using the SDK, a policy is created that
gives the AWS account that owns the KMS key full access to the KMS key.

Let's try to replace the automatically created policy with the following policy.
{
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": [{
"Effect": "Allow",
"Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::0000000000:root"},
"Action": "kms:*",
"Resource": "*"
}]
}
        """
        )
        account_id = q.ask("Enter your account ID or press enter to skip: ")
        if account_id != "":
            policy = {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Principal": {"AWS": f"arn:aws:iam::{account_id}:root"},
                        "Action": "kms:*",
                        "Resource": "*",
                    }
                ],
            }

            self.key_policy.set_new_policy(self.key_id, policy)
            print("Key policy replacement succeeded.")
            q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        else:
```

```
            print("Skipping replacing the key policy.")

        print(DASHES)
        print(f"12. Get the key policy\n")
        print(
            f"The next bit of code that runs gets the key policy to make sure it
exists."
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        policy = self.key_policy.get_policy(self.key_id)
        print(f"The key policy is: {policy}")

        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"13. Create an asymmetric KMS key and sign your data\n")
        print(
            """
        Signing your data with an AWS key can provide several benefits that make
it an attractive option
        for your data signing needs. By using an AWS KMS key, you can leverage
the
        security controls and compliance features provided by AWS,
        which can help you meet various regulatory requirements and enhance the
overall security posture
        of your organization.
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(f"Sign and verify data operation succeeded.")
        self.asymmetric_key_id = self.key_manager.create_asymmetric_key()
        message = "Here is the message that will be digitally signed"
        signature = self.key_encryption.sign(self.asymmetric_key_id, message)
        if self.key_encryption.verify(self.asymmetric_key_id, message,
signature):
            print("Signature verification succeeded.")
        else:
            print("Signature verification failed.")

        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"14. Tag your symmetric KMS Key\n")
        print(
            """
```

```
        By using tags, you can improve the overall management, security, and
 governance of your
        KMS keys, making it easier to organize, track, and control access to your
 encrypted data within
        your AWS environment
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        self.key_manager.tag_resource(self.key_id, "Environment", "Production")
        self.clean_up()

    def is_key_enabled(self, key_id: str) -> bool:
        """
        Check if the key is enabled or not.

        :param key_id: The key to check.
        :return: True if the key is enabled, otherwise False.
        """
        response = self.key_manager.describe_key(key_id)
        return response["Enabled"] is True

    def clean_up(self):
        """
        Delete resources created by this scenario.
        """
        if self.alias_name != "":
            print(f"Deleting the alias {self.alias_name}.")
            self.alias_manager.delete_alias(self.alias_name)
        window = 7  # The window in days for a scheduled deletion.
        if self.key_id != "":
            print(
                """
Warning:
Deleting a KMS key is a destructive and potentially dangerous operation. When a
 KMS key is deleted,
all data that was encrypted under the KMS key is unrecoverable.
                """
            )
            if q.ask(
                f"Do you want to delete the key with ID {self.key_id} (y/n)?",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                print(
```

```
                    f"The key {self.key_id} will be deleted with a window of
 {window} days. You can cancel the deletion before"
                )
                print("the window expires.")
                self.key_manager.delete_key(self.key_id, window)
                self.key_id = ""

        if self.asymmetric_key_id != "":
            if q.ask(
                f"Do you want to delete the asymmetric key with ID
 {self.asymmetric_key_id} (y/n)?",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                print(
                    f"The key {self.asymmetric_key_id} will be deleted with a
 window of {window} days. You can cancel the deletion before"
                )
                print("the window expires.")
                self.key_manager.delete_key(self.asymmetric_key_id, window)
                self.asymmetric_key_id = ""


if __name__ == "__main__":
    kms_scenario = None
    try:
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        a_key_manager = KeyManager(kms_client)
        a_key_encrypt = KeyEncrypt(kms_client)
        an_alias_manager = AliasManager(kms_client)
        a_grant_manager = GrantManager(kms_client)
        a_key_policy = KeyPolicy(kms_client)
        kms_scenario = KMSScenario(
            key_manager=a_key_manager,
            key_encryption=a_key_encrypt,
            alias_manager=an_alias_manager,
            grant_manager=a_grant_manager,
            key_policy=a_key_policy,
        )
        kms_scenario.kms_scenario()
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo!")
        if kms_scenario is not None:
            kms_scenario.clean_up()
```

Classe e metodi Wrapper per la gestione delle chiavi KMS.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def create_key(self, key_description: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Creates a key with a user-provided description.

        :param key_description: A description for the key.
        :return: The key ID.
        """
        try:
            key = self.kms_client.create_key(Description=key_description)
["KeyMetadata"]
            self.created_keys.append(key)
            return key
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create your key. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe_key(self, key_id: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
```

```
        Describes a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to describe.
        :return: Information about the key.
        """

        try:
            key = self.kms_client.describe_key(KeyId=key_id)["KeyMetadata"]
            return key
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def enable_key_rotation(self, key_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Enables rotation for a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to enable rotation for.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.enable_key_rotation(KeyId=key_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't enable rotation for key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def create_asymmetric_key(self) -> str:
        """
        Creates an asymmetric key in AWS KMS for signing messages.

        :return: The ID of the created key.
        """
        try:
            key = self.kms_client.create_key(
                KeySpec="RSA_2048", KeyUsage="SIGN_VERIFY", Origin="AWS_KMS"
```

```
            )["KeyMetadata"]
            self.created_keys.append(key)
            return key["KeyId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create your key. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def tag_resource(self, key_id: str, tag_key: str, tag_value: str) -> None:
        """
        Add or edit tags on a customer managed key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to enable rotation for.
        :param tag_key: Key for the tag.
        :param tag_value: Value for the tag.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.tag_resource(
                KeyId=key_id, Tags=[{"TagKey": tag_key, "TagValue": tag_value}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't add a tag for the key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_key(self, key_id: str, window: int) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a list of keys.

        Warning:
        Deleting a KMS key is a destructive and potentially dangerous operation.
When a KMS key is deleted,
        all data that was encrypted under the KMS key is unrecoverable.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to delete.
        :param window: The waiting period, in days, before the KMS key is
deleted.
```

```
        """

        try:
            self.kms_client.schedule_key_deletion(
                KeyId=key_id, PendingWindowInDays=window
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't delete key %s. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Classe e metodi Wrapper per gli alias delle chiavi KMS.

```
class AliasManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_key = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "AliasManager":
        """
        Creates an AliasManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of AliasManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def create_alias(self, key_id: str, alias: str) -> None:
        """
        Creates an alias for the specified key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of a key to give an alias.
        :param alias: The alias to assign to the key.
        """
        try:
```

```
            self.kms_client.create_alias(AliasName=alias, TargetKeyId=key_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error(
                    "Could not create the alias %s because it already exists.",
key_id
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't encrypt text. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise


    def list_aliases(self, page_size: int) -> None:
        """
        Lists aliases for the current account.
        :param page_size: The number of aliases to list per page.
        """
        try:
            alias_paginator = self.kms_client.get_paginator("list_aliases")
            for alias_page in alias_paginator.paginate(
                PaginationConfig={"PageSize": page_size}
            ):
                print(f"Here are {page_size} aliases:")
                pprint(alias_page["Aliases"])
                if alias_page["Truncated"]:
                    answer = input(
                        f"Do you want to see the next {page_size} aliases (y/n)?
"
                    )
                    if answer.lower() != "y":
                        break
                else:
                    print("That's all your aliases!")
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't list your aliases. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
    def delete_alias(self, alias: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an alias.

        :param alias: The alias to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.delete_alias(AliasName=alias)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete alias %s. Here's why: %s",
                alias,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Classe e metodi Wrapper per la crittografia delle chiavi KMS.

```
class KeyEncrypt:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyEncrypt":
        """
        Creates a KeyEncrypt instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyEncrypt initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def encrypt(self, key_id: str, text: str) -> str:
        """
        Encrypts text by using the specified key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to use for encryption.
        :param text: The text to encrypt.
```

```
        :return: The encrypted version of the text.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kms_client.encrypt(KeyId=key_id,
Plaintext=text.encode())
            print(
                f"The string was encrypted with algorithm
{response['EncryptionAlgorithm']}"
            )
            return response["CiphertextBlob"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DisabledException":
                logger.error(
                    "Could not encrypt because the key %s is disabled.", key_id
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't encrypt text. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def decrypt(self, key_id: str, cipher_text: str) -> bytes:
        """
        Decrypts text previously encrypted with a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key used to decrypt the data.
        :param cipher_text: The encrypted text to decrypt.
        :return: The decrypted text.
        """
        try:
            return self.kms_client.decrypt(KeyId=key_id,
CiphertextBlob=cipher_text)[
                "Plaintext"
            ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't decrypt your ciphertext. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
    def sign(self, key_id: str, message: str) -> str:
        """
        Signs a message with a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to use for signing.
        :param message: The message to sign.
        :return: The signature of the message.
        """
        try:
            return self.kms_client.sign(
                KeyId=key_id,
                Message=message.encode(),
                SigningAlgorithm="RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256",
            )["Signature"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't sign your message. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def verify(self, key_id: str, message: str, signature: str) -> bool:
        """
        Verifies a signature against a message.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key used to sign the message.
        :param message: The message to verify.
        :param signature: The signature to verify.
        :return: True when the signature matches the message, otherwise False.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kms_client.verify(
                KeyId=key_id,
                Message=message.encode(),
                Signature=signature,
                SigningAlgorithm="RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256",
            )
            valid = response["SignatureValid"]
            print(f"The signature is {'valid' if valid else 'invalid'}.")
            return valid
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SignatureDoesNotMatchException":
                print("The signature is not valid.")
```

```
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify your signature. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

Classe e metodi Wrapper per la concessione di chiavi KMS.

```
class GrantManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "GrantManager":
        """
        Creates a GrantManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of GrantManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def create_grant(
        self, key_id: str, principal: str, operations: [str]
    ) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
        Creates a grant for a key that lets a principal generate a symmetric data
        encryption key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key.
        :param principal: The principal to grant permission to.
        :param operations: The operations to grant permission for.
        :return: The grant that is created.
        """
        try:
            return self.kms_client.create_grant(
                KeyId=key_id,
                GranteePrincipal=principal,
```

```
                Operations=operations,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create a grant on key %s. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def list_grants(self, key_id):
        """
        Lists grants for a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to query.
        :return: The grants for the key.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.kms_client.get_paginator("list_grants")
            grants = []
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(KeyId=key_id)
            for page in page_iterator:
                grants.extend(page["Grants"])

            print(f"Grants for key {key_id}:")
            pprint(grants)
            return grants
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list grants for key %s. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def revoke_grant(self, key_id: str, grant_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Revokes a grant so that it can no longer be used.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key associated with the grant.
        :param grant_id: The ID of the grant to revoke.
        """
```

```
        try:
            self.kms_client.revoke_grant(KeyId=key_id, GrantId=grant_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't revoke grant %s. Here's why: %s",
                grant_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Classe e metodi Wrapper per le politiche chiave di KMS.

```
class KeyPolicy:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPolicy":
        """
        Creates a KeyPolicy instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyPolicy initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def set_new_policy(self, key_id: str, policy: dict[str, any]) -> None:
        """
        Sets the policy of a key. Setting a policy entirely overwrites the
 existing
        policy, so care is taken to add a statement to the existing list of
 statements
        rather than simply writing a new policy.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to set the policy to.
        :param policy: A new key policy. The key policy must allow the calling
 principal to make a subsequent
```

```
                        PutKeyPolicy request on the KMS key. This reduces the risk
that the KMS key becomes unmanageable
        """

        try:
            self.kms_client.put_key_policy(KeyId=key_id,
Policy=json.dumps(policy))
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't set policy for key %s. Here's why %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise



    def get_policy(self, key_id: str) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
        Gets the policy of a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to query.
        :return: The key policy as a dict.
        """
        if key_id != "":
            try:
                response = self.kms_client.get_key_policy(
                    KeyId=key_id,
                )
                policy = json.loads(response["Policy"])
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get policy for key %s. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
            else:
                pprint(policy)
                return policy
        else:
            print("Skipping get policy demo.")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateAlias
  - CreateGrant
  - CreateKey
  - Decrypt
  - DescribeKey
  - DisableKey
  - EnableKey
  - Encrypt
  - GetKeyPolicy
  - ListAliases
  - ListGrants
  - ListKeys
  - RevokeGrant
  - ScheduleKeyDeletion
  - Sign
  - TagResource

Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS KMSAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole AWS KMS azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti richiamano l' AWS KMS API e sono estratti di codice di programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari di utilizzo AWS KMSAWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS Key Management Service.

Esempi

- Utilizzo CreateAlias con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateGrant con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateKey con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo Decrypt con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteAlias con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeKey con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DisableKey con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo EnableKey con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo EnableKeyRotation con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo Encrypt con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GenerateDataKey con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GenerateRandom con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetKeyPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListAliases con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListGrants con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListKeyPolicies con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListKeys con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutKeyPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ReEncrypt con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo RetireGrant con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo RevokeGrant con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ScheduleKeyDeletion con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo Sign con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo TagResource con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateAlias con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo Verify con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`CreateAlias`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateAlias`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Creates an alias for an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key.
/// </summary>
public class CreateAlias
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

        // The alias name must start with alias/ and can be
        // up to 256 alphanumeric characters long.
        var aliasName = "alias/ExampleAlias";

        // The value supplied as the TargetKeyId can be either
        // the key ID or key Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
        // AWS KMS key.
        var keyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

        var request = new CreateAliasRequest
        {
            AliasName = aliasName,
```

```
                TargetKeyId = keyId,
            };

            var response = await client.CreateAliasAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Alias, {aliasName}, successfully created.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not create alias.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAliassezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un alias per una chiave KMS

Il `create-alias` comando seguente crea un alias denominato `example-alias` per la chiave KMS identificata dall'ID della chiave. `1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab`

I nomi alias devono iniziare con. `alias/` Non utilizzare alias che iniziano con`alias/aws`. Questi sono riservati all'uso di. AWS

```
aws kms create-alias \
    --alias-name alias/example-alias \
    --target-key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

Questo comando non restituisce alcun output. Per vedere il nuovo alias, usa il `list-aliases` comando.

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Using alias nella AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateAlias AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Creates a custom alias for the specified target key asynchronously.
    *
    * @param targetKeyId the ID of the target key for the alias
    * @param aliasName   the name of the alias to create
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the alias creation
operation is finished
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> createCustomAliasAsync(String targetKeyId,
String aliasName) {
       CreateAliasRequest aliasRequest = CreateAliasRequest.builder()
           .aliasName(aliasName)
           .targetKeyId(targetKeyId)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<CreateAliasResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().createAlias(aliasRequest);
       responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
           if (exception == null) {
               logger.info("{} was successfully created.", aliasName);
           } else {
               if (exception instanceof ResourceExistsException) {
                   logger.info("Alias [{}] already exists. Moving on...",
aliasName);
               } else if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred while creating
alias: " + kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
               } else {
                   throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred
while creating alias: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           }
```

```
        });

        return responseFuture.thenApply(response -> null);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAliassezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createCustomAlias(
    targetKeyIdVal: String?,
    aliasNameVal: String?,
) {
    val request =
        CreateAliasRequest {
            aliasName = aliasNameVal
            targetKeyId = targetKeyIdVal
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        kmsClient.createAlias(request)
        println("$aliasNameVal was successfully created")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateAliasconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $alias
     * @return void
     */
    public function createAlias(string $keyId, string $alias)
    {
        try{
            $this->client->createAlias([
                'TargetKeyId' => $keyId,
                'AliasName' => $alias,
            ]);
        }catch (KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "InvalidAliasNameException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified alias name
is not valid.";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAliassezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AliasManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_key = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "AliasManager":
        """
        Creates an AliasManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of AliasManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def create_alias(self, key_id: str, alias: str) -> None:
        """
        Creates an alias for the specified key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of a key to give an alias.
        :param alias: The alias to assign to the key.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.create_alias(AliasName=alias, TargetKeyId=key_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error(
                    "Could not create the alias %s because it already exists.",
 key_id
                )
```

```
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't encrypt text. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateAlias AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`CreateGrant`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateGrant`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

            // The identity that is given permission to perform the operations
            // specified in the grant.
            var grantee = "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/ExampleRole";

            // The identifier of the AWS KMS key to which the grant applies. You
            // can use the key ID or the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the KMS
key.
```

```
            var keyId = "7c9eccc2-38cb-4c4f-9db3-766ee8dd3ad4";

            var request = new CreateGrantRequest
            {
                GranteePrincipal = grantee,
                KeyId = keyId,

                // A list of operations that the grant allows.
                Operations = new List<string>
                {
                    "Encrypt",
                    "Decrypt",
                },
            };

            var response = await client.CreateGrantAsync(request);

            string grantId = response.GrantId; // The unique identifier of the
grant.
            string grantToken = response.GrantToken; // The grant token.

            Console.WriteLine($"Id: {grantId}, Token: {grantToken}");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateGrantsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare una sovvenzione

L'`create-grant`esempio seguente crea una concessione che consente all'`exampleUser`utente di utilizzare il `decrypt` comando sulla chiave KMS di `1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab` esempio. Il preside uscente è il `adminRole` ruolo. La concessione utilizza il vincolo `EncryptionContextSubset` grant per consentire questa autorizzazione solo quando il contesto di crittografia nella `decrypt` richiesta include la `"Department": "IT"` coppia chiave-valore.

```
aws kms create-grant \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --grantee-principal arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/exampleUser \
    --operations Decrypt \
    --constraints EncryptionContextSubset={Department=IT} \
    --retiring-principal arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/adminRole
```

Output:

```
{
    "GrantId":
 "1a2b3c4d2f5e69f440bae30eaec9570bb1fb7358824f9ddfa1aa5a0dab1a59b2",
    "GrantToken": "<grant token here>"
}
```

Per visualizzare informazioni dettagliate sulla concessione, utilizzare il comando. `list-grants`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Grants in AWS KMS nella AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command CreateGrantReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Grants permissions to a specified principal on a customer master key (CMK)
 asynchronously.
     *
     * @param keyId             The unique identifier for the customer master key
 (CMK) that the grant applies to.
     * @param granteePrincipal  The principal that is given permission to perform
 the operations that the grant permits on the CMK.
```

```
    * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the ID
of the created grant.
    * @throws RuntimeException If an error occurs during the grant creation
process.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> grantKeyAsync(String keyId, String
granteePrincipal) {
       List<GrantOperation> grantPermissions = List.of(
           GrantOperation.ENCRYPT,
           GrantOperation.DECRYPT,
           GrantOperation.DESCRIBE_KEY
       );

       CreateGrantRequest grantRequest = CreateGrantRequest.builder()
           .keyId(keyId)
           .name("grant1")
           .granteePrincipal(granteePrincipal)
           .operations(grantPermissions)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<CreateGrantResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().createGrant(grantRequest);
       responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
           if (ex == null) {
               logger.info("Grant created successfully with ID: " +
response.grantId());
           } else {
               if (ex instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create grant: " +
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
               } else {
                   throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
               }
           }
       });

       return responseFuture.thenApply(CreateGrantResponse::grantId);
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateGrantsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createNewGrant(
    keyIdVal: String?,
    granteePrincipalVal: String?,
    operation: String,
): String? {
    val operationOb = GrantOperation.fromValue(operation)
    val grantOperationList = ArrayList<GrantOperation>()
    grantOperationList.add(operationOb)

    val request =
        CreateGrantRequest {
            keyId = keyIdVal
            granteePrincipal = granteePrincipalVal
            operations = grantOperationList
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.createGrant(request)
        return response.grantId
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateGrantconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /***
    * @param string $keyId
    * @param string $granteePrincipal
    * @param array $operations
    * @param array $grantTokens
    * @return Result
    */
   public function createGrant(string $keyId, string $granteePrincipal, array
$operations, array $grantTokens = [])
   {
       $args = [
           'KeyId' => $keyId,
           'GranteePrincipal' => $granteePrincipal,
           'Operations' => $operations,
       ];
       if($grantTokens){
           $args['GrantTokens'] = $grantTokens;
       }
       try{
           return $this->client->createGrant($args);
       }catch(KmsException $caught){
           if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "InvalidGrantTokenException"){
               echo "The request was rejected because the specified grant token
is not valid.\n";
           }
           throw $caught;
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateGrantsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GrantManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "GrantManager":
        """
        Creates a GrantManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of GrantManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def create_grant(
        self, key_id: str, principal: str, operations: [str]
    ) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
        Creates a grant for a key that lets a principal generate a symmetric data
        encryption key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key.
        :param principal: The principal to grant permission to.
        :param operations: The operations to grant permission for.
        :return: The grant that is created.
        """
        try:
            return self.kms_client.create_grant(
```

```
                KeyId=key_id,
                GranteePrincipal=principal,
                Operations=operations,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create a grant on key %s. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateGrant AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`CreateKey`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateKey`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Utilizza la crittografia delle tabelle

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to create a new AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)
    /// key.
    /// </summary>
    public class CreateKey
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Note that if you need to create a Key in an AWS Region
            // other than the Region defined for the default user, you need to
            // pass the Region to the client constructor.
            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

            // The call to CreateKeyAsync will create a symmetrical AWS KMS
            // key. For more information about symmetrical and asymmetrical
            // keys, see:
            //
            // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/symm-asymm-
choose.html
            var response = await client.CreateKeyAsync(new CreateKeyRequest());

            // The KeyMetadata object contains information about the new AWS KMS
 key.
            KeyMetadata keyMetadata = response.KeyMetadata;

            if (keyMetadata is not null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"KMS Key: {keyMetadata.KeyId} was successfully
 created.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not create KMS Key.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateKeysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creare una chiave KMS gestita dal cliente in AWS KMS

L'`create-key`esempio seguente crea una chiave KMS di crittografia simmetrica.

Per creare la chiave KMS di base, una chiave di crittografia simmetrica, non è necessario specificare alcun parametro. I valori predefiniti per tali parametri creano una chiave di crittografia simmetrica.

Poiché questo comando non specifica una politica chiave, la chiave KMS ottiene la politica di chiave predefinita per le chiavi KMS create a livello di codice. Per visualizzare la politica chiave, usa il comando. `get-key-policy` Per modificare la politica chiave, usa il `put-key-policy` comando.

```
aws kms create-key
```

Il `create-key` comando restituisce i metadati chiave, inclusi l'ID chiave e l'ARN della nuova chiave KMS. Puoi utilizzare questi valori per identificare la chiave KMS in altre operazioni KMS. AWS L'output non include i tag. Per visualizzare i tag di una chiave KMS, usa il`list-resource-tags command`.

Output:

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "CreationDate": "2017-07-05T14:04:55-07:00",
        "CurrentKeyMaterialId":
 "0b7fd7ddbac6eef27907413567cad8c810e2883dc8a7534067a82ee1142fc1e6",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "Description": "",
        "Enabled": true,
        "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "KeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
```

```
        "MultiRegion": false,
        "Origin": "AWS_KMS"
        "EncryptionAlgorithms": [
            "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
        ]
    }
}
```

Nota: il `create-key` comando non consente di specificare un alias. Per creare un alias per la nuova chiave KMS, usa il comando. `create-alias`

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Creating keys nella AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide.

Esempio 2: creare una chiave RSA KMS asimmetrica per la crittografia e la decrittografia

L'`create-key`esempio seguente crea una chiave KMS che contiene una coppia di chiavi RSA asimmetrica per la crittografia e la decrittografia. Le specifiche e l'utilizzo della chiave non possono essere modificati dopo la creazione della chiave. :

```
aws kms create-key \
   --key-spec RSA_4096 \
   --key-usage ENCRYPT_DECRYPT
```

Output:

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
        "CreationDate": "2021-04-05T14:04:55-07:00",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "RSA_4096",
        "Description": "",
        "Enabled": true,
        "EncryptionAlgorithms": [
            "RSAES_OAEP_SHA_1",
            "RSAES_OAEP_SHA_256"
        ],
        "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "KeySpec": "RSA_4096",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
```

```
        "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
        "MultiRegion": false,
        "Origin": "AWS_KMS"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Chiavi asimmetriche in AWS KMS nella AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide.

Esempio 3: creare una chiave KMS a curva ellittica asimmetrica per la firma e la verifica

Per creare una chiave KMS asimmetrica che contenga una coppia di chiavi a curva ellittica asimmetrica (ECC) per la firma e la verifica. Il `--key-usage` parametro è obbligatorio anche se è l'unico valore valido per le chiavi ECC `SIGN_VERIFY` KMS. Le specifiche e l'utilizzo della chiave non possono essere modificati dopo la creazione della chiave. :

```
aws kms create-key \
    --key-spec ECC_NIST_P521 \
    --key-usage SIGN_VERIFY
```

Output:

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
        "CreationDate": "2019-12-02T07:48:55-07:00",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "ECC_NIST_P521",
        "Description": "",
        "Enabled": true,
        "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "KeySpec": "ECC_NIST_P521",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "KeyUsage": "SIGN_VERIFY",
        "MultiRegion": false,
        "Origin": "AWS_KMS",
        "SigningAlgorithms": [
            "ECDSA_SHA_512"
        ]
    }
```

```
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Chiavi asimmetriche in AWS KMS nella AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide.

Esempio 4: creare una chiave KMS ML-DSA asimmetrica per la firma e la verifica

Questo esempio crea una chiave ML-DSA (Module-Lattice Digital Signature Algorithm) per la firma e la verifica. Il parametro key-usage è obbligatorio anche se `SIGN_VERIFY` è l'unico valore valido per le chiavi ML-DSA.

```
aws kms create-key \
    --key-spec ML_DSA_65 \
    --key-usage SIGN_VERIFY
```

Output:

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
        "CreationDate": "2019-12-02T07:48:55-07:00",
        "Description": "",
        "Enabled": true,
        "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "KeySpec": "ML_DSA_65",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "KeyUsage": "SIGN_VERIFY",
        "MultiRegion": false,
        "Origin": "AWS_KMS",
        "SigningAlgorithms": [
            "ML_DSA_SHAKE_256"
        ]
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Chiavi asimmetriche in AWS KMS nella Key Management Service Developer Guide.AWS

Esempio 5: creare una chiave HMAC KMS

L'`create-key`esempio seguente crea una chiave KMS HMAC a 384 bit. Il `GENERATE_VERIFY_MAC` valore del `--key-usage` parametro è obbligatorio anche se è l'unico valore valido per le chiavi HMAC KMS.

```
aws kms create-key \
    --key-spec HMAC_384 \
    --key-usage GENERATE_VERIFY_MAC
```

Output:

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
        "CreationDate": "2022-04-05T14:04:55-07:00",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "HMAC_384",
        "Description": "",
        "Enabled": true,
        "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "KeySpec": "HMAC_384",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "KeyUsage": "GENERATE_VERIFY_MAC",
        "MacAlgorithms": [
            "HMAC_SHA_384"
        ],
        "MultiRegion": false,
        "Origin": "AWS_KMS"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta le chiavi HMAC in AWS KMS nella Guida per gli sviluppatori del servizio di gestione delle AWS chiavi.

Esempio 6: per creare una chiave KMS primaria multiregionale

L'`create-key`esempio seguente crea una chiave di crittografia simmetrica primaria multiregione. Poiché i valori predefiniti per tutti i parametri creano una chiave di crittografia simmetrica, per questa chiave KMS è richiesto solo il `--multi-region` parametro. Nella AWS CLI, per indicare che un parametro booleano è vero, è sufficiente specificare il nome del parametro.

```
aws kms create-key \
    --multi-region
```

Output:

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/
mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef12345678990ab",
        "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
        "CreationDate": "2021-09-02T016:15:21-09:00",
        "CurrentKeyMaterialId":
 "0b7fd7ddbac6eef27907413567cad8c810e2883dc8a7534067a82ee1142fc1e6",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "Description": "",
        "Enabled": true,
        "EncryptionAlgorithms": [
          "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
        ],
        "KeyId": "mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef12345678990ab",
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "KeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
        "MultiRegion": true,
        "MultiRegionConfiguration": {
            "MultiRegionKeyType": "PRIMARY",
            "PrimaryKey": {
                "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/
mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef12345678990ab",
                "Region": "us-west-2"
            },
            "ReplicaKeys": []
        },
        "Origin": "AWS_KMS"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Chiavi asimmetriche in AWS KMS nella Key Management Service Developer Guide.AWS

Esempio 7: per creare una chiave KMS per il materiale chiave importato

L'`create-key`esempio seguente crea una chiave KMS senza materiale chiave. Una volta completata l'operazione, puoi importare il tuo materiale chiave nella chiave KMS. Per creare questa chiave KMS, imposta il `--origin` parametro su. `EXTERNAL`

```
aws kms create-key \
    --origin EXTERNAL
```

Output:

```
{
     "KeyMetadata": {
         "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
         "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
         "CreationDate": "2019-12-02T07:48:55-07:00",
         "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
         "Description": "",
         "Enabled": false,
         "EncryptionAlgorithms": [
             "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
         ],
         "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
         "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
         "KeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
         "KeyState": "PendingImport",
         "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
         "MultiRegion": false,
         "Origin": "EXTERNAL"
     }
 }
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Importazione di materiale chiave nelle chiavi AWS KMS nella AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide.

Esempio 6: creare una chiave KMS in un key store AWS CloudHSM

L'`create-key`esempio seguente crea una chiave KMS nell'archivio di chiavi AWS CloudHSM specificato. L'operazione crea la chiave KMS e i relativi metadati in AWS KMS e crea il materiale chiave nel cluster CloudHSM associato all' AWS archivio chiavi personalizzato. I parametri `--custom-key-store-id` e `--origin` sono obbligatori.

```
aws kms create-key \
```

```
    --origin AWS_CLOUDHSM \
    --custom-key-store-id cks-1234567890abcdef0
```

Output:

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
        "CloudHsmClusterId": "cluster-1a23b4cdefg",
        "CreationDate": "2019-12-02T07:48:55-07:00",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "CustomKeyStoreId": "cks-1234567890abcdef0",
        "Description": "",
        "Enabled": true,
        "EncryptionAlgorithms": [
            "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
        ],
        "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "KeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
        "MultiRegion": false,
        "Origin": "AWS_CLOUDHSM"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta AWS CloudHSM key store nella Key Management Service AWS Developer Guide.

Esempio 8: creare una chiave KMS in un archivio di chiavi esterno

L'`create-key`esempio seguente crea una chiave KMS nell'archivio di chiavi esterno specificato. I `--xks-key-id` parametri `--custom-key-store-id`--`origin`, e sono obbligatori in questo comando.

Il `--xks-key-id` parametro specifica l'ID di una chiave di crittografia simmetrica esistente nel gestore di chiavi esterno. Questa chiave funge da materiale chiave esterno per la chiave KMS. Il valore del `--origin` parametro deve essere `EXTERNAL_KEY_STORE` .Il `custom-key-`

`store-id` parametro deve identificare un archivio chiavi esterno collegato al relativo proxy di archiviazione chiavi esterno.

```
aws kms create-key \
    --origin EXTERNAL_KEY_STORE \
    --custom-key-store-id cks-9876543210fedcba9 \
    --xks-key-id bb8562717f809024
```

Output:

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
        "CreationDate": "2022-12-02T07:48:55-07:00",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "CustomKeyStoreId": "cks-9876543210fedcba9",
        "Description": "",
        "Enabled": true,
        "EncryptionAlgorithms": [
            "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
        ],
        "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "KeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
        "MultiRegion": false,
        "Origin": "EXTERNAL_KEY_STORE",
        "XksKeyConfiguration": {
            "Id": "bb8562717f809024"
        }
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta gli archivi di chiavi esterni nella AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateKey AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new symmetric encryption key asynchronously.
     *
     * @param keyDesc the description of the key to be created
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ID of the
newly created key
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while creating the key
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createKeyAsync(String keyDesc) {
        CreateKeyRequest keyRequest = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
            .description(keyDesc)
            .keySpec(KeySpec.SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT)
            .keyUsage(KeyUsageType.ENCRYPT_DECRYPT)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createKey(keyRequest)
            .thenApply(resp -> resp.keyMetadata().keyId())
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("An error occurred while creating the
key: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateKeysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createKey(keyDesc: String?): String? {
    val request =
        CreateKeyRequest {
            description = keyDesc
            customerMasterKeySpec = CustomerMasterKeySpec.SymmetricDefault
            keyUsage = KeyUsageType.fromValue("ENCRYPT_DECRYPT")
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val result = kmsClient.createKey(request)
        println("Created a customer key with id " + result.keyMetadata?.arn)
        return result.keyMetadata?.keyId
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateKeyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
```

```
     * @param string $keySpec
     * @param string $keyUsage
     * @param string $description
     * @return array
     */
    public function createKey(string $keySpec = "", string $keyUsage = "", string
 $description = "Created by the SDK for PHP")
    {
        $parameters = ['Description' => $description];
        if($keySpec && $keyUsage){
            $parameters['KeySpec'] = $keySpec;
            $parameters['KeyUsage'] = $keyUsage;
        }
        try {
            $result = $this->client->createKey($parameters);
            return $result['KeyMetadata'];
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            // Check for error specific to createKey operations
            if ($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "LimitExceededException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because a quota was exceeded. For
 more information, see Quotas in the Key Management Service Developer Guide.";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateKeysezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
```

```
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def create_key(self, key_description: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Creates a key with a user-provided description.

        :param key_description: A description for the key.
        :return: The key ID.
        """
        try:
            key = self.kms_client.create_key(Description=key_description)
["KeyMetadata"]
            self.created_keys.append(key)
            return key
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create your key. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateKey AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-kms' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Create a AWS KMS key.
# As long we are only encrypting small amounts of data (4 KiB or less) directly,
# a KMS key is fine for our purposes.
# For larger amounts of data,
# use the KMS key to encrypt a data encryption key (DEK).

client = Aws::KMS::Client.new

resp = client.create_key({
                           tags: [
                             {
                               tag_key: 'CreatedBy',
                               tag_value: 'ExampleUser'
                             }
                           ]
                         })

puts resp.key_metadata.key_id
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateKeysezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn make_key(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.create_key().send().await?;

    let id = resp.key_metadata.as_ref().unwrap().key_id();

    println!("Key: {}", id);

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateKeyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzo **`Decrypt`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `Decrypt`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: decrittografare un messaggio crittografato con una chiave KMS simmetrica (Linux e macOS)

Il seguente esempio di `decrypt` comando mostra il metodo consigliato per decrittografare i dati con la CLI. AWS Questa versione mostra come decrittografare i dati con una chiave KMS simmetrica.

Fornisci il testo cifrato in un file. Nel valore del `--ciphertext-blob` parametro, usa il `fileb://` prefisso, che indica alla CLI di leggere i dati da un file binario. Se il file non si trova nella directory corrente, digitate il percorso completo del file. Per ulteriori informazioni sulla lettura dei valori dei parametri AWS CLI da un file, consulta Loading AWS CLI parameters from a file < https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/ latest/userguide/cli - usage-parameters-file .html> nella Command Line Interface User Guide e Best Practices for Local File Parameters< https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/ developer/ best-practices-for-local -file-parameters/> nel AWS Command Line Tool Blog .Specificare la chiave KMS per decrittografare il CipherText.Il AWS parametro non è necessario quando si esegue la decrittografia con una chiave KMS simmetrica. `--key-id` AWS KMS può ottenere l'ID della chiave KMS utilizzata per crittografare i dati dai metadati nel testo cifrato. Tuttavia è sempre consigliabile specificare la chiave KMS che stai utilizzando. Questa pratica garantisce l'utilizzo della chiave KMS desiderata e impedisce di decifrare inavvertitamente un testo cifrato utilizzando una chiave KMS non attendibile.Richiedi l'output di testo in chiaro come valore di testo.Il `--query` parametro indica alla CLI di ottenere solo il valore del campo dall'output. `Plaintext` Il `--output` parametro restituisce l'output come text.base64: decodifica il testo semplice e lo salva in un file. L'esempio seguente invia (|) il valore del `Plaintext` parametro all'utilità Base64, che lo decodifica. Quindi, reindirizza (>) l'output decodificato al file. `ExamplePlaintext`

Prima di eseguire questo comando, sostituisci l'ID della chiave di esempio con un ID chiave valido del tuo account. AWS

```
aws kms decrypt \
    --ciphertext-blob fileb://ExampleEncryptedFile \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --output text \
    --query Plaintext | base64 \
    --decode > ExamplePlaintextFile
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output. L'output del `decrypt` comando viene decodificato in base64 e salvato in un file.

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedete Decrypt nel Key Management Service API Reference.AWS

Esempio 2: per decrittografare un messaggio crittografato con una chiave KMS simmetrica (prompt dei comandi di Windows)

L'esempio seguente è lo stesso del precedente, tranne per il fatto che utilizza l'`certutil`utilità per decodificare in Base64 i dati di testo in chiaro. Questa procedura richiede due comandi, come illustrato negli esempi seguenti.

Prima di eseguire questo comando, sostituisci l'ID della chiave di esempio con un ID chiave valido del tuo AWS account.

```
aws kms decrypt ^
    --ciphertext-blob fileb://ExampleEncryptedFile ^
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab ^
    --output text ^
    --query Plaintext > ExamplePlaintextFile.base64
```

Esegui il comando `certutil`.

```
certutil -decode ExamplePlaintextFile.base64 ExamplePlaintextFile
```

Output:

```
Input Length = 18
Output Length = 12
CertUtil: -decode command completed successfully.
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Decrypt nel riferimento all'API di AWS riferimento del servizio di gestione delle chiavi.

Esempio 3: decrittografare un messaggio crittografato con una chiave KMS asimmetrica (Linux e macOS)

Il seguente esempio di `decrypt` comando mostra come decrittografare i dati crittografati con una chiave KMS asimmetrica RSA.

Quando si utilizza una chiave KMS asimmetrica, è obbligatorio il `encryption-algorithm` parametro che specifica l'algoritmo utilizzato per crittografare il testo in chiaro.

Prima di eseguire questo comando, sostituisci l'ID della chiave di esempio con un ID di chiave valido del tuo account. AWS

```
aws kms decrypt \
    --ciphertext-blob fileb://ExampleEncryptedFile \
    --key-id 0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321 \
    --encryption-algorithm RSAES_OAEP_SHA_256 \
    --output text \
    --query Plaintext | base64 \
    --decode > ExamplePlaintextFile
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output. L'output del `decrypt` comando viene decodificato in base64 e salvato in un file.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Chiavi asimmetriche in KMS nella AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide.AWS

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Decrypt in Command Reference.AWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously decrypts the given encrypted data using the specified key
 ID.
     *
     * @param encryptedData The encrypted data to be decrypted.
     * @param keyId The ID of the key to be used for decryption.
     * @return A CompletableFuture that, when completed, will contain the
 decrypted data as a String.
     *         If an error occurs during the decryption process, the
 CompletableFuture will complete
     *         exceptionally with the error, and the method will return an empty
 String.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> decryptDataAsync(SdkBytes encryptedData,
 String keyId) {
```

```
        DecryptRequest decryptRequest = DecryptRequest.builder()
            .ciphertextBlob(encryptedData)
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DecryptResponse> responseFuture =
 getAsyncClient().decrypt(decryptRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((decryptResponse, exception) -> {
            if (exception == null) {
                logger.info("Data decrypted successfully for key ID: " + keyId);
            } else {
                if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred while
 decrypting data: " + kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred
 while decrypting data: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });

        return responseFuture.thenApply(decryptResponse ->
 decryptResponse.plaintext().asString(StandardCharsets.UTF_8));
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Decrypt in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun encryptData(keyIdValue: String): ByteArray? {
    val text = "This is the text to encrypt by using the AWS KMS Service"
    val myBytes: ByteArray = text.toByteArray()
```

```
    val encryptRequest =
        EncryptRequest {
            keyId = keyIdValue
            plaintext = myBytes
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.encrypt(encryptRequest)
        val algorithm: String = response.encryptionAlgorithm.toString()
        println("The encryption algorithm is $algorithm")

        // Return the encrypted data.
        return response.ciphertextBlob
    }
}

suspend fun decryptData(
    encryptedDataVal: ByteArray?,
    keyIdVal: String?,
) {
    val decryptRequest =
        DecryptRequest {
            ciphertextBlob = encryptedDataVal
            keyId = keyIdVal
        }
    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val decryptResponse = kmsClient.decrypt(decryptRequest)
        val myVal = decryptResponse.plaintext

        // Print the decrypted data.
        print(myVal)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Decrypt in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $ciphertext
     * @param string $algorithm
     * @return Result
     */
    public function decrypt(string $keyId, string $ciphertext, string $algorithm
 = "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT")
    {
        try{
            return $this->client->decrypt([
                'CiphertextBlob' => $ciphertext,
                'EncryptionAlgorithm' => $algorithm,
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem decrypting the data: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Decrypt in AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyEncrypt:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyEncrypt":
        """
        Creates a KeyEncrypt instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyEncrypt initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def decrypt(self, key_id: str, cipher_text: str) -> bytes:
        """
        Decrypts text previously encrypted with a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key used to decrypt the data.
        :param cipher_text: The encrypted text to decrypt.
        :return: The decrypted text.
        """
        try:
            return self.kms_client.decrypt(KeyId=key_id,
 CiphertextBlob=cipher_text)[
                "Plaintext"
            ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't decrypt your ciphertext. Here's why: %s",
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Decrypt in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C' GitHubè di più su. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-kms' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Decrypted blob

blob =
 '01020200785d68faeec386af1057904926253051eb2919d3c16078badf65b808b26dd057c101747cadf3593
blob_packed = [blob].pack('H*')

client = Aws::KMS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

resp = client.decrypt({
                        ciphertext_blob: blob_packed
                      })

puts 'Raw text: '
puts resp.plaintext
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Decrypt in AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn decrypt_key(client: &Client, key: &str, filename: &str) -> Result<(),
 Error> {
    // Open input text file and get contents as a string
    // input is a base-64 encoded string, so decode it:
    let data = fs::read_to_string(filename)
        .map(|input| {
            base64::decode(input).expect("Input file does not contain valid base
 64 characters.")
        })
        .map(Blob::new);

    let resp = client
        .decrypt()
        .key_id(key)
        .ciphertext_blob(data.unwrap())
        .send()
        .await?;

    let inner = resp.plaintext.unwrap();
    let bytes = inner.as_ref();

    let s = String::from_utf8(bytes.to_vec()).expect("Could not convert to
 UTF-8");

    println!();
    println!("Decoded string:");
    println!("{}", s);

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Decrypt in AWS SDK for Rust API reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteAlias`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteAlias`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un alias AWS KMS

L'`delete-aliasesempio` seguente elimina l'alias. `alias/example-alias` Il nome dell'alias deve iniziare con alias/.

```
aws kms delete-alias \
    --alias-name alias/example-alias
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output. Per trovare l'alias, usa il comando. `list-aliases`

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Eliminazione di un alias nella AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DeleteAliasReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a specific KMS alias asynchronously.
     *
```

```
     * @param aliasName the name of the alias to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation of deleting the specified alias
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteSpecificAliasAsync(String aliasName) {
        DeleteAliasRequest deleteAliasRequest = DeleteAliasRequest.builder()
            .aliasName(aliasName)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteAlias(deleteAliasRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("Alias {} has been deleted successfully", aliasName);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete alias: " +
aliasName, throwable);
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteAliassezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
     * @param string $aliasName
     * @return void
     */
    public function deleteAlias(string $aliasName)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->deleteAlias([
                'AliasName' => $aliasName,
```

```
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem deleting the alias: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteAliassezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AliasManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_key = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "AliasManager":
        """
        Creates an AliasManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of AliasManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def delete_alias(self, alias: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an alias.
```

```
        :param alias: The alias to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.delete_alias(AliasName=alias)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete alias %s. Here's why: %s",
                alias,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteAlias AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeKey`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeKey`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
```

```
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key.
    /// You can supply either the key Id or the key Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
    /// to the DescribeKeyRequest KeyId property.
    /// </summary>
    public class DescribeKey
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var keyId = "7c9eccc2-38cb-4c4f-9db3-766ee8dd3ad4";
            var request = new DescribeKeyRequest
            {
                KeyId = keyId,
            };

            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

            var response = await client.DescribeKeyAsync(request);
            var metadata = response.KeyMetadata;

            Console.WriteLine($"{metadata.KeyId} created on:
{metadata.CreationDate}");
            Console.WriteLine($"State: {metadata.KeyState}");
            Console.WriteLine($"{metadata.Description}");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeKeysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per trovare informazioni dettagliate su una chiave KMS

L'`describe-key`esempio seguente ottiene informazioni dettagliate sulla chiave AWS gestita per Amazon S3 nell'account e nella regione di esempio. Puoi utilizzare questo comando per trovare dettagli sulle chiavi gestite e sulle chiavi AWS gestite dai clienti.

Per specificare la chiave KMS, usa il `key-id` parametro. Questo esempio utilizza un valore di nome alias, ma è possibile utilizzare un ID chiave, un ARN di chiave, un nome alias o un alias ARN in questo comando.

```
aws kms describe-key \
    --key-id alias/aws/s3
```

Output:

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "AWSAccountId": "846764612917",
        "KeyId": "b8a9477d-836c-491f-857e-07937918959b",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:846764612917:key/
b8a9477d-836c-491f-857e-07937918959b",
        "CurrentKeyMaterialId":
 "0b7fd7ddbac6eef27907413567cad8c810e2883dc8a7534067a82ee1142fc1e6",
        "CreationDate": 2017-06-30T21:44:32.140000+00:00,
        "Enabled": true,
        "Description": "Default KMS key that protects my S3 objects when no other
 key is defined",
        "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "Origin": "AWS_KMS",
        "KeyManager": "AWS",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "EncryptionAlgorithms": [
            "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
        ]
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Viewing keys nella AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide.

Esempio 2: per ottenere dettagli su una chiave KMS asimmetrica RSA

L'`describe-key`esempio seguente ottiene informazioni dettagliate su una chiave RSA KMS asimmetrica utilizzata per la firma e la verifica.

```
aws kms describe-key \
```

```
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

Output:

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
        "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "CreationDate": "2019-12-02T19:47:14.861000+00:00",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "RSA_2048",
        "Enabled": false,
        "Description": "",
        "KeyState": "Disabled",
        "Origin": "AWS_KMS",
        "MultiRegion": false,
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "KeySpec": "RSA_2048",
        "KeyUsage": "SIGN_VERIFY",
        "SigningAlgorithms": [
            "RSASSA_PKCS1_V1_5_SHA_256",
            "RSASSA_PKCS1_V1_5_SHA_384",
            "RSASSA_PKCS1_V1_5_SHA_512",
            "RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256",
            "RSASSA_PSS_SHA_384",
            "RSASSA_PSS_SHA_512"
        ]
    }
}
```

Esempio 3: per ottenere dettagli su una chiave di replica multiregionale

L'`describe-key`esempio seguente ottiene i metadati per una chiave di replica multiregionale. Questa chiave multiregionale è una chiave di crittografia simmetrica. L'output di un `describe-key` comando per qualsiasi chiave multiregionale restituisce informazioni sulla chiave primaria e su tutte le relative repliche.

```
aws kms describe-key \
    --key-id arn:aws:kms:ap-northeast-1:111122223333:key/
mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab
```

Output:

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "MultiRegion": true,
        "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:ap-northeast-1:111122223333:key/
mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab",
        "CreationDate": "2021-06-28T21:09:16.114000+00:00",
        "CurrentKeyMaterialId":
 "0b7fd7ddbac6eef27907413567cad8c810e2883dc8a7534067a82ee1142fc1e6",
        "Description": "",
        "Enabled": true,
        "KeyId": "mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab",
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
        "Origin": "AWS_KMS",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "EncryptionAlgorithms": [
            "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
        ],
        "MultiRegionConfiguration": {
            "MultiRegionKeyType": "PRIMARY",
            "PrimaryKey": {
                "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/
mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab",
                "Region": "us-west-2"
            },
            "ReplicaKeys": [
                {
                    "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:eu-west-1:111122223333:key/
mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab",
                    "Region": "eu-west-1"
                },
                {
                    "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:ap-northeast-1:111122223333:key/
mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab",
                    "Region": "ap-northeast-1"
                },
                {
                    "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:sa-east-1:111122223333:key/
mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab",
                    "Region": "sa-east-1"
```

```
                }
            ]
        }
    }
}
```

Esempio 4: per ottenere dettagli su una chiave KMS HMAC

L'`describe-key`esempio seguente ottiene informazioni dettagliate su una chiave KMS HMAC.

```
aws kms describe-key \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

Output:

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "AWSAccountId": "123456789012",
        "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:123456789012:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "CreationDate": "2022-04-03T22:23:10.194000+00:00",
        "Enabled": true,
        "Description": "Test key",
        "KeyUsage": "GENERATE_VERIFY_MAC",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "Origin": "AWS_KMS",
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "HMAC_256",
        "MacAlgorithms": [
            "HMAC_SHA_256"
        ],
        "MultiRegion": false
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeKeyin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously checks if a specified key is enabled.
    *
    * @param keyId the ID of the key to check
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, indicates
whether the key is enabled or not
    *
    * @throws RuntimeException if an exception occurs while checking the key
state
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Boolean> isKeyEnabledAsync(String keyId) {
       DescribeKeyRequest keyRequest = DescribeKeyRequest.builder()
           .keyId(keyId)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DescribeKeyResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeKey(keyRequest);
       return responseFuture.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (resp != null) {
               KeyState keyState = resp.keyMetadata().keyState();
               if (keyState == KeyState.ENABLED) {
                   logger.info("The key is enabled.");
               } else {
                   logger.info("The key is not enabled. Key state: {}",
keyState);
               }
           } else {
               throw new RuntimeException(ex);
           }
       }).thenApply(resp -> resp.keyMetadata().keyState() == KeyState.ENABLED);
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeKeysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeSpecifcKey(keyIdVal: String?) {
    val request =
        DescribeKeyRequest {
            keyId = keyIdVal
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.describeKey(request)
        println("The key description is ${response.keyMetadata?.description}")
        println("The key ARN is ${response.keyMetadata?.arn}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeKeyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return array
     */
    public function describeKey(string $keyId)
    {
        try {
            $result = $this->client->describeKey([
                "KeyId" => $keyId,
            ]);
            return $result['KeyMetadata'];
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "NotFoundException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified entity or
 resource could not be found.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeKeysezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
```

```
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS
client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def describe_key(self, key_id: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Describes a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to describe.
        :return: Information about the key.
        """

        try:
            key = self.kms_client.describe_key(KeyId=key_id)["KeyMetadata"]
            return key
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeKey AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DisableKey`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DisableKey`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Disable an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key and then retrieve
/// the key's status to show that it has been disabled.
/// </summary>
public class DisableKey
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

        // The identifier of the AWS KMS key to disable. You can use the
        // key Id or the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS KMS key.
        var keyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

        var request = new DisableKeyRequest
        {
            KeyId = keyId,
        };

        var response = await client.DisableKeyAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            // Retrieve information about the key to show that it has now
            // been disabled.
            var describeResponse = await client.DescribeKeyAsync(new
DescribeKeyRequest
```

```
                {
                    KeyId = keyId,
                });
                Console.WriteLine($"{describeResponse.KeyMetadata.KeyId} - state:
{describeResponse.KeyMetadata.KeyState}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DisableKeysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per disabilitare temporaneamente una chiave KMS

Il `disable-key` comando seguente disabilita una chiave KMS gestita dal cliente. Per riattivare la chiave KMS, usa il comando. `enable-key`

```
aws kms disable-key \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Enabling and Disabling Keys nella AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DisableKey AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously disables the specified AWS Key Management Service (KMS)
 key.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID or Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the KMS key to be
 disabled
     * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, indicates that the key
 has been disabled successfully
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> disableKeyAsync(String keyId) {
        DisableKeyRequest keyRequest = DisableKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().disableKey(keyRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("Key {} has been disabled successfully",keyId);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to disable key: " + keyId,
 throwable);
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DisableKeysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun disableKey(keyIdVal: String?) {
    val request =
        DisableKeyRequest {
            keyId = keyIdVal
```

```
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        kmsClient.disableKey(request)
        println("$keyIdVal was successfully disabled")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisableKeyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return void
     */
    public function disableKey(string $keyId)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->disableKey([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem disabling the key: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DisableKeysezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def disable_key(self, key_id: str) -> None:
        try:
            self.kms_client.disable_key(KeyId=key_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't disable key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DisableKey AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`EnableKey`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `EnableKey`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Enable an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key.
/// </summary>
public class EnableKey
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

        // The identifier of the AWS KMS key to enable. You can use the
        // key Id or the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS KMS key.
        var keyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

        var request = new EnableKeyRequest
        {
```

```
                KeyId = keyId,
            };

            var response = await client.EnableKeyAsync(request);
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                // Retrieve information about the key to show that it has now
                // been enabled.
                var describeResponse = await client.DescribeKeyAsync(new
 DescribeKeyRequest
                {
                    KeyId = keyId,
                });
                Console.WriteLine($"{describeResponse.KeyMetadata.KeyId} - state:
 {describeResponse.KeyMetadata.KeyState}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la EnableKeysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per abilitare una chiave KMS

L'`enable-key`esempio seguente abilita una chiave gestita dal cliente. Puoi usare un comando come questo per abilitare una chiave KMS che hai temporaneamente disabilitato utilizzando il `disable-key` comando. Puoi anche usarlo per abilitare una chiave KMS che è disabilitata perché era stata pianificata per l'eliminazione e l'eliminazione è stata annullata.

Per specificare la chiave KMS, usa il parametro. `key-id` Questo esempio utilizza un valore ID chiave, ma è possibile utilizzare un ID chiave o un valore ARN della chiave in questo comando.

Prima di eseguire questo comando, sostituite l'ID della chiave di esempio con uno valido.

```
aws kms enable-key \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output. Per verificare che la chiave KMS sia abilitata, usa il `describe-key` comando. Visualizza i valori dei `Enabled` campi `KeyState` e nell'`describe-key`output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Enabling and Disabling Keys nella AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta EnableKey AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously enables the specified key.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the key to enable
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the key has been
enabled
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> enableKeyAsync(String keyId) {
        EnableKeyRequest enableKeyRequest = EnableKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<EnableKeyResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().enableKey(enableKeyRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception == null) {
                logger.info("Key with ID [{}] has been enabled.", keyId);
            } else {
                if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred while enabling
key: " + kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                } else {
```

```
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred
 while enabling key: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });

        return responseFuture.thenApply(response -> null);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la EnableKeysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun enableKey(keyIdVal: String?) {
    val request =
        EnableKeyRequest {
            keyId = keyIdVal
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        kmsClient.enableKey(request)
        println("$keyIdVal was successfully enabled.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, EnableKeyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return void
     */
    public function enableKey(string $keyId)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->enableKey([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "NotFoundException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified entity or
resource could not be found.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la EnableKeysezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def enable_key(self, key_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Enables a key. Gets the key state after each state change.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to enable.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.enable_key(KeyId=key_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't enable key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta EnableKey AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`EnableKeyRotation`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `EnableKeyRotation`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per abilitare la rotazione automatica di una chiave KMS

L'`enable-key-rotation`esempio seguente abilita la rotazione automatica di una chiave KMS gestita dal cliente con un periodo di rotazione di 180 giorni. La chiave KMS verrà ruotata di un anno (circa 365 giorni) dalla data di completamento di questo comando e successivamente ogni anno.

Il `--key-id` parametro identifica la chiave KMS. Questo esempio utilizza un valore ARN della chiave, ma è possibile utilizzare l'ID chiave o l'ARN della chiave KMS. Il `--rotation-period-in-days` parametro specifica il numero di giorni tra ogni data di rotazione. Specificate un valore compreso tra 90 e 2560 giorni. Se non viene specificato alcun valore, il valore predefinito è 365 giorni.

```
aws kms enable-key-rotation \
    --key-id arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --rotation-period-in-days 180
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output. Per verificare che la chiave KMS sia abilitata, usa il `get-key-rotation-status` comando.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Rotating keys nella AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta EnableKeyRotation AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def enable_key_rotation(self, key_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Enables rotation for a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to enable rotation for.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.enable_key_rotation(KeyId=key_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't enable rotation for key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta EnableKeyRotation AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`Encrypt`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `Encrypt`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: cifrare il contenuto di un file su Linux o macOS

Il `encrypt` comando seguente illustra il metodo consigliato per crittografare i dati con la AWS CLI.

```
aws kms encrypt \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --plaintext fileb://ExamplePlaintextFile \
    --output text \
    --query CiphertextBlob | base64 \
    --decode > ExampleEncryptedFile
```

Il comando esegue diverse operazioni:

Utilizza il `--plaintext` parametro per indicare i dati da crittografare. Il valore di questo parametro deve essere codificato in base 64. Il valore del `plaintext` parametro deve essere codificato in base 64 oppure è necessario utilizzare il prefisso`fileb://`, che indica alla CLI di leggere i dati binari dal file. Se il AWS file non si trova nella directory corrente, digitare il percorso completo del file. Ad esempio: `fileb:///var/tmp/ExamplePlaintextFile` o `fileb://C:\Temp\ExamplePlaintextFile`. Per ulteriori informazioni sulla lettura

dei valori dei parametri AWS CLI da un file, vedere Loading Parameters from a File nella AWS Command Line Interface User Guide e Best Practices for Local File Parameters nel blog AWS Command Line Tool. Utilizza `--query` i parametri `--output` and per controllare l'output del comando. Questi parametri estraggono i dati crittografati, chiamati ciphertext, dall'output del comando.Per ulteriori informazioni sul controllo dell'output, vedere Controllo del comando Output nella Guida per l'utente dell'interfaccia a riga di AWS comando. Utilizza l'`base64`utilità per decodificare l'output estratto in dati binari. Il testo cifrato restituito da un `encrypt` comando riuscito è testo con codifica in base64. È necessario decodificare questo testo prima di poter utilizzare la AWS CLI per decrittografarlo. Salva il testo cifrato binario in un file.La parte finale del comando `> ExampleEncryptedFile` () salva il testo cifrato binario in un file per semplificare la decrittografia. Per un comando di esempio che utilizza la AWS CLI per decrittografare i dati, consulta gli esempi di decrittografia.

Esempio 2: utilizzo della AWS CLI per crittografare i dati su Windows

Questo esempio è lo stesso del precedente, tranne per il fatto che utilizza lo `certutil` strumento anziché. `base64` Questa procedura richiede due comandi, come illustrato nell'esempio seguente.

```
aws kms encrypt \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --plaintext fileb://ExamplePlaintextFile \
    --output text \
    --query CiphertextBlob > C:\Temp\ExampleEncryptedFile.base64

certutil -decode C:\Temp\ExampleEncryptedFile.base64 C:\Temp\ExampleEncryptedFile
```

Esempio 3: crittografia con una chiave KMS asimmetrica

Il `encrypt` comando seguente mostra come crittografare il testo in chiaro con una chiave KMS asimmetrica. Il parametro `--encryption-algorithm` è obbligatorio. Come in tutti i comandi `encrypt` CLI, il `plaintext` parametro deve essere codificato in base 64 oppure è necessario utilizzare il prefisso`fileb://`, che indica alla CLI di leggere i dati binari dal file AWS .

```
aws kms encrypt \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --encryption-algorithm RSAES_OAEP_SHA_256 \
    --plaintext fileb://ExamplePlaintextFile \
    --output text \
```

```
    --query CiphertextBlob | base64 \
    --decode > ExampleEncryptedFile
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Encrypt in Command Reference.AWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Encrypts the given text asynchronously using the specified KMS client and
key ID.
    *
    * @param keyId the ID of the KMS key to use for encryption
    * @param text the text to encrypt
    * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the encrypted data as an
SdkBytes object
    */
   public CompletableFuture<SdkBytes> encryptDataAsync(String keyId, String
text) {
       SdkBytes myBytes = SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(text);
       EncryptRequest encryptRequest = EncryptRequest.builder()
           .keyId(keyId)
           .plaintext(myBytes)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<EncryptResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().encrypt(encryptRequest).toCompletableFuture();
       return responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
           if (response != null) {
               String algorithm = response.encryptionAlgorithm().toString();
               logger.info("The string was encrypted with algorithm {}.",
algorithm);
           } else {
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(EncryptResponse::ciphertextBlob);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Encrypt in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun encryptData(keyIdValue: String): ByteArray? {
    val text = "This is the text to encrypt by using the AWS KMS Service"
    val myBytes: ByteArray = text.toByteArray()

    val encryptRequest =
        EncryptRequest {
            keyId = keyIdValue
            plaintext = myBytes
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.encrypt(encryptRequest)
        val algorithm: String = response.encryptionAlgorithm.toString()
        println("The encryption algorithm is $algorithm")

        // Return the encrypted data.
        return response.ciphertextBlob
    }
}

suspend fun decryptData(
    encryptedDataVal: ByteArray?,
    keyIdVal: String?,
) {
```

```
    val decryptRequest =
        DecryptRequest {
            ciphertextBlob = encryptedDataVal
            keyId = keyIdVal
        }
    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val decryptResponse = kmsClient.decrypt(decryptRequest)
        val myVal = decryptResponse.plaintext

        // Print the decrypted data.
        print(myVal)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Encrypt in AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $text
     * @return Result
     */
    public function encrypt(string $keyId, string $text)
    {
        try {
            return $this->client->encrypt([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Plaintext' => $text,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "DisabledException"){
```

```
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified KMS key is
 not enabled.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Encrypt in AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyEncrypt:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyEncrypt":
        """
        Creates a KeyEncrypt instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyEncrypt initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def encrypt(self, key_id: str, text: str) -> str:
        """
        Encrypts text by using the specified key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to use for encryption.
```

```
        :param text: The text to encrypt.
        :return: The encrypted version of the text.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kms_client.encrypt(KeyId=key_id,
 Plaintext=text.encode())
            print(
                f"The string was encrypted with algorithm
 {response['EncryptionAlgorithm']}"
            )
            return response["CiphertextBlob"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DisabledException":
                logger.error(
                    "Could not encrypt because the key %s is disabled.", key_id
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't encrypt text. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Encrypt in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-kms' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# ARN of the AWS KMS key.
#
# Replace the fictitious key ARN with a valid key ID
```

```
keyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'

text = '1234567890'

client = Aws::KMS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

resp = client.encrypt({
                        key_id: keyId,
                        plaintext: text
                      })

# Display a readable version of the resulting encrypted blob.
puts 'Blob:'
puts resp.ciphertext_blob.unpack('H*')
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Encrypt in AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn encrypt_string(
    verbose: bool,
    client: &Client,
    text: &str,
    key: &str,
    out_file: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let blob = Blob::new(text.as_bytes());

    let resp = client.encrypt().key_id(key).plaintext(blob).send().await?;

    // Did we get an encrypted blob?
```

```
    let blob = resp.ciphertext_blob.expect("Could not get encrypted text");
    let bytes = blob.as_ref();

    let s = base64::encode(bytes);

    let mut ofile = File::create(out_file).expect("unable to create file");
    ofile.write_all(s.as_bytes()).expect("unable to write");

    if verbose {
        println!("Wrote the following to {:?}", out_file);
        println!("{}", s);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Encrypt in AWS SDK for Rust API reference.

Utilizzo **`GenerateDataKey`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GenerateDataKey`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: generare una chiave dati simmetrica a 256 bit

L'`generate-data-key`esempio seguente richiede una chiave dati simmetrica a 256 bit da utilizzare all'esterno di. AWS Il comando restituisce una chiave di dati in testo semplice per l'uso e l'eliminazione immediati e una copia di tale chiave dati crittografata con la chiave KMS specificata. Puoi archiviare la chiave di dati crittografata in modo sicuro con i dati crittografati.

Per richiedere una chiave dati a 256 bit, utilizzate il `key-spec` parametro con un valore di. `AES_256` Per richiedere una chiave dati a 128 bit, utilizzate il `key-spec` parametro con un valore di. `AES_128` Per tutte le altre lunghezze delle chiavi dati, utilizzate il `number-of-bytes` parametro.

La chiave KMS specificata deve essere una chiave KMS di crittografia simmetrica, ovvero una chiave KMS con un valore specifico della chiave SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT.

```
aws kms generate-data-key \
    --key-id alias/ExampleAlias \
    --key-spec AES_256
```

Output:

```
{
    "Plaintext": "VdzKNHGzUAzJeRBVY+uUmofUGGiDzyB3+i9fVkh3piw=",
    "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "KeyMaterialId":
 "0b7fd7ddbac6eef27907413567cad8c810e2883dc8a7534067a82ee1142fc1e6",
    "CiphertextBlob":
 "AQEDAHjRYf5WytIc0C857tFSnBaPn2F8DgfmThbJlGfR8P3WlwAAAH4wfAYJKoZIhvcNAQcGoG8wbQIBADBoBgk
+YdhV8MrkBQPeac0ReRVNDt9qleAt+SHgIRF8P0H+7U="
}
```

La `Plaintext` (chiave dati in chiaro) e la (chiave dati crittografata) vengono restituite in formato con codifica base64. `CiphertextBlob`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Data keys nella Key Management Service Developer Guide.AWS Esempio 2: generare una chiave dati simmetrica a 512 bit

L'`generate-data-key`esempio seguente richiede una chiave dati simmetrica a 512 bit per la crittografia e la decrittografia. Il comando restituisce una chiave di dati in testo semplice per l'uso e l'eliminazione immediati e una copia di tale chiave dati crittografata con la chiave KMS specificata. Puoi archiviare la chiave di dati crittografata in modo sicuro con i dati crittografati.

Per richiedere una lunghezza di chiave diversa da 128 o 256 bit, utilizzate il parametro. `number-of-bytes` Per richiedere una chiave dati a 512 bit, l'esempio seguente utilizza il `number-of-bytes` parametro con un valore di 64 (byte).

La chiave KMS specificata deve essere una chiave KMS di crittografia simmetrica, ovvero una chiave KMS con un valore specifico della chiave SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT.

NOTA: i valori nell'output di questo esempio vengono troncati per essere visualizzati.

```
aws kms generate-data-key \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --number-of-bytes 64
```

Output:

```
{
    "CiphertextBlob": "AQIBAHi6LtupRpdKl2aJTzkK6FbhOtQkMlQJJH3PdtHvS/y+hAEnX/
QQNmMwDfg2korNMEc8AAACaDCCAmQGCSqGSIb3DQEHBqCCAlUwggJRAgEAMIICSgYJKoZ...",
    "Plaintext": "ty8Lr0Bk6OF07M2BWt6qbFdNB
+G00ZLtf5MSEb4al3R2UKWGOp06njAwy2n72VRm2m7z/
Pm9Wpbvttz6a4lSo9hgPvKhZ5y6RTm4OovEXiVfBveyX3DQxDzRSwbKDPk/...",
    "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "KeyMaterialId":
 "0b7fd7ddbac6eef27907413567cad8c810e2883dc8a7534067a82ee1142fc1e6"
}
```

`Plaintext`(chiave dati in chiaro) e `CiphertextBlob` (chiave dati crittografata) vengono restituite in formato con codifica base64.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Data keys nella Key Management Service Developer Guide.AWS

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GenerateDataKey AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.
```

```
        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def generate_data_key(self, key_id):
        """
        Generates a symmetric data key that can be used for client-side
 encryption.
        """
        answer = input(
            f"Do you want to generate a symmetric data key from key {key_id} (y/
n)? "
        )
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            try:
                data_key = self.kms_client.generate_data_key(
                    KeyId=key_id, KeySpec="AES_256"
                )
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't generate a data key for key %s. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                pprint(data_key)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GenerateDataKey AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn make_key(client: &Client, key: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .generate_data_key()
        .key_id(key)
        .key_spec(DataKeySpec::Aes256)
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Did we get an encrypted blob?
    let blob = resp.ciphertext_blob.expect("Could not get encrypted text");
    let bytes = blob.as_ref();

    let s = base64::encode(bytes);

    println!();
    println!("Data key:");
    println!("{}", s);

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GenerateDataKeyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzo **`GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per generare una chiave dati simmetrica a 256 bit senza una chiave di testo semplice

L'`generate-data-key-without-plaintext`esempio seguente richiede una copia crittografata di una chiave dati simmetrica a 256 bit da utilizzare all'esterno di. AWS Puoi chiamare AWS KMS per decrittografare la chiave dati quando sei pronto per usarla.

Per richiedere una chiave dati a 256 bit, usa il `key-spec` parametro con un valore di. `AES_256` Per richiedere una chiave dati a 128 bit, utilizzate il `key-spec` parametro con un valore di. `AES_128` Per tutte le altre lunghezze delle chiavi dati, utilizzate il `number-of-bytes` parametro.

La chiave KMS specificata deve essere una chiave KMS di crittografia simmetrica, ovvero una chiave KMS con un valore specifico della chiave SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT.

```
aws kms generate-data-key-without-plaintext \
    --key-id "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab" \
    --key-spec AES_256
```

Output:

```
{
    "CiphertextBlob":
 "AQEDAHjRYf5WytIc0C857tFSnBaPn2F8DgfmThbJlGfR8P3WlwAAAH4wfAYJKoZIhvcNAQcGoG8wbQIBADBoBgk
    "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "KeyMaterialId":
 "0b7fd7ddbac6eef27907413567cad8c810e2883dc8a7534067a82ee1142fc1e6"
}
```

La `CiphertextBlob` (chiave dati crittografata) viene restituita in formato con codifica base64.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Data keys nella AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext AWS CLICommand Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn make_key(client: &Client, key: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .generate_data_key_without_plaintext()
        .key_id(key)
        .key_spec(DataKeySpec::Aes256)
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Did we get an encrypted blob?
    let blob = resp.ciphertext_blob.expect("Could not get encrypted text");
    let bytes = blob.as_ref();

    let s = base64::encode(bytes);

    println!();
    println!("Data key:");
    println!("{}", s);

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintextguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzo **`GenerateRandom`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GenerateRandom`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: generare una stringa di byte casuale a 256 bit (Linux o macOS)

L'`generate-random`esempio seguente genera una stringa di byte casuali a 256 bit (32 byte) con codifica in base64. L'esempio decodifica la stringa di byte e la salva in un file casuale.

Quando si esegue questo comando, è necessario utilizzare il `number-of-bytes` parametro per specificare la lunghezza del valore casuale in byte.

Non si specifica una chiave KMS quando si esegue questo comando. La stringa di byte casuale non è correlata a nessuna chiave KMS.

Per impostazione predefinita, AWS KMS genera il numero casuale. Tuttavia, se si specifica un key store personalizzato, la stringa di byte casuale viene generata nel cluster AWS CloudHSM associato all'archivio chiavi personalizzato.

Questo esempio utilizza i seguenti parametri e valori:

Utilizza il `--number-of-bytes` parametro richiesto con un valore di `32` per richiedere una stringa da 32 byte (256 bit). Utilizza il `--output` parametro con un valore di per `text` indirizzare la AWS CLI a restituire l'output come testo, anziché JSON.Utilizza il per estrarre il valore della `Plaintext` proprietà da Response.it invia (|) l'output del comando `--query parameter` all'`base64`utilità, che decodifica l'output estratto.Utilizza l'operatore di reindirizzamento (**>**) per salvare la decodifica stringa di byte aggiunta al file.Utilizza l'operatore di reindirizzamento (**>**) `ExampleRandom` per salvare il testo cifrato binario in un file.

```
aws kms generate-random \
    --number-of-bytes 32 \
    --output text \
    --query Plaintext | base64 --decode > ExampleRandom
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere GenerateRandomnel AWS Key Management Service API Reference.

Esempio 2: generare un numero casuale a 256 bit (prompt dei comandi di Windows)

L'esempio seguente utilizza il `generate-random` comando per generare una stringa di byte casuali a 256 bit (32 byte) con codifica base64. L'esempio decodifica la stringa di byte e la salva in un file casuale. Questo esempio è uguale all'esempio precedente, tranne per il fatto che utilizza l'`certutil`utilità di Windows per decodificare in base64 la stringa di byte casuale prima di salvarla in un file.

Innanzitutto, genera una stringa di byte casuali codificata in base64 e la salva in un file temporaneo,. `ExampleRandom.base64`

```
aws kms generate-random \
    --number-of-bytes 32 \
    --output text \
    --query Plaintext > ExampleRandom.base64
```

Poiché l'output del `generate-random` comando viene salvato in un file, questo esempio non produce alcun output.

Ora utilizzate il `certutil -decode` comando per decodificare la stringa di byte codificata in base64 nel file. `ExampleRandom.base64` Quindi, salva la stringa di byte decodificata nel file. `ExampleRandom`

```
certutil -decode ExampleRandom.base64 ExampleRandom
```

Output:

```
Input Length = 18
Output Length = 12
CertUtil: -decode command completed successfully.
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta GenerateRandomla sezione AWS Key Management Service API Reference.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GenerateRandom AWS CLICommand Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn make_string(client: &Client, length: i32) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .generate_random()
        .number_of_bytes(length)
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Did we get an encrypted blob?
    let blob = resp.plaintext.expect("Could not get encrypted text");
    let bytes = blob.as_ref();

    let s = base64::encode(bytes);

    println!();
    println!("Data key:");
    println!("{}", s);

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GenerateRandomguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzo **`GetKeyPolicy`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetKeyPolicy`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per copiare una politica chiave da una chiave KMS a un'altra chiave KMS

L'`get-key-policy`esempio seguente ottiene la politica chiave da una chiave KMS e la salva in un file di testo. Quindi, sostituisce la politica di una chiave KMS diversa utilizzando il file di testo come input della politica.

Poiché il `--policy` parametro di `put-key-policy` richiede una stringa, è necessario utilizzare l'`--output text`opzione per restituire l'output come stringa di testo anziché JSON.

```
aws kms get-key-policy \
    --policy-name default \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --query Policy \
    --output text > policy.txt

aws kms put-key-policy \
    --policy-name default \
    --key-id 0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321 \
    --policy file://policy.txt
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta PutKeyPolicyla sezione AWS KMS API Reference.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetKeyPolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyPolicy:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPolicy":
        """
        Creates a KeyPolicy instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyPolicy initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def get_policy(self, key_id: str) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
        Gets the policy of a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to query.
        :return: The key policy as a dict.
        """
        if key_id != "":
            try:
                response = self.kms_client.get_key_policy(
                    KeyId=key_id,
                )
                policy = json.loads(response["Policy"])
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get policy for key %s. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
            else:
                pprint(policy)
                return policy
        else:
            print("Skipping get policy demo.")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetKeyPolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListAliases`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListAliases`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// List the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) aliases that have been
defined for
    /// the keys in the same AWS Region as the default user. If you want to list
    /// the aliases in a different Region, pass the Region to the client
    /// constructor.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListAliases
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();
            var request = new ListAliasesRequest();
            var response = new ListAliasesResponse();
```

```
            do
            {
                response = await client.ListAliasesAsync(request);

                response.Aliases.ForEach(alias =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Created: {alias.CreationDate} Last
 Update: {alias.LastUpdatedDate} Name: {alias.AliasName}");
                });

                request.Marker = response.NextMarker;
            }
            while (response.Truncated);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListAliasessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per elencare tutti gli alias in un AWS account e in una regione

L'esempio seguente utilizza il `list-aliases` comando per elencare tutti gli alias nella regione predefinita dell' AWS account. L'output include alias associati alle chiavi KMS AWS gestite e alle chiavi KMS gestite dal cliente.

```
aws kms list-aliases
```

Output:

```
{
    "Aliases": [
        {
            "AliasArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:alias/testKey",
            "AliasName": "alias/testKey",
            "TargetKeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
        },
        {
```

```
            "AliasArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:alias/FinanceDept",
            "AliasName": "alias/FinanceDept",
            "TargetKeyId": "0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321"
        },
        {
            "AliasArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:alias/aws/dynamodb",
            "AliasName": "alias/aws/dynamodb",
            "TargetKeyId": "1a2b3c4d-5e6f-1a2b-3c4d-5e6f1a2b3c4d"
        },
        {
            "AliasArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:alias/aws/ebs",
            "AliasName": "alias/aws/ebs",
            "TargetKeyId": "0987ab65-43cd-21ef-09ab-87654321cdef"
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: per elencare tutti gli alias per una particolare chiave KMS

L'esempio seguente utilizza il `list-aliases` comando e il relativo `key-id` parametro per elencare tutti gli alias associati a una particolare chiave KMS.

Ogni alias è associato a una sola chiave KMS, ma una chiave KMS può avere più alias. Questo comando è molto utile perché la console AWS KMS elenca solo un alias per ogni chiave KMS. Per trovare tutti gli alias per una chiave KMS, devi usare il comando. `list-aliases`

Questo esempio utilizza l'ID chiave della chiave KMS per il `--key-id` parametro, ma è possibile utilizzare un ID chiave, un ARN di chiave, un nome alias o un alias ARN in questo comando.

```
aws kms list-aliases --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

Output:

```
{
    "Aliases": [
        {
            "TargetKeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
            "AliasArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:alias/oregon-test-
key",
```

```
            "AliasName": "alias/oregon-test-key"
        },
        {
            "TargetKeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
            "AliasArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:alias/project121-
test",
            "AliasName": "alias/project121-test"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Working with Aliases nella Key Management Service Developer Guide AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListAliases AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously lists all the aliases in the current AWS account.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the list of
aliases has been processed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Object> listAllAliasesAsync() {
        ListAliasesRequest aliasesRequest = ListAliasesRequest.builder()
            .limit(15)
            .build();

        ListAliasesPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().listAliasesPaginator(aliasesRequest);
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
                response.aliases().forEach(alias ->
                    logger.info("The alias name is: " + alias.aliasName())
```

```
                );
            })
            .thenApply(v -> null)
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                if (ex.getCause() instanceof KmsException) {
                    KmsException e = (KmsException) ex.getCause();
                    throw new RuntimeException("A KMS exception occurred: " +
 e.getMessage());
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
 ex.getMessage());
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListAliasessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listAllAliases() {
    val request =
        ListAliasesRequest {
            limit = 15
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.listAliases(request)
        response.aliases?.forEach { alias ->
            println("The alias name is ${alias.aliasName}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAliasesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param int $limit
     * @return ResultPaginator
     */
    public function listAliases(string $keyId = "", int $limit = 0)
    {
        $args = [];
        if($keyId){
            $args['KeyId'] = $keyId;
        }
        if($limit){
            $args['Limit'] = $limit;
        }
        try{
            return $this->client->getPaginator("ListAliases", $args);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "InvalidMarkerException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the marker that specifies
where pagination should next begin is not valid.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListAliasessezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AliasManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_key = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "AliasManager":
        """
        Creates an AliasManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of AliasManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def list_aliases(self, page_size: int) -> None:
        """
        Lists aliases for the current account.
        :param page_size: The number of aliases to list per page.
        """
        try:
            alias_paginator = self.kms_client.get_paginator("list_aliases")
            for alias_page in alias_paginator.paginate(
                PaginationConfig={"PageSize": page_size}
            ):
                print(f"Here are {page_size} aliases:")
                pprint(alias_page["Aliases"])
                if alias_page["Truncated"]:
```

```
                    answer = input(
                        f"Do you want to see the next {page_size} aliases (y/n)?
"
                    )
                    if answer.lower() != "y":
                        break
                else:
                    print("That's all your aliases!")
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't list your aliases. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListAliases AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListGrants`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListGrants`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
```

```
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// List the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) grants that are associated
 with
    /// a specific key.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListGrants
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // The identifier of the AWS KMS key to disable. You can use the
            // key Id or the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS KMS key.
            var keyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";
            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();
            var request = new ListGrantsRequest
            {
                KeyId = keyId,
            };

            var response = new ListGrantsResponse();

            do
            {
                response = await client.ListGrantsAsync(request);

                response.Grants.ForEach(grant =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{grant.GrantId}");
                });

                request.Marker = response.NextMarker;
            }
            while (response.Truncated);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListGrantssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare le sovvenzioni su una chiave AWS KMS

L'`list-grants`esempio seguente mostra tutte le concessioni sulla chiave KMS AWS gestita specificata per Amazon DynamoDB nel tuo account. Questa concessione consente a DynamoDB di utilizzare la chiave KMS per conto dell'utente per crittografare una tabella DynamoDB prima di scriverla su disco. Puoi utilizzare un comando come questo per visualizzare le concessioni relative alle chiavi KMS gestite e alle chiavi KMS AWS gestite dal cliente nell'account e nella regione. AWS

Questo comando utilizza il `key-id` parametro con un ID chiave per identificare la chiave KMS. È possibile utilizzare un ID chiave o un ARN per identificare la chiave KMS. Per ottenere l'ID o l'ARN della chiave di una chiave KMS AWS gestita, usa il `list-keys` comando or. `list-aliases`

```
aws kms list-grants \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

L'output mostra che la concessione autorizza Amazon DynamoDB a utilizzare la chiave KMS per operazioni crittografiche e consente di visualizzare i dettagli sulla chiave KMS () e di ritirare le sovvenzioni `DescribeKey` (). `RetireGrant` Il `EncryptionContextSubset` vincolo limita queste autorizzazioni alle richieste che includono le coppie di contesti di crittografia specificate. Di conseguenza, le autorizzazioni incluse nella concessione sono valide solo per l'account e la tabella DynamoDB specificati.

```
{
    "Grants": [
        {
            "Constraints": {
                "EncryptionContextSubset": {
                    "aws:dynamodb:subscriberId": "123456789012",
                    "aws:dynamodb:tableName": "Services"
                }
            },
            "IssuingAccount": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root",
            "Name": "8276b9a6-6cf0-46f1-b2f0-7993a7f8c89a",
            "Operations": [
                "Decrypt",
```

```
                "Encrypt",
                "GenerateDataKey",
                "ReEncryptFrom",
                "ReEncryptTo",
                "RetireGrant",
                "DescribeKey"
            ],
            "GrantId":
 "1667b97d27cf748cf05b487217dd4179526c949d14fb3903858e25193253fe59",
            "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:123456789012:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
            "RetiringPrincipal": "dynamodb.us-west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "GranteePrincipal": "dynamodb.us-west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "CreationDate": "2021-05-13T18:32:45.144000+00:00"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Grants in AWS KMS nella AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command ListGrantsReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously displays the grant IDs for the specified key ID.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the AWS KMS key for which to list the grants
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will be null
 if the operation succeeded, or will throw a {@link RuntimeException} if the
 operation failed
     * @throws RuntimeException if there was an error listing the grants, either
 due to an {@link KmsException} or an unexpected error
```

```
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Object> displayGrantIdsAsync(String keyId) {
        ListGrantsRequest grantsRequest = ListGrantsRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .limit(15)
            .build();

        ListGrantsPublisher paginator =
 getAsyncClient().listGrantsPaginator(grantsRequest);
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
                response.grants().forEach(grant -> {
                    logger.info("The grant Id is: " + grant.grantId());
                });
            })
            .thenApply(v -> null)
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof KmsException) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list grants: " +
 cause.getMessage(), cause);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
 cause.getMessage(), cause);
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListGrantssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun displayGrantIds(keyIdVal: String?) {
    val request =
```

```
        ListGrantsRequest {
            keyId = keyIdVal
            limit = 15
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.listGrants(request)
        response.grants?.forEach { grant ->
            println("The grant Id is ${grant.grantId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListGrantsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return Result
     */
    public function listGrants(string $keyId)
    {
        try{
            return $this->client->listGrants([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "NotFoundException"){
                echo "    The request was rejected because the specified entity
 or resource could not be found.\n";
            }
```

```
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListGrantssezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GrantManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "GrantManager":
        """
        Creates a GrantManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of GrantManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def list_grants(self, key_id):
        """
        Lists grants for a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to query.
        :return: The grants for the key.
        """
        try:
```

```
            paginator = self.kms_client.get_paginator("list_grants")
            grants = []
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(KeyId=key_id)
            for page in page_iterator:
                grants.extend(page["Grants"])

            print(f"Grants for key {key_id}:")
            pprint(grants)
            return grants
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list grants for key %s. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListGrants AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListKeyPolicies`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListKeyPolicies`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere i nomi delle politiche chiave per una chiave KMS

L'`list-key-policies`esempio seguente ottiene i nomi delle politiche chiave per una chiave gestita dal cliente nell'account e nella regione di esempio. È possibile utilizzare questo comando per trovare i nomi delle politiche chiave per le chiavi AWS gestite e le chiavi gestite dal cliente.

Poiché l'unico nome di policy chiave valido è`default`, questo comando non è utile.

Per specificare la chiave KMS, usa il `key-id` parametro. Questo esempio utilizza un valore ID chiave, ma è possibile utilizzare un ID chiave o un ARN di chiave in questo comando.

```
aws kms list-key-policies \
```

```
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

Output:

```
{
    "PolicyNames": [
    "default"
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni sulle politiche chiave AWS KMS, consulta Using Key Policies in AWS KMS nella AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta AWS CLI Command ListKeyPoliciesReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously retrieves the key policy for the specified key ID and
policy name.
    *
    * @param keyId       the ID of the AWS KMS key for which to retrieve the
policy
    * @param policyName the name of the key policy to retrieve
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the key
policy as a {@link String}
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> getKeyPolicyAsync(String keyId, String
policyName) {
       GetKeyPolicyRequest policyRequest = GetKeyPolicyRequest.builder()
           .keyId(keyId)
           .policyName(policyName)
           .build();
```

```
        return getAsyncClient().getKeyPolicy(policyRequest)
            .thenApply(response -> {
                String policy = response.policy();
                logger.info("The response is: " + policy);
                return policy;
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get key policy", ex);
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListKeyPoliciessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyPolicy:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPolicy":
        """
        Creates a KeyPolicy instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyPolicy initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)
```

```
    def list_policies(self, key_id):
        """
        Lists the names of the policies for a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to query.
        """
        try:
            policy_names = self.kms_client.list_key_policies(KeyId=key_id)[
                "PolicyNames"
            ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't list your policies. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            print(f"The policies for key {key_id} are:")
            pprint(policy_names)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListKeyPolicies AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListKeys`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListKeys`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// List the AWS Key Managements Service (AWS KMS) keys for the AWS Region
/// of the default user. To list keys in another AWS Region, supply the
Region
/// as a parameter to the client constructor.
/// </summary>
public class ListKeys
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();
        var request = new ListKeysRequest();
        var response = new ListKeysResponse();

        do
        {
            response = await client.ListKeysAsync(request);

            response.Keys.ForEach(key =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"ID: {key.KeyId}, {key.KeyArn}");
            });

            // Set the Marker property when response.Truncated is true
            // in order to get the next keys.
            request.Marker = response.NextMarker;
        }
```

```
            while (response.Truncated);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListKeyssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere le chiavi KMS in un account e in una regione

L'`list-keys`esempio seguente ottiene le chiavi KMS in un account e in una regione. Questo comando restituisce sia le chiavi AWS gestite che le chiavi gestite dal cliente.

```
aws kms list-keys
```

Output:

```
{
    "Keys": [
        {
            "KeyArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
            "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
        },
        {
            "KeyArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321",
            "KeyId": "0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321"
        },
        {
            "KeyArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-2:111122223333:key/1a2b3c4d-5e6f-1a2b-3c4d-5e6f1a2b3c4d",
            "KeyId": "1a2b3c4d-5e6f-1a2b-3c4d-5e6f1a2b3c4d"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Viewing Keys nella AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListKeys AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.KmsAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.ListKeysRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.paginators.ListKeysPublisher;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloKMS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        listAllKeys();
    }

    public static void listAllKeys() {
        KmsAsyncClient kmsAsyncClient = KmsAsyncClient.builder()
            .build();
        ListKeysRequest listKeysRequest = ListKeysRequest.builder()
            .limit(15)
            .build();

        /*
```

```
         * The `subscribe` method is required when using paginator methods in the
 AWS SDK
         * because paginator methods return an instance of a `ListKeysPublisher`,
 which is
         * based on a reactive stream. This allows asynchronous retrieval of
 paginated
         * results as they become available. By subscribing to the stream, we can
 process
         * each page of results as they are emitted.
         */
        ListKeysPublisher keysPublisher =
 kmsAsyncClient.listKeysPaginator(listKeysRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = keysPublisher
            .subscribe(r -> r.keys().forEach(key ->
                System.out.println("The key ARN is: " + key.keyArn() + ". The key
 Id is: " + key.keyId())))
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    System.err.println("Error occurred: " +
 exception.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.out.println("Successfully listed all keys.");
                }
            });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to list keys: " + e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListKeyssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listAllKeys() {
    val request =
        ListKeysRequest {
            limit = 15
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.listKeys(request)
        response.keys?.forEach { key ->
            println("The key ARN is ${key.keyArn}")
            println("The key Id is ${key.keyId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListKeysconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
```

```
     * @return array
     */
    public function listKeys()
    {
        try {
            $contents = [];
            $paginator = $this->client->getPaginator("ListKeys");
            foreach($paginator as $result){
                foreach ($result['Content'] as $object) {
                    $contents[] = $object;
                }
            }
            return $contents;
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem listing the keys: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListKeyssezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
```

```
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS
client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def list_keys(self):
        """
        Lists the keys for the current account by using a paginator.
        """
        try:
            page_size = 10
            print("\nLet's list your keys.")
            key_paginator = self.kms_client.get_paginator("list_keys")
            for key_page in key_paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"PageSize":
10}):
                print(f"Here are {len(key_page['Keys'])} keys:")
                pprint(key_page["Keys"])
                if key_page["Truncated"]:
                    answer = input(
                        f"Do you want to see the next {page_size} keys (y/n)? "
                    )
                    if answer.lower() != "y":
                        break
                else:
                    print("That's all your keys!")
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't list your keys. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListKeys AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_keys(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_keys().send().await?;

    let keys = resp.keys.unwrap_or_default();

    let len = keys.len();

    for key in keys {
        println!("Key ARN: {}", key.key_arn.as_deref().unwrap_or_default());
    }

    println!();
    println!("Found {} keys", len);

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListKeysguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzo **`PutKeyPolicy`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutKeyPolicy`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare la politica chiave per una chiave KMS

L'`put-key-policy`esempio seguente modifica la politica chiave per una chiave gestita dal cliente.

Per iniziare, create una policy chiave e salvatela in un file JSON locale. In questo esempio, il file è`key_policy.json`. È inoltre possibile specificare la politica chiave come valore di stringa del `policy` parametro.

La prima dichiarazione di questa policy chiave fornisce all' AWS account il permesso di utilizzare le policy IAM per controllare l'accesso alla chiave KMS. La seconda istruzione fornisce `test-user` all'utente il permesso di eseguire i `list-keys` comandi `describe-key` and sulla chiave KMS.

Contenuto di `key_policy.json`.

```
{
    "Version" : "2012-10-17",
    "Id" : "key-default-1",
    "Statement" : [
        {
            "Sid" : "Enable IAM User Permissions",
            "Effect" : "Allow",
            "Principal" : {
                "AWS" : "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:root"
            },
            "Action" : "kms:*",
            "Resource" : "*"
        },
        {
            "Sid" : "Allow Use of Key",
            "Effect" : "Allow",
            "Principal" : {
                "AWS" : "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/test-user"
            },
            "Action" : [
                "kms:DescribeKey",
                "kms:ListKeys"
            ],
            "Resource" : "*"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per identificare la chiave KMS, questo esempio utilizza l'ID chiave, ma puoi anche usare una chiave ARN. Per specificare la politica della chiave, il comando utilizza il `policy` parametro. Per indicare che la politica è contenuta in un file, utilizza il `file://` prefisso richiesto.

Questo prefisso è necessario per identificare i file su tutti i sistemi operativi supportati. Infine, il comando utilizza il `policy-name` parametro con un valore di`default`. Se non viene specificato alcun nome di policy, il valore predefinito è`default`. L'unico valore valido è `default`.

```
aws kms put-key-policy \
    --policy-name default \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --policy file://key_policy.json
```

Il comando non produce output. Per verificare che il comando sia stato efficace, utilizzare il `get-key-policy` comando. Il comando di esempio seguente ottiene la politica chiave per la stessa chiave KMS. Il `output` parametro con un valore di `text` restituisce un formato di testo facile da leggere.

```
aws kms get-key-policy \
    --policy-name default \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --output text
```

Output:

```
{
    "Version" : "2012-10-17",
    "Id" : "key-default-1",
    "Statement" : [
        {
            "Sid" : "Enable IAM User Permissions",
            "Effect" : "Allow",
            "Principal" : {
                "AWS" : "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:root"
            },
            "Action" : "kms:*",
            "Resource" : "*"
            },
            {
            "Sid" : "Allow Use of Key",
            "Effect" : "Allow",
            "Principal" : {
                "AWS" : "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/test-user"
            },
```

```
            "Action" : [ "kms:Describe", "kms:List" ],
            "Resource" : "*"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Modifica di una politica AWS chiave nella Key Management Service Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutKeyPolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $policy
     * @return void
     */
    public function putKeyPolicy(string $keyId, string $policy)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->putKeyPolicy([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Policy' => $policy,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem replacing the key policy: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutKeyPolicysezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyPolicy:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPolicy":
        """
        Creates a KeyPolicy instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyPolicy initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def set_policy(self, key_id: str, policy: dict[str, any]) -> None:
        """
        Sets the policy of a key. Setting a policy entirely overwrites the
 existing
        policy, so care is taken to add a statement to the existing list of
 statements
        rather than simply writing a new policy.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to set the policy to.
        :param policy: The existing policy of the key.
        :return: None
        """
```

```
        principal = input(
            "Enter the ARN of an IAM role to set as the principal on the policy:
"
        )
        if key_id != "" and principal != "":
            # The updated policy replaces the existing policy. Add a new
statement to
            # the list along with the original policy statements.
            policy["Statement"].append(
                {
                    "Sid": "Allow access for ExampleRole",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"AWS": principal},
                    "Action": [
                        "kms:Encrypt",
                        "kms:GenerateDataKey*",
                        "kms:Decrypt",
                        "kms:DescribeKey",
                        "kms:ReEncrypt*",
                    ],
                    "Resource": "*",
                }
            )
            try:
                self.kms_client.put_key_policy(KeyId=key_id,
Policy=json.dumps(policy))
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't set policy for key %s. Here's why %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
            else:
                print(f"Set policy for key {key_id}.")
        else:
            print("Skipping set policy demo.")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutKeyPolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ReEncrypt`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ReEncrypt`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: ricrittografare un messaggio crittografato con una chiave KMS simmetrica diversa (Linux e macOS).

L'esempio di `re-encrypt` comando seguente mostra il metodo consigliato per ricrittografare i dati con la CLI. AWS

Fornisci il testo cifrato in un file. Nel valore del `--ciphertext-blob` parametro, usa il `fileb://` prefisso, che indica alla CLI di leggere i dati da un file binario. Se il file non si trova nella directory corrente, digitate il percorso completo del file. Per ulteriori informazioni sulla lettura dei valori dei parametri AWS CLI da un file, consulta Caricamento dei parametri AWS CLI da un file nella Guida per l'utente dell'interfaccia a riga di AWS comando e Best Practices for Local File Parameters nel Command Line Tool Blog .Specificare la AWS chiave KMS di origine, che decrittografa il CipherText. Il parametro non è richiesto quando si decrittografa con chiavi KMS di crittografia simmetrica. `--source-key-id` AWS KMS può ottenere la chiave KMS utilizzata per crittografare i dati dai metadati nel blob di testo cifrato. Tuttavia è sempre consigliabile specificare la chiave KMS che stai utilizzando. Questa pratica garantisce l'utilizzo della chiave KMS desiderata e impedisce di decrittografare inavvertitamente un testo cifrato utilizzando una chiave KMS non attendibile.Specificate la chiave KMS di destinazione, che cripta nuovamente i dati.Il parametro è sempre obbligatorio. `--destination-key-id` Questo esempio utilizza una chiave ARN, ma è possibile utilizzare qualsiasi identificatore di chiave valido. Richiedere l'output in chiaro come valore di testo. Il parametro `--query` indica alla CLI di ottenere solo il valore del campo dall'output. `Plaintext` Il `--output` parametro restituisce l'output come text.base64: decodifica il testo semplice e lo salva in un file. L'esempio seguente invia (|) il valore del `Plaintext` parametro all'utilità Base64, che lo decodifica. Quindi, reindirizza (>) l'output decodificato al file. `ExamplePlaintext`

Prima di eseguire questo comando, sostituisci la chiave di esempio IDs con identificatori di chiave validi del tuo account. AWS

```
aws kms re-encrypt \
    --ciphertext-blob fileb://ExampleEncryptedFile \
```

```
    --source-key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --destination-key-id 0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321 \
    --query CiphertextBlob \
    --output text | base64 --decode > ExampleReEncryptedFile
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output. L'output del `re-encrypt` comando viene decodificato in base64 e salvato in un file.

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere ReEncryptnel AWS Key Management Service API Reference.

Esempio 2: Per crittografare nuovamente un messaggio crittografato con una chiave KMS simmetrica diversa (prompt dei comandi di Windows).

Il seguente esempio di `re-encrypt` comando è lo stesso del precedente, tranne per il fatto che utilizza l'`certutil`utilità per decodificare in Base64 i dati in chiaro. Questa procedura richiede due comandi, come illustrato negli esempi seguenti.

Prima di eseguire questo comando, sostituisci l'ID della chiave di esempio con un ID chiave valido del tuo AWS account.

```
aws kms re-encrypt ^
    --ciphertext-blob fileb://ExampleEncryptedFile ^
    --source-key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab ^
    --destination-key-id 0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321 ^
    --query CiphertextBlob ^
    --output text > ExampleReEncryptedFile.base64
```

Quindi usa l'`certutil`utilità

```
certutil -decode ExamplePlaintextFile.base64 ExamplePlaintextFile
```

Output:

```
Input Length = 18
Output Length = 12
CertUtil: -decode command completed successfully.
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la ReEncryptsezione AWS Key Management Service API Reference.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ReEncrypt AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyEncrypt:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyEncrypt":
        """
        Creates a KeyEncrypt instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyEncrypt initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def re_encrypt(self, source_key_id, cipher_text):
        """
        Takes ciphertext previously encrypted with one key and reencrypt it by
 using
        another key.

        :param source_key_id: The ARN or ID of the original key used to encrypt
 the
                              ciphertext.
        :param cipher_text: The encrypted ciphertext.
        :return: The ciphertext encrypted by the second key.
        """
        destination_key_id = input(
            f"Your ciphertext is currently encrypted with key {source_key_id}. "
```

```
            f"Enter another key ID or ARN to reencrypt it: "
        )
        if destination_key_id != "":
            try:
                cipher_text = self.kms_client.re_encrypt(
                    SourceKeyId=source_key_id,
                    DestinationKeyId=destination_key_id,
                    CiphertextBlob=cipher_text,
                )["CiphertextBlob"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't reencrypt your ciphertext. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"Reencrypted your ciphertext as: {cipher_text}")
                return cipher_text
        else:
            print("Skipping reencryption demo.")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ReEncrypt AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-kms' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Human-readable version of the ciphertext of the data to reencrypt.

blob =
 '01020200785d68faeec386af1057904926253051eb2919d3c16078badf65b808b26dd057c101747cadf3593
sourceCiphertextBlob = [blob].pack('H*')
```

```
# Replace the fictitious key ARN with a valid key ID

destinationKeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321'

client = Aws::KMS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

resp = client.re_encrypt({
                           ciphertext_blob: sourceCiphertextBlob,
                           destination_key_id: destinationKeyId
                         })

# Display a readable version of the resulting re-encrypted blob.
puts 'Blob:'
puts resp.ciphertext_blob.unpack('H*')
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ReEncryptsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn reencrypt_string(
    verbose: bool,
    client: &Client,
    input_file: &str,
    output_file: &str,
    first_key: &str,
    new_key: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    // Get blob from input file
    // Open input text file and get contents as a string
    // input is a base-64 encoded string, so decode it:
    let data = fs::read_to_string(input_file)
```

```
        .map(|input_file| base64::decode(input_file).expect("invalid base 64"))
        .map(Blob::new);

    let resp = client
        .re_encrypt()
        .ciphertext_blob(data.unwrap())
        .source_key_id(first_key)
        .destination_key_id(new_key)
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Did we get an encrypted blob?
    let blob = resp.ciphertext_blob.expect("Could not get encrypted text");
    let bytes = blob.as_ref();

    let s = base64::encode(bytes);
    let o = &output_file;

    let mut ofile = File::create(o).expect("unable to create file");
    ofile.write_all(s.as_bytes()).expect("unable to write");

    if verbose {
        println!("Wrote the following to {}:", output_file);
        println!("{}", s);
    } else {
        println!("Wrote base64-encoded output to {}", output_file);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ReEncryptguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzo **`RetireGrant`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RetireGrant`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ritirare una sovvenzione relativa a una chiave master del cliente

L'`retire-grant`esempio seguente elimina una concessione da una chiave KMS.

Il comando di esempio seguente specifica i parametri `grant-id` e. `key-id` Il valore del `key-id` parametro deve essere la chiave ARN della chiave KMS.

```
aws kms retire-grant \
    --grant-id 1234a2345b8a4e350500d432bccf8ecd6506710e1391880c4f7f7140160c9af3 \
    --key-id arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output. Per confermare che la concessione è stata ritirata, usa il comando. `list-grants`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ritiro e revoca delle sovvenzioni nella AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RetireGrantCommand Reference.AWS CLI

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GrantManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "GrantManager":
        """
        Creates a GrantManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of GrantManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
```

```
        return cls(kms_client)


    def retire_grant(self, grant):
        """
        Retires a grant so that it can no longer be used.

        :param grant: The grant to retire.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.retire_grant(GrantToken=grant["GrantToken"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't retire grant %s. Here's why: %s",
                grant["GrantId"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
        else:
            print(f"Grant {grant['GrantId']} retired.")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RetireGrant AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`RevokeGrant`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RevokeGrant`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per revocare una concessione relativa a una chiave master del cliente

L'`revoke-grant`esempio seguente elimina una concessione da una chiave KMS. Il comando di esempio seguente specifica i parametri `grant-id` e. `key-id` Il valore del `key-id` parametro può essere l'ID della chiave o l'ARN della chiave KMS.

```
aws kms revoke-grant \
    --grant-id 1234a2345b8a4e350500d432bccf8ecd6506710e1391880c4f7f7140160c9af3 \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output. Per confermare che la concessione è stata revocata, usa il comando. `list-grants`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ritiro e revoca delle sovvenzioni nella AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RevokeGrantCommand Reference.AWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Revokes a grant for the specified AWS KMS key asynchronously.
    *
    * @param keyId   The ID or key ARN of the AWS KMS key.
    * @param grantId The identifier of the grant to be revoked.
    * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous
operation of revoking the grant.
    *         The {@link CompletableFuture} will complete with a {@link
RevokeGrantResponse} object
    *         if the operation is successful, or with a {@code null} value if an
error occurs.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<RevokeGrantResponse> revokeKeyGrantAsync(String
keyId, String grantId) {
       RevokeGrantRequest grantRequest = RevokeGrantRequest.builder()
           .keyId(keyId)
           .grantId(grantId)
           .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<RevokeGrantResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().revokeGrant(grantRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception == null) {
                logger.info("Grant ID: [" + grantId + "] was successfully
revoked!");
            } else {
                if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    if (kmsEx.getMessage().contains("Grant does not exist")) {
                        logger.info("The grant ID '" + grantId + "' does not
exist. Moving on...");
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred: " +
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                    }
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RevokeGrantsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
```

```
     * @param string $grantId
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return void
     */
    public function revokeGrant(string $grantId, string $keyId)
    {
        try{
            $this->client->revokeGrant([
                'GrantId' => $grantId,
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem with revoking the grant: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}.\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RevokeGrantsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GrantManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "GrantManager":
        """
        Creates a GrantManager instance with a default KMS client.
```

```
        :return: An instance of GrantManager initialized with the default KMS
client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def revoke_grant(self, key_id: str, grant_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Revokes a grant so that it can no longer be used.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key associated with the grant.
        :param grant_id: The ID of the grant to revoke.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.revoke_grant(KeyId=key_id, GrantId=grant_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't revoke grant %s. Here's why: %s",
                grant_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RevokeGrant AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ScheduleKeyDeletion`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ScheduleKeyDeletion`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per pianificare l'eliminazione di una chiave KMS gestita dal cliente.

L'`schedule-key-deletion`esempio seguente pianifica l'eliminazione della chiave KMS gestita dal cliente specificata in 15 giorni.

Il `--key-id` parametro identifica la chiave KMS. Questo esempio utilizza un valore ARN chiave, ma è possibile utilizzare l'ID chiave o l'ARN della chiave KMS. Il `--pending-window-in-days` parametro specifica la durata del periodo di attesa di 7-30 giorni. Per impostazione predefinita, il periodo di attesa è di 30 giorni. Questo esempio specifica un valore pari a 15, che indica di AWS eliminare definitivamente la chiave KMS 15 giorni dopo il completamento del comando.

```
aws kms schedule-key-deletion \
    --key-id arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:123456789012:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --pending-window-in-days 15
```

La risposta include l'ARN della chiave, lo stato della chiave, il periodo di attesa (`PendingWindowInDays`) e la data di eliminazione in ora Unix. Per visualizzare la data di cancellazione nell'ora locale, usa la console AWS KMS. Le chiavi KMS nello stato della `PendingDeletion` chiave non possono essere utilizzate nelle operazioni crittografiche.

```
{
    "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:123456789012:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "DeletionDate": "2022-06-18T23:43:51.272000+00:00",
    "KeyState": "PendingDeletion",
    "PendingWindowInDays": 15
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione delle chiavi nella AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ScheduleKeyDeletion AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a KMS key asynchronously.
    *
    * <p><strong>Warning:</strong> Deleting a KMS key is a destructive and
potentially dangerous operation.
    * When a KMS key is deleted, all data that was encrypted under the KMS key
becomes unrecoverable.
    * This means that any files, databases, or other data that were encrypted
using the deleted KMS key
    * will become permanently inaccessible. Exercise extreme caution when
deleting KMS keys.</p>
    *
    * @param keyId the ID of the KMS key to delete
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the key deletion
is scheduled
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteKeyAsync(String keyId) {
       ScheduleKeyDeletionRequest deletionRequest =
ScheduleKeyDeletionRequest.builder()
           .keyId(keyId)
           .pendingWindowInDays(7)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().scheduleKeyDeletion(deletionRequest)
           .thenRun(() -> {
               logger.info("Key {} will be deleted in 7 days", keyId);
           })
           .exceptionally(throwable -> {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to schedule key deletion for
key ID: " + keyId, throwable);
           });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ScheduleKeyDeletionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param int $pendingWindowInDays
     * @return void
     */
    public function scheduleKeyDeletion(string $keyId, int $pendingWindowInDays =
 7)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->scheduleKeyDeletion([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'PendingWindowInDays' => $pendingWindowInDays,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem scheduling the key deletion: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ScheduleKeyDeletionsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def delete_key(self, key_id: str, window: int) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a list of keys.

        Warning:
        Deleting a KMS key is a destructive and potentially dangerous operation.
 When a KMS key is deleted,
        all data that was encrypted under the KMS key is unrecoverable.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to delete.
        :param window: The waiting period, in days, before the KMS key is
 deleted.
        """

        try:
```

```
            self.kms_client.schedule_key_deletion(
                KeyId=key_id, PendingWindowInDays=window
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't delete key %s. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ScheduleKeyDeletion AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`Sign`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `Sign`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: generare una firma digitale per un messaggio

L'`sign`esempio seguente genera una firma crittografica per un breve messaggio. L'output del comando include un `Signature` campo codificato in base 64 che è possibile verificare utilizzando il comando. `verify`

È necessario specificare un messaggio da firmare e un algoritmo di firma supportato dalla chiave KMS asimmetrica. Per ottenere gli algoritmi di firma per la tua chiave KMS, usa il comando. `describe-key`

In AWS CLI v2, il valore del `message` parametro deve essere codificato in Base64. In alternativa, puoi salvare il messaggio in un file e utilizzare il `fileb://` prefisso, che indica alla AWS CLI di leggere i dati binari dal file.

Prima di eseguire questo comando, sostituisci l'ID della chiave di esempio con un ID chiave valido del tuo AWS account. L'ID della chiave deve rappresentare una chiave KMS asimmetrica con un utilizzo chiave di SIGN_VERIFY.

```
msg=(echo 'Hello World' | base64)

aws kms sign \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --message fileb://UnsignedMessage \
    --message-type RAW \
    --signing-algorithm RSASSA_PKCS1_V1_5_SHA_256
```

Output:

```
{
    "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "Signature": "ABCDEFhpyVYyTxbafE74ccSvEJLJr3zuoV1Hfymz4qv+/
fxmxNLA7SE1SiF8lHw80fKZZ3bJ...",
    "SigningAlgorithm": "RSASSA_PKCS1_V1_5_SHA_256"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo delle chiavi KMS asimmetriche in KMS, consulta Chiavi asimmetriche in KMS nella AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide. AWS AWS

Esempio 2: salvare una firma digitale in un file (Linux e macOS)

L'`sign`esempio seguente genera una firma crittografica per un breve messaggio memorizzato in un file locale. Il comando ottiene anche la `Signature` proprietà dalla risposta, Base64-la decodifica e la salva nel file. ExampleSignature È possibile utilizzare il file della firma in un `verify` comando che verifica la firma.

Il `sign` comando richiede un messaggio con codifica Base64 e un algoritmo di firma supportato dalla chiave KMS asimmetrica. Per ottenere gli algoritmi di firma supportati dalla tua chiave KMS, usa il comando. `describe-key`

Prima di eseguire questo comando, sostituisci l'ID della chiave di esempio con un ID chiave valido del tuo AWS account. L'ID della chiave deve rappresentare una chiave KMS asimmetrica con un utilizzo chiave di SIGN_VERIFY.

```
echo 'hello world' | base64 > EncodedMessage

aws kms sign \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --message fileb://EncodedMessage \
    --message-type RAW \
    --signing-algorithm RSASSA_PKCS1_V1_5_SHA_256 \
    --output text \
    --query Signature | base64 --decode > ExampleSignature
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output. Questo esempio estrae la `Signature` proprietà dell'output e la salva in un file.

Per ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo delle chiavi KMS asimmetriche in KMS, consulta le chiavi asimmetriche in AWS KMS nella AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide.AWS

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Sign in Command Reference.AWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously signs and verifies data using AWS KMS.
     *
     * <p>The method performs the following steps:
     * <ol>
     *     <li>Creates an AWS KMS key with the specified key spec, key usage, and
origin.</li>
     *     <li>Signs the provided message using the created KMS key and the
RSASSA-PSS-SHA-256 algorithm.</li>
```

```
    *     <li>Verifies the signature of the message using the created KMS key
and the RSASSA-PSS-SHA-256 algorithm.</li>
    * </ol>
    *
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the result of the
signature verification,
    *         {@code true} if the signature is valid, {@code false} otherwise.
    * @throws KmsException if any error occurs during the KMS operations.
    * @throws RuntimeException if an unexpected error occurs.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Boolean> signVerifyDataAsync() {
       String signMessage = "Here is the message that will be digitally signed";

       // Create an AWS KMS key used to digitally sign data.
       CreateKeyRequest createKeyRequest = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
           .keySpec(KeySpec.RSA_2048)
           .keyUsage(KeyUsageType.SIGN_VERIFY)
           .origin(OriginType.AWS_KMS)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createKey(createKeyRequest)
           .thenCompose(createKeyResponse -> {
               String keyId = createKeyResponse.keyMetadata().keyId();

               SdkBytes messageBytes = SdkBytes.fromString(signMessage,
Charset.defaultCharset());
               SignRequest signRequest = SignRequest.builder()
                   .keyId(keyId)
                   .message(messageBytes)
                   .signingAlgorithm(SigningAlgorithmSpec.RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256)
                   .build();

               return getAsyncClient().sign(signRequest)
                   .thenCompose(signResponse -> {
                       byte[] signedBytes =
signResponse.signature().asByteArray();

                       VerifyRequest verifyRequest = VerifyRequest.builder()
                           .keyId(keyId)

.message(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(signMessage.getBytes(Charset.defaultCharset())))

.signature(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(ByteBuffer.wrap(signedBytes)))
```

```
.signingAlgorithm(SigningAlgorithmSpec.RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256)
                            .build();

                        return getAsyncClient().verify(verifyRequest)
                            .thenApply(verifyResponse -> {
                                return (boolean) verifyResponse.signatureValid();
                            });
                    });
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to sign or verify data",
throwable);
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Sign in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $message
     * @param string $algorithm
     * @return Result
     */
    public function sign(string $keyId, string $message, string $algorithm)
    {
        try {
            return $this->client->sign([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Message' => $message,
```

```
                'SigningAlgorithm' => $algorithm,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem signing the data: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Sign in AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyEncrypt:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyEncrypt":
        """
        Creates a KeyEncrypt instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyEncrypt initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def sign(self, key_id: str, message: str) -> str:
        """
        Signs a message with a key.
```

```
        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to use for signing.
        :param message: The message to sign.
        :return: The signature of the message.
        """
        try:
            return self.kms_client.sign(
                KeyId=key_id,
                Message=message.encode(),
                SigningAlgorithm="RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256",
            )["Signature"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't sign your message. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Sign in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`TagResource`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `TagResource`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiungere un tag a una chiave KMS

L'`tag-resource`esempio seguente aggiunge `"Purpose":"Test"` e `"Dept":"IT"` contrassegna una chiave KMS gestita dal cliente. Puoi utilizzare tag come questi per etichettare le chiavi KMS e creare categorie di chiavi KMS per le autorizzazioni e il controllo.

Per specificare la chiave KMS, usa il parametro. `key-id` Questo esempio utilizza un valore ID chiave, ma è possibile utilizzare un ID chiave o un ARN di chiave in questo comando.

```
aws kms tag-resource \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --tags TagKey='Purpose',TagValue='Test' TagKey='Dept',TagValue='IT'
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output. Per visualizzare i tag su una chiave AWS KMS KMS, usa il comando. `list-resource-tags`

Per ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo dei tag in AWS KMS, consulta Tagging keys nella AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command TagResourceReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously tags a KMS key with a specific tag.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the KMS key to be tagged
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the tagging
 operation is finished
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> tagKMSKeyAsync(String keyId) {
        Tag tag = Tag.builder()
            .tagKey("Environment")
            .tagValue("Production")
            .build();

        TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .tags(tag)
```

```
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().tagResource(tagResourceRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("{} key was tagged", keyId);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to tag the KMS key",
throwable);
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la TagResourcesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param array $tags
     * @return void
     */
    public function tagResource(string $keyId, array $tags)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->tagResource([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Tags' => $tags,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
```

```
            echo "There was a problem applying the tag(s): {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la TagResourcesezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def tag_resource(self, key_id: str, tag_key: str, tag_value: str) -> None:
        """
        Add or edit tags on a customer managed key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to enable rotation for.
```

```
        :param tag_key: Key for the tag.
        :param tag_value: Value for the tag.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.tag_resource(
                KeyId=key_id, Tags=[{"TagKey": tag_key, "TagValue": tag_value}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't add a tag for the key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta TagResource AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`UpdateAlias`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateAlias`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per associare un alias a una chiave KMS diversa

L'`update-aliasesempio` seguente associa l'alias a una chiave `alias/test-key` KMS diversa.

Il `--alias-name` parametro specifica l'alias. Il valore del nome alias deve iniziare con `alias/` .Il `--target-key-id` parametro specifica la chiave KMS da associare all'alias. Non è necessario specificare la chiave KMS corrente per l'alias.

```
aws kms update-alias \
    --alias-name alias/test-key \
    --target-key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output. Per trovare l'alias, usa il comando. `list-aliases`

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Aggiornamento degli alias nella AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateAlias AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AliasManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_key = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "AliasManager":
        """
        Creates an AliasManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of AliasManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def update_alias(self, alias, current_key_id):
        """
        Updates an alias by assigning it to another key.

        :param alias: The alias to reassign.
        :param current_key_id: The ARN or ID of the key currently associated with
 the alias.
        """
        new_key_id = input(
            f"Alias {alias} is currently associated with {current_key_id}. "
```

```
            f"Enter another key ID or ARN that you want to associate with
{alias}: "
        )
        if new_key_id != "":
            try:
                self.kms_client.update_alias(AliasName=alias,
TargetKeyId=new_key_id)
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't associate alias %s with key %s. Here's why: %s",
                    alias,
                    new_key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"Alias {alias} is now associated with key {new_key_id}.")
        else:
            print("Skipping alias update.")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateAlias AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`Verify`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `Verify`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per verificare una firma digitale

Il `verify` comando seguente verifica una firma crittografica per un breve messaggio con codifica Base64. L'ID della chiave, il messaggio, il tipo di messaggio e l'algoritmo di firma devono essere gli stessi utilizzati per firmare il messaggio.

In AWS CLI v2, il valore del `message` parametro deve essere codificato in Base64. In alternativa, puoi salvare il messaggio in un file e utilizzare il `fileb://` prefisso, che indica alla AWS CLI di leggere i dati binari dal file.

La firma specificata non può essere codificata in base 64. Per informazioni sulla decodifica della firma restituita dal comando, consultate gli esempi di `sign` comandi. `sign`

L'output del comando include un `SignatureValid` campo booleano che indica che la firma è stata verificata. Se la convalida della firma fallisce, anche il `verify` comando fallisce.

Prima di eseguire questo comando, sostituisci l'ID della chiave di esempio con un ID chiave valido del tuo AWS account.

```
aws kms verify \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --message fileb://EncodedMessage \
    --message-type RAW \
    --signing-algorithm RSASSA_PKCS1_V1_5_SHA_256 \
    --signature fileb://ExampleSignature
```

Output:

```
{
    "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "SignatureValid": true,
    "SigningAlgorithm": "RSASSA_PKCS1_V1_5_SHA_256"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo delle chiavi KMS asimmetriche in AWS KMS, consulta Using asimmetric keys nella Key Management Service Developer Guide.AWS

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Verify in Command Reference.AWS CLI

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyEncrypt:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyEncrypt":
        """
        Creates a KeyEncrypt instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyEncrypt initialized with the default KMS
client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def verify(self, key_id: str, message: str, signature: str) -> bool:
        """
        Verifies a signature against a message.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key used to sign the message.
        :param message: The message to verify.
        :param signature: The signature to verify.
        :return: True when the signature matches the message, otherwise False.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kms_client.verify(
                KeyId=key_id,
                Message=message.encode(),
                Signature=signature,
                SigningAlgorithm="RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256",
            )
            valid = response["SignatureValid"]
            print(f"The signature is {'valid' if valid else 'invalid'}.")
            return valid
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SignatureDoesNotMatchException":
                print("The signature is not valid.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify your signature. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Verify in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari di utilizzo AWS KMSAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in AWS KMS with AWS SDKs. Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno AWS KMS o combinandole con altre Servizi AWS. Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Lavora con la crittografia delle tabelle DynamoDB utilizzando la versione 2 AWS Command Line Interface

Lavora con la crittografia delle tabelle DynamoDB utilizzando la versione 2 AWS Command Line Interface

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come gestire le opzioni di crittografia per le tabelle DynamoDB.

- Crea una tabella con crittografia predefinita.
- Crea una tabella con una CMK gestita dal cliente.
- Aggiorna le impostazioni di crittografia delle tabelle.
- Descrivi la crittografia delle tabelle.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

Crea una tabella con crittografia predefinita.

```
# Create a table with default encryption (AWS owned key)
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name CustomerData \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
```

```
    --sse-specification Enabled=true,SSEType=KMS
```

Crea una tabella con una CMK gestita dal cliente.

```
# Step 1: Create a customer managed key in KMS
aws kms create-key \
    --description "Key for DynamoDB table encryption" \
    --key-usage ENCRYPT_DECRYPT \
    --customer-master-key-spec SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT

# Store the key ID for later use
KEY_ID=$(aws kms list-keys --query "Keys[?contains(KeyArn, 'Key for
 DynamoDB')].KeyId" --output text)

# Step 2: Create a table with the customer managed key
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name SensitiveData \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=RecordID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=RecordID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --sse-specification Enabled=true,SSEType=KMS,KMSMasterKeyId=$KEY_ID
```

Aggiorna la crittografia delle tabelle.

```
# Update a table to use a different KMS key
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name CustomerData \
    --sse-specification Enabled=true,SSEType=KMS,KMSMasterKeyId=$KEY_ID
```

Descrivi la crittografia delle tabelle.

```
# Describe the table to see encryption settings
aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name CustomerData \
    --query "Table.SSEDescription"
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - CreateKey
  - CreateTable
  - DescribeTable
  - UpdateTable

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Lambda AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS Lambda con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

AWS i contributi della community sono esempi che sono stati creati e gestiti da più team AWS. Per fornire feedback, utilizza il meccanismo fornito negli archivi collegati.

Altre risorse

- Lambda Developer Guide: ulteriori informazioni su Lambda.
- Riferimento all'API Lambda: dettagli su tutte le azioni Lambda disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che è possibile filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Hello Lambda

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare Lambda.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace LambdaActions;

using Amazon.Lambda;

public class HelloLambda
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var lambdaClient = new AmazonLambdaClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Hello AWS Lambda");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's get started with AWS Lambda by listing your
 existing Lambda functions:");

        var response = await lambdaClient.ListFunctionsAsync();
        response.Functions.ForEach(function =>
        {

 Console.WriteLine($"{function.FunctionName}\t{function.Description}");
        });
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFunctionssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS lambda)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_lambda")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.
```

```
    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_lambda.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file sorgente hello_lambda.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/lambda/LambdaClient.h>
#include <aws/lambda/model/ListFunctionsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Lambda" starter application which initializes an AWS Lambda (Lambda)
 client and lists the Lambda functions.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_lambda'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
        Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient lambdaClient(clientConfig);
        std::vector<Aws::String> functions;
        Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.

        do {
            Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsRequest request;
            if (!marker.empty()) {
                request.SetMarker(marker);
            }

            Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsOutcome outcome =
lambdaClient.ListFunctions(
                    request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsResult
&listFunctionsResult = outcome.GetResult();
                std::cout << listFunctionsResult.GetFunctions().size()
                          << " lambda functions were retrieved." << std::endl;

                for (const Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionConfiguration
&functionConfiguration: listFunctionsResult.GetFunctions()) {
                    functions.push_back(functionConfiguration.GetFunctionName());
                    std::cout << functions.size() << "  "
                              << functionConfiguration.GetDescription() <<
std::endl;
                    std::cout << "   "
                              <<
Aws::Lambda::Model::RuntimeMapper::GetNameForRuntime(
                                      functionConfiguration.GetRuntime()) << ": "
                              << functionConfiguration.GetHandler()
                              << std::endl;
                }
                marker = listFunctionsResult.GetNextMarker();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::ListFunctions. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        } while (!marker.empty());
    }
```

```
    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFunctionssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an AWS Lambda client and list up
 to 10
// functions in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
```

```
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 lambdaClient := lambda.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)

 maxItems := 10
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v functions for your account.\n", maxItems)
 result, err := lambdaClient.ListFunctions(ctx, &lambda.ListFunctionsInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(int32(maxItems)),
 })
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list functions for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(result.Functions) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any functions!")
 } else {
  for _, function := range result.Functions {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *function.FunctionName)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFunctionssezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Lists the AWS Lambda functions associated with the current AWS account.
     *
     * @param awsLambda an instance of the {@link LambdaClient} class, which is
 used to interact with the AWS Lambda service
```

```
     *
     * @throws LambdaException if an error occurs while interacting with the AWS
 Lambda service
     */
    public static void listFunctions(LambdaClient awsLambda) {
        try {
            ListFunctionsResponse functionResult = awsLambda.listFunctions();
            List<FunctionConfiguration> list = functionResult.functions();
            for (FunctionConfiguration config : list) {
                System.out.println("The function name is " +
 config.functionName());
            }

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFunctionssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { LambdaClient, paginateListFunctions } from "@aws-sdk/client-lambda";

const client = new LambdaClient({});

export const helloLambda = async () => {
  const paginator = paginateListFunctions({ client }, {});
  const functions = [];
```

```
  for await (const page of paginator) {
    const funcNames = page.Functions.map((f) => f.FunctionName);
    functions.push(...funcNames);
  }

  console.log("Functions:");
  console.log(functions.join("\n"));
  return functions;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFunctionssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def main():
    """
    List the Lambda functions in your AWS account.
    """
    # Create the Lambda client
    lambda_client = boto3.client("lambda")

    # Use the paginator to list the functions
    paginator = lambda_client.get_paginator("list_functions")
    response_iterator = paginator.paginate()

    print("Here are the Lambda functions in your account:")
    for page in response_iterator:
```

```
        for function in page["Functions"]:
            print(f"  {function['FunctionName']}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListFunctions AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-lambda'

# Creates an AWS Lambda client using the default credentials and configuration
def lambda_client
  Aws::Lambda::Client.new
end

# Lists the Lambda functions in your AWS account, paginating the results if
 necessary
def list_lambda_functions
  lambda = lambda_client

  # Use a pagination iterator to list all functions
  functions = []
  lambda.list_functions.each_page do |page|
    functions.concat(page.functions)
  end

  # Print the name and ARN of each function
  functions.each do |function|
```

```
    puts "Function name: #{function.function_name}"
    puts "Function ARN: #{function.function_arn}"
    puts
  end

  puts "Total functions: #{functions.count}"
end

list_lambda_functions if __FILE__ == $PROGRAM_NAME
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFunctionssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Lambda AWS SDKs
  - Hello Lambda
  - Scopri le basi di Lambda con un SDK AWS
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Lambda AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzare CreateAlias con una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreateFunction con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeleteAlias con una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteFunction con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeleteFunctionConcurrency con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeleteProvisionedConcurrencyConfig con una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetAccountSettings con una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetAlias con una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetFunction con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetFunctionConcurrency con una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetFunctionConfiguration con una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetPolicy con una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetProvisionedConcurrencyConfig con una CLI
    - Utilizzo Invoke con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListFunctions con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzare ListProvisionedConcurrencyConfigs con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListVersionsByFunction con una CLI
- Utilizzare PublishVersion con una CLI
- Utilizzare PutFunctionConcurrency con una CLI
- Utilizzare PutProvisionedConcurrencyConfig con una CLI
- Utilizzare RemovePermission con una CLI
- Utilizzare TagResource con una CLI
- Utilizzare UntagResource con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateAlias con una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateFunctionCode con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateFunctionConfiguration con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Scenari per l'utilizzo di Lambda AWS SDKs
  - Conferma automaticamente gli utenti noti di Amazon Cognito con una funzione Lambda utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Esegui automaticamente la migrazione di utenti Amazon Cognito noti con una funzione Lambda utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Creazione di una REST API di API Gateway per monitorare i dati COVID-19
  - Creazione di una REST API per la libreria di prestiti
  - Creazione di un'applicazione di messaggistica con Step Functions
  - Creazione di un'applicazione di gestione delle risorse fotografiche che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto utilizzando etichette
  - Creazione di un'applicazione di chat websocket con API Gateway
  - Crea un'applicazione che analizza il feedback dei clienti e sintetizza l'audio
  - Richiamo a una funzione Lambda da un browser
  - Trasformare i dati per l'applicazione con S3 Object Lambda
  - Utilizzo di un'API Gateway per richiamare una funzione Lambda
  - Utilizzo di Step Functions per richiamare le funzioni Lambda
  - Utilizzo degli eventi pianificati per richiamare una funzione Lambda
  - Usa l'API Amazon Neptune per sviluppare una funzione Lambda che interroga i dati del grafico

- Scrivi dati di attività personalizzati con una funzione Lambda dopo l'autenticazione utente di Amazon Cognito tramite un SDK AWS
- Esempi serverless per Lambda
  - Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda
  - Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Kinesis
  - Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger DynamoDB
  - Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon DocumentDB
  - Invocare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon MSK
  - Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon S3
  - Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SNS
  - Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SQS
  - Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Kinesis
  - Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger DynamoDB
  - Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Amazon SQS
- AWS contributi della community per Lambda
  - Crea e testa un'applicazione serverless

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Lambda AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di with. AWS Lambda AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Hello Lambda
- Scopri le basi di Lambda con un SDK AWS
- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Lambda AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzare CreateAlias con una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateFunction con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeleteAlias con una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteFunction con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeleteFunctionConcurrency con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeleteProvisionedConcurrencyConfig con una CLI

- Utilizzare GetAccountSettings con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetAlias con una CLI
- Utilizzo GetFunction con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare GetFunctionConcurrency con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetFunctionConfiguration con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetPolicy con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetProvisionedConcurrencyConfig con una CLI
- Utilizzo Invoke con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListFunctions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ListProvisionedConcurrencyConfigs con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListVersionsByFunction con una CLI
- Utilizzare PublishVersion con una CLI
- Utilizzare PutFunctionConcurrency con una CLI
- Utilizzare PutProvisionedConcurrencyConfig con una CLI
- Utilizzare RemovePermission con una CLI
- Utilizzare TagResource con una CLI
- Utilizzare UntagResource con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateAlias con una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateFunctionCode con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateFunctionConfiguration con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Hello Lambda

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare Lambda.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace LambdaActions;

using Amazon.Lambda;

public class HelloLambda
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var lambdaClient = new AmazonLambdaClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Hello AWS Lambda");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's get started with AWS Lambda by listing your
 existing Lambda functions:");

        var response = await lambdaClient.ListFunctionsAsync();
        response.Functions.ForEach(function =>
        {

 Console.WriteLine($"{function.FunctionName}\t{function.Description}");
        });
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFunctionssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS lambda)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_lambda")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.
```

```
    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_lambda.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file sorgente hello_lambda.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/lambda/LambdaClient.h>
#include <aws/lambda/model/ListFunctionsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Lambda" starter application which initializes an AWS Lambda (Lambda)
 client and lists the Lambda functions.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_lambda'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
        Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient lambdaClient(clientConfig);
        std::vector<Aws::String> functions;
        Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.

        do {
            Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsRequest request;
            if (!marker.empty()) {
                request.SetMarker(marker);
            }

            Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsOutcome outcome =
lambdaClient.ListFunctions(
                    request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsResult
&listFunctionsResult = outcome.GetResult();
                std::cout << listFunctionsResult.GetFunctions().size()
                          << " lambda functions were retrieved." << std::endl;

                for (const Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionConfiguration
&functionConfiguration: listFunctionsResult.GetFunctions()) {
                    functions.push_back(functionConfiguration.GetFunctionName());
                    std::cout << functions.size() << "  "
                              << functionConfiguration.GetDescription() <<
std::endl;
                    std::cout << "   "
                              <<
Aws::Lambda::Model::RuntimeMapper::GetNameForRuntime(
                                      functionConfiguration.GetRuntime()) << ": "
                              << functionConfiguration.GetHandler()
                              << std::endl;
                }
                marker = listFunctionsResult.GetNextMarker();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::ListFunctions. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        } while (!marker.empty());
    }
```

```
    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFunctionssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an AWS Lambda client and list up
 to 10
// functions in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
```

```
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 lambdaClient := lambda.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)

 maxItems := 10
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v functions for your account.\n", maxItems)
 result, err := lambdaClient.ListFunctions(ctx, &lambda.ListFunctionsInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(int32(maxItems)),
 })
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list functions for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(result.Functions) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any functions!")
 } else {
  for _, function := range result.Functions {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *function.FunctionName)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFunctionssezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Lists the AWS Lambda functions associated with the current AWS account.
     *
     * @param awsLambda an instance of the {@link LambdaClient} class, which is
 used to interact with the AWS Lambda service
```

```
     *
     * @throws LambdaException if an error occurs while interacting with the AWS
 Lambda service
     */
    public static void listFunctions(LambdaClient awsLambda) {
        try {
            ListFunctionsResponse functionResult = awsLambda.listFunctions();
            List<FunctionConfiguration> list = functionResult.functions();
            for (FunctionConfiguration config : list) {
                System.out.println("The function name is " +
 config.functionName());
            }

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListFunctionsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { LambdaClient, paginateListFunctions } from "@aws-sdk/client-lambda";

const client = new LambdaClient({});

export const helloLambda = async () => {
  const paginator = paginateListFunctions({ client }, {});
  const functions = [];

  for await (const page of paginator) {
    const funcNames = page.Functions.map((f) => f.FunctionName);
```

```
    functions.push(...funcNames);
  }

  console.log("Functions:");
  console.log(functions.join("\n"));
  return functions;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListFunctionsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def main():
    """
    List the Lambda functions in your AWS account.
    """
    # Create the Lambda client
    lambda_client = boto3.client("lambda")

    # Use the paginator to list the functions
    paginator = lambda_client.get_paginator("list_functions")
    response_iterator = paginator.paginate()

    print("Here are the Lambda functions in your account:")
    for page in response_iterator:
        for function in page["Functions"]:
            print(f"  {function['FunctionName']}")
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListFunctions AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-lambda'

# Creates an AWS Lambda client using the default credentials and configuration
def lambda_client
  Aws::Lambda::Client.new
end

# Lists the Lambda functions in your AWS account, paginating the results if
 necessary
def list_lambda_functions
  lambda = lambda_client

  # Use a pagination iterator to list all functions
  functions = []
  lambda.list_functions.each_page do |page|
    functions.concat(page.functions)
  end

  # Print the name and ARN of each function
  functions.each do |function|
    puts "Function name: #{function.function_name}"
    puts "Function ARN: #{function.function_arn}"
    puts
  end
```

```
  puts "Total functions: #{functions.count}"
end

list_lambda_functions if __FILE__ == $PROGRAM_NAME
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListFunctionsconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Scopri le basi di Lambda con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Crea un ruolo IAM e una funzione Lambda, quindi carica il codice del gestore.
- Richiamare la funzione con un singolo parametro e ottenere i risultati.
- Aggiorna il codice della funzione e configuralo con una variabile di ambiente.
- Richiamare la funzione con nuovi parametri e ottenere i risultati. Visualizza il log di esecuzione restituito.
- Elenca le funzioni dell'account, quindi elimina le risorse.

Per ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo di Lambda, consulta Creare una funzione Lambda con la console.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare metodi che eseguono operazioni Lambda.

```
namespace LambdaActions;

using Amazon.Lambda;
```

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Model;

/// <summary>
/// A class that implements AWS Lambda methods.
/// </summary>
public class LambdaWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonLambda _lambdaService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the LambdaWrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="lambdaService">An initialized Lambda service client.</param>
    public LambdaWrapper(IAmazonLambda lambdaService)
    {
        _lambdaService = lambdaService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the function.</param>
    /// <param name="s3Bucket">The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
    /// bucket where the zip file containing the code is located.</param>
    /// <param name="s3Key">The Amazon S3 key of the zip file.</param>
    /// <param name="role">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role with the
    /// appropriate Lambda permissions.</param>
    /// <param name="handler">The name of the handler function.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created
    /// Lambda function.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateLambdaFunctionAsync(
        string functionName,
        string s3Bucket,
        string s3Key,
        string role,
        string handler)
    {
        // Defines the location for the function code.
        // S3Bucket - The S3 bucket where the file containing
        //            the source code is stored.
        // S3Key    - The name of the file containing the code.
        var functionCode = new FunctionCode
        {
            S3Bucket = s3Bucket,
```

```
            S3Key = s3Key,
        };

        var createFunctionRequest = new CreateFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Description = "Created by the Lambda .NET API",
            Code = functionCode,
            Handler = handler,
            Runtime = Runtime.Dotnet6,
            Role = role,
        };

        var reponse = await
 _lambdaService.CreateFunctionAsync(createFunctionRequest);
        return reponse.FunctionArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the action.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteFunctionAsync(string functionName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.DeleteFunctionAsync(request);

        // A return value of NoContent means that the request was processed.
        // In this case, the function was deleted, and the return value
        // is intentionally blank.
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.NoContent;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Gets information about a Lambda function.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function for
    /// which to retrieve information.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<FunctionConfiguration> GetFunctionAsync(string
functionName)
    {
        var functionRequest = new GetFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.GetFunctionAsync(functionRequest);
        return response.Configuration;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Invoke a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to
    /// invoke.</param
    /// <param name="parameters">The parameter values that will be passed to the
function.</param>
    /// <returns>A System Threading Task.</returns>
    public async Task<string> InvokeFunctionAsync(
        string functionName,
        string parameters)
    {
        var payload = parameters;
        var request = new InvokeRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Payload = payload,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.InvokeAsync(request);
        MemoryStream stream = response.Payload;
        string returnValue =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetString(stream.ToArray());
        return returnValue;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Lambda functions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of FunctionConfiguration objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<FunctionConfiguration>> ListFunctionsAsync()
    {
        var functionList = new List<FunctionConfiguration>();

        var functionPaginator =
            _lambdaService.Paginators.ListFunctions(new ListFunctionsRequest());
        await foreach (var function in functionPaginator.Functions)
        {
            functionList.Add(function);
        }

        return functionList;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Update an existing Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to update.</
param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket where the zip file containing
    /// the Lambda function code is stored.</param>
    /// <param name="key">The key name of the source code file.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(
        string functionName,
        string bucketName,
        string key)
    {
        var functionCodeRequest = new UpdateFunctionCodeRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Publish = true,
            S3Bucket = bucketName,
            S3Key = key,
        };

        var response = await
 _lambdaService.UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(functionCodeRequest);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"The Function was last modified at
 {response.LastModified}.");
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Update the code of a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the function to update.</param>
    /// <param name="functionHandler">The code that performs the function's
 actions.</param>
    /// <param name="environmentVariables">A dictionary of environment
 variables.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(
        string functionName,
        string functionHandler,
        Dictionary<string, string> environmentVariables)
    {
        var request = new UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest
        {
            Handler = functionHandler,
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Environment = new Amazon.Lambda.Model.Environment { Variables =
 environmentVariables },
        };

        var response = await
 _lambdaService.UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(request);

        Console.WriteLine(response.LastModified);

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


}
```

Creare una funzione che esegue lo scenario.

```
global using System.Threading.Tasks;
```

```
global using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
global using Amazon.Lambda;
global using LambdaActions;
global using LambdaScenarioCommon;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;


using Amazon.Lambda.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace LambdaBasics;

public class LambdaBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonLambda>()
            .AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
            .AddTransient<LambdaWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<LambdaRoleWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<UIWrapper>()
        )
        .Build();

        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
            true) // Optionally load local settings.
```

```
        .Build();


        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<LambdaBasics>();

        var lambdaWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<LambdaWrapper>();
        var lambdaRoleWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<LambdaRoleWrapper>();
        var uiWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<UIWrapper>();

        string functionName = configuration["FunctionName"]!;
        string roleName = configuration["RoleName"]!;
        string policyDocument = "{" +
            " \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            " \"Statement\": [ " +
            "    {" +
            "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
            "        \"Principal\": {" +
            "            \"Service\": \"lambda.amazonaws.com\" " +
            "    }," +
            "        \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\" " +
            "    }" +
            "]" +
        "}";

        var incrementHandler = configuration["IncrementHandler"];
        var calculatorHandler = configuration["CalculatorHandler"];
        var bucketName = configuration["BucketName"];
        var incrementKey = configuration["IncrementKey"];
        var calculatorKey = configuration["CalculatorKey"];
        var policyArn = configuration["PolicyArn"];

        uiWrapper.DisplayLambdaBasicsOverview();

        // Create the policy to use with the AWS Lambda functions and then attach
the
        // policy to a new role.
        var roleArn = await lambdaRoleWrapper.CreateLambdaRoleAsync(roleName,
policyDocument);

        Console.WriteLine("Waiting for role to become active.");
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Wait until the role is active before trying to
use it.");
```

```
        // Attach the appropriate AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role
policy to the new role.
        var success = await
lambdaRoleWrapper.AttachLambdaRolePolicyAsync(policyArn, roleName);
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(10, "Allow time for the IAM policy to be attached to
the role.");

        // Create the Lambda function using a zip file stored in an Amazon Simple
Storage Service
        // (Amazon S3) bucket.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create Lambda Function");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating the AWS Lambda function: {functionName}.");
        var lambdaArn = await lambdaWrapper.CreateLambdaFunctionAsync(
            functionName,
            bucketName,
            incrementKey,
            roleArn,
            incrementHandler);

        Console.WriteLine("Waiting for the new function to be available.");
        Console.WriteLine($"The AWS Lambda ARN is {lambdaArn}");

        // Get the Lambda function.
        Console.WriteLine($"Getting the {functionName} AWS Lambda function.");
        FunctionConfiguration config;
        do
        {
            config = await lambdaWrapper.GetFunctionAsync(functionName);
            Console.Write(".");
        }
        while (config.State != State.Active);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nThe function, {functionName} has been created.");
        Console.WriteLine($"The runtime of this Lambda function is
{config.Runtime}.");

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // List the Lambda functions.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Listing all Lambda functions.");
        var functions = await lambdaWrapper.ListFunctionsAsync();
        DisplayFunctionList(functions);
```

```
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Invoke increment function");
        Console.WriteLine("Now that it has been created, invoke the Lambda
increment function.");
        string? value;
        do
        {
            Console.Write("Enter a value to increment: ");
            value = Console.ReadLine();
        }
        while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(value));

        string functionParameters = "{" +
            "\"action\": \"increment\", " +
            "\"x\": \"" + value + "\"" +
        "}";
        var answer = await lambdaWrapper.InvokeFunctionAsync(functionName,
functionParameters);
        Console.WriteLine($"{value} + 1 = {answer}.");

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Update function");
        Console.WriteLine("Now update the Lambda function code.");
        await lambdaWrapper.UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(functionName, bucketName,
calculatorKey);

        do
        {
            config = await lambdaWrapper.GetFunctionAsync(functionName);
            Console.Write(".");
        }
        while (config.LastUpdateStatus == LastUpdateStatus.InProgress);

        await lambdaWrapper.UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(
            functionName,
            calculatorHandler,
            new Dictionary<string, string> { { "LOG_LEVEL", "DEBUG" } });

        do
        {
            config = await lambdaWrapper.GetFunctionAsync(functionName);
            Console.Write(".");
        }
        while (config.LastUpdateStatus == LastUpdateStatus.InProgress);

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Call updated function");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Now call the updated function...");

        bool done = false;

        do
        {
            string? opSelected;

            Console.WriteLine("Select the operation to perform:");
            Console.WriteLine("\t1. add");
            Console.WriteLine("\t2. subtract");
            Console.WriteLine("\t3. multiply");
            Console.WriteLine("\t4. divide");
            Console.WriteLine("\tOr enter \"q\" to quit.");
            Console.WriteLine("Enter the number (1, 2, 3, 4, or q) of the
operation you want to perform: ");
            do
            {
                Console.Write("Your choice? ");
                opSelected = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            while (opSelected == string.Empty);

            var operation = (opSelected) switch
            {
                "1" => "add",
                "2" => "subtract",
                "3" => "multiply",
                "4" => "divide",
                "q" => "quit",
                _ => "add",
            };

            if (operation == "quit")
            {
                done = true;
            }
            else
            {
                // Get two numbers and an action from the user.
                value = string.Empty;
                do
                {
                    Console.Write("Enter the first value: ");
```

```
                    value = Console.ReadLine();
                }
                while (value == string.Empty);

                string? value2;
                do
                {
                    Console.Write("Enter a second value: ");
                    value2 = Console.ReadLine();
                }
                while (value2 == string.Empty);

                functionParameters = "{" +
                    "\"action\": \"" + operation + "\", " +
                    "\"x\": \"" + value + "\"," +
                    "\"y\": \"" + value2 + "\"" +
                "}";

                answer = await lambdaWrapper.InvokeFunctionAsync(functionName,
functionParameters);
                Console.WriteLine($"The answer when we {operation} the two
numbers is: {answer}.");
            }

            uiWrapper.PressEnter();
        } while (!done);

        // Delete the function created earlier.

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        // Detach the IAM policy from the IAM role.
        Console.WriteLine("First detach the IAM policy from the role.");
        success = await lambdaRoleWrapper.DetachLambdaRolePolicyAsync(policyArn,
roleName);
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Let's wait for the policy to be fully detached
from the role.");

        Console.WriteLine("Delete the AWS Lambda function.");
        success = await lambdaWrapper.DeleteFunctionAsync(functionName);
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The {functionName} function was deleted.");
        }
        else
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not remove the function {functionName}");
        }

        // Now delete the IAM role created for use with the functions
        // created by the application.
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can delete the role that we created.");
        success = await lambdaRoleWrapper.DeleteLambdaRoleAsync(roleName);
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The role has been successfully removed.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Couldn't delete the role.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine("The Lambda Scenario is now complete.");
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // Displays a formatted list of existing functions returned by the
        // LambdaMethods.ListFunctions.
        void DisplayFunctionList(List<FunctionConfiguration> functions)
        {
            functions.ForEach(functionConfig =>
            {

 Console.WriteLine($"{functionConfig.FunctionName}\t{functionConfig.Description}");
            });
        }
    }
}


namespace LambdaActions;

using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
using Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model;

public class LambdaRoleWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _lambdaRoleService;

    public LambdaRoleWrapper(IAmazonIdentityManagementService lambdaRoleService)
```

```
    {
        _lambdaRoleService = lambdaRoleService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attach an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role policy to the
    /// IAM role to be assumed by the AWS Lambda functions created for the
 scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM
 policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to attach the IAM policy
 to.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AttachLambdaRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string
 roleName)
    {
        var response = await _lambdaRoleService.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
 AttachRolePolicyRequest { PolicyArn = policyArn, RoleName = roleName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to create.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document for the new IAM role.</
param>
    /// <returns>A string representing the ARN for newly created role.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateLambdaRoleAsync(string roleName, string
 policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new CreateRoleRequest
        {
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument = policyDocument,
            RoleName = roleName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaRoleService.CreateRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role.Arn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an IAM role.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteLambdaRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaRoleService.DeleteRoleAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    public async Task<bool> DetachLambdaRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string
 roleName)
    {
        var response = await _lambdaRoleService.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
 DetachRolePolicyRequest { PolicyArn = policyArn, RoleName = roleName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}


namespace LambdaScenarioCommon;
public class UIWrapper
{
    public readonly string SepBar = new('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the AWS Lambda Basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayLambdaBasicsOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();

        DisplayTitle("Welcome to AWS Lambda Basics");
        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) role that will be assumed by the functions we create.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Attaches an IAM role policy that has Lambda
 permissions.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Creates a Lambda function that increments the
value passed to it.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Calls the increment function and passes a
value.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Updates the code so that the function is a simple
calculator.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Calls the calculator function with the values
entered.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Deletes the Lambda function.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Detaches the IAM role policy.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t8. Deletes the IAM role.");
        PressEnter();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPress <Enter> to continue. ");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
        Console.WriteLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter">The string to be centered.</param>
    /// <returns>The padded string.</returns>
    public string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a countdown and wait for a number of seconds.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="numSeconds">The number of seconds to wait.</param>
    public void WaitABit(int numSeconds, string msg)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(msg);

        // Wait for the requested number of seconds.
        for (int i = numSeconds; i > 0; i--)
        {
            System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(1000);
            Console.Write($"{i}...");
        }

        PressEnter();
    }
}
```

Definire un gestore Lambda che incrementa un numero.

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace LambdaIncrement;

public class Function
{

    /// <summary>
    /// A simple function increments the integer parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="input">A JSON string containing an action, which must be
```

```
    /// "increment" and a string representing the value to increment.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The context object passed by Lambda containing
    /// information about invocation, function, and execution environment.</
param>
    /// <returns>A string representing the incremented value of the parameter.</
returns>
    public int FunctionHandler(Dictionary<string, string> input, ILambdaContext
 context)
    {
        if (input["action"] == "increment")
        {
            int inputValue = Convert.ToInt32(input["x"]);
            return inputValue + 1;
        }
        else
        {
            return 0;
        }
    }
}
```

Definire un secondo gestore Lambda che esegue operazioni aritmetiche.

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace LambdaCalculator;

public class Function
{

    /// <summary>
    /// A simple function that takes two number in string format and performs
    /// the requested arithmetic function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="input">JSON data containing an action, and x and y values.
    /// Valid actions include: add, subtract, multiply, and divide.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="context">The context object passed by Lambda containing
    /// information about invocation, function, and execution environment.</
param>
    /// <returns>A string representing the results of the calculation.</returns>
    public int FunctionHandler(Dictionary<string, string> input, ILambdaContext
 context)
    {
        var action = input["action"];
        int x = Convert.ToInt32(input["x"]);
        int y = Convert.ToInt32(input["y"]);
        int result;
        switch (action)
        {
            case "add":
                result = x + y;
                break;
            case "subtract":
                result = x - y;
                break;
            case "multiply":
                result = x * y;
                break;
            case "divide":
                if (y == 0)
                {
                    Console.Error.WriteLine("Divide by zero error.");
                    result = 0;
                }
                else
                    result = x / y;
                break;
            default:
                Console.Error.WriteLine($"{action} is not a valid operation.");
                result = 0;
                break;
        }
        return result;
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Get started with functions scenario.
/*!
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Lambda::getStartedWithFunctionsScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

    // 1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role for Lambda
 function.
    Aws::String roleArn;
    if (!getIamRoleArn(roleArn, clientConfig)) {
        return false;
    }

    // 2. Create a Lambda function.
```

```
    int seconds = 0;
    do {
        Aws::Lambda::Model::CreateFunctionRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        request.SetDescription(LAMBDA_DESCRIPTION); // Optional.
#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
        request.SetRuntime(Aws::Lambda::Model::Runtime::provided_al2);
        request.SetTimeout(15);
        request.SetMemorySize(128);

        // Assume the AWS Lambda function was built in Docker with same
 architecture
        // as this code.
#if  defined(__x86_64__)
        request.SetArchitectures({Aws::Lambda::Model::Architecture::x86_64});
#elif defined(__aarch64__)
        request.SetArchitectures({Aws::Lambda::Model::Architecture::arm64});
#else
#error "Unimplemented architecture"
#endif // defined(architecture)
#else
        request.SetRuntime(Aws::Lambda::Model::Runtime::python3_9);
#endif
        request.SetRole(roleArn);
        request.SetHandler(LAMBDA_HANDLER_NAME);
        request.SetPublish(true);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionCode code;
        std::ifstream ifstream(INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE.c_str(),
                               std::ios_base::in | std::ios_base::binary);
        if (!ifstream.is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error opening file " << INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE << "." <<
 std::endl;

#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
            std::cerr
                    << "The cpp Lambda function must be built following the
 instructions in the cpp_lambda/README.md file. "
                    << std::endl;
#endif
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }

        Aws::StringStream buffer;
```

```
        buffer << ifstream.rdbuf();

        code.SetZipFile(Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *)
buffer.str().c_str(),
                                                buffer.str().length()));
        request.SetCode(code);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::CreateFunctionOutcome outcome =
client.CreateFunction(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda function was successfully created. " <<
seconds
                      << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
            break;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::INVALID_PARAMETER_VALUE &&
                 outcome.GetError().GetMessage().find("role") >= 0) {
            if ((seconds % 5) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for the IAM role to become available as a
CreateFunction parameter. "
                        << seconds
                        << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;

                std::cout << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CreateFunction. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
        ++seconds;
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
    } while (60 > seconds);

    std::cout << "The current Lambda function increments 1 by an input." <<
std::endl;
```

```
    // 3.  Invoke the Lambda function.
    {
        int increment = askQuestionForInt("Enter an increment integer: ");

        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeResult invokeResult;
        Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonPayload;
        jsonPayload.WithString("action", "increment");
        jsonPayload.WithInteger("number", increment);
        if (invokeLambdaFunction(jsonPayload, Aws::Lambda::Model::LogType::Tail,
                                 invokeResult, client)) {
            Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonValue(invokeResult.GetPayload());
            Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> values =
                    jsonValue.View().GetAllObjects();
            auto iter = values.find("result");
            if (iter != values.end() && iter->second.IsIntegerType()) {
                {
                    std::cout << INCREMENT_RESUlT_PREFIX
                              << iter->second.AsInteger() << std::endl;
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "There was an error in execution. Here is the log."
                          << std::endl;
                Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer buffer =
Aws::Utils::HashingUtils::Base64Decode(
                        invokeResult.GetLogResult());
                std::cout << "With log " << buffer.GetUnderlyingData() <<
std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    std::cout
            << "The Lambda function will now be updated with new code. Press
return to continue, ";
    Aws::String answer;
    std::getline(std::cin, answer);

    // 4.  Update the Lambda function code.
    {
        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionCodeRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        std::ifstream ifstream(CALCULATOR_LAMBDA_CODE.c_str(),
                               std::ios_base::in | std::ios_base::binary);
```

```
        if (!ifstream.is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error opening file " << INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE << "." <<
 std::endl;

#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
            std::cerr
                    << "The cpp Lambda function must be built following the
 instructions in the cpp_lambda/README.md file. "
                    << std::endl;
#endif
            deleteLambdaFunction(client);
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }

        Aws::StringStream buffer;
        buffer << ifstream.rdbuf();
        request.SetZipFile(
                Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *) buffer.str().c_str(),
                                       buffer.str().length()));
        request.SetPublish(true);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionCodeOutcome outcome =
 client.UpdateFunctionCode(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda code was successfully updated." <<
 std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::UpdateFunctionCode. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    std::cout
            << "This function uses an environment variable to control the logging
 level."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "UpdateFunctionConfiguration will be used to set the LOG_LEVEL to
 DEBUG."
```

```
            << std::endl;
    seconds = 0;

    // 5.  Update the Lambda function configuration.
    do {
        ++seconds;
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::Environment environment;
        environment.AddVariables("LOG_LEVEL", "DEBUG");
        request.SetEnvironment(environment);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutcome outcome =
client.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda configuration was successfully updated."
                      << std::endl;
            break;
        }

            // RESOURCE_IN_USE: function code update not completed.
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
                 Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::RESOURCE_IN_USE) {
            if ((seconds % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                std::cout << "Lambda function update in progress . After " <<
seconds
                          << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::UpdateFunctionConfiguration. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }

    } while (0 < seconds);

    if (0 > seconds) {
        std::cerr << "Function failed to become active." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
```

```
        std::cout << "Updated function active after " << seconds << " seconds."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    std::cout
            << "\nThe new code applies an arithmetic operator to two variables, x
 an y."
            << std::endl;
    std::vector<Aws::String> operators = {"plus", "minus", "times", "divided-
by"};
    for (size_t i = 0; i < operators.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << " " << operators[i] << std::endl;
    }

    // 6.  Invoke the updated Lambda function.
    do {
        int operatorIndex = askQuestionForIntRange("Select an operator index 1 -
 4 ", 1,
                                                   4);
        int x = askQuestionForInt("Enter an integer for the x value ");
        int y = askQuestionForInt("Enter an integer for the y value ");

        Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue calculateJsonPayload;
        calculateJsonPayload.WithString("action", operators[operatorIndex - 1]);
        calculateJsonPayload.WithInteger("x", x);
        calculateJsonPayload.WithInteger("y", y);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeResult calculatedResult;
        if (invokeLambdaFunction(calculateJsonPayload,
                                 Aws::Lambda::Model::LogType::Tail,
                                 calculatedResult, client)) {
            Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonValue(calculatedResult.GetPayload());
            Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> values =
                    jsonValue.View().GetAllObjects();
            auto iter = values.find("result");
            if (iter != values.end() && iter->second.IsIntegerType()) {
                std::cout << ARITHMETIC_RESUlT_PREFIX << x << " "
                          << operators[operatorIndex - 1] << " "
                          << y << " is " << iter->second.AsInteger() <<
 std::endl;
            }
            else if (iter != values.end() && iter->second.IsFloatingPointType())
 {
                std::cout << ARITHMETIC_RESUlT_PREFIX << x << " "
                          << operators[operatorIndex - 1] << " "
```

```
                        << y << " is " << iter->second.AsDouble() << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "There was an error in execution. Here is the log."
                          << std::endl;
                Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer buffer =
Aws::Utils::HashingUtils::Base64Decode(
                        calculatedResult.GetLogResult());
                std::cout << "With log " << buffer.GetUnderlyingData() <<
std::endl;
            }
        }

        answer = askQuestion("Would you like to try another operation? (y/n) ");
    } while (answer == "y");

    std::cout
            << "A list of the lambda functions will be retrieved. Press return to
continue, ";
    std::getline(std::cin, answer);

    // 7.  List the Lambda functions.

    std::vector<Aws::String> functions;
    Aws::String marker;

    do {
        Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsRequest request;
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsOutcome outcome = client.ListFunctions(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();
            std::cout << result.GetFunctions().size()
                      << " lambda functions were retrieved." << std::endl;

            for (const Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionConfiguration
&functionConfiguration: result.GetFunctions()) {
                functions.push_back(functionConfiguration.GetFunctionName());
```

```
                std::cout << functions.size() << "  "
                          << functionConfiguration.GetDescription() << std::endl;
                std::cout << "   "
                          <<
Aws::Lambda::Model::RuntimeMapper::GetNameForRuntime(
                                  functionConfiguration.GetRuntime()) << ": "
                          << functionConfiguration.GetHandler()
                          << std::endl;
            }
            marker = result.GetNextMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::ListFunctions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    // 8.  Get a Lambda function.
    if (!functions.empty()) {
        std::stringstream question;
        question << "Choose a function to retrieve between 1 and " <<
functions.size()
                 << " ";
        int functionIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(question.str(), 1,

static_cast<int>(functions.size()));

        Aws::String functionName = functions[functionIndex - 1];

        Aws::Lambda::Model::GetFunctionRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(functionName);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::GetFunctionOutcome outcome =
client.GetFunction(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Function retrieve.\n" <<

outcome.GetResult().GetConfiguration().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::GetFunction. "
```

```
                        << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                        << std::endl;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "The resources will be deleted. Press return to continue, ";
    std::getline(std::cin, answer);

    // 9.  Delete the Lambda function.
    bool result = deleteLambdaFunction(client);

    // 10. Delete the IAM role.
    return result && deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
}

//! Routine which invokes a Lambda function and returns the result.
/*!
 \param jsonPayload: Payload for invoke function.
 \param logType: Log type setting for invoke function.
 \param invokeResult: InvokeResult object to receive the result.
 \param client: Lambda client.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::Lambda::invokeLambdaFunction(const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue
 &jsonPayload,
                                     Aws::Lambda::Model::LogType logType,
                                     Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeResult
 &invokeResult,
                                     const Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient &client) {
    int seconds = 0;
    bool result = false;
    /*
     * In this example, the Invoke function can be called before recently created
 resources are
     * available.  The Invoke function is called repeatedly until the resources
 are
     * available.
     */
    do {
        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        request.SetLogType(logType);
```

```
        std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> payload =
 Aws::MakeShared<Aws::StringStream>(
                "FunctionTest");
        *payload << jsonPayload.View().WriteReadable();
        request.SetBody(payload);
        request.SetContentType("application/json");
        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeOutcome outcome = client.Invoke(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            invokeResult = std::move(outcome.GetResult());
            result = true;
            break;
        }

            // ACCESS_DENIED: because the role is not available yet.
            // RESOURCE_CONFLICT: because the Lambda function is being created or
 updated.
        else if ((outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                  Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::ACCESS_DENIED) ||
                 (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                  Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::RESOURCE_CONFLICT)) {
            if ((seconds % 5) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                std::cout << "Waiting for the invoke api to be available, status
 " <<
                          ((outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                            Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::ACCESS_DENIED ?
                            "ACCESS_DENIED" : "RESOURCE_CONFLICT")) << ". " <<
 seconds
                          << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::InvokeRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            break;
        }
        ++seconds;
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
    } while (seconds < 60);

    return result;
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per C++ .
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare uno scenario interattivo che ti mostri come iniziare a usare le funzioni Lambda.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/base64"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "os"
 "strings"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 iamtypes "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/lambda/actions"
)

// GetStartedFunctionsScenario shows you how to use AWS Lambda to perform the
 following
// actions:
//
//  1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role and Lambda
 function, then upload handler code.
//  2. Invoke the function with a single parameter and get results.
//  3. Update the function code and configure with an environment variable.
//  4. Invoke the function with new parameters and get results. Display the
 returned execution log.
//  5. List the functions for your account, then clean up resources.
type GetStartedFunctionsScenario struct {
 sdkConfig       aws.Config
 functionWrapper actions.FunctionWrapper
 questioner      demotools.IQuestioner
 helper          IScenarioHelper
 isTestRun       bool
}

// NewGetStartedFunctionsScenario constructs a GetStartedFunctionsScenario
 instance from a configuration.
// It uses the specified config to get a Lambda client and create wrappers for
 the actions
// used in the scenario.
func NewGetStartedFunctionsScenario(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) GetStartedFunctionsScenario {
 lambdaClient := lambda.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 return GetStartedFunctionsScenario{
  sdkConfig:       sdkConfig,
  functionWrapper: actions.FunctionWrapper{LambdaClient: lambdaClient},
  questioner:      questioner,
  helper:          helper,
 }
}

// Run runs the interactive scenario.
```

```
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) Run(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.\n")
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the AWS Lambda get started with functions demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 role := scenario.GetOrCreateRole(ctx)
 funcName := scenario.CreateFunction(ctx, role)
 scenario.InvokeIncrement(ctx, funcName)
 scenario.UpdateFunction(ctx, funcName)
 scenario.InvokeCalculator(ctx, funcName)
 scenario.ListFunctions(ctx)
 scenario.Cleanup(ctx, role, funcName)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// GetOrCreateRole checks whether the specified role exists and returns it if it
 does.
// Otherwise, a role is created that specifies Lambda as a trusted principal.
// The AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole managed policy is attached to the role and the
 role
// is returned.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) GetOrCreateRole(ctx context.Context)
 *iamtypes.Role {
 var role *iamtypes.Role
 iamClient := iam.NewFromConfig(scenario.sdkConfig)
 log.Println("First, we need an IAM role that Lambda can assume.")
 roleName := scenario.questioner.Ask("Enter a name for the role:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
 getOutput, err := iamClient.GetRole(ctx, &iam.GetRoleInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName)})
 if err != nil {
  var noSuch *iamtypes.NoSuchEntityException
  if errors.As(err, &noSuch) {
   log.Printf("Role %v doesn't exist. Creating it....\n", roleName)
  } else {
```

```
    log.Panicf("Couldn't check whether role %v exists. Here's why: %v\n",
     roleName, err)
   }
  } else {
   role = getOutput.Role
   log.Printf("Found role %v.\n", *role.RoleName)
  }
  if role == nil {
   trustPolicy := PolicyDocument{
    Version: "2012-10-17",
    Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
     Effect:    "Allow",
     Principal: map[string]string{"Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"},
     Action:    []string{"sts:AssumeRole"},
    }},
   }
   policyArn := "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole"
   createOutput, err := iamClient.CreateRole(ctx, &iam.CreateRoleInput{
    AssumeRolePolicyDocument: aws.String(trustPolicy.String()),
    RoleName:                 aws.String(roleName),
   })
   if err != nil {
    log.Panicf("Couldn't create role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
   }
   role = createOutput.Role
   _, err = iamClient.AttachRolePolicy(ctx, &iam.AttachRolePolicyInput{
    PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
    RoleName:  aws.String(roleName),
   })
   if err != nil {
    log.Panicf("Couldn't attach a policy to role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName,
  err)
   }
   log.Printf("Created role %v.\n", *role.RoleName)
   log.Println("Let's give AWS a few seconds to propagate resources...")
   scenario.helper.Pause(10)
  }
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  return role
 }

 // CreateFunction creates a Lambda function and uploads a handler written in
  Python.
 // The code for the Python handler is packaged as a []byte in .zip format.
```

```
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) CreateFunction(ctx context.Context,
 role *iamtypes.Role) string {
 log.Println("Let's create a function that increments a number.\n" +
  "The function uses the 'lambda_handler_basic.py' script found in the \n" +
  "'handlers' directory of this project.")
 funcName := scenario.questioner.Ask("Enter a name for the Lambda function:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
 zipPackage := scenario.helper.CreateDeploymentPackage("lambda_handler_basic.py",
 fmt.Sprintf("%v.py", funcName))
 log.Printf("Creating function %v and waiting for it to be ready.", funcName)
 funcState := scenario.functionWrapper.CreateFunction(ctx, funcName,
 fmt.Sprintf("%v.lambda_handler", funcName),
  role.Arn, zipPackage)
 log.Printf("Your function is %v.", funcState)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return funcName
}

// InvokeIncrement invokes a Lambda function that increments a number. The
 function
// parameters are contained in a Go struct that is used to serialize the
 parameters to
// a JSON payload that is passed to the function.
// The result payload is deserialized into a Go struct that contains an int
 value.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) InvokeIncrement(ctx context.Context,
 funcName string) {
 parameters := actions.IncrementParameters{Action: "increment"}
 log.Println("Let's invoke our function. This function increments a number.")
 parameters.Number = scenario.questioner.AskInt("Enter a number to increment:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
 log.Printf("Invoking %v with %v...\n", funcName, parameters.Number)
 invokeOutput := scenario.functionWrapper.Invoke(ctx, funcName, parameters,
 false)
 var payload actions.LambdaResultInt
 err := json.Unmarshal(invokeOutput.Payload, &payload)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't unmarshal payload from invoking %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   funcName, err)
 }
 log.Printf("Invoking %v with %v returned %v.\n", funcName, parameters.Number,
 payload)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

```
// UpdateFunction updates the code for a Lambda function by uploading a simple
 arithmetic
// calculator written in Python. The code for the Python handler is packaged as a
// []byte in .zip format.
// After the code is updated, the configuration is also updated with a new log
// level that instructs the handler to log additional information.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) UpdateFunction(ctx context.Context,
 funcName string) {
 log.Println("Let's update the function to an arithmetic calculator.\n" +
  "The function uses the 'lambda_handler_calculator.py' script found in the \n" +
  "'handlers' directory of this project.")
 scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 log.Println("Creating deployment package...")
 zipPackage :=
 scenario.helper.CreateDeploymentPackage("lambda_handler_calculator.py",
  fmt.Sprintf("%v.py", funcName))
 log.Println("...and updating the Lambda function and waiting for it to be
 ready.")
 funcState := scenario.functionWrapper.UpdateFunctionCode(ctx, funcName,
 zipPackage)
 log.Printf("Updated function %v. Its current state is %v.", funcName, funcState)
 log.Println("This function uses an environment variable to control logging
 level.")
 log.Println("Let's set it to DEBUG to get the most logging.")
 scenario.functionWrapper.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(ctx, funcName,
  map[string]string{"LOG_LEVEL": "DEBUG"})
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// InvokeCalculator invokes the Lambda calculator function. The parameters are
 stored in a
// Go struct that is used to serialize the parameters to a JSON payload. That
 payload is then passed
// to the function.
// The result payload is deserialized to a Go struct that stores the result as
 either an
// int or float32, depending on the kind of operation that was specified.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) InvokeCalculator(ctx context.Context,
 funcName string) {
 wantInvoke := true
 choices := []string{"plus", "minus", "times", "divided-by"}
 for wantInvoke {
```

```
  choice := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Select an arithmetic operation:\n",
 choices)
  x := scenario.questioner.AskInt("Enter a value for x:", demotools.NotEmpty{})
  y := scenario.questioner.AskInt("Enter a value for y:", demotools.NotEmpty{})
  log.Printf("Invoking %v %v %v...", x, choices[choice], y)
  calcParameters := actions.CalculatorParameters{
   Action: choices[choice],
   X:      x,
   Y:      y,
  }
  invokeOutput := scenario.functionWrapper.Invoke(ctx, funcName, calcParameters,
 true)
  var payload any
  if choice == 3 { // divide-by results in a float.
   payload = actions.LambdaResultFloat{}
  } else {
   payload = actions.LambdaResultInt{}
  }
  err := json.Unmarshal(invokeOutput.Payload, &payload)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't unmarshal payload from invoking %v. Here's why: %v\n",
    funcName, err)
  }
  log.Printf("Invoking %v with %v %v %v returned %v.\n", funcName,
   calcParameters.X, calcParameters.Action, calcParameters.Y, payload)
  scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter to see the logs from the call.")
  logRes, err := base64.StdEncoding.DecodeString(*invokeOutput.LogResult)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't decode log result. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  log.Println(string(logRes))
  wantInvoke = scenario.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to calculate again? (y/
n)", "y")
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// ListFunctions lists up to the specified number of functions for your account.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) ListFunctions(ctx context.Context) {
 count := scenario.questioner.AskInt(
  "Let's list functions for your account. How many do you want to see?",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
 functions := scenario.functionWrapper.ListFunctions(ctx, count)
 log.Printf("Found %v functions:", len(functions))
```

```
 for _, function := range functions {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *function.FunctionName)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Cleanup removes the IAM and Lambda resources created by the example.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) Cleanup(ctx context.Context, role
 *iamtypes.Role, funcName string) {
 if scenario.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to clean up resources created for
 this example? (y/n)",
  "y") {
  iamClient := iam.NewFromConfig(scenario.sdkConfig)
  policiesOutput, err := iamClient.ListAttachedRolePolicies(ctx,
   &iam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesInput{RoleName: role.RoleName})
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't get policies attached to role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
    *role.RoleName, err)
  }
  for _, policy := range policiesOutput.AttachedPolicies {
   _, err = iamClient.DetachRolePolicy(ctx, &iam.DetachRolePolicyInput{
    PolicyArn: policy.PolicyArn, RoleName: role.RoleName,
   })
   if err != nil {
    log.Panicf("Couldn't detach policy %v from role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
     *policy.PolicyArn, *role.RoleName, err)
   }
  }
  _, err = iamClient.DeleteRole(ctx, &iam.DeleteRoleInput{RoleName:
 role.RoleName})
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't delete role %v. Here's why: %v\n", *role.RoleName, err)
  }
  log.Printf("Deleted role %v.\n", *role.RoleName)

  scenario.functionWrapper.DeleteFunction(ctx, funcName)
  log.Printf("Deleted function %v.\n", funcName)
 } else {
  log.Println("Okay. Don't forget to delete the resources when you're done with
 them.")
 }
}

// IScenarioHelper abstracts I/O and wait functions from a scenario so that they
```

```
// can be mocked for unit testing.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 CreateDeploymentPackage(sourceFile string, destinationFile string) *bytes.Buffer
}

// ScenarioHelper lets the caller specify the path to Lambda handler functions.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 HandlerPath string
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper *ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
}

// CreateDeploymentPackage creates an AWS Lambda deployment package from a source
 file. The
// deployment package is stored in .zip format in a bytes.Buffer. The buffer can
 be
// used to pass a []byte to Lambda when creating the function.
// The specified destinationFile is the name to give the file when it's deployed
 to Lambda.
func (helper *ScenarioHelper) CreateDeploymentPackage(sourceFile string,
 destinationFile string) *bytes.Buffer {
 var err error
 buffer := &bytes.Buffer{}
 writer := zip.NewWriter(buffer)
 zFile, err := writer.Create(destinationFile)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't create destination archive %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 destinationFile, err)
 }
 sourceBody, err := os.ReadFile(fmt.Sprintf("%v/%v", helper.HandlerPath,
 sourceFile))
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't read handler source file %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   sourceFile, err)
 } else {
  _, err = zFile.Write(sourceBody)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't write handler %v to zip archive. Here's why: %v\n",
    sourceFile, err)
  }
```

```
 }
 err = writer.Close()
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't close zip writer. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return buffer
}
```

Creare una struttura che racchiude le singole operazioni Lambda.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)

// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}


// GetFunction gets data about the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) GetFunction(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string) types.State {
 var state types.State
 funcOutput, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.GetFunction(ctx,
 &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't get function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
```

```
 } else {
  state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
 }
 return state
}



// CreateFunction creates a new Lambda function from code contained in the
 zipPackage
// buffer. The specified handlerName must match the name of the file and function
// contained in the uploaded code. The role specified by iamRoleArn is assumed by
// Lambda and grants specific permissions.
// When the function already exists, types.StateActive is returned.
// When the function is created, a lambda.FunctionActiveV2Waiter is used to wait
 until the
// function is active.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) CreateFunction(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, handlerName string,
 iamRoleArn *string, zipPackage *bytes.Buffer) types.State {
 var state types.State
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.CreateFunction(ctx, &lambda.CreateFunctionInput{
  Code:         &types.FunctionCode{ZipFile: zipPackage.Bytes()},
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  Role:         iamRoleArn,
  Handler:      aws.String(handlerName),
  Publish:      true,
  Runtime:      types.RuntimePython39,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resConflict *types.ResourceConflictException
  if errors.As(err, &resConflict) {
   log.Printf("Function %v already exists.\n", functionName)
   state = types.StateActive
  } else {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't create function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
  }
 } else {
  waiter := lambda.NewFunctionActiveV2Waiter(wrapper.LambdaClient)
  funcOutput, err := waiter.WaitForOutput(ctx, &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
   FunctionName: aws.String(functionName)}, 1*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't wait for function %v to be active. Here's why: %v\n",
 functionName, err)
```

```
  } else {
   state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
  }
 }
 return state
}



// UpdateFunctionCode updates the code for the Lambda function specified by
 functionName.
// The existing code for the Lambda function is entirely replaced by the code in
 the
// zipPackage buffer. After the update action is called, a
 lambda.FunctionUpdatedV2Waiter
// is used to wait until the update is successful.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) UpdateFunctionCode(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string, zipPackage *bytes.Buffer) types.State {
 var state types.State
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.UpdateFunctionCode(ctx,
 &lambda.UpdateFunctionCodeInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName), ZipFile: zipPackage.Bytes(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't update code for function %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 functionName, err)
 } else {
  waiter := lambda.NewFunctionUpdatedV2Waiter(wrapper.LambdaClient)
  funcOutput, err := waiter.WaitForOutput(ctx, &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
   FunctionName: aws.String(functionName)}, 1*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't wait for function %v to be active. Here's why: %v\n",
 functionName, err)
  } else {
   state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
  }
 }
 return state
}



// UpdateFunctionConfiguration updates a map of environment variables configured
 for
```

```
// the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) UpdateFunctionConfiguration(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string, envVars map[string]string) {
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(ctx,
 &lambda.UpdateFunctionConfigurationInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  Environment:  &types.Environment{Variables: envVars},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't update configuration for %v. Here's why: %v",
 functionName, err)
 }
}



// ListFunctions lists up to maxItems functions for the account. This function
 uses a
// lambda.ListFunctionsPaginator to paginate the results.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) ListFunctions(ctx context.Context, maxItems int)
 []types.FunctionConfiguration {
 var functions []types.FunctionConfiguration
 paginator := lambda.NewListFunctionsPaginator(wrapper.LambdaClient,
 &lambda.ListFunctionsInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(int32(maxItems)),
 })
 for paginator.HasMorePages() && len(functions) < maxItems {
  pageOutput, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't list functions for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  functions = append(functions, pageOutput.Functions...)
 }
 return functions
}



// DeleteFunction deletes the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) DeleteFunction(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string) {
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.DeleteFunction(ctx, &lambda.DeleteFunctionInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't delete function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 }
}



// Invoke invokes the Lambda function specified by functionName, passing the
 parameters
// as a JSON payload. When getLog is true, types.LogTypeTail is specified, which
 tells
// Lambda to include the last few log lines in the returned result.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) Invoke(ctx context.Context, functionName string,
 parameters any, getLog bool) *lambda.InvokeOutput {
 logType := types.LogTypeNone
 if getLog {
  logType = types.LogTypeTail
 }
 payload, err := json.Marshal(parameters)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't marshal parameters to JSON. Here's why %v\n", err)
 }
 invokeOutput, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.Invoke(ctx, &lambda.InvokeInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  LogType:      logType,
  Payload:      payload,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't invoke function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 }
 return invokeOutput
}



// IncrementParameters is used to serialize parameters to the increment Lambda
 handler.
type IncrementParameters struct {
 Action string `json:"action"`
 Number int    `json:"number"`
}

// CalculatorParameters is used to serialize parameters to the calculator Lambda
 handler.
```

```
type CalculatorParameters struct {
 Action string `json:"action"`
 X      int    `json:"x"`
 Y      int    `json:"y"`
}

// LambdaResultInt is used to deserialize an int result from a Lambda handler.
type LambdaResultInt struct {
 Result int `json:"result"`
}

// LambdaResultFloat is used to deserialize a float32 result from a Lambda
 handler.
type LambdaResultFloat struct {
 Result float32 `json:"result"`
}
```

Definire un gestore Lambda che incrementa un numero.

```
import logging

logger = logging.getLogger()
logger.setLevel(logging.INFO)


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    """
    Accepts an action and a single number, performs the specified action on the
 number,
    and returns the result. The only allowable action is 'increment'.

    :param event: The event dict that contains the parameters sent when the
 function
                  is invoked.
    :param context: The context in which the function is called.
    :return: The result of the action.
    """
    result = None
    action = event.get("action")
    if action == "increment":
        result = event.get("number", 0) + 1
```

```
        logger.info("Calculated result of %s", result)
    else:
        logger.error("%s is not a valid action.", action)

    response = {"result": result}
    return response
```

Definire un secondo gestore Lambda che esegue operazioni aritmetiche.

```
import logging
import os


logger = logging.getLogger()

# Define a list of Python lambda functions that are called by this AWS Lambda
 function.
ACTIONS = {
    "plus": lambda x, y: x + y,
    "minus": lambda x, y: x - y,
    "times": lambda x, y: x * y,
    "divided-by": lambda x, y: x / y,
}


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    """
    Accepts an action and two numbers, performs the specified action on the
 numbers,
    and returns the result.

    :param event: The event dict that contains the parameters sent when the
 function
                  is invoked.
    :param context: The context in which the function is called.
    :return: The result of the specified action.
    """
    # Set the log level based on a variable configured in the Lambda environment.
    logger.setLevel(os.environ.get("LOG_LEVEL", logging.INFO))
    logger.debug("Event: %s", event)
```

```
    action = event.get("action")
    func = ACTIONS.get(action)
    x = event.get("x")
    y = event.get("y")
    result = None
    try:
        if func is not None and x is not None and y is not None:
            result = func(x, y)
            logger.info("%s %s %s is %s", x, action, y, result)
        else:
            logger.error("I can't calculate %s %s %s.", x, action, y)
    except ZeroDivisionError:
        logger.warning("I can't divide %s by 0!", x)

    response = {"result": result}
    return response
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/*
 *  Lambda function names appear as:
 *
 *  arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:335556666777:function:HelloFunction
 *
 *  To find this value, look at the function in the AWS Management Console.
 *
 *  Before running this Java code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
 *  For more information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 *  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 *  This example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Creates an AWS Lambda function.
 * 2. Gets a specific AWS Lambda function.
 * 3. Lists all Lambda functions.
 * 4. Invokes a Lambda function.
 * 5. Updates the Lambda function code and invokes it again.
 * 6. Updates a Lambda function's configuration value.
 * 7. Deletes a Lambda function.
 */

public class LambdaScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = """
```

```
            Usage:
                <functionName> <role> <handler> <bucketName> <key>\s

            Where:
                functionName - The name of the Lambda function.\s
                role - The AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) service role
that has Lambda permissions.\s
                handler - The fully qualified method name (for example,
example.Handler::handleRequest).\s
                bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket
name that contains the .zip or .jar used to update the Lambda function's code.\s
                key - The Amazon S3 key name that represents the .zip or .jar
(for example, LambdaHello-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar).
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
              System.out.println(usage);
              return;
        }

        String functionName = args[0];
        String role = args[1];
        String handler = args[2];
        String bucketName = args[3];
        String key = args[4];
        LambdaClient awsLambda = LambdaClient.builder()
            .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the AWS Lambda Basics scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create an AWS Lambda function.");
        String funArn = createLambdaFunction(awsLambda, functionName, key,
bucketName, role, handler);
        System.out.println("The AWS Lambda ARN is " + funArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Get the " + functionName + " AWS Lambda
function.");
        getFunction(awsLambda, functionName);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. List all AWS Lambda functions.");
        listFunctions(awsLambda);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Invoke the Lambda function.");
        System.out.println("*** Sleep for 1 min to get Lambda function ready.");
        Thread.sleep(60000);
        invokeFunction(awsLambda, functionName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Update the Lambda function code and invoke it
again.");
        updateFunctionCode(awsLambda, functionName, bucketName, key);
        System.out.println("*** Sleep for 1 min to get Lambda function ready.");
        Thread.sleep(60000);
        invokeFunction(awsLambda, functionName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Update a Lambda function's configuration value.");
        updateFunctionConfiguration(awsLambda, functionName, handler);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Delete the AWS Lambda function.");
        LambdaScenario.deleteLambdaFunction(awsLambda, functionName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The AWS Lambda scenario completed successfully");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        awsLambda.close();
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new Lambda function in AWS using the AWS Lambda Java API.
     *
     * @param awsLambda    the AWS Lambda client used to interact with the AWS
Lambda service
```

```
     * @param functionName the name of the Lambda function to create
     * @param key          the S3 key of the function code
     * @param bucketName   the name of the S3 bucket containing the function code
     * @param role         the IAM role to assign to the Lambda function
     * @param handler      the fully qualified class name of the function handler
     * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created Lambda function
     */
    public static String createLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda,
                                              String functionName,
                                              String key,
                                              String bucketName,
                                              String role,
                                              String handler) {

        try {
            LambdaWaiter waiter = awsLambda.waiter();
            FunctionCode code = FunctionCode.builder()
                .s3Key(key)
                .s3Bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            CreateFunctionRequest functionRequest =
CreateFunctionRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .description("Created by the Lambda Java API")
                .code(code)
                .handler(handler)
                .runtime(Runtime.JAVA17)
                .role(role)
                .build();

            // Create a Lambda function using a waiter
            CreateFunctionResponse functionResponse =
awsLambda.createFunction(functionRequest);
            GetFunctionRequest getFunctionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .build();
            WaiterResponse<GetFunctionResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter.waitUntilFunctionExists(getFunctionRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return functionResponse.functionArn();

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves information about an AWS Lambda function.
     *
     * @param awsLambda    an instance of the {@link LambdaClient} class, which
is used to interact with the AWS Lambda service
     * @param functionName the name of the AWS Lambda function to retrieve
information about
     */
    public static void getFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String functionName) {
        try {
            GetFunctionRequest functionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .build();

            GetFunctionResponse response =
awsLambda.getFunction(functionRequest);
            System.out.println("The runtime of this Lambda function is " +
response.configuration().runtime());

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Lists the AWS Lambda functions associated with the current AWS account.
     *
     * @param awsLambda an instance of the {@link LambdaClient} class, which is
used to interact with the AWS Lambda service
     *
     * @throws LambdaException if an error occurs while interacting with the AWS
Lambda service
     */
    public static void listFunctions(LambdaClient awsLambda) {
        try {
            ListFunctionsResponse functionResult = awsLambda.listFunctions();
            List<FunctionConfiguration> list = functionResult.functions();
            for (FunctionConfiguration config : list) {
```

```
                System.out.println("The function name is " +
config.functionName());
            }

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Invokes a specific AWS Lambda function.
     *
     * @param awsLambda    an instance of {@link LambdaClient} to interact with
the AWS Lambda service
     * @param functionName the name of the AWS Lambda function to be invoked
     */
    public static void invokeFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName) {
        InvokeResponse res;
        try {
            // Need a SdkBytes instance for the payload.
            JSONObject jsonObj = new JSONObject();
            jsonObj.put("inputValue", "2000");
            String json = jsonObj.toString();
            SdkBytes payload = SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(json);

            InvokeRequest request = InvokeRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .payload(payload)
                .build();

            res = awsLambda.invoke(request);
            String value = res.payload().asUtf8String();
            System.out.println(value);

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Updates the code for an AWS Lambda function.
```

```
     *
     * @param awsLambda  the AWS Lambda client
     * @param functionName the name of the Lambda function to update
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket where the function code is
located
     * @param key the key (file name) of the function code in the S3 bucket
     * @throws LambdaException if there is an error updating the function code
     */
    public static void updateFunctionCode(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName, String bucketName, String key) {
        try {
            LambdaWaiter waiter = awsLambda.waiter();
            UpdateFunctionCodeRequest functionCodeRequest =
UpdateFunctionCodeRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .publish(true)
                .s3Bucket(bucketName)
                .s3Key(key)
                .build();

            UpdateFunctionCodeResponse response =
awsLambda.updateFunctionCode(functionCodeRequest);
            GetFunctionConfigurationRequest getFunctionConfigRequest =
GetFunctionConfigurationRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .build();

            WaiterResponse<GetFunctionConfigurationResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter
                .waitUntilFunctionUpdated(getFunctionConfigRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("The last modified value is " +
response.lastModified());

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Updates the configuration of an AWS Lambda function.
     *
```

```
    * @param awsLambda     the {@link LambdaClient} instance to use for the AWS
Lambda operation
    * @param functionName  the name of the AWS Lambda function to update
    * @param handler       the new handler for the AWS Lambda function
    *
    * @throws LambdaException if there is an error while updating the function
configuration
    */
   public static void updateFunctionConfiguration(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName, String handler) {
       try {
           UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest configurationRequest =
UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest.builder()
               .functionName(functionName)
               .handler(handler)
               .runtime(Runtime.JAVA17)
               .build();

           awsLambda.updateFunctionConfiguration(configurationRequest);

       } catch (LambdaException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   /**
    * Deletes an AWS Lambda function.
    *
    * @param awsLambda     an instance of the {@link LambdaClient} class, which
is used to interact with the AWS Lambda service
    * @param functionName  the name of the Lambda function to be deleted
    *
    * @throws LambdaException if an error occurs while deleting the Lambda
function
    */
   public static void deleteLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName) {
       try {
           DeleteFunctionRequest request = DeleteFunctionRequest.builder()
               .functionName(functionName)
               .build();

           awsLambda.deleteFunction(request);
```

```
            System.out.println("The " + functionName + " function was deleted");

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un ruolo AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) che conceda a Lambda l'autorizzazione di scrittura nei log.

```
    logger.log(`Creating role (${NAME_ROLE_LAMBDA})...`);
    const response = await createRole(NAME_ROLE_LAMBDA);

import { AttachRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
```

```
const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const attachRolePolicy = (policyArn, roleName) => {
  const command = new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

Creare una funzione Lambda e caricare il codice del gestore.

```
const createFunction = async (funcName, roleArn) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const code = await readFile(`${dirname}../functions/${funcName}.zip`);

  const command = new CreateFunctionCommand({
    Code: { ZipFile: code },
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Role: roleArn,
    Architectures: [Architecture.arm64],
    Handler: "index.handler", // Required when sending a .zip file
    PackageType: PackageType.Zip, // Required when sending a .zip file
    Runtime: Runtime.nodejs16x, // Required when sending a .zip file
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

Richiamare la funzione con un singolo parametro e ottenere i risultati.

```
const invoke = async (funcName, payload) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new InvokeCommand({
    FunctionName: funcName,
```

```
    Payload: JSON.stringify(payload),
    LogType: LogType.Tail,
  });

  const { Payload, LogResult } = await client.send(command);
  const result = Buffer.from(Payload).toString();
  const logs = Buffer.from(LogResult, "base64").toString();
  return { logs, result };
};
```

Aggiornare il codice della funzione e configurare il suo ambiente Lambda con una variabile di ambiente.

```
const updateFunctionCode = async (funcName, newFunc) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const code = await readFile(`${dirname}../functions/${newFunc}.zip`);
  const command = new UpdateFunctionCodeCommand({
    ZipFile: code,
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Architectures: [Architecture.arm64],
    Handler: "index.handler", // Required when sending a .zip file
    PackageType: PackageType.Zip, // Required when sending a .zip file
    Runtime: Runtime.nodejs16x, // Required when sending a .zip file
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const updateFunctionConfiguration = (funcName) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const config = readFileSync(`${dirname}../functions/config.json`).toString();
  const command = new UpdateFunctionConfigurationCommand({
    ...JSON.parse(config),
    FunctionName: funcName,
  });
  const result = client.send(command);
  waitForFunctionUpdated({ FunctionName: funcName });
  return result;
};
```

Elencare le funzioni per l'account.

```
const listFunctions = () => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new ListFunctionsCommand({});

  return client.send(command);
};
```

Eliminare il ruolo IAM e la funzione Lambda.

```
import { DeleteRoleCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const deleteRole = (roleName) => {
  const command = new DeleteRoleCommand({ RoleName: roleName });
  return client.send(command);
};

/**
 * @param {string} funcName
 */
const deleteFunction = (funcName) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new DeleteFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: funcName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions

- UpdateFunctionCode
- UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <functionName> <role> <handler> <bucketName> <updatedBucketName>
 <key>

        Where:
            functionName - The name of the AWS Lambda function.
            role - The AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) service role that
 has AWS Lambda permissions.
            handler - The fully qualified method name (for example,
 example.Handler::handleRequest).
            bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket
 name that contains the ZIP or JAR used for the Lambda function's code.
            updatedBucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name that contains the .zip
 or .jar used to update the Lambda function's code.
            key - The Amazon S3 key name that represents the .zip or .jar file
 (for example, LambdaHello-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar).
            """

    if (args.size != 6) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val functionName = args[0]
    val role = args[1]
    val handler = args[2]
```

```
    val bucketName = args[3]
    val updatedBucketName = args[4]
    val key = args[5]

    println("Creating a Lambda function named $functionName.")
    val funArn = createScFunction(functionName, bucketName, key, handler, role)
    println("The AWS Lambda ARN is $funArn")

    // Get a specific Lambda function.
    println("Getting the $functionName AWS Lambda function.")
    getFunction(functionName)

    // List the Lambda functions.
    println("Listing all AWS Lambda functions.")
    listFunctionsSc()

    // Invoke the Lambda function.
    println("*** Invoke the Lambda function.")
    invokeFunctionSc(functionName)

    // Update the AWS Lambda function code.
    println("*** Update the Lambda function code.")
    updateFunctionCode(functionName, updatedBucketName, key)

    // println("*** Invoke the function again after updating the code.")
    invokeFunctionSc(functionName)

    // Update the AWS Lambda function configuration.
    println("Update the run time of the function.")
    updateFunctionConfiguration(functionName, handler)

    // Delete the AWS Lambda function.
    println("Delete the AWS Lambda function.")
    delFunction(functionName)
}

suspend fun createScFunction(
    myFunctionName: String,
    s3BucketName: String,
    myS3Key: String,
    myHandler: String,
    myRole: String,
): String {
    val functionCode =
```

```
        FunctionCode {
            s3Bucket = s3BucketName
            s3Key = myS3Key
        }

    val request =
        CreateFunctionRequest {
            functionName = myFunctionName
            code = functionCode
            description = "Created by the Lambda Kotlin API"
            handler = myHandler
            role = myRole
            runtime = Runtime.Java17
        }

    // Create a Lambda function using a waiter
    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val functionResponse = awsLambda.createFunction(request)
        awsLambda.waitUntilFunctionActive {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }
        return functionResponse.functionArn.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun getFunction(functionNameVal: String) {
    val functionRequest =
        GetFunctionRequest {
            functionName = functionNameVal
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val response = awsLambda.getFunction(functionRequest)
        println("The runtime of this Lambda function is
 ${response.configuration?.runtime}")
    }
}

suspend fun listFunctionsSc() {
    val request =
        ListFunctionsRequest {
            maxItems = 10
        }
```

```
    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val response = awsLambda.listFunctions(request)
        response.functions?.forEach { function ->
            println("The function name is ${function.functionName}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun invokeFunctionSc(functionNameVal: String) {
    val json = """{"inputValue":"1000"}"""
    val byteArray = json.trimIndent().encodeToByteArray()
    val request =
        InvokeRequest {
            functionName = functionNameVal
            payload = byteArray
            logType = LogType.Tail
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val res = awsLambda.invoke(request)
        println("The function payload is
 ${res.payload?.toString(Charsets.UTF_8)}")
    }
}

suspend fun updateFunctionCode(
    functionNameVal: String?,
    bucketName: String?,
    key: String?,
) {
    val functionCodeRequest =
        UpdateFunctionCodeRequest {
            functionName = functionNameVal
            publish = true
            s3Bucket = bucketName
            s3Key = key
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val response = awsLambda.updateFunctionCode(functionCodeRequest)
        awsLambda.waitUntilFunctionUpdated {
            functionName = functionNameVal
        }
        println("The last modified value is " + response.lastModified)
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun updateFunctionConfiguration(
    functionNameVal: String?,
    handlerVal: String?,
) {
    val configurationRequest =
        UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest {
            functionName = functionNameVal
            handler = handlerVal
            runtime = Runtime.Java17
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        awsLambda.updateFunctionConfiguration(configurationRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun delFunction(myFunctionName: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteFunctionRequest {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        awsLambda.deleteFunction(request)
        println("$myFunctionName was deleted")
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode

- UpdateFunctionConfiguration

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace Lambda;

use Aws\S3\S3Client;
use GuzzleHttp\Psr7\Stream;
use Iam\IAMService;

class GettingStartedWithLambda
{
    public function run()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the AWS Lambda getting started demo using PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $clientArgs = [
            'region' => 'us-west-2',
            'version' => 'latest',
            'profile' => 'default',
        ];
        $uniqid = uniqid();

        $iamService = new IAMService();
        $s3client = new S3Client($clientArgs);
        $lambdaService = new LambdaService();

        echo "First, let's create a role to run our Lambda code.\n";
        $roleName = "test-lambda-role-$uniqid";
        $rolePolicyDocument = "{
```

```
            \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
            \"Statement\": [
                {
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Principal\": {
                        \"Service\": \"lambda.amazonaws.com\"
                    },
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
                }
            ]
        }";
        $role = $iamService->createRole($roleName, $rolePolicyDocument);
        echo "Created role {$role['RoleName']}.\n";

        $iamService->attachRolePolicy(
            $role['RoleName'],
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole"
        );
        echo "Attached the AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole to {$role['RoleName']}.
\n";

        echo "\nNow let's create an S3 bucket and upload our Lambda code there.
\n";
        $bucketName = "test-example-bucket-$uniqid";
        $s3client->createBucket([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
        ]);
        echo "Created bucket $bucketName.\n";

        $functionName = "doc_example_lambda_$uniqid";
        $codeBasic = __DIR__ . "/lambda_handler_basic.zip";
        $handler = "lambda_handler_basic";
        $file = file_get_contents($codeBasic);
        $s3client->putObject([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Key' => $functionName,
            'Body' => $file,
        ]);
        echo "Uploaded the Lambda code.\n";

        $createLambdaFunction = $lambdaService->createFunction($functionName,
 $role, $bucketName, $handler);
        // Wait until the function has finished being created.
        do {
```

```
            $getLambdaFunction = $lambdaService-
>getFunction($createLambdaFunction['FunctionName']);
        } while ($getLambdaFunction['Configuration']['State'] == "Pending");
        echo "Created Lambda function {$getLambdaFunction['Configuration']
['FunctionName']}.\n";

        sleep(1);

        echo "\nOk, let's invoke that Lambda code.\n";
        $basicParams = [
            'action' => 'increment',
            'number' => 3,
        ];
        /** @var Stream $invokeFunction */
        $invokeFunction = $lambdaService->invoke($functionName, $basicParams)
['Payload'];
        $result = json_decode($invokeFunction->getContents())->result;
        echo "After invoking the Lambda code with the input of
 {$basicParams['number']} we received $result.\n";

        echo "\nSince that's working, let's update the Lambda code.\n";
        $codeCalculator = "lambda_handler_calculator.zip";
        $handlerCalculator = "lambda_handler_calculator";
        echo "First, put the new code into the S3 bucket.\n";
        $file = file_get_contents($codeCalculator);
        $s3client->putObject([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Key' => $functionName,
            'Body' => $file,
        ]);
        echo "New code uploaded.\n";

        $lambdaService->updateFunctionCode($functionName, $bucketName,
 $functionName);
        // Wait for the Lambda code to finish updating.
        do {
            $getLambdaFunction = $lambdaService-
>getFunction($createLambdaFunction['FunctionName']);
        } while ($getLambdaFunction['Configuration']['LastUpdateStatus'] !==
 "Successful");
        echo "New Lambda code uploaded.\n";

        $environment = [
            'Variable' => ['Variables' => ['LOG_LEVEL' => 'DEBUG']],
```

```
        ];
        $lambdaService->updateFunctionConfiguration($functionName,
 $handlerCalculator, $environment);
        do {
            $getLambdaFunction = $lambdaService-
>getFunction($createLambdaFunction['FunctionName']);
        } while ($getLambdaFunction['Configuration']['LastUpdateStatus'] !==
 "Successful");
        echo "Lambda code updated with new handler and a LOG_LEVEL of DEBUG for
 more information.\n";

        echo "Invoke the new code with some new data.\n";
        $calculatorParams = [
            'action' => 'plus',
            'x' => 5,
            'y' => 4,
        ];
        $invokeFunction = $lambdaService->invoke($functionName,
 $calculatorParams, "Tail");
        $result = json_decode($invokeFunction['Payload']->getContents())->result;
        echo "Indeed, {$calculatorParams['x']} + {$calculatorParams['y']} does
 equal $result.\n";
        echo "Here's the extra debug info: ";
        echo base64_decode($invokeFunction['LogResult']) . "\n";

        echo "\nBut what happens if you try to divide by zero?\n";
        $divZeroParams = [
            'action' => 'divide',
            'x' => 5,
            'y' => 0,
        ];
        $invokeFunction = $lambdaService->invoke($functionName, $divZeroParams,
 "Tail");
        $result = json_decode($invokeFunction['Payload']->getContents())->result;
        echo "You get a |$result| result.\n";
        echo "And an error message: ";
        echo base64_decode($invokeFunction['LogResult']) . "\n";

        echo "\nHere's all the Lambda functions you have in this Region:\n";
        $listLambdaFunctions = $lambdaService->listFunctions(5);
        $allLambdaFunctions = $listLambdaFunctions['Functions'];
        $next = $listLambdaFunctions->get('NextMarker');
        while ($next != false) {
            $listLambdaFunctions = $lambdaService->listFunctions(5, $next);
```

```
            $next = $listLambdaFunctions->get('NextMarker');
            $allLambdaFunctions = array_merge($allLambdaFunctions,
 $listLambdaFunctions['Functions']);
        }
        foreach ($allLambdaFunctions as $function) {
            echo "{$function['FunctionName']}\n";
        }

        echo "\n\nAnd don't forget to clean up your data!\n";

        $lambdaService->deleteFunction($functionName);
        echo "Deleted Lambda function.\n";
        $iamService->deleteRole($role['RoleName']);
        echo "Deleted Role.\n";
        $deleteObjects = $s3client->listObjectsV2([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
        ]);
        $deleteObjects = $s3client->deleteObjects([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Delete' => [
                'Objects' => $deleteObjects['Contents'],
            ]
        ]);
        echo "Deleted all objects from the S3 bucket.\n";
        $s3client->deleteBucket(['Bucket' => $bucketName]);
        echo "Deleted the bucket.\n";
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per PHP .
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Definire un gestore Lambda che incrementa un numero.

```
import logging

logger = logging.getLogger()
logger.setLevel(logging.INFO)


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    """
    Accepts an action and a single number, performs the specified action on the
 number,
    and returns the result. The only allowable action is 'increment'.

    :param event: The event dict that contains the parameters sent when the
 function
                  is invoked.
    :param context: The context in which the function is called.
    :return: The result of the action.
    """
    result = None
    action = event.get("action")
    if action == "increment":
        result = event.get("number", 0) + 1
        logger.info("Calculated result of %s", result)
    else:
        logger.error("%s is not a valid action.", action)

    response = {"result": result}
    return response
```

Definire un secondo gestore Lambda che esegue operazioni aritmetiche.

```
import logging
import os


logger = logging.getLogger()

# Define a list of Python lambda functions that are called by this AWS Lambda
 function.
ACTIONS = {
    "plus": lambda x, y: x + y,
    "minus": lambda x, y: x - y,
    "times": lambda x, y: x * y,
    "divided-by": lambda x, y: x / y,
}


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    """
    Accepts an action and two numbers, performs the specified action on the
 numbers,
    and returns the result.

    :param event: The event dict that contains the parameters sent when the
 function
                  is invoked.
    :param context: The context in which the function is called.
    :return: The result of the specified action.
    """
    # Set the log level based on a variable configured in the Lambda environment.
    logger.setLevel(os.environ.get("LOG_LEVEL", logging.INFO))
    logger.debug("Event: %s", event)

    action = event.get("action")
    func = ACTIONS.get(action)
    x = event.get("x")
    y = event.get("y")
    result = None
    try:
        if func is not None and x is not None and y is not None:
```

```
            result = func(x, y)
            logger.info("%s %s %s is %s", x, action, y, result)
        else:
            logger.error("I can't calculate %s %s %s.", x, action, y)
    except ZeroDivisionError:
        logger.warning("I can't divide %s by 0!", x)

    response = {"result": result}
    return response
```

Creare funzioni che eseguono il wrap delle operazioni Lambda.

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    @staticmethod
    def create_deployment_package(source_file, destination_file):
        """
        Creates a Lambda deployment package in .zip format in an in-memory
 buffer. This
        buffer can be passed directly to Lambda when creating the function.

        :param source_file: The name of the file that contains the Lambda handler
                            function.
        :param destination_file: The name to give the file when it's deployed to
 Lambda.
        :return: The deployment package.
        """
        buffer = io.BytesIO()
        with zipfile.ZipFile(buffer, "w") as zipped:
            zipped.write(source_file, destination_file)
        buffer.seek(0)
        return buffer.read()

    def get_iam_role(self, iam_role_name):
        """
        Get an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role.
```

```
        :param iam_role_name: The name of the role to retrieve.
        :return: The IAM role.
        """
        role = None
        try:
            temp_role = self.iam_resource.Role(iam_role_name)
            temp_role.load()
            role = temp_role
            logger.info("Got IAM role %s", role.name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                logger.info("IAM role %s does not exist.", iam_role_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get IAM role %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    iam_role_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return role

    def create_iam_role_for_lambda(self, iam_role_name):
        """
        Creates an IAM role that grants the Lambda function basic permissions. If
a
        role with the specified name already exists, it is used for the demo.

        :param iam_role_name: The name of the role to create.
        :return: The role and a value that indicates whether the role is newly
created.
        """
        role = self.get_iam_role(iam_role_name)
        if role is not None:
            return role, False

        lambda_assume_role_policy = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
```

```
                }
            ],
        }
        policy_arn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole"

        try:
            role = self.iam_resource.create_role(
                RoleName=iam_role_name,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(lambda_assume_role_policy),
            )
            logger.info("Created role %s.", role.name)
            role.attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            logger.info("Attached basic execution policy to role %s.", role.name)
        except ClientError as error:
            if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                role = self.iam_resource.Role(iam_role_name)
                logger.warning("The role %s already exists. Using it.",
 iam_role_name)
            else:
                logger.exception(
                    "Couldn't create role %s or attach policy %s.",
                    iam_role_name,
                    policy_arn,
                )
                raise

        return role, True

    def get_function(self, function_name):
        """
        Gets data about a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function.
        :return: The function data.
        """
        response = None
        try:
            response =
 self.lambda_client.get_function(FunctionName=function_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Function %s does not exist.", function_name)
            else:
```

```
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get function %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    function_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return response


    def create_function(
        self, function_name, handler_name, iam_role, deployment_package
    ):
        """
        Deploys a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the Lambda function.
        :param handler_name: The fully qualified name of the handler function.
This
                              must include the file name and the function name.
        :param iam_role: The IAM role to use for the function.
        :param deployment_package: The deployment package that contains the
function
                                     code in .zip format.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created function.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.create_function(
                FunctionName=function_name,
                Description="AWS Lambda doc example",
                Runtime="python3.9",
                Role=iam_role.arn,
                Handler=handler_name,
                Code={"ZipFile": deployment_package},
                Publish=True,
            )
            function_arn = response["FunctionArn"]
            waiter = self.lambda_client.get_waiter("function_active_v2")
            waiter.wait(FunctionName=function_name)
            logger.info(
                "Created function '%s' with ARN: '%s'.",
                function_name,
                response["FunctionArn"],
            )
```

```
        except ClientError:
            logger.error("Couldn't create function %s.", function_name)
            raise
        else:
            return function_arn


    def delete_function(self, function_name):
        """
        Deletes a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.lambda_client.delete_function(FunctionName=function_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete function %s.", function_name)
            raise


    def invoke_function(self, function_name, function_params, get_log=False):
        """
        Invokes a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to invoke.
        :param function_params: The parameters of the function as a dict. This
dict
                                is serialized to JSON before it is sent to
Lambda.
        :param get_log: When true, the last 4 KB of the execution log are
included in
                        the response.
        :return: The response from the function invocation.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.invoke(
                FunctionName=function_name,
                Payload=json.dumps(function_params),
                LogType="Tail" if get_log else "None",
            )
            logger.info("Invoked function %s.", function_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't invoke function %s.", function_name)
            raise
```

```
        return response


    def update_function_code(self, function_name, deployment_package):
        """
        Updates the code for a Lambda function by submitting a .zip archive that
contains
        the code for the function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to update.
        :param deployment_package: The function code to update, packaged as bytes
in
                                   .zip format.
        :return: Data about the update, including the status.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.update_function_code(
                FunctionName=function_name, ZipFile=deployment_package
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update function %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                function_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def update_function_configuration(self, function_name, env_vars):
        """
        Updates the environment variables for a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to update.
        :param env_vars: A dict of environment variables to update.
        :return: Data about the update, including the status.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.update_function_configuration(
                FunctionName=function_name, Environment={"Variables": env_vars}
            )
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update function configuration %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                function_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def list_functions(self):
        """
        Lists the Lambda functions for the current account.
        """
        try:
            func_paginator = self.lambda_client.get_paginator("list_functions")
            for func_page in func_paginator.paginate():
                for func in func_page["Functions"]:
                    print(func["FunctionName"])
                    desc = func.get("Description")
                    if desc:
                        print(f"\t{desc}")
                    print(f"\t{func['Runtime']}: {func['Handler']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list functions. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Creare una funzione che esegue lo scenario.

```
class UpdateFunctionWaiter(CustomWaiter):
    """A custom waiter that waits until a function is successfully updated."""

    def __init__(self, client):
        super().__init__(
```

```
            "UpdateSuccess",
            "GetFunction",
            "Configuration.LastUpdateStatus",
            {"Successful": WaitState.SUCCESS, "Failed": WaitState.FAILURE},
            client,
        )

    def wait(self, function_name):
        self._wait(FunctionName=function_name)


def run_scenario(lambda_client, iam_resource, basic_file, calculator_file,
 lambda_name):
    """
    Runs the scenario.

    :param lambda_client: A Boto3 Lambda client.
    :param iam_resource: A Boto3 IAM resource.
    :param basic_file: The name of the file that contains the basic Lambda
 handler.
    :param calculator_file: The name of the file that contains the calculator
 Lambda handler.
    :param lambda_name: The name to give resources created for the scenario, such
 as the
                        IAM role and the Lambda function.
    """
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Lambda getting started with functions demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    wrapper = LambdaWrapper(lambda_client, iam_resource)

    print("Checking for IAM role for Lambda...")
    iam_role, should_wait = wrapper.create_iam_role_for_lambda(lambda_name)
    if should_wait:
        logger.info("Giving AWS time to create resources...")
        wait(10)

    print(f"Looking for function {lambda_name}...")
    function = wrapper.get_function(lambda_name)
    if function is None:
        print("Zipping the Python script into a deployment package...")
```

```
        deployment_package = wrapper.create_deployment_package(
            basic_file, f"{lambda_name}.py"
        )
        print(f"...and creating the {lambda_name} Lambda function.")
        wrapper.create_function(
            lambda_name, f"{lambda_name}.lambda_handler", iam_role,
deployment_package
        )
    else:
        print(f"Function {lambda_name} already exists.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's invoke {lambda_name}. This function increments a number.")
    action_params = {
        "action": "increment",
        "number": q.ask("Give me a number to increment: ", q.is_int),
    }
    print(f"Invoking {lambda_name}...")
    response = wrapper.invoke_function(lambda_name, action_params)
    print(
        f"Incrementing {action_params['number']} resulted in "
        f"{json.load(response['Payload'])}"
    )
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's update the function to an arithmetic calculator.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    print("Creating a new deployment package...")
    deployment_package = wrapper.create_deployment_package(
        calculator_file, f"{lambda_name}.py"
    )
    print(f"...and updating the {lambda_name} Lambda function.")
    update_waiter = UpdateFunctionWaiter(lambda_client)
    wrapper.update_function_code(lambda_name, deployment_package)
    update_waiter.wait(lambda_name)
    print(f"This function uses an environment variable to control logging
level.")
    print(f"Let's set it to DEBUG to get the most logging.")
    wrapper.update_function_configuration(
        lambda_name, {"LOG_LEVEL": logging.getLevelName(logging.DEBUG)}
    )

    actions = ["plus", "minus", "times", "divided-by"]
    want_invoke = True
```

```
    while want_invoke:
        print(f"Let's invoke {lambda_name}. You can invoke these actions:")
        for index, action in enumerate(actions):
            print(f"{index + 1}: {action}")
        action_params = {}
        action_index = q.ask(
            "Enter the number of the action you want to take: ",
            q.is_int,
            q.in_range(1, len(actions)),
        )
        action_params["action"] = actions[action_index - 1]
        print(f"You've chosen to invoke 'x {action_params['action']} y'.")
        action_params["x"] = q.ask("Enter a value for x: ", q.is_int)
        action_params["y"] = q.ask("Enter a value for y: ", q.is_int)
        print(f"Invoking {lambda_name}...")
        response = wrapper.invoke_function(lambda_name, action_params, True)
        print(
            f"Calculating {action_params['x']} {action_params['action']}
{action_params['y']} "
            f"resulted in {json.load(response['Payload'])}"
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to see the logs from the call.")
        print(base64.b64decode(response["LogResult"]).decode())
        want_invoke = q.ask("That was fun. Shall we do it again? (y/n) ",
q.is_yesno)
    print("-" * 88)

    if q.ask(
        "Do you want to list all of the functions in your account? (y/n) ",
q.is_yesno
    ):
        wrapper.list_functions()
    print("-" * 88)

    if q.ask("Ready to delete the function and role? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno):
        for policy in iam_role.attached_policies.all():
            policy.detach_role(RoleName=iam_role.name)
        iam_role.delete()
        print(f"Deleted role {lambda_name}.")
        wrapper.delete_function(lambda_name)
        print(f"Deleted function {lambda_name}.")

    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        run_scenario(
            boto3.client("lambda"),
            boto3.resource("iam"),
            "lambda_handler_basic.py",
            "lambda_handler_calculator.py",
            "doc_example_lambda_calculator",
        )
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo!")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Configura le autorizzazioni IAM prerequisite per una funzione Lambda in grado di scrivere log.

```
# Get an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role.
#
```

```
  # @param iam_role_name: The name of the role to retrieve.
  # @param action: Whether to create or destroy the IAM apparatus.
  # @return: The IAM role.
  def manage_iam(iam_role_name, action)
    case action
    when 'create'
      create_iam_role(iam_role_name)
    when 'destroy'
      destroy_iam_role(iam_role_name)
    else
      raise "Incorrect action provided. Must provide 'create' or 'destroy'"
    end
  end

  private

  def create_iam_role(iam_role_name)
    role_policy = {
      'Version': '2012-10-17',
      'Statement': [
        {
          'Effect': 'Allow',
          'Principal': { 'Service': 'lambda.amazonaws.com' },
          'Action': 'sts:AssumeRole'
        }
      ]
    }
    role = @iam_client.create_role(
      role_name: iam_role_name,
      assume_role_policy_document: role_policy.to_json
    )
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      {
        policy_arn: 'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole',
        role_name: iam_role_name
      }
    )
    wait_for_role_to_exist(iam_role_name)
    @logger.debug("Successfully created IAM role: #{role['role']['arn']}")
    sleep(10)
    [role, role_policy.to_json]
  end
```

```
  def destroy_iam_role(iam_role_name)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      {
        policy_arn: 'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole',
        role_name: iam_role_name
      }
    )
    @iam_client.delete_role(role_name: iam_role_name)
    @logger.debug("Detached policy & deleted IAM role: #{iam_role_name}")
  end

  def wait_for_role_to_exist(iam_role_name)
    @iam_client.wait_until(:role_exists, { role_name: iam_role_name }) do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
  end
```

Definisci un gestore Lambda che incrementa un numero fornito come parametro di chiamata.

```
require 'logger'

# A function that increments a whole number by one (1) and logs the result.
# Requires a manually-provided runtime parameter, 'number', which must be Int
#
# @param event [Hash] Parameters sent when the function is invoked
# @param context [Hash] Methods and properties that provide information
# about the invocation, function, and execution environment.
# @return incremented_number [String] The incremented number.
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  log_level = ENV['LOG_LEVEL']
  logger.level = case log_level
                 when 'debug'
                   Logger::DEBUG
                 when 'info'
                   Logger::INFO
                 else
                   Logger::ERROR
                 end
  logger.debug('This is a debug log message.')
```

```
  logger.info('This is an info log message. Code executed successfully!')
  number = event['number'].to_i
  incremented_number = number + 1
  logger.info("You provided #{number.round} and it was incremented to
 #{incremented_number.round}")
  incremented_number.round.to_s
end
```

Comprimi la funzione Lambda in un pacchetto di implementazione:

```
  # Creates a Lambda deployment package in .zip format.
  #
  # @param source_file: The name of the object, without suffix, for the Lambda
 file and zip.
  # @return: The deployment package.
  def create_deployment_package(source_file)
    Dir.chdir(File.dirname(__FILE__))
    if File.exist?('lambda_function.zip')
      File.delete('lambda_function.zip')
      @logger.debug('Deleting old zip: lambda_function.zip')
    end
    Zip::File.open('lambda_function.zip', create: true) do |zipfile|
      zipfile.add('lambda_function.rb', "#{source_file}.rb")
    end
    @logger.debug("Zipping #{source_file}.rb into: lambda_function.zip.")
    File.read('lambda_function.zip').to_s
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("There was an error creating deployment package:\n
 #{e.message}")
  end
```

Crea una nuova funzione Lambda.

```
  # Deploys a Lambda function.
  #
  # @param function_name: The name of the Lambda function.
  # @param handler_name: The fully qualified name of the handler function.
  # @param role_arn: The IAM role to use for the function.
  # @param deployment_package: The deployment package that contains the function
 code in .zip format.
  # @return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created function.
```

```
  def create_function(function_name, handler_name, role_arn, deployment_package)
    response = @lambda_client.create_function({
                                                role: role_arn.to_s,
                                                function_name: function_name,
                                                handler: handler_name,
                                                runtime: 'ruby2.7',
                                                code: {
                                                  zip_file: deployment_package
                                                },
                                                environment: {
                                                  variables: {
                                                    'LOG_LEVEL' => 'info'
                                                  }
                                                }
                                              })
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_active_v2, { function_name:
 function_name }) do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
    response
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error creating #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to activate:\n
 #{e.message}")
  end
```

Richiama la tua funzione Lambda con parametri di runtime facoltativi.

```
  # Invokes a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name [String] The name of the function to invoke.
  # @param payload [nil] Payload containing runtime parameters.
  # @return [Object] The response from the function invocation.
  def invoke_function(function_name, payload = nil)
    params = { function_name: function_name }
    params[:payload] = payload unless payload.nil?
    @lambda_client.invoke(params)
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error executing #{function_name}:\n
 #{e.message}")
  end
```

Aggiorna la configurazione della funzione Lambda per inserire una nuova variabile di ambiente.

```
  # Updates the environment variables for a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name: The name of the function to update.
  # @param log_level: The log level of the function.
  # @return: Data about the update, including the status.
  def update_function_configuration(function_name, log_level)
    @lambda_client.update_function_configuration({
                                                    function_name: function_name,
                                                    environment: {
                                                      variables: {
                                                        'LOG_LEVEL' => log_level
                                                      }
                                                    }
                                                  })
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_updated_v2, { function_name:
function_name }) do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error updating configurations for
#{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to activate:\n
#{e.message}")
  end
```

Aggiorna il codice della funzione Lambda con un pacchetto di implementazione diverso contenente codice diverso.

```
  # Updates the code for a Lambda function by submitting a .zip archive that
contains
  # the code for the function.
  #
  # @param function_name: The name of the function to update.
  # @param deployment_package: The function code to update, packaged as bytes in
  #                            .zip format.
```

```
  # @return: Data about the update, including the status.
  def update_function_code(function_name, deployment_package)
    @lambda_client.update_function_code(
      function_name: function_name,
      zip_file: deployment_package
    )
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_updated_v2, { function_name:
function_name }) do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error updating function code for:
#{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
    nil
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to update:\n
#{e.message}")
  end
```

Elenca tutte le funzioni Lambda esistenti utilizzando l'impaginatore integrato.

```
  # Lists the Lambda functions for the current account.
  def list_functions
    functions = []
    @lambda_client.list_functions.each do |response|
      response['functions'].each do |function|
        functions.append(function['function_name'])
      end
    end
    functions
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error listing functions:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

Elimina una funzione Lambda specifica.

```
  # Deletes a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name: The name of the function to delete.
  def delete_function(function_name)
    print "Deleting function: #{function_name}..."
```

```
    @lambda_client.delete_function(
      function_name: function_name
    )
    print 'Done!'.green
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error deleting #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Ruby .
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Il file Cargo.toml con dipendenze utilizzato in questo scenario.

```
[package]
name = "lambda-code-examples"
version = "0.1.0"
edition = "2021"

# See more keys and their definitions at https://doc.rust-lang.org/cargo/
reference/manifest.html
```

```
[dependencies]
aws-config = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["behavior-version-latest"] }
aws-sdk-ec2 = { version = "1.3.0" }
aws-sdk-iam = { version = "1.3.0" }
aws-sdk-lambda = { version = "1.3.0" }
aws-sdk-s3 = { version = "1.4.0" }
aws-smithy-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
aws-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
clap = { version = "4.4", features = ["derive"] }
tokio = { version = "1.20.1", features = ["full"] }
tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3.15", features = ["env-filter"] }
tracing = "0.1.37"
serde_json = "1.0.94"
anyhow = "1.0.71"
uuid = { version = "1.3.3", features = ["v4"] }
lambda_runtime = "0.8.0"
serde = "1.0.164"
```

Una raccolta di utilità che semplificano le invocazioni a Lambda per questo scenario. Questo file è src/ations.rs nella cassa.

```
use anyhow::anyhow;
use aws_sdk_iam::operation::{create_role::CreateRoleError,
 delete_role::DeleteRoleOutput};
use aws_sdk_lambda::{
    operation::{
        delete_function::DeleteFunctionOutput, get_function::GetFunctionOutput,
        invoke::InvokeOutput, list_functions::ListFunctionsOutput,
        update_function_code::UpdateFunctionCodeOutput,
        update_function_configuration::UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutput,
    },
    primitives::ByteStream,
    types::{Environment, FunctionCode, LastUpdateStatus, State},
};
use aws_sdk_s3::{
    error::ErrorMetadata,
    operation::{delete_bucket::DeleteBucketOutput,
 delete_object::DeleteObjectOutput},
    types::CreateBucketConfiguration,
};
```

```
use aws_smithy_types::Blob;
use serde::{ser::SerializeMap, Serialize};
use std::{fmt::Display, path::PathBuf, str::FromStr, time::Duration};
use tracing::{debug, info, warn};

/* Operation describes  */
#[derive(Clone, Copy, Debug, Serialize)]
pub enum Operation {
    #[serde(rename = "plus")]
    Plus,
    #[serde(rename = "minus")]
    Minus,
    #[serde(rename = "times")]
    Times,
    #[serde(rename = "divided-by")]
    DividedBy,
}

impl FromStr for Operation {
    type Err = anyhow::Error;

    fn from_str(s: &str) -> Result<Self, Self::Err> {
        match s {
            "plus" => Ok(Operation::Plus),
            "minus" => Ok(Operation::Minus),
            "times" => Ok(Operation::Times),
            "divided-by" => Ok(Operation::DividedBy),
            _ => Err(anyhow!("Unknown operation {s}")),
        }
    }
}

impl Display for Operation {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        match self {
            Operation::Plus => write!(f, "plus"),
            Operation::Minus => write!(f, "minus"),
            Operation::Times => write!(f, "times"),
            Operation::DividedBy => write!(f, "divided-by"),
        }
    }
}

/**
```

```
 * InvokeArgs will be serialized as JSON and sent to the AWS Lambda handler.
 */
#[derive(Debug)]
pub enum InvokeArgs {
    Increment(i32),
    Arithmetic(Operation, i32, i32),
}

impl Serialize for InvokeArgs {
    fn serialize<S>(&self, serializer: S) -> Result<S::Ok, S::Error>
    where
        S: serde::Serializer,
    {
        match self {
            InvokeArgs::Increment(i) => serializer.serialize_i32(*i),
            InvokeArgs::Arithmetic(o, i, j) => {
                let mut map: S::SerializeMap =
 serializer.serialize_map(Some(3))?;
                map.serialize_key(&"op".to_string())?;
                map.serialize_value(&o.to_string())?;
                map.serialize_key(&"i".to_string())?;
                map.serialize_value(&i)?;
                map.serialize_key(&"j".to_string())?;
                map.serialize_value(&j)?;
                map.end()
            }
        }
    }
}

/** A policy document allowing Lambda to execute this function on the account's
 behalf. */
const ROLE_POLICY_DOCUMENT: &str = r#"{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": { "Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com" },
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
        }
    ]
}"#;

/**
```

```
 * A LambdaManager gathers all the resources necessary to run the Lambda example
 scenario.
 * This includes instantiated aws_sdk clients and details of resource names.
 */
pub struct LambdaManager {
    iam_client: aws_sdk_iam::Client,
    lambda_client: aws_sdk_lambda::Client,
    s3_client: aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    lambda_name: String,
    role_name: String,
    bucket: String,
    own_bucket: bool,
}

// These unit type structs provide nominal typing on top of String parameters for
 LambdaManager::new
pub struct LambdaName(pub String);
pub struct RoleName(pub String);
pub struct Bucket(pub String);
pub struct OwnBucket(pub bool);

impl LambdaManager {
    pub fn new(
        iam_client: aws_sdk_iam::Client,
        lambda_client: aws_sdk_lambda::Client,
        s3_client: aws_sdk_s3::Client,
        lambda_name: LambdaName,
        role_name: RoleName,
        bucket: Bucket,
        own_bucket: OwnBucket,
    ) -> Self {
        Self {
            iam_client,
            lambda_client,
            s3_client,
            lambda_name: lambda_name.0,
            role_name: role_name.0,
            bucket: bucket.0,
            own_bucket: own_bucket.0,
        }
    }

    /**
     * Load the AWS configuration from the environment.
```

```
    * Look up lambda_name and bucket if none are given, or generate a random
name if not present in the environment.
    * If the bucket name is provided, the caller needs to have created the
bucket.
    * If the bucket name is generated, it will be created.
    */
   pub async fn load_from_env(lambda_name: Option<String>, bucket:
Option<String>) -> Self {
       let sdk_config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
       let lambda_name = LambdaName(lambda_name.unwrap_or_else(|| {
           std::env::var("LAMBDA_NAME").unwrap_or_else(|_|
"rust_lambda_example".to_string())
       }));
       let role_name = RoleName(format!("{}_role", lambda_name.0));
       let (bucket, own_bucket) =
           match bucket {
               Some(bucket) => (Bucket(bucket), false),
               None => (
                   Bucket(std::env::var("LAMBDA_BUCKET").unwrap_or_else(|_| {
                       format!("rust-lambda-example-{}", uuid::Uuid::new_v4())
                   })),
                   true,
               ),
           };

       let s3_client = aws_sdk_s3::Client::new(&sdk_config);

       if own_bucket {
           info!("Creating bucket for demo: {}", bucket.0);
           s3_client
               .create_bucket()
               .bucket(bucket.0.clone())
               .create_bucket_configuration(
                   CreateBucketConfiguration::builder()

.location_constraint(aws_sdk_s3::types::BucketLocationConstraint::from(
                           sdk_config.region().unwrap().as_ref(),
                       ))
                       .build(),
               )
               .send()
               .await
               .unwrap();
       }
```

```
        Self::new(
            aws_sdk_iam::Client::new(&sdk_config),
            aws_sdk_lambda::Client::new(&sdk_config),
            s3_client,
            lambda_name,
            role_name,
            bucket,
            OwnBucket(own_bucket),
        )
    }

    /**
     * Upload function code from a path to a zip file.
     * The zip file must have an AL2 Linux-compatible binary called `bootstrap`.
     * The easiest way to create such a zip is to use `cargo lambda build --
output-format Zip`.
     */
    async fn prepare_function(
        &self,
        zip_file: PathBuf,
        key: Option<String>,
    ) -> Result<FunctionCode, anyhow::Error> {
        let body = ByteStream::from_path(zip_file).await?;

        let key = key.unwrap_or_else(|| format!("{}_code", self.lambda_name));

        info!("Uploading function code to s3://{}/{}", self.bucket, key);
        let _ = self
            .s3_client
            .put_object()
            .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .key(key.clone())
            .body(body)
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(FunctionCode::builder()
            .s3_bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .s3_key(key)
            .build())
    }

    /**
```

```
     * Create a function, uploading from a zip file.
     */
    pub async fn create_function(&self, zip_file: PathBuf) -> Result<String,
anyhow::Error> {
        let code = self.prepare_function(zip_file, None).await?;

        let key = code.s3_key().unwrap().to_string();

        let role = self.create_role().await.map_err(|e| anyhow!(e))?;

        info!("Created iam role, waiting 15s for it to become active");
        tokio::time::sleep(Duration::from_secs(15)).await;

        info!("Creating lambda function {}", self.lambda_name);
        let _ = self
            .lambda_client
            .create_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .code(code)
            .role(role.arn())
            .runtime(aws_sdk_lambda::types::Runtime::Providedal2)
            .handler("_unused")
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        self.lambda_client
            .publish_version()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(key)
    }

    /**
     * Create an IAM execution role for the managed Lambda function.
     * If the role already exists, use that instead.
     */
    async fn create_role(&self) -> Result<aws_sdk_iam::types::Role,
CreateRoleError> {
        info!("Creating execution role for function");
```

```
        let get_role = self
            .iam_client
            .get_role()
            .role_name(self.role_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;
        if let Ok(get_role) = get_role {
            if let Some(role) = get_role.role {
                return Ok(role);
            }
        }

        let create_role = self
            .iam_client
            .create_role()
            .role_name(self.role_name.clone())
            .assume_role_policy_document(ROLE_POLICY_DOCUMENT)
            .send()
            .await;

        match create_role {
            Ok(create_role) => match create_role.role {
                Some(role) => Ok(role),
                None => Err(CreateRoleError::generic(
                    ErrorMetadata::builder()
                        .message("CreateRole returned empty success")
                        .build(),
                )),
            },
            Err(err) => Err(err.into_service_error()),
        }
    }

    /**
     * Poll `is_function_ready` with a 1-second delay. It returns when the
function is ready or when there's an error checking the function's state.
     */
    pub async fn wait_for_function_ready(&self) -> Result<(), anyhow::Error> {
        info!("Waiting for function");
        while !self.is_function_ready(None).await? {
            info!("Function is not ready, sleeping 1s");
            tokio::time::sleep(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
        }
        Ok(())
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Check if a Lambda function is ready to be invoked.
     * A Lambda function is ready for this scenario when its state is active and
its LastUpdateStatus is Successful.
     * Additionally, if a sha256 is provided, the function must have that as its
current code hash.
     * Any missing properties or failed requests will be reported as an Err.
     */
    async fn is_function_ready(
        &self,
        expected_code_sha256: Option<&str>,
    ) -> Result<bool, anyhow::Error> {
        match self.get_function().await {
            Ok(func) => {
                if let Some(config) = func.configuration() {
                    if let Some(state) = config.state() {
                        info!(?state, "Checking if function is active");
                        if !matches!(state, State::Active) {
                            return Ok(false);
                        }
                    }
                    match config.last_update_status() {
                        Some(last_update_status) => {
                            info!(?last_update_status, "Checking if function is
ready");
                            match last_update_status {
                                LastUpdateStatus::Successful => {
                                    // continue
                                }
                                LastUpdateStatus::Failed |
LastUpdateStatus::InProgress => {
                                    return Ok(false);
                                }
                                unknown => {
                                    warn!(
                                        status_variant = unknown.as_str(),
                                        "LastUpdateStatus unknown"
                                    );
                                    return Err(anyhow!(
                                        "Unknown LastUpdateStatus, fn config is
{config:?}"
                                    ));
```

```
                                }
                            }
                        }
                        None => {
                            warn!("Missing last update status");
                            return Ok(false);
                        }
                    };
                    if expected_code_sha256.is_none() {
                        return Ok(true);
                    }
                    if let Some(code_sha256) = config.code_sha256() {
                        return Ok(code_sha256 ==
expected_code_sha256.unwrap_or_default());
                    }
                }
            }
            Err(e) => {
                warn!(?e, "Could not get function while waiting");
            }
        }
        Ok(false)
    }

    /** Get the Lambda function with this Manager's name. */
    pub async fn get_function(&self) -> Result<GetFunctionOutput, anyhow::Error>
{
        info!("Getting lambda function");
        self.lambda_client
            .get_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }

    /** List all Lambda functions in the current Region. */
    pub async fn list_functions(&self) -> Result<ListFunctionsOutput,
anyhow::Error> {
        info!("Listing lambda functions");
        self.lambda_client
            .list_functions()
            .send()
            .await
```

```
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }

    /** Invoke the lambda function using calculator InvokeArgs. */
    pub async fn invoke(&self, args: InvokeArgs) -> Result<InvokeOutput,
anyhow::Error> {
        info!(?args, "Invoking {}", self.lambda_name);
        let payload = serde_json::to_string(&args)?;
        debug!(?payload, "Sending payload");
        self.lambda_client
            .invoke()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .payload(Blob::new(payload))
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }

    /** Given a Path to a zip file, update the function's code and wait for the
update to finish. */
    pub async fn update_function_code(
        &self,
        zip_file: PathBuf,
        key: String,
    ) -> Result<UpdateFunctionCodeOutput, anyhow::Error> {
        let function_code = self.prepare_function(zip_file, Some(key)).await?;

        info!("Updating code for {}", self.lambda_name);
        let update = self
            .lambda_client
            .update_function_code()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .s3_bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .s3_key(function_code.s3_key().unwrap().to_string())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        Ok(update)
    }

    /** Update the environment for a function. */
```

```
    pub async fn update_function_configuration(
        &self,
        environment: Environment,
    ) -> Result<UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutput, anyhow::Error> {
        info!(
            ?environment,
            "Updating environment for {}", self.lambda_name
        );
        let updated = self
            .lambda_client
            .update_function_configuration()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .environment(environment)
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        Ok(updated)
    }

    /** Delete a function and its role, and if possible or necessary, its
associated code object and bucket. */
    pub async fn delete_function(
        &self,
        location: Option<String>,
    ) -> (
        Result<DeleteFunctionOutput, anyhow::Error>,
        Result<DeleteRoleOutput, anyhow::Error>,
        Option<Result<DeleteObjectOutput, anyhow::Error>>,
    ) {
        info!("Deleting lambda function {}", self.lambda_name);
        let delete_function = self
            .lambda_client
            .delete_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from);

        info!("Deleting iam role {}", self.role_name);
        let delete_role = self
            .iam_client
```

```
            .delete_role()
            .role_name(self.role_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from);

        let delete_object: Option<Result<DeleteObjectOutput, anyhow::Error>> =
            if let Some(location) = location {
                info!("Deleting object {location}");
                Some(
                    self.s3_client
                        .delete_object()
                        .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
                        .key(location)
                        .send()
                        .await
                        .map_err(anyhow::Error::from),
                )
            } else {
                info!(?location, "Skipping delete object");
                None
            };

        (delete_function, delete_role, delete_object)
    }

    pub async fn cleanup(
        &self,
        location: Option<String>,
    ) -> (
        (
            Result<DeleteFunctionOutput, anyhow::Error>,
            Result<DeleteRoleOutput, anyhow::Error>,
            Option<Result<DeleteObjectOutput, anyhow::Error>>,
        ),
        Option<Result<DeleteBucketOutput, anyhow::Error>>,
    ) {
        let delete_function = self.delete_function(location).await;

        let delete_bucket = if self.own_bucket {
            info!("Deleting bucket {}", self.bucket);
            if delete_function.2.is_none() ||
delete_function.2.as_ref().unwrap().is_ok() {
                Some(
```

```
                    self.s3_client
                        .delete_bucket()
                        .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
                        .send()
                        .await
                        .map_err(anyhow::Error::from),
                )
            } else {
                None
            }
        } else {
            info!("No bucket to clean up");
            None
        };

        (delete_function, delete_bucket)
    }
}

/**
 * Testing occurs primarily as an integration test running the `scenario` bin
 successfully.
 * Each action relies deeply on the internal workings and state of Amazon Simple
 Storage Service (Amazon S3), Lambda, and IAM working together.
 * It is therefore infeasible to mock the clients to test the individual actions.
 */
#[cfg(test)]
mod test {
    use super::{InvokeArgs, Operation};
    use serde_json::json;

    /** Make sure that the JSON output of serializing InvokeArgs is what's
 expected by the calculator. */
    #[test]
    fn test_serialize() {
        assert_eq!(json!(InvokeArgs::Increment(5)), 5);
        assert_eq!(
            json!(InvokeArgs::Arithmetic(Operation::Plus, 5, 7)).to_string(),
            r#"{"op":"plus","i":5,"j":7}"#.to_string(),
        );
    }
}
```

Un file binario per eseguire lo scenario dall'inizio alla fine, utilizzando i flag della linea di comando per controllare alcuni comportamenti. Questo file è in src/bin/scenario formato.rs nella cassa.

```
/*
## Service actions

Service actions wrap the SDK call, taking a client and any specific parameters
 necessary for the call.

* CreateFunction
* GetFunction
* ListFunctions
* Invoke
* UpdateFunctionCode
* UpdateFunctionConfiguration
* DeleteFunction

## Scenario
A scenario runs at a command prompt and prints output to the user on the result
 of each service action. A scenario can run in one of two ways: straight through,
 printing out progress as it goes, or as an interactive question/answer script.

## Getting started with functions

Use an SDK to manage AWS Lambda functions: create a function, invoke it, update
 its code, invoke it again, view its output and logs, and delete it.

This scenario uses two Lambda handlers:
_Note: Handlers don't use AWS SDK API calls._

The increment handler is straightforward:

1. It accepts a number, increments it, and returns the new value.
2. It performs simple logging of the result.

The arithmetic handler is more complex:
1. It accepts a set of actions ['plus', 'minus', 'times', 'divided-by'] and two
 numbers, and returns the result of the calculation.
2. It uses an environment variable to control log level (such as DEBUG, INFO,
 WARNING, ERROR).
It logs a few things at different levels, such as:
```

```
    * DEBUG: Full event data.
    * INFO: The calculation result.
    * WARN~ING~: When a divide by zero error occurs.
    * This will be the typical `RUST_LOG` variable.


The steps of the scenario are:

1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that meets the
 following requirements:
    * Has an assume_role policy that grants 'lambda.amazonaws.com' the
 'sts:AssumeRole' action.
    * Attaches the 'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole' managed role.
    * _You must wait for ~10 seconds after the role is created before you can use
 it!_
2. Create a function (CreateFunction) for the increment handler by packaging it
 as a zip and doing one of the following:
    * Adding it with CreateFunction Code.ZipFile.
    * --or--
    * Uploading it to Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) and adding it
 with CreateFunction Code.S3Bucket/S3Key.
    * _Note: Zipping the file does not have to be done in code._
    * If you have a waiter, use it to wait until the function is active.
 Otherwise, call GetFunction until State is Active.
3. Invoke the function with a number and print the result.
4. Update the function (UpdateFunctionCode) to the arithmetic handler by
 packaging it as a zip and doing one of the following:
    * Adding it with UpdateFunctionCode ZipFile.
    * --or--
    * Uploading it to Amazon S3 and adding it with UpdateFunctionCode S3Bucket/
S3Key.
5. Call GetFunction until Configuration.LastUpdateStatus is 'Successful' (or
 'Failed').
6. Update the environment variable by calling UpdateFunctionConfiguration and
 pass it a log level, such as:
    * Environment={'Variables': {'RUST_LOG': 'TRACE'}}
7. Invoke the function with an action from the list and a couple of values.
 Include LogType='Tail' to get logs in the result. Print the result of the
 calculation and the log.
8. [Optional] Invoke the function to provoke a divide-by-zero error and show the
 log result.
9. List all functions for the account, using pagination (ListFunctions).
10. Delete the function (DeleteFunction).
```

```
11. Delete the role.

Each step should use the function created in Service Actions to abstract calling
 the SDK.
 */

use aws_sdk_lambda::{operation::invoke::InvokeOutput, types::Environment};
use clap::Parser;
use std::{collections::HashMap, path::PathBuf};
use tracing::{debug, info, warn};
use tracing_subscriber::EnvFilter;

use lambda_code_examples::actions::{
    InvokeArgs::{Arithmetic, Increment},
    LambdaManager, Operation,
};

#[derive(Debug, Parser)]
pub struct Opt {
    /// The AWS Region.
    #[structopt(short, long)]
    pub region: Option<String>,

    // The bucket to use for the FunctionCode.
    #[structopt(short, long)]
    pub bucket: Option<String>,

    // The name of the Lambda function.
    #[structopt(short, long)]
    pub lambda_name: Option<String>,

    // The number to increment.
    #[structopt(short, long, default_value = "12")]
    pub inc: i32,

    // The left operand.
    #[structopt(long, default_value = "19")]
    pub num_a: i32,

    // The right operand.
    #[structopt(long, default_value = "23")]
    pub num_b: i32,

    // The arithmetic operation.
```

```
    #[structopt(short, long, default_value = "plus")]
    pub operation: Operation,

    #[structopt(long)]
    pub cleanup: Option<bool>,

    #[structopt(long)]
    pub no_cleanup: Option<bool>,
}

fn code_path(lambda: &str) -> PathBuf {
    PathBuf::from(format!("../target/lambda/{lambda}/bootstrap.zip"))
}

fn log_invoke_output(invoke: &InvokeOutput, message: &str) {
    if let Some(payload) = invoke.payload().cloned() {
        let payload = String::from_utf8(payload.into_inner());
        info!(?payload, message);
    } else {
        info!("Could not extract payload")
    }
    if let Some(logs) = invoke.log_result() {
        debug!(?logs, "Invoked function logs")
    } else {
        debug!("Invoked function had no logs")
    }
}

async fn main_block(
    opt: &Opt,
    manager: &LambdaManager,
    code_location: String,
) -> Result<(), anyhow::Error> {
    let invoke = manager.invoke(Increment(opt.inc)).await?;
    log_invoke_output(&invoke, "Invoked function configured as increment");

    let update_code = manager
        .update_function_code(code_path("arithmetic"), code_location.clone())
        .await?;

    let code_sha256 = update_code.code_sha256().unwrap_or("Unknown SHA");
    info!(?code_sha256, "Updated function code with arithmetic.zip");

    let arithmetic_args = Arithmetic(opt.operation, opt.num_a, opt.num_b);
```

```
    let invoke = manager.invoke(arithmetic_args).await?;
    log_invoke_output(&invoke, "Invoked function configured as arithmetic");

    let update = manager
        .update_function_configuration(
            Environment::builder()
                .set_variables(Some(HashMap::from([(
                    "RUST_LOG".to_string(),
                    "trace".to_string(),
                )])))
                .build(),
        )
        .await?;
    let updated_environment = update.environment();
    info!(?updated_environment, "Updated function configuration");

    let invoke = manager
        .invoke(Arithmetic(opt.operation, opt.num_a, opt.num_b))
        .await?;
    log_invoke_output(
        &invoke,
        "Invoked function configured as arithmetic with increased logging",
    );

    let invoke = manager
        .invoke(Arithmetic(Operation::DividedBy, opt.num_a, 0))
        .await?;
    log_invoke_output(
        &invoke,
        "Invoked function configured as arithmetic with divide by zero",
    );

    Ok::<(), anyhow::Error>(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .without_time()
        .with_file(true)
        .with_line_number(true)
        .with_env_filter(EnvFilter::from_default_env())
        .init();
```

```
    let opt = Opt::parse();
    let manager = LambdaManager::load_from_env(opt.lambda_name.clone(),
 opt.bucket.clone()).await;

    let key = match manager.create_function(code_path("increment")).await {
        Ok(init) => {
            info!(?init, "Created function, initially with increment.zip");
            let run_block = main_block(&opt, &manager, init.clone()).await;
            info!(?run_block, "Finished running example, cleaning up");
            Some(init)
        }
        Err(err) => {
            warn!(?err, "Error happened when initializing function");
            None
        }
    };

    if Some(false) == opt.cleanup || Some(true) == opt.no_cleanup {
        info!("Skipping cleanup")
    } else {
        let delete = manager.cleanup(key).await;
        info!(?delete, "Deleted function & cleaned up resources");
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Rust.
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   TRY.
       "Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that grants AWS
Lambda permission to write to logs."
       DATA(lv_policy_document) = `{` &&
           `"Version":"2012-10-17",` &&
                 `"Statement": [` &&
                   `{` &&
                     `"Effect": "Allow",` &&
                     `"Action": [` &&
                       `"sts:AssumeRole"` &&
                     `],` &&
                     `"Principal": {` &&
                       `"Service": [` &&
                         `"lambda.amazonaws.com"` &&
                       `]` &&
                     `}` &&
                   `}` &&
                 `]` &&
               `}`.
       TRY.
           DATA(lo_create_role_output) = lo_iam->createrole(
                   iv_rolename = iv_role_name
                   iv_assumerolepolicydocument = lv_policy_document
                   iv_description = 'Grant lambda permission to write to
logs' ).
           DATA(lv_role_arn) = lo_create_role_output->get_role( )->get_arn( ).
           MESSAGE 'IAM role created.' TYPE 'I'.
           WAIT UP TO 10 SECONDS.            " Make sure that the IAM role is
ready for use. "
         CATCH /aws1/cx_iamentityalrdyexex.
           DATA(lo_role) = lo_iam->getrole( iv_rolename = iv_role_name ).
```

```
            lv_role_arn = lo_role->get_role( )->get_arn( ).
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iaminvalidinputex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iammalformedplydocex.
            MESSAGE 'Policy document in the request is malformed.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        TRY.
            lo_iam->attachrolepolicy(
                iv_rolename  = iv_role_name
                iv_policyarn = 'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole' ).
            MESSAGE 'Attached policy to the IAM role.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iaminvalidinputex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamnosuchentityex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource entity does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamplynotattachableex.
            MESSAGE 'Service role policies can only be attached to the service-
linked role for their service.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamunmodableentityex.
            MESSAGE 'Service that depends on the service-linked role is not
 modifiable.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " Create a Lambda function and upload handler code. "
        " Lambda function performs 'increment' action on a number. "
        TRY.
            lo_lmd->createfunction(
                 iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                 iv_runtime = `python3.9`
                 iv_role = lv_role_arn
                 iv_handler = iv_handler
                 io_code = io_initial_zip_file
                 iv_description = 'AWS Lambda code example' ).
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function created.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodestorageexcdex.
            MESSAGE 'Maximum total code size per account exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.
```

```
        " Verify the function is in Active state "
        WHILE lo_lmd->getfunction( iv_functionname = iv_function_name )-
>get_configuration( )->ask_state( ) <> 'Active'.
          IF sy-index = 10.
            EXIT.               " Maximum 10 seconds. "
          ENDIF.
          WAIT UP TO 1 SECONDS.
        ENDWHILE.

        "Invoke the function with a single parameter and get results."
        TRY.
            DATA(lv_json) = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>string_to_xstring(
              `{`  &&
                `"action": "increment",`  &&
                `"number": 10` &&
              `}` ).
            DATA(lo_initial_invoke_output) = lo_lmd->invoke(
                       iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                       iv_payload = lv_json ).
            ov_initial_invoke_payload = lo_initial_invoke_output->get_payload( ).
           " ov_initial_invoke_payload is returned for testing purposes. "
            DATA(lo_writer_json) = cl_sxml_string_writer=>create( type =
 if_sxml=>co_xt_json ).
            CALL TRANSFORMATION id SOURCE XML ov_initial_invoke_payload RESULT
 XML lo_writer_json.
            DATA(lv_result) = cl_abap_codepage=>convert_from( lo_writer_json-
>get_output( ) ).
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function invoked.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvrequestcontex.
            MESSAGE 'Unable to parse request body as JSON.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdunsuppedmediatyp00.
            MESSAGE 'Invoke request body does not have JSON as its content type.'
 TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " Update the function code and configure its Lambda environment with an
 environment variable. "
        " Lambda function is updated to perform 'decrement' action also. "
        TRY.
            lo_lmd->updatefunctioncode(
```

```
                  iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                  iv_zipfile = io_updated_zip_file ).
            WAIT UP TO 10 SECONDS.            " Make sure that the update is
 completed. "
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function code updated.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodestorageexcdex.
            MESSAGE 'Maximum total code size per account exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        TRY.
            DATA lt_variables TYPE /aws1/
cl_lmdenvironmentvaria00=>tt_environmentvariables.
            DATA ls_variable LIKE LINE OF lt_variables.
            ls_variable-key = 'LOG_LEVEL'.
            ls_variable-value = NEW /aws1/cl_lmdenvironmentvaria00( iv_value =
 'info' ).
            INSERT ls_variable INTO TABLE lt_variables.

            lo_lmd->updatefunctionconfiguration(
                  iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                  io_environment = NEW /aws1/cl_lmdenvironment( it_variables =
 lt_variables ) ).
            WAIT UP TO 10 SECONDS.            " Make sure that the update is
 completed. "
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function configuration/settings updated.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
            MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in
 progress.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        "Invoke the function with new parameters and get results. Display the
 execution log that's returned from the invocation."
        TRY.
            lv_json = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>string_to_xstring(
              `{`  &&
                `"action": "decrement",`  &&
```

```
                `"number": 10` &&
              `}` ).
            DATA(lo_updated_invoke_output) = lo_lmd->invoke(
                       iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                       iv_payload = lv_json ).
            ov_updated_invoke_payload = lo_updated_invoke_output->get_payload( ).
           " ov_updated_invoke_payload is returned for testing purposes. "
            lo_writer_json = cl_sxml_string_writer=>create( type =
 if_sxml=>co_xt_json ).
            CALL TRANSFORMATION id SOURCE XML ov_updated_invoke_payload RESULT
 XML lo_writer_json.
            lv_result = cl_abap_codepage=>convert_from( lo_writer_json-
>get_output( ) ).
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function invoked.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvrequestcontex.
            MESSAGE 'Unable to parse request body as JSON.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdunsuppedmediatyp00.
            MESSAGE 'Invoke request body does not have JSON as its content type.'
 TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " List the functions for your account. "
        TRY.
            DATA(lo_list_output) = lo_lmd->listfunctions( ).
            DATA(lt_functions) = lo_list_output->get_functions( ).
            MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of Lambda functions.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " Delete the Lambda function. "
        TRY.
            lo_lmd->deletefunction( iv_functionname = iv_function_name ).
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'W'.
        ENDTRY.
```

```
        " Detach role policy. "
        TRY.
            lo_iam->detachrolepolicy(
                iv_rolename  = iv_role_name
                iv_policyarn = 'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole' ).
            MESSAGE 'Detached policy from the IAM role.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iaminvalidinputex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamnosuchentityex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource entity does not exist.' TYPE 'W'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamplynotattachableex.
            MESSAGE 'Service role policies can only be attached to the service-
linked role for their service.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamunmodableentityex.
            MESSAGE 'Service that depends on the service-linked role is not
 modifiable.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " Delete the IAM role. "
        TRY.
            lo_iam->deleterole( iv_rolename = iv_role_name ).
            MESSAGE 'IAM role deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamnosuchentityex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource entity does not exist.' TYPE 'W'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamunmodableentityex.
            MESSAGE 'Service that depends on the service-linked role is not
 modifiable.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO lo_exception.
        DATA(lv_error) = lo_exception->get_longtext( ).
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per SAP ABAP.
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke

- ListFunctions
- UpdateFunctionCode
- UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Definisci la prima funzione Lambda, che incrementa semplicemente il valore specificato.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
//
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.

import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "increment",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/swift-server/swift-aws-lambda-runtime.git",
            branch: "main"),
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module
 or a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
```

```
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "increment",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSLambdaRuntime", package: "swift-aws-lambda-
runtime"),
            ],
            path: "Sources"
        )
    ]
)

import Foundation
import AWSLambdaRuntime

/// Represents the contents of the requests being received from the client.
/// This structure must be `Decodable` to indicate that its initializer
/// converts an external representation into this type.
struct Request: Decodable, Sendable {
    /// The action to perform.
    let action: String
    /// The number to act upon.
    let number: Int
}

/// The contents of the response sent back to the client. This must be
/// `Encodable`.
struct Response: Encodable, Sendable {
    /// The resulting value after performing the action.
    let answer: Int?
}


/// The Lambda function body.
///
/// - Parameters:
///   - event: The `Request` describing the request made by the
///     client.
///   - context: A `LambdaContext` describing the context in
///     which the lambda function is running.
///
/// - Returns: A `Response` object that will be encoded to JSON and sent
///   to the client by the Lambda runtime.
let incrementLambdaRuntime = LambdaRuntime {
```

```
        (event: Request, context: LambdaContext) -> Response in
    let action = event.action
    var answer: Int?

    if action != "increment" {
        context.logger.error("Unrecognized operation: \"\(action)\". The only
 supported action is \"increment\".")
    } else {
        answer = event.number + 1
        context.logger.info("The calculated answer is \(answer!).")
    }

    let response = Response(answer: answer)
    return response
}

// Run the Lambda runtime code.

try await incrementLambdaRuntime.run()
```

Definire la seconda funzione Lambda, che esegue un'operazione aritmetica su due numeri.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
//
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.

import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "calculator",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/swift-server/swift-aws-lambda-runtime.git",
            branch: "main"),
```

```
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module
 or a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "calculator",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSLambdaRuntime", package: "swift-aws-lambda-
runtime"),
            ],
            path: "Sources"
        )
    ]
)

import Foundation
import AWSLambdaRuntime

/// Represents the contents of the requests being received from the client.
/// This structure must be `Decodable` to indicate that its initializer
/// converts an external representation into this type.
struct Request: Decodable, Sendable {
    /// The action to perform.
    let action: String
    /// The first number to act upon.
    let x: Int
    /// The second number to act upon.
    let y: Int
}

/// A dictionary mapping operation names to closures that perform that
/// operation and return the result.
let actions = [
    "plus": { (x: Int, y: Int) -> Int in
        return x + y
    },
    "minus": { (x: Int, y: Int) -> Int in
        return x - y
    },
    "times": { (x: Int, y: Int) -> Int in
        return x * y
    },
```

```
    "divided-by": { (x: Int, y: Int) -> Int in
        return x / y
    }
]

/// The contents of the response sent back to the client. This must be
/// `Encodable`.
struct Response: Encodable, Sendable {
    /// The resulting value after performing the action.
    let answer: Int?
}


/// The Lambda function's entry point. Called by the Lambda runtime.
///
/// - Parameters:
///   - event: The `Request` describing the request made by the
///     client.
///   - context: A `LambdaContext` describing the context in
///     which the lambda function is running.
///
/// - Returns: A `Response` object that will be encoded to JSON and sent
///   to the client by the Lambda runtime.
let calculatorLambdaRuntime = LambdaRuntime {
        (_ event: Request, context: LambdaContext) -> Response in
    let action = event.action
    var answer: Int?
    var actionFunc: ((Int, Int) -> Int)?

    // Get the closure to run to perform the calculation.

    actionFunc = await actions[action]

    guard let actionFunc else {
        context.logger.error("Unrecognized operation '\(action)\'")
        return Response(answer: nil)
    }

    // Perform the calculation and return the answer.

    answer = actionFunc(event.x, event.y)

    guard let answer else {
        context.logger.error("Error computing \(event.x) \(action) \(event.y)")
```

```
    }
    context.logger.info("\(event.x) \(action) \(event.y) = \(answer)")

    return Response(answer: answer)
}

try await calculatorLambdaRuntime.run()
```

Definire il programma principale che richiamerà le due funzioni Lambda.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
//
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.

import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "lambda-basics",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.0.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module
 or a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "lambda-basics",
```

```
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSLambda", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "AWSIAM", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-
parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources"
        )
    ]
)

//
/// An example demonstrating a variety of important AWS Lambda functions.

import ArgumentParser
import AWSIAM
import SmithyWaitersAPI
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSLambda
import Foundation

/// Represents the contents of the requests being received from the client.
/// This structure must be `Decodable` to indicate that its initializer
/// converts an external representation into this type.
struct IncrementRequest: Encodable, Decodable, Sendable {
    /// The action to perform.
    let action: String
    /// The number to act upon.
    let number: Int
}

struct Response: Encodable, Decodable, Sendable {
    /// The resulting value after performing the action.
    let answer: Int?
}

struct CalculatorRequest: Encodable, Decodable, Sendable {
    /// The action to perform.
    let action: String
    /// The first number to act upon.
    let x: Int
    /// The second number to act upon.
    let y: Int
}
```

```
let exampleName = "SwiftLambdaRoleExample"
let basicsFunctionName = "lambda-basics-function"

/// The ARN of the standard IAM policy for execution of Lambda functions.
let policyARN = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole"

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    // -MARK: Command arguments
    @Option(help: "Name of the IAM Role to use for the Lambda functions")
    var role = exampleName
    @Option(help: "Zip archive containing the 'increment' lambda function")
    var incpath: String
    @Option(help: "Zip archive containing the 'calculator' lambda function")
    var calcpath: String
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon S3 Region to use (default: us-east-1)")
    var region = "us-east-1"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "lambda-basics",
        abstract: """
        This example demonstrates several common operations using AWS Lambda.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Returns the specified IAM role object.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - iamClient: `IAMClient` to use when looking for the role.
    ///   - roleName: The name of the role to check.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The `IAMClientTypes.Role` representing the specified role.
    func getRole(iamClient: IAMClient, roleName: String) async throws
                 -> IAMClientTypes.Role {
        do {
            let roleOutput = try await iamClient.getRole(
                input: GetRoleInput(
                    roleName: roleName
                )
            )
```

```
            guard let role = roleOutput.role else {
                throw ExampleError.roleNotFound
            }
            return role
        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.roleNotFound
        }
    }

    /// Create the AWS IAM role that will be used to access AWS Lambda.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - iamClient: The AWS `IAMClient` to use.
    ///   - roleName: The name of the AWS IAM role to use for Lambda.
    ///
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.roleCreateError`
    ///
    /// - Returns: The `IAMClientTypes.Role` struct that describes the new role.
    func createRoleForLambda(iamClient: IAMClient, roleName: String) async throws
 -> IAMClientTypes.Role {
        let output = try await iamClient.createRole(
            input: CreateRoleInput(
                assumeRolePolicyDocument:
                """
                {
                    "Version": "2012-10-17",
                    "Statement": [
                        {
                            "Effect": "Allow",
                            "Principal": {"Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"},
                            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                        }
                    ]
                }
                """,
                roleName: roleName
            )
        )

        guard let role = output.role else {
            throw ExampleError.roleCreateError
        }

        // Wait for the role to be ready for use.
```

```
        _ = try await iamClient.waitUntilRoleExists(
            options: WaiterOptions(
                maxWaitTime: 20,
                minDelay: 0.5,
                maxDelay: 2
            ),
            input: GetRoleInput(roleName: roleName)
        )

        return role
    }

    /// Detect whether or not the AWS Lambda function with the specified name
    /// exists, by requesting its function information.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `LambdaClient` to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the AWS Lambda function to find.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the Lambda function exists. Otherwise `false`.
    func doesLambdaFunctionExist(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, name: String) async
 -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await lambdaClient.getFunction(
                input: GetFunctionInput(functionName: name)
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }

        return true
    }

    /// Create the specified AWS Lambda function.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `LambdaClient` to use.
    ///   - functionName: The name of the AWS Lambda function to create.
    ///   - roleArn: The ARN of the role to apply to the function.
    ///   - path: The path of the Zip archive containing the function.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the AWS Lambda was successfully created; `false`
    ///   if it wasn't.
```

```
    func createFunction(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, functionName: String,
                                roleArn: String?, path: String) async throws ->
Bool {
        do {
            // Read the Zip archive containing the AWS Lambda function.

            let zipUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: path)
            let zipData = try Data(contentsOf: zipUrl)

            // Create the AWS Lambda function that runs the specified code,
            // using the name given on the command line. The Lambda function
            // will run using the Amazon Linux 2 runtime.

            _ = try await lambdaClient.createFunction(
                input: CreateFunctionInput(
                    code: LambdaClientTypes.FunctionCode(zipFile: zipData),
                    functionName: functionName,
                    handler: "handle",
                    role: roleArn,
                    runtime: .providedal2
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Error creating Lambda function:")
            dump(error)
            return false
        }

        // Wait for a while to be sure the function is done being created.

        let output = try await lambdaClient.waitUntilFunctionActiveV2(
            options: WaiterOptions(
                maxWaitTime: 20,
                minDelay: 0.5,
                maxDelay: 2
            ),
            input: GetFunctionInput(functionName: functionName)
        )

        switch output.result {
            case .success:
                return true
            case .failure:
                return false
```

```
        }
    }

    /// Update the AWS Lambda function with new code to run when the function
    /// is invoked.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `LambdaClient` to use.
    ///   - functionName: The name of the AWS Lambda function to update.
    ///   - path: The pathname of the Zip file containing the packaged Lambda
    ///     function.
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.zipFileReadError`
    /// - Returns: `true` if the function's code is updated successfully.
    ///   Otherwise, returns `false`.
    func updateFunctionCode(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, functionName: String,
                            path: String) async throws -> Bool {
        let zipUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: path)
        let zipData: Data

        // Read the function's Zip file.

        do {
            zipData = try Data(contentsOf: zipUrl)
        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.zipFileReadError
        }

        // Update the function's code and wait for the updated version to be
        // ready for use.

        do {
            _ = try await lambdaClient.updateFunctionCode(
                input: UpdateFunctionCodeInput(
                    functionName: functionName,
                    zipFile: zipData
                )
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }

        let output = try await lambdaClient.waitUntilFunctionUpdatedV2(
            options: WaiterOptions(
                maxWaitTime: 20,
```

```
                minDelay: 0.5,
                maxDelay: 2
            ),
            input: GetFunctionInput(
                functionName: functionName
            )
        )

        switch output.result {
            case .success:
                return true
            case .failure:
                return false
        }
    }

    /// Tell the server-side component to log debug output by setting its
    /// environment's `LOG_LEVEL` to `DEBUG`.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `LambdaClient` to use.
    ///   - functionName: The name of the AWS Lambda function to enable debug
    ///     logging for.
    ///
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.environmentResponseMissingError`,
    ///   `ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError`,
    ///   `ExampleError.environmentVariablesMissingError`,
    ///   `ExampleError.logLevelIncorrectError`,
    ///   `ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError`
    func enableDebugLogging(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, functionName: String)
 async throws {
        let envVariables = [
            "LOG_LEVEL": "DEBUG"
        ]
        let environment = LambdaClientTypes.Environment(variables: envVariables)

        do {
            let output = try await lambdaClient.updateFunctionConfiguration(
                input: UpdateFunctionConfigurationInput(
                    environment: environment,
                    functionName: functionName
                )
            )
```

```
            guard let response = output.environment else {
                throw ExampleError.environmentResponseMissingError
            }

            if response.error != nil {
                throw ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError
            }

            guard let retVariables = response.variables else {
                throw ExampleError.environmentVariablesMissingError
            }

            for envVar in retVariables {
                if envVar.key == "LOG_LEVEL" && envVar.value != "DEBUG" {
                    print("*** Log level is not set to DEBUG!")
                    throw ExampleError.logLevelIncorrectError
                }
            }
        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError
        }
    }

    /// Returns an array containing the names of all AWS Lambda functions
    /// available to the user.
    ///
    /// - Parameter lambdaClient: The `IAMClient` to use.
    ///
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.listFunctionsError`
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of lambda function name strings.
    func getFunctionNames(lambdaClient: LambdaClient) async throws -> [String] {
        let pages = lambdaClient.listFunctionsPaginated(
            input: ListFunctionsInput()
        )

        var functionNames: [String] = []

        for try await page in pages {
            guard let functions = page.functions else {
                throw ExampleError.listFunctionsError
            }

            for function in functions {
```

```
                functionNames.append(function.functionName ?? "<unknown>")
            }
        }

        return functionNames
    }

    /// Invoke the Lambda function to increment a value.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `IAMClient` to use.
    ///   - number: The number to increment.
    ///
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.noAnswerReceived`, `ExampleError.invokeError`
    ///
    /// - Returns: An integer number containing the incremented value.
    func invokeIncrement(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, number: Int) async throws ->
Int {
        do {
            let incRequest = IncrementRequest(action: "increment", number:
number)
            let incData = try! JSONEncoder().encode(incRequest)

            // Invoke the lambda function.

            let invokeOutput = try await lambdaClient.invoke(
                input: InvokeInput(
                    functionName: "lambda-basics-function",
                    payload: incData
                )
            )

            let response = try! JSONDecoder().decode(Response.self,
from:invokeOutput.payload!)

            guard let answer = response.answer else {
                throw ExampleError.noAnswerReceived
            }
            return answer

        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.invokeError
        }
    }
```

```
    /// Invoke the calculator Lambda function.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `IAMClient` to use.
    ///   - action: Which arithmetic operation to perform: "plus", "minus",
    ///     "times", or "divided-by".
    ///   - x: The first number to use in the computation.
    ///   - y: The second number to use in the computation.
    ///
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.noAnswerReceived`, `ExampleError.invokeError`
    ///
    /// - Returns: The computed answer as an `Int`.
    func invokeCalculator(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, action: String, x: Int, y:
 Int) async throws -> Int {
        do {
            let calcRequest = CalculatorRequest(action: action, x: x, y: y)
            let calcData = try! JSONEncoder().encode(calcRequest)

            // Invoke the lambda function.

            let invokeOutput = try await lambdaClient.invoke(
                input: InvokeInput(
                    functionName: "lambda-basics-function",
                    payload: calcData
                )
            )

            let response = try! JSONDecoder().decode(Response.self,
 from:invokeOutput.payload!)

            guard let answer = response.answer else {
                throw ExampleError.noAnswerReceived
            }
            return answer

        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.invokeError
        }

    }

    /// Perform the example's tasks.
    func basics() async throws {
```

```
        let iamClient = try await IAMClient(
            config: IAMClient.IAMClientConfiguration(region: region)
        )

        let lambdaClient = try await LambdaClient(
            config: LambdaClient.LambdaClientConfiguration(region: region)
        )

        /// The IAM role to use for the example.
        var iamRole: IAMClientTypes.Role

        // Look for the specified role. If it already exists, use it. If not,
        // create it and attach the desired policy to it.

        do {
            iamRole = try await getRole(iamClient: iamClient, roleName: role)
        } catch ExampleError.roleNotFound {
            // The role wasn't found, so create it and attach the needed
            // policy.

            iamRole = try await createRoleForLambda(iamClient: iamClient,
roleName: role)

            do {
                _ = try await iamClient.attachRolePolicy(
                    input: AttachRolePolicyInput(policyArn: policyARN, roleName:
role)
                )
            } catch {
                throw ExampleError.policyError
            }
        }

        // Give the policy time to attach to the role.

        sleep(5)

        // Look to see if the function already exists. If it does, throw an
        // error.

        if await doesLambdaFunctionExist(lambdaClient: lambdaClient, name:
basicsFunctionName) {
            throw ExampleError.functionAlreadyExists
        }
```

```
        // Create, then invoke, the "increment" version of the calculator
        // function.

        print("Creating the increment Lambda function...")
        if try await createFunction(lambdaClient: lambdaClient, functionName:
basicsFunctionName,
                                    roleArn: iamRole.arn, path: incpath) {
            print("Running increment function calls...")
            for number in 0...4 {
                do {
                    let answer = try await invokeIncrement(lambdaClient:
lambdaClient, number: number)
                    print("Increment \(number) = \(answer)")
                } catch {
                    print("Error incrementing \(number): ",
error.localizedDescription)
                }
            }
        } else {
            print("*** Failed to create the increment function.")
        }

        // Enable debug logging.

        print("\nEnabling debug logging...")
        try await enableDebugLogging(lambdaClient: lambdaClient, functionName:
basicsFunctionName)

        // Change it to a basic arithmetic calculator. Then invoke it a few
        // times.

        print("\nReplacing the Lambda function with a calculator...")

        if try await updateFunctionCode(lambdaClient: lambdaClient, functionName:
basicsFunctionName,
                                        path: calcpath) {
            print("Running calculator function calls...")
            for x in [6, 10] {
                for y in [2, 4] {
                    for action in ["plus", "minus", "times", "divided-by"] {
                        do {
                            let answer = try await invokeCalculator(lambdaClient:
lambdaClient, action: action, x: x, y: y)
```

```
                            print("\(x) \(action) \(y) = \(answer)")
                        } catch {
                            print("Error calculating \(x) \(action) \(y): ",
error.localizedDescription)
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // List all lambda functions.

        let functionNames = try await getFunctionNames(lambdaClient:
lambdaClient)

        if functionNames.count > 0 {
            print("\nAWS Lambda functions available on your account:")
            for name in functionNames {
                print("  \(name)")
            }
        }

        // Delete the lambda function.

        print("Deleting lambda function...")

        do {
            _ = try await lambdaClient.deleteFunction(
                input: DeleteFunctionInput(
                    functionName: "lambda-basics-function"
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("Error: Unable to delete the function.")
        }

        // Detach the role from the policy, then delete the role.

        print("Deleting the AWS IAM role...")

        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.detachRolePolicy(
                input: DetachRolePolicyInput(
                    policyArn: policyARN,
```

```
                    roleName: role
                )
            )
            _ = try await iamClient.deleteRole(
                input: DeleteRoleInput(
                    roleName: role
                )
            )
        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.deleteRoleError
        }
    }
}

// -MARK: - Entry point

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.basics()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}


/// Errors thrown by the example's functions.
enum ExampleError: Error {
    /// An AWS Lambda function with the specified name already exists.
    case functionAlreadyExists
    /// The specified role doesn't exist.
    case roleNotFound
    /// Unable to create the role.
    case roleCreateError
    /// Unable to delete the role.
    case deleteRoleError
    /// Unable to attach a policy to the role.
    case policyError
```

```
    /// Unable to get the executable directory.
    case executableNotFound
    /// An error occurred creating a lambda function.
    case createLambdaError
    /// An error occurred invoking the lambda function.
    case invokeError
    /// No answer received from the invocation.
    case noAnswerReceived
    /// Unable to list the AWS Lambda functions.
    case listFunctionsError
    /// Unable to update the AWS Lambda function.
    case updateFunctionError
    /// Unable to update the function configuration.
    case updateFunctionConfigurationError
    /// The environment response is missing after an
    /// UpdateEnvironmentConfiguration attempt.
    case environmentResponseMissingError
    /// The environment variables are missing from the EnvironmentResponse and
    /// no errors occurred.
    case environmentVariablesMissingError
    /// The log level is incorrect after attempting to set it.
    case logLevelIncorrectError
    /// Unable to load the AWS Lambda function's Zip file.
    case zipFileReadError

    var errorDescription: String? {
        switch self {
        case .functionAlreadyExists:
            return "An AWS Lambda function with that name already exists."
        case .roleNotFound:
            return "The specified role doesn't exist."
        case .deleteRoleError:
            return "Unable to delete the AWS IAM role."
        case .roleCreateError:
            return "Unable to create the specified role."
        case .policyError:
            return "An error occurred attaching the policy to the role."
        case .executableNotFound:
            return "Unable to find the executable program directory."
        case .createLambdaError:
            return "An error occurred creating a lambda function."
        case .invokeError:
            return "An error occurred invoking a lambda function."
        case .noAnswerReceived:
```

```
            return "No answer received from the lambda function."
        case .listFunctionsError:
            return "Unable to list the AWS Lambda functions."
        case .updateFunctionError:
            return "Unable to update the AWS lambda function."
        case .updateFunctionConfigurationError:
            return "Unable to update the AWS lambda function configuration."
        case .environmentResponseMissingError:
            return "The environment is missing from the response after updating
 the function configuration."
        case .environmentVariablesMissingError:
            return "While no error occurred, no environment variables were
 returned following function configuration."
        case .logLevelIncorrectError:
            return "The log level is incorrect after attempting to set it to
 DEBUG."
        case .zipFileReadError:
            return "Unable to read the AWS Lambda function."
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Swift.
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Lambda AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni Lambda con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti chiamano l'API Lambda e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti in modo contestuale. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di Lambda AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS Lambda.

Esempi

- Utilizzare CreateAlias con una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateFunction con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteAlias con una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteFunction con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteFunctionConcurrency con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteProvisionedConcurrencyConfig con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetAccountSettings con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetAlias con una CLI
- Utilizzo GetFunction con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare GetFunctionConcurrency con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetFunctionConfiguration con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetPolicy con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetProvisionedConcurrencyConfig con una CLI
- Utilizzo Invoke con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListFunctions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ListProvisionedConcurrencyConfigs con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListVersionsByFunction con una CLI
- Utilizzare PublishVersion con una CLI
- Utilizzare PutFunctionConcurrency con una CLI
- Utilizzare PutProvisionedConcurrencyConfig con una CLI
- Utilizzare RemovePermission con una CLI
- Utilizzare TagResource con una CLI

- Utilizzare UntagResource con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateAlias con una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateFunctionCode con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateFunctionConfiguration con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzare **`CreateAlias`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateAlias`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un alias per una funzione Lambda

L'esempio `create-alias` seguente crea un alias denominato `LIVE` che punta alla versione 1 della funzione Lambda `my-function`.

```
aws lambda create-alias \
    --function-name my-function \
    --description "alias for live version of function" \
    --function-version 1 \
    --name LIVE
```

Output:

```
{
    "FunctionVersion": "1",
    "Name": "LIVE",
    "AliasArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function:LIVE",
    "RevisionId": "873282ed-4cd3-4dc8-a069-d0c647e470c6",
    "Description": "alias for live version of function"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Configurazione degli alias delle funzioni AWS Lambda nella AWS Lambda Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateAliasCommand Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un nuovo alias Lambda per la versione e la configurazione di routing specificate per specificare la percentuale di richieste di invocazione ricevute.

```
New-LMAlias -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
RoutingConfig_AdditionalVersionWeight @{Name="1";Value="0.6} -Description "Alias
 for version 4" -FunctionVersion 4 -Name "PowershellAlias"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateAliasin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un nuovo alias Lambda per la versione e la configurazione di routing specificate per specificare la percentuale di richieste di invocazione ricevute.

```
New-LMAlias -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
RoutingConfig_AdditionalVersionWeight @{Name="1";Value="0.6} -Description "Alias
 for version 4" -FunctionVersion 4 -Name "PowershellAlias"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateAliasin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`CreateFunction`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateFunction`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Creates a new Lambda function.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="functionName">The name of the function.</param>
/// <param name="s3Bucket">The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
/// bucket where the zip file containing the code is located.</param>
/// <param name="s3Key">The Amazon S3 key of the zip file.</param>
/// <param name="role">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role with the
/// appropriate Lambda permissions.</param>
/// <param name="handler">The name of the handler function.</param>
/// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created
/// Lambda function.</returns>
public async Task<string> CreateLambdaFunctionAsync(
    string functionName,
    string s3Bucket,
    string s3Key,
    string role,
    string handler)
{
    // Defines the location for the function code.
    // S3Bucket - The S3 bucket where the file containing
    //            the source code is stored.
    // S3Key    - The name of the file containing the code.
    var functionCode = new FunctionCode
    {
        S3Bucket = s3Bucket,
        S3Key = s3Key,
    };

    var createFunctionRequest = new CreateFunctionRequest
    {
        FunctionName = functionName,
```

```
            Description = "Created by the Lambda .NET API",
            Code = functionCode,
            Handler = handler,
            Runtime = Runtime.Dotnet6,
            Role = role,
        };

        var reponse = await
 _lambdaService.CreateFunctionAsync(createFunctionRequest);
        return reponse.FunctionArn;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateFunctionconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
 (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::CreateFunctionRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        request.SetDescription(LAMBDA_DESCRIPTION); // Optional.
#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
        request.SetRuntime(Aws::Lambda::Model::Runtime::provided_al2);
        request.SetTimeout(15);
        request.SetMemorySize(128);
```

```
        // Assume the AWS Lambda function was built in Docker with same
 architecture
        // as this code.
#if  defined(__x86_64__)
        request.SetArchitectures({Aws::Lambda::Model::Architecture::x86_64});
#elif defined(__aarch64__)
        request.SetArchitectures({Aws::Lambda::Model::Architecture::arm64});
#else
#error "Unimplemented architecture"
#endif // defined(architecture)
#else
        request.SetRuntime(Aws::Lambda::Model::Runtime::python3_9);
#endif
        request.SetRole(roleArn);
        request.SetHandler(LAMBDA_HANDLER_NAME);
        request.SetPublish(true);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionCode code;
        std::ifstream ifstream(INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE.c_str(),
                               std::ios_base::in | std::ios_base::binary);
        if (!ifstream.is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error opening file " << INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE << "." <<
 std::endl;

#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
            std::cerr
                    << "The cpp Lambda function must be built following the
 instructions in the cpp_lambda/README.md file. "
                    << std::endl;
#endif
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }

        Aws::StringStream buffer;
        buffer << ifstream.rdbuf();

        code.SetZipFile(Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *)
 buffer.str().c_str(),
                                               buffer.str().length()));
        request.SetCode(code);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::CreateFunctionOutcome outcome =
 client.CreateFunction(
                request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda function was successfully created. " <<
 seconds
                      << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
            break;
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CreateFunction. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateFunctionconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare una funzione Lambda

L'esempio di `create-function` seguente crea una funzione Lambda denominata `my-function`.

```
aws lambda create-function \
    --function-name my-function \
    --runtime nodejs18.x \
    --zip-file fileb://my-function.zip \
    --handler my-function.handler \
    --role arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/MyTestFunction-role-
tges6bf4
```

Contenuto di `my-function.zip`.

```
This file is a deployment package that contains your function code and any
 dependencies.
```

Output:

```
{
    "TracingConfig": {
        "Mode": "PassThrough"
    },
    "CodeSha256": "PFn4S+er27qk+UuZSTKEQfNKG/XNn7QJs90mJgq6oH8=",
    "FunctionName": "my-function",
    "CodeSize": 308,
    "RevisionId": "873282ed-4cd3-4dc8-a069-d0c647e470c6",
    "MemorySize": 128,
    "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-function",
    "Version": "$LATEST",
    "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/MyTestFunction-role-
zgur6bf4",
    "Timeout": 3,
    "LastModified": "2023-10-14T22:26:11.234+0000",
    "Handler": "my-function.handler",
    "Runtime": "nodejs18.x",
    "Description": ""
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Configurazione della funzione Lambda AWS nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateFunction AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
```

```
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)

// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// CreateFunction creates a new Lambda function from code contained in the
 zipPackage
// buffer. The specified handlerName must match the name of the file and function
// contained in the uploaded code. The role specified by iamRoleArn is assumed by
// Lambda and grants specific permissions.
// When the function already exists, types.StateActive is returned.
// When the function is created, a lambda.FunctionActiveV2Waiter is used to wait
 until the
// function is active.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) CreateFunction(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, handlerName string,
 iamRoleArn *string, zipPackage *bytes.Buffer) types.State {
 var state types.State
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.CreateFunction(ctx, &lambda.CreateFunctionInput{
  Code:         &types.FunctionCode{ZipFile: zipPackage.Bytes()},
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  Role:         iamRoleArn,
  Handler:      aws.String(handlerName),
  Publish:      true,
  Runtime:      types.RuntimePython39,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resConflict *types.ResourceConflictException
  if errors.As(err, &resConflict) {
   log.Printf("Function %v already exists.\n", functionName)
   state = types.StateActive
  } else {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't create function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
```

```
  }
 } else {
  waiter := lambda.NewFunctionActiveV2Waiter(wrapper.LambdaClient)
  funcOutput, err := waiter.WaitForOutput(ctx, &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
   FunctionName: aws.String(functionName)}, 1*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't wait for function %v to be active. Here's why: %v\n",
 functionName, err)
  } else {
   state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
  }
 }
 return state
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateFunctionconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new Lambda function in AWS using the AWS Lambda Java API.
     *
     * @param awsLambda    the AWS Lambda client used to interact with the AWS
 Lambda service
     * @param functionName the name of the Lambda function to create
     * @param key          the S3 key of the function code
     * @param bucketName   the name of the S3 bucket containing the function code
     * @param role         the IAM role to assign to the Lambda function
     * @param handler      the fully qualified class name of the function handler
     * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created Lambda function
     */
    public static String createLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda,
```

```
                                                String functionName,
                                                String key,
                                                String bucketName,
                                                String role,
                                                String handler) {

        try {
            LambdaWaiter waiter = awsLambda.waiter();
            FunctionCode code = FunctionCode.builder()
                .s3Key(key)
                .s3Bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            CreateFunctionRequest functionRequest =
CreateFunctionRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .description("Created by the Lambda Java API")
                .code(code)
                .handler(handler)
                .runtime(Runtime.JAVA17)
                .role(role)
                .build();

            // Create a Lambda function using a waiter
            CreateFunctionResponse functionResponse =
awsLambda.createFunction(functionRequest);
            GetFunctionRequest getFunctionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .build();
            WaiterResponse<GetFunctionResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter.waitUntilFunctionExists(getFunctionRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return functionResponse.functionArn();

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateFunctionconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const createFunction = async (funcName, roleArn) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const code = await readFile(`${dirname}../functions/${funcName}.zip`);

  const command = new CreateFunctionCommand({
    Code: { ZipFile: code },
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Role: roleArn,
    Architectures: [Architecture.arm64],
    Handler: "index.handler", // Required when sending a .zip file
    PackageType: PackageType.Zip, // Required when sending a .zip file
    Runtime: Runtime.nodejs16x, // Required when sending a .zip file
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateFunctionconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createNewFunction(
    myFunctionName: String,
    s3BucketName: String,
    myS3Key: String,
    myHandler: String,
    myRole: String,
): String? {
    val functionCode =
        FunctionCode {
            s3Bucket = s3BucketName
            s3Key = myS3Key
        }

    val request =
        CreateFunctionRequest {
            functionName = myFunctionName
            code = functionCode
            description = "Created by the Lambda Kotlin API"
            handler = myHandler
            role = myRole
            runtime = Runtime.Java17
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val functionResponse = awsLambda.createFunction(request)
        awsLambda.waitUntilFunctionActive {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }
        return functionResponse.functionArn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateFunctionconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function createFunction($functionName, $role, $bucketName, $handler)
    {
        //This assumes the Lambda function is in an S3 bucket.
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($functionName, $role,
$bucketName, $handler) {
            return $this->lambdaClient->createFunction([
                'Code' => [
                    'S3Bucket' => $bucketName,
                    'S3Key' => $functionName,
                ],
                'FunctionName' => $functionName,
                'Role' => $role['Arn'],
                'Runtime' => 'python3.9',
                'Handler' => "$handler.lambda_handler",
            ]);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateFunctionconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una nuova funzione C# (dotnetcore1.0 runtime) denominata in MyFunction AWS Lambda, che fornisce i file binari compilati per la funzione da un file zip sul file system locale (è possibile utilizzare percorsi relativi o assoluti). Le funzioni C# Lambda specificano il gestore per la funzione utilizzando la designazione: :Namespace. AssemblyName ClassName::. MethodName È necessario sostituire in modo appropriato le parti relative al nome dell'assembly (senza il suffisso .dll), allo spazio dei nomi, al nome della

classe e al nome del metodo delle specifiche dell'handler. La nuova funzione avrà le variabili di ambiente 'envvar1' e 'envvar2' impostate in base ai valori forniti.

```
Publish-LMFunction -Description "My C# Lambda Function" `
        -FunctionName MyFunction `
        -ZipFilename .\MyFunctionBinaries.zip `
        -Handler "AssemblyName::Namespace.ClassName::MethodName" `
        -Role "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/LambdaFullExecRole" `
        -Runtime dotnetcore1.0 `
        -Environment_Variable @{ "envvar1"="value";"envvar2"="value" }
```

Output:

```
CodeSha256       : /NgBMd...gq71I=
CodeSize         : 214784
DeadLetterConfig :
Description      : My C# Lambda Function
Environment      : Amazon.Lambda.Model.EnvironmentResponse
FunctionArn      : arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:ToUpper
FunctionName     : MyFunction
Handler          : AssemblyName::Namespace.ClassName::MethodName
KMSKeyArn        :
LastModified     : 2016-12-29T23:50:14.207+0000
MemorySize       : 128
Role             : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/LambdaFullExecRole
Runtime          : dotnetcore1.0
Timeout          : 3
Version          : $LATEST
VpcConfig        :
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio è simile a quello precedente, tranne per il fatto che i binari delle funzioni vengono prima caricati in un bucket Amazon S3 (che deve trovarsi nella stessa regione della funzione Lambda prevista) e l'oggetto S3 risultante viene quindi referenziato durante la creazione della funzione.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key MyFunctionBinaries.zip -
File .\MyFunctionBinaries.zip
Publish-LMFunction -Description "My C# Lambda Function" `
        -FunctionName MyFunction `
        -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket `
        -Key MyFunctionBinaries.zip `
        -Handler "AssemblyName::Namespace.ClassName::MethodName" `
```

```
        -Role "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/LambdaFullExecRole" `
        -Runtime dotnetcore1.0 `
        -Environment_Variable @{ "envvar1"="value";"envvar2"="value" }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateFunctionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una nuova funzione C# (dotnetcore1.0 runtime) denominata in MyFunction AWS Lambda, che fornisce i file binari compilati per la funzione da un file zip sul file system locale (è possibile utilizzare percorsi relativi o assoluti). Le funzioni C# Lambda specificano il gestore per la funzione utilizzando la designazione: :Namespace. AssemblyName ClassName::. MethodName È necessario sostituire in modo appropriato le parti relative al nome dell'assembly (senza il suffisso .dll), allo spazio dei nomi, al nome della classe e al nome del metodo delle specifiche dell'handler. La nuova funzione avrà le variabili di ambiente 'envvar1' e 'envvar2' impostate in base ai valori forniti.

```
Publish-LMFunction -Description "My C# Lambda Function" `
        -FunctionName MyFunction `
        -ZipFilename .\MyFunctionBinaries.zip `
        -Handler "AssemblyName::Namespace.ClassName::MethodName" `
        -Role "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/LambdaFullExecRole" `
        -Runtime dotnetcore1.0 `
        -Environment_Variable @{ "envvar1"="value";"envvar2"="value" }
```

Output:

```
CodeSha256       : /NgBMd...gq71I=
CodeSize         : 214784
DeadLetterConfig :
Description      : My C# Lambda Function
Environment      : Amazon.Lambda.Model.EnvironmentResponse
FunctionArn      : arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:ToUpper
FunctionName     : MyFunction
Handler          : AssemblyName::Namespace.ClassName::MethodName
KMSKeyArn        :
LastModified     : 2016-12-29T23:50:14.207+0000
MemorySize       : 128
Role             : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/LambdaFullExecRole
Runtime          : dotnetcore1.0
Timeout          : 3
```

```
Version          : $LATEST
VpcConfig        :
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio è simile a quello precedente, tranne per il fatto che i binari delle funzioni vengono prima caricati in un bucket Amazon S3 (che deve trovarsi nella stessa regione della funzione Lambda prevista) e l'oggetto S3 risultante viene quindi referenziato durante la creazione della funzione.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key MyFunctionBinaries.zip -
File .\MyFunctionBinaries.zip
Publish-LMFunction -Description "My C# Lambda Function" `
        -FunctionName MyFunction `
        -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket `
        -Key MyFunctionBinaries.zip `
        -Handler "AssemblyName::Namespace.ClassName::MethodName" `
        -Role "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/LambdaFullExecRole" `
        -Runtime dotnetcore1.0 `
        -Environment_Variable @{ "envvar1"="value";"envvar2"="value" }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateFunctionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def create_function(
        self, function_name, handler_name, iam_role, deployment_package
```

```
    ):
        """
        Deploys a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the Lambda function.
        :param handler_name: The fully qualified name of the handler function.
This
                              must include the file name and the function name.
        :param iam_role: The IAM role to use for the function.
        :param deployment_package: The deployment package that contains the
function
                                    code in .zip format.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created function.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.create_function(
                FunctionName=function_name,
                Description="AWS Lambda doc example",
                Runtime="python3.9",
                Role=iam_role.arn,
                Handler=handler_name,
                Code={"ZipFile": deployment_package},
                Publish=True,
            )
            function_arn = response["FunctionArn"]
            waiter = self.lambda_client.get_waiter("function_active_v2")
            waiter.wait(FunctionName=function_name)
            logger.info(
                "Created function '%s' with ARN: '%s'.",
                function_name,
                response["FunctionArn"],
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.error("Couldn't create function %s.", function_name)
            raise
        else:
            return function_arn
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateFunction AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client, :cloudwatch_client, :iam_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Deploys a Lambda function.
  #
  # @param function_name: The name of the Lambda function.
  # @param handler_name: The fully qualified name of the handler function.
  # @param role_arn: The IAM role to use for the function.
  # @param deployment_package: The deployment package that contains the function
 code in .zip format.
  # @return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created function.
  def create_function(function_name, handler_name, role_arn, deployment_package)
    response = @lambda_client.create_function({
                                                role: role_arn.to_s,
                                                function_name: function_name,
                                                handler: handler_name,
                                                runtime: 'ruby2.7',
                                                code: {
                                                  zip_file: deployment_package
                                                },
                                                environment: {
                                                  variables: {
                                                    'LOG_LEVEL' => 'info'
                                                  }
```

```
                                                    }
                                                  })
   @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_active_v2, { function_name:
function_name }) do |w|
     w.max_attempts = 5
     w.delay = 5
   end
   response
 rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
   @logger.error("There was an error creating #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
 rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
   @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to activate:\n
#{e.message}")
 end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateFunctionconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Create a function, uploading from a zip file.
    */
   pub async fn create_function(&self, zip_file: PathBuf) -> Result<String,
anyhow::Error> {
       let code = self.prepare_function(zip_file, None).await?;

       let key = code.s3_key().unwrap().to_string();

       let role = self.create_role().await.map_err(|e| anyhow!(e))?;

       info!("Created iam role, waiting 15s for it to become active");
       tokio::time::sleep(Duration::from_secs(15)).await;
```

```
        info!("Creating lambda function {}", self.lambda_name);
        let _ = self
            .lambda_client
            .create_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .code(code)
            .role(role.arn())
            .runtime(aws_sdk_lambda::types::Runtime::Providedal2)
            .handler("_unused")
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        self.lambda_client
            .publish_version()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(key)
    }

    /**
     * Upload function code from a path to a zip file.
     * The zip file must have an AL2 Linux-compatible binary called `bootstrap`.
     * The easiest way to create such a zip is to use `cargo lambda build --
output-format Zip`.
     */
    async fn prepare_function(
        &self,
        zip_file: PathBuf,
        key: Option<String>,
    ) -> Result<FunctionCode, anyhow::Error> {
        let body = ByteStream::from_path(zip_file).await?;

        let key = key.unwrap_or_else(|| format!("{}_code", self.lambda_name));

        info!("Uploading function code to s3://{}/{}", self.bucket, key);
        let _ = self
            .s3_client
            .put_object()
            .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
```

```
            .key(key.clone())
            .body(body)
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(FunctionCode::builder()
            .s3_bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .s3_key(key)
            .build())
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateFunctionguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        lo_lmd->createfunction(
            iv_functionname = iv_function_name
            iv_runtime = `python3.9`
            iv_role = iv_role_arn
            iv_handler = iv_handler
            io_code = io_zip_file
            iv_description = 'AWS Lambda code example' ).
        MESSAGE 'Lambda function created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodesigningcfgno00.
        MESSAGE 'Code signing configuration does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodestorageexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Maximum total code size per account exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodeverification00.
        MESSAGE 'Code signature failed one or more validation checks for
signature mismatch or expiration.' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvalidcodesigex.
        MESSAGE 'Code signature failed the integrity check.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
        MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.'
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
        MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, CreateFunctionconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSLambda
import Foundation

        do {
            // Read the Zip archive containing the AWS Lambda function.

            let zipUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: path)
            let zipData = try Data(contentsOf: zipUrl)

            // Create the AWS Lambda function that runs the specified code,
            // using the name given on the command line. The Lambda function
            // will run using the Amazon Linux 2 runtime.
```

```
            _ = try await lambdaClient.createFunction(
                input: CreateFunctionInput(
                    code: LambdaClientTypes.FunctionCode(zipFile: zipData),
                    functionName: functionName,
                    handler: "handle",
                    role: roleArn,
                    runtime: .providedal2
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Error creating Lambda function:")
            dump(error)
            return false
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateFunctionguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`DeleteAlias`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteAlias`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un alias di una funzione Lambda

L'esempio `delete-alias` seguente elimina l'alias denominato `LIVE` dalla funzione Lambda `my-function`.

```
aws lambda delete-alias \
    --function-name my-function \
    --name LIVE
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Configurazione degli alias delle funzioni AWS Lambda nella AWS Lambda Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteAliasCommand Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina l'alias della funzione Lambda menzionato nel comando.

```
Remove-LMAlias -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Name "NewAlias"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteAliasin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina l'alias della funzione Lambda menzionato nel comando.

```
Remove-LMAlias -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Name "NewAlias"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteAliasin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DeleteFunction`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteFunction`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the action.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteFunctionAsync(string functionName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.DeleteFunctionAsync(request);

        // A return value of NoContent means that the request was processed.
        // In this case, the function was deleted, and the return value
        // is intentionally blank.
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.NoContent;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteFunctionconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
 (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::Lambda::Model::DeleteFunctionRequest request;
    request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);

    Aws::Lambda::Model::DeleteFunctionOutcome outcome = client.DeleteFunction(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The lambda function was successfully deleted." <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::DeleteFunction. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteFunctionconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: eliminazione di una funzione Lambda in base al nome della funzione

L'esempio di `delete-function` seguente elimina la funzione Lambda denominata `my-function` specificandone il nome.

```
aws lambda delete-function \
    --function-name my-function
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Esempio 2: eliminazione di una funzione Lambda in base all'ARN della funzione

L'esempio di `delete-function` seguente elimina la funzione Lambda denominata `my-function` specificando l'ARN della funzione.

```
aws lambda delete-function \
    --function-name arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-function
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Esempio 3: eliminazione di una funzione Lambda in base all'ARN parziale della funzione

L'esempio di `delete-function` seguente elimina la funzione Lambda denominata `my-function` specificando l'ARN parziale della funzione.

```
aws lambda delete-function \
    --function-name 123456789012:function:my-function
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Configurazione delle funzioni Lambda AWS nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteFunction AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)
```

```
// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// DeleteFunction deletes the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) DeleteFunction(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string) {
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.DeleteFunction(ctx, &lambda.DeleteFunctionInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't delete function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteFunctionconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an AWS Lambda function.
     *
     * @param awsLambda     an instance of the {@link LambdaClient} class, which
 is used to interact with the AWS Lambda service
     * @param functionName  the name of the Lambda function to be deleted
     *
     * @throws LambdaException if an error occurs while deleting the Lambda
 function
```

```
     */
    public static void deleteLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
 functionName) {
        try {
            DeleteFunctionRequest request = DeleteFunctionRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .build();

            awsLambda.deleteFunction(request);
            System.out.println("The " + functionName + " function was deleted");

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteFunctionconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * @param {string} funcName
 */
const deleteFunction = (funcName) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new DeleteFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: funcName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteFunctionconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun delLambdaFunction(myFunctionName: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteFunctionRequest {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        awsLambda.deleteFunction(request)
        println("$myFunctionName was deleted")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteFunctionconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function deleteFunction($functionName)
    {
        return $this->lambdaClient->deleteFunction([
            'FunctionName' => $functionName,
        ]);
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteFunctionconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina una versione specifica di una funzione Lambda

```
Remove-LMFunction -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Qualifier '3'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteFunctionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina una versione specifica di una funzione Lambda

```
Remove-LMFunction -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Qualifier '3'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteFunctionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource
```

```
    def delete_function(self, function_name):
        """
        Deletes a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.lambda_client.delete_function(FunctionName=function_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete function %s.", function_name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteFunction AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client, :cloudwatch_client, :iam_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Deletes a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name: The name of the function to delete.
  def delete_function(function_name)
```

```
    print "Deleting function: #{function_name}..."
    @lambda_client.delete_function(
      function_name: function_name
    )
    print 'Done!'.green
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error deleting #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteFunctionconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /** Delete a function and its role, and if possible or necessary, its
associated code object and bucket. */
    pub async fn delete_function(
        &self,
        location: Option<String>,
    ) -> (
        Result<DeleteFunctionOutput, anyhow::Error>,
        Result<DeleteRoleOutput, anyhow::Error>,
        Option<Result<DeleteObjectOutput, anyhow::Error>>,
    ) {
        info!("Deleting lambda function {}", self.lambda_name);
        let delete_function = self
            .lambda_client
            .delete_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from);

        info!("Deleting iam role {}", self.role_name);
```

```
        let delete_role = self
            .iam_client
            .delete_role()
            .role_name(self.role_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from);

        let delete_object: Option<Result<DeleteObjectOutput, anyhow::Error>> =
            if let Some(location) = location {
                info!("Deleting object {location}");
                Some(
                    self.s3_client
                        .delete_object()
                        .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
                        .key(location)
                        .send()
                        .await
                        .map_err(anyhow::Error::from),
                )
            } else {
                info!(?location, "Skipping delete object");
                None
            };

        (delete_function, delete_role, delete_object)
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteFunctionguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        lo_lmd->deletefunction( iv_functionname = iv_function_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Lambda function deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
        MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.'
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
        MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DeleteFunctionconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSLambda
import Foundation

        do {
            _ = try await lambdaClient.deleteFunction(
                input: DeleteFunctionInput(
                    functionName: "lambda-basics-function"
                )
            )
        } catch {
```

```
            print("Error: Unable to delete the function.")
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteFunctionguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`DeleteFunctionConcurrency`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteFunctionConcurrency`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rimuovere un limite di esecuzione simultanea riservta da una funzione

L'esempio `delete-function-concurrency` seguente elimina il limite di esecuzione simultanea riservato dalla funzione `my-function`.

```
aws lambda delete-function-concurrency \
    --function-name  my-function
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Prenotazione della simultaneità per una funzione Lambda nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di AWS Lambda.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteFunctionConcurrency AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove la simultaneità della funzione dalla funzione Lambda.

```
Remove-LMFunctionConcurrency -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteFunctionConcurrencyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove la simultaneità della funzione dalla funzione Lambda.

```
Remove-LMFunctionConcurrency -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteFunctionConcurrencyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteProvisionedConcurrencyConfig`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteProvisionedConcurrencyConfig`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una configurazione della simultaneità fornita

L'esempio `delete-provisioned-concurrency-config` seguente elimina la configurazione di simultaneità fornita per l'alias `GREEN` della funzione specificata.

```
aws lambda delete-provisioned-concurrency-config \
    --function-name my-function \
    --qualifier GREEN
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteProvisionedConcurrencyConfig AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove la configurazione della simultaneità fornita per un alias specifico.

```
Remove-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
Qualifier "NewAlias1"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteProvisionedConcurrencyConfigin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove la configurazione della simultaneità fornita per un alias specifico.

```
Remove-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
Qualifier "NewAlias1"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteProvisionedConcurrencyConfigin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetAccountSettings`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetAccountSettings`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare i dettagli del tuo account in una regione AWS

L'esempio `get-account-settings` seguente mostra i limiti Lambda e le informazioni sull'utilizzo per il tuo account.

```
aws lambda get-account-settings
```

Output:

```
{
    "AccountLimit": {
       "CodeSizeUnzipped": 262144000,
       "UnreservedConcurrentExecutions": 1000,
       "ConcurrentExecutions": 1000,
       "CodeSizeZipped": 52428800,
       "TotalCodeSize": 80530636800
    },
    "AccountUsage": {
```

```
        "FunctionCount": 4,
        "TotalCodeSize": 9426
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Limiti di AWS Lambda nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAccountSettings AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio viene visualizzato per confrontare il limite dell'account e l'utilizzo dell'account

```
Get-LMAccountSetting | Select-Object
 @{Name="TotalCodeSizeLimit";Expression={$_.AccountLimit.TotalCodeSize}},
 @{Name="TotalCodeSizeUsed";Expression={$_.AccountUsage.TotalCodeSize}}
```

Output:

```
TotalCodeSizeLimit TotalCodeSizeUsed
------------------ -----------------
       80530636800          15078795
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetAccountSettingsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio viene visualizzato per confrontare il limite dell'account e l'utilizzo dell'account

```
Get-LMAccountSetting | Select-Object
 @{Name="TotalCodeSizeLimit";Expression={$_.AccountLimit.TotalCodeSize}},
 @{Name="TotalCodeSizeUsed";Expression={$_.AccountUsage.TotalCodeSize}}
```

Output:

```
TotalCodeSizeLimit TotalCodeSizeUsed
------------------ -----------------
       80530636800          15078795
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetAccountSettingsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetAlias`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetAlias`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare i dettagli dell'alias di una funzione

L'esempio `get-alias` seguente visualizza i dettagli per l'alias denominato `LIVE` dalla funzione Lambda `my-function`.

```
aws lambda get-alias \
    --function-name my-function \
    --name LIVE
```

Output:

```
{
    "FunctionVersion": "3",
    "Name": "LIVE",
    "AliasArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function:LIVE",
    "RevisionId": "594f41fb-b85f-4c20-95c7-6ca5f2a92c93",
    "Description": "alias for live version of function"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Configurazione degli alias delle funzioni AWS Lambda nella AWS Lambda Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAliasCommand Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera i pesi di configurazione del routing per uno specifico alias della funzione Lambda.

```
Get-LMAlias -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Name "newlabel1" -Select
 RoutingConfig
```

Output:

```
AdditionalVersionWeights
------------------------
{[1, 0.6]}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetAliasin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera i pesi di configurazione del routing per uno specifico alias della funzione Lambda.

```
Get-LMAlias -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Name "newlabel1" -Select
 RoutingConfig
```

Output:

```
AdditionalVersionWeights
------------------------
{[1, 0.6]}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetAliasin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`GetFunction`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetFunction`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Gets information about a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function for
    /// which to retrieve information.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<FunctionConfiguration> GetFunctionAsync(string
functionName)
    {
        var functionRequest = new GetFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.GetFunctionAsync(functionRequest);
        return response.Configuration;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetFunctionconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
       Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
       // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
       // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

   Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

       Aws::Lambda::Model::GetFunctionRequest request;
       request.SetFunctionName(functionName);

       Aws::Lambda::Model::GetFunctionOutcome outcome =
client.GetFunction(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout << "Function retrieve.\n" <<

outcome.GetResult().GetConfiguration().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                     << std::endl;
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::GetFunction. "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;
       }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetFunctionconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare le informazioni relative a una funzione

Nell'esempio di `get-function` seguente vengono visualizzate informazioni sulla funzione `my-function`.

```
aws lambda get-function \
    --function-name  my-function
```

Output:

```
{
    "Concurrency": {
        "ReservedConcurrentExecutions": 100
    },
    "Code": {
        "RepositoryType": "S3",
        "Location": "https://awslambda-us-west-2-tasks.s3.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com/snapshots/123456789012/my-function..."
    },
    "Configuration": {
        "TracingConfig": {
            "Mode": "PassThrough"
        },
        "Version": "$LATEST",
        "CodeSha256": "5tT2qgzYUHoqwR616pZ2dpkn/0J1FrzJmlKidWaaCgk=",
        "FunctionName": "my-function",
        "VpcConfig": {
            "SubnetIds": [],
            "VpcId": "",
            "SecurityGroupIds": []
        },
        "MemorySize": 128,
        "RevisionId": "28f0fb31-5c5c-43d3-8955-03e76c5c1075",
        "CodeSize": 304,
        "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function",
        "Handler": "index.handler",
        "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/helloWorldPython-
role-uy3l9qyq",
```

```
        "Timeout": 3,
        "LastModified": "2019-09-24T18:20:35.054+0000",
        "Runtime": "nodejs10.x",
        "Description": ""
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Configurazione della funzione Lambda AWS nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetFunction AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)

// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}
```

```
// GetFunction gets data about the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) GetFunction(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string) types.State {
 var state types.State
 funcOutput, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.GetFunction(ctx,
 &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't get function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 } else {
  state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
 }
 return state
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetFunctionconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves information about an AWS Lambda function.
     *
     * @param awsLambda    an instance of the {@link LambdaClient} class, which
 is used to interact with the AWS Lambda service
     * @param functionName the name of the AWS Lambda function to retrieve
 information about
     */
    public static void getFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String functionName) {
        try {
```

```
            GetFunctionRequest functionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .build();

            GetFunctionResponse response =
 awsLambda.getFunction(functionRequest);
            System.out.println("The runtime of this Lambda function is " +
 response.configuration().runtime());

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetFunctionconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const getFunction = (funcName) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new GetFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: funcName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetFunctionconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function getFunction($functionName)
    {
        return $this->lambdaClient->getFunction([
            'FunctionName' => $functionName,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetFunctionconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def get_function(self, function_name):
        """
        Gets data about a Lambda function.
```

```
        :param function_name: The name of the function.
        :return: The function data.
        """
        response = None
        try:
            response =
 self.lambda_client.get_function(FunctionName=function_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Function %s does not exist.", function_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get function %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    function_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetFunction AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client, :cloudwatch_client, :iam_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
```

```
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Gets data about a Lambda function.
  #
  # @param function_name: The name of the function.
  # @return response: The function data, or nil if no such function exists.
  def get_function(function_name)
    @lambda_client.get_function(
      {
        function_name: function_name
      }
    )
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ResourceNotFoundException => e
    @logger.debug("Could not find function: #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
    nil
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetFunctionconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /** Get the Lambda function with this Manager's name. */
    pub async fn get_function(&self) -> Result<GetFunctionOutput, anyhow::Error>
{
        info!("Getting lambda function");
        self.lambda_client
            .get_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GetFunctionguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_lmd->getfunction( iv_functionname = iv_function_name ).
   " oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
       MESSAGE 'Lambda function information retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
       MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
       MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, GetFunctionconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSLambda
import Foundation

    /// Detect whether or not the AWS Lambda function with the specified name
    /// exists, by requesting its function information.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `LambdaClient` to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the AWS Lambda function to find.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the Lambda function exists. Otherwise `false`.
    func doesLambdaFunctionExist(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, name: String) async
 -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await lambdaClient.getFunction(
                input: GetFunctionInput(functionName: name)
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }

        return true
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetFunctionguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`GetFunctionConcurrency`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetFunctionConcurrency`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare l'impostazione di simultaneità riservata per una funzione

L'esempio `get-function-concurrency` seguente recupera l'impostazione della simultaneità riservata per la funzione specificata.

```
aws lambda get-function-concurrency \
```

```
    --function-name my-function
```

Output:

```
{
    "ReservedConcurrentExecutions": 250
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetFunctionConcurrency AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio ottiene la simultaneità riservata per la funzione Lambda

```
Get-LMFunctionConcurrency -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Select *
```

Output:

```
ReservedConcurrentExecutions
----------------------------
100
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetFunctionConcurrencyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio ottiene la simultaneità riservata per la funzione Lambda

```
Get-LMFunctionConcurrency -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Select *
```

Output:

```
ReservedConcurrentExecutions
----------------------------
100
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetFunctionConcurrencyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetFunctionConfiguration`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetFunctionConfiguration`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare le impostazioni specifiche della versione di una funzione Lambda

L'esempio `get-function-configuration` seguente visualizza le impostazioni per la versione 2 della funzione `my-function`.

```
aws lambda get-function-configuration \
    --function-name  my-function:2
```

Output:

```
{
    "FunctionName": "my-function",
    "LastModified": "2019-09-26T20:28:40.438+0000",
    "RevisionId": "e52502d4-9320-4688-9cd6-152a6ab7490d",
    "MemorySize": 256,
    "Version": "2",
    "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/my-function-role-
uy3l9qyq",
    "Timeout": 3,
    "Runtime": "nodejs10.x",
    "TracingConfig": {
        "Mode": "PassThrough"
    },
    "CodeSha256": "5tT2qgzYUHaqwR716pZ2dpkn/0J1FrzJmlKidWoaCgk=",
    "Description": "",
    "VpcConfig": {
        "SubnetIds": [],
        "VpcId": "",
        "SecurityGroupIds": []
    },
    "CodeSize": 304,
    "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function:2",
    "Handler": "index.handler"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Configurazione della funzione Lambda AWS nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetFunctionConfiguration AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera la configurazione specifica della versione di una funzione Lambda.

```
Get-LMFunctionConfiguration -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Qualifier
 "PowershellAlias"
```

Output:

```
CodeSha256                 : uWOW0R7z+f0VyLuUg7+/D08hkMFsq0SF4seuyUZJ/R8=
CodeSize                   : 1426
DeadLetterConfig           : Amazon.Lambda.Model.DeadLetterConfig
Description                : Verson 3 to test Aliases
Environment                : Amazon.Lambda.Model.EnvironmentResponse
FunctionArn                : arn:aws:lambda:us-
east-1:123456789012:function:MylambdaFunction123
                             :PowershellAlias
FunctionName               : MylambdaFunction123
Handler                    : lambda_function.launch_instance
KMSKeyArn                  :
LastModified               : 2019-12-25T09:52:59.872+0000
LastUpdateStatus           : Successful
LastUpdateStatusReason     :
LastUpdateStatusReasonCode :
Layers                     : {}
MasterArn                  :
MemorySize                 : 128
RevisionId                 : 5d7de38b-87f2-4260-8f8a-e87280e10c33
Role                       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/lambda
Runtime                    : python3.8
State                      : Active
StateReason                :
StateReasonCode            :
Timeout                    : 600
```

```
TracingConfig               : Amazon.Lambda.Model.TracingConfigResponse
Version                     : 4
VpcConfig                   : Amazon.Lambda.Model.VpcConfigDetail
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetFunctionConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera la configurazione specifica della versione di una funzione Lambda.

```
Get-LMFunctionConfiguration -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Qualifier
 "PowershellAlias"
```

Output:

```
CodeSha256                  : uWOW0R7z+f0VyLuUg7+/D08hkMFsq0SF4seuyUZJ/R8=
CodeSize                    : 1426
DeadLetterConfig            : Amazon.Lambda.Model.DeadLetterConfig
Description                 : Verson 3 to test Aliases
Environment                 : Amazon.Lambda.Model.EnvironmentResponse
FunctionArn                 : arn:aws:lambda:us-
east-1:123456789012:function:MylambdaFunction123
                              :PowershellAlias
FunctionName                : MylambdaFunction123
Handler                     : lambda_function.launch_instance
KMSKeyArn                   :
LastModified                : 2019-12-25T09:52:59.872+0000
LastUpdateStatus            : Successful
LastUpdateStatusReason      :
LastUpdateStatusReasonCode  :
Layers                      : {}
MasterArn                   :
MemorySize                  : 128
RevisionId                  : 5d7de38b-87f2-4260-8f8a-e87280e10c33
Role                        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/lambda
Runtime                     : python3.8
State                       : Active
StateReason                 :
StateReasonCode             :
Timeout                     : 600
TracingConfig               : Amazon.Lambda.Model.TracingConfigResponse
```

```
Version                     : 4
VpcConfig                   : Amazon.Lambda.Model.VpcConfigDetail
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetFunctionConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetPolicy`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetPolicy`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare la policy IAM basata sulle risorse per una funzione, una versione o un alias

L'esempio `get-policy` seguente mostra le informazioni sulla policy sulla funzione Lambda `my-function`.

```
aws lambda get-policy \
    --function-name my-function
```

Output:

```
{
    "Policy": {
        "Version":"2012-10-17",
        "Id":"default",
        "Statement":
        [
            {
                "Sid":"iot-events",
                "Effect":"Allow",
                "Principal": {"Service":"iotevents.amazonaws.com"},
                "Action":"lambda:InvokeFunction",
                "Resource":"arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function"
            }
        ]
    },
    "RevisionId": "93017fc9-59cb-41dc-901b-4845ce4bf668"
```

```
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Using Resource-based Policies for Lambda nella AWS Lambda Developer Guide.AWS

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. GetPolicyAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra la policy delle funzioni della funzione Lambda

```
Get-LMPolicy -FunctionName test -Select Policy
```

Output:

```
{"Version":"2012-10-17","Id":"default","Statement":
[{"Sid":"xxxx","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"Service":"sns.amazonaws.com"},"Action":"lambda:InvokeFunction","Resource":"arn:aws:lamb
east-1:123456789102:function:test"}]}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra la policy delle funzioni della funzione Lambda

```
Get-LMPolicy -FunctionName test -Select Policy
```

Output:

```
{"Version":"2012-10-17","Id":"default","Statement":
[{"Sid":"xxxx","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"Service":"sns.amazonaws.com"},"Action":"lambda:InvokeFunction","Resource":"arn:aws:lamb
east-1:123456789102:function:test"}]}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetProvisionedConcurrencyConfig`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetProvisionedConcurrencyConfig`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare una configurazione della simultaneità fornita

L'esempio `get-provisioned-concurrency-config` seguente visualizza i dettagli della configurazione di simultaneità fornita per l'alias `BLUE` della funzione specificata.

```
aws lambda get-provisioned-concurrency-config \
    --function-name my-function \
    --qualifier BLUE
```

Output:

```
{
    "RequestedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 100,
    "AvailableProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 100,
    "AllocatedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 100,
    "Status": "READY",
    "LastModified": "2019-12-31T20:28:49+0000"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetProvisionedConcurrencyConfig AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio ottiene la configurazione di simultaneità fornita per l'alias specificato della funzione Lambda.

```
C:\>Get-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
Qualifier "NewAlias1"
```

Output:

```
AllocatedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions : 0
AvailableProvisionedConcurrentExecutions : 0
LastModified                             : 2020-01-15T03:21:26+0000
RequestedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions : 70
Status                                   : IN_PROGRESS
StatusReason                             :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetProvisionedConcurrencyConfigin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio ottiene la configurazione di simultaneità fornita per l'alias specificato della funzione Lambda.

```
C:\>Get-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
Qualifier "NewAlias1"
```

Output:

```
AllocatedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions : 0
AvailableProvisionedConcurrentExecutions : 0
LastModified                             : 2020-01-15T03:21:26+0000
RequestedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions : 70
Status                                   : IN_PROGRESS
StatusReason                             :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetProvisionedConcurrencyConfigin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`Invoke`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `Invoke`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Invoke a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to
    /// invoke.</param
    /// <param name="parameters">The parameter values that will be passed to the
function.</param>
    /// <returns>A System Threading Task.</returns>
    public async Task<string> InvokeFunctionAsync(
        string functionName,
        string parameters)
    {
        var payload = parameters;
        var request = new InvokeRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Payload = payload,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.InvokeAsync(request);
        MemoryStream stream = response.Payload;
        string returnValue =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetString(stream.ToArray());
        return returnValue;
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Invoke nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        request.SetLogType(logType);
        std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> payload =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::StringStream>(
                "FunctionTest");
        *payload << jsonPayload.View().WriteReadable();
        request.SetBody(payload);
        request.SetContentType("application/json");
        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeOutcome outcome = client.Invoke(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            invokeResult = std::move(outcome.GetResult());
            result = true;
            break;
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::InvokeRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            break;
        }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Invoke nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per C++ .

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: come richiamare una funzione Lambda in modo sincrono

L'esempio di `invoke` seguente richiama la funzione `my-function` in modo sincrono. L'`cli-binary-format`opzione è obbligatoria se utilizzi la versione 2 della AWS CLI. Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Opzioni della riga di comando globali supportate da AWS CLI nella Guida per l'utente dell'Interfaccia della linea di comando AWS .

```
aws lambda invoke \
    --function-name my-function \
    --cli-binary-format raw-in-base64-out \
    --payload '{ "name": "Bob" }' \
    response.json
```

Output:

```
{
    "ExecutedVersion": "$LATEST",
    "StatusCode": 200
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Invocare una funzione Lambda in modo sincrono nella Lambda Developer AWS Guide.

Esempio 2: come richiamare una funzione Lambda in modo asincrono

L'esempio di `invoke` seguente richiama la funzione `my-function` in modo asincrono. L'`cli-binary-format`opzione è obbligatoria se utilizzi la versione 2 della AWS CLI. Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Opzioni della riga di comando globali supportate da AWS CLI nella Guida per l'utente dell'Interfaccia della linea di comando AWS .

```
aws lambda invoke \
    --function-name my-function \
```

```
    --invocation-type Event \
    --cli-binary-format raw-in-base64-out \
    --payload '{ "name": "Bob" }' \
    response.json
```

Output:

```
{
    "StatusCode": 202
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Invocare una funzione Lambda in modo asincrono nella AWS Lambda Developer Guide.

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta Invoke nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi della AWS CLI .

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C' GitHubè di più su. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)
```

```
// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// Invoke invokes the Lambda function specified by functionName, passing the
 parameters
// as a JSON payload. When getLog is true, types.LogTypeTail is specified, which
 tells
// Lambda to include the last few log lines in the returned result.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) Invoke(ctx context.Context, functionName string,
 parameters any, getLog bool) *lambda.InvokeOutput {
 logType := types.LogTypeNone
 if getLog {
  logType = types.LogTypeTail
 }
 payload, err := json.Marshal(parameters)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't marshal parameters to JSON. Here's why %v\n", err)
 }
 invokeOutput, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.Invoke(ctx, &lambda.InvokeInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  LogType:      logType,
  Payload:      payload,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't invoke function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 }
 return invokeOutput
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Invoke nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Invokes a specific AWS Lambda function.
    *
    * @param awsLambda    an instance of {@link LambdaClient} to interact with
the AWS Lambda service
    * @param functionName the name of the AWS Lambda function to be invoked
    */
   public static void invokeFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName) {
       InvokeResponse res;
       try {
           // Need a SdkBytes instance for the payload.
           JSONObject jsonObj = new JSONObject();
           jsonObj.put("inputValue", "2000");
           String json = jsonObj.toString();
           SdkBytes payload = SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(json);

           InvokeRequest request = InvokeRequest.builder()
               .functionName(functionName)
               .payload(payload)
               .build();

           res = awsLambda.invoke(request);
           String value = res.payload().asUtf8String();
           System.out.println(value);

       } catch (LambdaException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Invoke nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const invoke = async (funcName, payload) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new InvokeCommand({
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Payload: JSON.stringify(payload),
    LogType: LogType.Tail,
  });

  const { Payload, LogResult } = await client.send(command);
  const result = Buffer.from(Payload).toString();
  const logs = Buffer.from(LogResult, "base64").toString();
  return { logs, result };
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Invoke nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun invokeFunction(functionNameVal: String) {
    val json = """{"inputValue":"1000"}"""
    val byteArray = json.trimIndent().encodeToByteArray()
    val request =
        InvokeRequest {
            functionName = functionNameVal
            logType = LogType.Tail
            payload = byteArray
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val res = awsLambda.invoke(request)
        println("${res.payload?.toString(Charsets.UTF_8)}")
        println("The log result is ${res.logResult}")
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Invoke nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function invoke($functionName, $params, $logType = 'None')
    {
        return $this->lambdaClient->invoke([
            'FunctionName' => $functionName,
            'Payload' => json_encode($params),
            'LogType' => $logType,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Invoke nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per PHP .

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def invoke_function(self, function_name, function_params, get_log=False):
        """
        Invokes a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to invoke.
        :param function_params: The parameters of the function as a dict. This
 dict
                                is serialized to JSON before it is sent to
 Lambda.
        :param get_log: When true, the last 4 KB of the execution log are
 included in
                        the response.
        :return: The response from the function invocation.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.invoke(
                FunctionName=function_name,
                Payload=json.dumps(function_params),
                LogType="Tail" if get_log else "None",
            )
            logger.info("Invoked function %s.", function_name)
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't invoke function %s.", function_name)
            raise
        return response
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Invoke nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client, :cloudwatch_client, :iam_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Invokes a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name [String] The name of the function to invoke.
  # @param payload [nil] Payload containing runtime parameters.
  # @return [Object] The response from the function invocation.
  def invoke_function(function_name, payload = nil)
    params = { function_name: function_name }
    params[:payload] = payload unless payload.nil?
    @lambda_client.invoke(params)
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error executing #{function_name}:\n
 #{e.message}")
```

```
  end
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Invoke nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Ruby .

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /** Invoke the lambda function using calculator InvokeArgs. */
    pub async fn invoke(&self, args: InvokeArgs) -> Result<InvokeOutput,
 anyhow::Error> {
        info!(?args, "Invoking {}", self.lambda_name);
        let payload = serde_json::to_string(&args)?;
        debug!(?payload, "Sending payload");
        self.lambda_client
            .invoke()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .payload(Blob::new(payload))
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }

fn log_invoke_output(invoke: &InvokeOutput, message: &str) {
    if let Some(payload) = invoke.payload().cloned() {
        let payload = String::from_utf8(payload.into_inner());
        info!(?payload, message);
    } else {
        info!("Could not extract payload")
    }
    if let Some(logs) = invoke.log_result() {
        debug!(?logs, "Invoked function logs")
    } else {
```

```
        debug!("Invoked function had no logs")
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta la pagina Invoke della documentazione di riferimento dell'API SDK AWS per Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        DATA(lv_json) = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>string_to_xstring(
          `{`  &&
            `"action": "increment",`  &&
            `"number": 10` &&
          `}` ).
        oo_result = lo_lmd->invoke(                  " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
                iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                iv_payload = lv_json ).
        MESSAGE 'Lambda function invoked.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
        MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvrequestcontex.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to parse request body as JSON.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvalidzipfileex.
        MESSAGE 'The deployment package could not be unzipped.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdrequesttoolargeex.
        MESSAGE 'Invoke request body JSON input limit was exceeded by the request
payload.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.'
TYPE 'E'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
        MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdunsuppedmediatyp00.
        MESSAGE 'Invoke request body does not have JSON as its content type.'
 TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta Invoke nella documentazione di riferimento dell'SDK AWS per l'API SAP ABAP.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSLambda
import Foundation

    /// Invoke the Lambda function to increment a value.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `IAMClient` to use.
    ///   - number: The number to increment.
    ///
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.noAnswerReceived`, `ExampleError.invokeError`
    ///
    /// - Returns: An integer number containing the incremented value.
    func invokeIncrement(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, number: Int) async throws ->
 Int {
```

```
        do {
            let incRequest = IncrementRequest(action: "increment", number:
number)
            let incData = try! JSONEncoder().encode(incRequest)

            // Invoke the lambda function.

            let invokeOutput = try await lambdaClient.invoke(
                input: InvokeInput(
                    functionName: "lambda-basics-function",
                    payload: incData
                )
            )

            let response = try! JSONDecoder().decode(Response.self,
from:invokeOutput.payload!)

            guard let answer = response.answer else {
                throw ExampleError.noAnswerReceived
            }
            return answer

        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.invokeError
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Invoke in AWS SDK for Swift API reference.

Utilizzo **`ListFunctions`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListFunctions`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Get a list of Lambda functions.
/// </summary>
/// <returns>A list of FunctionConfiguration objects.</returns>
public async Task<List<FunctionConfiguration>> ListFunctionsAsync()
{
    var functionList = new List<FunctionConfiguration>();

    var functionPaginator =
        _lambdaService.Paginators.ListFunctions(new ListFunctionsRequest());
    await foreach (var function in functionPaginator.Functions)
    {
        functionList.Add(function);
    }

    return functionList;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFunctionssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

    std::vector<Aws::String> functions;
    Aws::String marker;

    do {
        Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsRequest request;
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsOutcome outcome = client.ListFunctions(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();
            std::cout << result.GetFunctions().size()
                      << " lambda functions were retrieved." << std::endl;

            for (const Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionConfiguration
&functionConfiguration: result.GetFunctions()) {
                functions.push_back(functionConfiguration.GetFunctionName());
                std::cout << functions.size() << "  "
                          << functionConfiguration.GetDescription() << std::endl;
                std::cout << "   "
                          <<
Aws::Lambda::Model::RuntimeMapper::GetNameForRuntime(
                                  functionConfiguration.GetRuntime()) << ": "
                          << functionConfiguration.GetHandler()
                          << std::endl;
            }
            marker = result.GetNextMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::ListFunctions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
```

```
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFunctionssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come recuperare un elenco di funzioni Lambda

L'esempio di `list-functions` seguente visualizza un elenco di tutte le funzioni per l'utente attuale.

```
aws lambda list-functions
```

Output:

```
{
    "Functions": [
        {
            "TracingConfig": {
                "Mode": "PassThrough"
            },
            "Version": "$LATEST",
            "CodeSha256": "dBG9m8SGdmlEjw/JYXlhhvCrAv5TxvXsbL/RMr0fT/I=",
            "FunctionName": "helloworld",
            "MemorySize": 128,
            "RevisionId": "1718e831-badf-4253-9518-d0644210af7b",
            "CodeSize": 294,
            "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:function:helloworld",
            "Handler": "helloworld.handler",
            "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/MyTestFunction-
role-zgur6bf4",
            "Timeout": 3,
            "LastModified": "2023-09-23T18:32:33.857+0000",
            "Runtime": "nodejs18.x",
            "Description": ""
        },
        {
```

```
            "TracingConfig": {
                "Mode": "PassThrough"
            },
            "Version": "$LATEST",
            "CodeSha256": "sU0cJ2/hOZevwV/lTxCuQqK3gDZP3i8gUoqUUVRmY6E=",
            "FunctionName": "my-function",
            "VpcConfig": {
                "SubnetIds": [],
                "VpcId": "",
                "SecurityGroupIds": []
            },
            "MemorySize": 256,
            "RevisionId": "93017fc9-59cb-41dc-901b-4845ce4bf668",
            "CodeSize": 266,
            "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function",
            "Handler": "index.handler",
            "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/
helloWorldPython-role-uy3l9qyq",
            "Timeout": 3,
            "LastModified": "2023-10-01T16:47:28.490+0000",
            "Runtime": "nodejs18.x",
            "Description": ""
        },
        {
            "Layers": [
                {
                    "CodeSize": 41784542,
                    "Arn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:420165488524:layer:AWSLambda-Python37-SciPy1x:2"
                },
                {
                    "CodeSize": 4121,
                    "Arn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:layer:pythonLayer:1"
                }
            ],
            "TracingConfig": {
                "Mode": "PassThrough"
            },
            "Version": "$LATEST",
            "CodeSha256": "ZQukCqxtkqFgyF2cU41Avj99TKQ/hNihPtDtRcc08mI=",
            "FunctionName": "my-python-function",
            "VpcConfig": {
```

```
                "SubnetIds": [],
                "VpcId": "",
                "SecurityGroupIds": []
            },
            "MemorySize": 128,
            "RevisionId": "80b4eabc-acf7-4ea8-919a-e874c213707d",
            "CodeSize": 299,
            "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
python-function",
            "Handler": "lambda_function.lambda_handler",
            "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/my-python-
function-role-z5g7dr6n",
            "Timeout": 3,
            "LastModified": "2023-10-01T19:40:41.643+0000",
            "Runtime": "python3.11",
            "Description": ""
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Configurazione della funzione Lambda AWS nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListFunctions AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
```

```
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)

// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// ListFunctions lists up to maxItems functions for the account. This function
 uses a
// lambda.ListFunctionsPaginator to paginate the results.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) ListFunctions(ctx context.Context, maxItems int)
 []types.FunctionConfiguration {
 var functions []types.FunctionConfiguration
 paginator := lambda.NewListFunctionsPaginator(wrapper.LambdaClient,
 &lambda.ListFunctionsInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(int32(maxItems)),
 })
 for paginator.HasMorePages() && len(functions) < maxItems {
  pageOutput, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't list functions for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  functions = append(functions, pageOutput.Functions...)
 }
 return functions
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFunctionssezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const listFunctions = () => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new ListFunctionsCommand({});

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFunctionssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function listFunctions($maxItems = 50, $marker = null)
    {
        if (is_null($marker)) {
            return $this->lambdaClient->listFunctions([
                'MaxItems' => $maxItems,
            ]);
        }

        return $this->lambdaClient->listFunctions([
```

```
            'Marker' => $marker,
            'MaxItems' => $maxItems,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFunctionssezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra tutte le funzioni Lambda con dimensioni di codice ordinate

```
Get-LMFunctionList | Sort-Object -Property CodeSize | Select-Object FunctionName,
 RunTime, Timeout, CodeSize
```

Output:

```
FunctionName                                                    Runtime   Timeout
 CodeSize
------------                                                    -------   -------
 --------
test                                                            python2.7       3
   243
MylambdaFunction123                                             python3.8     600
   659
myfuncpython1                                                   python3.8     303
   675
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListFunctionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra tutte le funzioni Lambda con dimensioni di codice ordinate

```
Get-LMFunctionList | Sort-Object -Property CodeSize | Select-Object FunctionName,
 RunTime, Timeout, CodeSize
```

Output:

```
FunctionName                                                    Runtime   Timeout
 CodeSize
------------                                                    -------   -------
 --------
test                                                            python2.7       3
   243
MylambdaFunction123                                             python3.8     600
   659
myfuncpython1                                                   python3.8     303
   675
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListFunctionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def list_functions(self):
        """
        Lists the Lambda functions for the current account.
        """
        try:
            func_paginator = self.lambda_client.get_paginator("list_functions")
            for func_page in func_paginator.paginate():
                for func in func_page["Functions"]:
                    print(func["FunctionName"])
                    desc = func.get("Description")
                    if desc:
```

```
                        print(f"\t{desc}")
                    print(f"\t{func['Runtime']}: {func['Handler']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list functions. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListFunctions AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client, :cloudwatch_client, :iam_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Lists the Lambda functions for the current account.
  def list_functions
    functions = []
    @lambda_client.list_functions.each do |response|
      response['functions'].each do |function|
        functions.append(function['function_name'])
      end
```

```
    end
    functions
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error listing functions:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFunctionssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /** List all Lambda functions in the current Region. */
   pub async fn list_functions(&self) -> Result<ListFunctionsOutput,
anyhow::Error> {
       info!("Listing lambda functions");
       self.lambda_client
           .list_functions()
           .send()
           .await
           .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento ListFunctionsall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_lmd->listfunctions( ).       " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
       DATA(lt_functions) = oo_result->get_functions( ).
       MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of Lambda functions.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
       MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
       MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, ListFunctionsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSLambda
import Foundation
```

```
/// Returns an array containing the names of all AWS Lambda functions
/// available to the user.
///
/// - Parameter lambdaClient: The `IAMClient` to use.
///
/// - Throws: `ExampleError.listFunctionsError`
///
/// - Returns: An array of lambda function name strings.
func getFunctionNames(lambdaClient: LambdaClient) async throws -> [String] {
    let pages = lambdaClient.listFunctionsPaginated(
        input: ListFunctionsInput()
    )

    var functionNames: [String] = []

    for try await page in pages {
        guard let functions = page.functions else {
            throw ExampleError.listFunctionsError
        }

        for function in functions {
            functionNames.append(function.functionName ?? "<unknown>")
        }
    }

    return functionNames
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFunctionsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`ListProvisionedConcurrencyConfigs`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListProvisionedConcurrencyConfigs`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere un elenco di configurazioni di simultaneità fornita

L'esempio `list-provisioned-concurrency-configs` seguente elenca le configurazioni di simultaneità fornita per la funzione specificata.

```
aws lambda list-provisioned-concurrency-configs \
    --function-name my-function
```

Output:

```
{
    "ProvisionedConcurrencyConfigs": [
        {
            "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-east-2:123456789012:function:my-
function:GREEN",
            "RequestedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 100,
            "AvailableProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 100,
            "AllocatedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 100,
            "Status": "READY",
            "LastModified": "2019-12-31T20:29:00+0000"
        },
        {
            "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-east-2:123456789012:function:my-
function:BLUE",
            "RequestedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 100,
            "AvailableProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 100,
            "AllocatedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 100,
            "Status": "READY",
            "LastModified": "2019-12-31T20:28:49+0000"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListProvisionedConcurrencyConfigs AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera l'elenco di configurazioni di simultaneità fornita per una funzione Lambda.

```
Get-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfigList -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListProvisionedConcurrencyConfigsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera l'elenco di configurazioni di simultaneità fornita per una funzione Lambda.

```
Get-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfigList -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListProvisionedConcurrencyConfigsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListTags`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListTags`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare l'elenco di tag per una funzione Lambda

L'esempio `list-tags` seguente visualizza i tag collegati alla funzione Lambda `my-function`.

```
aws lambda list-tags \
    --resource arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-function
```

Output:

```
{
    "Tags": {
        "Category": "Web Tools",
        "Department": "Sales"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tagging delle funzioni Lambda nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTags AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: recupera i tag e i relativi valori attualmente impostati sulla funzione specificata.

```
Get-LMResourceTag -Resource "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:function:MyFunction"
```

Output:

```
Key        Value
---        -----
California Sacramento
Oregon     Salem
Washington Olympia
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: recupera i tag e i relativi valori attualmente impostati sulla funzione specificata.

```
Get-LMResourceTag -Resource "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:function:MyFunction"
```

Output:

```
Key        Value
---        -----
California Sacramento
Oregon     Salem
Washington Olympia
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListVersionsByFunction`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListVersionsByFunction`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare un elenco di versioni di una funzione

L'esempio `list-versions-by-function` seguente visualizza l'elenco di versioni per la funzione Lambda `my-function`.

```
aws lambda list-versions-by-function \
    --function-name my-function
```

Output:

```
{
    "Versions": [
        {
            "TracingConfig": {
                "Mode": "PassThrough"
            },
            "Version": "$LATEST",
            "CodeSha256": "sU0cJ2/hOZevwV/lTxCuQqK3gDZP3i8gUoqUUVRmY6E=",
            "FunctionName": "my-function",
            "VpcConfig": {
                "SubnetIds": [],
                "VpcId": "",
                "SecurityGroupIds": []
            },
            "MemorySize": 256,
            "RevisionId": "93017fc9-59cb-41dc-901b-4845ce4bf668",
            "CodeSize": 266,
            "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function:$LATEST",
            "Handler": "index.handler",
            "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/
helloWorldPython-role-uy3l9qyq",
            "Timeout": 3,
            "LastModified": "2019-10-01T16:47:28.490+0000",
            "Runtime": "nodejs10.x",
```

```
            "Description": ""
        },
        {
            "TracingConfig": {
                "Mode": "PassThrough"
            },
            "Version": "1",
            "CodeSha256": "5tT2qgzYUHoqwR616pZ2dpkn/0J1FrzJmlKidWaaCgk=",
            "FunctionName": "my-function",
            "VpcConfig": {
                "SubnetIds": [],
                "VpcId": "",
                "SecurityGroupIds": []
            },
            "MemorySize": 256,
            "RevisionId": "949c8914-012e-4795-998c-e467121951b1",
            "CodeSize": 304,
            "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function:1",
            "Handler": "index.handler",
            "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/
helloWorldPython-role-uy3l9qyq",
            "Timeout": 3,
            "LastModified": "2019-09-26T20:28:40.438+0000",
            "Runtime": "nodejs10.x",
            "Description": "new version"
        },
        {
            "TracingConfig": {
                "Mode": "PassThrough"
            },
            "Version": "2",
            "CodeSha256": "sU0cJ2/hOZevwV/lTxCuQqK3gDZP3i8gUoqUUVRmY6E=",
            "FunctionName": "my-function",
            "VpcConfig": {
                "SubnetIds": [],
                "VpcId": "",
                "SecurityGroupIds": []
            },
            "MemorySize": 256,
            "RevisionId": "cd669f21-0f3d-4e1c-9566-948837f2e2ea",
            "CodeSize": 266,
            "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function:2",
```

```
            "Handler": "index.handler",
            "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/
helloWorldPython-role-uy3l9qyq",
            "Timeout": 3,
            "LastModified": "2019-10-01T16:47:28.490+0000",
            "Runtime": "nodejs10.x",
            "Description": "newer version"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Configurazione degli alias delle funzioni AWS Lambda nella AWS Lambda Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListVersionsByFunctionCommand Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce l'elenco di configurazioni specifiche della versione per ogni versione della funzione Lambda.

```
Get-LMVersionsByFunction -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123"
```

Output:

```
FunctionName        Runtime   MemorySize Timeout CodeSize LastModified
      RoleName
------------        -------   ---------- ------- -------- ------------
      --------
MylambdaFunction123 python3.8        128     600      659
 2020-01-10T03:20:56.390+0000 lambda
MylambdaFunction123 python3.8        128       5     1426
 2019-12-25T09:19:02.238+0000 lambda
MylambdaFunction123 python3.8        128       5     1426
 2019-12-25T09:39:36.779+0000 lambda
MylambdaFunction123 python3.8        128     600     1426
 2019-12-25T09:52:59.872+0000 lambda
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListVersionsByFunctionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce l'elenco di configurazioni specifiche della versione per ogni versione della funzione Lambda.

```
Get-LMVersionsByFunction -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123"
```

Output:

```
FunctionName        Runtime   MemorySize Timeout CodeSize LastModified
      RoleName
------------        -------   ---------- ------- -------- ------------
      --------
MylambdaFunction123 python3.8        128     600      659
 2020-01-10T03:20:56.390+0000 lambda
MylambdaFunction123 python3.8        128       5     1426
 2019-12-25T09:19:02.238+0000 lambda
MylambdaFunction123 python3.8        128       5     1426
 2019-12-25T09:39:36.779+0000 lambda
MylambdaFunction123 python3.8        128     600     1426
 2019-12-25T09:52:59.872+0000 lambda
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListVersionsByFunctionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`PublishVersion`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PublishVersion`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per pubblicare una nuova versione di una funzione

L'esempio `publish-version` seguente illustra la pubblicazione di una nuova versione della funzione Lambda `my-function`.

```
aws lambda publish-version \
    --function-name my-function
```

Output:

```
{
    "TracingConfig": {
        "Mode": "PassThrough"
    },
    "CodeSha256": "dBG9m8SGdmlEjw/JYXlhhvCrAv5TxvXsbL/RMr0fT/I=",
    "FunctionName": "my-function",
    "CodeSize": 294,
    "RevisionId": "f31d3d39-cc63-4520-97d4-43cd44c94c20",
    "MemorySize": 128,
    "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function:3",
    "Version": "2",
    "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/MyTestFunction-role-
zgur6bf4",
    "Timeout": 3,
    "LastModified": "2019-09-23T18:32:33.857+0000",
    "Handler": "my-function.handler",
    "Runtime": "nodejs10.x",
    "Description": ""
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Configurazione degli alias delle funzioni AWS Lambda nella AWS Lambda Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PublishVersionCommand Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una versione per lo snapshot esistente del codice funzione Lambda

```
Publish-LMVersion -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Description "Publishing
 Existing Snapshot of function code as a  new version through Powershell"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PublishVersionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una versione per lo snapshot esistente del codice funzione Lambda

```
Publish-LMVersion -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Description "Publishing
 Existing Snapshot of function code as a  new version through Powershell"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PublishVersionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`PutFunctionConcurrency`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutFunctionConcurrency`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per configurare un limite di simultaneità riservata per una funzione

L'esempio `put-function-concurrency` seguente configura 100 esecuzioni simultanee riservate per la funzione `my-function`.

```
aws lambda put-function-concurrency \
    --function-name  my-function  \
    --reserved-concurrent-executions 100
```

Output:

```
{
    "ReservedConcurrentExecutions": 100
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Prenotazione della simultaneità per una funzione Lambda nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di AWS Lambda.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutFunctionConcurrency AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio applica le impostazioni di simultaneità per l'intera funzione.

```
Write-LMFunctionConcurrency -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
ReservedConcurrentExecution 100
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutFunctionConcurrencyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio applica le impostazioni di simultaneità per l'intera funzione.

```
Write-LMFunctionConcurrency -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
ReservedConcurrentExecution 100
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutFunctionConcurrencyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`PutProvisionedConcurrencyConfig`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutProvisionedConcurrencyConfig`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per allocare la simultaneità fornita

L'esempio `put-provisioned-concurrency-config` seguente alloca 100 simultaneità fornita per l'alias `BLUE` della funzione specificata.

```
aws lambda put-provisioned-concurrency-config \
    --function-name my-function \
    --qualifier BLUE \
    --provisioned-concurrent-executions 100
```

Output:

```
{
    "Requested ProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 100,
    "Allocated ProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 0,
    "Status": "IN_PROGRESS",
    "LastModified": "2019-11-21T19:32:12+0000"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutProvisionedConcurrencyConfig AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiunge una configurazione di simultaneità fornita all'alias di una funzione

```
Write-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
ProvisionedConcurrentExecution 20 -Qualifier "NewAlias1"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutProvisionedConcurrencyConfigin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiunge una configurazione di simultaneità fornita all'alias di una funzione

```
Write-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
ProvisionedConcurrentExecution 20 -Qualifier "NewAlias1"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutProvisionedConcurrencyConfigin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`RemovePermission`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RemovePermission`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rimuovere le autorizzazioni da una funzione Lambda esistente

L'esempio `remove-permission` seguente concede rimuove l'autorizzazione per invocare una funzione denominata `my-function`.

```
aws lambda remove-permission \
    --function-name my-function \
    --statement-id sns
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Using Resource-based Policies for Lambda nella AWS Lambda Developer Guide.AWS

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. RemovePermissionAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove la politica StatementId della funzione per la funzione Lambda specificata.

```
$policy =  Get-LMPolicy -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Select Policy |
 ConvertFrom-Json| Select-Object -ExpandProperty Statement
Remove-LMPermission -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -StatementId
 $policy[0].Sid
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemovePermissionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove la politica StatementId della funzione per la funzione Lambda specificata.

```
$policy =  Get-LMPolicy -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Select Policy |
 ConvertFrom-Json| Select-Object -ExpandProperty Statement
```

```
Remove-LMPermission -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -StatementId
 $policy[0].Sid
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemovePermissionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`TagResource`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `TagResource`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiungere tag a una funzione Lambda esistente

L'esempio `tag-resource` seguente aggiunge un tag con il nome della chiave `DEPARTMENT` e un valore di `Department A` alla funzione Lambda specificata.

```
aws lambda tag-resource \
    --resource arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-function \
    --tags "DEPARTMENT=Department A"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tagging delle funzioni Lambda nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta TagResource AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: aggiunge i tre tag (Washington, Oregon e California) e i relativi valori associati alla funzione specificata identificata dal relativo ARN.

```
Add-LMResourceTag -Resource "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:function:MyFunction" -Tag @{ "Washington" = "Olympia";
 "Oregon" = "Salem"; "California" = "Sacramento" }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere TagResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: aggiunge i tre tag (Washington, Oregon e California) e i relativi valori associati alla funzione specificata identificata dal relativo ARN.

```
Add-LMResourceTag -Resource "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:function:MyFunction" -Tag @{ "Washington" = "Olympia";
 "Oregon" = "Salem"; "California" = "Sacramento" }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere TagResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UntagResource`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UntagResource`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rimuovere i tag da una funzione Lambda esistente

L'esempio `untag-resource` seguente rimuove il tag con il tag `DEPARTMENT` per il nome della chiave dalla funzione Lambda `my-function`.

```
aws lambda untag-resource \
    --resource arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-function \
    --tag-keys DEPARTMENT
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tagging delle funzioni Lambda nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UntagResource AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: rimuove i tag forniti da una funzione. Il cmdlet richiederà una conferma prima di procedere, a meno che non venga specificato lo switch -Force. Viene effettuata una sola chiamata al servizio per rimuovere i tag.

```
Remove-LMResourceTag -Resource "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:function:MyFunction" -TagKey
 "Washington","Oregon","California"
```

Esempio 2: rimuove i tag forniti da una funzione. Il cmdlet richiederà una conferma prima di procedere, a meno che non venga specificato lo switch -Force. Una volta effettuata la chiamata al servizio per tag fornito.

```
"Washington","Oregon","California" | Remove-LMResourceTag -Resource
 "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:MyFunction"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UntagResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: rimuove i tag forniti da una funzione. Il cmdlet richiederà una conferma prima di procedere, a meno che non venga specificato lo switch -Force. Viene effettuata una sola chiamata al servizio per rimuovere i tag.

```
Remove-LMResourceTag -Resource "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:function:MyFunction" -TagKey
 "Washington","Oregon","California"
```

Esempio 2: rimuove i tag forniti da una funzione. Il cmdlet richiederà una conferma prima di procedere, a meno che non venga specificato lo switch -Force. Una volta effettuata la chiamata al servizio per tag fornito.

```
"Washington","Oregon","California" | Remove-LMResourceTag -Resource
 "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:MyFunction"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UntagResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UpdateAlias`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateAlias`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiornare l'alias di una funzione

L'esempio `update-alias` seguente aggiorna l'alias denominato `LIVE` che punti alla versione 3 della funzione Lambda `my-function`.

```
aws lambda update-alias \
    --function-name my-function \
    --function-version 3 \
    --name LIVE
```

Output:

```
{
    "FunctionVersion": "3",
    "Name": "LIVE",
    "AliasArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function:LIVE",
    "RevisionId": "594f41fb-b85f-4c20-95c7-6ca5f2a92c93",
    "Description": "alias for live version of function"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Configurazione degli alias delle funzioni AWS Lambda nella AWS Lambda Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateAliasCommand Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna la configurazione di un alias di funzione Lambda esistente. Aggiorna il RoutingConfiguration valore per spostare il 60% (0,6) del traffico alla versione 1

```
Update-LMAlias -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Description
 " Alias for version 2" -FunctionVersion 2 -Name "newlabel1" -
RoutingConfig_AdditionalVersionWeight @{Name="1";Value="0.6}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateAliasin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna la configurazione di un alias di funzione Lambda esistente. Aggiorna il RoutingConfiguration valore per spostare il 60% (0,6) del traffico alla versione 1

```
Update-LMAlias -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Description
 " Alias for version 2" -FunctionVersion 2 -Name "newlabel1" -
RoutingConfig_AdditionalVersionWeight @{Name="1";Value="0.6}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateAliasin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`UpdateFunctionCode`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateFunctionCode`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Update an existing Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to update.</
param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket where the zip file containing
    /// the Lambda function code is stored.</param>
    /// <param name="key">The key name of the source code file.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(
        string functionName,
        string bucketName,
        string key)
    {
        var functionCodeRequest = new UpdateFunctionCodeRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Publish = true,
            S3Bucket = bucketName,
            S3Key = key,
        };

        var response = await
 _lambdaService.UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(functionCodeRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"The Function was last modified at
 {response.LastModified}.");
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateFunctionCodesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
 (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionCodeRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        std::ifstream ifstream(CALCULATOR_LAMBDA_CODE.c_str(),
                               std::ios_base::in | std::ios_base::binary);
        if (!ifstream.is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error opening file " << INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE << "." <<
 std::endl;

#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
            std::cerr
                    << "The cpp Lambda function must be built following the
 instructions in the cpp_lambda/README.md file. "
                    << std::endl;
#endif
            deleteLambdaFunction(client);
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }

        Aws::StringStream buffer;
        buffer << ifstream.rdbuf();
        request.SetZipFile(
                Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *) buffer.str().c_str(),
                                       buffer.str().length()));
        request.SetPublish(true);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionCodeOutcome outcome =
 client.UpdateFunctionCode(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda code was successfully updated." <<
 std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::UpdateFunctionCode. "
```

```
                        << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                        << std::endl;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateFunctionCodesezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come aggiornare il codice di una funzione Lambda

L'esempio di `update-function-code` seguente sostituisce il codice della versione ($LATEST) non pubblicata della funzione `my-function` con i contenuti del file zip specificato.

```
aws lambda update-function-code \
    --function-name  my-function \
    --zip-file fileb://my-function.zip
```

Output:

```
{
    "FunctionName": "my-function",
    "LastModified": "2019-09-26T20:28:40.438+0000",
    "RevisionId": "e52502d4-9320-4688-9cd6-152a6ab7490d",
    "MemorySize": 256,
    "Version": "$LATEST",
    "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/my-function-role-
uy3l9qyq",
    "Timeout": 3,
    "Runtime": "nodejs10.x",
    "TracingConfig": {
        "Mode": "PassThrough"
    },
    "CodeSha256": "5tT2qgzYUHaqwR716pZ2dpkn/0J1FrzJmlKidWoaCgk=",
    "Description": "",
    "VpcConfig": {
        "SubnetIds": [],
        "VpcId": "",
```

```
        "SecurityGroupIds": []
    },
    "CodeSize": 304,
    "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-function",
    "Handler": "index.handler"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Configurazione della funzione Lambda AWS nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateFunctionCode AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)

// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}
```

```
// UpdateFunctionCode updates the code for the Lambda function specified by
 functionName.
// The existing code for the Lambda function is entirely replaced by the code in
 the
// zipPackage buffer. After the update action is called, a
 lambda.FunctionUpdatedV2Waiter
// is used to wait until the update is successful.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) UpdateFunctionCode(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string, zipPackage *bytes.Buffer) types.State {
 var state types.State
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.UpdateFunctionCode(ctx,
 &lambda.UpdateFunctionCodeInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName), ZipFile: zipPackage.Bytes(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't update code for function %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 functionName, err)
 } else {
  waiter := lambda.NewFunctionUpdatedV2Waiter(wrapper.LambdaClient)
  funcOutput, err := waiter.WaitForOutput(ctx, &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
   FunctionName: aws.String(functionName)}, 1*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't wait for function %v to be active. Here's why: %v\n",
 functionName, err)
  } else {
   state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
  }
 }
 return state
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateFunctionCodesezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Updates the code for an AWS Lambda function.
    *
    * @param awsLambda  the AWS Lambda client
    * @param functionName the name of the Lambda function to update
    * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket where the function code is
located
    * @param key the key (file name) of the function code in the S3 bucket
    * @throws LambdaException if there is an error updating the function code
    */
   public static void updateFunctionCode(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName, String bucketName, String key) {
       try {
           LambdaWaiter waiter = awsLambda.waiter();
           UpdateFunctionCodeRequest functionCodeRequest =
UpdateFunctionCodeRequest.builder()
               .functionName(functionName)
               .publish(true)
               .s3Bucket(bucketName)
               .s3Key(key)
               .build();

           UpdateFunctionCodeResponse response =
awsLambda.updateFunctionCode(functionCodeRequest);
           GetFunctionConfigurationRequest getFunctionConfigRequest =
GetFunctionConfigurationRequest.builder()
               .functionName(functionName)
               .build();

           WaiterResponse<GetFunctionConfigurationResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter
               .waitUntilFunctionUpdated(getFunctionConfigRequest);
```

```
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("The last modified value is " +
 response.lastModified());

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateFunctionCodesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const updateFunctionCode = async (funcName, newFunc) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const code = await readFile(`${dirname}../functions/${newFunc}.zip`);
  const command = new UpdateFunctionCodeCommand({
    ZipFile: code,
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Architectures: [Architecture.arm64],
    Handler: "index.handler", // Required when sending a .zip file
    PackageType: PackageType.Zip, // Required when sending a .zip file
    Runtime: Runtime.nodejs16x, // Required when sending a .zip file
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateFunctionCodesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public function updateFunctionCode($functionName, $s3Bucket, $s3Key)
{
    return $this->lambdaClient->updateFunctionCode([
        'FunctionName' => $functionName,
        'S3Bucket' => $s3Bucket,
        'S3Key' => $s3Key,
    ]);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateFunctionCodesezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: aggiorna la funzione denominata MyFunction '' con il nuovo contenuto contenuto nel file zip specificato. Per una funzione Lambda C# .NET Core, il file zip deve contenere l'assembly compilato.

```
Update-LMFunctionCode -FunctionName MyFunction -ZipFilename .\UpdatedCode.zip
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio è simile a quello precedente ma utilizza un oggetto Amazon S3 contenente il codice aggiornato per aggiornare la funzione.

```
Update-LMFunctionCode -FunctionName MyFunction -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -
Key UpdatedCode.zip
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateFunctionCodein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: aggiorna la funzione denominata MyFunction '' con il nuovo contenuto contenuto nel file zip specificato. Per una funzione Lambda C# .NET Core, il file zip deve contenere l'assembly compilato.

```
Update-LMFunctionCode -FunctionName MyFunction -ZipFilename .\UpdatedCode.zip
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio è simile a quello precedente ma utilizza un oggetto Amazon S3 contenente il codice aggiornato per aggiornare la funzione.

```
Update-LMFunctionCode -FunctionName MyFunction -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -
Key UpdatedCode.zip
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateFunctionCodein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource
```

```
    def update_function_code(self, function_name, deployment_package):
        """
        Updates the code for a Lambda function by submitting a .zip archive that
contains
        the code for the function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to update.
        :param deployment_package: The function code to update, packaged as bytes
in
                                   .zip format.
        :return: Data about the update, including the status.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.update_function_code(
                FunctionName=function_name, ZipFile=deployment_package
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update function %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                function_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateFunctionCode AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client, :cloudwatch_client, :iam_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Updates the code for a Lambda function by submitting a .zip archive that
 contains
  # the code for the function.
  #
  # @param function_name: The name of the function to update.
  # @param deployment_package: The function code to update, packaged as bytes in
  #                            .zip format.
  # @return: Data about the update, including the status.
  def update_function_code(function_name, deployment_package)
    @lambda_client.update_function_code(
      function_name: function_name,
      zip_file: deployment_package
    )
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_updated_v2, { function_name:
 function_name }) do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error updating function code for:
 #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
    nil
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to update:\n
 #{e.message}")
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateFunctionCodesezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /** Given a Path to a zip file, update the function's code and wait for the
 update to finish. */
    pub async fn update_function_code(
        &self,
        zip_file: PathBuf,
        key: String,
    ) -> Result<UpdateFunctionCodeOutput, anyhow::Error> {
        let function_code = self.prepare_function(zip_file, Some(key)).await?;

        info!("Updating code for {}", self.lambda_name);
        let update = self
            .lambda_client
            .update_function_code()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .s3_bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .s3_key(function_code.s3_key().unwrap().to_string())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        Ok(update)
    }

    /**
     * Upload function code from a path to a zip file.
     * The zip file must have an AL2 Linux-compatible binary called `bootstrap`.
     * The easiest way to create such a zip is to use `cargo lambda build --
output-format Zip`.
     */
    async fn prepare_function(
```

```
        &self,
        zip_file: PathBuf,
        key: Option<String>,
    ) -> Result<FunctionCode, anyhow::Error> {
        let body = ByteStream::from_path(zip_file).await?;

        let key = key.unwrap_or_else(|| format!("{}_code", self.lambda_name));

        info!("Uploading function code to s3://{}/{}", self.bucket, key);
        let _ = self
            .s3_client
            .put_object()
            .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .key(key.clone())
            .body(body)
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(FunctionCode::builder()
            .s3_bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .s3_key(key)
            .build())
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento UpdateFunctionCodeall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_lmd->updatefunctioncode(     " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
```

```
              iv_functionname = iv_function_name
              iv_zipfile = io_zip_file ).

       MESSAGE 'Lambda function code updated.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodesigningcfgno00.
       MESSAGE 'Code signing configuration does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodestorageexcdex.
       MESSAGE 'Maximum total code size per account exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodeverification00.
       MESSAGE 'Code signature failed one or more validation checks for
signature mismatch or expiration.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvalidcodesigex.
       MESSAGE 'Code signature failed the integrity check.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
       MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
       MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
       MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, UpdateFunctionCodeconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSLambda
import Foundation

        let zipUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: path)
        let zipData: Data

        // Read the function's Zip file.

        do {
            zipData = try Data(contentsOf: zipUrl)
        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.zipFileReadError
        }

        // Update the function's code and wait for the updated version to be
        // ready for use.

        do {
            _ = try await lambdaClient.updateFunctionCode(
                input: UpdateFunctionCodeInput(
                    functionName: functionName,
                    zipFile: zipData
                )
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateFunctionCodeguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateFunctionConfiguration`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update the code of a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the function to update.</param>
    /// <param name="functionHandler">The code that performs the function's
actions.</param>
    /// <param name="environmentVariables">A dictionary of environment
variables.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(
        string functionName,
        string functionHandler,
        Dictionary<string, string> environmentVariables)
    {
        var request = new UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest
        {
            Handler = functionHandler,
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Environment = new Amazon.Lambda.Model.Environment { Variables =
environmentVariables },
        };

        var response = await
_lambdaService.UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(request);

        Console.WriteLine(response.LastModified);

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateFunctionConfigurationsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
       Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
       // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
       // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

   Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

       Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest request;
       request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
       Aws::Lambda::Model::Environment environment;
       environment.AddVariables("LOG_LEVEL", "DEBUG");
       request.SetEnvironment(environment);

       Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutcome outcome =
client.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(
               request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout << "The lambda configuration was successfully updated."
                     << std::endl;
           break;
       }

       else {
           std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::UpdateFunctionConfiguration. "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;
       }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateFunctionConfigurationsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come modificare la configurazione di una funzione

L'esempio di `update-function-configuration` seguente modifica la dimensione della memoria in 256 MB per la versione non pubblicata ($LATEST) della funzione `my-function`.

```
aws lambda update-function-configuration \
    --function-name  my-function \
    --memory-size 256
```

Output:

```
{
    "FunctionName": "my-function",
    "LastModified": "2019-09-26T20:28:40.438+0000",
    "RevisionId": "e52502d4-9320-4688-9cd6-152a6ab7490d",
    "MemorySize": 256,
    "Version": "$LATEST",
    "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/my-function-role-
uy3l9qyq",
    "Timeout": 3,
    "Runtime": "nodejs10.x",
    "TracingConfig": {
        "Mode": "PassThrough"
    },
    "CodeSha256": "5tT2qgzYUHaqwR716pZ2dpkn/0J1FrzJmlKidWoaCgk=",
    "Description": "",
    "VpcConfig": {
        "SubnetIds": [],
        "VpcId": "",
        "SecurityGroupIds": []
    },
    "CodeSize": 304,
    "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-function",
```

```
    "Handler": "index.handler"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Configurazione della funzione Lambda AWS nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateFunctionConfiguration AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)

// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// UpdateFunctionConfiguration updates a map of environment variables configured
 for
```

```
// the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) UpdateFunctionConfiguration(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string, envVars map[string]string) {
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(ctx,
 &lambda.UpdateFunctionConfigurationInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  Environment:  &types.Environment{Variables: envVars},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't update configuration for %v. Here's why: %v",
 functionName, err)
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateFunctionConfigurationsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Updates the configuration of an AWS Lambda function.
     *
     * @param awsLambda     the {@link LambdaClient} instance to use for the AWS
 Lambda operation
     * @param functionName  the name of the AWS Lambda function to update
     * @param handler       the new handler for the AWS Lambda function
     *
     * @throws LambdaException if there is an error while updating the function
 configuration
     */
```

```
    public static void updateFunctionConfiguration(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
 functionName, String handler) {
        try {
            UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest configurationRequest =
 UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .handler(handler)
                .runtime(Runtime.JAVA17)
                .build();

            awsLambda.updateFunctionConfiguration(configurationRequest);

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateFunctionConfigurationsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const updateFunctionConfiguration = (funcName) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const config = readFileSync(`${dirname}../functions/config.json`).toString();
  const command = new UpdateFunctionConfigurationCommand({
    ...JSON.parse(config),
    FunctionName: funcName,
  });
  const result = client.send(command);
  waitForFunctionUpdated({ FunctionName: funcName });
```

```
  return result;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateFunctionConfigurationsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public function updateFunctionConfiguration($functionName, $handler,
 $environment = '')
   {
       return $this->lambdaClient->updateFunctionConfiguration([
           'FunctionName' => $functionName,
           'Handler' => "$handler.lambda_handler",
           'Environment' => $environment,
       ]);
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateFunctionConfigurationsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna la configurazione della funzione Lambda esistente

```
Update-LMFunctionConfiguration -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Handler
 "lambda_function.launch_instance" -Timeout 600 -Environment_Variable
 @{ "envvar1"="value";"envvar2"="value" } -Role arn:aws:iam::123456789101:role/
```

```
service-role/lambda -DeadLetterConfig_TargetArn arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:
 123456789101:MyfirstTopic
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateFunctionConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna la configurazione della funzione Lambda esistente

```
Update-LMFunctionConfiguration -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Handler
 "lambda_function.launch_instance" -Timeout 600 -Environment_Variable
 @{ "envvar1"="value";"envvar2"="value" } -Role arn:aws:iam::123456789101:role/
service-role/lambda -DeadLetterConfig_TargetArn arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:
 123456789101:MyfirstTopic
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateFunctionConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def update_function_configuration(self, function_name, env_vars):
        """
        Updates the environment variables for a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to update.
        :param env_vars: A dict of environment variables to update.
        :return: Data about the update, including the status.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.update_function_configuration(
                FunctionName=function_name, Environment={"Variables": env_vars}
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update function configuration %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                function_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateFunctionConfiguration AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client, :cloudwatch_client, :iam_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end
```

```
 # Updates the environment variables for a Lambda function.
 # @param function_name: The name of the function to update.
 # @param log_level: The log level of the function.
 # @return: Data about the update, including the status.
 def update_function_configuration(function_name, log_level)
   @lambda_client.update_function_configuration({
                                                  function_name: function_name,
                                                  environment: {
                                                    variables: {
                                                      'LOG_LEVEL' => log_level
                                                    }
                                                  }
                                                })
   @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_updated_v2, { function_name:
function_name }) do |w|
     w.max_attempts = 5
     w.delay = 5
   end
 rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
   @logger.error("There was an error updating configurations for
#{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
 rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
   @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to activate:\n
#{e.message}")
 end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateFunctionConfigurationsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /** Update the environment for a function. */
    pub async fn update_function_configuration(
        &self,
        environment: Environment,
    ) -> Result<UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutput, anyhow::Error> {
        info!(
            ?environment,
            "Updating environment for {}", self.lambda_name
        );
        let updated = self
            .lambda_client
            .update_function_configuration()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .environment(environment)
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        Ok(updated)
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento UpdateFunctionConfigurationall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_lmd->updatefunctionconfiguration(     " oo_result is
returned for testing purposes. "
              iv_functionname = iv_function_name
```

```
              iv_runtime = iv_runtime
              iv_description  = 'Updated Lambda function'
              iv_memorysize  = iv_memory_size ).

       MESSAGE 'Lambda function configuration/settings updated.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodesigningcfgno00.
       MESSAGE 'Code signing configuration does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodeverification00.
       MESSAGE 'Code signature failed one or more validation checks for
signature mismatch or expiration.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvalidcodesigex.
       MESSAGE 'Code signature failed the integrity check.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
       MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
       MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
       MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, UpdateFunctionConfigurationconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
```

```
import AWSLambda
import Foundation

    /// Tell the server-side component to log debug output by setting its
    /// environment's `LOG_LEVEL` to `DEBUG`.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `LambdaClient` to use.
    ///   - functionName: The name of the AWS Lambda function to enable debug
    ///     logging for.
    ///
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.environmentResponseMissingError`,
    ///   `ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError`,
    ///   `ExampleError.environmentVariablesMissingError`,
    ///   `ExampleError.logLevelIncorrectError`,
    ///   `ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError`
    func enableDebugLogging(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, functionName: String)
 async throws {
        let envVariables = [
            "LOG_LEVEL": "DEBUG"
        ]
        let environment = LambdaClientTypes.Environment(variables: envVariables)

        do {
            let output = try await lambdaClient.updateFunctionConfiguration(
                input: UpdateFunctionConfigurationInput(
                    environment: environment,
                    functionName: functionName
                )
            )

            guard let response = output.environment else {
                throw ExampleError.environmentResponseMissingError
            }

            if response.error != nil {
                throw ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError
            }

            guard let retVariables = response.variables else {
                throw ExampleError.environmentVariablesMissingError
            }

            for envVar in retVariables {
```

```
                if envVar.key == "LOG_LEVEL" && envVar.value != "DEBUG" {
                    print("*** Log level is not set to DEBUG!")
                    throw ExampleError.logLevelIncorrectError
                }
            }
        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateFunctionConfigurationguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Lambda AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Lambda con. AWS SDKs Questi scenari illustrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Lambda o combinate con altri Servizi AWS. Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Conferma automaticamente gli utenti noti di Amazon Cognito con una funzione Lambda utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Esegui automaticamente la migrazione di utenti Amazon Cognito noti con una funzione Lambda utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Creazione di una REST API di API Gateway per monitorare i dati COVID-19
- Creazione di una REST API per la libreria di prestiti
- Creazione di un'applicazione di messaggistica con Step Functions
- Creazione di un'applicazione di gestione delle risorse fotografiche che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto utilizzando etichette
- Creazione di un'applicazione di chat websocket con API Gateway
- Crea un'applicazione che analizza il feedback dei clienti e sintetizza l'audio
- Richiamo a una funzione Lambda da un browser

- Trasformare i dati per l'applicazione con S3 Object Lambda
- Utilizzo di un'API Gateway per richiamare una funzione Lambda
- Utilizzo di Step Functions per richiamare le funzioni Lambda
- Utilizzo degli eventi pianificati per richiamare una funzione Lambda
- Usa l'API Amazon Neptune per sviluppare una funzione Lambda che interroga i dati del grafico
- Scrivi dati di attività personalizzati con una funzione Lambda dopo l'autenticazione utente di Amazon Cognito tramite un SDK AWS

Conferma automaticamente gli utenti noti di Amazon Cognito con una funzione Lambda utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come confermare automaticamente gli utenti noti di Amazon Cognito con una funzione Lambda.

- Configura un pool di utenti per chiamare una funzione Lambda per il trigger `PreSignUp`.
- Registra un utente con Amazon Cognito.
- La funzione Lambda esegue la scansione di una tabella DynamoDB e conferma automaticamente gli utenti noti.
- Accedi come nuovo utente, quindi elimina le risorse.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
```

```
 "strings"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// AutoConfirm separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type AutoConfirm struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewAutoConfirm constructs a new auto confirm runner.
func NewAutoConfirm(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) AutoConfirm {
 scenario := AutoConfirm{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddPreSignUpTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 PreSignUp trigger.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) AddPreSignUpTrigger(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, functionArn string) {
 log.Printf("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the PreSignUp trigger from
 Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens when a user signs up, and lets your function take action
 before the main Cognito\n" +
  "sign up processing occurs.\n")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  ctx, userPoolId,
```

```
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.PreSignUp, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(functionArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle the PreSignUp
 trigger.\n",
  functionArn, userPoolId)
}

// SignUpUser signs up a user from the known user table with a password you
 specify.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) SignUpUser(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 usersTable string) (string, string) {
 log.Println("Let's sign up a user to your Cognito user pool. When the user's
 email matches an email in the\n" +
  "DynamoDB known users table, it is automatically verified and the user is
 confirmed.")

 knownUsers, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(ctx, usersTable)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 userChoice := runner.questioner.AskChoice("Which user do you want to use?\n",
 knownUsers.UserNameList())
 user := knownUsers.Users[userChoice]

 var signedUp bool
 var userConfirmed bool
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("Enter a password that has at least
 eight characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !signedUp {
  log.Printf("Signing up user '%v' with email '%v' to Cognito.\n", user.UserName,
 user.UserEmail)
  userConfirmed, err = runner.cognitoActor.SignUp(ctx, clientId, user.UserName,
 password, user.UserEmail)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
   if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
    password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("Enter another password:", 8)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
```

```
  } else {
   signedUp = true
  }
 }
 log.Printf("User %v signed up, confirmed = %v.\n", user.UserName, userConfirmed)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 return user.UserName, password
}

// SignInUser signs in a user.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) SignInUser(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string, password string) string {
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")
 log.Printf("Let's sign in as %v...\n", userName)
 authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, userName, password)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with: %v...\n",
 (*authResult.AccessToken)[:10])
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return *authResult.AccessToken
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) Run(ctx context.Context, stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(ctx, stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
```

```
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]
 runner.helper.PopulateUserTable(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"])

 runner.AddPreSignUpTrigger(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["AutoConfirmFunctionArn"])
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers, actions.PreSignUp)
 userName, password := runner.SignUpUser(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"],
 stackOutputs["TableName"])
 runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(ctx, stackOutputs["AutoConfirmFunction"])
 runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
  runner.SignInUser(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], userName, password))

 runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Gestisci il trigger `PreSignUp` con una funzione Lambda.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "os"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 dynamodbtypes "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
```

```
 UserName  string `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
}

// GetKey marshals the user email value to a DynamoDB key format.
func (user UserInfo) GetKey() map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue {
 userEmail, err := attributevalue.Marshal(user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue{"UserEmail": userEmail}
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the PreSignUp event by looking up a user in an Amazon
 DynamoDB table and
// specifying whether they should be confirmed and verified.
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event
 events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPreSignup) (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPreSignup,
 error) {
 log.Printf("Received presignup from %v for user '%v'", event.TriggerSource,
 event.UserName)
 if event.TriggerSource != "PreSignUp_SignUp" {
  // Other trigger sources, such as PreSignUp_AdminInitiateAuth, ignore the
 response from this handler.
  return event, nil
 }
 tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
 user := UserInfo{
  UserEmail: event.Request.UserAttributes["email"],
 }
 log.Printf("Looking up email %v in table %v.\n", user.UserEmail, tableName)
 output, err := h.dynamoClient.GetItem(ctx, &dynamodb.GetItemInput{
  Key:       user.GetKey(),
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Error looking up email %v.\n", user.UserEmail)
  return event, err
 }
 if output.Item == nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Email %v not found. Email verification is required.\n",
 user.UserEmail)
  return event, err
 }

 err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(output.Item, &user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal DynamoDB item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return event, err
 }

 if user.UserName != event.UserName {
  log.Printf("UserEmail %v found, but stored UserName '%v' does not match
 supplied UserName '%v'. Verification is required.\n",
   user.UserEmail, user.UserName, event.UserName)
 } else {
  log.Printf("UserEmail %v found with matching UserName %v. User is confirmed.
\n", user.UserEmail, user.UserName)
  event.Response.AutoConfirmUser = true
  event.Response.AutoVerifyEmail = true
 }

 return event, err
}

func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

Crea una struttura che esegue operazioni comuni.

```
import (
```

```
 "context"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "time"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this
 example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs,
 error)
 PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
```

```
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName
 string) (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(ctx, stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for
 this example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured
 format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 (actions.UserList, error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
```

```
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string,
 user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users
 table...\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(ctx, tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the
 specified Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with
 your Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(ctx, functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(ctx, functionName,
 *logStream.LogStreamName, 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiude le azioni di Amazon Cognito.

```
import (
 "context"
```

```
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito
 trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger
 is specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userPoolId, err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
```

```
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
```

```
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string) (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId
 string, code string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userAccessToken
 string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

```
// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool.
 This method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a
 user without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
```

```
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiude le azioni di DynamoDB.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
```

```
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of
 strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_
%v", i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n",
 err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return err
```

```
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (UserList,
 error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user
 User) error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiuda le azioni di CloudWatch Logs.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs/types"
)

type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, logStreamName string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
```

```
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiuda le azioni. AWS CloudFormation

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
)

// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName
 string) StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(ctx,
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
```

```
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

Eliminare le risorse.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
```

```
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources
 \n" +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(ctx, accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
   triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i],
 HandlerArn: nil}
  }
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(ctx, resources.userPoolId,
 triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
 }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - DeleteUser
  - InitiateAuth
  - SignUp
  - UpdateUserPool

JavaScript

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Configura un'esecuzione interattiva dello "Scenario". Gli esempi JavaScript (v3) condividono uno Scenario runner per semplificare esempi complessi. Il codice sorgente completo è attivo. GitHub

```
import { AutoConfirm } from "./scenario-auto-confirm.js";

/**
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
const context = {
  errors: [],
  users: [
    {
      UserName: "test_user_1",
      UserEmail: "test_email_1@example.com",
    },
    {
      UserName: "test_user_2",
      UserEmail: "test_email_2@example.com",
    },
    {
      UserName: "test_user_3",
```

```
      UserEmail: "test_email_3@example.com",
    },
  ],
};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
 */
export const scenarios = {
  // Demonstrate automatically confirming known users in a database.
  "auto-confirm": AutoConfirm(context),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseScenarioArgs } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios, {
    name: "Cognito user pools and triggers",
    description:
      "Demonstrate how to use the AWS SDKs to customize Amazon Cognito
 authentication behavior.",
  });
}
```

Questo scenario dimostra la conferma automatica di un utente noto. Orchestra i passaggi di esempio.

```
import { wait } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";
import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";

import {
  getStackOutputs,
  logCleanUpReminder,
```

```
  promptForStackName,
  promptForStackRegion,
  skipWhenErrors,
} from "./steps-common.js";
import { populateTable } from "./actions/dynamodb-actions.js";
import {
  addPreSignUpHandler,
  deleteUser,
  getUser,
  signIn,
  signUpUser,
} from "./actions/cognito-actions.js";
import {
  getLatestLogStreamForLambda,
  getLogEvents,
} from "./actions/cloudwatch-logs-actions.js";

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *   errors: Error[],
 *   password: string,
 *   users: { UserName: string, UserEmail: string }[],
 *   selectedUser?: string,
 *   stackName?: string,
 *   stackRegion?: string,
 *   token?: string,
 *   confirmDeleteSignedInUser?: boolean,
 *   TableName?: string,
 *   UserPoolClientId?: string,
 *   UserPoolId?: string,
 *   UserPoolArn?: string,
 *   AutoConfirmHandlerArn?: string,
 *   AutoConfirmHandlerName?: string
 * }} State
 */

const greeting = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greeting",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => `This demo will populate some users into the \
database created as part of the "${state.stackName}" stack. \
Then the AutoConfirmHandler will be linked to the PreSignUp \
trigger from Cognito. Finally, you will choose a user to sign up.`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);
```

```
const logPopulatingUsers = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logPopulatingUsers",
  "Populating the DynamoDB table with some users.",
  { skipWhenErrors: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logPopulatingUsersComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logPopulatingUsersComplete",
  "Done populating users.",
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const populateUsers = new ScenarioAction(
  "populateUsers",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [_, err] = await populateTable({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      tableName: state.TableName,
      items: state.users,
    });
    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

const logSetupSignUpTrigger = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSetupSignUpTrigger",
  "Setting up the PreSignUp trigger for the Cognito User Pool.",
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const setupSignUpTrigger = new ScenarioAction(
  "setupSignUpTrigger",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [_, err] = await addPreSignUpHandler({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      userPoolId: state.UserPoolId,
      handlerArn: state.AutoConfirmHandlerArn,
    });
```

```
    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

const logSetupSignUpTriggerComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSetupSignUpTriggerComplete",
  (
    /** @type {State} */ state,
  ) => `The lambda function "${state.AutoConfirmHandlerName}" \
has been configured as the PreSignUp trigger handler for the user pool
 "${state.UserPoolId}".`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const selectUser = new ScenarioInput(
  "selectedUser",
  "Select a user to sign up.",
  {
    type: "select",
    choices: (/** @type {State} */ state) => state.users.map((u) => u.UserName),
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
    default: (/** @type {State} */ state) => state.users[0].UserName,
  },
);

const checkIfUserAlreadyExists = new ScenarioAction(
  "checkIfUserAlreadyExists",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [user, err] = await getUser({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      userPoolId: state.UserPoolId,
      username: state.selectedUser,
    });

    if (err?.name === "UserNotFoundException") {
      // Do nothing. We're not expecting the user to exist before
      // sign up is complete.
      return;
    }
```

```
    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
      return;
    }

    if (user) {
      state.errors.push(
        new Error(
          `The user "${state.selectedUser}" already exists in the user pool
 "${state.UserPoolId}".`,
        ),
      );
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

const createPassword = new ScenarioInput(
  "password",
  "Enter a password that has at least eight characters, uppercase, lowercase,
 numbers and symbols.",
  { type: "password", skipWhen: skipWhenErrors, default: "Abcd1234!" },
);

const logSignUpExistingUser = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignUpExistingUser",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => `Signing up user "${state.selectedUser}".`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const signUpExistingUser = new ScenarioAction(
  "signUpExistingUser",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const signUp = (password) =>
      signUpUser({
        region: state.stackRegion,
        userPoolClientId: state.UserPoolClientId,
        username: state.selectedUser,
        email: state.users.find((u) => u.UserName === state.selectedUser)
          .UserEmail,
        password,
```

```
      });

    let [_, err] = await signUp(state.password);

    while (err?.name === "InvalidPasswordException") {
      console.warn("The password you entered was invalid.");
      await createPassword.handle(state);
      [_, err] = await signUp(state.password);
    }

    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logSignUpExistingUserComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignUpExistingUserComplete",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `"${state.selectedUser} was signed up successfully.`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logLambdaLogs = new ScenarioAction(
  "logLambdaLogs",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    console.log(
      "Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...\n",
    );
    await wait(10);

    const [logStream, logStreamErr] = await getLatestLogStreamForLambda({
      functionName: state.AutoConfirmHandlerName,
      region: state.stackRegion,
    });
    if (logStreamErr) {
      state.errors.push(logStreamErr);
      return;
    }

    console.log(
      `Getting some recent events from log stream "${logStream.logStreamName}"`,
    );
```

```
    const [logEvents, logEventsErr] = await getLogEvents({
      functionName: state.AutoConfirmHandlerName,
      region: state.stackRegion,
      eventCount: 10,
      logStreamName: logStream.logStreamName,
    });
    if (logEventsErr) {
      state.errors.push(logEventsErr);
      return;
    }

    console.log(logEvents.map((ev) => `\t${ev.message}`).join(""));
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logSignInUser = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignInUser",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => `Let's sign in as ${state.selectedUser}`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const signInUser = new ScenarioAction(
  "signInUser",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [response, err] = await signIn({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      clientId: state.UserPoolClientId,
      username: state.selectedUser,
      password: state.password,
    });

    if (err?.name === "PasswordResetRequiredException") {
      state.errors.push(new Error("Please reset your password."));
      return;
    }

    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
      return;
    }

    state.token = response?.AuthenticationResult?.AccessToken;
  },
```

```
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logSignInUserComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignInUserComplete",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with:
 ${state.token.slice(0, 11)}`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const confirmDeleteSignedInUser = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirmDeleteSignedInUser",
  "Do you want to delete the currently signed in user?",
  { type: "confirm", skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const deleteSignedInUser = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteSignedInUser",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [_, err] = await deleteUser({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      accessToken: state.token,
    });

    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      skipWhenErrors(state) || !state.confirmDeleteSignedInUser,
  },
);

const logErrors = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logErrors",
  (/** @type {State}*/ state) => {
    const errorList = state.errors
      .map((err) => ` - ${err.name}: ${err.message}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Scenario errors found:\n${errorList}`;
  },
  {
```

```
    // Don't log errors when there aren't any!
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) => state.errors.length === 0,
  },
);

export const AutoConfirm = (context) =>
  new Scenario(
    "AutoConfirm",
    [
      promptForStackName,
      promptForStackRegion,
      getStackOutputs,
      greeting,
      logPopulatingUsers,
      populateUsers,
      logPopulatingUsersComplete,
      logSetupSignUpTrigger,
      setupSignUpTrigger,
      logSetupSignUpTriggerComplete,
      selectUser,
      checkIfUserAlreadyExists,
      createPassword,
      logSignUpExistingUser,
      signUpExistingUser,
      logSignUpExistingUserComplete,
      logLambdaLogs,
      logSignInUser,
      signInUser,
      logSignInUserComplete,
      confirmDeleteSignedInUser,
      deleteSignedInUser,
      logCleanUpReminder,
      logErrors,
    ],
    context,
  );
```

Questi sono passaggi condivisi con altri scenari.

```
import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
```

```
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
import { getCfnOutputs } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/sdk/cfn-outputs.js";

export const skipWhenErrors = (state) => state.errors.length > 0;

export const getStackOutputs = new ScenarioAction(
  "getStackOutputs",
  async (state) => {
    if (!state.stackName || !state.stackRegion) {
      state.errors.push(
        new Error(
          "No stack name or region provided. The stack name and \
region are required to fetch CFN outputs relevant to this example.",
        ),
      );
      return;
    }

    const outputs = await getCfnOutputs(state.stackName, state.stackRegion);
    Object.assign(state, outputs);
  },
);

export const promptForStackName = new ScenarioInput(
  "stackName",
  "Enter the name of the stack you deployed earlier.",
  { type: "input", default: "PoolsAndTriggersStack" },
);

export const promptForStackRegion = new ScenarioInput(
  "stackRegion",
  "Enter the region of the stack you deployed earlier.",
  { type: "input", default: "us-east-1" },
);

export const logCleanUpReminder = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logCleanUpReminder",
  "All done. Remember to run 'cdk destroy' to teardown the stack.",
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);
```

Un handler per il trigger `PreSignUp` con una funzione Lambda.

```
import type { PreSignUpTriggerEvent, Handler } from "aws-lambda";
import type { UserRepository } from "./user-repository";
import { DynamoDBUserRepository } from "./user-repository";

export class PreSignUpHandler {
  private userRepository: UserRepository;

  constructor(userRepository: UserRepository) {
    this.userRepository = userRepository;
  }

  private isPreSignUpTriggerSource(event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent): boolean {
    return event.triggerSource === "PreSignUp_SignUp";
  }

  private getEventUserEmail(event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent): string {
    return event.request.userAttributes.email;
  }

  async handlePreSignUpTriggerEvent(
    event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent,
  ): Promise<PreSignUpTriggerEvent> {
    console.log(
      `Received presignup from ${event.triggerSource} for user
 '${event.userName}'`,
    );

    if (!this.isPreSignUpTriggerSource(event)) {
      return event;
    }

    const eventEmail = this.getEventUserEmail(event);
    console.log(`Looking up email ${eventEmail}.`);
    const storedUserInfo =
      await this.userRepository.getUserInfoByEmail(eventEmail);

    if (!storedUserInfo) {
      console.log(
        `Email ${eventEmail} not found. Email verification is required.`,
      );
      return event;
    }
```

```
    if (storedUserInfo.UserName !== event.userName) {
      console.log(
        `UserEmail ${eventEmail} found, but stored UserName
 '${storedUserInfo.UserName}' does not match supplied UserName
 '${event.userName}'. Verification is required.`,
      );
    } else {
      console.log(
        `UserEmail ${eventEmail} found with matching UserName
 ${storedUserInfo.UserName}. User is confirmed.`,
      );
      event.response.autoConfirmUser = true;
      event.response.autoVerifyEmail = true;
    }
    return event;
  }
}

const createPreSignUpHandler = (): PreSignUpHandler => {
  const tableName = process.env.TABLE_NAME;
  if (!tableName) {
    throw new Error("TABLE_NAME environment variable is not set");
  }

  const userRepository = new DynamoDBUserRepository(tableName);
  return new PreSignUpHandler(userRepository);
};

export const handler: Handler = async (event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent) => {
  const preSignUpHandler = createPreSignUpHandler();
  return preSignUpHandler.handlePreSignUpTriggerEvent(event);
};
```

Modulo di azioni CloudWatch Logs.

```
import {
  CloudWatchLogsClient,
  GetLogEventsCommand,
  OrderBy,
  paginateDescribeLogStreams,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";

/**
 * Get the latest log stream for a Lambda function.
 * @param {{ functionName: string, region: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").LogStream | null,
 unknown]>}
 */
export const getLatestLogStreamForLambda = async ({ functionName, region }) => {
  try {
    const logGroupName = `/aws/lambda/${functionName}`;
    const cwlClient = new CloudWatchLogsClient({ region });
    const paginator = paginateDescribeLogStreams(
      { client: cwlClient },
      {
        descending: true,
        limit: 1,
        orderBy: OrderBy.LastEventTime,
        logGroupName,
      },
    );

    for await (const page of paginator) {
      return [page.logStreams[0], null];
    }
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Get the log events for a Lambda function's log stream.
 * @param {{
 *   functionName: string,
 *   logStreamName: string,
 *   eventCount: number,
 *   region: string
 * }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").OutputLogEvent[]
 | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const getLogEvents = async ({
  functionName,
  logStreamName,
```

```
  eventCount,
  region,
}) => {
  try {
    const cwlClient = new CloudWatchLogsClient({ region });
    const logGroupName = `/aws/lambda/${functionName}`;
    const response = await cwlClient.send(
      new GetLogEventsCommand({
        logStreamName: logStreamName,
        limit: eventCount,
        logGroupName: logGroupName,
      }),
    );

    return [response.events, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

Modulo di azioni Amazon Cognito.

```
import {
  AdminGetUserCommand,
  CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
  DeleteUserCommand,
  InitiateAuthCommand,
  SignUpCommand,
  UpdateUserPoolCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-provider";

/**
 * Connect a Lambda function to the PreSignUp trigger for a Cognito user pool
 * @param {{ region: string, userPoolId: string, handlerArn: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").UpdateUserPoolCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const addPreSignUpHandler = async ({
  region,
  userPoolId,
  handlerArn,
```

```
}) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({
      region,
    });

    const command = new UpdateUserPoolCommand({
      UserPoolId: userPoolId,
      LambdaConfig: {
        PreSignUp: handlerArn,
      },
    });

    const response = await cognitoClient.send(command);
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Attempt to register a user to a user pool with a given username and password.
 * @param {{
 *   region: string,
 *   userPoolClientId: string,
 *   username: string,
 *   email: string,
 *   password: string
 * }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").SignUpCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const signUpUser = async ({
  region,
  userPoolClientId,
  username,
  email,
  password,
}) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({
      region,
    });
```

```
    const response = await cognitoClient.send(
      new SignUpCommand({
        ClientId: userPoolClientId,
        Username: username,
        Password: password,
        UserAttributes: [{ Name: "email", Value: email }],
      }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Sign in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password authentication
 flow.
 * @param {{ region: string, clientId: string, username: string, password:
 string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").InitiateAuthCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const signIn = async ({ region, clientId, username, password }) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({ region });
    const response = await cognitoClient.send(
      new InitiateAuthCommand({
        AuthFlow: "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
        ClientId: clientId,
        AuthParameters: { USERNAME: username, PASSWORD: password },
      }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Retrieve an existing user from a user pool.
 * @param {{ region: string, userPoolId: string, username: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").AdminGetUserCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
```

```
export const getUser = async ({ region, userPoolId, username }) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({ region });
    const response = await cognitoClient.send(
      new AdminGetUserCommand({
        UserPoolId: userPoolId,
        Username: username,
      }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Delete the signed-in user. Useful for allowing a user to delete their
 * own profile.
 * @param {{ region: string, accessToken: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").DeleteUserCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const deleteUser = async ({ region, accessToken }) => {
  try {
    const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({ region });
    const response = await client.send(
      new DeleteUserCommand({ AccessToken: accessToken }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

Modulo di azioni DynamoDB.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  BatchWriteCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";
```

```
/**
 * Populate a DynamoDB table with provide items.
 * @param {{ region: string, tableName: string, items: Record<string,
 unknown>[] }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb").BatchWriteCommandOutput |
 null, unknown]>}
 */
export const populateTable = async ({ region, tableName, items }) => {
  try {
    const ddbClient = new DynamoDBClient({ region });
    const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(ddbClient);
    const response = await docClient.send(
      new BatchWriteCommand({
        RequestItems: {
          [tableName]: items.map((item) => ({
            PutRequest: {
              Item: item,
            },
          })),
        },
      }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - DeleteUser
  - InitiateAuth
  - SignUp
  - UpdateUserPool

Esegui automaticamente la migrazione di utenti Amazon Cognito noti con una funzione Lambda utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come migrare automaticamente gli utenti noti di Amazon Cognito con una funzione Lambda.

- Configura un pool di utenti per chiamare una funzione Lambda per il trigger `MigrateUser`.
- Accedi ad Amazon Cognito con un nome utente e un indirizzo e-mail non incluso nel pool di utenti.
- La funzione Lambda esegue la scansione di una tabella DynamoDB e migra automaticamente gli utenti noti al pool di utenti.
- Esegui il flusso della password dimenticata per reimpostare la password per l'utente migrato.
- Accedi come nuovo utente, quindi elimina le risorse.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)
```

```
// MigrateUser separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type MigrateUser struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewMigrateUser constructs a new migrate user runner.
func NewMigrateUser(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) MigrateUser {
 scenario := MigrateUser{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddMigrateUserTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 MigrateUser trigger.
func (runner *MigrateUser) AddMigrateUserTrigger(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, functionArn string) {
 log.Printf("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the MigrateUser trigger from
 Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens when an unknown user signs in, and lets your function
 take action before Cognito\n" +
  "rejects the user.\n\n")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  ctx, userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.UserMigration, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(functionArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle the MigrateUser
 trigger.\n",
  functionArn, userPoolId)
```

```
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SignInUser adds a new user to the known users table and signs that user in to
 Amazon Cognito.
func (runner *MigrateUser) SignInUser(ctx context.Context, usersTable string,
 clientId string) (bool, actions.User) {
 log.Println("Let's sign in a user to your Cognito user pool. When the username
 and email matches an entry in the\n" +
  "DynamoDB known users table, the email is automatically verified and the user
 is migrated to the Cognito user pool.")

 user := actions.User{}
 user.UserName = runner.questioner.Ask("\nEnter a username:")
 user.UserEmail = runner.questioner.Ask("\nEnter an email that you own. This
 email will be used to confirm user migration\n" +
  "during this example:")

 runner.helper.AddKnownUser(ctx, usersTable, user)

 var err error
 var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 signedIn := false
 for !signedIn && resetRequired == nil {
  log.Printf("Signing in to Cognito as user '%v'. The expected result is a
 PasswordResetRequiredException.\n\n", user.UserName)
  authResult, err = runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, user.UserName, "_")
  if err != nil {
   if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
    log.Printf("\nUser '%v' is not in the Cognito user pool but was found in the
 DynamoDB known users table.\n"+
     "User migration is started and a password reset is required.",
 user.UserName)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   log.Printf("User '%v' successfully signed in. This is unexpected and probably
 means you have not\n"+
    "cleaned up a previous run of this scenario, so the user exist in the Cognito
 user pool.\n"+
```

```
    "You can continue this example and select to clean up resources, or manually
 remove\n"+
    "the user from your user pool and try again.", user.UserName)
   runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
 *authResult.AccessToken)
   signedIn = true
  }
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return resetRequired != nil, user
}

// ResetPassword starts a password recovery flow.
func (runner *MigrateUser) ResetPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 user actions.User) {
 wantCode := runner.questioner.AskBool(fmt.Sprintf("In order to migrate the user
 to Cognito, you must be able to receive a confirmation\n"+
  "code by email at %v. Do you want to send a code (y/n)?", user.UserEmail), "y")
 if !wantCode {
  log.Println("To complete this example and successfully migrate a user to
 Cognito, you must enter an email\n" +
   "you own that can receive a confirmation code.")
  return
 }
 codeDelivery, err := runner.cognitoActor.ForgotPassword(ctx, clientId,
 user.UserName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("\nA confirmation code has been sent to %v.",
 *codeDelivery.Destination)
 code := runner.questioner.Ask("Check your email and enter it here:")

 confirmed := false
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter a password that has at least
 eight characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !confirmed {
  log.Printf("\nConfirming password reset for user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  err = runner.cognitoActor.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx, clientId, code,
 user.UserName, password)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
```

```
    if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
     password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter another password:", 8)
    } else {
     panic(err)
    }
   } else {
    confirmed = true
   }
  }
  log.Printf("User '%v' successfully confirmed and migrated.\n", user.UserName)
  log.Println("Signing in with your username and password...")
  authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, user.UserName,
  password)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with: %v...\n",
  (*authResult.AccessToken)[:10])
  runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
  *authResult.AccessToken)

  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *MigrateUser) Run(ctx context.Context, stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(ctx, stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]
```

```
 runner.AddMigrateUserTrigger(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["MigrateUserFunctionArn"])
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers,
 actions.UserMigration)
 resetNeeded, user := runner.SignInUser(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"],
 stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"])
 if resetNeeded {
  runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(ctx, stackOutputs["MigrateUserFunction"])
  runner.ResetPassword(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], user)
 }

 runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Gestisci il trigger `MigrateUser` con una funzione Lambda.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "os"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
)

const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
```

```
 UserEmail string `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the MigrateUser event by looking up a user in an Amazon
 DynamoDB table and
// specifying whether they should be migrated to the user pool.
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event
 events.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUser)
 (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUser, error) {
 log.Printf("Received migrate trigger from %v for user '%v'",
 event.TriggerSource, event.UserName)
 if event.TriggerSource != "UserMigration_Authentication" {
  return event, nil
 }
 tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
 user := UserInfo{
  UserName: event.UserName,
 }
 log.Printf("Looking up user '%v' in table %v.\n", user.UserName, tableName)
 filterEx := expression.Name("UserName").Equal(expression.Value(user.UserName))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithFilter(filterEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Error building expression to query for user '%v'.\n",
 user.UserName)
  return event, err
 }
 output, err := h.dynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName:                 aws.String(tableName),
  FilterExpression:          expr.Filter(),
  ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
  ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Error looking up user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  return event, err
 }
 if len(output.Items) == 0 {
  log.Printf("User '%v' not found, not migrating user.\n", user.UserName)
  return event, err
 }
```

```
 var users []UserInfo
 err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &users)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal DynamoDB items. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return event, err
 }

 user = users[0]
 log.Printf("UserName '%v' found with email %v. User is migrated and must reset
 password.\n", user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.UserAttributes =
 map[string]string{
  "email":          user.UserEmail,
  "email_verified": "true", // email_verified is required for the forgot password
 flow.
 }
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.FinalUserStatus =
 "RESET_REQUIRED"
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.MessageAction = "SUPPRESS"

 return event, err
}

func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

Crea una struttura che esegue operazioni comuni.

```
import (
 "context"
```

```
 "log"
 "strings"
 "time"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this
 example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs,
 error)
 PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
```

```
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName
 string) (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(ctx, stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for
 this example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured
 format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 (actions.UserList, error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
```

```
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string,
 user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users
 table...\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(ctx, tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the
 specified Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with
 your Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(ctx, functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(ctx, functionName,
 *logStream.LogStreamName, 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiude le azioni di Amazon Cognito.

```
import (
 "context"
```

```
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito
 trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger
 is specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userPoolId, err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
```

```
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
```

```
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string) (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId
 string, code string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userAccessToken
 string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

```
// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool.
 This method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a
 user without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
```

```
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiude le azioni di DynamoDB.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
```

```
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of
 strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_
%v", i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n",
 err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return err
```

```
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (UserList,
 error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user
 User) error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiuda le azioni di CloudWatch Logs.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs/types"
)

type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, logStreamName string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
```

```
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiuda le azioni. AWS CloudFormation

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
)

// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName
 string) StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(ctx,
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
```

```
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

Eliminare le risorse.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
```

```
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources
 \n" +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(ctx, accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
   triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i],
 HandlerArn: nil}
  }
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(ctx, resources.userPoolId,
 triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
 }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - ConfirmForgotPassword
  - DeleteUser
  - ForgotPassword
  - InitiateAuth
  - SignUp
  - UpdateUserPool

Creazione di una REST API di API Gateway per monitorare i dati COVID-19

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una REST API che simula un sistema per monitorare i casi quotidiani di COVID-19 negli Stati Uniti, utilizzando dati fittizi.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come usare AWS Chalice con per AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) creare un'API REST serverless che utilizzi Amazon API Gateway e Amazon DynamoDB. AWS Lambda La REST API simula un sistema che monitora i casi giornalieri di COVID-19 negli Stati Uniti, utilizzando dati fittizi. Scopri come:

- Usa AWS Chalice per definire i percorsi nelle funzioni Lambda che vengono chiamate per gestire le richieste REST che arrivano tramite API Gateway.
- Utilizza le funzioni Lambda per recuperare e archiviare i dati in una tabella DynamoDB per soddisfare le richieste REST.
- Definisci la struttura della tabella e le risorse dei ruoli di sicurezza in un AWS CloudFormation modello.
- Usa AWS Chalice e CloudFormation per impacchettare e distribuire tutte le risorse necessarie.
- Usa CloudFormation per ripulire tutte le risorse create.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- AWS CloudFormation
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Creazione di una REST API per la libreria di prestiti

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare una libreria di prestiti in cui gli utenti possono prendere in prestito e restituire libri tramite una REST API supportata da un database Amazon Aurora.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzare l' AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) API Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) e AWS Chalice per creare un'API REST supportata da un database Amazon Aurora. Il servizio Web è completamente serverless e rappresenta una semplice libreria di prestiti in cui gli utenti possono prendere in prestito e restituire libri. Scopri come:

- Creare e gestire un cluster di database Aurora serverless.
- Utilizzalo per gestire le credenziali AWS Secrets Manager del database.
- Implementare un livello di archiviazione di dati che utilizza Amazon RDS per spostare i dati dentro e fuori dal database.
- Usa AWS Chalice per distribuire un'API REST serverless su Amazon API Gateway e. AWS Lambda
- Utilizza il pacchetto Richieste per inviare le richieste al servizio Web.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- Aurora
- Lambda
- Secrets Manager

Creazione di un'applicazione di messaggistica con Step Functions

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione di AWS Step Functions messaggistica che recupera i record dei messaggi da una tabella di database.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come usare AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with per creare un'applicazione di messaggistica che AWS Step Functions recupera i record dei messaggi da una tabella Amazon DynamoDB e li invia con Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS). La macchina a stati si integra con una AWS Lambda funzione per scansionare il database alla ricerca di messaggi non inviati.

- Crea una macchina a stati che recuperi e aggiorni i record di messaggi da una tabella Amazon DynamoDB.
- Aggiorna la definizione della macchina a stati per inviare messaggi anche ad Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS).
- Avvia e arresta l'esecuzione della macchina a stati.
- Connettiti a Lambda, DynamoDB e Amazon SQS da una macchina a stati utilizzando le integrazioni di servizi.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SQS
- Step Functions

Creazione di un'applicazione di gestione delle risorse fotografiche che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto utilizzando etichette

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

.NET

SDK per .NET

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

C++

SDK per C++

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

PHP

SDK per PHP

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Rust

SDK per Rust

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Creazione di un'applicazione di chat websocket con API Gateway

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione chat servita da un'API websocket creata su Gateway Amazon API.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzarlo AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) con Amazon API Gateway V2 per creare un'API websocket che si integri con Amazon AWS Lambda DynamoDB.

- Crea un'API WebSocket servita da API Gateway
- Definisci un gestore Lambda che memorizzi le connessioni in DynamoDB e invii messaggi ad altri partecipanti alla chat.
- Connettiti all'applicazione di chat websocket e invia messaggi con il pacchetto Websockets.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Crea un'applicazione che analizza il feedback dei clienti e sintetizza l'audio

Il seguente esempio di codice spiega come creare un'applicazione che analizza schede dei commenti dei clienti, le traduce dalla loro lingua originale, ne determina la valutazione e genera un file audio dal testo tradotto.

.NET

SDK per .NET

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato

nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
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- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend

- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in. GitHub I seguenti estratti mostrano come AWS SDK per JavaScript viene utilizzato all'interno delle funzioni Lambda.

```
import {
  ComprehendClient,
  DetectDominantLanguageCommand,
  DetectSentimentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-comprehend";

/**
 * Determine the language and sentiment of the extracted text.
 *
 * @param {{ source_text: string}} extractTextOutput
 */
export const handler = async (extractTextOutput) => {
  const comprehendClient = new ComprehendClient({});

  const detectDominantLanguageCommand = new DetectDominantLanguageCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
```

```
  });

  // The source language is required for sentiment analysis and
  // translation in the next step.
  const { Languages } = await comprehendClient.send(
    detectDominantLanguageCommand,
  );

  const languageCode = Languages[0].LanguageCode;

  const detectSentimentCommand = new DetectSentimentCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
    LanguageCode: languageCode,
  });

  const { Sentiment } = await comprehendClient.send(detectSentimentCommand);

  return {
    sentiment: Sentiment,
    language_code: languageCode,
  };
};
```

```
import {
  DetectDocumentTextCommand,
  TextractClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-textract";

/**
 * Fetch the S3 object from the event and analyze it using Amazon Textract.
 *
 * @param {import("@types/aws-lambda").EventBridgeEvent<"Object Created">}
 eventBridgeS3Event
 */
export const handler = async (eventBridgeS3Event) => {
  const textractClient = new TextractClient();

  const detectDocumentTextCommand = new DetectDocumentTextCommand({
    Document: {
      S3Object: {
        Bucket: eventBridgeS3Event.bucket,
        Name: eventBridgeS3Event.object,
      },
```

```
    },
  });

  // Textract returns a list of blocks. A block can be a line, a page, word, etc.
  // Each block also contains geometry of the detected text.
  // For more information on the Block type, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
textract/latest/dg/API_Block.html.
  const { Blocks } = await textractClient.send(detectDocumentTextCommand);

  // For the purpose of this example, we are only interested in words.
  const extractedWords = Blocks.filter((b) => b.BlockType === "WORD").map(
    (b) => b.Text,
  );

  return extractedWords.join(" ");
};
```

```
import { PollyClient, SynthesizeSpeechCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-polly";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { Upload } from "@aws-sdk/lib-storage";

/**
 * Synthesize an audio file from text.
 *
 * @param {{ bucket: string, translated_text: string, object: string}}
 sourceDestinationConfig
 */
export const handler = async (sourceDestinationConfig) => {
  const pollyClient = new PollyClient({});

  const synthesizeSpeechCommand = new SynthesizeSpeechCommand({
    Engine: "neural",
    Text: sourceDestinationConfig.translated_text,
    VoiceId: "Ruth",
    OutputFormat: "mp3",
  });

  const { AudioStream } = await pollyClient.send(synthesizeSpeechCommand);

  const audioKey = `${sourceDestinationConfig.object}.mp3`;

  // Store the audio file in S3.
  const s3Client = new S3Client();
```

```
  const upload = new Upload({
    client: s3Client,
    params: {
      Bucket: sourceDestinationConfig.bucket,
      Key: audioKey,
      Body: AudioStream,
      ContentType: "audio/mp3",
    },
  });

  await upload.done();
  return audioKey;
};
```

```
import {
  TranslateClient,
  TranslateTextCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-translate";

/**
 * Translate the extracted text to English.
 *
 * @param {{ extracted_text: string, source_language_code: string}}
 textAndSourceLanguage
 */
export const handler = async (textAndSourceLanguage) => {
  const translateClient = new TranslateClient({});

  const translateCommand = new TranslateTextCommand({
    SourceLanguageCode: textAndSourceLanguage.source_language_code,
    TargetLanguageCode: "en",
    Text: textAndSourceLanguage.extracted_text,
  });

  const { TranslatedText } = await translateClient.send(translateCommand);

  return { translated_text: TranslatedText };
};
```

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda

- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Richiamo a una funzione Lambda da un browser

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come richiamare una AWS Lambda funzione da un browser.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

Puoi creare un'applicazione basata su browser che utilizza una AWS Lambda funzione per aggiornare una tabella Amazon DynamoDB con selezioni utente.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Lambda

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Puoi creare un'applicazione basata su browser che utilizza una AWS Lambda funzione per aggiornare una tabella Amazon DynamoDB con selezioni utente. Questa app utilizza la versione 3. AWS SDK per JavaScript

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Trasformare i dati per l'applicazione con S3 Object Lambda

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come trasformare i dati per l'applicazione con S3 Object Lambda.

.NET

SDK per .NET

Mostra come aggiungere codice personalizzato alle richieste S3 GET standard per modificare l'oggetto richiesto recuperato da S3 in modo che questo soddisfi le esigenze del client o dell'applicazione richiedente.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Lambda
- Amazon S3

Utilizzo di un'API Gateway per richiamare una funzione Lambda

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da Amazon API Gateway.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione utilizzando l'API runtime Lambda Java. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. In questo esempio viene illustrato come creare una funzione Lambda richiamata da Gateway Amazon API che analizza una tabella Amazon DynamoDB per le ricorrenze di lavoro e utilizza Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) per inviare un messaggio di testo ai dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione utilizzando l'API di JavaScript runtime Lambda. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico.

In questo esempio viene illustrato come creare una funzione Lambda richiamata da Gateway Amazon API che analizza una tabella Amazon DynamoDB per le ricorrenze di lavoro e utilizza Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) per inviare un messaggio di testo ai dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Questo esempio è anche disponibile nella Guida per lo sviluppatore di AWS SDK per JavaScript v3 .

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

L'esempio mostra come creare e utilizzare una REST API di Gateway Amazon API destinata a una funzione AWS Lambda . Il gestore Lambda dimostra come definire percorsi in base ai metodi HTTP, come ottenere dati dalla stringa, dall'intestazione e dal corpo della query e come restituire una risposta JSON.

- Distribuire una funzione Lambda.
- Creare una REST API di API Gateway.
- Creare una risorsa REST destinata alla funzione Lambda.
- Concedere l'autorizzazione affinché l'API Gateway richiami la funzione Lambda.
- Utilizza il pacchetto Richieste per inviare le richieste alla REST API.
- Eliminare tutte le risorse create durante la demo.

Questo esempio è visualizzato al meglio su GitHub. Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Utilizzo di Step Functions per richiamare le funzioni Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una macchina a AWS Step Functions stati che richiama AWS Lambda funzioni in sequenza.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un flusso di lavoro AWS senza server utilizzando AWS Step Functions and. AWS SDK for Java 2.x Ogni fase del flusso di lavoro viene implementata utilizzando una AWS Lambda funzione.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SES
- Step Functions

Utilizzo degli eventi pianificati per richiamare una funzione Lambda

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da un evento EventBridge pianificato di Amazon.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un evento EventBridge pianificato da Amazon che richiami una AWS Lambda funzione. Configura EventBridge per utilizzare un'espressione cron per pianificare

quando viene richiamata la funzione Lambda. In questo esempio, viene creata una funzione Lambda utilizzando l'API di runtime Lambda Java. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. Questo esempio dimostra come creare un'app che invia un messaggio di testo via mobile ai tuoi dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch Registri
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come creare un evento EventBridge pianificato da Amazon che richiami una AWS Lambda funzione. Configura EventBridge per utilizzare un'espressione cron per pianificare quando viene richiamata la funzione Lambda. In questo esempio, crei una funzione Lambda utilizzando l'API JavaScript Lambda runtime. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. Questo esempio dimostra come creare un'app che invia un messaggio di testo via mobile ai tuoi dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Questo esempio è anche disponibile nella Guida per lo sviluppatore di AWS SDK per JavaScript v3 .

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch Registri

- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Questo esempio mostra come registrare una AWS Lambda funzione come destinazione di un EventBridge evento Amazon pianificato. Il gestore Lambda scrive un messaggio intuitivo e i dati completi dell'evento su Amazon CloudWatch Logs per recuperarli in un secondo momento.

- Distribuzione di una funzione Lambda.
- Crea un evento EventBridge pianificato e rende la funzione Lambda la destinazione.
- Concede il permesso di EventBridge invocare la funzione Lambda.
- Stampa i dati più recenti dai CloudWatch registri per mostrare il risultato delle chiamate pianificate.
- Elimina tutte le risorse create durante la demo.

Questo esempio è visualizzato al meglio su. GitHub Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch Registri
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Usa l'API Amazon Neptune per sviluppare una funzione Lambda che interroga i dati del grafico

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare l'API Neptune per interrogare i dati del grafico.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come usare l'API Java di Amazon Neptune per creare una funzione Lambda che interroga i dati del grafico all'interno del VPC.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Lambda
- Neptune

Scrivi dati di attività personalizzati con una funzione Lambda dopo l'autenticazione utente di Amazon Cognito tramite un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come scrivere dati di attività personalizzate con una funzione Lambda dopo l'autenticazione utente di Amazon Cognito.

- Usa le funzioni di amministratore per aggiungere un utente a un pool di utenti.
- Configura un pool di utenti per chiamare una funzione Lambda per il trigger `PostAuthentication`.
- Accedere con il nuovo utente ad Amazon Cognito.
- La funzione Lambda scrive informazioni personalizzate nei CloudWatch log e in una tabella DynamoDB.
- Acquisisci e visualizza dati personalizzati dalla tabella DynamoDB, quindi elimina le risorse.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// ActivityLog separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type ActivityLog struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewActivityLog constructs a new activity log runner.
func NewActivityLog(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) ActivityLog {
 scenario := ActivityLog{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddUserToPool selects a user from the known users table and uses administrator
 credentials to add the user to the user pool.
func (runner *ActivityLog) AddUserToPool(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 tableName string) (string, string) {
```

```
 log.Println("To facilitate this example, let's add a user to the user pool using
 administrator privileges.")
 users, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 user := users.Users[0]
 log.Printf("Adding known user %v to the user pool.\n", user.UserName)
 err = runner.cognitoActor.AdminCreateUser(ctx, userPoolId, user.UserName,
 user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 pwSet := false
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter a password that has at least
 eight characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !pwSet {
  log.Printf("\nSetting password for user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  err = runner.cognitoActor.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx, userPoolId, user.UserName,
 password)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
   if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
    password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter another password:", 8)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   pwSet = true
  }
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 return user.UserName, password
}

// AddActivityLogTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 PostAuthentication trigger.
func (runner *ActivityLog) AddActivityLogTrigger(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, activityLogArn string) {
 log.Println("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the PostAuthentication
 trigger from Cognito.\n" +
```

```
  "This trigger happens after a user is authenticated, and lets your function
 take action, such as logging\n" +
  "the outcome.")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  ctx, userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.PostAuthentication, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(activityLogArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers,
 actions.PostAuthentication)
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle
 PostAuthentication Cognito trigger.\n",
  activityLogArn, userPoolId)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SignInUser signs in as the specified user.
func (runner *ActivityLog) SignInUser(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string, password string) {
 log.Printf("Now we'll sign in user %v and check the results in the logs and the
 DynamoDB table.", userName)
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, userName, password)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Sign in successful.",
  "The PostAuthentication Lambda handler writes custom information to CloudWatch
 Logs.")

 runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
 *authResult.AccessToken)
}

// GetKnownUserLastLogin gets the login info for a user from the Amazon DynamoDB
 table and displays it.
func (runner *ActivityLog) GetKnownUserLastLogin(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string, userName string) {
 log.Println("The PostAuthentication handler also writes login data to the
 DynamoDB table.")
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")
```

```
 users, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, user := range users.Users {
  if user.UserName == userName {
   log.Println("The last login info for the user in the known users table is:")
   log.Printf("\t%+v", *user.LastLogin)
  }
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *ActivityLog) Run(ctx context.Context, stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(ctx, stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]
 runner.helper.PopulateUserTable(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"])
 userName, password := runner.AddUserToPool(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["TableName"])

 runner.AddActivityLogTrigger(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["ActivityLogFunctionArn"])
 runner.SignInUser(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], userName, password)
 runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(ctx, stackOutputs["ActivityLogFunction"])
 runner.GetKnownUserLastLogin(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"], userName)

 runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)
```

```
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Gestisci il trigger `PostAuthentication` con una funzione Lambda.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 dynamodbtypes "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// LoginInfo defines structured login data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string `dynamodbav:"UserPoolId"`
 ClientId   string `dynamodbav:"ClientId"`
 Time       string `dynamodbav:"Time"`
}

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string    `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string    `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
 LastLogin LoginInfo `dynamodbav:"LastLogin"`
}
```

```
// GetKey marshals the user email value to a DynamoDB key format.
func (user UserInfo) GetKey() map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue {
 userEmail, err := attributevalue.Marshal(user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue{"UserEmail": userEmail}
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the PostAuthentication event by writing custom data to
 the logs and
// to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context,
 event events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPostAuthentication)
 (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPostAuthentication, error) {
 log.Printf("Received post authentication trigger from %v for user '%v'",
 event.TriggerSource, event.UserName)
 tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
 user := UserInfo{
  UserName:  event.UserName,
  UserEmail: event.Request.UserAttributes["email"],
  LastLogin: LoginInfo{
   UserPoolId: event.UserPoolID,
   ClientId:   event.CallerContext.ClientID,
   Time:       time.Now().Format(time.UnixDate),
  },
 }
 // Write to CloudWatch Logs.
 fmt.Printf("%#v", user)

 // Also write to an external system. This examples uses DynamoDB to demonstrate.
 userMap, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshal to DynamoDB map. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else if len(userMap) == 0 {
  log.Printf("User info marshaled to an empty map.")
 } else {
  _, err := h.dynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
   Item:      userMap,
```

```
    TableName: aws.String(tableName),
   })
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't write to DynamoDB. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Wrote user info to DynamoDB table %v.\n", tableName)
   }
  }

  return event, nil
}

func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

Crea una struttura che esegue operazioni comuni.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "time"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)
```

```
// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this
 example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs,
 error)
 PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}
```

```
// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName
 string) (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(ctx, stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for
 this example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured
 format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 (actions.UserList, error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string,
 user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users
 table...\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(ctx, tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the
 specified Lambda function and displays them.
```

```
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with
 your Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(ctx, functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(ctx, functionName,
 *logStream.LogStreamName, 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiude le azioni di Amazon Cognito.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}
```

```
// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito
 trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger
 is specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userPoolId, err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
```

```
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
```

```
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string) (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId
 string, code string, userName string, password string) error {
```

```
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userAccessToken
 string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool.
 This method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
```

```
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a
 user without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiude le azioni di DynamoDB.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of
 strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
```

```
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_
%v", i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n",
 err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (UserList,
 error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 } else {
```

```
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user
 User) error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiuda le azioni di CloudWatch Logs.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs/types"
)

type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}
```

```
// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, logStreamName string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiuda le azioni. AWS CloudFormation

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
)

// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName
 string) StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(ctx,
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

Eliminare le risorse.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources
 \n" +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if wantDelete {
```

```
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(ctx, accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
   triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i],
 HandlerArn: nil}
  }
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(ctx, resources.userPoolId,
 triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
 }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - AdminCreateUser
  - AdminSetUserPassword
  - DeleteUser
  - InitiateAuth
  - UpdateUserPool

Esempi serverless per Lambda

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Lambda con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda
- Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Kinesis
- Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger DynamoDB
- Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon DocumentDB
- Invocare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon MSK
- Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon S3
- Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SNS
- Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SQS
- Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Kinesis
- Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger DynamoDB
- Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Amazon SQS

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come implementare una funzione Lambda che si connette a un database RDS. La funzione effettua una semplice richiesta al database e restituisce il risultato.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda tramite .NET.

```
using System.Data;
using System.Text.Json;
using Amazon.Lambda.APIGatewayEvents;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using MySql.Data.MySqlClient;
```

```
// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace aws_rds;

public class InputModel
{
    public string key1 { get; set; }
    public string key2 { get; set; }
}

public class Function
{
    /// <summary>
    // Handles the Lambda function execution for connecting to RDS using IAM
 authentication.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="input">The input event data passed to the Lambda function</
param>
    /// <param name="context">The Lambda execution context that provides runtime
 information</param>
    /// <returns>A response object containing the execution result</returns>

    public async Task<APIGatewayProxyResponse>
 FunctionHandler(APIGatewayProxyRequest request, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        // Sample Input: {"body": "{\"key1\":\"20\", \"key2\":\"25\"}"}
        var input = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<InputModel>(request.Body);

        /// Obtain authentication token
        var authToken = RDSAuthTokenGenerator.GenerateAuthToken(
            Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_ENDPOINT"),
            Convert.ToInt32(Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_PORT")),
            Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_USERNAME")
        );

        /// Build the Connection String with the Token
        string connectionString =
 $"Server={Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_ENDPOINT")};" +

 $"Port={Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_PORT")};" +
```

```
$"Uid={Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_USERNAME")};" +
                                $"Pwd={authToken};";


       try
       {
           await using var connection = new MySqlConnection(connectionString);
           await connection.OpenAsync();

           const string sql = "SELECT @param1 + @param2 AS Sum";

           await using var command = new MySqlCommand(sql, connection);
           command.Parameters.AddWithValue("@param1", int.Parse(input.key1 ??
"0"));
           command.Parameters.AddWithValue("@param2", int.Parse(input.key2 ??
"0"));

           await using var reader = await command.ExecuteReaderAsync();
           if (await reader.ReadAsync())
           {
               int result = reader.GetInt32("Sum");

               //Sample Response: {"statusCode":200,"body":"{\"message\":\"The
sum is: 45\"}","isBase64Encoded":false}
               return new APIGatewayProxyResponse
               {
                   StatusCode = 200,
                   Body = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new { message = $"The sum is:
{result}" })
               };
           }

       }
       catch (Exception ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
       }

       return new APIGatewayProxyResponse
       {
           StatusCode = 500,
           Body = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new { error = "Internal server
error" })
```

```
        };
    }
}
```

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda tramite Go.

```
/*
Golang v2 code here.
*/

package main

import (
 "context"
 "database/sql"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "os"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/rds/auth"
 _ "github.com/go-sql-driver/mysql"
)

type MyEvent struct {
 Name string `json:"name"`
}

func HandleRequest(event *MyEvent) (map[string]interface{}, error) {
```

```
var dbName string = os.Getenv("DatabaseName")
var dbUser string = os.Getenv("DatabaseUser")
var dbHost string = os.Getenv("DBHost") // Add hostname without https
var dbPort int = os.Getenv("Port")      // Add port number
var dbEndpoint string = fmt.Sprintf("%s:%d", dbHost, dbPort)
var region string = os.Getenv("AWS_REGION")

cfg, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
if err != nil {
 panic("configuration error: " + err.Error())
}

authenticationToken, err := auth.BuildAuthToken(
 context.TODO(), dbEndpoint, region, dbUser, cfg.Credentials)
if err != nil {
 panic("failed to create authentication token: " + err.Error())
}

dsn := fmt.Sprintf("%s:%s@tcp(%s)/%s?tls=true&allowCleartextPasswords=true",
 dbUser, authenticationToken, dbEndpoint, dbName,
)

db, err := sql.Open("mysql", dsn)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}

defer db.Close()

var sum int
err = db.QueryRow("SELECT ?+? AS sum", 3, 2).Scan(&sum)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
s := fmt.Sprint(sum)
message := fmt.Sprintf("The selected sum is: %s", s)

messageBytes, err := json.Marshal(message)
if err != nil {
 return nil, err
}

messageString := string(messageBytes)
return map[string]interface{}{
```

```
  "statusCode": 200,
  "headers":    map[string]string{"Content-Type": "application/json"},
  "body":       messageString,
 }, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}
```

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda tramite Java.

```
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.APIGatewayProxyRequestEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.RdsDataClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.model.ExecuteStatementRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.model.ExecuteStatementResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.model.Field;

import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.DriverManager;
import java.sql.PreparedStatement;
import java.sql.ResultSet;

public class RdsLambdaHandler implements
 RequestHandler<APIGatewayProxyRequestEvent, APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent> {
```

```
    @Override
    public APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent handleRequest(APIGatewayProxyRequestEvent
 event, Context context) {
        APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent response = new
 APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent();

        try {
            // Obtain auth token
            String token = createAuthToken();

            // Define connection configuration
            String connectionString = String.format("jdbc:mysql://%s:%s/%s?
useSSL=true&requireSSL=true",
                    System.getenv("ProxyHostName"),
                    System.getenv("Port"),
                    System.getenv("DBName"));

            // Establish a connection to the database
            try (Connection connection =
 DriverManager.getConnection(connectionString, System.getenv("DBUserName"),
 token);
                 PreparedStatement statement =
 connection.prepareStatement("SELECT ? + ? AS sum")) {

                statement.setInt(1, 3);
                statement.setInt(2, 2);

                try (ResultSet resultSet = statement.executeQuery()) {
                    if (resultSet.next()) {
                        int sum = resultSet.getInt("sum");
                        response.setStatusCode(200);
                        response.setBody("The selected sum is: " + sum);
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (Exception e) {
            response.setStatusCode(500);
            response.setBody("Error: " + e.getMessage());
        }

        return response;
    }
```

```
    private String createAuthToken() {
        // Create RDS Data Service client
        RdsDataClient rdsDataClient = RdsDataClient.builder()
                .region(Region.of(System.getenv("AWS_REGION")))
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();

        // Define authentication request
        ExecuteStatementRequest request = ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                .resourceArn(System.getenv("ProxyHostName"))
                .secretArn(System.getenv("DBUserName"))
                .database(System.getenv("DBName"))
                .sql("SELECT 'RDS IAM Authentication'")
                .build();

        // Execute request and obtain authentication token
        ExecuteStatementResponse response =
 rdsDataClient.executeStatement(request);
        Field tokenField = response.records().get(0).get(0);

        return tokenField.stringValue();
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda utilizzando. JavaScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
/*
Node.js code here.
*/
```

```
// ES6+ example
import { Signer } from "@aws-sdk/rds-signer";
import mysql from 'mysql2/promise';

async function createAuthToken() {
  // Define connection authentication parameters
  const dbinfo = {

    hostname: process.env.ProxyHostName,
    port: process.env.Port,
    username: process.env.DBUserName,
    region: process.env.AWS_REGION,

  }

  // Create RDS Signer object
  const signer = new Signer(dbinfo);

  // Request authorization token from RDS, specifying the username
  const token = await signer.getAuthToken();
  return token;
}

async function dbOps() {

  // Obtain auth token
  const token = await createAuthToken();
  // Define connection configuration
  let connectionConfig = {
    host: process.env.ProxyHostName,
    user: process.env.DBUserName,
    password: token,
    database: process.env.DBName,
    ssl: 'Amazon RDS'
  }
  // Create the connection to the DB
  const conn = await mysql.createConnection(connectionConfig);
  // Obtain the result of the query
  const [res,] = await conn.execute('select ?+? as sum', [3, 2]);
  return res;

}

export const handler = async (event) => {
```

```
  // Execute database flow
  const result = await dbOps();
  // Return result
  return {
    statusCode: 200,
    body: JSON.stringify("The selected sum is: " + result[0].sum)
  }
};
```

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda utilizzando. TypeScript

```
import { Signer } from "@aws-sdk/rds-signer";
import mysql from 'mysql2/promise';

// RDS settings
// Using '!' (non-null assertion operator) to tell the TypeScript compiler that
 the DB settings are not null or undefined,
const proxy_host_name = process.env.PROXY_HOST_NAME!
const port = parseInt(process.env.PORT!)
const db_name = process.env.DB_NAME!
const db_user_name = process.env.DB_USER_NAME!
const aws_region = process.env.AWS_REGION!


async function createAuthToken(): Promise<string> {

    // Create RDS Signer object
    const signer = new Signer({
        hostname: proxy_host_name,
        port: port,
        region: aws_region,
        username: db_user_name
    });

    // Request authorization token from RDS, specifying the username
    const token = await signer.getAuthToken();
    return token;
}

async function dbOps(): Promise<mysql.QueryResult | undefined> {
    try {
```

```
        // Obtain auth token
        const token = await createAuthToken();
        const conn = await mysql.createConnection({
            host: proxy_host_name,
            user: db_user_name,
            password: token,
            database: db_name,
            ssl: 'Amazon RDS' // Ensure you have the CA bundle for SSL connection
        });
        const [rows, fields] = await conn.execute('SELECT ? + ? AS sum', [3, 2]);
        console.log('result:', rows);
        return rows;
    }
    catch (err) {
        console.log(err);
    }
}

export const lambdaHandler = async (event: any): Promise<{ statusCode: number;
 body: string }> => {
    // Execute database flow
    const result = await dbOps();

    // Return error is result is undefined
    if (result == undefined)
        return {
            statusCode: 500,
            body: JSON.stringify(`Error with connection to DB host`)
        }

    // Return result
    return {
        statusCode: 200,
        body: JSON.stringify(`The selected sum is: ${result[0].sum}`)
    };
};
```

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda tramite PHP.

```
<?php
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;
use Aws\Rds\AuthTokenGenerator;
use Aws\Credentials\CredentialProvider;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }


    private function getAuthToken(): string {
        // Define connection authentication parameters
        $dbConnection = [
            'hostname' => getenv('DB_HOSTNAME'),
            'port' => getenv('DB_PORT'),
            'username' => getenv('DB_USERNAME'),
            'region' => getenv('AWS_REGION'),
        ];
```

```
        // Create RDS AuthTokenGenerator object
        $generator = new
AuthTokenGenerator(CredentialProvider::defaultProvider());

        // Request authorization token from RDS, specifying the username
        return $generator->createToken(
            $dbConnection['hostname'] . ':' . $dbConnection['port'],
            $dbConnection['region'],
            $dbConnection['username']
        );
    }

    private function getQueryResults() {
        // Obtain auth token
        $token = $this->getAuthToken();

        // Define connection configuration
        $connectionConfig = [
            'host' => getenv('DB_HOSTNAME'),
            'user' => getenv('DB_USERNAME'),
            'password' => $token,
            'database' => getenv('DB_NAME'),
        ];

        // Create the connection to the DB
        $conn = new PDO(

"mysql:host={$connectionConfig['host']};dbname={$connectionConfig['database']}",
            $connectionConfig['user'],
            $connectionConfig['password'],
            [
                PDO::MYSQL_ATTR_SSL_CA => '/path/to/rds-ca-2019-root.pem',
                PDO::MYSQL_ATTR_SSL_VERIFY_SERVER_CERT => true,
            ]
        );

        // Obtain the result of the query
        $stmt = $conn->prepare('SELECT ?+? AS sum');
        $stmt->execute([3, 2]);

        return $stmt->fetch(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);
    }
```

```
    /**
     * @param mixed $event
     * @param Context $context
     * @return array
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing query");

        // Execute database flow
        $result = $this->getQueryResults();

        return [
            'sum' => $result['sum']
        ];
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda tramite Python.

```
import json
import os
import boto3
import pymysql

# RDS settings
proxy_host_name = os.environ['PROXY_HOST_NAME']
port = int(os.environ['PORT'])
db_name = os.environ['DB_NAME']
```

```
db_user_name = os.environ['DB_USER_NAME']
aws_region = os.environ['AWS_REGION']


# Fetch RDS Auth Token
def get_auth_token():
    client = boto3.client('rds')
    token = client.generate_db_auth_token(
        DBHostname=proxy_host_name,
        Port=port
        DBUsername=db_user_name
        Region=aws_region
    )
    return token

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    token = get_auth_token()
    try:
        connection = pymysql.connect(
            host=proxy_host_name,
            user=db_user_name,
            password=token,
            db=db_name,
            port=port,
            ssl={'ca': 'Amazon RDS'}  # Ensure you have the CA bundle for SSL
 connection
        )

        with connection.cursor() as cursor:
            cursor.execute('SELECT %s + %s AS sum', (3, 2))
            result = cursor.fetchone()

        return result

    except Exception as e:
        return (f"Error: {str(e)}")  # Return an error message if an exception
 occurs
```

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
# Ruby code here.

require 'aws-sdk-rds'
require 'json'
require 'mysql2'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  endpoint = ENV['DBEndpoint'] # Add the endpoint without https"
  port = ENV['Port']           # 3306
  user = ENV['DBUser']
  region = ENV['DBRegion']     # 'us-east-1'
  db_name = ENV['DBName']

  credentials = Aws::Credentials.new(
    ENV['AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID'],
    ENV['AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY'],
    ENV['AWS_SESSION_TOKEN']
  )
  rds_client = Aws::RDS::AuthTokenGenerator.new(
    region: region,
    credentials: credentials
  )

  token = rds_client.auth_token(
    endpoint: endpoint+ ':' + port,
    user_name: user,
    region: region
  )

  begin
    conn = Mysql2::Client.new(
```

```
      host: endpoint,
      username: user,
      password: token,
      port: port,
      database: db_name,
      sslca: '/var/task/global-bundle.pem',
      sslverify: true,
      enable_cleartext_plugin: true
    )
    a = 3
    b = 2
    result = conn.query("SELECT #{a} + #{b} AS sum").first['sum']
    puts result
    conn.close
    {
      statusCode: 200,
      body: result.to_json
    }
  rescue => e
    puts "Database connection failed due to #{e}"
  end
end
```

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda tramite Rust.

```
use aws_config::BehaviorVersion;
use aws_credential_types::provider::ProvideCredentials;
use aws_sigv4::{
    http_request::{sign, SignableBody, SignableRequest, SigningSettings},
    sign::v4,
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};
```

```
use serde_json::{json, Value};
use sqlx::postgres::PgConnectOptions;
use std::env;
use std::time::{Duration, SystemTime};

const RDS_CERTS: &[u8] = include_bytes!("global-bundle.pem");

async fn generate_rds_iam_token(
    db_hostname: &str,
    port: u16,
    db_username: &str,
) -> Result<String, Error> {
    let config = aws_config::load_defaults(BehaviorVersion::v2024_03_28()).await;

    let credentials = config
        .credentials_provider()
        .expect("no credentials provider found")
        .provide_credentials()
        .await
        .expect("unable to load credentials");
    let identity = credentials.into();
    let region = config.region().unwrap().to_string();

    let mut signing_settings = SigningSettings::default();
    signing_settings.expires_in = Some(Duration::from_secs(900));
    signing_settings.signature_location =
 aws_sigv4::http_request::SignatureLocation::QueryParams;

    let signing_params = v4::SigningParams::builder()
        .identity(&identity)
        .region(&region)
        .name("rds-db")
        .time(SystemTime::now())
        .settings(signing_settings)
        .build()?;

    let url = format!(
        "https://{db_hostname}:{port}/?Action=connect&DBUser={db_user}",
        db_hostname = db_hostname,
        port = port,
        db_user = db_username
    );

    let signable_request =
```

```
        SignableRequest::new("GET", &url, std::iter::empty(),
 SignableBody::Bytes(&[]))
            .expect("signable request");

    let (signing_instructions, _signature) =
        sign(signable_request, &signing_params.into())?.into_parts();

    let mut url = url::Url::parse(&url).unwrap();
    for (name, value) in signing_instructions.params() {
        url.query_pairs_mut().append_pair(name, &value);
    }

    let response = url.to_string().split_off("https://".len());

    Ok(response)
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    run(service_fn(handler)).await
}

async fn handler(_event: LambdaEvent<Value>) -> Result<Value, Error> {
    let db_host = env::var("DB_HOSTNAME").expect("DB_HOSTNAME must be set");
    let db_port = env::var("DB_PORT")
        .expect("DB_PORT must be set")
        .parse::<u16>()
        .expect("PORT must be a valid number");
    let db_name = env::var("DB_NAME").expect("DB_NAME must be set");
    let db_user_name = env::var("DB_USERNAME").expect("DB_USERNAME must be set");

    let token = generate_rds_iam_token(&db_host, db_port, &db_user_name).await?;

    let opts = PgConnectOptions::new()
        .host(&db_host)
        .port(db_port)
        .username(&db_user_name)
        .password(&token)
        .database(&db_name)
        .ssl_root_cert_from_pem(RDS_CERTS.to_vec())
        .ssl_mode(sqlx::postgres::PgSslMode::Require);

    let pool = sqlx::postgres::PgPoolOptions::new()
        .connect_with(opts)
```

```
        .await?;

    let result: i32 = sqlx::query_scalar("SELECT $1 + $2")
        .bind(3)
        .bind(2)
        .fetch_one(&pool)
        .await?;

    println!("Result: {:?}", result);

    Ok(json!({
        "statusCode": 200,
        "content-type": "text/plain",
        "body": format!("The selected sum is: {result}")
    }))
}
```

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Kinesis

I seguenti esempi di codice spiegano come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione recupera il payload Kinesis, lo decodifica da Base64 e registra il contenuto del record.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KinesisEvents;
```

```
using AWS.Lambda.Powertools.Logging;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace KinesisIntegrationSampleCode;

public class Function
{
    // Powertools Logger requires an environment variables against your function
    // POWERTOOLS_SERVICE_NAME
    [Logging(LogEvent = true)]
    public async Task FunctionHandler(KinesisEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (evnt.Records.Count == 0)
        {
            Logger.LogInformation("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return;
        }

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                Logger.LogInformation($"Processed Event with EventId:
 {record.EventId}");
                string data = await GetRecordDataAsync(record.Kinesis, context);
                Logger.LogInformation($"Data: {data}");
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Logger.LogError($"An error occurred {ex.Message}");
                throw;
            }
        }
        Logger.LogInformation($"Successfully processed {evnt.Records.Count}
 records.");
    }

    private async Task<string> GetRecordDataAsync(KinesisEvent.Record record,
 ILambdaContext context)
```

```
    {
        byte[] bytes = record.Data.ToArray();
        string data = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(bytes);
        await Task.CompletedTask; //Placeholder for actual async work
        return data;
    }
}
```

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda tramite Go.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, kinesisEvent events.KinesisEvent) error {
 if len(kinesisEvent.Records) == 0 {
  log.Printf("empty Kinesis event received")
  return nil
 }

 for _, record := range kinesisEvent.Records {
  log.Printf("processed Kinesis event with EventId: %v", record.EventID)
  recordDataBytes := record.Kinesis.Data
  recordDataText := string(recordDataBytes)
```

```
  log.Printf("record data: %v", recordDataText)
  // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
 }
 log.Printf("successfully processed %v records", len(kinesisEvent.Records))
 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda tramite Java.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package example;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.LambdaLogger;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KinesisEvent;

public class Handler implements RequestHandler<KinesisEvent, Void> {
    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(final KinesisEvent event, final Context context) {
        LambdaLogger logger = context.getLogger();
        if (event.getRecords().isEmpty()) {
            logger.log("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return null;
        }
        for (KinesisEvent.KinesisEventRecord record : event.getRecords()) {
```

```
            try {
                logger.log("Processed Event with EventId: "+record.getEventID());
                String data = new String(record.getKinesis().getData().array());
                logger.log("Data:"+ data);
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex) {
                logger.log("An error occurred:"+ex.getMessage());
                throw ex;
            }
        }
        logger.log("Successfully processed:"+event.getRecords().size()+"
 records");
        return null;
    }

}
```

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda utilizzando. JavaScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      console.log(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      console.log(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
```

```
      throw err;
    }
  }
  console.log(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(payload) {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

Consumo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda utilizzando. TypeScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  KinesisStreamEvent,
  Context,
  KinesisStreamHandler,
  KinesisStreamRecordPayload,
} from "aws-lambda";
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";

const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "kinesis-stream-handler-sample",
});

export const functionHandler: KinesisStreamHandler = async (
  event: KinesisStreamEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      logger.info(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      logger.info(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      logger.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
```

```
      throw err;
    }
    logger.info(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  }
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(
  payload: KinesisStreamRecordPayload
): Promise<string> {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisEvent;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends KinesisHandler
{
```

```
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleKinesis(KinesisEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $event->getRecords();
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            $data = $record->getData();
            $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data

            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be
 marked as failed
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda tramite Python.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import base64
def lambda_handler(event, context):

    for record in event['Records']:
        try:
            print(f"Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: {record['eventID']}")
            record_data = base64.b64decode(record['kinesis']
['data']).decode('utf-8')
            print(f"Record Data: {record_data}")
            # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
        except Exception as e:
            print(f"An error occurred {e}")
            raise e
    print(f"Successfully processed {len(event['Records'])} records.")
```

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
require 'aws-sdk'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].each do |record|
    begin
      puts "Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: #{record['eventID']}"
      record_data = get_record_data_async(record['kinesis'])
      puts "Record Data: #{record_data}"
      # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
```

```
    rescue => err
      $stderr.puts "An error occurred #{err}"
      raise err
    end
  end
  puts "Successfully processed #{event['Records'].length} records."
end

def get_record_data_async(payload)
  data = Base64.decode64(payload['data']).force_encoding('UTF-8')
  # Placeholder for actual async work
  # You can use Ruby's asynchronous programming tools like async/await or fibers
 here.
  return data
end
```

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::kinesis::KinesisEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KinesisEvent>) -> Result<(), Error>
 {
    if event.payload.records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(());
    }

    event.payload.records.iter().for_each(|record| {
```

```
        tracing::info!("EventId:
 {}",record.event_id.as_deref().unwrap_or_default());

        let record_data = std::str::from_utf8(&record.kinesis.data);

        match record_data {
            Ok(data) => {
                // log the record data
                tracing::info!("Data: {}", data);
            }
            Err(e) => {
                tracing::error!("Error: {}", e);
            }
        }
    });

    tracing::info!(
        "Successfully processed {} records",
        event.payload.records.len()
    );

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion
 time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger DynamoDB

I seguenti esempi di codice spiegano come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.DynamoDBEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace AWSLambda_DDB;

public class Function
{
    public void FunctionHandler(DynamoDBEvent dynamoEvent, ILambdaContext
 context)
    {
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Beginning to process
 {dynamoEvent.Records.Count} records...");

        foreach (var record in dynamoEvent.Records)
        {
```

```
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Event ID: {record.EventID}");
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Event Name: {record.EventName}");

            context.Logger.LogInformation(JsonSerializer.Serialize(record));
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("Stream processing complete.");
    }
}
```

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Go.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "fmt"
)

func HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event events.DynamoDBEvent) (*string,
 error) {
 if len(event.Records) == 0 {
  return nil, fmt.Errorf("received empty event")
 }

 for _, record := range event.Records {
   LogDynamoDBRecord(record)
```

```
 }

 message := fmt.Sprintf("Records processed: %d", len(event.Records))
 return &message, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}

func LogDynamoDBRecord(record events.DynamoDBEventRecord){
 fmt.Println(record.EventID)
 fmt.Println(record.EventName)
 fmt.Printf("%+v\n", record.Change)
}
```

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Java.

```
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.DynamodbEvent;
import
 com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.DynamodbEvent.DynamodbStreamRecord;
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;

public class example implements RequestHandler<DynamodbEvent, Void> {

    private static final Gson GSON = new
 GsonBuilder().setPrettyPrinting().create();

    @Override
```

```
    public Void handleRequest(DynamodbEvent event, Context context) {
        System.out.println(GSON.toJson(event));
        event.getRecords().forEach(this::logDynamoDBRecord);
        return null;
    }

    private void logDynamoDBRecord(DynamodbStreamRecord record) {
        System.out.println(record.getEventID());
        System.out.println(record.getEventName());
        System.out.println("DynamoDB Record: " +
 GSON.toJson(record.getDynamodb()));
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda utilizzando. JavaScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
    console.log(JSON.stringify(event, null, 2));
    event.Records.forEach(record => {
        logDynamoDBRecord(record);
    });
};

const logDynamoDBRecord = (record) => {
    console.log(record.eventID);
    console.log(record.eventName);
    console.log(`DynamoDB Record: ${JSON.stringify(record.dynamodb)}`);
};
```

Consumo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda utilizzando. TypeScript

```
export const handler = async (event, context) => {
    console.log(JSON.stringify(event, null, 2));
    event.Records.forEach(record => {
        logDynamoDBRecord(record);
    });
}
const logDynamoDBRecord = (record) => {
    console.log(record.eventID);
    console.log(record.eventName);
    console.log(`DynamoDB Record: ${JSON.stringify(record.dynamodb)}`);
};
```

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbEvent;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends DynamoDbHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
```

```
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleDynamoDb(DynamoDbEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing DynamoDb table items");
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record) {
            $eventName = $record->getEventName();
            $keys = $record->getKeys();
            $old = $record->getOldImage();
            $new = $record->getNewImage();

            $this->logger->info("Event Name:".$eventName."\n");
            $this->logger->info("Keys:". json_encode($keys)."\n");
            $this->logger->info("Old Image:". json_encode($old)."\n");
            $this->logger->info("New Image:". json_encode($new));

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data

            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be
 marked as failed
        }

        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords items");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Python.

```
import json

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    print(json.dumps(event, indent=2))

    for record in event['Records']:
        log_dynamodb_record(record)

def log_dynamodb_record(record):
    print(record['eventID'])
    print(record['eventName'])
    print(f"DynamoDB Record: {json.dumps(record['dynamodb'])}")
```

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
    return 'received empty event' if event['Records'].empty?

    event['Records'].each do |record|
      log_dynamodb_record(record)
    end

    "Records processed: #{event['Records'].length}"
  end

  def log_dynamodb_record(record)
    puts record['eventID']
    puts record['eventName']
    puts "DynamoDB Record: #{JSON.generate(record['dynamodb'])}"
  end
```

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
use lambda_runtime::{service_fn, tracing, Error, LambdaEvent};
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::dynamodb::{Event, EventRecord},
   };


// Built with the following dependencies:
//lambda_runtime = "0.11.1"
//serde_json = "1.0"
//tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
//tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
```

```
//tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }
//aws_lambda_events = "0.15.0"

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<Event>) ->Result<(), Error> {

    let records = &event.payload.records;
    tracing::info!("event payload: {:?}",records);
    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(());
    }

    for record in records{
        log_dynamo_dbrecord(record);
    }

    tracing::info!("Dynamo db records processed");

    // Prepare the response
    Ok(())

}

fn log_dynamo_dbrecord(record: &EventRecord)-> Result<(), Error>{
    tracing::info!("EventId: {}", record.event_id);
    tracing::info!("EventName: {}", record.event_name);
    tracing::info!("DynamoDB Record: {:?}", record.change );
    Ok(())

}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
    .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
    .with_target(false)
    .without_time()
    .init();

    let func = service_fn(function_handler);
    lambda_runtime::run(func).await?;
    Ok(())
```

```
}
```

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon DocumentDB

I seguenti esempi di codice spiegano come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso di modifiche di DocumentDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using System.Text.Json;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Text.Json.Serialization;
//Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace LambdaDocDb;

public class Function
{

     /// <summary>
    /// Lambda function entry point to process Amazon DocumentDB events.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="event">The Amazon DocumentDB event.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The Lambda context object.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A string to indicate successful processing.</returns>
    public string FunctionHandler(Event evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {

        foreach (var record in evnt.Events)
        {
            ProcessDocumentDBEvent(record, context);
        }

        return "OK";
    }

     private void ProcessDocumentDBEvent(DocumentDBEventRecord record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {

        var eventData = record.Event;
        var operationType = eventData.OperationType;
        var databaseName = eventData.Ns.Db;
        var collectionName = eventData.Ns.Coll;
        var fullDocument = JsonSerializer.Serialize(eventData.FullDocument, new
 JsonSerializerOptions { WriteIndented = true });

        context.Logger.LogLine($"Operation type: {operationType}");
        context.Logger.LogLine($"Database: {databaseName}");
        context.Logger.LogLine($"Collection: {collectionName}");
        context.Logger.LogLine($"Full document:\n{fullDocument}");
    }



    public class Event
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("eventSourceArn")]
        public string EventSourceArn { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("events")]
        public List<DocumentDBEventRecord> Events { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("eventSource")]
        public string EventSource { get; set; }
    }

    public class DocumentDBEventRecord
```

```
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("event")]
        public EventData Event { get; set; }
    }

    public class EventData
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("_id")]
        public IdData Id { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("clusterTime")]
        public ClusterTime ClusterTime { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("documentKey")]
        public DocumentKey DocumentKey { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("fullDocument")]
        public Dictionary<string, object> FullDocument { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("ns")]
        public Namespace Ns { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("operationType")]
        public string OperationType { get; set; }
    }

    public class IdData
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("_data")]
        public string Data { get; set; }
    }

    public class ClusterTime
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("$timestamp")]
        public Timestamp Timestamp { get; set; }
    }

    public class Timestamp
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("t")]
        public long T { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("i")]
```

```
        public int I { get; set; }
    }

    public class DocumentKey
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("_id")]
        public Id Id { get; set; }
    }

    public class Id
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("$oid")]
        public string Oid { get; set; }
    }

    public class Namespace
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("db")]
        public string Db { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("coll")]
        public string Coll { get; set; }
    }
}
```

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda tramite Go.

```
package main

import (
```

```
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

type Event struct {
 Events []Record `json:"events"`
}

type Record struct {
 Event struct {
  OperationType string `json:"operationType"`
  NS            struct {
   DB   string `json:"db"`
   Coll string `json:"coll"`
  } `json:"ns"`
  FullDocument interface{} `json:"fullDocument"`
 } `json:"event"`
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}

func handler(ctx context.Context, event Event) (string, error) {
 fmt.Println("Loading function")
 for _, record := range event.Events {
  logDocumentDBEvent(record)
 }

 return "OK", nil
}

func logDocumentDBEvent(record Record) {
 fmt.Printf("Operation type: %s\n", record.Event.OperationType)
 fmt.Printf("db: %s\n", record.Event.NS.DB)
 fmt.Printf("collection: %s\n", record.Event.NS.Coll)
 docBytes, _ := json.MarshalIndent(record.Event.FullDocument, "", "  ")
 fmt.Printf("Full document: %s\n", string(docBytes))
}
```

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda tramite Java.

```
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;

public class Example implements RequestHandler<Map<String, Object>, String> {

    @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    @Override
    public String handleRequest(Map<String, Object> event, Context context) {
        List<Map<String, Object>> events = (List<Map<String, Object>>)
 event.get("events");
        for (Map<String, Object> record : events) {
            Map<String, Object> eventData = (Map<String, Object>)
 record.get("event");
            processEventData(eventData);
        }

        return "OK";
    }

    @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    private void processEventData(Map<String, Object> eventData) {
        String operationType = (String) eventData.get("operationType");
        System.out.println("operationType: %s".formatted(operationType));

        Map<String, Object> ns = (Map<String, Object>) eventData.get("ns");

        String db = (String) ns.get("db");
        System.out.println("db: %s".formatted(db));
```

```
        String coll = (String) ns.get("coll");
        System.out.println("coll: %s".formatted(coll));

        Map<String, Object> fullDocument = (Map<String, Object>)
 eventData.get("fullDocument");
        System.out.println("fullDocument: %s".formatted(fullDocument));
    }

}
```

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda utilizzando. JavaScript

```
console.log('Loading function');
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
    event.events.forEach(record => {
        logDocumentDBEvent(record);
    });
    return 'OK';
};

const logDocumentDBEvent = (record) => {
    console.log('Operation type: ' + record.event.operationType);
    console.log('db: ' + record.event.ns.db);
    console.log('collection: ' + record.event.ns.coll);
    console.log('Full document:', JSON.stringify(record.event.fullDocument, null,
 2));
};
```

Consumo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda utilizzando TypeScript

```
import { DocumentDBEventRecord, DocumentDBEventSubscriptionContext } from 'aws-
lambda';

console.log('Loading function');

export const handler = async (
  event: DocumentDBEventSubscriptionContext,
  context: any
): Promise<string> => {
  event.events.forEach((record: DocumentDBEventRecord) => {
    logDocumentDBEvent(record);
  });
  return 'OK';
};

const logDocumentDBEvent = (record: DocumentDBEventRecord): void => {
  console.log('Operation type: ' + record.event.operationType);
  console.log('db: ' + record.event.ns.db);
  console.log('collection: ' + record.event.ns.coll);
  console.log('Full document:', JSON.stringify(record.event.fullDocument, null,
 2));
};
```

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
<?php

require __DIR__.'/vendor/autoload.php';
```

```
use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Handler;

class DocumentDBEventHandler implements Handler
{
    public function handle($event, Context $context): string
    {

        $events = $event['events'] ?? [];
        foreach ($events as $record) {
            $this->logDocumentDBEvent($record['event']);
        }
        return 'OK';
    }

    private function logDocumentDBEvent($event): void
    {
        // Extract information from the event record

        $operationType = $event['operationType'] ?? 'Unknown';
        $db = $event['ns']['db'] ?? 'Unknown';
        $collection = $event['ns']['coll'] ?? 'Unknown';
        $fullDocument = $event['fullDocument'] ?? [];

        // Log the event details

        echo "Operation type: $operationType\n";
        echo "Database: $db\n";
        echo "Collection: $collection\n";
        echo "Full document: " . json_encode($fullDocument, JSON_PRETTY_PRINT) .
 "\n";
    }
}
return new DocumentDBEventHandler();
```

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda tramite Python.

```
import json

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for record in event.get('events', []):
        log_document_db_event(record)
    return 'OK'

def log_document_db_event(record):
    event_data = record.get('event', {})
    operation_type = event_data.get('operationType', 'Unknown')
    db = event_data.get('ns', {}).get('db', 'Unknown')
    collection = event_data.get('ns', {}).get('coll', 'Unknown')
    full_document = event_data.get('fullDocument', {})

    print(f"Operation type: {operation_type}")
    print(f"db: {db}")
    print(f"collection: {collection}")
    print("Full document:", json.dumps(full_document, indent=2))
```

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
require 'json'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['events'].each do |record|
    log_document_db_event(record)
  end
  'OK'
end

def log_document_db_event(record)
  event_data = record['event'] || {}
  operation_type = event_data['operationType'] || 'Unknown'
  db = event_data.dig('ns', 'db') || 'Unknown'
  collection = event_data.dig('ns', 'coll') || 'Unknown'
  full_document = event_data['fullDocument'] || {}

  puts "Operation type: #{operation_type}"
  puts "db: #{db}"
  puts "collection: #{collection}"
  puts "Full document: #{JSON.pretty_generate(full_document)}"
end
```

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
use lambda_runtime::{service_fn, tracing, Error, LambdaEvent};
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::documentdb::{DocumentDbEvent, DocumentDbInnerEvent},
   };
```

```
// Built with the following dependencies:
//lambda_runtime = "0.11.1"
//serde_json = "1.0"
//tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
//tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
//tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }
//aws_lambda_events = "0.15.0"

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<DocumentDbEvent>) ->Result<(),
 Error> {

    tracing::info!("Event Source ARN: {:?}", event.payload.event_source_arn);
    tracing::info!("Event Source: {:?}", event.payload.event_source);

    let records = &event.payload.events;

    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(());
    }

    for record in records{
        log_document_db_event(record);
    }

    tracing::info!("Document db records processed");

    // Prepare the response
    Ok(())

}

fn log_document_db_event(record: &DocumentDbInnerEvent)-> Result<(), Error>{
    tracing::info!("Change Event: {:?}", record.event);

    Ok(())

}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
```

```
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
    .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
    .with_target(false)
    .without_time()
    .init();

    let func = service_fn(function_handler);
    lambda_runtime::run(func).await?;
    Ok(())

}
```

Invocare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon MSK

I seguenti esempi di codice spiegano come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un cluster Amazon MSK. La funzione recupera il payload MSK e registra il contenuto del record.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon MSK con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KafkaEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri
```

```
namespace MSKLambda;

public class Function
{


    /// <param name="input">The event for the Lambda function handler to
 process.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The ILambdaContext that provides methods for
 logging and describing the Lambda environment.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public void FunctionHandler(KafkaEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key:" + record.Key);
            foreach (var eventRecord in record.Value)
            {
                var valueBytes = eventRecord.Value.ToArray();
                var valueText = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(valueBytes);

                Console.WriteLine("Message:" + valueText);
            }
        }
    }


}
```

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon MSK con Lambda tramite Go.

```
package main

import (
 "encoding/base64"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(event events.KafkaEvent) {
 for key, records := range event.Records {
  fmt.Println("Key:", key)

  for _, record := range records {
   fmt.Println("Record:", record)

   decodedValue, _ := base64.StdEncoding.DecodeString(record.Value)
   message := string(decodedValue)
   fmt.Println("Message:", message)
  }
 }
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon MSK con Lambda tramite Java.

```
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KafkaEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KafkaEvent.KafkaEventRecord;

import java.util.Base64;
import java.util.Map;

public class Example implements RequestHandler<KafkaEvent, Void> {

    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(KafkaEvent event, Context context) {
        for (Map.Entry<String, java.util.List<KafkaEventRecord>> entry :
 event.getRecords().entrySet()) {
            String key = entry.getKey();
            System.out.println("Key: " + key);

            for (KafkaEventRecord record : entry.getValue()) {
                System.out.println("Record: " + record);

                byte[] value = Base64.getDecoder().decode(record.getValue());
                String message = new String(value);
                System.out.println("Message: " + message);
            }
        }

        return null;
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento Amazon MSK con JavaScript Lambda utilizzando.

```
exports.handler = async (event) => {
    // Iterate through keys
    for (let key in event.records) {
      console.log('Key: ', key)
      // Iterate through records
      event.records[key].map((record) => {
        console.log('Record: ', record)
        // Decode base64
        const msg = Buffer.from(record.value, 'base64').toString()
        console.log('Message:', msg)
      })
    }
}
```

Consumo di un evento Amazon MSK con TypeScript Lambda utilizzando.

```
import { MSKEvent, Context } from "aws-lambda";
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";

const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "msk-handler-sample",
});

export const handler = async (
  event: MSKEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const [topic, topicRecords] of Object.entries(event.records)) {
    logger.info(`Processing key: ${topic}`);

    // Process each record in the partition
    for (const record of topicRecords) {
      try {
        // Decode the message value from base64
        const decodedMessage = Buffer.from(record.value, 'base64').toString();

        logger.info({
          message: decodedMessage
```

```
        });
      }
      catch (error) {
        logger.error('Error processing event', { error });
        throw error;
      }
    };
  }
}
```

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon MSK con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
<?php
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

// using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Kafka\KafkaEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
```

```
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $kafkaEvent = new KafkaEvent($event);
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $kafkaEvent->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                $key = $record->getKey();
                $this->logger->info("Key: $key");

                $values = $record->getValue();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($values));

                foreach ($values as $value) {
                    $this->logger->info("Value: $value");
                }

            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon MSK con Lambda tramite Python.

```
import base64

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    # Iterate through keys
    for key in event['records']:
        print('Key:', key)
        # Iterate through records
        for record in event['records'][key]:
            print('Record:', record)
            # Decode base64
            msg = base64.b64decode(record['value']).decode('utf-8')
            print('Message:', msg)
```

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon MSK con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
require 'base64'
```

```
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  # Iterate through keys
  event['records'].each do |key, records|
    puts "Key: #{key}"

    # Iterate through records
    records.each do |record|
      puts "Record: #{record}"

      # Decode base64
      msg = Base64.decode64(record['value'])
      puts "Message: #{msg}"
    end
  end
end
```

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento Amazon MSK con Lambda utilizzando Rust.

```
use aws_lambda_events::event::kafka::KafkaEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, tracing, Error, LambdaEvent};
use base64::prelude::*;
use serde_json::{Value};
use tracing::{info};

/// Pre-Requisites:
/// 1. Install Cargo Lambda - see https://www.cargo-lambda.info/guide/getting-
started.html
/// 2. Add packages tracing, tracing-subscriber, serde_json, base64
///
/// This is the main body for the function.
/// Write your code inside it.
```

```
/// There are some code example in the following URLs:
/// - https://github.com/awslabs/aws-lambda-rust-runtime/tree/main/examples
/// - https://github.com/aws-samples/serverless-rust-demo/

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KafkaEvent>) -> Result<Value, Error>
 {

    let payload = event.payload.records;

    for (_name, records) in payload.iter() {

        for record in records {

         let record_text = record.value.as_ref().ok_or("Value is None")?;
         info!("Record: {}", &record_text);

         // perform Base64 decoding
         let record_bytes = BASE64_STANDARD.decode(record_text)?;
         let message = std::str::from_utf8(&record_bytes)?;

         info!("Message: {}", message);
        }

    }

    Ok(().into())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {

    // required to enable CloudWatch error logging by the runtime
    tracing::init_default_subscriber();
    info!("Setup CW subscriber!");

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon S3

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dal caricamento di un oggetto in un bucket S3. La funzione recupera il nome del bucket S3 e

la chiave dell'oggetto dal parametro evento e chiama l'API Amazon S3 per recuperare e registrare il tipo di contenuto dell'oggetto.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento S3 con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.S3;
using System;
using Amazon.Lambda.S3Events;
using System.Web;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace S3Integration
{
    public class Function
    {
        private static AmazonS3Client _s3Client;
        public Function() : this(null)
        {
        }

        internal Function(AmazonS3Client s3Client)
        {
            _s3Client = s3Client ?? new AmazonS3Client();
        }
```

```
        public async Task<string> Handler(S3Event evt, ILambdaContext context)
        {
            try
            {
                if (evt.Records.Count <= 0)
                {
                    context.Logger.LogLine("Empty S3 Event received");
                    return string.Empty;
                }

                var bucket = evt.Records[0].S3.Bucket.Name;
                var key = HttpUtility.UrlDecode(evt.Records[0].S3.Object.Key);

                context.Logger.LogLine($"Request is for {bucket} and {key}");

                var objectResult = await _s3Client.GetObjectAsync(bucket, key);

                context.Logger.LogLine($"Returning {objectResult.Key}");

                return objectResult.Key;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                context.Logger.LogLine($"Error processing request -
 {e.Message}");

                return string.Empty;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento S3 con Lambda tramite Go.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, s3Event events.S3Event) error {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("failed to load default config: %s", err)
  return err
 }
 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)

 for _, record := range s3Event.Records {
  bucket := record.S3.Bucket.Name
  key := record.S3.Object.URLDecodedKey
  headOutput, err := s3Client.HeadObject(ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{
   Bucket: &bucket,
   Key:    &key,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("error getting head of object %s/%s: %s", bucket, key, err)
   return err
  }
  log.Printf("successfully retrieved %s/%s of type %s", bucket, key,
 *headOutput.ContentType)
 }

 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
```

```
}
```

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento S3 con Lambda tramite Java.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package example;

import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.S3Event;
import
 com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.models.s3.S3EventNotification.S3EventNotifi

import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;

public class Handler implements RequestHandler<S3Event, String> {
    private static final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(Handler.class);
    @Override
    public String handleRequest(S3Event s3event, Context context) {
        try {
          S3EventNotificationRecord record = s3event.getRecords().get(0);
          String srcBucket = record.getS3().getBucket().getName();
          String srcKey = record.getS3().getObject().getUrlDecodedKey();

          S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder().build();
```

```
            HeadObjectResponse headObject = getHeadObject(s3Client, srcBucket,
 srcKey);

            logger.info("Successfully retrieved " + srcBucket + "/" + srcKey + " of
 type " + headObject.contentType());

            return "Ok";
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    private HeadObjectResponse getHeadObject(S3Client s3Client, String bucket,
 String key) {
        HeadObjectRequest headObjectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucket)
                .key(key)
                .build();
        return s3Client.headObject(headObjectRequest);
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento S3 con JavaScript Lambda utilizzando.

```
import { S3Client, HeadObjectCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client();

export const handler = async (event, context) => {

    // Get the object from the event and show its content type
    const bucket = event.Records[0].s3.bucket.name;
```

```
    const key = decodeURIComponent(event.Records[0].s3.object.key.replace(/\+/g,
 ' '));

    try {
        const { ContentType } = await client.send(new HeadObjectCommand({
            Bucket: bucket,
            Key: key,
        }));

        console.log('CONTENT TYPE:', ContentType);
        return ContentType;

    } catch (err) {
        console.log(err);
        const message = `Error getting object ${key} from bucket ${bucket}. Make
 sure they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.`;
        console.log(message);
        throw new Error(message);
    }
};
```

Consumo di un evento S3 con TypeScript Lambda utilizzando.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { S3Event } from 'aws-lambda';
import { S3Client, HeadObjectCommand } from '@aws-sdk/client-s3';

const s3 = new S3Client({ region: process.env.AWS_REGION });

export const handler = async (event: S3Event): Promise<string | undefined> => {
  // Get the object from the event and show its content type
  const bucket = event.Records[0].s3.bucket.name;
  const key = decodeURIComponent(event.Records[0].s3.object.key.replace(/\+/g, '
 '));
  const params = {
    Bucket: bucket,
    Key: key,
  };
  try {
    const { ContentType } = await s3.send(new HeadObjectCommand(params));
    console.log('CONTENT TYPE:', ContentType);
```

```
    return ContentType;
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
    const message = `Error getting object ${key} from bucket ${bucket}. Make sure
 they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.`;
    console.log(message);
    throw new Error(message);
  }
};
```

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento S3 con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
<?php

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\S3\S3Event;
use Bref\Event\S3\S3Handler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';


class Handler extends S3Handler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    public function handleS3(S3Event $event, Context $context) : void
    {
```

```
        $this->logger->info("Processing S3 records");

        // Get the object from the event and show its content type
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record)
        {
            $bucket = $record->getBucket()->getName();
            $key = urldecode($record->getObject()->getKey());

            try {
                $fileSize = urldecode($record->getObject()->getSize());
                echo "File Size: " . $fileSize . "\n";
                // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                echo $e->getMessage() . "\n";
                echo 'Error getting object ' . $key . ' from bucket ' .
 $bucket . '. Make sure they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this
 function.' . "\n";
                throw $e;
            }
        }
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento S3 con Lambda tramite Python.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import json
import urllib.parse
import boto3

print('Loading function')

s3 = boto3.client('s3')


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    #print("Received event: " + json.dumps(event, indent=2))

    # Get the object from the event and show its content type
    bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
    key = urllib.parse.unquote_plus(event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key'],
 encoding='utf-8')
    try:
        response = s3.get_object(Bucket=bucket, Key=key)
        print("CONTENT TYPE: " + response['ContentType'])
        return response['ContentType']
    except Exception as e:
        print(e)
        print('Error getting object {} from bucket {}. Make sure they exist and
 your bucket is in the same region as this function.'.format(key, bucket))
        raise e
```

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento S3 con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
require 'json'
require 'uri'
```

```
require 'aws-sdk'

puts 'Loading function'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  s3 = Aws::S3::Client.new(region: 'region') # Your AWS region
  # puts "Received event: #{JSON.dump(event)}"

  # Get the object from the event and show its content type
  bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
  key = URI.decode_www_form_component(event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key'],
 Encoding::UTF_8)
  begin
    response = s3.get_object(bucket: bucket, key: key)
    puts "CONTENT TYPE: #{response.content_type}"
    return response.content_type
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts e.message
    puts "Error getting object #{key} from bucket #{bucket}. Make sure they exist
 and your bucket is in the same region as this function."
    raise e
  end
end
```

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento S3 con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::s3::S3Event;
use aws_sdk_s3::{Client};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};
```

```
/// Main function
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        .with_target(false)
        .without_time()
        .init();

    // Initialize the AWS SDK for Rust
    let config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
    let s3_client = Client::new(&config);

    let res = run(service_fn(|request: LambdaEvent<S3Event>| {
        function_handler(&s3_client, request)
    })).await;

    res
}

async fn function_handler(
    s3_client: &Client,
    evt: LambdaEvent<S3Event>
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing::info!(records = ?evt.payload.records.len(), "Received request from
 SQS");

    if evt.payload.records.len() == 0 {
        tracing::info!("Empty S3 event received");
    }

    let bucket = evt.payload.records[0].s3.bucket.name.as_ref().expect("Bucket
 name to exist");
    let key = evt.payload.records[0].s3.object.key.as_ref().expect("Object key to
 exist");

    tracing::info!("Request is for {} and object {}", bucket, key);

    let s3_get_object_result = s3_client
        .get_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(key)
```

```
        .send()
        .await;

    match s3_get_object_result {
        Ok(_) => tracing::info!("S3 Get Object success, the s3GetObjectResult
 contains a 'body' property of type ByteStream"),
        Err(_) => tracing::info!("Failure with S3 Get Object request")
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SNS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dal ricevimento di messaggi da un argomento SNS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SNS con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SNSEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri
```

```
namespace SnsIntegration;

public class Function
{
    public async Task FunctionHandler(SNSEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            await ProcessRecordAsync(record, context);
        }
        context.Logger.LogInformation("done");
    }

    private async Task ProcessRecordAsync(SNSEvent.SNSRecord record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        try
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed record
 {record.Sns.Message}");

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
            await Task.CompletedTask;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            //You can use Dead Letter Queue to handle failures. By configuring a
 Lambda DLQ.
            context.Logger.LogError($"An error occurred");
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SNS con Lambda tramite Go.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, snsEvent events.SNSEvent) {
 for _, record := range snsEvent.Records {
  processMessage(record)
 }
 fmt.Println("done")
}

func processMessage(record events.SNSEventRecord) {
 message := record.SNS.Message
 fmt.Printf("Processed message: %s\n", message)
 // TODO: Process your record here
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SNS con Lambda tramite Java.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package example;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.LambdaLogger;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SNSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SNSEvent.SNSRecord;


import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.List;

public class SNSEventHandler implements RequestHandler<SNSEvent, Boolean> {
    LambdaLogger logger;

    @Override
    public Boolean handleRequest(SNSEvent event, Context context) {
        logger = context.getLogger();
        List<SNSRecord> records = event.getRecords();
        if (!records.isEmpty()) {
            Iterator<SNSRecord> recordsIter = records.iterator();
            while (recordsIter.hasNext()) {
                processRecord(recordsIter.next());
            }
        }
        return Boolean.TRUE;
    }

    public void processRecord(SNSRecord record) {
```

```
        try {
            String message = record.getSNS().getMessage();
            logger.log("message: " + message);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

}
```

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento SNS con JavaScript Lambda utilizzando.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(record);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(record) {
  try {
    const message = JSON.stringify(record.Sns.Message);
    console.log(`Processed message ${message}`);
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
```

```
    throw err;
  }
}
```

Consumo di un evento SNS con TypeScript Lambda utilizzando.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SNSEvent, Context, SNSHandler, SNSEventRecord } from "aws-lambda";

export const functionHandler: SNSHandler = async (
  event: SNSEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(record);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(record: SNSEventRecord): Promise<any> {
  try {
    const message: string = JSON.stringify(record.Sns.Message);
    console.log(`Processed message ${message}`);
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SNS con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

/*
Since native PHP support for AWS Lambda is not available, we are utilizing Bref's
 PHP functions runtime for AWS Lambda.
For more information on Bref's PHP runtime for Lambda, refer to: https://bref.sh/
docs/runtimes/function

Another approach would be to create a custom runtime.
A practical example can be found here: https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/apn/aws-
lambda-custom-runtime-for-php-a-practical-example/
*/

// Additional composer packages may be required when using Bref or any other PHP
 functions runtime.
// require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Sns\SnsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sns\SnsHandler;

class Handler extends SnsHandler
{
    public function handleSns(SnsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        foreach ($event->getRecords() as $record) {
            $message = $record->getMessage();

            // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be
 marked as failed

            echo "Processed Message: $message" . PHP_EOL;
        }
    }
}

return new Handler();
```

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SNS con Lambda tramite Python.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for record in event['Records']:
        process_message(record)
    print("done")

def process_message(record):
    try:
        message = record['Sns']['Message']
        print(f"Processed message {message}")
        # TODO; Process your record here

    except Exception as e:
        print("An error occurred")
        raise e
```

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SNS con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].map { |record| process_message(record) }
end

def process_message(record)
  message = record['Sns']['Message']
  puts("Processing message: #{message}")
rescue StandardError => e
  puts("Error processing message: #{e}")
  raise
end
```

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SNS con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::sns::SnsEvent;
use aws_lambda_events::sns::SnsRecord;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};
use tracing::info;

// Built with the following dependencies:
//  aws_lambda_events = { version = "0.10.0", default-features = false, features
 = ["sns"] }
//  lambda_runtime = "0.8.1"
//  tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
```

```
//  tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
//  tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SnsEvent>) -> Result<(), Error> {
    for event in event.payload.records {
        process_record(&event)?;
    }

    Ok(())
}

fn process_record(record: &SnsRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    info!("Processing SNS Message: {}", record.sns.message);

    // Implement your record handling code here.

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        .with_target(false)
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SQS

I seguenti esempi di codice spiegano come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da una coda SQS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SQS con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace SqsIntegrationSampleCode
{
    public async Task FunctionHandler(SQSEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        foreach (var message in evnt.Records)
        {
            await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context);
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("done");
    }

    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        try
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
```

```
            await Task.CompletedTask;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            //You can use Dead Letter Queue to handle failures. By configuring a
 Lambda DLQ.
            context.Logger.LogError($"An error occurred");
            throw;
        }

    }
}
```

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SQS con Lambda tramite Go.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package integration_sqs_to_lambda

import (
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(event events.SQSEvent) error {
 for _, record := range event.Records {
  err := processMessage(record)
  if err != nil {
   return err
  }
```

```
 }
 fmt.Println("done")
 return nil
}

func processMessage(record events.SQSMessage) error {
 fmt.Printf("Processed message %s\n", record.Body)
 // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SQS con Lambda tramite Java.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent.SQSMessage;

public class Function implements RequestHandler<SQSEvent, Void> {
    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(SQSEvent sqsEvent, Context context) {
        for (SQSMessage msg : sqsEvent.getRecords()) {
            processMessage(msg, context);
        }
        context.getLogger().log("done");
```

```
        return null;
    }

    private void processMessage(SQSMessage msg, Context context) {
        try {
            context.getLogger().log("Processed message " + msg.getBody());

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message

        } catch (Exception e) {
            context.getLogger().log("An error occurred");
            throw e;
        }

    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento SQS con JavaScript Lambda utilizzando.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const message of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(message);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(message) {
  try {
    console.log(`Processed message ${message.body}`);
    // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
```

```
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

Consumo di un evento SQS con TypeScript Lambda utilizzando.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SQSEvent, Context, SQSHandler, SQSRecord } from "aws-lambda";

export const functionHandler: SQSHandler = async (
  event: SQSEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const message of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(message);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(message: SQSRecord): Promise<any> {
  try {
    console.log(`Processed message ${message.body}`);
    // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SQS con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends SqsHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleSqs(SqsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        foreach ($event->getRecords() as $record) {
            $body = $record->getBody();
            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
        }
```

```
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SQS con Lambda tramite Python.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for message in event['Records']:
        process_message(message)
    print("done")

def process_message(message):
    try:
        print(f"Processed message {message['body']}")
        # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    except Exception as err:
        print("An error occurred")
        raise err
```

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SQS con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].each do |message|
    process_message(message)
  end
  puts "done"
end

def process_message(message)
  begin
    puts "Processed message #{message['body']}"
    # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
  rescue StandardError => err
    puts "An error occurred"
    raise err
  end
end
```

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SQS con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::sqs::SqsEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SqsEvent>) -> Result<(), Error> {
    event.payload.records.iter().for_each(|record| {
        // process the record
        tracing::info!("Message body: {}",
 record.body.as_deref().unwrap_or_default())
    });

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion
 time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Kinesis

I seguenti esempi di codice spiegano come implementare una risposta batch parziale per funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text;
using System.Text.Json.Serialization;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KinesisEvents;
using AWS.Lambda.Powertools.Logging;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace KinesisIntegration;

public class Function
{
    // Powertools Logger requires an environment variables against your function
    // POWERTOOLS_SERVICE_NAME
    [Logging(LogEvent = true)]
    public async Task<StreamsEventResponse> FunctionHandler(KinesisEvent evnt,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (evnt.Records.Count == 0)
        {
            Logger.LogInformation("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return new StreamsEventResponse();
        }

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
```

```
            try
            {
                Logger.LogInformation($"Processed Event with EventId:
 {record.EventId}");
                string data = await GetRecordDataAsync(record.Kinesis, context);
                Logger.LogInformation($"Data: {data}");
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Logger.LogError($"An error occurred {ex.Message}");
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed
 item immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                return new StreamsEventResponse
                {
                    BatchItemFailures = new
 List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure>
                    {
                        new StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure
 { ItemIdentifier = record.Kinesis.SequenceNumber }
                    }
                };
            }
        }
        Logger.LogInformation($"Successfully processed {evnt.Records.Count}
 records.");
        return new StreamsEventResponse();
    }

    private async Task<string> GetRecordDataAsync(KinesisEvent.Record record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        byte[] bytes = record.Data.ToArray();
        string data = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(bytes);
        await Task.CompletedTask; //Placeholder for actual async work
        return data;
    }
}

public class StreamsEventResponse
{
    [JsonPropertyName("batchItemFailures")]
```

```
    public IList<BatchItemFailure> BatchItemFailures { get; set; }
    public class BatchItemFailure
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("itemIdentifier")]
        public string ItemIdentifier { get; set; }
    }
}
```

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite Go.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, kinesisEvent events.KinesisEvent)
 (map[string]interface{}, error) {
 batchItemFailures := []map[string]interface{}{}

 for _, record := range kinesisEvent.Records {
  curRecordSequenceNumber := ""

  // Process your record
  if /* Your record processing condition here */ {
   curRecordSequenceNumber = record.Kinesis.SequenceNumber
  }
```

```
  // Add a condition to check if the record processing failed
  if curRecordSequenceNumber != "" {
   batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, map[string]interface{}
{"itemIdentifier": curRecordSequenceNumber})
  }
 }

 kinesisBatchResponse := map[string]interface{}{
  "batchItemFailures": batchItemFailures,
 }
 return kinesisBatchResponse, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite Java.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KinesisEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.StreamsEventResponse;

import java.io.Serializable;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
```

```
public class ProcessKinesisRecords implements RequestHandler<KinesisEvent,
 StreamsEventResponse> {

    @Override
    public StreamsEventResponse handleRequest(KinesisEvent input, Context
 context) {

        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<>();
        String curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

        for (KinesisEvent.KinesisEventRecord kinesisEventRecord :
 input.getRecords()) {
            try {
                //Process your record
                KinesisEvent.Record kinesisRecord =
 kinesisEventRecord.getKinesis();
                curRecordSequenceNumber = kinesisRecord.getSequenceNumber();

            } catch (Exception e) {
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed
 item immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure(curRecordSequenceNumber));
                return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
            }
        }

       return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite Javascript.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      console.log(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      console.log(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
           Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed
 item onwards. */
      return {
        batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record.kinesis.sequenceNumber }],
      };
    }
  }
  console.log(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(payload) {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

Segnalazione di errori relativi agli elementi batch di Kinesis utilizzando Lambda. TypeScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  KinesisStreamEvent,
  Context,
  KinesisStreamHandler,
  KinesisStreamRecordPayload,
  KinesisStreamBatchResponse,
} from "aws-lambda";
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";

const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "kinesis-stream-handler-sample",
});

export const functionHandler: KinesisStreamHandler = async (
  event: KinesisStreamEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<KinesisStreamBatchResponse> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      logger.info(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      logger.info(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      logger.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
            Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed
 item onwards. */
      return {
        batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record.kinesis.sequenceNumber }],
      };
    }
  }
  logger.info(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};
```

```
async function getRecordDataAsync(
  payload: KinesisStreamRecordPayload
): Promise<string> {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }
```

```
    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
    {
        $kinesisEvent = new KinesisEvent($event);
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $kinesisEvent->getRecords();

        $failedRecords = [];
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                $data = $record->getData();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $failedRecords[] = $record->getSequenceNumber();
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");

        // change format for the response
        $failures = array_map(
            fn(string $sequenceNumber) => ['itemIdentifier' => $sequenceNumber],
            $failedRecords
        );

        return [
            'batchItemFailures' => $failures
        ];
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite Python.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def handler(event, context):
    records = event.get("Records")
    curRecordSequenceNumber = ""

    for record in records:
        try:
            # Process your record
            curRecordSequenceNumber = record["kinesis"]["sequenceNumber"]
        except Exception as e:
            # Return failed record's sequence number
            return {"batchItemFailures":[{"itemIdentifier":
 curRecordSequenceNumber}]}

    return {"batchItemFailures":[]}
```

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
require 'aws-sdk'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  batch_item_failures = []

  event['Records'].each do |record|
    begin
      puts "Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: #{record['eventID']}"
      record_data = get_record_data_async(record['kinesis'])
      puts "Record Data: #{record_data}"
      # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    rescue StandardError => err
      puts "An error occurred #{err}"
      # Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
      # Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards.
      return { batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record['kinesis']
['sequenceNumber'] }] }
    end
  end

  puts "Successfully processed #{event['Records'].length} records."
  { batchItemFailures: batch_item_failures }
end

def get_record_data_async(payload)
  data = Base64.decode64(payload['data']).force_encoding('utf-8')
  # Placeholder for actual async work
  sleep(1)
  data
end
```

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::kinesis::KinesisEvent,
    kinesis::KinesisEventRecord,
    streams::{KinesisBatchItemFailure, KinesisEventResponse},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KinesisEvent>) ->
 Result<KinesisEventResponse, Error> {
    let mut response = KinesisEventResponse {
        batch_item_failures: vec![],
    };

    if event.payload.records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(response);
    }

    for record in &event.payload.records {
        tracing::info!(
            "EventId: {}",
            record.event_id.as_deref().unwrap_or_default()
        );

        let record_processing_result = process_record(record);

        if record_processing_result.is_err() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(KinesisBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.kinesis.sequence_number.clone(),
```

```
            });
            /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
            Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed
 item onwards. */
            return Ok(response);
        }
    }

    tracing::info!(
        "Successfully processed {} records",
        event.payload.records.len()
    );

    Ok(response)
}

fn process_record(record: &KinesisEventRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let record_data = std::str::from_utf8(record.kinesis.data.as_slice());

    if let Some(err) = record_data.err() {
        tracing::error!("Error: {}", err);
        return Err(Error::from(err));
    }

    let record_data = record_data.unwrap_or_default();

    // do something interesting with the data
    tracing::info!("Data: {}", record_data);

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion
 time.
        .without_time()
        .init();
```

```
    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger DynamoDB

I seguenti esempi di codice spiegano come implementare una risposta batch parziale per funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di DynamoDB con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.DynamoDBEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace AWSLambda_DDB;

public class Function
{
    public StreamsEventResponse FunctionHandler(DynamoDBEvent dynamoEvent,
 ILambdaContext context)
```

```
    {
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Beginning to process
 {dynamoEvent.Records.Count} records...");
        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        StreamsEventResponse streamsEventResponse = new StreamsEventResponse();

        foreach (var record in dynamoEvent.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                var sequenceNumber = record.Dynamodb.SequenceNumber;
                context.Logger.LogInformation(sequenceNumber);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                context.Logger.LogError(ex.Message);
                batchItemFailures.Add(new StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure()
 { ItemIdentifier = record.Dynamodb.SequenceNumber });
            }
        }

        if (batchItemFailures.Count > 0)
        {
            streamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailures = batchItemFailures;
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("Stream processing complete.");
        return streamsEventResponse;
    }
}
```

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Go.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

type BatchItemFailure struct {
 ItemIdentifier string `json:"ItemIdentifier"`
}

type BatchResult struct {
 BatchItemFailures []BatchItemFailure `json:"BatchItemFailures"`
}

func HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event events.DynamoDBEvent)
 (*BatchResult, error) {
 var batchItemFailures []BatchItemFailure
 curRecordSequenceNumber := ""

 for _, record := range event.Records {
  // Process your record
  curRecordSequenceNumber = record.Change.SequenceNumber
 }

 if curRecordSequenceNumber != "" {
  batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, BatchItemFailure{ItemIdentifier:
 curRecordSequenceNumber})
 }

 batchResult := BatchResult{
  BatchItemFailures: batchItemFailures,
 }

 return &batchResult, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
```

```
}
```

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Java.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.DynamodbEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.StreamsEventResponse;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.models.dynamodb.StreamRecord;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class ProcessDynamodbRecords implements RequestHandler<DynamodbEvent,
 StreamsEventResponse> {

    @Override
    public StreamsEventResponse handleRequest(DynamodbEvent input, Context
 context) {

        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<>();
        String curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

        for (DynamodbEvent.DynamodbStreamRecord dynamodbStreamRecord :
 input.getRecords()) {
          try {
                //Process your record
                StreamRecord dynamodbRecord = dynamodbStreamRecord.getDynamodb();
```

```
                curRecordSequenceNumber = dynamodbRecord.getSequenceNumber();

            } catch (Exception e) {
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed
 item immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure(curRecordSequenceNumber));
                return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
            }
        }

       return new StreamsEventResponse();
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione degli errori degli elementi batch di DynamoDB utilizzando Lambda. JavaScript

```
export const handler = async (event) => {
  const records = event.Records;
  let curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

  for (const record of records) {
    try {
      // Process your record
      curRecordSequenceNumber = record.dynamodb.SequenceNumber;
    } catch (e) {
      // Return failed record's sequence number
      return { batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier:
 curRecordSequenceNumber }] };
```

```
    }
  }

  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};
```

Segnalazione degli errori degli elementi batch di DynamoDB utilizzando Lambda. TypeScript

```
import {
  DynamoDBBatchResponse,
  DynamoDBBatchItemFailure,
  DynamoDBStreamEvent,
} from "aws-lambda";

export const handler = async (
  event: DynamoDBStreamEvent
): Promise<DynamoDBBatchResponse> => {
  const batchItemFailures: DynamoDBBatchItemFailure[] = [];
  let curRecordSequenceNumber;

  for (const record of event.Records) {
    curRecordSequenceNumber = record.dynamodb?.SequenceNumber;

    if (curRecordSequenceNumber) {
      batchItemFailures.push({
        itemIdentifier: curRecordSequenceNumber,
      });
    }
  }

  return { batchItemFailures: batchItemFailures };
};
```

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di DynamoDB con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
    {
        $dynamoDbEvent = new DynamoDbEvent($event);
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");

        $records = $dynamoDbEvent->getRecords();
        $failedRecords = [];
        foreach ($records as $record) {
```

```
            try {
                $data = $record->getData();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $failedRecords[] = $record->getSequenceNumber();
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");

        // change format for the response
        $failures = array_map(
            fn(string $sequenceNumber) => ['itemIdentifier' => $sequenceNumber],
            $failedRecords
        );

        return [
            'batchItemFailures' => $failures
        ];
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Python.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def handler(event, context):
    records = event.get("Records")
    curRecordSequenceNumber = ""

    for record in records:
        try:
            # Process your record
            curRecordSequenceNumber = record["dynamodb"]["SequenceNumber"]
        except Exception as e:
            # Return failed record's sequence number
            return {"batchItemFailures":[{"itemIdentifier":
 curRecordSequenceNumber}]}

    return {"batchItemFailures":[]}
```

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
    records = event["Records"]
    cur_record_sequence_number = ""

    records.each do |record|
      begin
        # Process your record
        cur_record_sequence_number = record["dynamodb"]["SequenceNumber"]
      rescue StandardError => e
        # Return failed record's sequence number
        return {"batchItemFailures" => [{"itemIdentifier" =>
 cur_record_sequence_number}]}
      end
```

```
    end

    {"batchItemFailures" => []}
  end
```

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::dynamodb::{Event, EventRecord, StreamRecord},
    streams::{DynamoDbBatchItemFailure, DynamoDbEventResponse},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

/// Process the stream record
fn process_record(record: &EventRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let stream_record: &StreamRecord = &record.change;

    // process your stream record here...
    tracing::info!("Data: {:?}", stream_record);

    Ok(())
}

/// Main Lambda handler here...
async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<Event>) ->
 Result<DynamoDbEventResponse, Error> {
    let mut response = DynamoDbEventResponse {
        batch_item_failures: vec![],
    };

    let records = &event.payload.records;
```

```
    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(response);
    }

    for record in records {
        tracing::info!("EventId: {}", record.event_id);

        // Couldn't find a sequence number
        if record.change.sequence_number.is_none() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(DynamoDbBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: Some("".to_string()),
            });
            return Ok(response);
        }

        // Process your record here...
        if process_record(record).is_err() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(DynamoDbBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.change.sequence_number.clone(),
            });
            /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
            Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed
 item onwards. */
            return Ok(response);
        }
    }

    tracing::info!("Successfully processed {} record(s)", records.len());

    Ok(response)
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion
 time.
        .without_time()
        .init();
```

```
    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Amazon SQS

I seguenti esempi di codice spiegano come implementare una risposta batch parziale per funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da una coda SQS. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di SQS con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri
namespace sqsSample;

public class Function
{
    public async Task<SQSBatchResponse> FunctionHandler(SQSEvent evnt,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
```

```
        List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        foreach(var message in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                //process your message
                await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context);
            }
            catch (System.Exception)
            {
                //Add failed message identifier to the batchItemFailures list
                batchItemFailures.Add(new
 SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure{ItemIdentifier=message.MessageId});
            }
        }
        return new SQSBatchResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }

    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (String.IsNullOrEmpty(message.Body))
        {
            throw new Exception("No Body in SQS Message.");
        }
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");
        // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
        await Task.CompletedTask;
    }
}
```

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di SQS con Lambda tramite Go.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, sqsEvent events.SQSEvent)
 (map[string]interface{}, error) {
 batchItemFailures := []map[string]interface{}{}

 for _, message := range sqsEvent.Records {

  if /* Your message processing condition here */ {
   batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, map[string]interface{}
{"itemIdentifier": message.MessageId})
  }
 }

 sqsBatchResponse := map[string]interface{}{
  "batchItemFailures": batchItemFailures,
 }
 return sqsBatchResponse, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di SQS con Lambda tramite Java.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSBatchResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class ProcessSQSMessageBatch implements RequestHandler<SQSEvent,
 SQSBatchResponse> {
    @Override
    public SQSBatchResponse handleRequest(SQSEvent sqsEvent, Context context) {

        List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        String messageId = "";
        for (SQSEvent.SQSMessage message : sqsEvent.getRecords()) {
            try {
                //process your message
            } catch (Exception e) {
                //Add failed message identifier to the batchItemFailures list
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure(message.getMessageId()));
            }
        }
        return new SQSBatchResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione degli errori degli elementi batch SQS utilizzando Lambda. JavaScript

```
// Node.js 20.x Lambda runtime, AWS SDK for Javascript V3
export const handler = async (event, context) => {
    const batchItemFailures = [];
    for (const record of event.Records) {
        try {
            await processMessageAsync(record, context);
        } catch (error) {
            batchItemFailures.push({ itemIdentifier: record.messageId });
        }
    }
    return { batchItemFailures };
};

async function processMessageAsync(record, context) {
    if (record.body && record.body.includes("error")) {
        throw new Error("There is an error in the SQS Message.");
    }
    console.log(`Processed message: ${record.body}`);
}
```

Segnalazione degli errori degli elementi batch SQS utilizzando Lambda. TypeScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SQSEvent, SQSBatchResponse, Context, SQSBatchItemFailure, SQSRecord }
 from 'aws-lambda';

export const handler = async (event: SQSEvent, context: Context):
 Promise<SQSBatchResponse> => {
    const batchItemFailures: SQSBatchItemFailure[] = [];
```

```
    for (const record of event.Records) {
        try {
            await processMessageAsync(record);
        } catch (error) {
            batchItemFailures.push({ itemIdentifier: record.messageId });
        }
    }

    return {batchItemFailures: batchItemFailures};
};

async function processMessageAsync(record: SQSRecord): Promise<void> {
    if (record.body && record.body.includes("error")) {
        throw new Error('There is an error in the SQS Message.');
    }
    console.log(`Processed message ${record.body}`);
}
```

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di SQS con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';
```

```
class Handler extends SqsHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleSqs(SqsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing SQS records");
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                // Assuming the SQS message is in JSON format
                $message = json_decode($record->getBody(), true);
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($message));
                // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $this->markAsFailed($record);
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords SQS records");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di SQS con Lambda tramite Python.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    if event:
        batch_item_failures = []
        sqs_batch_response = {}

        for record in event["Records"]:
            try:
                # process message
            except Exception as e:
                batch_item_failures.append({"itemIdentifier":
 record['messageId']})

        sqs_batch_response["batchItemFailures"] = batch_item_failures
        return sqs_batch_response
```

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di SQS con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
require 'json'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  if event
    batch_item_failures = []
    sqs_batch_response = {}

    event["Records"].each do |record|
      begin
        # process message
      rescue StandardError => e
        batch_item_failures << {"itemIdentifier" => record['messageId']}
      end
    end

    sqs_batch_response["batchItemFailures"] = batch_item_failures
    return sqs_batch_response
  end
end
```

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di SQS con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::sqs::{SqsBatchResponse, SqsEvent},
```

```
    sqs::{BatchItemFailure, SqsMessage},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn process_record(_: &SqsMessage) -> Result<(), Error> {
    Err(Error::from("Error processing message"))
}

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SqsEvent>) ->
 Result<SqsBatchResponse, Error> {
    let mut batch_item_failures = Vec::new();
    for record in event.payload.records {
        match process_record(&record).await {
            Ok(_) => (),
            Err(_) => batch_item_failures.push(BatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.message_id.unwrap(),
            }),
        }
    }

    Ok(SqsBatchResponse {
        batch_item_failures,
    })
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

AWS contributi della community per Lambda

AWS i contributi della community sono esempi che sono stati creati e gestiti da più team AWS. Per fornire feedback, utilizza il meccanismo fornito negli archivi collegati.

Esempi

- Crea e testa un'applicazione serverless

Crea e testa un'applicazione serverless

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless utilizzando API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB

.NET

SDK per .NET

Mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless composta da un API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB utilizzando il.NET SDK.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Go

SDK per Go V2

Mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless composta da un API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB utilizzando Go SDK.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless composta da un API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB utilizzando Java SDK.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Rust

SDK per Rust

Mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless composta da un API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB utilizzando Rust SDK.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Lex AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Lex con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Guida per sviluppatori Amazon Lex: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon Lex.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon Lex: dettagli su tutte le azioni Amazon Lex disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Lex AWS SDKs
  - Crea un chatbot Amazon Lex per coinvolgere i visitatori del tuo sito web

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Lex AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Amazon Lex con AWS SDKs. Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Amazon Lex o combinandole con altre Servizi AWS. Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Crea un chatbot Amazon Lex per coinvolgere i visitatori del tuo sito web

Crea un chatbot Amazon Lex per coinvolgere i visitatori del tuo sito web

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un chatbot per coinvolgere i visitatori del tuo sito web.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon Lex per creare un Chatbot all'interno di un'applicazione Web per coinvolgere i visitatori del sito Web.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon Lex per creare un Chatbot all'interno di un'applicazione Web per coinvolgere i visitatori del sito Web.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo Costruire un chatbot Amazon Lex nella guida per gli AWS SDK per JavaScript sviluppatori.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Location AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare Amazon Location Service con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Amazon Location Developer Guide: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon Location.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon Location: dettagli su tutte le azioni di Amazon Location disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon Location Service

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon Location Service.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * In addition, you need to create a collection using the AWS Management
 * console. For information, see the following documentation.
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/location/latest/developerguide/geofence-gs.html

 */
public class HelloLocation {
```

```
    private static LocationAsyncClient locationAsyncClient;
    private static final Logger logger =
LoggerFactory.getLogger(HelloLocation.class);

    // This Singleton pattern ensures that only one `LocationClient`
    // instance.
    private static LocationAsyncClient getClient() {
        if (locationAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            locationAsyncClient = LocationAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return locationAsyncClient;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <collectionName>

            Where:
                collectionName - The Amazon location collection name.
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String collectionName = args[0];
        listGeofences(collectionName);
    }

    /**
     * Lists geofences from a specified geofence collection asynchronously.
     *
     * @param collectionName The name of the geofence collection to list
 geofences from.
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} representing the result of the
 asynchronous operation.
     *         The future completes when all geofences have been processed and
 logged.
     */
    public static CompletableFuture<Void> listGeofences(String collectionName) {
        ListGeofencesRequest geofencesRequest = ListGeofencesRequest.builder()
                .collectionName(collectionName)
                .build();

        ListGeofencesPublisher paginator =
 getClient().listGeofencesPaginator(geofencesRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            if (response.entries().isEmpty()) {
                logger.info("No Geofences were found in the collection.");
            } else {
                response.entries().forEach(geofence ->
                        logger.info("Geofence ID: " + geofence.geofenceId())
                );
            }
        });
        return future;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListGeofencesPaginatorsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  LocationClient,
  ListGeofenceCollectionsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";

/**
 * Lists geofences from a specified geofence collection asynchronously.
 */
export const main = async () => {
  const region = "eu-west-1";
  const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
  const listGeofenceCollParams = {
    MaxResults: 100,
  };
  try {
    const command = new ListGeofenceCollectionsCommand(listGeofenceCollParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    const geofenceEntries = response.Entries;
    if (geofenceEntries.length === 0) {
      console.log("No Geofences were found in the collection.");
    } else {
      for (const geofenceEntry of geofenceEntries) {
        console.log(`Geofence ID: ${geofenceEntry.CollectionName}`);
      }
    }
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(
      `A validation error occurred while creating geofence: ${error} \n Exiting
 program.`,
    );
    return;
```

```
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListGeofencesPaginatorsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

In addition, you need to create a collection using the AWS Management
console. For information, see the following documentation.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/location/latest/developerguide/geofence-gs.html

 */
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """

        Usage:
            <colletionName>

        Where:
            colletionName - The Amazon location collection name.
    """
```

```
    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }
    val colletionName = args[0]
    listGeofences(colletionName)
}

/**
 * Lists the geofences for the specified collection name.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection
 */
suspend fun listGeofences(collectionName: String) {
    val request = ListGeofencesRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.listGeofences(request)
        val geofences = response.entries
        if (geofences.isNullOrEmpty()) {
            println("No Geofences found")
        } else {
            geofences.forEach { geofence ->
                println("Geofence ID: ${geofence.geofenceId}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListGeofencesPaginatorconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Location AWS SDKs
  - Salve Amazon Location Service
  - Scopri le nozioni di base di Amazon Location con un SDK AWS
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Location AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo BatchUpdateDevicePosition con un AWS SDK

- Utilizzalo CalculateRoute con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo CreateGeofenceCollection con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo CreateKey con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo CreateMap con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo CreateRouteCalculator con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo CreateTracker con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo DeleteGeofenceCollection con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo DeleteKey con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo DeleteMap con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo DeleteRouteCalculator con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo DeleteTracker con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo GetDevicePosition con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo PutGeofence con un SDK AWS

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Location AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Location Service con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Salve Amazon Location Service
- Scopri le nozioni di base di Amazon Location con un SDK AWS
- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Location AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo BatchUpdateDevicePosition con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzalo CalculateRoute con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzalo CreateGeofenceCollection con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzalo CreateKey con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzalo CreateMap con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzalo CreateRouteCalculator con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzalo CreateTracker con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzalo DeleteGeofenceCollection con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzalo DeleteKey con un SDK AWS

- Utilizzalo DeleteMap con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo DeleteRouteCalculator con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo DeleteTracker con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo GetDevicePosition con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo PutGeofence con un SDK AWS

Salve Amazon Location Service

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon Location Service.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * In addition, you need to create a collection using the AWS Management
 * console. For information, see the following documentation.
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/location/latest/developerguide/geofence-gs.html

 */
public class HelloLocation {

    private static LocationAsyncClient locationAsyncClient;
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(HelloLocation.class);
```

```
    // This Singleton pattern ensures that only one `LocationClient`
    // instance.
    private static LocationAsyncClient getClient() {
        if (locationAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            locationAsyncClient = LocationAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return locationAsyncClient;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <collectionName>

            Where:
                collectionName - The Amazon location collection name.
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionName = args[0];
        listGeofences(collectionName);
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Lists geofences from a specified geofence collection asynchronously.
     *
     * @param collectionName The name of the geofence collection to list
 geofences from.
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} representing the result of the
 asynchronous operation.
     *         The future completes when all geofences have been processed and
 logged.
     */
    public static CompletableFuture<Void> listGeofences(String collectionName) {
        ListGeofencesRequest geofencesRequest = ListGeofencesRequest.builder()
                .collectionName(collectionName)
                .build();

        ListGeofencesPublisher paginator =
 getClient().listGeofencesPaginator(geofencesRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            if (response.entries().isEmpty()) {
                logger.info("No Geofences were found in the collection.");
            } else {
                response.entries().forEach(geofence ->
                        logger.info("Geofence ID: " + geofence.geofenceId())
                );
            }
        });
        return future;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListGeofencesPaginatorsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  LocationClient,
  ListGeofenceCollectionsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";

/**
 * Lists geofences from a specified geofence collection asynchronously.
 */
export const main = async () => {
  const region = "eu-west-1";
  const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
  const listGeofenceCollParams = {
    MaxResults: 100,
  };
  try {
    const command = new ListGeofenceCollectionsCommand(listGeofenceCollParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    const geofenceEntries = response.Entries;
    if (geofenceEntries.length === 0) {
      console.log("No Geofences were found in the collection.");
    } else {
      for (const geofenceEntry of geofenceEntries) {
        console.log(`Geofence ID: ${geofenceEntry.CollectionName}`);
      }
    }
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(
      `A validation error occurred while creating geofence: ${error} \n Exiting
 program.`,
    );
    return;
```

```
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListGeofencesPaginatorsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

In addition, you need to create a collection using the AWS Management
console. For information, see the following documentation.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/location/latest/developerguide/geofence-gs.html

 */
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """

        Usage:
            <colletionName>

        Where:
            colletionName - The Amazon location collection name.
    """
```

```
    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }
    val colletionName = args[0]
    listGeofences(colletionName)
}

/**
 * Lists the geofences for the specified collection name.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection
 */
suspend fun listGeofences(collectionName: String) {
    val request = ListGeofencesRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.listGeofences(request)
        val geofences = response.entries
        if (geofences.isNullOrEmpty()) {
            println("No Geofences found")
        } else {
            geofences.forEach { geofence ->
                println("Geofence ID: ${geofence.geofenceId}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListGeofencesPaginatorconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Scopri le nozioni di base di Amazon Location con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Crea una mappa delle sedi di Amazon.
- Crea una chiave API Amazon Location.
- Visualizza l'URL della mappa.

- Crea una raccolta di geofence.
- Memorizza una geometria di geofence.
- Crea una risorsa di tracciamento.
- Aggiorna la posizione di un dispositivo.
- Recupera l'aggiornamento di posizione più recente per un dispositivo specificato.
- Crea un calcolatore di percorso.
- Determina la distanza tra Seattle e Vancouver.
- Usa il livello superiore di Amazon Location APIs.
- Elimina le risorse di localizzazione di Amazon.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le funzionalità di Amazon Location Service.

```
/*
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 */
public class LocationScenario {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
```

```
   private static final Logger logger =
LoggerFactory.getLogger(LocationScenario.class);
   static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

   static LocationActions locationActions = new LocationActions();

   public static void main(String[] args) {
       final String usage = """

           Usage:    <mapName> <keyName> <collectionName> <geoId> <trackerName>
<calculatorName> <deviceId>

           Where:
             mapName - The name of the map to be create (e.g., "AWSMap").
             keyName - The name of the API key to create (e.g., "AWSApiKey").
             collectionName - The name of the geofence collection (e.g.,
"AWSLocationCollection").
             geoId - The geographic identifier used for the geofence or map
(e.g., "geoId").
             trackerName - The name of the tracker (e.g., "geoTracker").
             calculatorName - The name of the route calculator (e.g.,
"AWSRouteCalc").
             deviceId - The ID of the device (e.g., "iPhone-112356").
           """;

       if (args.length != 7) {
           logger.info(usage);
           return;
       }

       String mapName = args[0];
       String keyName = args[1];
       String collectionName = args[2];
       String geoId = args[3];
       String trackerName = args[4];
       String calculatorName = args[5];
       String deviceId = args[6];

       logger.info("""
           AWS Location Service is a fully managed service offered by Amazon Web
Services (AWS) that
           provides location-based services for developers. This service
simplifies
```

```
            the integration of location-based features into applications, making
 it
            easier to build and deploy location-aware applications.

            The AWS Location Service offers a range of location-based services,
            including:

            Maps: The service provides access to high-quality maps, satellite
 imagery,\s
            and geospatial data from various providers, allowing developers to\s
            easily embed maps into their applications.

            Tracking: The Location Service enables real-time tracking of mobile
 devices,\s
            assets, or other entities, allowing developers to build applications
\s
            that can monitor the location of people, vehicles, or other objects.

            Geocoding: The service provides the ability to convert addresses or\s
            location names into geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude),
\s
            and vice versa, enabling developers to integrate location-based
 search\s
            and routing functionality into their applications.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            runScenario(mapName, keyName, collectionName, geoId, trackerName,
 calculatorName, deviceId);
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            // Clean up AWS Resources.
            cleanUp(mapName, keyName, collectionName, trackerName,
 calculatorName);
            logger.info(e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    public static void runScenario(String mapName, String keyName, String
 collectionName, String geoId, String trackerName, String calculatorName, String
 deviceId) {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create a map");
        logger.info("""
             An AWS Location map can enhance the user experience of your
```

```
             application by providing accurate and personalized location-based
             features. For example, you could use the geocoding capabilities to
             allow users to search for and locate businesses, landmarks, or
             other points of interest within a specific region.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String mapArn;
        try {
            mapArn = locationActions.createMap(mapName).join();
            logger.info("The Map ARN is: {}", mapArn);  // Log success in calling
code
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                logger.error("The request exceeded the maximum quota: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred while creating the
map.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. Create an AWS Location API key");
        logger.info("""
            When you embed a map in a web app or website, the API key is
            included in the map tile URL to authenticate requests. You can
            restrict API keys to specific AWS Location operations (e.g., only
            maps, not geocoding). API keys can expire, ensuring temporary
            access control.
            """);

        try {
            String keyArn = locationActions.createKey(keyName, mapArn).join();
            logger.info("The API key was successfully created: {}", keyArn);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof AccessDeniedException) {
                logger.error("Request was denied: {}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
```

```
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred while creating the API
 key.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Display Map URL");
        logger.info("""
            In order to get the MAP URL, you need to get the API Key value.
            You can get the key value using the AWS Management Console under
            Location Services. This operation cannot be completed using the
            AWS SDK. For more information about getting the key value, see
            the AWS Location Documentation.
            """);
        String mapUrl = "https://maps.geo.aws.amazon.com/maps/v0/maps/"+mapName
+"/tiles/{z}/{x}/{y}?key={KeyValue}";
        logger.info("Embed this URL in your Web app: " + mapUrl);
        logger.info("");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Create a geofence collection, which manages and stores
 geofences.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            String collectionArn =
 locationActions.createGeofenceCollection(collectionName).join();
            logger.info("The geofence collection was successfully created: {}",
 collectionArn);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                logger.error("A conflict occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred while creating the
 geofence collection.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
```

```
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. Store a geofence geometry in a given geofence
collection.");
        logger.info("""
            An AWS Location geofence is a virtual boundary that defines a
geographic area
            on a map. It is a useful feature for tracking the location of
            assets or monitoring the movement of objects within a specific
region.

            To define a geofence, you need to specify the coordinates of a
            polygon that represents the area of interest. The polygon must be
            defined in a counter-clockwise direction, meaning that the points of
            the polygon must be listed in a counter-clockwise order.

            This is a requirement for the AWS Location service to correctly
            interpret the geofence and ensure that the location data is
            accurately processed within the defined area.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            locationActions.putGeofence(collectionName, geoId).join();
            logger.info("Successfully created geofence: {}", geoId);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                logger.error("A validation error occurred while creating
geofence: {}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("6. Create a tracker resource which lets you retrieve current
and historical location of devices..");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        try {
            String trackerArn =
locationActions.createTracker(trackerName).join();
            logger.info("Successfully created tracker. ARN: {}", trackerArn);  //
Log success
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                logger.error("A conflict occurred while creating the tracker:
{}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Update the position of a device in the location tracking
system.");
        logger.info("""
            The AWS location service does not enforce a strict format for
deviceId, but it must:
              - Be a string (case-sensitive).
              - Be 1-100 characters long.
              - Contain only:
                - Alphanumeric characters (A-Z, a-z, 0-9)
                - Underscores (_)
                - Hyphens (-)
                - Be the same ID used when sending and retrieving positions.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<BatchUpdateDevicePositionResponse> future =
locationActions.updateDevicePosition(trackerName, deviceId);
            future.join();
            logger.info(deviceId + " was successfully updated in the location
tracking system.");
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
```

```
                logger.info("The resource was not found: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("8. Retrieve the most recent position update for a specified
device..");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            GetDevicePositionResponse response =
locationActions.getDevicePosition(trackerName, deviceId).join();
            logger.info("Successfully fetched device position: {}",
response.position());
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.info("The resource was not found: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("9. Create a route calculator.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CreateRouteCalculatorResponse response =
locationActions.createRouteCalculator(calculatorName).join();
            logger.info("Route calculator created successfully: {}",
response.calculatorArn());
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
```

```
                logger.info("A conflict occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("10. Determine the distance between Seattle and Vancouver
using the route calculator.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CalculateRouteResponse response =
locationActions.calcDistanceAsync(calculatorName).join();
            logger.info("Successfully calculated route. The distance in
kilometers is {}", response.summary().distance());
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.info("The resource was not found: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("11. Use the GeoPlacesAsyncClient to perform additional
operations.");
        logger.info("""
            This scenario will show use of the GeoPlacesClient that enables
            location search and geocoding capabilities for your applications.\s

            We are going to use this client to perform these AWS Location tasks:
             - Reverse Geocoding (reverseGeocode): Converts geographic
coordinates into addresses.
             - Place Search (searchText): Finds places based on search queries.
```

```
            - Nearby Search (searchNearby): Finds places near a specific
location.
           """);

       logger.info("First we will perform a Reverse Geocoding operation");
       waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
       try {
           locationActions.reverseGeocode().join();
           logger.info("Now we are going to perform a text search using coffee
shop.");
           waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
           locationActions.searchText("coffee shop").join();
           waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

           logger.info("Now we are going to perform a nearby Search.");
           //waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
           locationActions.searchNearBy().join();
           waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
       } catch (CompletionException ce) {
           Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
           if (cause instanceof
software.amazon.awssdk.services.geoplaces.model.ValidationException) {
               logger.error("A validation error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
           } else {
               logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
           }
           return;
       }
       logger.info(DASHES);

       logger.info("12. Delete the AWS Location Services resources.");
       logger.info("Would you like to delete the AWS Location Services
resources? (y/n)");
       String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
       if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
           cleanUp(mapName, keyName, collectionName, trackerName,
calculatorName);
       } else {
           logger.info("The AWS resources will not be deleted.");
       }
       waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
       logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info(" This concludes the AWS Location Service scenario.");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    /**
     * Cleans up resources by deleting the specified map, key, geofence
collection, tracker, and route calculator.
     *
     * @param mapName The name of the map to delete.
     * @param keyName The name of the key to delete.
     * @param collectionName The name of the geofence collection to delete.
     * @param trackerName The name of the tracker to delete.
     * @param calculatorName The name of the route calculator to delete.
     */
    private static void cleanUp(String mapName, String keyName, String
collectionName, String trackerName, String calculatorName) {
        try {
            locationActions.deleteMap(mapName).join();
            locationActions.deleteKey(keyName).join();
            locationActions.deleteGeofenceCollectionAsync(collectionName).join();
            locationActions.deleteTracker(trackerName).join();
            locationActions.deleteRouteCalculator(calculatorName).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.info("The resource was not found: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
```

```
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Una classe wrapper per i metodi SDK di Amazon Location Service.

```
public class LocationActions {

    private static LocationAsyncClient locationAsyncClient;

    private static GeoPlacesAsyncClient geoPlacesAsyncClient;
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(LocationActions.class);

    // This Singleton pattern ensures that only one `LocationClient`
    // instance is used throughout the application.
    private LocationAsyncClient getClient() {
        if (locationAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            locationAsyncClient = LocationAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
```

```
        }
        return locationAsyncClient;
    }

    private static GeoPlacesAsyncClient getGeoPlacesClient() {
        if (geoPlacesAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            geoPlacesAsyncClient = GeoPlacesAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return geoPlacesAsyncClient;
    }


    /**
     * Performs a nearby places search based on the provided geographic
 coordinates (latitude and longitude).
     * The method sends an asynchronous request to search for places within a 1-
kilometer radius of the specified location.
     * The results are processed and printed once the search completes
 successfully.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<SearchNearbyResponse> searchNearBy() {
        double latitude = 37.7749;  // San Francisco
        double longitude = -122.4194;
        List<Double> queryPosition = List.of(longitude, latitude);

        // Set up the request for searching nearby places.
        SearchNearbyRequest request = SearchNearbyRequest.builder()
```

```
            .queryPosition(queryPosition)  // Set the position
            .queryRadius(1000L)  // Radius in meters (1000 meters = 1 km).
            .build();

        return getGeoPlacesClient().searchNearby(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof
software.amazon.awssdk.services.geoplaces.model.ValidationException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A validation error
occurred: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error performing place
search", exception);
                }

                // Process the response and print the results.
                response.resultItems().forEach(result -> {
                    logger.info("Place Name: " + result.placeType().name());
                    logger.info("Address: " + result.address().label());
                    logger.info("Distance: " + result.distance() + " meters");
                    logger.info("-------------------------");
                });
            });
    }


    /**
     * Searches for a place using the provided search query and prints the
detailed information of the first result.
     *
     * @param searchQuery the search query to be used for the place search (ex,
coffee shop)
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> searchText(String searchQuery) {
        double latitude = 37.7749;  // San Francisco
        double longitude = -122.4194;
        List<Double> queryPosition = List.of(longitude, latitude);

        SearchTextRequest request = SearchTextRequest.builder()
                .queryText(searchQuery)
                .biasPosition(queryPosition)
                .build();
```

```
        return getGeoPlacesClient().searchText(request)
                .thenCompose(response -> {
                    if (response.resultItems().isEmpty()) {
                        logger.info("No places found.");
                        return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null);
                    }

                    // Get the first place ID
                    String placeId = response.resultItems().get(0).placeId();
                    logger.info("Found Place with id: " + placeId);

                    // Fetch detailed info using getPlace
                    GetPlaceRequest getPlaceRequest = GetPlaceRequest.builder()
                            .placeId(placeId)
                            .build();

                    return getGeoPlacesClient().getPlace(getPlaceRequest)
                            .thenAccept(placeResponse -> {
                                logger.info("Detailed Place Information:");
                                logger.info("Name: " +
 placeResponse.placeType().name());
                                logger.info("Address: " +
 placeResponse.address().label());

                                if (placeResponse.foodTypes() != null && !
placeResponse.foodTypes().isEmpty()) {
                                    logger.info("Food Types:");
                                    placeResponse.foodTypes().forEach(foodType ->
 {
                                        logger.info("  - " + foodType);
                                    });
                                } else {
                                    logger.info("No food types available.");
                                }
                                logger.info("-------------------------");
                            });
                })
                .exceptionally(exception -> {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.geoplaces.model.ValidationException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A validation error
 occurred: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
```

```
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error performing place
search", exception);
                });
    }



    /**
     * Performs reverse geocoding using the AWS Geo Places API.
     * Reverse geocoding is the process of converting geographic coordinates
(latitude and longitude) to a human-readable address.
     * This method uses the latitude and longitude of San Francisco as the input,
and prints the resulting address.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ReverseGeocodeResponse> reverseGeocode() {
        double latitude = 37.7749;  // San Francisco
        double longitude = -122.4194;
        logger.info("Use latitude 37.7749 and longitude -122.4194");

        // AWS expects [longitude, latitude].
        List<Double> queryPosition = List.of(longitude, latitude);
        ReverseGeocodeRequest request = ReverseGeocodeRequest.builder()
            .queryPosition(queryPosition)
            .build();
        CompletableFuture<ReverseGeocodeResponse> futureResponse =
            getGeoPlacesClient().reverseGeocode(request);

        return futureResponse.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof
software.amazon.awssdk.services.geoplaces.model.ValidationException) {
                    throw new CompletionException("A validation error occurred: "
+ cause.getMessage(), cause);
                }
                throw new CompletionException("Error performing reverse
geocoding", exception);
            }

            response.resultItems().forEach(result ->
                logger.info("The address is: " + result.address().label())
            );
        });
```

```
    }


    /**
     * Calculates the distance between two locations asynchronously.
     *
     * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to use
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that will complete with a {@link
CalculateRouteResponse} containing the distance and estimated duration of the
route
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CalculateRouteResponse> calcDistanceAsync(String
routeCalcName) {
        // Define coordinates for Seattle, WA and Vancouver, BC.
        List<Double> departurePosition = Arrays.asList(-122.3321, 47.6062);
        List<Double> arrivePosition = Arrays.asList(-123.1216, 49.2827);

        CalculateRouteRequest request = CalculateRouteRequest.builder()
            .calculatorName(routeCalcName)
            .departurePosition(departurePosition)
            .destinationPosition(arrivePosition)
            .travelMode("Car") // Options: Car, Truck, Walking, Bicycle
            .distanceUnit("Kilometers") // Options: Meters, Kilometers, Miles
            .build();

        return getClient().calculateRoute(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The AWS resource was not
found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to calculate route: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new route calculator with the specified name and data source.
     *
     * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to be created
```

```
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateRouteCalculatorResponse>
createRouteCalculator(String routeCalcName) {
       String dataSource = "Esri"; // or "Here"
       CreateRouteCalculatorRequest request =
CreateRouteCalculatorRequest.builder()
           .calculatorName(routeCalcName)
           .dataSource(dataSource)
           .build();

       return getClient().createRouteCalculator(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("A conflict error occurred:
" + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                   }
                   throw new CompletionException("Failed to create route
calculator: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           });
   }


   /**
    * Retrieves the position of a device using the provided LocationClient.
    *
    * @param trackerName The name of the tracker associated with the device.
    * @param deviceId    The ID of the device to retrieve the position for.
    * @throws RuntimeException If there is an error fetching the device
position.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<GetDevicePositionResponse> getDevicePosition(String
trackerName, String deviceId) {
       GetDevicePositionRequest request = GetDevicePositionRequest.builder()
           .trackerName(trackerName)
           .deviceId(deviceId)
           .build();

       return getClient().getDevicePosition(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
```

```
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The AWS resource was not
found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error fetching device
position: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Updates the position of a device in the location tracking system.
     *
     * @param trackerName the name of the tracker associated with the device
     * @param deviceId    the unique identifier of the device
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while updating the device
position
     */
    public CompletableFuture<BatchUpdateDevicePositionResponse>
updateDevicePosition(String trackerName, String deviceId) {
        double latitude = 37.7749;  // Example: San Francisco
        double longitude = -122.4194;

        DevicePositionUpdate positionUpdate = DevicePositionUpdate.builder()
            .deviceId(deviceId)
            .sampleTime(Instant.now()) // Timestamp of position update.
            .position(Arrays.asList(longitude, latitude)) // AWS requires
[longitude, latitude]
            .build();

        BatchUpdateDevicePositionRequest request =
BatchUpdateDevicePositionRequest.builder()
            .trackerName(trackerName)
            .updates(positionUpdate)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<BatchUpdateDevicePositionResponse> futureResponse =
getClient().batchUpdateDevicePosition(request);
        return futureResponse.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
```

```
                    throw new CompletionException("The resource was not found: "
+ cause.getMessage(), cause);
                } else {
                    throw new CompletionException("Error updating device
position: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new tracker resource in your AWS account, which you can use to
track the location of devices.
     *
     * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be created
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will contain the
Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created tracker
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createTracker(String trackerName) {
        CreateTrackerRequest trackerRequest = CreateTrackerRequest.builder()
            .description("Created using the Java V2 SDK")
            .trackerName(trackerName)
            .positionFiltering("TimeBased") // Options: TimeBased, DistanceBased,
AccuracyBased
            .build();

        return getClient().createTracker(trackerRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Conflict occurred while
creating tracker: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error creating tracker: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(CreateTrackerResponse::trackerArn); // Return only the
tracker ARN
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Adds a new geofence to the specified collection.
    *
    * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to add the
geofence to
    * @param geoId          the unique identifier for the geofence
    */
   public CompletableFuture<PutGeofenceResponse> putGeofence(String
collectionName, String geoId) {
       // Define the geofence geometry (polygon).
       GeofenceGeometry geofenceGeometry = GeofenceGeometry.builder()
           .polygon(List.of(
               List.of(
                   List.of(-122.3381, 47.6101), // First point
                   List.of(-122.3281, 47.6101),
                   List.of(-122.3281, 47.6201),
                   List.of(-122.3381, 47.6201),
                   List.of(-122.3381, 47.6101) // Closing the polygon
               )
           ))
           .build();

       PutGeofenceRequest geofenceRequest = PutGeofenceRequest.builder()
           .collectionName(collectionName) // Specify the collection.
           .geofenceId(geoId) // Unique ID for the geofence.
           .geometry(geofenceGeometry)
           .build();

       return getClient().putGeofence(geofenceRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("Validation error while
creating geofence: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                   }
                   throw new CompletionException("Error creating geofence: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           });
   }
```

```
    /**
     * Creates a new geofence collection.
     *
     * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be created
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createGeofenceCollection(String
collectionName) {
        CreateGeofenceCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
CreateGeofenceCollectionRequest.builder()
            .collectionName(collectionName)
            .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
            .build();

        return getClient().createGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The geofence collection
was not created due to ConflictException.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create geofence
collection: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response.collectionArn()); // Return only the
ARN
    }




    /**
     * Creates a new API key with the specified name and restrictions.
     *
     * @param keyName the name of the API key to be created
     * @param mapArn  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the map resource to which
the API key will be associated
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the Amazon
Resource Name (ARN) of the created API key,
     * or {@code null} if the operation failed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createKey(String keyName, String mapArn) {
        ApiKeyRestrictions keyRestrictions = ApiKeyRestrictions.builder()
```

```
            .allowActions("geo:GetMap*")
            .allowResources(mapArn)
            .build();

        CreateKeyRequest request = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyName(keyName)
            .restrictions(keyRestrictions)
            .noExpiry(true)
            .build();

        return getClient().createKey(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof AccessDeniedException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The request was denied
because of insufficient access or permissions.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create API key: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response.keyArn()); // This will never return
null if the response reaches here
    }



    /**
     * Creates a new map with the specified name and configuration.
     *
     * @param mapName the name of the map to be created
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will contain the
Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created map
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while creating the map,
such as exceeding the service quota
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createMap(String mapName) {
        MapConfiguration configuration = MapConfiguration.builder()
            .style("VectorEsriNavigation")
            .build();

        CreateMapRequest mapRequest = CreateMapRequest.builder()
            .mapName(mapName)
```

```
            .configuration(configuration)
            .description("A map created using the Java V2 API")
            .build();

        return getClient().createMap(mapRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The operation was denied
because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create map: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response.mapArn()); // Return the map ARN
    }



    /**
     * Deletes a geofence collection asynchronously.
     *
     * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the geofence
collection has been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteGeofenceCollectionAsync(String
collectionName) {
        DeleteGeofenceCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
DeleteGeofenceCollectionRequest.builder()
            .collectionName(collectionName)
            .build();

        return getClient().deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The requested geofence
collection was not found.", cause);
                    }
```

```
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete geofence
collection: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The geofence collection {} was deleted.",
collectionName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null);
    }



    /**
     * Deletes the specified key from the key-value store.
     *
     * @param keyName the name of the key to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the key has been
deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if the key was not found or if an error
occurred during the deletion process
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteKey(String keyName) {
        DeleteKeyRequest keyRequest = DeleteKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyName(keyName)
            .build();

        return getClient().deleteKey(keyRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The key was not found.",
cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete key: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The key {} was deleted.", keyName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null);
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a map with the specified name.
```

```
     *
     * @param mapName the name of the map to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the map deletion
is successful, or throws a {@link CompletionException} if an error occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteMap(String mapName) {
        DeleteMapRequest mapRequest = DeleteMapRequest.builder()
            .mapName(mapName)
            .build();

        return getClient().deleteMap(mapRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The map was not found.",
cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete map: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The map {} was deleted.", mapName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null);
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a tracker with the specified name.
     *
     * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the tracker has
been deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the tracker
     *                             - if the tracker was not found, a {@link
ResourceNotFoundException} is thrown wrapped in the CompletionException
     *                             - if any other error occurs, a generic
CompletionException is thrown with the error message
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteTracker(String trackerName) {
        DeleteTrackerRequest trackerRequest = DeleteTrackerRequest.builder()
            .trackerName(trackerName)
            .build();
```

```
        return getClient().deleteTracker(trackerRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The tracker was not
found.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete the tracker:
" + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The tracker {} was deleted.", trackerName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null); // Ensures CompletableFuture<Void>
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a route calculator from the system.
     *
     * @param calcName the name of the route calculator to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the route
calculator has been deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the route
calculator
     *                             - If the route calculator was not found, a
{@link ResourceNotFoundException} will be thrown
     *                             - If any other error occurs, a generic {@link
CompletionException} will be thrown
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteRouteCalculator(String calcName) {
        DeleteRouteCalculatorRequest calculatorRequest =
DeleteRouteCalculatorRequest.builder()
            .calculatorName(calcName)
            .build();

        return getClient().deleteRouteCalculator(calculatorRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The route calculator was
not found.", cause);
                    }
```

```
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete the route
 calculator: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The route calculator {} was deleted.", calcName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null);
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/*
Before running this JavaScript code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
This demo illustrates how to use the AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) to work with
 Amazon Location Service.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-javascript/v3/developer-guide/getting-
started.html
*/

import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

import {
```

```
  CreateMapCommand,
  CreateGeofenceCollectionCommand,
  PutGeofenceCommand,
  CreateTrackerCommand,
  BatchUpdateDevicePositionCommand,
  GetDevicePositionCommand,
  CreateRouteCalculatorCommand,
  CalculateRouteCommand,
  LocationClient,
  ConflictException,
  ResourceNotFoundException,
  DeleteGeofenceCollectionCommand,
  DeleteRouteCalculatorCommand,
  DeleteTrackerCommand,
  DeleteMapCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";

import {
  GeoPlacesClient,
  ReverseGeocodeCommand,
  SearchNearbyCommand,
  SearchTextCommand,
  GetPlaceCommand,
  ValidationException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-geo-places";

import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

/*The inputs for this example can be edited in the ./input.json.*/
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

/**
 * Used repeatedly to have the user press enter.
 * @type {ScenarioInput}
 */
/* v8 ignore next 3 */
const pressEnter = new ScenarioInput("continue", "Press Enter to continue", {
  type: "confirm",
  verbose: "false",
});

const pressEnterConfirm = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirm",
```

```
  "Press Enter to continue",
  {
    type: "confirm",
    verbose: "false",
  },
);

const region = "eu-west-1";

const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });

const greet = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greet",
  "Welcome to the Amazon Location Use demo! \n" +
    "AWS Location Service is a fully managed service offered by Amazon Web
 Services (AWS) that " +
    "provides location-based services for developers. This service simplifies " +
    "the integration of location-based features into applications, making it " +
    "Maps: The service provides access to high-quality maps, satellite imagery, "
 +
    "and geospatial data from various providers, allowing developers to " +
    "easily embed maps into their applications:\n" +
    "Tracking: The Location Service enables real-time tracking of mobile devices,
 " +
    "assets, or other entities, allowing developers to build applications " +
    "that can monitor the location of people, vehicles, or other objects.\n" +
    "Geocoding: The service provides the ability to convert addresses or " +
    "location names into geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude), " +
    "and vice versa, enabling developers to integrate location-based search " +
    "and routing functionality into their applications. " +
    "Please define values ./inputs.json for each user-defined variable used in
 this app. Otherwise the default is used:\n" +
    "- mapName: The name of the map to be create (default is 'AWSMap').\n" +
    "- keyName: The name of the API key to create (default is ' AWSApiKey')\n" +
    "- collectionName: The name of the geofence collection (default is
 'AWSLocationCollection')\n" +
    "- geoId: The geographic identifier used for the geofence or map (default is
 'geoId')\n" +
    "- trackerName: The name of the tracker (default is 'geoTracker')\n" +
    "- calculatorName: The name of the route calculator (default is
 'AWSRouteCalc')\n" +
    "- deviceId: The ID of the device (default is 'iPhone-112356')",

  { header: true },
```

```
);
const displayCreateAMap = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateAMap",
  "1. Create a map\n" +
    "An AWS Location map can enhance the user experience of your " +
    " application by providing accurate and personalized location-based " +
    " features. For example, you could use the geocoding capabilities to " +
    " allow users to search for and locate businesses, landmarks, or " +
    " other points of interest within a specific region.",
);

const sdkCreateAMap = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateAMap",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const createMapParams = {
      MapName: `${data.inputs.mapName}`,
      Configuration: { style: "VectorEsriNavigation" },
    };
    try {
      const command = new CreateMapCommand(createMapParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      state.MapName = response.MapName;
      console.log("Map created. Map ARN is: ", state.MapName);
    } catch (error) {
      console.error("Error creating map: ", error);
      throw error;
    }
  },
);

const displayMapUrl = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayMapUrl",
  "2. Display Map URL\n" +
    "When you embed a map in a web app or website, the API key is " +
    "included in the map tile URL to authenticate requests. You can " +
    "restrict API keys to specific AWS Location operations (e.g., only " +
    "maps, not geocoding). API keys can expire, ensuring temporary " +
    "access control.\n" +
    "In order to get the MAP URL you need to create and get the API Key value. "
 +
    "You can create and get the key value using the AWS Management Console under
 " +
    "Location Services. These operations cannot be completed using the " +
    "AWS SDK. For more information about getting the key value, see " +
```

```
    "the AWS Location Documentation.",
);

const sdkDisplayMapUrl = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkDisplayMapUrl",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const mapURL = `https://maps.geo.aws.amazon.com/maps/v0/maps/
${state.MapName}/tiles/{z}/{x}/{y}?key=API_KEY_VALUE`;
    state.mapURL = mapURL;
    console.log(
      `Replace \'API_KEY_VALUE\' in the following URL with the value for the API
 key you create and get from the AWS Management Console under Location Services.
 This is then the Map URL you can embed this URL in your Web app:\n
${state.mapURL}`,
    );
  },
);
const displayCreateGeoFenceColl = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateGeoFenceColl",
  "3. Create a geofence collection, which manages and stores geofences.",
);

const sdkCreateGeoFenceColl = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateGeoFenceColl",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    // Creates a new geofence collection.
    const geoFenceCollParams = {
      CollectionName: `${data.inputs.collectionName}`,
    };
    try {
      const command = new CreateGeofenceCollectionCommand(geoFenceCollParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      state.CollectionName = response.CollectionName;
      console.log(
        `The geofence collection was successfully created:
 ${state.CollectionName}`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `An unexpected error occurred while creating the geofence collection:
 ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
        return;
```

```
      }
    }
  },
);
const displayStoreGeometry = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayStoreGeometry",
  "4. Store a geofence geometry in a given geofence collection. " +
    "An AWS Location geofence is a virtual boundary that defines a geographic
 area " +
    "on a map. It is a useful feature for tracking the location of " +
    "assets or monitoring the movement of objects within a specific region. " +
    "To define a geofence, you need to specify the coordinates of a " +
    "polygon that represents the area of interest. The polygon must be " +
    "defined in a counter-clockwise direction, meaning that the points of " +
    "the polygon must be listed in a counter-clockwise order. " +
    "This is a requirement for the AWS Location service to correctly " +
    "interpret the geofence and ensure that the location data is " +
    "accurately processed within the defined area.",
);

const sdkStoreGeometry = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkStoreGeometry",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const geoFenceGeoParams = {
      CollectionName: `${data.inputs.collectionName}`,
      GeofenceId: `${data.inputs.geoId}`,
      Geometry: {
        Polygon: [
          [
            [-122.3381, 47.6101],
            [-122.3281, 47.6101],
            [-122.3281, 47.6201],
            [-122.3381, 47.6201],
            [-122.3381, 47.6101],
          ],
        ],
      },
    };
    try {
      const command = new PutGeofenceCommand(geoFenceGeoParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      state.GeoFencId = response.GeofenceId;
      console.log("GeoFence created. GeoFence ID is: ", state.GeoFencId);
    } catch (caught) {
```

```
      if (caught instanceof ValidationException) {
        console.error(
          `A validation error occurred while creating geofence: ${caught.message}
 \n Exiting program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
  },
);
const displayCreateTracker = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateTracker",
  "5. Create a tracker resource which lets you retrieve current and historical
 location of devices.",
);

const sdkCreateTracker = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateTracker",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    //Creates a new tracker resource in your AWS account, which you can use to
 track the location of devices.
    const createTrackerParams = {
      TrackerName: `${data.inputs.trackerName}`,
      Description: "Created using the JavaScript V3 SDK",
      PositionFiltering: "TimeBased",
    };
    try {
      const command = new CreateTrackerCommand(createTrackerParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      state.trackerName = response.TrackerName;
      console.log("Tracker created. Tracker name is : ", state.trackerName);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
        console.error(
          `A validation error occurred while creating geofence: ${caught.message}
 \n Exiting program.`,
        );
      } else {
        `An unexpected error error occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting
 program.`;
      }
      return;
    }
  },
```

```
);
const displayUpdatePosition = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayUpdatePosition",
  "6. Update the position of a device in the location tracking system." +
    "The AWS Location Service does not enforce a strict format for deviceId, but
 it must:\n " +
    "- Be a string (case-sensitive).\n" +
    "- Be 1-100 characters long.\n" +
    "- Contain only: Alphanumeric characters (A-Z, a-z, 0-9); Underscores (_);
 Hyphens (-); and be the same ID used when sending and retrieving positions.",
);

const sdkUpdatePosition = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkUpdatePosition",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    // Updates the position of a device in the location tracking system.

    const updateDevicePosParams = {
      TrackerName: `${data.inputs.trackerName}`,
      Updates: [
        {
          DeviceId: `${data.inputs.deviceId}`,
          SampleTime: new Date(),
          Position: [-122.4194, 37.7749],
        },
      ],
    };
    try {
      const command = new BatchUpdateDevicePositionCommand(
        updateDevicePosParams,
      );
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      console.log(
        `Device with id ${data.inputs.deviceId} was successfully updated in the
 location tracking system. `,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
        console.error(
          `A validation error occurred while updating the device:
 ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
      }
    }
```

```
  },
);
const displayRetrievePosition = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayRetrievePosition",
  "7. Retrieve the most recent position update for a specified device.",
);

const sdkRetrievePosition = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkRetrievePosition",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const devicePositionParams = {
      TrackerName: `${data.inputs.trackerName}`,
      DeviceId: `${data.inputs.deviceId}`,
    };
    try {
      const command = new GetDevicePositionCommand(devicePositionParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      state.position = response.Position;
      console.log("Successfully fetched device position: : ", state.position);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
        console.error(
          `"The resource was not found: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
      } else {
        `An unexpected error error occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting
 program.`;
      }
      return;
    }
  },
);
const displayCreateRouteCalc = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateRouteCalc",
  "8. Create a route calculator.",
);

const sdkCreateRouteCalc = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateRouteCalc",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const routeCalcParams = {
      CalculatorName: `${data.inputs.calculatorName}`,
      DataSource: "Esri",
    };
```

```
    try {
      // Creates a new route calculator with the specified name and data source.
      const command = new CreateRouteCalculatorCommand(routeCalcParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      state.CalculatorName = response.CalculatorName;
      console.log(
        "Route calculator created successfully. Calculator name is: ",
        state.CalculatorName,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `An conflict occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
  },
);
const displayDetermineDist = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayDetermineDist",
  "9. Determine the distance between Seattle and Vancouver using the route
 calculator.",
);

const sdkDetermineDist = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkDetermineDist",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    // Calculates the distance between two locations asynchronously.
    const determineDist = {
      CalculatorName: `${data.inputs.calculatorName}`,
      DeparturePosition: [-122.3321, 47.6062],
      DestinationPosition: [-123.1216, 49.2827],
      TravelMode: "Car",
      DistanceUnit: "Kilometers",
    };
    try {
      const command = new CalculateRouteCommand(determineDist);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);

      console.log(
        "Successfully calculated route. The distance in kilometers is : ",
        response.Summary.Distance,
      );
```

```
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
        console.error(
          `Failed to calculate route: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
      }
      return;
    }
  },
);
const displayUseGeoPlacesClient = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayUseGeoPlacesClient",
  "10. Use the GeoPlacesAsyncClient to perform additional operations. " +
    "This scenario will show use of the GeoPlacesClient that enables" +
    "location search and geocoding capabilities for your applications. " +
    "We are going to use this client to perform these AWS Location tasks: \n" +
    " - Reverse Geocoding (reverseGeocode): Converts geographic coordinates into
 addresses.\n " +
    " - Place Search (searchText): Finds places based on search queries.\n " +
    " - Nearby Search (searchNearby): Finds places near a specific location.\n "
 +
    "First we will perform a Reverse Geocoding operation",
);

const sdkUseGeoPlacesClient = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkUseGeoPlacesClient",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const geoPlacesClient = new GeoPlacesClient({ region: region });

    const reverseGeoCodeParams = {
      QueryPosition: [-122.4194, 37.7749],
    };
    const searchTextParams = {
      QueryText: "coffee shop",
      BiasPosition: [-122.4194, 37.7749], //San Fransisco
    };
    const searchNearbyParams = {
      QueryPosition: [-122.4194, 37.7749],
      QueryRadius: Number("1000"),
    };
    try {
      /*   Performs reverse geocoding using the AWS Geo Places API.
     Reverse geocoding is the process of converting geographic coordinates
 (latitude and longitude) to a human-readable address.
```

```
    This method uses the latitude and longitude of San Francisco as the input,
and prints the resulting address.*/

     console.log("Use latitude 37.7749 and longitude -122.4194.");
     const command = new ReverseGeocodeCommand(reverseGeoCodeParams);
     const response = await geoPlacesClient.send(command);
     console.log(
       "Successfully calculated route. The distance in kilometers is : ",
       response.ResultItems[0].Distance,
     );
   } catch (caught) {
     if (caught instanceof ValidationException) {
       console.error(
         `An conflict occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
       );
       return;
     }
   }
   try {
     console.log(
       "Now we are going to perform a text search using coffee shop",
     );

     /*Searches for a place using the provided search query and prints the
detailed information of the first result.
 @param searchTextParams the search query to be used for the place search (ex,
coffee shop)*/

     const command = new SearchTextCommand(searchTextParams);
     const response = await geoPlacesClient.send(command);
     const placeId = response.ResultItems[0].PlaceId.toString();
     const getPlaceCommand = new GetPlaceCommand({
       PlaceId: placeId,
     });
     const getPlaceResponse = await geoPlacesClient.send(getPlaceCommand);
     console.log(
       `Detailed Place Information: \n Name and address:
${getPlaceResponse.Address.Label}`,
     );

     const foodTypes = getPlaceResponse.FoodTypes;
     if (foodTypes.length) {
       console.log("Food Types: ");
       for (const foodType of foodTypes) {
```

```
          console.log("- ", foodType.LocalizedName);
        }
      } else {
        console.log("No food types available.");
      }
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ValidationException) {
        console.error(
          `An conflict occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
    try {
      console.log("\nNow we are going to perform a nearby search.");
      const command = new SearchNearbyCommand(searchNearbyParams);
      const response = await geoPlacesClient.send(command);
      const resultItems = response.ResultItems;
      console.log("\nSuccessfully performed nearby search.");
      for (const resultItem of resultItems) {
        console.log("Name and address: ", resultItem.Address.Label);
        console.log("Distance: ", resultItem.Distance);
      }
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ValidationException) {
        console.error(
          `An conflict occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
  },
);

const displayDeleteResources = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayDeleteResources",
  "11. Delete the AWS Location Services resources. " +
    "Would you like to delete the AWS Location Services resources? (y/n)",
);

const sdkDeleteResources = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkDeleteResources",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const deleteGeofenceCollParams = {
```

```
      CollectionName: `${state.CollectionName}`,
    };
    const deleteRouteCalculatorParams = {
      CalculatorName: `${state.CalculatorName}`,
    };
    const deleteTrackerParams = { TrackerName: `${state.trackerName}` };
    const deleteMapParams = { MapName: `${state.MapName}` };
    try {
      const command = new DeleteMapCommand(deleteMapParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      console.log("Map deleted.");
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("Error deleting map: ", error);
    }
    try {
      const command = new DeleteGeofenceCollectionCommand(
        deleteGeofenceCollParams,
      );
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      console.log("Geofence collection deleted.");
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("Error deleting geofence collection: ", error);
    }
    try {
      const command = new DeleteRouteCalculatorCommand(
        deleteRouteCalculatorParams,
      );
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      console.log("Route calculator deleted.");
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("Error deleting route calculator: ", error);
    }
    try {
      const command = new DeleteTrackerCommand(deleteTrackerParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      console.log("Tracker deleted.");
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("Error deleting tracker: ", error);
    }
  },
);

const goodbye = new ScenarioOutput(
  "goodbye",
```

```
  "Thank you for checking out the Amazon Location Service Use demo. We hope you "
 +
    "learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps today!" +
    " For more Amazon Location Services examples in different programming
 languages, have a look at: " +
    "https://docs.aws.amazon.com/code-library/latest/ug/
location_code_examples.html",
);

const myScenario = new Scenario("Location Services Scenario", [
  greet,
  pressEnter,
  displayCreateAMap,
  sdkCreateAMap,
  pressEnter,
  displayMapUrl,
  sdkDisplayMapUrl,
  pressEnter,
  displayCreateGeoFenceColl,
  sdkCreateGeoFenceColl,
  pressEnter,
  displayStoreGeometry,
  sdkStoreGeometry,
  pressEnter,
  displayCreateTracker,
  sdkCreateTracker,
  pressEnter,
  displayUpdatePosition,
  sdkUpdatePosition,
  pressEnter,
  displayRetrievePosition,
  sdkRetrievePosition,
  pressEnter,
  displayCreateRouteCalc,
  sdkCreateRouteCalc,
  pressEnter,
  displayDetermineDist,
  sdkDetermineDist,
  pressEnter,
  displayUseGeoPlacesClient,
  sdkUseGeoPlacesClient,
  pressEnter,
  displayDeleteResources,
  pressEnterConfirm,
```

```
  sdkDeleteResources,
  goodbye,
]);

/** @type {{ stepHandlerOptions: StepHandlerOptions }} */
export const main = async (stepHandlerOptions) => {
  await myScenario.run(stepHandlerOptions);
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const { values } = parseArgs({
    options: {
      yes: {
        type: "boolean",
        short: "y",
      },
    },
  });
  main({ confirmAll: values.yes });
}
```

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
```

```
val scanner = Scanner(System.`in`)
val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """

        Usage:    <mapName> <keyName> <collectionName> <geoId> <trackerName>
 <calculatorName> <deviceId>

        Where:
            mapName - The name of the map to create (e.g., "AWSMap").
            keyName - The name of the API key to create (e.g., "AWSApiKey").
            collectionName - The name of the geofence collection (e.g.,
 "AWSLocationCollection").
            geoId - The geographic identifier used for the geofence or map (e.g.,
 "geoId").
            trackerName - The name of the tracker (e.g., "geoTracker").
            calculatorName - The name of the route calculator (e.g.,
 "AWSRouteCalc").
            deviceId - The ID of the device (e.g., "iPhone-112356").
    """

    if (args.size != 7) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val mapName = args[0]
    val keyName = args[1]
    val collectionName = args[2]
    val geoId = args[3]
    val trackerName = args[4]
    val calculatorName = args[5]
    val deviceId = args[6]

    println(
        """
    AWS Location Service is a fully managed service offered by Amazon Web
 Services (AWS) that
    provides location-based services for developers. This service simplifies
    the integration of location-based features into applications, making it
    easier to build and deploy location-aware applications.

    The AWS Location Service offers a range of location-based services,
    including:
```

```
   - Maps: The service provides access to high-quality maps, satellite imagery,
     and geospatial data from various providers, allowing developers to
     easily embed maps into their applications.

   - Tracking: The Location Service enables real-time tracking of mobile
devices,
     assets, or other entities, allowing developers to build applications
     that can monitor the location of people, vehicles, or other objects.

   - Geocoding: The service provides the ability to convert addresses or
     location names into geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude),
     and vice versa, enabling developers to integrate location-based search
     and routing functionality into their applications.
       """.trimIndent(),
   )

   waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
   println(DASHES)
   println("1. Create an AWS Location Service map")
   println(
       """
       An AWS Location map can enhance the user experience of your
       application by providing accurate and personalized location-based
       features. For example, you could use the geocoding capabilities to
       allow users to search for and locate businesses, landmarks, or
       other points of interest within a specific region.

       """.trimIndent(),
   )

   waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
   val mapArn = createMap(mapName)
   println("The Map ARN is: $mapArn")
   waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
   println(DASHES)

   waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
   println("2. Create an AWS Location API key")
   println(
       """
           When you embed a map in a web app or website, the API key is
           included in the map tile URL to authenticate requests. You can
           restrict API keys to specific AWS Location operations (e.g., only
```

```
            maps, not geocoding). API keys can expire, ensuring temporary
            access control.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    val keyArn = createKey(keyName, mapArn)
    println("The Key ARN is: $keyArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Display Map URL")
    println(
        """
        In order to get the MAP URL, you need to get the API Key value.
        You can get the key value using the AWS Management Console under
        Location Services. This operation cannot be completed using the
        AWS SDK. For more information about getting the key value, see
        the AWS Location Documentation.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    val mapUrl = "https://maps.geo.aws.amazon.com/maps/v0/maps/$mapName/tiles/
{z}/{x}/{y}?key={KeyValue}"
    println("Embed this URL in your Web app: $mapUrl")
    println("")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Create a geofence collection, which manages and stores
 geofences.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val collectionArn: String =
        createGeofenceCollection(collectionName)
    println("The geofence collection was successfully created: $collectionArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Store a geofence geometry in a given geofence collection.")
    println(
        """
        An AWS Location geofence is a virtual boundary that defines a geographic
 area
        on a map. It is a useful feature for tracking the location of
```

```
        assets or monitoring the movement of objects within a specific region.

        To define a geofence, you need to specify the coordinates of a
        polygon that represents the area of interest. The polygon must be
        defined in a counter-clockwise direction, meaning that the points of
        the polygon must be listed in a counter-clockwise order.

        This is a requirement for the AWS Location service to correctly
        interpret the geofence and ensure that the location data is
        accurately processed within the defined area.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    putGeofence(collectionName, geoId)
    println("Successfully created geofence: $geoId")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Create a tracker resource which lets you retrieve current and
historical location of devices.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val trackerArn: String = createTracker(trackerName)
    println("Successfully created tracker. ARN: $trackerArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Update the position of a device in the location tracking
system.")
    println(
        """
        The AWS location service does not enforce a strict format for deviceId,
but it must:
            - Be a string (case-sensitive).
            - Be 1-100 characters long.
            - Contain only:
            - Alphanumeric characters (A-Z, a-z, 0-9)
            - Underscores (_)
            - Hyphens (-)
            - Be the same ID used when sending and retrieving positions.

        """.trimIndent(),
```

```
    )

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    updateDevicePosition(trackerName, deviceId)
    println("$deviceId was successfully updated in the location tracking
system.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Retrieve the most recent position update for a specified
device.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val response = getDevicePosition(trackerName, deviceId)
    println("Successfully fetched device position: ${response.position}")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Create a route calculator.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val routeResponse = createRouteCalculator(calculatorName)
    println("Route calculator created successfully:
${routeResponse.calculatorArn}")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Determine the distance in kilometers between Seattle and
Vancouver using the route calculator.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val responseDis = calcDistance(calculatorName)
    println("Successfully calculated route. The distance in kilometers is
${responseDis.summary?.distance}")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Use the GeoPlacesClient to perform additional operations.")
    println(
        """
        This scenario will show use of the GeoPlacesClient that enables
        location search and geocoding capabilities for your applications.
```

```
        We are going to use this client to perform these AWS Location tasks:
            - Reverse Geocoding (reverseGeocode): Converts geographic coordinates
 into addresses.
            - Place Search (searchText): Finds places based on search queries.
            - Nearby Search (searchNearby): Finds places near a specific
 location.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println("First we will perform a Reverse Geocoding operation")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    reverseGeocode()

    println("Now we are going to perform a text search using coffee shop.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    searchText("coffee shop")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println("Now we are going to perform a nearby Search.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    searchNearby()
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Delete the AWS Location Services resources.")
    println("Would you like to delete the AWS Location Services resources? (y/
n)")
    val delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim { it <= ' ' }
    if (delAns.equals("y", ignoreCase = true)) {
        deleteMap(mapName)
        deleteKey(keyName)
        deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionName)
        deleteTracker(trackerName)
        deleteRouteCalculator(calculatorName)
    } else {
        println("The AWS resources will not be deleted.")
    }
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(" This concludes the AWS Location Service scenario.")
    println(DASHES)
}

/**
 * Deletes a route calculator from the system.
 * @param calcName the name of the route calculator to delete
 */
suspend fun deleteRouteCalculator(calcName: String) {
    val calculatorRequest = DeleteRouteCalculatorRequest {
        this.calculatorName = calcName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteRouteCalculator(calculatorRequest)
        println("The route calculator $calcName was deleted.")
    }
}


/**
 * Deletes a tracker with the specified name.
 * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteTracker(trackerName: String) {
    val trackerRequest = DeleteTrackerRequest {
        this.trackerName = trackerName
    }

    LocationClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteTracker(trackerRequest)
        println("The tracker $trackerName was deleted.")
    }
}


/**
 * Deletes a geofence collection.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be deleted
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the geofence
 collection has been deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionName: String) {
```

```
    val collectionRequest = DeleteGeofenceCollectionRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
        println("The geofence collection $collectionName was deleted.")
    }
}

/**
 * Deletes the specified key from the key-value store.
 *
 * @param keyName the name of the key to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteKey(keyName: String) {
    val keyRequest = DeleteKeyRequest {
        this.keyName = keyName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteKey(keyRequest)
        println("The key $keyName was deleted.")
    }
}

/**
 * Deletes the specified key from the key-value store.
 *
 * @param keyName the name of the key to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteMap(mapName: String) {
    val mapRequest = DeleteMapRequest {
        this.mapName = mapName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteMap(mapRequest)
        println("The map $mapName was deleted.")
    }
}


/**
```

```
 * Performs a nearby places search based on the provided geographic coordinates
 (latitude and longitude).
 * The method sends an asynchronous request to search for places within a 1-
kilometer radius of the specified location.
 * The results are processed and printed once the search completes successfully.
 */
suspend fun searchNearby() {
    val latitude = 37.7749
    val longitude = -122.4194
    val queryPosition = listOf(longitude, latitude)

    // Set up the request for searching nearby places.
    val request = SearchNearbyRequest {
        this.queryPosition = queryPosition
        this.queryRadius = 1000L
    }

    GeoPlacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.searchNearby(request)

        // Process the response and print the results.
        response.resultItems?.forEach { result ->
            println("Title: ${result.title}")
            println("Address: ${result.address?.label}")
            println("Distance: ${result.distance} meters")
            println("-------------------------")
        }
    }
}


/**
 * Searches for a place using the provided search query and prints the detailed
 information of the first result.
 *
 * @param searchQuery the search query to be used for the place search (ex,
 coffee shop)
 */
suspend fun searchText(searchQuery: String) {
    val latitude = 37.7749
    val longitude = -122.4194
    val queryPosition = listOf(longitude, latitude)

    val request = SearchTextRequest {
```

```
        this.queryText = searchQuery
        this.biasPosition = queryPosition
    }

    GeoPlacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.searchText(request)

        response.resultItems?.firstOrNull()?.let { result ->
            val placeId = result.placeId // Get Place ID
            println("Found Place with id: $placeId")

            // Fetch detailed info using getPlace.
            val getPlaceRequest = GetPlaceRequest {
                this.placeId = placeId
            }

            val placeResponse = client.getPlace(getPlaceRequest)

            // Print detailed place information.
            println("Detailed Place Information:")
            println("Title: ${placeResponse.title}")
            println("Address: ${placeResponse.address?.label}")

            // Print each food type (if any).
            placeResponse.foodTypes?.takeIf { it.isNotEmpty() }?.let {
                println("Food Types:")
                it.forEach { foodType ->
                    println("  - $foodType")
                }
            } ?: run {
                println("No food types available.")
            }

            println("-------------------------")
        }
    }
}

/**
 * Performs reverse geocoding using the AWS Geo Places API.
 * Reverse geocoding is the process of converting geographic coordinates
 (latitude and longitude) to a human-readable address.
 * This method uses the latitude and longitude of San Francisco as the input, and
 prints the resulting address.
```

```
 */
suspend fun reverseGeocode() {
    val latitude = 37.7749
    val longitude = -122.4194
    println("Use latitude 37.7749 and longitude -122.4194")

    // AWS expects [longitude, latitude].
    val queryPosition = listOf(longitude, latitude)
    val request = ReverseGeocodeRequest {
        this.queryPosition = queryPosition
    }

    GeoPlacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.reverseGeocode(request)
        response.resultItems?.forEach { result ->
            println("The address is: ${result.address?.label}")
        }
    }
}


/**
 * Calculates the distance between two locations.
 *
 * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to use
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that will complete with a {@link
 CalculateRouteResponse} containing the distance and estimated duration of the
 route
 */
suspend fun calcDistance(routeCalcName: String): CalculateRouteResponse {
    // Define coordinates for Seattle, WA and Vancouver, BC.
    val departurePosition = listOf(-122.3321, 47.6062)
    val arrivePosition = listOf(-123.1216, 49.2827)

    val request = CalculateRouteRequest {
        this.calculatorName = routeCalcName
        this.departurePosition = departurePosition
        this.destinationPosition = arrivePosition
        this.travelMode = TravelMode.Car // Options: Car, Truck, Walking, Bicycle
        this.distanceUnit = DistanceUnit.Kilometers // Options: Meters,
 Kilometers, Miles
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
```

```
        return client.calculateRoute(request)
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new route calculator with the specified name and data source.
 *
 * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to be created
 */
suspend fun createRouteCalculator(routeCalcName: String):
 CreateRouteCalculatorResponse {
    val dataSource = "Esri"

    val request = CreateRouteCalculatorRequest {
        this.calculatorName = routeCalcName
        this.dataSource = dataSource
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        return client.createRouteCalculator(request)
    }
}

/**
 * Retrieves the position of a device using the provided LocationClient.
 *
 * @param trackerName The name of the tracker associated with the device.
 * @param deviceId    The ID of the device to retrieve the position for.
 */
suspend fun getDevicePosition(trackerName: String, deviceId: String):
 GetDevicePositionResponse {
    val request = GetDevicePositionRequest {
        this.trackerName = trackerName
        this.deviceId = deviceId
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        return client.getDevicePosition(request)
    }
}

/**
 * Updates the position of a device in the location tracking system.
 *
```

```
 * @param trackerName the name of the tracker associated with the device
 * @param deviceId    the unique identifier of the device
 */
suspend fun updateDevicePosition(trackerName: String, deviceId: String) {
    val latitude = 37.7749
    val longitude = -122.4194

    val positionUpdate = DevicePositionUpdate {
        this.deviceId = deviceId
        sampleTime = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant.now() // Timestamp of
 position update.
        position = listOf(longitude, latitude) // AWS requires [longitude,
 latitude]
    }

    val request = BatchUpdateDevicePositionRequest {
        this.trackerName = trackerName
        updates = listOf(positionUpdate)
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.batchUpdateDevicePosition(request)
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new tracker resource in your AWS account, which you can use to track
 the location of devices.
 *
 * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be created
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will contain the
 Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created tracker
 */
suspend fun createTracker(trackerName: String): String {
    val trackerRequest = CreateTrackerRequest {
        description = "Created using the Kotlin SDK"
        this.trackerName = trackerName
        positionFiltering = PositionFiltering.TimeBased // Options: TimeBased,
 DistanceBased, AccuracyBased
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createTracker(trackerRequest)
        return response.trackerArn
```

```
    }
}

/**
 * Adds a new geofence to the specified collection.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to add the geofence
 to
 * @param geoId          the unique identifier for the geofence
 */
suspend fun putGeofence(collectionName: String, geoId: String) {
    val geofenceGeometry = GeofenceGeometry {
        polygon = listOf(
            listOf(
                listOf(-122.3381, 47.6101),
                listOf(-122.3281, 47.6101),
                listOf(-122.3281, 47.6201),
                listOf(-122.3381, 47.6201),
                listOf(-122.3381, 47.6101),
            ),
        )
    }

    val geofenceRequest = PutGeofenceRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
        this.geofenceId = geoId
        this.geometry = geofenceGeometry
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.putGeofence(geofenceRequest)
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new geofence collection.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be created
 */
suspend fun createGeofenceCollection(collectionName: String): String {
    val collectionRequest = CreateGeofenceCollectionRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
        description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }
```

```
    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
        return response.collectionArn
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new API key with the specified name and restrictions.
 *
 * @param keyName the name of the API key to be created
 * @param mapArn  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the map resource to which the
 API key will be associated
 * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created API key
 */
suspend fun createKey(keyName: String, mapArn: String): String {
    val keyRestrictions = ApiKeyRestrictions {
        allowActions = listOf("geo:GetMap*")
        allowResources = listOf(mapArn)
    }

    val request = CreateKeyRequest {
        this.keyName = keyName
        this.restrictions = keyRestrictions
        noExpiry = true
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createKey(request)
        return response.keyArn
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new map with the specified name and configuration.
 *
 * @param mapName the name of the map to be created
 * @return he Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created map
 */
suspend fun createMap(mapName: String): String {
    val configuration = MapConfiguration {
        style = "VectorEsriNavigation"
    }
```

```
    val mapRequest = CreateMapRequest {
        this.mapName = mapName
        this.configuration = configuration
        description = "A map created using the Kotlin SDK"
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createMap(mapRequest)
        return response.mapArn
    }
}

fun waitForInputToContinue(scanner: Scanner) {
    while (true) {
        println("")
        println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:")
        val input = scanner.nextLine()
        if (input.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("c", ignoreCase = true)) {
            println("Continuing with the program...")
            println("")
            break
        } else {
            println("Invalid input. Please try again.")
        }
    }
}
```

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Location AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Amazon Location con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un link a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta il riferimento alle API di Amazon Location Service.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo BatchUpdateDevicePosition con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzalo CalculateRoute con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo CreateGeofenceCollection con un SDK AWS

- Utilizzalo CreateKey con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo CreateMap con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo CreateRouteCalculator con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo CreateTracker con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo DeleteGeofenceCollection con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo DeleteKey con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo DeleteMap con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo DeleteRouteCalculator con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo DeleteTracker con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo GetDevicePosition con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo PutGeofence con un SDK AWS

Utilizzalo **`BatchUpdateDevicePosition`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `BatchUpdateDevicePosition`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Updates the position of a device in the location tracking system.
    *
    * @param trackerName the name of the tracker associated with the device
    * @param deviceId    the unique identifier of the device
    * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while updating the device
position
    */
   public CompletableFuture<BatchUpdateDevicePositionResponse>
updateDevicePosition(String trackerName, String deviceId) {
```

```
        double latitude = 37.7749;  // Example: San Francisco
        double longitude = -122.4194;

        DevicePositionUpdate positionUpdate = DevicePositionUpdate.builder()
            .deviceId(deviceId)
            .sampleTime(Instant.now()) // Timestamp of position update.
            .position(Arrays.asList(longitude, latitude)) // AWS requires
[longitude, latitude]
            .build();

        BatchUpdateDevicePositionRequest request =
BatchUpdateDevicePositionRequest.builder()
            .trackerName(trackerName)
            .updates(positionUpdate)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<BatchUpdateDevicePositionResponse> futureResponse =
getClient().batchUpdateDevicePosition(request);
        return futureResponse.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                    throw new CompletionException("The resource was not found: "
+ cause.getMessage(), cause);
                } else {
                    throw new CompletionException("Error updating device
position: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchUpdateDevicePositionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  BatchUpdateDevicePositionCommand,
  LocationClient,
  ResourceNotFoundException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };
const region = "eu-west-1";
const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
const updateDevicePosParams = {
  TrackerName: `${data.inputs.trackerName}`,
  Updates: [
    {
      DeviceId: `${data.inputs.deviceId}`,
      SampleTime: new Date(),
      Position: [-122.4194, 37.7749],
    },
  ],
};
export const main = async () => {
  try {
    const command = new BatchUpdateDevicePositionCommand(updateDevicePosParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    //console.log("response ", response.Errors[0].Error);

    console.log(
      `Device with id ${data.inputs.deviceId} was successfully updated in the
 location tracking system. `,
      response,
    );
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("error ", error);
```

```
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchUpdateDevicePositionsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Updates the position of a device in the location tracking system.
 *
 * @param trackerName the name of the tracker associated with the device
 * @param deviceId    the unique identifier of the device
 */
suspend fun updateDevicePosition(trackerName: String, deviceId: String) {
    val latitude = 37.7749
    val longitude = -122.4194

    val positionUpdate = DevicePositionUpdate {
        this.deviceId = deviceId
        sampleTime = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant.now() // Timestamp of
 position update.
        position = listOf(longitude, latitude) // AWS requires [longitude,
 latitude]
    }

    val request = BatchUpdateDevicePositionRequest {
        this.trackerName = trackerName
        updates = listOf(positionUpdate)
    }
```

```
    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.batchUpdateDevicePosition(request)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, BatchUpdateDevicePositionconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`CalculateRoute`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CalculateRoute`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Calculates the distance between two locations asynchronously.
    *
    * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to use
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that will complete with a {@link
CalculateRouteResponse} containing the distance and estimated duration of the
route
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CalculateRouteResponse> calcDistanceAsync(String
routeCalcName) {
       // Define coordinates for Seattle, WA and Vancouver, BC.
       List<Double> departurePosition = Arrays.asList(-122.3321, 47.6062);
       List<Double> arrivePosition = Arrays.asList(-123.1216, 49.2827);

       CalculateRouteRequest request = CalculateRouteRequest.builder()
           .calculatorName(routeCalcName)
           .departurePosition(departurePosition)
```

```
            .destinationPosition(arrivePosition)
            .travelMode("Car") // Options: Car, Truck, Walking, Bicycle
            .distanceUnit("Kilometers") // Options: Meters, Kilometers, Miles
            .build();

        return getClient().calculateRoute(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The AWS resource was not
 found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to calculate route: " +
 exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CalculateRoutesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  CalculateRouteCommand,
  ResourceNotFoundException,
  LocationClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };
```

```
const region = "eu-west-1";
const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  const routeCalcParams = {
    CalculatorName: `${data.inputs.calculatorName}`,
    DeparturePosition: [-122.3321, 47.6062],
    DestinationPosition: [-123.1216, 49.2827],
    TravelMode: "Car",
    DistanceUnit: "Kilometers",
  };
  try {
    const command = new CalculateRouteCommand(routeCalcParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);

    console.log(
      "Successfully calculated route. The distance in kilometers is : ",
      response.Summary.Distance,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
      console.error(
        `An conflict occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
      );
      return;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CalculateRoutesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Calculates the distance between two locations.
 *
 * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to use
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that will complete with a {@link
 CalculateRouteResponse} containing the distance and estimated duration of the
 route
 */
suspend fun calcDistance(routeCalcName: String): CalculateRouteResponse {
    // Define coordinates for Seattle, WA and Vancouver, BC.
    val departurePosition = listOf(-122.3321, 47.6062)
    val arrivePosition = listOf(-123.1216, 49.2827)

    val request = CalculateRouteRequest {
        this.calculatorName = routeCalcName
        this.departurePosition = departurePosition
        this.destinationPosition = arrivePosition
        this.travelMode = TravelMode.Car // Options: Car, Truck, Walking, Bicycle
        this.distanceUnit = DistanceUnit.Kilometers // Options: Meters,
 Kilometers, Miles
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        return client.calculateRoute(request)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CalculateRouteconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`CreateGeofenceCollection`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateGeofenceCollection`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new geofence collection.
    *
    * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be created
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createGeofenceCollection(String
collectionName) {
       CreateGeofenceCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
CreateGeofenceCollectionRequest.builder()
           .collectionName(collectionName)
           .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
           .build();

       return getClient().createGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The geofence collection
was not created due to ConflictException.", cause);
                   }
                   throw new CompletionException("Failed to create geofence
collection: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           })
           .thenApply(response -> response.collectionArn()); // Return only the
ARN
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateGeofenceCollectionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  ConflictException,
  CreateGeofenceCollectionCommand,
  LocationClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
  const geoFenceCollParams = {
    CollectionName: `${data.inputs.collectionName}`,
  };
  const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
  try {
    const command = new CreateGeofenceCollectionCommand(geoFenceCollParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    console.log(
      "Collection created. Collection name is: ",
      response.CollectionName,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
```

```
      console.error("A conflict occurred. Exiting program.");
      return;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateGeofenceCollectionsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Creates a new geofence collection.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be created
 */
suspend fun createGeofenceCollection(collectionName: String): String {
    val collectionRequest = CreateGeofenceCollectionRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
        description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
        return response.collectionArn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateGeofenceCollectionconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`CreateKey`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateKey`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new API key with the specified name and restrictions.
     *
     * @param keyName the name of the API key to be created
     * @param mapArn  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the map resource to which
the API key will be associated
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the Amazon
Resource Name (ARN) of the created API key,
     * or {@code null} if the operation failed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createKey(String keyName, String mapArn) {
        ApiKeyRestrictions keyRestrictions = ApiKeyRestrictions.builder()
            .allowActions("geo:GetMap*")
            .allowResources(mapArn)
            .build();

        CreateKeyRequest request = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyName(keyName)
            .restrictions(keyRestrictions)
            .noExpiry(true)
            .build();

        return getClient().createKey(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof AccessDeniedException) {
```

```
                        throw new CompletionException("The request was denied
because of insufficient access or permissions.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create API key: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response.keyArn()); // This will never return
null if the response reaches here
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateKeysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Creates a new API key with the specified name and restrictions.
 *
 * @param keyName the name of the API key to be created
 * @param mapArn  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the map resource to which the
 API key will be associated
 * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created API key
 */
suspend fun createKey(keyName: String, mapArn: String): String {
    val keyRestrictions = ApiKeyRestrictions {
        allowActions = listOf("geo:GetMap*")
        allowResources = listOf(mapArn)
    }

    val request = CreateKeyRequest {
        this.keyName = keyName
        this.restrictions = keyRestrictions
```

```
        noExpiry = true
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createKey(request)
        return response.keyArn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateKeyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`CreateMap`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateMap`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new map with the specified name and configuration.
     *
     * @param mapName the name of the map to be created
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will contain the
 Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created map
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while creating the map,
 such as exceeding the service quota
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createMap(String mapName) {
        MapConfiguration configuration = MapConfiguration.builder()
            .style("VectorEsriNavigation")
            .build();

        CreateMapRequest mapRequest = CreateMapRequest.builder()
```

```
            .mapName(mapName)
            .configuration(configuration)
            .description("A map created using the Java V2 API")
            .build();

        return getClient().createMap(mapRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The operation was denied
because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create map: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response.mapArn()); // Return the map ARN
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateMapsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { CreateMapCommand, LocationClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
  const CreateMapCommandInput = {
```

```
    MapName: `${data.inputs.mapName}`,
    Configuration: { style: "VectorEsriNavigation" },
  };
  const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
  try {
    const command = new CreateMapCommand(CreateMapCommandInput);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    console.log("Map created. Map ARN is : ", response.MapArn);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error creating map: ", error);
    throw error;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateMapsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Creates a new map with the specified name and configuration.
 *
 * @param mapName the name of the map to be created
 * @return he Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created map
 */
suspend fun createMap(mapName: String): String {
    val configuration = MapConfiguration {
        style = "VectorEsriNavigation"
    }

    val mapRequest = CreateMapRequest {
```

```
        this.mapName = mapName
        this.configuration = configuration
        description = "A map created using the Kotlin SDK"
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createMap(mapRequest)
        return response.mapArn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateMapconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`CreateRouteCalculator`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateRouteCalculator`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new route calculator with the specified name and data source.
    *
    * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to be created
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateRouteCalculatorResponse>
createRouteCalculator(String routeCalcName) {
       String dataSource = "Esri"; // or "Here"
       CreateRouteCalculatorRequest request =
CreateRouteCalculatorRequest.builder()
           .calculatorName(routeCalcName)
           .dataSource(dataSource)
           .build();
```

```
        return getClient().createRouteCalculator(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A conflict error occurred:
 " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create route
 calculator: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateRouteCalculatorsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  ConflictException,
  CreateRouteCalculatorCommand,
  LocationClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
```

```
  const routeCalcParams = {
    CalculatorName: `${data.inputs.calculatorName}`,
    DataSource: "Esri",
  };
  try {
    const command = new CreateRouteCalculatorCommand(routeCalcParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);

    console.log(
      "Route calculator created successfully. Calculator name is ",
      response.CalculatorName,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
      console.error(
        `An conflict occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
      );
      return;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateRouteCalculatorsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Creates a new route calculator with the specified name and data source.
 *
 * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to be created
```

```
 */
suspend fun createRouteCalculator(routeCalcName: String):
 CreateRouteCalculatorResponse {
    val dataSource = "Esri"

    val request = CreateRouteCalculatorRequest {
        this.calculatorName = routeCalcName
        this.dataSource = dataSource
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        return client.createRouteCalculator(request)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateRouteCalculatorconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`CreateTracker`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateTracker`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new tracker resource in your AWS account, which you can use to
 track the location of devices.
     *
     * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be created
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will contain the
 Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created tracker
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createTracker(String trackerName) {
```

```
        CreateTrackerRequest trackerRequest = CreateTrackerRequest.builder()
            .description("Created using the Java V2 SDK")
            .trackerName(trackerName)
            .positionFiltering("TimeBased") // Options: TimeBased, DistanceBased,
 AccuracyBased
            .build();

        return getClient().createTracker(trackerRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Conflict occurred while
 creating tracker: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error creating tracker: " +
 exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(CreateTrackerResponse::trackerArn); // Return only the
 tracker ARN
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateTrackersezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { CreateTrackerCommand, LocationClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };
```

```
const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
  const createTrackerParams = {
    TrackerName: `${data.inputs.trackerName}`,
  };
  const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
  try {
    const command = new CreateTrackerCommand(createTrackerParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    //state.trackerName - response.TrackerName;
    console.log("Tracker created. Tracker name is : ", response.TrackerName);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error creating map: ", error);
    throw error;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateTrackersezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Creates a new tracker resource in your AWS account, which you can use to track
 the location of devices.
 *
 * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be created
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will contain the
 Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created tracker
```

```
 */
suspend fun createTracker(trackerName: String): String {
    val trackerRequest = CreateTrackerRequest {
        description = "Created using the Kotlin SDK"
        this.trackerName = trackerName
        positionFiltering = PositionFiltering.TimeBased // Options: TimeBased,
 DistanceBased, AccuracyBased
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createTracker(trackerRequest)
        return response.trackerArn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTrackerconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`DeleteGeofenceCollection`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteGeofenceCollection`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a geofence collection asynchronously.
     *
     * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the geofence
 collection has been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteGeofenceCollectionAsync(String
 collectionName) {
```

```
        DeleteGeofenceCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
 DeleteGeofenceCollectionRequest.builder()
            .collectionName(collectionName)
            .build();

        return getClient().deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The requested geofence
 collection was not found.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete geofence
 collection: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The geofence collection {} was deleted.",
 collectionName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteGeofenceCollectionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  DeleteGeofenceCollectionCommand,
  LocationClient,
```

```
  ResourceNotFoundException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
  const deleteGeofenceCollParams = {
    CollectionName: `${data.inputs.collectionName}`,
  };
  const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
  try {
    const command = new DeleteGeofenceCollectionCommand(
      deleteGeofenceCollParams,
    );
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    console.log("Collection deleted.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
      console.error(
        `${data.inputs.collectionName} Geofence collection not found.`,
      );
      return;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteGeofenceCollectionsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Deletes a geofence collection.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be deleted
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the geofence
 collection has been deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionName: String) {
    val collectionRequest = DeleteGeofenceCollectionRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
        println("The geofence collection $collectionName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteGeofenceCollectionconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`DeleteKey`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteKey`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes the specified key from the key-value store.
     *
     * @param keyName the name of the key to be deleted
```

```
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the key has been
deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if the key was not found or if an error
occurred during the deletion process
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteKey(String keyName) {
        DeleteKeyRequest keyRequest = DeleteKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyName(keyName)
            .build();

        return getClient().deleteKey(keyRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The key was not found.",
cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete key: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The key {} was deleted.", keyName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteKeysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Deletes the specified key from the key-value store.
 *
```

```
 * @param keyName the name of the key to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteKey(keyName: String) {
    val keyRequest = DeleteKeyRequest {
        this.keyName = keyName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteKey(keyRequest)
        println("The key $keyName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteKeyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`DeleteMap`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteMap`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a map with the specified name.
     *
     * @param mapName the name of the map to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the map deletion
 is successful, or throws a {@link CompletionException} if an error occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteMap(String mapName) {
        DeleteMapRequest mapRequest = DeleteMapRequest.builder()
            .mapName(mapName)
            .build();
```

```
        return getClient().deleteMap(mapRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The map was not found.",
 cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete map: " +
 exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The map {} was deleted.", mapName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteMapsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  DeleteMapCommand,
  LocationClient,
  ResourceNotFoundException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
  const deleteMapParams = {
```

```
    MapName: `${data.inputs.mapName}`,
  };
  try {
    const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
    const command = new DeleteMapCommand(deleteMapParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    console.log("Map deleted.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
      console.error(`${data.inputs.mapName} map not found.`);
      return;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteMapsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Deletes the specified key from the key-value store.
 *
 * @param keyName the name of the key to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteMap(mapName: String) {
    val mapRequest = DeleteMapRequest {
        this.mapName = mapName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
```

```
        client.deleteMap(mapRequest)
        println("The map $mapName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteMapconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`DeleteRouteCalculator`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteRouteCalculator`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a route calculator from the system.
    *
    * @param calcName the name of the route calculator to delete
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the route
calculator has been deleted
    * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the route
calculator
    *                            - If the route calculator was not found, a
{@link ResourceNotFoundException} will be thrown
    *                            - If any other error occurs, a generic {@link
CompletionException} will be thrown
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteRouteCalculator(String calcName) {
       DeleteRouteCalculatorRequest calculatorRequest =
DeleteRouteCalculatorRequest.builder()
           .calculatorName(calcName)
           .build();
```

```
        return getClient().deleteRouteCalculator(calculatorRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The route calculator was
 not found.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete the route
 calculator: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The route calculator {} was deleted.", calcName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteRouteCalculatorsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  DeleteRouteCalculatorCommand,
  LocationClient,
  ResourceNotFoundException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
```

```
  const deleteRouteCalculatorParams = {
    CalculatorName: `${data.inputs.calculatorName}`,
  };
  try {
    const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
    const command = new DeleteRouteCalculatorCommand(
      deleteRouteCalculatorParams,
    );
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    console.log("Route calculator deleted.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
      console.error(
        `${data.inputs.calculatorName} route calculator not found.`,
      );
      return;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteRouteCalculatorsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Deletes a route calculator from the system.
 * @param calcName the name of the route calculator to delete
 */
suspend fun deleteRouteCalculator(calcName: String) {
    val calculatorRequest = DeleteRouteCalculatorRequest {
```

```
        this.calculatorName = calcName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteRouteCalculator(calculatorRequest)
        println("The route calculator $calcName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteRouteCalculatorconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`DeleteTracker`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteTracker`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a tracker with the specified name.
     *
     * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the tracker has
been deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the tracker
     *                             - if the tracker was not found, a {@link
ResourceNotFoundException} is thrown wrapped in the CompletionException
     *                             - if any other error occurs, a generic
CompletionException is thrown with the error message
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteTracker(String trackerName) {
        DeleteTrackerRequest trackerRequest = DeleteTrackerRequest.builder()
```

```
            .trackerName(trackerName)
            .build();

        return getClient().deleteTracker(trackerRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The tracker was not
 found.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete the tracker:
 " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The tracker {} was deleted.", trackerName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null); // Ensures CompletableFuture<Void>
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTrackersezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  DeleteTrackerCommand,
  LocationClient,
  ResourceNotFoundException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };
```

```
const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
  const deleteTrackerParams = {
    TrackerName: `${data.inputs.trackerName}`,
  };
  try {
    const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
    const command = new DeleteTrackerCommand(deleteTrackerParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    console.log("Tracker deleted.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
      console.error(`${data.inputs.trackerName} tracker not found.`);
      return;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTrackersezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Deletes a tracker with the specified name.
 * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteTracker(trackerName: String) {
    val trackerRequest = DeleteTrackerRequest {
```

```
        this.trackerName = trackerName
    }

    LocationClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteTracker(trackerRequest)
        println("The tracker $trackerName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTrackerconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`GetDevicePosition`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetDevicePosition`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the position of a device using the provided LocationClient.
    *
    * @param trackerName The name of the tracker associated with the device.
    * @param deviceId    The ID of the device to retrieve the position for.
    * @throws RuntimeException If there is an error fetching the device
position.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<GetDevicePositionResponse> getDevicePosition(String
trackerName, String deviceId) {
       GetDevicePositionRequest request = GetDevicePositionRequest.builder()
           .trackerName(trackerName)
           .deviceId(deviceId)
           .build();
```

```
        return getClient().getDevicePosition(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The AWS resource was not
 found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error fetching device
 position: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetDevicePositionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  GetDevicePositionCommand,
  LocationClient,
  ResourceNotFoundException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
  const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
  const deviceId = `${data.inputs.deviceId}`;
```

```
  const trackerName = `${data.inputs.trackerName}`;

  const devicePositionParams = {
    DeviceId: deviceId,
    TrackerName: trackerName,
  };
  try {
    const command = new GetDevicePositionCommand(devicePositionParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    //state.position = response.position;
    console.log("Successfully fetched device position: ", response);
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("Error ", error);
    /*  if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
      console.error(
        `"The resource was not found: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
      );
    } else {
      `An unexpected error error occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting
 program.`;
    }
    return;*/
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetDevicePositionsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
```

```
 * Retrieves the position of a device using the provided LocationClient.
 *
 * @param trackerName The name of the tracker associated with the device.
 * @param deviceId    The ID of the device to retrieve the position for.
 */
suspend fun getDevicePosition(trackerName: String, deviceId: String):
 GetDevicePositionResponse {
    val request = GetDevicePositionRequest {
        this.trackerName = trackerName
        this.deviceId = deviceId
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        return client.getDevicePosition(request)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetDevicePositionconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`PutGeofence`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutGeofence`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Adds a new geofence to the specified collection.
     *
     * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to add the
 geofence to
     * @param geoId          the unique identifier for the geofence
```

```
     */
    public CompletableFuture<PutGeofenceResponse> putGeofence(String
collectionName, String geoId) {
        // Define the geofence geometry (polygon).
        GeofenceGeometry geofenceGeometry = GeofenceGeometry.builder()
            .polygon(List.of(
                List.of(
                    List.of(-122.3381, 47.6101), // First point
                    List.of(-122.3281, 47.6101),
                    List.of(-122.3281, 47.6201),
                    List.of(-122.3381, 47.6201),
                    List.of(-122.3381, 47.6101) // Closing the polygon
                )
            ))
            .build();

        PutGeofenceRequest geofenceRequest = PutGeofenceRequest.builder()
            .collectionName(collectionName) // Specify the collection.
            .geofenceId(geoId) // Unique ID for the geofence.
            .geometry(geofenceGeometry)
            .build();

        return getClient().putGeofence(geofenceRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Validation error while
creating geofence: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error creating geofence: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutGeofencesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  PutGeofenceCommand,
  LocationClient,
  ValidationException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
export const main = async () => {
  const geoFenceGeoParams = {
    CollectionName: `${data.inputs.collectionName}`,
    GeofenceId: `${data.inputs.geoId}`,
    Geometry: {
      Polygon: [
        [
          [-122.3381, 47.6101],
          [-122.3281, 47.6101],
          [-122.3281, 47.6201],
          [-122.3381, 47.6201],
          [-122.3381, 47.6101],
        ],
      ],
    },
  };
  try {
    const command = new PutGeofenceCommand(geoFenceGeoParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    console.log("GeoFence created. GeoFence ID is: ", response.GeofenceId);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(
```

```
      `A validation error occurred while creating geofence: ${error} \n Exiting
 program.`,
    );
    return;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutGeofencesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Adds a new geofence to the specified collection.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to add the geofence
 to
 * @param geoId          the unique identifier for the geofence
 */
suspend fun putGeofence(collectionName: String, geoId: String) {
    val geofenceGeometry = GeofenceGeometry {
        polygon = listOf(
            listOf(
                listOf(-122.3381, 47.6101),
                listOf(-122.3281, 47.6101),
                listOf(-122.3281, 47.6201),
                listOf(-122.3381, 47.6201),
                listOf(-122.3381, 47.6101),
            ),
        )
    }
```

```
    val geofenceRequest = PutGeofenceRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
        this.geofenceId = geoId
        this.geometry = geofenceGeometry
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.putGeofence(geofenceRequest)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutGeofenceconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Location Service Places AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare Amazon Location Service Places con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Guida per gli sviluppatori di Location Service Places: ulteriori informazioni su Location Service Places.
- Riferimento all'API Location Service Places: dettagli su tutte le azioni Location Service Places disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Location Service Places AWS SDKs

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Location Service Places AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo ReverseGeocode con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare SearchNearby con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare SearchText con un AWS SDK

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Location Service Places AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Location Service Places con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Location Service Places AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo ReverseGeocode con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare SearchNearby con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare SearchText con un AWS SDK

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Location Service Places AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni Location Service Places con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta il riferimento all'API Amazon Location Service Places.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo ReverseGeocode con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare SearchNearby con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare SearchText con un AWS SDK

Utilizzalo **`ReverseGeocode`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ReverseGeocode`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Performs reverse geocoding using the AWS Geo Places API.
    * Reverse geocoding is the process of converting geographic coordinates
(latitude and longitude) to a human-readable address.
    * This method uses the latitude and longitude of San Francisco as the input,
and prints the resulting address.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<ReverseGeocodeResponse> reverseGeocode() {
       double latitude = 37.7749;  // San Francisco
       double longitude = -122.4194;
       logger.info("Use latitude 37.7749 and longitude -122.4194");

       // AWS expects [longitude, latitude].
       List<Double> queryPosition = List.of(longitude, latitude);
       ReverseGeocodeRequest request = ReverseGeocodeRequest.builder()
           .queryPosition(queryPosition)
           .build();
       CompletableFuture<ReverseGeocodeResponse> futureResponse =
           getGeoPlacesClient().reverseGeocode(request);

       return futureResponse.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
           if (exception != null) {
               Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
               if (cause instanceof
software.amazon.awssdk.services.geoplaces.model.ValidationException) {
                   throw new CompletionException("A validation error occurred: "
+ cause.getMessage(), cause);
               }
               throw new CompletionException("Error performing reverse
geocoding", exception);
           }
```

```
            response.resultItems().forEach(result ->
                logger.info("The address is: " + result.address().label())
            );
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ReverseGeocodesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`SearchNearby`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SearchNearby`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Performs a nearby places search based on the provided geographic
 coordinates (latitude and longitude).
     * The method sends an asynchronous request to search for places within a 1-
kilometer radius of the specified location.
     * The results are processed and printed once the search completes
 successfully.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<SearchNearbyResponse> searchNearBy() {
        double latitude = 37.7749;  // San Francisco
        double longitude = -122.4194;
        List<Double> queryPosition = List.of(longitude, latitude);

        // Set up the request for searching nearby places.
        SearchNearbyRequest request = SearchNearbyRequest.builder()
```

```
            .queryPosition(queryPosition)  // Set the position
            .queryRadius(1000L)  // Radius in meters (1000 meters = 1 km).
            .build();

        return getGeoPlacesClient().searchNearby(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof
software.amazon.awssdk.services.geoplaces.model.ValidationException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A validation error
occurred: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error performing place
search", exception);
                }

                // Process the response and print the results.
                response.resultItems().forEach(result -> {
                    logger.info("Place Name: " + result.placeType().name());
                    logger.info("Address: " + result.address().label());
                    logger.info("Distance: " + result.distance() + " meters");
                    logger.info("-------------------------");
                });
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SearchNearbysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`SearchText`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SearchText`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Searches for a place using the provided search query and prints the
detailed information of the first result.
    *
    * @param searchQuery the search query to be used for the place search (ex,
coffee shop)
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> searchText(String searchQuery) {
       double latitude = 37.7749;  // San Francisco
       double longitude = -122.4194;
       List<Double> queryPosition = List.of(longitude, latitude);

       SearchTextRequest request = SearchTextRequest.builder()
               .queryText(searchQuery)
               .biasPosition(queryPosition)
               .build();

       return getGeoPlacesClient().searchText(request)
               .thenCompose(response -> {
                   if (response.resultItems().isEmpty()) {
                       logger.info("No places found.");
                       return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null);
                   }

                   // Get the first place ID
                   String placeId = response.resultItems().get(0).placeId();
                   logger.info("Found Place with id: " + placeId);

                   // Fetch detailed info using getPlace
                   GetPlaceRequest getPlaceRequest = GetPlaceRequest.builder()
                           .placeId(placeId)
```

```
                            .build();

                    return getGeoPlacesClient().getPlace(getPlaceRequest)
                            .thenAccept(placeResponse -> {
                                logger.info("Detailed Place Information:");
                                logger.info("Name: " +
 placeResponse.placeType().name());
                                logger.info("Address: " +
 placeResponse.address().label());

                                if (placeResponse.foodTypes() != null && !
placeResponse.foodTypes().isEmpty()) {
                                    logger.info("Food Types:");
                                    placeResponse.foodTypes().forEach(foodType ->
 {
                                        logger.info("  - " + foodType);
                                    });
                                } else {
                                    logger.info("No food types available.");
                                }
                                logger.info("-------------------------");
                            });
                })
                .exceptionally(exception -> {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.geoplaces.model.ValidationException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A validation error
 occurred: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error performing place
 search", exception);
                });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SearchTextsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Lookout for Vision AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Lookout for Vision con AWS un kit di sviluppo software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Guida per gli sviluppatori di Lookout for Vision: ulteriori informazioni su Lookout for Vision.
- Riferimento all'API Lookout for Vision: dettagli su tutte le azioni Lookout for Vision disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Lookout for Vision

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare Lookout for Vision.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
"""
This example shows how to list your Amazon Lookout for Vision projects.
```

```
If you haven't previously created a project in the current AWS Region,
the response is an empty list, however it confirms that you can call the
Lookout for Vision API.
"""
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
import boto3


class Hello:
    """Hello class for Amazon Lookout for Vision"""

    @staticmethod
    def list_projects(lookoutvision_client):
        """
        Lists information about the projects that are in your AWS account
        and in the current AWS Region.

        : param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.list_projects()
            for project in response["Projects"]:
                print("Project: " + project["ProjectName"])
                print("ARN: " + project["ProjectArn"])
                print()
            print("Done!")
        except ClientError as err:
            print(f"Couldn't list projects. \n{err}")
            raise


def main():
    session = boto3.Session(profile_name="lookoutvision-access")
    lookoutvision_client = session.client("lookoutvision")

    Hello.list_projects(lookoutvision_client)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListProjects AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Lookout for Vision AWS SDKs
  - Ciao Lookout for Vision
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Lookout for Vision AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo CreateDataset con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK CreateModelAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK CreateProjectAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteDatasetAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteModelAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteProjectAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeDatasetAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeModelAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DetectAnomaliesAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK ListModelsAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK ListProjectsAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK StartModelAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK StopModelAWS
- Scenari per l'utilizzo di Lookout for Vision AWS SDKs
  - Creare un file manifest Lookout for Vision utilizzando AWS un SDK
  - Crea, addestra e avvia un modello Lookout for Vision utilizzando AWS un SDK
  - Esporta i set di dati da un progetto Lookout for Vision utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Trova un progetto Lookout for Vision con un tag specifico utilizzando AWS un SDK
  - Elenca i modelli Lookout for Vision attualmente ospitati utilizzando AWS un SDK

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Lookout for Vision AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Lookout for Vision con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Ciao Lookout for Vision
- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Lookout for Vision AWS SDKs

- Utilizzalo CreateDataset con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateModelAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateProjectAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteDatasetAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteModelAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteProjectAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeDatasetAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeModelAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DetectAnomaliesAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListModelsAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListProjectsAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK StartModelAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK StopModelAWS

Ciao Lookout for Vision

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare Lookout for Vision.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
"""
This example shows how to list your Amazon Lookout for Vision projects.
If you haven't previously created a project in the current AWS Region,
the response is an empty list, however it confirms that you can call the
Lookout for Vision API.
"""
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
```

```
import boto3


class Hello:
    """Hello class for Amazon Lookout for Vision"""

    @staticmethod
    def list_projects(lookoutvision_client):
        """
        Lists information about the projects that are in your AWS account
        and in the current AWS Region.

        : param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.list_projects()
            for project in response["Projects"]:
                print("Project: " + project["ProjectName"])
                print("ARN: " + project["ProjectArn"])
                print()
            print("Done!")
        except ClientError as err:
            print(f"Couldn't list projects. \n{err}")
            raise


def main():
    session = boto3.Session(profile_name="lookoutvision-access")
    lookoutvision_client = session.client("lookoutvision")

    Hello.list_projects(lookoutvision_client)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListProjects AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Lookout for Vision AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni AWS SDKs individuali di Lookout for Vision con. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti chiamano l'API Lookout for Vision e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di Lookout for Vision AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta il riferimento all'API Amazon Lookout for Vision.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo CreateDataset con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateModelAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateProjectAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteDatasetAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteModelAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteProjectAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeDatasetAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeModelAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DetectAnomaliesAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListModelsAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListProjectsAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK StartModelAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK StopModelAWS

Utilizzalo **`CreateDataset`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDataset`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione del set di dati.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Datasets:

    @staticmethod
    def create_dataset(lookoutvision_client, project_name, manifest_file,
 dataset_type):
        """
        Creates a new Lookout for Vision dataset

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Lookout for Vision Boto3 client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project in which you want to
                             create a dataset.
        :param bucket: The bucket that contains the manifest file.
        :param manifest_file: The path and name of the manifest file.
        :param dataset_type: The type of the dataset (train or test).
        """
        try:
            bucket, key = manifest_file.replace("s3://", "").split("/", 1)
            logger.info("Creating %s dataset type...", dataset_type)
            dataset = {
                "GroundTruthManifest": {"S3Object": {"Bucket": bucket, "Key":
 key}}
            }
            response = lookoutvision_client.create_dataset(
                ProjectName=project_name,
                DatasetType=dataset_type,
                DatasetSource=dataset,
            )
            logger.info("Dataset Status: %s", response["DatasetMetadata"]
["Status"])
            logger.info(
                "Dataset Status Message: %s",
                response["DatasetMetadata"]["StatusMessage"],
```

```
            )
            logger.info("Dataset Type: %s", response["DatasetMetadata"]
["DatasetType"])

            # Wait until either created or failed.
            finished = False
            status = ""
            dataset_description = {}
            while finished is False:
                dataset_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_dataset(
                    ProjectName=project_name, DatasetType=dataset_type
                )
                status = dataset_description["DatasetDescription"]["Status"]

                if status == "CREATE_IN_PROGRESS":
                    logger.info("Dataset creation in progress...")
                    time.sleep(2)
                elif status == "CREATE_COMPLETE":
                    logger.info("Dataset created.")
                    finished = True
                else:
                    logger.info(
                        "Dataset creation failed: %s",
                        dataset_description["DatasetDescription"]
["StatusMessage"],
                    )
                    finished = True

            if status != "CREATE_COMPLETE":
                message = dataset_description["DatasetDescription"]
["StatusMessage"]
                logger.exception("Couldn't create dataset: %s", message)
                raise Exception(f"Couldn't create dataset: {message}")

        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Service error: Couldn't create dataset.")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateDataset AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`CreateModel`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateModel`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Addestramento del modello.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Models:

    @staticmethod
    def create_model(
        lookoutvision_client,
        project_name,
        training_results,
        tag_key=None,
        tag_key_value=None,
    ):
        """
        Creates a version of a Lookout for Vision model.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project in which you want to create
 a
                             model.
        :param training_results: The Amazon S3 location where training results
 are stored.
        :param tag_key: The key for a tag to add to the model.
        :param tag_key_value - A value associated with the tag_key.
        return: The model status and version.
        """
        try:
            logger.info("Training model...")
            output_bucket, output_folder = training_results.replace("s3://",
 "").split(
```

```
                "/", 1
            )
            output_config = {
                "S3Location": {"Bucket": output_bucket, "Prefix": output_folder}
            }
            tags = []
            if tag_key is not None:
                tags = [{"Key": tag_key, "Value": tag_key_value}]

            response = lookoutvision_client.create_model(
                ProjectName=project_name, OutputConfig=output_config, Tags=tags
            )

            logger.info("ARN: %s", response["ModelMetadata"]["ModelArn"])
            logger.info("Version: %s", response["ModelMetadata"]["ModelVersion"])
            logger.info("Started training...")

            print("Training started. Training might take several hours to
complete.")

            # Wait until training completes.
            finished = False
            status = "UNKNOWN"
            while finished is False:
                model_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
                    ProjectName=project_name,
                    ModelVersion=response["ModelMetadata"]["ModelVersion"],
                )
                status = model_description["ModelDescription"]["Status"]

                if status == "TRAINING":
                    logger.info("Model training in progress...")
                    time.sleep(600)
                    continue

                if status == "TRAINED":
                    logger.info("Model was successfully trained.")
                else:
                    logger.info(
                        "Model training failed: %s ",
                        model_description["ModelDescription"]["StatusMessage"],
                    )
                finished = True
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't train model.")
            raise
        else:
            return status, response["ModelMetadata"]["ModelVersion"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`CreateProject`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateProject`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione del progetto.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Projects:

    @staticmethod
    def create_project(lookoutvision_client, project_name):
        """
        Creates a new Lookout for Vision project.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param  project_name: The name for the new project.
        :return project_arn: The ARN of the new project.
        """
        try:
            logger.info("Creating project: %s", project_name)
            response =
 lookoutvision_client.create_project(ProjectName=project_name)
            project_arn = response["ProjectMetadata"]["ProjectArn"]
```

```
            logger.info("project ARN: %s", project_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create project %s.", project_name)
            raise
        else:
            return project_arn
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateProject AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DeleteDataset`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDataset`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Eliminazione di un set di dati.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Datasets:

    @staticmethod
    def delete_dataset(lookoutvision_client, project_name, dataset_type):
        """
        Deletes a Lookout for Vision dataset

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that contains the dataset
 that
                             you want to delete.
        :param dataset_type: The type (train or test) of the dataset that you
                             want to delete.
        """
```

```
        try:
            logger.info(
                "Deleting the %s dataset for project %s.", dataset_type,
 project_name
            )
            lookoutvision_client.delete_dataset(
                ProjectName=project_name, DatasetType=dataset_type
            )
            logger.info("Dataset deleted.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Service error: Couldn't delete dataset.")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteDataset AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DeleteModel`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteModel`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Eliminazione di un modello.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Models:

    @staticmethod
    def delete_model(lookoutvision_client, project_name, model_version):
        """
        Deletes a Lookout for Vision model. The model must first be stopped and
 can't
        be in training.
```

```
        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that contains the desired
model.
        :param model_version: The version of the model that you want to delete.
        """
        try:
            logger.info("Deleting model: %s", model_version)
            lookoutvision_client.delete_model(
                ProjectName=project_name, ModelVersion=model_version
            )

            model_exists = True
            while model_exists:
                response =
lookoutvision_client.list_models(ProjectName=project_name)

                model_exists = False
                for model in response["Models"]:
                    if model["ModelVersion"] == model_version:
                        model_exists = True

                if model_exists is False:
                    logger.info("Model deleted")
                else:
                    logger.info("Model is being deleted...")
                    time.sleep(2)

            logger.info("Deleted Model: %s", model_version)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete model.")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DeleteProject`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteProject`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Eliminazione di un progetto.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Projects:

    @staticmethod
    def delete_project(lookoutvision_client, project_name):
        """
        Deletes a Lookout for Vision Model

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that you want to delete.
        """
        try:
            logger.info("Deleting project: %s", project_name)
            response =
 lookoutvision_client.delete_project(ProjectName=project_name)
            logger.info("Deleted project ARN: %s ", response["ProjectArn"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete project %s.", project_name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteProject AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DescribeDataset`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDataset`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Visualizzazione del set di dati.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Datasets:

    @staticmethod
    def describe_dataset(lookoutvision_client, project_name, dataset_type):
        """
        Gets information about a Lookout for Vision dataset.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that contains the dataset
 that
                             you want to describe.
        :param dataset_type: The type (train or test) of the dataset that you
 want
                             to describe.
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.describe_dataset(
                ProjectName=project_name, DatasetType=dataset_type
            )
            print(f"Name: {response['DatasetDescription']['ProjectName']}")
            print(f"Type: {response['DatasetDescription']['DatasetType']}")
            print(f"Status: {response['DatasetDescription']['Status']}")
            print(f"Message: {response['DatasetDescription']['StatusMessage']}")
            print(f"Images: {response['DatasetDescription']['ImageStats']
['Total']}")
            print(f"Labeled: {response['DatasetDescription']['ImageStats']
['Labeled']}")
            print(f"Normal: {response['DatasetDescription']['ImageStats']
['Normal']}")
            print(f"Anomaly: {response['DatasetDescription']['ImageStats']
['Anomaly']}")
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Service error: problem listing datasets.")
            raise
        print("Done.")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeDataset AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DescribeModel`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeModel`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Visualizzazione dei modelli.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Models:

    @staticmethod
    def describe_model(lookoutvision_client, project_name, model_version):
        """
        Shows the performance metrics for a trained model.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Amazon Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that contains the desired
 model.
        :param model_version: The version of the model.
        """
        response = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
            ProjectName=project_name, ModelVersion=model_version
        )
        model_description = response["ModelDescription"]
```

```
        print(f"\tModel version: {model_description['ModelVersion']}")
        print(f"\tARN: {model_description['ModelArn']}")
        if "Description" in model_description:
            print(f"\tDescription: {model_description['Description']}")
        print(f"\tStatus: {model_description['Status']}")
        print(f"\tMessage: {model_description['StatusMessage']}")
        print(f"\tCreated: {str(model_description['CreationTimestamp'])}")

        if model_description["Status"] in ("TRAINED", "HOSTED"):
            training_start = model_description["CreationTimestamp"]
            training_end = model_description["EvaluationEndTimestamp"]
            duration = training_end - training_start
            print(f"\tTraining duration: {duration}")

            print("\n\tPerformance metrics\n\t-------------------")
            print(f"\tRecall: {model_description['Performance']['Recall']}")
            print(f"\tPrecision: {model_description['Performance']
['Precision']}")
            print(f"\tF1: {model_description['Performance']['F1Score']}")

            training_output_bucket = model_description["OutputConfig"]
["S3Location"][
                "Bucket"
            ]
            prefix = model_description["OutputConfig"]["S3Location"]["Prefix"]
            print(f"\tTraining output: s3://{training_output_bucket}/{prefix}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DetectAnomalies`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetectAnomalies`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Rilevamento di anomalie in un'immagine.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Inference:
    """
    Shows how to detect anomalies in an image using a trained Lookout for Vision
 model.
    """

    @staticmethod
    def detect_anomalies(lookoutvision_client, project_name, model_version,
 photo):
        """
        Calls DetectAnomalies using the supplied project, model version, and
 image.
        :param lookoutvision_client: A Lookout for Vision Boto3 client.
        :param project: The project that contains the model that you want to use.
        :param model_version: The version of the model that you want to use.
        :param photo: The photo that you want to analyze.
        :return: The DetectAnomalyResult object that contains the analysis
 results.
        """

        image_type = imghdr.what(photo)
        if image_type == "jpeg":
            content_type = "image/jpeg"
        elif image_type == "png":
            content_type = "image/png"
        else:
            logger.info("Image type not valid for %s", photo)
            raise ValueError(
                f"File format not valid. Supply a jpeg or png format file:
 {photo}"
            )
```

```
        # Get images bytes for call to detect_anomalies.
        with open(photo, "rb") as image:
            response = lookoutvision_client.detect_anomalies(
                ProjectName=project_name,
                ContentType=content_type,
                Body=image.read(),
                ModelVersion=model_version,
            )

        return response["DetectAnomalyResult"]

    @staticmethod
    def download_from_s3(s3_resource, photo):
        """
        Downloads an image from an S3 bucket.

        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param photo: The Amazon S3 path of a photo to download.
        return: The local path to the downloaded file.
        """
        try:
            bucket, key = photo.replace("s3://", "").split("/", 1)
            local_file = os.path.basename(photo)
        except ValueError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get S3 info for %s", photo)
            raise

        try:
            logger.info("Downloading %s", photo)
            s3_resource.Bucket(bucket).download_file(key, local_file)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't download %s from S3.", photo)
            raise

        return local_file

    @staticmethod
    def reject_on_classification(image, prediction, confidence_limit):
        """
        Returns True if the anomaly confidence is greater than or equal to
        the supplied confidence limit.
        :param image: The name of the image file that was analyzed.
        :param prediction: The DetectAnomalyResult object returned from
DetectAnomalies.
```

```
        :param confidence_limit: The minimum acceptable confidence (float 0 - 1).
        :return: True if the error condition indicates an anomaly, otherwise
False.
        """

        reject = False

        logger.info("Checking classification for %s", image)

        if prediction["IsAnomalous"] and prediction["Confidence"] >=
confidence_limit:
            reject = True
            reject_info = (
                f"Rejected: Anomaly confidence ({prediction['Confidence']:.2%})
is greater"
                f" than limit ({confidence_limit:.2%})"
            )
            logger.info("%s", reject_info)

        if not reject:
            logger.info("No anomalies found.")
        return reject

    @staticmethod
    def reject_on_anomaly_types(
        image, prediction, confidence_limit, anomaly_types_limit
    ):
        """
        Checks if the number of anomaly types is greater than the anomaly types
        limit and if the prediction confidence is greater than the confidence
limit.
        :param image: The name of the image file that was analyzed.
        :param prediction: The DetectAnomalyResult object returned from
DetectAnomalies.
        :param confidence: The minimum acceptable confidence (float 0 - 1).
        :param anomaly_types_limit: The maximum number of allowable anomaly types
(int).
        :return: True if the error condition indicates an anomaly, otherwise
False.
        """

        logger.info("Checking number of anomaly types for %s", image)

        reject = False
```

```
        if prediction["IsAnomalous"] and prediction["Confidence"] >=
confidence_limit:
            anomaly_types = {
                anomaly["Name"]
                for anomaly in prediction["Anomalies"]
                if anomaly["Name"] != "background"
            }

            if len(anomaly_types) > anomaly_types_limit:
                reject = True
                reject_info = (
                    f"Rejected: Anomaly confidence
({prediction['Confidence']:.2%}) "
                    f"is greater than limit ({confidence_limit:.2%}) and "
                    f"the number of anomaly types ({len(anomaly_types)-1}) is "
                    f"greater than the limit ({anomaly_types_limit})"
                )

                logger.info("%s", reject_info)

        if not reject:
            logger.info("No anomalies found.")
        return reject

    @staticmethod
    def reject_on_coverage(
        image, prediction, confidence_limit, anomaly_label, coverage_limit
    ):
        """
        Checks if the coverage area of an anomaly is greater than the coverage
limit and if
        the prediction confidence is greater than the confidence limit.
        :param image: The name of the image file that was analyzed.
        :param prediction: The DetectAnomalyResult object returned from
DetectAnomalies.
        :param confidence_limit: The minimum acceptable confidence (float 0-1).
        :anomaly_label: The anomaly label for the type of anomaly that you want
to check.
        :coverage_limit: The maximum acceptable percentage coverage of an anomaly
(float 0-1).
        :return: True if the error condition indicates an anomaly, otherwise
False.
        """
```

```
        reject = False

        logger.info("Checking coverage for %s", image)

        if prediction["IsAnomalous"] and prediction["Confidence"] >=
 confidence_limit:
            for anomaly in prediction["Anomalies"]:
                if anomaly["Name"] == anomaly_label and anomaly["PixelAnomaly"][
                    "TotalPercentageArea"
                ] > (coverage_limit):
                    reject = True
                    reject_info = (
                        f"Rejected: Anomaly confidence
 ({prediction['Confidence']:.2%}) "
                        f"is greater than limit ({confidence_limit:.2%}) and
 {anomaly['Name']} "
                        f"coverage ({anomaly['PixelAnomaly']
['TotalPercentageArea']:.2%}) "
                        f"is greater than limit ({coverage_limit:.2%})"
                    )

                    logger.info("%s", reject_info)

        if not reject:
            logger.info("No anomalies found.")

        return reject

    @staticmethod
    def analyze_image(lookoutvision_client, image, config):
        """
        Analyzes an image with an Amazon Lookout for Vision model. Also
        runs a series of checks to determine if the contents of an image
        should be rejected.
        :param lookoutvision_client: A Lookout for Vision Boto3 client.
        param image: A local image that you want to analyze.
        param config: Configuration information for the model and reject
        limits.
        """

        project = config["project"]
        model_version = config["model_version"]
        confidence_limit = config["confidence_limit"]
```

```
        coverage_limit = config["coverage_limit"]
        anomaly_types_limit = config["anomaly_types_limit"]
        anomaly_label = config["anomaly_label"]

        # Get analysis results.
        print(f"Analyzing {image}.")

        prediction = Inference.detect_anomalies(
            lookoutvision_client, project, model_version, image
        )

        anomalies = []

        reject = Inference.reject_on_classification(image, prediction,
 confidence_limit)

        if reject:
            anomalies.append("Classification: An anomaly was found.")

        reject = Inference.reject_on_coverage(
            image, prediction, confidence_limit, anomaly_label, coverage_limit
        )

        if reject:
            anomalies.append("Coverage: Anomaly coverage too high.")

        reject = Inference.reject_on_anomaly_types(
            image, prediction, confidence_limit, anomaly_types_limit
        )

        if reject:
            anomalies.append("Anomaly type count: Too many anomaly types found.")
            print()

        if len(anomalies) > 0:
            print(f"Anomalies found in {image}")
            for anomaly in anomalies:
                print(f"{anomaly}")
        else:
            print(f"No anomalies found in {image}")


def main():
    """
```

```
    Detects anomalies in an image file.
    """
    try:
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s:
%(message)s")

        parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
            description="Find anomalies with Amazon Lookout for Vision."
        )
        parser.add_argument(
            "image",
            help="The file that you want to analyze. Supply a local file path or
a "
            "path to an S3 object.",
        )
        parser.add_argument(
            "config",
            help=(
                "The configuration JSON file to use. "
                "See https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/blob/main/"
                "python/example_code/lookoutvision/README.md"
            ),
        )

        args = parser.parse_args()

        session = boto3.Session(profile_name="lookoutvision-access")

        lookoutvision_client = session.client("lookoutvision")
        s3_resource = session.resource("s3")

        # Get configuration information.
        with open(args.config, encoding="utf-8") as config_file:
            config = json.load(config_file)

        # Download image if located in S3 bucket.
        if args.image.startswith("s3://"):
            image = Inference.download_from_s3(s3_resource, args.image)
        else:
            image = args.image

        Inference.analyze_image(lookoutvision_client, image, config)

        # Delete image, if downloaded from S3 bucket.
```

```
        if args.image.startswith("s3://"):
            os.remove(image)

    except ClientError as err:
        print(f"Service error: {err.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except FileNotFoundError as err:
        print(f"The supplied file couldn't be found: {err.filename}.")
    except ValueError as err:
        print(f"A value error occurred: {err}.")
    else:
        print("\nSuccessfully completed analysis.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetectAnomalies AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`ListModels`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListModels`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Visualizzazione dei modelli.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Models:

    @staticmethod
    def describe_models(lookoutvision_client, project_name):
        """
        Gets information about all models in a Lookout for Vision project.
```

```
        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that you want to use.
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.list_models(ProjectName=project_name)
            print("Project: " + project_name)
            for model in response["Models"]:
                Models.describe_model(
                    lookoutvision_client, project_name, model["ModelVersion"]
                )
                print()
            print("Done...")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list models.")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListModels AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`ListProjects`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListProjects`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Visualizzazione dei progetti.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Projects:

    @staticmethod
    def list_projects(lookoutvision_client):
        """
```

```
        Lists information about the projects that are in in your AWS account
        and in the current AWS Region.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.list_projects()
            for project in response["Projects"]:
                print("Project: " + project["ProjectName"])
                print("\tARN: " + project["ProjectArn"])
                print("\tCreated: " + str(["CreationTimestamp"]))
                print("Datasets")
                project_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_project(
                    ProjectName=project["ProjectName"]
                )
                if not project_description["ProjectDescription"]["Datasets"]:
                    print("\tNo datasets")
                else:
                    for dataset in project_description["ProjectDescription"][
                        "Datasets"
                    ]:
                        print(f"\ttype: {dataset['DatasetType']}")
                        print(f"\tStatus: {dataset['StatusMessage']}")

                print("Models")
                response_models = lookoutvision_client.list_models(
                    ProjectName=project["ProjectName"]
                )
                if not response_models["Models"]:
                    print("\tNo models")
                else:
                    for model in response_models["Models"]:
                        Models.describe_model(
                            lookoutvision_client,
                            project["ProjectName"],
                            model["ModelVersion"],
                        )


print("--------------------------------------------------------------\n")
            print("Done!")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Problem listing projects.")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListProjects AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`StartModel`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartModel`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Avvio del modello.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Hosting:

    @staticmethod
    def start_model(
        lookoutvision_client, project_name, model_version, min_inference_units
    ):
        """
        Starts the hosting of a Lookout for Vision model.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name:  The name of the project that contains the version
 of the
                              model that you want to start hosting.
        :param model_version: The version of the model that you want to start
 hosting.
        :param min_inference_units: The number of inference units to use for
 hosting.
        """
        try:
```

```
            logger.info(
                "Starting model version %s for project %s", model_version,
project_name
            )
            lookoutvision_client.start_model(
                ProjectName=project_name,
                ModelVersion=model_version,
                MinInferenceUnits=min_inference_units,
            )
            print("Starting hosting...")

            status = ""
            finished = False

            # Wait until hosted or failed.
            while finished is False:
                model_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
                    ProjectName=project_name, ModelVersion=model_version
                )
                status = model_description["ModelDescription"]["Status"]

                if status == "STARTING_HOSTING":
                    logger.info("Host starting in progress...")
                    time.sleep(10)
                    continue

                if status == "HOSTED":
                    logger.info("Model is hosted and ready for use.")
                    finished = True
                    continue

                logger.info("Model hosting failed and the model can't be used.")
                finished = True

            if status != "HOSTED":
                logger.error("Error hosting model: %s", status)
                raise Exception(f"Error hosting model: {status}")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't host model.")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **StopModel**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StopModel`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Arresto del modello.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Hosting:

    @staticmethod
    def stop_model(lookoutvision_client, project_name, model_version):
        """
        Stops a running Lookout for Vision Model.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that contains the version of
                             the model that you want to stop hosting.
        :param model_version:  The version of the model that you want to stop
 hosting.
        """
        try:
            logger.info("Stopping model version %s for %s", model_version,
 project_name)
            response = lookoutvision_client.stop_model(
                ProjectName=project_name, ModelVersion=model_version
            )
            logger.info("Stopping hosting...")

            status = response["Status"]
            finished = False

            # Wait until stopped or failed.
            while finished is False:
                model_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
```

```
                    ProjectName=project_name, ModelVersion=model_version
                )
                status = model_description["ModelDescription"]["Status"]

                if status == "STOPPING_HOSTING":
                    logger.info("Host stopping in progress...")
                    time.sleep(10)
                    continue

                if status == "TRAINED":
                    logger.info("Model is no longer hosted.")
                    finished = True
                    continue

                logger.info("Failed to stop model: %s ", status)
                finished = True

            if status != "TRAINED":
                logger.error("Error stopping model: %s", status)
                raise Exception(f"Error stopping model: {status}")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't stop hosting model.")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StopModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Lookout for Vision AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Lookout for Vision AWS SDKs con. Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Lookout for Vision o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Creare un file manifest Lookout for Vision utilizzando AWS un SDK

- Crea, addestra e avvia un modello Lookout for Vision utilizzando AWS un SDK
- Esporta i set di dati da un progetto Lookout for Vision utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Trova un progetto Lookout for Vision con un tag specifico utilizzando AWS un SDK
- Elenca i modelli Lookout for Vision attualmente ospitati utilizzando AWS un SDK

Creare un file manifest Lookout for Vision utilizzando AWS un SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un file manifest Lookout for Vision e caricarlo su Amazon S3.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di un file manifesto.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Datasets:

    @staticmethod
    def create_manifest_file_s3(s3_resource, image_s3_path, manifest_s3_path):
        """
        Creates a manifest file and uploads to Amazon S3.

        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param image_s3_path: The Amazon S3 path to the images referenced by the
                              manifest file. The images must be in an Amazon S3
 bucket
                              with the following folder structure.
                                s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/<train or test>/
                                    normal/
                                    anomaly/
                              Place normal images in the normal folder and
 anomalous
                              images in the anomaly folder.
```

```
        :param manifest_s3_path: The Amazon S3 location in which to store the
created
                                 manifest file.
        """
        output_manifest_file = "temp.manifest"
        try:
            # Current date and time in manifest file format.
            dttm = datetime.now().strftime("%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S.%f")

            # Get bucket and folder from image and manifest file paths.
            bucket, prefix = image_s3_path.replace("s3://", "").split("/", 1)
            if prefix[-1] != "/":
                prefix += "/"
            manifest_bucket, manifest_prefix = manifest_s3_path.replace(
                "s3://", ""
            ).split("/", 1)

            with open(output_manifest_file, "w") as mfile:
                logger.info("Creating manifest file")
                src_bucket = s3_resource.Bucket(bucket)

                # Create JSON lines for anomalous images.
                for obj in src_bucket.objects.filter(
                    Prefix=prefix + "anomaly/", Delimiter="/"
                ):
                    image_path = f"s3://{src_bucket.name}/{obj.key}"
                    manifest = Datasets.create_json_line(image_path, "anomaly",
dttm)
                    mfile.write(json.dumps(manifest) + "\n")

                # Create json lines for normal images.
                for obj in src_bucket.objects.filter(
                    Prefix=prefix + "normal/", Delimiter="/"
                ):
                    image_path = f"s3://{src_bucket.name}/{obj.key}"
                    manifest = Datasets.create_json_line(image_path, "normal",
dttm)
                    mfile.write(json.dumps(manifest) + "\n")

            logger.info("Uploading manifest file to %s", manifest_s3_path)
            s3_resource.Bucket(manifest_bucket).upload_file(
                output_manifest_file, manifest_prefix
            )
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Error uploading manifest.")
            raise
        except Exception:
            logger.exception("Error uploading manifest.")
            raise
        else:
            logger.info("Completed manifest file creation and upload.")
        finally:
            try:
                os.remove(output_manifest_file)
            except FileNotFoundError:
                pass

    @staticmethod
    def create_json_line(image, class_name, dttm):
        """
        Creates a single JSON line for an image.

        :param image: The S3 location for the image.
        :param class_name: The class of the image (normal or anomaly)
        :param dttm: The date and time that the JSON is created.
        """

        label = 0
        if class_name == "normal":
            label = 0
        elif class_name == "anomaly":
            label = 1
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected label value: %s for %s", label, image)
            raise Exception(f"Unexpected label value: {label} for {image}")

        manifest = {
            "source-ref": image,
            "anomaly-label": label,
            "anomaly-label-metadata": {
                "confidence": 1,
                "job-name": "labeling-job/anomaly-label",
                "class-name": class_name,
                "human-annotated": "yes",
                "creation-date": dttm,
                "type": "groundtruth/image-classification",
            },
        }
```

```
        return manifest
```

Crea, addestra e avvia un modello Lookout for Vision utilizzando AWS un SDK

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare, addestrare e avviare un modello Lookout for Vision.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Crea e facoltativamente avvia un modello Amazon Lookout for Vision utilizzando argomenti della riga di comando. Il codice di esempio crea un nuovo progetto, un set di dati di addestramento, un set di dati di test opzionale e un modello. Una volta completato l'addestramento del modello, è possibile utilizzare uno script fornito per provare il modello con un'immagine.

Questo esempio richiede un set di immagini per addestrare il modello. È possibile trovare immagini di circuiti stampati di esempio su GitHub cui è possibile utilizzare per l'addestramento e i test. Per dettagli su come copiare queste immagini in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3), consulta Preparare immagini di esempio.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Lookout for Vision

Esporta i set di dati da un progetto Lookout for Vision utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come esportare i set di dati da un progetto Lookout for Vision.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Esportazione di set di dati da un progetto (SDK).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
"""
Purpose

Shows how to export the datasets (manifest files and images)
from an Amazon Lookout for Vision project to a new Amazon
S3 location.
"""

import argparse
import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def copy_file(s3_resource, source_file, destination_file):
    """
    Copies a file from a source Amazon S3 folder to a destination
    Amazon S3 folder.
    The destination can be in a different S3 bucket.
    :param s3: An Amazon S3 Boto3 resource.
    :param source_file: The Amazon S3 path to the source file.
    :param destination_file: The destination Amazon S3 path for
    the copy operation.
    """

    source_bucket, source_key = source_file.replace("s3://", "").split("/", 1)
```

```
    destination_bucket, destination_key = destination_file.replace("s3://",
 "").split(
        "/", 1
    )

    try:
        bucket = s3_resource.Bucket(destination_bucket)
        dest_object = bucket.Object(destination_key)
        dest_object.copy_from(CopySource={"Bucket": source_bucket, "Key":
 source_key})
        dest_object.wait_until_exists()
        logger.info("Copied %s to %s", source_file, destination_file)
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "404":
            error_message = (
                f"Failed to copy {source_file} to "
                f"{destination_file}. : {error.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )
            logger.warning(error_message)
            error.response["Error"]["Message"] = error_message
        raise


def upload_manifest_file(s3_resource, manifest_file, destination):
    """
    Uploads a manifest file to a destination Amazon S3 folder.
    :param s3: An Amazon S3 Boto3 resource.
    :param manifest_file: The manifest file that you want to upload.
    :destination: The Amazon S3 folder location to upload the manifest
    file to.
    """

    destination_bucket, destination_key = destination.replace("s3://",
 "").split("/", 1)

    bucket = s3_resource.Bucket(destination_bucket)

    put_data = open(manifest_file, "rb")
    obj = bucket.Object(destination_key + manifest_file)

    try:
        obj.put(Body=put_data)
        obj.wait_until_exists()
```

```
        logger.info("Put manifest file '%s' to bucket '%s'.", obj.key,
 obj.bucket_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't put manifest file '%s' to bucket '%s'.", obj.key,
 obj.bucket_name
        )
        raise
    finally:
        if getattr(put_data, "close", None):
            put_data.close()


def get_dataset_types(lookoutvision_client, project):
    """
    Determines the types of the datasets (train or test) in an
    Amazon Lookout for Vision project.
    :param lookoutvision_client: A Lookout for Vision Boto3 client.
    :param project: The Lookout for Vision project that you want to check.
    :return: The dataset types in the project.
    """

    try:
        response = lookoutvision_client.describe_project(ProjectName=project)

        datasets = []

        for dataset in response["ProjectDescription"]["Datasets"]:
            if dataset["Status"] in ("CREATE_COMPLETE", "UPDATE_COMPLETE"):
                datasets.append(dataset["DatasetType"])
        return datasets

    except lookoutvision_client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException:
        logger.exception("Project %s not found.", project)
        raise


def process_json_line(s3_resource, entry, dataset_type, destination):
    """
    Creates a JSON line for a new manifest file, copies image and mask to
    destination.
    :param s3_resource: An Amazon S3 Boto3 resource.
    :param entry: A JSON line from the manifest file.
    :param dataset_type: The type (train or test) of the dataset that
```

```
    you want to create the manifest file for.
    :param destination: The destination Amazon S3 folder for the manifest
    file and dataset images.
    :return: A JSON line with details for the destination location.
    """
    entry_json = json.loads(entry)

    print(f"source: {entry_json['source-ref']}")

    # Use existing folder paths to ensure console added image names don't clash.
    bucket, key = entry_json["source-ref"].replace("s3://", "").split("/", 1)
    logger.info("Source location: %s/%s", bucket, key)

    destination_image_location = destination + dataset_type + "/images/" + key

    copy_file(s3_resource, entry_json["source-ref"], destination_image_location)

    # Update JSON for writing.
    entry_json["source-ref"] = destination_image_location

    if "anomaly-mask-ref" in entry_json:
        source_anomaly_ref = entry_json["anomaly-mask-ref"]
        mask_bucket, mask_key = source_anomaly_ref.replace("s3://",
 "").split("/", 1)

        destination_mask_location = destination + dataset_type + "/masks/" +
 mask_key
        entry_json["anomaly-mask-ref"] = destination_mask_location

        copy_file(s3_resource, source_anomaly_ref, entry_json["anomaly-mask-
ref"])

    return entry_json


def write_manifest_file(
    lookoutvision_client, s3_resource, project, dataset_type, destination
):
    """
    Creates a manifest file for a dataset. Copies the manifest file and
    dataset images (and masks, if present) to the specified Amazon S3
 destination.
    :param lookoutvision_client: A Lookout for Vision Boto3 client.
    :param project: The Lookout for Vision project that you want to use.
```

```
    :param dataset_type: The type (train or test) of the dataset that
    you want to create the manifest file for.
    :param destination: The destination Amazon S3 folder for the manifest file
    and dataset images.
    """

    try:
        # Create a reusable Paginator
        paginator = lookoutvision_client.get_paginator("list_dataset_entries")

        # Create a PageIterator from the Paginator
        page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
            ProjectName=project,
            DatasetType=dataset_type,
            PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 100},
        )

        output_manifest_file = dataset_type + ".manifest"

        # Create manifest file then upload to Amazon S3 with images.
        with open(output_manifest_file, "w", encoding="utf-8") as manifest_file:
            for page in page_iterator:
                for entry in page["DatasetEntries"]:
                    try:
                        entry_json = process_json_line(
                            s3_resource, entry, dataset_type, destination
                        )

                        manifest_file.write(json.dumps(entry_json) + "\n")

                    except ClientError as error:
                        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "404":
                            print(error.response["Error"]["Message"])
                            print(f"Excluded JSON line: {entry}")
                        else:
                            raise
        upload_manifest_file(
            s3_resource, output_manifest_file, destination + "datasets/"
        )

    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Problem getting dataset_entries")
        raise
```

```
def export_datasets(lookoutvision_client, s3_resource, project, destination):
    """
    Exports the datasets from an Amazon Lookout for Vision project to a specified
    Amazon S3 destination.
    :param project: The Lookout for Vision project that you want to use.
    :param destination: The destination Amazon S3 folder for the exported
 datasets.
    """
    # Add trailing backslash, if missing.
    destination = destination if destination[-1] == "/" else destination + "/"

    print(f"Exporting project {project} datasets to {destination}.")

    # Get each dataset and export to destination.

    dataset_types = get_dataset_types(lookoutvision_client, project)
    for dataset in dataset_types:
        logger.info("Copying %s dataset to %s.", dataset, destination)

        write_manifest_file(
            lookoutvision_client, s3_resource, project, dataset, destination
        )

    print("Exported dataset locations")
    for dataset in dataset_types:
        print(f"   {dataset}: {destination}datasets/{dataset}.manifest")

    print("Done.")


def add_arguments(parser):
    """
    Adds command line arguments to the parser.
    :param parser: The command line parser.
    """

    parser.add_argument("project", help="The project that contains the dataset.")
    parser.add_argument("destination", help="The destination Amazon S3 folder.")


def main():
    """
    Exports the datasets from an Amazon Lookout for Vision project to a
```

```
    destination Amazon S3 location.
    """
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(usage=argparse.SUPPRESS)
    add_arguments(parser)

    args = parser.parse_args()

    try:
        session = boto3.Session(profile_name="lookoutvision-access")
        lookoutvision_client = session.client("lookoutvision")
        s3_resource = session.resource("s3")

        export_datasets(
            lookoutvision_client, s3_resource, args.project, args.destination
        )
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.exception(err)
        print(f"Failed: {format(err)}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Trova un progetto Lookout for Vision con un tag specifico utilizzando AWS un SDK

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come trovare un progetto Lookout for Vision con un tag specifico.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tagging models.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import logging
import argparse
import boto3

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def find_tag(tags, key, value):
    """
    Finds a tag in the supplied list of tags.

    :param tags: A list of tags associated with a Lookout for Vision model.
    :param key: The tag to search for.
    :param value: The tag key value to search for.
    :return: True if the tag value exists, otherwise False.
    """

    found = False
    for tag in tags:
        if key == tag["Key"]:
            logger.info("\t\tMatch found for tag: %s value: %s.", key, value)
            found = True
            break
    return found


def find_tag_in_projects(lookoutvision_client, key, value):
    """
    Finds Lookout for Vision models tagged with the supplied key and value.

    :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
    :param key: The tag key to find.
    :param value: The value of the tag that you want to find.
    return: A list of matching model versions (and model projects) that were
 found.
    """
    try:
        found_tags = []
        found = False
        projects = lookoutvision_client.list_projects()
```

```
        # Iterate through each project and models within a project.
        for project in projects["Projects"]:
            logger.info("Searching project: %s ...", project["ProjectName"])

            response_models = lookoutvision_client.list_models(
                ProjectName=project["ProjectName"]
            )
            for model in response_models["Models"]:
                model_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
                    ProjectName=project["ProjectName"],
                    ModelVersion=model["ModelVersion"],
                )
                tags = lookoutvision_client.list_tags_for_resource(
                    ResourceArn=model_description["ModelDescription"]["ModelArn"]
                )

                logger.info(
                    "\tSearching model: %s for tag: %s value: %s.",
                    model_description["ModelDescription"]["ModelArn"],
                    key,
                    value,
                )
                if find_tag(tags["Tags"], key, value) is True:
                    found = True
                    logger.info(
                        "\t\tMATCH: Project: %s: model version %s",
                        project["ProjectName"],
                        model_description["ModelDescription"]["ModelVersion"],
                    )
                    found_tags.append(
                        {
                            "Project": project["ProjectName"],
                            "ModelVersion": model_description["ModelDescription"]
[
                                "ModelVersion"
                            ],
                        }
                    )
        if found is False:
            logger.info("No match for tag %s with value %s.", key, value)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Problem finding tags.")
        raise
    else:
```

```
        return found_tags


def main():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(usage=argparse.SUPPRESS)
    parser.add_argument("tag", help="The tag that you want to find.")
    parser.add_argument("value", help="The tag value that you want to find.")
    args = parser.parse_args()
    key = args.tag
    value = args.value

    session = boto3.Session(profile_name="lookoutvision-access")

    lookoutvision_client = session.client("lookoutvision")

    print(f"Searching your models for tag: {key} with value: {value}.")
    tagged_models = find_tag_in_projects(lookoutvision_client, key, value)

    print("Matched models\n--------------")
    if len(tagged_models) > 0:
        for model in tagged_models:
            print(f"Project: {model['Project']}. model version:
{model['ModelVersion']}")
    else:
        print("No matches found.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Elenca i modelli Lookout for Vision attualmente ospitati utilizzando AWS un SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come elencare i modelli Lookout for Vision attualmente ospitati.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Hosting:

    @staticmethod
    def list_hosted(lookoutvision_client):
        """
        Displays a list of models in your account that are currently hosted.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.list_projects()
            hosted = 0
            print("Hosted models\n-------------")

            for project in response["Projects"]:
                response_models = lookoutvision_client.list_models(
                    ProjectName=project["ProjectName"]
                )

                for model in response_models["Models"]:
                    model_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
                        ProjectName=project["ProjectName"],
                        ModelVersion=model["ModelVersion"],
                    )

                    if model_description["ModelDescription"]["Status"] ==
 "HOSTED":
                        print(
                            f"Project: {project['ProjectName']} Model version: "
                            f"{model['ModelVersion']}"
                        )
                        hosted += 1
```

```
            print(f"{hosted} model(s) hosted")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Problem listing hosted models.")
            raise
```

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Managed Service for Apache Flink AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Managed Service per Apache Flink con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Managed Service for Apache Flink Developer Guide — Ulteriori informazioni su Managed Service for Apache Flink.
- Riferimento all'API Managed Service for Apache Flink: dettagli su tutte le azioni Managed Service for Apache Flink disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca nel testo completo.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Managed Service for Apache Flink AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per Managed Service for Apache Flink utilizzando AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo AddApplicationInput con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK AddApplicationOutputAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK CreateApplicationAWS

    - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteApplicationAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeApplicationAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeApplicationSnapshotAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DiscoverInputSchemaAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK StartApplicationAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK StopApplicationAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK UpdateApplicationAWS
- Generatore di dati per Managed Service for Apache Flink
  - Genera uno stream Kinesis con un referrer utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Genera uno stream Kinesis con anomalie della pressione sanguigna utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Genera uno stream Kinesis con dati in colonne utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Genera uno stream Kinesis con anomalie della frequenza cardiaca utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Genera uno stream Kinesis con hotspot utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Genera uno stream Kinesis con voci di registro utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Genera uno stream Kinesis con dati stagger utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Genera uno stream Kinesis con dati di stock ticker utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Genera uno stream Kinesis con due tipi di dati utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Genera uno stream Kinesis con dati di log web utilizzando un SDK AWS

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Managed Service for Apache Flink AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Managed Service for Apache Flink con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per Managed Service for Apache Flink utilizzando AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo AddApplicationInput con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK AddApplicationOutputAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK CreateApplicationAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteApplicationAWS

- Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeApplicationAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeApplicationSnapshotAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DiscoverInputSchemaAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK StartApplicationAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK StopApplicationAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK UpdateApplicationAWS

Azioni per Managed Service for Apache Flink utilizzando AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Managed Service for Apache Flink con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta Amazon Managed Service for Apache Flink API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo AddApplicationInput con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK AddApplicationOutputAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateApplicationAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteApplicationAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeApplicationAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeApplicationSnapshotAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DiscoverInputSchemaAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK StartApplicationAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK StopApplicationAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK UpdateApplicationAWS

Utilizzalo **`AddApplicationInput`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AddApplicationInput`.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def add_input(self, input_prefix, stream_arn, input_schema):
        """
        Adds an input stream to the application. The input stream data is mapped
        to an in-application stream that can be processed by your code running in
        Kinesis Data Analytics.

        :param input_prefix: The prefix prepended to in-application input stream
 names.
        :param stream_arn: The ARN of the input stream.
        :param input_schema: A schema that maps the data in the input stream to
 the
                             runtime environment. This can be automatically
 generated
                             by using `discover_input_schema` or you can create
 it
                             yourself.
        :return: Metadata about the newly added input.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.add_application_input(
                ApplicationName=self.name,
                CurrentApplicationVersionId=self.version_id,
                Input={
                    "NamePrefix": input_prefix,
                    "KinesisStreamsInput": {"ResourceARN": stream_arn},
                    "InputSchema": input_schema,
                },
            )
            self.version_id = response["ApplicationVersionId"]
            logger.info("Add input stream %s to application %s.", stream_arn,
self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't add input stream %s to application %s.", stream_arn,
self.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AddApplicationInput AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`AddApplicationOutput`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AddApplicationOutput`.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def add_output(self, in_app_stream_name, output_arn):
        """
        Adds an output stream to the application. Kinesis Data Analytics maps
 data
        from the specified in-application stream to the output stream.

        :param in_app_stream_name: The name of the in-application stream to map
                                   to the output stream.
        :param output_arn: The ARN of the output stream.
        :return: A list of metadata about the output resources currently assigned
                 to the application.
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.add_application_output(
                ApplicationName=self.name,
                CurrentApplicationVersionId=self.version_id,
                Output={
                    "Name": in_app_stream_name,
                    "KinesisStreamsOutput": {"ResourceARN": output_arn},
                    "DestinationSchema": {"RecordFormatType": "JSON"},
                },
            )
            outputs = response["OutputDescriptions"]
            self.version_id = response["ApplicationVersionId"]
            logging.info(
                "Added output %s to %s, which now has %s outputs.",
                output_arn,
                self.name,
                len(outputs),
```

```
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add output %s to %s.", output_arn,
 self.name)
            raise
        else:
            return outputs
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AddApplicationOutput AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`CreateApplication`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateApplication`.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None
```

```
    def create(self, app_name, role_arn, env="SQL-1_0"):
        """
        Creates a Kinesis Data Analytics application.

        :param app_name: The name of the application.
        :param role_arn: The ARN of a role that can be assumed by Kinesis Data
                         Analytics and grants needed permissions.
        :param env: The runtime environment of the application, such as SQL. Code
                    uploaded to the application runs in this environment.
        :return: Metadata about the newly created application.
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.create_application(
                ApplicationName=app_name,
                RuntimeEnvironment=env,
                ServiceExecutionRole=role_arn,
            )
            details = response["ApplicationDetail"]
            self._update_details(details)
            logger.info("Application %s created.", app_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create application %s.", app_name)
            raise
        else:
            return details
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateApplication AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DeleteApplication`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteApplication`.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes an application.
        """
        try:
            self.analytics_client.delete_application(
                ApplicationName=self.name, CreateTimestamp=self.create_timestamp
            )
            logger.info("Deleted application %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete application %s.", self.name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteApplication AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DescribeApplication`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeApplication`.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def describe(self, name):
        """
        Gets metadata about an application.

        :param name: The name of the application to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the application.
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.analytics_client.describe_application(ApplicationName=name)
            details = response["ApplicationDetail"]
            self._update_details(details)
            logger.info("Got metadata for application %s.", name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get metadata for application %s.", name)
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return details
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeApplication AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DescribeApplicationSnapshot`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeApplicationSnapshot`.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def describe_snapshot(self, application_name, snapshot_name):
        """
        Gets metadata about a previously saved application snapshot.
```

```
        :param application_name: The name of the application.
        :param snapshot_name: The name of the snapshot.
        :return: Metadata about the snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.describe_application_snapshot(
                ApplicationName=application_name, SnapshotName=snapshot_name
            )
            snapshot = response["SnapshotDetails"]
            logger.info(
                "Got metadata for snapshot %s of application %s.",
                snapshot_name,
                application_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get metadata for snapshot %s of application %s.",
                snapshot_name,
                application_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeApplicationSnapshot AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DiscoverInputSchema`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DiscoverInputSchema`.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def discover_input_schema(self, stream_arn, role_arn):
        """
        Discovers a schema that maps data in a stream to a format that is usable
 by
        an application's runtime environment. The stream must be active and have
        enough data moving through it for the service to sample. The returned
 schema
        can be used when you add the stream as an input to the application or you
 can
        write your own schema.

        :param stream_arn: The ARN of the stream to map.
        :param role_arn: A role that lets Kinesis Data Analytics read from the
 stream.
        :return: The discovered schema of the data in the input stream.
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.discover_input_schema(
                ResourceARN=stream_arn,
                ServiceExecutionRole=role_arn,
                InputStartingPositionConfiguration={"InputStartingPosition":
 "NOW"},
            )
            schema = response["InputSchema"]
            logger.info("Discovered input schema for stream %s.", stream_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't discover input schema for stream %s.", stream_arn
            )
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return schema
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DiscoverInputSchema AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`StartApplication`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartApplication`.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def start(self, input_id):
        """
        Starts an application. After the application is running, it reads from
 the
```

```
        specified input stream and runs the application code on the incoming
data.

        :param input_id: The ID of the input to read.
        """
        try:
            self.analytics_client.start_application(
                ApplicationName=self.name,
                RunConfiguration={
                    "SqlRunConfigurations": [
                        {
                            "InputId": input_id,
                            "InputStartingPositionConfiguration": {
                                "InputStartingPosition": "NOW"
                            },
                        }
                    ]
                },
            )
            logger.info("Started application %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start application %s.", self.name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartApplication AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`StopApplication`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StopApplication`.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def stop(self):
        """
        Stops an application. This stops the application from processing data but
        does not delete any resources.
        """
        try:
            self.analytics_client.stop_application(ApplicationName=self.name)
            logger.info("Stopping application %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't stop application %s.", self.name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StopApplication AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`UpdateApplication`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateApplication`.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio aggiorna il codice eseguito in un'applicazione esistente.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def update_code(self, code):
        """
        Updates the code that runs in the application. The code must run in the
        runtime environment of the application, such as SQL. Application code
        typically reads data from in-application streams and transforms it in
 some way.

        :param code: The code to upload. This completely replaces any existing
 code
                     in the application.
        :return: Metadata about the application.
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.update_application(
                ApplicationName=self.name,
                CurrentApplicationVersionId=self.version_id,
                ApplicationConfigurationUpdate={
```

```
                    "ApplicationCodeConfigurationUpdate": {
                        "CodeContentTypeUpdate": "PLAINTEXT",
                        "CodeContentUpdate": {"TextContentUpdate": code},
                    }
                },
            )
            details = response["ApplicationDetail"]
            self.version_id = details["ApplicationVersionId"]
            logger.info("Update code for application %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't update code for application %s.",
self.name)
            raise
        else:
            return details
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateApplication AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Generatore di dati per Managed Service for Apache Flink

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare Managed Service for Apache Flink con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Genera uno stream Kinesis con un referrer utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Genera uno stream Kinesis con anomalie della pressione sanguigna utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Genera uno stream Kinesis con dati in colonne utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Genera uno stream Kinesis con anomalie della frequenza cardiaca utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Genera uno stream Kinesis con hotspot utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Genera uno stream Kinesis con voci di registro utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Genera uno stream Kinesis con dati stagger utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Genera uno stream Kinesis con dati di stock ticker utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Genera uno stream Kinesis con due tipi di dati utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Genera uno stream Kinesis con dati di log web utilizzando un SDK AWS

Genera uno stream Kinesis con un referrer utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come generare uno stream Kinesis con un referrer.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import json
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    return {"REFERRER": "http://www.amazon.com"}


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        print(data)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey="partitionkey"
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

Genera uno stream Kinesis con anomalie della pressione sanguigna utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come generare un flusso Kinesis con anomalie della pressione sanguigna.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
from enum import Enum
import json
import random
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


class PressureType(Enum):
    low = "LOW"
    normal = "NORMAL"
    high = "HIGH"


def get_blood_pressure(pressure_type):
    pressure = {"BloodPressureLevel": pressure_type.value}
    if pressure_type == PressureType.low:
        pressure["Systolic"] = random.randint(50, 80)
        pressure["Diastolic"] = random.randint(30, 50)
    elif pressure_type == PressureType.normal:
        pressure["Systolic"] = random.randint(90, 120)
        pressure["Diastolic"] = random.randint(60, 80)
    elif pressure_type == PressureType.high:
        pressure["Systolic"] = random.randint(130, 200)
        pressure["Diastolic"] = random.randint(90, 150)
```

```
    else:
        raise TypeError
    return pressure


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        rnd = random.random()
        pressure_type = (
            PressureType.low
            if rnd < 0.005
            else PressureType.high
            if rnd > 0.995
            else PressureType.normal
        )
        blood_pressure = get_blood_pressure(pressure_type)
        print(blood_pressure)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name,
            Data=json.dumps(blood_pressure),
            PartitionKey="partitionkey",
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

Genera uno stream Kinesis con dati in colonne utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come generare un flusso Kinesis con dati in colonne.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import json
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    return {"Col_A": "a", "Col_B": "b", "Col_C": "c", "Col_E_Unstructured":
 "x,y,z"}


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        print(data)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey="partitionkey"
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

Genera uno stream Kinesis con anomalie della frequenza cardiaca utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come generare uno stream Kinesis con anomalie della frequenza cardiaca.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
from enum import Enum
import json
import random
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


class RateType(Enum):
    normal = "NORMAL"
    high = "HIGH"


def get_heart_rate(rate_type):
    if rate_type == RateType.normal:
        rate = random.randint(60, 100)
    elif rate_type == RateType.high:
        rate = random.randint(150, 200)
    else:
        raise TypeError
    return {"heartRate": rate, "rateType": rate_type.value}


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client, output=True):
    while True:
        rnd = random.random()
        rate_type = RateType.high if rnd < 0.01 else RateType.normal
        heart_rate = get_heart_rate(rate_type)
        if output:
            print(heart_rate)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name,
            Data=json.dumps(heart_rate),
            PartitionKey="partitionkey",
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

Genera uno stream Kinesis con hotspot utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come generare uno stream Kinesis con hotspot.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import json
from pprint import pprint
import random
import time
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_hotspot(field, spot_size):
    hotspot = {
        "left": field["left"] + random.random() * (field["width"] - spot_size),
        "width": spot_size,
        "top": field["top"] + random.random() * (field["height"] - spot_size),
        "height": spot_size,
    }
    return hotspot


def get_record(field, hotspot, hotspot_weight):
    rectangle = hotspot if random.random() < hotspot_weight else field
    point = {
        "x": rectangle["left"] + random.random() * rectangle["width"],
        "y": rectangle["top"] + random.random() * rectangle["height"],
        "is_hot": "Y" if rectangle is hotspot else "N",
    }
    return {"Data": json.dumps(point), "PartitionKey": "partition_key"}
```

```
def generate(
    stream_name, field, hotspot_size, hotspot_weight, batch_size, kinesis_client
):
    """
    Generates points used as input to a hotspot detection algorithm.
    With probability hotspot_weight (20%), a point is drawn from the hotspot;
    otherwise, it is drawn from the base field. The location of the hotspot
    changes for every 1000 points generated.
    """
    points_generated = 0
    hotspot = None
    while True:
        if points_generated % 1000 == 0:
            hotspot = get_hotspot(field, hotspot_size)
        records = [
            get_record(field, hotspot, hotspot_weight) for _ in range(batch_size)
        ]
        points_generated += len(records)
        pprint(records)
        kinesis_client.put_records(StreamName=stream_name, Records=records)

        time.sleep(0.1)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(
        stream_name=STREAM_NAME,
        field={"left": 0, "width": 10, "top": 0, "height": 10},
        hotspot_size=1,
        hotspot_weight=0.2,
        batch_size=10,
        kinesis_client=boto3.client("kinesis"),
    )
```

Genera uno stream Kinesis con voci di registro utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come generare un flusso Kinesis con voci di registro.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import json
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    return {
        "LOGENTRY": "203.0.113.24 - - [25/Mar/2018:15:25:37 -0700] "
        '"GET /index.php HTTP/1.1" 200 125 "-" '
        '"Mozilla/5.0 [en] Gecko/20100101 Firefox/52.0"'
    }


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        print(data)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey="partitionkey"
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

Genera uno stream Kinesis con dati stagger utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come generare un flusso Kinesis con dati stagger.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import datetime
import json
import random
import time
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    event_time = datetime.datetime.utcnow() - datetime.timedelta(seconds=10)
    return {
        "EVENT_TIME": event_time.isoformat(),
        "TICKER": random.choice(["AAPL", "AMZN", "MSFT", "INTC", "TBV"]),
    }


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        # Send six records, ten seconds apart, with the same event time and
 ticker
        for _ in range(6):
            print(data)
            kinesis_client.put_record(
                StreamName=stream_name,
                Data=json.dumps(data),
```

```
                PartitionKey="partitionkey",
            )
            time.sleep(10)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

Genera uno stream Kinesis con dati di stock ticker utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come generare uno stream Kinesis con dati di stock ticker.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import datetime
import json
import random
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    return {
        "EVENT_TIME": datetime.datetime.now().isoformat(),
        "TICKER": random.choice(["AAPL", "AMZN", "MSFT", "INTC", "TBV"]),
        "PRICE": round(random.random() * 100, 2),
    }


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
```

```
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        print(data)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey="partitionkey"
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

Genera uno stream Kinesis con due tipi di dati utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come generare un flusso Kinesis con due tipi di dati.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import json
import random
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "OrdersAndTradesStream"
PARTITION_KEY = "partition_key"


def get_order(order_id, ticker):
    return {
        "RecordType": "Order",
        "Oid": order_id,
        "Oticker": ticker,
```

```
        "Oprice": random.randint(500, 10000),
        "Otype": "Sell",
    }


def get_trade(order_id, trade_id, ticker):
    return {
        "RecordType": "Trade",
        "Tid": trade_id,
        "Toid": order_id,
        "Tticker": ticker,
        "Tprice": random.randint(0, 3000),
    }


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    order_id = 1
    while True:
        ticker = random.choice(["AAAA", "BBBB", "CCCC"])
        order = get_order(order_id, ticker)
        print(order)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(order),
 PartitionKey=PARTITION_KEY
        )
        for trade_id in range(1, random.randint(0, 6)):
            trade = get_trade(order_id, trade_id, ticker)
            print(trade)
            kinesis_client.put_record(
                StreamName=stream_name,
                Data=json.dumps(trade),
                PartitionKey=PARTITION_KEY,
            )
        order_id += 1


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

Genera uno stream Kinesis con dati di log web utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come generare un flusso Kinesis con dati di registro Web.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import json
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    return {
        "log": "192.168.254.30 - John [24/May/2004:22:01:02 -0700] "
        '"GET /icons/apache_pb.gif HTTP/1.1" 304 0'
    }


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        print(data)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey="partitionkey"
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo dell'API Marketplace AWS Catalog AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare l'API Marketplace AWS Catalog con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Altre risorse

- Marketplace AWS Guida al venditore di Catalog API: ulteriori informazioni su Marketplace AWS Catalog API.
- Marketplace AWS Riferimento all'API del catalogo: dettagli su tutte le azioni disponibili dell'API Marketplace AWS del catalogo.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Prodotti AMI per Marketplace AWS Catalog API
  - Aggiungi una dimensione a un prodotto AMI esistente e aggiorna i termini e i prezzi dell'offerta utilizzando un AWS SDK
  - Aggiungi una regione in cui viene distribuito un prodotto AMI utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Crea un prodotto AMI pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi annuali orari utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Crea un prodotto AMI pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi mensili orari utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Crea un prodotto AMI pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi orari utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Crea una bozza di prodotto AMI con una bozza di offerta pubblica utilizzando un AWS SDK
  - Limita una regione in cui un prodotto AMI viene distribuito utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Limita la visibilità del prodotto utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Specificate se gli asset AMI vengono distribuiti in nuove regioni utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Offerte dei partner di canale per Catalog API Marketplace AWS
  - Crea una bozza di CPPO per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto utilizzando un SDK AWS

- Crea un'autorizzazione alla rivendita (offerta privata sostitutiva) sulla base di un accordo esistente con prezzi contrattuali utilizzando un SDK. AWS
- Elenca tutte le CPPOs creazioni create da un partner di canale utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Elenca tutte le autorizzazioni di rivendita condivise disponibili per un partner di canale utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica un CPPO e aggiungi un EULA per l'acquirente utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica un CPPO utilizzando l'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum e aggiorna il markup dei prezzi utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica una bozza di CPPO e aggiorna il markup dei prezzi utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Aggiorna la data di scadenza di un CPPO utilizzando un SDK AWS

- Prodotti contenitore per Catalog API Marketplace AWS
  - Crea una bozza di prodotto contenitore con una bozza di offerta pubblica utilizzando un AWS SDK
  - Crea un prodotto container limitato con offerta pubblica e prezzi contrattuali utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Entità per l'API Catalog Marketplace AWS
  - Descrivi tutte le entità in una singola chiamata utilizzando un AWS SDK
  - Elenca e descrivi tutte le offerte associate a un prodotto utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Offerte per Marketplace AWS Catalog API
  - Crea una dimensione personalizzata per un prodotto SaaS e crea un'offerta privata utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Crea una bozza di offerta privata per un prodotto AMI o SaaS utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Crea un'offerta privata con contratto e Pay-As-You-Go prezzi per un prodotto SaaS utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali e un programma di pagamento flessibile per un prodotto SaaS utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali per un prodotto Container utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali per un prodotto AMI utilizzando un AWS SDK
  - Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi orari annuali e un programma di pagamento flessibile per un prodotto AMI utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi orari annuali per un prodotto AMI utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi orari per un prodotto AMI utilizzando un SDK AWS

- Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi di abbonamento per un prodotto SaaS utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali a più livelli per un prodotto SaaS utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea un'offerta di prova gratuita pubblica con prezzi di abbonamento per un prodotto SaaS utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea un'offerta privata sostitutiva a partire da un accordo esistente con prezzi contrattuali utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Descrivi un'offerta pubblica utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Far scadere un'offerta privata utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Elenca tutte le offerte private utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Elenca le offerte pubbliche e private rilasciate per un ID di prodotto specifico utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Aggiorna un'offerta per applicare un contratto con Pay-As-You-Go prezzi utilizzando un AWS SDK
- Aggiorna un'offerta per applicare prezzi orari annuali utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Aggiorna un'offerta per applicare il targeting a aree geografiche specifiche utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Aggiorna il nome e la descrizione di un'offerta pubblica utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Aggiorna l'EULA di un'offerta utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Aggiorna la data di scadenza di un'offerta privata a una data futura utilizzando un AWS SDK
- Aggiorna la durata della prova gratuita di un'offerta di prova gratuita pubblica per un prodotto SaaS utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Aggiorna la politica di rimborso di un'offerta utilizzando un SDK AWS

- Prodotti per Catalog API Marketplace AWS
  - Descrivi un prodotto AMI, SaaS o Container utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Elenca tutti i prodotti AMI, SaaS o Container e le offerte pubbliche associate utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Autorizzazione alla rivendita per l'API Catalog Marketplace AWS
  - Crea una bozza di autorizzazione alla rivendita per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Descrivi un'autorizzazione alla rivendita utilizzando un SDK AWS

- Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum con un'offerta privata utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso con una data di scadenza utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso con una data di scadenza e un EULA da inviare all'acquirente tramite un SDK AWS
- Pubblica l'autorizzazione alla rivendita multiuso con una data di scadenza e aggiungi la documentazione del contratto di rivendita utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica l'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso con scadenza e aggiungi un account acquirente specifico per la rivendita utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica l'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso senza una data di scadenza utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso senza data di scadenza e aggiungi un EULA personalizzato utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica l'autorizzazione alla rivendita multiuso senza data di scadenza e aggiungi la documentazione del contratto di rivenditore utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica l'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso senza data di scadenza e aggiungi un account acquirente specifico per la rivendita utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum e aggiungi un piano di pagamento flessibile utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungi un EULA utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum e aggiungi un account acquirente specifico per la rivendita utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungi la documentazione del contratto di rivendita utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum per e aggiungi se si tratta di un rinnovo utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Limita l'autorizzazione alla rivendita utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Aggiorna il nome e la descrizione dell'autorizzazione di rivendita monouso o multiuso utilizzando un SDK AWS

- Prodotti SaaS per Catalog API Marketplace AWS
  - Crea una bozza di prodotto SaaS con una bozza di offerta pubblica utilizzando un SDK AWS

- Crea un prodotto SaaS pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi contrattuali utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea un prodotto SaaS pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con contratto e Pay-As-You-Go prezzi utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea un prodotto SaaS pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi di abbonamento utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica un prodotto SaaS e un'offerta pubblica associata utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica un prodotto SaaS e un'offerta pubblica associata da una bozza esistente utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Aggiorna le dimensioni su un prodotto AMI o SaaS utilizzando un SDK AWS

- Utilità per l'API Catalog Marketplace AWS
  - Utilità per avviare un changeset utilizzando un SDK AWS

Prodotti AMI per Marketplace AWS Catalog API

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare l'API Marketplace AWS Catalog con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Aggiungi una dimensione a un prodotto AMI esistente e aggiorna i termini e i prezzi dell'offerta utilizzando un AWS SDK
- Aggiungi una regione in cui viene distribuito un prodotto AMI utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea un prodotto AMI pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi annuali orari utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea un prodotto AMI pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi mensili orari utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea un prodotto AMI pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi orari utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea una bozza di prodotto AMI con una bozza di offerta pubblica utilizzando un AWS SDK
- Limita una regione in cui un prodotto AMI viene distribuito utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Limita la visibilità del prodotto utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Specificate se gli asset AMI vengono distribuiti in nuove regioni utilizzando un SDK AWS

Aggiungi una dimensione a un prodotto AMI esistente e aggiorna i termini e i prezzi dell'offerta utilizzando un AWS SDK

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come aggiungere una dimensione a un prodotto AMI esistente e aggiornare i termini di prezzo dell'offerta.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "m7g.8xlarge",
                    "Description": "m7g.8xlarge",
                    "Name": "m7g.8xlarge",
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Hrs"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m5.large",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m7g.4xlarge",
                                        "Price": "0.45"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m7g.2xlarge",
                                        "Price": "0.45"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m7g.8xlarge",
                                        "Price": "0.55"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "m7g.8xlarge",
                    "Description": "m7g.8xlarge",
                    "Name": "m7g.8xlarge",
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Hrs"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
```

```
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m5.large",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m7g.4xlarge",
                                        "Price": "0.45"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m7g.2xlarge",
                                        "Price": "0.45"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m7g.8xlarge",
                                        "Price": "0.55"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to add a dimension to an existing
 AMI product and update the offer pricing terms.
CAPI-23
"""

import os
```

```
import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Add dimension for AMI product")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Aggiungi una regione in cui viene distribuito un prodotto AMI utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come aggiungere una regione in cui viene distribuito un prodotto AMI.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-2",
                    "us-west-2"
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-2",
```

```
                    "us-west-2"
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to add a region where my
AMI product is deployed
CAPI-25A
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Add a region where my AMI product is deployed",
    )

    return response
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un prodotto AMI pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi annuali orari utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un prodotto AMI pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi orari annuali. Questo esempio crea un EULA standard o personalizzato.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Operating Systems"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-1"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddInstanceTypes",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "InstanceTypes": [
                    "t2.micro"
```

```
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Version": {
                    "VersionTitle": "Test AMI Version1.0",
                    "ReleaseNotes": "Test AMI Version"
                },
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "AmiDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "AmiSource": {
                                    "AmiId": "ami-11111111111111111",
                                    "AccessRoleArn":
 "arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWSMarketplaceAmiIngestion",
                                    "UserName": "ec2-user",
                                    "OperatingSystemName": "AMAZONLINUX",
                                    "OperatingSystemVersion": "10.0.14393",
                                    "ScanningPort": 22
                                },
                                "UsageInstructions": "Test AMI Version",
                                "RecommendedInstanceType": "t2.micro",
                                "SecurityGroups": [
                                    {
                                        "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                                        "IpRanges": [
                                            "0.0.0.0/0"
                                        ],
                                        "FromPort": 10,
                                        "ToPort": 22
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "t2.micro",
                    "Description": "t2.micro",
                    "Name": "t2.micro",
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Hrs"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
```

```
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with hourly-annual pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
```

```
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P365D"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Operating Systems"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-1"
                ]
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddInstanceTypes",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "InstanceTypes": [
                    "t2.micro"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Version": {
                    "VersionTitle": "Test AMI Version1.0",
                    "ReleaseNotes": "Test AMI Version"
                },
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "AmiDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "AmiSource": {
                                    "AmiId": "ami-11111111111111111",
                                    "AccessRoleArn":
 "arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWSMarketplaceAmiIngestion",
                                    "UserName": "ec2-user",
                                    "OperatingSystemName": "AMAZONLINUX",
                                    "OperatingSystemVersion": "10.0.14393",
                                    "ScanningPort": 22
                                },
                                "UsageInstructions": "Test AMI Version",
                                "RecommendedInstanceType": "t2.micro",
                                "SecurityGroups": [
                                    {
                                        "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                                        "IpRanges": [
```

```
                                            "0.0.0.0/0"
                                        ],
                                        "FromPort": 10,
                                        "ToPort": 22
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "t2.micro",
                    "Description": "t2.micro",
                    "Name": "t2.micro",
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Hrs"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with hourly-annual pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
```

```
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P365D"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
```

```
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a public or limited AMI
product and public offer with hourly-annual pricing and standard or custom EULA
CAPI-06
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create limited AMI product and public offer with hourly-annual pricing
 and standard EULA",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un prodotto AMI pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi mensili orari utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un prodotto AMI pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi orari mensili. Questo esempio crea un EULA standard o personalizzato.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Operating Systems"
```

```
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-1"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddInstanceTypes",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "InstanceTypes": [
                    "t2.micro"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Version": {
                    "VersionTitle": "Test AMI Version1.0",
                    "ReleaseNotes": "Test AMI Version"
                },
                "DeliveryOptions": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "AmiDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "AmiSource": {
                                    "AmiId": "ami-1111111111111111",
                                    "AccessRoleArn":
"arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWSMarketplaceAmiIngestion",
                                    "UserName": "ec2-user",
                                    "OperatingSystemName": "AMAZONLINUX",
                                    "OperatingSystemVersion": "10.0.14393",
                                    "ScanningPort": 22
                                },
                                "UsageInstructions": "Test AMI Version",
                                "RecommendedInstanceType": "t2.micro",
                                "SecurityGroups": [
                                    {
                                        "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                                        "IpRanges": [
                                            "0.0.0.0/0"
                                        ],
                                        "FromPort": 10,
                                        "ToPort": 22
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "t2.micro",
                    "Description": "t2.micro",
                    "Name": "t2.micro",
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
```

```
                    "Unit": "Hrs"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "Name": "Test public offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with hourly-monthly pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "RecurringPaymentTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "BillingPeriod": "Monthly",
                        "Price": "15.0"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Operating Systems"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
```

```
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-1"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddInstanceTypes",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "InstanceTypes": [
                    "t2.micro"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Version": {
                    "VersionTitle": "Test AMI Version1.0",
                    "ReleaseNotes": "Test AMI Version"
                },
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "AmiDeliveryOptionDetails": {
```

```
                                "AmiSource": {
                                    "AmiId": "ami-11111111111111111",
                                    "AccessRoleArn":
 "arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWSMarketplaceAmiIngestion",
                                    "UserName": "ec2-user",
                                    "OperatingSystemName": "AMAZONLINUX",
                                    "OperatingSystemVersion": "10.0.14393",
                                    "ScanningPort": 22
                                },
                                "UsageInstructions": "Test AMI Version",
                                "RecommendedInstanceType": "t2.micro",
                                "SecurityGroups": [
                                    {
                                        "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                                        "IpRanges": [
                                            "0.0.0.0/0"
                                        ],
                                        "FromPort": 10,
                                        "ToPort": 22
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "t2.micro",
                    "Description": "t2.micro",
                    "Name": "t2.micro",
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Hrs"
                }
            ]
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
```

```
                "Description": "Test public offer with hourly-monthly pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "RecurringPaymentTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "BillingPeriod": "Monthly",
                        "Price": "15.0"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
```

```
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a public or limited AMI
product and public offer with hourly-monthly pricing and standard or custom EULA
CAPI-08
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "create limited AMI product and public offer with hourly-monthly pricing
 and standard EULA",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un prodotto AMI pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi orari utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un prodotto AMI pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi orari. Questo esempio crea un EULA standard o personalizzato.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Operating Systems"
```

```
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-1"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddInstanceTypes",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "InstanceTypes": [
                    "t2.micro"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Version": {
                    "VersionTitle": "Test AMI Version1.0",
                    "ReleaseNotes": "Test AMI Version"
                },
                "DeliveryOptions": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "AmiDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "AmiSource": {
                                    "AmiId": "ami-1111111111111111",
                                    "AccessRoleArn":
"arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWSMarketplaceAmiIngestion",
                                    "UserName": "ec2-user",
                                    "OperatingSystemName": "AMAZONLINUX",
                                    "OperatingSystemVersion": "10.0.14393",
                                    "ScanningPort": 22
                                },
                                "UsageInstructions": "Test AMI Version",
                                "RecommendedInstanceType": "t2.micro",
                                "SecurityGroups": [
                                    {
                                        "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                                        "IpRanges": [
                                            "0.0.0.0/0"
                                        ],
                                        "FromPort": 10,
                                        "ToPort": 22
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "t2.micro",
                    "Description": "t2.micro",
                    "Name": "t2.micro",
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
```

```
                "Unit": "Hrs"
            }
        ]
    },
    {
        "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
        "Entity": {
            "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
            "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
        },
        "DetailsDocument": {
            "PositiveTargeting": {
                "BuyerAccounts": [
                    "111111111111",
                    "222222222222"
                ]
            }
        }
    },
    {
        "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
        "Entity": {
            "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
            "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
        },
        "DetailsDocument": {}
    },
    {
        "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
        "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
        "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0"
        },
        "DetailsDocument": {
            "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
        }
    },
    {
        "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
        "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0",
            "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
        },
        "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "Name": "Test public offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with hourly pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
```

```
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Operating Systems"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
```

```
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-1"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddInstanceTypes",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "InstanceTypes": [
                    "t2.micro"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Version": {
                    "VersionTitle": "Test AMI Version1.0",
                    "ReleaseNotes": "Test AMI Version"
                },
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "AmiDeliveryOptionDetails": {
```

```
                                "AmiSource": {
                                    "AmiId": "ami-11111111111111111",
                                    "AccessRoleArn":
 "arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWSMarketplaceAmiIngestion",
                                    "UserName": "ec2-user",
                                    "OperatingSystemName": "AMAZONLINUX",
                                    "OperatingSystemVersion": "10.0.14393",
                                    "ScanningPort": 22
                                },
                                "UsageInstructions": "Test AMI Version",
                                "RecommendedInstanceType": "t2.micro",
                                "SecurityGroups": [
                                    {
                                        "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                                        "IpRanges": [
                                            "0.0.0.0/0"
                                        ],
                                        "FromPort": 10,
                                        "ToPort": 22
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "t2.micro",
                    "Description": "t2.micro",
                    "Name": "t2.micro",
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Hrs"
                }
            ]
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
```

```
                "Description": "Test public offer with hourly pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
```

```
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to Create a public or limited AMI
 product
and public offer with hourly pricing and standard or custom EULA
CAPI-07
```

```
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create limited AMI product and public offer with hourly pricing and
 standard EULA",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea una bozza di prodotto AMI con una bozza di offerta pubblica utilizzando un AWS SDK

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare una bozza di prodotto AMI con una bozza di offerta pubblica.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier",
                "Name": "Test Offer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier",
                "Name": "Test Offer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
```

```
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AMI draft product
with a draft public offer.
CAPI-02
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "AMI draft product with draft public offer",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Limita una regione in cui un prodotto AMI viene distribuito utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come limitare una regione in cui viene distribuito un prodotto AMI.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "RestrictRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-west-2"
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "RestrictRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-west-2"
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to restrict a region where my
AMI product is deployed
CAPI-25B
"""
```

```
import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Add a region where my AMI product is deployed",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Limita la visibilità del prodotto utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come limitare la visibilità del prodotto.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateVisibility",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "TargetVisibility": "Restricted"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateVisibility",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "TargetVisibility": "Restricted"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to change a product visibility to
 restricted
CAPI-17
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Restrict existing AMI")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Specificate se gli asset AMI vengono distribuiti in nuove regioni utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come specificare se gli asset AMI vengono distribuiti in nuove regioni create da AWS per supportare le regioni future.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateFutureRegionSupport",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "FutureRegionSupport": {
                    "SupportedRegions": [
                        "All"
                    ]
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateFutureRegionSupport",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "FutureRegionSupport": {
                    "SupportedRegions": [
                        "All"
                    ]
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to modify a product to support
 all future regions
CAPI-26
"""
```

```
import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update future region support")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Offerte dei partner di canale per Catalog API Marketplace AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare l'API Marketplace AWS Catalog con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Crea una bozza di CPPO per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea un'autorizzazione alla rivendita (offerta privata sostitutiva) sulla base di un accordo esistente con prezzi contrattuali utilizzando un SDK. AWS
- Elenca tutte le CPPOs creazioni create da un partner di canale utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Elenca tutte le autorizzazioni di rivendita condivise disponibili per un partner di canale utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica un CPPO e aggiungi un EULA per l'acquirente utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica un CPPO utilizzando l'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum e aggiorna il markup dei prezzi utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica una bozza di CPPO e aggiorna il markup dei prezzi utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Aggiorna la data di scadenza di un CPPO utilizzando un SDK AWS

Crea una bozza di CPPO per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare una bozza di CPPO per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto in modo da poterla esaminare internamente prima di pubblicarla agli acquirenti.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId": "11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Offer",
                "Description": "Test product"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId": "11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Offer name"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create “draft” CPPO
for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container) that can be reviewed internally
before publishing to buyers
CAPI-60
"""
import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc  # noqa: E402
import utils.stringify_details as sd  # noqa: E402
```

```
fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Create a draft CPPO offer for a product")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un'autorizzazione alla rivendita (offerta privata sostitutiva) sulla base di un accordo esistente con prezzi contrattuali utilizzando un SDK. AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un'offerta privata sostitutiva dell'autorizzazione alla rivendita sulla base di un accordo esistente con prezzi contrattuali.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateReplacementOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AgreementId": "agmt-111111111111111111111111",
                "ResaleAuthorizationId": "resaleauthz-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier":
"$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test replacement offer for SaaSProduct using AWS
Marketplace API Reference Codes",
                "Description": "Test private resale replacement offer with
contract pricing for SaaSProduct"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier":
"$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.0",
                        "Duration": "P12M",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                "MaxQuantity": 2
                            }
                        ]
```

```
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier":
"$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementEndDate": "2024-01-30"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier":
"$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "0"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier":
 "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier":
 "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier":
 "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateReplacementOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AgreementId": "agmt-11111111111111111111111",
                "ResaleAuthorizationId": "resaleauthz-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier":
 "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test replacement offer for SaaSProduct using AWS
 Marketplace API Reference Codes",
                "Description": "Test private resale replacement offer with
 contract pricing for SaaSProduct"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier":
"$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.0",
                        "Duration": "P12M",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                "MaxQuantity": 2
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier":
"$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementEndDate": "2024-01-30"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier":
"$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "0"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier":
 "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier":
 "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier":
 "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a resale authorization
 replacement private offer
from an existing agreement with contract pricing
CAPI-96
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set
```

```
    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create resale authorization replacement private offer with contract
 pricing",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Elenca tutte le CPPOs creazioni create da un partner di canale utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come elencare tutti i prodotti CPPOs creati da un partner di canale.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.document.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntitySummary;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesResponse;

public class ListAllCppoOffers {

 /*
  * List all CPPOs created by a channel partner
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  List<String> cppoOfferIds = getAllCppoOfferIds();

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(cppoOfferIds);
 }

 public static List<String> getAllCppoOfferIds() {
  MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
    MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  // get all offer entity ids
  List<String> entityIdList = new ArrayList<String>();

  ListEntitiesRequest listEntitiesRequest =
    ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER)
    .maxResults(10)
    .nextToken(null)
    .build();
```

```
 ListEntitiesResponse listEntitiesResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);

 for (EntitySummary entitySummary : listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList()) {
  entityIdList.add(entitySummary.entityId());
 }

 while (listEntitiesResponse.nextToken() != null) {
  listEntitiesRequest =
    ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER)
    .maxResults(10)
    .nextToken(listEntitiesResponse.nextToken())
    .build();
  listEntitiesResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);

  for (EntitySummary entitySummary : listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList()) {
   entityIdList.add(entitySummary.entityId());
  }
 }

 // filter for CPPO offers: ResaleAuthorizationId exists in Details

 List<String> cppoOfferIds = new ArrayList<String>();

 for (String entityId : entityIdList) {
  DescribeEntityRequest describeEntityRequest =
    DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityId(entityId)
    .build();
  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);

  Document resaleAuthorizationDocument =
describeEntityResponse.detailsDocument().asMap().get(ATTRIBUTE_RESALE_AUTHORIZATION_ID);
  String resaleAuthorizationId = resaleAuthorizationDocument != null ?
resaleAuthorizationDocument.asString() : "";

  if (!resaleAuthorizationId.isEmpty()) {
      cppoOfferIds.add(resaleAuthorizationId);
  }
```

```
  }
  return cppoOfferIds;
 }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione ListEntities AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to list all Channel Partner
 Offers
in an account

Program executed with no arguments:
ie. python3 list_all_cppo_offers.py

CAPI-93
"""

import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")
```

```
def get_offer_entities():
    """
    Returns a list of all offers in the account
    """

    next_token = ""  # nosec: B105
    response_list = []

    try:
        response = mp_client.list_entities(Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
 EntityType="Offer")
    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception(f"Couldn't list entities. {e}")
        raise

    response_list.append(response)

    # Results are paginated depending on number of entities returned
    while "NextToken" in response:
        next_token = response["NextToken"]

        try:
            response = mp_client.list_entities(
                Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                EntityType="Offer",
                NextToken=next_token,
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logging.exception(f"Couldn't list entities. {e}")
            raise

        if "NextToken" in response:
            response_list.append(response)

    return response_list


def build_offer_list(response_list):
    """
    Cleans up list_entities response list with just list of offer IDs
    """
    offer_list = []

    for response in response_list:
```

```
        for entity in response["EntitySummaryList"]:
            offer_list.append(entity["EntityId"])

    return offer_list


def check_offer_resaleauth(offer_id):
    """
    Checks to see if an offer is based on a resale authorization
    """
    offer_response = describe_entity(offer_id)
    offer_details = json.loads(offer_response["Details"])
    if offer_details is None:
        offer_details = offer_response["DetailsDocument"]
    if "ResaleAuthorizationId" in offer_details and
 offer_details["ResaleAuthorizationId"] is not None:
        return offer_id
    else:
        return None


def describe_entity(entity_id):
    """
    General purpose describe entity call
    """
    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityId=entity_id,
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception(f"Couldn't describe entity. {e}")
        raise

    return response


def get_resaleauth_offers():
    """
    Returns a list of all offers in the account that are
    based on a resale authorization
    """
    resale_offer_list = []
```

```
    response_list = get_offer_entities()
    offer_list = build_offer_list(response_list)
    for offer in offer_list:
        print ("offer id " + offer)
        offer_info = check_offer_resaleauth(offer)
        if offer_info is not None:
            resale_offer_list.append(offer_info)

    return resale_offer_list


if __name__ == "__main__":
    print(get_resaleauth_offers())
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListEntities AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Elenca tutte le autorizzazioni di rivendita condivise disponibili per un partner di canale utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come elencare tutte le autorizzazioni di rivendita condivise disponibili per un partner di canale.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesResponse;

public class ListAllSharedResaleAuthorizations {

 /*
  * list all resale authorizations shared to an account
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  List<ListEntitiesResponse> responseList = getListEntityResponseList();
  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(responseList);
 }

 public static List<ListEntitiesResponse> getListEntityResponseList() {
  MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
    MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  List<ListEntitiesResponse> responseList = new
 ArrayList<ListEntitiesResponse>();

  ListEntitiesRequest listEntitiesRequest =
    ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_RESALE_AUTHORIZATION)
    .maxResults(10)
    .ownershipType(OWNERSHIP_TYPE_SHARED)
    .nextToken(null)
    .build();

  ListEntitiesResponse listEntitiesResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);

  responseList.add(listEntitiesResponse);
```

```
  while (listEntitiesResponse.nextToken() != null) {
   listEntitiesRequest = ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
     .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
     .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_RESALE_AUTHORIZATION)
     .maxResults(10)
     .ownershipType(OWNERSHIP_TYPE_SHARED)
     .nextToken(listEntitiesResponse.nextToken())
     .build();

   listEntitiesResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);

   responseList.add(listEntitiesResponse);
  }
  return responseList;
 }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione ListEntities AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to list all resale authorizations
shared to an account

Program executed with no arguments:
ie. python3 list_all_resale_authorizations.py
```

```
CAPI-94
"""

import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as hlp  # noqa: E402
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")


def get_shared_entities():
    next_token = ""  # nosec: B105
    response_list = []

    try:
        response = mp_client.list_entities(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityType="ResaleAuthorization",
            OwnershipType="SHARED",
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception(f"Couldn't list entities. {e}")
        raise

    response_list.append(response)

    # Results can be paginated depending on number of entities returned
    while "NextToken" in response:
        next_token = response["NextToken"]

        try:
            response = mp_client.list_entities(
                Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                EntityType="ResaleAuthorization",
                OwnershipType="SHARED",
                NextToken=next_token,
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logging.exception(f"Couldn't list entities. {e}")
            raise

        if "NextToken" in response:
```

```
            response_list.append(response)

    return response_list


if __name__ == "__main__":
    response_list = get_shared_entities()
    hlp.pretty_print_datetime(response_list)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListEntities AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica un CPPO e aggiungi un EULA per l'acquirente utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come pubblicare un CPPO e aggiungere un contratto di licenza con l'acquirente.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateCPPOoffer",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId":"resaleauthz-1111111111111",
```

```
                "Name": "Test Offer",
                "Description":"Test product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
           {
               "Type": "LegalTerm",
               "Documents": [
                {
                 "Type": "CustomEula",
                 "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/custom-eula.pdf"
                }
               ]
           }
       ]
         }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": ["222222222222"]
                    }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-07-31"
```

```
                }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P450D"
                    }
                ]
             }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity":{
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
```

```
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateCPPOoffer",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId":"resaleauthz-1111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Offer",
                "Description":"Test product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
           {
               "Type": "LegalTerm",
               "Documents": [
                {
                 "Type": "CustomEula",
                 "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/custom-eula.pdf"
                }
               ]
           }
       ]
         }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": ["222222222222"]
                    }
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-07-31"
                }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P450D"
                    }
                ]
             }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity":{
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
```

```
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to publish CPPO
for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container) and append buyer EULA
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Publish CPPO for any product type and append buyer EULA",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica un CPPO utilizzando l'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum e aggiorna il markup dei prezzi utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come pubblicare un CPPO utilizzando l'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum su prodotti AMI, SaaS o Container e aggiornare il markup dei prezzi.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateCPPOoffer",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId":"resaleauthz-1111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Offer",
                "Description":"Test product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateMarkup",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Percentage" : "5.0"
        }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": ["222222222222"]
                    }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-07-31"
                }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P450D"
                    }
                ]
             }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity":{
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateCPPO",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId":"resaleauthz-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test Offer name",
                "Description":"Test Offer description"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateMarkup",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Percentage" : "5.0"
        }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": ["111111111111"]
                    }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
                }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity":{
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
```

```
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to Create CPPO using one-time
 resale
authorization on AMI, SaaS or Container products and update price markup
CAPI-63
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create CPPO using one-time resale authorization and update price markup"
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica una bozza di CPPO e aggiorna il markup dei prezzi utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come pubblicare una bozza di CPPO e aggiornare il markup dei prezzi.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateCPPOoffer",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId":"resaleauthz-1111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Offer",
                "Description":"Test product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateMarkup",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Percentage" : "5.0"
        }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": ["222222222222"]
                    }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-07-31"
                }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P450D"
                    }
                ]
             }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity":{
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateCPPO",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId":"resaleauthz-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test Offer name",
                "Description":"Test Offer description"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateMarkup",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Percentage" : "5.0"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": ["111111111111"]
                    }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
                }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P450D"
                    }
                ]
             }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity":{
```

```
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to publish “draft” CPPO
for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container) and update price markup
CAPI-72
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Publish draft CPPO for any product type adn update price markup"
    )

    return response
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Aggiorna la data di scadenza di un CPPO utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come aggiornare la data di scadenza di un CPPO per dare agli acquirenti più tempo per valutare e accettare l'offerta.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2025-07-31"
                }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2025-07-31"
                }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update the expiry
date of a CPPO offer
"""


import os
```

```
import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Update the expiry date of a CPPO offer"
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Prodotti contenitore per Catalog API Marketplace AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare l'API Marketplace AWS Catalog con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Crea una bozza di prodotto contenitore con una bozza di offerta pubblica utilizzando un AWS SDK
- Crea un prodotto container limitato con offerta pubblica e prezzi contrattuali utilizzando un SDK AWS

Crea una bozza di prodotto contenitore con una bozza di offerta pubblica utilizzando un AWS SDK

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare una bozza di prodotto container con una bozza di offerta pubblica.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog":"AWSMarketplace",
    "changeSet":[
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier",
                "Name": "Test Offer"
            }
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog":"AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet":[
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier",
                "Name": "Test Offer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an container draft
 product
with a draft public offer.
CAPI-03
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create a draft container product with a draft public offer",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un prodotto container limitato con offerta pubblica e prezzi contrattuali utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un prodotto contenitore limitato con un'offerta pubblica, prezzi contrattuali e un EULA standard.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {},
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange"
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "Categories": [
                    "Streaming solutions"
                ],
                "ProductTitle": "ContainerProduct",
```

```
                "AdditionalResources": [],
                "LongDescription": "Long description goes here",
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "container streaming"
                ],
                "ShortDescription": "Description1",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Highlight 1",
                    "Highlight 2"
                ],
                "SupportDescription": "No support available",
                "VideoUrls": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "Cores",
                    "Description": "Cores per cluster",
                    "Name": "Cores",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111"
                    ]
                }
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRepositories",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Repositories": [
                    {
                        "RepositoryName": "uniquerepositoryname",
                        "RepositoryType": "ECR"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange"
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Disallowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Disallowed"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "Cores",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "No refunds"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Some container offer Name",
                "Description": "Some interesting container offer description"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateRenewalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "RenewalTerm"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {},
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange"
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "Categories": [
                    "Streaming solutions"
```

```
                ],
                "ProductTitle": "ContainerProduct",
                "AdditionalResources": [],
                "LongDescription": "Long description goes here",
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "container streaming"
                ],
                "ShortDescription": "Description1",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Highlight 1",
                    "Highlight 2"
                ],
                "SupportDescription": "No support available",
                "VideoUrls": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "Cores",
                    "Description": "Cores per cluster",
                    "Name": "Cores",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111"
```

```
                ]
            }
        }
    },
    {
        "ChangeType": "AddRepositories",
        "Entity": {
            "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
            "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
        },
        "DetailsDocument": {
            "Repositories": [
                {
                    "RepositoryName": "uniquerepositoryname",
                    "RepositoryType": "ECR"
                }
            ]
        }
    },
    {
        "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
        "Entity": {
            "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
            "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
        },
        "DetailsDocument": {}
    },
    {
        "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
        "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0"
        },
        "DetailsDocument": {
            "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
        },
        "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange"
    },
    {
        "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
        "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0",
            "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
        },
        "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Disallowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Disallowed"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "Cores",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
```

```
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "No refunds"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Some container offer Name",
                "Description": "Some interesting container offer description"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateRenewalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "RenewalTerm"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create limited container
product with public offer, contract pricing and standard EULA
CAPI-15
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create limited container product with public offer contract pricing and
 standard EULA",
```

```
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Entità per l'API Catalog Marketplace AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare l'API Marketplace AWS Catalog con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Descrivi tutte le entità in una singola chiamata utilizzando un AWS SDK
- Elenca e descrivi tutte le offerte associate a un prodotto utilizzando un SDK AWS

Descrivi tutte le entità in una singola chiamata utilizzando un AWS SDK

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come descrivere tutte le entità in una singola chiamata.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
```

```
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.BatchDescribeEntitiesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.BatchDescribeEntitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntityDetail;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.BatchDescribeErrorDetail;

import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.Map;

public class BatchDescribeEntities {

    /*
     * BatchDescribe my entities in a single call and
     *  check if it contains all the information I need to know about the
 entities.
     */
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
                MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
                        .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
                        .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                        .build();

        BatchDescribeEntitiesRequest batchDescribeEntitiesRequest =
                BatchDescribeEntitiesRequest.builder()
                        .entityRequestList(Arrays.asList(
                                EntityRequest.builder()

 .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG).entityId(OFFER_ID)
                                        .build(),
                                EntityRequest.builder()

 .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG).entityId(PRODUCT_ID)
                                        .build()))
```

```
                        .build();

        BatchDescribeEntitiesResponse batchDescribeEntitiesResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.batchDescribeEntities(batchDescribeEntitiesRequest);

        // Reading the successful entities response
        Map<String, EntityDetail> entityDetailsMap =
 batchDescribeEntitiesResponse.entityDetails();
        for (Map.Entry<String, EntityDetail> entry : entityDetailsMap.entrySet())
 {
            System.out.println("EntityId: " + entry.getKey());
            ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(entry.getValue());
        }

        // Logging the failed entities error details
        Map<String, BatchDescribeErrorDetail> entityErrorsMap =
 batchDescribeEntitiesResponse.errors();
        for (Map.Entry<String, BatchDescribeErrorDetail> entry :
 entityErrorsMap.entrySet()) {
            System.out.println(String.format("EntityId: %s, ErrorCode: %s,
 ErrorMessage: %s", entry.getKey(),
                    entry.getValue().errorCode(),
 entry.getValue().errorMessage()));
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione BatchDescribeEntities AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to describe for multiple entities
 information in the AWS Marketplace Catalog
CAPI-98
"""

import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

PRODUCT_ID = "prod-1111111111111"
OFFER_ID = "offer-1111111111111"
MARKETPLACE_CATALOG = "AWSMarketplace"


def pretty_print(response):
    json_object = json.dumps(response, indent=4)
    print(json_object)


def get_entities_information(mp_client):
    """
    Returns information about a given product
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of product information
    """

    entity_request_list_param = [
        {'EntityId': PRODUCT_ID, 'Catalog': MARKETPLACE_CATALOG},
        {'EntityId': OFFER_ID, 'Catalog': MARKETPLACE_CATALOG}
    ]
    try:
        response = mp_client.batch_describe_entities(
            EntityRequestList=entity_request_list_param
        )

        return response
```

```
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error: %s", e)
        raise


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for entities in the AWS Marketplace Catalog.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")

    response = get_entities_information(mp_client)
    print("Successful entities response -")
    pretty_print(response["EntityDetails"])
    print("Failed entities response -")
    pretty_print(response["Errors"])


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta BatchDescribeEntities AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Elenca e descrivi tutte le offerte associate a un prodotto utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come elencare e descrivere tutte le offerte associate a un prodotto.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntitySummary;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntityTypeFilters;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferFilters;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferProductIdFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferTargetingFilter;

public class ListProductPrivateOffers {

 private static MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
   MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
   .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
   .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
   .build();
 /*
  * retrieve all private offer information related to a single product
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  List<EntitySummary> entitySummaryList = getEntitySummaryList();
```

```
 // for each offer id, output the offer detail using DescribeEntity API

 for (EntitySummary entitySummary : entitySummaryList) {
  DescribeEntityRequest describeEntityRequest =
    DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityId(entitySummary.entityId())
    .build();
  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);
  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(describeEntityResponse);
 }
}
public static List<EntitySummary> getEntitySummaryList() {
 // define list entities filters

 EntityTypeFilters entityTypeFilters =
   EntityTypeFilters.builder()
   .offerFilters(OfferFilters.builder()
     .targeting(OfferTargetingFilter.builder()
       .valueListWithStrings(OFFER_TARGETING_BUYERACCOUNTS)
       .build())
     .productId(OfferProductIdFilter.builder()
       .valueList(PRODUCT_ID)
       .build())
     .build())
   .build();

 ListEntitiesRequest listEntitiesRequest =
   ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER).maxResults(50)
   .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
   .nextToken(null)
   .build();

 ListEntitiesResponse listEntitiesResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);

 // save all entitySummary of the results into entitySummaryList

 List<EntitySummary> entitySummaryList = new ArrayList<EntitySummary>();

 entitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());
```

```
  while ( listEntitiesResponse.nextToken() != null &&
 listEntitiesResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
   listEntitiesRequest =
     ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
     .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
     .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER).maxResults(50)
     .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
     .nextToken(listEntitiesResponse.nextToken())
     .build();
   listEntitiesResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);
   entitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());
  }
  return entitySummaryList;
 }

}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - DescribeEntity
  - ListEntities

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to retrieve all offer information
related to a single product
CAPI-97
```

```
"""

import argparse
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from utils import helpers

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")


def get_entity_information(entity_id):
    """
    Returns information about a given entity
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of entity information
    """

    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityId=entity_id,
        )

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Entity with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def list_entity_details(entity_type, entity_id):
    """
    Returns details about a given entity and entity type
    """

    entity_summary_list = []

    # filter will return details for given entity_id with BuyerAccounts targeting
```

```
    filter_list_param = {
        'OfferFilters':{
            'ProductId':{
                'ValueList':[entity_id]
            },
            'Targeting': {
                'ValueList': ["BuyerAccounts"]
            }
        }
    }

    try:
        response = mp_client.list_entities(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityType=entity_type,
            EntityTypeFilters = filter_list_param,
            MaxResults=10
        )

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Entity ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)

    # add results to entity_summary_list
    entity_summary_list.extend(response["EntitySummaryList"])

    # if there are more than 10 offers, paginate through the results
    while "NextToken" in response and response["NextToken"] is not None:
        try:
            response = mp_client.list_entities(
                Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                EntityType=entity_type,
                EntityTypeFilters = filter_list_param,
                NextToken=response["NextToken"],
                MaxResults=10
            )

        except ClientError as e:
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Entity ID %s not found.", entity_id)
            else:
                logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)
```

```
        # add results to entity_summary_list
        entity_summary_list.extend(response["EntitySummaryList"])

        return entity_summary_list

if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()

    parser.add_argument(
        "--entity-id",
        "-eid",
        help="Provide Entity ID corresponding to a product to filter offers on",
        required=True,
    )

    args = parser.parse_args()

    # Gets a offers associated with the entity_id
    response = list_entity_details(
        "Offer",
        entity_id=args.entity_id
    )

    if response: # if response is not empty

        # list_entity_details returns a list of offers
        for offer in response:

            print("-"*128)
            print(f"Terms for Offer ID: {offer['EntityId']}")
            print("-"*128)

            #retrieve offer information for each offer
            entity_information = get_entity_information(offer["EntityId"])

            helpers.pretty_print_datetime(entity_information)

    else:
        print(f"No information found for Entity ID: {args.entity_id}")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - DescribeEntity
  - ListEntities

Offerte per Marketplace AWS Catalog API

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare l'API Marketplace AWS Catalog con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Crea una dimensione personalizzata per un prodotto SaaS e crea un'offerta privata utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea una bozza di offerta privata per un prodotto AMI o SaaS utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea un'offerta privata con contratto e Pay-As-You-Go prezzi per un prodotto SaaS utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali e un programma di pagamento flessibile per un prodotto SaaS utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali per un prodotto Container utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali per un prodotto AMI utilizzando un AWS SDK
- Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi orari annuali e un programma di pagamento flessibile per un prodotto AMI utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi orari annuali per un prodotto AMI utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi orari per un prodotto AMI utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi di abbonamento per un prodotto SaaS utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali a più livelli per un prodotto SaaS utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea un'offerta di prova gratuita pubblica con prezzi di abbonamento per un prodotto SaaS utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea un'offerta privata sostitutiva a partire da un accordo esistente con prezzi contrattuali utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Descrivi un'offerta pubblica utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Far scadere un'offerta privata utilizzando un SDK AWS

- Elenca tutte le offerte private utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Elenca le offerte pubbliche e private rilasciate per un ID di prodotto specifico utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Aggiorna un'offerta per applicare un contratto con Pay-As-You-Go prezzi utilizzando un AWS SDK
- Aggiorna un'offerta per applicare prezzi orari annuali utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Aggiorna un'offerta per applicare il targeting a aree geografiche specifiche utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Aggiorna il nome e la descrizione di un'offerta pubblica utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Aggiorna l'EULA di un'offerta utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Aggiorna la data di scadenza di un'offerta privata a una data futura utilizzando un AWS SDK
- Aggiorna la durata della prova gratuita di un'offerta di prova gratuita pubblica per un prodotto SaaS utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Aggiorna la politica di rimborso di un'offerta utilizzando un SDK AWS

Crea una dimensione personalizzata per un prodotto SaaS e crea un'offerta privata utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare una dimensione personalizzata per un prodotto SaaS e creare un'offerta privata.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Description": "Custom Pricing 4 w/ terms and coverage to be
 defined in Private Offer",
                    "Unit": "Units",
                    "Key": "Custom4",
                    "Name": "Custom Pricing 4"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange"
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Private Test Offer - SaaS Contract Product",
                "Description": "Private Test Offer - SaaS Contract Product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "Custom4",
                                        "Price": "300.0"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P36M"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ],
    "ChangeSetName": "PrivateOfferWithCustomDimension"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Description": "Custom Pricing 4 w/ terms and coverage to be
 defined in Private Offer",
                    "Unit": "Units",
                    "Key": "Custom4",
                    "Name": "Custom Pricing 4"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange"
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Private Test Offer - SaaS Contract Product",
                "Description": "Private Test Offer - SaaS Contract Product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "Custom4",
                                        "Price": "300.0"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P36M"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ],
    "ChangeSetName": "PrivateOfferWithCustomDimension"
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a SaaS product custom
 dimension and private offer
CAPI-91
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set, "Create a SaaS product custom dimension and private offer"
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea una bozza di offerta privata per un prodotto AMI o SaaS utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare una bozza di offerta privata per un prodotto AMI o SaaS in modo da poterla esaminare internamente prima di pubblicarla agli acquirenti.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Private Offer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Private Offer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create “draft” Private Offer
for any AMI or SAAS product type that can be reviewed internally
before publishing to buyers
CAPI-30
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
```

```
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Private offer for AMI product")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un'offerta privata con contratto e Pay-As-You-Go prezzi per un prodotto SaaS utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un'offerta privata con contratto e Pay-As-You-Go prezzi per un prodotto SaaS.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
```

```
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
```

```
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
 API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
 SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
```

```
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
```

```
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer with
 contract with PAYG pricing for my SaaS product
CAPI-34
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
```

```
change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "Create private offer with contract with PAYG pricing for my SaaS
 product",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali e un programma di pagamento flessibile per un prodotto SaaS utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali e un programma di pagamento flessibile per un prodotto SaaS.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.0",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                "MaxQuantity": 1
                            },
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                "MaxQuantity": 1
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P12M"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
```

```
                        "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "200.00"
                            },
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-02-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "170.00"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.0",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                "MaxQuantity": 1
                            }
                        ]
                    }
```

```
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P12M"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "200.00"
                            },
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-02-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "170.00"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Some kind of refund policy description"
                    }
                ]
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer
with contract pricing and flexible payment schedule for my SaaS product
CAPI-39
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
```

```
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create private offer with contract pricing and flexible payment schedule
 for my SaaS product",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali per un prodotto Container utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali per un prodotto Container.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for Container product using AWS
 Marketplace API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer for Container product with
 contract pricing using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Disallowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Disallowed"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "ReqPerHour",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
```

```
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for Container product using AWS
 Marketplace API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer for Container product with
 contract pricing using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
```

```
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Disallowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Disallowed"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "ReqPerHour",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer (target
 buyers)
for my Container product with contract pricing
CAPI-36
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
```

```
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "publish a private offer for my Container product with contract pricing",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali per un prodotto AMI utilizzando un AWS SDK

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali per un prodotto AMI.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly annual pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
```

```
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "ReadOnlyUsers",
                                        "Price": "220.00"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly annual pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
```

```
                                        "DimensionKey": "ReadOnlyUsers",
                                        "Price": "220.00"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer with
 contract pricing for my AMI product
CAPI-35
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd
```

```
fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set, "create private offer with contract pricing for my AMI
 product"
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi orari annuali e un programma di pagamento flessibile per un prodotto AMI utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un'offerta privata con prezzi orari annuali e un programma di pagamento flessibile per un prodotto AMI.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly annual pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.17"
                                    }
```

```
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.0",
                        "Duration": "P365D",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                "MaxQuantity": 1
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P650D"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
```

```
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "200.00"
                            },
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-02-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "170.00"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly annual pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.17"
                                    }
                                ]
```

```
                        }
                    ]
                },
                {
                    "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                    "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                    "Price": "0.0",
                    "Duration": "P365D",
                    "Grants": [
                        {
                            "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                            "MaxQuantity": 1
                        }
                    ]
                }
            ]
        }
    },
    {
        "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
        "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0",
            "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
        },
        "DetailsDocument": {
            "Terms": [
                {
                    "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                    "AgreementDuration": "P650D"
                }
            ]
        }
    },
    {
        "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
        "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0",
            "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
        },
        "DetailsDocument": {
            "Terms": [
                {
                    "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
                    "CurrencyCode": "USD",
```

```
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "200.00"
                            },
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-02-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "170.00"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer with
 hourly annual pricing and flexible payment schedule for my AMI product
CAPI-XX
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
```

```
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "Create private offer with hourly annual pricing and flexible payment
 schedule for my AMI product",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi orari annuali per un prodotto AMI utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un'offerta privata con prezzi orari annuali per un prodotto AMI.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly annual pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.17"
                                    }
```

```
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P365D"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "220.00"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P650D"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace
 API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly annual pricing for
 AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.17"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P365D"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
```

```
                                        "Price": "220.00"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P650D"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer with
 hourly annual pricing for my AMI product
CAPI-31
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set, "create private offer with hourly annual pricing for my AMI
 product"
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi orari per un prodotto AMI utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un'offerta privata con prezzi orari per un prodotto AMI.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace
 API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly pricing for
 AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2025-01-01"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P30D"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace
 API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly pricing for
 AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2025-01-01"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P30D"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer with
 hourly pricing for my AMI product
CAPI-32
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set, "create private offer with hourly pricing for my AMI product"
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi di abbonamento per un prodotto SaaS utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un'offerta privata con prezzi di abbonamento per un prodotto SaaS.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.13"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.22"
                                    }
```

```
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P30D"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
```

```
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.13"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.22"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P30D"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
```

```
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer with
 subscription pricing for my SaaS product
CAPI-33
"""

import os
```

```
import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set, "Create private offer with subscription pricing for my SaaS
 product"
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali a più livelli per un prodotto SaaS utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali a più livelli per un prodotto SaaS.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
 API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
 SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "120.00"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "200.00"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Disallowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Disallowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
 API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
 SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "120.00"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "200.00"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Disallowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Disallowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
```

```
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer with
 tiered contract pricing for my SaaS product
CAPI-XX
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "Create private offer with tiered contract pricing for my SaaS product",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un'offerta di prova gratuita pubblica con prezzi di abbonamento per un prodotto SaaS utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un'offerta di prova gratuita pubblica con prezzi di abbonamento per un prodotto SaaS.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public free trial offer for SaaSProduct using AWS
 Marketplace API Reference Code",
```

```
                "Description": "Test public free trial offer with subscription
pricing for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Free",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FreeTrialPricingTerm",
                        "Duration": "P20D",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall"
                            },
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
```

```
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public free trial offer for SaaSProduct using AWS
 Marketplace API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public free trial offer with subscription
 pricing for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Free",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FreeTrialPricingTerm",
                        "Duration": "P20D",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall"
                            },
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a public free trial
 offer with subscription pricing for SaaS product
CAPI-13
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
```

```
change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "Create public free trial offer with subscription pricing for SaaS
 product",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un'offerta privata sostitutiva a partire da un accordo esistente con prezzi contrattuali utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un'offerta privata sostitutiva a partire da un accordo esistente con prezzi contrattuali.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateReplacementOffer",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateReplacementOffer",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AgreementId": "agmt-111111111111111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test replacement offer for SaaSProduct using AWS
 Marketplace API Reference Codes",
                "Description": "Test private replacement offer with contract
 pricing for SaaSProduct"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.0",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                "MaxQuantity": 2
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementEndDate": "2024-01-30"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "0"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateReplacementOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateReplacementOffer",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AgreementId": "agmt-111111111111111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test replacement offer for SaaSProduct using AWS
 Marketplace API Reference Codes",
                "Description": "Test private replacement offer with contract
 pricing for SaaSProduct"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.0",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                "MaxQuantity": 2
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementEndDate": "2024-01-30"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
```

```
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "0"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a replacement private
 offer
from an existing agreement with contract pricing
CAPI-95
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create replacement private offer with contract pricing..",
    )

    return response
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Descrivi un'offerta pubblica utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come descrivere un'offerta pubblica.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;

public class DescribeEntity {

 /*
  * Describe my AMI or SaaS or Container product and check if it contains all the
 information I need to know about the product
  */
```

```
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String offerId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OFFER_ID;

  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
 getDescribeEntityResponse(offerId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(describeEntityResponse);
 }

 public static DescribeEntityResponse getDescribeEntityResponse(String offerId) {
  MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
    MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeEntityRequest describeEntityRequest =
    DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityId(offerId)
    .build();

  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);
  return describeEntityResponse;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DescribeEntity AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) search for offer information in
 the AWS Marketplace Catalog
CAPI-29
"""

import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

OFFER_ID = "offer-1111111111111"


def pretty_print(response):
    json_object = json.dumps(response, indent=4)
    print(json_object)


def get_offer_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns information about a given offer
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of offer information
    """

    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityId=entity_id,
        )

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Offer with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
```

```
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an offer in the AWS Marketplace Catalog.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")

    pretty_print(get_offer_information(mp_client, OFFER_ID))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeEntity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Far scadere un'offerta privata utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come impostare la data di scadenza di un'offerta privata su una data precedente in modo che gli acquirenti non vedano più l'offerta.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
```

```
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-01-01"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Private Offer"
            }
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create “draft” Private Offer
for any AMI or SAAS product type that can be reviewed internally
before publishing to buyers
CAPI-30
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Private offer for AMI product")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Elenca tutte le offerte private utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come elencare tutte le offerte private.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntitySummary;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntityTypeFilters;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferAvailabilityEndDateFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferAvailabilityEndDateFilterD
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferBuyerAccountsFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferFilters;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferReleaseDateFilter;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferReleaseDateFilterDateRange
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferTargetingFilter;

public class ListAllPrivateOffers {

 /*
  * List all my private offers and sort or filter them by Offer Publish Date,
 Offer Expiry Date and Buyer IDs
  *
  * OfferTargetingFilter = BuyerAccounts (private offer);
  * OfferBuyerAccountsFilter: Buyer IDs filter
  * OfferAvailabilityEndDateFilter : Offer Expiry Date filter
  * OfferReleaseDateFilter : Offer Publish Date filter
  */

 private static MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
   MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
   .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
   .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
   .build();

 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String offerReleaseDateAfterValue = "2023-01-01T23:59:59Z";
  String offerAvailableEndDateAfterValue = "2040-12-24T23:59:59Z";

  List<EntitySummary> entitySummaryList =
 getEntitySummaryList(offerReleaseDateAfterValue,
 offerAvailableEndDateAfterValue);

  // for each offer id, output the offer detail using DescribeEntity API


  for (EntitySummary entitySummary : entitySummaryList) {
   DescribeEntityRequest describeEntityRequest =
     DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
     .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
     .entityId(entitySummary.entityId())
     .build();
   DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);
   ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(describeEntityResponse);
```

```
 }
}

public static List<EntitySummary> getEntitySummaryList (String
offerReleaseDateAfterValue, String offerAvailableEndDateAfterValue) {

 EntityTypeFilters entityTypeFilters =
   EntityTypeFilters.builder()
   .offerFilters(OfferFilters.builder()
     .targeting(OfferTargetingFilter.builder()
       .valueListWithStrings(OFFER_TARGETING_BUYERACCOUNTS)
       .build())
     .buyerAccounts(OfferBuyerAccountsFilter.builder()
       .wildCardValue(BUYER_ACCOUNT_ID)
       .build())
     .availabilityEndDate(OfferAvailabilityEndDateFilter.builder()
       .dateRange(OfferAvailabilityEndDateFilterDateRange.builder()
         .afterValue(offerAvailableEndDateAfterValue).build())
       .build())
     .releaseDate(OfferReleaseDateFilter.builder()
       .dateRange(OfferReleaseDateFilterDateRange.builder()
         .afterValue(offerReleaseDateAfterValue)
         .build())
       .build())
     .build())
   .build();

 ListEntitiesRequest listEntitiesRequest =
   ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER).maxResults(10)
   .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
   .nextToken(null)
   .build();

 ListEntitiesResponse listEntitiesResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);
 List<EntitySummary> entitySummaryList = new ArrayList<EntitySummary>();

 entitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());

 while ( listEntitiesResponse.nextToken() != null &&
listEntitiesResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
  listEntitiesRequest =
```

```
      ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
      .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
      .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER)
      .maxResults(10)
      .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
      .nextToken(listEntitiesResponse.nextToken())
      .build();
    listEntitiesResponse =
  marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);
    entitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());
   }

   return entitySummaryList;
  }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione StartChangeSet AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) for listing offers in the AWS
 Marketplace Catalog
CAPI-40
"""
import json
import logging
```

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# Constants
MAX_RESULTS = 10
CATALOG = "AWSMarketplace"
ENTITY_TYPE = "Offer"


def pretty_print(response):
    json_object = json.dumps(response, indent=4)
    print(json_object)


def list_private_offers(mp_client, return_all_private_offers):
    """
    This method retrieves list of all Private Offers for this account.
    """
    entity_summary_list = []
    filter_list_param = {
        'OfferFilters': {
            'Targeting': {
                'ValueList': ["BuyerAccounts"]
            }
        }
    }
    try:
        response = mp_client.list_entities(
            Catalog=CATALOG,
            EntityType=ENTITY_TYPE,
            EntityTypeFilters=filter_list_param,
            MaxResults=MAX_RESULTS
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Could not complete list_entities request: %s", e)
        raise

    entity_summary_list.extend(response["EntitySummaryList"])
    logger.info("Number of results in first iteration: %d " %
 len(entity_summary_list))
```

```
    # Get subsequent pages of results if previous response contained a NextToken
    while "NextToken" in response and return_all_private_offers:
        try:
            logger.info("Getting Next Token results: %s " %
 response["NextToken"])
            response = mp_client.list_entities(
                Catalog=CATALOG,
                EntityType=ENTITY_TYPE,
                EntityTypeFilters=filter_list_param,
                MaxResults=MAX_RESULTS,
                NextToken=response["NextToken"]
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete list_entities request: %s", e)
            raise

        entity_summary_list.extend(response["EntitySummaryList"])
        logger.info(
            "Number of results in the current iteration: %d "
            % len(response["EntitySummaryList"])
        )

    return entity_summary_list


def get_offer_details(mp_client, offer):
    """
    Describe the details of the Offer.
    """
    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace", EntityId=offer["EntityId"]
        )

        return response
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Error: Couldn't get details of the Offer.")
        raise


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    print("Demo  - List Private offers.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")

    # Get list of all Offers.
    private_offers = list_private_offers(mp_client, False)
    count = len(private_offers)

    logger.info("Number of Offers: %d " % count)
    offer_counter = 0
    # Display details of each Offer.
    for offer in private_offers:
        print("-" * 88)
        offer_counter += 1
        print("Displaying Offer details for Offer# %d" % offer_counter)
        entity = get_offer_details(mp_client, offer)
        pretty_print(entity)

    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Elenca le offerte pubbliche e private rilasciate per un ID di prodotto specifico utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come elencare le offerte pubbliche e private rilasciate per un ID di prodotto specifico.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntitySummary;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntityTypeFilters;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferFilters;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferProductIdFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferStateFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferTargetingFilter;

public class ListProductPublicOrPrivateReleasedOffers {

 /*
  * List released Public/Private offers for a specific product id.
  * Example below is to list released public offers.
```

```
 * To change to released private offers, change OFFER_TARGETING_NONE (None) to
OFFER_TARGETING_BUYERACCOUNTS(BuyerAccounts)
 */
public static void main(String[] args) {

 List<EntitySummary> entitySummaryList = getEntitySummaryLIst();
 ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(entitySummaryList);
}

public static List<EntitySummary> getEntitySummaryLIst() {
 MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
   MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
   .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
   .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
   .build();

 // define list entities filters

 EntityTypeFilters entityTypeFilters =
   EntityTypeFilters.builder()
   .offerFilters(OfferFilters.builder()
     .targeting(OfferTargetingFilter.builder()
       .valueListWithStrings(OFFER_TARGETING_NONE)
       .build())
     .state(OfferStateFilter.builder()
       .valueListWithStrings(OFFER_STATE_RELEASED)
       .build())
     .productId(OfferProductIdFilter.builder()
       .valueList(PRODUCT_ID)
       .build())
     .build())
   .build();

 ListEntitiesRequest listEntitiesRequest =
   ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER)
   .maxResults(10)
   .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
   .nextToken(null)
   .build();

 ListEntitiesResponse listEntitiesResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);
```

```
  // save all entitySummary of the results into entitySummaryList

  List<EntitySummary> entitySummaryList = new ArrayList<EntitySummary>();

  entitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());

  while ( listEntitiesResponse.nextToken() != null &&
 listEntitiesResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
   listEntitiesRequest =
     ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
     .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
     .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER)
     .maxResults(10)
     .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
     .nextToken(listEntitiesResponse.nextToken())
     .build();
   listEntitiesResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);
   entitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());
  }
  return entitySummaryList;
 }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione StartChangeSet AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Aggiorna un'offerta per applicare un contratto con Pay-As-You-Go prezzi utilizzando un AWS SDK

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come aggiornare un'offerta per applicare un contratto con Pay-As-You-Go prezzi.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
```

```
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
```

```
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update an offer to apply
 contract with PAYG pricing
CAPI-21
"""

import os
```

```
import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update offer to apply contract with PAYG pricing")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Aggiorna un'offerta per applicare prezzi orari annuali utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come aggiornare un'offerta per applicare prezzi orari annuali.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m5.large",
                                        "Price": "0.13"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P365D"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m5.large",
                                        "Price": "20.03"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
```

```
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m5.large",
                                        "Price": "0.13"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
```

```
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P365D"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m5.large",
                                        "Price": "20.03"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update an offer to apply
 hourly annual pricing
CAPI-20
"""

import os
```

```
import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update offer with hourly annual pricing")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Aggiorna un'offerta per applicare il targeting a aree geografiche specifiche utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come aggiornare un'offerta per applicare il targeting a aree geografiche specifiche.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "CountryCodes": [
                        "US",
                        "ES",
                        "FR",
                        "AU"
                    ]
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "CountryCodes": [
                        "US",
                        "ES",
                        "FR",
                        "AU"
                    ]
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update an offer to apply
 targeting to certain geographic regions.
CAPI-19
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update offer targeting")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Aggiorna il nome e la descrizione di un'offerta pubblica utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come aggiornare il nome e la descrizione di un'offerta pubblica.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
```

```
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "New offer name",
                "Description": "New offer description"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
```

```
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update name and description of
 my offer
CAPI-18
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc  # type: ignore
import utils.stringify_details as sd  # type: ignore

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update name and description of my offer")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Aggiorna l'EULA di un'offerta utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come aggiornare l'EULA di un'offerta.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "New offer name",
                "Description": "New offer description"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
```

```
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update EULA of my offer
CAPI-18
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc  # type: ignore
import utils.stringify_details as sd  # type: ignore

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update EULA of my offer")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Aggiorna la data di scadenza di un'offerta privata a una data futura utilizzando un AWS SDK

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come aggiornare la data di scadenza di un'offerta privata con una data futura per dare agli acquirenti più tempo per valutare e accettare l'offerta.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2026-01-01"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2026-01-01"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to set expiry date of a private
 offer to a date in the future so that my buyers get more time to evaluate and
 accept the offer.
CAPI-37
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
```

```
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update offer expiration date")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Aggiorna la durata della prova gratuita di un'offerta di prova gratuita pubblica per un prodotto SaaS utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come aggiornare la durata della prova gratuita di un'offerta di prova gratuita pubblica per un prodotto SaaS.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FreeTrialPricingTerm",
                        "Duration": "P21D",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall"
                            },
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FreeTrialPricingTerm",
                        "Duration": "P21D",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall"
                            },
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to change free trial duration for
 my SaaS product by modifying my free trial public offer
CAPI-14
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd
```

```
fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Change free trial duration for SaaS product")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Aggiorna la politica di rimborso di un'offerta utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come aggiornare la politica di rimborso di un'offerta.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Updated refund policy description"
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Updated refund policy description"
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
```

```
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update refund policy of my
 offer
CAPI-18
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc  # type: ignore
import utils.stringify_details as sd  # type: ignore

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update refund policy of my public offer")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Prodotti per Catalog API Marketplace AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare l'API Marketplace AWS Catalog con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Descrivi un prodotto AMI, SaaS o Container utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Elenca tutti i prodotti AMI, SaaS o Container e le offerte pubbliche associate utilizzando un SDK AWS

Descrivi un prodotto AMI, SaaS o Container utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come descrivere un prodotto AMI, SaaS o Container e verificare se contiene tutte le informazioni che desideri sapere sul prodotto.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;

public class DescribeEntity {

 /*
  * Describe my AMI or SaaS or Container product and check if it contains all the
 information I need to know about the product
  */
```

```
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String offerId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OFFER_ID;

  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
 getDescribeEntityResponse(offerId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(describeEntityResponse);
 }

 public static DescribeEntityResponse getDescribeEntityResponse(String offerId) {
  MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
    MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeEntityRequest describeEntityRequest =
    DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityId(offerId)
    .build();

  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);
  return describeEntityResponse;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DescribeEntity AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) search for product information in
 the AWS Marketplace Catalog
CAPI-28
"""

import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

PRODUCT_ID = "prod-1111111111111"


def pretty_print(response):
    json_object = json.dumps(response, indent=4)
    print(json_object)


def get_product_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns information about a given product
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of product information
    """

    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityId=entity_id,
        )

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Product with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)
```

```
def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for a product in the AWS Marketplace Catalog.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")

    pretty_print(get_product_information(mp_client, PRODUCT_ID))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeEntity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Elenca tutti i prodotti AMI, SaaS o Container e le offerte pubbliche associate utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come elencare tutti i prodotti AMI, SaaS o Container e le offerte pubbliche associate.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
```

```
import java.util.Map;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntitySummary;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntityTypeFilters;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferFilters;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferProductIdFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferStateFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferTargetingFilter;

public class ListEntities {

 /*
  * List all my AMI or SaaS or Container products and associated public offers
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  Map<String, List<EntitySummary>> allProductsWithOffers =
 getAllProductsWithOffers();

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(allProductsWithOffers);
 }

 public static Map<String, List<EntitySummary>> getAllProductsWithOffers() {
  MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
    MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();
```

```
 Map<String, List<EntitySummary>> allProductsWithOffers = new HashMap<String,
List<EntitySummary>> ();

 // get all product entities
 List<EntitySummary> productEntityList = new ArrayList<EntitySummary>();

 ListEntitiesRequest listEntitiesRequest =
   ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .entityType(PRODUCT_TYPE_AMI)
   .maxResults(10)
   .nextToken(null)
   .build();


 ListEntitiesResponse listEntitiesResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);

 productEntityList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());


 while (listEntitiesResponse.nextToken() != null) {
  listEntitiesRequest =
    ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityType(PRODUCT_TYPE_AMI)
    .maxResults(10)
    .nextToken(listEntitiesResponse.nextToken())
    .build();
  listEntitiesResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);
  productEntityList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());
 }

 // loop through each product entity and get the public released offers
associated using product id filter

 for ( EntitySummary productEntitySummary : productEntityList) {
  EntityTypeFilters entityTypeFilters =
    EntityTypeFilters.builder()
    .offerFilters(OfferFilters.builder()
      .targeting(OfferTargetingFilter.builder()
        .valueListWithStrings(OFFER_TARGETING_NONE)
        .build())
```

```
        .state(OfferStateFilter.builder()
          .valueListWithStrings(OFFER_STATE_RELEASED)
          .build())
        .productId(OfferProductIdFilter.builder()
          .valueList(productEntitySummary.entityId())
          .build())
        .build())
      .build();

    listEntitiesRequest =
      ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
      .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
      .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER)
      .maxResults(10)
      .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
      .nextToken(null)
      .build();

    listEntitiesResponse =
  marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);

    // save all entitySummary of the results into entitySummaryList

    List<EntitySummary> offerEntitySummaryList = new ArrayList<EntitySummary>();

    offerEntitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());

    while ( listEntitiesResponse.nextToken() != null &&
  listEntitiesResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
     listEntitiesRequest =
       ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
       .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
       .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER)
       .maxResults(10)
       .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
       .nextToken(listEntitiesResponse.nextToken())
       .build();
     listEntitiesResponse =
  marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);
     offerEntitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());
    }

    // save final results into map; key = product id; value = offer entity summary
  list
```

```
    allProductsWithOffers.put(productEntitySummary.entityId(),
 offerEntitySummaryList);
  }
  return allProductsWithOffers;
 }

}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - DescribeEntity
  - ListEntities

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to display information about AMI
 products and their associated offers in the AWS Marketplace Catalog
CAPI-27
"""

import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
```

```
MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10

try:
    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")
except ClientError as e:
    logger.error("Could not create boto3 client.")
    raise


def pretty_print(response):
    json_object = json.dumps(response, indent=4)
    print(json_object)


def describe_entity(entity_id):
    """
    Returns entity details
    Args: entity_id str: The entity ID of the product or offer
    Returns: dict: The entity details
    """
    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace", EntityId=entity_id
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Could not complete describe_entity request.")
        raise

    # De-stringify the details
    response["Details"] = json.loads(response["Details"])

    return response


def get_entities(entity_type, visibility=None):
    """
    Returns list of entities for provided entity_type
    Args: entity_type str: Type of entity list to return, in our case AmiProduct
 or Offer
    Returns: list: Abbreviated list of entity information
    """
    EntitySummaryList = []

    # Get the first page of results
```

```
    try:
        response = mp_client.list_entities(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityType=entity_type,
            MaxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Could not complete list_entities request.")
        raise

    EntitySummaryList.extend(response["EntitySummaryList"])

    # Get subsequent pages of results if previous response contained a NextToken
    while "NextToken" in response:
        try:
            response = mp_client.list_entities(
                Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                EntityType=entity_type,
                MaxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                NextToken=response["NextToken"],
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete list_entities request.")
            raise

        EntitySummaryList.extend(response["EntitySummaryList"])

    # if visibility is provided, filter the list to only include entities with
 that visibility
    if visibility is not None:
        EntitySummaryList = [
            entity for entity in EntitySummaryList if entity["Visibility"] ==
 visibility
        ]

    return EntitySummaryList


def get_enhanced_product_list(entity_type):
    """
    Returns an enhanced list of products with product details and offer details
    Args: entity_type str: Type of entity list to return, in our case AmiProduct
    Returns: list: Enhanced list of dictionary objects containing product and
 offer details
```

```
    """

    product_list = get_entities(entity_type)

    # Loop through product list and append product details to each product
    for product in product_list:
        # appends product details to product dictionary
        product["ProductDetails"] = describe_entity(product["EntityId"])
["Details"]
        # creating an empty list for offer details
        product["OfferDetailsList"] = []

    return product_list


def attach_offer_details(product_list):
    """
    Loops through offer information and appends offer details to product list
    Args: product_list list: List of product dictionaries
    Returns: list: Enhanced list of dictionary objects containing product and
 offer details
    """
    offer_list = get_entities("Offer", "Public")

    # Loop through offer list and append offer details to each product
    for offer in offer_list:
        offer["OfferDetails"] = describe_entity(offer["EntityId"])["Details"]

        # Extracts product-id from offer
        product_id = offer["OfferDetails"]["ProductId"]

        # Determines if product-id referenced in offer matches product-id in
 product list
        product_dict = next(
            filter(lambda product: product["EntityId"] == product_id,
 product_list),
            None,
        )

        # If product-id matches, appends offer details to product dictionary
        if product_dict is not None:
            # logger.info(f"Offer product Id {offer['OfferDetails']['ProductId']}
 found in product dictionary. Updating product dictionary with offer details")
            product_dict["OfferDetailsList"].append(offer["OfferDetails"])
```

```
        else:
            # logger.info("Offer product Id {offer['OfferDetails']['ProductId']}
 not found. Skipping offer details update")
            pass

    return product_list


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Retrieving products and public offer information....")
    print("-" * 88)

    # Builds a list of products and their details
    product_list = get_enhanced_product_list("AmiProduct")

    # Queries offer information and attaches it to the product list
    product_offer_list = attach_offer_details(product_list)

    pretty_print(product_offer_list)
    return product_offer_list


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - DescribeEntity
  - ListEntities

Autorizzazione alla rivendita per l'API Catalog Marketplace AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare l'API Marketplace AWS Catalog con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Crea una bozza di autorizzazione alla rivendita per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Descrivi un'autorizzazione alla rivendita utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum con un'offerta privata utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso con una data di scadenza utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso con una data di scadenza e un EULA da inviare all'acquirente tramite un SDK AWS
- Pubblica l'autorizzazione alla rivendita multiuso con una data di scadenza e aggiungi la documentazione del contratto di rivendita utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica l'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso con scadenza e aggiungi un account acquirente specifico per la rivendita utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica l'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso senza una data di scadenza utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso senza data di scadenza e aggiungi un EULA personalizzato utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica l'autorizzazione alla rivendita multiuso senza data di scadenza e aggiungi la documentazione del contratto di rivenditore utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica l'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso senza data di scadenza e aggiungi un account acquirente specifico per la rivendita utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum e aggiungi un piano di pagamento flessibile utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungi un EULA utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum e aggiungi un account acquirente specifico per la rivendita utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungi la documentazione del contratto di rivendita utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum per e aggiungi se si tratta di un rinnovo utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Limita l'autorizzazione alla rivendita utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Aggiorna il nome e la descrizione dell'autorizzazione di rivendita monouso o multiuso utilizzando un SDK AWS

Crea una bozza di autorizzazione alla rivendita per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare bozze di autorizzazione alla rivendita per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto in modo da poterle esaminare internamente prima di pubblicarle su un Channel Partner.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a one-time resale authorization on my SaaS/AMI/Container product so my CP
 can use that to create Channel Partner Private Offer (CPPO)
CAPI-41
"""
```

```
import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "draft resale auth")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Descrivi un'autorizzazione alla rivendita utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come descrivere un'autorizzazione di rivendita.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;

public class DescribeEntity {

 /*
  * Describe my AMI or SaaS or Container product and check if it contains all the
 information I need to know about the product
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String offerId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OFFER_ID;

  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
 getDescribeEntityResponse(offerId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(describeEntityResponse);
 }

 public static DescribeEntityResponse getDescribeEntityResponse(String offerId) {
  MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
    MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeEntityRequest describeEntityRequest =
    DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityId(offerId)
    .build();

  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);
  return describeEntityResponse;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DescribeEntity AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) search for product information in
 the AWS Marketplace Catalog
"""

import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

resaleAuthorizationId = "resaleauthz-1111111111111"


def pretty_print(response):
    json_object = json.dumps(response, indent=4)
    print(json_object)


def get_product_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
```

```
    Returns information about a given product
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of product information
    """

    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityId=entity_id,
        )

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Product with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for a product in the AWS Marketplace Catalog.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")

    pretty_print(get_product_information(mp_client, resaleAuthorizationId))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeEntity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum con un'offerta privata utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum con un'offerta privata in modo che un Channel Partner possa utilizzarla per creare un'offerta privata di Channel Partner (CPPO).

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
```

```
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a one-time resale authorization on my SaaS/AMI/Container product so my CP
can use that to create Channel Partner Private Offer (CPPO)
CAPI-42
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set, "onetime resale auth with private offer"
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso con una data di scadenza utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso con una data di scadenza per un prodotto AMI con prezzi orari annuali in modo che un Channel Partner possa utilizzarla per creare un CPPO.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro in corso. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
```

```
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
```

```
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a multi-use resale authorization with expiry date on my SaaS/AMI product
 so my CP can use that to create Channel Partner Private Offer (CPPO)
CAPI-48
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "multi-use resale auth with expiry date")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso con una data di scadenza e un EULA da inviare all'acquirente tramite un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso con una data di scadenza per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere un EULA personalizzato da inviare all'acquirente.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
```

```
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
```

```
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
```

```
Purpose
Publish a multi-use resale authorization with expiry date on my SaaS/AMI/
Container product and add custom EULA to be sent to the buyer
CAPI-56
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "multiuse resale auth with expiry date and custom
 EULA")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica l'autorizzazione alla rivendita multiuso con una data di scadenza e aggiungi la documentazione del contratto di rivendita utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso con una data di scadenza per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere la documentazione del contratto di rivendita tra l'ISV e il Channel Partner.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomResellerContract",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/aws-mp-standard-
contracts/Standard-Contact-for-AWS-Marketplace-2022-07-14.pdf"}
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
```

```
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
```

```
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomResellerContract",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/aws-mp-standard-
contracts/Standard-Contact-for-AWS-Marketplace-2022-07-14.pdf"}
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleUsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
```

```
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a multi-use resale authorization with expiry date on my SaaS/AMI/
Container product
and add reseller contract documentation between the ISV and channel partner
CAPI-57
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "multi use resale auth with contract doc",
    )

    return response
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica l'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso con scadenza e aggiungi un account acquirente specifico per la rivendita utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso con una data di scadenza per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere un account acquirente specifico per la rivendita.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
```

```
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "111111111111"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
```

```
                                }
                            ]
                        }
                    ]
                }
            }
        ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
```

```
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "111111111111"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish multi-use resale authorization with expiry date for any product type
 (AMI/SaaS/Container) and add specific buyer account for the resale
CAPI-82
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "Publish multi-use resale authorization with expiry date and add specific
 buyer account",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica l'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso senza una data di scadenza utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso senza data di scadenza per un prodotto AMI con prezzi orari annuali in modo che un CP possa utilizzarla per creare un CPPO.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a multi-use resale authorization with no expiry date on my SaaS/AMI
 product so my CP can use that to create Channel Partner Private Offer (CPPO)
CAPI-52
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
```

```
change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "multi use resale auth with no expiry date")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso senza data di scadenza e aggiungi un EULA personalizzato utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso senza data di scadenza per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere un EULA personalizzato da inviare all'acquirente.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
```

```
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
```

```
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a multi-use resale authorization with no expiry date on my SaaS/AMI/
Container product and add custom EULA to be sent to the buyer
CAPI-58
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set, "multi use resale auth with no expiry date and custom EULA"
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica l'autorizzazione alla rivendita multiuso senza data di scadenza e aggiungi la documentazione del contratto di rivenditore utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso senza data di scadenza per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere la documentazione del contratto di rivendita tra l'ISV e il Channel Partner.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
```

```
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomResellerContract",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/aws-mp-standard-
contracts/Standard-Contact-for-AWS-Marketplace-2022-07-14.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
```

```
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
```

```
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomResellerContract",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/aws-mp-standard-
contracts/Standard-Contact-for-AWS-Marketplace-2022-07-14.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
```

```
Purpose
Publish a multi-use resale authorization with no expiry date on my SaaS/AMI/
Container product and add reseller contract documentation between the ISV and
 channel partner
CAPI-59
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set, "multi use resale auth with no expiry date and contract doc"
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica l'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso senza data di scadenza e aggiungi un account acquirente specifico per la rivendita utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso senza data di scadenza per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere un account acquirente specifico per la rivendita.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "111111111111"
                            ]
                        }
```

```
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
```

```
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
```

```
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "111111111111"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
```

```
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish multi-use resale authorization without expiry date for any product type
 (AMI/SaaS/Container) and add specific buyer account for the resale
CAPI-83
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "publish multi-use resale authorization without expiry date and add
 specific buyer account",
    )
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum e aggiungi un piano di pagamento flessibile utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere un piano di pagamento flessibile.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleFixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.00",
                        "Duration": "P12M",
                        "Grants": [
                          {
                            "DimensionKey": "Users",
                            "MaxQuantity": 10
                          }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResalePaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
```

```
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2023-09-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "200.00"
                            },
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2023-12-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "250.00"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-06-30",
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleFixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.00",
                        "Duration": "P12M",
                        "Grants": [
                          {
                            "DimensionKey": "Users",
                            "MaxQuantity": 10
                          }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResalePaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2023-09-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "200.00"
                            },
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2023-12-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "250.00"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
```

```
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-06-30",
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
```

```
"""
Purpose
Publish one-time resale authorization for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container)
 and add Flexible payment schedule
CAPI-78
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "onetime resale auth with flexible payment
 schedule")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungi un EULA utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere un EULA personalizzato da inviare all'acquirente.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
```

```
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
```

```
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
```

```
Purpose
Publish a one-time resale authorization on my SaaS/AMI/Container product and add
 custom EULA to be sent to the buyer
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "onetime resale auth with custom EULA")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum e aggiungi un account acquirente specifico per la rivendita utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere un account acquirente specifico per la rivendita.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
```

```
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": "1"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "111111111111"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
```

```
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "111111111111"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish one-time resale authorization for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container)
 and add specific buyer account for the resale
CAPI-81
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)
```

```
def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "onetime resale authorization for specific buyer
 account")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungi la documentazione del contratto di rivendita utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere la documentazione del contratto di rivendita tra l'ISV e il Channel Partner.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
```

```
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomResellerContract",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/aws-mp-standard-
contracts/Standard-Contact-for-AWS-Marketplace-2022-07-14.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a one-time resale authorization on my SaaS/AMI/Container product and add
 reseller contract documentation between the ISV and channel partner
CAPI-47
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd
```

```
fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "onetime resale auth with reseller contract doc")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum per e aggiungi se si tratta di un rinnovo utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere se si tratta di un rinnovo.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "222222222222"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "PreExistingBuyerAgreement": {
                    "AcquisitionChannel": "AwsMarketplace",
                    "PricingModel": "Contract"
                }
             }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "222222222222"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "PreExistingBuyerAgreement": {
                    "AcquisitionChannel": "AwsMarketplace",
                    "PricingModel": "Contract"
                }
             }
        }
```

```
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish one-time resale authorization for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container)
and add whether it is renewal or not
CAPI-90
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(stringified_change_set, "onetime resale auth
 renewal")

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Limita l'autorizzazione alla rivendita utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come limitare l'autorizzazione alla rivendita.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "RestrictResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "resaleauthz-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "RestrictResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "resaleauthz-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Restrict a  authorization for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container)
CAPI-84
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
```

```
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Restrict resale authorization")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Aggiorna il nome e la descrizione dell'autorizzazione di rivendita monouso o multiuso utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come aggiornare il nome e la descrizione dell'autorizzazione di rivendita monouso o multiuso prima della pubblicazione per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType":"UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
             "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "resaleauthz-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
             "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType":"UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
             "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
             "Identifier": "resaleauthz-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
             "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Update name/description of one-time or multi-use resale authorization before
 publishing for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container)
CAPI-77
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "update name and description of one-time or multi-use resale
 authorization before publishing",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Prodotti SaaS per Catalog API Marketplace AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare l'API Marketplace AWS Catalog con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Crea una bozza di prodotto SaaS con una bozza di offerta pubblica utilizzando un SDK AWS

- Crea un prodotto SaaS pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi contrattuali utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea un prodotto SaaS pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con contratto e Pay-As-You-Go prezzi utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea un prodotto SaaS pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi di abbonamento utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica un prodotto SaaS e un'offerta pubblica associata utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica un prodotto SaaS e un'offerta pubblica associata da una bozza esistente utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Aggiorna le dimensioni su un prodotto AMI o SaaS utilizzando un SDK AWS

Crea una bozza di prodotto SaaS con una bozza di offerta pubblica utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare una bozza di prodotto SaaS con una bozza di offerta pubblica.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog":"AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
              "ProductTitle": "Sample product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier",
                "Name": "Test Offer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog":"AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet":[
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier",
                "Name": "Test Offer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an SaaS draft product
with a draft public offer.
CAPI-04
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
```

```
        "Create a draft saas product with a draft public offer",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un prodotto SaaS pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi contrattuali utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un prodotto SaaS pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi contrattuali. Questo esempio crea un EULA standard o personalizzato.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {}
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Data Catalogs"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "FulfillmentUrl":"https://sample.amazonaws.com/
sample-saas-fulfillment-url"
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Description": "Basic Service",
                    "Name": "Basic Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "PremiumService",
                    "Description": "Premium Service",
                    "Name": "Premium Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with contract pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
```

```
                                {
                                    "Selector": {
                                        "Type": "Duration",
                                        "Value": "P1M"
                                    },
                                    "RateCard": [
                                        {
                                            "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                            "Price": "20"
                                        },
                                        {
                                            "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                            "Price": "25"
                                        }
                                    ],
                                    "Constraints": {
                                        "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                        "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                    }
                                },
                                {
                                    "Selector": {
                                        "Type": "Duration",
                                        "Value": "P12M"
                                    },
                                    "RateCard": [
                                        {
                                            "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                            "Price": "150"
                                        },
                                        {
                                            "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                            "Price": "300"
                                        }
                                    ],
                                    "Constraints": {
                                        "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                        "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                    }
                                }
                            ]
                        }
                    ]
                }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
```

```
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
```

```
                "Categories": [
                    "Data Catalogs"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "FulfillmentUrl":"https://sample.amazonaws.com/
sample-saas-fulfillment-url"
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Description": "Basic Service",
                    "Name": "Basic Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "PremiumService",
                    "Description": "Premium Service",
                    "Name": "Premium Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with contract pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P1M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "20"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "25"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
```

```
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            },
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
```

```
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateRenewalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "RenewalTerm"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a
public or limited SaaS product and public offer with contract pricing and
 standard EULA
CAPI-11
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "Create a limited saas product with a public offer with contract
 pricing",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un prodotto SaaS pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con contratto e Pay-As-You-Go prezzi utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un prodotto SaaS pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con un contratto con Pay-As-You-Go prezzi. Questo esempio crea un EULA standard o personalizzato.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
```

```
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Data Catalogs"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "FulfillmentUrl":"https://sample.amazonaws.com/
sample-saas-fulfillment-url"
                            }
```

```
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Description": "Basic Service",
                    "Name": "Basic Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "PremiumService",
                    "Description": "Premium Service",
                    "Name": "Premium Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadSmall",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Types": [
                        "ExternallyMetered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadMedium",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Types": [
```

```
                        "ExternallyMetered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with contract pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
```

```
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
```

```
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Data Catalogs"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "FulfillmentUrl":"https://sample.amazonaws.com/
sample-saas-fulfillment-url"
                            }
                        }
```

```
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Description": "Basic Service",
                    "Name": "Basic Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "PremiumService",
                    "Description": "Premium Service",
                    "Name": "Premium Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadSmall",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Types": [
                        "ExternallyMetered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadMedium",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Types": [
                        "ExternallyMetered"
```

```
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with contract pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
```

```
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
```

```
                }
            ]
        }
    },
    {
        "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
        "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0",
            "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
        },
        "DetailsDocument": {
            "Terms": [
                {
                    "Type": "LegalTerm",
                    "Documents": [
                        {
                            "Type": "StandardEula",
                            "Version": "2022-07-14"
                        }
                    ]
                }
            ]
        }
    },
    {
        "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
        "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0",
            "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
        },
        "DetailsDocument": {
            "Terms": [
                {
                    "Type": "SupportTerm",
                    "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                }
            ]
        }
    },
    {
        "ChangeType": "UpdateRenewalTerms",
        "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0",
            "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "RenewalTerm"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a
public or limited SaaS product and public offer with contract with PAYG pricing
 and standard EULA
CAPI-10
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)
```

```
def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "Create limited SaaS product with public offer with contract with payg
 pricing",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un prodotto SaaS pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi di abbonamento utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un prodotto SaaS pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi di abbonamento. Questo esempio crea un EULA standard o personalizzato.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
```

```
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Data Catalogs"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "FulfillmentUrl":"https://sample.amazonaws.com/
sample-saas-fulfillment-url"
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadSmall",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Types": [
                        "ExternallyMetered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadMedium",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Types": [
                        "ExternallyMetered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
```

```
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with contract pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
```

```
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
```

```
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Data Catalogs"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "FulfillmentUrl":"https://sample.amazonaws.com/
sample-saas-fulfillment-url"
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadSmall",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Types": [
                        "ExternallyMetered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadMedium",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Types": [
                        "ExternallyMetered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
```

```
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with contract pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
```

```
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a
public or limited SaaS product and public offer with subscription(usage) pricing
 and standard EULA
CAPI-09
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)
```

```
def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "public saas public offer with subscription
 pricing")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica un prodotto SaaS e un'offerta pubblica associata utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come pubblicare un prodotto SaaS e un'offerta pubblica associata. Per impostazione predefinita, il prodotto sarà in uno stato limitato.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog":"AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Data Catalogs"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://bucketname.s3.amazonaws.com/logo.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Description": "Basic Service",
                    "Name": "Basic Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
```

```
                    "Key": "PremiumService",
                    "Description": "Premium Service",
                    "Name": "Premium Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "FulfillmentUrl": "https://www.aws.amazon.com/
marketplace/management"
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "New Test Offer",
                "Description": "New offer description"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
```

```
                        "RefundPolicy": "Updated refund policy description"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P1M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "20"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "25"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            },
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
```

```
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateRenewalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "RenewalTerm"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity":{
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog":"AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet":[
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
```

```
                    "Data Catalogs"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://bucketname.s3.amazonaws.com/logo.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Description": "Basic Service",
                    "Name": "Basic Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "PremiumService",
                    "Description": "Premium Service",
                    "Name": "Premium Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "DeliveryOptions": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "FulfillmentUrl": "https://www.aws.amazon.com/
marketplace/management"
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "New Test Offer",
                "Description": "New offer description"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Updated refund policy description"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
```

```
                                {
                                    "Selector": {
                                        "Type": "Duration",
                                        "Value": "P1M"
                                    },
                                    "RateCard": [
                                        {
                                            "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                            "Price": "20"
                                        },
                                        {
                                            "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                            "Price": "25"
                                        }
                                    ],
                                    "Constraints": {
                                        "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                        "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                    }
                                },
                                {
                                    "Selector": {
                                        "Type": "Duration",
                                        "Value": "P12M"
                                    },
                                    "RateCard": [
                                        {
                                            "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                            "Price": "150"
                                        },
                                        {
                                            "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                            "Price": "300"
                                        }
                                    ],
                                    "Constraints": {
                                        "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                        "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                    }
                                }
                            ]
                        }
                    ]
                }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateRenewalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "RenewalTerm"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity":{
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish my SaaS product and associated public offer (product will be in limited
 state by default)
CAPI-05A
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd
```

```
def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset1.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "publish saas product and associated public offer",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica un prodotto SaaS e un'offerta pubblica associata da una bozza esistente utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un prodotto SaaS e un'offerta pubblica associata da una bozza esistente. Per impostazione predefinita, il prodotto sarà in uno stato limitato.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog":"AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateVisibility",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "TargetVisibility": "Public"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione StartChangeSet AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Aggiorna le dimensioni su un prodotto AMI o SaaS utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come aggiornare le dimensioni su un prodotto AMI o SaaS.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Name": "Some new name",
                    "Description": "Some new description"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-111111111111"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Name": "Some new name",
                    "Description": "Some new description"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update (e.g name) dimensions
 on my AMI or SaaS product
CAPI-24
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set
```

```
    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Update name dimensions on my AMI or SaaS product",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilità per l'API Catalog Marketplace AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare l'API Marketplace AWS Catalog con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Utilità per avviare un changeset utilizzando un SDK AWS

Utilità per avviare un changeset utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come definire le utilità per avviare un changeset.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Utilità per caricare un changeset da un file JSON e iniziare a elaborarlo.

```
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;
```

```
import java.io.ByteArrayInputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import org.apache.commons.io.IOUtils;
import org.apache.commons.lang3.StringUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.document.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.protocols.json.internal.unmarshall.document.DocumentUnmarshaller;
import software.amazon.awssdk.protocols.jsoncore.JsonNodeParser;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.Change;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.Entity;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.StartChangeSetRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.StartChangeSetResponse;
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;
import com.google.gson.ToNumberPolicy;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi.Entity.ChangeSet;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi.Entity.ChangeSetEntity;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi.Entity.Root;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.StringSerializer;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, convert all Details attribute to
 DetailsDocument if any
 */

public class RunChangesets {

 private static final Gson GSON = new GsonBuilder()
   .setObjectToNumberStrategy(ToNumberPolicy.LAZILY_PARSED_NUMBER)
   .registerTypeAdapter(String.class, new StringSerializer())
   .create();
```

```
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  // input json can be specified here or passed from input parameter
  String inputChangeSetFile = "changeSets/offers/
CreateReplacementOfferFromAGWithContractPricingDetailDocument.json";

  if (args.length > 0)
   inputChangeSetFile = args[0];

  // parse the input changeset file to string for process
  String changeSetsInput = readChangeSetToString(inputChangeSetFile);

  // process the changeset request
  try {
   StartChangeSetResponse result = getChangeSetRequestResult(changeSetsInput);
   ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(result);
  } catch (Exception e) {
   e.printStackTrace();
  }
 }

 public static StartChangeSetResponse getChangeSetRequestResult(String
 changeSetsInput) throws IOException {

  //set up AWS credentials
  MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
    MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  //changeset list to save all the changesets in the changesets file
  List<Change> changeSetLists = new ArrayList<Change>();

  // read all changesets into object
  Root root = GSON.fromJson(changeSetsInput, Root.class);

  // process each changeset and add each changeset request to changesets list
  for (ChangeSet cs : root.changeSet) {

   ChangeSetEntity entity = cs.Entity;
   String entityType = entity.Type;
   String entityIdentifier = StringUtils.defaultIfBlank(entity.Identifier, null);
   Document detailsDocument = getDocumentFromObject(cs.DetailsDocument);
```

```
  Entity awsEntity =
    Entity.builder()
    .type(entityType)
    .identifier(entityIdentifier)
    .build();

  Change inputChangeRequest =
    Change.builder()
    .changeType(cs.ChangeType)
    .changeName(cs.ChangeName)
    .entity(awsEntity)
    .detailsDocument(detailsDocument)
    .build();

  changeSetLists.add(inputChangeRequest);
 }

 // process all changeset requests
 StartChangeSetRequest startChangeSetRequest =
   StartChangeSetRequest.builder()
   .catalog(root.catalog)
   .changeSet(changeSetLists)
   .build();

 StartChangeSetResponse result =
marketplaceCatalogClient.startChangeSet(startChangeSetRequest);

 return result;
}

public static Document getDocumentFromObject(Object detailsObject) {

 String detailsString = "{}";
 try {
  detailsString = IOUtils.toString(new
ByteArrayInputStream(GSON.toJson(detailsObject).getBytes()), "UTF-8");
 } catch (IOException e) {
  e.printStackTrace();
 }

 JsonNodeParser jsonNodeParser = JsonNodeParser.create();
 Document doc = jsonNodeParser.parse(detailsString).visit(new
DocumentUnmarshaller());
```

```
  return doc;
 }


 public static String readChangeSetToString (String inputChangeSetFile) {

  InputStream changesetInputStream =
 RunChangesets.class.getClassLoader().getResourceAsStream(inputChangeSetFile);

  String changeSetsInput = null;

  try {
   changeSetsInput = IOUtils.toString(changesetInputStream, "UTF-8");
  } catch (IOException e) {
   e.printStackTrace();
  }

  return changeSetsInput;

 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API StartChangeSetReference AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Utilità per avviare un changeset.

```
"""
Purpose:

Generic function to start a changeset
```

```
"""

import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def generate_changeset(mp_client, change_set, change_set_name):
    """
    Start changeset
    """
    try:
        response = mp_client.start_change_set(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            ChangeSet=change_set,
            ChangeSetName=change_set_name,
        )
        logger.info("Changeset created!")
        logger.info("ChangeSet ID: %s", response["ChangeSetId"])
        logger.info("ChangeSet ARN: %s", response["ChangeSetArn"])

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error: %s", e)
        raise


def usage_demo(change_set, change_set_name):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Executing changeset: " + change_set_name)
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")

    response = generate_changeset(mp_client, change_set, change_set_name)

    return response
```

```
    print("-" * 88)
```

Utilità per caricare un changeset da un file JSON.

```
"""
Purpose:

This module will stringify the details sections of a changeset file.
"""

import json


def pretty_print(response):
    json_object = json.dumps(response, indent=4)
    print(json_object)


# open json file from path
def open_json_file(filename):
    with open(filename, "r") as f:
        return json.load(f)


def stringify_details_sections(json_object):
    """
    Loops through every change type in the changeset to look for non-empty
    details section and stringifies them
    """
    for change_type in json_object["ChangeSet"]:
        # Only stringify details section if it is not empty
        if "Details" in change_type and change_type["Details"] != "{}":
            string_details = json.dumps(change_type["Details"])
            change_type["Details"] = string_details
        else:
            pass

    return json_object["ChangeSet"]


def stringify_changeset(file_path):
    changeset_file = open_json_file(file_path)
```

```
    changeset_stringified = stringify_details_sections(changeset_file)

    return changeset_stringified
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo dell'API Agreement Marketplace AWSAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare l'API Marketplace AWS Agreement con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Altre risorse

- Marketplace AWS Guida al venditore di Agreement API: ulteriori informazioni sull'API Marketplace AWS Agreement.
- Marketplace AWS Riferimento all'API Agreement: dettagli su tutte le azioni API Marketplace AWS Agreement disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Agreements for Marketplace AWS Agreement API
  - Ottieni tutti gli accordi IDs utilizzando un AWS SDK
  - Ottieni tutti gli accordi utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Ottieni l'ID cliente da un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Ottieni i dettagli finanziari da un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Ottieni i dettagli della versione di prova gratuita in base a un contratto che utilizza un SDK AWS
  - Ottieni informazioni su un accordo utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Ottieni i dettagli del prodotto e dell'offerta da un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Ottieni l'EULA di un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Ottieni i termini di rinnovo automatico di un contratto utilizzando un AWS SDK

- Ottieni le dimensioni acquistate in base a un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Ottieni le istanze di ogni dimensione acquistate in un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Ottieni la pianificazione dei pagamenti di un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Ottieni i prezzi per dimensione in un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Ottieni il tipo di prezzo di un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Ottieni il tipo di prodotto di un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Ottieni lo stato di un accordo utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Ottieni i termini di supporto di un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Ottieni i termini di un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Cerca gli accordi in base all'ID dell'account utilizzando un AWS SDK
- Cerca gli accordi in base all'ID dell'accordo utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Cerca gli accordi per data di fine utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Cerca gli accordi in base all'ID dell'offerta utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Cerca gli accordi in base all'ID del prodotto utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Cerca gli accordi per stato utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Cerca accordi con un filtro personalizzato utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Cerca accordi con due filtri personalizzati utilizzando un AWS SDK

Agreements for Marketplace AWS Agreement API

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare l'API Marketplace AWS Agreement con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Ottieni tutti gli accordi IDs utilizzando un AWS SDK
- Ottieni tutti gli accordi utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Ottieni l'ID cliente da un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Ottieni i dettagli finanziari da un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Ottieni i dettagli della versione di prova gratuita in base a un contratto che utilizza un SDK AWS
- Ottieni informazioni su un accordo utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Ottieni i dettagli del prodotto e dell'offerta da un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Ottieni l'EULA di un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS

- Ottieni i termini di rinnovo automatico di un contratto utilizzando un AWS SDK
- Ottieni le dimensioni acquistate in base a un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Ottieni le istanze di ogni dimensione acquistate in un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Ottieni la pianificazione dei pagamenti di un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Ottieni i prezzi per dimensione in un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Ottieni il tipo di prezzo di un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Ottieni il tipo di prodotto di un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Ottieni lo stato di un accordo utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Ottieni i termini di supporto di un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Ottieni i termini di un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Cerca gli accordi in base all'ID dell'account utilizzando un AWS SDK
- Cerca gli accordi in base all'ID dell'accordo utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Cerca gli accordi per data di fine utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Cerca gli accordi in base all'ID dell'offerta utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Cerca gli accordi in base all'ID del prodotto utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Cerca gli accordi per stato utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Cerca accordi con un filtro personalizzato utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Cerca accordi con due filtri personalizzati utilizzando un AWS SDK

Ottieni tutti gli accordi IDs utilizzando un AWS SDK

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come ottenere un accordo IDs completo.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AgreementViewSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Filter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAllAgreementsIds {

 /*
  * Get all purchase agreements ids with party type = proposer;
  * Depend on the number of agreements in your account, this code may take some
 time to finish.
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  List<String> agreementIds = getAllAgreementIds();

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(agreementIds);

 }

 public static List<String> getAllAgreementIds() {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();
```

```
 // get all filters
 Filter partyType = Filter.builder().name(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
   .values(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PROPOSER).build();

 Filter agreementType = Filter.builder().name(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
   .values(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PURCHASEAGREEMENT).build();

 List<Filter> searchFilters = new ArrayList<Filter>();

 searchFilters.addAll(Arrays.asList(partyType, agreementType));

 // Save all results in a list array
 List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = new
ArrayList<AgreementViewSummary>();

 SearchAgreementsRequest searchAgreementsRequest =
   SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .filters(searchFilters)
   .build();

 SearchAgreementsResponse searchAgreementsResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);

 agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());

 while (searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken() != null &&
searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
  searchAgreementsRequest =
    SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .nextToken(searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken())
    .filters(searchFilters)
    .build();
  searchAgreementsResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);

agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());
 }

 List<String> agreementIds = new ArrayList<String>();
 for (AgreementViewSummary summary : agreementSummaryList) {
  agreementIds.add(summary.agreementId());
 }
```

```
  return agreementIds;
 }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione SearchAgreements AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get all agreement ids
AG-09
"""

import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10


def get_agreements():
    AgreementSummaryList = []
```

```
    agreement_id_list = []

    try:
        agreements = mp_client.search_agreements(
            catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
            filters=[
                {"name": "PartyType", "values": ["Proposer"]},
                {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
            ],
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
        raise

    AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreements["agreementViewSummaries"])

    while "nextToken" in agreements and agreements["nextToken"] is not None:
        try:
            agreements = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                nextToken=agreements["nextToken"],
                filters=[
                    {"name": "PartyType", "values": ["Proposer"]},
                    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                ],
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise

        AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreements["agreementViewSummaries"])

    for agreement in AgreementSummaryList:
        agreement_id_list.append(agreement["agreementId"])

    return agreement_id_list


if __name__ == "__main__":
    agreement_id_list = get_agreements()

    print(agreement_id_list)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SearchAgreements AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni tutti gli accordi utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come ottenere tutti gli accordi.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AgreementViewSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Filter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
```

```
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAllAgreements {

 /*
  * Get all purchase agreements with party type = proposer;
  * Depend on the number of agreements in your account, this code may take some
 time to finish.
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = getAllAgreements();

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(agreementSummaryList);
 }

 public static List<AgreementViewSummary> getAllAgreements() {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  // get all filters

  Filter partyType = Filter.builder().name(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
    .values(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PROPOSER).build();

  Filter agreementType = Filter.builder().name(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
    .values(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PURCHASEAGREEMENT).build();

  List<Filter> searchFilters = new ArrayList<Filter>();

  searchFilters.addAll(Arrays.asList(partyType, agreementType));

  // Save all results in a list array

  List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = new
 ArrayList<AgreementViewSummary>();

  SearchAgreementsRequest searchAgreementsRequest =
    SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .filters(searchFilters)
```

```
    .build();

  SearchAgreementsResponse searchAgreementsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);

  agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());

  while (searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken() != null &&
 searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
   searchAgreementsRequest =
     SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
     .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
     .nextToken(searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken())
     .filters(searchFilters).build();
   searchAgreementsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);

 agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());
  }
  return agreementSummaryList;
 }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione SearchAgreements AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
```

```
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get all agreements
AG-01
"""

import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10

party_type_list = ["Proposer"]
agreement_type_list = ["PurchaseAgreement"]

filter_list = [
    {"name": "PartyType", "values": party_type_list},
    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": agreement_type_list},
]

agreement_results_list = []


def get_agreements(filter_list=filter_list):
    try:
        agreements = mp_client.search_agreements(
            catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
            filters=filter_list,
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
        raise e

    agreement_results_list.extend(agreements["agreementViewSummaries"])

    while "nextToken" in agreements and agreements["nextToken"] is not None:
        try:
            agreements = mp_client.search_agreements(
```

```
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                nextToken=agreements["nextToken"],
                filters=filter_list,
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise e

        agreement_results_list.extend(agreements["agreementViewSummaries"])

    return agreement_results_list


if __name__ == "__main__":
    agreements_list = get_agreements(filter_list)
    helper.pretty_print_datetime(agreements_list)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SearchAgreements AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni l'ID cliente da un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come ottenere l'ID cliente da un contratto.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementResponse;

public class GetAgreementCustomerInfo {

 /*
  * Obtain metadata about the customer who created the agreement, such as the
 customer's AWS Account ID
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
 getDescribeAgreementResponse(agreementId);

  System.out.println("Customer's AWS Account ID is " +
 describeAgreementResponse.acceptor().accountId());

 }

 public static DescribeAgreementResponse getDescribeAgreementResponse(String
 agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementRequest describeAgreementRequest =
    DescribeAgreementRequest.builder()
    .agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.describeAgreement(describeAgreementRequest);
  return describeAgreementResponse;
```

```
 }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DescribeAgreement AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get customer AWS account id
from a given agreement
AG-08
"""

import argparse
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreement_information(agreement_id):
    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_agreement(agreementId=agreement_id)
```

```
    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", agreement_id)
            raise e
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)
            raise e

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--agreement-id",
        "-aid",
        help="Provide agreement ID to describe agreement status",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    response = get_agreement_information(agreement_id=args.agreement_id)

    print(f"Customer account: {response['acceptor']['accountId']}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAgreement AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni i dettagli finanziari da un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come ottenere dettagli finanziari da un accordo.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementResponse;

public class GetAgreementFinancialDetails {

 /*
  * Obtain financial details, such as Total Contract Value of the agreement from
 a given agreement
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  String totalContractValue = getTotalContractValue(agreementId);

  System.out.println("Total Contract Value is " + totalContractValue);

 }

 public static String getTotalContractValue(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementRequest describeAgreementRequest =
    DescribeAgreementRequest.builder()
    .agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();
```

```
  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.describeAgreement(describeAgreementRequest);

  String totalContractValue = "N/A";

  if ( describeAgreementResponse.estimatedCharges() != null ) {
   totalContractValue =
 describeAgreementResponse.estimatedCharges().agreementValue()
     + " "
     + describeAgreementResponse.estimatedCharges().currencyCode();
  }
  return totalContractValue;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DescribeAgreement AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain financial details, such as Total Contract Value of the agreementfrom a
 given agreement
AG-14

Example Usage: python3 get_agreement_financial_details.py --agreement-id
 <agreement-id>
"""
```

```
import argparse
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")


def get_agreement_information(agreement_id):
    try:
        agreement = mp_client.describe_agreement(agreementId=agreement_id)

        return agreement

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", agreement_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)

    return None


if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--agreement-id",
        "-aid",
        help="Provide agreement ID to describe agreement status",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    agreement = get_agreement_information(args.agreement_id)

    if agreement is not None:
        print(f"Agreement Id: {args.agreement_id}")
        print(
            f"Agreement Value: {agreement['estimatedCharges']['currencyCode']}
 {agreement['estimatedCharges']['agreementValue']}"
        )
```

```
    else:
        print(f"Agreement with ID {args.agreement_id} is not found")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAgreement AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni i dettagli della versione di prova gratuita in base a un contratto che utilizza un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come ottenere i dettagli della versione di prova gratuita da un contratto.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.FreeTrialPricingTerm;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;
```

```
import static
 com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.AGREEMENT_ID;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAgreementTermsFreeTrialDetails {

 /*
  * Obtain the details from an agreement of a free trial I have provided to the
 customer
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  List<FreeTrialPricingTerm> freeTrialPricingTerms =
 getFreeTrialPricingTerms(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(freeTrialPricingTerms);
 }

 public static List<FreeTrialPricingTerm> getFreeTrialPricingTerms(String
 agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
     .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);

  List<FreeTrialPricingTerm> freeTrialPricingTerms = new
 ArrayList<FreeTrialPricingTerm>();

  for (AcceptedTerm acceptedTerm : getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms()) {
   if (acceptedTerm.freeTrialPricingTerm() != null) {
```

```
    freeTrialPricingTerms.add(acceptedTerm.freeTrialPricingTerm());
   }
  }
  return freeTrialPricingTerms;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DescribeAgreement AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain the details from an agreement of a free trial I have provided to the
 customer
AG-20

Example Usage: python3 get_agreement_free_trial_details.py --agreement-id
 <agreement-id>
"""

import argparse
import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
```

```
mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")


def get_agreement_terms(agreement_id):
    try:
        agreement = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=agreement_id)
        return agreement

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", agreement_id)

        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)

    return None


if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--agreement-id",
        "-aid",
        help="Provide agreement ID to describe agreement status",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    agreement = get_agreement_terms(agreement_id=args.agreement_id)

    if agreement is not None:
        freetrial_found = False

        for term in agreement["acceptedTerms"]:
            if "freeTrialPricingTerm" in term.keys():
                helper.pretty_print_datetime(term)
                freetrial_found = True

        if not freetrial_found:
            print(f"No free trial term found for agreement: {args.agreement_id}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAgreement AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni informazioni su un accordo utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come ottenere informazioni su un accordo.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementResponse;

public class DescribeAgreement {

 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse = getResponse(agreementId);
```

```
  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(describeAgreementResponse);

 }

 public static DescribeAgreementResponse getResponse(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementRequest describeAgreementRequest =
    DescribeAgreementRequest.builder()
    .agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.describeAgreement(describeAgreementRequest);
  return describeAgreementResponse;
 }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DescribeAgreement AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
```

```
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get agreement information
AG-07
"""

import argparse
import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreement_information(agreement_id):
    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_agreement(agreementId=agreement_id)
    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", agreement_id)
            raise e
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)
            raise e

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--agreement-id",
        "-aid",
        help="Provide agreement ID to describe agreement status",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    response = get_agreement_information(agreement_id=args.agreement_id)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(response)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAgreement AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni i dettagli del prodotto e dell'offerta da un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come ottenere dettagli su prodotti e offerte da un contratto.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Resource;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;

public class GetProductAndOfferDetailFromAgreement {

 public static void main(String[] args) {

  // call Agreement API to get offer and product information for the agreement

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  List<DescribeEntityResponse> entityResponseList = getEntities(agreementId);

  for (DescribeEntityResponse response : entityResponseList) {
   ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
  }
 }

 public static List<DescribeEntityResponse> getEntities(String agreementId) {
  List<DescribeEntityResponse> entityResponseList = new
 ArrayList<DescribeEntityResponse> ();

  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementRequest describeAgreementRequest =
    DescribeAgreementRequest.builder()
    .agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.describeAgreement(describeAgreementRequest);

  // get offer id for the given agreement

  String offerId = describeAgreementResponse.proposalSummary().offerId();

  // get all the product ids for this agreement
```

```
  List<String> productIds = new ArrayList<String>();
  for (Resource resource :
 describeAgreementResponse.proposalSummary().resources()) {
   productIds.add(resource.id());
  }

  // call Catalog API to get the details of the offer and products

  MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
    MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeEntityRequest describeEntityRequest =
    DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityId(offerId).build();

  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);

  entityResponseList.add(describeEntityResponse);

  for (String productId : productIds) {
   describeEntityRequest =
     DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
     .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
     .entityId(productId).build();
   describeEntityResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);
   System.out.println("Print details for product " + productId);
   entityResponseList.add(describeEntityResponse);
  }
  return entityResponseList;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DescribeAgreement AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get product and offer details
 in a given agreement
AG-10
"""

import argparse
import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mpa_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")
mpc_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreement_information(agreement_id):
    """
    Returns information about a given agreement
    Args: agreement_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """

    try:
        agreement = mpa_client.describe_agreement(agreementId=agreement_id)
```

```
        return agreement

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", agreement_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def get_entity_information(entity_id):
    """
    Returns information about a given entity
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of entity information
    """

    try:
        response = mpc_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityId=entity_id,
        )

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Entity with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def get_agreement_components(agreement_id):
    agreement_component_list = []

    agreement = get_agreement_information(agreement_id)

    if agreement is not None:
        productIds = []
        for resource in agreement["proposalSummary"]["resources"]:
            productIds.append(resource["id"])

        for product_id in productIds:
            product_document = get_entity_information(product_id)
```

```
            product_document_dict = {}
            product_document_dict["product_id"] = product_id
            product_document_dict["document"] = product_document
            agreement_component_list.append(product_document_dict)

        offerId = agreement["proposalSummary"]["offerId"]

        offer_document = get_entity_information(offerId)

        offer_document_dict = {}
        offer_document_dict["offer_id"] = offerId
        offer_document_dict["document"] = offer_document
        agreement_component_list.append(offer_document_dict)

        return agreement_component_list

    else:
        print("Agreement with ID " + args.agreement_id + " is not found")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--agreement_id",
        "-aid",
        help="Provide agreement ID to search for product and offer detail",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    product_offer_detail =
 get_agreement_components(agreement_id=args.agreement_id)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(product_offer_detail)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAgreement AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni l'EULA di un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come ottenere l'EULA di un accordo.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DocumentItem;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static
 com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.AGREEMENT_ID;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAgreementTermsEula {

 /*
  * Obtain the EULA I have entered into with my customer via the agreement
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  List<DocumentItem> legalEulaArray = getLegalEula(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(legalEulaArray);
 }

 public static List<DocumentItem> getLegalEula(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);

  List<DocumentItem> legalEulaArray = new ArrayList<>();

  getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms().stream()
      .filter(acceptedTerm -> acceptedTerm.legalTerm() != null &&
 acceptedTerm.legalTerm().hasDocuments())
      .flatMap(acceptedTerm -> acceptedTerm.legalTerm().documents().stream())
      .filter(docItem -> docItem.type() != null)
      .forEach(legalEulaArray::add);
  return legalEulaArray;
 }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione GetAgreementTerms AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain the EULA I have entered into with my customer via the agreement
AG-18
"""

import json
import logging
import os

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# agreement id
AGREEMENT_ID = "agmt-111111111111111111111111"

# to use sample file or not
USE_SAMPLE_FILE = False
SAMPLE_FILE_NAME = "mockup_agreement_terms.json"

# attribute name
ROOT_ELEM = "acceptedTerms"
TERM_NAME = "legalTerm"
CONFIG_ELEM = "configuration"
ATTRIBUTE_NAME = "documents"
```

```
def get_agreement_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns customer AWS Account id about a given agreement
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """

    try:
        if USE_SAMPLE_FILE:
            sample_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__),
 SAMPLE_FILE_NAME)
            terms = open_json_file(sample_file)
        else:
            terms = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=entity_id)

        legalEulaArray = []
        for term in terms[ROOT_ELEM]:
            if TERM_NAME in term and ATTRIBUTE_NAME in term[TERM_NAME]:
                docs = term[TERM_NAME][ATTRIBUTE_NAME]
                for doc in docs:
                    if "type" in doc:
                        legalEulaArray.append(doc)
        return legalEulaArray

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreement_information(mp_client,
 AGREEMENT_ID))

    # open json file from path
```

```
def open_json_file(filename):
    with open(filename, "r") as f:
        return json.load(f)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAgreementTerms AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni i termini di rinnovo automatico di un contratto utilizzando un AWS SDK

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come ottenere i termini di rinnovo automatico di un contratto.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;

public class GetAgreementAutoRenewal {

 /*
  * Obtain the auto-renewal status of the agreement
  */

 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  String autoRenewal = getAutoRenewal(agreementId);

  System.out.println("Auto-Renewal status is " + autoRenewal);
 }

 public static String getAutoRenewal(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder()
    .agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);

  String autoRenewal = "No Auto Renewal";

  for (AcceptedTerm acceptedTerm : getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms()) {
   if (acceptedTerm.renewalTerm() != null &&
 acceptedTerm.renewalTerm().configuration() != null
     && acceptedTerm.renewalTerm().configuration().enableAutoRenew() != null) {
    autoRenewal =
 String.valueOf(acceptedTerm.renewalTerm().configuration().enableAutoRenew().booleanValue
    break;
   }
  }
```

```
  return autoRenewal;
 }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione GetAgreementTerms AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain the auto-renewal status of the agreement
AG-15
"""

import json
import logging
import os
import utils.helpers as helper


import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# agreement id
AGREEMENT_ID = "agmt-11111111111111111111"
```

```
# to use sample file or not
USE_SAMPLE_FILE = False
SAMPLE_FILE_NAME = "mockup_agreement_terms.json"

# attribute name
ROOT_ELEM = "acceptedTerms"
TERM_NAME = "renewalTerm"
CONFIG_ELEM = "configuration"
ATTRIBUTE_NAME = "enableAutoRenew"


def get_agreement_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns customer AWS Account id about a given agreement
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """

    try:
        if USE_SAMPLE_FILE:
            sample_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__),
 SAMPLE_FILE_NAME)
            terms = open_json_file(sample_file)
        else:
            terms = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=entity_id)

        auto_renewal = "No Auto Renewal"
        for term in terms[ROOT_ELEM]:
            if TERM_NAME in term:
                if CONFIG_ELEM in term[TERM_NAME]:
                    auto_renewal = term[TERM_NAME][CONFIG_ELEM][ATTRIBUTE_NAME]
                    break
        return auto_renewal

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
```

```
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    agreement = get_agreement_information(mp_client, AGREEMENT_ID)

    if agreement is not None:
        print(f"Auto Renewal is {agreement}")
    else:
        print("Agreement with ID " + AGREEMENT_ID + " is not found")


# open json file from path
def open_json_file(filename):
    with open(filename, "r") as f:
        return json.load(f)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAgreementTerms AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni le dimensioni acquistate in base a un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come acquistare le dimensioni in un contratto.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Dimension;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static
 com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.AGREEMENT_ID;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAgreementTermsDimensionPurchased {

 /*
  * Obtain the dimensions the buyer has purchased from me via the agreement
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  List<String> dimensionKeys = getDimensionKeys(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(dimensionKeys);
 }

 public static List<String> getDimensionKeys(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();
```

```
  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);

  List<String> dimensionKeys = new ArrayList<String>();
  for (AcceptedTerm acceptedTerm : getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms()) {
   if (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm() != null) {
    if
 (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().configuration().selectorValue() !
= null) {
     List<Dimension> dimensions =
 acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().configuration().dimensions();
     for (Dimension dimension : dimensions) {
      dimensionKeys.add(dimension.dimensionKey());
     }
    }

   }
  }
  return dimensionKeys;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione GetAgreementTerms AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain the dimensions the buyer has purchased from me via the agreement
AG-28
"""

import json
import logging
import os

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# agreement id
AGREEMENT_ID = "agmt-111111111111111111111111"

# to use sample file or not
USE_SAMPLE_FILE = False
SAMPLE_FILE_NAME = "mockup_agreement_terms.json"

# attribute name
ROOT_ELEM = "acceptedTerms"
TERM_NAME = "configurableUpfrontPricingTerm"
CONFIG_ELEM = "configuration"
ATTRIBUTE_NAME = "selectorValue"


def get_agreement_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns customer AWS Account id about a given agreement
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """

    try:
        if USE_SAMPLE_FILE:
            sample_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__),
 SAMPLE_FILE_NAME)
            terms = open_json_file(sample_file)
        else:
```

```
            terms = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=entity_id)

        dimensionKeys = []

        for term in terms[ROOT_ELEM]:
            if TERM_NAME in term:
                if CONFIG_ELEM in term[TERM_NAME]:
                    confParam = term[TERM_NAME][CONFIG_ELEM]
                    if ATTRIBUTE_NAME in confParam:
                        if "dimensions" in confParam:
                            for dimension in confParam["dimensions"]:
                                if "dimensionKey" in dimension:
                                    dimensionKey = dimension["dimensionKey"]
                                    print(f"Dimension Key: {dimensionKey}")
                                    dimensionKeys.append(dimensionKey)
        return dimensionKeys

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreement_information(mp_client,
 AGREEMENT_ID))

    # open json file from path


def open_json_file(filename):
    with open(filename, "r") as f:
        return json.load(f)
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAgreementTerms AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni le istanze di ogni dimensione acquistate in un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come ottenere le istanze di ogni dimensione acquistate in un contratto.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Dimension;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
```

```
import java.util.Map;

import static
 com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.AGREEMENT_ID;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAgreementTermsDimensionInstances {

 /*
  * get instances of each dimension that buyer has purchased in the agreement
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  Map<String, List<Dimension>> dimensionMap = getDimensions(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(dimensionMap);
 }

 public static Map<String, List<Dimension>> getDimensions(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);

  Map<String, List<Dimension>> dimensionMap = new HashMap<String,
 List<Dimension>>();

  for (AcceptedTerm acceptedTerm : getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms()) {
   List<Dimension> dimensionsList = new ArrayList<Dimension>();
   if (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm() != null) {
    String selectorValue = "";
    if (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().configuration() != null) {
```

```
     if
 (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().configuration().selectorValue() !
= null) {
      selectorValue =
 acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().configuration().selectorValue();
     }
     if
 (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().configuration().hasDimensions())
 {
      dimensionsList =
 acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().configuration().dimensions();
     }
    }
    if (selectorValue.length() > 0) {
     dimensionMap.put(selectorValue, dimensionsList);
    }
   }
  }
  return dimensionMap;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione GetAgreementTerms AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain instances of each dimension that buyer has purchased in the agreement
```

```
AG-30
"""

import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# agreement id
AGREEMENT_ID = "agmt-111111111111111111111111"

# attribute name
ROOT_ELEM = "acceptedTerms"
TERM_NAME = "configurableUpfrontPricingTerm"
CONFIG_ELEM = "configuration"
ATTRIBUTE_NAME = "selectorValue"

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreement_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns customer AWS Account id about a given agreement
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """

    try:
        terms = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=entity_id)
        dimensionKeyValueMap = {}
        for term in terms[ROOT_ELEM]:
            if TERM_NAME in term:
                if CONFIG_ELEM in term[TERM_NAME]:
                    confParam = term[TERM_NAME][CONFIG_ELEM]
                    if ATTRIBUTE_NAME in confParam:
                        selectValue = confParam["selectorValue"]
                        dimensionKeyValueMap["selectorValue"] = selectValue
                        if "dimensions" in confParam:
                            dimensionKeyValueMap["dimensions"] =
 confParam["dimensions"]
                            """
```

```
                            for dimension in confParam['dimensions']:
                                if 'dimensionKey' in dimension:

                                    dimensionValue = dimension['dimensionValue']
                                    dimensionKey = dimension['dimensionKey']
                                    print(f"Selector: {selectValue}, Dimension
 Key: {dimensionKey}, Dimension Value: {dimensionValue}")
                                    dimensionKeyValueMap[dimensionKey] =
 dimensionValue
                            """
        return dimensionKeyValueMap

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreement_information(mp_client,
 AGREEMENT_ID))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAgreementTerms AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni la pianificazione dei pagamenti di un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come ottenere la tempistica di pagamento di un contratto.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.PaymentScheduleTerm;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.ScheduleItem;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAgreementTermsPaymentSchedule {

 /*
  * Obtain the payment schedule I have agreed to with the agreement, including
 the invoice date and invoice amount
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
 String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

 List<Map<String, Object>> paymentScheduleArray =
getPaymentSchedules(agreementId);

 ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(paymentScheduleArray);
}

public static List<Map<String, Object>> getPaymentSchedules(String agreementId)
{
 MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
   MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
   .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
   .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
   .build();

 GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
   GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
   .build();

 GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);
 List<Map<String, Object>> paymentScheduleArray = new ArrayList<>();

 String currencyCode = "";

 for (AcceptedTerm acceptedTerm : getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms()) {
  if (acceptedTerm.paymentScheduleTerm() != null) {
   PaymentScheduleTerm paymentScheduleTerm = acceptedTerm.paymentScheduleTerm();
   if (paymentScheduleTerm.currencyCode() != null) {
    currencyCode = paymentScheduleTerm.currencyCode();
   }
   if (paymentScheduleTerm.hasSchedule()) {
    for (ScheduleItem schedule : paymentScheduleTerm.schedule()) {
     if (schedule.chargeDate() != null) {
      String chargeDate = schedule.chargeDate().toString();
      String chargeAmount = schedule.chargeAmount();
      Map<String, Object> scheduleMap = new HashMap<>();
      scheduleMap.put(ATTRIBUTE_CURRENCY_CODE, currencyCode);
      scheduleMap.put(ATTRIBUTE_CHARGE_DATE, chargeDate);
      scheduleMap.put(ATTRIBUTE_CHARGE_AMOUNT, chargeAmount);
      paymentScheduleArray.add(scheduleMap);
     }
```

```
      }
     }
    }
   }
   return paymentScheduleArray;
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione GetAgreementTerms AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain the payment schedule I have agreed to with the agreement, including the
 invoice date and invoice amount
AG-17
"""

import json
import logging
import os

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
```

```
# agreement id
AGREEMENT_ID = "agmt-111111111111111111111111"

# to use sample file or not
USE_SAMPLE_FILE = False
SAMPLE_FILE_NAME = "mockup_agreement_terms.json"

# attribute name
ROOT_ELEM = "acceptedTerms"
TERM_NAME = "paymentScheduleTerm"
CONFIG_ELEM = "configuration"
ATTRIBUTE_NAME = "selectorValue"


def get_agreement_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns customer AWS Account id about a given agreement
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """

    try:
        if USE_SAMPLE_FILE:
            sample_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__),
 SAMPLE_FILE_NAME)
            terms = open_json_file(sample_file)
        else:
            terms = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=entity_id)

        paymentScheduleArray = []
        currencyCode = ""
        for term in terms[ROOT_ELEM]:
            if TERM_NAME in term:
                paymentSchedule = term[TERM_NAME]
                if "currencyCode" in paymentSchedule:
                    currencyCode = paymentSchedule["currencyCode"]
                if "schedule" in paymentSchedule:
                    for sch in paymentSchedule["schedule"]:
                        if "chargeDate" in sch:
                            chargeDate = sch["chargeDate"]
                            chargeAmount = sch["chargeAmount"]
                            # print(f"chargeDate: {chargeDate}, chargeAmount:
 {chargeAmount}")
                            schedule = {
```

```
                                "currencyCode": currencyCode,
                                "chargeDate": chargeDate,
                                "chargeAmount": chargeAmount,
                            }
                            paymentScheduleArray.append(schedule)

        return paymentScheduleArray

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreement_information(mp_client,
 AGREEMENT_ID))

    # open json file from path


def open_json_file(filename):
    with open(filename, "r") as f:
        return json.load(f)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAgreementTerms AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni i prezzi per dimensione in un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come ottenere il prezzo per dimensione in un accordo.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static
 com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.AGREEMENT_ID;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAgreementTermsPricingEachDimension {

 /*
  * Obtain pricing per each dimension in the agreement
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  List<Object> dimensions = getDimensions(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(dimensions);
 }

 public static List<Object> getDimensions(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);

  List<Object> dimensions = new ArrayList<Object>();

  for (AcceptedTerm acceptedTerm : getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms()) {
   List<Object> rateInfo = new ArrayList<Object>();
   if (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm() != null) {
    if (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().type() != null) {
     rateInfo.add(acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().type());
    }
    if (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().currencyCode() != null) {
     rateInfo.add(acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().currencyCode());
    }
    if (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().hasRateCards()) {
     rateInfo.add(acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().rateCards());
    }
    dimensions.add(rateInfo);
   }
  }
  return dimensions;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione GetAgreementTerms AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain pricing per each dimension in the agreement
AG-29
"""

import json
import logging
import os

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# agreement id
AGREEMENT_ID = "agmt-111111111111111111111111"

# to use sample file or not
USE_SAMPLE_FILE = False
SAMPLE_FILE_NAME = "mockup_agreement_terms.json"

# attribute name
ROOT_ELEM = "acceptedTerms"
TERM_NAME = "configurableUpfrontPricingTerm"
```

```
CONFIG_ELEM = "configuration"
ATTRIBUTE_NAME = "selectorValue"

TERMS_TO_SEARCH = [
    "configurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
    "usageBasedPricingTerm",
    "fixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
]


def get_agreement_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns customer AWS Account id about a given agreement
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """

    try:
        if USE_SAMPLE_FILE:
            sample_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__),
 SAMPLE_FILE_NAME)
            terms = open_json_file(sample_file)
        else:
            terms = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=entity_id)

        dimentions = []
        for term in terms[ROOT_ELEM]:
            for t in TERMS_TO_SEARCH:
                rateInfo = []
                if t in term:
                    if "type" in term[t]:
                        rateInfo.append(term[t]["type"])
                    if "currencyCode" in term[t]:
                        rateInfo.append(term[t]["currencyCode"])
                    if "rateCards" in term[t]:
                        rateInfo.append(term[t]["rateCards"])
                    dimentions.append(rateInfo)
        return dimentions

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)
```

```
def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreement_information(mp_client,
 AGREEMENT_ID))

    # open json file from path


def open_json_file(filename):
    with open(filename, "r") as f:
        return json.load(f)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAgreementTerms AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni il tipo di prezzo di un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come ottenere il tipo di prezzo di un contratto.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AgreementViewSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Filter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsResponse;

import com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonAutoDetect.Visibility;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Objects;
import java.util.Set;

import org.apache.commons.lang3.tuple.Triple;

import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
```

```
import com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.PropertyAccessor;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.JsonProcessingException;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectWriter;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.datatype.jsr310.JavaTimeModule;

/*
 * Obtain the pricing type of the agreement (contract, FPS, metered, free etc.)
 */
public class GetAgreementPricingType {

 private static final String FILTER_NAME = "OfferId";

 private static final String FILTER_VALUE = OFFER_ID;

 // Product types
 private static final String SAAS_PRODUCT = "SaaSProduct";
 private static final String AMI_PRODUCT = "AmiProduct";
 private static final String ML_PRODUCT = "MachineLearningProduct";
 private static final String CONTAINER_PRODUCT = "ContainerProduct";
 private static final String DATA_PRODUCT = "DataProduct";
 private static final String PROSERVICE_PRODUCT = "ProfessionalServicesProduct";
 private static final String AIQ_PRODUCT = "AiqProduct";

 // Pricing types
 private static final String CCP = "CCP";
 private static final String ANNUAL = "Annual";
 private static final String CONTRACT = "Contract";
 private static final String SFT = "SaaS Free Trial";
 private static final String HMA = "Hourly and Monthly Agreements";
 private static final String HOURLY = "Hourly";
 private static final String MONTHLY = "Monthly";
 private static final String AFPS = "Annual FPS";
 private static final String CFPS = "Contract FPS";
 private static final String CCPFPS = "CCP with FPS";
 private static final String BYOL = "BYOL";
 private static final String FREE = "Free";
 private static final String FTH = "Free Trials and Hourly";

 // Agreement term pricing types
 private static final Set<String> LEGAL = Set.of("LegalTerm");
 private static final Set<String> CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT =
 Set.of("ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm");
```

```
private static final Set<String> USAGE_BASED = Set.of("UsageBasedPricingTerm");
private static final Set<String> CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT_AND_USAGE_BASED =
Set.of("ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm", "UsageBasedPricingTerm");
private static final Set<String> FREE_TRIAL = Set.of("FreeTrialPricingTerm");
private static final Set<String> RECURRING_PAYMENT =
Set.of("RecurringPaymentTerm");
private static final Set<String> USAGE_BASED_AND_RECURRING_PAYMENT =
Set.of("UsageBasedPricingTerm", "RecurringPaymentTerm");
private static final Set<String> FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE =
Set.of("FixedUpfrontPricingTerm", "PaymentScheduleTerm");
private static final Set<String>
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED =
Set.of("FixedUpfrontPricingTerm", "PaymentScheduleTerm",
"UsageBasedPricingTerm");
private static final Set<String> BYOL_PRICING = Set.of("ByolPricingTerm");
private static final Set<String> FREE_TRIAL_AND_USAGE_BASED =
Set.of("FreeTrialPricingTerm", "UsageBasedPricingTerm");

private static final List<Set<String>> ALL_AGREEMENT_TERM_TYPES_COMBINATION
= Arrays.asList(LEGAL, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT, USAGE_BASED,
CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT_AND_USAGE_BASED,
  FREE_TRIAL, RECURRING_PAYMENT, USAGE_BASED_AND_RECURRING_PAYMENT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED, BYOL_PRICING,
FREE_TRIAL_AND_USAGE_BASED);

private static  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
  MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
  .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
  .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
  .build();

private static MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
  MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
  .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
  .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
  .build();

   /*
    * Get agreement Pricing Type given product type, agreement term types and
offer types if needed
    */
public static String getPricingType(String productType, Set<String>
agreementTermType, Set<String> offerType) {
```

```
 Map<Triple<String, Set<String>, Set<String>>, String> pricingTypes = new
HashMap<>();

 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(SAAS_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT_AND_USAGE_BASED,
new HashSet<>()), CCP);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(DATA_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT_AND_USAGE_BASED,
new HashSet<>()), CCP);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT,
CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT_AND_USAGE_BASED), ANNUAL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT,
CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT_AND_USAGE_BASED), ANNUAL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(ML_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT,
CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT_AND_USAGE_BASED), ANNUAL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT,
CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT), CONTRACT);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT,
CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT), CONTRACT);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(SAAS_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT, new
HashSet<>()), CONTRACT);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(DATA_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT, new
HashSet<>()), CONTRACT);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AIQ_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT, new HashSet<>()),
CONTRACT);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(PROSERVICE_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT, new
HashSet<>()), CONTRACT);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(SAAS_PRODUCT, FREE_TRIAL, new HashSet<>()), SFT);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, USAGE_BASED_AND_RECURRING_PAYMENT, new
HashSet<>()), HMA);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(SAAS_PRODUCT, USAGE_BASED, new HashSet<>()),
HOURLY);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, USAGE_BASED, new HashSet<>()), HOURLY);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(ML_PRODUCT, USAGE_BASED, new HashSet<>()), HOURLY);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, RECURRING_PAYMENT, new
HashSet<>()), MONTHLY);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, RECURRING_PAYMENT, new HashSet<>()),
MONTHLY);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED), AFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED), AFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(ML_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE, new
HashSet<>()), AFPS);
```

```
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE, new HashSet<>()), CFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE), CFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(SAAS_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE,
new HashSet<>()), CFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(DATA_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE,
new HashSet<>()), CFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AIQ_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE, new
HashSet<>()), CFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(PROSERVICE_PRODUCT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE, new HashSet<>()), CFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(SAAS_PRODUCT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED, new HashSet<>()), CCPFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(DATA_PRODUCT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED, new HashSet<>()), CCPFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AIQ_PRODUCT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED, new HashSet<>()), CCPFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(PROSERVICE_PRODUCT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED, new HashSet<>()), CCPFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, BYOL_PRICING, new HashSet<>()), BYOL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(SAAS_PRODUCT, BYOL_PRICING, new HashSet<>()), BYOL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(PROSERVICE_PRODUCT, BYOL_PRICING, new HashSet<>()),
BYOL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AIQ_PRODUCT, BYOL_PRICING, new HashSet<>()), BYOL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(ML_PRODUCT, BYOL_PRICING, new HashSet<>()), BYOL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, BYOL_PRICING, new HashSet<>()),
BYOL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(DATA_PRODUCT, BYOL_PRICING, new HashSet<>()), BYOL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, LEGAL, new HashSet<>()), FREE);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, FREE_TRIAL_AND_USAGE_BASED, new
HashSet<>()), FTH);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, FREE_TRIAL_AND_USAGE_BASED, new
HashSet<>()), FTH);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(ML_PRODUCT, FREE_TRIAL_AND_USAGE_BASED, new
HashSet<>()), FTH);

 Triple<String, Set<String>, Set<String>> key = Triple.of(productType,
agreementTermType, offerType);

 if (pricingTypes.containsKey(key)) {
  return pricingTypes.get(key);
 } else {
  return "Unknown";
```

```
 }
}

/*
 * Given product type and agreement term types, some combinations need to check
offer term types as well.
 */
public static String needToCheckOfferTermsType(String productType, Set<String>
agreementTermTypes) {
 Map<KeyPair, String> offerTermTypes = new HashMap<>();
 offerTermTypes.put(new KeyPair(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT), "Y");
 offerTermTypes.put(new KeyPair(AMI_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT), "Y");
 offerTermTypes.put(new KeyPair(CONTAINER_PRODUCT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE), "Y");
 offerTermTypes.put(new KeyPair(AMI_PRODUCT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE), "Y");

 KeyPair key = new KeyPair(productType, agreementTermTypes);
 if (offerTermTypes.containsKey(key)) {
  return offerTermTypes.get(key);
 } else {
  return null;
 }
}

public static List<AgreementViewSummary> getAgreementsById() {

 List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = new
ArrayList<AgreementViewSummary>();

 Filter partyType =
Filter.builder().name(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_NAME).values(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PROPOSER).b

 Filter agreementType =
Filter.builder().name(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_NAME).values(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PUR

 Filter customizeFilter =
Filter.builder().name(FILTER_NAME).values(FILTER_VALUE).build();

 SearchAgreementsRequest searchAgreementsRequest =
   SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .filters(partyType, agreementType, customizeFilter).build();
```

```
 SearchAgreementsResponse searchResultResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);

 agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchResultResponse.agreementViewSummaries());

 while (searchResultResponse.nextToken() != null &&
searchResultResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
  searchAgreementsRequest =
SearchAgreementsRequest.builder().catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .filters(partyType,
agreementType).nextToken(searchResultResponse.nextToken()).build();
  searchResultResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);
  agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchResultResponse.agreementViewSummaries());
 }
 return agreementSummaryList;

}

static class KeyPair {
 private final String first;
 private final Set<String> second;

 public KeyPair(String productType, Set<String> second) {
  this.first = productType;
  this.second = second;
 }

 @Override
 public int hashCode() {
  return Objects.hash(first, second);
 }

 @Override
 public boolean equals(Object obj) {
  if (this == obj)
   return true;
  if (obj == null || getClass() != obj.getClass())
   return false;
  KeyPair other = (KeyPair) obj;
  return Objects.equals(first, other.first) && Objects.equals(second,
other.second);
 }
}
```

```
/*
 * Get all the term types for the offer
 */
public static Set<String> getOfferTermTypes(String offerId) {

 Set<String> offerTermTypes = new HashSet<String>();

 DescribeEntityRequest request =
   DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .entityId(offerId)
   .build();

 DescribeEntityResponse result =
marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(request);

 String details = result.details();

 try {
  ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
  JsonNode rootNode = objectMapper.readTree(details);
  JsonNode termsNode = rootNode.get(ATTRIBUTE_TERMS);

  for (JsonNode termNode : termsNode) {
   if (termNode.get(ATTRIBUTE_TYPE_ENTITY) != null ) {
    offerTermTypes.add(termNode.get(ATTRIBUTE_TYPE_ENTITY).asText());
   }
  }
 } catch (Exception e) {
  e.printStackTrace();
 }

 return offerTermTypes;

}

/*
 * Get all the agreement term types
 */
public static Set<String> getAgreementTermTypes(GetAgreementTermsResponse
agreementTerm) {
 Set<String> agreementTermTypes = new HashSet<String>();
 try {
```

```
  for (AcceptedTerm term : agreementTerm.acceptedTerms()) {
   ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
   JsonNode termNode = objectMapper.readTree(getJson(term));
   Iterator<Map.Entry<String, JsonNode>> fieldsIterator = termNode.fields();
   while (fieldsIterator.hasNext()) {
    Map.Entry<String, JsonNode> entry = fieldsIterator.next();
    JsonNode value = entry.getValue();
    if (value.isObject() && value.has(ATTRIBUTE_TYPE_AGREEMENT)) {
     agreementTermTypes.add(value.get(ATTRIBUTE_TYPE_AGREEMENT).asText());
    }
   }
  }
 } catch (Exception e) {
  e.printStackTrace();
 }
 return agreementTermTypes;

}

/*
 * make sure all elements in array2 exist in array1
 */
public static boolean allElementsExist(Set<String> array1, Set<String> array2) {
 for (String element : array2) {
  boolean found = false;
  for (String str : array1) {
   if (element.equals(str)) {
    found = true;
    break;
   }
  }
  if (!found) {
   return false;
  }
 }
 return true;
}

/*
 * Find the combinations of the agreement term types for the agreement
 */
public static Set<String> getMatchedTermTypesCombination(Set<String>
agreementTermTypes) {
 Set<String> matchedCombination = new HashSet<String>();
```

```
 for (Set<String> element : ALL_AGREEMENT_TERM_TYPES_COMBINATION) {
  if (allElementsExist(agreementTermTypes, element)) {
   matchedCombination = element;
  }
 }
 return matchedCombination;
}

public static void main(String[] args) {

 List<AgreementViewSummary> agreements = getAgreementsById();

 for (AgreementViewSummary summary : agreements) {
  String pricingType = "";
  String agreementId = summary.agreementId();
  System.out.println(agreementId);
  String offerId = summary.proposalSummary().offerId();

  //get all pricing term types for the offer in the agreement
  Set<String> offerTermTypes = getOfferTermTypes(offerId);
  String productType = summary.proposalSummary().resources().get(0).type();

  //get all pricing term types for the agreement
  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();
  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);
  Set<String> agreementTermTypes =
getAgreementTermTypes(getAgreementTermsResponse);

  //get matched pricing term type combination set
  Set<String> agreementMatchedTermType =
getMatchedTermTypesCombination(agreementTermTypes);

  //check to see if this agreement pricing term combination needs additional
check on offer pricing terms
  String needToCheckOfferType = needToCheckOfferTermsType(productType,
agreementMatchedTermType);

  // get the pricing type for the agreement based on the product type, agreement
term types and offer term types if needed
  if (needToCheckOfferType != null) {
```

```
    Set<String> offerMatchedTermType =
 getMatchedTermTypesCombination(offerTermTypes);
    pricingType = getPricingType(productType, agreementMatchedTermType,
 offerMatchedTermType);
   } else if (agreementMatchedTermType == LEGAL) {
    pricingType = FREE;
   } else {
    pricingType = getPricingType(productType, agreementMatchedTermType, new
 HashSet());
   }
   System.out.println("Pricing type is " + pricingType);
  }
 }

 private static String getJson(Object result) {
  String json = "";

  try {
   ObjectMapper om = new ObjectMapper();
   om.setVisibility(PropertyAccessor.FIELD, Visibility.ANY);
   om.registerModule(new JavaTimeModule());
   ObjectWriter ow = om.writer().withDefaultPrettyPrinter();

   json = ow.writeValueAsString(result);
  } catch (JsonProcessingException e) {
   e.printStackTrace();
  }
  return json;
 }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DescribeAgreement AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain the pricing type of the agreement (contract, FPS, metered, free etc.)
AG-16
"""

import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# To search by offer id: OfferId; by product id: ResourceIdentifier; by product
 type: ResourceType
idType = "OfferId"

# replace id value as needed
idValue = "offer-1111111111111"

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10

# catalog; switch to AWSMarketplace for release
AWSMPCATALOG = "AWSMarketplace"

# product types

SaaSProduct = "SaaSProduct"
AmiProduct = "AmiProduct"
MLProduct = "MachineLearningProduct"
ContainerProduct = "ContainerProduct"
```

```
DataProduct = "DataProduct"
ProServiceProduct = "ProfessionalServicesProduct"
AiqProduct = "AiqProduct"

# Define pricing types
CCP = "CCP"
Annual = "Annual"
Contract = "Contract"
SFT = "SaaS Freee Trial"
HMA = "Hourly and Monthly Agreements"
Hourly = "Hourly"
Monthly = "Monthly"
AFPS = "Annual FPS"
CFPS = "Contract FPS"
CCPFPS = "CCP with FPS"
BYOL = "BYOL"
Free = "Free"
FTH = "Free Trials and Hourly"

# Define Agreement Term Types
legal = ["LegalTerm"]
config = ["ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm"]
usage = ["UsageBasedPricingTerm"]
config_usage = ["ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm", "UsageBasedPricingTerm"]
freeTrial = ["FreeTrialPricingTerm"]
recur = ["RecurringPaymentTerm"]
usage_recur = ("UsageBasedPricingTerm", "RecurringPaymentTerm")
fixed_payment = ["FixedUpfrontPricingTerm", "PaymentScheduleTerm"]
fixed_payment_usage = [
    "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
    "PaymentScheduleTerm",
    "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
]
byol = ["ByolPricingTerm"]
freeTrial_usage = ("FreeTrialPricingTerm", "UsageBasedPricingTerm")
all_agreement_types_combination = (
    legal,
    config,
    usage,
    config_usage,
    freeTrial,
    recur,
    usage_recur,
    fixed_payment,
```

```
    fixed_payment_usage,
    byol,
    freeTrial_usage,
)


# get pricing type method given product type, agreement temr type and offer type
 if needed
def get_pricing_type(product_type, agreement_term_type, offer_type):
    pricing_types = {
        (SaaSProduct, frozenset(config_usage), frozenset("")): CCP,
        (DataProduct, frozenset(config_usage), frozenset("")): CCP,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset(config_usage)): Annual,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset(config_usage)): Annual,
        (MLProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset(config_usage)): Annual,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset(config)): Contract,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset(config)): Contract,
        (SaaSProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset("")): Contract,
        (DataProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset("")): Contract,
        (AiqProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset("")): Contract,
        (ProServiceProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset("")): Contract,
        (SaaSProduct, frozenset(freeTrial), frozenset("")): SFT,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(usage_recur), frozenset("")): HMA,
        (SaaSProduct, frozenset(usage), frozenset("")): Hourly,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(usage), frozenset("")): Hourly,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(usage), frozenset("")): Hourly,
        (MLProduct, frozenset(usage), frozenset("")): Hourly,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(recur), frozenset("")): Monthly,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(recur), frozenset("")): Monthly,
        (
            ContainerProduct,
            frozenset(fixed_payment),
            frozenset(fixed_payment_usage),
        ): AFPS,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset(fixed_payment_usage)):
 AFPS,
        (MLProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset("")): AFPS,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset(fixed_payment)):
 CFPS,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset(fixed_payment)): CFPS,
        (SaaSProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset("")): CFPS,
        (DataProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset("")): CFPS,
        (AiqProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset("")): CFPS,
        (ProServiceProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset("")): CFPS,
```

```
        (SaaSProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment_usage), frozenset("")): CCPFPS,
        (DataProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment_usage), frozenset("")): CCPFPS,
        (AiqProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment_usage), frozenset("")): CCPFPS,
        (ProServiceProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment_usage), frozenset("")):
 CCPFPS,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(byol), frozenset("")): BYOL,
        (SaaSProduct, frozenset(byol), frozenset("")): BYOL,
        (ProServiceProduct, frozenset(byol), frozenset("")): BYOL,
        (AiqProduct, frozenset(byol), frozenset("")): BYOL,
        (MLProduct, frozenset(byol), frozenset("")): BYOL,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(byol), frozenset("")): BYOL,
        (DataProduct, frozenset(byol), frozenset("")): BYOL,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(legal), frozenset("")): Free,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(freeTrial_usage), frozenset("")): FTH,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(freeTrial_usage), frozenset("")): FTH,
        (MLProduct, frozenset(freeTrial_usage), frozenset("")): FTH,
    }

    key = (product_type, agreement_term_type, offer_type)
    if key in pricing_types:
        return pricing_types[key]
    else:
        return "Unknown"


# Example usage for testing purpose
"""
product_type = SaaSProduct
agreement_term_type = frozenset(config_usage)
offer_type = frozenset('')
pricing_type = get_pricing_type(product_type, agreement_term_type, offer_type)
print("pricing type = " + pricing_type)  # Output: CCP
"""


# check if offer term types are needed; if Y, needed
def get_offer_term_type(product_type, agreement_term_type):
    offer_term_types = {
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(config)): "Y",
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(config)): "Y",
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment)): "Y",
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment)): "Y",
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset(fixed_payment)): "Y",
    }
```

```
    key = (product_type, agreement_term_type)
    if key in offer_term_types:
        return offer_term_types[key]
    else:
        return


logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreements(mp_client):
    AgreementSummaryList = []
    partyTypes = ["Proposer"]
    for value in partyTypes:
        try:
            agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog=AWSMPCATALOG,
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                filters=[
                    {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                    {"name": idType, "values": [idValue]},
                    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                ],
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise

        AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

        while "nextToken" in agreement and agreement["nextToken"] is not None:
            try:
                agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                    catalog=AWSMPCATALOG,
                    maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                    nextToken=agreement["nextToken"],
                    filters=[
                        {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                        {"name": idType, "values": [idValue]},
                        {"name": "AgreementType", "values":
 ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                    ],
                )
```

```
            except ClientError as e:
                logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
                raise

            AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    return AgreementSummaryList


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace Catalog.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    # find all agreements matching the specified idType and idValue
    agreements = get_agreements(mp_client)

    for item in agreements:
        pricingType = ""
        agreement_id = item["agreementId"]

        # get term types inside offer
        offer_term_types = get_offer_term_types(item)

        # even though multiple product types are allowed for one agreement, only
 need the first one
        productType = item["resourceSummaries"][0]["resourceType"]

        # get agreement terms types
        agreementTerm = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=agreement_id)

        agreementTermTypes = get_agreement_term_types(agreementTerm)

        # match with agreement term type group
        matchedTermType = getMatchedTermTypesCombination(agreementTermTypes)

        # check if offer term type is needed.
        offer_term_type_needed = get_offer_term_type(
            productType, frozenset(matchedTermType)
        )
```

```
        # get pricing type given product type, agreement term types and offer
 type if needed;
        # one excpetion is Container with Legal term. LegalTerm needs to be the
 only term present
        if offer_term_type_needed is not None:
            matchedOfferTermTypes =
 getMatchedTermTypesCombination(offer_term_types)
            print(f"matchedOfferTermType = {matchedOfferTermTypes}")
            pricingType = get_pricing_type(
                productType,
                frozenset(matchedTermType),
                frozenset(matchedOfferTermTypes),
            )
        elif set(matchedTermType) == set(legal):
            pricingType = Free
        else:
            pricingType = get_pricing_type(
                productType, frozenset(matchedTermType), frozenset("")
            )

        print(
            f"agreementId={agreement_id};productType={productType};
 agreementTermTypes={agreementTermTypes}; matchedTermType={matchedTermType};
 offerTermTypeNeeded={offer_term_type_needed};
 offer_term_types={offer_term_types}"
        )
        print(f"pricing type={pricingType}")


def getMatchedTermTypesCombination(agreementTermTypes):
    matchedCombination = ()
    for element in all_agreement_types_combination:
        if check_elements(agreementTermTypes, element):
            matchedCombination = element
    return matchedCombination


def get_offer_term_types(item):
    offer_id = item["agreementTokenSummary"]["offerId"]
    mp_catalogAPI_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")
    offer_document = get_entity_information(mp_catalogAPI_client, offer_id)
    offerDetail = offer_document["Details"]
    offerDetail_json_object = json.loads(offerDetail)
```

```
    offer_term_types = [term["Type"] for term in
 offerDetail_json_object["Terms"]]
    return offer_term_types


# make sure all elements in array2 exist in array1
def check_elements(array1, array2):
    for element in array2:
        if element not in array1:
            return False
    return True


def get_entity_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns information about a given entity
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of entity information
    """

    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityId=entity_id,
        )

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Entity with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def get_agreement_term_types(agreementTerm):
    types = []
    for term in agreementTerm["acceptedTerms"]:
        for value in term.values():
            if isinstance(value, dict) and "type" in value:
                types.append(value["type"])
    return types
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAgreement AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni il tipo di prodotto di un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come ottenere il tipo di prodotto di un contratto.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Resource;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;
```

```
public class GetAgreementProductType {

 /*
  * Obtain the Product Type of the product the agreement was created on
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  List<String> productIds = getProducts(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(productIds);
 }

 public static List<String> getProducts(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementRequest describeAgreementRequest =
    DescribeAgreementRequest.builder()
    .agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.describeAgreement(describeAgreementRequest);

  List<String> productIds = new ArrayList<String>();
  for (Resource resource :
 describeAgreementResponse.proposalSummary().resources()) {
   productIds.add(resource.id() + ":" + resource.type());
  }
  return productIds;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DescribeAgreement AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain the Product Type of the product the agreement was created on
AG-11
"""

import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# agreement id
AGREEMENT_ID = "agmt-111111111111111111111111"


def get_agreement_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns information about a given agreement
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """

    try:
        agreement = mp_client.describe_agreement(agreementId=entity_id)

        return agreement

    except ClientError as e:
```

```
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for offer and product details in a given agreement by
 agreement id.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    agreement = get_agreement_information(mp_client, AGREEMENT_ID)

    if agreement is not None:
        productHash = {}
        for resource in agreement["resourceSummaries"]:
            productHash[resource["resourceId"]] = resource["resourceType"]

        for key, value in productHash.items():
            print(f"Product ID: {key}  |  Product Type: {value}")
    else:
        print("Agreement with ID " + AGREEMENT_ID + " is not found")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAgreement AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni lo stato di un accordo utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come ottenere lo stato di un accordo.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import static
 com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.AGREEMENT_ID;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementResponse;

public class GetAgreementStatus {

 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
 getDescribeAgreementResponse(agreementId);

  System.out.println("Agreement status is " +
 describeAgreementResponse.status());

 }

 public static DescribeAgreementResponse getDescribeAgreementResponse(String
 agreementId) {
```

```
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementRequest describeAgreementRequest =
    DescribeAgreementRequest.builder()
    .agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.describeAgreement(describeAgreementRequest);
  return describeAgreementResponse;
 }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DescribeAgreement AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get all agreement status
AG-13

Example Usage: python3 get_agreement_status.py --agreement-id <agreement-id>
"""
```

```
import argparse
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreement(agreement_id):
    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_agreement(agreementId=agreement_id)
        return response
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error(f"Could not complete search_agreements request. {e}")

    return None


if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--agreement-id",
        "-aid",
        help="Provide agreement ID to describe agreement status",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    response = get_agreement(agreement_id=args.agreement_id)

    if response is not None:
        print(f"Agreement status: {response['status']}")
    else:
        print(f"No agreement found for {args.agreement_id}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAgreement AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni i termini di supporto di un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come ottenere i termini di supporto di un contratto.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SupportTerm;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static
 com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.AGREEMENT_ID;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAgreementTermsSupportTerm {

 /*
  * Obtain the support and refund policy I have provided to the customer
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  List<SupportTerm> supportTerms = getSupportTerms(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(supportTerms);
 }

 public static List<SupportTerm> getSupportTerms(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);

  List<SupportTerm> supportTerms = new ArrayList<>();

  for (AcceptedTerm acceptedTerm : getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms()) {
   if (acceptedTerm.supportTerm() != null) {
    supportTerms.add(acceptedTerm.supportTerm());
   }
  }
  return supportTerms;
 }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione GetAgreementTerms AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain the support and refund policy I have provided to the customer for an
 agreement
AG-19

Example Usage: python3 get_agreement_support_terms.py --agreement-id <agreement-
id>
"""

import argparse
import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")


def get_agreement_terms(agreement_id):
    try:
        agreement = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=agreement_id)
        return agreement

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", agreement_id)
```

```
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)

    return None


if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--agreement-id",
        "-aid",
        help="Provide agreement ID to describe agreement status",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    agreement = get_agreement_terms(agreement_id=args.agreement_id)

    if agreement is not None:
        support_found = False

        for term in agreement["acceptedTerms"]:
            if "supportTerm" in term.keys():
                helper.pretty_print_datetime(term)
                support_found = True

        if not support_found:
            print(f"No support term found for agreement: {args.agreement_id}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAgreementTerms AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni i termini di un contratto utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere i termini di un accordo.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;

public class GetAgreementTerms {

 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 getAgreementTermsResponse(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(getAgreementTermsResponse);

 }

 public static GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse(String
 agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
```

```
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder()
    .agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);
  return getAgreementTermsResponse;
 }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione GetAgreementTerms AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Cerca gli accordi in base all'ID dell'account utilizzando un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come cercare gli accordi in base all'ID dell'account.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get agreement by customer AWS
 account ID
```

```
AG-02
"""

import argparse
import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10


def get_agreements(account_id):
    AgreementSummaryList = []

    try:
        agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
            catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
            filters=[
                {"name": "PartyType", "values": ["Proposer"]},
                {"name": "AcceptorId", "values": [account_id]},
                {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
            ],
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
        raise e

    AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    while "nextToken" in agreement and agreement["nextToken"] is not None:
        try:
            agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                nextToken=agreement["nextToken"],
                filters=[
                    {"name": "PartyType", "values": ["Proposer"]},
                    {"name": "AcceptorId", "values": [account_id]},
```

```
                    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                ],
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise e

        AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    return AgreementSummaryList


if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--account_id",
        "-aid",
        help="Provide accepting account ID to search for agreements",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    response = get_agreements(account_id=args.account_id)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(response)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SearchAgreements AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Cerca gli accordi in base all'ID dell'accordo utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come cercare gli accordi in base all'ID dell'accordo.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to search for agreements give id
 information
AG-02-A
"""


import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# To search by offer id: OfferId; by product id: ResourceIdentifier; by product
 type: ResourceType
idType = "ResourceType"

# replace id value as needed
idValue = "SaaSProduct"

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreements(mp_client):
    AgreementSummaryList = []
    partyTypes = ["Proposer"]
    for value in partyTypes:
```

```
        try:
            agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                filters=[
                    {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                    {"name": idType, "values": [idValue]},
                    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                ],
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise e

        AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

        while "nextToken" in agreement and agreement["nextToken"] is not None:
            try:
                agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                    catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                    maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                    nextToken=agreement["nextToken"],
                    filters=[
                        {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                        {"name": idType, "values": [idValue]},
                        {"name": "AgreementType", "values":
 ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                    ],
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
                raise e

            AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    return AgreementSummaryList


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace Catalog.")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreements(mp_client))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SearchAgreements AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Cerca gli accordi per data di fine utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come cercare gli accordi per data di fine.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AgreementViewSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Filter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsRequest;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class SearchAgreementsByEndDate {

 static String beforeOrAfterEndtimeFilterName =
 BeforeOrAfterEndTimeFilterName.BeforeEndTime.name();

 static String cutoffDate = "2050-11-18T00:00:00Z";

 static String partyTypeFilterValue = PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PROPOSER;

 public static void main(String[] args) {

  List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = getAgreements();

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(agreementSummaryList);
 }

 public static List<AgreementViewSummary> getAgreements() {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  // set up filters

  Filter partyTypeFilter = Filter.builder().name(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
    .values(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PROPOSER).build();

  Filter agreementTypeFilter = Filter.builder().name(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
    .values(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PURCHASEAGREEMENT).build();

  Filter customizeFilter =
 Filter.builder().name(beforeOrAfterEndtimeFilterName).values(cutoffDate).build();
```

```
  List<Filter> filters = new ArrayList<Filter>();

  filters.addAll(Arrays.asList(partyTypeFilter, agreementTypeFilter,
 customizeFilter));

  // search agreement with filters

  SearchAgreementsRequest searchAgreementsRequest =
    SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .filters(filters)
    .build();

  SearchAgreementsResponse searchAgreementResponse=
 marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);

  List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = new
 ArrayList<AgreementViewSummary>();

  agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementResponse.agreementViewSummaries());

  while (searchAgreementResponse.nextToken() != null &&
 searchAgreementResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
   searchAgreementsRequest =
     SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
     .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
     .filters(filters)
     .nextToken(searchAgreementResponse.nextToken())
     .build();
   searchAgreementResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);
   agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementResponse.agreementViewSummaries());
  }
  return agreementSummaryList;
 }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione SearchAgreements AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to search for agreement
 information before or after end date
AG-03
"""

import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

# change to 'AfterEndTime' if after endtime is desired
beforeOrAfterEndtimeFilterName = "BeforeEndTime"

# Make sure to use the same date format as below
cutoffDate = "2322-11-18T00:00:00Z"

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreements():
    AgreementSummaryList = []

    try:
```

```
        agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
            catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
            filters=[
                {"name": "PartyType", "values": ["Proposer"]},
                {"name": beforeOrAfterEndtimeFilterName, "values": [cutoffDate]},
                {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
            ],
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
        raise

    AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    while "nextToken" in agreement:
        try:
            agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                nextToken=agreement["nextToken"],
                filters=[
                    {"name": "PartyType", "values": ["Proposer"]},
                    {
                        "name": beforeOrAfterEndtimeFilterName,
                        "values": [cutoffDate],
                    },
                    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                ],
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise

        AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    return AgreementSummaryList


if __name__ == "__main__":
    agreements = get_agreements()
    helper.pretty_print_datetime(agreements)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SearchAgreements AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Cerca gli accordi in base all'ID dell'offerta utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come cercare gli accordi in base all'ID dell'offerta.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to search for agreements by offer
 id
AG-0
"""

import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# offer id to search by
offerId = "11111111111111111111111111"

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreements(mp_client):
```

```
    AgreementSummaryList = []
    partyTypes = ["Proposer"]
    for value in partyTypes:
        try:
            agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                filters=[
                    {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                    {"name": "OfferId", "values": [offerId]},
                    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                ],
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise

        AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

        while "nextToken" in agreement and agreement["nextToken"] is not None:
            try:
                agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                    catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                    maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                    nextToken=agreement["nextToken"],
                    filters=[
                        {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                        {"name": "OfferId", "values": [offerId]},
                        {"name": "AgreementType", "values":
 ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                    ],
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
                raise

            AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    return AgreementSummaryList


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
```

```
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement by offer id.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreements(mp_client))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SearchAgreements AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Cerca gli accordi in base all'ID del prodotto utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come cercare gli accordi in base all'ID del prodotto.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to search for agreement by
 product id
AG-02
"""

import logging
```

```
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# product id to search by
resourceId = "prod-1111111111111"

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreements(mp_client):
    AgreementSummaryList = []
    partyTypes = ["Proposer"]
    for value in partyTypes:
        try:
            agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                filters=[
                    {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                    {"name": "ResourceIdentifier", "values": [resourceId]},
                    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                ],
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete list_entities request.")
            raise

        AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

        while "nextToken" in agreement:
            try:
                agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                    catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                    maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                    nextToken=agreement["nextToken"],
                    filters=[
                        {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                        {"name": "ResourceIdentifier", "values": [resourceId]},
                        {"name": "AgreementType", "values":
 ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                    ],
```

```
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
                raise

            AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    return AgreementSummaryList


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace Catalog.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreements(mp_client))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SearchAgreements AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Cerca gli accordi per stato utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come cercare gli accordi in base allo stato.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to filter agreements by status
AG-04

Example Usage: python3 search_agreements_by_status.py
"""

import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10

party_type_list = ["Proposer"]
agreement_type_list = ["PurchaseAgreement"]

# Accepted values: "ACTIVE", "TERMINATED", "CANCELED", "EXPIRED", "REPLACED",
 "RENEWED"
status_list = ["ACTIVE"]

filter_list = [
    {"name": "PartyType", "values": party_type_list},
    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": agreement_type_list},
    {"name": "Status", "values": status_list},
]

agreement_results_list = []


def get_agreements(filter_list=filter_list):
    try:
        agreements = mp_client.search_agreements(
            catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
```

```
            filters=filter_list,
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
        raise e

    agreement_results_list.extend(agreements["agreementViewSummaries"])

    while "nextToken" in agreements and agreements["nextToken"] is not None:
        try:
            agreements = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                nextToken=agreements["nextToken"],
                filters=filter_list,
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise e

        agreement_results_list.extend(agreements["agreementViewSummaries"])

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(agreement_results_list)
    return agreement_results_list


if __name__ == "__main__":
    agreements_list = get_agreements(filter_list)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SearchAgreements AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Cerca accordi con un filtro personalizzato utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come cercare accordi con un filtro personalizzato.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AgreementViewSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Filter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsResponse;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;

import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

/**
 * To search by
 * offer id: OfferId;
 * product id: ResourceIdentifier;
 * customer AWS account id: AcceptorAccountId
 * product type: ResourceType (i.e. SaasProduct)
 * status: Status. status values can be: ACTIVE, CANCELED,
 *   EXPIRED, RENEWED, REPLACED, ROLLED_BACK, SUPERSEDED, TERMINATED
```

```
 */

public class SearchAgreementsByOneFilter {

 private static final String FILTER_NAME = "ResourceType";

 private static final String FILTER_VALUE = "SaaSProduct";

 /*
  * search agreements by one customize filter
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = getAgreements();

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(agreementSummaryList);
 }

 public static List<AgreementViewSummary> getAgreements() {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  Filter partyTypeFilter = Filter.builder().name(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
    .values(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PROPOSER).build();

  Filter agreementTypeFilter = Filter.builder().name(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
    .values(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PURCHASEAGREEMENT).build();

  Filter customizeFilter =
 Filter.builder().name(FILTER_NAME).values(FILTER_VALUE).build();

  List<Filter> filters = new ArrayList<Filter>();

  filters.addAll(Arrays.asList(partyTypeFilter, agreementTypeFilter,
 customizeFilter));

  SearchAgreementsRequest searchAgreementsRequest =
    SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .filters(filters)
    .build();
```

```
 SearchAgreementsResponse searchAgreementsResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);

 List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = new
ArrayList<AgreementViewSummary>();

 agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());

 while (searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken() != null &&
searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
  searchAgreementsRequest =
    SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .filters(filters)
    .nextToken(searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken())
    .build();
  searchAgreementsResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);

agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());
 }
 return agreementSummaryList;
}

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione SearchAgreements AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Cerca accordi con due filtri personalizzati utilizzando un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come cercare accordi con due filtri personalizzati.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.AwsCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AgreementViewSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Filter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

/**
 * Party Type = Proposer AND Acceptor:
 *  AfterEndTime
 *  BeforeEndTime
 *  ResourceIdentifier + BeforeEndTime
 *  ResourceIdentifier + AfterEndTime
 *  ResourceType + BeforeEndTime
```

```
 *  ResourceType + AfterEndTime
 *
 * Party Type = Proposer
 *  ResourceIdentifier
 *  OfferId
 *  AcceptorAccountId
 *  Status (ACTIVE)
 *  Status (ACTIVE) + ResourceIdentifier
 *  Status (ACTIVE) + AcceptorAccountId
 *  Status (ACTIVE) + OfferId
 *  Status (ACTIVE) + ResourceType
 *  AcceptorAccountId + BeforeEndTime
 *  AcceptorAccountId + AfterEndTime
 *  AcceptorAccountId + AfterEndTime
 *  OfferId + BeforeEndTime
 *
 * Status values can be: ACTIVE, CANCELLED, EXPIRED, RENEWED, REPLACED,
 ROLLED_BACK, SUPERSEDED, TERMINATED
 */

public class SearchAgreementsByTwoFilters {

 public static final String FILTER_1_NAME = "ResourceType";

 public static final String FILTER_1_VALUE = "SaaSProduct";

 public static final String FILTER_2_NAME = "Status";

 public static final String FILTER_2_VALUE = "ACTIVE";

 /*
  * search agreements by two customize filter
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = getAgreements();

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(agreementSummaryList);

 }

 public static List<AgreementViewSummary> getAgreements() {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
```

```
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  Filter partyTypeFilter = Filter.builder().name(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
    .values(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PROPOSER).build();

  Filter agreementTypeFilter = Filter.builder().name(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
    .values(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PURCHASEAGREEMENT).build();

  Filter customizeFilter1 =
 Filter.builder().name(FILTER_1_NAME).values(FILTER_1_VALUE).build();

  Filter customizeFilter2 =
 Filter.builder().name(FILTER_2_NAME).values(FILTER_2_VALUE).build();


  List<Filter> filters = new ArrayList<Filter>();

  filters.addAll(Arrays.asList(partyTypeFilter, agreementTypeFilter,
 customizeFilter1, customizeFilter2));

  SearchAgreementsRequest searchAgreementsRequest =
    SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .filters(filters)
    .build();

  SearchAgreementsResponse searchAgreementsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);

  List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = new
 ArrayList<AgreementViewSummary>();

  agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());

  while (searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken() != null &&
 searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
   searchAgreementsRequest =
     SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
     .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
     .filters(filters)
     .nextToken(searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken())
     .build();
```

```
    searchAgreementsResponse =
  marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);

  agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());
   }
   return agreementSummaryList;
  }

 }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione SearchAgreements AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Esempi di codice per MediaConvert l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS Elemental MediaConvert con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- MediaConvert Guida per l'utente: ulteriori informazioni su MediaConvert.
- MediaConvert Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le MediaConvert azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Salve MediaConvert

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS Elemental MediaConvert.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.MediaConvert;
using Amazon.MediaConvert.Model;

namespace MediaConvertActions;

public static class HelloMediaConvert
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Create the client using the default profile.
        var mediaConvertClient = new AmazonMediaConvertClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello AWS Elemental MediaConvert! Your MediaConvert
 Jobs are:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get some MediaConvert jobs.
        var response = await mediaConvertClient.ListJobsAsync(
            new ListJobsRequest()
            {
                MaxResults = 10
            }
            );

        foreach (var job in response.Jobs)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tJob: {job.Id} status {job.Status}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeEndpointsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per MediaConvert l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Salve MediaConvert
  - Azioni per MediaConvert l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo CreateJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListJobs con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Esempi di base per MediaConvert l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS Elemental MediaConvert with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Salve MediaConvert
- Azioni per MediaConvert l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo CreateJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListJobs con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Salve MediaConvert

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS Elemental MediaConvert.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.MediaConvert;
using Amazon.MediaConvert.Model;

namespace MediaConvertActions;

public static class HelloMediaConvert
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Create the client using the default profile.
        var mediaConvertClient = new AmazonMediaConvertClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello AWS Elemental MediaConvert! Your MediaConvert
 Jobs are:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get some MediaConvert jobs.
        var response = await mediaConvertClient.ListJobsAsync(
            new ListJobsRequest()
            {
                MaxResults = 10
            }
            );

        foreach (var job in response.Jobs)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tJob: {job.Id} status {job.Status}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeEndpointsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Azioni per MediaConvert l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole MediaConvert azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS Elemental MediaConvert.

Esempi

- Utilizzo CreateJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListJobs con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`CreateJob`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateJob`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Imposta le posizioni dei file, il client e il wrapper.

```
        // MediaConvert role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
        // For information on creating this role, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mediaconvert/latest/ug/creating-the-iam-
role-in-mediaconvert-configured.html.
```

```
        var mediaConvertRole = _configuration["mediaConvertRoleARN"];

        // Include the file input and output locations in settings.json or
 settings.local.json.
        var fileInput = _configuration["fileInput"];
        var fileOutput = _configuration["fileOutput"];

        AmazonMediaConvertClient mcClient = new AmazonMediaConvertClient();

        var wrapper = new MediaConvertWrapper(mcClient);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating job for input file {fileInput}.");
        var jobId = await wrapper.CreateJob(mediaConvertRole!, fileInput!,
 fileOutput!);
        Console.WriteLine($"Created job with Job ID: {jobId}");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

Crea il lavoro utilizzando il metodo wrapper e restituisci l'ID del lavoro.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a job to convert a media file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="mediaConvertRole">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
 media convert role, as specified here:
    /// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mediaconvert/latest/ug/creating-the-iam-role-
in-mediaconvert-configured.html</param>
    /// <param name="fileInput">The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 location of the input media file.</param>
    /// <param name="fileOutput">The Amazon S3 location for the output media
 file.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the new job.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateJob(string mediaConvertRole, string
 fileInput,
        string fileOutput)
    {
        CreateJobRequest createJobRequest = new CreateJobRequest
        {
            Role = mediaConvertRole
        };
```

```
        createJobRequest.UserMetadata.Add("Customer", "Amazon");

        JobSettings jobSettings = new JobSettings
        {
            AdAvailOffset = 0,
            TimecodeConfig = new TimecodeConfig
            {
                Source = TimecodeSource.EMBEDDED
            }
        };
        createJobRequest.Settings = jobSettings;

        #region OutputGroup

        OutputGroup ofg = new OutputGroup
        {
            Name = "File Group",
            OutputGroupSettings = new OutputGroupSettings
            {
                Type = OutputGroupType.FILE_GROUP_SETTINGS,
                FileGroupSettings = new FileGroupSettings
                {
                    Destination = fileOutput
                }
            }
        };

        Output output = new Output
        {
            NameModifier = "_1"
        };

        #region VideoDescription

        VideoDescription vdes = new VideoDescription
        {
            ScalingBehavior = ScalingBehavior.DEFAULT,
            TimecodeInsertion = VideoTimecodeInsertion.DISABLED,
            AntiAlias = AntiAlias.ENABLED,
            Sharpness = 50,
            AfdSignaling = AfdSignaling.NONE,
            DropFrameTimecode = DropFrameTimecode.ENABLED,
            RespondToAfd = RespondToAfd.NONE,
```

```
            ColorMetadata = ColorMetadata.INSERT,
            CodecSettings = new VideoCodecSettings
            {
                Codec = VideoCodec.H_264
            }
        };
        output.VideoDescription = vdes;

        H264Settings h264 = new H264Settings
        {
            InterlaceMode = H264InterlaceMode.PROGRESSIVE,
            NumberReferenceFrames = 3,
            Syntax = H264Syntax.DEFAULT,
            Softness = 0,
            GopClosedCadence = 1,
            GopSize = 90,
            Slices = 1,
            GopBReference = H264GopBReference.DISABLED,
            SlowPal = H264SlowPal.DISABLED,
            SpatialAdaptiveQuantization =
H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED,
            TemporalAdaptiveQuantization =
H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED,
            FlickerAdaptiveQuantization =
H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization.DISABLED,
            EntropyEncoding = H264EntropyEncoding.CABAC,
            Bitrate = 5000000,
            FramerateControl = H264FramerateControl.SPECIFIED,
            RateControlMode = H264RateControlMode.CBR,
            CodecProfile = H264CodecProfile.MAIN,
            Telecine = H264Telecine.NONE,
            MinIInterval = 0,
            AdaptiveQuantization = H264AdaptiveQuantization.HIGH,
            CodecLevel = H264CodecLevel.AUTO,
            FieldEncoding = H264FieldEncoding.PAFF,
            SceneChangeDetect = H264SceneChangeDetect.ENABLED,
            QualityTuningLevel = H264QualityTuningLevel.SINGLE_PASS,
            FramerateConversionAlgorithm =
                H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm.DUPLICATE_DROP,
            UnregisteredSeiTimecode = H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode.DISABLED,
            GopSizeUnits = H264GopSizeUnits.FRAMES,
            ParControl = H264ParControl.SPECIFIED,
            NumberBFramesBetweenReferenceFrames = 2,
            RepeatPps = H264RepeatPps.DISABLED,
```

```
            FramerateNumerator = 30,
            FramerateDenominator = 1,
            ParNumerator = 1,
            ParDenominator = 1
        };
        output.VideoDescription.CodecSettings.H264Settings = h264;

        #endregion VideoDescription

        #region AudioDescription

        AudioDescription ades = new AudioDescription
        {
            LanguageCodeControl = AudioLanguageCodeControl.FOLLOW_INPUT,
            // This name matches one specified in the following Inputs.
            AudioSourceName = "Audio Selector 1",
            CodecSettings = new AudioCodecSettings
            {
                Codec = AudioCodec.AAC
            }
        };

        AacSettings aac = new AacSettings
        {
            AudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix =
AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix.NORMAL,
            RateControlMode = AacRateControlMode.CBR,
            CodecProfile = AacCodecProfile.LC,
            CodingMode = AacCodingMode.CODING_MODE_2_0,
            RawFormat = AacRawFormat.NONE,
            SampleRate = 48000,
            Specification = AacSpecification.MPEG4,
            Bitrate = 64000
        };
        ades.CodecSettings.AacSettings = aac;
        output.AudioDescriptions.Add(ades);

        #endregion AudioDescription

        #region Mp4 Container

        output.ContainerSettings = new ContainerSettings
        {
            Container = ContainerType.MP4
```

```
        };
        Mp4Settings mp4 = new Mp4Settings
        {
            CslgAtom = Mp4CslgAtom.INCLUDE,
            FreeSpaceBox = Mp4FreeSpaceBox.EXCLUDE,
            MoovPlacement = Mp4MoovPlacement.PROGRESSIVE_DOWNLOAD
        };
        output.ContainerSettings.Mp4Settings = mp4;

        #endregion Mp4 Container

        ofg.Outputs.Add(output);
        createJobRequest.Settings.OutputGroups.Add(ofg);

        #endregion OutputGroup

        #region Input

        Input input = new Input
        {
            FilterEnable = InputFilterEnable.AUTO,
            PsiControl = InputPsiControl.USE_PSI,
            FilterStrength = 0,
            DeblockFilter = InputDeblockFilter.DISABLED,
            DenoiseFilter = InputDenoiseFilter.DISABLED,
            TimecodeSource = InputTimecodeSource.EMBEDDED,
            FileInput = fileInput
        };

        AudioSelector audsel = new AudioSelector
        {
            Offset = 0,
            DefaultSelection = AudioDefaultSelection.NOT_DEFAULT,
            ProgramSelection = 1,
            SelectorType = AudioSelectorType.TRACK
        };
        audsel.Tracks.Add(1);
        input.AudioSelectors.Add("Audio Selector 1", audsel);

        input.VideoSelector = new VideoSelector
        {
            ColorSpace = ColorSpace.FOLLOW
        };
```

```
        createJobRequest.Settings.Inputs.Add(input);

        #endregion Input

        CreateJobResponse createJobResponse =
            await _amazonMediaConvert.CreateJobAsync(createJobRequest);

        var jobId = createJobResponse.Job.Id;

        return jobId;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per .NET API CreateJobReference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Create an AWS Elemental MediaConvert job.
/*!
  \param mediaConvertRole: An Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the AWS Identity and
                           Access Management (IAM) role for the job.
  \param fileInput: A URI to an input file that is stored in Amazon Simple
 Storage Service
                    (Amazon S3) or on an HTTP(S) server.
  \param fileOutput: A URI for an Amazon S3 output location and the output file
 name base.
  \param jobSettingsFile: An optional JSON settings file.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::MediaConvert::createJob(const Aws::String &mediaConvertRole,
                                     const Aws::String &fileInput,
                                     const Aws::String &fileOutput,
```

```
                                        const Aws::String &jobSettingsFile,
                                        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
&clientConfiguration) {
   Aws::MediaConvert::Model::CreateJobRequest createJobRequest;

   createJobRequest.SetRole(mediaConvertRole);
   Aws::Http::HeaderValueCollection hvc;
   hvc.emplace("Customer", "Amazon");
   createJobRequest.SetUserMetadata(hvc);

   if (!jobSettingsFile.empty()) // Use a JSON file for the job settings.
   {
       std::ifstream jobSettingsStream(jobSettingsFile, std::ios::ate);
       if (!jobSettingsStream) {
           std::cerr << "Unable to open the job template file." << std::endl;
           return false;
       }
       std::vector<char> buffer(jobSettingsStream.tellg());
       jobSettingsStream.seekg(0);
       jobSettingsStream.read(buffer.data(), buffer.size());
       std::string jobSettingsJSON(buffer.data(), buffer.size());
       size_t pos = jobSettingsJSON.find(INPUT_FILE_PLACEHOLDER);
       if (pos != std::string::npos) {
           jobSettingsJSON.replace(pos, strlen(INPUT_FILE_PLACEHOLDER),
fileInput);
       }

       pos = jobSettingsJSON.find(OUTPUT_FILE_PLACEHOLDER);
       if (pos != std::string::npos) {
           jobSettingsJSON.replace(pos, strlen(OUTPUT_FILE_PLACEHOLDER),
fileOutput);
       }
       Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonValue(jobSettingsJSON);
       Aws::MediaConvert::Model::JobSettings jobSettings(jsonValue);

       createJobRequest.SetSettings(jobSettings);
   }
   else { // Configure the job settings programmatically.
       Aws::MediaConvert::Model::JobSettings jobSettings;
       jobSettings.SetAdAvailOffset(0);
       Aws::MediaConvert::Model::TimecodeConfig timecodeConfig;

timecodeConfig.SetSource(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::TimecodeSource::EMBEDDED);
       jobSettings.SetTimecodeConfig(timecodeConfig);
```

```
        // Configure the output group.
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::OutputGroup outputGroup;
        outputGroup.SetName("File Group");
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::OutputGroupSettings outputGroupSettings;
        outputGroupSettings.SetType(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::OutputGroupType::FILE_GROUP_SETTINGS);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::FileGroupSettings fileGroupSettings;
        fileGroupSettings.SetDestination(fileOutput);
        outputGroupSettings.SetFileGroupSettings(fileGroupSettings);
        outputGroup.SetOutputGroupSettings(outputGroupSettings);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Output output;
        output.SetNameModifier("_1");

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoDescription videoDescription;
        videoDescription.SetScalingBehavior(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ScalingBehavior::DEFAULT);
        videoDescription.SetTimecodeInsertion(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoTimecodeInsertion::DISABLED);

videoDescription.SetAntiAlias(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AntiAlias::ENABLED);
        videoDescription.SetSharpness(50);

videoDescription.SetAfdSignaling(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AfdSignaling::NONE);
        videoDescription.SetDropFrameTimecode(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::DropFrameTimecode::ENABLED);

videoDescription.SetRespondToAfd(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::RespondToAfd::NONE);
        videoDescription.SetColorMetadata(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ColorMetadata::INSERT);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoCodecSettings videoCodecSettings;
        videoCodecSettings.SetCodec(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoCodec::H_264);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264Settings h264Settings;
        h264Settings.SetNumberReferenceFrames(3);
        h264Settings.SetSyntax(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264Syntax::DEFAULT);
        h264Settings.SetSoftness(0);
        h264Settings.SetGopClosedCadence(1);
        h264Settings.SetGopSize(90);
        h264Settings.SetSlices(1);
        h264Settings.SetGopBReference(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264GopBReference::DISABLED);
        h264Settings.SetSlowPal(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264SlowPal::DISABLED);
```

```
        h264Settings.SetSpatialAdaptiveQuantization(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization::ENABLED);
        h264Settings.SetTemporalAdaptiveQuantization(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization::ENABLED);
        h264Settings.SetFlickerAdaptiveQuantization(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization::DISABLED);
        h264Settings.SetEntropyEncoding(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264EntropyEncoding::CABAC);
        h264Settings.SetBitrate(5000000);
        h264Settings.SetFramerateControl(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264FramerateControl::SPECIFIED);
        h264Settings.SetRateControlMode(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264RateControlMode::CBR);

h264Settings.SetCodecProfile(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264CodecProfile::MAIN);
        h264Settings.SetTelecine(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264Telecine::NONE);
        h264Settings.SetMinIInterval(0);
        h264Settings.SetAdaptiveQuantization(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264AdaptiveQuantization::HIGH);

h264Settings.SetCodecLevel(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264CodecLevel::AUTO);
        h264Settings.SetFieldEncoding(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264FieldEncoding::PAFF);
        h264Settings.SetSceneChangeDetect(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264SceneChangeDetect::ENABLED);
        h264Settings.SetQualityTuningLevel(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264QualityTuningLevel::SINGLE_PASS);
        h264Settings.SetFramerateConversionAlgorithm(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm::DUPLICATE_DROP);
        h264Settings.SetUnregisteredSeiTimecode(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode::DISABLED);
        h264Settings.SetGopSizeUnits(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264GopSizeUnits::FRAMES);

h264Settings.SetParControl(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264ParControl::SPECIFIED);
        h264Settings.SetNumberBFramesBetweenReferenceFrames(2);

h264Settings.SetRepeatPps(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264RepeatPps::DISABLED);
        h264Settings.SetFramerateNumerator(30);
        h264Settings.SetFramerateDenominator(1);
```

```
        h264Settings.SetParNumerator(1);
        h264Settings.SetParDenominator(1);
        videoCodecSettings.SetH264Settings(h264Settings);
        videoDescription.SetCodecSettings(videoCodecSettings);
        output.SetVideoDescription(videoDescription);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioDescription audioDescription;
        audioDescription.SetLanguageCodeControl(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioLanguageCodeControl::FOLLOW_INPUT);
        audioDescription.SetAudioSourceName(AUDIO_SOURCE_NAME);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioCodecSettings audioCodecSettings;
        audioCodecSettings.SetCodec(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioCodec::AAC);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacSettings aacSettings;
        aacSettings.SetAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix::NORMAL);
        aacSettings.SetRateControlMode(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacRateControlMode::CBR);

aacSettings.SetCodecProfile(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacCodecProfile::LC);
        aacSettings.SetCodingMode(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacCodingMode::CODING_MODE_2_0);
        aacSettings.SetRawFormat(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacRawFormat::NONE);
        aacSettings.SetSampleRate(48000);

aacSettings.SetSpecification(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacSpecification::MPEG4);
        aacSettings.SetBitrate(64000);
        audioCodecSettings.SetAacSettings(aacSettings);
        audioDescription.SetCodecSettings(audioCodecSettings);
        Aws::Vector<Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioDescription>
audioDescriptions;
        audioDescriptions.emplace_back(audioDescription);
        output.SetAudioDescriptions(audioDescriptions);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ContainerSettings mp4container;
        mp4container.SetContainer(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ContainerType::MP4);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Mp4Settings mp4Settings;
        mp4Settings.SetCslgAtom(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Mp4CslgAtom::INCLUDE);

mp4Settings.SetFreeSpaceBox(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Mp4FreeSpaceBox::EXCLUDE);
        mp4Settings.SetMoovPlacement(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Mp4MoovPlacement::PROGRESSIVE_DOWNLOAD);
```

```
        mp4container.SetMp4Settings(mp4Settings);
        output.SetContainerSettings(mp4container);

        outputGroup.AddOutputs(output);
        jobSettings.AddOutputGroups(outputGroup);

        // Configure inputs.
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Input input;
        input.SetFilterEnable(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputFilterEnable::AUTO);
        input.SetPsiControl(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputPsiControl::USE_PSI);
        input.SetFilterStrength(0);

input.SetDeblockFilter(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputDeblockFilter::DISABLED);

input.SetDenoiseFilter(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputDenoiseFilter::DISABLED);
        input.SetTimecodeSource(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputTimecodeSource::EMBEDDED);
        input.SetFileInput(fileInput);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioSelector audioSelector;
        audioSelector.SetOffset(0);
        audioSelector.SetDefaultSelection(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioDefaultSelection::NOT_DEFAULT);
        audioSelector.SetProgramSelection(1);
        audioSelector.SetSelectorType(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioSelectorType::TRACK);
        audioSelector.AddTracks(1);
        input.AddAudioSelectors(AUDIO_SOURCE_NAME, audioSelector);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoSelector videoSelector;

videoSelector.SetColorSpace(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ColorSpace::FOLLOW);
        input.SetVideoSelector(videoSelector);

        jobSettings.AddInputs(input);

        createJobRequest.SetSettings(jobSettings);
    }

    Aws::MediaConvert::MediaConvertClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::MediaConvert::Model::CreateJobOutcome outcome = client.CreateJob(
            createJobRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Job successfully created with ID - "
```

```
                    << outcome.GetResult().GetJob().GetId() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error CreateJob - " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateJobconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un lavoro

L'`create-job`esempio seguente crea un processo di transcodifica con le impostazioni specificate in un file `job.json` che si trova nel sistema da cui si invia il comando. Questa specifica del processo JSON può specificare ogni impostazione singolarmente, fare riferimento a un modello di lavoro o fare riferimento a preimpostazioni di output.

```
aws mediaconvert create-job \
    --endpoint-url https://abcd1234.mediaconvert.region-name-1.amazonaws.com \
    --region region-name-1 \
    --cli-input-json file://~/job.json
```

Puoi utilizzare la MediaConvert console AWS Elemental per generare le specifiche del lavoro JSON scegliendo le impostazioni del lavoro e quindi scegliendo Mostra lavoro JSON nella parte inferiore della sezione Job.

Per ottenere un endpoint specifico per l'account, usa o invia il comando senza `describe-endpoints` l'endpoint. Il servizio restituisce un errore e il tuo endpoint.

Se la richiesta ha esito positivo, il servizio restituisce le specifiche del lavoro JSON che hai inviato con la richiesta.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Lavorare con AWS Elemental MediaConvert Jobs nella Guida per l'utente di AWS MediaConvert Elemental.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command CreateJobReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package com.example.mediaconvert;

import java.net.URI;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.MediaConvertClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.Output;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.MediaConvertException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.OutputGroup;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.OutputGroupSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsGroupSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.OutputGroupType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsDirectoryStructure;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsManifestDurationFormat;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsStreamInfResolution;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsClientCache;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsCaptionLanguageSetting;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsManifestCompression;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsCodecSpecification;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsOutputSelection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsProgramDateTime;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsTimedMetadataId3Frame;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsSegmentControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.FileGroupSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ContainerSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.VideoDescription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ContainerType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ScalingBehavior;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.VideoTimecodeInsertion;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ColorMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.RespondToAfd;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AfdSignaling;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DropFrameTimecode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.VideoCodecSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264Settings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.VideoCodec;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.CreateJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264RateControlMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264QualityTuningLevel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264SceneChangeDetect;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264ParControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacRawFormat;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264QvbrSettings;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264CodecLevel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264FramerateControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacCodingMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264Telecine;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264GopSizeUnits;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264CodecProfile;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264GopBReference;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioTypeControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AntiAlias;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264SlowPal;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264Syntax;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.M3u8Settings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputDenoiseFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.CreateJobResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264EntropyEncoding;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputPsiControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ColorSpace;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264RepeatPps;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264FieldEncoding;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.M3u8NielsenId3;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputDeblockFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputRotate;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264DynamicSubGop;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.TimedMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.JobSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioDefaultSelection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.VideoSelector;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacSpecification;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.Input;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.OutputSettings;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264AdaptiveQuantization;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioLanguageCodeControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputFilterEnable;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioDescription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264InterlaceMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioCodecSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioCodec;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacRateControlMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacCodecProfile;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsIFrameOnlyManifest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.FrameCaptureSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioSelector;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.M3u8PcrControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputTimecodeSource;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.M3u8Scte35Source;

/**
 * Create a MediaConvert job. Must supply MediaConvert access role Amazon
 * Resource Name (ARN), and a
 * valid video input file via Amazon S3 URL.
 *
```

```
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 */
public class CreateJob {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                Usage:
                                    <mcRoleARN> <fileInput>\s

                                Where:
                                    mcRoleARN - The MediaConvert Role ARN.\s
                                    fileInput -  The URL of an Amazon S3 bucket
 where the input file is located.\s
                                """;

                if (args.length != 2) {
                        System.out.println(usage);
                        System.exit(1);
                }

                String mcRoleARN = args[0];
                String fileInput = args[1];
                Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
                MediaConvertClient mc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                                .region(region)
                                .build();

                String id = createMediaJob(mc, mcRoleARN, fileInput);
                System.out.println("MediaConvert job created. Job Id = " + id);
                mc.close();
        }

        public static String createMediaJob(MediaConvertClient mc, String
 mcRoleARN, String fileInput) {

                String s3path = fileInput.substring(0, fileInput.lastIndexOf('/')
 + 1) + "javasdk/out/";
                String fileOutput = s3path + "index";
```

```
                String thumbsOutput = s3path + "thumbs/";
                String mp4Output = s3path + "mp4/";

                try {
                        DescribeEndpointsResponse res = mc

 .describeEndpoints(DescribeEndpointsRequest.builder().maxResults(20).build());

                        if (res.endpoints().size() <= 0) {
                                System.out.println("Cannot find MediaConvert
 service endpoint URL!");
                                System.exit(1);
                        }
                        String endpointURL = res.endpoints().get(0).url();
                        System.out.println("MediaConvert service URL: " +
 endpointURL);
                        System.out.println("MediaConvert role arn: " +
 mcRoleARN);
                        System.out.println("MediaConvert input file: " +
 fileInput);
                        System.out.println("MediaConvert output path: " +
 s3path);

                        MediaConvertClient emc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                                        .region(Region.US_WEST_2)

 .endpointOverride(URI.create(endpointURL))
                                        .build();

                        // output group Preset HLS low profile
                        Output hlsLow = createOutput("hls_low", "_low", "_$dt$",
 750000, 7, 1920, 1080, 640);
                        // output group Preset HLS media profile
                        Output hlsMedium = createOutput("hls_medium", "_medium",
 "_$dt$", 1200000, 7, 1920, 1080, 1280);
                        // output group Preset HLS high profole
                        Output hlsHigh = createOutput("hls_high", "_high", "_$dt
$", 3500000, 8, 1920, 1080, 1920);

                        OutputGroup appleHLS = OutputGroup.builder().name("Apple
 HLS").customName("Example")

 .outputGroupSettings(OutputGroupSettings.builder()
```

```
.type(OutputGroupType.HLS_GROUP_SETTINGS)
.hlsGroupSettings(HlsGroupSettings.builder()
.directoryStructure(
      HlsDirectoryStructure.SINGLE_DIRECTORY)
.manifestDurationFormat(
      HlsManifestDurationFormat.INTEGER)
.streamInfResolution(
      HlsStreamInfResolution.INCLUDE)
.clientCache(HlsClientCache.ENABLED)
.captionLanguageSetting(
      HlsCaptionLanguageSetting.OMIT)
.manifestCompression(
      HlsManifestCompression.NONE)
.codecSpecification(
      HlsCodecSpecification.RFC_4281)
.outputSelection(
      HlsOutputSelection.MANIFESTS_AND_SEGMENTS)
.programDateTime(HlsProgramDateTime.EXCLUDE)
.programDateTimePeriod(600)
.timedMetadataId3Frame(
      HlsTimedMetadataId3Frame.PRIV)
.timedMetadataId3Period(10)
```

```
.destination(fileOutput)

.segmentControl(HlsSegmentControl.SEGMENTED_FILES)

.minFinalSegmentLength((double) 0)

.segmentLength(4).minSegmentLength(0).build())
                                                        .build())
                                        .outputs(hlsLow, hlsMedium,
hlsHigh).build();

                       OutputGroup fileMp4 = OutputGroup.builder().name("File
Group").customName("mp4")

.outputGroupSettings(OutputGroupSettings.builder()

.type(OutputGroupType.FILE_GROUP_SETTINGS)

.fileGroupSettings(FileGroupSettings.builder()

.destination(mp4Output).build())
                                                        .build())

.outputs(Output.builder().extension("mp4")

.containerSettings(ContainerSettings.builder()

.container(ContainerType.MP4).build())

.videoDescription(VideoDescription.builder().width(1280)

.height(720)

.scalingBehavior(ScalingBehavior.DEFAULT)

.sharpness(50).antiAlias(AntiAlias.ENABLED)

.timecodeInsertion(

      VideoTimecodeInsertion.DISABLED)

.colorMetadata(ColorMetadata.INSERT)
```

```
.respondToAfd(RespondToAfd.NONE)

.afdSignaling(AfdSignaling.NONE)

.dropFrameTimecode(DropFrameTimecode.ENABLED)

.codecSettings(VideoCodecSettings.builder()

      .codec(VideoCodec.H_264)

      .h264Settings(H264Settings

                      .builder()

                      .rateControlMode(

                                      H264RateControlMode.QVBR)

                      .parControl(H264ParControl.INITIALIZE_FROM_SOURCE)

                      .qualityTuningLevel(

                                      H264QualityTuningLevel.SINGLE_PASS)

                      .qvbrSettings(

                                      H264QvbrSettings.builder()

                                                      .qvbrQualityLevel(

                                                                      8)

                                                      .build())

                      .codecLevel(H264CodecLevel.AUTO)

                      .codecProfile(H264CodecProfile.MAIN)

                      .maxBitrate(2400000)

                      .framerateControl(
```

```
H264FramerateControl.INITIALIZE_FROM_SOURCE)
                        .gopSize(2.0)
                        .gopSizeUnits(H264GopSizeUnits.SECONDS)
                        .numberBFramesBetweenReferenceFrames(
                                        2)
                        .gopClosedCadence(
                                        1)
                        .gopBReference(H264GopBReference.DISABLED)
                        .slowPal(H264SlowPal.DISABLED)
                        .syntax(H264Syntax.DEFAULT)
                        .numberReferenceFrames(
                                        3)
                        .dynamicSubGop(H264DynamicSubGop.STATIC)
                        .fieldEncoding(H264FieldEncoding.PAFF)
                        .sceneChangeDetect(
                                        H264SceneChangeDetect.ENABLED)
                        .minIInterval(0)
                        .telecine(H264Telecine.NONE)
                        .framerateConversionAlgorithm(

H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm.DUPLICATE_DROP)
                        .entropyEncoding(
```

```
                                        H264EntropyEncoding.CABAC)
                        .slices(1)
                        .unregisteredSeiTimecode(
                                        H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode.DISABLED)
                        .repeatPps(H264RepeatPps.DISABLED)
                        .adaptiveQuantization(
                                        H264AdaptiveQuantization.HIGH)
                        .spatialAdaptiveQuantization(
                                        H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED)
                        .temporalAdaptiveQuantization(
                                        H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED)
                        .flickerAdaptiveQuantization(
                                        H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization.DISABLED)
                        .softness(0)
                        .interlaceMode(H264InterlaceMode.PROGRESSIVE)
                        .build())
        .build())
                                                                        .build())
.audioDescriptions(AudioDescription.builder()
.audioTypeControl(AudioTypeControl.FOLLOW_INPUT)
.languageCodeControl(
        AudioLanguageCodeControl.FOLLOW_INPUT)
```

```
.codecSettings(AudioCodecSettings.builder()

      .codec(AudioCodec.AAC)

      .aacSettings(AacSettings

                      .builder()

                      .codecProfile(AacCodecProfile.LC)

                      .rateControlMode(

                                      AacRateControlMode.CBR)

                      .codingMode(AacCodingMode.CODING_MODE_2_0)

                      .sampleRate(44100)

                      .bitrate(160000)

                      .rawFormat(AacRawFormat.NONE)

                      .specification(AacSpecification.MPEG4)

                      .audioDescriptionBroadcasterMix(

                                      AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix.NORMAL)

                      .build())

      .build())
                                                                          .build())
                                                              .build())
                                       .build();
                       OutputGroup thumbs = OutputGroup.builder().name("File
Group").customName("thumbs")

.outputGroupSettings(OutputGroupSettings.builder()

.type(OutputGroupType.FILE_GROUP_SETTINGS)

.fileGroupSettings(FileGroupSettings.builder()
```

```
.destination(thumbsOutput).build())
                                                                .build())

.outputs(Output.builder().extension("jpg")

.containerSettings(ContainerSettings.builder()

.container(ContainerType.RAW).build())

.videoDescription(VideoDescription.builder()

.scalingBehavior(ScalingBehavior.DEFAULT)

.sharpness(50).antiAlias(AntiAlias.ENABLED)

.timecodeInsertion(

      VideoTimecodeInsertion.DISABLED)

.colorMetadata(ColorMetadata.INSERT)

.dropFrameTimecode(DropFrameTimecode.ENABLED)

.codecSettings(VideoCodecSettings.builder()

      .codec(VideoCodec.FRAME_CAPTURE)

      .frameCaptureSettings(

                      FrameCaptureSettings

                                      .builder()

                                      .framerateNumerator(

                                                      1)

                                      .framerateDenominator(

                                                      1)

                                      .maxCaptures(10000000)
```

```
                                        .quality(80)

                                        .build())

      .build())
                                                                                .build())
                                                                .build())
                                         .build();

                        Map<String, AudioSelector> audioSelectors = new
HashMap<>();
                        audioSelectors.put("Audio Selector 1",

AudioSelector.builder().defaultSelection(AudioDefaultSelection.DEFAULT)
                                                                .offset(0).build());

                        JobSettings jobSettings =
JobSettings.builder().inputs(Input.builder()
                                         .audioSelectors(audioSelectors)
                                         .videoSelector(

VideoSelector.builder().colorSpace(ColorSpace.FOLLOW)

.rotate(InputRotate.DEGREE_0).build())

.filterEnable(InputFilterEnable.AUTO).filterStrength(0)

.deblockFilter(InputDeblockFilter.DISABLED)

.denoiseFilter(InputDenoiseFilter.DISABLED).psiControl(InputPsiControl.USE_PSI)

.timecodeSource(InputTimecodeSource.EMBEDDED).fileInput(fileInput).build())
                                         .outputGroups(appleHLS, thumbs,
fileMp4).build();

                        CreateJobRequest createJobRequest =
CreateJobRequest.builder().role(mcRoleARN)
                                         .settings(jobSettings)
                                         .build();

                        CreateJobResponse createJobResponse =
emc.createJob(createJobRequest);
                        return createJobResponse.job().id();
```

```
                } catch (MediaConvertException e) {
                        System.out.println(e.toString());
                        System.exit(0);
                }
                return "";
        }

        private final static Output createOutput(String customName,
                        String nameModifier,
                        String segmentModifier,
                        int qvbrMaxBitrate,
                        int qvbrQualityLevel,
                        int originWidth,
                        int originHeight,
                        int targetWidth) {

                int targetHeight = Math.round(originHeight * targetWidth /
originWidth)
                                - (Math.round(originHeight * targetWidth /
originWidth) % 4);
                Output output = null;
                try {
                        output =
Output.builder().nameModifier(nameModifier).outputSettings(OutputSettings.builder()

.hlsSettings(HlsSettings.builder().segmentModifier(segmentModifier)

.audioGroupId("program_audio")

.iFrameOnlyManifest(HlsIFrameOnlyManifest.EXCLUDE).build())
                                        .build())

.containerSettings(ContainerSettings.builder().container(ContainerType.M3_U8)

.m3u8Settings(M3u8Settings.builder().audioFramesPerPes(4)

.pcrControl(M3u8PcrControl.PCR_EVERY_PES_PACKET)

.pmtPid(480).privateMetadataPid(503)

.programNumber(1).patInterval(0).pmtInterval(0)

.scte35Source(M3u8Scte35Source.NONE)
```

```
.scte35Pid(500).nielsenId3(M3u8NielsenId3.NONE)

.timedMetadata(TimedMetadata.NONE)

.timedMetadataPid(502).videoPid(481)

.audioPids(482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488,

      489, 490, 491, 492)
                                                                                .build())
                                                                .build())
                                                .videoDescription(

VideoDescription.builder().width(targetWidth)

.height(targetHeight)

.scalingBehavior(ScalingBehavior.DEFAULT)

.sharpness(50).antiAlias(AntiAlias.ENABLED)

.timecodeInsertion(

      VideoTimecodeInsertion.DISABLED)

.colorMetadata(ColorMetadata.INSERT)

.respondToAfd(RespondToAfd.NONE)

.afdSignaling(AfdSignaling.NONE)

.dropFrameTimecode(DropFrameTimecode.ENABLED)

.codecSettings(VideoCodecSettings.builder()

      .codec(VideoCodec.H_264)

      .h264Settings(H264Settings

                        .builder()

                        .rateControlMode(
```

```
                                H264RateControlMode.QVBR)
                        .parControl(H264ParControl.INITIALIZE_FROM_SOURCE)
                        .qualityTuningLevel(
                                H264QualityTuningLevel.SINGLE_PASS)
                        .qvbrSettings(H264QvbrSettings
                                .builder()
                                .qvbrQualityLevel(
                                                qvbrQualityLevel)
                                .build())
                        .codecLevel(H264CodecLevel.AUTO)
                        .codecProfile((targetHeight > 720
                                && targetWidth > 1280)
                                                ? H264CodecProfile.HIGH
                                                : H264CodecProfile.MAIN)
                        .maxBitrate(qvbrMaxBitrate)
                        .framerateControl(

H264FramerateControl.INITIALIZE_FROM_SOURCE)
                        .gopSize(2.0)
                        .gopSizeUnits(H264GopSizeUnits.SECONDS)
                        .numberBFramesBetweenReferenceFrames(
                                2)
```

```
                        .gopClosedCadence(
                                        1)
                        .gopBReference(H264GopBReference.DISABLED)
                        .slowPal(H264SlowPal.DISABLED)
                        .syntax(H264Syntax.DEFAULT)
                        .numberReferenceFrames(
                                        3)
                        .dynamicSubGop(H264DynamicSubGop.STATIC)
                        .fieldEncoding(H264FieldEncoding.PAFF)
                        .sceneChangeDetect(
                                        H264SceneChangeDetect.ENABLED)
                        .minIInterval(0)
                        .telecine(H264Telecine.NONE)
                        .framerateConversionAlgorithm(

H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm.DUPLICATE_DROP)
                        .entropyEncoding(
                                        H264EntropyEncoding.CABAC)
                        .slices(1)
                        .unregisteredSeiTimecode(
                                        H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode.DISABLED)
                        .repeatPps(H264RepeatPps.DISABLED)
```

```
                        .adaptiveQuantization(
                                        H264AdaptiveQuantization.HIGH)
                        .spatialAdaptiveQuantization(
                                        H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED)
                        .temporalAdaptiveQuantization(
                                        H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED)
                        .flickerAdaptiveQuantization(
                                        H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization.DISABLED)
                        .softness(0)
                        .interlaceMode(H264InterlaceMode.PROGRESSIVE)
                        .build())
      .build())
                                                                        .build())
.audioDescriptions(AudioDescription.builder()
.audioTypeControl(AudioTypeControl.FOLLOW_INPUT)
.languageCodeControl(AudioLanguageCodeControl.FOLLOW_INPUT)
.codecSettings(AudioCodecSettings.builder()
.codec(AudioCodec.AAC).aacSettings(AacSettings
      .builder()
      .codecProfile(AacCodecProfile.LC)
      .rateControlMode(
                        AacRateControlMode.CBR)
```

```
        .codingMode(AacCodingMode.CODING_MODE_2_0)

        .sampleRate(44100)

        .bitrate(96000)

        .rawFormat(AacRawFormat.NONE)

        .specification(AacSpecification.MPEG4)

        .audioDescriptionBroadcasterMix(

                        AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix.NORMAL)

        .build())
                                                                    .build())
                                                        .build())
                                        .build();
                } catch (MediaConvertException e) {
                        e.printStackTrace();
                        System.exit(0);
                }
                return output;
         }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateJobconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createMediaJob(
    mcClient: MediaConvertClient,
```

```
    mcRoleARN: String,
    fileInput1: String,
): String? {
    // Step 1: Describe endpoints to get the MediaConvert endpoint URL
    val describeResponse = mcClient.describeEndpoints(
        DescribeEndpointsRequest {
            maxResults = 1
        },
    )

    val endpointUrl = describeResponse.endpoints?.firstOrNull()?.url
        ?: error("No MediaConvert endpoint found")

    // Step 2: Create MediaConvert client with resolved endpoint
    val mediaConvert = MediaConvertClient.fromEnvironment {
        region = "us-west-2"
        endpointProvider = MediaConvertEndpointProvider {
            Endpoint(endpointUrl)
        }
    }

    // Output destination folder in S3 - put in 'output/' folder beside input
    val outputDestination = fileInput1.substringBeforeLast('/') + "/output/"

    // Step 3: Create the job request with minimal valid video codec settings
    val jobRequest = CreateJobRequest {
        role = mcRoleARN
        settings = JobSettings {
            inputs = listOf(
                Input {
                    fileInput = fileInput1
                },
            )
            outputGroups = listOf(
                OutputGroup {
                    outputGroupSettings = OutputGroupSettings {
                        type = OutputGroupType.FileGroupSettings
                        fileGroupSettings = FileGroupSettings {
                            destination = outputDestination
                        }
                    }
                    outputs = listOf(
                        Output {
                            containerSettings = ContainerSettings {
```

```
                                container = ContainerType.Mp4
                            }
                            videoDescription = VideoDescription {
                                width = 1280
                                height = 720
                                codecSettings = VideoCodecSettings {
                                    codec = VideoCodec.H264
                                    h264Settings = H264Settings {
                                        rateControlMode =
H264RateControlMode.Qvbr
                                        qvbrSettings = H264QvbrSettings {
                                            qvbrQualityLevel = 7
                                        }
                                        maxBitrate = 5_000_000
                                        codecLevel = H264CodecLevel.Auto
                                        codecProfile = H264CodecProfile.Main
                                        framerateControl =
H264FramerateControl.InitializeFromSource
                                    }
                                }
                            }
                        },
                    )
                },
            )
        }
    }

    // Step 4: Call MediaConvert to create the job
    val response = mediaConvert.createJob(jobRequest)

    // Return the job ID or null if not found
    return response.job?.id
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateJobconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`GetJob`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetJob`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Imposta le posizioni dei file, il client e il wrapper.

```
        // MediaConvert role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
        // For information on creating this role, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mediaconvert/latest/ug/creating-the-iam-
role-in-mediaconvert-configured.html.
        var mediaConvertRole = _configuration["mediaConvertRoleARN"];

        // Include the file input and output locations in settings.json or
 settings.local.json.
        var fileInput = _configuration["fileInput"];
        var fileOutput = _configuration["fileOutput"];

        AmazonMediaConvertClient mcClient = new AmazonMediaConvertClient();

        var wrapper = new MediaConvertWrapper(mcClient);
```

Ottieni un lavoro tramite il suo ID.

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Getting job information for Job ID {jobId}");
        var job = await wrapper.GetJobById(jobId);
        Console.WriteLine($"Job {job.Id} created on {job.CreatedAt:d} has status
 {job.Status}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the job information for a job by its ID.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="jobId">The ID of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>The Job object.</returns>
    public async Task<Job> GetJobById(string jobId)
    {
        var jobResponse = await _amazonMediaConvert.GetJobAsync(
                new GetJobRequest
                {
                    Id = jobId
                });

        return jobResponse.Job;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetJobsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Retrieve the information for a specific completed transcoding job.
/*!
  \param jobID: A job ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::MediaConvert::getJob(const Aws::String &jobID,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::MediaConvert::MediaConvertClient client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::MediaConvert::Model::GetJobRequest request;
    request.SetId(jobID);
    const Aws::MediaConvert::Model::GetJobOutcome outcome = client.GetJob(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
        std::cout <<
 outcome.GetResult().GetJob().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "DescribeEndpoints error - " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }


    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetJobconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere dettagli su un particolare lavoro

L'esempio seguente richiede le informazioni per il lavoro con ID`1234567890987-1ab2c3`, che in questo esempio è terminato con un errore.

```
aws mediaconvert get-job \
    --endpoint-url https://abcd1234.mediaconvert.region-name-1.amazonaws.com \
    --region region-name-1 \
    --id 1234567890987-1ab2c3
```

Per ottenere l'endpoint specifico dell'account`describe-endpoints`, utilizza o invia il comando senza l'endpoint. Il servizio restituisce un errore e il tuo endpoint.

Se la richiesta ha esito positivo, il servizio restituisce un file JSON con informazioni sul lavoro, incluse le impostazioni del lavoro, eventuali errori restituiti e altri dati sul lavoro, come segue:

```
{
    "Job": {
        "Status": "ERROR",
        "Queue": "arn:aws:mediaconvert:region-name-1:012345678998:queues/Queue1",
        "Settings": {
```

```
            ...<truncated for brevity>...
        },
        "ErrorMessage": "Unable to open input file [s3://my-input-bucket/file-
name.mp4]: [Failed probe/open: [Failed to read data: AssumeRole failed]]",
        "ErrorCode": 1434,
        "Role": "arn:aws:iam::012345678998:role/MediaConvertServiceRole",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:mediaconvert:us-
west-1:012345678998:jobs/1234567890987-1ab2c3",
        "UserMetadata": {},
        "Timing": {
            "FinishTime": 1517442131,
            "SubmitTime": 1517442103,
            "StartTime": 1517442104
        },
        "Id": "1234567890987-1ab2c3",
        "CreatedAt": 1517442103
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Lavorare con AWS Elemental MediaConvert Jobs nella Guida per l'utente di AWS MediaConvert Elemental.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command GetJobReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.GetJobRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.GetJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.MediaConvertException;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.MediaConvertClient;
import java.net.URI;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class GetJob {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = "\n" +
                "  <jobId> \n\n" +
                "Where:\n" +
                "  jobId - The job id value.\n\n";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String jobId = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MediaConvertClient mc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getSpecificJob(mc, jobId);
        mc.close();
    }

    public static void getSpecificJob(MediaConvertClient mc, String jobId) {
        try {
            DescribeEndpointsResponse res =
 mc.describeEndpoints(DescribeEndpointsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(20)
                    .build());

            if (res.endpoints().size() <= 0) {
```

```
                System.out.println("Cannot find MediaConvert service endpoint
 URL!");
                System.exit(1);
            }
            String endpointURL = res.endpoints().get(0).url();
            MediaConvertClient emc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                    .endpointOverride(URI.create(endpointURL))
                    .build();

            GetJobRequest jobRequest = GetJobRequest.builder()
                    .id(jobId)
                    .build();

            GetJobResponse response = emc.getJob(jobRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the job is " + response.job().arn());

        } catch (MediaConvertException e) {
            System.out.println(e.toString());
            System.exit(0);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetJobconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getSpecificJob(mcClient: MediaConvertClient, jobId: String) {
    // 1. Discover the correct endpoint
    val res = mcClient.describeEndpoints(DescribeEndpointsRequest { maxResults =
 1 })
    var endpointUrl = res.endpoints?.firstOrNull()?.url
```

```
        ?: error(" No MediaConvert endpoint found")

    // 2. Create a new client using the endpoint
    val clientWithEndpoint = MediaConvertClient {
        region = "us-west-2"
        endpointUrl = endpointUrl
    }

    // 3. Get the job details
    val jobResponse = clientWithEndpoint.getJob(GetJobRequest { id = jobId })
    val job = jobResponse.job

    println("Job status: ${job?.status}")
    println("Job ARN: ${job?.arn}")
    println("Output group count: ${job?.settings?.outputGroups?.size}")
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetJobconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`ListJobs`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListJobs`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Imposta le posizioni dei file, il client e il wrapper.

```
        // MediaConvert role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
        // For information on creating this role, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mediaconvert/latest/ug/creating-the-iam-
role-in-mediaconvert-configured.html.
        var mediaConvertRole = _configuration["mediaConvertRoleARN"];
```

```
        // Include the file input and output locations in settings.json or
settings.local.json.
        var fileInput = _configuration["fileInput"];
        var fileOutput = _configuration["fileOutput"];

        AmazonMediaConvertClient mcClient = new AmazonMediaConvertClient();

        var wrapper = new MediaConvertWrapper(mcClient);
```

Elenca i lavori con uno stato particolare.

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Listing all complete jobs.");
        var completeJobs = await wrapper.ListAllJobsByStatus(JobStatus.COMPLETE);
        completeJobs.ForEach(j =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Job {j.Id} created on {j.CreatedAt:d} has status
{j.Status}.");
        });
```

Elenca i lavori usando un impaginatore.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List all of the jobs with a particular status using a paginator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="status">The status to use when listing jobs.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of jobs matching the status.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Job>> ListAllJobsByStatus(JobStatus? status = null)
    {
        var returnedJobs = new List<Job>();

        var paginatedJobs = _amazonMediaConvert.Paginators.ListJobs(
                new ListJobsRequest
                {
                    Status = status
                });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var job in paginatedJobs.Jobs)
        {
```

```
            returnedJobs.Add(job);
        }

        return returnedJobs;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per .NET API ListJobsReference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Retrieve a list of created jobs.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::MediaConvert::listJobs(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    Aws::MediaConvert::MediaConvertClient client(clientConfiguration);

    bool result = true;
    Aws::String nextToken; // Used to handle paginated results.
    do {
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ListJobsRequest request;
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }
        const Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ListJobsOutcome outcome =
 client.ListJobs(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Job> &jobs =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetJobs();
```

```
            std::cout << jobs.size() << " jobs retrieved." << std::endl;
            for (const Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Job &job: jobs) {
                std::cout << "  " << job.Jsonize().View().WriteReadable() <<
std::endl;
            }

            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "DescribeEndpoints error - " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;

        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());


    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListJobsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere dettagli su tutti i lavori in una regione

L'esempio seguente richiede le informazioni per tutti i lavori nella regione specificata.

```
aws mediaconvert list-jobs \
    --endpoint-url https://abcd1234.mediaconvert.region-name-1.amazonaws.com \
    --region region-name-1
```

Per ottenere un endpoint specifico per l'account`describe-endpoints`, utilizzate o inviate il comando senza l'endpoint. Il servizio restituisce un errore e il tuo endpoint.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Lavorare con AWS Elemental MediaConvert Jobs nella Guida per l'utente di AWS MediaConvert Elemental.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command ListJobsReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.MediaConvertClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ListJobsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ListJobsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.Job;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.MediaConvertException;
import java.net.URI;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListJobs {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MediaConvertClient mc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listCompleteJobs(mc);
```

```
        mc.close();
    }

    public static void listCompleteJobs(MediaConvertClient mc) {
        try {
            DescribeEndpointsResponse res =
 mc.describeEndpoints(DescribeEndpointsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(20)
                    .build());

            if (res.endpoints().size() <= 0) {
                System.out.println("Cannot find MediaConvert service endpoint
 URL!");
                System.exit(1);
            }

            String endpointURL = res.endpoints().get(0).url();
            MediaConvertClient emc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                    .endpointOverride(URI.create(endpointURL))
                    .build();

            ListJobsRequest jobsRequest = ListJobsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .status("COMPLETE")
                    .build();

            ListJobsResponse jobsResponse = emc.listJobs(jobsRequest);
            List<Job> jobs = jobsResponse.jobs();
            for (Job job : jobs) {
                System.out.println("The JOB ARN is : " + job.arn());
            }

        } catch (MediaConvertException e) {
            System.out.println(e.toString());
            System.exit(0);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListJobsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listCompleteJobs(mcClient: MediaConvertClient) {
    val describeEndpoints =
        DescribeEndpointsRequest {
            maxResults = 20
        }

    val res = mcClient.describeEndpoints(describeEndpoints)
    if (res.endpoints?.size!! <= 0) {
        println("Cannot find MediaConvert service endpoint URL!")
        exitProcess(0)
    }
    val endpointURL = res.endpoints!![0].url!!
    val mediaConvert =
        MediaConvertClient.fromEnvironment {
            region = "us-west-2"
            endpointProvider =
                MediaConvertEndpointProvider {
                    Endpoint(endpointURL)
                }
        }

    val jobsRequest =
        ListJobsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
            status = JobStatus.fromValue("COMPLETE")
        }

    val jobsResponse = mediaConvert.listJobs(jobsRequest)
    val jobs = jobsResponse.jobs
    if (jobs != null) {
        for (job in jobs) {
            println("The JOB ARN is ${job.arn}")
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListJobsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo MediaLive AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS Elemental MediaLive con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- MediaLive Guida per l'utente: ulteriori informazioni su MediaLive.
- MediaLive Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le MediaLive azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per MediaLive l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo MediaLive AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo ListInputs con un AWS SDK

Esempi di base per MediaLive l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS Elemental MediaLive with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo MediaLive AWS SDKs

- Utilizzalo ListInputs con un AWS SDK

Azioni per l'utilizzo MediaLive AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole MediaLive azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS Elemental MediaLive.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo ListInputs con un AWS SDK

Utilizzalo **`ListInputs`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListInputs`.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i nomi che hai MediaLive inserito e ARNs nella regione.

```
async fn show_inputs(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let input_list = client.list_inputs().send().await?;

    for i in input_list.inputs() {
        let input_arn = i.arn().unwrap_or_default();
        let input_name = i.name().unwrap_or_default();

        println!("Input Name : {}", input_name);
        println!("Input ARN : {}", input_arn);
        println!();
```

```
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento ListInputsall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi di codice per l' MediaPackage utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS Elemental MediaPackage con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- MediaPackage Guida per l'utente: ulteriori informazioni su MediaPackage.
- MediaPackage Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le MediaPackage azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per MediaPackage l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo MediaPackage AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo ListChannels con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListOriginEndpoints con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Esempi di base per MediaPackage l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS Elemental MediaPackage with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo MediaPackage AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo ListChannels con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListOriginEndpoints con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo MediaPackage AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole MediaPackage azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS Elemental MediaPackage.

Esempi

- Utilizzo ListChannels con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListOriginEndpoints con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`ListChannels`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListChannels`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare tutti i canali

Il `list-channels` comando seguente elenca tutti i canali configurati nell' AWS account corrente.

```
aws mediapackage list-channels
```

Output:

```
{
    "Channels": [
        {
            "Arn": "arn:aws:mediapackage:us-
west-2:111222333:channels/584797f1740548c389a273585dd22a63",
```

```
            "HlsIngest": {
                "IngestEndpoints": [
                    {
                        "Id": "584797f1740548c389a273585dd22a63",
                        "Password": "webdavgeneratedpassword1",
                        "Url": "https://9be9c4405c474882.mediapackage.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com/in/
v2/584797f1740548c389a273585dd22a63/584797f1740548c389a273585dd22a63/channel",
                        "Username": "webdavgeneratedusername1"
                    },
                    {
                        "Id": "7d187c8616fd455f88aaa5a9fcf74442",
                        "Password": "webdavgeneratedpassword2",
                        "Url": "https://7bf454c57220328d.mediapackage.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com/in/
v2/584797f1740548c389a273585dd22a63/7d187c8616fd455f88aaa5a9fcf74442/channel",
                        "Username": "webdavgeneratedusername2"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Id": "test",
            "Tags": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Visualizzazione dei dettagli dei canali nella Guida per l' MediaPackage utente di AWS Elemental.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListChannels AWS CLICommand Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i canali ARNs e le descrizioni.

```
async fn show_channels(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let list_channels = client.list_channels().send().await?;

    println!("Channels:");

    for c in list_channels.channels() {
        let description = c.description().unwrap_or_default();
        let arn = c.arn().unwrap_or_default();

        println!("  Description : {}", description);
        println!("  ARN :         {}", arn);
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListChannelsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzo **`ListOriginEndpoints`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListOriginEndpoints`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare tutti gli endpoint di origine su un canale

Il `list-origin-endpoints` comando seguente elenca tutti gli endpoint di origine configurati sul canale denominato. `test`

```
aws mediapackage list-origin-endpoints \
    --channel-id test
```

Output:

```
{
    "OriginEndpoints": [
        {
```

```
            "Arn": "arn:aws:mediapackage:us-
west-2:111222333:origin_endpoints/247cff871f2845d3805129be22f2c0a2",
            "ChannelId": "test",
            "DashPackage": {
                "ManifestLayout": "FULL",
                "ManifestWindowSeconds": 60,
                "MinBufferTimeSeconds": 30,
                "MinUpdatePeriodSeconds": 15,
                "PeriodTriggers": [],
                "Profile": "NONE",
                "SegmentDurationSeconds": 2,
                "SegmentTemplateFormat": "NUMBER_WITH_TIMELINE",
                "StreamSelection": {
                    "MaxVideoBitsPerSecond": 2147483647,
                    "MinVideoBitsPerSecond": 0,
                    "StreamOrder": "ORIGINAL"
                },
                "SuggestedPresentationDelaySeconds": 25
            },
            "Id": "tester2",
            "ManifestName": "index",
            "StartoverWindowSeconds": 0,
            "Tags": {},
            "TimeDelaySeconds": 0,
            "Url": "https://8343f7014c0ea438.mediapackage.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com/out/v1/247cff871f2845d3805129be22f2c0a2/index.mpd",
            "Whitelist": []
        },
        {
            "Arn": "arn:aws:mediapackage:us-
west-2:111222333:origin_endpoints/869e237f851549e9bcf10e3bc2830839",
            "ChannelId": "test",
            "HlsPackage": {
                "AdMarkers": "NONE",
                "IncludeIframeOnlyStream": false,
                "PlaylistType": "EVENT",
                "PlaylistWindowSeconds": 60,
                "ProgramDateTimeIntervalSeconds": 0,
                "SegmentDurationSeconds": 6,
                "StreamSelection": {
                    "MaxVideoBitsPerSecond": 2147483647,
                    "MinVideoBitsPerSecond": 0,
                    "StreamOrder": "ORIGINAL"
                },
```

```
                "UseAudioRenditionGroup": false
            },
            "Id": "tester",
            "ManifestName": "index",
            "StartoverWindowSeconds": 0,
            "Tags": {},
            "TimeDelaySeconds": 0,
            "Url": "https://8343f7014c0ea438.mediapackage.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com/out/v1/869e237f851549e9bcf10e3bc2830839/index.m3u8",
            "Whitelist": []
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Visualizzazione di tutti gli endpoint associati a un canale nella Guida per l'utente di AWS MediaPackage Elemental.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command ListOriginEndpointsReference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca le descrizioni degli endpoint e URLs.

```
async fn show_endpoints(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let or_endpoints = client.list_origin_endpoints().send().await?;

    println!("Endpoints:");

    for e in or_endpoints.origin_endpoints() {
        let endpoint_url = e.url().unwrap_or_default();
        let endpoint_description = e.description().unwrap_or_default();
        println!("  Description: {}", endpoint_description);
        println!("  URL :        {}", endpoint_url);
        println!();
```

```
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento ListOriginEndpointsall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Migration Hub AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS Migration Hub con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Guida per l'utente di Migration Hub: ulteriori informazioni su Migration Hub.
- Riferimento all'API Migration Hub: dettagli su tutte le azioni di Migration Hub disponibili.
- AWS Centro per sviluppatori: esempi di codice che è possibile filtrare per categoria o per ricerca nel testo completo.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Migration Hub AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Migration Hub AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo DeleteProgressUpdateStream con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare DescribeApplicationState con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare DescribeMigrationTask con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare ImportMigrationTask con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare ListApplications con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare ListCreatedArtifacts con un AWS SDK

- Utilizzare ListMigrationTasks con un AWS SDK

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Migration Hub AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS Migration Hub with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Migration Hub AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo DeleteProgressUpdateStream con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare DescribeApplicationState con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare DescribeMigrationTask con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare ImportMigrationTask con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare ListApplications con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare ListCreatedArtifacts con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare ListMigrationTasks con un AWS SDK

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Migration Hub AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Migration Hub con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS Migration Hub.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo DeleteProgressUpdateStream con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare DescribeApplicationState con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare DescribeMigrationTask con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare ImportMigrationTask con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare ListApplications con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare ListCreatedArtifacts con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare ListMigrationTasks con un AWS SDK

Utilizzalo **`DeleteProgressUpdateStream`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteProgressUpdateStream`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.DeleteProgressUpdateStreamRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteProgressStream {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <progressStream>\s

                Where:
                    progressStream - the name of a progress stream to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String progressStream = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteStream(migrationClient, progressStream);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteStream(MigrationHubClient migrationClient, String
 streamName) {
        try {
            DeleteProgressUpdateStreamRequest deleteProgressUpdateStreamRequest =
 DeleteProgressUpdateStreamRequest
                    .builder()
                    .progressUpdateStreamName(streamName)
                    .build();


 migrationClient.deleteProgressUpdateStream(deleteProgressUpdateStreamRequest);
            System.out.println(streamName + " is deleted");

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteProgressUpdateStreamconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DescribeApplicationState`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeApplicationState`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.DescribeApplicationStateRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.DescribeApplicationStateResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeAppState {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    DescribeAppState <appId>\s

                Where:
                    appId -  the application id value.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String appId = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeApplicationState(migrationClient, appId);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeApplicationState(MigrationHubClient
 migrationClient, String appId) {
        try {
            DescribeApplicationStateRequest applicationStateRequest =
 DescribeApplicationStateRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            DescribeApplicationStateResponse applicationStateResponse =
 migrationClient
                    .describeApplicationState(applicationStateRequest);
            System.out.println("The application status is " +
 applicationStateResponse.applicationStatusAsString());

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeApplicationStateconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DescribeMigrationTask`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeMigrationTask`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.DescribeMigrationTaskRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.DescribeMigrationTaskResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeMigrationTask {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    DescribeMigrationTask <migrationTask> <progressStream>\s

                Where:
                    migrationTask - the name of a migration task.\s
                    progressStream - the name of a progress stream.\s
                """;

        if (args.length < 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String migrationTask = args[0];
        String progressStream = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeMigTask(migrationClient, migrationTask, progressStream);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeMigTask(MigrationHubClient migrationClient, String
 migrationTask,
            String progressStream) {
        try {
            DescribeMigrationTaskRequest migrationTaskRequestRequest =
 DescribeMigrationTaskRequest.builder()
                    .progressUpdateStream(progressStream)
                    .migrationTaskName(migrationTask)
                    .build();

            DescribeMigrationTaskResponse migrationTaskResponse = migrationClient
                    .describeMigrationTask(migrationTaskRequestRequest);
            System.out.println("The name is " +
 migrationTaskResponse.migrationTask().migrationTaskName());

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeMigrationTaskconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`ImportMigrationTask`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ImportMigrationTask`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.CreateProgressUpdateStreamRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ImportMigrationTaskRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ImportMigrationTask {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <migrationTask> <progressStream>\s

                Where:
                    migrationTask - the name of a migration task.\s
                    progressStream - the name of a progress stream.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String migrationTask = args[0];
        String progressStream = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        importMigrTask(migrationClient, migrationTask, progressStream);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void importMigrTask(MigrationHubClient migrationClient, String
 migrationTask, String progressStream) {
        try {
            CreateProgressUpdateStreamRequest progressUpdateStreamRequest =
 CreateProgressUpdateStreamRequest.builder()
                    .progressUpdateStreamName(progressStream)
                    .dryRun(false)
                    .build();


 migrationClient.createProgressUpdateStream(progressUpdateStreamRequest);
            ImportMigrationTaskRequest migrationTaskRequest =
 ImportMigrationTaskRequest.builder()
                    .migrationTaskName(migrationTask)
                    .progressUpdateStream(progressStream)
                    .dryRun(false)
                    .build();

            migrationClient.importMigrationTask(migrationTaskRequest);

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ImportMigrationTaskconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`ListApplications`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListApplications`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ApplicationState;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListApplicationStatesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListApplicationStatesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListApplications {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listApps(migrationClient);
        migrationClient.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void listApps(MigrationHubClient migrationClient) {
        try {
            ListApplicationStatesRequest applicationStatesRequest =
 ListApplicationStatesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListApplicationStatesResponse response =
 migrationClient.listApplicationStates(applicationStatesRequest);
            List<ApplicationState> apps = response.applicationStateList();
            for (ApplicationState appState : apps) {
                System.out.println("App Id is " + appState.applicationId());
                System.out.println("The status is " +
 appState.applicationStatus().toString());
            }

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListApplicationsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`ListCreatedArtifacts`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListCreatedArtifacts`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.CreatedArtifact;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListCreatedArtifactsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListCreatedArtifactsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * To run this Java V2 code example, ensure that you have setup your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListCreatedArtifacts {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listArtifacts(migrationClient);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void listArtifacts(MigrationHubClient migrationClient) {
        try {
            ListCreatedArtifactsRequest listCreatedArtifactsRequest =
 ListCreatedArtifactsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .migrationTaskName("SampleApp5")
                    .progressUpdateStream("ProgressSteamB")
                    .build();

            ListCreatedArtifactsResponse response =
 migrationClient.listCreatedArtifacts(listCreatedArtifactsRequest);
            List<CreatedArtifact> apps = response.createdArtifactList();
            for (CreatedArtifact artifact : apps) {
                System.out.println("APp Id is " + artifact.description());
                System.out.println("The name is " + artifact.name());
```

```
            }

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListCreatedArtifactsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`ListMigrationTasks`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListMigrationTasks`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListMigrationTasksRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListMigrationTasksResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationTaskSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListMigrationTasks {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listMigrTasks(migrationClient);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void listMigrTasks(MigrationHubClient migrationClient) {
        try {
            ListMigrationTasksRequest listMigrationTasksRequest =
 ListMigrationTasksRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListMigrationTasksResponse response =
 migrationClient.listMigrationTasks(listMigrationTasksRequest);
            List<MigrationTaskSummary> migrationList =
 response.migrationTaskSummaryList();
            for (MigrationTaskSummary migration : migrationList) {
                System.out.println("Migration task name is " +
 migration.migrationTaskName());
                System.out.println("The Progress update stream is " +
 migration.progressUpdateStream());
            }

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListMigrationTasksconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon MSK AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka AWS con un kit di sviluppo software (SDK).

Altre risorse

- Amazon MSK Developer Guide: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon MSK.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon MSK: dettagli su tutte le azioni Amazon MSK disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi serverless per Amazon MSK
  - Invocare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon MSK

Esempi serverless per Amazon MSK

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon MSK con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Invocare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon MSK

Invocare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon MSK

I seguenti esempi di codice spiegano come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un cluster Amazon MSK. La funzione recupera il payload MSK e registra il contenuto del record.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon MSK con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KafkaEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace MSKLambda;

public class Function
{


    /// <param name="input">The event for the Lambda function handler to
 process.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The ILambdaContext that provides methods for
 logging and describing the Lambda environment.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public void FunctionHandler(KafkaEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key:" + record.Key);
            foreach (var eventRecord in record.Value)
            {
                var valueBytes = eventRecord.Value.ToArray();
                var valueText = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(valueBytes);
```

```
                Console.WriteLine("Message:" + valueText);
            }
        }
    }


}
```

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon MSK con Lambda tramite Go.

```
package main

import (
 "encoding/base64"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(event events.KafkaEvent) {
 for key, records := range event.Records {
  fmt.Println("Key:", key)

  for _, record := range records {
   fmt.Println("Record:", record)

   decodedValue, _ := base64.StdEncoding.DecodeString(record.Value)
   message := string(decodedValue)
```

```
    fmt.Println("Message:", message)
   }
  }
 }

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon MSK con Lambda tramite Java.

```
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KafkaEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KafkaEvent.KafkaEventRecord;

import java.util.Base64;
import java.util.Map;

public class Example implements RequestHandler<KafkaEvent, Void> {

    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(KafkaEvent event, Context context) {
        for (Map.Entry<String, java.util.List<KafkaEventRecord>> entry :
 event.getRecords().entrySet()) {
            String key = entry.getKey();
            System.out.println("Key: " + key);

            for (KafkaEventRecord record : entry.getValue()) {
                System.out.println("Record: " + record);
```

```
                byte[] value = Base64.getDecoder().decode(record.getValue());
                String message = new String(value);
                System.out.println("Message: " + message);
            }
        }

        return null;
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento Amazon MSK con JavaScript Lambda utilizzando.

```
exports.handler = async (event) => {
    // Iterate through keys
    for (let key in event.records) {
      console.log('Key: ', key)
      // Iterate through records
      event.records[key].map((record) => {
        console.log('Record: ', record)
        // Decode base64
        const msg = Buffer.from(record.value, 'base64').toString()
        console.log('Message:', msg)
      })
    }
}
```

Consumo di un evento Amazon MSK con TypeScript Lambda utilizzando.

```
import { MSKEvent, Context } from "aws-lambda";
```

```
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";

const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "msk-handler-sample",
});

export const handler = async (
  event: MSKEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const [topic, topicRecords] of Object.entries(event.records)) {
    logger.info(`Processing key: ${topic}`);

    // Process each record in the partition
    for (const record of topicRecords) {
      try {
        // Decode the message value from base64
        const decodedMessage = Buffer.from(record.value, 'base64').toString();

        logger.info({
          message: decodedMessage
        });
      }
      catch (error) {
        logger.error('Error processing event', { error });
        throw error;
      }
    };
  }
}
```

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon MSK con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
<?php
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

// using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Kafka\KafkaEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $kafkaEvent = new KafkaEvent($event);
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $kafkaEvent->getRecords();
```

```
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                $key = $record->getKey();
                $this->logger->info("Key: $key");

                $values = $record->getValue();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($values));

                foreach ($values as $value) {
                    $this->logger->info("Value: $value");
                }

            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon MSK con Lambda tramite Python.

```
import base64

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    # Iterate through keys
```

```
    for key in event['records']:
        print('Key:', key)
        # Iterate through records
        for record in event['records'][key]:
            print('Record:', record)
            # Decode base64
            msg = base64.b64decode(record['value']).decode('utf-8')
            print('Message:', msg)
```

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon MSK con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
require 'base64'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  # Iterate through keys
  event['records'].each do |key, records|
    puts "Key: #{key}"

    # Iterate through records
    records.each do |record|
      puts "Record: #{record}"

      # Decode base64
      msg = Base64.decode64(record['value'])
      puts "Message: #{msg}"
    end
  end
end
```

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento Amazon MSK con Lambda utilizzando Rust.

```
use aws_lambda_events::event::kafka::KafkaEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, tracing, Error, LambdaEvent};
use base64::prelude::*;
use serde_json::{Value};
use tracing::{info};

/// Pre-Requisites:
/// 1. Install Cargo Lambda - see https://www.cargo-lambda.info/guide/getting-
started.html
/// 2. Add packages tracing, tracing-subscriber, serde_json, base64
///
/// This is the main body for the function.
/// Write your code inside it.
/// There are some code example in the following URLs:
/// - https://github.com/awslabs/aws-lambda-rust-runtime/tree/main/examples
/// - https://github.com/aws-samples/serverless-rust-demo/

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KafkaEvent>) -> Result<Value, Error>
 {

    let payload = event.payload.records;

    for (_name, records) in payload.iter() {

        for record in records {

         let record_text = record.value.as_ref().ok_or("Value is None")?;
         info!("Record: {}", &record_text);

         // perform Base64 decoding
         let record_bytes = BASE64_STANDARD.decode(record_text)?;
```

```
            let message = std::str::from_utf8(&record_bytes)?;

            info!("Message: {}", message);
           }

    }

    Ok(().into())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {

    // required to enable CloudWatch error logging by the runtime
    tracing::init_default_subscriber();
    info!("Setup CW subscriber!");

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Neptune AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Neptune con AWS un kit di sviluppo software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Guida per l'utente di Neptune: ulteriori informazioni su Neptune.
- Riferimento all'API Neptune: dettagli su tutte le azioni Neptune disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.

- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Amazon Neptune

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Neptune.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloNeptune {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        NeptuneAsyncClient neptuneClient = NeptuneAsyncClient.create();
        describeDbCluster(neptuneClient).join(); // This ensures the async code
 runs to completion
    }

    /**
     * Describes the Amazon Neptune DB clusters.
     *
     * @param neptuneClient the Neptune asynchronous client used to make the
 request
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the operation is
 finished
```

```
     */
    public static CompletableFuture<Void> describeDbCluster(NeptuneAsyncClient
neptuneClient) {
        DescribeDbClustersRequest request = DescribeDbClustersRequest.builder()
                .maxRecords(20)
                .build();

        SdkPublisher<DescribeDbClustersResponse> paginator =
neptuneClient.describeDBClustersPaginator(request);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        paginator.subscribe(new Subscriber<DescribeDbClustersResponse>() {
            private Subscription subscription;

            @Override
            public void onSubscribe(Subscription s) {
                this.subscription = s;
                s.request(Long.MAX_VALUE); // request all items
            }

            @Override
            public void onNext(DescribeDbClustersResponse response) {
                response.dbClusters().forEach(cluster -> {
                    System.out.println("Cluster Identifier: " +
cluster.dbClusterIdentifier());
                    System.out.println("Status: " + cluster.status());
                });
            }

            @Override
            public void onError(Throwable t) {
                future.completeExceptionally(t);
            }

            @Override
            public void onComplete() {
                future.complete(null);
            }
        });

        return future.whenComplete((result, throwable) -> {
            neptuneClient.close();
            if (throwable != null) {
```

```
                System.err.println("Error describing DB clusters: " +
 throwable.getMessage());
            }
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters Paginator in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def describe_db_clusters(neptune_client):
    """
    Describes the Amazon Neptune DB clusters using a paginator to handle multiple
 pages.
    Raises ClientError with 'ResourceNotFoundException' if no clusters are found.
    """
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator("describe_db_clusters")
    clusters_found = False

    for page in paginator.paginate():
        for cluster in page.get("DBClusters", []):
            clusters_found = True
            print(f"Cluster Identifier: {cluster['DBClusterIdentifier']}")
            print(f"Status: {cluster['Status']}")

    if not clusters_found:
        raise ClientError(
```

```
            {
                "Error": {
                    "Code": "ResourceNotFoundException",
                    "Message": "No Neptune DB clusters found."
                }
            },
            operation_name="DescribeDBClusters"
        )

def main():
    """
    Main entry point: creates the Neptune client and calls the describe
 operation.
    """
    neptune_client = boto3.client("neptune")
    try:
        describe_db_clusters(neptune_client)
    except ClientError as e:
        error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
        if error_code == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            print(f"Resource not found: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
        else:
            print(f"Unexpected ClientError: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error: {str(e)}")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters Paginator nella guida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Neptune AWS SDKs
  - Ciao Amazon Neptune
  - Scopri le basi di Neptune con un SDK AWS
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Neptune AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo CreateDBCluster con un SDK AWS

- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateDBInstanceAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateDBSubnetGroupAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateGraphAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteDBClusterAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteDBInstanceAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteDBSubnetGroupAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeDBClustersAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeDBInstancesAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ExecuteGremlinProfileQueryAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ExecuteGremlinQueryAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQueryAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ExecuteQueryAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK StartDBClusterAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK StopDBClusterAWS

- Scenari per l'utilizzo di Neptune AWS SDKs
  - Usa l'API Amazon Neptune per sviluppare una funzione Lambda che interroga i dati del grafico

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Neptune AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon AWS SDKs Neptune con.

Esempi

- Ciao Amazon Neptune
- Scopri le basi di Neptune con un SDK AWS
- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Neptune AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo CreateDBCluster con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK CreateDBInstanceAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK CreateDBSubnetGroupAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK CreateGraphAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteDBClusterAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteDBInstanceAWS

- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteDBSubnetGroupAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeDBClustersAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeDBInstancesAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ExecuteGremlinProfileQueryAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ExecuteGremlinQueryAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQueryAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ExecuteQueryAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK StartDBClusterAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK StopDBClusterAWS

Ciao Amazon Neptune

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Neptune.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloNeptune {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        NeptuneAsyncClient neptuneClient = NeptuneAsyncClient.create();
        describeDbCluster(neptuneClient).join(); // This ensures the async code
 runs to completion
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Describes the Amazon Neptune DB clusters.
     *
     * @param neptuneClient the Neptune asynchronous client used to make the
request
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the operation is
finished
     */
    public static CompletableFuture<Void> describeDbCluster(NeptuneAsyncClient
neptuneClient) {
        DescribeDbClustersRequest request = DescribeDbClustersRequest.builder()
                .maxRecords(20)
                .build();

        SdkPublisher<DescribeDbClustersResponse> paginator =
neptuneClient.describeDBClustersPaginator(request);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        paginator.subscribe(new Subscriber<DescribeDbClustersResponse>() {
            private Subscription subscription;

            @Override
            public void onSubscribe(Subscription s) {
                this.subscription = s;
                s.request(Long.MAX_VALUE); // request all items
            }

            @Override
            public void onNext(DescribeDbClustersResponse response) {
                response.dbClusters().forEach(cluster -> {
                    System.out.println("Cluster Identifier: " +
cluster.dbClusterIdentifier());
                    System.out.println("Status: " + cluster.status());
                });
            }

            @Override
            public void onError(Throwable t) {
                future.completeExceptionally(t);
            }

            @Override
```

```
            public void onComplete() {
                future.complete(null);
            }
        });

        return future.whenComplete((result, throwable) -> {
            neptuneClient.close();
            if (throwable != null) {
                System.err.println("Error describing DB clusters: " +
 throwable.getMessage());
            }
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters Paginator in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def describe_db_clusters(neptune_client):
    """
    Describes the Amazon Neptune DB clusters using a paginator to handle multiple
 pages.
    Raises ClientError with 'ResourceNotFoundException' if no clusters are found.
    """
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator("describe_db_clusters")
    clusters_found = False
```

```
    for page in paginator.paginate():
        for cluster in page.get("DBClusters", []):
            clusters_found = True
            print(f"Cluster Identifier: {cluster['DBClusterIdentifier']}")
            print(f"Status: {cluster['Status']}")

    if not clusters_found:
        raise ClientError(
            {
                "Error": {
                    "Code": "ResourceNotFoundException",
                    "Message": "No Neptune DB clusters found."
                }
            },
            operation_name="DescribeDBClusters"
        )

def main():
    """
    Main entry point: creates the Neptune client and calls the describe
 operation.
    """
    neptune_client = boto3.client("neptune")
    try:
        describe_db_clusters(neptune_client)
    except ClientError as e:
        error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
        if error_code == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            print(f"Resource not found: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
        else:
            print(f"Unexpected ClientError: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error: {str(e)}")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters Paginator nella guida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

Scopri le basi di Neptune con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Crea un sottogruppo Amazon Neptune.
- Crea un ammasso di Nettune.
- Crea un'istanza di Neptune.
- Controlla lo stato dell'istanza di Neptune.
- Mostra i dettagli del cluster Neptune.
- Fermate l'ammasso di Neptune.
- Avvia il cluster Neptune.
- Eliminate le risorse di Neptune.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le funzionalità di Neptune.

```
public class NeptuneScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(NeptuneScenario.class);
    static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    static NeptuneActions neptuneActions = new NeptuneActions();

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
                """
                Usage:
                    <subnetGroupName> <clusterName> <dbInstanceId>
```

```
                Where:
                    subnetGroupName - The name of an existing Neptune DB subnet
group that includes subnets in at least two Availability Zones.
                    clusterName     - The unique identifier for the Neptune DB
cluster.
                    dbInstanceId    - The identifier for a specific Neptune DB
instance within the cluster.
                """;
        String subnetGroupName = "neptuneSubnetGroup65";
        String clusterName = "neptuneCluster65";
        String dbInstanceId = "neptuneDB65";

        logger.info("""
                    Amazon Neptune is a fully managed graph
                    database service by AWS, designed specifically
                    for handling complex relationships and connected
                    datasets at scale. It supports two popular graph models:
                    property graphs (via openCypher and Gremlin) and RDF
                    graphs (via SPARQL). This makes Neptune ideal for
                    use cases such as knowledge graphs, fraud detection,
                    social networking, recommendation engines, and
                    network management, where relationships between
                    entities are central to the data.

                    Being fully managed, Neptune handles database
                    provisioning, patching, backups, and replication,
                    while also offering high availability and durability
                    within AWS's infrastructure.

                    For developers, programming with Neptune allows
                    for building intelligent, relationship-aware
                    applications that go beyond traditional tabular
                    databases. Developers can use the AWS SDK for Java
                    to automate infrastructure operations (via NeptuneClient).

                    Let's get started...
                    """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        runScenario(subnetGroupName, dbInstanceId, clusterName);
    }

    public static void runScenario(String subnetGroupName, String dbInstanceId,
String clusterName) {
        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info("1. Create a Neptune DB Subnet Group");
        logger.info("The Neptune DB subnet group is used when launching a Neptune
cluster");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            neptuneActions.createSubnetGroupAsync(subnetGroupName).join();

        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                logger.error("The request failed due to service quota exceeded:
{}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. Create a Neptune Cluster");
        logger.info("A Neptune Cluster allows you to store and query highly
connected datasets with low latency.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String dbClusterId;
        try {
            dbClusterId =
neptuneActions.createDBClusterAsync(clusterName).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                logger.error("The request failed due to service quota exceeded:
{}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info("3. Create a Neptune DB Instance");
        logger.info("In this step, we add a new database instance to the Neptune
cluster");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
        neptuneActions.createDBInstanceAsync(dbInstanceId, dbClusterId).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                logger.error("The request failed due to service quota exceeded:
{}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Check the status of the Neptune DB Instance");
        logger.info("""
                    In this step, we will wait until the DB instance
                    becomes available. This may take around 10 minutes.
                    """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            neptuneActions.checkInstanceStatus(dbInstanceId, "available").join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5.Show Neptune Cluster details");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            neptuneActions.describeDBClustersAsync(clusterName).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
```

```
                logger.error("The request failed due to the resource not found:
{}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. Stop the Amazon Neptune cluster");
        logger.info("""
                    Once stopped, this step polls the status
                    until the cluster is in a stopped state.
                    """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            neptuneActions.stopDBClusterAsync(dbClusterId);
            neptuneActions.waitForClusterStatus(dbClusterId, "stopped");
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("The request failed due to the resource not found:
{}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Start the Amazon Neptune cluster");
        logger.info("""
                    Once started, this step polls the clusters
                    status until it's in an available state.
                    We will also poll the instance status.
                    """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            neptuneActions.startDBClusterAsync(dbClusterId);
            neptuneActions.waitForClusterStatus(dbClusterId, "available");
```

```
            neptuneActions.checkInstanceStatus(dbInstanceId, "available").join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("The request failed due to the resource not found:
{}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("8. Delete the Neptune Assets");
        logger.info("Would you like to delete the Neptune Assets? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            logger.info("You selected to delete the Neptune assets.");
            try {
                neptuneActions.deleteNeptuneResourcesAsync(dbInstanceId,
clusterName, subnetGroupName);
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                    logger.error("The request failed due to the resource not
found: {}", cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
                }
                return;
            }
        } else {
            logger.info("You selected not to delete Neptune assets.");
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info(
                """
                Thank you for checking out the Amazon Neptune Service Use demo.
We hope you
```

```
                learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps
 today.
                For more AWS code examples, have a look at:
                https://docs.aws.amazon.com/code-library/latest/ug/what-is-code-
library.html
                """);
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Una classe wrapper per i metodi Neptune SDK.

```
public class NeptuneActions {
    private CompletableFuture<Void> instanceCheckFuture;
    private static NeptuneAsyncClient neptuneAsyncClient;
    private final Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(NeptuneActions.class);
    private final NeptuneClient neptuneClient =
 NeptuneClient.builder().region(region).build();

    /**
     * Retrieves an instance of the NeptuneAsyncClient.
     * <p>
     * This method initializes and returns a singleton instance of the
 NeptuneAsyncClient. The client
```

```
     * is configured with the following settings:
     * <ul>
     *     <li>Maximum concurrency: 100</li>
     *     <li>Connection timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *     <li>Read timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *     <li>Write timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *     <li>API call timeout: 2 minutes</li>
     *     <li>API call attempt timeout: 90 seconds</li>
     *     <li>Retry strategy: STANDARD</li>
     * </ul>
     * The client is built using the NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.
     *
     * @return the singleton instance of the NeptuneAsyncClient
     */
    private static NeptuneAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (neptuneAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                    .maxConcurrency(100)
                    .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                    .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                    .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                    .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                    .build();

            neptuneAsyncClient = NeptuneAsyncClient.builder()
                    .httpClient(httpClient)
                    .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                    .build();
        }
        return neptuneAsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously deletes a set of Amazon Neptune resources in a defined
order.
     * <p>
     * The method performs the following operations in sequence:
     * <ol>
```

```
    *     <li>Deletes the Neptune DB instance identified by {@code
dbInstanceId}.</li>
    *     <li>Waits until the DB instance is fully deleted.</li>
    *     <li>Deletes the Neptune DB cluster identified by {@code
dbClusterId}.</li>
    *     <li>Deletes the Neptune DB subnet group identified by {@code
subnetGroupName}.</li>
    * </ol>
    * <p>
    * If any step fails, the subsequent operations are not performed, and the
exception
    * is logged. This method blocks the calling thread until all operations
complete.
    *
    * @param dbInstanceId      the ID of the Neptune DB instance to delete
    * @param dbClusterId       the ID of the Neptune DB cluster to delete
    * @param subnetGroupName   the name of the Neptune DB subnet group to delete
    */
   public void deleteNeptuneResourcesAsync(String dbInstanceId, String
dbClusterId, String subnetGroupName) {
       deleteDBInstanceAsync(dbInstanceId)
               .thenCompose(v -> waitUntilInstanceDeletedAsync(dbInstanceId))
               .thenCompose(v -> deleteDBClusterAsync(dbClusterId))
               .thenCompose(v -> deleteDBSubnetGroupAsync(subnetGroupName))
               .whenComplete((v, ex) -> {
                   if (ex != null) {
                       logger.info("Failed to delete Neptune resources: " +
ex.getMessage());
                   } else {
                       logger.info("Neptune resources deleted successfully.");
                   }
               })
               .join(); // Waits for the entire async chain to complete
   }

   /**
    * Deletes a subnet group.
    *
    * @param subnetGroupName the identifier of the subnet group to delete
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster has
been deleted
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDBSubnetGroupAsync(String
subnetGroupName) {
```

```
        DeleteDbSubnetGroupRequest request = DeleteDbSubnetGroupRequest.builder()
                .dbSubnetGroupName(subnetGroupName)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteDBSubnetGroup(request)
                .thenAccept(response -> logger.info("## Deleting Subnet Group: "
+ subnetGroupName));
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a DB instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster has
been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDBClusterAsync(String clusterId) {
        DeleteDbClusterRequest request = DeleteDbClusterRequest.builder()
                .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteDBCluster(request)
                .thenAccept(response -> System.out.println("## Deleting DB
Cluster: " + clusterId));
    }

    public CompletableFuture<Void> waitUntilInstanceDeletedAsync(String
instanceId) {
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
        long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
        checkInstanceDeletedRecursive(instanceId, startTime, future);
        return future;
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a DB instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param instanceId the identifier of the DB instance to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the DB instance
has been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDBInstanceAsync(String instanceId) {
        DeleteDbInstanceRequest request = DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
```

```
                .dbInstanceIdentifier(instanceId)
                .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteDBInstance(request)
                .thenAccept(response -> System.out.println("## Deleting DB
Instance: " + instanceId));
    }


    private void checkInstanceDeletedRecursive(String instanceId, long startTime,
CompletableFuture<Void> future) {
        DescribeDbInstancesRequest request = DescribeDbInstancesRequest.builder()
                .dbInstanceIdentifier(instanceId)
                .build();

        getAsyncClient().describeDBInstances(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                        if (cause instanceof NeptuneException &&
                                ((NeptuneException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorCode().equals("DBInstanceNotFound")) {
                            long elapsed = (System.currentTimeMillis() -
startTime) / 1000;
                            logger.info("\r Instance %s deleted after %ds%n",
instanceId, elapsed);
                            future.complete(null);
                            return;
                        }
                        future.completeExceptionally(new
CompletionException("Error polling DB instance", cause));
                        return;
                    }

                    String status =
response.dbInstances().get(0).dbInstanceStatus();
                    long elapsed = (System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime) /
1000;
                    System.out.printf("\r  Waiting: Instance %s status: %-10s
(%ds elapsed)", instanceId, status, elapsed);
                    System.out.flush();

                    CompletableFuture.delayedExecutor(20, TimeUnit.SECONDS)
```

```
                            .execute(() ->
checkInstanceDeletedRecursive(instanceId, startTime, future));
                });
    }


    public void waitForClusterStatus(String clusterId, String desiredStatus) {
        System.out.printf("Waiting for cluster '%s' to reach status '%s'...\n",
clusterId, desiredStatus);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
        checkClusterStatusRecursive(clusterId, desiredStatus,
System.currentTimeMillis(), future);
        future.join();
    }

    private void checkClusterStatusRecursive(String clusterId, String
desiredStatus, long startTime, CompletableFuture<Void> future) {
        DescribeDbClustersRequest request = DescribeDbClustersRequest.builder()
                .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .build();

        getAsyncClient().describeDBClusters(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                        future.completeExceptionally(
                                new CompletionException("Error checking Neptune
cluster status", cause)
                        );
                        return;
                    }

                    List<DBCluster> clusters = response.dbClusters();
                    if (clusters.isEmpty()) {
                        future.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Cluster not found: " + clusterId));
                        return;
                    }

                    String currentStatus = clusters.get(0).status();
                    long elapsedSeconds = (System.currentTimeMillis() -
startTime) / 1000;
                    System.out.printf("\r Elapsed: %-20s  Cluster status: %-20s",
formatElapsedTime((int) elapsedSeconds), currentStatus);
```

```
                    System.out.flush();

                    if (desiredStatus.equalsIgnoreCase(currentStatus)) {
                        System.out.printf("\r Neptune cluster reached
desired status '%s' after %s.\n", desiredStatus, formatElapsedTime((int)
elapsedSeconds));
                        future.complete(null);
                    } else {
                        CompletableFuture.delayedExecutor(20, TimeUnit.SECONDS)
                                .execute(() ->
checkClusterStatusRecursive(clusterId, desiredStatus, startTime, future));
                    }
                });
    }


    /**
     * Starts an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.
     *
     * @param clusterIdentifier the unique identifier of the DB cluster to be
stopped
     */
    public CompletableFuture<StartDbClusterResponse> startDBClusterAsync(String
clusterIdentifier) {
        StartDbClusterRequest clusterRequest = StartDbClusterRequest.builder()
                .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterIdentifier)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().startDBCluster(clusterRequest)
                .whenComplete((response, error) -> {
                    if (error != null) {
                        Throwable cause = error.getCause() != null ?
error.getCause() : error;

                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }

                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to start DB cluster: "
+ cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    } else {
                        logger.info("DB Cluster starting: " + clusterIdentifier);
                    }
                });
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Stops an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.
     *
     * @param clusterIdentifier the unique identifier of the DB cluster to be
stopped
     */
    public CompletableFuture<StopDbClusterResponse> stopDBClusterAsync(String
clusterIdentifier) {
        StopDbClusterRequest clusterRequest = StopDbClusterRequest.builder()
                .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterIdentifier)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().stopDBCluster(clusterRequest)
                .whenComplete((response, error) -> {
                    if (error != null) {
                        Throwable cause = error.getCause() != null ?
error.getCause() : error;

                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }

                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to stop DB cluster: "
+ cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    } else {
                        logger.info("DB Cluster stopped: " + clusterIdentifier);
                    }
                });
    }



    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the specified Amazon RDS DB cluster.
     *
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the DB cluster to describe
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the operation is
done, or throws a {@link RuntimeException}
     * if an error occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> describeDBClustersAsync(String clusterId) {
        DescribeDbClustersRequest request = DescribeDbClustersRequest.builder()
```

```
                .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().describeDBClusters(request)
                .thenAccept(response -> {
                    for (DBCluster cluster : response.dbClusters()) {
                        logger.info("Cluster Identifier: " +
cluster.dbClusterIdentifier());
                        logger.info("Status: " + cluster.status());
                        logger.info("Engine: " + cluster.engine());
                        logger.info("Engine Version: " +
cluster.engineVersion());
                        logger.info("Endpoint: " + cluster.endpoint());
                        logger.info("Reader Endpoint: " +
cluster.readerEndpoint());
                        logger.info("Availability Zones: " +
cluster.availabilityZones());
                        logger.info("Subnet Group: " + cluster.dbSubnetGroup());
                        logger.info("VPC Security Groups:");
                        cluster.vpcSecurityGroups().forEach(vpcGroup ->
                                logger.info("  - " +
vpcGroup.vpcSecurityGroupId()));
                        logger.info("Storage Encrypted: " +
cluster.storageEncrypted());
                        logger.info("IAM DB Auth Enabled: " +
cluster.iamDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled());
                        logger.info("Backup Retention Period: " +
cluster.backupRetentionPeriod() + " days");
                        logger.info("Preferred Backup Window: " +
cluster.preferredBackupWindow());
                        logger.info("Preferred Maintenance Window: " +
cluster.preferredMaintenanceWindow());
                        logger.info("------");
                    }
                })
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    Throwable cause = ex.getCause() != null ? ex.getCause() : ex;

                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                    }

                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe the DB
cluster: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
```

```
                });
    }


    public CompletableFuture<Void> checkInstanceStatus(String instanceId, String
desiredStatus) {
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
        long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
        checkStatusRecursive(instanceId, desiredStatus.toLowerCase(), startTime,
future);
        return future;
    }

    /**
     * Checks the status of a Neptune instance recursively until the desired
status is reached or a timeout occurs.
     *
     * @param instanceId     the ID of the Neptune instance to check
     * @param desiredStatus  the desired status of the Neptune instance
     * @param startTime      the start time of the operation, used to calculate
the elapsed time
     * @param future         a {@link CompletableFuture} that will be completed
when the desired status is reached
     */
    private void checkStatusRecursive(String instanceId, String desiredStatus,
long startTime, CompletableFuture<Void> future) {
        DescribeDbInstancesRequest request = DescribeDbInstancesRequest.builder()
                .dbInstanceIdentifier(instanceId)
                .build();

        getAsyncClient().describeDBInstances(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                        future.completeExceptionally(
                                new CompletionException("Error checking Neptune
instance status", cause)
                        );
                        return;
                    }

                    List<DBInstance> instances = response.dbInstances();
                    if (instances.isEmpty()) {
```

```
                        future.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Instance not found: " + instanceId));
                        return;
                    }

                    String currentStatus = instances.get(0).dbInstanceStatus();
                    long elapsedSeconds = (System.currentTimeMillis() -
startTime) / 1000;
                    System.out.printf("\r Elapsed: %-20s  Status: %-20s",
formatElapsedTime((int) elapsedSeconds), currentStatus);
                    System.out.flush();

                    if (desiredStatus.equalsIgnoreCase(currentStatus)) {
                        System.out.printf("\r Neptune instance reached
desired status '%s' after %s.\n", desiredStatus, formatElapsedTime((int)
elapsedSeconds));
                        future.complete(null);
                    } else {
                        CompletableFuture.delayedExecutor(20, TimeUnit.SECONDS)
                                .execute(() -> checkStatusRecursive(instanceId,
desiredStatus, startTime, future));
                    }
                });
    }


    private String formatElapsedTime(int seconds) {
        int minutes = seconds / 60;
        int remainingSeconds = seconds % 60;

        if (minutes > 0) {
            return minutes + (minutes == 1 ? " min" : " mins") + ", " +
                    remainingSeconds + (remainingSeconds == 1 ? " sec" : "
secs");
        } else {
            return remainingSeconds + (remainingSeconds == 1 ? " sec" : " secs");
        }
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new Amazon Neptune DB instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param dbInstanceId the identifier for the new DB instance
```

```
    * @param dbClusterId  the identifier for the DB cluster that the new
instance will be a part of
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the identifier of
the newly created DB instance
    * @throws CompletionException if the operation fails, with a cause of
either:
    *                             - {@link ServiceQuotaExceededException} if the
request would exceed the maximum quota, or
    *                             - a general exception with the failure message
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createDBInstanceAsync(String dbInstanceId,
String dbClusterId) {
       CreateDbInstanceRequest request = CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
               .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceId)
               .dbInstanceClass("db.r5.large")
               .engine("neptune")
               .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterId)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createDBInstance(request)
               .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                       if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                           throw new CompletionException("The operation was
denied because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                       }
                       throw new CompletionException("Failed to create Neptune
DB instance: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                   }
               })
               .thenApply(response -> {
                   String instanceId =
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceIdentifier();
                   logger.info("Created Neptune DB Instance: " + instanceId);
                   return instanceId;
               });
   }


   /**
    * Creates a new Amazon Neptune DB cluster asynchronously.
    *
    * @param dbName the name of the DB cluster to be created
```

```
    * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, provides the ID of the
created DB cluster
    * @throws CompletionException if the operation fails for any reason,
including if the request would exceed the maximum quota
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createDBClusterAsync(String dbName) {
       CreateDbClusterRequest request = CreateDbClusterRequest.builder()
               .dbClusterIdentifier(dbName)
               .engine("neptune")
               .deletionProtection(false)
               .backupRetentionPeriod(1)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createDBCluster(request)
               .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                       if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                           throw new CompletionException("The operation was
denied because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                       }
                       throw new CompletionException("Failed to create Neptune
DB cluster: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                   }
               })
               .thenApply(response -> {
                   String clusterId =
response.dbCluster().dbClusterIdentifier();
                   logger.info("DB Cluster created: " + clusterId);
                   return clusterId;
               });
   }


   /**
    * Creates a new DB subnet group asynchronously.
    *
    * @param groupName the name of the subnet group to create
    * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, returns the Amazon
Resource Name (ARN) of the created subnet group
    * @throws CompletionException if the operation fails, with a cause that may
be a ServiceQuotaExceededException if the request would exceed the maximum quota
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createSubnetGroupAsync(String groupName) {
```

```
        // Get the Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) where the Neptune cluster
and resources will be created
        String vpcId = getDefaultVpcId();
        logger.info("VPC is : " + vpcId);

        List<String> subnetList = getSubnetIds(vpcId);
        for (String subnetId : subnetList) {
            System.out.println("Subnet group:" +subnetId);
        }

        CreateDbSubnetGroupRequest request = CreateDbSubnetGroupRequest.builder()
                .dbSubnetGroupName(groupName)
                .dbSubnetGroupDescription("Subnet group for Neptune cluster")
                .subnetIds(subnetList)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createDBSubnetGroup(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                        if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                            throw new CompletionException("The operation was
denied because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                        }
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to create subnet
group: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                })
                .thenApply(response -> {
                    String name = response.dbSubnetGroup().dbSubnetGroupName();
                    String arn = response.dbSubnetGroup().dbSubnetGroupArn();
                    logger.info("Subnet group created: " + name);
                    return arn;
                });
    }

    private List<String> getSubnetIds(String vpcId) {
        try (Ec2Client ec2 = Ec2Client.builder().region(region).build()) {
            DescribeSubnetsRequest request = DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
                    .filters(builder -> builder.name("vpc-id").values(vpcId))
                    .build();

            DescribeSubnetsResponse response = ec2.describeSubnets(request);
```

```
            return response.subnets().stream()
                    .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());
        }
    }

    public static String getDefaultVpcId() {
        Ec2Client ec2 = Ec2Client.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        Filter myFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("isDefault")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        List<Filter> filterList = new ArrayList<>();
        filterList.add(myFilter);

        DescribeVpcsRequest request = DescribeVpcsRequest.builder()
                .filters(filterList)
                .build();


        DescribeVpcsResponse response = ec2.describeVpcs(request);
        if (!response.vpcs().isEmpty()) {
            Vpc defaultVpc = response.vpcs().get(0);
            return defaultVpc.vpcId();
        } else {
            throw new RuntimeException("No default VPC found in this region.");
        }
    }
}
```

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3
import time
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Constants used in this scenario
POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS = 10
TIMEOUT_SECONDS = 1200  # 20 minutes

def delete_db_cluster(neptune_client, cluster_id: str):
    """
    Deletes a Neptune DB cluster and throws exceptions to the caller.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client object.
        cluster_id (str): The ID of the Neptune DB cluster to be deleted.

    Raises:
        ClientError: If the delete operation fails.
    """
    request = {
        'DBClusterIdentifier': cluster_id,
        'SkipFinalSnapshot': True
    }

    try:
        print(f"Deleting DB Cluster: {cluster_id}")
        neptune_client.delete_db_cluster(**request)

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]
```

```
        if code == "DBClusterNotFoundFault":
            print(f"Cluster '{cluster_id}' not found or already deleted.")
        elif code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't delete DB cluster. {code}: {message}")
        raise

def format_elapsed_time(seconds: int) -> str:
    mins, secs = divmod(seconds, 60)
    hours, mins = divmod(mins, 60)
    return f"{hours:02}:{mins:02}:{secs:02}"


def delete_db_instance(neptune_client, instance_id: str):
    """
    Deletes a Neptune DB instance and waits for its deletion to complete.
    Raises exception to be handled by calling code.
    """
    print(f"Initiating deletion of DB Instance: {instance_id}")
    try:
        neptune_client.delete_db_instance(
            DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
            SkipFinalSnapshot=True
        )

        print(f"Waiting for DB Instance '{instance_id}' to be deleted...")
        waiter = neptune_client.get_waiter('db_instance_deleted')
        waiter.wait(
            DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
            WaiterConfig={
                'Delay': 30,
                'MaxAttempts': 40
            }
        )

        print(f"DB Instance '{instance_id}' successfully deleted.")

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "DBInstanceNotFoundFault":
```

```
            print(f"Instance '{instance_id}' not found or already deleted.")
        elif code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't delete DB instance. {code}: {message}")
        raise

def delete_db_subnet_group(neptune_client, subnet_group_name):
    """
    Deletes a Neptune DB subnet group synchronously using Boto3.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
        subnet_group_name (str): The name of the DB subnet group to delete.

    Raises:
        ClientError: If the delete operation fails.
    """
    delete_group_request = {
        'DBSubnetGroupName': subnet_group_name
    }

    try:
        neptune_client.delete_db_subnet_group(**delete_group_request)
        print(f"# Deleting Subnet Group: {subnet_group_name}")

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "DBSubnetGroupNotFoundFault":
            print(f"Subnet group '{subnet_group_name}' not found or already
 deleted.")
        elif code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't delete subnet group. {code}: {message}")
        raise

def wait_for_cluster_status(
        neptune_client,
        cluster_id: str,
```

```
        desired_status: str,
        timeout_seconds: int = TIMEOUT_SECONDS,
        poll_interval_seconds: int = POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS
):
    """
    Waits for a Neptune DB cluster to reach a desired status.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Amazon Neptune client.
        cluster_id (str): The identifier of the Neptune DB cluster.
        desired_status (str): The target status (e.g., "available", "stopped").
        timeout_seconds (int): Max time to wait in seconds (default: 1200).
        poll_interval_seconds (int): Polling interval in seconds (default: 10).

    Raises:
        RuntimeError: If the desired status is not reached before timeout.
    """
    print(f"Waiting for cluster '{cluster_id}' to reach status
 '{desired_status}'...")
    start_time = time.time()

    while True:
        # Prepare request object
        describe_cluster_request = {
            'DBClusterIdentifier': cluster_id
        }

        # Call the Neptune API
        response =
 neptune_client.describe_db_clusters(**describe_cluster_request)
        clusters = response.get('DBClusters', [])
        current_status = clusters[0].get('Status') if clusters else None
        elapsed_seconds = int(time.time() - start_time)

        status_str = current_status if current_status else "Unknown"
        print(
            f"\r Elapsed: {format_elapsed_time(elapsed_seconds):<20}  Cluster
 status: {status_str:<20}",
            end="", flush=True
        )

        if current_status and current_status.lower() == desired_status.lower():
            print(
```

```
                f"\nNeptune cluster reached desired status '{desired_status}'
 after {format_elapsed_time(elapsed_seconds)}."
            )
            return

        if elapsed_seconds > timeout_seconds:
            raise RuntimeError(f"Timeout waiting for Neptune cluster to reach
 status: {desired_status}")

        time.sleep(poll_interval_seconds)


def start_db_cluster(neptune_client, cluster_identifier: str):
    """
    Starts an Amazon Neptune DB cluster and waits until it reaches 'available'.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
        cluster_identifier (str): The DB cluster identifier.

    Raises:
        ClientError: Propagates AWS API issues like resource not found.
        RuntimeError: If cluster doesn't reach 'available' within timeout.
    """
    try:
        # Initial wait in case the cluster was just stopped
        time.sleep(30)
        neptune_client.start_db_cluster(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't start DB cluster. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
        raise

    start_time = time.time()
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_clusters')

    while True:
        try:
```

```
            pages = paginator.paginate(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
            clusters = []
            for page in pages:
                clusters.extend(page.get('DBClusters', []))
        except ClientError as err:
            code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

            if code == "DBClusterNotFound":
                print(f"Cluster '{cluster_identifier}' not found while polling.
 It may have been deleted.")
            else:
                print(f"Couldn't describe DB cluster. Here's why: {code}:
 {message}")
            raise

        status = clusters[0].get('Status') if clusters else None
        elapsed = time.time() - start_time

        print(f"\rElapsed: {int(elapsed)}s - Cluster status: {status}", end="",
 flush=True)

        if status and status.lower() == 'available':
            print(f"\n# Cluster '{cluster_identifier}' is available.")
            return

        if elapsed > TIMEOUT_SECONDS:
            raise RuntimeError(f"Timeout waiting for cluster
 '{cluster_identifier}' to become available.")

        time.sleep(POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS)


def stop_db_cluster(neptune_client, cluster_identifier: str):
    """
    Stops an Amazon Neptune DB cluster and waits until it's fully stopped.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
        cluster_identifier (str): The DB cluster identifier.

    Raises:
        ClientError: For AWS API errors (e.g., resource not found).
        RuntimeError: If the cluster doesn't stop within the timeout.
```

```
    """
    try:
        neptune_client.stop_db_cluster(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't stop DB cluster. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
        raise

    start_time = time.time()
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_clusters')

    while True:
        try:
            pages = paginator.paginate(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
            clusters = []
            for page in pages:
                clusters.extend(page.get('DBClusters', []))
        except ClientError as err:
            code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

            if code == "DBClusterNotFound":
                print(f"Cluster '{cluster_identifier}' not found while polling.
It may have been deleted.")
            else:
                print(f"Couldn't describe DB cluster. Here's why: {code}:
{message}")
            raise

        status = clusters[0].get('Status') if clusters else None
        elapsed = time.time() - start_time

        print(f"\rElapsed: {int(elapsed)}s - Cluster status: {status}", end="",
flush=True)

        if status and status.lower() == 'stopped':
            print(f"\nCluster '{cluster_identifier}' is now stopped.")
            return
```

```
        if elapsed > TIMEOUT_SECONDS:
            raise RuntimeError(f"Timeout waiting for cluster
 '{cluster_identifier}' to stop.")

        time.sleep(POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS)



def describe_db_clusters(neptune_client, cluster_id: str):
    """
    Describes details of a Neptune DB cluster, paginating if needed.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
        cluster_id (str): The ID of the cluster to describe.

    Raises:
        ClientError: If there's an AWS API error (e.g., cluster not found).
    """
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_clusters')

    try:
        pages = paginator.paginate(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id)

        found = False
        for page in pages:
            for cluster in page.get('DBClusters', []):
                found = True
                print(f"Cluster Identifier:
 {cluster.get('DBClusterIdentifier')}")
                print(f"Status: {cluster.get('Status')}")
                print(f"Engine: {cluster.get('Engine')}")
                print(f"Engine Version: {cluster.get('EngineVersion')}")
                print(f"Endpoint: {cluster.get('Endpoint')}")
                print(f"Reader Endpoint: {cluster.get('ReaderEndpoint')}")
                print(f"Availability Zones: {cluster.get('AvailabilityZones')}")
                print(f"Subnet Group: {cluster.get('DBSubnetGroup')}")
                print("VPC Security Groups:")
                for vpc_group in cluster.get('VpcSecurityGroups', []):
                    print(f"  - {vpc_group.get('VpcSecurityGroupId')}")
                print(f"Storage Encrypted: {cluster.get('StorageEncrypted')}")
                print(f"IAM Auth Enabled:
 {cluster.get('IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled')}")
```

```
                print(f"Backup Retention Period:
 {cluster.get('BackupRetentionPeriod')} days")
                print(f"Preferred Backup Window:
 {cluster.get('PreferredBackupWindow')}")
                print(f"Preferred Maintenance Window:
 {cluster.get('PreferredMaintenanceWindow')}")
                print("------")

        if not found:
            # Treat empty response as cluster not found
            raise ClientError(
                {"Error": {"Code": "DBClusterNotFound", "Message": f"No cluster
 found with ID '{cluster_id}'"}},
                "DescribeDBClusters"
            )

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        elif code == "DBClusterNotFound":
            print(f"Cluster '{cluster_id}' not found. Please verify the cluster
 ID.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't describe DB cluster. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
        raise

def check_instance_status(neptune_client, instance_id: str, desired_status: str):
    """
    Polls the status of a Neptune DB instance until it reaches desired_status.
    Uses pagination via describe_db_instances — even for a single instance.

    Raises:
      ClientError: If describe_db_instances fails (e.g., instance not found).
      RuntimeError: If timeout expires before reaching desired status.
    """
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_instances')
    start_time = time.time()

    while True:
        try:
```

```
            pages = paginator.paginate(DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id)
            instances = []
            for page in pages:
                instances.extend(page.get('DBInstances', []))

        except ClientError as err:
            code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

            if code == "DBInstanceNotFound":
                print(f"Instance '{instance_id}' not found. Please verify the
 instance ID.")
            else:
                print(f"Failed to describe DB instance. {code}: {message}")
            raise

        current_status = instances[0].get('DBInstanceStatus') if instances else
 None
        elapsed = int(time.time() - start_time)

        print(f"\rElapsed: {format_elapsed_time(elapsed)}  Status:
 {current_status}", end="", flush=True)

        if current_status and current_status.lower() == desired_status.lower():
            print(f"\nInstance '{instance_id}' reached '{desired_status}' in
 {format_elapsed_time(elapsed)}.")
            return

        if elapsed > TIMEOUT_SECONDS:
            raise RuntimeError(f"Timeout waiting for '{instance_id}' to reach
 '{desired_status}'")

        time.sleep(POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS)


def create_db_instance(neptune_client, db_instance_id: str, db_cluster_id: str) -
> str:
    try:
        request = {
            'DBInstanceIdentifier': db_instance_id,
            'DBInstanceClass': 'db.r5.large',
            'Engine': 'neptune',
            'DBClusterIdentifier': db_cluster_id
        }
```

```
        print(f"Creating Neptune DB Instance: {db_instance_id}")
        response = neptune_client.create_db_instance(**request)

        instance = response.get('DBInstance')
        if not instance or 'DBInstanceIdentifier' not in instance:
            raise RuntimeError("Instance creation succeeded but no ID returned.")

        print(f"Waiting for DB Instance '{db_instance_id}' to become
 available...")
        waiter = neptune_client.get_waiter('db_instance_available')
        waiter.wait(
            DBInstanceIdentifier=db_instance_id,
            WaiterConfig={'Delay': 30, 'MaxAttempts': 40}
        )

        print(f"DB Instance '{db_instance_id}' is now available.")
        return instance['DBInstanceIdentifier']

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't create DB instance. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error creating DB instance '{db_instance_id}': {e}")
        raise RuntimeError(f"Unexpected error creating DB instance
 '{db_instance_id}': {e}") from e


def create_db_cluster(neptune_client, db_name: str) -> str:
    """
    Creates a Neptune DB cluster and returns its identifier.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client object.
        db_name (str): The desired cluster identifier.
```

```
    Returns:
        str: The DB cluster identifier.

    Raises:
        RuntimeError: For any failure or AWS error, with a user-friendly message.
    """
    request = {
        'DBClusterIdentifier': db_name,
        'Engine': 'neptune',
        'DeletionProtection': False,
        'BackupRetentionPeriod': 1
    }

    try:
        response = neptune_client.create_db_cluster(**request)
        cluster = response.get('DBCluster') or {}

        cluster_id = cluster.get('DBClusterIdentifier')
        if not cluster_id:
            raise RuntimeError("Cluster created but no ID returned.")

        print(f"DB Cluster created: {cluster_id}")
        return cluster_id

    except ClientError as e:
        code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = e.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code in ("ServiceQuotaExceededException",
 "DBClusterQuotaExceededFault"):
            raise RuntimeError("You have exceeded the quota for Neptune DB
 clusters.") from e
        else:
            raise RuntimeError(f"AWS error [{code}]: {message}") from e

    except Exception as e:
        raise RuntimeError(f"Unexpected error creating DB cluster '{db_name}':
 {e}") from e

def get_subnet_ids(vpc_id: str) -> list[str]:
    ec2_client = boto3.client('ec2')

    describe_subnets_request = {
        'Filters': [{'Name': 'vpc-id', 'Values': [vpc_id]}]
```

```
    }

    response = ec2_client.describe_subnets(**describe_subnets_request)
    subnets = response.get('Subnets', [])
    subnet_ids = [subnet['SubnetId'] for subnet in subnets if 'SubnetId' in
 subnet]
    return subnet_ids


def get_default_vpc_id() -> str:
    ec2_client = boto3.client('ec2')
    describe_vpcs_request = {
        'Filters': [{'Name': 'isDefault', 'Values': ['true']}]
    }

    response = ec2_client.describe_vpcs(**describe_vpcs_request)
    vpcs = response.get('Vpcs', [])
    if not vpcs:
        raise RuntimeError("No default VPC found in this region.")

    default_vpc_id = vpcs[0]['VpcId']
    print(f"Default VPC ID: {default_vpc_id}")
    return default_vpc_id


def create_subnet_group(neptune_client, group_name: str):
    """
    Creates a Neptune DB subnet group and returns its name and ARN.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client object.
        group_name (str): The desired name of the subnet group.

    Returns:
        tuple(str, str): (subnet_group_name, subnet_group_arn)

    Raises:
        RuntimeError: For quota errors or other AWS-related failures.
    """
    vpc_id = get_default_vpc_id()
    subnet_ids = get_subnet_ids(vpc_id)

    request = {
        'DBSubnetGroupName': group_name,
```

```
        'DBSubnetGroupDescription': 'My Neptune subnet group',
        'SubnetIds': subnet_ids,
        'Tags': [{'Key': 'Environment', 'Value': 'Dev'}]
    }

    try:
        response = neptune_client.create_db_subnet_group(**request)
        sg = response.get("DBSubnetGroup", {})
        name = sg.get("DBSubnetGroupName")
        arn = sg.get("DBSubnetGroupArn")

        if not name or not arn:
            raise RuntimeError("Response missing subnet group name or ARN.")

        print(f"Subnet group created: {name}")
        print(f"ARN: {arn}")
        return name, arn

    except ClientError as e:
        code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
        msg = e.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "ServiceQuotaExceededException":
            print("Subnet group quota exceeded.")
            raise RuntimeError("Subnet group quota exceeded.") from e
        else:
            print(f"AWS error [{code}]: {msg}")
            raise RuntimeError(f"AWS error [{code}]: {msg}") from e

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error creating subnet group '{group_name}': {e}")
        raise RuntimeError(f"Unexpected error creating subnet group
 '{group_name}': {e}") from e

def wait_for_input_to_continue():
    input("\nPress <ENTER> to continue...")
    print("Continuing with the program...\n")


def run_scenario(neptune_client, subnet_group_name: str, db_instance_id: str,
 cluster_name: str):
    print("-" * 88)
    print("1. Create a Neptune DB Subnet Group")
    wait_for_input_to_continue()
```

```
    try:
        name, arn = create_subnet_group(neptune_client, subnet_group_name)
        print(f"Subnet group successfully created: {name}")

        print("-" * 88)
        print("2. Create a Neptune Cluster")
        wait_for_input_to_continue()
        db_cluster_id = create_db_cluster(neptune_client, cluster_name)

        print("-" * 88)
        print("3. Create a Neptune DB Instance")
        wait_for_input_to_continue()
        create_db_instance(neptune_client, db_instance_id, cluster_name)

        print("-" * 88)
        print("4. Check the status of the Neptune DB Instance")
        print("""
        Even though you're targeting a single DB instance,
        describe_db_instances supports pagination and can return multiple pages.

        Handling paginated responses ensures your method continues to work
reliably
        even if AWS returns large or paged results.
        """)
        wait_for_input_to_continue()
        check_instance_status(neptune_client, db_instance_id, "available")

        print("-" * 88)
        print("5. Show Neptune Cluster details")
        wait_for_input_to_continue()
        describe_db_clusters(neptune_client, db_cluster_id)

        print("-" * 88)
        print("6. Stop the Amazon Neptune cluster")
        print("""
            Boto3 doesn't currently offer a
            built-in waiter for stop_db_cluster,
            This example implements a custom polling
            strategy until the cluster is in a stopped state.
        """)
        wait_for_input_to_continue()
        stop_db_cluster(neptune_client, db_cluster_id)
        check_instance_status(neptune_client, db_instance_id, "stopped")
```

```
        print("-" * 88)
        print("7. Start the Amazon Neptune cluster")
        print("""
            Boto3 doesn't currently offer a
            built-in waiter for start_db_cluster,
            This example implements a custom polling
            strategy until the cluster is in an available state.
        """)
        wait_for_input_to_continue()
        start_db_cluster(neptune_client, db_cluster_id)
        wait_for_cluster_status(neptune_client, db_cluster_id, "available")
        check_instance_status(neptune_client, db_instance_id, "available")

        print("All Neptune resources are now available.")
        print("-" * 88)

        print("-" * 88)
        print("8. Delete the Neptune Assets")
        print("Would you like to delete the Neptune Assets? (y/n)")
        del_ans = input().strip().lower()

        if del_ans == "y":
            print("You selected to delete the Neptune assets.")

            delete_db_instance(neptune_client, db_instance_id)
            delete_db_cluster(neptune_client, db_cluster_id)
            delete_db_subnet_group(neptune_client, subnet_group_name)

            print("Neptune resources deleted successfully")

    except ClientError as ce:
        code = ce.response["Error"]["Code"]

        if code in ("DBInstanceNotFound", "DBInstanceNotFoundFault",
"ResourceNotFound"):
            print(f"Instance '{db_instance_id}' not found.")
        elif code in ("DBClusterNotFound", "DBClusterNotFoundFault",
"ResourceNotFoundFault"):
            print(f"Cluster '{cluster_name}' not found.")
        elif code == "DBSubnetGroupNotFoundFault":
            print(f"Subnet group '{subnet_group_name}' not found.")
        elif code == "AccessDeniedException":
```

```
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"AWS error [{code}]: {ce.response['Error']['Message']}")
            raise  # re-raise unexpected errors

    except RuntimeError as re:
        print(f"Runtime error or timeout: {re}")


def main():
    neptune_client = boto3.client('neptune')

    # Customize the following names to match your Neptune setup
    # (You must change these to unique values for your environment)
    subnet_group_name = "neptuneSubnetGroup111"
    cluster_name = "neptuneCluster111"
    db_instance_id = "neptuneDB111"

    print("""
    Amazon Neptune is a fully managed graph database service by AWS...
    Let's get started!
    """)
    wait_for_input_to_continue()
    run_scenario(neptune_client, subnet_group_name, db_instance_id, cluster_name)

    print("""
    Thank you for checking out the Amazon Neptune Service Use demo.
    For more AWS code examples, visit:
    https://docs.aws.amazon.com/code-library/latest/ug/what-is-code-library.html
    """)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Neptune AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Neptune con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti richiamano l'API Neptune e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di Neptune AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta l'Amazon Neptune API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo CreateDBCluster con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateDBInstanceAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateDBSubnetGroupAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateGraphAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteDBClusterAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteDBInstanceAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteDBSubnetGroupAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeDBClustersAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeDBInstancesAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ExecuteGremlinProfileQueryAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ExecuteGremlinQueryAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQueryAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ExecuteQueryAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK StartDBClusterAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK StopDBClusterAWS

Utilizzalo **`CreateDBCluster`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateDBCluster`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new Amazon Neptune DB cluster asynchronously.
    *
    * @param dbName the name of the DB cluster to be created
    * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, provides the ID of the
created DB cluster
    * @throws CompletionException if the operation fails for any reason,
including if the request would exceed the maximum quota
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createDBClusterAsync(String dbName) {
       CreateDbClusterRequest request = CreateDbClusterRequest.builder()
               .dbClusterIdentifier(dbName)
               .engine("neptune")
               .deletionProtection(false)
               .backupRetentionPeriod(1)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createDBCluster(request)
               .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                       if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                           throw new CompletionException("The operation was
denied because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                       }
                       throw new CompletionException("Failed to create Neptune
DB cluster: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                   }
               })
               .thenApply(response -> {
```

```
                    String clusterId =
 response.dbCluster().dbClusterIdentifier();
                    logger.info("DB Cluster created: " + clusterId);
                    return clusterId;
                });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def create_db_cluster(neptune_client, db_name: str) -> str:
    """
    Creates a Neptune DB cluster and returns its identifier.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client object.
        db_name (str): The desired cluster identifier.

    Returns:
        str: The DB cluster identifier.

    Raises:
        RuntimeError: For any failure or AWS error, with a user-friendly message.
    """
    request = {
        'DBClusterIdentifier': db_name,
        'Engine': 'neptune',
        'DeletionProtection': False,
        'BackupRetentionPeriod': 1
    }

    try:
```

```
        response = neptune_client.create_db_cluster(**request)
        cluster = response.get('DBCluster') or {}

        cluster_id = cluster.get('DBClusterIdentifier')
        if not cluster_id:
            raise RuntimeError("Cluster created but no ID returned.")

        print(f"DB Cluster created: {cluster_id}")
        return cluster_id

    except ClientError as e:
        code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = e.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code in ("ServiceQuotaExceededException",
"DBClusterQuotaExceededFault"):
            raise RuntimeError("You have exceeded the quota for Neptune DB
clusters.") from e
        else:
            raise RuntimeError(f"AWS error [{code}]: {message}") from e

    except Exception as e:
        raise RuntimeError(f"Unexpected error creating DB cluster '{db_name}':
{e}") from e
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`CreateDBInstance`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateDBInstance`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new Amazon Neptune DB instance asynchronously.
    *
    * @param dbInstanceId the identifier for the new DB instance
    * @param dbClusterId  the identifier for the DB cluster that the new
instance will be a part of
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the identifier of
the newly created DB instance
    * @throws CompletionException if the operation fails, with a cause of
either:
    *                             - {@link ServiceQuotaExceededException} if the
request would exceed the maximum quota, or
    *                             - a general exception with the failure message
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createDBInstanceAsync(String dbInstanceId,
String dbClusterId) {
       CreateDbInstanceRequest request = CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
               .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceId)
               .dbInstanceClass("db.r5.large")
               .engine("neptune")
               .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterId)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createDBInstance(request)
               .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                       if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                           throw new CompletionException("The operation was
denied because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                       }
                       throw new CompletionException("Failed to create Neptune
DB instance: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                   }
               })
               .thenApply(response -> {
                   String instanceId =
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceIdentifier();
                   logger.info("Created Neptune DB Instance: " + instanceId);
                   return instanceId;
               });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBInstance in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def create_db_instance(neptune_client, db_instance_id: str, db_cluster_id: str) -
> str:
    try:
        request = {
            'DBInstanceIdentifier': db_instance_id,
            'DBInstanceClass': 'db.r5.large',
            'Engine': 'neptune',
            'DBClusterIdentifier': db_cluster_id
        }

        print(f"Creating Neptune DB Instance: {db_instance_id}")
        response = neptune_client.create_db_instance(**request)

        instance = response.get('DBInstance')
        if not instance or 'DBInstanceIdentifier' not in instance:
            raise RuntimeError("Instance creation succeeded but no ID returned.")

        print(f"Waiting for DB Instance '{db_instance_id}' to become
 available...")
        waiter = neptune_client.get_waiter('db_instance_available')
        waiter.wait(
            DBInstanceIdentifier=db_instance_id,
            WaiterConfig={'Delay': 30, 'MaxAttempts': 40}
        )

        print(f"DB Instance '{db_instance_id}' is now available.")
        return instance['DBInstanceIdentifier']
```

```
    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't create DB instance. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error creating DB instance '{db_instance_id}': {e}")
        raise RuntimeError(f"Unexpected error creating DB instance
'{db_instance_id}': {e}") from e
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBInstance in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`CreateDBSubnetGroup`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateDBSubnetGroup`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new DB subnet group asynchronously.
     *
     * @param groupName the name of the subnet group to create
```

```
    * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, returns the Amazon
Resource Name (ARN) of the created subnet group
    * @throws CompletionException if the operation fails, with a cause that may
be a ServiceQuotaExceededException if the request would exceed the maximum quota
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createSubnetGroupAsync(String groupName) {

       // Get the Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) where the Neptune cluster
and resources will be created
       String vpcId = getDefaultVpcId();
       logger.info("VPC is : " + vpcId);

       List<String> subnetList = getSubnetIds(vpcId);
       for (String subnetId : subnetList) {
           System.out.println("Subnet group:" +subnetId);
       }

       CreateDbSubnetGroupRequest request = CreateDbSubnetGroupRequest.builder()
               .dbSubnetGroupName(groupName)
               .dbSubnetGroupDescription("Subnet group for Neptune cluster")
               .subnetIds(subnetList)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createDBSubnetGroup(request)
               .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                       if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                           throw new CompletionException("The operation was
denied because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                       }
                       throw new CompletionException("Failed to create subnet
group: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                   }
               })
               .thenApply(response -> {
                   String name = response.dbSubnetGroup().dbSubnetGroupName();
                   String arn = response.dbSubnetGroup().dbSubnetGroupArn();
                   logger.info("Subnet group created: " + name);
                   return arn;
               });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBSubnet Group in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def create_subnet_group(neptune_client, group_name: str):
    """
    Creates a Neptune DB subnet group and returns its name and ARN.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client object.
        group_name (str): The desired name of the subnet group.

    Returns:
        tuple(str, str): (subnet_group_name, subnet_group_arn)

    Raises:
        RuntimeError: For quota errors or other AWS-related failures.
    """
    vpc_id = get_default_vpc_id()
    subnet_ids = get_subnet_ids(vpc_id)

    request = {
        'DBSubnetGroupName': group_name,
        'DBSubnetGroupDescription': 'My Neptune subnet group',
        'SubnetIds': subnet_ids,
        'Tags': [{'Key': 'Environment', 'Value': 'Dev'}]
    }

    try:
        response = neptune_client.create_db_subnet_group(**request)
        sg = response.get("DBSubnetGroup", {})
        name = sg.get("DBSubnetGroupName")
```

```
        arn = sg.get("DBSubnetGroupArn")

        if not name or not arn:
            raise RuntimeError("Response missing subnet group name or ARN.")

        print(f"Subnet group created: {name}")
        print(f"ARN: {arn}")
        return name, arn

    except ClientError as e:
        code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
        msg = e.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "ServiceQuotaExceededException":
            print("Subnet group quota exceeded.")
            raise RuntimeError("Subnet group quota exceeded.") from e
        else:
            print(f"AWS error [{code}]: {msg}")
            raise RuntimeError(f"AWS error [{code}]: {msg}") from e

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error creating subnet group '{group_name}': {e}")
        raise RuntimeError(f"Unexpected error creating subnet group
'{group_name}': {e}") from e
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBSubnet Group in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`CreateGraph`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateGraph`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Executes the process of creating a new Neptune graph.
    *
    * @param client        the Neptune graph client used to interact with the
Neptune service
    * @param graphName     the name of the graph to be created
    * @throws NeptuneGraphException if an error occurs while creating the graph
    */
   public static void executeCreateGraph(NeptuneGraphClient client, String
graphName) {
       try {
           // Create the graph request
           CreateGraphRequest request = CreateGraphRequest.builder()
                   .graphName(graphName)
                   .provisionedMemory(16)
                   .build();

           // Create the graph
           CreateGraphResponse response = client.createGraph(request);

           // Extract the graph name and ARN
           String createdGraphName = response.name();
           String graphArn = response.arn();
           String graphEndpoint = response.endpoint();

           System.out.println("Graph created successfully!");
           System.out.println("Graph Name: " + createdGraphName);
           System.out.println("Graph ARN: " + graphArn);
           System.out.println("Graph Endpoint: " +graphEndpoint );

       } catch (NeptuneGraphException e) {
           System.err.println("Failed to create graph: " +
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
       } finally {
           client.close();
       }
  }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateGraphconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
"""
Running this example.

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
VPC Networking Requirement:
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Amazon Neptune must be accessed from **within the same VPC** as the Neptune
 cluster.
It does not expose a public endpoint, so this code must be executed from:

  - An **AWS Lambda function** configured to run inside the same VPC
  - An **EC2 instance** or **ECS task** running in the same VPC
  - A connected environment such as a **VPN**, **AWS Direct Connect**, or a
 **peered VPC**

"""

GRAPH_NAME = "sample-analytics-graph"

def main():
    config = Config(retries={"total_max_attempts": 1, "mode": "standard"},
 read_timeout=None)
    client = boto3.client("neptune-graph", config=config)
    execute_create_graph(client, GRAPH_NAME)

def execute_create_graph(client, graph_name):
    try:
        print("Creating Neptune graph...")
        response = client.create_graph(
            graphName=graph_name,
            provisionedMemory = 16
        )
```

```
        created_graph_name = response.get("name")
        graph_arn = response.get("arn")
        graph_endpoint = response.get("endpoint")

        print("Graph created successfully!")
        print(f"Graph Name: {created_graph_name}")
        print(f"Graph ARN: {graph_arn}")
        print(f"Graph Endpoint: {graph_endpoint}")

    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Failed to create graph: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except BotoCoreError as e:
        print(f"Failed to create graph: {str(e)}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error: {str(e)}")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateGraph AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DeleteDBCluster`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteDBCluster`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a DB instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to delete
```

```
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster has
been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDBClusterAsync(String clusterId) {
        DeleteDbClusterRequest request = DeleteDbClusterRequest.builder()
                .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteDBCluster(request)
                .thenAccept(response -> System.out.println("## Deleting DB
Cluster: " + clusterId));
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def delete_db_cluster(neptune_client, cluster_id: str):
    """
    Deletes a Neptune DB cluster and throws exceptions to the caller.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client object.
        cluster_id (str): The ID of the Neptune DB cluster to be deleted.

    Raises:
        ClientError: If the delete operation fails.
    """
    request = {
        'DBClusterIdentifier': cluster_id,
        'SkipFinalSnapshot': True
    }
```

```
    try:
        print(f"Deleting DB Cluster: {cluster_id}")
        neptune_client.delete_db_cluster(**request)

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "DBClusterNotFoundFault":
            print(f"Cluster '{cluster_id}' not found or already deleted.")
        elif code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't delete DB cluster. {code}: {message}")
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DeleteDBInstance`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteDBInstance`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a DB instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param instanceId the identifier of the DB instance to be deleted
```

```
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the DB instance
 has been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDBInstanceAsync(String instanceId) {
        DeleteDbInstanceRequest request = DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                .dbInstanceIdentifier(instanceId)
                .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteDBInstance(request)
                .thenAccept(response -> System.out.println("## Deleting DB
 Instance: " + instanceId));
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def delete_db_instance(neptune_client, instance_id: str):
    """
    Deletes a Neptune DB instance and waits for its deletion to complete.
    Raises exception to be handled by calling code.
    """
    print(f"Initiating deletion of DB Instance: {instance_id}")
    try:
        neptune_client.delete_db_instance(
            DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
            SkipFinalSnapshot=True
        )

        print(f"Waiting for DB Instance '{instance_id}' to be deleted...")
        waiter = neptune_client.get_waiter('db_instance_deleted')
        waiter.wait(
```

```
            DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
            WaiterConfig={
                'Delay': 30,
                'MaxAttempts': 40
            }
        )

        print(f"DB Instance '{instance_id}' successfully deleted.")

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "DBInstanceNotFoundFault":
            print(f"Instance '{instance_id}' not found or already deleted.")
        elif code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't delete DB instance. {code}: {message}")
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DeleteDBSubnetGroup`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteDBSubnetGroup`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
```

```
     * Deletes a subnet group.
     *
     * @param subnetGroupName the identifier of the subnet group to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster has
 been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDBSubnetGroupAsync(String
 subnetGroupName) {
        DeleteDbSubnetGroupRequest request = DeleteDbSubnetGroupRequest.builder()
                .dbSubnetGroupName(subnetGroupName)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteDBSubnetGroup(request)
                .thenAccept(response -> logger.info("## Deleting Subnet Group: "
 + subnetGroupName));
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBSubnet Group in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def delete_db_subnet_group(neptune_client, subnet_group_name):
    """
    Deletes a Neptune DB subnet group synchronously using Boto3.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
        subnet_group_name (str): The name of the DB subnet group to delete.

    Raises:
        ClientError: If the delete operation fails.
```

```
    """
    delete_group_request = {
        'DBSubnetGroupName': subnet_group_name
    }

    try:
        neptune_client.delete_db_subnet_group(**delete_group_request)
        print(f"# Deleting Subnet Group: {subnet_group_name}")

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "DBSubnetGroupNotFoundFault":
            print(f"Subnet group '{subnet_group_name}' not found or already
deleted.")
        elif code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't delete subnet group. {code}: {message}")
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBSubnet Group in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DescribeDBClusters`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeDBClusters`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously describes the specified Amazon RDS DB cluster.
    *
    * @param clusterId the identifier of the DB cluster to describe
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the operation is
done, or throws a {@link RuntimeException}
    * if an error occurs
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> describeDBClustersAsync(String clusterId) {
       DescribeDbClustersRequest request = DescribeDbClustersRequest.builder()
               .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterId)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().describeDBClusters(request)
               .thenAccept(response -> {
                   for (DBCluster cluster : response.dbClusters()) {
                       logger.info("Cluster Identifier: " +
cluster.dbClusterIdentifier());
                       logger.info("Status: " + cluster.status());
                       logger.info("Engine: " + cluster.engine());
                       logger.info("Engine Version: " +
cluster.engineVersion());
                       logger.info("Endpoint: " + cluster.endpoint());
                       logger.info("Reader Endpoint: " +
cluster.readerEndpoint());
                       logger.info("Availability Zones: " +
cluster.availabilityZones());
                       logger.info("Subnet Group: " + cluster.dbSubnetGroup());
                       logger.info("VPC Security Groups:");
                       cluster.vpcSecurityGroups().forEach(vpcGroup ->
                               logger.info("  - " +
vpcGroup.vpcSecurityGroupId()));
                       logger.info("Storage Encrypted: " +
cluster.storageEncrypted());
                       logger.info("IAM DB Auth Enabled: " +
cluster.iamDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled());
                       logger.info("Backup Retention Period: " +
cluster.backupRetentionPeriod() + " days");
                       logger.info("Preferred Backup Window: " +
cluster.preferredBackupWindow());
                       logger.info("Preferred Maintenance Window: " +
cluster.preferredMaintenanceWindow());
```

```
                        logger.info("------");
                    }
                })
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    Throwable cause = ex.getCause() != null ? ex.getCause() : ex;

                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                    }

                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe the DB
 cluster: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def describe_db_clusters(neptune_client, cluster_id: str):
    """
    Describes details of a Neptune DB cluster, paginating if needed.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
        cluster_id (str): The ID of the cluster to describe.

    Raises:
        ClientError: If there's an AWS API error (e.g., cluster not found).
    """
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_clusters')
```

```
    try:
        pages = paginator.paginate(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id)

        found = False
        for page in pages:
            for cluster in page.get('DBClusters', []):
                found = True
                print(f"Cluster Identifier:
{cluster.get('DBClusterIdentifier')}")
                print(f"Status: {cluster.get('Status')}")
                print(f"Engine: {cluster.get('Engine')}")
                print(f"Engine Version: {cluster.get('EngineVersion')}")
                print(f"Endpoint: {cluster.get('Endpoint')}")
                print(f"Reader Endpoint: {cluster.get('ReaderEndpoint')}")
                print(f"Availability Zones: {cluster.get('AvailabilityZones')}")
                print(f"Subnet Group: {cluster.get('DBSubnetGroup')}")
                print("VPC Security Groups:")
                for vpc_group in cluster.get('VpcSecurityGroups', []):
                    print(f"  - {vpc_group.get('VpcSecurityGroupId')}")
                print(f"Storage Encrypted: {cluster.get('StorageEncrypted')}")
                print(f"IAM Auth Enabled:
{cluster.get('IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled')}")
                print(f"Backup Retention Period:
{cluster.get('BackupRetentionPeriod')} days")
                print(f"Preferred Backup Window:
{cluster.get('PreferredBackupWindow')}")
                print(f"Preferred Maintenance Window:
{cluster.get('PreferredMaintenanceWindow')}")
                print("------")

        if not found:
            # Treat empty response as cluster not found
            raise ClientError(
                {"Error": {"Code": "DBClusterNotFound", "Message": f"No cluster
found with ID '{cluster_id}'"}},
                "DescribeDBClusters"
            )

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
```

```
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions.")
        elif code == "DBClusterNotFound":
            print(f"Cluster '{cluster_id}' not found. Please verify the cluster
ID.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't describe DB cluster. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DescribeDBInstances`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeDBInstances`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Checks the status of a Neptune instance recursively until the desired
status is reached or a timeout occurs.
    *
    * @param instanceId     the ID of the Neptune instance to check
    * @param desiredStatus  the desired status of the Neptune instance
    * @param startTime      the start time of the operation, used to calculate
the elapsed time
    * @param future         a {@link CompletableFuture} that will be completed
when the desired status is reached
    */
   private void checkStatusRecursive(String instanceId, String desiredStatus,
long startTime, CompletableFuture<Void> future) {
       DescribeDbInstancesRequest request = DescribeDbInstancesRequest.builder()
```

```
                .dbInstanceIdentifier(instanceId)
                .build();

        getAsyncClient().describeDBInstances(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                        future.completeExceptionally(
                                new CompletionException("Error checking Neptune
instance status", cause)
                        );
                        return;
                    }

                    List<DBInstance> instances = response.dbInstances();
                    if (instances.isEmpty()) {
                        future.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Instance not found: " + instanceId));
                        return;
                    }

                    String currentStatus = instances.get(0).dbInstanceStatus();
                    long elapsedSeconds = (System.currentTimeMillis() -
startTime) / 1000;
                    System.out.printf("\r Elapsed: %-20s  Status: %-20s",
formatElapsedTime((int) elapsedSeconds), currentStatus);
                    System.out.flush();

                    if (desiredStatus.equalsIgnoreCase(currentStatus)) {
                        System.out.printf("\r Neptune instance reached
desired status '%s' after %s.\n", desiredStatus, formatElapsedTime((int)
elapsedSeconds));
                        future.complete(null);
                    } else {
                        CompletableFuture.delayedExecutor(20, TimeUnit.SECONDS)
                                .execute(() -> checkStatusRecursive(instanceId,
desiredStatus, startTime, future));
                    }
                });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def check_instance_status(neptune_client, instance_id: str, desired_status: str):
    """
    Polls the status of a Neptune DB instance until it reaches desired_status.
    Uses pagination via describe_db_instances — even for a single instance.

    Raises:
      ClientError: If describe_db_instances fails (e.g., instance not found).
      RuntimeError: If timeout expires before reaching desired status.
    """
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_instances')
    start_time = time.time()

    while True:
        try:
            pages = paginator.paginate(DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id)
            instances = []
            for page in pages:
                instances.extend(page.get('DBInstances', []))

        except ClientError as err:
            code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

            if code == "DBInstanceNotFound":
                print(f"Instance '{instance_id}' not found. Please verify the
 instance ID.")
            else:
                print(f"Failed to describe DB instance. {code}: {message}")
```

```
            raise

        current_status = instances[0].get('DBInstanceStatus') if instances else
None
        elapsed = int(time.time() - start_time)

        print(f"\rElapsed: {format_elapsed_time(elapsed)}  Status:
{current_status}", end="", flush=True)

        if current_status and current_status.lower() == desired_status.lower():
            print(f"\nInstance '{instance_id}' reached '{desired_status}' in
{format_elapsed_time(elapsed)}.")
            return

        if elapsed > TIMEOUT_SECONDS:
            raise RuntimeError(f"Timeout waiting for '{instance_id}' to reach
'{desired_status}'")

        time.sleep(POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`ExecuteGremlinProfileQuery`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ExecuteGremlinProfileQuery`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
```

```
    * Executes a Gremlin query against an Amazon Neptune database using the
provided {@link NeptunedataClient}.
    *
    * @param client the {@link NeptunedataClient} instance to use for executing
the Gremlin query
    */
   public static void executeGremlinQuery(NeptunedataClient client) {
       try {
           System.out.println("Querying Neptune...");
           ExecuteGremlinQueryRequest request =
ExecuteGremlinQueryRequest.builder()
                   .gremlinQuery("g.V().has('code', 'ANC')")
                   .build();

           ExecuteGremlinQueryResponse response =
client.executeGremlinQuery(request);

           System.out.println("Full Response:");
           System.out.println(response);

           // Retrieve and print the result
           if (response.result() != null) {
               System.out.println("Query Result:");
               System.out.println(response.result().toString());
           } else {
               System.out.println("No result returned from the query.");
           }
       } catch (NeptunedataException e) {
           System.err.println("Error calling Neptune: " +
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
       } catch (Exception e) {
           System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
       } finally {
           client.close();
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ExecuteGremlinProfileQueryconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Replace this with your actual Neptune endpoint
NEPTUNE_ENDPOINT = "https://[Specify Endpoint]:8182"

def main():
    """
    Entry point of the program. Initializes the Neptune client and executes the
 Gremlin query.
    """
    config = Config(connect_timeout=10, read_timeout=30, retries={'max_attempts':
 3})

    neptune_client = boto3.client(
        "neptunedata",
        endpoint_url=NEPTUNE_ENDPOINT,
        config=config
    )

    execute_gremlin_query(neptune_client)


def execute_gremlin_query(neptune_client):
    """
    Executes a Gremlin query against an Amazon Neptune database.
    """
    try:
        print("Querying Neptune...")

        response = neptune_client.execute_gremlin_explain_query(
            gremlinQuery="g.V().has('code', 'ANC')"
        )

        print("Full Response:")
```

```
        print(response['output'].read().decode('UTF-8'))

    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Error calling Neptune: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except BotoCoreError as e:
        print(f"BotoCore error: {str(e)}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error: {str(e)}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ExecuteGremlinProfileQuery AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`ExecuteGremlinQuery`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ExecuteGremlinQuery`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Executes a Gremlin PROFILE query using the provided NeptunedataClient.
     *
     * @param client The NeptunedataClient instance to be used for executing the
 Gremlin PROFILE query.
     */
    private static void executeGremlinProfileQuery(NeptunedataClient client) {
        System.out.println("Executing Gremlin PROFILE query...");
```

```
        ExecuteGremlinProfileQueryRequest request =
 ExecuteGremlinProfileQueryRequest.builder()
                .gremlinQuery("g.V().has('code', 'ANC')")
                .build();

        ExecuteGremlinProfileQueryResponse response =
 client.executeGremlinProfileQuery(request);
        if (response.output() != null) {
            System.out.println("Query Profile Output:");
            System.out.println(response.output());
        } else {
            System.out.println("No output returned from the profile query.");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ExecuteGremlinQueryconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
"""
Running this example.

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
VPC Networking Requirement:
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Amazon Neptune must be accessed from **within the same VPC** as the Neptune
 cluster.
It does not expose a public endpoint, so this code must be executed from:

  - An **AWS Lambda function** configured to run inside the same VPC
  - An **EC2 instance** or **ECS task** running in the same VPC
  - A connected environment such as a **VPN**, **AWS Direct Connect**, or a
 **peered VPC**
```

```
"""

# Replace with your actual Neptune endpoint
NEPTUNE_ENDPOINT = "https://[Specify-Your-Endpoint]:8182"

def main():
    """
    Entry point of the program. Initializes the Neptune client and runs both
 EXPLAIN and PROFILE queries.
    """
    config = Config(connect_timeout=10, read_timeout=30, retries={'max_attempts':
 3})

    neptune_client = boto3.client(
        "neptunedata",
        endpoint_url=NEPTUNE_ENDPOINT,
        config=config
    )

    try:
        run_profile_query(neptune_client)
    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Neptune error: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except BotoCoreError as e:
        print(f"BotoCore error: {str(e)}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error: {str(e)}")

def run_profile_query(neptune_client):
    """
    Runs a PROFILE query on the Neptune graph database.
    """
    print("Running Gremlin PROFILE query...")

    try:
        response = neptune_client.execute_gremlin_profile_query(
            gremlinQuery="g.V().has('code', 'ANC')"
        )
        print("Profile Query Result:")
        output = response.get("output")
        if output:
            print(output.read().decode('utf-8'))
        else:
```

```
            print("No explain output returned.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Failed to execute PROFILE query: {str(e)}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ExecuteGremlinQuery AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQuery**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQuery`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Executes an OpenCypher EXPLAIN query using the provided Neptune data
client.
     *
     * @param client The Neptune data client to use for the query execution.
     */
    public static void executeGremlinQuery(NeptunedataClient client) {
        try {
            System.out.println("Executing OpenCypher EXPLAIN query...");
            ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQueryRequest request =
ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQueryRequest.builder()
                    .openCypherQuery("MATCH (n {code: 'ANC'}) RETURN n")
                    .explainMode("debug")
                    .build();
```

```
            ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQueryResponse response =
 client.executeOpenCypherExplainQuery(request);

            if (response.results() != null) {
                System.out.println("Explain Results:");
                System.out.println(response.results().asUtf8String());
            } else {
                System.out.println("No explain results returned.");
            }

        } catch (NeptunedataException e) {
            System.err.println("Neptune error: " +
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
        } finally {
            client.close();
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQueryconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Replace with your actual Neptune endpoint URL
NEPTUNE_ENDPOINT = "https://<your-neptune-endpoint>:8182"

def main():
    """
    Entry point: Create Neptune client and execute different OpenCypher queries.
```

```
    """
    config = Config(connect_timeout=10, read_timeout=30, retries={'max_attempts':
 3})

    neptune_client = boto3.client(
        "neptunedata",
        endpoint_url=NEPTUNE_ENDPOINT,
        config=config
    )

    execute_open_cypher_query_without_params(neptune_client)
    execute_open_cypher_query_with_params(neptune_client)
    execute_open_cypher_explain_query(neptune_client)

def execute_open_cypher_query_without_params(client):
    """
    Executes a simple OpenCypher query without parameters.
    """
    try:
        print("\nRunning OpenCypher query without parameters...")
        resp = client.execute_open_cypher_query(
            openCypherQuery="MATCH (n {code: 'ANC'}) RETURN n"
        )
        print("Results:")
        print(resp['results'])

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error in simple OpenCypher query: {str(e)}")


def execute_open_cypher_query_with_params(client):
    """
    Executes an OpenCypher query using parameters.
    """
    try:
        print("\nRunning OpenCypher query with parameters...")
        parameters = {'code': 'ANC'}
        resp = client.execute_open_cypher_query(
            openCypherQuery="MATCH (n {code: $code}) RETURN n",
            parameters=json.dumps(parameters)
        )
        print("Results:")
        print(resp['results'])
```

```
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error in parameterized OpenCypher query: {str(e)}")

def execute_open_cypher_explain_query(client):
    """
    Runs an OpenCypher EXPLAIN query in debug mode.
    """
    try:
        print("\nRunning OpenCypher EXPLAIN query (debug mode)...")
        resp = client.execute_open_cypher_explain_query(
            openCypherQuery="MATCH (n {code: 'ANC'}) RETURN n",
            explainMode="details"
        )
        results = resp.get('results')
        if results is None:
            print("No explain results returned.")
        else:
            try:
                print("Explain Results:")
                print(results.read().decode('UTF-8'))
            except Exception as e:
                print(f"Error in OpenCypher EXPLAIN query: {str(e)}")

    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Neptune error: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except BotoCoreError as e:
        print(f"BotoCore error: {str(e)}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error: {str(e)}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQuery AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **ExecuteQuery**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ExecuteQuery`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Executes a Gremlin profile query on the Neptune Analytics graph.
    *
    * @param client       the {@link NeptuneGraphClient} instance to use for the
query
    * @param graphId      the identifier of the graph to execute the query on
    *
    * @throws NeptuneGraphException if an error occurs while executing the query
on the Neptune Graph
    * @throws Exception if an unexpected error occurs
    */
   public static void executeGremlinProfileQuery(NeptuneGraphClient client,
String graphId) {

       try {
           System.out.println("Running openCypher query on Neptune
Analytics...");

           ExecuteQueryRequest request = ExecuteQueryRequest.builder()
                   .graphIdentifier(graphId)
                   .queryString("MATCH (n {code: 'ANC'}) RETURN n")
                   .language("OPEN_CYPHER")
                   .build();

           ResponseInputStream<ExecuteQueryResponse> response =
client.executeQuery(request);
           try (BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(response, StandardCharsets.UTF_8))) {
               String result = reader.lines().collect(Collectors.joining("\n"));
               System.out.println("Query Result:");
               System.out.println(result);
           } catch (Exception e) {
```

```
                System.err.println("Error reading response: " + e.getMessage());
            }

        } catch (NeptuneGraphException e) {
            System.err.println("NeptuneGraph error: " +
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
        } finally {
            client.close();
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ExecuteQueryconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
"""
Running this example.

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
VPC Networking Requirement:
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Amazon Neptune must be accessed from **within the same VPC** as the Neptune
 cluster.
It does not expose a public endpoint, so this code must be executed from:

  - An **AWS Lambda function** configured to run inside the same VPC
  - An **EC2 instance** or **ECS task** running in the same VPC
  - A connected environment such as a **VPN**, **AWS Direct Connect**, or a
 **peered VPC**
"""
```

```
GRAPH_ID = "<your-graph-id>"

def main():
    config = Config(retries={"total_max_attempts": 1, "mode": "standard"},
 read_timeout=None)
    client = boto3.client("neptune-graph", config=config)

    try:
        print("\n--- Running OpenCypher query without parameters ---")
        run_open_cypher_query(client, GRAPH_ID)

        print("\n--- Running OpenCypher query with parameters ---")
        run_open_cypher_query_with_params(client, GRAPH_ID)

        print("\n--- Running OpenCypher explain query ---")
        run_open_cypher_explain_query(client, GRAPH_ID)

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error in main: {e}")

def run_open_cypher_query(client, graph_id):
    """
    Run an OpenCypher query without parameters.
    """
    try:
        resp = client.execute_query(
            graphIdentifier=graph_id,
            queryString="MATCH (n {code: 'ANC'}) RETURN n",
            language='OPEN_CYPHER'
        )
        print(resp['payload'].read().decode('UTF-8'))

    except client.exceptions.InternalServerException as e:
        print(f"InternalServerException: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"ClientError: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except Exception as e:  # <--- ADD THIS BLOCK
        print(f"Unexpected error: {e}")

def run_open_cypher_query_with_params(client, graph_id):
    """
    Run an OpenCypher query with parameters.
    """
    try:
```

```
        parameters = {'code': 'ANC'}
        resp = client.execute_query(
            graphIdentifier=graph_id,
            queryString="MATCH (n {code: $code}) RETURN n",
            language='OPEN_CYPHER',
            parameters=parameters
        )
        print(resp['payload'].read().decode('UTF-8'))

    except client.exceptions.InternalServerException as e:
        print(f"InternalServerException: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"ClientError: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except Exception as e:  # <--- ADD THIS BLOCK
        print(f"Unexpected error: {e}")

def run_open_cypher_explain_query(client, graph_id):
    """
    Run an OpenCypher explain query (explainMode = "debug").
    """
    try:
        resp = client.execute_query(
            graphIdentifier=graph_id,
            queryString="MATCH (n {code: 'ANC'}) RETURN n",
            language='OPEN_CYPHER',
            explainMode='DETAILS'
        )
        print(resp['payload'].read().decode('UTF-8'))

    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Neptune error: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except BotoCoreError as e:
        print(f"Unexpected Boto3 error: {str(e)}")
    except Exception as e:  # <-- Add this generic catch
        print(f"Unexpected error: {str(e)}")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ExecuteQuery AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **StartDBCluster**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StartDBCluster`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Starts an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.
    *
    * @param clusterIdentifier the unique identifier of the DB cluster to be
stopped
    */
   public CompletableFuture<StartDbClusterResponse> startDBClusterAsync(String
clusterIdentifier) {
       StartDbClusterRequest clusterRequest = StartDbClusterRequest.builder()
               .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterIdentifier)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().startDBCluster(clusterRequest)
               .whenComplete((response, error) -> {
                   if (error != null) {
                       Throwable cause = error.getCause() != null ?
error.getCause() : error;

                       if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                           throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                       }

                       throw new RuntimeException("Failed to start DB cluster: "
+ cause.getMessage(), cause);
                   } else {
                       logger.info("DB Cluster starting: " + clusterIdentifier);
                   }
               });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Start DBCluster in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def start_db_cluster(neptune_client, cluster_identifier: str):
    """
    Starts an Amazon Neptune DB cluster and waits until it reaches 'available'.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
        cluster_identifier (str): The DB cluster identifier.

    Raises:
        ClientError: Propagates AWS API issues like resource not found.
        RuntimeError: If cluster doesn't reach 'available' within timeout.
    """
    try:
        # Initial wait in case the cluster was just stopped
        time.sleep(30)
        neptune_client.start_db_cluster(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't start DB cluster. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
        raise

    start_time = time.time()
```

```
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_clusters')

    while True:
        try:
            pages = paginator.paginate(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
            clusters = []
            for page in pages:
                clusters.extend(page.get('DBClusters', []))
        except ClientError as err:
            code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

            if code == "DBClusterNotFound":
                print(f"Cluster '{cluster_identifier}' not found while polling.
It may have been deleted.")
            else:
                print(f"Couldn't describe DB cluster. Here's why: {code}:
{message}")
            raise

        status = clusters[0].get('Status') if clusters else None
        elapsed = time.time() - start_time

        print(f"\rElapsed: {int(elapsed)}s - Cluster status: {status}", end="",
flush=True)

        if status and status.lower() == 'available':
            print(f"\n# Cluster '{cluster_identifier}' is available.")
            return

        if elapsed > TIMEOUT_SECONDS:
            raise RuntimeError(f"Timeout waiting for cluster
'{cluster_identifier}' to become available.")

        time.sleep(POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Start DBCluster in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **StopDBCluster**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StopDBCluster`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Stops an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.
    *
    * @param clusterIdentifier the unique identifier of the DB cluster to be
stopped
    */
   public CompletableFuture<StopDbClusterResponse> stopDBClusterAsync(String
clusterIdentifier) {
       StopDbClusterRequest clusterRequest = StopDbClusterRequest.builder()
               .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterIdentifier)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().stopDBCluster(clusterRequest)
               .whenComplete((response, error) -> {
                   if (error != null) {
                       Throwable cause = error.getCause() != null ?
error.getCause() : error;

                       if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                           throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                       }

                       throw new RuntimeException("Failed to stop DB cluster: "
+ cause.getMessage(), cause);
                   } else {
                       logger.info("DB Cluster stopped: " + clusterIdentifier);
                   }
               });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Stop DBCluster in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def stop_db_cluster(neptune_client, cluster_identifier: str):
    """
    Stops an Amazon Neptune DB cluster and waits until it's fully stopped.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
        cluster_identifier (str): The DB cluster identifier.

    Raises:
        ClientError: For AWS API errors (e.g., resource not found).
        RuntimeError: If the cluster doesn't stop within the timeout.
    """
    try:
        neptune_client.stop_db_cluster(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't stop DB cluster. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
        raise

    start_time = time.time()
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_clusters')
```

```
    while True:
        try:
            pages = paginator.paginate(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
            clusters = []
            for page in pages:
                clusters.extend(page.get('DBClusters', []))
        except ClientError as err:
            code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

            if code == "DBClusterNotFound":
                print(f"Cluster '{cluster_identifier}' not found while polling.
It may have been deleted.")
            else:
                print(f"Couldn't describe DB cluster. Here's why: {code}:
{message}")
            raise

        status = clusters[0].get('Status') if clusters else None
        elapsed = time.time() - start_time

        print(f"\rElapsed: {int(elapsed)}s – Cluster status: {status}", end="",
flush=True)

        if status and status.lower() == 'stopped':
            print(f"\nCluster '{cluster_identifier}' is now stopped.")
            return

        if elapsed > TIMEOUT_SECONDS:
            raise RuntimeError(f"Timeout waiting for cluster
'{cluster_identifier}' to stop.")

        time.sleep(POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Stop DBCluster in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Neptune AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in AWS SDKs Neptune con. Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Neptune o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Usa l'API Amazon Neptune per sviluppare una funzione Lambda che interroga i dati del grafico

Usa l'API Amazon Neptune per sviluppare una funzione Lambda che interroga i dati del grafico

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare l'API Neptune per interrogare i dati del grafico.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come usare l'API Java di Amazon Neptune per creare una funzione Lambda che interroga i dati del grafico all'interno del VPC.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Lambda
- Neptune

Esempi di codice per OpsWorks l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS OpsWorks con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- OpsWorks Guida per l'utente: ulteriori informazioni su OpsWorks.
- OpsWorks Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le OpsWorks azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per OpsWorks l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo OpsWorksAWS SDKs
    - Utilizzare CreateDeployment con una CLI

Esempi di base per OpsWorks l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS OpsWorks with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo OpsWorksAWS SDKs
  - Utilizzare CreateDeployment con una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo OpsWorksAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole OpsWorks azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS OpsWorks.

Esempi

- Utilizzare CreateDeployment con una CLI

Utilizzare **`CreateDeployment`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateDeployment`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: distribuire app ed eseguire comandi stack

Gli esempi seguenti mostrano come utilizzare il `create-deployment` comando per distribuire app ed eseguire comandi stack. Notate che i caratteri di citazione (") nell'oggetto JSON che specifica il comando sono tutti preceduti da caratteri di escape (\). Senza i caratteri di escape, il comando potrebbe restituire un errore JSON non valido.

L'`create-deployment`esempio seguente distribuisce un'app in uno stack specificato.

```
aws opsworks create-deployment \
    --stack-id cfb7e082-ad1d-4599-8e81-de1c39ab45bf \
    --app-id 307be5c8-d55d-47b5-bd6e-7bd417c6c7eb
    --command "{\"Name\":\"deploy\"}"
```

Output:

```
{
    "DeploymentId": "5746c781-df7f-4c87-84a7-65a119880560"
}
```

Esempio 2: distribuire un'app Rails e migrare il database

Il `create-deployment` comando seguente distribuisce un'app Ruby on Rails in uno stack specificato e migra il database.

```
aws opsworks create-deployment \
    --stack-id cfb7e082-ad1d-4599-8e81-de1c39ab45bf \
    --app-id 307be5c8-d55d-47b5-bd6e-7bd417c6c7eb \
    --command "{\"Name\":\"deploy\", \"Args\":{\"migrate\":[\"true\"]}}"
```

Output:

```
{
    "DeploymentId": "5746c781-df7f-4c87-84a7-65a119880560"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni sulla distribuzione, consulta Deploying Apps nella Guida per l'utente.AWS OpsWorks

Esempio 3: Esegui una ricetta

Il `create-deployment` comando seguente esegue una ricetta personalizzata`phpapp::appsetup`, sulle istanze in uno stack specificato.

```
aws opsworks create-deployment \
    --stack-id 935450cc-61e0-4b03-a3e0-160ac817d2bb \
    --command "{\"Name\":\"execute_recipes\", \"Args\":{\"recipes\":
[\"phpapp::appsetup\"]}}"
```

Output:

```
{
    "DeploymentId": "5cbaa7b9-4e09-4e53-aa1b-314fbd106038"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Run Stack Commands nella Guida per l'AWS OpsWorks utente.

Esempio 4: installazione delle dipendenze

Il `create-deployment` comando seguente installa le dipendenze, come pacchetti o gemme Ruby, sulle istanze in uno stack specificato.

```
aws opsworks create-deployment \
    --stack-id 935450cc-61e0-4b03-a3e0-160ac817d2bb \
    --command "{\"Name\":\"install_dependencies\"}"
```

Output:

```
{
    "DeploymentId": "aef5b255-8604-4928-81b3-9b0187f962ff"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Run Stack Commands nella Guida per l'utente.AWS OpsWorks

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateDeployment AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando crea una nuova distribuzione di app su tutte le istanze basate su Linux in un livello in Stacks. AWS OpsWorks Anche se specificate un ID di livello, dovete specificare anche un ID dello stack. Il comando consente alla distribuzione di riavviare le istanze, se necessario.

```
New-OPSDeployment -StackID "724z93zz-zz78-4zzz-8z9z-1290123zzz1z"
 -LayerId "511b99c5-ec78-4caa-8a9d-1440116ffd1b" -AppId "0f7a109c-
bf68-4336-8cb9-d37fe0b8c61d" -Command_Name deploy -Command_Arg
 @{Name="allow_reboot";Value="true"}
```

Esempio 2: questo comando distribuisce la **appsetup** ricetta dal **phpapp** ricettario e la **secbaseline** ricetta dal ricettario. **testcookbook** L'obiettivo di implementazione è un'istanza, ma sono necessari anche l'ID dello stack e l'ID del livello. L'**allow_reboot**attributo del parametro Command_Arg è impostato su, il che consente alla distribuzione di riavviare le istanze**true**, se necessario.

```
$commandArgs = '{ "Name":"execute_recipes", "Args"{ "recipes":
["phpapp::appsetup","testcookbook::secbaseline"] } }'
New-OPSDeployment -StackID "724z93zz-zz78-4zzz-8z9z-1290123zzz1z"
 -LayerId "511b99c5-ec78-4caa-8a9d-1440116ffd1b" -InstanceId
 "d89a6118-0007-4ccf-a51e-59f844127021" -Command_Name $commandArgs -Command_Arg
 @{Name="allow_reboot";Value="true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateDeploymentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando crea una nuova distribuzione di app su tutte le istanze basate su Linux in un livello in Stacks. AWS OpsWorks Anche se specificate un ID di livello, dovete specificare anche un ID dello stack. Il comando consente alla distribuzione di riavviare le istanze, se necessario.

```
New-OPSDeployment -StackID "724z93zz-zz78-4zzz-8z9z-1290123zzz1z"
 -LayerId "511b99c5-ec78-4caa-8a9d-1440116ffd1b" -AppId "0f7a109c-
bf68-4336-8cb9-d37fe0b8c61d" -Command_Name deploy -Command_Arg
 @{Name="allow_reboot";Value="true"}
```

Esempio 2: questo comando distribuisce la **appsetup** ricetta dal **phpapp** ricettario e la **secbaseline** ricetta dal ricettario. **testcookbook** L'obiettivo di implementazione è un'istanza, ma sono necessari anche l'ID dello stack e l'ID del livello. L'**allow_reboot**attributo del parametro Command_Arg è impostato su, il che consente alla distribuzione di riavviare le istanze**true**, se necessario.

```
$commandArgs = '{ "Name":"execute_recipes", "Args"{ "recipes":
["phpapp::appsetup","testcookbook::secbaseline"] } }'
New-OPSDeployment -StackID "724z93zz-zz78-4zzz-8z9z-1290123zzz1z"
 -LayerId "511b99c5-ec78-4caa-8a9d-1440116ffd1b" -InstanceId
 "d89a6118-0007-4ccf-a51e-59f844127021" -Command_Name $commandArgs -Command_Arg
 @{Name="allow_reboot";Value="true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateDeploymentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di codice per Organizations che utilizzano AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS Organizations con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Organizations User Guide: ulteriori informazioni su Organizations.
- Riferimento all'API Organizations: dettagli su tutte le azioni Organizations disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per le Organizzazioni che utilizzano AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per le organizzazioni che utilizzano AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo AttachPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreateAccount con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreateOrganization con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreateOrganizationalUnit con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreatePolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteOrganization con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteOrganizationalUnit con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeletePolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribePolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DetachPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListAccounts con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListPolicies con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Esempi di base per le Organizzazioni che utilizzano AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS Organizations with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per le organizzazioni che utilizzano AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo AttachPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateAccount con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateOrganization con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateOrganizationalUnit con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreatePolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteOrganization con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteOrganizationalUnit con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeletePolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzo DescribePolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DetachPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListAccounts con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListPolicies con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Azioni per le organizzazioni che utilizzano AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni individuali di Organizations con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS Organizations.

Esempi

- Utilizzo AttachPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateAccount con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateOrganization con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateOrganizationalUnit con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreatePolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteOrganization con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteOrganizationalUnit con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeletePolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribePolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DetachPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListAccounts con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListPolicies con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`AttachPolicy`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AttachPolicy`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to attach an AWS Organizations policy to an organization,
/// an organizational unit, or an account.
/// </summary>
public class AttachPolicy
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes the Organizations client object and then calls the
    /// AttachPolicyAsync method to attach the policy to the root
    /// organization.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();
        var policyId = "p-00000000";
        var targetId = "r-0000";

        var request = new AttachPolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyId = policyId,
            TargetId = targetId,
        };

        var response = await client.AttachPolicyAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully attached Policy ID {policyId} to
 Target ID: {targetId}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Was not successful in attaching the policy.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AttachPolicyconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per allegare una policy a una root, a un'unità organizzativa o a un account

Esempio 1

L'esempio seguente mostra come collegare una policy di controllo del servizio (SCP) a un'unità organizzativa:

```
aws organizations attach-policy
                --policy-id p-examplepolicyid111
                --target-id ou-examplerootid111-exampleouid111
```

Esempio 2

L'esempio seguente mostra come allegare una politica di controllo del servizio direttamente a un account:

```
aws organizations attach-policy
                --policy-id p-examplepolicyid111
                --target-id 333333333333
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AttachPolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def attach_policy(policy_id, target_id, orgs_client):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a target. The target is an organization root, account,
 or
    organizational unit.

    :param policy_id: The ID of the policy to attach.
    :param target_id: The ID of the resources to attach the policy to.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    """
    try:
        orgs_client.attach_policy(PolicyId=policy_id, TargetId=target_id)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to target %s.", policy_id, target_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't attach policy %s to target %s.", policy_id, target_id
        )
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AttachPolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`CreateAccount`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateAccount`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Creates a new AWS Organizations account.
/// </summary>
public class CreateAccount
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes an Organizations client object and uses it to create
    /// the new account with the name specified in accountName.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();
        var accountName = "ExampleAccount";
        var email = "someone@example.com";

        var request = new CreateAccountRequest
        {
            AccountName = accountName,
            Email = email,
        };

        var response = await client.CreateAccountAsync(request);
        var status = response.CreateAccountStatus;

        Console.WriteLine($"The staus of {status.AccountName} is
{status.State}.");
    }
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateAccountconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un account membro che faccia automaticamente parte dell'organizzazione

L'esempio seguente mostra come creare un account membro in un'organizzazione. L'account membro è configurato con il nome Account di produzione e l'indirizzo e-mail susan@example.com. Organizations crea automaticamente un ruolo IAM utilizzando il nome predefinito di OrganizationAccountAccessRole perché il parametro RoleName non è specificato. Inoltre, l'impostazione che consente agli utenti o ai ruoli IAM con autorizzazioni sufficienti di accedere ai dati di fatturazione dell'account viene impostata sul valore predefinito di ALLOW perché il IamUserAccessToBilling parametro non è specificato. Organizations invia automaticamente a Susan un'e-mail di «Benvenuto a AWS»:

```
aws organizations create-account --email susan@example.com --account-
name "Production Account"
```

L'output include un oggetto di richiesta che mostra che lo stato è ora`IN_PROGRESS`:

```
{
        "CreateAccountStatus": {
                "State": "IN_PROGRESS",
                "Id": "car-examplecreateaccountrequestid111"
        }
}
```

Successivamente è possibile interrogare lo stato corrente della richiesta fornendo il valore di risposta Id al describe-create-account-status comando come valore per il create-account-request-id parametro.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creare un AWS account nella tua organizzazione nella AWS Organizations Users Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateAccount AWS CLICommand Reference.

Utilizzo **`CreateOrganization`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateOrganization`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Creates an organization in AWS Organizations.
/// </summary>
public class CreateOrganization
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Organizations client object and then uses it to create
    /// a new organization with the default user as the administrator, and
    /// then displays information about the new organization.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

        var response = await client.CreateOrganizationAsync(new
CreateOrganizationRequest
        {
            FeatureSet = "ALL",
        });

        Organization newOrg = response.Organization;

        Console.WriteLine($"Organization: {newOrg.Id} Main Accoount:
{newOrg.MasterAccountId}");
```

```
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateOrganizationconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creare una nuova organizzazione

Bill desidera creare un'organizzazione utilizzando le credenziali dell'account 1111. L'esempio seguente mostra che l'account diventa l'account principale nella nuova organizzazione. Poiché non specifica un set di funzionalità, per impostazione predefinita la nuova organizzazione prevede che tutte le funzionalità siano abilitate e le politiche di controllo del servizio sono abilitate nella directory principale.

```
aws organizations create-organization
```

L'output include un oggetto dell'organizzazione con dettagli sulla nuova organizzazione:

```
{
        "Organization": {
                "AvailablePolicyTypes": [
                        {
                                "Status": "ENABLED",
                                "Type": "SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY"
                        }
                ],
                "MasterAccountId": "111111111111",
                "MasterAccountArn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:account/
o-exampleorgid/111111111111",
                "MasterAccountEmail": "bill@example.com",
                "FeatureSet": "ALL",
                "Id": "o-exampleorgid",
                "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:organization/o-
exampleorgid"
        }
}
```

Esempio 2: creare una nuova organizzazione con solo le funzionalità di fatturazione consolidate abilitate

L'esempio seguente crea un'organizzazione che supporta solo le funzionalità di fatturazione consolidata:

```
aws organizations create-organization --feature-set CONSOLIDATED_BILLING
```

L'output include un oggetto dell'organizzazione con dettagli sulla nuova organizzazione:

```
{
        "Organization": {
                "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:organization/o-
exampleorgid",
                "AvailablePolicyTypes": [],
                "Id": "o-exampleorgid",
                "MasterAccountArn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:account/
o-exampleorgid/111111111111",
                "MasterAccountEmail": "bill@example.com",
                "MasterAccountId": "111111111111",
                "FeatureSet": "CONSOLIDATED_BILLING"
        }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Creating an Organization nella AWS Organizations Users Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateOrganization AWS CLICommand Reference.

Utilizzo **`CreateOrganizationalUnit`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateOrganizationalUnit`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Creates a new organizational unit in AWS Organizations.
/// </summary>
public class CreateOrganizationalUnit
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes an Organizations client object and then uses it to call
    /// the CreateOrganizationalUnit method. If the call succeeds, it
    /// displays information about the new organizational unit.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

        var orgUnitName = "ProductDevelopmentUnit";

        var request = new CreateOrganizationalUnitRequest
        {
            Name = orgUnitName,
            ParentId = "r-0000",
        };

        var response = await client.CreateOrganizationalUnitAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created organizational unit:
{orgUnitName}.");
            Console.WriteLine($"Organizational unit {orgUnitName} Details");
            Console.WriteLine($"ARN: {response.OrganizationalUnit.Arn} Id:
{response.OrganizationalUnit.Id}");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Could not create new organizational unit.");
        }
    }
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateOrganizationalUnitconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un'unità organizzativa in un'unità organizzativa principale o principale

L'esempio seguente mostra come creare un'unità organizzativa denominata AccountingOU:

```
aws organizations create-organizational-unit --parent-id r-examplerootid111 --
name AccountingOU
```

L'output include un oggetto OrganizationalUnit con dettagli sulla nuova unità organizzativa:

```
{
        "OrganizationalUnit": {
                "Id": "ou-examplerootid111-exampleouid111",
                "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:ou/o-exampleorgid/ou-
examplerootid111-exampleouid111",
                "Name": "AccountingOU"
        }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateOrganizationalUnitin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Utilizzo **`CreatePolicy`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreatePolicy`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Creates a new AWS Organizations Policy.
/// </summary>
public class CreatePolicy
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes the AWS Organizations client object, uses it to
    /// create a new Organizations Policy, and then displays information
    /// about the newly created Policy.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();
        var policyContent = "{" +
            "   \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            " \"Statement\" : [{" +
                " \"Action\" : [\"s3:*\"]," +
                " \"Effect\" : \"Allow\"," +
                " \"Resource\" : \"*\"" +
            "}]" +
        "}";

        try
        {
            var response = await client.CreatePolicyAsync(new
CreatePolicyRequest
            {
```

```
                    Content = policyContent,
                    Description = "Enables admins of attached accounts to
 delegate all Amazon S3 permissions",
                    Name = "AllowAllS3Actions",
                    Type = "SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY",
                });

                Policy policy = response.Policy;
                Console.WriteLine($"{policy.PolicySummary.Name} has the following
 content: {policy.Content}");
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreatePolicyconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creare una policy con un file sorgente di testo per la policy JSON

L'esempio seguente mostra come creare una policy di controllo del servizio (SCP) denominata. `AllowAllS3Actions` Il contenuto della policy è tratto da un file sul computer locale chiamato`policy.json`.

```
aws organizations create-policy --content file://policy.json --
name AllowAllS3Actions, --type SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY --description "Allows
 delegation of all S3 actions"
```

L'output include un oggetto di policy con dettagli sulla nuova policy:

```
{
        "Policy": {
                "Content": "{\"Version\":\"2012-10-17\",\"Statement\":[{\"Effect
\":\"Allow\",\"Action\":[\"s3:*\"],\"Resource\":[\"*\"]}]}",
```

```
                "PolicySummary": {
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::o-exampleorgid:policy/
service_control_policy/p-examplepolicyid111",
                        "Description": "Allows delegation of all S3 actions",
                        "Name": "AllowAllS3Actions",
                        "Type":"SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY"
                }
        }
}
```

Esempio 2: creare una policy con una policy JSON come parametro

L'esempio seguente mostra come creare lo stesso SCP, questa volta incorporando il contenuto della policy come stringa JSON nel parametro. La stringa deve essere cancellata con barre rovesciate prima delle virgolette doppie per garantire che vengano trattate come valori letterali nel parametro, che a sua volta è circondato da virgolette doppie:

```
aws organizations create-policy --content "{\"Version\":\"2012-10-17\",
\"Statement\":[{\"Effect\":\"Allow\",\"Action\":[\"s3:*\"],\"Resource
\":[\"*\"]}]}" --name AllowAllS3Actions --type SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY --
description "Allows delegation of all S3 actions"
```

Per ulteriori informazioni sulla creazione e l'utilizzo delle politiche nell'organizzazione, vedere Managing Organization Policies nella AWS Organizations User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreatePolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def create_policy(name, description, content, policy_type, orgs_client):
    """
    Creates a policy.
```

```
    :param name: The name of the policy.
    :param description: The description of the policy.
    :param content: The policy content as a dict. This is converted to JSON
before
                    it is sent to AWS. The specific format depends on the policy
type.
    :param policy_type: The type of the policy.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    :return: The newly created policy.
    """
    try:
        response = orgs_client.create_policy(
            Name=name,
            Description=description,
            Content=json.dumps(content),
            Type=policy_type,
        )
        policy = response["Policy"]
        logger.info("Created policy %s.", name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create policy %s.", name)
        raise
    else:
        return policy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreatePolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteOrganization`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteOrganization`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Organizations;
    using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to delete an existing organization using the AWS
    /// Organizations Service.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteOrganization
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Initializes the Organizations client and then calls
        /// DeleteOrganizationAsync to delete the organization.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Create the client object using the default account.
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

            var response = await client.DeleteOrganizationAsync(new
 DeleteOrganizationRequest());

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Successfully deleted organization.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not delete organization.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteOrganizationconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un'organizzazione

L'esempio seguente mostra come eliminare un'organizzazione. Per eseguire questa operazione, devi essere un amministratore dell'account principale dell'organizzazione. L'esempio presuppone che in precedenza siano stati rimossi tutti gli account dei membri e le politiche dall'organizzazione: OUs

```
aws organizations delete-organization
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteOrganization AWS CLICommand Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteOrganizationalUnit`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteOrganizationalUnit`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to delete an existing AWS Organizations organizational unit.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteOrganizationalUnit
{
    /// <summary>
```

```
        /// Initializes the Organizations client object and calls
        /// DeleteOrganizationalUnitAsync to delete the organizational unit
        /// with the selected ID.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Create the client object using the default account.
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

            var orgUnitId = "ou-0000-00000000";

            var request = new DeleteOrganizationalUnitRequest
            {
                OrganizationalUnitId = orgUnitId,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteOrganizationalUnitAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted the organizational unit
with ID: {orgUnitId}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete the organizational unit with
ID: {orgUnitId}.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteOrganizationalUnitconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un'unità organizzativa

L'esempio seguente mostra come eliminare un'UO. L'esempio presuppone che in precedenza siano stati rimossi tutti gli account e altri account OUs dall'unità organizzativa:

```
aws organizations delete-organizational-unit --organizational-unit-id ou-
examplerootid111-exampleouid111
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteOrganizationalUnitin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeletePolicy`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeletePolicy`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Deletes an existing AWS Organizations policy.
/// </summary>
public class DeletePolicy
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes the Organizations client object and then uses it to
    /// delete the policy with the specified policyId.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

        var policyId = "p-00000000";

        var request = new DeletePolicyRequest
```

```
            {
                PolicyId = policyId,
            };

            var response = await client.DeletePolicyAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted Policy: {policyId}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete Policy: {policyId}.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeletePolicyconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una politica

L'esempio seguente mostra come eliminare una politica da un'organizzazione. L'esempio presuppone che in precedenza sia stata scollegata la politica da tutte le entità:

```
aws organizations delete-policy --policy-id p-examplepolicyid111
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DeletePolicyReference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def delete_policy(policy_id, orgs_client):
    """
    Deletes a policy.

    :param policy_id: The ID of the policy to delete.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    """
    try:
        orgs_client.delete_policy(PolicyId=policy_id)
        logger.info("Deleted policy %s.", policy_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete policy %s.", policy_id)
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeletePolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribePolicy`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribePolicy`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni su una politica

L'esempio seguente mostra come richiedere informazioni su una politica:

```
aws organizations describe-policy --policy-id p-examplepolicyid111
```

L'output include un oggetto di policy che contiene dettagli sulla politica:

```
{
        "Policy": {
                "Content": "{\n  \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",\n  \"Statement
\": [\n    {\n      \"Effect\": \"Allow\",\n      \"Action\": \"*\",\n
 \"Resource\": \"*\"\n    }\n  ]\n}",
                "PolicySummary": {
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:policy/o-
exampleorgid/service_control_policy/p-examplepolicyid111",
                        "Type": "SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY",
                        "Id": "p-examplepolicyid111",
                        "AwsManaged": false,
                        "Name": "AllowAllS3Actions",
                        "Description": "Enables admins to delegate S3
 permissions"
                }
        }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribePolicyin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def describe_policy(policy_id, orgs_client):
    """
    Describes a policy.

    :param policy_id: The ID of the policy to describe.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
```

```
    :return: The description of the policy.
    """
    try:
        response = orgs_client.describe_policy(PolicyId=policy_id)
        policy = response["Policy"]
        logger.info("Got policy %s.", policy_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get policy %s.", policy_id)
        raise
    else:
        return policy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribePolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DetachPolicy`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DetachPolicy`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to detach a policy from an AWS Organizations organization,
/// organizational unit, or account.
/// </summary>
public class DetachPolicy
{
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Initializes the Organizations client object and uses it to call
        /// DetachPolicyAsync to detach the policy.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Create the client object using the default account.
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

            var policyId = "p-00000000";
            var targetId = "r-0000";

            var request = new DetachPolicyRequest
            {
                PolicyId = policyId,
                TargetId = targetId,
            };

            var response = await client.DetachPolicyAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully detached policy with Policy Id:
{policyId}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not detach the policy.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetachPolicyconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per scollegare una policy da una root, un'unità organizzativa o un account

L'esempio seguente mostra come scollegare una policy da un'unità organizzativa:

```
aws organizations  detach-policy  --target-id ou-examplerootid111-exampleouid111
 --policy-id p-examplepolicyid111
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachPolicyin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def detach_policy(policy_id, target_id, orgs_client):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a target.

    :param policy_id: The ID of the policy to detach.
    :param target_id: The ID of the resource where the policy is currently
 attached.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    """
    try:
        orgs_client.detach_policy(PolicyId=policy_id, TargetId=target_id)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from target %s.", policy_id, target_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from target %s.", policy_id, target_id
        )
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetachPolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListAccounts`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListAccounts`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the AWS Organizations service to list the accounts associated
/// with the default account.
/// </summary>
public class ListAccounts
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates the Organizations client and then calls its
    /// ListAccountsAsync method.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

        var request = new ListAccountsRequest
        {
            MaxResults = 5,
        };

        var response = new ListAccountsResponse();
        try
        {
            do
```

```
                {
                    response = await client.ListAccountsAsync(request);
                    response.Accounts.ForEach(a => DisplayAccounts(a));
                    if (response.NextToken is not null)
                    {
                        request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
                    }
                }
                while (response.NextToken is not null);
            }
            catch (AWSOrganizationsNotInUseException ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays information about an Organizations account.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="account">An Organizations account for which to display
        /// information on the console.</param>
        private static void DisplayAccounts(Account account)
        {
            string accountInfo = $"{account.Id}
{account.Name}\t{account.Status}";

            Console.WriteLine(accountInfo);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAccountsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare un elenco di tutti gli account di un'organizzazione

L'esempio seguente mostra come richiedere un elenco degli account di un'organizzazione:

```
aws organizations list-accounts
```

L'output include un elenco di oggetti di riepilogo degli account.

```
{
        "Accounts": [
                {
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:account/o-
exampleorgid/111111111111",
                        "JoinedMethod": "INVITED",
                        "JoinedTimestamp": 1481830215.45,
                        "Id": "111111111111",
                        "Name": "Master Account",
                        "Email": "bill@example.com",
                        "Status": "ACTIVE"
                },
                {
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:account/o-
exampleorgid/222222222222",
                        "JoinedMethod": "INVITED",
                        "JoinedTimestamp": 1481835741.044,
                        "Id": "222222222222",
                        "Name": "Production Account",
                        "Email": "alice@example.com",
                        "Status": "ACTIVE"
                },
                {
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:account/o-
exampleorgid/333333333333",
                        "JoinedMethod": "INVITED",
                        "JoinedTimestamp": 1481835795.536,
                        "Id": "333333333333",
                        "Name": "Development Account",
                        "Email": "juan@example.com",
                        "Status": "ACTIVE"
                },
                {
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:account/o-
exampleorgid/444444444444",
                        "JoinedMethod": "INVITED",
                        "JoinedTimestamp": 1481835812.143,
                        "Id": "444444444444",
                        "Name": "Test Account",
```

```
                        "Email": "anika@example.com",
                        "Status": "ACTIVE"
                }
        ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListAccounts AWS CLICommand Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Organizations;
    using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the AWS Organizations organizational units that belong to an
    /// organization.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Initializes the Organizations client object and then uses it to
        /// call the ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentAsync method to retrieve
        /// the list of organizational units.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Create the client object using the default account.
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();
```

```
            var parentId = "r-0000";

            var request = new ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentRequest
            {
                ParentId = parentId,
                MaxResults = 5,
            };

            var response = new ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentResponse();
            try
            {
                do
                {
                    response = await
client.ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentAsync(request);
                    response.OrganizationalUnits.ForEach(u =>
DisplayOrganizationalUnit(u));
                    if (response.NextToken is not null)
                    {
                        request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
                    }
                }
                while (response.NextToken is not null);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays information about an Organizations organizational unit.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="unit">The OrganizationalUnit for which to display
        /// information.</param>
        public static void DisplayOrganizationalUnit(OrganizationalUnit unit)
        {
            string accountInfo = $"{unit.Id} {unit.Name}\t{unit.Arn}";

            Console.WriteLine(accountInfo);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare un elenco di file OUs in un'unità organizzativa o root principale

L'esempio seguente mostra come ottenere un elenco di OUs in una radice specificata:

```
aws organizations list-organizational-units-for-parent --parent-id r-examplerootid111
```

L'output mostra che la radice specificata ne contiene due OUs e mostra i dettagli di ciascuna:

```
{
        "OrganizationalUnits": [
                {
                        "Name": "AccountingDepartment",
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::o-exampleorgid:ou/r-examplerootid111/ou-examplerootid111-exampleouid111"
                },
                {
                        "Name": "ProductionDepartment",
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::o-exampleorgid:ou/r-examplerootid111/ou-examplerootid111-exampleouid222"
                }
        ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListPolicies`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListPolicies`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to list the AWS Organizations policies associated with an
/// organization.
/// </summary>
public class ListPolicies
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes an Organizations client object, and then calls its
    /// ListPoliciesAsync method.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

        // The value for the Filter parameter is required and must must be
        // one of the following:
        //     AISERVICES_OPT_OUT_POLICY
        //     BACKUP_POLICY
        //     SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY
        //     TAG_POLICY
        var request = new ListPoliciesRequest
        {
            Filter = "SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY",
            MaxResults = 5,
        };
```

```
            var response = new ListPoliciesResponse();
            try
            {
                do
                {
                    response = await client.ListPoliciesAsync(request);
                    response.Policies.ForEach(p => DisplayPolicies(p));
                    if (response.NextToken is not null)
                    {
                        request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
                    }
                }
                while (response.NextToken is not null);
            }
            catch (AWSOrganizationsNotInUseException ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays information about the Organizations policies associated
        /// with an organization.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="policy">An Organizations policy summary to display
        /// information on the console.</param>
        private static void DisplayPolicies(PolicySummary policy)
        {
            string policyInfo = $"{policy.Id}
{policy.Name}\t{policy.Description}";

            Console.WriteLine(policyInfo);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListPoliciesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare un elenco di tutte le politiche in un'organizzazione di un determinato tipo

L'esempio seguente mostra come ottenere un elenco di SCPs, come specificato dal parametro filter:

```
aws organizations list-policies --filter SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY
```

L'output include un elenco di politiche con informazioni di riepilogo:

```
{
        "Policies": [
                {
                        "Type": "SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY",
                        "Name": "AllowAllS3Actions",
                        "AwsManaged": false,
                        "Id": "p-examplepolicyid111",
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:policy/
service_control_policy/p-examplepolicyid111",
                        "Description": "Enables account admins to delegate
 permissions for any S3 actions to users and roles in their accounts."
                },
                {
                        "Type": "SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY",
                        "Name": "AllowAllEC2Actions",
                        "AwsManaged": false,
                        "Id": "p-examplepolicyid222",
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:policy/
service_control_policy/p-examplepolicyid222",
                        "Description": "Enables account admins to delegate
 permissions for any EC2 actions to users and roles in their accounts."
                },
                {
                        "AwsManaged": true,
                        "Description": "Allows access to every operation",
                        "Type": "SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY",
                        "Id": "p-FullAWSAccess",
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::aws:policy/
service_control_policy/p-FullAWSAccess",
                        "Name": "FullAWSAccess"
```

```
                }
        ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListPoliciesin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def list_policies(policy_filter, orgs_client):
    """
    Lists the policies for the account, limited to the specified filter.

    :param policy_filter: The kind of policies to return.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    :return: The list of policies found.
    """
    try:
        response = orgs_client.list_policies(Filter=policy_filter)
        policies = response["Policies"]
        logger.info("Found %s %s policies.", len(policies), policy_filter)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get %s policies.", policy_filter)
        raise
    else:
        return policies
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListPolicies AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Partner Central AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare AWS Partner Central con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Guida introduttiva a Partner Central: ulteriori informazioni su Partner Central.
- Riferimento all'API Partner Central: dettagli su tutte le azioni di Partner Central disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che è possibile filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Partner Central AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Partner Central AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzare AssignOpportunity con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare con un SDK AssociateOpportunityAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK CreateOpportunityAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DisassociateOpportunityAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK GetAwsOpportunitySummaryAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK GetEngagementInvitationAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK GetOpportunityAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK ListEngagementInvitationsAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK ListOpportunitiesAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK ListSolutionsAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK RejectEngagementInvitationAWS

    - Utilizzare con un SDK StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTaskAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK StartEngagementFromOpportunityTaskAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK UpdateOpportunityAWS
- Scenari per l'utilizzo di Partner Central AWS SDKs
  - Aggiorna l'entità associata di un'opportunità

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Partner Central AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le basi di AWS Partner Central con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Partner Central AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzare AssignOpportunity con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare con un SDK AssociateOpportunityAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK CreateOpportunityAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK DisassociateOpportunityAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK GetAwsOpportunitySummaryAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK GetEngagementInvitationAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK GetOpportunityAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK ListEngagementInvitationsAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK ListOpportunitiesAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK ListSolutionsAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK RejectEngagementInvitationAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTaskAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK StartEngagementFromOpportunityTaskAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK UpdateOpportunityAWS

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Partner Central AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Partner Central con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti richiamano l'API Partner Central e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di Partner Central AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta il AWS Partner Central API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzare AssignOpportunity con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare con un SDK AssociateOpportunityAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateOpportunityAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DisassociateOpportunityAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK GetAwsOpportunitySummaryAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK GetEngagementInvitationAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK GetOpportunityAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListEngagementInvitationsAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListOpportunitiesAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListSolutionsAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK RejectEngagementInvitationAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTaskAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK StartEngagementFromOpportunityTaskAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK UpdateOpportunityAWS

Utilizzare **`AssignOpportunity`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AssignOpportunity`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Riassegna un'opportunità esistente a un altro utente.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;
```

```
import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AssignOpportunityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AssignOpportunityResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AssigneeContact;

/*
Purpose
PC-API-07 Assigning a new owner
*/

public class AssignOpportunity {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client =
 PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

     String assigneeFirstName = "John";

     String assigneeLastName = "Doe";

     String assigneeEmail = "test@test.com";

     String businessTitle = "PartnerAccountManager";

     AssignOpportunityResponse response = getResponse(opportunityId,
 assigneeFirstName, assigneeLastName, assigneeEmail, businessTitle);
```

```
     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
    }

 static AssignOpportunityResponse getResponse(String opportunityId, String
 assigneeFirstName, String assigneeLastName, String assigneeEmail, String
 businessTitle) {

  AssignOpportunityRequest assignOpportunityRequest =
 AssignOpportunityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .identifier(opportunityId)
          .assignee(AssigneeContact.builder()
            .firstName(assigneeFirstName)
            .lastName(assigneeLastName)
            .email(assigneeEmail)
            .businessTitle(businessTitle)
            .build())
          .build();

        AssignOpportunityResponse response =
 client.assignOpportunity(assignOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AssignOpportunity AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Riassegna un'opportunità esistente a un altro utente.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API-07 Assigning a new owner
```

```
"""
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def assign_opportunity(identifier):
    assign_opportunity_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "Identifier": identifier,
        "Assignee": {
            "BusinessTitle": "OpportunityOwner",
            "Email": "test@test.com",
            "FirstName": "John",
            "LastName": "Doe"
        }
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.assign_opportunity(**assign_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def usage_demo():
    identifier = "O4236468"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Assigning a new owner to an opportunity.")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    helper.pretty_print_datetime(assign_opportunity(identifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AssignOpportunity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`AssociateOpportunity`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AssociateOpportunity`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Aggiorna l'entità associata di un'opportunità

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Crea un'associazione formale tra un'opportunità e varie entità correlate.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AssociateOpportunityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AssociateOpportunityResponse
```

```
/*
Purpose
PC-API -11 Associating a product
PC-API -12 Associating a solution
PC-API -13 Associating an offer
entity_type = Solutions | AWSProducts | AWSMarketplaceOffers
*/

public class AssociateOpportunity {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client =
 PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

     String entityType = "Solutions";

     String entityIdentifier = "S-0000000";

     AssociateOpportunityResponse response = getResponse(opportunityId,
 entityType, entityIdentifier );

     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
    }

static AssociateOpportunityResponse getResponse(String opportunityId, String
 entityType, String entityIdentifier) {

        AssociateOpportunityRequest associateOpportunityRequest =
 AssociateOpportunityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .opportunityIdentifier(opportunityId)
          .relatedEntityType(entityType)
          .relatedEntityIdentifier(entityIdentifier)
          .build();

        AssociateOpportunityResponse response =
 client.associateOpportunity(associateOpportunityRequest);
```

```
        return response;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AssociateOpportunitysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Crea un'associazione formale tra un'opportunità e varie entità correlate.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API -11 Associating a product
PC-API -12 Associating a solution
PC-API -13 Associating an offer
"""
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def associate_opportunity(entity_type, entity_identifier, opportunityIdentifier):
    associate_opportunity_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "OpportunityIdentifier" : opportunityIdentifier,
        "RelatedEntityType" : entity_type,
```

```
        "RelatedEntityIdentifier" : entity_identifier
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.associate_opportunity(**associate_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def usage_demo():
    #entity_type = Solutions | AWSProducts | AWSMarketplaceOffers
    entity_type = "Solutions"
    entity_identifier = "S-0059717"
    opportunityIdentifier = "O5465588"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Associate Opportunity.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(associate_opportunity(entity_type,
 entity_identifier, opportunityIdentifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AssociateOpportunity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`CreateOpportunity`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateOpportunity`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

Crea un'opportunità.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// PDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

using System;
using Newtonsoft.Json;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Runtime;
using Amazon.PartnerCentralSelling;
using Amazon.PartnerCentralSelling.Model;

namespace AWSExample
{
    class Program
    {
        static readonly string catalogToUse = "AWS";
        static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            // Initialize credentials from .aws/credentials file
            var credentials = new
 Amazon.Runtime.CredentialManagement.SharedCredentialsFile();
            if (credentials.TryGetProfile("default", out var profile))
            {
                AWSCredentials awsCredentials =
 profile.GetAWSCredentials(credentials);

                var client = new
 AmazonPartnerCentralSellingClient(awsCredentials);

                var request = new CreateOpportunityRequest
                {
                    Catalog = catalogToUse,
                    Origin = "Partner Referral",
                    Customer = new Customer
                    {
                        Account = new Account
                        {
                            Address = new Address
                            {
                                CountryCode = "US",
                                PostalCode = "99502",
                                StateOrRegion = "Alaska"
                            },
                            CompanyName = "TestCompanyName",
```

```
                            Duns = "123456789",
                            WebsiteUrl = "www.test.io",
                            Industry = "Automotive"
                        },
                        Contacts = new List<Contact>
                        {
                            new Contact
                            {
                                Email = "test@test.io",
                                FirstName = "John  ",
                                LastName = "Doe",
                                Phone = "+14444444444",
                                BusinessTitle = "test title"
                            }
                        }
                    },
                    LifeCycle = new LifeCycle
                    {
                        ReviewStatus = "Submitted",
                        TargetCloseDate = "2024-12-30"
                    },
                    Marketing = new Marketing
                    {
                        Source = "None"
                    },
                    OpportunityType = "Net New Business",
                    PrimaryNeedsFromAws = new List<string> { "Co-Sell -
Architectural Validation" },
                    Project = new Project
                    {
                        Title = "Moin Test UUID",
                        CustomerBusinessProblem = "Sandbox is not working as
expected",
                        CustomerUseCase = "AI Machine Learning and Analytics",
                        DeliveryModels = new List<string> { "SaaS or PaaS" },
                        ExpectedCustomerSpend = new List<ExpectedCustomerSpend>
                        {
                            new ExpectedCustomerSpend
                            {
                                Amount = "2000.0",
                                CurrencyCode = "USD",
                                Frequency = "Monthly",
                                TargetCompany = "Ibexlabs"
                            }
```

```
                        },
                        SalesActivities = new List<string> { "Initialized
 discussions with customer" }
                    }
                };

                try
                {
                    var response = await client.CreateOpportunityAsync(request);
                    Console.WriteLine(response.HttpStatusCode);
                    string formattedJson = JsonConvert.SerializeObject(response,
 Formatting.Indented);
                    Console.WriteLine(formattedJson);
                }
                catch (ValidationException ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Validation error: " + ex.Message);
                }
                catch (AmazonPartnerCentralSellingException e)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Failed:");
                    Console.WriteLine(e.RequestId);
                    Console.WriteLine(e.ErrorCode);
                    Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Profile not found.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateOpportunitysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Crea un'opportunità.

```
package org.example;

import java.time.Instant;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.entity.Root;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;
import org.example.utils.StringSerializer;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Account;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Address;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Contact;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.CreateOpportunityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.CreateOpportunityResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Customer;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ExpectedCustomerSpend;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.LifeCycle;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Marketing;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.MonetaryValue;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.NextStepsHistory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Project;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.SoftwareRevenue;

import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;
import com.google.gson.ToNumberPolicy;

public class CreateOpportunity {

 static final Gson GSON = new GsonBuilder()
```

```
  .setObjectToNumberStrategy(ToNumberPolicy.LAZILY_PARSED_NUMBER)
  .registerTypeAdapter(String.class, new StringSerializer())
  .create();

static PartnerCentralSellingClient client =
PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
           .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
           .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
           .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
           .build();

public static void main(String[] args) {

 String inputFile = "CreateOpportunity2.json";

 if (args.length > 0)
  inputFile = args[0];

 CreateOpportunityResponse response = createOpportunity(inputFile);

 client.close();
}

static CreateOpportunityResponse createOpportunity(String inputFile) {

 String inputString = ReferenceCodesUtils.readInputFileToString(inputFile);

 Root root = GSON.fromJson(inputString, Root.class);

 List<NextStepsHistory> nextStepsHistories = new ArrayList<NextStepsHistory>();
 if ( root.lifeCycle != null && root.lifeCycle.nextStepsHistories != null) {
  for (org.example.entity.NextStepsHistory nextStepsHistoryJson :
root.lifeCycle.nextStepsHistories) {
   NextStepsHistory nextStepsHistory = NextStepsHistory.builder()
     .time(Instant.parse(nextStepsHistoryJson.time))
     .value(nextStepsHistoryJson.value)
                 .build();
   nextStepsHistories.add(nextStepsHistory);
  }
 }

 LifeCycle lifeCycle = null;
 if ( root.lifeCycle != null ) {
  lifeCycle = LifeCycle.builder()
```

```
    .closedLostReason(root.lifeCycle.closedLostReason)
    .nextSteps(root.lifeCycle.nextSteps)
    .nextStepsHistory(nextStepsHistories)
    .reviewComments(root.lifeCycle.reviewComments)
    .reviewStatus(root.lifeCycle.reviewStatus)
    .reviewStatusReason(root.lifeCycle.reviewStatusReason)
    .stage(root.lifeCycle.stage)
    .targetCloseDate(root.lifeCycle.targetCloseDate)
    .build();
  }

  Marketing marketing = null;
  if ( root.marketing != null ) {
   marketing = Marketing.builder()
     .awsFundingUsed(root.marketing.awsFundingUsed)
     .campaignName(root.marketing.campaignName)
     .channels(root.marketing.channels)
     .source(root.marketing.source)
     .useCases(root.marketing.useCases)
     .build();

  }

  Address address = null;
  if ( root.customer != null && root.customer.account != null &&
 root.customer.account.address != null ) {
   address = Address.builder()
    .city(root.customer.account.address.city)
                .postalCode(root.customer.account.address.postalCode)
                .stateOrRegion(root.customer.account.address.stateOrRegion)
                .countryCode(root.customer.account.address.countryCode)
                .streetAddress(root.customer.account.address.streetAddress)
                .build();
  }

  Account account = null;
  if ( root.customer != null && root.customer.account!= null) {
   account = Account.builder()
             .address(address)
             .awsAccountId(root.customer.account.awsAccountId)
                .duns(root.customer.account.duns)
                .industry(root.customer.account.industry)
                .otherIndustry(root.customer.account.otherIndustry)
                .companyName(root.customer.account.companyName)
```

```
                .websiteUrl(root.customer.account.websiteUrl)
                .build();
 }

 List<Contact> contacts = new ArrayList<Contact>();
 if ( root.customer != null && root.customer.contacts != null) {
  for (org.example.entity.Contact jsonContact : root.customer.contacts) {
   Contact contact = Contact.builder()
                  .email(jsonContact.email)
                  .firstName(jsonContact.firstName)
                  .lastName(jsonContact.lastName)
                  .phone(jsonContact.phone)
                  .businessTitle(jsonContact.businessTitle)
                  .build();
   contacts.add(contact);
  }
 }

 Customer customer = Customer.builder()
   .account(account)
   .contacts(contacts)
   .build();

 Contact oportunityTeamContact = null;
 if (root.opportunityTeam != null && root.opportunityTeam.get(0) != null ) {
  oportunityTeamContact = Contact.builder()
                .firstName(root.opportunityTeam.get(0).firstName)
                .lastName(root.opportunityTeam.get(0).lastName)
                .email(root.opportunityTeam.get(0).email)
                .phone(root.opportunityTeam.get(0).phone)
                .businessTitle(root.opportunityTeam.get(0).businessTitle)
                .build();
 }

 List<ExpectedCustomerSpend> expectedCustomerSpends = new
ArrayList<ExpectedCustomerSpend>();
 if ( root.project != null && root.project.expectedCustomerSpend != null) {
  for (org.example.entity.ExpectedCustomerSpend expectedCustomerSpendJson :
root.project.expectedCustomerSpend) {
   ExpectedCustomerSpend expectedCustomerSpend = null;
   expectedCustomerSpend = ExpectedCustomerSpend.builder()
     .amount(expectedCustomerSpendJson.amount)
     .currencyCode(expectedCustomerSpendJson.currencyCode)
     .frequency(expectedCustomerSpendJson.frequency)
```

```
      .targetCompany(expectedCustomerSpendJson.targetCompany)
      .build();
    expectedCustomerSpends.add(expectedCustomerSpend);
   }
        }

        Project project = null;
        if ( root.project != null) {
         project = Project.builder()
                .title(root.project.title)
                .customerBusinessProblem(root.project.customerBusinessProblem)
                .customerUseCase(root.project.customerUseCase)
                .deliveryModels(root.project.deliveryModels)
                .expectedCustomerSpend(expectedCustomerSpends)
                .salesActivities(root.project.salesActivities)
                .competitorName(root.project.competitorName)
                .otherSolutionDescription(root.project.otherSolutionDescription)
                .build();
        }

        SoftwareRevenue softwareRevenue = null;
        if ( root.softwareRevenue != null) {
         MonetaryValue monetaryValue = null;
         if ( root.softwareRevenue.value != null) {
          monetaryValue = MonetaryValue.builder()
            .amount(root.softwareRevenue.value.amount)
            .currencyCode(root.softwareRevenue.value.currencyCode)
            .build();
         }
         softwareRevenue = SoftwareRevenue.builder()
           .deliveryModel(root.softwareRevenue.deliveryModel)
           .effectiveDate(root.softwareRevenue.effectiveDate)
           .expirationDate(root.softwareRevenue.expirationDate)
           .value(monetaryValue)
           .build();
        }

  // Building the Actual CreateOpportunity Request
  CreateOpportunityRequest createOpportunityRequest =
 CreateOpportunityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(CATALOG_TO_USE)
    .clientToken(root.clientToken)
    .primaryNeedsFromAwsWithStrings(root.primaryNeedsFromAws)
    .opportunityType(root.opportunityType)
```

```
    .lifeCycle(lifeCycle)
    .marketing(marketing)
    .nationalSecurity(root.nationalSecurity)
    .origin(root.origin)
    .customer(customer)
    .project(project)
    .partnerOpportunityIdentifier(root.partnerOpportunityIdentifier)
    .opportunityTeam(oportunityTeamContact)
    .softwareRevenue(softwareRevenue)
    .build();

  CreateOpportunityResponse response =
 client.createOpportunity(createOpportunityRequest);
  System.out.println("Successfully created: " + response);

  return response;
    }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateOpportunitysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Crea un'opportunità.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
import boto3
import logging
import sys
import os
sys.path.append(os.path.dirname(os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(__file__))))
import utils.helpers as helper
import utils.stringify_details as sd
from botocore.client import ClientError
from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"
```

```
def create_opportunity(partner_central_client):
    create_opportunity_request = helper.remove_nulls(sd.stringify_json("src/
create_opportunity/createOpportunity.json"))
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.create_opportunity(**create_opportunity_request)

        helper.pretty_print_datetime(response)

        # Retrieve the opportunity details
        get_response = partner_central_client.get_opportunity(
            Identifier=response["Id"],
            Catalog=CATALOG_TO_USE
        )
        helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_response)
        return response
    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Create Opportunity.")
    print("-" * 88)

    partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
    )

    create_opportunity(partner_central_client)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateOpportunity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DisassociateOpportunity`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DisassociateOpportunity`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Aggiorna l'entità associata di un'opportunità

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Rimuovi un'associazione esistente tra un'opportunità e le entità correlate.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.DisassociateOpportunityReque
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.DisassociateOpportunityRespo

/*
Purpose
PC-API -14 Removing a Solution
PC-API -15 Removing an offer
PC-API -16 Removing a product
entity_type = Solutions | AWSProducts | AWSMarketplaceOffers
*/

public class DisassociateOpportunity {
```

```
 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client =
 PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

     String entityType = "Solutions";

     String entityIdentifier = "S-0000000";

     DisassociateOpportunityResponse response = getResponse(opportunityId,
 entityType, entityIdentifier );

     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
    }

 static DisassociateOpportunityResponse getResponse(String opportunityId, String
 entityType, String entityIdentifier) {

  DisassociateOpportunityRequest disassociateOpportunityRequest =
 DisassociateOpportunityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .opportunityIdentifier(opportunityId)
          .relatedEntityType(entityType)
          .relatedEntityIdentifier(entityIdentifier)
          .build();

        DisassociateOpportunityResponse response =
 client.disassociateOpportunity(disassociateOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DisassociateOpportunitysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Rimuovi un'associazione esistente tra un'opportunità e le entità correlate.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API -14 Removing a Solution
PC-API -15 Removing an offer
PC-API -16 Removing a product
"""
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def disassociate_opportunity(entity_type, entity_identifier,
 opportunityIdentifier):
    disassociate_opportunity_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "OpportunityIdentifier" : opportunityIdentifier,
        "RelatedEntityType" : entity_type,
        "RelatedEntityIdentifier" : entity_identifier
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.disassociate_opportunity(**disassociate_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
```

```
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def usage_demo():
    #entity_type = Solutions | AWSProducts | AWSMarketplaceOffers
    entity_type = "Solutions"
    entity_identifier = "S-0049999"
    opportunityIdentifier = "O4397574"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Get updated Opportunity.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(disassociate_opportunity(entity_type,
 entity_identifier, opportunityIdentifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DisassociateOpportunity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`GetAwsOpportunitySummary`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetAwsOpportunitySummary`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Recupera un riepilogo di un' AWS opportunità.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetAwsOpportunitySummaryRequ
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetAwsOpportunitySummaryResp

/*
 * Purpose
 * PC-API-25 Retrieves a summary of an AWS Opportunity.
 */

public class GetAwsOpportunitySummary {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client =
 PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

     GetAwsOpportunitySummaryResponse response = getResponse(opportunityId);

     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
    }

 public static GetAwsOpportunitySummaryResponse getResponse(String opportunityId)
 {

  GetAwsOpportunitySummaryRequest getOpportunityRequest =
 GetAwsOpportunitySummaryRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .relatedOpportunityIdentifier(opportunityId)
          .build();

  GetAwsOpportunitySummaryResponse response =
 client.getAwsOpportunitySummary(getOpportunityRequest);
```

```
        return response;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione GetAwsOpportunitySummary AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Recupera un riepilogo di un' AWS opportunità.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API-25 Retrieves a summary of an AWS Opportunity.
 LifeCycle.ReviewStatus=Approved
"""
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def get_opportunity(identifier):
    get_opportunity_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "RelatedOpportunityIdentifier": identifier
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
```

```
        response =
 partner_central_client.get_aws_opportunity_summary(**get_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def usage_demo():
    identifier = "05465588"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Get AWS Opportunity summary.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_opportunity(identifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAwsOpportunitySummary AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`GetEngagementInvitation`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetEngagementInvitation`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Recupera i dettagli di un invito di fidanzamento condiviso da un AWS partner.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetEngagementInvitationReque
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetEngagementInvitationRespo

/*
 * Purpose
 * PC-API-22 Get engagement invitation opportunity
 */

public class GetEngagementInvitation {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client =
 PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

     GetEngagementInvitationResponse response = getResponse(opportunityId);

     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
    }

 static GetEngagementInvitationResponse getResponse(String opportunityId) {

  GetEngagementInvitationRequest getOpportunityRequest =
 GetEngagementInvitationRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .identifier(opportunityId)
          .build();

  GetEngagementInvitationResponse response =
 client.getEngagementInvitation(getOpportunityRequest);
```

```
        return response;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione GetEngagementInvitation AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Recupera i dettagli di un invito al coinvolgimento condiviso da AWS un partner.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API-22  GetOpportunityEngagementInvitation - Retrieves details of a specific
 engagement invitation.
This operation allows partners to view the invitation and its associated
 information,
such as the customer, project, and lifecycle details.
"""
import json
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def get_opportunity_engagement_invitation(identifier):
    get_opportunity_engagement_invitation_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "Identifier": identifier
```

```
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.get_engagement_invitation(**get_opportunity_engagement_invitation
        return response

    except Exception as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(json.dumps(err.response))

def usage_demo():
    identifier = "arn:aws:partnercentral-selling:us-east-1:aws:catalog/Sandbox/
engagement-invitation/engi-0000000IS0Qga"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Given the ARN identifier, retrieve details of Opportunity Engagement
 Invitation.")
    print("-" * 88)


 helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_opportunity_engagement_invitation(identifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetEngagementInvitation AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **GetOpportunity**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetOpportunity`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

Ottieni un'opportunità.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
// PDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

using System;
using Newtonsoft.Json;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Runtime;
using Amazon.PartnerCentralSelling;
using Amazon.PartnerCentralSelling.Model;

namespace AWSExample
{
    class Program
    {
        static readonly string catalogToUse = "AWS";
        static readonly string identifier = "O1111111";
        static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            // Initialize credentials from .aws/credentials file
            var credentials = new
 Amazon.Runtime.CredentialManagement.SharedCredentialsFile();
            if (credentials.TryGetProfile("default", out var profile))
            {
                AWSCredentials awsCredentials =
 profile.GetAWSCredentials(credentials);

                var client = new
 AmazonPartnerCentralSellingClient(awsCredentials);

                var request = new GetOpportunityRequest
                {
                    Catalog = catalogToUse,
                    Identifier = identifier
                };

                try {
                    var response = await client.GetOpportunityAsync(request);
                    Console.WriteLine(response.HttpStatusCode);
                    string formattedJson = JsonConvert.SerializeObject(response,
 Formatting.Indented);
                    Console.WriteLine(formattedJson);
                } catch(ValidationException ex) {
                    Console.WriteLine("Validation error: " + ex.Message);
                } catch (AmazonPartnerCentralSellingException e) {
                    Console.WriteLine("Failed:");
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine(e.RequestId);
                    Console.WriteLine(e.ErrorCode);
                    Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Profile not found.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GetOpportunitysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

Ottieni un'opportunità.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/partnercentralselling"
)

func main() {
 config, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal(err)
 }
```

```
 config.Region = "us-east-1"

 client := partnercentralselling.NewFromConfig(config)

 output, err := client.GetOpportunity(context.TODO(),
 &partnercentralselling.GetOpportunityInput{
  Identifier: aws.String("O1111111"),
  Catalog:    aws.String("AWS"),
 })

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal(err)
 }
 log.Println("printing opportuniy...\n")

 jsonOutput, err := json.MarshalIndent(output, "", "    ")

 fmt.Println(string(jsonOutput))
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GetOpportunitysezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Ottieni un'opportunità.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetOpportunityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetOpportunityResponse;

/*
 * Purpose
 * PC-API-08 Get updated Opportunity
 */

public class GetOpportunity {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client =
 PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

     GetOpportunityResponse response = getResponse(opportunityId);

     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
    }

 public static GetOpportunityResponse getResponse(String opportunityId) {

        GetOpportunityRequest getOpportunityRequest =
 GetOpportunityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .identifier(opportunityId)
          .build();

        GetOpportunityResponse response =
 client.getOpportunity(getOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GetOpportunitysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Ottieni un'opportunità.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API -08 Get updated Opportunity given opportunity id
"""
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def get_opportunity(identifier):
    get_opportunity_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "Identifier": identifier
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.get_opportunity(**get_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
```

```
        print(err.response)

def usage_demo():
    identifier = "05465588"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Get updated Opportunity.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_opportunity(identifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetOpportunity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`ListEngagementInvitations`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListEngagementInvitations`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Recupera un elenco di inviti di fidanzamento inviati al partner.

```
package org.example;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;
import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ListEngagementInvitationsReq
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ListEngagementInvitationsRes
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ParticipantType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.EngagementInvitationSummary;

public class ListEngagementInvitations {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client =
 PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     List<EngagementInvitationSummary> opportunitySummaries = getResponse();
        ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(opportunitySummaries);
    }

    static List<EngagementInvitationSummary> getResponse() {

  List<EngagementInvitationSummary> opportunitySummaries = new
 ArrayList<EngagementInvitationSummary>();

  ListEngagementInvitationsRequest listOpportunityRequest =
 ListEngagementInvitationsRequest.builder()
                .catalog(CATALOG_TO_USE)
                .participantType(ParticipantType.RECEIVER)
          .maxResults(5)
          .build();

  ListEngagementInvitationsResponse response =
 client.listEngagementInvitations(listOpportunityRequest);

     opportunitySummaries.addAll(response.engagementInvitationSummaries());

     client.close();

        return opportunitySummaries;
```

```
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API ListEngagementInvitationsReference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Recupera un elenco di inviti di coinvolgimento inviati al partner.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API-21 ListEngagementInvitations - Retrieves a list of engagement invitations
 based on specified criteria.
This operation allows partners to view all invitations to engagement.
"""
import json
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def list_engagement_invitations():
    list_engagement_invitations_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
        "MaxResults": 20
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
```

```
        response =
 partner_central_client.list_engagement_invitations(**list_engagement_invitations_request
        return response

    except Exception as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(json.dumps(err.response))

def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Retrieve list of Engagement Invitations.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(list_engagement_invitations())

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListEngagementInvitations AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`ListOpportunities`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListOpportunities`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

Elenca le opportunità.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// PDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

using System;
using Newtonsoft.Json;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Runtime;
using Amazon.PartnerCentralSelling;
using Amazon.PartnerCentralSelling.Model;
```

```
namespace AWSExample
{
    class Program
    {
        static readonly string catalogToUse = "Sandbox";
        static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            // Initialize credentials from .aws/credentials file
            var credentials = new
 Amazon.Runtime.CredentialManagement.SharedCredentialsFile();
            if (credentials.TryGetProfile("default", out var profile))
            {
                AWSCredentials awsCredentials =
 profile.GetAWSCredentials(credentials);

                //var config = new AmazonPartnerCentralSellingConfig()
                //{
                //    ServiceURL = "https://partnercentral-selling.us-
east-1.api.aws",
                //};
                //var client = new
 AmazonPartnerCentralSellingClient(awsCredentials, config);
                var client = new
 AmazonPartnerCentralSellingClient(awsCredentials);
                var request = new ListOpportunitiesRequest
                {
                    Catalog = catalogToUse,
                    MaxResults = 2
                };

                try {
                    var response = await client.ListOpportunitiesAsync(request);
                    Console.WriteLine(response.HttpStatusCode);
                    foreach (var opportunity in response.OpportunitySummaries)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("Opportunity id: " + opportunity.Id);
                    }
                    string formattedJson =
 JsonConvert.SerializeObject(response.OpportunitySummaries, Formatting.Indented);
                    Console.WriteLine(formattedJson);
                } catch(ValidationException ex) {
                    Console.WriteLine("Validation error: " + ex.Message);
                } catch (AmazonPartnerCentralSellingException e) {
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine("Failed:");
                    Console.WriteLine(e.RequestId);
                    Console.WriteLine(e.ErrorCode);
                    Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Profile not found.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListOpportunitiesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

Elenca le opportunità.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/partnercentralselling"
)

func main() {
 config, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal(err)
 }
```

```
 config.Region = "us-east-1"

 client := partnercentralselling.NewFromConfig(config)

 output, err := client.ListOpportunities(context.TODO(),
 &partnercentralselling.ListOpportunitiesInput{
  MaxResults: aws.Int32(2),
  Catalog:    aws.String("AWS"),
 })

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal(err)
 }

 jsonOutput, err := json.MarshalIndent(output, "", "    ")
 fmt.Println(string(jsonOutput))
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListOpportunitiesconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Elenca le opportunità.

```
package org.example;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;
import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ListOpportunitiesRequest;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ListOpportunitiesResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.OpportunitySummary;

/*
 * Purpose
 * PC-API-18 Getting list of Opportunities
 */

public class ListOpportunititesPaging {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client =
 PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {
     List<OpportunitySummary> opportunitySummaries = getResponse();
        ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(opportunitySummaries);
    }

    private static List<OpportunitySummary> getResponse() {
     List<OpportunitySummary> opportunitySummaries = new
 ArrayList<OpportunitySummary>();

  ListOpportunitiesRequest listOpportunityRequest =
 ListOpportunitiesRequest.builder()
                .catalog(CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .maxResults(5)
          .build();

     ListOpportunitiesResponse response =
 client.listOpportunities(listOpportunityRequest);

     opportunitySummaries.addAll(response.opportunitySummaries());

     while (response.nextToken() != null && response.nextToken().length() > 0) {
      listOpportunityRequest = ListOpportunitiesRequest.builder()
                    .catalog(CATALOG_TO_USE)
              .maxResults(5)
              .nextToken(response.nextToken())
```

```
                .build();
      response = client.listOpportunities(listOpportunityRequest);
      opportunitySummaries.addAll(response.opportunitySummaries());
     }

     client.close();

        return opportunitySummaries;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListOpportunitiesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Elenca le opportunità.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API -18 Getting list of Opportunities
"""
import json
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def get_list_of_opportunities():
```

```
    opportunity_list = []

    list_opportunities_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "MaxResults": 20
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.list_opportunities(**list_opportunities_request)
        opportunity_list.extend(response["OpportunitySummaries"])

        while "NextToken" in response and response["NextToken"] is not None:
            list_opportunities_request["NextToken"] = response["NextToken"]
            response =
 partner_central_client.list_opportunities(**list_opportunities_request)
            opportunity_list.extend(response["OpportunitySummaries"])

        return opportunity_list

    except Exception as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(json.dumps(err.response))

def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Getting list of Opportunities.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_list_of_opportunities())

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListOpportunities AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`ListSolutions`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListSolutions`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Recupera un elenco di soluzioni Partner che il partner ha registrato su Partner Central.

```
package org.example;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ListSolutionsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ListSolutionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.SolutionBase;

/*
 * Purpose
 * PC-API-10 Getting list of solutions
 */

public class ListSolutions {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client =
 PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {
     List<SolutionBase> solutionSummaries = getResponse();
        ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(solutionSummaries);
    }
```

```
    static List<SolutionBase> getResponse() {
  List<SolutionBase> solutionSummaries = new ArrayList<SolutionBase>();

  ListSolutionsRequest listSolutionsRequest = ListSolutionsRequest.builder()
    .catalog(CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .maxResults(5)
          .build();

     ListSolutionsResponse response = client.listSolutions(listSolutionsRequest);

     solutionSummaries.addAll(response.solutionSummaries());

        return solutionSummaries;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la sezione ListSolutions AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Recupera un elenco di soluzioni Partner che il partner ha registrato su Partner Central.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API-10 Getting list of solutions
"""
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
```

```
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def get_list_of_solutions():
    list_solutions_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "MaxResults": 20
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.list_solutions(**list_solutions_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Getting list of solutions.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_list_of_solutions())

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListSolutions AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`RejectEngagementInvitation`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RejectEngagementInvitation`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Rifiuta qualsiasi cosa condivisa EngagementInvitation . AWS

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.RejectEngagementInvitationRe
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.RejectEngagementInvitationRe

/*
 * Purpose
 * PC-API-05 AWS Originated(AO) rejection
 */

public class RejectEngagementInvitation {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client =
 PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

  RejectEngagementInvitationResponse response = getResponse(opportunityId);

     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
    }

 static RejectEngagementInvitationResponse getResponse(String invitationId) {
```

```
        RejectEngagementInvitationRequest rejectOpportunityRequest =
 RejectEngagementInvitationRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .identifier(invitationId)
          .rejectionReason("Unable to support")
          .build();

  RejectEngagementInvitationResponse response =
 client.rejectEngagementInvitation(rejectOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RejectEngagementInvitation AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Rifiuta qualsiasi cosa EngagementInvitation AWS condivisa.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API-05 AWS Originated AO rejection - RejectOpportunityEngagementInvitation -
 Rejects a engagement invitation.
This action indicates that the partner does not wish to participate in the
 engagement and
provides a reason for the rejection.
Upon rejection, a OpportunityEngagementInvitationRejected event is triggered.
Subsequently, the invitation will no longer be available for the partner to act
 on.
"""
import json
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
```

```
from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def reject_opportunity_engagement_invitation(identifier, reject_reason):
    reject_opportunity_engagement_invitation_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "Identifier": identifier,
        "RejectionReason": reject_reason
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.reject_engagement_invitation(**reject_opportunity_engagement_invi
        return response

    except Exception as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(json.dumps(err.response))

def usage_demo():
    identifier = "arn:aws:partnercentral:us-east-1::catalog/Sandbox/engagement-
invitation/engi-0000002isviga"
    reject_reason = "Customer problem unclear"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Given the ARN identifier and reject reason, reject the Opportunity
 Engagement Invitation.")
    print("-" * 88)


 helper.pretty_print_datetime(reject_opportunity_engagement_invitation(identifier,
 reject_reason))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RejectEngagementInvitation AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTask`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTask`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Inizia il fidanzamento accettando un EngagementInvitation.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.StartEngagementByAcceptingIn
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.StartEngagementByAcceptingIn
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetEngagementInvitationReque
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetEngagementInvitationRespo
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.InvitationStatus;

/*
Purpose
PC-API-04: Start Engagement By Accepting InvitationTask for AWS Originated(AO)
 opportunity
```

```
*/

public class StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTask {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client =
 PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

 static String clientToken = "test-a30d161";

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

     StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTaskResponse response =
 getResponse(opportunityId);

     if ( response == null) {
      System.out.println("Opportunity is not AWS Originated.");
     } else {
      ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
     }
    }

    private static GetEngagementInvitationResponse getInvitation(String
 invitationId) {

     GetEngagementInvitationRequest getRequest =
 GetEngagementInvitationRequest.builder()
          .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .identifier(invitationId)
          .build();

  GetEngagementInvitationResponse response =
 client.getEngagementInvitation(getRequest);

        return response;
 }

 static StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTaskResponse getResponse(String
 invitationId) {
```

```
  if ( getInvitation(invitationId).status().equals(InvitationStatus.PENDING)) {
   StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTaskRequest acceptOpportunityRequest =
     StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTaskRequest.builder()
     .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
           .identifier(invitationId)
           .clientToken(clientToken)
           .build();

   StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTaskResponse response =
 client.startEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTask(acceptOpportunityRequest);
         return response;
  }
  return null;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTasksezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Inizia il coinvolgimento accettando un EngagementInvitation.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API -11 Associating a product
PC-API -12 Associating a solution
PC-API -13 Associating an offer
"""
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE
```

```
serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def get_opportunity(identifier):
    get_opportunity_request ={
     "Identifier": identifier,
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.get_engagement_invitation(**get_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def start_engagement_by_accepting_invitation_task(identifier):

    response = get_opportunity(identifier)

    if ( response['Status'] == 'PENDING') :
        accept_opportunity_engagement_invitation_request ={
            "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
         "Identifier" : identifier,
            "ClientToken": "test-123456"
        }
        try:
            # Perform an API call
            response =
 partner_central_client.start_engagement_by_accepting_invitation_task(**accept_opportunit
            return response

        except ClientError as err:
            # Catch all client exceptions
            print(err.response)
            return None
    else:
        return None
```

```
def usage_demo():
    identifier = "arn:aws:partnercentral:us-east-1::catalog/Sandbox/engagement-
invitation/engi-0000002isusga"
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Get updated Opportunity.")
    print("-" * 88)


 helper.pretty_print_datetime(start_engagement_by_accepting_invitation_task(identifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTask AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`StartEngagementFromOpportunityTask`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StartEngagementFromOpportunityTask`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Avvia il processo di coinvolgimento partendo da un'opportunità esistente accettando l'invito al coinvolgimento e creando un'opportunità corrispondente nel sistema del partner.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AwsSubmission;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.SalesInvolvementType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.StartEngagementFromOpportuni
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.StartEngagementFromOpportuni
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Visibility;

/*
 * Purpose
 * PC-API-01 Partner Originated (PO) opp submission(Start Engagement From
 Opportunity Task for AO Originated Opportunity)
 */

public class StartEngagementFromOpportunityTask {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client =
 PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

     StartEngagementFromOpportunityTaskResponse response =
 getResponse(opportunityId);

     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
    }

 static StartEngagementFromOpportunityTaskResponse getResponse(String
 opportunityId) {

  StartEngagementFromOpportunityTaskRequest submitOpportunityRequest =
 StartEngagementFromOpportunityTaskRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .identifier(opportunityId)
          .clientToken("test-annjqwesdsd99")
```

```
 .awsSubmission(AwsSubmission.builder().involvementType(SalesInvolvementType.CO_SELL).vis
          .build();

  StartEngagementFromOpportunityTaskResponse response =
 client.startEngagementFromOpportunityTask(submitOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la sezione StartEngagementFromOpportunityTask AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Avvia il processo di coinvolgimento partendo da un'opportunità esistente accettando l'invito al coinvolgimento e creando un'opportunità corrispondente nel sistema del partner.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API -11 Associating a product
PC-API -12 Associating a solution
PC-API -13 Associating an offer
"""
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
```

```
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def start_engagement_from_opportunity_task(identifier):

    start_engagement_from_opportunity_task_request ={
            "AwsSubmission": {
                "InvolvementType": "Co-Sell",
                "Visibility": "Full"
            },
            "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
         "Identifier" : identifier,
            "ClientToken": "test-annjqwesdsd99"
    }
    try:
            # Perform an API call
            response =
 partner_central_client.start_engagement_from_opportunity_task(**start_engagement_from_op
            return response

    except ClientError as err:
            # Catch all client exceptions
            print(err.response)
            return None

def usage_demo():
    identifier = "05465588"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Start Engagement from Opportunity Task.")
    print("-" * 88)


 helper.pretty_print_datetime(start_engagement_from_opportunity_task(identifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartEngagementFromOpportunityTask AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **UpdateOpportunity**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateOpportunity`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Aggiorna un'opportunità.

```
package org.example;

import java.time.Instant;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.entity.Root;
import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;
import org.example.utils.StringSerializer;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Account;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Address;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Contact;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Customer;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ExpectedCustomerSpend;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetOpportunityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetOpportunityResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.LifeCycle;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Marketing;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.NextStepsHistory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Project;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ReviewStatus;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.UpdateOpportunityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.UpdateOpportunityResponse;

import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;
import com.google.gson.ToNumberPolicy;

/*
 * Purpose
 * PC-API-02/06 Update opportunity when LifeCycle.ReviewStatus is not Submitted
 or In-Review
 */

public class UpdateOpportunity {

 static final Gson GSON = new GsonBuilder()
   .setObjectToNumberStrategy(ToNumberPolicy.LAZILY_PARSED_NUMBER)
   .registerTypeAdapter(String.class, new StringSerializer())
   .create();

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client =
 PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

 static String OPPORTUNITY_ORIGIN = ORIGIN_PARTNER_ORIGINATED;

 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String inputFile = "updateOpportunity.json";

  if (args.length > 0)
   inputFile = args[0];

  UpdateOpportunityResponse response = updateOpportunity(inputFile);

  client.close();
 }

 public static GetOpportunityResponse getResponse(String opportunityId) {
```

```
        GetOpportunityRequest getOpportunityRequest =
GetOpportunityRequest.builder()
   .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
         .identifier(opportunityId)
         .build();

        GetOpportunityResponse response =
client.getOpportunity(getOpportunityRequest);
        System.out.println(opportunityId + ":" + response);
        return response;
}

public static UpdateOpportunityResponse updateOpportunity(String inputFile) {

 String inputString = ReferenceCodesUtils.readInputFileToString(inputFile);

 Root root = GSON.fromJson(inputString, Root.class);
 GetOpportunityResponse response = getResponse(root.identifier);

 if (response != null
   && response.lifeCycle() != null
   && response.lifeCycle().reviewStatus() != null
   && response.lifeCycle().reviewStatus() != ReviewStatus.SUBMITTED
   && response.lifeCycle().reviewStatus() != ReviewStatus.IN_REVIEW) {

  List<NextStepsHistory> nextStepsHistories = new ArrayList<NextStepsHistory>();
  if ( root.lifeCycle != null && root.lifeCycle.nextStepsHistories != null) {
   for (org.example.entity.NextStepsHistory nextStepsHistoryJson :
root.lifeCycle.nextStepsHistories) {
    NextStepsHistory nextStepsHistory = NextStepsHistory.builder()
      .time(Instant.parse(nextStepsHistoryJson.time))
      .value(nextStepsHistoryJson.value)
                  .build();
    nextStepsHistories.add(nextStepsHistory);
   }
  }

  LifeCycle lifeCycle = null;
  if ( root.lifeCycle != null ) {
   lifeCycle = LifeCycle.builder()
    .closedLostReason(root.lifeCycle.closedLostReason)
    .nextSteps(root.lifeCycle.nextSteps)
    .nextStepsHistory(nextStepsHistories)
```

```
      .reviewComments(root.lifeCycle.reviewComments)
      .reviewStatus(root.lifeCycle.reviewStatus)
      .reviewStatusReason(root.lifeCycle.reviewStatusReason)
      .stage(root.lifeCycle.stage)
      .targetCloseDate(root.lifeCycle.targetCloseDate)
      .build();
    }

    Marketing marketing = null;
    if ( root.marketing != null ) {
     marketing = Marketing.builder()
        .awsFundingUsed(root.marketing.awsFundingUsed)
        .campaignName(root.marketing.campaignName)
        .channels(root.marketing.channels)
        .source(root.marketing.source)
        .useCases(root.marketing.useCases)
        .build();

    }

    Address address = null;
    if (root.customer != null && root.customer.account != null &&
  root.customer.account.address != null) {
     address =
  Address.builder().postalCode(root.customer.account.address.postalCode)
        .stateOrRegion(root.customer.account.address.stateOrRegion)
        .countryCode(root.customer.account.address.countryCode).build();
    }

    Account account = null;
    if (root.customer != null && root.customer.account != null) {
     account = Account.builder().address(address).duns(root.customer.account.duns)

  .industry(root.customer.account.industry).companyName(root.customer.account.companyName)
        .websiteUrl(root.customer.account.websiteUrl).build();
    }

    List<Contact> contacts = new ArrayList<Contact>();
    if ( root.customer != null && root.customer.contacts != null) {
     for (org.example.entity.Contact jsonContact : root.customer.contacts) {
      Contact contact = Contact.builder()
                    .email(jsonContact.email)
                    .firstName(jsonContact.firstName)
                    .lastName(jsonContact.lastName)
```

```
                    .phone(jsonContact.phone)
                    .businessTitle(jsonContact.businessTitle)
                    .build();
     contacts.add(contact);
    }
   }

   Customer customer =
 Customer.builder().account(account).contacts(contacts).build();

   List<ExpectedCustomerSpend> expectedCustomerSpends = new
 ArrayList<ExpectedCustomerSpend>();
   if ( root.project != null && root.project.expectedCustomerSpend != null) {
    for (org.example.entity.ExpectedCustomerSpend expectedCustomerSpendJson :
 root.project.expectedCustomerSpend) {
     ExpectedCustomerSpend expectedCustomerSpend = null;
     expectedCustomerSpend = ExpectedCustomerSpend.builder()
       .amount(expectedCustomerSpendJson.amount)
       .currencyCode(expectedCustomerSpendJson.currencyCode)
       .frequency(expectedCustomerSpendJson.frequency)
       .targetCompany(expectedCustomerSpendJson.targetCompany)
       .build();
     expectedCustomerSpends.add(expectedCustomerSpend);
    }
         }

   Project project = null;
   if (root.project != null) {
    project = Project.builder().title(root.project.title)
      .customerBusinessProblem(root.project.customerBusinessProblem)

 .customerUseCase(root.project.customerUseCase).deliveryModels(root.project.deliveryModel
      .expectedCustomerSpend(expectedCustomerSpends)

 .salesActivities(root.project.salesActivities).competitorName(root.project.competitorNam
      .otherSolutionDescription(root.project.otherSolutionDescription).build();
   }

   // Building the Actual CreateOpportunity Request
   UpdateOpportunityRequest updateOpportunityRequest =
 UpdateOpportunityRequest.builder().catalog(root.catalog)

 .identifier(root.identifier).lastModifiedDate(Instant.parse(root.lastModifiedDate))
```

```
 .primaryNeedsFromAwsWithStrings(root.primaryNeedsFromAws).opportunityType(root.opportuni
     .lifeCycle(lifeCycle)
     .customer(customer)
     .project(project)
     .partnerOpportunityIdentifier(root.partnerOpportunityIdentifier)
     .marketing(marketing)
     .nationalSecurity(root.nationalSecurity)
     .opportunityType(root.opportunityType)
     .build();

   UpdateOpportunityResponse updateResponse =
 client.updateOpportunity(updateOpportunityRequest);
   System.out.println("Successfully updated opportunity: " + updateResponse);

   return updateResponse;
  } else {
   System.out.println("Opportunity cannot be updated.");
   return null;
  }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateOpportunitysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Aggiorna un'opportunità.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API-2  Updating Partner Originated Opportunity
"""
import logging
import boto3
import sys
```

```
import os
sys.path.append(os.path.dirname(os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(__file__))))
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError
import utils.stringify_details as sd
from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def get_opportunity(identifier):
    get_opportunity_request ={
     "Identifier": identifier,
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.get_opportunity(**get_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def update_opportunity():
    update_opportunity_request_orig = sd.stringify_json("src/update_opportunity/
update_opportunity_technical_validation.json")
    update_opportunity_request =
 helper.remove_nulls(update_opportunity_request_orig)

    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.update_opportunity(**update_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)
```

```
def update_opportunity_if_eligible(identifier):
    response = get_opportunity(identifier)
    if response is not None:
        return update_opportunity()
    else:
        print("Failed to retrieve opportunity details")

def usage_demo():
    identifier = "05465588"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Updating opportunity.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(update_opportunity_if_eligible(identifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateOpportunity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Partner Central AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Partner Central con AWS SDKs. Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Partner Central o combinandole con altre Servizi AWS. Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Aggiorna l'entità associata di un'opportunità

Aggiorna l'entità associata di un'opportunità

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Dissocia una vecchia entità.
- Associa una nuova entità.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Scenarios.

Aggiorna l'entità associata di un'opportunità

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AssociateOpportunityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AssociateOpportunityResponse
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.DisassociateOpportunityReque
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.DisassociateOpportunityRespo

/*
```

```
Purpose
PC-API -17 Replacing a solution
*/

public class ReplaceSolution {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client =
 PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

     String entityType = "Solutions";
     String originalEntityIdentifier = "S-0000000";
     String newEntityIdentifier = "S-0011111";

     disassociateOppornitityResponse(opportunityId, entityType,
 originalEntityIdentifier );
     AssociateOpportunityResponse associateOpportunityResponse =
 associateOpportunityResponse(opportunityId, entityType, newEntityIdentifier );

     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(associateOpportunityResponse);
    }

 private static AssociateOpportunityResponse associateOpportunityResponse(String
 opportunityId, String entityType, String entityIdentifier) {

        AssociateOpportunityRequest associateOpportunityRequest =
 AssociateOpportunityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .opportunityIdentifier(opportunityId)
          .relatedEntityType(entityType)
          .relatedEntityIdentifier(entityIdentifier)
          .build();

        AssociateOpportunityResponse response =
 client.associateOpportunity(associateOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
```

```
 }

 private static DisassociateOpportunityResponse
 disassociateOppornititityResponse(String opportunityId, String entityType, String
 entityIdentifier) {
  PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

        DisassociateOpportunityRequest disassociateOpportunityRequest =
 DisassociateOpportunityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .opportunityIdentifier(opportunityId)
          .relatedEntityType(entityType)
          .relatedEntityIdentifier(entityIdentifier)
          .build();

        DisassociateOpportunityResponse response =
 client.disassociateOpportunity(disassociateOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
 }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - AssociateOpportunity
  - DisassociateOpportunity

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiorna l'entità associata di un'opportunità

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API -17 Replacing a solution
"""
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def replace_solution(original_entity_identifier, new_entity_identifier,
 opportunityIdentifier):
    disassociate_opportunity_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "OpportunityIdentifier" : opportunityIdentifier,
        "RelatedEntityType" : "Solutions",
        "RelatedEntityIdentifier" : original_entity_identifier
    }

    associate_opportunity_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "OpportunityIdentifier" : opportunityIdentifier,
        "RelatedEntityType" : "Solutions",
        "RelatedEntityIdentifier" : new_entity_identifier
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.disassociate_opportunity(**disassociate_opportunity_request)
        response =
 partner_central_client.associate_opportunity(**associate_opportunity_request)
```

```
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def usage_demo():
    original_entity_identifier = "S-0049999"
    new_entity_identifier = "S-0050014"
    opportunityIdentifier = "O4397574"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Replacing a solution.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(replace_solution(original_entity_identifier,
 new_entity_identifier, opportunityIdentifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - AssociateOpportunity
  - DisassociateOpportunity

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Personalize AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Personalize con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Amazon Personalize Developer Guide: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon Personalize.

- Riferimento all'API Amazon Personalize: dettagli su tutte le azioni Amazon Personalize disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Personalize AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Personalize AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo CreateBatchInferenceJob con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare CreateBatchSegmentJob con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare CreateCampaign con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare CreateDataset con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare CreateDatasetExportJob con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare CreateDatasetGroup con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare CreateDatasetImportJob con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare CreateEventTracker con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare CreateFilter con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare CreateRecommender con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare CreateSchema con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare CreateSolution con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare CreateSolutionVersion con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare DeleteCampaign con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare DeleteEventTracker con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare DeleteSolution con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare DescribeCampaign con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare DescribeRecipe con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare DescribeSolution con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare ListCampaigns con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare ListDatasetGroups con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare ListRecipes con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare ListSolutions con un AWS SDK

- Utilizzare UpdateCampaign con un AWS SDK

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Personalize AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon AWS SDKs Personalize with.

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Personalize AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo CreateBatchInferenceJob con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare CreateBatchSegmentJob con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare CreateCampaign con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare CreateDataset con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare CreateDatasetExportJob con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare CreateDatasetGroup con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare CreateDatasetImportJob con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare CreateEventTracker con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare CreateFilter con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare CreateRecommender con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare CreateSchema con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare CreateSolution con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare CreateSolutionVersion con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare DeleteCampaign con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare DeleteEventTracker con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare DeleteSolution con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare DescribeCampaign con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare DescribeRecipe con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare DescribeSolution con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare ListCampaigns con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare ListDatasetGroups con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare ListRecipes con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare ListSolutions con un AWS SDK

- Utilizzare UpdateCampaign con un AWS SDK

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Personalize AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Amazon Personalize con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta Amazon Personalize API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo CreateBatchInferenceJob con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare CreateBatchSegmentJob con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare CreateCampaign con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare CreateDataset con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare CreateDatasetExportJob con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare CreateDatasetGroup con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare CreateDatasetImportJob con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare CreateEventTracker con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare CreateFilter con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare CreateRecommender con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare CreateSchema con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare CreateSolution con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare CreateSolutionVersion con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare DeleteCampaign con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare DeleteEventTracker con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare DeleteSolution con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare DescribeCampaign con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare DescribeRecipe con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare DescribeSolution con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare ListCampaigns con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare ListDatasetGroups con un AWS SDK

- Utilizzare ListRecipes con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare ListSolutions con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare UpdateCampaign con un AWS SDK

Utilizzalo **`CreateBatchInferenceJob`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateBatchInferenceJob`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        public static String createPersonalizeBatchInferenceJob(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient,
                        String solutionVersionArn,
                        String jobName,
                        String s3InputDataSourcePath,
                        String s3DataDestinationPath,
                        String roleArn,
                        String explorationWeight,
                        String explorationItemAgeCutOff) {

                long waitInMilliseconds = 60 * 1000;
                String status;
                String batchInferenceJobArn;

                try {

                        // Set up data input and output parameters.
                        S3DataConfig inputSource = S3DataConfig.builder()
                                        .path(s3InputDataSourcePath)
                                        .build();

                        S3DataConfig outputDestination = S3DataConfig.builder()
                                        .path(s3DataDestinationPath)
```

```
                                        .build();

                        BatchInferenceJobInput jobInput =
BatchInferenceJobInput.builder()
                                        .s3DataSource(inputSource)
                                        .build();

                        BatchInferenceJobOutput jobOutputLocation =
BatchInferenceJobOutput.builder()
                                        .s3DataDestination(outputDestination)
                                        .build();

                        // Optional code to build the User-Personalization
specific item exploration
                        // config.
                        HashMap<String, String> explorationConfig = new
HashMap<>();

                        explorationConfig.put("explorationWeight",
explorationWeight);
                        explorationConfig.put("explorationItemAgeCutOff",
explorationItemAgeCutOff);

                        BatchInferenceJobConfig jobConfig =
BatchInferenceJobConfig.builder()
                                        .itemExplorationConfig(explorationConfig)
                                        .build();

                        // End optional User-Personalization recipe specific
code.

                        CreateBatchInferenceJobRequest
createBatchInferenceJobRequest = CreateBatchInferenceJobRequest
                                        .builder()
                                        .solutionVersionArn(solutionVersionArn)
                                        .jobInput(jobInput)
                                        .jobOutput(jobOutputLocation)
                                        .jobName(jobName)
                                        .roleArn(roleArn)
                                        .batchInferenceJobConfig(jobConfig) //
Optional
                                        .build();
```

```
                        batchInferenceJobArn =
personalizeClient.createBatchInferenceJob(createBatchInferenceJobRequest)
                                        .batchInferenceJobArn();

                        DescribeBatchInferenceJobRequest
describeBatchInferenceJobRequest = DescribeBatchInferenceJobRequest
                                        .builder()

.batchInferenceJobArn(batchInferenceJobArn)
                                        .build();

                        long maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + 3 * 60 *
60;
                        while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                                BatchInferenceJob batchInferenceJob =
personalizeClient

.describeBatchInferenceJob(describeBatchInferenceJobRequest)
                                                .batchInferenceJob();

                                status = batchInferenceJob.status();
                                System.out.println("Batch inference job status: "
+ status);

                                if (status.equals("ACTIVE") ||
status.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                                        break;
                                }
                                try {
                                        Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                                        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                                }
                        }
                        return batchInferenceJobArn;

                } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
                        System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                }
                return "";
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateBatchInferenceJobconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateBatchInferenceJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the batch inference job's parameters.

export const createBatchInferenceJobParam = {
  jobName: "JOB_NAME",
  jobInput: {
    s3DataSource: {
      path: "INPUT_PATH",
    },
  },
  jobOutput: {
    s3DataDestination: {
      path: "OUTPUT_PATH",
    },
  },
  roleArn: "ROLE_ARN",
  solutionVersionArn: "SOLUTION_VERSION_ARN",
  numResults: 20,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
```

```
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateBatchInferenceJobCommand(createBatchInferenceJobParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateBatchInferenceJobconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzare **`CreateBatchSegmentJob`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateBatchSegmentJob`.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateBatchSegmentJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the batch segment job's parameters.

export const createBatchSegmentJobParam = {
  jobName: "NAME",
```

```
  jobInput: {
    s3DataSource: {
      path: "INPUT_PATH",
    },
  },
  jobOutput: {
    s3DataDestination: {
      path: "OUTPUT_PATH",
    },
  },
  roleArn: "ROLE_ARN",
  solutionVersionArn: "SOLUTION_VERSION_ARN",
  numResults: 20,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateBatchSegmentJobCommand(createBatchSegmentJobParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateBatchSegmentJobconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzare **`CreateCampaign`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateCampaign`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String createPersonalCompaign(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient, String solutionVersionArn,
           String name) {

       try {
           CreateCampaignRequest createCampaignRequest =
CreateCampaignRequest.builder()
                   .minProvisionedTPS(1)
                   .solutionVersionArn(solutionVersionArn)
                   .name(name)
                   .build();

           CreateCampaignResponse campaignResponse =
personalizeClient.createCampaign(createCampaignRequest);
           System.out.println("The campaign ARN is " +
campaignResponse.campaignArn());
           return campaignResponse.campaignArn();
       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return null;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateCampaignconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.

import { CreateCampaignCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the campaign's parameters.
export const createCampaignParam = {
  solutionVersionArn: "SOLUTION_VERSION_ARN" /* required */,
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
  minProvisionedTPS: 1 /* optional integer */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateCampaignCommand(createCampaignParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateCampaignconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzare **`CreateDataset`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateDataset`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public static String createDataset(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
        String datasetName,
        String datasetGroupArn,
        String datasetType,
        String schemaArn) {
    try {
        CreateDatasetRequest request = CreateDatasetRequest.builder()
                .name(datasetName)
                .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                .datasetType(datasetType)
                .schemaArn(schemaArn)
                .build();

        String datasetArn = personalizeClient.createDataset(request)
                .datasetArn();
        System.out.println("Dataset " + datasetName + " created.");
        return datasetArn;

    } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return "";
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateDatasetconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateDatasetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the dataset's parameters.
export const createDatasetParam = {
  datasetGroupArn: "DATASET_GROUP_ARN" /* required */,
  datasetType: "DATASET_TYPE" /* required */,
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
  schemaArn: "SCHEMA_ARN" /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateDatasetCommand(createDatasetParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateDatasetconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzare **`CreateDatasetExportJob`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateDatasetExportJob`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String createDatasetExportJob(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient,
           String jobName,
           String datasetArn,
           IngestionMode ingestionMode,
           String roleArn,
           String s3BucketPath,
           String kmsKeyArn) {

       long waitInMilliseconds = 30 * 1000; // 30 seconds
       String status = null;

       try {

           S3DataConfig exportS3DataConfig =
S3DataConfig.builder().path(s3BucketPath).kmsKeyArn(kmsKeyArn).build();
           DatasetExportJobOutput jobOutput =
DatasetExportJobOutput.builder().s3DataDestination(exportS3DataConfig)
                   .build();

           CreateDatasetExportJobRequest createRequest =
CreateDatasetExportJobRequest.builder()
                   .jobName(jobName)
                   .datasetArn(datasetArn)
                   .ingestionMode(ingestionMode)
                   .jobOutput(jobOutput)
                   .roleArn(roleArn)
                   .build();
```

```
            String datasetExportJobArn =
personalizeClient.createDatasetExportJob(createRequest).datasetExportJobArn();

            DescribeDatasetExportJobRequest describeDatasetExportJobRequest =
DescribeDatasetExportJobRequest.builder()
                    .datasetExportJobArn(datasetExportJobArn)
                    .build();

            long maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + 3 * 60 * 60;

            while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                DatasetExportJob datasetExportJob = personalizeClient

.describeDatasetExportJob(describeDatasetExportJobRequest)
                        .datasetExportJob();

                status = datasetExportJob.status();
                System.out.println("Export job status: " + status);

                if (status.equals("ACTIVE") || status.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                    return status;
                }
                try {
                    Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                }
            }
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateDatasetExportJobconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateDatasetExportJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the export job parameters.
export const datasetExportJobParam = {
  datasetArn: "DATASET_ARN" /* required */,
  jobOutput: {
    s3DataDestination: {
      path: "S3_DESTINATION_PATH" /* required */,
      //kmsKeyArn: 'ARN'  /* include if your bucket uses AWS KMS for encryption
    },
  },
  jobName: "NAME" /* required */,
  roleArn: "ROLE_ARN" /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateDatasetExportJobCommand(datasetExportJobParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateDatasetExportJobconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzare **`CreateDatasetGroup`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateDatasetGroup`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String createDatasetGroup(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String datasetGroupName) {

       try {
           CreateDatasetGroupRequest createDatasetGroupRequest =
CreateDatasetGroupRequest.builder()
                   .name(datasetGroupName)
                   .build();
           return
personalizeClient.createDatasetGroup(createDatasetGroupRequest).datasetGroupArn();
       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
       }
       return "";
   }
```

Crea un gruppo di set di dati di dominio.

```
   public static String createDomainDatasetGroup(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient,
           String datasetGroupName,
```

```
            String domain) {

        try {
            CreateDatasetGroupRequest createDatasetGroupRequest =
 CreateDatasetGroupRequest.builder()
                    .name(datasetGroupName)
                    .domain(domain)
                    .build();
            return
 personalizeClient.createDatasetGroup(createDatasetGroupRequest).datasetGroupArn();
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione CreateDatasetGroup AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.

import { CreateDatasetGroupCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the dataset group parameters.
export const createDatasetGroupParam = {
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
```

```
};

export const run = async (createDatasetGroupParam) => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateDatasetGroupCommand(createDatasetGroupParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return "Run successfully"; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run(createDatasetGroupParam);
```

Crea un gruppo di set di dati di dominio.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateDatasetGroupCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the domain dataset group parameters.
export const domainDatasetGroupParams = {
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
  domain:
    "DOMAIN" /* required for a domain dsg, specify ECOMMERCE or VIDEO_ON_DEMAND
 */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateDatasetGroupCommand(domainDatasetGroupParams),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
```

```
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione CreateDatasetGroup AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

Utilizzare **`CreateDatasetImportJob`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateDatasetImportJob`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String createPersonalizeDatasetImportJob(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient,
           String jobName,
           String datasetArn,
           String s3BucketPath,
           String roleArn) {

       long waitInMilliseconds = 60 * 1000;
       String status;
       String datasetImportJobArn;

       try {
           DataSource importDataSource = DataSource.builder()
                   .dataLocation(s3BucketPath)
                   .build();

           CreateDatasetImportJobRequest createDatasetImportJobRequest =
CreateDatasetImportJobRequest.builder()
                   .datasetArn(datasetArn)
                   .dataSource(importDataSource)
```

```
                    .jobName(jobName)
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .build();

            datasetImportJobArn =
personalizeClient.createDatasetImportJob(createDatasetImportJobRequest)
                    .datasetImportJobArn();
            DescribeDatasetImportJobRequest describeDatasetImportJobRequest =
DescribeDatasetImportJobRequest.builder()
                    .datasetImportJobArn(datasetImportJobArn)
                    .build();

            long maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + 3 * 60 * 60;

            while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                DatasetImportJob datasetImportJob = personalizeClient

.describeDatasetImportJob(describeDatasetImportJobRequest)
                        .datasetImportJob();

                status = datasetImportJob.status();
                System.out.println("Dataset import job status: " + status);

                if (status.equals("ACTIVE") || status.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                    break;
                }
                try {
                    Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                }
            }
            return datasetImportJobArn;

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateDatasetImportJobconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateDatasetImportJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the dataset import job parameters.
export const datasetImportJobParam = {
  datasetArn: "DATASET_ARN" /* required */,
  dataSource: {
    /* required */
    dataLocation: "S3_PATH",
  },
  jobName: "NAME" /* required */,
  roleArn: "ROLE_ARN" /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateDatasetImportJobCommand(datasetImportJobParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
```

```
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateDatasetImportJobconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzare **`CreateEventTracker`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateEventTracker`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String createEventTracker(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String eventTrackerName,
           String datasetGroupArn) {

       String eventTrackerId = "";
       String eventTrackerArn;
       long maxTime = 3 * 60 * 60; // 3 hours
       long waitInMilliseconds = 20 * 1000; // 20 seconds
       String status;

       try {

           CreateEventTrackerRequest createEventTrackerRequest =
CreateEventTrackerRequest.builder()
                   .name(eventTrackerName)
                   .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                   .build();

           CreateEventTrackerResponse createEventTrackerResponse =
personalizeClient
```

```
                    .createEventTracker(createEventTrackerRequest);

            eventTrackerArn = createEventTrackerResponse.eventTrackerArn();
            eventTrackerId = createEventTrackerResponse.trackingId();
            System.out.println("Event tracker ARN: " + eventTrackerArn);
            System.out.println("Event tracker ID: " + eventTrackerId);

            maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + maxTime;

            DescribeEventTrackerRequest describeRequest =
DescribeEventTrackerRequest.builder()
                    .eventTrackerArn(eventTrackerArn)
                    .build();

            while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                status =
personalizeClient.describeEventTracker(describeRequest).eventTracker().status();
                System.out.println("EventTracker status: " + status);

                if (status.equals("ACTIVE") || status.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                    break;
                }
                try {
                    Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                }
            }
            return eventTrackerId;
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return eventTrackerId;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateEventTrackerconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateEventTrackerCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the event tracker's parameters.
export const createEventTrackerParam = {
  datasetGroupArn: "DATASET_GROUP_ARN" /* required */,
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateEventTrackerCommand(createEventTrackerParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateEventTrackerconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzare **`CreateFilter`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateFilter`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public static String createFilter(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
        String filterName,
        String datasetGroupArn,
        String filterExpression) {
    try {
        CreateFilterRequest request = CreateFilterRequest.builder()
                .name(filterName)
                .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                .filterExpression(filterExpression)
                .build();

        return personalizeClient.createFilter(request).filterArn();
    } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return "";
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateFilterconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateFilterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the filter's parameters.
export const createFilterParam = {
  datasetGroupArn: "DATASET_GROUP_ARN" /* required */,
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
  filterExpression: "FILTER_EXPRESSION" /*required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateFilterCommand(createFilterParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateFilterconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzare **`CreateRecommender`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateRecommender`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static String createRecommender(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
            String name,
            String datasetGroupArn,
            String recipeArn) {

        long maxTime = 0;
        long waitInMilliseconds = 30 * 1000; // 30 seconds
        String recommenderStatus = "";

        try {
            CreateRecommenderRequest createRecommenderRequest =
CreateRecommenderRequest.builder()
                    .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                    .name(name)
                    .recipeArn(recipeArn)
                    .build();

            CreateRecommenderResponse recommenderResponse = personalizeClient
                    .createRecommender(createRecommenderRequest);
            String recommenderArn = recommenderResponse.recommenderArn();
            System.out.println("The recommender ARN is " + recommenderArn);

            DescribeRecommenderRequest describeRecommenderRequest =
DescribeRecommenderRequest.builder()
                    .recommenderArn(recommenderArn)
                    .build();

            maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + 3 * 60 * 60;
```

```
            while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                recommenderStatus =
 personalizeClient.describeRecommender(describeRecommenderRequest).recommender()
                        .status();
                System.out.println("Recommender status: " + recommenderStatus);

                if (recommenderStatus.equals("ACTIVE") ||
 recommenderStatus.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                    break;
                }
                try {
                    Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                }
            }
            return recommenderArn;

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateRecommenderconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateRecommenderCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
```

```
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the recommender's parameters.
export const createRecommenderParam = {
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
  recipeArn: "RECIPE_ARN" /* required */,
  datasetGroupArn: "DATASET_GROUP_ARN" /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateRecommenderCommand(createRecommenderParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateRecommenderconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzare **`CreateSchema`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateSchema`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String createSchema(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient, String
schemaName, String filePath) {

       String schema = null;
       try {
           schema = new String(Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath)));
       } catch (IOException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getMessage());
       }

       try {
           CreateSchemaRequest createSchemaRequest =
CreateSchemaRequest.builder()
                   .name(schemaName)
                   .schema(schema)
                   .build();

           String schemaArn =
personalizeClient.createSchema(createSchemaRequest).schemaArn();

           System.out.println("Schema arn: " + schemaArn);

           return schemaArn;

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

Crea uno schema con un dominio.

```
   public static String createDomainSchema(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String schemaName, String domain,
           String filePath) {

       String schema = null;
       try {
           schema = new String(Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath)));
       } catch (IOException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getMessage());
```

```
        }

        try {
            CreateSchemaRequest createSchemaRequest =
 CreateSchemaRequest.builder()
                    .name(schemaName)
                    .domain(domain)
                    .schema(schema)
                    .build();

            String schemaArn =
 personalizeClient.createSchema(createSchemaRequest).schemaArn();

            System.out.println("Schema arn: " + schemaArn);

            return schemaArn;

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateSchemasezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateSchemaCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
```

```
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

import fs from "node:fs";

const schemaFilePath = "SCHEMA_PATH";
let mySchema = "";

try {
  mySchema = fs.readFileSync(schemaFilePath).toString();
} catch (err) {
  mySchema = "TEST"; // For unit tests.
}
// Set the schema parameters.
export const createSchemaParam = {
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
  schema: mySchema /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateSchemaCommand(createSchemaParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

Crea uno schema con un dominio.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateSchemaCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});
```

```
import fs from "node:fs";

const schemaFilePath = "SCHEMA_PATH";
let mySchema = "";

try {
  mySchema = fs.readFileSync(schemaFilePath).toString();
} catch (err) {
  mySchema = "TEST"; // for unit tests.
}

// Set the domain schema parameters.
export const createDomainSchemaParam = {
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
  schema: mySchema /* required */,
  domain:
    "DOMAIN" /* required for a domain dataset group, specify ECOMMERCE or
 VIDEO_ON_DEMAND */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateSchemaCommand(createDomainSchemaParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateSchemasezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzare **`CreateSolution`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateSolution`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String createPersonalizeSolution(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient,
           String datasetGroupArn,
           String solutionName,
           String recipeArn) {

       try {
           CreateSolutionRequest solutionRequest =
CreateSolutionRequest.builder()
                   .name(solutionName)
                   .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                   .recipeArn(recipeArn)
                   .build();

           CreateSolutionResponse solutionResponse =
personalizeClient.createSolution(solutionRequest);
           return solutionResponse.solutionArn();

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateSolutionconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateSolutionCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the solution parameters.
export const createSolutionParam = {
  datasetGroupArn: "DATASET_GROUP_ARN" /* required */,
  recipeArn: "RECIPE_ARN" /* required */,
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateSolutionCommand(createSolutionParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateSolutionconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzare **`CreateSolutionVersion`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateSolutionVersion`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String createPersonalizeSolutionVersion(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient, String solutionArn) {
       long maxTime = 0;
       long waitInMilliseconds = 30 * 1000; // 30 seconds
       String solutionStatus = "";
       String solutionVersionStatus = "";
       String solutionVersionArn = "";

       try {
           DescribeSolutionRequest describeSolutionRequest =
DescribeSolutionRequest.builder()
                   .solutionArn(solutionArn)
                   .build();

           maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + 3 * 60 * 60;

           // Wait until solution is active.
           while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

               solutionStatus =
personalizeClient.describeSolution(describeSolutionRequest).solution().status();
               System.out.println("Solution status: " + solutionStatus);

               if (solutionStatus.equals("ACTIVE") ||
solutionStatus.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                   break;
               }
               try {
                   Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
```

```
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                }
            }

            if (solutionStatus.equals("ACTIVE")) {

                CreateSolutionVersionRequest createSolutionVersionRequest =
CreateSolutionVersionRequest.builder()
                        .solutionArn(solutionArn)
                        .build();

                CreateSolutionVersionResponse createSolutionVersionResponse =
personalizeClient
                        .createSolutionVersion(createSolutionVersionRequest);
                solutionVersionArn =
createSolutionVersionResponse.solutionVersionArn();

                System.out.println("Solution version ARN: " +
solutionVersionArn);

                DescribeSolutionVersionRequest describeSolutionVersionRequest =
DescribeSolutionVersionRequest.builder()
                        .solutionVersionArn(solutionVersionArn)
                        .build();

                while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                    solutionVersionStatus =
personalizeClient.describeSolutionVersion(describeSolutionVersionRequest)
                            .solutionVersion().status();
                    System.out.println("Solution version status: " +
solutionVersionStatus);

                    if (solutionVersionStatus.equals("ACTIVE") ||
solutionVersionStatus.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                        break;
                    }
                    try {
                        Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                    } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                    }
                }
```

```
                return solutionVersionArn;
            }
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateSolutionVersionconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateSolutionVersionCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the solution version parameters.
export const solutionVersionParam = {
  solutionArn: "SOLUTION_ARN" /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateSolutionVersionCommand(solutionVersionParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
```

```
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateSolutionVersionconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DeleteCampaign`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteCampaign`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void deleteSpecificCampaign(PersonalizeClient
 personalizeClient, String campaignArn) {
        try {
            DeleteCampaignRequest campaignRequest =
 DeleteCampaignRequest.builder()
                    .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                    .build();

            personalizeClient.deleteCampaign(campaignRequest);
            System.out.println("Delete request sent successfully.");
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println("Error deleting campaign: " +
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteCampaignconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DeleteEventTracker`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteEventTracker`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void deleteEventTracker(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String eventTrackerArn) {
       try {
           DeleteEventTrackerRequest deleteEventTrackerRequest =
DeleteEventTrackerRequest.builder()
                   .eventTrackerArn(eventTrackerArn)
                   .build();

           int status =
personalizeClient.deleteEventTracker(deleteEventTrackerRequest).sdkHttpResponse().status

           System.out.println("Status code:" + status);

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteEventTrackerconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DeleteSolution`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteSolution`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void deleteGivenSolution(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String solutionArn) {

       try {
           DeleteSolutionRequest solutionRequest =
DeleteSolutionRequest.builder()
                   .solutionArn(solutionArn)
                   .build();

           personalizeClient.deleteSolution(solutionRequest);
           System.out.println("Done");

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteSolutionconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DescribeCampaign`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeCampaign`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void describeSpecificCampaign(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient, String campaignArn) {

       try {
           DescribeCampaignRequest campaignRequest =
DescribeCampaignRequest.builder()
                   .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                   .build();

           DescribeCampaignResponse campaignResponse =
personalizeClient.describeCampaign(campaignRequest);
           Campaign myCampaign = campaignResponse.campaign();
           System.out.println("The Campaign name is " + myCampaign.name());
           System.out.println("The Campaign status is " + myCampaign.status());

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeCampaignconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DescribeRecipe`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeRecipe`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void describeSpecificRecipe(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient, String recipeArn) {

       try {
           DescribeRecipeRequest recipeRequest = DescribeRecipeRequest.builder()
                   .recipeArn(recipeArn)
                   .build();

           DescribeRecipeResponse recipeResponse =
personalizeClient.describeRecipe(recipeRequest);
           System.out.println("The recipe name is " +
recipeResponse.recipe().name());

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeRecipeconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DescribeSolution`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeSolution`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void describeSpecificSolution(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient, String solutionArn) {

       try {
           DescribeSolutionRequest solutionRequest =
DescribeSolutionRequest.builder()
                   .solutionArn(solutionArn)
                   .build();

           DescribeSolutionResponse response =
personalizeClient.describeSolution(solutionRequest);
           System.out.println("The Solution name is " +
response.solution().name());

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeSolutionconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`ListCampaigns`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListCampaigns`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void listAllCampaigns(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String solutionArn) {

       try {
           ListCampaignsRequest campaignsRequest =
ListCampaignsRequest.builder()
                   .maxResults(10)
                   .solutionArn(solutionArn)
                   .build();

           ListCampaignsResponse response =
personalizeClient.listCampaigns(campaignsRequest);
           List<CampaignSummary> campaigns = response.campaigns();
           for (CampaignSummary campaign : campaigns) {
               System.out.println("Campaign name is : " + campaign.name());
               System.out.println("Campaign ARN is : " +
campaign.campaignArn());
           }

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListCampaignsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`ListDatasetGroups`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListDatasetGroups`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void listDSGroups(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient) {

       try {
           ListDatasetGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
ListDatasetGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .maxResults(15)
                   .build();

           ListDatasetGroupsResponse groupsResponse =
personalizeClient.listDatasetGroups(groupsRequest);
           List<DatasetGroupSummary> groups = groupsResponse.datasetGroups();
           for (DatasetGroupSummary group : groups) {
               System.out.println("The DataSet name is : " + group.name());
               System.out.println("The DataSet ARN is : " +
group.datasetGroupArn());
           }

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListDatasetGroupsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`ListRecipes`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListRecipes`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void listAllRecipes(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient) {

        try {
            ListRecipesRequest recipesRequest = ListRecipesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(15)
                    .build();

            ListRecipesResponse response =
personalizeClient.listRecipes(recipesRequest);
            List<RecipeSummary> recipes = response.recipes();
            for (RecipeSummary recipe : recipes) {
                System.out.println("The recipe ARN is: " + recipe.recipeArn());
                System.out.println("The recipe name is: " + recipe.name());
            }

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListRecipesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`ListSolutions`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListSolutions`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void listAllSolutions(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String datasetGroupArn) {

       try {
           ListSolutionsRequest solutionsRequest =
ListSolutionsRequest.builder()
                   .maxResults(10)
                   .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                   .build();

           ListSolutionsResponse response =
personalizeClient.listSolutions(solutionsRequest);
           List<SolutionSummary> solutions = response.solutions();
           for (SolutionSummary solution : solutions) {
               System.out.println("The solution ARN is: " +
solution.solutionArn());
               System.out.println("The solution name is: " + solution.name());
           }

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListSolutionsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`UpdateCampaign`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateCampaign`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static String updateCampaign(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
            String campaignArn,
            String solutionVersionArn,
            Integer minProvisionedTPS) {

        try {
            // build the updateCampaignRequest
            UpdateCampaignRequest updateCampaignRequest =
UpdateCampaignRequest.builder()
                    .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                    .solutionVersionArn(solutionVersionArn)
                    .minProvisionedTPS(minProvisionedTPS)
                    .build();

            // update the campaign
            personalizeClient.updateCampaign(updateCampaignRequest);

            DescribeCampaignRequest campaignRequest =
DescribeCampaignRequest.builder()
                    .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                    .build();

            DescribeCampaignResponse campaignResponse =
personalizeClient.describeCampaign(campaignRequest);
            Campaign updatedCampaign = campaignResponse.campaign();

            System.out.println("The Campaign status is " +
updatedCampaign.status());
            return updatedCampaign.status();

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateCampaignconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di codice per Amazon Personalize Events utilizzando AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Personalize Events con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Personalize Events: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon Personalize Events.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon Personalize Events: dettagli su tutte le azioni Amazon Personalize Events disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Personalize Events AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per Amazon Personalize Events utilizzando AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo PutEvents con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare PutItems con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare PutUsers con un AWS SDK

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Personalize Events AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Personalize Events con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per Amazon Personalize Events utilizzando AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo PutEvents con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare PutItems con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare PutUsers con un AWS SDK

Azioni per Amazon Personalize Events utilizzando AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Amazon Personalize Events con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta il riferimento all'API Amazon Personalize Events.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo PutEvents con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare PutItems con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare PutUsers con un AWS SDK

Utilizzalo **`PutEvents`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutEvents`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        public static int putItems(PersonalizeEventsClient
personalizeEventsClient,
                        String datasetArn,
                        String item1Id,
                        String item1PropertyName,
                        String item1PropertyValue,
                        String item2Id,
                        String item2PropertyName,
                        String item2PropertyValue) {

                int responseCode = 0;
                ArrayList<Item> items = new ArrayList<>();

                try {
                        Item item1 = Item.builder()
                                        .itemId(item1Id)
                                        .properties(String.format("{\"%1$s\":
\"%2$s\"}",
                                                        item1PropertyName,
item1PropertyValue))
                                        .build();

                        items.add(item1);

                        Item item2 = Item.builder()
                                        .itemId(item2Id)
                                        .properties(String.format("{\"%1$s\":
\"%2$s\"}",
                                                        item2PropertyName,
item2PropertyValue))
                                        .build();

                        items.add(item2);

                        PutItemsRequest putItemsRequest =
PutItemsRequest.builder()
                                        .datasetArn(datasetArn)
                                        .items(items)
                                        .build();

                        responseCode =
personalizeEventsClient.putItems(putItemsRequest).sdkHttpResponse().statusCode();
                        System.out.println("Response code: " + responseCode);
```

```
                        return responseCode;

                } catch (PersonalizeEventsException e) {
                        System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                }
                return responseCode;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutEventsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { PutEventsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-events";
import { personalizeEventsClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeEventsClient = new PersonalizeEventsClient({ region:
 "REGION"});

// Convert your UNIX timestamp to a Date.
const sentAtDate = new Date(1613443801 * 1000); // 1613443801 is a testing value.
 Replace it with your sentAt timestamp in UNIX format.

// Set put events parameters.
const putEventsParam = {
  eventList: [
    /* required */
    {
      eventType: "EVENT_TYPE" /* required */,
      sentAt: sentAtDate /* required, must be a Date with js */,
      eventId: "EVENT_ID" /* optional */,
      itemId: "ITEM_ID" /* optional */,
    },
```

```
  ],
  sessionId: "SESSION_ID" /* required */,
  trackingId: "TRACKING_ID" /* required */,
  userId: "USER_ID" /* required */,
};
export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeEventsClient.send(
      new PutEventsCommand(putEventsParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutEventsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzare **`PutItems`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutItems`.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { PutItemsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-events";
import { personalizeEventsClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeEventsClient = new PersonalizeEventsClient({ region:
 "REGION"});
```

```
// Set the put items parameters. For string properties and values, use the \
 character to escape quotes.
const putItemsParam = {
  datasetArn: "DATASET_ARN" /* required */,
  items: [
    /* required */
    {
      itemId: "ITEM_ID" /*  required */,
      properties:
        '{"PROPERTY1_NAME": "PROPERTY1_VALUE", "PROPERTY2_NAME":
 "PROPERTY2_VALUE", "PROPERTY3_NAME": "PROPERTY3_VALUE"}' /* optional */,
    },
  ],
};
export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeEventsClient.send(
      new PutItemsCommand(putItemsParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutItemsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzare **`PutUsers`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutUsers`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        public static int putUsers(PersonalizeEventsClient
personalizeEventsClient,
                        String datasetArn,
                        String user1Id,
                        String user1PropertyName,
                        String user1PropertyValue,
                        String user2Id,
                        String user2PropertyName,
                        String user2PropertyValue) {

                int responseCode = 0;
                ArrayList<User> users = new ArrayList<>();

                try {
                        User user1 = User.builder()
                                        .userId(user1Id)
                                        .properties(String.format("{\"%1$s\":
\"%2$s\"}",
                                                        user1PropertyName,
user1PropertyValue))
                                        .build();

                        users.add(user1);

                        User user2 = User.builder()
                                        .userId(user2Id)
                                        .properties(String.format("{\"%1$s\":
\"%2$s\"}",
                                                        user2PropertyName,
user2PropertyValue))
                                        .build();

                        users.add(user2);

                        PutUsersRequest putUsersRequest =
PutUsersRequest.builder()
                                        .datasetArn(datasetArn)
                                        .users(users)
                                        .build();

                        responseCode =
personalizeEventsClient.putUsers(putUsersRequest).sdkHttpResponse().statusCode();
                        System.out.println("Response code: " + responseCode);
```

```
                        return responseCode;

                } catch (PersonalizeEventsException e) {
                        System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                }
                return responseCode;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutUsersconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { PutUsersCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-events";
import { personalizeEventsClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeEventsClient = new PersonalizeEventsClient({ region:
 "REGION"});

// Set the put users parameters. For string properties and values, use the \
 character to escape quotes.
const putUsersParam = {
  datasetArn: "DATASET_ARN",
  users: [
    {
      userId: "USER_ID",
      properties: '{"PROPERTY1_NAME": "PROPERTY1_VALUE"}',
    },
  ],
};
export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeEventsClient.send(
```

```
      new PutUsersCommand(putUsersParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutUsersconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Esempi di codice per Amazon Personalize Runtime utilizzando AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Personalize Runtime con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Amazon Personalize Runtime Developer Guide: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon Personalize Runtime.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon Personalize Runtime: dettagli su tutte le azioni Amazon Personalize Runtime disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Personalize Runtime AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per Amazon Personalize Runtime utilizzando AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo GetPersonalizedRanking con un SDK AWS

- Utilizzare GetRecommendations con un AWS SDK

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Personalize Runtime AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Personalize Runtime con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per Amazon Personalize Runtime utilizzando AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo GetPersonalizedRanking con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare GetRecommendations con un AWS SDK

Azioni per Amazon Personalize Runtime utilizzando AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Amazon Personalize Runtime con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un link a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta il riferimento all'API Amazon Personalize Runtime.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo GetPersonalizedRanking con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare GetRecommendations con un AWS SDK

Utilizzalo **`GetPersonalizedRanking`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetPersonalizedRanking`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static List<PredictedItem> getRankedRecs(PersonalizeRuntimeClient
personalizeRuntimeClient,
           String campaignArn,
           String userId,
           ArrayList<String> items) {

       try {
           GetPersonalizedRankingRequest rankingRecommendationsRequest =
GetPersonalizedRankingRequest.builder()
                   .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                   .userId(userId)
                   .inputList(items)
                   .build();

           GetPersonalizedRankingResponse recommendationsResponse =
personalizeRuntimeClient
                   .getPersonalizedRanking(rankingRecommendationsRequest);
           List<PredictedItem> rankedItems =
recommendationsResponse.personalizedRanking();
           int rank = 1;
           for (PredictedItem item : rankedItems) {
               System.out.println("Item ranked at position " + rank + "
details");
               System.out.println("Item Id is : " + item.itemId());
               System.out.println("Item score is : " + item.score());

System.out.println("--------------------------------------------");
               rank++;
           }
           return rankedItems;
       } catch (PersonalizeRuntimeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return null;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetPersonalizedRankingconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { GetPersonalizedRankingCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-
runtime";
import { personalizeRuntimeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeRuntimeClient = new PersonalizeRuntimeClient({ region:
 "REGION"});

// Set the ranking request parameters.
export const getPersonalizedRankingParam = {
  campaignArn: "CAMPAIGN_ARN" /* required */,
  userId: "USER_ID" /* required */,
  inputList: ["ITEM_ID_1", "ITEM_ID_2", "ITEM_ID_3", "ITEM_ID_4"],
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeRuntimeClient.send(
      new GetPersonalizedRankingCommand(getPersonalizedRankingParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetPersonalizedRankingconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzare **`GetRecommendations`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetRecommendations`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni un elenco di articoli consigliati.

```
   public static void getRecs(PersonalizeRuntimeClient personalizeRuntimeClient,
String campaignArn, String userId) {

       try {
           GetRecommendationsRequest recommendationsRequest =
GetRecommendationsRequest.builder()
                   .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                   .numResults(20)
                   .userId(userId)
                   .build();

           GetRecommendationsResponse recommendationsResponse =
personalizeRuntimeClient
                   .getRecommendations(recommendationsRequest);
           List<PredictedItem> items = recommendationsResponse.itemList();
           for (PredictedItem item : items) {
               System.out.println("Item Id is : " + item.itemId());
               System.out.println("Item score is : " + item.score());
           }

       } catch (AwsServiceException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

Ottieni un elenco di elementi consigliati da un programma di consulenza creato in un gruppo di set di dati di dominio.

```
   public static void getRecs(PersonalizeRuntimeClient personalizeRuntimeClient,
String recommenderArn,
           String userId) {

       try {
           GetRecommendationsRequest recommendationsRequest =
GetRecommendationsRequest.builder()
                   .recommenderArn(recommenderArn)
                   .numResults(20)
                   .userId(userId)
                   .build();

           GetRecommendationsResponse recommendationsResponse =
personalizeRuntimeClient
                   .getRecommendations(recommendationsRequest);
           List<PredictedItem> items = recommendationsResponse.itemList();

           for (PredictedItem item : items) {
               System.out.println("Item Id is : " + item.itemId());
               System.out.println("Item score is : " + item.score());
           }
       } catch (AwsServiceException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

Usa un filtro quando richiedi consigli.

```
   public static void getFilteredRecs(PersonalizeRuntimeClient
personalizeRuntimeClient,
           String campaignArn,
           String userId,
           String filterArn,
           String parameter1Name,
           String parameter1Value1,
           String parameter1Value2,
           String parameter2Name,
           String parameter2Value) {
```

```
        try {

            Map<String, String> filterValues = new HashMap<>();

            filterValues.put(parameter1Name, String.format("\"%1$s\",\"%2$s\"",
                    parameter1Value1, parameter1Value2));
            filterValues.put(parameter2Name, String.format("\"%1$s\"",
                    parameter2Value));

            GetRecommendationsRequest recommendationsRequest =
GetRecommendationsRequest.builder()
                    .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                    .numResults(20)
                    .userId(userId)
                    .filterArn(filterArn)
                    .filterValues(filterValues)
                    .build();

            GetRecommendationsResponse recommendationsResponse =
personalizeRuntimeClient
                    .getRecommendations(recommendationsRequest);
            List<PredictedItem> items = recommendationsResponse.itemList();

            for (PredictedItem item : items) {
                System.out.println("Item Id is : " + item.itemId());
                System.out.println("Item score is : " + item.score());
            }
        } catch (PersonalizeRuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione GetRecommendations AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { GetRecommendationsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-runtime";

import { personalizeRuntimeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeRuntimeClient = new PersonalizeRuntimeClient({ region:
 "REGION"});

// Set the recommendation request parameters.
export const getRecommendationsParam = {
  campaignArn: "CAMPAIGN_ARN" /* required */,
  userId: "USER_ID" /* required */,
  numResults: 15 /* optional */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeRuntimeClient.send(
      new GetRecommendationsCommand(getRecommendationsParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

Ottieni consigli con un filtro (gruppo di set di dati personalizzato).

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { GetRecommendationsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-runtime";
import { personalizeRuntimeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeRuntimeClient = new PersonalizeRuntimeClient({ region:
 "REGION"});

// Set the recommendation request parameters.
export const getRecommendationsParam = {
  recommenderArn: "RECOMMENDER_ARN" /* required */,
  userId: "USER_ID" /* required */,
  numResults: 15 /* optional */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeRuntimeClient.send(
      new GetRecommendationsCommand(getRecommendationsParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

Ottieni consigli filtrati da un consulente creato in un gruppo di set di dati di dominio.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { GetRecommendationsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-runtime";
import { personalizeRuntimeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here:
// const personalizeRuntimeClient = new PersonalizeRuntimeClient({ region:
 "REGION"});

// Set recommendation request parameters.
export const getRecommendationsParam = {
  campaignArn: "CAMPAIGN_ARN" /* required */,
  userId: "USER_ID" /* required */,
  numResults: 15 /* optional */,
  filterArn: "FILTER_ARN" /* required to filter recommendations */,
```

```
  filterValues: {
    PROPERTY:
      '"VALUE"' /* Only required if your filter has a placeholder parameter */,
  },
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeRuntimeClient.send(
      new GetRecommendationsCommand(getRecommendationsParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la sezione API GetRecommendationsReference AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Pinpoint AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Pinpoint con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Guida per sviluppatori Amazon Pinpoint: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon Pinpoint.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon Pinpoint: dettagli su tutte le azioni Amazon Pinpoint disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Pinpoint AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Pinpoint AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo CreateApp con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzalo CreateCampaign con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzalo CreateExportJob con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare CreateImportJob con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare CreateSegment con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzo DeleteApp con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzalo DeleteEndpoint con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzo GetEndpoint con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzalo GetSegments con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzo GetSmsChannel con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetUserEndpoints con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzo SendMessages con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare con un SDK UpdateEndpointAWS

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Pinpoint AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon AWS SDKs Pinpoint con.

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Pinpoint AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo CreateApp con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzalo CreateCampaign con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzalo CreateExportJob con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare CreateImportJob con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare CreateSegment con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzo DeleteApp con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzalo DeleteEndpoint con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzo GetEndpoint con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzalo GetSegments con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzo GetSmsChannel con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare GetUserEndpoints con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzo SendMessages con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare con un SDK UpdateEndpointAWS

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Pinpoint AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Amazon Pinpoint con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la documentazione di riferimento dell'API Amazon Pinpoint.

Esempi

- Utilizzo CreateApp con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzalo CreateCampaign con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo CreateExportJob con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare CreateImportJob con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare CreateSegment con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzo DeleteApp con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzalo DeleteEndpoint con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzo GetEndpoint con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzalo GetSegments con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzo GetSmsChannel con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare GetUserEndpoints con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzo SendMessages con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare con un SDK UpdateEndpointAWS

Utilizzo **`CreateApp`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateApp`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creazione di un'applicazione

L'esempio `create-app` seguente crea una nuova applicazione (progetto).

```
aws pinpoint create-app \
    --create-application-request Name=ExampleCorp
```

Output:

```
{
    "ApplicationResponse": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:mobiletargeting:us-
west-2:AIDACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE:apps/810c7aab86d42fb2b56c8c966example",
        "Id": "810c7aab86d42fb2b56c8c966example",
        "Name": "ExampleCorp",
        "tags": {}
    }
}
```

Esempio 2: creazione di un'applicazione con tag

L'esempio `create-app` seguente crea una nuova applicazione (progetto) e associa un tag (chiave e valore) all'applicazione.

```
aws pinpoint create-app \
    --create-application-request Name=ExampleCorp,tags={"Stack"="Test"}
```

Output:

```
{
    "ApplicationResponse": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:mobiletargeting:us-
west-2:AIDACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE:apps/810c7aab86d42fb2b56c8c966example",
        "Id": "810c7aab86d42fb2b56c8c966example",
        "Name": "ExampleCorp",
        "tags": {
```

```
            "Stack": "Test"
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateApp AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateAppRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateAppResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateApplicationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateApp {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:  <appName>

                Where:
                 appName - The name of the application to create.
```

```
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
        String appName = args[0];
        System.out.println("Creating an application with name: " + appName);

        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String appID = createApplication(pinpoint, appName);
        System.out.println("App ID is: " + appID);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static String createApplication(PinpointClient pinpoint, String
 appName) {
        try {
            CreateApplicationRequest appRequest =
 CreateApplicationRequest.builder()
                    .name(appName)
                    .build();

            CreateAppRequest request = CreateAppRequest.builder()
                    .createApplicationRequest(appRequest)
                    .build();

            CreateAppResponse result = pinpoint.createApp(request);
            return result.applicationResponse().id();

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateAppconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createApplication(applicationName: String?): String? {
    val createApplicationRequestOb =
        CreateApplicationRequest {
            name = applicationName
        }

    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result =
            pinpoint.createApp(
                CreateAppRequest {
                    createApplicationRequest = createApplicationRequestOb
                },
            )
        return result.applicationResponse?.id
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateAppconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`CreateCampaign`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateCampaign`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una campagna.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CampaignResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.Schedule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.Action;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.WriteCampaignRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateCampaignResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateCampaignRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateCampaign {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <appId> <segmentId>

                Where:
                  appId - The ID of the application to create the campaign in.
                  segmentId - The ID of the segment to create the campaign from.
```

```
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        String segmentId = args[1];
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        createPinCampaign(pinpoint, appId, segmentId);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void createPinCampaign(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId,
String segmentId) {
        CampaignResponse result = createCampaign(pinpoint, appId, segmentId);
        System.out.println("Campaign " + result.name() + " created.");
        System.out.println(result.description());
    }

    public static CampaignResponse createCampaign(PinpointClient client, String
appID, String segmentID) {

        try {
            Schedule schedule = Schedule.builder()
                    .startTime("IMMEDIATE")
                    .build();

            Message defaultMessage = Message.builder()
                    .action(Action.OPEN_APP)
                    .body("My message body.")
                    .title("My message title.")
                    .build();

            MessageConfiguration messageConfiguration =
MessageConfiguration.builder()
                    .defaultMessage(defaultMessage)
                    .build();

            WriteCampaignRequest request = WriteCampaignRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .description("My description")
                    .schedule(schedule)
                    .name("MyCampaign")
                    .segmentId(segmentID)
                    .messageConfiguration(messageConfiguration)
                    .build();

            CreateCampaignResponse result =
 client.createCampaign(CreateCampaignRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appID)
                    .writeCampaignRequest(request).build());

            System.out.println("Campaign ID: " + result.campaignResponse().id());
            return result.campaignResponse();

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return null;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateCampaignconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createPinCampaign(
    appId: String,
    segmentIdVal: String,
) {
    val scheduleOb =
```

```
        Schedule {
            startTime = "IMMEDIATE"
        }

    val defaultMessageOb =
        Message {
            action = Action.OpenApp
            body = "My message body"
            title = "My message title"
        }

    val messageConfigurationOb =
        MessageConfiguration {
            defaultMessage = defaultMessageOb
        }

    val writeCampaign =
        WriteCampaignRequest {
            description = "My description"
            schedule = scheduleOb
            name = "MyCampaign"
            segmentId = segmentIdVal
            messageConfiguration = messageConfigurationOb
        }

    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result: CreateCampaignResponse =
            pinpoint.createCampaign(
                CreateCampaignRequest {
                    applicationId = appId
                    writeCampaignRequest = writeCampaign
                },
            )
        println("Campaign ID is ${result.campaignResponse?.id}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateCampaignconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`CreateExportJob`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateExportJob`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esporta un endpoint.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ExportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateExportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateExportJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetExportJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetExportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Request;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Response;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.text.SimpleDateFormat;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Date;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

/**
 * To run this code example, you need to create an AWS Identity and Access
 * Management (IAM) role with the correct policy as described in this
 * documentation:
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/developerguide/audience-data-
export.html
 *
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class ExportEndpoints {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                This program performs the following steps:

                1. Exports the endpoints to an Amazon S3 bucket.
                2. Downloads the exported endpoints files from Amazon S3.
                3. Parses the endpoints files to obtain the endpoint IDs and
 prints them.
                Usage: ExportEndpoints <applicationId> <s3BucketName>
 <iamExportRoleArn> <path>

                Where:
                  applicationId - The ID of the Amazon Pinpoint application that
 has the endpoint.
                  s3BucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket to export the
 JSON file to.\s
                  iamExportRoleArn - The ARN of an IAM role that grants Amazon
 Pinpoint write permissions to the S3 bucket.  path - The path where the files
 downloaded from the Amazon S3 bucket are written (for example, C:/AWS/).
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String applicationId = args[0];
        String s3BucketName = args[1];
        String iamExportRoleArn = args[2];
        String path = args[3];
        System.out.println("Deleting an application with ID: " + applicationId);
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        exportAllEndpoints(pinpoint, s3Client, applicationId, s3BucketName, path,
 iamExportRoleArn);
        pinpoint.close();
        s3Client.close();
    }

    public static void exportAllEndpoints(PinpointClient pinpoint,
            S3Client s3Client,
            String applicationId,
            String s3BucketName,
            String path,
            String iamExportRoleArn) {

        try {
            List<String> objectKeys = exportEndpointsToS3(pinpoint, s3Client,
 s3BucketName, iamExportRoleArn,
                    applicationId);
            List<String> endpointFileKeys = objectKeys.stream().filter(o ->
 o.endsWith(".gz"))
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());
            downloadFromS3(s3Client, path, s3BucketName, endpointFileKeys);

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static List<String> exportEndpointsToS3(PinpointClient pinpoint,
 S3Client s3Client, String s3BucketName,
            String iamExportRoleArn, String applicationId) {

        SimpleDateFormat dateFormat = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd-
HH_mm:ss.SSS_z");
```

```
        String endpointsKeyPrefix = "exports/" + applicationId + "_" +
dateFormat.format(new Date());
        String s3UrlPrefix = "s3://" + s3BucketName + "/" + endpointsKeyPrefix +
"/";
        List<String> objectKeys = new ArrayList<>();
        String key;

        try {
            // Defines the export job that Amazon Pinpoint runs.
            ExportJobRequest jobRequest = ExportJobRequest.builder()
                    .roleArn(iamExportRoleArn)
                    .s3UrlPrefix(s3UrlPrefix)
                    .build();

            CreateExportJobRequest exportJobRequest =
CreateExportJobRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(applicationId)
                    .exportJobRequest(jobRequest)
                    .build();

            System.out.format("Exporting endpoints from Amazon Pinpoint
application %s to Amazon S3 " +
                    "bucket %s . . .\n", applicationId, s3BucketName);

            CreateExportJobResponse exportResult =
pinpoint.createExportJob(exportJobRequest);
            String jobId = exportResult.exportJobResponse().id();
            System.out.println(jobId);
            printExportJobStatus(pinpoint, applicationId, jobId);

            ListObjectsV2Request v2Request = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
                    .bucket(s3BucketName)
                    .prefix(endpointsKeyPrefix)
                    .build();

            // Create a list of object keys.
            ListObjectsV2Response v2Response = s3Client.listObjectsV2(v2Request);
            List<S3Object> objects = v2Response.contents();
            for (S3Object object : objects) {
                key = object.key();
                objectKeys.add(key);
            }

            return objectKeys;
```

```
        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    private static void printExportJobStatus(PinpointClient pinpointClient,
            String applicationId,
            String jobId) {

        GetExportJobResponse getExportJobResult;
        String status;

        try {
            // Checks the job status until the job completes or fails.
            GetExportJobRequest exportJobRequest = GetExportJobRequest.builder()
                    .jobId(jobId)
                    .applicationId(applicationId)
                    .build();

            do {
                getExportJobResult =
pinpointClient.getExportJob(exportJobRequest);
                status =
getExportJobResult.exportJobResponse().jobStatus().toString().toUpperCase();
                System.out.format("Export job %s . . .\n", status);
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(3);

            } while (!status.equals("COMPLETED") && !status.equals("FAILED"));

            if (status.equals("COMPLETED")) {
                System.out.println("Finished exporting endpoints.");
            } else {
                System.err.println("Failed to export endpoints.");
                System.exit(1);
            }

        } catch (PinpointException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
    // Download files from an Amazon S3 bucket and write them to the path
 location.
    public static void downloadFromS3(S3Client s3Client, String path, String
 s3BucketName, List<String> objectKeys) {

        String newPath;
        try {
            for (String key : objectKeys) {
                GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                        .bucket(s3BucketName)
                        .key(key)
                        .build();

                ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse> objectBytes =
 s3Client.getObjectAsBytes(objectRequest);
                byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();

                // Write the data to a local file.
                String fileSuffix = new
 SimpleDateFormat("yyyyMMddHHmmss").format(new Date());
                newPath = path + fileSuffix + ".gz";
                File myFile = new File(newPath);
                OutputStream os = new FileOutputStream(myFile);
                os.write(data);
            }
            System.out.println("Download finished.");

        } catch (S3Exception | NullPointerException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateExportJobconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`CreateImportJob`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateImportJob`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importa un segmento.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateImportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ImportJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ImportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.Format;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateImportJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ImportSegment {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <appId> <bucket> <key> <roleArn>\s

                Where:
                  appId - The application ID to create a segment for.
                  bucket - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the
 segment definitons.
                  key - The key of the S3 object.
                  roleArn - ARN of the role that allows Amazon
 Pinpoint to access S3. You need to set trust management for this
```

```
 to work. See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
reference_policies_elements_principal.html
                  """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        String bucket = args[1];
        String key = args[2];
        String roleArn = args[3];

        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        ImportJobResponse response = createImportSegment(pinpoint, appId, bucket,
 key, roleArn);
        System.out.println("Import job for " + bucket + " submitted.");
        System.out.println("See application " + response.applicationId() + " for
 import job status.");
        System.out.println("See application " + response.jobStatus() + " for
 import job status.");
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static ImportJobResponse createImportSegment(PinpointClient client,
            String appId,
            String bucket,
            String key,
            String roleArn) {

        try {
            ImportJobRequest importRequest = ImportJobRequest.builder()
                    .defineSegment(true)
                    .registerEndpoints(true)
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .format(Format.JSON)
                    .s3Url("s3://" + bucket + "/" + key)
                    .build();

            CreateImportJobRequest jobRequest = CreateImportJobRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .importJobRequest(importRequest)
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            CreateImportJobResponse jobResponse =
 client.createImportJob(jobRequest);
            return jobResponse.importJobResponse();

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateImportJobconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`CreateSegment`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateSegment`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AttributeDimension;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AttributeType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.RecencyDimension;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentBehaviors;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentDemographics;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentLocation;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentDimensions;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.WriteSegmentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateSegmentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateSegmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateSegment {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                Usage:   <appId>

                                Where:
                                  appId - The application ID to create a segment
 for.

                                """;

                if (args.length != 1) {
                        System.out.println(usage);
                        System.exit(1);
                }

                String appId = args[0];
                PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                                .build();

                SegmentResponse result = createSegment(pinpoint, appId);
                System.out.println("Segment " + result.name() + " created.");
                System.out.println(result.segmentType());
                pinpoint.close();
        }
```

```
       public static SegmentResponse createSegment(PinpointClient client, String
appId) {
               try {
                       Map<String, AttributeDimension> segmentAttributes = new
HashMap<>();
                       segmentAttributes.put("Team",
AttributeDimension.builder()
                                       .attributeType(AttributeType.INCLUSIVE)
                                       .values("Lakers")
                                       .build());

                       RecencyDimension recencyDimension =
RecencyDimension.builder()
                                       .duration("DAY_30")
                                       .recencyType("ACTIVE")
                                       .build();

                       SegmentBehaviors segmentBehaviors =
SegmentBehaviors.builder()
                                       .recency(recencyDimension)
                                       .build();

                       SegmentDemographics segmentDemographics =
SegmentDemographics
                                       .builder()
                                       .build();

                       SegmentLocation segmentLocation = SegmentLocation
                                       .builder()
                                       .build();

                       SegmentDimensions dimensions = SegmentDimensions
                                       .builder()
                                       .attributes(segmentAttributes)
                                       .behavior(segmentBehaviors)
                                       .demographic(segmentDemographics)
                                       .location(segmentLocation)
                                       .build();

                       WriteSegmentRequest writeSegmentRequest =
WriteSegmentRequest.builder()
                                       .name("MySegment")
                                       .dimensions(dimensions)
```

```
                                        .build();

                        CreateSegmentRequest createSegmentRequest =
 CreateSegmentRequest.builder()
                                        .applicationId(appId)
                                        .writeSegmentRequest(writeSegmentRequest)
                                        .build();

                        CreateSegmentResponse createSegmentResult =
 client.createSegment(createSegmentRequest);
                        System.out.println("Segment ID: " +
 createSegmentResult.segmentResponse().id());
                        System.out.println("Done");
                        return createSegmentResult.segmentResponse();

                } catch (PinpointException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
                return null;
        }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateSegmentconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createPinpointSegment(applicationIdVal: String?): String? {
    val segmentAttributes = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeDimension>()
    val myList = mutableListOf<String>()
    myList.add("Lakers")

    val atts =
```

```
        AttributeDimension {
            attributeType = AttributeType.Inclusive
            values = myList
        }

    segmentAttributes["Team"] = atts
    val recencyDimension =
        RecencyDimension {
            duration = Duration.fromValue("DAY_30")
            recencyType = RecencyType.fromValue("ACTIVE")
        }

    val segmentBehaviors =
        SegmentBehaviors {
            recency = recencyDimension
        }

    val segmentLocation = SegmentLocation {}
    val dimensionsOb =
        SegmentDimensions {
            attributes = segmentAttributes
            behavior = segmentBehaviors
            demographic = SegmentDemographics {}
            location = segmentLocation
        }

    val writeSegmentRequestOb =
        WriteSegmentRequest {
            name = "MySegment101"
            dimensions = dimensionsOb
        }

    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val createSegmentResult: CreateSegmentResponse =
            pinpoint.createSegment(
                CreateSegmentRequest {
                    applicationId = applicationIdVal
                    writeSegmentRequest = writeSegmentRequestOb
                },
            )
        println("Segment ID is ${createSegmentResult.segmentResponse?.id}")
        return createSegmentResult.segmentResponse?.id
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateSegmentconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteApp`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteApp`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Eliminazione di un'applicazione

L'esempio `delete-app` seguente elimina un'applicazione (progetto).

```
aws pinpoint delete-app \
    --application-id 810c7aab86d42fb2b56c8c966example
```

Output:

```
{
    "ApplicationResponse": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:mobiletargeting:us-
west-2:AIDACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE:apps/810c7aab86d42fb2b56c8c966example",
        "Id": "810c7aab86d42fb2b56c8c966example",
        "Name": "ExampleCorp",
        "tags": {}
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteApp AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina un'applicazione.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DeleteAppRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DeleteAppResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteApp {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:  <appId>

                Where:
                 appId - The ID of the application to delete.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String appId = args[0];
        System.out.println("Deleting an application with ID: " + appId);
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        deletePinApp(pinpoint, appId);
        System.out.println("Done");
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void deletePinApp(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId) {
        try {
            DeleteAppRequest appRequest = DeleteAppRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            DeleteAppResponse result = pinpoint.deleteApp(appRequest);
            String appName = result.applicationResponse().name();
            System.out.println("Application " + appName + " has been deleted.");

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAppconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deletePinApp(appId: String?) {
```

```
    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result =
            pinpoint.deleteApp(
                DeleteAppRequest {
                    applicationId = appId
                },
            )
        val appName = result.applicationResponse?.name
        println("Application $appName has been deleted.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAppconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`DeleteEndpoint`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteEndpoint`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Eliminare un endpoint.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DeleteEndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DeleteEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteEndpoint {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <appName> <endpointId >

                Where:
                  appId - The id of the application to delete.
                  endpointId - The id of the endpoint to delete.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        String endpointId = args[1];
        System.out.println("Deleting an endpoint with id: " + endpointId);
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        deletePinEncpoint(pinpoint, appId, endpointId);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void deletePinEncpoint(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId,
 String endpointId) {
        try {
            DeleteEndpointRequest appRequest = DeleteEndpointRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .endpointId(endpointId)
                    .build();

            DeleteEndpointResponse result = pinpoint.deleteEndpoint(appRequest);
            String id = result.endpointResponse().id();
            System.out.println("The deleted endpoint id  " + id);

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteEndpointconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deletePinEncpoint(
    appIdVal: String?,
    endpointIdVal: String?,
) {
    val deleteEndpointRequest =
        DeleteEndpointRequest {
            applicationId = appIdVal
            endpointId = endpointIdVal
        }

    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result = pinpoint.deleteEndpoint(deleteEndpointRequest)
        val id = result.endpointResponse?.id
        println("The deleted endpoint is  $id")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteEndpointconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`GetEndpoint`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetEndpoint`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Recupero di informazioni sulle impostazioni e gli attributi di un endpoint specifico per un'applicazione

L'esempio `get-endpoint` seguente recupera le informazioni sulle impostazioni e gli attributi di un endpoint specifico per un'applicazione.

```
aws pinpoint get-endpoint \
    --application-id 611e3e3cdd47474c9c1399a505665b91 \
    --endpoint-id testendpoint \
    --region us-east-1
```

Output:

```
{
    "EndpointResponse": {
        "Address": "+11234567890",
        "ApplicationId": "611e3e3cdd47474c9c1399a505665b91",
        "Attributes": {},
        "ChannelType": "SMS",
        "CohortId": "63",
        "CreationDate": "2019-01-28T23:55:11.534Z",
        "EffectiveDate": "2021-08-06T00:04:51.763Z",
        "EndpointStatus": "ACTIVE",
        "Id": "testendpoint",
        "Location": {
            "Country": "USA"
        },
        "Metrics": {
            "SmsDelivered": 1.0
        },
        "OptOut": "ALL",
        "RequestId": "a204b1f2-7e26-48a7-9c80-b49a2143489d",
        "User": {
            "UserAttributes": {
                "Age": [
```

```
                    "24"
                ]
            },
        "UserId": "testuser"
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetEndpoint AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import com.google.gson.FieldNamingPolicy;
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetEndpointRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class LookUpEndpoint {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:   <appId> <endpoint>

                Where:
                  appId - The ID of the application to delete.
                  endpoint - The ID of the endpoint.\s
                  """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        String endpoint = args[1];
        System.out.println("Looking up an endpoint point with ID: " + endpoint);
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        lookupPinpointEndpoint(pinpoint, appId, endpoint);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void lookupPinpointEndpoint(PinpointClient pinpoint, String
appId, String endpoint) {
        try {
            GetEndpointRequest appRequest = GetEndpointRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .endpointId(endpoint)
                    .build();

            GetEndpointResponse result = pinpoint.getEndpoint(appRequest);
            EndpointResponse endResponse = result.endpointResponse();

            // Uses the Google Gson library to pretty print the endpoint JSON.
            Gson gson = new GsonBuilder()
                    .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
                    .setPrettyPrinting()
                    .create();

            String endpointJson = gson.toJson(endResponse);
            System.out.println(endpointJson);
```

```
        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetEndpointconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun lookupPinpointEndpoint(
    appId: String?,
    endpoint: String?,
) {
    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result =
            pinpoint.getEndpoint(
                GetEndpointRequest {
                    applicationId = appId
                    endpointId = endpoint
                },
            )
        val endResponse = result.endpointResponse

        // Uses the Google Gson library to pretty print the endpoint JSON.
        val gson: com.google.gson.Gson =
            GsonBuilder()
                .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
                .setPrettyPrinting()
                .create()
```

```
        val endpointJson: String = gson.toJson(endResponse)
        println(endpointJson)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetEndpointconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`GetSegments`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetSegments`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i segmenti.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetSegmentsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetSegmentsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListSegments {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <appId>

                Where:
                  appId - The ID of the application that contains a segment.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listSegs(pinpoint, appId);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void listSegs(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId) {
        try {
            GetSegmentsRequest request = GetSegmentsRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            GetSegmentsResponse response = pinpoint.getSegments(request);
            List<SegmentResponse> segments = response.segmentsResponse().item();
            for (SegmentResponse segment : segments) {
                System.out
                        .println("Segement " + segment.id() + " " +
 segment.name() + " " + segment.lastModifiedDate());
            }

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetSegmentsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listSegs(appId: String?) {
    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val response =
            pinpoint.getSegments(
                GetSegmentsRequest {
                    applicationId = appId
                },
            )
        response.segmentsResponse?.item?.forEach { segment ->
            println("Segement id is ${segment.id}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetSegmentsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`GetSmsChannel`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetSmsChannel`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Recupero delle informazioni sullo stato e sulle impostazioni del canale SMS per un'applicazione

L'esempio `get-sms-channel` seguente recupera lo stato e le impostazioni del canale di sms per un'applicazione.

```
aws pinpoint get-sms-channel \
    --application-id 6e0b7591a90841d2b5d93fa11143e5a7 \
    --region us-east-1
```

Output:

```
{
    "SMSChannelResponse": {
        "ApplicationId": "6e0b7591a90841d2b5d93fa11143e5a7",
        "CreationDate": "2019-10-08T18:39:18.511Z",
        "Enabled": true,
        "Id": "sms",
        "IsArchived": false,
        "LastModifiedDate": "2019-10-08T18:39:18.511Z",
        "Platform": "SMS",
        "PromotionalMessagesPerSecond": 20,
        "TransactionalMessagesPerSecond": 20,
        "Version": 1
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetSmsChannel AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SMSChannelResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetSmsChannelRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SMSChannelRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.UpdateSmsChannelRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.UpdateSmsChannelResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class UpdateChannel {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage: CreateChannel <appId>

                Where:
                  appId - The name of the application whose channel is updated.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        SMSChannelResponse getResponse = getSMSChannel(pinpoint, appId);
        toggleSmsChannel(pinpoint, appId, getResponse);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    private static SMSChannelResponse getSMSChannel(PinpointClient client, String
 appId) {
        try {
            GetSmsChannelRequest request = GetSmsChannelRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
```

```
                    .build();

            SMSChannelResponse response =
 client.getSmsChannel(request).smsChannelResponse();
            System.out.println("Channel state is " + response.enabled());
            return response;

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    private static void toggleSmsChannel(PinpointClient client, String appId,
 SMSChannelResponse getResponse) {
        boolean enabled = !getResponse.enabled();
        try {
            SMSChannelRequest request = SMSChannelRequest.builder()
                    .enabled(enabled)
                    .build();

            UpdateSmsChannelRequest updateRequest =
 UpdateSmsChannelRequest.builder()
                    .smsChannelRequest(request)
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            UpdateSmsChannelResponse result =
 client.updateSmsChannel(updateRequest);
            System.out.println("Channel state: " +
 result.smsChannelResponse().enabled());

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetSmsChannelconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`GetUserEndpoints`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetUserEndpoints`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetUserEndpointsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetUserEndpointsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListEndpointIds {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <applicationId> <userId>

                Where:
                   applicationId - The ID of the Amazon Pinpoint application that
 has the endpoint.
                   userId - The user id applicable to the endpoints""";

        if (args.length != 2) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String applicationId = args[0];
        String userId = args[1];
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listAllEndpoints(pinpoint, applicationId, userId);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void listAllEndpoints(PinpointClient pinpoint,
            String applicationId,
            String userId) {

        try {
            GetUserEndpointsRequest endpointsRequest =
 GetUserEndpointsRequest.builder()
                    .userId(userId)
                    .applicationId(applicationId)
                    .build();

            GetUserEndpointsResponse response =
 pinpoint.getUserEndpoints(endpointsRequest);
            List<EndpointResponse> endpoints =
 response.endpointsResponse().item();

            // Display the results.
            for (EndpointResponse endpoint : endpoints) {
                System.out.println("The channel type is: " +
 endpoint.channelType());
                System.out.println("The address is  " + endpoint.address());
            }

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetUserEndpointsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzo **`SendMessages`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SendMessages`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio e-mail.

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Pinpoint;
using Amazon.Pinpoint.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace SendEmailMessage;

public class SendEmailMainClass
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
        .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
        .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
        .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
            true) // Optionally load local settings.
        .Build();

        // The AWS Region that you want to use to send the email. For a list of
        // AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint API is available, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/apireference/
```

```
        string region = "us-east-1";

        // The "From" address. This address has to be verified in Amazon
Pinpoint
        // in the region you're using to send email.
        string senderAddress = configuration["SenderAddress"]!;

        // The address on the "To" line. If your Amazon Pinpoint account is in
        // the sandbox, this address also has to be verified.
        string toAddress = configuration["ToAddress"]!;

        // The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you send this
message.
        // Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or
application
        // that you choose.
        string appId = configuration["AppId"]!;

        try
        {
            await SendEmailMessage(region, appId, toAddress, senderAddress);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The message wasn't sent. Error message: " +
ex.Message);
        }
    }

    public static async Task<MessageResponse> SendEmailMessage(
        string region, string appId, string toAddress, string senderAddress)
    {
        var client = new
AmazonPinpointClient(RegionEndpoint.GetBySystemName(region));

        // The subject line of the email.
        string subject = "Amazon Pinpoint Email test";

        // The body of the email for recipients whose email clients don't
        // support HTML content.
        string textBody = @"Amazon Pinpoint Email Test (.NET)"
                          + "\n----------------------------------"
                          + "\nThis email was sent using the Amazon Pinpoint API
using the AWS SDK for .NET.";
```

```
        // The body of the email for recipients whose email clients support
        // HTML content.
        string htmlBody = @"<html>"
                          + "\n<head></head>"
                          + "\n<body>"
                          + "\n  <h1>Amazon Pinpoint Email Test (AWS SDK
 for .NET)</h1>"
                          + "\n  <p>This email was sent using the "
                          + "\n    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/
pinpoint/'>Amazon Pinpoint</a> API "
                          + "\n    using the <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-
for-net/'>AWS SDK for .NET</a>"
                          + "\n  </p>"
                          + "\n</body>"
                          + "\n</html>";

        // The character encoding the you want to use for the subject line and
        // message body of the email.
        string charset = "UTF-8";

        var sendRequest = new SendMessagesRequest
        {
            ApplicationId = appId,
            MessageRequest = new MessageRequest
            {
                Addresses = new Dictionary<string, AddressConfiguration>
                {
                    {
                        toAddress,
                        new AddressConfiguration
                        {
                            ChannelType = ChannelType.EMAIL
                        }
                    }
                },
                MessageConfiguration = new DirectMessageConfiguration
                {
                    EmailMessage = new EmailMessage
                    {
                        FromAddress = senderAddress,
                        SimpleEmail = new SimpleEmail
                        {
                            HtmlPart = new SimpleEmailPart
```

```
                            {
                                Charset = charset,
                                Data = htmlBody
                            },
                            TextPart = new SimpleEmailPart
                            {
                                Charset = charset,
                                Data = textBody
                            },
                            Subject = new SimpleEmailPart
                            {
                                Charset = charset,
                                Data = subject
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        };
        Console.WriteLine("Sending message...");
        SendMessagesResponse response = await
 client.SendMessagesAsync(sendRequest);
        Console.WriteLine("Message sent!");
        return response.MessageResponse;
    }
}
```

Invia un messaggio SMS.

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Pinpoint;
using Amazon.Pinpoint.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace SendSmsMessage;

public class SendSmsMessageMainClass
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
```

```
        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        // The AWS Region that you want to use to send the message. For a list of
        // AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint API is available, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/apireference/
        string region = "us-east-1";

        // The phone number or short code to send the message from. The phone
 number
        // or short code that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon
 Pinpoint
        // account. For best results, specify long codes in E.164 format.
        string originationNumber = configuration["OriginationNumber"]!;

        // The recipient's phone number.  For best results, you should specify
 the
        // phone number in E.164 format.
        string destinationNumber = configuration["DestinationNumber"]!;

        // The Pinpoint project/ application ID to use when you send this
 message.
        // Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or
 application
        // that you choose.
        string appId = configuration["AppId"]!;

        // The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
        // time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
        // marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.
        MessageType messageType = MessageType.TRANSACTIONAL;

        // The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
        string? registeredKeyword = configuration["RegisteredKeyword"];

        // The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
        // varies by country or region. For more information, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-
countries.html
        string? senderId = configuration["SenderId"];
```

```
        try
        {
            var response = await SendSmsMessage(region, appId, destinationNumber,
                originationNumber, registeredKeyword, senderId, messageType);
            Console.WriteLine($"Message sent to
{response.MessageResponse.Result.Count} recipient(s).");
            foreach (var messageResultValue in
                     response.MessageResponse.Result.Select(r => r.Value))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{messageResultValue.MessageId} Status:
{messageResultValue.DeliveryStatus}");
            }
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The message wasn't sent. Error message: " +
ex.Message);
        }
    }

    public static async Task<SendMessagesResponse> SendSmsMessage(
        string region, string appId, string destinationNumber, string
originationNumber,
        string? keyword, string? senderId, MessageType messageType)
    {

        // The content of the SMS message.
        string message = "This message was sent through Amazon Pinpoint using" +
                         " the AWS SDK for .NET. Reply STOP to opt out.";


        var client = new
AmazonPinpointClient(RegionEndpoint.GetBySystemName(region));

        SendMessagesRequest sendRequest = new SendMessagesRequest
        {
            ApplicationId = appId,
            MessageRequest = new MessageRequest
            {
                Addresses =
                    new Dictionary<string, AddressConfiguration>
                    {
                        {
```

```
                            destinationNumber,
                            new AddressConfiguration { ChannelType =
 ChannelType.SMS }
                        }
                    },
                MessageConfiguration = new DirectMessageConfiguration
                {
                    SMSMessage = new SMSMessage
                    {
                        Body = message,
                        MessageType = MessageType.TRANSACTIONAL,
                        OriginationNumber = originationNumber,
                        SenderId = senderId,
                        Keyword = keyword
                    }
                }
            }
        };
        SendMessagesResponse response = await
 client.SendMessagesAsync(sendRequest);
        return response;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendMessagesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Invio di un messaggio SMS utilizzando l'endpoint di un'applicazione

L'esempio `send-messages` seguente invia un messaggio diretto per un'applicazione con un endpoint.

```
aws pinpoint send-messages \
    --application-id 611e3e3cdd47474c9c1399a505665b91 \
    --message-request file://myfile.json \
    --region us-west-2
```

Contenuto di `myfile.json`.

```
{
    "MessageConfiguration": {
        "SMSMessage": {
            "Body": "hello, how are you?"
        }
    },
    "Endpoints": {
        "testendpoint": {}
    }
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "MessageResponse": {
        "ApplicationId": "611e3e3cdd47474c9c1399a505665b91",
        "EndpointResult": {
            "testendpoint": {
                "Address": "+12345678900",
                "DeliveryStatus": "SUCCESSFUL",
                "MessageId": "itnuqhai5alf1n6ahv3udc05n7hhddr6gb3lq6g0",
                "StatusCode": 200,
                "StatusMessage": "MessageId:
 itnuqhai5alf1n6ahv3udc05n7hhddr6gb3lq6g0"
            }
        },
        "RequestId": "c7e23264-04b2-4a46-b800-d24923f74753"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Canale SMS di Amazon Pinpoint nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon Pinpoint.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SendMessages AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio e-mail.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AddressConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ChannelType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SimpleEmailPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SimpleEmail;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EmailMessage;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DirectMessageConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.PinpointEmailClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Body;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Content;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Destination;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.EmailContent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.SendEmailRequest;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
```

```
public class SendEmailMessage {

        // The character encoding the you want to use for the subject line and
        // message body of the email.
        public static String charset = "UTF-8";

    // The body of the email for recipients whose email clients support HTML
 content.
    static final String body = """
        Amazon Pinpoint test (AWS SDK for Java 2.x)

        This email was sent through the Amazon Pinpoint Email API using the AWS
 SDK for Java 2.x

        """;

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                Usage:    <subject> <appId> <senderAddress>
 <toAddress>

            Where:
               subject - The email subject to use.
               senderAddress - The from address. This address has to be verified
 in Amazon Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email\s
               toAddress - The to address. This address has to be verified in
 Amazon Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String subject = args[0];
        String senderAddress = args[1];
        String toAddress = args[2];
        System.out.println("Sending a message");
        PinpointEmailClient pinpoint = PinpointEmailClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        sendEmail(pinpoint, subject, senderAddress, toAddress);
```

```
        System.out.println("Email was sent");
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void sendEmail(PinpointEmailClient pinpointEmailClient, String
 subject, String senderAddress, String toAddress) {
        try {
            Content content = Content.builder()
                .data(body)
                .build();

            Body messageBody = Body.builder()
                .text(content)
                .build();

            Message message = Message.builder()
                .body(messageBody)
                .subject(Content.builder().data(subject).build())
                .build();

            Destination destination = Destination.builder()
                .toAddresses(toAddress)
                .build();

            EmailContent emailContent = EmailContent.builder()
                .simple(message)
                .build();

            SendEmailRequest sendEmailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .fromEmailAddress(senderAddress)
                .destination(destination)
                .content(emailContent)
                .build();

            pinpointEmailClient.sendEmail(sendEmailRequest);
            System.out.println("Message Sent");

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Invio di un messaggio e-mail con valori CC.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import  software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.PinpointEmailClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Body;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Content;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Destination;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.EmailContent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.SendEmailRequest;
import java.util.ArrayList;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SendEmailMessageCC {

    // The body of the email.
    static final String body = """
        Amazon Pinpoint test (AWS SDK for Java 2.x)

        This email was sent through the Amazon Pinpoint Email API using the AWS
 SDK for Java 2.x

        """;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:    <subject> <senderAddress> <toAddress> <ccAddress>

            Where:
               subject - The email subject to use.
               senderAddress - The from address. This address has to be verified
 in Amazon Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email\s
```

```
               toAddress - The to address. This address has to be verified in
Amazon Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email\s
               ccAddress - The CC address.
            """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String subject = args[0];
        String senderAddress = args[1];
        String toAddress = args[2];
        String ccAddress = args[3];

        System.out.println("Sending a message");
        PinpointEmailClient pinpoint = PinpointEmailClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        ArrayList<String> ccList = new ArrayList<>();
        ccList.add(ccAddress);
        sendEmail(pinpoint, subject, senderAddress, toAddress, ccList);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void sendEmail(PinpointEmailClient pinpointEmailClient, String
subject, String senderAddress, String toAddress, ArrayList<String> ccAddresses)
{
        try {
            Content content = Content.builder()
                .data(body)
                .build();

            Body messageBody = Body.builder()
                .text(content)
                .build();

            Message message = Message.builder()
                .body(messageBody)
                .subject(Content.builder().data(subject).build())
                .build();

            Destination destination = Destination.builder()
```

```
                .toAddresses(toAddress)
                .ccAddresses(ccAddresses)
                .build();

            EmailContent emailContent = EmailContent.builder()
                .simple(message)
                .build();

            SendEmailRequest sendEmailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .fromEmailAddress(senderAddress)
                .destination(destination)
                .content(emailContent)
                .build();

            pinpointEmailClient.sendEmail(sendEmailRequest);
            System.out.println("Message Sent");

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            // Handle exception
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

Invia un messaggio SMS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DirectMessageConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SMSMessage;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AddressConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ChannelType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SendMessage {

        // The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
        // time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
        // marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.
        public static String messageType = "TRANSACTIONAL";

        // The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
        public static String registeredKeyword = "myKeyword";

        // The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
        // varies by country or region. For more information, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-
countries.html
        public static String senderId = "MySenderID";

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                Usage:   <message> <appId> <originationNumber>
 <destinationNumber>\s

                                Where:
                                  message - The body of the message to send.
                                  appId - The Amazon Pinpoint project/application
 ID to use when you send this message.
                                  originationNumber - The phone number or
 short code that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint
 account. For best results, specify long codes in E.164 format (for example,
 +1-555-555-5654).
                                  destinationNumber - The recipient's phone
 number.  For best results, you should specify the phone number in E.164 format
 (for example, +1-555-555-5654).\s
                                  """;

                if (args.length != 4) {
                        System.out.println(usage);
```

```
                        System.exit(1);
                }

                String message = args[0];
                String appId = args[1];
                String originationNumber = args[2];
                String destinationNumber = args[3];
                System.out.println("Sending a message");
                PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                                .build();

                sendSMSMessage(pinpoint, message, appId, originationNumber,
destinationNumber);
                pinpoint.close();
        }

        public static void sendSMSMessage(PinpointClient pinpoint, String
message, String appId,
                        String originationNumber,
                        String destinationNumber) {
                try {
                        Map<String, AddressConfiguration> addressMap = new
HashMap<String, AddressConfiguration>();
                        AddressConfiguration addConfig =
AddressConfiguration.builder()
                                        .channelType(ChannelType.SMS)
                                        .build();

                        addressMap.put(destinationNumber, addConfig);
                        SMSMessage smsMessage = SMSMessage.builder()
                                        .body(message)
                                        .messageType(messageType)
                                        .originationNumber(originationNumber)
                                        .senderId(senderId)
                                        .keyword(registeredKeyword)
                                        .build();

                        // Create a DirectMessageConfiguration object.
                        DirectMessageConfiguration direct =
DirectMessageConfiguration.builder()
                                        .smsMessage(smsMessage)
                                        .build();
```

```
                        MessageRequest msgReq = MessageRequest.builder()
                                        .addresses(addressMap)
                                        .messageConfiguration(direct)
                                        .build();

                        // create a SendMessagesRequest object
                        SendMessagesRequest request =
 SendMessagesRequest.builder()
                                        .applicationId(appId)
                                        .messageRequest(msgReq)
                                        .build();

                        SendMessagesResponse response =
 pinpoint.sendMessages(request);
                        MessageResponse msg1 = response.messageResponse();
                        Map map1 = msg1.result();

                        // Write out the result of sendMessage.
                        map1.forEach((k, v) -> System.out.println((k + ":" +
 v)));

                } catch (PinpointException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }
}
```

Invia messaggi SMS in batch.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DirectMessageConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SMSMessage;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AddressConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ChannelType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
```

```
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SendMessageBatch {

    // The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
    // time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
    // marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.
    public static String messageType = "TRANSACTIONAL";

    // The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
    public static String registeredKeyword = "myKeyword";

    // The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
    // varies by country or region. For more information, see
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-
countries.html
    public static String senderId = "MySenderID";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <message> <appId> <originationNumber>
 <destinationNumber> <destinationNumber1>\s

                Where:
                  message - The body of the message to send.
                  appId - The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when
 you send this message.
                  originationNumber - The phone number or short code that
 you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account. For best
 results, specify long codes in E.164 format (for example, +1-555-555-5654).
```

```
                 destinationNumber - The recipient's phone number.  For best
results, you should specify the phone number in E.164 format (for example,
+1-555-555-5654).
                 destinationNumber1 - The second recipient's phone number.  For
best results, you should specify the phone number in E.164 format (for example,
+1-555-555-5654).\s
               """;

       if (args.length != 5) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       String message = args[0];
       String appId = args[1];
       String originationNumber = args[2];
       String destinationNumber = args[3];
       String destinationNumber1 = args[4];
       System.out.println("Sending a message");
       PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
               .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
               .build();

       sendSMSMessage(pinpoint, message, appId, originationNumber,
destinationNumber, destinationNumber1);
       pinpoint.close();
   }

   public static void sendSMSMessage(PinpointClient pinpoint, String message,
String appId,
                                     String originationNumber,
                                     String destinationNumber, String
destinationNumber1) {
       try {
           Map<String, AddressConfiguration> addressMap = new HashMap<String,
AddressConfiguration>();
           AddressConfiguration addConfig = AddressConfiguration.builder()
                   .channelType(ChannelType.SMS)
                   .build();

           // Add an entry to the Map object for each number to whom you want to
send a
           // message.
           addressMap.put(destinationNumber, addConfig);
```

```
            addressMap.put(destinationNumber1, addConfig);
            SMSMessage smsMessage = SMSMessage.builder()
                    .body(message)
                    .messageType(messageType)
                    .originationNumber(originationNumber)
                    .senderId(senderId)
                    .keyword(registeredKeyword)
                    .build();

            // Create a DirectMessageConfiguration object.
            DirectMessageConfiguration direct =
 DirectMessageConfiguration.builder()
                    .smsMessage(smsMessage)
                    .build();

            MessageRequest msgReq = MessageRequest.builder()
                    .addresses(addressMap)
                    .messageConfiguration(direct)
                    .build();

            // Create a SendMessagesRequest object.
            SendMessagesRequest request = SendMessagesRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .messageRequest(msgReq)
                    .build();

            SendMessagesResponse response = pinpoint.sendMessages(request);
            MessageResponse msg1 = response.messageResponse();
            Map map1 = msg1.result();

            // Write out the result of sendMessage.
            map1.forEach((k, v) -> System.out.println((k + ":" + v)));

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendMessagesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { PinpointClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-pinpoint";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "us-east-1";
export const pinClient = new PinpointClient({ region: REGION });
```

Invia un messaggio e-mail.

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { SendMessagesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-pinpoint";
import { pinClient } from "./libs/pinClient.js";

// The FromAddress must be verified in SES.
const fromAddress = "FROM_ADDRESS";
const toAddress = "TO_ADDRESS";
const projectId = "PINPOINT_PROJECT_ID";

// The subject line of the email.
const subject = "Amazon Pinpoint Test (AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)";

// The email body for recipients with non-HTML email clients.
const body_text = `Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)
----------------------------------------------------
This email was sent with Amazon Pinpoint using the AWS SDK for JavaScript in
 Node.js.
For more information, see https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-node-js/`;

// The body of the email for recipients whose email clients support HTML content.
const body_html = `<html>
<head></head>
```

```
<body>
  <h1>Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)</h1>
  <p>This email was sent with
    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/'>the Amazon Pinpoint Email API</a>
 using the
    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-node-js/'>
      AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js</a>.</p>
</body>
</html>`;

// The character encoding for the subject line and message body of the email.
const charset = "UTF-8";

const params = {
  ApplicationId: projectId,
  MessageRequest: {
    Addresses: {
      [toAddress]: {
        ChannelType: "EMAIL",
      },
    },
    MessageConfiguration: {
      EmailMessage: {
        FromAddress: fromAddress,
        SimpleEmail: {
          Subject: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: subject,
          },
          HtmlPart: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: body_html,
          },
          TextPart: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: body_text,
          },
        },
      },
    },
  },
};

const run = async () => {
```

```
  try {
    const { MessageResponse } = await pinClient.send(
      new SendMessagesCommand(params),
    );

    if (!MessageResponse) {
      throw new Error("No message response.");
    }

    if (!MessageResponse.Result) {
      throw new Error("No message result.");
    }

    const recipientResult = MessageResponse.Result[toAddress];

    if (recipientResult.StatusCode !== 200) {
      throw new Error(recipientResult.StatusMessage);
    }
    console.log(recipientResult.MessageId);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err.message);
  }
};

run();
```

Invia un messaggio SMS.

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { SendMessagesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-pinpoint";
import { pinClient } from "./libs/pinClient.js";

/* The phone number or short code to send the message from. The phone number
 or short code that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint
account. For best results, specify long codes in E.164 format. */
const originationNumber = "SENDER_NUMBER"; //e.g., +1XXXXXXXXXX

// The recipient's phone number.  For best results, you should specify the phone
 number in E.164 format.
const destinationNumber = "RECEIVER_NUMBER"; //e.g., +1XXXXXXXXXX
```

```
// The content of the SMS message.
const message =
  "This message was sent through Amazon Pinpoint " +
  "using the AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js. Reply STOP to " +
  "opt out.";

/*The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you send this message.
Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or application
that you choose.*/
const projectId = "PINPOINT_PROJECT_ID"; //e.g., XXXXXXXX66e4e9986478cXXXXXXXXX

/* The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.*/
const messageType = "TRANSACTIONAL";

// The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
const registeredKeyword = "myKeyword";

/* The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
// varies by country or region. For more information, see
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-
countries.html.*/

const senderId = "MySenderID";

// Specify the parameters to pass to the API.
const params = {
  ApplicationId: projectId,
  MessageRequest: {
    Addresses: {
      [destinationNumber]: {
        ChannelType: "SMS",
      },
    },
    MessageConfiguration: {
      SMSMessage: {
        Body: message,
        Keyword: registeredKeyword,
        MessageType: messageType,
        OriginationNumber: originationNumber,
        SenderId: senderId,
      },
    },
```

```
  },
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await pinClient.send(new SendMessagesCommand(params));
    console.log(
      `Message sent!
 ${data.MessageResponse.Result[destinationNumber].StatusMessage}`,
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SendMessagessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio e-mail.

```
"use strict";

const AWS = require("aws-sdk");

// The AWS Region that you want to use to send the email. For a list of
// AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint API is available, see
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/apireference/
const aws_region = "us-west-2";

// The "From" address. This address has to be verified in Amazon Pinpoint
// in the region that you use to send email.
const senderAddress = "sender@example.com";
```

```
// The address on the "To" line. If your Amazon Pinpoint account is in
// the sandbox, this address also has to be verified.
var toAddress = "recipient@example.com";

// The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you send this message.
// Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or application
// that you choose.
const appId = "ce796be37f32f178af652b26eexample";

// The subject line of the email.
var subject = "Amazon Pinpoint (AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)";

// The email body for recipients with non-HTML email clients.
var body_text = `Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)
----------------------------------------------------
This email was sent with Amazon Pinpoint using the AWS SDK for JavaScript in
 Node.js.
For more information, see https:\/\/aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-node-js/`;

// The body of the email for recipients whose email clients support HTML content.
var body_html = `<html>
<head></head>
<body>
  <h1>Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)</h1>
  <p>This email was sent with
    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/'>the Amazon Pinpoint API</a> using
 the
    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-node-js/'>
      AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js</a>.</p>
</body>
</html>`;

// The character encoding the you want to use for the subject line and
// message body of the email.
var charset = "UTF-8";

// Specify that you're using a shared credentials file.
var credentials = new AWS.SharedIniFileCredentials({ profile: "default" });
AWS.config.credentials = credentials;

// Specify the region.
AWS.config.update({ region: aws_region });
```

```
//Create a new Pinpoint object.
var pinpoint = new AWS.Pinpoint();

// Specify the parameters to pass to the API.
var params = {
  ApplicationId: appId,
  MessageRequest: {
    Addresses: {
      [toAddress]: {
        ChannelType: "EMAIL",
      },
    },
    MessageConfiguration: {
      EmailMessage: {
        FromAddress: senderAddress,
        SimpleEmail: {
          Subject: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: subject,
          },
          HtmlPart: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: body_html,
          },
          TextPart: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: body_text,
          },
        },
      },
    },
  },
};

//Try to send the email.
pinpoint.sendMessages(params, function (err, data) {
  // If something goes wrong, print an error message.
  if (err) {
    console.log(err.message);
  } else {
    console.log(
      "Email sent! Message ID: ",
      data["MessageResponse"]["Result"][toAddress]["MessageId"]
    );
```

```
  }
});
```

Invia un messaggio SMS.

```
"use strict";

var AWS = require("aws-sdk");

// The AWS Region that you want to use to send the message. For a list of
// AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint API is available, see
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/apireference/.
var aws_region = "us-east-1";

// The phone number or short code to send the message from. The phone number
// or short code that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint
// account. For best results, specify long codes in E.164 format.
var originationNumber = "+12065550199";

// The recipient's phone number.  For best results, you should specify the
// phone number in E.164 format.
var destinationNumber = "+14255550142";

// The content of the SMS message.
var message =
  "This message was sent through Amazon Pinpoint " +
  "using the AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js. Reply STOP to " +
  "opt out.";

// The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you send this message.
// Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or application
// that you choose.
var applicationId = "ce796be37f32f178af652b26eexample";

// The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
// time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
// marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.
var messageType = "TRANSACTIONAL";

// The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
```

```
var registeredKeyword = "myKeyword";

// The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
// varies by country or region. For more information, see
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-
countries.html
var senderId = "MySenderID";

// Specify that you're using a shared credentials file, and optionally specify
// the profile that you want to use.
var credentials = new AWS.SharedIniFileCredentials({ profile: "default" });
AWS.config.credentials = credentials;

// Specify the region.
AWS.config.update({ region: aws_region });

//Create a new Pinpoint object.
var pinpoint = new AWS.Pinpoint();

// Specify the parameters to pass to the API.
var params = {
  ApplicationId: applicationId,
  MessageRequest: {
    Addresses: {
      [destinationNumber]: {
        ChannelType: "SMS",
      },
    },
    MessageConfiguration: {
      SMSMessage: {
        Body: message,
        Keyword: registeredKeyword,
        MessageType: messageType,
        OriginationNumber: originationNumber,
        SenderId: senderId,
      },
    },
  },
};

//Try to send the message.
pinpoint.sendMessages(params, function (err, data) {
  // If something goes wrong, print an error message.
  if (err) {
```

```
    console.log(err.message);
    // Otherwise, show the unique ID for the message.
  } else {
    console.log(
      "Message sent! " +
        data["MessageResponse"]["Result"][destinationNumber]["StatusMessage"]
    );
  }
});
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SendMessagessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */

val body: String =
    """
    Amazon Pinpoint test (AWS SDK for Kotlin)

    This email was sent through the Amazon Pinpoint Email API using the AWS SDK
 for Kotlin.
```

```
    """.trimIndent()

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <subject> <appId> <senderAddress> <toAddress>

    Where:
        subject - The email subject to use.
        senderAddress - The from address. This address has to be verified in
 Amazon Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email
        toAddress - The to address. This address has to be verified in Amazon
 Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email
    """

    if (args.size != 3) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val subject = args[0]
    val senderAddress = args[1]
    val toAddress = args[2]
    sendEmail(subject, senderAddress, toAddress)
}

suspend fun sendEmail(
    subjectVal: String?,
    senderAddress: String,
    toAddressVal: String,
) {
    var content =
        Content {
            data = body
        }

    val messageBody =
        Body {
            text = content
        }

    val subContent =
        Content {
            data = subjectVal
```

```
        }

    val message =
        Message {
            body = messageBody
            subject = subContent
        }

    val destinationOb =
        Destination {
            toAddresses = listOf(toAddressVal)
        }

    val emailContent =
        EmailContent {
            simple = message
        }

    val sendEmailRequest =
        SendEmailRequest {
            fromEmailAddress = senderAddress
            destination = destinationOb
            this.content = emailContent
        }

    PinpointEmailClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { pinpointemail ->
        pinpointemail.sendEmail(sendEmailRequest)
        println("Message Sent")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendMessagesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio e-mail.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def send_email_message(
    pinpoint_client,
    app_id,
    sender,
    to_addresses,
    char_set,
    subject,
    html_message,
    text_message,
):
    """
    Sends an email message with HTML and plain text versions.

    :param pinpoint_client: A Boto3 Pinpoint client.
    :param app_id: The Amazon Pinpoint project ID to use when you send this
 message.
    :param sender: The "From" address. This address must be verified in
                   Amazon Pinpoint in the AWS Region you're using to send email.
    :param to_addresses: The addresses on the "To" line. If your Amazon Pinpoint
 account
                         is in the sandbox, these addresses must be verified.
    :param char_set: The character encoding to use for the subject line and
 message
```

```
                     body of the email.
    :param subject: The subject line of the email.
    :param html_message: The body of the email for recipients whose email clients
 can
                         display HTML content.
    :param text_message: The body of the email for recipients whose email clients
                         don't support HTML content.
    :return: A dict of to_addresses and their message IDs.
    """
    try:
        response = pinpoint_client.send_messages(
            ApplicationId=app_id,
            MessageRequest={
                "Addresses": {
                    to_address: {"ChannelType": "EMAIL"} for to_address in
 to_addresses
                },
                "MessageConfiguration": {
                    "EmailMessage": {
                        "FromAddress": sender,
                        "SimpleEmail": {
                            "Subject": {"Charset": char_set, "Data": subject},
                            "HtmlPart": {"Charset": char_set, "Data":
 html_message},
                            "TextPart": {"Charset": char_set, "Data":
 text_message},
                        },
                    }
                },
            },
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't send email.")
        raise
    else:
        return {
            to_address: message["MessageId"]
            for to_address, message in response["MessageResponse"]
["Result"].items()
        }


def main():
    app_id = "ce796be37f32f178af652b26eexample"
```

```
    sender = "sender@example.com"
    to_address = "recipient@example.com"
    char_set = "UTF-8"
    subject = "Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for Python (Boto3))"
    text_message = """Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for Python)
    -------------------------------------
    This email was sent with Amazon Pinpoint using the AWS SDK for Python
 (Boto3).
    For more information, see https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-python/
                """
    html_message = """<html>
    <head></head>
    <body>
      <h1>Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for Python (Boto3)</h1>
      <p>This email was sent with
        <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/'>Amazon Pinpoint</a> using the
        <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-python/'>
          AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)</a>.</p>
    </body>
    </html>
                """

    print("Sending email.")
    message_ids = send_email_message(
        boto3.client("pinpoint"),
        app_id,
        sender,
        [to_address],
        char_set,
        subject,
        html_message,
        text_message,
    )
    print(f"Message sent! Message IDs: {message_ids}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Invia un messaggio SMS.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def send_sms_message(
    pinpoint_client,
    app_id,
    origination_number,
    destination_number,
    message,
    message_type,
):
    """
    Sends an SMS message with Amazon Pinpoint.

    :param pinpoint_client: A Boto3 Pinpoint client.
    :param app_id: The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you
 send
                   this message. The SMS channel must be enabled for the project
 or
                   application.
    :param destination_number: The recipient's phone number in E.164 format.
    :param origination_number: The phone number to send the message from. This
 phone
                               number must be associated with your Amazon
 Pinpoint
                               account and be in E.164 format.
    :param message: The content of the SMS message.
    :param message_type: The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you
 send
                         time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you
 send
                         marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.
    :return: The ID of the message.
    """
    try:
        response = pinpoint_client.send_messages(
            ApplicationId=app_id,
            MessageRequest={
                "Addresses": {destination_number: {"ChannelType": "SMS"}},
                "MessageConfiguration": {
```

```
                    "SMSMessage": {
                        "Body": message,
                        "MessageType": message_type,
                        "OriginationNumber": origination_number,
                    }
                },
            },
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't send message.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["MessageResponse"]["Result"][destination_number]
["MessageId"]


def main():
    app_id = "ce796be37f32f178af652b26eexample"
    origination_number = "+12065550199"
    destination_number = "+14255550142"
    message = (
        "This is a sample message sent from Amazon Pinpoint by using the AWS SDK
 for "
        "Python (Boto 3)."
    )
    message_type = "TRANSACTIONAL"

    print("Sending SMS message.")
    message_id = send_sms_message(
        boto3.client("pinpoint"),
        app_id,
        origination_number,
        destination_number,
        message,
        message_type,
    )
    print(f"Message sent! Message ID: {message_id}.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Invia un messaggio e-mail con un modello di e-mail esistente.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def send_templated_email_message(
    pinpoint_client, project_id, sender, to_addresses, template_name,
 template_version
):
    """
    Sends an email message with HTML and plain text versions.

    :param pinpoint_client: A Boto3 Pinpoint client.
    :param project_id: The Amazon Pinpoint project ID to use when you send this
 message.
    :param sender: The "From" address. This address must be verified in
                   Amazon Pinpoint in the AWS Region you're using to send email.
    :param to_addresses: The addresses on the "To" line. If your Amazon Pinpoint
                         account is in the sandbox, these addresses must be
 verified.
    :param template_name: The name of the email template to use when sending the
 message.
    :param template_version: The version number of the message template.

    :return: A dict of to_addresses and their message IDs.
    """
    try:
        response = pinpoint_client.send_messages(
            ApplicationId=project_id,
            MessageRequest={
                "Addresses": {
                    to_address: {"ChannelType": "EMAIL"} for to_address in
 to_addresses
                },
                "MessageConfiguration": {"EmailMessage": {"FromAddress":
 sender}},
                "TemplateConfiguration": {
                    "EmailTemplate": {
                        "Name": template_name,
                        "Version": template_version,
```

```
                    }
                },
            },
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't send email.")
        raise
    else:
        return {
            to_address: message["MessageId"]
            for to_address, message in response["MessageResponse"]
["Result"].items()
        }


def main():
    project_id = "296b04b342374fceb661bf494example"
    sender = "sender@example.com"
    to_addresses = ["recipient@example.com"]
    template_name = "My_Email_Template"
    template_version = "1"

    print("Sending email.")
    message_ids = send_templated_email_message(
        boto3.client("pinpoint"),
        project_id,
        sender,
        to_addresses,
        template_name,
        template_version,
    )
    print(f"Message sent! Message IDs: {message_ids}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Invia un messaggio di testo con un modello SMS esistente.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
```

```
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def send_templated_sms_message(
    pinpoint_client,
    project_id,
    destination_number,
    message_type,
    origination_number,
    template_name,
    template_version,
):
    """
    Sends an SMS message to a specific phone number using a pre-defined template.

    :param pinpoint_client: A Boto3 Pinpoint client.
    :param project_id: An Amazon Pinpoint project (application) ID.
    :param destination_number: The phone number to send the message to.
    :param message_type: The type of SMS message (promotional or transactional).
    :param origination_number: The phone number that the message is sent from.
    :param template_name: The name of the SMS template to use when sending the
 message.
    :param template_version: The version number of the message template.

    :return The ID of the message.
    """
    try:
        response = pinpoint_client.send_messages(
            ApplicationId=project_id,
            MessageRequest={
                "Addresses": {destination_number: {"ChannelType": "SMS"}},
                "MessageConfiguration": {
                    "SMSMessage": {
                        "MessageType": message_type,
                        "OriginationNumber": origination_number,
                    }
                },
                "TemplateConfiguration": {
                    "SMSTemplate": {"Name": template_name, "Version":
 template_version}
                },
            },
        )
```

```
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't send message.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["MessageResponse"]["Result"][destination_number]
["MessageId"]


def main():
    region = "us-east-1"
    origination_number = "+18555550001"
    destination_number = "+14255550142"
    project_id = "7353f53e6885409fa32d07cedexample"
    message_type = "TRANSACTIONAL"
    template_name = "My_SMS_Template"
    template_version = "1"
    message_id = send_templated_sms_message(
        boto3.client("pinpoint", region_name=region),
        project_id,
        destination_number,
        message_type,
        origination_number,
        template_name,
        template_version,
    )
    print(f"Message sent! Message ID: {message_id}.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SendMessages AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`UpdateEndpoint`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateEndpoint`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.UpdateEndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.UpdateEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetEndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointDemographic;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointLocation;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointUser;
import java.text.DateFormat;
import java.text.SimpleDateFormat;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Date;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class UpdateEndpoint {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        final String usage = """

                Usage:  <appId>

                Where:
                  appId - The ID of the application to create an endpoint for.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        EndpointResponse response = createEndpoint(pinpoint, appId);
        System.out.println("Got Endpoint: " + response.id());
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static EndpointResponse createEndpoint(PinpointClient client, String
appId) {
        String endpointId = UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        System.out.println("Endpoint ID: " + endpointId);

        try {
            EndpointRequest endpointRequest = createEndpointRequestData();
            UpdateEndpointRequest updateEndpointRequest =
UpdateEndpointRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .endpointId(endpointId)
                    .endpointRequest(endpointRequest)
                    .build();

            UpdateEndpointResponse updateEndpointResponse =
client.updateEndpoint(updateEndpointRequest);
            System.out.println("Update Endpoint Response: " +
updateEndpointResponse.messageBody());

            GetEndpointRequest getEndpointRequest = GetEndpointRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .endpointId(endpointId)
                    .build();

            GetEndpointResponse getEndpointResponse =
client.getEndpoint(getEndpointRequest);
            System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().address());

System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().channelType());

System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().applicationId());

System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().endpointStatus());

System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().requestId());
            System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().user());

            return getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse();

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    private static EndpointRequest createEndpointRequestData() {
        try {
            List<String> favoriteTeams = new ArrayList<>();
            favoriteTeams.add("Lakers");
            favoriteTeams.add("Warriors");
            HashMap<String, List<String>> customAttributes = new HashMap<>();
            customAttributes.put("team", favoriteTeams);

            EndpointDemographic demographic = EndpointDemographic.builder()
                    .appVersion("1.0")
                    .make("apple")
                    .model("iPhone")
                    .modelVersion("7")
                    .platform("ios")
                    .platformVersion("10.1.1")
                    .timezone("America/Los_Angeles")
                    .build();
```

```
            EndpointLocation location = EndpointLocation.builder()
                    .city("Los Angeles")
                    .country("US")
                    .latitude(34.0)
                    .longitude(-118.2)
                    .postalCode("90068")
                    .region("CA")
                    .build();

            Map<String, Double> metrics = new HashMap<>();
            metrics.put("health", 100.00);
            metrics.put("luck", 75.00);

            EndpointUser user = EndpointUser.builder()
                    .userId(UUID.randomUUID().toString())
                    .build();

            DateFormat df = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm'Z'"); //
 Quoted "Z" to indicate UTC, no timezone
                                                                            //
 offset
            String nowAsISO = df.format(new Date());

            return EndpointRequest.builder()
                    .address(UUID.randomUUID().toString())
                    .attributes(customAttributes)
                    .channelType("APNS")
                    .demographic(demographic)
                    .effectiveDate(nowAsISO)
                    .location(location)
                    .metrics(metrics)
                    .optOut("NONE")
                    .requestId(UUID.randomUUID().toString())
                    .user(user)
                    .build();

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateEndpointsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di codice per l'API SMS e Voice di Amazon Pinpoint utilizzando AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare l'API Amazon Pinpoint SMS and Voice con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Pinpoint SMS and Voice API — Ulteriori informazioni sull'API Amazon Pinpoint SMS and Voice.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon Pinpoint SMS and Voice: dettagli su tutte le azioni API Amazon Pinpoint SMS e Voice disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca nel testo completo.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo dell'API Amazon Pinpoint SMS and Voice AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'API SMS e Voice di Amazon Pinpoint utilizzando AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo SendVoiceMessage con un AWS SDK

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo dell'API Amazon Pinpoint SMS and Voice AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le basi dell'API SMS e Voice di Amazon Pinpoint con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'API SMS e Voice di Amazon Pinpoint utilizzando AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo SendVoiceMessage con un AWS SDK

Azioni per l'API SMS e Voice di Amazon Pinpoint utilizzando AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni API Amazon Pinpoint SMS e Voice con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la documentazione di riferimento dell'API SMS e Voce di Amazon Pinpoint.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo SendVoiceMessage con un AWS SDK

Utilizzalo **`SendVoiceMessage`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SendVoiceMessage`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointsmsvoice.PinpointSmsVoiceClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointsmsvoice.model.SSMLMessageType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointsmsvoice.model.VoiceMessageContent;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointsmsvoice.model.SendVoiceMessageRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointsmsvoice.model.PinpointSmsVoiceException;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SendVoiceMessage {

    // The Amazon Polly voice that you want to use to send the message. For a
 list
    // of voices, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/polly/latest/dg/voicelist.html
    static final String voiceName = "Matthew";

    // The language to use when sending the message. For a list of supported
    // languages, see
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/polly/latest/dg/SupportedLanguage.html
    static final String languageCode = "en-US";

    // The content of the message. This example uses SSML to customize and
 control
    // certain aspects of the message, such as by adding pauses and changing
    // phonation. The message can't contain any line breaks.
    static final String ssmlMessage = "<speak>This is a test message sent from "
            + "<emphasis>Amazon Pinpoint</emphasis> "
            + "using the <break strength='weak'/>AWS "
            + "SDK for Java. "
```

```
            + "<amazon:effect phonation='soft'>Thank "
            + "you for listening.</amazon:effect></speak>";

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """
                Usage:   <originationNumber> <destinationNumber>\s

                Where:
                  originationNumber - The phone number or short code that
you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account. For best
results, specify long codes in E.164 format (for example, +1-555-555-5654).
                  destinationNumber - The recipient's phone number.  For best
results, you should specify the phone number in E.164 format (for example,
+1-555-555-5654).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
        String originationNumber = args[0];
        String destinationNumber = args[1];
        System.out.println("Sending a voice message");

        // Set the content type to application/json.
        List<String> listVal = new ArrayList<>();
        listVal.add("application/json");
        Map<String, List<String>> values = new HashMap<>();
        values.put("Content-Type", listVal);

        ClientOverrideConfiguration config2 =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .headers(values)
                .build();

        PinpointSmsVoiceClient client = PinpointSmsVoiceClient.builder()
                .overrideConfiguration(config2)
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        sendVoiceMsg(client, originationNumber, destinationNumber);
        client.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void sendVoiceMsg(PinpointSmsVoiceClient client, String
 originationNumber,
                                    String destinationNumber) {
        try {
            SSMLMessageType ssmlMessageType = SSMLMessageType.builder()
                    .languageCode(languageCode)
                    .text(ssmlMessage)
                    .voiceId(voiceName)
                    .build();

            VoiceMessageContent content = VoiceMessageContent.builder()
                    .ssmlMessage(ssmlMessageType)
                    .build();

            SendVoiceMessageRequest voiceMessageRequest =
 SendVoiceMessageRequest.builder()
                    .destinationPhoneNumber(destinationNumber)
                    .originationPhoneNumber(originationNumber)
                    .content(content)
                    .build();

            client.sendVoiceMessage(voiceMessageRequest);
            System.out.println("The message was sent successfully.");

        } catch (PinpointSmsVoiceException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SendVoiceMessagesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
"use strict";

var AWS = require("aws-sdk");

// The AWS Region that you want to use to send the voice message. For a list of
// AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint SMS and Voice API is available, see
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint-sms-voice/latest/APIReference/
var aws_region = "us-east-1";

// The phone number that the message is sent from. The phone number that you
// specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account. For best
 results, you
// should specify the phone number in E.164 format.
var originationNumber = "+12065550110";

// The recipient's phone number. For best results, you should specify the phone
// number in E.164 format.
var destinationNumber = "+12065550142";

// The language to use when sending the message. For a list of supported
// languages, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/polly/latest/dg/
SupportedLanguage.html
var languageCode = "en-US";

// The Amazon Polly voice that you want to use to send the message. For a list
// of voices, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/polly/latest/dg/voicelist.html
var voiceId = "Matthew";

// The content of the message. This example uses SSML to customize and control
// certain aspects of the message, such as the volume or the speech rate.
// The message can't contain any line breaks.
```

```
var ssmlMessage =
  "<speak>" +
  "This is a test message sent from <emphasis>Amazon Pinpoint</emphasis> " +
  "using the <break strength='weak'/>AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js. " +
  "<amazon:effect phonation='soft'>Thank you for listening." +
  "</amazon:effect>" +
  "</speak>";

// The phone number that you want to appear on the recipient's device. The phone
// number that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint
 account.
var callerId = "+12065550199";

// The configuration set that you want to use to send the message.
var configurationSet = "ConfigSet";

// Specify that you're using a shared credentials file, and optionally specify
// the profile that you want to use.
var credentials = new AWS.SharedIniFileCredentials({ profile: "default" });
AWS.config.credentials = credentials;

// Specify the region.
AWS.config.update({ region: aws_region });

//Create a new Pinpoint object.
var pinpointsmsvoice = new AWS.PinpointSMSVoice();

var params = {
  CallerId: callerId,
  ConfigurationSetName: configurationSet,
  Content: {
    SSMLMessage: {
      LanguageCode: languageCode,
      Text: ssmlMessage,
      VoiceId: voiceId,
    },
  },
  DestinationPhoneNumber: destinationNumber,
  OriginationPhoneNumber: originationNumber,
};

//Try to send the message.
pinpointsmsvoice.sendVoiceMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  // If something goes wrong, print an error message.
```

```
  if (err) {
    console.log(err.message);
    // Otherwise, show the unique ID for the message.
  } else {
    console.log("Message sent! Message ID: " + data["MessageId"]);
  }
});
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SendVoiceMessagesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def send_voice_message(
    sms_voice_client,
    origination_number,
    caller_id,
    destination_number,
    language_code,
    voice_id,
    ssml_message,
):
    """
```

```
    Sends a voice message using speech synthesis provided by Amazon Polly.

    :param sms_voice_client: A Boto3 PinpointSMSVoice client.
    :param origination_number: The phone number that the message is sent from.
                               The phone number must be associated with your
Amazon
                               Pinpoint account and be in E.164 format.
    :param caller_id: The phone number that you want to appear on the recipient's
                      device. The phone number must be associated with your
Amazon
                      Pinpoint account and be in E.164 format.
    :param destination_number: The recipient's phone number. Specify the phone
                               number in E.164 format.
    :param language_code: The language to use when sending the message.
    :param voice_id: The Amazon Polly voice that you want to use to send the
message.
    :param ssml_message: The content of the message. This example uses SSML to
control
                         certain aspects of the message, such as the volume and
the
                         speech rate. The message must not contain line breaks.
    :return: The ID of the message.
    """
    try:
        response = sms_voice_client.send_voice_message(
            DestinationPhoneNumber=destination_number,
            OriginationPhoneNumber=origination_number,
            CallerId=caller_id,
            Content={
                "SSMLMessage": {
                    "LanguageCode": language_code,
                    "VoiceId": voice_id,
                    "Text": ssml_message,
                }
            },
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't send message from %s to %s.",
            origination_number,
            destination_number,
        )
        raise
    else:
```

```
        return response["MessageId"]


def main():
    origination_number = "+12065550110"
    caller_id = "+12065550199"
    destination_number = "+12065550142"
    language_code = "en-US"
    voice_id = "Matthew"
    ssml_message = (
        "<speak>"
        "This is a test message sent from <emphasis>Amazon Pinpoint</emphasis> "
        "using the <break strength='weak'/>AWS SDK for Python (Boto3). "
        "<amazon:effect phonation='soft'>Thank you for listening."
        "</amazon:effect>"
        "</speak>"
    )
    print(f"Sending voice message from {origination_number} to
 {destination_number}.")
    message_id = send_voice_message(
        boto3.client("pinpoint-sms-voice"),
        origination_number,
        caller_id,
        destination_number,
        language_code,
        voice_id,
        ssml_message,
    )
    print(f"Message sent!\nMessage ID: {message_id}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SendVoiceMessage AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Polly AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Polly con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Polly: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon Polly.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon Polly: dettagli su tutte le azioni Amazon Polly disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Polly AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Polly AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo DeleteLexicon con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare DescribeVoices con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzo GetLexicon con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetSpeechSynthesisTask con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListLexicons con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo PutLexicon con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo StartSpeechSynthesisTask con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare con un SDK SynthesizeSpeechAWS
- Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Polly AWS SDKs
  - Converti testo in voce e viceversa utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Crea un'applicazione di sincronizzazione labiale con Amazon Polly utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Crea un'applicazione che analizza il feedback dei clienti e sintetizza l'audio

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Polly AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon AWS SDKs Polly con.

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Polly AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo DeleteLexicon con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeVoices con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzo GetLexicon con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetSpeechSynthesisTask con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListLexicons con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo PutLexicon con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo StartSpeechSynthesisTask con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare con un SDK SynthesizeSpeechAWS

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Polly AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Amazon Polly con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti chiamano l'API Amazon Polly e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Polly AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta l'Amazon Polly API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzo DeleteLexicon con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeVoices con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzo GetLexicon con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetSpeechSynthesisTask con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListLexicons con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzo PutLexicon con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo StartSpeechSynthesisTask con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare con un SDK SynthesizeSpeechAWS

Utilizzo **`DeleteLexicon`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteLexicon`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Polly;
using Amazon.Polly.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Deletes an existing Amazon Polly lexicon using the AWS SDK for .NET.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteLexicon
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string lexiconName = "SampleLexicon";

        var client = new AmazonPollyClient();

        var success = await DeletePollyLexiconAsync(client, lexiconName);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted {lexiconName}.");
        }
        else
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete {lexiconName}.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes the named Amazon Polly lexicon.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon Polly client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="lexiconName">The name of the Amazon Polly lexicon to
        /// delete.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeletePollyLexiconAsync(
            AmazonPollyClient client,
            string lexiconName)
        {
            var deleteLexiconRequest = new DeleteLexiconRequest()
            {
                Name = lexiconName,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteLexiconAsync(deleteLexiconRequest);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteLexiconsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un lessico

L'`delete-lexicon`esempio seguente elimina il lessico specificato.

```
aws polly delete-lexicon \
```

```
    --name w3c
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo dell' DeleteLexicon operazione nella Amazon Polly Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteLexicon AWS CLICommand Reference.

Utilizzare **`DescribeVoices`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeVoices`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Polly;
using Amazon.Polly.Model;

public class DescribeVoices
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonPollyClient();

        var allVoicesRequest = new DescribeVoicesRequest();
        var enUsVoicesRequest = new DescribeVoicesRequest()
        {
            LanguageCode = "en-US",
        };

        try
        {
```

```
                string nextToken;
                do
                {
                    var allVoicesResponse = await
client.DescribeVoicesAsync(allVoicesRequest);
                    nextToken = allVoicesResponse.NextToken;
                    allVoicesRequest.NextToken = nextToken;

                    Console.WriteLine("\nAll voices: ");
                    allVoicesResponse.Voices.ForEach(voice =>
                    {
                        DisplayVoiceInfo(voice);
                    });
                }
                while (nextToken is not null);

                do
                {
                    var enUsVoicesResponse = await
client.DescribeVoicesAsync(enUsVoicesRequest);
                    nextToken = enUsVoicesResponse.NextToken;
                    enUsVoicesRequest.NextToken = nextToken;

                    Console.WriteLine("\nen-US voices: ");
                    enUsVoicesResponse.Voices.ForEach(voice =>
                    {
                        DisplayVoiceInfo(voice);
                    });
                }
                while (nextToken is not null);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Exception caught: " + ex.Message);
            }
        }

        public static void DisplayVoiceInfo(Voice voice)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($" Name: {voice.Name}\tGender:
{voice.Gender}\tLanguageName: {voice.LanguageName}");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeVoicessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.PollyClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.DescribeVoicesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.DescribeVoicesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.PollyException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.Voice;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeVoicesSample {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        PollyClient polly = PollyClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        describeVoice(polly);
        polly.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void describeVoice(PollyClient polly) {
        try {
            DescribeVoicesRequest voicesRequest = DescribeVoicesRequest.builder()
                    .languageCode("en-US")
                    .build();

            DescribeVoicesResponse enUsVoicesResult =
 polly.describeVoices(voicesRequest);
            List<Voice> voices = enUsVoicesResult.voices();
            for (Voice myVoice : voices) {
                System.out.println("The ID of the voice is " + myVoice.id());
                System.out.println("The gender of the voice is " +
 myVoice.gender());
            }

        } catch (PollyException e) {
            System.err.println("Exception caught: " + e);
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeVoicessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
```

```
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def describe_voices(self):
        """
        Gets metadata about available voices.

        :return: The list of voice metadata.
        """
        try:
            response = self.polly_client.describe_voices()
            self.voice_metadata = response["Voices"]
            logger.info("Got metadata about %s voices.",
len(self.voice_metadata))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get voice metadata.")
            raise
        else:
            return self.voice_metadata
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeVoices AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-polly' # In v2: require 'aws-sdk'

begin
  # Create an Amazon Polly client using
  # credentials from the shared credentials file ~/.aws/credentials
  # and the configuration (region) from the shared configuration file ~/.aws/
config
  polly = Aws::Polly::Client.new

  # Get US English voices
  resp = polly.describe_voices(language_code: 'en-US')

  resp.voices.each do |v|
    puts v.name
    puts "  #{v.gender}"
    puts
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts 'Could not get voices'
  puts 'Error message:'
  puts e.message
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeVoicessezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn list_voices(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.describe_voices().send().await?;

    println!("Voices:");
```

```
    let voices = resp.voices();
    for voice in voices {
        println!("  Name:     {}", voice.name().unwrap_or("No name!"));
        println!(
            "  Language: {}",
            voice.language_name().unwrap_or("No language!")
        );

        println!();
    }

    println!("Found {} voices", voices.len());

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento DescribeVoicesall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzo **`GetLexicon`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetLexicon`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Polly;
    using Amazon.Polly.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieves information about a specific Amazon Polly lexicon.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    public class GetLexicon
    {
        public static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            string lexiconName = "SampleLexicon";

            var client = new AmazonPollyClient();

            await GetPollyLexiconAsync(client, lexiconName);
        }

        public static async Task GetPollyLexiconAsync(AmazonPollyClient client,
 string lexiconName)
        {
            var getLexiconRequest = new GetLexiconRequest()
            {
                Name = lexiconName,
            };

            try
            {
                var response = await client.GetLexiconAsync(getLexiconRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Lexicon:\n Name: {response.Lexicon.Name}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Content: {response.Lexicon.Content}");
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Error: " + ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetLexiconsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare il contenuto di un lessico

L'`get-lexicon`esempio seguente recupera il contenuto del lessico di pronuncia specificato.

```
aws polly get-lexicon \
    --name w3c
```

Output:

```
{
    "Lexicon": {
        "Content": "<?xml version=\"1.0\" encoding=\"UTF-8\"?>\n<lexicon version=
\"1.0\" \n      xmlns=    \"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-lexicon
\"\n      xmlns:xsi=\"http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance\" \n
 xsi:schemaLocation=\"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-lexicon \n
 http://www.w3.org/TR/2007/CR-pronunciation-    lexicon-20071212/pls.xsd\"\n
   alphabet=\"ipa\" \n      xml:lang=\"en-US\">\n  <lexeme>\n    <grapheme>W3C</
grapheme>\n        <alias>World Wide Web Consortium</alias>\n  </lexeme>\n</
lexicon>\n",
        "Name": "w3c"
    },
    "LexiconAttributes": {
        "Alphabet": "ipa",
        "LanguageCode": "en-US",
        "LastModified": 1603908910.99,
        "LexiconArn": "arn:aws:polly:us-west-2:880185128111:lexicon/w3c",
        "LexemesCount": 1,
        "Size": 492
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo dell' GetLexicon operazione nella Amazon Polly Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetLexicon AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def get_lexicon(self, name):
        """
        Gets metadata and contents of an existing lexicon.

        :param name: The name of the lexicon to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved lexicon.
        """
        try:
            response = self.polly_client.get_lexicon(Name=name)
            logger.info("Got lexicon %s.", name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get lexicon %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetLexicon AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`GetSpeechSynthesisTask`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetSpeechSynthesisTask`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni su un'attività di sintesi vocale

L'`get-speech-synthesis-task`esempio seguente recupera informazioni sull'attività di sintesi vocale specificata.

```
aws polly get-speech-synthesis-task \
    --task-id 70b61c0f-57ce-4715-a247-cae8729dcce9
```

Output:

```
{
    "SynthesisTask": {
        "TaskId": "70b61c0f-57ce-4715-a247-cae8729dcce9",
        "TaskStatus": "completed",
        "OutputUri": "https://s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-
bucket/70b61c0f-57ce-4715-a247-cae8729dcce9.mp3",
        "CreationTime": 1603911042.689,
        "RequestCharacters": 1311,
        "OutputFormat": "mp3",
        "TextType": "text",
        "VoiceId": "Joanna"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di file audio lunghi nella Amazon Polly Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetSpeechSynthesisTask AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def get_speech_synthesis_task(self, task_id):
        """
        Gets metadata about an asynchronous speech synthesis task, such as its
status.

        :param task_id: The ID of the task to retrieve.
        :return: Metadata about the task.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.polly_client.get_speech_synthesis_task(TaskId=task_id)
            task = response["SynthesisTask"]
            logger.info("Got synthesis task. Status is %s.", task["TaskStatus"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get synthesis task %s.", task_id)
            raise
        else:
            return task
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetSpeechSynthesisTask AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListLexicons`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListLexicons`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Polly;
using Amazon.Polly.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Lists the Amazon Polly lexicons that have been defined. By default,
/// lists the lexicons that are defined in the same AWS Region as the default
/// user. To view Amazon Polly lexicons that are defined in a different AWS
/// Region, supply it as a parameter to the Amazon Polly constructor.
/// </summary>
public class ListLexicons
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonPollyClient();
        var request = new ListLexiconsRequest();

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine("All voices: ");

            do
            {
                var response = await client.ListLexiconsAsync(request);
                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

                response.Lexicons.ForEach(lexicon =>
                {
                    var attributes = lexicon.Attributes;
                    Console.WriteLine($"Name: {lexicon.Name}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"\tAlphabet: {attributes.Alphabet}");
```

```
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tLanguageCode:
 {attributes.LanguageCode}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tLastModified:
 {attributes.LastModified}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tLexemesCount:
 {attributes.LexemesCount}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tLexiconArn:
 {attributes.LexiconArn}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tSize: {attributes.Size}");
                    });
                }
                while (request.NextToken is not null);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListLexiconssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare i tuoi lessici

L'`list-lexicons`esempio seguente elenca i tuoi lessici di pronuncia.

```
aws polly list-lexicons
```

Output:

```
{
    "Lexicons": [
        {
            "Name": "w3c",
            "Attributes": {
                "Alphabet": "ipa",
```

```
                "LanguageCode": "en-US",
                "LastModified": 1603908910.99,
                "LexiconArn": "arn:aws:polly:us-east-2:123456789012:lexicon/w3c",
                "LexemesCount": 1,
                "Size": 492
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo dell' ListLexicons operazione nella Amazon Polly Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListLexicons AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.PollyClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.ListLexiconsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.ListLexiconsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.LexiconDescription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.PollyException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
```

```
public class ListLexicons {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        PollyClient polly = PollyClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        listLexicons(polly);
        polly.close();
    }

    public static void listLexicons(PollyClient client) {
        try {
            ListLexiconsRequest listLexiconsRequest =
 ListLexiconsRequest.builder()
                    .build();

            ListLexiconsResponse listLexiconsResult =
 client.listLexicons(listLexiconsRequest);
            List<LexiconDescription> lexiconDescription =
 listLexiconsResult.lexicons();
            for (LexiconDescription lexDescription : lexiconDescription) {
                System.out.println("The name of the Lexicon is " +
 lexDescription.name());
            }

        } catch (PollyException e) {
            System.err.println("Exception caught: " + e);
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListLexiconssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def list_lexicons(self):
        """
        Lists lexicons in the current account.

        :return: The list of lexicons.
        """
        try:
            response = self.polly_client.list_lexicons()
            lexicons = response["Lexicons"]
            logger.info("Got %s lexicons.", len(lexicons))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get  %s.",
            )
            raise
        else:
            return lexicons
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListLexicons AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-polly' # In v2: require 'aws-sdk'

begin
  # Create an Amazon Polly client using
  # credentials from the shared credentials file ~/.aws/credentials
  # and the configuration (region) from the shared configuration file ~/.aws/
config
  polly = Aws::Polly::Client.new

  resp = polly.list_lexicons

  resp.lexicons.each do |l|
    puts l.name
    puts "  Alphabet:#{l.attributes.alphabet}"
    puts "  Language:#{l.attributes.language}"
    puts
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts 'Could not get lexicons'
  puts 'Error message:'
  puts e.message
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListLexiconssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_lexicons(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_lexicons().send().await?;

    println!("Lexicons:");

    let lexicons = resp.lexicons();

    for lexicon in lexicons {
        println!("  Name:     {}", lexicon.name().unwrap_or_default());
        println!(
            "  Language: {:?}\n",
            lexicon
                .attributes()
                .as_ref()
                .map(|attrib| attrib
                    .language_code
                    .as_ref()
                    .expect("languages must have language codes"))
                .expect("languages must have attributes")
        );
    }

    println!();
    println!("Found {} lexicons.", lexicons.len());
    println!();

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento ListLexiconsall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzo **PutLexicon** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutLexicon`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Polly;
    using Amazon.Polly.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new Amazon Polly lexicon using the AWS SDK for .NET.
    /// </summary>
    public class PutLexicon
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string lexiconContent = "<?xml version=\"1.0\" encoding=\"UTF-8\"?>"
 +
                "<lexicon version=\"1.0\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/
pronunciation-lexicon\" xmlns:xsi=\"http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance\" "
 +
                "xsi:schemaLocation=\"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-
lexicon http://www.w3.org/TR/2007/CR-pronunciation-lexicon-20071212/pls.xsd\" " +
                "alphabet=\"ipa\" xml:lang=\"en-US\">" +
                "<lexeme><grapheme>test1</grapheme><alias>test2</alias></lexeme>"
 +
                "</lexicon>";
            string lexiconName = "SampleLexicon";

            var client = new AmazonPollyClient();
            var putLexiconRequest = new PutLexiconRequest()
            {
                Name = lexiconName,
```

```
                Content = lexiconContent,
            };

            try
            {
                var response = await client.PutLexiconAsync(putLexiconRequest);
                if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created Lexicon:
 {lexiconName}.");
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Could not create Lexicon:
 {lexiconName}.");
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Exception caught: " + ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutLexiconsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per memorizzare un lessico

L'`put-lexicon`esempio seguente memorizza il lessico di pronuncia specificato. Il `example.pls` file specifica un lessico conforme al W3C PLS.

```
aws polly put-lexicon \
    --name w3c \
    --content file://example.pls
```

Contenuto di `example.pls`

```
{
    <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
    <lexicon version="1.0"
        xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-lexicon"
        xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
        xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-lexicon
            http://www.w3.org/TR/2007/CR-pronunciation-lexicon-20071212/pls.xsd"
        alphabet="ipa"
        xml:lang="en-US">
        <lexeme>
            <grapheme>W3C</grapheme>
            <alias>World Wide Web Consortium</alias>
        </lexeme>
    </lexicon>
}
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo dell' PutLexicon operazione nella Amazon Polly Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutLexicon AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
```

```
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def create_lexicon(self, name, content):
        """
        Creates a lexicon with the specified content. A lexicon contains custom
        pronunciations.

        :param name: The name of the lexicon.
        :param content: The content of the lexicon.
        """
        try:
            self.polly_client.put_lexicon(Name=name, Content=content)
            logger.info("Created lexicon %s.", name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create lexicon %s.")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutLexicon AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn make_lexicon(client: &Client, name: &str, from: &str, to: &str) ->
 Result<(), Error> {
    let content = format!("<?xml version=\"1.0\" encoding=\"UTF-8\"?>
    <lexicon version=\"1.0\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-
lexicon\" xmlns:xsi=\"http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance\"
    xsi:schemaLocation=\"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-lexicon http://
www.w3.org/TR/2007/CR-pronunciation-lexicon-20071212/pls.xsd\"
```

```
    alphabet=\"ipa\" xml:lang=\"en-US\">
    <lexeme><grapheme>{}</grapheme><alias>{}</alias></lexeme>
    </lexicon>", from, to);

    client
        .put_lexicon()
        .name(name)
        .content(content)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Added lexicon");

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento PutLexiconall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzo **`StartSpeechSynthesisTask`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StartSpeechSynthesisTask`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per sintetizzare il testo

L'`start-speech-synthesis-task`esempio seguente sintetizza il testo `text_file.txt` e memorizza il MP3 file risultante nel bucket specificato.

```
aws polly start-speech-synthesis-task \
    --output-format mp3 \
    --output-s3-bucket-name amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --text  file://text_file.txt \
    --voice-id Joanna
```

Output:

```
{
    "SynthesisTask": {
```

```
        "TaskId": "70b61c0f-57ce-4715-a247-cae8729dcce9",
        "TaskStatus": "scheduled",
        "OutputUri": "https://s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-
bucket/70b61c0f-57ce-4715-a247-cae8729dcce9.mp3",
        "CreationTime": 1603911042.689,
        "RequestCharacters": 1311,
        "OutputFormat": "mp3",
        "TextType": "text",
        "VoiceId": "Joanna"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di file audio lunghi nella Amazon Polly Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartSpeechSynthesisTask AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def do_synthesis_task(
```

```
        self,
        text,
        engine,
        voice,
        audio_format,
        s3_bucket,
        lang_code=None,
        include_visemes=False,
        wait_callback=None,
    ):
        """
        Start an asynchronous task to synthesize speech or speech marks, wait for
        the task to complete, retrieve the output from Amazon S3, and return the
        data.

        An asynchronous task is required when the text is too long for near-real
time
        synthesis.

        :param text: The text to synthesize.
        :param engine: The kind of engine used. Can be standard or neural.
        :param voice: The ID of the voice to use.
        :param audio_format: The audio format to return for synthesized speech.
When
                             speech marks are synthesized, the output format is
JSON.
        :param s3_bucket: The name of an existing Amazon S3 bucket that you have
                          write access to. Synthesis output is written to this
bucket.
        :param lang_code: The language code of the voice to use. This has an
effect
                          only when a bilingual voice is selected.
        :param include_visemes: When True, a second request is made to Amazon
Polly
                                to synthesize a list of visemes, using the
specified
                                text and voice. A viseme represents the visual
position
                                of the face and mouth when saying part of a word.
        :param wait_callback: A callback function that is called periodically
during
                              task processing, to give the caller an opportunity
to
                              take action, such as to display status.
```

```
        :return: The audio stream that contains the synthesized speech and a list
                 of visemes that are associated with the speech audio.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "Engine": engine,
                "OutputFormat": audio_format,
                "OutputS3BucketName": s3_bucket,
                "Text": text,
                "VoiceId": voice,
            }
            if lang_code is not None:
                kwargs["LanguageCode"] = lang_code
            response = self.polly_client.start_speech_synthesis_task(**kwargs)
            speech_task = response["SynthesisTask"]
            logger.info("Started speech synthesis task %s.",
speech_task["TaskId"])

            viseme_task = None
            if include_visemes:
                kwargs["OutputFormat"] = "json"
                kwargs["SpeechMarkTypes"] = ["viseme"]
                response =
self.polly_client.start_speech_synthesis_task(**kwargs)
                viseme_task = response["SynthesisTask"]
                logger.info("Started viseme synthesis task %s.",
viseme_task["TaskId"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start synthesis task.")
            raise
        else:
            bucket = self.s3_resource.Bucket(s3_bucket)
            audio_stream = self._wait_for_task(
                10, speech_task["TaskId"], "speech", wait_callback, bucket
            )

            visemes = None
            if include_visemes:
                viseme_data = self._wait_for_task(
                    10, viseme_task["TaskId"], "viseme", wait_callback, bucket
                )
                visemes = [
                    json.loads(v) for v in viseme_data.read().decode().split() if
v
```

```
                ]

            return audio_stream, visemes
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartSpeechSynthesisTask AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`SynthesizeSpeech`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SynthesizeSpeech`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Polly;
    using Amazon.Polly.Model;

    public class SynthesizeSpeech
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string outputFileName = "speech.mp3";
            string text = "Twas brillig, and the slithy toves did gyre and gimbol
in the wabe";

            var client = new AmazonPollyClient();
            var response = await PollySynthesizeSpeech(client, text);

            WriteSpeechToStream(response.AudioStream, outputFileName);
```

```
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Calls the Amazon Polly SynthesizeSpeechAsync method to convert text
        /// to speech.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon Polly client object used to connect
        /// to the Amazon Polly service.</param>
        /// <param name="text">The text to convert to speech.</param>
        /// <returns>A SynthesizeSpeechResponse object that includes an
AudioStream
        /// object with the converted text.</returns>
        private static async Task<SynthesizeSpeechResponse>
PollySynthesizeSpeech(IAmazonPolly client, string text)
        {
            var synthesizeSpeechRequest = new SynthesizeSpeechRequest()
            {
                OutputFormat = OutputFormat.Mp3,
                VoiceId = VoiceId.Joanna,
                Text = text,
            };

            var synthesizeSpeechResponse =
                await client.SynthesizeSpeechAsync(synthesizeSpeechRequest);

            return synthesizeSpeechResponse;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Writes the AudioStream returned from the call to
        /// SynthesizeSpeechAsync to a file in MP3 format.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="audioStream">The AudioStream returned from the
        /// call to the SynthesizeSpeechAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="outputFileName">The full path to the file in which to
        /// save the audio stream.</param>
        private static void WriteSpeechToStream(Stream audioStream, string
outputFileName)
        {
            var outputStream = new FileStream(
                outputFileName,
                FileMode.Create,
                FileAccess.Write);
            byte[] buffer = new byte[2 * 1024];
```

```
            int readBytes;

            while ((readBytes = audioStream.Read(buffer, 0, 2 * 1024)) > 0)
            {
                outputStream.Write(buffer, 0, readBytes);
            }

            // Flushes the buffer to avoid losing the last second or so of
            // the synthesized text.
            outputStream.Flush();
            Console.WriteLine($"Saved {outputFileName} to disk.");
        }
    }
```

Sintetizza il parlato dal testo utilizzando i segni vocali con Amazon Polly utilizzando un SDK. AWS

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Polly;
    using Amazon.Polly.Model;

    public class SynthesizeSpeechMarks
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonPollyClient();
            string outputFileName = "speechMarks.json";

            var synthesizeSpeechRequest = new SynthesizeSpeechRequest()
            {
                OutputFormat = OutputFormat.Json,
                SpeechMarkTypes = new List<string>
                {
                    SpeechMarkType.Viseme,
                    SpeechMarkType.Word,
                },
                VoiceId = VoiceId.Joanna,
                Text = "This is a sample text to be synthesized.",
```

```
            };

            try
            {
                using (var outputStream = new FileStream(outputFileName,
FileMode.Create, FileAccess.Write))
                {
                    var synthesizeSpeechResponse = await
client.SynthesizeSpeechAsync(synthesizeSpeechRequest);
                    var buffer = new byte[2 * 1024];
                    int readBytes;

                    var inputStream = synthesizeSpeechResponse.AudioStream;
                    while ((readBytes = inputStream.Read(buffer, 0, 2 * 1024)) >
0)
                    {
                        outputStream.Write(buffer, 0, readBytes);
                    }
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta SynthesizeSpeechla sezione API Reference.AWS SDK per .NET

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import javazoom.jl.decoder.JavaLayerException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseInputStream;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.PollyClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.DescribeVoicesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.Voice;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.DescribeVoicesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.OutputFormat;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.PollyException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.SynthesizeSpeechRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.SynthesizeSpeechResponse;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import javazoom.jl.player.advanced.AdvancedPlayer;
import javazoom.jl.player.advanced.PlaybackEvent;
import javazoom.jl.player.advanced.PlaybackListener;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class PollyDemo {
    private static final String SAMPLE = "Congratulations. You have successfully
 built this working demo " +
            " of Amazon Polly in Java Version 2. Have fun building voice enabled
 apps with Amazon Polly (that's me!), and always "
            +
            " look at the AWS website for tips and tricks on using Amazon Polly
 and other great services from AWS";

    public static void main(String args[]) {
        PollyClient polly = PollyClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        talkPolly(polly);
        polly.close();
    }
```

```
   public static void talkPolly(PollyClient polly) {
       try {
           DescribeVoicesRequest describeVoiceRequest =
DescribeVoicesRequest.builder()
                   .engine("standard")
                   .build();

           DescribeVoicesResponse describeVoicesResult =
polly.describeVoices(describeVoiceRequest);
           Voice voice = describeVoicesResult.voices().stream()
                   .filter(v -> v.name().equals("Joanna"))
                   .findFirst()
                   .orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("Voice not found"));
           InputStream stream = synthesize(polly, SAMPLE, voice,
OutputFormat.MP3);
           AdvancedPlayer player = new AdvancedPlayer(stream,

javazoom.jl.player.FactoryRegistry.systemRegistry().createAudioDevice());
           player.setPlayBackListener(new PlaybackListener() {
               public void playbackStarted(PlaybackEvent evt) {
                   System.out.println("Playback started");
                   System.out.println(SAMPLE);
               }

               public void playbackFinished(PlaybackEvent evt) {
                   System.out.println("Playback finished");
               }
           });

           // play it!
           player.play();

       } catch (PollyException | JavaLayerException | IOException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static InputStream synthesize(PollyClient polly, String text, Voice
voice, OutputFormat format)
           throws IOException {
       SynthesizeSpeechRequest synthReq = SynthesizeSpeechRequest.builder()
               .text(text)
```

```
                .voiceId(voice.id())
                .outputFormat(format)
                .build();

        ResponseInputStream<SynthesizeSpeechResponse> synthRes =
 polly.synthesizeSpeech(synthReq);
        return synthRes;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SynthesizeSpeechsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def synthesize(
        self, text, engine, voice, audio_format, lang_code=None,
 include_visemes=False
```

```
    ):
        """
        Synthesizes speech or speech marks from text, using the specified voice.

        :param text: The text to synthesize.
        :param engine: The kind of engine used. Can be standard or neural.
        :param voice: The ID of the voice to use.
        :param audio_format: The audio format to return for synthesized speech.
When
                                speech marks are synthesized, the output format is
JSON.
        :param lang_code: The language code of the voice to use. This has an
effect
                            only when a bilingual voice is selected.
        :param include_visemes: When True, a second request is made to Amazon
Polly
                                    to synthesize a list of visemes, using the
specified
                                    text and voice. A viseme represents the visual
position
                                    of the face and mouth when saying part of a word.
        :return: The audio stream that contains the synthesized speech and a list
                 of visemes that are associated with the speech audio.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "Engine": engine,
                "OutputFormat": audio_format,
                "Text": text,
                "VoiceId": voice,
            }
            if lang_code is not None:
                kwargs["LanguageCode"] = lang_code
            response = self.polly_client.synthesize_speech(**kwargs)
            audio_stream = response["AudioStream"]
            logger.info("Got audio stream spoken by %s.", voice)
            visemes = None
            if include_visemes:
                kwargs["OutputFormat"] = "json"
                kwargs["SpeechMarkTypes"] = ["viseme"]
                response = self.polly_client.synthesize_speech(**kwargs)
                visemes = [
                    json.loads(v)
                    for v in response["AudioStream"].read().decode().split()
```

```
                    if v
                ]
                logger.info("Got %s visemes.", len(visemes))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get audio stream.")
            raise
        else:
            return audio_stream, visemes
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SynthesizeSpeech AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-polly' # In v2: require 'aws-sdk'

begin
  # Get the filename from the command line
  if ARGV.empty?
    puts 'You must supply a filename'
    exit 1
  end

  filename = ARGV[0]

  # Open file and get the contents as a string
  if File.exist?(filename)
    contents = IO.read(filename)
  else
    puts "No such file: #{filename}"
```

```
    exit 1
  end

  # Create an Amazon Polly client using
  # credentials from the shared credentials file ~/.aws/credentials
  # and the configuration (region) from the shared configuration file ~/.aws/
config
  polly = Aws::Polly::Client.new

  resp = polly.synthesize_speech({
                                  output_format: 'mp3',
                                  text: contents,
                                  voice_id: 'Joanna'
                                })

  # Save output
  # Get just the file name
  #  abc/xyz.txt -> xyx.txt
  name = File.basename(filename)

  # Split up name so we get just the xyz part
  parts = name.split('.')
  first_part = parts[0]
  mp3_file = "#{first_part}.mp3"

  IO.copy_stream(resp.audio_stream, mp3_file)

  puts "Wrote MP3 content to: #{mp3_file}"
rescue StandardError => e
  puts 'Got error:'
  puts 'Error message:'
  puts e.message
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SynthesizeSpeechsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn synthesize(client: &Client, filename: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let content = fs::read_to_string(filename);

    let resp = client
        .synthesize_speech()
        .output_format(OutputFormat::Mp3)
        .text(content.unwrap())
        .voice_id(VoiceId::Joanna)
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Get MP3 data from response and save it
    let mut blob = resp
        .audio_stream
        .collect()
        .await
        .expect("failed to read data");

    let parts: Vec<&str> = filename.split('.').collect();
    let out_file = format!("{}{}", String::from(parts[0]), ".mp3");

    let mut file = tokio::fs::File::create(out_file)
        .await
        .expect("failed to create file");

    file.write_all_buf(&mut blob)
        .await
        .expect("failed to write to file");

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento SynthesizeSpeechall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Polly AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Amazon Polly con. AWS SDKs Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Amazon Polly o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Converti testo in voce e viceversa utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea un'applicazione di sincronizzazione labiale con Amazon Polly utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Crea un'applicazione che analizza il feedback dei clienti e sintetizza l'audio

Converti testo in voce e viceversa utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Utilizzare Amazon Polly per sintetizzare un file di input in testo normale (UTF-8) in un file audio.
- Carica il file audio in un bucket Amazon S3.
- Utilizzare Amazon Transcribe per convertire il file audio in testo.
- Visualizzare il testo.

Rust

SDK per Rust

Utilizza Amazon Polly per sintetizzare un file di input di testo normale (UTF-8) in un file audio, caricare il file audio in un bucket Amazon S3, utilizzare Amazon Transcribe per convertire il file audio in testo e visualizzare il testo.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Polly
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Transcribe

Crea un'applicazione di sincronizzazione labiale con Amazon Polly utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione di sincronizzazione labiale con Amazon Polly.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come usare Amazon Polly e Tkinter per creare un'applicazione di sincronizzazione labiale che mostra un volto animato che parla insieme al parlato sintetizzato da Amazon Polly. La sincronizzazione labiale viene eseguita richiedendo ad Amazon Polly un elenco di visemi corrispondenti al parlato sintetizzato.

- Ottieni metadati vocali da Amazon Polly e visualizzali in un'applicazione Tkinter.
- Ottieni audio vocale sintetizzato e indicatori vocali viseme corrispondenti da Amazon Polly.
- Riproduci l'audio con movimenti della bocca sincronizzati su un volto animato.
- Invia attività di sintesi asincrone per testi lunghi e recupera l'output da un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Polly

Crea un'applicazione che analizza il feedback dei clienti e sintetizza l'audio

Il seguente esempio di codice spiega come creare un'applicazione che analizza schede dei commenti dei clienti, le traduce dalla loro lingua originale, ne determina la valutazione e genera un file audio dal testo tradotto.

.NET

SDK per .NET

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.

- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in. GitHub I seguenti estratti mostrano come AWS SDK per JavaScript viene utilizzato all'interno delle funzioni Lambda.

```
import {
  ComprehendClient,
  DetectDominantLanguageCommand,
  DetectSentimentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-comprehend";

/**
```

```
 * Determine the language and sentiment of the extracted text.
 *
 * @param {{ source_text: string}} extractTextOutput
 */
export const handler = async (extractTextOutput) => {
  const comprehendClient = new ComprehendClient({});

  const detectDominantLanguageCommand = new DetectDominantLanguageCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
  });

  // The source language is required for sentiment analysis and
  // translation in the next step.
  const { Languages } = await comprehendClient.send(
    detectDominantLanguageCommand,
  );

  const languageCode = Languages[0].LanguageCode;

  const detectSentimentCommand = new DetectSentimentCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
    LanguageCode: languageCode,
  });

  const { Sentiment } = await comprehendClient.send(detectSentimentCommand);

  return {
    sentiment: Sentiment,
    language_code: languageCode,
  };
};
```

```
import {
  DetectDocumentTextCommand,
  TextractClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-textract";

/**
 * Fetch the S3 object from the event and analyze it using Amazon Textract.
 *
 * @param {import("@types/aws-lambda").EventBridgeEvent<"Object Created">}
 eventBridgeS3Event
 */
```

```
export const handler = async (eventBridgeS3Event) => {
  const textractClient = new TextractClient();

  const detectDocumentTextCommand = new DetectDocumentTextCommand({
    Document: {
      S3Object: {
        Bucket: eventBridgeS3Event.bucket,
        Name: eventBridgeS3Event.object,
      },
    },
  });

  // Textract returns a list of blocks. A block can be a line, a page, word, etc.
  // Each block also contains geometry of the detected text.
  // For more information on the Block type, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
textract/latest/dg/API_Block.html.
  const { Blocks } = await textractClient.send(detectDocumentTextCommand);

  // For the purpose of this example, we are only interested in words.
  const extractedWords = Blocks.filter((b) => b.BlockType === "WORD").map(
    (b) => b.Text,
  );

  return extractedWords.join(" ");
};
```

```
import { PollyClient, SynthesizeSpeechCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-polly";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { Upload } from "@aws-sdk/lib-storage";

/**
 * Synthesize an audio file from text.
 *
 * @param {{ bucket: string, translated_text: string, object: string}}
 sourceDestinationConfig
 */
export const handler = async (sourceDestinationConfig) => {
  const pollyClient = new PollyClient({});

  const synthesizeSpeechCommand = new SynthesizeSpeechCommand({
    Engine: "neural",
    Text: sourceDestinationConfig.translated_text,
    VoiceId: "Ruth",
```

```
    OutputFormat: "mp3",
  });

  const { AudioStream } = await pollyClient.send(synthesizeSpeechCommand);

  const audioKey = `${sourceDestinationConfig.object}.mp3`;

  // Store the audio file in S3.
  const s3Client = new S3Client();
  const upload = new Upload({
    client: s3Client,
    params: {
      Bucket: sourceDestinationConfig.bucket,
      Key: audioKey,
      Body: AudioStream,
      ContentType: "audio/mp3",
    },
  });

  await upload.done();
  return audioKey;
};
```

```
import {
  TranslateClient,
  TranslateTextCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-translate";

/**
 * Translate the extracted text to English.
 *
 * @param {{ extracted_text: string, source_language_code: string}}
 textAndSourceLanguage
 */
export const handler = async (textAndSourceLanguage) => {
  const translateClient = new TranslateClient({});

  const translateCommand = new TranslateTextCommand({
    SourceLanguageCode: textAndSourceLanguage.source_language_code,
    TargetLanguageCode: "en",
    Text: textAndSourceLanguage.extracted_text,
  });
```

```
  const { TranslatedText } = await translateClient.send(translateCommand);

  return { translated_text: TranslatedText };
};
```

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Esempi di codice per Listino prezzi AWS l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo Listino prezzi AWS con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Listino prezzi AWS Guida per l'utente: ulteriori informazioni su Listino prezzi AWS.
- Listino prezzi AWS Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le Listino prezzi AWS azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per Listino prezzi AWS l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo Listino prezzi AWSAWS SDKs
    - Utilizzare DescribeServices con una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetAttributeValues con una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetProducts con una CLI

Esempi di base per Listino prezzi AWS l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Listino prezzi AWS with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo Listino prezzi AWSAWS SDKs
  - Utilizzare DescribeServices con una CLI
  - Utilizzare GetAttributeValues con una CLI
  - Utilizzare GetProducts con una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo Listino prezzi AWSAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole Listino prezzi AWS azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API Listino prezzi AWS.

Esempi

- Utilizzare DescribeServices con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetAttributeValues con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetProducts con una CLI

Utilizzare **`DescribeServices`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeServices`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare i metadati del servizio

Questo esempio recupera i metadati per il codice di EC2 servizio Amazon.

Comando:

```
aws pricing describe-services --service-code AmazonEC2 --format-version aws_v1 --
max-items 1
```

Output:

```
{
  "Services": [
      {
          "ServiceCode": "AmazonEC2",
          "AttributeNames": [
              "volumeType",
              "maxIopsvolume",
              "instance",
```

```
                "instanceCapacity10xlarge",
                "locationType",
                "instanceFamily",
                "operatingSystem",
                "clockSpeed",
                "LeaseContractLength",
                "ecu",
                "networkPerformance",
                "instanceCapacity8xlarge",
                "group",
                "maxThroughputvolume",
                "gpuMemory",
                "ebsOptimized",
                "elasticGpuType",
                "maxVolumeSize",
                "gpu",
                "processorFeatures",
                "intelAvxAvailable",
                "instanceCapacity4xlarge",
                "servicecode",
                "groupDescription",
                "processorArchitecture",
                "physicalCores",
                "productFamily",
                "enhancedNetworkingSupported",
                "intelTurboAvailable",
                "memory",
                "dedicatedEbsThroughput",
                "vcpu",
                "OfferingClass",
                "instanceCapacityLarge",
                "capacitystatus",
                "termType",
                "storage",
                "intelAvx2Available",
                "storageMedia",
                "physicalProcessor",
                "provisioned",
                "servicename",
                "PurchaseOption",
                "instanceCapacity18xlarge",
                "instanceType",
                "tenancy",
                "usagetype",
```

```
                "normalizationSizeFactor",
                "instanceCapacity2xlarge",
                "instanceCapacity16xlarge",
                "maxIopsBurstPerformance",
                "instanceCapacity12xlarge",
                "instanceCapacity32xlarge",
                "instanceCapacityXlarge",
                "licenseModel",
                "currentGeneration",
                "preInstalledSw",
                "location",
                "instanceCapacity24xlarge",
                "instanceCapacity9xlarge",
                "instanceCapacityMedium",
                "operation"
            ]
        }
    ],
    "FormatVersion": "aws_v1"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DescribeServicesReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce i metadati per tutti i codici di servizio disponibili nella regione us-east-1.

```
Get-PLSService -Region us-east-1
```

Output:

```
AttributeNames                                                  ServiceCode
--------------                                                  -----------
{productFamily, servicecode, groupDescription, termType...}     AWSBudgets
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}            AWSCloudTrail
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}            AWSCodeCommit
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}            AWSCodeDeploy
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}            AWSCodePipeline
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}            AWSConfig
...
```

Esempio 2: restituisce i metadati per il EC2 servizio Amazon nella regione us-east-1.

```
Get-PLSService -ServiceCode AmazonEC2 -Region us-east-1
```

Output:

```
AttributeNames
 ServiceCode
--------------
 -----------
{volumeType, maxIopsvolume, instanceCapacity10xlarge, locationType...} AmazonEC2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeServicesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce i metadati per tutti i codici di servizio disponibili nella regione us-east-1.

```
Get-PLSService -Region us-east-1
```

Output:

```
AttributeNames                                                  ServiceCode
--------------                                                  -----------
{productFamily, servicecode, groupDescription, termType...}     AWSBudgets
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}            AWSCloudTrail
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}            AWSCodeCommit
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}            AWSCodeDeploy
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}            AWSCodePipeline
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}            AWSConfig
...
```

Esempio 2: restituisce i metadati per il EC2 servizio Amazon nella regione us-east-1.

```
Get-PLSService -ServiceCode AmazonEC2 -Region us-east-1
```

Output:

```
AttributeNames
 ServiceCode
```

```
--------------
 -----------
{volumeType, maxIopsvolume, instanceCapacity10xlarge, locationType...} AmazonEC2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeServicesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetAttributeValues`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetAttributeValues`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare un elenco di valori degli attributi

L'`get-attribute-values`esempio seguente recupera un elenco di valori disponibili per l'attributo specificato.

```
aws pricing get-attribute-values \
    --service-code AmazonEC2 \
    --attribute-name volumeType \
    --max-items 2
```

Output:

```
{
    "NextToken":
 "eyJOZXh0VG9rZW4iOiBudWxsLCAiYm90b190cnVuY2F0ZV9hbW91bnQiOiAyfQ==",
    "AttributeValues": [
        {
            "Value": "Cold HDD"
        },
        {
            "Value": "General Purpose"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetAttributeValuesin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce i valori per l'attributo 'VolumeType' per Amazon EC2 nella regione us-east-1.

```
Get-PLSAttributeValue -ServiceCode AmazonEC2 -AttributeName "volumeType" -region
 us-east-1
```

Output:

```
Value
-----
Cold HDD
General Purpose
Magnetic
Provisioned IOPS
Throughput Optimized HDD
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetAttributeValuesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce i valori per l'attributo 'VolumeType' per Amazon EC2 nella regione us-east-1.

```
Get-PLSAttributeValue -ServiceCode AmazonEC2 -AttributeName "volumeType" -region
 us-east-1
```

Output:

```
Value
-----
Cold HDD
General Purpose
Magnetic
Provisioned IOPS
Throughput Optimized HDD
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetAttributeValuesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetProducts`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetProducts`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare un elenco di prodotti

Questo esempio recupera un elenco di prodotti che corrispondono ai criteri indicati.

Comando:

```
aws pricing get-products --filters file://filters.json --format-version aws_v1 --
max-results 1 --service-code AmazonEC2
```

filters.json:

```
        [
  {
    "Type": "TERM_MATCH",
    "Field": "ServiceCode",
    "Value": "AmazonEC2"
  },
  {
    "Type": "TERM_MATCH",
    "Field": "volumeType",
    "Value": "Provisioned IOPS"
  }
]
```

Output:

```
{
  "FormatVersion": "aws_v1",
  "NextToken": "WGDY7ko8fQXdlaUZVdasFQ==:RVSagyIFn770XQOzdUIcO9BY6ucBG9itXAZGZF/
zioUzOsUKh6PCcPWaOyPZRiMePb986TeoKYB9l55fw/
```

```
CyoMq5ymnGmT1Vj39TljbbAlhcqnVfTmPIilx8Uy5bdDaBYy/e/2Ofw9Edzsykbs8LTBuNbiDQ
+BBds5yeI9AQkUepruKk3aEahFPxJ55kx/zk",
  "PriceList": [
      "{\"product\":{\"productFamily\":\"Storage\",\"attributes\":{\"storageMedia
\":\"SSD-backed\",\"maxThroughputvolume\":\"320 MB/sec\",\"volumeType
\":\"Provisioned IOPS\",\"maxIopsvolume\":\"20000\",\"servicecode\":
\"AmazonEC2\",\"usagetype\":\"APS1-EBS:VolumeUsage.piops\",\"locationType
\":\"AWS Region\",\"location\":\"Asia Pacific (Singapore)\",\"servicename
\":\"Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud\",\"maxVolumeSize\":\"16 TiB\",\"operation
\":\"\"},\"sku\":\"3MKHN58N7RDDVGKJ\"},\"serviceCode\":\"AmazonEC2\",\"terms
\":{\"OnDemand\":{\"3MKHN58N7RDDVGKJ.JRTCKXETXF\":{\"priceDimensions\":
{\"3MKHN58N7RDDVGKJ.JRTCKXETXF.6YS6EN2CT7\":{\"unit\":\"GB-Mo\",\"endRange\":
\"Inf\",\"description\":\"$0.138 per GB-month of Provisioned IOPS SSD (io1)
 provisioned storage - Asia Pacific (Singapore)\",\"appliesTo\":[],\"rateCode\":
\"3MKHN58N7RDDVGKJ.JRTCKXETXF.6YS6EN2CT7\",\"beginRange\":\"0\",\"pricePerUnit
\":{\"USD\":\"0.1380000000\"}}},\"sku\":\"3MKHN58N7RDDVGKJ\",\"effectiveDate\":
\"2018-08-01T00:00:00Z\",\"offerTermCode\":\"JRTCKXETXF\",\"termAttributes\":
{}}}},\"version\":\"20180808005701\",\"publicationDate\":\"2018-08-08T00:57:01Z
\"}"
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command GetProductsReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: dettagli dei resi di tutti i prodotti per Amazon EC2.

```
Get-PLSProduct -ServiceCode AmazonEC2 -Region us-east-1
```

Output:

```
{"product":{"productFamily":"Compute Instance","attributes":
{"enhancedNetworkingSupported":"Yes","memory":"30.5
 GiB","dedicatedEbsThroughput":"800 Mbps","vcpu":"4","locationType":"AWS
 Region","storage":"EBS only","instanceFamily":"Memory
 optimized","operatingSystem":"SUSE","physicalProcessor":"Intel Xeon E5-2686 v4
 (Broadwell)","clockSpeed":"2.3 GHz","ecu":"Variable","networkPerformance":"Up
 to 10 Gigabit","servicename":"Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud","instanceType":"r4.xlarge","tenancy":"Shared","usagetype":"USW2-
```

```
BoxUsage:r4.xlarge","normalizationSizeFactor":"8","processorFeatures":"Intel AVX,
 Intel AVX2, Intel Turbo","servicecode":"AmazonEC2","licenseModel":"No License
 required","currentGeneration":"Yes","preInstalledSw":"NA","location":"US West
 (Oregon)","processorArchitecture":"64-bit","operation":"RunInstances:000g"},...
```

Esempio 2: restituisce i dati per Amazon EC2 nella regione us-east-1 filtrati per tipi di volume «General Purpose» con supporto SSD.

```
Get-PLSProduct -ServiceCode AmazonEC2 -Filter
 @{Type="TERM_MATCH";Field="volumeType";Value="General
 Purpose"},@{Type="TERM_MATCH";Field="storageMedia";Value="SSD-backed"} -Region
 us-east-1
```

Output:

```
{"product":{"productFamily":"Storage","attributes":{"storageMedia":"SSD-
backed","maxThroughputvolume":"160 MB/sec","volumeType":"General
 Purpose","maxIopsvolume":"10000",...
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4). GetProductsAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: dettagli dei resi di tutti i prodotti per Amazon EC2.

```
Get-PLSProduct -ServiceCode AmazonEC2 -Region us-east-1
```

Output:

```
{"product":{"productFamily":"Compute Instance","attributes":
{"enhancedNetworkingSupported":"Yes","memory":"30.5
 GiB","dedicatedEbsThroughput":"800 Mbps","vcpu":"4","locationType":"AWS
 Region","storage":"EBS only","instanceFamily":"Memory
 optimized","operatingSystem":"SUSE","physicalProcessor":"Intel Xeon E5-2686 v4
 (Broadwell)","clockSpeed":"2.3 GHz","ecu":"Variable","networkPerformance":"Up
 to 10 Gigabit","servicename":"Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud","instanceType":"r4.xlarge","tenancy":"Shared","usagetype":"USW2-
BoxUsage:r4.xlarge","normalizationSizeFactor":"8","processorFeatures":"Intel AVX,
 Intel AVX2, Intel Turbo","servicecode":"AmazonEC2","licenseModel":"No License
 required","currentGeneration":"Yes","preInstalledSw":"NA","location":"US West
 (Oregon)","processorArchitecture":"64-bit","operation":"RunInstances:000g"},...
```

Esempio 2: restituisce i dati per Amazon EC2 nella regione us-east-1 filtrati per tipi di volume «General Purpose» con supporto SSD.

```
Get-PLSProduct -ServiceCode AmazonEC2 -Filter
 @{Type="TERM_MATCH";Field="volumeType";Value="General
 Purpose"},@{Type="TERM_MATCH";Field="storageMedia";Value="SSD-backed"} -Region
 us-east-1
```

Output:

```
{"product":{"productFamily":"Storage","attributes":{"storageMedia":"SSD-
backed","maxThroughputvolume":"160 MB/sec","volumeType":"General
 Purpose","maxIopsvolume":"10000",...
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). GetProductsAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di QLDB AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon QLDB con AWS un kit di sviluppo software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Guida per sviluppatori QLDB: ulteriori informazioni su QLDB.
- Riferimento all'API QLDB: dettagli su tutte le azioni QLDB disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di QLDB AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di QLDB AWS SDKs

- Utilizzo CreateLedger con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListLedgers con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di QLDB AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon QLDB con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di QLDB AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo CreateLedger con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListLedgers con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo di QLDB AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni QLDB con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta Amazon QLDB API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzo CreateLedger con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListLedgers con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`CreateLedger`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateLedger`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creare un registro con proprietà predefinite

L'`create-ledger`esempio seguente crea un libro mastro con il nome `myExampleLedger` e la modalità di autorizzazione. `STANDARD` I parametri opzionali per la protezione

dall'eliminazione e la chiave AWS KMS non sono specificati, quindi per impostazione predefinita sono `true` rispettivamente una chiave KMS AWS proprietaria.

```
aws qldb create-ledger \
    --name myExampleLedger \
    --permissions-mode STANDARD
```

Output:

```
{
    "State": "CREATING",
    "Arn": "arn:aws:qldb:us-west-2:123456789012:ledger/myExampleLedger",
    "DeletionProtection": true,
    "CreationDateTime": 1568839243.951,
    "Name": "myExampleLedger",
    "PermissionsMode": "STANDARD"
}
```

Esempio 2: creare un registro con la protezione da eliminazione disattivata, una chiave KMS gestita dal cliente e tag specificati

L'`create-ledger`esempio seguente crea un registro con il nome `myExampleLedger2` e la modalità di autorizzazione. `STANDARD` La funzionalità di protezione dall'eliminazione è disattivata, la chiave KMS gestita dal cliente specificata viene utilizzata per la crittografia a riposo e i tag specificati vengono allegati alla risorsa.

```
aws qldb create-ledger \
    --name myExampleLedger2 \
    --permissions-mode STANDARD \
    --no-deletion-protection \
    --kms-key arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:123456789012:key/a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-
EXAMPLE11111 \
    --tags IsTest=true,Domain=Test
```

Output:

```
{
    "Arn": "arn:aws:qldb:us-west-2:123456789012:ledger/myExampleLedger2",
    "DeletionProtection": false,
    "CreationDateTime": 1568839543.557,
```

```
    "State": "CREATING",
    "Name": "myExampleLedger2",
    "PermissionsMode": "STANDARD",
    "KmsKeyArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:123456789012:key/a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-
EXAMPLE11111"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Basic Operations for Amazon QLDB Ledgers nella Amazon QLDB Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. CreateLedgerAWS CLI

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn make_ledger(client: &Client, ledger: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let result = client
        .create_ledger()
        .name(ledger)
        .permissions_mode(PermissionsMode::AllowAll)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("ARN: {}", result.arn().unwrap());

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento CreateLedgerall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzo **`ListLedgers`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListLedgers`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare i registri disponibili

L'`list-ledgers`esempio seguente elenca tutti i libri contabili associati al AWS conto corrente e alla regione.

```
aws qldb list-ledgers
```

Output:

```
{
    "Ledgers": [
        {
            "State": "ACTIVE",
            "CreationDateTime": 1568839243.951,
            "Name": "myExampleLedger"
        },
        {
            "State": "ACTIVE",
            "CreationDateTime": 1568839543.557,
            "Name": "myExampleLedger2"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Basic Operations for Amazon QLDB Ledgers nella Amazon QLDB Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. ListLedgersAWS CLI

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_ledgers(client: &QLDBClient) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let mut pages = client.list_ledgers().into_paginator().page_size(2).send();

    while let Some(page) = pages.next().await {
        println!("* {:?}", page); //Prints an entire page of ledgers.
        for ledger in page.unwrap().ledgers() {
            println!("* {:?}", ledger); //Prints the LedgerSummary of a single
 ledger.
        }
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento ListLedgersall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon RDS AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare Amazon Relational Database Service con AWS un kit di sviluppo software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Guida per l'utente di Amazon RDS: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon RDS.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon RDS: dettagli su tutte le azioni Amazon RDS disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Hello Amazon RDS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon RDS.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.RDS;
using Amazon.RDS.Model;

namespace RDSActions;

public static class HelloRds
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var rdsClient = new AmazonRDSClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon RDS! Following are some of your DB
 instances:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first twenty DB instances.
        var response = await rdsClient.DescribeDBInstancesAsync(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest()
            {
                MaxRecords = 20 // Must be between 20 and 100.
            });

        foreach (var instance in response.DBInstances)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDB name: {instance.DBName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tArn: {instance.DBInstanceArn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIdentifier: {instance.DBInstanceIdentifier}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS rds)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_rds")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
```

```
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_rds.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file origine hello_rds.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/rds/RDSClient.h>
#include <aws/rds/model/DescribeDBInstancesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Rds" starter application which initializes an Amazon Relational
 Database Service (Amazon RDS) client and
 *  describes the Amazon RDS instances.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_rds'
```

```
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::RDS::RDSClient rdsClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::String marker;
        std::vector<Aws::String> instanceDBIDs;

        do {
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;

            if (!marker.empty()) {
                request.SetMarker(marker);
            }

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
                    rdsClient.DescribeDBInstances(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                for (auto &instance: outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()) {
                    instanceDBIDs.push_back(instance.GetDBInstanceIdentifier());
                }
                marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
            } else {
                result = 1;
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBInstances. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!marker.empty());

        std::cout << instanceDBIDs.size() << " RDS instances found." <<
 std::endl;
```

```
        for (auto &instanceDBID: instanceDBIDs) {
            std::cout << "   Instance: " << instanceDBID << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Relational Database
 Service (Amazon RDS)
// client and list up to 20 DB instances in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 rdsClient := rds.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 const maxInstances = 20
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v DB instances.\n", maxInstances)
 output, err := rdsClient.DescribeDBInstances(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{MaxRecords: aws.Int32(maxInstances)})
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list DB instances: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(output.DBInstances) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("No DB instances found.")
 } else {
  for _, instance := range output.DBInstances {
   fmt.Printf("DB instance %v has database %v.\n",
 *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier,
    *instance.DBName)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBInstance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeDBInstances {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeInstances(rdsClient);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeInstances(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
 rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
            List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
            for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                System.out.println("Instance ARN is: " +
 instance.dbInstanceArn());
                System.out.println("The Engine is " + instance.engine());
                System.out.println("Connection endpoint is" +
 instance.endpoint().address());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
"""
Purpose

Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) with the Amazon Relational
 Database Service
(Amazon RDS) to list the databases in your account.
"""

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create an RDS client
rds_client = boto3.client("rds")

# Create a paginator for the describe_db_instances operation
paginator = rds_client.get_paginator("describe_db_instances")

try:
    # Use the paginator to get a list of DB instances
    response_iterator = paginator.paginate(
        PaginationConfig={
            "MaxItems": 123,
            "PageSize": 50,  # Adjust PageSize as needed
            "StartingToken": None,
        }
```

```
    )

    # Iterate through the pages of the response
    instances_found = False
    for page in response_iterator:
        if "DBInstances" in page and page["DBInstances"]:
            instances_found = True
            print("Your RDS instances are:")
            for db in page["DBInstances"]:
                print(db["DBInstanceIdentifier"])

    if not instances_found:
        print("No RDS instances found!")

except ClientError as e:
    print(f"Couldn't list RDS instances. Here's why: {e.response['Error']
['Message']}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds'
require 'logger'

# RDSManager is a class responsible for managing RDS operations
# such as listing all RDS DB instances in the current AWS account.
class RDSManager
  def initialize(client)
```

```
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all RDS DB instances in the current AWS account.
  def list_db_instances
    @logger.info('Listing RDS DB instances')

    paginator = @client.describe_db_instances
    instances = []

    paginator.each_page do |page|
      instances.concat(page.db_instances)
    end

    if instances.empty?
      @logger.info('No instances found.')
    else
      @logger.info("Found #{instances.count} instance(s):")
      instances.each do |instance|
        @logger.info(" * #{instance.db_instance_identifier}
 (#{instance.db_instance_status})")
      end
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  rds_client = Aws::RDS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')
  manager = RDSManager.new(rds_client)
  manager.list_db_instances
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon RDS AWS SDKs
  - Hello Amazon RDS
  - Scopri le nozioni di base di Amazon RDS con un SDK AWS

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon RDS AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo CreateDBInstance con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateDBParameterGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateDBSnapshot con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteDBInstance con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteDBParameterGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeAccountAttributes con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeDBEngineVersions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeDBInstances con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeDBParameterGroups con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeDBParameters con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeDBSnapshots con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare con un SDK GenerateRDSAuthTokenAWS
  - Utilizzo ModifyDBInstance con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ModifyDBParameterGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo RebootDBInstance con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon RDS AWS SDKs
  - Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless
- Esempi serverless per Amazon RDS
  - Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon RDS AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Relational Database Service con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Hello Amazon RDS
- Scopri le nozioni di base di Amazon RDS con un SDK AWS
- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon RDS AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo CreateDBInstance con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzo CreateDBParameterGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateDBSnapshot con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteDBInstance con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteDBParameterGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeAccountAttributes con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeDBEngineVersions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeDBInstances con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeDBParameterGroups con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeDBParameters con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeDBSnapshots con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare con un SDK GenerateRDSAuthTokenAWS
- Utilizzo ModifyDBInstance con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ModifyDBParameterGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo RebootDBInstance con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Hello Amazon RDS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon RDS.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.RDS;
using Amazon.RDS.Model;
```

```
namespace RDSActions;

public static class HelloRds
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var rdsClient = new AmazonRDSClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon RDS! Following are some of your DB
 instances:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first twenty DB instances.
        var response = await rdsClient.DescribeDBInstancesAsync(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest()
            {
                MaxRecords = 20 // Must be between 20 and 100.
            });

        foreach (var instance in response.DBInstances)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDB name: {instance.DBName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tArn: {instance.DBInstanceArn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIdentifier: {instance.DBInstanceIdentifier}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS rds)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_rds")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_rds.cpp)
```

```
target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file origine hello_rds.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/rds/RDSClient.h>
#include <aws/rds/model/DescribeDBInstancesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Rds" starter application which initializes an Amazon Relational
 Database Service (Amazon RDS) client and
 *  describes the Amazon RDS instances.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_rds'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::RDS::RDSClient rdsClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::String marker;
        std::vector<Aws::String> instanceDBIDs;

        do {
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;

            if (!marker.empty()) {
                request.SetMarker(marker);
            }
```

```
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
                    rdsClient.DescribeDBInstances(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                for (auto &instance: outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()) {
                    instanceDBIDs.push_back(instance.GetDBInstanceIdentifier());
                }
                marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
            } else {
                result = 1;
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBInstances. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!marker.empty());

        std::cout << instanceDBIDs.size() << " RDS instances found." <<
 std::endl;
        for (auto &instanceDBID: instanceDBIDs) {
            std::cout << "   Instance: " << instanceDBID << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Relational Database
 Service (Amazon RDS)
// client and list up to 20 DB instances in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 rdsClient := rds.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 const maxInstances = 20
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v DB instances.\n", maxInstances)
 output, err := rdsClient.DescribeDBInstances(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{MaxRecords: aws.Int32(maxInstances)})
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list DB instances: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(output.DBInstances) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("No DB instances found.")
 } else {
  for _, instance := range output.DBInstances {
   fmt.Printf("DB instance %v has database %v.\n",
 *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier,
    *instance.DBName)
  }
```

```
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBInstance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeDBInstances {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeInstances(rdsClient);
```

```
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeInstances(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
 rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
            List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
            for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                System.out.println("Instance ARN is: " +
 instance.dbInstanceArn());
                System.out.println("The Engine is " + instance.engine());
                System.out.println("Connection endpoint is" +
 instance.endpoint().address());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
"""
Purpose
```

```
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) with the Amazon Relational
 Database Service
(Amazon RDS) to list the databases in your account.
"""

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create an RDS client
rds_client = boto3.client("rds")

# Create a paginator for the describe_db_instances operation
paginator = rds_client.get_paginator("describe_db_instances")

try:
    # Use the paginator to get a list of DB instances
    response_iterator = paginator.paginate(
        PaginationConfig={
            "MaxItems": 123,
            "PageSize": 50,  # Adjust PageSize as needed
            "StartingToken": None,
        }
    )

    # Iterate through the pages of the response
    instances_found = False
    for page in response_iterator:
        if "DBInstances" in page and page["DBInstances"]:
            instances_found = True
            print("Your RDS instances are:")
            for db in page["DBInstances"]:
                print(db["DBInstanceIdentifier"])

    if not instances_found:
        print("No RDS instances found!")

except ClientError as e:
    print(f"Couldn't list RDS instances. Here's why: {e.response['Error']
['Message']}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds'
require 'logger'

# RDSManager is a class responsible for managing RDS operations
# such as listing all RDS DB instances in the current AWS account.
class RDSManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all RDS DB instances in the current AWS account.
  def list_db_instances
    @logger.info('Listing RDS DB instances')

    paginator = @client.describe_db_instances
    instances = []

    paginator.each_page do |page|
      instances.concat(page.db_instances)
    end

    if instances.empty?
      @logger.info('No instances found.')
    else
      @logger.info("Found #{instances.count} instance(s):")
      instances.each do |instance|
```

```
        @logger.info(" * #{instance.db_instance_identifier}
 (#{instance.db_instance_status})")
      end
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  rds_client = Aws::RDS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')
  manager = RDSManager.new(rds_client)
  manager.list_db_instances
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Scopri le nozioni di base di Amazon RDS con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Creare un gruppo di parametri database personalizzati e imposta i relativi valori.
- Creare un'istanza database configurata per utilizzare il gruppo di parametri. L'istanza DB contiene anche un database.
- Acquisire uno snapshot dell'istanza.
- Eliminare l'istanza e il gruppo di parametri.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
/// <summary>
/// Scenario for RDS DB instance example.
/// </summary>
public class RDSInstanceScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
    1.  Returns a list of the available DB engine families using the
 DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync method.
    2.  Selects an engine family and creates a custom DB parameter group using
 the CreateDBParameterGroupAsync method.
    3.  Gets the parameter groups using the DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync
 method.
    4.  Gets parameters in the group using the DescribeDBParameters method.
    5.  Parses and displays parameters in the group.
    6.  Modifies both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment
 parameters
        using the ModifyDBParameterGroupAsync method.
    7.  Gets and displays the updated parameters using the DescribeDBParameters
 method with a source of "user".
    8.  Gets a list of allowed engine versions using the
 DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync method.
    9.  Displays and selects from a list of micro instance classes available for
 the selected engine and version.
    10. Creates an RDS DB instance that contains a MySql database and uses the
 parameter group
        using the CreateDBInstanceAsync method.
    11. Waits for DB instance to be ready using the DescribeDBInstancesAsync
 method.
    12. Prints out the connection endpoint string for the new DB instance.
    13. Creates a snapshot of the DB instance using the CreateDBSnapshotAsync
 method.
    14. Waits for DB snapshot to be ready using the DescribeDBSnapshots method.
    15. Deletes the DB instance using the DeleteDBInstanceAsync method.
    16. Waits for DB instance to be deleted using the DescribeDbInstances method.
    17. Deletes the parameter group using the DeleteDBParameterGroupAsync.
    */

    private static readonly string sepBar = new('-', 80);
```

```
    private static RDSWrapper rdsWrapper = null!;
    private static ILogger logger = null!;
    private static readonly string engine = "mysql";
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon RDS service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRDS>()
                    .AddTransient<RDSWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
        {
            builder.AddConsole();
        }).CreateLogger<RDSInstanceScenario>();

        rdsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<RDSWrapper>();

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB
instance scenario example.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        try
        {
            var parameterGroupFamily = await ChooseParameterGroupFamily();

            var parameterGroup = await
CreateDbParameterGroup(parameterGroupFamily);

            var parameters = await
DescribeParametersInGroup(parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName,
                new List<string> { "auto_increment_offset",
"auto_increment_increment" });
```

```
            await ModifyParameters(parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName,
parameters);

            await
DescribeUserSourceParameters(parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName);

            var engineVersionChoice = await
ChooseDbEngineVersion(parameterGroupFamily);

            var instanceChoice = await ChooseDbInstanceClass(engine,
engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion);

            var newInstanceIdentifier = "Example-Instance-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks;

            var newInstance = await CreateRdsNewInstance(parameterGroup, engine,
engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion,
                instanceChoice.DBInstanceClass, newInstanceIdentifier);
            if (newInstance != null)
            {
                DisplayConnectionString(newInstance);

                await CreateSnapshot(newInstance);

                await DeleteRdsInstance(newInstance);
            }

            await DeleteParameterGroup(parameterGroup);

            Console.WriteLine("Scenario complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose the RDS DB parameter group family from a list of available
options.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected parameter group family.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> ChooseParameterGroupFamily()
    {
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // 1. Get a list of available engines.
        var engines = await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBEngineVersions(engine);

        Console.WriteLine("1. The following is a list of available DB parameter
group families:");
        int i = 1;
        var parameterGroupFamilies = engines.GroupBy(e =>
e.DBParameterGroupFamily).ToList();
        foreach (var parameterGroupFamily in parameterGroupFamilies)
        {
            // List the available parameter group families.
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Family: {parameterGroupFamily.Key}");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > parameterGroupFamilies.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Select an available DB parameter group family by
entering a number from the list above:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }
        var parameterGroupFamilyChoice = parameterGroupFamilies[choiceNumber -
1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return parameterGroupFamilyChoice.Key;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and get information on a DB parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">The DBParameterGroupFamily for the
new DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DBParameterGroup.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBParameterGroup> CreateDbParameterGroup(string
dbParameterGroupFamily)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"2. Create new DB parameter group with family
{dbParameterGroupFamily}:");
```

```
        var parameterGroup = await rdsWrapper.CreateDBParameterGroup(
            "ExampleParameterGroup-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks,
            dbParameterGroupFamily, "New example parameter group");

        var groupInfo =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBParameterGroups(parameterGroup
                .DBParameterGroupName);

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"3. New DB parameter group: \n\t{groupInfo[0].Description}, \n\tARN
{groupInfo[0].DBParameterGroupArn}");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return parameterGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get and describe parameters from a DBParameterGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">Name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterNames">Optional specific names of parameters to
describe.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of requested parameters.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Parameter>> DescribeParametersInGroup(string
parameterGroupName, List<string>? parameterNames = null)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("4. Get some parameters from the group.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        var parameters =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBParameters(parameterGroupName);

        var matchingParameters =
            parameters.Where(p => parameterNames == null ||
parameterNames.Contains(p.ParameterName)).ToList();

        Console.WriteLine("5. Parameter information:");
        matchingParameters.ForEach(p =>
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\n\tParameter: {p.ParameterName}." +
                $"\n\tDescription: {p.Description}." +
                $"\n\tAllowed Values: {p.AllowedValues}." +
                $"\n\tValue: {p.ParameterValue}."));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        return matchingParameters;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Modify a parameter from a DBParameterGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">Name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">The parameters to modify.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task ModifyParameters(string parameterGroupName,
 List<Parameter> parameters)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("6. Modify some parameters in the group.");

        foreach (var p in parameters)
        {
            if (p.IsModifiable && p.DataType == "integer")
            {
                int newValue = 0;
                while (newValue == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"Enter a new value for {p.ParameterName} from the
 allowed values {p.AllowedValues} ");

                    var choice = Console.ReadLine();
                    Int32.TryParse(choice, out newValue);
                }

                p.ParameterValue = newValue.ToString();
            }
        }

        await rdsWrapper.ModifyDBParameterGroup(parameterGroupName, parameters);

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the user source parameters in the group.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">Name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DescribeUserSourceParameters(string
parameterGroupName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("7. Describe user source parameters in the group.");

        var parameters =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBParameters(parameterGroupName, "user");


        parameters.ForEach(p =>
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\n\tParameter: {p.ParameterName}." +
                $"\n\tDescription: {p.Description}." +
                $"\n\tAllowed Values: {p.AllowedValues}." +
                $"\n\tValue: {p.ParameterValue}."));

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Choose a DB engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">DB parameter group family for engine
choice.</param>
    /// <returns>The selected engine version.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBEngineVersion> ChooseDbEngineVersion(string
dbParameterGroupFamily)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Get a list of allowed engines.
        var allowedEngines =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBEngineVersions(engine,
dbParameterGroupFamily);

        Console.WriteLine($"Available DB engine versions for parameter group
family {dbParameterGroupFamily}:");
        int i = 1;
        foreach (var version in allowedEngines)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
```

```
                $"\t{i}. Engine: {version.Engine} Version
 {version.EngineVersion}.");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > allowedEngines.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("8. Select an available DB engine version by
 entering a number from the list above:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        var engineChoice = allowedEngines[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return engineChoice;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose a DB instance class for a particular engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">DB engine for DB instance choice.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">DB engine version for DB instance choice.</
param>
    /// <returns>The selected orderable DB instance option.</returns>
    public static async Task<OrderableDBInstanceOption>
 ChooseDbInstanceClass(string engine, string engineVersion)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Get a list of allowed DB instance classes.
        var allowedInstances =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(engine,
 engineVersion);

        Console.WriteLine($"8. Available micro DB instance classes for engine
 {engine} and version {engineVersion}:");
        int i = 1;

        // Filter to micro instances for this example.
        allowedInstances = allowedInstances
            .Where(i => i.DBInstanceClass.Contains("micro")).ToList();

        foreach (var instance in allowedInstances)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Instance class: {instance.DBInstanceClass} (storage type
 {instance.StorageType})");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > allowedInstances.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("9. Select an available DB instance class by
 entering a number from the list above:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        var instanceChoice = allowedInstances[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return instanceChoice;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new RDS DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroup">Parameter group to use for the DB
 instance.</param>
    /// <param name="engineName">Engine to use for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Engine version to use for the DB instance.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Instance class to use for the DB instance.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceIdentifier">Instance identifier to use for the DB
 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB instance.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBInstance?> CreateRdsNewInstance(DBParameterGroup
 parameterGroup,
        string engineName, string engineVersion, string instanceClass, string
 instanceIdentifier)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"10. Create a new DB instance with identifier
 {instanceIdentifier}.");
        bool isInstanceReady = false;
        DBInstance newInstance;
```

```
        var instances = await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBInstances();
        isInstanceReady = instances.FirstOrDefault(i =>
            i.DBInstanceIdentifier == instanceIdentifier)?.DBInstanceStatus ==
"available";

        if (isInstanceReady)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Instance already created.");
            newInstance = instances.First(i => i.DBInstanceIdentifier ==
instanceIdentifier);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Please enter an admin user name:");
            var username = Console.ReadLine();

            Console.WriteLine("Please enter an admin password:");
            var password = Console.ReadLine();

            newInstance = await rdsWrapper.CreateDBInstance(
                "ExampleInstance",
                instanceIdentifier,
                parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName,
                engineName,
                engineVersion,
                instanceClass,
                20,
                username,
                password
            );

            // 11. Wait for the DB instance to be ready.

            Console.WriteLine("11. Waiting for DB instance to be ready...");
            while (!isInstanceReady)
            {
                instances = await
rdsWrapper.DescribeDBInstances(instanceIdentifier);
                isInstanceReady = instances.FirstOrDefault()?.DBInstanceStatus ==
"available";
                newInstance = instances.First();
                Thread.Sleep(30000);
            }
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return newInstance;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a connection string for an RDS DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instance">The DB instance to use to get a connection
 string.</param>
    public static void DisplayConnectionString(DBInstance instance)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Display the connection string.
        Console.WriteLine("12. New DB instance connection string: ");
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"\n{engine} -h {instance.Endpoint.Address} -P
 {instance.Endpoint.Port} "
            + $"-u {instance.MasterUsername} -p [YOUR PASSWORD]\n");

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot from an RDS DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instance">DB instance to use when creating a snapshot.</
param>
    /// <returns>The snapshot object.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBSnapshot> CreateSnapshot(DBInstance instance)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Create a snapshot.
        Console.WriteLine($"13. Creating snapshot from DB instance
 {instance.DBInstanceIdentifier}.");
        var snapshot = await
 rdsWrapper.CreateDBSnapshot(instance.DBInstanceIdentifier, "ExampleSnapshot-" +
 DateTime.Now.Ticks);

        // Wait for the snapshot to be available
        bool isSnapshotReady = false;

        Console.WriteLine($"14. Waiting for snapshot to be ready...");
        while (!isSnapshotReady)
```

```
        {
            var snapshots = await
rdsWrapper.DescribeDBSnapshots(instance.DBInstanceIdentifier);
            isSnapshotReady = snapshots.FirstOrDefault()?.Status == "available";
            snapshot = snapshots.First();
            Thread.Sleep(30000);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Snapshot {snapshot.DBSnapshotIdentifier} status is
{snapshot.Status}.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return snapshot;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an RDS DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instance">The DB instance to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DeleteRdsInstance(DBInstance newInstance)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Delete the DB instance.
        Console.WriteLine($"15. Delete the DB instance
{newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier}.");
        await rdsWrapper.DeleteDBInstance(newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier);

        // Wait for the DB instance to delete.
        Console.WriteLine($"16. Waiting for the DB instance to delete...");
        bool isInstanceDeleted = false;

        while (!isInstanceDeleted)
        {
            var instance = await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBInstances();
            isInstanceDeleted = instance.All(i => i.DBInstanceIdentifier !=
newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier);
            Thread.Sleep(30000);
        }

        Console.WriteLine("DB instance deleted.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a DB parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroup">The parameter group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DeleteParameterGroup(DBParameterGroup
 parameterGroup)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Delete the parameter group.
        Console.WriteLine($"17. Delete the DB parameter group
 {parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName}.");
        await
 rdsWrapper.DeleteDBParameterGroup(parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName);

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }
```

Metodi wrapper utilizzati dallo scenario per operazioni delle istanze DB.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper methods to use Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) with
 DB instance operations.
/// </summary>
public partial class RDSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonRDS _amazonRDS;
    public RDSWrapper(IAmazonRDS amazonRDS)
    {
        _amazonRDS = amazonRDS;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB engine versions for a particular DB engine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">Optional parameter group family
 name.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DBEngineVersions.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<DBEngineVersion>> DescribeDBEngineVersions(string
engine,
        string dbParameterGroupFamily = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync(
            new DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamily
            });
        return response.DBEngineVersions;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of orderable DB instance options for a specific
    /// engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Version of the engine.</param>
    /// <returns>List of OrderableDBInstanceOptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>>
DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(string engine, string engineVersion)
    {
        // Use a paginator to get a list of DB instance options.
        var results = new List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>();
        var paginateInstanceOptions =
_amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(
            new DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                EngineVersion = engineVersion,
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instanceOptions in
paginateInstanceOptions.OrderableDBInstanceOptions)
        {
            results.Add(instanceOptions);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Returns a list of DB instances.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
instance.</param>
   /// <returns>List of DB instances.</returns>
   public async Task<List<DBInstance>> DescribeDBInstances(string
dbInstanceIdentifier = null)
   {
       var results = new List<DBInstance>();
       var instancesPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBInstances(
           new DescribeDBInstancesRequest
           {
               DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
           });
       // Get the entire list using the paginator.
       await foreach (var instances in instancesPaginator.DBInstances)
       {
           results.Add(instances);
       }
       return results;
   }



   /// <summary>
   /// Create an RDS DB instance with a particular set of properties. Use the
action DescribeDBInstancesAsync
   /// to determine when the DB instance is ready to use.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="dbName">Name for the DB instance.</param>
   /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
   /// <param name="parameterGroupName">DB parameter group to associate with the
instance.</param>
   /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine for the DB instance.</param>
   /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">Version for the DB instance.</param>
   /// <param name="instanceClass">Class for the DB instance.</param>
   /// <param name="allocatedStorage">The amount of storage in gibibytes (GiB)
to allocate to the DB instance.</param>
   /// <param name="adminName">Admin user name.</param>
   /// <param name="adminPassword">Admin user password.</param>
   /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<DBInstance> CreateDBInstance(string dbName, string
dbInstanceIdentifier,
        string parameterGroupName, string dbEngine, string dbEngineVersion,
        string instanceClass, int allocatedStorage, string adminName, string
adminPassword)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBInstanceAsync(
            new CreateDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBName = dbName,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                DBParameterGroupName = parameterGroupName,
                Engine = dbEngine,
                EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
                DBInstanceClass = instanceClass,
                AllocatedStorage = allocatedStorage,
                MasterUsername = adminName,
                MasterUserPassword = adminPassword
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> DeleteDBInstance(string dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBInstanceAsync(
            new DeleteDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups = true
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
```

Metodi wrapper utilizzati dallo scenario per gruppi di parametri database.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper methods to use Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) with
 parameter groups.
/// </summary>
public partial class RDSWrapper
{

    /// <summary>
    /// Get descriptions of DB parameter groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional name of the DB parameter group to describe.</
param>
    /// <returns>The list of DB parameter group descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBParameterGroup>> DescribeDBParameterGroups(string
 name = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeDBParameterGroupsRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroups;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new DB parameter group. Use the action
 DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync
    /// to determine when the DB parameter group is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="family">Family of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="description">Description of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB parameter group.</returns>
    public async Task<DBParameterGroup> CreateDBParameterGroup(
        string name, string family, string description)
    {
```

```
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new CreateDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = family,
                Description = description
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroup;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Update a DB parameter group. Use the action
 DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync
    /// to determine when the DB parameter group is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">List of parameters. Maximum of 20 per request.</
param>
    /// <returns>The updated DB parameter group name.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ModifyDBParameterGroup(
        string name, List<Parameter> parameters)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.ModifyDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new ModifyDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroupName;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a DB parameter group. The group cannot be a default DB parameter
 group
    /// or be associated with any DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDBParameterGroup(string name)
    {
```

```
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new DeleteDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
            });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB parameters from a specific parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupName">Name of a specific DB parameter
 group.</param>
    /// <param name="source">Optional source for selecting parameters.</param>
    /// <returns>List of parameter values.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Parameter>> DescribeDBParameters(string
 dbParameterGroupName, string source = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Parameter>();
        var paginateParameters = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBParameters(
            new DescribeDBParametersRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = dbParameterGroupName,
                Source = source
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var parameters in paginateParameters.Parameters)
        {
            results.Add(parameters);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

Metodi wrapper utilizzati dallo scenario per operazioni degli snapshot database.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper methods to use Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) with
 snapshots.
```

```
/// </summary>
public partial class RDSWrapper
{

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot of a DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="snapshotIdentifier">Identifier for the snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>DB snapshot object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBSnapshot> CreateDBSnapshot(string dbInstanceIdentifier,
 string snapshotIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBSnapshotAsync(
            new CreateDBSnapshotRequest()
            {
                DBSnapshotIdentifier = snapshotIdentifier,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });

        return response.DBSnapshot;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Return a list of DB snapshots for a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB snapshots.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBSnapshot>> DescribeDBSnapshots(string
 dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var results = new List<DBSnapshot>();
        var snapshotsPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBSnapshots(
            new DescribeDBSnapshotsRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var snapshots in snapshotsPaginator.DBSnapshots)
        {
            results.Add(snapshots);
```

```
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CreaDBInstance
  - Crea DBParameter gruppo
  - CreaDBSnapshot
  - EliminaDBInstance
  - Elimina DBParameter gruppo
  - Descrivi DBEngine versioni
  - Descriva DBInstances
  - DBParameterDescrivi gruppi
  - Descriva DBParameters
  - Descriva DBSnapshots
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni
  - Modifica DBParameter gruppo

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
//! Routine which creates an Amazon RDS instance and demonstrates several
 operations
//! on that instance.
/*!
 \sa gettingStartedWithDBInstances()
 \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::gettingStartedWithDBInstances(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)"
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "get started with DB instances demo." << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Checking for an existing DB parameter group named '" <<
              PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "'." << std::endl;
    Aws::String dbParameterGroupFamily("Undefined");
    bool parameterGroupFound = true;
    {
        // 1. Check if the DB parameter group already exists.
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParameterGroupsRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParameterGroupsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBParameterGroups(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB parameter group named '" <<
                      PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' already exists." << std::endl;
            dbParameterGroupFamily = outcome.GetResult().GetDBParameterGroups()
[0].GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_PARAMETER_GROUP_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
            std::cout << "DB parameter group named '" <<
                      PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' does not exist." << std::endl;
            parameterGroupFound = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBParameterGroups. "
```

```
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (!parameterGroupFound) {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> engineVersions;

        // 2. Get available engine versions for the specified engine.
        if (!getDBEngineVersions(DB_ENGINE, NO_PARAMETER_GROUP_FAMILY,
                                 engineVersions, client)) {
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "Getting available database engine versions for " <<
DB_ENGINE
                  << "."
                  << std::endl;
        std::vector<Aws::String> families;
        for (const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion &version: engineVersions) {
            Aws::String family = version.GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
            if (std::find(families.begin(), families.end(), family) ==
                families.end()) {
                families.push_back(family);
                std::cout << "  " << families.size() << ": " << family <<
std::endl;
            }
        }

        int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Which family do you want to use? ",
1,
                                            static_cast<int>(families.size()));
        dbParameterGroupFamily = families[choice - 1];
    }
    if (!parameterGroupFound) {
        // 3.  Create a DB parameter group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily);
        request.SetDescription("Example parameter group.");

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBParameterGroup(request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully created."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Let's set some parameter values in your parameter group."
              << std::endl;

    Aws::String marker;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> autoIncrementParameters;
    // 4.  Get the parameters in the DB parameter group.
    if (!getDBParameters(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, AUTO_INCREMENT_PREFIX, NO_SOURCE,
                         autoIncrementParameters,
                         client)) {
        cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
        return false;
    }

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> updateParameters;

    for (Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &autoIncParameter: autoIncrementParameters) {
        if (autoIncParameter.GetIsModifiable() &&
            (autoIncParameter.GetDataType() == "integer")) {
            std::cout << "The " << autoIncParameter.GetParameterName()
                      << " is described as: " <<
                      autoIncParameter.GetDescription() << "." << std::endl;
            if (autoIncParameter.ParameterValueHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "The current value is "
                          << autoIncParameter.GetParameterValue()
                          << "." << std::endl;
            }
            std::vector<int> splitValues = splitToInts(
                    autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues(), '-');
            if (splitValues.size() == 2) {
                int newValue = askQuestionForIntRange(
```

```
                        Aws::String("Enter a new value in the range ") +
                        autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues() + ": ",
                        splitValues[0], splitValues[1]);
                autoIncParameter.SetParameterValue(std::to_string(newValue));
                updateParameters.push_back(autoIncParameter);

            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error parsing " <<
autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    {
        // 5.  Modify the auto increment parameters in the group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetParameters(updateParameters);

        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.ModifyDBParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully modified."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::ModifyDBParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    std::cout
            << "You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a
source of 'user'."
            << std::endl;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> userParameters;
    // 6.  Display the modified parameters in the group.
    if (!getDBParameters(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, NO_NAME_PREFIX, "user",
userParameters,
```

```
                        client)) {
        cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
        return false;
    }

    for (const auto &userParameter: userParameters) {
        std::cout << "  " << userParameter.GetParameterName() << ", " <<
                  userParameter.GetDescription() << ", parameter value - "
                  << userParameter.GetParameterValue() << std::endl;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Checking for an existing DB instance." << std::endl;

    Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance dbInstance;
    // 7.  Check if the DB instance already exists.
    if (!describeDBInstance(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, dbInstance, client)) {
        cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
        return false;
    }

    if (dbInstance.DbInstancePortHasBeenSet()) {
        std::cout << "The DB instance already exists." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Let's create a DB instance." << std::endl;
        const Aws::String administratorName = askQuestion(
                "Enter an administrator username for the database: ");
        const Aws::String administratorPassword = askQuestion(
                "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters):
");
        Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> engineVersions;

        // 8.  Get a list of available engine versions.
        if (!getDBEngineVersions(DB_ENGINE, dbParameterGroupFamily,
engineVersions,
                                 client)) {
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "The available engines for your parameter group are:" <<
std::endl;
```

```
        int index = 1;
        for (const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion &engineVersion:
engineVersions) {
            std::cout << "  " << index << ": " <<
engineVersion.GetEngineVersion()
                      << std::endl;
            ++index;
        }
        int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Which engine do you want to use? ",
1,

static_cast<int>(engineVersions.size()));
        const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion engineVersion =
engineVersions[choice -
                                                                                1];

        Aws::String dbInstanceClass;
        // 9.  Get a list of micro instance classes.
        if (!chooseMicroDBInstanceClass(engineVersion.GetEngine(),
                                        engineVersion.GetEngineVersion(),
                                        dbInstanceClass,
                                        client)) {
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "Creating a DB instance named '" << DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER
                  << "' and database '" << DB_NAME << "'.\n"
                  << "The DB instance is configured to use your custom parameter
group '"
                  << PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "',\n"
                  << "selected engine version " <<
engineVersion.GetEngineVersion()
                  << ",\n"
                  << "selected DB instance class '" << dbInstanceClass << "',"
                  << " and " << DB_ALLOCATED_STORAGE << " GiB of " <<
DB_STORAGE_TYPE
                  << " storage.\nThis typically takes several minutes." <<
std::endl;

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceRequest request;
        request.SetDBName(DB_NAME);
        request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
```

```
        request.SetEngine(engineVersion.GetEngine());
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion.GetEngineVersion());
        request.SetDBInstanceClass(dbInstanceClass);
        request.SetStorageType(DB_STORAGE_TYPE);
        request.SetAllocatedStorage(DB_ALLOCATED_STORAGE);
        request.SetMasterUsername(administratorName);
        request.SetMasterUserPassword(administratorPassword);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBInstance(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB instance creation has started."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBInstance. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Waiting for the DB instance to become available." << std::endl;

    int counter = 0;
    // 11. Wait for the DB instance to become available.
    do {
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++counter;
        if (counter > 900) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for instance to become available timed out ofter "
                      << counter
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
            return false;
        }

        dbInstance = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
        if (!describeDBInstance(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, dbInstance, client)) {
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
```

```
            return false;
        }

        if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
            std::cout << "Current DB instance status is '"
                      << dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus()
                      << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
        }
    } while (dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() != "available");

    if (dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() == "available") {
        std::cout << "The DB instance has been created." << std::endl;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    // 12. Display the connection string that can be used to connect a 'mysql'
shell to the database.
    displayConnection(dbInstance);

    printAsterisksLine();

    if (askYesNoQuestion(
            "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB instance (y/n)? ")) {
        Aws::String snapshotID(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER + "-" +
                               Aws::String(Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID()));
        {
            std::cout << "Creating a snapshot named " << snapshotID << "." <<
std::endl;
            std::cout << "This typically takes a few minutes." << std::endl;

            // 13. Create a snapshot of the DB instance.
            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBSnapshotRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
            request.SetDBSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBSnapshotOutcome outcome =
                    client.CreateDBSnapshot(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Snapshot creation has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
```

```
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBSnapshot. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }
        }

        std::cout << "Waiting for snapshot to become available." << std::endl;

        Aws::RDS::Model::DBSnapshot snapshot;
        counter = 0;
        do {
            std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            ++counter;
            if (counter > 600) {
                std::cerr << "Wait for snapshot to be available timed out ofter "
                          << counter
                          << " seconds." << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }

            // 14. Wait for the snapshot to become available.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBSnapshotsRequest request;
            request.SetDBSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBSnapshotsOutcome outcome =
                    client.DescribeDBSnapshots(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                snapshot = outcome.GetResult().GetDBSnapshots()[0];
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBSnapshots. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }
```

```
            if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
                std::cout << "Current snapshot status is '"
                          << snapshot.GetStatus()
                          << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
            }
        } while (snapshot.GetStatus() != "available");

        if (snapshot.GetStatus() != "available") {
            std::cout << "A snapshot has been created." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    bool result = true;
    if (askYesNoQuestion(
            "Do you want to delete the DB instance and parameter group (y/n)? "))
 {
        result = cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
 client);
    }

    return result;
}


//! Routine which gets DB parameters using the 'DescribeDBParameters' api.
/*!
 \sa getDBParameters()
 \param parameterGroupName: The name of the parameter group.
 \param namePrefix: Prefix string to filter results by parameter name.
 \param source: A source such as 'user', ignored if empty.
 \param parametersResult: Vector of 'Parameter' objects returned by the routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::getDBParameters(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                  const Aws::String &namePrefix,
                                  const Aws::String &source,
                                  Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter>
 &parametersResult,
                                  const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::String marker;
    do {
```

```
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParametersRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
        if (!source.empty()) {
            request.SetSource(source);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParametersOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBParameters(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parameters =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetParameters();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &parameter: parameters) {
                if (!namePrefix.empty()) {
                    if (parameter.GetParameterName().find(namePrefix) == 0) {
                        parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                }
            }

            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBParameters. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}


//! Routine which gets available DB engine versions for an engine name and
//! an optional parameter group family.
/*!
 \sa getDBEngineVersions()
```

```
 \param engineName: A DB engine name.
 \param parameterGroupFamily: A parameter group family name, ignored if empty.
 \param engineVersionsResult: Vector of 'DBEngineVersion' objects returned by the
 routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::getDBEngineVersions(const Aws::String &engineName,
                                      const Aws::String &parameterGroupFamily,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersionsResult,
                                      const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest request;
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    if (!parameterGroupFamily.empty()) {
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(parameterGroupFamily);
    }

    engineVersionsResult.clear();
    Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.

    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }


        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBEngineVersions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            auto &engineVersions = outcome.GetResult().GetDBEngineVersions();
            engineVersionsResult.insert(engineVersionsResult.end(),
 engineVersions.begin(),
                                        engineVersions.end());
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

```
    } while (!marker.empty());


    return true;
}


//! Routine which gets a DB instance description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBInstance()
 \param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier.
 \param instanceResult: The 'DBInstance' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::describeDBInstance(const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                     Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance &instanceResult,
                                     const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBInstances(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        instanceResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_INSTANCE_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBInstances. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB instance does not exist.
        // Instead, instanceResult is set to empty.
    else {
        instanceResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
    }

    return result;
}
```

```
//! Routine which gets available 'micro' DB instance classes, displays the list
//! to the user, and returns the user selection.
/*!
 \sa chooseMicroDBInstanceClass()
 \param engineName: The DB engine name.
 \param engineVersion: The DB engine version.
 \param dbInstanceClass: String for DB instance class chosen by the user.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::chooseMicroDBInstanceClass(const Aws::String &engine,
                                             const Aws::String &engineVersion,
                                             Aws::String &dbInstanceClass,
                                             const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    std::vector<Aws::String> instanceClasses;
    Aws::String marker;
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest request;
        request.SetEngine(engine);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption>
 &options =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetOrderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption &option:
 options) {
                const Aws::String &instanceClass = option.GetDBInstanceClass();
                if (instanceClass.find("micro") != std::string::npos) {
                    if (std::find(instanceClasses.begin(), instanceClasses.end(),
                                  instanceClass) ==
                        instanceClasses.end()) {
                        instanceClasses.push_back(instanceClass);
                    }
                }
            }
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << "The available micro DB instance classes for your database
 engine are:"
              << std::endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < instanceClasses.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ": " << instanceClasses[i] << std::endl;
    }

    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Which micro DB instance class do you want to use? ",
            1, static_cast<int>(instanceClasses.size()));
    dbInstanceClass = instanceClasses[choice - 1];
    return true;
}

//! Routine which deletes resources created by the scenario.
/*!
\sa cleanUpResources()
\param parameterGroupName: A parameter group name, this may be empty.
\param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier, this may be empty.
\param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
\return bool: Successful completion.
*/
bool AwsDoc::RDS::cleanUpResources(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                   const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                   const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    bool result = true;
    if (!dbInstanceIdentifier.empty()) {
        {
            // 15. Delete the DB instance.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);
            request.SetDeleteAutomatedBackups(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
```

```
                    client.DeleteDBInstance(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB instance deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DeleteDBInstance. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }

        std::cout
                << "Waiting for DB instance to delete before deleting the
parameter group."
                << std::endl;
        std::cout << "This may take a while." << std::endl;

        int counter = 0;
        Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance dbInstance;
        do {
            std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            ++counter;
            if (counter > 800) {
                std::cerr << "Wait for instance to delete timed out ofter " <<
counter
                          << " seconds." << std::endl;
                return false;
            }

            dbInstance = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
            // 16. Wait for the DB instance to be deleted.
            if (!describeDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifier, dbInstance, client)) {
                return false;
            }

            if (dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifierHasBeenSet() && (counter % 20) ==
0) {
                std::cout << "Current DB instance status is '"
                          << dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus()
                          << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
            }
```

```
        } while (dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifierHasBeenSet());
    }

    if (!parameterGroupName.empty()) {
        // 17. Delete the parameter group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(parameterGroupName);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteDBParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DeleteDBParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per C++ .
  - CreaDBInstance
  - Crea DBParameter gruppo
  - CreaDBSnapshot
  - EliminaDBInstance
  - Elimina DBParameter gruppo
  - Descrivi DBEngine versioni
  - Descriva DBInstances
  - DBParameterDescrivi gruppi
  - Descriva DBParameters
  - Descriva DBSnapshots

- DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni
- Modifica DBParameter gruppo

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "sort"
 "strconv"
 "strings"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/rds/actions"
 "github.com/google/uuid"
)

// GetStartedInstances is an interactive example that shows you how to use the
 AWS SDK for Go
// with Amazon Relation Database Service (Amazon RDS) to do the following:
//
//  1. Create a custom DB parameter group and set parameter values.
//  2. Create a DB instance that is configured to use the parameter group. The DB
 instance
//     also contains a database.
```

```
//  3. Take a snapshot of the DB instance.
//  4. Delete the DB instance and parameter group.
type GetStartedInstances struct {
 sdkConfig  aws.Config
 instances  actions.DbInstances
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
 helper     IScenarioHelper
 isTestRun  bool
}

// NewGetStartedInstances constructs a GetStartedInstances instance from a
 configuration.
// It uses the specified config to get an Amazon RDS
// client and create wrappers for the actions used in the scenario.
func NewGetStartedInstances(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) GetStartedInstances {
 rdsClient := rds.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 return GetStartedInstances{
  sdkConfig:  sdkConfig,
  instances:  actions.DbInstances{RdsClient: rdsClient},
  questioner: questioner,
  helper:     helper,
 }
}

// Run runs the interactive scenario.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) Run(ctx context.Context, dbEngine string,
 parameterGroupName string,
 instanceName string, dbName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB
 Instance demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 parameterGroup := scenario.CreateParameterGroup(ctx, dbEngine,
 parameterGroupName)
 scenario.SetUserParameters(ctx, parameterGroupName)
```

```
 instance := scenario.CreateInstance(ctx, instanceName, dbEngine, dbName,
 parameterGroup)
 scenario.DisplayConnection(instance)
 scenario.CreateSnapshot(ctx, instance)
 scenario.Cleanup(ctx, instance, parameterGroup)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateParameterGroup shows how to get available engine versions for a
 specified
// database engine and create a DB parameter group that is compatible with a
// selected engine family.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) CreateParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 dbEngine string,
 parameterGroupName string) *types.DBParameterGroup {

 log.Printf("Checking for an existing DB parameter group named %v.\n",
  parameterGroupName)
 parameterGroup, err := scenario.instances.GetParameterGroup(ctx,
 parameterGroupName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if parameterGroup == nil {
  log.Printf("Getting available database engine versions for %v.\n", dbEngine)
  engineVersions, err := scenario.instances.GetEngineVersions(ctx, dbEngine, "")
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }

  familySet := map[string]struct{}{}
  for _, family := range engineVersions {
   familySet[*family.DBParameterGroupFamily] = struct{}{}
  }
  var families []string
  for family := range familySet {
   families = append(families, family)
  }
  sort.Strings(families)
  familyIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Which family do you want to use?
\n", families)
```

```
  log.Println("Creating a DB parameter group.")
  _, err = scenario.instances.CreateParameterGroup(
   ctx, parameterGroupName, families[familyIndex], "Example parameter group.")
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  parameterGroup, err = scenario.instances.GetParameterGroup(ctx,
 parameterGroupName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }
 log.Printf("Parameter group %v:\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
 log.Printf("\tName: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName)
 log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupArn)
 log.Printf("\tFamily: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
 log.Printf("\tDescription: %v\n", *parameterGroup.Description)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return parameterGroup
}

// SetUserParameters shows how to get the parameters contained in a custom
 parameter
// group and update some of the parameter values in the group.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) SetUserParameters(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) {
 log.Println("Let's set some parameter values in your parameter group.")
 dbParameters, err := scenario.instances.GetParameters(ctx, parameterGroupName,
 "")
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 var updateParams []types.Parameter
 for _, dbParam := range dbParameters {
  if strings.HasPrefix(*dbParam.ParameterName, "auto_increment") &&
   *dbParam.IsModifiable && *dbParam.DataType == "integer" {
   log.Printf("The %v parameter is described as:\n\t%v",
    *dbParam.ParameterName, *dbParam.Description)
   rangeSplit := strings.Split(*dbParam.AllowedValues, "-")
   lower, _ := strconv.Atoi(rangeSplit[0])
   upper, _ := strconv.Atoi(rangeSplit[1])
   newValue := scenario.questioner.AskInt(
    fmt.Sprintf("Enter a value between %v and %v:", lower, upper),
    demotools.InIntRange{Lower: lower, Upper: upper})
```

```
    dbParam.ParameterValue = aws.String(strconv.Itoa(newValue))
    updateParams = append(updateParams, dbParam)
   }
  }
  err = scenario.instances.UpdateParameters(ctx, parameterGroupName, updateParams)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("To get a list of parameters that you set previously, specify a
  source of 'user'.")
  userParameters, err := scenario.instances.GetParameters(ctx, parameterGroupName,
  "user")
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Here are the parameters you set:")
  for _, param := range userParameters {
   log.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", *param.ParameterName, *param.ParameterValue)
  }
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateInstance shows how to create a DB instance that contains a database of a
// specified type. The database is also configured to use a custom DB parameter
 group.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) CreateInstance(ctx context.Context,
 instanceName string, dbEngine string,
 dbName string, parameterGroup *types.DBParameterGroup) *types.DBInstance {

 log.Println("Checking for an existing DB instance.")
 instance, err := scenario.instances.GetInstance(ctx, instanceName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if instance == nil {
  adminUsername := scenario.questioner.Ask(
   "Enter an administrator username for the database: ", demotools.NotEmpty{})
  adminPassword := scenario.questioner.AskPassword(
   "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters): ", 7)
  engineVersions, err := scenario.instances.GetEngineVersions(ctx, dbEngine,
   *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
```

```
 var engineChoices []string
 for _, engine := range engineVersions {
  engineChoices = append(engineChoices, *engine.EngineVersion)
 }
 engineIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice(
  "The available engines for your parameter group are:\n", engineChoices)
 engineSelection := engineVersions[engineIndex]
 instOpts, err := scenario.instances.GetOrderableInstances(ctx,
*engineSelection.Engine,
  *engineSelection.EngineVersion)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 optSet := map[string]struct{}{}
 for _, opt := range instOpts {
  if strings.Contains(*opt.DBInstanceClass, "micro") {
   optSet[*opt.DBInstanceClass] = struct{}{}
  }
 }
 var optChoices []string
 for opt := range optSet {
  optChoices = append(optChoices, opt)
 }
 sort.Strings(optChoices)
 optIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice(
  "The available micro DB instance classes for your database engine are:\n",
optChoices)
 storageType := "standard"
 allocatedStorage := int32(5)
 log.Printf("Creating a DB instance named %v and database %v.\n"+
  "The DB instance is configured to use your custom parameter group %v,\n"+
  "selected engine %v,\n"+
  "selected DB instance class %v,"+
  "and %v GiB of %v storage.\n"+
  "This typically takes several minutes.",
  instanceName, dbName, *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName,
*engineSelection.EngineVersion,
  optChoices[optIndex], allocatedStorage, storageType)
 instance, err = scenario.instances.CreateInstance(
  ctx, instanceName, dbName, *engineSelection.Engine,
*engineSelection.EngineVersion,
  *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName, optChoices[optIndex], storageType,
  allocatedStorage, adminUsername, adminPassword)
 if err != nil {
```

```
    panic(err)
   }
   for *instance.DBInstanceStatus != "available" {
    scenario.helper.Pause(30)
    instance, err = scenario.instances.GetInstance(ctx, instanceName)
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
   }
   log.Println("Instance created and available.")
  }
  log.Println("Instance data:")
  log.Printf("\tDBInstanceIdentifier: %v\n", *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
  log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *instance.DBInstanceArn)
  log.Printf("\tStatus: %v\n", *instance.DBInstanceStatus)
  log.Printf("\tEngine: %v\n", *instance.Engine)
  log.Printf("\tEngine version: %v\n", *instance.EngineVersion)
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  return instance
}

// DisplayConnection displays connection information about a DB instance and tips
// on how to connect to it.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) DisplayConnection(instance *types.DBInstance)
 {
 log.Println(
  "You can now connect to your database by using your favorite MySQL client.\n" +
   "One way to connect is by using the 'mysql' shell on an Amazon EC2 instance\n"
 +
   "that is running in the same VPC as your DB instance. Pass the endpoint,\n" +
   "port, and administrator username to 'mysql'. Then, enter your password\n" +
   "when prompted:")
 log.Printf("\n\tmysql -h %v -P %v -u %v -p\n",
  *instance.Endpoint.Address, instance.Endpoint.Port, *instance.MasterUsername)
 log.Println("For more information, see the User Guide for RDS:\n" +
  "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/
CHAP_GettingStarted.CreatingConnecting.MySQL.html#CHAP_GettingStarted.Connecting.MySQL")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateSnapshot shows how to create a DB instance snapshot and wait until it's
 available.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) CreateSnapshot(ctx context.Context, instance
 *types.DBInstance) {
```

```
 if scenario.questioner.AskBool(
  "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB instance (y/n)? ", "y") {
  snapshotId := fmt.Sprintf("%v-%v", *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier,
 scenario.helper.UniqueId())
  log.Printf("Creating a snapshot named %v. This typically takes a few minutes.
\n", snapshotId)
  snapshot, err := scenario.instances.CreateSnapshot(ctx,
 *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier, snapshotId)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for *snapshot.Status != "available" {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   snapshot, err = scenario.instances.GetSnapshot(ctx, snapshotId)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
  log.Println("Snapshot data:")
  log.Printf("\tDBSnapshotIdentifier: %v\n", *snapshot.DBSnapshotIdentifier)
  log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *snapshot.DBSnapshotArn)
  log.Printf("\tStatus: %v\n", *snapshot.Status)
  log.Printf("\tEngine: %v\n", *snapshot.Engine)
  log.Printf("\tEngine version: %v\n", *snapshot.EngineVersion)
  log.Printf("\tDBInstanceIdentifier: %v\n", *snapshot.DBInstanceIdentifier)
  log.Printf("\tSnapshotCreateTime: %v\n", *snapshot.SnapshotCreateTime)
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 }
}

// Cleanup shows how to clean up a DB instance and DB parameter group.
// Before the DB parameter group can be deleted, all associated DB instances must
 first be deleted.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) Cleanup(
 ctx context.Context, instance *types.DBInstance, parameterGroup
 *types.DBParameterGroup) {

 if scenario.questioner.AskBool(
  "\nDo you want to delete the database instance and parameter group (y/n)? ",
 "y") {
  log.Printf("Deleting database instance %v.\n", *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
  err := scenario.instances.DeleteInstance(ctx, *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
```

```
  }
  log.Println(
   "Waiting for the DB instance to delete. This typically takes several
 minutes.")
  for instance != nil {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   instance, err = scenario.instances.GetInstance(ctx,
 *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
  log.Printf("Deleting parameter group %v.",
 *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName)
  err = scenario.instances.DeleteParameterGroup(ctx,
 *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }
}

// IScenarioHelper abstracts the function from a scenario so that it
// can be mocked for unit testing.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 UniqueId() string
}
type ScenarioHelper struct{}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
}

// UniqueId returns a new UUID.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) UniqueId() string {
 return uuid.New().String()
}
```

Definisci le funzioni richiamate dallo scenario per gestire le operazioni di Amazon RDS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}


// GetParameterGroup gets a DB parameter group by name.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) (
 *types.DBParameterGroup, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBParameterGroups(
  ctx, &rds.DescribeDBParameterGroupsInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("Parameter group %v does not exist.\n", parameterGroupName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Error getting parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBParameterGroups[0], err
 }
}



// CreateParameterGroup creates a DB parameter group that is based on the
 specified
// parameter group family.
```

```
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateParameterGroup(
 ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName string, parameterGroupFamily string,
 description string) (
 *types.DBParameterGroup, error) {

 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.CreateDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName:   aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
   Description:            aws.String(description),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBParameterGroup, err
 }
}



// DeleteParameterGroup deletes the named DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) DeleteParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.DeleteDBParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.DeleteDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// GetParameters gets the parameters that are contained in a DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetParameters(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string, source string) (
 []types.Parameter, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeDBParametersOutput
```

```
 var params []types.Parameter
 var err error
 parameterPaginator := rds.NewDescribeDBParametersPaginator(instances.RdsClient,
  &rds.DescribeDBParametersInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Source:               aws.String(source),
  })
 for parameterPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = parameterPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get parameters for %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
   break
  } else {
   params = append(params, output.Parameters...)
  }
 }
 return params, err
}



// UpdateParameters updates parameters in a named DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) UpdateParameters(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string, params []types.Parameter) error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.ModifyDBParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.ModifyDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Parameters:           params,
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update parameters in %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// CreateSnapshot creates a snapshot of a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateSnapshot(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string, snapshotName string) (
 *types.DBSnapshot, error) {
```

```
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBSnapshot(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBSnapshotInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBSnapshot, nil
 }
}



// GetSnapshot gets a DB instance snapshot.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetSnapshot(ctx context.Context, snapshotName
 string) (*types.DBSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBSnapshots(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBSnapshotsInput{
   DBSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBSnapshots[0], nil
 }
}



// CreateInstance creates a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string, dbName string,
 dbEngine string, dbEngineVersion string, parameterGroupName string,
 dbInstanceClass string,
 storageType string, allocatedStorage int32, adminName string, adminPassword
 string) (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBInstance(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBName:               aws.String(dbName),
```

```
  DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  Engine:               aws.String(dbEngine),
  EngineVersion:        aws.String(dbEngineVersion),
  DBInstanceClass:      aws.String(dbInstanceClass),
  StorageType:          aws.String(storageType),
  AllocatedStorage:     aws.Int32(allocatedStorage),
  MasterUsername:       aws.String(adminName),
  MasterUserPassword:   aws.String(adminPassword),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBInstance, nil
 }
}



// GetInstance gets data about a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string) (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBInstances(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{
   DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBInstanceNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB instance %v does not exist.\n", instanceName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBInstances[0], nil
 }
}



// DeleteInstance deletes a DB instance.
```

```
func (instances *DbInstances) DeleteInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string) error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.DeleteDBInstance(ctx, &rds.DeleteDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier:   aws.String(instanceName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:      aws.Bool(true),
  DeleteAutomatedBackups: aws.Bool(true),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// GetEngineVersions gets database engine versions that are available for the
 specified engine
// and parameter group family.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetEngineVersions(ctx context.Context, engine
 string, parameterGroupFamily string) (
 []types.DBEngineVersion, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBEngineVersions(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBEngineVersionsInput{
   Engine:                 aws.String(engine),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get engine versions for %v: %v\n", engine, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBEngineVersions, nil
 }
}



// GetOrderableInstances uses a paginator to get DB instance options that can be
 used to create DB instances that are
// compatible with a set of specifications.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetOrderableInstances(ctx context.Context, engine
 string, engineVersion string) (
 []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption, error) {
```

```
 var output *rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutput
 var instanceOptions []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption
 var err error
 orderablePaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPaginator(instances.RdsClient,
  &rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsInput{
   Engine:        aws.String(engine),
   EngineVersion: aws.String(engineVersion),
  })
 for orderablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = orderablePaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get orderable DB instance options: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   instanceOptions = append(instanceOptions,
 output.OrderableDBInstanceOptions...)
  }
 }
 return instanceOptions, err
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - CreaDBInstance
  - Crea DBParameter gruppo
  - CreaDBSnapshot
  - EliminaDBInstance
  - Elimina DBParameter gruppo
  - Descrivi DBEngine versioni
  - Descriva DBInstances
  - DBParameterDescrivi gruppi
  - Descriva DBParameters
  - Descriva DBSnapshots
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni

- Modifica DBParameter gruppo

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui più operazioni.

```
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbParameterGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbSnapshotRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbSnapshotResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBEngineVersion;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBInstance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBParameterGroup;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBSnapshot;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DeleteDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DeleteDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbParameterGroupsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbParametersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbSnapshotsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbSnapshotsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.ModifyDbParameterGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.OrderableDBInstanceOption;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.Parameter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbParameterGroupRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbParametersRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.SecretsManagerClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueResponse;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the
 * database credentials. If you do not create a
 * secret, this example will not work. For details, see:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html
 *
 * This Java example performs these tasks:
 *
 * 1. Returns a list of the available DB engines.
 * 2. Selects an engine family and create a custom DB parameter group.
 * 3. Gets the parameter groups.
 * 4. Gets parameters in the group.
 * 5. Modifies the auto_increment_offset parameter.
 * 6. Gets and displays the updated parameters.
```

```
 * 7. Gets a list of allowed engine versions.
 * 8. Gets a list of micro instance classes available for the selected engine.
 * 9. Creates an RDS database instance that contains a MySql database and uses
 * the parameter group.
 * 10. Waits for the DB instance to be ready and prints out the connection
 * endpoint value.
 * 11. Creates a snapshot of the DB instance.
 * 12. Waits for an RDS DB snapshot to be ready.
 * 13. Deletes the RDS DB instance.
 * 14. Deletes the parameter group.
 */
public class RDSScenario {
    public static long sleepTime = 20;
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbGroupName> <dbParameterGroupFamily> <dbInstanceIdentifier>
 <dbName> <dbSnapshotIdentifier> <secretName>

                Where:
                    dbGroupName - The database group name.\s
                    dbParameterGroupFamily - The database parameter group name
 (for example, mysql8.0).
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier\s
                    dbName - The database name.\s
                    dbSnapshotIdentifier - The snapshot identifier.\s
                    secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that
 contains the database credentials"
                """;

        if (args.length != 6) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbGroupName = args[0];
        String dbParameterGroupFamily = args[1];
        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[2];
        String dbName = args[3];
        String dbSnapshotIdentifier = args[4];
```

```
        String secretName = args[5];

        Gson gson = new Gson();
        User user = gson.fromJson(String.valueOf(getSecretValues(secretName)),
 User.class);
        String masterUsername = user.getUsername();
        String masterUserPassword = user.getPassword();

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon RDS example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Return a list of the available DB engines");
        describeDBEngines(rdsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create a custom parameter group");
        createDBParameterGroup(rdsClient, dbGroupName, dbParameterGroupFamily);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Get the parameter group");
        describeDbParameterGroups(rdsClient, dbGroupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Get the parameters in the group");
        describeDbParameters(rdsClient, dbGroupName, 0);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter");
        modifyDBParas(rdsClient, dbGroupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Display the updated value");
        describeDbParameters(rdsClient, dbGroupName, -1);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Get a list of allowed engine versions");
        getAllowedEngines(rdsClient, dbParameterGroupFamily);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Get a list of micro instance classes available for
the selected engine");
        getMicroInstances(rdsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "9. Create an RDS database instance that contains a MySql
database and uses the parameter group");
        String dbARN = createDatabaseInstance(rdsClient, dbGroupName,
dbInstanceIdentifier, dbName, masterUsername,
                masterUserPassword);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the new database is " + dbARN);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Wait for DB instance to be ready");
        waitForInstanceReady(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Create a snapshot of the DB instance");
        createSnapshot(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier, dbSnapshotIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready");
        waitForSnapshotReady(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier,
dbSnapshotIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Delete the DB instance");
        deleteDatabaseInstance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Delete the parameter group");
        deleteParaGroup(rdsClient, dbGroupName, dbARN);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The Scenario has successfully completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        rdsClient.close();
    }

    private static SecretsManagerClient getSecretClient() {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        return SecretsManagerClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();
    }

    public static String getSecretValues(String secretName) {
        SecretsManagerClient secretClient = getSecretClient();
        GetSecretValueRequest valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest.builder()
                .secretId(secretName)
                .build();

        GetSecretValueResponse valueResponse =
secretClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest);
        return valueResponse.secretString();
    }

    // Delete the parameter group after database has been deleted.
    // An exception is thrown if you attempt to delete the para group while
database
    // exists.
    public static void deleteParaGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbGroupName,
String dbARN)
            throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            boolean isDataDel = false;
            boolean didFind;
            String instanceARN;

            // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
            while (!isDataDel) {
```

```
                DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
                List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
                int listSize = instanceList.size();
                didFind = false;
                int index = 1;
                for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn();
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(dbARN) == 0) {
                        System.out.println(dbARN + " still exists");
                        didFind = true;
                    }
                    if ((index == listSize) && (!didFind)) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
database ARN.
                        isDataDel = true;
                    }
                    Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    index++;
                }
            }

            // Delete the para group.
            DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest parameterGroupRequest =
DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .build();

            rdsClient.deleteDBParameterGroup(parameterGroupRequest);
            System.out.println(dbGroupName + " was deleted.");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Delete the DB instance.
    public static void deleteDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        try {
            DeleteDbInstanceRequest deleteDbInstanceRequest =
DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
```

```
                    .deleteAutomatedBackups(true)
                    .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                    .build();

            DeleteDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.deleteDBInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status of the database is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Waits until the snapshot instance is available.
    public static void waitForSnapshotReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier,
            String dbSnapshotIdentifier) {
        try {
            boolean snapshotReady = false;
            String snapshotReadyStr;
            System.out.println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.");

            DescribeDbSnapshotsRequest snapshotsRequest =
DescribeDbSnapshotsRequest.builder()
                    .dbSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();

            while (!snapshotReady) {
                DescribeDbSnapshotsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBSnapshots(snapshotsRequest);
                List<DBSnapshot> snapshotList = response.dbSnapshots();
                for (DBSnapshot snapshot : snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status();
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.print(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
            }
```

```
            System.out.println("The Snapshot is available!");
        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Create an Amazon RDS snapshot.
    public static void createSnapshot(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier, String dbSnapshotIdentifier) {
        try {
            CreateDbSnapshotRequest snapshotRequest =
CreateDbSnapshotRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .dbSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                    .build();

            CreateDbSnapshotResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBSnapshot(snapshotRequest);
            System.out.println("The Snapshot id is " +
response.dbSnapshot().dbiResourceId());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Waits until the database instance is available.
    public static void waitForInstanceReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        boolean instanceReady = false;
        String instanceReadyStr;
        System.out.println("Waiting for instance to become available.");
        try {
            DescribeDbInstancesRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeDbInstancesRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();

            String endpoint = "";
            while (!instanceReady) {
```

```
                DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances(instanceRequest);
                List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
                for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus();
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        endpoint = instance.endpoint().address();
                        instanceReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.print(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
            }
            System.out.println("Database instance is available! The connection
endpoint is " + endpoint);

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Create a database instance and return the ARN of the database.
    public static String createDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient,
            String dbGroupName,
            String dbInstanceIdentifier,
            String dbName,
            String userName,
            String userPassword) {

        try {
            CreateDbInstanceRequest instanceRequest =
CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                .allocatedStorage(100)
                .dbName(dbName)
                .engine("mysql")
                .dbInstanceClass("db.t3.medium") // Updated to a supported class
                .engineVersion("8.0.32")         // Updated to a supported
version
                .storageType("gp2")             // Changed to General Purpose SSD
(gp2)
                .masterUsername(userName)
```

```
                .masterUserPassword(userPassword)
                .build();

            CreateDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBInstance(instanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());
            return response.dbInstance().dbInstanceArn();

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }

    // Get a list of micro instances.
    public static void getMicroInstances(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest dbInstanceOptionsRequest =
DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest
                    .builder()
                    .engine("mysql")
                    .build();

            DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsResponse response = rdsClient

.describeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(dbInstanceOptionsRequest);
            List<OrderableDBInstanceOption> orderableDBInstances =
response.orderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (OrderableDBInstanceOption dbInstanceOption :
orderableDBInstances) {
                System.out.println("The engine version is " +
dbInstanceOption.engineVersion());
                System.out.println("The engine description is " +
dbInstanceOption.engine());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
   public static void getAllowedEngines(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbParameterGroupFamily) {
       try {
           DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest versionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                   .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                   .engine("mysql")
                   .build();

           DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(versionsRequest);
           List<DBEngineVersion> dbEngines = response.dbEngineVersions();
           for (DBEngineVersion dbEngine : dbEngines) {
               System.out.println("The engine version is " +
dbEngine.engineVersion());
               System.out.println("The engine description is " +
dbEngine.dbEngineDescription());
           }

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   // Modify auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters.
   public static void modifyDBParas(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbGroupName) {
       try {
           Parameter parameter1 = Parameter.builder()
                   .parameterName("auto_increment_offset")
                   .applyMethod("immediate")
                   .parameterValue("5")
                   .build();

           List<Parameter> paraList = new ArrayList<>();
           paraList.add(parameter1);
           ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                   .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                   .parameters(paraList)
                   .build();
```

```
            ModifyDbParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.modifyDBParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println("The parameter group " +
response.dbParameterGroupName() + " was successfully modified");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Retrieve parameters in the group.
    public static void describeDbParameters(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbGroupName, int flag) {
        try {
            DescribeDbParametersRequest dbParameterGroupsRequest;
            if (flag == 0) {
                dbParameterGroupsRequest = DescribeDbParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                        .build();
            } else {
                dbParameterGroupsRequest = DescribeDbParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                        .source("user")
                        .build();
            }

            DescribeDbParametersResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest);
            List<Parameter> dbParameters = response.parameters();
            String paraName;
            for (Parameter para : dbParameters) {
                // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset
or
                // auto_increment_increment.
                paraName = para.parameterName();
                if ((paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0)
                        || (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") ==
0)) {
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter name is  " + paraName);
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter value is  " +
para.parameterValue());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is " +
para.dataType());
```

```
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is " +
para.description());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is " +
para.allowedValues());
                }
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeDbParameterGroups(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeDbParameterGroupsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBParameterGroups(groupsRequest);
            List<DBParameterGroup> groups = response.dbParameterGroups();
            for (DBParameterGroup group : groups) {
                System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.dbParameterGroupName());
                System.out.println("The group description is " +
group.description());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createDBParameterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbGroupName, String dbParameterGroupFamily) {
        try {
            CreateDbParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
```

```
                    .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateDbParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println("The group name is " +
response.dbParameterGroup().dbParameterGroupName());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeDBEngines(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest engineVersionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .defaultOnly(true)
                    .engine("mysql")
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> engines = response.dbEngineVersions();

            // Get all DBEngineVersion objects.
            for (DBEngineVersion engineOb : engines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the DB parameter group family for
the database engine is "
                        + engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily());
                System.out.println("The name of the database engine " +
engineOb.engine());
                System.out.println("The version number of the database engine " +
engineOb.engineVersion());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreaDBInstance
  - Crea DBParameter gruppo
  - CreaDBSnapshot
  - EliminaDBInstance
  - Elimina DBParameter gruppo
  - Descrivi DBEngine versioni
  - Descriva DBInstances
  - DBParameterDescrivi gruppi
  - Descriva DBParameters
  - Descriva DBSnapshots
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni
  - Modifica DBParameter gruppo

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
Before running this code example, set up your development environment, including
 your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
```

```
This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the database
 credentials. If you do not create a
secret, this example will not work. For more details, see:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html

This example performs the following tasks:

1. Returns a list of the available DB engines by invoking the
 DescribeDbEngineVersions method.
2. Selects an engine family and create a custom DB parameter group by invoking
 the createDBParameterGroup method.
3. Gets the parameter groups by invoking the DescribeDbParameterGroups method.
4. Gets parameters in the group by invoking the DescribeDbParameters method.
5. Modifies both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment
 parameters by invoking the modifyDbParameterGroup method.
6. Gets and displays the updated parameters.
7. Gets a list of allowed engine versions by invoking the
 describeDbEngineVersions method.
8. Gets a list of micro instance classes available for the selected engine.
9. Creates an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) database instance
 that contains a MySQL database and uses the parameter group.
10. Waits for DB instance to be ready and prints out the connection endpoint
 value.
11. Creates a snapshot of the DB instance.
12. Waits for the DB snapshot to be ready.
13. Deletes the DB instance.
14. Deletes the parameter group.
 */

var sleepTime: Long = 20

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <dbGroupName> <dbParameterGroupFamily> <dbInstanceIdentifier>
 <dbName> <dbSnapshotIdentifier><secretName>

        Where:
            dbGroupName - The database group name.
            dbParameterGroupFamily - The database parameter group name.
            dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier.
```

```
            dbName -  The database name.
            dbSnapshotIdentifier - The snapshot identifier.
            secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains
the database credentials.
    """

    if (args.size != 6) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val dbGroupName = args[0]
    val dbParameterGroupFamily = args[1]
    val dbInstanceIdentifier = args[2]
    val dbName = args[3]
    val dbSnapshotIdentifier = args[4]
    val secretName = args[5]

    val gson = Gson()
    val user = gson.fromJson(getSecretValues(secretName).toString(),
User::class.java)
    val username = user.username
    val userPassword = user.password

    println("1. Return a list of the available DB engines")
    describeDBEngines()

    println("2. Create a custom parameter group")
    createDBParameterGroup(dbGroupName, dbParameterGroupFamily)

    println("3. Get the parameter groups")
    describeDbParameterGroups(dbGroupName)

    println("4. Get the parameters in the group")
    describeDbParameters(dbGroupName, 0)

    println("5. Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter")
    modifyDBParas(dbGroupName)

    println("6. Display the updated value")
    describeDbParameters(dbGroupName, -1)

    println("7. Get a list of allowed engine versions")
    getAllowedEngines(dbParameterGroupFamily)
```

```
    println("8. Get a list of micro instance classes available for the selected
 engine")
    getMicroInstances()

    println("9. Create an RDS database instance that contains a MySql database
 and uses the parameter group")
    val dbARN = createDatabaseInstance(dbGroupName, dbInstanceIdentifier, dbName,
 username, userPassword)
    println("The ARN of the new database is $dbARN")

    println("10. Wait for DB instance to be ready")
    waitForDbInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifier)

    println("11. Create a snapshot of the DB instance")
    createDbSnapshot(dbInstanceIdentifier, dbSnapshotIdentifier)

    println("12. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready")
    waitForSnapshotReady(dbInstanceIdentifier, dbSnapshotIdentifier)

    println("13. Delete the DB instance")
    deleteDbInstance(dbInstanceIdentifier)

    println("14. Delete the parameter group")
    if (dbARN != null) {
        deleteParaGroup(dbGroupName, dbARN)
    }

    println("The Scenario has successfully completed.")
}

suspend fun deleteParaGroup(
    dbGroupName: String,
    dbARN: String,
) {
    var isDataDel = false
    var didFind: Boolean
    var instanceARN: String

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
        while (!isDataDel) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances()
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
```

```
            val listSize = instanceList?.size
            isDataDel = false // Reset this value.
            didFind = false // Reset this value.
            var index = 1
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn.toString()
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(dbARN) == 0) {
                        println("$dbARN still exists")
                        didFind = true
                    }
                    if (index == listSize && !didFind) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
 database name.
                        isDataDel = true
                    }
                    index++
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the para group.
        val parameterGroupRequest =
            DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest {
                dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
            }
        rdsClient.deleteDbParameterGroup(parameterGroupRequest)
        println("$dbGroupName was deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteDbInstance(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String) {
    val deleteDbInstanceRequest =
        DeleteDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            deleteAutomatedBackups = true
            skipFinalSnapshot = true
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.deleteDbInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest)
        print("The status of the database is
 ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
```

```
}

// Waits until the snapshot instance is available.
suspend fun waitForSnapshotReady(
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbSnapshotIdentifierVal: String?,
) {
    var snapshotReady = false
    var snapshotReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.")

    val snapshotsRequest =
        DescribeDbSnapshotsRequest {
            dbSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifierVal
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        }

    while (!snapshotReady) {
        RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbSnapshots(snapshotsRequest)
            val snapshotList: List<DbSnapshot>? = response.dbSnapshots
            if (snapshotList != null) {
                for (snapshot in snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status.toString()
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true
                    } else {
                        print(".")
                        delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Snapshot is available!")
}

// Create an Amazon RDS snapshot.
suspend fun createDbSnapshot(
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbSnapshotIdentifierVal: String?,
) {
    val snapshotRequest =
        CreateDbSnapshotRequest {
```

```
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            dbSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifierVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbSnapshot(snapshotRequest)
        print("The Snapshot id is ${response.dbSnapshot?.dbiResourceId}")
    }
}

// Waits until the database instance is available.
suspend fun waitForDbInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")

    val instanceRequest =
        DescribeDbInstancesRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        }
    var endpoint = ""
    while (!instanceReady) {
        RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(instanceRequest)
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus.toString()
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        endpoint = instance.endpoint?.address.toString()
                        instanceReady = true
                    } else {
                        print(".")
                        delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("Database instance is available! The connection endpoint is
 $endpoint")
}

// Create a database instance and return the ARN of the database.
```

```
suspend fun createDatabaseInstance(
    dbGroupNameVal: String?,
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbNameVal: String?,
    masterUsernameVal: String?,
    masterUserPasswordVal: String?,
): String? {
    val instanceRequest =
        CreateDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            allocatedStorage = 100
            dbName = dbNameVal
            dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupNameVal
            engine = "mysql"
            dbInstanceClass = "db.t3.micro"
            engineVersion = "8.0.35"
            storageType = "gp2"
            masterUsername = masterUsernameVal
            masterUserPassword = masterUserPasswordVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbInstance(instanceRequest)
        print("The status is ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
        return response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceArn
    }
}

// Get a list of micro instances.
suspend fun getMicroInstances() {
    val dbInstanceOptionsRequest =
        DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest {
            engine = "mysql"
        }
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(dbInstanceOptionsRequest)
        val orderableDBInstances = response.orderableDbInstanceOptions
        if (orderableDBInstances != null) {
            for (dbInstanceOption in orderableDBInstances) {
                println("The engine version is
 ${dbInstanceOption.engineVersion}")
                println("The engine description is ${dbInstanceOption.engine}")
            }
```

```
        }
    }
}

// Get a list of allowed engine versions.
suspend fun getAllowedEngines(dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?) {
    val versionsRequest =
        DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
            dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            engine = "mysql"
        }
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(versionsRequest)
        val dbEngines: List<DbEngineVersion>? = response.dbEngineVersions
        if (dbEngines != null) {
            for (dbEngine in dbEngines) {
                println("The engine version is ${dbEngine.engineVersion}")
                println("The engine description is
 ${dbEngine.dbEngineDescription}")
            }
        }
    }
}

// Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter.
suspend fun modifyDBParas(dbGroupName: String) {
    val parameter1 =
        Parameter {
            parameterName = "auto_increment_offset"
            applyMethod = ApplyMethod.Immediate
            parameterValue = "5"
        }

    val paraList: ArrayList<Parameter> = ArrayList()
    paraList.add(parameter1)
    val groupRequest =
        ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest {
            dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
            parameters = paraList
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.modifyDbParameterGroup(groupRequest)
```

```
        println("The parameter group ${response.dbParameterGroupName} was
 successfully modified")
    }
}

// Retrieve parameters in the group.
suspend fun describeDbParameters(
    dbGroupName: String?,
    flag: Int,
) {
    val dbParameterGroupsRequest: DescribeDbParametersRequest
    dbParameterGroupsRequest =
        if (flag == 0) {
            DescribeDbParametersRequest {
                dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
            }
        } else {
            DescribeDbParametersRequest {
                dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
                source = "user"
            }
        }
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest)
        val dbParameters: List<Parameter>? = response.parameters
        var paraName: String
        if (dbParameters != null) {
            for (para in dbParameters) {
                // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset
 or auto_increment_increment.
                paraName = para.parameterName.toString()
                if (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0 ||
 paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0) {
                    println("*** The parameter name is  $paraName")
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter value is
 ${para.parameterValue}")
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is
 ${para.dataType}")
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is
 ${para.description}")
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is
 ${para.allowedValues}")
                }
            }
```

```
        }
    }
}

suspend fun describeDbParameterGroups(dbGroupName: String?) {
    val groupsRequest =
        DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest {
            dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
            maxRecords = 20
        }
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
        val groups = response.dbParameterGroups
        if (groups != null) {
            for (group in groups) {
                println("The group name is ${group.dbParameterGroupName}")
                println("The group description is ${group.description}")
            }
        }
    }
}

// Create a parameter group.
suspend fun createDBParameterGroup(
    dbGroupName: String?,
    dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?,
) {
    val groupRequest =
        CreateDbParameterGroupRequest {
            dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
            dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The group name is
 ${response.dbParameterGroup?.dbParameterGroupName}")
    }
}

// Returns a list of the available DB engines.
suspend fun describeDBEngines() {
    val engineVersionsRequest =
```

```
        DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
            defaultOnly = true
            engine = "mysql"
            maxRecords = 20
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest)
        val engines: List<DbEngineVersion>? = response.dbEngineVersions

        // Get all DbEngineVersion objects.
        if (engines != null) {
            for (engineOb in engines) {
                println("The name of the DB parameter group family for the
 database engine is ${engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily}.")
                println("The name of the database engine ${engineOb.engine}.")
                println("The version number of the database engine
 ${engineOb.engineVersion}")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun getSecretValues(secretName: String?): String? {
    val valueRequest =
        GetSecretValueRequest {
            secretId = secretName
        }

    SecretsManagerClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use
 { secretsClient ->
        val valueResponse = secretsClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest)
        return valueResponse.secretString
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - CreaDBInstance
  - Crea DBParameter gruppo
  - CreaDBSnapshot

- EliminaDBInstance
- Elimina DBParameter gruppo
- Descrivi DBEngine versioni
- Descriva DBInstances
- DBParameterDescrivi gruppi
- Descriva DBParameters
- Descriva DBSnapshots
- DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni
- Modifica DBParameter gruppo

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
class RdsInstanceScenario:
    """Runs a scenario that shows how to get started using Amazon RDS DB
 instances."""

    def __init__(self, instance_wrapper):
        """
        :param instance_wrapper: An object that wraps Amazon RDS DB instance
 actions.
        """
        self.instance_wrapper = instance_wrapper

    def create_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name, db_engine):
        """
        Shows how to get available engine versions for a specified database
 engine and
```

```
        create a DB parameter group that is compatible with a selected engine
family.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name given to the newly created
parameter group.
        :param db_engine: The database engine to use as a basis.
        :return: The newly created parameter group.
        """
        print(
            f"Checking for an existing DB instance parameter group named
{parameter_group_name}."
        )
        parameter_group = self.instance_wrapper.get_parameter_group(
            parameter_group_name
        )
        if parameter_group is None:
            print(f"Getting available database engine versions for {db_engine}.")
            engine_versions =
self.instance_wrapper.get_engine_versions(db_engine)
            families = list({ver["DBParameterGroupFamily"] for ver in
engine_versions})
            family_index = q.choose("Which family do you want to use? ",
families)
            print(f"Creating a parameter group.")
            self.instance_wrapper.create_parameter_group(
                parameter_group_name, families[family_index], "Example parameter
group."
            )
            parameter_group = self.instance_wrapper.get_parameter_group(
                parameter_group_name
            )
        print(f"Parameter group {parameter_group['DBParameterGroupName']}:")
        pp(parameter_group)
        print("-" * 88)
        return parameter_group

    def update_parameters(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Shows how to get the parameters contained in a custom parameter group and
        update some of the parameter values in the group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query and
modify.
        """
```

```
        print("Let's set some parameter values in your parameter group.")
        auto_inc_parameters = self.instance_wrapper.get_parameters(
            parameter_group_name, name_prefix="auto_increment"
        )
        update_params = []
        for auto_inc in auto_inc_parameters:
            if auto_inc["IsModifiable"] and auto_inc["DataType"] == "integer":
                print(f"The {auto_inc['ParameterName']} parameter is described
as:")
                print(f"\t{auto_inc['Description']}")
                param_range = auto_inc["AllowedValues"].split("-")
                auto_inc["ParameterValue"] = str(
                    q.ask(
                        f"Enter a value between {param_range[0]} and
{param_range[1]}: ",
                        q.is_int,
                        q.in_range(int(param_range[0]), int(param_range[1])),
                    )
                )
                update_params.append(auto_inc)
        self.instance_wrapper.update_parameters(parameter_group_name,
update_params)
        print(
            "You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a source
of 'user'."
        )
        user_parameters = self.instance_wrapper.get_parameters(
            parameter_group_name, source="user"
        )
        pp(user_parameters)
        print("-" * 88)

    def create_instance(self, instance_name, db_name, db_engine,
parameter_group):
        """
        Shows how to create a DB instance that contains a database of a specified
        type and is configured to use a custom DB parameter group.

        :param instance_name: The name given to the newly created DB instance.
        :param db_name: The name given to the created database.
        :param db_engine: The engine of the created database.
        :param parameter_group: The parameter group that is associated with the
DB instance.
        :return: The newly created DB instance.
```

```
        """
        print("Checking for an existing DB instance.")
        db_inst = self.instance_wrapper.get_db_instance(instance_name)
        if db_inst is None:
            print("Let's create a DB instance.")
            admin_username = q.ask(
                "Enter an administrator user name for the database: ",
q.non_empty
            )
            admin_password = q.ask(
                "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters):
",
                q.non_empty,
            )
            engine_versions = self.instance_wrapper.get_engine_versions(
                db_engine, parameter_group["DBParameterGroupFamily"]
            )
            engine_choices = [ver["EngineVersion"] for ver in engine_versions]
            print("The available engines for your parameter group are:")
            engine_index = q.choose("Which engine do you want to use? ",
engine_choices)
            engine_selection = engine_versions[engine_index]
            print(
                "The available micro DB instance classes for your database engine
are:"
            )
            inst_opts = self.instance_wrapper.get_orderable_instances(
                engine_selection["Engine"], engine_selection["EngineVersion"]
            )
            inst_choices = list(
                {
                    opt["DBInstanceClass"]
                    for opt in inst_opts
                    if "micro" in opt["DBInstanceClass"]
                }
            )
            inst_index = q.choose(
                "Which micro DB instance class do you want to use? ",
inst_choices
            )
            group_name = parameter_group["DBParameterGroupName"]
            storage_type = "standard"
            allocated_storage = 5
            print(
```

```
                f"Creating a DB instance named {instance_name} and database
{db_name}.\n"
                f"The DB instance is configured to use your custom parameter
group {group_name},\n"
                f"selected engine {engine_selection['EngineVersion']},\n"
                f"selected DB instance class {inst_choices[inst_index]},"
                f"and {allocated_storage} GiB of {storage_type} storage.\n"
                f"This typically takes several minutes."
            )
            db_inst = self.instance_wrapper.create_db_instance(
                db_name,
                instance_name,
                group_name,
                engine_selection["Engine"],
                engine_selection["EngineVersion"],
                inst_choices[inst_index],
                storage_type,
                allocated_storage,
                admin_username,
                admin_password,
            )
            while db_inst.get("DBInstanceStatus") != "available":
                wait(10)
                db_inst = self.instance_wrapper.get_db_instance(instance_name)
        print("Instance data:")
        pp(db_inst)
        print("-" * 88)
        return db_inst

    @staticmethod
    def display_connection(db_inst):
        """
        Displays connection information about a DB instance and tips on how to
        connect to it.

        :param db_inst: The DB instance to display.
        """
        print(
            "You can now connect to your database using your favorite MySql
client.\n"
            "One way to connect is by using the 'mysql' shell on an Amazon EC2
instance\n"
            "that is running in the same VPC as your DB instance. Pass the
endpoint,\n"
```

```
            "port, and administrator user name to 'mysql' and enter your password
\n"
            "when prompted:\n"
        )
        print(
            f"\n\tmysql -h {db_inst['Endpoint']['Address']} -P
 {db_inst['Endpoint']['Port']} "
            f"-u {db_inst['MasterUsername']} -p\n"
        )
        print(
            "For more information, see the User Guide for Amazon RDS:\n"
            "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/
CHAP_GettingStarted.CreatingConnecting.MySQL.html#CHAP_GettingStarted.Connecting.MySQL"
        )
        print("-" * 88)

    def create_snapshot(self, instance_name):
        """
        Shows how to create a DB instance snapshot and wait until it's available.

        :param instance_name: The name of a DB instance to snapshot.
        """
        if q.ask(
            "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB instance (y/n)? ",
 q.is_yesno
        ):
            snapshot_id = f"{instance_name}-{uuid.uuid4()}"
            print(
                f"Creating a snapshot named {snapshot_id}. This typically takes a
 few minutes."
            )
            snapshot = self.instance_wrapper.create_snapshot(snapshot_id,
 instance_name)
            while snapshot.get("Status") != "available":
                wait(10)
                snapshot = self.instance_wrapper.get_snapshot(snapshot_id)
            pp(snapshot)
            print("-" * 88)

    def cleanup(self, db_inst, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Shows how to clean up a DB instance and parameter group.
        Before the parameter group can be deleted, all associated DB instances
 must first
```

```
        be deleted.

        :param db_inst: The DB instance to delete.
        :param parameter_group_name: The DB parameter group to delete.
        """
        if q.ask(
            "\nDo you want to delete the DB instance and parameter group (y/n)?
",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            print(f"Deleting DB instance {db_inst['DBInstanceIdentifier']}.")

self.instance_wrapper.delete_db_instance(db_inst["DBInstanceIdentifier"])
            print(
                "Waiting for the DB instance to delete. This typically takes
several minutes."
            )
            while db_inst is not None:
                wait(10)
                db_inst = self.instance_wrapper.get_db_instance(
                    db_inst["DBInstanceIdentifier"]
                )
            print(f"Deleting parameter group {parameter_group_name}.")
            self.instance_wrapper.delete_parameter_group(parameter_group_name)

    def run_scenario(self, db_engine, parameter_group_name, instance_name,
db_name):
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s:
%(message)s")

        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)\n"
            "get started with DB instances demo."
        )
        print("-" * 88)

        parameter_group = self.create_parameter_group(parameter_group_name,
db_engine)
        self.update_parameters(parameter_group_name)
        db_inst = self.create_instance(
            instance_name, db_name, db_engine, parameter_group
        )
        self.display_connection(db_inst)
```

```
        self.create_snapshot(instance_name)
        self.cleanup(db_inst, parameter_group_name)

        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        scenario = RdsInstanceScenario(InstanceWrapper.from_client())
        scenario.run_scenario(
            "mysql",
            "doc-example-parameter-group",
            "doc-example-instance",
            "docexampledb",
        )
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

Definisci le funzioni richiamate dallo scenario per gestire le operazioni di Amazon RDS.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Gets a DB parameter group.
```

```
        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to retrieve.
        :return: The parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_parameter_groups(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
            parameter_group = response["DBParameterGroups"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBParameterGroupNotFound":
                logger.info("Parameter group %s does not exist.",
parameter_group_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    parameter_group_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return parameter_group


    def create_parameter_group(
        self, parameter_group_name, parameter_group_family, description
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB parameter group that is based on the specified parameter
group
        family.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the newly created parameter
group.
        :param parameter_group_family: The family that is used as the basis of
the new
                                       parameter group.
        :param description: A description given to the parameter group.
        :return: Data about the newly created parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
```

```
                DBParameterGroupFamily=parameter_group_family,
                Description=description,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def delete_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to delete.
        :return: Data about the parameter group.
        """
        try:
            self.rds_client.delete_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, name_prefix="", source=None):
        """
        Gets the parameters that are contained in a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query.
        :param name_prefix: When specified, the retrieved list of parameters is
filtered
```

```
                            to contain only parameters that start with this
prefix.
        :param source: When specified, only parameters from this source are
retrieved.
                       For example, a source of 'user' retrieves only parameters
that
                       were set by a user.
        :return: The list of requested parameters.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"DBParameterGroupName": parameter_group_name}
            if source is not None:
                kwargs["Source"] = source
            parameters = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator("describe_db_parameters")
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                parameters += [
                    p
                    for p in page["Parameters"]
                    if p["ParameterName"].startswith(name_prefix)
                ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get parameters for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return parameters


    def update_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, update_parameters):
        """
        Updates parameters in a custom DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to update.
        :param update_parameters: The parameters to update in the group.
        :return: Data about the modified parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.modify_db_parameter_group(
```

```
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
Parameters=update_parameters
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update parameters in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def create_snapshot(self, snapshot_id, instance_id):
        """
        Creates a snapshot of a DB instance.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID to give the created snapshot.
        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to snapshot.
        :return: Data about the newly created snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_snapshot(
                DBSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id,
DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBSnapshot"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create snapshot of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot


    def get_snapshot(self, snapshot_id):
        """
        Gets a DB instance snapshot.
```

```
        :param snapshot_id: The ID of the snapshot to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_snapshots(
                DBSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBSnapshots"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get snapshot %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                snapshot_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot


    def get_engine_versions(self, engine, parameter_group_family=None):
        """
        Gets database engine versions that are available for the specified engine
        and parameter group family.

        :param engine: The database engine to look up.
        :param parameter_group_family: When specified, restricts the returned
list of
                                       engine versions to those that are
compatible with
                                       this parameter group family.
        :return: The list of database engine versions.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"Engine": engine}
            if parameter_group_family is not None:
                kwargs["DBParameterGroupFamily"] = parameter_group_family
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_engine_versions(**kwargs)
            versions = response["DBEngineVersions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get engine versions for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                engine,
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return versions


    def get_orderable_instances(self, db_engine, db_engine_version):
        """
        Gets DB instance options that can be used to create DB instances that are
        compatible with a set of specifications.

        :param db_engine: The database engine that must be supported by the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version that must be supported by
the DB instance.
        :return: The list of DB instance options that can be used to create a
compatible DB instance.
        """
        try:
            inst_opts = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_orderable_db_instance_options"
            )
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Engine=db_engine, EngineVersion=db_engine_version
            ):
                inst_opts += page["OrderableDBInstanceOptions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get orderable DB instances. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_opts


    def get_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about a DB instance.
```

```
        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_instances(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstances"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBInstanceNotFound":
                logger.info("Instance %s does not exist.", instance_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    instance_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return db_inst


    def create_db_instance(
        self,
        db_name,
        instance_id,
        parameter_group_name,
        db_engine,
        db_engine_version,
        instance_class,
        storage_type,
        allocated_storage,
        admin_name,
        admin_password,
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB instance.

        :param db_name: The name of the database that is created in the DB
instance.
        :param instance_id: The ID to give the newly created DB instance.
        :param parameter_group_name: A parameter group to associate with the DB
instance.
```

```
        :param db_engine: The database engine of a database to create in the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version for the created database.
        :param instance_class: The DB instance class for the newly created DB
instance.
        :param storage_type: The storage type of the DB instance.
        :param allocated_storage: The amount of storage allocated on the DB
instance, in GiBs.
        :param admin_name: The name of the admin user for the created database.
        :param admin_password: The admin password for the created database.
        :return: Data about the newly created DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_instance(
                DBName=db_name,
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Engine=db_engine,
                EngineVersion=db_engine_version,
                DBInstanceClass=instance_class,
                StorageType=storage_type,
                AllocatedStorage=allocated_storage,
                MasterUsername=admin_name,
                MasterUserPassword=admin_password,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst


    def delete_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Deletes a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to delete.
        :return: Data about the deleted DB instance.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                SkipFinalSnapshot=True,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups=True,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreaDBInstance
  - Crea DBParameter gruppo
  - CreaDBSnapshot
  - EliminaDBInstance
  - Elimina DBParameter gruppo
  - Descrivi DBEngine versioni
  - Descriva DBInstances
  - DBParameterDescrivi gruppi
  - Descriva DBParameters
  - Descriva DBSnapshots
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni
  - Modifica DBParameter gruppo

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon RDS AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni Amazon RDS con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti chiamano l'API Amazon RDS e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti in modo contestuale. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon RDS AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta l'Amazon Relational Database Service API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzo CreateDBInstance con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateDBParameterGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateDBSnapshot con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteDBInstance con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteDBParameterGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeAccountAttributes con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeDBEngineVersions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeDBInstances con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeDBParameterGroups con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeDBParameters con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeDBSnapshots con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare con un SDK GenerateRDSAuthTokenAWS
- Utilizzo ModifyDBInstance con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ModifyDBParameterGroup con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo RebootDBInstance con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`CreateDBInstance`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateDBInstance`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Create an RDS DB instance with a particular set of properties. Use the
action DescribeDBInstancesAsync
   /// to determine when the DB instance is ready to use.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="dbName">Name for the DB instance.</param>
   /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
   /// <param name="parameterGroupName">DB parameter group to associate with the
instance.</param>
   /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine for the DB instance.</param>
   /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">Version for the DB instance.</param>
   /// <param name="instanceClass">Class for the DB instance.</param>
   /// <param name="allocatedStorage">The amount of storage in gibibytes (GiB)
to allocate to the DB instance.</param>
   /// <param name="adminName">Admin user name.</param>
   /// <param name="adminPassword">Admin user password.</param>
   /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
   public async Task<DBInstance> CreateDBInstance(string dbName, string
dbInstanceIdentifier,
       string parameterGroupName, string dbEngine, string dbEngineVersion,
       string instanceClass, int allocatedStorage, string adminName, string
adminPassword)
   {
       var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBInstanceAsync(
           new CreateDBInstanceRequest()
```

```
            {
                DBName = dbName,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                DBParameterGroupName = parameterGroupName,
                Engine = dbEngine,
                EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
                DBInstanceClass = instanceClass,
                AllocatedStorage = allocatedStorage,
                MasterUsername = adminName,
                MasterUserPassword = adminPassword
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBInstance in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceRequest request;
        request.SetDBName(DB_NAME);
        request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetEngine(engineVersion.GetEngine());
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion.GetEngineVersion());
        request.SetDBInstanceClass(dbInstanceClass);
```

```
        request.SetStorageType(DB_STORAGE_TYPE);
        request.SetAllocatedStorage(DB_ALLOCATED_STORAGE);
        request.SetMasterUsername(administratorName);
        request.SetMasterUserPassword(administratorPassword);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBInstance(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB instance creation has started."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBInstance. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBInstance in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un'istanza DB

L'`create-db-instance`esempio seguente utilizza le opzioni richieste per avviare una nuova istanza DB.

```
aws rds create-db-instance \
    --db-instance-identifier test-mysql-instance \
    --db-instance-class db.t3.micro \
    --engine mysql \
    --master-username admin \
    --master-user-password secret99 \
    --allocated-storage 20
```

Output:

```
{
    "DBInstance": {
        "DBInstanceIdentifier": "test-mysql-instance",
        "DBInstanceClass": "db.t3.micro",
        "Engine": "mysql",
        "DBInstanceStatus": "creating",
        "MasterUsername": "admin",
        "AllocatedStorage": 20,
        "PreferredBackupWindow": "12:55-13:25",
        "BackupRetentionPeriod": 1,
        "DBSecurityGroups": [],
        "VpcSecurityGroups": [
            {
                "VpcSecurityGroupId": "sg-12345abc",
                "Status": "active"
            }
        ],
        "DBParameterGroups": [
            {
                "DBParameterGroupName": "default.mysql5.7",
                "ParameterApplyStatus": "in-sync"
            }
        ],
        "DBSubnetGroup": {
            "DBSubnetGroupName": "default",
            "DBSubnetGroupDescription": "default",
            "VpcId": "vpc-2ff2ff2f",
            "SubnetGroupStatus": "Complete",
            "Subnets": [
                {
                    "SubnetIdentifier": "subnet-########",
                    "SubnetAvailabilityZone": {
                        "Name": "us-west-2c"
                    },
                    "SubnetStatus": "Active"
                },
                {
                    "SubnetIdentifier": "subnet-########",
                    "SubnetAvailabilityZone": {
                        "Name": "us-west-2d"
                    },
                    "SubnetStatus": "Active"
                },
```

```
                {
                    "SubnetIdentifier": "subnet-########",
                    "SubnetAvailabilityZone": {
                        "Name": "us-west-2a"
                    },
                    "SubnetStatus": "Active"
                },
                {
                    "SubnetIdentifier": "subnet-########",
                    "SubnetAvailabilityZone": {
                        "Name": "us-west-2b"
                    },
                    "SubnetStatus": "Active"
                }
            ]
        },
        "PreferredMaintenanceWindow": "sun:08:07-sun:08:37",
        "PendingModifiedValues": {
            "MasterUserPassword": "****"
        },
        "MultiAZ": false,
        "EngineVersion": "5.7.22",
        "AutoMinorVersionUpgrade": true,
        "ReadReplicaDBInstanceIdentifiers": [],
        "LicenseModel": "general-public-license",
        "OptionGroupMemberships": [
            {
                "OptionGroupName": "default:mysql-5-7",
                "Status": "in-sync"
            }
        ],
        "PubliclyAccessible": true,
        "StorageType": "gp2",
        "DbInstancePort": 0,
        "StorageEncrypted": false,
        "DbiResourceId": "db-5555EXAMPLE44444444EXAMPLE",
        "CACertificateIdentifier": "rds-ca-2019",
        "DomainMemberships": [],
        "CopyTagsToSnapshot": false,
        "MonitoringInterval": 0,
        "DBInstanceArn": "arn:aws:rds:us-west-2:123456789012:db:test-mysql-
instance",
        "IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled": false,
        "PerformanceInsightsEnabled": false,
```

```
        "DeletionProtection": false,
        "AssociatedRoles": []
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di un'istanza database Amazon RDS nella Amazon RDS User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBInstance in AWS CLI Command Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateInstance creates a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string, dbName string,
 dbEngine string, dbEngineVersion string, parameterGroupName string,
 dbInstanceClass string,
```

```
 storageType string, allocatedStorage int32, adminName string, adminPassword
 string) (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBInstance(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBName:               aws.String(dbName),
  DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  Engine:               aws.String(dbEngine),
  EngineVersion:        aws.String(dbEngineVersion),
  DBInstanceClass:      aws.String(dbInstanceClass),
  StorageType:          aws.String(storageType),
  AllocatedStorage:     aws.Int32(allocatedStorage),
  MasterUsername:       aws.String(adminName),
  MasterUserPassword:   aws.String(adminPassword),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBInstance, nil
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBInstance in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBInstance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.SecretsManagerClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueResponse;

import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the
 * database credentials. If you do not create a
 * secret, this example will not work. For more details, see:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html
 *
 *
 */

public class CreateDBInstance {
    public static long sleepTime = 20;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbInstanceIdentifier> <dbName> <secretName>

                Where:
```

```
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier.\s
                    dbName - The database name.\s
                    secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that
contains the database credentials."
               """;

       if (args.length != 3) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[0];
       String dbName = args[1];
       String secretName = args[2];
       Gson gson = new Gson();
       User user = gson.fromJson(String.valueOf(getSecretValues(secretName)),
User.class);
       Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
       RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
               .region(region)
               .build();

       createDatabaseInstance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier, dbName,
user.getUsername(), user.getPassword());
       waitForInstanceReady(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
       rdsClient.close();
   }

   private static SecretsManagerClient getSecretClient() {
       Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
       return SecretsManagerClient.builder()
               .region(region)

.credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
               .build();
   }

   private static String getSecretValues(String secretName) {
       SecretsManagerClient secretClient = getSecretClient();
       GetSecretValueRequest valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest.builder()
               .secretId(secretName)
               .build();
```

```
        GetSecretValueResponse valueResponse =
secretClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest);
        return valueResponse.secretString();
    }

    public static void createDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient,
            String dbInstanceIdentifier,
            String dbName,
            String userName,
            String userPassword) {

        try {
            CreateDbInstanceRequest instanceRequest =
CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                .allocatedStorage(100)
                .dbName(dbName)
                .engine("mysql")
                .dbInstanceClass("db.t3.medium") // Updated to a supported class
                .engineVersion("8.0.32")         // Updated to a supported
version
                .storageType("gp2")             // Changed to General Purpose SSD
(gp2)
                .masterUsername(userName)
                .masterUserPassword(userPassword)
                .build();

            CreateDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBInstance(instanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Waits until the database instance is available.
    public static void waitForInstanceReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        boolean instanceReady = false;
        String instanceReadyStr;
        System.out.println("Waiting for instance to become available.");
```

```
        try {
            DescribeDbInstancesRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeDbInstancesRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();

            // Loop until the cluster is ready.
            while (!instanceReady) {
                DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances(instanceRequest);
                List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
                for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus();
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available"))
                        instanceReady = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.print(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
            }
            System.out.println("Database instance is available!");

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBInstance in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createDatabaseInstance(
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbNamedbVal: String?,
    masterUsernameVal: String?,
    masterUserPasswordVal: String?,
) {
    val instanceRequest =
        CreateDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            allocatedStorage = 100
            dbName = dbNamedbVal
            engine = "mysql"
            dbInstanceClass = "db.t3.micro" // Use a supported instance class
            engineVersion = "8.0.39" // Use a supported engine version
            storageType = "gp2"
            masterUsername = masterUsernameVal
            masterUserPassword = masterUserPasswordVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbInstance(instanceRequest)
        print("The status is ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
}

// Waits until the database instance is available.
suspend fun waitForInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
    val sleepTime: Long = 20
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")

    val instanceRequest =
        DescribeDbInstancesRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!instanceReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(instanceRequest)
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
```

```
                    instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus.toString()
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        instanceReady = true
                    } else {
                        println("...$instanceReadyStr")
                        delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
        println("Database instance is available!")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBInstance in AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;



$rdsClient = new Aws\Rds\RdsClient([
    'region' => 'us-east-2'
]);

$dbIdentifier = '<<{{db-identifier}}>>';
$dbClass = 'db.t2.micro';
$storage = 5;
```

```
$engine = 'MySQL';
$username = 'MyUser';
$password = 'MyPassword';

try {
    $result = $rdsClient->createDBInstance([
        'DBInstanceIdentifier' => $dbIdentifier,
        'DBInstanceClass' => $dbClass,
        'AllocatedStorage' => $storage,
        'Engine' => $engine,
        'MasterUsername' => $username,
        'MasterUserPassword' => $password,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    echo $e->getMessage();
    echo "\n";
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBInstance in AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_db_instance(
        self,
        db_name,
        instance_id,
        parameter_group_name,
        db_engine,
        db_engine_version,
        instance_class,
        storage_type,
        allocated_storage,
        admin_name,
        admin_password,
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB instance.

        :param db_name: The name of the database that is created in the DB
instance.
        :param instance_id: The ID to give the newly created DB instance.
        :param parameter_group_name: A parameter group to associate with the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of a database to create in the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version for the created database.
        :param instance_class: The DB instance class for the newly created DB
instance.
        :param storage_type: The storage type of the DB instance.
        :param allocated_storage: The amount of storage allocated on the DB
instance, in GiBs.
        :param admin_name: The name of the admin user for the created database.
        :param admin_password: The admin password for the created database.
        :return: Data about the newly created DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_instance(
```

```
                DBName=db_name,
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Engine=db_engine,
                EngineVersion=db_engine_version,
                DBInstanceClass=instance_class,
                StorageType=storage_type,
                AllocatedStorage=allocated_storage,
                MasterUsername=admin_name,
                MasterUserPassword=admin_password,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBInstance in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`CreateDBParameterGroup`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateDBParameterGroup`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new DB parameter group. Use the action
DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync
    /// to determine when the DB parameter group is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="family">Family of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="description">Description of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB parameter group.</returns>
    public async Task<DBParameterGroup> CreateDBParameterGroup(
        string name, string family, string description)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new CreateDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = family,
                Description = description
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroup;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBParameter Group in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBParameterGroupRequest request;
    request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
    request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily);
    request.SetDescription("Example parameter group.");

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateDBParameterGroup(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully created."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBParameterGroup. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBParameter Group in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un gruppo di parametri DB

L'`create-db-parameter-group`esempio seguente crea un gruppo di parametri DB.

```
aws rds create-db-parameter-group \
    --db-parameter-group-name mydbparametergroup \
    --db-parameter-group-family MySQL5.6 \
    --description "My new parameter group"
```

Output:

```
{
    "DBParameterGroup": {
        "DBParameterGroupName": "mydbparametergroup",
        "DBParameterGroupFamily": "mysql5.6",
        "Description": "My new parameter group",
        "DBParameterGroupArn": "arn:aws:rds:us-
east-1:123456789012:pg:mydbparametergroup"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creating a DB Parameter Group nella Amazon RDS User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBParameter Group in AWS CLI Command Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateParameterGroup creates a DB parameter group that is based on the
 specified
// parameter group family.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateParameterGroup(
 ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName string, parameterGroupFamily string,
 description string) (
 *types.DBParameterGroup, error) {

 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.CreateDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName:   aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
   Description:            aws.String(description),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBParameterGroup, err
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBParameter Group in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void createDBParameterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbGroupName, String dbParameterGroupFamily) {
       try {
           CreateDbParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                   .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                   .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                   .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
                   .build();

           CreateDbParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBParameterGroup(groupRequest);
           System.out.println("The group name is " +
response.dbParameterGroup().dbParameterGroupName());

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBParameter Group in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_parameter_group(
        self, parameter_group_name, parameter_group_family, description
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB parameter group that is based on the specified parameter
 group
        family.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the newly created parameter
 group.
        :param parameter_group_family: The family that is used as the basis of
 the new
                                       parameter group.
        :param description: A description given to the parameter group.
```

```
        :return: Data about the newly created parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily=parameter_group_family,
                Description=description,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBParameter Group in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`CreateDBSnapshot`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateDBSnapshot`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot of a DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="snapshotIdentifier">Identifier for the snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>DB snapshot object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBSnapshot> CreateDBSnapshot(string dbInstanceIdentifier,
string snapshotIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBSnapshotAsync(
            new CreateDBSnapshotRequest()
            {
                DBSnapshotIdentifier = snapshotIdentifier,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });

        return response.DBSnapshot;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBSnapshot in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBSnapshotRequest request;
```

```
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
            request.SetDBSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBSnapshotOutcome outcome =
                    client.CreateDBSnapshot(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Snapshot creation has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBSnapshot. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
 client);
                return false;
            }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBSnapshot in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un'istantanea del DB

L'`create-db-snapshot`esempio seguente crea un'istantanea del DB.

```
aws rds create-db-snapshot \
    --db-instance-identifier database-mysql \
    --db-snapshot-identifier mydbsnapshot
```

Output:

```
{
    "DBSnapshot": {
        "DBSnapshotIdentifier": "mydbsnapshot",
        "DBInstanceIdentifier": "database-mysql",
        "Engine": "mysql",
        "AllocatedStorage": 100,
```

```
        "Status": "creating",
        "Port": 3306,
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1b",
        "VpcId": "vpc-6594f31c",
        "InstanceCreateTime": "2019-04-30T15:45:53.663Z",
        "MasterUsername": "admin",
        "EngineVersion": "5.6.40",
        "LicenseModel": "general-public-license",
        "SnapshotType": "manual",
        "Iops": 1000,
        "OptionGroupName": "default:mysql-5-6",
        "PercentProgress": 0,
        "StorageType": "io1",
        "Encrypted": true,
        "KmsKeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:123456789012:key/
AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "DBSnapshotArn": "arn:aws:rds:us-
east-1:123456789012:snapshot:mydbsnapshot",
        "IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled": false,
        "ProcessorFeatures": [],
        "DbiResourceId": "db-AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creating a DB Snapshot nella Amazon RDS User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBSnapshot in AWS CLI Command Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
```

```
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateSnapshot creates a snapshot of a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateSnapshot(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string, snapshotName string) (
 *types.DBSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBSnapshot(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBSnapshotInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBSnapshot, nil
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBSnapshot in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    // Create an Amazon RDS snapshot.
    public static void createSnapshot(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbInstanceIdentifier, String dbSnapshotIdentifier) {
        try {
            CreateDbSnapshotRequest snapshotRequest =
 CreateDbSnapshotRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .dbSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                    .build();

            CreateDbSnapshotResponse response =
 rdsClient.createDBSnapshot(snapshotRequest);
            System.out.println("The Snapshot id is " +
 response.dbSnapshot().dbiResourceId());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBSnapshot in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
```

```
$rdsClient = new Aws\Rds\RdsClient([
    'region' => 'us-east-2'
]);

$dbIdentifier = '<<{{db-identifier}}>>';
$snapshotName = '<<{{backup_2018_12_25}}>>';

try {
    $result = $rdsClient->createDBSnapshot([
        'DBInstanceIdentifier' => $dbIdentifier,
        'DBSnapshotIdentifier' => $snapshotName,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    echo $e->getMessage();
    echo "\n";
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBSnapshot in AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_snapshot(self, snapshot_id, instance_id):
        """
        Creates a snapshot of a DB instance.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID to give the created snapshot.
        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to snapshot.
        :return: Data about the newly created snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_snapshot(
                DBSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id,
DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBSnapshot"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create snapshot of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBSnapshot in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Create a snapshot for an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
# DB instance.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] The resource containing SDK logic.
# @param db_instance_name [String] The name of the Amazon RDS DB instance.
# @return [Aws::RDS::DBSnapshot, nil] The snapshot created, or nil if error.
def create_snapshot(rds_resource, db_instance_name)
  id = "snapshot-#{rand(10**6)}"
  db_instance = rds_resource.db_instance(db_instance_name)
  db_instance.create_snapshot({
                                db_snapshot_identifier: id
                              })
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't create DB instance snapshot #{id}:\n #{e.message}"
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBSnapshot in AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteDBInstance`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteDBInstance`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a particular DB instance.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
/// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
public async Task<DBInstance> DeleteDBInstance(string dbInstanceIdentifier)
{
    var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBInstanceAsync(
        new DeleteDBInstanceRequest()
        {
            DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
            SkipFinalSnapshot = true,
            DeleteAutomatedBackups = true
        });

    return response.DBInstance;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceRequest request;
        request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);
        request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);
        request.SetDeleteAutomatedBackups(true);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteDBInstance(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB instance deletion has started."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DeleteDBInstance. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un'istanza DB

L'`delete-db-instance`esempio seguente elimina l'istanza DB specificata dopo aver creato uno snapshot DB finale denominato. `test-instance-final-snap`

```
aws rds delete-db-instance \
    --db-instance-identifier test-instance \
    --final-db-snapshot-identifier test-instance-final-snap
```

Output:

```
{
    "DBInstance": {
        "DBInstanceIdentifier": "test-instance",
        "DBInstanceStatus": "deleting",
        ...some output truncated...
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS CLI Command Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// DeleteInstance deletes a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) DeleteInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string) error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.DeleteDBInstance(ctx, &rds.DeleteDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier:   aws.String(instanceName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:      aws.Bool(true),
  DeleteAutomatedBackups: aws.Bool(true),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DeleteDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DeleteDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteDBInstance {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbInstanceIdentifier>\s

                Where:
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteDatabaseInstance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        try {
```

```
            DeleteDbInstanceRequest deleteDbInstanceRequest =
 DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .deleteAutomatedBackups(true)
                    .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                    .build();

            DeleteDbInstanceResponse response =
 rdsClient.deleteDBInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status of the database is " +
 response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteDatabaseInstance(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
    val deleteDbInstanceRequest =
        DeleteDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            deleteAutomatedBackups = true
            skipFinalSnapshot = true
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.deleteDbInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest)
```

```
        print("The status of the database is
 ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;


//Create an RDSClient
$rdsClient = new Aws\Rds\RdsClient([
    'region' => 'us-east-1'
]);

$dbIdentifier = '<<{{db-identifier}}>>';

try {
    $result = $rdsClient->deleteDBInstance([
        'DBInstanceIdentifier' => $dbIdentifier,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    echo $e->getMessage();
    echo "\n";
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def delete_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Deletes a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to delete.
        :return: Data about the deleted DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
```

```
                SkipFinalSnapshot=True,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups=True,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteDBParameterGroup`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteDBParameterGroup`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
```

```
    /// Delete a DB parameter group. The group cannot be a default DB parameter
group
    /// or be associated with any DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDBParameterGroup(string name)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new DeleteDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
            });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBParameter Group in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(parameterGroupName);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
```

```
                client.DeleteDBParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DeleteDBParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBParameter Group in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un gruppo di parametri DB

L'`commandesempio` seguente elimina un gruppo di parametri DB.

```
aws rds delete-db-parameter-group \
    --db-parameter-group-name mydbparametergroup
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo di gruppi di parametri di database nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon RDS.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedete Delete DBParameter Group in AWS CLI Command Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// DeleteParameterGroup deletes the named DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) DeleteParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.DeleteDBParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.DeleteDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBParameter Group in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Delete the parameter group after database has been deleted.
   // An exception is thrown if you attempt to delete the para group while
database
   // exists.
   public static void deleteParaGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbGroupName,
String dbARN)
           throws InterruptedException {
       try {
           boolean isDataDel = false;
           boolean didFind;
           String instanceARN;

           // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
           while (!isDataDel) {
               DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
               List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
               int listSize = instanceList.size();
               didFind = false;
               int index = 1;
               for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                   instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn();
                   if (instanceARN.compareTo(dbARN) == 0) {
                       System.out.println(dbARN + " still exists");
                       didFind = true;
                   }
```

```
                    if ((index == listSize) && (!didFind)) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
database ARN.
                        isDataDel = true;
                    }
                    Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    index++;
                }
            }

            // Delete the para group.
            DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest parameterGroupRequest =
DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .build();

            rdsClient.deleteDBParameterGroup(parameterGroupRequest);
            System.out.println(dbGroupName + " was deleted.");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBParameter Group in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def delete_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to delete.
        :return: Data about the parameter group.
        """
        try:
            self.rds_client.delete_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBParameter Group in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeAccountAttributes`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeAccountAttributes`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere gli attributi dell'account

L'`describe-account-attributes`esempio seguente recupera gli attributi per l' AWS account corrente.

```
aws rds describe-account-attributes
```

Output:

```
{
    "AccountQuotas": [
        {
            "Max": 40,
            "Used": 4,
            "AccountQuotaName": "DBInstances"
        },
        {
            "Max": 40,
            "Used": 0,
            "AccountQuotaName": "ReservedDBInstances"
        },
        {
            "Max": 100000,
            "Used": 40,
            "AccountQuotaName": "AllocatedStorage"
        },
        {
            "Max": 25,
            "Used": 0,
            "AccountQuotaName": "DBSecurityGroups"
        },
        {
            "Max": 20,
            "Used": 0,
            "AccountQuotaName": "AuthorizationsPerDBSecurityGroup"
```

```
        },
        {
            "Max": 50,
            "Used": 1,
            "AccountQuotaName": "DBParameterGroups"
        },
        {
            "Max": 100,
            "Used": 3,
            "AccountQuotaName": "ManualSnapshots"
        },
        {
            "Max": 20,
            "Used": 0,
            "AccountQuotaName": "EventSubscriptions"
        },
        {
            "Max": 50,
            "Used": 1,
            "AccountQuotaName": "DBSubnetGroups"
        },
        {
            "Max": 20,
            "Used": 1,
            "AccountQuotaName": "OptionGroups"
        },
        {
            "Max": 20,
            "Used": 6,
            "AccountQuotaName": "SubnetsPerDBSubnetGroup"
        },
        {
            "Max": 5,
            "Used": 0,
            "AccountQuotaName": "ReadReplicasPerMaster"
        },
        {
            "Max": 40,
            "Used": 1,
            "AccountQuotaName": "DBClusters"
        },
        {
            "Max": 50,
            "Used": 0,
```

```
            "AccountQuotaName": "DBClusterParameterGroups"
        },
        {
            "Max": 5,
            "Used": 0,
            "AccountQuotaName": "DBClusterRoles"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAccountAttributesin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.AccountQuota;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeAccountAttributesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeAccountAttributes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
```

```
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getAccountAttributes(rdsClient);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getAccountAttributes(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeAccountAttributesResponse response =
 rdsClient.describeAccountAttributes();
            List<AccountQuota> quotasList = response.accountQuotas();
            for (AccountQuota quotas : quotasList) {
                System.out.println("Name is: " + quotas.accountQuotaName());
                System.out.println("Max value is " + quotas.max());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAccountAttributessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getAccountAttributes() {
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
```

```
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeAccountAttributes(DescribeAccountAttributesRequest {})
        response.accountQuotas?.forEach { quotas ->
            val response = response.accountQuotas
            println("Name is: ${quotas.accountQuotaName}")
            println("Max value is ${quotas.max}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAccountAttributesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeDBEngineVersions`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeDBEngineVersions`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB engine versions for a particular DB engine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">Optional parameter group family
 name.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DBEngineVersions.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<DBEngineVersion>> DescribeDBEngineVersions(string
 engine,
        string dbParameterGroupFamily = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync(
            new DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamily
            });
        return response.DBEngineVersions;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBEngine le versioni in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets available DB engine versions for an engine name and
//! an optional parameter group family.
/*!
 \sa getDBEngineVersions()
 \param engineName: A DB engine name.
 \param parameterGroupFamily: A parameter group family name, ignored if empty.
```

```
 \param engineVersionsResult: Vector of 'DBEngineVersion' objects returned by the
 routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::getDBEngineVersions(const Aws::String &engineName,
                                      const Aws::String &parameterGroupFamily,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersionsResult,
                                      const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest request;
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    if (!parameterGroupFamily.empty()) {
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(parameterGroupFamily);
    }

    engineVersionsResult.clear();
    Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.

    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }


        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBEngineVersions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            auto &engineVersions = outcome.GetResult().GetDBEngineVersions();
            engineVersionsResult.insert(engineVersionsResult.end(),
 engineVersions.begin(),
                                        engineVersions.end());
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!marker.empty());
```

```
    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBEngine le versioni in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere le versioni del motore DB per il motore MySQL DB

L'`describe-db-engine-versions`esempio seguente mostra i dettagli su ciascuna delle versioni del motore DB per il motore DB specificato.

```
aws rds describe-db-engine-versions \
    --engine mysql
```

Output:

```
{
    "DBEngineVersions": [
        {
            "Engine": "mysql",
            "EngineVersion": "5.5.46",
            "DBParameterGroupFamily": "mysql5.5",
            "DBEngineDescription": "MySQL Community Edition",
            "DBEngineVersionDescription": "MySQL 5.5.46",
            "ValidUpgradeTarget": [
                {
                    "Engine": "mysql",
                    "EngineVersion": "5.5.53",
                    "Description": "MySQL 5.5.53",
                    "AutoUpgrade": false,
                    "IsMajorVersionUpgrade": false
                },
                {
                    "Engine": "mysql",
                    "EngineVersion": "5.5.54",
                    "Description": "MySQL 5.5.54",
```

```
                    "AutoUpgrade": false,
                    "IsMajorVersionUpgrade": false
                },
                {
                    "Engine": "mysql",
                    "EngineVersion": "5.5.57",
                    "Description": "MySQL 5.5.57",
                    "AutoUpgrade": false,
                    "IsMajorVersionUpgrade": false
                },
                ...some output truncated...
            ]
        }
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta What Is Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)? nella Amazon RDS User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBEngine le versioni in AWS CLI Command Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
```

```
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetEngineVersions gets database engine versions that are available for the
 specified engine
// and parameter group family.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetEngineVersions(ctx context.Context, engine
 string, parameterGroupFamily string) (
 []types.DBEngineVersion, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBEngineVersions(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBEngineVersionsInput{
   Engine:                 aws.String(engine),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get engine versions for %v: %v\n", engine, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBEngineVersions, nil
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBEngine le versioni in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void describeDBEngines(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
```

```
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest engineVersionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .defaultOnly(true)
                    .engine("mysql")
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> engines = response.dbEngineVersions();

            // Get all DBEngineVersion objects.
            for (DBEngineVersion engineOb : engines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the DB parameter group family for
the database engine is "
                        + engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily());
                System.out.println("The name of the database engine " +
engineOb.engine());
                System.out.println("The version number of the database engine " +
engineOb.engineVersion());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBEngine le versioni in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_engine_versions(self, engine, parameter_group_family=None):
        """
        Gets database engine versions that are available for the specified engine
        and parameter group family.

        :param engine: The database engine to look up.
        :param parameter_group_family: When specified, restricts the returned
 list of
                                       engine versions to those that are
 compatible with
                                       this parameter group family.
        :return: The list of database engine versions.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"Engine": engine}
            if parameter_group_family is not None:
                kwargs["DBParameterGroupFamily"] = parameter_group_family
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_engine_versions(**kwargs)
            versions = response["DBEngineVersions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get engine versions for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                engine,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
        else:
            return versions
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBEngine le versioni in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeDBInstances`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeDBInstances`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Returns a list of DB instances.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
instance.</param>
   /// <returns>List of DB instances.</returns>
   public async Task<List<DBInstance>> DescribeDBInstances(string
dbInstanceIdentifier = null)
   {
       var results = new List<DBInstance>();
       var instancesPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBInstances(
```

```
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instances in instancesPaginator.DBInstances)
        {
            results.Add(instances);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets a DB instance description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBInstance()
 \param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier.
 \param instanceResult: The 'DBInstance' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::describeDBInstance(const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
```

```
                                    Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance &instanceResult,
                                    const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBInstances(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        instanceResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_INSTANCE_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBInstances. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB instance does not exist.
        // Instead, instanceResult is set to empty.
    else {
        instanceResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
    }

    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere un'istanza DB

L'`describe-db-instances`esempio seguente recupera i dettagli sull'istanza DB specificata.

```
aws rds describe-db-instances \
    --db-instance-identifier mydbinstancecf
```

Output:

```
{
    "DBInstances": [
        {
            "DBInstanceIdentifier": "mydbinstancecf",
            "DBInstanceClass": "db.t3.small",
            "Engine": "mysql",
            "DBInstanceStatus": "available",
            "MasterUsername": "masterawsuser",
            "Endpoint": {
                "Address": "mydbinstancecf.abcexample.us-
east-1.rds.amazonaws.com",
                "Port": 3306,
                "HostedZoneId": "Z2R2ITUGPM61AM"
            },
            ...some output truncated...
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS CLI Command Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)
```

```
type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetInstance gets data about a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string) (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBInstances(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{
   DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBInstanceNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB instance %v does not exist.\n", instanceName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBInstances[0], nil
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBInstance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeDBInstances {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeInstances(rdsClient);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeInstances(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
 rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
            List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
            for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                System.out.println("Instance ARN is: " +
 instance.dbInstanceArn());
                System.out.println("The Engine is " + instance.engine());
                System.out.println("Connection endpoint is" +
 instance.endpoint().address());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeInstances() {
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(DescribeDbInstancesRequest
 {})
        response.dbInstances?.forEach { instance ->
            println("Instance Identifier is ${instance.dbInstanceIdentifier}")
            println("The Engine is ${instance.engine}")
            println("Connection endpoint is ${instance.endpoint?.address}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;


//Create an RDSClient
$rdsClient = new Aws\Rds\RdsClient([
    'region' => 'us-east-2'
]);

try {
    $result = $rdsClient->describeDBInstances();
    foreach ($result['DBInstances'] as $instance) {
        print('<p>DB Identifier: ' . $instance['DBInstanceIdentifier']);
        print('<br />Endpoint: ' . $instance['Endpoint']["Address"]
            . ':' . $instance['Endpoint']["Port"]);
        print('<br />Current Status: ' . $instance["DBInstanceStatus"]);
        print('</p>');
    }
    print(" Raw Result ");
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    echo $e->getMessage();
    echo "\n";
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_instances(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstances"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBInstanceNotFound":
```

```
                logger.info("Instance %s does not exist.", instance_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    instance_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# List all Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB instances.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] An SDK for Ruby Amazon RDS resource.
# @return [Array, nil] List of all DB instances, or nil if error.
def list_instances(rds_resource)
  db_instances = []
  rds_resource.db_instances.each do |i|
    db_instances.append({
                          "name": i.id,
                          "status": i.db_instance_status
                        })
  end
```

```
  db_instances
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't list instances:\n#{e.message}"
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeDBParameterGroups`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeDBParameterGroups`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get descriptions of DB parameter groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional name of the DB parameter group to describe.</
param>
    /// <returns>The list of DB parameter group descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBParameterGroup>> DescribeDBParameterGroups(string
 name = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeDBParameterGroupsRequest()
            {
```

```
                DBParameterGroupName = name
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroups;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivere DBParameter i gruppi in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParameterGroupsRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParameterGroupsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBParameterGroups(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB parameter group named '" <<
                      PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' already exists." << std::endl;
            dbParameterGroupFamily = outcome.GetResult().GetDBParameterGroups()
[0].GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBParameterGroups. "
```

```
                        << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                        << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivere DBParameter i gruppi in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere il gruppo di parametri del database

L'`describe-db-parameter-groups`esempio seguente recupera i dettagli sui gruppi di parametri DB.

```
aws rds describe-db-parameter-groups
```

Output:

```
{
    "DBParameterGroups": [
        {
            "DBParameterGroupName": "default.aurora-mysql5.7",
            "DBParameterGroupFamily": "aurora-mysql5.7",
            "Description": "Default parameter group for aurora-mysql5.7",
            "DBParameterGroupArn": "arn:aws:rds:us-
east-1:123456789012:pg:default.aurora-mysql5.7"
        },
        {
            "DBParameterGroupName": "default.aurora-postgresql9.6",
            "DBParameterGroupFamily": "aurora-postgresql9.6",
            "Description": "Default parameter group for aurora-postgresql9.6",
            "DBParameterGroupArn": "arn:aws:rds:us-
east-1:123456789012:pg:default.aurora-postgresql9.6"
        },
        {
            "DBParameterGroupName": "default.aurora5.6",
            "DBParameterGroupFamily": "aurora5.6",
```

```
            "Description": "Default parameter group for aurora5.6",
            "DBParameterGroupArn": "arn:aws:rds:us-
east-1:123456789012:pg:default.aurora5.6"
        },
        {
            "DBParameterGroupName": "default.mariadb10.1",
            "DBParameterGroupFamily": "mariadb10.1",
            "Description": "Default parameter group for mariadb10.1",
            "DBParameterGroupArn": "arn:aws:rds:us-
east-1:123456789012:pg:default.mariadb10.1"
        },
        ...some output truncated...
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo di gruppi di parametri di database nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon RDS.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi i DBParameter gruppi in AWS CLI Command Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)
```

```
type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetParameterGroup gets a DB parameter group by name.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) (
 *types.DBParameterGroup, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBParameterGroups(
  ctx, &rds.DescribeDBParameterGroupsInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("Parameter group %v does not exist.\n", parameterGroupName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Error getting parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBParameterGroups[0], err
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivere DBParameter i gruppi in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void describeDbParameterGroups(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbGroupName) {
       try {
           DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                   .maxRecords(20)
                   .build();

           DescribeDbParameterGroupsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBParameterGroups(groupsRequest);
           List<DBParameterGroup> groups = response.dbParameterGroups();
           for (DBParameterGroup group : groups) {
               System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.dbParameterGroupName());
               System.out.println("The group description is " +
group.description());
           }

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivere DBParameter i gruppi in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Gets a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to retrieve.
        :return: The parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_parameter_groups(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
            parameter_group = response["DBParameterGroups"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBParameterGroupNotFound":
                logger.info("Parameter group %s does not exist.",
parameter_group_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    parameter_group_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return parameter_group
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DBParameterDescrivi i gruppi in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# List all Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) parameter groups.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] An SDK for Ruby Amazon RDS resource.
# @return [Array, nil] List of all parameter groups, or nil if error.
def list_parameter_groups(rds_resource)
  parameter_groups = []
  rds_resource.db_parameter_groups.each do |p|
    parameter_groups.append({
                              "name": p.db_parameter_group_name,
                              "description": p.description
                            })
  end
  parameter_groups
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't list parameter groups:\n #{e.message}"
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivere DBParameter i gruppi in AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeDBParameters`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeDBParameters`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Get a list of DB parameters from a specific parameter group.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="dbParameterGroupName">Name of a specific DB parameter
group.</param>
   /// <param name="source">Optional source for selecting parameters.</param>
   /// <returns>List of parameter values.</returns>
   public async Task<List<Parameter>> DescribeDBParameters(string
dbParameterGroupName, string source = null)
   {
       var results = new List<Parameter>();
       var paginateParameters = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBParameters(
           new DescribeDBParametersRequest()
           {
               DBParameterGroupName = dbParameterGroupName,
               Source = source
           });
       // Get the entire list using the paginator.
       await foreach (var parameters in paginateParameters.Parameters)
       {
           results.Add(parameters);
```

```
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBParameters in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets DB parameters using the 'DescribeDBParameters' api.
/*!
 \sa getDBParameters()
 \param parameterGroupName: The name of the parameter group.
 \param namePrefix: Prefix string to filter results by parameter name.
 \param source: A source such as 'user', ignored if empty.
 \param parametersResult: Vector of 'Parameter' objects returned by the routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::getDBParameters(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                  const Aws::String &namePrefix,
                                  const Aws::String &source,
                                  Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter>
 &parametersResult,
```

```
                                    const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::String marker;
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParametersRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
        if (!source.empty()) {
            request.SetSource(source);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParametersOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBParameters(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parameters =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetParameters();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &parameter: parameters) {
                if (!namePrefix.empty()) {
                    if (parameter.GetParameterName().find(namePrefix) == 0) {
                        parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                }
            }

            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBParameters. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBParameters in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere i parametri in un gruppo di parametri DB

L'`describe-db-parameters`esempio seguente recupera i dettagli del gruppo di parametri DB specificato.

```
aws rds describe-db-parameters \
    --db-parameter-group-name mydbpg
```

Output:

```
{
    "Parameters": [
        {
            "ParameterName": "allow-suspicious-udfs",
            "Description": "Controls whether user-defined functions that have
 only an xxx symbol for the main function can be loaded",
            "Source": "engine-default",
            "ApplyType": "static",
            "DataType": "boolean",
            "AllowedValues": "0,1",
            "IsModifiable": false,
            "ApplyMethod": "pending-reboot"
        },
        {
            "ParameterName": "auto_generate_certs",
            "Description": "Controls whether the server autogenerates SSL key and
 certificate files in the data directory, if they do not already exist.",
            "Source": "engine-default",
            "ApplyType": "static",
            "DataType": "boolean",
            "AllowedValues": "0,1",
            "IsModifiable": false,
            "ApplyMethod": "pending-reboot"
        },
        ...some output truncated...
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo di gruppi di parametri di database nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon RDS.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBParameters in AWS CLI Command Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetParameters gets the parameters that are contained in a DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetParameters(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string, source string) (
 []types.Parameter, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeDBParametersOutput
 var params []types.Parameter
 var err error
 parameterPaginator := rds.NewDescribeDBParametersPaginator(instances.RdsClient,
  &rds.DescribeDBParametersInput{
```

```
    DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
    Source:               aws.String(source),
   })
  for parameterPaginator.HasMorePages() {
   output, err = parameterPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't get parameters for %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
    break
   } else {
    params = append(params, output.Parameters...)
   }
  }
  return params, err
 }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBParameters in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    // Retrieve parameters in the group.
    public static void describeDbParameters(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbGroupName, int flag) {
        try {
            DescribeDbParametersRequest dbParameterGroupsRequest;
            if (flag == 0) {
                dbParameterGroupsRequest = DescribeDbParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                        .build();
            } else {
                dbParameterGroupsRequest = DescribeDbParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                        .source("user")
```

```
                        .build();
            }

            DescribeDbParametersResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest);
            List<Parameter> dbParameters = response.parameters();
            String paraName;
            for (Parameter para : dbParameters) {
                // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset
or
                // auto_increment_increment.
                paraName = para.parameterName();
                if ((paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0)
                        || (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") ==
0)) {
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter name is  " + paraName);
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter value is  " +
para.parameterValue());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is " +
para.dataType());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is " +
para.description());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is " +
para.allowedValues());
                }
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBParameters in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, name_prefix="", source=None):
        """
        Gets the parameters that are contained in a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query.
        :param name_prefix: When specified, the retrieved list of parameters is
 filtered
                            to contain only parameters that start with this
 prefix.
        :param source: When specified, only parameters from this source are
 retrieved.
                       For example, a source of 'user' retrieves only parameters
 that
                       were set by a user.
```

```
        :return: The list of requested parameters.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"DBParameterGroupName": parameter_group_name}
            if source is not None:
                kwargs["Source"] = source
            parameters = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator("describe_db_parameters")
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                parameters += [
                    p
                    for p in page["Parameters"]
                    if p["ParameterName"].startswith(name_prefix)
                ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get parameters for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return parameters
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBParameters in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'
```

```
# List all Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) parameter groups.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] An SDK for Ruby Amazon RDS resource.
# @return [Array, nil] List of all parameter groups, or nil if error.
def list_parameter_groups(rds_resource)
  parameter_groups = []
  rds_resource.db_parameter_groups.each do |p|
    parameter_groups.append({
                              "name": p.db_parameter_group_name,
                              "description": p.description
                            })
  end
  parameter_groups
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't list parameter groups:\n #{e.message}"
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBParameters in AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeDBSnapshots`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeDBSnapshots`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Return a list of DB snapshots for a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB snapshots.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBSnapshot>> DescribeDBSnapshots(string
dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var results = new List<DBSnapshot>();
        var snapshotsPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBSnapshots(
            new DescribeDBSnapshotsRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var snapshots in snapshotsPaginator.DBSnapshots)
        {
            results.Add(snapshots);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBSnapshots in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBSnapshotsRequest request;
            request.SetDBSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBSnapshotsOutcome outcome =
                    client.DescribeDBSnapshots(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                snapshot = outcome.GetResult().GetDBSnapshots()[0];
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBSnapshots. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
 client);
                return false;
            }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBSnapshots in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per descrivere uno snapshot DB per un'istanza DB

L'`describe-db-snapshots`esempio seguente recupera i dettagli di uno snapshot DB per un'istanza DB.

```
aws rds describe-db-snapshots \
    --db-snapshot-identifier mydbsnapshot
```

Output:

```
{
    "DBSnapshots": [
        {
            "DBSnapshotIdentifier": "mydbsnapshot",
```

```
            "DBInstanceIdentifier": "mysqldb",
            "SnapshotCreateTime": "2018-02-08T22:28:08.598Z",
            "Engine": "mysql",
            "AllocatedStorage": 20,
            "Status": "available",
            "Port": 3306,
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1f",
            "VpcId": "vpc-6594f31c",
            "InstanceCreateTime": "2018-02-08T22:24:55.973Z",
            "MasterUsername": "mysqladmin",
            "EngineVersion": "5.6.37",
            "LicenseModel": "general-public-license",
            "SnapshotType": "manual",
            "OptionGroupName": "default:mysql-5-6",
            "PercentProgress": 100,
            "StorageType": "gp2",
            "Encrypted": false,
            "DBSnapshotArn": "arn:aws:rds:us-
east-1:123456789012:snapshot:mydbsnapshot",
            "IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled": false,
            "ProcessorFeatures": [],
            "DbiResourceId": "db-AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creating a DB Snapshot nella Amazon RDS User Guide.

Esempio 2: per trovare il numero di istantanee scattate manualmente

L'`describe-db-snapshots`esempio seguente utilizza l'`length`operatore nell'`--query`opzione per restituire il numero di istantanee manuali che sono state scattate in una particolare AWS regione.

```
aws rds describe-db-snapshots \
    --snapshot-type manual \
    --query "length(*[].{DBSnapshots:SnapshotType})" \
    --region eu-central-1
```

Output:

```
35
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creating a DB Snapshot nella Amazon RDS User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBSnapshots in AWS CLI Command Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetSnapshot gets a DB instance snapshot.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetSnapshot(ctx context.Context, snapshotName
 string) (*types.DBSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBSnapshots(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBSnapshotsInput{
   DBSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
```

```
  return &output.DBSnapshots[0], nil
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBSnapshots in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_snapshot(self, snapshot_id):
        """
        Gets a DB instance snapshot.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID of the snapshot to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved snapshot.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_snapshots(
                DBSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBSnapshots"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get snapshot %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                snapshot_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBSnapshots in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# List all Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB instance
# snapshots.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] An SDK for Ruby Amazon RDS resource.
# @return instance_snapshots [Array, nil] All instance snapshots, or nil if
 error.
def list_instance_snapshots(rds_resource)
```

```
  instance_snapshots = []
  rds_resource.db_snapshots.each do |s|
    instance_snapshots.append({
                                "id": s.snapshot_id,
                                "status": s.status
                              })
  end
  instance_snapshots
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't list instance snapshots:\n #{e.message}"
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBSnapshots in AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of orderable DB instance options for a specific
    /// engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Version of the engine.</param>
    /// <returns>List of OrderableDBInstanceOptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>>
DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(string engine, string engineVersion)
    {
        // Use a paginator to get a list of DB instance options.
        var results = new List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>();
        var paginateInstanceOptions =
_amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(
            new DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                EngineVersion = engineVersion,
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instanceOptions in
paginateInstanceOptions.OrderableDBInstanceOptions)
        {
            results.Add(instanceOptions);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
```

```
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets available 'micro' DB instance classes, displays the list
//! to the user, and returns the user selection.
/*!
 \sa chooseMicroDBInstanceClass()
 \param engineName: The DB engine name.
 \param engineVersion: The DB engine version.
 \param dbInstanceClass: String for DB instance class chosen by the user.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::chooseMicroDBInstanceClass(const Aws::String &engine,
                                             const Aws::String &engineVersion,
                                             Aws::String &dbInstanceClass,
                                             const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    std::vector<Aws::String> instanceClasses;
    Aws::String marker;
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest request;
        request.SetEngine(engine);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption>
 &options =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetOrderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption &option:
 options) {
                const Aws::String &instanceClass = option.GetDBInstanceClass();
                if (instanceClass.find("micro") != std::string::npos) {
                    if (std::find(instanceClasses.begin(), instanceClasses.end(),
                                  instanceClass) ==
                        instanceClasses.end()) {
                        instanceClasses.push_back(instanceClass);
```

```
                    }
                }
            }
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << "The available micro DB instance classes for your database
 engine are:"
              << std::endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < instanceClasses.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ": " << instanceClasses[i] << std::endl;
    }

    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Which micro DB instance class do you want to use? ",
            1, static_cast<int>(instanceClasses.size()));
    dbInstanceClass = instanceClasses[choice - 1];
    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere le opzioni delle istanze DB ordinabili

L'`describe-orderable-db-instance-options`esempio seguente recupera i dettagli sulle opzioni ordinabili per le istanze DB che eseguono il motore MySQL DB.

```
aws rds describe-orderable-db-instance-options \
    --engine mysql
```

Output:

```
{
    "OrderableDBInstanceOptions": [
        {
            "MinStorageSize": 5,
            "ReadReplicaCapable": true,
            "MaxStorageSize": 6144,
            "AvailabilityZones": [
                {
                    "Name": "us-east-1a"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "us-east-1b"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "us-east-1c"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "us-east-1d"
                }
            ],
            "SupportsIops": false,
            "AvailableProcessorFeatures": [],
            "MultiAZCapable": true,
            "DBInstanceClass": "db.m1.large",
            "Vpc": true,
            "StorageType": "gp2",
            "LicenseModel": "general-public-license",
            "EngineVersion": "5.5.46",
            "SupportsStorageEncryption": false,
            "SupportsEnhancedMonitoring": true,
            "Engine": "mysql",
            "SupportsIAMDatabaseAuthentication": false,
            "SupportsPerformanceInsights": false
        }
    ]
    ...some output truncated...
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeOrderable DBInstance Options in Command Reference.AWS CLI

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetOrderableInstances uses a paginator to get DB instance options that can be
 used to create DB instances that are
// compatible with a set of specifications.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetOrderableInstances(ctx context.Context, engine
 string, engineVersion string) (
 []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutput
 var instanceOptions []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption
 var err error
 orderablePaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPaginator(instances.RdsClient,
  &rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsInput{
   Engine:        aws.String(engine),
   EngineVersion: aws.String(engineVersion),
```

```
  })
 for orderablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = orderablePaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get orderable DB instance options: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   instanceOptions = append(instanceOptions,
 output.OrderableDBInstanceOptions...)
  }
 }
 return instanceOptions, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
```

```
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_orderable_instances(self, db_engine, db_engine_version):
        """
        Gets DB instance options that can be used to create DB instances that are
        compatible with a set of specifications.

        :param db_engine: The database engine that must be supported by the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version that must be supported by
the DB instance.
        :return: The list of DB instance options that can be used to create a
compatible DB instance.
        """
        try:
            inst_opts = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_orderable_db_instance_options"
            )
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Engine=db_engine, EngineVersion=db_engine_version
            ):
                inst_opts += page["OrderableDBInstanceOptions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get orderable DB instances. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_opts
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **GenerateRDSAuthToken**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GenerateRDSAuthToken`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa la RdsUtilitiesclasse per generare un token di autenticazione.

```
public class GenerateRDSAuthToken {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbInstanceIdentifier> <masterUsername>

                Where:
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier.\s
                    masterUsername - The master user name.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[0];
        String masterUsername = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String token = getAuthToken(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier,
 masterUsername);
        System.out.println("The token response is " + token);
```

```
    }

    public static String getAuthToken(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbInstanceIdentifier, String masterUsername) {

        RdsUtilities utilities = rdsClient.utilities();
        try {
            GenerateAuthenticationTokenRequest tokenRequest =
 GenerateAuthenticationTokenRequest.builder()
                    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                    .username(masterUsername)
                    .port(3306)
                    .hostname(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();

            return utilities.generateAuthenticationToken(tokenRequest);

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Generate RDSAuth Token in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ModifyDBInstance`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ModifyDBInstance`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: modificare un'istanza DB

L'`modify-db-instance`esempio seguente associa un gruppo di opzioni e un gruppo di parametri a un'istanza DB di Microsoft SQL Server compatibile. Il `--apply-immediately`

parametro fa sì che l'opzione e i gruppi di parametri vengano associati immediatamente, anziché attendere la finestra di manutenzione successiva.

```
aws rds modify-db-instance \
    --db-instance-identifier database-2 \
    --option-group-name test-se-2017 \
    --db-parameter-group-name test-sqlserver-se-2017 \
    --apply-immediately
```

Output:

```
{
    "DBInstance": {
        "DBInstanceIdentifier": "database-2",
        "DBInstanceClass": "db.r4.large",
        "Engine": "sqlserver-se",
        "DBInstanceStatus": "available",

        ...output omitted...

        "DBParameterGroups": [
            {
                "DBParameterGroupName": "test-sqlserver-se-2017",
                "ParameterApplyStatus": "applying"
            }
        ],
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2d",

        ...output omitted...

        "MultiAZ": true,
        "EngineVersion": "14.00.3281.6.v1",
        "AutoMinorVersionUpgrade": false,
        "ReadReplicaDBInstanceIdentifiers": [],
        "LicenseModel": "license-included",
        "OptionGroupMemberships": [
            {
                "OptionGroupName": "test-se-2017",
                "Status": "pending-apply"
            }
        ],
        "CharacterSetName": "SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS",
        "SecondaryAvailabilityZone": "us-west-2c",
```

```
        "PubliclyAccessible": true,
        "StorageType": "gp2",

        ...output omitted...

        "DeletionProtection": false,
        "AssociatedRoles": [],
        "MaxAllocatedStorage": 1000
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Modificare un'istanza database Amazon RDS nella Amazon RDS User Guide.

Esempio 2: associare il gruppo di sicurezza VPC a un'istanza DB

L'`modify-db-instance`esempio seguente associa un gruppo di sicurezza VPC specifico e rimuove i gruppi di sicurezza DB da un'istanza DB:

```
aws rds modify-db-instance \
    --db-instance-identifier dbName \
    --vpc-security-group-ids sg-ID
```

Output:

```
{
"DBInstance": {
    "DBInstanceIdentifier": "dbName",
    "DBInstanceClass": "db.t3.micro",
    "Engine": "mysql",
    "DBInstanceStatus": "available",
    "MasterUsername": "admin",
    "Endpoint": {
        "Address": "dbName.abcdefghijk.us-west-2.rds.amazonaws.com",
        "Port": 3306,
        "HostedZoneId": "ABCDEFGHIJK1234"
    },
    "AllocatedStorage": 20,
    "InstanceCreateTime": "2024-02-15T00:37:58.793000+00:00",
    "PreferredBackupWindow": "11:57-12:27",
    "BackupRetentionPeriod": 7,
    "DBSecurityGroups": [],
    "VpcSecurityGroups": [
```

```
        {
            "VpcSecurityGroupId": "sg-ID",
            "Status": "active"
        }
    ],
    ... output omitted ...
    "MultiAZ": false,
    "EngineVersion": "8.0.35",
    "AutoMinorVersionUpgrade": true,
    "ReadReplicaDBInstanceIdentifiers": [],
    "LicenseModel": "general-public-license",

    ... output ommited ...
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Controllare l'accesso con gruppi di sicurezza nella Amazon RDS User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Modify DBInstance in AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.ModifyDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.ModifyDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ModifyDBInstance {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbInstanceIdentifier> <dbSnapshotIdentifier>\s
                Where:
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier.\s
                    masterUserPassword - The updated password that corresponds to
 the master user name.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[0];
        String masterUserPassword = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        updateIntance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier, masterUserPassword);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void updateIntance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbInstanceIdentifier, String masterUserPassword) {
        try {
            // For a demo - modify the DB instance by modifying the master
 password.
            ModifyDbInstanceRequest modifyDbInstanceRequest =
 ModifyDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .publiclyAccessible(true)
                    .masterUserPassword(masterUserPassword)
                    .build();
```

```
            ModifyDbInstanceResponse instanceResponse =
 rdsClient.modifyDBInstance(modifyDbInstanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The ARN of the modified database is: " +
 instanceResponse.dbInstance().dbInstanceArn());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Modify DBInstance in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun updateIntance(
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    masterUserPasswordVal: String?,
) {
    val request =
        ModifyDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            publiclyAccessible = true
            masterUserPassword = masterUserPasswordVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val instanceResponse = rdsClient.modifyDbInstance(request)
        println("The ARN of the modified database is
 ${instanceResponse.dbInstance?.dbInstanceArn}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Modify DBInstance in AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`ModifyDBParameterGroup`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ModifyDBParameterGroup`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update a DB parameter group. Use the action
 DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync
    /// to determine when the DB parameter group is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">List of parameters. Maximum of 20 per request.</
param>
    /// <returns>The updated DB parameter group name.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ModifyDBParameterGroup(
        string name, List<Parameter> parameters)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.ModifyDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new ModifyDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
                Parameters = parameters,
```

```
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroupName;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Modify DBParameter Group in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetParameters(updateParameters);

        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.ModifyDBParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully modified."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::ModifyDBParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Modify DBParameter Group in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare un gruppo di parametri DB

L'`modify-db-parameter-group`esempio seguente modifica il valore del `clr enabled` parametro in un gruppo di parametri DB. Il `--apply-immediately` parametro fa sì che il gruppo di parametri DB venga modificato immediatamente, anziché attendere la finestra di manutenzione successiva.

```
aws rds modify-db-parameter-group \
    --db-parameter-group-name test-sqlserver-se-2017 \
    --parameters "ParameterName='clr
 enabled',ParameterValue=1,ApplyMethod=immediate"
```

Output:

```
{
    "DBParameterGroupName": "test-sqlserver-se-2017"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Modifying Parameters in a DB Parameter Group nella Amazon RDS User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Modify DBParameter Group in AWS CLI Command Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// UpdateParameters updates parameters in a named DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) UpdateParameters(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string, params []types.Parameter) error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.ModifyDBParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.ModifyDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Parameters:           params,
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update parameters in %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Modify DBParameter Group in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    // Modify auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters.
    public static void modifyDBParas(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbGroupName) {
        try {
            Parameter parameter1 = Parameter.builder()
                    .parameterName("auto_increment_offset")
                    .applyMethod("immediate")
                    .parameterValue("5")
                    .build();

            List<Parameter> paraList = new ArrayList<>();
            paraList.add(parameter1);
            ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .parameters(paraList)
                    .build();

            ModifyDbParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.modifyDBParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println("The parameter group " +
response.dbParameterGroupName() + " was successfully modified");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Modify DBParameter Group in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def update_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, update_parameters):
        """
        Updates parameters in a custom DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to update.
        :param update_parameters: The parameters to update in the group.
```

```
        :return: Data about the modified parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.modify_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
 Parameters=update_parameters
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update parameters in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Modify DBParameter Group in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`RebootDBInstance`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RebootDBInstance`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per riavviare un'istanza DB

L'`reboot-db-instance`esempio seguente avvia il riavvio dell'istanza DB specificata.

```
aws rds reboot-db-instance \
    --db-instance-identifier test-mysql-instance
```

Output:

```
{
    "DBInstance": {
```

```
        "DBInstanceIdentifier": "test-mysql-instance",
        "DBInstanceClass": "db.t3.micro",
        "Engine": "mysql",
        "DBInstanceStatus": "rebooting",
        "MasterUsername": "admin",
        "Endpoint": {
            "Address": "test-mysql-instance.############.us-
west-2.rds.amazonaws.com",
            "Port": 3306,
            "HostedZoneId": "Z1PVIF0EXAMPLE"
        },

    ... output omitted...

    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Rebooting a DB Instance nella Amazon RDS User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Reboot in Command Reference DBInstance.AWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RebootDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RebootDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class RebootDBInstance {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbInstanceIdentifier>\s

                Where:
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        rebootInstance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void rebootInstance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        try {
            RebootDbInstanceRequest rebootDbInstanceRequest =
 RebootDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();

            RebootDbInstanceResponse instanceResponse =
 rdsClient.rebootDBInstance(rebootDbInstanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The database " +
 instanceResponse.dbInstance().dbInstanceArn() + " was rebooted");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
```

```
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Reboot DBInstance in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon RDS AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Amazon RDS con AWS SDKs. Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Amazon RDS o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia gli elementi di lavoro in database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza il Servizio di email semplice Amazon (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

.NET

SDK per .NET

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per .NET creare un'applicazione Web che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza un front-end creato con React.js per interagire con un RESTful backend.NET.

- Integra un'applicazione web React con AWS i servizi.

- Elenco, aggiunta e aggiornamento di elementi in una tabella Aurora.
- Invia un report per e-mail degli articoli di lavoro filtrati tramite Amazon SES.
- Distribuisci e gestisci risorse di esempio con lo AWS CloudFormation script incluso.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

C++

SDK per C++

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless, con i relativi report.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API REST C++ che interroga dati Amazon Aurora Serverless e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia e segnala gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon RDS.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API Spring REST che interroga i dati Serverless di Amazon Aurora e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire un esempio che utilizza l'API JDBC, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

JavaScript

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

Mostra come utilizzare AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) per creare un'applicazione Web che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza un front-end creato con React.js per interagire con un backend Express Node.js.

- Integra un'applicazione web React.js con. Servizi AWS
- Elenca, aggiungi e aggiorna elementi in una tabella Aurora.
- Invia un report per e-mail degli elementi di lavoro filtrati tramite Amazon SES.
- Distribuisci e gestisci risorse di esempio con lo AWS CloudFormation script incluso.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia e segnala gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon RDS.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API Spring REST che interroga i dati Serverless di Amazon Aurora e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

PHP

SDK per PHP

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per PHP creare un'applicazione Web che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon RDS e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza un front-end creato con React.js per interagire con un backend RESTful PHP.

- Integra un'applicazione web React.js con AWS i servizi.
- Elenca, aggiungi, aggiorna ed elimina gli elementi in una tabella Amazon RDS.
- Invia un report per e-mail degli articoli di lavoro filtrati tramite Amazon SES.
- Distribuisci e gestisci risorse di esempio con lo AWS CloudFormation script incluso.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS

- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) creare un servizio REST che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza il framework Web Flask per gestire il routing HTTP e si integra con una pagina Web React per presentare un'applicazione Web completamente funzionale.

- Crea un servizio Flask REST che si integri con. Servizi AWS
- Lettura, scrittura e aggiornamento degli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Aurora Serverless.
- Crea un AWS Secrets Manager segreto che contenga le credenziali del database e usalo per autenticare le chiamate al database.
- Utilizzo di Amazon SES per inviare report via e-mail sugli elementi di lavoro.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Esempi serverless per Amazon RDS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon RDS con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come implementare una funzione Lambda che si connette a un database RDS. La funzione effettua una semplice richiesta al database e restituisce il risultato.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda tramite .NET.

```
using System.Data;
using System.Text.Json;
using Amazon.Lambda.APIGatewayEvents;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using MySql.Data.MySqlClient;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace aws_rds;

public class InputModel
{
    public string key1 { get; set; }
    public string key2 { get; set; }
}

public class Function
{
    /// <summary>
    // Handles the Lambda function execution for connecting to RDS using IAM
 authentication.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="input">The input event data passed to the Lambda function</
param>
    /// <param name="context">The Lambda execution context that provides runtime
 information</param>
    /// <returns>A response object containing the execution result</returns>

    public async Task<APIGatewayProxyResponse>
 FunctionHandler(APIGatewayProxyRequest request, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        // Sample Input: {"body": "{\"key1\":\"20\", \"key2\":\"25\"}"}
        var input = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<InputModel>(request.Body);

        /// Obtain authentication token
        var authToken = RDSAuthTokenGenerator.GenerateAuthToken(
            Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_ENDPOINT"),
            Convert.ToInt32(Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_PORT")),
            Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_USERNAME")
        );

        /// Build the Connection String with the Token
        string connectionString =
 $"Server={Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_ENDPOINT")};" +

 $"Port={Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_PORT")};" +

 $"Uid={Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_USERNAME")};" +
                                 $"Pwd={authToken};";


        try
        {
            await using var connection = new MySqlConnection(connectionString);
            await connection.OpenAsync();

            const string sql = "SELECT @param1 + @param2 AS Sum";

            await using var command = new MySqlCommand(sql, connection);
            command.Parameters.AddWithValue("@param1", int.Parse(input.key1 ??
 "0"));
            command.Parameters.AddWithValue("@param2", int.Parse(input.key2 ??
 "0"));

            await using var reader = await command.ExecuteReaderAsync();
            if (await reader.ReadAsync())
```

```
            {
                int result = reader.GetInt32("Sum");

                //Sample Response: {"statusCode":200,"body":"{\"message\":\"The
 sum is: 45\"}","isBase64Encoded":false}
                return new APIGatewayProxyResponse
                {
                    StatusCode = 200,
                    Body = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new { message = $"The sum is:
 {result}" })
                };
            }

        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return new APIGatewayProxyResponse
        {
            StatusCode = 500,
            Body = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new { error = "Internal server
 error" })
        };
    }
}
```

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda tramite Go.

```
/*
```

```
Golang v2 code here.
*/

package main

import (
 "context"
 "database/sql"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "os"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/rds/auth"
 _ "github.com/go-sql-driver/mysql"
)

type MyEvent struct {
 Name string `json:"name"`
}

func HandleRequest(event *MyEvent) (map[string]interface{}, error) {

 var dbName string = os.Getenv("DatabaseName")
 var dbUser string = os.Getenv("DatabaseUser")
 var dbHost string = os.Getenv("DBHost") // Add hostname without https
 var dbPort int = os.Getenv("Port")      // Add port number
 var dbEndpoint string = fmt.Sprintf("%s:%d", dbHost, dbPort)
 var region string = os.Getenv("AWS_REGION")

 cfg, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  panic("configuration error: " + err.Error())
 }

 authenticationToken, err := auth.BuildAuthToken(
  context.TODO(), dbEndpoint, region, dbUser, cfg.Credentials)
 if err != nil {
  panic("failed to create authentication token: " + err.Error())
 }

 dsn := fmt.Sprintf("%s:%s@tcp(%s)/%s?tls=true&allowCleartextPasswords=true",
  dbUser, authenticationToken, dbEndpoint, dbName,
```

```
 )

 db, err := sql.Open("mysql", dsn)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }

 defer db.Close()

 var sum int
 err = db.QueryRow("SELECT ?+? AS sum", 3, 2).Scan(&sum)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 s := fmt.Sprint(sum)
 message := fmt.Sprintf("The selected sum is: %s", s)

 messageBytes, err := json.Marshal(message)
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }

 messageString := string(messageBytes)
 return map[string]interface{}{
  "statusCode": 200,
  "headers":    map[string]string{"Content-Type": "application/json"},
  "body":       messageString,
 }, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}
```

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda tramite Java.

```
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.APIGatewayProxyRequestEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.RdsDataClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.model.ExecuteStatementRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.model.ExecuteStatementResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.model.Field;

import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.DriverManager;
import java.sql.PreparedStatement;
import java.sql.ResultSet;

public class RdsLambdaHandler implements
 RequestHandler<APIGatewayProxyRequestEvent, APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent> {

    @Override
    public APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent handleRequest(APIGatewayProxyRequestEvent
 event, Context context) {
        APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent response = new
 APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent();

        try {
            // Obtain auth token
            String token = createAuthToken();

            // Define connection configuration
```

```
            String connectionString = String.format("jdbc:mysql://%s:%s/%s?
useSSL=true&requireSSL=true",
                    System.getenv("ProxyHostName"),
                    System.getenv("Port"),
                    System.getenv("DBName"));

            // Establish a connection to the database
            try (Connection connection =
 DriverManager.getConnection(connectionString, System.getenv("DBUserName"),
 token);
                 PreparedStatement statement =
 connection.prepareStatement("SELECT ? + ? AS sum")) {

                statement.setInt(1, 3);
                statement.setInt(2, 2);

                try (ResultSet resultSet = statement.executeQuery()) {
                    if (resultSet.next()) {
                        int sum = resultSet.getInt("sum");
                        response.setStatusCode(200);
                        response.setBody("The selected sum is: " + sum);
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (Exception e) {
            response.setStatusCode(500);
            response.setBody("Error: " + e.getMessage());
        }

        return response;
    }

    private String createAuthToken() {
        // Create RDS Data Service client
        RdsDataClient rdsDataClient = RdsDataClient.builder()
                .region(Region.of(System.getenv("AWS_REGION")))
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();

        // Define authentication request
        ExecuteStatementRequest request = ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                .resourceArn(System.getenv("ProxyHostName"))
                .secretArn(System.getenv("DBUserName"))
```

```
                .database(System.getenv("DBName"))
                .sql("SELECT 'RDS IAM Authentication'")
                .build();

        // Execute request and obtain authentication token
        ExecuteStatementResponse response =
 rdsDataClient.executeStatement(request);
        Field tokenField = response.records().get(0).get(0);

        return tokenField.stringValue();
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda utilizzando. JavaScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
/*
Node.js code here.
*/
// ES6+ example
import { Signer } from "@aws-sdk/rds-signer";
import mysql from 'mysql2/promise';

async function createAuthToken() {
  // Define connection authentication parameters
  const dbinfo = {

    hostname: process.env.ProxyHostName,
    port: process.env.Port,
    username: process.env.DBUserName,
```

```
    region: process.env.AWS_REGION,

  }

  // Create RDS Signer object
  const signer = new Signer(dbinfo);

  // Request authorization token from RDS, specifying the username
  const token = await signer.getAuthToken();
  return token;
}

async function dbOps() {

  // Obtain auth token
  const token = await createAuthToken();
  // Define connection configuration
  let connectionConfig = {
    host: process.env.ProxyHostName,
    user: process.env.DBUserName,
    password: token,
    database: process.env.DBName,
    ssl: 'Amazon RDS'
  }
  // Create the connection to the DB
  const conn = await mysql.createConnection(connectionConfig);
  // Obtain the result of the query
  const [res,] = await conn.execute('select ?+? as sum', [3, 2]);
  return res;

}

export const handler = async (event) => {
  // Execute database flow
  const result = await dbOps();
  // Return result
  return {
    statusCode: 200,
    body: JSON.stringify("The selected sum is: " + result[0].sum)
  }
};
```

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda utilizzando. TypeScript

```
import { Signer } from "@aws-sdk/rds-signer";
import mysql from 'mysql2/promise';

// RDS settings
// Using '!' (non-null assertion operator) to tell the TypeScript compiler that
 the DB settings are not null or undefined,
const proxy_host_name = process.env.PROXY_HOST_NAME!
const port = parseInt(process.env.PORT!)
const db_name = process.env.DB_NAME!
const db_user_name = process.env.DB_USER_NAME!
const aws_region = process.env.AWS_REGION!


async function createAuthToken(): Promise<string> {

    // Create RDS Signer object
    const signer = new Signer({
        hostname: proxy_host_name,
        port: port,
        region: aws_region,
        username: db_user_name
    });

    // Request authorization token from RDS, specifying the username
    const token = await signer.getAuthToken();
    return token;
}

async function dbOps(): Promise<mysql.QueryResult | undefined> {
    try {
        // Obtain auth token
        const token = await createAuthToken();
        const conn = await mysql.createConnection({
            host: proxy_host_name,
            user: db_user_name,
            password: token,
            database: db_name,
            ssl: 'Amazon RDS' // Ensure you have the CA bundle for SSL connection
        });
        const [rows, fields] = await conn.execute('SELECT ? + ? AS sum', [3, 2]);
        console.log('result:', rows);
```

```
        return rows;
    }
    catch (err) {
        console.log(err);
    }
}

export const lambdaHandler = async (event: any): Promise<{ statusCode: number;
 body: string }> => {
    // Execute database flow
    const result = await dbOps();

    // Return error is result is undefined
    if (result == undefined)
        return {
            statusCode: 500,
            body: JSON.stringify(`Error with connection to DB host`)
        }

    // Return result
    return {
        statusCode: 200,
        body: JSON.stringify(`The selected sum is: ${result[0].sum}`)
    };
};
```

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda tramite PHP.

```
<?php
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
```

```
# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;
use Aws\Rds\AuthTokenGenerator;
use Aws\Credentials\CredentialProvider;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }


    private function getAuthToken(): string {
        // Define connection authentication parameters
        $dbConnection = [
            'hostname' => getenv('DB_HOSTNAME'),
            'port' => getenv('DB_PORT'),
            'username' => getenv('DB_USERNAME'),
            'region' => getenv('AWS_REGION'),
        ];

        // Create RDS AuthTokenGenerator object
        $generator = new
 AuthTokenGenerator(CredentialProvider::defaultProvider());

        // Request authorization token from RDS, specifying the username
        return $generator->createToken(
            $dbConnection['hostname'] . ':' . $dbConnection['port'],
            $dbConnection['region'],
            $dbConnection['username']
        );
    }

    private function getQueryResults() {
        // Obtain auth token
        $token = $this->getAuthToken();
```

```
        // Define connection configuration
        $connectionConfig = [
            'host' => getenv('DB_HOSTNAME'),
            'user' => getenv('DB_USERNAME'),
            'password' => $token,
            'database' => getenv('DB_NAME'),
        ];

        // Create the connection to the DB
        $conn = new PDO(

 "mysql:host={$connectionConfig['host']};dbname={$connectionConfig['database']}",
            $connectionConfig['user'],
            $connectionConfig['password'],
            [
                PDO::MYSQL_ATTR_SSL_CA => '/path/to/rds-ca-2019-root.pem',
                PDO::MYSQL_ATTR_SSL_VERIFY_SERVER_CERT => true,
            ]
        );

        // Obtain the result of the query
        $stmt = $conn->prepare('SELECT ?+? AS sum');
        $stmt->execute([3, 2]);

        return $stmt->fetch(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);
    }

    /**
     * @param mixed $event
     * @param Context $context
     * @return array
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing query");

        // Execute database flow
        $result = $this->getQueryResults();

        return [
            'sum' => $result['sum']
        ];
    }
}
```

```
$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda tramite Python.

```
import json
import os
import boto3
import pymysql

# RDS settings
proxy_host_name = os.environ['PROXY_HOST_NAME']
port = int(os.environ['PORT'])
db_name = os.environ['DB_NAME']
db_user_name = os.environ['DB_USER_NAME']
aws_region = os.environ['AWS_REGION']


# Fetch RDS Auth Token
def get_auth_token():
    client = boto3.client('rds')
    token = client.generate_db_auth_token(
        DBHostname=proxy_host_name,
        Port=port
        DBUsername=db_user_name
        Region=aws_region
    )
    return token

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    token = get_auth_token()
```

```
    try:
        connection = pymysql.connect(
            host=proxy_host_name,
            user=db_user_name,
            password=token,
            db=db_name,
            port=port,
            ssl={'ca': 'Amazon RDS'}  # Ensure you have the CA bundle for SSL
connection
        )

        with connection.cursor() as cursor:
            cursor.execute('SELECT %s + %s AS sum', (3, 2))
            result = cursor.fetchone()

        return result

    except Exception as e:
        return (f"Error: {str(e)}")  # Return an error message if an exception
occurs
```

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
# Ruby code here.

require 'aws-sdk-rds'
require 'json'
require 'mysql2'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  endpoint = ENV['DBEndpoint'] # Add the endpoint without https"
```

```
port = ENV['Port']           # 3306
user = ENV['DBUser']
region = ENV['DBRegion']     # 'us-east-1'
db_name = ENV['DBName']

credentials = Aws::Credentials.new(
  ENV['AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID'],
  ENV['AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY'],
  ENV['AWS_SESSION_TOKEN']
)
rds_client = Aws::RDS::AuthTokenGenerator.new(
  region: region,
  credentials: credentials
)

token = rds_client.auth_token(
  endpoint: endpoint+ ':' + port,
  user_name: user,
  region: region
)

begin
  conn = Mysql2::Client.new(
    host: endpoint,
    username: user,
    password: token,
    port: port,
    database: db_name,
    sslca: '/var/task/global-bundle.pem',
    sslverify: true,
    enable_cleartext_plugin: true
  )
  a = 3
  b = 2
  result = conn.query("SELECT #{a} + #{b} AS sum").first['sum']
  puts result
  conn.close
  {
    statusCode: 200,
    body: result.to_json
  }
rescue => e
  puts "Database connection failed due to #{e}"
end
```

```
end
```

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda tramite Rust.

```
use aws_config::BehaviorVersion;
use aws_credential_types::provider::ProvideCredentials;
use aws_sigv4::{
    http_request::{sign, SignableBody, SignableRequest, SigningSettings},
    sign::v4,
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};
use serde_json::{json, Value};
use sqlx::postgres::PgConnectOptions;
use std::env;
use std::time::{Duration, SystemTime};

const RDS_CERTS: &[u8] = include_bytes!("global-bundle.pem");

async fn generate_rds_iam_token(
    db_hostname: &str,
    port: u16,
    db_username: &str,
) -> Result<String, Error> {
    let config = aws_config::load_defaults(BehaviorVersion::v2024_03_28()).await;

    let credentials = config
        .credentials_provider()
        .expect("no credentials provider found")
        .provide_credentials()
        .await
        .expect("unable to load credentials");
    let identity = credentials.into();
```

```
    let region = config.region().unwrap().to_string();

    let mut signing_settings = SigningSettings::default();
    signing_settings.expires_in = Some(Duration::from_secs(900));
    signing_settings.signature_location =
 aws_sigv4::http_request::SignatureLocation::QueryParams;

    let signing_params = v4::SigningParams::builder()
        .identity(&identity)
        .region(&region)
        .name("rds-db")
        .time(SystemTime::now())
        .settings(signing_settings)
        .build()?;

    let url = format!(
        "https://{db_hostname}:{port}/?Action=connect&DBUser={db_user}",
        db_hostname = db_hostname,
        port = port,
        db_user = db_username
    );

    let signable_request =
        SignableRequest::new("GET", &url, std::iter::empty(),
 SignableBody::Bytes(&[]))
            .expect("signable request");

    let (signing_instructions, _signature) =
        sign(signable_request, &signing_params.into())?.into_parts();

    let mut url = url::Url::parse(&url).unwrap();
    for (name, value) in signing_instructions.params() {
        url.query_pairs_mut().append_pair(name, &value);
    }

    let response = url.to_string().split_off("https://".len());

    Ok(response)
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    run(service_fn(handler)).await
}
```

```
async fn handler(_event: LambdaEvent<Value>) -> Result<Value, Error> {
    let db_host = env::var("DB_HOSTNAME").expect("DB_HOSTNAME must be set");
    let db_port = env::var("DB_PORT")
        .expect("DB_PORT must be set")
        .parse::<u16>()
        .expect("PORT must be a valid number");
    let db_name = env::var("DB_NAME").expect("DB_NAME must be set");
    let db_user_name = env::var("DB_USERNAME").expect("DB_USERNAME must be set");

    let token = generate_rds_iam_token(&db_host, db_port, &db_user_name).await?;

    let opts = PgConnectOptions::new()
        .host(&db_host)
        .port(db_port)
        .username(&db_user_name)
        .password(&token)
        .database(&db_name)
        .ssl_root_cert_from_pem(RDS_CERTS.to_vec())
        .ssl_mode(sqlx::postgres::PgSslMode::Require);

    let pool = sqlx::postgres::PgPoolOptions::new()
        .connect_with(opts)
        .await?;

    let result: i32 = sqlx::query_scalar("SELECT $1 + $2")
        .bind(3)
        .bind(2)
        .fetch_one(&pool)
        .await?;

    println!("Result: {:?}", result);

    Ok(json!({
        "statusCode": 200,
        "content-type": "text/plain",
        "body": format!("The selected sum is: {result}")
    }))
}
```

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon RDS Data Service AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare Amazon Relational Database Service Data Service con AWS un kit di sviluppo software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Guida per l'utente di Amazon RDS Data Service: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon RDS Data Service.
- Riferimento all'API di Amazon RDS Data Service: dettagli su tutte le azioni di Amazon RDS Data Service disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon RDS Data Service AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon RDS Data Service AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo ExecuteStatement con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon RDS Data Service AWS SDKs
  - Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon RDS Data Service AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le basi di Amazon Relational Database Service Data Service con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon RDS Data Service AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo ExecuteStatement con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon RDS Data Service AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Amazon RDS Data Service con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti chiamano l'API Amazon RDS Data Service e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon RDS Data Service AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta l'Amazon Relational Database Service Data Service API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzo ExecuteStatement con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`ExecuteStatement`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ExecuteStatement`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: eseguire un'istruzione SQL che fa parte di una transazione

L'`execute-statement`esempio seguente esegue un'istruzione SQL che fa parte di una transazione.

```
aws rds-data execute-statement \
    --resource-arn "arn:aws:rds:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster:mydbcluster" \
    --database "mydb" \
    --secret-arn "arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-west-2:123456789012:secret:mysecret"
 \
    --sql "update mytable set quantity=5 where id=201" \
    --transaction-id "ABC1234567890xyz"
```

Output:

```
{
    "numberOfRecordsUpdated": 1
}
```

Esempio 2: eseguire un'istruzione SQL con parametri

L'`execute-statement`esempio seguente esegue un'istruzione SQL con parametri.

```
aws rds-data execute-statement \
    --resource-arn "arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:123456789012:cluster:mydbcluster" \
    --database "mydb" \
    --secret-arn "arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-east-1:123456789012:secret:mysecret"
 \
    --sql "insert into mytable values (:id, :val)" \
    --parameters "[{\"name\": \"id\", \"value\": {\"longValue\": 1}},{\"name\":
 \"val\", \"value\": {\"stringValue\": \"value1\"}}]"
```

Output:

```
{
    "numberOfRecordsUpdated": 1
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Using the Data API for Aurora Serverless nella Amazon RDS User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command ExecuteStatementReference AWS CLI .

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn query_cluster(
```

```
    client: &Client,
    cluster_arn: &str,
    query: &str,
    secret_arn: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let st = client
        .execute_statement()
        .resource_arn(cluster_arn)
        .database("postgres") // Do not confuse this with db instance name
        .sql(query)
        .secret_arn(secret_arn);

    let result = st.send().await?;

    println!("{:?}", result);
    println!();

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento ExecuteStatementall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon RDS Data Service AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Amazon RDS Data Service con AWS SDKs. Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Amazon RDS Data Service o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia gli elementi di lavoro in database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza il Servizio di email semplice Amazon (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

.NET

SDK per .NET

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per .NET creare un'applicazione Web che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza un front-end creato con React.js per interagire con un RESTful backend.NET.

- Integra un'applicazione web React con AWS i servizi.
- Elenco, aggiunta e aggiornamento di elementi in una tabella Aurora.
- Invia un report per e-mail degli articoli di lavoro filtrati tramite Amazon SES.
- Distribuisci e gestisci risorse di esempio con lo AWS CloudFormation script incluso.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

C++

SDK per C++

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless, con i relativi report.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API REST C++ che interroga dati Amazon Aurora Serverless e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia e segnala gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon RDS.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API Spring REST che interroga i dati Serverless di Amazon Aurora e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire un esempio che utilizza l'API JDBC, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

JavaScript

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

Mostra come utilizzare AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) per creare un'applicazione Web che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza un front-end creato con React.js per interagire con un backend Express Node.js.

- Integra un'applicazione web React.js con. Servizi AWS

- Elenca, aggiungi e aggiorna elementi in una tabella Aurora.
- Invia un report per e-mail degli elementi di lavoro filtrati tramite Amazon SES.
- Distribuisci e gestisci risorse di esempio con lo AWS CloudFormation script incluso.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia e segnala gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon RDS.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API Spring REST che interroga i dati Serverless di Amazon Aurora e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

PHP

SDK per PHP

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per PHP creare un'applicazione Web che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon RDS e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando

Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza un front-end creato con React.js per interagire con un backend RESTful PHP.

- Integra un'applicazione web React.js con AWS i servizi.
- Elenca, aggiungi, aggiorna ed elimina gli elementi in una tabella Amazon RDS.
- Invia un report per e-mail degli articoli di lavoro filtrati tramite Amazon SES.
- Distribuisci e gestisci risorse di esempio con lo AWS CloudFormation script incluso.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) creare un servizio REST che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza il framework Web Flask per gestire il routing HTTP e si integra con una pagina Web React per presentare un'applicazione Web completamente funzionale.

- Crea un servizio Flask REST che si integri con. Servizi AWS
- Lettura, scrittura e aggiornamento degli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Aurora Serverless.
- Crea un AWS Secrets Manager segreto che contenga le credenziali del database e usalo per autenticare le chiamate al database.
- Utilizzo di Amazon SES per inviare report via e-mail sugli elementi di lavoro.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Redshift AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Redshift con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Guida alla gestione di Amazon Redshift: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon Redshift.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon Redshift: dettagli su tutte le azioni Amazon Redshift disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon Redshift

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon Redshift.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create a Redshift client
// and list up to 10 clusters in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 redshiftClient := redshift.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 count := 20
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v clusters for your account.\n", count)
 result, err := redshiftClient.DescribeClusters(ctx,
 &redshift.DescribeClustersInput{
  MaxRecords: aws.Int32(int32(count)),
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list clusters for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(result.Clusters) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any clusters!")
  return
 }
 for _, cluster := range result.Clusters {
  fmt.Printf("\t%v : %v\n", *cluster.ClusterIdentifier, *cluster.ClusterStatus)
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeClustersSezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.RedshiftClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.paginators.DescribeClustersIterable;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
```

```
 */
public class HelloRedshift {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RedshiftClient redshiftClient = RedshiftClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listClustersPaginator(redshiftClient);
    }

    public static void listClustersPaginator(RedshiftClient redshiftClient) {
        DescribeClustersIterable clustersIterable =
 redshiftClient.describeClustersPaginator();
        clustersIterable.stream()
            .flatMap(r -> r.clusters().stream())
            .forEach(cluster -> System.out
                .println(" Cluster identifier: " + cluster.clusterIdentifier() +
 " status = " + cluster.clusterStatus()));
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeClusterssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def hello_redshift(redshift_client):
    """
```

```
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Redshift client and
 list
    the clusters in your account. This list might be empty if you haven't created
    any clusters.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift Client object.
    """
    print("Hello, Redshift! Let's list your clusters:")
    paginator = redshift_client.get_paginator("describe_clusters")
    clusters = []
    for page in paginator.paginate():
        clusters.extend(page["Clusters"])

    print(f"{len(clusters)} cluster(s) were found.")

    for cluster in clusters:
        print(f"  {cluster['ClusterIdentifier']}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_redshift(boto3.client("redshift"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeClusters AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Redshift AWS SDKs
  - Salve Amazon Redshift
  - Scopri le nozioni di base di Amazon Redshift con un SDK AWS
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Redshift AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo CreateCluster con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteCluster con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeClusters con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeStatementAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK ExecuteStatementAWS

    - Utilizzare GetStatementResult con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare con un SDK ListDatabasesAWS
    - Utilizzo ModifyCluster con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Redshift AWS SDKs
    - Come creare un tracker di articoli Amazon Redshift

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Redshift AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon AWS SDKs Redshift con.

Esempi

- Salve Amazon Redshift
- Scopri le nozioni di base di Amazon Redshift con un SDK AWS
- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Redshift AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo CreateCluster con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteCluster con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeClusters con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeStatementAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK ExecuteStatementAWS
    - Utilizzare GetStatementResult con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare con un SDK ListDatabasesAWS
    - Utilizzo ModifyCluster con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Salve Amazon Redshift

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon Redshift.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create a Redshift client
// and list up to 10 clusters in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 redshiftClient := redshift.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 count := 20
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v clusters for your account.\n", count)
 result, err := redshiftClient.DescribeClusters(ctx,
 &redshift.DescribeClustersInput{
  MaxRecords: aws.Int32(int32(count)),
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list clusters for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(result.Clusters) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any clusters!")
  return
 }
 for _, cluster := range result.Clusters {
  fmt.Printf("\t%v : %v\n", *cluster.ClusterIdentifier, *cluster.ClusterStatus)
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeClusterssezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.RedshiftClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.paginators.DescribeClustersIterable;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
```

```
 */
public class HelloRedshift {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RedshiftClient redshiftClient = RedshiftClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listClustersPaginator(redshiftClient);
    }

    public static void listClustersPaginator(RedshiftClient redshiftClient) {
        DescribeClustersIterable clustersIterable =
 redshiftClient.describeClustersPaginator();
        clustersIterable.stream()
            .flatMap(r -> r.clusters().stream())
            .forEach(cluster -> System.out
                .println(" Cluster identifier: " + cluster.clusterIdentifier() +
 " status = " + cluster.clusterStatus()));
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeClusterssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def hello_redshift(redshift_client):
    """
```

```
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Redshift client and
 list
    the clusters in your account. This list might be empty if you haven't created
    any clusters.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift Client object.
    """
    print("Hello, Redshift! Let's list your clusters:")
    paginator = redshift_client.get_paginator("describe_clusters")
    clusters = []
    for page in paginator.paginate():
        clusters.extend(page["Clusters"])

    print(f"{len(clusters)} cluster(s) were found.")

    for cluster in clusters:
        print(f"  {cluster['ClusterIdentifier']}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_redshift(boto3.client("redshift"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeClusters AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scopri le nozioni di base di Amazon Redshift con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Crea un cluster Redshift.
- Elenca i database nel cluster.
- Crea una tabella denominata Movies.
- Compilate la tabella Film.
- Eseguite una query nella tabella Film per anno.
- Modifica il cluster Redshift.
- Elimina il cluster Amazon Redshift.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package scenarios

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "math/rand"
 "strings"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 redshift_types "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift/types"
 redshiftdata_types "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshiftdata/types"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/secretsmanager"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/redshift/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshiftdata"
)

// IScenarioHelper abstracts input and wait functions from a scenario so that
 they
// can be mocked for unit testing.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 GetName() string
}

const rMax = 100000
```

```
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 Prefix string
 Random *rand.Rand
}

// GetName returns a unique name formed of a prefix and a random number.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetName() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", helper.Prefix, helper.Random.Intn(rMax))
}

// RedshiftBasicsScenario separates the steps of this scenario into individual
 functions so that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type RedshiftBasicsScenario struct {
 sdkConfig         aws.Config
 helper            IScenarioHelper
 questioner        demotools.IQuestioner
 pauser            demotools.IPausable
 filesystem        demotools.IFileSystem
 redshiftActor     *actions.RedshiftActions
 redshiftDataActor *actions.RedshiftDataActions
 secretsmanager    *SecretsManager
}

// SecretsManager is used to retrieve username and password information from a
 secure service.
type SecretsManager struct {
 SecretsManagerClient *secretsmanager.Client
}

// RedshiftBasics constructs a new Redshift Basics runner.
func RedshiftBasics(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 pauser demotools.IPausable, filesystem demotools.IFileSystem, helper
 IScenarioHelper) RedshiftBasicsScenario {
 scenario := RedshiftBasicsScenario{
  sdkConfig:         sdkConfig,
  helper:            helper,
  questioner:        questioner,
  pauser:            pauser,
  filesystem:        filesystem,
  secretsmanager:    &SecretsManager{SecretsManagerClient:
 secretsmanager.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
```

```
  redshiftActor:     &actions.RedshiftActions{RedshiftClient:
 redshift.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  redshiftDataActor: &actions.RedshiftDataActions{RedshiftDataClient:
 redshiftdata.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}


// Movie makes it easier to use Movie objects given in json format.
type Movie struct {
 ID    int    `json:"id"`
 Title string `json:"title"`
 Year  int    `json:"year"`
}


// User makes it easier to get the User data back from SecretsManager and use it
 later.
type User struct {
 Username string `json:"userName"`
 Password string `json:"userPassword"`
}

// Run runs the RedshiftBasics interactive example that shows you how to use
 Amazon
// Redshift and how to interact with its common endpoints.
//
// 0. Retrieve username and password information to access Redshift.
// 1. Create a cluster.
// 2. Wait for the cluster to become available.
// 3. List the available databases in the region.
// 4. Create a table named "Movies" in the "dev" database.
// 5. Populate the movies table from the "movies.json" file.
// 6. Query the movies table by year.
// 7. Modify the cluster's maintenance window.
// 8. Optionally clean up all resources created during this demo.
//
// This example creates an Amazon Redshift service client from the specified
 sdkConfig so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
```

```
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
func (runner *RedshiftBasicsScenario) Run(ctx context.Context) {

 user := User{}
 secretId := "s3express/basics/secrets"
 clusterId := "demo-cluster-1"
 maintenanceWindow := "wed:07:30-wed:08:00"
 databaseName := "dev"
 tableName := "Movies"
 fileName := "Movies.json"
 nodeType := "ra3.xlplus"
 clusterType := "single-node"

 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   _, isMock := runner.questioner.(*demotools.MockQuestioner)
   if isMock || runner.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to see the full error
 message (y/n)?", "y") {
    log.Println(r)
   }
   runner.cleanUpResources(ctx, clusterId, databaseName, tableName,
 user.Username, runner.questioner)
  }
 }()

 // Retrieve the userName and userPassword from SecretsManager
 output, err := runner.secretsmanager.SecretsManagerClient.GetSecretValue(ctx,
 &secretsmanager.GetSecretValueInput{
  SecretId: aws.String(secretId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("There was a problem getting the secret value: %s", err)
  log.Printf("Please make sure to create a secret named 's3express/basics/
secrets' with keys of 'userName' and 'userPassword'.")
  panic(err)
 }

 err = json.Unmarshal([]byte(*output.SecretString), &user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("There was a problem parsing the secret value from JSON: %s", err)
  panic(err)
 }
```

```
// Create the Redshift cluster
_, err = runner.redshiftActor.CreateCluster(ctx, clusterId, user.Username,
user.Password, nodeType, clusterType, true)
if err != nil {
 var clusterAlreadyExistsFault *redshift_types.ClusterAlreadyExistsFault
 if errors.As(err, &clusterAlreadyExistsFault) {
  log.Println("Cluster already exists. Continuing.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Error creating cluster.")
  panic(err)
 }
}

// Wait for the cluster to become available
waiter :=
redshift.NewClusterAvailableWaiter(runner.redshiftActor.RedshiftClient)
err = waiter.Wait(ctx, &redshift.DescribeClustersInput{
 ClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterId),
}, 5*time.Minute)
if err != nil {
 log.Println("An error occurred waiting for the cluster.")
 panic(err)
}

// Get some info about the cluster
describeOutput, err := runner.redshiftActor.DescribeClusters(ctx, clusterId)
if err != nil {
 log.Println("Something went wrong trying to get information about the
cluster.")
 panic(err)
}
log.Println("Here's some information about the cluster.")
log.Printf("The cluster's status is %s",
*describeOutput.Clusters[0].ClusterStatus)
log.Printf("The cluster was created at %s",
*describeOutput.Clusters[0].ClusterCreateTime)

// List databases
log.Println("List databases in", clusterId)
runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter to continue...")
err = runner.redshiftDataActor.ListDatabases(ctx, clusterId, databaseName,
user.Username)
if err != nil {
 log.Printf("Failed to list databases: %v\n", err)
```

```
 panic(err)
}

// Create the "Movies" table
log.Println("Now you will create a table named " + tableName + ".")
runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter to continue...")
err = nil
result, err := runner.redshiftDataActor.CreateTable(ctx, clusterId,
databaseName, tableName, user.Username, runner.pauser, []string{"title
VARCHAR(256)", "year INT"})
if err != nil {
 log.Printf("Failed to create table: %v\n", err)
 panic(err)
}

describeInput := redshiftdata.DescribeStatementInput{
 Id: result.Id,
}
query := actions.RedshiftQuery{
 Context: ctx,
 Input:   describeInput,
 Result:  result,
}
err = runner.redshiftDataActor.WaitForQueryStatus(query, runner.pauser, true)
if err != nil {
 log.Printf("Failed to execute query: %v\n", err)
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Successfully executed query\n")

// Populate the "Movies" table
runner.PopulateMoviesTable(ctx, clusterId, databaseName, tableName,
user.Username, fileName)

// Query the "Movies" table by year
log.Println("Query the Movies table by year.")
year := runner.questioner.AskInt(
 fmt.Sprintf("Enter a value between %v and %v:", 2012, 2014),
 demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 2012, Upper: 2014})
runner.QueryMoviesByYear(ctx, clusterId, databaseName, tableName, user.Username,
year)

// Modify the cluster's maintenance window
runner.redshiftActor.ModifyCluster(ctx, clusterId, maintenanceWindow)
```

```
 // Delete the Redshift cluster if confirmed
 runner.cleanUpResources(ctx, clusterId, databaseName, tableName, user.Username,
 runner.questioner)

 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
}

// cleanUpResources asks the user if they would like to delete each resource
 created during the scenario, from most
// impactful to least impactful. If any choice to delete is made, further
 deletion attempts are skipped.
func (runner *RedshiftBasicsScenario) cleanUpResources(ctx context.Context,
 clusterId string, databaseName string, tableName string, userName string,
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner) {
 deleted := false
 var err error = nil
 if questioner.AskBool("Do you want to delete the entire cluster? This will clean
 up all resources. (y/n)", "y") {
  deleted, err = runner.redshiftActor.DeleteCluster(ctx, clusterId)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Error deleting cluster: %v", err)
  }
 }
 if !deleted && questioner.AskBool("Do you want to delete the dev table? This
 will clean up all inserted records but keep your cluster intact. (y/n)", "y") {
  deleted, err = runner.redshiftDataActor.DeleteTable(ctx, clusterId,
 databaseName, tableName, userName)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Error deleting movies table: %v", err)
  }
 }
 if !deleted && questioner.AskBool("Do you want to delete all rows in the Movies
 table? This will clean up all inserted records but keep your cluster and table
 intact. (y/n)", "y") {
  deleted, err = runner.redshiftDataActor.DeleteDataRows(ctx, clusterId,
 databaseName, tableName, userName, runner.pauser)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Error deleting data rows: %v", err)
  }
 }
 if !deleted {
  log.Print("Please manually delete any unwanted resources.")
 }
```

```
}


// loadMoviesFromJSON takes the <fileName> file and populates a slice of Movie
 objects.
func (runner *RedshiftBasicsScenario) loadMoviesFromJSON(fileName string,
 filesystem demotools.IFileSystem) ([]Movie, error) {
 file, err := filesystem.OpenFile("../../resources/sample_files/" + fileName)
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }
 defer filesystem.CloseFile(file)

 var movies []Movie
 err = json.NewDecoder(file).Decode(&movies)
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }

 return movies, nil
}



// PopulateMoviesTable reads data from the <fileName> file and inserts records
 into the "Movies" table.
func (runner *RedshiftBasicsScenario) PopulateMoviesTable(ctx context.Context,
 clusterId string, databaseName string, tableName string, userName string,
 fileName string) {
 log.Println("Populate the " + tableName + " table using the " + fileName + "
 file.")
 numRecords := runner.questioner.AskInt(
  fmt.Sprintf("Enter a value between %v and %v:", 10, 100),
  demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 10, Upper: 100})

 movies, err := runner.loadMoviesFromJSON(fileName, runner.filesystem)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to load movies from JSON: %v\n", err)
  panic(err)
 }

 var sqlStatements []string

 for i, movie := range movies {
```

```
  if i >= numRecords {
   break
  }

  sqlStatement := fmt.Sprintf(`INSERT INTO %s (title, year) VALUES ('%s', %d);`,
   tableName,
   strings.Replace(movie.Title, "'", "''", -1), // Double any single quotes to
 escape them
   movie.Year)

  sqlStatements = append(sqlStatements, sqlStatement)
 }

 input := &redshiftdata.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  ClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterId),
  Database:          aws.String(databaseName),
  DbUser:            aws.String(userName),
  Sqls:              sqlStatements,
 }

 result, err := runner.redshiftDataActor.ExecuteBatchStatement(ctx, *input)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to execute batch statement: %v\n", err)
  panic(err)
 }

 describeInput := redshiftdata.DescribeStatementInput{
  Id: result.Id,
 }

 query := actions.RedshiftQuery{
  Context: ctx,
  Result:  result,
  Input:   describeInput,
 }
 err = runner.redshiftDataActor.WaitForQueryStatus(query, runner.pauser, true)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to execute batch insert query: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 log.Printf("Successfully executed batch statement\n")

 log.Printf("%d records were added to the Movies table.\n", numRecords)
}
```

```
// QueryMoviesByYear retrieves only movies from the "Movies" table which match
 the given year.
func (runner *RedshiftBasicsScenario) QueryMoviesByYear(ctx context.Context,
 clusterId string, databaseName string, tableName string, userName string, year
 int) {

 sqlStatement := fmt.Sprintf(`SELECT title FROM %s WHERE year = %d;`, tableName,
 year)

 input := &redshiftdata.ExecuteStatementInput{
  ClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterId),
  Database:          aws.String(databaseName),
  DbUser:            aws.String(userName),
  Sql:               aws.String(sqlStatement),
 }

 result, err := runner.redshiftDataActor.ExecuteStatement(ctx, *input)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to query movies: %v\n", err)
  panic(err)
 }

 log.Println("The identifier of the statement is ", *result.Id)

 describeInput := redshiftdata.DescribeStatementInput{
  Id: result.Id,
 }

 query := actions.RedshiftQuery{
  Context: ctx,
  Input:   describeInput,
  Result:  result,
 }
 err = runner.redshiftDataActor.WaitForQueryStatus(query, runner.pauser, true)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to execute query: %v\n", err)
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Successfully executed query\n")
```

```
 getResultOutput, err := runner.redshiftDataActor.GetStatementResult(ctx,
 *result.Id)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to query movies: %v\n", err)
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, row := range getResultOutput.Records {
  for _, col := range row {
   title, ok := col.(*redshiftdata_types.FieldMemberStringValue)
   if !ok {
    log.Println("Failed to parse the field")
   } else {
    log.Printf("The Movie title field is %s\n", title.Value)
   }
  }
 }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - CreateCluster
  - DescribeClusters
  - DescribeStatement
  - ExecuteStatement
  - GetStatementResult
  - ListDatabasesPaginator
  - ModifyCluster

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le funzionalità di Amazon Redshift.

```
import com.example.redshift.User;
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.ClusterAlreadyExistsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.CreateClusterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.DeleteClusterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.ModifyClusterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.RedshiftException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.model.ExecuteStatementResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.model.RedshiftDataException;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.SecretsManagerClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
```

```
 *
 *  This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the
 *  database credentials. If you do not create a
 *  secret that specifies user name and password, this example will not work. For
 details, see:
 *
 *  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html
 *
 This Java example performs these tasks:
 *
 * 1. Prompts the user for a unique cluster ID or use the default value.
 * 2. Creates a Redshift cluster with the specified or default cluster Id value.
 * 3. Waits until the Redshift cluster is available for use.
 * 4. Lists all databases using a pagination API call.
 * 5. Creates a table named "Movies" with fields ID, title, and year.
 * 6. Inserts a specified number of records into the "Movies" table by reading
 the Movies JSON file.
 * 7. Prompts the user for a movie release year.
 * 8. Runs a SQL query to retrieve movies released in the specified year.
 * 9. Modifies the Redshift cluster.
 * 10. Prompts the user for confirmation to delete the Redshift cluster.
 * 11. If confirmed, deletes the specified Redshift cluster.
 */

public class RedshiftScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(RedshiftScenario.class);

    static RedshiftActions redshiftActions = new RedshiftActions();
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <jsonFilePath> <secretName>\s

            Where:
                jsonFilePath - The path to the Movies JSON file (you can locate
 that file in ../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json)
                secretName - The name of the secret that belongs to Secret
 Manager that stores the user name and password used in this scenario.
            """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 2) {
            logger.info(usage);
            return;
        }

        String jsonFilePath = args[0];
        String secretName = args[1];
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Welcome to the Amazon Redshift SDK Basics scenario.");
        logger.info("""
            This Java program demonstrates how to interact with Amazon Redshift
 by using the AWS SDK for Java (v2).\s
            Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse
 service hosted in the cloud.

            The program's primary functionalities include cluster creation,
 verification of cluster readiness,\s
            list databases, table creation, data population within the table, and
 execution of SQL statements.
            Furthermore, it demonstrates the process of querying data from the
 Movie table.\s

            Upon completion of the program, all AWS resources are cleaned up.
            """);

        logger.info("Lets get started...");
        logger.info("""
            First, we will retrieve the user name and password from Secrets
 Manager.

            Using Amazon Secrets Manager to store Redshift credentials provides
 several security benefits.
            It allows you to securely store and manage sensitive information,
 such as passwords, API keys, and
            database credentials, without embedding them directly in your
 application code.

            More information can be found here:

            https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/
integrating_how-services-use-secrets_RS.html
            """);
```

```
        Gson gson = new Gson();
        User user = gson.fromJson(String.valueOf(getSecretValues(secretName)),
User.class);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        try {
            runScenario(user, scanner, jsonFilePath);
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (Throwable e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    private static void runScenario(User user, Scanner scanner,  String
jsonFilePath) throws Throwable {
        String databaseName = "dev";
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        logger.info("Create a Redshift Cluster");
        logger.info("A Redshift cluster refers to the collection of computing
resources and storage that work together to process and analyze large volumes of
data.");
        logger.info("Enter a cluster id value or accept the default by hitting
Enter (default is redshift-cluster-movies): ");
        String userClusterId = scanner.nextLine();
        String clusterId = userClusterId.isEmpty() ? "redshift-cluster-movies" :
userClusterId;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<CreateClusterResponse> future =
redshiftActions.createClusterAsync(clusterId, user.getUserName(),
user.getUserPassword());
            CreateClusterResponse response = future.join();
            logger.info("Cluster successfully created. Cluster Identifier {} ",
response.cluster().clusterIdentifier());

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ClusterAlreadyExistsException) {
                logger.info("The Cluster {} already exists. Moving on...",
clusterId);
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
```

```
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Wait until {} is available.", clusterId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
 redshiftActions.waitForClusterReadyAsync(clusterId);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Cluster is ready!");

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftException redshiftEx) {
                logger.info("Redshift error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
 code {}", redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        String databaseInfo = """
            When you created $clusteridD, the dev database is created by default
 and used in this scenario.\s

            To create a custom database, you need to have a CREATEDB privilege.\s
            For more information, see the documentation here: https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/r_CREATE_DATABASE.html.
           """.replace("$clusteridD", clusterId);

        logger.info(databaseInfo);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("List databases in {} ",clusterId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
 redshiftActions.listAllDatabasesAsync(clusterId, user.getUserName(), "dev");
```

```
            future.join();
            logger.info("Databases listed successfully.");

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
                logger.error("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code: {}",
redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Now you will create a table named Movies.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<ExecuteStatementResponse> future =
redshiftActions.createTableAsync(clusterId, databaseName, user.getUserName());
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
                logger.info("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code: {}",
redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Populate the Movies table using the Movies.json file.");
        logger.info("Specify the number of records you would like to add to the
Movies Table.");
        logger.info("Please enter a value between 50 and 200.");
        int numRecords;
        do {
            logger.info("Enter a value: ");
```

```
            while (!scanner.hasNextInt()) {
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please enter a value between 50 and
200.");
                logger.info("Enter a year: ");
                scanner.next();
            }
            numRecords = scanner.nextInt();
        } while (numRecords < 50 || numRecords > 200);
        try {
            redshiftActions.popTableAsync(clusterId, databaseName,
user.getUserName(), jsonFilePath, numRecords).join();  // Wait for the operation
to complete
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
                logger.info("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code: {}",
redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Query the Movies table by year. Enter a value between
2012-2014.");
        int movieYear;
        do {
            logger.info("Enter a year: ");
            while (!scanner.hasNextInt()) {
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please enter a valid year between
2012 and 2014.");
                logger.info("Enter a year: ");
                scanner.next();
            }
            movieYear = scanner.nextInt();
            scanner.nextLine();
        } while (movieYear < 2012 || movieYear > 2014);

        String id;
        try {
```

```
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
redshiftActions.queryMoviesByYearAsync(databaseName, user.getUserName(),
movieYear, clusterId);
            id = future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
                logger.info("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code: {}",
redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }

        logger.info("The identifier of the statement is " + id);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
redshiftActions.checkStatementAsync(id);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
                logger.info("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code: {}",
redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future = redshiftActions.getResultsAsync(id);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
                logger.info("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code: {}",
redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
```

```
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Now you will modify the Redshift cluster.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<ModifyClusterResponse> future =
 redshiftActions.modifyClusterAsync(clusterId);;
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
                logger.info("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code: {}",
 redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Would you like to delete the Amazon Redshift cluster? (y/
n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            logger.info("You selected to delete {} ", clusterId);
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            try {
                CompletableFuture<DeleteClusterResponse> future =
 redshiftActions.deleteRedshiftClusterAsync(clusterId);;
                future.join();

            } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
                Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
```

```
                    logger.info("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code:
{}", redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                } else {
                    logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
rt.getMessage());
                }
                throw cause;
            }
        } else {
            logger.info("The {}  was not deleted", clusterId);
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("This concludes the Amazon Redshift SDK Basics scenario.");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    private static SecretsManagerClient getSecretClient() {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        return SecretsManagerClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            System.out.println("");
            System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }

    // Get the Amazon Redshift credentials from AWS Secrets Manager.
    private static String getSecretValues(String secretName) {
```

```
        SecretsManagerClient secretClient = getSecretClient();
        GetSecretValueRequest valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest.builder()
            .secretId(secretName)
            .build();

        GetSecretValueResponse valueResponse =
 secretClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest);
        return valueResponse.secretString();
    }
}
```

Una classe wrapper per i metodi SDK di Amazon Redshift.

```
public class RedshiftActions {

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(RedshiftActions.class);
    private static RedshiftDataAsyncClient redshiftDataAsyncClient;

    private static RedshiftAsyncClient redshiftAsyncClient;

    private static RedshiftAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (redshiftAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            redshiftAsyncClient = RedshiftAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
```

```
        return redshiftAsyncClient;
    }

    private static RedshiftDataAsyncClient getAsyncDataClient() {
        if (redshiftDataAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            redshiftDataAsyncClient = RedshiftDataAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return redshiftDataAsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new Amazon Redshift cluster asynchronously.
     * @param clusterId     the unique identifier for the cluster
     * @param username      the username for the administrative user
     * @param userPassword  the password for the administrative user
     * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous operation of
creating the cluster
     * @throws RuntimeException if the cluster creation fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateClusterResponse> createClusterAsync(String
clusterId, String username, String userPassword) {
        CreateClusterRequest clusterRequest = CreateClusterRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .masterUsername(username)
            .masterUserPassword(userPassword)
            .nodeType("ra3.4xlarge")
            .publiclyAccessible(true)
```

```
            .numberOfNodes(2)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createCluster(clusterRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    logger.info("Created cluster ");
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create cluster: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Waits asynchronously for the specified cluster to become available.
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to wait for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster is
ready
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> waitForClusterReadyAsync(String clusterId) {
        DescribeClustersRequest clustersRequest =
DescribeClustersRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .build();

        logger.info("Waiting for cluster to become available. This may take a few
minutes.");
        long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();

        // Recursive method to poll the cluster status.
        return checkClusterStatusAsync(clustersRequest, startTime);
    }

    private CompletableFuture<Void>
checkClusterStatusAsync(DescribeClustersRequest clustersRequest, long startTime)
{
        return getAsyncClient().describeClusters(clustersRequest)
            .thenCompose(clusterResponse -> {
                List<Cluster> clusterList = clusterResponse.clusters();
                boolean clusterReady = false;
                for (Cluster cluster : clusterList) {
                    if ("available".equals(cluster.clusterStatus())) {
                        clusterReady = true;
```

```
                        break;
                    }
                }

                if (clusterReady) {
                    logger.info(String.format("Cluster is available!"));
                    return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null);
                } else {
                    long elapsedTimeMillis = System.currentTimeMillis() -
startTime;
                    long elapsedSeconds = elapsedTimeMillis / 1000;
                    long minutes = elapsedSeconds / 60;
                    long seconds = elapsedSeconds % 60;
                    System.out.printf("\rElapsed Time: %02d:%02d - Waiting for
cluster...", minutes, seconds);
                    System.out.flush();

                    // Wait 1 second before the next status check
                    return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                        try {
                            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
                        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                            throw new RuntimeException("Error during sleep: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
                        }
                    }).thenCompose(ignored ->
checkClusterStatusAsync(clustersRequest, startTime));
                }
            }).exceptionally(exception -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get cluster status: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Lists all databases asynchronously for the specified cluster, database
user, and database.
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to list databases for
     * @param dbUser the database user to use for the list databases request
     * @param database the database to list databases for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the database
listing is complete, or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if there was an error
     */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<Void> listAllDatabasesAsync(String clusterId, String
dbUser, String database) {
       ListDatabasesRequest databasesRequest = ListDatabasesRequest.builder()
           .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
           .dbUser(dbUser)
           .database(database)
           .build();

       // Asynchronous paginator for listing databases.
       ListDatabasesPublisher databasesPaginator =
getAsyncDataClient().listDatabasesPaginator(databasesRequest);
       CompletableFuture<Void> future = databasesPaginator.subscribe(response ->
{
           response.databases().forEach(db -> {
               logger.info("The database name is {} ", db);
           });
       });

       // Return the future for asynchronous handling.
       return future.exceptionally(exception -> {
           throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list databases: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
       });
   }

   /**
    * Creates an asynchronous task to execute a SQL statement for creating a new
table.
    *
    * @param clusterId    the identifier of the Amazon Redshift cluster
    * @param databaseName the name of the database to create the table in
    * @param userName     the username to use for the database connection
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the result of the
SQL statement execution
    * @throws RuntimeException if there is an error creating the table
    */
   public CompletableFuture<ExecuteStatementResponse> createTableAsync(String
clusterId, String databaseName, String userName) {
       ExecuteStatementRequest createTableRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
           .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
           .dbUser(userName)
           .database(databaseName)
           .sql("CREATE TABLE Movies (" +
```

```
                "id INT PRIMARY KEY, " +
                "title VARCHAR(100), " +
                "year INT)")
            .build();

        return getAsyncDataClient().executeStatement(createTableRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error creating table: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Table created: Movies");
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously pops a table from a JSON file.
     *
     * @param clusterId   the ID of the cluster
     * @param databaseName the name of the database
     * @param userName    the username
     * @param fileName    the name of the JSON file
     * @param number      the number of records to process
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the number of records
added to the Movies table
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Integer> popTableAsync(String clusterId, String
databaseName, String userName, String fileName, int number) {
        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
                try {
                    JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                    JsonNode rootNode = new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
                    Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
                    return iter;
                } catch (IOException e) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse JSON
file: " + e.getMessage(), e);
                }
            }).thenCompose(iter -> processNodesAsync(clusterId, databaseName,
userName, iter, number))
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
```

```
                    logger.info("Error {} ", exception.getMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.info("{} records were added to the Movies table." ,
result);
                }
            });
    }

    private CompletableFuture<Integer> processNodesAsync(String clusterId, String
databaseName, String userName, Iterator<JsonNode> iter, int number) {
        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            int t = 0;
            try {
                while (iter.hasNext()) {
                    if (t == number)
                        break;
                    JsonNode currentNode = iter.next();
                    int year = currentNode.get("year").asInt();
                    String title = currentNode.get("title").asText();

                    // Use SqlParameter to avoid SQL injection.
                    List<SqlParameter> parameterList = new ArrayList<>();
                    String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO Movies
VALUES( :id , :title, :year);";
                    SqlParameter idParam = SqlParameter.builder()
                        .name("id")
                        .value(String.valueOf(t))
                        .build();

                    SqlParameter titleParam = SqlParameter.builder()
                        .name("title")
                        .value(title)
                        .build();

                    SqlParameter yearParam = SqlParameter.builder()
                        .name("year")
                        .value(String.valueOf(year))
                        .build();
                    parameterList.add(idParam);
                    parameterList.add(titleParam);
                    parameterList.add(yearParam);

                    ExecuteStatementRequest insertStatementRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
```

```
                        .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                        .sql(sqlStatement)
                        .database(databaseName)
                        .dbUser(userName)
                        .parameters(parameterList)
                        .build();


getAsyncDataClient().executeStatement(insertStatementRequest);
                    logger.info("Inserted: " + title + " (" + year + ")");
                    t++;
                }
            } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error inserting data: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
            }
            return t;
        });
    }

    /**
     * Checks the status of an SQL statement asynchronously and handles the
completion of the statement.
     *
     * @param sqlId the ID of the SQL statement to check
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the SQL
statement's status is either "FINISHED" or "FAILED"
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> checkStatementAsync(String sqlId) {
        DescribeStatementRequest statementRequest =
DescribeStatementRequest.builder()
            .id(sqlId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncDataClient().describeStatement(statementRequest)
            .thenCompose(response -> {
                String status = response.statusAsString();
                logger.info("... Status: {} ", status);

                if ("FAILED".equals(status)) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("The Query Failed. Ending
program");
                } else if ("FINISHED".equals(status)) {
                    return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null);
```

```
                } else {
                    // Sleep for 1 second and recheck status
                    return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                        try {
                            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
                        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                            throw new RuntimeException("Error during sleep: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
                        }
                    }).thenCompose(ignore -> checkStatementAsync(sqlId)); //
Recursively call until status is FINISHED or FAILED
                }
            }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    // Handle exceptions
                    logger.info("Error: {} ", exception.getMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.info("The statement is finished!");
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the results of a statement execution.
     *
     * @param statementId the ID of the statement for which to retrieve the
results
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the statement
result has been processed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> getResultsAsync(String statementId) {
        GetStatementResultRequest resultRequest =
GetStatementResultRequest.builder()
            .id(statementId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncDataClient().getStatementResult(resultRequest)
            .handle((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.info("Error getting statement result {} ",
exception.getMessage());
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error getting statement result: "
+ exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
```

```
                // Extract and print the field values using streams if the
response is valid.
                response.records().stream()
                    .flatMap(List::stream)
                    .map(Field::stringValue)
                    .filter(value -> value != null)
                    .forEach(value -> System.out.println("The Movie title field
is " + value));

                return response;
            }).thenAccept(response -> {
                // Optionally add more logic here if needed after handling the
response
            });
    }


    /**
     * Asynchronously queries movies by a given year from a Redshift database.
     *
     * @param database    the name of the database to query
     * @param dbUser      the user to connect to the database with
     * @param year        the year to filter the movies by
     * @param clusterId   the identifier of the Redshift cluster to connect to
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the response ID of the
executed SQL statement
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> queryMoviesByYearAsync(String database,
                                                            String dbUser,
                                                            int year,
                                                            String
clusterId) {

        String sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM Movies WHERE year = :year";
        SqlParameter yearParam = SqlParameter.builder()
            .name("year")
            .value(String.valueOf(year))
            .build();

        ExecuteStatementRequest statementRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .database(database)
```

```
            .dbUser(dbUser)
            .parameters(yearParam)
            .sql(sqlStatement)
            .build();

        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            try {
                ExecuteStatementResponse response =
getAsyncDataClient().executeStatement(statementRequest).join(); // Use join() to
wait for the result
                return response.id();
            } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error executing statement: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
            }
        }).exceptionally(exception -> {
            logger.info("Error: {}", exception.getMessage());
            return "";
        });
    }

    /**
     * Modifies an Amazon Redshift cluster asynchronously.
     *
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to be modified
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster
modification is complete
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ModifyClusterResponse> modifyClusterAsync(String
clusterId) {
        ModifyClusterRequest modifyClusterRequest =
ModifyClusterRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .preferredMaintenanceWindow("wed:07:30-wed:08:00")
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().modifyCluster(modifyClusterRequest)
            .whenComplete((clusterResponse, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    if (exception.getCause() instanceof RedshiftException) {
                        logger.info("Error: {} ", exception.getMessage());
                    } else {
                        logger.info("Unexpected error: {} ",
exception.getMessage());
```

```
                    }
                } else {
                    logger.info("The modified cluster was successfully modified
 and has "
                        + clusterResponse.cluster().preferredMaintenanceWindow()
 + " as the maintenance window");
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a Redshift cluster asynchronously.
     *
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the Redshift cluster to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
 operation of deleting the Redshift cluster
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteClusterResponse>
 deleteRedshiftClusterAsync(String clusterId) {
        DeleteClusterRequest deleteClusterRequest =
 DeleteClusterRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .skipFinalClusterSnapshot(true)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteCluster(deleteClusterRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    // Handle exceptions
                    if (exception.getCause() instanceof RedshiftException) {
                        logger.info("Error: {}", exception.getMessage());
                    } else {
                        logger.info("Unexpected error: {}",
 exception.getMessage());
                    }
                } else {
                    // Handle successful response
                    logger.info("The status is {}",
 response.cluster().clusterStatus());
                }
            });
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateCluster
  - DescribeClusters
  - DescribeStatement
  - ExecuteStatement
  - GetStatementResult
  - ListDatabasesPaginator
  - ModifyCluster

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RedshiftScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started with
 Redshift."""

    def __init__(self, redshift_wrapper, redshift_data_wrapper):
        self.redshift_wrapper = redshift_wrapper
        self.redshift_data_wrapper = redshift_data_wrapper

    def redhift_scenario(self, json_file_path):
        database_name = "dev"

        print(DASHES)
        print("Welcome to the Amazon Redshift SDK Getting Started example.")
        print(
            """
      This Python program demonstrates how to interact with Amazon Redshift
```

```
      using the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

      Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse
      service hosted in the cloud.

      The program's primary functionalities include cluster creation,
      verification of cluster readiness, listing databases, table creation,
      populating data within the table, and executing SQL statements.

      It also demonstrates querying data from the Movies table.

      Upon completion, all AWS resources are cleaned up.
    """
        )
        if not os.path.isfile(json_file_path):
            logging.error(f"The file {json_file_path} does not exist.")
            return

        print("Let's get started...")
        user_name = q.ask("Please enter your user name (default is awsuser):")
        user_name = user_name if user_name else "awsuser"

        print(DASHES)
        user_password = q.ask(
            "Please enter your user password (default is AwsUser1000):"
        )
        user_password = user_password if user_password else "AwsUser1000"

        print(DASHES)
        print(
            """A Redshift cluster refers to the collection of computing resources
 and storage that work
            together to process and analyze large volumes of data."""
        )
        cluster_id = q.ask(
            "Enter a cluster identifier value (default is redshift-cluster-
movies): "
        )
        cluster_id = cluster_id if cluster_id else "redshift-cluster-movies"

        self.redshift_wrapper.create_cluster(
            cluster_id, "ra3.4xlarge", user_name, user_password, True, 2
        )
```

```
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"Wait until {cluster_id} is available. This may take a few
minutes...")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")

        self.wait_cluster_available(cluster_id)

        print(DASHES)

        print(
            f"""
      When you created {cluster_id}, the dev database is created by default and
used in this scenario.

      To create a custom database, you need to have a CREATEDB privilege.
      For more information, see the documentation here:
      https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/r_CREATE_DATABASE.html.
     """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        print(f"List databases in {cluster_id}")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        databases = self.redshift_data_wrapper.list_databases(
            cluster_id, database_name, user_name
        )
        print(f"The cluster contains {len(databases)} database(s).")
        for database in databases:
            print(f"    Database: {database}")
        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        print("Now you will create a table named Movies.")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")

        self.create_table(cluster_id, database_name, user_name)

        print(DASHES)

        print("Populate the Movies table using the Movies.json file.")
        print(
```

```
            "Specify the number of records you would like to add to the Movies
Table."
        )
        print("Please enter a value between 50 and 200.")

        while True:
            try:
                num_records = int(q.ask("Enter a value: ", q.is_int))
                if 50 <= num_records <= 200:
                    break
                else:
                    print("Invalid input. Please enter a value between 50 and
200.")
            except ValueError:
                print("Invalid input. Please enter a value between 50 and 200.")

        self.populate_table(
            cluster_id, database_name, user_name, json_file_path, num_records
        )

        print(DASHES)
        print("Query the Movies table by year. Enter a value between 2012-2014.")

        while True:
            movie_year = int(q.ask("Enter a year: ", q.is_int))
            if 2012 <= movie_year <= 2014:
                break
            else:
                print("Invalid input. Please enter a valid year between 2012 and
2014.")

        # Function to query database
        sql_id = self.query_movies_by_year(
            database_name, user_name, movie_year, cluster_id
        )

        print(f"The identifier of the statement is {sql_id}")

        print("Checking statement status...")
        self.wait_statement_finished(sql_id)
        result = self.redshift_data_wrapper.get_statement_result(sql_id)

        self.display_movies(result)
```

```
        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        print("Now you will modify the Redshift cluster.")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")

        preferred_maintenance_window = "wed:07:30-wed:08:00"
        self.redshift_wrapper.modify_cluster(cluster_id,
preferred_maintenance_window)

        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        delete = q.ask("Do you want to delete the cluster? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno)

        if delete:
            print(f"You selected to delete {cluster_id}")
            q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
            self.redshift_wrapper.delete_cluster(cluster_id)
        else:
            print(f"Cluster {cluster_id}cluster_id was not deleted")

        print(DASHES)
        print("This concludes the Amazon Redshift SDK Getting Started scenario.")
        print(DASHES)

    def create_table(self, cluster_id, database, username):
        self.redshift_data_wrapper.execute_statement(
            cluster_identifier=cluster_id,
            database_name=database,
            user_name=username,
            sql="CREATE TABLE Movies (statement_id INT PRIMARY KEY, title
VARCHAR(100), year INT)",
        )

        print("Table created: Movies")


    def populate_table(self, cluster_id, database, username, file_name, number):
        with open(file_name) as f:
            data = json.load(f)

        i = 0
        for record in data:
```

```
            if i == number:
                break

            statement_id = i
            title = record["title"]
            year = record["year"]
            i = i + 1
            parameters = [
                {"name": "statement_id", "value": str(statement_id)},
                {"name": "title", "value": title},
                {"name": "year", "value": str(year)},
            ]

            self.redshift_data_wrapper.execute_statement(
                cluster_identifier=cluster_id,
                database_name=database,
                user_name=username,
                sql="INSERT INTO Movies VALUES(:statement_id, :title, :year)",
                parameter_list=parameters,
            )

        print(f"{i} records inserted into Movies table")

    def wait_cluster_available(self, cluster_id):
        """
        Waits for a cluster to be available.

        :param cluster_id: The cluster identifier.

        Note: The cluster_available waiter can also be used.
        It is not used in this case to allow an elapsed time message.
        """
        cluster_ready = False
        start_time = time.time()

        while not cluster_ready:
            time.sleep(30)
            cluster = self.redshift_wrapper.describe_clusters(cluster_id)
            status = cluster[0]["ClusterStatus"]
            if status == "available":
                cluster_ready = True
            elif status != "creating":
                raise Exception(
                    f"Cluster {cluster_id} creation failed with status {status}."
```

```
                )

            elapsed_seconds = int(round(time.time() - start_time))
            minutes = int(elapsed_seconds // 60)
            seconds = int(elapsed_seconds % 60)

            print(f"Elapsed Time: {minutes}:{seconds:02d} - status {status}...")

            if minutes > 30:
                raise Exception(
                    f"Cluster {cluster_id} is not available after 30 minutes."
                )

    def query_movies_by_year(self, database, username, year, cluster_id):
        sql = "SELECT * FROM Movies WHERE year = :year"

        params = [{"name": "year", "value": str(year)}]

        response = self.redshift_data_wrapper.execute_statement(
            cluster_identifier=cluster_id,
            database_name=database,
            user_name=username,
            sql=sql,
            parameter_list=params,
        )

        return response["Id"]

    @staticmethod
    def display_movies(response):
        metadata = response["ColumnMetadata"]
        records = response["Records"]

        title_column_index = None
        for i in range(len(metadata)):
            if metadata[i]["name"] == "title":
                title_column_index = i
                break

        if title_column_index is None:
            print("No title column found.")
            return

        print(f"Found {len(records)} movie(s).")
```

```
        for record in records:
            print(f"   {record[title_column_index]['stringValue']}")

    def wait_statement_finished(self, sql_id):
        while True:
            time.sleep(1)
            response = self.redshift_data_wrapper.describe_statement(sql_id)
            status = response["Status"]
            print(f"Statement status is {status}.")

            if status == "FAILED":
                print(f"The query failed because {response['Error']}. Ending
 program")
                raise Exception("The Query Failed. Ending program")
            elif status == "FINISHED":
                break
```

Funzione principale che mostra l'implementazione dello scenario.

```
def main():
    redshift_client = boto3.client("redshift")
    redshift_data_client = boto3.client("redshift-data")
    redshift_wrapper = RedshiftWrapper(redshift_client)
    redshift_data_wrapper = RedshiftDataWrapper(redshift_data_client)
    redshift_scenario = RedshiftScenario(redshift_wrapper, redshift_data_wrapper)
    redshift_scenario.redhift_scenario(
        f"{os.path.dirname(__file__)}/../../../resources/sample_files/
movies.json"
    )
```

Le funzioni wrapper utilizzate nello scenario.

```
    def create_cluster(
        self,
        cluster_identifier,
        node_type,
        master_username,
```

```
        master_user_password,
        publicly_accessible,
        number_of_nodes,
    ):
        """
        Creates a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The name of the cluster.
        :param node_type: The type of node in the cluster.
        :param master_username: The master username.
        :param master_user_password: The master user password.
        :param publicly_accessible: Whether the cluster is publicly accessible.
        :param number_of_nodes: The number of nodes in the cluster.
        :return: The cluster.
        """

        try:
            cluster = self.client.create_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
                NodeType=node_type,
                MasterUsername=master_username,
                MasterUserPassword=master_user_password,
                PubliclyAccessible=publicly_accessible,
                NumberOfNodes=number_of_nodes,
            )
            return cluster
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe_clusters(self, cluster_identifier):
        """
        Describes a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :return: A list of clusters.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {}
```

```
            if cluster_identifier:
                kwargs["ClusterIdentifier"] = cluster_identifier

            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("describe_clusters")
            clusters = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                clusters.extend(page["Clusters"])

            return clusters

        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't describe a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def execute_statement(
        self, cluster_identifier, database_name, user_name, sql,
parameter_list=None
    ):
        """
        Executes a SQL statement.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :param database_name: The database name.
        :param user_name: The user's name.
        :param sql: The SQL statement.
        :param parameter_list: The optional SQL statement parameters.
        :return: The SQL statement result.
        """

        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClusterIdentifier": cluster_identifier,
                "Database": database_name,
                "DbUser": user_name,
                "Sql": sql,
            }
            if parameter_list:
                kwargs["Parameters"] = parameter_list
            response = self.client.execute_statement(**kwargs)
```

```
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't execute statement. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe_statement(self, statement_id):
        """
        Describes a SQL statement.

        :param statement_id: The SQL statement identifier.
        :return: The SQL statement result.
        """
        try:
            response = self.client.describe_statement(Id=statement_id)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't describe statement. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_statement_result(self, statement_id):
        """
        Gets the result of a SQL statement.

        :param statement_id: The SQL statement identifier.
        :return: The SQL statement result.
        """
        try:
            result = {
                "Records": [],
            }
            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("get_statement_result")
            for page in paginator.paginate(Id=statement_id):
                if "ColumnMetadata" not in result:
                    result["ColumnMetadata"] = page["ColumnMetadata"]
```

```
                result["Records"].extend(page["Records"])
            return result
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get statement result. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def modify_cluster(self, cluster_identifier, preferred_maintenance_window):
        """
        Modifies a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :param preferred_maintenance_window: The preferred maintenance window.
        """
        try:
            self.client.modify_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
                PreferredMaintenanceWindow=preferred_maintenance_window,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't modify a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def list_databases(self, cluster_identifier, database_name, database_user):
        """
        Lists databases in a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :param database_name: The database name.
        :param database_user: The database user.
        :return: The list of databases.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("list_databases")
            databases = []
```

```
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
                Database=database_name,
                DbUser=database_user,
            ):
                databases.extend(page["Databases"])

            return databases
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't list databases. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_cluster(self, cluster_identifier):
        """
        Deletes a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        """
        try:
            self.client.delete_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
SkipFinalClusterSnapshot=True
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't delete a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateCluster
  - DescribeClusters

- DescribeStatement
- ExecuteStatement
- GetStatementResult
- ListDatabasesPaginator
- ModifyCluster

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Redshift AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Amazon Redshift con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un link a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti chiamano l'API Amazon Redshift e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Redshift AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta l'Amazon Redshift API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzo CreateCluster con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteCluster con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeClusters con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeStatementAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ExecuteStatementAWS
- Utilizzare GetStatementResult con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListDatabasesAWS
- Utilizzo ModifyCluster con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`CreateCluster`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateCluster`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

L' ParametersThis esempio Create a Cluster with Minimal crea un cluster con un set minimo di parametri. Per impostazione predefinita, l'output è in formato JSON.Comando:

```
aws redshift create-cluster --node-type dw.hs1.xlarge --number-of-nodes 2 --
master-username adminuser --master-user-password TopSecret1 --cluster-identifier
 mycluster
```

Risultato:

```
{
   "Cluster": {
      "NodeType": "dw.hs1.xlarge",
      "ClusterVersion": "1.0",
      "PubliclyAccessible": "true",
      "MasterUsername": "adminuser",
      "ClusterParameterGroups": [
         {
            "ParameterApplyStatus": "in-sync",
            "ParameterGroupName": "default.redshift-1.0"
         } ],
      "ClusterSecurityGroups": [
         {
            "Status": "active",
            "ClusterSecurityGroupName": "default"
         } ],
      "AllowVersionUpgrade": true,
      "VpcSecurityGroups": \[],
      "PreferredMaintenanceWindow": "sat:03:30-sat:04:00",
      "AutomatedSnapshotRetentionPeriod": 1,
      "ClusterStatus": "creating",
      "ClusterIdentifier": "mycluster",
      "DBName": "dev",
      "NumberOfNodes": 2,
      "PendingModifiedValues": {
         "MasterUserPassword": "\****"
      }
```

```
    },
    "ResponseMetadata": {
        "RequestId": "7cf4bcfc-64dd-11e2-bea9-49e0ce183f07"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateClusterCommand Reference.AWS CLI

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift/types"
)



// RedshiftActions wraps Redshift service actions.
type RedshiftActions struct {
 RedshiftClient *redshift.Client
}



// CreateCluster sends a request to create a cluster with the given clusterId
 using the provided credentials.
```

```
func (actor RedshiftActions) CreateCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterId string,
 userName string, userPassword string, nodeType string, clusterType string,
 publiclyAccessible bool) (*redshift.CreateClusterOutput, error) {
 // Create a new Redshift cluster
 input := &redshift.CreateClusterInput{
  ClusterIdentifier:  aws.String(clusterId),
  MasterUserPassword: aws.String(userPassword),
  MasterUsername:     aws.String(userName),
  NodeType:           aws.String(nodeType),
  ClusterType:        aws.String(clusterType),
  PubliclyAccessible: aws.Bool(publiclyAccessible),
 }
 var opErr *types.ClusterAlreadyExistsFault
 output, err := actor.RedshiftClient.CreateCluster(ctx, input)
 if err != nil && errors.As(err, &opErr) {
  log.Println("Cluster already exists")
  return nil, nil
 } else if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to create Redshift cluster: %v\n", err)
  return nil, err
 }

 log.Printf("Created cluster %s\n", *output.Cluster.ClusterIdentifier)
 return output, nil
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateClustersezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il cluster .

```
   /**
    * Creates a new Amazon Redshift cluster asynchronously.
    * @param clusterId     the unique identifier for the cluster
    * @param username      the username for the administrative user
    * @param userPassword  the password for the administrative user
    * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous operation of
creating the cluster
    * @throws RuntimeException if the cluster creation fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateClusterResponse> createClusterAsync(String
clusterId, String username, String userPassword) {
       CreateClusterRequest clusterRequest = CreateClusterRequest.builder()
           .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
           .masterUsername(username)
           .masterUserPassword(userPassword)
           .nodeType("ra3.4xlarge")
           .publiclyAccessible(true)
           .numberOfNodes(2)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createCluster(clusterRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   logger.info("Created cluster ");
               } else {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create cluster: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateClustersezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il client.

```
import { RedshiftClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const redshiftClient = new RedshiftClient({ region: REGION });
export { redshiftClient };
```

Crea il cluster .

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { CreateClusterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
import { redshiftClient } from "./libs/redshiftClient.js";

const params = {
  ClusterIdentifier: "CLUSTER_NAME", // Required
  NodeType: "NODE_TYPE", //Required
  MasterUsername: "MASTER_USER_NAME", // Required - must be lowercase
  MasterUserPassword: "MASTER_USER_PASSWORD", // Required - must contain at least
 one uppercase letter, and one number
  ClusterType: "CLUSTER_TYPE", // Required
  IAMRoleARN: "IAM_ROLE_ARN", // Optional - the ARN of an IAM role with
 permissions your cluster needs to access other AWS services on your behalf, such
 as Amazon S3.
  ClusterSubnetGroupName: "CLUSTER_SUBNET_GROUPNAME", //Optional - the name of a
 cluster subnet group to be associated with this cluster. Defaults to 'default'
 if not specified.
  DBName: "DATABASE_NAME", // Optional - defaults to 'dev' if not specified
  Port: "PORT_NUMBER", // Optional - defaults to '5439' if not specified
};
```

```
const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await redshiftClient.send(new CreateClusterCommand(params));
    console.log(
      `Cluster ${data.Cluster.ClusterIdentifier} successfully created`,
    );
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateClustersezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il cluster .

```
suspend fun createCluster(
    clusterId: String?,
    masterUsernameVal: String?,
    masterUserPasswordVal: String?,
) {
    val clusterRequest =
        CreateClusterRequest {
            clusterIdentifier = clusterId
            availabilityZone = "us-east-1a"
            masterUsername = masterUsernameVal
            masterUserPassword = masterUserPasswordVal
```

```
            nodeType = "ra3.4xlarge"
            publiclyAccessible = true
            numberOfNodes = 2
        }

    RedshiftClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { redshiftClient
 ->
        val clusterResponse = redshiftClient.createCluster(clusterRequest)
        println("Created cluster ${clusterResponse.cluster?.clusterIdentifier}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateClusterconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RedshiftWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Redshift cluster operations.
    """

    def __init__(self, redshift_client):
        """
        :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift client.
        """
        self.client = redshift_client


    def create_cluster(
        self,
        cluster_identifier,
        node_type,
        master_username,
```

```
        master_user_password,
        publicly_accessible,
        number_of_nodes,
    ):
        """
        Creates a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The name of the cluster.
        :param node_type: The type of node in the cluster.
        :param master_username: The master username.
        :param master_user_password: The master user password.
        :param publicly_accessible: Whether the cluster is publicly accessible.
        :param number_of_nodes: The number of nodes in the cluster.
        :return: The cluster.
        """

        try:
            cluster = self.client.create_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
                NodeType=node_type,
                MasterUsername=master_username,
                MasterUserPassword=master_user_password,
                PubliclyAccessible=publicly_accessible,
                NumberOfNodes=number_of_nodes,
            )
            return cluster
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' RedshiftWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift")
    redhift_wrapper = RedshiftWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateCluster AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteCluster`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteCluster`.

CLI

AWS CLI

L' SnapshotThis esempio di eliminazione di un cluster senza cluster finale elimina un cluster, forzando l'eliminazione dei dati in modo che non venga creata alcuna istantanea finale del cluster. Comando:

```
aws redshift delete-cluster --cluster-identifier mycluster --skip-final-cluster-
snapshot
```

L' SnapshotThis esempio Elimina un cluster, Allowing a Final Cluster elimina un cluster, ma specifica uno snapshot finale del cluster. Comando:

```
aws redshift delete-cluster --cluster-identifier mycluster --final-cluster-
snapshot-identifier myfinalsnapshot
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Command Reference. DeleteClusterAWS CLI

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift/types"
)



// RedshiftActions wraps Redshift service actions.
type RedshiftActions struct {
 RedshiftClient *redshift.Client
}



// DeleteCluster deletes the given cluster.
func (actor RedshiftActions) DeleteCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterId string)
 (bool, error) {
 input := redshift.DeleteClusterInput{
  ClusterIdentifier:        aws.String(clusterId),
  SkipFinalClusterSnapshot: aws.Bool(true),
 }
 _, err := actor.RedshiftClient.DeleteCluster(ctx, &input)
 var opErr *types.ClusterNotFoundFault
 if err != nil && errors.As(err, &opErr) {
  log.Println("Cluster was not found. Where could it be?")
  return false, err
 } else if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to delete Redshift cluster: %v\n", err)
  return false, err
 }
 waiter := redshift.NewClusterDeletedWaiter(actor.RedshiftClient)
 err = waiter.Wait(ctx, &redshift.DescribeClustersInput{
  ClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterId),
 }, 5*time.Minute)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Wait time exceeded for deleting cluster, continuing: %v\n", err)
 }
 log.Printf("The cluster %s was deleted\n", clusterId)
 return true, nil
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteClustersezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina il cluster.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a Redshift cluster asynchronously.
    *
    * @param clusterId the identifier of the Redshift cluster to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation of deleting the Redshift cluster
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteClusterResponse>
deleteRedshiftClusterAsync(String clusterId) {
       DeleteClusterRequest deleteClusterRequest =
DeleteClusterRequest.builder()
           .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
           .skipFinalClusterSnapshot(true)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteCluster(deleteClusterRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   // Handle exceptions
                   if (exception.getCause() instanceof RedshiftException) {
                       logger.info("Error: {}", exception.getMessage());
                   } else {
                       logger.info("Unexpected error: {}",
exception.getMessage());
                   }
               } else {
                   // Handle successful response
                   logger.info("The status is {}",
response.cluster().clusterStatus());
               }
           });
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteClustersezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il client.

```
import { RedshiftClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const redshiftClient = new RedshiftClient({ region: REGION });
export { redshiftClient };
```

Crea il cluster .

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { DeleteClusterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
import { redshiftClient } from "./libs/redshiftClient.js";

const params = {
  ClusterIdentifier: "CLUSTER_NAME",
  SkipFinalClusterSnapshot: false,
  FinalClusterSnapshotIdentifier: "CLUSTER_SNAPSHOT_ID",
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
```

```
    const data = await redshiftClient.send(new DeleteClusterCommand(params));
    console.log("Success, cluster deleted. ", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteClustersezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina il cluster.

```
suspend fun deleteRedshiftCluster(clusterId: String?) {
    val request =
        DeleteClusterRequest {
            clusterIdentifier = clusterId
            skipFinalClusterSnapshot = true
        }

    RedshiftClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { redshiftClient
 ->
        val response = redshiftClient.deleteCluster(request)
        println("The status is ${response.cluster?.clusterStatus}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteClusterconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RedshiftWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Redshift cluster operations.
    """

    def __init__(self, redshift_client):
        """
        :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift client.
        """
        self.client = redshift_client


    def delete_cluster(self, cluster_identifier):
        """
        Deletes a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        """
        try:
            self.client.delete_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
 SkipFinalClusterSnapshot=True
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't delete a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' RedshiftWrapper oggetto.

```
client = boto3.client("redshift")
redhift_wrapper = RedshiftWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteCluster AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeClusters`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeClusters`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

L' ClustersThis esempio Get a Description of All restituisce una descrizione di tutti i cluster dell'account. Per impostazione predefinita, l'output è in formato JSON.Comando:

```
aws redshift describe-clusters
```

Risultato:

```
{
   "Clusters": [
   {
      "NodeType": "dw.hs1.xlarge",
      "Endpoint": {
         "Port": 5439,
         "Address": "mycluster.coqoarplqhsn.us-east-1.redshift.amazonaws.com"
      },
      "ClusterVersion": "1.0",
      "PubliclyAccessible": "true",
      "MasterUsername": "adminuser",
      "ClusterParameterGroups": [
         {
```

```
            "ParameterApplyStatus": "in-sync",
            "ParameterGroupName": "default.redshift-1.0"
         } ],
      "ClusterSecurityGroups": [
         {
            "Status": "active",
            "ClusterSecurityGroupName": "default"
         } ],
      "AllowVersionUpgrade": true,
      "VpcSecurityGroups": \[],
      "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
      "ClusterCreateTime": "2013-01-22T21:59:29.559Z",
      "PreferredMaintenanceWindow": "sat:03:30-sat:04:00",
      "AutomatedSnapshotRetentionPeriod": 1,
      "ClusterStatus": "available",
      "ClusterIdentifier": "mycluster",
      "DBName": "dev",
      "NumberOfNodes": 2,
      "PendingModifiedValues": {}
   } ],
   "ResponseMetadata": {
      "RequestId": "65b71cac-64df-11e2-8f5b-e90bd6c77476"
   }
}
```

È inoltre possibile ottenere le stesse informazioni in formato testo utilizzando l'opzione. Comando: `--output text`

`--output text`Opzione.Comando:

Opzione.comando:

```
aws redshift describe-clusters --output text
```

Risultato:

```
dw.hs1.xlarge       1.0     true    adminuser       True    us-east-1a
 2013-01-22T21:59:29.559Z        sat:03:30-sat:04:00     1       available
 mycluster       dev     2
ENDPOINT    5439    mycluster.coqoarplqhsn.us-east-1.redshift.amazonaws.com
in-sync     default.redshift-1.0
active      default
PENDINGMODIFIEDVALUES
```

```
RESPONSEMETADATA    934281a8-64df-11e2-b07c-f7fbdd006c67
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeClustersin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift/types"
)



// RedshiftActions wraps Redshift service actions.
type RedshiftActions struct {
 RedshiftClient *redshift.Client
}



// DescribeClusters returns information about the given cluster.
func (actor RedshiftActions) DescribeClusters(ctx context.Context, clusterId
 string) (*redshift.DescribeClustersOutput, error) {
 input, err := actor.RedshiftClient.DescribeClusters(ctx,
 &redshift.DescribeClustersInput{
  ClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterId),
 })
```

```
 var opErr *types.AccessToClusterDeniedFault
 if errors.As(err, &opErr) {
  println("Access to cluster denied.")
  panic(err)
 } else if err != nil {
  println("Failed to describe Redshift clusters.")
  return nil, err
 }
 return input, nil
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeClustersSezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Descrivi il cluster.

```
    /**
     * Waits asynchronously for the specified cluster to become available.
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to wait for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster is
 ready
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> waitForClusterReadyAsync(String clusterId) {
        DescribeClustersRequest clustersRequest =
 DescribeClustersRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .build();

        logger.info("Waiting for cluster to become available. This may take a few
 minutes.");
```

```
        long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();

        // Recursive method to poll the cluster status.
        return checkClusterStatusAsync(clustersRequest, startTime);
    }

    private CompletableFuture<Void>
checkClusterStatusAsync(DescribeClustersRequest clustersRequest, long startTime)
{
        return getAsyncClient().describeClusters(clustersRequest)
            .thenCompose(clusterResponse -> {
                List<Cluster> clusterList = clusterResponse.clusters();
                boolean clusterReady = false;
                for (Cluster cluster : clusterList) {
                    if ("available".equals(cluster.clusterStatus())) {
                        clusterReady = true;
                        break;
                    }
                }

                if (clusterReady) {
                    logger.info(String.format("Cluster is available!"));
                    return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null);
                } else {
                    long elapsedTimeMillis = System.currentTimeMillis() -
startTime;
                    long elapsedSeconds = elapsedTimeMillis / 1000;
                    long minutes = elapsedSeconds / 60;
                    long seconds = elapsedSeconds % 60;
                    System.out.printf("\rElapsed Time: %02d:%02d - Waiting for
cluster...", minutes, seconds);
                    System.out.flush();

                    // Wait 1 second before the next status check
                    return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                        try {
                            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
                        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                            throw new RuntimeException("Error during sleep: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
                        }
                    }).thenCompose(ignored ->
checkClusterStatusAsync(clustersRequest, startTime));
                }
```

```
            }).exceptionally(exception -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get cluster status: " +
 exception.getMessage(), exception);
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeClustersconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il client.

```
import { RedshiftClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const redshiftClient = new RedshiftClient({ region: REGION });
export { redshiftClient };
```

Descrivi i tuoi cluster.

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { DescribeClustersCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
import { redshiftClient } from "./libs/redshiftClient.js";

const params = {
  ClusterIdentifier: "CLUSTER_NAME",
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
```

```
    const data = await redshiftClient.send(new DescribeClustersCommand(params));
    console.log("Success", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DescribeClusters AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Descrivi il cluster.

```
suspend fun describeRedshiftClusters() {
    RedshiftClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { redshiftClient
 ->
        val clusterResponse =
 redshiftClient.describeClusters(DescribeClustersRequest {})
        val clusterList = clusterResponse.clusters

        if (clusterList != null) {
            for (cluster in clusterList) {
                println("Cluster database name is ${cluster.dbName}")
                println("Cluster status is ${cluster.clusterStatus}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeClustersconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RedshiftWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Redshift cluster operations.
    """

    def __init__(self, redshift_client):
        """
        :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift client.
        """
        self.client = redshift_client


    def describe_clusters(self, cluster_identifier):
        """
        Describes a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :return: A list of clusters.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {}
            if cluster_identifier:
                kwargs["ClusterIdentifier"] = cluster_identifier

            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("describe_clusters")
            clusters = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                clusters.extend(page["Clusters"])

            return clusters
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't describe a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' RedshiftWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift")
    redhift_wrapper = RedshiftWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeClusters AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DescribeStatement`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeStatement`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
```

```
    * Checks the status of an SQL statement asynchronously and handles the
completion of the statement.
    *
    * @param sqlId the ID of the SQL statement to check
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the SQL
statement's status is either "FINISHED" or "FAILED"
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> checkStatementAsync(String sqlId) {
       DescribeStatementRequest statementRequest =
DescribeStatementRequest.builder()
           .id(sqlId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncDataClient().describeStatement(statementRequest)
           .thenCompose(response -> {
               String status = response.statusAsString();
               logger.info("... Status: {} ", status);

               if ("FAILED".equals(status)) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("The Query Failed. Ending
program");
               } else if ("FINISHED".equals(status)) {
                   return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null);
               } else {
                   // Sleep for 1 second and recheck status
                   return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                       try {
                           TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
                       } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                           throw new RuntimeException("Error during sleep: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
                       }
                   }).thenCompose(ignore -> checkStatementAsync(sqlId)); //
Recursively call until status is FINISHED or FAILED
               }
           }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   // Handle exceptions
                   logger.info("Error: {} ", exception.getMessage());
               } else {
                   logger.info("The statement is finished!");
               }
           });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeStatementsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RedshiftDataWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Redshift data."""

    def __init__(self, client):
        """
        :param client: A Boto3 RedshiftDataWrapper client.
        """
        self.client = client


    def describe_statement(self, statement_id):
        """
        Describes a SQL statement.

        :param statement_id: The SQL statement identifier.
        :return: The SQL statement result.
        """
        try:
            response = self.client.describe_statement(Id=statement_id)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't describe statement. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

```
            raise
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' RedshiftDataWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift-data")
    redshift_data_wrapper = RedshiftDataWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeStatement AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`ExecuteStatement`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ExecuteStatement`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegue un'istruzione SQL per creare una tabella di database.

```
    /**
     * Creates an asynchronous task to execute a SQL statement for creating a new
table.
     *
     * @param clusterId    the identifier of the Amazon Redshift cluster
     * @param databaseName the name of the database to create the table in
```

```
     * @param userName     the username to use for the database connection
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the result of the
SQL statement execution
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is an error creating the table
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ExecuteStatementResponse> createTableAsync(String
clusterId, String databaseName, String userName) {
        ExecuteStatementRequest createTableRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .dbUser(userName)
            .database(databaseName)
            .sql("CREATE TABLE Movies (" +
                "id INT PRIMARY KEY, " +
                "title VARCHAR(100), " +
                "year INT)")
            .build();

        return getAsyncDataClient().executeStatement(createTableRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error creating table: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Table created: Movies");
                }
            });
    }
```

Esegue un'istruzione SQL per inserire dati in una tabella di database.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously pops a table from a JSON file.
     *
     * @param clusterId   the ID of the cluster
     * @param databaseName the name of the database
     * @param userName    the username
     * @param fileName    the name of the JSON file
     * @param number      the number of records to process
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the number of records
added to the Movies table
     */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<Integer> popTableAsync(String clusterId, String
databaseName, String userName, String fileName, int number) {
       return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
               try {
                   JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                   JsonNode rootNode = new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
                   Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
                   return iter;
               } catch (IOException e) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse JSON
file: " + e.getMessage(), e);
               }
           }).thenCompose(iter -> processNodesAsync(clusterId, databaseName,
userName, iter, number))
           .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   logger.info("Error {} ", exception.getMessage());
               } else {
                   logger.info("{} records were added to the Movies table." ,
result);
               }
           });
   }

   private CompletableFuture<Integer> processNodesAsync(String clusterId, String
databaseName, String userName, Iterator<JsonNode> iter, int number) {
       return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
           int t = 0;
           try {
               while (iter.hasNext()) {
                   if (t == number)
                       break;
                   JsonNode currentNode = iter.next();
                   int year = currentNode.get("year").asInt();
                   String title = currentNode.get("title").asText();

                   // Use SqlParameter to avoid SQL injection.
                   List<SqlParameter> parameterList = new ArrayList<>();
                   String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO Movies
VALUES( :id , :title, :year);";
                   SqlParameter idParam = SqlParameter.builder()
                       .name("id")
                       .value(String.valueOf(t))
```

```
                        .build();

                    SqlParameter titleParam = SqlParameter.builder()
                        .name("title")
                        .value(title)
                        .build();

                    SqlParameter yearParam = SqlParameter.builder()
                        .name("year")
                        .value(String.valueOf(year))
                        .build();
                    parameterList.add(idParam);
                    parameterList.add(titleParam);
                    parameterList.add(yearParam);

                    ExecuteStatementRequest insertStatementRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                        .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                        .sql(sqlStatement)
                        .database(databaseName)
                        .dbUser(userName)
                        .parameters(parameterList)
                        .build();


getAsyncDataClient().executeStatement(insertStatementRequest);
                    logger.info("Inserted: " + title + " (" + year + ")");
                    t++;
                }
            } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error inserting data: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
            }
            return t;
        });
    }
```

Esegue un'istruzione SQL per interrogare una tabella di database.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously queries movies by a given year from a Redshift database.
     *
```

```
     * @param database    the name of the database to query
     * @param dbUser      the user to connect to the database with
     * @param year        the year to filter the movies by
     * @param clusterId   the identifier of the Redshift cluster to connect to
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the response ID of the
executed SQL statement
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> queryMoviesByYearAsync(String database,
                                                            String dbUser,
                                                            int year,
                                                            String
clusterId) {

        String sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM Movies WHERE year = :year";
        SqlParameter yearParam = SqlParameter.builder()
            .name("year")
            .value(String.valueOf(year))
            .build();

        ExecuteStatementRequest statementRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .database(database)
            .dbUser(dbUser)
            .parameters(yearParam)
            .sql(sqlStatement)
            .build();

        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            try {
                ExecuteStatementResponse response =
getAsyncDataClient().executeStatement(statementRequest).join(); // Use join() to
wait for the result
                return response.id();
            } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error executing statement: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
            }
        }).exceptionally(exception -> {
            logger.info("Error: {}", exception.getMessage());
            return "";
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ExecuteStatementin AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`GetStatementResult`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetStatementResult`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Controlla il risultato della dichiarazione.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously retrieves the results of a statement execution.
    *
    * @param statementId the ID of the statement for which to retrieve the
results
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the statement
result has been processed
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> getResultsAsync(String statementId) {
       GetStatementResultRequest resultRequest =
GetStatementResultRequest.builder()
           .id(statementId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncDataClient().getStatementResult(resultRequest)
           .handle((response, exception) -> {
```

```
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.info("Error getting statement result {} ",
 exception.getMessage());
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error getting statement result: "
 + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }

                // Extract and print the field values using streams if the
 response is valid.
                response.records().stream()
                    .flatMap(List::stream)
                    .map(Field::stringValue)
                    .filter(value -> value != null)
                    .forEach(value -> System.out.println("The Movie title field
 is " + value));

                return response;
            }).thenAccept(response -> {
                // Optionally add more logic here if needed after handling the
 response
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetStatementResultsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RedshiftDataWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Redshift data."""

    def __init__(self, client):
```

```
        """
        :param client: A Boto3 RedshiftDataWrapper client.
        """
        self.client = client


    def get_statement_result(self, statement_id):
        """
        Gets the result of a SQL statement.

        :param statement_id: The SQL statement identifier.
        :return: The SQL statement result.
        """
        try:
            result = {
                "Records": [],
            }
            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("get_statement_result")
            for page in paginator.paginate(Id=statement_id):
                if "ColumnMetadata" not in result:
                    result["ColumnMetadata"] = page["ColumnMetadata"]
                result["Records"].extend(page["Records"])
            return result
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get statement result. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' RedshiftDataWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift-data")
    redshift_data_wrapper = RedshiftDataWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetStatementResult AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`ListDatabases`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListDatabases`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Lists all databases asynchronously for the specified cluster, database
user, and database.
    * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to list databases for
    * @param dbUser the database user to use for the list databases request
    * @param database the database to list databases for
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the database
listing is complete, or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if there was an error
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> listAllDatabasesAsync(String clusterId, String
dbUser, String database) {
       ListDatabasesRequest databasesRequest = ListDatabasesRequest.builder()
           .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
           .dbUser(dbUser)
           .database(database)
           .build();

       // Asynchronous paginator for listing databases.
       ListDatabasesPublisher databasesPaginator =
getAsyncDataClient().listDatabasesPaginator(databasesRequest);
       CompletableFuture<Void> future = databasesPaginator.subscribe(response ->
{
           response.databases().forEach(db -> {
               logger.info("The database name is {} ", db);
           });
       });

       // Return the future for asynchronous handling.
       return future.exceptionally(exception -> {
```

```
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list databases: " +
 exception.getMessage(), exception);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListDatabasessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ModifyCluster`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ModifyCluster`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Associare un gruppo di sicurezza a un ClusterThis esempio mostra come associare un gruppo di sicurezza del cluster al Cluster.command specificato:

```
aws redshift modify-cluster --cluster-identifier mycluster --cluster-security-
groups mysecuritygroup
```

Modifica la finestra di manutenzione per ClusterThis mostrare come modificare la finestra di manutenzione settimanale preferita per un cluster in modo che diventi la finestra di manutenzione minima di quattro ore che inizia la domenica alle 23:15 e termina il lunedì alle 3:15. Comando:

```
aws redshift modify-cluster --cluster-identifier mycluster --preferred-
maintenance-window Sun:23:15-Mon:03:15
```

Modifica la password principale: nell' ClusterThis esempio viene illustrato come modificare la password principale per un Cluster.Comando:

```
aws redshift modify-cluster --cluster-identifier mycluster --master-user-password
 A1b2c3d4
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyClusterin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift/types"
)



// RedshiftActions wraps Redshift service actions.
type RedshiftActions struct {
 RedshiftClient *redshift.Client
}



// ModifyCluster sets the preferred maintenance window for the given cluster.
func (actor RedshiftActions) ModifyCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterId string,
 maintenanceWindow string) *redshift.ModifyClusterOutput {
 // Modify the cluster's maintenance window
 input := &redshift.ModifyClusterInput{
```

```
  ClusterIdentifier:          aws.String(clusterId),
  PreferredMaintenanceWindow: aws.String(maintenanceWindow),
 }

 var opErr *types.InvalidClusterStateFault
 output, err := actor.RedshiftClient.ModifyCluster(ctx, input)
 if err != nil && errors.As(err, &opErr) {
  log.Println("Cluster is in an invalid state.")
  panic(err)
 } else if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to modify Redshift cluster: %v\n", err)
  panic(err)
 }

 log.Printf("The cluster was successfully modified and now has %s as the
 maintenance window\n", *output.Cluster.PreferredMaintenanceWindow)
 return output
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ModifyClustersezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Modifica un cluster.

```
    /**
     * Modifies an Amazon Redshift cluster asynchronously.
     *
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to be modified
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster
 modification is complete
     */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<ModifyClusterResponse> modifyClusterAsync(String
clusterId) {
       ModifyClusterRequest modifyClusterRequest =
ModifyClusterRequest.builder()
           .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
           .preferredMaintenanceWindow("wed:07:30-wed:08:00")
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().modifyCluster(modifyClusterRequest)
           .whenComplete((clusterResponse, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   if (exception.getCause() instanceof RedshiftException) {
                       logger.info("Error: {} ", exception.getMessage());
                   } else {
                       logger.info("Unexpected error: {} ",
exception.getMessage());
                   }
               } else {
                   logger.info("The modified cluster was successfully modified
and has "
                       + clusterResponse.cluster().preferredMaintenanceWindow()
+ " as the maintenance window");
               }
           });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ModifyClusterconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il client.

```
import { RedshiftClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
```

```
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const redshiftClient = new RedshiftClient({ region: REGION });
export { redshiftClient };
```

Modifica un cluster.

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { ModifyClusterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
import { redshiftClient } from "./libs/redshiftClient.js";

// Set the parameters
const params = {
  ClusterIdentifier: "CLUSTER_NAME",
  MasterUserPassword: "NEW_MASTER_USER_PASSWORD",
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await redshiftClient.send(new ModifyClusterCommand(params));
    console.log("Success was modified.", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ModifyClusterconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Modifica un cluster.

```
suspend fun modifyCluster(clusterId: String?) {
    val modifyClusterRequest =
        ModifyClusterRequest {
            clusterIdentifier = clusterId
            preferredMaintenanceWindow = "wed:07:30-wed:08:00"
        }

    RedshiftClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { redshiftClient ->
        val clusterResponse = redshiftClient.modifyCluster(modifyClusterRequest)
        println(
            "The modified cluster was successfully modified and has
 ${clusterResponse.cluster?.preferredMaintenanceWindow} as the maintenance
 window",
        )
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta il riferimento ModifyClusterall'API AWS SDK for Kotlin.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RedshiftWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Redshift cluster operations.
    """

    def __init__(self, redshift_client):
        """
        :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift client.
        """
```

```
        self.client = redshift_client


    def modify_cluster(self, cluster_identifier, preferred_maintenance_window):
        """
        Modifies a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :param preferred_maintenance_window: The preferred maintenance window.
        """
        try:
            self.client.modify_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
                PreferredMaintenanceWindow=preferred_maintenance_window,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't modify a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' RedshiftWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift")
    redhift_wrapper = RedshiftWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ModifyCluster AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Redshift AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Amazon Redshift con. AWS SDKs Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Amazon Redshift o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Come creare un tracker di articoli Amazon Redshift

Come creare un tracker di articoli Amazon Redshift

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia e segnala gli elementi di lavoro tramite un database Amazon Redshift.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia e segnala gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon Redshift.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API Spring REST che interroga i dati di Amazon Redshift e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Redshift
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia e segnala gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon Redshift.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API Spring REST che interroga i dati di Amazon Redshift e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Redshift

- Amazon SES

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Rekognition AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Rekognition AWS con un kit di sviluppo software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Amazon Rekognition Developer Guide — Ulteriori informazioni su Amazon Rekognition.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon Rekognition: dettagli su tutte le azioni Amazon Rekognition disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Buongiorno Amazon Rekognition

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come iniziare a usare Amazon Rekognition.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS rekognition)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_rekognition")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                       # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_rekognition.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
```

```
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file sorgente hello_rekognition.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/rekognition/RekognitionClient.h>
#include <aws/rekognition/model/ListCollectionsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Rekognition" starter application which initializes an Amazon
 Rekognition client and
 *  lists the Amazon Rekognition collections in the current account and region.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_rekognition'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    //  Optional: change the log level for debugging.
    //  options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::Rekognition::RekognitionClient rekognitionClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::Rekognition::Model::ListCollectionsRequest request;
        Aws::Rekognition::Model::ListCollectionsOutcome outcome =
                rekognitionClient.ListCollections(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String>& collectionsIds =
 outcome.GetResult().GetCollectionIds();
            if (!collectionsIds.empty()) {
                std::cout << "collectionsIds: " << std::endl;
                for (auto &collectionId : collectionsIds) {
                    std::cout << "- " << collectionId << std::endl;
```

```
                }
            } else {
                std::cout << "No collections found" << std::endl;
            }
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error with ListCollections: " << outcome.GetError()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListCollectionssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Rekognition AWS SDKs
  - Buongiorno Amazon Rekognition
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Rekognition AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo CompareFaces con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreateCollection con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteCollection con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteFaces con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeCollection con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DetectFaces con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DetectLabels con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DetectModerationLabels con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DetectText con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DisassociateFaces con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetCelebrityInfo con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo IndexFaces con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListCollections con un AWS SDK o una CLI

    - Utilizzo ListFaces con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo RecognizeCelebrities con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo SearchFaces con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo SearchFacesByImage con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Rekognition AWS SDKs
  - Crea una raccolta Amazon Rekognition e trova volti al suo interno utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Creazione di un'applicazione di gestione delle risorse fotografiche che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto utilizzando etichette
  - Rileva PPE nelle immagini con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Rileva e visualizza elementi nelle immagini con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Rileva i volti in un'immagine utilizzando un AWS SDK
  - Rileva le informazioni nei video utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e l'SDK AWS
  - Rileva oggetti nelle immagini con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Rileva persone e oggetti in un video con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Salva EXIF e altre informazioni sull'immagine utilizzando un SDK AWS

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Rekognition AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Rekognition con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Buongiorno Amazon Rekognition
- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Rekognition AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo CompareFaces con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateCollection con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteCollection con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteFaces con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeCollection con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DetectFaces con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DetectLabels con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DetectModerationLabels con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzo DetectText con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DisassociateFaces con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetCelebrityInfo con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo IndexFaces con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListCollections con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListFaces con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo RecognizeCelebrities con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo SearchFaces con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo SearchFacesByImage con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Buongiorno Amazon Rekognition

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come iniziare a usare Amazon Rekognition.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS rekognition)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_rekognition")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)
```

```
# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_rekognition.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file sorgente hello_rekognition.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/rekognition/RekognitionClient.h>
#include <aws/rekognition/model/ListCollectionsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
```

```
 *  A "Hello Rekognition" starter application which initializes an Amazon
 Rekognition client and
 *  lists the Amazon Rekognition collections in the current account and region.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_rekognition'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    //  Optional: change the log level for debugging.
    //  options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::Rekognition::RekognitionClient rekognitionClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::Rekognition::Model::ListCollectionsRequest request;
        Aws::Rekognition::Model::ListCollectionsOutcome outcome =
                rekognitionClient.ListCollections(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String>& collectionsIds =
 outcome.GetResult().GetCollectionIds();
            if (!collectionsIds.empty()) {
                std::cout << "collectionsIds: " << std::endl;
                for (auto &collectionId : collectionsIds) {
                    std::cout << "- " << collectionId << std::endl;
                }
            } else {
                std::cout << "No collections found" << std::endl;
            }
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error with ListCollections: " << outcome.GetError()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
```

```
    return 0;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListCollectionssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Rekognition AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Amazon Rekognition con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti richiamano l'API Amazon Rekognition e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Rekognition AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API Amazon Rekognition.

Esempi

- Utilizzo CompareFaces con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateCollection con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteCollection con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteFaces con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeCollection con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DetectFaces con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DetectLabels con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DetectModerationLabels con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DetectText con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DisassociateFaces con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetCelebrityInfo con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo IndexFaces con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListCollections con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListFaces con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo RecognizeCelebrities con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzo SearchFaces con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo SearchFacesByImage con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`CompareFaces`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CompareFaces`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Confronto dei volti nelle immagini.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to compare faces in two images.
/// </summary>
public class CompareFaces
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        float similarityThreshold = 70F;
        string sourceImage = "source.jpg";
        string targetImage = "target.jpg";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image imageSource = new
Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();
```

```
            try
            {
                using FileStream fs = new FileStream(sourceImage, FileMode.Open,
FileAccess.Read);
                byte[] data = new byte[fs.Length];
                fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
                imageSource.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            }
            catch (Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Failed to load source image: {sourceImage}");
                return;
            }

            Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image imageTarget = new
Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();

            try
            {
                using FileStream fs = new FileStream(targetImage, FileMode.Open,
FileAccess.Read);
                byte[] data = new byte[fs.Length];
                data = new byte[fs.Length];
                fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
                imageTarget.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Failed to load target image: {targetImage}");
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                return;
            }

            var compareFacesRequest = new CompareFacesRequest
            {
                SourceImage = imageSource,
                TargetImage = imageTarget,
                SimilarityThreshold = similarityThreshold,
            };

            // Call operation
            var compareFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.CompareFacesAsync(compareFacesRequest);
```

```
            // Display results
            compareFacesResponse.FaceMatches.ForEach(match =>
            {
                ComparedFace face = match.Face;
                BoundingBox position = face.BoundingBox;
                Console.WriteLine($"Face at {position.Left} {position.Top}
 matches with {match.Similarity}% confidence.");
            });

            Console.WriteLine($"Found {compareFacesResponse.UnmatchedFaces.Count}
 face(s) that did not match.");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CompareFacessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per confrontare i volti in due immagini

Il `compare-faces` comando seguente confronta i volti in due immagini archiviate in un bucket Amazon S3.

```
aws rekognition compare-faces \
    --source-image '{"S3Object":
{"Bucket":"MyImageS3Bucket","Name":"source.jpg"}}' \
    --target-image '{"S3Object":
{"Bucket":"MyImageS3Bucket","Name":"target.jpg"}}'
```

Output:

```
{
    "UnmatchedFaces": [],
    "FaceMatches": [
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
```

```
                "Width": 0.12368916720151901,
                "Top": 0.16007372736930847,
                "Left": 0.5901257991790771,
                "Height": 0.25140416622161865
            },
            "Confidence": 100.0,
            "Pose": {
                "Yaw": -3.7351467609405518,
                "Roll": -0.10309021919965744,
                "Pitch": 0.8637830018997192
            },
            "Quality": {
                "Sharpness": 95.51618957519531,
                "Brightness": 65.29893493652344
            },
            "Landmarks": [
                {
                    "Y": 0.26721030473709106,
                    "X": 0.6204193830490112,
                    "Type": "eyeLeft"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.26831310987472534,
                    "X": 0.6776827573776245,
                    "Type": "eyeRight"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.3514654338359833,
                    "X": 0.6241428852081299,
                    "Type": "mouthLeft"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.35258132219314575,
                    "X": 0.6713621020317078,
                    "Type": "mouthRight"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.3140771687030792,
                    "X": 0.6428444981575012,
                    "Type": "nose"
                }
            ]
        },
        "Similarity": 100.0
```

```
        }
    ],
    "SourceImageFace": {
        "BoundingBox": {
            "Width": 0.12368916720151901,
            "Top": 0.16007372736930847,
            "Left": 0.5901257991790771,
            "Height": 0.25140416622161865
        },
        "Confidence": 100.0
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Comparazione dei volti nelle immagini nella Amazon Rekognition Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command CompareFacesReference AWS CLI .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.*;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;

import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
```

```
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CompareFaces {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage: <bucketName> <sourceKey> <targetKey>

            Where:
                bucketName - The name of the S3 bucket where the images are
 stored.
                sourceKey  - The S3 key (file name) for the source image.
                targetKey  - The S3 key (file name) for the target image.
           """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String sourceKey = args[1];
        String targetKey = args[2];

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        compareTwoFaces(rekClient, bucketName, sourceKey, targetKey);
    }

    /**
     * Compares two faces from images stored in an Amazon S3 bucket using AWS
 Rekognition.
     *
     * <p>This method takes two image keys from an S3 bucket and compares the
 faces within them.
     * It prints out the confidence level of matched faces and reports the number
 of unmatched faces.</p>
     *
```

```
    * @param rekClient   The {@link RekognitionClient} used to call AWS
Rekognition.
    * @param bucketName  The name of the S3 bucket containing the images.
    * @param sourceKey   The object key (file path) for the source image in the
S3 bucket.
    * @param targetKey   The object key (file path) for the target image in the
S3 bucket.
    * @throws RuntimeException If the Rekognition service returns an error.
    */
   public static void compareTwoFaces(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
bucketName, String sourceKey, String targetKey) {
       try {
           Float similarityThreshold = 70F;
           S3Object s3ObjectSource = S3Object.builder()
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .name(sourceKey)
                   .build();

           Image sourceImage = Image.builder()
                   .s3Object(s3ObjectSource)
                   .build();

           S3Object s3ObjectTarget = S3Object.builder()
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .name(targetKey)
                   .build();

           Image targetImage = Image.builder()
                   .s3Object(s3ObjectTarget)
                   .build();

           CompareFacesRequest facesRequest = CompareFacesRequest.builder()
                   .sourceImage(sourceImage)
                   .targetImage(targetImage)
                   .similarityThreshold(similarityThreshold)
                   .build();

           // Compare the two images.
           CompareFacesResponse compareFacesResult =
rekClient.compareFaces(facesRequest);
           List<CompareFacesMatch> faceDetails =
compareFacesResult.faceMatches();

           for (CompareFacesMatch match : faceDetails) {
```

```
                ComparedFace face = match.face();
                BoundingBox position = face.boundingBox();
                System.out.println("Face at " + position.left().toString()
                        + " " + position.top()
                        + " matches with " + face.confidence().toString()
                        + "% confidence.");
            }

            List<ComparedFace> unmatchedFaces =
 compareFacesResult.unmatchedFaces();
            System.out.println("There were " + unmatchedFaces.size() + " face(s)
 that did not match.");

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.err.println("Error comparing faces: " +
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CompareFacessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun compareTwoFaces(
    similarityThresholdVal: Float,
    sourceImageVal: String,
    targetImageVal: String,
) {
    val sourceBytes = (File(sourceImageVal).readBytes())
```

```
    val targetBytes = (File(targetImageVal).readBytes())

    // Create an Image object for the source image.
    val souImage =
        Image {
            bytes = sourceBytes
        }

    val tarImage =
        Image {
            bytes = targetBytes
        }

    val facesRequest =
        CompareFacesRequest {
            sourceImage = souImage
            targetImage = tarImage
            similarityThreshold = similarityThresholdVal
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->

        val compareFacesResult = rekClient.compareFaces(facesRequest)
        val faceDetails = compareFacesResult.faceMatches

        if (faceDetails != null) {
            for (match: CompareFacesMatch in faceDetails) {
                val face = match.face
                val position = face?.boundingBox
                if (position != null) {
                    println("Face at ${position.left} ${position.top} matches
with ${face.confidence} % confidence.")
                }
            }
        }

        val uncompared = compareFacesResult.unmatchedFaces
        if (uncompared != null) {
            println("There was ${uncompared.size} face(s) that did not match")
        }

        println("Source image rotation:
${compareFacesResult.sourceImageOrientationCorrection}")
```

```
        println("target image rotation:
 ${compareFacesResult.targetImageOrientationCorrection}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CompareFacesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def compare_faces(self, target_image, similarity):
        """
        Compares faces in the image with the largest face in the target image.
```

```
        :param target_image: The target image to compare against.
        :param similarity: Faces in the image must have a similarity value
greater
                           than this value to be included in the results.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is the list of faces that match the
                 reference image. The second element is the list of faces that
have
                 a similarity value below the specified threshold.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.compare_faces(
                SourceImage=self.image,
                TargetImage=target_image.image,
                SimilarityThreshold=similarity,
            )
            matches = [
                RekognitionFace(match["Face"]) for match in
response["FaceMatches"]
            ]
            unmatches = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in
response["UnmatchedFaces"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s matched faces and %s unmatched faces.",
                len(matches),
                len(unmatches),
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't match faces from %s to %s.",
                self.image_name,
                target_image.image_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return matches, unmatches
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CompareFaces AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`CreateCollection`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateCollection`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di una raccolta.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses Amazon Rekognition to create a collection to which you can add
/// faces using the IndexFaces operation.
/// </summary>
public class CreateCollection
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        string collectionId = "MyCollection";
        Console.WriteLine("Creating collection: " + collectionId);

        var createCollectionRequest = new CreateCollectionRequest
        {
            CollectionId = collectionId,
        };

        CreateCollectionResponse createCollectionResponse = await
rekognitionClient.CreateCollectionAsync(createCollectionRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"CollectionArn :
{createCollectionResponse.CollectionArn}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Status code :
{createCollectionResponse.StatusCode}");
    }
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateCollectionsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare una collezione

Il `create-collection` comando seguente crea una raccolta con il nome specificato.

```
aws rekognition create-collection \
    --collection-id "MyCollection"
```

Output:

```
{
    "CollectionArn": "aws:rekognition:us-west-2:123456789012:collection/
MyCollection",
    "FaceModelVersion": "4.0",
    "StatusCode": 200
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creating a Collection nella Amazon Rekognition Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command CreateCollectionReference AWS CLI .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CreateCollectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CreateCollectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage: <collectionName>\s

            Where:
                collectionName - The name of the collection.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Creating collection: " + collectionId);
        createMyCollection(rekClient, collectionId);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
```

```
     * Creates a new Amazon Rekognition collection.
     *
     * @param rekClient    the Amazon Rekognition client used to interact with
 the Rekognition service
     * @param collectionId the unique identifier for the collection to be created
     */
    public static void createMyCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionId) {
        try {
            CreateCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
 CreateCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .build();

            CreateCollectionResponse collectionResponse =
 rekClient.createCollection(collectionRequest);
            System.out.println("CollectionArn: " +
 collectionResponse.collectionArn());
            System.out.println("Status code: " +
 collectionResponse.statusCode().toString());

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateCollectionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createMyCollection(collectionIdVal: String) {
    val request =
        CreateCollectionRequest {
            collectionId = collectionIdVal
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.createCollection(request)
        println("Collection ARN is ${response.collectionArn}")
        println("Status code is ${response.statusCode}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateCollectionconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RekognitionCollectionManager:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Rekognition collection management functions.
    This class is a thin wrapper around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition
 API.
    """

    def __init__(self, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the collection manager object.

        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client
```

```
    def create_collection(self, collection_id):
        """
        Creates an empty collection.

        :param collection_id: Text that identifies the collection.
        :return: The newly created collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.create_collection(
                CollectionId=collection_id
            )
            response["CollectionId"] = collection_id
            collection = RekognitionCollection(response, self.rekognition_client)
            logger.info("Created collection %s.", collection_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create collection %s.", collection_id)
            raise
        else:
            return collection
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateCollection AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteCollection`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteCollection`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione di una raccolta.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to delete an existing collection.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteCollection
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        string collectionId = "MyCollection";
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting collection: " + collectionId);

        var deleteCollectionRequest = new DeleteCollectionRequest()
        {
            CollectionId = collectionId,
        };

        var deleteCollectionResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DeleteCollectionAsync(deleteCollectionRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"{collectionId}:
{deleteCollectionResponse.StatusCode}");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteCollectionsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una raccolta

Il `delete-collection` comando seguente elimina la raccolta specificata.

```
aws rekognition delete-collection \
    --collection-id MyCollection
```

Output:

```
{
    "StatusCode": 200
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione di una raccolta nella Amazon Rekognition Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteCollectionCommand Reference.AWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DeleteCollectionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DeleteCollectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteCollection {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage: <collectionId>\s

            Where:
                collectionId - The id of the collection to delete.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Deleting collection: " + collectionId);
        deleteMyCollection(rekClient, collectionId);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an Amazon Rekognition collection.
     *
     * @param rekClient      An instance of the {@link RekognitionClient} class,
which is used to interact with the Amazon Rekognition service.
     * @param collectionId   The ID of the collection to be deleted.
     */
    public static void deleteMyCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
collectionId) {
        try {
            DeleteCollectionRequest deleteCollectionRequest =
DeleteCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .build();

            DeleteCollectionResponse deleteCollectionResponse =
rekClient.deleteCollection(deleteCollectionRequest);
            System.out.println(collectionId + ": " +
deleteCollectionResponse.statusCode().toString());
```

```
        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteCollectionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteMyCollection(collectionIdVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteCollectionRequest {
            collectionId = collectionIdVal
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.deleteCollection(request)
        println("The collectionId status is ${response.statusCode}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteCollectionconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
 self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
```

```
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def delete_collection(self):
        """
        Deletes the collection.
        """
        try:

self.rekognition_client.delete_collection(CollectionId=self.collection_id)
            logger.info("Deleted collection %s.", self.collection_id)
            self.collection_id = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete collection %s.",
self.collection_id)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteCollection AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteFaces`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteFaces`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione dei volti da una raccolta.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
```

```
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to delete one or more faces from
    /// a Rekognition collection.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteFaces
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string collectionId = "MyCollection";
            var faces = new List<string> { "xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-
xxxxxxxxxxxx" };

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var deleteFacesRequest = new DeleteFacesRequest()
            {
                CollectionId = collectionId,
                FaceIds = faces,
            };

            DeleteFacesResponse deleteFacesResponse = await
 rekognitionClient.DeleteFacesAsync(deleteFacesRequest);
            deleteFacesResponse.DeletedFaces.ForEach(face =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"FaceID: {face}");
            });
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteFacessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare i volti da una raccolta

Il `delete-faces` comando seguente elimina la faccia specificata da una raccolta.

```
aws rekognition delete-faces \
    --collection-id MyCollection
    --face-ids '["0040279c-0178-436e-b70a-e61b074e96b0"]'
```

Output:

```
{
    "DeletedFaces": [
        "0040279c-0178-436e-b70a-e61b074e96b0"
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione di volti da una raccolta nella Amazon Rekognition Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteFacesCommand Reference.AWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DeleteFacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteFacesFromCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage: <collectionId> <faceId>\s

            Where:
                collectionId - The id of the collection from which faces are
 deleted.\s
                faceId - The id of the face to delete.\s
           """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        String faceId = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Deleting collection: " + collectionId);
        deleteFacesCollection(rekClient, collectionId, faceId);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a face from the specified Amazon Rekognition collection.
     *
     * @param rekClient     an instance of the Amazon Rekognition client
     * @param collectionId  the ID of the collection from which the face should
 be deleted
     * @param faceId        the ID of the face to be deleted
     * @throws RekognitionException if an error occurs while deleting the face
     */
    public static void deleteFacesCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            String collectionId,
            String faceId) {
```

```
        try {
            DeleteFacesRequest deleteFacesRequest = DeleteFacesRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .faceIds(faceId)
                    .build();

            rekClient.deleteFaces(deleteFacesRequest);
            System.out.println("The face was deleted from the collection.");

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteFacessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteFacesCollection(
    collectionIdVal: String?,
    faceIdVal: String,
) {
    val deleteFacesRequest =
        DeleteFacesRequest {
            collectionId = collectionIdVal
            faceIds = listOf(faceIdVal)
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
```

```
        rekClient.deleteFaces(deleteFacesRequest)
        println("$faceIdVal was deleted from the collection")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteFacesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
 self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
```

```
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def delete_faces(self, face_ids):
        """
        Deletes faces from the collection.

        :param face_ids: The list of IDs of faces to delete.
        :return: The list of IDs of faces that were deleted.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.delete_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id, FaceIds=face_ids
            )
            deleted_ids = response["DeletedFaces"]
            logger.info(
                "Deleted %s faces from %s.", len(deleted_ids), self.collection_id
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete faces from %s.",
self.collection_id)
            raise
        else:
            return deleted_ids
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteFaces AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeCollection`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeCollection`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Descrizione di una raccolta.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to describe the contents of a
/// collection.
/// </summary>
public class DescribeCollection
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        string collectionId = "MyCollection";
        Console.WriteLine($"Describing collection: {collectionId}");

        var describeCollectionRequest = new DescribeCollectionRequest()
        {
            CollectionId = collectionId,
        };

        var describeCollectionResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DescribeCollectionAsync(describeCollectionRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"Collection ARN:
{describeCollectionResponse.CollectionARN}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Face count:
{describeCollectionResponse.FaceCount}");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Face model version:
 {describeCollectionResponse.FaceModelVersion}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Created:
 {describeCollectionResponse.CreationTimestamp}");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeCollectionsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere una collezione

L'`describe-collection`esempio seguente visualizza i dettagli sulla raccolta specificata.

```
aws rekognition describe-collection \
    --collection-id MyCollection
```

Output:

```
{
    "FaceCount": 200,
    "CreationTimestamp": 1569444828.274,
    "CollectionARN": "arn:aws:rekognition:us-west-2:123456789012:collection/
MyCollection",
    "FaceModelVersion": "4.0"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Descrivere una collezione nella Amazon Rekognition Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeCollectionCommand Reference.AWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DescribeCollectionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DescribeCollectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage:    <collectionName>

            Where:
                collectionName - The name of the Amazon Rekognition collection.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionName = args[0];
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeColl(rekClient, collectionName);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Describes an Amazon Rekognition collection.
     *
     * @param rekClient         The Amazon Rekognition client used to make the
 request.
     * @param collectionName    The name of the collection to describe.
     *
     * @throws RekognitionException If an error occurs while describing the
 collection.
     */
    public static void describeColl(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionName) {
        try {
            DescribeCollectionRequest describeCollectionRequest =
 DescribeCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionName)
                    .build();

            DescribeCollectionResponse describeCollectionResponse = rekClient
                    .describeCollection(describeCollectionRequest);
            System.out.println("Collection Arn : " +
 describeCollectionResponse.collectionARN());
            System.out.println("Created : " +
 describeCollectionResponse.creationTimestamp().toString());

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeCollectionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeColl(collectionName: String) {
    val request =
        DescribeCollectionRequest {
            collectionId = collectionName
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.describeCollection(request)
        println("The collection Arn is ${response.collectionArn}")
        println("The collection contains this many faces ${response.faceCount}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeCollectionconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
 self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def describe_collection(self):
        """
        Gets data about the collection from the Amazon Rekognition service.

        :return: The collection rendered as a dict.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.describe_collection(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id
            )
            # Work around capitalization of Arn vs. ARN
            response["CollectionArn"] = response.get("CollectionARN")
            (
                self.collection_arn,
                self.face_count,
                self.created,
            ) = self._unpack_collection(response)
            logger.info("Got data for collection %s.", self.collection_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for collection %s.",
self.collection_id)
            raise
        else:
            return self.to_dict()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeCollection AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DetectFaces`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DetectFaces`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Rilevamento dei volti in un'immagine.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
```

```
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect faces within an image
    /// stored in an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class DetectFaces
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string photo = "input.jpg";
            string bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var detectFacesRequest = new DetectFacesRequest()
            {
                Image = new Image()
                {
                    S3Object = new S3Object()
                    {
                        Name = photo,
                        Bucket = bucket,
                    },
                },

                // Attributes can be "ALL" or "DEFAULT".
                // "DEFAULT": BoundingBox, Confidence, Landmarks, Pose, and
 Quality.
                // "ALL": See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkfornet/v3/apidocs/
items/Rekognition/TFaceDetail.html
                Attributes = new List<string>() { "ALL" },
            };

            try
            {
                DetectFacesResponse detectFacesResponse = await
 rekognitionClient.DetectFacesAsync(detectFacesRequest);
                bool hasAll = detectFacesRequest.Attributes.Contains("ALL");
                foreach (FaceDetail face in detectFacesResponse.FaceDetails)
                {
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine($"BoundingBox: top={face.BoundingBox.Left}
left={face.BoundingBox.Top} width={face.BoundingBox.Width}
height={face.BoundingBox.Height}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Confidence: {face.Confidence}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Landmarks: {face.Landmarks.Count}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Pose: pitch={face.Pose.Pitch}
roll={face.Pose.Roll} yaw={face.Pose.Yaw}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Brightness:
{face.Quality.Brightness}\tSharpness: {face.Quality.Sharpness}");

                    if (hasAll)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"Estimated age is between
{face.AgeRange.Low} and {face.AgeRange.High} years old.");
                    }
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

Visualizza le informazioni del riquadro di delimitazione per tutti i volti di un'immagine.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Drawing;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to display the details of the
    /// bounding boxes around the faces detected in an image.
    /// </summary>
    public class ImageOrientationBoundingBox
    {
        public static async Task Main()
```

```
        {
            string photo = @"D:\Development\AWS-Examples\Rekognition
\target.jpg"; // "photo.jpg";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var image = new Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();
            try
            {
                using var fs = new FileStream(photo, FileMode.Open,
 FileAccess.Read);
                byte[] data = null;
                data = new byte[fs.Length];
                fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
                image.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            }
            catch (Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Failed to load file " + photo);
                return;
            }

            int height;
            int width;

            // Used to extract original photo width/height
            using (var imageBitmap = new Bitmap(photo))
            {
                height = imageBitmap.Height;
                width = imageBitmap.Width;
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Image Information:");
            Console.WriteLine(photo);
            Console.WriteLine("Image Height: " + height);
            Console.WriteLine("Image Width: " + width);

            try
            {
                var detectFacesRequest = new DetectFacesRequest()
                {
                    Image = image,
                    Attributes = new List<string>() { "ALL" },
                };
```

```
                DetectFacesResponse detectFacesResponse = await
 rekognitionClient.DetectFacesAsync(detectFacesRequest);
                detectFacesResponse.FaceDetails.ForEach(face =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Face:");
                    ShowBoundingBoxPositions(
                        height,
                        width,
                        face.BoundingBox,
                        detectFacesResponse.OrientationCorrection);

                    Console.WriteLine($"BoundingBox: top={face.BoundingBox.Left}
 left={face.BoundingBox.Top} width={face.BoundingBox.Width}
 height={face.BoundingBox.Height}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"The detected face is estimated to be
 between {face.AgeRange.Low} and {face.AgeRange.High} years old.\n");
                });
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Display the bounding box information for an image.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="imageHeight">The height of the image.</param>
        /// <param name="imageWidth">The width of the image.</param>
        /// <param name="box">The bounding box for a face found within the
 image.</param>
        /// <param name="rotation">The rotation of the face's bounding box.</
param>
        public static void ShowBoundingBoxPositions(int imageHeight, int
 imageWidth, BoundingBox box, string rotation)
        {
            float left;
            float top;

            if (rotation == null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("No estimated orientation. Check Exif data.");
                return;
```

```
            }

            // Calculate face position based on image orientation.
            switch (rotation)
            {
                case "ROTATE_0":
                    left = imageWidth * box.Left;
                    top = imageHeight * box.Top;
                    break;
                case "ROTATE_90":
                    left = imageHeight * (1 - (box.Top + box.Height));
                    top = imageWidth * box.Left;
                    break;
                case "ROTATE_180":
                    left = imageWidth - (imageWidth * (box.Left + box.Width));
                    top = imageHeight * (1 - (box.Top + box.Height));
                    break;
                case "ROTATE_270":
                    left = imageHeight * box.Top;
                    top = imageWidth * (1 - box.Left - box.Width);
                    break;
                default:
                    Console.WriteLine("No estimated orientation information.
Check Exif data.");
                    return;
            }

            // Display face location information.
            Console.WriteLine($"Left: {left}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Top: {top}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Face Width: {imageWidth * box.Width}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Face Height: {imageHeight * box.Height}");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetectFacessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rilevare i volti in un'immagine

Il `detect-faces` comando seguente rileva i volti nell'immagine specificata archiviata in un bucket Amazon S3.

```
aws rekognition detect-faces \
    --image '{"S3Object":{"Bucket":"MyImageS3Bucket","Name":"MyFriend.jpg"}}' \
    --attributes "ALL"
```

Output:

```
{
    "FaceDetails": [
        {
            "Confidence": 100.0,
            "Eyeglasses": {
                "Confidence": 98.91107940673828,
                "Value": false
            },
            "Sunglasses": {
                "Confidence": 99.7966537475586,
                "Value": false
            },
            "Gender": {
                "Confidence": 99.56611633300781,
                "Value": "Male"
            },
            "Landmarks": [
                {
                    "Y": 0.26721030473709106,
                    "X": 0.6204193830490112,
                    "Type": "eyeLeft"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.26831310987472534,
                    "X": 0.6776827573776245,
                    "Type": "eyeRight"
                },
                {
```

```
                    "Y": 0.3514654338359833,
                    "X": 0.6241428852081299,
                    "Type": "mouthLeft"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.35258132219314575,
                    "X": 0.6713621020317078,
                    "Type": "mouthRight"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.3140771687030792,
                    "X": 0.6428444981575012,
                    "Type": "nose"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.24662546813488007,
                    "X": 0.6001564860343933,
                    "Type": "leftEyeBrowLeft"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.24326619505882263,
                    "X": 0.6303644776344299,
                    "Type": "leftEyeBrowRight"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.23818562924861908,
                    "X": 0.6146903038024902,
                    "Type": "leftEyeBrowUp"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.24373626708984375,
                    "X": 0.6640064716339111,
                    "Type": "rightEyeBrowLeft"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.24877218902111053,
                    "X": 0.7025929093360901,
                    "Type": "rightEyeBrowRight"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.23938551545143127,
                    "X": 0.6823262572288513,
                    "Type": "rightEyeBrowUp"
                },
```

```
                {
                    "Y": 0.265746533870697,
                    "X": 0.6112898588180542,
                    "Type": "leftEyeLeft"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.2676128149032593,
                    "X": 0.6317071914672852,
                    "Type": "leftEyeRight"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.262735515832901,
                    "X": 0.6201658248901367,
                    "Type": "leftEyeUp"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.27025148272514343,
                    "X": 0.6206279993057251,
                    "Type": "leftEyeDown"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.268223375082016,
                    "X": 0.6658390760421753,
                    "Type": "rightEyeLeft"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.2672517001628876,
                    "X": 0.687832236289978,
                    "Type": "rightEyeRight"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.26383838057518005,
                    "X": 0.6769183874130249,
                    "Type": "rightEyeUp"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.27138751745224,
                    "X": 0.676596462726593,
                    "Type": "rightEyeDown"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.32283174991607666,
                    "X": 0.6350004076957703,
                    "Type": "noseLeft"
```

```
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.3219289481639862,
                    "X": 0.6567046642303467,
                    "Type": "noseRight"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.3420318365097046,
                    "X": 0.6450609564781189,
                    "Type": "mouthUp"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.3664324879646301,
                    "X": 0.6455618143081665,
                    "Type": "mouthDown"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.26721030473709106,
                    "X": 0.6204193830490112,
                    "Type": "leftPupil"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.26831310987472534,
                    "X": 0.6776827573776245,
                    "Type": "rightPupil"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.26343393325805664,
                    "X": 0.5946047306060791,
                    "Type": "upperJawlineLeft"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.3543180525302887,
                    "X": 0.6044883728027344,
                    "Type": "midJawlineLeft"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.4084877669811249,
                    "X": 0.6477024555206299,
                    "Type": "chinBottom"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.3562754988670349,
                    "X": 0.707981526851654,
```

```
                "Type": "midJawlineRight"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.26580461859703064,
                "X": 0.7234612107276917,
                "Type": "upperJawlineRight"
            }
        ],
        "Pose": {
            "Yaw": -3.7351467609405518,
            "Roll": -0.10309021919965744,
            "Pitch": 0.8637830018997192
        },
        "Emotions": [
            {
                "Confidence": 8.74203109741211,
                "Type": "SURPRISED"
            },
            {
                "Confidence": 2.501944065093994,
                "Type": "ANGRY"
            },
            {
                "Confidence": 0.7378743290901184,
                "Type": "DISGUSTED"
            },
            {
                "Confidence": 3.5296201705932617,
                "Type": "HAPPY"
            },
            {
                "Confidence": 1.7162904739379883,
                "Type": "SAD"
            },
            {
                "Confidence": 9.518536567687988,
                "Type": "CONFUSED"
            },
            {
                "Confidence": 0.45474427938461304,
                "Type": "FEAR"
            },
            {
                "Confidence": 72.79895782470703,
```

```
                    "Type": "CALM"
                }
            ],
            "AgeRange": {
                "High": 48,
                "Low": 32
            },
            "EyesOpen": {
                "Confidence": 98.93987274169922,
                "Value": true
            },
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.12368916720151901,
                "Top": 0.16007372736930847,
                "Left": 0.5901257991790771,
                "Height": 0.25140416622161865
            },
            "Smile": {
                "Confidence": 93.4493179321289,
                "Value": false
            },
            "MouthOpen": {
                "Confidence": 90.53053283691406,
                "Value": false
            },
            "Quality": {
                "Sharpness": 95.51618957519531,
                "Brightness": 65.29893493652344
            },
            "Mustache": {
                "Confidence": 89.85221099853516,
                "Value": false
            },
            "Beard": {
                "Confidence": 86.1991195678711,
                "Value": true
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Detecting Faces in an Image nella Amazon Rekognition Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetectFacesCommand Reference.AWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.*;

import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectFaces {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:   <bucketName> <sourceImage>

            Where:
                bucketName = The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the source
 image is stored.
                sourceImage - The name of the source image file in the Amazon S3
 bucket. (for example, pic1.png).\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String sourceImage = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectFacesinImage(rekClient, bucketName, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Detects faces in an image stored in an Amazon S3 bucket using the Amazon
Rekognition service.
     *
     * @param rekClient    The Amazon Rekognition client used to interact with
the Rekognition service.
     * @param bucketName   The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the source
image is stored.
     * @param sourceImage  The name of the source image file in the Amazon S3
bucket.
     */
    public static void detectFacesinImage(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
bucketName, String sourceImage) {
        try {
            S3Object s3ObjectTarget = S3Object.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .name(sourceImage)
                .build();

            Image targetImage = Image.builder()
                .s3Object(s3ObjectTarget)
                .build();

            DetectFacesRequest facesRequest = DetectFacesRequest.builder()
                .attributes(Attribute.ALL)
                .image(targetImage)
                .build();
```

```
            DetectFacesResponse facesResponse =
 rekClient.detectFaces(facesRequest);
            List<FaceDetail> faceDetails = facesResponse.faceDetails();
            for (FaceDetail face : faceDetails) {
                AgeRange ageRange = face.ageRange();
                System.out.println("The detected face is estimated to be between
 "
                        + ageRange.low().toString() + " and " +
 ageRange.high().toString()
                        + " years old.");

                System.out.println("There is a smile : " +
 face.smile().value().toString());
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetectFacessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun detectFacesinImage(sourceImage: String?) {
    val souImage =
        Image {
            bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
        }
```

```
    val request =
        DetectFacesRequest {
            attributes = listOf(Attribute.All)
            image = souImage
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.detectFaces(request)
        response.faceDetails?.forEach { face ->
            val ageRange = face.ageRange
            println("The detected face is estimated to be between
 ${ageRange?.low} and ${ageRange?.high} years old.")
            println("There is a smile ${face.smile?.value}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetectFacesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
```

```
                        an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def detect_faces(self):
        """
        Detects faces in the image.

        :return: The list of faces found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_faces(
                Image=self.image, Attributes=["ALL"]
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["FaceDetails"]]
            logger.info("Detected %s faces.", len(faces))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect faces in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return faces
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetectFaces AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DetectLabels`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DetectLabels`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Rilevamento delle etichette in un'immagine.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect labels within an image
/// stored in an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class DetectLabels
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string photo = "del_river_02092020_01.jpg"; // "input.jpg";
        string bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"; // "bucket";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var detectlabelsRequest = new DetectLabelsRequest
        {
            Image = new Image()
            {
                S3Object = new S3Object()
                {
                    Name = photo,
                    Bucket = bucket,
                },
            },
            MaxLabels = 10,
            MinConfidence = 75F,
        };
```

```
            try
            {
                DetectLabelsResponse detectLabelsResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DetectLabelsAsync(detectlabelsRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Detected labels for " + photo);
                foreach (Label label in detectLabelsResponse.Labels)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Name: {label.Name} Confidence:
{label.Confidence}");
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

Rileva le etichette in un file di immagine archiviato sul tuo computer.

```
    using System;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect labels within an image
    /// stored locally.
    /// </summary>
    public class DetectLabelsLocalFile
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string photo = "input.jpg";

            var image = new Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();
            try
            {
                using var fs = new FileStream(photo, FileMode.Open,
FileAccess.Read);
```

```
                byte[] data = null;
                data = new byte[fs.Length];
                fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
                image.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            }
            catch (Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Failed to load file " + photo);
                return;
            }

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var detectlabelsRequest = new DetectLabelsRequest
            {
                Image = image,
                MaxLabels = 10,
                MinConfidence = 77F,
            };

            try
            {
                DetectLabelsResponse detectLabelsResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DetectLabelsAsync(detectlabelsRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Detected labels for {photo}");
                foreach (Label label in detectLabelsResponse.Labels)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{label.Name}: {label.Confidence}");
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetectLabelssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Detect instances of real-world entities within an image by using Amazon
 Rekognition
/*!
  \param imageBucket: The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket
 containing an image.
  \param imageKey: The Amazon S3 key of an image object.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Rekognition::detectLabels(const Aws::String &imageBucket,
                                       const Aws::String &imageKey,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::Rekognition::RekognitionClient rekognitionClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::Rekognition::Model::DetectLabelsRequest request;
    Aws::Rekognition::Model::S3Object s3Object;
    s3Object.SetBucket(imageBucket);
    s3Object.SetName(imageKey);

    Aws::Rekognition::Model::Image image;
    image.SetS3Object(s3Object);

    request.SetImage(image);

    const Aws::Rekognition::Model::DetectLabelsOutcome outcome =
 rekognitionClient.DetectLabels(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::Vector<Aws::Rekognition::Model::Label> &labels =
 outcome.GetResult().GetLabels();
        if (labels.empty()) {
```

```
            std::cout << "No labels detected" << std::endl;
        } else {
            for (const Aws::Rekognition::Model::Label &label: labels) {
                std::cout << label.GetName() << ": " << label.GetConfidence() <<
 std::endl;
            }
        }
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error while detecting labels: '"
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << "'" << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetectLabelssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rilevare un'etichetta in un'immagine

L'`detect-labels`esempio seguente rileva scene e oggetti in un'immagine archiviata in un bucket Amazon S3.

```
aws rekognition detect-labels \
    --image '{"S3Object":{"Bucket":"bucket","Name":"image"}}'
```

Output:

```
{
    "Labels": [
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 99.15271759033203,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Vehicle"
```

```
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Transportation"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Automobile"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 99.15271759033203,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Transportation"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Vehicle"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 99.15271759033203,
            "Parents": [],
            "Name": "Transportation"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.10616336017847061,
                        "Top": 0.5039216876029968,
                        "Left": 0.0037978808395564556,
                        "Height": 0.18528179824352264
                    },
                    "Confidence": 99.15271759033203
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.2429988533258438,
                        "Top": 0.5251884460449219,
                        "Left": 0.7309805154800415,
                        "Height": 0.21577216684818268
                    },
                    "Confidence": 99.1286392211914
                },
                {
```

```
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.14233611524105072,
                    "Top": 0.5333095788955688,
                    "Left": 0.6494812965393066,
                    "Height": 0.15528248250484467
                },
                "Confidence": 98.48368072509766
            },
            {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.11086395382881165,
                    "Top": 0.5354844927787781,
                    "Left": 0.10355594009160995,
                    "Height": 0.10271988064050674
                },
                "Confidence": 96.45606231689453
            },
            {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.06254628300666809,
                    "Top": 0.5573825240135193,
                    "Left": 0.46083059906959534,
                    "Height": 0.053911514580249786
                },
                "Confidence": 93.65448760986328
            },
            {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.10105438530445099,
                    "Top": 0.534368634223938,
                    "Left": 0.5743985772132874,
                    "Height": 0.12226245552301407
                },
                "Confidence": 93.06217193603516
            },
            {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.056389667093753815,
                    "Top": 0.5235804319381714,
                    "Left": 0.9427769780158997,
                    "Height": 0.17163699865341187
                },
                "Confidence": 92.6864013671875
            },
```

```
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.06003860384225845,
                        "Top": 0.5441341400146484,
                        "Left": 0.22409997880458832,
                        "Height": 0.06737709045410156
                    },
                    "Confidence": 90.4227066040039
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.02848697081208229,
                        "Top": 0.5107086896896362,
                        "Left": 0,
                        "Height": 0.19150497019290924
                    },
                    "Confidence": 86.65286254882812
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.04067881405353546,
                        "Top": 0.5566273927688599,
                        "Left": 0.316415935754776,
                        "Height": 0.03428703173995018
                    },
                    "Confidence": 85.36471557617188
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.043411049991846085,
                        "Top": 0.5394920110702515,
                        "Left": 0.18293385207653046,
                        "Height": 0.0893595889210701
                    },
                    "Confidence": 82.21705627441406
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.031183116137981415,
                        "Top": 0.5579366683959961,
                        "Left": 0.2853088080883026,
                        "Height": 0.03989990055561066
                    },
                    "Confidence": 81.0157470703125
```

```
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.031113790348172188,
                        "Top": 0.5504819750785828,
                        "Left": 0.2580395042896271,
                        "Height": 0.056484755128622055
                    },
                    "Confidence": 56.13441467285156
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.08586374670267105,
                        "Top": 0.5438792705535889,
                        "Left": 0.5128012895584106,
                        "Height": 0.08550430089235306
                    },
                    "Confidence": 52.37760925292969
                }
            ],
            "Confidence": 99.15271759033203,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Vehicle"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Transportation"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Car"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 98.9914321899414,
            "Parents": [],
            "Name": "Human"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.19360728561878204,
                        "Top": 0.35072067379951477,
                        "Left": 0.43734854459762573,
```

```
                        "Height": 0.2742200493812561
                    },
                    "Confidence": 98.9914321899414
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.03801717236638069,
                        "Top": 0.5010883808135986,
                        "Left": 0.9155802130699158,
                        "Height": 0.06597328186035156
                    },
                    "Confidence": 85.02790832519531
                }
            ],
            "Confidence": 98.9914321899414,
            "Parents": [],
            "Name": "Person"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 93.24951934814453,
            "Parents": [],
            "Name": "Machine"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.03561960905790329,
                        "Top": 0.6468243598937988,
                        "Left": 0.7850857377052307,
                        "Height": 0.08878646790981293
                    },
                    "Confidence": 93.24951934814453
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.02217046171426773,
                        "Top": 0.6149078607559204,
                        "Left": 0.04757237061858177,
                        "Height": 0.07136218994855881
                    },
                    "Confidence": 91.5025863647461
                },
```

```
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.016197510063648224,
                        "Top": 0.6274210214614868,
                        "Left": 0.6472989320755005,
                        "Height": 0.04955997318029404
                    },
                    "Confidence": 85.14686584472656
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.020207518711686134,
                        "Top": 0.6348286867141724,
                        "Left": 0.7295016646385193,
                        "Height": 0.07059963047504425
                    },
                    "Confidence": 83.34547424316406
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.020280985161662102,
                        "Top": 0.6171894669532776,
                        "Left": 0.08744934946298599,
                        "Height": 0.05297485366463661
                    },
                    "Confidence": 79.9981460571289
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.018318990245461464,
                        "Top": 0.623889148235321,
                        "Left": 0.6836880445480347,
                        "Height": 0.06730121374130249
                    },
                    "Confidence": 78.87144470214844
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.021310249343514442,
                        "Top": 0.6167286038398743,
                        "Left": 0.004064912907779217,
                        "Height": 0.08317798376083374
                    },
                    "Confidence": 75.89361572265625
```

```
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.03604431077837944,
                        "Top": 0.7030032277107239,
                        "Left": 0.9254803657531738,
                        "Height": 0.04569442570209503
                    },
                    "Confidence": 64.402587890625
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.009834849275648594,
                        "Top": 0.5821820497512817,
                        "Left": 0.28094568848609924,
                        "Height": 0.01964157074689865
                    },
                    "Confidence": 62.79907989501953
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.01475677452981472,
                        "Top": 0.6137543320655823,
                        "Left": 0.5950819253921509,
                        "Height": 0.039063986390829086
                    },
                    "Confidence": 59.40483474731445
                }
            ],
            "Confidence": 93.24951934814453,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Machine"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Wheel"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 92.61514282226562,
            "Parents": [],
            "Name": "Road"
        },
        {
```

```
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 92.37877655029297,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Person"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Sport"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 92.37877655029297,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Person"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Sports"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.12326609343290329,
                        "Top": 0.6332163214683533,
                        "Left": 0.44815489649772644,
                        "Height": 0.058117982000112534
                    },
                    "Confidence": 92.37877655029297
                }
            ],
            "Confidence": 92.37877655029297,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Person"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Sport"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Skateboard"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
```

```
            "Confidence": 90.62931060791016,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Person"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Pedestrian"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 88.81334686279297,
            "Parents": [],
            "Name": "Asphalt"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 88.81334686279297,
            "Parents": [],
            "Name": "Tarmac"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 88.23201751708984,
            "Parents": [],
            "Name": "Path"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 80.26520538330078,
            "Parents": [],
            "Name": "Urban"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 80.26520538330078,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Building"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Urban"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Town"
```

```
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 80.26520538330078,
            "Parents": [],
            "Name": "Building"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 80.26520538330078,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Building"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Urban"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "City"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 78.37934875488281,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Car"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Vehicle"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Transportation"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Parking Lot"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 78.37934875488281,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Car"
                },
                {
```

```
                    "Name": "Vehicle"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Transportation"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Parking"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 74.37590026855469,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Building"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Urban"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "City"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Downtown"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 69.84622955322266,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Road"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Intersection"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 57.68518829345703,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Sports Car"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Car"
                },
```

```
                {
                    "Name": "Vehicle"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Transportation"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Coupe"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 57.68518829345703,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Car"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Vehicle"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Transportation"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Sports Car"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 56.59492111206055,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Path"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Sidewalk"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 56.59492111206055,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Path"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Pavement"
```

```
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 55.58770751953125,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Building"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Urban"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Neighborhood"
        }
    ],
    "LabelModelVersion": "2.0"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Detecting Labels in an Image nella Amazon Rekognition Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetectLabelsCommand Reference.AWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.*;

import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectLabels {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage: <bucketName> <sourceImage>

            Where:
                bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the image is
 stored
                sourceImage - The name of the image file (for example, pic1.png).
\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0] ;
        String sourceImage = args[1] ;
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectImageLabels(rekClient, bucketName, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Detects the labels in an image stored in an Amazon S3 bucket using the
 Amazon Rekognition service.
     *
     * @param rekClient     the Amazon Rekognition client used to make the
 detection request
```

```
     * @param bucketName    the name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the image is
 stored
     * @param sourceImage   the name of the image file to be analyzed
     */
    public static void detectImageLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 bucketName, String sourceImage) {
        try {
            S3Object s3ObjectTarget = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(sourceImage)
                    .build();

            Image souImage = Image.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3ObjectTarget)
                    .build();

            DetectLabelsRequest detectLabelsRequest =
 DetectLabelsRequest.builder()
                    .image(souImage)
                    .maxLabels(10)
                    .build();

            DetectLabelsResponse labelsResponse =
 rekClient.detectLabels(detectLabelsRequest);
            List<Label> labels = labelsResponse.labels();
            System.out.println("Detected labels for the given photo");
            for (Label label : labels) {
                System.out.println(label.name() + ": " +
 label.confidence().toString());
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetectLabelssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun detectImageLabels(sourceImage: String) {
    val souImage =
        Image {
            bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
        }
    val request =
        DetectLabelsRequest {
            image = souImage
            maxLabels = 10
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.detectLabels(request)
        response.labels?.forEach { label ->
            println("${label.name} : ${label.confidence}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetectLabelsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def detect_labels(self, max_labels):
        """
        Detects labels in the image. Labels are objects and people.

        :param max_labels: The maximum number of labels to return.
        :return: The list of labels detected in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_labels(
                Image=self.image, MaxLabels=max_labels
            )
            labels = [RekognitionLabel(label) for label in response["Labels"]]
            logger.info("Found %s labels in %s.", len(labels), self.image_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.info("Couldn't detect labels in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return labels
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetectLabels AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DetectModerationLabels`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DetectModerationLabels`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Rilevamento di immagini non appropriate.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect unsafe content in a
/// JPEG or PNG format image.
/// </summary>
public class DetectModerationLabels
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        string photo = "input.jpg";
        string bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var detectModerationLabelsRequest = new
DetectModerationLabelsRequest()
        {
            Image = new Image()
            {
                S3Object = new S3Object()
                {
                    Name = photo,
```

```
                        Bucket = bucket,
                    },
                },
                MinConfidence = 60F,
            };

            try
            {
                var detectModerationLabelsResponse = await
 rekognitionClient.DetectModerationLabelsAsync(detectModerationLabelsRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Detected labels for " + photo);
                foreach (ModerationLabel label in
 detectModerationLabelsResponse.ModerationLabels)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Label: {label.Name}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Confidence: {label.Confidence}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Parent: {label.ParentName}");
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetectModerationLabelssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rilevare contenuti non sicuri in un'immagine

Il `detect-moderation-labels` comando seguente rileva contenuti non sicuri nell'immagine specificata archiviata in un bucket Amazon S3.

```
aws rekognition detect-moderation-labels \
    --image "S3Object={Bucket=MyImageS3Bucket,Name=gun.jpg}"
```

Output:

```
{
    "ModerationModelVersion": "3.0",
    "ModerationLabels": [
        {
            "Confidence": 97.29618072509766,
            "ParentName": "Violence",
            "Name": "Weapon Violence"
        },
        {
            "Confidence": 97.29618072509766,
            "ParentName": "",
            "Name": "Violence"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Rilevamento di immagini non sicure nella Amazon Rekognition Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. DetectModerationLabelsAWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.*;

import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectModerationLabels {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage:  <bucketName>  <sourceImage>

            Where:
                bucketName - The name of the S3 bucket where the images are
 stored.
                sourceImage - The name of the image (for example, pic1.png).\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String sourceImage = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectModLabels(rekClient, bucketName, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Detects moderation labels in an image stored in an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param rekClient      the Amazon Rekognition client to use for the
 detection
     * @param bucketName     the name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the image is
 stored
```

```
     * @param sourceImage    the name of the image file to be analyzed
     *
     * @throws RekognitionException if there is an error during the image
 detection process
     */
    public static void detectModLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 bucketName, String sourceImage) {
        try {
            S3Object s3ObjectTarget = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(sourceImage)
                    .build();

            Image targetImage = Image.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3ObjectTarget)
                    .build();

            DetectModerationLabelsRequest moderationLabelsRequest =
 DetectModerationLabelsRequest.builder()
                    .image(targetImage)
                    .minConfidence(60F)
                    .build();

            DetectModerationLabelsResponse moderationLabelsResponse = rekClient
                    .detectModerationLabels(moderationLabelsRequest);
            List<ModerationLabel> labels =
 moderationLabelsResponse.moderationLabels();
            System.out.println("Detected labels for image");
            for (ModerationLabel label : labels) {
                System.out.println("Label: " + label.name()
                        + "\n Confidence: " + label.confidence().toString() + "%"
                        + "\n Parent:" + label.parentName());
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetectModerationLabelssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun detectModLabels(sourceImage: String) {
    val myImage =
        Image {
            this.bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
        }

    val request =
        DetectModerationLabelsRequest {
            image = myImage
            minConfidence = 60f
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.detectModerationLabels(request)
        response.moderationLabels?.forEach { label ->
            println("Label: ${label.name} - Confidence: ${label.confidence} %
 Parent: ${label.parentName}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetectModerationLabelsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def detect_moderation_labels(self):
        """
        Detects moderation labels in the image. Moderation labels identify
 content
        that may be inappropriate for some audiences.

        :return: The list of moderation labels found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_moderation_labels(
                Image=self.image
            )
```

```
            labels = [
                RekognitionModerationLabel(label)
                for label in response["ModerationLabels"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s moderation labels in %s.", len(labels), self.image_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't detect moderation labels in %s.", self.image_name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return labels
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetectModerationLabels AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DetectText`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DetectText`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Rilevamento del testo in un'immagine.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
```

```
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect text in an image. The
    /// example was created using the AWS SDK for .NET version 3.7 and .NET
    /// Core 5.0.
    /// </summary>
    public class DetectText
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string photo = "Dad_photographer.jpg"; // "input.jpg";
            string bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"; // "bucket";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var detectTextRequest = new DetectTextRequest()
            {
                Image = new Image()
                {
                    S3Object = new S3Object()
                    {
                        Name = photo,
                        Bucket = bucket,
                    },
                },
            };

            try
            {
                DetectTextResponse detectTextResponse = await
 rekognitionClient.DetectTextAsync(detectTextRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Detected lines and words for {photo}");
                detectTextResponse.TextDetections.ForEach(text =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Detected: {text.DetectedText}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Confidence: {text.Confidence}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Id : {text.Id}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Parent Id: {text.ParentId}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Type: {text.Type}");
                });
            }
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
            }
        }
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetectTextsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rilevare il testo in un'immagine

Il `detect-text` comando seguente rileva il testo nell'immagine specificata.

```
aws rekognition detect-text \
    --image '{"S3Object":
{"Bucket":"MyImageS3Bucket","Name":"ExamplePicture.jpg"}}'
```

Output:

```
{
    "TextDetections": [
        {
            "Geometry": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.24624845385551453,
                    "Top": 0.28288066387176514,
                    "Left": 0.391388863325119,
                    "Height": 0.022687450051307678
                },
                "Polygon": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.28288066387176514,
                        "X": 0.391388863325119
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.2826388478279114,
                        "X": 0.6376373171806335
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.30532628297805786,
                        "X": 0.637677013874054
                    },
```

```
                {
                    "Y": 0.305568128824234,
                    "X": 0.39142853021621704
                }
            ]
        },
        "Confidence": 94.35709381103516,
        "DetectedText": "ESTD 1882",
        "Type": "LINE",
        "Id": 0
    },
    {
        "Geometry": {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.33933889865875244,
                "Top": 0.32603850960731506,
                "Left": 0.34534579515457153,
                "Height": 0.07126858830451965
            },
            "Polygon": [
                {
                    "Y": 0.32603850960731506,
                    "X": 0.34534579515457153
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.32633158564567566,
                    "X": 0.684684693813324
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.3976001739501953,
                    "X": 0.684575080871582
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.3973070979118347,
                    "X": 0.345236212015152
                }
            ]
        },
        "Confidence": 99.95779418945312,
        "DetectedText": "BRAINS",
        "Type": "LINE",
        "Id": 1
    },
    {
```

```
            "Confidence": 97.22098541259766,
            "Geometry": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.061079490929841995,
                    "Top": 0.2843210697174072,
                    "Left": 0.391391396522522,
                    "Height": 0.021029088646173477
                },
                "Polygon": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.2843210697174072,
                        "X": 0.391391396522522
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.2828207015991211,
                        "X": 0.4524524509906769
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.3038259446620941,
                        "X": 0.4534534513950348
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.30532634258270264,
                        "X": 0.3923923969268799
                    }
                ]
            },
            "DetectedText": "ESTD",
            "ParentId": 0,
            "Type": "WORD",
            "Id": 2
        },
        {
            "Confidence": 91.49320983886719,
            "Geometry": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.07007007300853729,
                    "Top": 0.2828207015991211,
                    "Left": 0.5675675868988037,
                    "Height": 0.02250562608242035
                },
                "Polygon": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.2828207015991211,
```

```
                        "X": 0.5675675868988037
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.2828207015991211,
                        "X": 0.6376376152038574
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.30532634258270264,
                        "X": 0.6376376152038574
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.30532634258270264,
                        "X": 0.5675675868988037
                    }
                ]
            },
            "DetectedText": "1882",
            "ParentId": 0,
            "Type": "WORD",
            "Id": 3
        },
        {
            "Confidence": 99.95779418945312,
            "Geometry": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.33933934569358826,
                    "Top": 0.32633158564567566,
                    "Left": 0.3453453481197357,
                    "Height": 0.07127484679222107
                },
                "Polygon": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.32633158564567566,
                        "X": 0.3453453481197357
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.32633158564567566,
                        "X": 0.684684693813324
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.39759939908981323,
                        "X": 0.6836836934089661
                    },
                    {
```

```
                        "Y": 0.39684921503067017,
                        "X": 0.3453453481197357
                    }
                ]
            },
            "DetectedText": "BRAINS",
            "ParentId": 1,
            "Type": "WORD",
            "Id": 4
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetectTextin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.*;

import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectText {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = "\n" +
            "Usage:   <bucketName> <sourceImage>\n" +
            "\n" +
            "Where:\n" +
            "   bucketName - The name of the S3 bucket where the image is stored
\n" +
            "   sourceImage - The path to the image that contains text (for
 example, pic1.png). \n";

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String sourceImage = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectTextLabels(rekClient, bucketName, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Detects text labels in an image stored in an S3 bucket using Amazon
 Rekognition.
     *
     * @param rekClient    an instance of the Amazon Rekognition client
     * @param bucketName   the name of the S3 bucket where the image is stored
     * @param sourceImage  the name of the image file in the S3 bucket
     * @throws RekognitionException if an error occurs while calling the Amazon
 Rekognition API
     */
    public static void detectTextLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 bucketName, String sourceImage) {
        try {
            S3Object s3ObjectTarget = S3Object.builder()
```

```
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(sourceImage)
                    .build();

            Image souImage = Image.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3ObjectTarget)
                    .build();

            DetectTextRequest textRequest = DetectTextRequest.builder()
                    .image(souImage)
                    .build();

            DetectTextResponse textResponse = rekClient.detectText(textRequest);
            List<TextDetection> textCollection = textResponse.textDetections();
            System.out.println("Detected lines and words");
            for (TextDetection text : textCollection) {
                System.out.println("Detected: " + text.detectedText());
                System.out.println("Confidence: " +
 text.confidence().toString());
                System.out.println("Id : " + text.id());
                System.out.println("Parent Id: " + text.parentId());
                System.out.println("Type: " + text.type());
                System.out.println();
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetectTextsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun detectTextLabels(sourceImage: String?) {
    val souImage =
        Image {
            bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
        }

    val request =
        DetectTextRequest {
            image = souImage
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.detectText(request)
        response.textDetections?.forEach { text ->
            println("Detected: ${text.detectedText}")
            println("Confidence: ${text.confidence}")
            println("Id: ${text.id}")
            println("Parent Id:  ${text.parentId}")
            println("Type: ${text.type}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetectTextconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def detect_text(self):
        """
        Detects text in the image.

        :return The list of text elements found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_text(Image=self.image)
            texts = [RekognitionText(text) for text in
 response["TextDetections"]]
            logger.info("Found %s texts in %s.", len(texts), self.image_name)
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect text in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return texts
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetectText AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DisassociateFaces`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DisassociateFaces`.

CLI

AWS CLI

```
aws rekognition disassociate-faces --face-ids list-of-face-ids
  --user-id user-id --collection-id collection-name --region region-name
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DisassociateFaces AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
import boto3
import logging

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
session = boto3.Session(profile_name='profile-name')
client = session.client('rekognition')

def disassociate_faces(collection_id, user_id, face_ids):
    """
    Disassociate stored faces within collection to the given user

    :param collection_id: The ID of the collection where user and faces are
 stored.
```

```
    :param user_id: The ID of the user that we want to disassociate faces from
    :param face_ids: The list of face IDs to be disassociated from the given user

    :return: response of AssociateFaces API
    """
    logger.info(f'Disssociating faces from user: {user_id}, {face_ids}')
    try:
        response = client.disassociate_faces(
            CollectionId=collection_id,
            UserId=user_id,
            FaceIds=face_ids
        )
        print(f'- disassociated {len(response["DisassociatedFaces"])} faces')
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Failed to disassociate faces from the given user")
        raise
    else:
        print(response)
        return response

def main():
    face_ids = ["faceId1", "faceId2"]
    collection_id = "collection-id"
    user_id = "user-id"
    disassociate_faces(collection_id, user_id, face_ids)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DisassociateFaces AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`GetCelebrityInfo`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetCelebrityInfo`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to use Amazon Rekognition to retrieve information about the
/// celebrity identified by the supplied celebrity Id.
/// </summary>
public class CelebrityInfo
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string celebId = "nnnnnnnn";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var celebrityInfoRequest = new GetCelebrityInfoRequest
        {
            Id = celebId,
        };

        Console.WriteLine($"Getting information for celebrity: {celebId}");

        var celebrityInfoResponse = await
rekognitionClient.GetCelebrityInfoAsync(celebrityInfoRequest);

        // Display celebrity information.
        Console.WriteLine($"celebrity name: {celebrityInfoResponse.Name}");
        Console.WriteLine("Further information (if available):");
        celebrityInfoResponse.Urls.ForEach(url =>
        {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine(url);
            });
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetCelebrityInfosezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni su una celebrità

Il `get-celebrity-info` comando seguente visualizza informazioni sulla celebrità specificata. Il `id` parametro proviene da una precedente chiamata `arecognize-celebrities`.

```
aws rekognition get-celebrity-info --id nnnnnnn
```

Output:

```
{
    "Name": "Celeb A",
    "Urls": [
        "www.imdb.com/name/aaaaaaaaa"
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ottenere informazioni su una celebrità nella Amazon Rekognition Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetCelebrityInfoCommand Reference.AWS CLI

Utilizzo **`IndexFaces`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `IndexFaces`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Indicizzazione dei volti in una raccolta.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect faces in an image
/// that has been uploaded to an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
/// bucket and then adds the information to a collection.
/// </summary>
public class AddFaces
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string collectionId = "MyCollection2";
        string bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
        string photo = "input.jpg";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var image = new Image
        {
            S3Object = new S3Object
            {
                Bucket = bucket,
                Name = photo,
            },
        };

        var indexFacesRequest = new IndexFacesRequest
        {
```

```
                Image = image,
                CollectionId = collectionId,
                ExternalImageId = photo,
                DetectionAttributes = new List<string>() { "ALL" },
            };

            IndexFacesResponse indexFacesResponse = await
 rekognitionClient.IndexFacesAsync(indexFacesRequest);

            Console.WriteLine($"{photo} added");
            foreach (FaceRecord faceRecord in indexFacesResponse.FaceRecords)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Face detected: Faceid is
 {faceRecord.Face.FaceId}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la IndexFacessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiungere volti a una collezione

Il `index-faces` comando seguente aggiunge le facce trovate in un'immagine alla raccolta specificata.

```
aws rekognition index-faces \
    --image '{"S3Object":{"Bucket":"MyVideoS3Bucket","Name":"MyPicture.jpg"}}' \
    --collection-id MyCollection \
    --max-faces 1 \
    --quality-filter "AUTO" \
    --detection-attributes "ALL" \
    --external-image-id "MyPicture.jpg"
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "FaceRecords": [
        {
            "FaceDetail": {
                "Confidence": 99.993408203125,
                "Eyeglasses": {
                    "Confidence": 99.11750030517578,
                    "Value": false
                },
                "Sunglasses": {
                    "Confidence": 99.98249053955078,
                    "Value": false
                },
                "Gender": {
                    "Confidence": 99.92769622802734,
                    "Value": "Male"
                },
                "Landmarks": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.26750367879867554,
                        "X": 0.6202793717384338,
                        "Type": "eyeLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.26642778515815735,
                        "X": 0.6787431836128235,
                        "Type": "eyeRight"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.31361380219459534,
                        "X": 0.6421601176261902,
                        "Type": "nose"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.3495299220085144,
                        "X": 0.6216195225715637,
                        "Type": "mouthLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.35194727778434753,
                        "X": 0.669899046421051,
                        "Type": "mouthRight"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.26844894886016846,
```

```
                "X": 0.6210268139839172,
                "Type": "leftPupil"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.26707562804222107,
                "X": 0.6817160844802856,
                "Type": "rightPupil"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.24834522604942322,
                "X": 0.6018546223640442,
                "Type": "leftEyeBrowLeft"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.24397172033786774,
                "X": 0.6172008514404297,
                "Type": "leftEyeBrowUp"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.24677404761314392,
                "X": 0.6339119076728821,
                "Type": "leftEyeBrowRight"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.24582654237747192,
                "X": 0.6619398593902588,
                "Type": "rightEyeBrowLeft"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.23973053693771362,
                "X": 0.6804757118225098,
                "Type": "rightEyeBrowUp"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.24441994726657867,
                "X": 0.6978968977928162,
                "Type": "rightEyeBrowRight"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.2695908546447754,
                "X": 0.6085202693939209,
                "Type": "leftEyeLeft"
            },
            {
```

```
                "Y": 0.26716896891593933,
                "X": 0.6315826177597046,
                "Type": "leftEyeRight"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.26289820671081543,
                "X": 0.6202316880226135,
                "Type": "leftEyeUp"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.27123287320137024,
                "X": 0.6205548048019409,
                "Type": "leftEyeDown"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.2668408751487732,
                "X": 0.6663622260093689,
                "Type": "rightEyeLeft"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.26741549372673035,
                "X": 0.6910083889961243,
                "Type": "rightEyeRight"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.2614026665687561,
                "X": 0.6785826086997986,
                "Type": "rightEyeUp"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.27075251936912537,
                "X": 0.6789616942405701,
                "Type": "rightEyeDown"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.3211299479007721,
                "X": 0.6324167847633362,
                "Type": "noseLeft"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.32276326417922974,
                "X": 0.6558475494384766,
                "Type": "noseRight"
            },
```

```
                    {
                        "Y": 0.34385165572166443,
                        "X": 0.6444970965385437,
                        "Type": "mouthUp"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.3671635091304779,
                        "X": 0.6459195017814636,
                        "Type": "mouthDown"
                    }
                ],
                "Pose": {
                    "Yaw": -9.54541015625,
                    "Roll": -0.5709401965141296,
                    "Pitch": 0.6045494675636292
                },
                "Emotions": [
                    {
                        "Confidence": 39.90074157714844,
                        "Type": "HAPPY"
                    },
                    {
                        "Confidence": 23.38753890991211,
                        "Type": "CALM"
                    },
                    {
                        "Confidence": 5.840933322906494,
                        "Type": "CONFUSED"
                    }
                ],
                "AgeRange": {
                    "High": 63,
                    "Low": 45
                },
                "EyesOpen": {
                    "Confidence": 99.80887603759766,
                    "Value": true
                },
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.18562500178813934,
                    "Top": 0.1618015021085739,
                    "Left": 0.5575000047683716,
                    "Height": 0.24770642817020416
                },
```

```
                "Smile": {
                    "Confidence": 99.69740295410156,
                    "Value": false
                },
                "MouthOpen": {
                    "Confidence": 99.97393798828125,
                    "Value": false
                },
                "Quality": {
                    "Sharpness": 95.54405975341797,
                    "Brightness": 63.867706298828125
                },
                "Mustache": {
                    "Confidence": 97.05007934570312,
                    "Value": false
                },
                "Beard": {
                    "Confidence": 87.34505462646484,
                    "Value": false
                }
            },
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.18562500178813934,
                    "Top": 0.1618015021085739,
                    "Left": 0.5575000047683716,
                    "Height": 0.24770642817020416
                },
                "FaceId": "ce7ed422-2132-4a11-ab14-06c5c410f29f",
                "ExternalImageId": "example-image.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.993408203125,
                "ImageId": "8d67061e-90d2-598f-9fbd-29c8497039c0"
            }
        }
    ],
    "UnindexedFaces": [],
    "FaceModelVersion": "3.0",
    "OrientationCorrection": "ROTATE_0"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Adding Faces to a Collection nella Amazon Rekognition Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command IndexFacesReference AWS CLI .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.*;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class AddFacesToCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage: <collectionId> <sourceImage> <bucketName>

            Where:
                collectionName - The name of the collection.
                sourceImage - The name of the image (for example, pic1.png).
                bucketName - The name of the S3 bucket.
            """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        String sourceImage = args[1];
```

```
        String bucketName = args[2];;
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        addToCollection(rekClient, collectionId, bucketName, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Adds a face from an image to an Amazon Rekognition collection.
     *
     * @param rekClient     the Amazon Rekognition client
     * @param collectionId  the ID of the collection to add the face to
     * @param bucketName    the name of the Amazon S3 bucket containing the image
     * @param sourceImage   the name of the image file to add to the collection
     * @throws RekognitionException if there is an error while interacting with
the Amazon Rekognition service
     */
    public static void addToCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
collectionId, String bucketName, String sourceImage) {
        try {
            S3Object s3ObjectTarget = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(sourceImage)
                    .build();

            Image targetImage = Image.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3ObjectTarget)
                    .build();

            IndexFacesRequest facesRequest = IndexFacesRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .image(targetImage)
                    .maxFaces(1)
                    .qualityFilter(QualityFilter.AUTO)
                    .detectionAttributes(Attribute.DEFAULT)
                    .build();

            IndexFacesResponse facesResponse =
rekClient.indexFaces(facesRequest);
            System.out.println("Results for the image");
            System.out.println("\n Faces indexed:");
```

```
            List<FaceRecord> faceRecords = facesResponse.faceRecords();
            for (FaceRecord faceRecord : faceRecords) {
                System.out.println("  Face ID: " + faceRecord.face().faceId());
                System.out.println("  Location:" +
 faceRecord.faceDetail().boundingBox().toString());
            }

            List<UnindexedFace> unindexedFaces = facesResponse.unindexedFaces();
            System.out.println("Faces not indexed:");
            for (UnindexedFace unindexedFace : unindexedFaces) {
                System.out.println("  Location:" +
 unindexedFace.faceDetail().boundingBox().toString());
                System.out.println("  Reasons:");
                for (Reason reason : unindexedFace.reasons()) {
                    System.out.println("Reason:  " + reason);
                }
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la IndexFacessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun addToCollection(
    collectionIdVal: String?,
    sourceImage: String,
) {
```

```
    val souImage =
        Image {
            bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
        }

    val request =
        IndexFacesRequest {
            collectionId = collectionIdVal
            image = souImage
            maxFaces = 1
            qualityFilter = QualityFilter.Auto
            detectionAttributes = listOf(Attribute.Default)
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val facesResponse = rekClient.indexFaces(request)

        // Display the results.
        println("Results for the image")
        println("\n Faces indexed:")
        facesResponse.faceRecords?.forEach { faceRecord ->
            println("Face ID: ${faceRecord.face?.faceId}")
            println("Location: ${faceRecord.faceDetail?.boundingBox}")
        }

        println("Faces not indexed:")
        facesResponse.unindexedFaces?.forEach { unindexedFace ->
            println("Location: ${unindexedFace.faceDetail?.boundingBox}")
            println("Reasons:")

            unindexedFace.reasons?.forEach { reason ->
                println("Reason:  $reason")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, IndexFacesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
 self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
```

```
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def index_faces(self, image, max_faces):
        """
        Finds faces in the specified image, indexes them, and stores them in the
        collection.

        :param image: The image to index.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to index.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is a list of indexed faces.
                 The second element is a list of faces that couldn't be indexed.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.index_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                Image=image.image,
                ExternalImageId=image.image_name,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
                DetectionAttributes=["ALL"],
            )
            indexed_faces = [
                RekognitionFace({**face["Face"], **face["FaceDetail"]})
                for face in response["FaceRecords"]
            ]
            unindexed_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face["FaceDetail"])
                for face in response["UnindexedFaces"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Indexed %s faces in %s. Could not index %s faces.",
                len(indexed_faces),
                image.image_name,
                len(unindexed_faces),
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't index faces in image %s.",
image.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return indexed_faces, unindexed_faces
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta IndexFaces AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListCollections`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListCollections`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione dell'elenco delle raccolte.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses Amazon Rekognition to list the collection IDs in the
/// current account.
/// </summary>
public class ListCollections
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Listing collections");
        int limit = 10;

        var listCollectionsRequest = new ListCollectionsRequest
        {
            MaxResults = limit,
        };
```

```
            var listCollectionsResponse = new ListCollectionsResponse();

            do
            {
                if (listCollectionsResponse is not null)
                {
                    listCollectionsRequest.NextToken =
listCollectionsResponse.NextToken;
                }

                listCollectionsResponse = await
rekognitionClient.ListCollectionsAsync(listCollectionsRequest);

                listCollectionsResponse.CollectionIds.ForEach(id =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(id);
                });
            }
            while (listCollectionsResponse.NextToken is not null);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListCollectionssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare le raccolte disponibili

Il `list-collections` comando seguente elenca le raccolte disponibili nell' AWS account.

```
aws rekognition list-collections
```

Output:

```
{
    "FaceModelVersions": [
        "2.0",
        "3.0",
```

```
        "3.0",
        "3.0",
        "4.0",
        "1.0",
        "3.0",
        "4.0",
        "4.0",
        "4.0"
    ],
    "CollectionIds": [
        "MyCollection1",
        "MyCollection2",
        "MyCollection3",
        "MyCollection4",
        "MyCollection5",
        "MyCollection6",
        "MyCollection7",
        "MyCollection8",
        "MyCollection9",
        "MyCollection10"
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Listing Collections nella Amazon Rekognition Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command ListCollectionsReference AWS CLI .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ListCollectionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ListCollectionsResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListCollections {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Listing collections");
        listAllCollections(rekClient);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllCollections(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
        try {
            ListCollectionsRequest listCollectionsRequest =
 ListCollectionsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListCollectionsResponse response =
 rekClient.listCollections(listCollectionsRequest);
            List<String> collectionIds = response.collectionIds();
            for (String resultId : collectionIds) {
                System.out.println(resultId);
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListCollectionssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listAllCollections() {
    val request =
        ListCollectionsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.listCollections(request)
        response.collectionIds?.forEach { resultId ->
            println(resultId)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListCollectionsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RekognitionCollectionManager:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Rekognition collection management functions.
    This class is a thin wrapper around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition
 API.
    """

    def __init__(self, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the collection manager object.

        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def list_collections(self, max_results):
        """
        Lists collections for the current account.

        :param max_results: The maximum number of collections to return.
        :return: The list of collections for the current account.
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.rekognition_client.list_collections(MaxResults=max_results)
            collections = [
                RekognitionCollection({"CollectionId": col_id},
 self.rekognition_client)
                for col_id in response["CollectionIds"]
            ]
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't list collections.")
            raise
        else:
            return collections
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListCollections AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListFaces`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListFaces`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione dell'elenco dei volti in una raccolta.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to retrieve the list of faces
/// stored in a collection.
/// </summary>
public class ListFaces
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string collectionId = "MyCollection2";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();
```

```
            var listFacesResponse = new ListFacesResponse();
            Console.WriteLine($"Faces in collection {collectionId}");

            var listFacesRequest = new ListFacesRequest
            {
                CollectionId = collectionId,
                MaxResults = 1,
            };

            do
            {
                listFacesResponse = await
 rekognitionClient.ListFacesAsync(listFacesRequest);
                listFacesResponse.Faces.ForEach(face =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(face.FaceId);
                });

                listFacesRequest.NextToken = listFacesResponse.NextToken;
            }
            while (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(listFacesResponse.NextToken));
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFacessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare i volti di una raccolta

Il `list-faces` comando seguente elenca le facce della raccolta specificata.

```
aws rekognition list-faces \
    --collection-id MyCollection
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "FaceModelVersion": "3.0",
    "Faces": [
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.5216310024261475,
                "Top": 0.3256250023841858,
                "Left": 0.13394300639629364,
                "Height": 0.3918749988079071
            },
            "FaceId": "0040279c-0178-436e-b70a-e61b074e96b0",
            "ExternalImageId": "image1.jpg",
            "Confidence": 100.0,
            "ImageId": "f976e487-3719-5e2d-be8b-ea2724c26991"
        },
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.5074880123138428,
                "Top": 0.3774999976158142,
                "Left": 0.18302799761295319,
                "Height": 0.3812499940395355
            },
            "FaceId": "086261e8-6deb-4bc0-ac73-ab22323cc38d",
            "ExternalImageId": "image2.jpg",
            "Confidence": 99.99930572509766,
            "ImageId": "ae1593b0-a8f6-5e24-a306-abf529e276fa"
        },
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.5574039816856384,
                "Top": 0.37187498807907104,
                "Left": 0.14559100568294525,
                "Height": 0.4181250035762787
            },
            "FaceId": "11c4bd3c-19c5-4eb8-aecc-24feb93a26e1",
            "ExternalImageId": "image3.jpg",
            "Confidence": 99.99960327148438,
            "ImageId": "80739b4d-883f-5b78-97cf-5124038e26b9"
        },
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.18562500178813934,
                "Top": 0.1618019938468933,
                "Left": 0.5575000047683716,
                "Height": 0.24770599603652954
```

```
            },
            "FaceId": "13692fe4-990a-4679-b14a-5ac23d135eab",
            "ExternalImageId": "image4.jpg",
            "Confidence": 99.99340057373047,
            "ImageId": "8df18239-9ad1-5acd-a46a-6581ff98f51b"
        },
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.5307819843292236,
                "Top": 0.2862499952316284,
                "Left": 0.1564060002565384,
                "Height": 0.3987500071525574
            },
            "FaceId": "2eb5f3fd-e2a9-4b1c-a89f-afa0a518fe06",
            "ExternalImageId": "image5.jpg",
            "Confidence": 99.99970245361328,
            "ImageId": "3c314792-197d-528d-bbb6-798ed012c150"
        },
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.5773710012435913,
                "Top": 0.34437501430511475,
                "Left": 0.12396000325679779,
                "Height": 0.4337500035762787
            },
            "FaceId": "57189455-42b0-4839-a86c-abda48b13174",
            "ExternalImageId": "image6.jpg",
            "Confidence": 100.0,
            "ImageId": "0aff2f37-e7a2-5dbc-a3a3-4ef6ec18eaa0"
        },
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.5349419713020325,
                "Top": 0.29124999046325684,
                "Left": 0.16389399766921997,
                "Height": 0.40187498927116394
            },
            "FaceId": "745f7509-b1fa-44e0-8b95-367b1359638a",
            "ExternalImageId": "image7.jpg",
            "Confidence": 99.99979400634766,
            "ImageId": "67a34327-48d1-5179-b042-01e52ccfeada"
        },
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
```

```
                "Width": 0.41499999165534973,
                "Top": 0.09187500178813934,
                "Left": 0.28083300590515137,
                "Height": 0.3112500011920929
            },
            "FaceId": "8d3cfc70-4ba8-4b36-9644-90fba29c2dac",
            "ExternalImageId": "image8.jpg",
            "Confidence": 99.99769592285156,
            "ImageId": "a294da46-2cb1-5cc4-9045-61d7ca567662"
        },
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.48166701197624207,
                "Top": 0.20999999344348907,
                "Left": 0.21250000596046448,
                "Height": 0.36125001311302185
            },
            "FaceId": "bd4ceb4d-9acc-4ab7-8ef8-1c2d2ba0a66a",
            "ExternalImageId": "image9.jpg",
            "Confidence": 99.99949645996094,
            "ImageId": "5e1a7588-e5a0-5ee3-bd00-c642518dfe3a"
        },
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.18562500178813934,
                "Top": 0.1618019938468933,
                "Left": 0.5575000047683716,
                "Height": 0.24770599603652954
            },
            "FaceId": "ce7ed422-2132-4a11-ab14-06c5c410f29f",
            "ExternalImageId": "image10.jpg",
            "Confidence": 99.99340057373047,
            "ImageId": "8d67061e-90d2-598f-9fbd-29c8497039c0"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Listing Faces in a Collection nella Amazon Rekognition Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command ListFacesReference AWS CLI .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Face;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ListFacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ListFacesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListFacesInCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <collectionId>

                Where:
                   collectionId - The name of the collection.\s
                """;

        if (args.length < 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String collectionId = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Faces in collection " + collectionId);
        listFacesCollection(rekClient, collectionId);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void listFacesCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionId) {
        try {
            ListFacesRequest facesRequest = ListFacesRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListFacesResponse facesResponse = rekClient.listFaces(facesRequest);
            List<Face> faces = facesResponse.faces();
            for (Face face : faces) {
                System.out.println("Confidence level there is a face: " +
 face.confidence());
                System.out.println("The face Id value is " + face.faceId());
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFacessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listFacesCollection(collectionIdVal: String?) {
    val request =
        ListFacesRequest {
            collectionId = collectionIdVal
            maxResults = 10
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.listFaces(request)
        response.faces?.forEach { face ->
            println("Confidence level there is a face: ${face.confidence}")
            println("The face Id value is ${face.faceId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListFacesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RekognitionCollection:
```

```
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def list_faces(self, max_results):
        """
        Lists the faces currently indexed in the collection.

        :param max_results: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: The list of faces in the collection.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.rekognition_client.list_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id, MaxResults=max_results
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["Faces"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in collection %s.", len(faces),
self.collection_id
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't list faces in collection %s.", self.collection_id
            )
            raise
        else:
            return faces
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListFaces AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`RecognizeCelebrities`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RecognizeCelebrities`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Riconoscimento delle celebrità in un'immagine.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to use Amazon Rekognition to identify celebrities in a photo.
    /// </summary>
    public class CelebritiesInImage
    {
        public static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            string photo = "moviestars.jpg";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var recognizeCelebritiesRequest = new RecognizeCelebritiesRequest();

            var img = new Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();
            byte[] data = null;
            try
            {
                using var fs = new FileStream(photo, FileMode.Open,
FileAccess.Read);
                data = new byte[fs.Length];
                fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
            }
            catch (Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Failed to load file {photo}");
                return;
            }

            img.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            recognizeCelebritiesRequest.Image = img;

            Console.WriteLine($"Looking for celebrities in image {photo}\n");

            var recognizeCelebritiesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.RecognizeCelebritiesAsync(recognizeCelebritiesRequest);


Console.WriteLine($"{recognizeCelebritiesResponse.CelebrityFaces.Count}
celebrity(s) were recognized.\n");
            recognizeCelebritiesResponse.CelebrityFaces.ForEach(celeb =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Celebrity recognized: {celeb.Name}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Celebrity ID: {celeb.Id}");
                BoundingBox boundingBox = celeb.Face.BoundingBox;
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"position: {boundingBox.Left}
{boundingBox.Top}");
                Console.WriteLine("Further information (if available):");
                celeb.Urls.ForEach(url =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(url);
                });
            });


Console.WriteLine($"{recognizeCelebritiesResponse.UnrecognizedFaces.Count}
face(s) were unrecognized.");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RecognizeCelebritiessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per riconoscere le celebrità in un'immagine

Il `recognize-celebrities` comando seguente riconosce le celebrità nell'immagine specificata archiviata in un bucket Amazon S3. :

```
aws rekognition recognize-celebrities \
    --image "S3Object={Bucket=MyImageS3Bucket,Name=moviestars.jpg}"
```

Output:

```
{
    "UnrecognizedFaces": [
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.14416666328907013,
                "Top": 0.07777778059244156,
                "Left": 0.625,
                "Height": 0.2746031880378723
```

```
            },
            "Confidence": 99.9990234375,
            "Pose": {
                "Yaw": 10.80408763885498,
                "Roll": -12.761146545410156,
                "Pitch": 10.96889877319336
            },
            "Quality": {
                "Sharpness": 94.1185531616211,
                "Brightness": 79.18367004394531
            },
            "Landmarks": [
                {
                    "Y": 0.18220913410186768,
                    "X": 0.6702951788902283,
                    "Type": "eyeLeft"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.16337193548679352,
                    "X": 0.7188183665275574,
                    "Type": "eyeRight"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.20739148557186127,
                    "X": 0.7055801749229431,
                    "Type": "nose"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.2889308035373688,
                    "X": 0.687512218952179,
                    "Type": "mouthLeft"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.2706988751888275,
                    "X": 0.7250053286552429,
                    "Type": "mouthRight"
                }
            ]
        }
    ],
    "CelebrityFaces": [
        {
            "MatchConfidence": 100.0,
            "Face": {
```

```
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.14000000059604645,
                    "Top": 0.1190476194024086,
                    "Left": 0.82833331823349,
                    "Height": 0.2666666805744171
                },
                "Confidence": 99.99359130859375,
                "Pose": {
                    "Yaw": -10.509642601013184,
                    "Roll": -14.51749324798584,
                    "Pitch": 13.799399375915527
                },
                "Quality": {
                    "Sharpness": 78.74752044677734,
                    "Brightness": 42.201324462890625
                },
                "Landmarks": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.2290833294391632,
                        "X": 0.8709492087364197,
                        "Type": "eyeLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.20639978349208832,
                        "X": 0.9153988361358643,
                        "Type": "eyeRight"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.25417643785476685,
                        "X": 0.8907724022865295,
                        "Type": "nose"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.32729196548461914,
                        "X": 0.8876466155052185,
                        "Type": "mouthLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.3115464746952057,
                        "X": 0.9238573312759399,
                        "Type": "mouthRight"
                    }
                ]
            },
```

```
            "Name": "Celeb A",
            "Urls": [
                "www.imdb.com/name/aaaaaaaaa"
            ],
            "Id": "1111111"
        },
        {
            "MatchConfidence": 97.0,
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.13333334028720856,
                    "Top": 0.2492063492536544 8,
                    "Left": 0.4449999928474426,
                    "Height": 0.2539682686328888
                },
                "Confidence": 99.99979400634766,
                "Pose": {
                    "Yaw": 6.557040691375732,
                    "Roll": -7.316643714904785,
                    "Pitch": 9.272967338562012
                },
                "Quality": {
                    "Sharpness": 83.23492431640625,
                    "Brightness": 78.83267974853516
                },
                "Landmarks": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.3625510632991791,
                        "X": 0.48898839950561523,
                        "Type": "eyeLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.35366007685661316,
                        "X": 0.5313721299171448,
                        "Type": "eyeRight"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.3894785940647125,
                        "X": 0.5173314809799194,
                        "Type": "nose"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.44889405369758606,
                        "X": 0.5020005702972412,
```

```
                        "Type": "mouthLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.4408611059188843,
                        "X": 0.5351271629333496,
                        "Type": "mouthRight"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Name": "Celeb B",
            "Urls": [
                "www.imdb.com/name/bbbbbbbbb"
            ],
            "Id": "2222222"
        },
        {
            "MatchConfidence": 100.0,
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.12416666746139526,
                    "Top": 0.2968254089355469,
                    "Left": 0.2150000035762787,
                    "Height": 0.23650793731212616
                },
                "Confidence": 99.99958801269531,
                "Pose": {
                    "Yaw": 7.801797866821289,
                    "Roll": -8.326810836791992,
                    "Pitch": 7.844768047332764
                },
                "Quality": {
                    "Sharpness": 86.93206024169922,
                    "Brightness": 79.81291198730469
                },
                "Landmarks": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.4027804136276245,
                        "X": 0.2575301229953766,
                        "Type": "eyeLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.3934555947780609,
                        "X": 0.2956969439983368,
                        "Type": "eyeRight"
```

```
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.4309830069541931,
                        "X": 0.2837020754814148,
                        "Type": "nose"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.48186683654785156,
                        "X": 0.26812544465065,
                        "Type": "mouthLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.47338807582855225,
                        "X": 0.29905644059181213,
                        "Type": "mouthRight"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Name": "Celeb C",
            "Urls": [
                "www.imdb.com/name/ccccccccc"
            ],
            "Id": "3333333"
        },
        {
            "MatchConfidence": 97.0,
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.11916666477918625,
                    "Top": 0.3698412775993347,
                    "Left": 0.008333333767950535,
                    "Height": 0.22698412835597992
                },
                "Confidence": 99.99999237060547,
                "Pose": {
                    "Yaw": 16.38478660583496,
                    "Roll": -1.0260354280471802,
                    "Pitch": 5.975185394287109
                },
                "Quality": {
                    "Sharpness": 83.23492431640625,
                    "Brightness": 61.408443450927734
                },
                "Landmarks": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Y": 0.4632347822189331,
                        "X": 0.049406956881284714,
                        "Type": "eyeLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.46388113498687744,
                        "X": 0.08722897619009018,
                        "Type": "eyeRight"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.5020678639411926,
                        "X": 0.0758260041475296,
                        "Type": "nose"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.544157862663269,
                        "X": 0.054029736667871475,
                        "Type": "mouthLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.5463630557060242,
                        "X": 0.08464983850717545,
                        "Type": "mouthRight"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Name": "Celeb D",
            "Urls": [
                "www.imdb.com/name/ddddddddd"
            ],
            "Id": "4444444"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Riconoscere le celebrità in un'immagine nella Amazon Rekognition Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. RecognizeCelebritiesAWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.*;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class RecognizeCelebrities {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:   <bucketName> <sourceImage>

                Where:
                   bucketName - The name of the S3 bucket where the images are
 stored.
                   sourceImage - The path to the image (for example, C:\\AWS\
\pic1.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];;
        String sourceImage = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Locating celebrities in " + sourceImage);
        recognizeAllCelebrities(rekClient, bucketName, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Recognizes all celebrities in an image stored in an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param rekClient    the Amazon Rekognition client used to perform the
celebrity recognition operation
     * @param bucketName   the name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the source
image is stored
     * @param sourceImage  the name of the source image file stored in the Amazon
S3 bucket
     */
    public static void recognizeAllCelebrities(RekognitionClient rekClient,
String bucketName, String sourceImage) {
        try {
            S3Object s3ObjectTarget = S3Object.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .name(sourceImage)
                .build();

            Image souImage = Image.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3ObjectTarget)
                    .build();

            RecognizeCelebritiesRequest request =
RecognizeCelebritiesRequest.builder()
                    .image(souImage)
                    .build();
```

```
            RecognizeCelebritiesResponse result =
 rekClient.recognizeCelebrities(request);
            List<Celebrity> celebs = result.celebrityFaces();
            System.out.println(celebs.size() + " celebrity(s) were recognized.
\n");
            for (Celebrity celebrity : celebs) {
                System.out.println("Celebrity recognized: " + celebrity.name());
                System.out.println("Celebrity ID: " + celebrity.id());

                System.out.println("Further information (if available):");
                for (String url : celebrity.urls()) {
                    System.out.println(url);
                }
                System.out.println();
            }
            System.out.println(result.unrecognizedFaces().size() + " face(s) were
 unrecognized.");

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RecognizeCelebritiessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun recognizeAllCelebrities(sourceImage: String?) {
    val souImage =
```

```
        Image {
            bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
        }

    val request =
        RecognizeCelebritiesRequest {
            image = souImage
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.recognizeCelebrities(request)
        response.celebrityFaces?.forEach { celebrity ->
            println("Celebrity recognized: ${celebrity.name}")
            println("Celebrity ID:${celebrity.id}")
            println("Further information (if available):")
            celebrity.urls?.forEach { url ->
                println(url)
            }
        }
        println("${response.unrecognizedFaces?.size} face(s) were unrecognized.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RecognizeCelebritiesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """
```

```
    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def recognize_celebrities(self):
        """
        Detects celebrities in the image.

        :return: A tuple. The first element is the list of celebrities found in
                 the image. The second element is the list of faces that were
                 detected but did not match any known celebrities.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.rekognition_client.recognize_celebrities(Image=self.image)
            celebrities = [
                RekognitionCelebrity(celeb) for celeb in
response["CelebrityFaces"]
            ]
            other_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["UnrecognizedFaces"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s celebrities and %s other faces in %s.",
                len(celebrities),
                len(other_faces),
                self.image_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect celebrities in %s.",
self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return celebrities, other_faces
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RecognizeCelebrities AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`SearchFaces`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SearchFaces`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ricerca di un volto (ID volto).

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to find faces in an image that
/// match the face Id provided in the method request.
/// </summary>
public class SearchFacesMatchingId
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string collectionId = "MyCollection";
        string faceId = "xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        // Search collection for faces matching the face id.
```

```
            var searchFacesRequest = new SearchFacesRequest
            {
                CollectionId = collectionId,
                FaceId = faceId,
                FaceMatchThreshold = 70F,
                MaxFaces = 2,
            };

            SearchFacesResponse searchFacesResponse = await
 rekognitionClient.SearchFacesAsync(searchFacesRequest);

            Console.WriteLine("Face matching faceId " + faceId);

            Console.WriteLine("Matche(s): ");
            searchFacesResponse.FaceMatches.ForEach(face =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"FaceId: {face.Face.FaceId} Similarity:
 {face.Similarity}");
            });
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SearchFacessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per cercare volti in una raccolta che corrispondano a un Face ID.

Il `search-faces` comando seguente cerca i volti in una raccolta che corrispondono al face ID specificato.

```
aws rekognition search-faces \
    --face-id 8d3cfc70-4ba8-4b36-9644-90fba29c2dac \
    --collection-id MyCollection
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "SearchedFaceId": "8d3cfc70-4ba8-4b36-9644-90fba29c2dac",
    "FaceModelVersion": "3.0",
    "FaceMatches": [
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.48166701197624207,
                    "Top": 0.20999999344348907,
                    "Left": 0.21250000596046448,
                    "Height": 0.36125001311302185
                },
                "FaceId": "bd4ceb4d-9acc-4ab7-8ef8-1c2d2ba0a66a",
                "ExternalImageId": "image1.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99949645996094,
                "ImageId": "5e1a7588-e5a0-5ee3-bd00-c642518dfe3a"
            },
            "Similarity": 99.30997467041016
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.18562500178813934,
                    "Top": 0.1618019938468933,
                    "Left": 0.5575000047683716,
                    "Height": 0.24770599603652954
                },
                "FaceId": "ce7ed422-2132-4a11-ab14-06c5c410f29f",
                "ExternalImageId": "example-image.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99340057373047,
                "ImageId": "8d67061e-90d2-598f-9fbd-29c8497039c0"
            },
            "Similarity": 99.24862670898438
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.18562500178813934,
                    "Top": 0.1618019938468933,
                    "Left": 0.5575000047683716,
                    "Height": 0.24770599603652954
                },
                "FaceId": "13692fe4-990a-4679-b14a-5ac23d135eab",
                "ExternalImageId": "image3.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99340057373047,
```

```
                "ImageId": "8df18239-9ad1-5acd-a46a-6581ff98f51b"
            },
            "Similarity": 99.24862670898438
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.5349419713020325,
                    "Top": 0.29124999046325684,
                    "Left": 0.16389399766921997,
                    "Height": 0.40187498927116394
                },
                "FaceId": "745f7509-b1fa-44e0-8b95-367b1359638a",
                "ExternalImageId": "image9.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99979400634766,
                "ImageId": "67a34327-48d1-5179-b042-01e52ccfeada"
            },
            "Similarity": 96.73158264160156
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.5307819843292236,
                    "Top": 0.2862499952316284,
                    "Left": 0.1564060002565384,
                    "Height": 0.3987500071525574
                },
                "FaceId": "2eb5f3fd-e2a9-4b1c-a89f-afa0a518fe06",
                "ExternalImageId": "image10.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99970245361328,
                "ImageId": "3c314792-197d-528d-bbb6-798ed012c150"
            },
            "Similarity": 96.48291015625
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.5074880123138428,
                    "Top": 0.3774999976158142,
                    "Left": 0.18302799761295319,
                    "Height": 0.3812499940395355
                },
                "FaceId": "086261e8-6deb-4bc0-ac73-ab22323cc38d",
                "ExternalImageId": "image6.jpg",
```

```
                "Confidence": 99.99930572509766,
                "ImageId": "ae1593b0-a8f6-5e24-a306-abf529e276fa"
            },
            "Similarity": 96.43287658691406
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.5574039816856384,
                    "Top": 0.37187498807907104,
                    "Left": 0.14559100568294525,
                    "Height": 0.4181250035762787
                },
                "FaceId": "11c4bd3c-19c5-4eb8-aecc-24feb93a26e1",
                "ExternalImageId": "image5.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99960327148438,
                "ImageId": "80739b4d-883f-5b78-97cf-5124038e26b9"
            },
            "Similarity": 95.25305938720703
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.5773710012435913,
                    "Top": 0.34437501430511475,
                    "Left": 0.12396000325679779,
                    "Height": 0.4337500035762787
                },
                "FaceId": "57189455-42b0-4839-a86c-abda48b13174",
                "ExternalImageId": "image8.jpg",
                "Confidence": 100.0,
                "ImageId": "0aff2f37-e7a2-5dbc-a3a3-4ef6ec18eaa0"
            },
            "Similarity": 95.22837829589844
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Ricerca di un volto utilizzando il relativo Face ID nella Amazon Rekognition Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command SearchFacesReference AWS CLI .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SearchFacesByImageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Image;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SearchFacesByImageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.FaceMatch;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SearchFaceMatchingImageCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <collectionId> <sourceImage>

                Where:
```

```
                    collectionId - The id of the collection. \s
                    sourceImage - The path to the image (for example, C:\\AWS\
\pic1.png).\s

                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        String sourceImage = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Searching for a face in a collections");
        searchFaceInCollection(rekClient, collectionId, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void searchFaceInCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionId, String sourceImage) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(new
 File(sourceImage));
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);
            Image souImage = Image.builder()
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            SearchFacesByImageRequest facesByImageRequest =
 SearchFacesByImageRequest.builder()
                    .image(souImage)
                    .maxFaces(10)
                    .faceMatchThreshold(70F)
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .build();

            SearchFacesByImageResponse imageResponse =
 rekClient.searchFacesByImage(facesByImageRequest);
            System.out.println("Faces matching in the collection");
```

```
            List<FaceMatch> faceImageMatches = imageResponse.faceMatches();
            for (FaceMatch face : faceImageMatches) {
                System.out.println("The similarity level is  " +
 face.similarity());
                System.out.println();
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SearchFacessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
```

```
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def search_faces(self, face_id, threshold, max_faces):
        """
        Searches for faces in the collection that match another face from the
        collection.

        :param face_id: The ID of the face in the collection to search for.
        :param threshold: The match confidence must be greater than this value
                          for a face to be included in the results.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: The list of matching faces found in the collection. This list
does
                 not contain the face specified by `face_id`.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.search_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                FaceId=face_id,
                FaceMatchThreshold=threshold,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
            )
```

```
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face["Face"]) for face in
response["FaceMatches"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in %s that match %s.",
                len(faces),
                self.collection_id,
                face_id,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't search for faces in %s that match %s.",
                self.collection_id,
                face_id,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return faces
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SearchFaces AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`SearchFacesByImage`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SearchFacesByImage`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ricerca di un volto (immagine).

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to search for images matching those
    /// in a collection.
    /// </summary>
    public class SearchFacesMatchingImage
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string collectionId = "MyCollection";
            string bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            string photo = "input.jpg";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            // Get an image object from S3 bucket.
            var image = new Image()
            {
                S3Object = new S3Object()
                {
                    Bucket = bucket,
                    Name = photo,
                },
            };

            var searchFacesByImageRequest = new SearchFacesByImageRequest()
            {
                CollectionId = collectionId,
                Image = image,
                FaceMatchThreshold = 70F,
                MaxFaces = 2,
            };

            SearchFacesByImageResponse searchFacesByImageResponse = await
rekognitionClient.SearchFacesByImageAsync(searchFacesByImageRequest);

            Console.WriteLine("Faces matching largest face in image from " +
photo);
            searchFacesByImageResponse.FaceMatches.ForEach(face =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"FaceId: {face.Face.FaceId}, Similarity:
{face.Similarity}");
            });
        }
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SearchFacesByImagesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per cercare volti in una raccolta che corrispondano al volto più grande di un'immagine.

Il `search-faces-by-image` comando seguente cerca i volti in una raccolta che corrispondono al volto più grande dell'immagine specificata. :

```
aws rekognition search-faces-by-image \
    --image '{"S3Object":
{"Bucket":"MyImageS3Bucket","Name":"ExamplePerson.jpg"}}' \
    --collection-id MyFaceImageCollection

{
    "SearchedFaceBoundingBox": {
        "Width": 0.18562500178813934,
        "Top": 0.1618015021085739,
        "Left": 0.5575000047683716,
        "Height": 0.24770642817020416
    },
    "SearchedFaceConfidence": 99.993408203125,
    "FaceMatches": [
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.18562500178813934,
                    "Top": 0.1618019938468933,
                    "Left": 0.5575000047683716,
                    "Height": 0.24770599603652954
                },
                "FaceId": "ce7ed422-2132-4a11-ab14-06c5c410f29f",
                "ExternalImageId": "example-image.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99340057373047,
                "ImageId": "8d67061e-90d2-598f-9fbd-29c8497039c0"
            },
```

```
            "Similarity": 99.97913360595703
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.18562500178813934,
                    "Top": 0.1618019938468933,
                    "Left": 0.5575000047683716,
                    "Height": 0.24770599603652954
                },
                "FaceId": "13692fe4-990a-4679-b14a-5ac23d135eab",
                "ExternalImageId": "image3.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99340057373047,
                "ImageId": "8df18239-9ad1-5acd-a46a-6581ff98f51b"
            },
            "Similarity": 99.97913360595703
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.41499999165534973,
                    "Top": 0.09187500178813934,
                    "Left": 0.28083300590515137,
                    "Height": 0.3112500011920929
                },
                "FaceId": "8d3cfc70-4ba8-4b36-9644-90fba29c2dac",
                "ExternalImageId": "image2.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99769592285156,
                "ImageId": "a294da46-2cb1-5cc4-9045-61d7ca567662"
            },
            "Similarity": 99.18069458007812
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.48166701197624207,
                    "Top": 0.20999999344348907,
                    "Left": 0.21250000596046448,
                    "Height": 0.36125001311302185
                },
                "FaceId": "bd4ceb4d-9acc-4ab7-8ef8-1c2d2ba0a66a",
                "ExternalImageId": "image1.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99949645996094,
                "ImageId": "5e1a7588-e5a0-5ee3-bd00-c642518dfe3a"
```

```
            },
            "Similarity": 98.66607666015625
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.5349419713020325,
                    "Top": 0.29124999046325684,
                    "Left": 0.16389399766921997,
                    "Height": 0.40187498927116394
                },
                "FaceId": "745f7509-b1fa-44e0-8b95-367b1359638a",
                "ExternalImageId": "image9.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99979400634766,
                "ImageId": "67a34327-48d1-5179-b042-01e52ccfeada"
            },
            "Similarity": 98.24278259277344
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.5307819843292236,
                    "Top": 0.2862499952316284,
                    "Left": 0.1564060002565384,
                    "Height": 0.3987500071525574
                },
                "FaceId": "2eb5f3fd-e2a9-4b1c-a89f-afa0a518fe06",
                "ExternalImageId": "image10.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99970245361328,
                "ImageId": "3c314792-197d-528d-bbb6-798ed012c150"
            },
            "Similarity": 98.10665893554688
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.5074880123138428,
                    "Top": 0.3774999976158142,
                    "Left": 0.18302799761295319,
                    "Height": 0.3812499940395355
                },
                "FaceId": "086261e8-6deb-4bc0-ac73-ab22323cc38d",
                "ExternalImageId": "image6.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99930572509766,
```

```
                "ImageId": "ae1593b0-a8f6-5e24-a306-abf529e276fa"
            },
            "Similarity": 98.10526275634766
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.5574039816856384,
                    "Top": 0.37187498807907104,
                    "Left": 0.14559100568294525,
                    "Height": 0.4181250035762787
                },
                "FaceId": "11c4bd3c-19c5-4eb8-aecc-24feb93a26e1",
                "ExternalImageId": "image5.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99960327148438,
                "ImageId": "80739b4d-883f-5b78-97cf-5124038e26b9"
            },
            "Similarity": 97.94659423828125
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.5773710012435913,
                    "Top": 0.34437501430511475,
                    "Left": 0.12396000325679779,
                    "Height": 0.4337500035762787
                },
                "FaceId": "57189455-42b0-4839-a86c-abda48b13174",
                "ExternalImageId": "image8.jpg",
                "Confidence": 100.0,
                "ImageId": "0aff2f37-e7a2-5dbc-a3a3-4ef6ec18eaa0"
            },
            "Similarity": 97.93476867675781
        }
    ],

 "FaceModelVersion": "3.0"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Searching for a face using an image nella Amazon Rekognition Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command SearchFacesByImageReference AWS CLI .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SearchFacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SearchFacesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.FaceMatch;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SearchFaceMatchingIdCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <collectionId> <sourceImage>

                Where:
                   collectionId - The id of the collection. \s
                   sourceImage - The path to the image (for example, C:\\AWS\
\pic1.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        String faceId = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Searching for a face in a collections");
        searchFacebyId(rekClient, collectionId, faceId);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void searchFacebyId(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionId, String faceId) {
        try {
            SearchFacesRequest searchFacesRequest = SearchFacesRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .faceId(faceId)
                    .faceMatchThreshold(70F)
                    .maxFaces(2)
                    .build();

            SearchFacesResponse imageResponse =
 rekClient.searchFaces(searchFacesRequest);
            System.out.println("Faces matching in the collection");
            List<FaceMatch> faceImageMatches = imageResponse.faceMatches();
            for (FaceMatch face : faceImageMatches) {
                System.out.println("The similarity level is  " +
 face.similarity());
                System.out.println();
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SearchFacesByImagesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
 self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
```

```
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def search_faces_by_image(self, image, threshold, max_faces):
        """
        Searches for faces in the collection that match the largest face in the
        reference image.

        :param image: The image that contains the reference face to search for.
        :param threshold: The match confidence must be greater than this value
                          for a face to be included in the results.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is the face found in the reference
image.
                 The second element is the list of matching faces found in the
                 collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.search_faces_by_image(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                Image=image.image,
                FaceMatchThreshold=threshold,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
            )
            image_face = RekognitionFace(
                {
                    "BoundingBox": response["SearchedFaceBoundingBox"],
                    "Confidence": response["SearchedFaceConfidence"],
                }
            )
            collection_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face["Face"]) for face in response["FaceMatches"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in the collection that match the largest "
                "face in %s.",
                len(collection_faces),
                image.image_name,
```

```
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't search for faces in %s that match %s.",
                self.collection_id,
                image.image_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return image_face, collection_faces
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SearchFacesByImage AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Rekognition AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Amazon Rekognition con. AWS SDKs Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Amazon Rekognition o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Crea una raccolta Amazon Rekognition e trova volti al suo interno utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Creazione di un'applicazione di gestione delle risorse fotografiche che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto utilizzando etichette
- Rileva PPE nelle immagini con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Rileva e visualizza elementi nelle immagini con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Rileva i volti in un'immagine utilizzando un AWS SDK
- Rileva le informazioni nei video utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e l'SDK AWS
- Rileva oggetti nelle immagini con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Rileva persone e oggetti in un video con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS

- Salva EXIF e altre informazioni sull'immagine utilizzando un SDK AWS

Crea una raccolta Amazon Rekognition e trova volti al suo interno utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea una raccolta Amazon Rekognition.
- Aggiungi immagini alla raccolta e rileva i volti al suo interno.
- Cerca nella raccolta i volti che corrispondono a un'immagine di riferimento.
- Eliminare una raccolta.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ricerca dei volti in una raccolta.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea classi che eseguono il wrap delle funzioni di Amazon Rekognition.

```
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from rekognition_objects import RekognitionFace
from rekognition_image_detection import RekognitionImage

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
```

```
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    @classmethod
    def from_file(cls, image_file_name, rekognition_client, image_name=None):
        """
        Creates a RekognitionImage object from a local file.

        :param image_file_name: The file name of the image. The file is opened
 and its
                                bytes are read.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        :param image_name: The name of the image. If this is not specified, the
                           file name is used as the image name.
        :return: The RekognitionImage object, initialized with image bytes from
 the
                 file.
        """
        with open(image_file_name, "rb") as img_file:
            image = {"Bytes": img_file.read()}
        name = image_file_name if image_name is None else image_name
        return cls(image, name, rekognition_client)


class RekognitionCollectionManager:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Rekognition collection management functions.
    This class is a thin wrapper around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition
 API.
    """
```

```
    def __init__(self, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the collection manager object.

        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def create_collection(self, collection_id):
        """
        Creates an empty collection.

        :param collection_id: Text that identifies the collection.
        :return: The newly created collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.create_collection(
                CollectionId=collection_id
            )
            response["CollectionId"] = collection_id
            collection = RekognitionCollection(response, self.rekognition_client)
            logger.info("Created collection %s.", collection_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create collection %s.", collection_id)
            raise
        else:
            return collection


    def list_collections(self, max_results):
        """
        Lists collections for the current account.

        :param max_results: The maximum number of collections to return.
        :return: The list of collections for the current account.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.rekognition_client.list_collections(MaxResults=max_results)
            collections = [
                RekognitionCollection({"CollectionId": col_id},
self.rekognition_client)
```

```
                for col_id in response["CollectionIds"]
            ]
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list collections.")
            raise
        else:
            return collections



class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
 self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
```

```
        )


    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders parts of the collection data to a dict.

        :return: The collection data as a dict.
        """
        rendering = {
            "collection_id": self.collection_id,
            "collection_arn": self.collection_arn,
            "face_count": self.face_count,
            "created": self.created,
        }
        return rendering


    def describe_collection(self):
        """
        Gets data about the collection from the Amazon Rekognition service.

        :return: The collection rendered as a dict.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.describe_collection(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id
            )
            # Work around capitalization of Arn vs. ARN
            response["CollectionArn"] = response.get("CollectionARN")
            (
                self.collection_arn,
                self.face_count,
                self.created,
            ) = self._unpack_collection(response)
            logger.info("Got data for collection %s.", self.collection_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for collection %s.",
self.collection_id)
            raise
        else:
            return self.to_dict()
```

```
    def delete_collection(self):
        """
        Deletes the collection.
        """
        try:

self.rekognition_client.delete_collection(CollectionId=self.collection_id)
            logger.info("Deleted collection %s.", self.collection_id)
            self.collection_id = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete collection %s.",
self.collection_id)
            raise


    def index_faces(self, image, max_faces):
        """
        Finds faces in the specified image, indexes them, and stores them in the
        collection.

        :param image: The image to index.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to index.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is a list of indexed faces.
                 The second element is a list of faces that couldn't be indexed.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.index_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                Image=image.image,
                ExternalImageId=image.image_name,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
                DetectionAttributes=["ALL"],
            )
            indexed_faces = [
                RekognitionFace({**face["Face"], **face["FaceDetail"]})
                for face in response["FaceRecords"]
            ]
            unindexed_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face["FaceDetail"])
                for face in response["UnindexedFaces"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Indexed %s faces in %s. Could not index %s faces.",
                len(indexed_faces),
```

```
                image.image_name,
                len(unindexed_faces),
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't index faces in image %s.",
image.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return indexed_faces, unindexed_faces


    def list_faces(self, max_results):
        """
        Lists the faces currently indexed in the collection.

        :param max_results: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: The list of faces in the collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.list_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id, MaxResults=max_results
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["Faces"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in collection %s.", len(faces),
self.collection_id
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't list faces in collection %s.", self.collection_id
            )
            raise
        else:
            return faces


    def search_faces(self, face_id, threshold, max_faces):
        """
        Searches for faces in the collection that match another face from the
        collection.

        :param face_id: The ID of the face in the collection to search for.
        :param threshold: The match confidence must be greater than this value
                          for a face to be included in the results.
```

```
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: The list of matching faces found in the collection. This list
does
                 not contain the face specified by `face_id`.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.search_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                FaceId=face_id,
                FaceMatchThreshold=threshold,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face["Face"]) for face in
response["FaceMatches"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in %s that match %s.",
                len(faces),
                self.collection_id,
                face_id,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't search for faces in %s that match %s.",
                self.collection_id,
                face_id,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return faces


    def search_faces_by_image(self, image, threshold, max_faces):
        """
        Searches for faces in the collection that match the largest face in the
        reference image.

        :param image: The image that contains the reference face to search for.
        :param threshold: The match confidence must be greater than this value
                          for a face to be included in the results.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is the face found in the reference
image.
                 The second element is the list of matching faces found in the
                 collection.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.search_faces_by_image(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                Image=image.image,
                FaceMatchThreshold=threshold,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
            )
            image_face = RekognitionFace(
                {
                    "BoundingBox": response["SearchedFaceBoundingBox"],
                    "Confidence": response["SearchedFaceConfidence"],
                }
            )
            collection_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face["Face"]) for face in response["FaceMatches"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in the collection that match the largest "
                "face in %s.",
                len(collection_faces),
                image.image_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't search for faces in %s that match %s.",
                self.collection_id,
                image.image_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return image_face, collection_faces


class RekognitionFace:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition face."""

    def __init__(self, face, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the face object.

        :param face: Face data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                     functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the face was detected, if the face was
```

```
                            detected in a video.
        """
        self.bounding_box = face.get("BoundingBox")
        self.confidence = face.get("Confidence")
        self.landmarks = face.get("Landmarks")
        self.pose = face.get("Pose")
        self.quality = face.get("Quality")
        age_range = face.get("AgeRange")
        if age_range is not None:
            self.age_range = (age_range.get("Low"), age_range.get("High"))
        else:
            self.age_range = None
        self.smile = face.get("Smile", {}).get("Value")
        self.eyeglasses = face.get("Eyeglasses", {}).get("Value")
        self.sunglasses = face.get("Sunglasses", {}).get("Value")
        self.gender = face.get("Gender", {}).get("Value", None)
        self.beard = face.get("Beard", {}).get("Value")
        self.mustache = face.get("Mustache", {}).get("Value")
        self.eyes_open = face.get("EyesOpen", {}).get("Value")
        self.mouth_open = face.get("MouthOpen", {}).get("Value")
        self.emotions = [
            emo.get("Type")
            for emo in face.get("Emotions", [])
            if emo.get("Confidence", 0) > 50
        ]
        self.face_id = face.get("FaceId")
        self.image_id = face.get("ImageId")
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the face data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the face data.
        """
        rendering = {}
        if self.bounding_box is not None:
            rendering["bounding_box"] = self.bounding_box
        if self.age_range is not None:
            rendering["age"] = f"{self.age_range[0]} - {self.age_range[1]}"
        if self.gender is not None:
            rendering["gender"] = self.gender
        if self.emotions:
            rendering["emotions"] = self.emotions
```

```
        if self.face_id is not None:
            rendering["face_id"] = self.face_id
        if self.image_id is not None:
            rendering["image_id"] = self.image_id
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        has = []
        if self.smile:
            has.append("smile")
        if self.eyeglasses:
            has.append("eyeglasses")
        if self.sunglasses:
            has.append("sunglasses")
        if self.beard:
            has.append("beard")
        if self.mustache:
            has.append("mustache")
        if self.eyes_open:
            has.append("open eyes")
        if self.mouth_open:
            has.append("open mouth")
        if has:
            rendering["has"] = has
        return rendering
```

Usa le classi wrapper per creare una raccolta di volti a partire da un set di immagini e poi cercare i volti nella raccolta.

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Rekognition face collection demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    rekognition_client = boto3.client("rekognition")
    images = [
        RekognitionImage.from_file(
            ".media/pexels-agung-pandit-wiguna-1128316.jpg",
            rekognition_client,
```

```
            image_name="sitting",
        ),
        RekognitionImage.from_file(
            ".media/pexels-agung-pandit-wiguna-1128317.jpg",
            rekognition_client,
            image_name="hopping",
        ),
        RekognitionImage.from_file(
            ".media/pexels-agung-pandit-wiguna-1128318.jpg",
            rekognition_client,
            image_name="biking",
        ),
    ]

    collection_mgr = RekognitionCollectionManager(rekognition_client)
    collection = collection_mgr.create_collection("doc-example-collection-demo")
    print(f"Created collection {collection.collection_id}:")
    pprint(collection.describe_collection())

    print("Indexing faces from three images:")
    for image in images:
        collection.index_faces(image, 10)
    print("Listing faces in collection:")
    faces = collection.list_faces(10)
    for face in faces:
        pprint(face.to_dict())
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    print(
        f"Searching for faces in the collection that match the first face in the
"
        f"list (Face ID: {faces[0].face_id}."
    )
    found_faces = collection.search_faces(faces[0].face_id, 80, 10)
    print(f"Found {len(found_faces)} matching faces.")
    for face in found_faces:
        pprint(face.to_dict())
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    print(
        f"Searching for faces in the collection that match the largest face in "
        f"{images[0].image_name}."
    )
    image_face, match_faces = collection.search_faces_by_image(images[0], 80, 10)
```

```
    print(f"The largest face in {images[0].image_name} is:")
    pprint(image_face.to_dict())
    print(f"Found {len(match_faces)} matching faces.")
    for face in match_faces:
        pprint(face.to_dict())
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    collection.delete_collection()
    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

Creazione di un'applicazione di gestione delle risorse fotografiche che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto utilizzando etichette

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

.NET

SDK per .NET

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

- Amazon SNS

C++

SDK per C++

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

PHP

SDK per PHP

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Rust

SDK per Rust

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Rileva PPE nelle immagini con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'app che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare i dispositivi di protezione individuale (DPI) nelle immagini.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione che rileva le immagini con dispositivi di protezione individuale.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition

- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Rileva e visualizza elementi nelle immagini con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Rileva gli elementi nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition.
- Visualizza immagini e disegna riquadri di delimitazione attorno agli elementi rilevati.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Visualizzazione dei riquadri di delimitazione.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea classi per eseguire il wrap delle funzioni di Amazon Rekognition.

```
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
import requests

from rekognition_objects import (
    RekognitionFace,
    RekognitionCelebrity,
    RekognitionLabel,
    RekognitionModerationLabel,
    RekognitionText,
    show_bounding_boxes,
    show_polygons,
)
```

```
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    @classmethod
    def from_file(cls, image_file_name, rekognition_client, image_name=None):
        """
        Creates a RekognitionImage object from a local file.

        :param image_file_name: The file name of the image. The file is opened
 and its
                                bytes are read.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        :param image_name: The name of the image. If this is not specified, the
                           file name is used as the image name.
        :return: The RekognitionImage object, initialized with image bytes from
 the
                 file.
        """
        with open(image_file_name, "rb") as img_file:
            image = {"Bytes": img_file.read()}
        name = image_file_name if image_name is None else image_name
        return cls(image, name, rekognition_client)
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_bucket(cls, s3_object, rekognition_client):
        """
        Creates a RekognitionImage object from an Amazon S3 object.

        :param s3_object: An Amazon S3 object that identifies the image. The
image
                          is not retrieved until needed for a later call.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        :return: The RekognitionImage object, initialized with Amazon S3 object
data.
        """
        image = {"S3Object": {"Bucket": s3_object.bucket_name, "Name":
s3_object.key}}
        return cls(image, s3_object.key, rekognition_client)


    def detect_faces(self):
        """
        Detects faces in the image.

        :return: The list of faces found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_faces(
                Image=self.image, Attributes=["ALL"]
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["FaceDetails"]]
            logger.info("Detected %s faces.", len(faces))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect faces in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return faces


    def detect_labels(self, max_labels):
        """
        Detects labels in the image. Labels are objects and people.

        :param max_labels: The maximum number of labels to return.
        :return: The list of labels detected in the image.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_labels(
                Image=self.image, MaxLabels=max_labels
            )
            labels = [RekognitionLabel(label) for label in response["Labels"]]
            logger.info("Found %s labels in %s.", len(labels), self.image_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.info("Couldn't detect labels in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return labels


    def recognize_celebrities(self):
        """
        Detects celebrities in the image.

        :return: A tuple. The first element is the list of celebrities found in
                 the image. The second element is the list of faces that were
                 detected but did not match any known celebrities.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.rekognition_client.recognize_celebrities(Image=self.image)
            celebrities = [
                RekognitionCelebrity(celeb) for celeb in
response["CelebrityFaces"]
            ]
            other_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["UnrecognizedFaces"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s celebrities and %s other faces in %s.",
                len(celebrities),
                len(other_faces),
                self.image_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect celebrities in %s.",
self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return celebrities, other_faces
```

```
    def compare_faces(self, target_image, similarity):
        """
        Compares faces in the image with the largest face in the target image.

        :param target_image: The target image to compare against.
        :param similarity: Faces in the image must have a similarity value
greater
                           than this value to be included in the results.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is the list of faces that match the
                 reference image. The second element is the list of faces that
have
                 a similarity value below the specified threshold.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.compare_faces(
                SourceImage=self.image,
                TargetImage=target_image.image,
                SimilarityThreshold=similarity,
            )
            matches = [
                RekognitionFace(match["Face"]) for match in
response["FaceMatches"]
            ]
            unmatches = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in
response["UnmatchedFaces"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s matched faces and %s unmatched faces.",
                len(matches),
                len(unmatches),
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't match faces from %s to %s.",
                self.image_name,
                target_image.image_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return matches, unmatches


    def detect_moderation_labels(self):
```

```
        """
        Detects moderation labels in the image. Moderation labels identify
content
        that may be inappropriate for some audiences.

        :return: The list of moderation labels found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_moderation_labels(
                Image=self.image
            )
            labels = [
                RekognitionModerationLabel(label)
                for label in response["ModerationLabels"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s moderation labels in %s.", len(labels), self.image_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't detect moderation labels in %s.", self.image_name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return labels


    def detect_text(self):
        """
        Detects text in the image.

        :return The list of text elements found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_text(Image=self.image)
            texts = [RekognitionText(text) for text in
response["TextDetections"]]
            logger.info("Found %s texts in %s.", len(texts), self.image_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect text in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return texts
```

Crea funzioni helper per disegnare riquadri di delimitazione e poligoni.

```
import io
import logging
from PIL import Image, ImageDraw

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def show_bounding_boxes(image_bytes, box_sets, colors):
    """
    Draws bounding boxes on an image and shows it with the default image viewer.

    :param image_bytes: The image to draw, as bytes.
    :param box_sets: A list of lists of bounding boxes to draw on the image.
    :param colors: A list of colors to use to draw the bounding boxes.
    """
    image = Image.open(io.BytesIO(image_bytes))
    draw = ImageDraw.Draw(image)
    for boxes, color in zip(box_sets, colors):
        for box in boxes:
            left = image.width * box["Left"]
            top = image.height * box["Top"]
            right = (image.width * box["Width"]) + left
            bottom = (image.height * box["Height"]) + top
            draw.rectangle([left, top, right, bottom], outline=color, width=3)
    image.show()



def show_polygons(image_bytes, polygons, color):
    """
    Draws polygons on an image and shows it with the default image viewer.

    :param image_bytes: The image to draw, as bytes.
    :param polygons: The list of polygons to draw on the image.
    :param color: The color to use to draw the polygons.
    """
    image = Image.open(io.BytesIO(image_bytes))
    draw = ImageDraw.Draw(image)
    for polygon in polygons:
```

```
        draw.polygon(
            [
                (image.width * point["X"], image.height * point["Y"])
                for point in polygon
            ],
            outline=color,
        )
    image.show()
```

Crea classi per analizzare gli oggetti restituiti da Amazon Rekognition.

```
class RekognitionFace:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition face."""

    def __init__(self, face, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the face object.

        :param face: Face data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                     functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the face was detected, if the face was
                          detected in a video.
        """
        self.bounding_box = face.get("BoundingBox")
        self.confidence = face.get("Confidence")
        self.landmarks = face.get("Landmarks")
        self.pose = face.get("Pose")
        self.quality = face.get("Quality")
        age_range = face.get("AgeRange")
        if age_range is not None:
            self.age_range = (age_range.get("Low"), age_range.get("High"))
        else:
            self.age_range = None
        self.smile = face.get("Smile", {}).get("Value")
        self.eyeglasses = face.get("Eyeglasses", {}).get("Value")
        self.sunglasses = face.get("Sunglasses", {}).get("Value")
        self.gender = face.get("Gender", {}).get("Value", None)
        self.beard = face.get("Beard", {}).get("Value")
        self.mustache = face.get("Mustache", {}).get("Value")
        self.eyes_open = face.get("EyesOpen", {}).get("Value")
```

```
        self.mouth_open = face.get("MouthOpen", {}).get("Value")
        self.emotions = [
            emo.get("Type")
            for emo in face.get("Emotions", [])
            if emo.get("Confidence", 0) > 50
        ]
        self.face_id = face.get("FaceId")
        self.image_id = face.get("ImageId")
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the face data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the face data.
        """
        rendering = {}
        if self.bounding_box is not None:
            rendering["bounding_box"] = self.bounding_box
        if self.age_range is not None:
            rendering["age"] = f"{self.age_range[0]} - {self.age_range[1]}"
        if self.gender is not None:
            rendering["gender"] = self.gender
        if self.emotions:
            rendering["emotions"] = self.emotions
        if self.face_id is not None:
            rendering["face_id"] = self.face_id
        if self.image_id is not None:
            rendering["image_id"] = self.image_id
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        has = []
        if self.smile:
            has.append("smile")
        if self.eyeglasses:
            has.append("eyeglasses")
        if self.sunglasses:
            has.append("sunglasses")
        if self.beard:
            has.append("beard")
        if self.mustache:
            has.append("mustache")
        if self.eyes_open:
            has.append("open eyes")
```

```
        if self.mouth_open:
            has.append("open mouth")
        if has:
            rendering["has"] = has
        return rendering



class RekognitionCelebrity:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition celebrity."""

    def __init__(self, celebrity, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the celebrity object.

        :param celebrity: Celebrity data, in the format returned by Amazon
 Rekognition
                          functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the celebrity was detected, if the
 celebrity
                          was detected in a video.
        """
        self.info_urls = celebrity.get("Urls")
        self.name = celebrity.get("Name")
        self.id = celebrity.get("Id")
        self.face = RekognitionFace(celebrity.get("Face"))
        self.confidence = celebrity.get("MatchConfidence")
        self.bounding_box = celebrity.get("BoundingBox")
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the celebrity data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the celebrity data.
        """
        rendering = self.face.to_dict()
        if self.name is not None:
            rendering["name"] = self.name
        if self.info_urls:
            rendering["info URLs"] = self.info_urls
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        return rendering
```

```
class RekognitionPerson:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition person."""

    def __init__(self, person, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the person object.

        :param person: Person data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                       functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the person was detected, if the person
                          was detected in a video.
        """
        self.index = person.get("Index")
        self.bounding_box = person.get("BoundingBox")
        face = person.get("Face")
        self.face = RekognitionFace(face) if face is not None else None
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the person data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the person data.
        """
        rendering = self.face.to_dict() if self.face is not None else {}
        if self.index is not None:
            rendering["index"] = self.index
        if self.bounding_box is not None:
            rendering["bounding_box"] = self.bounding_box
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        return rendering



class RekognitionLabel:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition label."""

    def __init__(self, label, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the label object.
```

```
        :param label: Label data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                      functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the label was detected, if the label
                          was detected in a video.
        """
        self.name = label.get("Name")
        self.confidence = label.get("Confidence")
        self.instances = label.get("Instances")
        self.parents = label.get("Parents")
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the label data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the label data.
        """
        rendering = {}
        if self.name is not None:
            rendering["name"] = self.name
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        return rendering



class RekognitionModerationLabel:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition moderation label."""

    def __init__(self, label, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the moderation label object.

        :param label: Label data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                      functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the moderation label was detected, if the
                          label was detected in a video.
        """
        self.name = label.get("Name")
        self.confidence = label.get("Confidence")
        self.parent_name = label.get("ParentName")
        self.timestamp = timestamp
```

```
    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the moderation label data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the moderation label data.
        """
        rendering = {}
        if self.name is not None:
            rendering["name"] = self.name
        if self.parent_name is not None:
            rendering["parent_name"] = self.parent_name
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        return rendering



class RekognitionText:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition text element."""

    def __init__(self, text_data):
        """
        Initializes the text object.

        :param text_data: Text data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                          functions.
        """
        self.text = text_data.get("DetectedText")
        self.kind = text_data.get("Type")
        self.id = text_data.get("Id")
        self.parent_id = text_data.get("ParentId")
        self.confidence = text_data.get("Confidence")
        self.geometry = text_data.get("Geometry")

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the text data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the text data.
        """
        rendering = {}
        if self.text is not None:
            rendering["text"] = self.text
        if self.kind is not None:
```

```
            rendering["kind"] = self.kind
        if self.geometry is not None:
            rendering["polygon"] = self.geometry.get("Polygon")
        return rendering
```

Usa le classi wrapper per rilevare gli elementi nelle immagini e visualizzarne i riquadri di delimitazione. Le immagini utilizzate in questo esempio sono disponibili su GitHub insieme alle istruzioni e ad altro codice.

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Rekognition image detection demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    rekognition_client = boto3.client("rekognition")
    street_scene_file_name = ".media/pexels-kaique-rocha-109919.jpg"
    celebrity_file_name = ".media/pexels-pixabay-53370.jpg"
    one_girl_url = "https://dhei5unw3vrsx.cloudfront.net/images/
source3_resized.jpg"
    three_girls_url = "https://dhei5unw3vrsx.cloudfront.net/images/
target3_resized.jpg"
    swimwear_object = boto3.resource("s3").Object(
        "console-sample-images-pdx", "yoga_swimwear.jpg"
    )
    book_file_name = ".media/pexels-christina-morillo-1181671.jpg"

    street_scene_image = RekognitionImage.from_file(
        street_scene_file_name, rekognition_client
    )
    print(f"Detecting faces in {street_scene_image.image_name}...")
    faces = street_scene_image.detect_faces()
    print(f"Found {len(faces)} faces, here are the first three.")
    for face in faces[:3]:
        pprint(face.to_dict())
    show_bounding_boxes(
        street_scene_image.image["Bytes"],
        [[face.bounding_box for face in faces]],
        ["aqua"],
    )
```

```
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    print(f"Detecting labels in {street_scene_image.image_name}...")
    labels = street_scene_image.detect_labels(100)
    print(f"Found {len(labels)} labels.")
    for label in labels:
        pprint(label.to_dict())
    names = []
    box_sets = []
    colors = ["aqua", "red", "white", "blue", "yellow", "green"]
    for label in labels:
        if label.instances:
            names.append(label.name)
            box_sets.append([inst["BoundingBox"] for inst in label.instances])
    print(f"Showing bounding boxes for {names} in {colors[:len(names)]}.")
    show_bounding_boxes(
        street_scene_image.image["Bytes"], box_sets, colors[: len(names)]
    )
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    celebrity_image = RekognitionImage.from_file(
        celebrity_file_name, rekognition_client
    )
    print(f"Detecting celebrities in {celebrity_image.image_name}...")
    celebs, others = celebrity_image.recognize_celebrities()
    print(f"Found {len(celebs)} celebrities.")
    for celeb in celebs:
        pprint(celeb.to_dict())
    show_bounding_boxes(
        celebrity_image.image["Bytes"],
        [[celeb.face.bounding_box for celeb in celebs]],
        ["aqua"],
    )
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    girl_image_response = requests.get(one_girl_url)
    girl_image = RekognitionImage(
        {"Bytes": girl_image_response.content}, "one-girl", rekognition_client
    )
    group_image_response = requests.get(three_girls_url)
    group_image = RekognitionImage(
        {"Bytes": group_image_response.content}, "three-girls",
rekognition_client
    )
```

```
    print("Comparing reference face to group of faces...")
    matches, unmatches = girl_image.compare_faces(group_image, 80)
    print(f"Found {len(matches)} face matching the reference face.")
    show_bounding_boxes(
        group_image.image["Bytes"],
        [[match.bounding_box for match in matches]],
        ["aqua"],
    )
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    swimwear_image = RekognitionImage.from_bucket(swimwear_object,
rekognition_client)
    print(f"Detecting suggestive content in {swimwear_object.key}...")
    labels = swimwear_image.detect_moderation_labels()
    print(f"Found {len(labels)} moderation labels.")
    for label in labels:
        pprint(label.to_dict())
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    book_image = RekognitionImage.from_file(book_file_name, rekognition_client)
    print(f"Detecting text in {book_image.image_name}...")
    texts = book_image.detect_text()
    print(f"Found {len(texts)} text instances. Here are the first seven:")
    for text in texts[:7]:
        pprint(text.to_dict())
    show_polygons(
        book_image.image["Bytes"], [text.geometry["Polygon"] for text in texts],
"aqua"
    )

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

Rileva i volti in un'immagine utilizzando un AWS SDK

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Salva un'immagine in un bucket Amazon S3.

- Utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare i dettagli del viso, come fascia di età, sesso ed emozione (ad esempio sorridente).
- Visualizzare questi dettagli.

Rust

SDK per Rust

Salva l'immagine in un bucket Amazon S3 con il prefisso uploads, utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare i dettagli del viso, come fascia di età, sesso ed emozione (sorridente, ecc.) e visualizza tali dettagli.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

Rileva le informazioni nei video utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e l'SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Avvia i processi di Amazon Rekognition per rilevare elementi come persone, oggetti e testo nei video.
- Controlla lo stato del processo fino al suo termine.
- Crea un output con l'elenco degli elementi rilevati da ciascun processo.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni risultati relativi alle celebrità da un video che si trova in un bucket Amazon S3.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartCelebrityRecognitionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CelebrityRecognitionSortBy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CelebrityRecognition;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CelebrityDetail;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartCelebrityRecognitionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetCelebrityRecognitionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetCelebrityRecognitionResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * To run this code example, ensure that you perform the Prerequisites as stated
 * in the Amazon Rekognition Guide:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/rekognition/latest/dg/video-analyzing-with-
sqs.html
 *
 * Also, ensure that set up your development environment, including your
 * credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class VideoCelebrityDetection {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
(for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
(Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management
(IAM) role to use.\s
                """;

       if (args.length != 4) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       String bucket = args[0];
       String video = args[1];
       String topicArn = args[2];
       String roleArn = args[3];
       Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
       RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
               .region(region)
               .build();

       NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
               .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
               .roleArn(roleArn)
               .build();

       startCelebrityDetection(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
       getCelebrityDetectionResults(rekClient);
       System.out.println("This example is done!");
       rekClient.close();
   }

   public static void startCelebrityDetection(RekognitionClient rekClient,
           NotificationChannel channel,
           String bucket,
           String video) {
       try {
           S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                   .bucket(bucket)
```

```
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartCelebrityRecognitionRequest recognitionRequest =
StartCelebrityRecognitionRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("Celebrities")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .build();

            StartCelebrityRecognitionResponse startCelebrityRecognitionResult =
rekClient
                    .startCelebrityRecognition(recognitionRequest);
            startJobId = startCelebrityRecognitionResult.jobId();

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getCelebrityDetectionResults(RekognitionClient rekClient)
{
        try {
            String paginationToken = null;
            GetCelebrityRecognitionResponse recognitionResponse = null;
            boolean finished = false;
            String status;
            int yy = 0;

            do {
                if (recognitionResponse != null)
                    paginationToken = recognitionResponse.nextToken();

                GetCelebrityRecognitionRequest recognitionRequest =
GetCelebrityRecognitionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .sortBy(CelebrityRecognitionSortBy.TIMESTAMP)
                        .maxResults(10)
```

```
                        .build();

                // Wait until the job succeeds
                while (!finished) {
                    recognitionResponse =
rekClient.getCelebrityRecognition(recognitionRequest);
                    status = recognitionResponse.jobStatusAsString();

                    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                        finished = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                        Thread.sleep(1000);
                    }
                    yy++;
                }

                finished = false;

                // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is
null.
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData =
recognitionResponse.videoMetadata();
                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " +
videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());
                System.out.println("Job");

                List<CelebrityRecognition> celebs =
recognitionResponse.celebrities();
                for (CelebrityRecognition celeb : celebs) {
                    long seconds = celeb.timestamp() / 1000;
                    System.out.print("Sec: " + seconds + " ");
                    CelebrityDetail details = celeb.celebrity();
                    System.out.println("Name: " + details.name());
                    System.out.println("Id: " + details.id());
                    System.out.println();
                }

            } while (recognitionResponse.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
```

```
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Rileva le etichette in un video tramite un'operazione di rilevamento delle etichette.

```
import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.JsonProcessingException;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonMappingException;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartLabelDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartLabelDetectionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetLabelDetectionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetLabelDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.LabelDetectionSortBy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.LabelDetection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Label;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Instance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Parent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageRequest;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class VideoDetect {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <queueUrl> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of the video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   queueUrl- The URL of a SQS queue.\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) role to use.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
        String queueUrl = args[2];
        String topicArn = args[3];
        String roleArn = args[4];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        SqsClient sqs = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
```

```
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();

        startLabels(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getLabelJob(rekClient, sqs, queueUrl);
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        sqs.close();
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartLabelDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
StartLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .minConfidence(50F)
                    .build();

            StartLabelDetectionResponse labelDetectionResponse =
rekClient.startLabelDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
            startJobId = labelDetectionResponse.jobId();

            boolean ans = true;
            String status = "";
            int yy = 0;
            while (ans) {

                GetLabelDetectionRequest detectionRequest =
GetLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
```

```
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                GetLabelDetectionResponse result =
rekClient.getLabelDetection(detectionRequest);
                status = result.jobStatusAsString();

                if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                    ans = false;
                else
                    System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);

                Thread.sleep(1000);
                yy++;
            }

            System.out.println(startJobId + " status is: " + status);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getLabelJob(RekognitionClient rekClient, SqsClient sqs,
String queueUrl) {
        List<Message> messages;
        ReceiveMessageRequest messageRequest = ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .build();

        try {
            messages = sqs.receiveMessage(messageRequest).messages();

            if (!messages.isEmpty()) {
                for (Message message : messages) {
                    String notification = message.body();

                    // Get the status and job id from the notification
                    ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
                    JsonNode jsonMessageTree = mapper.readTree(notification);
                    JsonNode messageBodyText = jsonMessageTree.get("Message");
                    ObjectMapper operationResultMapper = new ObjectMapper();
```

```
                    JsonNode jsonResultTree =
operationResultMapper.readTree(messageBodyText.textValue());
                    JsonNode operationJobId = jsonResultTree.get("JobId");
                    JsonNode operationStatus = jsonResultTree.get("Status");
                    System.out.println("Job found in JSON is " + operationJobId);

                    DeleteMessageRequest deleteMessageRequest =
DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
                            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                            .build();

                    String jobId = operationJobId.textValue();
                    if (startJobId.compareTo(jobId) == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job id: " + operationJobId);
                        System.out.println("Status : " +
operationStatus.toString());

                        if (operationStatus.asText().equals("SUCCEEDED"))
                            getResultsLabels(rekClient);
                        else
                            System.out.println("Video analysis failed");

                        sqs.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("Job received was not job " +
startJobId);
                        sqs.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (JsonMappingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (JsonProcessingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    // Gets the job results by calling GetLabelDetection
    private static void getResultsLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
```

```
        int maxResults = 10;
        String paginationToken = null;
        GetLabelDetectionResponse labelDetectionResult = null;

        try {
            do {
                if (labelDetectionResult != null)
                    paginationToken = labelDetectionResult.nextToken();

                GetLabelDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
GetLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .sortBy(LabelDetectionSortBy.TIMESTAMP)
                        .maxResults(maxResults)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .build();

                labelDetectionResult =
rekClient.getLabelDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData =
labelDetectionResult.videoMetadata();
                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " +
videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());

                List<LabelDetection> detectedLabels =
labelDetectionResult.labels();
                for (LabelDetection detectedLabel : detectedLabels) {
                    long seconds = detectedLabel.timestamp();
                    Label label = detectedLabel.label();
                    System.out.println("Millisecond: " + seconds + " ");

                    System.out.println("   Label:" + label.name());
                    System.out.println("   Confidence:" +
detectedLabel.label().confidence().toString());

                    List<Instance> instances = label.instances();
                    System.out.println("   Instances of " + label.name());

                    if (instances.isEmpty()) {
                        System.out.println("        " + "None");
                    } else {
```

```
                        for (Instance instance : instances) {
                            System.out.println("        Confidence: " +
 instance.confidence().toString());
                            System.out.println("        Bounding box: " +
 instance.boundingBox().toString());
                        }
                    }
                    System.out.println("   Parent labels for " + label.name() +
 ":");
                    List<Parent> parents = label.parents();

                    if (parents.isEmpty()) {
                        System.out.println("        None");
                    } else {
                        for (Parent parent : parents) {
                            System.out.println("   " + parent.name());
                        }
                    }
                    System.out.println();
                }
            } while (labelDetectionResult != null &&
 labelDetectionResult.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Rileva i volti in un video archiviato in un bucket Amazon S3.

```
import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.JsonProcessingException;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonMappingException;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartLabelDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartLabelDetectionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetLabelDetectionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetLabelDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.LabelDetectionSortBy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.LabelDetection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Label;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Instance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Parent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageRequest;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class VideoDetect {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <queueUrl> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of the video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   queueUrl- The URL of a SQS queue.\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic.\s
```

```
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management
(IAM) role to use.\s
               """;

       if (args.length != 5) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       String bucket = args[0];
       String video = args[1];
       String queueUrl = args[2];
       String topicArn = args[3];
       String roleArn = args[4];
       Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
       RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
               .region(region)
               .build();

       SqsClient sqs = SqsClient.builder()
               .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
               .build();

       NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
               .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
               .roleArn(roleArn)
               .build();

       startLabels(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
       getLabelJob(rekClient, sqs, queueUrl);
       System.out.println("This example is done!");
       sqs.close();
       rekClient.close();
   }

   public static void startLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient,
           NotificationChannel channel,
           String bucket,
           String video) {
       try {
           S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                   .bucket(bucket)
                   .name(video)
                   .build();
```

```
            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartLabelDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
StartLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .minConfidence(50F)
                    .build();

            StartLabelDetectionResponse labelDetectionResponse =
rekClient.startLabelDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
            startJobId = labelDetectionResponse.jobId();

            boolean ans = true;
            String status = "";
            int yy = 0;
            while (ans) {

                GetLabelDetectionRequest detectionRequest =
GetLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                GetLabelDetectionResponse result =
rekClient.getLabelDetection(detectionRequest);
                status = result.jobStatusAsString();

                if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                    ans = false;
                else
                    System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);

                Thread.sleep(1000);
                yy++;
            }

            System.out.println(startJobId + " status is: " + status);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
```

```
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getLabelJob(RekognitionClient rekClient, SqsClient sqs,
String queueUrl) {
        List<Message> messages;
        ReceiveMessageRequest messageRequest = ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .build();

        try {
            messages = sqs.receiveMessage(messageRequest).messages();

            if (!messages.isEmpty()) {
                for (Message message : messages) {
                    String notification = message.body();

                    // Get the status and job id from the notification
                    ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
                    JsonNode jsonMessageTree = mapper.readTree(notification);
                    JsonNode messageBodyText = jsonMessageTree.get("Message");
                    ObjectMapper operationResultMapper = new ObjectMapper();
                    JsonNode jsonResultTree =
operationResultMapper.readTree(messageBodyText.textValue());
                    JsonNode operationJobId = jsonResultTree.get("JobId");
                    JsonNode operationStatus = jsonResultTree.get("Status");
                    System.out.println("Job found in JSON is " + operationJobId);

                    DeleteMessageRequest deleteMessageRequest =
DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
                            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                            .build();

                    String jobId = operationJobId.textValue();
                    if (startJobId.compareTo(jobId) == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job id: " + operationJobId);
                        System.out.println("Status : " +
operationStatus.toString());

                        if (operationStatus.asText().equals("SUCCEEDED"))
                            getResultsLabels(rekClient);
                        else
```

```
                            System.out.println("Video analysis failed");

                        sqs.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("Job received was not job " +
startJobId);
                        sqs.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (JsonMappingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (JsonProcessingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    // Gets the job results by calling GetLabelDetection
    private static void getResultsLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient) {

        int maxResults = 10;
        String paginationToken = null;
        GetLabelDetectionResponse labelDetectionResult = null;

        try {
            do {
                if (labelDetectionResult != null)
                    paginationToken = labelDetectionResult.nextToken();

                GetLabelDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
GetLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .sortBy(LabelDetectionSortBy.TIMESTAMP)
                        .maxResults(maxResults)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .build();

                labelDetectionResult =
rekClient.getLabelDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
```

```
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData =
labelDetectionResult.videoMetadata();
                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " +
videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());

                List<LabelDetection> detectedLabels =
labelDetectionResult.labels();
                for (LabelDetection detectedLabel : detectedLabels) {
                    long seconds = detectedLabel.timestamp();
                    Label label = detectedLabel.label();
                    System.out.println("Millisecond: " + seconds + " ");

                    System.out.println("   Label:" + label.name());
                    System.out.println("   Confidence:" +
detectedLabel.label().confidence().toString());

                    List<Instance> instances = label.instances();
                    System.out.println("   Instances of " + label.name());

                    if (instances.isEmpty()) {
                        System.out.println("        " + "None");
                    } else {
                        for (Instance instance : instances) {
                            System.out.println("        Confidence: " +
instance.confidence().toString());
                            System.out.println("        Bounding box: " +
instance.boundingBox().toString());
                        }
                    }
                    System.out.println("   Parent labels for " + label.name() +
":");
                    List<Parent> parents = label.parents();

                    if (parents.isEmpty()) {
                        System.out.println("        None");
                    } else {
                        for (Parent parent : parents) {
                            System.out.println("   " + parent.name());
                        }
                    }
                    System.out.println();
```

```
                }
            } while (labelDetectionResult != null &&
 labelDetectionResult.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Rileva contenuti non appropriati o offensivi in un video archiviato in un bucket Amazon S3.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartContentModerationRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartContentModerationResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetContentModerationResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetContentModerationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ContentModerationDetection;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class VideoDetectInappropriate {
```

```
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
(for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
(Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management
(IAM) role to use.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
        String topicArn = args[2];
        String roleArn = args[3];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();

        startModerationDetection(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getModResults(rekClient);
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startModerationDetection(RekognitionClient rekClient,
```

```
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {

        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartContentModerationRequest modDetectionRequest =
StartContentModerationRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("Moderation")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .build();

            StartContentModerationResponse startModDetectionResult = rekClient
                    .startContentModeration(modDetectionRequest);
            startJobId = startModDetectionResult.jobId();

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getModResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
        try {
            String paginationToken = null;
            GetContentModerationResponse modDetectionResponse = null;
            boolean finished = false;
            String status;
            int yy = 0;

            do {
                if (modDetectionResponse != null)
                    paginationToken = modDetectionResponse.nextToken();
```

```
                GetContentModerationRequest modRequest =
GetContentModerationRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                // Wait until the job succeeds.
                while (!finished) {
                    modDetectionResponse =
rekClient.getContentModeration(modRequest);
                    status = modDetectionResponse.jobStatusAsString();

                    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                        finished = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                        Thread.sleep(1000);
                    }
                    yy++;
                }

                finished = false;

                // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is
null.
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData =
modDetectionResponse.videoMetadata();
                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " +
videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());
                System.out.println("Job");

                List<ContentModerationDetection> mods =
modDetectionResponse.moderationLabels();
                for (ContentModerationDetection mod : mods) {
                    long seconds = mod.timestamp() / 1000;
                    System.out.print("Mod label: " + seconds + " ");
                    System.out.println(mod.moderationLabel().toString());
                    System.out.println();
                }
```

```
            } while (modDetectionResponse != null &&
 modDetectionResponse.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Rileva segmenti di segnali d'azione tecnici e segmenti di rilevamento delle riprese in un video archiviato in un bucket Amazon S3.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartShotDetectionFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartTechnicalCueDetectionFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartSegmentDetectionFilters;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartSegmentDetectionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartSegmentDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetSegmentDetectionResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetSegmentDetectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SegmentDetection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.TechnicalCueSegment;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ShotSegment;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SegmentType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import java.util.List;

/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class VideoDetectSegment {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) role to use.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
        String topicArn = args[2];
        String roleArn = args[3];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        SqsClient sqs = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
```

```
        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();

        startSegmentDetection(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getSegmentResults(rekClient);
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        sqs.close();
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startSegmentDetection(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartShotDetectionFilter cueDetectionFilter =
StartShotDetectionFilter.builder()
                    .minSegmentConfidence(60F)
                    .build();

            StartTechnicalCueDetectionFilter technicalCueDetectionFilter =
StartTechnicalCueDetectionFilter.builder()
                    .minSegmentConfidence(60F)
                    .build();

            StartSegmentDetectionFilters filters =
StartSegmentDetectionFilters.builder()
                    .shotFilter(cueDetectionFilter)
                    .technicalCueFilter(technicalCueDetectionFilter)
                    .build();
```

```
            StartSegmentDetectionRequest segDetectionRequest =
StartSegmentDetectionRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .segmentTypes(SegmentType.TECHNICAL_CUE, SegmentType.SHOT)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .filters(filters)
                    .build();

            StartSegmentDetectionResponse segDetectionResponse =
rekClient.startSegmentDetection(segDetectionRequest);
            startJobId = segDetectionResponse.jobId();

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getSegmentResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
        try {
            String paginationToken = null;
            GetSegmentDetectionResponse segDetectionResponse = null;
            boolean finished = false;
            String status;
            int yy = 0;

            do {
                if (segDetectionResponse != null)
                    paginationToken = segDetectionResponse.nextToken();

                GetSegmentDetectionRequest recognitionRequest =
GetSegmentDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                // Wait until the job succeeds.
                while (!finished) {
                    segDetectionResponse =
rekClient.getSegmentDetection(recognitionRequest);
                    status = segDetectionResponse.jobStatusAsString();
```

```
                    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                        finished = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                        Thread.sleep(1000);
                    }
                    yy++;
                }
                finished = false;

                // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is
null.
                List<VideoMetadata> videoMetaData =
segDetectionResponse.videoMetadata();
                for (VideoMetadata metaData : videoMetaData) {
                    System.out.println("Format: " + metaData.format());
                    System.out.println("Codec: " + metaData.codec());
                    System.out.println("Duration: " + metaData.durationMillis());
                    System.out.println("FrameRate: " + metaData.frameRate());
                    System.out.println("Job");
                }

                List<SegmentDetection> detectedSegments =
segDetectionResponse.segments();
                for (SegmentDetection detectedSegment : detectedSegments) {
                    String type = detectedSegment.type().toString();
                    if (type.contains(SegmentType.TECHNICAL_CUE.toString())) {
                        System.out.println("Technical Cue");
                        TechnicalCueSegment segmentCue =
detectedSegment.technicalCueSegment();
                        System.out.println("\tType: " + segmentCue.type());
                        System.out.println("\tConfidence: " +
segmentCue.confidence().toString());
                    }

                    if (type.contains(SegmentType.SHOT.toString())) {
                        System.out.println("Shot");
                        ShotSegment segmentShot = detectedSegment.shotSegment();
                        System.out.println("\tIndex " + segmentShot.index());
                        System.out.println("\tConfidence: " +
segmentShot.confidence().toString());
                    }

                    long seconds = detectedSegment.durationMillis();
```

```
                    System.out.println("\tDuration : " + seconds + "
 milliseconds");
                    System.out.println("\tStart time code: " +
 detectedSegment.startTimecodeSMPTE());
                    System.out.println("\tEnd time code: " +
 detectedSegment.endTimecodeSMPTE());
                    System.out.println("\tDuration time code: " +
 detectedSegment.durationSMPTE());
                    System.out.println();
                }

            } while (segDetectionResponse != null &&
 segDetectionResponse.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Rileva il testo in un video archiviato in un bucket Amazon S3.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartTextDetectionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartTextDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetTextDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetTextDetectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.TextDetectionResult;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class VideoDetectText {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) role to use.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
        String topicArn = args[2];
        String roleArn = args[3];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();
```

```
        startTextLabels(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getTextResults(rekClient);
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startTextLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartTextDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
StartTextDetectionRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .build();

            StartTextDetectionResponse labelDetectionResponse =
rekClient.startTextDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
            startJobId = labelDetectionResponse.jobId();

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getTextResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
        try {
            String paginationToken = null;
            GetTextDetectionResponse textDetectionResponse = null;
            boolean finished = false;
            String status;
```

```
            int yy = 0;

            do {
                if (textDetectionResponse != null)
                    paginationToken = textDetectionResponse.nextToken();

                GetTextDetectionRequest recognitionRequest =
GetTextDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                // Wait until the job succeeds.
                while (!finished) {
                    textDetectionResponse =
rekClient.getTextDetection(recognitionRequest);
                    status = textDetectionResponse.jobStatusAsString();

                    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                        finished = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                        Thread.sleep(1000);
                    }
                    yy++;
                }

                finished = false;

                // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is
null.
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData =
textDetectionResponse.videoMetadata();
                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " +
videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());
                System.out.println("Job");

                List<TextDetectionResult> labels =
textDetectionResponse.textDetections();
                for (TextDetectionResult detectedText : labels) {
```

```
                    System.out.println("Confidence: " +
 detectedText.textDetection().confidence().toString());
                    System.out.println("Id : " +
 detectedText.textDetection().id());
                    System.out.println("Parent Id: " +
 detectedText.textDetection().parentId());
                    System.out.println("Type: " +
 detectedText.textDetection().type());
                    System.out.println("Text: " +
 detectedText.textDetection().detectedText());
                    System.out.println();
                }

            } while (textDetectionResponse != null &&
 textDetectionResponse.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Rileva le persone in un video archiviato in un bucket Amazon S3.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartPersonTrackingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartPersonTrackingResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetPersonTrackingResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetPersonTrackingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.PersonDetection;
import java.util.List;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class VideoPersonDetection {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) role to use.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
        String topicArn = args[2];
        String roleArn = args[3];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
```

```
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();

        startPersonLabels(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getPersonDetectionResults(rekClient);
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startPersonLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartPersonTrackingRequest personTrackingRequest =
StartPersonTrackingRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .build();

            StartPersonTrackingResponse labelDetectionResponse =
rekClient.startPersonTracking(personTrackingRequest);
            startJobId = labelDetectionResponse.jobId();

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getPersonDetectionResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
        try {
            String paginationToken = null;
```

```
            GetPersonTrackingResponse personTrackingResult = null;
            boolean finished = false;
            String status;
            int yy = 0;

            do {
                if (personTrackingResult != null)
                    paginationToken = personTrackingResult.nextToken();

                GetPersonTrackingRequest recognitionRequest =
GetPersonTrackingRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                // Wait until the job succeeds
                while (!finished) {

                    personTrackingResult =
rekClient.getPersonTracking(recognitionRequest);
                    status = personTrackingResult.jobStatusAsString();

                    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                        finished = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                        Thread.sleep(1000);
                    }
                    yy++;
                }

                finished = false;

                // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is
null.
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData =
personTrackingResult.videoMetadata();

                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " +
videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());
```

```
                System.out.println("Job");

                List<PersonDetection> detectedPersons =
 personTrackingResult.persons();
                for (PersonDetection detectedPerson : detectedPersons) {
                    long seconds = detectedPerson.timestamp() / 1000;
                    System.out.print("Sec: " + seconds + " ");
                    System.out.println("Person Identifier: " +
 detectedPerson.person().index());
                    System.out.println();
                }

            } while (personTrackingResult != null &&
 personTrackingResult.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - GetCelebrityRecognition
  - GetContentModeration
  - GetLabelDetection
  - GetPersonTracking
  - GetSegmentDetection
  - GetTextDetection
  - StartCelebrityRecognition
  - StartContentModeration
  - StartLabelDetection
  - StartPersonTracking
  - StartSegmentDetection
  - StartTextDetection

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Rileva i volti in un video archiviato in un bucket Amazon S3.

```
suspend fun startFaceDetection(
    channelVal: NotificationChannel?,
    bucketVal: String,
    videoVal: String,
) {
    val s3Obj =
        S3Object {
            bucket = bucketVal
            name = videoVal
        }
    val vidOb =
        Video {
            s3Object = s3Obj
        }

    val request =
        StartFaceDetectionRequest {
            jobTag = "Faces"
            faceAttributes = FaceAttributes.All
            notificationChannel = channelVal
            video = vidOb
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val startLabelDetectionResult = rekClient.startFaceDetection(request)
        startJobId = startLabelDetectionResult.jobId.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun getFaceResults() {
    var finished = false
```

```
    var status: String
    var yy = 0
    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        var response: GetFaceDetectionResponse? = null

        val recognitionRequest =
            GetFaceDetectionRequest {
                jobId = startJobId
                maxResults = 10
            }

        // Wait until the job succeeds.
        while (!finished) {
            response = rekClient.getFaceDetection(recognitionRequest)
            status = response.jobStatus.toString()
            if (status.compareTo("Succeeded") == 0) {
                finished = true
            } else {
                println("$yy status is: $status")
                delay(1000)
            }
            yy++
        }

        // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null.
        val videoMetaData = response?.videoMetadata
        println("Format: ${videoMetaData?.format}")
        println("Codec: ${videoMetaData?.codec}")
        println("Duration: ${videoMetaData?.durationMillis}")
        println("FrameRate: ${videoMetaData?.frameRate}")

        // Show face information.
        response?.faces?.forEach { face ->
            println("Age: ${face.face?.ageRange}")
            println("Face: ${face.face?.beard}")
            println("Eye glasses: ${face?.face?.eyeglasses}")
            println("Mustache: ${face.face?.mustache}")
            println("Smile: ${face.face?.smile}")
        }
    }
}
```

Rileva contenuti non appropriati o offensivi in un video archiviato in un bucket Amazon S3.

```
suspend fun startModerationDetection(
    channel: NotificationChannel?,
    bucketVal: String?,
    videoVal: String?,
) {
    val s3Obj =
        S3Object {
            bucket = bucketVal
            name = videoVal
        }
    val vidOb =
        Video {
            s3Object = s3Obj
        }
    val request =
        StartContentModerationRequest {
            jobTag = "Moderation"
            notificationChannel = channel
            video = vidOb
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val startModDetectionResult = rekClient.startContentModeration(request)
        startJobId = startModDetectionResult.jobId.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun getModResults() {
    var finished = false
    var status: String
    var yy = 0
    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        var modDetectionResponse: GetContentModerationResponse? = null

        val modRequest =
            GetContentModerationRequest {
                jobId = startJobId
                maxResults = 10
            }

        // Wait until the job succeeds.
        while (!finished) {
```

```
            modDetectionResponse = rekClient.getContentModeration(modRequest)
            status = modDetectionResponse.jobStatus.toString()
            if (status.compareTo("Succeeded") == 0) {
                finished = true
            } else {
                println("$yy status is: $status")
                delay(1000)
            }
            yy++
        }

        // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null.
        val videoMetaData = modDetectionResponse?.videoMetadata
        println("Format: ${videoMetaData?.format}")
        println("Codec: ${videoMetaData?.codec}")
        println("Duration: ${videoMetaData?.durationMillis}")
        println("FrameRate: ${videoMetaData?.frameRate}")

        modDetectionResponse?.moderationLabels?.forEach { mod ->
            val seconds: Long = mod.timestamp / 1000
            print("Mod label: $seconds ")
            println(mod.moderationLabel)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - GetCelebrityRecognition
  - GetContentModeration
  - GetLabelDetection
  - GetPersonTracking
  - GetSegmentDetection
  - GetTextDetection
  - StartCelebrityRecognition
  - StartContentModeration
  - StartLabelDetection
  - StartPersonTracking

- StartSegmentDetection
- StartTextDetection

Rileva oggetti nelle immagini con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come creare un'applicazione che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare oggetti in base a una categoria nelle immagini.

.NET

SDK per .NET

Mostra come utilizzare l'API .NET di Amazon Rekognition per creare un'applicazione che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per identificare gli oggetti in base a una categoria nelle immagini situate in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Java di Amazon Rekognition per creare un'applicazione che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per identificare gli oggetti in base a una categoria nelle immagini situate in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come usare Amazon Rekognition AWS SDK per JavaScript con la per creare un'app che utilizzi Amazon Rekognition per identificare gli oggetti per categoria nelle immagini che si trovano in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Scopri come:

- Creare un utente non autenticato tramite Amazon Cognito.
- Analizza le immagini per rilevare gli oggetti tramite Amazon Rekognition.
- Verificare un indirizzo e-mail per Amazon SES.
- Inviare una notifica e-mail tramite Amazon SES.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Kotlin di Amazon Rekognition per creare un'applicazione che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per identificare gli oggetti in base a una categoria nelle immagini situate in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia

all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Illustra come utilizzare il AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) per creare un'applicazione Web che consenta di eseguire le seguenti operazioni:

- Caricamento di foto in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).
- Utilizzo di Amazon Rekognition per analizzare ed etichettare le foto.
- Utilizzo di Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report dell'analisi delle immagini tramite e-mail.

Questo esempio contiene due componenti principali: una pagina web scritta in JavaScript che è costruita con React e un servizio REST scritto in Python creato con Flask-. RESTful

È possibile utilizzare la pagina Web React per:

- Visualizzare un elenco di immagini archiviate nel bucket S3.
- Caricare le immagini dal computer nel bucket S3.
- Visualizzare immagini ed etichette che identificano gli elementi rilevati nell'immagine.
- Ottenere un report relativo a tutte le immagini nel bucket S3 e inviarlo tramite email.

La pagina Web richiama il servizio REST. Il servizio invia richieste a AWS per eseguire le seguenti operazioni:

- Ottenere e filtrare l'elenco delle immagini nel bucket S3.
- Caricare le foto nel bucket S3.

- Utilizzare Amazon Rekognition per analizzare le singole foto e ottenere un elenco di etichette che identificano gli articoli rilevati al loro interno.
- Analizzare tutte le foto presenti nel bucket S3 e usare Amazon SES per inviare un report tramite e-mail.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Rileva persone e oggetti in un video con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come rilevare persone e oggetti in un video con Amazon Rekognition.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Java di Amazon Rekognition per creare un'applicazione che rileva volti e oggetti nei video situati in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Usa Amazon Rekognition per rilevare volti, oggetti e persone nei video avviando processi di rilevamento asincrono. Questo esempio, inoltre, configura Amazon Rekognition per notificare un argomento Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) al completamento dei processi e sottoscrive una coda Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) all'argomento. Quando la coda riceve un messaggio su un processo, questo viene recuperato e vengono restituiti i risultati.

Questo esempio è visualizzato al meglio su GitHub. Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Salva EXIF e altre informazioni sull'immagine utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Recuperare informazioni EXIF da un file JPG, JPEG o PNG.
- Carica il file immagine in un bucket Amazon S3.
- Utilizza Amazon Rekognition per identificare i tre attributi principali (etichette) nel file.
- Aggiungi le informazioni su EXIF ed etichette a una tabella Amazon DynamoDB nella regione.

Rust

SDK per Rust

Recupera le informazioni EXIF da un file JPG, JPEG o PNG, carica il file di immagine in un bucket Amazon S3, utilizza Amazon Rekognition per identificare i tre attributi principali

(etichette in Amazon Rekognition) nel file e aggiungi le informazioni su EXIF ed etichette a una tabella Amazon DynamoDB nella regione.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Resource Groups AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS Resource Groups con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Guida per l'utente dei Resource Groups: ulteriori informazioni sui Resource Groups.
- Riferimento all'API Resource Groups: dettagli su tutte le azioni Resource Groups disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Resource Groups AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Resource Groups AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzare CreateGroup con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeleteGroup con una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetGroup con una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetGroupQuery con una CLI

- Utilizzare GetTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListGroupResources con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListGroups con una CLI
- Utilizzare SearchResources con una CLI
- Utilizzare Tag con una CLI
- Utilizzare Untag con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateGroupQuery con una CLI

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Resource Groups AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS Resource Groups with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Resource Groups AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzare CreateGroup con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeleteGroup con una CLI
  - Utilizzare GetGroup con una CLI
  - Utilizzare GetGroupQuery con una CLI
  - Utilizzare GetTags con una CLI
  - Utilizzare ListGroupResources con una CLI
  - Utilizzare ListGroups con una CLI
  - Utilizzare SearchResources con una CLI
  - Utilizzare Tag con una CLI
  - Utilizzare Untag con una CLI
  - Utilizzare UpdateGroup con una CLI
  - Utilizzare UpdateGroupQuery con una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Resource Groups AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Resource Groups con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS Resource Groups.

Esempi

- Utilizzare CreateGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetGroupQuery con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListGroupResources con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListGroups con una CLI
- Utilizzare SearchResources con una CLI
- Utilizzare Tag con una CLI
- Utilizzare Untag con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateGroupQuery con una CLI

Utilizzare **`CreateGroup`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateGroup`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creare un gruppo di risorse basato su tag

L'`create-group`esempio seguente crea un gruppo di risorse basato su tag di EC2 istanze Amazon nella regione corrente. Si basa su una query relativa alle risorse etichettate con la chiave e `Name` il valore. `WebServers` Il nome del gruppo è`tbq-WebServer`. La query si trova in un file JSON separato che viene passato al comando.

```
aws resource-groups create-group \
    --name tbq-WebServer \
    --resource-query file://query.json
```

Contenuto di `query.json`.

```
{
    "Type": "TAG_FILTERS_1_0",
    "Query": "{\"ResourceTypeFilters\":[\"AWS::EC2::Instance\"],\"TagFilters\":
[{\"Key\":\"Name\", \"Values\":[\"WebServers\"]}]}"
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "Group": {
        "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/tbq-
WebServer",
        "Name": "tbq-WebServer"
    },
    "ResourceQuery": {
        "Type": "TAG_FILTERS_1_0",
        "Query": "{\"ResourceTypeFilters\":[\"AWS::EC2::Instance\"],\"TagFilters
\":[{\"Key\":\"Name\", \"Values\":[\"WebServers\"]}]}"
    }
}
```

Esempio 2: creare un gruppo di risorse basato CloudFormation sullo stack

L'`create-group`esempio seguente crea un gruppo di risorse AWS CloudFormation basato sullo stack denominato. `sampleCFNstackgroup` La query include tutte le risorse nello CloudFormation stack specificato supportate da AWS Resource Groups.

```
aws resource-groups create-group \
    --name cbq-CFNstackgroup \
    --resource-query file://query.json
```

Contenuto di `query.json`.

```
{
    "Type": "CLOUDFORMATION_STACK_1_0",
```

```
    "Query": "{\"ResourceTypeFilters\":[\"AWS::AllSupported\"],\"StackIdentifier
\":\"arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:123456789012:stack/MyCFNStack/1415z9z0-
z39z-11z8-97z5-500z212zz6fz\"}"
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "Group": {
        "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/cbq-
CFNstackgroup",
        "Name": "cbq-CFNstackgroup"
    },
    "ResourceQuery": {
        "Type": "CLOUDFORMATION_STACK_1_0",
        "Query": "{\"ResourceTypeFilters\":[\"AWS::AllSupported\"],
\"StackIdentifier\":\"arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-2:123456789012:stack/
MyCFNStack/1415z9z0-z39z-11z8-97z5-500z212zz6fz\"}"}'
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Create Groups nella AWS Resource Groups User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateGroup AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un nuovo gruppo di AWS risorse Resource Groups basato su tag denominato TestPowerShellGroup. Il gruppo include EC2 istanze Amazon nella regione corrente contrassegnate con la chiave di tag «Name» e il valore del tag «test2". Il comando restituisce la query e il tipo di gruppo e i risultati dell'operazione.

```
$ResourceQuery = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery
$ResourceQuery.Type = "TAG_FILTERS_1_0"
$ResourceQuery.Query = '{"ResourceTypeFilters":
["AWS::EC2::Instance"],"TagFilters":[{"Key":"Name","Values":["test2"]}]}'
$ResourceQuery

New-RGGroup -Name TestPowerShellGroup -ResourceQuery $ResourceQuery -Description
 "Test resource group."
```

Output:

```
Query
                Type
-----
                ----
{"ResourceTypeFilters":["AWS::EC2::Instance"],"TagFilters":
[{"Key":"Name","Values":["test2"]}]} TAG_FILTERS_1_0

LoggedAt         : 11/20/2018 2:40:59 PM
Group            : Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.Group
ResourceQuery    : Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery
Tags             : {}
ResponseMetadata : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength    : 338
HttpStatusCode   : OK
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un nuovo gruppo di AWS risorse Resource Groups basato su tag denominato TestPowerShellGroup. Il gruppo include EC2 istanze Amazon nella regione corrente contrassegnate con la chiave di tag «Name» e il valore del tag «test2". Il comando restituisce la query e il tipo di gruppo e i risultati dell'operazione.

```
$ResourceQuery = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery
$ResourceQuery.Type = "TAG_FILTERS_1_0"
$ResourceQuery.Query = '{"ResourceTypeFilters":
["AWS::EC2::Instance"],"TagFilters":[{"Key":"Name","Values":["test2"]}]}'
$ResourceQuery

New-RGGroup -Name TestPowerShellGroup -ResourceQuery $ResourceQuery -Description
 "Test resource group."
```

Output:

```
Query
                Type
-----
                ----
```

```
{"ResourceTypeFilters":["AWS::EC2::Instance"],"TagFilters":
[{"Key":"Name","Values":["test2"]}]} TAG_FILTERS_1_0

LoggedAt         : 11/20/2018 2:40:59 PM
Group            : Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.Group
ResourceQuery    : Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery
Tags             : {}
ResponseMetadata : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength    : 338
HttpStatusCode   : OK
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteGroup`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteGroup`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiornare la descrizione di un gruppo di risorse

L'`delete-group`esempio seguente aggiorna il gruppo di risorse specificato.

```
aws resource-groups delete-group \
    --group-name tbq-WebServer
```

Output:

```
{
    "Group": {
        "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:1234567890:group/tbq-
WebServer",
        "Name": "tbq-WebServer"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Delete Groups nella AWS Resource Groups User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteGroup AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove il gruppo di risorse denominato

```
Remove-RGGroup -GroupName non-tag-cfn-elbv2
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-RGGroup (DeleteGroup)" on target "non-tag-cfn-
elbv2".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

Description GroupArn
  Name
----------- --------
  ----
           arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/non-tag-cfn-
elbv2 non-tag-cfn-elbv2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove il gruppo di risorse denominato

```
Remove-RGGroup -GroupName non-tag-cfn-elbv2
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-RGGroup (DeleteGroup)" on target "non-tag-cfn-
elbv2".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

```
Description GroupArn
  Name
----------- --------
  ----
            arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/non-tag-cfn-
elbv2 non-tag-cfn-elbv2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetGroup`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetGroup`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni su un gruppo di risorse

L'`get-group`esempio seguente mostra i dettagli sul gruppo di risorse specificato. Per allegare la query al gruppo, utilizzare`get-group-query`.

```
aws resource-groups get-group \
    --group-name tbq-WebServer
```

Output:

```
{
    "Group": {
        "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/tbq-
WebServer",
        "Name": "tbq-WebServer",
        "Description": "A tag-based query resource group of WebServers."
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetGroup AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio recupera il gruppo di risorse in base al nome del gruppo

```
Get-RGGroup -GroupName auto-no
```

Output:

```
Description GroupArn                                                    Name
----------- --------                                                    ----
            arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/auto-no auto-no
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio recupera il gruppo di risorse in base al nome del gruppo

```
Get-RGGroup -GroupName auto-no
```

Output:

```
Description GroupArn                                                    Name
----------- --------                                                    ----
            arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/auto-no auto-no
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetGroupQuery`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetGroupQuery`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per allegare la query a un gruppo di risorse

L'`get-group-query`esempio seguente visualizza una query associata al gruppo di risorse specificato.

```
aws resource-groups get-group-query \
    --group-name tbq-WebServer
```

Output:

```
{
    "GroupQuery": {
        "GroupName": "tbq-WebServer",
        "ResourceQuery": {
            "Type": "TAG_FILTERS_1_0",
            "Query": "{\"ResourceTypeFilters\":[\"AWS::EC2::Instance\"],
\"TagFilters\":[{\"Key\":\"Name\", \"Values\":[\"WebServers\"]}]}"
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetGroupQueryin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio recupera la query di risorse per il determinato gruppo di risorse

```
Get-RGGroupQuery -GroupName auto-no | Select-Object -ExpandProperty ResourceQuery
```

Output:

```
Query
            Type
-----
            ----
{"ResourceTypeFilters":["AWS::EC2::Instance"],"TagFilters":
[{"Key":"auto","Values":["no"]}]} TAG_FILTERS_1_0
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetGroupQueryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio recupera la query di risorse per il determinato gruppo di risorse

```
Get-RGGroupQuery -GroupName auto-no | Select-Object -ExpandProperty ResourceQuery
```

Output:

```
Query
            Type
-----
            ----
{"ResourceTypeFilters":["AWS::EC2::Instance"],"TagFilters":
[{"Key":"auto","Values":["no"]}]} TAG_FILTERS_1_0
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetGroupQueryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetTags`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetTags`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare i tag allegati a un gruppo di risorse

L'`get-tags`esempio seguente visualizza le coppie di tag chiave e valore associate al gruppo di risorse specificato (il gruppo stesso, non i suoi membri).

```
aws resource-groups get-tags \
    --arn arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/tbq-WebServer
```

Output:

```
{
    "Arn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/tbq-WebServer",
    "Tags": {
        "QueryType": "tags",
        "QueryResources": "ec2-instances"
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetTags AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca i tag per il gruppo di risorse specificato arn

```
Get-RGResourceTag -Arn arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/
workboxes
```

Output:

```
Key       Value
---       -----
Instances workboxes
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca i tag per il gruppo di risorse specificato arn

```
Get-RGResourceTag -Arn arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/
workboxes
```

Output:

```
Key       Value
---       -----
Instances workboxes
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListGroupResources`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListGroupResources`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare tutte le risorse in un gruppo di risorse

Esempio 1: L'`list-resource-groups`esempio seguente elenca tutte le risorse che fanno parte del gruppo di risorse specificato.

```
aws resource-groups list-group-resources \
    --group-name tbq-WebServer
```

Output:

```
{
    "ResourceIdentifiers": [
        {
            "ResourceArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:123456789012:instance/
i-09f77fa38c12345ab",
            "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Instance"
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: L'esempio seguente elenca tutte le risorse del gruppo che hanno anche un «tipo di risorsa» del tipo '::: :Instance'AWS EC2 . :

aws resource-groups list-group-resources --group-name tbq- WebServer --filters Nome=Tipo di risorsa, Valori=::: :Instance AWS EC2

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListGroupResources AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca le risorse di gruppo in base al filtro per tipo di risorsa

```
Get-RGGroupResourceList -Filter @{Name="resource-
type";Values="AWS::EC2::Instance"} -GroupName auto-yes | Select-Object -
ExpandProperty ResourceIdentifiers
```

Output:

```
ResourceArn                                                          ResourceType
-----------                                                          ------------
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-0123bc45b567890e1
 AWS::EC2::Instance
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-0a1caf2345f67d8dc
 AWS::EC2::Instance
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-012e3cb4df567e8aa
 AWS::EC2::Instance
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-0fd12dd3456789012
 AWS::EC2::Instance
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListGroupResourcesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca le risorse di gruppo in base al filtro per tipo di risorsa

```
Get-RGGroupResourceList -Filter @{Name="resource-
type";Values="AWS::EC2::Instance"} -GroupName auto-yes | Select-Object -
ExpandProperty ResourceIdentifiers
```

Output:

```
ResourceArn                                                          ResourceType
-----------                                                          ------------
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-0123bc45b567890e1
 AWS::EC2::Instance
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-0a1caf2345f67d8dc
 AWS::EC2::Instance
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-012e3cb4df567e8aa
 AWS::EC2::Instance
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-0fd12dd3456789012
 AWS::EC2::Instance
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListGroupResourcesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListGroups`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListGroups`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare i gruppi di risorse disponibili

L'`list-groups`esempio seguente visualizza un elenco di tutti i gruppi di risorse.

```
aws resource-groups list-groups
```

Output:

```
{
    "GroupIdentifiers": [
        {
            "GroupName": "tbq-WebServer",
            "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/
tbq-WebServer3"
        },
        {
            "GroupName": "cbq-CFNStackQuery",
            "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/
cbq-CFNStackQuery"
        }
    ],
    "Groups": [
        {
            "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/
tbq-WebServer",
            "Name": "tbq-WebServer"
        },
        {
            "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/
cbq-CFNStackQuery",
            "Name": "cbq-CFNStackQuery"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListGroupsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca i gruppi di risorse già creati.

```
Get-RGGroupList
```

Output:

```
GroupArn
 GroupName
--------
 ---------
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/auto-no              auto-no
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/auto-yes             auto-
yes
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/build600
 build600
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListGroupsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca i gruppi di risorse già creati.

```
Get-RGGroupList
```

Output:

```
GroupArn
 GroupName
--------
 ---------
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/auto-no              auto-no
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/auto-yes             auto-
yes
```

```
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/build600
 build600
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListGroupsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`SearchResources`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SearchResources`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per trovare risorse che corrispondono a una query

L'`search-resources`esempio seguente recupera un elenco di tutte le AWS risorse che corrispondono alla query specificata.

```
aws resource-groups search-resources \
    --resource-query file://query.json
```

Contenuto di `query.json`.

```
{
    "Type": "TAG_FILTERS_1_0",
    "Query": "{\"ResourceTypeFilters\":[\"AWS::EC2::Instance\"],\"TagFilters\":
[{\"Key\":\"Patch Group\", \"Values\":[\"Dev\"]}]}"
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "ResourceIdentifiers": [
        {
            "ResourceArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:123456789012:instance/
i-01a23bc45d67890ef",
            "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Instance"
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SearchResourcesin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un tipo di risorsa ad ResourceQuery esempio con filtri di tag e trova risorse.

```
$query = [Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery]::new()
$query.Type = [Amazon.ResourceGroups.QueryType]::TAG_FILTERS_1_0
$query.Query = ConvertTo-Json -Compress -Depth 4 -InputObject @{
  ResourceTypeFilters = @('AWS::EC2::Instance')
  TagFilters = @(@{
    Key = 'auto'
    Values = @('no')
  })
 }

Find-RGResource -ResourceQuery $query | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 ResourceIdentifiers
```

Output:

```
ResourceArn                                                        ResourceType
-----------                                                        ------------
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-0123445b6cb7bd67b
 AWS::EC2::Instance
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SearchResourcesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un tipo di risorsa ad ResourceQuery esempio con filtri di tag e trova risorse.

```
$query = [Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery]::new()
$query.Type = [Amazon.ResourceGroups.QueryType]::TAG_FILTERS_1_0
```

```
$query.Query = ConvertTo-Json -Compress -Depth 4 -InputObject @{
  ResourceTypeFilters = @('AWS::EC2::Instance')
  TagFilters = @(@{
    Key = 'auto'
    Values = @('no')
  })
 }

Find-RGResource -ResourceQuery $query | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 ResourceIdentifiers
```

Output:

```
ResourceArn                                                      ResourceType
-----------                                                      ------------
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-0123445b6cb7bd67b
 AWS::EC2::Instance
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SearchResourcesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`Tag`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `Tag`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per allegare un tag a un gruppo di risorse

L'`tag`esempio seguente associa le coppie di chiave e valore del tag specificate al gruppo di risorse specificato (il gruppo stesso, non i suoi membri).

```
aws resource-groups tag \
    --tags QueryType=tags,QueryResources=ec2-instances \
    --arn arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:128716708097:group/tbq-WebServer
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "Arn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:128716708097:group/tbq-WebServer",
    "Tags": {
        "QueryType": "tags",
        "QueryResources": "ec2-instances"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Manage tags nella AWS Resource Groups User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Tag in AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge la chiave di tag «Instances» con valore «workboxes» al gruppo di risorse specificato arn

```
Add-RGResourceTag -Tag @{Instances="workboxes"} -Arn arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-
west-1:123456789012:group/workboxes
```

Output:

```
Arn                                                             Tags
---                                                             ----
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/workboxes {[Instances,
 workboxes]}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Tag in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge la chiave di tag «Instances» con valore «workboxes» al gruppo di risorse specificato arn

```
Add-RGResourceTag -Tag @{Instances="workboxes"} -Arn arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-
west-1:123456789012:group/workboxes
```

Output:

```
Arn                                                             Tags
```

```
---                                                                 ----
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/workboxes {[Instances,
 workboxes]}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Tag in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`Untag`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `Untag`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rimuovere i tag da un gruppo di risorse

L'`untags`esempio seguente rimuove qualsiasi tag con la chiave specificata dal gruppo di risorse stesso, non dai suoi membri.

```
aws resource-groups untag \
    --arn arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/tbq-WebServer \
    --keys QueryType
```

Output:

```
{
    "Arn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/tbq-WebServer",
    "Keys": [
        "QueryType"
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Manage tags nella AWS Resource Groups User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Untag in AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove il tag menzionato dal gruppo di risorse

```
Remove-RGResourceTag -Arn arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/
workboxes -Key Instances
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-RGResourceTag (Untag)" on target
 "arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:933303704102:group/workboxes".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

Arn                                                            Keys
---                                                            ----
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/workboxes {Instances}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Untag in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

PowerShell Strumenti per V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove il tag menzionato dal gruppo di risorse

```
Remove-RGResourceTag -Arn arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/
workboxes -Key Instances
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-RGResourceTag (Untag)" on target
 "arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:933303704102:group/workboxes".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

Arn                                                            Keys
---                                                            ----
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/workboxes {Instances}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Untag in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **UpdateGroup** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateGroup`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiornare la descrizione di un gruppo di risorse

L'`update-group`esempio seguente aggiorna la descrizione per il gruppo di risorse specificato.

```
aws resource-groups update-group \
    --group-name tbq-WebServer \
    --description "Resource group for all web server resources."
```

Output:

```
{
    "Group": {
        "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/tbq-
WebServer",
        "Name": "tbq-WebServer"
        "Description": "Resource group for all web server resources."
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Update Groups nella AWS Resource Groups User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateGroup AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiorna la descrizione del gruppo

```
Update-RGGroup -GroupName auto-yes -Description "Instances auto-remove"
```

Output:

```
Description             GroupArn
     Name
-----------             --------
     ----
Instances to be cleaned arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/
auto-yes auto-yes
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiorna la descrizione del gruppo

```
Update-RGGroup -GroupName auto-yes -Description "Instances auto-remove"
```

Output:

```
Description             GroupArn
     Name
-----------             --------
     ----
Instances to be cleaned arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/
auto-yes auto-yes
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UpdateGroupQuery`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateGroupQuery`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: aggiornare la query per un gruppo di risorse basato su tag

L'`update-group-query`esempio seguente aggiorna la query allegata al gruppo di risorse basato su tag specificato.

```
aws resource-groups update-group-query \
```

```
    --group-name tbq-WebServer \
    --resource-query '{"Type":"TAG_FILTERS_1_0", "Query":"{\"ResourceTypeFilters
\":[\"AWS::EC2::Instance\"],\"TagFilters\":[{\"Key\":\"Name\", \"Values\":
[\"WebServers\"]}]}"}'
```

Output:

```
{
    "Group": {
        "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-east-2:123456789012:group/tbq-
WebServer",
        "Name": "tbq-WebServer"
    },
    "ResourceQuery": {
        "Type": "TAG_FILTERS_1_0",
        "Query": "{\"ResourceTypeFilters\":[\"AWS::EC2::Instance\"],\"TagFilters
\":[{\"Key\":\"Name\", \"Values\":[\"WebServers\"]}]}"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Update Groups nella AWS Resource Groups User Guide.

Esempio 2: per aggiornare la query per un gruppo di risorse CloudFormation basato sullo stack

L'`update-group-query`esempio seguente aggiorna la query allegata al gruppo di risorse basato sullo AWS CloudFormation stack specificato.

```
aws resource-groups update-group-query \
    --group-name cbq-CFNstackgroup \
    --resource-query '{"Type": "CLOUDFORMATION_STACK_1_0", "Query":
 "{\"ResourceTypeFilters\":[\"AWS::AllSupported\"],\"StackIdentifier\":
\"arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:123456789012:stack/MyCFNStack/1415z9z0-
z39z-11z8-97z5-500z212zz6fz\"}"}'
```

Output:

```
{
    "Group": {
        "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/cbq-
CFNstackgroup",
```

```
        "Name": "cbq-CFNstackgroup"
    },
    "ResourceQuery": {
        "Type": "CLOUDFORMATION_STACK_1_0",
        "Query": "{\"ResourceTypeFilters\":[\"AWS::AllSupported\"],
\"StackIdentifier\":\"arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:123456789012:stack/
MyCFNStack/1415z9z0-z39z-11z8-97z5-500z212zz6fz\"}"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Update Groups nella AWS Resource Groups User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateGroupQuery AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un oggetto di interrogazione e aggiorna la query per il gruppo.

```
$query = [Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery]::new()
$query.Type = [Amazon.ResourceGroups.QueryType]::TAG_FILTERS_1_0
$query.Query = @{
  ResourceTypeFilters = @('AWS::EC2::Instance')
  TagFilters = @(@{
  Key='Environment'
  Values='Build600.11'
  })
} | ConvertTo-Json -Compress -Depth 4

Update-RGGroupQuery -GroupName build600 -ResourceQuery $query
```

Output:

```
GroupName ResourceQuery
--------- -------------
build600  Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateGroupQueryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un oggetto di interrogazione e aggiorna la query per il gruppo.

```
$query = [Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery]::new()
$query.Type = [Amazon.ResourceGroups.QueryType]::TAG_FILTERS_1_0
$query.Query = @{
  ResourceTypeFilters = @('AWS::EC2::Instance')
  TagFilters = @(@{
  Key='Environment'
  Values='Build600.11'
  })
} | ConvertTo-Json -Compress -Depth 4

Update-RGGroupQuery -GroupName build600 -ResourceQuery $query
```

Output:

```
GroupName ResourceQuery
--------- -------------
build600  Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateGroupQueryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo dell'API Resource Groups Tagging AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS Resource Groups Tagging API con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Guida per l'utente dell'API Resource Groups Tagging — Ulteriori informazioni sull'API Resource Groups Tagging.

- Riferimento all'API Resource Groups Tagging: dettagli su tutte le azioni dell'API Resource Groups Tagging disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo dell'API Resource Groups Tagging AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo dell'API Resource Groups Tagging AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzare GetResources con una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetTagKeys con una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetTagValues con una CLI
    - Utilizzare TagResources con una CLI
    - Utilizzare UntagResources con una CLI

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo dell'API Resource Groups Tagging AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di with. AWS Resource Groups Tagging API AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo dell'API Resource Groups Tagging AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzare GetResources con una CLI
  - Utilizzare GetTagKeys con una CLI
  - Utilizzare GetTagValues con una CLI
  - Utilizzare TagResources con una CLI
  - Utilizzare UntagResources con una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo dell'API Resource Groups Tagging AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni dell'API Resource Groups Tagging con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS Resource Groups Tagging API.

Esempi

- Utilizzare GetResources con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetTagKeys con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetTagValues con una CLI
- Utilizzare TagResources con una CLI
- Utilizzare UntagResources con una CLI

Utilizzare **`GetResources`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetResources`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere un elenco di risorse contrassegnate

L'`get-resources`esempio seguente visualizza un elenco di risorse dell'account contrassegnate con il nome e il valore della chiave specificati.

```
aws resourcegroupstaggingapi get-resources \
    --tag-filters Key=Environment,Values=Production \
    --tags-per-page 100
```

Output:

```
{
    "ResourceTagMappingList": [
        {
            "ResourceARN": " arn:aws:inspector:us-west-2:123456789012:target/0-
nvgVhaxX/template/0-7sbz2Kz0",
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "Environment",
                    "Value": "Production"
                }
```

```
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta GetResourcesil Resource Groups Tagging API Reference.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetResources AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce tutte le risorse etichettate in una regione e le chiavi dei tag associate alla risorsa. Se non viene fornito alcun parametro -Region al cmdlet, tenterà di dedurre la regione dalla shell o dai metadati dell'istanza. EC2

```
Get-RGTResource
```

Output:

```
ResourceARN                                                      Tags
-----------                                                      ----
arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable            {stage, version}

arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket
 {stage, version, othertag}
```

Esempio 2: restituisce tutte le risorse con tag del tipo specificato in una regione. La stringa per ogni nome di servizio e tipo di risorsa è la stessa incorporata nell'Amazon Resource Name (ARN) di una risorsa.

```
Get-RGTResource -ResourceType "s3"
```

Output:

```
ResourceARN                                                      Tags
-----------                                                      ----
arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket
 {stage, version, othertag}
```

Esempio 3: restituisce tutte le risorse etichettate del tipo specificato in una regione. Si noti che quando i tipi di risorse vengono inseriti nel cmdlet, viene effettuata una chiamata al servizio per ogni tipo di risorsa fornito.

```
"dynamodb","s3" | Get-RGTResource
```

Output:

```
ResourceARN                                                     Tags
-----------                                                     ----
arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable           {stage, version}

arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket
 {stage, version, othertag}
```

Esempio 4: restituisce tutte le risorse etichettate che corrispondono al filtro specificato.

```
Get-RGTResource -TagFilter @{ Key="stage" }
```

Output:

```
ResourceARN                                                     Tags
-----------                                                     ----
arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket
 {stage, version, othertag}
```

Esempio 5: restituisce tutte le risorse con tag che corrispondono al filtro e al tipo di risorsa specificati.

```
Get-RGTResource -TagFilter @{ Key="stage" } -ResourceType "dynamodb"
```

Output:

```
ResourceARN                                                     Tags
-----------                                                     ----
arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable           {stage, version}
```

Esempio 6: restituisce tutte le risorse con tag che corrispondono al filtro specificato.

```
Get-RGTResource -TagFilter @{ Key="stage"; Values=@("beta","gamma") }
```

Output:

```
ResourceARN                                                    Tags
-----------                                                    ----
arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable          {stage, version}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetResourcesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce tutte le risorse etichettate in una regione e le chiavi dei tag associate alla risorsa. Se non viene fornito alcun parametro -Region al cmdlet, tenterà di dedurre la regione dalla shell o dai metadati dell'istanza. EC2

```
Get-RGTResource
```

Output:

```
ResourceARN                                                    Tags
-----------                                                    ----
arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable          {stage, version}

arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket
 {stage, version, othertag}
```

Esempio 2: restituisce tutte le risorse con tag del tipo specificato in una regione. La stringa per ogni nome di servizio e tipo di risorsa è la stessa incorporata nell'Amazon Resource Name (ARN) di una risorsa.

```
Get-RGTResource -ResourceType "s3"
```

Output:

```
ResourceARN                                                    Tags
-----------                                                    ----
```

```
arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket
 {stage, version, othertag}
```

Esempio 3: restituisce tutte le risorse etichettate del tipo specificato in una regione. Si noti che quando i tipi di risorse vengono inseriti nel cmdlet, viene effettuata una chiamata al servizio per ogni tipo di risorsa fornito.

```
"dynamodb","s3" | Get-RGTResource
```

Output:

```
ResourceARN                                                     Tags
-----------                                                     ----
arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable           {stage, version}

arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket
 {stage, version, othertag}
```

Esempio 4: restituisce tutte le risorse etichettate che corrispondono al filtro specificato.

```
Get-RGTResource -TagFilter @{ Key="stage" }
```

Output:

```
ResourceARN                                                     Tags
-----------                                                     ----
arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket
 {stage, version, othertag}
```

Esempio 5: restituisce tutte le risorse con tag che corrispondono al filtro e al tipo di risorsa specificati.

```
Get-RGTResource -TagFilter @{ Key="stage" } -ResourceType "dynamodb"
```

Output:

```
ResourceARN                                                     Tags
-----------                                                     ----
```

```
arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable           {stage, version}
```

Esempio 6: restituisce tutte le risorse con tag che corrispondono al filtro specificato.

```
Get-RGTResource -TagFilter @{ Key="stage"; Values=@("beta","gamma") }
```

Output:

```
ResourceARN                                                     Tags
-----------                                                     ----
arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable           {stage, version}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetResourcesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetTagKeys`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetTagKeys`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere un elenco di tutte le chiavi dei tag

L'`get-tag-keys`esempio seguente recupera l'elenco di tutti i nomi delle chiavi dei tag utilizzati dalle risorse dell'account.

```
aws resourcegroupstaggingapi get-tag-keys
```

Output:

```
{
    "TagKeys": [
        "Environment",
        "CostCenter",
        "Department"
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta GetTagKeysil Resource Groups Tagging API Reference.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetTagKeys AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce tutte le chiavi dei tag nella regione specificata. Se il parametro -Region non è specificato, il cmdlet tenterà di dedurre la regione dalla regione della shell o dai metadati dell'istanza predefiniti. EC2 Si noti che le chiavi dei tag non vengono restituite in alcun ordine specifico.

```
Get-RGTTagKey -region us-west-2
```

Output:

```
version
stage
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetTagKeysin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce tutte le chiavi dei tag nella regione specificata. Se il parametro -Region non è specificato, il cmdlet tenterà di dedurre la regione dalla regione della shell o dai metadati dell'istanza predefiniti. EC2 Si noti che le chiavi dei tag non vengono restituite in alcun ordine specifico.

```
Get-RGTTagKey -region us-west-2
```

Output:

```
version
stage
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetTagKeysin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetTagValues`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetTagValues`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere un elenco di tutti i valori dei tag

L'`get-tag-values`esempio seguente visualizza tutti i valori utilizzati per la chiave specificata per tutte le risorse del

```
aws resourcegroupstaggingapi get-tag-values \
    --key=Environment
```

Output:

```
{
    "TagValues": [
        "Alpha",
        "Gamma",
        "Production"
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta GetTagValuesil Resource Groups Tagging API Reference.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetTagValues AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce il valore per il tag specificato in una regione. Se il parametro -Region non è specificato, il cmdlet tenterà di dedurre la regione dalla regione della shell o dai metadati dell'istanza predefiniti. EC2

```
Get-RGTTagValue -Key "stage" -Region us-west-2
```

Output:

```
beta
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetTagValuesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce il valore per il tag specificato in una regione. Se il parametro -Region non è specificato, il cmdlet tenterà di dedurre la regione dalla regione della shell o dai metadati dell'istanza predefiniti. EC2

```
Get-RGTTagValue -Key "stage" -Region us-west-2
```

Output:

```
beta
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetTagValuesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`TagResources`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `TagResources`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per allegare un tag a una risorsa

L'`tag-resources`esempio seguente contrassegna la risorsa specificata con un nome e un valore chiave.

```
aws resourcegroupstaggingapi tag-resources \
    --resource-arn-list arn:aws:s3:::MyProductionBucket \
    --tags Environment=Production,CostCenter=1234
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "FailedResourcesMap": {}
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta TagResourcesil Resource Groups Tagging API Reference.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta TagResources AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiunge le chiavi tag «stage» e «version» con i valori «beta» e «preprod_test» a un bucket Amazon S3 e una tabella Amazon DynamoDB. Viene effettuata una sola chiamata al servizio per applicare i tag.

```
$arn1 = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
$arn2 = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable"

Add-RGTResourceTag -ResourceARNList $arn1,$arn2 -Tag @{ "stage"="beta";
 "version"="preprod_test" }
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio aggiunge i tag e i valori specificati a un bucket Amazon S3 e a una tabella Amazon DynamoDB. Vengono effettuate due chiamate al servizio, una per ogni risorsa ARN reindirizzata al cmdlet.

```
$arn1 = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
$arn2 = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable"

$arn1,$arn2 | Add-RGTResourceTag -Tag @{ "stage"="beta";
 "version"="preprod_test" }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere TagResourcesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiunge le chiavi tag «stage» e «version» con i valori «beta» e «preprod_test» a un bucket Amazon S3 e una tabella Amazon DynamoDB. Viene effettuata una sola chiamata al servizio per applicare i tag.

```
$arn1 = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
```

```
$arn2 = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable"

Add-RGTResourceTag -ResourceARNList $arn1,$arn2 -Tag @{ "stage"="beta";
 "version"="preprod_test" }
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio aggiunge i tag e i valori specificati a un bucket Amazon S3 e a una tabella Amazon DynamoDB. Vengono effettuate due chiamate al servizio, una per ogni risorsa ARN reindirizzata al cmdlet.

```
$arn1 = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
$arn2 = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable"

$arn1,$arn2 | Add-RGTResourceTag -Tag @{ "stage"="beta";
 "version"="preprod_test" }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere TagResourcesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UntagResources`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UntagResources`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rimuovere un tag da una risorsa

L'`untag-resources`esempio seguente rimuove le chiavi dei tag specificate e tutti i valori associati dalla risorsa specificata.

```
aws resourcegroupstaggingapi untag-resources \
    --resource-arn-list arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --tag-keys Environment CostCenter
```

Output:

```
{
    "FailedResourcesMap": {}
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta UntagResourcesil Resource Groups Tagging API Reference.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UntagResources AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: rimuove le chiavi dei tag «stage» e «version» e i valori associati da un bucket Amazon S3 e da una tabella Amazon DynamoDB. Viene effettuata una sola chiamata al servizio per rimuovere i tag. Prima che i tag vengano rimossi, il cmdlet richiederà una conferma. Per ignorare la conferma, aggiungere il parametro -Force.

```
$arn1 = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
$arn2 = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable"

Remove-RGTResourceTag -ResourceARNList $arn1,$arn2 -TagKey "stage","version"
```

Esempio 2: rimuove le chiavi dei tag «stage» e «version» e i valori associati da un bucket Amazon S3 e da una tabella Amazon DynamoDB. Vengono effettuate due chiamate al servizio, una per ogni risorsa ARN reindirizzata al cmdlet. Prima di ogni chiamata, il cmdlet richiederà una conferma. Per ignorare la conferma, aggiungere il parametro -Force.

```
$arn1 = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
$arn2 = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable"

$arn1,$arn2 | Remove-RGTResourceTag -TagKey "stage","version"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UntagResourcesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: rimuove le chiavi dei tag «stage» e «version» e i valori associati da un bucket Amazon S3 e da una tabella Amazon DynamoDB. Viene effettuata una sola chiamata al servizio per rimuovere i tag. Prima che i tag vengano rimossi, il cmdlet richiederà una conferma. Per ignorare la conferma, aggiungere il parametro -Force.

```
$arn1 = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
```

```
$arn2 = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable"

Remove-RGTResourceTag -ResourceARNList $arn1,$arn2 -TagKey "stage","version"
```

Esempio 2: rimuove le chiavi dei tag «stage» e «version» e i valori associati da un bucket Amazon S3 e da una tabella Amazon DynamoDB. Vengono effettuate due chiamate al servizio, una per ogni risorsa ARN reindirizzata al cmdlet. Prima di ogni chiamata, il cmdlet richiederà una conferma. Per ignorare la conferma, aggiungere il parametro -Force.

```
$arn1 = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
$arn2 = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable"

$arn1,$arn2 | Remove-RGTResourceTag -TagKey "stage","version"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UntagResourcesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Route 53 AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Route 53 con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Guida per gli sviluppatori di Route 53: ulteriori informazioni su Route 53.
- Riferimento all'API Route 53: dettagli su tutte le azioni Route 53 disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Route 53 AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Route 53 AWS SDKs

- Utilizzare ChangeResourceRecordSets con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateHostedZone con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteHostedZone con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetHostedZone con una CLI
- Utilizzo ListHostedZones con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ListHostedZonesByName con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListQueryLoggingConfigs con una CLI

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Route 53 AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Route 53 con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Route 53 AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzare ChangeResourceRecordSets con una CLI
  - Utilizzare CreateHostedZone con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeleteHostedZone con una CLI
  - Utilizzare GetHostedZone con una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListHostedZones con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare ListHostedZonesByName con una CLI
  - Utilizzare ListQueryLoggingConfigs con una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Route 53 AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Route 53 con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API Amazon Route 53.

Esempi

- Utilizzare ChangeResourceRecordSets con una CLI

- Utilizzare CreateHostedZone con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteHostedZone con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetHostedZone con una CLI
- Utilizzo ListHostedZones con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ListHostedZonesByName con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListQueryLoggingConfigs con una CLI

Utilizzare **`ChangeResourceRecordSets`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ChangeResourceRecordSets`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare, aggiornare o eliminare un set di record di risorse

Il `change-resource-record-sets` comando seguente crea un set di record di risorse utilizzando la `hosted-zone-id` `Z1R8UBAEXAMPLE` configurazione in formato JSON contenuta nel file: `C:\awscli\route53\change-resource-record-sets.json`

```
aws route53 change-resource-record-sets --hosted-zone-id Z1R8UBAEXAMPLE --change-
batch file://C:\awscli\route53\change-resource-record-sets.json
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta POST ChangeResourceRecordSets nel riferimento dell'API Amazon Route 53.

La configurazione nel file JSON dipende dal tipo di set di record di risorse che desideri creare:

BasicWeightedAliasWeighted AliasLatencyLatency AliasFailoverFailover Alias

Sintassi di base:

```
{
  "Comment": "optional comment about the changes in this change batch request",
  "Changes": [
    {
      "Action": "CREATE"|"DELETE"|"UPSERT",
```

```
      "ResourceRecordSet": {
        "Name": "DNS domain name",
        "Type": "SOA"|"A"|"TXT"|"NS"|"CNAME"|"MX"|"PTR"|"SRV"|"SPF"|"AAAA",
        "TTL": time to live in seconds,
        "ResourceRecords": [
          {
            "Value": "applicable value for the record type"
          },
          {...}
        ]
      }
    },
    {...}
  ]
}
```

Sintassi ponderata:

```
{
  "Comment": "optional comment about the changes in this change batch request",
  "Changes": [
    {
      "Action": "CREATE"|"DELETE"|"UPSERT",
      "ResourceRecordSet": {
        "Name": "DNS domain name",
        "Type": "SOA"|"A"|"TXT"|"NS"|"CNAME"|"MX"|"PTR"|"SRV"|"SPF"|"AAAA",
        "SetIdentifier": "unique description for this resource record set",
        "Weight": value between 0 and 255,
        "TTL": time to live in seconds,
        "ResourceRecords": [
          {
            "Value": "applicable value for the record type"
          },
          {...}
        ],
        "HealthCheckId": "optional ID of an Amazon Route 53 health check"
      }
    },
    {...}
  ]
}
```

Sintassi degli alias:

```
{
  "Comment": "optional comment about the changes in this change batch request",
  "Changes": [
    {
      "Action": "CREATE"|"DELETE"|"UPSERT",
      "ResourceRecordSet": {
        "Name": "DNS domain name",
        "Type": "SOA"|"A"|"TXT"|"NS"|"CNAME"|"MX"|"PTR"|"SRV"|"SPF"|"AAAA",
        "AliasTarget": {
          "HostedZoneId": "hosted zone ID for your CloudFront distribution,
 Amazon S3 bucket, Elastic Load Balancing load balancer, or Amazon Route 53
 hosted zone",
          "DNSName": "DNS domain name for your CloudFront distribution, Amazon S3
 bucket, Elastic Load Balancing load balancer, or another resource record set in
 this hosted zone",
          "EvaluateTargetHealth": true|false
        },
        "HealthCheckId": "optional ID of an Amazon Route 53 health check"
      }
    },
    {...}
  ]
}
```

Sintassi degli alias ponderati:

```
{
  "Comment": "optional comment about the changes in this change batch request",
  "Changes": [
    {
      "Action": "CREATE"|"DELETE"|"UPSERT",
      "ResourceRecordSet": {
        "Name": "DNS domain name",
        "Type": "SOA"|"A"|"TXT"|"NS"|"CNAME"|"MX"|"PTR"|"SRV"|"SPF"|"AAAA",
        "SetIdentifier": "unique description for this resource record set",
        "Weight": value between 0 and 255,
        "AliasTarget": {
          "HostedZoneId": "hosted zone ID for your CloudFront distribution,
 Amazon S3 bucket, Elastic Load Balancing load balancer, or Amazon Route 53
 hosted zone",
          "DNSName": "DNS domain name for your CloudFront distribution, Amazon S3
 bucket, Elastic Load Balancing load balancer, or another resource record set in
 this hosted zone",
```

```
          "EvaluateTargetHealth": true|false
        },
        "HealthCheckId": "optional ID of an Amazon Route 53 health check"
      }
    },
    {...}
  ]
}
```

Sintassi della latenza:

```
{
  "Comment": "optional comment about the changes in this change batch request",
  "Changes": [
    {
      "Action": "CREATE"|"DELETE"|"UPSERT",
      "ResourceRecordSet": {
        "Name": "DNS domain name",
        "Type": "SOA"|"A"|"TXT"|"NS"|"CNAME"|"MX"|"PTR"|"SRV"|"SPF"|"AAAA",
        "SetIdentifier": "unique description for this resource record set",
        "Region": "Amazon EC2 region name",
        "TTL": time to live in seconds,
        "ResourceRecords": [
          {
            "Value": "applicable value for the record type"
          },
          {...}
        ],
        "HealthCheckId": "optional ID of an Amazon Route 53 health check"
      }
    },
    {...}
  ]
}
```

Sintassi dell'alias di latenza:

```
{
  "Comment": "optional comment about the changes in this change batch request",
  "Changes": [
    {
      "Action": "CREATE"|"DELETE"|"UPSERT",
      "ResourceRecordSet": {
```

```
        "Name": "DNS domain name",
        "Type": "SOA"|"A"|"TXT"|"NS"|"CNAME"|"MX"|"PTR"|"SRV"|"SPF"|"AAAA",
        "SetIdentifier": "unique description for this resource record set",
        "Region": "Amazon EC2 region name",
        "AliasTarget": {
          "HostedZoneId": "hosted zone ID for your CloudFront distribution,
 Amazon S3 bucket, Elastic Load Balancing load balancer, or Amazon Route 53
 hosted zone",
          "DNSName": "DNS domain name for your CloudFront distribution, Amazon S3
 bucket, Elastic Load Balancing load balancer, or another resource record set in
 this hosted zone",
          "EvaluateTargetHealth": true|false
        },
        "HealthCheckId": "optional ID of an Amazon Route 53 health check"
      }
    },
    {...}
  ]
}
```

Sintassi di failover:

```
{
  "Comment": "optional comment about the changes in this change batch request",
  "Changes": [
    {
      "Action": "CREATE"|"DELETE"|"UPSERT",
      "ResourceRecordSet": {
        "Name": "DNS domain name",
        "Type": "SOA"|"A"|"TXT"|"NS"|"CNAME"|"MX"|"PTR"|"SRV"|"SPF"|"AAAA",
        "SetIdentifier": "unique description for this resource record set",
        "Failover": "PRIMARY" | "SECONDARY",
        "TTL": time to live in seconds,
        "ResourceRecords": [
          {
            "Value": "applicable value for the record type"
          },
          {...}
        ],
        "HealthCheckId": "ID of an Amazon Route 53 health check"
      }
    },
    {...}
```

```
  ]
}
```

Sintassi degli alias di failover:

```
{
  "Comment": "optional comment about the changes in this change batch request",
  "Changes": [
    {
      "Action": "CREATE"|"DELETE"|"UPSERT",
      "ResourceRecordSet": {
        "Name": "DNS domain name",
        "Type": "SOA"|"A"|"TXT"|"NS"|"CNAME"|"MX"|"PTR"|"SRV"|"SPF"|"AAAA",
        "SetIdentifier": "unique description for this resource record set",
        "Failover": "PRIMARY" | "SECONDARY",
        "AliasTarget": {
          "HostedZoneId": "hosted zone ID for your CloudFront distribution,
 Amazon S3 bucket, Elastic Load Balancing load balancer, or Amazon Route 53
 hosted zone",
          "DNSName": "DNS domain name for your CloudFront distribution, Amazon S3
 bucket, Elastic Load Balancing load balancer, or another resource record set in
 this hosted zone",
          "EvaluateTargetHealth": true|false
        },
        "HealthCheckId": "optional ID of an Amazon Route 53 health check"
      }
    },
    {...}
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ChangeResourceRecordSetsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un record A per www.example.com e modifica il record A per test.example.com da 192.0.2.3 a 192.0.2.1. Nota che i valori per le modifiche ai record di tipo TXT devono essere racchiusi tra virgolette doppie. Per ulteriori dettagli, consulta la

documentazione di Amazon Route 53. Puoi utilizzare il Get-R53Change cmdlet per effettuare un sondaggio per determinare quando le modifiche sono state completate.

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "www.example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "TXT"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="item 1 item 2 item 3"})

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "DELETE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "test.example.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.3"})

$change3 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change3.Action = "CREATE"
$change3.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "test.example.com"
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.1"})

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z1PA6795UKMFR9"
 ChangeBatch_Comment="This change batch creates a TXT record for www.example.com.
 and changes the A record for test.example.com. from 192.0.2.3 to 192.0.2.1."
 ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2,$change3
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio mostra come creare set di record di risorse alias. 'Z222222222' è l'ID della zona ospitata di Amazon Route 53 in cui stai creando il set di record di risorse alias. 'example.com' è l'apice della zona per cui desideri creare un alias e 'www.example.com' è un sottodominio per il quale desideri creare anche un alias. 'Z11111' è un esempio di ID di zona ospitata per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico e 'example-load-balancer-11.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com' è un esempio di nome di dominio del load balancer con cui

Amazon Route 53 risponde alle domande relative a example.com e www.example.com. Per ulteriori dettagli, consulta la documentazione di Amazon Route 53. Puoi utilizzare il Get-R53Change cmdlet per effettuare un sondaggio per determinare quando le modifiche sono state completate.

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object
 Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z1111111111111"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-1111111111.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $true

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "CREATE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "www.example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object
 Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z1111111111111"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-1111111111.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $false

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z222222222"
 ChangeBatch_Comment="This change batch creates two alias resource record sets,
 one for the zone apex, example.com, and one for www.example.com, that both point
 to example-load-balancer-1111111111.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
 ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio crea due record A per www.example.com. Un quarto delle volte (1/ (1+3)), Amazon Route 53 risponde alle domande relative a www.example.com con i due valori del primo set di record di risorse (192.0.2.9 e 192.0.2.10). Tre quarti delle volte (3/ (1+3))

Amazon Route 53 risponde alle domande relative a www.example.com con i due valori per il secondo set di record di risorse (192.0.2.11 e 192.0.2.12). Per ulteriori dettagli, consulta la documentazione di Amazon Route 53. Puoi utilizzare il Get-R53Change cmdlet per effettuare un sondaggio per determinare quando le modifiche sono state completate.

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "www.example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "Rack 2, Positions 4 and 5"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Weight = 1
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.9"})
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.10"})

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "CREATE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "www.example.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "Rack 5, Positions 1 and 2"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Weight = 3
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.11"})
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.12"})

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z1PA6795UKMFR9"
    ChangeBatch_Comment="This change creates two weighted resource record sets,
 each of which has two values."
    ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio mostra come creare set di record di risorse alias ponderati presupponendo che example.com sia il dominio per il quale si desidera creare set di record di risorse alias ponderati. SetIdentifier differenzia i due set di record di risorse alias ponderati l'uno dall'altro. Questo elemento è obbligatorio perché gli elementi Name e Type hanno gli stessi valori per entrambi i set di record di risorse. Z11111 e Z33333 sono esempi di zona ospitata IDs per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico ELB specificato dal valore di. DNSName

example-load-balancer-2222222222.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com e example-load-balancer-4444444444.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com sono esempi di domini Elastic Load Balancing da cui Amazon Route 53 risponde alle domande per example.com. Per ulteriori dettagli, consulta la documentazione di Amazon Route 53. Puoi utilizzare il Get-R53Change cmdlet per effettuare un sondaggio per determinare quando le modifiche sono state completate.

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "1"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Weight = 3
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object
 Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z1111111111111"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-2222222222.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $true

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "CREATE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "2"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Weight = 1
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object
 Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z3333333333333"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-4444444444.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $false

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z5555555555"
    ChangeBatch_Comment="This change batch creates two weighted alias resource
 record sets. Amazon Route 53 responds to queries for example.com with the first
 ELB domain 3/4ths of the times and the second one 1/4th of the time."
    ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2
}
```

```
Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

Esempio 5: Questo esempio crea due set di record di risorse con alias di latenza, uno per un sistema di bilanciamento del carico ELB nella regione Stati Uniti occidentali (Oregon) (us-west-2) e un altro per un sistema di bilanciamento del carico nella regione Asia Pacifico (Singapore) (ap-southeast-1). Per ulteriori dettagli, consulta la documentazione di Amazon Route 53. Puoi utilizzare il Get-R53Change cmdlet per effettuare un sondaggio per determinare quando le modifiche sono state completate.

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "Oregon load balancer 1"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Region = us-west-2
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object
 Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z1111111111111"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-2222222222.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $true

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "CREATE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "Singapore load balancer 1"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Region = ap-southeast-1
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object
 Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z2222222222222"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-1111111111.ap-southeast-1.elb.amazonaws.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $true

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z5555555555"
    ChangeBatch_Comment="This change batch creates two latency resource
 record sets, one for the US West (Oregon) region and one for the Asia Pacific
 (Singapore) region."
```

```
    ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ChangeResourceRecordSetsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un record A per www.example.com e modifica il record A per test.example.com da 192.0.2.3 a 192.0.2.1. Nota che i valori per le modifiche ai record di tipo TXT devono essere racchiusi tra virgolette doppie. Per ulteriori dettagli, consulta la documentazione di Amazon Route 53. Puoi utilizzare il Get-R53Change cmdlet per effettuare un sondaggio per determinare quando le modifiche sono state completate.

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "www.example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "TXT"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords = @()
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="item 1 item 2 item 3"})

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "DELETE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "test.example.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords = @()
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.3"})

$change3 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change3.Action = "CREATE"
$change3.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "test.example.com"
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords = @()
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.1"})
```

```
$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z1PA6795UKMFR9"
 ChangeBatch_Comment="This change batch creates a TXT record for www.example.com.
 and changes the A record for test.example.com. from 192.0.2.3 to 192.0.2.1."
 ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2,$change3
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio mostra come creare set di record di risorse alias. 'Z222222222' è l'ID della zona ospitata di Amazon Route 53 in cui stai creando il set di record di risorse alias. 'example.com' è l'apice della zona per cui desideri creare un alias e 'www.example.com' è un sottodominio per il quale desideri creare anche un alias. 'Z11111' è un esempio di ID di zona ospitata per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico e 'example-load-balancer-11.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com' è un esempio di nome di dominio del load balancer con cui Amazon Route 53 risponde alle domande relative a example.com e www.example.com. Per ulteriori dettagli, consulta la documentazione di Amazon Route 53. Puoi utilizzare il Get-R53Change cmdlet per effettuare un sondaggio per determinare quando le modifiche sono state completate.

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object
 Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z1111111111111"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-1111111111.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $true

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "CREATE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "www.example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object
 Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z1111111111111"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-1111111111.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
```

```
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $false

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z222222222"
 ChangeBatch_Comment="This change batch creates two alias resource record sets,
 one for the zone apex, example.com, and one for www.example.com, that both point
 to example-load-balancer-1111111111.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
 ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio crea due record A per www.example.com. Un quarto delle volte (1/ (1+3)), Amazon Route 53 risponde alle domande relative a www.example.com con i due valori del primo set di record di risorse (192.0.2.9 e 192.0.2.10). Tre quarti delle volte (3/ (1+3)) Amazon Route 53 risponde alle domande relative a www.example.com con i due valori per il secondo set di record di risorse (192.0.2.11 e 192.0.2.12). Per ulteriori dettagli, consulta la documentazione di Amazon Route 53. Puoi utilizzare il Get-R53Change cmdlet per effettuare un sondaggio per determinare quando le modifiche sono state completate.

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "www.example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "Rack 2, Positions 4 and 5"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Weight = 1
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords = @()
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.9"})
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.10"})

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "CREATE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "www.example.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "Rack 5, Positions 1 and 2"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Weight = 3
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords = @()
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.11"})
```

```
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.12"})

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z1PA6795UKMFR9"
    ChangeBatch_Comment="This change creates two weighted resource record sets,
 each of which has two values."
    ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio mostra come creare set di record di risorse alias ponderati presupponendo che example.com sia il dominio per il quale si desidera creare set di record di risorse alias ponderati. SetIdentifier differenzia i due set di record di risorse alias ponderati l'uno dall'altro. Questo elemento è obbligatorio perché gli elementi Name e Type hanno gli stessi valori per entrambi i set di record di risorse. Z11111 e Z33333 sono esempi di zona ospitata IDs per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico ELB specificato dal valore di. DNSName example-load-balancer-2222222222.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com e example-load-balancer -4444444444.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com sono esempi di domini Elastic Load Balancing da cui Amazon Route 53 risponde alle domande per example.com. Per ulteriori dettagli, consulta la documentazione di Amazon Route 53. Puoi utilizzare il Get-R53Change cmdlet per effettuare un sondaggio per determinare quando le modifiche sono state completate.

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "1"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Weight = 3
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object
 Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z1111111111111"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-2222222222.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $true

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "CREATE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
```

```
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "2"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Weight = 1
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object
 Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z3333333333333"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-4444444444.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $false

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z5555555555"
    ChangeBatch_Comment="This change batch creates two weighted alias resource
 record sets. Amazon Route 53 responds to queries for example.com with the first
 ELB domain 3/4ths of the times and the second one 1/4th of the time."
    ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

Esempio 5: Questo esempio crea due set di record di risorse con alias di latenza, uno per un sistema di bilanciamento del carico ELB nella regione Stati Uniti occidentali (Oregon) (us-west-2) e un altro per un sistema di bilanciamento del carico nella regione Asia Pacifico (Singapore) (ap-southeast-1). Per ulteriori dettagli, consulta la documentazione di Amazon Route 53. Puoi utilizzare il Get-R53Change cmdlet per effettuare un sondaggio per determinare quando le modifiche sono state completate.

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "Oregon load balancer 1"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Region = us-west-2
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object
 Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z1111111111111"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-2222222222.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $true

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
```

```
$change2.Action = "CREATE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "Singapore load balancer 1"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Region = ap-southeast-1
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object
 Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z2222222222222"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-1111111111.ap-southeast-1.elb.amazonaws.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $true

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z5555555555"
    ChangeBatch_Comment="This change batch creates two latency resource
 record sets, one for the US West (Oregon) region and one for the Asia Pacific
 (Singapore) region."
    ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ChangeResourceRecordSetsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateHostedZone`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateHostedZone`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare una zona ospitata

Il `create-hosted-zone` comando seguente aggiunge una zona ospitata denominata `example.com` utilizzando il riferimento del chiamante. `2014-04-01-18:47` Il commento opzionale include uno spazio, quindi deve essere racchiuso tra virgolette:

```
aws route53 create-hosted-zone --name example.com --caller-
reference 2014-04-01-18:47 --hosted-zone-config Comment="command-line version"
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Working with Hosted Zones nella Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateHostedZone AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: crea una nuova zona ospitata denominata 'example.com', associata a un set di deleghe riutilizzabile. Si noti che è necessario fornire un valore per il CallerReference parametro in modo che le richieste in questione debbano essere ritentate, se necessario, senza il rischio di eseguire l'operazione due volte. Poiché la zona ospitata viene creata in un VPC, è automaticamente privata e non è necessario impostare il parametro -HostedZoneConfig _PrivateZone .

```
$params = @{
    Name="example.com"
    CallerReference="myUniqueIdentifier"
    HostedZoneConfig_Comment="This is my first hosted zone"
    DelegationSetId="NZ8X2CISAMPLE"
    VPC_VPCId="vpc-1a2b3c4d"
    VPC_VPCRegion="us-east-1"
}

New-R53HostedZone @params
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateHostedZonein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: crea una nuova zona ospitata denominata 'example.com', associata a un set di deleghe riutilizzabile. Si noti che è necessario fornire un valore per il CallerReference parametro in modo che le richieste in questione debbano essere ritentate, se necessario, senza il rischio di eseguire l'operazione due volte. Poiché la zona ospitata viene creata in un VPC, è automaticamente privata e non è necessario impostare il parametro -HostedZoneConfig _PrivateZone .

```
$params = @{
    Name="example.com"
```

```
    CallerReference="myUniqueIdentifier"
    HostedZoneConfig_Comment="This is my first hosted zone"
    DelegationSetId="NZ8X2CISAMPLE"
    VPC_VPCId="vpc-1a2b3c4d"
    VPC_VPCRegion="us-east-1"
}

New-R53HostedZone @params
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateHostedZonein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteHostedZone`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteHostedZone`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una zona ospitata

Il `delete-hosted-zone` comando seguente elimina la zona ospitata con un `id` di`Z36KTIQEXAMPLE`:

```
aws route53 delete-hosted-zone --id Z36KTIQEXAMPLE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteHostedZonein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: elimina la zona ospitata con l'ID specificato. Ti verrà richiesta una conferma prima di procedere con il comando, a meno che tu non aggiunga il parametro -Force switch.

```
Remove-R53HostedZone -Id Z1PA6795UKMFR9
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteHostedZonein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: elimina la zona ospitata con l'ID specificato. Ti verrà richiesta una conferma prima di procedere con il comando, a meno che tu non aggiunga il parametro -Force switch.

```
Remove-R53HostedZone -Id Z1PA6795UKMFR9
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteHostedZonein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetHostedZone`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetHostedZone`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni su una zona ospitata

Il `get-hosted-zone` comando seguente ottiene informazioni sulla zona ospitata con un `id` di`Z1R8UBAEXAMPLE`:

```
aws route53 get-hosted-zone --id Z1R8UBAEXAMPLE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetHostedZonein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce i dettagli della zona ospitata con ID PJN98 FT9 Z1D633.

```
Get-R53HostedZone -Id Z1D633PJN98FT9
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetHostedZonein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce i dettagli della zona ospitata con ID PJN98 FT9 Z1D633.

```
Get-R53HostedZone -Id Z1D633PJN98FT9
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetHostedZonein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`ListHostedZones`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListHostedZones`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare le zone ospitate associate all'account corrente AWS

Il `list-hosted-zones` comando seguente elenca le informazioni di riepilogo sulle prime 100 zone ospitate associate all' AWS account corrente. :

```
aws route53 list-hosted-zones
```

Se disponi di oltre 100 zone ospitate o se desideri elencarle in gruppi più piccoli di 100, includi il parametro `--max-items`. Ad esempio, per elencare le zone ospitate una alla volta, utilizza il comando seguente:

```
aws route53 list-hosted-zones --max-items 1
```

Per visualizzare le informazioni sulla zona ospitata successiva, prendi il valore di `NextToken` dalla risposta al comando precedente e includilo nel parametro `--starting-token`, ad esempio:

```
aws route53 list-hosted-zones --max-items 1 --starting-token Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListHostedZones AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: emette tutte le zone ospitate pubbliche e private.

```
Get-R53HostedZoneList
```

Esempio 2: restituisce tutte le zone ospitate associate al set di deleghe riutilizzabile con ID X2CISAMPLE NZ8

```
Get-R53HostedZoneList -DelegationSetId NZ8X2CISAMPLE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListHostedZonesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: emette tutte le zone ospitate pubbliche e private.

```
Get-R53HostedZoneList
```

Esempio 2: restituisce tutte le zone ospitate associate al set di deleghe riutilizzabile con ID X2CISAMPLE NZ8

```
Get-R53HostedZoneList -DelegationSetId NZ8X2CISAMPLE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListHostedZonesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_host_info(client: &aws_sdk_route53::Client) -> Result<(),
 aws_sdk_route53::Error> {
    let hosted_zone_count = client.get_hosted_zone_count().send().await?;

    println!(
        "Number of hosted zones in region : {}",
```

```
        hosted_zone_count.hosted_zone_count(),
    );

    let hosted_zones = client.list_hosted_zones().send().await?;

    println!("Zones:");

    for hz in hosted_zones.hosted_zones() {
        let zone_name = hz.name();
        let zone_id = hz.id();

        println!("  ID :   {}", zone_id);
        println!("  Name : {}", zone_name);
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento ListHostedZonesall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`ListHostedZonesByName`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListHostedZonesByName`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente elenca fino a 100 zone ospitate ordinate per nome di dominio:

```
aws route53 list-hosted-zones-by-name
```

Output:

```
{
  "HostedZones": [
      {
          "ResourceRecordSetCount": 2,
          "CallerReference": "test20150527-2",
          "Config": {
```

```
                "Comment": "test2",
                "PrivateZone": false
            },
            "Id": "/hostedzone/Z119WBBTVP5WFX",
            "Name": "2.example.com."
        },
        {
            "ResourceRecordSetCount": 2,
            "CallerReference": "test20150527-1",
            "Config": {
                "Comment": "test",
                "PrivateZone": false
            },
            "Id": "/hostedzone/Z3P5QSUBK4POTI",
            "Name": "www.example.com."
        }
    ],
    "IsTruncated": false,
    "MaxItems": "100"
}
```

Il comando seguente elenca le zone ospitate ordinate per nome, a partire da`www.example.com`:

```
aws route53 list-hosted-zones-by-name --dns-name www.example.com
```

Output:

```
{
    "HostedZones": [
        {
            "ResourceRecordSetCount": 2,
            "CallerReference": "mwunderl20150527-1",
            "Config": {
                "Comment": "test",
                "PrivateZone": false
            },
            "Id": "/hostedzone/Z3P5QSUBK4POTI",
            "Name": "www.example.com."
        }
    ],
    "DNSName": "www.example.com",
    "IsTruncated": false,
```

```
  "MaxItems": "100"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListHostedZonesByNamein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce tutte le zone ospitate pubbliche e private in ordine ASCII per nome di dominio.

```
Get-R53HostedZonesByName
```

Esempio 2: restituisce le zone ospitate pubbliche e private, in ordine ASCII per nome di dominio, a partire dal nome DNS specificato.

```
Get-R53HostedZonesByName -DnsName example2.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListHostedZonesByNamein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce tutte le zone ospitate pubbliche e private in ordine ASCII per nome di dominio.

```
Get-R53HostedZonesByName
```

Esempio 2: restituisce le zone ospitate pubbliche e private, in ordine ASCII per nome di dominio, a partire dal nome DNS specificato.

```
Get-R53HostedZonesByName -DnsName example2.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListHostedZonesByNamein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListQueryLoggingConfigs`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListQueryLoggingConfigs`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare le configurazioni di registrazione delle interrogazioni

L'`list-query-logging-configs`esempio seguente elenca le informazioni sulle prime 100 configurazioni di registrazione delle query nell' AWS account, per la zona ospitata. `Z1OX3WQEXAMPLE`

```
aws route53 list-query-logging-configs \
    --hosted-zone-id Z1OX3WQEXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
    "QueryLoggingConfigs": [
        {
            "Id": "964ff34e-ae03-4f06-80a2-9683cexample",
            "HostedZoneId": "Z1OX3WQEXAMPLE",
            "CloudWatchLogsLogGroupArn": "arn:aws:logs:us-
east-1:111122223333:log-group:/aws/route53/example.com:*"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Registrazione delle query DNS nella Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command ListQueryLoggingConfigsReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce tutte le configurazioni per la registrazione delle query DNS associate alla versione corrente. Account AWS

```
Get-R53QueryLoggingConfigList
```

Output:

```
Id                                   HostedZoneId   CloudWatchLogsLogGroupArn
--                                   ------------   -------------------------
59b0fa33-4fea-4471-a88c-926476aaa40d Z385PDS6EAAAZR arn:aws:logs:us-
east-1:111111111112:log-group:/aws/route53/example1.com:*
ee528e95-4e03-4fdc-9d28-9e24ddaaa063 Z94SJHBV1AAAAZ arn:aws:logs:us-
east-1:111111111112:log-group:/aws/route53/example2.com:*
e38dddda-ceb6-45c1-8cb7-f0ae56aaaa2b Z3MEQ8T7AAA1BF arn:aws:logs:us-
east-1:111111111112:log-group:/aws/route53/example3.com:*
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListQueryLoggingConfigsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce tutte le configurazioni per la registrazione delle query DNS associate alla versione corrente. Account AWS

```
Get-R53QueryLoggingConfigList
```

Output:

```
Id                                   HostedZoneId   CloudWatchLogsLogGroupArn
--                                   ------------   -------------------------
59b0fa33-4fea-4471-a88c-926476aaa40d Z385PDS6EAAAZR arn:aws:logs:us-
east-1:111111111112:log-group:/aws/route53/example1.com:*
ee528e95-4e03-4fdc-9d28-9e24ddaaa063 Z94SJHBV1AAAAZ arn:aws:logs:us-
east-1:111111111112:log-group:/aws/route53/example2.com:*
e38dddda-ceb6-45c1-8cb7-f0ae56aaaa2b Z3MEQ8T7AAA1BF arn:aws:logs:us-
east-1:111111111112:log-group:/aws/route53/example3.com:*
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListQueryLoggingConfigsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di codice per la registrazione di domini Route 53 utilizzando AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo Amazon Route 53 domain registration con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Guida per gli sviluppatori alla registrazione del dominio Route 53: ulteriori informazioni sulla registrazione del dominio Route 53.
- Riferimento all'API per la registrazione del dominio Route 53: dettagli su tutte le azioni di registrazione del dominio Route 53 disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Registrazione domini Hello Route 53

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a usare la registrazione di domini Route 53.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public static class HelloRoute53Domains
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the Amazon Route 53 domain registration service.
```

```
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
 profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRoute53Domains>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var route53Client =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonRoute53Domains>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var response = await route53Client.ListPricesAsync(new ListPricesRequest
 { Tld = "com" });
        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon Route 53 Domains! Following are prices
 for .com domain operations:");
        var comPrices = response.Prices.FirstOrDefault();
        if (comPrices != null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRegistration:
 {comPrices.RegistrationPrice?.Price} {comPrices.RegistrationPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRenewal: {comPrices.RenewalPrice?.Price}
 {comPrices.RenewalPrice?.Currency}");
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListPricessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.Route53DomainsClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.model.Route53Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.model.DomainPrice;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.model.ListPricesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.model.ListPricesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * This Java code examples performs the following operation:
 *
 * 1. Invokes ListPrices for at least one domain type, such as the “com” type
 * and displays the prices for Registration and Renewal.
 *
 */
public class HelloRoute53 {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = "\n" +
                "Usage:\n" +
                "    <hostedZoneId> \n\n" +
                "Where:\n" +
                "    hostedZoneId - The id value of an existing hosted zone. \n";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String domainType = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient =
 Route53DomainsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Invokes ListPrices for at least one domain type.");
        listPrices(route53DomainsClient, domainType);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void listPrices(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient,
 String domainType) {
        try {
            ListPricesRequest pricesRequest = ListPricesRequest.builder()
                    .maxItems(10)
                    .tld(domainType)
                    .build();

            ListPricesResponse response =
 route53DomainsClient.listPrices(pricesRequest);
            List<DomainPrice> prices = response.prices();
            for (DomainPrice pr : prices) {
                System.out.println("Name: " + pr.name());
                System.out.println(
                        "Registration: " + pr.registrationPrice().price() + " " +
 pr.registrationPrice().currency());
                System.out.println("Renewal: " + pr.renewalPrice().price() + " "
 + pr.renewalPrice().currency());
                System.out.println("Transfer: " + pr.transferPrice().price() + "
 " + pr.transferPrice().currency());
                System.out.println("Transfer: " + pr.transferPrice().price() + "
 " + pr.transferPrice().currency());
                System.out.println("Change Ownership: " +
 pr.changeOwnershipPrice().price() + " "
                        + pr.changeOwnershipPrice().currency());
                System.out.println(
                        "Restoration: " + pr.restorationPrice().price() + " " +
 pr.restorationPrice().currency());
                System.out.println(" ");
            }

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListPricessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
           <domainType>

       Where:
           domainType - The domain type (for example, com).
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val domainType = args[0]
    println("Invokes ListPrices using a Paginated method.")
    listPricesPaginated(domainType)
}

suspend fun listPricesPaginated(domainType: String) {
```

```
    val pricesRequest =
        ListPricesRequest {
            maxItems = 10
            tld = domainType
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listPricesPaginated(pricesRequest)
            .transform { it.prices?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { pr ->
                println("Registration: ${pr.registrationPrice}
 ${pr.registrationPrice?.currency}")
                println("Renewal: ${pr.renewalPrice?.price}
 ${pr.renewalPrice?.currency}")
                println("Transfer: ${pr.transferPrice?.price}
 ${pr.transferPrice?.currency}")
                println("Restoration: ${pr.restorationPrice?.price}
 ${pr.restorationPrice?.currency}")
            }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListPricesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per la registrazione di domini Route 53 utilizzando AWS SDKs
  - Registrazione domini Hello Route 53
  - Scopri le basi della registrazione del dominio Route 53 con un SDK AWS
  - Azioni per la registrazione del dominio Route 53 utilizzando AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo CheckDomainAvailability con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo CheckDomainTransferability con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetDomainDetail con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetDomainSuggestions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetOperationDetail con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListDomains con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzo ListOperations con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzalo ListPrices con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzo RegisterDomain con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ViewBilling con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Esempi di base per la registrazione di domini Route 53 utilizzando AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Route 53 domain registration with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Registrazione domini Hello Route 53
- Scopri le basi della registrazione del dominio Route 53 con un SDK AWS
- Azioni per la registrazione del dominio Route 53 utilizzando AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo CheckDomainAvailability con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CheckDomainTransferability con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetDomainDetail con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetDomainSuggestions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetOperationDetail con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListDomains con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListOperations con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzalo ListPrices con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzo RegisterDomain con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ViewBilling con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Registrazione domini Hello Route 53

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a usare la registrazione di domini Route 53.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public static class HelloRoute53Domains
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the Amazon Route 53 domain registration service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
 profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRoute53Domains>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var route53Client =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonRoute53Domains>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var response = await route53Client.ListPricesAsync(new ListPricesRequest
 { Tld = "com" });
        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon Route 53 Domains! Following are prices
 for .com domain operations:");
        var comPrices = response.Prices.FirstOrDefault();
        if (comPrices != null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRegistration:
 {comPrices.RegistrationPrice?.Price} {comPrices.RegistrationPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRenewal: {comPrices.RenewalPrice?.Price}
 {comPrices.RenewalPrice?.Currency}");
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListPricessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.Route53DomainsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.model.Route53Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.model.DomainPrice;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.model.ListPricesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.model.ListPricesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * This Java code examples performs the following operation:
 *
 * 1. Invokes ListPrices for at least one domain type, such as the “com” type
 * and displays the prices for Registration and Renewal.
 *
 */
public class HelloRoute53 {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = "\n" +
                "Usage:\n" +
                "    <hostedZoneId> \n\n" +
                "Where:\n" +
                "    hostedZoneId - The id value of an existing hosted zone. \n";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String domainType = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient =
Route53DomainsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Invokes ListPrices for at least one domain type.");
        listPrices(route53DomainsClient, domainType);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void listPrices(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient,
String domainType) {
        try {
            ListPricesRequest pricesRequest = ListPricesRequest.builder()
                    .maxItems(10)
                    .tld(domainType)
                    .build();

            ListPricesResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.listPrices(pricesRequest);
            List<DomainPrice> prices = response.prices();
            for (DomainPrice pr : prices) {
                System.out.println("Name: " + pr.name());
                System.out.println(
                        "Registration: " + pr.registrationPrice().price() + " " +
pr.registrationPrice().currency());
                System.out.println("Renewal: " + pr.renewalPrice().price() + " "
+ pr.renewalPrice().currency());
```

```
                System.out.println("Transfer: " + pr.transferPrice().price() + "
 " + pr.transferPrice().currency());
                System.out.println("Transfer: " + pr.transferPrice().price() + "
 " + pr.transferPrice().currency());
                System.out.println("Change Ownership: " +
 pr.changeOwnershipPrice().price() + " "
                        + pr.changeOwnershipPrice().currency());
                System.out.println(
                        "Restoration: " + pr.restorationPrice().price() + " " +
 pr.restorationPrice().currency());
                System.out.println(" ");
            }

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListPricessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
```

```
    val usage = """
        Usage:
           <domainType>

       Where:
           domainType - The domain type (for example, com).
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val domainType = args[0]
    println("Invokes ListPrices using a Paginated method.")
    listPricesPaginated(domainType)
}

suspend fun listPricesPaginated(domainType: String) {
    val pricesRequest =
        ListPricesRequest {
            maxItems = 10
            tld = domainType
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listPricesPaginated(pricesRequest)
            .transform { it.prices?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { pr ->
                println("Registration: ${pr.registrationPrice}
 ${pr.registrationPrice?.currency}")
                println("Renewal: ${pr.renewalPrice?.price}
 ${pr.renewalPrice?.currency}")
                println("Transfer: ${pr.transferPrice?.price}
 ${pr.transferPrice?.currency}")
                println("Restoration: ${pr.restorationPrice?.price}
 ${pr.restorationPrice?.currency}")
            }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListPricesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Scopri le basi della registrazione del dominio Route 53 con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Elenca i domini correnti ed elenca le operazioni dell'anno scorso.
- Visualizza la fatturazione dell'anno scorso e visualizza i prezzi per i tipi di dominio.
- Ricevi suggerimenti sui domini.
- Verifica la disponibilità e la trasferibilità dei domini.
- Facoltativamente, richiedi la registrazione di un dominio.
- Ottieni informazioni dettagliate di un'operazione.
- Facoltativamente, ottieni informazioni dettagliate di un dominio.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
public static class Route53DomainScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
        1. List current domains.
        2. List operations in the past year.
        3. View billing for the account in the past year.
        4. View prices for domain types.
```

```
        5. Get domain suggestions.
        6. Check domain availability.
        7. Check domain transferability.
        8. Optionally, request a domain registration.
        9. Get an operation detail.
       10. Optionally, get a domain detail.
  */

   private static Route53Wrapper _route53Wrapper = null!;
   private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

   static async Task Main(string[] args)
   {
       // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
       using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
           .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
               logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                   .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                   .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
                   .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
           services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRoute53Domains>()
               .AddTransient<Route53Wrapper>()
           )
           .Build();

       _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
           .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
           .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
           .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
               true) // Optionally, load local settings.
           .Build();

       var logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
       {
           builder.AddConsole();
       }).CreateLogger(typeof(Route53DomainScenario));

       _route53Wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Route53Wrapper>();

       Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
       Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon Route 53 domains example
scenario.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
            await ListDomains();
            await ListOperations();
            await ListBillingRecords();
            await ListPrices();
            await ListDomainSuggestions();
            await CheckDomainAvailability();
            await CheckDomainTransferability();
            var operationId = await RequestDomainRegistration();
            await GetOperationalDetail(operationId);
            await GetDomainDetails();
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("The Amazon Route 53 domains example scenario is
complete.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List account registered domains.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListDomains()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"1. List account domains.");
        var domains = await _route53Wrapper.ListDomains();
        for (int i = 0; i < domains.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {domains[i].DomainName}");
        }

        if (!domains.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tNo domains found in this account.");
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List domain operations in the past year.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListOperations()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"2. List account domain operations in the past
year.");
        var operations = await _route53Wrapper.ListOperations(
            DateTime.Today.AddYears(-1));
        for (int i = 0; i < operations.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tOperation Id: {operations[i].OperationId}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tStatus: {operations[i].Status}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDate: {operations[i].SubmittedDate}");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List billing in the past year.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListBillingRecords()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"3. View billing for the account in the past year.");
        var billingRecords = await _route53Wrapper.ViewBilling(
            DateTime.Today.AddYears(-1),
            DateTime.Today);
        for (int i = 0; i < billingRecords.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tBill Date:
{billingRecords[i].BillDate.ToShortDateString()}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tOperation: {billingRecords[i].Operation}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tPrice: {billingRecords[i].Price}");
        }
        if (!billingRecords.Any())
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("\tNo billing records found in this account for the
past year.");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List prices for a few domain types.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListPrices()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"4. View prices for domain types.");
        var domainTypes = new List<string> { "net", "com", "org", "co" };

        var prices = await _route53Wrapper.ListPrices(domainTypes);
        foreach (var pr in prices)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tName: {pr.Name}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRegistration: {pr.RegistrationPrice?.Price}
{pr.RegistrationPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRenewal: {pr.RenewalPrice?.Price}
{pr.RenewalPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tTransfer: {pr.TransferPrice?.Price}
{pr.TransferPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tChange Ownership:
{pr.ChangeOwnershipPrice?.Price} {pr.ChangeOwnershipPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRestoration: {pr.RestorationPrice?.Price}
{pr.RestorationPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List domain suggestions for a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListDomainSuggestions()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"5. Get domain suggestions.");
        string? domainName = null;
```

```
        while (domainName == null || string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(domainName))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enter a domain name to get available domain
suggestions.");
            domainName = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var suggestions = await _route53Wrapper.GetDomainSuggestions(domainName,
true, 5);
        foreach (var suggestion in suggestions)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tSuggestion Name: {suggestion.DomainName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAvailability: {suggestion.Availability}");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Check availability for a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CheckDomainAvailability()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"6. Check domain availability.");
        string? domainName = null;
        while (domainName == null || string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(domainName))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enter a domain name to check domain
availability.");
            domainName = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var availability = await
_route53Wrapper.CheckDomainAvailability(domainName);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAvailability: {availability}");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Check transferability for a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CheckDomainTransferability()
```

```
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"7. Check domain transferability.");
        string? domainName = null;
        while (domainName == null || string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(domainName))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enter a domain name to check domain
 transferability.");
            domainName = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var transferability = await
 _route53Wrapper.CheckDomainTransferability(domainName);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tTransferability: {transferability}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Check transferability for a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string?> RequestDomainRegistration()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"8. Optionally, request a domain registration.");

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNote: This example uses domain request settings in
 settings.json.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tTo change the domain registration settings, set the
 values in that file.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tRemember, registering an actual domain will incur
 an account billing cost.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tWould you like to begin a domain registration? (y/
n)");
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        if (ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
 StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase))
        {
            string domainName = _configuration["DomainName"];
            ContactDetail contact = new ContactDetail();
            contact.CountryCode =
 CountryCode.FindValue(_configuration["Contact:CountryCode"]);
```

```
            contact.ContactType =
ContactType.FindValue(_configuration["Contact:ContactType"]);

            _configuration.GetSection("Contact").Bind(contact);

            var operationId = await _route53Wrapper.RegisterDomain(
                domainName,
                Convert.ToBoolean(_configuration["AutoRenew"]),
                Convert.ToInt32(_configuration["DurationInYears"]),
                contact);
            if (operationId != null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tRegistration requested. Operation Id: {operationId}");
            }

            return operationId;
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return null;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get details for an operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetOperationalDetail(string? operationId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"9. Get an operation detail.");

        var operationDetails =
            await _route53Wrapper.GetOperationDetail(operationId);

        Console.WriteLine(operationDetails);

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Optionally, get details for a registered domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
```

```
    private static async Task<string?> GetDomainDetails()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"10. Get details on a domain.");

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNote: you must have a registered domain to get
 details.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tWould you like to get domain details? (y/n)");
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        if (ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
 StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase))
        {
            string? domainName = null;
            while (domainName == null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\tEnter a domain name to get details.");
                domainName = Console.ReadLine();
            }

            var domainDetails = await
 _route53Wrapper.GetDomainDetail(domainName);
            Console.WriteLine(domainDetails);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return null;
    }
}
```

Metodi wrapper utilizzati dallo scenario per le operazioni di registrazione di domini Route 53.

```
public class Route53Wrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonRoute53Domains _amazonRoute53Domains;
    private readonly ILogger<Route53Wrapper> _logger;
    public Route53Wrapper(IAmazonRoute53Domains amazonRoute53Domains,
 ILogger<Route53Wrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonRoute53Domains = amazonRoute53Domains;
        _logger = logger;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List prices for domain type operations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domainTypes">Domain types to include in the results.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of domain prices.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainPrice>> ListPrices(List<string> domainTypes)
    {
        var results = new List<DomainPrice>();
        var paginatePrices = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListPrices(new
 ListPricesRequest());
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var prices in paginatePrices.Prices)
        {
            results.Add(prices);
        }
        return results.Where(p => domainTypes.Contains(p.Name)).ToList();
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Check the availability of a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for availability.</param>
    /// <returns>An availability result string.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CheckDomainAvailability(string domain)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.CheckDomainAvailabilityAsync(
            new CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain
            }
        );
        return result.Availability.Value;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Check the transferability of a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for transferability.</param>
    /// <returns>A transferability result string.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CheckDomainTransferability(string domain)
```

```
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.CheckDomainTransferabilityAsync(
            new CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain
            }
        );
        return result.Transferability.Transferable.Value;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of suggestions for a given domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for suggestions.</param>
    /// <param name="onlyAvailable">If true, only returns available domains.</
param>
    /// <param name="suggestionCount">The number of suggestions to return.
 Defaults to the max of 50.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of domain suggestions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainSuggestion>> GetDomainSuggestions(string domain,
 bool onlyAvailable, int suggestionCount = 50)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetDomainSuggestionsAsync(
            new GetDomainSuggestionsRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain,
                OnlyAvailable = onlyAvailable,
                SuggestionCount = suggestionCount
            }
        );
        return result.SuggestionsList;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get details for a domain action operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="operationId">The operational Id.</param>
    /// <returns>A string describing the operational details.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetOperationDetail(string? operationId)
    {
        if (operationId == null)
            return "Unable to get operational details because ID is null.";
```

```
        try
        {
            var operationDetails =
                await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetOperationDetailAsync(
                    new GetOperationDetailRequest
                    {
                        OperationId = operationId
                    }
                );

            var details = $"\tOperation {operationId}:\n" +
                          $"\tFor domain {operationDetails.DomainName} on
 {operationDetails.SubmittedDate.ToShortDateString()}.\n" +
                          $"\tMessage is {operationDetails.Message}.\n" +
                          $"\tStatus is {operationDetails.Status}.\n";

            return details;
        }
        catch (AmazonRoute53DomainsException ex)
        {
            return $"Unable to get operation details. Here's why: {ex.Message}.";
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate a domain registration request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contact">Contact details.</param>
    /// <param name="domainName">The domain name to register.</param>
    /// <param name="autoRenew">True if the domain should automatically renew.</
param>
    /// <param name="duration">The duration in years for the domain
 registration.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation Id.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> RegisterDomain(string domainName, bool autoRenew,
 int duration, ContactDetail contact)
    {
        // This example uses the same contact information for admin, registrant,
 and tech contacts.
        try
        {
            var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.RegisterDomainAsync(
                new RegisterDomainRequest()
```

```
                {
                    AdminContact = contact,
                    RegistrantContact = contact,
                    TechContact = contact,
                    DomainName = domainName,
                    AutoRenew = autoRenew,
                    DurationInYears = duration,
                    PrivacyProtectAdminContact = false,
                    PrivacyProtectRegistrantContact = false,
                    PrivacyProtectTechContact = false
                }
            );
            return result.OperationId;
        }
        catch (InvalidInputException)
        {
            _logger.LogInformation($"Unable to request registration for domain
{domainName}");
            return null;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// View billing records for the account between a start and end date.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startDate">The start date for billing results.</param>
    /// <param name="endDate">The end date for billing results.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of billing records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<BillingRecord>> ViewBilling(DateTime startDate,
DateTime endDate)
    {
        var results = new List<BillingRecord>();
        var paginateBilling = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ViewBilling(
            new ViewBillingRequest()
            {
                Start = startDate,
                End = endDate
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var billingRecords in paginateBilling.BillingRecords)
        {
            results.Add(billingRecords);
```

```
        }
        return results;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List the domains for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of domain summary records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainSummary>> ListDomains()
    {
        var results = new List<DomainSummary>();
        var paginateDomains = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListDomains(
            new ListDomainsRequest());

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var domain in paginateDomains.Domains)
        {
            results.Add(domain);
        }
        return results;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List operations for the account that are submitted after a specified
 date.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of operation summary records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OperationSummary>> ListOperations(DateTime
 submittedSince)
    {
        var results = new List<OperationSummary>();
        var paginateOperations = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListOperations(
            new ListOperationsRequest()
            {
                SubmittedSince = submittedSince
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var operations in paginateOperations.Operations)
        {
            results.Add(operations);
        }
```

```
        return results;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get details for a domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A string with detail information about the domain.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetDomainDetail(string domainName)
    {
        try
        {
            var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetDomainDetailAsync(
                new GetDomainDetailRequest()
                {
                    DomainName = domainName
                });
            var details = $"\tDomain {domainName}:\n" +
                          $"\tCreated on
 {result.CreationDate.ToShortDateString()}.\n" +
                          $"\tAdmin contact is {result.AdminContact.Email}.\n" +
                          $"\tAuto-renew is {result.AutoRenew}.\n";

            return details;
        }
        catch (InvalidInputException)
        {
            return $"Domain {domainName} was not found in your account.";
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CheckDomainAvailability
  - CheckDomainTransferability
  - GetDomainDetail
  - GetDomainSuggestions
  - GetOperationDetail
  - ListDomains

- ListOperations
- ListPrices
- RegisterDomain
- ViewBilling

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * This example uses pagination methods where applicable. For example, to list
 * domains, the
 * listDomainsPaginator method is used. For more information about pagination,
 * see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/
pagination.html
 *
 * This Java code example performs the following operations:
 *
 * 1. List current domains.
 * 2. List operations in the past year.
 * 3. View billing for the account in the past year.
 * 4. View prices for domain types.
 * 5. Get domain suggestions.
 * 6. Check domain availability.
```

```
 * 7. Check domain transferability.
 * 8. Request a domain registration.
 * 9. Get operation details.
 * 10. Optionally, get domain details.
 */

public class Route53Scenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <domainType> <phoneNumber> <email> <domainSuggestion>
 <firstName> <lastName> <city>

                Where:
                    domainType - The domain type (for example, com).\s
                    phoneNumber - The phone number to use (for example,
 +91.9966564xxx)      email - The email address to use.      domainSuggestion -
 The domain suggestion (for example, findmy.accountants).\s
                    firstName - The first name to use to register a domain.\s
                    lastName -  The last name to use to register a domain.\s
                    city - the city to use to register a domain.\s
                    """;

        if (args.length != 7) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String domainType = args[0];
        String phoneNumber = args[1];
        String email = args[2];
        String domainSuggestion = args[3];
        String firstName = args[4];
        String lastName = args[5];
        String city = args[6];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient =
 Route53DomainsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Route 53 domains example
 scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. List current domains.");
        listDomains(route53DomainsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. List operations in the past year.");
        listOperations(route53DomainsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. View billing for the account in the past year.");
        listBillingRecords(route53DomainsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. View prices for domain types.");
        listPrices(route53DomainsClient, domainType);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Get domain suggestions.");
        listDomainSuggestions(route53DomainsClient, domainSuggestion);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Check domain availability.");
        checkDomainAvailability(route53DomainsClient, domainSuggestion);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Check domain transferability.");
        checkDomainTransferability(route53DomainsClient, domainSuggestion);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Request a domain registration.");
```

```
        String opId = requestDomainRegistration(route53DomainsClient,
domainSuggestion, phoneNumber, email, firstName,
                lastName, city);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Get operation details.");
        getOperationalDetail(route53DomainsClient, opId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Get domain details.");
        System.out.println("Note: You must have a registered domain to get
details.");
        System.out.println("Otherwise, an exception is thrown that states ");
        System.out.println("Domain xxxxxxx not found in xxxxxxx account.");
        getDomainDetails(route53DomainsClient, domainSuggestion);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void getDomainDetails(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
        try {
            GetDomainDetailRequest detailRequest =
GetDomainDetailRequest.builder()
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .build();

            GetDomainDetailResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getDomainDetail(detailRequest);
            System.out.println("The contact first name is " +
response.registrantContact().firstName());
            System.out.println("The contact last name is " +
response.registrantContact().lastName());
            System.out.println("The contact org name is " +
response.registrantContact().organizationName());

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   public static void getOperationalDetail(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String operationId) {
       try {
           GetOperationDetailRequest detailRequest =
GetOperationDetailRequest.builder()
                   .operationId(operationId)
                   .build();

           GetOperationDetailResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getOperationDetail(detailRequest);
           System.out.println("Operation detail message is " +
response.message());

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static String requestDomainRegistration(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient,
           String domainSuggestion,
           String phoneNumber,
           String email,
           String firstName,
           String lastName,
           String city) {

       try {
           ContactDetail contactDetail = ContactDetail.builder()
                   .contactType(ContactType.COMPANY)
                   .state("LA")
                   .countryCode(CountryCode.IN)
                   .email(email)
                   .firstName(firstName)
                   .lastName(lastName)
                   .city(city)
                   .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
                   .organizationName("My Org")
                   .addressLine1("My Address")
                   .zipCode("123 123")
                   .build();

           RegisterDomainRequest domainRequest = RegisterDomainRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .adminContact(contactDetail)
                    .registrantContact(contactDetail)
                    .techContact(contactDetail)
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .autoRenew(true)
                    .durationInYears(1)
                    .build();

            RegisterDomainResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.registerDomain(domainRequest);
            System.out.println("Registration requested. Operation Id: " +
response.operationId());
            return response.operationId();

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void checkDomainTransferability(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
        try {
            CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest transferabilityRequest =
CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest.builder()
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .build();

            CheckDomainTransferabilityResponse response = route53DomainsClient
                    .checkDomainTransferability(transferabilityRequest);
            System.out.println("Transferability: " +
response.transferability().transferable().toString());

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void checkDomainAvailability(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
        try {
```

```
            CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest availabilityRequest =
CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest.builder()
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .build();

            CheckDomainAvailabilityResponse response = route53DomainsClient
                    .checkDomainAvailability(availabilityRequest);
            System.out.println(domainSuggestion + " is " +
response.availability().toString());

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listDomainSuggestions(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
        try {
            GetDomainSuggestionsRequest suggestionsRequest =
GetDomainSuggestionsRequest.builder()
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .suggestionCount(5)
                    .onlyAvailable(true)
                    .build();

            GetDomainSuggestionsResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getDomainSuggestions(suggestionsRequest);
            List<DomainSuggestion> suggestions = response.suggestionsList();
            for (DomainSuggestion suggestion : suggestions) {
                System.out.println("Suggestion Name: " +
suggestion.domainName());
                System.out.println("Availability: " + suggestion.availability());
                System.out.println(" ");
            }

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listPrices(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient,
String domainType) {
```

```
        try {
            ListPricesRequest pricesRequest = ListPricesRequest.builder()
                    .tld(domainType)
                    .build();

            ListPricesIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.listPricesPaginator(pricesRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.prices().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Name: " +
content.name() +
                            " Registration: " +
content.registrationPrice().price() + " "
                            + content.registrationPrice().currency() +
                            " Renewal: " + content.renewalPrice().price() + " " +
content.renewalPrice().currency()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listBillingRecords(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient) {
        try {
            Date currentDate = new Date();
            LocalDateTime localDateTime =
currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime();
            ZoneOffset zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00");
            LocalDateTime localDateTime2 = localDateTime.minusYears(1);
            Instant myStartTime = localDateTime2.toInstant(zoneOffset);
            Instant myEndTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset);

            ViewBillingRequest viewBillingRequest = ViewBillingRequest.builder()
                    .start(myStartTime)
                    .end(myEndTime)
                    .build();

            ViewBillingIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.viewBillingPaginator(viewBillingRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.billingRecords().stream())
```

```
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Bill Date:: " +
content.billDate() +
                            " Operation: " + content.operationAsString() +
                            " Price: " + content.price()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listOperations(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient)
{
        try {
            Date currentDate = new Date();
            LocalDateTime localDateTime =
currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime();
            ZoneOffset zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00");
            localDateTime = localDateTime.minusYears(1);
            Instant myTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset);

            ListOperationsRequest operationsRequest =
ListOperationsRequest.builder()
                    .submittedSince(myTime)
                    .build();

            ListOperationsIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.listOperationsPaginator(operationsRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.operations().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Operation Id: " +
content.operationId() +
                            " Status: " + content.statusAsString() +
                            " Date: " + content.submittedDate()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listDomains(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient) {
        try {
```

```
            ListDomainsIterable listRes =
 route53DomainsClient.listDomainsPaginator();
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.domains().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println("The domain name is "
 + content.domainName()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CheckDomainAvailability
  - CheckDomainTransferability
  - GetDomainDetail
  - GetDomainSuggestions
  - GetOperationDetail
  - ListDomains
  - ListOperations
  - ListPrices
  - RegisterDomain
  - ViewBilling

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

This Kotlin code example performs the following operations:

1. List current domains.
2. List operations in the past year.
3. View billing for the account in the past year.
4. View prices for domain types.
5. Get domain suggestions.
6. Check domain availability.
7. Check domain transferability.
8. Request a domain registration.
9. Get operation details.
10. Optionally, get domain details.
 */

val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <domainType> <phoneNumber> <email> <domainSuggestion> <firstName>
 <lastName> <city>
        Where:
           domainType - The domain type (for example, com).
           phoneNumber - The phone number to use (for example, +1.2065550100)

           email - The email address to use.
           domainSuggestion - The domain suggestion (for example,
 findmy.example).
           firstName - The first name to use to register a domain.
           lastName -  The last name to use to register a domain.
           city - The city to use to register a domain.
    """

    if (args.size != 7) {
        println(usage)
```

```
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val domainType = args[0]
    val phoneNumber = args[1]
    val email = args[2]
    val domainSuggestion = args[3]
    val firstName = args[4]
    val lastName = args[5]
    val city = args[6]

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon Route 53 domains example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. List current domains.")
    listDomains()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. List operations in the past year.")
    listOperations()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. View billing for the account in the past year.")
    listBillingRecords()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. View prices for domain types.")
    listAllPrices(domainType)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Get domain suggestions.")
    listDomainSuggestions(domainSuggestion)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Check domain availability.")
    checkDomainAvailability(domainSuggestion)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Check domain transferability.")
    checkDomainTransferability(domainSuggestion)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Request a domain registration.")
    val opId = requestDomainRegistration(domainSuggestion, phoneNumber, email,
 firstName, lastName, city)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Get operation details.")
    getOperationalDetail(opId)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Get domain details.")
    println("Note: You must have a registered domain to get details.")
    println("Otherwise an exception is thrown that states ")
    println("Domain xxxxxxx not found in xxxxxxx account.")
    getDomainDetails(domainSuggestion)
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun getDomainDetails(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val detailRequest =
        GetDomainDetailRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getDomainDetail(detailRequest)
        println("The contact first name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.firstName}")
        println("The contact last name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.lastName}")
        println("The contact org name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.organizationName}")
    }
}

suspend fun getOperationalDetail(opId: String?) {
```

```
    val detailRequest =
        GetOperationDetailRequest {
            operationId = opId
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getOperationDetail(detailRequest)
        println("Operation detail message is ${response.message}")
    }
}

suspend fun requestDomainRegistration(
    domainSuggestion: String?,
    phoneNumberVal: String?,
    emailVal: String?,
    firstNameVal: String?,
    lastNameVal: String?,
    cityVal: String?,
): String? {
    val contactDetail =
        ContactDetail {
            contactType = ContactType.Company
            state = "LA"
            countryCode = CountryCode.In
            email = emailVal
            firstName = firstNameVal
            lastName = lastNameVal
            city = cityVal
            phoneNumber = phoneNumberVal
            organizationName = "My Org"
            addressLine1 = "My Address"
            zipCode = "123 123"
        }

    val domainRequest =
        RegisterDomainRequest {
            adminContact = contactDetail
            registrantContact = contactDetail
            techContact = contactDetail
            domainName = domainSuggestion
            autoRenew = true
            durationInYears = 1
        }
```

```
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.registerDomain(domainRequest)
        println("Registration requested. Operation Id: ${response.operationId}")
        return response.operationId
    }
}

suspend fun checkDomainTransferability(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val transferabilityRequest =
        CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.checkDomainTransferability(transferabilityRequest)
        println("Transferability: ${response.transferability?.transferable}")
    }
}

suspend fun checkDomainAvailability(domainSuggestion: String) {
    val availabilityRequest =
        CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.checkDomainAvailability(availabilityRequest)
        println("$domainSuggestion is ${response.availability}")
    }
}

suspend fun listDomainSuggestions(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val suggestionsRequest =
        GetDomainSuggestionsRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
            suggestionCount = 5
            onlyAvailable = true
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
```

```
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.getDomainSuggestions(suggestionsRequest)
        response.suggestionsList?.forEach { suggestion ->
            println("Suggestion Name: ${suggestion.domainName}")
            println("Availability: ${suggestion.availability}")
            println(" ")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listAllPrices(domainType: String?) {
    val pricesRequest =
        ListPricesRequest {
            tld = domainType
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listPricesPaginated(pricesRequest)
            .transform { it.prices?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { pr ->
                println("Registration: ${pr.registrationPrice}
 ${pr.registrationPrice?.currency}")
                println("Renewal: ${pr.renewalPrice?.price}
 ${pr.renewalPrice?.currency}")
                println("Transfer: ${pr.transferPrice?.price}
 ${pr.transferPrice?.currency}")
                println("Restoration: ${pr.restorationPrice?.price}
 ${pr.restorationPrice?.currency}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun listBillingRecords() {
    val currentDate = Date()
    val localDateTime =
 currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime()
    val zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00")
    val localDateTime2 = localDateTime.minusYears(1)
    val myStartTime = localDateTime2.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val myEndTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val timeStart: Instant? = myStartTime?.let { Instant(it) }
    val timeEnd: Instant? = myEndTime?.let { Instant(it) }
```

```
    val viewBillingRequest =
        ViewBillingRequest {
            start = timeStart
            end = timeEnd
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .viewBillingPaginated(viewBillingRequest)
            .transform { it.billingRecords?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { billing ->
                println("Bill Date: ${billing.billDate}")
                println("Operation: ${billing.operation}")
                println("Price: ${billing.price}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun listOperations() {
    val currentDate = Date()
    var localDateTime =
 currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime()
    val zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00")
    localDateTime = localDateTime.minusYears(1)
    val myTime: java.time.Instant? = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val time2: Instant? = myTime?.let { Instant(it) }
    val operationsRequest =
        ListOperationsRequest {
            submittedSince = time2
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listOperationsPaginated(operationsRequest)
            .transform { it.operations?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { content ->
                println("Operation Id: ${content.operationId}")
                println("Status: ${content.status}")
                println("Date: ${content.submittedDate}")
            }
    }
```

```
}

suspend fun listDomains() {
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listDomainsPaginated(ListDomainsRequest {})
            .transform { it.domains?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { content ->
                println("The domain name is ${content.domainName}")
            }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - CheckDomainAvailability
  - CheckDomainTransferability
  - GetDomainDetail
  - GetDomainSuggestions
  - GetOperationDetail
  - ListDomains
  - ListOperations
  - ListPrices
  - RegisterDomain
  - ViewBilling

Azioni per la registrazione del dominio Route 53 utilizzando AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni di registrazione di singoli domini Route 53 con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API Amazon Route 53 domain registration.

Esempi

- Utilizzo CheckDomainAvailability con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CheckDomainTransferability con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetDomainDetail con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetDomainSuggestions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetOperationDetail con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListDomains con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListOperations con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzalo ListPrices con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzo RegisterDomain con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ViewBilling con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`CheckDomainAvailability`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CheckDomainAvailability`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Check the availability of a domain name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="domain">The domain to check for availability.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>An availability result string.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CheckDomainAvailability(string domain)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.CheckDomainAvailabilityAsync(
            new CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain
            }
        );
        return result.Availability.Value;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CheckDomainAvailabilitysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per determinare se è possibile registrare un nome di dominio con Route 53

Il `check-domain-availability` comando seguente restituisce informazioni sulla disponibilità del nome `example.com` di dominio per la registrazione tramite Route 53.

Questo comando viene eseguito solo nella `us-east-1` regione. Se la regione predefinita è impostata su`us-east-1`, è possibile omettere il `region` parametro.

```
aws route53domains check-domain-availability \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --domain-name example.com
```

Output:

```
{
    "Availability": "UNAVAILABLE"
}
```

Route 53 supporta un gran numero di domini di primo livello (TLDs), come `.com` e`.jp`, ma non supportiamo tutti i domini disponibili. TLDs Se verifichi la disponibilità di un dominio e Route

53 non supporta il dominio di primo livello, `check-domain-availability` restituisce il seguente messaggio.

```
An error occurred (UnsupportedTLD) when calling the CheckDomainAvailability
 operation: <top-level domain> tld is not supported.
```

Per un elenco dei domini TLDs che puoi utilizzare per registrare un dominio con Route 53, consulta Domini che puoi registrare con Amazon Route 53 nella Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide. Per ulteriori informazioni sulla registrazione di domini con Amazon Route 53, consulta Registrazione di un nuovo dominio nella Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command CheckDomainAvailabilityReference AWS CLI .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void checkDomainAvailability(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
       try {
           CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest availabilityRequest =
CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest.builder()
                   .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                   .build();

           CheckDomainAvailabilityResponse response = route53DomainsClient
                   .checkDomainAvailability(availabilityRequest);
           System.out.println(domainSuggestion + " is " +
response.availability().toString());

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CheckDomainAvailabilitysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun checkDomainAvailability(domainSuggestion: String) {
    val availabilityRequest =
        CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.checkDomainAvailability(availabilityRequest)
        println("$domainSuggestion is ${response.availability}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CheckDomainAvailabilityconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`CheckDomainTransferability`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CheckDomainTransferability`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Check the transferability of a domain name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="domain">The domain to check for transferability.</param>
/// <returns>A transferability result string.</returns>
public async Task<string> CheckDomainTransferability(string domain)
{
    var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.CheckDomainTransferabilityAsync(
        new CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest
        {
            DomainName = domain
        }
    );
    return result.Transferability.Transferable.Value;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CheckDomainTransferabilitysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per determinare se un dominio può essere trasferito su Route 53

Il `check-domain-transferability` comando seguente restituisce informazioni sulla possibilità di trasferire il nome `example.com` di dominio su Route 53.

Questo comando viene eseguito solo nella `us-east-1` regione. Se la regione predefinita è impostata su`us-east-1`, è possibile omettere il `region` parametro.

```
aws route53domains check-domain-transferability \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --domain-name example.com
```

Output:

```
{
    "Transferability": {
        "Transferable": "UNTRANSFERABLE"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Trasferimento della registrazione di un dominio su Amazon Route 53 nella Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CheckDomainTransferability AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void checkDomainTransferability(Route53DomainsClient
 route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
        try {
            CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest transferabilityRequest =
 CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest.builder()
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .build();

            CheckDomainTransferabilityResponse response = route53DomainsClient
                    .checkDomainTransferability(transferabilityRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("Transferability: " +
 response.transferability().transferable().toString());

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CheckDomainTransferabilitysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun checkDomainTransferability(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val transferabilityRequest =
        CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.checkDomainTransferability(transferabilityRequest)
        println("Transferability: ${response.transferability?.transferable}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CheckDomainTransferabilityconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`GetDomainDetail`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetDomainDetail`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get details for a domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A string with detail information about the domain.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetDomainDetail(string domainName)
    {
        try
        {
            var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetDomainDetailAsync(
                new GetDomainDetailRequest()
                {
                    DomainName = domainName
                });
            var details = $"\tDomain {domainName}:\n" +
                          $"\tCreated on
{result.CreationDate.ToShortDateString()}.\n" +
                          $"\tAdmin contact is {result.AdminContact.Email}.\n" +
                          $"\tAuto-renew is {result.AutoRenew}.\n";

            return details;
        }
        catch (InvalidInputException)
```

```
        {
            return $"Domain {domainName} was not found in your account.";
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetDomainDetailsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni dettagliate su un dominio specifico

Il `get-domain-detail` comando seguente visualizza informazioni dettagliate sul dominio specificato.

Questo comando viene eseguito solo nella `us-east-1` regione. Se la regione predefinita è impostata su`us-east-1`, è possibile omettere il `region` parametro.

```
aws route53domains get-domain-detail \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --domain-name example.com
```

Output:

```
{
    "DomainName": "example.com",
    "Nameservers": [
        {
            "Name": "ns-2048.awsdns-64.com",
            "GlueIps": []
        },
        {
            "Name": "ns-2049.awsdns-65.net",
            "GlueIps": []
        },
        {
            "Name": "ns-2050.awsdns-66.org",
            "GlueIps": []
        },
```

```
        {
            "Name": "ns-2051.awsdns-67.co.uk",
            "GlueIps": []
        }
    ],
    "AutoRenew": true,
    "AdminContact": {
        "FirstName": "Saanvi",
        "LastName": "Sarkar",
        "ContactType": "COMPANY",
        "OrganizationName": "Example",
        "AddressLine1": "123 Main Street",
        "City": "Anytown",
        "State": "WA",
        "CountryCode": "US",
        "ZipCode": "98101",
        "PhoneNumber": "+1.8005551212",
        "Email": "ssarkar@example.com",
        "ExtraParams": []
    },
    "RegistrantContact": {
        "FirstName": "Alejandro",
        "LastName": "Rosalez",
        "ContactType": "COMPANY",
        "OrganizationName": "Example",
        "AddressLine1": "123 Main Street",
        "City": "Anytown",
        "State": "WA",
        "CountryCode": "US",
        "ZipCode": "98101",
        "PhoneNumber": "+1.8005551212",
        "Email": "arosalez@example.com",
        "ExtraParams": []
    },
    "TechContact": {
        "FirstName": "Wang",
        "LastName": "Xiulan",
        "ContactType": "COMPANY",
        "OrganizationName": "Example",
        "AddressLine1": "123 Main Street",
        "City": "Anytown",
        "State": "WA",
        "CountryCode": "US",
        "ZipCode": "98101",
```

```
        "PhoneNumber": "+1.8005551212",
        "Email": "wxiulan@example.com",
        "ExtraParams": []
    },
    "AdminPrivacy": true,
    "RegistrantPrivacy": true,
    "TechPrivacy": true,
    "RegistrarName": "Amazon Registrar, Inc.",
    "WhoIsServer": "whois.registrar.amazon",
    "RegistrarUrl": "http://registrar.amazon.com",
    "AbuseContactEmail": "abuse@registrar.amazon.com",
    "AbuseContactPhone": "+1.2062661000",
    "CreationDate": 1444934889.601,
    "ExpirationDate": 1602787689.0,
    "StatusList": [
        "clientTransferProhibited"
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetDomainDetail AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void getDomainDetails(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
       try {
           GetDomainDetailRequest detailRequest =
GetDomainDetailRequest.builder()
                   .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                   .build();

           GetDomainDetailResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getDomainDetail(detailRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("The contact first name is " +
 response.registrantContact().firstName());
            System.out.println("The contact last name is " +
 response.registrantContact().lastName());
            System.out.println("The contact org name is " +
 response.registrantContact().organizationName());

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetDomainDetailsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getDomainDetails(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val detailRequest =
        GetDomainDetailRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getDomainDetail(detailRequest)
        println("The contact first name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.firstName}")
        println("The contact last name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.lastName}")
        println("The contact org name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.organizationName}")
```

```
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetDomainDetailconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`GetDomainSuggestions`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetDomainSuggestions`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of suggestions for a given domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for suggestions.</param>
    /// <param name="onlyAvailable">If true, only returns available domains.</
param>
    /// <param name="suggestionCount">The number of suggestions to return.
 Defaults to the max of 50.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of domain suggestions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainSuggestion>> GetDomainSuggestions(string domain,
 bool onlyAvailable, int suggestionCount = 50)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetDomainSuggestionsAsync(
            new GetDomainSuggestionsRequest
```

```
            {
                DomainName = domain,
                OnlyAvailable = onlyAvailable,
                SuggestionCount = suggestionCount
            }
        );
        return result.SuggestionsList;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetDomainSuggestionssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere un elenco dei nomi di dominio suggeriti

Il `get-domain-suggestions` comando seguente visualizza un elenco di nomi di dominio suggeriti in base al nome di dominio`example.com`. La risposta include solo i nomi di dominio disponibili. Questo comando viene eseguito solo nella `us-east-1` regione. Se la regione predefinita è impostata su`us-east-1`, è possibile omettere il `region` parametro.

```
aws route53domains get-domain-suggestions \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --domain-name example.com \
    --suggestion-count 10 \
    --only-available
```

Output:

```
{
    "SuggestionsList": [
        {
            "DomainName": "egzaampal.com",
            "Availability": "AVAILABLE"
        },
        {
            "DomainName": "examplelaw.com",
            "Availability": "AVAILABLE"
```

```
        },
        {
            "DomainName": "examplehouse.net",
            "Availability": "AVAILABLE"
        },
        {
            "DomainName": "homeexample.net",
            "Availability": "AVAILABLE"
        },
        {
            "DomainName": "examplelist.com",
            "Availability": "AVAILABLE"
       },
        {
            "DomainName": "examplenews.net",
            "Availability": "AVAILABLE"
        },
        {
            "DomainName": "officeexample.com",
            "Availability": "AVAILABLE"
        },
        {
            "DomainName": "exampleworld.com",
            "Availability": "AVAILABLE"
        },
        {
            "DomainName": "exampleart.com",
            "Availability": "AVAILABLE"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetDomainSuggestions AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void listDomainSuggestions(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
       try {
           GetDomainSuggestionsRequest suggestionsRequest =
GetDomainSuggestionsRequest.builder()
                   .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                   .suggestionCount(5)
                   .onlyAvailable(true)
                   .build();

           GetDomainSuggestionsResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getDomainSuggestions(suggestionsRequest);
           List<DomainSuggestion> suggestions = response.suggestionsList();
           for (DomainSuggestion suggestion : suggestions) {
               System.out.println("Suggestion Name: " +
suggestion.domainName());
               System.out.println("Availability: " + suggestion.availability());
               System.out.println(" ");
           }

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetDomainSuggestionssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listDomainSuggestions(domainSuggestion: String?) {
```

```
    val suggestionsRequest =
        GetDomainSuggestionsRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
            suggestionCount = 5
            onlyAvailable = true
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.getDomainSuggestions(suggestionsRequest)
        response.suggestionsList?.forEach { suggestion ->
            println("Suggestion Name: ${suggestion.domainName}")
            println("Availability: ${suggestion.availability}")
            println(" ")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetDomainSuggestionsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`GetOperationDetail`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetOperationDetail`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get details for a domain action operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="operationId">The operational Id.</param>
    /// <returns>A string describing the operational details.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetOperationDetail(string? operationId)
    {
        if (operationId == null)
            return "Unable to get operational details because ID is null.";
        try
        {
            var operationDetails =
                await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetOperationDetailAsync(
                    new GetOperationDetailRequest
                    {
                        OperationId = operationId
                    }
                );

            var details = $"\tOperation {operationId}:\n" +
                          $"\tFor domain {operationDetails.DomainName} on
{operationDetails.SubmittedDate.ToShortDateString()}.\n" +
                          $"\tMessage is {operationDetails.Message}.\n" +
                          $"\tStatus is {operationDetails.Status}.\n";

            return details;
        }
        catch (AmazonRoute53DomainsException ex)
        {
            return $"Unable to get operation details. Here's why: {ex.Message}.";
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetOperationDetailsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere lo stato corrente di un'operazione

Alcune operazioni di registrazione del dominio funzionano in modo asincrono e restituiscono una risposta prima del termine. Queste operazioni restituiscono un ID operativo che è possibile utilizzare per ottenere lo stato corrente. Il `get-operation-detail` comando seguente restituisce lo stato dell'operazione specificata.

Questo comando viene eseguito solo nella `us-east-1` regione. Se la regione predefinita è impostata su`us-east-1`, è possibile omettere il `region` parametro.

```
aws route53domains get-operation-detail \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --operation-id edbd8d63-7fe7-4343-9bc5-54033example
```

Output:

```
{
    "OperationId": "edbd8d63-7fe7-4343-9bc5-54033example",
    "Status": "SUCCESSFUL",
    "DomainName": "example.com",
    "Type": "DOMAIN_LOCK",
    "SubmittedDate": 1573749367.864
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetOperationDetail AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void getOperationalDetail(Route53DomainsClient
 route53DomainsClient, String operationId) {
        try {
            GetOperationDetailRequest detailRequest =
 GetOperationDetailRequest.builder()
                    .operationId(operationId)
```

```
                    .build();

            GetOperationDetailResponse response =
 route53DomainsClient.getOperationDetail(detailRequest);
            System.out.println("Operation detail message is " +
 response.message());

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetOperationDetailsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getOperationalDetail(opId: String?) {
    val detailRequest =
        GetOperationDetailRequest {
            operationId = opId
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getOperationDetail(detailRequest)
        println("Operation detail message is ${response.message}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetOperationDetailconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`ListDomains`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListDomains`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// List the domains for the account.
/// </summary>
/// <returns>A collection of domain summary records.</returns>
public async Task<List<DomainSummary>> ListDomains()
{
    var results = new List<DomainSummary>();
    var paginateDomains = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListDomains(
        new ListDomainsRequest());

    // Get the entire list using the paginator.
    await foreach (var domain in paginateDomains.Domains)
    {
        results.Add(domain);
    }
    return results;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListDomainssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare i domini registrati con l'account corrente AWS

Il `list-domains` comando seguente elenca informazioni di riepilogo sui domini registrati con l'account corrente AWS .

Questo comando viene eseguito solo nella `us-east-1` regione. Se la regione predefinita è impostata su`us-east-1`, è possibile omettere il `region` parametro.

```
aws route53domains list-domains
    --region us-east-1
```

Output:

```
{
    "Domains": [
        {
            "DomainName": "example.com",
            "AutoRenew": true,
            "TransferLock": true,
            "Expiry": 1602712345.0
        },
        {
            "DomainName": "example.net",
            "AutoRenew": true,
            "TransferLock": true,
            "Expiry": 1602723456.0
        },
        {
            "DomainName": "example.org",
            "AutoRenew": true,
            "TransferLock": true,
            "Expiry": 1602734567.0
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListDomains AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void listDomains(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient) {
        try {
            ListDomainsIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.listDomainsPaginator();
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.domains().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println("The domain name is "
+ content.domainName()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListDomainssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listDomains() {
```

```
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listDomainsPaginated(ListDomainsRequest {})
            .transform { it.domains?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { content ->
                println("The domain name is ${content.domainName}")
            }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListDomainsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`ListOperations`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListOperations`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List operations for the account that are submitted after a specified
 date.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of operation summary records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OperationSummary>> ListOperations(DateTime
 submittedSince)
```

```
    {
        var results = new List<OperationSummary>();
        var paginateOperations = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListOperations(
            new ListOperationsRequest()
            {
                SubmittedSince = submittedSince
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var operations in paginateOperations.Operations)
        {
            results.Add(operations);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListOperationssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare lo stato delle operazioni che restituiscono un ID operativo

Alcune operazioni di registrazione del dominio vengono eseguite in modo asincrono e restituiscono una risposta prima del termine. Queste operazioni restituiscono un ID operativo che puoi utilizzare per ottenere lo stato corrente. Il `list-operations` comando seguente elenca informazioni di riepilogo, incluso lo stato, sulle operazioni correnti di registrazione del dominio.

Questo comando viene eseguito solo nella regione. `us-east-1` Se la regione predefinita è impostata su`us-east-1`, è possibile omettere il `region` parametro.

```
aws route53domains list-operations
    --region us-east-1
```

Output:

```
{
    "Operations": [
```

```
        {
            "OperationId": "aab9822f-1da0-4bf3-8a15-fd4e0example",
            "Status": "SUCCESSFUL",
            "Type": "DOMAIN_LOCK",
            "SubmittedDate": 1455321739.986
        },
        {
            "OperationId": "c24379ed-76be-42f8-bdad-9379bexample",
            "Status": "SUCCESSFUL",
            "Type": "UPDATE_NAMESERVER",
            "SubmittedDate": 1468960475.109
        },
        {
            "OperationId": "f47e1297-ef9e-4c2b-ae1e-a5fcbexample",
            "Status": "SUCCESSFUL",
            "Type": "RENEW_DOMAIN",
            "SubmittedDate": 1473561835.943
        },
        {
            "OperationId": "75584f23-b15f-459e-aed7-dc6f5example",
            "Status": "SUCCESSFUL",
            "Type": "UPDATE_DOMAIN_CONTACT",
            "SubmittedDate": 1547501003.41
        }
    ]
}
```

L'output include tutte le operazioni che restituiscono un ID di operazione e che hai eseguito su tutti i domini che hai mai registrato utilizzando l'account corrente AWS . Se desideri visualizzare solo le operazioni inviate dopo una data specificata, puoi includere il `submitted-since` parametro e specificare una data in formato Unix e nel Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). Il comando seguente ottiene lo stato di tutte le operazioni inviate dopo le 12:00 UTC del 1° gennaio 2020.

```
aws route53domains list-operations \
    --submitted-since 1577836800
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command ListOperationsReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void listOperations(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient)
{
       try {
           Date currentDate = new Date();
           LocalDateTime localDateTime =
currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime();
           ZoneOffset zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00");
           localDateTime = localDateTime.minusYears(1);
           Instant myTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset);

           ListOperationsRequest operationsRequest =
ListOperationsRequest.builder()
                   .submittedSince(myTime)
                   .build();

           ListOperationsIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.listOperationsPaginator(operationsRequest);
           listRes.stream()
                   .flatMap(r -> r.operations().stream())
                   .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Operation Id: " +
content.operationId() +
                           " Status: " + content.statusAsString() +
                           " Date: " + content.submittedDate()));

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListOperationssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listOperations() {
    val currentDate = Date()
    var localDateTime =
 currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime()
    val zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00")
    localDateTime = localDateTime.minusYears(1)
    val myTime: java.time.Instant? = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val time2: Instant? = myTime?.let { Instant(it) }
    val operationsRequest =
        ListOperationsRequest {
            submittedSince = time2
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listOperationsPaginated(operationsRequest)
            .transform { it.operations?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { content ->
                println("Operation Id: ${content.operationId}")
                println("Status: ${content.status}")
                println("Date: ${content.submittedDate}")
            }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListOperationsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`ListPrices`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListPrices`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List prices for domain type operations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domainTypes">Domain types to include in the results.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of domain prices.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainPrice>> ListPrices(List<string> domainTypes)
    {
        var results = new List<DomainPrice>();
        var paginatePrices = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListPrices(new
ListPricesRequest());
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var prices in paginatePrices.Prices)
        {
            results.Add(prices);
        }
        return results.Where(p => domainTypes.Contains(p.Name)).ToList();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListPricessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void listPrices(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient,
String domainType) {
       try {
           ListPricesRequest pricesRequest = ListPricesRequest.builder()
                   .tld(domainType)
                   .build();

           ListPricesIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.listPricesPaginator(pricesRequest);
           listRes.stream()
                   .flatMap(r -> r.prices().stream())
                   .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Name: " +
content.name() +
                           " Registration: " +
content.registrationPrice().price() + " "
                           + content.registrationPrice().currency() +
                           " Renewal: " + content.renewalPrice().price() + " " +
content.renewalPrice().currency()));

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListPricessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listAllPrices(domainType: String?) {
    val pricesRequest =
        ListPricesRequest {
            tld = domainType
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listPricesPaginated(pricesRequest)
            .transform { it.prices?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { pr ->
                println("Registration: ${pr.registrationPrice}
 ${pr.registrationPrice?.currency}")
                println("Renewal: ${pr.renewalPrice?.price}
 ${pr.renewalPrice?.currency}")
                println("Transfer: ${pr.transferPrice?.price}
 ${pr.transferPrice?.currency}")
                println("Restoration: ${pr.restorationPrice?.price}
 ${pr.restorationPrice?.currency}")
            }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListPricesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`RegisterDomain`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RegisterDomain`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate a domain registration request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contact">Contact details.</param>
    /// <param name="domainName">The domain name to register.</param>
    /// <param name="autoRenew">True if the domain should automatically renew.</
param>
    /// <param name="duration">The duration in years for the domain
 registration.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation Id.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> RegisterDomain(string domainName, bool autoRenew,
 int duration, ContactDetail contact)
    {
        // This example uses the same contact information for admin, registrant,
 and tech contacts.
        try
        {
            var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.RegisterDomainAsync(
                new RegisterDomainRequest()
                {
                    AdminContact = contact,
                    RegistrantContact = contact,
                    TechContact = contact,
                    DomainName = domainName,
                    AutoRenew = autoRenew,
```

```
                    DurationInYears = duration,
                    PrivacyProtectAdminContact = false,
                    PrivacyProtectRegistrantContact = false,
                    PrivacyProtectTechContact = false
                }
            );
            return result.OperationId;
        }
        catch (InvalidInputException)
        {
            _logger.LogInformation($"Unable to request registration for domain
 {domainName}");
            return null;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RegisterDomainsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per registrare un dominio

Il `register-domain` comando seguente registra un dominio, recuperando tutti i valori dei parametri da un file in formato JSON.

Questo comando viene eseguito solo nella regione. `us-east-1` Se la regione predefinita è impostata su`us-east-1`, è possibile omettere il `region` parametro.

```
aws route53domains register-domain \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --cli-input-json file://register-domain.json
```

Contenuto di `register-domain.json`.

```
{
    "DomainName": "example.com",
    "DurationInYears": 1,
    "AutoRenew": true,
```

```
    "AdminContact": {
        "FirstName": "Martha",
        "LastName": "Rivera",
        "ContactType": "PERSON",
        "OrganizationName": "Example",
        "AddressLine1": "1 Main Street",
        "City": "Anytown",
        "State": "WA",
        "CountryCode": "US",
        "ZipCode": "98101",
        "PhoneNumber": "+1.8005551212",
        "Email": "mrivera@example.com"
    },
    "RegistrantContact": {
        "FirstName": "Li",
        "LastName": "Juan",
        "ContactType": "PERSON",
        "OrganizationName": "Example",
        "AddressLine1": "1 Main Street",
        "City": "Anytown",
        "State": "WA",
        "CountryCode": "US",
        "ZipCode": "98101",
        "PhoneNumber": "+1.8005551212",
        "Email": "ljuan@example.com"
    },
    "TechContact": {
        "FirstName": "Mateo",
        "LastName": "Jackson",
        "ContactType": "PERSON",
        "OrganizationName": "Example",
        "AddressLine1": "1 Main Street",
        "City": "Anytown",
        "State": "WA",
        "CountryCode": "US",
        "ZipCode": "98101",
        "PhoneNumber": "+1.8005551212",
        "Email": "mjackson@example.com"
    },
    "PrivacyProtectAdminContact": true,
    "PrivacyProtectRegistrantContact": true,
    "PrivacyProtectTechContact": true
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "OperationId": "b114c44a-9330-47d1-a6e8-a0b11example"
}
```

Per confermare che l'operazione è riuscita, puoi eseguire. `get-operation-detail` Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta get-operation-detail.

Per maggiori informazioni, consulta Registrazione di un nuovo dominio nella Guida per gli sviluppatori Amazon Route 53.

Per informazioni su quali domini di primo livello (TLDs) richiedono valori `ExtraParams` e quali sono i valori validi, consulta ExtraParamil riferimento alle API di Amazon Route 53.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command RegisterDomainReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String requestDomainRegistration(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient,
           String domainSuggestion,
           String phoneNumber,
           String email,
           String firstName,
           String lastName,
           String city) {

       try {
           ContactDetail contactDetail = ContactDetail.builder()
                   .contactType(ContactType.COMPANY)
                   .state("LA")
```

```
                    .countryCode(CountryCode.IN)
                    .email(email)
                    .firstName(firstName)
                    .lastName(lastName)
                    .city(city)
                    .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
                    .organizationName("My Org")
                    .addressLine1("My Address")
                    .zipCode("123 123")
                    .build();

            RegisterDomainRequest domainRequest = RegisterDomainRequest.builder()
                    .adminContact(contactDetail)
                    .registrantContact(contactDetail)
                    .techContact(contactDetail)
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .autoRenew(true)
                    .durationInYears(1)
                    .build();

            RegisterDomainResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.registerDomain(domainRequest);
            System.out.println("Registration requested. Operation Id: " +
response.operationId());
            return response.operationId();

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RegisterDomainsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun requestDomainRegistration(
    domainSuggestion: String?,
    phoneNumberVal: String?,
    emailVal: String?,
    firstNameVal: String?,
    lastNameVal: String?,
    cityVal: String?,
): String? {
    val contactDetail =
        ContactDetail {
            contactType = ContactType.Company
            state = "LA"
            countryCode = CountryCode.In
            email = emailVal
            firstName = firstNameVal
            lastName = lastNameVal
            city = cityVal
            phoneNumber = phoneNumberVal
            organizationName = "My Org"
            addressLine1 = "My Address"
            zipCode = "123 123"
        }

    val domainRequest =
        RegisterDomainRequest {
            adminContact = contactDetail
            registrantContact = contactDetail
            techContact = contactDetail
            domainName = domainSuggestion
            autoRenew = true
            durationInYears = 1
        }
```

```
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.registerDomain(domainRequest)
        println("Registration requested. Operation Id: ${response.operationId}")
        return response.operationId
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RegisterDomainconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`ViewBilling`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ViewBilling`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// View billing records for the account between a start and end date.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startDate">The start date for billing results.</param>
    /// <param name="endDate">The end date for billing results.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of billing records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<BillingRecord>> ViewBilling(DateTime startDate,
 DateTime endDate)
    {
```

```
        var results = new List<BillingRecord>();
        var paginateBilling = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ViewBilling(
            new ViewBillingRequest()
            {
                Start = startDate,
                End = endDate
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var billingRecords in paginateBilling.BillingRecords)
        {
            results.Add(billingRecords);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ViewBillingsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni di fatturazione per i costi di registrazione del dominio per l'account corrente AWS

Il `view-billing` comando seguente restituisce tutti i record di fatturazione relativi al dominio per l'account corrente per il periodo compreso tra il 1° gennaio 2018 (1514764800 nel fuso orario Unix) e la mezzanotte del 31 dicembre 2019 (1577836800 nel fuso orario Unix).

Questo comando viene eseguito solo nella regione. `us-east-1` Se la regione predefinita è impostata su`us-east-1`, è possibile omettere il `region` parametro.

```
aws route53domains view-billing \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --start-time 1514764800 \
    --end-time 1577836800
```

Output:

```
{
    "BillingRecords": [
```

```
        {
            "DomainName": "example.com",
            "Operation": "RENEW_DOMAIN",
            "InvoiceId": "149962827",
            "BillDate": 1536618063.181,
            "Price": 12.0
        },
        {
            "DomainName": "example.com",
            "Operation": "RENEW_DOMAIN",
            "InvoiceId": "290913289",
            "BillDate": 1568162630.884,
            "Price": 12.0
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, ViewBillingconsulta Amazon Route 53 API Reference.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ViewBilling AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void listBillingRecords(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient) {
       try {
           Date currentDate = new Date();
           LocalDateTime localDateTime =
currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime();
           ZoneOffset zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00");
           LocalDateTime localDateTime2 = localDateTime.minusYears(1);
           Instant myStartTime = localDateTime2.toInstant(zoneOffset);
           Instant myEndTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset);
```

```
            ViewBillingRequest viewBillingRequest = ViewBillingRequest.builder()
                    .start(myStartTime)
                    .end(myEndTime)
                    .build();

            ViewBillingIterable listRes =
 route53DomainsClient.viewBillingPaginator(viewBillingRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.billingRecords().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Bill Date:: " +
 content.billDate() +
                            " Operation: " + content.operationAsString() +
                            " Price: " + content.price()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ViewBillingsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listBillingRecords() {
    val currentDate = Date()
    val localDateTime =
 currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime()
    val zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00")
    val localDateTime2 = localDateTime.minusYears(1)
    val myStartTime = localDateTime2.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val myEndTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val timeStart: Instant? = myStartTime?.let { Instant(it) }
```

```
    val timeEnd: Instant? = myEndTime?.let { Instant(it) }

    val viewBillingRequest =
        ViewBillingRequest {
            start = timeStart
            end = timeEnd
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .viewBillingPaginated(viewBillingRequest)
            .transform { it.billingRecords?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { billing ->
                println("Bill Date: ${billing.billDate}")
                println("Operation: ${billing.operation}")
                println("Price: ${billing.price}")
            }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ViewBillingconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon S3 AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Simple Storage Service con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Guida per l'utente di Amazon S3: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon S3.

- Riferimento all'API Amazon S3: dettagli su tutte le azioni Amazon S3 disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Hello Amazon S3

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon S3.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS s3)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_s3")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
```

```
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_s3.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file origine hello_s3.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/s3/S3Client.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <aws/core/auth/AWSCredentialsProviderChain.h>
using namespace Aws;
using namespace Aws::Auth;

/*
 *  A "Hello S3" starter application which initializes an Amazon Simple Storage
 Service (Amazon S3) client
 *  and lists the Amazon S3 buckets in the selected region.
 *
 *  main function
 *
```

```
 *  Usage: 'hello_s3'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        // You don't normally have to test that you are authenticated. But the
 S3 service permits anonymous requests, thus the s3Client will return "success"
 and 0 buckets even if you are unauthenticated, which can be confusing to a new
 user.
        auto provider =
 Aws::MakeShared<DefaultAWSCredentialsProviderChain>("alloc-tag");
        auto creds = provider->GetAWSCredentials();
        if (creds.IsEmpty()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed authentication" << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);
        auto outcome = s3Client.ListBuckets();

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed with error: " << outcome.GetError() <<
 std::endl;
            result = 1;
        } else {
            std::cout << "Found " << outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets().size()
                      << " buckets\n";
            for (auto &bucket: outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets()) {
                std::cout << bucket.GetName() << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListBucketsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Storage Service
// (Amazon S3) client and list up to 10 buckets in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
```

```
 count := 10
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v buckets for your account.\n", count)
 result, err := s3Client.ListBuckets(ctx, &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
 if err != nil {
  var ae smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &ae) && ae.ErrorCode() == "AccessDenied" {
   fmt.Println("You don't have permission to list buckets for this account.")
  } else {
   fmt.Printf("Couldn't list buckets for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  return
 }
 if len(result.Buckets) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any buckets!")
 } else {
  if count > len(result.Buckets) {
   count = len(result.Buckets)
  }
  for _, bucket := range result.Buckets[:count] {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *bucket.Name)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListBucketssezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Bucket;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListBucketsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloS3 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listBuckets(s3);
    }

    /**
     * Lists all the S3 buckets associated with the provided AWS S3 client.
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client instance used to interact with the AWS S3 service
     */
    public static void listBuckets(S3Client s3) {
        try {
            ListBucketsResponse response = s3.listBuckets();
            List<Bucket> bucketList = response.buckets();
            bucketList.forEach(bucket -> {
                System.out.println("Bucket Name: " + bucket.name());
            });

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListBucketssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  paginateListBuckets,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * List the S3 buckets in your configured AWS account.
 */
export const helloS3 = async () => {
  // When no region or credentials are provided, the SDK will use the
  // region and credentials from the local AWS config.
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    /**
     * @type { import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").Bucket[] }
     */
    const buckets = [];

    for await (const page of paginateListBuckets({ client }, {})) {
      buckets.push(...page.Buckets);
    }
    console.log("Buckets: ");
    console.log(buckets.map((bucket) => bucket.Name).join("\n"));
    return buckets;
  } catch (caught) {
    // ListBuckets does not throw any modeled errors. Any error caught
    // here will be something generic like `AccessDenied`.
    if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
```

```
      console.error(`${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      // Something besides S3 failed.
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListBucketssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
use Aws\S3\S3Client;

$client = new S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);
$results = $client->listBuckets();
var_dump($results);
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListBucketssezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def hello_s3():
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Simple Storage Service
    (Amazon S3) client and list the buckets in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.
    """

    # Create an S3 client.
    s3_client = boto3.client("s3")

    print("Hello, Amazon S3! Let's list your buckets:")

    # Create a paginator for the list_buckets operation.
    paginator = s3_client.get_paginator("list_buckets")

    # Use the paginator to get a list of all buckets.
    response_iterator = paginator.paginate(
        PaginationConfig={
            "PageSize": 50,  # Adjust PageSize as needed.
            "StartingToken": None,
        }
    )

    # Iterate through the pages of the response.
    buckets_found = False
    for page in response_iterator:
        if "Buckets" in page and page["Buckets"]:
            buckets_found = True
            for bucket in page["Buckets"]:
                print(f"\t{bucket['Name']}")

    if not buckets_found:
        print("No buckets found!")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_s3()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListBuckets AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# frozen_string_literal: true

# S3Manager is a class responsible for managing S3 operations
# such as listing all S3 buckets in the current AWS account.
class S3Manager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all S3 buckets in the current AWS account.
  def list_buckets
    @logger.info('Here are the buckets in your account:')

    response = @client.list_buckets

    if response.buckets.empty?
      @logger.info("You don't have any S3 buckets yet.")
    else
      response.buckets.each do |bucket|
        @logger.info("- #{bucket.name}")
      end
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Encountered an error while listing buckets: #{e.message}")
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

```
  s3_client = Aws::S3::Client.new
  manager = S3Manager.new(s3_client)
  manager.list_buckets
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListBucketssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// S3 Hello World Example using the AWS SDK for Rust.
///
/// This example lists the objects in a bucket, uploads an object to that bucket,
/// and then retrieves the object and prints some S3 information about the
 object.
/// This shows a number of S3 features, including how to use built-in paginators
/// for large data sets.
///
/// # Arguments
///
/// * `client` - an S3 client configured appropriately for the environment.
/// * `bucket` - the bucket name that the object will be uploaded to. Must be
 present in the region the `client` is configured to use.
/// * `filename` - a reference to a path that will be read and uploaded to S3.
/// * `key` - the string key that the object will be uploaded as inside the
 bucket.
async fn list_bucket_and_upload_object(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket: &str,
    filepath: &Path,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    // List the buckets in this account
```

```
    let mut objects = client
        .list_objects_v2()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .into_paginator()
        .send();

    println!("key\tetag\tlast_modified\tstorage_class");
    while let Some(Ok(object)) = objects.next().await {
        for item in object.contents() {
            println!(
                "{}\t{}\t{}\t{}",
                item.key().unwrap_or_default(),
                item.e_tag().unwrap_or_default(),
                item.last_modified()
                    .map(|lm| format!("{lm}"))
                    .unwrap_or_default(),
                item.storage_class()
                    .map(|sc| format!("{sc}"))
                    .unwrap_or_default()
            );
        }
    }

    // Prepare a ByteStream around the file, and upload the object using that
ByteStream.
    let body = aws_sdk_s3::primitives::ByteStream::from_path(filepath)
        .await
        .map_err(|err| {
            S3ExampleError::new(format!(
                "Failed to create bytestream for {filepath:?} ({err:?})"
            ))
        })?;
    let resp = client
        .put_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(key)
        .body(body)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!(
        "Upload success. Version: {:?}",
        resp.version_id()
            .expect("S3 Object upload missing version ID")
```

```
    );

    // Retrieve the just-uploaded object.
    let resp = client.get_object().bucket(bucket).key(key).send().await?;
    println!("etag: {}", resp.e_tag().unwrap_or("(missing)"));
    println!("version: {}", resp.version_id().unwrap_or("(missing)"));

    Ok(())
}
```

ExampleError Utilità S3.

```
/// S3ExampleError provides a From<T: ProvideErrorMetadata> impl to extract
/// client-specific error details. This serves as a consistent backup to handling
/// specific service errors, depending on what is needed by the scenario.
/// It is used throughout the code examples for the AWS SDK for Rust.
#[derive(Debug)]
pub struct S3ExampleError(String);
impl S3ExampleError {
    pub fn new(value: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        S3ExampleError(value.into())
    }

    pub fn add_message(self, message: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        S3ExampleError(format!("{}: {}", message.into(), self.0))
    }
}

impl<T: aws_sdk_s3::error::ProvideErrorMetadata> From<T> for S3ExampleError {
    fn from(value: T) -> Self {
        S3ExampleError(format!(
            "{}: {}",
            value
                .code()
                .map(String::from)
                .unwrap_or("unknown code".into()),
            value
                .message()
                .map(String::from)
                .unwrap_or("missing reason".into()),
        ))
    }
```

```
}

impl std::error::Error for S3ExampleError {}

impl std::fmt::Display for S3ExampleError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "{}", self.0)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la guida di riferimento ListBucketsall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon S3 AWS SDKs
  - Hello Amazon S3
  - Scopri le nozioni di base di Amazon S3 con un SDK AWS
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon S3 AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo AbortMultipartUpload con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo CompleteMultipartUpload con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo CopyObject con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreateBucket con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzalo CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzo CreateMultipartUpload con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare CreatePresignedPost con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzo DeleteBucket con un AWS SDK o una CLI
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    - Utilizzo DeleteBucketLifecycle con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeleteBucketMetricsConfiguration con una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteBucketPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI

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    - Utilizzo RestoreObject con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo SelectObjectContent con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo UploadPart con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo UploadPartCopy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon S3 AWS SDKs
  - Controlla se esiste un bucket
  - Converti testo in voce e viceversa utilizzando un AWS SDK
  - Crea un URL predefinito per Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Creazione di un'applicazione di gestione delle risorse fotografiche che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto utilizzando etichette
  - Una pagina Web che elenca gli oggetti Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Creazione di un'applicazione Amazon Textract explorer
  - Elimina tutti gli oggetti in un determinato bucket Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Eliminare caricamenti multiparte incompleti su Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Rileva i DPI nelle immagini con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Rileva le entità nel testo estratto da un'immagine utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Rileva i volti in un'immagine utilizzando un AWS SDK
  - Rileva oggetti nelle immagini con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Rileva persone e oggetti in un video con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Scarica le «directory» S3 da un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
  - Scaricare tutti gli oggetti da un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) in una directory locale
  - Scarica uno stream di dimensioni sconosciute da un oggetto Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Ottieni un oggetto Amazon S3 da un punto di accesso multiregionale utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Ottieni un oggetto da un bucket Amazon S3 utilizzando un AWS SDK, specificando un'intestazione If-Modified-Since
  - Inizia a utilizzare la crittografia per oggetti Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Inizia a usare i tag per gli oggetti Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS

  - Utilizza le funzionalità di blocco degli oggetti di Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS

- Effettua richieste condizionali per Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Gestisci gli elenchi di controllo degli accessi (ACLs) per i bucket Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Gestisci messaggi Amazon SQS di grandi dimensioni utilizzando Amazon S3 con un SDK AWS
- Gestisci oggetti Amazon S3 con versioni in batch con una funzione Lambda utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Analizza Amazon URIs S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Esegui una copia multiparte di un oggetto Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Ricevi ed elabora le notifiche degli eventi di Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Salva EXIF e altre informazioni sull'immagine utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Invia notifiche di eventi S3 ad Amazon EventBridge utilizzando un AWS SDK
- Tieni traccia del caricamento o del download di un oggetto Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Trasformare i dati per l'applicazione con S3 Object Lambda
- Esempi di approcci per i test di unità e integrazione con un AWS SDK
- Caricare in modo ricorsivo una directory locale in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
- Carica o scarica file di grandi dimensioni da e verso Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Carica uno stream di dimensioni sconosciute su un oggetto Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Usa i checksum per lavorare con un oggetto Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Utilizza le funzionalità di integrità degli oggetti di Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Lavora con oggetti con versione di Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS

- Esempi serverless per Amazon S3
  - Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon S3

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon S3 AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Simple Storage Service con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Hello Amazon S3
- Scopri le nozioni di base di Amazon S3 con un SDK AWS

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon S3 AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo AbortMultipartUpload con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CompleteMultipartUpload con un AWS SDK o una CLI
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- Utilizzo ListObjectsV2 con un AWS SDK o una CLI
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- Utilizzo PutObjectLockConfiguration con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutObjectRetention con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo RestoreObject con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo SelectObjectContent con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UploadPart con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UploadPartCopy con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Hello Amazon S3

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon S3.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS s3)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_s3")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.
```

```
    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_s3.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file origine hello_s3.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/s3/S3Client.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <aws/core/auth/AWSCredentialsProviderChain.h>
using namespace Aws;
using namespace Aws::Auth;

/*
 *  A "Hello S3" starter application which initializes an Amazon Simple Storage
 Service (Amazon S3) client
 *  and lists the Amazon S3 buckets in the selected region.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_s3'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
```

```
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        // You don't normally have to test that you are authenticated. But the
 S3 service permits anonymous requests, thus the s3Client will return "success"
 and 0 buckets even if you are unauthenticated, which can be confusing to a new
 user.
        auto provider =
 Aws::MakeShared<DefaultAWSCredentialsProviderChain>("alloc-tag");
        auto creds = provider->GetAWSCredentials();
        if (creds.IsEmpty()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed authentication" << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);
        auto outcome = s3Client.ListBuckets();

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed with error: " << outcome.GetError() <<
 std::endl;
            result = 1;
        } else {
            std::cout << "Found " << outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets().size()
                      << " buckets\n";
            for (auto &bucket: outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets()) {
                std::cout << bucket.GetName() << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListBucketsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Storage Service
// (Amazon S3) client and list up to 10 buckets in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 count := 10
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v buckets for your account.\n", count)
 result, err := s3Client.ListBuckets(ctx, &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
 if err != nil {
  var ae smithy.APIError
```

```
  if errors.As(err, &ae) && ae.ErrorCode() == "AccessDenied" {
   fmt.Println("You don't have permission to list buckets for this account.")
  } else {
   fmt.Printf("Couldn't list buckets for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  return
 }
 if len(result.Buckets) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any buckets!")
 } else {
  if count > len(result.Buckets) {
   count = len(result.Buckets)
  }
  for _, bucket := range result.Buckets[:count] {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *bucket.Name)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListBucketssezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Bucket;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListBucketsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.util.List;

/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloS3 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listBuckets(s3);
    }

    /**
     * Lists all the S3 buckets associated with the provided AWS S3 client.
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client instance used to interact with the AWS S3 service
     */
    public static void listBuckets(S3Client s3) {
        try {
            ListBucketsResponse response = s3.listBuckets();
            List<Bucket> bucketList = response.buckets();
            bucketList.forEach(bucket -> {
                System.out.println("Bucket Name: " + bucket.name());
            });

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListBucketssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  paginateListBuckets,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * List the S3 buckets in your configured AWS account.
 */
export const helloS3 = async () => {
  // When no region or credentials are provided, the SDK will use the
  // region and credentials from the local AWS config.
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    /**
     * @type { import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").Bucket[] }
     */
    const buckets = [];

    for await (const page of paginateListBuckets({ client }, {})) {
      buckets.push(...page.Buckets);
    }
    console.log("Buckets: ");
    console.log(buckets.map((bucket) => bucket.Name).join("\n"));
    return buckets;
  } catch (caught) {
    // ListBuckets does not throw any modeled errors. Any error caught
    // here will be something generic like `AccessDenied`.
    if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(`${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`);
    } else {
```

```
      // Something besides S3 failed.
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListBucketssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
use Aws\S3\S3Client;

$client = new S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);
$results = $client->listBuckets();
var_dump($results);
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListBucketssezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def hello_s3():
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Simple Storage Service
    (Amazon S3) client and list the buckets in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.
    """

    # Create an S3 client.
    s3_client = boto3.client("s3")

    print("Hello, Amazon S3! Let's list your buckets:")

    # Create a paginator for the list_buckets operation.
    paginator = s3_client.get_paginator("list_buckets")

    # Use the paginator to get a list of all buckets.
    response_iterator = paginator.paginate(
        PaginationConfig={
            "PageSize": 50,  # Adjust PageSize as needed.
            "StartingToken": None,
        }
    )

    # Iterate through the pages of the response.
    buckets_found = False
    for page in response_iterator:
        if "Buckets" in page and page["Buckets"]:
            buckets_found = True
            for bucket in page["Buckets"]:
                print(f"\t{bucket['Name']}")

    if not buckets_found:
        print("No buckets found!")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_s3()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListBuckets AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# frozen_string_literal: true

# S3Manager is a class responsible for managing S3 operations
# such as listing all S3 buckets in the current AWS account.
class S3Manager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all S3 buckets in the current AWS account.
  def list_buckets
    @logger.info('Here are the buckets in your account:')

    response = @client.list_buckets

    if response.buckets.empty?
      @logger.info("You don't have any S3 buckets yet.")
    else
      response.buckets.each do |bucket|
        @logger.info("- #{bucket.name}")
      end
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Encountered an error while listing buckets: #{e.message}")
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

```
  s3_client = Aws::S3::Client.new
  manager = S3Manager.new(s3_client)
  manager.list_buckets
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListBucketssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// S3 Hello World Example using the AWS SDK for Rust.
///
/// This example lists the objects in a bucket, uploads an object to that bucket,
/// and then retrieves the object and prints some S3 information about the
 object.
/// This shows a number of S3 features, including how to use built-in paginators
/// for large data sets.
///
/// # Arguments
///
/// * `client` - an S3 client configured appropriately for the environment.
/// * `bucket` - the bucket name that the object will be uploaded to. Must be
 present in the region the `client` is configured to use.
/// * `filename` - a reference to a path that will be read and uploaded to S3.
/// * `key` - the string key that the object will be uploaded as inside the
 bucket.
async fn list_bucket_and_upload_object(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket: &str,
    filepath: &Path,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    // List the buckets in this account
```

```
    let mut objects = client
        .list_objects_v2()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .into_paginator()
        .send();

    println!("key\tetag\tlast_modified\tstorage_class");
    while let Some(Ok(object)) = objects.next().await {
        for item in object.contents() {
            println!(
                "{}\t{}\t{}\t{}",
                item.key().unwrap_or_default(),
                item.e_tag().unwrap_or_default(),
                item.last_modified()
                    .map(|lm| format!("{lm}"))
                    .unwrap_or_default(),
                item.storage_class()
                    .map(|sc| format!("{sc}"))
                    .unwrap_or_default()
            );
        }
    }

    // Prepare a ByteStream around the file, and upload the object using that
ByteStream.
    let body = aws_sdk_s3::primitives::ByteStream::from_path(filepath)
        .await
        .map_err(|err| {
            S3ExampleError::new(format!(
                "Failed to create bytestream for {filepath:?} ({err:?})"
            ))
        })?;
    let resp = client
        .put_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(key)
        .body(body)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!(
        "Upload success. Version: {:?}",
        resp.version_id()
            .expect("S3 Object upload missing version ID")
```

```
    );

    // Retrieve the just-uploaded object.
    let resp = client.get_object().bucket(bucket).key(key).send().await?;
    println!("etag: {}", resp.e_tag().unwrap_or("(missing)"));
    println!("version: {}", resp.version_id().unwrap_or("(missing)"));

    Ok(())
}
```

ExampleError Utilità S3.

```
/// S3ExampleError provides a From<T: ProvideErrorMetadata> impl to extract
/// client-specific error details. This serves as a consistent backup to handling
/// specific service errors, depending on what is needed by the scenario.
/// It is used throughout the code examples for the AWS SDK for Rust.
#[derive(Debug)]
pub struct S3ExampleError(String);
impl S3ExampleError {
    pub fn new(value: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        S3ExampleError(value.into())
    }

    pub fn add_message(self, message: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        S3ExampleError(format!("{}: {}", message.into(), self.0))
    }
}

impl<T: aws_sdk_s3::error::ProvideErrorMetadata> From<T> for S3ExampleError {
    fn from(value: T) -> Self {
        S3ExampleError(format!(
            "{}: {}",
            value
                .code()
                .map(String::from)
                .unwrap_or("unknown code".into()),
            value
                .message()
                .map(String::from)
                .unwrap_or("missing reason".into()),
        ))
    }
```

```
}

impl std::error::Error for S3ExampleError {}

impl std::fmt::Display for S3ExampleError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "{}", self.0)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la guida di riferimento ListBucketsall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Scopri le nozioni di base di Amazon S3 con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Crea un bucket e carica un file in tale bucket.
- Scaricare un oggetto da un bucket.
- Copiare un oggetto in una sottocartella in un bucket.
- Elencare gli oggetti in un bucket.
- Elimina il bucket e tutti gli oggetti in esso contenuti.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public class S3_Basics
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Create an Amazon S3 client object. The constructor uses the
```

```
            // default user installed on the system. To work with Amazon S3
            // features in a different AWS Region, pass the AWS Region as a
            // parameter to the client constructor.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();
            string bucketName = string.Empty;
            string filePath = string.Empty;
            string keyName = string.Empty;

            var sepBar = new string('-', Console.WindowWidth);

            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
            Console.WriteLine("Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) basic");
            Console.WriteLine("procedures. This application will:");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t1. Create a bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t2. Upload an object to the new bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t3. Copy the uploaded object to a folder in the
 bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t4. List the items in the new bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t5. Delete all the items in the bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t6. Delete the bucket");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

            // Create a bucket.
            Console.WriteLine($"\n{sepBar}");
            Console.WriteLine("\nCreate a new Amazon S3 bucket.\n");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

            Console.Write("Please enter a name for the new bucket: ");
            bucketName = Console.ReadLine();

            var success = await S3Bucket.CreateBucketAsync(client, bucketName);
            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created bucket: {bucketName}.
\n");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not create bucket: {bucketName}.\n");
            }

            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
            Console.WriteLine("Upload a file to the new bucket.");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
```

```
            // Get the local path and filename for the file to upload.
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(filePath))
            {
                Console.Write("Please enter the path and filename of the file to
upload: ");
                filePath = Console.ReadLine();

                // Confirm that the file exists on the local computer.
                if (!File.Exists(filePath))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't find {filePath}. Try again.\n");
                    filePath = string.Empty;
                }
            }

            // Get the file name from the full path.
            keyName = Path.GetFileName(filePath);

            success = await S3Bucket.UploadFileAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
filePath);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully uploaded {keyName} from
{filePath} to {bucketName}.\n");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not upload {keyName}.\n");
            }

            // Set the file path to an empty string to avoid overwriting the
            // file we just uploaded to the bucket.
            filePath = string.Empty;

            // Now get a new location where we can save the file.
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(filePath))
            {
                // First get the path to which the file will be downloaded.
                Console.Write("Please enter the path where the file will be
downloaded: ");
                filePath = Console.ReadLine();
```

```
                // Confirm that the file exists on the local computer.
                if (File.Exists($"{filePath}\\{keyName}"))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Sorry, the file already exists in that
location.\n");
                    filePath = string.Empty;
                }
            }

            // Download an object from a bucket.
            success = await S3Bucket.DownloadObjectFromBucketAsync(client,
bucketName, keyName, filePath);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully downloaded {keyName}.\n");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Sorry, could not download {keyName}.\n");
            }

            // Copy the object to a different folder in the bucket.
            string folderName = string.Empty;

            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(folderName))
            {
                Console.Write("Please enter the name of the folder to copy your
object to: ");
                folderName = Console.ReadLine();
            }

            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(keyName))
            {
                // Get the name to give to the object once uploaded.
                Console.Write("Enter the name of the object to copy: ");
                keyName = Console.ReadLine();
            }

            await S3Bucket.CopyObjectInBucketAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
folderName);

            // List the objects in the bucket.
            await S3Bucket.ListBucketContentsAsync(client, bucketName);
```

```
            // Delete the contents of the bucket.
            await S3Bucket.DeleteBucketContentsAsync(client, bucketName);

            // Deleting the bucket too quickly after deleting its contents will
            // cause an error that the bucket isn't empty. So...
            Console.WriteLine("Press <Enter> when you are ready to delete the
bucket.");
            _ = Console.ReadLine();

            // Delete the bucket.
            await S3Bucket.DeleteBucketAsync(client, bucketName);
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
```

```
# function s3_getting_started
#
# This function creates, copies, and deletes S3 buckets and objects.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
################################################################################
function s3_getting_started() {
  {
    if [ "$BUCKET_OPERATIONS_SOURCED" != "True" ]; then
      cd bucket-lifecycle-operations || exit

      source ./bucket_operations.sh
      cd ..
    fi
  }

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo "Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started demo."
  echo_repeat "*" 88
    echo "A unique bucket will be created by appending a Universally Unique
 Identifier to a bucket name prefix."
    echo -n "Enter a prefix for the S3 bucket that will be used in this demo: "
    get_input
    bucket_name_prefix=$get_input_result
  local bucket_name
  bucket_name=$(generate_random_name "$bucket_name_prefix")

  local region_code
  region_code=$(aws configure get region)

  if create_bucket -b "$bucket_name" -r "$region_code"; then
    echo "Created demo bucket named $bucket_name"
  else
    errecho "The bucket failed to create. This demo will exit."
    return 1
  fi

  local file_name
  while [ -z "$file_name" ]; do
    echo -n "Enter a file you want to upload to your bucket: "
    get_input
    file_name=$get_input_result
```

```
    if [ ! -f "$file_name" ]; then
      echo "Could not find file $file_name. Are you sure it exists?"
      file_name=""
    fi
  done

  local key
  key="$(basename "$file_name")"

  local result=0
  if copy_file_to_bucket "$bucket_name" "$file_name" "$key"; then
    echo "Uploaded file $file_name into bucket $bucket_name with key $key."
  else
    result=1
  fi

  local destination_file
  destination_file="$file_name.download"
  if yes_no_input "Would you like to download $key to the file $destination_file?
(y/n) "; then
    if download_object_from_bucket "$bucket_name" "$destination_file" "$key";
then
      echo "Downloaded $key in the bucket $bucket_name to the file
$destination_file."
    else
      result=1
    fi
  fi

  if yes_no_input "Would you like to copy $key a new object key in your bucket?
(y/n) "; then
    local to_key
    to_key="demo/$key"
    if copy_item_in_bucket "$bucket_name" "$key" "$to_key"; then
      echo "Copied $key in the bucket $bucket_name to the  $to_key."
    else
      result=1
    fi
  fi

  local bucket_items
  bucket_items=$(list_items_in_bucket "$bucket_name")
```

```
  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    result=1
  fi

  echo "Your bucket contains the following items."
  echo -e "Name\t\tSize"
  echo "$bucket_items"

  if yes_no_input "Delete the bucket, $bucket_name, as well as the objects in it?
 (y/n) "; then
    bucket_items=$(echo "$bucket_items" | cut -f 1)

    if delete_items_in_bucket "$bucket_name" "$bucket_items"; then
      echo "The following items were deleted from the bucket $bucket_name"
      echo "$bucket_items"
    else
      result=1
    fi

    if delete_bucket "$bucket_name"; then
      echo "Deleted the bucket $bucket_name"
    else
      result=1
    fi
  fi

  return $result
}
```

Le funzioni di Amazon S3 utilizzate in questo scenario.

```
###############################################################################
# function create-bucket
#
# This function creates the specified bucket in the specified AWS Region, unless
# it already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       -b bucket_name  -- The name of the bucket to create.
#       -r region_code  -- The code for an AWS Region in which to
#                          create the bucket.
```

```
#
# Returns:
#       The URL of the bucket that was created.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function create_bucket() {
  local bucket_name region_code response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function create_bucket"
    echo "Creates an Amazon S3 bucket. You must supply a bucket name:"
    echo "  -b bucket_name    The name of the bucket. It must be globally
 unique."
    echo "  [-r region_code]    The code for an AWS Region in which the bucket is
 created."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "b:r:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      b) bucket_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      r) region_code="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done

  if [[ -z "$bucket_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a bucket name with the -b parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  local bucket_config_arg
  # A location constraint for "us-east-1" returns an error.
  if [[ -n "$region_code" ]] && [[ "$region_code" != "us-east-1" ]]; then
    bucket_config_arg="--create-bucket-configuration LocationConstraint=
$region_code"
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Bucket name:   $bucket_name"
  iecho "    Region code:   $region_code"
  iecho ""

  # If the bucket already exists, we don't want to try to create it.
  if (bucket_exists "$bucket_name"); then
    errecho "ERROR: A bucket with that name already exists. Try again."
    return 1
  fi

  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  response=$(aws s3api create-bucket \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    $bucket_config_arg)

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-bucket operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function copy_file_to_bucket
#
# This function creates a file in the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to copy the file to.
#       $2 - The path and file name of the local file to copy to the bucket.
#       $3 - The key (name) to call the copy of the file in the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
```

```
##############################################################################
function copy_file_to_bucket() {
  local response bucket_name source_file destination_file_name
  bucket_name=$1
  source_file=$2
  destination_file_name=$3

  response=$(aws s3api put-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --body "$source_file" \
    --key "$destination_file_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function download_object_from_bucket
#
# This function downloads an object in a bucket to a file.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to download the object from.
#       $2 - The path and file name to store the downloaded bucket.
#       $3 - The key (name) of the object in the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function download_object_from_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local destination_file_name=$2
  local object_name=$3
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api get-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --key "$object_name" \
    "$destination_file_name")
```

```
  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function copy_item_in_bucket
#
# This function creates a copy of the specified file in the same bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to copy the file from and to.
#       $2 - The key of the source file to copy.
#       $3 - The key of the destination file.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function copy_item_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local source_key=$2
  local destination_key=$3
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api copy-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --copy-source "$bucket_name/$source_key" \
    --key "$destination_key")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR:  AWS reports s3api copy-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function list_items_in_bucket
#
# This function displays a list of the files in the bucket with each file's
# size. The function uses the --query parameter to retrieve only the key and
```

```
# size fields from the Contents collection.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       The list of files in text format.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function list_items_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api list-objects \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --output text \
    --query 'Contents[].{Key: Key, Size: Size}')

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -eq 0 ]]; then
    echo "$response"
  else
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports s3api list-objects operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function delete_items_in_bucket
#
# This function deletes the specified list of keys from the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.
#       $2 - A list of keys in the bucket to delete.

# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function delete_items_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
```

```
  local keys=$2
  local response

  # Create the JSON for the items to delete.
  local delete_items
  delete_items="{\"Objects\":["
  for key in $keys; do
    delete_items="$delete_items{\"Key\": \"$key\"},"
  done
  delete_items=${delete_items%?} # Remove the final comma.
  delete_items="$delete_items]}"

  response=$(aws s3api delete-objects \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --delete "$delete_items")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR:  AWS reports s3api delete-object operation failed.\n
$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function delete_bucket
#
# This function deletes the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.

# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function delete_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api delete-bucket \
    --bucket "$bucket_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
```

```
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports s3api delete-bucket failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
#include <iostream>
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/s3/S3Client.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/CopyObjectRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/CreateBucketRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/DeleteBucketRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/DeleteObjectRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/GetObjectRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/ListObjectsV2Request.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/PutObjectRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/BucketLocationConstraint.h>
```

```
#include <aws/s3/model/CreateBucketConfiguration.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/UUID.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/StringUtils.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/memory/stl/AWSAllocator.h>
#include <fstream>
#include "s3_examples.h"

namespace AwsDoc {
    namespace S3 {

        //! Delete an S3 bucket.
        /*!
          \param bucketName: The S3 bucket's name.
          \param client: An S3 client.
          \return bool: Function succeeded.
        */
        static bool
        deleteBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName, Aws::S3::S3Client &client);

        //! Delete an object in an S3 bucket.
        /*!
          \param bucketName: The S3 bucket's name.
          \param key: The key for the object in the S3 bucket.
          \param client: An S3 client.
          \return bool: Function succeeded.
         */
        static bool
        deleteObjectFromBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName, const Aws::String
 &key,
                               Aws::S3::S3Client &client);
    }
}


//! Scenario to create, copy, and delete S3 buckets and objects.
/*!
  \param bucketNamePrefix: A prefix for a bucket name.
  \param uploadFilePath: Path to file to upload to an Amazon S3 bucket.
  \param saveFilePath: Path for saving a downloaded S3 object.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::S3::S3_GettingStartedScenario(const Aws::String &bucketNamePrefix,
        const Aws::String &uploadFilePath,
```

```
                                                const Aws::String &saveFilePath,
                                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
&clientConfig) {

   Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

   // Create a unique bucket name which is only temporary and will be deleted.
   // Format: <bucketNamePrefix> + "-" + lowercase UUID.
   Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
   Aws::String bucketName = bucketNamePrefix +
                            Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());

   // 1. Create a bucket.
   {
       Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketRequest request;
       request.SetBucket(bucketName);

       if (clientConfig.region != Aws::Region::US_EAST_1) {
           Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketConfiguration createBucketConfiguration;
           createBucketConfiguration.WithLocationConstraint(

Aws::S3::Model::BucketLocationConstraintMapper::GetBucketLocationConstraintForName(
                           clientConfig.region));
           request.WithCreateBucketConfiguration(createBucketConfiguration);
       }

       Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketOutcome outcome =
client.CreateBucket(request);

       if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
           std::cerr << "Error: createBucket: " <<
                     err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
           return false;
       } else {
           std::cout << "Created the bucket, '" << bucketName <<
                     "', in the region, '" << clientConfig.region << "'." <<
std::endl;
       }
   }

   // 2. Upload a local file to the bucket.
   Aws::String key = "key-for-test";
```

```
    {
        Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectRequest request;
        request.SetBucket(bucketName);
        request.SetKey(key);

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::FStream> input_data =
                Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                              uploadFilePath,
                                              std::ios_base::in |
                                              std::ios_base::binary);

        if (!input_data->is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: unable to open file, '" << uploadFilePath <<
 "'."
                      << std::endl;
            AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucket(bucketName, client);
            return false;
        }

        request.SetBody(input_data);

        Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectOutcome outcome =
                client.PutObject(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: putObject: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            AwsDoc::S3::deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, key, client);
            AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucket(bucketName, client);
            return false;
        } else {
            std::cout << "Added the object with the key, '" << key
                      << "', to the bucket, '"
                      << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    // 3. Download the object to a local file.
    {
        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectRequest request;
        request.SetBucket(bucketName);
        request.SetKey(key);

        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectOutcome outcome =
```

```
                client.GetObject(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
            std::cerr << "Error: getObject: " <<
                      err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
        } else {
            std::cout << "Downloaded the object with the key, '" << key
                      << "', in the bucket, '"
                      << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;

            Aws::IOStream &ioStream = outcome.GetResultWithOwnership().
                    GetBody();
            Aws::OFStream outStream(saveFilePath,
                                    std::ios_base::out | std::ios_base::binary);
            if (!outStream.is_open()) {
                std::cout << "Error: unable to open file, '" << saveFilePath <<
"'."
                          << std::endl;
            } else {
                outStream << ioStream.rdbuf();
                std::cout << "Wrote the downloaded object to the file '"
                          << saveFilePath << "'." << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    // 4. Copy the object to a different "folder" in the bucket.
    Aws::String copiedToKey = "test-folder/" + key;
    {
        Aws::S3::Model::CopyObjectRequest request;
        request.WithBucket(bucketName)
                .WithKey(copiedToKey)
                .WithCopySource(bucketName + "/" + key);

        Aws::S3::Model::CopyObjectOutcome outcome =
                client.CopyObject(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: copyObject: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        } else {
            std::cout << "Copied the object with the key, '" << key
                      << "', to the key, '" << copiedToKey
```

```
                        << ", in the bucket, '" << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    // 5. List objects in the bucket.
    {
        Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Request request;
        request.WithBucket(bucketName);

        Aws::String continuationToken;
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> allObjects;

        do {
            if (!continuationToken.empty()) {
                request.SetContinuationToken(continuationToken);
            }
            Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Outcome outcome = client.ListObjectsV2(
                    request);

            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error: ListObjects: " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                break;
            } else {
                Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> objects =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetContents();
                allObjects.insert(allObjects.end(), objects.begin(),
objects.end());
                continuationToken = outcome.GetResult().GetContinuationToken();
            }
        } while (!continuationToken.empty());

        std::cout << allObjects.size() << " objects in the bucket, '" <<
bucketName
                  << "':" << std::endl;

        for (Aws::S3::Model::Object &object: allObjects) {
            std::cout << "     '" << object.GetKey() << "'" << std::endl;
        }
    }

    // 6. Delete all objects in the bucket.
    // All objects in the bucket must be deleted before deleting the bucket.
    AwsDoc::S3::deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, copiedToKey, client);
```

```
    AwsDoc::S3::deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, key, client);

    // 7. Delete the bucket.
    return AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucket(bucketName, client);
}

bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteObjectFromBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                        const Aws::String &key,
                                        Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(key);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteObject: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Deleted the object with the key, '" << key
                  << "', from the bucket, '"
                  << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

bool
AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName, Aws::S3::S3Client
 &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteBucket(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteBucket: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Deleted the bucket, '" << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
```

```
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per C++ .
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Definisci una struttura che racchiude le azioni del bucket e dell'oggetto utilizzate dallo scenario.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform
 bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// ListBuckets lists the buckets in the current account.
func (basics BucketBasics) ListBuckets(ctx context.Context) ([]types.Bucket,
 error) {
 var err error
 var output *s3.ListBucketsOutput
 var buckets []types.Bucket
 bucketPaginator := s3.NewListBucketsPaginator(basics.S3Client,
 &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
 for bucketPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = bucketPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   var apiErr smithy.APIError
   if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() == "AccessDenied" {
    fmt.Println("You don't have permission to list buckets for this account.")
    err = apiErr
   } else {
    log.Printf("Couldn't list buckets for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   }
   break
  } else {
   buckets = append(buckets, output.Buckets...)
  }
 }
 return buckets, err
```

```
}



// BucketExists checks whether a bucket exists in the current account.
func (basics BucketBasics) BucketExists(ctx context.Context, bucketName string)
 (bool, error) {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.HeadBucket(ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
 })
 exists := true
 if err != nil {
  var apiError smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiError) {
   switch apiError.(type) {
   case *types.NotFound:
    log.Printf("Bucket %v is available.\n", bucketName)
    exists = false
    err = nil
   default:
    log.Printf("Either you don't have access to bucket %v or another error
 occurred. "+
     "Here's what happened: %v\n", bucketName, err)
   }
  }
 } else {
  log.Printf("Bucket %v exists and you already own it.", bucketName)
 }

 return exists, err
}



// CreateBucket creates a bucket with the specified name in the specified Region.
func (basics BucketBasics) CreateBucket(ctx context.Context, name string, region
 string) error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.CreateBucket(ctx, &s3.CreateBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(name),
  CreateBucketConfiguration: &types.CreateBucketConfiguration{
   LocationConstraint: types.BucketLocationConstraint(region),
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  var owned *types.BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou
  var exists *types.BucketAlreadyExists
  if errors.As(err, &owned) {
   log.Printf("You already own bucket %s.\n", name)
   err = owned
  } else if errors.As(err, &exists) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s already exists.\n", name)
   err = exists
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewBucketExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{Bucket: aws.String(name)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for bucket %s to exist.\n", name)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// UploadFile reads from a file and puts the data into an object in a bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) UploadFile(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKey string, fileName string) error {
 file, err := os.Open(fileName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't open file %v to upload. Here's why: %v\n", fileName, err)
 } else {
  defer file.Close()
  _, err = basics.S3Client.PutObject(ctx, &s3.PutObjectInput{
   Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
   Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
   Body:   file,
  })
  if err != nil {
   var apiErr smithy.APIError
   if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() == "EntityTooLarge" {
    log.Printf("Error while uploading object to %s. The object is too large.\n"+
     "To upload objects larger than 5GB, use the S3 console (160GB max)\n"+
     "or the multipart upload API (5TB max).", bucketName)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Couldn't upload file %v to %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
     fileName, bucketName, objectKey, err)
   }
```

```
  } else {
   err = s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
    ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName), Key:
 aws.String(objectKey)}, time.Minute)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist.\n", objectKey)
   }
  }
 }
 return err
}



// UploadLargeObject uses an upload manager to upload data to an object in a
 bucket.
// The upload manager breaks large data into parts and uploads the parts
 concurrently.
func (basics BucketBasics) UploadLargeObject(ctx context.Context, bucketName
 string, objectKey string, largeObject []byte) error {
 largeBuffer := bytes.NewReader(largeObject)
 var partMiBs int64 = 10
 uploader := manager.NewUploader(basics.S3Client, func(u *manager.Uploader) {
  u.PartSize = partMiBs * 1024 * 1024
 })
 _, err := uploader.Upload(ctx, &s3.PutObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
  Body:   largeBuffer,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var apiErr smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() == "EntityTooLarge" {
   log.Printf("Error while uploading object to %s. The object is too large.\n"+
    "The maximum size for a multipart upload is 5TB.", bucketName)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't upload large object to %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
    bucketName, objectKey, err)
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName), Key:
 aws.String(objectKey)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
```

```
    log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist.\n", objectKey)
   }
  }

  return err
}



// DownloadFile gets an object from a bucket and stores it in a local file.
func (basics BucketBasics) DownloadFile(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKey string, fileName string) error {
 result, err := basics.S3Client.GetObject(ctx, &s3.GetObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Can't get object %s from bucket %s. No such key exists.\n",
 objectKey, bucketName)
   err = noKey
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get object %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n", bucketName,
 objectKey, err)
  }
  return err
 }
 defer result.Body.Close()
 file, err := os.Create(fileName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create file %v. Here's why: %v\n", fileName, err)
  return err
 }
 defer file.Close()
 body, err := io.ReadAll(result.Body)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't read object body from %v. Here's why: %v\n", objectKey,
 err)
 }
 _, err = file.Write(body)
 return err
}
```

```
// DownloadLargeObject uses a download manager to download an object from a
 bucket.
// The download manager gets the data in parts and writes them to a buffer until
 all of
// the data has been downloaded.
func (basics BucketBasics) DownloadLargeObject(ctx context.Context, bucketName
 string, objectKey string) ([]byte, error) {
 var partMiBs int64 = 10
 downloader := manager.NewDownloader(basics.S3Client, func(d *manager.Downloader)
 {
  d.PartSize = partMiBs * 1024 * 1024
 })
 buffer := manager.NewWriteAtBuffer([]byte{})
 _, err := downloader.Download(ctx, buffer, &s3.GetObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't download large object from %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }
 return buffer.Bytes(), err
}



// CopyToFolder copies an object in a bucket to a subfolder in the same bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) CopyToFolder(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKey string, folderName string) error {
 objectDest := fmt.Sprintf("%v/%v", folderName, objectKey)
 _, err := basics.S3Client.CopyObject(ctx, &s3.CopyObjectInput{
  Bucket:     aws.String(bucketName),
  CopySource: aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v/%v", bucketName, objectKey)),
  Key:        aws.String(objectDest),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var notActive *types.ObjectNotInActiveTierError
  if errors.As(err, &notActive) {
   log.Printf("Couldn't copy object %s from %s because the object isn't in the
 active tier.\n",
    objectKey, bucketName)
   err = notActive
```

```
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName), Key:
 aws.String(objectDest)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist.\n", objectDest)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// CopyToBucket copies an object in a bucket to another bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) CopyToBucket(ctx context.Context, sourceBucket string,
 destinationBucket string, objectKey string) error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.CopyObject(ctx, &s3.CopyObjectInput{
  Bucket:     aws.String(destinationBucket),
  CopySource: aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v/%v", sourceBucket, objectKey)),
  Key:        aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var notActive *types.ObjectNotInActiveTierError
  if errors.As(err, &notActive) {
   log.Printf("Couldn't copy object %s from %s because the object isn't in the
 active tier.\n",
    objectKey, sourceBucket)
   err = notActive
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(destinationBucket), Key:
 aws.String(objectKey)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist.\n", objectKey)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// ListObjects lists the objects in a bucket.
```

```
func (basics BucketBasics) ListObjects(ctx context.Context, bucketName string)
 ([]types.Object, error) {
 var err error
 var output *s3.ListObjectsV2Output
 input := &s3.ListObjectsV2Input{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
 }
 var objects []types.Object
 objectPaginator := s3.NewListObjectsV2Paginator(basics.S3Client, input)
 for objectPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = objectPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
   if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucketName)
    err = noBucket
   }
   break
  } else {
   objects = append(objects, output.Contents...)
  }
 }
 return objects, err
}



// DeleteObjects deletes a list of objects from a bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) DeleteObjects(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKeys []string) error {
 var objectIds []types.ObjectIdentifier
 for _, key := range objectKeys {
  objectIds = append(objectIds, types.ObjectIdentifier{Key: aws.String(key)})
 }
 output, err := basics.S3Client.DeleteObjects(ctx, &s3.DeleteObjectsInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Delete: &types.Delete{Objects: objectIds, Quiet: aws.Bool(true)},
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Errors) > 0 {
  log.Printf("Error deleting objects from bucket %s.\n", bucketName)
  if err != nil {
   var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
   if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucketName)
```

```
    err = noBucket
   }
  } else if len(output.Errors) > 0 {
   for _, outErr := range output.Errors {
    log.Printf("%s: %s\n", *outErr.Key, *outErr.Message)
   }
   err = fmt.Errorf("%s", *output.Errors[0].Message)
  }
 } else {
  for _, delObjs := range output.Deleted {
   err = s3.NewObjectNotExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
    ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName), Key: delObjs.Key},
 time.Minute)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to be deleted.\n",
 *delObjs.Key)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Deleted %s.\n", *delObjs.Key)
   }
  }
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteBucket deletes a bucket. The bucket must be empty or an error is
 returned.
func (basics BucketBasics) DeleteBucket(ctx context.Context, bucketName string)
 error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.DeleteBucket(ctx, &s3.DeleteBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName)})
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucketName)
   err = noBucket
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't delete bucket %v. Here's why: %v\n", bucketName, err)
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewBucketNotExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
```

```
    log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for bucket %s to be deleted.\n",
 bucketName)
  } else {
    log.Printf("Deleted %s.\n", bucketName)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che ti mostri come lavorare con i bucket e gli oggetti S3.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "os"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/s3/actions"
)

// RunGetStartedScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to use
 Amazon
// Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) to create an S3 bucket and use it to store
 objects.
//
// 1. Create a bucket.
// 2. Upload a local file to the bucket.
// 3. Download an object to a local file.
// 4. Copy an object to a different folder in the bucket.
// 5. List objects in the bucket.
// 6. Delete all objects in the bucket.
// 7. Delete the bucket.
//
// This example creates an Amazon S3 service client from the specified sdkConfig
 so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
```

```
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
func RunGetStartedScenario(ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   _, isMock := questioner.(*demotools.MockQuestioner)
   if isMock || questioner.AskBool("Do you want to see the full error message (y/
n)?", "y") {
    log.Println(r)
   }
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 bucketBasics := actions.BucketBasics{S3Client: s3Client}

 count := 10
 log.Printf("Let's list up to %v buckets for your account:", count)
 buckets, err := bucketBasics.ListBuckets(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if len(buckets) == 0 {
  log.Println("You don't have any buckets!")
 } else {
  if count > len(buckets) {
   count = len(buckets)
  }
  for _, bucket := range buckets[:count] {
   log.Printf("\t%v\n", *bucket.Name)
  }
 }

 bucketName := questioner.Ask("Let's create a bucket. Enter a name for your
 bucket:",
  demotools.NotEmpty{})
```

```
bucketExists, err := bucketBasics.BucketExists(ctx, bucketName)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
if !bucketExists {
 err = bucketBasics.CreateBucket(ctx, bucketName, sdkConfig.Region)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 } else {
  log.Println("Bucket created.")
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

fmt.Println("Let's upload a file to your bucket.")
smallFile := questioner.Ask("Enter the path to a file you want to upload:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
const smallKey = "doc-example-key"
err = bucketBasics.UploadFile(ctx, bucketName, smallKey, smallFile)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Uploaded %v as %v.\n", smallFile, smallKey)
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's download %v to a file.", smallKey)
downloadFileName := questioner.Ask("Enter a name for the downloaded file:",
demotools.NotEmpty{})
err = bucketBasics.DownloadFile(ctx, bucketName, smallKey, downloadFileName)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("File %v downloaded.", downloadFileName)
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's copy %v to a folder in the same bucket.", smallKey)
folderName := questioner.Ask("Enter a folder name: ", demotools.NotEmpty{})
err = bucketBasics.CopyToFolder(ctx, bucketName, smallKey, folderName)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Copied %v to %v/%v.\n", smallKey, folderName, smallKey)
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
 log.Println("Let's list the objects in your bucket.")
 questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 objects, err := bucketBasics.ListObjects(ctx, bucketName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Found %v objects.\n", len(objects))
 var objKeys []string
 for _, object := range objects {
  objKeys = append(objKeys, *object.Key)
  log.Printf("\t%v\n", *object.Key)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 if questioner.AskBool("Do you want to delete your bucket and all of its "+
  "contents? (y/n)", "y") {
  log.Println("Deleting objects.")
  err = bucketBasics.DeleteObjects(ctx, bucketName, objKeys)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Deleting bucket.")
  err = bucketBasics.DeleteBucket(ctx, bucketName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("Deleting downloaded file %v.\n", downloadFileName)
  err = os.Remove(downloadFileName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 } else {
  log.Println("Okay. Don't forget to delete objects from your bucket to avoid
 charges.")
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Un esempio di scenario.

```
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * This Java code example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Creates an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 2. Uploads an object to the bucket.
 * 3. Downloads the object to another local file.
 * 4. Uploads an object using multipart upload.
 * 5. List all objects located in the Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 6. Copies the object to another Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 7. Copy the object to another Amazon S3 bucket using multi copy.
 * 8. Deletes the object from the Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 9. Deletes the Amazon S3 bucket.
 */

public class S3Scenario {

    public static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    static S3Actions s3Actions = new S3Actions();
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(S3Scenario.class);
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        final String usage = """
            Usage:
               <bucketName> <key> <objectPath> <savePath> <toBucket>

            Where:
                bucketName - The name of the  S3 bucket.
                key - The unique identifier for the object stored in the S3
 bucket.
                objectPath - The full file path of the object within the S3
 bucket (e.g., "documents/reports/annual_report.pdf").
                savePath - The local file path where the object will be
 downloaded and saved (e.g., "C:/Users/username/Downloads/annual_report.pdf").
                toBucket - The name of the S3 bucket to which the object will be
 copied.
            """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            logger.info(usage);
            return;
```

```
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        String objectPath = args[2];
        String savePath = args[3];
        String toBucket = args[4];

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) example
scenario.");
        logger.info("""
            Amazon S3 is a highly scalable and durable object storage
            service provided by Amazon Web Services (AWS). It is designed to
store and retrieve
            any amount of data, from anywhere on the web, at any time.

            The `S3AsyncClient` interface in the AWS SDK for Java 2.x provides a
set of methods to
            programmatically interact with the Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service)
service. This allows
            developers to automate the management and manipulation of S3 buckets
and objects as
            part of their application deployment pipelines. With S3, teams can
focus on building
            and deploying their applications without having to worry about the
underlying storage
            infrastructure required to host and manage large amounts of data.

            This scenario walks you through how to perform key operations for
this service.
            Let's get started...
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        try {
            // Run the methods that belong to this scenario.
            runScenario(bucketName, key, objectPath, savePath, toBucket);

        } catch (Throwable rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception kmsEx) {
```

```
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
        }
    }

    private static void runScenario(String bucketName, String key, String
objectPath, String savePath, String toBucket) throws Throwable {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create an Amazon S3 bucket.");
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
s3Actions.createBucketAsync(bucketName);
            future.join();
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;

        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. Upload a local file to the Amazon S3 bucket.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> future =
s3Actions.uploadLocalFileAsync(bucketName, key, objectPath);
            future.join();
            logger.info("File uploaded successfully to {}/{}", bucketName, key);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
```

```
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);


        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Download the object to another local file.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
s3Actions.getObjectBytesAsync(bucketName, key, savePath);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Successfully obtained bytes from S3 object and wrote to
file {}", savePath);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Perform a multipart upload.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String multipartKey = "multiPartKey";
        try {
            // Call the multipartUpload method
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
s3Actions.multipartUpload(bucketName, multipartKey);
            future.join();
```

```
            logger.info("Multipart upload completed successfully for bucket '{}'
and key '{}'", bucketName, multipartKey);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. List all objects located in the Amazon S3 bucket.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
s3Actions.listAllObjectsAsync(bucketName);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Object listing completed successfully.");

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. Copy the object to another Amazon S3 bucket.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
s3Actions.copyBucketObjectAsync(bucketName, key, toBucket);
```

```
            String result = future.join();
            logger.info("Copy operation result: {}", result);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Copy the object to another Amazon S3 bucket using multi
copy.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
s3Actions.performMultiCopy(toBucket, bucketName, key);
            String result = future.join();
            logger.info("Copy operation result: {}", result);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);


        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("8. Delete objects from the Amazon S3 bucket.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
```

```
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
s3Actions.deleteObjectFromBucketAsync(bucketName, key);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
s3Actions.deleteObjectFromBucketAsync(bucketName, "multiPartKey");
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("9. Delete the Amazon S3 bucket.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
s3Actions.deleteBucketAsync(bucketName);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
```

```
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
 {}", s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("You successfully completed the Amazon S3 scenario.");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Una classe wrapper che contiene le operazioni.

```
public class S3Actions {

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(S3Actions.class);
    private static S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClient;

    public static S3AsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
```

```
        if (s3AsyncClient == null) {
            /*
            The `NettyNioAsyncHttpClient` class is part of the AWS SDK for Java,
version 2,
            and it is designed to provide a high-performance, asynchronous HTTP
client for interacting with AWS services.
             It uses the Netty framework to handle the underlying network
communication and the Java NIO API to
             provide a non-blocking, event-driven approach to HTTP requests and
responses.
             */

            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(50)  // Adjust as needed.
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
timeout.
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API
call timeout.
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the
individual call attempt timeout.
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            s3AsyncClient = S3AsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return s3AsyncClient;
    }


    /**
     * Creates an S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to create
```

```
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the bucket is
created and ready
    * @throws RuntimeException if there is a failure while creating the bucket
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> createBucketAsync(String bucketName) {
       CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<CreateBucketResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().createBucket(bucketRequest);
       return response.thenCompose(resp -> {
           S3AsyncWaiter s3Waiter = getAsyncClient().waiter();
           HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .build();

           CompletableFuture<WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse>>
waiterResponseFuture =
               s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
           return waiterResponseFuture.thenAccept(waiterResponse -> {
               waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(headBucketResponse
-> {
                   logger.info(bucketName + " is ready");
               });
           });
       }).whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create bucket", ex);
           }
       });
   }


   /**
    * Uploads a local file to an AWS S3 bucket asynchronously.
    *
    * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to upload the file to
    * @param key        the key (object name) to use for the uploaded file
    * @param objectPath the local file path of the file to be uploaded
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the {@link
PutObjectResponse} when the upload is successful, or throws a {@link
RuntimeException} if the upload fails
    */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> uploadLocalFileAsync(String
bucketName, String key, String objectPath) {
       PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .key(key)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().putObject(objectRequest,
AsyncRequestBody.fromFile(Paths.get(objectPath)));
       return response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to upload file", ex);
           }
       });
   }


   /**
    * Asynchronously retrieves the bytes of an object from an Amazon S3 bucket
and writes them to a local file.
    *
    * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket containing the object
    * @param keyName    the key (or name) of the S3 object to retrieve
    * @param path       the local file path where the object's bytes will be
written
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the object bytes
have been written to the local file
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> getObjectBytesAsync(String bucketName, String
keyName, String path) {
       GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
           .key(keyName)
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse>> response =
getAsyncClient().getObject(objectRequest, AsyncResponseTransformer.toBytes());
       return response.thenAccept(objectBytes -> {
           try {
               byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();
               Path filePath = Paths.get(path);
               Files.write(filePath, data);
               logger.info("Successfully obtained bytes from an S3 object");
```

```
            } catch (IOException ex) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to write data to file", ex);
            }
        }).whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get object bytes from S3",
ex);
            }
        });
    }


    /**
     * Asynchronously lists all objects in the specified S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to list objects for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when all objects have
been listed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> listAllObjectsAsync(String bucketName) {
        ListObjectsV2Request initialRequest = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .maxKeys(1)
            .build();

        ListObjectsV2Publisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().listObjectsV2Paginator(initialRequest);
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.contents().forEach(s3Object -> {
                logger.info("Object key: " + s3Object.key());
            });
        }).thenRun(() -> {
            logger.info("Successfully listed all objects in the bucket: " +
bucketName);
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list objects", ex);
        });
    }


    /**
     * Asynchronously copies an object from one S3 bucket to another.
     *
     * @param fromBucket the name of the source S3 bucket
```

```
     * @param objectKey  the key (name) of the object to be copied
     * @param toBucket   the name of the destination S3 bucket
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the copy result as
a {@link String}
     * @throws RuntimeException if the URL could not be encoded or an S3
exception occurred during the copy
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> copyBucketObjectAsync(String fromBucket,
String objectKey, String toBucket) {
        CopyObjectRequest copyReq = CopyObjectRequest.builder()
            .sourceBucket(fromBucket)
            .sourceKey(objectKey)
            .destinationBucket(toBucket)
            .destinationKey(objectKey)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CopyObjectResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().copyObject(copyReq);
        response.whenComplete((copyRes, ex) -> {
            if (copyRes != null) {
                logger.info("The " + objectKey + " was copied to " + toBucket);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("An S3 exception occurred during
copy", ex);
            }
        });

        return response.thenApply(CopyObjectResponse::copyObjectResult)
            .thenApply(Object::toString);
    }

    /**
     * Performs a multipart upload to an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to upload the file to
     * @param key        the key (name) of the file to be uploaded
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the multipart
upload is successful
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> multipartUpload(String bucketName, String key)
{
        int mB = 1024 * 1024;
```

```
        CreateMultipartUploadRequest createMultipartUploadRequest =
CreateMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .build();

        return
getAsyncClient().createMultipartUpload(createMultipartUploadRequest)
            .thenCompose(createResponse -> {
                String uploadId = createResponse.uploadId();
                System.out.println("Upload ID: " + uploadId);

                // Upload part 1.
                UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest1 =
UploadPartRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(key)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)
                    .partNumber(1)
                    .contentLength((long) (5 * mB)) // Specify the content length
                    .build();

                CompletableFuture<CompletedPart> part1Future =
getAsyncClient().uploadPart(uploadPartRequest1,
                        AsyncRequestBody.fromByteBuffer(getRandomByteBuffer(5 *
mB)))
                    .thenApply(uploadPartResponse -> CompletedPart.builder()
                        .partNumber(1)
                        .eTag(uploadPartResponse.eTag())
                        .build());

                // Upload part 2.
                UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest2 =
UploadPartRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(key)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)
                    .partNumber(2)
                    .contentLength((long) (3 * mB))
                    .build();

                CompletableFuture<CompletedPart> part2Future =
getAsyncClient().uploadPart(uploadPartRequest2,
```

```
                        AsyncRequestBody.fromByteBuffer(getRandomByteBuffer(3 *
mB)))
                    .thenApply(uploadPartResponse -> CompletedPart.builder()
                        .partNumber(2)
                        .eTag(uploadPartResponse.eTag())
                        .build());

                // Combine the results of both parts.
                return CompletableFuture.allOf(part1Future, part2Future)
                    .thenCompose(v -> {
                        CompletedPart part1 = part1Future.join();
                        CompletedPart part2 = part2Future.join();

                        CompletedMultipartUpload completedMultipartUpload =
CompletedMultipartUpload.builder()
                            .parts(part1, part2)
                            .build();

                        CompleteMultipartUploadRequest
completeMultipartUploadRequest = CompleteMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                            .bucket(bucketName)
                            .key(key)
                            .uploadId(uploadId)
                            .multipartUpload(completedMultipartUpload)
                            .build();

                        // Complete the multipart upload
                        return
getAsyncClient().completeMultipartUpload(completeMultipartUploadRequest);
                    });
            })
            .thenAccept(response -> System.out.println("Multipart upload
completed successfully"))
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to complete multipart upload: " +
ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            });
    }


    /**
     * Deletes an object from an S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
```

```
    * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket
    * @param key        the key (file name) of the object to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the object has
been deleted
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteObjectFromBucketAsync(String bucketName,
String key) {
       DeleteObjectRequest deleteObjectRequest = DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .key(key)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DeleteObjectResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteObject(deleteObjectRequest);
       response.whenComplete((deleteRes, ex) -> {
           if (deleteRes != null) {
               logger.info(key + " was deleted");
           } else {
               throw new RuntimeException("An S3 exception occurred during
delete", ex);
           }
       });

       return response.thenApply(r -> null);
   }


   /**
    * Deletes an S3 bucket asynchronously.
    *
    * @param bucket the name of the bucket to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the bucket
deletion is successful, or throws a {@link RuntimeException}
    * if an error occurs during the deletion process
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteBucketAsync(String bucket) {
       DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucket)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DeleteBucketResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
       response.whenComplete((deleteRes, ex) -> {
           if (deleteRes != null) {
```

```
                logger.info(bucket + " was deleted.");
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("An S3 exception occurred during
bucket deletion", ex);
            }
        });
        return response.thenApply(r -> null);
    }

    public CompletableFuture<String> performMultiCopy(String toBucket, String
bucketName, String key) {
        CreateMultipartUploadRequest createMultipartUploadRequest =
CreateMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
            .bucket(toBucket)
            .key(key)
            .build();

        getAsyncClient().createMultipartUpload(createMultipartUploadRequest)
            .thenApply(createMultipartUploadResponse -> {
                String uploadId = createMultipartUploadResponse.uploadId();
                System.out.println("Upload ID: " + uploadId);

                UploadPartCopyRequest uploadPartCopyRequest =
UploadPartCopyRequest.builder()
                    .sourceBucket(bucketName)
                    .destinationBucket(toBucket)
                    .sourceKey(key)
                    .destinationKey(key)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)  // Use the valid uploadId.
                    .partNumber(1)  // Ensure the part number is correct.
                    .copySourceRange("bytes=0-1023")  // Adjust range as needed
                    .build();

                return getAsyncClient().uploadPartCopy(uploadPartCopyRequest);
            })
            .thenCompose(uploadPartCopyFuture -> uploadPartCopyFuture)
            .whenComplete((uploadPartCopyResponse, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    // Handle any exceptions.
                    logger.error("Error during upload part copy: " +
exception.getMessage());
                } else {
                    // Successfully completed the upload part copy.
```

```
                    System.out.println("Upload Part Copy completed successfully.
 ETag: " + uploadPartCopyResponse.copyPartResult().eTag());
                }
            });
        return null;
    }

    private static ByteBuffer getRandomByteBuffer(int size) {
        ByteBuffer buffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(size);
        for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
            buffer.put((byte) (Math.random() * 256));
        }
        buffer.flip();
        return buffer;
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

JavaScript

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Innanzitutto, importa tutti i moduli necessari.

```
// Used to check if currently running file is this file.
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { readdirSync, readFileSync, writeFileSync } from "node:fs";

// Local helper utils.
import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";
import { Prompter } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/prompter.js";
import { wrapText } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

import {
  S3Client,
  CreateBucketCommand,
  PutObjectCommand,
  ListObjectsCommand,
  CopyObjectCommand,
  GetObjectCommand,
  DeleteObjectsCommand,
  DeleteBucketCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
```

Le importazioni precedenti fanno riferimento ad alcune utilità di supporto. Queste utilità sono locali al GitHub repository collegato all'inizio di questa sezione. Come riferimento, consulta le implementazioni di tali utilità riportate di seguito.

```
export const dirnameFromMetaUrl = (metaUrl) =>
  fileURLToPath(new URL(".", metaUrl));

import { select, input, confirm, checkbox, password } from "@inquirer/prompts";

export class Prompter {
  /**
   * @param {{ message: string, choices: { name: string, value: string }[]}}
 options
   */
  select(options) {
    return select(options);
  }

  /**
   * @param {{ message: string }} options
   */
```

```
  input(options) {
    return input(options);
  }

  /**
   * @param {{ message: string }} options
   */
  password(options) {
    return password({ ...options, mask: true });
  }

  /**
   * @param {string} prompt
   */
  checkContinue = async (prompt = "") => {
    const prefix = prompt && `${prompt} `;
    const ok = await this.confirm({
      message: `${prefix}Continue?`,
    });
    if (!ok) throw new Error("Exiting...");
  };

  /**
   * @param {{ message: string }} options
   */
  confirm(options) {
    return confirm(options);
  }

  /**
   * @param {{ message: string, choices: { name: string, value: string }[]}}
 options
   */
  checkbox(options) {
    return checkbox(options);
  }
}

export const wrapText = (text, char = "=") => {
  const rule = char.repeat(80);
  return `${rule}\n    ${text}\n${rule}\n`;
};
```

Gli oggetti in S3 sono archiviati in "bucket". Definiamo una funzione per creare un nuovo bucket.

```
export const createBucket = async () => {
  const bucketName = await prompter.input({
    message: "Enter a bucket name. Bucket names must be globally unique:",
  });
  const command = new CreateBucketCommand({ Bucket: bucketName });
  await s3Client.send(command);
  console.log("Bucket created successfully.\n");
  return bucketName;
};
```

I bucket contengono "oggetti". Questa funzione carica il contenuto di una directory nel bucket come oggetti.

```
export const uploadFilesToBucket = async ({ bucketName, folderPath }) => {
  console.log(`Uploading files from ${folderPath}\n`);
  const keys = readdirSync(folderPath);
  const files = keys.map((key) => {
    const filePath = `${folderPath}/${key}`;
    const fileContent = readFileSync(filePath);
    return {
      Key: key,
      Body: fileContent,
    };
  });

  for (const file of files) {
    await s3Client.send(
      new PutObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Body: file.Body,
        Key: file.Key,
      }),
    );
    console.log(`${file.Key} uploaded successfully.`);
  }
};
```

Dopo aver caricato gli oggetti, verifica che siano stati caricati correttamente. Puoi usare ListObjects per questo. Utilizzerai la proprietà 'Key', ma ci sono anche altre proprietà utili nella risposta.

```
export const listFilesInBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const command = new ListObjectsCommand({ Bucket: bucketName });
  const { Contents } = await s3Client.send(command);
  const contentsList = Contents.map((c) => ` • ${c.Key}`).join("\n");
  console.log("\nHere's a list of files in the bucket:");
  console.log(`${contentsList}\n`);
};
```

A volte potresti voler copiare un oggetto da un bucket ad altri bucket. Usa il CopyObject comando per questo.

```
export const copyFileFromBucket = async ({ destinationBucket }) => {
  const proceed = await prompter.confirm({
    message: "Would you like to copy an object from another bucket?",
  });

  if (!proceed) {
    return;
  }
  const copy = async () => {
    try {
      const sourceBucket = await prompter.input({
        message: "Enter source bucket name:",
      });
      const sourceKey = await prompter.input({
        message: "Enter source key:",
      });
      const destinationKey = await prompter.input({
        message: "Enter destination key:",
      });

      const command = new CopyObjectCommand({
        Bucket: destinationBucket,
        CopySource: `${sourceBucket}/${sourceKey}`,
        Key: destinationKey,
      });
      await s3Client.send(command);
      await copyFileFromBucket({ destinationBucket });
```

```
    } catch (err) {
      console.error("Copy error.");
      console.error(err);
      const retryAnswer = await prompter.confirm({ message: "Try again?" });
      if (retryAnswer) {
        await copy();
      }
    }
  };
  await copy();
};
```

Non esiste un metodo SDK per ottenere più oggetti da un bucket. Creerai invece un elenco di oggetti da scaricare ed eseguirai iterazioni su di essi.

```
export const downloadFilesFromBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const { Contents } = await s3Client.send(
    new ListObjectsCommand({ Bucket: bucketName }),
  );
  const path = await prompter.input({
    message: "Enter destination path for files:",
  });

  for (const content of Contents) {
    const obj = await s3Client.send(
      new GetObjectCommand({ Bucket: bucketName, Key: content.Key }),
    );
    writeFileSync(
      `${path}/${content.Key}`,
      await obj.Body.transformToByteArray(),
    );
  }
  console.log("Files downloaded successfully.\n");
};
```

È il momento di eseguire una pulizia delle risorse. Prima di poter essere eliminato, un bucket deve essere vuoto. Queste due funzioni svuotano ed eliminano il bucket.

```
export const emptyBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const listObjectsCommand = new ListObjectsCommand({ Bucket: bucketName });
```

```
  const { Contents } = await s3Client.send(listObjectsCommand);
  const keys = Contents.map((c) => c.Key);

  const deleteObjectsCommand = new DeleteObjectsCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    Delete: { Objects: keys.map((key) => ({ Key: key })) },
  });
  await s3Client.send(deleteObjectsCommand);
  console.log(`${bucketName} emptied successfully.\n`);
};

export const deleteBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const command = new DeleteBucketCommand({ Bucket: bucketName });
  await s3Client.send(command);
  console.log(`${bucketName} deleted successfully.\n`);
};
```

La funzione "principale" esegue entrambe le operazioni. Se esegui direttamente questo file, verrà chiamata la funzione principale.

```
const main = async () => {
  const OBJECT_DIRECTORY = `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(
    import.meta.url,
  )}../../../../resources/sample_files/.sample_media`;

  try {
    console.log(wrapText("Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started example."));
    console.log("Let's create a bucket.");
    const bucketName = await createBucket();
    await prompter.confirm({ message: continueMessage });

    console.log(wrapText("File upload."));
    console.log(
      "I have some default files ready to go. You can edit the source code to
 provide your own.",
    );
    await uploadFilesToBucket({
      bucketName,
      folderPath: OBJECT_DIRECTORY,
    });

    await listFilesInBucket({ bucketName });
```

```
    await prompter.confirm({ message: continueMessage });

    console.log(wrapText("Copy files."));
    await copyFileFromBucket({ destinationBucket: bucketName });
    await listFilesInBucket({ bucketName });
    await prompter.confirm({ message: continueMessage });

    console.log(wrapText("Download files."));
    await downloadFilesFromBucket({ bucketName });

    console.log(wrapText("Clean up."));
    await emptyBucket({ bucketName });
    await deleteBucket({ bucketName });
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <bucketName> <key> <objectPath> <savePath> <toBucket>

    Where:
        bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to create.
        key - The key to use.
        objectPath - The path where the file is located (for example, C:/AWS/
book2.pdf).
        savePath - The path where the file is saved after it's downloaded (for
 example, C:/AWS/book2.pdf).
        toBucket - An Amazon S3 bucket to where an object is copied to (for
 example, C:/AWS/book2.pdf).
        """

    if (args.size != 4) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val bucketName = args[0]
    val key = args[1]
    val objectPath = args[2]
    val savePath = args[3]
    val toBucket = args[4]

    // Create an Amazon S3 bucket.
    createBucket(bucketName)

    // Update a local file to the Amazon S3 bucket.
    putObject(bucketName, key, objectPath)

    // Download the object to another local file.
    getObjectFromMrap(bucketName, key, savePath)

    // List all objects located in the Amazon S3 bucket.
    listBucketObs(bucketName)

    // Copy the object to another Amazon S3 bucket
    copyBucketOb(bucketName, key, toBucket)

    // Delete the object from the Amazon S3 bucket.
```

```
    deleteBucketObs(bucketName, key)

    // Delete the Amazon S3 bucket.
    deleteBucket(bucketName)
    println("All Amazon S3 operations were successfully performed")
}

suspend fun createBucket(bucketName: String) {
    val request =
        CreateBucketRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.createBucket(request)
        println("$bucketName is ready")
    }
}

suspend fun putObject(
    bucketName: String,
    objectKey: String,
    objectPath: String,
) {
    val metadataVal = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    metadataVal["myVal"] = "test"

    val request =
        PutObjectRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = objectKey
            metadata = metadataVal
            this.body = Paths.get(objectPath).asByteStream()
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val response = s3.putObject(request)
        println("Tag information is ${response.eTag}")
    }
}

suspend fun getObjectFromMrap(
    bucketName: String,
    keyName: String,
```

```
    path: String,
) {
    val request =
        GetObjectRequest {
            key = keyName
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.getObject(request) { resp ->
            val myFile = File(path)
            resp.body?.writeToFile(myFile)
            println("Successfully read $keyName from $bucketName")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listBucketObs(bucketName: String) {
    val request =
        ListObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->

        val response = s3.listObjects(request)
        response.contents?.forEach { myObject ->
            println("The name of the key is ${myObject.key}")
            println("The owner is ${myObject.owner}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun copyBucketOb(
    fromBucket: String,
    objectKey: String,
    toBucket: String,
) {
    var encodedUrl = ""
    try {
        encodedUrl = URLEncoder.encode("$fromBucket/$objectKey",
 StandardCharsets.UTF_8.toString())
    } catch (e: UnsupportedEncodingException) {
        println("URL could not be encoded: " + e.message)
```

```
    }

    val request =
        CopyObjectRequest {
            copySource = encodedUrl
            bucket = toBucket
            key = objectKey
        }
    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.copyObject(request)
    }
}

suspend fun deleteBucketObs(
    bucketName: String,
    objectName: String,
) {
    val objectId =
        ObjectIdentifier {
            key = objectName
        }

    val delOb =
        Delete {
            objects = listOf(objectId)
        }

    val request =
        DeleteObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            delete = delOb
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteObjects(request)
        println("$objectName was deleted from $bucketName")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteBucket(bucketName: String?) {
    val request =
        DeleteBucketRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }
```

```
    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteBucket(request)
        println("The $bucketName was successfully deleted!")
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started demo using PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $region = 'us-west-2';

        $this->s3client = new S3Client([
                'region' => $region,
        ]);
        /* Inline declaration example
```

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);
        */

        $this->bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket-" . uniqid();

        try {
            $this->s3client->createBucket([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'CreateBucketConfiguration' => ['LocationConstraint' => $region],
            ]);
            echo "Created bucket named: $this->bucketName \n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to create bucket $this->bucketName with error: " .
 $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with bucket creation before continuing.");
        }

        $fileName = __DIR__ . "/local-file-" . uniqid();
        try {
            $this->s3client->putObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Key' => $fileName,
                'SourceFile' => __DIR__ . '/testfile.txt'
            ]);
            echo "Uploaded $fileName to $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to upload $fileName with error: " . $exception-
>getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with file upload before continuing.");
        }

        try {
            $file = $this->s3client->getObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Key' => $fileName,
            ]);
            $body = $file->get('Body');
            $body->rewind();
            echo "Downloaded the file and it begins with: {$body->read(26)}.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to download $fileName from $this->bucketName with error:
 " . $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with file downloading before continuing.");
        }
```

```
        try {
            $folder = "copied-folder";
            $this->s3client->copyObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'CopySource' => "$this->bucketName/$fileName",
                'Key' => "$folder/$fileName-copy",
            ]);
            echo "Copied $fileName to $folder/$fileName-copy.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to copy $fileName with error: " . $exception-
>getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with object copying before continuing.");
        }

        try {
            $contents = $this->s3client->listObjectsV2([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            echo "The contents of your bucket are: \n";
            foreach ($contents['Contents'] as $content) {
                echo $content['Key'] . "\n";
            }
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to list objects in $this->bucketName with error: " .
 $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with listing objects before continuing.");
        }

        try {
            $objects = [];
            foreach ($contents['Contents'] as $content) {
                $objects[] = [
                    'Key' => $content['Key'],
                ];
            }
            $this->s3client->deleteObjects([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Delete' => [
                    'Objects' => $objects,
                ],
            ]);
            $check = $this->s3client->listObjectsV2([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
```

```
            ]);
            if (isset($check['Contents']) && count($check['Contents']) > 0) {
                throw new Exception("Bucket wasn't empty.");
            }
            echo "Deleted all objects and folders from $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to delete $fileName from $this->bucketName with error:
 " . $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.");
        }

        try {
            $this->s3client->deleteBucket([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            echo "Deleted bucket $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to delete $this->bucketName with error: " . $exception-
>getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with bucket deletion before continuing.");
        }

        echo "Successfully ran the Amazon S3 with PHP demo.\n";
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per PHP .
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import io
import os
import uuid

import boto3
from boto3.s3.transfer import S3UploadFailedError
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def do_scenario(s3_resource):
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    bucket_name = f"amzn-s3-demo-bucket-{uuid.uuid4()}"
    bucket = s3_resource.Bucket(bucket_name)
    try:
        bucket.create(
            CreateBucketConfiguration={
                "LocationConstraint": s3_resource.meta.client.meta.region_name
            }
        )
        print(f"Created demo bucket named {bucket.name}.")
    except ClientError as err:
        print(f"Tried and failed to create demo bucket {bucket_name}.")
        print(f"\t{err.response['Error']['Code']}:{err.response['Error']
['Message']}")
        print(f"\nCan't continue the demo without a bucket!")
        return

    file_name = None
    while file_name is None:
```

```
        file_name = input("\nEnter a file you want to upload to your bucket: ")
        if not os.path.exists(file_name):
            print(f"Couldn't find file {file_name}. Are you sure it exists?")
            file_name = None

    obj = bucket.Object(os.path.basename(file_name))
    try:
        obj.upload_file(file_name)
        print(
            f"Uploaded file {file_name} into bucket {bucket.name} with key
 {obj.key}."
        )
    except S3UploadFailedError as err:
        print(f"Couldn't upload file {file_name} to {bucket.name}.")
        print(f"\t{err}")

    answer = input(f"\nDo you want to download {obj.key} into memory (y/n)? ")
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        data = io.BytesIO()
        try:
            obj.download_fileobj(data)
            data.seek(0)
            print(f"Got your object. Here are the first 20 bytes:\n")
            print(f"\t{data.read(20)}")
        except ClientError as err:
            print(f"Couldn't download {obj.key}.")
            print(
                f"\t{err.response['Error']['Code']}:{err.response['Error']
['Message']}"
            )

    answer = input(
        f"\nDo you want to copy {obj.key} to a subfolder in your bucket (y/n)? "
    )
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        dest_obj = bucket.Object(f"demo-folder/{obj.key}")
        try:
            dest_obj.copy({"Bucket": bucket.name, "Key": obj.key})
            print(f"Copied {obj.key} to {dest_obj.key}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            print(f"Couldn't copy {obj.key} to {dest_obj.key}.")
            print(
                f"\t{err.response['Error']['Code']}:{err.response['Error']
['Message']}"
```

```
            )

    print("\nYour bucket contains the following objects:")
    try:
        for o in bucket.objects.all():
            print(f"\t{o.key}")
    except ClientError as err:
        print(f"Couldn't list the objects in bucket {bucket.name}.")
        print(f"\t{err.response['Error']['Code']}:{err.response['Error']
['Message']}")

    answer = input(
        "\nDo you want to delete all of the objects as well as the bucket (y/n)?
 "
    )
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        try:
            bucket.objects.delete()
            bucket.delete()
            print(f"Emptied and deleted bucket {bucket.name}.\n")
        except ClientError as err:
            print(f"Couldn't empty and delete bucket {bucket.name}.")
            print(
                f"\t{err.response['Error']['Code']}:{err.response['Error']
['Message']}"
            )

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    do_scenario(boto3.resource("s3"))
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects

- GetObject
- ListObjectsV2
- PutObject

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps the getting started scenario actions.
class ScenarioGettingStarted
  attr_reader :s3_resource

  # @param s3_resource [Aws::S3::Resource] An Amazon S3 resource.
  def initialize(s3_resource)
    @s3_resource = s3_resource
  end

  # Creates a bucket with a random name in the currently configured account and
  # AWS Region.
  #
  # @return [Aws::S3::Bucket] The newly created bucket.
  def create_bucket
    bucket = @s3_resource.create_bucket(
      bucket: "amzn-s3-demo-bucket-#{Random.uuid}",
      create_bucket_configuration: {
        location_constraint: 'us-east-1' # NOTE: only certain regions permitted
      }
    )
    puts("Created demo bucket named #{bucket.name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts('Tried and failed to create demo bucket.')
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    puts("\nCan't continue the demo without a bucket!")
```

```
    raise
  else
    bucket
  end

  # Requests a file name from the user.
  #
  # @return The name of the file.
  def create_file
    File.open('demo.txt', w) { |f| f.write('This is a demo file.') }
  end

  # Uploads a file to an Amazon S3 bucket.
  #
  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket object representing the upload
destination
  # @return [Aws::S3::Object] The Amazon S3 object that contains the uploaded
file.
  def upload_file(bucket)
    File.open('demo.txt', 'w+') { |f| f.write('This is a demo file.') }
    s3_object = bucket.object(File.basename('demo.txt'))
    s3_object.upload_file('demo.txt')
    puts("Uploaded file demo.txt into bucket #{bucket.name} with key
#{s3_object.key}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't upload file demo.txt to #{bucket.name}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    s3_object
  end

  # Downloads an Amazon S3 object to a file.
  #
  # @param s3_object [Aws::S3::Object] The object to download.
  def download_file(s3_object)
    puts("\nDo you want to download #{s3_object.key} to a local file (y/n)? ")
    answer = gets.chomp.downcase
    if answer == 'y'
      puts('Enter a name for the downloaded file: ')
      file_name = gets.chomp
      s3_object.download_file(file_name)
      puts("Object #{s3_object.key} successfully downloaded to #{file_name}.")
    end
```

```
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't download #{s3_object.key}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Copies an Amazon S3 object to a subfolder within the same bucket.
  #
  # @param source_object [Aws::S3::Object] The source object to copy.
  # @return [Aws::S3::Object, nil] The destination object.
  def copy_object(source_object)
    dest_object = nil
    puts("\nDo you want to copy #{source_object.key} to a subfolder in your
 bucket (y/n)? ")
    answer = gets.chomp.downcase
    if answer == 'y'
      dest_object = source_object.bucket.object("demo-folder/
#{source_object.key}")
      dest_object.copy_from(source_object)
      puts("Copied #{source_object.key} to #{dest_object.key}.")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't copy #{source_object.key}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    dest_object
  end

  # Lists the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket.
  #
  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket to query.
  def list_objects(bucket)
    puts("\nYour bucket contains the following objects:")
    bucket.objects.each do |obj|
      puts("\t#{obj.key}")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't list the objects in bucket #{bucket.name}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Deletes the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket and deletes the bucket.
```

```
  #
  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket to empty and delete.
  def delete_bucket(bucket)
    puts("\nDo you want to delete all of the objects as well as the bucket (y/n)?
 ")
    answer = gets.chomp.downcase
    if answer == 'y'
      bucket.objects.batch_delete!
      bucket.delete
      puts("Emptied and deleted bucket #{bucket.name}.\n")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't empty and delete bucket #{bucket.name}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end

# Runs the Amazon S3 getting started scenario.
def run_scenario(scenario)
  puts('-' * 88)
  puts('Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started demo!')
  puts('-' * 88)

  bucket = scenario.create_bucket
  s3_object = scenario.upload_file(bucket)
  scenario.download_file(s3_object)
  scenario.copy_object(s3_object)
  scenario.list_objects(bucket)
  scenario.delete_bucket(bucket)

  puts('Thanks for watching!')
  puts('-' * 88)
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError
  puts('Something went wrong with the demo!')
end

run_scenario(ScenarioGettingStarted.new(Aws::S3::Resource.new)) if $PROGRAM_NAME
 == __FILE__
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Ruby .

- CopyObject
- CreateBucket
- DeleteBucket
- DeleteObjects
- GetObject
- ListObjectsV2
- PutObject

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per la crate binario che esegue lo scenario.

```
#![allow(clippy::result_large_err)]

//!  Purpose
//!  Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Rust to get started using
//!  Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). Create a bucket, move objects
 into and out of it,
//!  and delete all resources at the end of the demo.
//!
//!  This example follows the steps in "Getting started with Amazon S3" in the
 Amazon S3
//!  user guide.
//!  - https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/
GetStartedWithS3.html

use aws_config::meta::region::RegionProviderChain;
use aws_sdk_s3::{config::Region, Client};
use s3_code_examples::error::S3ExampleError;
use uuid::Uuid;
```

```
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let region_provider = RegionProviderChain::first_try(Region::new("us-
west-2"));
    let region = region_provider.region().await.unwrap();
    let shared_config =
 aws_config::from_env().region(region_provider).load().await;
    let client = Client::new(&shared_config);
    let bucket_name = format!("amzn-s3-demo-bucket-{}", Uuid::new_v4());
    let file_name = "s3/testfile.txt".to_string();
    let key = "test file key name".to_string();
    let target_key = "target_key".to_string();

    if let Err(e) = run_s3_operations(region, client, bucket_name, file_name,
 key, target_key).await
    {
        eprintln!("{:?}", e);
    };

    Ok(())
}

async fn run_s3_operations(
    region: Region,
    client: Client,
    bucket_name: String,
    file_name: String,
    key: String,
    target_key: String,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    s3_code_examples::create_bucket(&client, &bucket_name, &region).await?;
    let run_example: Result<(), S3ExampleError> = (async {
        s3_code_examples::upload_object(&client, &bucket_name, &file_name,
 &key).await?;
        let _object = s3_code_examples::download_object(&client, &bucket_name,
 &key).await;
        s3_code_examples::copy_object(&client, &bucket_name, &bucket_name, &key,
 &target_key)
            .await?;
        s3_code_examples::list_objects(&client, &bucket_name).await?;
        s3_code_examples::clear_bucket(&client, &bucket_name).await?;
        Ok(())
    })
```

```
    .await;
    if let Err(err) = run_example {
        eprintln!("Failed to complete getting-started example: {err:?}");
    }
    s3_code_examples::delete_bucket(&client, &bucket_name).await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

Azioni comuni utilizzate dallo scenario.

```
pub async fn create_bucket(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    region: &aws_config::Region,
) -> Result<Option<aws_sdk_s3::operation::create_bucket::CreateBucketOutput>,
 S3ExampleError> {
    let constraint =
 aws_sdk_s3::types::BucketLocationConstraint::from(region.to_string().as_str());
    let cfg = aws_sdk_s3::types::CreateBucketConfiguration::builder()
        .location_constraint(constraint)
        .build();
    let create = client
        .create_bucket()
        .create_bucket_configuration(cfg)
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .send()
        .await;

    // BucketAlreadyExists and BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou are not problems for this
 task.
    create.map(Some).or_else(|err| {
        if err
            .as_service_error()
            .map(|se| se.is_bucket_already_exists() ||
 se.is_bucket_already_owned_by_you())
            == Some(true)
        {
            Ok(None)
        } else {
            Err(S3ExampleError::from(err))
        }
```

```
    })
}

pub async fn upload_object(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    file_name: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<aws_sdk_s3::operation::put_object::PutObjectOutput, S3ExampleError> {
    let body =
 aws_sdk_s3::primitives::ByteStream::from_path(std::path::Path::new(file_name)).await;
    client
        .put_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .key(key)
        .body(body.unwrap())
        .send()
        .await
        .map_err(S3ExampleError::from)
}

pub async fn download_object(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<aws_sdk_s3::operation::get_object::GetObjectOutput, S3ExampleError> {
    client
        .get_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .key(key)
        .send()
        .await
        .map_err(S3ExampleError::from)
}

/// Copy an object from one bucket to another.
pub async fn copy_object(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    source_bucket: &str,
    destination_bucket: &str,
    source_object: &str,
    destination_object: &str,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let source_key = format!("{source_bucket}/{source_object}");
```

```
    let response = client
        .copy_object()
        .copy_source(&source_key)
        .bucket(destination_bucket)
        .key(destination_object)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!(
        "Copied from {source_key} to {destination_bucket}/{destination_object}
 with etag {}",
        response
            .copy_object_result
            .unwrap_or_else(||
 aws_sdk_s3::types::CopyObjectResult::builder().build())
            .e_tag()
            .unwrap_or("missing")
    );
    Ok(())
}

pub async fn list_objects(client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client, bucket: &str) ->
 Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let mut response = client
        .list_objects_v2()
        .bucket(bucket.to_owned())
        .max_keys(10) // In this example, go 10 at a time.
        .into_paginator()
        .send();

    while let Some(result) = response.next().await {
        match result {
            Ok(output) => {
                for object in output.contents() {
                    println!(" - {}", object.key().unwrap_or("Unknown"));
                }
            }
            Err(err) => {
                eprintln!("{err:?}")
            }
        }
    }

    Ok(())
```

```
}

/// Given a bucket, remove all objects in the bucket, and then ensure no objects
/// remain in the bucket.
pub async fn clear_bucket(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
) -> Result<Vec<String>, S3ExampleError> {
    let objects = client.list_objects_v2().bucket(bucket_name).send().await?;

    // delete_objects no longer needs to be mutable.
    let objects_to_delete: Vec<String> = objects
        .contents()
        .iter()
        .filter_map(|obj| obj.key())
        .map(String::from)
        .collect();

    if objects_to_delete.is_empty() {
        return Ok(vec![]);
    }

    let return_keys = objects_to_delete.clone();

    delete_objects(client, bucket_name, objects_to_delete).await?;

    let objects = client.list_objects_v2().bucket(bucket_name).send().await?;

    eprintln!("{objects:?}");

    match objects.key_count {
        Some(0) => Ok(return_keys),
        _ => Err(S3ExampleError::new(
            "There were still objects left in the bucket.",
        )),
    }
}

pub async fn delete_bucket(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let resp = client.delete_bucket().bucket(bucket_name).send().await;
    match resp {
```

```
        Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        Err(err) => {
            if err
                .as_service_error()
                .and_then(aws_sdk_s3::error::ProvideErrorMetadata::code)
                == Some("NoSuchBucket")
            {
                Ok(())
            } else {
                Err(S3ExampleError::from(err))
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Rust.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    DATA(lo_session) = /aws1/cl_rt_session_aws=>create( cv_pfl ).
    DATA(lo_s3) = /aws1/cl_s3_factory=>create( lo_session ).
```

```
    " Create an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket. "
    TRY.
        " determine our region from our session
        DATA(lv_region) = CONV /aws1/s3_bucketlocationcnstrnt( lo_session-
>get_region( ) ).
        DATA lo_constraint TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_s3_createbucketconf.
        " When in the us-east-1 region, you must not specify a constraint
        " In all other regions, specify the region as the constraint
        IF lv_region = 'us-east-1'.
          CLEAR lo_constraint.
        ELSE.
          lo_constraint = NEW /aws1/cl_s3_createbucketconf( lv_region ).
        ENDIF.

        lo_s3->createbucket(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
            io_createbucketconfiguration  = lo_constraint ).
        MESSAGE 'S3 bucket created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_bucketalrdyexists.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket name already exists.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_bktalrdyownedbyyou.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket already exists and is owned by you.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.


    "Upload an object to an S3 bucket."
    TRY.
        "Get contents of file from application server."
        DATA lv_file_content TYPE xstring.
        OPEN DATASET iv_key FOR INPUT IN BINARY MODE.
        READ DATASET iv_key INTO lv_file_content.
        CLOSE DATASET iv_key.

        lo_s3->putobject(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
            iv_key = iv_key
            iv_body = lv_file_content ).
        MESSAGE 'Object uploaded to S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Get an object from a bucket. "
```

```
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_result) = lo_s3->getobject(
                   iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
                   iv_key = iv_key ).
        DATA(lv_object_data) = lo_result->get_body( ).
        MESSAGE 'Object retrieved from S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchkey.
        MESSAGE 'Object key does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Copy an object to a subfolder in a bucket. "
    TRY.
        lo_s3->copyobject(
          iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
          iv_key = |{ iv_copy_to_folder }/{ iv_key }|
          iv_copysource = |{ iv_bucket_name }/{ iv_key }| ).
        MESSAGE 'Object copied to a subfolder.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchkey.
        MESSAGE 'Object key does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " List objects in the bucket. "
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_list) = lo_s3->listobjects(
           iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of objects in S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
    DATA text TYPE string VALUE 'Object List - '.
    DATA lv_object_key TYPE /aws1/s3_objectkey.
    LOOP AT lo_list->get_contents( ) INTO DATA(lo_object).
      lv_object_key = lo_object->get_key( ).
      CONCATENATE lv_object_key ', ' INTO text.
    ENDLOOP.
    MESSAGE text TYPE'I'.

    " Delete the objects in a bucket. "
    TRY.
        lo_s3->deleteobject(
```

```
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
            iv_key = iv_key ).
        lo_s3->deleteobject(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
            iv_key = |{ iv_copy_to_folder }/{ iv_key }| ).
        MESSAGE 'Objects deleted from S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.


    " Delete the bucket. "
    TRY.
        lo_s3->deletebucket(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Deleted S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per SAP ABAP.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSS3

import Foundation
import AWSS3
import Smithy
import ClientRuntime

/// A class containing all the code that interacts with the AWS SDK for Swift.
public class ServiceHandler {
    let configuration: S3Client.S3ClientConfiguration
    let client: S3Client

    enum HandlerError: Error {
        case getObjectBody(String)
        case readGetObjectBody(String)
        case missingContents(String)
    }

    /// Initialize and return a new ``ServiceHandler`` object, which is used to
 drive the AWS calls
    /// used for the example.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A new ``ServiceHandler`` object, ready to be called to
    ///            execute AWS operations.
    public init() async throws {
        do {
            configuration = try await S3Client.S3ClientConfiguration()
         //   configuration.region = "us-east-2" // Uncomment this to set the
 region programmatically.
            client = S3Client(config: configuration)
        }
        catch {
```

```
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Initializing S3 client"))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Create a new user given the specified name.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - name: Name of the bucket to create.
    /// Throws an exception if an error occurs.
    public func createBucket(name: String) async throws {
        var input = CreateBucketInput(
            bucket: name
        )

        // For regions other than "us-east-1", you must set the
 locationConstraint in the createBucketConfiguration.
        // For more information, see LocationConstraint in the S3 API guide.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/
API_CreateBucket.html#API_CreateBucket_RequestBody
        if let region = configuration.region {
            if region != "us-east-1" {
                input.createBucketConfiguration =
 S3ClientTypes.CreateBucketConfiguration(locationConstraint:
 S3ClientTypes.BucketLocationConstraint(rawValue: region))
            }
        }

        do {
            _ = try await client.createBucket(input: input)
        }
        catch let error as BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou {
            print("The bucket '\(name)' already exists and is owned by you. You
 may wish to ignore this exception.")
            throw error
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Creating a bucket"))
            throw error
        }
    }

    /// Delete a bucket.
```

```
    /// - Parameter name: Name of the bucket to delete.
    public func deleteBucket(name: String) async throws {
        let input = DeleteBucketInput(
            bucket: name
        )
        do {
            _ = try await client.deleteBucket(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Deleting a bucket"))
            throw error
        }
    }

    /// Upload a file from local storage to the bucket.
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: Name of the bucket to upload the file to.
    ///   - key: Name of the file to create.
    ///   - file: Path name of the file to upload.
    public func uploadFile(bucket: String, key: String, file: String) async
throws {
        let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: file)
        do {
            let fileData = try Data(contentsOf: fileUrl)
            let dataStream = ByteStream.data(fileData)

            let input = PutObjectInput(
                body: dataStream,
                bucket: bucket,
                key: key
            )

            _ = try await client.putObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Putting an object."))
            throw error
        }
    }

    /// Create a file in the specified bucket with the given name. The new
    /// file's contents are uploaded from a `Data` object.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
```

```
    ///   - bucket: Name of the bucket to create a file in.
    ///   - key: Name of the file to create.
    ///   - data: A `Data` object to write into the new file.
    public func createFile(bucket: String, key: String, withData data: Data)
 async throws {
        let dataStream = ByteStream.data(data)

        let input = PutObjectInput(
            body: dataStream,
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )

        do {
            _ = try await client.putObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Putting an object."))
            throw error
        }
    }

    /// Download the named file to the given directory on the local device.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: Name of the bucket that contains the file to be copied.
    ///   - key: The name of the file to copy from the bucket.
    ///   - to: The path of the directory on the local device where you want to
    ///     download the file.
    public func downloadFile(bucket: String, key: String, to: String) async
 throws {
        let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: to).appendingPathComponent(key)

        let input = GetObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.getObject(input: input)

            guard let body = output.body else {
                throw HandlerError.getObjectBody("GetObjectInput missing body.")
            }
```

```
            guard let data = try await body.readData() else {
                throw HandlerError.readGetObjectBody("GetObjectInput unable to
read data.")
            }

            try data.write(to: fileUrl)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Downloading a file."))
            throw error
        }
    }

    /// Read the specified file from the given S3 bucket into a Swift
    /// `Data` object.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: Name of the bucket containing the file to read.
    ///   - key: Name of the file within the bucket to read.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `Data` object containing the complete file data.
    public func readFile(bucket: String, key: String) async throws -> Data {
        let input = GetObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.getObject(input: input)

            guard let body = output.body else {
                throw HandlerError.getObjectBody("GetObjectInput missing body.")
            }

            guard let data = try await body.readData() else {
                throw HandlerError.readGetObjectBody("GetObjectInput unable to
read data.")
            }

            return data
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Reading a file."))
            throw error
        }
```

```
    }


    /// Copy a file from one bucket to another.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - sourceBucket: Name of the bucket containing the source file.
    ///   - name: Name of the source file.
    ///   - destBucket: Name of the bucket to copy the file into.
    public func copyFile(from sourceBucket: String, name: String, to destBucket:
 String) async throws {
        let srcUrl = ("\(sourceBucket)/
\(name)").addingPercentEncoding(withAllowedCharacters: .urlPathAllowed)

        let input = CopyObjectInput(
            bucket: destBucket,
            copySource: srcUrl,
            key: name
        )
        do {
            _ = try await client.copyObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Copying an object."))
            throw error
        }
    }

    /// Deletes the specified file from Amazon S3.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: Name of the bucket containing the file to delete.
    ///   - key: Name of the file to delete.
    ///
    public func deleteFile(bucket: String, key: String) async throws {
        let input = DeleteObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )

        do {
            _ = try await client.deleteObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
```

```
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Deleting a file."))
            throw error
        }
    }

    /// Returns an array of strings, each naming one file in the
    /// specified bucket.
    ///
    /// - Parameter bucket: Name of the bucket to get a file listing for.
    /// - Returns: An array of `String` objects, each giving the name of
    ///            one file contained in the bucket.
    public func listBucketFiles(bucket: String) async throws -> [String] {
        do {
            let input = ListObjectsV2Input(
                bucket: bucket
            )

            // Use "Paginated" to get all the objects.
            // This lets the SDK handle the 'continuationToken' in
"ListObjectsV2Output".
            let output = client.listObjectsV2Paginated(input: input)
            var names: [String] = []

            for try await page in output {
                guard let objList = page.contents else {
                    print("ERROR: listObjectsV2Paginated returned nil contents.")
                    continue
                }

                for obj in objList {
                    if let objName = obj.key {
                        names.append(objName)
                    }
                }
            }


            return names
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Listing objects."))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

```
import AWSS3

import Foundation
import ServiceHandler
import ArgumentParser

/// The command-line arguments and options available for this
/// example command.
struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Argument(help: "Name of the S3 bucket to create")
    var bucketName: String

    @Argument(help: "Pathname of the file to upload to the S3 bucket")
    var uploadSource: String

    @Argument(help: "The name (key) to give the file in the S3 bucket")
    var objName: String

    @Argument(help: "S3 bucket to copy the object to")
    var destBucket: String

    @Argument(help: "Directory where you want to download the file from the S3
 bucket")
    var downloadDir: String

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "s3-basics",
        abstract: "Demonstrates a series of basic AWS S3 functions.",
        discussion: """
        Performs the following Amazon S3 commands:

        * `CreateBucket`
        * `PutObject`
        * `GetObject`
        * `CopyObject`
        * `ListObjects`
        * `DeleteObjects`
        * `DeleteBucket`
        """
    )
```

```
    /// Called by ``main()`` to do the actual running of the AWS
    /// example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let serviceHandler = try await ServiceHandler()

        // 1. Create the bucket.
        print("Creating the bucket \(bucketName)...")
        try await serviceHandler.createBucket(name: bucketName)

        // 2. Upload a file to the bucket.
        print("Uploading the file \(uploadSource)...")
        try await serviceHandler.uploadFile(bucket: bucketName, key: objName,
file: uploadSource)

        // 3. Download the file.
        print("Downloading the file \(objName) to \(downloadDir)...")
        try await serviceHandler.downloadFile(bucket: bucketName, key: objName,
to: downloadDir)

        // 4. Copy the file to another bucket.
        print("Copying the file to the bucket \(destBucket)...")
        try await serviceHandler.copyFile(from: bucketName, name: objName, to:
destBucket)

        // 5. List the contents of the bucket.

        print("Getting a list of the files in the bucket \(bucketName)")
        let fileList = try await serviceHandler.listBucketFiles(bucket:
bucketName)
        let numFiles = fileList.count
        if numFiles != 0 {
            print("\(numFiles) file\((numFiles > 1) ? "s" : "") in bucket
\(bucketName):")
            for name in fileList {
                print("  \(name)")
            }
        } else {
            print("No files found in bucket \(bucketName)")
        }

        // 6. Delete the objects from the bucket.

        print("Deleting the file \(objName) from the bucket \(bucketName)...")
```

```
        try await serviceHandler.deleteFile(bucket: bucketName, key: objName)
        print("Deleting the file \(objName) from the bucket \(destBucket)...")
        try await serviceHandler.deleteFile(bucket: destBucket, key: objName)

        // 7. Delete the bucket.
        print("Deleting the bucket \(bucketName)...")
        try await serviceHandler.deleteBucket(name: bucketName)

        print("Done.")
    }
}

//
// Main program entry point.
//
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Swift.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon S3 AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Amazon S3 con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti chiamano l'API Amazon S3 e sono estratti di codice di programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti in modo contestuale. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon S3 AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API di Amazon Simple Storage.

Esempi

- Utilizzo AbortMultipartUpload con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CompleteMultipartUpload con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CopyObject con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateBucket con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzalo CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzo CreateMultipartUpload con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare CreatePresignedPost con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzo DeleteBucket con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteBucketAnalyticsConfiguration con una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteBucketCors con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteBucketEncryption con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteBucketInventoryConfiguration con una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteBucketLifecycle con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteBucketMetricsConfiguration con una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteBucketPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteBucketReplication con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteBucketTagging con una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteBucketWebsite con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzo DeleteObject con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteObjectTagging con una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteObjects con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeletePublicAccessBlock con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetBucketAccelerateConfiguration con una CLI
- Utilizzo GetBucketAcl con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare GetBucketAnalyticsConfiguration con una CLI
- Utilizzo GetBucketCors con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetBucketEncryption con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare GetBucketInventoryConfiguration con una CLI
- Utilizzo GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetBucketLocation con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare GetBucketLogging con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetBucketMetricsConfiguration con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetBucketNotification con una CLI
- Utilizzo GetBucketPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare GetBucketPolicyStatus con una CLI
- Utilizzo GetBucketReplication con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare GetBucketRequestPayment con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetBucketTagging con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetBucketVersioning con una CLI
- Utilizzo GetBucketWebsite con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetObject con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetObjectAcl con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetObjectAttributes con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetObjectLegalHold con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetObjectLockConfiguration con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetObjectRetention con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzare GetObjectTagging con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetPublicAccessBlock con una CLI
- Utilizzo HeadBucket con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo HeadObject con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurations con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListBucketInventoryConfigurations con una CLI
- Utilizzo ListBuckets con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListMultipartUploads con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListObjectVersions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ListObjects con una CLI
- Utilizzo ListObjectsV2 con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutBucketAcl con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutBucketCors con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutBucketEncryption con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutBucketLogging con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare PutBucketNotification con una CLI
- Utilizzo PutBucketNotificationConfiguration con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutBucketPolicy con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutBucketReplication con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare PutBucketRequestPayment con una CLI
- Utilizzare PutBucketTagging con una CLI
- Utilizzo PutBucketVersioning con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutBucketWebsite con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutObject con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutObjectAcl con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutObjectLegalHold con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo PutObjectLockConfiguration con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzo PutObjectRetention con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo RestoreObject con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo SelectObjectContent con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UploadPart con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UploadPartCopy con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`AbortMultipartUpload`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AbortMultipartUpload`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Elimina caricamenti multiparte incompleti
- Lavora con l'integrità degli oggetti di Amazon S3

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Abort a multipart upload to an S3 bucket.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param uploadID: An upload ID string.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/

bool AwsDoc::S3::abortMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket,
                                      const Aws::String &key,
                                      const Aws::String &uploadID,
```

```
                                        const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::AbortMultipartUploadRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    request.SetUploadId(uploadID);

    Aws::S3::Model::AbortMultipartUploadOutcome outcome =
            client.AbortMultipartUpload(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Multipart upload aborted." << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error aborting multipart upload: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AbortMultipartUploadsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per interrompere il caricamento multiparte specificato

Il `abort-multipart-upload` comando seguente interrompe un caricamento in più parti per la chiave `multipart/01` nel bucket. `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api abort-multipart-upload \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --key multipart/01 \
    --upload-
id dfRtDYU0WWCCcH43C3WFbkRONycyCpTJJvxu2i5GYkZljF.Yxwh6XG7WfS2vC4to6HiV6Yjlx.cph0gtNBtJ8P
```

L'ID di caricamento richiesto da questo comando viene emesso da `create-multipart-upload` e può essere recuperato anche con. `list-multipart-uploads`

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AbortMultipartUpload AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.AbortMultipartUploadRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.AbortMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedMultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListMultipartUploadsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListMultipartUploadsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.MultipartUpload;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.StsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.builder.SdkBuilder;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.RandomAccessFile;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.util.ArrayList;
```

```
import java.util.Collection;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Objects;
import java.util.UUID;

import static software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.SizeConstant.KB;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class AbortMultipartUploadExamples {
    static final String bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" +
 UUID.randomUUID(); // Change bucket name.
    static final String key = UUID.randomUUID().toString();
    static final String classPathFilePath = "/multipartUploadFiles/s3-
userguide.pdf";
    static final String filePath = getFullFilePath(classPathFilePath);
    static final S3Client s3Client = S3Client.create();
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(AbortMultipartUploadExamples.class);
    private static String accountId = getAccountId();

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        doAbortIncompleteMultipartUploadsFromList();
        doAbortMultipartUploadUsingUploadId();
        doAbortIncompleteMultipartUploadsOlderThan();
        doAbortMultipartUploadsUsingLifecycleConfig();
    }

    // A wrapper method that sets up the multipart upload environment for
 abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsFromList().
    public static void doAbortIncompleteMultipartUploadsFromList() {
        createBucket();
        initiateAndInterruptMultiPartUpload("uploadThread");
        abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsFromList();
        deleteResources();
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Aborts all incomplete multipart uploads from the specified S3 bucket.
    * <p>
    * This method retrieves a list of all incomplete multipart uploads in the
specified S3 bucket,
    * and then aborts each of those uploads.
    */
   public static void abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsFromList() {
       ListMultipartUploadsRequest listMultipartUploadsRequest =
ListMultipartUploadsRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .build();

       ListMultipartUploadsResponse response =
s3Client.listMultipartUploads(listMultipartUploadsRequest);
       List<MultipartUpload> uploads = response.uploads();

       AbortMultipartUploadRequest abortMultipartUploadRequest;
       for (MultipartUpload upload : uploads) {
           abortMultipartUploadRequest = AbortMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .key(upload.key())
               .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
               .uploadId(upload.uploadId())
               .build();

           AbortMultipartUploadResponse abortMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(abortMultipartUploadRequest);
           if (abortMultipartUploadResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
               logger.info("Upload ID [{}] to bucket [{}] successfully
aborted.", upload.uploadId(), bucketName);
           }
       }
   }

   // A wrapper method that sets up the multipart upload environment for
abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsOlderThan().
   static void doAbortIncompleteMultipartUploadsOlderThan() {
       createBucket();
       Instant secondUploadInstant = initiateAndInterruptTwoUploads();
       abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsOlderThan(secondUploadInstant);
       deleteResources();
   }
```

```
   static void abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsOlderThan(Instant pointInTime) {
       ListMultipartUploadsRequest listMultipartUploadsRequest =
ListMultipartUploadsRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .build();

       ListMultipartUploadsResponse response =
s3Client.listMultipartUploads(listMultipartUploadsRequest);
       List<MultipartUpload> uploads = response.uploads();

       AbortMultipartUploadRequest abortMultipartUploadRequest;
       for (MultipartUpload upload : uploads) {
           logger.info("Found multipartUpload with upload ID [{}], initiated
[{}]", upload.uploadId(), upload.initiated());
           if (upload.initiated().isBefore(pointInTime)) {
               abortMultipartUploadRequest =
AbortMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .key(upload.key())
                   .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                   .uploadId(upload.uploadId())
                   .build();

               AbortMultipartUploadResponse abortMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(abortMultipartUploadRequest);
               if
(abortMultipartUploadResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
                   logger.info("Upload ID [{}] to bucket [{}] successfully
aborted.", upload.uploadId(), bucketName);
               }
           }
       }
   }

   // A wrapper method that sets up the multipart upload environment for
abortMultipartUploadUsingUploadId().
   static void doAbortMultipartUploadUsingUploadId() {
       createBucket();
       try {
           abortMultipartUploadUsingUploadId();
       } catch (S3Exception e) {
           logger.error(e.getMessage());
       } finally {
```

```
            deleteResources();
        }
    }

    static void abortMultipartUploadUsingUploadId() {
        String uploadId = startUploadReturningUploadId();
        AbortMultipartUploadResponse response = s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(b -
> b
            .uploadId(uploadId)
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key));

        if (response.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Upload ID [{}] to bucket [{}] successfully aborted.",
 uploadId, bucketName);
        }
    }

    // A wrapper method that sets up the multipart upload environment for
 abortMultipartUploadsUsingLifecycleConfig().
    static void doAbortMultipartUploadsUsingLifecycleConfig() {
        createBucket();
        try {
            abortMultipartUploadsUsingLifecycleConfig();
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage());
        } finally {
            deleteResources();
        }
    }

    static void abortMultipartUploadsUsingLifecycleConfig() {
        Collection<LifecycleRule> lifeCycleRules =
 List.of(LifecycleRule.builder()
            .abortIncompleteMultipartUpload(b -> b.
                daysAfterInitiation(7))
            .status("Enabled")
            .filter(SdkBuilder::build) // Filter element is required.
            .build());

        // If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200
 response with an empty HTTP body.
        PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationResponse response =
 s3Client.putBucketLifecycleConfiguration(b -> b
```

```
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .lifecycleConfiguration(b1 -> b1.rules(lifeCycleRules)));

        if (response.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Rule to abort incomplete multipart uploads added to
bucket.");
        } else {
            logger.error("Unsuccessfully applied rule. HTTP status code is [{}]",
response.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
        }
    }

    /************************
     Multipart upload methods
     ************************/

    static void initiateAndInterruptMultiPartUpload(String threadName) {
        Runnable upload = () -> {
            try {
                AbortMultipartUploadExamples.doMultipartUpload();
            } catch (SdkException e) {
                logger.error(e.getMessage());
            }
        };
        Thread uploadThread = new Thread(upload, threadName);
        uploadThread.start();
        try {
            Thread.sleep(Duration.ofSeconds(1).toMillis()); // Give the multipart
upload time to register.
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage());
        }
        uploadThread.interrupt();
    }

    static Instant initiateAndInterruptTwoUploads() {
        Instant firstUploadInstant = Instant.now();
        initiateAndInterruptMultiPartUpload("uploadThread1");
        try {
            Thread.sleep(Duration.ofSeconds(5).toMillis());
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage());
        }
        Instant secondUploadInstant = Instant.now();
```

```
        initiateAndInterruptMultiPartUpload("uploadThread2");
        return secondUploadInstant;
    }

    static void doMultipartUpload() {
        String uploadId = step1CreateMultipartUpload();
        List<CompletedPart> completedParts = step2UploadParts(uploadId);
        step3CompleteMultipartUpload(uploadId, completedParts);
    }

    static String step1CreateMultipartUpload() {
        CreateMultipartUploadResponse createMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.createMultipartUpload(b -> b
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key));
        return createMultipartUploadResponse.uploadId();
    }

    static List<CompletedPart> step2UploadParts(String uploadId) {
        int partNumber = 1;
        List<CompletedPart> completedParts = new ArrayList<>();
        ByteBuffer bb = ByteBuffer.allocate(Long.valueOf(1024 * KB).intValue());

        try (RandomAccessFile file = new RandomAccessFile(filePath, "r")) {
            long fileSize = file.length();
            long position = 0;
            while (position < fileSize) {
                file.seek(position);
                long read = file.getChannel().read(bb);

                bb.flip(); // Swap position and limit before reading from the
buffer.
                UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest = UploadPartRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(key)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)
                    .partNumber(partNumber)
                    .build();

                UploadPartResponse partResponse = s3Client.uploadPart(
                    uploadPartRequest,
                    RequestBody.fromByteBuffer(bb));

                CompletedPart part = CompletedPart.builder()
```

```
                    .partNumber(partNumber)
                    .eTag(partResponse.eTag())
                    .build();
                completedParts.add(part);
                logger.info("Part {} upload", partNumber);

                bb.clear();
                position += read;
                partNumber++;
            }
        } catch (IOException | S3Exception e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage());
            return null;
        }
        return completedParts;
    }

    static void step3CompleteMultipartUpload(String uploadId, List<CompletedPart>
completedParts) {
        s3Client.completeMultipartUpload(b -> b
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .uploadId(uploadId)

.multipartUpload(CompletedMultipartUpload.builder().parts(completedParts).build()));
    }

    static String startUploadReturningUploadId() {
        String uploadId = step1CreateMultipartUpload();
        doMultipartUploadWithUploadId(uploadId);
        return uploadId;

    }

    static void doMultipartUploadWithUploadId(String uploadId) {
        new Thread(() -> {
            try {
                List<CompletedPart> completedParts = step2UploadParts(uploadId);
                step3CompleteMultipartUpload(uploadId, completedParts);
            } catch (SdkException e) {
                logger.error(e.getMessage());
            }
        }, "upload thread").start();
        try {
```

```
            Thread.sleep(Duration.ofSeconds(2L).toMillis());
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /*************************
     Resource handling methods
     ************************/

    static void createBucket() {
        logger.info("Creating bucket: [{}]", bucketName);
        s3Client.createBucket(b -> b.bucket(bucketName));
        try (S3Waiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter()) {
            s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(b -> b.bucket(bucketName));
        }
        logger.info("Bucket created.");
    }

    static void deleteResources() {
        logger.info("Deleting resources ...");
        s3Client.deleteObject(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key));
        s3Client.deleteBucket(b -> b.bucket(bucketName));
        try (S3Waiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter()) {
            s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketNotExists(b -> b.bucket(bucketName));
        }
        logger.info("Resources deleted.");
    }

    private static String getAccountId() {
        try (StsClient stsClient = StsClient.create()) {
            return stsClient.getCallerIdentity().account();
        }
    }

    static String getFullFilePath(String filePath) {
        URL uploadDirectoryURL =
PerformMultiPartUpload.class.getResource(filePath);
        String fullFilePath;
        try {
            fullFilePath =
Objects.requireNonNull(uploadDirectoryURL).toURI().getPath();
        } catch (URISyntaxException e) {
```

```
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        return fullFilePath;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AbortMultipartUploadsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando interrompe i caricamenti in più parti creati prima di 5 giorni fa.

```
Remove-S3MultipartUpload -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -DaysBefore 5
```

Esempio 2: questo comando interrompe i caricamenti in più parti creati prima del 2 gennaio 2014.

```
Remove-S3MultipartUpload -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -InitiatedDate
 "Thursday, January 02, 2014"
```

Esempio 3: questo comando interrompe i caricamenti in più parti creati prima del 2 gennaio 2014, 10:45:37.

```
Remove-S3MultipartUpload -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -InitiatedDate
 "2014/01/02 10:45:37"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AbortMultipartUploadin Cmdlet Reference (V4).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando interrompe i caricamenti in più parti creati prima di 5 giorni fa.

```
Remove-S3MultipartUpload -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -DaysBefore 5
```

Esempio 2: questo comando interrompe i caricamenti in più parti creati prima del 2 gennaio 2014.

```
Remove-S3MultipartUpload -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -InitiatedDate
 "Thursday, January 02, 2014"
```

Esempio 3: questo comando interrompe i caricamenti in più parti creati prima del 2 gennaio 2014, 10:45:37.

```
Remove-S3MultipartUpload -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -InitiatedDate
 "2014/01/02 10:45:37"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AbortMultipartUploadin Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Utilizzo **`CompleteMultipartUpload`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CompleteMultipartUpload`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Eseguire una copia in più parti
- Utilizzo dei checksum
- Lavora con l'integrità degli oggetti di Amazon S3

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Complete a multipart upload to an S3 bucket.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param uploadID: An upload ID string.
```

```
    \param parts: A vector of CompleteParts.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome: The request outcome.
*/
Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome
 AwsDoc::S3::completeMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket,

  const Aws::String &key,

  const Aws::String &uploadID,

  const Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::CompletedPart> &parts,

  const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::CompletedMultipartUpload completedMultipartUpload;
    completedMultipartUpload.SetParts(parts);

    Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    request.SetUploadId(uploadID);
    request.SetMultipartUpload(completedMultipartUpload);

    Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome outcome =
            client.CompleteMultipartUpload(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error completing multipart upload: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CompleteMultipartUploadsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente completa un caricamento in più parti per la chiave `multipart/01` nel bucket: `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api complete-multipart-upload --multipart-upload file://
mpustruct --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --key 'multipart/01' --upload-
id dfRtDYU0WWCCcH43C3WFbkRONycyCpTJJvxu2i5GYkZljF.Yxwh6XG7WfS2vC4to6HiV6Yjlx.cph0gtNBtJ8P
```

L'ID di caricamento richiesto da questo comando viene emesso da `create-multipart-upload` e può essere recuperato anche con. `list-multipart-uploads`

L'opzione di caricamento in più parti del comando precedente utilizza una struttura JSON che descrive le parti del caricamento in più parti che devono essere riassemblate nel file completo. In questo esempio, il prefisso `file://` è usato per caricare la struttura JSON da un file nella cartella locale chiamato `mpustruct`.

mpustruct:

```
{
  "Parts": [
    {
      "ETag": "e868e0f4719e394144ef36531ee6824c",
      "PartNumber": 1
    },
    {
      "ETag": "6bb2b12753d66fe86da4998aa33fffb0",
      "PartNumber": 2
    },
    {
      "ETag": "d0a0112e841abec9c9ec83406f0159c8",
      "PartNumber": 3
    }
  ]
}
```

Il ETag valore per ogni parte è upload, viene emesso ogni volta che si carica una parte utilizzando il `upload-part` comando e può anche essere recuperato chiamando `list-parts` o calcolato prendendo il MD5 checksum di ogni parte.

Output:

```
{
    "ETag": "\"3944a9f7a4faab7f78788ff6210f63f0-3\"",
    "Bucket": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
    "Location": "https://amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com/multipart%2F01",
```

```
    "Key": "multipart/01"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command CompleteMultipartUploadReference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    // upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart>
    let completed_multipart_upload: CompletedMultipartUpload =
CompletedMultipartUpload::builder()
        .set_parts(Some(upload_parts))
        .build();

    let _complete_multipart_upload_res = client
        .complete_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .multipart_upload(completed_multipart_upload)
        .upload_id(upload_id)
        .send()
        .await?;
```

```
    // Create a multipart upload. Use UploadPart and CompleteMultipartUpload to
    // upload the file.
    let multipart_upload_res: CreateMultipartUploadOutput = client
        .create_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let upload_id = multipart_upload_res.upload_id().ok_or(S3ExampleError::new(
```

```
        "Missing upload_id after CreateMultipartUpload",
    ))?;
```

```
    let mut upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart> = Vec::new();

    for chunk_index in 0..chunk_count {
        let this_chunk = if chunk_count - 1 == chunk_index {
            size_of_last_chunk
        } else {
            CHUNK_SIZE
        };
        let stream = ByteStream::read_from()
            .path(path)
            .offset(chunk_index * CHUNK_SIZE)
            .length(Length::Exact(this_chunk))
            .build()
            .await
            .unwrap();

        // Chunk index needs to start at 0, but part numbers start at 1.
        let part_number = (chunk_index as i32) + 1;
        let upload_part_res = client
            .upload_part()
            .key(&key)
            .bucket(&bucket_name)
            .upload_id(upload_id)
            .body(stream)
            .part_number(part_number)
            .send()
            .await?;

        upload_parts.push(
            CompletedPart::builder()
                .e_tag(upload_part_res.e_tag.unwrap_or_default())
                .part_number(part_number)
                .build(),
        );
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CompleteMultipartUploadguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzo **`CopyObject`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CopyObject`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Nozioni di base sulla crittografia
- Effettua richieste condizionali

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

public class CopyObject
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Specify the AWS Region where your buckets are located if it is
        // different from the AWS Region of the default user.
        IAmazonS3 s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();

        // Remember to change these values to refer to your Amazon S3
objects.
        string sourceBucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket1";
        string destinationBucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket2";
        string sourceObjectKey = "testfile.txt";
        string destinationObjectKey = "testfilecopy.txt";
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Copying {sourceObjectKey} from {sourceBucketName}
 to ");
            Console.WriteLine($"{destinationBucketName} as
 {destinationObjectKey}");

            var response = await CopyingObjectAsync(
                s3Client,
                sourceObjectKey,
                destinationObjectKey,
                sourceBucketName,
                destinationBucketName);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("\nCopy complete.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method calls the AWS SDK for .NET to copy an
        /// object from one Amazon S3 bucket to another.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="sourceKey">The name of the object to be copied.</param>
        /// <param name="destinationKey">The name under which to save the copy.</
param>
        /// <param name="sourceBucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket
        /// where the file is located now.</param>
        /// <param name="destinationBucketName">The name of the Amazon S3
        /// bucket where the copy should be saved.</param>
        /// <returns>Returns a CopyObjectResponse object with the results from
        /// the async call.</returns>
        public static async Task<CopyObjectResponse> CopyingObjectAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string sourceKey,
            string destinationKey,
            string sourceBucketName,
            string destinationBucketName)
        {
            var response = new CopyObjectResponse();
            try
            {
                var request = new CopyObjectRequest
                {
```

```
                    SourceBucket = sourceBucketName,
                    SourceKey = sourceKey,
                    DestinationBucket = destinationBucketName,
                    DestinationKey = destinationKey,
                };
                response = await client.CopyObjectAsync(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error copying object: '{ex.Message}'");
            }

            return response;
        }
    }
```

Copia un oggetto utilizzando una richiesta condizionale.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Copies an object from one Amazon S3 bucket to another with a conditional
 request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sourceKey">The key of the source object to copy.</param>
    /// <param name="destKey">The key of the destination object.</param>
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The source bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="destBucket">The destination bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="conditionType">The type of condition to apply, e.g.
 'CopySourceIfMatch', 'CopySourceIfNoneMatch', 'CopySourceIfModifiedSince',
 'CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince'.</param>
    /// <param name="conditionDateValue">The value to use for the condition for
 dates.</param>
    /// <param name="etagConditionalValue">The value to use for the condition for
 etags.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the conditional copy is successful, False otherwise.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> CopyObjectConditional(string sourceKey, string
 destKey, string sourceBucket, string destBucket,
        S3ConditionType conditionType, DateTime? conditionDateValue = null,
 string? etagConditionalValue = null)
    {
        try
```

```
        {
            var copyObjectRequest = new CopyObjectRequest
            {
                DestinationBucket = destBucket,
                DestinationKey = destKey,
                SourceBucket = sourceBucket,
                SourceKey = sourceKey
            };

            switch (conditionType)
            {
                case S3ConditionType.IfMatch:
                    copyObjectRequest.ETagToMatch = etagConditionalValue;
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfNoneMatch:
                    copyObjectRequest.ETagToNotMatch = etagConditionalValue;
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfModifiedSince:
                    copyObjectRequest.ModifiedSinceDateUtc =
conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfUnmodifiedSince:
                    copyObjectRequest.UnmodifiedSinceDateUtc =
conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
                    break;
                default:
                    throw new ArgumentOutOfRangeException(nameof(conditionType),
conditionType, null);
            }

            await _amazonS3.CopyObjectAsync(copyObjectRequest);
            _logger.LogInformation($"Conditional copy successful for key
{destKey} in bucket {destBucket}.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
        {
            if (e.ErrorCode == "PreconditionFailed")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional copy failed: Precondition failed");
            }
            else if (e.ErrorCode == "304")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional copy failed: Object not modified");
```

```
            }
            else
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Unexpected error: {e.ErrorCode}");
                throw;
            }
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione CopyObject AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function copy_item_in_bucket
#
# This function creates a copy of the specified file in the same bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to copy the file from and to.
#       $2 - The key of the source file to copy.
#       $3 - The key of the destination file.
#
```

```
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function copy_item_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local source_key=$2
  local destination_key=$3
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api copy-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --copy-source "$bucket_name/$source_key" \
    --key "$destination_key")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR:  AWS reports s3api copy-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CopyObject AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::copyObject(const Aws::String &objectKey, const Aws::String
 &fromBucket, const Aws::String &toBucket,
                            const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::CopyObjectRequest request;

    request.WithCopySource(fromBucket + "/" + objectKey)
```

```
            .WithKey(objectKey)
            .WithBucket(toBucket);

    Aws::S3::Model::CopyObjectOutcome outcome = client.CopyObject(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: copyObject: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;

    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully copied " << objectKey << " from " <<
 fromBucket <<
                  " to " << toBucket << "." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CopyObjectsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente copia un oggetto da `bucket-1` a`bucket-2`:

```
aws s3api copy-object --copy-source bucket-1/test.txt --key test.txt --
bucket bucket-2
```

Output:

```
{
    "CopyObjectResult": {
        "LastModified": "2015-11-10T01:07:25.000Z",
        "ETag": "\"589c8b79c230a6ecd5a7e1d040a9a030\""
    },
    "VersionId": "YdnYvTCVDqRRFA.NFJjy36p0hxifMlkA"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CopyObjectin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform
 bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// CopyToBucket copies an object in a bucket to another bucket.
```

```
func (basics BucketBasics) CopyToBucket(ctx context.Context, sourceBucket string,
 destinationBucket string, objectKey string) error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.CopyObject(ctx, &s3.CopyObjectInput{
  Bucket:     aws.String(destinationBucket),
  CopySource: aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v/%v", sourceBucket, objectKey)),
  Key:        aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var notActive *types.ObjectNotInActiveTierError
  if errors.As(err, &notActive) {
   log.Printf("Couldn't copy object %s from %s because the object isn't in the
 active tier.\n",
    objectKey, sourceBucket)
   err = notActive
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(destinationBucket), Key:
 aws.String(objectKey)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist.\n", objectKey)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CopyObjectsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Copia un oggetto usando un'interfaccia S3Client.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously copies an object from one S3 bucket to another.
    *
    * @param fromBucket the name of the source S3 bucket
    * @param objectKey  the key (name) of the object to be copied
    * @param toBucket   the name of the destination S3 bucket
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the copy result as
a {@link String}
    * @throws RuntimeException if the URL could not be encoded or an S3
exception occurred during the copy
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> copyBucketObjectAsync(String fromBucket,
String objectKey, String toBucket) {
       CopyObjectRequest copyReq = CopyObjectRequest.builder()
           .sourceBucket(fromBucket)
           .sourceKey(objectKey)
           .destinationBucket(toBucket)
           .destinationKey(objectKey)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<CopyObjectResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().copyObject(copyReq);
       response.whenComplete((copyRes, ex) -> {
           if (copyRes != null) {
               logger.info("The " + objectKey + " was copied to " + toBucket);
           } else {
               throw new RuntimeException("An S3 exception occurred during
copy", ex);
           }
       });

       return response.thenApply(CopyObjectResponse::copyObjectResult)
           .thenApply(Object::toString);
   }
```

Usa un S3 TransferManager per copiare un oggetto da un bucket all'altro. Visualizza il file completo ed esegui il test.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CopyObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedCopy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.Copy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CopyRequest;

import java.util.UUID;

    public String copyObject(S3TransferManager transferManager, String
 bucketName,
            String key, String destinationBucket, String destinationKey) {
        CopyObjectRequest copyObjectRequest = CopyObjectRequest.builder()
                .sourceBucket(bucketName)
                .sourceKey(key)
                .destinationBucket(destinationBucket)
                .destinationKey(destinationKey)
                .build();

        CopyRequest copyRequest = CopyRequest.builder()
                .copyObjectRequest(copyObjectRequest)
                .build();

        Copy copy = transferManager.copy(copyRequest);

        CompletedCopy completedCopy = copy.completionFuture().join();
        return completedCopy.response().copyObjectResult().eTag();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API CopyObjectReference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Copia l'oggetto.

```
import {
  S3Client,
  CopyObjectCommand,
  ObjectNotInActiveTierError,
  waitUntilObjectExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Copy an S3 object from one bucket to another.
 *
 * @param {{
 *   sourceBucket: string,
 *   sourceKey: string,
 *   destinationBucket: string,
 *   destinationKey: string }} config
 */
export const main = async ({
  sourceBucket,
  sourceKey,
  destinationBucket,
  destinationKey,
}) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    await client.send(
      new CopyObjectCommand({
        CopySource: `${sourceBucket}/${sourceKey}`,
        Bucket: destinationBucket,
        Key: destinationKey,
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilObjectExists(
      { client },
      { Bucket: destinationBucket, Key: destinationKey },
    );
    console.log(
      `Successfully copied ${sourceBucket}/${sourceKey} to ${destinationBucket}/
${destinationKey}`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof ObjectNotInActiveTierError) {
      console.error(
```

```
        `Could not copy ${sourceKey} from ${sourceBucket}. Object is not in the
 active tier.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

Copia l'oggetto a condizione ETag che non corrisponda a quello fornito.

```
import {
  CopyObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

// Optionally edit the default key name of the copied object in
 'object_name.json'
import data from "../scenarios/conditional-requests/object_name.json" assert {
  type: "json",
};

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ sourceBucketName: string, sourceKeyName: string,
 destinationBucketName: string, eTag: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  sourceBucketName,
  sourceKeyName,
  destinationBucketName,
  eTag,
}) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const name = data.name;
  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new CopyObjectCommand({
        CopySource: `${sourceBucketName}/${sourceKeyName}`,
```

```
        Bucket: destinationBucketName,
        Key: `${name}${sourceKeyName}`,
        CopySourceIfMatch: eTag,
      }),
    );
    console.log("Successfully copied object to bucket.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while copying object "${sourceKeyName}" from
 "${sourceBucketName}". No such key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Unable to copy object "${sourceKeyName}" to bucket
 "${sourceBucketName}":  ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    sourceBucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    sourceKeyName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    destinationBucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
```

```
    eTag: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

Copia l'oggetto a condizione ETag che non corrisponda a quello fornito.

```
import {
  CopyObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

// Optionally edit the default key name of the copied object in
 'object_name.json'
import data from "../scenarios/conditional-requests/object_name.json" assert {
  type: "json",
};

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ sourceBucketName: string, sourceKeyName: string,
 destinationBucketName: string, eTag: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  sourceBucketName,
```

```
  sourceKeyName,
  destinationBucketName,
  eTag,
}) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const name = data.name;

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new CopyObjectCommand({
        CopySource: `${sourceBucketName}/${sourceKeyName}`,
        Bucket: destinationBucketName,
        Key: `${name}${sourceKeyName}`,
        CopySourceIfNoneMatch: eTag,
      }),
    );
    console.log("Successfully copied object to bucket.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while copying object "${sourceKeyName}" from
 "${sourceBucketName}". No such key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Unable to copy object "${sourceKeyName}" to bucket
 "${sourceBucketName}":  ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    sourceBucketName: {
```

```
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    sourceKeyName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    destinationBucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    eTag: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

Copia l'oggetto a condizione che sia stato creato o modificato in un determinato periodo di tempo.

```
import {
  CopyObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
```

```
// Optionally edit the default key name of the copied object in
 'object_name.json'
import data from "../scenarios/conditional-requests/object_name.json" assert {
  type: "json",
};

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ sourceBucketName: string, sourceKeyName: string,
 destinationBucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  sourceBucketName,
  sourceKeyName,
  destinationBucketName,
}) => {
  const date = new Date();
  date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);

  const name = data.name;
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const copySource = `${sourceBucketName}/${sourceKeyName}`;
  const copiedKey = name + sourceKeyName;

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new CopyObjectCommand({
        CopySource: copySource,
        Bucket: destinationBucketName,
        Key: copiedKey,
        CopySourceIfModifiedSince: date,
      }),
    );
    console.log("Successfully copied object to bucket.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while copying object "${sourceKeyName}" from
 "${sourceBucketName}". No such key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while copying object from ${sourceBucketName}.
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
```

```
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    sourceBucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    sourceKeyName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    destinationBucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

Copia l'oggetto a condizione che non sia stato creato o modificato in un determinato periodo di tempo.

```
import {
  CopyObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

// Optionally edit the default key name of the copied object in
 'object_name.json'
import data from "../scenarios/conditional-requests/object_name.json" assert {
  type: "json",
};

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ sourceBucketName: string, sourceKeyName: string,
 destinationBucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  sourceBucketName,
  sourceKeyName,
  destinationBucketName,
}) => {
  const date = new Date();
  date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const name = data.name;
  const copiedKey = name + sourceKeyName;
  const copySource = `${sourceBucketName}/${sourceKeyName}`;

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new CopyObjectCommand({
        CopySource: copySource,
        Bucket: destinationBucketName,
        Key: copiedKey,
        CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince: date,
      }),
    );
```

```
    console.log("Successfully copied object to bucket.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while copying object "${sourceKeyName}" from
 "${sourceBucketName}". No such key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while copying object from ${sourceBucketName}.
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    sourceBucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    sourceKeyName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    destinationBucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};
```

```
if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione CopyObject AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun copyBucketObject(
    fromBucket: String,
    objectKey: String,
    toBucket: String,
) {
    var encodedUrl = ""
    try {
        encodedUrl = URLEncoder.encode("$fromBucket/$objectKey",
 StandardCharsets.UTF_8.toString())
    } catch (e: UnsupportedEncodingException) {
        println("URL could not be encoded: " + e.message)
    }

    val request =
        CopyObjectRequest {
            copySource = encodedUrl
            bucket = toBucket
```

```
            key = objectKey
        }
    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.copyObject(request)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CopyObjectconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Copia semplice di un oggetto.

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        try {
            $folder = "copied-folder";
            $this->s3client->copyObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'CopySource' => "$this->bucketName/$fileName",
                'Key' => "$folder/$fileName-copy",
            ]);
            echo "Copied $fileName to $folder/$fileName-copy.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to copy $fileName with error: " . $exception-
>getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with object copying before continuing.");
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CopyObjectsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo comando copia l'oggetto "sample.txt" dal bucket «test-files» allo stesso bucket ma con una nuova chiave "sample-copy.txt».

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt -DestinationKey
 sample-copy.txt
```

Esempio 2: Questo comando copia l'oggetto "sample.txt" dal bucket «test-files» al bucket «backup-files» con una chiave "sample-copy.txt».

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-source-bucket -Key sample.txt -
DestinationKey sample-copy.txt -DestinationBucket amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket
```

Esempio 3: Questo comando scarica l'oggetto "sample.txt" dal bucket «test-files» in un file locale con nome "local-sample.txt».

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt -LocalFile local-
sample.txt
```

Esempio 4: scarica il singolo oggetto nel file specificato. Il file scaricato si trova in c:\downloads \data\archive.zip

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key data/archive.zip -LocalFolder
 c:\downloads
```

Esempio 5: scarica tutti gli oggetti che corrispondono al prefisso chiave specificato nella cartella locale. La gerarchia delle chiavi relativa verrà conservata come sottocartelle nella posizione generale di download.

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -KeyPrefix data -LocalFolder c:
\downloads
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CopyObjectin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo comando copia l'oggetto "sample.txt" dal bucket «test-files» allo stesso bucket ma con una nuova chiave "sample-copy.txt».

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt -DestinationKey
 sample-copy.txt
```

Esempio 2: Questo comando copia l'oggetto "sample.txt" dal bucket «test-files» al bucket «backup-files» con una chiave "sample-copy.txt».

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-source-bucket -Key sample.txt -
DestinationKey sample-copy.txt -DestinationBucket amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket
```

Esempio 3: Questo comando scarica l'oggetto "sample.txt" dal bucket «test-files» in un file locale con nome "local-sample.txt».

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt -LocalFile local-
sample.txt
```

Esempio 4: scarica il singolo oggetto nel file specificato. Il file scaricato si trova in c:\downloads \data\archive.zip

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key data/archive.zip -LocalFolder
 c:\downloads
```

Esempio 5: scarica tutti gli oggetti che corrispondono al prefisso chiave specificato nella cartella locale. La gerarchia delle chiavi relativa verrà conservata come sottocartelle nella posizione generale di download.

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -KeyPrefix data -LocalFolder c:
\downloads
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CopyObjectin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource
 in Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    def copy(self, dest_object):
        """
        Copies the object to another bucket.

        :param dest_object: The destination object initialized with a bucket and
 key.
                            This is a Boto3 Object resource.
        """
        try:
            dest_object.copy_from(
                CopySource={"Bucket": self.object.bucket_name, "Key":
 self.object.key}
            )
            dest_object.wait_until_exists()
            logger.info(
                "Copied object from %s:%s to %s:%s.",
                self.object.bucket_name,
                self.object.key,
                dest_object.bucket_name,
```

```
                dest_object.key,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't copy object from %s/%s to %s/%s.",
                self.object.bucket_name,
                self.object.key,
                dest_object.bucket_name,
                dest_object.key,
            )
            raise
```

Copia un oggetto utilizzando una richiesta condizionale.

```
class S3ConditionalRequests:
    """Encapsulates S3 conditional request operations."""

    def __init__(self, s3_client):
        self.s3 = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(s3_client)


    def copy_object_conditional(
        self,
        source_key: str,
        dest_key: str,
        source_bucket: str,
        dest_bucket: str,
        condition_type: str,
        condition_value: str,
    ):
        """
        Copies an object from one Amazon S3 bucket to another with a conditional
 request.
```

```
        :param source_key: The key of the source object to copy.
        :param dest_key: The key of the destination object.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket of the object.
        :param dest_bucket: The destination bucket of the object.
        :param condition_type: The type of condition to apply, e.g.
        'CopySourceIfMatch', 'CopySourceIfNoneMatch',
'CopySourceIfModifiedSince', 'CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince'.
        :param condition_value: The value to use for the condition.
        """
        try:
            self.s3.copy_object(
                Bucket=dest_bucket,
                Key=dest_key,
                CopySource={"Bucket": source_bucket, "Key": source_key},
                **{condition_type: condition_value},
            )
            print(
                f"\tConditional copy successful for key {dest_key} in bucket
{dest_bucket}."
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "PreconditionFailed":
                print("\tConditional copy failed: Precondition failed")
            elif error_code == "304":  # Not modified error code.
                print("\tConditional copy failed: Object not modified")
            else:
                logger.error(f"Unexpected error: {error_code}")
                raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CopyObject AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Copia un oggetto.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectCopyWrapper
  attr_reader :source_object

  # @param source_object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object. This is
 used as the source object for
  #                                        copy actions.
  def initialize(source_object)
    @source_object = source_object
  end

  # Copy the source object to the specified target bucket and rename it with the
 target key.
  #
  # @param target_bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An existing Amazon S3 bucket where the
 object is copied.
  # @param target_object_key [String] The key to give the copy of the object.
  # @return [Aws::S3::Object, nil] The copied object when successful; otherwise,
 nil.
  def copy_object(target_bucket, target_object_key)
    @source_object.copy_to(bucket: target_bucket.name, key: target_object_key)
    target_bucket.object(target_object_key)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't copy #{@source_object.key} to #{target_object_key}. Here's
 why: #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
```

```
def run_demo
  source_bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket1"
  source_key = "my-source-file.txt"
  target_bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket2"
  target_key = "my-target-file.txt"

  source_bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(source_bucket_name)
  wrapper = ObjectCopyWrapper.new(source_bucket.object(source_key))
  target_bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(target_bucket_name)
  target_object = wrapper.copy_object(target_bucket, target_key)
  return unless target_object

  puts "Copied #{source_key} from #{source_bucket_name} to
 #{target_object.bucket_name}:#{target_object.key}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

Copia un oggetto e aggiungi la crittografia lato server all'oggetto di destinazione.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectCopyEncryptWrapper
  attr_reader :source_object

  # @param source_object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object. This is
 used as the source object for
  #                                        copy actions.
  def initialize(source_object)
    @source_object = source_object
  end

  # Copy the source object to the specified target bucket, rename it with the
 target key, and encrypt it.
  #
  # @param target_bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An existing Amazon S3 bucket where the
 object is copied.
  # @param target_object_key [String] The key to give the copy of the object.
  # @return [Aws::S3::Object, nil] The copied object when successful; otherwise,
 nil.
  def copy_object(target_bucket, target_object_key, encryption)
```

```
    @source_object.copy_to(bucket: target_bucket.name, key: target_object_key,
 server_side_encryption: encryption)
    target_bucket.object(target_object_key)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't copy #{@source_object.key} to #{target_object_key}. Here's
 why: #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  source_bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket1"
  source_key = "my-source-file.txt"
  target_bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket2"
  target_key = "my-target-file.txt"
  target_encryption = "AES256"

  source_bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(source_bucket_name)
  wrapper = ObjectCopyEncryptWrapper.new(source_bucket.object(source_key))
  target_bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(target_bucket_name)
  target_object = wrapper.copy_object(target_bucket, target_key,
 target_encryption)
  return unless target_object

  puts "Copied #{source_key} from #{source_bucket_name} to
 #{target_object.bucket_name}:#{target_object.key} and "\
       "encrypted the target with #{target_object.server_side_encryption}
 encryption."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CopyObjectsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// Copy an object from one bucket to another.
pub async fn copy_object(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    source_bucket: &str,
    destination_bucket: &str,
    source_object: &str,
    destination_object: &str,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let source_key = format!("{source_bucket}/{source_object}");
    let response = client
        .copy_object()
        .copy_source(&source_key)
        .bucket(destination_bucket)
        .key(destination_object)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!(
        "Copied from {source_key} to {destination_bucket}/{destination_object}
 with etag {}",
        response
            .copy_object_result
            .unwrap_or_else(||
 aws_sdk_s3::types::CopyObjectResult::builder().build())
            .e_tag()
            .unwrap_or("missing")
    );
    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CopyObjectguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        lo_s3->copyobject(
          iv_bucket = iv_dest_bucket
          iv_key = iv_dest_object
          iv_copysource = |{ iv_src_bucket }/{ iv_src_object }| ).
        MESSAGE 'Object copied to another bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchkey.
        MESSAGE 'Object key does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, CopyObjectconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSS3
```

```
    public func copyFile(from sourceBucket: String, name: String, to destBucket:
 String) async throws {
        let srcUrl = ("\(sourceBucket)/
\(name)").addingPercentEncoding(withAllowedCharacters: .urlPathAllowed)

        let input = CopyObjectInput(
            bucket: destBucket,
            copySource: srcUrl,
            key: name
        )
        do {
            _ = try await client.copyObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Copying an object."))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CopyObjectguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`CreateBucket`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateBucket`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Gestisci messaggi di grandi dimensioni con S3
- Utilizzo degli oggetti con versione

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to create a new Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value representing the success or failure of
        /// the bucket creation process.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateBucketAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                var request = new PutBucketRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    UseClientRegion = true,
                };

                var response = await client.PutBucketAsync(request);
                return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error creating bucket: '{ex.Message}'");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

Crea un bucket con il blocco degli oggetti abilitato.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with object lock actions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
    /// <param name="enableObjectLock">True to enable object lock on the
bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateBucketWithObjectLock(string bucketName, bool
enableObjectLock)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"\tCreating bucket {bucketName} with object lock
{enableObjectLock}.");
        try
        {
            var request = new PutBucketRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                UseClientRegion = true,
                ObjectLockEnabledForBucket = enableObjectLock,
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutBucketAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating bucket: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione CreateBucket AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function create-bucket
#
# This function creates the specified bucket in the specified AWS Region, unless
# it already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       -b bucket_name  -- The name of the bucket to create.
#       -r region_code  -- The code for an AWS Region in which to
#                          create the bucket.
#
```

```
# Returns:
#       The URL of the bucket that was created.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function create_bucket() {
  local bucket_name region_code response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function create_bucket"
    echo "Creates an Amazon S3 bucket. You must supply a bucket name:"
    echo "  -b bucket_name    The name of the bucket. It must be globally
 unique."
    echo "  [-r region_code]    The code for an AWS Region in which the bucket is
 created."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "b:r:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      b) bucket_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      r) region_code="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done

  if [[ -z "$bucket_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a bucket name with the -b parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  local bucket_config_arg
  # A location constraint for "us-east-1" returns an error.
  if [[ -n "$region_code" ]] && [[ "$region_code" != "us-east-1" ]]; then
    bucket_config_arg="--create-bucket-configuration LocationConstraint=
$region_code"
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Bucket name:   $bucket_name"
  iecho "    Region code:   $region_code"
  iecho ""

  # If the bucket already exists, we don't want to try to create it.
  if (bucket_exists "$bucket_name"); then
    errecho "ERROR: A bucket with that name already exists. Try again."
    return 1
  fi

  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  response=$(aws s3api create-bucket \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    $bucket_config_arg)

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-bucket operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateBucket AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::createBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    if (clientConfig.region != "us-east-1") {
        Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketConfiguration createBucketConfig;
        createBucketConfig.SetLocationConstraint(

 Aws::S3::Model::BucketLocationConstraintMapper::GetBucketLocationConstraintForName(
                        clientConfig.region));
        request.SetCreateBucketConfiguration(createBucketConfig);
    }

    Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketOutcome outcome = client.CreateBucket(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: createBucket: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Created bucket " << bucketName <<
                  " in the specified AWS Region." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateBucketsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creare un bucket

L'`create-bucket`esempio seguente crea un bucket denominato: `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api create-bucket \
```

```
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --region us-east-1
```

Output:

```
{
    "Location": "/amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creare un bucket nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon S3.

Esempio 2: creare un bucket con il proprietario imposto

L'`create-bucket`esempio seguente crea un bucket denominato `amzn-s3-demo-bucket` che utilizza l'impostazione bucket owner enforced per S3 Object Ownership.

```
aws s3api create-bucket \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --object-ownership BucketOwnerEnforced
```

Output:

```
{
    "Location": "/amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Controllo della proprietà degli oggetti e disattivazione ACLs nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon S3.

Esempio 3: creare un bucket al di fuori della regione ``us-east-1``

L'`create-bucket`esempio seguente crea un bucket denominato nella regione. `amzn-s3-demo-bucket` `eu-west-1` Le aree esterne `LocationConstraint` a `us-east-1` richiedono che venga specificato il valore appropriato per creare il bucket nella regione desiderata.

```
aws s3api create-bucket \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --region eu-west-1 \
    --create-bucket-configuration LocationConstraint=eu-west-1
```

Output:

```
{
    "Location": "http://amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com/"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creare un bucket nella Guida per l'utente di Amazon S3.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command CreateBucketReference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un bucket con configurazione predefinita.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 actions
```

```
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform
 bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// CreateBucket creates a bucket with the specified name in the specified Region.
func (basics BucketBasics) CreateBucket(ctx context.Context, name string, region
 string) error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.CreateBucket(ctx, &s3.CreateBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(name),
  CreateBucketConfiguration: &types.CreateBucketConfiguration{
   LocationConstraint: types.BucketLocationConstraint(region),
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var owned *types.BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou
  var exists *types.BucketAlreadyExists
  if errors.As(err, &owned) {
   log.Printf("You already own bucket %s.\n", name)
   err = owned
  } else if errors.As(err, &exists) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s already exists.\n", name)
   err = exists
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewBucketExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{Bucket: aws.String(name)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for bucket %s to exist.\n", name)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

Crea un bucket con blocco degli oggetti e attendi che esista.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// CreateBucketWithLock creates a new S3 bucket with optional object locking
 enabled
// and waits for the bucket to exist before returning.
func (actor S3Actions) CreateBucketWithLock(ctx context.Context, bucket string,
 region string, enableObjectLock bool) (string, error) {
 input := &s3.CreateBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  CreateBucketConfiguration: &types.CreateBucketConfiguration{
   LocationConstraint: types.BucketLocationConstraint(region),
  },
 }

 if enableObjectLock {
  input.ObjectLockEnabledForBucket = aws.Bool(true)
 }

 _, err := actor.S3Client.CreateBucket(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var owned *types.BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou
```

```
  var exists *types.BucketAlreadyExists
  if errors.As(err, &owned) {
   log.Printf("You already own bucket %s.\n", bucket)
   err = owned
  } else if errors.As(err, &exists) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s already exists.\n", bucket)
   err = exists
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewBucketExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for bucket %s to exist.\n", bucket)
  }
 }

 return bucket, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per Go API CreateBucketReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare un bucket.

```
    /**
     * Creates an S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to create
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the bucket is
 created and ready
```

```
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is a failure while creating the bucket
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> createBucketAsync(String bucketName) {
        CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateBucketResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().createBucket(bucketRequest);
        return response.thenCompose(resp -> {
            S3AsyncWaiter s3Waiter = getAsyncClient().waiter();
            HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            CompletableFuture<WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse>>
waiterResponseFuture =
                s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
            return waiterResponseFuture.thenAccept(waiterResponse -> {
                waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(headBucketResponse
-> {
                    logger.info(bucketName + " is ready");
                });
            });
        }).whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create bucket", ex);
            }
        });
    }
```

Crea un bucket con il blocco degli oggetti abilitato.

```
    // Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with object lock options.
    public void createBucketWithLockOptions(boolean enableObjectLock, String
bucketName) {
        S3Waiter s3Waiter = getClient().waiter();
        CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .objectLockEnabledForBucket(enableObjectLock)
            .build();
```

```
        getClient().createBucket(bucketRequest);
        HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
        s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
        System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione CreateBucket AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il bucket.

```
import {
  BucketAlreadyExists,
  BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou,
  CreateBucketCommand,
  S3Client,
  waitUntilBucketExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Create an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }} config
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
```

```
  try {
    const { Location } = await client.send(
      new CreateBucketCommand({
        // The name of the bucket. Bucket names are unique and have several other
 constraints.
        // See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/
bucketnamingrules.html
        Bucket: bucketName,
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilBucketExists({ client }, { Bucket: bucketName });
    console.log(`Bucket created with location ${Location}`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof BucketAlreadyExists) {
      console.error(
        `The bucket "${bucketName}" already exists in another AWS account. Bucket
 names must be globally unique.`,
      );
    }
    // WARNING: If you try to create a bucket in the North Virginia region,
    // and you already own a bucket in that region with the same name, this
    // error will not be thrown. Instead, the call will return successfully
    // and the ACL on that bucket will be reset.
    else if (caught instanceof BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou) {
      console.error(
        `The bucket "${bucketName}" already exists in this AWS account.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateBucketsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createNewBucket(bucketName: String) {
    val request =
        CreateBucketRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.createBucket(request)
        println("$bucketName is ready")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateBucketconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare un bucket.

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        try {
```

```
            $this->s3client->createBucket([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'CreateBucketConfiguration' => ['LocationConstraint' => $region],
            ]);
            echo "Created bucket named: $this->bucketName \n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to create bucket $this->bucketName with error: " .
 $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with bucket creation before continuing.");
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateBucketsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un bucket con le impostazioni di default.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def create(self, region_override=None):
        """
```

```
        Create an Amazon S3 bucket in the default Region for the account or in
 the
        specified Region.

        :param region_override: The Region in which to create the bucket. If this
 is
                                not specified, the Region configured in your
 shared
                                credentials is used.
        """
        if region_override is not None:
            region = region_override
        else:
            region = self.bucket.meta.client.meta.region_name
        try:
            self.bucket.create(CreateBucketConfiguration={"LocationConstraint":
 region})

            self.bucket.wait_until_exists()
            logger.info("Created bucket '%s' in region=%s", self.bucket.name,
 region)
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create bucket named '%s' in region=%s.",
                self.bucket.name,
                region,
            )
            raise error
```

Crea un bucket con versione con una configurazione del ciclo di vita.

```
def create_versioned_bucket(bucket_name, prefix):
    """
    Creates an Amazon S3 bucket, enables it for versioning, and configures a
 lifecycle
    that expires noncurrent object versions after 7 days.

    Adding a lifecycle configuration to a versioned bucket is a best practice.
    It helps prevent objects in the bucket from accumulating a large number of
    noncurrent versions, which can slow down request performance.
```

```
    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
module.

    :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket to create.
    :param prefix: Identifies which objects are automatically expired under the
                   configured lifecycle rules.
    :return: The newly created bucket.
    """
    try:
        bucket = s3.create_bucket(
            Bucket=bucket_name,
            CreateBucketConfiguration={
                "LocationConstraint": s3.meta.client.meta.region_name
            },
        )
        logger.info("Created bucket %s.", bucket.name)
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou":
            logger.warning("Bucket %s already exists! Using it.", bucket_name)
            bucket = s3.Bucket(bucket_name)
        else:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create bucket %s.", bucket_name)
            raise

    try:
        bucket.Versioning().enable()
        logger.info("Enabled versioning on bucket %s.", bucket.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't enable versioning on bucket %s.", bucket.name)
        raise

    try:
        expiration = 7
        bucket.LifecycleConfiguration().put(
            LifecycleConfiguration={
                "Rules": [
                    {
                        "Status": "Enabled",
                        "Prefix": prefix,
                        "NoncurrentVersionExpiration": {"NoncurrentDays":
expiration},
                    }
                ]
            }
```

```
        )
        logger.info(
            "Configured lifecycle to expire noncurrent versions after %s days "
            "on bucket %s.",
            expiration,
            bucket.name,
        )
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.warning(
            "Couldn't configure lifecycle on bucket %s because %s. "
            "Continuing anyway.",
            bucket.name,
            error,
        )

    return bucket
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateBucket AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket actions.
class BucketCreateWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket

  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An Amazon S3 bucket initialized with a name.
 This is a client-side object until
  #                                 create is called.
  def initialize(bucket)
```

```
    @bucket = bucket
  end

  # Creates an Amazon S3 bucket in the specified AWS Region.
  #
  # @param region [String] The Region where the bucket is created.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the bucket is created; otherwise, false.
  def create?(region)
    @bucket.create(create_bucket_configuration: { location_constraint: region })
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't create bucket. Here's why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end

  # Gets the Region where the bucket is located.
  #
  # @return [String] The location of the bucket.
  def location
    if @bucket.nil?
      'None. You must create a bucket before you can get its location!'
    else
      @bucket.client.get_bucket_location(bucket:
 @bucket.name).location_constraint
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    "Couldn't get the location of #{@bucket.name}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  region = "us-west-2"
  wrapper = BucketCreateWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Bucket.new("amzn-s3-demo-bucket-
#{Random.uuid}"))
  return unless wrapper.create?(region)

  puts "Created bucket #{wrapper.bucket.name}."
  puts "Your bucket's region is: #{wrapper.location}"
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateBucketsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn create_bucket(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    region: &aws_config::Region,
) -> Result<Option<aws_sdk_s3::operation::create_bucket::CreateBucketOutput>,
 S3ExampleError> {
    let constraint =
 aws_sdk_s3::types::BucketLocationConstraint::from(region.to_string().as_str());
    let cfg = aws_sdk_s3::types::CreateBucketConfiguration::builder()
        .location_constraint(constraint)
        .build();
    let create = client
        .create_bucket()
        .create_bucket_configuration(cfg)
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .send()
        .await;

    // BucketAlreadyExists and BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou are not problems for this
 task.
    create.map(Some).or_else(|err| {
        if err
            .as_service_error()
            .map(|se| se.is_bucket_already_exists() ||
 se.is_bucket_already_owned_by_you())
            == Some(true)
        {
            Ok(None)
        } else {
            Err(S3ExampleError::from(err))
```

```
        }
    })
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateBucketguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        " determine our region from our session
        DATA(lv_region) = CONV /aws1/s3_bucketlocationcnstrnt( lo_session-
>get_region( ) ).
        DATA lo_constraint TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_s3_createbucketconf.
        " When in the us-east-1 region, you must not specify a constraint
        " In all other regions, specify the region as the constraint
        IF lv_region = 'us-east-1'.
          CLEAR lo_constraint.
        ELSE.
          lo_constraint = NEW /aws1/cl_s3_createbucketconf( lv_region ).
        ENDIF.

        lo_s3->createbucket(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
            io_createbucketconfiguration  = lo_constraint ).
        MESSAGE 'S3 bucket created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_bucketalrdyexists.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket name already exists.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_bktalrdyownedbyyou.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket already exists and is owned by you.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, CreateBucketconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSS3

    public func createBucket(name: String) async throws {
        var input = CreateBucketInput(
            bucket: name
        )

        // For regions other than "us-east-1", you must set the
 locationConstraint in the createBucketConfiguration.
        // For more information, see LocationConstraint in the S3 API guide.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/
API_CreateBucket.html#API_CreateBucket_RequestBody
        if let region = configuration.region {
            if region != "us-east-1" {
                input.createBucketConfiguration =
 S3ClientTypes.CreateBucketConfiguration(locationConstraint:
 S3ClientTypes.BucketLocationConstraint(rawValue: region))
            }
        }

        do {
            _ = try await client.createBucket(input: input)
        }
        catch let error as BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou {
            print("The bucket '\(name)' already exists and is owned by you. You
 may wish to ignore this exception.")
            throw error
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Creating a bucket"))
```

```
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateBucketguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzalo **`CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint`.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Configura il client di controllo S3 per inviare la richiesta alla regione us-west-2.

```
        suspend fun createS3ControlClient(): S3ControlClient {
            // Configure your S3ControlClient to send requests to US West
(Oregon).
            val s3Control = S3ControlClient.fromEnvironment {
                region = "us-west-2"
            }
            return s3Control
        }
```

Crea il punto di accesso multiregionale.

```
    suspend fun createMrap(
        s3Control: S3ControlClient,
        accountIdParam: String,
        bucketName1: String,
        bucketName2: String,
```

```
        mrapName: String,
    ): String {
        println("Creating MRAP ...")
        val createMrapResponse: CreateMultiRegionAccessPointResponse =
            s3Control.createMultiRegionAccessPoint {
                accountId = accountIdParam
                clientToken = UUID.randomUUID().toString()
                details {
                    name = mrapName
                    regions = listOf(
                        Region {
                            bucket = bucketName1
                        },
                        Region {
                            bucket = bucketName2
                        },
                    )
                }
            }
        val requestToken: String? = createMrapResponse.requestTokenArn

        // Use the request token to check for the status of the
CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint operation.
        if (requestToken != null) {
            waitForSucceededStatus(s3Control, requestToken, accountIdParam)
            println("MRAP created")
        }

        val getMrapResponse =
            s3Control.getMultiRegionAccessPoint(
                input = GetMultiRegionAccessPointRequest {
                    accountId = accountIdParam
                    name = mrapName
                },
            )
        val mrapAlias = getMrapResponse.accessPoint?.alias
        return "arn:aws:s3::$accountIdParam:accesspoint/$mrapAlias"
    }
```

Attendi che il punto di accesso multiregionale diventi disponibile.

```
        suspend fun waitForSucceededStatus(
```

```
            s3Control: S3ControlClient,
            requestToken: String,
            accountIdParam: String,
            timeBetweenChecks: Duration = 1.minutes,
        ) {
            var describeResponse: DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperationResponse
            describeResponse = s3Control.describeMultiRegionAccessPointOperation(
                input = DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperationRequest {
                    accountId = accountIdParam
                    requestTokenArn = requestToken
                },
            )

            var status: String? = describeResponse.asyncOperation?.requestStatus
            while (status != "SUCCEEDED") {
                delay(timeBetweenChecks)
                describeResponse =
s3Control.describeMultiRegionAccessPointOperation(
                    input = DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperationRequest {
                        accountId = accountIdParam
                        requestTokenArn = requestToken
                    },
                )
                status = describeResponse.asyncOperation?.requestStatus
                println(status)
            }
        }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per gli sviluppatori di AWS SDK per Swift.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta il riferimento CreateMultiRegionAccessPointall'API AWS SDK for Kotlin.

Utilizzo **`CreateMultipartUpload`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateMultipartUpload`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Eseguire una copia in più parti
- Utilizzo dei checksum

- Lavora con l'integrità degli oggetti di Amazon S3

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Create a multipart upload.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return Aws::String: Upload ID or empty string if failed.
*/
Aws::String
AwsDoc::S3::createMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket, const Aws::String
 &key,
                                  Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm
 checksumAlgorithm,
                                  const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::CreateMultipartUploadRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);

    if (checksumAlgorithm != Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET) {
        request.SetChecksumAlgorithm(checksumAlgorithm);
    }

    Aws::S3::Model::CreateMultipartUploadOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateMultipartUpload(request);

    Aws::String uploadID;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        uploadID = outcome.GetResult().GetUploadId();
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating multipart upload: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
    }

    return uploadID;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateMultipartUploadsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente crea un caricamento in più parti nel bucket `amzn-s3-demo-bucket` con la chiave: `multipart/01`

```
aws s3api create-multipart-upload --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --key
 'multipart/01'
```

Output:

```
{
    "Bucket": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
    "UploadId":
 "dfRtDYU0WWCCcH43C3WFbkRONycyCpTJJvxu2i5GYkZljF.Yxwh6XG7WfS2vC4to6HiV6Yjlx.cph0gtNBtJ8P3
    "Key": "multipart/01"
}
```

Il file completato verrà denominato `01` in una cartella chiamata `multipart` nel bucket. `amzn-s3-demo-bucket` Salva l'ID di caricamento, la chiave e il nome del bucket da utilizzare con il `upload-part` comando.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateMultipartUpload AWS CLICommand Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Create a multipart upload. Use UploadPart and CompleteMultipartUpload to
// upload the file.
let multipart_upload_res: CreateMultipartUploadOutput = client
    .create_multipart_upload()
    .bucket(&bucket_name)
    .key(&key)
    .send()
    .await?;

let upload_id = multipart_upload_res.upload_id().ok_or(S3ExampleError::new(
    "Missing upload_id after CreateMultipartUpload",
))?;
```

```
let mut upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart> = Vec::new();

for chunk_index in 0..chunk_count {
    let this_chunk = if chunk_count - 1 == chunk_index {
        size_of_last_chunk
    } else {
        CHUNK_SIZE
    };
    let stream = ByteStream::read_from()
        .path(path)
        .offset(chunk_index * CHUNK_SIZE)
        .length(Length::Exact(this_chunk))
        .build()
        .await
        .unwrap();

    // Chunk index needs to start at 0, but part numbers start at 1.
    let part_number = (chunk_index as i32) + 1;
```

```
        let upload_part_res = client
            .upload_part()
            .key(&key)
            .bucket(&bucket_name)
            .upload_id(upload_id)
            .body(stream)
            .part_number(part_number)
            .send()
            .await?;

        upload_parts.push(
            CompletedPart::builder()
                .e_tag(upload_part_res.e_tag.unwrap_or_default())
                .part_number(part_number)
                .build(),
        );
    }
```

```
    // upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart>
    let completed_multipart_upload: CompletedMultipartUpload =
CompletedMultipartUpload::builder()
        .set_parts(Some(upload_parts))
        .build();

    let _complete_multipart_upload_res = client
        .complete_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .multipart_upload(completed_multipart_upload)
        .upload_id(upload_id)
        .send()
        .await?;
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateMultipartUploadguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`CreatePresignedPost`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreatePresignedPost`.

.NET

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un URL POST predefinito.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a presigned POST URL with conditions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="s3Client">The Amazon S3 client.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key (path) where the uploaded file
 will be stored.</param>
    /// <param name="expires">When the presigned URL expires.</param>
    /// <param name="fields">Dictionary of fields to add to the form.</param>
    /// <param name="conditions">List of conditions to apply.</param>
    /// <returns>A CreatePresignedPostResponse object with URL and form fields.</
returns>
    public async Task<CreatePresignedPostResponse> CreatePresignedPostAsync(
        IAmazonS3 s3Client,
        string bucketName,
        string objectKey,
        DateTime expires,
        Dictionary<string, string>? fields = null,
        List<S3PostCondition>? conditions = null)
    {
        var request = new CreatePresignedPostRequest
        {
            BucketName = bucketName,
            Key = objectKey,
            Expires = expires
        };

        // Add custom fields if provided
        if (fields != null)
        {
            foreach (var field in fields)
```

```
            {
                request.Fields.Add(field.Key, field.Value);
            }
        }

        // Add conditions if provided
        if (conditions != null)
        {
            foreach (var condition in conditions)
            {
                request.Conditions.Add(condition);
            }
        }

        return await s3Client.CreatePresignedPostAsync(request);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione CreatePresignedPost AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteBucket`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteBucket`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to delete an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket to
delete.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value that represents the success or failure of
        /// the delete operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteBucketAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                var request = new DeleteBucketRequest { BucketName =
bucketName, };

                await client.DeleteBucketAsync(request);
                return true;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error deleting bucket: {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteBucketsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
```

```
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function delete_bucket
#
# This function deletes the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.

# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function delete_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api delete-bucket \
    --bucket "$bucket_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports s3api delete-bucket failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteBucket AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {

    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteBucket(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteBucket: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "The bucket was deleted" << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteBucketsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente elimina un bucket denominato: `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api delete-bucket --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --region us-east-1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 actions
// used in the examples.
```

```
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform
 bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// DeleteBucket deletes a bucket. The bucket must be empty or an error is
 returned.
func (basics BucketBasics) DeleteBucket(ctx context.Context, bucketName string)
 error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.DeleteBucket(ctx, &s3.DeleteBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName)})
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucketName)
   err = noBucket
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't delete bucket %v. Here's why: %v\n", bucketName, err)
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewBucketNotExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for bucket %s to be deleted.\n",
 bucketName)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Deleted %s.\n", bucketName)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteBucketsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Deletes an S3 bucket asynchronously.
    *
    * @param bucket the name of the bucket to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the bucket
deletion is successful, or throws a {@link RuntimeException}
    * if an error occurs during the deletion process
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteBucketAsync(String bucket) {
       DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucket)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DeleteBucketResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
       response.whenComplete((deleteRes, ex) -> {
           if (deleteRes != null) {
               logger.info(bucket + " was deleted.");
           } else {
               throw new RuntimeException("An S3 exception occurred during
bucket deletion", ex);
           }
       });
       return response.thenApply(r -> null);
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteBucketsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina il bucket.

```
import {
  DeleteBucketCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Delete an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new DeleteBucketCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Bucket was deleted.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while deleting bucket. The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while deleting the bucket. ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
```

```
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteBucketsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina un bucket vuoto.

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        try {
            $this->s3client->deleteBucket([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            echo "Deleted bucket $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to delete $this->bucketName with error: " . $exception-
>getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with bucket deletion before continuing.");
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteBucketsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando rimuove tutti gli oggetti e le versioni degli oggetti dal bucket 'test-files', quindi elimina il bucket. Il comando richiederà una conferma prima di procedere. Aggiungere l'interruttore -Force per sopprimere la conferma. Nota che i bucket che non sono vuoti non possono essere eliminati.

```
Remove-S3Bucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -DeleteBucketContent
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando rimuove tutti gli oggetti e le versioni degli oggetti dal bucket 'test-files', quindi elimina il bucket. Il comando richiederà una conferma prima di procedere. Aggiungere l'interruttore -Force per sopprimere la conferma. Nota che i bucket che non sono vuoti non possono essere eliminati.

```
Remove-S3Bucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -DeleteBucketContent
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def delete(self):
        """
        Delete the bucket. The bucket must be empty or an error is raised.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.delete()
            self.bucket.wait_until_not_exists()
            logger.info("Bucket %s successfully deleted.", self.bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete bucket %s.", self.bucket.name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteBucket AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
  # Deletes the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket and deletes the bucket.
  #
  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket to empty and delete.
  def delete_bucket(bucket)
    puts("\nDo you want to delete all of the objects as well as the bucket (y/n)?
")
```

```
    answer = gets.chomp.downcase
    if answer == 'y'
      bucket.objects.batch_delete!
      bucket.delete
      puts("Emptied and deleted bucket #{bucket.name}.\n")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't empty and delete bucket #{bucket.name}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteBucketsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn delete_bucket(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let resp = client.delete_bucket().bucket(bucket_name).send().await;
    match resp {
        Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        Err(err) => {
            if err
                .as_service_error()
                .and_then(aws_sdk_s3::error::ProvideErrorMetadata::code)
                == Some("NoSuchBucket")
            {
                Ok(())
            } else {
                Err(S3ExampleError::from(err))
            }
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteBucketguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.

        lo_s3->deletebucket(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Deleted S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DeleteBucketconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSS3

    public func deleteBucket(name: String) async throws {
        let input = DeleteBucketInput(
            bucket: name
        )
        do {
            _ = try await client.deleteBucket(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Deleting a bucket"))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteBucketguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`DeleteBucketAnalyticsConfiguration`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteBucketAnalyticsConfiguration`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una configurazione di analisi per un bucket

L'`delete-bucket-analytics-configuration`esempio seguente rimuove la configurazione di analisi per il bucket e l'ID specificati.

```
aws s3api delete-bucket-analytics-configuration \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --id 1
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteBucketAnalyticsConfiguration AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: il comando rimuove il filtro di analisi con il nome 'testfilter' nel bucket S3 specificato.

```
Remove-S3BucketAnalyticsConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -
AnalyticsId 'testfilter'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketAnalyticsConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: il comando rimuove il filtro di analisi con il nome 'testfilter' nel bucket S3 specificato.

```
Remove-S3BucketAnalyticsConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -
AnalyticsId 'testfilter'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketAnalyticsConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DeleteBucketCors`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteBucketCors`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        /// <summary>
```

```
        /// Deletes a CORS configuration from an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to delete the CORS configuration from the bucket.</param>
        private static async Task DeleteCORSConfigurationAsync(AmazonS3Client
client)
        {
            DeleteCORSConfigurationRequest request = new
DeleteCORSConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = BucketName,
            };
            await client.DeleteCORSConfigurationAsync(request);
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteBucketCorssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente elimina una configurazione Cross-Origin Resource Sharing da un bucket denominato: `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api delete-bucket-cors --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketCorsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def delete_cors(self):
        """
        Delete the CORS rules from the bucket.

        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket to update.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.Cors().delete()
            logger.info("Deleted CORS from bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete CORS from bucket '%s'.",
 self.bucket.name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteBucketCors AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket CORS configuration.
class BucketCorsWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_cors

  # @param bucket_cors [Aws::S3::BucketCors] A bucket CORS object configured with
 an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_cors)
    @bucket_cors = bucket_cors
  end

  # Deletes the CORS configuration of a bucket.
  #
  # @return [Boolean] True if the CORS rules were deleted; otherwise, false.
  def delete_cors
    @bucket_cors.delete
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't delete CORS rules for #{@bucket_cors.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end

end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteBucketCorssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DeleteBucketEncryption`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteBucketEncryption`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare la configurazione di crittografia lato server di un bucket

L'`delete-bucket-encryption`esempio seguente elimina la configurazione di crittografia lato server del bucket specificato.

```
aws s3api delete-bucket-encryption \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketEncryptionin Command Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo disabilita la crittografia abilitata per il bucket S3 fornito.

```
Remove-S3BucketEncryption -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3BucketEncryption (DeleteBucketEncryption)" on
 target "s3casetestbucket".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketEncryptionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo disabilita la crittografia abilitata per il bucket S3 fornito.

```
Remove-S3BucketEncryption -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3BucketEncryption (DeleteBucketEncryption)" on
 target "s3casetestbucket".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketEncryptionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteBucketInventoryConfiguration`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteBucketInventoryConfiguration`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare la configurazione di inventario di un bucket

L'`delete-bucket-inventory-configuration`esempio seguente elimina la configurazione dell'inventario con ID 1 per il bucket specificato.

```
aws s3api delete-bucket-inventory-configuration \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --id 1
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketInventoryConfigurationin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando rimuove l'inventario denominato 'testInventoryName' corrispondente al bucket S3 specificato.

```
Remove-S3BucketInventoryConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -
InventoryId 'testInventoryName'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
```

```
Performing the operation "Remove-S3BucketInventoryConfiguration
 (DeleteBucketInventoryConfiguration)" on target "amzn-s3-demo-bucket".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketInventoryConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando rimuove l'inventario denominato 'testInventoryName' corrispondente al bucket S3 specificato.

```
Remove-S3BucketInventoryConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -
InventoryId 'testInventoryName'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3BucketInventoryConfiguration
 (DeleteBucketInventoryConfiguration)" on target "amzn-s3-demo-bucket".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketInventoryConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DeleteBucketLifecycle`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteBucketLifecycle`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// This method removes the Lifecycle configuration from the named
        /// S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The S3 client object used to call
        /// the RemoveLifecycleConfigAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// S3 bucket from which the configuration will be removed.</param>
        public static async Task RemoveLifecycleConfigAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
 string bucketName)
        {
            var request = new DeleteLifecycleConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            };
            await client.DeleteLifecycleConfigurationAsync(request);
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteBucketLifecyclesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente elimina una configurazione del ciclo di vita da un bucket denominato: `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api delete-bucket-lifecycle --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketLifecyclein Command Reference.AWS CLI

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def delete_lifecycle_configuration(self):
        """
        Remove the lifecycle configuration from the specified bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.LifecycleConfiguration().delete()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted lifecycle configuration for bucket '%s'.",
 self.bucket.name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete lifecycle configuration for bucket '%s'.",
                self.bucket.name,
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteBucketLifecycle AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DeleteBucketMetricsConfiguration`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteBucketMetricsConfiguration`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una configurazione di metriche per un bucket

L'`delete-bucket-metrics-configuration`esempio seguente rimuove la configurazione delle metriche per il bucket e l'ID specificati.

```
aws s3api delete-bucket-metrics-configuration \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --id 123
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consultate AWS CLI Command DeleteBucketMetricsConfigurationReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: il comando rimuove il filtro delle metriche con il nome 'testmetrics' nel bucket S3 specificato.

```
Remove-S3BucketMetricsConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -MetricsId
 'testmetrics'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketMetricsConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: il comando rimuove il filtro delle metriche con il nome 'testmetrics' nel bucket S3 specificato.

```
Remove-S3BucketMetricsConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -MetricsId
 'testmetrics'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketMetricsConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DeleteBucketPolicy`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteBucketPolicy`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucketPolicy(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                    const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketPolicyRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketPolicyOutcome outcome =
 client.DeleteBucketPolicy(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteBucketPolicy: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Policy was deleted from the bucket." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteBucketPolicysezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente elimina una policy sui bucket da un bucket denominato: `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api delete-bucket-policy --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketPolicyin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketPolicyRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
```

```
 */

public class DeleteBucketPolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName>

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to delete the policy from
 (for example, bucket1).""";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Deleting policy from bucket: \"%s\"\n\n", bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteS3BucketPolicy(s3, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the S3 bucket policy for the specified bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 the {@link S3Client} instance to use for the operation
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket for which the policy should be
 deleted
     *
     * @throws S3Exception if there is an error deleting the bucket policy
     */
    public static void deleteS3BucketPolicy(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        DeleteBucketPolicyRequest delReq = DeleteBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();
```

```
        try {
            s3.deleteBucketPolicy(delReq);
            System.out.println("Done!");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteBucketPolicysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina la policy del bucket.

```
import {
  DeleteBucketPolicyCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Remove the policy from an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    await client.send(
```

```
      new DeleteBucketPolicyCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
      }),
    );
    console.log(`Bucket policy deleted from "${bucketName}".`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while deleting policy from ${bucketName}. The bucket
 doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while deleting policy from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteBucketPolicysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteS3BucketPolicy(bucketName: String?) {
```

```
    val request =
        DeleteBucketPolicyRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteBucketPolicy(request)
        println("Done!")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteBucketPolicyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: il comando rimuove la policy del bucket associata al bucket S3 specificato.

```
Remove-S3BucketPolicy -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: il comando rimuove la policy del bucket associata al bucket S3 specificato.

```
Remove-S3BucketPolicy -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def delete_policy(self):
        """
        Delete the security policy from the bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.Policy().delete()
            logger.info("Deleted policy for bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete policy for bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteBucketPolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Wraps an Amazon S3 bucket policy.
class BucketPolicyWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_policy

  # @param bucket_policy [Aws::S3::BucketPolicy] A bucket policy object
 configured with an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_policy)
    @bucket_policy = bucket_policy
  end

  def delete_policy
    @bucket_policy.delete
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't delete the policy from #{@bucket_policy.bucket.name}. Here's
 why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end

end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteBucketPolicysezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DeleteBucketReplication`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteBucketReplication`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente elimina una configurazione di replica da un bucket denominato: `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api delete-bucket-replication --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketReplicationin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: elimina la configurazione di replica associata al bucket denominato 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'. Nota che questa operazione richiede l'DeleteReplicationConfiguration autorizzazione per l'azione s3:. Ti verrà richiesta una conferma prima che l'operazione prosegua. Per sopprimere la conferma, usa l'interruttore -Force.

```
Remove-S3BucketReplication -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketReplicationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: elimina la configurazione di replica associata al bucket denominato 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'. Nota che questa operazione richiede l'DeleteReplicationConfiguration autorizzazione per l'azione s3:. Ti verrà richiesta una conferma prima che l'operazione prosegua. Per sopprimere la conferma, usa l'interruttore -Force.

```
Remove-S3BucketReplication -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketReplicationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteBucketTagging`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteBucketTagging`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente elimina una configurazione di tagging da un bucket denominato: `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api delete-bucket-tagging --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketTaggingin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando rimuove tutti i tag associati al bucket S3 specificato.

```
Remove-S3BucketTagging -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3BucketTagging (DeleteBucketTagging)" on target
 "amzn-s3-demo-bucket".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketTaggingin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando rimuove tutti i tag associati al bucket S3 specificato.

```
Remove-S3BucketTagging -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
```

```
Performing the operation "Remove-S3BucketTagging (DeleteBucketTagging)" on target
 "amzn-s3-demo-bucket".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketTaggingin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DeleteBucketWebsite`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteBucketWebsite`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucketWebsite(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                     const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketWebsiteRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketWebsiteOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteBucketWebsite(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteBucketWebsite: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Website configuration was removed." << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteBucketWebsitesezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente elimina la configurazione di un sito Web da un bucket denominato: `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api delete-bucket-website --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DeleteBucketWebsiteReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketWebsiteRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class DeleteWebsiteConfiguration {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:     <bucketName>

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to delete the website
 configuration from.
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Deleting website configuration for Amazon S3 bucket:
 %s\n", bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        deleteBucketWebsiteConfig(s3, bucketName);
        System.out.println("Done!");
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the website configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 The {@link S3Client} instance used to interact with Amazon S3.
     * @param bucketName The name of the S3 bucket for which the website
 configuration should be deleted.
     * @throws S3Exception If an error occurs while deleting the website
 configuration.
     */
    public static void deleteBucketWebsiteConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName)
 {
```

```
        DeleteBucketWebsiteRequest delReq = DeleteBucketWebsiteRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        try {
            s3.deleteBucketWebsite(delReq);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.out.println("Failed to delete website configuration!");
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteBucketWebsitesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina la configurazione del sito Web dal bucket.

```
import {
  DeleteBucketWebsiteCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Remove the website configuration for a bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
```

```
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteBucketWebsiteCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
      }),
    );
    // The response code will be successful for both removed configurations and
    // configurations that did not exist in the first place.
    console.log(
      `The bucket "${bucketName}" is not longer configured as a website, or it
 never was.`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while removing website configuration from ${bucketName}.
 The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while removing website configuration from ${bucketName}.
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteBucketWebsitesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando disabilita la proprietà statica di hosting del sito Web del bucket S3 specificato.

```
Remove-S3BucketWebsite -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3BucketWebsite (DeleteBucketWebsite)" on target
 "amzn-s3-demo-bucket".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketWebsitein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando disabilita la proprietà statica di hosting del sito Web del bucket S3 specificato.

```
Remove-S3BucketWebsite -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3BucketWebsite (DeleteBucketWebsite)" on target
 "amzn-s3-demo-bucket".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketWebsitein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DeleteObject`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteObject`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Lavora con l'integrità degli oggetti di Amazon S3
- Utilizzo degli oggetti con versione

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina un oggetto in un bucket S3 senza controllo delle versioni.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to delete an object from a non-versioned Amazon
/// Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteObject
{
    /// <summary>
    /// The Main method initializes the necessary variables and then calls
    /// the DeleteObjectNonVersionedBucketAsync method to delete the object
    /// named by the keyName parameter.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        const string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
        const string keyName = "testfile.txt";
```

```
            // If the Amazon S3 bucket is located in an AWS Region other than the
            // Region of the default account, define the AWS Region for the
            // Amazon S3 bucket in your call to the AmazonS3Client constructor.
            // For example RegionEndpoint.USWest2.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();
            await DeleteObjectNonVersionedBucketAsync(client, bucketName,
keyName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// The DeleteObjectNonVersionedBucketAsync takes care of deleting the
        /// desired object from the named bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client used to delete
        /// an object from an Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which the
        /// object will be deleted.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the object to delete.</param>
        public static async Task DeleteObjectNonVersionedBucketAsync(IAmazonS3
client, string bucketName, string keyName)
        {
            try
            {
                var deleteObjectRequest = new DeleteObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                };

                Console.WriteLine($"Deleting object: {keyName}");
                await client.DeleteObjectAsync(deleteObjectRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Object: {keyName} deleted from
{bucketName}.");
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error encountered on server.
Message:'{ex.Message}' when deleting an object.");
            }
        }
    }
```

Elimina un oggetto in un bucket S3 con controllo delle versioni.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example creates an object in an Amazon Simple Storage Service
    /// (Amazon S3) bucket and then deletes the object version that was
    /// created.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteObjectVersion
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            string keyName = "verstioned-object.txt";

            // If the AWS Region of the default user is different from the AWS
            // Region of the Amazon S3 bucket, pass the AWS Region of the
            // bucket region to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // Define it like this:
            //      RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            await CreateAndDeleteObjectVersionAsync(client, bucketName, keyName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method creates and then deletes a versioned object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
        /// create and delete the object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the
        /// object will be created and deleted.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The key name of the object to create.</param>
        public static async Task CreateAndDeleteObjectVersionAsync(IAmazonS3
client, string bucketName, string keyName)
        {
            try
```

```
            {
                // Add a sample object.
                string versionID = await PutAnObject(client, bucketName,
 keyName);

                // Delete the object by specifying an object key and a version
 ID.
                DeleteObjectRequest request = new DeleteObjectRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                    VersionId = versionID,
                };

                Console.WriteLine("Deleting an object");
                await client.DeleteObjectAsync(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method is used to create the temporary Amazon S3 object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 object which will be
 used
        /// to create the temporary Amazon S3 object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the
 object
        /// will be created.</param>
        /// <param name="objectKey">The name of the Amazon S3 object co create.</
param>
        /// <returns>The Version ID of the created object.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> PutAnObject(IAmazonS3 client, string
 bucketName, string objectKey)
        {
            PutObjectRequest request = new PutObjectRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                ContentBody = "This is the content body!",
            };
```

```
            PutObjectResponse response = await client.PutObjectAsync(request);
            return response.VersionId;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteObjectsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function delete_item_in_bucket
#
# This function deletes the specified file from the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.
#       $2 - The key (file name) in the bucket to delete.

# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
```

```
function delete_item_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local key=$2
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api delete-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --key "$key")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR:  AWS reports s3api delete-object operation failed.\n
$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteObject AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteObject(const Aws::String &objectKey,
                              const Aws::String &fromBucket,
                              const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectRequest request;

    request.WithKey(objectKey)
            .WithBucket(fromBucket);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteObject(request);
```

```
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteObject: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted the object." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteObjectsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente elimina un oggetto denominato `test.txt` da un bucket denominato: `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api delete-object --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --key test.txt
```

Se il controllo delle versioni del bucket è abilitato, l'output conterrà l'ID di versione del marker di eliminazione:

```
{
  "VersionId": "9_gKg5vG56F.TTEUdwkxGpJ3tNDlWlGq",
  "DeleteMarker": true
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni sull'eliminazione di oggetti, consulta Deleting Objects nella Amazon S3 Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command DeleteObjectReference AWS CLI .

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// DeleteObject deletes an object from a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) DeleteObject(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, versionId string, bypassGovernance bool) (bool, error) {
 deleted := false
 input := &s3.DeleteObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
 }
```

```
 if versionId != "" {
  input.VersionId = aws.String(versionId)
 }
 if bypassGovernance {
  input.BypassGovernanceRetention = aws.Bool(true)
 }
 _, err := actor.S3Client.DeleteObject(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) {
   switch apiErr.ErrorCode() {
   case "AccessDenied":
    log.Printf("Access denied: cannot delete object %s from %s.\n", key, bucket)
    err = nil
   case "InvalidArgument":
    if bypassGovernance {
     log.Printf("You cannot specify bypass governance on a bucket without lock
 enabled.")
     err = nil
    }
   }
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewObjectNotExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket), Key: aws.String(key)},
 time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s in bucket %s to be deleted.
\n", key, bucket)
  } else {
   deleted = true
  }
 }
 return deleted, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteObjectsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Deletes an object from an S3 bucket asynchronously.
    *
    * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket
    * @param key        the key (file name) of the object to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the object has
been deleted
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteObjectFromBucketAsync(String bucketName,
String key) {
       DeleteObjectRequest deleteObjectRequest = DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .key(key)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DeleteObjectResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteObject(deleteObjectRequest);
       response.whenComplete((deleteRes, ex) -> {
           if (deleteRes != null) {
               logger.info(key + " was deleted");
           } else {
               throw new RuntimeException("An S3 exception occurred during
delete", ex);
           }
       });

       return response.thenApply(r -> null);
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteObjectsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina un oggetto.

```
import {
  DeleteObjectCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
  waitUntilObjectNotExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Delete one object from an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilObjectNotExists(
      { client },
      { Bucket: bucketName, Key: key },
    );
    // A successful delete, or a delete for a non-existent object, both return
    // a 204 response code.
```

```
    console.log(
      `The object "${key}" from bucket "${bucketName}" was deleted, or it didn't
 exist.`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while deleting object from ${bucketName}. The bucket
 doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while deleting object from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteObjectsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function deleteObject(string $bucketName, string $fileName, array
 $args = [])
```

```
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $fileName],
 $args);
        try {
            $this->client->deleteObject($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Deleted the object named: $fileName from $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to delete $fileName from $bucketName with error:
 {$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteObjectsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina un oggetto.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource
 in Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
```

```
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes the object.
        """
        try:
            self.object.delete()
            self.object.wait_until_not_exists()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted object '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete object '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
            raise
```

Ripristina la versione precedente di un oggetto eliminando quelle successive.

```
def rollback_object(bucket, object_key, version_id):
    """
    Rolls back an object to an earlier version by deleting all versions that
    occurred after the specified rollback version.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that holds the object to roll back.
    :param object_key: The object to roll back.
    :param version_id: The version ID to roll back to.
    """
    # Versions must be sorted by last_modified date because delete markers are
    # at the end of the list even when they are interspersed in time.
```

```
    versions = sorted(
        bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=object_key),
        key=attrgetter("last_modified"),
        reverse=True,
    )

    logger.debug(
        "Got versions:\n%s",
        "\n".join(
            [
                f"\t{version.version_id}, last modified {version.last_modified}"
                for version in versions
            ]
        ),
    )

    if version_id in [ver.version_id for ver in versions]:
        print(f"Rolling back to version {version_id}")
        for version in versions:
            if version.version_id != version_id:
                version.delete()
                print(f"Deleted version {version.version_id}")
            else:
                break

        print(f"Active version is now {bucket.Object(object_key).version_id}")
    else:
        raise KeyError(
            f"{version_id} was not found in the list of versions for "
 f"{object_key}."
        )
```

Riattiva un oggetto eliminato rimuovendo il contrassegno di eliminazione attivo dell'oggetto.

```
def revive_object(bucket, object_key):
    """
    Revives a versioned object that was deleted by removing the object's active
    delete marker.
    A versioned object presents as deleted when its latest version is a delete
 marker.
```

```
    By removing the delete marker, we make the previous version the latest
version
    and the object then presents as *not* deleted.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that contains the object.
    :param object_key: The object to revive.
    """
    # Get the latest version for the object.
    response = s3.meta.client.list_object_versions(
        Bucket=bucket.name, Prefix=object_key, MaxKeys=1
    )

    if "DeleteMarkers" in response:
        latest_version = response["DeleteMarkers"][0]
        if latest_version["IsLatest"]:
            logger.info(
                "Object %s was indeed deleted on %s. Let's revive it.",
                object_key,
                latest_version["LastModified"],
            )
            obj = bucket.Object(object_key)
            obj.Version(latest_version["VersionId"]).delete()
            logger.info(
                "Revived %s, active version is now %s  with body '%s'",
                object_key,
                obj.version_id,
                obj.get()["Body"].read(),
            )
        else:
            logger.warning(
                "Delete marker is not the latest version for %s!", object_key
            )
    elif "Versions" in response:
        logger.warning("Got an active version for %s, nothing to do.",
object_key)
    else:
        logger.error("Couldn't get any version info for %s.", object_key)
```

Crea un gestore Lambda che rimuove un contrassegno di eliminazione da un oggetto S3. Questo gestore può essere utilizzato per ripulire in modo efficiente i contrassegni di eliminazione estranei di un bucket con versione.

```
import logging
from urllib import parse
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
logger.setLevel("INFO")

s3 = boto3.client("s3")


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    """
    Removes a delete marker from the specified versioned object.

    :param event: The S3 batch event that contains the ID of the delete marker
                  to remove.
    :param context: Context about the event.
    :return: A result structure that Amazon S3 uses to interpret the result of
 the
             operation. When the result code is TemporaryFailure, S3 retries the
             operation.
    """
    # Parse job parameters from Amazon S3 batch operations
    invocation_id = event["invocationId"]
    invocation_schema_version = event["invocationSchemaVersion"]

    results = []
    result_code = None
    result_string = None

    task = event["tasks"][0]
    task_id = task["taskId"]

    try:
        obj_key = parse.unquote(task["s3Key"], encoding="utf-8")
        obj_version_id = task["s3VersionId"]
        bucket_name = task["s3BucketArn"].split(":")[-1]
```

```
        logger.info(
            "Got task: remove delete marker %s from object %s.", obj_version_id,
 obj_key
        )

        try:
            # If this call does not raise an error, the object version is not a
 delete
            # marker and should not be deleted.
            response = s3.head_object(
                Bucket=bucket_name, Key=obj_key, VersionId=obj_version_id
            )
            result_code = "PermanentFailure"
            result_string = (
                f"Object {obj_key}, ID {obj_version_id} is not " f"a delete
 marker."
            )

            logger.debug(response)
            logger.warning(result_string)
        except ClientError as error:
            delete_marker = error.response["ResponseMetadata"]
["HTTPHeaders"].get(
                "x-amz-delete-marker", "false"
            )
            if delete_marker == "true":
                logger.info(
                    "Object %s, version %s is a delete marker.", obj_key,
 obj_version_id
                )
                try:
                    s3.delete_object(
                        Bucket=bucket_name, Key=obj_key, VersionId=obj_version_id
                    )
                    result_code = "Succeeded"
                    result_string = (
                        f"Successfully removed delete marker "
                        f"{obj_version_id} from object {obj_key}."
                    )
                    logger.info(result_string)
                except ClientError as error:
                    # Mark request timeout as a temporary failure so it will be
 retried.
                    if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "RequestTimeout":
```

```
                        result_code = "TemporaryFailure"
                        result_string = (
                            f"Attempt to remove delete marker from  "
                            f"object {obj_key} timed out."
                        )
                        logger.info(result_string)
                    else:
                        raise
            else:
                raise ValueError(
                    f"The x-amz-delete-marker header is either not "
                    f"present or is not 'true'."
                )
    except Exception as error:
        # Mark all other exceptions as permanent failures.
        result_code = "PermanentFailure"
        result_string = str(error)
        logger.exception(error)
    finally:
        results.append(
            {
                "taskId": task_id,
                "resultCode": result_code,
                "resultString": result_string,
            }
        )
    return {
        "invocationSchemaVersion": invocation_schema_version,
        "treatMissingKeysAs": "PermanentFailure",
        "invocationId": invocation_id,
        "results": results,
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteObject AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// Delete an object from a bucket.
pub async fn remove_object(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    client
        .delete_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(key)
        .send()
        .await?;

    // There are no modeled errors to handle when deleting an object.

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteObjectguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        lo_s3->deleteobject(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
            iv_key = iv_object_key ).
        MESSAGE 'Object deleted from S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DeleteObjectconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSS3

    public func deleteFile(bucket: String, key: String) async throws {
        let input = DeleteObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )

        do {
            _ = try await client.deleteObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Deleting a file."))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteObjectguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`DeleteObjectTagging`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteObjectTagging`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare i set di tag di un oggetto

L'`delete-object-tagging`esempio seguente elimina il tag con la chiave specificata dall'oggetto`doc1.rtf`.

```
aws s3api delete-object-tagging \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --key doc1.rtf
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consultate DeleteObjectTagging AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando rimuove tutti i tag associati all'oggetto con la chiave 'testfile.txt' nel bucket S3 specificato.

```
Remove-S3ObjectTagSet -Key 'testfile.txt' -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -
Select '^Key'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3ObjectTagSet (DeleteObjectTagging)" on target
 "testfile.txt".
```

```
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
testfile.txt
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteObjectTaggingin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando rimuove tutti i tag associati all'oggetto con la chiave 'testfile.txt' nel bucket S3 specificato.

```
Remove-S3ObjectTagSet -Key 'testfile.txt' -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -
Select '^Key'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3ObjectTagSet (DeleteObjectTagging)" on target
 "testfile.txt".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
testfile.txt
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteObjectTaggingin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DeleteObjects`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteObjects`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Elimina tutti gli oggetti in un bucket

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Eliminazione di tutti gli oggetti da un bucket Amazon S3.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Delete all of the objects stored in an existing Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which the
        /// contents will be deleted.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value that represents the success or failure of
        /// deleting all of the objects in the bucket.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteBucketContentsAsync(IAmazonS3
client, string bucketName)
        {
            // Iterate over the contents of the bucket and delete all objects.
            var request = new ListObjectsV2Request
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            };

            try
            {
                ListObjectsV2Response response;

                do
                {
                    response = await client.ListObjectsV2Async(request);
                    response.S3Objects
                        .ForEach(async obj => await
client.DeleteObjectAsync(bucketName, obj.Key));

                    // If the response is truncated, set the request
ContinuationToken
```

```
                    // from the NextContinuationToken property of the response.
                    request.ContinuationToken = response.NextContinuationToken;
                }
                while (response.IsTruncated);

                return true;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error deleting objects: {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

Eliminare più oggetti da un bucket S3 senza controllo delle versioni.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to delete multiple objects from an Amazon Simple
    /// Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteMultipleObjects
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// The Main method initializes the Amazon S3 client and the name of
        /// the bucket and then passes those values to MultiObjectDeleteAsync.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            const string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";

            // If the Amazon S3 bucket from which you wish to delete objects is
not
            // located in the same AWS Region as the default user, define the
            // AWS Region for the Amazon S3 bucket as a parameter to the client
            // constructor.
```

```
            IAmazonS3 s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();

            await MultiObjectDeleteAsync(s3Client, bucketName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method uses the passed Amazon S3 client to first create and then
        /// delete three files from the named bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// Amazon S3 methods.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where
objects
        /// will be created and then deleted.</param>
        public static async Task MultiObjectDeleteAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
            // Create three sample objects which we will then delete.
            var keysAndVersions = await PutObjectsAsync(client, 3, bucketName);

            // Now perform the multi-object delete, passing the key names and
            // version IDs. Since we are working with a non-versioned bucket,
            // the object keys collection includes null version IDs.
            DeleteObjectsRequest multiObjectDeleteRequest = new
DeleteObjectsRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Objects = keysAndVersions,
            };

            // You can add a specific object key to the delete request using the
            // AddKey method of the multiObjectDeleteRequest.
            try
            {
                DeleteObjectsResponse response = await
client.DeleteObjectsAsync(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Successfully deleted all the {0} items",
response.DeletedObjects.Count);
            }
            catch (DeleteObjectsException e)
            {
                PrintDeletionErrorStatus(e);
            }
```

```
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Prints the list of errors raised by the call to DeleteObjectsAsync.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="ex">A collection of exceptions returned by the call to
        /// DeleteObjectsAsync.</param>
        public static void PrintDeletionErrorStatus(DeleteObjectsException ex)
        {
            DeleteObjectsResponse errorResponse = ex.Response;
            Console.WriteLine("x {0}", errorResponse.DeletedObjects.Count);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted
{errorResponse.DeletedObjects.Count}.");
            Console.WriteLine($"No. of objects failed to delete =
{errorResponse.DeleteErrors.Count}");

            Console.WriteLine("Printing error data...");
            foreach (DeleteError deleteError in errorResponse.DeleteErrors)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Object Key:
{deleteError.Key}\t{deleteError.Code}\t{deleteError.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method creates simple text file objects that can be used in
        /// the delete method.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon S3 client used to call
PutObjectAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="number">The number of objects to create.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket where the objects
        /// will be created.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of keys (object keys) and versions that the calling
        /// method will use to delete the newly created files.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<KeyVersion>> PutObjectsAsync(IAmazonS3
client, int number, string bucketName)
        {
            List<KeyVersion> keys = new List<KeyVersion>();
            for (int i = 0; i < number; i++)
            {
                string key = "ExampleObject-" + new System.Random().Next();
                PutObjectRequest request = new PutObjectRequest
```

```
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = key,
                    ContentBody = "This is the content body!",
                };

                PutObjectResponse response = await
client.PutObjectAsync(request);

                // For non-versioned bucket operations, we only need the
                // object key.
                KeyVersion keyVersion = new KeyVersion
                {
                    Key = key,
                };
                keys.Add(keyVersion);
            }

            return keys;
        }
    }
```

Eliminare più oggetti da un bucket S3 con controllo delle versioni.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to delete objects in a version-enabled Amazon
    /// Simple StorageService (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteMultipleObjects
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";

            // If the AWS Region for your Amazon S3 bucket is different from
```

```
            // the AWS Region of the default user, define the AWS Region for
            // the Amazon S3 bucket and pass it to the client constructor
            // like this:
            // RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;
            IAmazonS3 s3Client;

            s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
            await DeleteMultipleObjectsFromVersionedBucketAsync(s3Client,
bucketName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method removes multiple versions and objects from a
        /// version-enabled Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// DeleteObjectVersionsAsync, DeleteObjectsAsync, and
        /// RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which to delete
        /// objects.</param>
        public static async Task
DeleteMultipleObjectsFromVersionedBucketAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
            // Delete objects (specifying object version in the request).
            await DeleteObjectVersionsAsync(client, bucketName);

            // Delete objects (without specifying object version in the request).
            var deletedObjects = await DeleteObjectsAsync(client, bucketName);

            // Additional exercise - remove the delete markers Amazon S3 returned
from
            // the preceding response. This results in the objects reappearing
            // in the bucket (you can verify the appearance/disappearance of
            // objects in the console).
            await RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync(client, bucketName, deletedObjects);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates and then deletes non-versioned Amazon S3 objects and then
deletes
        /// them again. The method returns a list of the Amazon S3 objects
deleted.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// PubObjectsAsync and NonVersionedDeleteAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket where the objects
        /// will be created and then deleted.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of DeletedObjects.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<DeletedObject>>
DeleteObjectsAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string bucketName)
        {
            // Upload the sample objects.
            var keysAndVersions2 = await PutObjectsAsync(client, bucketName, 3);

            // Delete objects using only keys. Amazon S3 creates a delete marker
and
            // returns its version ID in the response.
            List<DeletedObject> deletedObjects = await
NonVersionedDeleteAsync(client, bucketName, keysAndVersions2);
            return deletedObjects;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method creates several temporary objects and then deletes them.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The S3 client.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">Name of the bucket.</param>
        /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
        public static async Task DeleteObjectVersionsAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName)
        {
            // Upload the sample objects.
            var keysAndVersions1 = await PutObjectsAsync(client, bucketName, 3);

            // Delete the specific object versions.
            await VersionedDeleteAsync(client, bucketName, keysAndVersions1);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the list of information about deleted files to the console.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="e">Error information from the delete process.</param>
        private static void DisplayDeletionErrors(DeleteObjectsException e)
        {
            var errorResponse = e.Response;
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"No. of objects successfully deleted =
 {errorResponse.DeletedObjects.Count}");
            Console.WriteLine($"No. of objects failed to delete =
 {errorResponse.DeleteErrors.Count}");
            Console.WriteLine("Printing error data...");
            foreach (var deleteError in errorResponse.DeleteErrors)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Object Key:
 {deleteError.Key}\t{deleteError.Code}\t{deleteError.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Delete multiple objects from a version-enabled bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// DeleteObjectVersionsAsync, DeleteObjectsAsync, and
        /// RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which to delete
        /// objects.</param>
        /// <param name="keys">A list of key names for the objects to delete.</
param>
        private static async Task VersionedDeleteAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
 bucketName, List<KeyVersion> keys)
        {
            var multiObjectDeleteRequest = new DeleteObjectsRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Objects = keys, // This includes the object keys and specific
 version IDs.
            };

            try
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Executing VersionedDelete...");
                DeleteObjectsResponse response = await
 client.DeleteObjectsAsync(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted all the
 {response.DeletedObjects.Count} items");
            }
            catch (DeleteObjectsException ex)
            {
                DisplayDeletionErrors(ex);
```

```
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes multiple objects from a non-versioned Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// DeleteObjectVersionsAsync, DeleteObjectsAsync, and
        /// RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which to delete
        /// objects.</param>
        /// <param name="keys">A list of key names for the objects to delete.</
param>
        /// <returns>A list of the deleted objects.</returns>
        private static async Task<List<DeletedObject>>
 NonVersionedDeleteAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string bucketName, List<KeyVersion>
 keys)
        {
            // Create a request that includes only the object key names.
            DeleteObjectsRequest multiObjectDeleteRequest = new
 DeleteObjectsRequest();
            multiObjectDeleteRequest.BucketName = bucketName;

            foreach (var key in keys)
            {
                multiObjectDeleteRequest.AddKey(key.Key);
            }

            // Execute DeleteObjectsAsync.
            // The DeleteObjectsAsync method adds a delete marker for each
            // object deleted. You can verify that the objects were removed
            // using the Amazon S3 console.
            DeleteObjectsResponse response;
            try
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Executing NonVersionedDelete...");
                response = await
 client.DeleteObjectsAsync(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Successfully deleted all the {0} items",
 response.DeletedObjects.Count);
            }
            catch (DeleteObjectsException ex)
            {
```

```
                DisplayDeletionErrors(ex);
                throw; // Some deletions failed. Investigate before continuing.
            }

            // This response contains the DeletedObjects list which we use to
delete the delete markers.
            return response.DeletedObjects;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes the markers left after deleting the temporary objects.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// DeleteObjectVersionsAsync, DeleteObjectsAsync, and
        /// RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which to delete
        /// objects.</param>
        /// <param name="deletedObjects">A list of the objects that were
deleted.</param>
        private static async Task RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName, List<DeletedObject> deletedObjects)
        {
            var keyVersionList = new List<KeyVersion>();

            foreach (var deletedObject in deletedObjects)
            {
                KeyVersion keyVersion = new KeyVersion
                {
                    Key = deletedObject.Key,
                    VersionId = deletedObject.DeleteMarkerVersionId,
                };
                keyVersionList.Add(keyVersion);
            }

            // Create another request to delete the delete markers.
            var multiObjectDeleteRequest = new DeleteObjectsRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Objects = keyVersionList,
            };

            // Now, delete the delete marker to bring your objects back to the
bucket.
```

```
            try
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Removing the delete markers .....");
                var deleteObjectResponse = await
 client.DeleteObjectsAsync(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted the
 {deleteObjectResponse.DeletedObjects.Count} delete markers");
            }
            catch (DeleteObjectsException ex)
            {
                DisplayDeletionErrors(ex);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Create temporary Amazon S3 objects to show how object deletion wors
 in an
        /// Amazon S3 bucket with versioning enabled.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// PutObjectAsync to create temporary objects for the example.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the S3
        /// bucket where we will create the temporary objects.</param>
        /// <param name="number">The number of temporary objects to create.</
param>
        /// <returns>A list of the KeyVersion objects.</returns>
        private static async Task<List<KeyVersion>> PutObjectsAsync(IAmazonS3
 client, string bucketName, int number)
        {
            var keys = new List<KeyVersion>();

            for (var i = 0; i < number; i++)
            {
                string key = "ObjectToDelete-" + new System.Random().Next();
                PutObjectRequest request = new PutObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = key,
                    ContentBody = "This is the content body!",
                };

                var response = await client.PutObjectAsync(request);
                KeyVersion keyVersion = new KeyVersion
```

```
                {
                    Key = key,
                    VersionId = response.VersionId,
                };

                keys.Add(keyVersion);
            }

            return keys;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteObjectssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function delete_items_in_bucket
#
# This function deletes the specified list of keys from the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.
```

```
#       $2 - A list of keys in the bucket to delete.

# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function delete_items_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local keys=$2
  local response

  # Create the JSON for the items to delete.
  local delete_items
  delete_items="{\"Objects\":["
  for key in $keys; do
    delete_items="$delete_items{\"Key\": \"$key\"},"
  done
  delete_items=${delete_items%?} # Remove the final comma.
  delete_items="$delete_items]}"

  response=$(aws s3api delete-objects \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --delete "$delete_items")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR:  AWS reports s3api delete-object operation failed.\n
$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteObjects AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteObjects(const std::vector<Aws::String> &objectKeys,
                               const Aws::String &fromBucket,
                               const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectsRequest request;

    Aws::S3::Model::Delete deleteObject;
    for (const Aws::String &objectKey: objectKeys) {

 deleteObject.AddObjects(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectIdentifier().WithKey(objectKey));
    }

    request.SetDelete(deleteObject);
    request.SetBucket(fromBucket);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectsOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteObjects(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error deleting objects. " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted the objects.";
        for (size_t i = 0; i < objectKeys.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << objectKeys[i];
            if (i < objectKeys.size() - 1) {
                std::cout << ", ";
            }
        }
```

```
        std::cout << " from bucket " << fromBucket << "." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteObjectssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente elimina un oggetto da un bucket denominato: `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api delete-objects --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --delete file://delete.json
```

`delete.json`è un documento JSON nella directory corrente che specifica l'oggetto da eliminare:

```
{
  "Objects": [
    {
      "Key": "test1.txt"
    }
  ],
  "Quiet": false
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "Deleted": [
        {
            "DeleteMarkerVersionId": "mYAT5Mc6F7aeUL8SS7FAAqUPO1koHwzU",
            "Key": "test1.txt",
            "DeleteMarker": true
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DeleteObjectsReference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// DeleteObjects deletes a list of objects from a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) DeleteObjects(ctx context.Context, bucket string, objects
 []types.ObjectIdentifier, bypassGovernance bool) error {
 if len(objects) == 0 {
  return nil
 }
```

```
 input := s3.DeleteObjectsInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Delete: &types.Delete{
   Objects: objects,
   Quiet:   aws.Bool(true),
  },
 }
 if bypassGovernance {
  input.BypassGovernanceRetention = aws.Bool(true)
 }
 delOut, err := actor.S3Client.DeleteObjects(ctx, &input)
 if err != nil || len(delOut.Errors) > 0 {
  log.Printf("Error deleting objects from bucket %s.\n", bucket)
  if err != nil {
   var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
   if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
    err = noBucket
   }
  } else if len(delOut.Errors) > 0 {
   for _, outErr := range delOut.Errors {
    log.Printf("%s: %s\n", *outErr.Key, *outErr.Message)
   }
   err = fmt.Errorf("%s", *delOut.Errors[0].Message)
  }
 } else {
  for _, delObjs := range delOut.Deleted {
   err = s3.NewObjectNotExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(
    ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket), Key: delObjs.Key},
 time.Minute)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to be deleted.\n",
 *delObjs.Key)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Deleted %s.\n", *delObjs.Key)
   }
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteObjectssezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Delete;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.util.ArrayList;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class DeleteMultiObjects {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:    <bucketName>

            Where:
               bucketName - the Amazon S3 bucket name.
```

```
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        deleteBucketObjects(s3, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes multiple objects from an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 An Amazon S3 client object.
     * @param bucketName The name of the Amazon S3 bucket to delete objects from.
     */
    public static void deleteBucketObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        // Upload three sample objects to the specfied Amazon S3 bucket.
        ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier> keys = new ArrayList<>();
        PutObjectRequest putOb;
        ObjectIdentifier objectId;

        for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
            String keyName = "delete object example " + i;
            objectId = ObjectIdentifier.builder()
                .key(keyName)
                .build();

            putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(keyName)
                .build();

            s3.putObject(putOb, RequestBody.fromString(keyName));
            keys.add(objectId);
        }
```

```
        System.out.println(keys.size() + " objects successfully created.");

        // Delete multiple objects in one request.
        Delete del = Delete.builder()
            .objects(keys)
            .build();

        try {
            DeleteObjectsRequest multiObjectDeleteRequest =
 DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .delete(del)
                .build();

            s3.deleteObjects(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
            System.out.println("Multiple objects are deleted!");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteObjectssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina più oggetti.

```
import {
  DeleteObjectsCommand,
```

```
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
  waitUntilObjectNotExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Delete multiple objects from an S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, keys: string[] }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, keys }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const { Deleted } = await client.send(
      new DeleteObjectsCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Delete: {
          Objects: keys.map((k) => ({ Key: k })),
        },
      }),
    );
    for (const key in keys) {
      await waitUntilObjectNotExists(
        { client },
        { Bucket: bucketName, Key: key },
      );
    }
    console.log(
      `Successfully deleted ${Deleted.length} objects from S3 bucket. Deleted
 objects:`,
    );
    console.log(Deleted.map((d) => ` • ${d.Key}`).join("\n"));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while deleting objects from ${bucketName}. The bucket
 doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
```

```
        `Error from S3 while deleting objects from ${bucketName}.
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteObjectssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteBucketObjects(
    bucketName: String,
    objectName: String,
) {
    val objectId =
        ObjectIdentifier {
            key = objectName
        }

    val delOb =
        Delete {
            objects = listOf(objectId)
        }

    val request =
        DeleteObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            delete = delOb
```

```
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteObjects(request)
        println("$objectName was deleted from $bucketName")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteObjectsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina un set di oggetti da un elenco di chiavi.

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        try {
            $objects = [];
            foreach ($contents['Contents'] as $content) {
                $objects[] = [
                    'Key' => $content['Key'],
                ];
            }
            $this->s3client->deleteObjects([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Delete' => [
                    'Objects' => $objects,
                ],
            ]);
            $check = $this->s3client->listObjectsV2([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            if (isset($check['Contents']) && count($check['Contents']) > 0) {
```

```
                throw new Exception("Bucket wasn't empty.");
            }
            echo "Deleted all objects and folders from $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to delete $fileName from $this->bucketName with error:
 " . $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.");
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteObjectssezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo comando rimuove l'oggetto "sample.txt" dal bucket «test-files». Viene richiesta una conferma prima dell'esecuzione del comando; per sopprimere il prompt, utilizzare l'opzione -Force.

```
Remove-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt
```

Esempio 2: questo comando rimuove la versione specificata dell'oggetto "sample.txt" dal bucket «test-files», presupponendo che il bucket sia stato configurato per abilitare le versioni degli oggetti.

```
Remove-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt -VersionId
 HLbxnx6V9omT6AQYVpks8mmFKQcejpqt
```

Esempio 3: Questo comando rimuove gli oggetti "sample1.txt «," sample2.txt "e" sample3.txt "dal bucket «test-files» come un'unica operazione batch. La risposta del servizio elencherà tutte le chiavi elaborate, indipendentemente dallo stato di successo o di errore dell'eliminazione. Per ottenere solo gli errori relativi alle chiavi che non hanno potuto essere elaborate dal servizio, aggiungi il ReportErrorsOnly parametro - (questo parametro può essere specificato anche con l'alias -Quiet).

```
Remove-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -KeyCollection @( "sample1.txt",
 "sample2.txt", "sample3.txt" )
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio utilizza un'espressione in linea con il KeyCollection parametro - per ottenere le chiavi degli oggetti da eliminare. Get-S3Objectrestituisce una raccolta di istanze Amazon.S3.Model.S3Object, ognuna delle quali ha un membro Key di tipo string che identifica l'oggetto.

```
Remove-S3Object -bucketname "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" -KeyCollection (Get-S3Object
 "test-files" -KeyPrefix "prefix/subprefix" | select -ExpandProperty Key)
```

Esempio 5: Questo esempio ottiene tutti gli oggetti che hanno un prefisso chiave «prefix/subprefix» nel bucket e li elimina. Si noti che gli oggetti in entrata vengono elaborati uno alla volta. Per raccolte di grandi dimensioni, è consigliabile passare la raccolta al parametro - InputObject (alias -S3ObjectCollection) del cmdlet per consentire l'eliminazione come batch con una singola chiamata al servizio.

```
Get-S3Object -BucketName "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" -KeyPrefix "prefix/subprefix" |
 Remove-S3Object -Force
```

Esempio 6: questo esempio reindirizza una raccolta di istanze Amazon.S3.Model.S3 ObjectVersion che rappresentano indicatori di eliminazione al cmdlet per l'eliminazione. Tieni presente che gli oggetti in entrata vengono elaborati uno alla volta. Per raccolte di grandi dimensioni, è consigliabile passare la raccolta al parametro - InputObject (alias - S3ObjectCollection) del cmdlet per consentire l'eliminazione come batch con una singola chiamata al servizio.

```
(Get-S3Version -BucketName "amzn-s3-demo-bucket").Versions | Where
 {$_.IsDeleteMarker -eq "True"} | Remove-S3Object -Force
```

Esempio 7: questo script mostra come eseguire un'eliminazione in batch di un set di oggetti (in questo caso eliminare i marker) creando una matrice di oggetti da utilizzare con il parametro -. KeyAndVersionCollection

```
$keyVersions = @()
$markers = (Get-S3Version -BucketName $BucketName).Versions | Where
 {$_.IsDeleteMarker -eq "True"}
foreach ($marker in $markers) { $keyVersions += @{ Key = $marker.Key; VersionId =
 $marker.VersionId } }
Remove-S3Object -BucketName $BucketName -KeyAndVersionCollection $keyVersions -
Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteObjectsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando rimuove l'oggetto "sample.txt" dal bucket «test-files». Viene richiesta una conferma prima dell'esecuzione del comando; per sopprimere il prompt, utilizzare l'opzione -Force.

```
Remove-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt
```

Esempio 2: questo comando rimuove la versione specificata dell'oggetto "sample.txt" dal bucket «test-files», presupponendo che il bucket sia stato configurato per abilitare le versioni degli oggetti.

```
Remove-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt -VersionId
 HLbxnx6V9omT6AQYVpks8mmFKQcejpqt
```

Esempio 3: Questo comando rimuove gli oggetti "sample1.txt «," sample2.txt "e" sample3.txt "dal bucket «test-files» come un'unica operazione batch. La risposta del servizio elencherà tutte le chiavi elaborate, indipendentemente dallo stato di successo o di errore dell'eliminazione. Per ottenere solo gli errori relativi alle chiavi che non hanno potuto essere elaborate dal servizio, aggiungi il ReportErrorsOnly parametro - (questo parametro può essere specificato anche con l'alias -Quiet).

```
Remove-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -KeyCollection @( "sample1.txt",
 "sample2.txt", "sample3.txt" )
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio utilizza un'espressione in linea con il KeyCollection parametro - per ottenere le chiavi degli oggetti da eliminare. Get-S3Objectrestituisce una raccolta di istanze Amazon.S3.Model.S3Object, ognuna delle quali ha un membro Key di tipo string che identifica l'oggetto.

```
Remove-S3Object -bucketname "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" -KeyCollection (Get-S3Object
 "test-files" -KeyPrefix "prefix/subprefix" | select -ExpandProperty Key)
```

Esempio 5: Questo esempio ottiene tutti gli oggetti che hanno un prefisso chiave «prefix/subprefix» nel bucket e li elimina. Si noti che gli oggetti in entrata vengono elaborati uno alla volta. Per raccolte di grandi dimensioni, è consigliabile passare la raccolta al parametro -

InputObject (alias -S3ObjectCollection) del cmdlet per consentire l'eliminazione come batch con una singola chiamata al servizio.

```
Get-S3Object -BucketName "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" -KeyPrefix "prefix/subprefix" |
 Remove-S3Object -Force
```

Esempio 6: questo esempio reindirizza una raccolta di istanze Amazon.S3.Model.S3 ObjectVersion che rappresentano indicatori di eliminazione al cmdlet per l'eliminazione. Tieni presente che gli oggetti in entrata vengono elaborati uno alla volta. Per raccolte di grandi dimensioni, è consigliabile passare la raccolta al parametro - InputObject (alias - S3ObjectCollection) del cmdlet per consentire l'eliminazione come batch con una singola chiamata al servizio.

```
(Get-S3Version -BucketName "amzn-s3-demo-bucket").Versions | Where
 {$_.IsDeleteMarker -eq "True"} | Remove-S3Object -Force
```

Esempio 7: questo script mostra come eseguire un'eliminazione in batch di un set di oggetti (in questo caso eliminare i marker) creando una matrice di oggetti da utilizzare con il parametro -. KeyAndVersionCollection

```
$keyVersions = @()
$markers = (Get-S3Version -BucketName $BucketName).Versions | Where
 {$_.IsDeleteMarker -eq "True"}
foreach ($marker in $markers) { $keyVersions += @{ Key = $marker.Key; VersionId =
 $marker.VersionId } }
Remove-S3Object -BucketName $BucketName -KeyAndVersionCollection $keyVersions -
Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteObjectsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina un set di oggetti utilizzando un elenco di chiavi oggetto.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource
 in Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    @staticmethod
    def delete_objects(bucket, object_keys):
        """
        Removes a list of objects from a bucket.
        This operation is done as a batch in a single request.

        :param bucket: The bucket that contains the objects. This is a Boto3
 Bucket
                       resource.
        :param object_keys: The list of keys that identify the objects to remove.
        :return: The response that contains data about which objects were deleted
                 and any that could not be deleted.
        """
        try:
            response = bucket.delete_objects(
                Delete={"Objects": [{"Key": key} for key in object_keys]}
            )
            if "Deleted" in response:
                logger.info(
                    "Deleted objects '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                    [del_obj["Key"] for del_obj in response["Deleted"]],
                    bucket.name,
                )
            if "Errors" in response:
                logger.warning(
                    "Could not delete objects '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                    [
                        f"{del_obj['Key']}: {del_obj['Code']}"
                        for del_obj in response["Errors"]
```

```
                    ],
                    bucket.name,
                )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete any objects from bucket %s.",
 bucket.name)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

Elimina tutti gli oggetti in un bucket.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource
 in Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    @staticmethod
    def empty_bucket(bucket):
        """
        Remove all objects from a bucket.

        :param bucket: The bucket to empty. This is a Boto3 Bucket resource.
        """
        try:
            bucket.objects.delete()
            logger.info("Emptied bucket '%s'.", bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't empty bucket '%s'.", bucket.name)
            raise
```

Elimina in modo permanente un oggetto con versione eliminando tutte le relative versioni.

```
def permanently_delete_object(bucket, object_key):
    """
    Permanently deletes a versioned object by deleting all of its versions.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that contains the object.
    :param object_key: The object to delete.
    """
    try:
        bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=object_key).delete()
        logger.info("Permanently deleted all versions of object %s.", object_key)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete all versions of %s.", object_key)
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteObjects AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
  # Deletes the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket and deletes the bucket.
  #
  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket to empty and delete.
  def delete_bucket(bucket)
    puts("\nDo you want to delete all of the objects as well as the bucket (y/n)?
 ")
    answer = gets.chomp.downcase
```

```
    if answer == 'y'
      bucket.objects.batch_delete!
      bucket.delete
      puts("Emptied and deleted bucket #{bucket.name}.\n")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't empty and delete bucket #{bucket.name}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteObjectssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// Delete the objects in a bucket.
pub async fn delete_objects(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    objects_to_delete: Vec<String>,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    // Push into a mut vector to use `?` early return errors while building
 object keys.
    let mut delete_object_ids: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::ObjectIdentifier> = vec![];
    for obj in objects_to_delete {
        let obj_id = aws_sdk_s3::types::ObjectIdentifier::builder()
            .key(obj)
            .build()
            .map_err(|err| {
                S3ExampleError::new(format!("Failed to build key for
 delete_object: {err:?}"))
            })?;
        delete_object_ids.push(obj_id);
```

```
    }

    client
        .delete_objects()
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .delete(
            aws_sdk_s3::types::Delete::builder()
                .set_objects(Some(delete_object_ids))
                .build()
                .map_err(|err| {
                    S3ExampleError::new(format!("Failed to build delete_object
 input {err:?}"))
                })?,
        )
        .send()
        .await?;
    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteObjectsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSS3

    public func deleteObjects(bucket: String, keys: [String]) async throws {
        let input = DeleteObjectsInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            delete: S3ClientTypes.Delete(
                objects: keys.map { S3ClientTypes.ObjectIdentifier(key: $0) },
                quiet: true
```

```
            )
        )

        do {
            _ = try await client.deleteObjects(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deleteObjects:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteObjectsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`DeletePublicAccessBlock`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeletePublicAccessBlock`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare la configurazione di blocco dell'accesso pubblico per un bucket

L'`delete-public-access-block`esempio seguente rimuove la configurazione di accesso pubblico a blocchi sul bucket specificato.

```
aws s3api delete-public-access-block \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeletePublicAccessBlockin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando disattiva l'impostazione di blocco dell'accesso pubblico per il bucket specificato.

```
Remove-S3PublicAccessBlock -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Force -Select
 '^BucketName'
```

Output:

```
amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeletePublicAccessBlockin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando disattiva l'impostazione di blocco dell'accesso pubblico per il bucket specificato.

```
Remove-S3PublicAccessBlock -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Force -Select
 '^BucketName'
```

Output:

```
amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeletePublicAccessBlockin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetBucketAccelerateConfiguration`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetBucketAccelerateConfiguration`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare la configurazione di accelerazione di un bucket

L'`get-bucket-accelerate-configuration`esempio seguente recupera la configurazione di accelerazione per il bucket specificato.

```
aws s3api get-bucket-accelerate-configuration \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

Output:

```
{
    "Status": "Enabled"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketAccelerateConfigurationin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce il valore Enabled, se le impostazioni di accelerazione del trasferimento sono abilitate per il bucket specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketAccelerateConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

Output:

```
Value
-----
Enabled
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketAccelerateConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce il valore Enabled, se le impostazioni di accelerazione del trasferimento sono abilitate per il bucket specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketAccelerateConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

Output:

```
Value
-----
Enabled
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketAccelerateConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`GetBucketAcl`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetBucketAcl`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Controlla se esiste un bucket
- Gestisci gli elenchi di controllo degli accessi () ACLs

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Get the access control list (ACL) for the new bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to get the
        /// access control list (ACL) of the bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="newBucketName">The name of the newly created bucket.</
param>
        /// <returns>An S3AccessControlList.</returns>
        public static async Task<S3AccessControlList>
 GetACLForBucketAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string newBucketName)
        {
            // Retrieve bucket ACL to show that the ACL was properly applied to
            // the new bucket.
            GetACLResponse getACLResponse = await client.GetACLAsync(new
 GetACLRequest
            {
```

```
                BucketName = newBucketName,
            });

            return getACLResponse.AccessControlList;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetBucketAclsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::getBucketAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketAclRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketAclOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.GetBucketAcl(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: getBucketAcl: "
                  << err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    } else {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> grants =
                outcome.GetResult().GetGrants();

        for (auto it = grants.begin(); it != grants.end(); it++) {
            Aws::S3::Model::Grant grant = *it;
```

```
            Aws::S3::Model::Grantee grantee = grant.GetGrantee();

            std::cout << "For bucket " << bucketName << ": "
                      << std::endl << std::endl;

            if (grantee.TypeHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Type:          "
                          << getGranteeTypeString(grantee.GetType()) <<
 std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.DisplayNameHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Display name:  "
                          << grantee.GetDisplayName() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.EmailAddressHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Email address: "
                          << grantee.GetEmailAddress() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.IDHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "ID:            "
                          << grantee.GetID() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.URIHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "URI:           "
                          << grantee.GetURI() << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << "Permission:    " <<
                      getPermissionString(grant.GetPermission()) <<
                      std::endl << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable
 string.
/*!
 \param type: Type enumeration.
```

```
 \return String: Human-readable string.
*/

Aws::String getGranteeTypeString(const Aws::S3::Model::Type &type) {
    switch (type) {
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail:
            return "Email address of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser:
            return "Canonical user ID of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group:
            return "Predefined Amazon S3 group";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET:
            return "Not set";
        default:
            return "Type unknown";
    }
}

//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable
 string.
/*!
 \param permission: Permission enumeration.
 \return String: Human-readable string.
*/

Aws::String getPermissionString(const Aws::S3::Model::Permission &permission) {
    switch (permission) {
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL:
            return "Can list objects in this bucket, create/overwrite/delete "
                   "objects in this bucket, and read/write this "
                   "bucket's permissions";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET:
            return "Permission not set";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ:
            return "Can list objects in this bucket";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP:
            return "Can read this bucket's permissions";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE:
            return "Can create, overwrite, and delete objects in this bucket";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP:
            return "Can write this bucket's permissions";
        default:
            return "Permission unknown";
    }
```

```
    return "Permission unknown";
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetBucketAclsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente recupera l'elenco di controllo degli accessi per un bucket denominato: `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api get-bucket-acl --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

Output:

```
{
    "Owner": {
        "DisplayName": "my-username",
        "ID": "7009a8971cd538e11f6b6606438875e7c86c5b672f46db45460ddcd087d36c32"
    },
    "Grants": [
        {
            "Grantee": {
                "DisplayName": "my-username",
                "ID":
 "7009a8971cd538e11f6b6606438875e7c86c5b672f46db45460ddcd087d36c32"
            },
            "Permission": "FULL_CONTROL"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketAclin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectAclRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectAclResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Grant;

import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class GetAcl {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
              <bucketName> <objectKey>

            Where:
              bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to get the access control list
 (ACL) for.
              objectKey - The object to get the ACL for.\s
            """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String objectKey = args[1];
        System.out.println("Retrieving ACL for object: " + objectKey);
        System.out.println("in bucket: " + bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        getBucketACL(s3, objectKey, bucketName);
        s3.close();
        System.out.println("Done!");
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the Access Control List (ACL) for an object in an Amazon S3
bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 The S3Client object used to interact with the Amazon S3 service.
     * @param objectKey The key of the object for which the ACL is to be
retrieved.
     * @param bucketName The name of the bucket containing the object.
     * @return The ID of the grantee who has permission on the object, or an
empty string if an error occurs.
     */
    public static String getBucketACL(S3Client s3, String objectKey, String
bucketName) {
        try {
            GetObjectAclRequest aclReq = GetObjectAclRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(objectKey)
                .build();

            GetObjectAclResponse aclRes = s3.getObjectAcl(aclReq);
            List<Grant> grants = aclRes.grants();
            String grantee = "";
            for (Grant grant : grants) {
```

```
                System.out.format("  %s: %s\n", grant.grantee().id(),
 grant.permission());
                grantee = grant.grantee().id();
            }

            return grantee;
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetBucketAclsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera le autorizzazioni ACL.

```
import {
  GetBucketAclCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Retrieves the Access Control List (ACL) for an S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
```

```
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetBucketAclCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
      }),
    );
    console.log(`ACL for bucket "${bucketName}":`);
    console.log(JSON.stringify(response, null, 2));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting ACL for ${bucketName}. The bucket doesn't
 exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting ACL for ${bucketName}. ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetBucketAclsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Il comando ottiene i dettagli del proprietario dell'oggetto S3.

```
(Get-S3BucketACL -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Select *).Owner
```

Output:

```
DisplayName Id
----------- --
testusername
 9988776a6554433d22f1100112e334acb45566778899009e9887bd7f66c5f544
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketAclin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def get_acl(self):
        """
        Get the ACL of the bucket.

        :return: The ACL of the bucket.
        """
        try:
            acl = self.bucket.Acl()
```

```
            logger.info(
                "Got ACL for bucket %s. Owner is %s.", self.bucket.name,
 acl.owner
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get ACL for bucket %s.", self.bucket.name)
            raise
        else:
            return acl
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetBucketAcl AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`GetBucketAnalyticsConfiguration`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetBucketAnalyticsConfiguration`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare la configurazione di analisi per un bucket con un ID specifico

L'`get-bucket-analytics-configuration`esempio seguente mostra la configurazione di analisi per il bucket e l'ID specificati.

```
aws s3api get-bucket-analytics-configuration \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --id 1
```

Output:

```
{
    "AnalyticsConfiguration": {
        "StorageClassAnalysis": {},
        "Id": "1"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetBucketAnalyticsConfiguration AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce i dettagli del filtro di analisi con il nome 'testfilter' nel bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketAnalyticsConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -AnalyticsId
 'testfilter'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketAnalyticsConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce i dettagli del filtro di analisi con il nome 'testfilter' nel bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketAnalyticsConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -AnalyticsId
 'testfilter'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketAnalyticsConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`GetBucketCors`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetBucketCors`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve the CORS configuration applied to the Amazon S3 bucket.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to retrieve the CORS configuration.</param>
        /// <returns>The created CORS configuration object.</returns>
        private static async Task<CORSConfiguration>
 RetrieveCORSConfigurationAsync(AmazonS3Client client)
        {
            GetCORSConfigurationRequest request = new
 GetCORSConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = BucketName,
            };
            var response = await client.GetCORSConfigurationAsync(request);
            var configuration = response.Configuration;
            PrintCORSRules(configuration);
            return configuration;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetBucketCorssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente recupera la configurazione Cross-Origin Resource Sharing per un bucket denominato: `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api get-bucket-cors --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

Output:

```
{
    "CORSRules": [
        {
            "AllowedHeaders": [
                "*"
            ],
            "ExposeHeaders": [
                "x-amz-server-side-encryption"
```

```
            ],
            "AllowedMethods": [
                "PUT",
                "POST",
                "DELETE"
            ],
            "MaxAgeSeconds": 3000,
            "AllowedOrigins": [
                "http://www.example.com"
            ]
        },
        {
            "AllowedHeaders": [
                "Authorization"
            ],
            "MaxAgeSeconds": 3000,
            "AllowedMethods": [
                "GET"
            ],
            "AllowedOrigins": [
                "*"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketCorsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera la policy CORS per il bucket.

```
import {
  GetBucketCorsCommand,
```

```
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Log the Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) configuration information
 * set for the bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new GetBucketCorsCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
  });

  try {
    const { CORSRules } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(JSON.stringify(CORSRules));
    CORSRules.forEach((cr, i) => {
      console.log(
        `\nCORSRule ${i + 1}`,
        `\n${"-".repeat(10)}`,
        `\nAllowedHeaders: ${cr.AllowedHeaders}`,
        `\nAllowedMethods: ${cr.AllowedMethods}`,
        `\nAllowedOrigins: ${cr.AllowedOrigins}`,
        `\nExposeHeaders: ${cr.ExposeHeaders}`,
        `\nMaxAgeSeconds: ${cr.MaxAgeSeconds}`,
      );
    });
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting bucket CORS rules for ${bucketName}. The
 bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting bucket CORS rules for ${bucketName}.
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
```

```
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetBucketCorssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def get_cors(self):
        """
        Get the CORS rules for the bucket.

        :return The CORS rules for the specified bucket.
        """
        try:
            cors = self.bucket.Cors()
```

```
            logger.info(
                "Got CORS rules %s for bucket '%s'.", cors.cors_rules,
 self.bucket.name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(("Couldn't get CORS for bucket %s.",
 self.bucket.name))
            raise
        else:
            return cors
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetBucketCors AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket CORS configuration.
class BucketCorsWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_cors

  # @param bucket_cors [Aws::S3::BucketCors] A bucket CORS object configured with
 an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_cors)
    @bucket_cors = bucket_cors
  end

  # Gets the CORS configuration of a bucket.
  #
  # @return [Aws::S3::Type::GetBucketCorsOutput, nil] The current CORS
 configuration for the bucket.
  def cors
```

```
    @bucket_cors.data
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't get CORS configuration for #{@bucket_cors.bucket.name}. Here's
 why: #{e.message}"
    nil
  end

end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetBucketCorssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzo **`GetBucketEncryption`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetBucketEncryption`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get and print the encryption settings of a bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">Name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task GetEncryptionSettings(string bucketName)
    {
        // Check and print the bucket encryption settings.
        Console.WriteLine($"Getting encryption settings for bucket
 {bucketName}.");

        try
        {
            var settings =
```

```
                await _s3Client.GetBucketEncryptionAsync(
                    new GetBucketEncryptionRequest() { BucketName =
bucketName });

            foreach (var encryptionSettings in
settings?.ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration?.ServerSideEncryptionRules!)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tAlgorithm:
{encryptionSettings.ServerSideEncryptionByDefault.ServerSideEncryptionAlgorithm}");
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tKey:
{encryptionSettings.ServerSideEncryptionByDefault.ServerSideEncryptionKeyManagementServi
            }
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.ErrorCode == "InvalidBucketName"
                ? $"Bucket {bucketName} was not found."
                : $"Unable to get bucket encryption for bucket {bucketName},
{ex.Message}");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetBucketEncryptionsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare la configurazione di crittografia lato server per un bucket

L'`get-bucket-encryption`esempio seguente recupera la configurazione di crittografia lato server per il bucket. `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api get-bucket-encryption \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

Output:

```
{
    "ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration": {
        "Rules": [
            {
                "ApplyServerSideEncryptionByDefault": {
                    "SSEAlgorithm": "AES256"
                }
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketEncryptionin Command Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce tutte le regole di crittografia lato server associate al bucket specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketEncryption -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketEncryptionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce tutte le regole di crittografia lato server associate al bucket specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketEncryption -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketEncryptionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetBucketInventoryConfiguration`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetBucketInventoryConfiguration`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare la configurazione dell'inventario per un bucket

L'`get-bucket-inventory-configuration`esempio seguente recupera la configurazione dell'inventario per il bucket specificato con ID. 1

```
aws s3api get-bucket-inventory-configuration \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --id 1
```

Output:

```
{
    "InventoryConfiguration": {
        "IsEnabled": true,
        "Destination": {
            "S3BucketDestination": {
                "Format": "ORC",
                "Bucket": "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
                "AccountId": "123456789012"
            }
        },
        "IncludedObjectVersions": "Current",
        "Id": "1",
        "Schedule": {
            "Frequency": "Weekly"
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketInventoryConfigurationin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce i dettagli dell'inventario denominato 'testinventory' per il bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketInventoryConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -InventoryId
 'testinventory'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketInventoryConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce i dettagli dell'inventario denominato 'testinventory' per il bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketInventoryConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -InventoryId
 'testinventory'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketInventoryConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Returns a configuration object for the supplied bucket name.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The S3 client object used to call
        /// the GetLifecycleConfigurationAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket for which a
        /// configuration will be created.</param>
        /// <returns>Returns a new LifecycleConfiguration object.</returns>
```

```
        public static async Task<LifecycleConfiguration>
 RetrieveLifecycleConfigAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string bucketName)
        {
            var request = new GetLifecycleConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            };
            var response = await client.GetLifecycleConfigurationAsync(request);
            var configuration = response.Configuration;
            return configuration;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente recupera la configurazione del ciclo di vita per un bucket denominato: `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api get-bucket-lifecycle-configuration --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

Output:

```
{
    "Rules": [
        {
            "ID": "Move rotated logs to Glacier",
            "Prefix": "rotated/",
            "Status": "Enabled",
            "Transitions": [
                {
                    "Date": "2015-11-10T00:00:00.000Z",
                    "StorageClass": "GLACIER"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
```

```
            "Status": "Enabled",
            "Prefix": "",
            "NoncurrentVersionTransitions": [
                {
                    "NoncurrentDays": 0,
                    "StorageClass": "GLACIER"
                }
            ],
            "ID": "Move old versions to Glacier"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationin Command Reference.AWS CLI

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def get_lifecycle_configuration(self):
        """
```

```
        Get the lifecycle configuration of the bucket.

        :return: The lifecycle rules of the specified bucket.
        """
        try:
            config = self.bucket.LifecycleConfiguration()
            logger.info(
                "Got lifecycle rules %s for bucket '%s'.",
                config.rules,
                self.bucket.name,
            )
        except:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get lifecycle rules for bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return config.rules
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`GetBucketLocation`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetBucketLocation`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente recupera il vincolo di posizione per un bucket denominato`amzn-s3-demo-bucket`, se esiste un vincolo:

```
aws s3api get-bucket-location --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

Output:

```
{
    "LocationConstraint": "us-west-2"
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. GetBucketLocationAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo comando restituisce il vincolo di posizione per il bucket 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket', se esiste un vincolo.

```
Get-S3BucketLocation -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

Output:

```
Value
-----
ap-south-1
```

- Per i GetBucketLocationdettagli AWS Strumenti per PowerShell sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo comando restituisce il vincolo di posizione per il bucket 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket', se esiste un vincolo.

```
Get-S3BucketLocation -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

Output:

```
Value
-----
ap-south-1
```

- Per i GetBucketLocationdettagli AWS Strumenti per PowerShell sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_buckets(
    strict: bool,
    client: &Client,
    region: BucketLocationConstraint,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let mut buckets = client.list_buckets().into_paginator().send();

    let mut num_buckets = 0;
    let mut in_region = 0;

    while let Some(Ok(output)) = buckets.next().await {
        for bucket in output.buckets() {
            num_buckets += 1;
            if strict {
                let r = client
                    .get_bucket_location()
                    .bucket(bucket.name().unwrap_or_default())
                    .send()
                    .await?;

                if r.location_constraint() == Some(&region) {
                    println!("{}", bucket.name().unwrap_or_default());
                    in_region += 1;
                }
            } else {
                println!("{}", bucket.name().unwrap_or_default());
            }
        }
    }

    println!();
    if strict {
```

```
        println!(
            "Found {} buckets in the {} region out of a total of {} buckets.",
            in_region, region, num_buckets
        );
    } else {
        println!("Found {} buckets in all regions.", num_buckets);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GetBucketLocationguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`GetBucketLogging`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetBucketLogging`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare lo stato di registrazione di un bucket

L'`get-bucket-logging`esempio seguente recupera lo stato di registrazione per il bucket specificato.

```
aws s3api get-bucket-logging \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

Output:

```
{
    "LoggingEnabled": {
        "TargetPrefix": "",
        "TargetBucket": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket-logs"
          }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketLoggingin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce lo stato di registrazione per il bucket specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketLogging -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

Output:

```
TargetBucketName   Grants TargetPrefix
----------------   ------ ------------
testbucket1        {}     testprefix
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketLoggingin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce lo stato di registrazione per il bucket specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketLogging -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

Output:

```
TargetBucketName   Grants TargetPrefix
----------------   ------ ------------
testbucket1        {}     testprefix
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketLoggingin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetBucketMetricsConfiguration`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetBucketMetricsConfiguration`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare la configurazione delle metriche per un bucket con un ID specifico

L'`get-bucket-metrics-configuration`esempio seguente visualizza la configurazione delle metriche per il bucket e l'ID specificati.

```
aws s3api get-bucket-metrics-configuration \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --id 123
```

Output:

```
{
    "MetricsConfiguration": {
        "Filter": {
            "Prefix": "logs"
        },
        "Id": "123"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command GetBucketMetricsConfigurationReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce i dettagli sul filtro metrico denominato 'testfilter' per il bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketMetricsConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -MetricsId
 'testfilter'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketMetricsConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce i dettagli sul filtro metrico denominato 'testfilter' per il bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketMetricsConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -MetricsId
 'testfilter'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketMetricsConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetBucketNotification`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetBucketNotification`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente recupera la configurazione di notifica per un bucket denominato: `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api get-bucket-notification --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

Output:

```
{
    "TopicConfiguration": {
        "Topic": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-notification-topic",
        "Id": "YmQzMmEwM2EjZWVlI0NGItNzVtZjI1MC00ZjgyLWZDBiZWNl",
        "Event": "s3:ObjectCreated:*",
        "Events": [
            "s3:ObjectCreated:*"
        ]
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketNotificationin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio recupera la configurazione di notifica del bucket specificato

```
Get-S3BucketNotification -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket | select -ExpandProperty
 TopicConfigurations
```

Output:

```
Id   Topic
--   -----
mimo arn:aws:sns:eu-west-1:123456789012:topic-1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketNotificationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio recupera la configurazione di notifica del bucket specificato

```
Get-S3BucketNotification -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket | select -ExpandProperty
 TopicConfigurations
```

Output:

```
Id   Topic
--   -----
mimo arn:aws:sns:eu-west-1:123456789012:topic-1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketNotificationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`GetBucketPolicy`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetBucketPolicy`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::getBucketPolicy(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                 const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
```

```
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketPolicyRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketPolicyOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.GetBucketPolicy(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: getBucketPolicy: "
                  << err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    } else {
        Aws::StringStream policy_stream;
        Aws::String line;

        outcome.GetResult().GetPolicy() >> line;
        policy_stream << line;

        std::cout << "Retrieve the policy for bucket '" << bucketName << "':\n\n"
 <<
                  policy_stream.str() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetBucketPolicysezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente recupera la policy del bucket per un bucket denominato: `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api get-bucket-policy --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

Output:

```
{
    "Policy": "{\"Version\":\"2008-10-17\",\"Statement\":[{\"Sid\":\"\",\"Effect
\":\"Allow\",\"Principal\":\"*\",\"Action\":\"s3:GetObject\",\"Resource\":
\"arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/*\"},{\"Sid\":\"\",\"Effect\":\"Deny\",
\"Principal\":\"*\",\"Action\":\"s3:GetObject\",\"Resource\":\"arn:aws:s3:::amzn-
s3-demo-bucket/secret/*\"}]}"
}
```

Ottieni e inserisci una bucket policyIl seguente esempio mostra come scaricare una policy sui bucket di Amazon S3, apportare modifiche al file e quindi `put-bucket-policy` utilizzarla per applicare la policy del bucket modificata. Per scaricare la bucket policy in un file, puoi eseguire:

```
aws s3api get-bucket-policy --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --query Policy --output
 text > policy.json
```

È quindi possibile modificare il `policy.json` file in base alle esigenze. Infine puoi riapplicare questa policy modificata al bucket S3 eseguendo:

`policy.jsonfile` se necessario. Infine puoi riapplicare questa policy modificata al bucket S3 eseguendo:

file se necessario. Infine puoi riapplicare questa policy modificata al bucket S3 eseguendo:

```
aws s3api put-bucket-policy --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --policy file://
policy.json
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command GetBucketPolicyReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketPolicyResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class GetBucketPolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName>

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to get the policy from.
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Getting policy for bucket: \"%s\"\n\n", bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        String polText = getPolicy(s3, bucketName);
        System.out.println("Policy Text: " + polText);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
```

```
     * Retrieves the policy for the specified Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 the {@link S3Client} instance to use for making the request
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket for which to retrieve the
 policy
     * @return the policy text for the specified bucket, or an empty string if an
 error occurs
     */
    public static String getPolicy(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        String policyText;
        System.out.format("Getting policy for bucket: \"%s\"\n\n", bucketName);
        GetBucketPolicyRequest policyReq = GetBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        try {
            GetBucketPolicyResponse policyRes = s3.getBucketPolicy(policyReq);
            policyText = policyRes.policy();
            return policyText;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetBucketPolicysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera la policy del bucket.

```
import {
  GetBucketPolicyCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Logs the policy for a specified bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const { Policy } = await client.send(
      new GetBucketPolicyCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
      }),
    );
    console.log(`Policy for "${bucketName}":\n${Policy}`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting policy from ${bucketName}. The bucket
 doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting policy from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetBucketPolicysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getPolicy(bucketName: String): String? {
    println("Getting policy for bucket $bucketName")

    val request =
        GetBucketPolicyRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val policyRes = s3.getBucketPolicy(request)
        return policyRes.policy
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetBucketPolicyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce la policy del bucket associata al bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketPolicy -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce la policy del bucket associata al bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketPolicy -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def get_policy(self):
        """
        Get the security policy of the bucket.

        :return: The security policy of the specified bucket, in JSON format.
        """
        try:
```

```
            policy = self.bucket.Policy()
            logger.info(
                "Got policy %s for bucket '%s'.", policy.policy, self.bucket.name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get policy for bucket '%s'.",
 self.bucket.name)
            raise
        else:
            return json.loads(policy.policy)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetBucketPolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Wraps an Amazon S3 bucket policy.
class BucketPolicyWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_policy

  # @param bucket_policy [Aws::S3::BucketPolicy] A bucket policy object
 configured with an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_policy)
    @bucket_policy = bucket_policy
  end

  # Gets the policy of a bucket.
  #
  # @return [Aws::S3::GetBucketPolicyOutput, nil] The current bucket policy.
  def policy
    policy = @bucket_policy.data.policy
```

```
    policy.respond_to?(:read) ? policy.read : policy
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't get the policy for #{@bucket_policy.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    nil
  end

end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetBucketPolicysezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzare **`GetBucketPolicyStatus`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetBucketPolicyStatus`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare lo stato della policy di un bucket che indichi se il bucket è pubblico

L'`get-bucket-policy-status`esempio seguente recupera lo stato della politica per il bucket. `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api get-bucket-policy-status \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

Output:

```
{
    "PolicyStatus": {
        "IsPublic": false
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketPolicyStatusin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce lo stato della politica per il bucket S3 specificato, indicando se il bucket è pubblico.

```
Get-S3BucketPolicyStatus -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketPolicyStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce lo stato della politica per il bucket S3 specificato, indicando se il bucket è pubblico.

```
Get-S3BucketPolicyStatus -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketPolicyStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`GetBucketReplication`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetBucketReplication`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente recupera la configurazione di replica per un bucket denominato: `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api get-bucket-replication --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

Output:

```
{
    "ReplicationConfiguration": {
        "Rules": [
            {
```

```
                "Status": "Enabled",
                "Prefix": "",
                "Destination": {
                    "Bucket": "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket-backup",
                    "StorageClass": "STANDARD"
                },
                "ID": "ZmUwNzE4ZmQ4tMjVhOS00MTlkLOGI4NDkzZTIWJjNTUtYTA1"
            }
        ],
        "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/s3-replication-role"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketReplicationin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the replication details for the specified S3 bucket.
    *
    * @param s3Client           the S3 client used to interact with the S3
service
    * @param sourceBucketName   the name of the S3 bucket to retrieve the
replication details for
    *
    * @throws S3Exception if there is an error retrieving the replication
details
    */
   public static void getReplicationDetails(S3Client s3Client, String
sourceBucketName) {
       GetBucketReplicationRequest getRequest =
GetBucketReplicationRequest.builder()
           .bucket(sourceBucketName)
           .build();
```

```
        try {
            ReplicationConfiguration replicationConfig =
s3Client.getBucketReplication(getRequest).replicationConfiguration();
            ReplicationRule rule = replicationConfig.rules().get(0);
            System.out.println("Retrieved destination bucket: " +
rule.destination().bucket());
            System.out.println("Retrieved priority: " + rule.priority());
            System.out.println("Retrieved source-bucket replication rule status:
" + rule.status());

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to retrieve replication details: " +
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetBucketReplicationsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce le informazioni di configurazione della replica impostate nel bucket denominato 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'.

```
Get-S3BucketReplication -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- Per i dettagli sull'GetBucketReplicationAPI, vedere in Cmdlet AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce le informazioni di configurazione della replica impostate nel bucket denominato 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'.

```
Get-S3BucketReplication -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- Per i dettagli sull'GetBucketReplicationAPI, vedere in Cmdlet AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetBucketRequestPayment`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetBucketRequestPayment`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare la configurazione di pagamento della richiesta per un bucket

L'`get-bucket-request-payment`esempio seguente recupera la configurazione requester pays per il bucket specificato.

```
aws s3api get-bucket-request-payment \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

Output:

```
{
    "Payer": "BucketOwner"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketRequestPaymentin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce la configurazione del pagamento della richiesta per il bucket denominato 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'. Per impostazione predefinita, il proprietario del bucket paga per i download dal bucket.

```
Get-S3BucketRequestPayment -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketRequestPaymentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce la configurazione del pagamento della richiesta per il bucket denominato 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'. Per impostazione predefinita, il proprietario del bucket paga per i download dal bucket.

```
Get-S3BucketRequestPayment -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketRequestPaymentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetBucketTagging`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetBucketTagging`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente recupera la configurazione dei tag per un bucket denominato: `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api get-bucket-tagging --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

Output:

```
{
    "TagSet": [
        {
            "Value": "marketing",
            "Key": "organization"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketTaggingin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce tutti i tag associati al bucket specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketTagging -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketTaggingin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce tutti i tag associati al bucket specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketTagging -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketTaggingin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetBucketVersioning`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetBucketVersioning`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente recupera la configurazione del controllo delle versioni per un bucket denominato: `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api get-bucket-versioning --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

Output:

```
{
    "Status": "Enabled"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketVersioningin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce lo stato del controllo delle versioni rispetto al bucket specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketVersioning -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketVersioningin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce lo stato del controllo delle versioni rispetto al bucket specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketVersioning -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketVersioningin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`GetBucketWebsite`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetBucketWebsite`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
                // Get the website configuration.
                GetBucketWebsiteRequest getRequest = new
GetBucketWebsiteRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                };
                GetBucketWebsiteResponse getResponse = await
client.GetBucketWebsiteAsync(getRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Index document:
{getResponse.WebsiteConfiguration.IndexDocumentSuffix}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Error document:
{getResponse.WebsiteConfiguration.ErrorDocument}");
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetBucketWebsitesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::getWebsiteConfig(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                  const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketWebsiteRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketWebsiteOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.GetBucketWebsite(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();

        std::cerr << "Error: GetBucketWebsite: "
                  << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketWebsiteResult websiteResult =
 outcome.GetResult();

        std::cout << "Success: GetBucketWebsite: "
                  << std::endl << std::endl
                  << "For bucket '" << bucketName << "':"
                  << std::endl
                  << "Index page : "
```

```
                    << websiteResult.GetIndexDocument().GetSuffix()
                    << std::endl
                    << "Error page: "
                    << websiteResult.GetErrorDocument().GetKey()
                    << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetBucketWebsitesezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente recupera la configurazione statica del sito Web per un bucket denominato: `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api get-bucket-website --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

Output:

```
{
    "IndexDocument": {
        "Suffix": "index.html"
    },
    "ErrorDocument": {
        "Key": "error.html"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketWebsitein AWS CLI Command Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera la configurazione del sito Web.

```
import {
  GetBucketWebsiteCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Log the website configuration for a bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetBucketWebsiteCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
      }),
    );
    console.log(
      `Your bucket is set up to host a website with the following configuration:
\n${JSON.stringify(response, null, 2)}`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchWebsiteConfiguration"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting website configuration for ${bucketName}. The
 bucket isn't configured as a website.`,
```

```
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting website configuration for ${bucketName}.
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetBucketWebsitesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce i dettagli delle configurazioni statiche del sito Web del bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketWebsite -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketWebsitein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce i dettagli delle configurazioni statiche del sito Web del bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketWebsite -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketWebsitein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`GetObject`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetObject`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Recuperare un oggetto da un bucket se è stato modificato
- Ottieni un oggetto da un punto di accesso multiregionale
- Nozioni di base sulla crittografia
- Effettua richieste condizionali
- Tieni traccia dei caricamenti e dei download

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to download an object from an Amazon S3 bucket to the
        /// local computer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket where the object is
        /// currently stored.</param>
        /// <param name="objectName">The name of the object to download.</param>
        /// <param name="filePath">The path, including filename, where the
        /// downloaded object will be stored.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
        /// download process.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DownloadObjectFromBucketAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string objectName,
            string filePath)
        {
```

```
            // Create a GetObject request
            var request = new GetObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectName,
            };

            // Issue request and remember to dispose of the response
            using GetObjectResponse response = await
 client.GetObjectAsync(request);

            try
            {
                // Save object to local file
                await response.WriteResponseStreamToFileAsync($"{filePath}\
\{objectName}", true, CancellationToken.None);
                return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error saving {objectName}: {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

Ottieni un oggetto usando una richiesta condizionale.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieves an object from Amazon S3 with a conditional request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to retrieve.</param>
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The source bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="conditionType">The type of condition: 'IfMatch',
 'IfNoneMatch', 'IfModifiedSince', 'IfUnmodifiedSince'.</param>
    /// <param name="conditionDateValue">The value to use for the condition for
 dates.</param>
    /// <param name="etagConditionalValue">The value to use for the condition for
 etags.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the conditional read is successful, False otherwise.</
returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> GetObjectConditional(string objectKey, string
 sourceBucket,
        S3ConditionType conditionType, DateTime? conditionDateValue = null,
 string? etagConditionalValue = null)
    {
        try
        {
            var getObjectRequest = new GetObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = sourceBucket,
                Key = objectKey
            };

            switch (conditionType)
            {
                case S3ConditionType.IfMatch:
                    getObjectRequest.EtagToMatch = etagConditionalValue;
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfNoneMatch:
                    getObjectRequest.EtagToNotMatch = etagConditionalValue;
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfModifiedSince:
                    getObjectRequest.ModifiedSinceDateUtc =
 conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfUnmodifiedSince:
                    getObjectRequest.UnmodifiedSinceDateUtc =
 conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
                    break;
                default:
                    throw new ArgumentOutOfRangeException(nameof(conditionType),
 conditionType, null);
            }

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectAsync(getObjectRequest);
            var sampleBytes = new byte[20];
            await response.ResponseStream.ReadAsync(sampleBytes, 0, 20);
            _logger.LogInformation($"Conditional read
 successful. Here are the first 20 bytes of the object:
\n{System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetString(sampleBytes)}");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
        {
```

```
            if (e.ErrorCode == "PreconditionFailed")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional read failed: Precondition failed");
            }
            else if (e.ErrorCode == "NotModified")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional read failed: Object not modified");
            }
            else
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Unexpected error: {e.ErrorCode}");
                throw;
            }
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione GetObject AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function download_object_from_bucket
#
```

```
# This function downloads an object in a bucket to a file.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to download the object from.
#       $2 - The path and file name to store the downloaded bucket.
#       $3 - The key (name) of the object in the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function download_object_from_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local destination_file_name=$2
  local object_name=$3
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api get-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --key "$object_name" \
    "$destination_file_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetObject AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::getObject(const Aws::String &objectKey,
                           const Aws::String &fromBucket,
                           const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(fromBucket);
    request.SetKey(objectKey);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectOutcome outcome =
            client.GetObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: getObject: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully retrieved '" << objectKey << "' from '"
                  << fromBucket << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetObjectsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

L'esempio seguente utilizza il `get-object` comando per scaricare un oggetto da Amazon S3:

```
aws s3api get-object --bucket text-content --key dir/
my_images.tar.bz2 my_images.tar.bz2
```

Nota che il parametro outfile è specificato senza un nome di opzione come «--outfile». Il nome del file di output deve essere l'ultimo parametro del comando.

L'esempio seguente dimostra l'utilizzo di `--range` per scaricare un intervallo di byte specifico da un oggetto. Nota che gli intervalli di byte devono essere preceduti dal prefisso «bytes=»:

```
aws s3api get-object --bucket text-content --key dir/my_data --
range bytes=8888-9999 my_data_range
```

Per ulteriori informazioni sul recupero di oggetti, consulta Getting Objects nella Amazon S3 Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command GetObjectReference AWS CLI .

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform
 bucket
```

```
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// DownloadFile gets an object from a bucket and stores it in a local file.
func (basics BucketBasics) DownloadFile(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKey string, fileName string) error {
 result, err := basics.S3Client.GetObject(ctx, &s3.GetObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Can't get object %s from bucket %s. No such key exists.\n",
 objectKey, bucketName)
   err = noKey
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get object %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n", bucketName,
 objectKey, err)
  }
  return err
 }
 defer result.Body.Close()
 file, err := os.Create(fileName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create file %v. Here's why: %v\n", fileName, err)
  return err
 }
 defer file.Close()
 body, err := io.ReadAll(result.Body)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't read object body from %v. Here's why: %v\n", objectKey,
 err)
 }
 _, err = file.Write(body)
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetObjectsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Leggi i dati come array di byte utilizzando un'interfaccia S3Client.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously retrieves the bytes of an object from an Amazon S3 bucket
and writes them to a local file.
    *
    * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket containing the object
    * @param keyName    the key (or name) of the S3 object to retrieve
    * @param path       the local file path where the object's bytes will be
written
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the object bytes
have been written to the local file
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> getObjectBytesAsync(String bucketName, String
keyName, String path) {
       GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
           .key(keyName)
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse>> response =
getAsyncClient().getObject(objectRequest, AsyncResponseTransformer.toBytes());
       return response.thenAccept(objectBytes -> {
           try {
               byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();
               Path filePath = Paths.get(path);
               Files.write(filePath, data);
               logger.info("Successfully obtained bytes from an S3 object");
           } catch (IOException ex) {
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to write data to file", ex);
            }
        }).whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get object bytes from S3",
 ex);
            }
        });
    }
```

Usa un S3 TransferManager per scaricare un oggetto in un bucket S3 in un file locale. Visualizza il file completo ed esegui il test.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedFileDownload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.DownloadFileRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.FileDownload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.progress.LoggingTransferListener;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Files;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.UUID;

    public Long downloadFile(S3TransferManager transferManager, String
 bucketName,
                             String key, String downloadedFileWithPath) {
        DownloadFileRequest downloadFileRequest = DownloadFileRequest.builder()
                .getObjectRequest(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
                .destination(Paths.get(downloadedFileWithPath))
                .build();

        FileDownload downloadFile =
 transferManager.downloadFile(downloadFileRequest);
```

```
        CompletedFileDownload downloadResult =
 downloadFile.completionFuture().join();
        logger.info("Content length [{}]",
 downloadResult.response().contentLength());
        return downloadResult.response().contentLength();
    }
```

Leggi i tag appartenenti a un oggetto utilizzando un'interfaccia S3Client.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectTaggingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectTaggingResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Tag;

import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class GetObjectTags {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <keyName>\s

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                keyName - A key name that represents the object.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listTags(s3, bucketName, keyName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Lists the tags associated with an Amazon S3 object.
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client object used to interact with the Amazon S3 service
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket that contains the object
     * @param keyName the key (name) of the S3 object
     */
    public static void listTags(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String keyName) {
        try {
            GetObjectTaggingRequest getTaggingRequest = GetObjectTaggingRequest
                .builder()
                .key(keyName)
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            GetObjectTaggingResponse tags =
 s3.getObjectTagging(getTaggingRequest);
            List<Tag> tagSet = tags.tagSet();
            for (Tag tag : tagSet) {
                System.out.println(tag.key());
                System.out.println(tag.value());
            }

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Recupera un URL per un oggetto utilizzando un'interfaccia S3Client.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.net.URL;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class GetObjectUrl {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <keyName>\s

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.
                keyName - A key name that represents the object.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
```

```
            .region(region)
            .build();

        getURL(s3, bucketName, keyName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the URL for a specific object in an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client object used to interact with the Amazon S3 service
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket where the object is stored
     * @param keyName the name of the object for which the URL should be
 retrieved
     * @throws S3Exception if there is an error retrieving the URL for the
 specified object
     */
    public static void getURL(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String keyName) {
        try {
            GetUrlRequest request = GetUrlRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(keyName)
                .build();

            URL url = s3.utilities().getUrl(request);
            System.out.println("The URL for  " + keyName + " is " + url);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Recupera un oggetto utilizzando l'oggetto client S3Presigner mediante un'interfaccia S3Client.

```
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.net.HttpURLConnection;
import java.time.Duration;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.GetObjectPresignRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PresignedGetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.S3Presigner;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.IoUtils;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class GetObjectPresignedUrl {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String USAGE = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <keyName>\s

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                keyName - A key name that represents a text file.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Presigner presigner = S3Presigner.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();
```

```
        getPresignedUrl(presigner, bucketName, keyName);
        presigner.close();
    }

    /**
     * Generates a pre-signed URL for an Amazon S3 object.
     *
     * @param presigner The {@link S3Presigner} instance to use for generating
the pre-signed URL.
     * @param bucketName The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the object is
stored.
     * @param keyName The key name (file name) of the object in the Amazon S3
bucket.
     *
     * @throws S3Exception If there is an error interacting with the Amazon S3
service.
     * @throws IOException If there is an error opening the HTTP connection or
reading/writing the request/response.
     */
    public static void getPresignedUrl(S3Presigner presigner, String bucketName,
String keyName) {
        try {
            GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(keyName)
                .build();

            GetObjectPresignRequest getObjectPresignRequest =
GetObjectPresignRequest.builder()
                .signatureDuration(Duration.ofMinutes(60))
                .getObjectRequest(getObjectRequest)
                .build();

            PresignedGetObjectRequest presignedGetObjectRequest =
presigner.presignGetObject(getObjectPresignRequest);
            String theUrl = presignedGetObjectRequest.url().toString();
            System.out.println("Presigned URL: " + theUrl);
            HttpURLConnection connection = (HttpURLConnection)
presignedGetObjectRequest.url().openConnection();
            presignedGetObjectRequest.httpRequest().headers().forEach((header,
values) -> {
                values.forEach(value -> {
                    connection.addRequestProperty(header, value);
                });
```

```
            });

            // Send any request payload that the service needs (not needed when
            // isBrowserExecutable is true).
            if (presignedGetObjectRequest.signedPayload().isPresent()) {
                connection.setDoOutput(true);

                try (InputStream signedPayload =
 presignedGetObjectRequest.signedPayload().get().asInputStream();
                     OutputStream httpOutputStream =
 connection.getOutputStream()) {
                    IoUtils.copy(signedPayload, httpOutputStream);
                }
            }

            // Download the result of executing the request.
            try (InputStream content = connection.getInputStream()) {
                System.out.println("Service returned response: ");
                IoUtils.copy(content, System.out);
            }

        } catch (S3Exception | IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

Ottieni un oggetto usando un ResponseTransformer oggetto e S3Client.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.ResponseTransformer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectResponse;

import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class GetObjectData {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <keyName> <path>

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                keyName - The key name.\s
                path - The path where the file is written to.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        String path = args[2];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        getObjectBytes(s3, bucketName, keyName, path);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the bytes of an object stored in an Amazon S3 bucket and saves
 them to a local file.
```

```
     *
     * @param s3 The S3Client instance used to interact with the Amazon S3
 service.
     * @param bucketName The name of the S3 bucket where the object is stored.
     * @param keyName The key (or name) of the S3 object.
     * @param path The local file path where the object's bytes will be saved.
     * @throws IOException If an I/O error occurs while writing the bytes to the
 local file.
     * @throws S3Exception If an error occurs while retrieving the object from
 the S3 bucket.
     */
    public static void getObjectBytes(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 keyName, String path) {
        try {
            GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest
                .builder()
                .key(keyName)
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse> objectBytes =
 s3.getObject(objectRequest, ResponseTransformer.toBytes());
            byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();

            // Write the data to a local file.
            File myFile = new File(path);
            OutputStream os = new FileOutputStream(myFile);
            os.write(data);
            System.out.println("Successfully obtained bytes from an S3 object");
            os.close();

        } catch (IOException ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedi GetObjectin AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Scarica l'oggetto.

```
import {
  GetObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
      }),
    );
    // The Body object also has 'transformToByteArray' and 'transformToWebStream'
 methods.
    const str = await response.Body.transformToString();
    console.log(str);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object "${key}" from "${bucketName}". No
 such key exists.`,
      );
```

```
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

Scarica l'oggetto a condizione che ETag corrisponda a quello fornito.

```
import {
  GetObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string, eTag: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key, eTag }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
        IfMatch: eTag,
      }),
    );
    // The Body object also has 'transformToByteArray' and 'transformToWebStream'
 methods.
    const str = await response.Body.transformToString();
    console.log("Success. Here is text of the file:", str);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
```

```
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object "${key}" from "${bucketName}". No
 such key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    key: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    eTag: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
```

```
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

Scarica l'oggetto a condizione ETag che non corrisponda a quello fornito.

```
import {
  GetObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string, eTag: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key, eTag }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
        IfNoneMatch: eTag,
      }),
    );
    // The Body object also has 'transformToByteArray' and 'transformToWebStream'
 methods.
    const str = await response.Body.transformToString();
    console.log("Success. Here is text of the file:", str);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object "${key}" from "${bucketName}". No
 such key exists.`,
      );
```

```
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object from ${bucketName}. ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    key: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    eTag: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
```

```
  }
}
```

Scarica l'oggetto a condizione che sia stato creato o modificato in un determinato periodo di tempo.

```
import {
  GetObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const date = new Date();
  date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);
  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
        IfModifiedSince: date,
      }),
    );
    // The Body object also has 'transformToByteArray' and 'transformToWebStream'
 methods.
    const str = await response.Body.transformToString();
    console.log("Success. Here is text of the file:", str);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object "${key}" from "${bucketName}". No
 such key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
```

```
        `Error from S3 while getting object from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    key: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

Scarica l'oggetto a condizione che non sia stato creato o modificato in un determinato periodo di tempo.

```
import {
  GetObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const date = new Date();
  date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);
  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
        IfUnmodifiedSince: date,
      }),
    );
    // The Body object also has 'transformToByteArray' and 'transformToWebStream'
 methods.
    const str = await response.Body.transformToString();
    console.log("Success. Here is text of the file:", str);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object "${key}" from "${bucketName}". No
 such key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
```

```
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    key: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione GetObject AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getObjectBytes(
    bucketName: String,
    keyName: String,
    path: String,
) {
    val request =
        GetObjectRequest {
            key = keyName
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.getObject(request) { resp ->
            val myFile = File(path)
            resp.body?.writeToFile(myFile)
            println("Successfully read $keyName from $bucketName")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetObjectconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera un oggetto.

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        try {
            $file = $this->s3client->getObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Key' => $fileName,
            ]);
            $body = $file->get('Body');
            $body->rewind();
            echo "Downloaded the file and it begins with: {$body->read(26)}.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to download $fileName from $this->bucketName with error:
" . $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with file downloading before continuing.");
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetObjectsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo comando recupera l'elemento "sample.txt" dal bucket «test-files» e lo salva in un file denominato "local-sample.txt" nella posizione corrente. Il file "local-sample.txt" non deve esistere prima che questo comando venga chiamato.

```
Read-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt -File local-
sample.txt
```

Esempio 2: Questo comando recupera la directory virtuale «DIR» dal bucket «test-files» e la salva in una cartella denominata «Local-dir» nella posizione corrente. La cartella «Local-dir» non deve esistere prima che questo comando venga chiamato.

```
Read-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -KeyPrefix DIR -Folder Local-DIR
```

Esempio 3: scarica tutti gli oggetti con chiavi che terminano con '.json' dai bucket con 'config' nel nome del bucket ai file nella cartella specificata. Le chiavi degli oggetti vengono utilizzate per impostare i nomi dei file.

```
Get-S3Bucket | ? { $_.BucketName -like '*config*' } | Get-S3Object | ? { $_.Key -
like '*.json' } | Read-S3Object -Folder C:\ConfigObjects
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetObjectin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo comando recupera l'elemento "sample.txt" dal bucket «test-files» e lo salva in un file denominato "local-sample.txt" nella posizione corrente. Il file "local-sample.txt" non deve esistere prima che questo comando venga chiamato.

```
Read-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt -File local-
sample.txt
```

Esempio 2: Questo comando recupera la directory virtuale «DIR» dal bucket «test-files» e la salva in una cartella denominata «Local-dir» nella posizione corrente. La cartella «Local-dir» non deve esistere prima che questo comando venga chiamato.

```
Read-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -KeyPrefix DIR -Folder Local-DIR
```

Esempio 3: scarica tutti gli oggetti con chiavi che terminano con '.json' dai bucket con 'config' nel nome del bucket ai file nella cartella specificata. Le chiavi degli oggetti vengono utilizzate per impostare i nomi dei file.

```
Get-S3Bucket | ? { $_.BucketName -like '*config*' } | Get-S3Object | ? { $_.Key -
like '*.json' } | Read-S3Object -Folder C:\ConfigObjects
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetObjectin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource
 in Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    def get(self):
        """
        Gets the object.

        :return: The object data in bytes.
        """
        try:
            body = self.object.get()["Body"].read()
            logger.info(
                "Got object '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get object '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return body
```

Ottieni un oggetto usando una richiesta condizionale.

```
class S3ConditionalRequests:
    """Encapsulates S3 conditional request operations."""

    def __init__(self, s3_client):
        self.s3 = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(s3_client)



    def get_object_conditional(
        self,
        object_key: str,
        source_bucket: str,
        condition_type: str,
        condition_value: str,
    ):
        """
        Retrieves an object from Amazon S3 with a conditional request.

        :param object_key: The key of the object to retrieve.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket of the object.
        :param condition_type: The type of condition: 'IfMatch', 'IfNoneMatch',
 'IfModifiedSince', 'IfUnmodifiedSince'.
        :param condition_value: The value to use for the condition.
        """
        try:
            response = self.s3.get_object(
                Bucket=source_bucket,
```

```
                Key=object_key,
                **{condition_type: condition_value},
            )
            sample_bytes = response["Body"].read(20)
            print(
                f"\tConditional read successful. Here are the first 20 bytes of
 the object:\n"
            )
            print(f"\t{sample_bytes}")
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "PreconditionFailed":
                print("\tConditional read failed: Precondition failed")
            elif error_code == "304":  # Not modified error code.
                print("\tConditional read failed: Object not modified")
            else:
                logger.error(f"Unexpected error: {error_code}")
                raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetObject AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera un oggetto.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectGetWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
```

```
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  # Gets the object directly to a file.
  #
  # @param target_path [String] The path to the file where the object is
 downloaded.
  # @return [Aws::S3::Types::GetObjectOutput, nil] The retrieved object data if
 successful; otherwise nil.
  def get_object(target_path)
    @object.get(response_target: target_path)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't get object #{@object.key}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  object_key = "my-object.txt"
  target_path = "my-object-as-file.txt"

  wrapper = ObjectGetWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name, object_key))
  obj_data = wrapper.get_object(target_path)
  return unless obj_data

  puts "Object #{object_key} (#{obj_data.content_length} bytes} downloaded to
 #{target_path}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

Recupera un oggetto e segnala lo stato di crittografia lato server.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectGetEncryptionWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
```

```
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  # Gets the object into memory.
  #
  # @return [Aws::S3::Types::GetObjectOutput, nil] The retrieved object data if
 successful; otherwise nil.
  def object
    @object.get
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't get object #{@object.key}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  object_key = "my-object.txt"

  wrapper = ObjectGetEncryptionWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name,
 object_key))
  obj_data = wrapper.get_object
  return unless obj_data

  encryption = obj_data.server_side_encryption.nil? ? 'no' :
 obj_data.server_side_encryption
  puts "Object #{object_key} uses #{encryption} encryption."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetObjectsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn get_object(client: Client, opt: Opt) -> Result<usize, S3ExampleError> {
    trace!("bucket:      {}", opt.bucket);
    trace!("object:      {}", opt.object);
    trace!("destination: {}", opt.destination.display());

    let mut file = File::create(opt.destination.clone()).map_err(|err| {
        S3ExampleError::new(format!(
            "Failed to initialize file for saving S3 download: {err:?}"
        ))
    })?;

    let mut object = client
        .get_object()
        .bucket(opt.bucket)
        .key(opt.object)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let mut byte_count = 0_usize;
    while let Some(bytes) = object.body.try_next().await.map_err(|err| {
        S3ExampleError::new(format!("Failed to read from S3 download stream:
 {err:?}"))
    })? {
        let bytes_len = bytes.len();
        file.write_all(&bytes).map_err(|err| {
            S3ExampleError::new(format!(
                "Failed to write from S3 download stream to local file: {err:?}"
            ))
        })?;
        trace!("Intermediate write of {bytes_len}");
        byte_count += bytes_len;
    }
```

```
    Ok(byte_count)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GetObjectguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_s3->getobject(           " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
                 iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
                 iv_key = iv_object_key ).
       DATA(lv_object_data) = oo_result->get_body( ).
       MESSAGE 'Object retrieved from S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
       MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchkey.
       MESSAGE 'Object key does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, GetObjectconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSS3

    public func downloadFile(bucket: String, key: String, to: String) async
 throws {
        let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: to).appendingPathComponent(key)

        let input = GetObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.getObject(input: input)

            guard let body = output.body else {
                throw HandlerError.getObjectBody("GetObjectInput missing body.")
            }

            guard let data = try await body.readData() else {
                throw HandlerError.readGetObjectBody("GetObjectInput unable to
 read data.")
            }

            try data.write(to: fileUrl)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Downloading a file."))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

```
import AWSS3
```

```
    public func readFile(bucket: String, key: String) async throws -> Data {
        let input = GetObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.getObject(input: input)

            guard let body = output.body else {
                throw HandlerError.getObjectBody("GetObjectInput missing body.")
            }

            guard let data = try await body.readData() else {
                throw HandlerError.readGetObjectBody("GetObjectInput unable to
read data.")
            }

            return data
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Reading a file."))
            throw error
        }
  }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetObjectguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`GetObjectAcl`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetObjectAcl`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. Puoi vedere questa azione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Gestisci gli elenchi di controllo degli accessi () ACLs

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::getObjectAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::String &objectKey,
                              const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAclRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(objectKey);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAclOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.GetObjectAcl(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: getObjectAcl: "
                  << err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    } else {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> grants =
                outcome.GetResult().GetGrants();

        for (auto it = grants.begin(); it != grants.end(); it++) {
            std::cout << "For object " << objectKey << ": "
                      << std::endl << std::endl;

            Aws::S3::Model::Grant grant = *it;
            Aws::S3::Model::Grantee grantee = grant.GetGrantee();

            if (grantee.TypeHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Type:          "
```

```
                          << getGranteeTypeString(grantee.GetType()) <<
 std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.DisplayNameHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Display name:  "
                          << grantee.GetDisplayName() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.EmailAddressHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Email address: "
                          << grantee.GetEmailAddress() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.IDHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "ID:            "
                          << grantee.GetID() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.URIHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "URI:           "
                          << grantee.GetURI() << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << "Permission:    " <<
                      getPermissionString(grant.GetPermission()) <<
                      std::endl << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable
 string.
/*!
 \param type: Type enumeration.
 \return String: Human-readable string
*/
Aws::String getGranteeTypeString(const Aws::S3::Model::Type &type) {
    switch (type) {
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail:
            return "Email address of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser:
```

```
            return "Canonical user ID of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group:
            return "Predefined Amazon S3 group";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET:
            return "Not set";
        default:
            return "Type unknown";
    }
}

//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable
 string.
/*!
 \param permission: Permission enumeration.
 \return String: Human-readable string
*/
Aws::String getPermissionString(const Aws::S3::Model::Permission &permission) {
    switch (permission) {
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL:
            return "Can read this object's data and its metadata, "
                   "and read/write this object's permissions";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET:
            return "Permission not set";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ:
            return "Can read this object's data and its metadata";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP:
            return "Can read this object's permissions";
            // case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE // Not applicable.
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP:
            return "Can write this object's permissions";
        default:
            return "Permission unknown";
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetObjectAclsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente recupera l'elenco di controllo degli accessi per un oggetto in un bucket denominato: `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api get-object-acl --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --key index.html
```

Output:

```
{
    "Owner": {
        "DisplayName": "my-username",
        "ID": "7009a8971cd538e11f6b6606438875e7c86c5b672f46db45460ddcd087d36c32"
    },
    "Grants": [
        {
            "Grantee": {
                "DisplayName": "my-username",
                "ID":
 "7009a8971cd538e11f6b6606438875e7c86c5b672f46db45460ddcd087d36c32"
            },
            "Permission": "FULL_CONTROL"
        },
        {
            "Grantee": {
                "URI": "http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/global/AllUsers"
            },
            "Permission": "READ"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetObjectAclin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getBucketACL(
    objectKey: String,
    bucketName: String,
) {
    val request =
        GetObjectAclRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = objectKey
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val response = s3.getObjectAcl(request)
        response.grants?.forEach { grant ->
            println("Grant permission is ${grant.permission}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetObjectAclconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Il comando ottiene i dettagli del proprietario dell'oggetto S3.

```
(Get-S3ObjectACL -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -key 'initialize.ps1' -Select
 *).Owner
```

Output:

```
DisplayName Id
----------- --
testusername
 9988776a6554433d22f1100112e334acb45566778899009e9887bd7f66c5f544
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetObjectAclin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource
 in Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    def get_acl(self):
        """
        Gets the ACL of the object.

        :return: The ACL of the object.
        """
        try:
            acl = self.object.Acl()
            logger.info(
                "Got ACL for object %s owned by %s.",
```

```
                self.object.key,
                acl.owner["DisplayName"],
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get ACL for object %s.", self.object.key)
            raise
        else:
            return acl
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetObjectAcl AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`GetObjectAttributes`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetObjectAttributes`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. Puoi vedere questa azione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Lavora con l'integrità degli oggetti di Amazon S3

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// ! Routine which retrieves the hash value of an object stored in an S3 bucket.
/*!
   \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object is stored.
   \param key: The unique identifier (key) of the object within the S3 bucket.
   \param hashMethod: The hashing algorithm used to calculate the hash value of
 the object.
   \param[out] hashData: The retrieved hash.
   \param[out] partHashes: The part hashes if available.
```

```
   \param client: The S3 client instance used to retrieve the object.
   \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::retrieveObjectHash(const Aws::String &bucket, const Aws::String
 &key,
                                    AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                    Aws::String &hashData,
                                    std::vector<Aws::String> *partHashes,
                                    const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);

    if (hashMethod == MD5) {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes::ETag);
        request.SetObjectAttributes(attributes);

        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesOutcome outcome =
 client.GetObjectAttributes(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            hashData = result.GetETag();
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error retrieving object etag attributes." <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } else { // hashMethod != MD5
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes::Checksum);
        request.SetObjectAttributes(attributes);

        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesOutcome outcome =
 client.GetObjectAttributes(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            switch (hashMethod) {
                case AwsDoc::S3::DEFAULT: // NOLINT(*-branch-clone)
                    break;  // Default is not supported.
```

```
#pragma clang diagnostic push
#pragma ide diagnostic ignored "UnreachableCode"
                case AwsDoc::S3::MD5:
                    break;  // MD5 is not supported.
#pragma clang diagnostic pop
                case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumSHA1();
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumSHA256();
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumCRC32();
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumCRC32C();
                    break;
                default:
                    std::cerr << "Unknown hash method." << std::endl;
                    return false;
            }
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error retrieving object checksum attributes." <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (nullptr != partHashes) {
            attributes.clear();
            attributes.push_back(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes::ObjectParts);
            request.SetObjectAttributes(attributes);
            outcome = client.GetObjectAttributes(request);
            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectPart> parts =
 result.GetObjectParts().GetParts();
                for (const Aws::S3::Model::ObjectPart &part: parts) {
                    switch (hashMethod) {
                        case AwsDoc::S3::DEFAULT: // Default is not supported.
 NOLINT(*-branch-clone)
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::MD5: // MD5 is not supported.
                            break;
```

```
                        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumSHA1());
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumSHA256());
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumCRC32());
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumCRC32C());
                            break;
                        default:
                            std::cerr << "Unknown hash method." << std::endl;
                            return false;
                    }
                }
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error retrieving object attributes for object
 parts." <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetObjectAttributessezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare i metadati da un oggetto senza restituire l'oggetto stesso

L'`get-object-attributes`esempio seguente recupera i metadati dall'oggetto. `doc1.rtf`

```
aws s3api get-object-attributes \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
```

```
    --key doc1.rtf \
    --object-attributes "StorageClass" "ETag" "ObjectSize"
```

Output:

```
{
    "LastModified": "2022-03-15T19:37:31+00:00",
    "VersionId": "IuCPjXTDzHNfldAuitVBIKJpF2p1fg4P",
    "ETag": "b662d79adeb7c8d787ea7eafb9ef6207",
    "StorageClass": "STANDARD",
    "ObjectSize": 405
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, GetObjectAttributesconsulta Amazon S3 API Reference.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetObjectAttributes AWS CLICommand Reference.

Utilizzo **`GetObjectLegalHold`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetObjectLegalHold`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Blocca oggetti Amazon S3

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the legal hold details for an S3 object.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key.</param>
    /// <returns>The object legal hold details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockLegalHold> GetObjectLegalHold(string bucketName,
        string objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectLegalHoldRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectLegalHoldAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tObject legal hold for {objectKey} in
 {bucketName}: " +
                                $"\n\tStatus: {response.LegalHold.Status}");
            return response.LegalHold;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch legal hold: '{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockLegalHold();
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetObjectLegalHoldsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Recupera lo stato di conservazione legale di un oggetto

L'`get-object-legal-hold`esempio seguente recupera lo stato Legal Hold per l'oggetto specificato.

```
aws s3api get-object-legal-hold \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket-with-object-lock \
    --key doc1.rtf
```

Output:

```
{
    "LegalHold": {
        "Status": "ON"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consultate GetObjectLegalHold AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}
```

```
// GetObjectLegalHold retrieves the legal hold status for an S3 object.
func (actor S3Actions) GetObjectLegalHold(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, versionId string) (*types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus, error) {
 var status *types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus
 input := &s3.GetObjectLegalHoldInput{
  Bucket:    aws.String(bucket),
  Key:       aws.String(key),
  VersionId: aws.String(versionId),
 }

 output, err := actor.S3Client.GetObjectLegalHold(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noSuchKeyErr *types.NoSuchKey
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noSuchKeyErr) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noSuchKeyErr
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) {
   switch apiErr.ErrorCode() {
   case "NoSuchObjectLockConfiguration":
    log.Printf("Object %s does not have an object lock configuration.\n", key)
    err = nil
   case "InvalidRequest":
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not have an object lock configuration.\n", bucket)
    err = nil
   }
  }
 } else {
  status = &output.LegalHold.Status
 }

 return status, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetObjectLegalHoldsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Get the legal hold details for an S3 object.
   public ObjectLockLegalHold getObjectLegalHold(String bucketName, String
objectKey) {
       try {
           GetObjectLegalHoldRequest legalHoldRequest =
GetObjectLegalHoldRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .key(objectKey)
               .build();

           GetObjectLegalHoldResponse response =
getClient().getObjectLegalHold(legalHoldRequest);
           System.out.println("Object legal hold for " + objectKey + " in " +
bucketName +
               ":\n\tStatus: " + response.legalHold().status());
           return response.legalHold();

       } catch (S3Exception ex) {
           System.out.println("\tUnable to fetch legal hold: '" +
ex.getMessage() + "'");
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetObjectLegalHoldsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  GetObjectLegalHoldCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Get an object's current legal hold status.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetObjectLegalHoldCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
        // Optionally, you can provide additional parameters
        // ExpectedBucketOwner: "<account ID that is expected to own the
 bucket>",
        // VersionId: "<the specific version id of the object to check>",
      }),
    );
    console.log(`Legal Hold Status: ${response.LegalHold.Status}`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
```

```
        `Error from S3 while getting legal hold status for ${key} in
 ${bucketName}. The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting legal hold status for ${key} in
 ${bucketName} from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    key: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetObjectLegalHoldsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Metti in custodia legale un oggetto.

```
def get_legal_hold(s3_client, bucket: str, key: str) -> None:
    """
    Get the legal hold status of a specific file in a bucket.

    Args:
        s3_client: Boto3 S3 client.
        bucket: The name of the bucket containing the file.
        key: The key of the file to get the legal hold status of.
    """
    print()
    logger.info("Getting legal hold status of file [%s] in bucket [%s]", key,
 bucket)
    try:
        response = s3_client.get_object_legal_hold(Bucket=bucket, Key=key)
        legal_hold_status = response["LegalHold"]["Status"]
        logger.debug(
            "Legal hold status of file [%s] in bucket [%s] is [%s]",
            key,
            bucket,
            legal_hold_status,
        )
    except Exception as e:
        logger.error(
```

```
            "Failed to get legal hold status of file [%s] in bucket [%s]: %s",
            key,
            bucket,
            e,
        )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetObjectLegalHold AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`GetObjectLockConfiguration`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetObjectLockConfiguration`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Blocca oggetti Amazon S3

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the object lock configuration details for an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket to get details.</param>
    /// <returns>The bucket's object lock configuration details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockConfiguration>
GetBucketObjectLockConfiguration(string bucketName)
    {
        try
```

```
        {
            var request = new GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            };

            var response = await
_amazonS3.GetObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tBucket object lock config for {bucketName} in
{bucketName}: " +
                              $"\n\tEnabled:
{response.ObjectLockConfiguration.ObjectLockEnabled}" +
                              $"\n\tRule:
{response.ObjectLockConfiguration.Rule?.DefaultRetention}");

            return response.ObjectLockConfiguration;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch object lock config:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockConfiguration();
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetObjectLockConfigurationsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare una configurazione di blocco degli oggetti per un bucket

L'`get-object-lock-configuration`esempio seguente recupera la configurazione del blocco degli oggetti per il bucket specificato.

```
aws s3api get-object-lock-configuration \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket-with-object-lock
```

Output:

```
{
    "ObjectLockConfiguration": {
        "ObjectLockEnabled": "Enabled",
        "Rule": {
            "DefaultRetention": {
                "Mode": "COMPLIANCE",
                "Days": 50
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetObjectLockConfigurationin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
```

```
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// GetObjectLockConfiguration retrieves the object lock configuration for an S3
 bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) GetObjectLockConfiguration(ctx context.Context, bucket
 string) (*types.ObjectLockConfiguration, error) {
 var lockConfig *types.ObjectLockConfiguration
 input := &s3.GetObjectLockConfigurationInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
 }

 output, err := actor.S3Client.GetObjectLockConfiguration(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() ==
 "ObjectLockConfigurationNotFoundError" {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not have an object lock configuration.\n", bucket)
   err = nil
  }
 } else {
  lockConfig = output.ObjectLockConfiguration
 }

 return lockConfig, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetObjectLockConfigurationsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Get the object lock configuration details for an S3 bucket.
   public void getBucketObjectLockConfiguration(String bucketName) {
       GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest objectLockConfigurationRequest =
GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .build();

       GetObjectLockConfigurationResponse response =
getClient().getObjectLockConfiguration(objectLockConfigurationRequest);
       System.out.println("Bucket object lock config for "+bucketName +":  ");
       System.out.println("\tEnabled:
"+response.objectLockConfiguration().objectLockEnabled());
       System.out.println("\tRule: "+
response.objectLockConfiguration().rule().defaultRetention());
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetObjectLockConfigurationsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  GetObjectLockConfigurationCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Gets the Object Lock configuration for a bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const { ObjectLockConfiguration } = await client.send(
      new GetObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        // Optionally, you can provide additional parameters
        // ExpectedBucketOwner: "<account ID that is expected to own the
 bucket>",
      }),
    );
    console.log(
      `Object Lock Configuration:\n${JSON.stringify(ObjectLockConfiguration)}`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object lock configuration for ${bucketName}.
 The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object lock configuration for ${bucketName}.
  ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
```

```
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetObjectLockConfigurationsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce il valore 'Enabled' se la configurazione Object lock è abilitata per il bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3ObjectLockConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Select
 ObjectLockConfiguration.ObjectLockEnabled
```

Output:

```
Value
-----
Enabled
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetObjectLockConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce il valore 'Enabled' se la configurazione Object lock è abilitata per il bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3ObjectLockConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Select
 ObjectLockConfiguration.ObjectLockEnabled
```

Output:

```
Value
-----
Enabled
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetObjectLockConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni la configurazione del blocco degli oggetti.

```
def is_object_lock_enabled(s3_client, bucket: str) -> bool:
    """
    Check if object lock is enabled for a bucket.

    Args:
        s3_client: Boto3 S3 client.
        bucket: The name of the bucket to check.

    Returns:
        True if object lock is enabled, False otherwise.
    """
    try:
        response = s3_client.get_object_lock_configuration(Bucket=bucket)
        return (
            "ObjectLockConfiguration" in response
            and response["ObjectLockConfiguration"]["ObjectLockEnabled"] ==
 "Enabled"
        )
    except s3_client.exceptions.ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ObjectLockConfigurationNotFoundError":
            return False
        else:
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetObjectLockConfiguration AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`GetObjectRetention`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetObjectRetention`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Blocca oggetti Amazon S3

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the retention period for an S3 object.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key.</param>
    /// <returns>The object retention details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockRetention> GetObjectRetention(string bucketName,
        string objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectRetentionRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectRetentionAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tObject retention for {objectKey} in
{bucketName}: " +
                              $"\n\t{response.Retention.Mode} until
{response.Retention.RetainUntilDate:d}.");
            return response.Retention;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch object lock retention:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockRetention();
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetObjectRetentionsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare la configurazione di conservazione degli oggetti per un oggetto

L'`get-object-retention`esempio seguente recupera la configurazione di conservazione degli oggetti per l'oggetto specificato.

```
aws s3api get-object-retention \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket-with-object-lock \
    --key doc1.rtf
```

Output:

```
{
    "Retention": {
        "Mode": "GOVERNANCE",
        "RetainUntilDate": "2025-01-01T00:00:00.000Z"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetObjectRetentionin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
```

```
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// GetObjectRetention retrieves the object retention configuration for an S3
 object.
func (actor S3Actions) GetObjectRetention(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string) (*types.ObjectLockRetention, error) {
 var retention *types.ObjectLockRetention
 input := &s3.GetObjectRetentionInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
 }

 output, err := actor.S3Client.GetObjectRetention(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) {
   switch apiErr.ErrorCode() {
   case "NoSuchObjectLockConfiguration":
    err = nil
   case "InvalidRequest":
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not have locking enabled.", bucket)
```

```
    err = nil
   }
  }
 } else {
  retention = output.Retention
 }

 return retention, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetObjectRetentionsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    // Get the retention period for an S3 object.
    public ObjectLockRetention getObjectRetention(String bucketName, String key){
        try {
            GetObjectRetentionRequest retentionRequest =
GetObjectRetentionRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .build();

            GetObjectRetentionResponse response =
getClient().getObjectRetention(retentionRequest);
            System.out.println("tObject retention for "+key +"
in "+ bucketName +": " + response.retention().mode() +" until "+
response.retention().retainUntilDate() +".");
            return response.retention();
```

```
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return null;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetObjectRetentionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  GetObjectRetentionCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Log the "RetainUntilDate" for an object in an S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const { Retention } = await client.send(
      new GetObjectRetentionCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
      }),
    );
```

```
    console.log(
      `${key} in ${bucketName} will be retained until
 ${Retention.RetainUntilDate}`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchObjectLockConfiguration"
    ) {
      console.warn(
        `The object "${key}" in the bucket "${bucketName}" does not have an
 ObjectLock configuration.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object retention settings for
 "${bucketName}".  ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    key: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
```

```
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetObjectRetentionsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Il comando restituisce la modalità e la data fino a quando l'oggetto non viene mantenuto.

```
Get-S3ObjectRetention -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Key 'testfile.txt'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetObjectRetentionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Il comando restituisce la modalità e la data fino a quando l'oggetto non viene mantenuto.

```
Get-S3ObjectRetention -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Key 'testfile.txt'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetObjectRetentionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetObjectTagging`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetObjectTagging`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Nozioni di base sui tag

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare i tag allegati a un oggetto

L'`get-object-tagging`esempio seguente recupera i valori per la chiave specificata dall'oggetto specificato.

```
aws s3api get-object-tagging \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --key doc1.rtf
```

Output:

```
{
    "TagSet": [
        {
            "Value": "confidential",
            "Key": "designation"
        }
    ]
}
```

L'`get-object-tagging`esempio seguente tenta di recuperare i set di tag dell'oggetto`doc2.rtf`, che non ha tag.

```
aws s3api get-object-tagging \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --key doc2.rtf
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "TagSet": []
}
```

L'`get-object-tagging`esempio seguente recupera i set di tag dell'oggetto`doc3.rtf`, che ha più tag.

```
aws s3api get-object-tagging \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --key doc3.rtf
```

Output:

```
{
    "TagSet": [
        {
            "Value": "confidential",
            "Key": "designation"
        },
        {
            "Value": "finance",
            "Key": "department"
        },
        {
            "Value": "payroll",
            "Key": "team"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consultate GetObjectTagging AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: L'esempio restituisce i tag associati all'oggetto presente nel bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3ObjectTagSet -Key 'testfile.txt' -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

Output:

```
Key  Value
---  -----
test value
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetObjectTaggingin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: L'esempio restituisce i tag associati all'oggetto presente nel bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3ObjectTagSet -Key 'testfile.txt' -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

Output:

```
Key  Value
---  -----
test value
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetObjectTaggingin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetPublicAccessBlock`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetPublicAccessBlock`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per impostare o modificare la configurazione di accesso pubblico a blocchi per un bucket

L'`get-public-access-block`esempio seguente visualizza la configurazione dell'accesso pubblico a blocchi per il bucket specificato.

```
aws s3api get-public-access-block \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

Output:

```
{
    "PublicAccessBlockConfiguration": {
        "IgnorePublicAcls": true,
        "BlockPublicPolicy": true,
        "BlockPublicAcls": true,
        "RestrictPublicBuckets": true
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPublicAccessBlockin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: il comando restituisce la configurazione del blocco di accesso pubblico del bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3PublicAccessBlock -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPublicAccessBlockin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: il comando restituisce la configurazione del blocco di accesso pubblico del bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3PublicAccessBlock -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPublicAccessBlockin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`HeadBucket`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `HeadBucket`.

Bash

AWS CLI con script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function bucket_exists
#
# This function checks to see if the specified bucket already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to check.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If the bucket already exists.
#       1 - If the bucket doesn't exist.
################################################################################
function bucket_exists() {
  local bucket_name
  bucket_name=$1

  # Check whether the bucket already exists.
  # We suppress all output - we're interested only in the return code.

  if aws s3api head-bucket \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    return 0 # 0 in Bash script means true.
  else
    return 1 # 1 in Bash script means false.
  fi
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta HeadBucket AWS CLICommand Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente verifica l'accesso a un bucket denominato: `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api head-bucket --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

Se il bucket esiste e si ha accesso ad esso, non viene restituito alcun output. In caso contrario, verrà visualizzato un messaggio di errore. Per esempio:

```
A client error (404) occurred when calling the HeadBucket operation: Not Found
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta HeadBucket AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
```

```
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform
 bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// BucketExists checks whether a bucket exists in the current account.
func (basics BucketBasics) BucketExists(ctx context.Context, bucketName string)
 (bool, error) {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.HeadBucket(ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
 })
 exists := true
 if err != nil {
  var apiError smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiError) {
   switch apiError.(type) {
   case *types.NotFound:
    log.Printf("Bucket %v is available.\n", bucketName)
    exists = false
    err = nil
   default:
    log.Printf("Either you don't have access to bucket %v or another error
 occurred. "+
     "Here's what happened: %v\n", bucketName, err)
   }
  }
 } else {
  log.Printf("Bucket %v exists and you already own it.", bucketName)
 }

 return exists, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la HeadBucketsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce l'output con il codice di stato HTTP 200 OK per il bucket esistente quando l'utente dispone del permesso di accedervi. BucketArn il parametro è supportato solo per i bucket di directory S3.

```
Get-S3HeadBucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

Output:

```
AccessPointAlias   : False
BucketArn          :
BucketLocationName :
BucketLocationType :
BucketRegion       : us-east-2
ResponseMetadata   : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength      : 0
HttpStatusCode     : OK
```

Esempio 2: questo comando genera un errore con il codice di stato HTTP NotFound per un bucket inesistente.

```
Get-S3HeadBucket -BucketName amzn-s3-non-existing-bucket
```

Output:

```
Get-S3HeadBucket: Error making request with Error Code NotFound and Http Status
 Code NotFound. No further error information was returned by the service.
```

Esempio 3: questo comando genera un errore con il codice di stato HTTP Proibito per il bucket esistente in cui l'utente non dispone dell'autorizzazione per accedervi.

```
Get-S3HeadBucket -BucketName amzn-s3-no-access-bucket
```

Output:

```
Get-S3HeadBucket: Error making request with Error Code Forbidden and Http Status
 Code Forbidden. No further error information was returned by the service.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere HeadBucketin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def exists(self):
        """
        Determine whether the bucket exists and you have access to it.

        :return: True when the bucket exists; otherwise, False.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.meta.client.head_bucket(Bucket=self.bucket.name)
            logger.info("Bucket %s exists.", self.bucket.name)
            exists = True
        except ClientError:
            logger.warning(
```

```
                "Bucket %s doesn't exist or you don't have access to it.",
                self.bucket.name,
            )
            exists = False
        return exists
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta HeadBucket AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`HeadObject`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `HeadObject`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente recupera i metadati per un oggetto in un bucket denominato: `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api head-object --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --key index.html
```

Output:

```
{
    "AcceptRanges": "bytes",
    "ContentType": "text/html",
    "LastModified": "Thu, 16 Apr 2015 18:19:14 GMT",
    "ContentLength": 77,
    "VersionId": "null",
    "ETag": "\"30a6ec7e1a9ad79c203d05a589c8b400\"",
    "Metadata": {}
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consultate Command HeadObjectReference AWS CLI .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Determinazione del tipo di contenuto di un oggetto.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class GetObjectContentType {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <keyName>

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                keyName - The key name.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        getContentType(s3, bucketName, keyName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the content type of an object stored in an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 an instance of the {@link S3Client} class, which is used to
 interact with the Amazon S3 service
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket where the object is stored
     * @param keyName the key (file name) of the object in the S3 bucket
     */
    public static void getContentType(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 keyName) {
        try {
            HeadObjectRequest objectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
                .key(keyName)
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            HeadObjectResponse objectHead = s3.headObject(objectRequest);
            String type = objectHead.contentType();
            System.out.println("The object content type is " + type);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Controllo dello stato di ripristino di un oggetto.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

public class GetObjectRestoreStatus {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <keyName>\s

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                keyName - A key name that represents the object.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        checkStatus(s3, bucketName, keyName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Checks the restoration status of an Amazon S3 object.
     *
     * @param s3         an instance of the {@link S3Client} class used to
 interact with the Amazon S3 service
     * @param bucketName the name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the object is
 stored
     * @param keyName    the name of the Amazon S3 object to be checked
```

```
     * @throws S3Exception if an error occurs while interacting with the Amazon
 S3 service
     */
    public static void checkStatus(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 keyName) {
        try {
            HeadObjectRequest headObjectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(keyName)
                .build();

            HeadObjectResponse response = s3.headObject(headObjectRequest);
            System.out.println("The Amazon S3 object restoration status is " +
 response.restore());

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la HeadObjectsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectExistsWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An Amazon S3 object.
```

```
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  # Checks whether the object exists.
  #
  # @return [Boolean] True if the object exists; otherwise false.
  def exists?
    @object.exists?
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't check existence of object
 #{@object.bucket.name}:#{@object.key}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  object_key = "my-object.txt"

  wrapper = ObjectExistsWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name, object_key))
  exists = wrapper.exists?

  puts "Object #{object_key} #{exists ? 'does' : 'does not'} exist."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la HeadObjectsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzare **`ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurations`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurations`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare un elenco di configurazioni di analisi per un bucket

Quanto segue `list-bucket-analytics-configurations` recupera un elenco di configurazioni di analisi per il bucket specificato.

```
aws s3api list-bucket-analytics-configurations \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

Output:

```
{
    "AnalyticsConfigurationList": [
        {
            "StorageClassAnalysis": {},
            "Id": "1"
        }
    ],
    "IsTruncated": false
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurationsReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce le prime 100 configurazioni di analisi del bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketAnalyticsConfigurationList -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce le prime 100 configurazioni di analisi del bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketAnalyticsConfigurationList -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListBucketInventoryConfigurations`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListBucketInventoryConfigurations`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare un elenco di configurazioni di inventario per un bucket

L'`list-bucket-inventory-configurations`esempio seguente elenca le configurazioni di inventario per il bucket specificato.

```
aws s3api list-bucket-inventory-configurations \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

Output:

```
{
    "InventoryConfigurationList": [
        {
            "IsEnabled": true,
            "Destination": {
                "S3BucketDestination": {
                    "Format": "ORC",
                    "Bucket": "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
                    "AccountId": "123456789012"
                }
            },
            "IncludedObjectVersions": "Current",
            "Id": "1",
            "Schedule": {
                "Frequency": "Weekly"
            }
        },
        {
            "IsEnabled": true,
            "Destination": {
                "S3BucketDestination": {
```

```
                    "Format": "CSV",
                    "Bucket": "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
                    "AccountId": "123456789012"
                }
            },
            "IncludedObjectVersions": "Current",
            "Id": "2",
            "Schedule": {
                "Frequency": "Daily"
            }
        }
    ],
    "IsTruncated": false
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListBucketInventoryConfigurationsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce le prime 100 configurazioni di inventario del bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketInventoryConfigurationList -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListBucketInventoryConfigurationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce le prime 100 configurazioni di inventario del bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketInventoryConfigurationList -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListBucketInventoryConfigurationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`ListBuckets`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListBuckets`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace ListBucketsExample
{
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example uses the AWS SDK for .NET to list the Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) buckets belonging to the default account.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListBuckets
    {
        private static IAmazonS3 _s3Client;

        /// <summary>
        /// Get a list of the buckets owned by the default user.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <returns>The response from the ListingBuckets call that contains a
        /// list of the buckets owned by the default user.</returns>
        public static async Task<ListBucketsResponse> GetBuckets(IAmazonS3
 client)
        {
            return await client.ListBucketsAsync();
        }

        /// <summary>
```

```
        /// This method lists the name and creation date for the buckets in
        /// the passed List of S3 buckets.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="bucketList">A List of S3 bucket objects.</param>
        public static void DisplayBucketList(List<S3Bucket> bucketList)
        {
            bucketList
                .ForEach(b => Console.WriteLine($"Bucket name: {b.BucketName},
 created on: {b.CreationDate}"));
        }

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // The client uses the AWS Region of the default user.
            // If the Region where the buckets were created is different,
            // pass the Region to the client constructor. For example:
            // _s3Client = new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);
            _s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
            var response = await GetBuckets(_s3Client);
            DisplayBucketList(response.Buckets);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListBucketssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::listBuckets(const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
```

```
    auto outcome = client.ListBuckets();

    bool result = true;
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed with error: " << outcome.GetError() << std::endl;
        result = false;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Found " << outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets().size() << "
 buckets\n";
        for (auto &&b: outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets()) {
            std::cout << b.GetName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListBucketssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente utilizza il `list-buckets` comando per visualizzare i nomi di tutti i bucket Amazon S3 (in tutte le regioni):

```
aws s3api list-buckets --query "Buckets[].Name"
```

L'opzione query filtra l'output dei `list-buckets` soli nomi dei bucket.

Per ulteriori informazioni sui bucket, consulta Working with Amazon S3 Buckets nella Amazon S3 Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListBucketsCommand Reference.AWS CLI

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform
 bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// ListBuckets lists the buckets in the current account.
```

```
func (basics BucketBasics) ListBuckets(ctx context.Context) ([]types.Bucket,
 error) {
 var err error
 var output *s3.ListBucketsOutput
 var buckets []types.Bucket
 bucketPaginator := s3.NewListBucketsPaginator(basics.S3Client,
 &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
 for bucketPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = bucketPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   var apiErr smithy.APIError
   if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() == "AccessDenied" {
    fmt.Println("You don't have permission to list buckets for this account.")
    err = apiErr
   } else {
    log.Printf("Couldn't list buckets for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   }
   break
  } else {
   buckets = append(buckets, output.Buckets...)
  }
 }
 return buckets, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListBucketssezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.paginators.ListBucketsIterable;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListBuckets {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listAllBuckets(s3);

    }

    /**
     * Lists all the S3 buckets available in the current AWS account.
     *
     * @param s3 The {@link S3Client} instance to use for interacting with the
 Amazon S3 service.
     */
    public static void listAllBuckets(S3Client s3) {
        ListBucketsIterable response = s3.listBucketsPaginator();
        response.buckets().forEach(bucket ->
            System.out.println("Bucket Name: " + bucket.name()));
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListBucketssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i bucket.

```
import {
  paginateListBuckets,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * List the Amazon S3 buckets in your account.
 */
export const main = async () => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  /** @type {?import('@aws-sdk/client-s3').Owner} */
  let Owner = null;

  /** @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-s3').Bucket[]} */
  const Buckets = [];

  try {
    const paginator = paginateListBuckets({ client }, {});

    for await (const page of paginator) {
      if (!Owner) {
        Owner = page.Owner;
      }

      Buckets.push(...page.Buckets);
    }

    console.log(
      `${Owner.DisplayName} owns ${Buckets.length} bucket${
        Buckets.length === 1 ? "" : "s"
```

```
      }:`,
    );
    console.log(`${Buckets.map((b) => ` • ${b.Name}`).join("\n")}`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while listing buckets.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListBucketssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce tutti i bucket S3.

```
Get-S3Bucket
```

Esempio 2: questo comando restituisce un bucket denominato «test-files»

```
Get-S3Bucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListBucketsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce tutti i bucket S3.

```
Get-S3Bucket
```

Esempio 2: questo comando restituisce un bucket denominato «test-files»

```
Get-S3Bucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListBucketsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    @staticmethod
    def list(s3_resource):
        """
        Get the buckets in all Regions for the current account.

        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 S3 resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                            that contains collections and factory methods to
 create
                            other high-level S3 sub-resources.
        :return: The list of buckets.
```

```
        """
        try:
            buckets = list(s3_resource.buckets.all())
            logger.info("Got buckets: %s.", buckets)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get buckets.")
            raise
        else:
            return buckets
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListBuckets AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 resource actions.
class BucketListWrapper
  attr_reader :s3_resource

  # @param s3_resource [Aws::S3::Resource] An Amazon S3 resource.
  def initialize(s3_resource)
    @s3_resource = s3_resource
  end

  # Lists buckets for the current account.
  #
  # @param count [Integer] The maximum number of buckets to list.
  def list_buckets(count)
    puts 'Found these buckets:'
    @s3_resource.buckets.each do |bucket|
      puts "\t#{bucket.name}"
```

```
      count -= 1
      break if count.zero?
    end
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't list buckets. Here's why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  wrapper = BucketListWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Resource.new)
  wrapper.list_buckets(25)
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListBucketssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_buckets(
    strict: bool,
    client: &Client,
    region: BucketLocationConstraint,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let mut buckets = client.list_buckets().into_paginator().send();

    let mut num_buckets = 0;
    let mut in_region = 0;

    while let Some(Ok(output)) = buckets.next().await {
```

```
        for bucket in output.buckets() {
            num_buckets += 1;
            if strict {
                let r = client
                    .get_bucket_location()
                    .bucket(bucket.name().unwrap_or_default())
                    .send()
                    .await?;

                if r.location_constraint() == Some(&region) {
                    println!("{}", bucket.name().unwrap_or_default());
                    in_region += 1;
                }
            } else {
                println!("{}", bucket.name().unwrap_or_default());
            }
        }
    }

    println!();
    if strict {
        println!(
            "Found {} buckets in the {} region out of a total of {} buckets.",
            in_region, region, num_buckets
        );
    } else {
        println!("Found {} buckets in all regions.", num_buckets);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListBucketsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSS3

    /// Return an array containing information about every available bucket.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of ``S3ClientTypes.Bucket`` objects describing
    ///   each bucket.
    public func getAllBuckets() async throws -> [S3ClientTypes.Bucket] {
        return try await client.listBuckets(input: ListBucketsInput())
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListBucketsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`ListMultipartUploads`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListMultipartUploads`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Elimina caricamenti multiparte incompleti

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente elenca tutti i caricamenti multiparte attivi per un bucket denominato: `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api list-multipart-uploads --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

Output:

```
{
    "Uploads": [
        {
            "Initiator": {
                "DisplayName": "username",
                "ID": "arn:aws:iam::0123456789012:user/username"
            },
            "Initiated": "2015-06-02T18:01:30.000Z",
            "UploadId":
 "dfRtDYU0WWCCcH43C3WFbkRONycyCpTJJvxu2i5GYkZljF.Yxwh6XG7WfS2vC4to6HiV6Yjlx.cph0gtNBtJ8P3
            "StorageClass": "STANDARD",
            "Key": "multipart/01",
            "Owner": {
                "DisplayName": "aws-account-name",
                "ID":
 "100719349fc3b6dcd7c820a124bf7aecd408092c3d7b51b38494939801fc248b"
            }
        }
    ],
    "CommonPrefixes": []
}
```

I caricamenti multiparte in corso comportano costi di archiviazione in Amazon S3. Completa o annulla un caricamento multiparte attivo per rimuoverne le parti dal tuo account.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command ListMultipartUploadsReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListMultipartUploadsRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListMultipartUploadsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.MultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class ListMultipartUploads {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where an in-
progress multipart upload is occurring.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        listUploads(s3, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Lists the multipart uploads currently in progress in the specified Amazon
 S3 bucket.
```

```
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client object used to interact with Amazon S3
     * @param bucketName the name of the Amazon S3 bucket to list the multipart
 uploads for
     */
    public static void listUploads(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        try {
            ListMultipartUploadsRequest listMultipartUploadsRequest =
 ListMultipartUploadsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            ListMultipartUploadsResponse response =
 s3.listMultipartUploads(listMultipartUploadsRequest);
            List<MultipartUpload> uploads = response.uploads();
            for (MultipartUpload upload : uploads) {
                System.out.println("Upload in progress: Key = \"" + upload.key()
 + "\", id = " + upload.uploadId());
            }

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListMultipartUploadssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListObjectVersions`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListObjectVersions`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Utilizzo degli oggetti con versione

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example lists the versions of the objects in a version enabled
/// Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class ListObjectVersions
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";

        // If the AWS Region where your bucket is defined is different from
        // the AWS Region where the Amazon S3 bucket is defined, pass the
constant
        // for the AWS Region to the client constructor like this:
        //      var client = new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USWest2);
        IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();
        await GetObjectListWithAllVersionsAsync(client, bucketName);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// This method lists all versions of the objects within an Amazon S3
    /// version enabled bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to call
    /// ListVersionsAsync.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the version enabled Amazon S3
bucket
```

```
        /// for which you want to list the versions of the contained objects.</
param>
        public static async Task GetObjectListWithAllVersionsAsync(IAmazonS3
 client, string bucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                // When you instantiate the ListVersionRequest, you can
                // optionally specify a key name prefix in the request
                // if you want a list of object versions of a specific object.

                // For this example we set a small limit in MaxKeys to return
                // a small list of versions.
                ListVersionsRequest request = new ListVersionsRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    MaxKeys = 2,
                };

                do
                {
                    ListVersionsResponse response = await
 client.ListVersionsAsync(request);

                    // Process response.
                    foreach (S3ObjectVersion entry in response.Versions)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"key: {entry.Key} size:
 {entry.Size}");
                    }

                    // If response is truncated, set the marker to get the next
                    // set of keys.
                    if (response.IsTruncated)
                    {
                        request.KeyMarker = response.NextKeyMarker;
                        request.VersionIdMarker = response.NextVersionIdMarker;
                    }
                    else
                    {
                        request = null;
                    }
                }
                while (request != null);
```

```
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: '{ex.Message}'");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListObjectVersionssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente recupera le informazioni sulla versione di un oggetto in un bucket denominato: `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api list-object-versions --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --prefix index.html
```

Output:

```
{
    "DeleteMarkers": [
        {
            "Owner": {
                "DisplayName": "my-username",
                "ID":
 "7009a8971cd660687538875e7c86c5b672fe116bd438f46db45460ddcd036c32"
            },
            "IsLatest": true,
            "VersionId": "B2VsEK5saUNNHKcOAJj7hIE86RozToyq",
            "Key": "index.html",
            "LastModified": "2015-11-10T00:57:03.000Z"
        },
        {
            "Owner": {
                "DisplayName": "my-username",
                "ID":
 "7009a8971cd660687538875e7c86c5b672fe116bd438f46db45460ddcd036c32"
```

```
            },
            "IsLatest": false,
            "VersionId": ".FLQEZscLIcfxSq.jsFJ.szUkmng2Yw6",
            "Key": "index.html",
            "LastModified": "2015-11-09T23:32:20.000Z"
        }
    ],
    "Versions": [
        {
            "LastModified": "2015-11-10T00:20:11.000Z",
            "VersionId": "Rb_l2T8UHDkFEwCgJjhlgPOZC0qJ.vpD",
            "ETag": "\"0622528de826c0df5db1258a23b80be5\"",
            "StorageClass": "STANDARD",
            "Key": "index.html",
            "Owner": {
                "DisplayName": "my-username",
                "ID":
"7009a8971cd660687538875e7c86c5b672fe116bd438f46db45460ddcd036c32"
            },
            "IsLatest": false,
            "Size": 38
        },
        {
            "LastModified": "2015-11-09T23:26:41.000Z",
            "VersionId": "rasWWGpgk9E4s0LyTJgusGeRQKLVIAFf",
            "ETag": "\"06225825b8028de826c0df5db1a23be5\"",
            "StorageClass": "STANDARD",
            "Key": "index.html",
            "Owner": {
                "DisplayName": "my-username",
                "ID":
"7009a8971cd660687538875e7c86c5b672fe116bd438f46db45460ddcd036c32"
            },
            "IsLatest": false,
            "Size": 38
        },
        {
            "LastModified": "2015-11-09T22:50:50.000Z",
            "VersionId": "null",
            "ETag": "\"d1f45267a863c8392e07d24dd592f1b9\"",
            "StorageClass": "STANDARD",
            "Key": "index.html",
            "Owner": {
                "DisplayName": "my-username",
```

```
                "ID":
 "7009a8971cd660687538875e7c86c5b672fe116bd438f46db45460ddcd036c32"
            },
            "IsLatest": false,
            "Size": 533823
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consultate AWS CLI Command ListObjectVersionsReference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}
```

```
// ListObjectVersions lists all versions of all objects in a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) ListObjectVersions(ctx context.Context, bucket string)
 ([]types.ObjectVersion, error) {
 var err error
 var output *s3.ListObjectVersionsOutput
 var versions []types.ObjectVersion
 input := &s3.ListObjectVersionsInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket)}
 versionPaginator := s3.NewListObjectVersionsPaginator(actor.S3Client, input)
 for versionPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = versionPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
   if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
    err = noBucket
   }
   break
  } else {
   versions = append(versions, output.Versions...)
  }
 }
 return versions, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListObjectVersionssezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_versions(client: &Client, bucket: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_object_versions().bucket(bucket).send().await?;

    for version in resp.versions() {
        println!("{}", version.key().unwrap_or_default());
        println!("  version ID: {}", version.version_id().unwrap_or_default());
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListObjectVersionsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`ListObjects`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListObjects`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Creare una pagina Web che elenca gli oggetti Amazon S3

CLI

AWS CLI

L'esempio seguente utilizza il comando `list-objects` per visualizzare i nomi di tutti gli oggetti del bucket specificato:

```
aws s3api list-objects --bucket text-content --query 'Contents[].{Key: Key, Size:
 Size}'
```

L'esempio utilizza l'argomento `--query` per filtrare l'output di `list-objects` fino al valore della chiave e alla dimensione per ogni oggetto

Per ulteriori informazioni sugli oggetti, consulta Operazioni con gli oggetti di Amazon S3 nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon S3.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListObjects AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando recupera le informazioni su tutti gli elementi presenti nel bucket "test-files".

```
Get-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

Esempio 2: questo comando recupera le informazioni sull'elemento "sample.txt" dal bucket "test-files".

```
Get-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt
```

Esempio 3: questo comando recupera le informazioni su tutti gli elementi con il prefisso "sample" dal bucket "test-files".

```
Get-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -KeyPrefix sample
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListObjectsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando recupera le informazioni su tutti gli elementi presenti nel bucket "test-files".

```
Get-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

Esempio 2: questo comando recupera le informazioni sull'elemento "sample.txt" dal bucket "test-files".

```
Get-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt
```

Esempio 3: questo comando recupera le informazioni su tutti gli elementi con il prefisso "sample" dal bucket "test-files".

```
Get-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -KeyPrefix sample
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListObjectsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`ListObjectsV2`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListObjectsV2`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Elimina tutti gli oggetti in un bucket

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to list the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket for which to list
        /// the contents.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
        /// copy operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> ListBucketContentsAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName)
        {
            try
            {
```

```
                var request = new ListObjectsV2Request
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    MaxKeys = 5,
                };

                Console.WriteLine("--------------------------------------");
                Console.WriteLine($"Listing the contents of {bucketName}:");
                Console.WriteLine("--------------------------------------");

                ListObjectsV2Response response;

                do
                {
                    response = await client.ListObjectsV2Async(request);

                    response.S3Objects
                        .ForEach(obj => Console.WriteLine($"{obj.Key,-35}
{obj.LastModified.ToShortDateString(),10}{obj.Size,10}"));

                    // If the response is truncated, set the request
 ContinuationToken
                    // from the NextContinuationToken property of the response.
                    request.ContinuationToken = response.NextContinuationToken;
                }
                while (response.IsTruncated);

                return true;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error encountered on server.
 Message:'{ex.Message}' getting list of objects.");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

Elencare gli oggetti con un impaginatore.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
```

```
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// The following example lists objects in an Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListObjectsPaginator
    {
        private const string BucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonS3 s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();

            Console.WriteLine($"Listing the objects contained in {BucketName}:
\n");
            await ListingObjectsAsync(s3Client, BucketName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method uses a paginator to retrieve the list of objects in an
        /// an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket whose objects
        /// you want to list.</param>
        public static async Task ListingObjectsAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
 bucketName)
        {
            var listObjectsV2Paginator = client.Paginators.ListObjectsV2(new
 ListObjectsV2Request
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            });

            await foreach (var response in listObjectsV2Paginator.Responses)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"HttpStatusCode: {response.HttpStatusCode}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Number of Keys: {response.KeyCount}");
                foreach (var entry in response.S3Objects)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Key = {entry.Key} Size = {entry.Size}");
                }
```

```
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListObjectsversione V2 in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function list_items_in_bucket
#
# This function displays a list of the files in the bucket with each file's
# size. The function uses the --query parameter to retrieve only the key and
# size fields from the Contents collection.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       The list of files in text format.
#     And:
```

```
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function list_items_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api list-objects \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --output text \
    --query 'Contents[].{Key: Key, Size: Size}')

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -eq 0 ]]; then
    echo "$response"
  else
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports s3api list-objects operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedi ListObjectsV2 in AWS CLI Command Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::listObjects(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                             Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &keysResult,
                             const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Request request;
    request.WithBucket(bucketName);
```

```
    Aws::String continuationToken; // Used for pagination.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> allObjects;

    do {
        if (!continuationToken.empty()) {
            request.SetContinuationToken(continuationToken);
        }

        auto outcome = s3Client.ListObjectsV2(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: listObjects: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        } else {
            Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> objects =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetContents();

            allObjects.insert(allObjects.end(), objects.begin(), objects.end());
            continuationToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextContinuationToken();
        }
    } while (!continuationToken.empty());

    std::cout << allObjects.size() << " object(s) found:" << std::endl;

    for (const auto &object: allObjects) {
        std::cout << "  " << object.GetKey() << std::endl;
        keysResult.push_back(object.GetKey());
    }

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListObjectsversione V2 in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere un elenco di oggetti in un bucket

L'`list-objects-v2`esempio seguente elenca gli oggetti nel bucket specificato.

```
aws s3api list-objects-v2 \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

Output:

```
{
    "Contents": [
        {
            "LastModified": "2019-11-05T23:11:50.000Z",
            "ETag": "\"621503c373607d548b37cff8778d992c\"",
            "StorageClass": "STANDARD",
            "Key": "doc1.rtf",
            "Size": 391
        },
        {
            "LastModified": "2019-11-05T23:11:50.000Z",
            "ETag": "\"a2cecc36ab7c7fe3a71a273b9d45b1b5\"",
            "StorageClass": "STANDARD",
            "Key": "doc2.rtf",
            "Size": 373
        },
        {
            "LastModified": "2019-11-05T23:11:50.000Z",
            "ETag": "\"08210852f65a2e9cb999972539a64d68\"",
            "StorageClass": "STANDARD",
            "Key": "doc3.rtf",
            "Size": 399
        },
        {
            "LastModified": "2019-11-05T23:11:50.000Z",
            "ETag": "\"d1852dd683f404306569471af106988e\"",
            "StorageClass": "STANDARD",
            "Key": "doc4.rtf",
            "Size": 6225
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListObjectsV2 in AWS CLI Command Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform
 bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// ListObjects lists the objects in a bucket.
```

```
func (basics BucketBasics) ListObjects(ctx context.Context, bucketName string)
 ([]types.Object, error) {
 var err error
 var output *s3.ListObjectsV2Output
 input := &s3.ListObjectsV2Input{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
 }
 var objects []types.Object
 objectPaginator := s3.NewListObjectsV2Paginator(basics.S3Client, input)
 for objectPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = objectPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
   if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucketName)
    err = noBucket
   }
   break
  } else {
   objects = append(objects, output.Contents...)
  }
 }
 return objects, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListObjectsversione V2 in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously lists all objects in the specified S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to list objects for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when all objects have
been listed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> listAllObjectsAsync(String bucketName) {
        ListObjectsV2Request initialRequest = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .maxKeys(1)
            .build();

        ListObjectsV2Publisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().listObjectsV2Paginator(initialRequest);
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.contents().forEach(s3Object -> {
                logger.info("Object key: " + s3Object.key());
            });
        }).thenRun(() -> {
            logger.info("Successfully listed all objects in the bucket: " +
bucketName);
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list objects", ex);
        });
    }
```

Elenca gli oggetti usando l'impaginazione.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Request;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.paginators.ListObjectsV2Iterable;

public class ListObjectsPaginated {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName>\s
```

```
            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket from which objects are read.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listBucketObjects(s3, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Lists the objects in the specified S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client instance used to interact with Amazon S3
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to list the objects from
     */
    public static void listBucketObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        try {
            ListObjectsV2Request listReq = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .maxKeys(1)
                .build();

            ListObjectsV2Iterable listRes = s3.listObjectsV2Paginator(listReq);
            listRes.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.contents().stream())
                .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Key: " + content.key() +
" size = " + content.size()));

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListObjectsversione V2 in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca tutti gli oggetti nel bucket. Se è presente più di un oggetto, IsTruncated NextContinuationToken verrà utilizzato per scorrere l'elenco completo.

```
import {
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
  // This command supersedes the ListObjectsCommand and is the recommended way to
 list objects.
  paginateListObjectsV2,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Log all of the object keys in a bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, pageSize: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, pageSize }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  /** @type {string[][]} */
  const objects = [];
  try {
    const paginator = paginateListObjectsV2(
      { client, /* Max items per page */ pageSize: Number.parseInt(pageSize) },
      { Bucket: bucketName },
    );
```

```
    for await (const page of paginator) {
      objects.push(page.Contents.map((o) => o.Key));
    }
    objects.forEach((objectList, pageNum) => {
      console.log(
        `Page ${pageNum + 1}\n------\n${objectList.map((o) => `•
 ${o}`).join("\n")}\n`,
      );
    });
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while listing objects for "${bucketName}". The bucket
 doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while listing objects for "${bucketName}".
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la versione ListObjectsV2 in AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listBucketObjects(bucketName: String) {
    val request =
        ListObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val response = s3.listObjects(request)
        response.contents?.forEach { myObject ->
            println("The name of the key is ${myObject.key}")
            println("The object is ${myObject.size?.let { calKb(it) }} KBs")
            println("The owner is ${myObject.owner}")
        }
    }
}

private fun calKb(intValue: Long): Long = intValue / 1024
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListObjectsV2 in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca gli oggetti in un bucket.

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        try {
            $contents = $this->s3client->listObjectsV2([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            echo "The contents of your bucket are: \n";
            foreach ($contents['Contents'] as $content) {
```

```
                echo $content['Key'] . "\n";
            }
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to list objects in $this->bucketName with error: " .
 $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with listing objects before continuing.");
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListObjectsversione V2 in AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource
 in Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    @staticmethod
    def list(bucket, prefix=None):
        """
        Lists the objects in a bucket, optionally filtered by a prefix.

        :param bucket: The bucket to query. This is a Boto3 Bucket resource.
```

```
        :param prefix: When specified, only objects that start with this prefix
 are listed.
        :return: The list of objects.
        """
        try:
            if not prefix:
                objects = list(bucket.objects.all())
            else:
                objects = list(bucket.objects.filter(Prefix=prefix))
            logger.info(
                "Got objects %s from bucket '%s'", [o.key for o in objects],
 bucket.name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get objects for bucket '%s'.",
 bucket.name)
            raise
        else:
            return objects
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListObjectsV2 nella Guida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket actions.
class BucketListObjectsWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket
```

```
  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An existing Amazon S3 bucket.
  def initialize(bucket)
    @bucket = bucket
  end

  # Lists object in a bucket.
  #
  # @param max_objects [Integer] The maximum number of objects to list.
  # @return [Integer] The number of objects listed.
  def list_objects(max_objects)
    count = 0
    puts "The objects in #{@bucket.name} are:"
    @bucket.objects.each do |obj|
      puts "\t#{obj.key}"
      count += 1
      break if count == max_objects
    end
    count
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't list objects in bucket #{bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    0
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"

  wrapper = BucketListObjectsWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Bucket.new(bucket_name))
  count = wrapper.list_objects(25)
  puts "Listed #{count} objects."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListObjectsversione V2 in AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn list_objects(client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client, bucket: &str) ->
 Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let mut response = client
        .list_objects_v2()
        .bucket(bucket.to_owned())
        .max_keys(10) // In this example, go 10 at a time.
        .into_paginator()
        .send();

    while let Some(result) = response.next().await {
        match result {
            Ok(output) => {
                for object in output.contents() {
                    println!(" - {}", object.key().unwrap_or("Unknown"));
                }
            }
            Err(err) => {
                eprintln!("{err:?}")
            }
        }
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListObjectsversione 2 in AWS SDK for Rust API reference.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_s3->listobjectsv2(         " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
          iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of objects in S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListObjectsV2 in AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSS3

    public func listBucketFiles(bucket: String) async throws -> [String] {
        do {
            let input = ListObjectsV2Input(
                bucket: bucket
            )
```

```
            // Use "Paginated" to get all the objects.
            // This lets the SDK handle the 'continuationToken' in
"ListObjectsV2Output".
            let output = client.listObjectsV2Paginated(input: input)
            var names: [String] = []

            for try await page in output {
                guard let objList = page.contents else {
                    print("ERROR: listObjectsV2Paginated returned nil contents.")
                    continue
                }

                for obj in objList {
                    if let objName = obj.key {
                        names.append(objName)
                    }
                }
            }


            return names
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Listing objects."))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListObjectsversione 2 in AWS SDK for Swift API reference.

Utilizzo **`PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) Transfer Acceleration is a
/// bucket-level feature that enables you to perform faster data transfers
/// to Amazon S3. This example shows how to configure Transfer
/// Acceleration.
/// </summary>
public class TransferAcceleration
{
    /// <summary>
    /// The main method initializes the client object and sets the
    /// Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket name before
    /// calling EnableAccelerationAsync.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
        const string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";

        await EnableAccelerationAsync(s3Client, bucketName);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// This method sets the configuration to enable transfer acceleration
    /// for the bucket referred to in the bucketName parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">An Amazon S3 client used to enable the
    /// acceleration on an Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket for which
the
        /// method will be enabling acceleration.</param>
        private static async Task EnableAccelerationAsync(AmazonS3Client client,
string bucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                var putRequest = new PutBucketAccelerateConfigurationRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    AccelerateConfiguration = new AccelerateConfiguration
                    {
                        Status = BucketAccelerateStatus.Enabled,
                    },
                };
                await client.PutBucketAccelerateConfigurationAsync(putRequest);

                var getRequest = new GetBucketAccelerateConfigurationRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                };
                var response = await
client.GetBucketAccelerateConfigurationAsync(getRequest);

                Console.WriteLine($"Acceleration state = '{response.Status}' ");
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error occurred. Message:'{ex.Message}' when
setting transfer acceleration");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutBucketAccelerateConfigurationsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per impostare la configurazione di accelerazione di un bucket

L'`put-bucket-accelerate-configuration`esempio seguente abilita la configurazione di accelerazione per il bucket specificato.

```
aws s3api put-bucket-accelerate-configuration \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --accelerate-configuration Status=Enabled
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutBucketAccelerateConfigurationin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando abilita l'accelerazione di trasferimento per il bucket S3 specificato.

```
$statusVal = New-Object Amazon.S3.BucketAccelerateStatus('Enabled')
Write-S3BucketAccelerateConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -
AccelerateConfiguration_Status $statusVal
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutBucketAccelerateConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando abilita l'accelerazione di trasferimento per il bucket S3 specificato.

```
$statusVal = New-Object Amazon.S3.BucketAccelerateStatus('Enabled')
Write-S3BucketAccelerateConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -
AccelerateConfiguration_Status $statusVal
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutBucketAccelerateConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`PutBucketAcl`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutBucketAcl`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Gestisci gli elenchi di controllo degli accessi () ACLs

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates an Amazon S3 bucket with an ACL to control access to the
        /// bucket and the objects stored in it.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to create
        /// an Amazon S3 bucket, with an ACL applied to the bucket.
        /// </param>
        /// <param name="region">The AWS Region where the bucket will be
created.</param>
        /// <param name="newBucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating success or failure.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateBucketUseCannedACLAsync(IAmazonS3
client, S3Region region, string newBucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                // Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with Canned ACL.
                var putBucketRequest = new PutBucketRequest()
```

```
                {
                    BucketName = newBucketName,
                    BucketRegion = region,
                    CannedACL = S3CannedACL.LogDeliveryWrite,
                };

                PutBucketResponse putBucketResponse = await
 client.PutBucketAsync(putBucketRequest);

                return putBucketResponse.HttpStatusCode ==
 System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Amazon S3 error: {ex.Message}");
            }

            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutBucketAclsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::putBucketAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName, const Aws::String
 &ownerID,
                              const Aws::String &granteePermission,
                              const Aws::String &granteeType, const Aws::String
 &granteeID,
                              const Aws::String &granteeEmailAddress,
                              const Aws::String &granteeURI, const
 Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
```

```
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::Owner owner;
    owner.SetID(ownerID);

    Aws::S3::Model::Grantee grantee;
    grantee.SetType(setGranteeType(granteeType));

    if (!granteeEmailAddress.empty()) {
        grantee.SetEmailAddress(granteeEmailAddress);
    }

    if (!granteeID.empty()) {
        grantee.SetID(granteeID);
    }

    if (!granteeURI.empty()) {
        grantee.SetURI(granteeURI);
    }

    Aws::S3::Model::Grant grant;
    grant.SetGrantee(grantee);
    grant.SetPermission(setGranteePermission(granteePermission));

    Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> grants;
    grants.push_back(grant);

    Aws::S3::Model::AccessControlPolicy acp;
    acp.SetOwner(owner);
    acp.SetGrants(grants);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketAclRequest request;
    request.SetAccessControlPolicy(acp);
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketAclOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.PutBucketAcl(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &error = outcome.GetError();

        std::cerr << "Error: putBucketAcl: " << error.GetExceptionName()
                  << " - " << error.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
```

```
        std::cout << "Successfully added an ACL to the bucket '" << bucketName
                  << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which converts a human-readable string to a built-in type
 enumeration.
/*!
 \param access: Human readable string.
 \return Permission: A Permission enum.
*/

Aws::S3::Model::Permission setGranteePermission(const Aws::String &access) {
    if (access == "FULL_CONTROL")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL;
    if (access == "WRITE")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE;
    if (access == "READ")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ;
    if (access == "WRITE_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP;
    if (access == "READ_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP;
    return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET;
}

//! Routine which converts a human-readable string to a built-in type
 enumeration.
/*!
 \param type: Human readable string.
 \return Type: Type enumeration
*/

Aws::S3::Model::Type setGranteeType(const Aws::String &type) {
    if (type == "Amazon customer by email")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail;
    if (type == "Canonical user")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser;
    if (type == "Group")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group;
    return Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutBucketAclsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Questo esempio concede `full control` a due AWS utenti (user1@example.com e user2@example.com) `read` l'autorizzazione a tutti:

```
aws s3api put-bucket-acl --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --grant-full-
control emailaddress=user1@example.com,emailaddress=user2@example.com --grant-
read uri=http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/global/AllUsers
```

Vedi http://docs.aws.amazon. com/AmazonS3/latest/API/RESTBucketPUTacl.html per i dettagli sulla personalizzazione ACLs (i comandi ACL s3api, ad esempio`put-bucket-acl`, utilizzano la stessa notazione abbreviata degli argomenti).

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. PutBucketAclAWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.AccessControlPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Grant;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Permission;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketAclRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Type;
```

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SetAcl {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
              <bucketName> <id>\s

            Where:
              bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to grant permissions on.\s
              id - The ID of the owner of this bucket (you can get this value
 from the AWS Management Console).
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String id = args[1];
        System.out.format("Setting access \n");
        System.out.println(" in bucket: " + bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        setBucketAcl(s3, bucketName, id);
        System.out.println("Done!");
        s3.close();
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Sets the Access Control List (ACL) for an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client instance to be used for the operation
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to set the ACL for
     * @param id the ID of the AWS user or account that will be granted full
 control of the bucket
     * @throws S3Exception if an error occurs while setting the bucket ACL
     */
    public static void setBucketAcl(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String id) {
        try {
            Grant ownerGrant = Grant.builder()
                .grantee(builder -> builder.id(id)
                    .type(Type.CANONICAL_USER))
                .permission(Permission.FULL_CONTROL)
                .build();

            List<Grant> grantList2 = new ArrayList<>();
            grantList2.add(ownerGrant);

            AccessControlPolicy acl = AccessControlPolicy.builder()
                .owner(builder -> builder.id(id))
                .grants(grantList2)
                .build();

            PutBucketAclRequest putAclReq = PutBucketAclRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .accessControlPolicy(acl)
                .build();

            s3.putBucketAcl(putAclReq);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutBucketAclsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Inserisci l'ACL del bucket.

```
import {
  PutBucketAclCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Grant read access to a user using their canonical AWS account ID.
 *
 * Most Amazon S3 use cases don't require the use of access control lists (ACLs).
 * We recommend that you disable ACLs, except in unusual circumstances where
 * you need to control access for each object individually. Consider a policy
 instead.
 * For more information see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/
userguide/bucket-policies.html.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, granteeCanonicalUserId: string,
 ownerCanonicalUserId }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  bucketName,
  granteeCanonicalUserId,
  ownerCanonicalUserId,
}) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new PutBucketAclCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    AccessControlPolicy: {
      Grants: [
        {
          Grantee: {
```

```
            // The canonical ID of the user. This ID is an obfuscated form of
 your AWS account number.
            // It's unique to Amazon S3 and can't be found elsewhere.
            // For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/
latest/userguide/finding-canonical-user-id.html.
            ID: granteeCanonicalUserId,
            Type: "CanonicalUser",
          },
          // One of FULL_CONTROL | READ | WRITE | READ_ACP | WRITE_ACP
          // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/
API_Grant.html#AmazonS3-Type-Grant-Permission
          Permission: "READ",
        },
      ],
      Owner: {
        ID: ownerCanonicalUserId,
      },
    },
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log(`Granted READ access to ${bucketName}`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while setting ACL for bucket ${bucketName}. The bucket
 doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while setting ACL for bucket ${bucketName}.
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutBucketAclsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun setBucketAcl(
    bucketName: String,
    idVal: String,
) {
    val myGrant =
        Grantee {
            id = idVal
            type = Type.CanonicalUser
        }

    val ownerGrant =
        Grant {
            grantee = myGrant
            permission = Permission.FullControl
        }

    val grantList = mutableListOf<Grant>()
    grantList.add(ownerGrant)

    val ownerOb =
        Owner {
            id = idVal
        }

    val acl =
        AccessControlPolicy {
            owner = ownerOb
```

```
            grants = grantList
        }

    val request =
        PutBucketAclRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            accessControlPolicy = acl
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.putBucketAcl(request)
        println("An ACL was successfully set on $bucketName")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutBucketAclconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def grant_log_delivery_access(self):
```

```
        """
        Grant the AWS Log Delivery group write access to the bucket so that
        Amazon S3 can deliver access logs to the bucket. This is the only
recommended
        use of an S3 bucket ACL.
        """
        try:
            acl = self.bucket.Acl()
            # Putting an ACL overwrites the existing ACL. If you want to preserve
            # existing grants, append new grants to the list of existing grants.
            grants = acl.grants if acl.grants else []
            grants.append(
                {
                    "Grantee": {
                        "Type": "Group",
                        "URI": "http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/s3/LogDelivery",
                    },
                    "Permission": "WRITE",
                }
            )
            acl.put(AccessControlPolicy={"Grants": grants, "Owner": acl.owner})
            logger.info("Granted log delivery access to bucket '%s'",
self.bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add ACL to bucket '%s'.",
self.bucket.name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutBucketAcl AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`PutBucketCors`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutBucketCors`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Add CORS configuration to the Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to apply the CORS configuration to an Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="configuration">The CORS configuration to apply.</param>
        private static async Task PutCORSConfigurationAsync(AmazonS3Client
client, CORSConfiguration configuration)
        {
            PutCORSConfigurationRequest request = new
PutCORSConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = BucketName,
                Configuration = configuration,
            };

            _ = await client.PutCORSConfigurationAsync(request);
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutBucketCorssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

L'esempio seguente abilita `PUT` e `DELETE` richiede da www.example.com e abilita `GET` le richieste da qualsiasi dominio: `POST`

```
aws s3api put-bucket-cors --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --cors-
configuration file://cors.json

cors.json:
{
  "CORSRules": [
    {
      "AllowedOrigins": ["http://www.example.com"],
      "AllowedHeaders": ["*"],
      "AllowedMethods": ["PUT", "POST", "DELETE"],
      "MaxAgeSeconds": 3000,
      "ExposeHeaders": ["x-amz-server-side-encryption"]
    },
    {
      "AllowedOrigins": ["*"],
      "AllowedHeaders": ["Authorization"],
      "AllowedMethods": ["GET"],
      "MaxAgeSeconds": 3000
    }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command PutBucketCorsReference AWS CLI .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketCorsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketCorsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketCorsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CORSRule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CORSConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketCorsRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class S3Cors {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <accountId>\s

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to upload an object into.
                accountId - The id of the account that owns the Amazon S3 bucket.
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String accountId = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        setCorsInformation(s3, bucketName, accountId);
        getBucketCorsInformation(s3, bucketName, accountId);
        deleteBucketCorsInformation(s3, bucketName, accountId);
```

```
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the CORS (Cross-Origin Resource Sharing) configuration for an
Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3            the {@link S3Client} instance used to interact with
the Amazon S3 service
     * @param bucketName    the name of the Amazon S3 bucket for which the CORS
configuration should be deleted
     * @param accountId     the expected AWS account ID of the bucket owner
     *
     * @throws S3Exception if an error occurs while deleting the CORS
configuration for the bucket
     */
    public static void deleteBucketCorsInformation(S3Client s3, String
bucketName, String accountId) {
        try {
            DeleteBucketCorsRequest bucketCorsRequest =
DeleteBucketCorsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                .build();

            s3.deleteBucketCors(bucketCorsRequest);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the CORS (Cross-Origin Resource Sharing) configuration for the
specified S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client instance to use for the operation
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to retrieve the CORS
configuration for
     * @param accountId the expected bucket owner's account ID
     *
     * @throws S3Exception if there is an error retrieving the CORS configuration
     */
```

```
   public static void getBucketCorsInformation(S3Client s3, String bucketName,
String accountId) {
       try {
           GetBucketCorsRequest bucketCorsRequest =
GetBucketCorsRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
               .build();

           GetBucketCorsResponse corsResponse =
s3.getBucketCors(bucketCorsRequest);
           List<CORSRule> corsRules = corsResponse.corsRules();
           for (CORSRule rule : corsRules) {
               System.out.println("allowOrigins: " + rule.allowedOrigins());
               System.out.println("AllowedMethod: " + rule.allowedMethods());
           }

       } catch (S3Exception e) {

           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   /**
    * Sets the Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) rules for an Amazon S3
bucket.
    *
    * @param s3 The S3Client object used to interact with the Amazon S3 service.
    * @param bucketName The name of the S3 bucket to set the CORS rules for.
    * @param accountId The AWS account ID of the bucket owner.
    */
   public static void setCorsInformation(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
accountId) {
       List<String> allowMethods = new ArrayList<>();
       allowMethods.add("PUT");
       allowMethods.add("POST");
       allowMethods.add("DELETE");

       List<String> allowOrigins = new ArrayList<>();
       allowOrigins.add("http://example.com");
       try {
           // Define CORS rules.
           CORSRule corsRule = CORSRule.builder()
```

```
                .allowedMethods(allowMethods)
                .allowedOrigins(allowOrigins)
                .build();

            List<CORSRule> corsRules = new ArrayList<>();
            corsRules.add(corsRule);
            CORSConfiguration configuration = CORSConfiguration.builder()
                .corsRules(corsRules)
                .build();

            PutBucketCorsRequest putBucketCorsRequest =
 PutBucketCorsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .corsConfiguration(configuration)
                .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                .build();

            s3.putBucketCors(putBucketCorsRequest);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutBucketCorssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiungi una regola CORS.

```
import {
  PutBucketCorsCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Allows cross-origin requests to an S3 bucket by setting the CORS
 configuration.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    await client.send(
      new PutBucketCorsCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        CORSConfiguration: {
          CORSRules: [
            {
              // Allow all headers to be sent to this bucket.
              AllowedHeaders: ["*"],
              // Allow only GET and PUT methods to be sent to this bucket.
              AllowedMethods: ["GET", "PUT"],
              // Allow only requests from the specified origin.
              AllowedOrigins: ["https://www.example.com"],
              // Allow the entity tag (ETag) header to be returned in the
 response. The ETag header
              // The entity tag represents a specific version of the object. The
 ETag reflects
              // changes only to the contents of an object, not its metadata.
              ExposeHeaders: ["ETag"],
              // How long the requesting browser should cache the preflight
 response. After
              // this time, the preflight request will have to be made again.
              MaxAgeSeconds: 3600,
            },
          ],
        },
      }),
    );
    console.log(`Successfully set CORS rules for bucket: ${bucketName}`);
```

```
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while setting CORS rules for ${bucketName}. The bucket
 doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while setting CORS rules for ${bucketName}.
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutBucketCorssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
```

```
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def put_cors(self, cors_rules):
        """
        Apply CORS rules to the bucket. CORS rules specify the HTTP actions that
are
        allowed from other domains.

        :param cors_rules: The CORS rules to apply.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.Cors().put(CORSConfiguration={"CORSRules": cors_rules})
            logger.info(
                "Put CORS rules %s for bucket '%s'.", cors_rules,
self.bucket.name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put CORS rules for bucket %s.",
self.bucket.name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutBucketCors AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'
```

```
# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket CORS configuration.
class BucketCorsWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_cors

  # @param bucket_cors [Aws::S3::BucketCors] A bucket CORS object configured with
 an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_cors)
    @bucket_cors = bucket_cors
  end

  # Sets CORS rules on a bucket.
  #
  # @param allowed_methods [Array<String>] The types of HTTP requests to allow.
  # @param allowed_origins [Array<String>] The origins to allow.
  # @returns [Boolean] True if the CORS rules were set; otherwise, false.
  def set_cors(allowed_methods, allowed_origins)
    @bucket_cors.put(
      cors_configuration: {
        cors_rules: [
          {
            allowed_methods: allowed_methods,
            allowed_origins: allowed_origins,
            allowed_headers: %w[*],
            max_age_seconds: 3600
          }
        ]
      }
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't set CORS rules for #{@bucket_cors.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end

end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutBucketCorssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzo **`PutBucketEncryption`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutBucketEncryption`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set the bucket server side encryption to use AWSKMS with a customer-
managed key id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">Name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="kmsKeyId">The Id of the KMS Key.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> SetBucketServerSideEncryption(string
 bucketName, string kmsKeyId)
    {
        var serverSideEncryptionByDefault = new ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration
        {
            ServerSideEncryptionRules = new List<ServerSideEncryptionRule>
            {
                new ServerSideEncryptionRule
                {
                    ServerSideEncryptionByDefault = new
 ServerSideEncryptionByDefault
                    {
                        ServerSideEncryptionAlgorithm =
 ServerSideEncryptionMethod.AWSKMS,
                        ServerSideEncryptionKeyManagementServiceKeyId = kmsKeyId
                    }
                }
            }
        };
        try
        {
```

```
            var encryptionResponse = await _s3Client.PutBucketEncryptionAsync(new
 PutBucketEncryptionRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration =
 serverSideEncryptionByDefault,
            });

            return encryptionResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.ErrorCode == "AccessDenied"
                ? $"This account does not have permission to set encryption on
 {bucketName}, please try again."
                : $"Unable to set bucket encryption for bucket {bucketName},
 {ex.Message}");
        }
        return false;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutBucketEncryptionsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per configurare la crittografia lato server per un bucket

L'`put-bucket-encryption`esempio seguente imposta la AES256 crittografia come predefinita per il bucket specificato.

```
aws s3api put-bucket-encryption \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --server-side-encryption-configuration '{"Rules":
 [{"ApplyServerSideEncryptionByDefault": {"SSEAlgorithm": "AES256"}}]}'
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutBucketEncryptionin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando abilita la crittografia predefinita lato AES256 server con Amazon S3 Managed Keys (SSE-S3) sul bucket specificato.

```
$Encryptionconfig = @{ServerSideEncryptionByDefault =
 @{ServerSideEncryptionAlgorithm = "AES256"}}
Set-S3BucketEncryption -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -
ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration_ServerSideEncryptionRule $Encryptionconfig
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutBucketEncryptionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando abilita la crittografia predefinita lato AES256 server con Amazon S3 Managed Keys (SSE-S3) sul bucket specificato.

```
$Encryptionconfig = @{ServerSideEncryptionByDefault =
 @{ServerSideEncryptionAlgorithm = "AES256"}}
Set-S3BucketEncryption -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -
ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration_ServerSideEncryptionRule $Encryptionconfig
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutBucketEncryptionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Elimina caricamenti multiparte incompleti
- Gestisci messaggi di grandi dimensioni con S3
- Utilizzo degli oggetti con versione

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Adds lifecycle configuration information to the S3 bucket named in
        /// the bucketName parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The S3 client used to call the
        /// PutLifecycleConfigurationAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the S3 bucket to
        /// which configuration information will be added.</param>
        /// <param name="configuration">A LifecycleConfiguration object that
        /// will be applied to the S3 bucket.</param>
        public static async Task AddExampleLifecycleConfigAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName, LifecycleConfiguration configuration)
        {
            var request = new PutLifecycleConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Configuration = configuration,
            };
            var response = await client.PutLifecycleConfigurationAsync(request);
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente applica una configurazione del ciclo di vita a un bucket denominato: `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api put-bucket-lifecycle-configuration --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --
lifecycle-configuration  file://lifecycle.json
```

Il file `lifecycle.json` è un documento JSON nella cartella corrente che specifica due regole:

```
{
    "Rules": [
        {
            "ID": "Move rotated logs to Glacier",
            "Prefix": "rotated/",
            "Status": "Enabled",
            "Transitions": [
                {
                    "Date": "2015-11-10T00:00:00.000Z",
                    "StorageClass": "GLACIER"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "Status": "Enabled",
            "Prefix": "",
            "NoncurrentVersionTransitions": [
                {
                    "NoncurrentDays": 2,
                    "StorageClass": "GLACIER"
                }
            ],
            "ID": "Move old versions to Glacier"
        }
    ]
}
```

La prima regola sposta i file con il prefisso `rotated` su Glacier nella data specificata. La seconda regola sposta le vecchie versioni degli oggetti su Glacier quando non sono più attuali.

Per informazioni sui formati di timestamp accettabili, consulta Specificare i valori dei parametri nella Guida per l'utente della CLI AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationCommand Reference.AWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRuleFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Transition;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketLifecycleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.TransitionStorageClass;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ExpirationStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketLifecycleConfiguration;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class LifecycleConfiguration {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
              <bucketName> <accountId>\s

            Where:
              bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket
 to upload an object into.
              accountId - The id of the account that owns the Amazon S3 bucket.
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String accountId = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        setLifecycleConfig(s3, bucketName, accountId);
        getLifecycleConfig(s3, bucketName, accountId);
        deleteLifecycleConfig(s3, bucketName, accountId);
        System.out.println("You have successfully created, updated, and deleted a
 Lifecycle configuration");
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Sets the lifecycle configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3           The Amazon S3 client to use for the operation.
     * @param bucketName   The name of the Amazon S3 bucket.
     * @param accountId    The expected owner of the Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
```

```
    * @throws S3Exception if there is an error setting the lifecycle
configuration.
    */
   public static void setLifecycleConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
accountId) {
       try {
           // Create a rule to archive objects with the "glacierobjects/" prefix
to the
           // S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval storage class immediately.
           LifecycleRuleFilter ruleFilter = LifecycleRuleFilter.builder()
               .prefix("glacierobjects/")
               .build();

           Transition transition = Transition.builder()
               .storageClass(TransitionStorageClass.GLACIER)
               .days(0)
               .build();

           LifecycleRule rule1 = LifecycleRule.builder()
               .id("Archive immediately rule")
               .filter(ruleFilter)
               .transitions(transition)
               .status(ExpirationStatus.ENABLED)
               .build();

           // Create a second rule.
           Transition transition2 = Transition.builder()
               .storageClass(TransitionStorageClass.GLACIER)
               .days(0)
               .build();

           List<Transition> transitionList = new ArrayList<>();
           transitionList.add(transition2);

           LifecycleRuleFilter ruleFilter2 = LifecycleRuleFilter.builder()
               .prefix("glacierobjects/")
               .build();

           LifecycleRule rule2 = LifecycleRule.builder()
               .id("Archive and then delete rule")
               .filter(ruleFilter2)
               .transitions(transitionList)
               .status(ExpirationStatus.ENABLED)
               .build();
```

```
            // Add the LifecycleRule objects to an ArrayList.
            ArrayList<LifecycleRule> ruleList = new ArrayList<>();
            ruleList.add(rule1);
            ruleList.add(rule2);

            BucketLifecycleConfiguration lifecycleConfiguration =
BucketLifecycleConfiguration.builder()
                .rules(ruleList)
                .build();

            PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
putBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest = PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
                .builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .lifecycleConfiguration(lifecycleConfiguration)
                .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                .build();


s3.putBucketLifecycleConfiguration(putBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the lifecycle configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket and adds a
new lifecycle rule to it.
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client instance used to interact with Amazon S3
     * @param bucketName the name of the Amazon S3 bucket
     * @param accountId the expected owner of the Amazon S3 bucket
     */
    public static void getLifecycleConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
accountId) {
        try {
            GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
getBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest = GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
                .builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
```

```
                .build();

            GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationResponse response = s3

.getBucketLifecycleConfiguration(getBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest);
            List<LifecycleRule> newList = new ArrayList<>();
            List<LifecycleRule> rules = response.rules();
            for (LifecycleRule rule : rules) {
                newList.add(rule);
            }

            // Add a new rule with both a prefix predicate and a tag predicate.
            LifecycleRuleFilter ruleFilter = LifecycleRuleFilter.builder()
                .prefix("YearlyDocuments/")
                .build();

            Transition transition = Transition.builder()
                .storageClass(TransitionStorageClass.GLACIER)
                .days(3650)
                .build();

            LifecycleRule rule1 = LifecycleRule.builder()
                .id("NewRule")
                .filter(ruleFilter)
                .transitions(transition)
                .status(ExpirationStatus.ENABLED)
                .build();

            // Add the new rule to the list.
            newList.add(rule1);
            BucketLifecycleConfiguration lifecycleConfiguration =
BucketLifecycleConfiguration.builder()
                .rules(newList)
                .build();

            PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
putBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest = PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
                .builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .lifecycleConfiguration(lifecycleConfiguration)
                .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                .build();
```

```
 s3.putBucketLifecycleConfiguration(putBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the lifecycle configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 the {@link S3Client} to use for the operation
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket
     * @param accountId the expected account owner of the S3 bucket
     *
     * @throws S3Exception if an error occurs while deleting the lifecycle
 configuration
     */
    public static void deleteLifecycleConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName,
 String accountId) {
        try {
            DeleteBucketLifecycleRequest deleteBucketLifecycleRequest =
 DeleteBucketLifecycleRequest
                .builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                .build();

            s3.deleteBucketLifecycle(deleteBucketLifecycleRequest);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def put_lifecycle_configuration(self, lifecycle_rules):
        """
        Apply a lifecycle configuration to the bucket. The lifecycle
 configuration can
        be used to archive or delete the objects in the bucket according to
 specified
        parameters, such as a number of days.

        :param lifecycle_rules: The lifecycle rules to apply.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.LifecycleConfiguration().put(
                LifecycleConfiguration={"Rules": lifecycle_rules}
            )
            logger.info(
                "Put lifecycle rules %s for bucket '%s'.",
                lifecycle_rules,
                self.bucket.name,
            )
```

```
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't put lifecycle rules for bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`PutBucketLogging`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutBucketLogging`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to enable logging on an Amazon Simple Storage
/// Service (Amazon S3) bucket. You need to have two Amazon S3 buckets for
/// this example. The first is the bucket for which you wish to enable
/// logging, and the second is the location where you want to store the
/// logs.
/// </summary>
public class ServerAccessLogging
{
```

```
        private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            LoadConfig();

            string bucketName = _configuration["BucketName"];
            string logBucketName = _configuration["LogBucketName"];
            string logObjectKeyPrefix = _configuration["LogObjectKeyPrefix"];
            string accountId = _configuration["AccountId"];

            // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
            // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
            // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // For example: RegionEndpoint.USWest2 or RegionEndpoint.USEast2.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            try
            {
                // Update bucket policy for target bucket to allow delivery of
logs to it.
                await SetBucketPolicyToAllowLogDelivery(
                    client,
                    bucketName,
                    logBucketName,
                    logObjectKeyPrefix,
                    accountId);

                // Enable logging on the source bucket.
                await EnableLoggingAsync(
                    client,
                    bucketName,
                    logBucketName,
                    logObjectKeyPrefix);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {e.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method grants appropriate permissions for logging to the
        /// Amazon S3 bucket where the logs will be stored.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client which will be
used
        /// to apply the bucket policy.</param>
        /// <param name="sourceBucketName">The name of the source bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="logBucketName">The name of the bucket where logging
        /// information will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="logPrefix">The logging prefix where the logs should be
delivered.</param>
        /// <param name="accountId">The account id of the account where the
source bucket exists.</param>
        /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
        public static async Task SetBucketPolicyToAllowLogDelivery(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string sourceBucketName,
            string logBucketName,
            string logPrefix,
            string accountId)
        {
            var resourceArn = @"""arn:aws:s3:::" + logBucketName + "/" +
logPrefix + @"*""";

            var newPolicy = @"{
                                ""Statement"":[{
                                ""Sid"": ""S3ServerAccessLogsPolicy"",
                                ""Effect"": ""Allow"",
                                ""Principal"": { ""Service"":
""logging.s3.amazonaws.com"" },
                                ""Action"": [""s3:PutObject""],
                                ""Resource"": [" + resourceArn + @"],
                                ""Condition"": {
                                ""ArnLike"": { ""aws:SourceArn"":
""arn:aws:s3:::" + sourceBucketName + @""" },
                                ""StringEquals"": { ""aws:SourceAccount"": """ +
accountId + @""" }
                                        }
                                    }]
                                }";
            Console.WriteLine($"The policy to apply to bucket {logBucketName} to
enable logging:");
            Console.WriteLine(newPolicy);

            PutBucketPolicyRequest putRequest = new PutBucketPolicyRequest
            {
```

```
                BucketName = logBucketName,
                Policy = newPolicy,
            };
            await client.PutBucketPolicyAsync(putRequest);
            Console.WriteLine("Policy applied.");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method enables logging for an Amazon S3 bucket. Logs will be
 stored
        /// in the bucket you selected for logging. Selected prefix
        /// will be prepended to each log object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client which will be
 used
        /// to configure and apply logging to the selected Amazon S3 bucket.</
param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket for which
 you
        /// wish to enable logging.</param>
        /// <param name="logBucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where
 logging
        /// information will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="logObjectKeyPrefix">The prefix to prepend to each
        /// object key.</param>
        /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
        public static async Task EnableLoggingAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string logBucketName,
            string logObjectKeyPrefix)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enabling logging for bucket {bucketName}.");
            var loggingConfig = new S3BucketLoggingConfig
            {
                TargetBucketName = logBucketName,
                TargetPrefix = logObjectKeyPrefix,
            };

            var putBucketLoggingRequest = new PutBucketLoggingRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                LoggingConfig = loggingConfig,
            };
```

```
            await client.PutBucketLoggingAsync(putBucketLoggingRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Logging enabled.");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Loads configuration from settings files.
        /// </summary>
        public static void LoadConfig()
        {
            _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
                .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
                .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
                .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json", true) // Optionally, load
 local settings.
                .Build();
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutBucketLoggingsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per impostare la registrazione delle policy sui bucket

L'*put-bucket-logging*esempio seguente imposta la politica di registrazione per amzn-s3-demo-bucket. Innanzitutto, concedi al servizio di registrazione l'autorizzazione principale nella tua policy del bucket utilizzando il comando. `put-bucket-policy`

```
aws s3api put-bucket-policy \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --policy file://policy.json
```

Contenuto di `policy.json`.

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
```

```
        {
            "Sid": "S3ServerAccessLogsPolicy",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {"Service": "logging.s3.amazonaws.com"},
            "Action": "s3:PutObject",
            "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/Logs/*",
            "Condition": {
                "ArnLike": {"aws:SourceARN": "arn:aws:s3:::SOURCE-BUCKET-NAME"},
                "StringEquals": {"aws:SourceAccount": "SOURCE-AWS-ACCOUNT-ID"}
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Per applicare la politica di registrazione, usa. `put-bucket-logging`

```
aws s3api put-bucket-logging \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --bucket-logging-status file://logging.json
```

Contenuto di `logging.json`.

```
{
     "LoggingEnabled": {
         "TargetBucket": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
         "TargetPrefix": "Logs/"
     }
 }
```

Il `put-bucket-policy` comando è necessario per concedere `s3:PutObject` le autorizzazioni al responsabile del servizio di registrazione.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Amazon S3 Server Access Logging nella Amazon S3 User Guide.

Esempio 2: impostare una policy sui bucket per registrare l'accesso a un solo utente

L'*`put-bucket-logging`*esempio seguente imposta la politica di registrazione per amzn-s3-demo-bucket. L' AWS utente bob@example.com avrà il pieno controllo sui file di registro e nessun altro potrà accedervi. Innanzitutto, concedi l'autorizzazione a S3 con`put-bucket-acl`.

```
aws s3api put-bucket-acl \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --grant-write URI=http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/s3/LogDelivery \
    --grant-read-acp URI=http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/s3/LogDelivery
```

Quindi applica la politica di registrazione utilizzando. `put-bucket-logging`

```
aws s3api put-bucket-logging \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --bucket-logging-status file://logging.json
```

Contenuto di `logging.json`.

```
{
    "LoggingEnabled": {
        "TargetBucket": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
        "TargetPrefix": "amzn-s3-demo-bucket-logs/",
        "TargetGrants": [
            {
                "Grantee": {
                    "Type": "AmazonCustomerByEmail",
                    "EmailAddress": "bob@example.com"
                },
                "Permission": "FULL_CONTROL"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

il `put-bucket-acl` comando è necessario per concedere al sistema di consegna dei log di S3 le autorizzazioni necessarie (autorizzazioni di scrittura e lettura acp).

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Amazon S3 Server Access Logging nella Amazon S3 Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command PutBucketLoggingReference AWS CLI .

Utilizzare **`PutBucketNotification`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutBucketNotification`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Applica una configurazione di notifica a un bucket denominato: `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api put-bucket-notification --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --notification-
configuration file://notification.json
```

Il file `notification.json` è un documento JSON nella cartella corrente che specifica un argomento SNS e un tipo di evento da monitorare:

```
{
  "TopicConfiguration": {
    "Event": "s3:ObjectCreated:*",
    "Topic": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:s3-notification-topic"
  }
}
```

L'argomento SNS deve avere una policy IAM allegata che consenta ad Amazon S3 di pubblicare su di esso:

```
{
 "Version": "2008-10-17",
 "Id": "example-ID",
 "Statement": [
  {
   "Sid": "example-statement-ID",
   "Effect": "Allow",
   "Principal": {
     "Service": "s3.amazonaws.com"
   },
   "Action": [
    "SNS:Publish"
   ],
   "Resource": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
   "Condition": {
      "ArnLike": {
      "aws:SourceArn": "arn:aws:s3:*:*:amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    }
   }
  }
```

```
 ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command PutBucketNotificationReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio configura la configurazione dell'argomento SNS per l'evento S3 ObjectRemovedDelete e abilita la notifica per il bucket s3 specificato

```
$topic =  [Amazon.S3.Model.TopicConfiguration] @{
  Id = "delete-event"
  Topic = "arn:aws:sns:eu-west-1:123456789012:topic-1"
  Event = [Amazon.S3.EventType]::ObjectRemovedDelete
}

Write-S3BucketNotification -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -TopicConfiguration
 $topic
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio abilita le notifiche ObjectCreatedAll relative al bucket specificato che lo invia alla funzione Lambda.

```
$lambdaConfig = [Amazon.S3.Model.LambdaFunctionConfiguration] @{
  Events = "s3:ObjectCreated:*"
  FunctionArn = "arn:aws:lambda:eu-west-1:123456789012:function:rdplock"
  Id = "ObjectCreated-Lambda"
  Filter = @{
    S3KeyFilter = @{
      FilterRules = @(
        @{Name="Prefix";Value="dada"}
        @{Name="Suffix";Value=".pem"}
      )
    }
  }
}

Write-S3BucketNotification -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -
LambdaFunctionConfiguration $lambdaConfig
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio crea 2 diverse configurazioni Lambda sulla base di suffissi chiave diversi e configurate entrambe in un unico comando.

```
#Lambda Config 1

$firstLambdaConfig = [Amazon.S3.Model.LambdaFunctionConfiguration] @{
  Events = "s3:ObjectCreated:*"
  FunctionArn = "arn:aws:lambda:eu-west-1:123456789012:function:verifynet"
  Id = "ObjectCreated-dada-ps1"
  Filter = @{
    S3KeyFilter = @{
      FilterRules = @(
        @{Name="Prefix";Value="dada"}
        @{Name="Suffix";Value=".ps1"}
      )
    }
  }
}

#Lambda Config 2

$secondlambdaConfig = [Amazon.S3.Model.LambdaFunctionConfiguration] @{
  Events = [Amazon.S3.EventType]::ObjectCreatedAll
  FunctionArn = "arn:aws:lambda:eu-west-1:123456789012:function:verifyssm"
  Id = "ObjectCreated-dada-json"
  Filter = @{
    S3KeyFilter = @{
      FilterRules = @(
        @{Name="Prefix";Value="dada"}
        @{Name="Suffix";Value=".json"}
      )
    }
  }
}

Write-S3BucketNotification -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -
LambdaFunctionConfiguration $firstLambdaConfig,$secondlambdaConfig
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutBucketNotificationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio configura la configurazione dell'argomento SNS per l'evento S3 ObjectRemovedDelete e abilita la notifica per il bucket s3 specificato

```
$topic =  [Amazon.S3.Model.TopicConfiguration] @{
  Id = "delete-event"
  Topic = "arn:aws:sns:eu-west-1:123456789012:topic-1"
  Event = [Amazon.S3.EventType]::ObjectRemovedDelete
}

Write-S3BucketNotification -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -TopicConfiguration
 $topic
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio abilita le notifiche ObjectCreatedAll relative al bucket specificato che lo invia alla funzione Lambda.

```
$lambdaConfig = [Amazon.S3.Model.LambdaFunctionConfiguration] @{
  Events = "s3:ObjectCreated:*"
  FunctionArn = "arn:aws:lambda:eu-west-1:123456789012:function:rdplock"
  Id = "ObjectCreated-Lambda"
  Filter = @{
    S3KeyFilter = @{
      FilterRules = @(
        @{Name="Prefix";Value="dada"}
        @{Name="Suffix";Value=".pem"}
      )
    }
  }
}

Write-S3BucketNotification -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -
LambdaFunctionConfiguration $lambdaConfig
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio crea 2 diverse configurazioni Lambda sulla base di suffissi chiave diversi e configurate entrambe in un unico comando.

```
#Lambda Config 1

$firstLambdaConfig = [Amazon.S3.Model.LambdaFunctionConfiguration] @{
  Events = "s3:ObjectCreated:*"
  FunctionArn = "arn:aws:lambda:eu-west-1:123456789012:function:verifynet"
```

```
  Id = "ObjectCreated-dada-ps1"
  Filter = @{
    S3KeyFilter = @{
      FilterRules = @(
        @{Name="Prefix";Value="dada"}
        @{Name="Suffix";Value=".ps1"}
      )
    }
  }
}

#Lambda Config 2

$secondlambdaConfig = [Amazon.S3.Model.LambdaFunctionConfiguration] @{
  Events = [Amazon.S3.EventType]::ObjectCreatedAll
  FunctionArn = "arn:aws:lambda:eu-west-1:123456789012:function:verifyssm"
  Id = "ObjectCreated-dada-json"
  Filter = @{
    S3KeyFilter = @{
      FilterRules = @(
        @{Name="Prefix";Value="dada"}
        @{Name="Suffix";Value=".json"}
      )
    }
  }
}

Write-S3BucketNotification -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -
LambdaFunctionConfiguration $firstLambdaConfig,$secondlambdaConfig
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutBucketNotificationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`PutBucketNotificationConfiguration`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutBucketNotificationConfiguration`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Elabora le notifiche degli eventi S3

- Invia notifiche di eventi a EventBridge

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to enable notifications for an Amazon Simple
    /// Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class EnableNotifications
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            const string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket1";
            const string snsTopic = "arn:aws:sns:us-east-2:0123456789ab:bucket-
notify";
            const string sqsQueue = "arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-2:0123456789ab:Example_Queue";

            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client(Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USEast2);
            await EnableNotificationAsync(client, bucketName, snsTopic,
 sqsQueue);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method makes the call to the PutBucketNotificationAsync method.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client used to call
        /// the PutBucketNotificationAsync method.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket for which
        /// notifications will be turned on.</param>
        /// <param name="snsTopic">The ARN for the Amazon Simple Notification
        /// Service (Amazon SNS) topic associated with the S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="sqsQueue">The ARN of the Amazon Simple Queue Service
        /// (Amazon SQS) queue to which notifications will be pushed.</param>
        public static async Task EnableNotificationAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string snsTopic,
            string sqsQueue)
        {
            try
            {
                // The bucket for which we are setting up notifications.
                var request = new PutBucketNotificationRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                };

                // Defines the topic to use when sending a notification.
                var topicConfig = new TopicConfiguration()
                {
                    Events = new List<EventType> { EventType.ObjectCreatedCopy },
                    Topic = snsTopic,
                };
                request.TopicConfigurations = new List<TopicConfiguration>
                {
                    topicConfig,
                };
                request.QueueConfigurations = new List<QueueConfiguration>
                {
                    new QueueConfiguration()
                    {
                        Events = new List<EventType>
{ EventType.ObjectCreatedPut },
                        Queue = sqsQueue,
                    },
                };

                // Now apply the notification settings to the bucket.
                PutBucketNotificationResponse response = await
client.PutBucketNotificationAsync(request);
            }
```

```
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutBucketNotificationConfigurationsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per abilitare le notifiche specificate in un bucket

L'`put-bucket-notification-configuration`esempio seguente applica una configurazione di notifica a un bucket denominato. `amzn-s3-demo-bucket` Il file `notification.json` è un documento JSON nella cartella corrente che specifica un argomento SNS e un tipo di evento da monitorare.

```
aws s3api put-bucket-notification-configuration \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --notification-configuration file://notification.json
```

Contenuto di `notification.json`.

```
{
    "TopicConfigurations": [
        {
            "TopicArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:s3-notification-
topic",
            "Events": [
                "s3:ObjectCreated:*"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

L'argomento SNS deve avere una policy IAM allegata che consenta ad Amazon S3 di pubblicare su di esso.

```
{
    "Version": "2008-10-17",
    "Id": "example-ID",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "example-statement-ID",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "Service": "s3.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": [
                "SNS:Publish"
            ],
            "Resource": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012::s3-notification-
topic",
            "Condition": {
                "ArnLike": {
                    "aws:SourceArn": "arn:aws:s3:*:*:amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command PutBucketNotificationConfigurationReference.

Utilizzo **`PutBucketPolicy`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutBucketPolicy`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::putBucketPolicy(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                 const Aws::String &policyBody,
                                 const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::StringStream> request_body =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::StringStream>("");
    *request_body << policyBody;

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketPolicyRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetBody(request_body);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketPolicyOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.PutBucketPolicy(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: putBucketPolicy: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Set the following policy body for the bucket '" <<
                  bucketName << "':" << std::endl << std::endl;
        std::cout << policyBody << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}


//! Build a policy JSON string.
/*!
```

```
  \param userArn: Aws user Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
      For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
reference_identifiers.html#identifiers-arns.
  \param bucketName: Name of a bucket.
  \return String: Policy as JSON string.
*/

Aws::String getPolicyString(const Aws::String &userArn,
                            const Aws::String &bucketName) {
    return
            "{\n"
            "   \"Version\":\"2012-10-17\",\n"
            "   \"Statement\":[\n"
            "       {\n"
            "           \"Sid\": \"1\",\n"
            "           \"Effect\": \"Allow\",\n"
            "           \"Principal\": {\n"
            "               \"AWS\": \""
            + userArn +
            "\"\n""           },\n"
            "           \"Action\": [ \"s3:getObject\" ],\n"
            "           \"Resource\": [ \"arn:aws:s3:::"
            + bucketName +
            "/*\" ]\n"
            "       }\n"
            "   ]\n"
            "}";
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutBucketPolicysezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Questo esempio consente a tutti gli utenti di recuperare qualsiasi oggetto in amzn-s3-demo-bucket tranne quelli in. MySecretFolder Inoltre concede `put` l'autorizzazione all'utente root dell'account: `delete` AWS `1234-5678-9012`

```
aws s3api put-bucket-policy --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --policy file://
policy.json

policy.json:
{
   "Statement": [
      {
         "Effect": "Allow",
         "Principal": "*",
         "Action": "s3:GetObject",
         "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/*"
      },
      {
         "Effect": "Deny",
         "Principal": "*",
         "Action": "s3:GetObject",
         "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/MySecretFolder/*"
      },
      {
         "Effect": "Allow",
         "Principal": {
            "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root"
         },
         "Action": [
            "s3:DeleteObject",
            "s3:PutObject"
         ],
         "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/*"
      }

  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutBucketPolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
import java.nio.file.Files;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.List;

import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.JsonParser;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SetBucketPolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <polFile>

            Where:
```

```
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to set the policy on.
                polFile - A JSON file containing the policy (see the Amazon S3
Readme for an example).\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String polFile = args[1];
        String policyText = getBucketPolicyFromFile(polFile);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        setPolicy(s3, bucketName, policyText);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Sets the policy for an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3         the {@link S3Client} object used to interact with the
Amazon S3 service
     * @param bucketName the name of the Amazon S3 bucket
     * @param policyText the text of the policy to be set on the bucket
     * @throws S3Exception if there is an error setting the bucket policy
     */
    public static void setPolicy(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
policyText) {
        System.out.println("Setting policy:");
        System.out.println("----");
        System.out.println(policyText);
        System.out.println("----");
        System.out.format("On Amazon S3 bucket: \"%s\"\n", bucketName);

        try {
            PutBucketPolicyRequest policyReq = PutBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .policy(policyText)
                .build();
```

```
            s3.putBucketPolicy(policyReq);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        System.out.println("Done!");
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the bucket policy from a specified file.
     *
     * @param policyFile the path to the file containing the bucket policy
     * @return the content of the bucket policy file as a string
     */
    public static String getBucketPolicyFromFile(String policyFile) {
        StringBuilder fileText = new StringBuilder();
        try {
            List<String> lines = Files.readAllLines(Paths.get(policyFile),
 StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
            for (String line : lines) {
                fileText.append(line);
            }

        } catch (IOException e) {
            System.out.format("Problem reading file: \"%s\"", policyFile);
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }

        try {
            final JsonParser parser = new
 ObjectMapper().getFactory().createParser(fileText.toString());
            while (parser.nextToken() != null) {
            }

        } catch (IOException jpe) {
            jpe.printStackTrace();
        }
        return fileText.toString();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutBucketPolicysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiungi la policy.

```
import {
  PutBucketPolicyCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Grant an IAM role GetObject access to all of the objects
 * in the provided bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, iamRoleArn: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, iamRoleArn }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new PutBucketPolicyCommand({
    // This is a resource-based policy. For more information on resource-based
 policies,
    // see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
access_policies.html#policies_resource-based.
    Policy: JSON.stringify({
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [
        {
          Effect: "Allow",
          Principal: {
```

```
            AWS: iamRoleArn,
          },
          Action: "s3:GetObject",
          Resource: `arn:aws:s3:::${bucketName}/*`,
        },
      ],
    }),
    // Apply the preceding policy to this bucket.
    Bucket: bucketName,
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log(
      `GetObject access to the bucket "${bucketName}" was granted to the provided
 IAM role.`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "MalformedPolicy"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while setting the bucket policy for the bucket
 "${bucketName}". The policy was malformed.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while setting the bucket policy for the bucket
 "${bucketName}". ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutBucketPolicysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def put_policy(self, policy):
        """
        Apply a security policy to the bucket. Policies control users' ability
        to perform specific actions, such as listing the objects in the bucket.

        :param policy: The policy to apply to the bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.Policy().put(Policy=json.dumps(policy))
            logger.info("Put policy %s for bucket '%s'.", policy,
 self.bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't apply policy to bucket '%s'.",
 self.bucket.name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutBucketPolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Wraps an Amazon S3 bucket policy.
class BucketPolicyWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_policy

  # @param bucket_policy [Aws::S3::BucketPolicy] A bucket policy object
 configured with an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_policy)
    @bucket_policy = bucket_policy
  end

  # Sets a policy on a bucket.
  #
  def policy(policy)
    @bucket_policy.put(policy: policy)
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't set the policy for #{@bucket_policy.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end

end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutBucketPolicysezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzo **`PutBucketReplication`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutBucketReplication`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per configurare la replica per un bucket S3

L'`put-bucket-replication`esempio seguente applica una configurazione di replica al bucket S3 specificato.

```
aws s3api put-bucket-replication \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket1 \
    --replication-configuration file://replication.json
```

Contenuto di `replication.json`.

```
{
    "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/s3-replication-role",
    "Rules": [
        {
            "Status": "Enabled",
            "Priority": 1,
            "DeleteMarkerReplication": { "Status": "Disabled" },
            "Filter" : { "Prefix": ""},
            "Destination": {
                "Bucket": "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket2"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Il bucket di destinazione deve avere il controllo delle versioni abilitato. Il ruolo specificato deve avere l'autorizzazione a scrivere nel bucket di destinazione e avere una relazione di trust che consenta ad Amazon S3 di assumere il ruolo.

Esempio di politica di autorizzazione dei ruoli:

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
```

```
                "s3:GetReplicationConfiguration",
                "s3:ListBucket"
            ],
            "Resource": [
                "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket1"
            ]
        },
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
                "s3:GetObjectVersion",
                "s3:GetObjectVersionAcl",
                "s3:GetObjectVersionTagging"
            ],
            "Resource": [
                "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket1/*"
            ]
        },
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
                "s3:ReplicateObject",
                "s3:ReplicateDelete",
                "s3:ReplicateTags"
            ],
            "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket2/*"
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio di politica sulle relazioni di fiducia:

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "Service": "s3.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta il titolo dell'argomento nella Guida per l'utente della console di Amazon Simple Storage Service.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutBucketReplication AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Sets the replication configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket.
    *
    * @param s3Client             the S3Client instance to use for the operation
    * @param sourceBucketName     the name of the source bucket
    * @param destBucketName       the name of the destination bucket
    * @param destinationBucketARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
destination bucket
    * @param roleARN              the ARN of the IAM role to use for the
replication configuration
    */
   public static void setReplication(S3Client s3Client, String sourceBucketName,
String destBucketName, String destinationBucketARN, String roleARN) {
       try {
           Destination destination = Destination.builder()
               .bucket(destinationBucketARN)
               .storageClass(StorageClass.STANDARD)
               .build();

           // Define a prefix filter for replication.
           ReplicationRuleFilter ruleFilter = ReplicationRuleFilter.builder()
               .prefix("documents/")
               .build();
```

```
            // Define delete marker replication setting.
            DeleteMarkerReplication deleteMarkerReplication =
DeleteMarkerReplication.builder()
                .status(DeleteMarkerReplicationStatus.DISABLED)
                .build();

            // Create the replication rule.
            ReplicationRule replicationRule = ReplicationRule.builder()
                .priority(1)
                .filter(ruleFilter)
                .status(ReplicationRuleStatus.ENABLED)
                .deleteMarkerReplication(deleteMarkerReplication)
                .destination(destination)
                .build();

            List<ReplicationRule> replicationRuleList = new ArrayList<>();
            replicationRuleList.add(replicationRule);

            // Define the replication configuration with IAM role.
            ReplicationConfiguration configuration =
ReplicationConfiguration.builder()
                .role(roleARN)
                .rules(replicationRuleList)
                .build();

            // Apply the replication configuration to the source bucket.
            PutBucketReplicationRequest replicationRequest =
PutBucketReplicationRequest.builder()
                .bucket(sourceBucketName)
                .replicationConfiguration(configuration)
                .build();

            s3Client.putBucketReplication(replicationRequest);
            System.out.println("Replication configuration set successfully.");

        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            System.err.println("Configuration error: " + e.getMessage());
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println("S3 Exception: " +
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.err.println("Status Code: " + e.statusCode());
            System.err.println("Error Code: " + e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
```

```
        } catch (SdkException e) {
            System.err.println("SDK Exception: " + e.getMessage());
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutBucketReplicationsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio imposta una configurazione di replica con un'unica regola che consente la replica nel bucket 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' di tutti i nuovi oggetti creati con il prefisso del nome chiave "" nel bucket 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'. TaxDocs

```
$rule1 = New-Object Amazon.S3.Model.ReplicationRule
$rule1.ID = "Rule-1"
$rule1.Status = "Enabled"
$rule1.Prefix = "TaxDocs"
$rule1.Destination = @{ BucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-destination-
bucket" }

$params = @{
    BucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    Configuration_Role = "arn:aws:iam::35667example:role/
CrossRegionReplicationRoleForS3"
    Configuration_Rule = $rule1
}

Write-S3BucketReplication @params
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio imposta una configurazione di replica con più regole che consentono la replica nel bucket 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' di qualsiasi nuovo oggetto creato con il prefisso del nome chiave "TaxDocs" o OtherDocs "». I prefissi chiave non devono sovrapporsi.

```
$rule1 = New-Object Amazon.S3.Model.ReplicationRule
$rule1.ID = "Rule-1"
```

```
$rule1.Status = "Enabled"
$rule1.Prefix = "TaxDocs"
$rule1.Destination = @{ BucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-destination-
bucket" }

$rule2 = New-Object Amazon.S3.Model.ReplicationRule
$rule2.ID = "Rule-2"
$rule2.Status = "Enabled"
$rule2.Prefix = "OtherDocs"
$rule2.Destination = @{ BucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-destination-
bucket" }

$params = @{
    BucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    Configuration_Role = "arn:aws:iam::35667example:role/
CrossRegionReplicationRoleForS3"
    Configuration_Rule = $rule1,$rule2
}

Write-S3BucketReplication @params
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio aggiorna la configurazione di replica sul bucket specificato per disabilitare la regola che controlla la replica degli oggetti con il prefisso del nome chiave "" nel bucket 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'. TaxDocs

```
$rule1 = New-Object Amazon.S3.Model.ReplicationRule
$rule1.ID = "Rule-1"
$rule1.Status = "Disabled"
$rule1.Prefix = "TaxDocs"
$rule1.Destination = @{ BucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-destination-
bucket" }

$params = @{
    BucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    Configuration_Role = "arn:aws:iam::35667example:role/
CrossRegionReplicationRoleForS3"
    Configuration_Rule = $rule1
}

Write-S3BucketReplication @params
```

- Per PutBucketReplication AWS Strumenti per PowerShelli dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio imposta una configurazione di replica con un'unica regola che consente la replica nel bucket 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' di tutti i nuovi oggetti creati con il prefisso del nome chiave "" nel bucket 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'. TaxDocs

```
$rule1 = New-Object Amazon.S3.Model.ReplicationRule
$rule1.ID = "Rule-1"
$rule1.Status = "Enabled"
$rule1.Prefix = "TaxDocs"
$rule1.Destination = @{ BucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-destination-
bucket" }

$params = @{
    BucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    Configuration_Role = "arn:aws:iam::35667example:role/
CrossRegionReplicationRoleForS3"
    Configuration_Rule = $rule1
}

Write-S3BucketReplication @params
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio imposta una configurazione di replica con più regole che consentono la replica nel bucket 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' di qualsiasi nuovo oggetto creato con il prefisso del nome chiave "TaxDocs" o OtherDocs "». I prefissi chiave non devono sovrapporsi.

```
$rule1 = New-Object Amazon.S3.Model.ReplicationRule
$rule1.ID = "Rule-1"
$rule1.Status = "Enabled"
$rule1.Prefix = "TaxDocs"
$rule1.Destination = @{ BucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-destination-
bucket" }

$rule2 = New-Object Amazon.S3.Model.ReplicationRule
$rule2.ID = "Rule-2"
$rule2.Status = "Enabled"
$rule2.Prefix = "OtherDocs"
$rule2.Destination = @{ BucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-destination-
bucket" }

$params = @{
```

```
    BucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    Configuration_Role = "arn:aws:iam::35667example:role/
CrossRegionReplicationRoleForS3"
    Configuration_Rule = $rule1,$rule2
}

Write-S3BucketReplication @params
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio aggiorna la configurazione di replica sul bucket specificato per disabilitare la regola che controlla la replica degli oggetti con il prefisso del nome chiave "" nel bucket 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'. TaxDocs

```
$rule1 = New-Object Amazon.S3.Model.ReplicationRule
$rule1.ID = "Rule-1"
$rule1.Status = "Disabled"
$rule1.Prefix = "TaxDocs"
$rule1.Destination = @{ BucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-destination-
bucket" }

$params = @{
    BucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    Configuration_Role = "arn:aws:iam::35667example:role/
CrossRegionReplicationRoleForS3"
    Configuration_Rule = $rule1
}

Write-S3BucketReplication @params
```

- Per PutBucketReplication AWS Strumenti per PowerShelli dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`PutBucketRequestPayment`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutBucketRequestPayment`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: abilitare la configurazione ``requester pays`` per un bucket

L'esempio seguente abilita il bucket specificato`put-bucket-request-payment`. `requester pays`

```
aws s3api put-bucket-request-payment \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --request-payment-configuration '{"Payer":"Requester"}'
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Esempio 2: disabilitare la configurazione ``requester pays`` per un bucket

L'esempio seguente disabilita per il bucket specificato`put-bucket-request-payment`. `requester pays`

```
aws s3api put-bucket-request-payment \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --request-payment-configuration '{"Payer":"BucketOwner"}'
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutBucketRequestPaymentin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: aggiorna la configurazione del pagamento della richiesta per il bucket denominato «amzn-s3-demo-bucket» in modo che alla persona che richiede i download dal bucket venga addebitato il costo del download. Per impostazione predefinita, il proprietario del bucket paga per i download. Per riportare il pagamento della richiesta ai valori predefiniti, usa 'BucketOwner' per il parametro RequestPaymentConfiguration _Payer.

```
Write-S3BucketRequestPayment -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -
RequestPaymentConfiguration_Payer Requester
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutBucketRequestPaymentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: aggiorna la configurazione del pagamento della richiesta per il bucket denominato «amzn-s3-demo-bucket» in modo che alla persona che richiede i download dal bucket venga

addebitato il costo del download. Per impostazione predefinita, il proprietario del bucket paga per i download. Per riportare il pagamento della richiesta ai valori predefiniti, usa 'BucketOwner' per il parametro RequestPaymentConfiguration _Payer.

```
Write-S3BucketRequestPayment -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -
RequestPaymentConfiguration_Payer Requester
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutBucketRequestPaymentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`PutBucketTagging`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutBucketTagging`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente applica una configurazione di tag a un bucket denominato: `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api put-bucket-tagging --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --tagging file://
tagging.json
```

Il file `tagging.json` è un documento JSON nella cartella corrente che specifica i tag:

```
{
   "TagSet": [
     {
       "Key": "organization",
       "Value": "marketing"
     }
   ]
}
```

Oppure applica una configurazione di tagging `amzn-s3-demo-bucket` direttamente dalla riga di comando:

```
aws s3api put-bucket-tagging --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --tagging
 'TagSet=[{Key=organization,Value=marketing}]'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutBucketTagging AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando applica due tag a un bucket denominato**`cloudtrail-test-2018`**: un tag con una chiave di Stage e un valore di Test e un tag con una chiave di Environment e un valore di Alpha. Per verificare che i tag siano stati aggiunti al bucket, esegui. **`Get-S3BucketTagging -BucketName bucket_name`** I risultati dovrebbero mostrare i tag che hai applicato al bucket nel primo comando. Nota che **`Write-S3BucketTagging`** sovrascrive l'intero set di tag esistente su un bucket. Per aggiungere o eliminare singoli tag, eseguire i cmdlet Resource Groups and Tagging API e. **`Add-RGTResourceTag`** **`Remove-RGTResourceTag`** In alternativa, utilizza Tag Editor nella Console di AWS gestione per gestire i tag bucket S3.

```
Write-S3BucketTagging -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -TagSet @( @{ Key="Stage";
 Value="Test" }, @{ Key="Environment"; Value="Alpha" } )
```

Esempio 2: questo comando reindirizza un bucket denominato **`cloudtrail-test-2018`** nel cmdlet. **`Write-S3BucketTagging`** Applica i tag Stage:Production e Department:Finance al bucket. Nota che **`Write-S3BucketTagging`** sovrascrive l'intero set di tag esistente su un bucket.

```
Get-S3Bucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket | Write-S3BucketTagging
 -TagSet @( @{ Key="Stage"; Value="Production" }, @{ Key="Department";
 Value="Finance" } )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutBucketTaggingin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando applica due tag a un bucket denominato**`cloudtrail-test-2018`**: un tag con una chiave di Stage e un valore di Test e un tag con una chiave di Environment e un valore di Alpha. Per verificare che i tag siano stati aggiunti al bucket, esegui. **`Get-S3BucketTagging -BucketName bucket_name`** I risultati dovrebbero mostrare i tag che hai applicato al bucket nel primo comando. Nota che **`Write-S3BucketTagging`** sovrascrive l'intero set di tag esistente su un bucket. Per aggiungere o eliminare singoli tag,

eseguire i cmdlet Resource Groups and Tagging API e. **`Add-RGTResourceTag`** **`Remove-RGTResourceTag`** In alternativa, utilizza Tag Editor nella Console di AWS gestione per gestire i tag bucket S3.

```
Write-S3BucketTagging -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -TagSet @( @{ Key="Stage";
 Value="Test" }, @{ Key="Environment"; Value="Alpha" } )
```

Esempio 2: questo comando reindirizza un bucket denominato **`cloudtrail-test-2018`** nel cmdlet. **`Write-S3BucketTagging`** Applica i tag Stage:Production e Department:Finance al bucket. Nota che **`Write-S3BucketTagging`** sovrascrive l'intero set di tag esistente su un bucket.

```
Get-S3Bucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket | Write-S3BucketTagging
 -TagSet @( @{ Key="Stage"; Value="Production" }, @{ Key="Department";
 Value="Finance" } )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutBucketTaggingin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`PutBucketVersioning`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutBucketVersioning`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente abilita il controllo delle versioni su un bucket denominato: `amzn-s3-demo-bucket`

```
aws s3api put-bucket-versioning --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --versioning-
configuration Status=Enabled
```

Il comando seguente abilita il controllo delle versioni e utilizza un codice mfa

```
aws s3api put-bucket-versioning --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --versioning-
configuration Status=Enabled --mfa "SERIAL 123456"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutBucketVersioningin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Enables bucket versioning for the specified S3 bucket.
    *
    * @param s3Client the S3 client to use for the operation
    * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to enable versioning for
    */
   public static void enableBucketVersioning(S3Client s3Client, String
bucketName){
       VersioningConfiguration versioningConfiguration =
VersioningConfiguration.builder()
           .status(BucketVersioningStatus.ENABLED)
           .build();

       PutBucketVersioningRequest versioningRequest =
PutBucketVersioningRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .versioningConfiguration(versioningConfiguration)
           .build();

       s3Client.putBucketVersioning(versioningRequest);
       System.out.println("Bucket versioning has been enabled for "+bucketName);
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutBucketVersioningsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: il comando abilita il controllo delle versioni per il bucket S3 specificato.

```
Write-S3BucketVersioning -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -
VersioningConfig_Status Enabled
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutBucketVersioningin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: il comando abilita il controllo delle versioni per il bucket S3 specificato.

```
Write-S3BucketVersioning -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -
VersioningConfig_Status Enabled
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutBucketVersioningin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`PutBucketWebsite`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutBucketWebsite`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
                // Put the website configuration.
                PutBucketWebsiteRequest putRequest = new
PutBucketWebsiteRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
```

```
                    WebsiteConfiguration = new WebsiteConfiguration()
                    {
                        IndexDocumentSuffix = indexDocumentSuffix,
                        ErrorDocument = errorDocument,
                    },
                };
                PutBucketWebsiteResponse response = await
 client.PutBucketWebsiteAsync(putRequest);
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutBucketWebsitesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::putWebsiteConfig(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                  const Aws::String &indexPage, const Aws::String
 &errorPage,
                                  const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::IndexDocument indexDocument;
    indexDocument.SetSuffix(indexPage);

    Aws::S3::Model::ErrorDocument errorDocument;
    errorDocument.SetKey(errorPage);

    Aws::S3::Model::WebsiteConfiguration websiteConfiguration;
    websiteConfiguration.SetIndexDocument(indexDocument);
    websiteConfiguration.SetErrorDocument(errorDocument);
```

```
    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketWebsiteRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetWebsiteConfiguration(websiteConfiguration);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketWebsiteOutcome outcome =
            client.PutBucketWebsite(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: PutBucketWebsite: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Success: Set website configuration for bucket '"
                  << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutBucketWebsitesezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Applica una configurazione statica del sito Web a un bucket denominato`amzn-s3-demo-bucket`:

```
aws s3api put-bucket-website --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --website-
configuration file://website.json
```

Il file `website.json` è un documento JSON nella cartella corrente che specifica l'indice e le pagine di errore per il sito Web:

```
{
    "IndexDocument": {
        "Suffix": "index.html"
    },
    "ErrorDocument": {
        "Key": "error.html"
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command PutBucketWebsiteReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.IndexDocument;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketWebsiteRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.WebsiteConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class SetWebsiteConfiguration {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:    <bucketName> [indexdoc]\s

            Where:
               bucketName   - The Amazon S3 bucket to set the website
 configuration on.\s
               indexdoc - The index document, ex. 'index.html'
```

```
                            If not specified, 'index.html' will be set.
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String indexDoc = "index.html";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        setWebsiteConfig(s3, bucketName, indexDoc);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Sets the website configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 The {@link S3Client} instance to use for the AWS SDK operations.
     * @param bucketName The name of the S3 bucket to configure.
     * @param indexDoc The name of the index document to use for the website
configuration.
     */
    public static void setWebsiteConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
indexDoc) {
        try {
            WebsiteConfiguration websiteConfig = WebsiteConfiguration.builder()
                .indexDocument(IndexDocument.builder().suffix(indexDoc).build())
                .build();

            PutBucketWebsiteRequest pubWebsiteReq =
PutBucketWebsiteRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .websiteConfiguration(websiteConfig)
                .build();

            s3.putBucketWebsite(pubWebsiteReq);
            System.out.println("The call was successful");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutBucketWebsitesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Imposta la configurazione del sito Web.

```
import {
  PutBucketWebsiteCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Configure an Amazon S3 bucket to serve a static website.
 * Website access must also be granted separately. For more information
 * on setting the permissions for website access, see
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/
WebsiteAccessPermissionsReqd.html.
 *
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new PutBucketWebsiteCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
```

```
    WebsiteConfiguration: {
      ErrorDocument: {
        // The object key name to use when a 4XX class error occurs.
        Key: "error.html",
      },
      IndexDocument: {
        // A suffix that is appended to a request when the request is
        // for a directory.
        Suffix: "index.html",
      },
    },
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log(
      `The bucket "${bucketName}" has been configured as a static website.`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while configuring the bucket "${bucketName}" as a static
 website. The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while configuring the bucket "${bucketName}" as a static
 website. ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutBucketWebsitesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: il comando abilita l'hosting del sito Web per il bucket specificato con il documento indice come 'index.html' e il documento di errore come 'error.html'.

```
Write-S3BucketWebsite -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
 -WebsiteConfiguration_IndexDocumentSuffix 'index.html' -
WebsiteConfiguration_ErrorDocument 'error.html'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutBucketWebsitein Cmdlet Reference (V4).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: il comando abilita l'hosting del sito Web per il bucket specificato con il documento indice come 'index.html' e il documento di errore come 'error.html'.

```
Write-S3BucketWebsite -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
 -WebsiteConfiguration_IndexDocumentSuffix 'index.html' -
WebsiteConfiguration_ErrorDocument 'error.html'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutBucketWebsitein Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket website actions.
class BucketWebsiteWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_website
```

```
  # @param bucket_website [Aws::S3::BucketWebsite] A bucket website object
 configured with an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_website)
    @bucket_website = bucket_website
  end

  # Sets a bucket as a static website.
  #
  # @param index_document [String] The name of the index document for the
 website.
  # @param error_document [String] The name of the error document to show for 4XX
 errors.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the bucket is configured as a website; otherwise,
 false.
  def set_website(index_document, error_document)
    @bucket_website.put(
      website_configuration: {
        index_document: { suffix: index_document },
        error_document: { key: error_document }
      }
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't configure #{@bucket_website.bucket.name} as a website. Here's
 why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  index_document = "index.html"
  error_document = "404.html"

  wrapper = BucketWebsiteWrapper.new(Aws::S3::BucketWebsite.new(bucket_name))
  return unless wrapper.set_website(index_document, error_document)

  puts "Successfully configured bucket #{bucket_name} as a static website."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutBucketWebsitesezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzo **`PutObject`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutObject`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Effettua richieste condizionali
- Tieni traccia dei caricamenti e dei download
- Lavora con l'integrità degli oggetti di Amazon S3

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to upload a file from the local computer to an Amazon S3
        /// bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to which the object
        /// will be uploaded.</param>
        /// <param name="objectName">The object to upload.</param>
        /// <param name="filePath">The path, including file name, of the object
        /// on the local computer to upload.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
```

```
        /// upload procedure.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UploadFileAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string objectName,
            string filePath)
        {
            try
            {
                var request = new PutObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = objectName,
                    FilePath = filePath,
                };

                await client.PutObjectAsync(request);
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully uploaded {objectName} to
{bucketName}.");
                return true;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not upload {objectName} to
{bucketName}: '{ex.Message}'");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

Caricare un oggetto con la crittografia lato server.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to upload an object to an Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) bucket with server-side encryption enabled.
    /// </summary>
    public class ServerSideEncryption
```

```
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            string keyName = "samplefile.txt";

            // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
            // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
            // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // For example: RegionEndpoint.USWest2.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            await WritingAnObjectAsync(client, bucketName, keyName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Upload a sample object include a setting for encryption.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
        /// to upload a file and apply server-side encryption.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the
        /// encrypted object will reside.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name for the object that you want to
        /// create in the supplied bucket.</param>
        public static async Task WritingAnObjectAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName, string keyName)
        {
            try
            {
                var putRequest = new PutObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                    ContentBody = "sample text",
                    ServerSideEncryptionMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionMethod.AES256,
                };

                var putResponse = await client.PutObjectAsync(putRequest);

                // Determine the encryption state of an object.
                GetObjectMetadataRequest metadataRequest = new
GetObjectMetadataRequest
                {
```

```
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                };
                GetObjectMetadataResponse response = await
client.GetObjectMetadataAsync(metadataRequest);
                ServerSideEncryptionMethod objectEncryption =
response.ServerSideEncryptionMethod;

                Console.WriteLine($"Encryption method used: {0}",
objectEncryption.ToString());
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: '{ex.Message}' when writing an
object");
            }
        }
    }
```

Inserisci un oggetto usando una richiesta condizionale.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Uploads an object to Amazon S3 with a conditional request. Prevents
overwrite using an IfNoneMatch condition for the object key.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to upload.</param>
    /// <param name="bucket">The source bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="content">The content to upload as a string.</param>
    /// <returns>The ETag if the conditional write is successful, empty
otherwise.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PutObjectConditional(string objectKey, string
bucket, string content)
    {
        try
        {
            var putObjectRequest = new PutObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucket,
                Key = objectKey,
                ContentBody = content,
                IfNoneMatch = "*"
```

```
            };

            var putResult = await _amazonS3.PutObjectAsync(putObjectRequest);
            _logger.LogInformation($"Conditional write successful for key
{objectKey} in bucket {bucket}.");
            return putResult.ETag;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
        {
            if (e.ErrorCode == "PreconditionFailed")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional write failed: Precondition
failed");
            }
            else
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Unexpected error: {e.ErrorCode}");
                throw;
            }
            return string.Empty;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione PutObject AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
```

```
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function copy_file_to_bucket
#
# This function creates a file in the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to copy the file to.
#       $2 - The path and file name of the local file to copy to the bucket.
#       $3 - The key (name) to call the copy of the file in the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function copy_file_to_bucket() {
  local response bucket_name source_file destination_file_name
  bucket_name=$1
  source_file=$2
  destination_file_name=$3

  response=$(aws s3api put-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --body "$source_file" \
    --key "$destination_file_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutObject AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::putObject(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                           const Aws::String &fileName,
                           const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    //We are using the name of the file as the key for the object in the bucket.
    //However, this is just a string and can be set according to your retrieval
 needs.
    request.SetKey(fileName);

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> inputData =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                          fileName.c_str(),
                                          std::ios_base::in |
 std::ios_base::binary);

    if (!*inputData) {
        std::cerr << "Error unable to read file " << fileName << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetBody(inputData);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.PutObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: putObject: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
```

```
        std::cout << "Added object '" << fileName << "' to bucket '"
                  << bucketName << "'.";
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutObjectsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: caricare un oggetto su Amazon S3

Il seguente esempio di `put-object` comando carica un oggetto su Amazon S3.

```
aws s3api put-object \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --key my-dir/MySampleImage.png \
    --body MySampleImage.png
```

Per ulteriori informazioni sul caricamento di oggetti, consulta Uploading Objects < http://docs.aws.amazon. com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/UploadingObjects.html> nella Amazon S3 Developer Guide.

Esempio 2: caricare un file video su Amazon S3

Il seguente esempio di `put-object` comando carica un file video.

```
aws s3api put-object \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --key my-dir/big-video-file.mp4 \
    --body /media/videos/f-sharp-3-data-services.mp4
```

Per ulteriori informazioni sul caricamento di oggetti, vedete Uploading Objects < http://docs.aws.amazon. com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/UploadingObjects.html> nella Amazon S3 Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutObjectCommand Reference.AWS CLI

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Metti un oggetto in un bucket utilizzando l'API di basso livello.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform
 bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// UploadFile reads from a file and puts the data into an object in a bucket.
```

```
func (basics BucketBasics) UploadFile(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKey string, fileName string) error {
 file, err := os.Open(fileName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't open file %v to upload. Here's why: %v\n", fileName, err)
 } else {
  defer file.Close()
  _, err = basics.S3Client.PutObject(ctx, &s3.PutObjectInput{
   Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
   Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
   Body:   file,
  })
  if err != nil {
   var apiErr smithy.APIError
   if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() == "EntityTooLarge" {
    log.Printf("Error while uploading object to %s. The object is too large.\n"+
     "To upload objects larger than 5GB, use the S3 console (160GB max)\n"+
     "or the multipart upload API (5TB max).", bucketName)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Couldn't upload file %v to %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
     fileName, bucketName, objectKey, err)
   }
  } else {
   err = s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
    ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName), Key:
 aws.String(objectKey)}, time.Minute)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist.\n", objectKey)
   }
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

Carica un oggetto in un bucket utilizzando un gestore di trasferimenti.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
```

```
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// UploadObject uses the S3 upload manager to upload an object to a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) UploadObject(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, contents string) (string, error) {
 var outKey string
 input := &s3.PutObjectInput{
  Bucket:            aws.String(bucket),
  Key:               aws.String(key),
  Body:              bytes.NewReader([]byte(contents)),
  ChecksumAlgorithm: types.ChecksumAlgorithmSha256,
 }
 output, err := actor.S3Manager.Upload(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  }
 } else {
  err := s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{
   Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
   Key:    aws.String(key),
  }, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist in %s.\n", key,
 bucket)
```

```
  } else {
   outKey = *output.Key
  }
 }
 return outKey, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione PutObject AWS SDK per GoAPI Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Carica un file in un bucket utilizzando un'interfaccia S3Client.

```
   /**
    * Uploads a local file to an AWS S3 bucket asynchronously.
    *
    * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to upload the file to
    * @param key        the key (object name) to use for the uploaded file
    * @param objectPath the local file path of the file to be uploaded
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the {@link
PutObjectResponse} when the upload is successful, or throws a {@link
RuntimeException} if the upload fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> uploadLocalFileAsync(String
bucketName, String key, String objectPath) {
       PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .key(key)
           .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> response =
 getAsyncClient().putObject(objectRequest,
 AsyncRequestBody.fromFile(Paths.get(objectPath)));
        return response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to upload file", ex);
            }
        });
    }
```

Usa un S3 TransferManager per caricare un file in un bucket. Visualizza il file completo ed esegui il test.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedFileUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.FileUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.UploadFileRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.progress.LoggingTransferListener;
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.UUID;

    public String uploadFile(S3TransferManager transferManager, String
 bucketName,
                             String key, URI filePathURI) {
        UploadFileRequest uploadFileRequest = UploadFileRequest.builder()
            .putObjectRequest(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
            .source(Paths.get(filePathURI))
            .build();

        FileUpload fileUpload = transferManager.uploadFile(uploadFileRequest);

        CompletedFileUpload uploadResult = fileUpload.completionFuture().join();
        return uploadResult.response().eTag();
    }
```

Caricare un oggetto in un bucket e impostare tag mediante un'interfaccia S3Client.

```
    /**
     * Puts tags on an Amazon S3 object.
     *
     * @param s3 An {@link S3Client} object that represents the Amazon S3 client.
     * @param bucketName The name of the Amazon S3 bucket.
     * @param objectKey The key of the Amazon S3 object.
     * @param objectPath The file path of the object to be uploaded.
     */
    public static void putS3ObjectTags(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
objectKey, String objectPath) {
        try {
            Tag tag1 = Tag.builder()
                .key("Tag 1")
                .value("This is tag 1")
                .build();

            Tag tag2 = Tag.builder()
                .key("Tag 2")
                .value("This is tag 2")
                .build();

            List<Tag> tags = new ArrayList<>();
            tags.add(tag1);
            tags.add(tag2);

            Tagging allTags = Tagging.builder()
                .tagSet(tags)
                .build();

            PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(objectKey)
                .tagging(allTags)
                .build();

            s3.putObject(putOb,
RequestBody.fromBytes(getObjectFile(objectPath)));

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Updates the tags associated with an object in an Amazon S3 bucket.
    *
    * @param s3 an instance of the S3Client class, which is used to interact
with the Amazon S3 service
    * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket containing the object
    * @param objectKey the key (or name) of the object in the S3 bucket
    * @throws S3Exception if there is an error updating the object's tags
    */
   public static void updateObjectTags(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
objectKey) {
       try {
           GetObjectTaggingRequest taggingRequest =
GetObjectTaggingRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .key(objectKey)
               .build();

           GetObjectTaggingResponse getTaggingRes =
s3.getObjectTagging(taggingRequest);
           List<Tag> obTags = getTaggingRes.tagSet();
           for (Tag sinTag : obTags) {
               System.out.println("The tag key is: " + sinTag.key());
               System.out.println("The tag value is: " + sinTag.value());
           }

           // Replace the object's tags with two new tags.
           Tag tag3 = Tag.builder()
               .key("Tag 3")
               .value("This is tag 3")
               .build();

           Tag tag4 = Tag.builder()
               .key("Tag 4")
               .value("This is tag 4")
               .build();

           List<Tag> tags = new ArrayList<>();
           tags.add(tag3);
           tags.add(tag4);

           Tagging updatedTags = Tagging.builder()
               .tagSet(tags)
```

```
                .build();

            PutObjectTaggingRequest taggingRequest1 =
PutObjectTaggingRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(objectKey)
                .tagging(updatedTags)
                .build();

            s3.putObjectTagging(taggingRequest1);
            GetObjectTaggingResponse getTaggingRes2 =
s3.getObjectTagging(taggingRequest);
            List<Tag> modTags = getTaggingRes2.tagSet();
            for (Tag sinTag : modTags) {
                System.out.println("The tag key is: " + sinTag.key());
                System.out.println("The tag value is: " + sinTag.value());
            }

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the contents of a file as a byte array.
     *
     * @param filePath the path of the file to be read
     * @return a byte array containing the contents of the file, or null if an
error occurs
     */
    private static byte[] getObjectFile(String filePath) {
        FileInputStream fileInputStream = null;
        byte[] bytesArray = null;

        try {
            File file = new File(filePath);
            bytesArray = new byte[(int) file.length()];
            fileInputStream = new FileInputStream(file);
            fileInputStream.read(bytesArray);

        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } finally {
```

```
            if (fileInputStream != null) {
                try {
                    fileInputStream.close();
                } catch (IOException e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
                }
            }
        }

        return bytesArray;
    }
}
```

Caricare un oggetto in un bucket e impostare metadati mediante un'interfaccia S3Client.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.io.File;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class PutObjectMetadata {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String USAGE = """

            Usage:
              <bucketName> <objectKey> <objectPath>\s
```

```
            Where:
              bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to upload an object into.
              objectKey - The object to upload (for example, book.pdf).
              objectPath - The path where the file is located (for example, C:/
AWS/book2.pdf).\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String objectKey = args[1];
        String objectPath = args[2];
        System.out.println("Putting object " + objectKey + " into bucket " +
 bucketName);
        System.out.println("  in bucket: " + bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        putS3Object(s3, bucketName, objectKey, objectPath);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Uploads an object to an Amazon S3 bucket with metadata.
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client object used to interact with the Amazon S3 service
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to upload the object to
     * @param objectKey the name of the object to be uploaded
     * @param objectPath the local file path of the object to be uploaded
     */
    public static void putS3Object(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 objectKey, String objectPath) {
        try {
            Map<String, String> metadata = new HashMap<>();
            metadata.put("author", "Mary Doe");
            metadata.put("version", "1.0.0.0");

            PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
```

```
                .key(objectKey)
                .metadata(metadata)
                .build();

            s3.putObject(putOb, RequestBody.fromFile(new File(objectPath)));
            System.out.println("Successfully placed " + objectKey + " into bucket
 " + bucketName);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Caricare un oggetto in un bucket e impostare un valore di conservazione per l'oggetto mediante un'interfaccia S3Client.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRetentionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockRetention;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.ZoneOffset;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class PutObjectRetention {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <key> <bucketName>\s

            Where:
                key - The name of the object (for example, book.pdf).\s
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name that contains the object
(for example, bucket1).\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String key = args[0];
        String bucketName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        setRentionPeriod(s3, key, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Sets the retention period for an object in an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3     the S3Client object used to interact with the Amazon S3
service
     * @param key    the key (name) of the object in the S3 bucket
     * @param bucket the name of the S3 bucket where the object is stored
     *
     * @throws S3Exception if an error occurs while setting the object retention
period
     */
    public static void setRentionPeriod(S3Client s3, String key, String bucket) {
        try {
            LocalDate localDate = LocalDate.parse("2020-07-17");
            LocalDateTime localDateTime = localDate.atStartOfDay();
            Instant instant = localDateTime.toInstant(ZoneOffset.UTC);
```

```
            ObjectLockRetention lockRetention = ObjectLockRetention.builder()
                .mode("COMPLIANCE")
                .retainUntilDate(instant)
                .build();

            PutObjectRetentionRequest retentionRequest =
 PutObjectRetentionRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucket)
                .key(key)
                .bypassGovernanceRetention(true)
                .retention(lockRetention)
                .build();

            // To set Retention on an object, the Amazon S3 bucket must support
 object
            // locking, otherwise an exception is thrown.
            s3.putObjectRetention(retentionRequest);
            System.out.print("An object retention configuration was successfully
 placed on the object");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API PutObjectReference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Carica l'oggetto.

```
import { readFile } from "node:fs/promises";

import {
  PutObjectCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Upload a file to an S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string, filePath: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key, filePath }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new PutObjectCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    Key: key,
    Body: await readFile(filePath),
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "EntityTooLarge"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while uploading object to ${bucketName}. \
The object was too large. To upload objects larger than 5GB, use the S3 console
 (160GB max) \
or the multipart upload API (5TB max).`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while uploading object to ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
```

```
};
```

Carica l'oggetto a condizione che ETag corrisponda a quello fornito.

```
import {
  GetObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string, eTag: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key, eTag }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
        IfMatch: eTag,
      }),
    );
    // The Body object also has 'transformToByteArray' and 'transformToWebStream'
 methods.
    const str = await response.Body.transformToString();
    console.log("Success. Here is text of the file:", str);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object "${key}" from "${bucketName}". No
 such key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
```

```
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    key: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    eTag: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutObjectsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun putS3Object(
    bucketName: String,
    objectKey: String,
    objectPath: String,
) {
    val metadataVal = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    metadataVal["myVal"] = "test"

    val request =
        PutObjectRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = objectKey
            metadata = metadataVal
            body = File(objectPath).asByteStream()
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val response = s3.putObject(request)
        println("Tag information is ${response.eTag}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutObjectconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Carica un oggetto in un bucket.

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        $fileName = __DIR__ . "/local-file-" . uniqid();
        try {
            $this->s3client->putObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Key' => $fileName,
                'SourceFile' => __DIR__ . '/testfile.txt'
            ]);
            echo "Uploaded $fileName to $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to upload $fileName with error: " . $exception-
>getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with file upload before continuing.");
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutObjectsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando carica il singolo file "local-sample.txt" su Amazon S3, creando un oggetto con la chiave "sample.txt" nel bucket «test-files».

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key "sample.txt" -File .\local-
sample.txt
```

Esempio 2: questo comando carica il singolo file "sample.txt" su Amazon S3, creando un oggetto con la chiave "sample.txt" nel bucket «test-files». Se il parametro -Key non viene fornito, il nome del file viene utilizzato come chiave dell'oggetto S3.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -File .\sample.txt
```

Esempio 3: questo comando carica il singolo file "local-sample.txt" su Amazon S3, creando un oggetto con la chiave prefix/to/sample ".txt» nel bucket «test-files».

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key "prefix/to/sample.txt" -
File .\local-sample.txt
```

Esempio 4: questo comando carica tutti i file nella sottodirectory «Scripts» nel bucket «test-files» e applica il prefisso chiave comune "" a ciascun oggetto. SampleScripts Ogni file caricato avrà una chiave "SampleScripts/filename" dove 'filename' varia.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Folder .\Scripts -KeyPrefix
 SampleScripts\
```

Esempio 5: questo comando carica tutti i file*.ps1 nella directory locale «Scripts» nel bucket «test-files» e applica il prefisso chiave comune "" a ciascun oggetto. SampleScripts Ogni file caricato avrà una chiave "/filename.ps1" dove 'filename' varia. SampleScripts

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Folder .\Scripts -KeyPrefix
 SampleScripts\ -SearchPattern *.ps1
```

Esempio 6: questo comando crea un nuovo oggetto S3 contenente la stringa di contenuto specificata con la chiave 'sample.txt'.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key "sample.txt" -Content "object
 contents"
```

Esempio 7: questo comando carica il file specificato (il nome del file viene utilizzato come chiave) e applica i tag specificati al nuovo oggetto.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -File "sample.txt" -TagSet
 @{Key="key1";Value="value1"},@{Key="key2";Value="value2"}
```

Esempio 8: questo comando carica in modo ricorsivo la cartella specificata e applica i tag specificati a tutti i nuovi oggetti.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Folder . -KeyPrefix "TaggedFiles"
 -Recurse -TagSet @{Key="key1";Value="value1"},@{Key="key2";Value="value2"}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutObjectin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando carica il singolo file "local-sample.txt" su Amazon S3, creando un oggetto con la chiave "sample.txt" nel bucket «test-files».

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key "sample.txt" -File .\local-
sample.txt
```

Esempio 2: questo comando carica il singolo file "sample.txt" su Amazon S3, creando un oggetto con la chiave "sample.txt" nel bucket «test-files». Se il parametro -Key non viene fornito, il nome del file viene utilizzato come chiave dell'oggetto S3.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -File .\sample.txt
```

Esempio 3: questo comando carica il singolo file "local-sample.txt" su Amazon S3, creando un oggetto con la chiave prefix/to/sample ".txt» nel bucket «test-files».

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key "prefix/to/sample.txt" -
File .\local-sample.txt
```

Esempio 4: questo comando carica tutti i file nella sottodirectory «Scripts» nel bucket «test-files» e applica il prefisso chiave comune "" a ciascun oggetto. SampleScripts Ogni file caricato avrà una chiave "SampleScripts/filename" dove 'filename' varia.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Folder .\Scripts -KeyPrefix
 SampleScripts\
```

Esempio 5: questo comando carica tutti i file*.ps1 nella directory locale «Scripts» nel bucket «test-files» e applica il prefisso chiave comune "" a ciascun oggetto. SampleScripts Ogni file caricato avrà una chiave "/filename.ps1" dove 'filename' varia. SampleScripts

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Folder .\Scripts -KeyPrefix
 SampleScripts\ -SearchPattern *.ps1
```

Esempio 6: questo comando crea un nuovo oggetto S3 contenente la stringa di contenuto specificata con la chiave 'sample.txt'.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key "sample.txt" -Content "object
 contents"
```

Esempio 7: questo comando carica il file specificato (il nome del file viene utilizzato come chiave) e applica i tag specificati al nuovo oggetto.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -File "sample.txt" -TagSet
 @{Key="key1";Value="value1"},@{Key="key2";Value="value2"}
```

Esempio 8: questo comando carica in modo ricorsivo la cartella specificata e applica i tag specificati a tutti i nuovi oggetti.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Folder . -KeyPrefix "TaggedFiles"
 -Recurse -TagSet @{Key="key1";Value="value1"},@{Key="key2";Value="value2"}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutObjectin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
```

```
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource
in Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    def put(self, data):
        """
        Upload data to the object.

        :param data: The data to upload. This can either be bytes or a string.
When this
                     argument is a string, it is interpreted as a file name,
which is
                     opened in read bytes mode.
        """
        put_data = data
        if isinstance(data, str):
            try:
                put_data = open(data, "rb")
            except IOError:
                logger.exception("Expected file name or binary data, got '%s'.",
data)
                raise

        try:
            self.object.put(Body=put_data)
            self.object.wait_until_exists()
            logger.info(
                "Put object '%s' to bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't put object '%s' to bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
            raise
        finally:
            if getattr(put_data, "close", None):
```

```
                put_data.close()
```

Carica un oggetto utilizzando una richiesta condizionale.

```
class S3ConditionalRequests:
    """Encapsulates S3 conditional request operations."""

    def __init__(self, s3_client):
        self.s3 = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(s3_client)



    def put_object_conditional(self, object_key: str, source_bucket: str, data:
 bytes):
        """
        Uploads an object to Amazon S3 with a conditional request. Prevents
 overwrite
        using an IfNoneMatch condition for the object key.

        :param object_key: The key of the object to upload.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket of the object.
        :param data: The data to upload.
        """
        try:
            self.s3.put_object(
                Bucket=source_bucket, Key=object_key, Body=data, IfNoneMatch="*"
            )
            print(
                f"\tConditional write successful for key {object_key} in bucket
 {source_bucket}."
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
```

```
            if error_code == "PreconditionFailed":
                print("\tConditional write failed: Precondition failed")
            else:
                logger.error(f"Unexpected error: {error_code}")
                raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutObject AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Carica un file utilizzando un caricamento gestito (Object.upload_file).

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectUploadFileWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  # Uploads a file to an Amazon S3 object by using a managed uploader.
  #
  # @param file_path [String] The path to the file to upload.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the file is uploaded; otherwise false.
  def upload_file(file_path)
    @object.upload_file(file_path)
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
```

```
    puts "Couldn't upload file #{file_path} to #{@object.key}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  object_key = "my-uploaded-file"
  file_path = "object_upload_file.rb"

  wrapper = ObjectUploadFileWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name,
 object_key))
  return unless wrapper.upload_file(file_path)

  puts "File #{file_path} successfully uploaded to #{bucket_name}:#{object_key}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

Carica un file utilizzando Object.put.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectPutWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  def put_object(source_file_path)
    File.open(source_file_path, 'rb') do |file|
      @object.put(body: file)
    end
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't put #{source_file_path} to #{object.key}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
```

```
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  object_key = "my-object-key"
  file_path = "my-local-file.txt"

  wrapper = ObjectPutWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name, object_key))
  success = wrapper.put_object(file_path)
  return unless success

  puts "Put file #{file_path} into #{object_key} in #{bucket_name}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

Carica un file utilizzando Object.put e aggiungi la crittografia lato server.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectPutSseWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  def put_object_encrypted(object_content, encryption)
    @object.put(body: object_content, server_side_encryption: encryption)
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't put your content to #{object.key}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
```

```
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  object_key = "my-encrypted-content"
  object_content = "This is my super-secret content."
  encryption = "AES256"

  wrapper = ObjectPutSseWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name,
 object_content))
  return unless wrapper.put_object_encrypted(object_content, encryption)

  puts "Put your content into #{bucket_name}:#{object_key} and encrypted it with
 #{encryption}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutObjectsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn upload_object(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    file_name: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<aws_sdk_s3::operation::put_object::PutObjectOutput, S3ExampleError> {
    let body =
 aws_sdk_s3::primitives::ByteStream::from_path(std::path::Path::new(file_name)).await;
    client
        .put_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .key(key)
        .body(body.unwrap())
```

```
        .send()
        .await
        .map_err(S3ExampleError::from)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la PutObjectguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    "Get contents of file from application server."
    DATA lv_body TYPE xstring.
    OPEN DATASET iv_file_name FOR INPUT IN BINARY MODE.
    READ DATASET iv_file_name INTO lv_body.
    CLOSE DATASET iv_file_name.

    "Upload/put an object to an S3 bucket."
    TRY.
        lo_s3->putobject(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
            iv_key = iv_file_name
            iv_body = lv_body ).
        MESSAGE 'Object uploaded to S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, PutObjectconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSS3
import Smithy

    public func uploadFile(bucket: String, key: String, file: String) async
 throws {
        let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: file)
        do {
            let fileData = try Data(contentsOf: fileUrl)
            let dataStream = ByteStream.data(fileData)

            let input = PutObjectInput(
                body: dataStream,
                bucket: bucket,
                key: key
            )

            _ = try await client.putObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Putting an object."))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

```
import AWSS3
import Smithy

    public func createFile(bucket: String, key: String, withData data: Data)
 async throws {
        let dataStream = ByteStream.data(data)
```

```
        let input = PutObjectInput(
            body: dataStream,
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )

        do {
            _ = try await client.putObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Putting an object."))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutObjectguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`PutObjectAcl`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutObjectAcl`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. Puoi vedere questa azione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Gestisci gli elenchi di controllo degli accessi () ACLs

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::putObjectAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName, const Aws::String
 &objectKey, const Aws::String &ownerID,
                              const Aws::String &granteePermission, const
 Aws::String &granteeType,
```

```
                                const Aws::String &granteeID, const Aws::String
&granteeEmailAddress,
                                const Aws::String &granteeURI, const
Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
   Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

   Aws::S3::Model::Owner owner;
   owner.SetID(ownerID);

   Aws::S3::Model::Grantee grantee;
   grantee.SetType(setGranteeType(granteeType));

   if (!granteeEmailAddress.empty()) {
       grantee.SetEmailAddress(granteeEmailAddress);
   }

   if (!granteeID.empty()) {
       grantee.SetID(granteeID);
   }

   if (!granteeURI.empty()) {
       grantee.SetURI(granteeURI);
   }

   Aws::S3::Model::Grant grant;
   grant.SetGrantee(grantee);
   grant.SetPermission(setGranteePermission(granteePermission));

   Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> grants;
   grants.push_back(grant);

   Aws::S3::Model::AccessControlPolicy acp;
   acp.SetOwner(owner);
   acp.SetGrants(grants);

   Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectAclRequest request;
   request.SetAccessControlPolicy(acp);
   request.SetBucket(bucketName);
   request.SetKey(objectKey);

   Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectAclOutcome outcome =
           s3Client.PutObjectAcl(request);

   if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
        auto error = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: putObjectAcl: " << error.GetExceptionName()
                  << " - " << error.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully added an ACL to the object '" << objectKey
                  << "' in the bucket '" << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which converts a human-readable string to a built-in type
 enumeration.
/*!
 \param access: Human readable string.
 \return Permission: Permission enumeration.
*/
Aws::S3::Model::Permission setGranteePermission(const Aws::String &access) {
    if (access == "FULL_CONTROL")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL;
    if (access == "WRITE")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE;
    if (access == "READ")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ;
    if (access == "WRITE_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP;
    if (access == "READ_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP;
    return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET;
}

//! Routine which converts a human-readable string to a built-in type
 enumeration.
/*!
 \param type: Human readable string.
 \return Type: Type enumeration.
*/
Aws::S3::Model::Type setGranteeType(const Aws::String &type) {
    if (type == "Amazon customer by email")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail;
    if (type == "Canonical user")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser;
    if (type == "Group")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group;
```

```
    return Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutObjectAclsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente concede `full control` a due AWS utenti (user1@example.com e user2@example.com) `read` l'autorizzazione a tutti:

```
aws s3api put-object-acl --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --key file.txt --grant-full-control emailaddress=user1@example.com,emailaddress=user2@example.com --grant-read uri=http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/global/AllUsers
```

Vedi http://docs.aws.amazon. com/AmazonS3/latest/API/RESTBucketPUTacl.html per i dettagli sulla personalizzazione ACLs (i comandi ACL s3api, ad esempio`put-object-acl`, utilizzano la stessa notazione abbreviata degli argomenti).

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. PutObjectAclAWS CLI

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
```

```
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource
in Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    def put_acl(self, email):
        """
        Applies an ACL to the object that grants read access to an AWS user
identified
        by email address.

        :param email: The email address of the user to grant access.
        """
        try:
            acl = self.object.Acl()
            # Putting an ACL overwrites the existing ACL, so append new grants
            # if you want to preserve existing grants.
            grants = acl.grants if acl.grants else []
            grants.append(
                {
                    "Grantee": {"Type": "AmazonCustomerByEmail", "EmailAddress":
email},
                    "Permission": "READ",
                }
            )
            acl.put(AccessControlPolicy={"Grants": grants, "Owner": acl.owner})
            logger.info("Granted read access to %s.", email)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add ACL to object '%s'.", self.object.key)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutObjectAcl AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`PutObjectLegalHold`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutObjectLegalHold`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Blocca oggetti Amazon S3

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a legal hold on an object in an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="holdStatus">The On or Off status for the legal hold.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyObjectLegalHold(string bucketName,
        string objectKey, ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus holdStatus)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new PutObjectLegalHoldRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                LegalHold = new ObjectLockLegalHold()
                {
                    Status = holdStatus
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectLegalHoldAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tModified legal hold for {objectKey} in
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
```

```
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying legal hold: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutObjectLegalHoldsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per applicare una conservazione a fini legali a un oggetto

L'`put-object-legal-hold`desempio seguente imposta un Legal Hold sull'oggetto`doc1.rtf`.

```
aws s3api put-object-legal-hold \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket-with-object-lock \
    --key doc1.rtf \
    --legal-hold Status=ON
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consultate PutObjectLegalHold AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// PutObjectLegalHold sets the legal hold configuration for an S3 object.
func (actor S3Actions) PutObjectLegalHold(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, versionId string, legalHoldStatus types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus) error
 {
 input := &s3.PutObjectLegalHoldInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
  LegalHold: &types.ObjectLockLegalHold{
   Status: legalHoldStatus,
  },
 }
 if versionId != "" {
  input.VersionId = aws.String(versionId)
 }

 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutObjectLegalHold(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
```

```
  }
 }

 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutObjectLegalHoldsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Set or modify a legal hold on an object in an S3 bucket.
   public void modifyObjectLegalHold(String bucketName, String objectKey,
boolean legalHoldOn) {
       ObjectLockLegalHold legalHold ;
       if (legalHoldOn) {
           legalHold = ObjectLockLegalHold.builder()
               .status(ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.ON)
               .build();
       } else {
           legalHold = ObjectLockLegalHold.builder()
               .status(ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.OFF)
               .build();
       }

       PutObjectLegalHoldRequest legalHoldRequest =
PutObjectLegalHoldRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .key(objectKey)
           .legalHold(legalHold)
           .build();
```

```
        getClient().putObjectLegalHold(legalHoldRequest) ;
        System.out.println("Modified legal hold for "+ objectKey +" in
 "+bucketName +".");
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutObjectLegalHoldsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  PutObjectLegalHoldCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Apply a legal hold configuration to the specified object.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, objectKey: string, legalHoldStatus: "ON" |
 "OFF" }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, objectKey, legalHoldStatus }) => {
  if (!["OFF", "ON"].includes(legalHoldStatus.toUpperCase())) {
    throw new Error(
      "Invalid parameter. legalHoldStatus must be 'ON' or 'OFF'.",
    );
  }

  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new PutObjectLegalHoldCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
```

```
    Key: objectKey,
    LegalHold: {
      // Set the status to 'ON' to place a legal hold on the object.
      // Set the status to 'OFF' to remove the legal hold.
      Status: legalHoldStatus,
    },
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log(
      `Legal hold status set to "${legalHoldStatus}" for "${objectKey}" in
 "${bucketName}"`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while modifying legal hold status for "${objectKey}" in
 "${bucketName}". The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while modifying legal hold status for "${objectKey}" in
 "${bucketName}". ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
```

```
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    objectKey: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    legalHoldStatus: {
      type: "string",
      default: "ON",
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutObjectLegalHoldconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Metti in custodia legale un oggetto.

```
def set_legal_hold(s3_client, bucket: str, key: str) -> None:
```

```
    """
    Set a legal hold on a specific file in a bucket.

    Args:
        s3_client: Boto3 S3 client.
        bucket: The name of the bucket containing the file.
        key: The key of the file to set the legal hold on.
    """
    print()
    logger.info("Setting legal hold on file [%s] in bucket [%s]", key, bucket)
    try:
        before_status = "OFF"
        after_status = "ON"
        s3_client.put_object_legal_hold(
            Bucket=bucket, Key=key, LegalHold={"Status": after_status}
        )
        logger.debug(
            "Legal hold set successfully on file [%s] in bucket [%s]", key,
bucket
        )
        _print_legal_hold_update(bucket, key, before_status, after_status)
    except Exception as e:
        logger.error(
            "Failed to set legal hold on file [%s] in bucket [%s]: %s", key,
bucket, e
        )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutObjectLegalHold AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`PutObjectLockConfiguration`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutObjectLockConfiguration`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Blocca oggetti Amazon S3

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Imposta la configurazione di blocco degli oggetti di un bucket.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Enable object lock on an existing bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to modify.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableObjectLockOnBucket(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            // First, enable Versioning on the bucket.
            await _amazonS3.PutBucketVersioningAsync(new
PutBucketVersioningRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                VersioningConfig = new S3BucketVersioningConfig()
                {
                    EnableMfaDelete = false,
                    Status = VersionStatus.Enabled
                }
            });

            var request = new PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                ObjectLockConfiguration = new ObjectLockConfiguration()
                {
                    ObjectLockEnabled = new ObjectLockEnabled("Enabled"),
                },
            };
```

```
            var response = await
_amazonS3.PutObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded an object lock policy to bucket
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error modifying object lock: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

Imposta il periodo di conservazione predefinito di un bucket.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a retention period on an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="retention">The retention mode.</param>
    /// <param name="retainUntilDate">The date for retention until.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyBucketDefaultRetention(string bucketName, bool
enableObjectLock, ObjectLockRetentionMode retention, DateTime retainUntilDate)
    {
        var enabledString = enableObjectLock ? "Enabled" : "Disabled";
        var timeDifference = retainUntilDate.Subtract(DateTime.Now);
        try
        {
            // First, enable Versioning on the bucket.
            await _amazonS3.PutBucketVersioningAsync(new
PutBucketVersioningRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                VersioningConfig = new S3BucketVersioningConfig()
                {
                    EnableMfaDelete = false,
                    Status = VersionStatus.Enabled
                }
            });

            var request = new PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
```

```
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                ObjectLockConfiguration = new ObjectLockConfiguration()
                {
                    ObjectLockEnabled = new ObjectLockEnabled(enabledString),
                    Rule = new ObjectLockRule()
                    {
                        DefaultRetention = new DefaultRetention()
                        {
                            Mode = retention,
                            Days = timeDifference.Days // Can be specified in
days or years but not both.
                        }
                    }
                }
            };

            var response = await
_amazonS3.PutObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded a default retention to bucket
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying object lock: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione PutObjectLockConfiguration AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per impostare una configurazione di blocco degli oggetti su un bucket

L'`put-object-lock-configuration`esempio seguente imposta un blocco degli oggetti di 50 giorni sul bucket specificato.

```
aws s3api put-object-lock-configuration \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket-with-object-lock \
    --object-lock-configuration '{ "ObjectLockEnabled": "Enabled", "Rule":
 { "DefaultRetention": { "Mode": "COMPLIANCE", "Days": 50 }}}'
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutObjectLockConfigurationin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Imposta la configurazione di blocco degli oggetti di un bucket.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}
```

```
// EnableObjectLockOnBucket enables object locking on an existing bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) EnableObjectLockOnBucket(ctx context.Context, bucket
 string) error {
 // Versioning must be enabled on the bucket before object locking is enabled.
 verInput := &s3.PutBucketVersioningInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  VersioningConfiguration: &types.VersioningConfiguration{
   MFADelete: types.MFADeleteDisabled,
   Status:    types.BucketVersioningStatusEnabled,
  },
 }
 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutBucketVersioning(ctx, verInput)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  }
  return err
 }

 input := &s3.PutObjectLockConfigurationInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  ObjectLockConfiguration: &types.ObjectLockConfiguration{
   ObjectLockEnabled: types.ObjectLockEnabledEnabled,
  },
 }
 _, err = actor.S3Client.PutObjectLockConfiguration(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  }
 }

 return err
}
```

Imposta il periodo di conservazione predefinito di un bucket.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// ModifyDefaultBucketRetention modifies the default retention period of an
 existing bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) ModifyDefaultBucketRetention(
 ctx context.Context, bucket string, lockMode types.ObjectLockEnabled,
 retentionPeriod int32, retentionMode types.ObjectLockRetentionMode) error {

 input := &s3.PutObjectLockConfigurationInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  ObjectLockConfiguration: &types.ObjectLockConfiguration{
   ObjectLockEnabled: lockMode,
   Rule: &types.ObjectLockRule{
    DefaultRetention: &types.DefaultRetention{
     Days: aws.Int32(retentionPeriod),
     Mode: retentionMode,
    },
   },
  },
 }
```

```
 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutObjectLockConfiguration(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  }
 }

 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione PutObjectLockConfiguration AWS SDK per GoAPI Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Imposta la configurazione di blocco degli oggetti di un bucket.

```
    // Enable object lock on an existing bucket.
    public void enableObjectLockOnBucket(String bucketName) {
        try {
            VersioningConfiguration versioningConfiguration =
 VersioningConfiguration.builder()
                .status(BucketVersioningStatus.ENABLED)
                .build();

            PutBucketVersioningRequest putBucketVersioningRequest =
 PutBucketVersioningRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .versioningConfiguration(versioningConfiguration)
                .build();
```

```
            // Enable versioning on the bucket.
            getClient().putBucketVersioning(putBucketVersioningRequest);
            PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest request =
PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .objectLockConfiguration(ObjectLockConfiguration.builder()
                    .objectLockEnabled(ObjectLockEnabled.ENABLED)
                    .build())
                .build();

            getClient().putObjectLockConfiguration(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully enabled object lock on
"+bucketName);

        } catch (S3Exception ex) {
            System.out.println("Error modifying object lock: '" + ex.getMessage()
+ "'");
        }
    }
```

Imposta il periodo di conservazione predefinito di un bucket.

```
    // Set or modify a retention period on an S3 bucket.
    public void modifyBucketDefaultRetention(String bucketName) {
        VersioningConfiguration versioningConfiguration =
VersioningConfiguration.builder()
            .mfaDelete(MFADelete.DISABLED)
            .status(BucketVersioningStatus.ENABLED)
            .build();

        PutBucketVersioningRequest versioningRequest =
PutBucketVersioningRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .versioningConfiguration(versioningConfiguration)
            .build();

        getClient().putBucketVersioning(versioningRequest);
        DefaultRetention rention = DefaultRetention.builder()
            .days(1)
            .mode(ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE)
            .build();
```

```
        ObjectLockRule lockRule = ObjectLockRule.builder()
            .defaultRetention(rention)
            .build();

        ObjectLockConfiguration objectLockConfiguration =
ObjectLockConfiguration.builder()
            .objectLockEnabled(ObjectLockEnabled.ENABLED)
            .rule(lockRule)
            .build();

        PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest putObjectLockConfigurationRequest =
PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .objectLockConfiguration(objectLockConfiguration)
            .build();


getClient().putObjectLockConfiguration(putObjectLockConfigurationRequest) ;
        System.out.println("Added a default retention to bucket "+bucketName
+".");
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione PutObjectLockConfiguration AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Imposta la configurazione di blocco degli oggetti di un bucket.

```
import {
  PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand,
  S3Client,
```

```
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Enable S3 Object Lock for an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * After you enable Object Lock on a bucket, you can't
 * disable Object Lock or suspend versioning for that bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, enabled: boolean }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    // The Object Lock configuration that you want to apply to the specified
 bucket.
    ObjectLockConfiguration: {
      ObjectLockEnabled: "Enabled",
    },
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log(`Object Lock for "${bucketName}" enabled.`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while modifying the object lock configuration for the
 bucket "${bucketName}". The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while modifying the object lock configuration for the
 bucket "${bucketName}". ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
```

```
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

Imposta il periodo di conservazione predefinito di un bucket.

```
import {
  PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Change the default retention settings for an object in an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, retentionDays: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, retentionDays }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
```

```
 try {
   await client.send(
     new PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
       Bucket: bucketName,
       // The Object Lock configuration that you want to apply to the specified
bucket.
       ObjectLockConfiguration: {
         ObjectLockEnabled: "Enabled",
         Rule: {
           // The default Object Lock retention mode and period that you want to
apply
           // to new objects placed in the specified bucket. Bucket settings
require
           // both a mode and a period. The period can be either Days or Years
but
           // you must select one.
           DefaultRetention: {
             // In governance mode, users can't overwrite or delete an object
version
             // or alter its lock settings unless they have special permissions.
With
             // governance mode, you protect objects against being deleted by
most users,
             // but you can still grant some users permission to alter the
retention settings
             // or delete the objects if necessary.
             Mode: "GOVERNANCE",
             Days: Number.parseInt(retentionDays),
           },
         },
       },
     }),
   );
   console.log(
     `Set default retention mode to "GOVERNANCE" with a retention period of
${retentionDays} day(s).`,
   );
 } catch (caught) {
   if (
     caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
     caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
   ) {
     console.error(
```

```
        `Error from S3 while setting the default object retention for a bucket.
 The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while setting the default object retention for a bucket.
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    retentionDays: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione PutObjectLockConfiguration AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Metti la configurazione Object Lock.

```
        s3_client.put_object_lock_configuration(
            Bucket=bucket,
            ObjectLockConfiguration={"ObjectLockEnabled": "Disabled", "Rule":
{}},
        )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutObjectLockConfiguration AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`PutObjectRetention`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutObjectRetention`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Blocca oggetti Amazon S3

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a retention period on an object in an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="retention">The retention mode.</param>
    /// <param name="retainUntilDate">The date retention expires.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyObjectRetentionPeriod(string bucketName,
        string objectKey, ObjectLockRetentionMode retention, DateTime
retainUntilDate)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new PutObjectRetentionRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                Retention = new ObjectLockRetention()
                {
                    Mode = retention,
                    RetainUntilDate = retainUntilDate
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectRetentionAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tSet retention for {objectKey} in {bucketName}
until {retainUntilDate:d}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying retention period:
 '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutObjectRetentionconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per impostare una configurazione di conservazione degli oggetti per un oggetto

L'`put-object-retention`esempio seguente imposta una configurazione di conservazione degli oggetti per l'oggetto specificato fino al 01/01/2025.

```
aws s3api put-object-retention \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket-with-object-lock \
    --key doc1.rtf \
    --retention '{ "Mode": "GOVERNANCE", "RetainUntilDate":
 "2025-01-01T00:00:00" }'
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Command Reference. PutObjectRetentionAWS CLI

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
```

```
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// PutObjectRetention sets the object retention configuration for an S3 object.
func (actor S3Actions) PutObjectRetention(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, retentionMode types.ObjectLockRetentionMode, retentionPeriodDays int32)
 error {
 input := &s3.PutObjectRetentionInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
  Retention: &types.ObjectLockRetention{
   Mode:            retentionMode,
   RetainUntilDate: aws.Time(time.Now().AddDate(0, 0, int(retentionPeriodDays))),
  },
  BypassGovernanceRetention: aws.Bool(true),
 }

 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutObjectRetention(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
  }
 }
```

```
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutObjectRetentionconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Set or modify a retention period on an object in an S3 bucket.
   public void modifyObjectRetentionPeriod(String bucketName, String objectKey)
{
       // Calculate the instant one day from now.
       Instant futureInstant = Instant.now().plus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);

       // Convert the Instant to a ZonedDateTime object with a specific time
zone.
       ZonedDateTime zonedDateTime =
futureInstant.atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());

       // Define a formatter for human-readable output.
       DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyy-MM-dd
HH:mm:ss");

       // Format the ZonedDateTime object to a human-readable date string.
       String humanReadableDate = formatter.format(zonedDateTime);

       // Print the formatted date string.
       System.out.println("Formatted Date: " + humanReadableDate);
       ObjectLockRetention retention = ObjectLockRetention.builder()
           .mode(ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE)
           .retainUntilDate(futureInstant)
           .build();
```

```
        PutObjectRetentionRequest retentionRequest =
 PutObjectRetentionRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(objectKey)
            .retention(retention)
            .build();

        getClient().putObjectRetention(retentionRequest);
        System.out.println("Set retention for "+objectKey +" in " +bucketName +"
 until "+ humanReadableDate +".");
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutObjectRetentionconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  PutObjectRetentionCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Place a 24-hour retention period on an object in an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new PutObjectRetentionCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    Key: key,
    BypassGovernanceRetention: false,
    Retention: {
```

```
      // In governance mode, users can't overwrite or delete an object version
      // or alter its lock settings unless they have special permissions. With
      // governance mode, you protect objects against being deleted by most
 users,
      // but you can still grant some users permission to alter the retention
 settings
      // or delete the objects if necessary.
      Mode: "GOVERNANCE",
      RetainUntilDate: new Date(new Date().getTime() + 24 * 60 * 60 * 1000),
    },
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Object Retention settings updated.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while modifying the governance mode and retention period
 on an object. The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while modifying the governance mode and retention period
 on an object. ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
```

```
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    key: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutObjectRetentionconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: il comando abilita la modalità di mantenimento della governance fino alla data '31 dicembre 2019 00:00:00 'per l'oggetto' testfile.txt 'nel bucket S3 specificato.

```
Write-S3ObjectRetention -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Key 'testfile.txt' -
Retention_Mode GOVERNANCE -Retention_RetainUntilDate "2019-12-31T00:00:00"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4). PutObjectRetentionAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: il comando abilita la modalità di mantenimento della governance fino alla data '31 dicembre 2019 00:00:00 'per l'oggetto' testfile.txt 'nel bucket S3 specificato.

```
Write-S3ObjectRetention -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Key 'testfile.txt' -
Retention_Mode GOVERNANCE -Retention_RetainUntilDate "2019-12-31T00:00:00"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). PutObjectRetentionAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Metti una conservazione degli oggetti.

```
            s3_client.put_object_retention(
                Bucket=bucket,
                Key=key,
                VersionId=version_id,
                Retention={"Mode": "GOVERNANCE", "RetainUntilDate":
far_future_date},
                BypassGovernanceRetention=True,
            )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutObjectRetention AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`RestoreObject`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RestoreObject`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to restore an archived object in an Amazon
/// Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class RestoreArchivedObject
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
        string objectKey = "archived-object.txt";

        // Specify your bucket region (an example region is shown).
        RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;

        IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client(bucketRegion);
        RestoreObjectAsync(client, bucketName, objectKey).Wait();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// This method restores an archived object from an Amazon S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
    /// RestoreObjectAsync.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the
    /// bucket where the object was located before it was archived.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="objectKey">A string representing the name of the
        /// archived object to restore.</param>
        public static async Task RestoreObjectAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName, string objectKey)
        {
            try
            {
                var restoreRequest = new RestoreObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = objectKey,
                    Days = 2,
                };
                RestoreObjectResponse response = await
client.RestoreObjectAsync(restoreRequest);

                // Check the status of the restoration.
                await CheckRestorationStatusAsync(client, bucketName, objectKey);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception amazonS3Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {amazonS3Exception.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method retrieves the status of the object's restoration.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// GetObjectMetadataAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the Amazon
        /// S3 bucket which contains the archived object.</param>
        /// <param name="objectKey">A string representing the name of the
        /// archived object you want to restore.</param>
        public static async Task CheckRestorationStatusAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName, string objectKey)
        {
            GetObjectMetadataRequest metadataRequest = new
GetObjectMetadataRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
            };
```

```
            GetObjectMetadataResponse response = await
 client.GetObjectMetadataAsync(metadataRequest);

            var restStatus = response.RestoreInProgress ? "in-progress" :
 "finished or failed";
            Console.WriteLine($"Restoration status: {restStatus}");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RestoreObjectconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare una richiesta di ripristino per un oggetto

L'`restore-object`esempio seguente ripristina l'oggetto Amazon S3 Glacier specificato per il `my-glacier-bucket` bucket per 10 giorni.

```
aws s3api restore-object \
    --bucket my-glacier-bucket \
    --key doc1.rtf \
    --restore-request Days=10
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. RestoreObjectAWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.RestoreRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GlacierJobParameters;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.RestoreObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Tier;

/*
 *  For more information about restoring an object, see "Restoring an archived
 object" at
 *  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/restoring-objects.html
 *
 *  Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 environment, including your credentials.
 *
 *  For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 *  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class RestoreObject {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <keyName> <expectedBucketOwner>

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                keyName - The key name of an object with a Storage class value of
 Glacier.\s
                expectedBucketOwner - The account that owns the bucket (you can
 obtain this value from the AWS Management Console).\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
```

```
        String keyName = args[1];
        String expectedBucketOwner = args[2];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        restoreS3Object(s3, bucketName, keyName, expectedBucketOwner);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Restores an S3 object from the Glacier storage class.
     *
     * @param s3                   an instance of the {@link S3Client} to be used
for interacting with Amazon S3
     * @param bucketName           the name of the S3 bucket where the object is
stored
     * @param keyName              the key (object name) of the S3 object to be
restored
     * @param expectedBucketOwner  the AWS account ID of the expected bucket
owner
     */
    public static void restoreS3Object(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
keyName, String expectedBucketOwner) {
        try {
            RestoreRequest restoreRequest = RestoreRequest.builder()
                .days(10)

.glacierJobParameters(GlacierJobParameters.builder().tier(Tier.STANDARD).build())
                .build();

            RestoreObjectRequest objectRequest = RestoreObjectRequest.builder()
                .expectedBucketOwner(expectedBucketOwner)
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(keyName)
                .restoreRequest(restoreRequest)
                .build();

            s3.restoreObject(objectRequest);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RestoreObjectconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzo **`SelectObjectContent`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SelectObjectContent`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per filtrare il contenuto di un oggetto Amazon S3 in base a un'istruzione SQL

L'`select-object-content`esempio seguente filtra l'oggetto `my-data-file.csv` con l'istruzione SQL specificata e invia l'output a un file.

```
aws s3api select-object-content \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --key my-data-file.csv \
    --expression "select * from s3object limit 100" \
    --expression-type 'SQL' \
    --input-serialization '{"CSV": {}, "CompressionType": "NONE"}' \
    --output-serialization '{"CSV": {}}' "output.csv"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SelectObjectContentin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

L'esempio seguente mostra una query che utilizza un oggetto JSON. L'esempio completo mostra anche l'uso di un oggetto CSV.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.AsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.BlockingInputStreamAsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CSVInput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CSVOutput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompressionType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ExpressionType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.FileHeaderInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.InputSerialization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.JSONInput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.JSONOutput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.JSONType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.OutputSerialization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Progress;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.SelectObjectContentRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.SelectObjectContentResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Stats;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

public class SelectObjectContentExample {
    static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SelectObjectContentExample.class);
    static final String BUCKET_NAME = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket-" + UUID.randomUUID();
    static final S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClient = S3AsyncClient.create();
    static String FILE_CSV = "csv";
    static String FILE_JSON = "json";
```

```
    static String URL_CSV = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/mledoze/countries/
master/dist/countries.csv";
    static String URL_JSON = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/mledoze/
countries/master/dist/countries.json";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SelectObjectContentExample selectObjectContentExample = new
 SelectObjectContentExample();
        try {
            SelectObjectContentExample.setUp();
            selectObjectContentExample.runSelectObjectContentMethodForJSON();
            selectObjectContentExample.runSelectObjectContentMethodForCSV();
        } catch (SdkException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
            System.exit(1);
        } finally {
            SelectObjectContentExample.tearDown();
        }
    }

    EventStreamInfo runSelectObjectContentMethodForJSON() {
        // Set up request parameters.
        final String queryExpression = "select * from s3object[*][*] c where
 c.area < 350000";
        final String fileType = FILE_JSON;

        InputSerialization inputSerialization = InputSerialization.builder()
                .json(JSONInput.builder().type(JSONType.DOCUMENT).build())
                .compressionType(CompressionType.NONE)
                .build();

        OutputSerialization outputSerialization = OutputSerialization.builder()
                .json(JSONOutput.builder().recordDelimiter(null).build())
                .build();

        // Build the SelectObjectContentRequest.
        SelectObjectContentRequest select = SelectObjectContentRequest.builder()
                .bucket(BUCKET_NAME)
                .key(FILE_JSON)
                .expression(queryExpression)
                .expressionType(ExpressionType.SQL)
                .inputSerialization(inputSerialization)
                .outputSerialization(outputSerialization)
                .build();
```

```
        EventStreamInfo eventStreamInfo = new EventStreamInfo();
        // Call the selectObjectContent method with the request and a response
 handler.
        // Supply an EventStreamInfo object to the response handler to gather
 records and information from the response.
        s3AsyncClient.selectObjectContent(select,
 buildResponseHandler(eventStreamInfo)).join();

        // Log out information gathered while processing the response stream.
        long recordCount = eventStreamInfo.getRecords().stream().mapToInt(record
 ->
                record.split("\n").length
        ).sum();
        logger.info("Total records {}: {}", fileType, recordCount);
        logger.info("Visitor onRecords for fileType {} called {} times",
 fileType, eventStreamInfo.getCountOnRecordsCalled());
        logger.info("Visitor onStats for fileType {}, {}", fileType,
 eventStreamInfo.getStats());
        logger.info("Visitor onContinuations for fileType {}, {}", fileType,
 eventStreamInfo.getCountContinuationEvents());
        return eventStreamInfo;
    }

    static SelectObjectContentResponseHandler
 buildResponseHandler(EventStreamInfo eventStreamInfo) {
        // Use a Visitor to process the response stream. This visitor logs
 information and gathers details while processing.
        final SelectObjectContentResponseHandler.Visitor visitor =
 SelectObjectContentResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                .onRecords(r -> {
                    logger.info("Record event received.");
                    eventStreamInfo.addRecord(r.payload().asUtf8String());
                    eventStreamInfo.incrementOnRecordsCalled();
                })
                .onCont(ce -> {
                    logger.info("Continuation event received.");
                    eventStreamInfo.incrementContinuationEvents();
                })
                .onProgress(pe -> {
                    Progress progress = pe.details();
                    logger.info("Progress event received:\n bytesScanned:
{}\nbytesProcessed: {}\nbytesReturned:{}",
                            progress.bytesScanned(),
```

```
                            progress.bytesProcessed(),
                            progress.bytesReturned());
                })
                .onEnd(ee -> logger.info("End event received."))
                .onStats(se -> {
                    logger.info("Stats event received.");
                    eventStreamInfo.addStats(se.details());
                })
                .build();

        // Build the SelectObjectContentResponseHandler with the visitor that
processes the stream.
        return SelectObjectContentResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(visitor).build();
    }

    // The EventStreamInfo class is used to store information gathered while
processing the response stream.
    static class EventStreamInfo {
        private final List<String> records = new ArrayList<>();
        private Integer countOnRecordsCalled = 0;
        private Integer countContinuationEvents = 0;
        private Stats stats;

        void incrementOnRecordsCalled() {
            countOnRecordsCalled++;
        }

        void incrementContinuationEvents() {
            countContinuationEvents++;
        }

        void addRecord(String record) {
            records.add(record);
        }

        void addStats(Stats stats) {
            this.stats = stats;
        }

        public List<String> getRecords() {
            return records;
        }
```

```
        public Integer getCountOnRecordsCalled() {
            return countOnRecordsCalled;
        }

        public Integer getCountContinuationEvents() {
            return countContinuationEvents;
        }

        public Stats getStats() {
            return stats;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SelectObjectContent AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Utilizzo **`UploadPart`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UploadPart`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Utilizzo dei checksum
- Lavora con l'integrità degli oggetti di Amazon S3

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Upload a part to an S3 bucket.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
```

```
    \param uploadID: An upload ID string.
    \param partNumber:
    \param checksumAlgorithm: Checksum algorithm, ignored when NOT_SET.
    \param calculatedHash: A data integrity hash to set, depending on the
 checksum algorithm,
                            ignored when it is an empty string.
    \param body: An shared_ptr IOStream of the data to be uploaded.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return UploadPartOutcome: The outcome.
*/

Aws::S3::Model::UploadPartOutcome AwsDoc::S3::uploadPart(const Aws::String
 &bucket,
                                                          const Aws::String &key,
                                                          const Aws::String
 &uploadID,
                                                          int partNumber,

 Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm checksumAlgorithm,
                                                          const Aws::String
 &calculatedHash,
                                                          const
 std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> &body,
                                                          const Aws::S3::S3Client
 &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::UploadPartRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    request.SetUploadId(uploadID);
    request.SetPartNumber(partNumber);
    if (checksumAlgorithm != Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET) {
        request.SetChecksumAlgorithm(checksumAlgorithm);
    }
    request.SetBody(body);

    if (!calculatedHash.empty()) {
        switch (checksumAlgorithm) {
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET:
                request.SetContentMD5(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::CRC32:
                request.SetChecksumCRC32(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::CRC32C:
```

```
                request.SetChecksumCRC32C(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::SHA1:
                request.SetChecksumSHA1(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::SHA256:
                request.SetChecksumSHA256(calculatedHash);
                break;
        }
    }

    return client.UploadPart(request);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UploadPartconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente carica la prima parte di un caricamento in più parti avviato con il comando: `create-multipart-upload`

```
aws s3api upload-part --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket --key
 'multipart/01' --part-number 1 --body part01 --upload-id
  "dfRtDYU0WWCCcH43C3WFbkRONycyCpTJJvxu2i5GYkZljF.Yxwh6XG7WfS2vC4to6HiV6Yjlx.cph0gtNBtJ8P
```

L'bodyopzione richiede il nome o il percorso di un file locale per il caricamento (non utilizzate il prefisso file://). La dimensione minima della parte è di 5 MB. L'ID di caricamento viene restituito da `create-multipart-upload` e può essere recuperato anche con`list-multipart-uploads`. Bucket e chiave vengono specificati quando si crea il caricamento multiparte.

Output:

```
{
    "ETag": "\"e868e0f4719e394144ef36531ee6824c\""
}
```

Salva il ETag valore di ogni parte per utilizzarlo in un secondo momento. Sono necessari per completare il caricamento in più parti.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UploadPart AWS CLICommand Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
let mut upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart> = Vec::new();

for chunk_index in 0..chunk_count {
    let this_chunk = if chunk_count - 1 == chunk_index {
        size_of_last_chunk
    } else {
        CHUNK_SIZE
    };
    let stream = ByteStream::read_from()
        .path(path)
        .offset(chunk_index * CHUNK_SIZE)
        .length(Length::Exact(this_chunk))
        .build()
        .await
        .unwrap();

    // Chunk index needs to start at 0, but part numbers start at 1.
    let part_number = (chunk_index as i32) + 1;
    let upload_part_res = client
        .upload_part()
        .key(&key)
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .upload_id(upload_id)
        .body(stream)
        .part_number(part_number)
        .send()
        .await?;
```

```
        upload_parts.push(
            CompletedPart::builder()
                .e_tag(upload_part_res.e_tag.unwrap_or_default())
                .part_number(part_number)
                .build(),
        );
    }
```

```
    // Create a multipart upload. Use UploadPart and CompleteMultipartUpload to
    // upload the file.
    let multipart_upload_res: CreateMultipartUploadOutput = client
        .create_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let upload_id = multipart_upload_res.upload_id().ok_or(S3ExampleError::new(
        "Missing upload_id after CreateMultipartUpload",
    ))?;
```

```
    // upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart>
    let completed_multipart_upload: CompletedMultipartUpload =
CompletedMultipartUpload::builder()
        .set_parts(Some(upload_parts))
        .build();

    let _complete_multipart_upload_res = client
        .complete_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .multipart_upload(completed_multipart_upload)
        .upload_id(upload_id)
        .send()
        .await?;
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la UploadPartguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzo **UploadPartCopy** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UploadPartCopy`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Eseguire una copia in più parti

CLI

AWS CLI

Per caricare parte di un oggetto copiando i dati da un oggetto esistente come origine dati

L'`upload-part-copy`esempio seguente carica una parte copiando i dati da un oggetto esistente come origine dati.

```
aws s3api upload-part-copy \
    --bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket \
    --key "Map_Data_June.mp4" \
    --copy-source "amzn-s3-demo-bucket/copy_of_Map_Data_June.mp4" \
    --part-number 1 \
    --upload-
id "bq0tdE1CDpWQYRPLHuNG50xAT6pA5D.m_RiBy0ggOH6b13pVRY7QjvLlf75iFdJqp_2wztk5hvpUM2SesXgrz
```

Output:

```
{
    "CopyPartResult": {
        "LastModified": "2019-12-13T23:16:03.000Z",
        "ETag": "\"711470fc377698c393d94aed6305e245\""
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consultate AWS CLI Command UploadPartCopyReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public CompletableFuture<String> performMultiCopy(String toBucket, String
bucketName, String key) {
       CreateMultipartUploadRequest createMultipartUploadRequest =
CreateMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
           .bucket(toBucket)
           .key(key)
           .build();

       getAsyncClient().createMultipartUpload(createMultipartUploadRequest)
           .thenApply(createMultipartUploadResponse -> {
               String uploadId = createMultipartUploadResponse.uploadId();
               System.out.println("Upload ID: " + uploadId);

               UploadPartCopyRequest uploadPartCopyRequest =
UploadPartCopyRequest.builder()
                   .sourceBucket(bucketName)
                   .destinationBucket(toBucket)
                   .sourceKey(key)
                   .destinationKey(key)
                   .uploadId(uploadId)  // Use the valid uploadId.
                   .partNumber(1)  // Ensure the part number is correct.
                   .copySourceRange("bytes=0-1023")  // Adjust range as needed
                   .build();

               return getAsyncClient().uploadPartCopy(uploadPartCopyRequest);
           })
           .thenCompose(uploadPartCopyFuture -> uploadPartCopyFuture)
           .whenComplete((uploadPartCopyResponse, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   // Handle any exceptions.
                   logger.error("Error during upload part copy: " +
exception.getMessage());
```

```
                } else {
                    // Successfully completed the upload part copy.
                    System.out.println("Upload Part Copy completed successfully.
ETag: " + uploadPartCopyResponse.copyPartResult().eTag());
                }
            });
        return null;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UploadPartCopyconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon S3 AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Amazon S3 con. AWS SDKs Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Amazon S3 o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Controlla se esiste un bucket
- Converti testo in voce e viceversa utilizzando un AWS SDK
- Crea un URL predefinito per Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Creazione di un'applicazione di gestione delle risorse fotografiche che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto utilizzando etichette
- Una pagina Web che elenca gli oggetti Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Creazione di un'applicazione Amazon Textract explorer
- Elimina tutti gli oggetti in un determinato bucket Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Eliminare caricamenti multiparte incompleti su Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Rileva i DPI nelle immagini con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Rileva le entità nel testo estratto da un'immagine utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Rileva i volti in un'immagine utilizzando un AWS SDK

- Rileva oggetti nelle immagini con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Rileva persone e oggetti in un video con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Scarica le «directory» S3 da un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
- Scaricare tutti gli oggetti da un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) in una directory locale
- Scarica uno stream di dimensioni sconosciute da un oggetto Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Ottieni un oggetto Amazon S3 da un punto di accesso multiregionale utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Ottieni un oggetto da un bucket Amazon S3 utilizzando un AWS SDK, specificando un'intestazione If-Modified-Since
- Inizia a utilizzare la crittografia per oggetti Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Inizia a usare i tag per gli oggetti Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Utilizza le funzionalità di blocco degli oggetti di Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Effettua richieste condizionali per Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Gestisci gli elenchi di controllo degli accessi (ACLs) per i bucket Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Gestisci messaggi Amazon SQS di grandi dimensioni utilizzando Amazon S3 con un SDK AWS
- Gestisci oggetti Amazon S3 con versioni in batch con una funzione Lambda utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Analizza Amazon URIs S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Esegui una copia multiparte di un oggetto Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Ricevi ed elabora le notifiche degli eventi di Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Salva EXIF e altre informazioni sull'immagine utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Invia notifiche di eventi S3 ad Amazon EventBridge utilizzando un AWS SDK
- Tieni traccia del caricamento o del download di un oggetto Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Trasformare i dati per l'applicazione con S3 Object Lambda
- Esempi di approcci per i test di unità e integrazione con un AWS SDK
- Caricare in modo ricorsivo una directory locale in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
- Carica o scarica file di grandi dimensioni da e verso Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Carica uno stream di dimensioni sconosciute su un oggetto Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Usa i checksum per lavorare con un oggetto Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS

- Utilizza le funzionalità di integrità degli oggetti di Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Lavora con oggetti con versione di Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS

Controlla se esiste un bucket

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come verificare se esiste un bucket.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Puoi utilizzare il seguente `doesBucketExists` metodo in sostituzione del metodo SDK for Java V1 doesBucketExist AmazonS3Client# V2 (String).

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.awscore.exception.AwsServiceException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpStatusCode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.Validate;

public class DoesBucketExist {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(DoesBucketExist.class);

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        DoesBucketExist doesBucketExist = new DoesBucketExist();

        final S3Client s3SyncClient = S3Client.builder().build();
        final String bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"; // Change to the bucket
 name that you want to check.

        boolean exists = doesBucketExist.doesBucketExist(bucketName,
 s3SyncClient);
```

```
        logger.info("Bucket exists: {}", exists);
    }

    /**
     * Checks if the specified bucket exists. Amazon S3 buckets are named in a
 global namespace; use this method to
     * determine if a specified bucket name already exists, and therefore can't
 be used to create a new bucket.
     * <p>
     * Internally this method uses the <a
     * href="https://sdk.amazonaws.com/java/api/latest/software/amazon/awssdk/
services/s3/
S3Client.html#getBucketAcl(java.util.function.Consumer)">S3Client.getBucketAcl(String)</
a>
     * operation to determine whether the bucket exists.
     * <p>
     * This method is equivalent to the AWS SDK for Java V1's <a
     * href="https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaSDK/latest/javadoc/
com/amazonaws/services/s3/AmazonS3Client.html#doesBucketExistV2-
java.lang.String-">AmazonS3Client#doesBucketExistV2(String)</a>.
     *
     * @param bucketName   The name of the bucket to check.
     * @param s3SyncClient An <code>S3Client</code> instance. The method checks
 for the bucket in the AWS Region
     *                     configured on the instance.
     * @return The value true if the specified bucket exists in Amazon S3; the
 value false if there is no bucket in
     *         Amazon S3 with that name.
     */
    public boolean doesBucketExist(String bucketName, S3Client s3SyncClient) {
        try {
            Validate.notEmpty(bucketName, "The bucket name must not be null or an
 empty string.", "");
            s3SyncClient.getBucketAcl(r -> r.bucket(bucketName));
            return true;
        } catch (AwsServiceException ase) {
            // A redirect error or an AccessDenied exception means the bucket
 exists but it's not in this region
            // or we don't have permissions to it.
            if ((ase.statusCode() == HttpStatusCode.MOVED_PERMANENTLY) ||
 "AccessDenied".equals(ase.awsErrorDetails().errorCode())) {
                return true;
            }
            if (ase.statusCode() == HttpStatusCode.NOT_FOUND) {
```

```
                return false;
            }
            throw ase;
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API Reference. GetBucketAclAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Converti testo in voce e viceversa utilizzando un AWS SDK

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Utilizzare Amazon Polly per sintetizzare un file di input in testo normale (UTF-8) in un file audio.
- Carica il file audio in un bucket Amazon S3.
- Utilizzare Amazon Transcribe per convertire il file audio in testo.
- Visualizzare il testo.

Rust

SDK per Rust

Utilizza Amazon Polly per sintetizzare un file di input di testo normale (UTF-8) in un file audio, caricare il file audio in un bucket Amazon S3, utilizzare Amazon Transcribe per convertire il file audio in testo e visualizzare il testo.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Polly
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Transcribe

Crea un URL predefinito per Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come creare un URL prefirmato per Amazon S3 e caricare un oggetto.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Genera un URL prefirmato in grado di eseguire un'operazione Amazon S3 per un periodo di tempo limitato.

```
using System;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

public class GenPresignedUrl
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        const string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
        const string objectKey = "sample.txt";

        // Specify how long the presigned URL lasts, in hours
        const double timeoutDuration = 12;

        // Specify the AWS Region of your Amazon S3 bucket. If it is
        // different from the Region defined for the default user,
        // pass the Region to the constructor for the client. For
        // example: new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

        // If using the Region us-east-1, and server-side encryption with AWS
KMS, you must specify Signature Version 4.
        // Region us-east-1 defaults to Signature Version 2 unless explicitly
set to Version 4 as shown below.
```

```
            // For more details, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/
userguide/UsingAWSSDK.html#specify-signature-version
            // and https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkfornet/v3/apidocs/items/Amazon/
TAWSConfigsS3.html
            AWSConfigsS3.UseSignatureVersion4 = true;
            IAmazonS3 s3Client = new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

            string urlString = GeneratePresignedURL(s3Client, bucketName,
 objectKey, timeoutDuration);
            Console.WriteLine($"The generated URL is: {urlString}.");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Generate a presigned URL that can be used to access the file named
        /// in the objectKey parameter for the amount of time specified in the
        /// duration parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized S3 client object used to call
        /// the GetPresignedUrl method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket containing the
        /// object for which to create the presigned URL.</param>
        /// <param name="objectKey">The name of the object to access with the
        /// presigned URL.</param>
        /// <param name="duration">The length of time for which the presigned
        /// URL will be valid.</param>
        /// <returns>A string representing the generated presigned URL.</returns>
        public static string GeneratePresignedURL(IAmazonS3 client, string
 bucketName, string objectKey, double duration)
        {
            string urlString = string.Empty;
            try
            {
                var request = new GetPreSignedUrlRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = objectKey,
                    Expires = DateTime.UtcNow.AddHours(duration),
                };
                urlString = client.GetPreSignedURL(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error:'{ex.Message}'");
            }
```

```
            return urlString;
        }
    }
```

Genera un URL prefirmato ed esegui un caricamento utilizzando quell'URL.

```
    using System;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Net.Http;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to upload an object to an Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) bucket using a presigned URL. The code first
    /// creates a presigned URL and then uses it to upload an object to an
    /// Amazon S3 bucket using that URL.
    /// </summary>
    public class UploadUsingPresignedURL
    {
        private static HttpClient httpClient = new HttpClient();

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            string keyName = "samplefile.txt";
            string filePath = $"source\\{keyName}";

            // Specify how long the signed URL will be valid in hours.
            double timeoutDuration = 12;

            // Specify the AWS Region of your Amazon S3 bucket. If it is
            // different from the Region defined for the default user,
            // pass the Region to the constructor for the client. For
            // example: new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

            // If using the Region us-east-1, and server-side encryption with AWS
KMS, you must specify Signature Version 4.
```

```
            // Region us-east-1 defaults to Signature Version 2 unless explicitly
 set to Version 4 as shown below.
            // For more details, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/
userguide/UsingAWSSDK.html#specify-signature-version
            // and https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkfornet/v3/apidocs/items/Amazon/
TAWSConfigsS3.html
            AWSConfigsS3.UseSignatureVersion4 = true;
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

            var url = GeneratePreSignedURL(client, bucketName, keyName,
 timeoutDuration);
            var success = await UploadObject(filePath, url);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Upload succeeded.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Upload failed.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Uploads an object to an Amazon S3 bucket using the presigned URL
 passed in
        /// the url parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="filePath">The path (including file name) to the local
        /// file you want to upload.</param>
        /// <param name="url">The presigned URL that will be used to upload the
        /// file to the Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
        /// operation, based on the HttpWebResponse.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UploadObject(string filePath, string url)
        {
            using var streamContent = new StreamContent(
                new FileStream(filePath, FileMode.Open, FileAccess.Read));

            var response = await httpClient.PutAsync(url, streamContent);
            return response.IsSuccessStatusCode;
        }

        /// <summary>
```

```
        /// Generates a presigned URL which will be used to upload an object to
        /// an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// GetPreSignedURL.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket to which
 the
        /// presigned URL will point.</param>
        /// <param name="objectKey">The name of the file that will be uploaded.</
param>
        /// <param name="duration">How long (in hours) the presigned URL will
        /// be valid.</param>
        /// <returns>The generated URL.</returns>
        public static string GeneratePreSignedURL(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string objectKey,
            double duration)
        {
            var request = new GetPreSignedUrlRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                Verb = HttpVerb.PUT,
                Expires = DateTime.UtcNow.AddHours(duration),
            };

            string url = client.GetPreSignedURL(request);
            return url;
        }
    }
```

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea e utilizza POST predefiniti URLs per i caricamenti diretti dal browser.

```
/// <summary>
/// Scenario demonstrating the complete workflow for presigned POST URLs:
/// 1. Create an S3 bucket
/// 2. Create a presigned POST URL
/// 3. Upload a file using the presigned POST URL
/// 4. Clean up resources
/// </summary>
public class CreatePresignedPostBasics
{
    public static ILogger<CreatePresignedPostBasics> _logger = null!;
    public static S3Wrapper _s3Wrapper = null!;
    public static UiMethods _uiMethods = null!;
    public static IHttpClientFactory _httpClientFactory = null!;
    public static bool _isInteractive = true;
    public static string? _bucketName;
    public static string? _objectKey;

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the services and logging.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The IHost instance.</param>
    public static void SetUpServices(IHost host)
    {
        var loggerFactory = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
        {
            builder.AddConsole();
        });
        _logger = new Logger<CreatePresignedPostBasics>(loggerFactory);

        _s3Wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<S3Wrapper>();
        _httpClientFactory =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IHttpClientFactory>();
        _uiMethods = new UiMethods();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Perform the actions defined for the Amazon S3 Presigned POST scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments.</param>
    /// <returns>A Task object.</returns>
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
```

```
        _isInteractive = !args.Contains("--non-interactive");

        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon S3
        using var host =
Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonS3>()
                    .AddTransient<S3Wrapper>()
                    .AddHttpClient()
            )
            .Build();

        SetUpServices(host);

        try
        {
            // Display overview
            _uiMethods.DisplayOverview();
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(_isInteractive);

            // Step 1: Create bucket
            await CreateBucketAsync();
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(_isInteractive);

            // Step 2: Create presigned URL
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Step 2: Create presigned POST URL");
            var response = await CreatePresignedPostAsync();
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(_isInteractive);

            // Step 3: Display URL and fields
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Step 3: Presigned POST URL details");
            DisplayPresignedPostFields(response);
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(_isInteractive);

            // Step 4: Upload file
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Step 4: Upload test file using presigned
POST URL");
            await UploadFileAsync(response);
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(_isInteractive);

            // Step 5: Verify file exists
            await VerifyFileExistsAsync();
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(_isInteractive);
```

```
            // Step 6: Cleanup
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Step 6: Clean up resources");
            await CleanupAsync();

            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("S3 Presigned POST Scenario completed
 successfully!");
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(_isInteractive);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Error in scenario");
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");

            // Attempt cleanup if there was an error
            if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(_bucketName))
            {
                _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Cleaning up resources after error");
                await _s3Wrapper.DeleteBucketAsync(_bucketName);
                Console.WriteLine($"Cleaned up bucket: {_bucketName}");
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an S3 bucket for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task CreateBucketAsync()
    {
        _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Step 1: Create an S3 bucket");

        // Generate a default bucket name for the scenario
        var defaultBucketName = $"presigned-post-demo-
{DateTime.Now:yyyyMMddHHmmss}".ToLower();

        // Prompt user for bucket name or use default in non-interactive mode
        _bucketName = _uiMethods.GetUserInput(
            $"Enter S3 bucket name (or press Enter for '{defaultBucketName}'): ",
            defaultBucketName,
            _isInteractive);

        // Basic validation to ensure bucket name is not empty
        if (string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(_bucketName))
        {
            _bucketName = defaultBucketName;
```

```
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Creating bucket: {_bucketName}");

        await _s3Wrapper.CreateBucketAsync(_bucketName);

        Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created bucket: {_bucketName}");
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a presigned POST URL.
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task<CreatePresignedPostResponse>
 CreatePresignedPostAsync()
    {
        _objectKey = "example-upload.txt";
        var expiration = DateTime.UtcNow.AddMinutes(10); // Short expiration for
 the demo

        Console.WriteLine($"Creating presigned POST URL for {_bucketName}/
{_objectKey}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Expiration: {expiration} UTC");

        var s3Client = _s3Wrapper.GetS3Client();

        var response = await _s3Wrapper.CreatePresignedPostAsync(
            s3Client, _bucketName!, _objectKey, expiration);

        Console.WriteLine("Successfully created presigned POST URL");
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Upload a file using the presigned POST URL.
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task UploadFileAsync(CreatePresignedPostResponse
 response)
    {

        // Create a temporary test file to upload
        string testFilePath = Path.GetTempFileName();
        string testContent = "This is a test file for the S3 presigned POST
 scenario.";
```

```
        await File.WriteAllTextAsync(testFilePath, testContent);
        Console.WriteLine($"Created test file at: {testFilePath}");

        // Upload the file using the presigned POST URL
        Console.WriteLine("\nUploading file using the presigned POST URL...");
        var uploadResult = await UploadFileWithPresignedPostAsync(response,
testFilePath);

        // Display the upload result
        if (uploadResult.Success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Upload successful! Status code:
{uploadResult.StatusCode}");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Upload failed with status code:
{uploadResult.StatusCode}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {uploadResult.Response}");
            throw new Exception("File upload failed");
        }

        // Clean up the temporary file
        File.Delete(testFilePath);
        Console.WriteLine("Temporary file deleted");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to upload a file using a presigned POST URL.
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task<(bool Success, HttpStatusCode StatusCode, string
Response)> UploadFileWithPresignedPostAsync(
        CreatePresignedPostResponse response,
        string filePath)
    {
        try
        {
            _logger.LogInformation("Uploading file {filePath} using presigned
POST URL", filePath);

            using var httpClient = _httpClientFactory.CreateClient();
            using var formContent = new MultipartFormDataContent();
```

```
            // Add all the fields from the presigned POST response
            foreach (var field in response.Fields)
            {
                formContent.Add(new StringContent(field.Value), field.Key);
            }

            // Add the file content
            var fileStream = File.OpenRead(filePath);
            var fileName = Path.GetFileName(filePath);
            var fileContent = new StreamContent(fileStream);
            fileContent.Headers.ContentType = new MediaTypeHeaderValue("text/
plain");
            formContent.Add(fileContent, "file", fileName);

            // Send the POST request
            var httpResponse = await httpClient.PostAsync(response.Url,
 formContent);
            var responseContent = await httpResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();

            // Log and return the result
            _logger.LogInformation("Upload completed with status code
 {statusCode}", httpResponse.StatusCode);

            return (httpResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode, httpResponse.StatusCode,
 responseContent);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Error uploading file");
            return (false, HttpStatusCode.InternalServerError, ex.Message);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify that the uploaded file exists in the S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task VerifyFileExistsAsync()
    {
        _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Step 5: Verify uploaded file exists");

        Console.WriteLine($"Checking if file exists at {_bucketName}/
{_objectKey}...");

        try
```

```
        {
            var metadata = await _s3Wrapper.GetObjectMetadataAsync(_bucketName!,
_objectKey!);

            Console.WriteLine($"File verification successful! File exists in the
bucket.");
            Console.WriteLine($"File size: {metadata.ContentLength} bytes");
            Console.WriteLine($"File type: {metadata.Headers.ContentType}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Last modified: {metadata.LastModified}");
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex) when (ex.StatusCode ==
System.Net.HttpStatusCode.NotFound)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: File was not found in the bucket.");
            throw;
        }
    }

    private static void DisplayPresignedPostFields(CreatePresignedPostResponse
response)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"Presigned POST URL: {response.Url}");
        Console.WriteLine("Form fields to include:");

        foreach (var field in response.Fields)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"  {field.Key}: {field.Value}");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up resources created by the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task CleanupAsync()
    {
        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(_bucketName))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Deleting bucket {_bucketName} and its
contents...");
            bool result = await _s3Wrapper.DeleteBucketAsync(_bucketName);

            if (result)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Bucket deleted successfully");
```

```
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Failed to delete bucket - it may have been
 already deleted");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Genera un URL prefirmato per scaricare un oggetto.

```
//! Routine which demonstrates creating a pre-signed URL to download an object
 from an
//! Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/*!
  \param bucketName: Name of the bucket.
  \param key: Name of an object key.
  \param expirationSeconds: Expiration in seconds for pre-signed URL.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return Aws::String: A pre-signed URL.
*/
Aws::String AwsDoc::S3::generatePreSignedGetObjectUrl(const Aws::String
 &bucketName,
                                                       const Aws::String &key,
                                                       uint64_t expirationSeconds,
                                                       const
 Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    return client.GeneratePresignedUrl(bucketName, key,
 Aws::Http::HttpMethod::HTTP_GET,
```

```
                                            expirationSeconds);
}
```

Scarica usando libcurl.

```
static size_t myCurlWriteBack(char *buffer, size_t size, size_t nitems, void
 *userdata) {
    Aws::StringStream *str = (Aws::StringStream *) userdata;

    if (nitems > 0) {
        str->write(buffer, size * nitems);
    }
    return size * nitems;
}

//! Utility routine to test getObject with a pre-signed URL.
/*!
  \param presignedURL: A pre-signed URL to get an object from a bucket.
  \param resultString: A string to hold the result.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::getObjectWithPresignedObjectUrl(const Aws::String &presignedURL,
                                                 Aws::String &resultString) {
    CURL *curl = curl_easy_init();
    CURLcode result;

    std::stringstream outWriteString;

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_WRITEDATA, &outWriteString);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_WRITEDATA " << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_WRITEFUNCTION, myCurlWriteBack);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_WRITEFUNCTION" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
```

```
    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_URL, presignedURL.c_str());

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_URL" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_perform(curl);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to perform CURL request" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    resultString = outWriteString.str();

    if (resultString.find("<?xml") == 0) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get object, response:\n" << resultString <<
 std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return true;
}
```

Genera un URL prefirmato per caricare un oggetto.

```
//! Routine which demonstrates creating a pre-signed URL to upload an object to
 an
//! Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/*!
  \param bucketName: Name of the bucket.
  \param key: Name of an object key.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return Aws::String: A pre-signed URL.
*/
Aws::String AwsDoc::S3::generatePreSignedPutObjectUrl(const Aws::String
 &bucketName,
                                                       const Aws::String &key,
                                                       uint64_t expirationSeconds,
                                                       const
 Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
```

```
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    return client.GeneratePresignedUrl(bucketName, key,
 Aws::Http::HttpMethod::HTTP_PUT,
                                        expirationSeconds);
}
```

Carica usando libcurl.

```
static size_t myCurlReadBack(char *buffer, size_t size, size_t nitems, void
 *userdata) {
    Aws::StringStream *str = (Aws::StringStream *) userdata;

    str->read(buffer, size * nitems);

    return str->gcount();
}

static size_t myCurlWriteBack(char *buffer, size_t size, size_t nitems, void
 *userdata) {
    Aws::StringStream *str = (Aws::StringStream *) userdata;

    if (nitems > 0) {
        str->write(buffer, size * nitems);
    }
    return size * nitems;
}

//! Utility routine to test putObject with a pre-signed URL.
/*!
  \param presignedURL: A pre-signed URL to put an object in a bucket.
  \param data: Body of the putObject request.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::PutStringWithPresignedObjectURL(const Aws::String &presignedURL,
                                                 const Aws::String &data) {
    CURL *curl = curl_easy_init();
    CURLcode result;

    Aws::StringStream readStringStream;
    readStringStream << data;
    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_READFUNCTION, myCurlReadBack);
```

```
    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_READFUNCTION" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_READDATA, &readStringStream);
    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_READDATA" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_INFILESIZE_LARGE,
                              (curl_off_t) data.size());

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_INFILESIZE_LARGE" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_WRITEFUNCTION, myCurlWriteBack);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_WRITEFUNCTION" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    std::stringstream outWriteString;

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_WRITEDATA, &outWriteString);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_WRITEDATA " << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_URL, presignedURL.c_str());

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_URL" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_UPLOAD, 1L);
```

```
    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_PUT" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_perform(curl);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to perform CURL request" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    std::string outString = outWriteString.str();
    if (outString.empty()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully put object." << std::endl;
        return true;
    } else {
        std::cout << "A server error was encountered, output:\n" << outString
                  << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
}
```

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea funzioni che eseguono il wrap delle operazioni S3 di prefirma.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "time"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 v4 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws/signer/v4"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
)

// Presigner encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) presign
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains PresignClient, a client that is used to presign requests to Amazon
 S3.
// Presigned requests contain temporary credentials and can be made from any HTTP
 client.
type Presigner struct {
 PresignClient *s3.PresignClient
}



// GetObject makes a presigned request that can be used to get an object from a
 bucket.
// The presigned request is valid for the specified number of seconds.
func (presigner Presigner) GetObject(
 ctx context.Context, bucketName string, objectKey string, lifetimeSecs int64)
 (*v4.PresignedHTTPRequest, error) {
 request, err := presigner.PresignClient.PresignGetObject(ctx,
 &s3.GetObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 }, func(opts *s3.PresignOptions) {
  opts.Expires = time.Duration(lifetimeSecs * int64(time.Second))
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a presigned request to get %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }
 return request, err
}



// PutObject makes a presigned request that can be used to put an object in a
 bucket.
// The presigned request is valid for the specified number of seconds.
func (presigner Presigner) PutObject(
```

```
 ctx context.Context, bucketName string, objectKey string, lifetimeSecs int64)
 (*v4.PresignedHTTPRequest, error) {
 request, err := presigner.PresignClient.PresignPutObject(ctx,
 &s3.PutObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 }, func(opts *s3.PresignOptions) {
  opts.Expires = time.Duration(lifetimeSecs * int64(time.Second))
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a presigned request to put %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }
 return request, err
}



// DeleteObject makes a presigned request that can be used to delete an object
 from a bucket.
func (presigner Presigner) DeleteObject(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKey string) (*v4.PresignedHTTPRequest, error) {
 request, err := presigner.PresignClient.PresignDeleteObject(ctx,
 &s3.DeleteObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a presigned request to delete object %v. Here's why:
 %v\n", objectKey, err)
 }
 return request, err
}



func (presigner Presigner) PresignPostObject(ctx context.Context, bucketName
 string, objectKey string, lifetimeSecs int64) (*s3.PresignedPostRequest, error)
 {
 request, err := presigner.PresignClient.PresignPostObject(ctx,
 &s3.PutObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 }, func(options *s3.PresignPostOptions) {
```

```
  options.Expires = time.Duration(lifetimeSecs) * time.Second
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a presigned post request to put %v:%v. Here's why: %v
\n", bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }
 return request, nil
}
```

Esegui un esempio interattivo che generi e utilizzi presigned URLs per caricare, scaricare ed eliminare un oggetto S3.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "io"
 "log"
 "mime/multipart"
 "net/http"
 "os"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/s3/actions"
)



// RunPresigningScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to get
 presigned
// HTTP requests that you can use to move data into and out of Amazon Simple
 Storage
// Service (Amazon S3). The presigned requests contain temporary credentials and
 can
// be used by an HTTP client.
//
// 1. Get a presigned request to put an object in a bucket.
```

```
// 2. Use the net/http package to use the presigned request to upload a local
 file to the bucket.
// 3. Get a presigned request to get an object from a bucket.
// 4. Use the net/http package to use the presigned request to download the
 object to a local file.
// 5. Get a presigned request to delete an object from a bucket.
// 6. Use the net/http package to use the presigned request to delete the object.
//
// This example creates an Amazon S3 presign client from the specified sdkConfig
 so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
//
// It uses an IHttpRequester interface to abstract HTTP requests so they can be
 mocked
// during testing.
func RunPresigningScenario(ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner, httpRequester IHttpRequester) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   _, isMock := questioner.(*demotools.MockQuestioner)
   if isMock || questioner.AskBool("Do you want to see the full error message (y/
n)?", "y") {
    log.Println(r)
   }
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon S3 presigning demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 bucketBasics := actions.BucketBasics{S3Client: s3Client}
 presignClient := s3.NewPresignClient(s3Client)
 presigner := actions.Presigner{PresignClient: presignClient}

 bucketName := questioner.Ask("We'll need a bucket. Enter a name for a bucket "+
  "you own or one you want to create:", demotools.NotEmpty{})
 bucketExists, err := bucketBasics.BucketExists(ctx, bucketName)
```

```
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
if !bucketExists {
 err = bucketBasics.CreateBucket(ctx, bucketName, sdkConfig.Region)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 } else {
  log.Println("Bucket created.")
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's presign a request to upload a file to your bucket.")
uploadFilename := questioner.Ask("Enter the path to a file you want to upload:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
uploadKey := questioner.Ask("What would you like to name the uploaded object?",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
uploadFile, err := os.Open(uploadFilename)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
defer uploadFile.Close()
presignedPutRequest, err := presigner.PutObject(ctx, bucketName, uploadKey, 60)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Got a presigned %v request to URL:\n\t%v\n",
presignedPutRequest.Method,
 presignedPutRequest.URL)
log.Println("Using net/http to send the request...")
info, err := uploadFile.Stat()
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
putResponse, err := httpRequester.Put(presignedPutRequest.URL, info.Size(),
uploadFile)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("%v object %v with presigned URL returned %v.",
presignedPutRequest.Method,
 uploadKey, putResponse.StatusCode)
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
log.Printf("Let's presign a request to download the object.")
questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
presignedGetRequest, err := presigner.GetObject(ctx, bucketName, uploadKey, 60)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Got a presigned %v request to URL:\n\t%v\n",
presignedGetRequest.Method,
 presignedGetRequest.URL)
log.Println("Using net/http to send the request...")
getResponse, err := httpRequester.Get(presignedGetRequest.URL)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("%v object %v with presigned URL returned %v.",
presignedGetRequest.Method,
 uploadKey, getResponse.StatusCode)
defer getResponse.Body.Close()
downloadBody, err := io.ReadAll(getResponse.Body)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Downloaded %v bytes. Here are the first 100 of them:\n",
len(downloadBody))
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
log.Println(string(downloadBody[:100]))
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Now we'll create a new request to put the same object using a
presigned post request")
questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
presignPostRequest, err := presigner.PresignPostObject(ctx, bucketName,
uploadKey, 60)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Got a presigned post request to url %v with values %v\n",
presignPostRequest.URL, presignPostRequest.Values)
log.Println("Using net/http multipart to send the request...")
uploadFile, err = os.Open(uploadFilename)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
```

```
 defer uploadFile.Close()
 multiPartResponse, err := sendMultipartRequest(presignPostRequest.URL,
 presignPostRequest.Values, uploadFile, uploadKey, httpRequester)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Presign post object %v with presigned URL returned %v.", uploadKey,
 multiPartResponse.StatusCode)

 log.Println("Let's presign a request to delete the object.")
 questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 presignedDelRequest, err := presigner.DeleteObject(ctx, bucketName, uploadKey)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Got a presigned %v request to URL:\n\t%v\n",
 presignedDelRequest.Method,
  presignedDelRequest.URL)
 log.Println("Using net/http to send the request...")
 delResponse, err := httpRequester.Delete(presignedDelRequest.URL)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("%v object %v with presigned URL returned %v.\n",
 presignedDelRequest.Method,
  uploadKey, delResponse.StatusCode)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Definisci un wrapper di richieste HTTP utilizzato dall'esempio per effettuare richieste HTTP.

```
// IHttpRequester abstracts HTTP requests into an interface so it can be mocked
 during
// unit testing.
type IHttpRequester interface {
 Get(url string) (resp *http.Response, err error)
 Post(url, contentType string, body io.Reader) (resp *http.Response, err error)
```

```
 Put(url string, contentLength int64, body io.Reader) (resp *http.Response, err
 error)
 Delete(url string) (resp *http.Response, err error)
}

// HttpRequester uses the net/http package to make HTTP requests during the
 scenario.
type HttpRequester struct{}

func (httpReq HttpRequester) Get(url string) (resp *http.Response, err error) {
 return http.Get(url)
}
func (httpReq HttpRequester) Post(url, contentType string, body io.Reader) (resp
 *http.Response, err error) {
 postRequest, err := http.NewRequest("POST", url, body)
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }
 postRequest.Header.Set("Content-Type", contentType)
 return http.DefaultClient.Do(postRequest)
}

func (httpReq HttpRequester) Put(url string, contentLength int64, body io.Reader)
 (resp *http.Response, err error) {
 putRequest, err := http.NewRequest("PUT", url, body)
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }
 putRequest.ContentLength = contentLength
 return http.DefaultClient.Do(putRequest)
}
func (httpReq HttpRequester) Delete(url string) (resp *http.Response, err error)
 {
 delRequest, err := http.NewRequest("DELETE", url, nil)
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }
 return http.DefaultClient.Do(delRequest)
}
```

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Di seguito vengono mostrati tre esempi di come creare librerie client predefinite URLs e URLs utilizzarle con HTTP:

- Una richiesta HTTP GET che utilizza l'URL con tre librerie client HTTP
- Una richiesta HTTP PUT con metadati nelle intestazioni che utilizza l'URL con tre librerie client HTTP
- Una richiesta HTTP PUT con parametri di query che utilizza l'URL con una libreria client HTTP

Genera un URL prefirmato per un oggetto, quindi scaricalo (richiesta GET).

Importazioni.

```
import com.example.s3.util.PresignUrlUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpMethod;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.S3Presigner;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.GetObjectPresignRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PresignedGetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.IoUtils;

import java.io.ByteArrayOutputStream;
```

```
import java.io.File;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.net.HttpURLConnection;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.net.http.HttpClient;
import java.net.http.HttpRequest;
import java.net.http.HttpResponse;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.UUID;
```

Genera l'URL.

```
    /* Create a pre-signed URL to download an object in a subsequent GET request.
 */
    public String createPresignedGetUrl(String bucketName, String keyName) {
        try (S3Presigner presigner = S3Presigner.create()) {

            GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(keyName)
                    .build();

            GetObjectPresignRequest presignRequest =
 GetObjectPresignRequest.builder()
                    .signatureDuration(Duration.ofMinutes(10))  // The URL will
 expire in 10 minutes.
                    .getObjectRequest(objectRequest)
                    .build();

            PresignedGetObjectRequest presignedRequest =
 presigner.presignGetObject(presignRequest);
            logger.info("Presigned URL: [{}]",
 presignedRequest.url().toString());
            logger.info("HTTP method: [{}]",
 presignedRequest.httpRequest().method());

            return presignedRequest.url().toExternalForm();
        }
    }
```

Scaricate l'oggetto utilizzando uno dei tre approcci seguenti.

Usa la classe JDK `HttpURLConnection` (dalla v1.1) per eseguire il download.

```
    /* Use the JDK HttpURLConnection (since v1.1) class to do the download. */
    public byte[] useHttpUrlConnectionToGet(String presignedUrlString) {
        ByteArrayOutputStream byteArrayOutputStream = new
ByteArrayOutputStream(); // Capture the response body to a byte array.

        try {
            URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);
            HttpURLConnection connection = (HttpURLConnection)
presignedUrl.openConnection();
            connection.setRequestMethod("GET");
            // Download the result of executing the request.
            try (InputStream content = connection.getInputStream()) {
                IoUtils.copy(content, byteArrayOutputStream);
            }
            logger.info("HTTP response code is " + connection.getResponseCode());

        } catch (S3Exception | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
        return byteArrayOutputStream.toByteArray();
    }
```

Usa la classe JDK `HttpClient` (dalla v11) per eseguire il download.

```
    /* Use the JDK HttpClient (since v11) class to do the download. */
    public byte[] useHttpClientToGet(String presignedUrlString) {
        ByteArrayOutputStream byteArrayOutputStream = new
ByteArrayOutputStream(); // Capture the response body to a byte array.

        HttpRequest.Builder requestBuilder = HttpRequest.newBuilder();
        HttpClient httpClient = HttpClient.newHttpClient();
        try {
            URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);
            HttpResponse<InputStream> response = httpClient.send(requestBuilder
                            .uri(presignedUrl.toURI())
                            .GET()
```

```
                            .build(),
                    HttpResponse.BodyHandlers.ofInputStream());

            IoUtils.copy(response.body(), byteArrayOutputStream);

            logger.info("HTTP response code is " + response.statusCode());

        } catch (URISyntaxException | InterruptedException | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
        return byteArrayOutputStream.toByteArray();
    }
```

Utilizzate la classe AWS SDK for `SdkHttpClient` Java per eseguire il download.

```
    /* Use the AWS SDK for Java SdkHttpClient class to do the download. */
    public byte[] useSdkHttpClientToPut(String presignedUrlString) {

        ByteArrayOutputStream byteArrayOutputStream = new
ByteArrayOutputStream(); // Capture the response body to a byte array.
        try {
            URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);
            SdkHttpRequest request = SdkHttpRequest.builder()
                    .method(SdkHttpMethod.GET)
                    .uri(presignedUrl.toURI())
                    .build();

            HttpExecuteRequest executeRequest = HttpExecuteRequest.builder()
                    .request(request)
                    .build();

            try (SdkHttpClient sdkHttpClient = ApacheHttpClient.create()) {
                HttpExecuteResponse response =
sdkHttpClient.prepareRequest(executeRequest).call();
                response.responseBody().ifPresentOrElse(
                        abortableInputStream -> {
                            try {
                                IoUtils.copy(abortableInputStream,
byteArrayOutputStream);
                            } catch (IOException e) {
                                throw new RuntimeException(e);
                            }
```

```
                        },
                        () -> logger.error("No response body."));

                logger.info("HTTP Response code is {}",
 response.httpResponse().statusCode());
            }
        } catch (URISyntaxException | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
        return byteArrayOutputStream.toByteArray();
    }
```

Genera un URL prefirmato con metadati nelle intestazioni per un caricamento, quindi carica un file (richiesta PUT).

Importazioni.

```
import com.example.s3.util.PresignUrlUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.internal.sync.FileContentStreamProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpMethod;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.S3Presigner;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PresignedPutObjectRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PutObjectPresignRequest;

import java.io.File;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.io.RandomAccessFile;
import java.net.HttpURLConnection;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
```

```
import java.net.http.HttpClient;
import java.net.http.HttpRequest;
import java.net.http.HttpResponse;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.channels.FileChannel;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.UUID;
```

Genera l'URL.

```
   /* Create a presigned URL to use in a subsequent PUT request */
   public String createPresignedUrl(String bucketName, String keyName,
 Map<String, String> metadata) {
       try (S3Presigner presigner = S3Presigner.create()) {

           PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .key(keyName)
                   .metadata(metadata)
                   .build();

           PutObjectPresignRequest presignRequest =
 PutObjectPresignRequest.builder()
                   .signatureDuration(Duration.ofMinutes(10))  // The URL
 expires in 10 minutes.
                   .putObjectRequest(objectRequest)
                   .build();


           PresignedPutObjectRequest presignedRequest =
 presigner.presignPutObject(presignRequest);
           String myURL = presignedRequest.url().toString();
           logger.info("Presigned URL to upload a file to: [{}]", myURL);
           logger.info("HTTP method: [{}]",
 presignedRequest.httpRequest().method());

           return presignedRequest.url().toExternalForm();
       }
   }
```

Caricate un oggetto file utilizzando uno dei tre approcci seguenti.

Utilizzate la classe JDK `HttpURLConnection` (dalla v1.1) per eseguire il caricamento.

```
    /* Use the JDK HttpURLConnection (since v1.1) class to do the upload. */
    public void useHttpUrlConnectionToPut(String presignedUrlString, File
 fileToPut, Map<String, String> metadata) {
        logger.info("Begin [{}] upload", fileToPut.toString());
        try {
            URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);
            HttpURLConnection connection = (HttpURLConnection)
 presignedUrl.openConnection();
            connection.setDoOutput(true);
            metadata.forEach((k, v) -> connection.setRequestProperty("x-amz-
meta-" + k, v));
            connection.setRequestMethod("PUT");
            OutputStream out = connection.getOutputStream();

            try (RandomAccessFile file = new RandomAccessFile(fileToPut, "r");
                 FileChannel inChannel = file.getChannel()) {
                ByteBuffer buffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(8192); //Buffer size is
 8k

                while (inChannel.read(buffer) > 0) {
                    buffer.flip();
                    for (int i = 0; i < buffer.limit(); i++) {
                        out.write(buffer.get());
                    }
                    buffer.clear();
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
            }

            out.close();
            connection.getResponseCode();
            logger.info("HTTP response code is " + connection.getResponseCode());

        } catch (S3Exception | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
    }
```

Utilizzate la classe JDK `HttpClient` (dalla v11) per eseguire il caricamento.

```
   /* Use the JDK HttpClient (since v11) class to do the upload. */
   public void useHttpClientToPut(String presignedUrlString, File fileToPut,
Map<String, String> metadata) {
       logger.info("Begin [{}] upload", fileToPut.toString());

       HttpRequest.Builder requestBuilder = HttpRequest.newBuilder();
       metadata.forEach((k, v) -> requestBuilder.header("x-amz-meta-" + k, v));

       HttpClient httpClient = HttpClient.newHttpClient();
       try {
           final HttpResponse<Void> response = httpClient.send(requestBuilder
                           .uri(new URL(presignedUrlString).toURI())

.PUT(HttpRequest.BodyPublishers.ofFile(Path.of(fileToPut.toURI())))
                           .build(),
                   HttpResponse.BodyHandlers.discarding());

           logger.info("HTTP response code is " + response.statusCode());

       } catch (URISyntaxException | InterruptedException | IOException e) {
           logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
       }
   }
```

Utilizzate la `SdkHttpClient` classe AWS for Java V2 per eseguire il caricamento.

```
   /* Use the AWS SDK for Java V2 SdkHttpClient class to do the upload. */
   public void useSdkHttpClientToPut(String presignedUrlString, File fileToPut,
Map<String, String> metadata) {
       logger.info("Begin [{}] upload", fileToPut.toString());

       try {
           URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);

           SdkHttpRequest.Builder requestBuilder = SdkHttpRequest.builder()
                   .method(SdkHttpMethod.PUT)
                   .uri(presignedUrl.toURI());
           // Add headers
```

```
            metadata.forEach((k, v) -> requestBuilder.putHeader("x-amz-meta-" +
 k, v));
            // Finish building the request.
            SdkHttpRequest request = requestBuilder.build();

            HttpExecuteRequest executeRequest = HttpExecuteRequest.builder()
                    .request(request)
                    .contentStreamProvider(new
 FileContentStreamProvider(fileToPut.toPath()))
                    .build();

            try (SdkHttpClient sdkHttpClient = ApacheHttpClient.create()) {
                HttpExecuteResponse response =
 sdkHttpClient.prepareRequest(executeRequest).call();
                logger.info("Response code: {}",
 response.httpResponse().statusCode());
            }
        } catch (URISyntaxException | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
    }
```

Genera un URL prefirmato con parametri di query per un caricamento, quindi carica un file (richiesta PUT).

Importazioni.

```
import com.example.s3.util.PresignUrlUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import software.amazon.awssdk.awscore.AwsRequestOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.internal.sync.FileContentStreamProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpMethod;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.S3Presigner;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PresignedPutObjectRequest;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PutObjectPresignRequest;

import java.io.File;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.UUID;
```

Genera l'URL.

```
   /**
    *  Creates a presigned URL to use in a subsequent HTTP PUT request. The code
 adds query parameters
    *  to the request instead of using headers. By using query parameters, you
 do not need to add the
    *  the parameters as headers when the PUT request is eventually sent.
    *
    * @param bucketName Bucket name where the object will be uploaded.
    * @param keyName Key name of the object that will be uploaded.
    * @param queryParams Query string parameters to be added to the presigned
 URL.
    * @return
    */
   public String createPresignedUrl(String bucketName, String keyName,
 Map<String, String> queryParams) {
       try (S3Presigner presigner = S3Presigner.create()) {
           // Create an override configuration to store the query parameters.
           AwsRequestOverrideConfiguration.Builder overrideConfigurationBuilder
 = AwsRequestOverrideConfiguration.builder();


 queryParams.forEach(overrideConfigurationBuilder::putRawQueryParameter);

           PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .key(keyName)
```

```
.overrideConfiguration(overrideConfigurationBuilder.build()) // Add the override
configuration.
                    .build();

            PutObjectPresignRequest presignRequest =
PutObjectPresignRequest.builder()
                    .signatureDuration(Duration.ofMinutes(10))  // The URL
expires in 10 minutes.
                    .putObjectRequest(objectRequest)
                    .build();


            PresignedPutObjectRequest presignedRequest =
presigner.presignPutObject(presignRequest);
            String myURL = presignedRequest.url().toString();
            logger.info("Presigned URL to upload a file to: [{}]", myURL);
            logger.info("HTTP method: [{}]",
presignedRequest.httpRequest().method());

            return presignedRequest.url().toExternalForm();
        }
    }
```

Utilizzate la `SdkHttpClient` classe AWS for Java V2 per eseguire il caricamento.

```
    /**
     * Use the AWS SDK for Java V2 SdkHttpClient class to execute the PUT
request. Since the
     * URL contains the query parameters, no headers are needed for metadata, SSE
settings, or ACL settings.
     *
     * @param presignedUrlString The URL for the PUT request.
     * @param fileToPut File to uplaod
     */
    public void useSdkHttpClientToPut(String presignedUrlString, File fileToPut)
{
        logger.info("Begin [{}] upload", fileToPut.toString());

        try {
            URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);
```

```
            SdkHttpRequest.Builder requestBuilder = SdkHttpRequest.builder()
                    .method(SdkHttpMethod.PUT)
                    .uri(presignedUrl.toURI());

            SdkHttpRequest request = requestBuilder.build();

            HttpExecuteRequest executeRequest = HttpExecuteRequest.builder()
                    .request(request)
                    .contentStreamProvider(new
FileContentStreamProvider(fileToPut.toPath()))
                    .build();

            try (SdkHttpClient sdkHttpClient = ApacheHttpClient.create()) {
                HttpExecuteResponse response =
sdkHttpClient.prepareRequest(executeRequest).call();
                logger.info("Response code: {}",
response.httpResponse().statusCode());
            }
        } catch (URISyntaxException | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
    }
```

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un URL prefirmato per caricare un oggetto in un bucket.

```
import https from "node:https";

import { XMLParser } from "fast-xml-parser";
import { PutObjectCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { fromIni } from "@aws-sdk/credential-providers";
import { HttpRequest } from "@smithy/protocol-http";
```

```
import {
  getSignedUrl,
  S3RequestPresigner,
} from "@aws-sdk/s3-request-presigner";
import { parseUrl } from "@smithy/url-parser";
import { formatUrl } from "@aws-sdk/util-format-url";
import { Hash } from "@smithy/hash-node";

const createPresignedUrlWithoutClient = async ({ region, bucket, key }) => {
  const url = parseUrl(`https://${bucket}.s3.${region}.amazonaws.com/${key}`);
  const presigner = new S3RequestPresigner({
    credentials: fromIni(),
    region,
    sha256: Hash.bind(null, "sha256"),
  });

  const signedUrlObject = await presigner.presign(
    new HttpRequest({ ...url, method: "PUT" }),
  );
  return formatUrl(signedUrlObject);
};

const createPresignedUrlWithClient = ({ region, bucket, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({ region });
  const command = new PutObjectCommand({ Bucket: bucket, Key: key });
  return getSignedUrl(client, command, { expiresIn: 3600 });
};

/**
 * Make a PUT request to the provided URL.
 *
 * @param {string} url
 * @param {string} data
 */
const put = (url, data) => {
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    const req = https.request(
      url,
      { method: "PUT", headers: { "Content-Length": new Blob([data]).size } },
      (res) => {
        let responseBody = "";
        res.on("data", (chunk) => {
          responseBody += chunk;
        });
```

```
        res.on("end", () => {
          const parser = new XMLParser();
          if (res.statusCode >= 200 && res.statusCode <= 299) {
            resolve(parser.parse(responseBody, true));
          } else {
            reject(parser.parse(responseBody, true));
          }
        });
      },
    );
    req.on("error", (err) => {
      reject(err);
    });
    req.write(data);
    req.end();
  });
};

/**
 * Create two presigned urls for uploading an object to an S3 bucket.
 * The first presigned URL is created with credentials from the shared INI file
 * in the current environment. The second presigned URL is created using an
 * existing S3Client instance that has already been provided with credentials.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string, region: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key, region }) => {
  try {
    const noClientUrl = await createPresignedUrlWithoutClient({
      bucket: bucketName,
      key,
      region,
    });

    const clientUrl = await createPresignedUrlWithClient({
      bucket: bucketName,
      region,
      key,
    });

    // After you get the presigned URL, you can provide your own file
    // data. Refer to put() above.
    console.log("Calling PUT using presigned URL without client");
    await put(noClientUrl, "Hello World");
```

```
    console.log("Calling PUT using presigned URL with client");
    await put(clientUrl, "Hello World");

    console.log("\nDone. Check your S3 console.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "CredentialsProviderError") {
      console.error(
        `There was an error getting your credentials. Are your local credentials
 configured?\n${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

Crea un URL prefirmato per scaricare un oggetto da un bucket.

```
import { GetObjectCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { fromIni } from "@aws-sdk/credential-providers";
import { HttpRequest } from "@smithy/protocol-http";
import {
  getSignedUrl,
  S3RequestPresigner,
} from "@aws-sdk/s3-request-presigner";
import { parseUrl } from "@smithy/url-parser";
import { formatUrl } from "@aws-sdk/util-format-url";
import { Hash } from "@smithy/hash-node";

const createPresignedUrlWithoutClient = async ({ region, bucket, key }) => {
  const url = parseUrl(`https://${bucket}.s3.${region}.amazonaws.com/${key}`);
  const presigner = new S3RequestPresigner({
    credentials: fromIni(),
    region,
    sha256: Hash.bind(null, "sha256"),
  });

  const signedUrlObject = await presigner.presign(new HttpRequest(url));
  return formatUrl(signedUrlObject);
};

const createPresignedUrlWithClient = ({ region, bucket, key }) => {
```

```
  const client = new S3Client({ region });
  const command = new GetObjectCommand({ Bucket: bucket, Key: key });
  return getSignedUrl(client, command, { expiresIn: 3600 });
};

/**
 * Create two presigned urls for downloading an object from an S3 bucket.
 * The first presigned URL is created with credentials from the shared INI file
 * in the current environment. The second presigned URL is created using an
 * existing S3Client instance that has already been provided with credentials.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string, region: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key, region }) => {
  try {
    const noClientUrl = await createPresignedUrlWithoutClient({
      bucket: bucketName,
      region,
      key,
    });

    const clientUrl = await createPresignedUrlWithClient({
      bucket: bucketName,
      region,
      key,
    });

    console.log("Presigned URL without client");
    console.log(noClientUrl);
    console.log("\n");

    console.log("Presigned URL with client");
    console.log(clientUrl);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "CredentialsProviderError") {
      console.error(
        `There was an error getting your credentials. Are your local credentials
 configured?\n${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una richiesta prefirmata `GetObject` e usa l'URL per scaricare un oggetto.

```
suspend fun getObjectPresigned(
    s3: S3Client,
    bucketName: String,
    keyName: String,
): String {
    // Create a GetObjectRequest.
    val unsignedRequest =
        GetObjectRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = keyName
        }

    // Presign the GetObject request.
    val presignedRequest = s3.presignGetObject(unsignedRequest, 24.hours)

    // Use the URL from the presigned HttpRequest in a subsequent HTTP GET
 request to retrieve the object.
    val objectContents = URL(presignedRequest.url.toString()).readText()

    return objectContents
}
```

Crea una richiesta `GetObject` predefinita con opzioni avanzate.

```
suspend fun getObjectPresignedMoreOptions(
    s3: S3Client,
    bucketName: String,
    keyName: String,
): HttpRequest {
    // Create a GetObjectRequest.
    val unsignedRequest =
        GetObjectRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = keyName
        }

    // Presign the GetObject request.
    val presignedRequest =
        s3.presignGetObject(unsignedRequest, signer = CrtAwsSigner) {
            signingDate = Instant.now() + 12.hours // Presigned request can be
 used 12 hours from now.
            algorithm = AwsSigningAlgorithm.SIGV4_ASYMMETRIC
            signatureType = AwsSignatureType.HTTP_REQUEST_VIA_QUERY_PARAMS
            expiresAfter = 8.hours // Presigned request expires 8 hours later.
        }
    return presignedRequest
}
```

Crea una richiesta prefirmata `PutObject` e usala per caricare un oggetto.

```
suspend fun putObjectPresigned(
    s3: S3Client,
    bucketName: String,
    keyName: String,
    content: String,
) {
    // Create a PutObjectRequest.
    val unsignedRequest =
        PutObjectRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = keyName
        }

    // Presign the request.
    val presignedRequest = s3.presignPutObject(unsignedRequest, 24.hours)
```

```
    // Use the URL and any headers from the presigned HttpRequest in a subsequent
 HTTP PUT request to retrieve the object.
    // Create a PUT request using the OKHttpClient API.
    val putRequest =
        Request
            .Builder()
            .url(presignedRequest.url.toString())
            .apply {
                presignedRequest.headers.forEach { key, values ->
                    header(key, values.joinToString(", "))
                }
            }.put(content.toRequestBody())
            .build()

    val response = OkHttpClient().newCall(putRequest).execute()
    assert(response.isSuccessful)
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per gli sviluppatori di AWS SDK per Swift.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace S3;
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use AwsUtilities\PrintableLineBreak;
use AwsUtilities\TestableReadline;
use DateTime;

require 'vendor/autoload.php';

class PresignedURL
{
    use PrintableLineBreak;
```

```
    use TestableReadline;

    public function run()
    {
        $s3Service = new S3Service();

        $expiration = new DateTime("+20 minutes");
        $linebreak = $this->getLineBreak();

        echo $linebreak;
        echo ("Welcome to the Amazon S3 presigned URL demo.\n");
        echo $linebreak;

        $bucket = $this->testable_readline("First, please enter the name of the
 S3 bucket to use: ");
        $key = $this->testable_readline("Next, provide the key of an object in
 the given bucket: ");
        echo $linebreak;
        $command = $s3Service->getClient()->getCommand('GetObject', [
            'Bucket' => $bucket,
            'Key' => $key,
        ]);
        try {
            $preSignedUrl = $s3Service->preSignedUrl($command, $expiration);
            echo "Your preSignedUrl is \n$preSignedUrl\nand will be good for the
 next 20 minutes.\n";
            echo $linebreak;
            echo "Thanks for trying the Amazon S3 presigned URL demo.\n";
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            echo $linebreak;
            echo "Something went wrong: $exception";
            die();
        }
    }
}

$runner = new PresignedURL();
$runner->run();



namespace S3;

use Aws\CommandInterface;
```

```
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Result;
use Aws\S3\Exception\S3Exception;
use Aws\S3\S3Client;
use AwsUtilities\AWSServiceClass;
use DateTimeInterface;

class S3Service extends AWSServiceClass
{
    protected S3Client $client;
    protected bool $verbose;

    public function __construct(S3Client $client = null, $verbose = false)
    {
        if ($client) {
            $this->client = $client;
        } else {
            $this->client = new S3Client([
                'version' => 'latest',
                'region' => 'us-west-2',
            ]);
        }
        $this->verbose = $verbose;
    }

    public function setVerbose($verbose)
    {
        $this->verbose = $verbose;
    }

    public function isVerbose(): bool
    {
        return $this->verbose;
    }

    public function getClient(): S3Client
    {
        return $this->client;
    }

    public function setClient(S3Client $client)
    {
        $this->client = $client;
    }
```

```
    public function emptyAndDeleteBucket($bucketName, array $args = [])
    {
        try {
            $objects = $this->listAllObjects($bucketName, $args);
            $this->deleteObjects($bucketName, $objects, $args);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Deleted all objects and folders from $bucketName.\n";
            }
            $this->deleteBucket($bucketName, $args);
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to delete $bucketName with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "\nPlease fix error with bucket deletion before continuing.
\n";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function createBucket(string $bucketName, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName], $args);
        try {
            $this->client->createBucket($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Created the bucket named: $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to create $bucketName with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with bucket creation before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }
```

```
    public function putObject(string $bucketName, string $key, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $key],
$args);
        try {
            $this->client->putObject($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Uploaded the object named: $key to the bucket named:
$bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to create $key in $bucketName with error:
{$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object uploading before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function getObject(string $bucketName, string $key, array $args = []):
Result
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $key],
$args);
        try {
            $object = $this->client->getObject($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Downloaded the object named: $key to the bucket named:
$bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to download $key from $bucketName with error:
{$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object downloading before
continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
        return $object;
    }
```

```
   public function copyObject($bucketName, $key, $copySource, array $args = [])
   {
       $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $key,
"CopySource" => $copySource], $args);
       try {
           $this->client->copyObject($parameters);
           if ($this->verbose) {
               echo "Copied the object from: $copySource in $bucketName to:
$key.\n";
           }
       } catch (AwsException $exception) {
           if ($this->verbose) {
               echo "Failed to copy $copySource in $bucketName with error:
{$exception->getMessage()}\n";
               echo "Please fix error with object copying before continuing.";
           }
           throw $exception;
       }
   }



   public function listObjects(string $bucketName, $start = 0, $max = 1000,
array $args = [])
   {
       $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Marker' => $start,
"MaxKeys" => $max], $args);
       try {
           $objects = $this->client->listObjectsV2($parameters);
           if ($this->verbose) {
               echo "Retrieved the list of objects from: $bucketName.\n";
           }
       } catch (AwsException $exception) {
           if ($this->verbose) {
               echo "Failed to retrieve the objects from $bucketName with error:
{$exception->getMessage()}\n";
               echo "Please fix error with list objects before continuing.";
           }
           throw $exception;
       }
       return $objects;
```

```
    }



    public function listAllObjects($bucketName, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName], $args);

        $contents = [];
        $paginator = $this->client->getPaginator("ListObjectsV2", $parameters);

        foreach ($paginator as $result) {
            if($result['KeyCount'] == 0){
                break;
            }
            foreach ($result['Contents'] as $object) {
                $contents[] = $object;
            }
        }
        return $contents;
    }



    public function deleteObjects(string $bucketName, array $objects, array $args
= [])
    {
        $listOfObjects = array_map(
            function ($object) {
                return ['Key' => $object];
            },
            array_column($objects, 'Key')
        );
        if(!$listOfObjects){
            return;
        }

        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Delete' =>
['Objects' => $listOfObjects]], $args);
        try {
            $this->client->deleteObjects($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Deleted the list of objects from: $bucketName.\n";
            }
```

```
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to delete the list of objects from $bucketName with
 error: {$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function deleteBucket(string $bucketName, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName], $args);
        try {
            $this->client->deleteBucket($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Deleted the bucket named: $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to delete $bucketName with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with bucket deletion before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function deleteObject(string $bucketName, string $fileName, array
 $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $fileName],
 $args);
        try {
            $this->client->deleteObject($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Deleted the object named: $fileName from $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
```

```
                echo "Failed to delete $fileName from $bucketName with error:
 {$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function listBuckets(array $args = [])
    {
        try {
            $buckets = $this->client->listBuckets($args);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Retrieved all " . count($buckets) . "\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to retrieve bucket list with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with bucket lists before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
        return $buckets;
    }



    public function preSignedUrl(CommandInterface $command, DateTimeInterface|
int|string $expires, array $options = [])
    {
        $request = $this->client->createPresignedRequest($command, $expires,
 $options);
        try {
            $presignedUrl = (string)$request->getUri();
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to create a presigned url: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with presigned urls before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
```

```
        }
        return $presignedUrl;
    }



    public function createSession(string $bucketName)
    {
        try{
            $result = $this->client->createSession([
                'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            ]);
            return $result;
        }catch(S3Exception $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorType() == "NoSuchBucket"){
                echo "The specified bucket does not exist.";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }

}
```

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Genera un URL prefirmato in grado di eseguire un'operazione S3 per un periodo di tempo limitato. Utilizza il pacchetto Requests per effettuare una richiesta con l'URL.

```
import argparse
import logging
import boto3
```

```
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
import requests

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def generate_presigned_url(s3_client, client_method, method_parameters,
 expires_in):
    """
    Generate a presigned Amazon S3 URL that can be used to perform an action.

    :param s3_client: A Boto3 Amazon S3 client.
    :param client_method: The name of the client method that the URL performs.
    :param method_parameters: The parameters of the specified client method.
    :param expires_in: The number of seconds the presigned URL is valid for.
    :return: The presigned URL.
    """
    try:
        url = s3_client.generate_presigned_url(
            ClientMethod=client_method, Params=method_parameters,
 ExpiresIn=expires_in
        )
        logger.info("Got presigned URL: %s", url)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't get a presigned URL for client method '%s'.", client_method
        )
        raise
    return url


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon S3 presigned URL demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument("bucket", help="The name of the bucket.")
    parser.add_argument(
        "key",
        help="For a GET operation, the key of the object in Amazon S3. For a "
        "PUT operation, the name of a file to upload.",
```

```
    )
    parser.add_argument("action", choices=("get", "put"), help="The action to
 perform.")
    args = parser.parse_args()

    s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
    client_action = "get_object" if args.action == "get" else "put_object"
    url = generate_presigned_url(
        s3_client, client_action, {"Bucket": args.bucket, "Key": args.key}, 1000
    )

    print("Using the Requests package to send a request to the URL.")
    response = None
    if args.action == "get":
        response = requests.get(url)
        if response.status_code == 200:
            with open(args.key.split("/")[-1], 'wb') as object_file:
                object_file.write(response.content)
    elif args.action == "put":
        print("Putting data to the URL.")
        try:
            with open(args.key, "rb") as object_file:
                object_text = object_file.read()
            response = requests.put(url, data=object_text)
        except FileNotFoundError:
            print(
                f"Couldn't find {args.key}. For a PUT operation, the key must be
 the "
                f"name of a file that exists on your computer."
            )

    if response is not None:
        print(f"Status: {response.status_code}\nReason: {response.reason}")

    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

Genera una richiesta POST prefirmata per caricare un file.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def generate_presigned_post(self, object_key, expires_in):
        """
        Generate a presigned Amazon S3 POST request to upload a file.
        A presigned POST can be used for a limited time to let someone without an
 AWS
        account upload a file to a bucket.

        :param object_key: The object key to identify the uploaded object.
        :param expires_in: The number of seconds the presigned POST is valid.
        :return: A dictionary that contains the URL and form fields that contain
                 required access data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.bucket.meta.client.generate_presigned_post(
                Bucket=self.bucket.name, Key=object_key, ExpiresIn=expires_in
            )
            logger.info("Got presigned POST URL: %s", response["url"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get a presigned POST URL for bucket '%s' and object
 '%s'",
                self.bucket.name,
                object_key,
            )
            raise
        return response
```

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'
require 'net/http'

# Creates a presigned URL that can be used to upload content to an object.
#
# @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An existing Amazon S3 bucket.
# @param object_key [String] The key to give the uploaded object.
# @return [URI, nil] The parsed URI if successful; otherwise nil.
def get_presigned_url(bucket, object_key)
  url = bucket.object(object_key).presigned_url(:put)
  puts "Created presigned URL: #{url}"
  URI(url)
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't create presigned URL for #{bucket.name}:#{object_key}. Here's
 why: #{e.message}"
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  object_key = "my-file.txt"
  object_content = "This is the content of my-file.txt."

  bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(bucket_name)
  presigned_url = get_presigned_url(bucket, object_key)
  return unless presigned_url

  response = Net::HTTP.start(presigned_url.host) do |http|
    http.send_request('PUT', presigned_url.request_uri, object_content,
 'content_type' => '')
  end
```

```
  case response
  when Net::HTTPSuccess
    puts 'Content uploaded!'
  else
    puts response.value
  end
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea richieste di preassegnazione per oggetti GET S3.

```
/// Generate a URL for a presigned GET request.
async fn get_object(
    client: &Client,
    bucket: &str,
    object: &str,
    expires_in: u64,
) -> Result<(), Box<dyn Error>> {
    let expires_in = Duration::from_secs(expires_in);
    let presigned_request = client
        .get_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(object)
        .presigned(PresigningConfig::expires_in(expires_in)?)
        .await?;

    println!("Object URI: {}", presigned_request.uri());
    let valid_until = chrono::offset::Local::now() + expires_in;
    println!("Valid until: {valid_until}");
```

```
    Ok(())
}
```

Crea richieste di preassegnazione agli oggetti PUT S3.

```
async fn put_object(
    client: &Client,
    bucket: &str,
    object: &str,
    expires_in: u64,
) -> Result<String, S3ExampleError> {
    let expires_in: std::time::Duration =
 std::time::Duration::from_secs(expires_in);
    let expires_in: aws_sdk_s3::presigning::PresigningConfig =
        PresigningConfig::expires_in(expires_in).map_err(|err| {
            S3ExampleError::new(format!(
                "Failed to convert expiration to PresigningConfig: {err:?}"
            ))
        })?;
    let presigned_request = client
        .put_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(object)
        .presigned(expires_in)
        .await?;

    Ok(presigned_request.uri().into())
}
```

Creazione di un'applicazione di gestione delle risorse fotografiche che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto utilizzando etichette

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

.NET

SDK per .NET

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

C++

SDK per C++

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

PHP

SDK per PHP

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Rust

SDK per Rust

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Una pagina Web che elenca gli oggetti Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il codice di esempio seguente mostra come elencare gli oggetti Amazon S3 in una pagina Web.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Il codice seguente è il componente React pertinente che effettua chiamate all' AWS SDK. Una versione eseguibile dell'applicazione contenente questo componente è disponibile al link precedente. GitHub

```
import { useEffect, useState } from "react";
import {
  ListObjectsCommand,
  type ListObjectsCommandOutput,
  S3Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { fromCognitoIdentityPool } from "@aws-sdk/credential-providers";
import "./App.css";

function App() {
  const [objects, setObjects] = useState<
    Required<ListObjectsCommandOutput>["Contents"]
  >([]);

  useEffect(() => {
    const client = new S3Client({
      region: "us-east-1",
      // Unless you have a public bucket, you'll need access to a private bucket.
      // One way to do this is to create an Amazon Cognito identity pool, attach
 a role to the pool,
      // and grant the role access to the 's3:GetObject' action.
      //
      // You'll also need to configure the CORS settings on the bucket to allow
 traffic from
      // this example site. Here's an example configuration that allows all
 origins. Don't
      // do this in production.
      //[
```

```
      //  {
      //    "AllowedHeaders": ["*"],
      //    "AllowedMethods": ["GET"],
      //    "AllowedOrigins": ["*"],
      //    "ExposeHeaders": [],
      //  },
      //]
      //
      credentials: fromCognitoIdentityPool({
        clientConfig: { region: "us-east-1" },
        identityPoolId: "<YOUR_IDENTITY_POOL_ID>",
      }),
    });
    const command = new ListObjectsCommand({ Bucket: "bucket-name" });
    client.send(command).then(({ Contents }) => setObjects(Contents || []));
  }, []);

  return (
    <div className="App">
      {objects.map((o) => (
        <div key={o.ETag}>{o.Key}</div>
      ))}
    </div>
  );
}

export default App;
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API ListObjectsReference AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Creazione di un'applicazione Amazon Textract explorer

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come esplorare l'output di Amazon Textract tramite un'applicazione interattiva.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per JavaScript creare un'applicazione React che utilizza Amazon Textract per estrarre dati dall'immagine di un documento e visualizzarli in una pagina Web interattiva. Questo esempio viene eseguito in un browser Web e richiede, come credenziali, un'identità autenticata Amazon Cognito. Utilizza Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) per l'archiviazione e per le notifiche esegue il polling di una coda di Servizio di coda semplice Amazon (Amazon SQS) sottoscritta a un argomento Servizio di notifica semplice Amazon (Amazon SNS).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzarlo AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) con Amazon Textract per rilevare elementi di testo, moduli e tabelle nell'immagine di un documento. L'immagine di input e l'output di Amazon Textract sono mostrati in un'applicazione Tkinter che consente di esplorare gli elementi rilevati.

- Invia un'immagine del documento ad Amazon Textract ed esplora l'output degli elementi rilevati.
- Invia immagini direttamente ad Amazon Textract o tramite un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).
- Utilizza asynchronous APIs per avviare un processo che pubblica una notifica su un argomento di Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) al termine del processo.

- Esegue il polling di una coda Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) per un messaggio di completamento del processo e visualizza i risultati.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

Elimina tutti gli oggetti in un determinato bucket Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eliminare tutti gli oggetti in un bucket Amazon S3.

JavaScript

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina tutti gli oggetti per un determinato bucket Amazon S3.

```
import {
  DeleteObjectsCommand,
  paginateListObjectsV2,
  S3Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 *
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }} config
```

```
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  try {
    console.log(`Deleting all objects in bucket: ${bucketName}`);

    const paginator = paginateListObjectsV2(
      { client },
      {
        Bucket: bucketName,
      },
    );

    const objectKeys = [];
    for await (const { Contents } of paginator) {
      objectKeys.push(...Contents.map((obj) => ({ Key: obj.Key })));
    }

    const deleteCommand = new DeleteObjectsCommand({
      Bucket: bucketName,
      Delete: { Objects: objectKeys },
    });

    await client.send(deleteCommand);

    console.log(`All objects deleted from bucket: ${bucketName}`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error) {
      console.error(
        `Failed to empty ${bucketName}. ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly.
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
    },
  };
```

```
  const { values } = parseArgs({ options });
  main(values);
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - DeleteObjects
  - ListObjectsV2

Eliminare caricamenti multiparte incompleti su Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eliminare o interrompere i caricamenti multiparte incompleti di Amazon S3.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Per interrompere i caricamenti in più parti che sono in corso o incompleti per qualsiasi motivo, puoi creare un elenco di caricamenti e quindi eliminarli come mostrato nell'esempio seguente.

```
    /**
     * Aborts all incomplete multipart uploads from the specified S3 bucket.
     * <p>
     * This method retrieves a list of all incomplete multipart uploads in the
specified S3 bucket,
     * and then aborts each of those uploads.
     */
    public static void abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsFromList() {
        ListMultipartUploadsRequest listMultipartUploadsRequest =
ListMultipartUploadsRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
```

```
            .build();

        ListMultipartUploadsResponse response =
s3Client.listMultipartUploads(listMultipartUploadsRequest);
        List<MultipartUpload> uploads = response.uploads();

        AbortMultipartUploadRequest abortMultipartUploadRequest;
        for (MultipartUpload upload : uploads) {
            abortMultipartUploadRequest = AbortMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(upload.key())
                .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                .uploadId(upload.uploadId())
                .build();

            AbortMultipartUploadResponse abortMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(abortMultipartUploadRequest);
            if (abortMultipartUploadResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
                logger.info("Upload ID [{}] to bucket [{}] successfully
aborted.", upload.uploadId(), bucketName);
            }
        }
    }
```

Per eliminare i caricamenti incompleti in più parti iniziati prima o dopo una data, puoi eliminare selettivamente i caricamenti in più parti in base a un momento temporale, come mostrato nell'esempio seguente.

```
    static void abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsOlderThan(Instant pointInTime) {
        ListMultipartUploadsRequest listMultipartUploadsRequest =
ListMultipartUploadsRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        ListMultipartUploadsResponse response =
s3Client.listMultipartUploads(listMultipartUploadsRequest);
        List<MultipartUpload> uploads = response.uploads();

        AbortMultipartUploadRequest abortMultipartUploadRequest;
        for (MultipartUpload upload : uploads) {
            logger.info("Found multipartUpload with upload ID [{}], initiated
[{}]", upload.uploadId(), upload.initiated());
```

```
            if (upload.initiated().isBefore(pointInTime)) {
                abortMultipartUploadRequest =
 AbortMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(upload.key())
                    .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                    .uploadId(upload.uploadId())
                    .build();

                AbortMultipartUploadResponse abortMultipartUploadResponse =
 s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(abortMultipartUploadRequest);
                if
 (abortMultipartUploadResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
                    logger.info("Upload ID [{}] to bucket [{}] successfully
 aborted.", upload.uploadId(), bucketName);
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

Se hai accesso all'ID di caricamento dopo aver iniziato un caricamento in più parti, puoi eliminare il caricamento in corso utilizzando l'ID.

```
    static void abortMultipartUploadUsingUploadId() {
        String uploadId = startUploadReturningUploadId();
        AbortMultipartUploadResponse response = s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(b -
> b
            .uploadId(uploadId)
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key));

        if (response.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Upload ID [{}] to bucket [{}] successfully aborted.",
 uploadId, bucketName);
        }
    }
```

Per eliminare in modo coerente i caricamenti incompleti in più parti più vecchi di un certo numero di giorni, imposta una configurazione del ciclo di vita del bucket per il bucket.

L'esempio seguente mostra come creare una regola per eliminare i caricamenti incompleti più vecchi di 7 giorni.

```
   static void abortMultipartUploadsUsingLifecycleConfig() {
       Collection<LifecycleRule> lifeCycleRules =
List.of(LifecycleRule.builder()
           .abortIncompleteMultipartUpload(b -> b.
               daysAfterInitiation(7))
           .status("Enabled")
           .filter(SdkBuilder::build) // Filter element is required.
           .build());

       // If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200
response with an empty HTTP body.
       PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationResponse response =
s3Client.putBucketLifecycleConfiguration(b -> b
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .lifecycleConfiguration(b1 -> b1.rules(lifeCycleRules)));

       if (response.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
           logger.info("Rule to abort incomplete multipart uploads added to
bucket.");
       } else {
           logger.error("Unsuccessfully applied rule. HTTP status code is [{}]",
response.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
       }
   }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - AbortMultipartUpload
  - ListMultipartUploads
  - PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration

Rileva i DPI nelle immagini con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'app che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare i dispositivi di protezione individuale (DPI) nelle immagini.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione che rileva le immagini con dispositivi di protezione individuale.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Rileva le entità nel testo estratto da un'immagine utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come utilizzare Amazon Comprehend per rilevare le entità nel testo estratto da Amazon Textract da un'immagine archiviata in Amazon S3.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzarlo AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) in un notebook Jupyter per rilevare entità nel testo estratto da un'immagine. In questo esempio viene utilizzato Amazon Textract per estrarre il testo da un'immagine archiviata in Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) e Amazon Comprehend per rilevare le entità nel testo estratto.

Questo esempio è un notebook Jupyter e deve essere eseguito in un ambiente in grado di ospitare notebook. Per istruzioni su come eseguire l'esempio utilizzando Amazon SageMaker AI, consulta le istruzioni in TextractAndComprehendNotebook.ipynb.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend

- Amazon S3
- Amazon Textract

Rileva i volti in un'immagine utilizzando un AWS SDK

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Salva un'immagine in un bucket Amazon S3.
- Utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare i dettagli del viso, come fascia di età, sesso ed emozione (ad esempio sorridente).
- Visualizzare questi dettagli.

Rust

SDK per Rust

Salva l'immagine in un bucket Amazon S3 con il prefisso uploads, utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare i dettagli del viso, come fascia di età, sesso ed emozione (sorridente, ecc.) e visualizza tali dettagli.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

Rileva oggetti nelle immagini con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come creare un'applicazione che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare oggetti in base a una categoria nelle immagini.

.NET

SDK per .NET

Mostra come utilizzare l'API .NET di Amazon Rekognition per creare un'applicazione che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per identificare gli oggetti in base a una categoria nelle immagini

situate in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Java di Amazon Rekognition per creare un'applicazione che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per identificare gli oggetti in base a una categoria nelle immagini situate in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come usare Amazon Rekognition AWS SDK per JavaScript con la per creare un'app che utilizzi Amazon Rekognition per identificare gli oggetti per categoria nelle immagini

che si trovano in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Scopri come:

- Creare un utente non autenticato tramite Amazon Cognito.
- Analizza le immagini per rilevare gli oggetti tramite Amazon Rekognition.
- Verificare un indirizzo e-mail per Amazon SES.
- Inviare una notifica e-mail tramite Amazon SES.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Kotlin di Amazon Rekognition per creare un'applicazione che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per identificare gli oggetti in base a una categoria nelle immagini situate in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Illustra come utilizzare il AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) per creare un'applicazione Web che consenta di eseguire le seguenti operazioni:

- Caricamento di foto in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).
- Utilizzo di Amazon Rekognition per analizzare ed etichettare le foto.
- Utilizzo di Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report dell'analisi delle immagini tramite e-mail.

Questo esempio contiene due componenti principali: una pagina web scritta in JavaScript che è costruita con React e un servizio REST scritto in Python creato con Flask-. RESTful

È possibile utilizzare la pagina Web React per:

- Visualizzare un elenco di immagini archiviate nel bucket S3.
- Caricare le immagini dal computer nel bucket S3.
- Visualizzare immagini ed etichette che identificano gli elementi rilevati nell'immagine.
- Ottenere un report relativo a tutte le immagini nel bucket S3 e inviarlo tramite email.

La pagina Web richiama il servizio REST. Il servizio invia richieste a AWS per eseguire le seguenti operazioni:

- Ottenere e filtrare l'elenco delle immagini nel bucket S3.
- Caricare le foto nel bucket S3.
- Utilizzare Amazon Rekognition per analizzare le singole foto e ottenere un elenco di etichette che identificano gli articoli rilevati al loro interno.
- Analizzare tutte le foto presenti nel bucket S3 e usare Amazon SES per inviare un report tramite e-mail.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Rileva persone e oggetti in un video con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come rilevare persone e oggetti in un video con Amazon Rekognition.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Java di Amazon Rekognition per creare un'applicazione che rileva volti e oggetti nei video situati in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Usa Amazon Rekognition per rilevare volti, oggetti e persone nei video avviando processi di rilevamento asincrono. Questo esempio, inoltre, configura Amazon Rekognition per notificare un argomento Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) al completamento dei processi e sottoscrive una coda Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) all'argomento. Quando la coda riceve un messaggio su un processo, questo viene recuperato e vengono restituiti i risultati.

Questo esempio è visualizzato al meglio su GitHub. Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Scarica le «directory» S3 da un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come scaricare e filtrare il contenuto delle «directory» del bucket Amazon S3.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio mostra come utilizzare S3 TransferManager per AWS SDK for Java 2.x scaricare «directory» da un bucket Amazon S3. Dimostra anche come utilizzarlo nella richiesta. DownloadFilters

```
    /**
     * For standard buckets, S3 provides the illusion of a directory structure
through the use of keys. When you upload
     * an object to an S3 bucket, you specify a key, which is essentially the
"path" to the object. The key can contain
     * forward slashes ("/") to make it appear as if the object is stored in a
directory structure, but this is just a
     * logical representation, not an actual directory.
     * <p><pre>
     * In this example, our S3 bucket contains the following objects:
     *
     * folder1/file1.txt
     * folder1/file2.txt
```

```
     * folder1/file3.txt
     * folder2/file1.txt
     * folder2/file2.txt
     * folder2/file3.txt
     * folder3/file1.txt
     * folder3/file2.txt
     * folder3/file3.txt
     *
     * When method `downloadS3Directories` is invoked with
     * `destinationPathURI` set to `/test`, the downloaded
     * directory looks like:
     *
     * |- test
     *    |- folder1
     *       |- file1.txt
     *       |- file2.txt
     *       |- file3.txt
     *    |- folder3
     *       |- file1.txt
     *       |- file2.txt
     *       |- file3.txt
     * </pre>
     *
     * @param transferManager    An S3TransferManager instance.
     * @param destinationPathURI local directory to hold the downloaded S3
 'directories' and files.
     * @param bucketName         The S3 bucket that contains the 'directories' to
 download.
     * @return The number of objects (files, in this case) that were downloaded.
     */
    public Integer downloadS3Directories(S3TransferManager transferManager,
                                         URI destinationPathURI, String
 bucketName) {

        // Define the filters for which 'directories' we want to download.
        DownloadFilter folder1Filter = (S3Object s3Object) ->
 s3Object.key().startsWith("folder1/");
        DownloadFilter folder3Filter = (S3Object s3Object) ->
 s3Object.key().startsWith("folder3/");
        DownloadFilter folderFilter = s3Object ->
 folder1Filter.or(folder3Filter).test(s3Object);

        DirectoryDownload directoryDownload =
 transferManager.downloadDirectory(DownloadDirectoryRequest.builder()
```

```
                .destination(Paths.get(destinationPathURI))
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .filter(folderFilter)
                .build());
        CompletedDirectoryDownload completedDirectoryDownload =
 directoryDownload.completionFuture().join();

        Integer numFilesInFolder1 =
 Paths.get(destinationPathURI).resolve("folder1").toFile().list().length;
        Integer numFilesInFolder3 =
 Paths.get(destinationPathURI).resolve("folder3").toFile().list().length;

        try {
            assert numFilesInFolder1 == 3;
            assert numFilesInFolder3 == 3;
            assert !
Paths.get(destinationPathURI).resolve("folder2").toFile().exists(); // `folder2`
 was not downloaded.
        } catch (AssertionError e) {
            logger.error("An assertion failed.");
        }

        completedDirectoryDownload.failedTransfers()
                .forEach(fail -> logger.warn("Object failed to transfer  [{}]",
 fail.exception().getMessage()));
        return numFilesInFolder1 + numFilesInFolder3;
    }
```

Scaricare tutti gli oggetti da un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) in una directory locale

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come scaricare tutti gli oggetti da un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) in una directory locale.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa un S3 TransferManager per scaricare tutti gli oggetti S3 nello stesso bucket S3. Visualizza il file completo ed esegui il test.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedDirectoryDownload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.DirectoryDownload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.DownloadDirectoryRequest;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.nio.file.Files;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Set;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

    public Integer downloadObjectsToDirectory(S3TransferManager transferManager,
            URI destinationPathURI, String bucketName) {
        DirectoryDownload directoryDownload =
 transferManager.downloadDirectory(DownloadDirectoryRequest.builder()
                .destination(Paths.get(destinationPathURI))
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build());
        CompletedDirectoryDownload completedDirectoryDownload =
 directoryDownload.completionFuture().join();
```

```
        completedDirectoryDownload.failedTransfers()
                .forEach(fail -> logger.warn("Object [{}] failed to transfer",
fail.toString()));
        return completedDirectoryDownload.failedTransfers().size();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DownloadDirectoryla sezione API Reference.AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Scarica uno stream di dimensioni sconosciute da un oggetto Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come scaricare uno stream di dimensioni sconosciute da un oggetto Amazon S3.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSS3
import Foundation
import Smithy
import SmithyHTTPAPI
import SmithyStreams


    /// Download a file from the specified bucket.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket name to get the file from.
    ///   - key: The name (or path) of the file to download from the bucket.
    ///   - destPath: The pathname on the local filesystem at which to store
```

```
   ///     the downloaded file.
   func downloadFile(bucket: String, key: String, destPath: String?) async
throws {
       let fileURL: URL

       // If no destination path was provided, use the key as the name to use
       // for the file in the downloads folder.

       if destPath == nil {
           do {
               try fileURL = FileManager.default.url(
                   for: .downloadsDirectory,
                   in: .userDomainMask,
                   appropriateFor: URL(string: key),
                   create: true
               ).appendingPathComponent(key)
           } catch {
               throw TransferError.directoryError
           }
       } else {
           fileURL = URL(fileURLWithPath: destPath!)
       }

       let config = try await S3Client.S3ClientConfiguration(region: region)
       let s3Client = S3Client(config: config)

       // Create a `FileHandle` referencing the local destination. Then
       // create a `ByteStream` from that.

       FileManager.default.createFile(atPath: fileURL.path, contents: nil,
attributes: nil)
       let fileHandle = try FileHandle(forWritingTo: fileURL)

       // Download the file using `GetObject`.

       let getInput = GetObjectInput(
           bucket: bucket,
           key: key
       )

       do {
           let getOutput = try await s3Client.getObject(input: getInput)

           guard let body = getOutput.body else {
```

```
                throw TransferError.downloadError("Error: No data returned for
download")
            }

            // If the body is returned as a `Data` object, write that to the
            // file. If it's a stream, read the stream chunk by chunk,
            // appending each chunk to the destination file.

            switch body {
            case .data:
                guard let data = try await body.readData() else {
                    throw TransferError.downloadError("Download error")
                }

                // Write the `Data` to the file.

                do {
                    try data.write(to: fileURL)
                } catch {
                    throw TransferError.writeError
                }
                break

            case .stream(let stream as ReadableStream):
                while (true) {
                    let chunk = try await stream.readAsync(upToCount: 5 * 1024 *
1024)
                    guard let chunk = chunk else {
                        break
                    }

                    // Write the chunk to the destination file.

                    do {
                        try fileHandle.write(contentsOf: chunk)
                    } catch {
                        throw TransferError.writeError
                    }
                }

                break
            default:
                throw TransferError.downloadError("Received data is unknown
object type")
```

```
            }
        } catch {
            throw TransferError.downloadError("Error downloading the file:
\(error)")
        }

        print("File downloaded to \(fileURL.path).")
    }
```

Ottieni un oggetto Amazon S3 da un punto di accesso multiregionale utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere un oggetto da un punto di accesso multiregionale.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Configura il client S3 per utilizzare l'algoritmo di firma Asymmetric Sigv4 (SigV4A).

```
        suspend fun createS3Client(): S3Client {
            // Configure your S3Client to use the Asymmetric SigV4 (SigV4a)
signing algorithm.
            val sigV4aScheme = SigV4AsymmetricAuthScheme(DefaultAwsSigner)
            val s3 = S3Client.fromEnvironment {
                authSchemes = listOf(sigV4aScheme)
            }
            return s3
        }
```

Utilizzate l'ARN del punto di accesso multiregionale anziché il nome di un bucket per recuperare l'oggetto.

```
    suspend fun getObjectFromMrap(
        s3: S3Client,
        mrapArn: String,
        keyName: String,
    ): String? {
        val request = GetObjectRequest {
            bucket = mrapArn // Use the ARN instead of the bucket name for object
operations.
            key = keyName
        }

        var stringObj: String? = null
        s3.getObject(request) { resp ->
            stringObj = resp.body?.decodeToString()
            if (stringObj != null) {
                println("Successfully read $keyName from $mrapArn")
            }
        }
        return stringObj
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per gli sviluppatori di AWS SDK per Swift.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta il riferimento GetObjectall'API AWS SDK for Kotlin.

Ottieni un oggetto da un bucket Amazon S3 utilizzando un AWS SDK, specificando un'intestazione If-Modified-Since

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come leggere i dati da un oggetto in un bucket S3, ma solo se il bucket non è stato modificato dall'ultimo recupero.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
use aws_sdk_s3::{
    error::SdkError,
    primitives::{ByteStream, DateTime, DateTimeFormat},
    Client,
};
use s3_code_examples::error::S3ExampleError;
use tracing::{error, warn};

const KEY: &str = "key";
const BODY: &str = "Hello, world!";

/// Demonstrate how `if-modified-since` reports that matching objects haven't
/// changed.
///
/// # Steps
/// - Create a bucket.
/// - Put an object in the bucket.
/// - Get the bucket headers.
/// - Get the bucket headers again but only if modified.
/// - Delete the bucket.
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();

    // Get a new UUID to use when creating a unique bucket name.
    let uuid = uuid::Uuid::new_v4();

    // Load the AWS configuration from the environment.
    let client = Client::new(&aws_config::load_from_env().await);

    // Generate a unique bucket name using the previously generated UUID.
    // Then create a new bucket with that name.
```

```
    let bucket_name = format!("if-modified-since-{uuid}");
    client
        .create_bucket()
        .bucket(bucket_name.clone())
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Create a new object in the bucket whose name is `KEY` and whose
    // contents are `BODY`.
    let put_object_output = client
        .put_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name.as_str())
        .key(KEY)
        .body(ByteStream::from_static(BODY.as_bytes()))
        .send()
        .await;

    // If the `PutObject` succeeded, get the eTag string from it. Otherwise,
    // report an error and return an empty string.
    let e_tag_1 = match put_object_output {
        Ok(put_object) => put_object.e_tag.unwrap(),
        Err(err) => {
            error!("{err:?}");
            String::new()
        }
    };

    // Request the object's headers.
    let head_object_output = client
        .head_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name.as_str())
        .key(KEY)
        .send()
        .await;

    // If the `HeadObject` request succeeded, create a tuple containing the
    // values of the headers `last-modified` and `etag`. If the request
    // failed, return the error in a tuple instead.
    let (last_modified, e_tag_2) = match head_object_output {
        Ok(head_object) => (
            Ok(head_object.last_modified().cloned().unwrap()),
            head_object.e_tag.unwrap(),
        ),
        Err(err) => (Err(err), String::new()),
```

```
    };

    warn!("last modified: {last_modified:?}");
    assert_eq!(
        e_tag_1, e_tag_2,
        "PutObject and first GetObject had differing eTags"
    );

    println!("First value of last_modified: {last_modified:?}");
    println!("First tag: {}\n", e_tag_1);

    // Send a second `HeadObject` request. This time, the `if_modified_since`
    // option is specified, giving the `last_modified` value returned by the
    // first call to `HeadObject`.
    //
    // Since the object hasn't been changed, and there are no other objects in
    // the bucket, there should be no matching objects.

    let head_object_output = client
        .head_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name.as_str())
        .key(KEY)
        .if_modified_since(last_modified.unwrap())
        .send()
        .await;

    // If the `HeadObject` request succeeded, the result is a typle containing
    // the `last_modified` and `e_tag_1` properties. This is _not_ the expected
    // result.
    //
    // The _expected_ result of the second call to `HeadObject` is an
    // `SdkError::ServiceError` containing the HTTP error response. If that's
    // the case and the HTTP status is 304 (not modified), the output is a
    // tuple containing the values of the HTTP `last-modified` and `etag`
    // headers.
    //
    // If any other HTTP error occurred, the error is returned as an
    // `SdkError::ServiceError`.

    let (last_modified, e_tag_2) = match head_object_output {
        Ok(head_object) => (
            Ok(head_object.last_modified().cloned().unwrap()),
            head_object.e_tag.unwrap(),
        ),
```

```
        Err(err) => match err {
            SdkError::ServiceError(err) => {
                // Get the raw HTTP response. If its status is 304, the
                // object has not changed. This is the expected code path.
                let http = err.raw();
                match http.status().as_u16() {
                    // If the HTTP status is 304: Not Modified, return a
                    // tuple containing the values of the HTTP
                    // `last-modified` and `etag` headers.
                    304 => (
                        Ok(DateTime::from_str(
                            http.headers().get("last-modified").unwrap(),
                            DateTimeFormat::HttpDate,
                        )
                        .unwrap()),
                        http.headers().get("etag").map(|t| t.into()).unwrap(),
                    ),
                    // Any other HTTP status code is returned as an
                    // `SdkError::ServiceError`.
                    _ => (Err(SdkError::ServiceError(err)), String::new()),
                }
            }
            // Any other kind of error is returned in a tuple containing the
            // error and an empty string.
            _ => (Err(err), String::new()),
        },
    };

    warn!("last modified: {last_modified:?}");
    assert_eq!(
        e_tag_1, e_tag_2,
        "PutObject and second HeadObject had different eTags"
    );

    println!("Second value of last modified: {last_modified:?}");
    println!("Second tag: {}", e_tag_2);

    // Clean up by deleting the object and the bucket.
    client
        .delete_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name.as_str())
        .key(KEY)
        .send()
        .await?;
```

```
    client
        .delete_bucket()
        .bucket(bucket_name.as_str())
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GetObjectguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Inizia a utilizzare la crittografia per oggetti Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare la crittografia per gli oggetti Amazon S3.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Security.Cryptography;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to apply client encryption to an object in an
/// Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class SSEClientEncryption
{
```

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            string keyName = "exampleobject.txt";
            string copyTargetKeyName = "examplecopy.txt";

            // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
            // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
            // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // For example: RegionEndpoint.USWest2.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            try
            {
                // Create an encryption key.
                Aes aesEncryption = Aes.Create();
                aesEncryption.KeySize = 256;
                aesEncryption.GenerateKey();
                string base64Key = Convert.ToBase64String(aesEncryption.Key);

                // Upload the object.
                PutObjectRequest putObjectRequest = await
UploadObjectAsync(client, bucketName, keyName, base64Key);

                // Download the object and verify that its contents match what
you uploaded.
                await DownloadObjectAsync(client, bucketName, keyName, base64Key,
putObjectRequest);

                // Get object metadata and verify that the object uses AES-256
encryption.
                await GetObjectMetadataAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
base64Key);

                // Copy both the source and target objects using server-side
encryption with
                // an encryption key.
                await CopyObjectAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
copyTargetKeyName, aesEncryption, base64Key);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
```

```
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Uploads an object to an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// PutObjectAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket to which
the
        /// object will be uploaded.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the object to upload to the Amazon
S3
        /// bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key.</param>
        /// <returns>The PutObjectRequest object for use by
DownloadObjectAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<PutObjectRequest> UploadObjectAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string base64Key)
        {
            PutObjectRequest putObjectRequest = new PutObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,
                ContentBody = "sample text",
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
            };
            PutObjectResponse putObjectResponse = await
client.PutObjectAsync(putObjectRequest);
            return putObjectRequest;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Downloads an encrypted object from an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// GetObjectAsync.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the
 object
        /// is located.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the Amazon S3 object to download.</
param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key used to encrypt the
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="putObjectRequest">The PutObjectRequest used to upload
        /// the object.</param>
        public static async Task DownloadObjectAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string base64Key,
            PutObjectRequest putObjectRequest)
        {
            GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest = new GetObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,

                // Provide encryption information for the object stored in Amazon
 S3.
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
 ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
            };

            using (GetObjectResponse getResponse = await
 client.GetObjectAsync(getObjectRequest))
            using (StreamReader reader = new
 StreamReader(getResponse.ResponseStream))
            {
                string content = reader.ReadToEnd();
                if (string.Compare(putObjectRequest.ContentBody, content) == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Object content is same as we uploaded");
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Error...Object content is not same.");
                }
```

```
                if (getResponse.ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod ==
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Object encryption method is AES256, same
as we set");
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Error...Object encryption method is not
the same as AES256 we set");
                }
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the metadata associated with an Amazon S3 object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to call GetObjectMetadataAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket containing
the
        /// object for which we want to retrieve metadata.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the object for which we wish to
        /// retrieve the metadata.</param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key associated with the
        /// object.</param>
        public static async Task GetObjectMetadataAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string base64Key)
        {
            GetObjectMetadataRequest getObjectMetadataRequest = new
GetObjectMetadataRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,

                // The object stored in Amazon S3 is encrypted, so provide the
necessary encryption information.
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
            };
```

```
            GetObjectMetadataResponse getObjectMetadataResponse = await
client.GetObjectMetadataAsync(getObjectMetadataRequest);
            Console.WriteLine("The object metadata show encryption method used
is: {0}", getObjectMetadataResponse.ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Copies an encrypted object from one Amazon S3 bucket to another.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// CopyObjectAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket containing the object
        /// to copy.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the object to copy.</param>
        /// <param name="copyTargetKeyName">The Amazon S3 bucket to which the
object
        /// will be copied.</param>
        /// <param name="aesEncryption">The encryption type to use.</param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key to use.</param>
        public static async Task CopyObjectAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string copyTargetKeyName,
            Aes aesEncryption,
            string base64Key)
        {
            aesEncryption.GenerateKey();
            string copyBase64Key = Convert.ToBase64String(aesEncryption.Key);

            CopyObjectRequest copyRequest = new CopyObjectRequest
            {
                SourceBucket = bucketName,
                SourceKey = keyName,
                DestinationBucket = bucketName,
                DestinationKey = copyTargetKeyName,

                // Information about the source object's encryption.
                CopySourceServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                CopySourceServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
```

```
                // Information about the target object's encryption.
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = copyBase64Key,
            };
            await client.CopyObjectAsync(copyRequest);
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CopyObject
  - GetObject
  - GetObjectMetadata

Inizia a usare i tag per gli oggetti Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come utilizzare i tag con gli oggetti Amazon S3.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to work with tags in Amazon Simple Storage
```

```
    /// Service (Amazon S3) objects.
    /// </summary>
    public class ObjectTag
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            string keyName = "newobject.txt";
            string filePath = @"*** file path ***";

            // Specify your bucket region (an example region is shown).
            RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;

            var client = new AmazonS3Client(bucketRegion);
            await PutObjectsWithTagsAsync(client, bucketName, keyName, filePath);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method uploads an object with tags. It then shows the tag
        /// values, changes the tags, and shows the new tags.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to call the methods to create and change an objects tags.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// bucket where the object will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">A string representing the key name of the
        /// object to be tagged.</param>
        /// <param name="filePath">The directory location and file name of the
        /// object to be uploaded to the Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        public static async Task PutObjectsWithTagsAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
 bucketName, string keyName, string filePath)
        {
            try
            {
                // Create an object with tags.
                var putRequest = new PutObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                    FilePath = filePath,
                    TagSet = new List<Tag>
                    {
                        new Tag { Key = "Keyx1", Value = "Value1" },
                        new Tag { Key = "Keyx2", Value = "Value2" },
```

```
                    },
                };

                PutObjectResponse response = await
client.PutObjectAsync(putRequest);

                // Now retrieve the new object's tags.
                GetObjectTaggingRequest getTagsRequest = new
GetObjectTaggingRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                };

                GetObjectTaggingResponse objectTags = await
client.GetObjectTaggingAsync(getTagsRequest);

                // Display the tag values.
                objectTags.Tagging
                    .ForEach(t => Console.WriteLine($"Key: {t.Key}, Value:
{t.Value}"));

                Tagging newTagSet = new Tagging()
                {
                    TagSet = new List<Tag>
                    {
                        new Tag { Key = "Key3", Value = "Value3" },
                        new Tag { Key = "Key4", Value = "Value4" },
                    },
                };

                PutObjectTaggingRequest putObjTagsRequest = new
PutObjectTaggingRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                    Tagging = newTagSet,
                };

                PutObjectTaggingResponse response2 = await
client.PutObjectTaggingAsync(putObjTagsRequest);

                // Retrieve the tags again and show the values.
```

```
                GetObjectTaggingRequest getTagsRequest2 = new
GetObjectTaggingRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                };
                GetObjectTaggingResponse objectTags2 = await
client.GetObjectTaggingAsync(getTagsRequest2);

                objectTags2.Tagging
                    .ForEach(t => Console.WriteLine($"Key: {t.Key}, Value:
{t.Value}"));
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                        $"Error: '{ex.Message}'");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetObjectTaggingconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Utilizza le funzionalità di blocco degli oggetti di Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le funzionalità di blocco degli oggetti di S3.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le funzionalità di blocco degli oggetti di Amazon S3.

```
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace S3ObjectLockScenario;

public static class S3ObjectLockWorkflow
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
        1. Create test Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) buckets with different
 lock policies.
        2. Upload sample objects to each bucket.
        3. Set some Legal Hold and Retention Periods on objects and buckets.
        4. Investigate lock policies by viewing settings or attempting to delete
 or overwrite objects.
        5. Clean up objects and buckets.
   */

    public static S3ActionsWrapper _s3ActionsWrapper = null!;
    public static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;
    private static string _resourcePrefix = null!;
    private static string noLockBucketName = null!;
    private static string lockEnabledBucketName = null!;
    private static string retentionAfterCreationBucketName = null!;
    private static List<string> bucketNames = new List<string>();
    private static List<string> fileNames = new List<string>();

    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
```

```
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonS3>()
                    .AddTransient<S3ActionsWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();

        ConfigurationSetup();

        ServicesSetup(host);

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)
Object Locking Feature Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Setup(true);

            await DemoActionChoices();

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Cleaning up resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Cleanup(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Amazon S3 Object Locking Scenario is complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem: {ex.Message}");
```

```
            await Cleanup(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _s3ActionsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<S3ActionsWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Any setup operations needed.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ConfigurationSetup()
    {
        _resourcePrefix = _configuration["resourcePrefix"] ?? "dotnet-example";

        noLockBucketName = _resourcePrefix + "-no-lock";
        lockEnabledBucketName = _resourcePrefix + "-lock-enabled";
        retentionAfterCreationBucketName = _resourcePrefix + "-retention-after-
creation";

        bucketNames.Add(noLockBucketName);
        bucketNames.Add(lockEnabledBucketName);
        bucketNames.Add(retentionAfterCreationBucketName);
    }

    // <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Setup(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this scenario, we will use the AWS SDK for .NET to create
 several S3\n" +
            "buckets and files to demonstrate working with S3 locking features.
\n");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you are ready to start.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("\nS3 buckets can be created either with or without
object lock enabled.");
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CreateBucketWithObjectLock(noLockBucketName,
false);
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CreateBucketWithObjectLock(lockEnabledBucketName,
true);
        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.CreateBucketWithObjectLock(retentionAfterCreationBucketName,
false);

        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("\nA bucket can be configured to use object locking
with a default retention period.");
        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ModifyBucketDefaultRetention(retentionAfterCreationBucketName,
true,
            ObjectLockRetentionMode.Governance, DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(1));

        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("\nObject lock policies can also be added to existing
buckets.");
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.EnableObjectLockOnBucket(lockEnabledBucketName);

        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Upload some files to the buckets.
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow let's add some test files:");
        var fileName = _configuration["exampleFileName"] ?? "exampleFile.txt";
        int fileCount = 2;
        // Create the file if it does not already exist.
        if (!File.Exists(fileName))
```

```
        {
            await using StreamWriter sw = File.CreateText(fileName);
            await sw.WriteLineAsync(
                "This is a sample file for uploading to a bucket.");
        }

        foreach (var bucketName in bucketNames)
        {
            for (int i = 0; i < fileCount; i++)
            {
                var numberedFileName = Path.GetFileNameWithoutExtension(fileName)
+ i + Path.GetExtension(fileName);
                fileNames.Add(numberedFileName);
                await _s3ActionsWrapper.UploadFileAsync(bucketName,
numberedFileName, fileName);
            }
        }
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        if (!interactive)
            return true;
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow we can set some object lock policies on
individual files:");
        foreach (var bucketName in bucketNames)
        {
            for (int i = 0; i < fileNames.Count; i++)
            {
                // No modifications to the objects in the first bucket.
                if (bucketName != bucketNames[0])
                {
                    var exampleFileName = fileNames[i];
                    switch (i)
                    {
                        case 0:
                            {
                                var question =
                                    $"\nWould you like to add a legal hold to
{exampleFileName} in {bucketName}? (y/n)";
                                if (GetYesNoResponse(question))
                                {
                                    // Set a legal hold.
```

```
                                    await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ModifyObjectLegalHold(bucketName, exampleFileName,
ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.On);

                                }
                                break;
                            }
                        case 1:
                            {
                                var question =
                                    $"\nWould you like to add a 1 day Governance
retention period to {exampleFileName} in {bucketName}? (y/n)" +
                                    "\nReminder: Only a user with the
s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission will be able to delete this file or its
bucket until the retention period has expired.";
                                if (GetYesNoResponse(question))
                                {
                                    // Set a Governance mode retention period for
1 day.
                                    await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ModifyObjectRetentionPeriod(
                                        bucketName, exampleFileName,
                                        ObjectLockRetentionMode.Governance,
                                        DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(1));
                                }
                                break;
                            }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    // <summary>
    /// List all of the current buckets and objects.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of buckets and objects.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<S3ObjectVersion>> ListBucketsAndObjects(bool
interactive)
    {
        var allObjects = new List<S3ObjectVersion>();
```

```
        foreach (var bucketName in bucketNames)
        {
            var objectsInBucket = await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ListBucketObjectsAndVersions(bucketName);
            foreach (var objectKey in objectsInBucket.Versions)
            {
                allObjects.Add(objectKey);
            }
        }

        if (interactive)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCurrent buckets and objects:\n");
            int i = 0;
            foreach (var bucketObject in allObjects)
            {
                i++;
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"{i}: {bucketObject.Key} \n\tBucket:
{bucketObject.BucketName}\n\tVersion: {bucketObject.VersionId}");
            }
        }

        return allObjects;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Present the user with the demo action choices.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DemoActionChoices()
    {
        var choices = new string[]{
            "List all files in buckets.",
            "Attempt to delete a file.",
            "Attempt to delete a file with retention period bypass.",
            "Attempt to overwrite a file.",
            "View the object and bucket retention settings for a file.",
            "View the legal hold settings for a file.",
            "Finish the scenario."};

        var choice = 0;
        // Keep asking the user until they choose to move on.
        while (choice != 6)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            choice = GetChoiceResponse(
                "\nExplore the S3 locking features by selecting one of the
following choices:"
                , choices);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            switch (choice)
            {
                case 0:
                    {
                        await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        break;
                    }
                case 1:
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object to
delete:");
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null,
allFiles.Select(f => f.Key).ToArray());
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.DeleteObjectFromBucket(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key, false, allFiles[fileChoice].VersionId);
                        break;
                    }
                case 2:
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object to
delete:");
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null,
allFiles.Select(f => f.Key).ToArray());
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.DeleteObjectFromBucket(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key, true, allFiles[fileChoice].VersionId);
                        break;
                    }
                case 3:
                    {
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object to
overwrite:");
```

```
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null,
allFiles.Select(f => f.Key).ToArray());
                        // Create the file if it does not already exist.
                        if (!File.Exists(allFiles[fileChoice].Key))
                        {
                            await using StreamWriter sw =
File.CreateText(allFiles[fileChoice].Key);
                            await sw.WriteLineAsync(
                                "This is a sample file for uploading to a
bucket.");
                        }
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.UploadFileAsync(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key, allFiles[fileChoice].Key);
                        break;
                    }
                case 4:
                    {
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object and
bucket to view:");
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null,
allFiles.Select(f => f.Key).ToArray());
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectRetention(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key);
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetBucketObjectLockConfiguration(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName);
                        break;
                    }
                case 5:
                    {
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object to
view:");
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null,
allFiles.Select(f => f.Key).ToArray());
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectLegalHold(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key);
                        break;
                    }
            }
        }
```

```
        return true;
    }

    // <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Cleanup(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all files
and buckets? (y/n) "))
        {
            // Remove all locks and delete all buckets and objects.
            var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(false);
            foreach (var fileInfo in allFiles)
            {
                // Check for a legal hold.
                var legalHold = await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectLegalHold(fileInfo.BucketName, fileInfo.Key);
                if (legalHold?.Status?.Value == ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.On)
                {
                    await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ModifyObjectLegalHold(fileInfo.BucketName, fileInfo.Key,
ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.Off);
                }

                // Check for a retention period.
                var retention = await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectRetention(fileInfo.BucketName, fileInfo.Key);
                var hasRetentionPeriod = retention?.Mode ==
ObjectLockRetentionMode.Governance && retention.RetainUntilDate >
DateTime.UtcNow.Date;
                await
_s3ActionsWrapper.DeleteObjectFromBucket(fileInfo.BucketName, fileInfo.Key,
hasRetentionPeriod, fileInfo.VersionId);
            }

            foreach (var bucketName in bucketNames)
            {
                await _s3ActionsWrapper.DeleteBucketByName(bucketName);
            }
```

```
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
 might incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
 StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a choice response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <param name="choices">The choices to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>The index of the selected choice</returns>
    private static int GetChoiceResponse(string? question, string[] choices)
    {
        if (question != null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(question);

            for (int i = 0; i < choices.Length; i++)
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {choices[i]}");
            }
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > choices.Length)
        {
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        return choiceNumber - 1;
    }
}
```

Una classe wrapper per le funzioni S3.

```
using System.Net;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace S3ObjectLockScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Encapsulate the Amazon S3 operations.
/// </summary>
public class S3ActionsWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonS3 _amazonS3;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the S3ActionsWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonS3">The injected S3 client.</param>
    public S3ActionsWrapper(IAmazonS3 amazonS3, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonS3 = amazonS3;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with object lock actions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
    /// <param name="enableObjectLock">True to enable object lock on the
bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateBucketWithObjectLock(string bucketName, bool
enableObjectLock)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"\tCreating bucket {bucketName} with object lock
{enableObjectLock}.");
        try
        {
            var request = new PutBucketRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                UseClientRegion = true,
                ObjectLockEnabledForBucket = enableObjectLock,
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutBucketAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating bucket: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Enable object lock on an existing bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to modify.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableObjectLockOnBucket(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            // First, enable Versioning on the bucket.
            await _amazonS3.PutBucketVersioningAsync(new
PutBucketVersioningRequest()
```

```
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                VersioningConfig = new S3BucketVersioningConfig()
                {
                    EnableMfaDelete = false,
                    Status = VersionStatus.Enabled
                }
            });

            var request = new PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                ObjectLockConfiguration = new ObjectLockConfiguration()
                {
                    ObjectLockEnabled = new ObjectLockEnabled("Enabled"),
                },
            };

            var response = await
_amazonS3.PutObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded an object lock policy to bucket
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error modifying object lock: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a retention period on an object in an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="retention">The retention mode.</param>
    /// <param name="retainUntilDate">The date retention expires.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyObjectRetentionPeriod(string bucketName,
        string objectKey, ObjectLockRetentionMode retention, DateTime
retainUntilDate)
    {
        try
```

```
        {
            var request = new PutObjectRetentionRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                Retention = new ObjectLockRetention()
                {
                    Mode = retention,
                    RetainUntilDate = retainUntilDate
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectRetentionAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tSet retention for {objectKey} in {bucketName}
until {retainUntilDate:d}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying retention period:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a retention period on an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="retention">The retention mode.</param>
    /// <param name="retainUntilDate">The date for retention until.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyBucketDefaultRetention(string bucketName, bool
enableObjectLock, ObjectLockRetentionMode retention, DateTime retainUntilDate)
    {
        var enabledString = enableObjectLock ? "Enabled" : "Disabled";
        var timeDifference = retainUntilDate.Subtract(DateTime.Now);
        try
        {
            // First, enable Versioning on the bucket.
            await _amazonS3.PutBucketVersioningAsync(new
PutBucketVersioningRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
```

```
                VersioningConfig = new S3BucketVersioningConfig()
                {
                    EnableMfaDelete = false,
                    Status = VersionStatus.Enabled
                }
            });

            var request = new PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                ObjectLockConfiguration = new ObjectLockConfiguration()
                {
                    ObjectLockEnabled = new ObjectLockEnabled(enabledString),
                    Rule = new ObjectLockRule()
                    {
                        DefaultRetention = new DefaultRetention()
                        {
                            Mode = retention,
                            Days = timeDifference.Days // Can be specified in
days or years but not both.
                        }
                    }
                }
            };

            var response = await
_amazonS3.PutObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded a default retention to bucket
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying object lock: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the retention period for an S3 object.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key.</param>
    /// <returns>The object retention details.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<ObjectLockRetention> GetObjectRetention(string bucketName,
        string objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectRetentionRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectRetentionAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tObject retention for {objectKey} in
{bucketName}: " +
                              $"\n\t{response.Retention.Mode} until
{response.Retention.RetainUntilDate:d}.");
            return response.Retention;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch object lock retention:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockRetention();
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a legal hold on an object in an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="holdStatus">The On or Off status for the legal hold.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyObjectLegalHold(string bucketName,
        string objectKey, ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus holdStatus)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new PutObjectLegalHoldRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                LegalHold = new ObjectLockLegalHold()
                {
```

```
                    Status = holdStatus
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectLegalHoldAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tModified legal hold for {objectKey} in
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying legal hold: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the legal hold details for an S3 object.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key.</param>
    /// <returns>The object legal hold details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockLegalHold> GetObjectLegalHold(string bucketName,
        string objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectLegalHoldRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectLegalHoldAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tObject legal hold for {objectKey} in
{bucketName}: " +
                              $"\n\tStatus: {response.LegalHold.Status}");
            return response.LegalHold;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch legal hold: '{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockLegalHold();
        }
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the object lock configuration details for an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket to get details.</param>
    /// <returns>The bucket's object lock configuration details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockConfiguration>
GetBucketObjectLockConfiguration(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            };

            var response = await
_amazonS3.GetObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tBucket object lock config for {bucketName} in
{bucketName}: " +
                              $"\n\tEnabled:
{response.ObjectLockConfiguration.ObjectLockEnabled}" +
                              $"\n\tRule:
{response.ObjectLockConfiguration.Rule?.DefaultRetention}");

            return response.ObjectLockConfiguration;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch object lock config:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockConfiguration();
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Upload a file from the local computer to an Amazon S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <param name="objectName">The object to upload.</param>
    /// <param name="filePath">The path, including file name, of the object to
upload.</param>
    /// <returns>True if success.<returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> UploadFileAsync(string bucketName, string objectName,
string filePath)
    {
        var request = new PutObjectRequest
        {
            BucketName = bucketName,
            Key = objectName,
            FilePath = filePath,
            ChecksumAlgorithm = ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256
        };

        var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectAsync(request);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tSuccessfully uploaded {objectName} to
{bucketName}.");
            return true;
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCould not upload {objectName} to
{bucketName}.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List bucket objects and versions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of objects and versions.</returns>
    public async Task<ListVersionsResponse> ListBucketObjectsAndVersions(string
bucketName)
    {
        var request = new ListVersionsRequest()
        {
            BucketName = bucketName
        };

        var response = await _amazonS3.ListVersionsAsync(request);
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Delete an object from a specific bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="hasRetention">True if the object has retention settings.</
param>
    /// <param name="versionId">Optional versionId.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteObjectFromBucket(string bucketName, string
 objectKey, bool hasRetention, string? versionId = null)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteObjectRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                VersionId = versionId,
            };
            if (hasRetention)
            {
                // Set the BypassGovernanceRetention header
                // if the file has retention settings.
                request.BypassGovernanceRetention = true;
            }
            await _amazonS3.DeleteObjectAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"Deleted {objectKey} in {bucketName}.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to delete object {objectKey} in bucket
 {bucketName}: " + ex.Message);
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a specific bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="versionId">Optional versionId.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteBucketByName(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteBucketRequest() { BucketName = bucketName, };
            var response = await _amazonS3.DeleteBucketAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDelete for {bucketName} complete.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to delete bucket {bucketName}: " +
 ex.Message);
            return false;
        }

    }

}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - GetObjectLegalHold
  - GetObjectLockConfiguration
  - GetObjectRetention
  - PutObjectLegalHold
  - PutObjectLockConfiguration
  - PutObjectRetention

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le funzionalità di blocco degli oggetti di Amazon S3.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"

 "s3_object_lock/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// ObjectLockScenario contains the steps to run the S3 Object Lock workflow.
type ObjectLockScenario struct {
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
 resources  Resources
 s3Actions  *actions.S3Actions
 sdkConfig  aws.Config
}

// NewObjectLockScenario constructs a new ObjectLockScenario instance.
func NewObjectLockScenario(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) ObjectLockScenario {
 scenario := ObjectLockScenario{
  questioner: questioner,
  resources:  Resources{},
  s3Actions:  &actions.S3Actions{S3Client: s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  sdkConfig:  sdkConfig,
 }
 scenario.s3Actions.S3Manager = manager.NewUploader(scenario.s3Actions.S3Client)
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.s3Actions, questioner)
 return scenario
}

type nameLocked struct {
 name   string
```

```
 locked bool
}

var createInfo = []nameLocked{
 {"standard-bucket", false},
 {"lock-bucket", true},
 {"retention-bucket", false},
}

// CreateBuckets creates the S3 buckets required for the workflow.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) CreateBuckets(ctx context.Context) {
 log.Println("Let's create some S3 buckets to use for this workflow.")
 success := false
 for !success {
  prefix := scenario.questioner.Ask(
   "This example creates three buckets. Enter a prefix to name your buckets
 (remember bucket names must be globally unique):")

  for _, info := range createInfo {
   log.Println(fmt.Sprintf("%s.%s", prefix, info.name))
   bucketName, err := scenario.s3Actions.CreateBucketWithLock(ctx,
 fmt.Sprintf("%s.%s", prefix, info.name), scenario.sdkConfig.Region, info.locked)
   if err != nil {
    switch err.(type) {
    case *types.BucketAlreadyExists, *types.BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou:
     log.Printf("Couldn't create bucket %s.\n", bucketName)
    default:
     panic(err)
    }
    break
   }
   scenario.resources.demoBuckets[info.name] = &DemoBucket{
    name:       bucketName,
    objectKeys: []string{},
   }
   log.Printf("Created bucket %s.\n", bucketName)
  }

  if len(scenario.resources.demoBuckets) < len(createInfo) {
   scenario.resources.deleteBuckets(ctx)
  } else {
   success = true
  }
 }
```

```
 log.Println("S3 buckets created.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// EnableLockOnBucket enables object locking on an existing bucket.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) EnableLockOnBucket(ctx context.Context) {
 log.Println("\nA bucket can be configured to use object locking.")
 scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter to continue.")

 var err error
 bucket := scenario.resources.demoBuckets["retention-bucket"]
 err = scenario.s3Actions.EnableObjectLockOnBucket(ctx, bucket.name)
 if err != nil {
  switch err.(type) {
  case *types.NoSuchBucket:
   log.Printf("Couldn't enable object locking on bucket %s.\n", bucket.name)
  default:
   panic(err)
  }
 } else {
  log.Printf("Object locking enabled on bucket %s.", bucket.name)
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SetDefaultRetentionPolicy sets a default retention governance policy on a
 bucket.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) SetDefaultRetentionPolicy(ctx
 context.Context) {
 log.Println("\nA bucket can be configured to use object locking with a default
 retention period.")

 bucket := scenario.resources.demoBuckets["retention-bucket"]
 retentionPeriod := scenario.questioner.AskInt("Enter the default retention
 period in days: ")
 err := scenario.s3Actions.ModifyDefaultBucketRetention(ctx,
 bucket.name, types.ObjectLockEnabledEnabled, int32(retentionPeriod),
 types.ObjectLockRetentionModeGovernance)
 if err != nil {
  switch err.(type) {
  case *types.NoSuchBucket:
```

```
    log.Printf("Couldn't configure a default retention period on bucket %s.\n",
 bucket.name)
  default:
   panic(err)
  }
 } else {
  log.Printf("Default retention policy set on bucket %s with %d day retention
 period.", bucket.name, retentionPeriod)
  bucket.retentionEnabled = true
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// UploadTestObjects uploads test objects to the S3 buckets.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) UploadTestObjects(ctx context.Context) {
 log.Println("Uploading test objects to S3 buckets.")

 for _, info := range createInfo {
  bucket := scenario.resources.demoBuckets[info.name]
  for i := 0; i < 2; i++ {
   key, err := scenario.s3Actions.UploadObject(ctx, bucket.name,
 fmt.Sprintf("example-%d", i),
    fmt.Sprintf("Example object content #%d in bucket %s.", i, bucket.name))
   if err != nil {
    switch err.(type) {
    case *types.NoSuchBucket:
     log.Printf("Couldn't upload %s to bucket %s.\n", key, bucket.name)
    default:
     panic(err)
    }
   } else {
    log.Printf("Uploaded %s to bucket %s.\n", key, bucket.name)
    bucket.objectKeys = append(bucket.objectKeys, key)
   }
  }
 }

 scenario.questioner.Ask("Test objects uploaded. Press Enter to continue.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SetObjectLockConfigurations sets object lock configurations on the test
 objects.
```

```
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) SetObjectLockConfigurations(ctx
 context.Context) {
 log.Println("Now let's set object lock configurations on individual objects.")

 buckets := []*DemoBucket{scenario.resources.demoBuckets["lock-bucket"],
 scenario.resources.demoBuckets["retention-bucket"]}
 for _, bucket := range buckets {
  for index, objKey := range bucket.objectKeys {
   switch index {
   case 0:
    if scenario.questioner.AskBool(fmt.Sprintf("\nDo you want to add a legal hold
 to %s in %s (y/n)? ", objKey, bucket.name), "y") {
     err := scenario.s3Actions.PutObjectLegalHold(ctx, bucket.name, objKey, "",
 types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatusOn)
     if err != nil {
      switch err.(type) {
      case *types.NoSuchKey:
       log.Printf("Couldn't set legal hold on %s.\n", objKey)
      default:
       panic(err)
      }
     } else {
      log.Printf("Legal hold set on %s.\n", objKey)
     }
    }
   case 1:
    q := fmt.Sprintf("\nDo you want to add a 1 day Governance retention period to
 %s in %s?\n"+
     "Reminder: Only a user with the s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission is
 able to delete this object\n"+
     "or its bucket until the retention period has expired. (y/n) ", objKey,
 bucket.name)
    if scenario.questioner.AskBool(q, "y") {
     err := scenario.s3Actions.PutObjectRetention(ctx, bucket.name, objKey,
 types.ObjectLockRetentionModeGovernance, 1)
     if err != nil {
      switch err.(type) {
      case *types.NoSuchKey:
       log.Printf("Couldn't set retention period on %s in %s.\n", objKey,
 bucket.name)
      default:
       panic(err)
      }
     } else {
```

```
      log.Printf("Retention period set to 1 for %s.", objKey)
      bucket.retentionEnabled = true
     }
    }
   }
  }
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

const (
 ListAll = iota
 DeleteObject
 DeleteRetentionObject
 OverwriteObject
 ViewRetention
 ViewLegalHold
 Finish
)

// InteractWithObjects allows the user to interact with the objects and test the
 object lock configurations.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) InteractWithObjects(ctx context.Context) {
 log.Println("Now you can interact with the objects to explore the object lock
 configurations.")
 interactiveChoices := []string{
  "List all objects and buckets.",
  "Attempt to delete an object.",
  "Attempt to delete an object with retention period bypass.",
  "Attempt to overwrite a file.",
  "View the retention settings for an object.",
  "View the legal hold settings for an object.",
  "Finish the workflow."}

 choice := ListAll
 for choice != Finish {
  objList := scenario.GetAllObjects(ctx)
  objChoices := scenario.makeObjectChoiceList(objList)
  choice = scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Choose an action from the menu:\n",
 interactiveChoices)
  switch choice {
  case ListAll:
   log.Println("The current objects in the example buckets are:")
   for _, objChoice := range objChoices {
```

```
    log.Println("\t", objChoice)
   }
  case DeleteObject, DeleteRetentionObject:
   objChoice := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Enter the number of the object to
delete:\n", objChoices)
   obj := objList[objChoice]
   deleted, err := scenario.s3Actions.DeleteObject(ctx, obj.bucket, obj.key,
obj.versionId, choice == DeleteRetentionObject)
   if err != nil {
    switch err.(type) {
    case *types.NoSuchKey:
     log.Println("Nothing to delete.")
    default:
     panic(err)
    }
   } else if deleted {
    log.Printf("Object %s deleted.\n", obj.key)
   }
  case OverwriteObject:
   objChoice := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Enter the number of the object to
overwrite:\n", objChoices)
   obj := objList[objChoice]
   _, err := scenario.s3Actions.UploadObject(ctx, obj.bucket, obj.key,
fmt.Sprintf("New content in object %s.", obj.key))
   if err != nil {
    switch err.(type) {
    case *types.NoSuchBucket:
     log.Println("Couldn't upload to nonexistent bucket.")
    default:
     panic(err)
    }
   } else {
    log.Printf("Uploaded new content to object %s.\n", obj.key)
   }
  case ViewRetention:
   objChoice := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Enter the number of the object to
view:\n", objChoices)
   obj := objList[objChoice]
   retention, err := scenario.s3Actions.GetObjectRetention(ctx, obj.bucket,
obj.key)
   if err != nil {
    switch err.(type) {
    case *types.NoSuchKey:
     log.Printf("Can't get retention configuration for %s.\n", obj.key)
```

```
    default:
     panic(err)
    }
   } else if retention != nil {
    log.Printf("Object %s has retention mode %s until %v.\n", obj.key,
 retention.Mode, retention.RetainUntilDate)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Object %s does not have object retention configured.\n", obj.key)
   }
  case ViewLegalHold:
   objChoice := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Enter the number of the object to
 view:\n", objChoices)
   obj := objList[objChoice]
   legalHold, err := scenario.s3Actions.GetObjectLegalHold(ctx, obj.bucket,
 obj.key, obj.versionId)
   if err != nil {
    switch err.(type) {
    case *types.NoSuchKey:
     log.Printf("Can't get legal hold configuration for %s.\n", obj.key)
    default:
     panic(err)
    }
   } else if legalHold != nil {
    log.Printf("Object %s has legal hold %v.", obj.key, *legalHold)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Object %s does not have legal hold configured.", obj.key)
   }
  case Finish:
   log.Println("Let's clean up.")
  }
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 }
}

type BucketKeyVersionId struct {
 bucket    string
 key       string
 versionId string
}

// GetAllObjects gets the object versions in the example S3 buckets and returns
 them in a flattened list.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) GetAllObjects(ctx context.Context)
 []BucketKeyVersionId {
```

```
 var objectList []BucketKeyVersionId
 for _, info := range createInfo {
  bucket := scenario.resources.demoBuckets[info.name]
  versions, err := scenario.s3Actions.ListObjectVersions(ctx, bucket.name)
  if err != nil {
   switch err.(type) {
   case *types.NoSuchBucket:
    log.Printf("Couldn't get object versions for %s.\n", bucket.name)
   default:
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   for _, version := range versions {
    objectList = append(objectList,
     BucketKeyVersionId{bucket: bucket.name, key: *version.Key, versionId:
 *version.VersionId})
   }
  }
 }
 return objectList
}

// makeObjectChoiceList makes the object version list into a list of strings that
 are displayed
// as choices.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) makeObjectChoiceList(bucketObjects
 []BucketKeyVersionId) []string {
 choices := make([]string, len(bucketObjects))
 for i := 0; i < len(bucketObjects); i++ {
  choices[i] = fmt.Sprintf("%s in %s with VersionId %s.",
   bucketObjects[i].key, bucketObjects[i].bucket, bucketObjects[i].versionId)
 }
 return choices
}

// Run runs the S3 Object Lock scenario.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) Run(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   _, isMock := scenario.questioner.(*demotools.MockQuestioner)
   if isMock || scenario.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to see the full error
 message (y/n)?", "y") {
    log.Println(r)
```

```
    }
    scenario.resources.Cleanup(ctx)
   }
  }()

  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon S3 Object Lock Feature Scenario.")
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

  scenario.CreateBuckets(ctx)
  scenario.EnableLockOnBucket(ctx)
  scenario.SetDefaultRetentionPolicy(ctx)
  scenario.UploadTestObjects(ctx)
  scenario.SetObjectLockConfigurations(ctx)
  scenario.InteractWithObjects(ctx)

  scenario.resources.Cleanup(ctx)

  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Definisci una struttura che racchiuda le azioni S3 utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)
```

```
// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// CreateBucketWithLock creates a new S3 bucket with optional object locking
 enabled
// and waits for the bucket to exist before returning.
func (actor S3Actions) CreateBucketWithLock(ctx context.Context, bucket string,
 region string, enableObjectLock bool) (string, error) {
 input := &s3.CreateBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  CreateBucketConfiguration: &types.CreateBucketConfiguration{
   LocationConstraint: types.BucketLocationConstraint(region),
  },
 }

 if enableObjectLock {
  input.ObjectLockEnabledForBucket = aws.Bool(true)
 }

 _, err := actor.S3Client.CreateBucket(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var owned *types.BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou
  var exists *types.BucketAlreadyExists
  if errors.As(err, &owned) {
   log.Printf("You already own bucket %s.\n", bucket)
   err = owned
  } else if errors.As(err, &exists) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s already exists.\n", bucket)
   err = exists
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewBucketExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for bucket %s to exist.\n", bucket)
  }
 }

 return bucket, err
```

```
}



// GetObjectLegalHold retrieves the legal hold status for an S3 object.
func (actor S3Actions) GetObjectLegalHold(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, versionId string) (*types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus, error) {
 var status *types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus
 input := &s3.GetObjectLegalHoldInput{
  Bucket:    aws.String(bucket),
  Key:       aws.String(key),
  VersionId: aws.String(versionId),
 }

 output, err := actor.S3Client.GetObjectLegalHold(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noSuchKeyErr *types.NoSuchKey
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noSuchKeyErr) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noSuchKeyErr
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) {
   switch apiErr.ErrorCode() {
   case "NoSuchObjectLockConfiguration":
    log.Printf("Object %s does not have an object lock configuration.\n", key)
    err = nil
   case "InvalidRequest":
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not have an object lock configuration.\n", bucket)
    err = nil
   }
  }
 } else {
  status = &output.LegalHold.Status
 }

 return status, err
}



// GetObjectLockConfiguration retrieves the object lock configuration for an S3
 bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) GetObjectLockConfiguration(ctx context.Context, bucket
 string) (*types.ObjectLockConfiguration, error) {
```

```
 var lockConfig *types.ObjectLockConfiguration
 input := &s3.GetObjectLockConfigurationInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
 }

 output, err := actor.S3Client.GetObjectLockConfiguration(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() ==
 "ObjectLockConfigurationNotFoundError" {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not have an object lock configuration.\n", bucket)
   err = nil
  }
 } else {
  lockConfig = output.ObjectLockConfiguration
 }

 return lockConfig, err
}



// GetObjectRetention retrieves the object retention configuration for an S3
 object.
func (actor S3Actions) GetObjectRetention(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string) (*types.ObjectLockRetention, error) {
 var retention *types.ObjectLockRetention
 input := &s3.GetObjectRetentionInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
 }

 output, err := actor.S3Client.GetObjectRetention(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) {
```

```
    switch apiErr.ErrorCode() {
    case "NoSuchObjectLockConfiguration":
     err = nil
    case "InvalidRequest":
     log.Printf("Bucket %s does not have locking enabled.", bucket)
     err = nil
    }
   }
  } else {
   retention = output.Retention
  }

  return retention, err
}



// PutObjectLegalHold sets the legal hold configuration for an S3 object.
func (actor S3Actions) PutObjectLegalHold(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, versionId string, legalHoldStatus types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus) error
 {
 input := &s3.PutObjectLegalHoldInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
  LegalHold: &types.ObjectLockLegalHold{
   Status: legalHoldStatus,
  },
 }
 if versionId != "" {
  input.VersionId = aws.String(versionId)
 }

 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutObjectLegalHold(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
  }
 }

 return err
}
```

```
// ModifyDefaultBucketRetention modifies the default retention period of an
 existing bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) ModifyDefaultBucketRetention(
 ctx context.Context, bucket string, lockMode types.ObjectLockEnabled,
 retentionPeriod int32, retentionMode types.ObjectLockRetentionMode) error {

 input := &s3.PutObjectLockConfigurationInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  ObjectLockConfiguration: &types.ObjectLockConfiguration{
   ObjectLockEnabled: lockMode,
   Rule: &types.ObjectLockRule{
    DefaultRetention: &types.DefaultRetention{
     Days: aws.Int32(retentionPeriod),
     Mode: retentionMode,
    },
   },
  },
 }
 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutObjectLockConfiguration(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  }
 }

 return err
}



// EnableObjectLockOnBucket enables object locking on an existing bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) EnableObjectLockOnBucket(ctx context.Context, bucket
 string) error {
 // Versioning must be enabled on the bucket before object locking is enabled.
 verInput := &s3.PutBucketVersioningInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  VersioningConfiguration: &types.VersioningConfiguration{
   MFADelete: types.MFADeleteDisabled,
   Status:    types.BucketVersioningStatusEnabled,
  },
```

```
 }
 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutBucketVersioning(ctx, verInput)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  }
  return err
 }

 input := &s3.PutObjectLockConfigurationInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  ObjectLockConfiguration: &types.ObjectLockConfiguration{
   ObjectLockEnabled: types.ObjectLockEnabledEnabled,
  },
 }
 _, err = actor.S3Client.PutObjectLockConfiguration(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  }
 }

 return err
}



// PutObjectRetention sets the object retention configuration for an S3 object.
func (actor S3Actions) PutObjectRetention(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, retentionMode types.ObjectLockRetentionMode, retentionPeriodDays int32)
 error {
 input := &s3.PutObjectRetentionInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
  Retention: &types.ObjectLockRetention{
   Mode:            retentionMode,
   RetainUntilDate: aws.Time(time.Now().AddDate(0, 0, int(retentionPeriodDays))),
  },
  BypassGovernanceRetention: aws.Bool(true),
 }
```

```
 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutObjectRetention(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
  }
 }

 return err
}



// UploadObject uses the S3 upload manager to upload an object to a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) UploadObject(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, contents string) (string, error) {
 var outKey string
 input := &s3.PutObjectInput{
  Bucket:            aws.String(bucket),
  Key:               aws.String(key),
  Body:              bytes.NewReader([]byte(contents)),
  ChecksumAlgorithm: types.ChecksumAlgorithmSha256,
 }
 output, err := actor.S3Manager.Upload(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  }
 } else {
  err := s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{
   Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
   Key:    aws.String(key),
  }, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist in %s.\n", key,
 bucket)
  } else {
   outKey = *output.Key
  }
 }
```

```
 return outKey, err
}



// ListObjectVersions lists all versions of all objects in a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) ListObjectVersions(ctx context.Context, bucket string)
 ([]types.ObjectVersion, error) {
 var err error
 var output *s3.ListObjectVersionsOutput
 var versions []types.ObjectVersion
 input := &s3.ListObjectVersionsInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket)}
 versionPaginator := s3.NewListObjectVersionsPaginator(actor.S3Client, input)
 for versionPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = versionPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
   if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
    err = noBucket
   }
   break
  } else {
   versions = append(versions, output.Versions...)
  }
 }
 return versions, err
}



// DeleteObject deletes an object from a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) DeleteObject(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, versionId string, bypassGovernance bool) (bool, error) {
 deleted := false
 input := &s3.DeleteObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
 }
 if versionId != "" {
  input.VersionId = aws.String(versionId)
 }
 if bypassGovernance {
  input.BypassGovernanceRetention = aws.Bool(true)
```

```
 }
 _, err := actor.S3Client.DeleteObject(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) {
   switch apiErr.ErrorCode() {
   case "AccessDenied":
    log.Printf("Access denied: cannot delete object %s from %s.\n", key, bucket)
    err = nil
   case "InvalidArgument":
    if bypassGovernance {
     log.Printf("You cannot specify bypass governance on a bucket without lock
 enabled.")
     err = nil
    }
   }
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewObjectNotExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket), Key: aws.String(key)},
 time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s in bucket %s to be deleted.
\n", key, bucket)
  } else {
   deleted = true
  }
 }
 return deleted, err
}



// DeleteObjects deletes a list of objects from a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) DeleteObjects(ctx context.Context, bucket string, objects
 []types.ObjectIdentifier, bypassGovernance bool) error {
 if len(objects) == 0 {
  return nil
 }
```

```
 input := s3.DeleteObjectsInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Delete: &types.Delete{
   Objects: objects,
   Quiet:   aws.Bool(true),
  },
 }
 if bypassGovernance {
  input.BypassGovernanceRetention = aws.Bool(true)
 }
 delOut, err := actor.S3Client.DeleteObjects(ctx, &input)
 if err != nil || len(delOut.Errors) > 0 {
  log.Printf("Error deleting objects from bucket %s.\n", bucket)
  if err != nil {
   var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
   if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
    err = noBucket
   }
  } else if len(delOut.Errors) > 0 {
   for _, outErr := range delOut.Errors {
    log.Printf("%s: %s\n", *outErr.Key, *outErr.Message)
   }
   err = fmt.Errorf("%s", *delOut.Errors[0].Message)
  }
 } else {
  for _, delObjs := range delOut.Deleted {
   err = s3.NewObjectNotExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(
    ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket), Key: delObjs.Key},
 time.Minute)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to be deleted.\n",
 *delObjs.Key)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Deleted %s.\n", *delObjs.Key)
   }
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

Eliminare le risorse.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "s3_object_lock/actions"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// DemoBucket contains metadata for buckets used in this example.
type DemoBucket struct {
 name             string
 retentionEnabled bool
 objectKeys       []string
}

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during the ObjectLockScenario
 and handles
// cleanup when the scenario finishes.
type Resources struct {
 demoBuckets map[string]*DemoBucket

 s3Actions  *actions.S3Actions
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
}

// init initializes objects in the Resources struct.
func (resources *Resources) init(s3Actions *actions.S3Actions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.s3Actions = s3Actions
 resources.questioner = questioner
 resources.demoBuckets = map[string]*DemoBucket{}
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during the ObjectLockScenario.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
```

```
    log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
    log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources
  " +
     "that were created for this scenario.")
   }
  }()

  wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
  resources that were created "+
   "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
  if !wantDelete {
   log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
  unexpected charges!")
   return
  }

  log.Println("Removing objects from S3 buckets and deleting buckets...")
  resources.deleteBuckets(ctx)
  //resources.deleteRetentionObjects(resources.retentionBucket,
  resources.retentionObjects)

  log.Println("Cleanup complete.")
 }

 // deleteBuckets empties and then deletes all buckets created during the
  ObjectLockScenario.
 func (resources *Resources) deleteBuckets(ctx context.Context) {
  for _, info := range createInfo {
   bucket := resources.demoBuckets[info.name]
   resources.deleteObjects(ctx, bucket)
   _, err := resources.s3Actions.S3Client.DeleteBucket(ctx, &s3.DeleteBucketInput{
    Bucket: aws.String(bucket.name),
   })
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
  for _, info := range createInfo {
   bucket := resources.demoBuckets[info.name]
   err := s3.NewBucketNotExistsWaiter(resources.s3Actions.S3Client).Wait(
    ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket.name)}, time.Minute)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for bucket %s to be deleted.\n",
  bucket.name)
```

```
  } else {
   log.Printf("Deleted %s.\n", bucket.name)
  }
 }
 resources.demoBuckets = map[string]*DemoBucket{}
}

// deleteObjects deletes all objects in the specified bucket.
func (resources *Resources) deleteObjects(ctx context.Context, bucket
 *DemoBucket) {
 lockConfig, err := resources.s3Actions.GetObjectLockConfiguration(ctx,
 bucket.name)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 versions, err := resources.s3Actions.ListObjectVersions(ctx, bucket.name)
 if err != nil {
  switch err.(type) {
  case *types.NoSuchBucket:
   log.Printf("No objects to get from %s.\n", bucket.name)
  default:
   panic(err)
  }
 }
 delObjects := make([]types.ObjectIdentifier, len(versions))
 for i, version := range versions {
  if lockConfig != nil && lockConfig.ObjectLockEnabled ==
 types.ObjectLockEnabledEnabled {
   status, err := resources.s3Actions.GetObjectLegalHold(ctx, bucket.name,
 *version.Key, *version.VersionId)
   if err != nil {
    switch err.(type) {
    case *types.NoSuchKey:
     log.Printf("Couldn't determine legal hold status for %s in %s.\n",
 *version.Key, bucket.name)
    default:
     panic(err)
    }
   } else if status != nil && *status == types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatusOn {
    err = resources.s3Actions.PutObjectLegalHold(ctx, bucket.name, *version.Key,
 *version.VersionId, types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatusOff)
    if err != nil {
     switch err.(type) {
     case *types.NoSuchKey:
```

```
      log.Printf("Couldn't turn off legal hold for %s in %s.\n", *version.Key,
 bucket.name)
     default:
      panic(err)
     }
    }
   }
  }
  delObjects[i] = types.ObjectIdentifier{Key: version.Key, VersionId:
 version.VersionId}
 }
 err = resources.s3Actions.DeleteObjects(ctx, bucket.name, delObjects,
 bucket.retentionEnabled)
 if err != nil {
  switch err.(type) {
  case *types.NoSuchBucket:
   log.Println("Nothing to delete.")
  default:
   panic(err)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - GetObjectLegalHold
  - GetObjectLockConfiguration
  - GetObjectRetention
  - PutObjectLegalHold
  - PutObjectLockConfiguration
  - PutObjectRetention

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le funzionalità di blocco degli oggetti di Amazon S3.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockLegalHold;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockRetention;
import java.io.BufferedWriter;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

/*
 Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 environment, including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 This Java example performs the following tasks:
    1. Create test Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) buckets with different lock
 policies.
    2. Upload sample objects to each bucket.
    3. Set some Legal Hold and Retention Periods on objects and buckets.
    4. Investigate lock policies by viewing settings or attempting to delete or
 overwrite objects.
    5. Clean up objects and buckets.
 */
public class S3ObjectLockWorkflow {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
```

```
    static String bucketName;
    static S3LockActions s3LockActions;
    private static final List<String> bucketNames = new ArrayList<>();
    private static final List<String> fileNames = new ArrayList<>();

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage:
                <bucketName> \s

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.
           """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
        s3LockActions = new S3LockActions();
        bucketName = args[0];
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)
 Object Locking Feature Scenario.");
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        configurationSetup();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        setup();
        System.out.println("Setup is complete. Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Lets present the user with choices.");
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        demoActionChoices() ;
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("Would you like to clean up the resources? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            cleanup();
            System.out.println("Clean up is complete.");
        }

        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Amazon S3 Object Locking Workflow is complete.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Present the user with the demo action choices.
    public static void demoActionChoices() {
        String[] choices = {
            "List all files in buckets.",
            "Attempt to delete a file.",
            "Attempt to delete a file with retention period bypass.",
            "Attempt to overwrite a file.",
            "View the object and bucket retention settings for a file.",
            "View the legal hold settings for a file.",
            "Finish the workflow."
        };

        int choice = 0;
        while (true) {
            System.out.println(DASHES);
            choice = getChoiceResponse("Explore the S3 locking features by
 selecting one of the following choices:", choices);
            System.out.println(DASHES);
            System.out.println("You selected "+choices[choice]);
            switch (choice) {
                case 0 -> {
                    s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                }

                case 1 -> {
                    System.out.println("Enter the number of the object to
 delete:");
```

```
                    List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                    List<String> fileKeys = allFiles.stream().map(f ->
f.getKeyName()).collect(Collectors.toList());
                    String[] fileKeysArray = fileKeys.toArray(new String[0]);
                    int fileChoice = getChoiceResponse(null, fileKeysArray);
                    String objectKey = fileKeys.get(fileChoice);
                    String bucketName = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getBucketName();
                    String version = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getVersion();
                    s3LockActions.deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, objectKey,
false, version);
                }

                case 2 -> {
                    System.out.println("Enter the number of the object to
delete:");
                    List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                    List<String> fileKeys = allFiles.stream().map(f ->
f.getKeyName()).collect(Collectors.toList());
                    String[] fileKeysArray = fileKeys.toArray(new String[0]);
                    int fileChoice = getChoiceResponse(null, fileKeysArray);
                    String objectKey = fileKeys.get(fileChoice);
                    String bucketName = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getBucketName();
                    String version = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getVersion();
                    s3LockActions.deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, objectKey,
true, version);
                }

                case 3 -> {
                    System.out.println("Enter the number of the object to
overwrite:");
                    List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                    List<String> fileKeys = allFiles.stream().map(f ->
f.getKeyName()).collect(Collectors.toList());
                    String[] fileKeysArray = fileKeys.toArray(new String[0]);
                    int fileChoice = getChoiceResponse(null, fileKeysArray);
                    String objectKey = fileKeys.get(fileChoice);
                    String bucketName = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getBucketName();

                    // Attempt to overwrite the file.
                    try (BufferedWriter writer = new BufferedWriter(new
java.io.FileWriter(objectKey))) {
```

```
                        writer.write("This is a modified text.");

                    } catch (IOException e) {
                        e.printStackTrace();
                    }
                    s3LockActions.uploadFile(bucketName, objectKey, objectKey);
                }

                case 4 -> {
                    System.out.println("Enter the number of the object to
overwrite:");
                    List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                    List<String> fileKeys = allFiles.stream().map(f ->
f.getKeyName()).collect(Collectors.toList());
                    String[] fileKeysArray = fileKeys.toArray(new String[0]);
                    int fileChoice = getChoiceResponse(null, fileKeysArray);
                    String objectKey = fileKeys.get(fileChoice);
                    String bucketName = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getBucketName();
                    s3LockActions.getObjectRetention(bucketName, objectKey);
                }

                case 5 -> {
                    System.out.println("Enter the number of the object to
view:");
                    List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                    List<String> fileKeys = allFiles.stream().map(f ->
f.getKeyName()).collect(Collectors.toList());
                    String[] fileKeysArray = fileKeys.toArray(new String[0]);
                    int fileChoice = getChoiceResponse(null, fileKeysArray);
                    String objectKey = fileKeys.get(fileChoice);
                    String bucketName = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getBucketName();
                    s3LockActions.getObjectLegalHold(bucketName, objectKey);
                    s3LockActions.getBucketObjectLockConfiguration(bucketName);
                }

                case 6 -> {
                    System.out.println("Exiting the workflow...");
                    return;
                }

                default -> {
                    System.out.println("Invalid choice. Please select again.");
```

```
                }
            }
        }
    }

    // Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    private static void cleanup() {
        List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, false);
        for (S3InfoObject fileInfo : allFiles) {
            String bucketName = fileInfo.getBucketName();
            String key = fileInfo.getKeyName();
            String version = fileInfo.getVersion();
            if (bucketName.contains("lock-enabled") ||
(bucketName.contains("retention-after-creation"))) {
                ObjectLockLegalHold legalHold =
s3LockActions.getObjectLegalHold(bucketName, key);
                if (legalHold != null) {
                    String holdStatus = legalHold.status().name();
                    System.out.println(holdStatus);
                    if (holdStatus.compareTo("ON") == 0) {
                        s3LockActions.modifyObjectLegalHold(bucketName, key,
false);
                    }
                }
                // Check for a retention period.
                ObjectLockRetention retention =
s3LockActions.getObjectRetention(bucketName, key);
                boolean hasRetentionPeriod ;
                hasRetentionPeriod = retention != null;
                s3LockActions.deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName,
key,hasRetentionPeriod, version);

            } else {
                System.out.println(bucketName +" objects do not have a legal
lock");
                s3LockActions.deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, key,false,
version);
            }
        }

        // Delete the buckets.
        System.out.println("Delete "+bucketName);
        for (String bucket : bucketNames){
```

```
            s3LockActions.deleteBucketByName(bucket);
        }
    }

    private static void setup() {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("""
                For this workflow, we will use the AWS SDK for Java to create
several S3
                buckets and files to demonstrate working with S3 locking
features.
                """);

        System.out.println("S3 buckets can be created either with or without
object lock enabled.");
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();

        // Create three S3 buckets.
        s3LockActions.createBucketWithLockOptions(false, bucketNames.get(0));
        s3LockActions.createBucketWithLockOptions(true, bucketNames.get(1));
        s3LockActions.createBucketWithLockOptions(false, bucketNames.get(2));
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue.");
        scanner.nextLine();

        System.out.println("Bucket "+bucketNames.get(2) +" will be configured to
use object locking with a default retention period.");
        s3LockActions.modifyBucketDefaultRetention(bucketNames.get(2));
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue.");
        scanner.nextLine();

        System.out.println("Object lock policies can also be added to existing
buckets. For this example, we will use "+bucketNames.get(1));
        s3LockActions.enableObjectLockOnBucket(bucketNames.get(1));
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue.");
        scanner.nextLine();

        // Upload some files to the buckets.
        System.out.println("Now let's add some test files:");
        String fileName = "exampleFile.txt";
        int fileCount = 2;
        try (BufferedWriter writer = new BufferedWriter(new
java.io.FileWriter(fileName))) {
            writer.write("This is a sample file for uploading to a bucket.");
```

```
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }

        for (String bucketName : bucketNames){
            for (int i = 0; i < fileCount; i++) {
                // Get the file name without extension.
                String fileNameWithoutExtension =
java.nio.file.Paths.get(fileName).getFileName().toString();
                int extensionIndex = fileNameWithoutExtension.lastIndexOf('.');
                if (extensionIndex > 0) {
                    fileNameWithoutExtension =
fileNameWithoutExtension.substring(0, extensionIndex);
                }

                // Create the numbered file names.
                String numberedFileName = fileNameWithoutExtension + i +
getFileExtension(fileName);
                fileNames.add(numberedFileName);
                s3LockActions.uploadFile(bucketName, numberedFileName, fileName);
            }
        }

        String question = null;
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        System.out.println("Now we can set some object lock policies on
individual files:");
        for (String bucketName : bucketNames) {
            for (int i = 0; i < fileNames.size(); i++){

                // No modifications to the objects in the first bucket.
                if (!bucketName.equals(bucketNames.get(0))) {
                    String exampleFileName = fileNames.get(i);
                    switch (i) {
                        case 0 -> {
                            question = "Would you like to add a legal hold to " +
exampleFileName + " in " + bucketName + " (y/n)?";
                            System.out.println(question);
                            String ans = scanner.nextLine().trim();
                            if (ans.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
                                System.out.println("**** You have selected to put
a legal hold " + exampleFileName);
```

```
                                // Set a legal hold.
                                s3LockActions.modifyObjectLegalHold(bucketName,
 exampleFileName, true);
                            }
                        }
                        case 1 -> {
                            """
                                Would you like to add a 1 day Governance
 retention period to %s in %s (y/n)?
                                Reminder: Only a user with the
 s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission will be able to delete this file or its
 bucket until the retention period has expired.
                                """.formatted(exampleFileName, bucketName);
                            System.out.println(question);
                            String ans2 = scanner.nextLine().trim();
                            if (ans2.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {

 s3LockActions.modifyObjectRetentionPeriod(bucketName, exampleFileName);
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }

    // Get file extension.
    private static String getFileExtension(String fileName) {
        int dotIndex = fileName.lastIndexOf('.');
        if (dotIndex > 0) {
            return fileName.substring(dotIndex);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void configurationSetup() {
        String noLockBucketName = bucketName + "-no-lock";
        String lockEnabledBucketName = bucketName + "-lock-enabled";
        String retentionAfterCreationBucketName = bucketName + "-retention-after-
creation";
        bucketNames.add(noLockBucketName);
        bucketNames.add(lockEnabledBucketName);
        bucketNames.add(retentionAfterCreationBucketName);
```

```
    }

    public static int getChoiceResponse(String question, String[] choices) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        if (question != null) {
            System.out.println(question);
            for (int i = 0; i < choices.length; i++) {
                System.out.println("\t" + (i + 1) + ". " + choices[i]);
            }
        }

        int choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > choices.length) {
            String choice = scanner.nextLine();
            try {
                choiceNumber = Integer.parseInt(choice);
            } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
                System.out.println("Invalid choice. Please enter a valid
 number.");
            }
        }

        return choiceNumber - 1;
    }
}
```

Una classe wrapper per le funzioni S3.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketVersioningStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ChecksumAlgorithm;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DefaultRetention;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectLegalHoldRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectLegalHoldResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectLockConfigurationResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRetentionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRetentionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectVersionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectVersionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.MFADelete;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockEnabled;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockLegalHold;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockRetention;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockRetentionMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockRule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketVersioningRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectLegalHoldRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRetentionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.VersioningConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.ZoneId;
import java.time.ZonedDateTime;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
import java.time.temporal.ChronoUnit;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicInteger;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

// Contains application logic for the Amazon S3 operations used in this workflow.
public class S3LockActions {

    private static S3Client getClient() {
        return S3Client.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();
    }

    // Set or modify a retention period on an object in an S3 bucket.
```

```
   public void modifyObjectRetentionPeriod(String bucketName, String objectKey)
{
       // Calculate the instant one day from now.
       Instant futureInstant = Instant.now().plus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);

       // Convert the Instant to a ZonedDateTime object with a specific time
zone.
       ZonedDateTime zonedDateTime =
futureInstant.atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());

       // Define a formatter for human-readable output.
       DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyy-MM-dd
HH:mm:ss");

       // Format the ZonedDateTime object to a human-readable date string.
       String humanReadableDate = formatter.format(zonedDateTime);

       // Print the formatted date string.
       System.out.println("Formatted Date: " + humanReadableDate);
       ObjectLockRetention retention = ObjectLockRetention.builder()
           .mode(ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE)
           .retainUntilDate(futureInstant)
           .build();

       PutObjectRetentionRequest retentionRequest =
PutObjectRetentionRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .key(objectKey)
           .retention(retention)
           .build();

       getClient().putObjectRetention(retentionRequest);
       System.out.println("Set retention for "+objectKey +" in " +bucketName +"
until "+ humanReadableDate +".");
   }

   // Get the legal hold details for an S3 object.
   public ObjectLockLegalHold getObjectLegalHold(String bucketName, String
objectKey) {
       try {
           GetObjectLegalHoldRequest legalHoldRequest =
GetObjectLegalHoldRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .key(objectKey)
```

```
                .build();

            GetObjectLegalHoldResponse response =
getClient().getObjectLegalHold(legalHoldRequest);
            System.out.println("Object legal hold for " + objectKey + " in " +
bucketName +
                ":\n\tStatus: " + response.legalHold().status());
            return response.legalHold();

        } catch (S3Exception ex) {
            System.out.println("\tUnable to fetch legal hold: '" +
ex.getMessage() + "'");
        }

        return null;
    }

    // Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with object lock options.
    public void createBucketWithLockOptions(boolean enableObjectLock, String
bucketName) {
        S3Waiter s3Waiter = getClient().waiter();
        CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .objectLockEnabledForBucket(enableObjectLock)
            .build();

        getClient().createBucket(bucketRequest);
        HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
        s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
        System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");
    }

    public List<S3InfoObject> listBucketsAndObjects(List<String> bucketNames,
Boolean interactive) {
        AtomicInteger counter = new AtomicInteger(0); // Initialize counter.
        return bucketNames.stream()
            .flatMap(bucketName ->
listBucketObjectsAndVersions(bucketName).versions().stream()
                .map(version -> {
                    S3InfoObject s3InfoObject = new S3InfoObject();
```

```
                    s3InfoObject.setBucketName(bucketName);
                    s3InfoObject.setVersion(version.versionId());
                    s3InfoObject.setKeyName(version.key());
                    return s3InfoObject;
                }))
            .peek(s3InfoObject -> {
                int i = counter.incrementAndGet(); // Increment and get the
updated value.
                if (interactive) {
                    System.out.println(i + ": "+ s3InfoObject.getKeyName());
                    System.out.printf("%5s Bucket name: %s\n", "",
s3InfoObject.getBucketName());
                    System.out.printf("%5s Version: %s\n", "",
s3InfoObject.getVersion());
                }
            })
            .collect(Collectors.toList());
    }

    public ListObjectVersionsResponse listBucketObjectsAndVersions(String
bucketName) {
        ListObjectVersionsRequest versionsRequest =
ListObjectVersionsRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        return getClient().listObjectVersions(versionsRequest);
    }

    // Set or modify a retention period on an S3 bucket.
    public void modifyBucketDefaultRetention(String bucketName) {
        VersioningConfiguration versioningConfiguration =
VersioningConfiguration.builder()
            .mfaDelete(MFADelete.DISABLED)
            .status(BucketVersioningStatus.ENABLED)
            .build();

        PutBucketVersioningRequest versioningRequest =
PutBucketVersioningRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .versioningConfiguration(versioningConfiguration)
            .build();

        getClient().putBucketVersioning(versioningRequest);
```

```
        DefaultRetention rention = DefaultRetention.builder()
            .days(1)
            .mode(ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE)
            .build();

        ObjectLockRule lockRule = ObjectLockRule.builder()
            .defaultRetention(rention)
            .build();

        ObjectLockConfiguration objectLockConfiguration =
ObjectLockConfiguration.builder()
            .objectLockEnabled(ObjectLockEnabled.ENABLED)
            .rule(lockRule)
            .build();

        PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest putObjectLockConfigurationRequest =
PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .objectLockConfiguration(objectLockConfiguration)
            .build();


getClient().putObjectLockConfiguration(putObjectLockConfigurationRequest) ;
        System.out.println("Added a default retention to bucket "+bucketName
+".");
    }

    // Enable object lock on an existing bucket.
    public void enableObjectLockOnBucket(String bucketName) {
        try {
            VersioningConfiguration versioningConfiguration =
VersioningConfiguration.builder()
                .status(BucketVersioningStatus.ENABLED)
                .build();

            PutBucketVersioningRequest putBucketVersioningRequest =
PutBucketVersioningRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .versioningConfiguration(versioningConfiguration)
                .build();

            // Enable versioning on the bucket.
            getClient().putBucketVersioning(putBucketVersioningRequest);
```

```
            PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest request =
PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .objectLockConfiguration(ObjectLockConfiguration.builder()
                    .objectLockEnabled(ObjectLockEnabled.ENABLED)
                    .build())
                .build();

            getClient().putObjectLockConfiguration(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully enabled object lock on
"+bucketName);

        } catch (S3Exception ex) {
            System.out.println("Error modifying object lock: '" + ex.getMessage()
+ "'");
        }
    }

    public void uploadFile(String bucketName, String objectName, String filePath)
{
        Path file = Paths.get(filePath);
        PutObjectRequest request = PutObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(objectName)
            .checksumAlgorithm(ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256)
            .build();

        PutObjectResponse response = getClient().putObject(request, file);
        if (response != null) {
            System.out.println("\tSuccessfully uploaded " + objectName + " to " +
bucketName + ".");
        } else {
            System.out.println("\tCould not upload " + objectName + " to " +
bucketName + ".");
        }
    }

    // Set or modify a legal hold on an object in an S3 bucket.
    public void modifyObjectLegalHold(String bucketName, String objectKey,
boolean legalHoldOn) {
        ObjectLockLegalHold legalHold ;
        if (legalHoldOn) {
            legalHold = ObjectLockLegalHold.builder()
                .status(ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.ON)
```

```
                .build();
        } else {
            legalHold = ObjectLockLegalHold.builder()
                .status(ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.OFF)
                .build();
        }

        PutObjectLegalHoldRequest legalHoldRequest =
PutObjectLegalHoldRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(objectKey)
            .legalHold(legalHold)
            .build();

        getClient().putObjectLegalHold(legalHoldRequest) ;
        System.out.println("Modified legal hold for "+ objectKey +" in
"+bucketName +".");
    }

    // Delete an object from a specific bucket.
    public void deleteObjectFromBucket(String bucketName, String objectKey,
boolean hasRetention, String versionId) {
        try {
            DeleteObjectRequest objectRequest;
            if (hasRetention) {
                objectRequest = DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .versionId(versionId)
                    .bypassGovernanceRetention(true)
                    .build();
            } else {
                objectRequest = DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .versionId(versionId)
                    .build();
            }

            getClient().deleteObject(objectRequest) ;
            System.out.println("The object was successfully deleted");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
        }
    }

    // Get the retention period for an S3 object.
    public ObjectLockRetention getObjectRetention(String bucketName, String key){
        try {
            GetObjectRetentionRequest retentionRequest =
GetObjectRetentionRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .build();

            GetObjectRetentionResponse response =
getClient().getObjectRetention(retentionRequest);
            System.out.println("tObject retention for "+key +"
in "+ bucketName +": " + response.retention().mode() +" until "+
response.retention().retainUntilDate() +".");
            return response.retention();

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return null;
        }
    }

    public void deleteBucketByName(String bucketName) {
        try {
            DeleteBucketRequest request = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            getClient().deleteBucket(request);
            System.out.println(bucketName +" was deleted.");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
    }

    // Get the object lock configuration details for an S3 bucket.
    public void getBucketObjectLockConfiguration(String bucketName) {
        GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest objectLockConfigurationRequest =
GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
```

```
            .build();

        GetObjectLockConfigurationResponse response =
 getClient().getObjectLockConfiguration(objectLockConfigurationRequest);
        System.out.println("Bucket object lock config for "+bucketName +":  ");
        System.out.println("\tEnabled:
 "+response.objectLockConfiguration().objectLockEnabled());
        System.out.println("\tRule: "+
 response.objectLockConfiguration().rule().defaultRetention());
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - GetObjectLegalHold
  - GetObjectLockConfiguration
  - GetObjectRetention
  - PutObjectLegalHold
  - PutObjectLockConfiguration
  - PutObjectRetention

JavaScript

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Punto di ingresso per lo scenario ()index.js. Questo orchestra tutti i passaggi. Visita GitHub per vedere i dettagli di implementazione di Scenario, ScenarioInput ScenarioOutput, e. ScenarioAction

```
import * as Scenarios from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import {
  exitOnFalse,
```

```
  loadState,
  saveState,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";

import { welcome, welcomeContinue } from "./welcome.steps.js";
import {
  confirmCreateBuckets,
  confirmPopulateBuckets,
  confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled,
  confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention,
  confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled,
  confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention,
  confirmUpdateLockPolicy,
  confirmUpdateRetention,
  createBuckets,
  createBucketsAction,
  getBucketPrefix,
  populateBuckets,
  populateBucketsAction,
  setLegalHoldFileEnabledAction,
  setLegalHoldFileRetentionAction,
  setRetentionPeriodFileEnabledAction,
  setRetentionPeriodFileRetentionAction,
  updateLockPolicy,
  updateLockPolicyAction,
  updateRetention,
  updateRetentionAction,
} from "./setup.steps.js";

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {Record<string, any>} initialState
 */
export const getWorkflowStages = (scenarios, initialState = {}) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  return {
    deploy: new scenarios.Scenario(
      "S3 Object Locking - Deploy",
      [
        welcome(scenarios),
        welcomeContinue(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "welcomeContinue"),
        getBucketPrefix(scenarios),
```

```
        createBuckets(scenarios),
        confirmCreateBuckets(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmCreateBuckets"),
        createBucketsAction(scenarios, client),
        updateRetention(scenarios),
        confirmUpdateRetention(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmUpdateRetention"),
        updateRetentionAction(scenarios, client),
        populateBuckets(scenarios),
        confirmPopulateBuckets(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmPopulateBuckets"),
        populateBucketsAction(scenarios, client),
        updateLockPolicy(scenarios),
        confirmUpdateLockPolicy(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmUpdateLockPolicy"),
        updateLockPolicyAction(scenarios, client),
        confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled(scenarios),
        setLegalHoldFileEnabledAction(scenarios, client),
        confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled(scenarios),
        setRetentionPeriodFileEnabledAction(scenarios, client),
        confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention(scenarios),
        setLegalHoldFileRetentionAction(scenarios, client),
        confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention(scenarios),
        setRetentionPeriodFileRetentionAction(scenarios, client),
        saveState,
      ],
      initialState,
    ),
    demo: new scenarios.Scenario(
      "S3 Object Locking - Demo",
      [loadState, replAction(scenarios, client)],
      initialState,
    ),
    clean: new scenarios.Scenario(
      "S3 Object Locking - Destroy",
      [
        loadState,
        confirmCleanup(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmCleanup"),
        cleanupAction(scenarios, client),
      ],
      initialState,
    ),
  };
```

```
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { cleanupAction, confirmCleanup } from "./clean.steps.js";
import { replAction } from "./repl.steps.js";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const objectLockingScenarios = getWorkflowStages(Scenarios);
  Scenarios.parseScenarioArgs(objectLockingScenarios, {
    name: "Amazon S3 object locking workflow",
    description:
      "Work with Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) object locking
 features.",
    synopsis:
      "node index.js --scenario <deploy | demo | clean> [-h|--help] [-y|--yes] [-
v|--verbose]",
  });
}
```

Invia messaggi di benvenuto alla console (welcome.steps.js).

```
/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const welcome = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "welcome",
    "Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) Object Locking Feature
 Scenario. For this workflow, we will use the AWS SDK for JavaScript to create
 several S3 buckets and files to demonstrate working with S3 locking features.",
    { header: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
```

```
const welcomeContinue = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "welcomeContinue",
    "Press Enter when you are ready to start.",
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

export { welcome, welcomeContinue };
```

Distribuisci bucket, oggetti e impostazioni dei file ()setup.steps.js.

```
import {
  BucketVersioningStatus,
  ChecksumAlgorithm,
  CreateBucketCommand,
  MFADeleteStatus,
  PutBucketVersioningCommand,
  PutObjectCommand,
  PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand,
  PutObjectLegalHoldCommand,
  PutObjectRetentionCommand,
  ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus,
  ObjectLockRetentionMode,
  GetBucketVersioningCommand,
  BucketAlreadyExists,
  BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou,
  S3ServiceException,
  waitUntilBucketExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client} S3Client
 */

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
```

```
 */
const getBucketPrefix = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "bucketPrefix",
    "Provide a prefix that will be used for bucket creation.",
    { type: "input", default: "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const createBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "createBuckets",
    (state) => `The following buckets will be created:
         ${state.bucketPrefix}-no-lock with object lock False.
         ${state.bucketPrefix}-lock-enabled with object lock True.
         ${state.bucketPrefix}-retention-after-creation with object lock False.`,
    { preformatted: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmCreateBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput("confirmCreateBuckets", "Create the buckets?", {
    type: "confirm",
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const createBucketsAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("createBucketsAction", async (state) => {
    const noLockBucketName = `${state.bucketPrefix}-no-lock`;
    const lockEnabledBucketName = `${state.bucketPrefix}-lock-enabled`;
    const retentionBucketName = `${state.bucketPrefix}-retention-after-creation`;

    try {
      await client.send(new CreateBucketCommand({ Bucket: noLockBucketName }));
      await waitUntilBucketExists({ client }, { Bucket: noLockBucketName });
      await client.send(
        new CreateBucketCommand({
```

```
          Bucket: lockEnabledBucketName,
          ObjectLockEnabledForBucket: true,
        }),
      );
      await waitUntilBucketExists(
        { client },
        { Bucket: lockEnabledBucketName },
      );
      await client.send(
        new CreateBucketCommand({ Bucket: retentionBucketName }),
      );
      await waitUntilBucketExists({ client }, { Bucket: retentionBucketName });

      state.noLockBucketName = noLockBucketName;
      state.lockEnabledBucketName = lockEnabledBucketName;
      state.retentionBucketName = retentionBucketName;
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof BucketAlreadyExists ||
        caught instanceof BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou
      ) {
        console.error(`${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`);
        state.earlyExit = true;
      } else {
        throw caught;
      }
    }
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const populateBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "populateBuckets",
    (state) => `The following test files will be created:
         file0.txt in ${state.bucketPrefix}-no-lock.
         file1.txt in ${state.bucketPrefix}-no-lock.
         file0.txt in ${state.bucketPrefix}-lock-enabled.
         file1.txt in ${state.bucketPrefix}-lock-enabled.
         file0.txt in ${state.bucketPrefix}-retention-after-creation.
         file1.txt in ${state.bucketPrefix}-retention-after-creation.`,
    { preformatted: true },
  );
```

```
/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmPopulateBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmPopulateBuckets",
    "Populate the buckets?",
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const populateBucketsAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("populateBucketsAction", async (state) => {
    try {
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectCommand({
          Bucket: state.noLockBucketName,
          Key: "file0.txt",
          Body: "Content",
          ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
        }),
      );
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectCommand({
          Bucket: state.noLockBucketName,
          Key: "file1.txt",
          Body: "Content",
          ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
        }),
      );
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectCommand({
          Bucket: state.lockEnabledBucketName,
          Key: "file0.txt",
          Body: "Content",
          ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
        }),
      );
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectCommand({
```

```
          Bucket: state.lockEnabledBucketName,
          Key: "file1.txt",
          Body: "Content",
          ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
        }),
      );
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectCommand({
          Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
          Key: "file0.txt",
          Body: "Content",
          ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
        }),
      );
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectCommand({
          Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
          Key: "file1.txt",
          Body: "Content",
          ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
        console.error(
          `Error from S3 while uploading object.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
        );
      } else {
        throw caught;
      }
    }
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const updateRetention = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "updateRetention",
    (state) => `A bucket can be configured to use object locking with a default
 retention period.
A default retention period will be configured for ${state.bucketPrefix}-
retention-after-creation.`,
```

```
    { preformatted: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmUpdateRetention = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmUpdateRetention",
    "Configure default retention period?",
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const updateRetentionAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("updateRetentionAction", async (state) => {
    await client.send(
      new PutBucketVersioningCommand({
        Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
        VersioningConfiguration: {
          MFADelete: MFADeleteStatus.Disabled,
          Status: BucketVersioningStatus.Enabled,
        },
      }),
    );

    const getBucketVersioning = new GetBucketVersioningCommand({
      Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
    });

    await retry({ intervalInMs: 500, maxRetries: 10 }, async () => {
      const { Status } = await client.send(getBucketVersioning);
      if (Status !== "Enabled") {
        throw new Error("Bucket versioning is not enabled.");
      }
    });

    await client.send(
      new PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
        Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
        ObjectLockConfiguration: {
```

```
          ObjectLockEnabled: "Enabled",
          Rule: {
            DefaultRetention: {
              Mode: "GOVERNANCE",
              Years: 1,
            },
          },
        },
      },
    );
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const updateLockPolicy = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "updateLockPolicy",
    (state) => `Object lock policies can also be added to existing buckets.
An object lock policy will be added to ${state.bucketPrefix}-lock-enabled.`,
    { preformatted: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmUpdateLockPolicy = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmUpdateLockPolicy",
    "Add object lock policy?",
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const updateLockPolicyAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("updateLockPolicyAction", async (state) => {
    await client.send(
      new PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
        Bucket: state.lockEnabledBucketName,
        ObjectLockConfiguration: {
          ObjectLockEnabled: "Enabled",
```

```
        },
      }),
    );
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled",
    (state) =>
      `Would you like to add a legal hold to file0.txt in
 ${state.lockEnabledBucketName}?`,
    {
      type: "confirm",
    },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const setLegalHoldFileEnabledAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction(
    "setLegalHoldFileEnabledAction",
    async (state) => {
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectLegalHoldCommand({
          Bucket: state.lockEnabledBucketName,
          Key: "file0.txt",
          LegalHold: {
            Status: ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.ON,
          },
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Modified legal hold for file0.txt in ${state.lockEnabledBucketName}.`,
      );
    },
    { skipWhen: (state) => !state.confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled },
  );
```

```
/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled",
    (state) =>
      `Would you like to add a 1 day Governance retention period to file1.txt in
 ${state.lockEnabledBucketName}?
Reminder: Only a user with the s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission will be
 able to delete this file or its bucket until the retention period has expired.`,
    {
      type: "confirm",
    },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const setRetentionPeriodFileEnabledAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction(
    "setRetentionPeriodFileEnabledAction",
    async (state) => {
      const retentionDate = new Date();
      retentionDate.setDate(retentionDate.getDate() + 1);
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectRetentionCommand({
          Bucket: state.lockEnabledBucketName,
          Key: "file1.txt",
          Retention: {
            Mode: ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE,
            RetainUntilDate: retentionDate,
          },
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Set retention for file1.txt in ${state.lockEnabledBucketName} until
 ${retentionDate.toISOString().split("T")[0]}.`,
      );
    },
    { skipWhen: (state) => !state.confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled },
  );
```

```
/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention",
    (state) =>
      `Would you like to add a legal hold to file0.txt in
 ${state.retentionBucketName}?`,
    {
      type: "confirm",
    },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const setLegalHoldFileRetentionAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction(
    "setLegalHoldFileRetentionAction",
    async (state) => {
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectLegalHoldCommand({
          Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
          Key: "file0.txt",
          LegalHold: {
            Status: ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.ON,
          },
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Modified legal hold for file0.txt in ${state.retentionBucketName}.`,
      );
    },
    { skipWhen: (state) => !state.confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention = (scenarios) =>
```

```
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention",
    (state) =>
      `Would you like to add a 1 day Governance retention period to file1.txt in
 ${state.retentionBucketName}?
Reminder: Only a user with the s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission will be
 able to delete this file or its bucket until the retention period has expired.`,
    {
      type: "confirm",
    },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const setRetentionPeriodFileRetentionAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction(
    "setRetentionPeriodFileRetentionAction",
    async (state) => {
      const retentionDate = new Date();
      retentionDate.setDate(retentionDate.getDate() + 1);
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectRetentionCommand({
          Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
          Key: "file1.txt",
          Retention: {
            Mode: ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE,
            RetainUntilDate: retentionDate,
          },
          BypassGovernanceRetention: true,
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Set retention for file1.txt in ${state.retentionBucketName} until
 ${retentionDate.toISOString().split("T")[0]}.`,
      );
    },
    { skipWhen: (state) => !state.confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention },
  );

export {
  getBucketPrefix,
  createBuckets,
```

```
  confirmCreateBuckets,
  createBucketsAction,
  populateBuckets,
  confirmPopulateBuckets,
  populateBucketsAction,
  updateRetention,
  confirmUpdateRetention,
  updateRetentionAction,
  updateLockPolicy,
  confirmUpdateLockPolicy,
  updateLockPolicyAction,
  confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled,
  setLegalHoldFileEnabledAction,
  confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled,
  setRetentionPeriodFileEnabledAction,
  confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention,
  setLegalHoldFileRetentionAction,
  confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention,
  setRetentionPeriodFileRetentionAction,
};
```

Visualizza ed elimina i file nei bucket (). repl.steps.js

```
import {
  ChecksumAlgorithm,
  DeleteObjectCommand,
  GetObjectLegalHoldCommand,
  GetObjectLockConfigurationCommand,
  GetObjectRetentionCommand,
  ListObjectVersionsCommand,
  PutObjectCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client} S3Client
 */

const choices = {
```

```
  EXIT: 0,
  LIST_ALL_FILES: 1,
  DELETE_FILE: 2,
  DELETE_FILE_WITH_RETENTION: 3,
  OVERWRITE_FILE: 4,
  VIEW_RETENTION_SETTINGS: 5,
  VIEW_LEGAL_HOLD_SETTINGS: 6,
};

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const replInput = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "replChoice",
    "Explore the S3 locking features by selecting one of the following choices",
    {
      type: "select",
      choices: [
        { name: "List all files in buckets", value: choices.LIST_ALL_FILES },
        { name: "Attempt to delete a file.", value: choices.DELETE_FILE },
        {
          name: "Attempt to delete a file with retention period bypass.",
          value: choices.DELETE_FILE_WITH_RETENTION,
        },
        { name: "Attempt to overwrite a file.", value: choices.OVERWRITE_FILE },
        {
          name: "View the object and bucket retention settings for a file.",
          value: choices.VIEW_RETENTION_SETTINGS,
        },
        {
          name: "View the legal hold settings for a file.",
          value: choices.VIEW_LEGAL_HOLD_SETTINGS,
        },
        { name: "Finish the workflow.", value: choices.EXIT },
      ],
    },
  );

/**
 * @param {S3Client} client
 * @param {string[]} buckets
 */
const getAllFiles = async (client, buckets) => {
```

```
  /** @type {{bucket: string, key: string, version: string}[]} */
  const files = [];
  for (const bucket of buckets) {
    const objectsResponse = await client.send(
      new ListObjectVersionsCommand({ Bucket: bucket }),
    );
    for (const version of objectsResponse.Versions || []) {
      const { Key, VersionId } = version;
      files.push({ bucket, key: Key, version: VersionId });
    }
  }

  return files;
};

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const replAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction(
    "replAction",
    async (state) => {
      const files = await getAllFiles(client, [
        state.noLockBucketName,
        state.lockEnabledBucketName,
        state.retentionBucketName,
      ]);

      const fileInput = new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
        "selectedFile",
        "Select a file:",
        {
          type: "select",
          choices: files.map((file, index) => ({
            name: `${index + 1}: ${file.bucket}: ${file.key} (version: ${
              file.version
            })`,
            value: index,
          })),
        },
      );

      const { replChoice } = state;
```

```
      switch (replChoice) {
        case choices.LIST_ALL_FILES: {
          const files = await getAllFiles(client, [
            state.noLockBucketName,
            state.lockEnabledBucketName,
            state.retentionBucketName,
          ]);
          state.replOutput = files
            .map(
              (file) =>
                `${file.bucket}: ${file.key} (version: ${file.version})`,
            )
            .join("\n");
          break;
        }
        case choices.DELETE_FILE: {
          /** @type {number} */
          const fileToDelete = await fileInput.handle(state);
          const selectedFile = files[fileToDelete];
          try {
            await client.send(
              new DeleteObjectCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
                Key: selectedFile.key,
                VersionId: selectedFile.version,
              }),
            );
            state.replOutput = `Deleted ${selectedFile.key} in
${selectedFile.bucket}.`;
          } catch (err) {
            state.replOutput = `Unable to delete object ${selectedFile.key} in
bucket ${selectedFile.bucket}: ${err.message}`;
          }
          break;
        }
        case choices.DELETE_FILE_WITH_RETENTION: {
          /** @type {number} */
          const fileToDelete = await fileInput.handle(state);
          const selectedFile = files[fileToDelete];
          try {
            await client.send(
              new DeleteObjectCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
```

```
                Key: selectedFile.key,
                VersionId: selectedFile.version,
                BypassGovernanceRetention: true,
              }),
            );
            state.replOutput = `Deleted ${selectedFile.key} in
${selectedFile.bucket}.`;
          } catch (err) {
            state.replOutput = `Unable to delete object ${selectedFile.key} in
bucket ${selectedFile.bucket}: ${err.message}`;
          }
          break;
        }
        case choices.OVERWRITE_FILE: {
          /** @type {number} */
          const fileToOverwrite = await fileInput.handle(state);
          const selectedFile = files[fileToOverwrite];
          try {
            await client.send(
              new PutObjectCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
                Key: selectedFile.key,
                Body: "New content",
                ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
              }),
            );
            state.replOutput = `Overwrote ${selectedFile.key} in
${selectedFile.bucket}.`;
          } catch (err) {
            state.replOutput = `Unable to overwrite object ${selectedFile.key} in
bucket ${selectedFile.bucket}: ${err.message}`;
          }
          break;
        }
        case choices.VIEW_RETENTION_SETTINGS: {
          /** @type {number} */
          const fileToView = await fileInput.handle(state);
          const selectedFile = files[fileToView];
          try {
            const retention = await client.send(
              new GetObjectRetentionCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
                Key: selectedFile.key,
                VersionId: selectedFile.version,
```

```
              }),
            );
            const bucketConfig = await client.send(
              new GetObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
              }),
            );
            state.replOutput = `Object retention for ${selectedFile.key}
 in ${selectedFile.bucket}: ${retention.Retention?.Mode} until
 ${retention.Retention?.RetainUntilDate?.toISOString()}.
Bucket object lock config for ${selectedFile.bucket} in ${selectedFile.bucket}:
Enabled: ${bucketConfig.ObjectLockConfiguration?.ObjectLockEnabled}
Rule:
 ${JSON.stringify(bucketConfig.ObjectLockConfiguration?.Rule?.DefaultRetention)}`;
          } catch (err) {
            state.replOutput = `Unable to fetch object lock retention:
 '${err.message}'`;
          }
          break;
        }
        case choices.VIEW_LEGAL_HOLD_SETTINGS: {
          /** @type {number} */
          const fileToView = await fileInput.handle(state);
          const selectedFile = files[fileToView];
          try {
            const legalHold = await client.send(
              new GetObjectLegalHoldCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
                Key: selectedFile.key,
                VersionId: selectedFile.version,
              }),
            );
            state.replOutput = `Object legal hold for ${selectedFile.key} in
 ${selectedFile.bucket}: Status: ${legalHold.LegalHold?.Status}`;
          } catch (err) {
            state.replOutput = `Unable to fetch legal hold: '${err.message}'`;
          }
          break;
        }
        default:
          throw new Error(`Invalid replChoice: ${replChoice}`);
      }
    },
    {
```

```
      whileConfig: {
        whileFn: ({ replChoice }) => replChoice !== choices.EXIT,
        input: replInput(scenarios),
        output: new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
          "REPL output",
          (state) => state.replOutput,
          { preformatted: true },
        ),
      },
    },
  );

export { replInput, replAction, choices };
```

Distruggi tutte le risorse create (clean.steps.js).

```
import {
  DeleteObjectCommand,
  DeleteBucketCommand,
  ListObjectVersionsCommand,
  GetObjectLegalHoldCommand,
  GetObjectRetentionCommand,
  PutObjectLegalHoldCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client} S3Client
 */

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmCleanup = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput("confirmCleanup", "Clean up resources?", {
    type: "confirm",
  });

/**
```

```
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const cleanupAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("cleanupAction", async (state) => {
    const { noLockBucketName, lockEnabledBucketName, retentionBucketName } =
      state;

    const buckets = [
      noLockBucketName,
      lockEnabledBucketName,
      retentionBucketName,
    ];

    for (const bucket of buckets) {
      /** @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").ListObjectVersionsCommandOutput} */
      let objectsResponse;

      try {
        objectsResponse = await client.send(
          new ListObjectVersionsCommand({
            Bucket: bucket,
          }),
        );
      } catch (e) {
        if (e instanceof Error && e.name === "NoSuchBucket") {
          console.log("Object's bucket has already been deleted.");
          continue;
        }
        throw e;
      }

      for (const version of objectsResponse.Versions || []) {
        const { Key, VersionId } = version;

        try {
          const legalHold = await client.send(
            new GetObjectLegalHoldCommand({
              Bucket: bucket,
              Key,
              VersionId,
            }),
          );
```

```
          if (legalHold.LegalHold?.Status === "ON") {
            await client.send(
              new PutObjectLegalHoldCommand({
                Bucket: bucket,
                Key,
                VersionId,
                LegalHold: {
                  Status: "OFF",
                },
              }),
            );
          }
        } catch (err) {
          console.log(
            `Unable to fetch legal hold for ${Key} in ${bucket}:
'${err.message}'`,
          );
        }

        try {
          const retention = await client.send(
            new GetObjectRetentionCommand({
              Bucket: bucket,
              Key,
              VersionId,
            }),
          );

          if (retention.Retention?.Mode === "GOVERNANCE") {
            await client.send(
              new DeleteObjectCommand({
                Bucket: bucket,
                Key,
                VersionId,
                BypassGovernanceRetention: true,
              }),
            );
          }
        } catch (err) {
          console.log(
            `Unable to fetch object lock retention for ${Key} in ${bucket}:
'${err.message}'`,
          );
        }
```

```
        await client.send(
          new DeleteObjectCommand({
            Bucket: bucket,
            Key,
            VersionId,
          }),
        );
      }

      await client.send(new DeleteBucketCommand({ Bucket: bucket }));
      console.log(`Delete for ${bucket} complete.`);
    }
  });

export { confirmCleanup, cleanupAction };
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - GetObjectLegalHold
  - GetObjectLockConfiguration
  - GetObjectRetention
  - PutObjectLegalHold
  - PutObjectLockConfiguration
  - PutObjectRetention

Effettua richieste condizionali per Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come aggiungere precondizioni alle richieste Amazon S3.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le funzionalità di richiesta condizionale di Amazon S3.

```
using Amazon.S3;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace S3ConditionalRequestsScenario;

public static class S3ConditionalRequestsScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This example demonstrates the use of conditional requests for S3 operations.
    You can use conditional requests to add preconditions to S3 read requests to
 return or copy
    an object based on its Entity tag (ETag), or last modified date.
    You can use a conditional write requests to prevent overwrites by ensuring
    there is no existing object with the same key.
   */

    public static S3ActionsWrapper _s3ActionsWrapper = null!;
    public static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;
    public static string _resourcePrefix = null!;
    public static string _sourceBucketName = null!;
    public static string _destinationBucketName = null!;
    public static string _sampleObjectKey = null!;
    public static string _sampleObjectEtag = null!;
    public static bool _interactive = true;


    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
```

```
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonS3>()
                    .AddTransient<S3ActionsWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)
Conditional Requests Feature Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            ConfigurationSetup();
            _sampleObjectEtag = await Setup(_sourceBucketName,
_destinationBucketName, _sampleObjectKey);

            await DisplayDemoChoices(_sourceBucketName, _destinationBucketName,
_sampleObjectKey, _sampleObjectEtag, 0);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Cleaning up resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Cleanup(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Amazon S3 Conditional Requests Feature Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem: {ex.Message}");
            await CleanupScenario(_sourceBucketName, _destinationBucketName);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _s3ActionsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<S3ActionsWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Any setup operations needed.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ConfigurationSetup()
    {
        _resourcePrefix = _configuration["resourcePrefix"] ?? "dotnet-example";

        _sourceBucketName = _resourcePrefix + "-source";
        _destinationBucketName = _resourcePrefix + "-dest";
        _sampleObjectKey = _resourcePrefix + "-sample-object.txt";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sets up the scenario by creating a source and destination bucket, and
uploading a test file to the source bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The name of the source bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="destBucket">The name of the destination bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The name of the test file to add to the source
bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>The ETag of the uploaded test file.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> Setup(string sourceBucket, string
destBucket, string objectKey)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this scenario, we will use the AWS SDK for .NET to create
several S3\n" +
```

```
            "buckets and files to demonstrate working with S3 conditional
 requests.\n" +
            "This example demonstrates the use of conditional requests for S3
 operations.\r\n" +
            "You can use conditional requests to add preconditions to S3 read
 requests to return or copy\r\n" +
            "an object based on its Entity tag (ETag), or last modified date. \r
\n" +
            "You can use a conditional write requests to prevent overwrites by
 ensuring \r\n" +
            "there is no existing object with the same key. \r\n\r\n" +
            "This example will allow you to perform conditional reads\r\n" +
            "and writes that will succeed or fail based on your selected options.
\r\n\r\n" +
            "Sample buckets and a sample object will be created as part of the
 example.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you are ready to start.");
        if (_interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CreateBucketWithName(sourceBucket);
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CreateBucketWithName(destBucket);

        var eTag = await _s3ActionsWrapper.PutObjectConditional(objectKey,
 sourceBucket,
            "Test file content.");

        return eTag;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Cleans up the scenario by deleting the source and destination buckets.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The name of the source bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="destBucket">The name of the destination bucket.</param>
    public static async Task CleanupScenario(string sourceBucket, string
 destBucket)
    {
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CleanupBucketByName(sourceBucket);
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CleanupBucketByName(destBucket);
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Displays a list of the objects in the test buckets.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The name of the source bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="destBucket">The name of the destination bucket.</param>
    public static async Task DisplayBuckets(string sourceBucket, string
 destBucket)
    {
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.ListBucketContentsByName(sourceBucket);
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.ListBucketContentsByName(destBucket);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Displays the menu of conditional request options for the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The name of the source bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="destBucket">The name of the destination bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the test object in the source
 bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="etag">The ETag of the test object in the source bucket.</
param>
    public static async Task DisplayDemoChoices(string sourceBucket, string
 destBucket, string objectKey, string etag, int defaultChoice)
    {
        var actions = new[]
        {
            "Print a list of bucket items.",
            "Perform a conditional read.",
            "Perform a conditional copy.",
            "Perform a conditional write.",
            "Clean up and exit."
        };

        var conditions = new[]
        {
            "If-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should succeed.",
            "If-None-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should
 fail.",
            "If-Modified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
 succeed.",
            "If-Unmodified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
 fail."
        };
```

```
        var conditionTypes = new[]
        {
            S3ConditionType.IfMatch,
            S3ConditionType.IfNoneMatch,
            S3ConditionType.IfModifiedSince,
            S3ConditionType.IfUnmodifiedSince,
        };

        var yesterdayDate = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-1);

        int choice;
        while ((choice = GetChoiceResponse("\nExplore the S3 conditional request
 features by selecting one of the following choices:", actions, defaultChoice)) !
= 4)
        {
            switch (choice)
            {
                case 0:
                    Console.WriteLine("Listing the objects and buckets.");
                    await DisplayBuckets(sourceBucket, destBucket);
                    break;
                case 1:
                    int conditionTypeIndex = GetChoiceResponse("Perform a
 conditional read:", conditions, 1);
                    if (conditionTypeIndex == 0 || conditionTypeIndex == 1)
                    {
                        await _s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectConditional(objectKey,
 sourceBucket, conditionTypes[conditionTypeIndex], null, _sampleObjectEtag);
                    }
                    else if (conditionTypeIndex == 2 || conditionTypeIndex == 3)
                    {
                        await _s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectConditional(objectKey,
 sourceBucket, conditionTypes[conditionTypeIndex], yesterdayDate);
                    }
                    break;
                case 2:
                    int copyConditionTypeIndex = GetChoiceResponse("Perform a
 conditional copy:", conditions, 1);
                    string destKey = GetStringResponse("Enter an object key:",
 "sampleObjectKey");
                    if (copyConditionTypeIndex == 0 || copyConditionTypeIndex ==
 1)
                    {
```

```
                        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CopyObjectConditional(objectKey,
destKey, sourceBucket, destBucket, conditionTypes[copyConditionTypeIndex], null,
etag);
                    }
                    else if (copyConditionTypeIndex == 2 ||
copyConditionTypeIndex == 3)
                    {
                        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CopyObjectConditional(objectKey,
destKey, sourceBucket, destBucket, conditionTypes[copyConditionTypeIndex],
yesterdayDate);
                    }
                    break;
                case 3:
                    Console.WriteLine("Perform a conditional write using
IfNoneMatch condition on the object key.");
                    Console.WriteLine("If the key is a duplicate, the write will
fail.");
                    string newObjectKey = GetStringResponse("Enter an object
key:", "newObjectKey");
                    await _s3ActionsWrapper.PutObjectConditional(newObjectKey,
sourceBucket, "Conditional write example data.");
                    break;
            }

            if (!_interactive)
            {
                break;
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine("Proceeding to cleanup.");
    }

    // <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Cleanup(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all files
and buckets? (y/n) "))
```

```
        {
            await _s3ActionsWrapper.CleanUpBucketByName(_sourceBucketName);
            await _s3ActionsWrapper.CleanUpBucketByName(_destinationBucketName);

        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
 might incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
 StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a choice response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <param name="choices">The choices to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>The index of the selected choice</returns>
    private static int GetChoiceResponse(string? question, string[] choices, int
 defaultChoice)
    {
        if (question != null)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine(question);

            for (int i = 0; i < choices.Length; i++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {choices[i]}");
            }
        }

        if (!_interactive)
            return defaultChoice;

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > choices.Length)
        {
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        return choiceNumber - 1;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a string response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question to print.</param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">A default answer to use when not
interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>The string response.</returns>
    public static string GetStringResponse(string? question, string
defaultAnswer)
    {
        string? answer = "";
        if (_interactive)
        {
            do
            {
                Console.WriteLine(question);
                answer = Console.ReadLine();
            } while (string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(answer));
        }
        else
        {
            answer = defaultAnswer;
```

```
        }

        return answer;
    }
}
```

Una classe wrapper per le funzioni S3.

```
using System.Net;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;

namespace S3ConditionalRequestsScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Encapsulate the Amazon S3 operations.
/// </summary>
public class S3ActionsWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonS3 _amazonS3;
    private readonly ILogger<S3ActionsWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the S3ActionsWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonS3">The injected S3 client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The class logger.</param>
    public S3ActionsWrapper(IAmazonS3 amazonS3, ILogger<S3ActionsWrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonS3 = amazonS3;
        _logger = logger;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieves an object from Amazon S3 with a conditional request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to retrieve.</param>
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The source bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="conditionType">The type of condition: 'IfMatch',
 'IfNoneMatch', 'IfModifiedSince', 'IfUnmodifiedSince'.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="conditionDateValue">The value to use for the condition for
 dates.</param>
    /// <param name="etagConditionalValue">The value to use for the condition for
 etags.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the conditional read is successful, False otherwise.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> GetObjectConditional(string objectKey, string
 sourceBucket,
        S3ConditionType conditionType, DateTime? conditionDateValue = null,
 string? etagConditionalValue = null)
    {
        try
        {
            var getObjectRequest = new GetObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = sourceBucket,
                Key = objectKey
            };

            switch (conditionType)
            {
                case S3ConditionType.IfMatch:
                    getObjectRequest.EtagToMatch = etagConditionalValue;
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfNoneMatch:
                    getObjectRequest.EtagToNotMatch = etagConditionalValue;
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfModifiedSince:
                    getObjectRequest.ModifiedSinceDateUtc =
 conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfUnmodifiedSince:
                    getObjectRequest.UnmodifiedSinceDateUtc =
 conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
                    break;
                default:
                    throw new ArgumentOutOfRangeException(nameof(conditionType),
 conditionType, null);
            }

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectAsync(getObjectRequest);
            var sampleBytes = new byte[20];
            await response.ResponseStream.ReadAsync(sampleBytes, 0, 20);
```

```
            _logger.LogInformation($"Conditional read
 successful. Here are the first 20 bytes of the object:
\n{System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetString(sampleBytes)}");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
        {
            if (e.ErrorCode == "PreconditionFailed")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional read failed: Precondition failed");
            }
            else if (e.ErrorCode == "NotModified")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional read failed: Object not modified");
            }
            else
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Unexpected error: {e.ErrorCode}");
                throw;
            }
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Uploads an object to Amazon S3 with a conditional request. Prevents
 overwrite using an IfNoneMatch condition for the object key.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to upload.</param>
    /// <param name="bucket">The source bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="content">The content to upload as a string.</param>
    /// <returns>The ETag if the conditional write is successful, empty
 otherwise.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PutObjectConditional(string objectKey, string
 bucket, string content)
    {
        try
        {
            var putObjectRequest = new PutObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucket,
                Key = objectKey,
                ContentBody = content,
                IfNoneMatch = "*"
```

```
            };

            var putResult = await _amazonS3.PutObjectAsync(putObjectRequest);
            _logger.LogInformation($"Conditional write successful for key
 {objectKey} in bucket {bucket}.");
            return putResult.ETag;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
        {
            if (e.ErrorCode == "PreconditionFailed")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional write failed: Precondition
 failed");
            }
            else
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Unexpected error: {e.ErrorCode}");
                throw;
            }
            return string.Empty;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Copies an object from one Amazon S3 bucket to another with a conditional
 request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sourceKey">The key of the source object to copy.</param>
    /// <param name="destKey">The key of the destination object.</param>
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The source bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="destBucket">The destination bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="conditionType">The type of condition to apply, e.g.
 'CopySourceIfMatch', 'CopySourceIfNoneMatch', 'CopySourceIfModifiedSince',
 'CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince'.</param>
    /// <param name="conditionDateValue">The value to use for the condition for
 dates.</param>
    /// <param name="etagConditionalValue">The value to use for the condition for
 etags.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the conditional copy is successful, False otherwise.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> CopyObjectConditional(string sourceKey, string
 destKey, string sourceBucket, string destBucket,
        S3ConditionType conditionType, DateTime? conditionDateValue = null,
 string? etagConditionalValue = null)
```

```
    {
        try
        {
            var copyObjectRequest = new CopyObjectRequest
            {
                DestinationBucket = destBucket,
                DestinationKey = destKey,
                SourceBucket = sourceBucket,
                SourceKey = sourceKey
            };

            switch (conditionType)
            {
                case S3ConditionType.IfMatch:
                    copyObjectRequest.ETagToMatch = etagConditionalValue;
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfNoneMatch:
                    copyObjectRequest.ETagToNotMatch = etagConditionalValue;
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfModifiedSince:
                    copyObjectRequest.ModifiedSinceDateUtc =
conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfUnmodifiedSince:
                    copyObjectRequest.UnmodifiedSinceDateUtc =
conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
                    break;
                default:
                    throw new ArgumentOutOfRangeException(nameof(conditionType),
conditionType, null);
            }

            await _amazonS3.CopyObjectAsync(copyObjectRequest);
            _logger.LogInformation($"Conditional copy successful for key
{destKey} in bucket {destBucket}.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
        {
            if (e.ErrorCode == "PreconditionFailed")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional copy failed: Precondition failed");
            }
            else if (e.ErrorCode == "304")
```

```
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional copy failed: Object not modified");
            }
            else
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Unexpected error: {e.ErrorCode}");
                throw;
            }
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with a specified name and check that the
bucket is ready.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateBucketWithName(string bucketName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"\tCreating bucket {bucketName}.");
        try
        {
            var request = new PutBucketRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                UseClientRegion = true
            };

            await _amazonS3.PutBucketAsync(request);
            var bucketReady = false;
            var retries = 5;
            while (!bucketReady && retries > 0)
            {
                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                bucketReady = await
Amazon.S3.Util.AmazonS3Util.DoesS3BucketExistV2Async(_amazonS3, bucketName);
                retries--;
            }

            return bucketReady;
        }
        catch (BucketAlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Bucket already exists: '{ex.Message}'");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating bucket: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Cleans up objects and deletes the bucket by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CleanupBucketByName(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            var listObjectsResponse = await _amazonS3.ListObjectsV2Async(new
ListObjectsV2Request { BucketName = bucketName });
            foreach (var obj in listObjectsResponse.S3Objects)
            {
                await _amazonS3.DeleteObjectAsync(new DeleteObjectRequest
{ BucketName = bucketName, Key = obj.Key });
            }
            await _amazonS3.DeleteBucketAsync(new DeleteBucketRequest
{ BucketName = bucketName });
            Console.WriteLine($"Cleaned up bucket: {bucketName}.");
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
        {
            if (e.ErrorCode == "NoSuchBucket")
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Bucket {bucketName} does not exist, skipping
cleanup.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error deleting bucket: {e.ErrorCode}");
                throw;
            }
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the contents of the bucket with their ETag.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task<List<S3Object>> ListBucketContentsByName(string bucketName)
    {
        var results = new List<S3Object>();
        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t Items in bucket {bucketName}");
            var listObjectsResponse = await _amazonS3.ListObjectsV2Async(new
ListObjectsV2Request { BucketName = bucketName });
            if (listObjectsResponse.S3Objects.Count == 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("\t\tNo objects found.");
            }
            else
            {
                foreach (var obj in listObjectsResponse.S3Objects)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"\t\t object: {obj.Key} ETag {obj.ETag}");
                }
            }
            results = listObjectsResponse.S3Objects;

        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
        {
            if (e.ErrorCode == "NoSuchBucket")
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Bucket {bucketName} does not exist.");
            }
            else
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Error listing bucket and objects:
{e.ErrorCode}");
                throw;
            }
        }

        return results;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an object from a specific bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteObjectFromBucket(string bucketName, string
objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteObjectRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };
            await _amazonS3.DeleteObjectAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"Deleted {objectKey} in {bucketName}.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to delete object {objectKey} in bucket
{bucketName}: " + ex.Message);
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a specific bucket by deleting the objects and then the bucket
itself.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="versionId">Optional versionId.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CleanUpBucketByName(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            var allFiles = await ListBucketContentsByName(bucketName);

            foreach (var fileInfo in allFiles)
```

```
            {
                await DeleteObjectFromBucket(fileInfo.BucketName, fileInfo.Key);
            }

            var request = new DeleteBucketRequest() { BucketName = bucketName, };
            var response = await _amazonS3.DeleteBucketAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDelete for {bucketName} complete.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to delete bucket {bucketName}: " +
 ex.Message);
            return false;
        }

    }

}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CopyObject
  - GetObject
  - PutObject

JavaScript

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Punto di ingresso per il flusso di lavoro ()index.js. Questo orchestra tutti i passaggi. Visita GitHub per vedere i dettagli di implementazione di Scenario, ScenarioInput ScenarioOutput, e. ScenarioAction

```
import * as Scenarios from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import {
  exitOnFalse,
  loadState,
  saveState,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";

import { welcome, welcomeContinue } from "./welcome.steps.js";
import {
  confirmCreateBuckets,
  confirmPopulateBuckets,
  createBuckets,
  createBucketsAction,
  getBucketPrefix,
  populateBuckets,
  populateBucketsAction,
} from "./setup.steps.js";

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {Record<string, any>} initialState
 */
export const getWorkflowStages = (scenarios, initialState = {}) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  return {
    deploy: new scenarios.Scenario(
      "S3 Conditional Requests - Deploy",
      [
        welcome(scenarios),
        welcomeContinue(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "welcomeContinue"),
        getBucketPrefix(scenarios),
        createBuckets(scenarios),
        confirmCreateBuckets(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmCreateBuckets"),
        createBucketsAction(scenarios, client),
        populateBuckets(scenarios),
        confirmPopulateBuckets(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmPopulateBuckets"),
        populateBucketsAction(scenarios, client),
        saveState,
      ],
```

```
      initialState,
    ),
    demo: new scenarios.Scenario(
      "S3 Conditional Requests - Demo",
      [loadState, welcome(scenarios), replAction(scenarios, client)],
      initialState,
    ),
    clean: new scenarios.Scenario(
      "S3 Conditional Requests - Destroy",
      [
        loadState,
        confirmCleanup(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmCleanup"),
        cleanupAction(scenarios, client),
      ],
      initialState,
    ),
  };
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { cleanupAction, confirmCleanup } from "./clean.steps.js";
import { replAction } from "./repl.steps.js";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const objectLockingScenarios = getWorkflowStages(Scenarios);
  Scenarios.parseScenarioArgs(objectLockingScenarios, {
    name: "Amazon S3 object locking workflow",
    description:
      "Work with Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) object locking
 features.",
    synopsis:
      "node index.js --scenario <deploy | demo | clean> [-h|--help] [-y|--yes] [-
v|--verbose]",
  });
}
```

Invia messaggi di benvenuto alla console (welcome.steps.js).

```
/**
```

```
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const welcome = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "welcome",
    "This example demonstrates the use of conditional requests for S3
 operations." +
      " You can use conditional requests to add preconditions to S3 read requests
 to return " +
      "or copy an object based on its Entity tag (ETag), or last modified
 date.You can use " +
      "a conditional write requests to prevent overwrites by ensuring there is no
 existing " +
      "object with the same key.\n" +
      "This example will enable you to perform conditional reads and writes that
 will succeed " +
      "or fail based on your selected options.\n" +
      "Sample buckets and a sample object will be created as part of the example.
\n" +
      "Some steps require a key name prefix to be defined by the user. Before you
 begin, you can " +
      "optionally edit this prefix in ./object_name.json. If you do so, please
 reload the scenario before you begin.",
    { header: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const welcomeContinue = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "welcomeContinue",
    "Press Enter when you are ready to start.",
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

export { welcome, welcomeContinue };
```

Distribuisci bucket e oggetti ()setup.steps.js.

```
import {
  ChecksumAlgorithm,
  CreateBucketCommand,
  PutObjectCommand,
  BucketAlreadyExists,
  BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou,
  S3ServiceException,
  waitUntilBucketExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client} S3Client
 */

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const getBucketPrefix = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "bucketPrefix",
    "Provide a prefix that will be used for bucket creation.",
    { type: "input", default: "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" },
  );
/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const createBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "createBuckets",
    (state) => `The following buckets will be created:
         ${state.bucketPrefix}-source-bucket.
         ${state.bucketPrefix}-destination-bucket.`,
    { preformatted: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
```

```
const confirmCreateBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput("confirmCreateBuckets", "Create the buckets?", {
    type: "confirm",
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const createBucketsAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("createBucketsAction", async (state) => {
    const sourceBucketName = `${state.bucketPrefix}-source-bucket`;
    const destinationBucketName = `${state.bucketPrefix}-destination-bucket`;

    try {
      await client.send(
        new CreateBucketCommand({
          Bucket: sourceBucketName,
        }),
      );
      await waitUntilBucketExists({ client }, { Bucket: sourceBucketName });
      await client.send(
        new CreateBucketCommand({
          Bucket: destinationBucketName,
        }),
      );
      await waitUntilBucketExists(
        { client },
        { Bucket: destinationBucketName },
      );

      state.sourceBucketName = sourceBucketName;
      state.destinationBucketName = destinationBucketName;
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof BucketAlreadyExists ||
        caught instanceof BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou
      ) {
        console.error(`${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`);
        state.earlyExit = true;
      } else {
        throw caught;
      }
    }
```

```
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const populateBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "populateBuckets",
    (state) => `The following test files will be created:
         file01.txt in ${state.bucketPrefix}-source-bucket.`,
    { preformatted: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmPopulateBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmPopulateBuckets",
    "Populate the buckets?",
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const populateBucketsAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("populateBucketsAction", async (state) => {
    try {
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectCommand({
          Bucket: state.sourceBucketName,
          Key: "file01.txt",
          Body: "Content",
          ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
        console.error(
          `Error from S3 while uploading object.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
        );
```

```
      } else {
        throw caught;
      }
    }
  });

export {
  confirmCreateBuckets,
  confirmPopulateBuckets,
  createBuckets,
  createBucketsAction,
  getBucketPrefix,
  populateBuckets,
  populateBucketsAction,
};
```

Ottieni, copia e inserisci oggetti utilizzando le richieste condizionali S3 (). repl.steps.js

```
import path from "node:path";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { dirname } from "node:path";

import {
  ListObjectVersionsCommand,
  GetObjectCommand,
  CopyObjectCommand,
  PutObjectCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import data from "./object_name.json" assert { type: "json" };
import { readFile } from "node:fs/promises";
import {
  ScenarioInput,
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "../../../libs/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */
```

```
/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client} S3Client
 */

const choices = {
  EXIT: 0,
  LIST_ALL_FILES: 1,
  CONDITIONAL_READ: 2,
  CONDITIONAL_COPY: 3,
  CONDITIONAL_WRITE: 4,
};

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const replInput = (scenarios) =>
  new ScenarioInput(
    "replChoice",
    "Explore the S3 conditional request features by selecting one of the
 following choices",
    {
      type: "select",
      choices: [
        { name: "Print list of bucket items.", value: choices.LIST_ALL_FILES },
        {
          name: "Perform a conditional read.",
          value: choices.CONDITIONAL_READ,
        },
        {
          name: "Perform a conditional copy. These examples use the key name
 prefix defined in ./object_name.json.",
          value: choices.CONDITIONAL_COPY,
        },
        {
          name: "Perform a conditional write. This example use the sample file ./
text02.txt.",
          value: choices.CONDITIONAL_WRITE,
        },
        { name: "Finish the workflow.", value: choices.EXIT },
      ],
    },
  );

/**
```

```
 * @param {S3Client} client
 * @param {string[]} buckets
 */
const getAllFiles = async (client, buckets) => {
  /** @type {{bucket: string, key: string, version: string}[]} */
  const files = [];
  for (const bucket of buckets) {
    const objectsResponse = await client.send(
      new ListObjectVersionsCommand({ Bucket: bucket }),
    );
    for (const version of objectsResponse.Versions || []) {
      const { Key } = version;
      files.push({ bucket, key: Key });
    }
  }
  return files;
};

/**
 * @param {S3Client} client
 * @param {string[]} buckets
 * @param {string} key
 */
const getEtag = async (client, bucket, key) => {
  const objectsResponse = await client.send(
    new GetObjectCommand({
      Bucket: bucket,
      Key: key,
    }),
  );
  return objectsResponse.ETag;
};

/**
 * @param {S3Client} client
 * @param {string[]} buckets
 */

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
export const replAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new ScenarioAction(
```

```
    "replAction",
    async (state) => {
      const files = await getAllFiles(client, [
        state.sourceBucketName,
        state.destinationBucketName,
      ]);

      const fileInput = new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
        "selectedFile",
        "Select a file to use:",
        {
          type: "select",
          choices: files.map((file, index) => ({
            name: `${index + 1}: ${file.bucket}: ${file.key} (Etag: ${
              file.version
            })`,
            value: index,
          })),
        },
      );
      const condReadOptions = new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
        "selectOption",
        "Which conditional read action would you like to take?",
        {
          type: "select",
          choices: [
            "If-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should succeed.",
            "If-None-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should
fail.",
            "If-Modified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
succeed.",
            "If-Unmodified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
fail.",
          ],
        },
      );
      const condCopyOptions = new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
        "selectOption",
        "Which conditional copy action would you like to take?",
        {
          type: "select",
          choices: [
            "If-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should succeed.",
```

```
            "If-None-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should
fail.",
            "If-Modified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
succeed.",
            "If-Unmodified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
fail.",
          ],
        },
      );
      const condWriteOptions = new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
        "selectOption",
        "Which conditional write action would you like to take?",
        {
          type: "select",
          choices: [
            "IfNoneMatch condition on the object key: If the key is a duplicate,
the write will fail.",
          ],
        },
      );

      const { replChoice } = state;

      switch (replChoice) {
        case choices.LIST_ALL_FILES: {
          const files = await getAllFiles(client, [
            state.sourceBucketName,
            state.destinationBucketName,
          ]);
          state.replOutput = files
            .map(
              (file) => `Items in bucket ${file.bucket}: object: ${file.key} `,
            )
            .join("\n");
          break;
        }
        case choices.CONDITIONAL_READ:
          {
            const selectedCondRead = await condReadOptions.handle(state);
            if (
              selectedCondRead ===
              "If-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should succeed."
            ) {
              const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
```

```
              const key = "file01.txt";
              const ETag = await getEtag(client, bucket, key);

              try {
                await client.send(
                  new GetObjectCommand({
                    Bucket: bucket,
                    Key: key,
                    IfMatch: ETag,
                  }),
                );
                state.replOutput = `${key} in bucket ${state.sourceBucketName}
read because ETag provided matches the object's ETag.`;
              } catch (err) {
                state.replOutput = `Unable to read object ${key} in bucket
${state.sourceBucketName}: ${err.message}`;
              }
              break;
            }
            if (
              selectedCondRead ===
              "If-None-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should
fail."
            ) {
              const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
              const key = "file01.txt";
              const ETag = await getEtag(client, bucket, key);

              try {
                await client.send(
                  new GetObjectCommand({
                    Bucket: bucket,
                    Key: key,
                    IfNoneMatch: ETag,
                  }),
                );
                state.replOutput = `${key} in ${state.sourceBucketName} was
returned.`;
              } catch (err) {
                state.replOutput = `${key} in ${state.sourceBucketName} was not
read: ${err.message}`;
              }
              break;
            }
```

```
            if (
              selectedCondRead ===
              "If-Modified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
succeed."
            ) {
              const date = new Date();
              date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);

              const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
              const key = "file01.txt";
              try {
                await client.send(
                  new GetObjectCommand({
                    Bucket: bucket,
                    Key: key,
                    IfModifiedSince: date,
                  }),
                );
                state.replOutput = `${key} in bucket ${state.sourceBucketName}
read because it has been created or modified in the last 24 hours.`;
              } catch (err) {
                state.replOutput = `Unable to read object ${key} in bucket
${state.sourceBucketName}: ${err.message}`;
              }
              break;
            }
            if (
              selectedCondRead ===
              "If-Unmodified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
fail."
            ) {
              const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
              const key = "file01.txt";

              const date = new Date();
              date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);
              try {
                await client.send(
                  new GetObjectCommand({
                    Bucket: bucket,
                    Key: key,
                    IfUnmodifiedSince: date,
                  }),
                );
```

```
                state.replOutput = `${key} in ${state.sourceBucketName} was
read.`;
              } catch (err) {
                state.replOutput = `${key} in ${state.sourceBucketName} was not
read: ${err.message}`;
              }
              break;
            }
          }
          break;
        case choices.CONDITIONAL_COPY: {
          const selectedCondCopy = await condCopyOptions.handle(state);
          if (
            selectedCondCopy ===
            "If-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should succeed."
          ) {
            const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
            const key = "file01.txt";
            const ETag = await getEtag(client, bucket, key);

            const copySource = `${bucket}/${key}`;
            // Optionally edit the default key name prefix of the copied object
in ./object_name.json.
            const name = data.name;
            const copiedKey = `${name}${key}`;
            try {
              await client.send(
                new CopyObjectCommand({
                  CopySource: copySource,
                  Bucket: state.destinationBucketName,
                  Key: copiedKey,
                  CopySourceIfMatch: ETag,
                }),
              );
              state.replOutput = `${key} copied as ${copiedKey} to bucket
${state.destinationBucketName} because ETag provided matches the object's
ETag.`;
            } catch (err) {
              state.replOutput = `Unable to copy object ${key} as ${copiedKey} to
bucket ${state.destinationBucketName}: ${err.message}`;
            }
            break;
          }
          if (
```

```
            selectedCondCopy ===
            "If-None-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should fail."
          ) {
            const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
            const key = "file01.txt";
            const ETag = await getEtag(client, bucket, key);
            const copySource = `${bucket}/${key}`;
            // Optionally edit the default key name prefix of the copied object
in ./object_name.json.
            const name = data.name;
            const copiedKey = `${name}${key}`;

            try {
              await client.send(
                new CopyObjectCommand({
                  CopySource: copySource,
                  Bucket: state.destinationBucketName,
                  Key: copiedKey,
                  CopySourceIfNoneMatch: ETag,
                }),
              );
              state.replOutput = `${copiedKey} copied to bucket
${state.destinationBucketName}`;
            } catch (err) {
              state.replOutput = `Unable to copy object as ${key} as as
${copiedKey} to bucket ${state.destinationBucketName}: ${err.message}`;
            }
            break;
          }
          if (
            selectedCondCopy ===
            "If-Modified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
succeed."
          ) {
            const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
            const key = "file01.txt";
            const copySource = `${bucket}/${key}`;
            // Optionally edit the default key name prefix of the copied object
in ./object_name.json.
            const name = data.name;
            const copiedKey = `${name}${key}`;

            const date = new Date();
            date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);
```

```
            try {
              await client.send(
                new CopyObjectCommand({
                  CopySource: copySource,
                  Bucket: state.destinationBucketName,
                  Key: copiedKey,
                  CopySourceIfModifiedSince: date,
                }),
              );
              state.replOutput = `${key} copied as ${copiedKey} to bucket
${state.destinationBucketName} because it has been created or modified in the
last 24 hours.`;
            } catch (err) {
              state.replOutput = `Unable to copy object ${key} as ${copiedKey} to
bucket ${state.destinationBucketName} : ${err.message}`;
            }
            break;
          }
          if (
            selectedCondCopy ===
            "If-Unmodified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
fail."
          ) {
            const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
            const key = "file01.txt";
            const copySource = `${bucket}/${key}`;
            // Optionally edit the default key name prefix of the copied object
in ./object_name.json.
            const name = data.name;
            const copiedKey = `${name}${key}`;

            const date = new Date();
            date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);

            try {
              await client.send(
                new CopyObjectCommand({
                  CopySource: copySource,
                  Bucket: state.destinationBucketName,
                  Key: copiedKey,
                  CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince: date,
                }),
              );
```

```
              state.replOutput = `${copiedKey} copied to bucket
${state.destinationBucketName} because it has not been created or modified in
the last 24 hours.`;
            } catch (err) {
              state.replOutput = `Unable to copy object ${key} to bucket
${state.destinationBucketName}: ${err.message}`;
            }
          }
          break;
        }
        case choices.CONDITIONAL_WRITE:
          {
            const selectedCondWrite = await condWriteOptions.handle(state);
            if (
              selectedCondWrite ===
              "IfNoneMatch condition on the object key: If the key is a
duplicate, the write will fail."
            ) {
              // Optionally edit the default key name prefix of the copied object
in ./object_name.json.
              const key = "text02.txt";
              const __filename = fileURLToPath(import.meta.url);
              const __dirname = dirname(__filename);
              const filePath = path.join(__dirname, "text02.txt");
              try {
                await client.send(
                  new PutObjectCommand({
                    Bucket: `${state.destinationBucketName}`,
                    Key: `${key}`,
                    Body: await readFile(filePath),
                    IfNoneMatch: "*",
                  }),
                );
                state.replOutput = `${key} uploaded to bucket
${state.destinationBucketName} because the key is not a duplicate.`;
              } catch (err) {
                state.replOutput = `Unable to upload object to bucket
${state.destinationBucketName}:${err.message}`;
              }
              break;
            }
          }
          break;
```

```
        default:
          throw new Error(`Invalid replChoice: ${replChoice}`);
      }
    },
    {
      whileConfig: {
        whileFn: ({ replChoice }) => replChoice !== choices.EXIT,
        input: replInput(scenarios),
        output: new ScenarioOutput("REPL output", (state) => state.replOutput, {
          preformatted: true,
        }),
      },
    },
  );

export { replInput, choices };
```

Distruggi tutte le risorse create ()clean.steps.js.

```
import {
  DeleteObjectCommand,
  DeleteBucketCommand,
  ListObjectVersionsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client} S3Client
 */

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmCleanup = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput("confirmCleanup", "Clean up resources?", {
    type: "confirm",
  });

/**
```

```
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const cleanupAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("cleanupAction", async (state) => {
    const { sourceBucketName, destinationBucketName } = state;
    const buckets = [sourceBucketName, destinationBucketName].filter((b) => b);

    for (const bucket of buckets) {
      try {
        let objectsResponse;
        objectsResponse = await client.send(
          new ListObjectVersionsCommand({
            Bucket: bucket,
          }),
        );
        for (const version of objectsResponse.Versions || []) {
          const { Key, VersionId } = version;
          try {
            await client.send(
              new DeleteObjectCommand({
                Bucket: bucket,
                Key,
                VersionId,
              }),
            );
          } catch (err) {
            console.log(`An error occurred: ${err.message} `);
          }
        }
      } catch (e) {
        if (e instanceof Error && e.name === "NoSuchBucket") {
          console.log("Objects and buckets have already been deleted.");
          continue;
        }
        throw e;
      }

      await client.send(new DeleteBucketCommand({ Bucket: bucket }));
      console.log(`Delete for ${bucket} complete.`);
    }
  });

export { confirmCleanup, cleanupAction };
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - CopyObject
  - GetObject
  - PutObject

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le richieste condizionali di Amazon S3.

```
"""
Purpose

Shows how to use AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get started using conditional
 requests for
Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).

"""

import logging
import random
import sys
import datetime

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

from s3_conditional_requests import S3ConditionalRequests
```

```
# Add relative path to include demo_tools in this code example without need for
 setup.
sys.path.append("../../../..")
import demo_tools.question as q  # noqa

# Constants
FILE_CONTENT = "This is a test file for S3 conditional requests."
RANDOM_SUFFIX = str(random.randint(100, 999))

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class ConditionalRequestsScenario:
    """Runs a scenario that shows how to use S3 Conditional Requests."""

    def __init__(self, conditional_requests, s3_client):
        """
        :param conditional_requests: An object that wraps S3 conditional request
 actions.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client for setup and cleanup operations.
        """
        self.conditional_requests = conditional_requests
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    def setup_scenario(self, source_bucket: str, dest_bucket: str, object_key:
 str):
        """
        Sets up the scenario by creating a source and destination bucket.
        Prompts the user to provide a bucket name prefix.

        :param source_bucket: The name of the source bucket.
        :param dest_bucket: The name of the destination bucket.
        :param object_key: The name of a test file to add to the source bucket.
        """

        # Create the buckets.
        try:
            self.s3_client.create_bucket(Bucket=source_bucket)
            self.s3_client.create_bucket(Bucket=dest_bucket)
            print(
                f"Created source bucket: {source_bucket} and destination bucket:
 {dest_bucket}"
            )
        except ClientError as e:
```

```
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(f"Error creating buckets: {error_code}")
            raise

        # Upload test file into the source bucket.
        try:
            print(f"Uploading file {object_key} to bucket {source_bucket}")
            response = self.s3_client.put_object(
                Bucket=source_bucket, Key=object_key, Body=FILE_CONTENT
            )
            object_etag = response["ETag"]
            return object_etag

        except Exception as e:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to upload file {object_key} to bucket {source_bucket}:
{e}"
            )


    def cleanup_scenario(self, source_bucket: str, dest_bucket: str):
        """
        Cleans up the scenario by deleting the source and destination buckets.

        :param source_bucket: The name of the source bucket.
        :param dest_bucket: The name of the destination bucket.
        """
        self.cleanup_bucket(source_bucket)
        self.cleanup_bucket(dest_bucket)

    def cleanup_bucket(self, bucket_name: str):
        """
        Cleans up the bucket by deleting all objects and then the bucket itself.

        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
        """
        try:
            # Get list of all objects in the bucket.
            list_response = self.s3_client.list_objects_v2(Bucket=bucket_name)
            objs = list_response.get("Contents", [])
            for obj in objs:
                key = obj["Key"]
                self.s3_client.delete_object(Bucket=bucket_name, Key=key)
            self.s3_client.delete_bucket(Bucket=bucket_name)
```

```
            print(f"Cleaned up bucket: {bucket_name}.")
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "NoSuchBucket":
                logger.info(f"Bucket {bucket_name} does not exist, skipping
cleanup.")
            else:
                logger.error(f"Error deleting bucket: {error_code}")
                raise


    def display_buckets(self, source_bucket: str, dest_bucket: str):
        """
        Display a list of the objects in the test buckets.

        :param source_bucket: The name of the source bucket.
        :param dest_bucket: The name of the destination bucket.
        """
        self.list_bucket_contents(source_bucket)
        self.list_bucket_contents(dest_bucket)

    def list_bucket_contents(self, bucket_name):
        """
        Display a list of the objects in the bucket.

        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
        """
        try:
            # Get list of all objects in the bucket.
            print(f"\t Items in bucket {bucket_name}")
            list_response = self.s3_client.list_objects_v2(Bucket=bucket_name)
            objs = list_response.get("Contents", [])
            if not objs:
                print("\t\tNo objects found.")
            for obj in objs:
                key = obj["Key"]
                print(f"\t\t object: {key} ETag {obj['ETag']}")
            return objs
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "NoSuchBucket":
                logger.info(f"Bucket {bucket_name} does not exist.")
            else:
                logger.error(f"Error listing bucket and objects: {error_code}")
```

```
                raise


    def display_menu(
        self, source_bucket: str, dest_bucket: str, object_key: str, etag: str
    ):
        """
        Displays the menu of conditional request options for the user.

        :param source_bucket: The name of the source bucket.
        :param dest_bucket: The name of the destination bucket.
        :param object_key: The key of the test object in the source bucket.
        :param etag: The etag of the test object in the source bucket.
        """

        actions = [
            "Print list of bucket items.",
            "Perform a conditional read.",
            "Perform a conditional copy.",
            "Perform a conditional write.",
            "Clean up and exit.",
        ]

        conditions = [
            "If-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should succeed.",
            "If-None-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should
fail.",
            "If-Modified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
succeed.",
            "If-Unmodified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
fail.",
        ]

        condition_types = [
            "IfMatch",
            "IfNoneMatch",
            "IfModifiedSince",
            "IfUnmodifiedSince",
        ]
        copy_condition_types = [
            "CopySourceIfMatch",
            "CopySourceIfNoneMatch",
            "CopySourceIfModifiedSince",
            "CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince",
```

```
        ]

        yesterday_date = datetime.datetime.utcnow() - datetime.timedelta(days=1)

        choice = 0
        while choice != 4:
            print("-" * 88)
            print("Choose an action to explore some example conditional
requests.")
            choice = q.choose("Which action would you like to take? ", actions)
            if choice == 0:
                print("Listing the objects and buckets.")
                self.display_buckets(source_bucket, dest_bucket)
            elif choice == 1:
                print("Perform a conditional read.")
                condition_type = q.choose("Enter the condition type : ",
conditions)
                if condition_type == 0 or condition_type == 1:
                    self.conditional_requests.get_object_conditional(
                        object_key, source_bucket,
condition_types[condition_type], etag
                    )
                elif condition_type == 2 or condition_type == 3:
                    self.conditional_requests.get_object_conditional(
                        object_key,
                        source_bucket,
                        condition_types[condition_type],
                        yesterday_date,
                    )
            elif choice == 2:
                print("Perform a conditional copy.")
                condition_type = q.choose("Enter the condition type : ",
conditions)
                dest_key = q.ask("Enter an object key: ", q.non_empty)
                if condition_type == 0 or condition_type == 1:
                    self.conditional_requests.copy_object_conditional(
                        object_key,
                        dest_key,
                        source_bucket,
                        dest_bucket,
                        copy_condition_types[condition_type],
                        etag,
                    )
                elif condition_type == 2 or condition_type == 3:
```

```
                    self.conditional_requests.copy_object_conditional(
                        object_key,
                        dest_key,
                        copy_condition_types[condition_type],
                        yesterday_date,
                    )
            elif choice == 3:
                print(
                    "Perform a conditional write using IfNoneMatch condition on
the object key."
                )
                print("If the key is a duplicate, the write will fail.")
                object_key = q.ask("Enter an object key: ", q.non_empty)
                self.conditional_requests.put_object_conditional(
                    object_key, source_bucket, b"Conditional write example data."
                )
            elif choice == 4:
                print("Proceeding to cleanup.")


    def run_scenario(self):
        """
        Runs the interactive scenario.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Welcome to the Amazon S3 conditional requests example.")
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            f"""\
        This example demonstrates the use of conditional requests for S3
operations.
        You can use conditional requests to add preconditions to S3 read requests
to return or copy
        an object based on its Entity tag (ETag), or last modified date.
        You can use a conditional write requests to prevent overwrites by
ensuring
        there is no existing object with the same key.

        This example will allow you to perform conditional reads
        and writes that will succeed or fail based on your selected options.

        Sample buckets and a sample object will be created as part of the
example.
```

```
        """
        )

        bucket_prefix = q.ask("Enter a bucket name prefix: ", q.non_empty)
        source_bucket_name = f"{bucket_prefix}-source-{RANDOM_SUFFIX}"
        dest_bucket_name = f"{bucket_prefix}-dest-{RANDOM_SUFFIX}"
        object_key = "test-upload-file.txt"

        try:
            etag = self.setup_scenario(source_bucket_name, dest_bucket_name,
 object_key)
            self.display_menu(source_bucket_name, dest_bucket_name, object_key,
 etag)
        finally:
            self.cleanup_scenario(source_bucket_name, dest_bucket_name)

        print("-" * 88)
        print("Thanks for watching.")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    scenario = ConditionalRequestsScenario(
        S3ConditionalRequests.from_client(), boto3.client("s3")
    )
    scenario.run_scenario()
```

Una classe wrapper che definisce le operazioni di richiesta condizionale.

```
import boto3
import logging

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Configure logging
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class S3ConditionalRequests:
    """Encapsulates S3 conditional request operations."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, s3_client):
        self.s3 = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(s3_client)



    def get_object_conditional(
        self,
        object_key: str,
        source_bucket: str,
        condition_type: str,
        condition_value: str,
    ):
        """
        Retrieves an object from Amazon S3 with a conditional request.

        :param object_key: The key of the object to retrieve.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket of the object.
        :param condition_type: The type of condition: 'IfMatch', 'IfNoneMatch',
'IfModifiedSince', 'IfUnmodifiedSince'.
        :param condition_value: The value to use for the condition.
        """
        try:
            response = self.s3.get_object(
                Bucket=source_bucket,
                Key=object_key,
                **{condition_type: condition_value},
            )
            sample_bytes = response["Body"].read(20)
            print(
                f"\tConditional read successful. Here are the first 20 bytes of
the object:\n"
            )
            print(f"\t{sample_bytes}")
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "PreconditionFailed":
```

```
                print("\tConditional read failed: Precondition failed")
            elif error_code == "304":  # Not modified error code.
                print("\tConditional read failed: Object not modified")
            else:
                logger.error(f"Unexpected error: {error_code}")
                raise



    def put_object_conditional(self, object_key: str, source_bucket: str, data:
bytes):
        """
        Uploads an object to Amazon S3 with a conditional request. Prevents
overwrite
        using an IfNoneMatch condition for the object key.

        :param object_key: The key of the object to upload.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket of the object.
        :param data: The data to upload.
        """
        try:
            self.s3.put_object(
                Bucket=source_bucket, Key=object_key, Body=data, IfNoneMatch="*"
            )
            print(
                f"\tConditional write successful for key {object_key} in bucket
{source_bucket}."
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "PreconditionFailed":
                print("\tConditional write failed: Precondition failed")
            else:
                logger.error(f"Unexpected error: {error_code}")
                raise


    def copy_object_conditional(
        self,
        source_key: str,
        dest_key: str,
        source_bucket: str,
        dest_bucket: str,
        condition_type: str,
```

```
        condition_value: str,
    ):
        """
        Copies an object from one Amazon S3 bucket to another with a conditional
request.

        :param source_key: The key of the source object to copy.
        :param dest_key: The key of the destination object.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket of the object.
        :param dest_bucket: The destination bucket of the object.
        :param condition_type: The type of condition to apply, e.g.
        'CopySourceIfMatch', 'CopySourceIfNoneMatch',
'CopySourceIfModifiedSince', 'CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince'.
        :param condition_value: The value to use for the condition.
        """
        try:
            self.s3.copy_object(
                Bucket=dest_bucket,
                Key=dest_key,
                CopySource={"Bucket": source_bucket, "Key": source_key},
                **{condition_type: condition_value},
            )
            print(
                f"\tConditional copy successful for key {dest_key} in bucket
{dest_bucket}."
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "PreconditionFailed":
                print("\tConditional copy failed: Precondition failed")
            elif error_code == "304":  # Not modified error code.
                print("\tConditional copy failed: Object not modified")
            else:
                logger.error(f"Unexpected error: {error_code}")
                raise
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CopyObject
  - GetObject

- PutObject

Gestisci gli elenchi di controllo degli accessi (ACLs) per i bucket Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come gestire gli elenchi di controllo degli accessi (ACLs) per i bucket Amazon S3.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to manage Amazon Simple Storage Service
/// (Amazon S3) access control lists (ACLs) to control Amazon S3 bucket
/// access.
/// </summary>
public class ManageACLs
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket1";
        string newBucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket2";
        string keyName = "sample-object.txt";
        string emailAddress = "someone@example.com";

        // If the AWS Region where your bucket is located is different from
        // the Region defined for the default user, pass the Amazon S3
bucket's
```

```
            // name to the client constructor. It should look like this:
            // RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USEast1;
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            await TestBucketObjectACLsAsync(client, bucketName, newBucketName,
keyName, emailAddress);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Amazon S3 bucket with a canned ACL, then retrieves the
ACL
        /// information and then adds a new ACL to one of the objects in the
        /// Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// methods to create a bucket, get an ACL, and add a different ACL to
        /// one of the objects.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the original Amazon S3
        /// bucket name.</param>
        /// <param name="newBucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// new bucket that will be created.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">A string representing the key name of an Amazon
S3
        /// object for which we will change the ACL.</param>
        /// <param name="emailAddress">A string representing the email address
        /// belonging to the person to whom access to the Amazon S3 bucket will
be
        /// granted.</param>
        public static async Task TestBucketObjectACLsAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string newBucketName,
            string keyName,
            string emailAddress)
        {
            try
            {
                // Create a new Amazon S3 bucket and specify canned ACL.
                var success = await CreateBucketWithCannedACLAsync(client,
newBucketName);

                // Get the ACL on a bucket.
                await GetBucketACLAsync(client, bucketName);
```

```
                // Add (replace) the ACL on an object in a bucket.
                await AddACLToExistingObjectAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
 emailAddress);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception amazonS3Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Exception: {amazonS3Exception.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Amazon S3 bucket with a canned ACL attached.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to call
        /// PutBucketAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="newBucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// new Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <returns>Returns a boolean value indicating success or failure.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateBucketWithCannedACLAsync(IAmazonS3
 client, string newBucketName)
        {
            var request = new PutBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = newBucketName,
                BucketRegion = S3Region.EUWest1,

                // Add a canned ACL.
                CannedACL = S3CannedACL.LogDeliveryWrite,
            };

            var response = await client.PutBucketAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }


        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the ACL associated with the Amazon S3 bucket name in the
        /// bucketName parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to call
        /// PutBucketAsync.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket for which we want to
 get the
        /// ACL list.</param>
        /// <returns>Returns an S3AccessControlList returned from the call to
        /// GetACLAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<S3AccessControlList> GetBucketACLAsync(IAmazonS3
 client, string bucketName)
        {
            GetACLResponse response = await client.GetACLAsync(new GetACLRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            });

            return response.AccessControlList;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Adds a new ACL to an existing object in the Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to call
        /// PutBucketAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the Amazon
 S3
        /// bucket containing the object to which we want to apply a new ACL.</
param>
        /// <param name="keyName">A string representing the name of the object
        /// to which we want to apply the new ACL.</param>
        /// <param name="emailAddress">The email address of the person to whom
        /// we will be applying to whom access will be granted.</param>
        public static async Task AddACLToExistingObjectAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
 string bucketName, string keyName, string emailAddress)
        {
            // Retrieve the ACL for an object.
            GetACLResponse aclResponse = await client.GetACLAsync(new
 GetACLRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,
            });

            S3AccessControlList acl = aclResponse.AccessControlList;
```

```
            // Retrieve the owner.
            Owner owner = acl.Owner;

            // Clear existing grants.
            acl.Grants.Clear();

            // Add a grant to reset the owner's full permission
            // (the previous clear statement removed all permissions).
            var fullControlGrant = new S3Grant
            {
                Grantee = new S3Grantee { CanonicalUser = acl.Owner.Id },
            };
            acl.AddGrant(fullControlGrant.Grantee, S3Permission.FULL_CONTROL);

            // Specify email to identify grantee for granting permissions.
            var grantUsingEmail = new S3Grant
            {
                Grantee = new S3Grantee { EmailAddress = emailAddress },
                Permission = S3Permission.WRITE_ACP,
            };

            // Specify log delivery group as grantee.
            var grantLogDeliveryGroup = new S3Grant
            {
                Grantee = new S3Grantee { URI = "http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/
s3/LogDelivery" },
                Permission = S3Permission.WRITE,
            };

            // Create a new ACL.
            var newAcl = new S3AccessControlList
            {
                Grants = new List<S3Grant> { grantUsingEmail,
 grantLogDeliveryGroup },
                Owner = owner,
            };

            // Set the new ACL. We're throwing away the response here.
            _ = await client.PutACLAsync(new PutACLRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,
                AccessControlList = newAcl,
            });
```

```
        }

    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - GetBucketAcl
  - GetObjectAcl
  - PutBucketAcl
  - PutObjectAcl

Gestisci messaggi Amazon SQS di grandi dimensioni utilizzando Amazon S3 con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare la Amazon SQS Extended Client Library per lavorare con messaggi Amazon SQS di grandi dimensioni.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.AmazonSQSExtendedClient;
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.ExtendedClientConfiguration;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import org.joda.time.DateTime;
import org.joda.time.format.DateTimeFormat;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketLifecycleConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ExpirationStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleExpiration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRuleFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectVersionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectVersionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Request;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Response;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageRequest;

import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.UUID;

/**
 * Example of using Amazon SQS Extended Client Library for Java 2.x.
 */
public class SqsExtendedClientExample {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SqsExtendedClientExample.class);

    private String s3BucketName;
    private String queueUrl;
    private final String queueName;
    private final S3Client s3Client;
    private final SqsClient sqsExtendedClient;
    private final int messageSize;

    /**
     * Constructor with default clients and message size.
     */
    public SqsExtendedClientExample() {
        this(S3Client.create(), 300000);
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Constructor with custom S3 client and message size.
     *
     * @param s3Client The S3 client to use
     * @param messageSize The size of the test message to create
     */
    public SqsExtendedClientExample(S3Client s3Client, int messageSize) {
        this.s3Client = s3Client;
        this.messageSize = messageSize;

        // Generate a unique bucket name.
        this.s3BucketName = UUID.randomUUID() + "-" +
                DateTimeFormat.forPattern("yyMMdd-hhmmss").print(new DateTime());

        // Generate a unique queue name.
        this.queueName = "MyQueue-" + UUID.randomUUID();

        // Configure the SQS extended client.
        final ExtendedClientConfiguration extendedClientConfig = new
ExtendedClientConfiguration()
                .withPayloadSupportEnabled(s3Client, s3BucketName);

        this.sqsExtendedClient = new
AmazonSQSExtendedClient(SqsClient.builder().build(), extendedClientConfig);
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SqsExtendedClientExample example = new SqsExtendedClientExample();
        try {
            example.setup();
            example.sendAndReceiveMessage();
        } finally {
            example.cleanup();
        }
    }

    /**
     * Send a large message and receive it back.
     *
     * @return The received message
     */
    public Message sendAndReceiveMessage() {
```

```
        try {
            // Create a large message.
            char[] chars = new char[messageSize];
            Arrays.fill(chars, 'x');
            String largeMessage = new String(chars);

            // Send the message.
            final SendMessageRequest sendMessageRequest =
SendMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .messageBody(largeMessage)
                    .build();

            sqsExtendedClient.sendMessage(sendMessageRequest);
            logger.info("Sent message of size: {}", largeMessage.length());

            // Receive and return the message.
            final ReceiveMessageResponse receiveMessageResponse =
sqsExtendedClient.receiveMessage(
                    ReceiveMessageRequest.builder().queueUrl(queueUrl).build());

            List<Message> messages = receiveMessageResponse.messages();
            if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No messages received");
            }

            Message message = messages.getFirst();
            logger.info("\nMessage received.");
            logger.info("  ID: {}", message.messageId());
            logger.info("  Receipt handle: {}", message.receiptHandle());
            logger.info("  Message body size: {}", message.body().length());
            logger.info("  Message body (first 5 characters): {}",
message.body().substring(0, 5));

            return message;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            logger.error("Error during message processing: {}", e.getMessage(),
e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateBucket
  - PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SendMessage

Gestisci oggetti Amazon S3 con versioni in batch con una funzione Lambda utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come gestire gli oggetti con versione S3 in batch con una funzione Lambda.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come manipolare oggetti con versione di Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) in batch creando processi che richiamano funzioni per eseguire l'elaborazione. AWS Lambda Questo esempio mostra come creare un bucket abilitato per le versioni, caricare le strofe dalla poesia You Are Old, Father William di Lewis Carroll e utilizzare i processi batch Amazon S3 per eseguire varie operazioni sulla poesia.

Scopri come:

- Creare funzioni Lambda che operano su oggetti con versione.
- Creare un manifesto di oggetti da aggiornare.
- Creare processi batch che richiamano le funzioni Lambda per aggiornare gli oggetti.
- Eliminare funzioni Lambda.
- Svuotare ed eliminare un bucket con versione.

Questo esempio è visualizzato al meglio su. GitHub Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon S3

Analizza Amazon URIs S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come analizzare Amazon URIs S3 per estrarre componenti importanti come il nome del bucket e la chiave dell'oggetto.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Analizza un URI Amazon S3 utilizzando la classe S3Uri.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Uri;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Utilities;

import java.net.URI;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

    /**
     *
     * @param s3Client    - An S3Client through which you acquire an S3Uri
 instance.
     * @param s3ObjectUrl - A complex URL (String) that is used to demonstrate
 S3Uri
     *                    capabilities.
     */
    public static void parseS3UriExample(S3Client s3Client, String s3ObjectUrl) {
        logger.info(s3ObjectUrl);
        // Console output:
        // 'https://s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/myBucket/resources/doc.txt?
versionId=abc123&partNumber=77&partNumber=88'.
```

```
        // Create an S3Utilities object using the configuration of the s3Client.
        S3Utilities s3Utilities = s3Client.utilities();

        // From a String URL create a URI object to pass to the parseUri()
method.
        URI uri = URI.create(s3ObjectUrl);
        S3Uri s3Uri = s3Utilities.parseUri(uri);

        // If the URI contains no value for the Region, bucket or key, the SDK
returns
        // an empty Optional.
        // The SDK returns decoded URI values.

        Region region = s3Uri.region().orElse(null);
        log("region", region);
        // Console output: 'region: us-west-1'.

        String bucket = s3Uri.bucket().orElse(null);
        log("bucket", bucket);
        // Console output: 'bucket: myBucket'.

        String key = s3Uri.key().orElse(null);
        log("key", key);
        // Console output: 'key: resources/doc.txt'.

        Boolean isPathStyle = s3Uri.isPathStyle();
        log("isPathStyle", isPathStyle);
        // Console output: 'isPathStyle: true'.

        // If the URI contains no query parameters, the SDK returns an empty map.
        Map<String, List<String>> queryParams = s3Uri.rawQueryParameters();
        log("rawQueryParameters", queryParams);
        // Console output: 'rawQueryParameters: {versionId=[abc123],
partNumber=[77,
        // 88]}'.

        // Retrieve the first or all values for a query parameter as shown in the
        // following code.
        String versionId =
s3Uri.firstMatchingRawQueryParameter("versionId").orElse(null);
        log("firstMatchingRawQueryParameter-versionId", versionId);
        // Console output: 'firstMatchingRawQueryParameter-versionId: abc123'.
```

```
        String partNumber =
 s3Uri.firstMatchingRawQueryParameter("partNumber").orElse(null);
        log("firstMatchingRawQueryParameter-partNumber", partNumber);
        // Console output: 'firstMatchingRawQueryParameter-partNumber: 77'.

        List<String> partNumbers =
 s3Uri.firstMatchingRawQueryParameters("partNumber");
        log("firstMatchingRawQueryParameter", partNumbers);
        // Console output: 'firstMatchingRawQueryParameter: [77, 88]'.

        /*
         * Object keys and query parameters with reserved or unsafe characters,
 must be
         * URL-encoded.
         * For example replace whitespace " " with "%20".
         * Valid:
         * "https://s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/myBucket/object%20key?query=
%5Bbrackets%5D"
         * Invalid:
         * "https://s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/myBucket/object key?
query=[brackets]"
         *
         * Virtual-hosted-style URIs with bucket names that contain a dot, ".",
 the dot
         * must not be URL-encoded.
         * Valid: "https://my.Bucket.s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/key"
         * Invalid: "https://my%2EBucket.s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/key"
         */
    }

    private static void log(String s3UriElement, Object element) {
        if (element == null) {
            logger.info("{}: {}", s3UriElement, "null");
        } else {
            logger.info("{}: {}", s3UriElement, element);
        }
    }
```

Esegui una copia multiparte di un oggetto Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come eseguire una copia in più parti di un oggetto Amazon S3.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to perform a multi-part copy from one Amazon
/// Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket to another.
/// </summary>
public class MPUapiCopyObj
{
    private const string SourceBucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket1";
    private const string TargetBucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket2";
    private const string SourceObjectKey = "example.mov";
    private const string TargetObjectKey = "copied_video_file.mov";

    /// <summary>
    /// This method starts the multi-part upload.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
        Console.WriteLine("Copying object...");
        await MPUCopyObjectAsync(s3Client);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// This method uses the passed client object to perform a multipart
    /// copy operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">An Amazon S3 client object that will be used
```

```
        /// to perform the copy.</param>
        public static async Task MPUCopyObjectAsync(AmazonS3Client client)
        {
            // Create a list to store the copy part responses.
            var copyResponses = new List<CopyPartResponse>();

            // Setup information required to initiate the multipart upload.
            var initiateRequest = new InitiateMultipartUploadRequest
            {
                BucketName = TargetBucket,
                Key = TargetObjectKey,
            };

            // Initiate the upload.
            InitiateMultipartUploadResponse initResponse =
                await client.InitiateMultipartUploadAsync(initiateRequest);

            // Save the upload ID.
            string uploadId = initResponse.UploadId;

            try
            {
                // Get the size of the object.
                var metadataRequest = new GetObjectMetadataRequest
                {
                    BucketName = SourceBucket,
                    Key = SourceObjectKey,
                };

                GetObjectMetadataResponse metadataResponse =
                    await client.GetObjectMetadataAsync(metadataRequest);
                var objectSize = metadataResponse.ContentLength; // Length in
bytes.

                // Copy the parts.
                var partSize = 5 * (long)Math.Pow(2, 20); // Part size is 5 MB.

                long bytePosition = 0;
                for (int i = 1; bytePosition < objectSize; i++)
                {
                    var copyRequest = new CopyPartRequest
                    {
                        DestinationBucket = TargetBucket,
                        DestinationKey = TargetObjectKey,
```

```
                        SourceBucket = SourceBucket,
                        SourceKey = SourceObjectKey,
                        UploadId = uploadId,
                        FirstByte = bytePosition,
                        LastByte = bytePosition + partSize - 1 >= objectSize ?
objectSize - 1 : bytePosition + partSize - 1,
                        PartNumber = i,
                    };

                    copyResponses.Add(await client.CopyPartAsync(copyRequest));

                    bytePosition += partSize;
                }

                // Set up to complete the copy.
                var completeRequest = new CompleteMultipartUploadRequest
                {
                    BucketName = TargetBucket,
                    Key = TargetObjectKey,
                    UploadId = initResponse.UploadId,
                };
                completeRequest.AddPartETags(copyResponses);

                // Complete the copy.
                CompleteMultipartUploadResponse completeUploadResponse =
                    await client.CompleteMultipartUploadAsync(completeRequest);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error encountered on server.
Message:'{e.Message}' when writing an object");
            }
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Unknown encountered on server.
Message:'{e.Message}' when writing an object");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CompleteMultipartUpload
  - CreateMultipartUpload
  - GetObjectMetadata
  - UploadPartCopy

Ricevi ed elabora le notifiche degli eventi di Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare le notifiche degli eventi S3 in modo orientato agli oggetti.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio mostra come elaborare un evento di notifica S3 utilizzando Amazon SQS.

```
    /**
     * This method receives S3 event notifications by using an SqsAsyncClient.
     * After the client receives the messages it deserializes the JSON payload
 and logs them. It uses
     * the S3EventNotification class (part of the S3 event notification API for
 Java) to deserialize
     * the JSON payload and access the messages in an object-oriented way.
     *
     * @param queueUrl The URL of the AWS SQS queue that receives the S3 event
 notifications.
     * @see <a href="https://sdk.amazonaws.com/java/api/latest/software/amazon/
awssdk/eventnotifications/s3/model/package-summary.html">S3EventNotification
 API</a>.
     * <p>
     * To use S3 event notification serialization/deserialization to objects, add
 the following
```

```
    * dependency to your Maven pom.xml file.
    * <dependency>
    * <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
    * <artifactId>s3-event-notifications</artifactId>
    * <version><LATEST></version>
    * </dependency>
    * <p>
    * The S3 event notification API became available with version 2.25.11 of the
Java SDK.
    * <p>
    * This example shows the use of the API with AWS SQS, but it can be used to
process S3 event notifications
    * in AWS SNS or AWS Lambda as well.
    * <p>
    * Note: The S3EventNotification class does not work with messages routed
through AWS EventBridge.
    */
   static void processS3Events(String bucketName, String queueUrl, String
queueArn) {
       try {
           // Configure the bucket to send Object Created and Object Tagging
notifications to an existing SQS queue.
           s3Client.putBucketNotificationConfiguration(b -> b
                   .notificationConfiguration(ncb -> ncb
                           .queueConfigurations(qcb -> qcb
                                   .events(Event.S3_OBJECT_CREATED,
Event.S3_OBJECT_TAGGING)
                                   .queueArn(queueArn)))
                           .bucket(bucketName)
           ).join();

           triggerS3EventNotifications(bucketName);
           // Wait for event notifications to propagate.
           Thread.sleep(Duration.ofSeconds(5).toMillis());

           boolean didReceiveMessages = true;
           while (didReceiveMessages) {
               // Display the number of messages that are available in the
queue.
               sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(b -> b
                               .queueUrl(queueUrl)

.attributeNames(QueueAttributeName.APPROXIMATE_NUMBER_OF_MESSAGES)
                       ).thenAccept(attributeResponse ->
```

```
                                logger.info("Approximate number of messages in
the queue: {}",

attributeResponse.attributes().get(QueueAttributeName.APPROXIMATE_NUMBER_OF_MESSAGES)))
                        .join();

                // Receive the messages.
                ReceiveMessageResponse response = sqsClient.receiveMessage(b -> b
                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                ).get();
                logger.info("Count of received messages: {}",
response.messages().size());
                didReceiveMessages = !response.messages().isEmpty();

                // Create a collection to hold the received message for deletion
                // after we log the messages.
                HashSet<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry> messagesToDelete = new
HashSet<>();
                // Process each message.
                response.messages().forEach(message -> {
                    logger.info("Message id: {}", message.messageId());
                    // Deserialize JSON message body to a S3EventNotification
object
                    // to access messages in an object-oriented way.
                    S3EventNotification event =
S3EventNotification.fromJson(message.body());

                    // Log the S3 event notification record details.
                    if (event.getRecords() != null) {
                        event.getRecords().forEach(record -> {
                            String eventName = record.getEventName();
                            String key = record.getS3().getObject().getKey();
                            logger.info(record.toString());
                            logger.info("Event name is {} and key is {}",
eventName, key);
                        });
                    }
                    // Add logged messages to collection for batch deletion.
                    messagesToDelete.add(DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder()
                            .id(message.messageId())
                            .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
                            .build());
                });
                // Delete messages.
```

```
                if (!messagesToDelete.isEmpty()) {

sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(DeleteMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                            .entries(messagesToDelete)
                            .build()
                    ).join();
                }
            } // End of while block.
        } catch (InterruptedException | ExecutionException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - PutBucketNotificationConfiguration
  - ReceiveMessage

Salva EXIF e altre informazioni sull'immagine utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Recuperare informazioni EXIF da un file JPG, JPEG o PNG.
- Carica il file immagine in un bucket Amazon S3.
- Utilizza Amazon Rekognition per identificare i tre attributi principali (etichette) nel file.
- Aggiungi le informazioni su EXIF ed etichette a una tabella Amazon DynamoDB nella regione.

Rust

SDK per Rust

Recupera le informazioni EXIF da un file JPG, JPEG o PNG, carica il file di immagine in un bucket Amazon S3, utilizza Amazon Rekognition per identificare i tre attributi principali

(etichette in Amazon Rekognition) nel file e aggiungi le informazioni su EXIF ed etichette a una tabella Amazon DynamoDB nella regione.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

Invia notifiche di eventi S3 ad Amazon EventBridge utilizzando un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come abilitare un bucket per inviare notifiche di eventi S3 EventBridge e indirizzarle verso un argomento Amazon SNS e una coda Amazon SQS.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /** This method configures a bucket to send events to AWS EventBridge and
creates a rule
    * to route the S3 object created events to a topic and a queue.
    *
    * @param bucketName Name of existing bucket
    * @param topicArn ARN of existing topic to receive S3 event notifications
    * @param queueArn ARN of existing queue to receive S3 event notifications
    *
    *  An AWS CloudFormation stack sets up the bucket, queue, topic before the
method runs.
    */
   public static String setBucketNotificationToEventBridge(String bucketName,
String topicArn, String queueArn) {
       try {
```

```
            // Enable bucket to emit S3 Event notifications to EventBridge.
            s3Client.putBucketNotificationConfiguration(b -> b
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .notificationConfiguration(b1 -> b1
                            .eventBridgeConfiguration(
                                    SdkBuilder::build)
                    ).build()).join();

            // Create an EventBridge rule to route Object Created notifications.
            PutRuleRequest putRuleRequest = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                    .name(RULE_NAME)
                    .eventPattern("""
                            {
                              "source": ["aws.s3"],
                              "detail-type": ["Object Created"],
                              "detail": {
                                "bucket": {
                                  "name": ["%s"]
                                }
                              }
                            }
                            """.formatted(bucketName))
                    .build();

            // Add the rule to the default event bus.
            PutRuleResponse putRuleResponse =
eventBridgeClient.putRule(putRuleRequest)
                    .whenComplete((r, t) -> {
                        if (t != null) {
                            logger.error("Error creating event bus rule: " +
t.getMessage(), t);
                            throw new RuntimeException(t.getCause().getMessage(),
t);
                        }
                        logger.info("Event bus rule creation request sent
successfully. ARN is: {}", r.ruleArn());
                    }).join();

            // Add the existing SNS topic and SQS queue as targets to the rule.
            eventBridgeClient.putTargets(b -> b
                    .eventBusName("default")
                    .rule(RULE_NAME)
                    .targets(List.of (
                            Target.builder()
```

```
                                .arn(queueArn)
                                .id("Queue")
                                .build(),
                        Target.builder()
                                .arn(topicArn)
                                .id("Topic")
                                .build())
                        )
                ).join();
            return putRuleResponse.ruleArn();
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - PutBucketNotificationConfiguration
  - PutRule
  - PutTargets

Tieni traccia del caricamento o del download di un oggetto Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come tenere traccia del caricamento o del download di un oggetto Amazon S3.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Tieni traccia dello stato di avanzamento del caricamento di un file.

```
   public void trackUploadFile(S3TransferManager transferManager, String
bucketName,
                            String key, URI filePathURI) {
       UploadFileRequest uploadFileRequest = UploadFileRequest.builder()
               .putObjectRequest(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
               .addTransferListener(LoggingTransferListener.create())  // Add
listener.
               .source(Paths.get(filePathURI))
               .build();

       FileUpload fileUpload = transferManager.uploadFile(uploadFileRequest);

       fileUpload.completionFuture().join();
       /*
           The SDK provides a LoggingTransferListener implementation of the
TransferListener interface.
           You can also implement the interface to provide your own logic.

           Configure log4J2 with settings such as the following.
               <Configuration status="WARN">
                   <Appenders>
                       <Console name="AlignedConsoleAppender"
target="SYSTEM_OUT">
                           <PatternLayout pattern="%m%n"/>
                       </Console>
                   </Appenders>

                   <Loggers>
                       <logger
name="software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.progress.LoggingTransferListener"
level="INFO" additivity="false">
                           <AppenderRef ref="AlignedConsoleAppender"/>
                       </logger>
                   </Loggers>
               </Configuration>

           Log4J2 logs the progress. The following is example output for a 21.3
MB file upload.
               Transfer initiated...
               |                    | 0.0%
               |====                | 21.1%
               |============        | 60.5%
```

```
                |====================| 100.0%
                Transfer complete!
        */
    }
```

Tieni traccia dell'avanzamento del download di un file.

```
   public void trackDownloadFile(S3TransferManager transferManager, String
bucketName,
                            String key, String downloadedFileWithPath) {
       DownloadFileRequest downloadFileRequest = DownloadFileRequest.builder()
               .getObjectRequest(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
               .addTransferListener(LoggingTransferListener.create())  // Add
listener.
               .destination(Paths.get(downloadedFileWithPath))
               .build();

       FileDownload downloadFile =
transferManager.downloadFile(downloadFileRequest);

       CompletedFileDownload downloadResult =
downloadFile.completionFuture().join();
       /*
           The SDK provides a LoggingTransferListener implementation of the
TransferListener interface.
           You can also implement the interface to provide your own logic.

           Configure log4J2 with settings such as the following.
               <Configuration status="WARN">
                   <Appenders>
                       <Console name="AlignedConsoleAppender"
target="SYSTEM_OUT">
                           <PatternLayout pattern="%m%n"/>
                       </Console>
                   </Appenders>

                   <Loggers>
                       <logger
name="software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.progress.LoggingTransferListener"
level="INFO" additivity="false">
                           <AppenderRef ref="AlignedConsoleAppender"/>
                       </logger>
```

```
                    </Loggers>
                </Configuration>

            Log4J2 logs the progress. The following is example output for a 21.3
MB file download.
                Transfer initiated...
                |=======             | 39.4%
                |===============     | 78.8%
                |====================| 100.0%
                Transfer complete!
        */
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - GetObject
  - PutObject

Trasformare i dati per l'applicazione con S3 Object Lambda

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come trasformare i dati per l'applicazione con S3 Object Lambda.

.NET

SDK per .NET

Mostra come aggiungere codice personalizzato alle richieste S3 GET standard per modificare l'oggetto richiesto recuperato da S3 in modo che questo soddisfi le esigenze del client o dell'applicazione richiedente.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Lambda
- Amazon S3

Esempi di approcci per i test di unità e integrazione con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra esempi di tecniche ottimali per la scrittura di test unitari e di integrazione utilizzando un AWS SDK.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Cargo.toml per esempi di test.

```
[package]
name = "testing-examples"
version = "0.1.0"
authors = [
  "John Disanti <jdisanti@amazon.com>",
  "Doug Schwartz <dougsch@amazon.com>",
]
edition = "2021"

[dependencies]
async-trait = "0.1.51"
aws-config = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["behavior-version-latest"] }
aws-credential-types = { version = "1.0.1", features = [ "hardcoded-
credentials", ] }
aws-sdk-s3 = { version = "1.4.0" }
aws-smithy-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
aws-smithy-runtime = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["test-util"] }
aws-smithy-runtime-api = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["test-util"] }
aws-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
clap = { version = "4.4", features = ["derive"] }
http = "0.2.9"
mockall = "0.11.4"
serde_json = "1"
tokio = { version = "1.20.1", features = ["full"] }
tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3.15", features = ["env-filter"] }
```

```
[[bin]]
name = "main"
path = "src/main.rs"
```

Esempio di test di unità utilizzando automock e un wrapper di servizi.

```
use aws_sdk_s3 as s3;
#[allow(unused_imports)]
use mockall::automock;

use s3::operation::list_objects_v2::{ListObjectsV2Error, ListObjectsV2Output};

#[cfg(test)]
pub use MockS3Impl as S3;
#[cfg(not(test))]
pub use S3Impl as S3;

#[allow(dead_code)]
pub struct S3Impl {
    inner: s3::Client,
}

#[cfg_attr(test, automock)]
impl S3Impl {
    #[allow(dead_code)]
    pub fn new(inner: s3::Client) -> Self {
        Self { inner }
    }

    #[allow(dead_code)]
    pub async fn list_objects(
        &self,
        bucket: &str,
        prefix: &str,
        continuation_token: Option<String>,
    ) -> Result<ListObjectsV2Output, s3::error::SdkError<ListObjectsV2Error>> {
        self.inner
            .list_objects_v2()
            .bucket(bucket)
            .prefix(prefix)
```

```
            .set_continuation_token(continuation_token)
            .send()
            .await
    }
}

#[allow(dead_code)]
pub async fn determine_prefix_file_size(
    // Now we take a reference to our trait object instead of the S3 client
    // s3_list: ListObjectsService,
    s3_list: S3,
    bucket: &str,
    prefix: &str,
) -> Result<usize, s3::Error> {
    let mut next_token: Option<String> = None;
    let mut total_size_bytes = 0;
    loop {
        let result = s3_list
            .list_objects(bucket, prefix, next_token.take())
            .await?;

        // Add up the file sizes we got back
        for object in result.contents() {
            total_size_bytes += object.size().unwrap_or(0) as usize;
        }

        // Handle pagination, and break the loop if there are no more pages
        next_token = result.next_continuation_token.clone();
        if next_token.is_none() {
            break;
        }
    }
    Ok(total_size_bytes)
}

#[cfg(test)]
mod test {
    use super::*;
    use mockall::predicate::eq;

    #[tokio::test]
    async fn test_single_page() {
        let mut mock = MockS3Impl::default();
        mock.expect_list_objects()
```

```
            .with(eq("test-bucket"), eq("test-prefix"), eq(None))
            .return_once(|_, _, _| {
                Ok(ListObjectsV2Output::builder()
                    .set_contents(Some(vec![
                        // Mock content for ListObjectsV2 response
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(5).build(),
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(2).build(),
                    ]))
                    .build())
            });

        // Run the code we want to test with it
        let size = determine_prefix_file_size(mock, "test-bucket", "test-prefix")
            .await
            .unwrap();

        // Verify we got the correct total size back
        assert_eq!(7, size);
    }

    #[tokio::test]
    async fn test_multiple_pages() {
        // Create the Mock instance with two pages of objects now
        let mut mock = MockS3Impl::default();
        mock.expect_list_objects()
            .with(eq("test-bucket"), eq("test-prefix"), eq(None))
            .return_once(|_, _, _| {
                Ok(ListObjectsV2Output::builder()
                    .set_contents(Some(vec![
                        // Mock content for ListObjectsV2 response
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(5).build(),
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(2).build(),
                    ]))
                    .set_next_continuation_token(Some("next".to_string()))
                    .build())
            });
        mock.expect_list_objects()
            .with(
                eq("test-bucket"),
                eq("test-prefix"),
                eq(Some("next".to_string())),
            )
            .return_once(|_, _, _| {
                Ok(ListObjectsV2Output::builder()
```

```
                    .set_contents(Some(vec![
                        // Mock content for ListObjectsV2 response
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(3).build(),
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(9).build(),
                    ]))
                    .build())
            });

        // Run the code we want to test with it
        let size = determine_prefix_file_size(mock, "test-bucket", "test-prefix")
            .await
            .unwrap();

        assert_eq!(19, size);
    }
}
```

Esempio di test di integrazione utilizzando StaticReplayClient.

```
use aws_sdk_s3 as s3;

#[allow(dead_code)]
pub async fn determine_prefix_file_size(
    // Now we take a reference to our trait object instead of the S3 client
    // s3_list: ListObjectsService,
    s3: s3::Client,
    bucket: &str,
    prefix: &str,
) -> Result<usize, s3::Error> {
    let mut next_token: Option<String> = None;
    let mut total_size_bytes = 0;
    loop {
        let result = s3
            .list_objects_v2()
            .prefix(prefix)
            .bucket(bucket)
            .set_continuation_token(next_token.take())
            .send()
            .await?;

        // Add up the file sizes we got back
```

```
        for object in result.contents() {
            total_size_bytes += object.size().unwrap_or(0) as usize;
        }

        // Handle pagination, and break the loop if there are no more pages
        next_token = result.next_continuation_token.clone();
        if next_token.is_none() {
            break;
        }
    }
    Ok(total_size_bytes)
}

#[allow(dead_code)]
fn make_s3_test_credentials() -> s3::config::Credentials {
    s3::config::Credentials::new(
        "ATESTCLIENT",
        "astestsecretkey",
        Some("atestsessiontoken".to_string()),
        None,
        "",
    )
}

#[cfg(test)]
mod test {
    use super::*;
    use aws_config::BehaviorVersion;
    use aws_sdk_s3 as s3;
    use aws_smithy_runtime::client::http::test_util::{ReplayEvent,
 StaticReplayClient};
    use aws_smithy_types::body::SdkBody;

    #[tokio::test]
    async fn test_single_page() {
        let page_1 = ReplayEvent::new(
                http::Request::builder()
                    .method("GET")
                    .uri("https://test-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/?list-
type=2&prefix=test-prefix")
                    .body(SdkBody::empty())
                    .unwrap(),
                http::Response::builder()
                    .status(200)
```

```
                    .body(SdkBody::from(include_str!("./testing/
response_1.xml")))
                    .unwrap(),
            );
        let replay_client = StaticReplayClient::new(vec![page_1]);
        let client: s3::Client = s3::Client::from_conf(
            s3::Config::builder()
                .behavior_version(BehaviorVersion::latest())
                .credentials_provider(make_s3_test_credentials())
                .region(s3::config::Region::new("us-east-1"))
                .http_client(replay_client.clone())
                .build(),
        );

        // Run the code we want to test with it
        let size = determine_prefix_file_size(client, "test-bucket", "test-
prefix")
            .await
            .unwrap();

        // Verify we got the correct total size back
        assert_eq!(7, size);
        replay_client.assert_requests_match(&[]);
    }

    #[tokio::test]
    async fn test_multiple_pages() {
        let page_1 = ReplayEvent::new(
                http::Request::builder()
                    .method("GET")
                    .uri("https://test-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/?list-
type=2&prefix=test-prefix")
                    .body(SdkBody::empty())
                    .unwrap(),
                http::Response::builder()
                    .status(200)
                    .body(SdkBody::from(include_str!("./testing/
response_multi_1.xml")))
                    .unwrap(),
            );
        let page_2 = ReplayEvent::new(
                http::Request::builder()
                    .method("GET")
```

```
                    .uri("https://test-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/?list-
type=2&prefix=test-prefix&continuation-token=next")
                    .body(SdkBody::empty())
                    .unwrap(),
                http::Response::builder()
                    .status(200)
                    .body(SdkBody::from(include_str!("./testing/
response_multi_2.xml")))
                    .unwrap(),
            );
        let replay_client = StaticReplayClient::new(vec![page_1, page_2]);
        let client: s3::Client = s3::Client::from_conf(
            s3::Config::builder()
                .behavior_version(BehaviorVersion::latest())
                .credentials_provider(make_s3_test_credentials())
                .region(s3::config::Region::new("us-east-1"))
                .http_client(replay_client.clone())
                .build(),
        );

        // Run the code we want to test with it
        let size = determine_prefix_file_size(client, "test-bucket", "test-
prefix")
            .await
            .unwrap();

        assert_eq!(19, size);

        replay_client.assert_requests_match(&[]);
    }
}
```

Caricare in modo ricorsivo una directory locale in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come caricare una directory locale in modo ricorsivo in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa un S3 TransferManager per caricare una directory locale. Visualizza il file completo ed esegui il test.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedDirectoryUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.DirectoryUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.UploadDirectoryRequest;

import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.UUID;

    public Integer uploadDirectory(S3TransferManager transferManager,
            URI sourceDirectory, String bucketName) {
        DirectoryUpload directoryUpload =
 transferManager.uploadDirectory(UploadDirectoryRequest.builder()
                .source(Paths.get(sourceDirectory))
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build());

        CompletedDirectoryUpload completedDirectoryUpload =
 directoryUpload.completionFuture().join();
        completedDirectoryUpload.failedTransfers()
                .forEach(fail -> logger.warn("Object [{}] failed to transfer",
 fail.toString()));
        return completedDirectoryUpload.failedTransfers().size();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione UploadDirectory AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Carica o scarica file di grandi dimensioni da e verso Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguente mostrano come caricare o scaricare file di grandi dimensioni in e da Amazon S3.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Caricamento di un oggetto utilizzando il caricamento in più parti.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Chiama le funzioni che trasferiscono file da e verso un bucket S3 utilizzando Amazon S3. TransferUtility

```
global using System.Text;
global using Amazon.S3;
global using Amazon.S3.Model;
global using Amazon.S3.Transfer;
global using TransferUtilityBasics;



// This Amazon S3 client uses the default user credentials
// defined for this computer.
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();
var transferUtil = new TransferUtility(client);
IConfiguration _configuration;
```

```
_configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
    .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
    .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from JSON file.
    .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
        true) // Optionally load local settings.
    .Build();

// Edit the values in settings.json to use an S3 bucket and files that
// exist on your AWS account and on the local computer where you
// run this scenario.
var bucketName = _configuration["BucketName"];
var localPath =
 $"{Environment.GetFolderPath(Environment.SpecialFolder.ApplicationData)}\
\TransferFolder";

DisplayInstructions();

PressEnter();

Console.WriteLine();

// Upload a single file to an S3 bucket.
DisplayTitle("Upload a single file");

var fileToUpload = _configuration["FileToUpload"];
Console.WriteLine($"Uploading {fileToUpload} to the S3 bucket, {bucketName}.");

var success = await TransferMethods.UploadSingleFileAsync(transferUtil,
 bucketName, fileToUpload, localPath);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully uploaded the file, {fileToUpload} to
 {bucketName}.");
}

PressEnter();

// Upload a local directory to an S3 bucket.
DisplayTitle("Upload all files from a local directory");
Console.WriteLine("Upload all the files in a local folder to an S3 bucket.");
const string keyPrefix = "UploadFolder";
var uploadPath = $"{localPath}\\UploadFolder";
```

```
Console.WriteLine($"Uploading the files in {uploadPath} to {bucketName}");
DisplayTitle($"{uploadPath} files");
DisplayLocalFiles(uploadPath);
Console.WriteLine();

PressEnter();

success = await TransferMethods.UploadFullDirectoryAsync(transferUtil,
 bucketName, keyPrefix, uploadPath);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully uploaded the files in {uploadPath} to
 {bucketName}.");
    Console.WriteLine($"{bucketName} currently contains the following files:");
    await DisplayBucketFiles(client, bucketName, keyPrefix);
    Console.WriteLine();
}

PressEnter();

// Download a single file from an S3 bucket.
DisplayTitle("Download a single file");
Console.WriteLine("Now we will download a single file from an S3 bucket.");

var keyName = _configuration["FileToDownload"];

Console.WriteLine($"Downloading {keyName} from {bucketName}.");

success = await TransferMethods.DownloadSingleFileAsync(transferUtil, bucketName,
 keyName, localPath);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine("$Successfully downloaded the file, {keyName} from
 {bucketName}.");
}

PressEnter();

// Download the contents of a directory from an S3 bucket.
DisplayTitle("Download the contents of an S3 bucket");
var s3Path = _configuration["S3Path"];
var downloadPath = $"{localPath}\\{s3Path}";

Console.WriteLine($"Downloading the contents of {bucketName}\\{s3Path}");
```

```
Console.WriteLine($"{bucketName}\\{s3Path} contains the following files:");
await DisplayBucketFiles(client, bucketName, s3Path);
Console.WriteLine();

success = await TransferMethods.DownloadS3DirectoryAsync(transferUtil,
 bucketName, s3Path, downloadPath);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Downloaded the files in {bucketName} to
 {downloadPath}.");
    Console.WriteLine($"{downloadPath} now contains the following files:");
    DisplayLocalFiles(downloadPath);
}

Console.WriteLine("\nThe TransferUtility Basics application has completed.");
PressEnter();

// Displays the title for a section of the scenario.
static void DisplayTitle(string titleText)
{
    var sepBar = new string('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    Console.WriteLine(CenterText(titleText));
    Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
}

// Displays a description of the actions to be performed by the scenario.
static void DisplayInstructions()
{
    var sepBar = new string('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    DisplayTitle("Amazon S3 Transfer Utility Basics");
    Console.WriteLine("This program shows how to use the Amazon S3 Transfer
 Utility.");
    Console.WriteLine("It performs the following actions:");
    Console.WriteLine("\t1. Upload a single object to an S3 bucket.");
    Console.WriteLine("\t2. Upload an entire directory from the local computer to
 an\n\t  S3 bucket.");
    Console.WriteLine("\t3. Download a single object from an S3 bucket.");
    Console.WriteLine("\t4. Download the objects in an S3 bucket to a local
 directory.");
    Console.WriteLine($"\n{sepBar}");
}
```

```
// Pauses the scenario.
static void PressEnter()
{
    Console.WriteLine("Press <Enter> to continue.");
    _ = Console.ReadLine();
    Console.WriteLine("\n");
}

// Returns the string textToCenter, padded on the left with spaces
// that center the text on the console display.
static string CenterText(string textToCenter)
{
    var centeredText = new StringBuilder();
    var screenWidth = Console.WindowWidth;
    centeredText.Append(new string(' ', (int)(screenWidth -
 textToCenter.Length) / 2));
    centeredText.Append(textToCenter);
    return centeredText.ToString();
}

// Displays a list of file names included in the specified path.
static void DisplayLocalFiles(string localPath)
{
    var fileList = Directory.GetFiles(localPath);
    if (fileList.Length > 0)
    {
        foreach (var fileName in fileList)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(fileName);
        }
    }
}

// Displays a list of the files in the specified S3 bucket and prefix.
static async Task DisplayBucketFiles(IAmazonS3 client, string bucketName, string
 s3Path)
{
    ListObjectsV2Request request = new()
    {
        BucketName = bucketName,
        Prefix = s3Path,
        MaxKeys = 5,
    };
```

```
    var response = new ListObjectsV2Response();

    do
    {
        response = await client.ListObjectsV2Async(request);

        response.S3Objects
            .ForEach(obj => Console.WriteLine($"{obj.Key}"));

        // If the response is truncated, set the request ContinuationToken
        // from the NextContinuationToken property of the response.
        request.ContinuationToken = response.NextContinuationToken;
    } while (response.IsTruncated);
}
```

Caricamento di un singolo file.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Uploads a single file from the local computer to an S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="transferUtil">The transfer initialized TransferUtility
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket where the file
        /// will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="fileName">The name of the file to upload.</param>
        /// <param name="localPath">The local path where the file is stored.</
param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success of the action.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UploadSingleFileAsync(
            TransferUtility transferUtil,
            string bucketName,
            string fileName,
            string localPath)
        {
            if (File.Exists($"{localPath}\\{fileName}"))
            {
                try
                {
```

```
                    await transferUtil.UploadAsync(new
 TransferUtilityUploadRequest
                    {
                        BucketName = bucketName,
                        Key = fileName,
                        FilePath = $"{localPath}\\{fileName}",
                    });

                    return true;
                }
                catch (AmazonS3Exception s3Ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Could not upload {fileName} from
 {localPath} because:");
                    Console.WriteLine(s3Ex.Message);
                    return false;
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{fileName} does not exist in {localPath}");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

Caricamento di un'intera directory locale.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Uploads all the files in a local directory to a directory in an S3
        /// bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="transferUtil">The transfer initialized TransferUtility
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket where the files
        /// will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="keyPrefix">The key prefix is the S3 directory where
        /// the files will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="localPath">The local directory that contains the files
        /// to be uploaded.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value representing the success of the action.</
returns>
```

```
        public static async Task<bool> UploadFullDirectoryAsync(
            TransferUtility transferUtil,
            string bucketName,
            string keyPrefix,
            string localPath)
        {
            if (Directory.Exists(localPath))
            {
                try
                {
                    await transferUtil.UploadDirectoryAsync(new
TransferUtilityUploadDirectoryRequest
                    {
                        BucketName = bucketName,
                        KeyPrefix = keyPrefix,
                        Directory = localPath,
                    });

                    return true;
                }
                catch (AmazonS3Exception s3Ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Can't upload the contents of {localPath}
because:");
                    Console.WriteLine(s3Ex?.Message);
                    return false;
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The directory {localPath} does not exist.");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

Download di un singolo file.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Download a single file from an S3 bucket to the local computer.
        /// </summary>
```

```
        /// <param name="transferUtil">The transfer initialized TransferUtility
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket containing the
        /// file to download.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the file to download.</param>
        /// <param name="localPath">The path on the local computer where the
        /// downloaded file will be saved.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the results of the action.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DownloadSingleFileAsync(
        TransferUtility transferUtil,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string localPath)
        {
            await transferUtil.DownloadAsync(new TransferUtilityDownloadRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,
                FilePath = $"{localPath}\\{keyName}",
            });

            return (File.Exists($"{localPath}\\{keyName}"));
        }
```

Download dei contenuti di un bucket S3.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Downloads the contents of a directory in an S3 bucket to a
        /// directory on the local computer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="transferUtil">The transfer initialized TransferUtility
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket containing the files to
 download.</param>
        /// <param name="s3Path">The S3 directory where the files are located.</
param>
        /// <param name="localPath">The local path to which the files will be
        /// saved.</param>
```

```
        /// <returns>A Boolean value representing the success of the action.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DownloadS3DirectoryAsync(
            TransferUtility transferUtil,
            string bucketName,
            string s3Path,
            string localPath)
        {
            int fileCount = 0;

            // If the directory doesn't exist, it will be created.
            if (Directory.Exists(s3Path))
            {
                var files = Directory.GetFiles(localPath);
                fileCount = files.Length;
            }

            await transferUtil.DownloadDirectoryAsync(new
 TransferUtilityDownloadDirectoryRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                LocalDirectory = localPath,
                S3Directory = s3Path,
            });

            if (Directory.Exists(localPath))
            {
                var files = Directory.GetFiles(localPath);
                if (files.Length > fileCount)
                {
                    return true;
                }

                // No change in the number of files. Assume
                // the download failed.
                return false;
            }

            // The local directory doesn't exist. No files
            // were downloaded.
            return false;
        }
```

Tieni traccia dello stato di avanzamento di un caricamento utilizzando. TransferUtility

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Transfer;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to track the progress of a multipart upload
/// using the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) TransferUtility to
/// upload to an Amazon S3 bucket.
/// </summary>
public class TrackMPUUsingHighLevelAPI
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
        string keyName = "sample_pic.png";
        string path = "filepath/directory/";
        string filePath = $"{path}{keyName}";

        // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
        // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
        // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
        // For example: RegionEndpoint.USWest2 or RegionEndpoint.USEast2.
        IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

        await TrackMPUAsync(client, bucketName, filePath, keyName);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Starts an Amazon S3 multipart upload and assigns an event handler to
    /// track the progress of the upload.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
    /// perform the multipart upload.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to which to upload
    /// the file.</param>
    /// <param name="filePath">The path, including the file name of the
    /// file to be uploaded to the Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="keyName">The file name to be used in the
```

```
        /// destination Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        public static async Task TrackMPUAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string filePath,
            string keyName)
        {
            try
            {
                var fileTransferUtility = new TransferUtility(client);

                // Use TransferUtilityUploadRequest to configure options.
                // In this example we subscribe to an event.
                var uploadRequest =
                    new TransferUtilityUploadRequest
                    {
                        BucketName = bucketName,
                        FilePath = filePath,
                        Key = keyName,
                    };

                uploadRequest.UploadProgressEvent +=
                    new EventHandler<UploadProgressArgs>(
                        UploadRequest_UploadPartProgressEvent);

                await fileTransferUtility.UploadAsync(uploadRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Upload completed");
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error:: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Event handler to check the progress of the multipart upload.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="sender">The object that raised the event.</param>
        /// <param name="e">The object that contains multipart upload
        /// information.</param>
        public static void UploadRequest_UploadPartProgressEvent(object sender,
UploadProgressArgs e)
        {
            // Process event.
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"{e.TransferredBytes}/{e.TotalBytes}");
        }
    }
```

Carica un oggetto con la crittografia.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Security.Cryptography;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) low level API to
    /// perform a multipart upload to an Amazon S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class SSECLowLevelMPUcopyObject
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string existingBucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            string sourceKeyName = "sample_file.txt";
            string targetKeyName = "sample_file_copy.txt";
            string filePath = $"sample\\{targetKeyName}";

            // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
            // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
            // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // For example: RegionEndpoint.USEast1.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            // Create the encryption key.
            var base64Key = CreateEncryptionKey();

            await CreateSampleObjUsingClientEncryptionKeyAsync(
                client,
                existingBucketName,
                sourceKeyName,
                filePath,
```

```
                base64Key);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates the encryption key to use with the multipart upload.
        /// </summary>
        /// <returns>A string containing the base64-encoded key for encrypting
        /// the multipart upload.</returns>
        public static string CreateEncryptionKey()
        {
            Aes aesEncryption = Aes.Create();
            aesEncryption.KeySize = 256;
            aesEncryption.GenerateKey();
            string base64Key = Convert.ToBase64String(aesEncryption.Key);
            return base64Key;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates and uploads an object using a multipart upload.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 object used to
        /// initialize and perform the multipart upload.</param>
        /// <param name="existingBucketName">The name of the bucket to which
        /// the object will be uploaded.</param>
        /// <param name="sourceKeyName">The source object name.</param>
        /// <param name="filePath">The location of the source object.</param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key to use with the upload.</
param>
        public static async Task CreateSampleObjUsingClientEncryptionKeyAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string existingBucketName,
            string sourceKeyName,
            string filePath,
            string base64Key)
        {
            List<UploadPartResponse> uploadResponses = new
 List<UploadPartResponse>();

            InitiateMultipartUploadRequest initiateRequest = new
 InitiateMultipartUploadRequest
            {
                BucketName = existingBucketName,
                Key = sourceKeyName,
```

```
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
            };

            InitiateMultipartUploadResponse initResponse =
               await client.InitiateMultipartUploadAsync(initiateRequest);

            long contentLength = new FileInfo(filePath).Length;
            long partSize = 5 * (long)Math.Pow(2, 20); // 5 MB

            try
            {
                long filePosition = 0;
                for (int i = 1; filePosition < contentLength; i++)
                {
                    UploadPartRequest uploadRequest = new UploadPartRequest
                    {
                        BucketName = existingBucketName,
                        Key = sourceKeyName,
                        UploadId = initResponse.UploadId,
                        PartNumber = i,
                        PartSize = partSize,
                        FilePosition = filePosition,
                        FilePath = filePath,
                        ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                        ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
                    };

                    // Upload part and add response to our list.
                    uploadResponses.Add(await
client.UploadPartAsync(uploadRequest));

                    filePosition += partSize;
                }

                CompleteMultipartUploadRequest completeRequest = new
CompleteMultipartUploadRequest
                {
                    BucketName = existingBucketName,
                    Key = sourceKeyName,
                    UploadId = initResponse.UploadId,
                };
```

```
                completeRequest.AddPartETags(uploadResponses);

                CompleteMultipartUploadResponse completeUploadResponse =
                    await client.CompleteMultipartUploadAsync(completeRequest);
            }
            catch (Exception exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Exception occurred: {exception.Message}");

                // If there was an error, abort the multipart upload.
                AbortMultipartUploadRequest abortMPURequest = new
 AbortMultipartUploadRequest
                {
                    BucketName = existingBucketName,
                    Key = sourceKeyName,
                    UploadId = initResponse.UploadId,
                };

                await client.AbortMultipartUploadAsync(abortMPURequest);
            }
        }
    }
```

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea funzioni che utilizzano i gestori di upload e download per suddividere i dati in parti e trasferirli contemporaneamente.

```
import (
 "bytes"
```

```
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform
 bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// UploadLargeObject uses an upload manager to upload data to an object in a
 bucket.
// The upload manager breaks large data into parts and uploads the parts
 concurrently.
func (basics BucketBasics) UploadLargeObject(ctx context.Context, bucketName
 string, objectKey string, largeObject []byte) error {
 largeBuffer := bytes.NewReader(largeObject)
 var partMiBs int64 = 10
 uploader := manager.NewUploader(basics.S3Client, func(u *manager.Uploader) {
  u.PartSize = partMiBs * 1024 * 1024
 })
 _, err := uploader.Upload(ctx, &s3.PutObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
  Body:   largeBuffer,
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  var apiErr smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() == "EntityTooLarge" {
   log.Printf("Error while uploading object to %s. The object is too large.\n"+
    "The maximum size for a multipart upload is 5TB.", bucketName)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't upload large object to %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
    bucketName, objectKey, err)
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName), Key:
 aws.String(objectKey)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist.\n", objectKey)
  }
 }

 return err
}



// DownloadLargeObject uses a download manager to download an object from a
 bucket.
// The download manager gets the data in parts and writes them to a buffer until
 all of
// the data has been downloaded.
func (basics BucketBasics) DownloadLargeObject(ctx context.Context, bucketName
 string, objectKey string) ([]byte, error) {
 var partMiBs int64 = 10
 downloader := manager.NewDownloader(basics.S3Client, func(d *manager.Downloader)
 {
  d.PartSize = partMiBs * 1024 * 1024
 })
 buffer := manager.NewWriteAtBuffer([]byte{})
 _, err := downloader.Download(ctx, buffer, &s3.GetObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't download large object from %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }
 return buffer.Bytes(), err
```

```
}
```

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che mostri come utilizzare i gestori di upload e download nel contesto.

```
import (
 "context"
 "crypto/rand"
 "log"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/s3/actions"
)

// RunLargeObjectScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to use
 Amazon
// Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) to upload and download large objects.
//
// 1. Create a bucket.
// 3. Upload a large object to the bucket by using an upload manager.
// 5. Download a large object by using a download manager.
// 8. Delete all objects in the bucket.
// 9. Delete the bucket.
//
// This example creates an Amazon S3 service client from the specified sdkConfig
 so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
func RunLargeObjectScenario(ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   _, isMock := questioner.(*demotools.MockQuestioner)
```

```
    if isMock || questioner.AskBool("Do you want to see the full error message (y/
n)?", "y") {
     log.Println(r)
    }
   }
  }()

  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon S3 large object demo.")
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

  s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
  bucketBasics := actions.BucketBasics{S3Client: s3Client}

  bucketName := questioner.Ask("Let's create a bucket. Enter a name for your
  bucket:",
   demotools.NotEmpty{})
  bucketExists, err := bucketBasics.BucketExists(ctx, bucketName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  if !bucketExists {
   err = bucketBasics.CreateBucket(ctx, bucketName, sdkConfig.Region)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   } else {
    log.Println("Bucket created.")
   }
  }
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

  mibs := 30
  log.Printf("Let's create a slice of %v MiB of random bytes and upload it to your
  bucket. ", mibs)
  questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
  largeBytes := make([]byte, 1024*1024*mibs)
  _, _ = rand.Read(largeBytes)
  largeKey := "doc-example-large"
  log.Println("Uploading...")
  err = bucketBasics.UploadLargeObject(ctx, bucketName, largeKey, largeBytes)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("Uploaded %v MiB object as %v", mibs, largeKey)
```

```
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Printf("Let's download the %v MiB object.", mibs)
 questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 log.Println("Downloading...")
 largeDownload, err := bucketBasics.DownloadLargeObject(ctx, bucketName,
 largeKey)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Downloaded %v bytes.", len(largeDownload))
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 if questioner.AskBool("Do you want to delete your bucket and all of its "+
  "contents? (y/n)", "y") {
  log.Println("Deleting object.")
  err = bucketBasics.DeleteObjects(ctx, bucketName, []string{largeKey})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Deleting bucket.")
  err = bucketBasics.DeleteBucket(ctx, bucketName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 } else {
  log.Println("Okay. Don't forget to delete objects from your bucket to avoid
 charges.")
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Richiama le funzioni che trasferiscono file da e verso un bucket S3 utilizzando S3. TransferManager

```
   public Integer downloadObjectsToDirectory(S3TransferManager transferManager,
           URI destinationPathURI, String bucketName) {
       DirectoryDownload directoryDownload =
transferManager.downloadDirectory(DownloadDirectoryRequest.builder()
               .destination(Paths.get(destinationPathURI))
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .build());
       CompletedDirectoryDownload completedDirectoryDownload =
directoryDownload.completionFuture().join();

       completedDirectoryDownload.failedTransfers()
               .forEach(fail -> logger.warn("Object [{}] failed to transfer",
fail.toString()));
       return completedDirectoryDownload.failedTransfers().size();
   }
```

Caricamento di un'intera directory locale.

```
   public Integer uploadDirectory(S3TransferManager transferManager,
           URI sourceDirectory, String bucketName) {
       DirectoryUpload directoryUpload =
transferManager.uploadDirectory(UploadDirectoryRequest.builder()
               .source(Paths.get(sourceDirectory))
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .build());

       CompletedDirectoryUpload completedDirectoryUpload =
directoryUpload.completionFuture().join();
```

```
        completedDirectoryUpload.failedTransfers()
                .forEach(fail -> logger.warn("Object [{}] failed to transfer",
fail.toString()));
        return completedDirectoryUpload.failedTransfers().size();
    }
```

Caricamento di un singolo file.

```
    public String uploadFile(S3TransferManager transferManager, String
bucketName,
                             String key, URI filePathURI) {
        UploadFileRequest uploadFileRequest = UploadFileRequest.builder()
            .putObjectRequest(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
            .source(Paths.get(filePathURI))
            .build();

        FileUpload fileUpload = transferManager.uploadFile(uploadFileRequest);

        CompletedFileUpload uploadResult = fileUpload.completionFuture().join();
        return uploadResult.response().eTag();
    }
```

Gli esempi di codice utilizzano le seguenti importazioni.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedMultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.FileUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.UploadFileRequest;
```

```
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.RandomAccessFile;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Objects;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
```

Utilizza S3 Transfer Manager sul client S3 basato su CRT AWS per eseguire in modo trasparente un caricamento in più parti quando le dimensioni del contenuto superano una soglia. Le dimensioni soglia predefinite sono di 8 MB.

```
    /**
     * Uploads a file to an Amazon S3 bucket using the S3TransferManager.
     *
     * @param filePath the file path of the file to be uploaded
     */
    public void multipartUploadWithTransferManager(String filePath) {
        S3TransferManager transferManager = S3TransferManager.create();
        UploadFileRequest uploadFileRequest = UploadFileRequest.builder()
            .putObjectRequest(b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key))
            .source(Paths.get(filePath))
            .build();
        FileUpload fileUpload = transferManager.uploadFile(uploadFileRequest);
        fileUpload.completionFuture().join();
        transferManager.close();
    }
```

Utilizza l'API S3Client per eseguire un caricamento in più parti.

```
    /**
     * Performs a multipart upload to Amazon S3 using the provided S3 client.
     *
     * @param filePath the path to the file to be uploaded
```

```
     */
    public void multipartUploadWithS3Client(String filePath) {

        // Initiate the multipart upload.
        CreateMultipartUploadResponse createMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.createMultipartUpload(b -> b
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key));
        String uploadId = createMultipartUploadResponse.uploadId();

        // Upload the parts of the file.
        int partNumber = 1;
        List<CompletedPart> completedParts = new ArrayList<>();
        ByteBuffer bb = ByteBuffer.allocate(1024 * 1024 * 5); // 5 MB byte buffer

        try (RandomAccessFile file = new RandomAccessFile(filePath, "r")) {
            long fileSize = file.length();
            long position = 0;
            while (position < fileSize) {
                file.seek(position);
                long read = file.getChannel().read(bb);

                bb.flip(); // Swap position and limit before reading from the
buffer.
                UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest = UploadPartRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(key)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)
                    .partNumber(partNumber)
                    .build();

                UploadPartResponse partResponse = s3Client.uploadPart(
                    uploadPartRequest,
                    RequestBody.fromByteBuffer(bb));

                CompletedPart part = CompletedPart.builder()
                    .partNumber(partNumber)
                    .eTag(partResponse.eTag())
                    .build();
                completedParts.add(part);

                bb.clear();
                position += read;
                partNumber++;
```

```
            }
        } catch (IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage());
        }

        // Complete the multipart upload.
        s3Client.completeMultipartUpload(b -> b
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .uploadId(uploadId)

.multipartUpload(CompletedMultipartUpload.builder().parts(completedParts).build()));
    }
```

Utilizza l'AsyncClient API S3 con il supporto multiparte abilitato per eseguire un caricamento in più parti.

```
    /**
     * Uploads a file to an S3 bucket using the S3AsyncClient and enabling
multipart support.
     *
     * @param filePath the local file path of the file to be uploaded
     */
    public void multipartUploadWithS3AsyncClient(String filePath) {
        // Enable multipart support.
        S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClient = S3AsyncClient.builder()
            .multipartEnabled(true)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> response = s3AsyncClient.putObject(b
-> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key),
            Paths.get(filePath));

        response.join();
        logger.info("File uploaded in multiple 8 MiB parts using
S3AsyncClient.");
    }
```

JavaScript

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Carica un file di grandi dimensioni.

```
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { Upload } from "@aws-sdk/lib-storage";

import {
  ProgressBar,
  logger,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";

const twentyFiveMB = 25 * 1024 * 1024;

export const createString = (size = twentyFiveMB) => {
  return "x".repeat(size);
};

/**
 * Create a 25MB file and upload it in parts to the specified
 * Amazon S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const str = createString();
  const buffer = Buffer.from(str, "utf8");
  const progressBar = new ProgressBar({
    description: `Uploading "${key}" to "${bucketName}"`,
    barLength: 30,
  });

  try {
    const upload = new Upload({
      client: new S3Client({}),
      params: {
```

```
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
        Body: buffer,
      },
    });

    upload.on("httpUploadProgress", ({ loaded, total }) => {
      progressBar.update({ current: loaded, total });
    });

    await upload.done();
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "AbortError") {
      logger.error(`Multipart upload was aborted. ${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

Scarica un file di grandi dimensioni.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { GetObjectCommand, NoSuchKey, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { createWriteStream, rmSync } from "node:fs";

const s3Client = new S3Client({});
const oneMB = 1024 * 1024;

export const getObjectRange = ({ bucket, key, start, end }) => {
  const command = new GetObjectCommand({
    Bucket: bucket,
    Key: key,
    Range: `bytes=${start}-${end}`,
  });

  return s3Client.send(command);
};

/**
 * @param {string | undefined} contentRange
```

```
 */
export const getRangeAndLength = (contentRange) => {
  const [range, length] = contentRange.split("/");
  const [start, end] = range.split("-");
  return {
    start: Number.parseInt(start),
    end: Number.parseInt(end),
    length: Number.parseInt(length),
  };
};

export const isComplete = ({ end, length }) => end === length - 1;

const downloadInChunks = async ({ bucket, key }) => {
  const writeStream = createWriteStream(
    fileURLToPath(new URL(`./${key}`, import.meta.url)),
  ).on("error", (err) => console.error(err));

  let rangeAndLength = { start: -1, end: -1, length: -1 };

  while (!isComplete(rangeAndLength)) {
    const { end } = rangeAndLength;
    const nextRange = { start: end + 1, end: end + oneMB };

    const { ContentRange, Body } = await getObjectRange({
      bucket,
      key,
      ...nextRange,
    });
    console.log(`Downloaded bytes ${nextRange.start} to ${nextRange.end}`);

    writeStream.write(await Body.transformToByteArray());
    rangeAndLength = getRangeAndLength(ContentRange);
  }
};

/**
 * Download a large object from and Amazon S3 bucket.
 *
 * When downloading a large file, you might want to break it down into
 * smaller pieces. Amazon S3 accepts a Range header to specify the start
 * and end of the byte range to be downloaded.
 *
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
```

```
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  try {
    await downloadInChunks({
      bucket: bucketName,
      key: key,
    });
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(`Failed to download object. No such key "${key}".`);
      rmSync(key);
    }
  }
};
```

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea funzioni che trasferiscono i file utilizzando diverse impostazioni disponibili del gestore di trasferimento. Utilizza una classe di callback per scrivere l'avanzamento del callback durante il trasferimento dei file.

```
import sys
import threading

import boto3
from boto3.s3.transfer import TransferConfig


MB = 1024 * 1024
s3 = boto3.resource("s3")
```

```
class TransferCallback:
    """
    Handle callbacks from the transfer manager.

    The transfer manager periodically calls the __call__ method throughout
    the upload and download process so that it can take action, such as
    displaying progress to the user and collecting data about the transfer.
    """

    def __init__(self, target_size):
        self._target_size = target_size
        self._total_transferred = 0
        self._lock = threading.Lock()
        self.thread_info = {}

    def __call__(self, bytes_transferred):
        """
        The callback method that is called by the transfer manager.

        Display progress during file transfer and collect per-thread transfer
        data. This method can be called by multiple threads, so shared instance
        data is protected by a thread lock.
        """
        thread = threading.current_thread()
        with self._lock:
            self._total_transferred += bytes_transferred
            if thread.ident not in self.thread_info.keys():
                self.thread_info[thread.ident] = bytes_transferred
            else:
                self.thread_info[thread.ident] += bytes_transferred

            target = self._target_size * MB
            sys.stdout.write(
                f"\r{self._total_transferred} of {target} transferred "
                f"({(self._total_transferred / target) * 100:.2f}%)."
            )
            sys.stdout.flush()


def upload_with_default_configuration(
    local_file_path, bucket_name, object_key, file_size_mb
):
    """
    Upload a file from a local folder to an Amazon S3 bucket, using the default
```

```
    configuration.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).upload_file(
        local_file_path, object_key, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def upload_with_chunksize_and_meta(
    local_file_path, bucket_name, object_key, file_size_mb, metadata=None
):
    """
    Upload a file from a local folder to an Amazon S3 bucket, setting a
    multipart chunk size and adding metadata to the Amazon S3 object.

    The multipart chunk size controls the size of the chunks of data that are
    sent in the request. A smaller chunk size typically results in the transfer
    manager using more threads for the upload.

    The metadata is a set of key-value pairs that are stored with the object
    in Amazon S3.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)

    config = TransferConfig(multipart_chunksize=1 * MB)
    extra_args = {"Metadata": metadata} if metadata else None
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).upload_file(
        local_file_path,
        object_key,
        Config=config,
        ExtraArgs=extra_args,
        Callback=transfer_callback,
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def upload_with_high_threshold(local_file_path, bucket_name, object_key,
 file_size_mb):
    """
    Upload a file from a local folder to an Amazon S3 bucket, setting a
    multipart threshold larger than the size of the file.

    Setting a multipart threshold larger than the size of the file results
```

```
    in the transfer manager sending the file as a standard upload instead of
    a multipart upload.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    config = TransferConfig(multipart_threshold=file_size_mb * 2 * MB)
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).upload_file(
        local_file_path, object_key, Config=config, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def upload_with_sse(
    local_file_path, bucket_name, object_key, file_size_mb, sse_key=None
):
    """
    Upload a file from a local folder to an Amazon S3 bucket, adding server-side
    encryption with customer-provided encryption keys to the object.

    When this kind of encryption is specified, Amazon S3 encrypts the object
    at rest and allows downloads only when the expected encryption key is
    provided in the download request.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    if sse_key:
        extra_args = {"SSECustomerAlgorithm": "AES256", "SSECustomerKey":
 sse_key}
    else:
        extra_args = None
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).upload_file(
        local_file_path, object_key, ExtraArgs=extra_args,
 Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def download_with_default_configuration(
    bucket_name, object_key, download_file_path, file_size_mb
):
    """
    Download a file from an Amazon S3 bucket to a local folder, using the
    default configuration.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).Object(object_key).download_file(
```

```
        download_file_path, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def download_with_single_thread(
    bucket_name, object_key, download_file_path, file_size_mb
):
    """
    Download a file from an Amazon S3 bucket to a local folder, using a
    single thread.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    config = TransferConfig(use_threads=False)
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).Object(object_key).download_file(
        download_file_path, Config=config, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def download_with_high_threshold(
    bucket_name, object_key, download_file_path, file_size_mb
):
    """
    Download a file from an Amazon S3 bucket to a local folder, setting a
    multipart threshold larger than the size of the file.

    Setting a multipart threshold larger than the size of the file results
    in the transfer manager sending the file as a standard download instead
    of a multipart download.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    config = TransferConfig(multipart_threshold=file_size_mb * 2 * MB)
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).Object(object_key).download_file(
        download_file_path, Config=config, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def download_with_sse(
    bucket_name, object_key, download_file_path, file_size_mb, sse_key
):
    """
    Download a file from an Amazon S3 bucket to a local folder, adding a
```

```
    customer-provided encryption key to the request.

    When this kind of encryption is specified, Amazon S3 encrypts the object
    at rest and allows downloads only when the expected encryption key is
    provided in the download request.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)

    if sse_key:
        extra_args = {"SSECustomerAlgorithm": "AES256", "SSECustomerKey":
 sse_key}
    else:
        extra_args = None
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).Object(object_key).download_file(
        download_file_path, ExtraArgs=extra_args, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info
```

Esegui le funzioni del gestore di trasferimento e ottieni i risultati.

```
import hashlib
import os
import platform
import shutil
import time

import boto3
from boto3.s3.transfer import TransferConfig
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from botocore.exceptions import ParamValidationError
from botocore.exceptions import NoCredentialsError

import file_transfer

MB = 1024 * 1024
# These configuration attributes affect both uploads and downloads.
CONFIG_ATTRS = (
    "multipart_threshold",
    "multipart_chunksize",
    "max_concurrency",
```

```
    "use_threads",
)
# These configuration attributes affect only downloads.
DOWNLOAD_CONFIG_ATTRS = ("max_io_queue", "io_chunksize", "num_download_attempts")


class TransferDemoManager:
    """
    Manages the demonstration. Collects user input from a command line, reports
    transfer results, maintains a list of artifacts created during the
    demonstration, and cleans them up after the demonstration is completed.
    """

    def __init__(self):
        self._s3 = boto3.resource("s3")
        self._chore_list = []
        self._create_file_cmd = None
        self._size_multiplier = 0
        self.file_size_mb = 30
        self.demo_folder = None
        self.demo_bucket = None
        self._setup_platform_specific()
        self._terminal_width = shutil.get_terminal_size(fallback=(80, 80))[0]

    def collect_user_info(self):
        """
        Collect local folder and Amazon S3 bucket name from the user. These
        locations are used to store files during the demonstration.
        """
        while not self.demo_folder:
            self.demo_folder = input(
                "Which file folder do you want to use to store " "demonstration
 files? "
            )
            if not os.path.isdir(self.demo_folder):
                print(f"{self.demo_folder} isn't a folder!")
                self.demo_folder = None

        while not self.demo_bucket:
            self.demo_bucket = input(
                "Which Amazon S3 bucket do you want to use to store "
                "demonstration files? "
            )
            try:
```

```
                self._s3.meta.client.head_bucket(Bucket=self.demo_bucket)
            except ParamValidationError as err:
                print(err)
                self.demo_bucket = None
            except ClientError as err:
                print(err)
                print(
                    f"Either {self.demo_bucket} doesn't exist or you don't "
                    f"have access to it."
                )
                self.demo_bucket = None

    def demo(
        self, question, upload_func, download_func, upload_args=None,
download_args=None
    ):
        """Run a demonstration.

        Ask the user if they want to run this specific demonstration.
        If they say yes, create a file on the local path, upload it
        using the specified upload function, then download it using the
        specified download function.
        """
        if download_args is None:
            download_args = {}
        if upload_args is None:
            upload_args = {}
        question = question.format(self.file_size_mb)
        answer = input(f"{question} (y/n)")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            local_file_path, object_key, download_file_path =
self._create_demo_file()

            file_transfer.TransferConfig = self._config_wrapper(
                TransferConfig, CONFIG_ATTRS
            )
            self._report_transfer_params(
                "Uploading", local_file_path, object_key, **upload_args
            )
            start_time = time.perf_counter()
            thread_info = upload_func(
                local_file_path,
                self.demo_bucket,
                object_key,
```

```
                self.file_size_mb,
                **upload_args,
            )
            end_time = time.perf_counter()
            self._report_transfer_result(thread_info, end_time - start_time)

            file_transfer.TransferConfig = self._config_wrapper(
                TransferConfig, CONFIG_ATTRS + DOWNLOAD_CONFIG_ATTRS
            )
            self._report_transfer_params(
                "Downloading", object_key, download_file_path, **download_args
            )
            start_time = time.perf_counter()
            thread_info = download_func(
                self.demo_bucket,
                object_key,
                download_file_path,
                self.file_size_mb,
                **download_args,
            )
            end_time = time.perf_counter()
            self._report_transfer_result(thread_info, end_time - start_time)

    def last_name_set(self):
        """Get the name set used for the last demo."""
        return self._chore_list[-1]

    def cleanup(self):
        """
        Remove files from the demo folder, and uploaded objects from the
        Amazon S3 bucket.
        """
        print("-" * self._terminal_width)
        for local_file_path, s3_object_key, downloaded_file_path in
self._chore_list:
            print(f"Removing {local_file_path}")
            try:
                os.remove(local_file_path)
            except FileNotFoundError as err:
                print(err)

            print(f"Removing {downloaded_file_path}")
            try:
                os.remove(downloaded_file_path)
```

```
            except FileNotFoundError as err:
                print(err)

            if self.demo_bucket:
                print(f"Removing {self.demo_bucket}:{s3_object_key}")
                try:

self._s3.Bucket(self.demo_bucket).Object(s3_object_key).delete()
                except ClientError as err:
                    print(err)

    def _setup_platform_specific(self):
        """Set up platform-specific command used to create a large file."""
        if platform.system() == "Windows":
            self._create_file_cmd = "fsutil file createnew {} {}"
            self._size_multiplier = MB
        elif platform.system() == "Linux" or platform.system() == "Darwin":
            self._create_file_cmd = f"dd if=/dev/urandom of={{}} " f"bs={MB}
count={{}}"
            self._size_multiplier = 1
        else:
            raise EnvironmentError(
                f"Demo of platform {platform.system()} isn't supported."
            )

    def _create_demo_file(self):
        """
        Create a file in the demo folder specified by the user. Store the local
        path, object name, and download path for later cleanup.

        Only the local file is created by this method. The Amazon S3 object and
        download file are created later during the demonstration.

        Returns:
        A tuple that contains the local file path, object name, and download
        file path.
        """
        file_name_template = "TestFile{}-{}.demo"
        local_suffix = "local"
        object_suffix = "s3object"
        download_suffix = "downloaded"
        file_tag = len(self._chore_list) + 1

        local_file_path = os.path.join(
```

```
            self.demo_folder, file_name_template.format(file_tag, local_suffix)
        )

        s3_object_key = file_name_template.format(file_tag, object_suffix)

        downloaded_file_path = os.path.join(
            self.demo_folder, file_name_template.format(file_tag,
download_suffix)
        )

        filled_cmd = self._create_file_cmd.format(
            local_file_path, self.file_size_mb * self._size_multiplier
        )

        print(
            f"Creating file of size {self.file_size_mb} MB "
            f"in {self.demo_folder} by running:"
        )
        print(f"{'':4}{filled_cmd}")
        os.system(filled_cmd)

        chore = (local_file_path, s3_object_key, downloaded_file_path)
        self._chore_list.append(chore)
        return chore

    def _report_transfer_params(self, verb, source_name, dest_name, **kwargs):
        """Report configuration and extra arguments used for a file transfer."""
        print("-" * self._terminal_width)
        print(f"{verb} {source_name} ({self.file_size_mb} MB) to {dest_name}")
        if kwargs:
            print("With extra args:")
            for arg, value in kwargs.items():
                print(f'{"":4}{arg:<20}: {value}')

    @staticmethod
    def ask_user(question):
        """
        Ask the user a yes or no question.

        Returns:
        True when the user answers 'y' or 'Y'; otherwise, False.
        """
        answer = input(f"{question} (y/n) ")
        return answer.lower() == "y"
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def _config_wrapper(func, config_attrs):
        def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):
            config = func(*args, **kwargs)
            print("With configuration:")
            for attr in config_attrs:
                print(f'{"":4}{attr:<20}: {getattr(config, attr)}')
            return config

        return wrapper

    @staticmethod
    def _report_transfer_result(thread_info, elapsed):
        """Report the result of a transfer, including per-thread data."""
        print(f"\nUsed {len(thread_info)} threads.")
        for ident, byte_count in thread_info.items():
            print(f"{'':4}Thread {ident} copied {byte_count} bytes.")
        print(f"Your transfer took {elapsed:.2f} seconds.")


def main():
    """
    Run the demonstration script for s3_file_transfer.
    """
    demo_manager = TransferDemoManager()
    demo_manager.collect_user_info()

    # Upload and download with default configuration. Because the file is 30 MB
    # and the default multipart_threshold is 8 MB, both upload and download are
    # multipart transfers.
    demo_manager.demo(
        "Do you want to upload and download a {} MB file "
        "using the default configuration?",
        file_transfer.upload_with_default_configuration,
        file_transfer.download_with_default_configuration,
    )

    # Upload and download with multipart_threshold set higher than the size of
    # the file. This causes the transfer manager to use standard transfers
    # instead of multipart transfers.
    demo_manager.demo(
        "Do you want to upload and download a {} MB file "
        "as a standard (not multipart) transfer?",
```

```
        file_transfer.upload_with_high_threshold,
        file_transfer.download_with_high_threshold,
    )

    # Upload with specific chunk size and additional metadata.
    # Download with a single thread.
    demo_manager.demo(
        "Do you want to upload a {} MB file with a smaller chunk size and "
        "then download the same file using a single thread?",
        file_transfer.upload_with_chunksize_and_meta,
        file_transfer.download_with_single_thread,
        upload_args={
            "metadata": {
                "upload_type": "chunky",
                "favorite_color": "aqua",
                "size": "medium",
            }
        },
    )

    # Upload using server-side encryption with customer-provided
    # encryption keys.
    # Generate a 256-bit key from a passphrase.
    sse_key = hashlib.sha256("demo_passphrase".encode("utf-8")).digest()
    demo_manager.demo(
        "Do you want to upload and download a {} MB file using "
        "server-side encryption?",
        file_transfer.upload_with_sse,
        file_transfer.download_with_sse,
        upload_args={"sse_key": sse_key},
        download_args={"sse_key": sse_key},
    )

    # Download without specifying an encryption key to show that the
    # encryption key must be included to download an encrypted object.
    if demo_manager.ask_user(
        "Do you want to try to download the encrypted "
        "object without sending the required key?"
    ):
        try:
            _, object_key, download_file_path = demo_manager.last_name_set()
            file_transfer.download_with_default_configuration(
                demo_manager.demo_bucket,
                object_key,
```

```
                download_file_path,
                demo_manager.file_size_mb,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            print(
                "Got expected error when trying to download an encrypted "
                "object without specifying encryption info:"
            )
            print(f"{'':4}{err}")

    # Remove all created and downloaded files, remove all objects from
    # S3 storage.
    if demo_manager.ask_user(
        "Demonstration complete. Do you want to remove local files " "and S3
 objects?"
    ):
        demo_manager.cleanup()


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        main()
    except NoCredentialsError as error:
        print(error)
        print(
            "To run this example, you must have valid credentials in "
            "a shared credential file or set in environment variables."
        )
```

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
use std::fs::File;
use std::io::prelude::*;
use std::path::Path;

use aws_config::meta::region::RegionProviderChain;
use aws_sdk_s3::error::DisplayErrorContext;
use aws_sdk_s3::operation::{
    create_multipart_upload::CreateMultipartUploadOutput,
 get_object::GetObjectOutput,
};
use aws_sdk_s3::types::{CompletedMultipartUpload, CompletedPart};
use aws_sdk_s3::{config::Region, Client as S3Client};
use aws_smithy_types::byte_stream::{ByteStream, Length};
use rand::distributions::Alphanumeric;
use rand::{thread_rng, Rng};
use s3_code_examples::error::S3ExampleError;
use std::process;
use uuid::Uuid;

//In bytes, minimum chunk size of 5MB. Increase CHUNK_SIZE to send larger chunks.
const CHUNK_SIZE: u64 = 1024 * 1024 * 5;
const MAX_CHUNKS: u64 = 10000;

#[tokio::main]
pub async fn main() {
    if let Err(err) = run_example().await {
        eprintln!("Error: {}", DisplayErrorContext(err));
        process::exit(1);
    }
}

async fn run_example() -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let shared_config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
    let client = S3Client::new(&shared_config);

    let bucket_name = format!("amzn-s3-demo-bucket-{}", Uuid::new_v4());
    let region_provider = RegionProviderChain::first_try(Region::new("us-
west-2"));
    let region = region_provider.region().await.unwrap();
    s3_code_examples::create_bucket(&client, &bucket_name, &region).await?;

    let key = "sample.txt".to_string();
    // Create a multipart upload. Use UploadPart and CompleteMultipartUpload to
    // upload the file.
```

```
    let multipart_upload_res: CreateMultipartUploadOutput = client
        .create_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let upload_id = multipart_upload_res.upload_id().ok_or(S3ExampleError::new(
        "Missing upload_id after CreateMultipartUpload",
    ))?;

    //Create a file of random characters for the upload.
    let mut file = File::create(&key).expect("Could not create sample file.");
    // Loop until the file is 5 chunks.
    while file.metadata().unwrap().len() <= CHUNK_SIZE * 4 {
        let rand_string: String = thread_rng()
            .sample_iter(&Alphanumeric)
            .take(256)
            .map(char::from)
            .collect();
        let return_string: String = "\n".to_string();
        file.write_all(rand_string.as_ref())
            .expect("Error writing to file.");
        file.write_all(return_string.as_ref())
            .expect("Error writing to file.");
    }

    let path = Path::new(&key);
    let file_size = tokio::fs::metadata(path)
        .await
        .expect("it exists I swear")
        .len();

    let mut chunk_count = (file_size / CHUNK_SIZE) + 1;
    let mut size_of_last_chunk = file_size % CHUNK_SIZE;
    if size_of_last_chunk == 0 {
        size_of_last_chunk = CHUNK_SIZE;
        chunk_count -= 1;
    }

    if file_size == 0 {
        return Err(S3ExampleError::new("Bad file size."));
    }
    if chunk_count > MAX_CHUNKS {
```

```
        return Err(S3ExampleError::new(
            "Too many chunks! Try increasing your chunk size.",
        ));
    }

    let mut upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart> = Vec::new();

    for chunk_index in 0..chunk_count {
        let this_chunk = if chunk_count - 1 == chunk_index {
            size_of_last_chunk
        } else {
            CHUNK_SIZE
        };
        let stream = ByteStream::read_from()
            .path(path)
            .offset(chunk_index * CHUNK_SIZE)
            .length(Length::Exact(this_chunk))
            .build()
            .await
            .unwrap();

        // Chunk index needs to start at 0, but part numbers start at 1.
        let part_number = (chunk_index as i32) + 1;
        let upload_part_res = client
            .upload_part()
            .key(&key)
            .bucket(&bucket_name)
            .upload_id(upload_id)
            .body(stream)
            .part_number(part_number)
            .send()
            .await?;

        upload_parts.push(
            CompletedPart::builder()
                .e_tag(upload_part_res.e_tag.unwrap_or_default())
                .part_number(part_number)
                .build(),
        );
    }

    // upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart>
    let completed_multipart_upload: CompletedMultipartUpload =
CompletedMultipartUpload::builder()
```

```
        .set_parts(Some(upload_parts))
        .build();

    let _complete_multipart_upload_res = client
        .complete_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .multipart_upload(completed_multipart_upload)
        .upload_id(upload_id)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let data: GetObjectOutput =
        s3_code_examples::download_object(&client, &bucket_name, &key).await?;
    let data_length: u64 = data
        .content_length()
        .unwrap_or_default()
        .try_into()
        .unwrap();
    if file.metadata().unwrap().len() == data_length {
        println!("Data lengths match.");
    } else {
        println!("The data was not the same size!");
    }

    s3_code_examples::clear_bucket(&client, &bucket_name)
        .await
        .expect("Error emptying bucket.");
    s3_code_examples::delete_bucket(&client, &bucket_name)
        .await
        .expect("Error deleting bucket.");

    Ok(())
}
```

Carica uno stream di dimensioni sconosciute su un oggetto Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come caricare un flusso di dimensioni sconosciute su un oggetto Amazon S3.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa il Client S3 basato su CRT AWS.

```
import com.example.s3.util.AsyncExampleUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.AsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;

import java.io.ByteArrayInputStream;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.Executors;

public class PutObjectFromStreamAsync {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(PutObjectFromStreamAsync.class);

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket-" + UUID.randomUUID(); // Change
 bucket name.
        String key = UUID.randomUUID().toString();

        AsyncExampleUtils.createBucket(bucketName);
        try {
            PutObjectFromStreamAsync example = new PutObjectFromStreamAsync();
            S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClientCrt = S3AsyncClient.crtCreate();
            PutObjectResponse putObjectResponse =
 example.putObjectFromStreamCrt(s3AsyncClientCrt, bucketName, key);
```

```
            logger.info("Object {} etag: {}", key, putObjectResponse.eTag());
            logger.info("Object {} uploaded to bucket {}.", key, bucketName);
        } catch (SdkException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        } finally {
            AsyncExampleUtils.deleteObject(bucketName, key);
            AsyncExampleUtils.deleteBucket(bucketName);
        }
    }

    /**
     * @param s33CrtAsyncClient - To upload content from a stream of unknown
size, use can the AWS CRT-based S3 client.
     * @param bucketName - The name of the bucket.
     * @param key - The name of the object.
     * @return software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse -
Returns metadata pertaining to the put object operation.
     */
    public PutObjectResponse putObjectFromStreamCrt(S3AsyncClient
s33CrtAsyncClient, String bucketName, String key) {

        // AsyncExampleUtils.randomString() returns a random string up to 100
characters.
        String randomString = AsyncExampleUtils.randomString();
        logger.info("random string to upload: {}: length={}", randomString,
randomString.length());
        InputStream inputStream = new
ByteArrayInputStream(randomString.getBytes());

        // Executor required to handle reading from the InputStream on a separate
thread so the main upload is not blocked.
        ExecutorService executor = Executors.newSingleThreadExecutor();
        // Specify `null` for the content length when you don't know the content
length.
        AsyncRequestBody body = AsyncRequestBody.fromInputStream(inputStream,
null, executor);

        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> responseFuture =
                s33CrtAsyncClient.putObject(r -> r.bucket(bucketName).key(key),
body);

        PutObjectResponse response = responseFuture.join(); // Wait for the
response.
        logger.info("Object {} uploaded to bucket {}.", key, bucketName);
```

```
        executor.shutdown();
        return response;
    }
}
```

Usa il client S3 asincrono standard con il caricamento multipart abilitato.

```
import com.example.s3.util.AsyncExampleUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.AsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;

import java.io.ByteArrayInputStream;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.Executors;

public class PutObjectFromStreamAsyncMp {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(PutObjectFromStreamAsyncMp.class);

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket-" + UUID.randomUUID(); // Change
 bucket name.
        String key = UUID.randomUUID().toString();

        AsyncExampleUtils.createBucket(bucketName);
        try {
            PutObjectFromStreamAsyncMp example = new
 PutObjectFromStreamAsyncMp();
            S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClientMp =
 S3AsyncClient.builder().multipartEnabled(true).build();
            PutObjectResponse putObjectResponse =
 example.putObjectFromStreamMp(s3AsyncClientMp, bucketName, key);
            logger.info("Object {} etag: {}", key, putObjectResponse.eTag());
            logger.info("Object {} uploaded to bucket {}.", key, bucketName);
```

```
        } catch (SdkException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        } finally {
            AsyncExampleUtils.deleteObject(bucketName, key);
            AsyncExampleUtils.deleteBucket(bucketName);
        }
    }

    /**
     * @param s3AsyncClientMp - To upload content from a stream of unknown size,
use can the S3 asynchronous client with multipart enabled.
     * @param bucketName - The name of the bucket.
     * @param key - The name of the object.
     * @return software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse -
Returns metadata pertaining to the put object operation.
     */
    public PutObjectResponse putObjectFromStreamMp(S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClientMp,
String bucketName, String key) {

        // AsyncExampleUtils.randomString() returns a random string up to 100
characters.
        String randomString = AsyncExampleUtils.randomString();
        logger.info("random string to upload: {}: length={}", randomString,
randomString.length());
        InputStream inputStream = new
ByteArrayInputStream(randomString.getBytes());

        // Executor required to handle reading from the InputStream on a separate
thread so the main upload is not blocked.
        ExecutorService executor = Executors.newSingleThreadExecutor();
        // Specify `null` for the content length when you don't know the content
length.
        AsyncRequestBody body = AsyncRequestBody.fromInputStream(inputStream,
null, executor);

        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> responseFuture =
                s3AsyncClientMp.putObject(r -> r.bucket(bucketName).key(key),
body);

        PutObjectResponse response = responseFuture.join(); // Wait for the
response.
        logger.info("Object {} uploaded to bucket {}.", key, bucketName);
        executor.shutdown();
        return response;
```

```
    }
}
```

Usa Amazon S3 Transfer Manager.

```
import com.example.s3.util.AsyncExampleUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.AsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.Upload;

import java.io.ByteArrayInputStream;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.Executors;

public class UploadStream {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(UploadStream.class);

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" + UUID.randomUUID();
        String key = UUID.randomUUID().toString();

        AsyncExampleUtils.createBucket(bucketName);
        try {
            UploadStream example = new UploadStream();
            CompletedUpload completedUpload =
 example.uploadStream(S3TransferManager.create(), bucketName, key);
            logger.info("Object {} etag: {}", key,
 completedUpload.response().eTag());
            logger.info("Object {} uploaded to bucket {}.", key, bucketName);
        } catch (SdkException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        } finally {
            AsyncExampleUtils.deleteObject(bucketName, key);
            AsyncExampleUtils.deleteBucket(bucketName);
```

```
        }
    }

    /**
     * @param transferManager - To upload content from a stream of unknown size,
 you can use the S3TransferManager based on the AWS CRT-based S3 client.
     * @param bucketName - The name of the bucket.
     * @param key - The name of the object.
     * @return - software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedUpload - The
 result of the completed upload.
     */
    public CompletedUpload uploadStream(S3TransferManager transferManager, String
 bucketName, String key) {

        // AsyncExampleUtils.randomString() returns a random string up to 100
 characters.
        String randomString = AsyncExampleUtils.randomString();
        logger.info("random string to upload: {}: length={}", randomString,
 randomString.length());
        InputStream inputStream = new
 ByteArrayInputStream(randomString.getBytes());

        // Executor required to handle reading from the InputStream on a separate
 thread so the main upload is not blocked.
        ExecutorService executor = Executors.newSingleThreadExecutor();
        // Specify `null` for the content length when you don't know the content
 length.
        AsyncRequestBody body = AsyncRequestBody.fromInputStream(inputStream,
 null, executor);

        Upload upload = transferManager.upload(builder -> builder
                .requestBody(body)
                .putObjectRequest(req -> req.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
                .build());

        CompletedUpload completedUpload = upload.completionFuture().join();
        executor.shutdown();
        return completedUpload;
    }
}
```

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSS3
import Foundation
import Smithy
import SmithyHTTPAPI
import SmithyStreams


    /// Upload a file to the specified bucket.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket name to store the file into.
    ///   - key: The name (or path) of the file to upload to in the `bucket`.
    ///   - sourcePath: The pathname on the local filesystem of the file to
    ///     upload.
    func uploadFile(sourcePath: String, bucket: String, key: String?) async
 throws {
        let fileURL: URL = URL(fileURLWithPath: sourcePath)
        let fileName: String

        // If no key was provided, use the last component of the filename.

        if key == nil {
            fileName = fileURL.lastPathComponent
        } else {
            fileName = key!
        }

        let s3Client = try await S3Client()

        // Create a FileHandle for the source file.
```

```
        let fileHandle = FileHandle(forReadingAtPath: sourcePath)
        guard let fileHandle = fileHandle else {
            throw TransferError.readError
        }

        // Create a byte stream to retrieve the file's contents. This uses the
        // Smithy FileStream and ByteStream types.

        let stream = FileStream(fileHandle: fileHandle)
        let body = ByteStream.stream(stream)

        // Create a `PutObjectInput` with the ByteStream as the body of the
        // request's data. The AWS SDK for Swift will handle sending the
        // entire file in chunks, regardless of its size.

        let putInput = PutObjectInput(
            body: body,
            bucket: bucket,
            key: fileName
        )

        do {
            _ = try await s3Client.putObject(input: putInput)
        } catch {
            throw TransferError.uploadError("Error uploading the file: \(error)")
        }

        print("File uploaded to \(fileURL.path).")
    }
```

Usa i checksum per lavorare con un oggetto Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come utilizzare i checksum per lavorare con un oggetto Amazon S3.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Gli esempi di codice utilizzano un sottoinsieme delle seguenti importazioni.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ChecksumAlgorithm;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ChecksumMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedMultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.FileUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.UploadFileRequest;

import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.RandomAccessFile;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.security.DigestInputStream;
import java.security.MessageDigest;
import java.security.NoSuchAlgorithmException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Base64;
```

```
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Objects;
import java.util.UUID;
```

Specifica un algoritmo di checksum per il metodo `putObject` quando crei il `PutObjectRequest`.

```
    public void putObjectWithChecksum() {
        s3Client.putObject(b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .checksumAlgorithm(ChecksumAlgorithm.CRC32),
            RequestBody.fromString("This is a test"));
    }
```

Verifica il checksum per il `getObject` metodo quando crei il GetObjectRequest.

```
    public GetObjectResponse getObjectWithChecksum() {
        return s3Client.getObject(b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .checksumMode(ChecksumMode.ENABLED))
            .response();
    }
```

Precalcola un checksum per il metodo `putObject` quando crei il `PutObjectRequest`.

```
    public void putObjectWithPrecalculatedChecksum(String filePath) {
        String checksum = calculateChecksum(filePath, "SHA-256");

        s3Client.putObject((b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .checksumSHA256(checksum)),
            RequestBody.fromFile(Paths.get(filePath)));
    }
```

Utilizza S3 Transfer Manager sul client S3 basato su CRT AWS per eseguire in modo trasparente un caricamento in più parti quando le dimensioni del contenuto superano una soglia. Le dimensioni soglia predefinite sono di 8 MB.

Puoi specificare un algoritmo di checksum da utilizzare nell'SDK. Per impostazione predefinita, l'SDK utilizza l' CRC32 algoritmo.

```
    public void multipartUploadWithChecksumTm(String filePath) {
        S3TransferManager transferManager = S3TransferManager.create();
        UploadFileRequest uploadFileRequest = UploadFileRequest.builder()
            .putObjectRequest(b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .checksumAlgorithm(ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA1))
            .source(Paths.get(filePath))
            .build();
        FileUpload fileUpload = transferManager.uploadFile(uploadFileRequest);
        fileUpload.completionFuture().join();
        transferManager.close();
    }
```

Utilizza l'API S3Client o (API S3) per eseguire un AsyncClient caricamento in più parti. Se specifichi un checksum aggiuntivo, devi specificare l'algoritmo da utilizzare all'avvio del caricamento. Inoltre, devi specificare l'algoritmo per ogni richiesta parte e fornire il checksum calcolato per ciascuna parte dopo che è stata caricata.

```
    public void multipartUploadWithChecksumS3Client(String filePath) {
        ChecksumAlgorithm algorithm = ChecksumAlgorithm.CRC32;

        // Initiate the multipart upload.
        CreateMultipartUploadResponse createMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.createMultipartUpload(b -> b
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .checksumAlgorithm(algorithm)); // Checksum specified on initiation.
        String uploadId = createMultipartUploadResponse.uploadId();

        // Upload the parts of the file.
        int partNumber = 1;
        List<CompletedPart> completedParts = new ArrayList<>();
        ByteBuffer bb = ByteBuffer.allocate(1024 * 1024 * 5); // 5 MB byte buffer
```

```
        try (RandomAccessFile file = new RandomAccessFile(filePath, "r")) {
            long fileSize = file.length();
            long position = 0;
            while (position < fileSize) {
                file.seek(position);
                long read = file.getChannel().read(bb);

                bb.flip(); // Swap position and limit before reading from the
buffer.
                UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest = UploadPartRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(key)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)
                    .checksumAlgorithm(algorithm) // Checksum specified on each
part.
                    .partNumber(partNumber)
                    .build();

                UploadPartResponse partResponse = s3Client.uploadPart(
                    uploadPartRequest,
                    RequestBody.fromByteBuffer(bb));

                CompletedPart part = CompletedPart.builder()
                    .partNumber(partNumber)
                    .checksumCRC32(partResponse.checksumCRC32()) // Provide the
calculated checksum.
                    .eTag(partResponse.eTag())
                    .build();
                completedParts.add(part);

                bb.clear();
                position += read;
                partNumber++;
            }
        } catch (IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }

        // Complete the multipart upload.
        s3Client.completeMultipartUpload(b -> b
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .uploadId(uploadId)
```

```
.multipartUpload(CompletedMultipartUpload.builder().parts(completedParts).build()));
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CompleteMultipartUpload
  - CreateMultipartUpload
  - UploadPart

Utilizza le funzionalità di integrità degli oggetti di Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come lavorare con le funzionalità di integrità degli oggetti di S3.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le caratteristiche di integrità degli oggetti di Amazon S3.

```
//! Routine which runs the S3 object integrity workflow.
/*!
   \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
   \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::s3ObjectIntegrityWorkflow(
        const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    /*
     * Create a large file to be used for multipart uploads.
     */
    if (!createLargeFileIfNotExists()) {
```

```
        std::cerr << "Workflow exiting because large file creation failed." <<
std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    Aws::String bucketName = TEST_BUCKET_PREFIX;
    bucketName += Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
    bucketName = Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(bucketName.c_str());

    bucketName.resize(std::min(bucketName.size(), MAX_BUCKET_NAME_LENGTH));

    introductoryExplanations(bucketName);

    if (!AwsDoc::S3::createBucket(bucketName, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Workflow exiting because bucket creation failed." <<
std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration s3ClientConfiguration(clientConfiguration);
    std::shared_ptr<Aws::S3::S3Client> client =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::S3::S3Client>("S3Client", s3ClientConfiguration);

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Choose from one of the following checksum algorithms."
              << std::endl;

    for (HASH_METHOD hashMethod = DEFAULT; hashMethod <= SHA256; ++hashMethod) {
        std::cout << "  " << hashMethod << " - " <<
stringForHashMethod(hashMethod)
                  << std::endl;
    }

    HASH_METHOD chosenHashMethod = askQuestionForIntRange("Enter an index: ",
DEFAULT,
                                                          SHA256);


    gUseCalculatedChecksum = !askYesNoQuestion(
            "Let the SDK calculate the checksum for you? (y/n) ");

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "The workflow will now upload a file using PutObject."
```

```
              << std::endl;
   std::cout << "Object integrity will be verified using the "
             << stringForHashMethod(chosenHashMethod) << " algorithm."
             << std::endl;
   if (gUseCalculatedChecksum) {
       std::cout
               << "A checksum computed by this workflow will be used for object
integrity verification,"
               << std::endl;
       std::cout << "except for the TransferManager upload." << std::endl;
   } else {
       std::cout
               << "A checksum computed by the SDK will be used for object
integrity verification."
               << std::endl;
   }

   pressEnterToContinue();
   printAsterisksLine();

   std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> inputData =
           Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                         TEST_FILE,
                                         std::ios_base::in |
                                         std::ios_base::binary);

   if (!*inputData) {
       std::cerr << "Error unable to read file " << TEST_FILE << std::endl;
       cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }

   Hasher hasher;
   HASH_METHOD putObjectHashMethod = chosenHashMethod;
   if (putObjectHashMethod == DEFAULT) {
       putObjectHashMethod = MD5; // MD5 is the default hash method for
PutObject.

       std::cout << "The default checksum algorithm for PutObject is "
                 << stringForHashMethod(putObjectHashMethod)
                 << std::endl;
   }

   // Demonstrate in code how the hash is computed.
```

```
    if (!hasher.calculateObjectHash(*inputData, putObjectHashMethod)) {
        std::cerr << "Error calculating hash for file " << TEST_FILE <<
std::endl;
        cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
    Aws::String key = stringForHashMethod(putObjectHashMethod);
    key += "_";
    key += TEST_FILE_KEY;
    Aws::String localHash = hasher.getBase64HashString();

    // Upload the object with PutObject
    if (!putObjectWithHash(bucketName, key, localHash, putObjectHashMethod,
                           inputData, chosenHashMethod == DEFAULT,
                           *client)) {
        std::cerr << "Error putting file " << TEST_FILE << " to bucket "
                  << bucketName << " with key " << key << std::endl;
        cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    Aws::String retrievedHash;
    if (!retrieveObjectHash(bucketName, key,
                            putObjectHashMethod, retrievedHash,
                            nullptr, *client)) {
        std::cerr << "Error getting file " << TEST_FILE << " from bucket "
                  << bucketName << " with key " << key << std::endl;
        cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    explainPutObjectResults();
    verifyHashingResults(retrievedHash, hasher,
                         "PutObject upload", putObjectHashMethod);


    printAsterisksLine();
    pressEnterToContinue();

    key = "tr_";
    key += stringForHashMethod(chosenHashMethod) + "_" + MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE;

    introductoryTransferManagerUploadExplanations(key);
```

```
   HASH_METHOD transferManagerHashMethod = chosenHashMethod;
   if (transferManagerHashMethod == DEFAULT) {
       transferManagerHashMethod = CRC32;  // The default hash method for the
TransferManager is CRC32.

       std::cout << "The default checksum algorithm for TransferManager is "
                 << stringForHashMethod(transferManagerHashMethod)
                 << std::endl;
   }

   // Upload the large file using the transfer manager.
   if (!doTransferManagerUpload(bucketName, key, transferManagerHashMethod,
chosenHashMethod == DEFAULT,
                                client)) {
       std::cerr << "Exiting because of an error in doTransferManagerUpload." <<
std::endl;
       cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }

   std::vector<Aws::String> retrievedTransferManagerPartHashes;
   Aws::String retrievedTransferManagerFinalHash;

   // Retrieve all the hashes for the TransferManager upload.
   if (!retrieveObjectHash(bucketName, key,
                           transferManagerHashMethod,
                           retrievedTransferManagerFinalHash,
                           &retrievedTransferManagerPartHashes, *client)) {
       std::cerr << "Exiting because of an error in retrieveObjectHash for
TransferManager." << std::endl;
       cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }

   AwsDoc::S3::Hasher locallyCalculatedFinalHash;
   std::vector<Aws::String> locallyCalculatedPartHashes;

   // Calculate the hashes locally to demonstrate how TransferManager hashes are
computed.
   if (!calculatePartHashesForFile(transferManagerHashMethod,
MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE,
                                   UPLOAD_BUFFER_SIZE,
                                   locallyCalculatedFinalHash,
                                   locallyCalculatedPartHashes)) {
```

```
        std::cerr << "Exiting because of an error in calculatePartHashesForFile."
<< std::endl;
        cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    verifyHashingResults(retrievedTransferManagerFinalHash,
                         locallyCalculatedFinalHash, "TransferManager upload",
                         transferManagerHashMethod,
                         retrievedTransferManagerPartHashes,
                         locallyCalculatedPartHashes);

    printAsterisksLine();

    key = "mp_";
    key += stringForHashMethod(chosenHashMethod) + "_" + MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE;

    multiPartUploadExplanations(key, chosenHashMethod);

    pressEnterToContinue();

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> largeFileInputData =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                          MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE,
                                          std::ios_base::in |
                                          std::ios_base::binary);

    if (!largeFileInputData->good()) {
        std::cerr << "Error unable to read file " << TEST_FILE << std::endl;
        cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    HASH_METHOD multipartUploadHashMethod = chosenHashMethod;
    if (multipartUploadHashMethod == DEFAULT) {
        multipartUploadHashMethod = MD5;  // The default hash method for
multipart uploads is MD5.

        std::cout << "The default checksum algorithm for multipart upload is "
                  << stringForHashMethod(putObjectHashMethod)
                  << std::endl;
    }

    AwsDoc::S3::Hasher hashData;
```

```
   std::vector<Aws::String> partHashes;

   if (!doMultipartUpload(bucketName, key,
                          multipartUploadHashMethod,
                          largeFileInputData, chosenHashMethod == DEFAULT,
                          hashData,
                          partHashes,
                          *client)) {
       std::cerr << "Exiting because of an error in doMultipartUpload." <<
std::endl;
       cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }

   std::cout << "Finished multipart upload of with hash method " <<
             stringForHashMethod(multipartUploadHashMethod) << std::endl;

   std::cout << "Now we will retrieve the checksums from the server." <<
std::endl;

   retrievedHash.clear();
   std::vector<Aws::String> retrievedPartHashes;
   if (!retrieveObjectHash(bucketName, key,
                           multipartUploadHashMethod,
                           retrievedHash, &retrievedPartHashes, *client)) {
       std::cerr << "Exiting because of an error in retrieveObjectHash for
multipart." << std::endl;
       cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }

   verifyHashingResults(retrievedHash, hashData, "MultiPart upload",
                        multipartUploadHashMethod,
                        retrievedPartHashes, partHashes);

   printAsterisksLine();

   if (askYesNoQuestion("Would you like to delete the resources created in this
workflow? (y/n)")) {
       return cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
   } else {
       std::cout << "The bucket " << bucketName << " was not deleted." <<
std::endl;
       return true;
```

```
    }
}

//! Routine which uploads an object to an S3 bucket with different object
 integrity hashing methods.
/*!
   \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
   \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
   \param hashData: The hash value that will be associated with the uploaded
 object.
   \param hashMethod: The hashing algorithm to use when calculating the hash
 value.
   \param body: The data content of the object being uploaded.
   \param useDefaultHashMethod: A flag indicating whether to use the default hash
 method or the one specified in the hashMethod parameter.
   \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
   \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::putObjectWithHash(const Aws::String &bucket, const Aws::String
 &key,
                                   const Aws::String &hashData,
                                   AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                   const std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> &body,
                                   bool useDefaultHashMethod,
                                   const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    if (!useDefaultHashMethod) {
        if (hashMethod != MD5) {

 request.SetChecksumAlgorithm(getChecksumAlgorithmForHashMethod(hashMethod));
        }
    }

    if (gUseCalculatedChecksum) {
        switch (hashMethod) {
            case AwsDoc::S3::MD5:
                request.SetContentMD5(hashData);
                break;
            case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
                request.SetChecksumSHA1(hashData);
                break;
            case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
```

```
                request.SetChecksumSHA256(hashData);
                break;
            case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
                request.SetChecksumCRC32(hashData);
                break;
            case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
                request.SetChecksumCRC32C(hashData);
                break;
            default:
                std::cerr << "Unknown hash method." << std::endl;
                return false;
        }
    }
    request.SetBody(body);
    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectOutcome outcome = client.PutObject(request);
    body->seekg(0, body->beg);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Object successfully uploaded." << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error uploading object." <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}


// ! Routine which retrieves the hash value of an object stored in an S3 bucket.
/*!
   \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object is stored.
   \param key: The unique identifier (key) of the object within the S3 bucket.
   \param hashMethod: The hashing algorithm used to calculate the hash value of
 the object.
   \param[out] hashData: The retrieved hash.
   \param[out] partHashes: The part hashes if available.
   \param client: The S3 client instance used to retrieve the object.
   \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::retrieveObjectHash(const Aws::String &bucket, const Aws::String
 &key,
                                    AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                    Aws::String &hashData,
                                    std::vector<Aws::String> *partHashes,
                                    const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesRequest request;
```

```
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);

    if (hashMethod == MD5) {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes::ETag);
        request.SetObjectAttributes(attributes);

        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesOutcome outcome =
 client.GetObjectAttributes(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            hashData = result.GetETag();
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error retrieving object etag attributes." <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } else { // hashMethod != MD5
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes::Checksum);
        request.SetObjectAttributes(attributes);

        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesOutcome outcome =
 client.GetObjectAttributes(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            switch (hashMethod) {
                case AwsDoc::S3::DEFAULT: // NOLINT(*-branch-clone)
                    break;  // Default is not supported.
#pragma clang diagnostic push
#pragma ide diagnostic ignored "UnreachableCode"
                case AwsDoc::S3::MD5:
                    break;  // MD5 is not supported.
#pragma clang diagnostic pop
                case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumSHA1();
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumSHA256();
```

```
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumCRC32();
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumCRC32C();
                    break;
                default:
                    std::cerr << "Unknown hash method." << std::endl;
                    return false;
            }
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error retrieving object checksum attributes." <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (nullptr != partHashes) {
            attributes.clear();
            attributes.push_back(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes::ObjectParts);
            request.SetObjectAttributes(attributes);
            outcome = client.GetObjectAttributes(request);
            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectPart> parts =
result.GetObjectParts().GetParts();
                for (const Aws::S3::Model::ObjectPart &part: parts) {
                    switch (hashMethod) {
                        case AwsDoc::S3::DEFAULT: // Default is not supported.
NOLINT(*-branch-clone)
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::MD5: // MD5 is not supported.
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumSHA1());
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumSHA256());
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumCRC32());
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
```

```
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumCRC32C());
                            break;
                        default:
                            std::cerr << "Unknown hash method." << std::endl;
                            return false;
                    }
                }
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error retrieving object attributes for object
 parts." <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    return true;
}

//! Verifies the hashing results between the retrieved and local hashes.
/*!
 \param retrievedHash The hash value retrieved from the remote source.
 \param localHash The hash value calculated locally.
 \param uploadtype The type of upload (e.g., "multipart", "single-part").
 \param hashMethod The hashing method used (e.g., MD5, SHA-256).
 \param retrievedPartHashes (Optional) The list of hashes for the individual
 parts retrieved from the remote source.
 \param localPartHashes (Optional) The list of hashes for the individual parts
 calculated locally.
 */
void AwsDoc::S3::verifyHashingResults(const Aws::String &retrievedHash,
                                      const Hasher &localHash,
                                      const Aws::String &uploadtype,
                                      HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                      const std::vector<Aws::String>
 &retrievedPartHashes,
                                      const std::vector<Aws::String>
 &localPartHashes) {
    std::cout << "For " << uploadtype << " retrieved hash is " << retrievedHash
 << std::endl;
    if (!retrievedPartHashes.empty()) {
        std::cout << retrievedPartHashes.size() << " part hash(es) were also
 retrieved."
                  << std::endl;
```

```
        for (auto &retrievedPartHash: retrievedPartHashes) {
            std::cout << "  Part hash " << retrievedPartHash << std::endl;
        }
    }
    Aws::String hashString;
    if (hashMethod == MD5) {
        hashString = localHash.getHexHashString();
        if (!localPartHashes.empty()) {
            hashString += "-" + std::to_string(localPartHashes.size());
        }
    } else {
        hashString = localHash.getBase64HashString();
    }

    bool allMatch = true;
    if (hashString != retrievedHash) {
        std::cerr << "For " << uploadtype << ", the main hashes do not match" <<
std::endl;
        std::cerr << "Local hash- '" << hashString << "'" << std::endl;
        std::cerr << "Remote hash - '" << retrievedHash << "'" << std::endl;
        allMatch = false;
    }

    if (hashMethod != MD5) {
        if (localPartHashes.size() != retrievedPartHashes.size()) {
            std::cerr << "For " << uploadtype << ", the number of part hashes do
not match" << std::endl;
            std::cerr << "Local number of hashes- '" << localPartHashes.size() <<
"'"
                      << std::endl;
            std::cerr << "Remote number of hashes - '"
                      << retrievedPartHashes.size()
                      << "'" << std::endl;
        }

        for (int i = 0; i < localPartHashes.size(); ++i) {
            if (localPartHashes[i] != retrievedPartHashes[i]) {
                std::cerr << "For " << uploadtype << ", the part hashes do not
match for part " << i + 1
                          << "." << std::endl;
                std::cerr << "Local hash- '" << localPartHashes[i] << "'"
                          << std::endl;
                std::cerr << "Remote hash - '" << retrievedPartHashes[i] << "'"
                          << std::endl;
```

```
                allMatch = false;
            }
        }
    }

    if (allMatch) {
        std::cout << "For " << uploadtype << ", locally and remotely calculated
 hashes all match!" << std::endl;
    }

}

static void transferManagerErrorCallback(const Aws::Transfer::TransferManager *,
                                         const std::shared_ptr<const
 Aws::Transfer::TransferHandle> &,
                                         const
 Aws::Client::AWSError<Aws::S3::S3Errors> &err) {
    std::cerr << "Error during transfer: '" << err.GetMessage() << "'" <<
 std::endl;
}

static void transferManagerStatusCallback(const Aws::Transfer::TransferManager *,
                                          const std::shared_ptr<const
 Aws::Transfer::TransferHandle> &handle) {
    if (handle->GetStatus() == Aws::Transfer::TransferStatus::IN_PROGRESS) {
        std::cout << "Bytes transferred: " << handle->GetBytesTransferred() <<
 std::endl;
    }
}

//! Routine which uploads an object to an S3 bucket using the AWS C++ SDK's
 Transfer Manager.
/*!
   \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
   \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
   \param hashMethod: The hashing algorithm to use when calculating the hash
 value.
   \param useDefaultHashMethod: A flag indicating whether to use the default hash
 method or the one specified in the hashMethod parameter.
   \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
   \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool
```

```
AwsDoc::S3::doTransferManagerUpload(const Aws::String &bucket, const Aws::String
 &key,
                                    AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                    bool useDefaultHashMethod,
                                    const std::shared_ptr<Aws::S3::S3Client>
 &client) {
    std::shared_ptr<Aws::Utils::Threading::PooledThreadExecutor> executor =
 Aws::MakeShared<Aws::Utils::Threading::PooledThreadExecutor>(
            "executor", 25);
    Aws::Transfer::TransferManagerConfiguration transfer_config(executor.get());
    transfer_config.s3Client = client;
    transfer_config.bufferSize = UPLOAD_BUFFER_SIZE;
    if (!useDefaultHashMethod) {
        if (hashMethod == MD5) {
            transfer_config.computeContentMD5 = true;
        } else {
            transfer_config.checksumAlgorithm =
 getChecksumAlgorithmForHashMethod(
                    hashMethod);
        }
    }
    transfer_config.errorCallback = transferManagerErrorCallback;
    transfer_config.transferStatusUpdatedCallback =
 transferManagerStatusCallback;

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::Transfer::TransferManager> transfer_manager =
 Aws::Transfer::TransferManager::Create(
            transfer_config);

    std::cout << "Uploading the file..." << std::endl;
    std::shared_ptr<Aws::Transfer::TransferHandle> uploadHandle =
 transfer_manager->UploadFile(MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE,

              bucket, key,

              "text/plain",

              Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String>());
    uploadHandle->WaitUntilFinished();
    bool success =
            uploadHandle->GetStatus() ==
 Aws::Transfer::TransferStatus::COMPLETED;
    if (!success) {
```

```
        Aws::Client::AWSError<Aws::S3::S3Errors> err = uploadHandle-
>GetLastError();
        std::cerr << "File upload failed:  " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return success;
}

//! Routine which calculates the hash values for each part of a file being
 uploaded to an S3 bucket.
/*!
   \param hashMethod: The hashing algorithm to use when calculating the hash
 values.
   \param fileName: The path to the file for which the part hashes will be
 calculated.
   \param bufferSize: The size of the buffer to use when reading the file.
   \param[out] hashDataResult: The Hasher object that will store the concatenated
 hash value.
   \param[out] partHashes: The vector that will store the calculated hash values
 for each part of the file.
   \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::calculatePartHashesForFile(AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                            const Aws::String &fileName,
                                            size_t bufferSize,
                                            AwsDoc::S3::Hasher &hashDataResult,
                                            std::vector<Aws::String> &partHashes)
 {
    std::ifstream fileStream(fileName.c_str(), std::ifstream::binary);
    fileStream.seekg(0, std::ifstream::end);
    size_t objectSize = fileStream.tellg();
    fileStream.seekg(0, std::ifstream::beg);
    std::vector<unsigned char> totalHashBuffer;
    size_t uploadedBytes = 0;


    while (uploadedBytes < objectSize) {
        std::vector<unsigned char> buffer(bufferSize);
        std::streamsize bytesToRead =
 static_cast<std::streamsize>(std::min(buffer.size(), objectSize -
 uploadedBytes));
        fileStream.read((char *) buffer.data(), bytesToRead);
        Aws::Utils::Stream::PreallocatedStreamBuf
 preallocatedStreamBuf(buffer.data(),
```

```
 bytesToRead);
        std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> body =
                Aws::MakeShared<Aws::IOStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                                &preallocatedStreamBuf);
        Hasher hasher;
        if (!hasher.calculateObjectHash(*body, hashMethod)) {
            std::cerr << "Error calculating hash." << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        Aws::String base64HashString = hasher.getBase64HashString();
        partHashes.push_back(base64HashString);

        Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer hashBuffer = hasher.getByteBufferHash();

        totalHashBuffer.insert(totalHashBuffer.end(),
 hashBuffer.GetUnderlyingData(),
                               hashBuffer.GetUnderlyingData() +
 hashBuffer.GetLength());

        uploadedBytes += bytesToRead;
    }

    return hashDataResult.calculateObjectHash(totalHashBuffer, hashMethod);
}

//! Create a multipart upload.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return Aws::String: Upload ID or empty string if failed.
*/
Aws::String
AwsDoc::S3::createMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket, const Aws::String
 &key,
                                  Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm
 checksumAlgorithm,
                                  const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::CreateMultipartUploadRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);

    if (checksumAlgorithm != Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET) {
```

```
        request.SetChecksumAlgorithm(checksumAlgorithm);
    }

    Aws::S3::Model::CreateMultipartUploadOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateMultipartUpload(request);

    Aws::String uploadID;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        uploadID = outcome.GetResult().GetUploadId();
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating multipart upload: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return uploadID;
}

//! Upload a part to an S3 bucket.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param uploadID: An upload ID string.
    \param partNumber:
    \param checksumAlgorithm: Checksum algorithm, ignored when NOT_SET.
    \param calculatedHash: A data integrity hash to set, depending on the
 checksum algorithm,
                            ignored when it is an empty string.
    \param body: An shared_ptr IOStream of the data to be uploaded.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return UploadPartOutcome: The outcome.
*/

Aws::S3::Model::UploadPartOutcome AwsDoc::S3::uploadPart(const Aws::String
 &bucket,
                                                         const Aws::String &key,
                                                         const Aws::String
 &uploadID,
                                                         int partNumber,

 Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm checksumAlgorithm,
                                                         const Aws::String
 &calculatedHash,
                                                         const
 std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> &body,
```

```
                                                                const Aws::S3::S3Client
 &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::UploadPartRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    request.SetUploadId(uploadID);
    request.SetPartNumber(partNumber);
    if (checksumAlgorithm != Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET) {
        request.SetChecksumAlgorithm(checksumAlgorithm);
    }
    request.SetBody(body);

    if (!calculatedHash.empty()) {
        switch (checksumAlgorithm) {
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET:
                request.SetContentMD5(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::CRC32:
                request.SetChecksumCRC32(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::CRC32C:
                request.SetChecksumCRC32C(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::SHA1:
                request.SetChecksumSHA1(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::SHA256:
                request.SetChecksumSHA256(calculatedHash);
                break;
        }
    }

    return client.UploadPart(request);
}

//! Abort a multipart upload to an S3 bucket.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param uploadID: An upload ID string.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
```

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::abortMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket,
                                      const Aws::String &key,
                                      const Aws::String &uploadID,
                                      const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::AbortMultipartUploadRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    request.SetUploadId(uploadID);

    Aws::S3::Model::AbortMultipartUploadOutcome outcome =
            client.AbortMultipartUpload(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Multipart upload aborted." << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error aborting multipart upload: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Complete a multipart upload to an S3 bucket.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param uploadID: An upload ID string.
    \param parts: A vector of CompleteParts.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome: The request outcome.
*/
Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome
 AwsDoc::S3::completeMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket,

  const Aws::String &key,

  const Aws::String &uploadID,

  const Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::CompletedPart> &parts,

  const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::CompletedMultipartUpload completedMultipartUpload;
    completedMultipartUpload.SetParts(parts);
```

```
    Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    request.SetUploadId(uploadID);
    request.SetMultipartUpload(completedMultipartUpload);

    Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome outcome =
            client.CompleteMultipartUpload(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error completing multipart upload: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome;
}

//! Routine which performs a multi-part upload.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param hashMethod: The hashing algorithm to use when calculating the hash
 value.
    \param ioStream: An IOStream for the data to be uploaded.
    \param useDefaultHashMethod: A flag indicating whether to use the default
 hash method or the one specified in the hashMethod parameter.
    \param[out] hashDataResult: The Hasher object that will store the
 concatenated hash value.
    \param[out] partHashes: The vector that will store the calculated hash values
 for each part of the file.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::doMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket,
                                   const Aws::String &key,
                                   AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                   const std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream>
 &ioStream,
                                   bool useDefaultHashMethod,
                                   AwsDoc::S3::Hasher &hashDataResult,
                                   std::vector<Aws::String> &partHashes,
                                   const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    // Get object size.
    ioStream->seekg(0, ioStream->end);
    size_t objectSize = ioStream->tellg();
```

```
   ioStream->seekg(0, ioStream->beg);

   Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm checksumAlgorithm =
Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET;
   if (!useDefaultHashMethod) {
       if (hashMethod != MD5) {
           checksumAlgorithm = getChecksumAlgorithmForHashMethod(hashMethod);
       }
   }
   Aws::String uploadID = createMultipartUpload(bucket, key, checksumAlgorithm,
client);
   if (uploadID.empty()) {
       return false;
   }

   std::vector<unsigned char> totalHashBuffer;
   bool uploadSucceeded = true;
   std::streamsize uploadedBytes = 0;
   int partNumber = 1;
   Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::CompletedPart> parts;
   while (uploadedBytes < objectSize) {
       std::cout << "Uploading part " << partNumber << "." << std::endl;

       std::vector<unsigned char> buffer(UPLOAD_BUFFER_SIZE);
       std::streamsize bytesToRead =
static_cast<std::streamsize>(std::min(buffer.size(),

objectSize - uploadedBytes));
       ioStream->read((char *) buffer.data(), bytesToRead);
       Aws::Utils::Stream::PreallocatedStreamBuf
preallocatedStreamBuf(buffer.data(),

bytesToRead);
       std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> body =
               Aws::MakeShared<Aws::IOStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                              &preallocatedStreamBuf);

       Hasher hasher;
       if (!hasher.calculateObjectHash(*body, hashMethod)) {
           std::cerr << "Error calculating hash." << std::endl;
           uploadSucceeded = false;
           break;
       }
```

```
        Aws::String base64HashString = hasher.getBase64HashString();
        partHashes.push_back(base64HashString);

        Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer hashBuffer = hasher.getByteBufferHash();

        totalHashBuffer.insert(totalHashBuffer.end(),
hashBuffer.GetUnderlyingData(),
                               hashBuffer.GetUnderlyingData() +
hashBuffer.GetLength());

        Aws::String calculatedHash;
        if (gUseCalculatedChecksum) {
            calculatedHash = base64HashString;
        }
        Aws::S3::Model::UploadPartOutcome uploadPartOutcome = uploadPart(bucket,
key, uploadID, partNumber,

checksumAlgorithm, base64HashString, body,
                                                                        client);
        if (uploadPartOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::S3::Model::UploadPartResult &uploadPartResult =
uploadPartOutcome.GetResult();
            Aws::S3::Model::CompletedPart completedPart;
            completedPart.SetETag(uploadPartResult.GetETag());
            completedPart.SetPartNumber(partNumber);
            switch (hashMethod) {
                case AwsDoc::S3::MD5:
                    break; // Do nothing.
                case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:

completedPart.SetChecksumSHA1(uploadPartResult.GetChecksumSHA1());
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:

completedPart.SetChecksumSHA256(uploadPartResult.GetChecksumSHA256());
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:

completedPart.SetChecksumCRC32(uploadPartResult.GetChecksumCRC32());
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:

completedPart.SetChecksumCRC32C(uploadPartResult.GetChecksumCRC32C());
                    break;
```

```
                default:
                    std::cerr << "Unhandled hash method for completedPart." <<
std::endl;
                    break;
            }

            parts.push_back(completedPart);
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error uploading part. " <<
                      uploadPartOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            uploadSucceeded = false;
            break;
        }

        uploadedBytes += bytesToRead;
        partNumber++;
    }

    if (!uploadSucceeded) {
        abortMultipartUpload(bucket, key, uploadID, client);
        return false;
    } else {

        Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome
completeMultipartUploadOutcome = completeMultipartUpload(bucket,

                                key,

                                uploadID,

                                parts,

                                client);

        if (completeMultipartUploadOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Multipart upload completed." << std::endl;
            if (!hashDataResult.calculateObjectHash(totalHashBuffer, hashMethod))
{
                std::cerr << "Error calculating hash." << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error completing multipart upload." <<
                      completeMultipartUploadOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                        << std::endl;
        }

        return completeMultipartUploadOutcome.IsSuccess();
    }
}

//! Routine which retrieves the string for a HASH_METHOD constant.
/*!
    \param: hashMethod: A HASH_METHOD constant.
    \return: String: A string description of the hash method.
*/
Aws::String AwsDoc::S3::stringForHashMethod(AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod) {
    switch (hashMethod) {
        case AwsDoc::S3::DEFAULT:
            return "Default";
        case AwsDoc::S3::MD5:
            return "MD5";
        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
            return "SHA1";
        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
            return "SHA256";
        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
            return "CRC32";
        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
            return "CRC32C";
        default:
            return "Unknown";
    }
}

//! Routine that returns the ChecksumAlgorithm for a HASH_METHOD constant.
/*!
    \param: hashMethod: A HASH_METHOD constant.
    \return: ChecksumAlgorithm: The ChecksumAlgorithm enum.
*/
Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm
AwsDoc::S3::getChecksumAlgorithmForHashMethod(AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod)
 {
    Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm result =
 Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET;
    switch (hashMethod) {
        case AwsDoc::S3::DEFAULT:
```

```
            std::cerr << "getChecksumAlgorithmForHashMethod- DEFAULT is not
 valid." << std::endl;
            break;  // Default is not supported.
        case AwsDoc::S3::MD5:
            break; // Ignore MD5.
        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
            result = Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::SHA1;
            break;
        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
            result = Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::SHA256;
            break;
        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
            result = Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::CRC32;
            break;
        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
            result = Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::CRC32C;
            break;
        default:
            std::cerr << "Unknown hash method." << std::endl;
            break;

    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which cleans up after the example is complete.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object was uploaded.
    \param clientConfiguration: The client configuration for the S3 client.
    \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::cleanUp(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                         const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {

    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> keysResult;
    bool result = true;
    if (AwsDoc::S3::listObjects(bucketName, keysResult, clientConfiguration)) {
        if (!keysResult.empty()) {
            result = AwsDoc::S3::deleteObjects(keysResult, bucketName,
                                               clientConfiguration);
        }
    } else {
```

```
        result = false;
    }

    return result && AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucket(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
}

//! Console interaction introducing the workflow.
/*!
  \param bucketName: The name of the S3 bucket to use.
*/
void AwsDoc::S3::introductoryExplanations(const Aws::String &bucketName) {

    std::cout
            << "Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) object
 integrity workflow."
            << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout
            << "This workflow demonstrates how Amazon S3 uses checksum values to
 verify the integrity of data\n";
    std::cout << "uploaded to Amazon S3 buckets" << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "The AWS SDK for C++ automatically handles checksums.\n";
    std::cout
            << "By default it calculates a checksum that is uploaded with an
 object.\n"
            << "The default checksum algorithm for PutObject and MultiPart upload
 is an MD5 hash.\n"
            << "The default checksum algorithm for TransferManager uploads is a
 CRC32 checksum."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "You can override the default behavior, requiring one of the
 following checksums,\n";
    std::cout << "MD5, CRC32, CRC32C, SHA-1 or SHA-256." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "You can also set the checksum hash value, instead of letting
 the SDK calculate the value."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/
latest/userguide/checking-object-integrity.html."
            << std::endl;

    std::cout
```

```
            << "This workflow will locally compute checksums for files uploaded
 to an Amazon S3 bucket,\n";
    std::cout << "even when the SDK also computes the checksum." << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "This is done to provide demonstration code for how the checksums
 are calculated."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout << "A bucket named '" << bucketName << "' will be created for the
 object uploads."
              << std::endl;
}

//! Console interaction which explains the PutObject results.
/*!
*/
void AwsDoc::S3::explainPutObjectResults() {

    std::cout << "The upload was successful.\n";
    std::cout << "If the checksums had not matched, the upload would have
 failed."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "The checksums calculated by the server have been retrieved using
 the GetObjectAttributes."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "The locally calculated checksums have been verified against the
 retrieved checksums."
            << std::endl;
}

//! Console interaction explaining transfer manager uploads.
/*!
  \param objectKey: The key for the object being uploaded.
*/
void AwsDoc::S3::introductoryTransferManagerUploadExplanations(
        const Aws::String &objectKey) {
    std::cout
            << "Now the workflow will demonstrate object integrity for
 TransferManager multi-part uploads."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "The AWS C++ SDK has a TransferManager class which simplifies
 multipart uploads."
```

```
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "The following code lets the TransferManager handle much of the
 checksum configuration."
            << std::endl;

    std::cout << "An object with the key '" << objectKey
              << " will be uploaded by the TransferManager using a "
              << BUFFER_SIZE_IN_MEGABYTES << " MB buffer." << std::endl;
    if (gUseCalculatedChecksum) {
        std::cout << "For TransferManager uploads, this demo always lets the SDK
 calculate the hash value."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    pressEnterToContinue();
    printAsterisksLine();
}

//! Console interaction explaining multi-part uploads.
/*!
  \param objectKey: The key for the object being uploaded.
  \param chosenHashMethod: The hash method selected by the user.
*/
void AwsDoc::S3::multiPartUploadExplanations(const Aws::String &objectKey,
                                             HASH_METHOD chosenHashMethod) {
    std::cout
            << "Now we will provide an in-depth demonstration of multi-part
 uploading by calling the multi-part upload APIs directly."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout << "These are the same APIs used by the TransferManager when
 uploading large files."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "In the following code, the checksums are also calculated locally
 and then compared."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "For multi-part uploads, a checksum is uploaded with each part.
 The final checksum is a concatenation of"
            << std::endl;
    std::cout << "the checksums for each part." << std::endl;
    std::cout
```

```
            << "This is explained in the user guide, https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AmazonS3/latest/userguide/checking-object-integrity.html,\""
            << " in the section \"Using part-level checksums for multipart
 uploads\"." << std::endl;

    std::cout << "Starting multipart upload of with hash method " <<
              stringForHashMethod(chosenHashMethod) << " uploading to with object
 key\n"
              << "'" << objectKey << "'," << std::endl;

}

//! Create a large file for doing multi-part uploads.
/*!
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::createLargeFileIfNotExists() {
    // Generate a large file by writing this source file multiple times to a new
 file.
    if (std::filesystem::exists(MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE)) {
        return true;
    }

    std::ofstream newFile(MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE, std::ios::out

                                                | std::ios::binary);

    if (!newFile) {
        std::cerr << "createLargeFileIfNotExists- Error creating file " <<
 MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE <<
                  std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    std::ifstream input(TEST_FILE, std::ios::in

                                  | std::ios::binary);
    if (!input) {
        std::cerr << "Error opening file " << TEST_FILE <<
                  std::endl;
        return false;
    }
    std::stringstream buffer;
    buffer << input.rdbuf();
```

```
    input.close();

    while (newFile.tellp() < LARGE_FILE_SIZE && !newFile.bad()) {
        buffer.seekg(std::stringstream::beg);
        newFile << buffer.rdbuf();
    }

    newFile.close();

    return true;
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per C++ .
  - AbortMultipartUpload
  - CompleteMultipartUpload
  - CreateMultipartUpload
  - DeleteObject
  - GetObjectAttributes
  - PutObject
  - UploadPart

Lavora con oggetti con versione di Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creazione un bucket S3 con versione.
- Ottenimento di tutte le versioni di un oggetto.
- Ripristino di un oggetto a una versione precedente.
- Eliminazione e ripristino di un oggetto con versione.
- Eliminazione permanente di tutte le versioni di un oggetto

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creazione di funzioni che eseguono il wrap delle operazioni S3.

```
def create_versioned_bucket(bucket_name, prefix):
    """
    Creates an Amazon S3 bucket, enables it for versioning, and configures a
 lifecycle
    that expires noncurrent object versions after 7 days.

    Adding a lifecycle configuration to a versioned bucket is a best practice.
    It helps prevent objects in the bucket from accumulating a large number of
    noncurrent versions, which can slow down request performance.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket to create.
    :param prefix: Identifies which objects are automatically expired under the
                   configured lifecycle rules.
    :return: The newly created bucket.
    """
    try:
        bucket = s3.create_bucket(
            Bucket=bucket_name,
            CreateBucketConfiguration={
                "LocationConstraint": s3.meta.client.meta.region_name
            },
        )
        logger.info("Created bucket %s.", bucket.name)
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou":
            logger.warning("Bucket %s already exists! Using it.", bucket_name)
            bucket = s3.Bucket(bucket_name)
        else:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't create bucket %s.", bucket_name)
            raise

    try:
        bucket.Versioning().enable()
        logger.info("Enabled versioning on bucket %s.", bucket.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't enable versioning on bucket %s.", bucket.name)
        raise

    try:
        expiration = 7
        bucket.LifecycleConfiguration().put(
            LifecycleConfiguration={
                "Rules": [
                    {
                        "Status": "Enabled",
                        "Prefix": prefix,
                        "NoncurrentVersionExpiration": {"NoncurrentDays":
 expiration},
                    }
                ]
            }
        )
        logger.info(
            "Configured lifecycle to expire noncurrent versions after %s days "
            "on bucket %s.",
            expiration,
            bucket.name,
        )
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.warning(
            "Couldn't configure lifecycle on bucket %s because %s. "
            "Continuing anyway.",
            bucket.name,
            error,
        )

    return bucket



def rollback_object(bucket, object_key, version_id):
    """
```

```
    Rolls back an object to an earlier version by deleting all versions that
    occurred after the specified rollback version.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that holds the object to roll back.
    :param object_key: The object to roll back.
    :param version_id: The version ID to roll back to.
    """
    # Versions must be sorted by last_modified date because delete markers are
    # at the end of the list even when they are interspersed in time.
    versions = sorted(
        bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=object_key),
        key=attrgetter("last_modified"),
        reverse=True,
    )

    logger.debug(
        "Got versions:\n%s",
        "\n".join(
            [
                f"\t{version.version_id}, last modified {version.last_modified}"
                for version in versions
            ]
        ),
    )

    if version_id in [ver.version_id for ver in versions]:
        print(f"Rolling back to version {version_id}")
        for version in versions:
            if version.version_id != version_id:
                version.delete()
                print(f"Deleted version {version.version_id}")
            else:
                break

        print(f"Active version is now {bucket.Object(object_key).version_id}")
    else:
        raise KeyError(
            f"{version_id} was not found in the list of versions for "
f"{object_key}."
        )
```

```
def revive_object(bucket, object_key):
    """
    Revives a versioned object that was deleted by removing the object's active
    delete marker.
    A versioned object presents as deleted when its latest version is a delete
 marker.
    By removing the delete marker, we make the previous version the latest
 version
    and the object then presents as *not* deleted.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that contains the object.
    :param object_key: The object to revive.
    """
    # Get the latest version for the object.
    response = s3.meta.client.list_object_versions(
        Bucket=bucket.name, Prefix=object_key, MaxKeys=1
    )

    if "DeleteMarkers" in response:
        latest_version = response["DeleteMarkers"][0]
        if latest_version["IsLatest"]:
            logger.info(
                "Object %s was indeed deleted on %s. Let's revive it.",
                object_key,
                latest_version["LastModified"],
            )
            obj = bucket.Object(object_key)
            obj.Version(latest_version["VersionId"]).delete()
            logger.info(
                "Revived %s, active version is now %s  with body '%s'",
                object_key,
                obj.version_id,
                obj.get()["Body"].read(),
            )
        else:
            logger.warning(
                "Delete marker is not the latest version for %s!", object_key
            )
    elif "Versions" in response:
```

```
        logger.warning("Got an active version for %s, nothing to do.",
 object_key)
    else:
        logger.error("Couldn't get any version info for %s.", object_key)



def permanently_delete_object(bucket, object_key):
    """
    Permanently deletes a versioned object by deleting all of its versions.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that contains the object.
    :param object_key: The object to delete.
    """
    try:
        bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=object_key).delete()
        logger.info("Permanently deleted all versions of object %s.", object_key)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete all versions of %s.", object_key)
        raise
```

Caricamento la strofa di una poesia in un oggetto con versione ed esecuzione di una serie di operazioni su di esso.

```
def usage_demo_single_object(obj_prefix="demo-versioning/"):
    """
    Demonstrates usage of versioned object functions. This demo uploads a stanza
    of a poem and performs a series of revisions, deletions, and revivals on it.

    :param obj_prefix: The prefix to assign to objects created by this demo.
    """
    with open("father_william.txt") as file:
        stanzas = file.read().split("\n\n")

    width = get_terminal_size((80, 20))[0]
    print("-" * width)
    print("Welcome to the usage demonstration of Amazon S3 versioning.")
```

```
    print(
        "This demonstration uploads a single stanza of a poem to an Amazon "
        "S3 bucket and then applies various revisions to it."
    )
    print("-" * width)
    print("Creating a version-enabled bucket for the demo...")
    bucket = create_versioned_bucket("bucket-" + str(uuid.uuid1()), obj_prefix)

    print("\nThe initial version of our stanza:")
    print(stanzas[0])

    # Add the first stanza and revise it a few times.
    print("\nApplying some revisions to the stanza...")
    obj_stanza_1 = bucket.Object(f"{obj_prefix}stanza-1")
    obj_stanza_1.put(Body=bytes(stanzas[0], "utf-8"))
    obj_stanza_1.put(Body=bytes(stanzas[0].upper(), "utf-8"))
    obj_stanza_1.put(Body=bytes(stanzas[0].lower(), "utf-8"))
    obj_stanza_1.put(Body=bytes(stanzas[0][::-1], "utf-8"))
    print(
        "The latest version of the stanza is now:",
        obj_stanza_1.get()["Body"].read().decode("utf-8"),
        sep="\n",
    )

    # Versions are returned in order, most recent first.
    obj_stanza_1_versions =
 bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=obj_stanza_1.key)
    print(
        "The version data of the stanza revisions:",
        *[
            f"    {version.version_id}, last modified {version.last_modified}"
            for version in obj_stanza_1_versions
        ],
        sep="\n",
    )

    # Rollback two versions.
    print("\nRolling back two versions...")
    rollback_object(bucket, obj_stanza_1.key, list(obj_stanza_1_versions)
[2].version_id)
    print(
        "The latest version of the stanza:",
        obj_stanza_1.get()["Body"].read().decode("utf-8"),
        sep="\n",
```

```
    )

    # Delete the stanza
    print("\nDeleting the stanza...")
    obj_stanza_1.delete()
    try:
        obj_stanza_1.get()
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchKey":
            print("The stanza is now deleted (as expected).")
        else:
            raise

    # Revive the stanza
    print("\nRestoring the stanza...")
    revive_object(bucket, obj_stanza_1.key)
    print(
        "The stanza is restored! The latest version is again:",
        obj_stanza_1.get()["Body"].read().decode("utf-8"),
        sep="\n",
    )

    # Permanently delete all versions of the object. This cannot be undone!
    print("\nPermanently deleting all versions of the stanza...")
    permanently_delete_object(bucket, obj_stanza_1.key)
    obj_stanza_1_versions =
 bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=obj_stanza_1.key)
    if len(list(obj_stanza_1_versions)) == 0:
        print("The stanza has been permanently deleted and now has no versions.")
    else:
        print("Something went wrong. The stanza still exists!")

    print(f"\nRemoving {bucket.name}...")
    bucket.delete()
    print(f"{bucket.name} deleted.")
    print("Demo done!")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateBucket

- DeleteObject
- ListObjectVersions
- PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration

Esempi serverless per Amazon S3

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon S3 con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon S3

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon S3

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dal caricamento di un oggetto in un bucket S3. La funzione recupera il nome del bucket S3 e la chiave dell'oggetto dal parametro evento e chiama l'API Amazon S3 per recuperare e registrare il tipo di contenuto dell'oggetto.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento S3 con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.S3;
using System;
using Amazon.Lambda.S3Events;
using System.Web;
```

```
// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace S3Integration
{
    public class Function
    {
        private static AmazonS3Client _s3Client;
        public Function() : this(null)
        {
        }

        internal Function(AmazonS3Client s3Client)
        {
            _s3Client = s3Client ?? new AmazonS3Client();
        }

        public async Task<string> Handler(S3Event evt, ILambdaContext context)
        {
            try
            {
                if (evt.Records.Count <= 0)
                {
                    context.Logger.LogLine("Empty S3 Event received");
                    return string.Empty;
                }

                var bucket = evt.Records[0].S3.Bucket.Name;
                var key = HttpUtility.UrlDecode(evt.Records[0].S3.Object.Key);

                context.Logger.LogLine($"Request is for {bucket} and {key}");

                var objectResult = await _s3Client.GetObjectAsync(bucket, key);

                context.Logger.LogLine($"Returning {objectResult.Key}");

                return objectResult.Key;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                context.Logger.LogLine($"Error processing request -
 {e.Message}");
```

```
                return string.Empty;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento S3 con Lambda tramite Go.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, s3Event events.S3Event) error {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("failed to load default config: %s", err)
  return err
 }
 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)

 for _, record := range s3Event.Records {
```

```
  bucket := record.S3.Bucket.Name
  key := record.S3.Object.URLDecodedKey
  headOutput, err := s3Client.HeadObject(ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{
   Bucket: &bucket,
   Key:    &key,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("error getting head of object %s/%s: %s", bucket, key, err)
   return err
  }
  log.Printf("successfully retrieved %s/%s of type %s", bucket, key,
 *headOutput.ContentType)
 }

 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento S3 con Lambda tramite Java.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package example;

import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
```

```
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.S3Event;
import
 com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.models.s3.S3EventNotification.S3EventNotifi

import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;

public class Handler implements RequestHandler<S3Event, String> {
    private static final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(Handler.class);
    @Override
    public String handleRequest(S3Event s3event, Context context) {
        try {
          S3EventNotificationRecord record = s3event.getRecords().get(0);
          String srcBucket = record.getS3().getBucket().getName();
          String srcKey = record.getS3().getObject().getUrlDecodedKey();

          S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder().build();
          HeadObjectResponse headObject = getHeadObject(s3Client, srcBucket,
 srcKey);

          logger.info("Successfully retrieved " + srcBucket + "/" + srcKey + " of
 type " + headObject.contentType());

          return "Ok";
        } catch (Exception e) {
          throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    private HeadObjectResponse getHeadObject(S3Client s3Client, String bucket,
 String key) {
        HeadObjectRequest headObjectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucket)
                .key(key)
                .build();
        return s3Client.headObject(headObjectRequest);
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento S3 con JavaScript Lambda utilizzando.

```
import { S3Client, HeadObjectCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client();

export const handler = async (event, context) => {

    // Get the object from the event and show its content type
    const bucket = event.Records[0].s3.bucket.name;
    const key = decodeURIComponent(event.Records[0].s3.object.key.replace(/\+/g,
 ' '));

    try {
        const { ContentType } = await client.send(new HeadObjectCommand({
            Bucket: bucket,
            Key: key,
        }));

        console.log('CONTENT TYPE:', ContentType);
        return ContentType;

    } catch (err) {
        console.log(err);
        const message = `Error getting object ${key} from bucket ${bucket}. Make
 sure they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.`;
        console.log(message);
        throw new Error(message);
    }
};
```

Consumo di un evento S3 con TypeScript Lambda utilizzando.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { S3Event } from 'aws-lambda';
import { S3Client, HeadObjectCommand } from '@aws-sdk/client-s3';

const s3 = new S3Client({ region: process.env.AWS_REGION });

export const handler = async (event: S3Event): Promise<string | undefined> => {
  // Get the object from the event and show its content type
  const bucket = event.Records[0].s3.bucket.name;
  const key = decodeURIComponent(event.Records[0].s3.object.key.replace(/\+/g, '
 '));
  const params = {
    Bucket: bucket,
    Key: key,
  };
  try {
    const { ContentType } = await s3.send(new HeadObjectCommand(params));
    console.log('CONTENT TYPE:', ContentType);
    return ContentType;
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
    const message = `Error getting object ${key} from bucket ${bucket}. Make sure
 they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.`;
    console.log(message);
    throw new Error(message);
  }
};
```

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento S3 con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
<?php

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\S3\S3Event;
use Bref\Event\S3\S3Handler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';


class Handler extends S3Handler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    public function handleS3(S3Event $event, Context $context) : void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing S3 records");

        // Get the object from the event and show its content type
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record)
        {
            $bucket = $record->getBucket()->getName();
            $key = urldecode($record->getObject()->getKey());

            try {
                $fileSize = urldecode($record->getObject()->getSize());
                echo "File Size: " . $fileSize . "\n";
                // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                echo $e->getMessage() . "\n";
                echo 'Error getting object ' . $key . ' from bucket ' .
 $bucket . '. Make sure they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this
 function.' . "\n";
                throw $e;
            }
        }
```

```
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento S3 con Lambda tramite Python.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import json
import urllib.parse
import boto3

print('Loading function')

s3 = boto3.client('s3')


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    #print("Received event: " + json.dumps(event, indent=2))

    # Get the object from the event and show its content type
    bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
    key = urllib.parse.unquote_plus(event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key'],
 encoding='utf-8')
    try:
        response = s3.get_object(Bucket=bucket, Key=key)
        print("CONTENT TYPE: " + response['ContentType'])
        return response['ContentType']
    except Exception as e:
```

```
        print(e)
        print('Error getting object {} from bucket {}. Make sure they exist and
 your bucket is in the same region as this function.'.format(key, bucket))
        raise e
```

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento S3 con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
require 'json'
require 'uri'
require 'aws-sdk'

puts 'Loading function'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  s3 = Aws::S3::Client.new(region: 'region') # Your AWS region
  # puts "Received event: #{JSON.dump(event)}"

  # Get the object from the event and show its content type
  bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
  key = URI.decode_www_form_component(event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key'],
 Encoding::UTF_8)
  begin
    response = s3.get_object(bucket: bucket, key: key)
    puts "CONTENT TYPE: #{response.content_type}"
    return response.content_type
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts e.message
    puts "Error getting object #{key} from bucket #{bucket}. Make sure they exist
 and your bucket is in the same region as this function."
    raise e
  end
```

```
end
```

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento S3 con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::s3::S3Event;
use aws_sdk_s3::{Client};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};


/// Main function
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        .with_target(false)
        .without_time()
        .init();

    // Initialize the AWS SDK for Rust
    let config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
    let s3_client = Client::new(&config);

    let res = run(service_fn(|request: LambdaEvent<S3Event>| {
        function_handler(&s3_client, request)
    })).await;

    res
}
```

```
async fn function_handler(
    s3_client: &Client,
    evt: LambdaEvent<S3Event>
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing::info!(records = ?evt.payload.records.len(), "Received request from
 SQS");

    if evt.payload.records.len() == 0 {
        tracing::info!("Empty S3 event received");
    }

    let bucket = evt.payload.records[0].s3.bucket.name.as_ref().expect("Bucket
 name to exist");
    let key = evt.payload.records[0].s3.object.key.as_ref().expect("Object key to
 exist");

    tracing::info!("Request is for {} and object {}", bucket, key);

    let s3_get_object_result = s3_client
        .get_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(key)
        .send()
        .await;

    match s3_get_object_result {
        Ok(_) => tracing::info!("S3 Get Object success, the s3GetObjectResult
 contains a 'body' property of type ByteStream"),
        Err(_) => tracing::info!("Failure with S3 Get Object request")
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon S3 Control AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon S3 Control con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Guida per l'utente di Amazon S3 Control: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon S3 Control.
- Riferimento all'API di controllo Amazon S3: dettagli su tutte le azioni di controllo di Amazon S3 disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon S3 Control

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come iniziare a usare Amazon S3 Control.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3control.S3ControlAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3control.model.JobListDescriptor;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3control.model.JobStatus;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3control.model.ListJobsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3control.paginators.ListJobsPublisher;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;

/**
 * Before running this example:
 * <p/>
 * The SDK must be able to authenticate AWS requests on your behalf. If you have
 not configured
 * authentication for SDKs and tools,see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/
latest/guide/access.html in the AWS SDKs and Tools Reference Guide.
 * <p/>
 * You must have a runtime environment configured with the Java SDK.
 * See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 in the Developer Guide if this is not set up.
 */
public class HelloS3Batch {
    private static S3ControlAsyncClient asyncClient;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        S3BatchActions actions = new S3BatchActions();
        String accountId = actions.getAccountId();
        try {
            listBatchJobsAsync(accountId)
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("List batch jobs failed: " +
 ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
                })
                .join();

        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            System.err.println("Failed to list batch jobs: " + ex.getMessage());
        }
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the asynchronous S3 Control client instance.
     * <p>
     * This method creates and returns a singleton instance of the {@link
 S3ControlAsyncClient}. If the instance
```

```
    * has not been created yet, it will be initialized with the following
configuration:
    * <ul>
    *   <li>Maximum concurrency: 100</li>
    *   <li>Connection timeout: 60 seconds</li>
    *   <li>Read timeout: 60 seconds</li>
    *   <li>Write timeout: 60 seconds</li>
    *   <li>API call timeout: 2 minutes</li>
    *   <li>API call attempt timeout: 90 seconds</li>
    *   <li>Retry policy: 3 retries</li>
    *   <li>Region: US_EAST_1</li>
    *   <li>Credentials provider: {@link
EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider}</li>
    * </ul>
    *
    * @return the asynchronous S3 Control client instance
    */
   private static S3ControlAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
       if (asyncClient == null) {
           SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
               .maxConcurrency(100)
               .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
               .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
               .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
               .build();

           ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
               .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
               .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
               .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
               .build();

           asyncClient = S3ControlAsyncClient.builder()
               .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
               .httpClient(httpClient)
               .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
               .build();
       }
       return asyncClient;
   }

   /**
```

```
    * Asynchronously lists batch jobs that have completed for the specified
account.
    *
    * @param accountId the ID of the account to list jobs for
    * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the job listing operation
is finished
    */
   public static CompletableFuture<Void> listBatchJobsAsync(String accountId) {
       ListJobsRequest jobsRequest = ListJobsRequest.builder()
           .jobStatuses(JobStatus.COMPLETE)
           .accountId(accountId)
           .maxResults(10)
           .build();

       ListJobsPublisher publisher =
getAsyncClient().listJobsPaginator(jobsRequest);
       return publisher.subscribe(response -> {
           List<JobListDescriptor> jobs = response.jobs();
           for (JobListDescriptor job : jobs) {
               System.out.println("The job id is " + job.jobId());
               System.out.println("The job priority is " + job.priority());
           }
       }).thenAccept(response -> {
           System.out.println("Listing batch jobs completed");
       }).exceptionally(ex -> {
           System.err.println("Failed to list batch jobs: " + ex.getMessage());
           throw new RuntimeException(ex);
       });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListJobsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon S3 Control AWS SDKs
  - Salve Amazon S3 Control
  - Scopri le nozioni di base di Amazon S3 Control con un SDK AWS
  - Azioni per Amazon S3 Control utilizzando AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo CreateJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare DeleteJobTagging con un AWS SDK

- Utilizzo DescribeJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare GetJobTagging con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare PutJobTagging con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzo UpdateJobPriority con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateJobStatus con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon S3 Control AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon S3 Control con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Salve Amazon S3 Control
- Scopri le nozioni di base di Amazon S3 Control con un SDK AWS
- Azioni per Amazon S3 Control utilizzando AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo CreateJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeleteJobTagging con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzo DescribeJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare GetJobTagging con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare PutJobTagging con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzo UpdateJobPriority con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo UpdateJobStatus con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Salve Amazon S3 Control

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come iniziare a usare Amazon S3 Control.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3control.S3ControlAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3control.model.JobListDescriptor;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3control.model.JobStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3control.model.ListJobsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3control.paginators.ListJobsPublisher;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;

/**
 * Before running this example:
 * <p/>
 * The SDK must be able to authenticate AWS requests on your behalf. If you have
 not configured
 * authentication for SDKs and tools,see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/
latest/guide/access.html in the AWS SDKs and Tools Reference Guide.
 * <p/>
 * You must have a runtime environment configured with the Java SDK.
 * See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 in the Developer Guide if this is not set up.
 */
public class HelloS3Batch {
    private static S3ControlAsyncClient asyncClient;
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        S3BatchActions actions = new S3BatchActions();
        String accountId = actions.getAccountId();
        try {
            listBatchJobsAsync(accountId)
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("List batch jobs failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
                })
                .join();

        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            System.err.println("Failed to list batch jobs: " + ex.getMessage());
        }
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the asynchronous S3 Control client instance.
     * <p>
     * This method creates and returns a singleton instance of the {@link
S3ControlAsyncClient}. If the instance
     * has not been created yet, it will be initialized with the following
configuration:
     * <ul>
     *   <li>Maximum concurrency: 100</li>
     *   <li>Connection timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Read timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Write timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>API call timeout: 2 minutes</li>
     *   <li>API call attempt timeout: 90 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Retry policy: 3 retries</li>
     *   <li>Region: US_EAST_1</li>
     *   <li>Credentials provider: {@link
EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider}</li>
     * </ul>
     *
     * @return the asynchronous S3 Control client instance
     */
    private static S3ControlAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (asyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
```

```
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            asyncClient = S3ControlAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return asyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously lists batch jobs that have completed for the specified
account.
     *
     * @param accountId the ID of the account to list jobs for
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the job listing operation
is finished
     */
    public static CompletableFuture<Void> listBatchJobsAsync(String accountId) {
        ListJobsRequest jobsRequest = ListJobsRequest.builder()
            .jobStatuses(JobStatus.COMPLETE)
            .accountId(accountId)
            .maxResults(10)
            .build();

        ListJobsPublisher publisher =
getAsyncClient().listJobsPaginator(jobsRequest);
        return publisher.subscribe(response -> {
            List<JobListDescriptor> jobs = response.jobs();
            for (JobListDescriptor job : jobs) {
                System.out.println("The job id is " + job.jobId());
                System.out.println("The job priority is " + job.priority());
            }
```

```
        }).thenAccept(response -> {
            System.out.println("Listing batch jobs completed");
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            System.err.println("Failed to list batch jobs: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(ex);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListJobsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scopri le nozioni di base di Amazon S3 Control con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come apprendere le operazioni di base per Amazon S3 Control.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Scopri le operazioni principali.

```
package com.example.s3.batch;

import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;

public class S3BatchScenario {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    private static final String STACK_NAME = "MyS3Stack";
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
```

```
        S3BatchActions actions = new S3BatchActions();
        String accountId = actions.getAccountId();
        String uuid = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon S3 Batch basics scenario.");
        System.out.println("""
            S3 Batch operations enables efficient and cost-effective processing
of large-scale
            data stored in Amazon S3. It automatically scales resources to handle
varying workloads
            without the need for manual intervention.

            One of the key features of S3 Batch is its ability to perform tagging
operations on objects stored in
            S3 buckets. Users can leverage S3 Batch to apply, update, or remove
tags on thousands or millions of
            objects in a single operation, streamlining the management and
organization of their data.

            This can be particularly useful for tasks such as cost allocation,
lifecycle management, or
            metadata-driven workflows, where consistent and accurate tagging is
essential.
            S3 Batch's scalability and serverless nature make it an ideal
solution for organizations with
            growing data volumes and complex data management requirements.

            This Java program walks you through Amazon S3 Batch operations.

            Let's get started...

            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        // Use CloudFormation to stand up the resource required for this
scenario.
        System.out.println("Use CloudFormation to stand up the resource required
for this scenario.");
        CloudFormationHelper.deployCloudFormationStack(STACK_NAME);

        Map<String, String> stackOutputs =
CloudFormationHelper.getStackOutputs(STACK_NAME);
        String iamRoleArn = stackOutputs.get("S3BatchRoleArn");
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Setup the required bucket for this scenario.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket-" + UUID.randomUUID(); // Change
 bucket name.
        actions.createBucket(bucketName);
        String reportBucketName = "arn:aws:s3:::"+bucketName;
        String manifestLocation = "arn:aws:s3:::"+bucketName+"/job-manifest.csv";
        System.out.println("Populate the bucket with the required files.");
        String[] fileNames = {"job-manifest.csv", "object-key-1.txt", "object-
key-2.txt", "object-key-3.txt", "object-key-4.txt"};
        actions.uploadFilesToBucket(bucketName, fileNames, actions);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create a S3 Batch Job");
        System.out.println("This job tags all objects listed in the manifest file
 with tags");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String jobId ;
        try {
            jobId = actions.createS3JobAsync(accountId, iamRoleArn,
 manifestLocation, reportBucketName, uuid).join();
            System.out.println("The Job id is " + jobId);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Update an existing S3 Batch Operations job's
 priority");
        System.out.println("""
```

```
            In this step, we modify the job priority value. The higher the
number, the higher the priority.
            So, a job with a priority of `30` would have a higher priority than
a job with
            a priority of `20`. This is a common way to represent the priority
of a task
            or job, with higher numbers indicating a higher priority.

            Ensure that the job status allows for priority updates. Jobs in
certain
            states (e.g., Cancelled, Failed, or Completed) cannot have their
priorities
            updated. Only jobs in the Active or Suspended state typically allow
priority
            updates.
            """);

       try {
           actions.updateJobPriorityAsync(jobId, accountId)
               .exceptionally(ex -> {
                   System.err.println("Update job priority failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                   return null;
               })
               .join();
       } catch (CompletionException ex) {
           System.err.println("Failed to update job priority: " +
ex.getMessage());
       }
       waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("3. Cancel the S3 Batch job");
       System.out.print("Do you want to cancel the Batch job? (y/n): ");
       String cancelAns = scanner.nextLine();
       if (cancelAns != null && cancelAns.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
           try {
               actions.cancelJobAsync(jobId, accountId)
                   .exceptionally(ex -> {
                       System.err.println("Cancel job failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                       return null;
                   })
```

```
                    .join();
            } catch (CompletionException ex) {
                System.err.println("Failed to cancel job: " + ex.getMessage());
            }
        } else {
            System.out.println("Job " +jobId +" was not canceled.");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Describe the job that was just created");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.describeJobAsync(jobId, accountId)
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("Describe job failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
                })
                .join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            System.err.println("Failed to describe job: " + ex.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Describe the tags associated with the job");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.getJobTagsAsync(jobId, accountId)
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("Get job tags failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
                })
                .join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            System.err.println("Failed to get job tags: " + ex.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Update Batch Job Tags");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        try {
            actions.putJobTaggingAsync(jobId, accountId)
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("Put job tagging failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
                })
                .join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            System.err.println("Failed to put job tagging: " + ex.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Delete the Amazon S3 Batch job tagging.");
        System.out.print("Do you want to delete Batch job tagging? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine();
        if (delAns != null && delAns.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            try {
                actions.deleteBatchJobTagsAsync(jobId, accountId)
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        System.err.println("Delete batch job tags failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                        return null;
                    })
                    .join();
            } catch (CompletionException ex) {
                System.err.println("Failed to delete batch job tags: " +
ex.getMessage());
            }
        } else {
            System.out.println("Tagging was not deleted.");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.print("Do you want to delete the AWS resources used in this
scenario? (y/n)");
        String delResAns = scanner.nextLine();
        if (delResAns != null && delResAns.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            actions.deleteFilesFromBucket(bucketName, fileNames, actions);
            actions.deleteBucketFolderAsync(bucketName);
            actions.deleteBucket(bucketName)
                .thenRun(() -> System.out.println("Bucket deletion completed"))
```

```
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("Error occurred: " + ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
                });
            CloudFormationHelper.destroyCloudFormationStack(STACK_NAME);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The AWS resources were not deleted.");
        }
        System.out.println("The Amazon S3 Batch scenario has successfully
 completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            System.out.println();
            System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println();
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }


}
```

Una classe d'azione che racchiude le operazioni.

```
public class S3BatchActions {

    private static S3ControlAsyncClient asyncClient;

    private static S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClient ;
    /**
     * Retrieves the asynchronous S3 Control client instance.
```

```
    * <p>
    * This method creates and returns a singleton instance of the {@link
S3ControlAsyncClient}. If the instance
    * has not been created yet, it will be initialized with the following
configuration:
    * <ul>
    *   <li>Maximum concurrency: 100</li>
    *   <li>Connection timeout: 60 seconds</li>
    *   <li>Read timeout: 60 seconds</li>
    *   <li>Write timeout: 60 seconds</li>
    *   <li>API call timeout: 2 minutes</li>
    *   <li>API call attempt timeout: 90 seconds</li>
    *   <li>Retry policy: 3 retries</li>
    *   <li>Region: US_EAST_1</li>
    *   <li>Credentials provider: {@link
EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider}</li>
    * </ul>
    *
    * @return the asynchronous S3 Control client instance
    */
   private static S3ControlAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
       if (asyncClient == null) {
           SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
               .maxConcurrency(100)
               .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
               .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
               .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
               .build();

           ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
               .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
               .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
               .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()
                   .numRetries(3)
                   .build())
               .build();

           asyncClient = S3ControlAsyncClient.builder()
               .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
               .httpClient(httpClient)
               .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
               .build();
       }
```

```
        return asyncClient;
    }

    private static S3AsyncClient getS3AsyncClient() {
        if (asyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            s3AsyncClient = S3AsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return s3AsyncClient;
    }


    /**
     * Cancels a job asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobId The ID of the job to be canceled.
     * @param accountId The ID of the account associated with the job.
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job status has
been updated to "CANCELLED".
     *         If an error occurs during the update, the returned future will
complete exceptionally.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> cancelJobAsync(String jobId, String accountId)
{
        UpdateJobStatusRequest updateJobStatusRequest =
UpdateJobStatusRequest.builder()
            .accountId(accountId)
```

```
            .jobId(jobId)
            .requestedJobStatus(String.valueOf(JobStatus.CANCELLED))
            .build();

        return asyncClient.updateJobStatus(updateJobStatusRequest)
            .thenAccept(updateJobStatusResponse -> {
                System.out.println("Job status updated to: " +
updateJobStatusResponse.status());
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to cancel job: " + ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex); // Propagate the exception
            });
    }

    /**
     * Updates the priority of a job asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobId     the ID of the job to update
     * @param accountId the ID of the account associated with the job
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation, which completes when the job priority has been updated or an error
has occurred
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> updateJobPriorityAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
        UpdateJobPriorityRequest priorityRequest =
UpdateJobPriorityRequest.builder()
            .accountId(accountId)
            .jobId(jobId)
            .priority(60)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
        getAsyncClient().updateJobPriority(priorityRequest)
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                System.out.println("The job priority was updated");
                future.complete(null); // Complete the CompletableFuture on
successful execution
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to update job priority: " +
ex.getMessage());
```

```
                future.completeExceptionally(ex); // Complete the
CompletableFuture exceptionally on error
                return null; // Return null to handle the exception
            });

        return future;
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the tags associated with a specific job in an AWS
account.
     *
     * @param jobId     the ID of the job for which to retrieve the tags
     * @param accountId the ID of the AWS account associated with the job
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job tags have
been retrieved, or with an exception if the operation fails
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while retrieving the job tags
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> getJobTagsAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
        GetJobTaggingRequest request = GetJobTaggingRequest.builder()
            .jobId(jobId)
            .accountId(accountId)
            .build();

        return asyncClient.getJobTagging(request)
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                List<S3Tag> tags = response.tags();
                if (tags.isEmpty()) {
                    System.out.println("No tags found for job ID: " + jobId);
                } else {
                    for (S3Tag tag : tags) {
                        System.out.println("Tag key is: " + tag.key());
                        System.out.println("Tag value is: " + tag.value());
                    }
                }
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to get job tags: " + ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex); // Propagate the exception
            });
    }

    /**
```

```
     * Asynchronously deletes the tags associated with a specific batch job.
     *
     * @param jobId     The ID of the batch job whose tags should be deleted.
     * @param accountId The ID of the account associated with the batch job.
     * @return A CompletableFuture that completes when the job tags have been
successfully deleted, or an exception is thrown if the deletion fails.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteBatchJobTagsAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
        DeleteJobTaggingRequest jobTaggingRequest =
DeleteJobTaggingRequest.builder()
            .accountId(accountId)
            .jobId(jobId)
            .build();

        return asyncClient.deleteJobTagging(jobTaggingRequest)
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                System.out.println("You have successfully deleted " + jobId + "
tagging.");
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to delete job tags: " +
ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the specified job.
     *
     * @param jobId     the ID of the job to describe
     * @param accountId the ID of the AWS account associated with the job
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job
description is available
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while describing the job
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> describeJobAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
        DescribeJobRequest jobRequest = DescribeJobRequest.builder()
            .jobId(jobId)
            .accountId(accountId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().describeJob(jobRequest)
```

```
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                System.out.println("Job ID: " + response.job().jobId());
                System.out.println("Description: " +
response.job().description());
                System.out.println("Status: " + response.job().statusAsString());
                System.out.println("Role ARN: " + response.job().roleArn());
                System.out.println("Priority: " + response.job().priority());
                System.out.println("Progress Summary: " +
response.job().progressSummary());

                // Print out details about the job manifest.
                JobManifest manifest = response.job().manifest();
                System.out.println("Manifest Location: " +
manifest.location().objectArn());
                System.out.println("Manifest ETag: " +
manifest.location().eTag());

                // Print out details about the job operation.
                JobOperation operation = response.job().operation();
                if (operation.s3PutObjectTagging() != null) {
                    System.out.println("Operation: S3 Put Object Tagging");
                    System.out.println("Tag Set: " +
operation.s3PutObjectTagging().tagSet());
                }

                // Print out details about the job report.
                JobReport report = response.job().report();
                System.out.println("Report Bucket: " + report.bucket());
                System.out.println("Report Prefix: " + report.prefix());
                System.out.println("Report Format: " + report.format());
                System.out.println("Report Enabled: " + report.enabled());
                System.out.println("Report Scope: " +
report.reportScopeAsString());
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to describe job: " + ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Creates an asynchronous S3 job using the AWS Java SDK.
     *
     * @param accountId         the AWS account ID associated with the job
```

```
     * @param iamRoleArn        the ARN of the IAM role to be used for the job
     * @param manifestLocation  the location of the job manifest file in S3
     * @param reportBucketName  the name of the S3 bucket to store the job report
     * @param uuid              a unique identifier for the job
     * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous creation of
 the S3 job.
     *         The CompletableFuture will return the job ID if the job is created
 successfully,
     *         or throw an exception if there is an error.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createS3JobAsync(String accountId, String
 iamRoleArn,
                                                       String manifestLocation,
 String reportBucketName, String uuid) {

        String[] bucketName = new String[]{""};
        String[] parts = reportBucketName.split(":::");
        if (parts.length > 1) {
            bucketName[0] = parts[1];
        } else {
            System.out.println("The input string does not contain the expected
 format.");
        }

        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> getETag(bucketName[0], "job-
manifest.csv"))
            .thenCompose(eTag -> {
                  ArrayList<S3Tag> tagSet = new ArrayList<>();
                S3Tag s3Tag = S3Tag.builder()
                    .key("keyOne")
                    .value("ValueOne")
                    .build();
                S3Tag s3Tag2 = S3Tag.builder()
                    .key("keyTwo")
                    .value("ValueTwo")
                    .build();
                tagSet.add(s3Tag);
                tagSet.add(s3Tag2);

                S3SetObjectTaggingOperation objectTaggingOperation =
 S3SetObjectTaggingOperation.builder()
                    .tagSet(tagSet)
                    .build();
```

```
                JobOperation jobOperation = JobOperation.builder()
                    .s3PutObjectTagging(objectTaggingOperation)
                    .build();

                JobManifestLocation jobManifestLocation =
JobManifestLocation.builder()
                    .objectArn(manifestLocation)
                    .eTag(eTag)
                    .build();

                JobManifestSpec manifestSpec = JobManifestSpec.builder()
                    .fieldsWithStrings("Bucket", "Key")
                    .format("S3BatchOperations_CSV_20180820")
                    .build();

                JobManifest jobManifest = JobManifest.builder()
                    .spec(manifestSpec)
                    .location(jobManifestLocation)
                    .build();

                JobReport jobReport = JobReport.builder()
                    .bucket(reportBucketName)
                    .prefix("reports")
                    .format("Report_CSV_20180820")
                    .enabled(true)
                    .reportScope("AllTasks")
                    .build();

                CreateJobRequest jobRequest = CreateJobRequest.builder()
                    .accountId(accountId)
                    .description("Job created using the AWS Java SDK")
                    .manifest(jobManifest)
                    .operation(jobOperation)
                    .report(jobReport)
                    .priority(42)
                    .roleArn(iamRoleArn)
                    .clientRequestToken(uuid)
                    .confirmationRequired(false)
                    .build();

                // Create the job asynchronously.
                 return getAsyncClient().createJob(jobRequest)
                    .thenApply(CreateJobResponse::jobId);
                 })
```

```
                 .handle((jobId, ex) -> {
                    if (ex != null) {
                    Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
                    if (cause instanceof S3ControlException) {
                        throw new CompletionException(cause);
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                    }
                }
                return jobId;
            });
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the ETag (Entity Tag) for an object stored in an Amazon S3
bucket.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the object is
stored
     * @param key the key (file name) of the object in the Amazon S3 bucket
     * @return the ETag of the object
     */
    public String getETag(String bucketName, String key) {
        S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        HeadObjectRequest headObjectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .build();

        HeadObjectResponse headObjectResponse =
s3Client.headObject(headObjectRequest);
        return headObjectResponse.eTag();
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously adds tags to a job in the system.
     *
     * @param jobId     the ID of the job to add tags to
     * @param accountId the account ID associated with the job
```

```
    * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the tagging operation is
finished
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> putJobTaggingAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
       S3Tag departmentTag = S3Tag.builder()
           .key("department")
           .value("Marketing")
           .build();

       S3Tag fiscalYearTag = S3Tag.builder()
           .key("FiscalYear")
           .value("2020")
           .build();

       PutJobTaggingRequest putJobTaggingRequest =
PutJobTaggingRequest.builder()
           .jobId(jobId)
           .accountId(accountId)
           .tags(departmentTag, fiscalYearTag)
           .build();

       return asyncClient.putJobTagging(putJobTaggingRequest)
           .thenRun(() -> {
               System.out.println("Additional Tags were added to job " + jobId);
           })
           .exceptionally(ex -> {
               System.err.println("Failed to add tags to job: " +
ex.getMessage());
               throw new RuntimeException(ex); // Propagate the exception
           });
   }

   // Setup the S3 bucket required for this scenario.
   /**
    * Creates an Amazon S3 bucket with the specified name.
    *
    * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to create
    * @throws S3Exception if there is an error creating the bucket
    */
   public void createBucket(String bucketName) {
       try {
           S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder()
               .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
```

```
                .build();


            S3Waiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter();
            CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
            HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
            WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse> waiterResponse =
s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Uploads a file to an Amazon S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to upload the file to
     * @param fileName the name of the file to be uploaded
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs during the file upload
     */
    public void populateBucket(String bucketName, String fileName) {
        // Define the path to the directory.
        Path filePath = Paths.get("src/main/resources/batch/",
fileName).toAbsolutePath();
        PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(fileName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> future =
getS3AsyncClient().putObject(putOb, AsyncRequestBody.fromFile(filePath));
        future.whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
```

```
            if (ex != null) {
                System.err.println("Error uploading file: " + ex.getMessage());
            } else {
                System.out.println("Successfully placed " + fileName + " into
 bucket " + bucketName);
            }
        }).join();
    }


    // Update the bucketName in CSV.
    public void updateCSV(String newValue) {
        Path csvFilePath = Paths.get("src/main/resources/batch/job-
manifest.csv").toAbsolutePath();
        try {
            // Read all lines from the CSV file.
            List<String> lines = Files.readAllLines(csvFilePath);

            // Update the first value in each line.
            List<String> updatedLines = lines.stream()
                .map(line -> {
                    String[] parts = line.split(",");
                    parts[0] = newValue;
                    return String.join(",", parts);
                })
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

            // Write the updated lines back to the CSV file
            Files.write(csvFilePath, updatedLines);
            System.out.println("CSV file updated successfully.");
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an object from an Amazon S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param bucketName The name of the S3 bucket where the object is stored.
     * @param objectName The name of the object to be deleted.
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the object has
 been deleted,
     *         or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if an error occurs during the
 deletion.
```

```
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteBucketObjects(String bucketName, String
objectName) {
        ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier> toDelete = new ArrayList<>();
        toDelete.add(ObjectIdentifier.builder()
            .key(objectName)
            .build());

        DeleteObjectsRequest dor = DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .delete(Delete.builder()
                .objects(toDelete).build())
            .build();

        return getS3AsyncClient().deleteObjects(dor)
            .thenAccept(result -> {
                System.out.println("The object was deleted!");
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error deleting object: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a folder and all its contents asynchronously from an Amazon S3
bucket.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket containing the folder to be
deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the folder and its
contents have been deleted
     * @throws RuntimeException if any error occurs during the deletion process
     */
    public void deleteBucketFolderAsync(String bucketName) {
        String folderName = "reports/";
        ListObjectsV2Request request = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .prefix(folderName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<ListObjectsV2Response> listObjectsFuture =
getS3AsyncClient().listObjectsV2(request);
        listObjectsFuture.thenCompose(response -> {
```

```
            List<CompletableFuture<DeleteObjectResponse>> deleteFutures =
response.contents().stream()
                .map(obj -> {
                    DeleteObjectRequest deleteRequest =
DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
                        .bucket(bucketName)
                        .key(obj.key())
                        .build();
                    return getS3AsyncClient().deleteObject(deleteRequest)
                        .thenApply(deleteResponse -> {
                            System.out.println("Deleted object: " + obj.key());
                            return deleteResponse;
                        });
                })
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

            return CompletableFuture.allOf(deleteFutures.toArray(new
CompletableFuture[0]))
                .thenCompose(v -> {
                    // Delete the folder.
                    DeleteObjectRequest deleteRequest =
DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
                        .bucket(bucketName)
                        .key(folderName)
                        .build();
                    return getS3AsyncClient().deleteObject(deleteRequest)
                        .thenApply(deleteResponse -> {
                            System.out.println("Deleted folder: " + folderName);
                            return deleteResponse;
                        });
                });
        }).join();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the bucket to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the bucket has
been deleted, or exceptionally if there is an error
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is an error deleting the bucket
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteBucket(String bucketName) {
        S3AsyncClient s3Client = getS3AsyncClient();
```

```
        return s3Client.deleteBucket(DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build())
            .thenAccept(deleteBucketResponse -> {
                System.out.println(bucketName + " was deleted");
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                // Handle the exception or rethrow it.
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete bucket: " +
bucketName, ex);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Uploads a set of files to an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to upload the files to
     * @param fileNames an array of file names to be uploaded
     * @param actions an instance of {@link S3BatchActions} that provides the
implementation for the necessary S3 operations
     * @throws IOException if there's an error creating the text files or
uploading the files to the S3 bucket
     */
    public static void uploadFilesToBucket(String bucketName, String[] fileNames,
S3BatchActions actions) throws IOException {
        actions.updateCSV(bucketName);
        createTextFiles(fileNames);
        for (String fileName : fileNames) {
            actions.populateBucket(bucketName, fileName);
        }
        System.out.println("All files are placed in the S3 bucket " +
bucketName);
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the specified files from the given S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket
     * @param fileNames an array of file names to be deleted from the bucket
     * @param actions the S3BatchActions instance to be used for the file
deletion
     * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs during the file deletion
     */
```

```
    public void deleteFilesFromBucket(String bucketName, String[] fileNames,
 S3BatchActions actions) throws IOException {
        for (String fileName : fileNames) {
                   actions.deleteBucketObjects(bucketName, fileName)
                  .thenRun(() -> System.out.println("Object deletion completed"))
                  .exceptionally(ex -> {
                      System.err.println("Error occurred: " + ex.getMessage());
                      return null;
                  });
        }
        System.out.println("All files have been deleted from the bucket " +
 bucketName);
    }

    public static void createTextFiles(String[] fileNames) {
        String currentDirectory = System.getProperty("user.dir");
        String directoryPath = currentDirectory + "\\src\\main\\resources\
\batch";
        Path path = Paths.get(directoryPath);

        try {
            // Create the directory if it doesn't exist.
            if (Files.notExists(path)) {
                Files.createDirectories(path);
                System.out.println("Created directory: " + path.toString());
            } else {
                System.out.println("Directory already exists: " +
 path.toString());
            }

            for (String fileName : fileNames) {
                // Check if the file is a .txt file.
                if (fileName.endsWith(".txt")) {
                    // Define the path for the new file.
                    Path filePath = path.resolve(fileName);
                    System.out.println("Attempting to create file: " +
 filePath.toString());

                    // Create and write content to the new file.
                    Files.write(filePath, "This is a test".getBytes());

                    // Verify the file was created.
                    if (Files.exists(filePath)) {
```

```
                        System.out.println("Successfully created file: " +
 filePath.toString());
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("Failed to create file: " +
 filePath.toString());
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (IOException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    public String getAccountId() {
        StsClient stsClient = StsClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        GetCallerIdentityResponse callerIdentityResponse =
 stsClient.getCallerIdentity();
        return callerIdentityResponse.account();
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteJobTagging
  - DescribeJob
  - GetJobTagging
  - ListJobs
  - PutJobTagging
  - UpdateJobPriority
  - UpdateJobStatus

Azioni per Amazon S3 Control utilizzando AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di controllo di Amazon S3 con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta Amazon S3 Control API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzo CreateJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteJobTagging con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzo DescribeJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare GetJobTagging con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare PutJobTagging con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzo UpdateJobPriority con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateJobStatus con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`CreateJob`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateJob`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un processo di operazioni in batch su Amazon S3

L'`create-job`esempio seguente crea un processo di operazioni batch di Amazon S3 con cui etichettare gli oggetti. `confidential` in the bucket ``employee-records`

```
aws s3control create-job \
    --account-id 123456789012 \
```

```
    --operation '{"S3PutObjectTagging": { "TagSet": [{"Key":"confidential",
 "Value":"true"}] }}' \
    --report '{"Bucket":"arn:aws:s3:::employee-records-logs","Prefix":"batch-op-
create-job",
 "Format":"Report_CSV_20180820","Enabled":true,"ReportScope":"AllTasks"}' \
    --manifest '{"Spec":{"Format":"S3BatchOperations_CSV_20180820","Fields":
["Bucket","Key"]},"Location":{"ObjectArn":"arn:aws:s3:::employee-records-logs/
inv-report/7a6a9be4-072c-407e-85a2-
ec3e982f773e.csv","ETag":"69f52a4e9f797e987155d9c8f5880897"}}' \
    --priority 42 \
    --role-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/S3BatchJobRole
```

Output:

```
{
    "JobId": "93735294-df46-44d5-8638-6356f335324e"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateJob AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un lavoro S3 asincrono.

```
    /**
     * Creates an asynchronous S3 job using the AWS Java SDK.
     *
     * @param accountId         the AWS account ID associated with the job
     * @param iamRoleArn        the ARN of the IAM role to be used for the job
     * @param manifestLocation  the location of the job manifest file in S3
     * @param reportBucketName  the name of the S3 bucket to store the job report
     * @param uuid              a unique identifier for the job
```

```
     * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous creation of
 the S3 job.
     *         The CompletableFuture will return the job ID if the job is created
 successfully,
     *         or throw an exception if there is an error.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createS3JobAsync(String accountId, String
 iamRoleArn,
                                                       String manifestLocation,
 String reportBucketName, String uuid) {

        String[] bucketName = new String[]{""};
        String[] parts = reportBucketName.split(":::");
        if (parts.length > 1) {
            bucketName[0] = parts[1];
        } else {
            System.out.println("The input string does not contain the expected
 format.");
        }

        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> getETag(bucketName[0], "job-
manifest.csv"))
            .thenCompose(eTag -> {
                  ArrayList<S3Tag> tagSet = new ArrayList<>();
                S3Tag s3Tag = S3Tag.builder()
                    .key("keyOne")
                    .value("ValueOne")
                    .build();
                S3Tag s3Tag2 = S3Tag.builder()
                    .key("keyTwo")
                    .value("ValueTwo")
                    .build();
                tagSet.add(s3Tag);
                tagSet.add(s3Tag2);

                S3SetObjectTaggingOperation objectTaggingOperation =
 S3SetObjectTaggingOperation.builder()
                    .tagSet(tagSet)
                    .build();

                JobOperation jobOperation = JobOperation.builder()
                    .s3PutObjectTagging(objectTaggingOperation)
                    .build();
```

```
                JobManifestLocation jobManifestLocation =
JobManifestLocation.builder()
                    .objectArn(manifestLocation)
                    .eTag(eTag)
                    .build();

                JobManifestSpec manifestSpec = JobManifestSpec.builder()
                    .fieldsWithStrings("Bucket", "Key")
                    .format("S3BatchOperations_CSV_20180820")
                    .build();

                JobManifest jobManifest = JobManifest.builder()
                    .spec(manifestSpec)
                    .location(jobManifestLocation)
                    .build();

                JobReport jobReport = JobReport.builder()
                    .bucket(reportBucketName)
                    .prefix("reports")
                    .format("Report_CSV_20180820")
                    .enabled(true)
                    .reportScope("AllTasks")
                    .build();

                CreateJobRequest jobRequest = CreateJobRequest.builder()
                    .accountId(accountId)
                    .description("Job created using the AWS Java SDK")
                    .manifest(jobManifest)
                    .operation(jobOperation)
                    .report(jobReport)
                    .priority(42)
                    .roleArn(iamRoleArn)
                    .clientRequestToken(uuid)
                    .confirmationRequired(false)
                    .build();

                // Create the job asynchronously.
                 return getAsyncClient().createJob(jobRequest)
                    .thenApply(CreateJobResponse::jobId);
                 })
                 .handle((jobId, ex) -> {
                    if (ex != null) {
                    Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
```

```
                    if (cause instanceof S3ControlException) {
                        throw new CompletionException(cause);
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                    }
                }
                return jobId;
            });
    }
```

Crea un processo di mantenimento della conformità.

```
    /**
     * Creates a compliance retention job in Amazon S3 Control.
     * <p>
     * A compliance retention job in Amazon S3 Control is a feature that allows
 you to
     * set a retention period for objects stored in an S3 bucket.
     * This feature is particularly useful for organizations that need to comply
 with
     * regulatory requirements or internal policies that mandate the retention of
 data for
     * a specific duration.
     *
     * @param s3ControlClient The S3ControlClient instance to use for the API
 call.
     * @return The job ID of the created compliance retention job.
     */
    public static String createComplianceRetentionJob(final S3ControlClient
 s3ControlClient, String roleArn, String bucketName, String accountId) {
        final String manifestObjectArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-manifest-
bucket/compliance-objects-manifest.csv";
        final String manifestObjectVersionId = "your-object-version-Id";

        Instant jan2025 = Instant.parse("2025-01-01T00:00:00Z");
        JobOperation jobOperation = JobOperation.builder()
            .s3PutObjectRetention(S3SetObjectRetentionOperation.builder()
                .retention(S3Retention.builder()
                    .mode(S3ObjectLockRetentionMode.COMPLIANCE)
                    .retainUntilDate(jan2025)
                    .build())
```

```
                .build())
            .build();

        JobManifestLocation manifestLocation = JobManifestLocation.builder()
            .objectArn(manifestObjectArn)
            .eTag(manifestObjectVersionId)
            .build();

        JobManifestSpec manifestSpec = JobManifestSpec.builder()
            .fieldsWithStrings("Bucket", "Key")
            .format("S3BatchOperations_CSV_20180820")
            .build();

        JobManifest manifestToPublicApi = JobManifest.builder()
            .location(manifestLocation)
            .spec(manifestSpec)
            .build();

        // Report details.
        final String jobReportBucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::" + bucketName;
        final String jobReportPrefix = "reports/compliance-objects-bops";

        JobReport jobReport = JobReport.builder()
            .enabled(true)
            .reportScope(JobReportScope.ALL_TASKS)
            .bucket(jobReportBucketArn)
            .prefix(jobReportPrefix)
            .format(JobReportFormat.REPORT_CSV_20180820)
            .build();

        final Boolean requiresConfirmation = true;
        final int priority = 10;
        CreateJobRequest request = CreateJobRequest.builder()
            .accountId(accountId)
            .description("Set compliance retain-until to 1 Jan 2025")
            .manifest(manifestToPublicApi)
            .operation(jobOperation)
            .priority(priority)
            .roleArn(roleArn)
            .report(jobReport)
            .confirmationRequired(requiresConfirmation)
            .build();

        // Create the job and get the result.
```

```
        CreateJobResponse result = s3ControlClient.createJob(request);
        return result.jobId();
    }
```

Crea un posto di lavoro sospeso per motivi legali.

```
    /**
     * Creates a compliance retention job in Amazon S3 Control.
     * <p>
     * A compliance retention job in Amazon S3 Control is a feature that allows
 you to
     * set a retention period for objects stored in an S3 bucket.
     * This feature is particularly useful for organizations that need to comply
 with
     * regulatory requirements or internal policies that mandate the retention of
 data for
     * a specific duration.
     *
     * @param s3ControlClient The S3ControlClient instance to use for the API
 call.
     * @return The job ID of the created compliance retention job.
     */
    public static String createComplianceRetentionJob(final S3ControlClient
 s3ControlClient, String roleArn, String bucketName, String accountId) {
        final String manifestObjectArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-manifest-
bucket/compliance-objects-manifest.csv";
        final String manifestObjectVersionId = "your-object-version-Id";

        Instant jan2025 = Instant.parse("2025-01-01T00:00:00Z");
        JobOperation jobOperation = JobOperation.builder()
            .s3PutObjectRetention(S3SetObjectRetentionOperation.builder()
                .retention(S3Retention.builder()
                    .mode(S3ObjectLockRetentionMode.COMPLIANCE)
                    .retainUntilDate(jan2025)
                    .build())
                .build())
            .build();

        JobManifestLocation manifestLocation = JobManifestLocation.builder()
            .objectArn(manifestObjectArn)
            .eTag(manifestObjectVersionId)
```

```
            .build();

        JobManifestSpec manifestSpec = JobManifestSpec.builder()
            .fieldsWithStrings("Bucket", "Key")
            .format("S3BatchOperations_CSV_20180820")
            .build();

        JobManifest manifestToPublicApi = JobManifest.builder()
            .location(manifestLocation)
            .spec(manifestSpec)
            .build();

        // Report details.
        final String jobReportBucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::" + bucketName;
        final String jobReportPrefix = "reports/compliance-objects-bops";

        JobReport jobReport = JobReport.builder()
            .enabled(true)
            .reportScope(JobReportScope.ALL_TASKS)
            .bucket(jobReportBucketArn)
            .prefix(jobReportPrefix)
            .format(JobReportFormat.REPORT_CSV_20180820)
            .build();

        final Boolean requiresConfirmation = true;
        final int priority = 10;
        CreateJobRequest request = CreateJobRequest.builder()
            .accountId(accountId)
            .description("Set compliance retain-until to 1 Jan 2025")
            .manifest(manifestToPublicApi)
            .operation(jobOperation)
            .priority(priority)
            .roleArn(roleArn)
            .report(jobReport)
            .confirmationRequired(requiresConfirmation)
            .build();

        // Create the job and get the result.
        CreateJobResponse result = s3ControlClient.createJob(request);
        return result.jobId();
    }
```

Crea un nuovo lavoro di mantenimento della governance.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateGovernanceRetentionJob {

    public static void main(String[]args) throws ParseException {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <manifestObjectArn> <jobReportBucketArn> <roleArn> <accountId>
 <manifestObjectVersionId>

            Where:
                manifestObjectArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the S3
 object that contains the manifest file for the governance objects.\s
                bucketName - The ARN of the S3 bucket where the job report will
 be stored.
                roleArn - The ARN of the IAM role that will be used to perform
 the governance retention operation.
                accountId - Your AWS account Id.
                manifestObjectVersionId =  A unique value that is used as the
 `eTag` property of the `JobManifestLocation` object.
            """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        String manifestObjectArn = args[0];
        String jobReportBucketArn = args[1];
        String roleArn = args[2];
        String accountId = args[3];
        String manifestObjectVersionId = args[4];

        S3ControlClient s3ControlClient = S3ControlClient.create();
```

```
        createGovernanceRetentionJob(s3ControlClient, manifestObjectArn,
jobReportBucketArn, roleArn, accountId, manifestObjectVersionId);
    }

    public static String createGovernanceRetentionJob(final S3ControlClient
s3ControlClient, String manifestObjectArn, String jobReportBucketArn, String
roleArn, String accountId, String manifestObjectVersionId) throws ParseException
{
        final JobManifestLocation manifestLocation =
JobManifestLocation.builder()
            .objectArn(manifestObjectArn)
            .eTag(manifestObjectVersionId)
            .build();

        final JobManifestSpec manifestSpec = JobManifestSpec.builder()
            .format(JobManifestFormat.S3_BATCH_OPERATIONS_CSV_20180820)
            .fields(Arrays.asList(JobManifestFieldName.BUCKET,
JobManifestFieldName.KEY))
            .build();

        final JobManifest manifestToPublicApi = JobManifest.builder()
            .location(manifestLocation)
            .spec(manifestSpec)
            .build();

        final String jobReportPrefix = "reports/governance-objects";
        final JobReport jobReport = JobReport.builder()
            .enabled(true)
            .reportScope(JobReportScope.ALL_TASKS)
            .bucket(jobReportBucketArn)
            .prefix(jobReportPrefix)
            .format(JobReportFormat.REPORT_CSV_20180820)
            .build();

        final SimpleDateFormat format = new SimpleDateFormat("dd/MM/yyyy");
        final Date jan30th = format.parse("30/01/2025");

        final S3SetObjectRetentionOperation s3SetObjectRetentionOperation =
S3SetObjectRetentionOperation.builder()
            .retention(S3Retention.builder()
                .mode(S3ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE)
                .retainUntilDate(jan30th.toInstant())
                .build())
            .build();
```

```
        final JobOperation jobOperation = JobOperation.builder()
            .s3PutObjectRetention(s3SetObjectRetentionOperation)
            .build();

        final Boolean requiresConfirmation = true;
        final int priority = 10;

        final CreateJobRequest request = CreateJobRequest.builder()
            .accountId(accountId)
            .description("Put governance retention")
            .manifest(manifestToPublicApi)
            .operation(jobOperation)
            .priority(priority)
            .roleArn(roleArn)
            .report(jobReport)
            .confirmationRequired(requiresConfirmation)
            .build();

        final CreateJobResponse result = s3ControlClient.createJob(request);
        return result.jobId();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateJobsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DeleteJobTagging`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteJobTagging`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously deletes the tags associated with a specific batch job.
    *
    * @param jobId     The ID of the batch job whose tags should be deleted.
    * @param accountId The ID of the account associated with the batch job.
    * @return A CompletableFuture that completes when the job tags have been
successfully deleted, or an exception is thrown if the deletion fails.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteBatchJobTagsAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
       DeleteJobTaggingRequest jobTaggingRequest =
DeleteJobTaggingRequest.builder()
           .accountId(accountId)
           .jobId(jobId)
           .build();

       return asyncClient.deleteJobTagging(jobTaggingRequest)
           .thenAccept(response -> {
               System.out.println("You have successfully deleted " + jobId + "
tagging.");
           })
           .exceptionally(ex -> {
               System.err.println("Failed to delete job tags: " +
ex.getMessage());
               throw new RuntimeException(ex);
           });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteJobTaggingconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeJob`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeJob`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere un processo operativo in batch di Amazon S3

Di seguito vengono `describe-job` forniti i parametri di configurazione e lo stato per il processo di operazioni batch specificato.

```
aws s3control describe-job \
    --account-id 123456789012 \
    --job-id 93735294-df46-44d5-8638-6356f335324e
```

Output:

```
{
    "Job": {
        "TerminationDate": "2019-10-03T21:49:53.944Z",
        "JobId": "93735294-df46-44d5-8638-6356f335324e",
        "FailureReasons": [],
        "Manifest": {
            "Spec": {
                "Fields": [
                    "Bucket",
                    "Key"
                ],
                "Format": "S3BatchOperations_CSV_20180820"
            },
            "Location": {
                "ETag": "69f52a4e9f797e987155d9c8f5880897",
                "ObjectArn": "arn:aws:s3:::employee-records-logs/inv-
report/7a6a9be4-072c-407e-85a2-ec3e982f773e.csv"
            }
        },
```

```
        "Operation": {
            "S3PutObjectTagging": {
                "TagSet": [
                    {
                        "Value": "true",
                        "Key": "confidential"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        "RoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/S3BatchJobRole",
        "ProgressSummary": {
            "TotalNumberOfTasks": 8,
            "NumberOfTasksFailed": 0,
            "NumberOfTasksSucceeded": 8
        },
        "Priority": 42,
        "Report": {
            "ReportScope": "AllTasks",
            "Format": "Report_CSV_20180820",
            "Enabled": true,
            "Prefix": "batch-op-create-job",
            "Bucket": "arn:aws:s3:::employee-records-logs"
        },
        "JobArn": "arn:aws:s3:us-west-2:123456789012:job/93735294-
df46-44d5-8638-6356f335324e",
        "CreationTime": "2019-10-03T21:48:48.048Z",
        "Status": "Complete"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeJobin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously describes the specified job.
    *
    * @param jobId     the ID of the job to describe
    * @param accountId the ID of the AWS account associated with the job
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job
description is available
    * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while describing the job
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> describeJobAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
       DescribeJobRequest jobRequest = DescribeJobRequest.builder()
           .jobId(jobId)
           .accountId(accountId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().describeJob(jobRequest)
           .thenAccept(response -> {
               System.out.println("Job ID: " + response.job().jobId());
               System.out.println("Description: " +
response.job().description());
               System.out.println("Status: " + response.job().statusAsString());
               System.out.println("Role ARN: " + response.job().roleArn());
               System.out.println("Priority: " + response.job().priority());
               System.out.println("Progress Summary: " +
response.job().progressSummary());

               // Print out details about the job manifest.
               JobManifest manifest = response.job().manifest();
               System.out.println("Manifest Location: " +
manifest.location().objectArn());
               System.out.println("Manifest ETag: " +
manifest.location().eTag());

               // Print out details about the job operation.
               JobOperation operation = response.job().operation();
               if (operation.s3PutObjectTagging() != null) {
                   System.out.println("Operation: S3 Put Object Tagging");
                   System.out.println("Tag Set: " +
operation.s3PutObjectTagging().tagSet());
               }

               // Print out details about the job report.
```

```
                JobReport report = response.job().report();
                System.out.println("Report Bucket: " + report.bucket());
                System.out.println("Report Prefix: " + report.prefix());
                System.out.println("Report Format: " + report.format());
                System.out.println("Report Enabled: " + report.enabled());
                System.out.println("Report Scope: " +
report.reportScopeAsString());
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to describe job: " + ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeJobconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`GetJobTagging`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetJobTagging`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the tags associated with a specific job in an AWS
account.
     *
```

```
     * @param jobId     the ID of the job for which to retrieve the tags
     * @param accountId the ID of the AWS account associated with the job
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job tags have
been retrieved, or with an exception if the operation fails
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while retrieving the job tags
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> getJobTagsAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
        GetJobTaggingRequest request = GetJobTaggingRequest.builder()
            .jobId(jobId)
            .accountId(accountId)
            .build();

        return asyncClient.getJobTagging(request)
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                List<S3Tag> tags = response.tags();
                if (tags.isEmpty()) {
                    System.out.println("No tags found for job ID: " + jobId);
                } else {
                    for (S3Tag tag : tags) {
                        System.out.println("Tag key is: " + tag.key());
                        System.out.println("Tag value is: " + tag.value());
                    }
                }
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to get job tags: " + ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex); // Propagate the exception
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetJobTaggingconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`PutJobTagging`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutJobTagging`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously adds tags to a job in the system.
    *
    * @param jobId     the ID of the job to add tags to
    * @param accountId the account ID associated with the job
    * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the tagging operation is
finished
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> putJobTaggingAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
       S3Tag departmentTag = S3Tag.builder()
           .key("department")
           .value("Marketing")
           .build();

       S3Tag fiscalYearTag = S3Tag.builder()
           .key("FiscalYear")
           .value("2020")
           .build();

       PutJobTaggingRequest putJobTaggingRequest =
PutJobTaggingRequest.builder()
           .jobId(jobId)
           .accountId(accountId)
           .tags(departmentTag, fiscalYearTag)
           .build();

       return asyncClient.putJobTagging(putJobTaggingRequest)
           .thenRun(() -> {
               System.out.println("Additional Tags were added to job " + jobId);
           })
           .exceptionally(ex -> {
```

```
                System.err.println("Failed to add tags to job: " +
 ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex); // Propagate the exception
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutJobTaggingconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzo **`UpdateJobPriority`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateJobPriority`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiornare la priorità del processo di un processo di operazioni in batch di Amazon S3

L'`update-job-priority`esempio seguente aggiorna il lavoro specificato con una nuova priorità.

```
aws s3control update-job-priority \
    --account-id 123456789012 \
    --job-id 8d9a18fe-c303-4d39-8ccc-860d372da386 \
    --priority 52
```

Output:

```
{
    "JobId": "8d9a18fe-c303-4d39-8ccc-860d372da386",
    "Priority": 52
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateJobPriorityin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Updates the priority of a job asynchronously.
    *
    * @param jobId     the ID of the job to update
    * @param accountId the ID of the account associated with the job
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation, which completes when the job priority has been updated or an error
has occurred
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> updateJobPriorityAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
       UpdateJobPriorityRequest priorityRequest =
UpdateJobPriorityRequest.builder()
           .accountId(accountId)
           .jobId(jobId)
           .priority(60)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<Void> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
       getAsyncClient().updateJobPriority(priorityRequest)
           .thenAccept(response -> {
               System.out.println("The job priority was updated");
               future.complete(null); // Complete the CompletableFuture on
successful execution
           })
           .exceptionally(ex -> {
               System.err.println("Failed to update job priority: " +
ex.getMessage());
               future.completeExceptionally(ex); // Complete the
CompletableFuture exceptionally on error
               return null; // Return null to handle the exception
           });
```

```
        return future;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateJobPriorityconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzo **`UpdateJobStatus`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateJobStatus`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiornare lo stato di un processo operativo in batch di Amazon S3

L'`update-job-status`esempio seguente annulla il lavoro specificato che è in attesa di approvazione.

```
aws s3control update-job-status \
    --account-id 123456789012 \
    --job-id 8d9a18fe-c303-4d39-8ccc-860d372da386 \
    --requested-job-status Cancelled
```

Output:

```
{
    "Status": "Cancelled",
    "JobId": "8d9a18fe-c303-4d39-8ccc-860d372da386"
}
```

L'`update-job-status`esempio seguente conferma ed esegue il file specificato che è in attesa di approvazione.

```
aws s3control update-job-status \
```

```
    --account-id 123456789012 \
    --job-id 5782949f-3301-4fb3-be34-8d5bab54dbca \
    --requested-job-status Ready

Output::

{
    "Status": "Ready",
    "JobId": "5782949f-3301-4fb3-
be34-8d5bab54dbca"
}
```

L'`update-job-status`esempio seguente annulla il processo specificato che è in esecuzione.

```
 aws s3control update-job-status \
    --account-id 123456789012 \
    --job-id 5782949f-3301-4fb3-be34-8d5bab54dbca \
    --requested-job-status Cancelled

Output::
{
         "Status": "Cancelling",
         "JobId": "5782949f-3301-4fb3-be34-8d5bab54dbca"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateJobStatusin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Cancels a job asynchronously.
```

```
     *
     * @param jobId The ID of the job to be canceled.
     * @param accountId The ID of the account associated with the job.
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job status has
been updated to "CANCELLED".
     *         If an error occurs during the update, the returned future will
complete exceptionally.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> cancelJobAsync(String jobId, String accountId)
{
        UpdateJobStatusRequest updateJobStatusRequest =
UpdateJobStatusRequest.builder()
            .accountId(accountId)
            .jobId(jobId)
            .requestedJobStatus(String.valueOf(JobStatus.CANCELLED))
            .build();

        return asyncClient.updateJobStatus(updateJobStatusRequest)
            .thenAccept(updateJobStatusResponse -> {
                System.out.println("Job status updated to: " +
updateJobStatusResponse.status());
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to cancel job: " + ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex); // Propagate the exception
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateJobStatusconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di S3 Directory Bucket AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon S3 Directory Buckets con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Guida per l'utente di S3 Directory Buckets: ulteriori informazioni su S3 Directory Buckets.
- Riferimento all'API S3 Directory Buckets: dettagli su tutte le azioni disponibili per S3 Directory Bucket.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Ciao, bucket di directory Amazon S3

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come iniziare a utilizzare i bucket di directory Amazon S3.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package com.example.s3.directorybucket;


import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Bucket;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketConfiguration;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DataRedundancy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListDirectoryBucketsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListDirectoryBucketsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LocationInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LocationType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.util.List;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;

/**
 * Before running this example:
 * <p>
 * The SDK must be able to authenticate AWS requests on your behalf. If you have
 * not configured
 * authentication for SDKs and tools, see
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/access.html in the AWS SDKs
 * and Tools Reference Guide.
 * <p>
 * You must have a runtime environment configured with the Java SDK.
 * See
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/setup.html in
 * the Developer Guide if this is not set up.
 * <p>
 * To use S3 directory buckets, configure a gateway VPC endpoint. This is the
 * recommended method to enable directory bucket traffic without
 * requiring an internet gateway or NAT device. For more information on
 * configuring VPC gateway endpoints, visit
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/s3-express-
networking.html#s3-express-networking-vpc-gateway.
 * <p>
 * Directory buckets are available in specific AWS Regions and Zones. For
 * details on Regions and Zones supporting directory buckets, see
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/s3-express-
networking.html#s3-express-endpoints.
 */

public class HelloS3DirectoryBuckets {
```

```
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(HelloS3DirectoryBuckets.class);

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String bucketName = "test-bucket-" + System.currentTimeMillis() + "--
usw2-az1--x-s3";
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        String zone = "usw2-az1";
        S3Client s3Client = createS3Client(region);

        try {
            // Create the directory bucket
            createDirectoryBucket(s3Client, bucketName, zone);
            logger.info("Created bucket: {}", bucketName);

            // List all directory buckets
            List<String> bucketNames = listDirectoryBuckets(s3Client);
            bucketNames.forEach(name -> logger.info("Bucket Name: {}", name));
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("An error occurred during S3 operations: {} - Error
 code: {}",
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
        } finally {
            try {
                // Delete the created bucket
                deleteDirectoryBucket(s3Client, bucketName);
                logger.info("Deleted bucket: {}", bucketName);
            } catch (S3Exception e) {
                logger.error("Failed to delete the bucket due to S3 error: {} -
 Error code: {}",
                        e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            } catch (RuntimeException e) {
                logger.error("Failed to delete the bucket due to unexpected
 error: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
            } finally {
                s3Client.close();
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new S3 directory bucket in a specified Zone (For example, a
```

```
     * specified Availability Zone in this code example).
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to create the bucket
     * @param bucketName The name of the bucket to be created
     * @param zone       The region where the bucket will be created
     * @throws S3Exception if there's an error creating the bucket
     */
    public static void createDirectoryBucket(S3Client s3Client, String
bucketName, String zone) throws S3Exception {
        logger.info("Creating bucket: {}", bucketName);

        CreateBucketConfiguration bucketConfiguration =
CreateBucketConfiguration.builder()
                .location(LocationInfo.builder()
                        .type(LocationType.AVAILABILITY_ZONE)
                        .name(zone).build())
                .bucket(BucketInfo.builder()
                        .type(BucketType.DIRECTORY)
                        .dataRedundancy(DataRedundancy.SINGLE_AVAILABILITY_ZONE)
                        .build())
                .build();
        try {
            CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .createBucketConfiguration(bucketConfiguration).build();
            CreateBucketResponse response = s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
            logger.info("Bucket created successfully with location: {}",
response.location());
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Error creating bucket: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Lists all S3 directory buckets.
     *
     * @param s3Client The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @return A list of bucket names
     */
    public static List<String> listDirectoryBuckets(S3Client s3Client) {
        logger.info("Listing all directory buckets");
```

```
        try {
            // Create a ListBucketsRequest
            ListDirectoryBucketsRequest listBucketsRequest =
ListDirectoryBucketsRequest.builder().build();

            // Retrieve the list of buckets
            ListDirectoryBucketsResponse response =
s3Client.listDirectoryBuckets(listBucketsRequest);

            // Extract bucket names
            List<String> bucketNames = response.buckets().stream()
                    .map(Bucket::name)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            return bucketNames;
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to list buckets: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the bucket to delete
     */
    public static void deleteDirectoryBucket(S3Client s3Client, String
bucketName) {
        try {
            DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest =
DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();
            s3Client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to delete bucket: " + bucketName + " - Error
code: " + e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(),
                    e);
            throw e;
        }
```

```
    }

}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateBucket
  - ListDirectoryBuckets

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di S3 Directory Bucket AWS SDKs
  - Ciao, bucket di directory Amazon S3
  - Scopri le basi di S3 Directory Buckets con un SDK AWS
  - Azioni per S3 Directory Bucket utilizzando AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo AbortMultipartUpload con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare CompleteMultipartUpload con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare CopyObject con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare CreateBucket con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare CreateMultipartUpload con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare CreateSession con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteBucketAWS
    - Utilizzare DeleteBucketEncryption con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare DeleteBucketPolicy con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare DeleteObject con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare DeleteObjects con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare GetBucketEncryption con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare GetBucketPolicy con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare GetObject con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare GetObjectAttributes con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare HeadBucket con un AWS SDK

    - Utilizzare HeadObject con un AWS SDK

    - Utilizzare ListDirectoryBuckets con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare ListMultipartUploads con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare ListObjectsV2 con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare ListParts con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare PutBucketEncryption con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare PutBucketPolicy con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare PutObject con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare UploadPart con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare UploadPartCopy con un AWS SDK
- Scenari per l'utilizzo di S3 Directory Bucket AWS SDKs
  - Crea un URL predefinito per i bucket di directory Amazon S3 per ottenere un oggetto utilizzando un SDK AWS

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di S3 Directory Bucket AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon S3 Directory Bucket con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Ciao, bucket di directory Amazon S3
- Scopri le basi di S3 Directory Buckets con un SDK AWS
- Azioni per S3 Directory Bucket utilizzando AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo AbortMultipartUpload con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare CompleteMultipartUpload con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare CopyObject con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare CreateBucket con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare CreateMultipartUpload con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare CreateSession con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteBucketAWS
  - Utilizzare DeleteBucketEncryption con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare DeleteBucketPolicy con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare DeleteObject con un AWS SDK

- Utilizzare DeleteObjects con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare GetBucketEncryption con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare GetBucketPolicy con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare GetObject con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare GetObjectAttributes con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare HeadBucket con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare HeadObject con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare ListDirectoryBuckets con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare ListMultipartUploads con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare ListObjectsV2 con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare ListParts con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare PutBucketEncryption con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare PutBucketPolicy con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare PutObject con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare UploadPart con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare UploadPartCopy con un AWS SDK

Ciao, bucket di directory Amazon S3

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come iniziare a utilizzare i bucket di directory Amazon S3.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package com.example.s3.directorybucket;
```

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Bucket;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DataRedundancy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListDirectoryBucketsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListDirectoryBucketsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LocationInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LocationType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.util.List;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;

/**
 * Before running this example:
 * <p>
 * The SDK must be able to authenticate AWS requests on your behalf. If you have
 * not configured
 * authentication for SDKs and tools, see
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/access.html in the AWS SDKs
 * and Tools Reference Guide.
 * <p>
 * You must have a runtime environment configured with the Java SDK.
 * See
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/setup.html in
 * the Developer Guide if this is not set up.
 * <p>
 * To use S3 directory buckets, configure a gateway VPC endpoint. This is the
 * recommended method to enable directory bucket traffic without
 * requiring an internet gateway or NAT device. For more information on
 * configuring VPC gateway endpoints, visit
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/s3-express-
networking.html#s3-express-networking-vpc-gateway.
 * <p>
```

```
 * Directory buckets are available in specific AWS Regions and Zones. For
 * details on Regions and Zones supporting directory buckets, see
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/s3-express-
networking.html#s3-express-endpoints.
 */

public class HelloS3DirectoryBuckets {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(HelloS3DirectoryBuckets.class);

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String bucketName = "test-bucket-" + System.currentTimeMillis() + "--
usw2-az1--x-s3";
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        String zone = "usw2-az1";
        S3Client s3Client = createS3Client(region);

        try {
            // Create the directory bucket
            createDirectoryBucket(s3Client, bucketName, zone);
            logger.info("Created bucket: {}", bucketName);

            // List all directory buckets
            List<String> bucketNames = listDirectoryBuckets(s3Client);
            bucketNames.forEach(name -> logger.info("Bucket Name: {}", name));
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("An error occurred during S3 operations: {} - Error
 code: {}",
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
        } finally {
            try {
                // Delete the created bucket
                deleteDirectoryBucket(s3Client, bucketName);
                logger.info("Deleted bucket: {}", bucketName);
            } catch (S3Exception e) {
                logger.error("Failed to delete the bucket due to S3 error: {} -
 Error code: {}",
                        e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            } catch (RuntimeException e) {
                logger.error("Failed to delete the bucket due to unexpected
 error: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
            } finally {
```

```
                s3Client.close();
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new S3 directory bucket in a specified Zone (For example, a
     * specified Availability Zone in this code example).
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to create the bucket
     * @param bucketName The name of the bucket to be created
     * @param zone       The region where the bucket will be created
     * @throws S3Exception if there's an error creating the bucket
     */
    public static void createDirectoryBucket(S3Client s3Client, String
bucketName, String zone) throws S3Exception {
        logger.info("Creating bucket: {}", bucketName);

        CreateBucketConfiguration bucketConfiguration =
CreateBucketConfiguration.builder()
                .location(LocationInfo.builder()
                        .type(LocationType.AVAILABILITY_ZONE)
                        .name(zone).build())
                .bucket(BucketInfo.builder()
                        .type(BucketType.DIRECTORY)
                        .dataRedundancy(DataRedundancy.SINGLE_AVAILABILITY_ZONE)
                        .build())
                .build();
        try {
            CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .createBucketConfiguration(bucketConfiguration).build();
            CreateBucketResponse response = s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
            logger.info("Bucket created successfully with location: {}",
response.location());
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Error creating bucket: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
```

```
     * Lists all S3 directory buckets.
     *
     * @param s3Client The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @return A list of bucket names
     */
    public static List<String> listDirectoryBuckets(S3Client s3Client) {
        logger.info("Listing all directory buckets");

        try {
            // Create a ListBucketsRequest
            ListDirectoryBucketsRequest listBucketsRequest =
ListDirectoryBucketsRequest.builder().build();

            // Retrieve the list of buckets
            ListDirectoryBucketsResponse response =
s3Client.listDirectoryBuckets(listBucketsRequest);

            // Extract bucket names
            List<String> bucketNames = response.buckets().stream()
                    .map(Bucket::name)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            return bucketNames;
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to list buckets: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the bucket to delete
     */
    public static void deleteDirectoryBucket(S3Client s3Client, String
bucketName) {
        try {
            DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest =
DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();
```

```
            s3Client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to delete bucket: " + bucketName + " - Error
 code: " + e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(),
                    e);
            throw e;
        }
    }

}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateBucket
  - ListDirectoryBuckets

Scopri le basi di S3 Directory Buckets con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Configura un VPC e un endpoint VPC.
- Configura le politiche, i ruoli e l'utente per lavorare con i bucket di directory S3 e la classe di storage S3 Express One Zone.
- Crea due client S3.
- Creare due bucket.
- Crea un oggetto e copialo.
- Dimostra la differenza di prestazioni.
- Compila i bucket per mostrare la differenza lessicografica.
- Chiedi all'utente di vedere se desidera ripulire le risorse.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le caratteristiche di Amazon S3.

```
public class S3DirectoriesScenario {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(S3DirectoriesScenario.class);
    static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

    private static S3AsyncClient mS3RegularClient;
    private static S3AsyncClient mS3ExpressClient;

    private static String mdirectoryBucketName;
    private static String mregularBucketName;

    private static String stackName = "cfn-stack-s3-express-basics--" +
 UUID.randomUUID();

    private static String regularUser = "";
    private static String vpcId = "";
    private static String expressUser = "";

    private static String vpcEndpointId = "";

    private static final S3DirectoriesActions s3DirectoriesActions = new
 S3DirectoriesActions();

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            s3ExpressScenario();
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
```

```
            logger.info(e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    // Runs the scenario.
    private static void s3ExpressScenario() {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Welcome to the Amazon S3 Express Basics demo using AWS SDK
for Java V2.");
        logger.info("""
            Let's get started! First, please note that S3 Express One Zone works
best when working within the AWS infrastructure,
            specifically when working in the same Availability Zone (AZ). To see
the best results in this example and when you implement
            directory buckets into your infrastructure, it is best to put your
compute resources in the same AZ as your directory
            bucket.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        // Create an optional VPC and create 2 IAM users.
        UserNames userNames = createVpcUsers();
        String expressUserName = userNames.getExpressUserName();
        String regularUserName = userNames.getRegularUserName();

        //  Set up two S3 clients, one regular and one express,
        //  and two buckets, one regular and one directory.
        setupClientsAndBuckets(expressUserName, regularUserName);

        // Create an S3 session for the express S3 client and add objects to the
buckets.
        logger.info("Now let's add some objects to our buckets and demonstrate
how to work with S3 Sessions.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String bucketObject = createSessionAddObjects();

        // Demonstrate performance differences between regular and directory
buckets.
        demonstratePerformance(bucketObject);

        // Populate the buckets to show the lexicographical difference between
        // regular and express buckets.
        showLexicographicalDifferences(bucketObject);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("That's it for our tour of the basic operations for S3
Express One Zone.");
        logger.info("Would you like to cleanUp the AWS resources? (y/n): ");
        String response = scanner.next().trim().toLowerCase();
        if (response.equals("y")) {
            cleanUp(stackName);
        }
    }

    /*
      Delete resources created by this scenario.
    */
    public static void cleanUp(String stackName) {
        try {
            if (mdirectoryBucketName != null) {

s3DirectoriesActions.deleteBucketAndObjectsAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mdirectoryBucketName).join();
            }
            logger.info("Deleted directory bucket " + mdirectoryBucketName);
            mdirectoryBucketName = null;
            if (mregularBucketName != null) {

s3DirectoriesActions.deleteBucketAndObjectsAsync(mS3RegularClient,
mregularBucketName).join();
            }
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception) {
                logger.error("S3Exception occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
            }
        }

        logger.info("Deleted regular bucket " + mregularBucketName);
        mregularBucketName = null;
        CloudFormationHelper.destroyCloudFormationStack(stackName);
    }

    private static void showLexicographicalDifferences(String bucketObject) {
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            7. Populate the buckets to show the lexicographical (alphabetical)
difference
            when object names are listed. Now let's explore how directory buckets
store
            objects in a different manner to regular buckets. The key is in the
name
            "Directory". Where regular buckets store their key/value pairs in a
            flat manner, directory buckets use actual directories/folders.
            This allows for more rapid indexing, traversing, and therefore
            retrieval times!

            The more segmented your bucket is, with lots of
            directories, sub-directories, and objects, the more efficient it
becomes.
            This structural difference also causes `ListObject` operations to
behave
            differently, which can cause unexpected results. Let's add a few
more
            objects in sub-directories to see how the output of
            ListObjects changes.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        //  Populate a few more files in each bucket so that we can use
        //  ListObjects and show the difference.
        String otherObject = "other/" + bucketObject;
        String altObject = "alt/" + bucketObject;
        String otherAltObject = "other/alt/" + bucketObject;

        try {
            s3DirectoriesActions.putObjectAsync(mS3RegularClient,
mregularBucketName, otherObject, "").join();
            s3DirectoriesActions.putObjectAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mdirectoryBucketName, otherObject, "").join();
            s3DirectoriesActions.putObjectAsync(mS3RegularClient,
mregularBucketName, altObject, "").join();
            s3DirectoriesActions.putObjectAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mdirectoryBucketName, altObject, "").join();
            s3DirectoriesActions.putObjectAsync(mS3RegularClient,
mregularBucketName, otherAltObject, "").join();
```

```
            s3DirectoriesActions.putObjectAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mdirectoryBucketName, otherAltObject, "").join();

        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof NoSuchBucketException) {
                logger.error("S3Exception occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
            }
            return;
        }

        try {
            // List objects in both S3 buckets.
            List<String> dirBucketObjects =
s3DirectoriesActions.listObjectsAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mdirectoryBucketName).join();
            List<String> regBucketObjects =
s3DirectoriesActions.listObjectsAsync(mS3RegularClient,
mregularBucketName).join();

            logger.info("Directory bucket content");
            for (String obj : dirBucketObjects) {
                logger.info(obj);
            }

            logger.info("Regular bucket content");
            for (String obj : regBucketObjects) {
                logger.info(obj);
            }
        } catch (CompletionException e) {
            logger.error("Async operation failed: {} ",
e.getCause().getMessage());
            return;
        }

        logger.info("""
            Notice how the regular bucket lists objects in lexicographical order,
while the directory bucket does not. This is
            because the regular bucket considers the whole "key" to be the object
identifier, while the directory bucket actually
```

```
            creates directories and uses the object "key" as a path to the
object.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
    }

    /**
     * Demonstrates the performance difference between downloading an object from
a directory bucket and a regular bucket.
     *
     * <p>This method:
     * <ul>
     *     <li>Prompts the user to choose the number of downloads (default is
1,000).</li>
     *     <li>Downloads the specified object from the directory bucket and
measures the total time.</li>
     *     <li>Downloads the same object from the regular bucket and measures the
total time.</li>
     *     <li>Compares the time differences and prints the results.</li>
     * </ul>
     *
     * <p>Note: The performance difference will be more pronounced if this
example is run on an EC2 instance
     * in the same Availability Zone as the buckets.
     *
     * @param bucketObject the name of the object to download
     */
    private static void demonstratePerformance(String bucketObject) {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. Demonstrate the performance difference.");
        logger.info("""
            Now, let's do a performance test. We'll download the same object from
each
            bucket repeatedly and compare the total time needed.

            Note: the performance difference will be much more pronounced if this
            example is run in an EC2 instance in the same Availability Zone as
            the bucket.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        int downloads = 1000; // Default value.
        logger.info("The default number of downloads of the same object for this
example is set at " + downloads + ".");
```

```
        // Ask if the user wants to download a different number.
        logger.info("Would you like to download the file a different number of
times? (y/n): ");
        String response = scanner.next().trim().toLowerCase();
        if (response.equals("y")) {
            int maxDownloads = 1_000_000;

            // Ask for a valid number of downloads.
            while (true) {
                logger.info("Enter a number between 1 and " + maxDownloads + "
for the number of downloads: ");
                if (scanner.hasNextInt()) {
                    downloads = scanner.nextInt();
                    if (downloads >= 1 && downloads <= maxDownloads) {
                        break;
                    } else {
                        logger.info("Please enter a number between 1 and " +
maxDownloads + ".");
                    }
                } else {
                    logger.info("Invalid input. Please enter a valid integer.");
                    scanner.next();
                }
            }

            logger.info("You have chosen to download {}  items.", downloads);
        } else {
            logger.info("No changes made. Using default downloads: {}",
downloads);
        }
        // Simulating the download process for the directory bucket.
        logger.info("Downloading from the directory bucket.");
        long directoryTimeStart = System.nanoTime();
        for (int index = 0; index < downloads; index++) {
            if (index % 50 == 0) {
                logger.info("Download " + index + " of " + downloads);
            }

            try {
                // Get the object from the directory bucket.
                s3DirectoriesActions.getObjectAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mdirectoryBucketName, bucketObject).join();
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
```

```
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof NoSuchKeyException) {
                    logger.error("S3Exception occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
                }
                return;
            }
        }
        long directoryTimeDifference = System.nanoTime() - directoryTimeStart;

        // Download from the regular bucket.
        logger.info("Downloading from the regular bucket.");
        long normalTimeStart = System.nanoTime();
        for (int index = 0; index < downloads; index++) {
            if (index % 50 == 0) {
                logger.info("Download " + index + " of " + downloads);
            }

            try {
                s3DirectoriesActions.getObjectAsync(mS3RegularClient,
mregularBucketName, bucketObject).join();
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof NoSuchKeyException) {
                    logger.error("S3Exception occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
                }
                return;
            }
        }

        long normalTimeDifference = System.nanoTime() - normalTimeStart;
        logger.info("The directory bucket took " + directoryTimeDifference
+ " nanoseconds, while the regular bucket took " + normalTimeDifference + "
nanoseconds.");
        long difference = normalTimeDifference - directoryTimeDifference;
        logger.info("That's a difference of " + difference + " nanoseconds, or");
        logger.info(difference / 1_000_000_000.0 + " seconds.");
```

```
        if (difference < 0) {
            logger.info("The directory buckets were slower. This can happen if
you are not running on the cloud within a VPC.");
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
    }

    private static String createSessionAddObjects() {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            5. Create an object and copy it.
            We'll create an object consisting of some text and upload it to the
            regular bucket.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        String bucketObject = "basic-text-object.txt";
        try {
            s3DirectoriesActions.putObjectAsync(mS3RegularClient,
mregularBucketName, bucketObject, "Look Ma, I'm a bucket!").join();
            s3DirectoriesActions.createSessionAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mdirectoryBucketName).join();

            // Copy the object to the destination S3 bucket.
            s3DirectoriesActions.copyObjectAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mregularBucketName, bucketObject, mdirectoryBucketName, bucketObject).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception) {
                logger.error("S3Exception occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
            }
        }
        logger.info("""
            It worked! This is because the S3Client that performed the copy
operation
            is the expressClient using the credentials for the user with
permission to
            work with directory buckets.
```

```
            It's important to remember the user permissions when interacting
with
            directory buckets. Instead of validating permissions on every call
as
            regular buckets do, directory buckets utilize the user credentials
and session
            token to validate. This allows for much faster connection speeds on
every call.
            For single calls, this is low, but for many concurrent calls
            this adds up to a lot of time saved.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        return bucketObject;
    }

    /**
     * Creates VPC users for the S3 Express One Zone scenario.
     * <p>
     * This method performs the following steps:
     * <ol>
     *     <li>Optionally creates a new VPC and VPC Endpoint if the application
is running in an EC2 instance in the same Availability Zone as the directory
buckets.</li>
     *     <li>Creates two IAM users: one with S3 Express One Zone permissions
and one without.</li>
     * </ol>
     *
     * @return a {@link UserNames} object containing the names of the created IAM
users
     */
    public static UserNames createVpcUsers() {
        /*
        Optionally create a VPC.
        Create two IAM users, one with S3 Express One Zone permissions and one
without.
        */
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            1. First, we'll set up a new VPC and VPC Endpoint if this program is
running in an EC2 instance in the same AZ as your\s
            directory buckets will be. Are you running this in an EC2 instance
located in the same AZ as your intended directory buckets?
            """);
```

```
        logger.info("Do you want to setup a VPC Endpoint? (y/n)");
        String endpointAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (endpointAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            logger.info("""
                Great! Let's set up a VPC, retrieve the Route Table from it, and
create a VPC Endpoint to connect the S3 Client to.
                """);
            try {
                s3DirectoriesActions.setupVPCAsync().join();
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                    logger.error("IamException occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
                }
            }
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        } else {
            logger.info("Skipping the VPC setup. Don't forget to use this in
production!");
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            2. Create a RegularUser and ExpressUser by using the AWS CDK.
            One IAM User, named RegularUser, will have permissions to work only
            with regular buckets and one IAM user, named ExpressUser, will have
            permissions to work only with directory buckets.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        // Create two users required for this scenario.
        Map<String, String> stackOutputs = createUsersUsingCDK(stackName);
        regularUser = stackOutputs.get("RegularUser");
        expressUser = stackOutputs.get("ExpressUser");

        UserNames names = new UserNames();
        names.setRegularUserName(regularUser);
        names.setExpressUserName(expressUser);
        return names;
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Creates users using AWS CloudFormation.
     *
     * @return a {@link Map} of String keys and String values representing the
stack outputs,
     * which may include user-related information such as user names and IDs.
     */
    public static Map<String, String> createUsersUsingCDK(String stackName) {
        logger.info("We'll use an AWS CloudFormation template to create the IAM
users and policies.");
        CloudFormationHelper.deployCloudFormationStack(stackName);
        return CloudFormationHelper.getStackOutputsAsync(stackName).join();
    }

    /**
     * Sets up the necessary clients and buckets for the S3 Express service.
     *
     * @param expressUserName the username for the user with S3 Express
permissions
     * @param regularUserName the username for the user with regular S3
permissions
     */
    public static void setupClientsAndBuckets(String expressUserName, String
regularUserName) {
        Scanner locscanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        String accessKeyIdforRegUser;
        String secretAccessforRegUser;
        try {
            CreateAccessKeyResponse keyResponse =
s3DirectoriesActions.createAccessKeyAsync(regularUserName).join();
            accessKeyIdforRegUser = keyResponse.accessKey().accessKeyId();
            secretAccessforRegUser = keyResponse.accessKey().secretAccessKey();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof IamException) {
                logger.error("IamException occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
            }
            return;
        }
```

```
        String accessKeyIdforExpressUser;
        String secretAccessforExpressUser;
        try {
            CreateAccessKeyResponse keyResponseExpress =
s3DirectoriesActions.createAccessKeyAsync(expressUserName).join();
            accessKeyIdforExpressUser =
keyResponseExpress.accessKey().accessKeyId();
            secretAccessforExpressUser =
keyResponseExpress.accessKey().secretAccessKey();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof IamException) {
                logger.error("IamException occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
            }
            return;
        }

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            3. Create two S3Clients; one uses the ExpressUser's credentials and
one uses the RegularUser's credentials.
            The 2 S3Clients will use different credentials.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(locscanner);
        try {
            mS3RegularClient =
createS3ClientWithAccessKeyAsync(accessKeyIdforRegUser,
secretAccessforRegUser).join();
            mS3ExpressClient =
createS3ClientWithAccessKeyAsync(accessKeyIdforExpressUser,
secretAccessforExpressUser).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof IllegalArgumentException) {
                logger.error("An invalid argument exception occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
            }
```

```
            return;
        }

        logger.info("""
            We can now use the ExpressUser client to make calls to S3 Express
operations.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(locscanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            4. Create two buckets.
            Now we will create a directory bucket which is the linchpin of the S3
Express One Zone service. Directory buckets
            behave differently from regular S3 buckets which we will explore
here. We'll also create a regular bucket, put
            an object into the regular bucket, and copy it to the directory
bucket.
            """);

        logger.info("""
            Now, let's choose an availability zone (AZ) for the directory
bucket.
            We'll choose one that is supported.
            """);
        String zoneId;
        String regularBucketName;
        try {
            zoneId = s3DirectoriesActions.selectAvailabilityZoneIdAsync().join();
            regularBucketName = "reg-bucket-" + System.currentTimeMillis();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                logger.error("EC2Exception occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
            }
            return;
        }
        logger.info("""
            Now, let's create the actual directory bucket, as well as a regular
bucket."
             """);
```

```
        String directoryBucketName = "test-bucket-" + System.currentTimeMillis()
+ "--" + zoneId + "--x-s3";
        try {
            s3DirectoriesActions.createDirectoryBucketAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
directoryBucketName, zoneId).join();
            logger.info("Created directory bucket {}", directoryBucketName);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof BucketAlreadyExistsException) {
                logger.error("The bucket already exists. Moving on: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
                return;
            }
        }

        // Assign to the data member.
        mdirectoryBucketName = directoryBucketName;
        try {
            s3DirectoriesActions.createBucketAsync(mS3RegularClient,
regularBucketName).join();
            logger.info("Created regular bucket {} ", regularBucketName);
            mregularBucketName = regularBucketName;
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof BucketAlreadyExistsException) {
                logger.error("The bucket already exists. Moving on: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
                return;
            }
        }
        logger.info("Great! Both buckets were created.");
        waitForInputToContinue(locscanner);
    }

    /**
     * Creates an asynchronous S3 client with the specified access key and secret
access key.
```

```
     *
     * @param accessKeyId     the AWS access key ID
     * @param secretAccessKey the AWS secret access key
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that asynchronously creates the S3
 client
     * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the access key ID or secret access key
 is null
     */
    public static CompletableFuture<S3AsyncClient>
 createS3ClientWithAccessKeyAsync(String accessKeyId, String secretAccessKey) {
        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            // Validate input parameters
            if (accessKeyId == null || accessKeyId.isBlank() || secretAccessKey
 == null || secretAccessKey.isBlank()) {
                throw new IllegalArgumentException("Access Key ID and Secret
 Access Key must not be null or empty");
            }

            AwsBasicCredentials awsCredentials =
 AwsBasicCredentials.create(accessKeyId, secretAccessKey);
            return S3AsyncClient.builder()

 .credentialsProvider(StaticCredentialsProvider.create(awsCredentials))
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();
        });
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Una classe wrapper per i metodi SDK di Amazon S3.

```
public class S3DirectoriesActions {

    private static IamAsyncClient iamAsyncClient;

    private static Ec2AsyncClient ec2AsyncClient;
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(S3DirectoriesActions.class);

    private static IamAsyncClient getIAMAsyncClient() {
        if (iamAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            iamAsyncClient = IamAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return iamAsyncClient;
    }

    private static Ec2AsyncClient getEc2AsyncClient() {
        if (ec2AsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
```

```
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            ec2AsyncClient = Ec2AsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return ec2AsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the specified S3 bucket and all the objects within it
asynchronously.
     *
     * @param s3AsyncClient the S3 asynchronous client to use for the operations
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with a {@link
WaiterResponse} containing the
     *         {@link HeadBucketResponse} when the bucket has been successfully
deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if there was an error deleting the bucket or
its objects
     */
    public CompletableFuture<WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse>>
deleteBucketAndObjectsAsync(S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClient, String bucketName) {
        ListObjectsV2Request listRequest = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        return s3AsyncClient.listObjectsV2(listRequest)
            .thenCompose(listResponse -> {
                if (!listResponse.contents().isEmpty()) {
                    List<ObjectIdentifier> objectIdentifiers =
listResponse.contents().stream()
                        .map(s3Object ->
ObjectIdentifier.builder().key(s3Object.key()).build())
```

```
                        .collect(Collectors.toList());

                    DeleteObjectsRequest deleteRequest =
DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
                        .bucket(bucketName)

.delete(Delete.builder().objects(objectIdentifiers).build())
                        .build();

                    return s3AsyncClient.deleteObjects(deleteRequest)
                        .thenAccept(deleteResponse -> {
                            if (!deleteResponse.errors().isEmpty()) {
                                deleteResponse.errors().forEach(error ->
                                    logger.error("Couldn't delete object " +
error.key() + ". Reason: " + error.message()));
                            }
                        });
                }
                return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null);
            })
            .thenCompose(ignored -> {
                DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest =
DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();
                return s3AsyncClient.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
            })
            .thenCompose(ignored -> {
                S3AsyncWaiter waiter = s3AsyncClient.waiter();
                HeadBucketRequest headBucketRequest =
HeadBucketRequest.builder().bucket(bucketName).build();
                return waiter.waitUntilBucketNotExists(headBucketRequest);
            })
            .whenComplete((ignored, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof S3Exception) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Error deleting bucket: " +
bucketName, cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete bucket and
objects: " + bucketName, exception);
                }
                logger.info("Bucket deleted successfully: " + bucketName);
```

```
            });
    }

    /**
     *  Lists the objects in an S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param s3Client the S3 async client to use for the operation
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket containing the objects to list
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that contains the list of object keys
in the specified bucket
     */
    public CompletableFuture<List<String>> listObjectsAsync(S3AsyncClient
s3Client, String bucketName) {
        ListObjectsV2Request request = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        return s3Client.listObjectsV2(request)
            .thenApply(response -> response.contents().stream()
                .map(S3Object::key)
                .toList())
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new CompletionException("Couldn't list objects in
bucket: " + bucketName, exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves an object from an Amazon S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param s3Client   the S3 async client to use for the operation
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket containing the object
     * @param keyName    the unique identifier (key) of the object to retrieve
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the
object's content as a {@link ResponseBytes} of {@link GetObjectResponse}
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse>>
getObjectAsync(S3AsyncClient s3Client, String bucketName, String keyName) {
        GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
            .key(keyName)
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();
```

```
        // Get the object asynchronously and transform it into a byte array
        return s3Client.getObject(objectRequest,
AsyncResponseTransformer.toBytes())
            .exceptionally(exception -> {
                Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof NoSuchKeyException) {
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to get the object.
Reason: " + ((S3Exception) cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(), cause);
                }
                throw new CompletionException("Failed to get the object",
exception);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously copies an object from one S3 bucket to another.
     *
     * @param s3Client           the S3 async client to use for the copy
operation
     * @param sourceBucket       the name of the source bucket
     * @param sourceKey          the key of the object to be copied in the source
bucket
     * @param destinationBucket  the name of the destination bucket
     * @param destinationKey     the key of the copied object in the destination
bucket
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the copy operation
is finished
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> copyObjectAsync(S3AsyncClient s3Client, String
sourceBucket, String sourceKey, String destinationBucket, String destinationKey)
{
        CopyObjectRequest copyRequest = CopyObjectRequest.builder()
            .sourceBucket(sourceBucket)
            .sourceKey(sourceKey)
            .destinationBucket(destinationBucket)
            .destinationKey(destinationKey)
            .build();

        return s3Client.copyObject(copyRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> logger.info("Copied object '" + sourceKey + "' from
bucket '" + sourceBucket + "' to bucket '" + destinationBucket + "'"))
            .whenComplete((ignored, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
```

```
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof S3Exception) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Couldn't
copy object '" + sourceKey + "' from bucket '" + sourceBucket + "'
to bucket '" + destinationBucket + "'. Reason: " + ((S3Exception)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to copy object",
exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously creates a session for the specified S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   the S3 asynchronous client to use for creating the
session
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket for which to create the
session
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the session is
created, or throws a {@link CompletionException} if an error occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateSessionResponse>
createSessionAsync(S3AsyncClient s3Client, String bucketName) {
        CreateSessionRequest request = CreateSessionRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        return s3Client.createSession(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof S3Exception) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Couldn't create the
session. Reason: " + ((S3Exception) cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Unexpected error occurred
while creating session", exception);
                }
                logger.info("Created session for bucket: " + bucketName);
            });
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new S3 directory bucket in a specified Zone (For example, a
     * specified Availability Zone in this code example).
     *
     * @param s3Client   The asynchronous S3 client used to create the bucket
     * @param bucketName The name of the bucket to be created
     * @param zone       The Availability Zone where the bucket will be created
     * @throws CompletionException if there's an error creating the bucket
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateBucketResponse>
createDirectoryBucketAsync(S3AsyncClient s3Client, String bucketName, String
zone) {
        logger.info("Creating bucket: " + bucketName);

        CreateBucketConfiguration bucketConfiguration =
CreateBucketConfiguration.builder()
            .location(LocationInfo.builder()
                .type(LocationType.AVAILABILITY_ZONE)
                .name(zone)
                .build())
            .bucket(BucketInfo.builder()
                .type(BucketType.DIRECTORY)
                .dataRedundancy(DataRedundancy.SINGLE_AVAILABILITY_ZONE)
                .build())
            .build();

        CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .createBucketConfiguration(bucketConfiguration)
            .build();

        return s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof BucketAlreadyExistsException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The bucket already exists:
" + ((S3Exception) cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Unexpected error occurred
while creating bucket", exception);
                }
```

```
                logger.info("Bucket created successfully with location: " +
response.location());
            });
    }

    /**
     * Creates an S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param s3Client    the S3 async client to use for the bucket creation
     * @param bucketName  the name of the S3 bucket to create
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the {@link
WaiterResponse} containing the {@link HeadBucketResponse}
     *         when the bucket is successfully created
     * @throws CompletionException if there's an error creating the bucket
     */
    public CompletableFuture<WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse>>
createBucketAsync(S3AsyncClient s3Client, String bucketName) {
        CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        return s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest)
            .thenCompose(response -> {
                S3AsyncWaiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter();
                HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();
                return s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
            })
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof BucketAlreadyExistsException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The S3 bucket exists: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    } else {
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to create access
key: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                }
                logger.info(bucketName + " is ready");
            });
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Uploads an object to an Amazon S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param s3Client     the S3 async client to use for the upload
     * @param bucketName   the destination S3 bucket name
     * @param bucketObject the name of the object to be uploaded
     * @param text         the content to be uploaded as the object
     */
    public CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> putObjectAsync(S3AsyncClient
s3Client, String bucketName, String bucketObject, String text) {
        PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(bucketObject)
            .build();

        return s3Client.putObject(objectRequest,
AsyncRequestBody.fromString(text))
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof NoSuchBucketException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The S3 bucket does not
exist: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    } else {
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to create access
key: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Creates an AWS IAM access key asynchronously for the specified user name.
     *
     * @param userName the name of the IAM user for whom to create the access key
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the {@link
CreateAccessKeyResponse} containing the created access key
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateAccessKeyResponse> createAccessKeyAsync(String
userName) {
        CreateAccessKeyRequest request = CreateAccessKeyRequest.builder()
            .userName(userName)
            .build();
```

```
        return getIAMAsyncClient().createAccessKey(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    logger.info("Access Key Created.");
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                        if (cause instanceof IamException) {
                            throw new CompletionException("IAM error while
creating access key: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                        } else {
                            throw new CompletionException("Failed to create
access key: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                        }
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously selects an Availability Zone ID from the available EC2
zones.
     *
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that resolves to the selected
Availability Zone ID.
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs during the request or
processing.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> selectAvailabilityZoneIdAsync() {
        DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest zonesRequest =
DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest.builder()
            .build();

        return getEc2AsyncClient().describeAvailabilityZones(zonesRequest)
            .thenCompose(response -> {
                List<AvailabilityZone> zonesList = response.availabilityZones();
                if (zonesList.isEmpty()) {
                    logger.info("No availability zones found.");
                    return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null); // Return
null if no zones are found
                }

                List<String> zoneIds = zonesList.stream()
```

```
                    .map(AvailabilityZone::zoneId) // Get the zoneId (e.g.,
"usw2-az1")
                    .toList();

                return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() ->
promptUserForZoneSelection(zonesList, zoneIds))
                    .thenApply(selectedZone -> {
                        // Return only the selected Zone ID (e.g., "usw2-az1").
                        return selectedZone.zoneId();
                    });
            })
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception == null) {
                    if (result != null) {
                        logger.info("Selected Availability Zone ID: " + result);
                    } else {
                        logger.info("No availability zone selected.");
                    }
                } else {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                        throw new CompletionException("EC2 error while selecting
availability zone: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to select availability
zone: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Prompts the user to select an Availability Zone from the given list.
     *
     * @param zonesList the list of Availability Zones
     * @param zoneIds the list of zone IDs
     * @return the selected Availability Zone
     */
    private static AvailabilityZone
promptUserForZoneSelection(List<AvailabilityZone> zonesList, List<String>
zoneIds) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        int index = -1;

        while (index < 0 || index >= zoneIds.size()) {
```

```
            logger.info("Select an availability zone:");
            IntStream.range(0, zoneIds.size()).forEach(i ->
                logger.info(i + ": " + zoneIds.get(i))
            );

            logger.info("Enter the number corresponding to your choice: ");
            if (scanner.hasNextInt()) {
                index = scanner.nextInt();
            } else {
                scanner.next();
            }
        }

        AvailabilityZone selectedZone = zonesList.get(index);
        logger.info("You selected: " + selectedZone.zoneId());
        return selectedZone;
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously sets up a new VPC, including creating the VPC, finding the
associated route table, and
     * creating a VPC endpoint for the S3 service.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains a
AbstractMap with the
     *         VPC ID and VPC endpoint ID.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<AbstractMap.SimpleEntry<String, String>>
setupVPCAsync() {
        String cidr = "10.0.0.0/16";
        CreateVpcRequest vpcRequest = CreateVpcRequest.builder()
            .cidrBlock(cidr)
            .build();

        return getEc2AsyncClient().createVpc(vpcRequest)
            .thenCompose(vpcResponse -> {
                String vpcId = vpcResponse.vpc().vpcId();
                logger.info("VPC Created: {}", vpcId);

                Ec2AsyncWaiter waiter = getEc2AsyncClient().waiter();
                DescribeVpcsRequest request = DescribeVpcsRequest.builder()
                    .vpcIds(vpcId)
                    .build();
```

```
                return waiter.waitUntilVpcAvailable(request)
                    .thenApply(waiterResponse -> vpcId);
            })
            .thenCompose(vpcId -> {
                Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                    .name("vpc-id")
                    .values(vpcId)
                    .build();

                DescribeRouteTablesRequest describeRouteTablesRequest =
DescribeRouteTablesRequest.builder()
                    .filters(filter)
                    .build();

                return
getEc2AsyncClient().describeRouteTables(describeRouteTablesRequest)
                    .thenApply(routeTablesResponse -> {
                        if (routeTablesResponse.routeTables().isEmpty()) {
                            throw new CompletionException("No route tables found
for VPC: " + vpcId, null);
                        }
                        String routeTableId =
routeTablesResponse.routeTables().get(0).routeTableId();
                        logger.info("Route table found: {}", routeTableId);
                        return new AbstractMap.SimpleEntry<>(vpcId,
routeTableId);
                    });
            })
            .thenCompose(vpcAndRouteTable -> {
                String vpcId = vpcAndRouteTable.getKey();
                String routeTableId = vpcAndRouteTable.getValue();
                Region region =
getEc2AsyncClient().serviceClientConfiguration().region();
                String serviceName = String.format("com.amazonaws.%s.s3express",
region.id());

                CreateVpcEndpointRequest endpointRequest =
CreateVpcEndpointRequest.builder()
                    .vpcId(vpcId)
                    .routeTableIds(routeTableId)
                    .serviceName(serviceName)
                    .build();

                return getEc2AsyncClient().createVpcEndpoint(endpointRequest)
```

```
                    .thenApply(vpcEndpointResponse -> {
                        String vpcEndpointId =
 vpcEndpointResponse.vpcEndpoint().vpcEndpointId();
                        logger.info("VPC Endpoint created: {}", vpcEndpointId);
                        return new AbstractMap.SimpleEntry<>(vpcId,
 vpcEndpointId);
                    });
            })
            .exceptionally(exception -> {
                Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
 exception.getCause() : exception;
                if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                    logger.error("EC2 error during VPC setup: {}",
 cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    throw new CompletionException("EC2 error during VPC setup: "
 + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                }

                logger.error("VPC setup failed: {}", cause.getMessage(), cause);
                throw new CompletionException("VPC setup failed: " +
 cause.getMessage(), cause);
            });
    }

}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObject
  - GetObject
  - ListObjects
  - PutObject

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario che dimostri le nozioni di base dei bucket di directory Amazon S3 e di S3 Express One Zone.

```
        echo "\n";
        echo "--------------------------------------\n";
        echo "Welcome to the Amazon S3 Express Basics demo using PHP!\n";
        echo "--------------------------------------\n";

        // Change these both of these values to use a different region/
availability zone.
        $region = "us-west-2";
        $az = "usw2-az1";

        $this->s3Service = new S3Service(new S3Client(['region' => $region]));
        $this->iamService = new IAMService(new IamClient(['region' => $region]));

        $uuid = uniqid();

        echo <<<INTRO
Let's get started! First, please note that S3 Express One Zone works best when
 working within the AWS infrastructure,
specifically when working in the same Availability Zone. To see the best results
 in this example, and when you implement
Directory buckets into your infrastructure, it is best to put your Compute
 resources in the same AZ as your Directory
bucket.\n
INTRO;
        pressEnter();
        // 1. Configure a gateway VPC endpoint. This is the recommended method to
 allow S3 Express One Zone traffic without
        // the need to pass through an internet gateway or NAT device.
        echo "\n";
```

```
        echo "1. First, we'll set up a new VPC and VPC Endpoint if this program
 is running in an EC2 instance in the same AZ as your Directory buckets will be.
\n";
        $ec2Choice = testable_readline("Are you running this in an EC2 instance
 located in the same AZ as your intended Directory buckets? Enter Y/y to setup a
 VPC Endpoint, or N/n/blank to skip this section.");
        if($ec2Choice == "Y" || $ec2Choice == "y") {
            echo "Great! Let's set up a VPC, retrieve the Route Table from it,
 and create a VPC Endpoint to connect the S3 Client to.\n";
            pressEnter();
            $this->ec2Service = new EC2Service(new Ec2Client(['region' =>
 $region]));
            $cidr = "10.0.0.0/16";
            $vpc = $this->ec2Service->createVpc($cidr);
            $this->resources['vpcId'] = $vpc['VpcId'];

            $this->ec2Service->waitForVpcAvailable($vpc['VpcId']);

            $routeTable = $this->ec2Service->describeRouteTables([], [
                [
                    'Name' => "vpc-id",
                    'Values' => [$vpc['VpcId']],
                ],
            ]);

            $serviceName = "com.amazonaws." . $this->ec2Service->getRegion() .
 ".s3express";
            $vpcEndpoint = $this->ec2Service->createVpcEndpoint($serviceName,
 $vpc['VpcId'], [$routeTable[0]]);
            $this->resources['vpcEndpointId'] = $vpcEndpoint['VpcEndpointId'];
        }else{
            echo "Skipping the VPC setup. Don't forget to use this in production!
\n";
        }

        // 2. Policies, user, and roles with CDK.
        echo "\n";
        echo "2. Policies, users, and roles with CDK.\n";
        echo "Now, we'll set up some policies, roles, and a user. This user will
 only have permissions to do S3 Express One Zone actions.\n";
        pressEnter();

        $this->cloudFormationClient = new CloudFormationClient([]);
        $stackName = "cfn-stack-s3-express-basics-" . uniqid();
```

```
        $file = file_get_contents(__DIR__ . "/../../../../resources/cfn/
s3_express_basics/s3_express_template.yml");
        $result = $this->cloudFormationClient->createStack([
            'StackName' => $stackName,
            'TemplateBody' => $file,
            'Capabilities' => ['CAPABILITY_IAM'],
        ]);
        $waiter = $this->cloudFormationClient->getWaiter("StackCreateComplete",
 ['StackName' => $stackName]);
        try {
            $waiter->promise()->wait();
        }catch(CloudFormationException $caught){
            echo "Error waiting for the CloudFormation stack to create: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
        $this->resources['stackName'] = $stackName;
        $stackInfo = $this->cloudFormationClient->describeStacks([
            'StackName' => $result['StackId'],
        ]);

        $expressUserName = "";
        $regularUserName = "";
        foreach($stackInfo['Stacks'][0]['Outputs'] as $output) {
            if ($output['OutputKey'] == "RegularUser") {
                $regularUserName = $output['OutputValue'];
            }
            if ($output['OutputKey'] == "ExpressUser") {
                $expressUserName = $output['OutputValue'];
            }
        }
        $regularKey = $this->iamService->createAccessKey($regularUserName);
        $regularCredentials = new Credentials($regularKey['AccessKeyId'],
 $regularKey['SecretAccessKey']);
        $expressKey = $this->iamService->createAccessKey($expressUserName);
        $expressCredentials = new Credentials($expressKey['AccessKeyId'],
 $expressKey['SecretAccessKey']);

        // 3. Create an additional client using the credentials with S3 Express
 permissions.
        echo "\n";
        echo "3. Create an additional client using the credentials with S3
 Express permissions.\n";
```

```
        echo "This client is created with the credentials associated with the
 user account with the S3 Express policy attached, so it can perform S3 Express
 operations.\n";
        pressEnter();
        $s3RegularClient = new S3Client([
            'Region' => $region,
            'Credentials' => $regularCredentials,
        ]);
        $s3RegularService = new S3Service($s3RegularClient);
        $s3ExpressClient = new S3Client([
            'Region' => $region,
            'Credentials' => $expressCredentials,
        ]);
        $s3ExpressService = new S3Service($s3ExpressClient);
        echo "All the roles and policies were created an attached to the user.
 Then, a new S3 Client and Service were created using that user's credentials.
\n";
        echo "We can now use this client to make calls to S3 Express operations.
 Keeping permissions in mind (and adhering to least-privilege) is crucial to S3
 Express.\n";
        pressEnter();

        // 4. Create two buckets.
        echo "\n";
        echo "3. Create two buckets.\n";
        echo "Now we will create a Directory bucket, which is the linchpin of the
 S3 Express One Zone service.\n";
        echo "Directory buckets behave in different ways from regular S3 buckets,
 which we will explore here.\n";
        echo "We'll also create a normal bucket, put an object into the normal
 bucket, and copy it over to the Directory bucket.\n";
        pressEnter();

        // Create a directory bucket. These are different from normal S3 buckets
 in subtle ways.
        $directoryBucketName = "s3-express-demo-directory-bucket-$uuid--$az--x-
s3";
        echo "Now, let's create the actual Directory bucket, as well as a regular
 bucket.\n";
        pressEnter();
        $s3ExpressService->createBucket($directoryBucketName, [
            'CreateBucketConfiguration' => [
                'Bucket' => [
```

```
                    'Type' => "Directory", // This is what causes S3 to create a
Directory bucket as opposed to a normal bucket.
                    'DataRedundancy' => "SingleAvailabilityZone",
                ],
                'Location' => [
                    'Name' => $az,
                    'Type' => "AvailabilityZone",
                ],
            ],
        ]);
        $this->resources['directoryBucketName'] = $directoryBucketName;

        // Create a normal bucket.
        $normalBucketName = "normal-bucket-$uuid";
        $s3RegularService->createBucket($normalBucketName);
        $this->resources['normalBucketName'] = $normalBucketName;
        echo "Great! Both buckets were created.\n";
        pressEnter();

        // 5. Create an object and copy it over.
        echo "\n";
        echo "5. Create an object and copy it over.\n";
        echo "We'll create a basic object consisting of some text and upload it
to the normal bucket.\n";
        echo "Next, we'll copy the object into the Directory bucket using the
regular client.\n";
        echo "This works fine, because Copy operations are not restricted for
Directory buckets.\n";
        pressEnter();

        $objectKey = "basic-text-object";
        $s3RegularService->putObject($normalBucketName, $objectKey, $args =
['Body' => "Look Ma, I'm a bucket!"]);
        $this->resources['objectKey'] = $objectKey;

        // Create a session to access the directory bucket. The SDK Client will
automatically refresh this as needed.
        $s3ExpressService->createSession($directoryBucketName);
        $s3ExpressService->copyObject($directoryBucketName, $objectKey,
"$normalBucketName/$objectKey");

        echo "It worked! It's important to remember the user permissions when
interacting with Directory buckets.\n";
```

```
        echo "Instead of validating permissions on every call as normal buckets
do, Directory buckets utilize the user credentials and session token to
validate.\n";
        echo "This allows for much faster connection speeds on every call. For
single calls, this is low, but for many concurrent calls, this adds up to a lot
of time saved.\n";
        pressEnter();

        // 6. Demonstrate performance difference.
        echo "\n";
        echo "6. Demonstrate performance difference.\n";
        $downloads = 1000;
        echo "Now, let's do a performance test. We'll download the same object
from each bucket $downloads times and compare the total time needed. Note: the
performance difference will be much more pronounced if this example is run in an
EC2 instance in the same AZ as the bucket.\n";
        $downloadChoice = testable_readline("If you would like to download each
object $downloads times, press enter. Otherwise, enter a custom amount and press
enter.");
        if($downloadChoice && is_numeric($downloadChoice) && $downloadChoice <
1000000){ // A million is enough. I promise.
            $downloads = $downloadChoice;
        }

        // Download the object $downloads times from each bucket and time it to
demonstrate the speed difference.
        $directoryStartTime = hrtime(true);
        for($i = 0; $i < $downloads; ++$i){
            $s3ExpressService->getObject($directoryBucketName, $objectKey);
        }
        $directoryEndTime = hrtime(true);
        $directoryTimeDiff = $directoryEndTime - $directoryStartTime;

        $normalStartTime = hrtime(true);
        for($i = 0; $i < $downloads; ++$i){
            $s3RegularService->getObject($normalBucketName, $objectKey);
        }
        $normalEndTime = hrtime(true);
        $normalTimeDiff = $normalEndTime - $normalStartTime;

        echo "The directory bucket took $directoryTimeDiff nanoseconds, while the
normal bucket took $normalTimeDiff.\n";
```

```
        echo "That's a difference of " . ($normalTimeDiff - $directoryTimeDiff) .
 " nanoseconds, or " . (($normalTimeDiff - $directoryTimeDiff)/1000000000) . "
 seconds.\n";
        pressEnter();

        // 7. Populate the buckets to show the lexicographical difference.
        echo "\n";
        echo "7. Populate the buckets to show the lexicographical difference.\n";
        echo "Now let's explore how Directory buckets store objects in a
 different manner to regular buckets.\n";
        echo "The key is in the name \"Directory!\"\n";
        echo "Where regular buckets store their key/value pairs in a flat manner,
 Directory buckets use actual directories/folders.\n";
        echo "This allows for more rapid indexing, traversing, and therefore
 retrieval times!\n";
        echo "The more segmented your bucket is, with lots of directories, sub-
directories, and objects, the more efficient it becomes.\n";
        echo "This structural difference also causes ListObjects to behave
 differently, which can cause unexpected results.\n";
        echo "Let's add a few more objects with layered directories as see how
 the output of ListObjects changes.\n";
        pressEnter();

        // Populate a few more files in each bucket so that we can use
 ListObjects and show the difference.
        $otherObject = "other/$objectKey";
        $altObject = "alt/$objectKey";
        $otherAltObject = "other/alt/$objectKey";
        $s3ExpressService->putObject($directoryBucketName, $otherObject);
        $s3RegularService->putObject($normalBucketName, $otherObject);
        $this->resources['otherObject'] = $otherObject;
        $s3ExpressService->putObject($directoryBucketName, $altObject);
        $s3RegularService->putObject($normalBucketName, $altObject);
        $this->resources['altObject'] = $altObject;
        $s3ExpressService->putObject($directoryBucketName, $otherAltObject);
        $s3RegularService->putObject($normalBucketName, $otherAltObject);
        $this->resources['otherAltObject'] = $otherAltObject;

        $listDirectoryBucket = $s3ExpressService-
>listObjects($directoryBucketName);
        $listNormalBucket = $s3RegularService->listObjects($normalBucketName);

        // Directory bucket content
        echo "Directory bucket content\n";
```

```
        foreach($listDirectoryBucket['Contents'] as $result){
            echo $result['Key'] . "\n";
        }

        // Normal bucket content
        echo "\nNormal bucket content\n";
        foreach($listNormalBucket['Contents'] as $result){
            echo $result['Key'] . "\n";
        }

        echo "Notice how the normal bucket lists objects in lexicographical
 order, while the directory bucket does not. This is because the normal bucket
 considers the whole \"key\" to be the object identifies, while the directory
 bucket actually creates directories and uses the object \"key\" as a path to the
 object.\n";
        pressEnter();

        echo "\n";
        echo "That's it for our tour of the basic operations for S3 Express One
 Zone.\n";
        $cleanUp = testable_readline("Would you like to delete all the resources
 created during this demo? Enter Y/y to delete all the resources.");
        if($cleanUp){
            $this->cleanUp();
        }



namespace S3;

use Aws\CommandInterface;
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Result;
use Aws\S3\Exception\S3Exception;
use Aws\S3\S3Client;
use AwsUtilities\AWSServiceClass;
use DateTimeInterface;

class S3Service extends AWSServiceClass
{
    protected S3Client $client;
    protected bool $verbose;

    public function __construct(S3Client $client = null, $verbose = false)
```

```
    {
        if ($client) {
            $this->client = $client;
        } else {
            $this->client = new S3Client([
                'version' => 'latest',
                'region' => 'us-west-2',
            ]);
        }
        $this->verbose = $verbose;
    }

    public function setVerbose($verbose)
    {
        $this->verbose = $verbose;
    }

    public function isVerbose(): bool
    {
        return $this->verbose;
    }

    public function getClient(): S3Client
    {
        return $this->client;
    }

    public function setClient(S3Client $client)
    {
        $this->client = $client;
    }


    public function emptyAndDeleteBucket($bucketName, array $args = [])
    {
        try {
            $objects = $this->listAllObjects($bucketName, $args);
            $this->deleteObjects($bucketName, $objects, $args);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Deleted all objects and folders from $bucketName.\n";
            }
            $this->deleteBucket($bucketName, $args);
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
```

```
                echo "Failed to delete $bucketName with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "\nPlease fix error with bucket deletion before continuing.
\n";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function createBucket(string $bucketName, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName], $args);
        try {
            $this->client->createBucket($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Created the bucket named: $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to create $bucketName with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with bucket creation before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function putObject(string $bucketName, string $key, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $key],
 $args);
        try {
            $this->client->putObject($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Uploaded the object named: $key to the bucket named:
 $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
```

```
                echo "Failed to create $key in $bucketName with error:
{$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object uploading before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function getObject(string $bucketName, string $key, array $args = []):
Result
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $key],
$args);
        try {
            $object = $this->client->getObject($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Downloaded the object named: $key to the bucket named:
$bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to download $key from $bucketName with error:
{$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object downloading before
continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
        return $object;
    }



    public function copyObject($bucketName, $key, $copySource, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $key,
"CopySource" => $copySource], $args);
        try {
            $this->client->copyObject($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Copied the object from: $copySource in $bucketName to:
$key.\n";
```

```
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to copy $copySource in $bucketName with error:
{$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object copying before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function listObjects(string $bucketName, $start = 0, $max = 1000,
array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Marker' => $start,
"MaxKeys" => $max], $args);
        try {
            $objects = $this->client->listObjectsV2($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Retrieved the list of objects from: $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to retrieve the objects from $bucketName with error:
{$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with list objects before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
        return $objects;
    }



    public function listAllObjects($bucketName, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName], $args);

        $contents = [];
        $paginator = $this->client->getPaginator("ListObjectsV2", $parameters);

        foreach ($paginator as $result) {
```

```
            if($result['KeyCount'] == 0){
                break;
            }
            foreach ($result['Contents'] as $object) {
                $contents[] = $object;
            }
        }
        return $contents;
    }



    public function deleteObjects(string $bucketName, array $objects, array $args
 = [])
    {
        $listOfObjects = array_map(
            function ($object) {
                return ['Key' => $object];
            },
            array_column($objects, 'Key')
        );
        if(!$listOfObjects){
            return;
        }

        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Delete' =>
 ['Objects' => $listOfObjects]], $args);
        try {
            $this->client->deleteObjects($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Deleted the list of objects from: $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to delete the list of objects from $bucketName with
 error: {$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }
```

```
    public function deleteBucket(string $bucketName, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName], $args);
        try {
            $this->client->deleteBucket($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Deleted the bucket named: $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to delete $bucketName with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with bucket deletion before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function deleteObject(string $bucketName, string $fileName, array
 $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $fileName],
 $args);
        try {
            $this->client->deleteObject($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Deleted the object named: $fileName from $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to delete $fileName from $bucketName with error:
 {$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function listBuckets(array $args = [])
    {
```

```
        try {
            $buckets = $this->client->listBuckets($args);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Retrieved all " . count($buckets) . "\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to retrieve bucket list with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with bucket lists before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
        return $buckets;
    }



    public function preSignedUrl(CommandInterface $command, DateTimeInterface|
int|string $expires, array $options = [])
    {
        $request = $this->client->createPresignedRequest($command, $expires,
 $options);
        try {
            $presignedUrl = (string)$request->getUri();
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to create a presigned url: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with presigned urls before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
        return $presignedUrl;
    }



    public function createSession(string $bucketName)
    {
        try{
            $result = $this->client->createSession([
                'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            ]);
```

```
            return $result;
        }catch(S3Exception $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorType() == "NoSuchBucket"){
                echo "The specified bucket does not exist.";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }

}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per PHP .
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObject
  - GetObject
  - ListObjects
  - PutObject

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario che dimostri le nozioni di base dei bucket di directory Amazon S3 e di S3 Express One Zone.

```
class S3ExpressScenario:
```

```
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started with S3
 Express."""

    def __init__(
        self,
        cloud_formation_resource: ServiceResource,
        ec2_client: client,
        iam_client: client,
    ):
        self.cloud_formation_resource = cloud_formation_resource
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.region = ec2_client.meta.region_name
        self.stack = None
        self.vpc_id = None
        self.vpc_endpoint_id = None
        self.regular_bucket_name = None
        self.directory_bucket_name = None
        self.s3_express_wrapper = None
        self.s3_regular_wrapper = None

    def s3_express_scenario(self):
        """
        Runs the scenario.
        """
        print("")
        print_dashes()
        print("Welcome to the Amazon S3 Express Basics demo using Python (Boto
 3)!")
        print_dashes()
        print(
            """
Let's get started! First, please note that S3 Express One Zone works best when
 working within the AWS infrastructure,
specifically when working in the same Availability Zone. To see the best results
 in this example and when you implement
Directory buckets into your infrastructure, it is best to put your compute
 resources in the same AZ as your Directory
bucket.
    """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()

        # Create an optional VPC and create 2 IAM users.
```

```
        express_user_name, regular_user_name = self.create_vpc_and_users()

        # Set up two S3 clients, one regular and one express, and two buckets,
 one regular and one express.
        self.setup_clients_and_buckets(express_user_name, regular_user_name)

        # Create an S3 session for the express S3 client and add objects to the
 buckets.
        bucket_object = self.create_session_and_add_objects()

        # Demonstrate performance differences between regular and express
 buckets.
        self.demonstrate_performance(bucket_object)

        # Populate the buckets to show the lexicographical difference between
 regular and express buckets.
        self.show_lexicographical_differences(bucket_object)

        print("")
        print("That's it for our tour of the basic operations for S3 Express One
 Zone.")

        if q.ask(
            "Would you like to delete all the resources created during this demo
 (y/n)? ",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            self.cleanup()

    def create_vpc_and_users(self) -> None:
        """
        Optionally create a VPC.
        Create two IAM users, one with S3 Express One Zone permissions and one
 without.
        """
        # Configure a gateway VPC endpoint. This is the recommended method to
 allow S3 Express One Zone traffic without
        # the need to pass through an internet gateway or NAT device.
        print(
            """
1. First, we'll set up a new VPC and VPC Endpoint if this program is running in
 an EC2 instance in the same AZ as your
Directory buckets will be. Are you running this in an EC2 instance located in the
 same AZ as your intended Directory buckets?
```

```
"""
        )
        if q.ask("Do you want to setup a VPC Endpoint? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno):
            print(
                "Great! Let's set up a VPC, retrieve the Route Table from it, and
 create a VPC Endpoint to connect the S3 Client to."
            )
            self.setup_vpc()
            press_enter_to_continue()
        else:
            print("Skipping the VPC setup. Don't forget to use this in
 production!")
        print(
            """
2. Policies, users, and roles with CDK.
Now, we'll set up some policies, roles, and a user. This user will only have
 permissions to do S3 Express One Zone actions.
            """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        stack_name = f"cfn-stack-s3-express-basics--{uuid.uuid4()}"
        template_as_string = S3ExpressScenario.get_template_as_string()
        self.stack = self.deploy_cloudformation_stack(stack_name,
 template_as_string)
        regular_user_name = None
        express_user_name = None
        outputs = self.stack.outputs
        for output in outputs:
            if output.get("OutputKey") == "RegularUser":
                regular_user_name = output.get("OutputValue")
            elif output.get("OutputKey") == "ExpressUser":
                express_user_name = output.get("OutputValue")
        if not regular_user_name or not express_user_name:
            error_string = f"""
            Failed to retrieve required outputs from CloudFormation stack.
            'regular_user_name'={regular_user_name},
 'express_user_name'={express_user_name}
            """
            logger.error(error_string)
            raise ValueError(error_string)
        return express_user_name, regular_user_name

    def setup_clients_and_buckets(
        self, express_user_name: str, regular_user_name: str
```

```
    ) -> None:
        """
        Set up two S3 clients, one regular and one express, and two buckets, one
 regular and one express.
        :param express_user_name: The name of the user with S3 Express
 permissions.
        :param regular_user_name: The name of the user with regular S3
 permissions.
        """
        regular_credentials = self.create_access_key(regular_user_name)
        express_credentials = self.create_access_key(express_user_name)
        # 3. Create an additional client using the credentials with S3 Express
 permissions.
        print(
            """
3. Create an additional client using the credentials with S3 Express permissions.
 This client is created with the
credentials associated with the user account with the S3 Express policy attached,
 so it can perform S3 Express operations.
"""
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        s3_regular_client = self.create_s3__client_with_access_key_credentials(
            regular_credentials
        )
        self.s3_regular_wrapper = S3ExpressWrapper(s3_regular_client)
        s3_express_client = self.create_s3__client_with_access_key_credentials(
            express_credentials
        )
        self.s3_express_wrapper = S3ExpressWrapper(s3_express_client)
        print(
            """
All the roles and policies were created and attached to the user. Then a new S3
 Client were created using
that user's credentials. We can now use this client to make calls to S3 Express
 operations. Keeping permissions in mind
(and adhering to least-privilege) is crucial to S3 Express.
 """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        # 4. Create two buckets.
        print(
            """
3. Create two buckets.
```

```
Now we will create a Directory bucket which is the linchpin of the S3 Express One
 Zone service. Directory buckets
behave in different ways from regular S3 buckets which we will explore here.
 We'll also create a normal bucket, put
an object into the normal bucket, and copy it over to the Directory bucket.
"""
        )

        # Create a directory bucket. These are different from normal S3 buckets
 in subtle ways.
        bucket_prefix = q.ask(
            "Enter a bucket name prefix that will be used for both buckets: ",
            q.re_match(r"[a-z0-9](?:[a-z0-9-\.]*)[a-z0-9]$"),
        )

        # Some availability zones are not supported for Directory buckets. We'll
 choose one that is supported.
        print(
            "Now, let's choose an availability zone for the Directory bucket.
 We'll choose one that is supported."
        )
        while True:
            availability_zone = self.select_availability_zone_id(self.region)
            # Construct the parts of a directory bucket name that is made unique
 with a UUID string.
            directory_bucket_suffix = f"--{availability_zone['ZoneId']}--x-s3"
            max_uuid_length = 63 - len(bucket_prefix) -
 len(directory_bucket_suffix) - 1
            bucket_uuid = str(uuid.uuid4()).replace("-", "")[:max_uuid_length]
            directory_bucket_name = (
                f"{bucket_prefix}-{bucket_uuid}{directory_bucket_suffix}"
            )
            regular_bucket_name = f"{bucket_prefix}-regular-{bucket_uuid}"
            configuration = {
                "Bucket": {
                    "Type": "Directory",
                    "DataRedundancy": "SingleAvailabilityZone",
                },
                "Location": {
                    "Name": availability_zone["ZoneId"],
                    "Type": "AvailabilityZone",
                },
            }
            press_enter_to_continue()
```

```
            print(
                "Now, let's create the actual Directory bucket, as well as a
 regular bucket."
            )
            press_enter_to_continue()
            try:
                self.s3_express_wrapper.create_bucket(
                    directory_bucket_name, configuration
                )
                break
            except ClientError as client_error:
                if client_error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidBucketName":
                    print(
                        f"Bucket '{directory_bucket_name}' is invalid. This may
 be because of selected availability zone."
                    )
                    if q.ask(
                        "Would you like to select a different availability zone?
 ",
                        q.is_yesno,
                    ):
                        continue
                    else:
                        raise
                else:
                    raise
        print(f"Created directory bucket, '{directory_bucket_name}'")
        self.directory_bucket_name = directory_bucket_name

        self.s3_regular_wrapper.create_bucket(regular_bucket_name)
        print(f"Created regular bucket, '{regular_bucket_name}'")
        self.regular_bucket_name = regular_bucket_name
        print("Great! Both buckets were created.")
        press_enter_to_continue()

    def create_session_and_add_objects(self) -> None:
        """
        Create a session for the express S3 client and add objects to the
 buckets.
        """
        print(
            """
 5. Create an object and copy it over.
```

```
We'll create a basic object consisting of some text and upload it to the normal
 bucket. Next we'll copy the object
into the Directory bucket using the regular client. This works fine because copy
 operations are not restricted for
Directory buckets.
        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        bucket_object = "basic-text-object"
        self.s3_regular_wrapper.put_object(
            self.regular_bucket_name, bucket_object, "Look Ma, I'm a bucket!"
        )
        self.s3_express_wrapper.create_session(self.directory_bucket_name)
        self.s3_express_wrapper.copy_object(
            self.regular_bucket_name,
            bucket_object,
            self.directory_bucket_name,
            bucket_object,
        )
        print(
            """
It worked! It's important to remember the user permissions when interacting with
 Directory buckets. Instead of validating
permissions on every call as normal buckets do, Directory buckets utilize the
 user credentials and session token to validate.
This allows for much faster connection speeds on every call. For single calls,
 this is low, but for many concurrent calls
this adds up to a lot of time saved.
"""
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        return bucket_object

    def demonstrate_performance(self, bucket_object: str) -> None:
        """
        Demonstrate performance differences between regular and Directory
 buckets.
        :param bucket_object: The name of the object to download from each
 bucket.
        """
        print("")
        print("6. Demonstrate performance difference.")
        print(
            """
```

```
Now, let's do a performance test. We'll download the same object from each bucket
 'downloads' times
and compare the total time needed. Note: the performance difference will be much
 more pronounced if this
example is run in an EC2 instance in the same Availability Zone as the bucket.
"""
        )
        downloads = 1000
        print(
            f"The number of downloads of the same object for this example is set
 at {downloads}."
        )
        if q.ask("Would you like to download a different number? (y/n) ",
 q.is_yesno):
            max_downloads = 1000000
            downloads = q.ask(
                f"Enter a number between 1 and {max_downloads} for the number of
 downloads: ",
                q.is_int,
                q.in_range(1, max_downloads),
            )
        # Download the object 'downloads' times from each bucket and time it to
 demonstrate the speed difference.
        print("Downloading from the Directory bucket.")
        directory_time_start = time.time_ns()

        for index in range(downloads):
            if index % 10 == 0:
                print(f"Download {index} of {downloads}")

            self.s3_express_wrapper.get_object(
                self.directory_bucket_name, bucket_object
            )

        directory_time_difference = time.time_ns() - directory_time_start
        print("Downloading from the normal bucket.")
        normal_time_start = time.time_ns()

        for index in range(downloads):
            if index % 10 == 0:
                print(f"Download {index} of {downloads}")
            self.s3_regular_wrapper.get_object(self.regular_bucket_name,
 bucket_object)
```

```
        normal_time_difference = time.time_ns() - normal_time_start
        print(
            f"The directory bucket took {directory_time_difference} nanoseconds,
 while the normal bucket took {normal_time_difference}."
        )
        difference = normal_time_difference - directory_time_difference
        print(f"That's a difference of {difference} nanoseconds, or")
        print(f"{(difference) / 1000000000} seconds.")
        if difference < 0:
            print(
                "The directory buckets were slower. This can happen if you are
 not running on the cloud within a vpc."
            )
        press_enter_to_continue()

    def show_lexicographical_differences(self, bucket_object: str) -> None:
        """
        Show the lexicographical difference between Directory buckets and regular
 buckets.
        This is done by creating a few objects in each bucket and listing them to
 show the difference.
        :param bucket_object: The object to use for the listing operations.
        """
        print(
            """
7. Populate the buckets to show the lexicographical difference.
Now let's explore how Directory buckets store objects in a different manner to
 regular buckets. The key is in the name
"Directory". Where regular buckets store their key/value pairs in a flat manner,
 Directory buckets use actual
directories/folders. This allows for more rapid indexing, traversing, and
 therefore retrieval times! The more segmented
your bucket is, with lots of directories, sub-directories, and objects, the more
 efficient it becomes. This structural
difference also causes ListObjects to behave differently, which can cause
 unexpected results. Let's add a few more
objects with layered directories to see how the output of ListObjects changes.
        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        # Populate a few more files in each bucket so that we can use ListObjects
 and show the difference.
        other_object = f"other/{bucket_object}"
        alt_object = f"alt/{bucket_object}"
```

```
        other_alt_object = f"other/alt/{bucket_object}"
        self.s3_regular_wrapper.put_object(self.regular_bucket_name,
 other_object, "")
        self.s3_express_wrapper.put_object(self.directory_bucket_name,
 other_object, "")
        self.s3_regular_wrapper.put_object(self.regular_bucket_name, alt_object,
 "")
        self.s3_express_wrapper.put_object(self.directory_bucket_name,
 alt_object, "")
        self.s3_regular_wrapper.put_object(
            self.regular_bucket_name, other_alt_object, ""
        )
        self.s3_express_wrapper.put_object(
            self.directory_bucket_name, other_alt_object, ""
        )
        directory_bucket_objects = self.s3_express_wrapper.list_objects(
            self.directory_bucket_name
        )

        regular_bucket_objects = self.s3_regular_wrapper.list_objects(
            self.regular_bucket_name
        )

        print("Directory bucket content")
        for bucket_object in directory_bucket_objects:
            print(f"   {bucket_object['Key']}")
        print("Normal bucket content")
        for bucket_object in regular_bucket_objects:
            print(f"   {bucket_object['Key']}")
        print(
            """
Notice how the normal bucket lists objects in lexicographical order, while the
 directory bucket does not. This is
because the normal bucket considers the whole "key" to be the object identifier,
 while the directory bucket actually
creates directories and uses the object "key" as a path to the object.
            """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()

    def cleanup(self) -> None:
        """
        Delete resources created by this scenario.
        """
```

```
        if self.directory_bucket_name is not None:
            self.s3_express_wrapper.delete_bucket_and_objects(
                self.directory_bucket_name
            )
            print(f"Deleted directory bucket, '{self.directory_bucket_name}'")
            self.directory_bucket_name = None

        if self.regular_bucket_name is not None:

self.s3_regular_wrapper.delete_bucket_and_objects(self.regular_bucket_name)
            print(f"Deleted regular bucket, '{self.regular_bucket_name}'")
            self.regular_bucket_name = None

        if self.stack is not None:
            self.destroy_cloudformation_stack(self.stack)
            self.stack = None

        self.tear_done_vpc()

    def create_access_key(self, user_name: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Creates an access key for the user.
        :param user_name: The name of the user.
        :return: The access key for the user.
        """
        try:
            access_key = self.iam_client.create_access_key(UserName=user_name)
            return access_key["AccessKey"]
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create the access key. Here's why: %s",
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def create_s3__client_with_access_key_credentials(
        self, access_key: dict[str, any]
    ) -> client:
        """
        Creates an S3 client with access key credentials.
        :param access_key: The access key for the user.
        :return: The S3 Express One Zone client.
        """
        try:
```

```
            s3_express_client = boto3.client(
                "s3",
                aws_access_key_id=access_key["AccessKeyId"],
                aws_secret_access_key=access_key["SecretAccessKey"],
                region_name=self.region,
            )
            return s3_express_client
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create the S3 Express One Zone client. Here's why: %s",
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def select_availability_zone_id(self, region: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Selects an availability zone.
        :param region: The region to select the availability zone from.
        :return: The availability zone dictionary.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones(
                Filters=[{"Name": "region-name", "Values": [region]}]
            )
            availability_zones = response["AvailabilityZones"]
            zone_names = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in availability_zones]
            index = q.choose("Select an availability zone: ", zone_names)
            return availability_zones[index]
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't describe availability zones. Here's why: %s",
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def deploy_cloudformation_stack(
        self, stack_name: str, cfn_template: str
    ) -> ServiceResource:
        """
        Deploys prerequisite resources used by the scenario. The resources are
        defined in the associated `cfn_template.yaml` AWS CloudFormation script
and are deployed
        as a CloudFormation stack, so they can be easily managed and destroyed.
```

```
        :param stack_name: The name of the CloudFormation stack.
        :param cfn_template: The CloudFormation template as a string.
        :return: The CloudFormation stack resource.
        """
        print(f"Deploying CloudFormation stack: {stack_name}.")
        stack = self.cloud_formation_resource.create_stack(
            StackName=stack_name,
            TemplateBody=cfn_template,
            Capabilities=["CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM"],
        )
        print(f"CloudFormation stack creation started: {stack_name}")
        print("Waiting for CloudFormation stack creation to complete...")
        waiter = self.cloud_formation_resource.meta.client.get_waiter(
            "stack_create_complete"
        )
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
        stack.load()
        print("CloudFormation stack creation complete.")

        return stack

    def destroy_cloudformation_stack(self, stack: ServiceResource) -> None:
        """
        Destroys the resources managed by the CloudFormation stack, and the
CloudFormation
        stack itself.

        :param stack: The CloudFormation stack that manages the example
resources.
        """
        try:
            print(
                f"CloudFormation stack '{stack.name}' is being deleted. This may
take a few minutes."
            )
            stack.delete()
            waiter = self.cloud_formation_resource.meta.client.get_waiter(
                "stack_delete_complete"
            )
            waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
            print(f"CloudFormation stack '{stack.name}' has been deleted.")
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't delete the CloudFormation stack. Here's why: %s",
```

```
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )

    @staticmethod
    def get_template_as_string() -> str:
        """
        Returns a string containing this scenario's CloudFormation template.
        """
        script_directory = os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(__file__))
        template_file_path = os.path.join(script_directory,
 "s3_express_template.yaml")
        file = open(template_file_path, "r")
        return file.read()

    def setup_vpc(self):
        cidr = "10.0.0.0/16"
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_vpc(CidrBlock=cidr)
            self.vpc_id = response["Vpc"]["VpcId"]

            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("vpc_available")
            waiter.wait(VpcIds=[self.vpc_id])
            print(f"Created vpc {self.vpc_id}")

        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create the vpc. Here's why: %s",
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_route_tables(
                Filters=[{"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [self.vpc_id]}]
            )
            route_table_id = response["RouteTables"][0]["RouteTableId"]
            service_name = f"com.amazonaws.
{self.ec2_client.meta.region_name}.s3express"

            response = self.ec2_client.create_vpc_endpoint(
                VpcId=self.vpc_id,
                RouteTableIds=[route_table_id],
                ServiceName=service_name,
            )
            self.vpc_endpoint_id = response["VpcEndpoint"]["VpcEndpointId"]
```

```
            print(f"Created vpc endpoint {self.vpc_endpoint_id}")

        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create the vpc endpoint. Here's why: %s",
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def tear_done_vpc(self) -> None:
        if self.vpc_endpoint_id is not None:
            try:
                self.ec2_client.delete_vpc_endpoints(
                    VpcEndpointIds=[self.vpc_endpoint_id]
                )
                print(f"Deleted vpc endpoint {self.vpc_endpoint_id}.")
                self.vpc_endpoint_id = None
            except ClientError as client_error:
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't delete the vpc endpoint %s. Here's why: %s",
                    self.vpc_endpoint_id,
                    client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
        if self.vpc_id is not None:
            try:
                self.ec2_client.delete_vpc(VpcId=self.vpc_id)
                print(f"Deleted vpc {self.vpc_id}")
                self.vpc_id = None
            except ClientError as client_error:
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't delete the vpc %s. Here's why: %s",
                    self.vpc_id,
                    client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
```

Una classe wrapper per le funzioni dell'SDK di Amazon S3 Express.

```
class S3ExpressWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Express One Zone actions using the client
 interface."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, s3_client: Any) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the S3ExpressWrapper with an S3 client.

        :param s3_client: A Boto3 Amazon S3 client. This client provides low-
level
                              access to AWS S3 services.
        """
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "S3ExpressWrapper":
        """
        Creates an S3ExpressWrapper instance with a default s3 client.

        :return: An instance of S3ExpressWrapper initialized with the default S3
 client.
        """
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(s3_client)


    def create_bucket(
        self, bucket_name: str, bucket_configuration: dict[str, any] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Creates a bucket.
        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
        :param bucket_configuration: The optional configuration for the bucket.
        """
        try:
            params = {"Bucket": bucket_name}
            if bucket_configuration:
                params["CreateBucketConfiguration"] = bucket_configuration

            self.s3_client.create_bucket(**params)
        except ClientError as client_error:
            # Do not log InvalidBucketName error because it is logged elsewhere.
            if client_error.response["Error"]["Code"] != "InvalidBucketName":
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't create the bucket %s. Here's why: %s",
                    bucket_name,
                    client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
                )
            raise

    def delete_bucket_and_objects(self, bucket_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a bucket and its objects.
         :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
        """
        try:
            # Delete the objects in the bucket first. This is required for a
bucket to be deleted.
            paginator = self.s3_client.get_paginator("list_objects_v2")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(Bucket=bucket_name)
            for page in page_iterator:
                if "Contents" in page:
                    delete_keys = {
                        "Objects": [{"Key": obj["Key"]} for obj in
page["Contents"]]
                    }
                    response = self.s3_client.delete_objects(
                        Bucket=bucket_name, Delete=delete_keys
                    )
                    if "Errors" in response:
                        for error in response["Errors"]:
                            logging.error(
                                "Couldn't delete object %s. Here's why: %s",
                                error["Key"],
                                error["Message"],
                            )

            self.s3_client.delete_bucket(Bucket=bucket_name)
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't delete the bucket %s. Here's why: %s",
                bucket_name,
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )

    def put_object(self, bucket_name: str, object_key: str, content: str) ->
None:
        """
        Puts an object into a bucket.
        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
        :param object_key: The key of the object.
```

```
        :param content: The content of the object.
        """
        try:
            self.s3_client.put_object(Body=content, Bucket=bucket_name,
Key=object_key)
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't put the object %s into bucket %s. Here's why: %s",
                object_key,
                bucket_name,
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def list_objects(self, bucket: str) -> list[str]:
        """
        Lists objects in a bucket.
        :param bucket: The name of the bucket.
        :return: The list of objects in the bucket.
        """
        try:
            response = self.s3_client.list_objects_v2(Bucket=bucket)
            return response.get("Contents", [])
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't list objects in bucket %s. Here's why: %s",
                bucket,
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def copy_object(
        self,
        source_bucket: str,
        source_key: str,
        destination_bucket: str,
        destination_key: str,
    ) -> None:
        """
        Copies an object from one bucket to another.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket.
        :param source_key: The source key.
        :param destination_bucket: The destination bucket.
        :param destination_key: The destination key.
```

```
        :return: None
        """
        try:
            self.s3_client.copy_object(
                CopySource={"Bucket": source_bucket, "Key": source_key},
                Bucket=destination_bucket,
                Key=destination_key,
            )
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't copy object %s from bucket %s to bucket %s. Here's why:
%s",
                source_key,
                source_bucket,
                destination_bucket,
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def create_session(self, bucket_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Creates an express session.
        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.s3_client.create_session(Bucket=bucket_name)
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create the express session for bucket %s. Here's why:
%s",
                bucket_name,
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_object(self, bucket_name: str, object_key: str) -> None:
        """
        Gets an object from a bucket.
        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
        :param object_key: The key of the object.
        """
        try:
            self.s3_client.get_object(Bucket=bucket_name, Key=object_key)
```

```
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get the object %s from bucket %s. Here's why: %s",
                object_key,
                bucket_name,
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObject
  - GetObject
  - ListObjects
  - PutObject

Azioni per S3 Directory Bucket utilizzando AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni S3 Directory Bucket con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti richiamano l'API S3 Directory Buckets e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di S3 Directory Bucket AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta il riferimento all'API Amazon S3 Directory Buckets.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo AbortMultipartUpload con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare CompleteMultipartUpload con un AWS SDK

- Utilizzare CopyObject con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare CreateBucket con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare CreateMultipartUpload con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare CreateSession con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteBucketAWS
- Utilizzare DeleteBucketEncryption con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare DeleteBucketPolicy con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare DeleteObject con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare DeleteObjects con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare GetBucketEncryption con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare GetBucketPolicy con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare GetObject con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare GetObjectAttributes con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare HeadBucket con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare HeadObject con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare ListDirectoryBuckets con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare ListMultipartUploads con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare ListObjectsV2 con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare ListParts con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare PutBucketEncryption con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare PutBucketPolicy con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare PutObject con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare UploadPart con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare UploadPartCopy con un AWS SDK

Utilizzalo **`AbortMultipartUpload`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AbortMultipartUpload`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Interrompi un caricamento in più parti in un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.AbortMultipartUploadRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;


    /**
     * Aborts a specific multipart upload for the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to be uploaded
     * @param uploadId   The upload ID of the multipart upload to abort
     * @return True if the multipart upload is successfully aborted, false
 otherwise
     */
    public static boolean abortDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload(S3Client s3Client,
 String bucketName,
            String objectKey, String uploadId) {
        logger.info("Aborting multipart upload: {} for bucket: {}", uploadId,
 bucketName);
        try {
            // Abort the multipart upload
```

```
            AbortMultipartUploadRequest abortMultipartUploadRequest =
AbortMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)
                    .build();

            s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(abortMultipartUploadRequest);
            logger.info("Aborted multipart upload: {} for object: {}", uploadId,
objectKey);
            return true;
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to abort multipart upload: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API AbortMultipartUploadReference AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

Utilizzare **`CompleteMultipartUpload`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CompleteMultipartUpload`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Completa un caricamento in più parti in un bucket di directory.

```
import com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
```

```
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompleteMultipartUploadRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompleteMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedMultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.multipartUploadForDirectoryBucket;


    /**
     * This method completes the multipart upload request by collating all the
     * upload parts.
     *
     * @param s3Client    The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName  The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey   The key (name) of the object to be uploaded
     * @param uploadId    The upload ID used to track the multipart upload
     * @param uploadParts The list of completed parts
     * @return True if the multipart upload is successfully completed, false
     *         otherwise
     */
    public static boolean completeDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload(S3Client
 s3Client, String bucketName, String objectKey,
            String uploadId, List<CompletedPart> uploadParts) {
        try {
            CompletedMultipartUpload completedMultipartUpload =
 CompletedMultipartUpload.builder()
                    .parts(uploadParts)
```

```
                    .build();
            CompleteMultipartUploadRequest completeMultipartUploadRequest =
CompleteMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)
                    .multipartUpload(completedMultipartUpload)
                    .build();

            CompleteMultipartUploadResponse response =
s3Client.completeMultipartUpload(completeMultipartUploadRequest);
            logger.info("Multipart upload completed. ETag: {}", response.eTag());
            return true;
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to complete multipart upload: {} - Error code:
{}", e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API CompleteMultipartUploadReference.

Utilizzare **`CopyObject`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CopyObject`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Copia un oggetto da un bucket di directory a un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CopyObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CopyObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.nio.file.Path;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;

    /**
     * Copies an object from one S3 general purpose bucket to one S3 directory
     * bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client     The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param sourceBucket The name of the source bucket
     * @param objectKey    The key (name) of the object to be copied
     * @param targetBucket The name of the target bucket
     */
    public static void copyDirectoryBucketObject(S3Client s3Client, String
 sourceBucket, String objectKey,
```

```
            String targetBucket) {
        logger.info("Copying object: {} from bucket: {} to bucket: {}",
objectKey, sourceBucket, targetBucket);

        try {
            // Create a CopyObjectRequest
            CopyObjectRequest copyReq = CopyObjectRequest.builder()
                    .sourceBucket(sourceBucket)
                    .sourceKey(objectKey)
                    .destinationBucket(targetBucket)
                    .destinationKey(objectKey)
                    .build();

            // Copy the object
            CopyObjectResponse copyRes = s3Client.copyObject(copyReq);
            logger.info("Successfully copied {} from bucket {} into bucket {}.
CopyObjectResponse: {}",
                    objectKey, sourceBucket, targetBucket,
copyRes.copyObjectResult().toString());

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to copy object: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API CopyObjectReference.

Utilizzare **`CreateBucket`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateBucket`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un bucket di directory S3.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DataRedundancy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LocationInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LocationType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;

    /**
     * Creates a new S3 directory bucket in a specified Zone (For example, a
     * specified Availability Zone in this code example).
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to create the bucket
     * @param bucketName The name of the bucket to be created
     * @param zone       The region where the bucket will be created
     * @throws S3Exception if there's an error creating the bucket
     */
    public static void createDirectoryBucket(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName, String zone) throws S3Exception {
        logger.info("Creating bucket: {}", bucketName);
```

```
        CreateBucketConfiguration bucketConfiguration =
CreateBucketConfiguration.builder()
                .location(LocationInfo.builder()
                        .type(LocationType.AVAILABILITY_ZONE)
                        .name(zone).build())
                .bucket(BucketInfo.builder()
                        .type(BucketType.DIRECTORY)
                        .dataRedundancy(DataRedundancy.SINGLE_AVAILABILITY_ZONE)
                        .build())
                .build();
        try {
            CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .createBucketConfiguration(bucketConfiguration).build();
            CreateBucketResponse response = s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
            logger.info("Bucket created successfully with location: {}",
response.location());
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Error creating bucket: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API CreateBucketReference.

Utilizzare **`CreateMultipartUpload`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateMultipartUpload`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un caricamento in più parti in un bucket di directory.

```
import com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;

    /**
     * This method creates a multipart upload request that generates a unique
 upload
     * ID used to track
     * all the upload parts.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to be uploaded
     * @return The upload ID used to track the multipart upload
     */
    public static String createDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload(S3Client s3Client,
 String bucketName, String objectKey) {
        logger.info("Creating multipart upload for object: {} in bucket: {}",
 objectKey, bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a CreateMultipartUploadRequest
            CreateMultipartUploadRequest createMultipartUploadRequest =
 CreateMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .build();

            // Initiate the multipart upload
            CreateMultipartUploadResponse response =
 s3Client.createMultipartUpload(createMultipartUploadRequest);
            String uploadId = response.uploadId();
            logger.info("Multipart upload initiated. Upload ID: {}", uploadId);
```

```
            return uploadId;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to create multipart upload: {} - Error code:
 {}", e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API CreateMultipartUploadReference.

Utilizzare **`CreateSession`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateSession`.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class S3ExpressWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Express One Zone actions using the client
 interface."""

    def __init__(self, s3_client: Any) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the S3ExpressWrapper with an S3 client.

        :param s3_client: A Boto3 Amazon S3 client. This client provides low-
level
                          access to AWS S3 services.
        """
        self.s3_client = s3_client
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "S3ExpressWrapper":
        """
        Creates an S3ExpressWrapper instance with a default s3 client.

        :return: An instance of S3ExpressWrapper initialized with the default S3
client.
        """
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(s3_client)


    def create_session(self, bucket_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Creates an express session.
        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.s3_client.create_session(Bucket=bucket_name)
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create the express session for bucket %s. Here's why:
%s",
                bucket_name,
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateSession AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DeleteBucket`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteBucket`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina un bucket di directory S3.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;

    /**
     * Deletes the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket to delete
     */
    public static void deleteDirectoryBucket(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName) {
        logger.info("Deleting bucket: {}", bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a DeleteBucketRequest
            DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest =
 DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Delete the bucket
            s3Client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
            logger.info("Successfully deleted bucket: {}", bucketName);
```

```
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to delete bucket: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API DeleteBucketReference.

Utilizzare **`DeleteBucketEncryption`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteBucketEncryption`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina la configurazione di crittografia per un bucket di directory.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketEncryptionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;

    /**
     * Deletes the encryption configuration from an S3 bucket.
```

```
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     */
    public static void deleteDirectoryBucketEncryption(S3Client s3Client, String
bucketName) {
        DeleteBucketEncryptionRequest deleteRequest =
DeleteBucketEncryptionRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        try {
            s3Client.deleteBucketEncryption(deleteRequest);
            logger.info("Bucket encryption deleted for bucket: {}", bucketName);
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to delete bucket encryption: {} - Error code:
{}", e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DeleteBucketEncryption AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Utilizzare **`DeleteBucketPolicy`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteBucketPolicy`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina una policy relativa ai bucket per un bucket di directory.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getAwsAccountId;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketPolicy;

import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;


    /**
     * Deletes the bucket policy for the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     */
    public static void deleteDirectoryBucketPolicy(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName) {
        logger.info("Deleting policy for bucket: {}", bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a DeleteBucketPolicyRequest
            DeleteBucketPolicyRequest deletePolicyReq =
 DeleteBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Delete the bucket policy
            s3Client.deleteBucketPolicy(deletePolicyReq);
            logger.info("Successfully deleted bucket policy");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to delete bucket policy: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
```

```
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API DeleteBucketPolicyReference.

Utilizzare **`DeleteObject`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteObject`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina un oggetto in un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.nio.file.Path;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
```

```
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;




    /**
     * Deletes an object from the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to be deleted
     */
    public static void deleteDirectoryBucketObject(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName, String objectKey) {
        logger.info("Deleting object: {} from bucket: {}", objectKey,
 bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a DeleteObjectRequest
            DeleteObjectRequest deleteObjectRequest =
 DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .build();

            // Delete the object
            s3Client.deleteObject(deleteObjectRequest);
            logger.info("Object {} has been deleted", objectKey);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to delete object: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DeleteObject AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Utilizzare **`DeleteObjects`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteObjects`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina più oggetti in un bucket di directory.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Delete;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.List;

import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;


    /**
     * Deletes multiple objects from the specified S3 directory bucket.
```

```
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKeys The list of keys (names) of the objects to be deleted
     */
    public static void deleteDirectoryBucketObjects(S3Client s3Client, String
bucketName, List<String> objectKeys) {
        logger.info("Deleting objects from bucket: {}", bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a list of ObjectIdentifier.
            List<ObjectIdentifier> identifiers = objectKeys.stream()
                    .map(key -> ObjectIdentifier.builder().key(key).build())
                    .toList();

            Delete delete = Delete.builder()
                    .objects(identifiers)
                    .build();

            DeleteObjectsRequest deleteObjectsRequest =
DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .delete(delete)
                    .build();

            DeleteObjectsResponse deleteObjectsResponse =
s3Client.deleteObjects(deleteObjectsRequest);
            deleteObjectsResponse.deleted().forEach(deleted ->
logger.info("Deleted object: {}", deleted.key()));

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to delete objects: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DeleteObjects AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Utilizzare **`GetBucketEncryption`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetBucketEncryption`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni la configurazione di crittografia di un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketEncryptionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketEncryptionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ServerSideEncryptionRule;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;

    /**
     * Retrieves the encryption configuration for an S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @return The type of server-side encryption applied to the bucket (e.g.,
     *         AES256, aws:kms)
     */
    public static String getDirectoryBucketEncryption(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName) {
        try {
            // Create a GetBucketEncryptionRequest
```

```
            GetBucketEncryptionRequest getRequest =
GetBucketEncryptionRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Retrieve the bucket encryption configuration
            GetBucketEncryptionResponse response =
s3Client.getBucketEncryption(getRequest);
            ServerSideEncryptionRule rule =
response.serverSideEncryptionConfiguration().rules().get(0);

            String encryptionType =
rule.applyServerSideEncryptionByDefault().sseAlgorithmAsString();
            logger.info("Bucket encryption algorithm: {}", encryptionType);
            logger.info("KMS Customer Managed Key ID: {}",
rule.applyServerSideEncryptionByDefault().kmsMasterKeyID());
            logger.info("Bucket Key Enabled: {}", rule.bucketKeyEnabled());

            return encryptionType;
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to get bucket encryption: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione GetBucketEncryption AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Utilizzare **`GetBucketPolicy`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetBucketPolicy`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni la politica di un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketPolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getAwsAccountId;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketPolicy;

    /**
     * Retrieves the bucket policy for the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @return The bucket policy text
     */
    public static String getDirectoryBucketPolicy(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName) {
        logger.info("Getting policy for bucket: {}", bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a GetBucketPolicyRequest
            GetBucketPolicyRequest policyReq = GetBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
```

```
                    .build();

            // Retrieve the bucket policy
            GetBucketPolicyResponse response =
s3Client.getBucketPolicy(policyReq);

            // Print and return the policy text
            String policyText = response.policy();
            logger.info("Bucket policy: {}", policyText);
            return policyText;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to get bucket policy: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione GetBucketPolicy AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Utilizzare **`GetObject`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetObject`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Informazioni di base
- Crea un URL predefinito per ottenere un oggetto

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni un oggetto da un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
import java.nio.file.Path;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;

    /**
     * Retrieves an object from the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to be retrieved
     * @return The retrieved object as a ResponseInputStream
     */
```

```
   public static boolean getDirectoryBucketObject(S3Client s3Client, String
bucketName, String objectKey) {
       logger.info("Retrieving object: {} from bucket: {}", objectKey,
bucketName);

       try {
           // Create a GetObjectRequest
           GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                   .key(objectKey)
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .build();

           // Retrieve the object as bytes
           ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse> objectBytes =
s3Client.getObjectAsBytes(objectRequest);
           byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();

           // Print object contents to console
           String objectContent = new String(data, StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
           logger.info("Object contents: \n{}", objectContent);

           return true;

       } catch (S3Exception e) {
           logger.error("Failed to retrieve object: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                   e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
           return false;
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione GetObject AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Utilizzare **`GetObjectAttributes`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetObjectAttributes`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni gli attributi di un oggetto da un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectAttributes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.nio.file.Path;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;

    /**
     * Retrieves attributes for an object in the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to retrieve attributes for
     * @return True if the object attributes are successfully retrieved, false
     *         otherwise
     */
```

```
   public static boolean getDirectoryBucketObjectAttributes(S3Client s3Client,
String bucketName, String objectKey) {
       logger.info("Retrieving attributes for object: {} from bucket: {}",
objectKey, bucketName);

       try {
           // Create a GetObjectAttributesRequest
           GetObjectAttributesRequest getObjectAttributesRequest =
GetObjectAttributesRequest.builder()
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .key(objectKey)
                   .objectAttributes(ObjectAttributes.E_TAG,
ObjectAttributes.STORAGE_CLASS,
                           ObjectAttributes.OBJECT_SIZE)
                   .build();

           // Retrieve the object attributes
           GetObjectAttributesResponse response =
s3Client.getObjectAttributes(getObjectAttributesRequest);
           logger.info("Attributes for object {}:", objectKey);
           logger.info("ETag: {}", response.eTag());
           logger.info("Storage Class: {}", response.storageClass());
           logger.info("Object Size: {}", response.objectSize());
           return true;

       } catch (S3Exception e) {
           logger.error("Failed to retrieve object attributes: {} - Error code:
{}",
                   e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
           return false;
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione GetObjectAttributes AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Utilizzare **`HeadBucket`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`HeadBucket`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Verifica se il bucket di directory S3 specificato esiste ed è accessibile.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;

    /**
     * Checks if the specified S3 directory bucket exists and is accessible.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket to check
     * @return True if the bucket exists and is accessible, false otherwise
     */
    public static boolean headDirectoryBucket(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName) {
        logger.info("Checking if bucket exists: {}", bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a HeadBucketRequest
            HeadBucketRequest headBucketRequest = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();
            // If the bucket doesn't exist, the following statement throws
 NoSuchBucketException,
            // which is a subclass of S3Exception.
```

```
            s3Client.headBucket(headBucketRequest);
            logger.info("Amazon S3 directory bucket: \"{}\" found.", bucketName);
            return true;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to access bucket: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API HeadBucketReference.

Utilizzare **`HeadObject`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`HeadObject`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni i metadati di un oggetto in un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.nio.file.Path;
```

```
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;

    /**
     * Retrieves metadata for an object in the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to retrieve metadata for
     * @return True if the object exists, false otherwise
     */
    public static boolean headDirectoryBucketObject(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName, String objectKey) {
        logger.info("Retrieving metadata for object: {} from bucket: {}",
 objectKey, bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a HeadObjectRequest
            HeadObjectRequest headObjectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .build();

            // Retrieve the object metadata
            HeadObjectResponse response = s3Client.headObject(headObjectRequest);
            logger.info("Amazon S3 object: \"{}\" found in bucket: \"{}\" with
 ETag: \"{}\"", objectKey, bucketName,
                    response.eTag());
            logger.info("Content-Type: {}", response.contentType());
            logger.info("Content-Length: {}", response.contentLength());
            logger.info("Last Modified: {}", response.lastModified());
            return true;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to retrieve object metadata: {} - Error code:
 {}", e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
```

```
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API HeadObjectReference.

Utilizzare **`ListDirectoryBuckets`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListDirectoryBuckets`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca tutti i bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Bucket;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListDirectoryBucketsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListDirectoryBucketsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.util.List;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
```

```
    /**
    * Lists all S3 directory buckets and no general purpose buckets.
    *
    * @param s3Client The S3 client used to interact with S3
    * @return A list of bucket names
    */
   public static List<String> listDirectoryBuckets(S3Client s3Client) {
       logger.info("Listing all directory buckets");

       try {
           // Create a ListBucketsRequest
           ListDirectoryBucketsRequest listDirectoryBucketsRequest =
ListDirectoryBucketsRequest.builder().build();

           // Retrieve the list of buckets
           ListDirectoryBucketsResponse response =
s3Client.listDirectoryBuckets(listDirectoryBucketsRequest);

           // Extract bucket names
           List<String> bucketNames = response.buckets().stream()
                   .map(Bucket::name)
                   .collect(Collectors.toList());

           return bucketNames;
       } catch (S3Exception e) {
           logger.error("Failed to list buckets: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                   e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
           throw e;
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione ListDirectoryBuckets AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Utilizzare **`ListMultipartUploads`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListMultipartUploads`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i caricamenti in più parti in un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListMultipartUploadsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListMultipartUploadsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.MultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.util.List;

import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.abortDirectoryBucketMultipartUploads;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.multipartUploadForDirectoryBucket;


    /**
     * Lists multipart uploads for the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
```

```
    * @return A list of MultipartUpload objects representing the multipart
uploads
    */
   public static List<MultipartUpload>
listDirectoryBucketMultipartUploads(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
       logger.info("Listing in-progress multipart uploads for bucket: {}",
bucketName);

       try {
           // Create a ListMultipartUploadsRequest
           ListMultipartUploadsRequest listMultipartUploadsRequest =
ListMultipartUploadsRequest.builder()
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .build();

           // List the multipart uploads
           ListMultipartUploadsResponse response =
s3Client.listMultipartUploads(listMultipartUploadsRequest);
           List<MultipartUpload> uploads = response.uploads();
           for (MultipartUpload upload : uploads) {
               logger.info("In-progress multipart upload: Upload ID: {}, Key:
{}, Initiated: {}", upload.uploadId(),
                       upload.key(), upload.initiated());
           }
           return uploads;

       } catch (S3Exception e) {
           logger.error("Failed to list multipart uploads: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                   e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
           return List.of(); // Return an empty list if an exception is thrown
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API ListMultipartUploadsReference AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

Utilizzare **`ListObjectsV2`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListObjectsV2`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca gli oggetti in un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Request;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Response;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Object;

import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;

    /**
     * Lists objects in the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @return A list of object keys in the bucket
     */
```

```
   public static List<String> listDirectoryBucketObjectsV2(S3Client s3Client,
String bucketName) {
       logger.info("Listing objects in bucket: {}", bucketName);

       try {
           // Create a ListObjectsV2Request
           ListObjectsV2Request listObjectsV2Request =
ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .build();

           // Retrieve the list of objects
           ListObjectsV2Response response =
s3Client.listObjectsV2(listObjectsV2Request);

           // Extract and return the object keys
           return response.contents().stream()
                   .map(S3Object::key)
                   .collect(Collectors.toList());

       } catch (S3Exception e) {
           logger.error("Failed to list objects: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                   e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
           throw e;
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListObjectsV2 in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`ListParts`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListParts`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca le parti di un caricamento in più parti in un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListPartsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListPartsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Part;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.util.List;

import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.abortDirectoryBucketMultipartUploads;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.multipartUploadForDirectoryBucket;

    /**
     * Lists the parts of a multipart upload for the specified S3 directory
 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
```

```
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object being uploaded
     * @param uploadId   The upload ID used to track the multipart upload
     * @return A list of Part representing the parts of the multipart upload
     */
    public static List<Part> listDirectoryBucketMultipartUploadParts(S3Client
s3Client, String bucketName,
            String objectKey, String uploadId) {
        logger.info("Listing parts for object: {} in bucket: {}", objectKey,
bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a ListPartsRequest
            ListPartsRequest listPartsRequest = ListPartsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .build();

            // List the parts of the multipart upload
            ListPartsResponse response = s3Client.listParts(listPartsRequest);
            List<Part> parts = response.parts();
            for (Part part : parts) {
                logger.info("Uploaded part: Part number = \"{}\", etag = {}",
part.partNumber(), part.eTag());
            }
            return parts;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to list parts: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            return List.of(); // Return an empty list if an exception is thrown
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API ListPartsReference.

Utilizzare **`PutBucketEncryption`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutBucketEncryption`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Imposta la crittografia dei bucket su un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.KmsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketEncryptionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ServerSideEncryption;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ServerSideEncryptionByDefault;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ServerSideEncryptionRule;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createKmsClient;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createKmsKey;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.scheduleKeyDeletion;

    /**
     * Sets the default encryption configuration for an S3 bucket as SSE-KMS.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param kmsKeyId   The ID of the customer-managed KMS key
     */
    public static void putDirectoryBucketEncryption(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName, String kmsKeyId) {
        // Define the default encryption configuration to use SSE-KMS. For
 directory
```

```
        // buckets, AWS managed KMS keys aren't supported. Only customer-managed
keys
        // are supported.
        ServerSideEncryptionByDefault encryptionByDefault =
ServerSideEncryptionByDefault.builder()
                .sseAlgorithm(ServerSideEncryption.AWS_KMS)
                .kmsMasterKeyID(kmsKeyId)
                .build();

        // Create a server-side encryption rule to apply the default encryption
        // configuration. For directory buckets, the bucketKeyEnabled field is
enforced
        // to be true.
        ServerSideEncryptionRule rule = ServerSideEncryptionRule.builder()
                .bucketKeyEnabled(true)
                .applyServerSideEncryptionByDefault(encryptionByDefault)
                .build();

        // Create the server-side encryption configuration for the bucket
        ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration encryptionConfiguration =
ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration.builder()
                .rules(rule)
                .build();

        // Create the PutBucketEncryption request
        PutBucketEncryptionRequest putRequest =
PutBucketEncryptionRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .serverSideEncryptionConfiguration(encryptionConfiguration)
                .build();

        // Set the bucket encryption
        try {
            s3Client.putBucketEncryption(putRequest);
            logger.info("SSE-KMS Bucket encryption configuration set for the
directory bucket: {}", bucketName);
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to set bucket encryption: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API PutBucketEncryptionReference.

Utilizzare **`PutBucketPolicy`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutBucketPolicy`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Applica una policy sui bucket a un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getAwsAccountId;

    /**
     * Sets the following bucket policy for the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *<pre>
     * {
     *     "Version": "2012-10-17",
     *     "Statement": [
     *         {
     *             "Sid": "AdminPolicy",
```

```
     *             "Effect": "Allow",
     *             "Principal": {
     *                 "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::<ACCOUNT_ID>:root"
     *             },
     *             "Action": "s3express:*",
     *             "Resource": "arn:aws:s3express:us-west-2:<ACCOUNT_ID>:bucket/
<DIR_BUCKET_NAME>
     *         }
     *     ]
     * }
     * </pre>
     * This policy grants all S3 directory bucket actions to identities in the
 same account as the bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param policyText The policy text to be applied
     */
    public static void putDirectoryBucketPolicy(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName, String policyText) {
        logger.info("Setting policy on bucket: {}", bucketName);
        logger.info("Policy: {}", policyText);

        try {
            PutBucketPolicyRequest policyReq = PutBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .policy(policyText)
                    .build();

            s3Client.putBucketPolicy(policyReq);
            logger.info("Bucket policy set successfully!");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to set bucket policy: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API PutBucketPolicyReference.

Utilizzare **`PutObject`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutObject`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Inserisci un oggetto in un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.awscore.exception.AwsErrorDetails;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.io.UncheckedIOException;
import java.nio.file.Path;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;

    /**
```

```
     * Puts an object into the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to be placed in the bucket
     * @param filePath   The path of the file to be uploaded
     */
    public static void putDirectoryBucketObject(S3Client s3Client, String
bucketName, String objectKey, Path filePath) {
        logger.info("Putting object: {} into bucket: {}", objectKey, bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a PutObjectRequest
            PutObjectRequest putObj = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .build();

            // Upload the object
            s3Client.putObject(putObj, filePath);
            logger.info("Successfully placed {} into bucket {}", objectKey,
bucketName);

        } catch (UncheckedIOException e) {
            throw S3Exception.builder().message("Failed to read the file: " +
e.getMessage()).cause(e)
                    .awsErrorDetails(AwsErrorDetails.builder()
                            .errorCode("ClientSideException:FailedToReadFile")
                            .errorMessage(e.getMessage())
                            .build())
                    .build();
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to put object: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione PutObject AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Utilizzare **`UploadPart`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UploadPart`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Carica parte di un caricamento in più parti per un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartResponse;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.RandomAccessFile;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.abortDirectoryBucketMultipartUploads;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;

    /**
     * This method creates part requests and uploads individual parts to S3.
```

```
    * While it uses the UploadPart API to upload a single part, it does so
    * sequentially to handle multiple parts of a file, returning all the
completed
    * parts.
    *
    * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
    * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
    * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to be uploaded
    * @param uploadId   The upload ID used to track the multipart upload
    * @param filePath   The path to the file to be uploaded
    * @return A list of uploaded parts
    * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
    */
   public static List<CompletedPart> multipartUploadForDirectoryBucket(S3Client
s3Client, String bucketName,
           String objectKey, String uploadId, Path filePath) throws IOException
{
       logger.info("Uploading parts for object: {} in bucket: {}", objectKey,
bucketName);

       int partNumber = 1;
       List<CompletedPart> uploadedParts = new ArrayList<>();
       ByteBuffer bb = ByteBuffer.allocate(1024 * 1024 * 5); // 5 MB byte buffer

       // Read the local file, break down into chunks and process
       try (RandomAccessFile file = new RandomAccessFile(filePath.toFile(),
"r")) {
           long fileSize = file.length();
           int position = 0;

           // Sequentially upload parts of the file
           while (position < fileSize) {
               file.seek(position);
               int read = file.getChannel().read(bb);

               bb.flip(); // Swap position and limit before reading from the
buffer
               UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest = UploadPartRequest.builder()
                       .bucket(bucketName)
                       .key(objectKey)
                       .uploadId(uploadId)
                       .partNumber(partNumber)
                       .build();
```

```
                UploadPartResponse partResponse = s3Client.uploadPart(
                        uploadPartRequest,
                        RequestBody.fromByteBuffer(bb));

                // Build the uploaded part
                CompletedPart uploadedPart = CompletedPart.builder()
                        .partNumber(partNumber)
                        .eTag(partResponse.eTag())
                        .build();

                // Add the uploaded part to the list
                uploadedParts.add(uploadedPart);

                // Log to indicate the part upload is done
                logger.info("Uploaded part number: {} with ETag: {}", partNumber,
partResponse.eTag());

                bb.clear();
                position += read;
                partNumber++;
            }
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to list parts: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            throw e;
        }
        return uploadedParts;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API UploadPartReference.

Utilizzare **`UploadPartCopy`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UploadPartCopy`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea parti di copia in base alla dimensione dell'oggetto sorgente e copia le singole parti in un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartCopyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartCopyResponse;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.abortDirectoryBucketMultipartUploads;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.completeDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
```

```
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.multipartUploadForDirectoryBucket;

    /**
     * Creates copy parts based on source object size and copies over individual
     * parts.
     *
     * @param s3Client          The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param sourceBucket      The name of the source bucket
     * @param sourceKey         The key (name) of the source object
     * @param destinationBucket The name of the destination bucket
     * @param destinationKey    The key (name) of the destination object
     * @param uploadId          The upload ID used to track the multipart upload
     * @return A list of completed parts
     */
    public static List<CompletedPart>
 multipartUploadCopyForDirectoryBucket(S3Client s3Client, String sourceBucket,
            String sourceKey, String destinationBucket, String destinationKey,
 String uploadId) {
        // Get the object size to track the end of the copy operation
        HeadObjectRequest headObjectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(sourceBucket)
                .key(sourceKey)
                .build();
        HeadObjectResponse headObjectResponse =
 s3Client.headObject(headObjectRequest);
        long objectSize = headObjectResponse.contentLength();

        logger.info("Source Object size: {}", objectSize);

        // Copy the object using 20 MB parts
        long partSize = 20 * 1024 * 1024; // 20 MB
        long bytePosition = 0;
        int partNum = 1;
        List<CompletedPart> uploadedParts = new ArrayList<>();

        while (bytePosition < objectSize) {
            long lastByte = Math.min(bytePosition + partSize - 1, objectSize -
 1);
            logger.info("Part Number: {}, Byte Position: {}, Last Byte: {}",
 partNum, bytePosition, lastByte);

            try {
```

```
                UploadPartCopyRequest uploadPartCopyRequest =
UploadPartCopyRequest.builder()
                        .sourceBucket(sourceBucket)
                        .sourceKey(sourceKey)
                        .destinationBucket(destinationBucket)
                        .destinationKey(destinationKey)
                        .uploadId(uploadId)
                        .copySourceRange("bytes=" + bytePosition + "-" +
lastByte)
                        .partNumber(partNum)
                        .build();
                UploadPartCopyResponse uploadPartCopyResponse =
s3Client.uploadPartCopy(uploadPartCopyRequest);

                CompletedPart part = CompletedPart.builder()
                        .partNumber(partNum)
                        .eTag(uploadPartCopyResponse.copyPartResult().eTag())
                        .build();
                uploadedParts.add(part);

                bytePosition += partSize;
                partNum++;
            } catch (S3Exception e) {
                logger.error("Failed to copy part number {}: {} - Error code:
{}", partNum,
                        e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                throw e;
            }
        }

        return uploadedParts;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione UploadPartCopy AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Scenari per l'utilizzo di S3 Directory Bucket AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in S3 Directory Buckets con. AWS SDKs Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni

all'interno di S3 Directory Bucket o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Crea un URL predefinito per i bucket di directory Amazon S3 per ottenere un oggetto utilizzando un SDK AWS

Crea un URL predefinito per i bucket di directory Amazon S3 per ottenere un oggetto utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un URL predefinito per i bucket di directory S3 e ottenere un oggetto.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Genera un URL GET predefinito per accedere a un oggetto in un bucket di directory S3.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.S3Presigner;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.GetObjectPresignRequest;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PresignedGetObjectRequest;

import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.time.Duration;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Presigner;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;


    /**
     * Generates a presigned URL for accessing an object in the specified S3
     * directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Presigner The S3 presigner client used to generate the presigned
 URL
     * @param bucketName  The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey   The key (name) of the object to access
     * @return A presigned URL for accessing the specified object
     */
    public static String generatePresignedGetURLForDirectoryBucket(S3Presigner
 s3Presigner, String bucketName,
            String objectKey) {
        logger.info("Generating presigned URL for object: {} in bucket: {}",
 objectKey, bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a GetObjectRequest
            GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .build();

            // Create a GetObjectPresignRequest
            GetObjectPresignRequest getObjectPresignRequest =
 GetObjectPresignRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .signatureDuration(Duration.ofMinutes(10)) // Presigned URL
valid for 10 minutes
                    .getObjectRequest(getObjectRequest)
                    .build();

            // Generate the presigned URL
            PresignedGetObjectRequest presignedGetObjectRequest =
s3Presigner.presignGetObject(getObjectPresignRequest);

            // Get the presigned URL
            String presignedURL = presignedGetObjectRequest.url().toString();
            logger.info("Presigned URL: {}", presignedURL);
            return presignedURL;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to generate presigned URL: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API GetObjectReference AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di S3 Glacier AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon S3 Glacier con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Guida per sviluppatori S3 Glacier: ulteriori informazioni su S3 Glacier.
- Riferimento all'API S3 Glacier: dettagli su tutte le azioni disponibili per S3 Glacier.

- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Hello Amazon S3 Glacier

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon S3 Glacier.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.Glacier;
using Amazon.Glacier.Model;

namespace GlacierActions;

public static class HelloGlacier
{
    static async Task Main()
    {
        var glacierService = new AmazonGlacierClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Hello Amazon Glacier!");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's list your Glacier vaults:");

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the vaults using a paginator.
        var glacierVaultPaginator = glacierService.Paginators.ListVaults(
            new ListVaultsRequest { AccountId = "-" });

        await foreach (var vault in glacierVaultPaginator.VaultList)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{vault.CreationDate}:{vault.VaultName}, ARN:
{vault.VaultARN}");
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListVaultsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di S3 Glacier AWS SDKs
  - Hello Amazon S3 Glacier
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di S3 Glacier AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo AddTagsToVault con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreateVault con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteArchive con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteVault con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteVaultNotifications con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeVault con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetJobOutput con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetVaultNotifications con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo InitiateJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListJobs con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListTagsForVault con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListVaults con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo SetVaultNotifications con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo UploadArchive con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo UploadMultipartPart con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Scenari per l'utilizzo di S3 Glacier AWS SDKs
  - Archivia un file su Amazon S3 Glacier, ricevi notifiche e avvia un processo utilizzando un SDK AWS

- Ottieni i contenuti di archivio di Amazon S3 Glacier ed elimina l'archivio utilizzando un SDK AWS

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di S3 Glacier AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon S3 Glacier con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Hello Amazon S3 Glacier
- Azioni per l'utilizzo di S3 Glacier AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo AddTagsToVault con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateVault con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteArchive con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteVault con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteVaultNotifications con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeVault con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetJobOutput con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetVaultNotifications con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo InitiateJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListJobs con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListTagsForVault con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListVaults con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo SetVaultNotifications con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo UploadArchive con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo UploadMultipartPart con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Hello Amazon S3 Glacier

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon S3 Glacier.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.Glacier;
using Amazon.Glacier.Model;

namespace GlacierActions;

public static class HelloGlacier
{
    static async Task Main()
    {
        var glacierService = new AmazonGlacierClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Hello Amazon Glacier!");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's list your Glacier vaults:");

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the vaults using a paginator.
        var glacierVaultPaginator = glacierService.Paginators.ListVaults(
            new ListVaultsRequest { AccountId = "-" });

        await foreach (var vault in glacierVaultPaginator.VaultList)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{vault.CreationDate}:{vault.VaultName}, ARN:
{vault.VaultARN}");
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListVaultsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Azioni per l'utilizzo di S3 Glacier AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di S3 Glacier con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti chiamano l'API S3 Glacier e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti in modo contestuale. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di S3 Glacier AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API Amazon S3 Glacier.

Esempi

- Utilizzo AddTagsToVault con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateVault con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteArchive con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteVault con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteVaultNotifications con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeVault con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetJobOutput con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetVaultNotifications con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo InitiateJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListJobs con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListTagsForVault con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListVaults con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo SetVaultNotifications con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UploadArchive con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UploadMultipartPart con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`AddTagsToVault`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AddTagsToVault`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add tags to the items in an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to add tags to.</param>
    /// <param name="key">The name of the object to tag.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The tag value to add.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AddTagsToVaultAsync(string vaultName, string key,
string value)
    {
        var request = new AddTagsToVaultRequest
        {
            Tags = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                    { key, value },
                },
            AccountId = "-",
            VaultName = vaultName,
        };

        var response = await _glacierService.AddTagsToVaultAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.NoContent;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AddTagsToVaultconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente aggiunge due tag a un vault denominato `my-vault`:

```
aws glacier add-tags-to-vault --account-id - --vault-name my-vault --
tags id=1234,date=july2015
```

Amazon Glacier richiede un argomento ID account durante l'esecuzione delle operazioni, ma puoi utilizzare un trattino per specificare l'account in uso.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AddTagsToVault AWS CLICommand Reference.

Utilizzo **`CreateVault`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateVault`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Archiviazione di un file, ricezione di notifiche e avvio di processo

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to create.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateVaultAsync(string vaultName)
    {
```

```
        var request = new CreateVaultRequest
        {
            // Setting the AccountId to "-" means that
            // the account associated with the current
            // account will be used.
            AccountId = "-",
            VaultName = vaultName,
        };

        var response = await _glacierService.CreateVaultAsync(request);

        Console.WriteLine($"Created {vaultName} at: {response.Location}");

        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.Created;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateVaultconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente crea un nuovo vault denominato `my-vault`:

```
aws glacier create-vault --vault-name my-vault --account-id -
```

Amazon Glacier richiede un argomento ID account durante l'esecuzione delle operazioni, ma puoi utilizzare un trattino per specificare l'account in uso.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateVault AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.CreateVaultRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.CreateVaultResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateVault {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <vaultName>

                Where:
                   vaultName - The name of the vault to create.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String vaultName = args[0];
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        createGlacierVault(glacier, vaultName);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static void createGlacierVault(GlacierClient glacier, String
 vaultName) {
        try {
```

```
            CreateVaultRequest vaultRequest = CreateVaultRequest.builder()
                    .vaultName(vaultName)
                    .build();

            CreateVaultResponse createVaultResult =
 glacier.createVault(vaultRequest);
            System.out.println("The URI of the new vault is " +
 createVaultResult.location());

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateVaultconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il client.

```
const { GlacierClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-glacier");
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const glacierClient = new GlacierClient({ region: REGION });
export { glacierClient };
```

Crea la vault.

```
// Load the SDK for JavaScript
import { CreateVaultCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-glacier";
import { glacierClient } from "./libs/glacierClient.js";

// Set the parameters
const vaultname = "VAULT_NAME"; // VAULT_NAME
const params = { vaultName: vaultname };

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await glacierClient.send(new CreateVaultCommand(params));
    console.log("Success, vault created!");
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error");
  }
};
run();
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateVaultconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the SDK for JavaScript
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create a new service object
var glacier = new AWS.Glacier({ apiVersion: "2012-06-01" });
// Call Glacier to create the vault
glacier.createVault({ vaultName: "YOUR_VAULT_NAME" }, function (err) {
  if (!err) {
    console.log("Created vault!");
```

```
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateVaultconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo archivio per l'account dell'utente. Poiché non è stato fornito alcun valore al AccountId parametro -, i cmdlet utilizzano un valore predefinito di «-» che indica l'account corrente.

```
New-GLCVault -VaultName myvault
```

Output:

```
/01234567812/vaults/myvault
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateVaultin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo archivio per l'account dell'utente. Poiché non è stato fornito alcun valore al AccountId parametro -, i cmdlet utilizzano un valore predefinito di «-» che indica l'account corrente.

```
New-GLCVault -VaultName myvault
```

Output:

```
/01234567812/vaults/myvault
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateVaultin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    def create_vault(self, vault_name):
        """
        Creates a vault.

        :param vault_name: The name to give the vault.
        :return: The newly created vault.
        """
        try:
            vault = self.glacier_resource.create_vault(vaultName=vault_name)
            logger.info("Created vault %s.", vault_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create vault %s.", vault_name)
            raise
        else:
            return vault
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateVault AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteArchive`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteArchive`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Come ottenere i contenuti dell'archivio ed eliminare l'archivio

CLI

AWS CLI

Eliminazione di un archivio da un vault

L'esempio `delete-archive` seguente rimuove l'archivio specificato da `example_vault`.

```
aws glacier delete-archive \
    --account-id 111122223333  \
    --vault-name example_vault \
    --archive-id Sc0u9ZP8yaWkmh-XGlIvAVprtLhaLCGnNwNl5I5x9HqPIkX5mjc0DrId3Ln-
Gi_k2HzmlIDZUz117KSdVMdMXLuFWi9PJUitxWO73edQ43eTlMWkH0pd9zVSAuV_XXZBVhKhyGhJ7w
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteArchive AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.DeleteArchiveRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteArchive {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <vaultName> <accountId> <archiveId>

                Where:
                   vaultName - The name of the vault that contains the archive to
 delete.
                   accountId - The account ID value.
                   archiveId - The archive ID value.
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String vaultName = args[0];
        String accountId = args[1];
        String archiveId = args[2];
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        deleteGlacierArchive(glacier, vaultName, accountId, archiveId);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static void deleteGlacierArchive(GlacierClient glacier, String
 vaultName, String accountId,
            String archiveId) {
        try {
            DeleteArchiveRequest delArcRequest = DeleteArchiveRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .vaultName(vaultName)
                    .accountId(accountId)
                    .archiveId(archiveId)
                    .build();

            glacier.deleteArchive(delArcRequest);
            System.out.println("The archive was deleted.");

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteArchiveconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def delete_archive(archive):
        """
        Deletes an archive from a vault.
```

```
        :param archive: The archive to delete.
        """
        try:
            archive.delete()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted archive %s from vault %s.", archive.id,
archive.vault_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete archive %s.", archive.id)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteArchive AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteVault`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteVault`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Come ottenere i contenuti dell'archivio ed eliminare l'archivio

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente elimina un vault denominato `my-vault`:

```
aws glacier delete-vault --vault-name my-vault --account-id -
```

Il comando non produce output. Amazon Glacier richiede un argomento ID account durante l'esecuzione delle operazioni, ma puoi utilizzare un trattino per specificare l'account in uso.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteVault AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.DeleteVaultRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteVault {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <vaultName>

                Where:
                   vaultName - The name of the vault to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String vaultName = args[0];
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
```

```
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        deleteGlacierVault(glacier, vaultName);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static void deleteGlacierVault(GlacierClient glacier, String
 vaultName) {
        try {
            DeleteVaultRequest delVaultRequest = DeleteVaultRequest.builder()
                    .vaultName(vaultName)
                    .build();

            glacier.deleteVault(delVaultRequest);
            System.out.println("The vault was deleted!");

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteVaultconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
```

```
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def delete_vault(vault):
        """
        Deletes a vault.

        :param vault: The vault to delete.
        """
        try:
            vault.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted vault %s.", vault.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete vault %s.", vault.name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteVault AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteVaultNotifications`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteVaultNotifications`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Rimuovere le notifiche SNS per un vault

L'esempio `delete-vault-notifications` seguente rimuove le notifiche inviate da Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) per il vault specificato.

```
aws glacier delete-vault-notifications \
    --account-id 111122223333 \
    --vault-name example_vault
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteVaultNotifications AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def stop_notifications(notification):
        """
        Stops notifications to the configured Amazon SNS topic.

        :param notification: The notification configuration to remove.
        """
        try:
            notification.delete()
            logger.info("Notifications stopped.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't stop notifications.")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteVaultNotifications AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeJob`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeJob`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente recupera le informazioni su un processo di recupero dell'inventario su un vault denominato `my-vault`:

```
aws glacier describe-job --account-id - --vault-name my-
vault --job-id zbxcm3Z_3z5UkoroF7SuZKrxgGoDc3RloGduS7Eg-
RO47Yc6FxsdGBgf_Q2DK5Ejh18CnTS5XW4_XqlNHS61dsO4CnMW
```

Output:

```
{
    "InventoryRetrievalParameters": {
        "Format": "JSON"
    },
    "VaultARN": "arn:aws:glacier:us-west-2:0123456789012:vaults/my-vault",
    "Completed": false,
    "JobId": "zbxcm3Z_3z5UkoroF7SuZKrxgGoDc3RloGduS7Eg-
RO47Yc6FxsdGBgf_Q2DK5Ejh18CnTS5XW4_XqlNHS61dsO4CnMW",
    "Action": "InventoryRetrieval",
    "CreationDate": "2015-07-17T20:23:41.616Z",
    "StatusCode": "InProgress"
}
```

L'ID del processo si trova nell'output di `aws glacier initiate-job` e `aws glacier list-jobs`. Amazon Glacier richiede un argomento ID account durante l'esecuzione delle operazioni, ma puoi utilizzare un trattino per specificare l'account in uso.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeJob AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce i dettagli del lavoro specificato. Quando il processo viene completato correttamente, è possibile utilizzare il cmdlet GCJob Read-Output per recuperare il contenuto del processo (un archivio o un elenco di inventario) nel file system locale.

```
Get-GLCJob -VaultName myvault -JobId "op1x...JSbthM"
```

Output:

```
Action                       : ArchiveRetrieval
ArchiveId                    : o9O9j...X-TpIhQJw
ArchiveSHA256TreeHash        : 79f3ea754c02f58...dc57bf4395b
ArchiveSizeInBytes           : 38034480
Completed                    : False
CompletionDate               : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
CreationDate                 : 12/13/2018 11:00:14 AM
InventoryRetrievalParameters :
InventorySizeInBytes         : 0
JobDescription               :
JobId                        : op1x...JSbthM
JobOutputPath                :
OutputLocation               :
RetrievalByteRange           : 0-38034479
SelectParameters             :
SHA256TreeHash               : 79f3ea754c02f58...dc57bf4395b
SNSTopic                     :
StatusCode                   : InProgress
StatusMessage                :
Tier                         : Standard
VaultARN                     : arn:aws:glacier:us-west-2:012345678912:vaults/test
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeJobin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce i dettagli del lavoro specificato. Quando il processo viene completato correttamente, è possibile utilizzare il cmdlet GCJob Read-Output per recuperare il contenuto del processo (un archivio o un elenco di inventario) nel file system locale.

```
Get-GLCJob -VaultName myvault -JobId "op1x...JSbthM"
```

Output:

```
Action                       : ArchiveRetrieval
ArchiveId                    : o9O9j...X-TpIhQJw
ArchiveSHA256TreeHash        : 79f3ea754c02f58...dc57bf4395b
ArchiveSizeInBytes           : 38034480
Completed                    : False
CompletionDate               : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
CreationDate                 : 12/13/2018 11:00:14 AM
InventoryRetrievalParameters :
InventorySizeInBytes         : 0
JobDescription               :
JobId                        : op1x...JSbthM
JobOutputPath                :
OutputLocation               :
RetrievalByteRange           : 0-38034479
SelectParameters             :
SHA256TreeHash               : 79f3ea754c02f58...dc57bf4395b
SNSTopic                     :
StatusCode                   : InProgress
StatusMessage                :
Tier                         : Standard
VaultARN                     : arn:aws:glacier:us-west-2:012345678912:vaults/test
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeJobin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def get_job_status(job):
        """
        Gets the status of a job.

        :param job: The job to query.
        :return: The current status of the job.
        """
        try:
            job.load()
            logger.info(
                "Job %s is performing action %s and has status %s.",
                job.id,
                job.action,
                job.status_code,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get status for job %s.", job.id)
            raise
        else:
            return job.status_code
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeJob AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeVault`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeVault`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to describe.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the vault.</returns>
    public async Task<string> DescribeVaultAsync(string vaultName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeVaultRequest
        {
            AccountId = "-",
            VaultName = vaultName,
        };

        var response = await _glacierService.DescribeVaultAsync(request);

        // Display the information about the vault.
        Console.WriteLine($"{response.VaultName}\tARN: {response.VaultARN}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Created on: {response.CreationDate}\tNumber
of Archives: {response.NumberOfArchives}\tSize (in bytes):
{response.SizeInBytes}");
        if (response.LastInventoryDate != DateTime.MinValue)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Last inventory: {response.LastInventoryDate}");
        }

        return response.VaultARN;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeVaultconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente recupera i dati relativi a un vault denominato `my-vault`:

```
aws glacier describe-vault --vault-name my-vault --account-id -
```

Amazon Glacier richiede un argomento ID account durante l'esecuzione delle operazioni, ma puoi utilizzare un trattino per specificare l'account in uso.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeVault AWS CLICommand Reference.

Utilizzo **`GetJobOutput`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetJobOutput`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Come ottenere i contenuti dell'archivio ed eliminare l'archivio

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente salva l'output di un processo di inventario del vault in un file nella directory corrente denominata `output.json`:

```
aws glacier get-job-output --account-id - --vault-name my-
vault --job-id zbxcm3Z_3z5UkoroF7SuZKrxgGoDc3RloGduS7Eg-
RO47Yc6FxsdGBgf_Q2DK5Ejh18CnTS5XW4_XqlNHS61dsO4CnMW output.json
```

`job-id` è disponibile nell'output di `aws glacier list-jobs`. Nota che il nome del file di output è un argomento posizionale non preceduto dal nome di un'opzione. Amazon Glacier richiede un argomento ID account durante l'esecuzione delle operazioni, ma puoi utilizzare un trattino per specificare l'account in uso.

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "status": 200,
    "acceptRanges": "bytes",
    "contentType": "application/json"
}
```

`output.json`:

```
{"VaultARN":"arn:aws:glacier:us-west-2:0123456789012:vaults/
my-vault","InventoryDate":"2015-04-07T00:26:18Z","ArchiveList":
[{"ArchiveId":"kKB7ymWJVpPSwhGP6ycSOAekp9ZYe_--zM_mw6k76ZFGEIWQX-
ybtRDvc2VkPSDtfKmQrj0IRQLSGsNuDp-
AJVlu2ccmDSyDUmZwKbwbpAdGATGDiB3hHO0bjbGehXTcApVud_wyDw","ArchiveDescription":"multipart
 upload
 test","CreationDate":"2015-04-06T22:24:34Z","Size":3145728,"SHA256TreeHash":"9628195fcdb
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetJobOutput AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: scarica il contenuto dell'archivio pianificato per il recupero nel processo specificato e lo archivia in un file su disco. Il download convalida automaticamente il checksum, se disponibile. Se lo si desidera, è possibile restituire l'intera risposta, incluso il checksum, specificando. **`-Select '*'`**

```
Read-GLCJobOutput -VaultName myvault -JobId "HSWjArc...Zq2XLiW" -FilePath "c:
\temp\blue.bin"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetJobOutputin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: scarica il contenuto dell'archivio pianificato per il recupero nel processo specificato e lo archivia in un file su disco. Il download convalida automaticamente il checksum, se disponibile. Se lo si desidera, è possibile restituire l'intera risposta, incluso il checksum, specificando. **`-Select '*'`**

```
Read-GLCJobOutput -VaultName myvault -JobId "HSWjArc...Zq2XLiW" -FilePath "c:
\temp\blue.bin"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetJobOutputin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def get_job_output(job):
        """
        Gets the output of a job, such as a vault inventory or the contents of an
        archive.

        :param job: The job to get output from.
        :return: The job output, in bytes.
        """
        try:
            response = job.get_output()
            out_bytes = response["body"].read()
            logger.info("Read %s bytes from job %s.", len(out_bytes), job.id)
            if "archiveDescription" in response:
                logger.info(
                    "These bytes are described as '%s'",
 response["archiveDescription"]
                )
```

```
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get output for job %s.", job.id)
            raise
        else:
            return out_bytes
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetJobOutput AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`GetVaultNotifications`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetVaultNotifications`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente ottiene una descrizione della configurazione della notifica per un vault denominato `my-vault`:

```
aws glacier get-vault-notifications --account-id - --vault-name my-vault
```

Output:

```
{
    "vaultNotificationConfig": {
        "Events": [
            "InventoryRetrievalCompleted",
            "ArchiveRetrievalCompleted"
        ],
        "SNSTopic": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:0123456789012:my-vault"
    }
}
```

Se non è stata configurata alcuna notifica per il vault, viene restituito un errore. Amazon Glacier richiede un argomento ID account durante l'esecuzione delle operazioni, ma puoi utilizzare un trattino per specificare l'account in uso.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetVaultNotifications AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def get_notification(vault):
        """
        Gets the currently notification configuration for a vault.

        :param vault: The vault to query.
        :return: The notification configuration for the specified vault.
        """
        try:
            notification = vault.Notification()
            logger.info(
                "Vault %s notifies %s on %s events.",
                vault.name,
                notification.sns_topic,
                notification.events,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get notification data for %s.",
 vault.name)
            raise
        else:
            return notification
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetVaultNotifications AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`InitiateJob`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `InitiateJob`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Archiviazione di un file, ricezione di notifiche e avvio di processo

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera un archivio da un caveau. Questo esempio utilizza la classe. ArchiveTransferManager Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ArchiveTransferManager.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Download an archive from an Amazon S3 Glacier vault using the Archive
    /// Transfer Manager.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault containing the object.</
param>
    /// <param name="archiveId">The Id of the archive to download.</param>
    /// <param name="localFilePath">The local directory where the file will
    /// be stored after download.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DownloadArchiveWithArchiveManagerAsync(string
 vaultName, string archiveId, string localFilePath)
    {
```

```
        try
        {
            var manager = new ArchiveTransferManager(_glacierService);

            var options = new DownloadOptions
            {
                StreamTransferProgress = Progress!,
            };

            // Download an archive.
            Console.WriteLine("Initiating the archive retrieval job and then
polling SQS queue for the archive to be available.");
            Console.WriteLine("When the archive is available, downloading will
begin.");
            await manager.DownloadAsync(vaultName, archiveId, localFilePath,
options);

            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonGlacierException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Event handler to track the progress of the Archive Transfer Manager.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sender">The object that raised the event.</param>
    /// <param name="args">The argument values from the object that raised the
    /// event.</param>
    static void Progress(object sender, StreamTransferProgressArgs args)
    {
        if (args.PercentDone != _currentPercentage)
        {
            _currentPercentage = args.PercentDone;
            Console.WriteLine($"Downloaded {_currentPercentage}%");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la InitiateJobsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente avvia un processo per ottenere un inventario del `my-vault` vault:

```
aws glacier initiate-job --account-id - --vault-name my-vault --job-parameters
 '{"Type": "inventory-retrieval"}'
```

Output:

```
{
    "location": "/0123456789012/vaults/my-vault/jobs/
zbxcm3Z_3z5UkoroF7SuZKrxgGoDc3RloGduS7Eg-
RO47Yc6FxsdGBgf_Q2DK5Ejh18CnTS5XW4_XqlNHS61dsO4CnMW",
    "jobId": "zbxcm3Z_3z5UkoroF7SuZKrxgGoDc3RloGduS7Eg-
RO47Yc6FxsdGBgf_Q2DK5Ejh18CnTS5XW4_XqlNHS61dsO4CnMW"
}
```

Amazon Glacier richiede un argomento ID account durante l'esecuzione delle operazioni, ma puoi utilizzare un trattino per specificare l'account in uso.

Il comando seguente avvia un processo per recuperare un archivio dal vault: `my-vault`

```
aws glacier initiate-job --account-id - --vault-name my-vault --job-
parameters file://job-archive-retrieval.json
```

`job-archive-retrieval.jsonè` un file JSON nella cartella locale che specifica il tipo di lavoro, l'ID di archivio e alcuni parametri opzionali:

```
{
  "Type": "archive-retrieval",
  "ArchiveId": "kKB7ymWJVpPSwhGP6ycSOAekp9ZYe_--zM_mw6k76ZFGEIWQX-
ybtRDvc2VkPSDtfKmQrj0IRQLSGsNuDp-
AJVlu2ccmDSyDUmZwKbwbpAdGATGDiB3hHO0bjbGehXTcApVud_wyDw",
  "Description": "Retrieve archive on 2015-07-17",
  "SNSTopic": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:0123456789012:my-topic"
}
```

IDs Gli archivi sono disponibili nell'output di `aws glacier upload-archive` e. `aws glacier get-job-output`

Output:

```
{
    "location": "/011685312445/vaults/mwunderl/jobs/l7IL5-
EkXyEY9Ws95fClzIbk2O5uLYaFdAYOi-
azsX_Z8V6NH4yERHzars8wTKYQMX6nBDI9cMNHzyZJO59-8N9aHWav",
    "jobId": "l7IL5-EkXy2O5uLYaFdAYOiEY9Ws95fClzIbk-
azsX_Z8V6NH4yERHzars8wTKYQMX6nBDI9cMNHzyZJO59-8N9aHWav"
}
```

Per informazioni sul formato dei parametri del processo, consulta Initiate Job nell'Amazon Glacier API Reference.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command InitiateJobReference AWS CLI .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera un inventario del caveau.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.JobParameters;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.InitiateJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.InitiateJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.DescribeJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.DescribeJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GetJobOutputRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GetJobOutputResponse;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ArchiveDownload {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <vaultName> <accountId> <path>

                Where:
                   vaultName - The name of the vault.
                   accountId - The account ID value.
                   path - The path where the file is written to.
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String vaultName = args[0];
        String accountId = args[1];
        String path = args[2];
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String jobNum = createJob(glacier, vaultName, accountId);
        checkJob(glacier, jobNum, vaultName, accountId, path);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static String createJob(GlacierClient glacier, String vaultName,
 String accountId) {
        try {
            JobParameters job = JobParameters.builder()
```

```
                    .type("inventory-retrieval")
                    .build();

            InitiateJobRequest initJob = InitiateJobRequest.builder()
                    .jobParameters(job)
                    .accountId(accountId)
                    .vaultName(vaultName)
                    .build();

            InitiateJobResponse response = glacier.initiateJob(initJob);
            System.out.println("The job ID is: " + response.jobId());
            System.out.println("The relative URI path of the job is: " +
response.location());
            return response.jobId();

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);

        }
        return "";
    }

    // Poll S3 Glacier = Polling a Job may take 4-6 hours according to the
    // Documentation.
    public static void checkJob(GlacierClient glacier, String jobId, String name,
String account, String path) {
        try {
            boolean finished = false;
            String jobStatus;
            int yy = 0;

            while (!finished) {
                DescribeJobRequest jobRequest = DescribeJobRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(jobId)
                        .accountId(account)
                        .vaultName(name)
                        .build();

                DescribeJobResponse response = glacier.describeJob(jobRequest);
                jobStatus = response.statusCodeAsString();

                if (jobStatus.compareTo("Succeeded") == 0)
                    finished = true;
```

```
                else {
                    System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + jobStatus);
                    Thread.sleep(1000);
                }
                yy++;
            }

            System.out.println("Job has Succeeded");
            GetJobOutputRequest jobOutputRequest = GetJobOutputRequest.builder()
                    .jobId(jobId)
                    .vaultName(name)
                    .accountId(account)
                    .build();

            ResponseBytes<GetJobOutputResponse> objectBytes =
 glacier.getJobOutputAsBytes(jobOutputRequest);
            // Write the data to a local file.
            byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();
            File myFile = new File(path);
            OutputStream os = new FileOutputStream(myFile);
            os.write(data);
            System.out.println("Successfully obtained bytes from a Glacier
 vault");
            os.close();

        } catch (GlacierException | InterruptedException | IOException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);

        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API InitiateJobReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: avvia un processo per recuperare un archivio dal vault specificato di proprietà dell'utente. Lo stato del processo può essere verificato utilizzando il cmdlet Get-GLCJob .

Quando il processo viene completato correttamente, è possibile utilizzare il cmdlet GCJob Read-Output per recuperare il contenuto dell'archivio nel file system locale.

```
Start-GLCJob -VaultName myvault -JobType "archive-retrieval" -JobDescription
 "archive retrieval" -ArchiveId "o9O9j...TX-TpIhQJw"
```

Output:

```
JobId            JobOutputPath Location
-----            ------------- --------
op1x...JSbthM                  /012345678912/vaults/test/jobs/
op1xe...I4HqCHkSJSbthM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere InitiateJobin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: avvia un processo per recuperare un archivio dal vault specificato di proprietà dell'utente. Lo stato del processo può essere verificato utilizzando il cmdlet Get-GLCJob . Quando il processo viene completato correttamente, è possibile utilizzare il cmdlet GCJob Read-Output per recuperare il contenuto dell'archivio nel file system locale.

```
Start-GLCJob -VaultName myvault -JobType "archive-retrieval" -JobDescription
 "archive retrieval" -ArchiveId "o9O9j...TX-TpIhQJw"
```

Output:

```
JobId            JobOutputPath Location
-----            ------------- --------
op1x...JSbthM                  /012345678912/vaults/test/jobs/
op1xe...I4HqCHkSJSbthM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere InitiateJobin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera un inventario del caveau.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def initiate_inventory_retrieval(vault):
        """
        Initiates an inventory retrieval job. The inventory describes the
 contents
        of the vault. Standard retrievals typically complete within 3–5 hours.
        When the job completes, you can get the inventory by calling
 get_output().

        :param vault: The vault to inventory.
        :return: The inventory retrieval job.
        """
        try:
            job = vault.initiate_inventory_retrieval()
            logger.info("Started %s job with ID %s.", job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start job on vault %s.", vault.name)
            raise
        else:
            return job
```

Recupera un archivio da un deposito.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def initiate_archive_retrieval(archive):
        """
        Initiates an archive retrieval job. Standard retrievals typically
 complete
        within 3-5 hours. When the job completes, you can get the archive
 contents
        by calling get_output().

        :param archive: The archive to retrieve.
        :return: The archive retrieval job.
        """
        try:
            job = archive.initiate_archive_retrieval()
            logger.info("Started %s job with ID %s.", job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start job on archive %s.", archive.id)
            raise
        else:
            return job
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InitiateJob AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListJobs`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListJobs`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Archiviazione di un file, ricezione di notifiche e avvio di processo
- Come ottenere i contenuti dell'archivio ed eliminare l'archivio

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// List Amazon S3 Glacier jobs.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to list jobs for.</param>
   /// <returns>A list of Amazon S3 Glacier jobs.</returns>
   public async Task<List<GlacierJobDescription>> ListJobsAsync(string
vaultName)
   {
       var request = new ListJobsRequest
       {
           // Using a hyphen "-" for the Account Id will
           // cause the SDK to use the Account Id associated
           // with the current account.
           AccountId = "-",
           VaultName = vaultName,
       };

       var response = await _glacierService.ListJobsAsync(request);

       return response.JobList;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListJobsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente elenca i lavori in corso e quelli completati di recente per un vault denominato `my-vault`:

```
aws glacier list-jobs --account-id - --vault-name my-vault
```

Output:

```
{
    "JobList": [
        {
            "VaultARN": "arn:aws:glacier:us-west-2:0123456789012:vaults/my-
vault",
            "RetrievalByteRange": "0-3145727",
            "SNSTopic": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:0123456789012:my-vault",
            "Completed": false,
            "SHA256TreeHash":
 "9628195fcdbcbbe76cdde932d4646fa7de5f219fb39823836d81f0cc0e18aa67",
            "JobId": "l7IL5-EkXyEY9Ws95fClzIbk2O5uLYaFdAYOi-
azsX_Z8V6NH4yERHzars8wTKYQMX6nBDI9cMNHzyZJO59-8N9aHWav",
            "ArchiveId": "kKB7ymWJVpPSwhGP6ycSOAekp9ZYe_--
zM_mw6k76ZFGEIWQX-ybtRDvc2VkPSDtfKmQrj0IRQLSGsNuDp-
AJVlu2ccmDSyDUmZwKbwbpAdGATGDiB3hHO0bjbGehXTcApVud_wyDw",
            "JobDescription": "Retrieve archive on 2015-07-17",
            "ArchiveSizeInBytes": 3145728,
            "Action": "ArchiveRetrieval",
            "ArchiveSHA256TreeHash":
 "9628195fcdbcbbe76cdde932d4646fa7de5f219fb39823836d81f0cc0e18aa67",
            "CreationDate": "2015-07-17T21:16:13.840Z",
            "StatusCode": "InProgress"
        },
        {
            "InventoryRetrievalParameters": {
                "Format": "JSON"
            },
            "VaultARN": "arn:aws:glacier:us-west-2:0123456789012:vaults/my-
vault",
            "Completed": false,
            "JobId": "zbxcm3Z_3z5UkoroF7SuZKrxgGoDc3RloGduS7Eg-
RO47Yc6FxsdGBgf_Q2DK5Ejh18CnTS5XW4_XqlNHS61dsO4CnMW",
```

```
            "Action": "InventoryRetrieval",
            "CreationDate": "2015-07-17T20:23:41.616Z",
            "StatusCode": ""InProgress""
        }
    ]
}
```

Amazon Glacier richiede un argomento ID account durante l'esecuzione delle operazioni, ma puoi utilizzare un trattino per specificare l'account in uso.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListJobs AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def list_jobs(vault, job_type):
        """
        Lists jobs by type for the specified vault.

        :param vault: The vault to query.
        :param job_type: The type of job to list.
        :return: The list of jobs of the requested type.
        """
        job_list = []
```

```
        try:
            if job_type == "all":
                jobs = vault.jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "in_progress":
                jobs = vault.jobs_in_progress.all()
            elif job_type == "completed":
                jobs = vault.completed_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "succeeded":
                jobs = vault.succeeded_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "failed":
                jobs = vault.failed_jobs.all()
            else:
                jobs = []
                logger.warning("%s isn't a type of job I can get.", job_type)
            for job in jobs:
                job_list.append(job)
                logger.info("Got %s %s job %s.", job_type, job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get %s jobs from %s.", job_type,
vault.name)
            raise
        else:
            return job_list
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListJobs AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListTagsForVault`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListTagsForVault`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List tags for an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to list tags for.</param>
    /// <returns>A dictionary listing the tags attached to each object in the
    /// vault and its tags.</returns>
    public async Task<Dictionary<string, string>> ListTagsForVaultAsync(string
 vaultName)
    {
        var request = new ListTagsForVaultRequest
        {
            // Using a hyphen "-" for the Account Id will
            // cause the SDK to use the Account Id associated
            // with the default user.
            AccountId = "-",
            VaultName = vaultName,
        };

        var response = await _glacierService.ListTagsForVaultAsync(request);

        return response.Tags;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTagsForVaultconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente consente di elencare i tag applicati a un vault denominato `my-vault`:

```
aws glacier list-tags-for-vault --account-id - --vault-name my-vault
```

Output:

```
{
    "Tags": {
        "date": "july2015",
        "id": "1234"
```

```
    }
}
```

Amazon Glacier richiede un argomento ID account durante l'esecuzione delle operazioni, ma puoi utilizzare un trattino per specificare l'account in uso.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTagsForVault AWS CLICommand Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListVaults`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListVaults`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Archiviazione di un file, ricezione di notifiche e avvio di processo

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the Amazon S3 Glacier vaults associated with the current account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list containing information about each vault.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DescribeVaultOutput>> ListVaultsAsync()
    {
        var glacierVaultPaginator = _glacierService.Paginators.ListVaults(
            new ListVaultsRequest { AccountId = "-" });
        var vaultList = new List<DescribeVaultOutput>();

        await foreach (var vault in glacierVaultPaginator.VaultList)
        {
            vaultList.Add(vault);
```

```
        }

        return vaultList;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListVaultsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente consente di elencare i vault nell'account e nella regione predefiniti:

```
aws glacier list-vaults --account-id -
```

Output:

```
{
    "VaultList": [
        {
            "SizeInBytes": 3178496,
            "VaultARN": "arn:aws:glacier:us-west-2:0123456789012:vaults/my-
vault",
            "LastInventoryDate": "2015-04-07T00:26:19.028Z",
            "VaultName": "my-vault",
            "NumberOfArchives": 1,
            "CreationDate": "2015-04-06T21:23:45.708Z"
        }
    ]
}
```

Amazon Glacier richiede un argomento ID account durante l'esecuzione delle operazioni, ma puoi utilizzare un trattino per specificare l'account in uso.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListVaults AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.ListVaultsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.ListVaultsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.DescribeVaultOutput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListVaults {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listAllVault(glacier);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static void listAllVault(GlacierClient glacier) {
        boolean listComplete = false;
        String newMarker = null;
        int totalVaults = 0;
        System.out.println("Your Amazon Glacier vaults:");
```

```
        try {
            while (!listComplete) {
                ListVaultsResponse response = null;
                if (newMarker != null) {
                    ListVaultsRequest request = ListVaultsRequest.builder()
                            .marker(newMarker)
                            .build();

                    response = glacier.listVaults(request);
                } else {
                    ListVaultsRequest request = ListVaultsRequest.builder()
                            .build();
                    response = glacier.listVaults(request);
                }

                List<DescribeVaultOutput> vaultList = response.vaultList();
                for (DescribeVaultOutput v : vaultList) {
                    totalVaults += 1;
                    System.out.println("* " + v.vaultName());
                }

                // Check for further results.
                newMarker = response.marker();
                if (newMarker == null) {
                    listComplete = true;
                }
            }

            if (totalVaults == 0) {
                System.out.println("No vaults found.");
            }

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListVaultsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    def list_vaults(self):
        """
        Lists vaults for the current account.
        """
        try:
            for vault in self.glacier_resource.vaults.all():
                logger.info("Got vault %s.", vault.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list vaults.")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListVaults AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`SetVaultNotifications`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SetVaultNotifications`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Archiviazione di un file, ricezione di notifiche e avvio di processo

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente configura le notifiche SNS per un vault denominato `my-vault`:

```
aws glacier set-vault-notifications --account-id - --vault-name my-vault --vault-notification-config file://notificationconfig.json
```

`notificationconfig.json` è un file JSON nella cartella corrente che specifica un argomento SNS e gli eventi da pubblicare:

```
{
  "SNSTopic": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:0123456789012:my-vault",
  "Events": ["ArchiveRetrievalCompleted", "InventoryRetrievalCompleted"]
}
```

Amazon Glacier richiede un argomento ID account durante l'esecuzione delle operazioni, ma puoi utilizzare un trattino per specificare l'account in uso.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SetVaultNotifications AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
```

```
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    def set_notifications(self, vault, sns_topic_arn):
        """
        Sets an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as a target
        for notifications. Amazon S3 Glacier publishes messages to this topic for
        the configured list of events.

        :param vault: The vault to set up to publish notifications.
        :param sns_topic_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the topic that
                              receives notifications.
        :return: Data about the new notification configuration.
        """
        try:
            notification = self.glacier_resource.Notification("-", vault.name)
            notification.set(
                vaultNotificationConfig={
                    "SNSTopic": sns_topic_arn,
                    "Events": [
                        "ArchiveRetrievalCompleted",
                        "InventoryRetrievalCompleted",
                    ],
                }
            )
            logger.info(
                "Notifications will be sent to %s for events %s from %s.",
                notification.sns_topic,
                notification.events,
                notification.vault_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't set notifications to %s on %s.", sns_topic_arn,
vault.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return notification
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SetVaultNotifications AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`UploadArchive`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UploadArchive`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Archiviazione di un file, ricezione di notifiche e avvio di processo

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Upload an object to an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the Amazon S3 Glacier vault to upload
    /// the archive to.</param>
    /// <param name="archiveFilePath">The file path of the archive to upload to
the vault.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UploadArchiveWithArchiveManager(string vaultName,
string archiveFilePath)
    {
        try
        {
            var manager = new ArchiveTransferManager(_glacierService);

            // Upload an archive.
            var response = await manager.UploadAsync(vaultName, "upload archive
test", archiveFilePath);
            return response.ArchiveId;
```

```
        }
        catch (AmazonGlacierException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return string.Empty;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UploadArchiveconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente carica un archivio nella cartella corrente denominata `archive.zip` in un archivio denominato `my-vault`:

```
aws glacier upload-archive --account-id - --vault-name my-vault --
body archive.zip
```

Output:

```
{
    "archiveId": "kKB7ymWJVpPSwhGP6ycSOAekp9ZYe_--
zM_mw6k76ZFGEIWQX-ybtRDvc2VkPSDtfKmQrj0IRQLSGsNuDp-
AJVlu2ccmDSyDUmZwKbwbpAdGATGDiB3hHO0bjbGehXTcApVud_wyDw",
    "checksum":
 "969fb39823836d81f0cc028195fcdbcbbe76cdde932d4646fa7de5f21e18aa67",
    "location": "/0123456789012/vaults/my-vault/archives/
kKB7ymWJVpPSwhGP6ycSOAekp9ZYe_--zM_mw6k76ZFGEIWQX-
ybtRDvc2VkPSDtfKmQrj0IRQLSGsNuDp-
AJVlu2ccmDSyDUmZwKbwbpAdGATGDiB3hHO0bjbGehXTcApVud_wyDw"
}
```

Amazon Glacier richiede un argomento ID account durante l'esecuzione delle operazioni, ma puoi utilizzare un trattino per specificare l'account in uso.

Per recuperare un archivio caricato, avvia un processo di recupero con il comando initiate-job di aws glacier.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UploadArchive AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.UploadArchiveRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.UploadArchiveResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;
import java.io.File;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.security.MessageDigest;
import java.security.NoSuchAlgorithmException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class UploadArchive {

    static final int ONE_MB = 1024 * 1024;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <strPath> <vaultName>\s
```

```
                Where:
                   strPath - The path to the archive to upload (for example, C:\
\AWS\\test.pdf).
                   vaultName - The name of the vault.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String strPath = args[0];
        String vaultName = args[1];
        File myFile = new File(strPath);
        Path path = Paths.get(strPath);
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String archiveId = uploadContent(glacier, path, vaultName, myFile);
        System.out.println("The ID of the archived item is " + archiveId);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static String uploadContent(GlacierClient glacier, Path path, String
 vaultName, File myFile) {
        // Get an SHA-256 tree hash value.
        String checkVal = computeSHA256(myFile);
        try {
            UploadArchiveRequest uploadRequest = UploadArchiveRequest.builder()
                    .vaultName(vaultName)
                    .checksum(checkVal)
                    .build();

            UploadArchiveResponse res = glacier.uploadArchive(uploadRequest,
 path);
            return res.archiveId();

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
```

```
    }

    private static String computeSHA256(File inputFile) {
        try {
            byte[] treeHash = computeSHA256TreeHash(inputFile);
            System.out.printf("SHA-256 tree hash = %s\n", toHex(treeHash));
            return toHex(treeHash);

        } catch (IOException ioe) {
            System.err.format("Exception when reading from file %s: %s",
inputFile, ioe.getMessage());
            System.exit(-1);

        } catch (NoSuchAlgorithmException nsae) {
            System.err.format("Cannot locate MessageDigest algorithm for SHA-256:
%s", nsae.getMessage());
            System.exit(-1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static byte[] computeSHA256TreeHash(File inputFile) throws
IOException,
            NoSuchAlgorithmException {

        byte[][] chunkSHA256Hashes = getChunkSHA256Hashes(inputFile);
        return computeSHA256TreeHash(chunkSHA256Hashes);
    }

    /**
     * Computes an SHA256 checksum for each 1 MB chunk of the input file. This
     * includes the checksum for the last chunk, even if it's smaller than 1 MB.
     */
    public static byte[][] getChunkSHA256Hashes(File file) throws IOException,
            NoSuchAlgorithmException {

        MessageDigest md = MessageDigest.getInstance("SHA-256");
        long numChunks = file.length() / ONE_MB;
        if (file.length() % ONE_MB > 0) {
            numChunks++;
        }

        if (numChunks == 0) {
            return new byte[][] { md.digest() };
```

```
        }

        byte[][] chunkSHA256Hashes = new byte[(int) numChunks][];
        FileInputStream fileStream = null;

        try {
            fileStream = new FileInputStream(file);
            byte[] buff = new byte[ONE_MB];

            int bytesRead;
            int idx = 0;

            while ((bytesRead = fileStream.read(buff, 0, ONE_MB)) > 0) {
                md.reset();
                md.update(buff, 0, bytesRead);
                chunkSHA256Hashes[idx++] = md.digest();
            }

            return chunkSHA256Hashes;

        } finally {
            if (fileStream != null) {
                try {
                    fileStream.close();
                } catch (IOException ioe) {
                    System.err.printf("Exception while closing %s.\n %s",
file.getName(),
                            ioe.getMessage());
                }
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Computes the SHA-256 tree hash for the passed array of 1 MB chunk
     * checksums.
     */
    public static byte[] computeSHA256TreeHash(byte[][] chunkSHA256Hashes)
            throws NoSuchAlgorithmException {

        MessageDigest md = MessageDigest.getInstance("SHA-256");
        byte[][] prevLvlHashes = chunkSHA256Hashes;
        while (prevLvlHashes.length > 1) {
            int len = prevLvlHashes.length / 2;
```

```
            if (prevLvlHashes.length % 2 != 0) {
                len++;
            }

            byte[][] currLvlHashes = new byte[len][];
            int j = 0;
            for (int i = 0; i < prevLvlHashes.length; i = i + 2, j++) {

                // If there are at least two elements remaining.
                if (prevLvlHashes.length - i > 1) {

                    // Calculate a digest of the concatenated nodes.
                    md.reset();
                    md.update(prevLvlHashes[i]);
                    md.update(prevLvlHashes[i + 1]);
                    currLvlHashes[j] = md.digest();

                } else { // Take care of the remaining odd chunk
                    currLvlHashes[j] = prevLvlHashes[i];
                }
            }

            prevLvlHashes = currLvlHashes;
        }

        return prevLvlHashes[0];
    }

    /**
     * Returns the hexadecimal representation of the input byte array
     */
    public static String toHex(byte[] data) {
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(data.length * 2);
        for (byte datum : data) {
            String hex = Integer.toHexString(datum & 0xFF);

            if (hex.length() == 1) {
                // Append leading zero.
                sb.append("0");
            }
            sb.append(hex);
        }
        return sb.toString().toLowerCase();
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UploadArchiveconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il client.

```
const { GlacierClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-glacier");
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const glacierClient = new GlacierClient({ region: REGION });
export { glacierClient };
```

Caricamento dell'archivio.

```
// Load the SDK for JavaScript
import { UploadArchiveCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-glacier";
import { glacierClient } from "./libs/glacierClient.js";

// Set the parameters
const vaultname = "VAULT_NAME"; // VAULT_NAME

// Create a new service object and buffer
const buffer = new Buffer.alloc(2.5 * 1024 * 1024); // 2.5MB buffer
const params = { vaultName: vaultname, body: buffer };

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await glacierClient.send(new UploadArchiveCommand(params));
```

```
    console.log("Archive ID", data.archiveId);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error uploading archive!", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, UploadArchiveconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the SDK for JavaScript
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create a new service object and buffer
var glacier = new AWS.Glacier({ apiVersion: "2012-06-01" });
buffer = Buffer.alloc(2.5 * 1024 * 1024); // 2.5MB buffer

var params = { vaultName: "YOUR_VAULT_NAME", body: buffer };
// Call Glacier to upload the archive.
glacier.uploadArchive(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error uploading archive!", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Archive ID", data.archiveId);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, UploadArchiveconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: carica un singolo file nel vault specificato, restituendo l'ID dell'archivio e il checksum calcolato.

```
Write-GLCArchive -VaultName myvault -FilePath c:\temp\blue.bin
```

Output:

```
FilePath                    ArchiveId              Checksum
--------                    ---------              --------
C:\temp\blue.bin            o9O9jUUs...TTX-TpIhQJw 79f3e...f4395b
```

Esempio 2: carica il contenuto di una gerarchia di cartelle nell'archivio specificato nell'account dell'utente. Per ogni file caricato, il cmdlet emette il nome del file, l'ID di archivio corrispondente e il checksum calcolato dell'archivio.

```
Write-GLCArchive -VaultName myvault -FolderPath . -Recurse
```

Output:

```
FilePath                    ArchiveId              Checksum
--------                    ---------              --------
C:\temp\blue.bin            o9O9jUUs...TTX-TpIhQJw 79f3e...f4395b
C:\temp\green.bin           qXAfOdSG...czo729UHXrw d50a1...9184b9
C:\temp\lum.bin             39aNifP3...q9nb8nZkFIg 28886...5c3e27
C:\temp\red.bin             vp7E6rU_...Ejk_HhjAxKA e05f7...4e34f5
C:\temp\Folder1\file1.txt   _eRINlip...5Sxy7dD2BaA d0d2a...c8a3ba
C:\temp\Folder2\file2.iso   -Ix3jlmu...iXiDh-XfOPA 7469e...3e86f1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UploadArchivein Cmdlet Reference (V4).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: carica un singolo file nel vault specificato, restituendo l'ID dell'archivio e il checksum calcolato.

```
Write-GLCArchive -VaultName myvault -FilePath c:\temp\blue.bin
```

Output:

```
FilePath                    ArchiveId              Checksum
--------                    ---------              --------
C:\temp\blue.bin            o9O9jUUs...TTX-TpIhQJw 79f3e...f4395b
```

Esempio 2: carica il contenuto di una gerarchia di cartelle nell'archivio specificato nell'account dell'utente. Per ogni file caricato, il cmdlet emette il nome del file, l'ID di archivio corrispondente e il checksum calcolato dell'archivio.

```
Write-GLCArchive -VaultName myvault -FolderPath . -Recurse
```

Output:

```
FilePath                    ArchiveId              Checksum
--------                    ---------              --------
C:\temp\blue.bin            o9O9jUUs...TTX-TpIhQJw 79f3e...f4395b
C:\temp\green.bin           qXAfOdSG...czo729UHXrw d50a1...9184b9
C:\temp\lum.bin             39aNifP3...q9nb8nZkFIg 28886...5c3e27
C:\temp\red.bin             vp7E6rU_...Ejk_HhjAxKA e05f7...4e34f5
C:\temp\Folder1\file1.txt   _eRINlip...5Sxy7dD2BaA d0d2a...c8a3ba
C:\temp\Folder2\file2.iso   -Ix3jlmu...iXiDh-XfOPA 7469e...3e86f1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UploadArchivein Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def upload_archive(vault, archive_description, archive_file):
        """
        Uploads an archive to a vault.

        :param vault: The vault where the archive is put.
        :param archive_description: A description of the archive.
        :param archive_file: The archive file to put in the vault.
        :return: The uploaded archive.
        """
        try:
            archive = vault.upload_archive(
                archiveDescription=archive_description, body=archive_file
            )
            logger.info(
                "Uploaded %s with ID %s to vault %s.",
                archive_description,
                archive.id,
                vault.name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't upload %s to %s.", archive_description, vault.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return archive
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UploadArchive AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`UploadMultipartPart`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UploadMultipartPart`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Il comando seguente carica la prima parte da 1 MiB (1024 x 1024 byte) di un archivio:

```
aws glacier upload-multipart-part --body part1 --range 'bytes
 0-1048575/*' --account-id - --vault-name my-vault --upload-
id 19gaRezEXAMPLES6Ry5YYdqthHOC_kGRCT03L9yetr220UmPtBYKk-
OssZtLqyFu7sY1_lR7vgFuJV6NtcV5zpsJ
```

Amazon Glacier richiede un argomento ID account durante l'esecuzione delle operazioni, ma puoi utilizzare un trattino per specificare l'account in uso.

Il parametro body indica il percorso di un file delle parti sul filesystem locale. Il parametro range utilizza un intervallo di contenuti HTTP che indica i byte occupati dalla parte nell'archivio completato. L'ID di caricamento viene restituito dal comando `aws glacier initiate-multipart-upload` e può essere ottenuto anche utilizzando `aws glacier list-multipart-uploads`.

Per ulteriori informazioni sui caricamenti multiparte su Amazon Glacier utilizzando la CLI, consulta Using Amazon Glacier AWS nella CLI User Guide.AWS

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. UploadMultipartPartAWS CLI

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creazione di un caricamento in più parti di blocchi da 1 megabyte di un oggetto Buffer.

```
// Create a new service object and some supporting variables
var glacier = new AWS.Glacier({ apiVersion: "2012-06-01" }),
  vaultName = "YOUR_VAULT_NAME",
  buffer = new Buffer(2.5 * 1024 * 1024), // 2.5MB buffer
```

```
  partSize = 1024 * 1024, // 1MB chunks,
  numPartsLeft = Math.ceil(buffer.length / partSize),
  startTime = new Date(),
  params = { vaultName: vaultName, partSize: partSize.toString() };

// Compute the complete SHA-256 tree hash so we can pass it
// to completeMultipartUpload request at the end
var treeHash = glacier.computeChecksums(buffer).treeHash;

// Initiate the multipart upload
console.log("Initiating upload to", vaultName);
// Call Glacier to initiate the upload.
glacier.initiateMultipartUpload(params, function (mpErr, multipart) {
  if (mpErr) {
    console.log("Error!", mpErr.stack);
    return;
  }
  console.log("Got upload ID", multipart.uploadId);

  // Grab each partSize chunk and upload it as a part
  for (var i = 0; i < buffer.length; i += partSize) {
    var end = Math.min(i + partSize, buffer.length),
      partParams = {
        vaultName: vaultName,
        uploadId: multipart.uploadId,
        range: "bytes " + i + "-" + (end - 1) + "/*",
        body: buffer.slice(i, end),
      };

    // Send a single part
    console.log("Uploading part", i, "=", partParams.range);
    glacier.uploadMultipartPart(partParams, function (multiErr, mData) {
      if (multiErr) return;
      console.log("Completed part", this.request.params.range);
      if (--numPartsLeft > 0) return; // complete only when all parts uploaded

      var doneParams = {
        vaultName: vaultName,
        uploadId: multipart.uploadId,
        archiveSize: buffer.length.toString(),
        checksum: treeHash, // the computed tree hash
      };

      console.log("Completing upload...");
```

```
      glacier.completeMultipartUpload(doneParams, function (err, data) {
        if (err) {
          console.log("An error occurred while uploading the archive");
          console.log(err);
        } else {
          var delta = (new Date() - startTime) / 1000;
          console.log("Completed upload in", delta, "seconds");
          console.log("Archive ID:", data.archiveId);
          console.log("Checksum:  ", data.checksum);
        }
      });
    });
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, UploadMultipartPartconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Scenari per l'utilizzo di S3 Glacier AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in S3 Glacier con. AWS SDKs Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di S3 Glacier o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Archivia un file su Amazon S3 Glacier, ricevi notifiche e avvia un processo utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Ottieni i contenuti di archivio di Amazon S3 Glacier ed elimina l'archivio utilizzando un SDK AWS

Archivia un file su Amazon S3 Glacier, ricevi notifiche e avvia un processo utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creare una vault Amazon S3 Glacier.
- Configurare la vault per pubblicare le notifiche in un argomento Amazon SNS.
- Caricare il file di archivio sulla vault.
- Avvia un processo di recupero di archivio.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una classe che include le operazioni di S3 Glacier.

```
import argparse
import logging
import os
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    def create_vault(self, vault_name):
        """
        Creates a vault.

        :param vault_name: The name to give the vault.
```

```
        :return: The newly created vault.
        """
        try:
            vault = self.glacier_resource.create_vault(vaultName=vault_name)
            logger.info("Created vault %s.", vault_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create vault %s.", vault_name)
            raise
        else:
            return vault


    def list_vaults(self):
        """
        Lists vaults for the current account.
        """
        try:
            for vault in self.glacier_resource.vaults.all():
                logger.info("Got vault %s.", vault.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list vaults.")
            raise


    @staticmethod
    def upload_archive(vault, archive_description, archive_file):
        """
        Uploads an archive to a vault.

        :param vault: The vault where the archive is put.
        :param archive_description: A description of the archive.
        :param archive_file: The archive file to put in the vault.
        :return: The uploaded archive.
        """
        try:
            archive = vault.upload_archive(
                archiveDescription=archive_description, body=archive_file
            )
            logger.info(
                "Uploaded %s with ID %s to vault %s.",
                archive_description,
                archive.id,
                vault.name,
            )
```

```
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't upload %s to %s.", archive_description, vault.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return archive


    @staticmethod
    def initiate_archive_retrieval(archive):
        """
        Initiates an archive retrieval job. Standard retrievals typically
complete
        within 3-5 hours. When the job completes, you can get the archive
contents
        by calling get_output().

        :param archive: The archive to retrieve.
        :return: The archive retrieval job.
        """
        try:
            job = archive.initiate_archive_retrieval()
            logger.info("Started %s job with ID %s.", job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start job on archive %s.", archive.id)
            raise
        else:
            return job


    @staticmethod
    def list_jobs(vault, job_type):
        """
        Lists jobs by type for the specified vault.

        :param vault: The vault to query.
        :param job_type: The type of job to list.
        :return: The list of jobs of the requested type.
        """
        job_list = []
        try:
            if job_type == "all":
                jobs = vault.jobs.all()
```

```
            elif job_type == "in_progress":
                jobs = vault.jobs_in_progress.all()
            elif job_type == "completed":
                jobs = vault.completed_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "succeeded":
                jobs = vault.succeeded_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "failed":
                jobs = vault.failed_jobs.all()
            else:
                jobs = []
                logger.warning("%s isn't a type of job I can get.", job_type)
            for job in jobs:
                job_list.append(job)
                logger.info("Got %s %s job %s.", job_type, job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get %s jobs from %s.", job_type,
vault.name)
            raise
        else:
            return job_list


    def set_notifications(self, vault, sns_topic_arn):
        """
        Sets an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as a target
        for notifications. Amazon S3 Glacier publishes messages to this topic for
        the configured list of events.

        :param vault: The vault to set up to publish notifications.
        :param sns_topic_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the topic that
                              receives notifications.
        :return: Data about the new notification configuration.
        """
        try:
            notification = self.glacier_resource.Notification("-", vault.name)
            notification.set(
                vaultNotificationConfig={
                    "SNSTopic": sns_topic_arn,
                    "Events": [
                        "ArchiveRetrievalCompleted",
                        "InventoryRetrievalCompleted",
                    ],
                }
            )
```

```
            logger.info(
                "Notifications will be sent to %s for events %s from %s.",
                notification.sns_topic,
                notification.events,
                notification.vault_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't set notifications to %s on %s.", sns_topic_arn,
 vault.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return notification
```

Chiama le funzioni sulla classe wrapper per creare una vault e caricare un file, quindi configura la vault per pubblicare notifiche e avviare un processo per recuperare l'archivio.

```
def upload_demo(glacier, vault_name, topic_arn):
    """
    Shows how to:
    * Create a vault.
    * Configure the vault to publish notifications to an Amazon SNS topic.
    * Upload an archive.
    * Start a job to retrieve the archive.

    :param glacier: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
    :param vault_name: The name of the vault to create.
    :param topic_arn: The ARN of an Amazon SNS topic that receives notification
 of
                      Amazon S3 Glacier events.
    """
    print(f"\nCreating vault {vault_name}.")
    vault = glacier.create_vault(vault_name)
    print("\nList of vaults in your account:")
    glacier.list_vaults()
    print(f"\nUploading glacier_basics.py to {vault.name}.")
    with open("glacier_basics.py", "rb") as upload_file:
        archive = glacier.upload_archive(vault, "glacier_basics.py", upload_file)
    print(
        "\nStarting an archive retrieval request to get the file back from the "
```

```
        "vault."
    )
    glacier.initiate_archive_retrieval(archive)
    print("\nListing in progress jobs:")
    glacier.list_jobs(vault, "in_progress")
    print(
        "\nBecause Amazon S3 Glacier is intended for infrequent retrieval, an "
        "archive request with Standard retrieval typically completes within 3-5 "
        "hours."
    )
    if topic_arn:
        notification = glacier.set_notifications(vault, topic_arn)
        print(
            f"\nVault {vault.name} is configured to notify the "
            f"{notification.sns_topic} topic when {notification.events} "
            f"events occur. You can subscribe to this topic to receive "
            f"a message when the archive retrieval completes.\n"
        )
    else:
        print(
            f"\nVault {vault.name} is not configured to notify an Amazon SNS
topic "
            f"when the archive retrieval completes so wait a few hours."
        )
    print("\nRetrieve your job output by running this script with the --retrieve
flag.")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateVault
  - InitiateJob
  - ListJobs
  - ListVaults
  - SetVaultNotifications
  - UploadArchive

Ottieni i contenuti di archivio di Amazon S3 Glacier ed elimina l'archivio utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Elencare i processi per una vault Amazon S3 Glacier e ottenere lo stato del processo.
- Ottenere l'output di un processo di recupero dell'archivio completato.
- Eliminare un archivio.
- Eliminare una vault.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una classe che include le operazioni di S3 Glacier.

```
import argparse
import logging
import os
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def list_jobs(vault, job_type):
        """
        Lists jobs by type for the specified vault.

        :param vault: The vault to query.
        :param job_type: The type of job to list.
        :return: The list of jobs of the requested type.
        """
        job_list = []
        try:
            if job_type == "all":
                jobs = vault.jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "in_progress":
                jobs = vault.jobs_in_progress.all()
            elif job_type == "completed":
                jobs = vault.completed_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "succeeded":
                jobs = vault.succeeded_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "failed":
                jobs = vault.failed_jobs.all()
            else:
                jobs = []
                logger.warning("%s isn't a type of job I can get.", job_type)
            for job in jobs:
                job_list.append(job)
                logger.info("Got %s %s job %s.", job_type, job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get %s jobs from %s.", job_type,
vault.name)
            raise
        else:
            return job_list


    @staticmethod
    def get_job_output(job):
        """
        Gets the output of a job, such as a vault inventory or the contents of an
        archive.

        :param job: The job to get output from.
        :return: The job output, in bytes.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = job.get_output()
            out_bytes = response["body"].read()
            logger.info("Read %s bytes from job %s.", len(out_bytes), job.id)
            if "archiveDescription" in response:
                logger.info(
                    "These bytes are described as '%s'",
response["archiveDescription"]
                )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get output for job %s.", job.id)
            raise
        else:
            return out_bytes


    @staticmethod
    def delete_archive(archive):
        """
        Deletes an archive from a vault.

        :param archive: The archive to delete.
        """
        try:
            archive.delete()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted archive %s from vault %s.", archive.id,
archive.vault_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete archive %s.", archive.id)
            raise


    @staticmethod
    def delete_vault(vault):
        """
        Deletes a vault.

        :param vault: The vault to delete.
        """
        try:
            vault.delete()
```

```
            logger.info("Deleted vault %s.", vault.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete vault %s.", vault.name)
            raise
```

Chiama le funzioni della classe wrapper per ottenere il contenuto dell'archivio da un processo completato ed eliminare l'archivio.

```
def retrieve_demo(glacier, vault_name):
    """
    Shows how to:
    * List jobs for a vault and get job status.
    * Get the output of a completed archive retrieval job.
    * Delete an archive.
    * Delete a vault.

    :param glacier: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
    :param vault_name: The name of the vault to query for jobs.
    """
    vault = glacier.glacier_resource.Vault("-", vault_name)
    try:
        vault.load()
    except ClientError as err:
        if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            print(
                f"\nVault {vault_name} doesn't exist. You must first run this
 script "
                f"with the --upload flag to create the vault."
            )
            return
        else:
            raise

    print(f"\nGetting completed jobs for {vault.name}.")
    jobs = glacier.list_jobs(vault, "completed")
    if not jobs:
        print("\nNo completed jobs found. Give it some time and try again
 later.")
        return

    retrieval_job = None
```

```
    for job in jobs:
        if job.action == "ArchiveRetrieval" and job.status_code == "Succeeded":
            retrieval_job = job
            break
    if retrieval_job is None:
        print(
            "\nNo ArchiveRetrieval jobs found. Give it some time and try again "
            "later."
        )
        return

    print(f"\nGetting output from job {retrieval_job.id}.")
    archive_bytes = glacier.get_job_output(retrieval_job)
    archive_str = archive_bytes.decode("utf-8")
    print("\nGot archive data. Printing the first 10 lines.")
    print(os.linesep.join(archive_str.split(os.linesep)[:10]))

    print(f"\nDeleting the archive from {vault.name}.")
    archive = glacier.glacier_resource.Archive(
        "-", vault.name, retrieval_job.archive_id
    )
    glacier.delete_archive(archive)

    print(f"\nDeleting {vault.name}.")
    glacier.delete_vault(vault)
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - DeleteArchive
  - DeleteVault
  - GetJobOutput
  - ListJobs

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo SageMaker dell'IA AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon SageMaker AI con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- SageMaker Guida per sviluppatori AI: ulteriori informazioni sull' SageMaker IA.
- SageMaker Riferimento all'API AI: dettagli su tutte le azioni SageMaker AI disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Ciao SageMaker AI

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare l' SageMaker IA.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.SageMaker;
using Amazon.SageMaker.Model;

namespace SageMakerActions;

public static class HelloSageMaker
{
```

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var sageMakerClient = new AmazonSageMakerClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon SageMaker! Let's list some of your
 notebook instances:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first five notebook instances.
        var response = await sageMakerClient.ListNotebookInstancesAsync(
            new ListNotebookInstancesRequest()
            {
                MaxResults = 5
            });

        if (!response.NotebookInstances.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No notebook instances found.");
            Console.WriteLine("See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/
dg/howitworks-create-ws.html to create one.");
        }

        foreach (var notebookInstance in response.NotebookInstances)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tInstance:
 {notebookInstance.NotebookInstanceName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tArn: {notebookInstance.NotebookInstanceArn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCreation Date:
 {notebookInstance.CreationTime.ToShortDateString()}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListNotebookInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloSageMaker {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SageMakerClient sageMakerClient = SageMakerClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listBooks(sageMakerClient);
        sageMakerClient.close();
    }

    public static void listBooks(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient) {
        try {
            ListNotebookInstancesResponse notebookInstancesResponse =
 sageMakerClient.listNotebookInstances();
            List<NotebookInstanceSummary> items =
 notebookInstancesResponse.notebookInstances();
            for (NotebookInstanceSummary item : items) {
                System.out.println("The notebook name is: " +
 item.notebookInstanceName());
            }

        } catch (SageMakerException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListNotebookInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  SageMakerClient,
  ListNotebookInstancesCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker";

const client = new SageMakerClient({
  region: "us-west-2",
});

export const helloSagemaker = async () => {
  const command = new ListNotebookInstancesCommand({ MaxResults: 5 });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(
    "Hello Amazon SageMaker! Let's list some of your notebook instances:",
  );

  const instances = response.NotebookInstances || [];

  if (instances.length === 0) {
    console.log(
      "• No notebook instances found. Try creating one in the AWS Management
 Console or with the CreateNotebookInstanceCommand.",
```

```
    );
  } else {
    console.log(
      instances
        .map(
          (i) =>
            `• Instance: ${i.NotebookInstanceName}\n  Arn:${
              i.NotebookInstanceArn
            } \n  Creation Date: ${i.CreationTime.toISOString()}`,
        )
        .join("\n"),
    );
  }

  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListNotebookInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listBooks() {
    SageMakerClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use
 { sageMakerClient ->
        val response =
 sageMakerClient.listNotebookInstances(ListNotebookInstancesRequest {})
        response.notebookInstances?.forEach { item ->
            println("The notebook name is: ${item.notebookInstanceName}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListNotebookInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo dell'IA SageMaker AWS SDKs
  - Ciao SageMaker AI
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo dell'IA SageMaker AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo CreateEndpoint con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare CreateModel con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare CreatePipeline con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzalo CreateTrainingJob con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare CreateTransformJob con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare DeleteEndpoint con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare DeleteModel con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare DeletePipeline con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzalo DescribePipelineExecution con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzalo DescribeTrainingJob con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare ListAlgorithms con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare ListModels con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare ListNotebookInstances con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare ListTrainingJobs con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare StartPipelineExecution con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzalo UpdatePipeline con un SDK AWS
- Scenari per l'utilizzo dell' SageMaker IA AWS SDKs
  - Inizia a utilizzare i lavori geospaziali basati sull' SageMaker intelligenza artificiale in una pipeline utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Inizia a usare i modelli e gli endpoint di SageMaker intelligenza artificiale utilizzando un SDK AWS

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo dell'IA SageMaker AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le basi di Amazon SageMaker AI con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Ciao SageMaker AI
- Azioni per l'utilizzo dell'IA SageMaker AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo CreateEndpoint con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare CreateModel con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare CreatePipeline con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzalo CreateTrainingJob con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare CreateTransformJob con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare DeleteEndpoint con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare DeleteModel con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare DeletePipeline con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzalo DescribePipelineExecution con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzalo DescribeTrainingJob con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare ListAlgorithms con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare ListModels con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare ListNotebookInstances con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare ListTrainingJobs con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare StartPipelineExecution con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzalo UpdatePipeline con un SDK AWS

Ciao SageMaker AI

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare l' SageMaker IA.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.SageMaker;
using Amazon.SageMaker.Model;

namespace SageMakerActions;

public static class HelloSageMaker
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var sageMakerClient = new AmazonSageMakerClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon SageMaker! Let's list some of your
 notebook instances:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first five notebook instances.
        var response = await sageMakerClient.ListNotebookInstancesAsync(
            new ListNotebookInstancesRequest()
            {
                MaxResults = 5
            });

        if (!response.NotebookInstances.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No notebook instances found.");
            Console.WriteLine("See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/
dg/howitworks-create-ws.html to create one.");
        }

        foreach (var notebookInstance in response.NotebookInstances)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tInstance:
 {notebookInstance.NotebookInstanceName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tArn: {notebookInstance.NotebookInstanceArn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCreation Date:
 {notebookInstance.CreationTime.ToShortDateString()}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListNotebookInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloSageMaker {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SageMakerClient sageMakerClient = SageMakerClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listBooks(sageMakerClient);
        sageMakerClient.close();
```

```
    }

    public static void listBooks(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient) {
        try {
            ListNotebookInstancesResponse notebookInstancesResponse =
 sageMakerClient.listNotebookInstances();
            List<NotebookInstanceSummary> items =
 notebookInstancesResponse.notebookInstances();
            for (NotebookInstanceSummary item : items) {
                System.out.println("The notebook name is: " +
 item.notebookInstanceName());
            }

        } catch (SageMakerException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListNotebookInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  SageMakerClient,
  ListNotebookInstancesCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker";

const client = new SageMakerClient({
  region: "us-west-2",
});
```

```
export const helloSagemaker = async () => {
  const command = new ListNotebookInstancesCommand({ MaxResults: 5 });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(
    "Hello Amazon SageMaker! Let's list some of your notebook instances:",
  );

  const instances = response.NotebookInstances || [];

  if (instances.length === 0) {
    console.log(
      "• No notebook instances found. Try creating one in the AWS Management
 Console or with the CreateNotebookInstanceCommand.",
    );
  } else {
    console.log(
      instances
        .map(
          (i) =>
            `• Instance: ${i.NotebookInstanceName}\n  Arn:${
              i.NotebookInstanceArn
            } \n  Creation Date: ${i.CreationTime.toISOString()}`,
        )
        .join("\n"),
    );
  }

  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListNotebookInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listBooks() {
    SageMakerClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use
 { sageMakerClient ->
        val response =
 sageMakerClient.listNotebookInstances(ListNotebookInstancesRequest {})
        response.notebookInstances?.forEach { item ->
            println("The notebook name is: ${item.notebookInstanceName}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListNotebookInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Azioni per l'utilizzo dell'IA SageMaker AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni di SageMaker intelligenza artificiale individuali con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti richiamano l'API SageMaker AI e sono estratti di codice di programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo dell' SageMaker IA AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta Amazon SageMaker AI API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo CreateEndpoint con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare CreateModel con un SDK AWS

- Utilizzare CreatePipeline con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo CreateTrainingJob con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare CreateTransformJob con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare DeleteEndpoint con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare DeleteModel con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare DeletePipeline con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo DescribePipelineExecution con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo DescribeTrainingJob con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare ListAlgorithms con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare ListModels con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare ListNotebookInstances con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare ListTrainingJobs con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare StartPipelineExecution con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzalo UpdatePipeline con un SDK AWS

Utilizzalo **`CreateEndpoint`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateEndpoint`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Inizia con modelli ed endpoint

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    DATA lt_production_variants TYPE /aws1/
cl_sgmproductionvariant=>tt_productionvariantlist.
    DATA lo_production_variants TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmproductionvariant.
    DATA oo_ep_config_result TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmcreateendptcfgout.

    "Create a production variant as an ABAP object."
    "Identifies a model that you want to host and the resources chosen to deploy
 for hosting it."
    lo_production_variants = NEW #( iv_variantname = iv_variant_name
                                    iv_modelname = iv_model_name
                                    iv_initialinstancecount =
 iv_initial_instance_count
                                    iv_instancetype = iv_instance_type ).

    INSERT lo_production_variants INTO TABLE lt_production_variants.

    "Create an endpoint configuration."
    TRY.
        oo_ep_config_result = lo_sgm->createendpointconfig(
          iv_endpointconfigname = iv_endpoint_config_name
          it_productionvariants = lt_production_variants ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint configuration created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE
 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Create an endpoint."
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->createendpoint(     " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
            iv_endpointconfigname = iv_endpoint_config_name
            iv_endpointname = iv_endpoint_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE
 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, CreateEndpointconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzare **`CreateModel`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateModel`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Inizia con modelli ed endpoint

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   DATA lo_primarycontainer TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmcontainerdefn.

   "Create an ABAP object for the container image based on input variables."
   lo_primarycontainer = NEW #( iv_image = iv_container_image
                                iv_modeldataurl = iv_model_data_url ).

   "Create an Amazon SageMaker model."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_sgm->createmodel(        " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
         iv_executionrolearn = iv_execution_role_arn
         iv_modelname = iv_model_name
         io_primarycontainer = lo_primarycontainer ).
       MESSAGE 'Model created.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
       MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE
'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, CreateModelconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzare **`CreatePipeline`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreatePipeline`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Inizia con i lavori e le pipeline geospaziali

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Create a pipeline from a JSON definition, or update it if the pipeline
already exists.
   /// </summary>
   /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the pipeline.</returns>
   public async Task<string> SetupPipeline(string pipelineJson, string roleArn,
string name, string description, string displayName)
   {
       try
       {
           var updateResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.UpdatePipelineAsync(
               new UpdatePipelineRequest()
               {
                   PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                   PipelineDescription = description,
                   PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                   PipelineName = name,
                   RoleArn = roleArn
               });
           return updateResponse.PipelineArn;
       }
       catch (Amazon.SageMaker.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
       {
```

```
            var createResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.CreatePipelineAsync(
                new CreatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });

            return createResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreatePipelineconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    // Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON.
    public static void setupPipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
filePath, String roleArn,
            String functionArn, String pipelineName) {
        System.out.println("Setting up the pipeline.");
        JSONParser parser = new JSONParser();

        // Read JSON and get pipeline definition.
        try (FileReader reader = new FileReader(filePath)) {
            Object obj = parser.parse(reader);
            JSONObject jsonObject = (JSONObject) obj;
            JSONArray stepsArray = (JSONArray) jsonObject.get("Steps");
            for (Object stepObj : stepsArray) {
                JSONObject step = (JSONObject) stepObj;
                if (step.containsKey("FunctionArn")) {
```

```
                    step.put("FunctionArn", functionArn);
                }
            }
            System.out.println(jsonObject);

            // Create the pipeline.
            CreatePipelineRequest pipelineRequest =
CreatePipelineRequest.builder()
                    .pipelineDescription("Java SDK example pipeline")
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                    .pipelineDefinition(jsonObject.toString())
                    .build();

            sageMakerClient.createPipeline(pipelineRequest);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (IOException | ParseException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreatePipelineconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Una funzione che crea una pipeline SageMaker AI utilizzando una definizione JSON fornita localmente.

```
/**
```

```
 * Create the Amazon SageMaker pipeline using a JSON pipeline definition. The
 definition
 * can also be provided as an Amazon S3 object using
 PipelineDefinitionS3Location.
 * @param {{roleArn: string, name: string, sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/
client-sagemaker').SageMakerClient}} props
 */
export async function createSagemakerPipeline({
  // Assumes an AWS IAM role has been created for this pipeline.
  roleArn,
  name,
  // Assumes an AWS Lambda function has been created for this pipeline.
  functionArn,
  sagemakerClient,
}) {
  const pipelineDefinition = readFileSync(
    // dirnameFromMetaUrl is a local utility function. You can find its
 implementation
    // on GitHub.
    `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(
      import.meta.url,
    )}../../../../../scenarios/features/sagemaker_pipelines/resources/
GeoSpatialPipeline.json`,
  )
    .toString()
    .replace(/\*FUNCTION_ARN\*/g, functionArn);

  let arn = null;

  const createPipeline = () =>
    sagemakerClient.send(
      new CreatePipelineCommand({
        PipelineName: name,
        PipelineDefinition: pipelineDefinition,
        RoleArn: roleArn,
      }),
    );

  try {
    const { PipelineArn } = await createPipeline();
    arn = PipelineArn;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
```

```
      caught.name === "ValidationException" &&
      caught.message.includes(
        "Pipeline names must be unique within an AWS account and region",
      )
    ) {
      const { PipelineArn } = await sagemakerClient.send(
        new DescribePipelineCommand({ PipelineName: name }),
      );
      arn = PipelineArn;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await sagemakerClient.send(
        new DeletePipelineCommand({ PipelineName: name }),
      );
    },
  };
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API CreatePipelineReference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON.
suspend fun setupPipeline(filePath: String?, roleArnVal: String?, functionArnVal:
 String?, pipelineNameVal: String?) {
    println("Setting up the pipeline.")
    val parser = JSONParser()
```

```
    // Read JSON and get pipeline definition.
    FileReader(filePath).use { reader ->
        val obj: Any = parser.parse(reader)
        val jsonObject: JSONObject = obj as JSONObject
        val stepsArray: JSONArray = jsonObject.get("Steps") as JSONArray
        for (stepObj in stepsArray) {
            val step: JSONObject = stepObj as JSONObject
            if (step.containsKey("FunctionArn")) {
                step.put("FunctionArn", functionArnVal)
            }
        }
        println(jsonObject)

        // Create the pipeline.
        val pipelineRequest = CreatePipelineRequest {
            pipelineDescription = "Kotlin SDK example pipeline"
            roleArn = roleArnVal
            pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
            pipelineDefinition = jsonObject.toString()
        }

        SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
            sageMakerClient.createPipeline(pipelineRequest)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreatePipelineconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`CreateTrainingJob`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTrainingJob`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Inizia con modelli ed endpoint

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    DATA lo_hyperparameters_w TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmhyperparameters_w.
    DATA lt_hyperparameters TYPE /aws1/
cl_sgmhyperparameters_w=>tt_hyperparameters.
    DATA lt_input_data_config TYPE /aws1/cl_sgmchannel=>tt_inputdataconfig.
    DATA lo_trn_channel TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmchannel.
    DATA lo_trn_datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmdatasource.
    DATA lo_trn_s3datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgms3datasource.
    DATA lo_val_channel TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmchannel.
    DATA lo_val_datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmdatasource.
    DATA lo_val_s3datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgms3datasource.
    DATA lo_algorithm_specification TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmalgorithmspec.
    DATA lo_resource_config  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmresourceconfig.
    DATA lo_output_data_config TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmoutputdataconfig.
    DATA lo_stopping_condition TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmstoppingcondition.

    "Create ABAP internal table for hyperparameters based on input variables."
    "These hyperparameters are based on the Amazon SageMaker built-in algorithm,
 XGBoost."
    lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_max_depth ).
    INSERT VALUE #( key = 'max_depth' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
 lt_hyperparameters.

    lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_eta ).
    INSERT VALUE #( key = 'eta' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
 lt_hyperparameters.

    lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_eval_metric ).
    INSERT VALUE #( key = 'eval_metric' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO
 TABLE lt_hyperparameters.

    lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_scale_pos_weight ).
```

```
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'scale_pos_weight' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO
TABLE lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_subsample ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'subsample' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_objective ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'objective' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_num_round ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'num_round' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   "Create ABAP objects for training data sources."
   lo_trn_s3datasource = NEW #( iv_s3datatype = iv_trn_data_s3datatype
                                iv_s3datadistributiontype =
iv_trn_data_s3datadistribution
                                iv_s3uri = iv_trn_data_s3uri ).

   lo_trn_datasource = NEW #( io_s3datasource = lo_trn_s3datasource ).

   lo_trn_channel = NEW #( iv_channelname = 'train'
                           io_datasource = lo_trn_datasource
                           iv_compressiontype = iv_trn_data_compressiontype
                           iv_contenttype = iv_trn_data_contenttype ).

   INSERT lo_trn_channel INTO TABLE lt_input_data_config.

   "Create ABAP objects for validation data sources."
   lo_val_s3datasource = NEW #( iv_s3datatype = iv_val_data_s3datatype
                                iv_s3datadistributiontype =
iv_val_data_s3datadistribution
                                iv_s3uri = iv_val_data_s3uri ).

   lo_val_datasource = NEW #( io_s3datasource = lo_val_s3datasource ).

   lo_val_channel = NEW #( iv_channelname = 'validation'
                           io_datasource = lo_val_datasource
                           iv_compressiontype = iv_val_data_compressiontype
                           iv_contenttype = iv_val_data_contenttype ).

   INSERT lo_val_channel INTO TABLE lt_input_data_config.
```

```
   "Create an ABAP object for algorithm specification."
   lo_algorithm_specification = NEW #( iv_trainingimage = iv_training_image
                                       iv_traininginputmode =
iv_training_input_mode ).

   "Create an ABAP object for resource configuration."
   lo_resource_config = NEW #( iv_instancecount = iv_instance_count
                               iv_instancetype = iv_instance_type
                               iv_volumesizeingb = iv_volume_sizeingb ).

   "Create an ABAP object for output data configuration."
   lo_output_data_config = NEW #( iv_s3outputpath = iv_s3_output_path ).

   "Create an ABAP object for stopping condition."
   lo_stopping_condition = NEW #( iv_maxruntimeinseconds =
iv_max_runtime_in_seconds ).

   "Create a training job."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_sgm->createtrainingjob(    " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
         iv_trainingjobname           = iv_training_job_name
         iv_rolearn                   = iv_role_arn
         it_hyperparameters           = lt_hyperparameters
         it_inputdataconfig           = lt_input_data_config
         io_algorithmspecification    = lo_algorithm_specification
         io_outputdataconfig          = lo_output_data_config
         io_resourceconfig            = lo_resource_config
         io_stoppingcondition         = lo_stopping_condition ).
       MESSAGE 'Training job created.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourceinuse.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is in use.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcenotfound.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
       MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE
'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, CreateTrainingJobconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzare **`CreateTransformJob`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTransformJob`.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   DATA lo_transforminput TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmtransforminput.
   DATA lo_transformoutput TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmtransformoutput.
   DATA lo_transformresources TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmtransformresources.
   DATA lo_datasource  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmtransformdatasrc.
   DATA lo_s3datasource  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmtransforms3datasrc.

   "Create an ABAP object for an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) data
source."
   lo_s3datasource = NEW #( iv_s3uri = iv_tf_data_s3uri
                            iv_s3datatype = iv_tf_data_s3datatype ).

   "Create an ABAP object for data source."
   lo_datasource = NEW #( io_s3datasource = lo_s3datasource ).

   "Create an ABAP object for transform data source."
   lo_transforminput = NEW #( io_datasource = lo_datasource
                              iv_contenttype = iv_tf_data_contenttype
                              iv_compressiontype = iv_tf_data_compressiontype ).

   "Create an ABAP object for resource configuration."
   lo_transformresources = NEW #( iv_instancecount = iv_instance_count
                                  iv_instancetype = iv_instance_type ).

   "Create an ABAP object for output data configuration."
   lo_transformoutput = NEW #( iv_s3outputpath = iv_s3_output_path ).

   "Create a transform job."
   TRY.
```

```
        oo_result = lo_sgm->createtransformjob(     " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
            iv_modelname = iv_tf_model_name
            iv_transformjobname = iv_tf_job_name
            io_transforminput = lo_transforminput
            io_transformoutput = lo_transformoutput
            io_transformresources = lo_transformresources ).
        MESSAGE 'Transform job created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourceinuse.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is in use.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcenotfound.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE
'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, CreateTransformJobconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzare **`DeleteEndpoint`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteEndpoint`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Inizia con modelli ed endpoint

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    "Delete an endpoint."
```

```
    TRY.
        lo_sgm->deleteendpoint(
            iv_endpointname = iv_endpoint_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint configuration deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_endpoint_exception).
        DATA(lv_endpoint_error) = |"{ lo_endpoint_exception->av_err_code }" -
 { lo_endpoint_exception->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_endpoint_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Delete an endpoint configuration."
    TRY.
        lo_sgm->deleteendpointconfig(
          iv_endpointconfigname = iv_endpoint_config_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_endpointconfig_exception).
        DATA(lv_endpointconfig_error) = |"{ lo_endpointconfig_exception-
>av_err_code }" - { lo_endpointconfig_exception->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_endpointconfig_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DeleteEndpointconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzare **`DeleteModel`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteModel`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Inizia con modelli ed endpoint

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        lo_sgm->deletemodel(
                  iv_modelname = iv_model_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Model deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DeleteModelconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzare **`DeletePipeline`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeletePipeline`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Inizia con i lavori e le pipeline geospaziali

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<string> DeletePipelineByName(string pipelineName)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.DeletePipelineAsync(
```

```
            new DeletePipelineRequest()
            {
                PipelineName = pipelineName
            });

        return deleteResponse.PipelineArn;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeletePipelineconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
   public static void deletePipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
pipelineName) {
       DeletePipelineRequest pipelineRequest = DeletePipelineRequest.builder()
               .pipelineName(pipelineName)
               .build();

       sageMakerClient.deletePipeline(pipelineRequest);
       System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + pipelineName);
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeletePipelineconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

La sintassi per eliminare una pipeline SageMaker AI. Questo codice fa parte di una funzione più ampia. Fai riferimento a «Crea una pipeline» o al GitHub repository per ulteriori informazioni.

```
      await sagemakerClient.send(
        new DeletePipelineCommand({ PipelineName: name }),
      );
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeletePipelinela sezione API Reference.AWS SDK per JavaScript

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
suspend fun deletePipeline(pipelineNameVal: String) {
    val pipelineRequest = DeletePipelineRequest {
        pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
    }

    SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
```

```
        sageMakerClient.deletePipeline(pipelineRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $pipelineNameVal")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeletePipelineconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`DescribePipelineExecution`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribePipelineExecution`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Inizia con i lavori e le pipeline geospaziali

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Check the status of a run.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="pipelineExecutionArn">The ARN.</param>
   /// <returns>The status of the pipeline.</returns>
   public async Task<PipelineExecutionStatus>
CheckPipelineExecutionStatus(string pipelineExecutionArn)
   {
       var describeResponse = await
_amazonSageMaker.DescribePipelineExecutionAsync(
           new DescribePipelineExecutionRequest()
           {
               PipelineExecutionArn = pipelineExecutionArn
           });
```

```
        return describeResponse.PipelineExecutionStatus;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribePipelineExecutionconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Check the status of a pipeline execution.
   public static void waitForPipelineExecution(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient,
String executionArn)
           throws InterruptedException {
       String status;
       int index = 0;
       do {
           DescribePipelineExecutionRequest pipelineExecutionRequest =
DescribePipelineExecutionRequest.builder()
                   .pipelineExecutionArn(executionArn)
                   .build();

           DescribePipelineExecutionResponse response = sageMakerClient
                   .describePipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest);
           status = response.pipelineExecutionStatusAsString();
           System.out.println(index + ". The Status of the pipeline is " +
status);
           TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(4);
           index++;
       } while ("Executing".equals(status));
       System.out.println("Pipeline finished with status " + status);
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribePipelineExecutionconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Attendi che l'esecuzione di una pipeline SageMaker AI abbia successo, fallisca o si fermi.

```
/**
 * Poll the executing pipeline until the status is 'SUCCEEDED', 'STOPPED', or
 'FAILED'.
 * @param {{ arn: string, sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
sagemaker').SageMakerClient, wait: (ms: number) => Promise<void>}} props
 */
export async function waitForPipelineComplete({ arn, sagemakerClient, wait }) {
  const command = new DescribePipelineExecutionCommand({
    PipelineExecutionArn: arn,
  });

  let complete = false;
  const intervalInSeconds = 15;
  const COMPLETION_STATUSES = [
    PipelineExecutionStatus.FAILED,
    PipelineExecutionStatus.STOPPED,
    PipelineExecutionStatus.SUCCEEDED,
  ];

  do {
    const { PipelineExecutionStatus: status, FailureReason } =
      await sagemakerClient.send(command);

    complete = COMPLETION_STATUSES.includes(status);

    if (!complete) {
      console.log(
```

```
        `Pipeline is ${status}. Waiting ${intervalInSeconds} seconds before
 checking again.`,
      );
      await wait(intervalInSeconds);
    } else if (status === PipelineExecutionStatus.FAILED) {
      throw new Error(`Pipeline failed because: ${FailureReason}`);
    } else if (status === PipelineExecutionStatus.STOPPED) {
      throw new Error("Pipeline was forcefully stopped.");
    } else {
      console.log(`Pipeline execution ${status}.`);
    }
  } while (!complete);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DescribePipelineExecution AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun waitForPipelineExecution(executionArn: String?) {
    var status: String
    var index = 0
    do {
        val pipelineExecutionRequest = DescribePipelineExecutionRequest {
            pipelineExecutionArn = executionArn
        }

        SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
            val response =
 sageMakerClient.describePipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest)
            status = response.pipelineExecutionStatus.toString()
            println("$index. The status of the pipeline is $status")
```

```
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(4)
            index++
        }
    } while ("Executing" == status)
    println("Pipeline finished with status $status")
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribePipelineExecutionconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`DescribeTrainingJob`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeTrainingJob`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Inizia con modelli ed endpoint

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->describetrainingjob(      " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
          iv_trainingjobname = iv_training_job_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved description of training job.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DescribeTrainingJobconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzare **`ListAlgorithms`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListAlgorithms`.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->listalgorithms(         " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
          iv_namecontains = iv_name_contains ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of algorithms.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, ListAlgorithmsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzare **`ListModels`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListModels`.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->listmodels(           " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
          iv_namecontains = iv_name_contains ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of models.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, ListModelsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzare **`ListNotebookInstances`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListNotebookInstances`.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_instances(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let notebooks = client.list_notebook_instances().send().await?;
```

```
    println!("Notebooks:");

    for n in notebooks.notebook_instances() {
        let n_instance_type = n.instance_type().unwrap();
        let n_status = n.notebook_instance_status().unwrap();
        let n_name = n.notebook_instance_name();

        println!("  Name :          {}", n_name.unwrap_or("Unknown"));
        println!("  Status :        {}", n_status.as_ref());
        println!("  Instance Type : {}", n_instance_type.as_ref());
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListNotebookInstancesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->listnotebookinstances(        " oo_result is returned
 for testing purposes. "
          iv_namecontains = iv_name_contains ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of notebook instances.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, ListNotebookInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzare **`ListTrainingJobs`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListTrainingJobs`.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_jobs(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let job_details = client.list_training_jobs().send().await?;

    println!("Jobs:");

    for j in job_details.training_job_summaries() {
        let name = j.training_job_name().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        let creation_time = j.creation_time().expect("creation
 time").to_chrono_utc()?;
        let training_end_time = j
            .training_end_time()
            .expect("Training end time")
            .to_chrono_utc()?;

        let status = j.training_job_status().expect("training status");
        let duration = training_end_time - creation_time;

        println!("  Name:               {}", name);
        println!(
            "  Creation date/time: {}",
            creation_time.format("%Y-%m-%d@%H:%M:%S")
        );
```

```
        println!("  Duration (seconds): {}", duration.num_seconds());
        println!("  Status:             {:?}", status);

        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListTrainingJobsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->listtrainingjobs(       " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
          iv_namecontains = iv_name_contains
          iv_maxresults = iv_max_results ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of training jobs.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, ListTrainingJobsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzare **`StartPipelineExecution`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StartPipelineExecution`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Inizia con i lavori e le pipeline geospaziali

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Run a pipeline with input and output file locations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL for the queue to use for pipeline
callbacks.</param>
    /// <param name="inputLocationUrl">The input location in Amazon Simple
Storage Service (Amazon S3).</param>
    /// <param name="outputLocationUrl">The output location in Amazon S3.</param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="executionRoleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline run.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ExecutePipeline(
        string queueUrl,
        string inputLocationUrl,
        string outputLocationUrl,
        string pipelineName,
        string executionRoleArn)
    {
        var inputConfig = new VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig()
        {
            DataSourceConfig = new()
            {
                S3Data = new VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data()
```

```
                {
                    S3Uri = inputLocationUrl
                }
            },
            DocumentType = VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType.CSV
        };

        var exportConfig = new ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig()
        {
            S3Data = new VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data()
            {
                S3Uri = outputLocationUrl
            }
        };

        var jobConfig = new VectorEnrichmentJobConfig()
        {
            ReverseGeocodingConfig = new ReverseGeocodingConfig()
            {
                XAttributeName = "Longitude",
                YAttributeName = "Latitude"
            }
        };

#pragma warning disable SageMaker1002 // Property value does not match required
 pattern is allowed here to match the pipeline definition.
        var startExecutionResponse = await
 _amazonSageMaker.StartPipelineExecutionAsync(
            new StartPipelineExecutionRequest()
            {
                PipelineName = pipelineName,
                PipelineExecutionDisplayName = pipelineName + "-example-
execution",
                PipelineParameters = new List<Parameter>()
                {
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_execution_role", Value =
 executionRoleArn },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_queue_url", Value =
 queueUrl },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_vej_input_config", Value
 = JsonSerializer.Serialize(inputConfig) },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_vej_export_config", Value
 = JsonSerializer.Serialize(exportConfig) },
```

```
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_step_1_vej_config", Value
 = JsonSerializer.Serialize(jobConfig) }
                }
            });
#pragma warning restore SageMaker1002
        return startExecutionResponse.PipelineExecutionArn;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartPipelineExecutionconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    // Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
    public static String executePipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
 bucketName, String queueUrl,
            String roleArn, String pipelineName) {
        System.out.println("Starting pipeline execution.");
        String inputBucketLocation = "s3://" + bucketName + "/samplefiles/
latlongtest.csv";
        String output = "s3://" + bucketName + "/outputfiles/";
        Gson gson = new GsonBuilder()
                .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
                .setPrettyPrinting().create();

        // Set up all parameters required to start the pipeline.
        List<Parameter> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
        Parameter para1 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_execution_role")
                .value(roleArn)
                .build();

        Parameter para2 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_queue_url")
```

```
                .value(queueUrl)
                .build();

        String inputJSON = "{\n" +
                "  \"DataSourceConfig\": {\n" +
                "    \"S3Data\": {\n" +
                "      \"S3Uri\": \"s3://" + bucketName + "/samplefiles/
latlongtest.csv\"\n" +
                "    },\n" +
                "    \"Type\": \"S3_DATA\"\n" +
                "  },\n" +
                "  \"DocumentType\": \"CSV\"\n" +
                "}";

        System.out.println(inputJSON);

        Parameter para3 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_vej_input_config")
                .value(inputJSON)
                .build();

        // Create an ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig object.
        VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data jobS3Data = VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data.builder()
                .s3Uri(output)
                .build();

        ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig outputConfig =
 ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig.builder()
                .s3Data(jobS3Data)
                .build();

        String gson4 = gson.toJson(outputConfig);
        Parameter para4 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_vej_export_config")
                .value(gson4)
                .build();
        System.out.println("parameter_vej_export_config:" +
 gson.toJson(outputConfig));

        // Create a VectorEnrichmentJobConfig object.
        ReverseGeocodingConfig reverseGeocodingConfig =
 ReverseGeocodingConfig.builder()
                .xAttributeName("Longitude")
                .yAttributeName("Latitude")
```

```
                .build();

        VectorEnrichmentJobConfig jobConfig = VectorEnrichmentJobConfig.builder()
                .reverseGeocodingConfig(reverseGeocodingConfig)
                .build();

        String para5JSON = "{\"MapMatchingConfig\":null,\"ReverseGeocodingConfig
\":{\"XAttributeName\":\"Longitude\",\"YAttributeName\":\"Latitude\"}}";
        Parameter para5 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_step_1_vej_config")
                .value(para5JSON)
                .build();

        System.out.println("parameter_step_1_vej_config:" +
 gson.toJson(jobConfig));
        parameters.add(para1);
        parameters.add(para2);
        parameters.add(para3);
        parameters.add(para4);
        parameters.add(para5);

        StartPipelineExecutionRequest pipelineExecutionRequest =
 StartPipelineExecutionRequest.builder()
                .pipelineExecutionDescription("Created using Java SDK")
                .pipelineExecutionDisplayName(pipelineName + "-example-
execution")
                .pipelineParameters(parameters)
                .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                .build();

        StartPipelineExecutionResponse response =
 sageMakerClient.startPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest);
        return response.pipelineExecutionArn();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartPipelineExecutionconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Avvia l'esecuzione di una pipeline SageMaker AI.

```
/**
 * Start the execution of the Amazon SageMaker pipeline. Parameters that are
 * passed in are used in the AWS Lambda function.
 * @param {{
 *   name: string,
 *   sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker').SageMakerClient,
 *   roleArn: string,
 *   queueUrl: string,
 *   s3InputBucketName: string,
 * }} props
 */
export async function startPipelineExecution({
  sagemakerClient,
  name,
  bucketName,
  roleArn,
  queueUrl,
}) {
  /**
   * The Vector Enrichment Job requests CSV data. This configuration points to a
 CSV
   * file in an Amazon S3 bucket.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig}
   */
  const inputConfig = {
    DataSourceConfig: {
      S3Data: {
        S3Uri: `s3://${bucketName}/input/sample_data.csv`,
      },
    },
```

```
    DocumentType: VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType.CSV,
  };

  /**
   * The Vector Enrichment Job adds additional data to the source CSV. This
 configuration points
   * to an Amazon S3 prefix where the output will be stored.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig}
   */
  const outputConfig = {
    S3Data: {
      S3Uri: `s3://${bucketName}/output/`,
    },
  };

  /**
   * This job will be a Reverse Geocoding Vector Enrichment Job. Reverse
 Geocoding requires
   * latitude and longitude values.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").VectorEnrichmentJobConfig}
   */
  const jobConfig = {
    ReverseGeocodingConfig: {
      XAttributeName: "Longitude",
      YAttributeName: "Latitude",
    },
  };

  const { PipelineExecutionArn } = await sagemakerClient.send(
    new StartPipelineExecutionCommand({
      PipelineName: name,
      PipelineExecutionDisplayName: `${name}-example-execution`,
      PipelineParameters: [
        { Name: "parameter_execution_role", Value: roleArn },
        { Name: "parameter_queue_url", Value: queueUrl },
        {
          Name: "parameter_vej_input_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(inputConfig),
        },
        {
          Name: "parameter_vej_export_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(outputConfig),
```

```
        },
        {
          Name: "parameter_step_1_vej_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(jobConfig),
        },
      ],
    }),
  );

  return {
    arn: PipelineExecutionArn,
  };
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione StartPipelineExecution AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
suspend fun executePipeline(bucketName: String, queueUrl: String?, roleArn:
 String?, pipelineNameVal: String): String? {
    println("Starting pipeline execution.")
    val inputBucketLocation = "s3://$bucketName/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
    val output = "s3://$bucketName/outputfiles/"

    val gson = GsonBuilder()
        .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
        .setPrettyPrinting()
        .create()

    // Set up all parameters required to start the pipeline.
```

```
    val parameters: MutableList<Parameter> = java.util.ArrayList<Parameter>()

    val para1 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_execution_role"
        value = roleArn
    }
    val para2 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_queue_url"
        value = queueUrl
    }

    val inputJSON = """{
        "DataSourceConfig": {
        "S3Data": {
            "S3Uri": "s3://$bucketName/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
        },
        "Type": "S3_DATA"
        },
        "DocumentType": "CSV"
    }"""
    println(inputJSON)
    val para3 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_vej_input_config"
        value = inputJSON
    }

    // Create an ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig object.
    val jobS3Data = VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data {
        s3Uri = output
    }

    val outputConfig = ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig {
        s3Data = jobS3Data
    }

    val gson4: String = gson.toJson(outputConfig)
    val para4: Parameter = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_vej_export_config"
        value = gson4
    }
    println("parameter_vej_export_config:" + gson.toJson(outputConfig))

    val para5JSON =
```

```
        "{\"MapMatchingConfig\":null,\"ReverseGeocodingConfig\":{\"XAttributeName
\":\"Longitude\",\"YAttributeName\":\"Latitude\"}}"

    val para5: Parameter = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_step_1_vej_config"
        value = para5JSON
    }

    parameters.add(para1)
    parameters.add(para2)
    parameters.add(para3)
    parameters.add(para4)
    parameters.add(para5)

    val pipelineExecutionRequest = StartPipelineExecutionRequest {
        pipelineExecutionDescription = "Created using Kotlin SDK"
        pipelineExecutionDisplayName = "$pipelineName-example-execution"
        pipelineParameters = parameters
        pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
    }

    SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
        val response =
 sageMakerClient.startPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest)
        return response.pipelineExecutionArn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartPipelineExecutionconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`UpdatePipeline`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdatePipeline`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Inizia con i lavori e le pipeline geospaziali

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a pipeline from a JSON definition, or update it if the pipeline
 already exists.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SetupPipeline(string pipelineJson, string roleArn,
 string name, string description, string displayName)
    {
        try
        {
            var updateResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.UpdatePipelineAsync(
                new UpdatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });
            return updateResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
        catch (Amazon.SageMaker.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            var createResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.CreatePipelineAsync(
                new CreatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });
```

```
            return createResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdatePipelineconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Scenari per l'utilizzo dell' SageMaker IA AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in SageMaker AI con AWS SDKs. Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno dell' SageMaker IA o combinandole con altre Servizi AWS. Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Inizia a utilizzare i lavori geospaziali basati sull' SageMaker intelligenza artificiale in una pipeline utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Inizia a usare i modelli e gli endpoint di SageMaker intelligenza artificiale utilizzando un SDK AWS

Inizia a utilizzare i lavori geospaziali basati sull' SageMaker intelligenza artificiale in una pipeline utilizzando un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Imposta le risorse per una pipeline.
- Configura una pipeline che esegua un lavoro geospaziale.
- Avvio dell'esecuzione di una pipeline.
- Monitora lo stato dell'esecuzione.
- Visualizza l'output della pipeline.
- Eliminare le risorse.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creare ed eseguire SageMaker pipeline utilizzando AWS SDKs Community.aws.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di SageMaker intelligenza artificiale.

```
using System.Text.Json;
using Amazon.SageMaker;
using Amazon.SageMaker.Model;
using Amazon.SageMakerGeospatial;
using Amazon.SageMakerGeospatial.Model;

namespace SageMakerActions;

/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for Amazon SageMaker actions and logic.
/// </summary>
public class SageMakerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSageMaker _amazonSageMaker;
    public SageMakerWrapper(IAmazonSageMaker amazonSageMaker)
    {
        _amazonSageMaker = amazonSageMaker;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a pipeline from a JSON definition, or update it if the pipeline
 already exists.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SetupPipeline(string pipelineJson, string roleArn,
 string name, string description, string displayName)
```

```
    {
        try
        {
            var updateResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.UpdatePipelineAsync(
                new UpdatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });
            return updateResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
        catch (Amazon.SageMaker.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            var createResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.CreatePipelineAsync(
                new CreatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });

            return createResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Run a pipeline with input and output file locations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL for the queue to use for pipeline
 callbacks.</param>
    /// <param name="inputLocationUrl">The input location in Amazon Simple
 Storage Service (Amazon S3).</param>
    /// <param name="outputLocationUrl">The output location in Amazon S3.</param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="executionRoleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline run.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ExecutePipeline(
        string queueUrl,
        string inputLocationUrl,
```

```
        string outputLocationUrl,
        string pipelineName,
        string executionRoleArn)
    {
        var inputConfig = new VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig()
        {
            DataSourceConfig = new()
            {
                S3Data = new VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data()
                {
                    S3Uri = inputLocationUrl
                }
            },
            DocumentType = VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType.CSV
        };

        var exportConfig = new ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig()
        {
            S3Data = new VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data()
            {
                S3Uri = outputLocationUrl
            }
        };

        var jobConfig = new VectorEnrichmentJobConfig()
        {
            ReverseGeocodingConfig = new ReverseGeocodingConfig()
            {
                XAttributeName = "Longitude",
                YAttributeName = "Latitude"
            }
        };

#pragma warning disable SageMaker1002 // Property value does not match required
 pattern is allowed here to match the pipeline definition.
        var startExecutionResponse = await
 _amazonSageMaker.StartPipelineExecutionAsync(
            new StartPipelineExecutionRequest()
            {
                PipelineName = pipelineName,
                PipelineExecutionDisplayName = pipelineName + "-example-
execution",
                PipelineParameters = new List<Parameter>()
                {
```

```
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_execution_role", Value =
 executionRoleArn },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_queue_url", Value =
 queueUrl },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_vej_input_config", Value
 = JsonSerializer.Serialize(inputConfig) },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_vej_export_config", Value
 = JsonSerializer.Serialize(exportConfig) },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_step_1_vej_config", Value
 = JsonSerializer.Serialize(jobConfig) }
                }
            });
#pragma warning restore SageMaker1002
        return startExecutionResponse.PipelineExecutionArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Check the status of a run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="pipelineExecutionArn">The ARN.</param>
    /// <returns>The status of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<PipelineExecutionStatus>
 CheckPipelineExecutionStatus(string pipelineExecutionArn)
    {
        var describeResponse = await
 _amazonSageMaker.DescribePipelineExecutionAsync(
            new DescribePipelineExecutionRequest()
            {
                PipelineExecutionArn = pipelineExecutionArn
            });

        return describeResponse.PipelineExecutionStatus;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<string> DeletePipelineByName(string pipelineName)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.DeletePipelineAsync(
            new DeletePipelineRequest()
            {
```

```
                PipelineName = pipelineName
            });

        return deleteResponse.PipelineArn;
    }
}
```

Crea una funzione che gestisca i callback dalla pipeline AI SageMaker .

```
using System.Text.Json;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;
using Amazon.SageMaker;
using Amazon.SageMaker.Model;
using Amazon.SageMakerGeospatial;
using Amazon.SageMakerGeospatial.Model;

// Assembly attribute to enable the AWS Lambda function's JSON input to be
 converted into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace SageMakerLambda;

/// <summary>
/// The AWS Lambda function handler for the Amazon SageMaker pipeline.
/// </summary>
public class SageMakerLambdaFunction
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Default constructor. This constructor is used by AWS Lambda to construct
 the instance. When invoked in a Lambda environment
    /// the AWS credentials will come from the AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) role associated with the function. The AWS Region will be set to the
    /// Region that the Lambda function is running in.
    /// </summary>
    public SageMakerLambdaFunction()
    {
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// The AWS Lambda function handler that processes events from the SageMaker
 pipeline and starts a job or export.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="request">The custom SageMaker pipeline request object.</
param>
    /// <param name="context">The Lambda context.</param>
    /// <returns>The dictionary of output parameters.</returns>
    public async Task<Dictionary<string, string>> FunctionHandler(PipelineRequest
 request, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        var geoSpatialClient = new AmazonSageMakerGeospatialClient();
        var sageMakerClient = new AmazonSageMakerClient();
        var responseDictionary = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        context.Logger.LogInformation("Function handler started with request: " +
 JsonSerializer.Serialize(request));
        if (request.Records != null && request.Records.Any())
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Records found, this is a queue event.
 Processing the queue records.");
            foreach (var message in request.Records)
            {
                await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context, geoSpatialClient,
 sageMakerClient);
            }
        }
        else if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(request.vej_export_config))
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Export configuration found, this is an
 export. Start the Vector Enrichment Job (VEJ) export.");

            var outputConfig =

 JsonSerializer.Deserialize<ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig>(
                    request.vej_export_config);

            var exportResponse = await
 geoSpatialClient.ExportVectorEnrichmentJobAsync(
                new ExportVectorEnrichmentJobRequest()
                {
                    Arn = request.vej_arn,
                    ExecutionRoleArn = request.Role,
                    OutputConfig = outputConfig
                });
```

```
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Export response:
{JsonSerializer.Serialize(exportResponse)}");
            responseDictionary = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "export_eoj_status", exportResponse.ExportStatus.ToString() },
                { "vej_arn", exportResponse.Arn }
            };
        }
        else if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(request.vej_name))
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Vector Enrichment Job name found,
starting the job.");
            var inputConfig =
                JsonSerializer.Deserialize<VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig>(
                    request.vej_input_config);

            var jobConfig =
                JsonSerializer.Deserialize<VectorEnrichmentJobConfig>(
                    request.vej_config);

            var jobResponse = await
geoSpatialClient.StartVectorEnrichmentJobAsync(
                new StartVectorEnrichmentJobRequest()
                {
                    ExecutionRoleArn = request.Role,
                    InputConfig = inputConfig,
                    Name = request.vej_name,
                    JobConfig = jobConfig

                });
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Job response: " +
JsonSerializer.Serialize(jobResponse));
            responseDictionary = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "vej_arn", jobResponse.Arn },
                { "statusCode", jobResponse.HttpStatusCode.ToString() }
            };
        }
        return responseDictionary;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Process a queue message and check the status of a SageMaker job.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="message">The queue message.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The Lambda context.</param>
    /// <param name="geoClient">The SageMaker GeoSpatial client.</param>
    /// <param name="sageMakerClient">The SageMaker client.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
ILambdaContext context,
        AmazonSageMakerGeospatialClient geoClient, AmazonSageMakerClient
sageMakerClient)
    {
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");

        // Get information about the SageMaker job.
        var payload = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<QueuePayload>(message.Body);
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Payload token {payload!.token}");
        var token = payload.token;

        if (payload.arguments.ContainsKey("vej_arn"))
        {
            // Use the job ARN and the token to get the job status.
            var job_arn = payload.arguments["vej_arn"];
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Token: {token}, arn {job_arn}");

            var jobInfo = geoClient.GetVectorEnrichmentJobAsync(
                new GetVectorEnrichmentJobRequest()
                {
                    Arn = job_arn
                });
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Job info: " +
JsonSerializer.Serialize(jobInfo));
            if (jobInfo.Result.Status == VectorEnrichmentJobStatus.COMPLETED)
            {
                context.Logger.LogInformation($"Status completed, resuming
pipeline...");
                await sageMakerClient.SendPipelineExecutionStepSuccessAsync(
                    new SendPipelineExecutionStepSuccessRequest()
                    {
                        CallbackToken = token,
                        OutputParameters = new List<OutputParameter>()
                        {
                            new OutputParameter()
                                { Name = "export_status", Value =
jobInfo.Result.Status }
                        }
```

```
                    });
            }
            else if (jobInfo.Result.Status == VectorEnrichmentJobStatus.FAILED)
            {
                context.Logger.LogInformation($"Status failed, stopping
 pipeline...");
                await sageMakerClient.SendPipelineExecutionStepFailureAsync(
                    new SendPipelineExecutionStepFailureRequest()
                    {
                        CallbackToken = token,
                        FailureReason = jobInfo.Result.ErrorDetails.ErrorMessage
                    });
            }
            else if (jobInfo.Result.Status ==
 VectorEnrichmentJobStatus.IN_PROGRESS)
            {
                // Put this message back in the queue to reprocess later.
                context.Logger.LogInformation(
                    $"Status still in progress, check back later.");
                throw new("Job still running.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
public static class PipelineWorkflow
{
    public static IAmazonIdentityManagementService _iamClient = null!;
    public static SageMakerWrapper _sageMakerWrapper = null!;
    public static IAmazonSQS _sqsClient = null!;
    public static IAmazonS3 _s3Client = null!;
    public static IAmazonLambda _lambdaClient = null!;
    public static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

    public static string lambdaFunctionName = "SageMakerExampleFunction";
    public static string sageMakerRoleName = "SageMakerExampleRole";
    public static string lambdaRoleName = "SageMakerExampleLambdaRole";

    private static string[] lambdaRolePolicies = null!;
    private static string[] sageMakerRolePolicies = null!;
```

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var options = new AWSOptions() { Region = RegionEndpoint.USWest2 };
        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSageMaker>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSageMakerGeospatial>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSQS>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonS3>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonLambda>(options)
                    .AddTransient<SageMakerWrapper>()
        )
        .Build();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        string queueUrl = "";
        string queueName = _configuration["queueName"];
        string bucketName = _configuration["bucketName"];
        var pipelineName = _configuration["pipelineName"];

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Welcome to the Amazon SageMaker pipeline example scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(
```

```
                "\nThis example scenario will guide you through setting up and
 running an" +
                "\nAmazon SageMaker pipeline. The pipeline uses an AWS Lambda
 function and an" +
                "\nAmazon SQS Queue. It runs a vector enrichment reverse geocode
 job to" +
                "\nreverse geocode addresses in an input file and store the
 results in an export file.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine(
                "First, we will set up the roles, functions, and queue needed by
 the SageMaker pipeline.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            var lambdaRoleArn = await CreateLambdaRole();
            var sageMakerRoleArn = await CreateSageMakerRole();
            var functionArn = await SetupLambda(lambdaRoleArn, true);
            queueUrl = await SetupQueue(queueName);
            await SetupBucket(bucketName);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Now we can create and run our pipeline.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await SetupPipeline(sageMakerRoleArn, functionArn, pipelineName);
            var executionArn = await ExecutePipeline(queueUrl, sageMakerRoleArn,
 pipelineName, bucketName);
            await WaitForPipelineExecution(executionArn);

            await GetOutputResults(bucketName);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("The pipeline has completed. To view the pipeline
 and runs " +
                              "in SageMaker Studio, follow these instructions:" +
                              "\nhttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/
pipelines-studio.html");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
            await CleanupResources(true, queueUrl, pipelineName, bucketName);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("SageMaker pipeline scenario is complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await CleanupResources(true, queueUrl, pipelineName, bucketName);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _sageMakerWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SageMakerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _sqsClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonSQS>();
        _s3Client = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonS3>();
        _lambdaClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonLambda>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up AWS Lambda, either by updating an existing function or creating a
new function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The role Amazon Resource Name (ARN) to use for the
Lambda function.</param>
    /// <param name="askUser">True to ask the user before updating.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the function.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> SetupLambda(string roleArn, bool askUser)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Setting up the Lambda function for the pipeline.");
```

```
        var handlerName =
"SageMakerLambda::SageMakerLambda.SageMakerLambdaFunction::FunctionHandler";
        var functionArn = "";
        try
        {
            var functionInfo = await _lambdaClient.GetFunctionAsync(new
GetFunctionRequest()
            {
                FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName
            });

            var updateFunction = true;
            if (askUser)
            {
                updateFunction = GetYesNoResponse(
                    $"\tThe Lambda function {lambdaFunctionName} already exists,
do you want to update it?");
            }

            if (updateFunction)
            {
                // Update the Lambda function.
                using var zipMemoryStream = new MemoryStream(await
File.ReadAllBytesAsync("SageMakerLambda.zip"));
                await _lambdaClient.UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(
                    new UpdateFunctionCodeRequest()
                    {
                        FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName,
                        ZipFile = zipMemoryStream,
                    });
            }

            functionArn = functionInfo.Configuration.FunctionArn;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tThe Lambda function {lambdaFunctionName} was
not found, creating the new function.");

            // Create the function if it does not already exist.
            using var zipMemoryStream = new MemoryStream(await
File.ReadAllBytesAsync("SageMakerLambda.zip"));
            var createResult = await _lambdaClient.CreateFunctionAsync(
                new CreateFunctionRequest()
```

```
                {
                    FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName,
                    Runtime = Runtime.Dotnet6,
                    Description = "SageMaker example function.",
                    Code = new FunctionCode()
                    {
                        ZipFile = zipMemoryStream
                    },
                    Handler = handlerName,
                    Role = roleArn,
                    Timeout = 30
                });

            functionArn = createResult.FunctionArn;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"\tLambda ready with ARN {functionArn}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return functionArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a role to be used by AWS Lambda. Does not create the role if it
 already exists.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The role ARN.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> CreateLambdaRole()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        lambdaRolePolicies = new string[]{
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerFullAccess",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerServiceCatalogProductsLambdaServiceRolePolicy",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AWSLambdaSQSQueueExecutionRole"
        };

        var roleArn = await GetRoleArnIfExists(lambdaRoleName);
        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(roleArn))
        {
```

```
            return roleArn;
        }

        Console.WriteLine("\tCreating a role to for AWS Lambda to use.");

        var assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                               "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                               "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                    "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                    "\"Principal\": {" +
                                        $"\"Service\": [" +
                                            "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                            "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com
\"," +
                                            "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                            "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                        "]" +
                                    "}," +
                                    "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                               "}]" +
                            "}";

        var roleResult = await _iamClient!.CreateRoleAsync(
            new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy,
                Path = "/",
                RoleName = lambdaRoleName
            });
        foreach (var policy in lambdaRolePolicies)
        {
            await _iamClient.AttachRolePolicyAsync(
                new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                {
                    PolicyArn = policy,
                    RoleName = lambdaRoleName
                });
        }

        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        Thread.Sleep(10000);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tRole ready with ARN {roleResult.Role.Arn}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        return roleResult.Role.Arn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a role to be used by SageMaker.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).</returns>
    public static async Task<string> CreateSageMakerRole()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        sageMakerRolePolicies = new string[]{
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerFullAccess",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess",
        };

        var roleArn = await GetRoleArnIfExists(sageMakerRoleName);
        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(roleArn))
        {
            return roleArn;
        }

        Console.WriteLine("\tCreating a role to use with SageMaker.");

        var assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                                        "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                        "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                            "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                            "\"Principal\": {" +
                                                $"\"Service\": [" +
                                                    "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com
\"," +
                                                    "\"sagemaker-
geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                                    "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                                    "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                                "]" +
                                            "}," +
                                            "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                        "}]" +
                                    "}";

        var roleResult = await _iamClient!.CreateRoleAsync(
```

```
            new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy,
                Path = "/",
                RoleName = sageMakerRoleName
            });

        foreach (var policy in sageMakerRolePolicies)
        {
            await _iamClient.AttachRolePolicyAsync(
                new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                {
                    PolicyArn = policy,
                    RoleName = sageMakerRoleName
                });
        }

        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        Thread.Sleep(10000);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tRole ready with ARN {roleResult.Role.Arn}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return roleResult.Role.Arn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the SQS queue to use with the pipeline.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The URL for the queue.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> SetupQueue(string queueName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Setting up queue {queueName}.");

        try
        {
            var queueInfo = await _sqsClient.GetQueueUrlAsync(new
GetQueueUrlRequest()
            { QueueName = queueName });
            return queueInfo.QueueUrl;
        }
        catch (QueueDoesNotExistException)
        {
            var attrs = new Dictionary<string, string>
```

```
            {
                {
                    QueueAttributeName.DelaySeconds,
                    "5"
                },
                {
                    QueueAttributeName.ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds,
                    "5"
                },
                {
                    QueueAttributeName.VisibilityTimeout,
                    "300"
                },
            };

            var request = new CreateQueueRequest
            {
                Attributes = attrs,
                QueueName = queueName,
            };

            var response = await _sqsClient.CreateQueueAsync(request);
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await ConnectLambda(response.QueueUrl);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tQueue ready with Url {response.QueueUrl}.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            return response.QueueUrl;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Connect the queue to the Lambda function as an event source.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task ConnectLambda(string queueUrl)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Connecting the Lambda function and queue for the
pipeline.");

        var queueAttributes = await _sqsClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(
            new GetQueueAttributesRequest() { QueueUrl = queueUrl, AttributeNames
= new List<string>() { "All" } });
```

```
        var queueArn = queueAttributes.QueueARN;

        var eventSource = await _lambdaClient.ListEventSourceMappingsAsync(
             new ListEventSourceMappingsRequest()
             {
                 FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName
             });

        if (!eventSource.EventSourceMappings.Any())
        {
            // Only add the event source mapping if it does not already exist.
            await _lambdaClient.CreateEventSourceMappingAsync(
                new CreateEventSourceMappingRequest()
                {
                    EventSourceArn = queueArn,
                    FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName,
                    Enabled = true
                });
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the bucket to use for pipeline input and output.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name for the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task SetupBucket(string bucketName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Setting up bucket {bucketName}.");

        var bucketExists = await
 Amazon.S3.Util.AmazonS3Util.DoesS3BucketExistV2Async(_s3Client,
            bucketName);

        if (!bucketExists)
        {
            await _s3Client.PutBucketAsync(new PutBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                BucketRegion = S3Region.USWest2
            });
```

```
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            await _s3Client.PutObjectAsync(new PutObjectRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = "samplefiles/latlongtest.csv",
                FilePath = "latlongtest.csv"
            });
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"\tBucket {bucketName} ready.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display some results from the output directory.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name for the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> GetOutputResults(string bucketName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Getting output results {bucketName}.");
        string outputKey = "";
        Thread.Sleep(15000);
        var outputFiles = await _s3Client.ListObjectsAsync(
              new ListObjectsRequest()
              {
                  BucketName = bucketName,
                  Prefix = "outputfiles/"
              });

        if (outputFiles.S3Objects.Any())
        {
            var sampleOutput = outputFiles.S3Objects.OrderBy(s =>
s.LastModified).Last();
            Console.WriteLine($"\tOutput file: {sampleOutput.Key}");
            var outputSampleResponse = await _s3Client.GetObjectAsync(
                new GetObjectRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = sampleOutput.Key
                });
```

```
            outputKey = sampleOutput.Key;
            StreamReader reader = new
StreamReader(outputSampleResponse.ResponseStream);
            await reader.ReadLineAsync();
            Console.WriteLine("\tOutput file contents: \n");
            for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
            {
                if (!reader.EndOfStream)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("\t" + await reader.ReadLineAsync());
                }
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return outputKey;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON
    /// that includes the Lambda, callback, processing, and export jobs.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role for the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="functionArn">The ARN of the Lambda function for the
pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name for the pipeline.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> SetupPipeline(string roleArn, string
functionArn, string pipelineName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Setting up the pipeline.");

        var pipelineJson = await
File.ReadAllTextAsync("GeoSpatialPipeline.json");

        // Add the correct function ARN instead of the placeholder.
        pipelineJson = pipelineJson.Replace("*FUNCTION_ARN*", functionArn);

        var pipelineArn = await _sageMakerWrapper.SetupPipeline(pipelineJson,
roleArn, pipelineName,
            "sdk example pipeline", pipelineName);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tPipeline set up with ARN {pipelineArn}.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return pipelineArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL for the queue used in the pipeline.</
param>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>The pipeline run ARN.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> ExecutePipeline(
        string queueUrl,
        string roleArn,
        string pipelineName,
        string bucketName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Starting pipeline execution.");

        var input = $"s3://{bucketName}/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv";
        var output = $"s3://{bucketName}/outputfiles/";

        var executionARN =
            await _sageMakerWrapper.ExecutePipeline(queueUrl, input, output,
                pipelineName, roleArn);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tRun started with ARN {executionARN}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return executionARN;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait for a pipeline run to complete.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionArn">The pipeline run ARN.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task WaitForPipelineExecution(string executionArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Waiting for pipeline to finish.");

        PipelineExecutionStatus status;
        do
        {
            status = await
 _sageMakerWrapper.CheckPipelineExecutionStatus(executionArn);
            Thread.Sleep(30000);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tStatus is {status}.");
        } while (status == PipelineExecutionStatus.Executing);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tPipeline finished with status {status}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="askUser">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue to clean up.</param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> CleanupResources(
        bool askUser,
        string queueUrl,
        string pipelineName,
        string bucketName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete pipeline {pipelineName}? (y/
n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting pipeline.");
            // Delete the pipeline.
            await _sageMakerWrapper.DeletePipelineByName(pipelineName);
        }

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(queueUrl) && (!askUser ||
 GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete queue {queueUrl}? (y/n)")))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting queue.");
```

```
            // Delete the queue.
            await _sqsClient.DeleteQueueAsync(new DeleteQueueRequest(queueUrl));
        }

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete Amazon S3 bucket
 {bucketName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting bucket.");
            // Delete all objects in the bucket.
            var deleteList = await _s3Client.ListObjectsV2Async(new
 ListObjectsV2Request()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            });
            if (deleteList.KeyCount > 0)
            {
                await _s3Client.DeleteObjectsAsync(new DeleteObjectsRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Objects = deleteList.S3Objects
                        .Select(o => new KeyVersion { Key = o.Key }).ToList()
                });
            }

            // Now delete the bucket.
            await _s3Client.DeleteBucketAsync(new DeleteBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            });
        }

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete lambda {lambdaFunctionName}?
 (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting lambda function.");

            await _lambdaClient.DeleteFunctionAsync(new DeleteFunctionRequest()
            {
                FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName
            });
        }

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete role {lambdaRoleName}? (y/
n)"))
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDetaching policies and deleting role.");

            foreach (var policy in lambdaRolePolicies)
            {
                await _iamClient!.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
 DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                {
                    RoleName = lambdaRoleName,
                    PolicyArn = policy
                });
            }

            await _iamClient!.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = lambdaRoleName
            });
        }

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete role {sageMakerRoleName}? (y/
n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDetaching policies and deleting role.");

            foreach (var policy in sageMakerRolePolicies)
            {
                await _iamClient!.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
 DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                {
                    RoleName = sageMakerRoleName,
                    PolicyArn = policy
                });
            }

            await _iamClient!.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = sageMakerRoleName
            });
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a role's ARN if it already exists.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) Role to look for.</param>
    /// <returns>The role ARN if it exists, otherwise an empty string.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> GetRoleArnIfExists(string roleName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"Checking for role named {roleName}.");

        try
        {
            var existingRole = await _iamClient.GetRoleAsync(new GetRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = lambdaRoleName
            });
            return existingRole.Role.Arn;
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            return string.Empty;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null &&
                       ynResponse.Equals("y",
                           StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CreatePipeline
  - DeletePipeline
  - DescribePipelineExecution
  - StartPipelineExecution
  - UpdatePipeline

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public class SagemakerWorkflow {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    private static String eventSourceMapping = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = "\n" +
                "Usage:\n" +
                "    <sageMakerRoleName> <lambdaRoleName> <functionFileLocation>
 <functionName> <queueName> <bucketName> <lnglatData> <spatialPipelinePath>
 <pipelineName>\n\n"
                +
                "Where:\n" +
                "    sageMakerRoleName - The name of the Amazon SageMaker role.\n
\n" +
                "    lambdaRoleName - The name of the AWS Lambda role.\n\n" +
                "    functionFileLocation - The file location where the JAR file
 that represents the AWS Lambda function is located.\n\n"
                +
                "    functionName - The name of the AWS Lambda function (for
 example,SageMakerExampleFunction).\n\n" +
```

```
                "    queueName - The name of the Amazon Simple Queue Service
(Amazon SQS) queue.\n\n" +
                "    bucketName - The name of the Amazon Simple Storage Service
(Amazon S3) bucket.\n\n" +
                "    lnglatData - The file location of the latlongtest.csv file
required for this use case.\n\n" +
                "    spatialPipelinePath - The file location of the
GeoSpatialPipeline.json file required for this use case.\n\n"
                +
                "    pipelineName - The name of the pipeline to create (for
example, sagemaker-sdk-example-pipeline).\n\n";

        if (args.length != 9) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sageMakerRoleName = args[0];
        String lambdaRoleName = args[1];
        String functionFileLocation = args[2];
        String functionName = args[3];
        String queueName = args[4];
        String bucketName = args[5];
        String lnglatData = args[6];
        String spatialPipelinePath = args[7];
        String pipelineName = args[8];
        String handlerName =
"org.example.SageMakerLambdaFunction::handleRequest";

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SageMakerClient sageMakerClient = SageMakerClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        LambdaClient lambdaClient = LambdaClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
```

```
                .build();

        S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon SageMaker pipeline example
scenario.");
        System.out.println(
                "\nThis example workflow will guide you through setting up and
running an" +
                        "\nAmazon SageMaker pipeline. The pipeline uses an AWS
Lambda function and an" +
                        "\nAmazon SQS Queue. It runs a vector enrichment reverse
geocode job to" +
                        "\nreverse geocode addresses in an input file and store
the results in an export file.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("First, we will set up the roles, functions, and queue
needed by the SageMaker pipeline.");
        String lambdaRoleArn = checkLambdaRole(iam, lambdaRoleName);
        String sageMakerRoleArn = checkSageMakerRole(iam, sageMakerRoleName);

        String functionArn = checkFunction(lambdaClient, functionName,
functionFileLocation, lambdaRoleArn,
                handlerName);
        String queueUrl = checkQueue(sqsClient, lambdaClient, queueName,
functionName);
        System.out.println("The queue URL is " + queueUrl);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Setting up bucket " + bucketName);
        if (!checkBucket(s3Client, bucketName)) {
            setupBucket(s3Client, bucketName);
            System.out.println("Put " + lnglatData + " into " + bucketName);
            putS3Object(s3Client, bucketName, "latlongtest.csv", lnglatData);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("Now we can create and run our pipeline.");
        setupPipeline(sageMakerClient, spatialPipelinePath, sageMakerRoleArn,
 functionArn, pipelineName);
        String pipelineExecutionARN = executePipeline(sageMakerClient,
 bucketName, queueUrl, sageMakerRoleArn,
                pipelineName);
        System.out.println("The pipeline execution ARN value is " +
 pipelineExecutionARN);
        waitForPipelineExecution(sageMakerClient, pipelineExecutionARN);
        System.out.println("Getting output results " + bucketName);
        getOutputResults(s3Client, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The pipeline has completed. To view the pipeline and
 runs " +
                "in SageMaker Studio, follow these instructions:" +
                "\nhttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/pipelines-
studio.html");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Do you want to delete the AWS resources used in this
 Workflow? (y/n)");
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        String delResources = in.nextLine();
        if (delResources.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            System.out.println("Lets clean up the AWS resources. Wait 30
 seconds");
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
            deleteEventSourceMapping(lambdaClient);
            deleteSQSQueue(sqsClient, queueName);
            listBucketObjects(s3Client, bucketName);
            deleteBucket(s3Client, bucketName);
            deleteLambdaFunction(lambdaClient, functionName);
            deleteLambdaRole(iam, lambdaRoleName);
            deleteSagemakerRole(iam, sageMakerRoleName);
            deletePipeline(sageMakerClient, pipelineName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The AWS Resources were not deleted!");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("SageMaker pipeline scenario is complete.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    private static void readObject(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName, String
key) {
        System.out.println("Output file contents: \n");
        GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .build();

        ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse> objectBytes =
s3Client.getObjectAsBytes(objectRequest);
        byte[] byteArray = objectBytes.asByteArray();
        String text = new String(byteArray, StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
        System.out.println("Text output: " + text);
    }

    // Display some results from the output directory.
    public static void getOutputResults(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        System.out.println("Getting output results {bucketName}.");
        ListObjectsRequest listObjectsRequest = ListObjectsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .prefix("outputfiles/")
                .build();

        ListObjectsResponse response = s3Client.listObjects(listObjectsRequest);
        List<S3Object> s3Objects = response.contents();
        for (S3Object object : s3Objects) {
            readObject(s3Client, bucketName, object.key());
        }
    }

    // Check the status of a pipeline execution.
    public static void waitForPipelineExecution(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient,
String executionArn)
            throws InterruptedException {
        String status;
        int index = 0;
        do {
            DescribePipelineExecutionRequest pipelineExecutionRequest =
DescribePipelineExecutionRequest.builder()
                    .pipelineExecutionArn(executionArn)
```

```
                    .build();

            DescribePipelineExecutionResponse response = sageMakerClient
                    .describePipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest);
            status = response.pipelineExecutionStatusAsString();
            System.out.println(index + ". The Status of the pipeline is " +
status);
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(4);
            index++;
        } while ("Executing".equals(status));
        System.out.println("Pipeline finished with status " + status);
    }

    // Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
    public static void deletePipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
pipelineName) {
        DeletePipelineRequest pipelineRequest = DeletePipelineRequest.builder()
                .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                .build();

        sageMakerClient.deletePipeline(pipelineRequest);
        System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + pipelineName);
    }

    // Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON.
    public static void setupPipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
filePath, String roleArn,
            String functionArn, String pipelineName) {
        System.out.println("Setting up the pipeline.");
        JSONParser parser = new JSONParser();

        // Read JSON and get pipeline definition.
        try (FileReader reader = new FileReader(filePath)) {
            Object obj = parser.parse(reader);
            JSONObject jsonObject = (JSONObject) obj;
            JSONArray stepsArray = (JSONArray) jsonObject.get("Steps");
            for (Object stepObj : stepsArray) {
                JSONObject step = (JSONObject) stepObj;
                if (step.containsKey("FunctionArn")) {
                    step.put("FunctionArn", functionArn);
                }
            }
            System.out.println(jsonObject);
```

```
            // Create the pipeline.
            CreatePipelineRequest pipelineRequest =
 CreatePipelineRequest.builder()
                    .pipelineDescription("Java SDK example pipeline")
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                    .pipelineDefinition(jsonObject.toString())
                    .build();

            sageMakerClient.createPipeline(pipelineRequest);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (IOException | ParseException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    // Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
    public static String executePipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
 bucketName, String queueUrl,
            String roleArn, String pipelineName) {
        System.out.println("Starting pipeline execution.");
        String inputBucketLocation = "s3://" + bucketName + "/samplefiles/
latlongtest.csv";
        String output = "s3://" + bucketName + "/outputfiles/";
        Gson gson = new GsonBuilder()
                .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
                .setPrettyPrinting().create();

        // Set up all parameters required to start the pipeline.
        List<Parameter> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
        Parameter para1 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_execution_role")
                .value(roleArn)
                .build();

        Parameter para2 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_queue_url")
                .value(queueUrl)
                .build();

        String inputJSON = "{\n" +
```

```
                "  \"DataSourceConfig\": {\n" +
                "    \"S3Data\": {\n" +
                "      \"S3Uri\": \"s3://" + bucketName + "/samplefiles/
latlongtest.csv\"\n" +
                "    },\n" +
                "    \"Type\": \"S3_DATA\"\n" +
                "  },\n" +
                "  \"DocumentType\": \"CSV\"\n" +
                "}";

        System.out.println(inputJSON);

        Parameter para3 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_vej_input_config")
                .value(inputJSON)
                .build();

        // Create an ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig object.
        VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data jobS3Data = VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data.builder()
                .s3Uri(output)
                .build();

        ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig outputConfig =
 ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig.builder()
                .s3Data(jobS3Data)
                .build();

        String gson4 = gson.toJson(outputConfig);
        Parameter para4 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_vej_export_config")
                .value(gson4)
                .build();
        System.out.println("parameter_vej_export_config:" +
 gson.toJson(outputConfig));

        // Create a VectorEnrichmentJobConfig object.
        ReverseGeocodingConfig reverseGeocodingConfig =
 ReverseGeocodingConfig.builder()
                .xAttributeName("Longitude")
                .yAttributeName("Latitude")
                .build();

        VectorEnrichmentJobConfig jobConfig = VectorEnrichmentJobConfig.builder()
                .reverseGeocodingConfig(reverseGeocodingConfig)
```

```
                .build();

        String para5JSON = "{\"MapMatchingConfig\":null,\"ReverseGeocodingConfig
\":{\"XAttributeName\":\"Longitude\",\"YAttributeName\":\"Latitude\"}}";
        Parameter para5 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_step_1_vej_config")
                .value(para5JSON)
                .build();

        System.out.println("parameter_step_1_vej_config:" +
 gson.toJson(jobConfig));
        parameters.add(para1);
        parameters.add(para2);
        parameters.add(para3);
        parameters.add(para4);
        parameters.add(para5);

        StartPipelineExecutionRequest pipelineExecutionRequest =
 StartPipelineExecutionRequest.builder()
                .pipelineExecutionDescription("Created using Java SDK")
                .pipelineExecutionDisplayName(pipelineName + "-example-
execution")
                .pipelineParameters(parameters)
                .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                .build();

        StartPipelineExecutionResponse response =
 sageMakerClient.startPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest);
        return response.pipelineExecutionArn();
    }

    public static void deleteEventSourceMapping(LambdaClient lambdaClient) {
        DeleteEventSourceMappingRequest eventSourceMappingRequest =
 DeleteEventSourceMappingRequest.builder()
                .uuid(eventSourceMapping)
                .build();

        lambdaClient.deleteEventSourceMapping(eventSourceMappingRequest);
    }

    public static void deleteSagemakerRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        String[] sageMakerRolePolicies = getSageMakerRolePolicies();
        try {
            for (String policy : sageMakerRolePolicies) {
```

```
                // First the policy needs to be detached.
                DetachRolePolicyRequest rolePolicyRequest =
DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy)
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .build();

                iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest);
            }

            // Delete the role.
            DeleteRoleRequest roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteRole(roleRequest);
            System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + roleName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteLambdaRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        String[] lambdaRolePolicies = getLambdaRolePolicies();
        try {
            for (String policy : lambdaRolePolicies) {
                // First the policy needs to be detached.
                DetachRolePolicyRequest rolePolicyRequest =
DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy)
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .build();

                iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest);
            }

            // Delete the role.
            DeleteRoleRequest roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteRole(roleRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + roleName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Delete the specific AWS Lambda function.
    public static void deleteLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName) {
        try {
            DeleteFunctionRequest request = DeleteFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .build();

            awsLambda.deleteFunction(request);
            System.out.println("*** " + functionName + " was deleted");

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Delete the specific S3 bucket.
    public static void deleteBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();
        s3Client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
        System.out.println("*** " + bucketName + " was deleted.");
    }

    public static void listBucketObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        try {
            ListObjectsRequest listObjects = ListObjectsRequest
                    .builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            ListObjectsResponse res = s3.listObjects(listObjects);
            List<S3Object> objects = res.contents();
            for (S3Object myValue : objects) {
```

```
                System.out.print("\n The name of the key is " + myValue.key());
                deleteBucketObjects(s3, bucketName, myValue.key());
            }

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteBucketObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 objectName) {
        ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier> toDelete = new ArrayList<>();
        toDelete.add(ObjectIdentifier.builder()
                .key(objectName)
                .build());
        try {
            DeleteObjectsRequest dor = DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .delete(Delete.builder()
                            .objects(toDelete).build())
                    .build();

            s3.deleteObjects(dor);
            System.out.println("*** " + bucketName + " objects were deleted.");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Delete the specific Amazon SQS queue.
    public static void deleteSQSQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName) {
        try {
            GetQueueUrlRequest getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

            String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl();
            DeleteQueueRequest deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .build();
```

```
            sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest);

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void putS3Object(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 objectKey, String objectPath) {
        try {
            Map<String, String> metadata = new HashMap<>();
            metadata.put("x-amz-meta-myVal", "test");
            PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key("samplefiles/" + objectKey)
                    .metadata(metadata)
                    .build();

            s3.putObject(putOb, RequestBody.fromFile(new File(objectPath)));
            System.out.println("Successfully placed " + objectKey + " into bucket
 " + bucketName);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void setupBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        try {
            S3Waiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter();
            CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
            HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
            WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse> waiterResponse =
 s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
```

```
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Set up the SQS queue to use with the pipeline.
    public static String setupQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, LambdaClient
 lambdaClient, String queueName,
            String lambdaName) {
        System.out.println("Setting up queue named " + queueName);
        try {
            Map<QueueAttributeName, String> queueAtt = new HashMap<>();
            queueAtt.put(QueueAttributeName.DELAY_SECONDS, "5");
            queueAtt.put(QueueAttributeName.RECEIVE_MESSAGE_WAIT_TIME_SECONDS,
 "5");
            queueAtt.put(QueueAttributeName.VISIBILITY_TIMEOUT, "300");
            CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .attributes(queueAtt)
                    .build();

            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest);
            System.out.println("\nGet queue url");
            GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

 .getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);

            connectLambda(sqsClient, lambdaClient,
 getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl(), lambdaName);
            System.out.println("Queue ready with Url " +
 getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl());
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
```

```
        return "";
    }

    // Connect the queue to the Lambda function as an event source.
    public static void connectLambda(SqsClient sqsClient, LambdaClient
lambdaClient, String queueUrl,
            String lambdaName) {
        System.out.println("Connecting the Lambda function and queue for the
pipeline.");
        String queueArn = "";

        // Specify the attributes to retrieve.
        List<QueueAttributeName> atts = new ArrayList<>();
        atts.add(QueueAttributeName.QUEUE_ARN);
        GetQueueAttributesRequest attributesRequest =
GetQueueAttributesRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .attributeNames(atts)
                .build();

        GetQueueAttributesResponse response =
sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(attributesRequest);
        Map<String, String> queueAtts = response.attributesAsStrings();
        for (Map.Entry<String, String> queueAtt : queueAtts.entrySet()) {
            System.out.println("Key = " + queueAtt.getKey() + ", Value = " +
queueAtt.getValue());
            queueArn = queueAtt.getValue();
        }

        CreateEventSourceMappingRequest eventSourceMappingRequest =
CreateEventSourceMappingRequest.builder()
                .eventSourceArn(queueArn)
                .functionName(lambdaName)
                .build();

        CreateEventSourceMappingResponse response1 =
lambdaClient.createEventSourceMapping(eventSourceMappingRequest);
        eventSourceMapping = response1.uuid();
        System.out.println("The mapping between the event source and Lambda
function was successful");
    }

    // Create an AWS Lambda function.
```

```
   public static String createLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName, String filePath, String role,
           String handler) {
       try {
           LambdaWaiter waiter = awsLambda.waiter();
           InputStream is = new FileInputStream(filePath);
           SdkBytes fileToUpload = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(is);
           FunctionCode code = FunctionCode.builder()
                   .zipFile(fileToUpload)
                   .build();

           CreateFunctionRequest functionRequest =
CreateFunctionRequest.builder()
                   .functionName(functionName)
                   .description("SageMaker example function.")
                   .code(code)
                   .handler(handler)
                   .runtime(Runtime.JAVA11)
                   .timeout(200)
                   .memorySize(1024)
                   .role(role)
                   .build();

           // Create a Lambda function using a waiter.
           CreateFunctionResponse functionResponse =
awsLambda.createFunction(functionRequest);
           GetFunctionRequest getFunctionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                   .functionName(functionName)
                   .build();
           WaiterResponse<GetFunctionResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter.waitUntilFunctionExists(getFunctionRequest);
           waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
           System.out.println("The function ARN is " +
functionResponse.functionArn());
           return functionResponse.functionArn();

       } catch (LambdaException | FileNotFoundException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }

   public static String createSageMakerRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
```

```
        String[] sageMakerRolePolicies = getSageMakerRolePolicies();
        System.out.println("Creating a role to use with SageMaker.");
        String assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                "\"Principal\": {" +
                "\"Service\": [" +
                "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
                "]" +
                "}," +
                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                "}]" +
                "}";

        try {
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .assumeRolePolicyDocument(assumeRolePolicy)
                    .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateRoleResponse roleResult = iam.createRole(request);

            // Attach the policies to the role.
            for (String policy : sageMakerRolePolicies) {
                AttachRolePolicyRequest attachRequest =
AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(policy)
                        .build();

                iam.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest);
            }

            // Allow time for the role to be ready.
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
            System.out.println("Role ready with ARN " + roleResult.role().arn());
            return roleResult.role().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        return "";
    }

    private static String createLambdaRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        String[] lambdaRolePolicies = getLambdaRolePolicies();
        String assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                "\"Principal\": {" +
                "\"Service\": [" +
                "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
                "]" +
                "}," +
                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                "}]" +
                "}";

        try {
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .assumeRolePolicyDocument(assumeRolePolicy)
                    .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateRoleResponse roleResult = iam.createRole(request);

            // Attach the policies to the role.
            for (String policy : lambdaRolePolicies) {
                AttachRolePolicyRequest attachRequest =
AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(policy)
                        .build();

                iam.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest);
```

```
            }

            // Allow time for the role to be ready.
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
            System.out.println("Role ready with ARN " + roleResult.role().arn());
            return roleResult.role().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());

        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String checkFunction(LambdaClient lambdaClient, String
functionName, String filePath, String role,
            String handler) {
        System.out.println("Create an AWS Lambda function used in this
workflow.");
        String functionArn;
        try {
            // Does this function already exist.
            GetFunctionRequest functionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .build();

            GetFunctionResponse response =
lambdaClient.getFunction(functionRequest);
            functionArn = response.configuration().functionArn();

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            functionArn = createLambdaFunction(lambdaClient, functionName,
filePath, role, handler);
        }
        return functionArn;
    }

    // Check to see if the specific S3 bucket exists. If the S3 bucket exists,
this
    // method returns true.
    public static boolean checkBucket(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
```

```
        try {
            HeadBucketRequest headBucketRequest = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            s3.headBucket(headBucketRequest);
            System.out.println(bucketName + " exists");
            return true;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Amazon SQS queue exists. If not, this method creates
a
    // new queue
    // and returns the ARN value.
    public static String checkQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, LambdaClient
lambdaClient, String queueName,
            String lambdaName) {
        System.out.println("Creating a queue for this use case.");
        String queueUrl;
        try {
            GetQueueUrlRequest request = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

            GetQueueUrlResponse response = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(request);
            queueUrl = response.queueUrl();
            System.out.println(queueUrl);

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            queueUrl = setupQueue(sqsClient, lambdaClient, queueName,
lambdaName);
        }
        return queueUrl;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Lambda role exists. If not, this method creates it.
    public static String checkLambdaRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        System.out.println("Creating a role to for AWS Lambda to use.");
```

```
        String roleArn;
        try {
            GetRoleRequest roleRequest = GetRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            GetRoleResponse response = iam.getRole(roleRequest);
            roleArn = response.role().arn();
            System.out.println(roleArn);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            roleArn = createLambdaRole(iam, roleName);
        }
        return roleArn;
    }

    // Checks to see if the SageMaker role exists. If not, this method creates
 it.
    public static String checkSageMakerRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        System.out.println("Creating a role to for AWS SageMaker to use.");
        String roleArn;
        try {
            GetRoleRequest roleRequest = GetRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            GetRoleResponse response = iam.getRole(roleRequest);
            roleArn = response.role().arn();
            System.out.println(roleArn);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            roleArn = createSageMakerRole(iam, roleName);
        }
        return roleArn;
    }

    private static String[] getSageMakerRolePolicies() {
        String[] sageMakerRolePolicies = new String[3];
        sageMakerRolePolicies[0] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonSageMakerFullAccess";
        sageMakerRolePolicies[1] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess";
```

```
        sageMakerRolePolicies[2] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess";
        return sageMakerRolePolicies;
    }

    private static String[] getLambdaRolePolicies() {
        String[] lambdaRolePolicies = new String[5];
        lambdaRolePolicies[0] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonSageMakerFullAccess";
        lambdaRolePolicies[1] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess";
        lambdaRolePolicies[2] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess";
        lambdaRolePolicies[3] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/"
                + "AmazonSageMakerServiceCatalogProductsLambdaServiceRolePolicy";
        lambdaRolePolicies[4] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AWSLambdaSQSQueueExecutionRole";
        return lambdaRolePolicies;
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreatePipeline
  - DeletePipeline
  - DescribePipelineExecution
  - StartPipelineExecution
  - UpdatePipeline

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Il seguente estratto di file contiene funzioni che utilizzano il client SageMaker AI per gestire una pipeline.

```
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";

import {
  CreateRoleCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  GetRoleCommand,
  ListPoliciesCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

import {
  PublishLayerVersionCommand,
  DeleteLayerVersionCommand,
  CreateFunctionCommand,
  Runtime,
  DeleteFunctionCommand,
  CreateEventSourceMappingCommand,
  DeleteEventSourceMappingCommand,
  GetFunctionCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-lambda";

import {
  PutObjectCommand,
  CreateBucketCommand,
  DeleteBucketCommand,
  DeleteObjectCommand,
  GetObjectCommand,
  ListObjectsV2Command,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

import {
  CreatePipelineCommand,
  DeletePipelineCommand,
  DescribePipelineCommand,
  DescribePipelineExecutionCommand,
  PipelineExecutionStatus,
  StartPipelineExecutionCommand,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker";

import { VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType } from "@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial";

import {
  CreateQueueCommand,
  DeleteQueueCommand,
  GetQueueAttributesCommand,
  GetQueueUrlCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

/**
 * Create the AWS IAM role that will be assumed by AWS Lambda.
 * @param {{ name: string, iamClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-iam').IAMClient }}
 props
 */
export async function createLambdaExecutionRole({ name, iamClient }) {
  const createRole = () =>
    iamClient.send(
      new CreateRoleCommand({
        RoleName: name,
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
          Version: "2012-10-17",
          Statement: [
            {
              Effect: "Allow",
              Action: ["sts:AssumeRole"],
              Principal: { Service: ["lambda.amazonaws.com"] },
            },
          ],
        }),
      }),
    );

  let role = null;

  try {
    const { Role } = await createRole();
    role = Role;
  } catch (caught) {
```

```
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "EntityAlreadyExistsException"
    ) {
      const { Role } = await iamClient.send(
        new GetRoleCommand({ RoleName: name }),
      );
      role = Role;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn: role.Arn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await iamClient.send(new DeleteRoleCommand({ RoleName: name }));
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Create an AWS IAM policy that will be attached to the AWS IAM role assumed by
 the AWS Lambda function.
 * The policy grants permission to work with Amazon SQS, Amazon CloudWatch, and
 Amazon SageMaker.
 * @param {{name: string, iamClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-iam').IAMClient,
 pipelineExecutionRoleArn: string}} props
 */
export async function createLambdaExecutionPolicy({
  name,
  iamClient,
  pipelineExecutionRoleArn,
}) {
  const policyConfig = {
    Version: "2012-10-17",
    Statement: [
      {
        Effect: "Allow",
        Action: [
          "sqs:ReceiveMessage",
          "sqs:DeleteMessage",
          "sqs:GetQueueAttributes",
          "logs:CreateLogGroup",
```

```
          "logs:CreateLogStream",
          "logs:PutLogEvents",
          "sagemaker-geospatial:StartVectorEnrichmentJob",
          "sagemaker-geospatial:GetVectorEnrichmentJob",
          "sagemaker:SendPipelineExecutionStepFailure",
          "sagemaker:SendPipelineExecutionStepSuccess",
          "sagemaker-geospatial:ExportVectorEnrichmentJob",
        ],
        Resource: "*",
      },
      {
        Effect: "Allow",
        // The AWS Lambda function needs permission to pass the pipeline
 execution role to
        // the StartVectorEnrichmentCommand. This restriction prevents an AWS
 Lambda function
        // from elevating privileges. For more information, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
id_roles_use_passrole.html
        Action: ["iam:PassRole"],
        Resource: `${pipelineExecutionRoleArn}`,
        Condition: {
          StringEquals: {
            "iam:PassedToService": [
              "sagemaker.amazonaws.com",
              "sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com",
            ],
          },
        },
      },
    ],
  };

  const createPolicy = () =>
    iamClient.send(
      new CreatePolicyCommand({
        PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify(policyConfig),
        PolicyName: name,
      }),
    );

  let policy = null;

  try {
```

```
    const { Policy } = await createPolicy();
    policy = Policy;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "EntityAlreadyExistsException"
    ) {
      const { Policies } = await iamClient.send(new ListPoliciesCommand({}));
      if (Policies) {
        policy = Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === name);
      } else {
        throw new Error("No policies found.");
      }
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn: policy?.Arn,
    policyConfig,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await iamClient.send(new DeletePolicyCommand({ PolicyArn: policy?.Arn }));
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Attach an AWS IAM policy to an AWS IAM role.
 * @param {{roleName: string, policyArn: string, iamClient: import('@aws-sdk/
client-iam').IAMClient}} props
 */
export async function attachPolicy({ roleName, policyArn, iamClient }) {
  const attachPolicyCommand = new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
  });

  await iamClient.send(attachPolicyCommand);
  return {
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: roleName,
```

```
          PolicyArn: policyArn,
        }),
      );
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Create an AWS Lambda layer that contains the Amazon SageMaker and Amazon
 SageMaker Geospatial clients
 * in the runtime. The default runtime supports v3.188.0 of the JavaScript SDK.
 The Amazon SageMaker
 * Geospatial client wasn't introduced until v3.221.0.
 * @param {{ name: string, lambdaClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
lambda').LambdaClient }} props
 */
export async function createLambdaLayer({ name, lambdaClient }) {
  const layerPath = `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url)}lambda/nodejs.zip`;
  const { LayerVersionArn, Version } = await lambdaClient.send(
    new PublishLayerVersionCommand({
      LayerName: name,
      Content: {
        ZipFile: Uint8Array.from(readFileSync(layerPath)),
      },
    }),
  );

  return {
    versionArn: LayerVersionArn,
    version: Version,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await lambdaClient.send(
        new DeleteLayerVersionCommand({
          LayerName: name,
          VersionNumber: Version,
        }),
      );
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Deploy the AWS Lambda function that will be used to respond to Amazon
 SageMaker pipeline
```

```
 * execution steps.
 * @param {{roleArn: string, name: string, lambdaClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
lambda').LambdaClient, layerVersionArn: string}} props
 */
export async function createLambdaFunction({
  name,
  roleArn,
  lambdaClient,
  layerVersionArn,
}) {
  const lambdaPath = `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(
    import.meta.url,
  )}lambda/dist/index.mjs.zip`;

  // If a function of the same name already exists, return that
  // function's ARN instead. By default this is
  // "sagemaker-wkflw-lambda-function", so collisions are
  // unlikely.
  const createFunction = async () => {
    try {
      return await lambdaClient.send(
        new CreateFunctionCommand({
          Code: {
            ZipFile: Uint8Array.from(readFileSync(lambdaPath)),
          },
          Runtime: Runtime.nodejs18x,
          Handler: "index.handler",
          Layers: [layerVersionArn],
          FunctionName: name,
          Role: roleArn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
        caught.name === "ResourceConflictException"
      ) {
        const { Configuration } = await lambdaClient.send(
          new GetFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: name }),
        );
        return Configuration;
      }
      throw caught;
    }
```

```
  };

  // Function creation fails if the Role is not ready. This retries
  // function creation until it succeeds or it times out.
  const { FunctionArn } = await retry(
    { intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 },
    createFunction,
  );

  return {
    arn: FunctionArn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await lambdaClient.send(
        new DeleteFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: name }),
      );
    },
  };
}

/**
 * This uploads some sample coordinate data to an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * The Amazon SageMaker Geospatial vector enrichment job will take the simple
 Lat/Long
 * coordinates in this file and augment them with more detailed location data.
 * @param {{bucketName: string, s3Client: import('@aws-sdk/client-s3').S3Client}}
 props
 */
export async function uploadCSVDataToS3({ bucketName, s3Client }) {
  const s3Path = `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(
    import.meta.url,
  )}../../../../../scenarios/features/sagemaker_pipelines/resources/
latlongtest.csv`;

  await s3Client.send(
    new PutObjectCommand({
      Bucket: bucketName,
      Key: "input/sample_data.csv",
      Body: readFileSync(s3Path),
    }),
  );
}

/**
 * Create the AWS IAM role that will be assumed by the Amazon SageMaker pipeline.
```

```
 * @param {{name: string, iamClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-iam').IAMClient,
 wait: (ms: number) => Promise<void>}} props
 */
export async function createSagemakerRole({ name, iamClient, wait }) {
  let role = null;

  const createRole = () =>
    iamClient.send(
      new CreateRoleCommand({
        RoleName: name,
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
          Version: "2012-10-17",
          Statement: [
            {
              Effect: "Allow",
              Action: ["sts:AssumeRole"],
              Principal: {
                Service: [
                  "sagemaker.amazonaws.com",
                  "sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com",
                ],
              },
            },
          ],
        }),
      }),
    );

  try {
    const { Role } = await createRole();
    role = Role;
    // Wait for the role to be ready.
    await wait(10);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "EntityAlreadyExistsException"
    ) {
      const { Role } = await iamClient.send(
        new GetRoleCommand({ RoleName: name }),
      );
      role = Role;
    } else {
      throw caught;
```

```
    }
  }

  return {
    arn: role.Arn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await iamClient.send(new DeleteRoleCommand({ RoleName: name }));
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Create the Amazon SageMaker execution policy. This policy grants permission to
 * invoke the AWS Lambda function, read/write to the Amazon S3 bucket, and send
 messages to
 * the Amazon SQS queue.
 * @param {{ name: string, sqsQueueArn: string, lambdaArn: string, iamClient:
 import('@aws-sdk/client-iam').IAMClient, s3BucketName: string}} props
 */
export async function createSagemakerExecutionPolicy({
  sqsQueueArn,
  lambdaArn,
  iamClient,
  name,
  s3BucketName,
}) {
  const policyConfig = {
    Version: "2012-10-17",
    Statement: [
      {
        Effect: "Allow",
        Action: ["lambda:InvokeFunction"],
        Resource: lambdaArn,
      },
      {
        Effect: "Allow",
        Action: ["s3:*"],
        Resource: [
          `arn:aws:s3:::${s3BucketName}`,
          `arn:aws:s3:::${s3BucketName}/*`,
        ],
      },
      {
        Effect: "Allow",
```

```
        Action: ["sqs:SendMessage"],
        Resource: sqsQueueArn,
      },
    ],
  };

  const createPolicy = () =>
    iamClient.send(
      new CreatePolicyCommand({
        PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify(policyConfig),
        PolicyName: name,
      }),
    );

  let policy = null;

  try {
    const { Policy } = await createPolicy();
    policy = Policy;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "EntityAlreadyExistsException"
    ) {
      const { Policies } = await iamClient.send(new ListPoliciesCommand({}));
      if (Policies) {
        policy = Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === name);
      } else {
        throw new Error("No policies found.");
      }
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn: policy?.Arn,
    policyConfig,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await iamClient.send(new DeletePolicyCommand({ PolicyArn: policy?.Arn }));
    },
  };
}
```

```
/**
 * Create the Amazon SageMaker pipeline using a JSON pipeline definition. The
 definition
 * can also be provided as an Amazon S3 object using
 PipelineDefinitionS3Location.
 * @param {{roleArn: string, name: string, sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/
client-sagemaker').SageMakerClient}} props
 */
export async function createSagemakerPipeline({
  // Assumes an AWS IAM role has been created for this pipeline.
  roleArn,
  name,
  // Assumes an AWS Lambda function has been created for this pipeline.
  functionArn,
  sagemakerClient,
}) {
  const pipelineDefinition = readFileSync(
    // dirnameFromMetaUrl is a local utility function. You can find its
 implementation
    // on GitHub.
    `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(
      import.meta.url,
    )}../../../../../scenarios/features/sagemaker_pipelines/resources/
GeoSpatialPipeline.json`,
  )
    .toString()
    .replace(/\*FUNCTION_ARN\*/g, functionArn);

  let arn = null;

  const createPipeline = () =>
    sagemakerClient.send(
      new CreatePipelineCommand({
        PipelineName: name,
        PipelineDefinition: pipelineDefinition,
        RoleArn: roleArn,
      }),
    );

  try {
    const { PipelineArn } = await createPipeline();
    arn = PipelineArn;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
```

```
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "ValidationException" &&
      caught.message.includes(
        "Pipeline names must be unique within an AWS account and region",
      )
    ) {
      const { PipelineArn } = await sagemakerClient.send(
        new DescribePipelineCommand({ PipelineName: name }),
      );
      arn = PipelineArn;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await sagemakerClient.send(
        new DeletePipelineCommand({ PipelineName: name }),
      );
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Create an Amazon SQS queue. The Amazon SageMaker pipeline will send messages
 * to this queue that are then processed by the AWS Lambda function.
 * @param {{name: string, sqsClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-sqs').SQSClient}}
 props
 */
export async function createSQSQueue({ name, sqsClient }) {
  const createSqsQueue = () =>
    sqsClient.send(
      new CreateQueueCommand({
        QueueName: name,
        Attributes: {
          DelaySeconds: "5",
          ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds: "5",
          VisibilityTimeout: "300",
        },
      }),
    );
```

```
  let queueUrl = null;
  try {
    const { QueueUrl } = await createSqsQueue();
    queueUrl = QueueUrl;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "QueueNameExists") {
      const { QueueUrl } = await sqsClient.send(
        new GetQueueUrlCommand({ QueueName: name }),
      );
      queueUrl = QueueUrl;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  const { Attributes } = await retry(
    { intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 },
    () =>
      sqsClient.send(
        new GetQueueAttributesCommand({
          QueueUrl: queueUrl,
          AttributeNames: ["QueueArn"],
        }),
      ),
  );

  return {
    queueUrl,
    queueArn: Attributes.QueueArn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await sqsClient.send(new DeleteQueueCommand({ QueueUrl: queueUrl }));
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Configure the AWS Lambda function to long poll for messages from the Amazon
 SQS
 * queue.
 * @param {{
 *   paginateListEventSourceMappings: () => Generator<import('@aws-sdk/client-
lambda').ListEventSourceMappingsCommandOutput>,
 *   lambdaName: string,
 *   queueArn: string,
```

```
 *   lambdaClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-lambda').LambdaClient}} props
 */
export async function configureLambdaSQSEventSource({
  lambdaName,
  queueArn,
  lambdaClient,
  paginateListEventSourceMappings,
}) {
  let uuid = null;
  const createEvenSourceMapping = () =>
    lambdaClient.send(
      new CreateEventSourceMappingCommand({
        EventSourceArn: queueArn,
        FunctionName: lambdaName,
      }),
    );

  try {
    const { UUID } = await createEvenSourceMapping();
    uuid = UUID;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "ResourceConflictException"
    ) {
      const paginator = paginateListEventSourceMappings(
        { client: lambdaClient },
        {},
      );
      /**
       * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-
lambda').EventSourceMappingConfiguration[]}
       */
      const eventSourceMappings = [];
      for await (const page of paginator) {
        eventSourceMappings.concat(page.EventSourceMappings || []);
      }

      const { Configuration } = await lambdaClient.send(
        new GetFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: lambdaName }),
      );

      uuid = eventSourceMappings.find(
        (mapping) =>
```

```
          mapping.EventSourceArn === queueArn &&
          mapping.FunctionArn === Configuration.FunctionArn,
      ).UUID;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await lambdaClient.send(
        new DeleteEventSourceMappingCommand({
          UUID: uuid,
        }),
      );
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Create an Amazon S3 bucket that will store the simple coordinate file as input
 * and the output of the Amazon SageMaker Geospatial vector enrichment job.
 * @param {{
 *   s3Client: import('@aws-sdk/client-s3').S3Client,
 *   name: string,
 *   paginateListObjectsV2: () => Generator<import('@aws-sdk/client-
s3').ListObjectsCommandOutput>
 * }} props
 */
export async function createS3Bucket({
  name,
  s3Client,
  paginateListObjectsV2,
}) {
  await s3Client.send(new CreateBucketCommand({ Bucket: name }));

  return {
    cleanUp: async () => {
      const paginator = paginateListObjectsV2(
        { client: s3Client },
        { Bucket: name },
      );
      for await (const page of paginator) {
        const objects = page.Contents;
```

```
        if (objects) {
          for (const object of objects) {
            await s3Client.send(
              new DeleteObjectCommand({ Bucket: name, Key: object.Key }),
            );
          }
        }
      }
      await s3Client.send(new DeleteBucketCommand({ Bucket: name }));
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Start the execution of the Amazon SageMaker pipeline. Parameters that are
 * passed in are used in the AWS Lambda function.
 * @param {{
 *   name: string,
 *   sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker').SageMakerClient,
 *   roleArn: string,
 *   queueUrl: string,
 *   s3InputBucketName: string,
 * }} props
 */
export async function startPipelineExecution({
  sagemakerClient,
  name,
  bucketName,
  roleArn,
  queueUrl,
}) {
  /**
   * The Vector Enrichment Job requests CSV data. This configuration points to a
 CSV
   * file in an Amazon S3 bucket.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig}
   */
  const inputConfig = {
    DataSourceConfig: {
      S3Data: {
        S3Uri: `s3://${bucketName}/input/sample_data.csv`,
      },
    },
```

```
    DocumentType: VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType.CSV,
  };

  /**
   * The Vector Enrichment Job adds additional data to the source CSV. This
 configuration points
   * to an Amazon S3 prefix where the output will be stored.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig}
   */
  const outputConfig = {
    S3Data: {
      S3Uri: `s3://${bucketName}/output/`,
    },
  };

  /**
   * This job will be a Reverse Geocoding Vector Enrichment Job. Reverse
 Geocoding requires
   * latitude and longitude values.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").VectorEnrichmentJobConfig}
   */
  const jobConfig = {
    ReverseGeocodingConfig: {
      XAttributeName: "Longitude",
      YAttributeName: "Latitude",
    },
  };

  const { PipelineExecutionArn } = await sagemakerClient.send(
    new StartPipelineExecutionCommand({
      PipelineName: name,
      PipelineExecutionDisplayName: `${name}-example-execution`,
      PipelineParameters: [
        { Name: "parameter_execution_role", Value: roleArn },
        { Name: "parameter_queue_url", Value: queueUrl },
        {
          Name: "parameter_vej_input_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(inputConfig),
        },
        {
          Name: "parameter_vej_export_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(outputConfig),
```

```
        },
        {
          Name: "parameter_step_1_vej_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(jobConfig),
        },
      ],
    }),
  );

  return {
    arn: PipelineExecutionArn,
  };
}

/**
 * Poll the executing pipeline until the status is 'SUCCEEDED', 'STOPPED', or
 'FAILED'.
 * @param {{ arn: string, sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
sagemaker').SageMakerClient, wait: (ms: number) => Promise<void>}} props
 */
export async function waitForPipelineComplete({ arn, sagemakerClient, wait }) {
  const command = new DescribePipelineExecutionCommand({
    PipelineExecutionArn: arn,
  });

  let complete = false;
  const intervalInSeconds = 15;
  const COMPLETION_STATUSES = [
    PipelineExecutionStatus.FAILED,
    PipelineExecutionStatus.STOPPED,
    PipelineExecutionStatus.SUCCEEDED,
  ];

  do {
    const { PipelineExecutionStatus: status, FailureReason } =
      await sagemakerClient.send(command);

    complete = COMPLETION_STATUSES.includes(status);

    if (!complete) {
      console.log(
        `Pipeline is ${status}. Waiting ${intervalInSeconds} seconds before
 checking again.`,
      );
```

```
      await wait(intervalInSeconds);
    } else if (status === PipelineExecutionStatus.FAILED) {
      throw new Error(`Pipeline failed because: ${FailureReason}`);
    } else if (status === PipelineExecutionStatus.STOPPED) {
      throw new Error("Pipeline was forcefully stopped.");
    } else {
      console.log(`Pipeline execution ${status}.`);
    }
  } while (!complete);
}

/**
 * Return the string value of an Amazon S3 object.
 * @param {{ bucket: string, key: string, s3Client: import('@aws-sdk/client-
s3').S3Client}} param0
 */
export async function getObject({ bucket, s3Client }) {
  const prefix = "output/";
  const { Contents } = await s3Client.send(
    new ListObjectsV2Command({ MaxKeys: 1, Bucket: bucket, Prefix: prefix }),
  );

  if (!Contents.length) {
    throw new Error("No objects found in bucket.");
  }

  // Find the CSV file.
  const outputObject = Contents.find((obj) => obj.Key.endsWith(".csv"));

  if (!outputObject) {
    throw new Error(`No CSV file found in bucket with the prefix "${prefix}".`);
  }

  const { Body } = await s3Client.send(
    new GetObjectCommand({
      Bucket: bucket,
      Key: outputObject.Key,
    }),
  );

  return Body.transformToString();
}
```

Questa funzione è un estratto da un file che utilizza le funzioni di libreria precedenti per configurare una pipeline SageMaker AI, eseguirla ed eliminare tutte le risorse create.

```
import { retry, wait } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";
import {
  attachPolicy,
  configureLambdaSQSEventSource,
  createLambdaExecutionPolicy,
  createLambdaExecutionRole,
  createLambdaFunction,
  createLambdaLayer,
  createS3Bucket,
  createSQSQueue,
  createSagemakerExecutionPolicy,
  createSagemakerPipeline,
  createSagemakerRole,
  getObject,
  startPipelineExecution,
  uploadCSVDataToS3,
  waitForPipelineComplete,
} from "./lib.js";
import { MESSAGES } from "./messages.js";

export class SageMakerPipelinesWkflw {
  names = {
    LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE: "sagemaker-wkflw-lambda-execution-role",
    LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY:
      "sagemaker-wkflw-lambda-execution-role-policy",
    LAMBDA_FUNCTION: "sagemaker-wkflw-lambda-function",
    LAMBDA_LAYER: "sagemaker-wkflw-lambda-layer",
    SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE: "sagemaker-wkflw-pipeline-execution-role",
    SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY:
      "sagemaker-wkflw-pipeline-execution-role-policy",
    SAGE_MAKER_PIPELINE: "sagemaker-wkflw-pipeline",
    SQS_QUEUE: "sagemaker-wkflw-sqs-queue",
    S3_BUCKET: `sagemaker-wkflw-s3-bucket-${Date.now()}`,
  };

  cleanUpFunctions = [];

  /**
   * @param {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/prompter.js").Prompter} prompter
   * @param {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/logger.js").Logger} logger
```

```
   * @param {{ IAM: import("@aws-sdk/client-iam").IAMClient, Lambda:
 import("@aws-sdk/client-lambda").LambdaClient, SageMaker: import("@aws-sdk/
client-sagemaker").SageMakerClient, S3: import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client,
 SQS: import("@aws-sdk/client-sqs").SQSClient }} clients
   */
  constructor(prompter, logger, clients) {
    this.prompter = prompter;
    this.logger = logger;
    this.clients = clients;
  }

  async run() {
    try {
      await this.startWorkflow();
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(err);
      throw err;
    } finally {
      this.logger.logSeparator();
      const doCleanUp = await this.prompter.confirm({
        message: "Clean up resources?",
      });
      if (doCleanUp) {
        await this.cleanUp();
      }
    }
  }

  async cleanUp() {
    // Run all of the clean up functions. If any fail, we log the error and
 continue.
    // This ensures all clean up functions are run.
    for (let i = this.cleanUpFunctions.length - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
      await retry(
        { intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60, swallowError: true },
        this.cleanUpFunctions[i],
      );
    }
  }

  async startWorkflow() {
    this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.greetingHeader);
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.greeting);
```

```
    this.logger.logSeparator();
    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingRole.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      ),
    );

    // Create an IAM role that will be assumed by the AWS Lambda function. This
function
    // is triggered by Amazon SQS messages and calls SageMaker and SageMaker
GeoSpatial actions.
    const { arn: lambdaExecutionRoleArn, cleanUp: lambdaExecutionRoleCleanUp } =
      await createLambdaExecutionRole({
        name: this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE,
        iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
      });
    // Add a clean up step to a stack for every resource created.
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaExecutionRoleCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.roleCreated.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      ),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingRole.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      ),
    );

    // Create an IAM role that will be assumed by the SageMaker pipeline. The
pipeline
    // sends messages to an Amazon SQS queue and puts/retrieves Amazon S3
objects.
    const {
      arn: pipelineExecutionRoleArn,
      cleanUp: pipelineExecutionRoleCleanUp,
    } = await createSagemakerRole({
```

```
      iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
      name: this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      wait,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(pipelineExecutionRoleCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.roleCreated.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      ),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    // Create an IAM policy that allows the AWS Lambda function to invoke
 SageMaker APIs.
    const {
      arn: lambdaExecutionPolicyArn,
      policy: lambdaPolicy,
      cleanUp: lambdaExecutionPolicyCleanUp,
    } = await createLambdaExecutionPolicy({
      name: this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY,
      s3BucketName: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
      iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
      pipelineExecutionRoleArn,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaExecutionPolicyCleanUp);

    console.log(JSON.stringify(lambdaPolicy, null, 2), "\n");

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.attachPolicy
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY)
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE),
    );

    await this.prompter.checkContinue();

    // Attach the Lambda execution policy to the execution role.
    const { cleanUp: lambdaExecutionRolePolicyCleanUp } = await attachPolicy({
      roleName: this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      policyArn: lambdaExecutionPolicyArn,
      iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
```

```
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaExecutionRolePolicyCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.policyAttached);

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    // Create Lambda layer for SageMaker packages.
    const { versionArn: layerVersionArn, cleanUp: lambdaLayerCleanUp } =
      await createLambdaLayer({
        name: this.names.LAMBDA_LAYER,
        lambdaClient: this.clients.Lambda,
      });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaLayerCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingFunction.replace(
        "${FUNCTION_NAME}",
        this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION,
      ),
    );

    // Create the Lambda function with the execution role.
    const { arn: lambdaArn, cleanUp: lambdaCleanUp } =
      await createLambdaFunction({
        roleArn: lambdaExecutionRoleArn,
        lambdaClient: this.clients.Lambda,
        name: this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION,
        layerVersionArn,
      });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.functionCreated.replace(
        "${FUNCTION_NAME}",
        this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION,
      ),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingSQSQueue.replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", this.names.SQS_QUEUE),
    );
```

```
// Create an SQS queue for the SageMaker pipeline.
const {
  queueUrl,
  queueArn,
  cleanUp: queueCleanUp,
} = await createSQSQueue({
  name: this.names.SQS_QUEUE,
  sqsClient: this.clients.SQS,
});
this.cleanUpFunctions.push(queueCleanUp);

await this.logger.log(
  MESSAGES.sqsQueueCreated.replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", this.names.SQS_QUEUE),
);

this.logger.logSeparator();

await this.logger.log(
  MESSAGES.configuringLambdaSQSEventSource
    .replace("${LAMBDA_NAME}", this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION)
    .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", this.names.SQS_QUEUE),
);

// Configure the SQS queue as an event source for the Lambda.
const { cleanUp: lambdaSQSEventSourceCleanUp } =
  await configureLambdaSQSEventSource({
    lambdaArn,
    lambdaName: this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION,
    queueArn,
    sqsClient: this.clients.SQS,
    lambdaClient: this.clients.Lambda,
  });
this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaSQSEventSourceCleanUp);

await this.logger.log(
  MESSAGES.lambdaSQSEventSourceConfigured
    .replace("${LAMBDA_NAME}", this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION)
    .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", this.names.SQS_QUEUE),
);

this.logger.logSeparator();
```

```
    // Create an IAM policy that allows the SageMaker pipeline to invoke AWS
Lambda
    // and send messages to the Amazon SQS queue.
    const {
      arn: pipelineExecutionPolicyArn,
      policy: sagemakerPolicy,
      cleanUp: pipelineExecutionPolicyCleanUp,
    } = await createSagemakerExecutionPolicy({
      sqsQueueArn: queueArn,
      lambdaArn,
      iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
      name: this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY,
      s3BucketName: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(pipelineExecutionPolicyCleanUp);

    console.log(JSON.stringify(sagemakerPolicy, null, 2));

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.attachPolicy
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY)
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE),
    );

    await this.prompter.checkContinue();

    // Attach the SageMaker execution policy to the execution role.
    const { cleanUp: pipelineExecutionRolePolicyCleanUp } = await attachPolicy({
      roleName: this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      policyArn: pipelineExecutionPolicyArn,
      iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(pipelineExecutionRolePolicyCleanUp);
    // Wait for the role to be ready. If the role is used immediately,
    // the pipeline will fail.
    await wait(5);

    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.policyAttached);

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingPipeline.replace(
        "${PIPELINE_NAME}",
```

```
        this.names.SAGE_MAKER_PIPELINE,
      ),
    );

    // Create the SageMaker pipeline.
    const { cleanUp: pipelineCleanUp } = await createSagemakerPipeline({
      roleArn: pipelineExecutionRoleArn,
      functionArn: lambdaArn,
      sagemakerClient: this.clients.SageMaker,
      name: this.names.SAGE_MAKER_PIPELINE,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(pipelineCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.pipelineCreated.replace(
        "${PIPELINE_NAME}",
        this.names.SAGE_MAKER_PIPELINE,
      ),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingS3Bucket.replace("${BUCKET_NAME}", this.names.S3_BUCKET),
    );

    // Create an S3 bucket for storing inputs and outputs.
    const { cleanUp: s3BucketCleanUp } = await createS3Bucket({
      name: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
      s3Client: this.clients.S3,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(s3BucketCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.s3BucketCreated.replace("${BUCKET_NAME}", this.names.S3_BUCKET),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.uploadingInputData.replace(
        "${BUCKET_NAME}",
        this.names.S3_BUCKET,
      ),
```

```
    );

    // Upload CSV Lat/Long data to S3.
    await uploadCSVDataToS3({
      bucketName: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
      s3Client: this.clients.S3,
    });

    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.inputDataUploaded);

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.prompter.checkContinue(MESSAGES.executePipeline);

    // Execute the SageMaker pipeline.
    const { arn: pipelineExecutionArn } = await startPipelineExecution({
      name: this.names.SAGE_MAKER_PIPELINE,
      sagemakerClient: this.clients.SageMaker,
      roleArn: pipelineExecutionRoleArn,
      bucketName: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
      queueUrl,
    });

    // Wait for the pipeline execution to finish.
    await waitForPipelineComplete({
      arn: pipelineExecutionArn,
      sagemakerClient: this.clients.SageMaker,
      wait,
    });

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.outputDelay);

    // The getOutput function will throw an error if the output is not
    // found. The retry function will retry a failed function call once
    // ever 10 seconds for 2 minutes.
    const output = await retry({ intervalInMs: 10000, maxRetries: 12 }, () =>
      getObject({
        bucket: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
        s3Client: this.clients.S3,
      }),
    );
```

```
    this.logger.logSeparator();
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.outputDataRetrieved);
    console.log(output.split("\n").slice(0, 6).join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - CreatePipeline
  - DeletePipeline
  - DescribePipelineExecution
  - StartPipelineExecution
  - UpdatePipeline

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
private var eventSourceMapping = ""

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
          <sageMakerRoleName> <lambdaRoleName> <functionName> <functionKey>
 <queueName> <bucketName> <bucketFunction> <lnglatData> <spatialPipelinePath>
 <pipelineName>

    Where:
        sageMakerRoleName - The name of the Amazon SageMaker role.
        lambdaRoleName - The name of the AWS Lambda role.
```

```
        functionName - The name of the AWS Lambda function (for
example,SageMakerExampleFunction).
        functionKey - The name of the Amazon S3 key name that represents the
Lambda function (for example, SageMakerLambda.zip).
        queueName - The name of the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
queue.
        bucketName - The name of the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
bucket.
        bucketFunction - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the
Lambda ZIP file.
        lnglatData - The file location of the latlongtest.csv file required for
this use case.
        spatialPipelinePath - The file location of the GeoSpatialPipeline.json
file required for this use case.
        pipelineName - The name of the pipeline to create (for example,
sagemaker-sdk-example-pipeline).
    """

    if (args.size != 10) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val sageMakerRoleName = args[0]
    val lambdaRoleName = args[1]
    val functionKey = args[2]
    val functionName = args[3]
    val queueName = args[4]
    val bucketName = args[5]
    val bucketFunction = args[6]
    val lnglatData = args[7]
    val spatialPipelinePath = args[8]
    val pipelineName = args[9]
    val handlerName = "org.example.SageMakerLambdaFunction::handleRequest"

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon SageMaker pipeline example scenario.")
    println(
        """
         This example workflow will guide you through setting up and running an
         Amazon SageMaker pipeline. The pipeline uses an AWS Lambda function and
an
         Amazon SQS Queue. It runs a vector enrichment reverse geocode job to
```

```
        reverse geocode addresses in an input file and store the results in an
export file.
       """.trimIndent(),
   )
   println(DASHES)

   println(DASHES)
   println("First, we will set up the roles, functions, and queue needed by the
SageMaker pipeline.")
   val lambdaRoleArn: String = checkLambdaRole(lambdaRoleName)
   val sageMakerRoleArn: String = checkSageMakerRole(sageMakerRoleName)
   val functionArn = checkFunction(functionName, bucketFunction, functionKey,
handlerName, lambdaRoleArn)
   val queueUrl = checkQueue(queueName, functionName)
   println(DASHES)

   println(DASHES)
   println("Setting up bucket $bucketName")
   if (!checkBucket(bucketName)) {
       setupBucket(bucketName)
       println("Put $lnglatData into $bucketName")
       val objectKey = "samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
       putS3Object(bucketName, objectKey, lnglatData)
   }
   println(DASHES)

   println(DASHES)
   println("Now we can create and run our pipeline.")
   setupPipeline(spatialPipelinePath, sageMakerRoleArn, functionArn,
pipelineName)
   val pipelineExecutionARN = executePipeline(bucketName, queueUrl,
sageMakerRoleArn, pipelineName)
   println("The pipeline execution ARN value is $pipelineExecutionARN")
   waitForPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionARN)
   println("Wait 30 secs to get output results $bucketName")
   TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30)
   getOutputResults(bucketName)
   println(DASHES)

   println(DASHES)
   println(
       """
            The pipeline has completed. To view the pipeline and runs in
SageMaker Studio, follow these instructions:
```

```
            https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/pipelines-
studio.html
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("Do you want to delete the AWS resources used in this Workflow? (y/
n)")
    val `in` = Scanner(System.`in`)
    val delResources = `in`.nextLine()
    if (delResources.compareTo("y") == 0) {
        println("Lets clean up the AWS resources. Wait 30 seconds")
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30)
        deleteEventSourceMapping(functionName)
        deleteSQSQueue(queueName)
        listBucketObjects(bucketName)
        deleteBucket(bucketName)
        delLambdaFunction(functionName)
        deleteLambdaRole(lambdaRoleName)
        deleteSagemakerRole(sageMakerRoleName)
        deletePipeline(pipelineName)
    } else {
        println("The AWS Resources were not deleted!")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("SageMaker pipeline scenario is complete.")
    println(DASHES)
}

// Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
suspend fun deletePipeline(pipelineNameVal: String) {
    val pipelineRequest = DeletePipelineRequest {
        pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
    }

    SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
        sageMakerClient.deletePipeline(pipelineRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $pipelineNameVal")
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun deleteSagemakerRole(roleNameVal: String) {
    val sageMakerRolePolicies = getSageMakerRolePolicies()
    IamClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { iam ->
        for (policy in sageMakerRolePolicies) {
            // First the policy needs to be detached.
            val rolePolicyRequest = DetachRolePolicyRequest {
                policyArn = policy
                roleName = roleNameVal
            }
            iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest)
        }

        // Delete the role.
        val roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }
        iam.deleteRole(roleRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $roleNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteLambdaRole(roleNameVal: String) {
    val lambdaRolePolicies = getLambdaRolePolicies()
    IamClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { iam ->
        for (policy in lambdaRolePolicies) {
            // First the policy needs to be detached.
            val rolePolicyRequest = DetachRolePolicyRequest {
                policyArn = policy
                roleName = roleNameVal
            }
            iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest)
        }

        // Delete the role.
        val roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }
        iam.deleteRole(roleRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $roleNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun delLambdaFunction(myFunctionName: String) {
    val request = DeleteFunctionRequest {
```

```
        functionName = myFunctionName
    }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        awsLambda.deleteFunction(request)
        println("$myFunctionName was deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteBucket(bucketName: String?) {
    val request = DeleteBucketRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteBucket(request)
        println("The $bucketName was successfully deleted!")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteBucketObjects(bucketName: String, objectName: String?) {
    val toDelete = ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier>()
    val obId = ObjectIdentifier {
        key = objectName
    }
    toDelete.add(obId)
    val delOb = Delete {
        objects = toDelete
    }
    val dor = DeleteObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        delete = delOb
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        s3Client.deleteObjects(dor)
        println("*** $bucketName objects were deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun listBucketObjects(bucketNameVal: String) {
    val listObjects = ListObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketNameVal
    }
```

```
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        val res = s3Client.listObjects(listObjects)
        val objects = res.contents
        if (objects != null) {
            for (myValue in objects) {
                println("The name of the key is ${myValue.key}")
                deleteBucketObjects(bucketNameVal, myValue.key)
            }
        }
    }
}

// Delete the specific Amazon SQS queue.
suspend fun deleteSQSQueue(queueNameVal: String?) {
    val getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
        queueName = queueNameVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val urlVal = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl
        val deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = urlVal
        }
        sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest)
    }
}

// Delete the queue event mapping.
suspend fun deleteEventSourceMapping(functionNameVal: String) {
    if (eventSourceMapping.compareTo("") == 0) {
        LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { lambdaClient ->
            val request = ListEventSourceMappingsRequest {
                functionName = functionNameVal
            }
            val response = lambdaClient.listEventSourceMappings(request)
            val eventList = response.eventSourceMappings
            if (eventList != null) {
                for (event in eventList) {
                    eventSourceMapping = event.uuid.toString()
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

```
    val eventSourceMappingRequest = DeleteEventSourceMappingRequest {
        uuid = eventSourceMapping
    }
    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { lambdaClient ->
        lambdaClient.deleteEventSourceMapping(eventSourceMappingRequest)
        println("The event mapping is deleted!")
    }
}

// Reads the objects in the S3 bucket and displays the values.
private suspend fun readObject(bucketName: String, keyVal: String?) {
    println("Output file contents: \n")
    val objectRequest = GetObjectRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        key = keyVal
    }
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        s3Client.getObject(objectRequest) { resp ->
            val byteArray = resp.body?.toByteArray()
            val text = byteArray?.let { String(it, StandardCharsets.UTF_8) }
            println("Text output: $text")
        }
    }
}

// Display the results from the output directory.
suspend fun getOutputResults(bucketName: String?) {
    println("Getting output results $bucketName.")
    val listObjectsRequest = ListObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        prefix = "outputfiles/"
    }
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        val response = s3Client.listObjects(listObjectsRequest)
        val s3Objects: List<Object>? = response.contents
        if (s3Objects != null) {
            for (`object` in s3Objects) {
                if (bucketName != null) {
                    readObject(bucketName, (`object`.key))
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun waitForPipelineExecution(executionArn: String?) {
    var status: String
    var index = 0
    do {
        val pipelineExecutionRequest = DescribePipelineExecutionRequest {
            pipelineExecutionArn = executionArn
        }

        SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
            val response =
 sageMakerClient.describePipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest)
            status = response.pipelineExecutionStatus.toString()
            println("$index. The status of the pipeline is $status")
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(4)
            index++
        }
    } while ("Executing" == status)
    println("Pipeline finished with status $status")
}

// Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
suspend fun executePipeline(bucketName: String, queueUrl: String?, roleArn:
 String?, pipelineNameVal: String): String? {
    println("Starting pipeline execution.")
    val inputBucketLocation = "s3://$bucketName/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
    val output = "s3://$bucketName/outputfiles/"

    val gson = GsonBuilder()
        .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
        .setPrettyPrinting()
        .create()

    // Set up all parameters required to start the pipeline.
    val parameters: MutableList<Parameter> = java.util.ArrayList<Parameter>()

    val para1 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_execution_role"
        value = roleArn
    }
    val para2 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_queue_url"
        value = queueUrl
    }
```

```
    val inputJSON = """{
        "DataSourceConfig": {
        "S3Data": {
            "S3Uri": "s3://$bucketName/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
        },
        "Type": "S3_DATA"
        },
        "DocumentType": "CSV"
    }"""
    println(inputJSON)
    val para3 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_vej_input_config"
        value = inputJSON
    }

    // Create an ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig object.
    val jobS3Data = VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data {
        s3Uri = output
    }

    val outputConfig = ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig {
        s3Data = jobS3Data
    }

    val gson4: String = gson.toJson(outputConfig)
    val para4: Parameter = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_vej_export_config"
        value = gson4
    }
    println("parameter_vej_export_config:" + gson.toJson(outputConfig))

    val para5JSON =
        "{\"MapMatchingConfig\":null,\"ReverseGeocodingConfig\":{\"XAttributeName
\":\"Longitude\",\"YAttributeName\":\"Latitude\"}}"

    val para5: Parameter = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_step_1_vej_config"
        value = para5JSON
    }

    parameters.add(para1)
    parameters.add(para2)
    parameters.add(para3)
```

```
    parameters.add(para4)
    parameters.add(para5)

    val pipelineExecutionRequest = StartPipelineExecutionRequest {
        pipelineExecutionDescription = "Created using Kotlin SDK"
        pipelineExecutionDisplayName = "$pipelineName-example-execution"
        pipelineParameters = parameters
        pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
    }

    SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
        val response =
 sageMakerClient.startPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest)
        return response.pipelineExecutionArn
    }
}

// Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON.
suspend fun setupPipeline(filePath: String?, roleArnVal: String?, functionArnVal:
 String?, pipelineNameVal: String?) {
    println("Setting up the pipeline.")
    val parser = JSONParser()

    // Read JSON and get pipeline definition.
    FileReader(filePath).use { reader ->
        val obj: Any = parser.parse(reader)
        val jsonObject: JSONObject = obj as JSONObject
        val stepsArray: JSONArray = jsonObject.get("Steps") as JSONArray
        for (stepObj in stepsArray) {
            val step: JSONObject = stepObj as JSONObject
            if (step.containsKey("FunctionArn")) {
                step.put("FunctionArn", functionArnVal)
            }
        }
        println(jsonObject)

        // Create the pipeline.
        val pipelineRequest = CreatePipelineRequest {
            pipelineDescription = "Kotlin SDK example pipeline"
            roleArn = roleArnVal
            pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
            pipelineDefinition = jsonObject.toString()
        }
```

```
        SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
            sageMakerClient.createPipeline(pipelineRequest)
        }
    }
}

suspend fun putS3Object(bucketName: String, objectKey: String, objectPath:
 String) {
    val request = PutObjectRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        key = objectKey
        body = File(objectPath).asByteStream()
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.putObject(request)
        println("Successfully placed $objectKey into bucket $bucketName")
    }
}

suspend fun setupBucket(bucketName: String) {
    val request = CreateBucketRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.createBucket(request)
        println("$bucketName is ready")
    }
}

suspend fun checkBucket(bucketName: String): Boolean {
    try {
        val headBucketRequest = HeadBucketRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }
        S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
            s3Client.headBucket(headBucketRequest)
            println("$bucketName exists")
            return true
        }
    } catch (e: S3Exception) {
        println("Bucket does not exist")
    }
```

```
    return false
}

// Connect the queue to the Lambda function as an event source.
suspend fun connectLambda(queueUrlVal: String?, lambdaNameVal: String?) {
    println("Connecting the Lambda function and queue for the pipeline.")
    var queueArn = ""

    // Specify the attributes to retrieve.
    val atts: MutableList<QueueAttributeName> = ArrayList()
    atts.add(QueueAttributeName.QueueArn)
    val attributesRequest = GetQueueAttributesRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        attributeNames = atts
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val response = sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(attributesRequest)
        val queueAtts = response.attributes
        if (queueAtts != null) {
            for ((key, value) in queueAtts) {
                println("Key = $key, Value = $value")
                queueArn = value
            }
        }
    }
    val eventSourceMappingRequest = CreateEventSourceMappingRequest {
        eventSourceArn = queueArn
        functionName = lambdaNameVal
    }
    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { lambdaClient ->
        val response1 =
 lambdaClient.createEventSourceMapping(eventSourceMappingRequest)
        eventSourceMapping = response1.uuid.toString()
        println("The mapping between the event source and Lambda function was
 successful")
    }
}

// Set up the SQS queue to use with the pipeline.
suspend fun setupQueue(queueNameVal: String, lambdaNameVal: String): String {
    println("Setting up queue named $queueNameVal")
    val queueAtt: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    queueAtt.put("DelaySeconds", "5")
```

```
    queueAtt.put("ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds", "5")
    queueAtt.put("VisibilityTimeout", "300")

    val createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest {
        queueName = queueNameVal
        attributes = queueAtt
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
        println("\nGet queue url")
        val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest
 { queueName = queueNameVal })
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15)
        connectLambda(getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl, lambdaNameVal)
        println("Queue ready with Url " + getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl)
        return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl.toString()
    }
}

// Checks to see if the Amazon SQS queue exists. If not, this method creates a
 new queue
// and returns the ARN value.
suspend fun checkQueue(queueNameVal: String, lambdaNameVal: String): String? {
    println("Checking to see if the queue exists. If not, a new queue will be
 created for use in this workflow.")
    var queueUrl: String
    try {
        val request = GetQueueUrlRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
        }

        SqsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sqsClient ->
            val response = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(request)
            queueUrl = response.queueUrl.toString()
            println(queueUrl)
        }
    } catch (e: SqsException) {
        println(e.message + " A new queue will be created")
        queueUrl = setupQueue(queueNameVal, lambdaNameVal)
    }
    return queueUrl
}
```

```
suspend fun createNewFunction(myFunctionName: String, s3BucketName: String,
 myS3Key: String, myHandler: String, myRole: String): String {
    val functionCode = FunctionCode {
        s3Bucket = s3BucketName
        s3Key = myS3Key
    }

    val request = CreateFunctionRequest {
        functionName = myFunctionName
        code = functionCode
        description = "Created by the Lambda Kotlin API"
        handler = myHandler
        role = myRole
        runtime = Runtime.Java11
        memorySize = 1024
        timeout = 200
    }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val functionResponse = awsLambda.createFunction(request)
        awsLambda.waitUntilFunctionActive {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }
        println("${functionResponse.functionArn} was created")
        return functionResponse.functionArn.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun checkFunction(myFunctionName: String, s3BucketName: String, myS3Key:
 String, myHandler: String, myRole: String): String {
    println("Checking to see if the function exists. If not, a new AWS Lambda
 function will be created for use in this workflow.")
    var functionArn: String
    try {
        // Does this function already exist.
        val functionRequest = GetFunctionRequest {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }
        LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { lambdaClient ->
            val response = lambdaClient.getFunction(functionRequest)
            functionArn = response.configuration?.functionArn.toString()
            println("$functionArn exists")
        }
    } catch (e: LambdaException) {
```

```
        println(e.message + " A new function will be created")
        functionArn = createNewFunction(myFunctionName, s3BucketName, myS3Key,
 myHandler, myRole)
    }
    return functionArn
}

// Checks to see if the SageMaker role exists. If not, this method creates it.
suspend fun checkSageMakerRole(roleNameVal: String): String {
    println("Checking to see if the role exists. If not, a new role will be
 created for AWS SageMaker to use.")
    var roleArn: String
    try {
        val roleRequest = GetRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }
        IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
            val response = iamClient.getRole(roleRequest)
            roleArn = response.role?.arn.toString()
            println(roleArn)
        }
    } catch (e: IamException) {
        println(e.message + " A new role will be created")
        roleArn = createSageMakerRole(roleNameVal)
    }
    return roleArn
}

suspend fun createSageMakerRole(roleNameVal: String): String {
    val sageMakerRolePolicies = getSageMakerRolePolicies()
    println("Creating a role to use with SageMaker.")
    val assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
        "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
        "\"Statement\": [{" +
        "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
        "\"Principal\": {" +
        "\"Service\": [" +
        "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
        "]" +
        "}," +
        "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
```

```
        "}]" +
        "}"

    val request = CreateRoleRequest {
        roleName = roleNameVal
        assumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy
        description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }
    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val roleResult = iamClient.createRole(request)

        // Attach the policies to the role.
        for (policy in sageMakerRolePolicies) {
            val attachRequest = AttachRolePolicyRequest {
                roleName = roleNameVal
                policyArn = policy
            }
            iamClient.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest)
        }

        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15)
        System.out.println("Role ready with ARN ${roleResult.role?.arn}")
        return roleResult.role?.arn.toString()
    }
}

// Checks to see if the Lambda role exists. If not, this method creates it.
suspend fun checkLambdaRole(roleNameVal: String): String {
    println("Checking to see if the role exists. If not, a new role will be
 created for AWS Lambda to use.")
    var roleArn: String
    val roleRequest = GetRoleRequest {
        roleName = roleNameVal
    }

    try {
        IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
            val response = iamClient.getRole(roleRequest)
            roleArn = response.role?.arn.toString()
            println(roleArn)
        }
    } catch (e: IamException) {
        println(e.message + " A new role will be created")
```

```
        roleArn = createLambdaRole(roleNameVal)
    }

    return roleArn
}

private suspend fun createLambdaRole(roleNameVal: String): String {
    val lambdaRolePolicies = getLambdaRolePolicies()
    val assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
        "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
        "\"Statement\": [{" +
        "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
        "\"Principal\": {" +
        "\"Service\": [" +
        "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
        "]" +
        "}," +
        "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
        "}]" +
        "}"

    val request = CreateRoleRequest {
        roleName = roleNameVal
        assumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy
        description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val roleResult = iamClient.createRole(request)

        // Attach the policies to the role.
        for (policy in lambdaRolePolicies) {
            val attachRequest = AttachRolePolicyRequest {
                roleName = roleNameVal
                policyArn = policy
            }
            iamClient.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest)
        }

        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15)
```

```
        println("Role ready with ARN " + roleResult.role?.arn)
        return roleResult.role?.arn.toString()
    }
}

fun getLambdaRolePolicies(): Array<String?> {
    val lambdaRolePolicies = arrayOfNulls<String>(5)
    lambdaRolePolicies[0] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerFullAccess"
    lambdaRolePolicies[1] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess"
    lambdaRolePolicies[2] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess"
    lambdaRolePolicies[3] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerServiceCatalogProductsLambdaServiceRolePolicy"
    lambdaRolePolicies[4] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AWSLambdaSQSQueueExecutionRole"
    return lambdaRolePolicies
}

fun getSageMakerRolePolicies(): Array<String?> {
    val sageMakerRolePolicies = arrayOfNulls<String>(3)
    sageMakerRolePolicies[0] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonSageMakerFullAccess"
    sageMakerRolePolicies[1] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess"
    sageMakerRolePolicies[2] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess"
    return sageMakerRolePolicies
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - CreatePipeline
  - DeletePipeline
  - DescribePipelineExecution
  - StartPipelineExecution
  - UpdatePipeline

Inizia a usare i modelli e gli endpoint di SageMaker intelligenza artificiale utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Inizia un lavoro di formazione e crea un modello di SageMaker intelligenza artificiale.
- Crea una configurazione endpoint
- Crea un endpoint, quindi ripulisci le risorse.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    DATA lo_hyperparameters_w TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmhyperparameters_w.
    DATA lo_trn_channel TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmchannel.
    DATA lo_trn_datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmdatasource.
    DATA lo_trn_s3datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgms3datasource.
    DATA lo_val_channel TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmchannel.
    DATA lo_val_datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmdatasource.
    DATA lo_val_s3datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgms3datasource.
    DATA lo_algorithm_specification TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmalgorithmspec.
    DATA lo_resource_config  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmresourceconfig.
    DATA lo_output_data_config TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmoutputdataconfig.
    DATA lo_stopping_condition TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmstoppingcondition.
    DATA lo_primarycontainer TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmcontainerdefn.
    DATA lo_production_variants TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmproductionvariant.
    DATA lo_ep_config_result TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmcreateendptcfgout.
    DATA lo_training_result TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmdescrtrnjobrsp.
    DATA lt_production_variants TYPE /aws1/
cl_sgmproductionvariant=>tt_productionvariantlist.
    DATA lt_input_data_config TYPE /aws1/cl_sgmchannel=>tt_inputdataconfig.
    DATA lt_hyperparameters TYPE /aws1/
cl_sgmhyperparameters_w=>tt_hyperparameters.
```

```
    DATA lv_model_data_url TYPE /aws1/sgmurl.

    lv_model_data_url = iv_s3_output_path && iv_training_job_name && '/output/
model.tar.gz'.

    "Create ABAP internal table for hyperparameters based on input variables."
    "These hyperparameters are based on Amazon SageMaker built-in algorithm -
 XGBoost"
    lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_max_depth ).
    INSERT VALUE #( key = 'max_depth' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
 lt_hyperparameters.

    lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_eta ).
    INSERT VALUE #( key = 'eta' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
 lt_hyperparameters.

    lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_eval_metric ).
    INSERT VALUE #( key = 'eval_metric' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO
 TABLE lt_hyperparameters.

    lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_scale_pos_weight ).
    INSERT VALUE #( key = 'scale_pos_weight' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO
 TABLE lt_hyperparameters.

    lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_subsample ).
    INSERT VALUE #( key = 'subsample' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
 lt_hyperparameters.

    lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_objective ).
    INSERT VALUE #( key = 'objective' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
 lt_hyperparameters.

    lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_num_round ).
    INSERT VALUE #( key = 'num_round' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
 lt_hyperparameters.

    "Create ABAP internal table for data based on input variables."
    "Training data."
    lo_trn_s3datasource = NEW #( iv_s3datatype = iv_trn_data_s3datatype
                                 iv_s3datadistributiontype =
 iv_trn_data_s3datadistribution
                                 iv_s3uri = iv_trn_data_s3uri ).

    lo_trn_datasource = NEW #( io_s3datasource = lo_trn_s3datasource ).
```

```
   lo_trn_channel = NEW #( iv_channelname = 'train'
                           io_datasource = lo_trn_datasource
                           iv_compressiontype = iv_trn_data_compressiontype
                           iv_contenttype = iv_trn_data_contenttype ).
   INSERT lo_trn_channel INTO TABLE lt_input_data_config.

   "Validation data."
   lo_val_s3datasource = NEW #( iv_s3datatype = iv_val_data_s3datatype
                                iv_s3datadistributiontype =
iv_val_data_s3datadistribution
                                iv_s3uri = iv_val_data_s3uri ).

   lo_val_datasource = NEW #( io_s3datasource = lo_val_s3datasource ).

   lo_val_channel = NEW #( iv_channelname = 'validation'
                           io_datasource = lo_val_datasource
                           iv_compressiontype = iv_val_data_compressiontype
                           iv_contenttype = iv_val_data_contenttype ).
   INSERT lo_val_channel INTO TABLE lt_input_data_config.

   "Create an ABAP object for algorithm specification based on input variables."
   lo_algorithm_specification = NEW #( iv_trainingimage = iv_training_image
                                       iv_traininginputmode =
iv_training_input_mode ).

   "Create an ABAP object for resource configuration."
   lo_resource_config = NEW #( iv_instancecount = iv_instance_count
                               iv_instancetype = iv_instance_type
                               iv_volumesizeingb = iv_volume_sizeingb ).

   "Create an ABAP object for output data configuration."
   lo_output_data_config = NEW #( iv_s3outputpath = iv_s3_output_path ).

   "Create an ABAP object for stopping condition."
   lo_stopping_condition = NEW #( iv_maxruntimeinseconds =
iv_max_runtime_in_seconds ).

   TRY.
       lo_sgm->createtrainingjob(
         iv_trainingjobname           = iv_training_job_name
         iv_rolearn                   = iv_role_arn
         it_hyperparameters           = lt_hyperparameters
         it_inputdataconfig           = lt_input_data_config
```

```
          io_algorithmspecification    = lo_algorithm_specification
          io_outputdataconfig          = lo_output_data_config
          io_resourceconfig            = lo_resource_config
          io_stoppingcondition         = lo_stopping_condition ).
        MESSAGE 'Training job created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourceinuse.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is in use.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcenotfound.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE
'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Wait for training job to be completed."
    lo_training_result = lo_sgm->describetrainingjob( iv_trainingjobname =
iv_training_job_name ).
    WHILE lo_training_result->get_trainingjobstatus( ) <> 'Completed'.
      IF sy-index = 30.
        EXIT.               "Maximum 900 seconds."
      ENDIF.
      WAIT UP TO 30 SECONDS.
      lo_training_result = lo_sgm->describetrainingjob( iv_trainingjobname =
iv_training_job_name ).
    ENDWHILE.

    "Create ABAP object for the container image based on input variables."
    lo_primarycontainer = NEW #( iv_image = iv_training_image
                                 iv_modeldataurl = lv_model_data_url ).

    "Create an Amazon SageMaker model."
    TRY.
        lo_sgm->createmodel(
          iv_executionrolearn = iv_role_arn
          iv_modelname = iv_model_name
          io_primarycontainer = lo_primarycontainer ).
        MESSAGE 'Model created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE
'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Create an endpoint production variant."
    lo_production_variants = NEW #( iv_variantname = iv_ep_variant_name
```

```
                                    iv_modelname = iv_model_name
                                    iv_initialinstancecount =
iv_ep_initial_instance_count
                                    iv_instancetype = iv_ep_instance_type ).
   INSERT lo_production_variants INTO TABLE lt_production_variants.

   TRY.
       "Create an endpoint configuration."
       lo_ep_config_result = lo_sgm->createendpointconfig(
         iv_endpointconfigname = iv_ep_cfg_name
         it_productionvariants = lt_production_variants ).
       MESSAGE 'Endpoint configuration created.' TYPE 'I'.

       "Create an endpoint."
       oo_ep_output = lo_sgm->createendpoint(        " oo_ep_output is returned
for testing purposes. "
           iv_endpointconfigname = iv_ep_cfg_name
           iv_endpointname = iv_ep_name ).
       MESSAGE 'Endpoint created.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
       MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE
'E'.
   ENDTRY.

   "Wait for endpoint creation to be completed."
   DATA(lo_endpoint_result) = lo_sgm->describeendpoint( iv_endpointname =
iv_ep_name ).
   WHILE lo_endpoint_result->get_endpointstatus( ) <> 'InService'.
     IF sy-index = 30.
       EXIT.               "Maximum 900 seconds."
     ENDIF.
     WAIT UP TO 30 SECONDS.
     lo_endpoint_result = lo_sgm->describeendpoint( iv_endpointname =
iv_ep_name ).
   ENDWHILE.

   TRY.
       "Delete an endpoint."
       lo_sgm->deleteendpoint(
           iv_endpointname = iv_ep_name ).
       MESSAGE 'Endpoint deleted' TYPE 'I'.

       "Delete an endpoint configuration."
       lo_sgm->deleteendpointconfig(
```

```
          iv_endpointconfigname = iv_ep_cfg_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint configuration deleted.' TYPE 'I'.

        "Delete model."
        lo_sgm->deletemodel(
                  iv_modelname = iv_model_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Model deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_endpointconfig_exception).
        DATA(lv_endpointconfig_error) = |"{ lo_endpointconfig_exception-
>av_err_code }" - { lo_endpointconfig_exception->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_endpointconfig_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per SAP ABAP.
  - CreateEndpoint
  - CreateEndpointConfig
  - CreateModel
  - CreateTrainingJob
  - DeleteEndpoint
  - DeleteEndpointConfig
  - DeleteModel
  - DescribeEndpoint
  - DescribeTrainingJob

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Secrets Manager AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS Secrets Manager con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Guida per l'utente di Secrets Manager: ulteriori informazioni su Secrets Manager.
- Riferimento all'API Secrets Manager: dettagli su tutte le azioni di Secrets Manager disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Secrets Manager AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Secrets Manager AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo BatchGetSecretValue con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetSecretValue con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Scenari per l'utilizzo di Secrets Manager AWS SDKs
  - Creazione di una REST API per la libreria di prestiti

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Secrets Manager AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS Secrets Manager with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Secrets Manager AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo BatchGetSecretValue con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetSecretValue con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Secrets Manager AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Secrets Manager con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti richiamano l'API Secrets Manager e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di Secrets Manager AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS Secrets Manager.

Esempi

- Utilizzo BatchGetSecretValue con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetSecretValue con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`BatchGetSecretValue`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `BatchGetSecretValue`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: recuperare il valore segreto per un gruppo di segreti elencati per nome

L'`batch-get-secret-value`esempio seguente ottiene il valore segreto secrets per tre segreti.

```
aws secretsmanager batch-get-secret-value \
    --secret-id-list MySecret1 MySecret2 MySecret3
```

Output:

```
{
    "SecretValues": [
        {
            "ARN": "arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-
west-2:123456789012:secret:MySecret1-a1b2c3",
            "Name": "MySecret1",
            "VersionId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLEaaaaa",
            "SecretString": "{\"username\":\"diego_ramirez\",
\"password\":\"EXAMPLE-PASSWORD\",\"engine\":\"mysql\",\"host\":
\"secretsmanagertutorial.cluster.us-west-2.rds.amazonaws.com\",\"port\":3306,
\"dbClusterIdentifier\":\"secretsmanagertutorial\"}",
            "VersionStages": [
                "AWSCURRENT"
            ],
            "CreatedDate": "1523477145.729"
        },
```

```
        {
            "ARN": "arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-
west-2:123456789012:secret:MySecret2-a1b2c3",
            "Name": "MySecret2",
            "VersionId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLEbbbbb",
            "SecretString": "{\"username\":\"akua_mansa\",\"password\":\"EXAMPLE-
PASSWORD\"",
            "VersionStages": [
                "AWSCURRENT"
            ],
            "CreatedDate": "1673477781.275"
        },
        {
            "ARN": "arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-
west-2:123456789012:secret:MySecret3-a1b2c3",
            "Name": "MySecret3",
            "VersionId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLEccccc",
            "SecretString": "{\"username\":\"jie_liu\",\"password\":\"EXAMPLE-
PASSWORD\"",
            "VersionStages": [
                "AWSCURRENT"
            ],
            "CreatedDate": "1373477721.124"
        }
    ],
    "Errors": []
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Recuperare un gruppo di segreti in un batch nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Secrets Manager.

Esempio 2: Per recuperare il valore segreto per un gruppo di segreti selezionati dal filtro

L'`batch-get-secret-value`esempio seguente ottiene il valore segreto che i segreti presenti nell'account hanno `MySecret` nel nome. Il filtro per nome fa distinzione tra maiuscole e minuscole.

```
aws secretsmanager batch-get-secret-value \
    --filters Key="name",Values="MySecret"
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "SecretValues": [
        {
            "ARN": "arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-
west-2:123456789012:secret:MySecret1-a1b2c3",
            "Name": "MySecret1",
            "VersionId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLEaaaaa",
            "SecretString": "{\"username\":\"diego_ramirez\",
\"password\":\"EXAMPLE-PASSWORD\",\"engine\":\"mysql\",\"host\":
\"secretsmanagertutorial.cluster.us-west-2.rds.amazonaws.com\",\"port\":3306,
\"dbClusterIdentifier\":\"secretsmanagertutorial\"}",
            "VersionStages": [
                "AWSCURRENT"
            ],
            "CreatedDate": "1523477145.729"
        },
        {
            "ARN": "arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-
west-2:123456789012:secret:MySecret2-a1b2c3",
            "Name": "MySecret2",
            "VersionId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLEbbbbb",
            "SecretString": "{\"username\":\"akua_mansa\",\"password\":\"EXAMPLE-
PASSWORD\"",
            "VersionStages": [
                "AWSCURRENT"
            ],
            "CreatedDate": "1673477781.275"
        },
        {
            "ARN": "arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-
west-2:123456789012:secret:MySecret3-a1b2c3",
            "Name": "MySecret3",
            "VersionId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLEccccc",
            "SecretString": "{\"username\":\"jie_liu\",\"password\":\"EXAMPLE-
PASSWORD\"",
            "VersionStages": [
                "AWSCURRENT"
            ],
            "CreatedDate": "1373477721.124"
        }
    ],
    "Errors": []
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Recuperare un gruppo di segreti in un batch nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Secrets Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta BatchGetSecretValue AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class BatchGetSecretsWrapper:
    def __init__(self, secretsmanager_client):
        self.client = secretsmanager_client


    def batch_get_secrets(self, filter_name):
        """
        Retrieve multiple secrets from AWS Secrets Manager using the
 batch_get_secret_value API.
        This function assumes the stack mentioned in the source code README has
 been successfully deployed.
        This stack includes 7 secrets, all of which have names beginning with
 "mySecret".

        :param filter_name: The full or partial name of secrets to be fetched.
        :type filter_name: str
        """
        try:
            secrets = []
            response = self.client.batch_get_secret_value(
                Filters=[{"Key": "name", "Values": [f"{filter_name}"]}]
            )
            for secret in response["SecretValues"]:
                secrets.append(json.loads(secret["SecretString"]))
            if secrets:
                logger.info("Secrets retrieved successfully.")
            else:
```

```
                logger.info("Zero secrets returned without error.")
            return secrets
        except self.client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException:
            msg = f"One or more requested secrets were not found with filter:
{filter_name}"
            logger.info(msg)
            return msg
        except Exception as e:
            logger.error(f"An unknown error occurred:\n{str(e)}.")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta BatchGetSecretValue AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`GetSecretValue`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetSecretValue`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.SecretsManager;
using Amazon.SecretsManager.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example uses the Amazon Web Service Secrets Manager to retrieve
/// the secret value for the provided secret name.
/// </summary>
```

```
    public class GetSecretValue
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// The main method initializes the necessary values and then calls
        /// the GetSecretAsync and DecodeString methods to get the decoded
        /// secret value for the secret named in secretName.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string secretName = "<<{{MySecretName}}>>";
            string secret;

            IAmazonSecretsManager client = new AmazonSecretsManagerClient();

            var response = await GetSecretAsync(client, secretName);

            if (response is not null)
            {
                secret = DecodeString(response);

                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(secret))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"The decoded secret value is: {secret}.");
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("No secret value was returned.");
                }
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the secret value given the name of the secret to
        /// retrieve.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The client object used to retrieve the secret
        /// value for the given secret name.</param>
        /// <param name="secretName">The name of the secret value to retrieve.</
param>
        /// <returns>The GetSecretValueReponse object returned by
        /// GetSecretValueAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<GetSecretValueResponse> GetSecretAsync(
            IAmazonSecretsManager client,
            string secretName)
```

```
        {
            GetSecretValueRequest request = new GetSecretValueRequest()
            {
                SecretId = secretName,
                VersionStage = "AWSCURRENT", // VersionStage defaults to
AWSCURRENT if unspecified.
            };

            GetSecretValueResponse response = null;

            // For the sake of simplicity, this example handles only the most
            // general SecretsManager exception.
            try
            {
                response = await client.GetSecretValueAsync(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonSecretsManagerException e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {e.Message}");
            }

            return response;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Decodes the secret returned by the call to GetSecretValueAsync and
        /// returns it to the calling program.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="response">A GetSecretValueResponse object containing
        /// the requested secret value returned by GetSecretValueAsync.</param>
        /// <returns>A string representing the decoded secret value.</returns>
        public static string DecodeString(GetSecretValueResponse response)
        {
            // Decrypts secret using the associated AWS Key Management Service
            // Customer Master Key (CMK.) Depending on whether the secret is a
            // string or binary value, one of these fields will be populated.
            if (response.SecretString is not null)
            {
                var secret = response.SecretString;
                return secret;
            }
            else if (response.SecretBinary is not null)
            {
                var memoryStream = response.SecretBinary;
```

```
                StreamReader reader = new StreamReader(memoryStream);
                string decodedBinarySecret =
 System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetString(Convert.FromBase64String(reader.ReadToEnd()));
                return decodedBinarySecret;
            }
            else
            {
                return string.Empty;
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetSecretValueconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Retrieve an AWS Secrets Manager encrypted secret.
/*!
  \param secretID: The ID for the secret.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SecretsManager::getSecretValue(const Aws::String &secretID,
                                            const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SecretsManager::SecretsManagerClient
 secretsManagerClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SecretsManager::Model::GetSecretValueRequest request;
    request.SetSecretId(secretID);

    Aws::SecretsManager::Model::GetSecretValueOutcome getSecretValueOutcome =
 secretsManagerClient.GetSecretValue(
```

```
            request);
    if (getSecretValueOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Secret is: "
                  << getSecretValueOutcome.GetResult().GetSecretString() <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed with Error: " << getSecretValueOutcome.GetError()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return getSecretValueOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetSecretValueconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: recuperare il valore segreto crittografato di un segreto

L'esempio di `get-secret-value` seguente mostra come recuperare il valore corrente del segreto.

```
aws secretsmanager get-secret-value \
    --secret-id MyTestSecret
```

Output:

```
{
    "ARN": "arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-west-2:123456789012:secret:MyTestSecret-
a1b2c3",
    "Name": "MyTestSecret",
    "VersionId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
    "SecretString": "{\"user\":\"diegor\",\"password\":\"EXAMPLE-PASSWORD\"}",
    "VersionStages": [
        "AWSCURRENT"
    ],
    "CreatedDate": 1523477145.713
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Recupera un segreto nella Guida per l'utente di Secrets Manager.

Esempio 2: Per recuperare il valore segreto precedente

L'`get-secret-value`esempio seguente ottiene il valore segreto precedente. :

```
aws secretsmanager get-secret-value \
    --secret-id MyTestSecret
    --version-stage AWSPREVIOUS
```

Output:

```
{
    "ARN": "arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-west-2:123456789012:secret:MyTestSecret-
a1b2c3",
    "Name": "MyTestSecret",
    "VersionId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE22222",
    "SecretString": "{\"user\":\"diegor\",\"password\":\"PREVIOUS-EXAMPLE-
PASSWORD\"}",
    "VersionStages": [
        "AWSPREVIOUS"
    ],
    "CreatedDate": 1523477145.713
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Recupera un segreto nella Guida per l'utente di Secrets Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetSecretValue AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.SecretsManagerClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.SecretsManagerException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * We recommend that you cache your secret values by using client-side caching.
 *
 * Caching secrets improves speed and reduces your costs. For more information,
 * see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/retrieving-
secrets.html
 */
public class GetSecretValue {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <secretName>\s

                Where:
                    secretName - The name of the secret (for example, tutorials/
MyFirstSecret).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String secretName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SecretsManagerClient secretsClient = SecretsManagerClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getValue(secretsClient, secretName);
        secretsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getValue(SecretsManagerClient secretsClient, String
 secretName) {
        try {
            GetSecretValueRequest valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest.builder()
                    .secretId(secretName)
                    .build();

            GetSecretValueResponse valueResponse =
 secretsClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest);
            String secret = valueResponse.secretString();
            System.out.println(secret);

        } catch (SecretsManagerException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetSecretValueconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  GetSecretValueCommand,
  SecretsManagerClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-secrets-manager";

export const getSecretValue = async (secretName = "SECRET_NAME") => {
  const client = new SecretsManagerClient();
  const response = await client.send(
    new GetSecretValueCommand({
      SecretId: secretName,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '584eb612-f8b0-48c9-855e-6d246461b604',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   ARN: 'arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:secret:binary-
secret-3873048-xxxxxx',
  //   CreatedDate: 2023-08-08T19:29:51.294Z,
  //   Name: 'binary-secret-3873048',
  //   SecretBinary: Uint8Array(11) [
  //      98, 105, 110, 97, 114,
  //     121,  32, 100, 97, 116,
  //      97
  //   ],
  //   VersionId: '712083f4-0d26-415e-8044-16735142cd6a',
  //   VersionStages: [ 'AWSCURRENT' ]
  // }

  if (response.SecretString) {
    return response.SecretString;
  }

  if (response.SecretBinary) {
    return response.SecretBinary;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetSecretValueconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getValue(secretName: String?) {
    val valueRequest =
        GetSecretValueRequest {
            secretId = secretName
        }

    SecretsManagerClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { secretsClient ->
        val response = secretsClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest)
        val secret = response.secretString
        println("The secret value is $secret")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetSecretValueconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GetSecretWrapper:
    def __init__(self, secretsmanager_client):
        self.client = secretsmanager_client


    def get_secret(self, secret_name):
        """
        Retrieve individual secrets from AWS Secrets Manager using the
 get_secret_value API.
        This function assumes the stack mentioned in the source code README has
 been successfully deployed.
        This stack includes 7 secrets, all of which have names beginning with
 "mySecret".

        :param secret_name: The name of the secret fetched.
        :type secret_name: str
        """
        try:
            get_secret_value_response = self.client.get_secret_value(
                SecretId=secret_name
            )
            logging.info("Secret retrieved successfully.")
            return get_secret_value_response["SecretString"]
        except self.client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException:
            msg = f"The requested secret {secret_name} was not found."
            logger.info(msg)
            return msg
        except Exception as e:
            logger.error(f"An unknown error occurred: {str(e)}.")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetSecretValue AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_secret(client: &Client, name: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.get_secret_value().secret_id(name).send().await?;

    println!("Value: {}", resp.secret_string().unwrap_or("No value!"));

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GetSecretValueguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Secrets Manager AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Secrets Manager con AWS SDKs. Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Secrets Manager o combinandole con altre Servizi AWS. Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Creazione di una REST API per la libreria di prestiti

Creazione di una REST API per la libreria di prestiti

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare una libreria di prestiti in cui gli utenti possono prendere in prestito e restituire libri tramite una REST API supportata da un database Amazon Aurora.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzare l' AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) API Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) e AWS Chalice per creare un'API REST supportata da un database Amazon Aurora. Il servizio Web è completamente serverless e rappresenta una semplice libreria di prestiti in cui gli utenti possono prendere in prestito e restituire libri. Scopri come:

- Creare e gestire un cluster di database Aurora serverless.
- Utilizzalo per gestire le credenziali AWS Secrets Manager del database.
- Implementare un livello di archiviazione di dati che utilizza Amazon RDS per spostare i dati dentro e fuori dal database.
- Usa AWS Chalice per distribuire un'API REST serverless su Amazon API Gateway e. AWS Lambda
- Utilizza il pacchetto Richieste per inviare le richieste al servizio Web.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- Aurora
- Lambda
- Secrets Manager

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon SES AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Simple Email Service con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Amazon SES Developer Guide: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon SES.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon SES: dettagli su tutte le azioni Amazon SES disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon SES AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon SES AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo CreateReceiptFilter con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare con un SDK CreateReceiptRuleAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK CreateReceiptRuleSetAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK CreateTemplateAWS
    - Utilizzo DeleteIdentity con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteReceiptFilterAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteReceiptRuleAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteReceiptRuleSetAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteTemplateAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeReceiptRuleSetAWS
    - Utilizzo GetIdentityVerificationAttributes con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetSendQuota con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetSendStatistics con una CLI
    - Utilizzare GetTemplate con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzo ListIdentities con un AWS SDK o una CLI

    - Utilizzare ListReceiptFilters con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare con un SDK ListTemplatesAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK SendBulkTemplatedEmailAWS
    - Utilizzo SendEmail con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo SendRawEmail con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare SendTemplatedEmail con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare con un SDK UpdateTemplateAWS
    - Utilizzo VerifyDomainIdentity con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo VerifyEmailIdentity con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon SES AWS SDKs
  - Creazione di un'app in streaming Amazon Transcribe
  - Copia le identità di e-mail e dominio di Amazon SES da una AWS regione all'altra utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Creazione di un'applicazione Web per tracciare i dati DynamoDB
  - Come creare un tracker di articoli Amazon Redshift
  - Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless
  - Rileva i DPI nelle immagini con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Rileva oggetti nelle immagini con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Rileva persone e oggetti in un video con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Generazione di credenziali per eseguire la connessione a un endpoint SMTP di Amazon SES
  - Utilizzo di Step Functions per richiamare le funzioni Lambda
  - Verifica un'identità e-mail e invia messaggi con Amazon SES utilizzando un AWS SDK

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon SES AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Simple Email Service con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon SES AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo CreateReceiptFilter con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare con un SDK CreateReceiptRuleAWS

- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateReceiptRuleSetAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateTemplateAWS
- Utilizzo DeleteIdentity con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteReceiptFilterAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteReceiptRuleAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteReceiptRuleSetAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteTemplateAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeReceiptRuleSetAWS
- Utilizzo GetIdentityVerificationAttributes con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetSendQuota con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare GetSendStatistics con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetTemplate con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzo ListIdentities con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ListReceiptFilters con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListTemplatesAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK SendBulkTemplatedEmailAWS
- Utilizzo SendEmail con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo SendRawEmail con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare SendTemplatedEmail con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare con un SDK UpdateTemplateAWS
- Utilizzo VerifyDomainIdentity con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo VerifyEmailIdentity con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon SES AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Amazon SES con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti chiamano l'API Amazon SES e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti in modo contestuale. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon SES AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API Amazon Simple Email Service.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo CreateReceiptFilter con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateReceiptRuleAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateReceiptRuleSetAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateTemplateAWS
- Utilizzo DeleteIdentity con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteReceiptFilterAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteReceiptRuleAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteReceiptRuleSetAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteTemplateAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeReceiptRuleSetAWS
- Utilizzo GetIdentityVerificationAttributes con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetSendQuota con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare GetSendStatistics con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetTemplate con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzo ListIdentities con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ListReceiptFilters con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListTemplatesAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK SendBulkTemplatedEmailAWS
- Utilizzo SendEmail con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo SendRawEmail con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare SendTemplatedEmail con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare con un SDK UpdateTemplateAWS
- Utilizzo VerifyDomainIdentity con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo VerifyEmailIdentity con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzalo **`CreateReceiptFilter`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateReceiptFilter`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt filter..
/*!
  \param receiptFilterName: The name for the receipt filter.
  \param cidr: IP address or IP address range in Classless Inter-Domain Routing
 (CIDR) notation.
  \param policy: Block or allow enum of type ReceiptFilterPolicy.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::createReceiptFilter(const Aws::String &receiptFilterName,
                                      const Aws::String &cidr,
                                      Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptFilterPolicy
 policy,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptFilterRequest createReceiptFilterRequest;
    Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptFilter receiptFilter;
    Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptIpFilter receiptIpFilter;
    receiptIpFilter.SetCidr(cidr);
    receiptIpFilter.SetPolicy(policy);
    receiptFilter.SetName(receiptFilterName);
    receiptFilter.SetIpFilter(receiptIpFilter);
    createReceiptFilterRequest.SetFilter(receiptFilter);
    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptFilterOutcome createReceiptFilterOutcome =
 sesClient.CreateReceiptFilter(
            createReceiptFilterRequest);
    if (createReceiptFilterOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created receipt filter." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating receipt filter: " <<
```

```
                    createReceiptFilterOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }

    return createReceiptFilterOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateReceiptFilterconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  CreateReceiptFilterCommand,
  ReceiptFilterPolicy,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

const createCreateReceiptFilterCommand = ({ policy, ipOrRange, name }) => {
  return new CreateReceiptFilterCommand({
    Filter: {
      IpFilter: {
        Cidr: ipOrRange, // string, either a single IP address (10.0.0.1) or an
 IP address range in CIDR notation (10.0.0.1/24)).
        Policy: policy, // enum ReceiptFilterPolicy, email traffic from the
 filtered addressesOptions.
      },
      /*
        The name of the IP address filter. Only ASCII letters, numbers,
 underscores, or dashes.
        Must be less than 64 characters and start and end with a letter or
 number.
       */
```

```
      Name: name,
    },
  });
};

const FILTER_NAME = getUniqueName("ReceiptFilter");

const run = async () => {
  const createReceiptFilterCommand = createCreateReceiptFilterCommand({
    policy: ReceiptFilterPolicy.Allow,
    ipOrRange: "10.0.0.1",
    name: FILTER_NAME,
  });

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(createReceiptFilterCommand);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MessageRejected") {
      /** @type { import('@aws-sdk/client-ses').MessageRejected} */
      const messageRejectedError = caught;
      return messageRejectedError;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateReceiptFilterconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def create_receipt_filter(self, filter_name, ip_address_or_range, allow):
        """
        Creates a filter that allows or blocks incoming mail from an IP address
or
        range.

        :param filter_name: The name to give the filter.
        :param ip_address_or_range: The IP address or range to block or allow.
        :param allow: When True, incoming mail is allowed from the specified IP
                      address or range; otherwise, it is blocked.
        """
        try:
            policy = "Allow" if allow else "Block"
            self.ses_client.create_receipt_filter(
                Filter={
                    "Name": filter_name,
                    "IpFilter": {"Cidr": ip_address_or_range, "Policy": policy},
                }
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created receipt filter %s to %s IP of %s.",
                filter_name,
                policy,
                ip_address_or_range,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create receipt filter %s.", filter_name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateReceiptFilter AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`CreateReceiptRule`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateReceiptRule`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt rule.
/*!
  \param receiptRuleName: The name for the receipt rule.
  \param s3BucketName: The name of the S3 bucket for incoming mail.
  \param s3ObjectKeyPrefix: The prefix for the objects in the S3 bucket.
  \param ruleSetName: The name of the rule set where the receipt rule is added.
  \param recipients: Aws::Vector of recipients.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::createReceiptRule(const Aws::String &receiptRuleName,
                                    const Aws::String &s3BucketName,
                                    const Aws::String &s3ObjectKeyPrefix,
                                    const Aws::String &ruleSetName,
                                    const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &recipients,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptRuleRequest createReceiptRuleRequest;

    Aws::SES::Model::S3Action s3Action;
    s3Action.SetBucketName(s3BucketName);
    s3Action.SetObjectKeyPrefix(s3ObjectKeyPrefix);

    Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptAction receiptAction;
    receiptAction.SetS3Action(s3Action);

    Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptRule receiptRule;
```

```
    receiptRule.SetName(receiptRuleName);
    receiptRule.WithRecipients(recipients);

    Aws::Vector<Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptAction> receiptActionList;
    receiptActionList.emplace_back(receiptAction);
    receiptRule.SetActions(receiptActionList);

    createReceiptRuleRequest.SetRuleSetName(ruleSetName);
    createReceiptRuleRequest.SetRule(receiptRule);

    auto outcome = sesClient.CreateReceiptRule(createReceiptRuleRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created receipt rule." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating receipt rule. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateReceiptRuleconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { CreateReceiptRuleCommand, TlsPolicy } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
```

```
const RULE_SET_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleSetName");
const RULE_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleName");
const S3_BUCKET_NAME = getUniqueName("S3BucketName");

const createS3ReceiptRuleCommand = ({
  bucketName,
  emailAddresses,
  name,
  ruleSet,
}) => {
  return new CreateReceiptRuleCommand({
    Rule: {
      Actions: [
        {
          S3Action: {
            BucketName: bucketName,
            ObjectKeyPrefix: "email",
          },
        },
      ],
      Recipients: emailAddresses,
      Enabled: true,
      Name: name,
      ScanEnabled: false,
      TlsPolicy: TlsPolicy.Optional,
    },
    RuleSetName: ruleSet, // Required
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const s3ReceiptRuleCommand = createS3ReceiptRuleCommand({
    bucketName: S3_BUCKET_NAME,
    emailAddresses: ["email@example.com"],
    name: RULE_NAME,
    ruleSet: RULE_SET_NAME,
  });

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(s3ReceiptRuleCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to create S3 receipt rule.", err);
    throw err;
  }
```

```
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateReceiptRuleconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un bucket Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) in cui Amazon SES può inserire copie delle e-mail in arrivo e crea una regola che copia le e-mail in arrivo nel bucket per un elenco specifico di destinatari.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def create_bucket_for_copy(self, bucket_name):
        """
        Creates a bucket that can receive copies of emails from Amazon SES. This
        includes adding a policy to the bucket that grants Amazon SES permission
        to put objects in the bucket.

        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket to create.
        :return: The newly created bucket.
        """
        allow_ses_put_policy = {
```

```
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Sid": "AllowSESPut",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ses.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "s3:PutObject",
                    "Resource": f"arn:aws:s3:::{bucket_name}/*",
                }
            ],
        }
        bucket = None
        try:
            bucket = self.s3_resource.create_bucket(
                Bucket=bucket_name,
                CreateBucketConfiguration={
                    "LocationConstraint":
self.s3_resource.meta.client.meta.region_name
                },
            )
            bucket.wait_until_exists()
            bucket.Policy().put(Policy=json.dumps(allow_ses_put_policy))
            logger.info("Created bucket %s to receive copies of emails.",
bucket_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create bucket to receive copies of
emails.")
            if bucket is not None:
                bucket.delete()
            raise
        else:
            return bucket


    def create_s3_copy_rule(
        self, rule_set_name, rule_name, recipients, bucket_name, prefix
    ):
        """
        Creates a rule so that all emails received by the specified recipients
are
        copied to an Amazon S3 bucket.

        :param rule_set_name: The name of a previously created rule set to
contain
```

```
                              this rule.
        :param rule_name: The name to give the rule.
        :param recipients: When an email is received by one of these recipients,
it
                            is copied to the Amazon S3 bucket.
        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket to receive email copies. This
                             bucket must allow Amazon SES to put objects into it.
        :param prefix: An object key prefix to give the emails copied to the
bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.create_receipt_rule(
                RuleSetName=rule_set_name,
                Rule={
                    "Name": rule_name,
                    "Enabled": True,
                    "Recipients": recipients,
                    "Actions": [
                        {
                            "S3Action": {
                                "BucketName": bucket_name,
                                "ObjectKeyPrefix": prefix,
                            }
                        }
                    ],
                },
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created rule %s to copy mail received by %s to bucket %s.",
                rule_name,
                recipients,
                bucket_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create rule %s.", rule_name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateReceiptRule AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`CreateReceiptRuleSet`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateReceiptRuleSet`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt rule set.
/*!
  \param ruleSetName: The name of the rule set.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::createReceiptRuleSet(const Aws::String &ruleSetName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptRuleSetRequest createReceiptRuleSetRequest;

    createReceiptRuleSetRequest.SetRuleSetName(ruleSetName);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptRuleSetOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.CreateReceiptRuleSet(
            createReceiptRuleSetRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created receipt rule set." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating receipt rule set. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateReceiptRuleSetconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { CreateReceiptRuleSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

const RULE_SET_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleSetName");

const createCreateReceiptRuleSetCommand = (ruleSetName) => {
  return new CreateReceiptRuleSetCommand({ RuleSetName: ruleSetName });
};

const run = async () => {
  const createReceiptRuleSetCommand =
    createCreateReceiptRuleSetCommand(RULE_SET_NAME);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(createReceiptRuleSetCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to create receipt rule set", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateReceiptRuleSetconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def create_receipt_rule_set(self, rule_set_name):
        """
        Creates an empty rule set. Rule sets contain individual rules and can be
        used to organize rules.

        :param rule_set_name: The name to give the rule set.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.create_receipt_rule_set(RuleSetName=rule_set_name)
            logger.info("Created receipt rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create receipt rule set %s.",
 rule_set_name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateReceiptRuleSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`CreateTemplate`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateTemplate`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Verifica di un'identità e-mail e invio di messaggi

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an email template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the template.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">Email subject.</param>
    /// <param name="text">Email body text.</param>
    /// <param name="html">Email HTML body text.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateEmailTemplateAsync(string name, string subject,
string text,
        string html)
    {
        var success = false;
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.CreateTemplateAsync(
                new CreateTemplateRequest
                {
                    Template = new Template
                    {
                        TemplateName = name,
                        SubjectPart = subject,
```

```
                        TextPart = text,
                        HtmlPart = html
                    }
                });
            success = response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("CreateEmailTemplateAsync failed with exception: "
 + ex.Message);
        }

        return success;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTemplateconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) template.
/*!
  \param templateName: The name of the template.
  \param htmlPart: The HTML body of the email.
  \param subjectPart: The subject line of the email.
  \param textPart: The plain text version of the email.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::createTemplate(const Aws::String &templateName,
                                 const Aws::String &htmlPart,
                                 const Aws::String &subjectPart,
                                 const Aws::String &textPart,
```

```
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateTemplateRequest createTemplateRequest;
    Aws::SES::Model::Template aTemplate;

    aTemplate.SetTemplateName(templateName);
    aTemplate.SetHtmlPart(htmlPart);
    aTemplate.SetSubjectPart(subjectPart);
    aTemplate.SetTextPart(textPart);

    createTemplateRequest.SetTemplate(aTemplate);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateTemplateOutcome outcome = sesClient.CreateTemplate(
            createTemplateRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created template." << templateName << "."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating template. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTemplateconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { CreateTemplateCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("TestTemplateName");

const createCreateTemplateCommand = () => {
  return new CreateTemplateCommand({
    /**
     * The template feature in Amazon SES is based on the Handlebars template
 system.
     */
    Template: {
      /**
       * The name of an existing template in Amazon SES.
       */
      TemplateName: TEMPLATE_NAME,
      HtmlPart: `
        <h1>Hello, {{contact.firstName}}!</h1>
        <p>
        Did you know Amazon has a mascot named Peccy?
        </p>
      `,
      SubjectPart: "Amazon Tip",
    },
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const createTemplateCommand = createCreateTemplateCommand();

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(createTemplateCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to create template.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTemplateconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text +
 html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def create_template(self, name, subject, text, html):
        """
        Creates an email template.

        :param name: The name of the template.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the email.
```

```
        """
        try:
            template = {
                "TemplateName": name,
                "SubjectPart": subject,
                "TextPart": text,
                "HtmlPart": html,
            }
            self.ses_client.create_template(Template=template)
            logger.info("Created template %s.", name)
            self.template = template
            self._extract_tags(subject, text, html)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create template %s.", name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateTemplate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteIdentity`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteIdentity`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Verifica di un'identità e-mail e invio di messaggi

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an email identity.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="identityEmail">The identity email to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteIdentityAsync(string identityEmail)
    {
        var success = false;
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.DeleteIdentityAsync(
                new DeleteIdentityRequest
                {
                    Identity = identityEmail
                });
            success = response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("DeleteIdentityAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return success;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteIdentityconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Delete the specified identity (an email address or a domain).
/*!
```

```
  \param identity: The identity to delete.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteIdentity(const Aws::String &identity,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteIdentityRequest deleteIdentityRequest;

    deleteIdentityRequest.SetIdentity(identity);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteIdentityOutcome outcome = sesClient.DeleteIdentity(
            deleteIdentityRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted identity." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting identity. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteIdentityconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Eliminazione di un'identità

Nell'esempio seguente viene utilizzato il comando `delete-identity` per eliminare un'identità dall'elenco delle identità verificate con Amazon SES:

```
aws ses delete-identity --identity user@example.com
```

Per ulteriori informazioni riguardo alle identità verificate, consulta Verifica degli indirizzi e-mail e dei domini in Amazon SES nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Simple Email Service.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteIdentity AWS CLICommand Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteIdentityCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const IDENTITY_EMAIL = "fake@example.com";

const createDeleteIdentityCommand = (identityName) => {
  return new DeleteIdentityCommand({
    Identity: identityName,
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const deleteIdentityCommand = createDeleteIdentityCommand(IDENTITY_EMAIL);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(deleteIdentityCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to delete identity.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteIdentityconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def delete_identity(self, identity):
        """
        Deletes an identity.

        :param identity: The identity to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_identity(Identity=identity)
            logger.info("Deleted identity %s.", identity)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete identity %s.", identity)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteIdentity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DeleteReceiptFilter`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteReceiptFilter`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt filter.
/*!
  \param receiptFilterName: The name for the receipt filter.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteReceiptFilter(const Aws::String &receiptFilterName,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptFilterRequest deleteReceiptFilterRequest;

    deleteReceiptFilterRequest.SetFilterName(receiptFilterName);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptFilterOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.DeleteReceiptFilter(
            deleteReceiptFilterRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted receipt filter." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting receipt filter. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteReceiptFilterconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteReceiptFilterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

const RECEIPT_FILTER_NAME = getUniqueName("ReceiptFilterName");

const createDeleteReceiptFilterCommand = (filterName) => {
  return new DeleteReceiptFilterCommand({ FilterName: filterName });
};

const run = async () => {
  const deleteReceiptFilterCommand =
    createDeleteReceiptFilterCommand(RECEIPT_FILTER_NAME);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(deleteReceiptFilterCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error deleting receipt filter.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteReceiptFilterconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def delete_receipt_filter(self, filter_name):
        """
        Deletes a receipt filter.

        :param filter_name: The name of the filter to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_receipt_filter(FilterName=filter_name)
            logger.info("Deleted receipt filter %s.", filter_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete receipt filter %s.", filter_name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteReceiptFilter AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **DeleteReceiptRule**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteReceiptRule`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt rule.
/*!
  \param receiptRuleName: The name for the receipt rule.
  \param receiptRuleSetName: The name for the receipt rule set.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteReceiptRule(const Aws::String &receiptRuleName,
                                    const Aws::String &receiptRuleSetName,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptRuleRequest deleteReceiptRuleRequest;

    deleteReceiptRuleRequest.SetRuleName(receiptRuleName);
    deleteReceiptRuleRequest.SetRuleSetName(receiptRuleSetName);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptRuleOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.DeleteReceiptRule(
            deleteReceiptRuleRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted receipt rule." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error deleting receipt rule. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
```

```
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteReceiptRuleconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteReceiptRuleCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const RULE_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleName");
const RULE_SET_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleSetName");

const createDeleteReceiptRuleCommand = () => {
  return new DeleteReceiptRuleCommand({
    RuleName: RULE_NAME,
    RuleSetName: RULE_SET_NAME,
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const deleteReceiptRuleCommand = createDeleteReceiptRuleCommand();
  try {
    return await sesClient.send(deleteReceiptRuleCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to delete receipt rule.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteReceiptRuleconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def delete_receipt_rule(self, rule_set_name, rule_name):
        """
        Deletes a rule.

        :param rule_set_name: The rule set that contains the rule to delete.
        :param rule_name: The rule to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_receipt_rule(
                RuleSetName=rule_set_name, RuleName=rule_name
            )
            logger.info("Removed rule %s from rule set %s.", rule_name,
 rule_set_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
```

```
                "Couldn't remove rule %s from rule set %s.", rule_name,
 rule_set_name
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteReceiptRule AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DeleteReceiptRuleSet`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteReceiptRuleSet`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt rule set.
/*!
  \param receiptRuleSetName: The name for the receipt rule set.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteReceiptRuleSet(const Aws::String &receiptRuleSetName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptRuleSetRequest deleteReceiptRuleSetRequest;

    deleteReceiptRuleSetRequest.SetRuleSetName(receiptRuleSetName);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptRuleSetOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.DeleteReceiptRuleSet(
```

```
            deleteReceiptRuleSetRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted receipt rule set." << std::endl;
    }

    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting receipt rule set. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteReceiptRuleSetconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteReceiptRuleSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const RULE_SET_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleSetName");

const createDeleteReceiptRuleSetCommand = () => {
  return new DeleteReceiptRuleSetCommand({ RuleSetName: RULE_SET_NAME });
};

const run = async () => {
  const deleteReceiptRuleSetCommand = createDeleteReceiptRuleSetCommand();

  try {
```

```
    return await sesClient.send(deleteReceiptRuleSetCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to delete receipt rule set.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteReceiptRuleSetconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def delete_receipt_rule_set(self, rule_set_name):
        """
        Deletes a rule set. When a rule set is deleted, all of the rules it
 contains
        are also deleted.

        :param rule_set_name: The name of the rule set to delete.
        """
```

```
        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_receipt_rule_set(RuleSetName=rule_set_name)
            logger.info("Deleted rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteReceiptRuleSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DeleteTemplate`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteTemplate`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Verifica di un'identità e-mail e invio di messaggi

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an email template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">Name of the template.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(string templateName)
    {
        var success = false;
```

```
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.DeleteTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteTemplateRequest
                {
                    TemplateName = templateName
                });
            success = response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("DeleteEmailTemplateAsync failed with exception: "
 + ex.Message);
        }

        return success;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTemplateconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) template.
/*!
  \param templateName: The name for the template.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteTemplate(const Aws::String &templateName,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteTemplateRequest deleteTemplateRequest;

    deleteTemplateRequest.SetTemplateName(templateName);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteTemplateOutcome outcome = sesClient.DeleteTemplate(
            deleteTemplateRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted template." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting template. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTemplateconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteTemplateCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("TemplateName");

const createDeleteTemplateCommand = (templateName) =>
  new DeleteTemplateCommand({ TemplateName: templateName });
```

```
const run = async () => {
  const deleteTemplateCommand = createDeleteTemplateCommand(TEMPLATE_NAME);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(deleteTemplateCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to delete template.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTemplateconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
```

```
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text +
html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes an email template.
        """
        try:

self.ses_client.delete_template(TemplateName=self.template["TemplateName"])
            logger.info("Deleted template %s.", self.template["TemplateName"])
            self.template = None
            self.template_tags = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete template %s.", self.template["TemplateName"]
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteTemplate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **DescribeReceiptRuleSet**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeReceiptRuleSet`.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def describe_receipt_rule_set(self, rule_set_name):
        """
        Gets data about a rule set.

        :param rule_set_name: The name of the rule set to retrieve.
        :return: Data about the rule set.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.describe_receipt_rule_set(
                RuleSetName=rule_set_name
            )
            logger.info("Got data for rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeReceiptRuleSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`GetIdentityVerificationAttributes`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetIdentityVerificationAttributes`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Verifica di un'identità e-mail e invio di messaggi

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get identity verification status for an email.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The verification status of the email.</returns>
    public async Task<VerificationStatus> GetIdentityStatusAsync(string email)
    {
        var result = VerificationStatus.TemporaryFailure;
        try
        {
            var response =
                await
_amazonSimpleEmailService.GetIdentityVerificationAttributesAsync(
                    new GetIdentityVerificationAttributesRequest
                    {
                        Identities = new List<string> { email }
                    });

            if (response.VerificationAttributes.ContainsKey(email))
                result =
response.VerificationAttributes[email].VerificationStatus;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("GetIdentityStatusAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return result;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetIdentityVerificationAttributesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Ottenere lo stato di verifica di Amazon SES per un elenco di identità

Nell'esempio seguente viene utilizzato il comando `get-identity-verification-attributes` per richiamare lo stato di verifica di Amazon SES per un elenco di identità:

```
aws ses get-identity-verification-attributes --
identities "user1@example.com" "user2@example.com"
```

Output:

```
{
   "VerificationAttributes": {
       "user1@example.com": {
           "VerificationStatus": "Success"
       },
       "user2@example.com": {
           "VerificationStatus": "Pending"
       }
   }
}
```

Se chiami questo comando con un'identità che non hai mai inviato per la verifica, tale identità non verrà visualizzata nell'output.

Per ulteriori informazioni riguardo alle identità verificate, consulta Verifica degli indirizzi e-mail e dei domini in Amazon SES nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Simple Email Service.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetIdentityVerificationAttributes AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def get_identity_status(self, identity):
        """
        Gets the status of an identity. This can be used to discover whether
        an identity has been successfully verified.

        :param identity: The identity to query.
        :return: The status of the identity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.get_identity_verification_attributes(
                Identities=[identity]
            )
            status = response["VerificationAttributes"].get(
                identity, {"VerificationStatus": "NotFound"}
            )["VerificationStatus"]
            logger.info("Got status of %s for %s.", status, identity)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get status for %s.", identity)
            raise
        else:
            return status
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetIdentityVerificationAttributes AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ses' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Create client in us-west-2 region
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SES.
client = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

# Get up to 1000 identities
ids = client.list_identities({
                              identity_type: 'EmailAddress'
                            })

ids.identities.each do |email|
  attrs = client.get_identity_verification_attributes({
                                                        identities: [email]
                                                      })

  status = attrs.verification_attributes[email].verification_status

  # Display email addresses that have been verified
  puts email if status == 'Success'
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetIdentityVerificationAttributesconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzo **GetSendQuota** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetSendQuota`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information on the current account's send quota.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The send quota response data.</returns>
    public async Task<GetSendQuotaResponse> GetSendQuotaAsync()
    {
        var result = new GetSendQuotaResponse();
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.GetSendQuotaAsync(
                new GetSendQuotaRequest());
            result = response;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("GetSendQuotaAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return result;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetSendQuotaconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Ottenere i limiti di invio di Amazon SES

Nell'esempio seguente viene utilizzato il comando `get-send-quota` per restituire i limiti di invio di Amazon SES:

```
aws ses get-send-quota
```

Output:

```
{
   "Max24HourSend": 200.0,
   "SentLast24Hours": 1.0,
   "MaxSendRate": 1.0
}
```

Max24 HourSend è la tua quota di invio, ovvero il numero massimo di email che puoi inviare in un periodo di 24 ore. La quota di invio riflette un periodo di tempo continuo. Ogni volta che provi a inviare un messaggio e-mail, Amazon SES verifica la quantità di e-mail inviate nelle ultime 24 ore. Se il numero totale di e-mail che hai inviato è inferiore alla quota, la tua richiesta sarà accettata e l'e-mail inviata.

SentLast24Hours è il numero di email che hai inviato nelle 24 ore precedenti.

MaxSendRate è il numero massimo di e-mail che puoi inviare al secondo.

Tieni presente che i limiti di invio si basano sui destinatari e non sui messaggi. Ad esempio, un'e-mail con 10 destinatari viene conteggiata come 10 e-mail ai fini della quota sugli invii.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Gestione dei limiti di invio in Amazon SES nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Simple Email Service.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetSendQuota AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce i limiti di invio correnti dell'utente.

```
Get-SESSendQuota
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetSendQuotain AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce i limiti di invio correnti dell'utente.

```
Get-SESSendQuota
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetSendQuotain AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetSendStatistics`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetSendStatistics`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere le statistiche di invio di Amazon SES

L'esempio seguente utilizza il `get-send-statistics` comando per restituire le statistiche di invio di Amazon SES

```
aws ses get-send-statistics
```

Output:

```
{
   "SendDataPoints": [
       {
           "Complaints": 0,
           "Timestamp": "2013-06-12T19:32:00Z",
           "DeliveryAttempts": 2,
           "Bounces": 0,
           "Rejects": 0
       },
```

```
        {
            "Complaints": 0,
            "Timestamp": "2013-06-12T00:47:00Z",
            "DeliveryAttempts": 1,
            "Bounces": 0,
            "Rejects": 0
        }
    ]
}
```

Il risultato è un elenco di punti dati, che rappresentano le ultime due settimane di attività di invio. Ogni punto dati nell'elenco contiene statistiche per un intervallo di 15 minuti.

In questo esempio, ci sono solo due punti dati perché le uniche e-mail inviate dall'utente nelle ultime due settimane rientrano in due intervalli di 15 minuti.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Monitoring Your Your Amazon SES Usage Statistics nella Amazon Simple Email Service Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetSendStatistics AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce le statistiche di invio dell'utente. Il risultato è un elenco di punti dati, che rappresentano le ultime due settimane di attività di invio. Ogni punto dati nell'elenco contiene statistiche per un intervallo di 15 minuti.

```
Get-SESSendStatistic
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetSendStatisticsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce le statistiche di invio dell'utente. Il risultato è un elenco di punti dati, che rappresentano le ultime due settimane di attività di invio. Ogni punto dati nell'elenco contiene statistiche per un intervallo di 15 minuti.

```
Get-SESSendStatistic
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetSendStatisticsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetTemplate`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetTemplate`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. Puoi vedere questa azione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Verifica di un'identità e-mail e invio di messaggi

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Get a template's attributes.
/*!
  \param templateName: The name for the template.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::getTemplate(const Aws::String &templateName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::GetTemplateRequest getTemplateRequest;

    getTemplateRequest.SetTemplateName(templateName);

    Aws::SES::Model::GetTemplateOutcome outcome = sesClient.GetTemplate(
            getTemplateRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
        std::cout << "Successfully got template." << std::endl;
    }

    else {
        std::cerr << "Error getting template. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetTemplateconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { GetTemplateCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("TemplateName");

const createGetTemplateCommand = (templateName) =>
  new GetTemplateCommand({ TemplateName: templateName });

const run = async () => {
  const getTemplateCommand = createGetTemplateCommand(TEMPLATE_NAME);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(getTemplateCommand);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MessageRejected") {
```

```
      /** @type { import('@aws-sdk/client-ses').MessageRejected} */
      const messageRejectedError = caught;
      return messageRejectedError;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetTemplateconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text +
 html))
```

```
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def get_template(self, name):
        """
        Gets a previously created email template.

        :param name: The name of the template to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved email template.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.get_template(TemplateName=name)
            self.template = response["Template"]
            logger.info("Got template %s.", name)
            self._extract_tags(
                self.template["SubjectPart"],
                self.template["TextPart"],
                self.template["HtmlPart"],
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get template %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.template
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetTemplate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListIdentities`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListIdentities`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Copia delle identità domini ed e-mail tra Regioni
- Verifica di un'identità e-mail e invio di messaggi

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the identities of a specified type for the current account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="identityType">IdentityType to list.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of identities.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListIdentitiesAsync(IdentityType
identityType)
    {
        var result = new List<string>();
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.ListIdentitiesAsync(
                new ListIdentitiesRequest
                {
                    IdentityType = identityType
                });
            result = response.Identities;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("ListIdentitiesAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return result;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListIdentitiesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! List the identities associated with this account.
/*!
  \param identityType: The identity type enum. "NOT_SET" is a valid option.
  \param identities; A vector to receive the retrieved identities.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::listIdentities(Aws::SES::Model::IdentityType identityType,
                                 Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &identities,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::ListIdentitiesRequest listIdentitiesRequest;

    if (identityType != Aws::SES::Model::IdentityType::NOT_SET) {
        listIdentitiesRequest.SetIdentityType(identityType);
    }

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for paginated results.
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            listIdentitiesRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }
        Aws::SES::Model::ListIdentitiesOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.ListIdentities(
                listIdentitiesRequest);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const auto &retrievedIdentities =
 outcome.GetResult().GetIdentities();
            if (!retrievedIdentities.empty()) {
```

```
                identities.insert(identities.cend(),
 retrievedIdentities.cbegin(),
                                  retrievedIdentities.cend());
            }
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Error listing identities. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListIdentiticonsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare tutte le identità (indirizzi e-mail e domini) di un account specifico AWS

Nell'esempio seguente viene utilizzato il comando `list-identities` per elencare tutte le identità che sono state inviate per la verifica con Amazon SES:

```
aws ses list-identities
```

Output:

```
{
    "Identities": [
      "user@example.com",
      "example.com"
    ]
}
```

L'elenco restituito contiene tutte le identità indipendentemente dallo stato della verifica (verified, pending verification, failure, ecc.).

In questo esempio, gli indirizzi e-mail e i domini vengono restituiti perché non è stato specificato il parametro identity-type.

Per ulteriori informazioni riguardo alla verifica, consulta Verifica degli indirizzi e-mail e dei domini in Amazon SES nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Simple Email Service.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command ListIdentitiesReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.SesClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.ListIdentitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.SesException;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListIdentities {

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
```

```
        SesClient client = SesClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listSESIdentities(client);
    }

    public static void listSESIdentities(SesClient client) {
        try {
            ListIdentitiesResponse identitiesResponse = client.listIdentities();
            List<String> identities = identitiesResponse.identities();
            for (String identity : identities) {
                System.out.println("The identity is " + identity);
            }

        } catch (SesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListIdentitiesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { ListIdentitiesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const createListIdentitiesCommand = () =>
  new ListIdentitiesCommand({ IdentityType: "EmailAddress", MaxItems: 10 });

const run = async () => {
```

```
  const listIdentitiesCommand = createListIdentitiesCommand();

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(listIdentitiesCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to list identities.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListIdentitiesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce un elenco contenente tutte le identità (indirizzi e-mail e domini) per un AWS account specifico, indipendentemente dallo stato di verifica.

```
Get-SESIdentity
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListIdentitiesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce un elenco contenente tutte le identità (indirizzi e-mail e domini) per un AWS account specifico, indipendentemente dallo stato di verifica.

```
Get-SESIdentity
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListIdentitiesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def list_identities(self, identity_type, max_items):
        """
        Gets the identities of the specified type for the current account.

        :param identity_type: The type of identity to retrieve, such as
 EmailAddress.
        :param max_items: The maximum number of identities to retrieve.
        :return: The list of retrieved identities.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.list_identities(
                IdentityType=identity_type, MaxItems=max_items
            )
            identities = response["Identities"]
            logger.info("Got %s identities for the current account.",
 len(identities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list identities for the current account.")
            raise
        else:
            return identities
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListIdentities AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ses' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Create client in us-west-2 region
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SES.
client = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

# Get up to 1000 identities
ids = client.list_identities({
                              identity_type: 'EmailAddress'
                            })

ids.identities.each do |email|
  attrs = client.get_identity_verification_attributes({
                                                        identities: [email]
                                                      })

  status = attrs.verification_attributes[email].verification_status

  # Display email addresses that have been verified
  puts email if status == 'Success'
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListIdentiticonsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzare **`ListReceiptFilters`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListReceiptFilters`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! List the receipt filters associated with this account.
/*!
  \param filters; A vector of "ReceiptFilter" to receive the retrieved filters.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SES::listReceiptFilters(Aws::Vector<Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptFilter>
 &filters,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::SES::Model::ListReceiptFiltersRequest listReceiptFiltersRequest;

    Aws::SES::Model::ListReceiptFiltersOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.ListReceiptFilters(
            listReceiptFiltersRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto &retrievedFilters = outcome.GetResult().GetFilters();
        if (!retrievedFilters.empty()) {
            filters.insert(filters.cend(), retrievedFilters.cbegin(),
                           retrievedFilters.cend());
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error retrieving IP address filters: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListReceiptFilterisconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { ListReceiptFiltersCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const createListReceiptFiltersCommand = () => new ListReceiptFiltersCommand({});

const run = async () => {
  const listReceiptFiltersCommand = createListReceiptFiltersCommand();

  return await sesClient.send(listReceiptFiltersCommand);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListReceiptFilterisconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def list_receipt_filters(self):
        """
        Gets the list of receipt filters for the current account.

        :return: The list of receipt filters.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.list_receipt_filters()
            filters = response["Filters"]
            logger.info("Got %s receipt filters.", len(filters))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get receipt filters.")
            raise
        else:
            return filters
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListReceiptFilters AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`ListTemplates`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListTemplates`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Verifica di un'identità e-mail e invio di messaggi

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List email templates for the current account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of template metadata.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TemplateMetadata>> ListEmailTemplatesAsync()
    {
        var result = new List<TemplateMetadata>();
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.ListTemplatesAsync(
                new ListTemplatesRequest());
            result = response.TemplatesMetadata;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("ListEmailTemplatesAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return result;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTemplatesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.SesV2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.ListEmailTemplatesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.ListEmailTemplatesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.SesV2Exception;

public class ListTemplates {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SesV2Client sesv2Client = SesV2Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllTemplates(sesv2Client);
    }

    public static void listAllTemplates(SesV2Client sesv2Client) {
        try {
            ListEmailTemplatesRequest templatesRequest =
 ListEmailTemplatesRequest.builder()
                    .pageSize(1)
                    .build();

            ListEmailTemplatesResponse response =
 sesv2Client.listEmailTemplates(templatesRequest);
            response.templatesMetadata()
                    .forEach(template -> System.out.println("Template name: " +
 template.templateName()));

        } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTemplatesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { ListTemplatesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const createListTemplatesCommand = (maxItems) =>
  new ListTemplatesCommand({ MaxItems: maxItems });

const run = async () => {
  const listTemplatesCommand = createListTemplatesCommand(10);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(listTemplatesCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to list templates.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTemplatesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text +
 html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def list_templates(self):
        """
        Gets a list of all email templates for the current account.

        :return: The list of retrieved email templates.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.list_templates()
```

```
            templates = response["TemplatesMetadata"]
            logger.info("Got %s templates.", len(templates))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get templates.")
            raise
        else:
            return templates
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTemplates AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **SendBulkTemplatedEmail**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendBulkTemplatedEmail`.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { SendBulkTemplatedEmailCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import {
  getUniqueName,
  postfix,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

/**
 * Replace this with the name of an existing template.
 */
const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("ReminderTemplate");

/**
 * Replace these with existing verified emails.
 */
const VERIFIED_EMAIL_1 = postfix(getUniqueName("Bilbo"), "@example.com");
```

```
const VERIFIED_EMAIL_2 = postfix(getUniqueName("Frodo"), "@example.com");

const USERS = [
  { firstName: "Bilbo", emailAddress: VERIFIED_EMAIL_1 },
  { firstName: "Frodo", emailAddress: VERIFIED_EMAIL_2 },
];

/**
 *
 * @param { { emailAddress: string, firstName: string }[] } users
 * @param { string } templateName the name of an existing template in SES
 * @returns { SendBulkTemplatedEmailCommand }
 */
const createBulkReminderEmailCommand = (users, templateName) => {
  return new SendBulkTemplatedEmailCommand({
    /**
     * Each 'Destination' uses a corresponding set of replacement data. We can
 map each user
     * to a 'Destination' and provide user specific replacement data to create
 personalized emails.
     *
     * Here's an example of how a template would be replaced with user data:
     * Template: <h1>Hello {{name}},</h1><p>Don't forget about the party gifts!</
p>
     * Destination 1: <h1>Hello Bilbo,</h1><p>Don't forget about the party gifts!
</p>
     * Destination 2: <h1>Hello Frodo,</h1><p>Don't forget about the party gifts!
</p>
     */
    Destinations: users.map((user) => ({
      Destination: { ToAddresses: [user.emailAddress] },
      ReplacementTemplateData: JSON.stringify({ name: user.firstName }),
    })),
    DefaultTemplateData: JSON.stringify({ name: "Shireling" }),
    Source: VERIFIED_EMAIL_1,
    Template: templateName,
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const sendBulkTemplateEmailCommand = createBulkReminderEmailCommand(
    USERS,
    TEMPLATE_NAME,
  );
```

```
  try {
    return await sesClient.send(sendBulkTemplateEmailCommand);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MessageRejected") {
      /** @type { import('@aws-sdk/client-ses').MessageRejected} */
      const messageRejectedError = caught;
      return messageRejectedError;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendBulkTemplatedEmailconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzo **`SendEmail`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SendEmail`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Verifica di un'identità e-mail e invio di messaggi

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    ///  Send an email by using Amazon SES.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="toAddresses">List of recipients.</param>
    /// <param name="ccAddresses">List of cc recipients.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="bccAddresses">List of bcc recipients.</param>
    /// <param name="bodyHtml">Body of the email in HTML.</param>
    /// <param name="bodyText">Body of the email in plain text.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">Subject line of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="senderAddress">From address.</param>
    /// <returns>The messageId of the email.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SendEmailAsync(List<string> toAddresses,
        List<string> ccAddresses, List<string> bccAddresses,
        string bodyHtml, string bodyText, string subject, string senderAddress)
    {
        var messageId = "";
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.SendEmailAsync(
                new SendEmailRequest
                {
                    Destination = new Destination
                    {
                        BccAddresses = bccAddresses,
                        CcAddresses = ccAddresses,
                        ToAddresses = toAddresses
                    },
                    Message = new Message
                    {
                        Body = new Body
                        {
                            Html = new Content
                            {
                                Charset = "UTF-8",
                                Data = bodyHtml
                            },
                            Text = new Content
                            {
                                Charset = "UTF-8",
                                Data = bodyText
                            }
                        },
                        Subject = new Content
                        {
                            Charset = "UTF-8",
                            Data = subject
                        }
                    },
                    Source = senderAddress
```

```
                });
            messageId = response.MessageId;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("SendEmailAsync failed with exception: " +
 ex.Message);
        }

        return messageId;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendEmailconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Send an email to a list of recipients.
/*!
  \param recipients; Vector of recipient email addresses.
  \param subject: Email subject.
  \param htmlBody: Email body as HTML. At least one body data is required.
  \param textBody: Email body as plain text. At least one body data is required.
  \param senderEmailAddress: Email address of sender. Ignored if empty string.
  \param ccAddresses: Vector of cc addresses. Ignored if empty.
  \param replyToAddress: Reply to email address. Ignored if empty string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::sendEmail(const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &recipients,
                            const Aws::String &subject,
                            const Aws::String &htmlBody,
                            const Aws::String &textBody,
```

```
                            const Aws::String &senderEmailAddress,
                            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &ccAddresses,
                            const Aws::String &replyToAddress,
                            const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
&clientConfiguration) {
   Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

   Aws::SES::Model::Destination destination;
   if (!ccAddresses.empty()) {
       destination.WithCcAddresses(ccAddresses);
   }
   if (!recipients.empty()) {
       destination.WithToAddresses(recipients);
   }

   Aws::SES::Model::Body message_body;
   if (!htmlBody.empty()) {
       message_body.SetHtml(

Aws::SES::Model::Content().WithCharset("UTF-8").WithData(htmlBody));
   }

   if (!textBody.empty()) {
       message_body.SetText(

Aws::SES::Model::Content().WithCharset("UTF-8").WithData(textBody));
   }

   Aws::SES::Model::Message message;
   message.SetBody(message_body);
   message.SetSubject(
           Aws::SES::Model::Content().WithCharset("UTF-8").WithData(subject));

   Aws::SES::Model::SendEmailRequest sendEmailRequest;
   sendEmailRequest.SetDestination(destination);
   sendEmailRequest.SetMessage(message);
   if (!senderEmailAddress.empty()) {
       sendEmailRequest.SetSource(senderEmailAddress);
   }
   if (!replyToAddress.empty()) {
       sendEmailRequest.AddReplyToAddresses(replyToAddress);
   }

   auto outcome = sesClient.SendEmail(sendEmailRequest);
```

```
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully sent message with ID "
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetMessageId()
                  << "." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error sending message. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendEmailconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Invio di e-mail formattate utilizzando Amazon SES

Nell'esempio seguente viene utilizzato il comando `send-email` per inviare un messaggio e-mail formattato:

```
aws ses send-email --from sender@example.com --destination file://
destination.json --message file://message.json
```

Output:

```
{
   "MessageId": "EXAMPLEf3a5efcd1-51adec81-d2a4-4e3f-9fe2-5d85c1b23783-000000"
}
```

La destinazione e il messaggio sono strutture di dati JSON salvate in file .json nella directory corrente. Tali file sono i seguenti:

`destination.json`:

```
{
```

```
  "ToAddresses":  ["recipient1@example.com", "recipient2@example.com"],
  "CcAddresses":  ["recipient3@example.com"],
  "BccAddresses": []
}
```

`message.json`:

```
{
   "Subject": {
       "Data": "Test email sent using the AWS CLI",
       "Charset": "UTF-8"
   },
   "Body": {
       "Text": {
           "Data": "This is the message body in text format.",
           "Charset": "UTF-8"
       },
       "Html": {
           "Data": "This message body contains HTML formatting. It can, for
 example, contain links like this one: <a class=\"ulink\" href=\"http://
docs.aws.amazon.com/ses/latest/DeveloperGuide\" target=\"_blank\">Amazon SES
 Developer Guide</a>.",
           "Charset": "UTF-8"
       }
   }
}
```

Sostituisci gli indirizzi e-mail del mittente e del destinatario con quelli che desideri utilizzare. Tieni presente che l'indirizzo e-mail del mittente deve essere verificato con Amazon SES. Fino a quando non ti viene concesso l'accesso alla produzione ad Amazon SES, devi verificare anche l'indirizzo e-mail di ciascun destinatario, a meno che il destinatario non sia il simulatore di mailbox Amazon SES. Per ulteriori informazioni riguardo alla verifica, consulta Verifica degli indirizzi e-mail e dei domini in Amazon SES nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Simple Email Service.

L'ID del messaggio nell'output indica che la chiamata a send-email è stata completata correttamente.

Se non ricevi l'e-mail, controlla la casella della posta indesiderata.

Per ulteriori informazioni sull'invio di e-mail formattate, consulta Invio di e-mail formattate tramite l'API Amazon SES nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Simple Email Service.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SendEmail AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.SesClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.Content;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.Destination;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.Body;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.SendEmailRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.SesException;

import javax.mail.MessagingException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SendMessageEmailRequest {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <sender> <recipient> <subject>\s

                Where:
                    sender - An email address that represents the sender.\s
```

```
                    recipient -  An email address that represents the recipient.
\s
                    subject - The  subject line.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sender = args[0];
        String recipient = args[1];
        String subject = args[2];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SesClient client = SesClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        // The HTML body of the email.
        String bodyHTML = "<html>" + "<head></head>" + "<body>" + "<h1>Hello!</
h1>"
                + "<p> See the list of customers.</p>" + "</body>" + "</html>";

        try {
            send(client, sender, recipient, subject, bodyHTML);
            client.close();
            System.out.println("Done");

        } catch (MessagingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    public static void send(SesClient client,
            String sender,
            String recipient,
            String subject,
            String bodyHTML) throws MessagingException {

        Destination destination = Destination.builder()
                .toAddresses(recipient)
                .build();
```

```
        Content content = Content.builder()
                .data(bodyHTML)
                .build();

        Content sub = Content.builder()
                .data(subject)
                .build();

        Body body = Body.builder()
                .html(content)
                .build();

        Message msg = Message.builder()
                .subject(sub)
                .body(body)
                .build();

        SendEmailRequest emailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .destination(destination)
                .message(msg)
                .source(sender)
                .build();

        try {
            System.out.println("Attempting to send an email through Amazon SES "
 + "using the AWS SDK for Java...");
            client.sendEmail(emailRequest);

        } catch (SesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.SesClient;
import javax.activation.DataHandler;
import javax.activation.DataSource;
import javax.mail.Message;
import javax.mail.MessagingException;
import javax.mail.Session;
import javax.mail.internet.AddressException;
import javax.mail.internet.InternetAddress;
```

```
import javax.mail.internet.MimeMessage;
import javax.mail.internet.MimeMultipart;
import javax.mail.internet.MimeBodyPart;
import javax.mail.util.ByteArrayDataSource;
import java.io.ByteArrayOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.file.Files;
import java.util.Properties;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.SendRawEmailRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.RawMessage;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.SesException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class SendMessageAttachment {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <sender> <recipient> <subject> <fileLocation>\s

                Where:
                    sender - An email address that represents the sender.\s
                    recipient -  An email address that represents the recipient.
\s
                    subject - The  subject line.\s
                    fileLocation - The location of a Microsoft Excel file to use
 as an attachment (C:/AWS/customers.xls).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String sender = args[0];
        String recipient = args[1];
        String subject = args[2];
        String fileLocation = args[3];

        // The email body for recipients with non-HTML email clients.
        String bodyText = "Hello,\r\n" + "Please see the attached file for a list
 "
                + "of customers to contact.";

        // The HTML body of the email.
        String bodyHTML = "<html>" + "<head></head>" + "<body>" + "<h1>Hello!</
h1>"
                + "<p>Please see the attached file for a " + "list of customers
 to contact.</p>" + "</body>"
                + "</html>";

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SesClient client = SesClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        try {
            sendemailAttachment(client, sender, recipient, subject, bodyText,
 bodyHTML, fileLocation);
            client.close();
            System.out.println("Done");

        } catch (IOException | MessagingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    public static void sendemailAttachment(SesClient client,
            String sender,
            String recipient,
            String subject,
            String bodyText,
            String bodyHTML,
            String fileLocation) throws AddressException, MessagingException,
 IOException {

        java.io.File theFile = new java.io.File(fileLocation);
```

```
        byte[] fileContent = Files.readAllBytes(theFile.toPath());

        Session session = Session.getDefaultInstance(new Properties());

        // Create a new MimeMessage object.
        MimeMessage message = new MimeMessage(session);

        // Add subject, from and to lines.
        message.setSubject(subject, "UTF-8");
        message.setFrom(new InternetAddress(sender));
        message.setRecipients(Message.RecipientType.TO,
 InternetAddress.parse(recipient));

        // Create a multipart/alternative child container.
        MimeMultipart msgBody = new MimeMultipart("alternative");

        // Create a wrapper for the HTML and text parts.
        MimeBodyPart wrap = new MimeBodyPart();

        // Define the text part.
        MimeBodyPart textPart = new MimeBodyPart();
        textPart.setContent(bodyText, "text/plain; charset=UTF-8");

        // Define the HTML part.
        MimeBodyPart htmlPart = new MimeBodyPart();
        htmlPart.setContent(bodyHTML, "text/html; charset=UTF-8");

        // Add the text and HTML parts to the child container.
        msgBody.addBodyPart(textPart);
        msgBody.addBodyPart(htmlPart);

        // Add the child container to the wrapper object.
        wrap.setContent(msgBody);

        // Create a multipart/mixed parent container.
        MimeMultipart msg = new MimeMultipart("mixed");

        // Add the parent container to the message.
        message.setContent(msg);
        msg.addBodyPart(wrap);

        // Define the attachment.
        MimeBodyPart att = new MimeBodyPart();
        DataSource fds = new ByteArrayDataSource(fileContent,
```

```
                "application/vnd.openxmlformats-
officedocument.spreadsheetml.sheet");
        att.setDataHandler(new DataHandler(fds));

        String reportName = "WorkReport.xls";
        att.setFileName(reportName);

        // Add the attachment to the message.
        msg.addBodyPart(att);

        try {
            System.out.println("Attempting to send an email through Amazon SES "
 + "using the AWS SDK for Java...");

            ByteArrayOutputStream outputStream = new ByteArrayOutputStream();
            message.writeTo(outputStream);

            ByteBuffer buf = ByteBuffer.wrap(outputStream.toByteArray());

            byte[] arr = new byte[buf.remaining()];
            buf.get(arr);

            SdkBytes data = SdkBytes.fromByteArray(arr);
            RawMessage rawMessage = RawMessage.builder()
                    .data(data)
                    .build();

            SendRawEmailRequest rawEmailRequest = SendRawEmailRequest.builder()
                    .rawMessage(rawMessage)
                    .build();

            client.sendRawEmail(rawEmailRequest);

        } catch (SesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Email sent using SesClient with attachment");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendEmailconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { SendEmailCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const createSendEmailCommand = (toAddress, fromAddress) => {
  return new SendEmailCommand({
    Destination: {
      /* required */
      CcAddresses: [
        /* more items */
      ],
      ToAddresses: [
        toAddress,
        /* more To-email addresses */
      ],
    },
    Message: {
      /* required */
      Body: {
        /* required */
        Html: {
          Charset: "UTF-8",
          Data: "HTML_FORMAT_BODY",
        },
        Text: {
          Charset: "UTF-8",
          Data: "TEXT_FORMAT_BODY",
        },
      },
      Subject: {
        Charset: "UTF-8",
        Data: "EMAIL_SUBJECT",
      },
```

```
    },
    Source: fromAddress,
    ReplyToAddresses: [
      /* more items */
    ],
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const sendEmailCommand = createSendEmailCommand(
    "recipient@example.com",
    "sender@example.com",
  );

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(sendEmailCommand);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MessageRejected") {
      /** @type { import('@aws-sdk/client-ses').MessageRejected} */
      const messageRejectedError = caught;
      return messageRejectedError;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendEmailconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesMailSender:
    """Encapsulates functions to send emails with Amazon SES."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def send_email(self, source, destination, subject, text, html,
reply_tos=None):
        """
        Sends an email.

        Note: If your account is in the Amazon SES  sandbox, the source and
        destination email accounts must both be verified.

        :param source: The source email account.
        :param destination: The destination email account.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the body of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the body of the email.
        :param reply_tos: Email accounts that will receive a reply if the
recipient
                          replies to the message.
        :return: The ID of the message, assigned by Amazon SES.
        """
        send_args = {
            "Source": source,
            "Destination": destination.to_service_format(),
            "Message": {
                "Subject": {"Data": subject},
                "Body": {"Text": {"Data": text}, "Html": {"Data": html}},
            },
        }
        if reply_tos is not None:
            send_args["ReplyToAddresses"] = reply_tos
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.send_email(**send_args)
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info(
                "Sent mail %s from %s to %s.", message_id, source,
destination.tos
            )
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't send mail from %s to %s.", source, destination.tos
            )
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SendEmail AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ses' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Replace sender@example.com with your "From" address.
# This address must be verified with Amazon SES.
sender = 'sender@example.com'

# Replace recipient@example.com with a "To" address. If your account
# is still in the sandbox, this address must be verified.
recipient = 'recipient@example.com'

# Specify a configuration set. To use a configuration
# set, uncomment the next line and line 74.
#   configsetname = "ConfigSet"

# The subject line for the email.
subject = 'Amazon SES test (AWS SDK for Ruby)'

# The HTML body of the email.
htmlbody =
  '<h1>Amazon SES test (AWS SDK for Ruby)</h1>'\
```

```
  '<p>This email was sent with <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/ses/">'\
  'Amazon SES</a> using the <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-ruby/">'\
  'AWS SDK for Ruby</a>.'

# The email body for recipients with non-HTML email clients.
textbody = 'This email was sent with Amazon SES using the AWS SDK for Ruby.'

# Specify the text encoding scheme.
encoding = 'UTF-8'

# Create a new SES client in the us-west-2 region.
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SES.
ses = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

# Try to send the email.
begin
  # Provide the contents of the email.
  ses.send_email(
    destination: {
      to_addresses: [
        recipient
      ]
    },
    message: {
      body: {
        html: {
          charset: encoding,
          data: htmlbody
        },
        text: {
          charset: encoding,
          data: textbody
        }
      },
      subject: {
        charset: encoding,
        data: subject
      }
    },
    source: sender
    # Uncomment the following line to use a configuration set.
    # configuration_set_name: configsetname,
  )
```

```
  puts "Email sent to #{recipient}"

# If something goes wrong, display an error message.
rescue Aws::SES::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Email not sent. Error message: #{e}"
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendEmailconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzo **`SendRawEmail`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SendRawEmail`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Invio di e-mail in formato RAW utilizzando Amazon SES

Nell'esempio seguente viene utilizzato il comando `send-raw-email` per inviare un messaggio con un allegato TXT:

```
aws ses send-raw-email --raw-message file://message.json
```

Output:

```
{
   "MessageId": "EXAMPLEf3f73d99b-c63fb06f-d263-41f8-a0fb-d0dc67d56c07-000000"
}
```

Il messaggio in formato RAW è una struttura di dati JSON salvata in un file denominato `message.json` nella directory corrente. Contiene i seguenti dati:

```
{
   "Data": "From: sender@example.com\nTo: recipient@example.com\nSubject:
 Test email sent using the AWS CLI (contains an attachment)\nMIME-Version:
 1.0\nContent-type: Multipart/Mixed; boundary=\"NextPart\"\n\n--NextPart
\nContent-Type: text/plain\n\nThis is the message body.\n\n--NextPart\nContent-
Type: text/plain;\nContent-Disposition: attachment; filename=\"attachment.txt\"\n
\nThis is the text in the attachment.\n\n--NextPart--"
```

```
}
```

Come si vede, quella denominata "Data" è una lunga stringa con all'interno tutto il contenuto RAW dell'e-mail in formato MIME, incluso un allegato chiamato attachment.txt.

Sostituisci sender@example.com e recipient@example.com con gli indirizzi che desideri utilizzare. Tieni presente che l'indirizzo e-mail del mittente deve essere verificato con Amazon SES. Fino a quando non ti viene concesso l'accesso alla produzione ad Amazon SES, devi verificare anche l'indirizzo e-mail del destinatario, a meno che il destinatario non sia il simulatore di mailbox Amazon SES. Per ulteriori informazioni riguardo alla verifica, consulta Verifica degli indirizzi e-mail e dei domini in Amazon SES nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Simple Email Service.

L'ID del messaggio nell'output indica che la chiamata a send-raw-email è andata a buon fine.

Se non ricevi l'e-mail, controlla la casella della posta indesiderata.

Per ulteriori informazioni sull'invio di e-mail in formato RAW, consulta Invio di e-mail in formato RAW tramite l'API Amazon SES nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Simple Email Service.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SendRawEmail AWS CLICommand Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usare nodemailer per inviare un'e-mail con un allegato.

```
import sesClientModule from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
/**
 * nodemailer wraps the SES SDK and calls SendRawEmail. Use this for more
 advanced
 * functionality like adding attachments to your email.
 *
```

```
 * https://nodemailer.com/transports/ses/
 */
import nodemailer from "nodemailer";

/**
 * @param {string} from An Amazon SES verified email address.
 * @param {*} to An Amazon SES verified email address.
 */
export const sendEmailWithAttachments = (
  from = "from@example.com",
  to = "to@example.com",
) => {
  const ses = new sesClientModule.SESClient({});
  const transporter = nodemailer.createTransport({
    SES: { ses, aws: sesClientModule },
  });

  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    transporter.sendMail(
      {
        from,
        to,
        subject: "Hello World",
        text: "Greetings from Amazon SES!",
        attachments: [{ content: "Hello World!", filename: "hello.txt" }],
      },
      (err, info) => {
        if (err) {
          reject(err);
        } else {
          resolve(info);
        }
      },
    );
  });
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendRawEmailconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzare **`SendTemplatedEmail`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SendTemplatedEmail`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Verifica di un'identità e-mail e invio di messaggi

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Send an email using a template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sender">Address of the sender.</param>
    /// <param name="recipients">Addresses of the recipients.</param>
    /// <param name="templateName">Name of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="templateDataObject">Data for the email template.</param>
    /// <returns>The messageId of the email.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SendTemplateEmailAsync(string sender, List<string>
recipients,
        string templateName, object templateDataObject)
    {
        var messageId = "";
        try
        {
            // Template data should be serialized JSON from either a class or a
dynamic object.
            var templateData = JsonSerializer.Serialize(templateDataObject);

            var response = await
_amazonSimpleEmailService.SendTemplatedEmailAsync(
                new SendTemplatedEmailRequest
                {
                    Source = sender,
                    Destination = new Destination
```

```
                    {
                        ToAddresses = recipients
                    },
                    Template = templateName,
                    TemplateData = templateData
                });
            messageId = response.MessageId;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("SendTemplateEmailAsync failed with exception: " +
 ex.Message);
        }

        return messageId;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendTemplatedEmailconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Send a templated email to a list of recipients.
/*!
  \param recipients; Vector of recipient email addresses.
  \param templateName: The name of the template to use.
  \param templateData: Map of key-value pairs for replacing text in template.
  \param senderEmailAddress: Email address of sender. Ignored if empty string.
  \param ccAddresses: Vector of cc addresses. Ignored if empty.
  \param replyToAddress: Reply to email address. Ignored if empty string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
```

```
bool AwsDoc::SES::sendTemplatedEmail(const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &recipients,
                                     const Aws::String &templateName,
                                     const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String>
 &templateData,
                                     const Aws::String &senderEmailAddress,
                                     const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &ccAddresses,
                                     const Aws::String &replyToAddress,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::Destination destination;
    if (!ccAddresses.empty()) {
        destination.WithCcAddresses(ccAddresses);
    }
    if (!recipients.empty()) {
        destination.WithToAddresses(recipients);
    }

    Aws::SES::Model::SendTemplatedEmailRequest sendTemplatedEmailRequest;
    sendTemplatedEmailRequest.SetDestination(destination);
    sendTemplatedEmailRequest.SetTemplate(templateName);

    std::ostringstream templateDataStream;
    templateDataStream << "{";
    size_t dataCount = 0;
    for (auto &pair: templateData) {
        templateDataStream << "\"" << pair.first << "\":\"" << pair.second <<
 "\"";
        dataCount++;
        if (dataCount < templateData.size()) {
            templateDataStream << ",";
        }
    }
    templateDataStream << "}";

    sendTemplatedEmailRequest.SetTemplateData(templateDataStream.str());

    if (!senderEmailAddress.empty()) {
        sendTemplatedEmailRequest.SetSource(senderEmailAddress);
    }
    if (!replyToAddress.empty()) {
        sendTemplatedEmailRequest.AddReplyToAddresses(replyToAddress);
    }
```

```
    auto outcome = sesClient.SendTemplatedEmail(sendTemplatedEmailRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully sent templated message with ID "
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetMessageId()
                  << "." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error sending templated message. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendTemplatedEmailconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Destination;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.EmailContent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.SendEmailRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.SesV2Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.SesV2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Template;

/**
 * Before running this AWS SDK for Java (v2) example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * Also, make sure that you create a template. See the following documentation
 * topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ses/latest/dg/send-personalized-email-api.html
 */

public class SendEmailTemplate {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <template> <sender> <recipient>\s

                Where:
                    template - The name of the email template.
                    sender - An email address that represents the sender.\s
                    recipient - An email address that represents the recipient.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String templateName = args[0];
        String sender = args[1];
        String recipient = args[2];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SesV2Client sesv2Client = SesV2Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        send(sesv2Client, sender, recipient, templateName);
    }

    public static void send(SesV2Client client, String sender, String recipient,
 String templateName) {
        Destination destination = Destination.builder()
                .toAddresses(recipient)
```

```
                .build();

        /*
         * Specify both name and favorite animal (favoriteanimal) in your code
 when
         * defining the Template object.
         * If you don't specify all the variables in the template, Amazon SES
 doesn't
         * send the email.
         */
        Template myTemplate = Template.builder()
                .templateName(templateName)
                .templateData("{\n" +
                        "  \"name\": \"Jason\"\n," +
                        "  \"favoriteanimal\": \"Cat\"\n" +
                        "}")
                .build();

        EmailContent emailContent = EmailContent.builder()
                .template(myTemplate)
                .build();

        SendEmailRequest emailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .destination(destination)
                .content(emailContent)
                .fromEmailAddress(sender)
                .build();

        try {
            System.out.println("Attempting to send an email based on a template
 using the AWS SDK for Java (v2)...");
            client.sendEmail(emailRequest);
            System.out.println("email based on a template was sent");

        } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendTemplatedEmailconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { SendTemplatedEmailCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import {
  getUniqueName,
  postfix,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

/**
 * Replace this with the name of an existing template.
 */
const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("ReminderTemplate");

/**
 * Replace these with existing verified emails.
 */
const VERIFIED_EMAIL = postfix(getUniqueName("Bilbo"), "@example.com");

const USER = { firstName: "Bilbo", emailAddress: VERIFIED_EMAIL };

/**
 *
 * @param { { emailAddress: string, firstName: string } } user
 * @param { string } templateName - The name of an existing template in Amazon
 SES.
 * @returns { SendTemplatedEmailCommand }
 */
const createReminderEmailCommand = (user, templateName) => {
  return new SendTemplatedEmailCommand({
    /**
     * Here's an example of how a template would be replaced with user data:
     * Template: <h1>Hello {{contact.firstName}},</h1><p>Don't forget about the
 party gifts!</p>
```

```
     * Destination: <h1>Hello Bilbo,</h1><p>Don't forget about the party gifts!</
p>
     */
    Destination: { ToAddresses: [user.emailAddress] },
    TemplateData: JSON.stringify({ contact: { firstName: user.firstName } }),
    Source: VERIFIED_EMAIL,
    Template: templateName,
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const sendReminderEmailCommand = createReminderEmailCommand(
    USER,
    TEMPLATE_NAME,
  );
  try {
    return await sesClient.send(sendReminderEmailCommand);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MessageRejected") {
      /** @type { import('@aws-sdk/client-ses').MessageRejected} */
      const messageRejectedError = caught;
      return messageRejectedError;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendTemplatedEmailconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesMailSender:
    """Encapsulates functions to send emails with Amazon SES."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def send_templated_email(
        self, source, destination, template_name, template_data, reply_tos=None
    ):
        """
        Sends an email based on a template. A template contains replaceable tags
        each enclosed in two curly braces, such as {{name}}. The template data
 passed
        in this function contains key-value pairs that define the values to
 insert
        in place of the template tags.

        Note: If your account is in the Amazon SES  sandbox, the source and
        destination email accounts must both be verified.

        :param source: The source email account.
        :param destination: The destination email account.
        :param template_name: The name of a previously created template.
        :param template_data: JSON-formatted key-value pairs of replacement
 values
                              that are inserted in the template before it is
 sent.
        :return: The ID of the message, assigned by Amazon SES.
        """
        send_args = {
            "Source": source,
            "Destination": destination.to_service_format(),
            "Template": template_name,
            "TemplateData": json.dumps(template_data),
        }
        if reply_tos is not None:
            send_args["ReplyToAddresses"] = reply_tos
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.send_templated_email(**send_args)
```

```
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info(
                "Sent templated mail %s from %s to %s.",
                message_id,
                source,
                destination.tos,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't send templated mail from %s to %s.", source,
destination.tos
            )
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SendTemplatedEmail AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`UpdateTemplate`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateTemplate`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. Puoi vedere questa azione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Verifica di un'identità e-mail e invio di messaggi

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Update an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) template.
/*!
  \param templateName: The name of the template.
  \param htmlPart: The HTML body of the email.
  \param subjectPart: The subject line of the email.
  \param textPart: The plain text version of the email.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::updateTemplate(const Aws::String &templateName,
                                 const Aws::String &htmlPart,
                                 const Aws::String &subjectPart,
                                 const Aws::String &textPart,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::Template templateValues;

    templateValues.SetTemplateName(templateName);
    templateValues.SetSubjectPart(subjectPart);
    templateValues.SetHtmlPart(htmlPart);
    templateValues.SetTextPart(textPart);

    Aws::SES::Model::UpdateTemplateRequest updateTemplateRequest;
    updateTemplateRequest.SetTemplate(templateValues);

    Aws::SES::Model::UpdateTemplateOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.UpdateTemplate(updateTemplateRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated template." << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error updating template. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateTemplateconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { UpdateTemplateCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("TemplateName");
const HTML_PART = "<h1>Hello, World!</h1>";

const createUpdateTemplateCommand = () => {
  return new UpdateTemplateCommand({
    Template: {
      TemplateName: TEMPLATE_NAME,
      HtmlPart: HTML_PART,
      SubjectPart: "Example",
      TextPart: "Updated template text.",
    },
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const updateTemplateCommand = createUpdateTemplateCommand();

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(updateTemplateCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to update template.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateTemplateconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text +
 html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def update_template(self, name, subject, text, html):
        """
        Updates a previously created email template.

        :param name: The name of the template.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the email.
```

```
        """
        try:
            template = {
                "TemplateName": name,
                "SubjectPart": subject,
                "TextPart": text,
                "HtmlPart": html,
            }
            self.ses_client.update_template(Template=template)
            logger.info("Updated template %s.", name)
            self.template = template
            self._extract_tags(subject, text, html)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't update template %s.", name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateTemplate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`VerifyDomainIdentity`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `VerifyDomainIdentity`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Copia delle identità domini ed e-mail tra Regioni
- Verifica di un'identità e-mail e invio di messaggi

CLI

AWS CLI

Verifica di un dominio con Amazon SES

Nell'esempio seguente viene utilizzato il comando `verify-domain-identity` per verificare un dominio:

```
aws ses verify-domain-identity --domain example.com
```

Output:

```
{
   "VerificationToken": "eoEmxw+YaYhb3h3iVJHuXMJXqeu1q1/wwmvjuEXAMPLE"
}
```

Per completare la verifica del dominio, devi aggiungere un record TXT con il token di verifica restituito alle impostazioni DNS del tuo dominio. Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Verifica dei domini nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Simple Email Service.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta VerifyDomainIdentity AWS CLICommand Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { VerifyDomainIdentityCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import {
  getUniqueName,
  postfix,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

/**
 * You must have access to the domain's DNS settings to complete the
 * domain verification process.
 */
const DOMAIN_NAME = postfix(getUniqueName("Domain"), ".example.com");

const createVerifyDomainIdentityCommand = () => {
  return new VerifyDomainIdentityCommand({ Domain: DOMAIN_NAME });
};
```

```
const run = async () => {
  const VerifyDomainIdentityCommand = createVerifyDomainIdentityCommand();

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(VerifyDomainIdentityCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to verify domain.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, VerifyDomainIdentityconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def verify_domain_identity(self, domain_name):
        """
        Starts verification of a domain identity. To complete verification, you
 must
        create a TXT record with a specific format through your DNS provider.
```

```
        For more information, see *Verifying a domain with Amazon SES* in the
        Amazon SES documentation:
            https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ses/latest/DeveloperGuide/verify-domain-
procedure.html

        :param domain_name: The name of the domain to verify.
        :return: The token to include in the TXT record with your DNS provider.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.verify_domain_identity(Domain=domain_name)
            token = response["VerificationToken"]
            logger.info("Got domain verification token for %s.", domain_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't verify domain %s.", domain_name)
            raise
        else:
            return token
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta VerifyDomainIdentity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`VerifyEmailIdentity`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `VerifyEmailIdentity`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Copia delle identità domini ed e-mail tra Regioni
- Verifica di un'identità e-mail e invio di messaggi

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Starts verification of an email identity. This request sends an email
   /// from Amazon SES to the specified email address. To complete
   /// verification, follow the instructions in the email.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="recipientEmailAddress">Email address to verify.</param>
   /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
   public async Task<bool> VerifyEmailIdentityAsync(string
recipientEmailAddress)
   {
       var success = false;
       try
       {
           var response = await
_amazonSimpleEmailService.VerifyEmailIdentityAsync(
               new VerifyEmailIdentityRequest
               {
                   EmailAddress = recipientEmailAddress
               });

           success = response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
       }
       catch (Exception ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine("VerifyEmailIdentityAsync failed with exception: "
+ ex.Message);
       }

       return success;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, VerifyEmailIdentityconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Add an email address to the list of identities associated with this account
 and
//! initiate verification.
/*!
  \param emailAddress; The email address to add.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::verifyEmailIdentity(const Aws::String &emailAddress,
                        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration)
{
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::VerifyEmailIdentityRequest verifyEmailIdentityRequest;

    verifyEmailIdentityRequest.SetEmailAddress(emailAddress);

    Aws::SES::Model::VerifyEmailIdentityOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.VerifyEmailIdentity(verifyEmailIdentityRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess())
    {
        std::cout << "Email verification initiated." << std::endl;
    }

    else
    {
```

```
        std::cerr << "Error initiating email verification. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, VerifyEmailIdentityconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Aggiungere e verificare un indirizzo e-mail con Amazon SES

Nell'esempio seguente viene utilizzato il comando `verify-email-identity` per verificare un indirizzo e-mail:

```
aws ses verify-email-identity --email-address user@example.com
```

Prima di poter inviare e-mail usando Amazon SES, è necessario verificare il dominio o l'indirizzo da cui si intende inviare l'e-mail per dimostrarne la proprietà. Se non disponi ancora dell'accesso alla produzione, devi verificare anche tutti gli indirizzi e-mail a cui invii messaggi, ad eccezione degli indirizzi e-mail forniti dal Simulatore di mailbox di Amazon SES.

Dopo verify-email-identity la chiamata, l'indirizzo e-mail riceverà un'e-mail di verifica. L'utente deve fare clic sul link nell'e-mail per completare il processo di verifica.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Verifica degli indirizzi e-mail in Amazon SES nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Simple Email Service.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta VerifyEmailIdentity AWS CLICommand Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { VerifyEmailIdentityCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const EMAIL_ADDRESS = "name@example.com";

const createVerifyEmailIdentityCommand = (emailAddress) => {
  return new VerifyEmailIdentityCommand({ EmailAddress: emailAddress });
};

const run = async () => {
  const verifyEmailIdentityCommand =
    createVerifyEmailIdentityCommand(EMAIL_ADDRESS);
  try {
    return await sesClient.send(verifyEmailIdentityCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to verify email identity.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, VerifyEmailIdentityconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def verify_email_identity(self, email_address):
        """
        Starts verification of an email identity. This function causes an email
        to be sent to the specified email address from Amazon SES. To complete
        verification, follow the instructions in the email.

        :param email_address: The email address to verify.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.verify_email_identity(EmailAddress=email_address)
            logger.info("Started verification of %s.", email_address)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start verification of %s.", email_address)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta VerifyEmailIdentity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ses' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Replace recipient@example.com with a "To" address.
recipient = 'recipient@example.com'

# Create a new SES resource in the us-west-2 region.
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SES.
ses = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

# Try to verify email address.
begin
  ses.verify_email_identity({
                              email_address: recipient
                            })

  puts "Email sent to #{recipient}"

# If something goes wrong, display an error message.
rescue Aws::SES::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Email not sent. Error message: #{e}"
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, VerifyEmailIdentityconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon SES AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Amazon SES con AWS SDKs. Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Amazon SES o combinandole con altre Servizi AWS. Ogni scenario include un collegamento al

codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Creazione di un'app in streaming Amazon Transcribe
- Copia le identità di e-mail e dominio di Amazon SES da una AWS regione all'altra utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Creazione di un'applicazione Web per tracciare i dati DynamoDB
- Come creare un tracker di articoli Amazon Redshift
- Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless
- Rileva i DPI nelle immagini con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Rileva oggetti nelle immagini con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Rileva persone e oggetti in un video con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Generazione di credenziali per eseguire la connessione a un endpoint SMTP di Amazon SES
- Utilizzo di Step Functions per richiamare le funzioni Lambda
- Verifica un'identità e-mail e invia messaggi con Amazon SES utilizzando un AWS SDK

Creazione di un'app in streaming Amazon Transcribe

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione che registra, trascrive e traduce l'audio in tempo reale e invia tramite e-mail i risultati.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come utilizzare Amazon Transcribe per creare un'applicazione che registra, trascrive e traduce l'audio in tempo reale e invia i risultati per e-mail tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SES
- Amazon Transcribe
- Amazon Translate

Copia le identità di e-mail e dominio di Amazon SES da una AWS regione all'altra utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come copiare le identità di e-mail e dominio di Amazon SES da una AWS regione all'altra. Quando le identità di dominio sono gestite da Route 53, i registri di verifica vengono copiati nel dominio della regione di destinazione.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import argparse
import json
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_identities(ses_client):
    """
    Gets the identities for the current Region. The Region is specified in the
    Boto3 Amazon SES client object.

    :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
```

```
    :return: The list of email identities and the list of domain identities.
    """
    email_identities = []
    domain_identities = []
    try:
        identity_paginator = ses_client.get_paginator("list_identities")
        identity_iterator = identity_paginator.paginate(
            PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 20}
        )
        for identity_page in identity_iterator:
            for identity in identity_page["Identities"]:
                if "@" in identity:
                    email_identities.append(identity)
                else:
                    domain_identities.append(identity)
        logger.info(
            "Found %s email and %s domain identities.",
            len(email_identities),
            len(domain_identities),
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get identities.")
        raise
    else:
        return email_identities, domain_identities


def verify_emails(email_list, ses_client):
    """
    Starts verification of a list of email addresses. Verification causes an
 email
    to be sent to each address. To complete verification, the recipient must
 follow
    the instructions in the email.

    :param email_list: The list of email addresses to verify.
    :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
    :return: The list of emails that were successfully submitted for
 verification.
    """
    verified_emails = []
    for email in email_list:
        try:
            ses_client.verify_email_identity(EmailAddress=email)
```

```
            verified_emails.append(email)
            logger.info("Started verification of %s.", email)
        except ClientError:
            logger.warning("Couldn't start verification of %s.", email)
    return verified_emails


def verify_domains(domain_list, ses_client):
    """
    Starts verification for a list of domain identities. This returns a token for
    each domain, which must be registered as a TXT record with the DNS provider
 for
    the domain.

    :param domain_list: The list of domains to verify.
    :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
    :return: The generated domain tokens to use to completed verification.
    """
    domain_tokens = {}
    for domain in domain_list:
        try:
            response = ses_client.verify_domain_identity(Domain=domain)
            token = response["VerificationToken"]
            domain_tokens[domain] = token
            logger.info("Got verification token %s for domain %s.", token,
 domain)
        except ClientError:
            logger.warning("Couldn't get verification token for domain %s.",
 domain)
    return domain_tokens


def get_hosted_zones(route53_client):
    """
    Gets the Amazon Route 53 hosted zones for the current account.

    :param route53_client: A Boto3 Route 53 client.
    :return: The list of hosted zones.
    """
    zones = []
    try:
        zone_paginator = route53_client.get_paginator("list_hosted_zones")
        zone_iterator = zone_paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"PageSize":
 20})
```

```
        zones = [
            zone for zone_page in zone_iterator for zone in
 zone_page["HostedZones"]
        ]
        logger.info("Found %s hosted zones.", len(zones))
    except ClientError:
        logger.warning("Couldn't get hosted zones.")
    return zones


def find_domain_zone_matches(domains, zones):
    """
    Finds matches between Amazon SES verified domains and Route 53 hosted zones.
    Subdomain matches are taken when found, otherwise root domain matches are
 taken.

    :param domains: The list of domains to match.
    :param zones: The list of hosted zones to match.
    :return: The set of matched domain-zone pairs. When a match is not found, the
             domain is included in the set with a zone value of None.
    """
    domain_zones = {}
    for domain in domains:
        domain_zones[domain] = None
        # Start at the most specific sub-domain and walk up to the root domain
 until a
        # zone match is found.
        domain_split = domain.split(".")
        for index in range(0, len(domain_split) - 1):
            sub_domain = ".".join(domain_split[index:])
            for zone in zones:
                # Normalize the zone name from Route 53 by removing the trailing
 '.'.
                zone_name = zone["Name"][:-1]
                if sub_domain == zone_name:
                    domain_zones[domain] = zone
                    break
            if domain_zones[domain] is not None:
                break
    return domain_zones


def add_route53_verification_record(domain, token, zone, route53_client):
    """
```

```
    Adds a domain verification TXT record to the specified Route 53 hosted zone.
    When a TXT record already exists in the hosted zone for the specified domain,
    the existing values are preserved and the new token is added to the list.

    :param domain: The domain to add.
    :param token: The verification token for the domain.
    :param zone: The hosted zone where the domain verification record is added.
    :param route53_client: A Boto3 Route 53 client.
    """
    domain_token_record_set_name = f"_amazonses.{domain}"
    record_set_paginator =
route53_client.get_paginator("list_resource_record_sets")
    record_set_iterator = record_set_paginator.paginate(
        HostedZoneId=zone["Id"], PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 20}
    )
    records = []
    for record_set_page in record_set_iterator:
        try:
            txt_record_set = next(
                record_set
                for record_set in record_set_page["ResourceRecordSets"]
                if record_set["Name"][:-1] == domain_token_record_set_name
                and record_set["Type"] == "TXT"
            )
            records = txt_record_set["ResourceRecords"]
            logger.info(
                "Existing TXT record found in set %s for zone %s.",
                domain_token_record_set_name,
                zone["Name"],
            )
            break
        except StopIteration:
            pass
    records.append({"Value": json.dumps(token)})
    changes = [
        {
            "Action": "UPSERT",
            "ResourceRecordSet": {
                "Name": domain_token_record_set_name,
                "Type": "TXT",
                "TTL": 1800,
                "ResourceRecords": records,
            },
        }
```

```
    ]
    try:
        route53_client.change_resource_record_sets(
            HostedZoneId=zone["Id"], ChangeBatch={"Changes": changes}
        )
        logger.info(
            "Created or updated the TXT record in set %s for zone %s.",
            domain_token_record_set_name,
            zone["Name"],
        )
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.warning(
            "Got error %s. Couldn't create or update the TXT record for zone
 %s.",
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            zone["Name"],
        )


def generate_dkim_tokens(domain, ses_client):
    """
    Generates DKIM tokens for a domain. These must be added as CNAME records to
 the
    DNS provider for the domain.

    :param domain: The domain to generate tokens for.
    :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
    :return: The list of generated DKIM tokens.
    """
    dkim_tokens = []
    try:
        dkim_tokens = ses_client.verify_domain_dkim(Domain=domain)["DkimTokens"]
        logger.info("Generated %s DKIM tokens for domain %s.", len(dkim_tokens),
 domain)
    except ClientError:
        logger.warning("Couldn't generate DKIM tokens for domain %s.", domain)
    return dkim_tokens


def add_dkim_domain_tokens(hosted_zone, domain, tokens, route53_client):
    """
    Adds DKIM domain token CNAME records to a Route 53 hosted zone.

    :param hosted_zone: The hosted zone where the records are added.
```

```
    :param domain: The domain to add.
    :param tokens: The DKIM tokens for the domain to add.
    :param route53_client: A Boto3 Route 53 client.
    """
    try:
        changes = [
            {
                "Action": "UPSERT",
                "ResourceRecordSet": {
                    "Name": f"{token}._domainkey.{domain}",
                    "Type": "CNAME",
                    "TTL": 1800,
                    "ResourceRecords": [{"Value":
 f"{token}.dkim.amazonses.com"}],
                },
            }
            for token in tokens
        ]
        route53_client.change_resource_record_sets(
            HostedZoneId=hosted_zone["Id"], ChangeBatch={"Changes": changes}
        )
        logger.info(
            "Added %s DKIM CNAME records to %s in zone %s.",
            len(tokens),
            domain,
            hosted_zone["Name"],
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.warning(
            "Couldn't add DKIM CNAME records for %s to zone %s.",
            domain,
            hosted_zone["Name"],
        )


def configure_sns_topics(identity, topics, ses_client):
    """
    Configures Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notifications for
    an identity. The Amazon SNS topics must already exist.

    :param identity: The identity to configure.
    :param topics: The list of topics to configure. The choices are Bounce,
 Delivery,
                   or Complaint.
```

```
    :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
    """
    for topic in topics:
        topic_arn = input(
            f"Enter the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the {topic} topic or press
 "
            f"Enter to skip: "
        )
        if topic_arn != "":
            try:
                ses_client.set_identity_notification_topic(
                    Identity=identity, NotificationType=topic, SnsTopic=topic_arn
                )
                logger.info("Configured %s for %s notifications.", identity,
 topic)
            except ClientError:
                logger.warning(
                    "Couldn't configure %s for %s notifications.", identity,
 topic
                )


def replicate(source_client, destination_client, route53_client):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        f"Replicating Amazon SES identities and other configuration from "
        f"{source_client.meta.region_name} to
 {destination_client.meta.region_name}."
    )
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Retrieving identities from {source_client.meta.region_name}.")
    source_emails, source_domains = get_identities(source_client)
    print("Email addresses found:")
    print(*source_emails)
    print("Domains found:")
    print(*source_domains)

    print("Starting verification for email identities.")
    dest_emails = verify_emails(source_emails, destination_client)
    print("Getting domain tokens for domain identities.")
    dest_domain_tokens = verify_domains(source_domains, destination_client)
```

```
    # Get Route 53 hosted zones and match them with Amazon SES domains.
    answer = input(
        "Is the DNS configuration for your domains managed by Amazon Route 53 (y/
n)? "
    )
    use_route53 = answer.lower() == "y"
    hosted_zones = get_hosted_zones(route53_client) if use_route53 else []
    if use_route53:
        print("Adding or updating Route 53 TXT records for your domains.")
        domain_zones = find_domain_zone_matches(dest_domain_tokens.keys(),
 hosted_zones)
        for domain in domain_zones:
            add_route53_verification_record(
                domain, dest_domain_tokens[domain], domain_zones[domain],
 route53_client
            )
    else:
        print(
            "Use these verification tokens to create TXT records through your DNS
 "
            "provider:"
        )
        pprint(dest_domain_tokens)

    answer = input("Do you want to configure DKIM signing for your identities (y/
n)? ")
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        # Build a set of unique domains from email and domain identities.
        domains = {email.split("@")[1] for email in dest_emails}
        domains.update(dest_domain_tokens)
        domain_zones = find_domain_zone_matches(domains, hosted_zones)
        for domain, zone in domain_zones.items():
            answer = input(
                f"Do you want to configure DKIM signing for {domain} (y/n)? "
            )
            if answer.lower() == "y":
                dkim_tokens = generate_dkim_tokens(domain, destination_client)
                if use_route53 and zone is not None:
                    add_dkim_domain_tokens(zone, domain, dkim_tokens,
 route53_client)
                else:
                    print(
```

```
                        "Add the following DKIM tokens as CNAME records through
 your "
                        "DNS provider:"
                    )
                    print(*dkim_tokens, sep="\n")

    answer = input(
        "Do you want to configure Amazon SNS notifications for your identities
 (y/n)? "
    )
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        for identity in dest_emails + list(dest_domain_tokens.keys()):
            answer = input(
                f"Do you want to configure Amazon SNS topics for {identity} (y/
n)? "
            )
            if answer.lower() == "y":
                configure_sns_topics(
                    identity, ["Bounce", "Delivery", "Complaint"],
 destination_client
                )

    print(f"Replication complete for {destination_client.meta.region_name}.")
    print("-" * 88)


def main():
    boto3_session = boto3.Session()
    ses_regions = boto3_session.get_available_regions("ses")
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Copies email address and domain identities from one AWS
 Region to "
        "another. Optionally adds records for domain verification and DKIM "
        "signing to domains that are managed by Amazon Route 53, "
        "and sets up Amazon SNS notifications for events of interest."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "source_region", choices=ses_regions, help="The region to copy from."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "destination_region", choices=ses_regions, help="The region to copy to."
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()
    source_client = boto3.client("ses", region_name=args.source_region)
```

```
    destination_client = boto3.client("ses", region_name=args.destination_region)
    route53_client = boto3.client("route53")
    replicate(source_client, destination_client, route53_client)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - ListIdentities
  - SetIdentityNotificationTopic
  - VerifyDomainDkim
  - VerifyDomainIdentity
  - VerifyEmailIdentity

Creazione di un'applicazione Web per tracciare i dati DynamoDB

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia gli elementi di lavoro in una tabella Amazon DynamoDB e utilizza il Servizio di email semplice Amazon (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

.NET

SDK per .NET

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon DynamoDB per creare un'applicazione Web dinamica che traccia i dati di lavoro DynamoDB.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon DynamoDB per creare un'applicazione Web dinamica che traccia i dati di lavoro DynamoDB.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon DynamoDB per creare un'applicazione Web dinamica che traccia i dati di lavoro DynamoDB.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) creare un servizio REST che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in Amazon DynamoDB e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza il framework Web Flask per gestire il routing HTTP e si integra con una pagina Web React per presentare un'applicazione Web completamente funzionale.

- Crea un servizio Flask REST che si integri con. Servizi AWS
- Lettura, scrittura e aggiornamento di elementi di lavoro archiviati in una tabella DynamoDB.
- Utilizzo di Amazon SES per inviare report via e-mail sugli elementi di lavoro.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo nel AWS Code Examples Repository su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

Come creare un tracker di articoli Amazon Redshift

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia e segnala gli elementi di lavoro tramite un database Amazon Redshift.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia e segnala gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon Redshift.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API Spring REST che interroga i dati di Amazon Redshift e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Redshift
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia e segnala gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon Redshift.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API Spring REST che interroga i dati di Amazon Redshift e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Redshift
- Amazon SES

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia gli elementi di lavoro in database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza il Servizio di email semplice Amazon (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

.NET

SDK per .NET

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per .NET creare un'applicazione Web che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza un front-end creato con React.js per interagire con un RESTful backend.NET.

- Integra un'applicazione web React con AWS i servizi.
- Elenco, aggiunta e aggiornamento di elementi in una tabella Aurora.
- Invia un report per e-mail degli articoli di lavoro filtrati tramite Amazon SES.
- Distribuisci e gestisci risorse di esempio con lo AWS CloudFormation script incluso.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

C++

SDK per C++

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless, con i relativi report.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API REST C++ che interroga dati Amazon Aurora Serverless e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia e segnala gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon RDS.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API Spring REST che interroga i dati Serverless di Amazon Aurora e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire un esempio che utilizza l'API JDBC, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

JavaScript

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

Mostra come utilizzare AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) per creare un'applicazione Web che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza un front-end creato con React.js per interagire con un backend Express Node.js.

- Integra un'applicazione web React.js con. Servizi AWS
- Elenca, aggiungi e aggiorna elementi in una tabella Aurora.
- Invia un report per e-mail degli elementi di lavoro filtrati tramite Amazon SES.
- Distribuisci e gestisci risorse di esempio con lo AWS CloudFormation script incluso.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia e segnala gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon RDS.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API Spring REST che interroga i dati Serverless di Amazon Aurora e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS

- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

PHP

SDK per PHP

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per PHP creare un'applicazione Web che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon RDS e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza un front-end creato con React.js per interagire con un backend RESTful PHP.

- Integra un'applicazione web React.js con AWS i servizi.
- Elenca, aggiungi, aggiorna ed elimina gli elementi in una tabella Amazon RDS.
- Invia un report per e-mail degli articoli di lavoro filtrati tramite Amazon SES.
- Distribuisci e gestisci risorse di esempio con lo AWS CloudFormation script incluso.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) creare un servizio REST che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza il framework Web Flask per gestire il routing HTTP e si integra con una pagina Web React per presentare un'applicazione Web completamente funzionale.

- Crea un servizio Flask REST che si integri con. Servizi AWS

- Lettura, scrittura e aggiornamento degli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Aurora Serverless.
- Crea un AWS Secrets Manager segreto che contenga le credenziali del database e usalo per autenticare le chiamate al database.
- Utilizzo di Amazon SES per inviare report via e-mail sugli elementi di lavoro.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Rileva i DPI nelle immagini con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'app che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare i dispositivi di protezione individuale (DPI) nelle immagini.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione che rileva le immagini con dispositivi di protezione individuale.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Rileva oggetti nelle immagini con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come creare un'applicazione che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare oggetti in base a una categoria nelle immagini.

.NET

SDK per .NET

Mostra come utilizzare l'API .NET di Amazon Rekognition per creare un'applicazione che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per identificare gli oggetti in base a una categoria nelle immagini situate in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Java di Amazon Rekognition per creare un'applicazione che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per identificare gli oggetti in base a una categoria nelle immagini situate in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

- Amazon SES

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come usare Amazon Rekognition AWS SDK per JavaScript con la per creare un'app che utilizzi Amazon Rekognition per identificare gli oggetti per categoria nelle immagini che si trovano in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Scopri come:

- Creare un utente non autenticato tramite Amazon Cognito.
- Analizza le immagini per rilevare gli oggetti tramite Amazon Rekognition.
- Verificare un indirizzo e-mail per Amazon SES.
- Inviare una notifica e-mail tramite Amazon SES.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Kotlin di Amazon Rekognition per creare un'applicazione che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per identificare gli oggetti in base a una categoria nelle immagini situate in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Illustra come utilizzare il AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) per creare un'applicazione Web che consenta di eseguire le seguenti operazioni:

- Caricamento di foto in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).
- Utilizzo di Amazon Rekognition per analizzare ed etichettare le foto.
- Utilizzo di Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report dell'analisi delle immagini tramite e-mail.

Questo esempio contiene due componenti principali: una pagina web scritta in JavaScript che è costruita con React e un servizio REST scritto in Python creato con Flask-. RESTful

È possibile utilizzare la pagina Web React per:

- Visualizzare un elenco di immagini archiviate nel bucket S3.
- Caricare le immagini dal computer nel bucket S3.
- Visualizzare immagini ed etichette che identificano gli elementi rilevati nell'immagine.
- Ottenere un report relativo a tutte le immagini nel bucket S3 e inviarlo tramite email.

La pagina Web richiama il servizio REST. Il servizio invia richieste a AWS per eseguire le seguenti operazioni:

- Ottenere e filtrare l'elenco delle immagini nel bucket S3.
- Caricare le foto nel bucket S3.
- Utilizzare Amazon Rekognition per analizzare le singole foto e ottenere un elenco di etichette che identificano gli articoli rilevati al loro interno.
- Analizzare tutte le foto presenti nel bucket S3 e usare Amazon SES per inviare un report tramite e-mail.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Rileva persone e oggetti in un video con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come rilevare persone e oggetti in un video con Amazon Rekognition.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Java di Amazon Rekognition per creare un'applicazione che rileva volti e oggetti nei video situati in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Usa Amazon Rekognition per rilevare volti, oggetti e persone nei video avviando processi di rilevamento asincrono. Questo esempio, inoltre, configura Amazon Rekognition per notificare un argomento Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) al completamento dei processi e sottoscrive una coda Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) all'argomento.

Quando la coda riceve un messaggio su un processo, questo viene recuperato e vengono restituiti i risultati.

Questo esempio è visualizzato al meglio su GitHub. Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Generazione di credenziali per eseguire la connessione a un endpoint SMTP di Amazon SES

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come generare credenziali per eseguire la connessione a un endpoint SMTP di Amazon SES.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3

import hmac
import hashlib
import base64
import argparse

SMTP_REGIONS = [
    "us-east-2",  # US East (Ohio)
    "us-east-1",  # US East (N. Virginia)
```

```
    "us-west-2",  # US West (Oregon)
    "ap-south-1",  # Asia Pacific (Mumbai)
    "ap-northeast-2",  # Asia Pacific (Seoul)
    "ap-southeast-1",  # Asia Pacific (Singapore)
    "ap-southeast-2",  # Asia Pacific (Sydney)
    "ap-northeast-1",  # Asia Pacific (Tokyo)
    "ca-central-1",  # Canada (Central)
    "eu-central-1",  # Europe (Frankfurt)
    "eu-west-1",  # Europe (Ireland)
    "eu-west-2",  # Europe (London)
    "eu-south-1",  # Europe (Milan)
    "eu-north-1",  # Europe (Stockholm)
    "sa-east-1",  # South America (Sao Paulo)
    "us-gov-west-1",  # AWS GovCloud (US)
    "us-gov-east-1",  # AWS GovCloud (US)
]

# These values are required to calculate the signature. Do not change them.
DATE = "11111111"
SERVICE = "ses"
MESSAGE = "SendRawEmail"
TERMINAL = "aws4_request"
VERSION = 0x04


def sign(key, msg):
    return hmac.new(key, msg.encode("utf-8"), hashlib.sha256).digest()


def calculate_key(secret_access_key, region):
    if region not in SMTP_REGIONS:
        raise ValueError(f"The {region} Region doesn't have an SMTP endpoint.")

    signature = sign(("AWS4" + secret_access_key).encode("utf-8"), DATE)
    signature = sign(signature, region)
    signature = sign(signature, SERVICE)
    signature = sign(signature, TERMINAL)
    signature = sign(signature, MESSAGE)
    signature_and_version = bytes([VERSION]) + signature
    smtp_password = base64.b64encode(signature_and_version)
    return smtp_password.decode("utf-8")


def main():
```

```
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Convert a Secret Access Key to an SMTP password."
    )
    parser.add_argument("secret", help="The Secret Access Key to convert.")
    parser.add_argument(
        "region",
        help="The AWS Region where the SMTP password will be used.",
        choices=SMTP_REGIONS,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()
    print(calculate_key(args.secret, args.region))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Utilizzo di Step Functions per richiamare le funzioni Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una macchina a AWS Step Functions stati che richiama AWS Lambda funzioni in sequenza.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un flusso di lavoro AWS senza server utilizzando AWS Step Functions and. AWS SDK for Java 2.x Ogni fase del flusso di lavoro viene implementata utilizzando una AWS Lambda funzione.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SES
- Step Functions

Verifica un'identità e-mail e invia messaggi con Amazon SES utilizzando un AWS SDK

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Aggiungi e verifica un indirizzo e-mail con Amazon SES.
- Invia un messaggio di posta elettronica standard.
- Crea un modello e invia un messaggio e-mail basato sul modello.
- Invia un messaggio utilizzando un server SMTP di Amazon SES.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Verifica un indirizzo e-mail con Amazon SES e invia i messaggi.

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) email demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    ses_client = boto3.client("ses")
    ses_identity = SesIdentity(ses_client)
    ses_mail_sender = SesMailSender(ses_client)
    ses_template = SesTemplate(ses_client)
    email = input("Enter an email address to send mail with Amazon SES: ")
    status = ses_identity.get_identity_status(email)
    verified = status == "Success"
    if not verified:
        answer = input(
            f"The address '{email}' is not verified with Amazon SES. Unless your
 "
            f"Amazon SES account is out of sandbox, you can send mail only from "
```

```
            f"and to verified accounts. Do you want to verify this account for
use "
            f"with Amazon SES? If yes, the address will receive a verification "
            f"email (y/n): "
        )
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            ses_identity.verify_email_identity(email)
            print(f"Follow the steps in the email to {email} to complete
verification.")
            print("Waiting for verification...")
            try:
                ses_identity.wait_until_identity_exists(email)
                print(f"Identity verified for {email}.")
                verified = True
            except WaiterError:
                print(
                    f"Verification timeout exceeded. You must complete the "
                    f"steps in the email sent to {email} to verify the address."
                )

    if verified:
        test_message_text = "Hello from the Amazon SES mail demo!"
        test_message_html = "<p>Hello!</p><p>From the <b>Amazon SES</b> mail
demo!</p>"

        print(f"Sending mail from {email} to {email}.")
        ses_mail_sender.send_email(
            email,
            SesDestination([email]),
            "Amazon SES demo",
            test_message_text,
            test_message_html,
        )
        input("Mail sent. Check your inbox and press Enter to continue.")

        template = {
            "name": "doc-example-template",
            "subject": "Example of an email template.",
            "text": "This is what {{name}} will {{action}} if {{name}} can't
display "
            "HTML.",
            "html": "<p><i>This</i> is what {{name}} will {{action}} if {{name}}
"
            "<b>can</b> display HTML.</p>",
```

```
        }
        print("Creating a template and sending a templated email.")
        ses_template.create_template(**template)
        template_data = {"name": email.split("@")[0], "action": "read"}
        if ses_template.verify_tags(template_data):
            ses_mail_sender.send_templated_email(
                email, SesDestination([email]), ses_template.name(),
 template_data
            )
            input("Mail sent. Check your inbox and press Enter to continue.")

        print("Sending mail through the Amazon SES SMTP server.")
        boto3_session = boto3.Session()
        region = boto3_session.region_name
        credentials = boto3_session.get_credentials()
        port = 587
        smtp_server = f"email-smtp.{region}.amazonaws.com"
        password = calculate_key(credentials.secret_key, region)
        message = """
Subject: Hi there

This message is sent from the Amazon SES SMTP mail demo."""
        context = ssl.create_default_context()
        with smtplib.SMTP(smtp_server, port) as server:
            server.starttls(context=context)
            server.login(credentials.access_key, password)
            server.sendmail(email, email, message)
        print("Mail sent. Check your inbox!")

    if ses_template.template is not None:
        print("Deleting demo template.")
        ses_template.delete_template()
    if verified:
        answer = input(f"Do you want to remove {email} from Amazon SES (y/n)? ")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            ses_identity.delete_identity(email)
    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

Crea funzioni per includere le operazioni dell'identità Amazon SES.

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def verify_domain_identity(self, domain_name):
        """
        Starts verification of a domain identity. To complete verification, you
 must
        create a TXT record with a specific format through your DNS provider.

        For more information, see *Verifying a domain with Amazon SES* in the
        Amazon SES documentation:
            https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ses/latest/DeveloperGuide/verify-domain-
procedure.html

        :param domain_name: The name of the domain to verify.
        :return: The token to include in the TXT record with your DNS provider.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.verify_domain_identity(Domain=domain_name)
            token = response["VerificationToken"]
            logger.info("Got domain verification token for %s.", domain_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't verify domain %s.", domain_name)
            raise
        else:
            return token


    def verify_email_identity(self, email_address):
        """
        Starts verification of an email identity. This function causes an email
        to be sent to the specified email address from Amazon SES. To complete
        verification, follow the instructions in the email.

        :param email_address: The email address to verify.
        """
```

```
        try:
            self.ses_client.verify_email_identity(EmailAddress=email_address)
            logger.info("Started verification of %s.", email_address)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start verification of %s.", email_address)
            raise


    def wait_until_identity_exists(self, identity):
        """
        Waits until an identity exists. The waiter polls Amazon SES until the
        identity has been successfully verified or until it exceeds its maximum
time.

        :param identity: The identity to wait for.
        """
        try:
            waiter = self.ses_client.get_waiter("identity_exists")
            logger.info("Waiting until %s exists.", identity)
            waiter.wait(Identities=[identity])
        except WaiterError:
            logger.error("Waiting for identity %s failed or timed out.",
identity)
            raise


    def get_identity_status(self, identity):
        """
        Gets the status of an identity. This can be used to discover whether
        an identity has been successfully verified.

        :param identity: The identity to query.
        :return: The status of the identity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.get_identity_verification_attributes(
                Identities=[identity]
            )
            status = response["VerificationAttributes"].get(
                identity, {"VerificationStatus": "NotFound"}
            )["VerificationStatus"]
            logger.info("Got status of %s for %s.", status, identity)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get status for %s.", identity)
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return status


    def delete_identity(self, identity):
        """
        Deletes an identity.

        :param identity: The identity to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_identity(Identity=identity)
            logger.info("Deleted identity %s.", identity)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete identity %s.", identity)
            raise


    def list_identities(self, identity_type, max_items):
        """
        Gets the identities of the specified type for the current account.

        :param identity_type: The type of identity to retrieve, such as
EmailAddress.
        :param max_items: The maximum number of identities to retrieve.
        :return: The list of retrieved identities.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.list_identities(
                IdentityType=identity_type, MaxItems=max_items
            )
            identities = response["Identities"]
            logger.info("Got %s identities for the current account.",
len(identities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list identities for the current account.")
            raise
        else:
            return identities
```

Crea funzioni per includere le operazioni del modello Amazon SES.

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text +
 html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def create_template(self, name, subject, text, html):
        """
        Creates an email template.

        :param name: The name of the template.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the email.
        """
        try:
            template = {
                "TemplateName": name,
                "SubjectPart": subject,
                "TextPart": text,
                "HtmlPart": html,
            }
            self.ses_client.create_template(Template=template)
            logger.info("Created template %s.", name)
```

```
            self.template = template
            self._extract_tags(subject, text, html)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create template %s.", name)
            raise


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes an email template.
        """
        try:

self.ses_client.delete_template(TemplateName=self.template["TemplateName"])
            logger.info("Deleted template %s.", self.template["TemplateName"])
            self.template = None
            self.template_tags = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete template %s.", self.template["TemplateName"]
            )
            raise


    def get_template(self, name):
        """
        Gets a previously created email template.

        :param name: The name of the template to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved email template.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.get_template(TemplateName=name)
            self.template = response["Template"]
            logger.info("Got template %s.", name)
            self._extract_tags(
                self.template["SubjectPart"],
                self.template["TextPart"],
                self.template["HtmlPart"],
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get template %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return self.template


    def list_templates(self):
        """
        Gets a list of all email templates for the current account.

        :return: The list of retrieved email templates.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.list_templates()
            templates = response["TemplatesMetadata"]
            logger.info("Got %s templates.", len(templates))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get templates.")
            raise
        else:
            return templates


    def update_template(self, name, subject, text, html):
        """
        Updates a previously created email template.

        :param name: The name of the template.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the email.
        """
        try:
            template = {
                "TemplateName": name,
                "SubjectPart": subject,
                "TextPart": text,
                "HtmlPart": html,
            }
            self.ses_client.update_template(Template=template)
            logger.info("Updated template %s.", name)
            self.template = template
            self._extract_tags(subject, text, html)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't update template %s.", name)
            raise
```

Crea funzioni per includere le operazioni di posta elettronica di Amazon SES.

```
class SesDestination:
    """Contains data about an email destination."""

    def __init__(self, tos, ccs=None, bccs=None):
        """
        :param tos: The list of recipients on the 'To:' line.
        :param ccs: The list of recipients on the 'CC:' line.
        :param bccs: The list of recipients on the 'BCC:' line.
        """
        self.tos = tos
        self.ccs = ccs
        self.bccs = bccs

    def to_service_format(self):
        """
        :return: The destination data in the format expected by Amazon SES.
        """
        svc_format = {"ToAddresses": self.tos}
        if self.ccs is not None:
            svc_format["CcAddresses"] = self.ccs
        if self.bccs is not None:
            svc_format["BccAddresses"] = self.bccs
        return svc_format



class SesMailSender:
    """Encapsulates functions to send emails with Amazon SES."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def send_email(self, source, destination, subject, text, html,
 reply_tos=None):
```

```
        """
        Sends an email.

        Note: If your account is in the Amazon SES  sandbox, the source and
        destination email accounts must both be verified.

        :param source: The source email account.
        :param destination: The destination email account.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the body of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the body of the email.
        :param reply_tos: Email accounts that will receive a reply if the
recipient
                          replies to the message.
        :return: The ID of the message, assigned by Amazon SES.
        """
        send_args = {
            "Source": source,
            "Destination": destination.to_service_format(),
            "Message": {
                "Subject": {"Data": subject},
                "Body": {"Text": {"Data": text}, "Html": {"Data": html}},
            },
        }
        if reply_tos is not None:
            send_args["ReplyToAddresses"] = reply_tos
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.send_email(**send_args)
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info(
                "Sent mail %s from %s to %s.", message_id, source,
destination.tos
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't send mail from %s to %s.", source, destination.tos
            )
            raise
        else:
            return message_id


    def send_templated_email(
        self, source, destination, template_name, template_data, reply_tos=None
```

```
    ):
        """
        Sends an email based on a template. A template contains replaceable tags
        each enclosed in two curly braces, such as {{name}}. The template data
passed
        in this function contains key-value pairs that define the values to
insert
        in place of the template tags.

        Note: If your account is in the Amazon SES  sandbox, the source and
        destination email accounts must both be verified.

        :param source: The source email account.
        :param destination: The destination email account.
        :param template_name: The name of a previously created template.
        :param template_data: JSON-formatted key-value pairs of replacement
values
                              that are inserted in the template before it is
sent.
        :return: The ID of the message, assigned by Amazon SES.
        """
        send_args = {
            "Source": source,
            "Destination": destination.to_service_format(),
            "Template": template_name,
            "TemplateData": json.dumps(template_data),
        }
        if reply_tos is not None:
            send_args["ReplyToAddresses"] = reply_tos
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.send_templated_email(**send_args)
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info(
                "Sent templated mail %s from %s to %s.",
                message_id,
                source,
                destination.tos,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't send templated mail from %s to %s.", source,
destination.tos
            )
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return message_id
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateTemplate
  - DeleteIdentity
  - DeleteTemplate
  - GetIdentityVerificationAttributes
  - GetTemplate
  - ListIdentities
  - ListTemplates
  - SendEmail
  - SendTemplatedEmail
  - UpdateTemplate
  - VerifyDomainIdentity
  - VerifyEmailIdentity

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo dell'API Amazon SES v2 AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare l'API Amazon Simple Email Service v2 con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon SES API v2: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon SES API v2.

- Riferimento all'API Amazon SES API v2: dettagli su tutte le azioni API v2 di Amazon SES disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo dell'API Amazon SES v2 AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo dell'API Amazon SES v2 AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo CreateContact con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare CreateContactList con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare CreateEmailIdentity con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare CreateEmailTemplate con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare DeleteContactList con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare DeleteEmailIdentity con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare DeleteEmailTemplate con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare GetEmailIdentity con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare ListContactLists con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare ListContacts con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare SendEmail con un SDK AWS
- Scenari per l'utilizzo dell'API Amazon SES v2 AWS SDKs
  - Uno scenario completo di newsletter Amazon SES API v2 utilizzando un SDK AWS

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo dell'API Amazon SES v2 AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base dell'API Amazon Simple Email Service v2 con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo dell'API Amazon SES v2 AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo CreateContact con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzare CreateContactList con un SDK AWS

- Utilizzare CreateEmailIdentity con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare CreateEmailTemplate con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare DeleteContactList con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare DeleteEmailIdentity con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare DeleteEmailTemplate con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare GetEmailIdentity con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare ListContactLists con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare ListContacts con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare SendEmail con un SDK AWS

Azioni per l'utilizzo dell'API Amazon SES v2 AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni dell'API Amazon SES v2 con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti chiamano l'API Amazon SES v2 e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti in modo contestuale. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo dell'API Amazon SES v2 AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API Amazon Simple Email Service API v2.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo CreateContact con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare CreateContactList con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare CreateEmailIdentity con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare CreateEmailTemplate con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare DeleteContactList con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare DeleteEmailIdentity con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare DeleteEmailTemplate con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare GetEmailIdentity con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare ListContactLists con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare ListContacts con un SDK AWS

- Utilizzare SendEmail con un SDK AWS

Utilizzalo **`CreateContact`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateContact`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Scenario di newsletter

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a contact and adds it to the specified contact list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailAddress">The email address of the contact.</param>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the CreateContact operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateContactAsync(string emailAddress, string
contactListName)
    {
        var request = new CreateContactRequest
        {
            EmailAddress = emailAddress,
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateContactAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

```
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact with email address {emailAddress} already
exists in the contact list {contactListName}.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return true;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the contact:
{ex.Message}");
        }
        return false;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateContactconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
      try {
        // Create a new contact with the provided email address in the
```

```
        CreateContactRequest contactRequest = CreateContactRequest.builder()
            .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .emailAddress(emailAddress)
            .build();

        sesClient.createContact(contactRequest);
        contacts.add(emailAddress);

        System.out.println("Contact created: " + emailAddress);

        // Send a welcome email to the new contact
        String welcomeHtml = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/
coupon_newsletter/welcome.html"));
        String welcomeText = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/
coupon_newsletter/welcome.txt"));

        SendEmailRequest welcomeEmailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
            .fromEmailAddress(this.verifiedEmail)
            .destination(Destination.builder().toAddresses(emailAddress).build())
            .content(EmailContent.builder()
                .simple(
                    Message.builder()
                        .subject(Content.builder().data("Welcome to the Weekly
 Coupons Newsletter").build())
                        .body(Body.builder()
                            .text(Content.builder().data(welcomeText).build())
                            .html(Content.builder().data(welcomeHtml).build())
                            .build())
                        .build())
                .build())
            .build();
        SendEmailResponse welcomeEmailResponse =
 sesClient.sendEmail(welcomeEmailRequest);
        System.out.println("Welcome email sent: " +
 welcomeEmailResponse.messageId());
      } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
        // If the contact already exists, skip this step for that contact and
 proceed
        // with the next contact
        System.out.println("Contact already exists, skipping creation...");
      } catch (Exception e) {
        System.err.println("Error occurred while processing email address " +
 emailAddress + ": " + e.getMessage());
        throw e;
```

```
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateContactconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep
```

```
            try:
                # Create a new contact
                self.ses_client.create_contact(
                    ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME, EmailAddress=email
                )
                print(f"Contact with email '{email}' created successfully.")

                # Send the welcome email
                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email]},
                    Content={
                        "Simple": {
                            "Subject": {
                                "Data": "Welcome to the Weekly Coupons
Newsletter"
                            },
                            "Body": {
                                "Text": {"Data": welcome_text},
                                "Html": {"Data": welcome_html},
                            },
                        }
                    },
                )
                print(f"Welcome email sent to '{email}'.")
                if self.sleep:
                    # 1 email per second in sandbox mode, remove in production.
                    sleep(1.1)
            except ClientError as e:
                # If the contact already exists, skip and proceed
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                    print(f"Contact with email '{email}' already exists.
Skipping...")
                else:
                    raise e
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateContact AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn add_contact(client: &Client, list: &str, email: &str) -> Result<(),
 Error> {
    client
        .create_contact()
        .contact_list_name(list)
        .email_address(email)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Created contact");

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateContactguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`CreateContactList`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateContactList`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Scenario di newsletter

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a contact list with the specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateContactListAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new CreateContactListRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateContactListAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list with name {contactListName} already
exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return true;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for contact lists has been exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the contact
list: {ex.Message}");
        }
        return false;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateContactListconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    try {
      // 2. Create a contact list
      String contactListName = CONTACT_LIST_NAME;
      CreateContactListRequest createContactListRequest =
CreateContactListRequest.builder()
          .contactListName(contactListName)
          .build();
      sesClient.createContactList(createContactListRequest);
      System.out.println("Contact list created: " + contactListName);
    } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
      System.out.println("Contact list already exists, skipping creation: weekly-
coupons-newsletter");
    } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
      System.err.println("Limit for contact lists has been exceeded.");
      throw e;
    } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error creating contact list: " + e.getMessage());
```

```
        throw e;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateContactListconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep
```

```
        try:

 self.ses_client.create_contact_list(ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' created successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the contact list already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateContactList AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn make_list(client: &Client, contact_list: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .create_contact_list()
        .contact_list_name(contact_list)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Created contact list.");

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateContactListguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`CreateEmailIdentity`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateEmailIdentity`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Scenario di newsletter

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Creates an email identity (email address or domain) and starts the
verification process.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="emailIdentity">The email address or domain to create and
verify.</param>
   /// <returns>The response from the CreateEmailIdentity operation.</returns>
   public async Task<CreateEmailIdentityResponse>
CreateEmailIdentityAsync(string emailIdentity)
   {
       var request = new CreateEmailIdentityRequest
       {
           EmailIdentity = emailIdentity
       };

       try
       {
           var response = await _sesClient.CreateEmailIdentityAsync(request);
           return response;
```

```
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Email identity {emailIdentity} already exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} is being
modified by another operation or thread.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for email identities has been
exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the email
identity: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateEmailIdentityconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   try {
     CreateEmailIdentityRequest createEmailIdentityRequest =
CreateEmailIdentityRequest.builder()
         .emailIdentity(verifiedEmail)
         .build();
     sesClient.createEmailIdentity(createEmailIdentityRequest);
     System.out.println("Email identity created: " + verifiedEmail);
   } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
     System.out.println("Email identity already exists, skipping creation: " +
verifiedEmail);
   } catch (NotFoundException e) {
     System.err.println("The provided email address is not verified: " +
verifiedEmail);
     throw e;
   } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
     System.err
         .println("You have reached the limit for email identities. Please
remove some identities and try again.");
     throw e;
   } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
     System.err.println("Error creating email identity: " + e.getMessage());
     throw e;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateEmailIdentityconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:

 self.ses_client.create_email_identity(EmailIdentity=self.verified_email)
```

```
            print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' created
successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the email identity already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateEmailIdentity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        match self
            .client
            .create_email_identity()
            .email_identity(self.verified_email.clone())
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email identity created
successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                CreateEmailIdentityError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                    writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Email identity already exists, skipping creation."
                    )?;
                }
                e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating email identity: {}", e)),
            },
```

```
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateEmailIdentityguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`CreateEmailTemplate`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateEmailTemplate`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Scenario di newsletter

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Creates an email template with the specified content.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template.</param>
   /// <param name="subject">The subject of the email template.</param>
   /// <param name="htmlContent">The HTML content of the email template.</param>
   /// <param name="textContent">The text content of the email template.</param>
   /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
   public async Task<bool> CreateEmailTemplateAsync(string templateName, string
subject, string htmlContent, string textContent)
   {
       var request = new CreateEmailTemplateRequest
       {
           TemplateName = templateName,
           TemplateContent = new EmailTemplateContent
```

```
            {
                Subject = subject,
                Html = htmlContent,
                Text = textContent
            }
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateEmailTemplateAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template with name {templateName} already
exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for email templates has been
exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the email
template: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateEmailTemplateconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    try {
      // Create an email template named "weekly-coupons"
      String newsletterHtml = loadFile("resources/coupon_newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.html");
      String newsletterText = loadFile("resources/coupon_newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.txt");

      CreateEmailTemplateRequest templateRequest =
 CreateEmailTemplateRequest.builder()
          .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
          .templateContent(EmailTemplateContent.builder()
              .subject("Weekly Coupons Newsletter")
              .html(newsletterHtml)
              .text(newsletterText)
              .build())
          .build();

      sesClient.createEmailTemplate(templateRequest);

      System.out.println("Email template created: " + TEMPLATE_NAME);
    } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
      // If the template already exists, skip this step and proceed with the next
      // operation
      System.out.println("Email template already exists, skipping creation...");
    } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
      // If the limit for email templates is exceeded, fail the workflow and
 inform
      // the user
      System.err.println("You have reached the limit for email templates. Please
 remove some templates and try again.");
      throw e;
    } catch (Exception e) {
```

```
        System.err.println("Error occurred while creating email template: " +
 e.getMessage());
        throw e;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateEmailTemplateconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
```

```
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:
            template_content = {
                "Subject": "Weekly Coupons Newsletter",
                "Html": load_file_content("coupon-newsletter.html"),
                "Text": load_file_content("coupon-newsletter.txt"),
            }
            self.ses_client.create_email_template(
                TemplateName=TEMPLATE_NAME, TemplateContent=template_content
            )
            print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' created successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the template already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateEmailTemplate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        let template_html =
            std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.html")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| "Missing coupon-
newsletter.html".to_string());
        let template_text =
```

```
            std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.txt")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| "Missing coupon-newsletter.txt".to_string());

        // Create the email template
        let template_content = EmailTemplateContent::builder()
            .subject("Weekly Coupons Newsletter")
            .html(template_html)
            .text(template_text)
            .build();

        match self
            .client
            .create_email_template()
            .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
            .template_content(template_content)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email template created
 successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                CreateEmailTemplateError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                    writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Email template already exists, skipping creation."
                    )?;
                }
                e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating email template: {}", e)),
            },
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateEmailTemplateguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`DeleteContactList`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteContactList`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Scenario di newsletter

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes a contact list and all contacts within it.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteContactListAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteContactListRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteContactListAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} is being
 modified by another operation or thread.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
 exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
```

```
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the contact
list: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteContactListconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    try {
      // Delete the contact list
      DeleteContactListRequest deleteContactListRequest =
DeleteContactListRequest.builder()
          .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
          .build();

      sesClient.deleteContactList(deleteContactListRequest);

      System.out.println("Contact list deleted: " + CONTACT_LIST_NAME);
    } catch (NotFoundException e) {
      // If the contact list does not exist, log the error and proceed
      System.out.println("Contact list not found. Skipping deletion...");
    } catch (Exception e) {
```

```
        System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the contact list: " +
 e.getMessage());
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteContactListconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
```

```
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:

self.ses_client.delete_contact_list(ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' deleted successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the contact list doesn't exist, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' does not exist.")
            else:
                print(e)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteContactList AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        match self
            .client
            .delete_contact_list()
            .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Contact list deleted
successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting contact list: {e}")),
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteContactListguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`DeleteEmailIdentity`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteEmailIdentity`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Scenario di newsletter

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an email identity (email address or domain).
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailIdentity">The email address or domain to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteEmailIdentityAsync(string emailIdentity)
    {
        var request = new DeleteEmailIdentityRequest
        {
            EmailIdentity = emailIdentity
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteEmailIdentityAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

```
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} is being
modified by another operation or thread.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the email
identity: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteEmailIdentityconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
      try {
        // Delete the email identity
```

```
        DeleteEmailIdentityRequest deleteIdentityRequest =
 DeleteEmailIdentityRequest.builder()
            .emailIdentity(this.verifiedEmail)
            .build();

        sesClient.deleteEmailIdentity(deleteIdentityRequest);

        System.out.println("Email identity deleted: " + this.verifiedEmail);
      } catch (NotFoundException e) {
        // If the email identity does not exist, log the error and proceed
        System.out.println("Email identity not found. Skipping deletion...");
      } catch (Exception e) {
        System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the email identity: " +
 e.getMessage());
        e.printStackTrace();
      }
    } else {
      System.out.println("Skipping email identity deletion.");
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteEmailIdentityconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
```

```
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


            try:

 self.ses_client.delete_email_identity(EmailIdentity=self.verified_email)
                print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' deleted
 successfully.")
            except ClientError as e:
                # If the email identity doesn't exist, skip and proceed
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                    print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' does not
 exist.")
                else:
                    print(e)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteEmailIdentity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
            match self
                .client
                .delete_email_identity()
                .email_identity(self.verified_email.clone())
                .send()
                .await
            {
                Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email identity deleted
successfully.")?,
                Err(e) => {
                    return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting email identity: {}", e));
                }
            }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteEmailIdentityguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`DeleteEmailTemplate`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteEmailTemplate`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Scenario di newsletter

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an email template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(string templateName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteEmailTemplateRequest
        {
            TemplateName = templateName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email template {templateName} does not
 exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
 later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the email
template: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteEmailTemplateconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    try {
      // Delete the template
      DeleteEmailTemplateRequest deleteTemplateRequest =
DeleteEmailTemplateRequest.builder()
          .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
          .build();

      sesClient.deleteEmailTemplate(deleteTemplateRequest);

      System.out.println("Email template deleted: " + TEMPLATE_NAME);
    } catch (NotFoundException e) {
      // If the email template does not exist, log the error and proceed
      System.out.println("Email template not found. Skipping deletion...");
    } catch (Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the email template: " +
e.getMessage());
      e.printStackTrace();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteEmailTemplateconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_email_template(TemplateName=TEMPLATE_NAME)
            print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' deleted successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
```

```
            # If the email template doesn't exist, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' does not exist.")
            else:
                print(e)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteEmailTemplate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        match self
            .client
            .delete_email_template()
            .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email template deleted
successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => {
                return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting email template: {e}"));
            }
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteEmailTemplateguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`GetEmailIdentity`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetEmailIdentity`.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Determina se un indirizzo e-mail è stato verificato.

```
async fn is_verified(client: &Client, email: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .get_email_identity()
        .email_identity(email)
        .send()
        .await?;

    if resp.verified_for_sending_status() {
        println!("The address is verified");
    } else {
        println!("The address is not verified");
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GetEmailIdentityguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`ListContactLists`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListContactLists`.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_lists(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_contact_lists().send().await?;

    println!("Contact lists:");

    for list in resp.contact_lists() {
        println!("  {}", list.contact_list_name().unwrap_or_default());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListContactListsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`ListContacts`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListContacts`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Scenario di newsletter

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the contacts in the specified contact list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of contacts response from the ListContacts operation.</
returns>
    public async Task<List<Contact>> ListContactsAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new ListContactsRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.ListContactsAsync(request);
            return response.Contacts;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
 exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
 later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while listing the contacts:
{ex.Message}");
        }

        return new List<Contact>();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListContactsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
     ListContactsRequest contactListRequest = ListContactsRequest.builder()
         .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
         .build();

     List<String> contactEmails;
     try {
       ListContactsResponse contactListResponse =
sesClient.listContacts(contactListRequest);

       contactEmails = contactListResponse.contacts().stream()
           .map(Contact::emailAddress)
           .toList();
     } catch (Exception e) {
       // TODO: Remove when listContacts's GET body issue is resolved.
       contactEmails = this.contacts;
     }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListContactsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:
            contacts_response = self.ses_client.list_contacts(
                ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME
            )
```

```
        except ClientError as e:
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' does not exist.")
                return
            else:
                raise e
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListContacts AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_contacts(client: &Client, list: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .list_contacts()
        .contact_list_name(list)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Contacts:");

    for contact in resp.contacts() {
        println!("  {}", contact.email_address().unwrap_or_default());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListContactsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`SendEmail`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SendEmail`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Sends an email with the specified content and options.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="fromEmailAddress">The email address to send the email
from.</param>
    /// <param name="toEmailAddresses">The email addresses to send the email
to.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">The subject of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="htmlContent">The HTML content of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="textContent">The text content of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template to use
(optional).</param>
    /// <param name="templateData">The data to replace placeholders in the email
template (optional).</param>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list for
unsubscribe functionality (optional).</param>
    /// <returns>The MessageId response from the SendEmail operation.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SendEmailAsync(string fromEmailAddress,
List<string> toEmailAddresses, string? subject,
        string? htmlContent, string? textContent, string? templateName = null,
string? templateData = null, string? contactListName = null)
    {
        var request = new SendEmailRequest
        {
            FromEmailAddress = fromEmailAddress
        };

        if (toEmailAddresses.Any())
        {
```

```
            request.Destination = new Destination { ToAddresses =
toEmailAddresses };
        }

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(templateName))
        {
            request.Content = new EmailContent()
            {
                Template = new Template
                {
                    TemplateName = templateName,
                    TemplateData = templateData
                }
            };
        }
        else
        {
            request.Content = new EmailContent
            {
                Simple = new Message
                {
                    Subject = new Content { Data = subject },
                    Body = new Body
                    {
                        Html = new Content { Data = htmlContent },
                        Text = new Content { Data = textContent }
                    }
                }
            };
        }

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(contactListName))
        {
            request.ListManagementOptions = new ListManagementOptions
            {
                ContactListName = contactListName
            };
        }

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.SendEmailAsync(request);
            return response.MessageId;
        }
```

```
        catch (AccountSuspendedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The account's ability to send email has been
permanently restricted.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (MailFromDomainNotVerifiedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The sending domain is not verified.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (MessageRejectedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The message content is invalid.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (SendingPausedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The account's ability to send email is currently
paused.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while sending the email:
{ex.Message}");
        }

        return string.Empty;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendEmailconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invio di un messaggio

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Body;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Content;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Destination;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.EmailContent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.SendEmailRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.SesV2Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.SesV2Client;

/**
 * Before running this AWS SDK for Java (v2) example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class SendEmail {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                                Usage:
                                    <sender> <recipient> <subject>\s

                                Where:
                                    sender - An email address that represents the
 sender.\s
```

```
                                recipient - An email address that represents the
 recipient.\s
                                subject - The subject line.\s
                            """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sender = args[0];
        String recipient = args[1];
        String subject = args[2];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SesV2Client sesv2Client = SesV2Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        // The HTML body of the email.
        String bodyHTML = "<html>" + "<head></head>" + "<body>" + "<h1>Hello!</
h1>"
                + "<p> See the list of customers.</p>" + "</body>" + "</html>";

        send(sesv2Client, sender, recipient, subject, bodyHTML);
    }

    public static void send(SesV2Client client,
                            String sender,
                            String recipient,
                            String subject,
                            String bodyHTML) {

        Destination destination = Destination.builder()
                .toAddresses(recipient)
                .build();

        Content content = Content.builder()
                .data(bodyHTML)
                .build();

        Content sub = Content.builder()
                .data(subject)
                .build();
```

```
        Body body = Body.builder()
                .html(content)
                .build();

        Message msg = Message.builder()
                .subject(sub)
                .body(body)
                .build();

        EmailContent emailContent = EmailContent.builder()
                .simple(msg)
                .build();

        SendEmailRequest emailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .destination(destination)
                .content(emailContent)
                .fromEmailAddress(sender)
                .build();

        try {
            System.out.println("Attempting to send an email through Amazon SES "
                    + "using the AWS SDK for Java...");
            client.sendEmail(emailRequest);
            System.out.println("email was sent");

        } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Invia un messaggio utilizzando un modello.

```
      String coupons = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/coupon_newsletter/
sample_coupons.json"));
      for (String emailAddress : contactEmails) {
        SendEmailRequest newsletterRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
            .destination(Destination.builder().toAddresses(emailAddress).build())
            .content(EmailContent.builder()
                .template(Template.builder()
```

```
                    .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
                    .templateData(coupons)
                    .build())
                .build())
            .fromEmailAddress(this.verifiedEmail)
            .listManagementOptions(ListManagementOptions.builder()
                .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
                .build())
            .build();
        SendEmailResponse newsletterResponse =
 sesClient.sendEmail(newsletterRequest);
        System.out.println("Newsletter sent to " + emailAddress + ": " +
 newsletterResponse.messageId());
     }
```

Invia un messaggio con informazioni sull'intestazione.

```
public class SendwithHeader {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <sender> <recipient> <subject>\s

            Where:
                sender - An email address that represents the sender.\s
                recipient - An email address that represents the recipient.\s
                subject - The subject line.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sender = args[0];
        String recipient = args[1];
        String subject = args[2];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SesV2Client sesv2Client = SesV2Client.builder()
                .region(region)
```

```
                .build();

        String bodyHTML = """
                <html>
                    <head></head>
                    <body>
                        <h1>Hello!</h1>
                        <p>See the list of customers.</p>
                    </body>
                </html>
                """;

        sendWithHeader(sesv2Client, sender, recipient, subject, bodyHTML);
        sesv2Client.close();
    }

    /**
     * Sends an email using the AWS SES V2 client.
     *
     * @param sesv2Client the SES V2 client to use for sending the email
     * @param sender the email address of the sender
     * @param recipient the email address of the recipient
     * @param subject the subject of the email
     * @param bodyHTML the HTML content of the email body
     */
    public static void sendWithHeader(SesV2Client sesv2Client,
                                      String sender,
                                      String recipient,
                                      String subject,
                                      String bodyHTML) {
        EmailContent emailContent = EmailContent.builder()
                .simple(Message.builder()
                        .body(b -> b.html(c ->
 c.charset(UTF_8.name()).data(bodyHTML))
                                .text(c ->
 c.charset(UTF_8.name()).data(bodyHTML)))
                        .subject(c -> c.charset(UTF_8.name()).data(subject))
                        .headers(List.of(
                                MessageHeader.builder()
                                        .name("List-Unsubscribe")
                                        .value("<https://nutrition.co/?
address=x&topic=x>, <mailto:unsubscribe@nutrition.co?subject=TopicUnsubscribe>")
                                        .build(),
                                MessageHeader.builder()
```

```
                                        .name("List-Unsubscribe-Post")
                                        .value("List-Unsubscribe=One-Click")
                                        .build()))
                        .build())
                .build();

        SendEmailRequest request = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .fromEmailAddress(sender)
                .destination(d -> d.toAddresses(recipient))
                .content(emailContent)
                .build();

        try {
            SendEmailResponse response = sesv2Client.sendEmail(request);
            System.out.println("Email sent! Message ID: " +
 response.messageId());
        } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to send email: " +
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione SendEmail AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio a tutti i membri dell'elenco di contatti.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
```

```
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email]},
                    Content={
                        "Simple": {
                            "Subject": {
                                "Data": "Welcome to the Weekly Coupons
 Newsletter"
                            },
                            "Body": {
                                "Text": {"Data": welcome_text},
                                "Html": {"Data": welcome_html},
                            },
                        }
                    },
                )
                print(f"Welcome email sent to '{email}'.")
```

Invia un messaggio a tutti i membri dell'elenco dei contatti utilizzando un modello.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email_address]},
                    Content={
                        "Template": {
                            "TemplateName": TEMPLATE_NAME,
                            "TemplateData": coupon_items,
                        }
                    },
                    ListManagementOptions={"ContactListName": CONTACT_LIST_NAME},
                )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SendEmail AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sesv2'
require_relative 'config' # Recipient and sender email addresses.

# Set up the SESv2 client.
client = Aws::SESV2::Client.new(region: AWS_REGION)

def send_email(client, sender_email, recipient_email)
  response = client.send_email(
    {
      from_email_address: sender_email,
      destination: {
        to_addresses: [recipient_email]
      },
      content: {
        simple: {
          subject: {
            data: 'Test email subject'
          },
          body: {
            text: {
              data: 'Test email body'
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  )
  puts "Email sent from #{SENDER_EMAIL} to #{RECIPIENT_EMAIL} with message ID:
 #{response.message_id}"
end
```

```
send_email(client, SENDER_EMAIL, RECIPIENT_EMAIL)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendEmailconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio a tutti i membri dell'elenco di contatti.

```
async fn send_message(
    client: &Client,
    list: &str,
    from: &str,
    subject: &str,
    message: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    // Get list of email addresses from contact list.
    let resp = client
        .list_contacts()
        .contact_list_name(list)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let contacts = resp.contacts();

    let cs: Vec<String> = contacts
        .iter()
        .map(|i| i.email_address().unwrap_or_default().to_string())
        .collect();

    let mut dest: Destination = Destination::builder().build();
    dest.to_addresses = Some(cs);
    let subject_content = Content::builder()
```

```
        .data(subject)
        .charset("UTF-8")
        .build()
        .expect("building Content");
    let body_content = Content::builder()
        .data(message)
        .charset("UTF-8")
        .build()
        .expect("building Content");
    let body = Body::builder().text(body_content).build();

    let msg = Message::builder()
        .subject(subject_content)
        .body(body)
        .build();

    let email_content = EmailContent::builder().simple(msg).build();

    client
        .send_email()
        .from_email_address(from)
        .destination(dest)
        .content(email_content)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Email sent to list");

    Ok(())
}
```

Invia un messaggio a tutti i membri dell'elenco dei contatti utilizzando un modello.

```
            let coupons = std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/
sample_coupons.json")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| r#"{"coupons":[]}"#.to_string());
            let email_content = EmailContent::builder()
                .template(
                    Template::builder()
                        .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
                        .template_data(coupons)
                        .build(),
```

```
                )
                .build();

            match self
                .client
                .send_email()
                .from_email_address(self.verified_email.clone())

.destination(Destination::builder().to_addresses(email.clone()).build())
                .content(email_content)
                .list_management_options(
                    ListManagementOptions::builder()
                        .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
                        .build()?,
                )
                .send()
                .await
            {
                Ok(output) => {
                    if let Some(message_id) = output.message_id {
                        writeln!(
                            self.stdout,
                            "Newsletter sent to {} with message ID {}",
                            email, message_id
                        )?;
                    } else {
                        writeln!(self.stdout, "Newsletter sent to {}", email)?;
                    }
                }
                Err(e) => return Err(anyhow!("Error sending newsletter to {}:
{}", email, e)),
            }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SendEmailguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Scenari per l'utilizzo dell'API Amazon SES v2 AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Amazon SES API v2 con AWS SDKs. Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno dell'API Amazon SES v2 o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un

collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Uno scenario completo di newsletter Amazon SES API v2 utilizzando un SDK AWS

Uno scenario completo di newsletter Amazon SES API v2 utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire lo scenario di newsletter Amazon SES API v2.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario.

```
using System.Diagnostics;
using System.Text.RegularExpressions;
using Amazon.SimpleEmailV2;
using Amazon.SimpleEmailV2.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace Sesv2Scenario;

public static class NewsletterWorkflow
{
    /*
```

```
     This scenario demonstrates how to use the Amazon Simple Email Service (SES)
v2 to send a coupon newsletter to a list of subscribers.
     The scenario performs the following tasks:

     1. Prepare the application:
        - Create a verified email identity for sending and replying to emails.
        - Create a contact list to store the subscribers' email addresses.
        - Create an email template for the coupon newsletter.

     2. Gather subscriber email addresses:
        - Prompt the user for a base email address.
        - Create 3 variants of the email address using subaddress extensions
(e.g., user+ses-weekly-newsletter-1@example.com).
        - Add each variant as a contact to the contact list.
        - Send a welcome email to each new contact.

     3. Send the coupon newsletter:
        - Retrieve the list of contacts from the contact list.
        - Send the coupon newsletter using the email template to each contact.

     4. Monitor and review:
        - Provide instructions for the user to review the sending activity and
metrics in the AWS console.

     5. Clean up resources:
        - Delete the contact list (which also deletes all contacts within it).
        - Delete the email template.
        - Optionally delete the verified email identity.

   */

   public static SESv2Wrapper _sesv2Wrapper;
   public static string? _baseEmailAddress = null;
   public static string? _verifiedEmail = null;
   private static string _contactListName = "weekly-coupons-newsletter";
   private static string _templateName = "weekly-coupons";
   private static string _subject = "Weekly Coupons Newsletter";
   private static string _htmlContentFile = "coupon-newsletter.html";
   private static string _textContentFile = "coupon-newsletter.txt";
   private static string _htmlWelcomeFile = "welcome.html";
   private static string _textWelcomeFile = "welcome.txt";
   private static string _couponsDataFile = "sample_coupons.json";

   // Relative location of the resources folder.
```

```
    private static string _resourcesFilePathLocation = "../../../../resources/";

    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleEmailServiceV2>()
                    .AddTransient<SESv2Wrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon SES v2 Coupon Newsletter
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine("This scenario demonstrates how to use the Amazon
Simple Email Service (SES) v2 " +
                              "\r\nto send a coupon newsletter to a list of
subscribers.");

            // Prepare the application.
            var emailIdentity = await PrepareApplication();

            // Gather subscriber email addresses.
            await GatherSubscriberEmailAddresses(emailIdentity);

            // Send the coupon newsletter.
            await SendCouponNewsletter(emailIdentity);

            // Monitor and review.
            MonitorAndReview(true);

            // Clean up resources.
```

```
            await Cleanup(emailIdentity, true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Amazon SES v2 Coupon Newsletter scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred: {ex.Message}");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _sesv2Wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SESv2Wrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The email address of the verified identity.</returns>
    public static async Task<string?> PrepareApplication()
    {
        var htmlContent = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(_resourcesFilePathLocation
+ _htmlContentFile);
        var textContent = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(_resourcesFilePathLocation
+ _textContentFile);

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("1. In this step, we will prepare the application:" +
                          "\r\n  - Create a verified email identity for sending
and replying to emails." +
                          "\r\n  - Create a contact list to store the
subscribers' email addresses." +
                          "\r\n  - Create an email template for the coupon
newsletter.\r\n");

        // Prompt the user for a verified email address.
```

```
        while (!IsEmail(_verifiedEmail))
        {
            Console.Write("Enter a verified email address or an email to verify:
");
            _verifiedEmail = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        try
        {
            // Create an email identity and start the verification process.
            await _sesv2Wrapper.CreateEmailIdentityAsync(_verifiedEmail);
            Console.WriteLine($"Identity {_verifiedEmail} created.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Identity {_verifiedEmail} already exists.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating email identity: {ex.Message}");
        }

        // Create a contact list.
        try
        {
            await _sesv2Wrapper.CreateContactListAsync(_contactListName);
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list {_contactListName} created.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list {_contactListName} already
exists.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating contact list: {ex.Message}");
        }

        // Create an email template.
        try
        {
            await _sesv2Wrapper.CreateEmailTemplateAsync(_templateName, _subject,
htmlContent, textContent);
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template {_templateName} created.");
```

```
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template {_templateName} already exists.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating email template: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return _verifiedEmail;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Generate subscriber addresses and send welcome emails.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="fromEmailAddress">The verified email address from
 PrepareApplication.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> GatherSubscriberEmailAddresses(string
 fromEmailAddress)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("2. In Step 2, we will gather subscriber email
 addresses:" +
                          "\r\n  - Prompt the user for a base email address." +
                          "\r\n  - Create 3 variants of the email address using
 subaddress extensions (e.g., user+ses-weekly-newsletter-1@example.com)." +
                          "\r\n  - Add each variant as a contact to the contact
 list." +
                          "\r\n  - Send a welcome email to each new contact.\r
\n");

        // Prompt the user for a base email address.
        while (!IsEmail(_baseEmailAddress))
        {
            Console.Write("Enter a base email address (e.g., user@example.com):
 ");
            _baseEmailAddress = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        // Create 3 variants of the email address using +ses-weekly-newsletter-1,
 +ses-weekly-newsletter-2, etc.
        var baseEmailAddressParts = _baseEmailAddress!.Split("@");
```

```
        for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++)
        {
            string emailAddress = $"{baseEmailAddressParts[0]}+ses-weekly-
newsletter-{i}@{baseEmailAddressParts[1]}";

            try
            {
                // Create a contact with the email address in the contact list.
                await _sesv2Wrapper.CreateContactAsync(emailAddress,
 _contactListName);
                Console.WriteLine($"Contact {emailAddress} added to the
 {_contactListName} contact list.");
            }
            catch (AlreadyExistsException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Contact {emailAddress} already exists in the
 {_contactListName} contact list.");
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error creating contact {emailAddress}:
 {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }

            // Send a welcome email to the new contact.
            try
            {
                string subject = "Welcome to the Weekly Coupons Newsletter";
                string htmlContent = await
 File.ReadAllTextAsync(_resourcesFilePathLocation + _htmlWelcomeFile);
                string textContent = await
 File.ReadAllTextAsync(_resourcesFilePathLocation + _textWelcomeFile);

                await _sesv2Wrapper.SendEmailAsync(fromEmailAddress, new
 List<string> { emailAddress }, subject, htmlContent, textContent);
                Console.WriteLine($"Welcome email sent to {emailAddress}.");
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error sending welcome email to
 {emailAddress}: {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
```

```
            // Wait 2 seconds before sending the next email (if the account is in
the SES Sandbox).
            await Task.Delay(2000);
        }

        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    ///  Send the coupon newsletter to the subscribers in the contact list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="fromEmailAddress">The verified email address from
PrepareApplication.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> SendCouponNewsletter(string fromEmailAddress)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("3. In this step, we will send the coupon newsletter:"
+
                          "\r\n  - Retrieve the list of contacts from the contact
list." +
                          "\r\n  - Send the coupon newsletter using the email
template to each contact.\r\n");


        // Retrieve the list of contacts from the contact list.
        var contacts = await _sesv2Wrapper.ListContactsAsync(_contactListName);
        if (!contacts.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No contacts found in the {_contactListName}
contact list.");
            return false;
        }

        // Load the coupon data from the sample_coupons.json file.
        string couponsData = await
File.ReadAllTextAsync(_resourcesFilePathLocation + _couponsDataFile);

        // Send the coupon newsletter to each contact using the email template.
        try
        {
            foreach (var contact in contacts)
            {
```

```
                // To use the Contact List for list management, send to only one
address at a time.
                await _sesv2Wrapper.SendEmailAsync(fromEmailAddress,
                    new List<string> { contact.EmailAddress },
                    null, null, null, _templateName, couponsData,
_contactListName);
            }

            Console.WriteLine($"Coupon newsletter sent to contact list
{_contactListName}.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error sending coupon newsletter to contact list
{_contactListName}: {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }

        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Provide instructions for monitoring sending activity and metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run in interactive mode.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static bool MonitorAndReview(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("4. In step 4, we will monitor and review:" +
                          "\r\n  - Provide instructions for the user to review
the sending activity and metrics in the AWS console.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine("Review your sending activity using the SES Homepage in
the AWS console.");
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to open the SES Homepage in your default
browser...");
        if (interactive)
        {
            Console.ReadLine();
            try
            {
                // Open the SES Homepage in the default browser.
                Process.Start(new ProcessStartInfo
```

```
                {
                    FileName = "https://console.aws.amazon.com/ses/home",
                    UseShellExecute = true
                });
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error opening the SES Homepage:
 {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine("Review the sending activity and email metrics, then
 press Enter to continue...");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources used in the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="verifiedEmailAddress">The verified email address from
 PrepareApplication.</param>
    /// <param name="interactive">True if interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Cleanup(string verifiedEmailAddress, bool
 interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("5. Finally, we clean up resources:" +
                          "\r\n  - Delete the contact list (which also deletes
 all contacts within it)." +
                          "\r\n  - Delete the email template." +
                          "\r\n  - Optionally delete the verified email identity.
\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine("Cleaning up resources...");

        // Delete the contact list (this also deletes all contacts in the list).
        try
        {
            await _sesv2Wrapper.DeleteContactListAsync(_contactListName);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list {_contactListName} deleted.");
        }
        catch (NotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list {_contactListName} not found.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error deleting contact list {_contactListName}:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }

        // Delete the email template.
        try
        {
            await _sesv2Wrapper.DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(_templateName);
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template {_templateName} deleted.");
        }
        catch (NotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template {_templateName} not found.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error deleting email template {_templateName}:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }

        // Ask the user if they want to delete the email identity.
        var deleteIdentity = !interactive ||
            GetYesNoResponse(
                $"Do you want to delete the email identity
{verifiedEmailAddress}? (y/n) ");
        if (deleteIdentity)
        {
            try
            {
                await
_sesv2Wrapper.DeleteEmailIdentityAsync(verifiedEmailAddress);
                Console.WriteLine($"Email identity {verifiedEmailAddress}
deleted.");
            }
```

```
            catch (NotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Email identity {verifiedEmailAddress} not found.");
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Error deleting email identity {verifiedEmailAddress}:
 {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"Skipping deletion of email identity {verifiedEmailAddress}.");
        }

        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
 StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Simple check to verify a string is an email address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="email">The string to verify.</param>
    /// <returns>True if a valid email.</returns>
    private static bool IsEmail(string? email)
    {
```

```
        if (string.IsNullOrEmpty(email))
            return false;
        return Regex.IsMatch(email, @"^[^@\s]+@[^@\s]+\.[^@\s]+$",
 RegexOptions.IgnoreCase);
    }
}
```

Wrapper per operazioni di assistenza.

```
using System.Net;
using Amazon.SimpleEmailV2;
using Amazon.SimpleEmailV2.Model;

namespace Sesv2Scenario;

/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for Amazon Simple Email Service (SES) v2 operations.
/// </summary>
public class SESv2Wrapper
{

    private readonly IAmazonSimpleEmailServiceV2 _sesClient;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SESv2Wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sesClient">The injected SES v2 client.</param>
    public SESv2Wrapper(IAmazonSimpleEmailServiceV2 sesClient)
    {
        _sesClient = sesClient;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a contact and adds it to the specified contact list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailAddress">The email address of the contact.</param>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the CreateContact operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateContactAsync(string emailAddress, string
 contactListName)
    {
        var request = new CreateContactRequest
```

```
        {
            EmailAddress = emailAddress,
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateContactAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact with email address {emailAddress} already
exists in the contact list {contactListName}.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return true;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the contact:
{ex.Message}");
        }
        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a contact list with the specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateContactListAsync(string contactListName)
    {
```

```
        var request = new CreateContactListRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateContactListAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list with name {contactListName} already
exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return true;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for contact lists has been exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the contact
list: {ex.Message}");
        }
        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an email identity (email address or domain) and starts the
verification process.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailIdentity">The email address or domain to create and
verify.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the CreateEmailIdentity operation.</returns>
```

```
   public async Task<CreateEmailIdentityResponse>
CreateEmailIdentityAsync(string emailIdentity)
   {
       var request = new CreateEmailIdentityRequest
       {
           EmailIdentity = emailIdentity
       };

       try
       {
           var response = await _sesClient.CreateEmailIdentityAsync(request);
           return response;
       }
       catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine($"Email identity {emailIdentity} already exists.");
           Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
           throw;
       }
       catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} is being
modified by another operation or thread.");
           Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
           throw;
       }
       catch (LimitExceededException ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine("The limit for email identities has been
exceeded.");
           Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
           throw;
       }
       catch (NotFoundException ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} does not
exist.");
           Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
           throw;
       }
       catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the email
identity: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an email template with the specified content.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">The subject of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="htmlContent">The HTML content of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="textContent">The text content of the email template.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateEmailTemplateAsync(string templateName, string
subject, string htmlContent, string textContent)
    {
        var request = new CreateEmailTemplateRequest
        {
            TemplateName = templateName,
            TemplateContent = new EmailTemplateContent
            {
                Subject = subject,
                Html = htmlContent,
                Text = textContent
            }
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateEmailTemplateAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template with name {templateName} already
exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
```

```
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for email templates has been
 exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
 later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the email
 template: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes a contact list and all contacts within it.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteContactListAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteContactListRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteContactListAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} is being
 modified by another operation or thread.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
```

```
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
 exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
 later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the contact
 list: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an email identity (email address or domain).
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailIdentity">The email address or domain to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteEmailIdentityAsync(string emailIdentity)
    {
        var request = new DeleteEmailIdentityRequest
        {
            EmailIdentity = emailIdentity
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteEmailIdentityAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} is being
 modified by another operation or thread.");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} does not
 exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
 later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the email
 identity: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an email template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(string templateName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteEmailTemplateRequest
        {
            TemplateName = templateName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"The email template {templateName} does not
 exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
 later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the email
 template: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the contacts in the specified contact list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of contacts response from the ListContacts operation.</
returns>
    public async Task<List<Contact>> ListContactsAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new ListContactsRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.ListContactsAsync(request);
            return response.Contacts;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
 exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while listing the contacts:
{ex.Message}");
        }

        return new List<Contact>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sends an email with the specified content and options.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="fromEmailAddress">The email address to send the email
from.</param>
    /// <param name="toEmailAddresses">The email addresses to send the email
to.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">The subject of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="htmlContent">The HTML content of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="textContent">The text content of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template to use
(optional).</param>
    /// <param name="templateData">The data to replace placeholders in the email
template (optional).</param>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list for
unsubscribe functionality (optional).</param>
    /// <returns>The MessageId response from the SendEmail operation.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SendEmailAsync(string fromEmailAddress,
List<string> toEmailAddresses, string? subject,
        string? htmlContent, string? textContent, string? templateName = null,
string? templateData = null, string? contactListName = null)
    {
        var request = new SendEmailRequest
        {
            FromEmailAddress = fromEmailAddress
        };

        if (toEmailAddresses.Any())
        {
```

```
            request.Destination = new Destination { ToAddresses =
toEmailAddresses };
        }

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(templateName))
        {
            request.Content = new EmailContent()
            {
                Template = new Template
                {
                    TemplateName = templateName,
                    TemplateData = templateData
                }
            };
        }
        else
        {
            request.Content = new EmailContent
            {
                Simple = new Message
                {
                    Subject = new Content { Data = subject },
                    Body = new Body
                    {
                        Html = new Content { Data = htmlContent },
                        Text = new Content { Data = textContent }
                    }
                }
            };
        }

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(contactListName))
        {
            request.ListManagementOptions = new ListManagementOptions
            {
                ContactListName = contactListName
            };
        }

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.SendEmailAsync(request);
            return response.MessageId;
        }
```

```
        catch (AccountSuspendedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The account's ability to send email has been
 permanently restricted.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (MailFromDomainNotVerifiedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The sending domain is not verified.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (MessageRejectedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The message content is invalid.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (SendingPausedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The account's ability to send email is currently
 paused.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
 later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while sending the email:
 {ex.Message}");
        }

        return string.Empty;
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CreateContact

- CreateContactList
- CreateEmailIdentity
- CreateEmailTemplate
- DeleteContactList
- DeleteEmailIdentity
- DeleteEmailTemplate
- ListContacts
- SendEmail.semplice
- SendEmail.modello

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    try {
      // 2. Create a contact list
      String contactListName = CONTACT_LIST_NAME;
      CreateContactListRequest createContactListRequest =
 CreateContactListRequest.builder()
          .contactListName(contactListName)
          .build();
      sesClient.createContactList(createContactListRequest);
      System.out.println("Contact list created: " + contactListName);
    } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
      System.out.println("Contact list already exists, skipping creation: weekly-
coupons-newsletter");
    } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
      System.err.println("Limit for contact lists has been exceeded.");
      throw e;
    } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error creating contact list: " + e.getMessage());
      throw e;
```

```
    }

      try {
        // Create a new contact with the provided email address in the
        CreateContactRequest contactRequest = CreateContactRequest.builder()
            .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .emailAddress(emailAddress)
            .build();

        sesClient.createContact(contactRequest);
        contacts.add(emailAddress);

        System.out.println("Contact created: " + emailAddress);

        // Send a welcome email to the new contact
        String welcomeHtml = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/
coupon_newsletter/welcome.html"));
        String welcomeText = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/
coupon_newsletter/welcome.txt"));

        SendEmailRequest welcomeEmailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
            .fromEmailAddress(this.verifiedEmail)
            .destination(Destination.builder().toAddresses(emailAddress).build())
            .content(EmailContent.builder()
                .simple(
                    Message.builder()
                        .subject(Content.builder().data("Welcome to the Weekly
 Coupons Newsletter").build())
                        .body(Body.builder()
                            .text(Content.builder().data(welcomeText).build())
                            .html(Content.builder().data(welcomeHtml).build())
                            .build())
                        .build())
                .build())
            .build();
        SendEmailResponse welcomeEmailResponse =
 sesClient.sendEmail(welcomeEmailRequest);
        System.out.println("Welcome email sent: " +
 welcomeEmailResponse.messageId());
      } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
        // If the contact already exists, skip this step for that contact and
 proceed
        // with the next contact
        System.out.println("Contact already exists, skipping creation...");
```

```
      } catch (Exception e) {
        System.err.println("Error occurred while processing email address " +
 emailAddress + ": " + e.getMessage());
        throw e;
      }
    }

      ListContactsRequest contactListRequest = ListContactsRequest.builder()
          .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
          .build();

      List<String> contactEmails;
      try {
        ListContactsResponse contactListResponse =
 sesClient.listContacts(contactListRequest);

        contactEmails = contactListResponse.contacts().stream()
            .map(Contact::emailAddress)
            .toList();
      } catch (Exception e) {
        // TODO: Remove when listContacts's GET body issue is resolved.
        contactEmails = this.contacts;
      }


      String coupons = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/coupon_newsletter/
sample_coupons.json"));
      for (String emailAddress : contactEmails) {
        SendEmailRequest newsletterRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
            .destination(Destination.builder().toAddresses(emailAddress).build())
            .content(EmailContent.builder()
                .template(Template.builder()
                    .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
                    .templateData(coupons)
                    .build())
                .build())
            .fromEmailAddress(this.verifiedEmail)
            .listManagementOptions(ListManagementOptions.builder()
                .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
                .build())
            .build();
        SendEmailResponse newsletterResponse =
 sesClient.sendEmail(newsletterRequest);
```

```
        System.out.println("Newsletter sent to " + emailAddress + ": " +
 newsletterResponse.messageId());
      }

    try {
      CreateEmailIdentityRequest createEmailIdentityRequest =
 CreateEmailIdentityRequest.builder()
          .emailIdentity(verifiedEmail)
          .build();
      sesClient.createEmailIdentity(createEmailIdentityRequest);
      System.out.println("Email identity created: " + verifiedEmail);
    } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
      System.out.println("Email identity already exists, skipping creation: " +
 verifiedEmail);
    } catch (NotFoundException e) {
      System.err.println("The provided email address is not verified: " +
 verifiedEmail);
      throw e;
    } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
      System.err
          .println("You have reached the limit for email identities. Please
 remove some identities and try again.");
      throw e;
    } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error creating email identity: " + e.getMessage());
      throw e;
    }

    try {
      // Create an email template named "weekly-coupons"
      String newsletterHtml = loadFile("resources/coupon_newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.html");
      String newsletterText = loadFile("resources/coupon_newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.txt");

      CreateEmailTemplateRequest templateRequest =
 CreateEmailTemplateRequest.builder()
          .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
          .templateContent(EmailTemplateContent.builder()
              .subject("Weekly Coupons Newsletter")
              .html(newsletterHtml)
              .text(newsletterText)
              .build())
          .build();
```

```
      sesClient.createEmailTemplate(templateRequest);

      System.out.println("Email template created: " + TEMPLATE_NAME);
    } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
      // If the template already exists, skip this step and proceed with the next
      // operation
      System.out.println("Email template already exists, skipping creation...");
    } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
      // If the limit for email templates is exceeded, fail the workflow and
inform
      // the user
      System.err.println("You have reached the limit for email templates. Please
remove some templates and try again.");
      throw e;
    } catch (Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error occurred while creating email template: " +
e.getMessage());
      throw e;
    }

    try {
      // Delete the contact list
      DeleteContactListRequest deleteContactListRequest =
DeleteContactListRequest.builder()
          .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
          .build();

      sesClient.deleteContactList(deleteContactListRequest);

      System.out.println("Contact list deleted: " + CONTACT_LIST_NAME);
    } catch (NotFoundException e) {
      // If the contact list does not exist, log the error and proceed
      System.out.println("Contact list not found. Skipping deletion...");
    } catch (Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the contact list: " +
e.getMessage());
      e.printStackTrace();
    }

      try {
        // Delete the email identity
        DeleteEmailIdentityRequest deleteIdentityRequest =
DeleteEmailIdentityRequest.builder()
```

```
            .emailIdentity(this.verifiedEmail)
            .build();

        sesClient.deleteEmailIdentity(deleteIdentityRequest);

        System.out.println("Email identity deleted: " + this.verifiedEmail);
      } catch (NotFoundException e) {
        // If the email identity does not exist, log the error and proceed
        System.out.println("Email identity not found. Skipping deletion...");
      } catch (Exception e) {
        System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the email identity: " +
e.getMessage());
        e.printStackTrace();
      }
    } else {
      System.out.println("Skipping email identity deletion.");
    }

    try {
      // Delete the template
      DeleteEmailTemplateRequest deleteTemplateRequest =
DeleteEmailTemplateRequest.builder()
          .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
          .build();

      sesClient.deleteEmailTemplate(deleteTemplateRequest);

      System.out.println("Email template deleted: " + TEMPLATE_NAME);
    } catch (NotFoundException e) {
      // If the email template does not exist, log the error and proceed
      System.out.println("Email template not found. Skipping deletion...");
    } catch (Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the email template: " +
e.getMessage());
      e.printStackTrace();
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateContact
  - CreateContactList

- CreateEmailIdentity
- CreateEmailTemplate
- DeleteContactList
- DeleteEmailIdentity
- DeleteEmailTemplate
- ListContacts
- SendEmail.semplice
- SendEmail.modello

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
```

```
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:

self.ses_client.create_contact_list(ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' created successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the contact list already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e

            try:
                # Create a new contact
                self.ses_client.create_contact(
                    ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME, EmailAddress=email
                )
                print(f"Contact with email '{email}' created successfully.")

                # Send the welcome email
                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email]},
                    Content={
                        "Simple": {
                            "Subject": {
                                "Data": "Welcome to the Weekly Coupons
Newsletter"
                            },
                            "Body": {
                                "Text": {"Data": welcome_text},
                                "Html": {"Data": welcome_html},
                            },
                        }
                    },
                )
```

```
                print(f"Welcome email sent to '{email}'.")
                if self.sleep:
                    # 1 email per second in sandbox mode, remove in production.
                    sleep(1.1)
            except ClientError as e:
                # If the contact already exists, skip and proceed
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                    print(f"Contact with email '{email}' already exists.
Skipping...")
                else:
                    raise e

        try:
            contacts_response = self.ses_client.list_contacts(
                ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' does not exist.")
                return
            else:
                raise e

                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email]},
                    Content={
                        "Simple": {
                            "Subject": {
                                "Data": "Welcome to the Weekly Coupons
Newsletter"
                            },
                            "Body": {
                                "Text": {"Data": welcome_text},
                                "Html": {"Data": welcome_html},
                            },
                        }
                    },
                )
                print(f"Welcome email sent to '{email}'.")

                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email_address]},
```

```
                    Content={
                        "Template": {
                            "TemplateName": TEMPLATE_NAME,
                            "TemplateData": coupon_items,
                        }
                    },
                    ListManagementOptions={"ContactListName": CONTACT_LIST_NAME},
                )

        try:

self.ses_client.create_email_identity(EmailIdentity=self.verified_email)
            print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' created
successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the email identity already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e

        try:
            template_content = {
                "Subject": "Weekly Coupons Newsletter",
                "Html": load_file_content("coupon-newsletter.html"),
                "Text": load_file_content("coupon-newsletter.txt"),
            }
            self.ses_client.create_email_template(
                TemplateName=TEMPLATE_NAME, TemplateContent=template_content
            )
            print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' created successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the template already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e

        try:

self.ses_client.delete_contact_list(ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' deleted successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the contact list doesn't exist, skip and proceed
```

```
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' does not exist.")
            else:
                print(e)

            try:

self.ses_client.delete_email_identity(EmailIdentity=self.verified_email)
                print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' deleted
successfully.")
            except ClientError as e:
                # If the email identity doesn't exist, skip and proceed
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                    print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' does not
exist.")
                else:
                    print(e)

        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_email_template(TemplateName=TEMPLATE_NAME)
            print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' deleted successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the email template doesn't exist, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' does not exist.")
            else:
                print(e)
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateContact
  - CreateContactList
  - CreateEmailIdentity
  - CreateEmailTemplate
  - DeleteContactList
  - DeleteEmailIdentity
  - DeleteEmailTemplate
  - ListContacts

- SendEmail.semplice
- SendEmail.modello

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        match self
            .client
            .create_contact_list()
            .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Contact list created
successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                CreateContactListError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                    writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Contact list already exists, skipping creation."
                    )?;
                }
                e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating contact list: {}", e)),
            },
        }

            match self
                .client
                .create_contact()
                .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
                .email_address(email.clone())
                .send()
                .await
            {
```

```
                Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Contact created for {}", email)?,
                Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                    CreateContactError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Contact already exists for {}, skipping creation.",
                        email
                    )?,
                    e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating contact for {}: {}",
 email, e)),
                },
            }

        let contacts: Vec<Contact> = match self
            .client
            .list_contacts()
            .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(list_contacts_output) => {
                list_contacts_output.contacts.unwrap().into_iter().collect()
            }
            Err(e) => {
                return Err(anyhow!(
                    "Error retrieving contact list {}: {}",
                    CONTACT_LIST_NAME,
                    e
                ))
            }
        };

            let coupons = std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/
sample_coupons.json")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| r#"{"coupons":[]}"#.to_string());
            let email_content = EmailContent::builder()
                .template(
                    Template::builder()
                        .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
                        .template_data(coupons)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build();

            match self
```

```
                .client
                .send_email()
                .from_email_address(self.verified_email.clone())

.destination(Destination::builder().to_addresses(email.clone()).build())
                .content(email_content)
                .list_management_options(
                    ListManagementOptions::builder()
                        .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
                        .build()?,
                )
                .send()
                .await
            {
                Ok(output) => {
                    if let Some(message_id) = output.message_id {
                        writeln!(
                            self.stdout,
                            "Newsletter sent to {} with message ID {}",
                            email, message_id
                        )?;
                    } else {
                        writeln!(self.stdout, "Newsletter sent to {}", email)?;
                    }
                }
                Err(e) => return Err(anyhow!("Error sending newsletter to {}:
{}", email, e)),
            }

        match self
            .client
            .create_email_identity()
            .email_identity(self.verified_email.clone())
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email identity created
successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                CreateEmailIdentityError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                    writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Email identity already exists, skipping creation."
                    )?;
```

```
                }
                e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating email identity: {}", e)),
            },
        }

        let template_html =
            std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.html")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| "Missing coupon-
newsletter.html".to_string());
        let template_text =
            std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.txt")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| "Missing coupon-newsletter.txt".to_string());

        // Create the email template
        let template_content = EmailTemplateContent::builder()
            .subject("Weekly Coupons Newsletter")
            .html(template_html)
            .text(template_text)
            .build();

        match self
            .client
            .create_email_template()
            .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
            .template_content(template_content)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email template created
 successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                CreateEmailTemplateError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                    writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Email template already exists, skipping creation."
                    )?;
                }
                e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating email template: {}", e)),
            },
        }

        match self
```

```
            .client
            .delete_contact_list()
            .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Contact list deleted
successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting contact list: {e}")),
        }

            match self
                .client
                .delete_email_identity()
                .email_identity(self.verified_email.clone())
                .send()
                .await
            {
                Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email identity deleted
successfully.")?,
                Err(e) => {
                    return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting email identity: {}", e));
                }
            }

        match self
            .client
            .delete_email_template()
            .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email template deleted
successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => {
                return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting email template: {e}"));
            }
        }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Rust.
  - CreateContact

- CreateContactList
- CreateEmailIdentity
- CreateEmailTemplate
- DeleteContactList
- DeleteEmailIdentity
- DeleteEmailTemplate
- ListContacts
- SendEmail.semplice
- SendEmail.modello

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon SNS AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare Amazon Simple Notification Service con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Amazon SNS Developer Guide: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon SNS.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon SNS: dettagli su tutte le azioni Amazon SNS disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Hello Amazon SNS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon SNS.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

namespace SNSActions;

public static class HelloSNS
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var snsClient = new AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon SNS! Following are some of your
 topics:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get a list of topics.
        var response = await snsClient.ListTopicsAsync(
            new ListTopicsRequest());

        foreach (var topic in response.Topics)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tTopic ARN: {topic.TopicArn}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTopicsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS sns)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_sns")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.
```

```
    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_sns.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file origine hello_sns.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sns/SNSClient.h>
#include <aws/sns/model/ListTopicsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello SNS" starter application which initializes an Amazon Simple
 Notification
 *  Service (Amazon SNS) client and lists the SNS topics in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_sns'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
        Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Topic> allTopics;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated
response.
        do {
            Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsRequest request;

            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            const Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsOutcome outcome =
snsClient.ListTopics(
                    request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Topic> &paginatedTopics =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetTopics();
                if (!paginatedTopics.empty()) {
                    allTopics.insert(allTopics.cend(), paginatedTopics.cbegin(),
                                     paginatedTopics.cend());
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing topics " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                return 1;
            }

            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Hello Amazon SNS! You have " << allTopics.size() << "
topic"
                  << (allTopics.size() == 1 ? "" : "s") << " in your account."
                  << std::endl;

        if (!allTopics.empty()) {
            std::cout << "Here are your topic ARNs." << std::endl;
            for (const Aws::SNS::Model::Topic &topic: allTopics) {
                std::cout << "  * " << topic.GetTopicArn() << std::endl;
            }
```

```
        }
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTopicsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Notification
 Service
// (Amazon SNS) client and list the topics in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 snsClient := sns.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the topics for your account.")
 var topics []types.Topic
 paginator := sns.NewListTopicsPaginator(snsClient, &sns.ListTopicsInput{})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get topics. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   topics = append(topics, output.Topics...)
  }
 }
 if len(topics) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any topics!")
 } else {
  for _, topic := range topics {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *topic.TopicArn)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTopicsconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package com.example.sns;

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.paginators.ListTopicsIterable;

public class HelloSNS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listSNSTopics(snsClient);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listSNSTopics(SnsClient snsClient) {
        try {
            ListTopicsIterable listTopics = snsClient.listTopicsPaginator();
            listTopics.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.topics().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Topic ARN: " +
 content.topicArn()));

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTopicsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Inizializza un client SNS ed elenca gli argomenti nel tuo account.

```
import { SNSClient, paginateListTopics } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

export const helloSns = async () => {
  // The configuration object (`{}`) is required. If the region and credentials
  // are omitted, the SDK uses your local configuration if it exists.
  const client = new SNSClient({});

  // You can also use `ListTopicsCommand`, but to use that command you must
  // handle the pagination yourself. You can do that by sending the
 `ListTopicsCommand`
  // with the `NextToken` parameter from the previous request.
  const paginatedTopics = paginateListTopics({ client }, {});
  const topics = [];

  for await (const page of paginatedTopics) {
    if (page.Topics?.length) {
      topics.push(...page.Topics);
    }
  }

  const suffix = topics.length === 1 ? "" : "s";

  console.log(
    `Hello, Amazon SNS! You have ${topics.length} topic${suffix} in your
 account.`,
  );
  console.log(topics.map((t) => `  * ${t.TopicArn}`).join("\n"));
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTopicsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.SnsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.ListTopicsRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.paginators.listTopicsPaginated
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.transform

/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main() {
    listTopicsPag()
}

suspend fun listTopicsPag() {
    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient
            .listTopicsPaginated(ListTopicsRequest { })
            .transform { it.topics?.forEach { topic -> emit(topic) } }
            .collect { topic ->
                println("The topic ARN is ${topic.topicArn}")
            }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTopicsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Il file Package.swift.

```
import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "sns-basics",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.0.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module
 or a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "sns-basics",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSSNS", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-
parser")
            ],
```

```
            path: "Sources")

    ]
)
```

Il programma Swift principale.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSSNS
import Foundation

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon Region to use (default: us-east-1)")
    var region = "us-east-1"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "sns-basics",
        abstract: """
        This example shows how to list all of your available Amazon SNS topics.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        var topics: [String] = []
        let outputPages = snsClient.listTopicsPaginated(
            input: ListTopicsInput()
        )

        // Each time a page of results arrives, process its contents.

        for try await output in outputPages {
            guard let topicList = output.topics else {
                print("Unable to get a page of Amazon SNS topics.")
                return
            }
```

```
            // Iterate over the topics listed on this page, adding their ARNs
            // to the `topics` array.

            for topic in topicList {
                guard let arn = topic.topicArn else {
                    print("Topic has no ARN.")
                    return
                }
                topics.append(arn)
            }
        }

        print("You have \(topics.count) topics:")
        for topic in topics {
            print("   \(topic)")
        }
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la guida di riferimento ListTopicsall'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon SNS AWS SDKs
  - Hello Amazon SNS

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon SNS AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ConfirmSubscription con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateTopic con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteTopic con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetSMSAttributes con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetTopicAttributes con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListSubscriptions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListTopics con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo Publish con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo SetSMSAttributes con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo SetSubscriptionAttributes con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare con un SDK SetSubscriptionAttributesRedrivePolicyAWS
  - Utilizzo SetTopicAttributes con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo Subscribe con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo TagResource con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo Unsubscribe con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon SNS AWS SDKs
  - Costruisci un'applicazione per inviare dati a una tabella DynamoDB
  - Costruzione di un'applicazione per la pubblicazione e la sottoscrizione che traduce i messaggi
  - Crea un endpoint di piattaforma per le notifiche push di Amazon SNS utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Creazione di un'applicazione di gestione delle risorse fotografiche che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto utilizzando etichette
  - Creazione di un'applicazione Amazon Textract explorer
  - Crea e pubblica su un argomento FIFO Amazon SNS utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Rileva persone e oggetti in un video con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Pubblica messaggi SMS su un argomento Amazon SNS utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Pubblica un messaggio di grandi dimensioni su Amazon SNS con Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Pubblica un messaggio di testo SMS Amazon SNS utilizzando un SDK AWS

- Pubblica messaggi Amazon SNS nelle code Amazon SQS utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzo di un'API Gateway per richiamare una funzione Lambda
  - Utilizzo degli eventi pianificati per richiamare una funzione Lambda
- Esempi serverless per Amazon SNS
  - Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SNS

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon SNS AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Simple Notification Service con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Hello Amazon SNS
- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon SNS AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ConfirmSubscription con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateTopic con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteTopic con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetSMSAttributes con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetTopicAttributes con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListSubscriptions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListTopics con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo Publish con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo SetSMSAttributes con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo SetSubscriptionAttributes con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare con un SDK SetSubscriptionAttributesRedrivePolicyAWS
  - Utilizzo SetTopicAttributes con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo Subscribe con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo TagResource con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo Unsubscribe con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Hello Amazon SNS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon SNS.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

namespace SNSActions;

public static class HelloSNS
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var snsClient = new AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon SNS! Following are some of your
 topics:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get a list of topics.
        var response = await snsClient.ListTopicsAsync(
            new ListTopicsRequest());

        foreach (var topic in response.Topics)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tTopic ARN: {topic.TopicArn}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTopicsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS sns)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_sns")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})
```

```
if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_sns.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file origine hello_sns.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sns/SNSClient.h>
#include <aws/sns/model/ListTopicsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello SNS" starter application which initializes an Amazon Simple
 Notification
 *  Service (Amazon SNS) client and lists the SNS topics in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_sns'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
```

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Topic> allTopics;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated
response.
        do {
            Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsRequest request;

            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            const Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsOutcome outcome =
snsClient.ListTopics(
                    request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Topic> &paginatedTopics =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetTopics();
                if (!paginatedTopics.empty()) {
                    allTopics.insert(allTopics.cend(), paginatedTopics.cbegin(),
                                     paginatedTopics.cend());
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing topics " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                return 1;
            }

            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Hello Amazon SNS! You have " << allTopics.size() << "
topic"
                  << (allTopics.size() == 1 ? "" : "s") << " in your account."
                  << std::endl;

        if (!allTopics.empty()) {
```

```
            std::cout << "Here are your topic ARNs." << std::endl;
            for (const Aws::SNS::Model::Topic &topic: allTopics) {
                std::cout << "  * " << topic.GetTopicArn() << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTopicsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Notification
 Service
// (Amazon SNS) client and list the topics in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
```

```
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 snsClient := sns.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the topics for your account.")
 var topics []types.Topic
 paginator := sns.NewListTopicsPaginator(snsClient, &sns.ListTopicsInput{})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get topics. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   topics = append(topics, output.Topics...)
  }
 }
 if len(topics) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any topics!")
 } else {
  for _, topic := range topics {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *topic.TopicArn)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTopicsconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package com.example.sns;

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.paginators.ListTopicsIterable;

public class HelloSNS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listSNSTopics(snsClient);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listSNSTopics(SnsClient snsClient) {
        try {
            ListTopicsIterable listTopics = snsClient.listTopicsPaginator();
            listTopics.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.topics().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Topic ARN: " +
 content.topicArn()));

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTopicsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Inizializza un client SNS ed elenca gli argomenti nel tuo account.

```
import { SNSClient, paginateListTopics } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

export const helloSns = async () => {
  // The configuration object (`{}`) is required. If the region and credentials
  // are omitted, the SDK uses your local configuration if it exists.
  const client = new SNSClient({});

  // You can also use `ListTopicsCommand`, but to use that command you must
  // handle the pagination yourself. You can do that by sending the
 `ListTopicsCommand`
  // with the `NextToken` parameter from the previous request.
  const paginatedTopics = paginateListTopics({ client }, {});
  const topics = [];

  for await (const page of paginatedTopics) {
    if (page.Topics?.length) {
      topics.push(...page.Topics);
    }
  }

  const suffix = topics.length === 1 ? "" : "s";

  console.log(
    `Hello, Amazon SNS! You have ${topics.length} topic${suffix} in your
 account.`,
  );
  console.log(topics.map((t) => `  * ${t.TopicArn}`).join("\n"));
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTopicsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.SnsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.ListTopicsRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.paginators.listTopicsPaginated
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.transform

/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main() {
    listTopicsPag()
}

suspend fun listTopicsPag() {
    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient
            .listTopicsPaginated(ListTopicsRequest { })
            .transform { it.topics?.forEach { topic -> emit(topic) } }
            .collect { topic ->
                println("The topic ARN is ${topic.topicArn}")
            }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTopicsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Il file Package.swift.

```
import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "sns-basics",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.0.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module
 or a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "sns-basics",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSSNS", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
```

```
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-
parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources")

    ]
)
```

Il programma Swift principale.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSSNS
import Foundation

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon Region to use (default: us-east-1)")
    var region = "us-east-1"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "sns-basics",
        abstract: """
        This example shows how to list all of your available Amazon SNS topics.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        var topics: [String] = []
        let outputPages = snsClient.listTopicsPaginated(
            input: ListTopicsInput()
        )

        // Each time a page of results arrives, process its contents.

        for try await output in outputPages {
            guard let topicList = output.topics else {
```

```
                print("Unable to get a page of Amazon SNS topics.")
                return
            }

            // Iterate over the topics listed on this page, adding their ARNs
            // to the `topics` array.

            for topic in topicList {
                guard let arn = topic.topicArn else {
                    print("Topic has no ARN.")
                    return
                }
                topics.append(arn)
            }
        }

        print("You have \(topics.count) topics:")
        for topic in topics {
            print("   \(topic)")
        }
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la guida di riferimento ListTopicsall'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon SNS AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni Amazon SNS con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti richiamano l'API Amazon RDS e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon SNS AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API Amazon Simple Notification Service.

Esempi

- Utilizzo CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ConfirmSubscription con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateTopic con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteTopic con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetSMSAttributes con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetTopicAttributes con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListSubscriptions con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListTopics con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo Publish con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo SetSMSAttributes con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo SetSubscriptionAttributes con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare con un SDK SetSubscriptionAttributesRedrivePolicyAWS
- Utilizzo SetTopicAttributes con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo Subscribe con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo TagResource con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo Unsubscribe con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to use the Amazon Simple Notification Service
/// (Amazon SNS) to check whether a phone number has been opted out.
/// </summary>
public class IsPhoneNumOptedOut
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string phoneNumber = "+15551112222";

        IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

        await CheckIfOptedOutAsync(client, phoneNumber);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Checks to see if the supplied phone number has been opted out.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS Client object used
    /// to check if the phone number has been opted out.</param>
    /// <param name="phoneNumber">A string representing the phone number
    /// to check.</param>
    public static async Task
CheckIfOptedOutAsync(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client, string
phoneNumber)
    {
```

```
            var request = new CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutRequest
            {
                PhoneNumber = phoneNumber,
            };

            try
            {
                var response = await
 client.CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutAsync(request);

                if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
                {
                    string optOutStatus = response.IsOptedOut ? "opted out" :
 "not opted out.";
                    Console.WriteLine($"The phone number: {phoneNumber} is
 {optOutStatus}");
                }
            }
            catch (AuthorizationErrorException ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{ex.Message}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Controllo delle impostazioni di opt-out dei messaggi SMS per un numero di telefono

L'`check-if-phone-number-is-opted-out`esempio seguente verifica se al numero di telefono specificato è stata disattivata la ricezione di messaggi SMS dall' AWS account corrente.

```
aws sns check-if-phone-number-is-opted-out \
    --phone-number +1555550100
```

Output:

```
{
    "isOptedOut": false
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CheckOptOut {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:    <phoneNumber>

                Where:
                   phoneNumber - The mobile phone number to look up (for example,
 +1XXX5550100).

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String phoneNumber = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        checkPhone(snsClient, phoneNumber);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void checkPhone(SnsClient snsClient, String phoneNumber) {
        try {
            CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutRequest request =
 CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutRequest.builder()
                    .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
                    .build();

            CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutResponse result =
 snsClient.checkIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut(request);
            System.out.println(
                    result.isOptedOut() + "Phone Number " + phoneNumber + " has
 Opted Out of receiving sns messages." +
                            "\n\nStatus was " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

export const checkIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut = async (
  phoneNumber = "5555555555",
) => {
  const command = new CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutCommand({
    phoneNumber,
  });

  const response = await snsClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  // {
```

```
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '3341c28a-cdc8-5b39-a3ee-9fb0ee125732',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   isOptedOut: false
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Indicates whether the phone number owner has opted out of receiving SMS
 messages from your AWS SNS account.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
```

```
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$phone = '+1XXX5550100';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->checkIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut([
        'phoneNumber' => $phone,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per PHP.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ConfirmSubscription`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ConfirmSubscription`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Conferma di una sottoscrizione

Attraverso il comando `confirm-subscription` seguente viene completato il processo di conferma avviato effettuando la sottoscrizione a un argomento SNS denominato `my-topic`. Il parametro --token proviene dal messaggio di conferma inviato all'endpoint di notifica specificato nella chiamata subscribe.

```
aws sns confirm-subscription \
```

```
    --topic-arn arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic \
    --
token 2336412f37fb687f5d51e6e241d7700ae02f7124d8268910b858cb4db727ceeb2474bb937929d3bdd7c
```

Output:

```
{
    "SubscriptionArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-
topic:8a21d249-4329-4871-acc6-7be709c6ea7f"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ConfirmSubscription AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ConfirmSubscriptionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ConfirmSubscriptionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ConfirmSubscription {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:    <subscriptionToken> <topicArn>

                Where:
                   subscriptionToken - A short-lived token sent to an endpoint
during the Subscribe action.
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic.\s
                """;

       if (args.length != 2) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       String subscriptionToken = args[0];
       String topicArn = args[1];
       SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
               .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
               .build();

       confirmSub(snsClient, subscriptionToken, topicArn);
       snsClient.close();
   }

   public static void confirmSub(SnsClient snsClient, String subscriptionToken,
String topicArn) {
       try {
           ConfirmSubscriptionRequest request =
ConfirmSubscriptionRequest.builder()
                   .token(subscriptionToken)
                   .topicArn(topicArn)
                   .build();

           ConfirmSubscriptionResponse result =
snsClient.confirmSubscription(request);
           System.out.println("\n\nStatus was " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "\n\nSubscription Arn: \n\n"
                   + result.subscriptionArn());

       } catch (SnsException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ConfirmSubscriptionconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { ConfirmSubscriptionCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} token - This token is sent the subscriber. Only subscribers
 *                         that are not AWS services (HTTP/S, email) need to be
 confirmed.
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic for which you wish to confirm
 a subscription.
 */
export const confirmSubscription = async (
  token = "TOKEN",
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
) => {
```

```
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    // A subscription only needs to be confirmed if the endpoint type is
    // HTTP/S, email, or in another AWS account.
    new ConfirmSubscriptionCommand({
      Token: token,
      TopicArn: topicArn,
      // If this is true, the subscriber cannot unsubscribe while
 unauthenticated.
      AuthenticateOnUnsubscribe: "false",
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '4bb5bce9-805a-5517-8333-e1d2cface90b',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:TOPIC_NAME:xxxxxxxx-
xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, ConfirmSubscriptionconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Verifies an endpoint owner's intent to receive messages by
 * validating the token sent to the endpoint by an earlier Subscribe action.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$subscription_token = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic:123456-
abcd-12ab-1234-12ba3dc1234a';
$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->confirmSubscription([
        'Token' => $subscription_token,
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ConfirmSubscriptionconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Utilizzo **`CreateTopic`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateTopic`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Creazione e pubblicazione su un argomento FIFO
- Pubblicazione di messaggi nelle code

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un argomento con un nome di specifico.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to use Amazon Simple Notification Service
    /// (Amazon SNS) to add a new Amazon SNS topic.
    /// </summary>
    public class CreateSNSTopic
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string topicName = "ExampleSNSTopic";

            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

            var topicArn = await CreateSNSTopicAsync(client, topicName);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"New topic ARN: {topicArn}");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new SNS topic using the supplied topic name.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized SNS client object used to
        /// create the new topic.</param>
        /// <param name="topicName">A string representing the topic name.</param>
        /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created topic.</
returns>
        public static async Task<string>
 CreateSNSTopicAsync(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client, string topicName)
        {
            var request = new CreateTopicRequest
            {
                Name = topicName,
            };

            var response = await client.CreateTopicAsync(request);

            return response.TopicArn;
        }
    }
```

Crea un nuovo argomento con un nome e attributi FIFO e di deduplicazione specifici.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new topic with a name and specific FIFO and de-duplication
 attributes.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicName">The name for the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">True to use a FIFO topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useContentBasedDeduplication">True to use content-based de-
duplication.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new topic.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTopicWithName(string topicName, bool
 useFifoTopic, bool useContentBasedDeduplication)
    {
        var createTopicRequest = new CreateTopicRequest()
        {
```

```
            Name = topicName,
        };

        if (useFifoTopic)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO topic.
            if (!topicName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createTopicRequest.Name = topicName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add the attributes from the method parameters.
            createTopicRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "FifoTopic", "true" }
            };
            if (useContentBasedDeduplication)
            {
                createTopicRequest.Attributes.Add("ContentBasedDeduplication",
"true");
            }
        }

        var createResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.CreateTopicAsync(createTopicRequest);
        return createResponse.TopicArn;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTopicconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
```

```
/*!
  \param topicName: An Amazon SNS topic name.
  \param topicARNResult: String to return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the
 topic.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::createTopic(const Aws::String &topicName,
                              Aws::String &topicARNResult,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicRequest request;
    request.SetName(topicName);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.CreateTopic(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        topicARNResult = outcome.GetResult().GetTopicArn();
        std::cout << "Successfully created an Amazon SNS topic " << topicName
                  << " with topic ARN '" << topicARNResult
                  << "'." << std::endl;

    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating topic " << topicName << ":" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        topicARNResult.clear();
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTopicconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Creazione di un argomento SNS

Nell'esempio `create-topic` seguente viene creato un argomento SNS denominato `my-topic`.

```
aws sns create-topic \
    --name my-topic
```

Output:

```
{
    "ResponseMetadata": {
        "RequestId": "1469e8d7-1642-564e-b85d-a19b4b341f83"
    },
    "TopicArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Using the AWS Command Line Interface with Amazon SQS e Amazon SNS nella Command Line Interface AWS User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command CreateTopicReference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)
```

```
// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}



// CreateTopic creates an Amazon SNS topic with the specified name. You can
 optionally
// specify that the topic is created as a FIFO topic and whether it uses content-
based
// deduplication instead of ID-based deduplication.
func (actor SnsActions) CreateTopic(ctx context.Context, topicName string,
 isFifoTopic bool, contentBasedDeduplication bool) (string, error) {
 var topicArn string
 topicAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoTopic {
  topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
 }
 if contentBasedDeduplication {
  topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
 }
 topic, err := actor.SnsClient.CreateTopic(ctx, &sns.CreateTopicInput{
  Name:       aws.String(topicName),
  Attributes: topicAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicName, err)
 } else {
  topicArn = *topic.TopicArn
 }

 return topicArn, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTopicconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateTopic {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicName>

                Where:
                   topicName - The name of the topic to create (for example,
 mytopic).

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String topicName = args[0];
        System.out.println("Creating a topic with name: " + topicName);
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String arnVal = createSNSTopic(snsClient, topicName);
        System.out.println("The topic ARN is" + arnVal);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static String createSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName) {
        CreateTopicResponse result;
        try {
            CreateTopicRequest request = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                    .name(topicName)
                    .build();

            result = snsClient.createTopic(request);
            return result.topicArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTopicconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { CreateTopicCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicName - The name of the topic to create.
 */
export const createTopic = async (topicName = "TOPIC_NAME") => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new CreateTopicCommand({ Name: topicName }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '087b8ad2-4593-50c4-a496-d7e90b82cf3e',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   TopicArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:TOPIC_NAME'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTopicconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createSNSTopic(topicName: String): String {
    val request =
        CreateTopicRequest {
            name = topicName
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.createTopic(request)
        return result.topicArn.toString()
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTopicconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;
```

```
/**
 * Create a Simple Notification Service topics in your AWS account at the
 requested region.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$topicname = 'myTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->createTopic([
        'Name' => $topicname,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per PHP.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTopicconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    def create_topic(self, name):
        """
        Creates a notification topic.

        :param name: The name of the topic to create.
        :return: The newly created topic.
        """
        try:
            topic = self.sns_resource.create_topic(Name=name)
            logger.info("Created topic %s with ARN %s.", name, topic.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create topic %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return topic
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateTopic AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# This class demonstrates how to create an Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (SNS) topic.
class SNSTopicCreator
  # Initializes an SNS client.
  #
  # Utilizes the default AWS configuration for region and credentials.
  def initialize
    @sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new
  end

  # Attempts to create an SNS topic with the specified name.
  #
  # @param topic_name [String] The name of the SNS topic to create.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the topic was successfully created, false
 otherwise.
  def create_topic(topic_name)
    @sns_client.create_topic(name: topic_name)
    puts "The topic '#{topic_name}' was successfully created."
    true
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    # Handles SNS service errors gracefully.
    puts "Error while creating the topic named '#{topic_name}': #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  topic_name = 'YourTopicName' # Replace with your topic name
  sns_topic_creator = SNSTopicCreator.new

  puts "Creating the topic '#{topic_name}'..."
  unless sns_topic_creator.create_topic(topic_name)
    puts 'The topic was not created. Stopping program.'
    exit 1
  end
end
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per Ruby.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTopicconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn make_topic(client: &Client, topic_name: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.create_topic().name(topic_name).send().await?;

    println!(
        "Created topic with ARN: {}",
        resp.topic_arn().unwrap_or_default()
    );

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateTopicguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sns->createtopic( iv_name = iv_topic_name ). " oo_result
 is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'SNS topic created' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snstopiclimitexcdex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Unable to create more topics. You have reached the maximum
 number of topics allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, CreateTopicconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSSNS

        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        let output = try await snsClient.createTopic(
            input: CreateTopicInput(name: name)
        )

        guard let arn = output.topicArn else {
            print("No topic ARN returned by Amazon SNS.")
            return
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateTopicguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`DeleteTopic`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteTopic`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Pubblicazione di messaggi nelle code

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina un argomento in base all'ARN dell'argomento.

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a topic by its topic ARN.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteTopicByArn(string topicArn)
{
    var deleteResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.DeleteTopicAsync(
        new DeleteTopicRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn
        });
    return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTopicconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
/*!
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::deleteTopic(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.DeleteTopic(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted the Amazon SNS topic " << topicARN <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting topic " << topicARN << ":" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTopicconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Eliminazione di un argomento SNS

Nell'esempio `delete-topic` seguente viene eliminato l'argomento SNS specificato.

```
aws sns delete-topic \
    --topic-arn "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteTopic AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}



// DeleteTopic delete an Amazon SNS topic.
func (actor SnsActions) DeleteTopic(ctx context.Context, topicArn string) error {
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.DeleteTopic(ctx, &sns.DeleteTopicInput{
  TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicArn, err)
 }
 return err
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTopicconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteTopic {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:     <topicArn>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to delete.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Deleting a topic with name: " + topicArn);
        deleteSNSTopic(snsClient, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            DeleteTopicRequest request = DeleteTopicRequest.builder()
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            DeleteTopicResponse result = snsClient.deleteTopic(request);
            System.out.println("\n\nStatus was " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTopicconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { DeleteTopicCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic to delete.
 */
export const deleteTopic = async (topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN") => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new DeleteTopicCommand({ TopicArn: topicArn }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'a10e2886-5a8f-5114-af36-75bd39498332',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   }
  // }
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTopicconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteSNSTopic(topicArnVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteTopicRequest {
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.deleteTopic(request)
        println("$topicArnVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTopicconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;
```

```
/**
 * Deletes an SNS topic and all its subscriptions.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->deleteTopic([
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTopicconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SnsWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def delete_topic(topic):
        """
        Deletes a topic. All subscriptions to the topic are also deleted.
        """
        try:
            topic.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted topic %s.", topic.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete topic %s.", topic.arn)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteTopic AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        lo_sns->deletetopic( iv_topicarn = iv_topic_arn ).
        MESSAGE 'SNS topic deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DeleteTopicconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSSNS

        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        _ = try await snsClient.deleteTopic(
            input: DeleteTopicInput(topicArn: arn)
        )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTopicguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`GetSMSAttributes`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetSMSAttributes`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Retrieve the default settings for sending SMS messages from your AWS account
 by using
//! Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SNS::getSMSType(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::GetSMSAttributesRequest request;
    //Set the request to only retrieve the DefaultSMSType setting.
    //Without the following line, GetSMSAttributes would retrieve all settings.
    request.AddAttributes("DefaultSMSType");

    const Aws::SNS::Model::GetSMSAttributesOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.GetSMSAttributes(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> attributes =
                outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes();
        if (!attributes.empty()) {
            for (auto const &att: attributes) {
                std::cout << att.first << ":  " << att.second << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cout
                    << "AwsDoc::SNS::getSMSType - an empty map of attributes was
 retrieved."
                    << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while getting SMS Type: '"
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << "'" << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Get SMSAttributes in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Elencare gli attributi predefiniti dei messaggi SMS

Nell'esempio `get-sms-attributes` seguente vengono elencati gli attributi predefiniti per l'invio di messaggi SMS.

```
aws sns get-sms-attributes
```

Output:

```
{
    "attributes": {
        "DefaultSenderID": "MyName"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Get SMSAttributes in AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.GetSubscriptionAttributesRequest;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.GetSubscriptionAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class GetSMSAtrributes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic from which to retrieve
 attributes.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        getSNSAttrutes(snsClient, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getSNSAttrutes(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            GetSubscriptionAttributesRequest request =
 GetSubscriptionAttributesRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .subscriptionArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            // Get the Subscription attributes
            GetSubscriptionAttributesResponse res =
 snsClient.getSubscriptionAttributes(request);
            Map<String, String> map = res.attributes();

            // Iterate through the map
            Iterator iter = map.entrySet().iterator();
            while (iter.hasNext()) {
                Map.Entry entry = (Map.Entry) iter.next();
                System.out.println("[Key] : " + entry.getKey() + " [Value] : " +
 entry.getValue());
            }

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        System.out.println("\n\nStatus was good");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Get SMSAttributes in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
```

```
// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { GetSMSAttributesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

export const getSmsAttributes = async () => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    // If you have not modified the account-level mobile settings of SNS,
    // the DefaultSMSType is undefined. For this example, it was set to
    // Transactional.
    new GetSMSAttributesCommand({ attributes: ["DefaultSMSType"] }),
  );

  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '67ad8386-4169-58f1-bdb9-debd281d48d5',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   attributes: { DefaultSMSType: 'Transactional' }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Get SMSAttributes in AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Get the type of SMS Message sent by default from the AWS SNS service.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->getSMSAttributes([
        'attributes' => ['DefaultSMSType'],
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per PHP.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Get SMSAttributes in AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Utilizzo **`GetTopicAttributes`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetTopicAttributes`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to retrieve the attributes of an Amazon Simple
    /// Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
    /// </summary>
    public class GetTopicAttributes
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string topicArn = "arn:aws:sns:us-
west-2:000000000000:ExampleSNSTopic";
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
 AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

            var attributes = await GetTopicAttributesAsync(client, topicArn);
            DisplayTopicAttributes(attributes);
        }

        /// <summary>
```

```
        /// Given the ARN of the Amazon SNS topic, this method retrieves the
topic
        /// attributes.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS client object used
        /// to retrieve the attributes for the Amazon SNS topic.</param>
        /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic for which to retrieve
        /// the attributes.</param>
        /// <returns>A Dictionary of topic attributes.</returns>
        public static async Task<Dictionary<string, string>>
GetTopicAttributesAsync(
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client,
            string topicArn)
        {
            var response = await client.GetTopicAttributesAsync(topicArn);

            return response.Attributes;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method displays the attributes for an Amazon SNS topic.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="topicAttributes">A Dictionary containing the
        /// attributes for an Amazon SNS topic.</param>
        public static void DisplayTopicAttributes(Dictionary<string, string>
topicAttributes)
        {
            foreach (KeyValuePair<string, string> entry in topicAttributes)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{entry.Key}: {entry.Value}\n");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetTopicAttributesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Retrieve the properties of an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 topic.
/*!
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::getTopicAttributes(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::SNS::Model::GetTopicAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::GetTopicAttributesOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.GetTopicAttributes(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Topic Attributes:" << std::endl;
        for (auto const &attribute: outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes()) {
            std::cout << "  * " << attribute.first << " : " << attribute.second
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while getting Topic attributes "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetTopicAttributesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Recupero degli attributi di un argomento

Nell'esempio `get-topic-attributes` seguente vengono visualizzati gli attributi per l'argomento specificato.

```
aws sns get-topic-attributes \
    --topic-arn "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Attributes": {
        "SubscriptionsConfirmed": "1",
        "DisplayName": "my-topic",
        "SubscriptionsDeleted": "0",
        "EffectiveDeliveryPolicy": "{\"http\":{\"defaultHealthyRetryPolicy
\":{\"minDelayTarget\":20,\"maxDelayTarget\":20,\"numRetries\":3,
\"numMaxDelayRetries\":0,\"numNoDelayRetries\":0,\"numMinDelayRetries\":0,
\"backoffFunction\":\"linear\"},\"disableSubscriptionOverrides\":false}}",
        "Owner": "123456789012",
        "Policy": "{\"Version\":\"2008-10-17\",\"Id\":\"__default_policy_ID
\",\"Statement\":[{\"Sid\":\"__default_statement_ID\",\"Effect\":
\"Allow\",\"Principal\":{\"AWS\":\"*\"},\"Action\":[\"SNS:Subscribe\",
\"SNS:ListSubscriptionsByTopic\",\"SNS:DeleteTopic\",\"SNS:GetTopicAttributes
\",\"SNS:Publish\",\"SNS:RemovePermission\",\"SNS:AddPermission\",
\"SNS:SetTopicAttributes\"],\"Resource\":\"arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-
topic\",\"Condition\":{\"StringEquals\":{\"AWS:SourceOwner\":
\"0123456789012\"}}}]}",
        "TopicArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic",
        "SubscriptionsPending": "0"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetTopicAttributes AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.GetTopicAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.GetTopicAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class GetTopicAttributes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to look up.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String topicArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Getting attributes for a topic with name: " +
 topicArn);
        getSNSTopicAttributes(snsClient, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getSNSTopicAttributes(SnsClient snsClient, String
 topicArn) {
        try {
            GetTopicAttributesRequest request =
 GetTopicAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            GetTopicAttributesResponse result =
 snsClient.getTopicAttributes(request);
            System.out.println("\n\nStatus is " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "\n\nAttributes: \n\n"
                    + result.attributes());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetTopicAttributesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { GetTopicAttributesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic to retrieve attributes for.
 */
export const getTopicAttributes = async (topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN") => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new GetTopicAttributesCommand({
      TopicArn: topicArn,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '36b6a24e-5473-5d4e-ac32-ff72d9a73d94',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
```

```
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   Attributes: {
  //     Policy: '{...}',
  //     Owner: 'xxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     SubscriptionsPending: '1',
  //     TopicArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:mytopic',
  //     TracingConfig: 'PassThrough',
  //     EffectiveDeliveryPolicy: '{"http":{"defaultHealthyRetryPolicy":
{"minDelayTarget":20,"maxDelayTarget":20,"numRetries":3,"numMaxDelayRetries":0,"numNoDela
{"headerContentType":"text/plain; charset=UTF-8"}}}',
  //     SubscriptionsConfirmed: '0',
  //     DisplayName: '',
  //     SubscriptionsDeleted: '1'
  //   }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetTopicAttributesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create promise and SNS service object
var getTopicAttribsPromise = new AWS.SNS({ apiVersion: "2010-03-31" })
  .getTopicAttributes({ TopicArn: "TOPIC_ARN" })
  .promise();
```

```
// Handle promise's fulfilled/rejected states
getTopicAttribsPromise
  .then(function (data) {
    console.log(data);
  })
  .catch(function (err) {
    console.error(err, err.stack);
  });
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetTopicAttributesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getSNSTopicAttributes(topicArnVal: String) {
    val request =
        GetTopicAttributesRequest {
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.getTopicAttributes(request)
        println("${result.attributes}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetTopicAttributesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->getTopicAttributes([
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetTopicAttributesconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sns->gettopicattributes( iv_topicarn = iv_topic_arn ). "
oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_attributes) = oo_result->get_attributes( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved attributes/properties of a topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, GetTopicAttributesconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzo **`ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Elencare le opzioni di opt-out dei messaggi SMS

Nell'esempio `list-phone-numbers-opted-out` seguente sono elencati i numeri di telefono per i quali sono abilitate le opzioni di opt-out per la ricezione di SMS.

```
aws sns list-phone-numbers-opted-out
```

Output:

```
{
    "phoneNumbers": [
        "+15555550100"
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListOptOut {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listOpts(snsClient);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listOpts(SnsClient snsClient) {
        try {
            ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutRequest request =
 ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutRequest.builder().build();
            ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutResponse result =
 snsClient.listPhoneNumbersOptedOut(request);
```

```
            System.out.println("Status is " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "\n\nPhone Numbers: \n\n"
                    + result.phoneNumbers());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Returns a list of phone numbers that are opted out of receiving SMS messages
 from your AWS SNS account.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
```

```
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->listPhoneNumbersOptedOut();
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per PHP.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListSubscriptions`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListSubscriptions`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example will retrieve a list of the existing Amazon Simple
```

```
    /// Notification Service (Amazon SNS) subscriptions.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListSubscriptions
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
 AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

            Console.WriteLine("Enter a topic ARN to list subscriptions for a
 specific topic, " +
                              "or press Enter to list subscriptions for all
 topics.");
            var topicArn = Console.ReadLine();
            Console.WriteLine();

            var subscriptions = await GetSubscriptionsListAsync(client,
 topicArn);

            DisplaySubscriptionList(subscriptions);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Gets a list of the existing Amazon SNS subscriptions, optionally by
 specifying a topic ARN.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS client object used
        /// to obtain the list of subscriptions.</param>
        /// <param name="topicArn">The optional ARN of a specific topic. Defaults
 to null.</param>
        /// <returns>A list containing information about each subscription.</
returns>
        public static async Task<List<Subscription>>
 GetSubscriptionsListAsync(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client, string
 topicArn = null)
        {
            var results = new List<Subscription>();

            if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(topicArn))
            {
                var paginateByTopic = client.Paginators.ListSubscriptionsByTopic(
                    new ListSubscriptionsByTopicRequest()
                    {
                        TopicArn = topicArn,
```

```
                    });

                // Get the entire list using the paginator.
                await foreach (var subscription in paginateByTopic.Subscriptions)
                {
                    results.Add(subscription);
                }
            }
            else
            {
                var paginateAllSubscriptions =
client.Paginators.ListSubscriptions(new ListSubscriptionsRequest());

                // Get the entire list using the paginator.
                await foreach (var subscription in
paginateAllSubscriptions.Subscriptions)
                {
                    results.Add(subscription);
                }
            }

            return results;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Display a list of Amazon SNS subscription information.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="subscriptionList">A list containing details for existing
        /// Amazon SNS subscriptions.</param>
        public static void DisplaySubscriptionList(List<Subscription>
subscriptionList)
        {
            foreach (var subscription in subscriptionList)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Owner: {subscription.Owner}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Subscription ARN:
{subscription.SubscriptionArn}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Topic ARN: {subscription.TopicArn}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Endpoint: {subscription.Endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Protocol: {subscription.Protocol}");
                Console.WriteLine();
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListSubscriptionsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Retrieve a list of Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 subscriptions.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::listSubscriptions(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated response.
    bool result = true;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Subscription> subscriptions;
    do {
        Aws::SNS::Model::ListSubscriptionsRequest request;

        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        const Aws::SNS::Model::ListSubscriptionsOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.ListSubscriptions(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Subscription> &newSubscriptions =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptions();
```

```
            subscriptions.insert(subscriptions.cend(), newSubscriptions.begin(),
                                 newSubscriptions.end());
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing subscriptions "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      <<
                      std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;
        }

        nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    if (result) {
        if (subscriptions.empty()) {
            std::cout << "No subscriptions found" << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Subscriptions list:" << std::endl;
            for (auto const &subscription: subscriptions) {
                std::cout << "  * " << subscription.GetSubscriptionArn() <<
 std::endl;
            }
        }
    }
    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListSubscriptionsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Elencare le sottoscrizioni SNS

L'`list-subscriptions`esempio seguente mostra un elenco degli abbonamenti SNS presenti nel tuo AWS account.

```
aws sns list-subscriptions
```

Output:

```
{
    "Subscriptions": [
        {
            "Owner": "123456789012",
            "Endpoint": "my-email@example.com",
            "Protocol": "email",
            "TopicArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic",
            "SubscriptionArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-
topic:8a21d249-4329-4871-acc6-7be709c6ea7f"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command ListSubscriptionsReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListSubscriptionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListSubscriptionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListSubscriptions {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listSNSSubscriptions(snsClient);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listSNSSubscriptions(SnsClient snsClient) {
        try {
            ListSubscriptionsRequest request = ListSubscriptionsRequest.builder()
                    .build();

            ListSubscriptionsResponse result =
 snsClient.listSubscriptions(request);
            System.out.println(result.subscriptions());

        } catch (SnsException e) {

            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListSubscriptionsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { ListSubscriptionsByTopicCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic for which you wish to list
 subscriptions.
 */
export const listSubscriptionsByTopic = async (topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN") => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new ListSubscriptionsByTopicCommand({ TopicArn: topicArn }),
  );

  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '0934fedf-0c4b-572e-9ed2-a3e38fadb0c8',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   Subscriptions: [
  //     {
  //       SubscriptionArn: 'PendingConfirmation',
  //       Owner: '901487484989',
  //       Protocol: 'email',
  //       Endpoint: 'corepyle@amazon.com',
  //       TopicArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:901487484989:mytopic'
  //     }
  //   ]
```

```
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListSubscriptionsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listSNSSubscriptions() {
    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val response = snsClient.listSubscriptions(ListSubscriptionsRequest {})
        response.subscriptions?.forEach { sub ->
            println("Sub ARN is ${sub.subscriptionArn}")
            println("Sub protocol is ${sub.protocol}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListSubscriptionsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Returns a list of Amazon SNS subscriptions in the requested region.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->listSubscriptions();
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListSubscriptionsconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    def list_subscriptions(self, topic=None):
        """
        Lists subscriptions for the current account, optionally limited to a
        specific topic.

        :param topic: When specified, only subscriptions to this topic are
 returned.
        :return: An iterator that yields the subscriptions.
        """
        try:
            if topic is None:
                subs_iter = self.sns_resource.subscriptions.all()
            else:
                subs_iter = topic.subscriptions.all()
            logger.info("Got subscriptions.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get subscriptions.")
            raise
        else:
            return subs_iter
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListSubscriptions AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# This class demonstrates how to list subscriptions to an Amazon Simple
 Notification Service (SNS) topic
class SnsSubscriptionLister
  def initialize(sns_client)
    @sns_client = sns_client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists subscriptions for a given SNS topic
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @return [Types::ListSubscriptionsResponse] subscriptions: The response object
  def list_subscriptions(topic_arn)
    @logger.info("Listing subscriptions for topic: #{topic_arn}")
    subscriptions = @sns_client.list_subscriptions_by_topic(topic_arn: topic_arn)
    subscriptions.subscriptions.each do |subscription|
      @logger.info("Subscription endpoint: #{subscription.endpoint}")
    end
    subscriptions
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing subscriptions: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end

# Example usage:
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new
  topic_arn = 'SNS_TOPIC_ARN' # Replace with your SNS topic ARN
  lister = SnsSubscriptionLister.new(sns_client)

  begin
    lister.list_subscriptions(topic_arn)
```

```
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts "Failed to list subscriptions: #{e.message}"
    exit 1
  end
end
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per Ruby.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListSubscriptionsconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sns->listsubscriptions( ).                " oo_result is
returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_subscriptions) = oo_result->get_subscriptions( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of subscribers.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_generic.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to list subscribers.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, ListSubscriptionsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzo **`ListTopics`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListTopics`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
    /// topics for the current account.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListSNSTopics
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

            await GetTopicListAsync(client);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the list of Amazon SNS topics in groups of up to 100
        /// topics.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS client object used
        /// to retrieve the list of topics.</param>
        public static async Task
GetTopicListAsync(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client)
        {
            // If there are more than 100 Amazon SNS topics, the call to
            // ListTopicsAsync will return a value to pass to the
            // method to retrieve the next 100 (or less) topics.
```

```
            string nextToken = string.Empty;

            do
            {
                var response = await client.ListTopicsAsync(nextToken);
                DisplayTopicsList(response.Topics);
                nextToken = response.NextToken;
            }
            while (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(nextToken));
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the list of Amazon SNS Topic ARNs.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="topicList">The list of Topic ARNs.</param>
        public static void DisplayTopicsList(List<Topic> topicList)
        {
            foreach (var topic in topicList)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{topic.TopicArn}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTopicsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Retrieve a list of Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topics.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
```

```
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SNS::listTopics(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated response.
    bool result = true;
    do {
        Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsRequest request;

        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        const Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsOutcome outcome = snsClient.ListTopics(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Topics list:" << std::endl;
            for (auto const &topic: outcome.GetResult().GetTopics()) {
                std::cout << "  * " << topic.GetTopicArn() << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing topics " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                      std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;
        }

        nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTopicsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Elenco degli argomenti SNS

L'`list-topics`esempio seguente elenca tutti gli argomenti SNS del tuo AWS account.

```
aws sns list-topics
```

Output:

```
{
    "Topics": [
        {
            "TopicArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTopics AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Notification
 Service
// (Amazon SNS) client and list the topics in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 snsClient := sns.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the topics for your account.")
 var topics []types.Topic
 paginator := sns.NewListTopicsPaginator(snsClient, &sns.ListTopicsInput{})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get topics. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   topics = append(topics, output.Topics...)
  }
 }
 if len(topics) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any topics!")
 } else {
  for _, topic := range topics {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *topic.TopicArn)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTopicsconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListTopicsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListTopicsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListTopics {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listSNSTopics(snsClient);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listSNSTopics(SnsClient snsClient) {
        try {
            ListTopicsRequest request = ListTopicsRequest.builder()
                    .build();

            ListTopicsResponse result = snsClient.listTopics(request);
            System.out.println(
```

```
                    "Status was " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "\n
\nTopics\n\n" + result.topics());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTopicsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { ListTopicsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

export const listTopics = async () => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(new ListTopicsCommand({}));
  console.log(response);
```

```
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '936bc5ad-83ca-53c2-b0b7-9891167b909e',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   Topics: [ { TopicArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:mytopic' } ]
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTopicsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listSNSTopics() {
    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val response = snsClient.listTopics(ListTopicsRequest { })
        response.topics?.forEach { topic ->
            println("The topic ARN is ${topic.topicArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTopicsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Returns a list of the requester's topics from your AWS SNS account in the
 region specified.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->listTopics();
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTopicsconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    def list_topics(self):
        """
        Lists topics for the current account.

        :return: An iterator that yields the topics.
        """
        try:
            topics_iter = self.sns_resource.topics.all()
            logger.info("Got topics.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get topics.")
            raise
        else:
            return topics_iter
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTopics AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sns' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

def list_topics?(sns_client)
  sns_client.topics.each do |topic|
    puts topic.arn
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts "Error while listing the topics: #{e.message}"
  end
end

def run_me
  region = 'REGION'
  sns_client = Aws::SNS::Resource.new(region: region)

  puts 'Listing the topics.'

  return if list_topics?(sns_client)

  puts 'The bucket was not created. Stopping program.'
  exit 1
end

# Example usage:
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per Ruby.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTopicsconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_topics(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_topics().send().await?;

    println!("Topic ARNs:");

    for topic in resp.topics() {
        println!("{}", topic.topic_arn().unwrap_or_default());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListTopicsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sns->listtopics( ).           " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_topics) = oo_result->get_topics( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of topics.' TYPE 'I'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_generic.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to list topics.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, ListTopicsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSSNS

        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        var topics: [String] = []
        let outputPages = snsClient.listTopicsPaginated(
            input: ListTopicsInput()
        )

        // Each time a page of results arrives, process its contents.

        for try await output in outputPages {
            guard let topicList = output.topics else {
                print("Unable to get a page of Amazon SNS topics.")
                return
            }

            // Iterate over the topics listed on this page, adding their ARNs
            // to the `topics` array.

            for topic in topicList {
                guard let arn = topic.topicArn else {
                    print("Topic has no ARN.")
                    return
```

```
                }
                topics.append(arn)
            }
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTopicsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`Publish`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `Publish`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Creazione e pubblicazione su un argomento FIFO
- Pubblicazione di un SMS
- Pubblicazione di messaggi nelle code

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Pubblicare un messaggio in un argomento.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example publishes a message to an Amazon Simple Notification
/// Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
/// </summary>
```

```
    public class PublishToSNSTopic
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string topicArn = "arn:aws:sns:us-
east-2:000000000000:ExampleSNSTopic";
            string messageText = "This is an example message to publish to the
 ExampleSNSTopic.";

            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
 AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

            await PublishToTopicAsync(client, topicArn, messageText);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Publishes a message to an Amazon SNS topic.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to publish
        /// to the Amazon SNS topic.</param>
        /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
        /// <param name="messageText">The text of the message.</param>
        public static async Task PublishToTopicAsync(
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client,
            string topicArn,
            string messageText)
        {
            var request = new PublishRequest
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn,
                Message = messageText,
            };

            var response = await client.PublishAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully published message ID:
 {response.MessageId}");
        }
    }
```

Pubblica un messaggio in un argomento con opzioni di gruppo, duplicazione e attributo.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Publish messages using user settings.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task PublishMessages()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can publish messages.");

        var keepSendingMessages = true;
        string? deduplicationId = null;
        string? toneAttribute = null;
        while (keepSendingMessages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            var message = GetUserResponse("Enter a message to publish.", "This is
a sample message");

            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must
set a message group ID." +
                                  "\r\nAll messages within the same group will be
received in the order " +
                                  "they were published.");

                Console.WriteLine();
                var messageGroupId = GetUserResponse("Enter a message group ID
for this message:", "1");

                if (!_useContentBasedDeduplication)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, " +
                                      "you must enter a deduplication ID.");

                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a deduplication ID for this
message.");
                    deduplicationId = GetUserResponse("Enter a deduplication ID
for this message.", "1");
                }

                if (GetYesNoResponse("Add an attribute to this message?"))
                {
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a number for an attribute.");
                    for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
                    }

                    var selection = GetUserResponse("", "1");
                    int.TryParse(selection, out var selectionNumber);

                    if (selectionNumber > 0 && selectionNumber < _tones.Length)
                    {
                        toneAttribute = _tones[selectionNumber - 1];
                    }
                }

                var messageID = await SnsWrapper.PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
                    _topicArn, message, "tone", toneAttribute, deduplicationId,
 messageGroupId);

                Console.WriteLine($"Message published with id {messageID}.");
            }

            keepSendingMessages = GetYesNoResponse("Send another message?",
 false);
        }
    }
```

Applica le selezioni dell'utente all'azione di pubblicazione.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Publish a message to a topic with an attribute and optional deduplication
 and group IDs.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="message">The message to publish.</param>
    /// <param name="attributeName">The optional attribute for the message.</
param>
    /// <param name="attributeValue">The optional attribute value for the
 message.</param>
    /// <param name="deduplicationId">The optional deduplication ID for the
 message.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The optional group ID for the message.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The ID of the message published.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
        string topicArn,
        string message,
        string? attributeName = null,
        string? attributeValue = null,
        string? deduplicationId = null,
        string? groupId = null)
    {
        var publishRequest = new PublishRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Message = message,
            MessageDeduplicationId = deduplicationId,
            MessageGroupId = groupId
        };

        if (attributeValue != null)
        {
            // Add the string attribute if it exists.
            publishRequest.MessageAttributes =
                new Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
                {
                    { attributeName!, new MessageAttributeValue() { StringValue =
attributeValue, DataType = "String"} }
                };
        }

        var publishResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.PublishAsync(publishRequest);
        return publishResponse.MessageId;
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per .NET .

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Send a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
/*!
  \param message: The message to publish.
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::publishToTopic(const Aws::String &message,
                                 const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
    request.SetMessage(message);
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Message published successfully with id '"
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetMessageId() << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while publishing message "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

Pubblica un messaggio con un attributo.

```
        static const Aws::String TONE_ATTRIBUTE("tone");
        static const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> TONES = {"cheerful", "funny",
"serious",
                                                       "sincere"};

        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
        Aws::String message = askQuestion("Enter a message text to publish.  ");
        request.SetMessage(message);

        if (filteringMessages && askYesNoQuestion(
                "Add an attribute to this message? (y/n) ")) {
            for (size_t i = 0; i < TONES.size(); ++i) {
                std::cout << "  " << (i + 1) << ". " << TONES[i] << std::endl;
            }
            int selection = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter a number for an attribute. ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(TONES.size()));
            Aws::SNS::Model::MessageAttributeValue messageAttributeValue;
            messageAttributeValue.SetDataType("String");
            messageAttributeValue.SetStringValue(TONES[selection - 1]);
            request.AddMessageAttributes(TONE_ATTRIBUTE, messageAttributeValue);
        }

        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Your message was successfully published." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Publish. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
```

```
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per C++ .

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: pubblicazione di un messaggio in un argomento

Nell'esempio `publish` viene pubblicato il messaggio indicato in un argomento SNS specificato. Il messaggio proviene da un file di testo che consente di includere interruzioni di riga.

```
aws sns publish \
    --topic-arn "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic" \
    --message file://message.txt
```

Contenuto di `message.txt`.

```
Hello World
Second Line
```

Output:

```
{
    "MessageId": "123a45b6-7890-12c3-45d6-111122223333"
}
```

Esempio 2: pubblicare un messaggio SMS su un numero di telefono

Nell'esempio `publish` seguente viene pubblicato il messaggio `Hello world!` sul numero di telefono`+1-555-555-0100`.

```
aws sns publish \
    --message "Hello world!" \
    --phone-number +1-555-555-0100
```

Output:

```
{
    "MessageId": "123a45b6-7890-12c3-45d6-333322221111"
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Publish nel Riferimento ai comandi AWS CLI .

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}
```

```
// Publish publishes a message to an Amazon SNS topic. The message is then sent
 to all
// subscribers. When the topic is a FIFO topic, the message must also contain a
 group ID
// and, when ID-based deduplication is used, a deduplication ID. An optional key-
value
// filter attribute can be specified so that the message can be filtered
 according to
// a filter policy.
func (actor SnsActions) Publish(ctx context.Context, topicArn string, message
 string, groupId string, dedupId string, filterKey string, filterValue string)
 error {
 publishInput := sns.PublishInput{TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn), Message:
 aws.String(message)}
 if groupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageGroupId = aws.String(groupId)
 }
 if dedupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageDeduplicationId = aws.String(dedupId)
 }
 if filterKey != "" && filterValue != "" {
  publishInput.MessageAttributes = map[string]types.MessageAttributeValue{
   filterKey: {DataType: aws.String("String"), StringValue:
 aws.String(filterValue)},
  }
 }
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.Publish(ctx, &publishInput)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't publish message to topic %v. Here's why: %v", topicArn,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per Go .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class PublishTopic {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <message> <topicArn>

                Where:
                   message - The message text to send.
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to publish.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String message = args[0];
```

```
        String topicArn = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
        pubTopic(snsClient, message, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void pubTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String message, String
 topicArn) {
        try {
            PublishRequest request = PublishRequest.builder()
                    .message(message)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                    .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status is " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { PublishCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string | Record<string, any>} message - The message to send. Can be a
 plain string or an object
 *                                                    if you are using the `json`
 `MessageStructure`.
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic to which you would like to
 publish.
 */
export const publish = async (
  message = "Hello from SNS!",
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new PublishCommand({
      Message: message,
      TopicArn: topicArn,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'e7f77526-e295-5325-9ee4-281a43ad1f05',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
```

```
  //   MessageId: 'xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

Pubblica un messaggio in un argomento con opzioni di gruppo, duplicazione e attributo.

```
  async publishMessages() {
    const message = await this.prompter.input({
      message: MESSAGES.publishMessagePrompt,
    });

    let groupId;
    let deduplicationId;
    let choices;

    if (this.isFifo) {
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.groupIdNotice);
      groupId = await this.prompter.input({
        message: MESSAGES.groupIdPrompt,
      });

      if (this.autoDedup === false) {
        await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationIdNotice);
        deduplicationId = await this.prompter.input({
          message: MESSAGES.deduplicationIdPrompt,
        });
      }

      choices = await this.prompter.checkbox({
        message: MESSAGES.messageAttributesPrompt,
        choices: toneChoices,
      });
    }

    await this.snsClient.send(
      new PublishCommand({
        TopicArn: this.topicArn,
        Message: message,
        ...(groupId
          ? {
              MessageGroupId: groupId,
```

```
            }
          : {}),
        ...(deduplicationId
          ? {
              MessageDeduplicationId: deduplicationId,
            }
          : {}),
        ...(choices
          ? {
              MessageAttributes: {
                tone: {
                  DataType: "String.Array",
                  StringValue: JSON.stringify(choices),
                },
              },
            }
          : {}),
      }),
    );

    const publishAnother = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.publishAnother,
    });

    if (publishAnother) {
      await this.publishMessages();
    }
  }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun pubTopic(
    topicArnVal: String,
    messageVal: String,
) {
    val request =
        PublishRequest {
            message = messageVal
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.publish(request)
        println("${result.messageId} message sent.")
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API di SDK AWS per Kotlin.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Sends a message to an Amazon SNS topic.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$message = 'This message is sent from a Amazon SNS code sample.';
$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->publish([
        'Message' => $message,
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per PHP.
- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per PHP .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio mostra la pubblicazione di un messaggio con una singola riga MessageAttribute dichiarata.

```
Publish-SNSMessage -TopicArn "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic" -
Message "Hello" -MessageAttribute
 @{'City'=[Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model.MessageAttributeValue]@{DataType='Strin
 StringValue ='AnyCity'}}
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio mostra la pubblicazione di un messaggio con più messaggi MessageAttributes dichiarati in anticipo.

```
$cityAttributeValue = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$cityAttributeValue.DataType = "String"
$cityAttributeValue.StringValue = "AnyCity"

$populationAttributeValue = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$populationAttributeValue.DataType = "Number"
$populationAttributeValue.StringValue = "1250800"

$messageAttributes = New-Object System.Collections.Hashtable
$messageAttributes.Add("City", $cityAttributeValue)
$messageAttributes.Add("Population", $populationAttributeValue)

Publish-SNSMessage -TopicArn "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic" -
Message "Hello" -MessageAttribute $messageAttributes
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Publish in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio mostra la pubblicazione di un messaggio con una singola riga MessageAttribute dichiarata.

```
Publish-SNSMessage -TopicArn "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic" -
Message "Hello" -MessageAttribute
```

```
 @{'City'=[Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model.MessageAttributeValue]@{DataType='Strin
 StringValue ='AnyCity'}}
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio mostra la pubblicazione di un messaggio con più messaggi MessageAttributes dichiarati in anticipo.

```
$cityAttributeValue = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$cityAttributeValue.DataType = "String"
$cityAttributeValue.StringValue = "AnyCity"

$populationAttributeValue = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$populationAttributeValue.DataType = "Number"
$populationAttributeValue.StringValue = "1250800"

$messageAttributes = New-Object System.Collections.Hashtable
$messageAttributes.Add("City", $cityAttributeValue)
$messageAttributes.Add("Population", $populationAttributeValue)

Publish-SNSMessage -TopicArn "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic" -
Message "Hello" -MessageAttribute $messageAttributes
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Publish in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Pubblicare un messaggio con attributi in modo che una sottoscrizione possa filtrare in base agli attributi.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def publish_message(topic, message, attributes):
        """
        Publishes a message, with attributes, to a topic. Subscriptions can be
filtered
        based on message attributes so that a subscription receives messages only
        when specified attributes are present.

        :param topic: The topic to publish to.
        :param message: The message to publish.
        :param attributes: The key-value attributes to attach to the message.
Values
                           must be either `str` or `bytes`.
        :return: The ID of the message.
        """
        try:
            att_dict = {}
            for key, value in attributes.items():
                if isinstance(value, str):
                    att_dict[key] = {"DataType": "String", "StringValue": value}
                elif isinstance(value, bytes):
                    att_dict[key] = {"DataType": "Binary", "BinaryValue": value}
            response = topic.publish(Message=message, MessageAttributes=att_dict)
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info(
                "Published message with attributes %s to topic %s.",
                attributes,
                topic.arn,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't publish message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

Pubblicare un messaggio che assume forme diverse in base al protocollo del sottoscrittore.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def publish_multi_message(
        topic, subject, default_message, sms_message, email_message
    ):
        """
        Publishes a multi-format message to a topic. A multi-format message takes
        different forms based on the protocol of the subscriber. For example,
        an SMS subscriber might receive a short version of the message
        while an email subscriber could receive a longer version.

        :param topic: The topic to publish to.
        :param subject: The subject of the message.
        :param default_message: The default version of the message. This version
 is
                                sent to subscribers that have protocols that are
 not
                                otherwise specified in the structured message.
        :param sms_message: The version of the message sent to SMS subscribers.
        :param email_message: The version of the message sent to email
 subscribers.
        :return: The ID of the message.
        """
        try:
            message = {
                "default": default_message,
                "sms": sms_message,
                "email": email_message,
            }
            response = topic.publish(
```

```
                Message=json.dumps(message), Subject=subject,
 MessageStructure="json"
            )
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info("Published multi-format message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't publish message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento per l'API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Service class for sending messages using Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (SNS)
class SnsMessageSender
  # Initializes the SnsMessageSender with an SNS client
  #
  # @param sns_client [Aws::SNS::Client] The SNS client
  def initialize(sns_client)
    @sns_client = sns_client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Sends a message to a specified SNS topic
  #
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
```

```
  # @param message [String] The message to send
  # @return [Boolean] true if message was successfully sent, false otherwise
  def send_message(topic_arn, message)
    @sns_client.publish(topic_arn: topic_arn, message: message)
    @logger.info("Message sent successfully to #{topic_arn}.")
    true
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error while sending the message: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  topic_arn = 'SNS_TOPIC_ARN' # Should be replaced with a real topic ARN
  message = 'MESSAGE'         # Should be replaced with the actual message
 content

  sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new
  message_sender = SnsMessageSender.new(sns_client)

  @logger.info('Sending message.')
  unless message_sender.send_message(topic_arn, message)
    @logger.error('Message sending failed. Stopping program.')
    exit 1
  end
end
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per Ruby.
- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per Ruby .

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn subscribe_and_publish(
    client: &Client,
    topic_arn: &str,
    email_address: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    println!("Receiving on topic with ARN: `{}`", topic_arn);

    let rsp = client
        .subscribe()
        .topic_arn(topic_arn)
        .protocol("email")
        .endpoint(email_address)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Added a subscription: {:?}", rsp);

    let rsp = client
        .publish()
        .topic_arn(topic_arn)
        .message("hello sns!")
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Published message: {:?}", rsp);

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento degli SDK AWS per l'API Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sns->publish(              " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
          iv_topicarn = iv_topic_arn
          iv_message = iv_message ).
        MESSAGE 'Message published to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Publish nella documentazione di riferimento dell'SDK AWS per l'API SAP ABAP.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSSNS

        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        let output = try await snsClient.publish(
            input: PublishInput(
                message: message,
                topicArn: arn
            )
        )

        guard let messageId = output.messageId else {
            print("No message ID received from Amazon SNS.")
            return
        }
```

```
        print("Published message with ID \(messageId)")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta il riferimento all'API Publish in AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`SetSMSAttributes`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SetSMSAttributes`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Come usare Amazon SNS per impostare l'attributo predefinitoSMSType .

```
//! Set the default settings for sending SMS messages.
/*!
  \param smsType: The type of SMS message that you will send by default.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::setSMSType(const Aws::String &smsType,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::SetSMSAttributesRequest request;
    request.AddAttributes("DefaultSMSType", smsType);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::SetSMSAttributesOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.SetSMSAttributes(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "SMS Type set successfully " << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while setting SMS Type: '"
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << "'" << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Set SMSAttributes in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Impostazione degli attributi dei messaggi SMS

Nell'esempio `set-sms-attributes` seguente l'ID mittente predefinito per i messaggi SMS viene impostato su `MyName`.

```
aws sns set-sms-attributes \
    --attributes DefaultSenderID=MyName
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Set SMSAttributes in AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSmsAttributesRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSmsAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SetSMSAttributes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        HashMap<String, String> attributes = new HashMap<>(1);
        attributes.put("DefaultSMSType", "Transactional");
        attributes.put("UsageReportS3Bucket", "janbucket");

        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
        setSNSAttributes(snsClient, attributes);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void setSNSAttributes(SnsClient snsClient, HashMap<String,
 String> attributes) {
        try {
            SetSmsAttributesRequest request = SetSmsAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .attributes(attributes)
                    .build();

            SetSmsAttributesResponse result =
 snsClient.setSMSAttributes(request);
            System.out.println("Set default Attributes to " + attributes + ".
 Status was "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Set SMSAttributes in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { SetSMSAttributesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {"Transactional" | "Promotional"} defaultSmsType
 */
export const setSmsType = async (defaultSmsType = "Transactional") => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new SetSMSAttributesCommand({
      attributes: {
        // Promotional - (Default) Noncritical messages, such as marketing
 messages.
        // Transactional - Critical messages that support customer transactions,
        // such as one-time passcodes for multi-factor authentication.
```

```
        DefaultSMSType: defaultSmsType,
      },
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '1885b977-2d7e-535e-8214-e44be727e265',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Set SMSAttributes in AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->SetSMSAttributes([
```

```
        'attributes' => [
            'DefaultSMSType' => 'Transactional',
        ],
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per PHP.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Set SMSAttributes in AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Utilizzo **`SetSubscriptionAttributes`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SetSubscriptionAttributes`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Impostazione degli attributi della sottoscrizione

Nell'esempio `set-subscription-attributes` seguente viene impostato l'attributo `RawMessageDelivery` su una sottoscrizione SQS.

```
aws sns set-subscription-attributes \
    --subscription-arn arn:aws:sns:us-
east-1:123456789012:mytopic:f248de18-2cf6-578c-8592-b6f1eaa877dc \
    --attribute-name RawMessageDelivery \
    --attribute-value true
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Nell'esempio `set-subscription-attributes` seguente viene impostato un attributo `FilterPolicy` su una sottoscrizione SQS.

```
aws sns set-subscription-attributes \
    --subscription-arn arn:aws:sns:us-
east-1:123456789012:mytopic:f248de18-2cf6-578c-8592-b6f1eaa877dc \
```

```
    --attribute-name FilterPolicy \
    --attribute-value "{ \"anyMandatoryKey\": [\"any\", \"of\", \"these\"] }"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Nell'esempio `set-subscription-attributes` seguente viene rimosso l'attributo `FilterPolicy` su una sottoscrizione SQS.

```
aws sns set-subscription-attributes \
    --subscription-arn arn:aws:sns:us-
east-1:123456789012:mytopic:f248de18-2cf6-578c-8592-b6f1eaa877dc \
    --attribute-name FilterPolicy \
    --attribute-value "{}"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SetSubscriptionAttributes AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import java.util.ArrayList;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
```

```
 */
public class UseMessageFilterPolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <subscriptionArn>

                Where:
                   subscriptionArn - The ARN of a subscription.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String subscriptionArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        usePolicy(snsClient, subscriptionArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void usePolicy(SnsClient snsClient, String subscriptionArn) {
        try {
            SNSMessageFilterPolicy fp = new SNSMessageFilterPolicy();
            // Add a filter policy attribute with a single value
            fp.addAttribute("store", "example_corp");
            fp.addAttribute("event", "order_placed");

            // Add a prefix attribute
            fp.addAttributePrefix("customer_interests", "bas");

            // Add an anything-but attribute
            fp.addAttributeAnythingBut("customer_interests", "baseball");

            // Add a filter policy attribute with a list of values
            ArrayList<String> attributeValues = new ArrayList<>();
            attributeValues.add("rugby");
            attributeValues.add("soccer");
            attributeValues.add("hockey");
```

```
            fp.addAttribute("customer_interests", attributeValues);

            // Add a numeric attribute
            fp.addAttribute("price_usd", "=", 0);

            // Add a numeric attribute with a range
            fp.addAttributeRange("price_usd", ">", 0, "<=", 100);

            // Apply the filter policy attributes to an Amazon SNS subscription
            fp.apply(snsClient, subscriptionArn);

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SetSubscriptionAttributesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def add_subscription_filter(subscription, attributes):
        """
        Adds a filter policy to a subscription. A filter policy is a key and a
        list of values that are allowed. When a message is published, it must
have an
        attribute that passes the filter or it will not be sent to the
subscription.

        :param subscription: The subscription the filter policy is attached to.
        :param attributes: A dictionary of key-value pairs that define the
filter.
        """
        try:
            att_policy = {key: [value] for key, value in attributes.items()}
            subscription.set_attributes(
                AttributeName="FilterPolicy",
AttributeValue=json.dumps(att_policy)
            )
            logger.info("Added filter to subscription %s.", subscription.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't add filter to subscription %s.", subscription.arn
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SetSubscriptionAttributes AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`SetSubscriptionAttributesRedrivePolicy`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SetSubscriptionAttributesRedrivePolicy`.

Java

SDK per Java 1.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Specify the ARN of the Amazon SNS subscription.
String subscriptionArn =
    "arn:aws:sns:us-east-2:123456789012:MyEndpoint:1234a567-
bc89-012d-3e45-6fg7h890123i";

// Specify the ARN of the Amazon SQS queue to use as a dead-letter queue.
String redrivePolicy =
    "{\"deadLetterTargetArn\":\"arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-2:123456789012:MyDeadLetterQueue\"}";

// Set the specified Amazon SQS queue as a dead-letter queue
// of the specified Amazon SNS subscription by setting the RedrivePolicy
 attribute.
SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest request = new SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest()
    .withSubscriptionArn(subscriptionArn)
    .withAttributeName("RedrivePolicy")
    .withAttributeValue(redrivePolicy);
sns.setSubscriptionAttributes(request);
```

Utilizzo **`SetTopicAttributes`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SetTopicAttributes`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Impostazione di un attributo per un argomento

Nell'esempio `set-topic-attributes` seguente vengono impostati gli attributi `DisplayName` per l'argomento specificato.

```
aws sns set-topic-attributes \
    --topic-arn arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:MyTopic \
    --attribute-name DisplayName \
    --attribute-value MyTopicDisplayName
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SetTopicAttributes AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetTopicAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetTopicAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SetTopicAttributes {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:    <attribute> <topicArn> <value>

                Where:
                   attribute - The attribute action to use. Valid parameters are:
Policy | DisplayName | DeliveryPolicy .
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic.\s
                   value - The value for the attribute.
                """;

       if (args.length < 3) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       String attribute = args[0];
       String topicArn = args[1];
       String value = args[2];

       SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
               .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
               .build();

       setTopAttr(snsClient, attribute, topicArn, value);
       snsClient.close();
   }

   public static void setTopAttr(SnsClient snsClient, String attribute, String
topicArn, String value) {
       try {
           SetTopicAttributesRequest request =
SetTopicAttributesRequest.builder()
                   .attributeName(attribute)
                   .attributeValue(value)
                   .topicArn(topicArn)
                   .build();

           SetTopicAttributesResponse result =
snsClient.setTopicAttributes(request);
           System.out.println(
                   "\n\nStatus was " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() +
"\n\nTopic " + request.topicArn()
                           + " updated " + request.attributeName() + " to " +
request.attributeValue());
```

```
        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SetTopicAttributesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { SetTopicAttributesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

export const setTopicAttributes = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  attributeName = "DisplayName",
  attributeValue = "Test Topic",
) => {
```

```
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new SetTopicAttributesCommand({
      AttributeName: attributeName,
      AttributeValue: attributeValue,
      TopicArn: topicArn,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'd1b08d0e-e9a4-54c3-b8b1-d03238d2b935',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, SetTopicAttributesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun setTopAttr(
    attribute: String?,
    topicArnVal: String?,
    value: String?,
) {
    val request =
```

```
        SetTopicAttributesRequest {
            attributeName = attribute
            attributeValue = value
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.setTopicAttributes(request)
        println("Topic ${request.topicArn} was updated.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SetTopicAttributesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Configure the message delivery status attributes for an Amazon SNS Topic.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
```

```
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);
$attribute = 'Policy | DisplayName | DeliveryPolicy';
$value = 'First Topic';
$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->setTopicAttributes([
        'AttributeName' => $attribute,
        'AttributeValue' => $value,
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SetTopicAttributesconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Service class to enable an SNS resource with a specified policy
class SnsResourceEnabler
  # Initializes the SnsResourceEnabler with an SNS resource client
  #
  # @param sns_resource [Aws::SNS::Resource] The SNS resource client
  def initialize(sns_resource)
    @sns_resource = sns_resource
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end
```

```
  # Sets a policy on a specified SNS topic
  #
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @param resource_arn [String] The ARN of the resource to include in the policy
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy attribute to set
  def enable_resource(topic_arn, resource_arn, policy_name)
    policy = generate_policy(topic_arn, resource_arn)
    topic = @sns_resource.topic(topic_arn)

    topic.set_attributes({
                           attribute_name: policy_name,
                           attribute_value: policy
                         })
    @logger.info("Policy #{policy_name} set successfully for topic
#{topic_arn}.")
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to set policy: #{e.message}")
  end

  private

  # Generates a policy string with dynamic resource ARNs
  #
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @param resource_arn [String] The ARN of the resource
  # @return [String] The policy as a JSON string
  def generate_policy(topic_arn, resource_arn)
    {
      Version: '2008-10-17',
      Id: '__default_policy_ID',
      Statement: [{
        Sid: '__default_statement_ID',
        Effect: 'Allow',
        Principal: { "AWS": '*' },
        Action: ['SNS:Publish'],
        Resource: topic_arn,
        Condition: {
          ArnEquals: {
            "AWS:SourceArn": resource_arn
          }
        }
      }]
    }.to_json
  end
```

```
end

# Example usage:
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  topic_arn = 'MY_TOPIC_ARN' # Should be replaced with a real topic ARN
  resource_arn = 'MY_RESOURCE_ARN' # Should be replaced with a real resource ARN
  policy_name = 'POLICY_NAME' # Typically, this is "Policy"

  sns_resource = Aws::SNS::Resource.new
  enabler = SnsResourceEnabler.new(sns_resource)

  enabler.enable_resource(topic_arn, resource_arn, policy_name)
end
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per Ruby.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, SetTopicAttributesconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        lo_sns->settopicattributes(
            iv_topicarn = iv_topic_arn
            iv_attributename  = iv_attribute_name
            iv_attributevalue = iv_attribute_value ).
        MESSAGE 'Set/updated SNS topic attributes.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, SetTopicAttributesconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzo **`Subscribe`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `Subscribe`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Creazione e pubblicazione su un argomento FIFO
- Pubblicazione di messaggi nelle code

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Sottoscrivi un indirizzo email a un argomento.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new subscription to a topic.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS client object, used
        /// to create an Amazon SNS subscription.</param>
        /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic to subscribe to.</param>
        /// <returns>A SubscribeResponse object which includes the subscription
        /// ARN for the new subscription.</returns>
        public static async Task<SubscribeResponse> TopicSubscribeAsync(
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client,
            string topicArn)
        {
            SubscribeRequest request = new SubscribeRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn,
                ReturnSubscriptionArn = true,
                Protocol = "email",
                Endpoint = "recipient@example.com",
```

```
            };

            var response = await client.SubscribeAsync(request);

            return response;
        }
```

Iscrivi una coda a un argomento con filtri opzionali.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Subscribe a queue to a topic with optional filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">The optional filtering policy for the
subscription.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new subscription.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SubscribeTopicWithFilter(string topicArn, string?
filterPolicy, string queueArn)
    {
        var subscribeRequest = new SubscribeRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Protocol = "sqs",
            Endpoint = queueArn
        };

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(filterPolicy))
        {
            subscribeRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
{ { "FilterPolicy", filterPolicy } };
        }

        var subscribeResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.SubscribeAsync(subscribeRequest);
        return subscribeResponse.SubscriptionArn;
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento sulle API AWS SDK per .NET .

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Sottoscrivi un indirizzo email a un argomento.

```
//! Subscribe to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic with
 delivery to an email address.
/*!
  \param topicARN: An SNS topic Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
  \param emailAddress: An email address.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::subscribeEmail(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                 const Aws::String &emailAddress,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
    request.SetProtocol("email");
    request.SetEndpoint(emailAddress);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.Subscribe(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Subscribed successfully." << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Subscription ARN '" <<
 outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn()
                  << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while subscribing " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

Sottoscrivi un'applicazione mobile a un argomento.

```
//! Subscribe to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic with
 delivery to a mobile app.
/*!
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param endpointARN: The ARN for a mobile app or device endpoint.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SNS::subscribeApp(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                          const Aws::String &endpointARN,
                          const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
    request.SetProtocol("application");
    request.SetEndpoint(endpointARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.Subscribe(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Subscribed successfully." << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Subscription ARN '" <<
 outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn()
                  << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while subscribing " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

Sottoscrivi una funzione Lambda a un argomento.

```
//! Subscribe to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic with
 delivery to an AWS Lambda function.
/*!
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param lambdaFunctionARN: The ARN for an AWS Lambda function.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::subscribeLambda(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                  const Aws::String &lambdaFunctionARN,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
    request.SetProtocol("lambda");
    request.SetEndpoint(lambdaFunctionARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.Subscribe(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Subscribed successfully." << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Subscription ARN '" <<
 outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn()
                  << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while subscribing " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

Sottoscrivi una coda SQS a un argomento.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
            request.SetProtocol("sqs");
            request.SetEndpoint(queueARN);

            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
snsClient.Subscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                Aws::String subscriptionARN =
outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn();
                std::cout << "The queue '" << queueName
                          << "' has been subscribed to the topic '"
                          << "'" << topicName << "'" << std::endl;
                std::cout << "with the subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN <<
"."
                          << std::endl;
                subscriptionARNS.push_back(subscriptionARN);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Subscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
```

Sottoscrivi un argomento con un filtro.

```
        static const Aws::String TONE_ATTRIBUTE("tone");
        static const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> TONES = {"cheerful", "funny",
 "serious",
                                                       "sincere"};

        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
            request.SetProtocol("sqs");
            request.SetEndpoint(queueARN);
            if (isFifoTopic) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout << "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have
 filters."
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout
                            << "If you add a filter to this subscription, then
 only the filtered messages "
                            << "will be received in the queue." << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For information about message filtering, "
                              << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/
sns-message-filtering.html"
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For this example, you can filter messages by a
 \""
                              << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\" attribute." << std::endl;
                }

                std::ostringstream ostringstream;
                ostringstream << "Filter messages for \"" << queueName
                              << "\"'s subscription to the topic \""
                              << topicName << "\"?  (y/n)";

                // Add filter if user answers yes.
```

```
                if (askYesNoQuestion(ostringstream.str())) {
                    Aws::String jsonPolicy = getFilterPolicyFromUser();
                    if (!jsonPolicy.empty()) {
                        filteringMessages = true;

                        std::cout << "This is the filter policy for this
subscription."
                                  << std::endl;
                        std::cout << jsonPolicy << std::endl;

                        request.AddAttributes("FilterPolicy", jsonPolicy);
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout
                                << "Because you did not select any attributes, no
filter "
                                << "will be added to this subscription." <<
std::endl;
                    }
                }
            }  // if (isFifoTopic)
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
snsClient.Subscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                Aws::String subscriptionARN =
outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn();
                std::cout << "The queue '" << queueName
                          << "' has been subscribed to the topic '"
                          << "'" << topicName << "'" << std::endl;
                std::cout << "with the subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN <<
"."
                          << std::endl;
                subscriptionARNS.push_back(subscriptionARN);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Subscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
```

```
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }

//! Routine that lets the user select attributes for a subscription filter
 policy.
/*!
 \sa getFilterPolicyFromUser()
 \return Aws::String: The filter policy as JSON.
 */
Aws::String AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::getFilterPolicyFromUser() {
    std::cout
            << "You can filter messages by one or more of the following \""
            << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\" attributes." << std::endl;

    std::vector<Aws::String> filterSelections;
    int selection;
    do {
        for (size_t j = 0; j < TONES.size(); ++j) {
            std::cout << "  " << (j + 1) << ". " << TONES[j]
                      << std::endl;
        }
        selection = askQuestionForIntRange(
                "Enter a number (or enter zero to stop adding more). ",
                0, static_cast<int>(TONES.size()));

        if (selection != 0) {
            const Aws::String &selectedTone(TONES[selection - 1]);
            // Add the tone to the selection if it is not already added.
            if (std::find(filterSelections.begin(),
                          filterSelections.end(),
                          selectedTone)
                == filterSelections.end()) {
                filterSelections.push_back(selectedTone);
            }
        }
    } while (selection != 0);

    Aws::String result;
    if (!filterSelections.empty()) {
        std::ostringstream jsonPolicyStream;
        jsonPolicyStream << "{ \"" << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\": [";
```

```
        for (size_t j = 0; j < filterSelections.size(); ++j) {
            jsonPolicyStream << "\"" << filterSelections[j] << "\"";
            if (j < filterSelections.size() - 1) {
                jsonPolicyStream << ",";
            }
        }
        jsonPolicyStream << "] }";

        result = jsonPolicyStream.str();
    }

    return result;
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento sulle API AWS SDK per C++ .

CLI

AWS CLI

Effettuare la sottoscrizione a un argomento

Attraverso il comando `subscribe` seguente viene effettuata la sottoscrizione all'argomento specificato utilizzando un indirizzo e-mail.

```
aws sns subscribe \
    --topic-arn arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic \
    --protocol email \
    --notification-endpoint my-email@example.com
```

Output:

```
{
    "SubscriptionArn": "pending confirmation"
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Subscribe nel Riferimento ai comandi AWS CLI .

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Iscrivi una coda a un argomento con filtri opzionali.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}



// SubscribeQueue subscribes an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to
 an
// Amazon SNS topic. When filterMap is not nil, it is used to specify a filter
 policy
// so that messages are only sent to the queue when the message has the specified
 attributes.
func (actor SnsActions) SubscribeQueue(ctx context.Context, topicArn string,
 queueArn string, filterMap map[string][]string) (string, error) {
 var subscriptionArn string
 var attributes map[string]string
 if filterMap != nil {
```

```
  filterBytes, err := json.Marshal(filterMap)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create filter policy, here's why: %v\n", err)
   return "", err
  }
  attributes = map[string]string{"FilterPolicy": string(filterBytes)}
 }
 output, err := actor.SnsClient.Subscribe(ctx, &sns.SubscribeInput{
  Protocol:              aws.String("sqs"),
  TopicArn:              aws.String(topicArn),
  Attributes:            attributes,
  Endpoint:              aws.String(queueArn),
  ReturnSubscriptionArn: true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't susbscribe queue %v to topic %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   queueArn, topicArn, err)
 } else {
  subscriptionArn = *output.SubscriptionArn
 }

 return subscriptionArn, err
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento sulle API AWS SDK per Go .

Java

SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Sottoscrivi un indirizzo email a un argomento.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SubscribeEmail {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:     <topicArn> <email>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to subscribe.
                   email - The email address to use.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        String email = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        subEmail(snsClient, topicArn, email);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void subEmail(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String
 email) {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("email")
```

```
                    .endpoint(email)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
            System.out.println("Subscription ARN: " + result.subscriptionArn() +
 "\n\n Status is "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Sottoscrivi un endpoint HTTP a un argomento.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SubscribeHTTPS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn> <url>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to subscribe.
```

```
                    url - The HTTPS endpoint that you want to receive
 notifications.
                """;

        if (args.length < 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        String url = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        subHTTPS(snsClient, topicArn, url);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void subHTTPS(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String url)
 {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("https")
                    .endpoint(url)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
            System.out.println("Subscription ARN is " + result.subscriptionArn()
 + "\n\n Status is "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Sottoscrivi una funzione Lambda a un argomento.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SubscribeLambda {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn> <lambdaArn>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to subscribe.
                   lambdaArn - The ARN of an AWS Lambda function.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        String lambdaArn = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String arnValue = subLambda(snsClient, topicArn, lambdaArn);
        System.out.println("Subscription ARN: " + arnValue);
        snsClient.close();
    }
```

```
    public static String subLambda(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String
 lambdaArn) {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("lambda")
                    .endpoint(lambdaArn)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
            return result.subscriptionArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento sulle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
```

```
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { SubscribeCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic for which you wish to confirm
 a subscription.
 * @param {string} emailAddress - The email address that is subscribed to the
 topic.
 */
export const subscribeEmail = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  emailAddress = "usern@me.com",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new SubscribeCommand({
      Protocol: "email",
      TopicArn: topicArn,
      Endpoint: emailAddress,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'c8e35bcd-b3c0-5940-9f66-06f6fcc108f0',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'pending confirmation'
  // }
};
```

Sottoscrivi un'applicazione mobile a un argomento.

```
import { SubscribeCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic the subscriber is subscribing
 to.
 * @param {string} endpoint - The Endpoint ARN of an application. This endpoint
 is created
 *                            when an application registers for notifications.
 */
export const subscribeApp = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  endpoint = "ENDPOINT",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new SubscribeCommand({
      Protocol: "application",
      TopicArn: topicArn,
      Endpoint: endpoint,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'c8e35bcd-b3c0-5940-9f66-06f6fcc108f0',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'pending confirmation'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

Sottoscrivi una funzione Lambda a un argomento.

```
import { SubscribeCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
```

```
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic the subscriber is subscribing
 to.
 * @param {string} endpoint - The Endpoint ARN of and AWS Lambda function.
 */
export const subscribeLambda = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  endpoint = "ENDPOINT",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new SubscribeCommand({
      Protocol: "lambda",
      TopicArn: topicArn,
      Endpoint: endpoint,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'c8e35bcd-b3c0-5940-9f66-06f6fcc108f0',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'pending confirmation'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

Sottoscrivi una coda SQS a un argomento.

```
import { SubscribeCommand, SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

const client = new SNSClient({});

export const subscribeQueue = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  queueArn = "QUEUE_ARN",
) => {
  const command = new SubscribeCommand({
    TopicArn: topicArn,
```

```
    Protocol: "sqs",
    Endpoint: queueArn,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '931e13d9-5e2b-543f-8781-4e9e494c5ff2',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:subscribe-queue-
test-430895:xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

Sottoscrivi un argomento con un filtro.

```
import { SubscribeCommand, SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

const client = new SNSClient({});

export const subscribeQueueFiltered = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  queueArn = "QUEUE_ARN",
) => {
  const command = new SubscribeCommand({
    TopicArn: topicArn,
    Protocol: "sqs",
    Endpoint: queueArn,
    Attributes: {
      // This subscription will only receive messages with the 'event' attribute
 set to 'order_placed'.
      FilterPolicyScope: "MessageAttributes",
      FilterPolicy: JSON.stringify({
        event: ["order_placed"],
      }),
```

```
    },
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '931e13d9-5e2b-543f-8781-4e9e494c5ff2',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:subscribe-queue-
test-430895:xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento sulle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Sottoscrivi un indirizzo email a un argomento.

```
suspend fun subEmail(
    topicArnVal: String,
    email: String,
): String {
```

```
    val request =
        SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "email"
            endpoint = email
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
        return result.subscriptionArn.toString()
    }
}
```

Sottoscrivi una funzione Lambda a un argomento.

```
suspend fun subLambda(
    topicArnVal: String?,
    lambdaArn: String?,
) {
    val request =
        SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "lambda"
            endpoint = lambdaArn
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
        println(" The subscription Arn is ${result.subscriptionArn}")
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento degli SDK AWS per Kotlin.

PHP

SDK for PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Sottoscrivi un indirizzo email a un argomento.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Prepares to subscribe an endpoint by sending the endpoint a confirmation
 message.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$protocol = 'email';
$endpoint = 'sample@example.com';
$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->subscribe([
        'Protocol' => $protocol,
        'Endpoint' => $endpoint,
        'ReturnSubscriptionArn' => true,
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
```

```
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

Sottoscrivi un endpoint HTTP a un argomento.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Prepares to subscribe an endpoint by sending the endpoint a confirmation
 message.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$protocol = 'https';
$endpoint = 'https://';
$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->subscribe([
        'Protocol' => $protocol,
        'Endpoint' => $endpoint,
        'ReturnSubscriptionArn' => true,
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
```

```
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento sulle API AWS SDK per PHP .

Python

SDK for Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Sottoscrivi un indirizzo email a un argomento.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def subscribe(topic, protocol, endpoint):
        """
        Subscribes an endpoint to the topic. Some endpoint types, such as email,
        must be confirmed before their subscriptions are active. When a
 subscription
        is not confirmed, its Amazon Resource Number (ARN) is set to
        'PendingConfirmation'.
```

```
        :param topic: The topic to subscribe to.
        :param protocol: The protocol of the endpoint, such as 'sms' or 'email'.
        :param endpoint: The endpoint that receives messages, such as a phone
number
                         (in E.164 format) for SMS messages, or an email address
for
                         email messages.
        :return: The newly added subscription.
        """
        try:
            subscription = topic.subscribe(
                Protocol=protocol, Endpoint=endpoint, ReturnSubscriptionArn=True
            )
            logger.info("Subscribed %s %s to topic %s.", protocol, endpoint,
topic.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't subscribe %s %s to topic %s.", protocol, endpoint,
topic.arn
            )
            raise
        else:
            return subscription
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento sulle API dell'SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

Ruby

SDK for Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Sottoscrivi un indirizzo email a un argomento.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sns'
```

```
require 'logger'

# Represents a service for creating subscriptions in Amazon Simple Notification
 Service (SNS)
class SubscriptionService
  # Initializes the SubscriptionService with an SNS client
  #
  # @param sns_client [Aws::SNS::Client] The SNS client
  def initialize(sns_client)
    @sns_client = sns_client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Attempts to create a subscription to a topic
  #
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @param protocol [String] The subscription protocol (e.g., email)
  # @param endpoint [String] The endpoint that receives the notifications (email
 address)
  # @return [Boolean] true if subscription was successfully created, false
 otherwise
  def create_subscription(topic_arn, protocol, endpoint)
    @sns_client.subscribe(topic_arn: topic_arn, protocol: protocol, endpoint:
 endpoint)
    @logger.info('Subscription created successfully.')
    true
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error while creating the subscription: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end

# Main execution if the script is run directly
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  protocol = 'email'
  endpoint = 'EMAIL_ADDRESS' # Should be replaced with a real email address
  topic_arn = 'TOPIC_ARN'    # Should be replaced with a real topic ARN

  sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new
  subscription_service = SubscriptionService.new(sns_client)

  @logger.info('Creating the subscription.')
  unless subscription_service.create_subscription(topic_arn, protocol, endpoint)
    @logger.error('Subscription creation failed. Stopping program.')
```

```
    exit 1
  end
end
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per Ruby.
- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento sulle API AWS SDK per Ruby .

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Sottoscrivi un indirizzo email a un argomento.

```
async fn subscribe_and_publish(
    client: &Client,
    topic_arn: &str,
    email_address: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    println!("Receiving on topic with ARN: `{}`", topic_arn);

    let rsp = client
        .subscribe()
        .topic_arn(topic_arn)
        .protocol("email")
        .endpoint(email_address)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Added a subscription: {:?}", rsp);

    let rsp = client
        .publish()
        .topic_arn(topic_arn)
```

```
        .message("hello sns!")
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Published message: {:?}", rsp);

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento degli SDK AWS per l'API Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Sottoscrivi un indirizzo email a un argomento.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sns->subscribe(                      "oo_result is
returned for testing purposes."
                iv_topicarn = iv_topic_arn
                iv_protocol = 'email'
                iv_endpoint = iv_email_address
                iv_returnsubscriptionarn = abap_true ).
        MESSAGE 'Email address subscribed to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snssubscriptionlmte00.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to create subscriptions. You have reached the maximum
number of subscriptions allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Subscribe nella documentazione di riferimento dell'SDK AWS per l'API SAP ABAP.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Sottoscrivi un indirizzo email a un argomento.

```
import AWSSNS

        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        let output = try await snsClient.subscribe(
            input: SubscribeInput(
                endpoint: email,
                protocol: "email",
                returnSubscriptionArn: true,
                topicArn: arn
            )
        )

        guard let subscriptionArn = output.subscriptionArn else {
            print("No subscription ARN received from Amazon SNS.")
            return
        }

        print("Subscription \(subscriptionArn) created.")
```

Sottoscrivi un numero di telefono a un argomento per ricevere notifiche tramite SMS.

```
import AWSSNS
```

```
        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        let output = try await snsClient.subscribe(
            input: SubscribeInput(
                endpoint: phone,
                protocol: "sms",
                returnSubscriptionArn: true,
                topicArn: arn
            )
        )

        guard let subscriptionArn = output.subscriptionArn else {
            print("No subscription ARN received from Amazon SNS.")
            return
        }

        print("Subscription \(subscriptionArn) created.")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta il riferimento all'API Subscribe in AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`TagResource`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `TagResource`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Aggiungere un tag a un argomento

Nell'esempio `tag-resource` seguente viene aggiunto un tag di metadati all'argomento Amazon SNS specificato.

```
aws sns tag-resource \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:MyTopic \
    --tags Key=Team,Value=Alpha
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta TagResource AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.Tag;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.TagResourceRequest;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class AddTags {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to which tags are added.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String topicArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        addTopicTags(snsClient, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void addTopicTags(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            Tag tag = Tag.builder()
                    .key("Team")
                    .value("Development")
                    .build();

            Tag tag2 = Tag.builder()
                    .key("Environment")
                    .value("Gamma")
                    .build();

            List<Tag> tagList = new ArrayList<>();
            tagList.add(tag);
            tagList.add(tag2);

            TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(topicArn)
                    .tags(tagList)
                    .build();

            snsClient.tagResource(tagResourceRequest);
            System.out.println("Tags have been added to " + topicArn);

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, TagResourceconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun addTopicTags(topicArn: String) {
    val tag =
        Tag {
            key = "Team"
            value = "Development"
        }

    val tag2 =
        Tag {
            key = "Environment"
            value = "Gamma"
        }

    val tagList = mutableListOf<Tag>()
    tagList.add(tag)
    tagList.add(tag2)

    val request =
        TagResourceRequest {
            resourceArn = topicArn
            tags = tagList
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.tagResource(request)
        println("Tags have been added to $topicArn")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, TagResourceconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzo **`Unsubscribe`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `Unsubscribe`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Pubblicazione di messaggi nelle code

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Annulla l'iscrizione a un argomento tramite un ARN di sottoscrizione.

```
/// <summary>
/// Unsubscribe from a topic by a subscription ARN.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="subscriptionArn">The ARN of the subscription.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> UnsubscribeByArn(string subscriptionArn)
{
    var unsubscribeResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.UnsubscribeAsync(
        new UnsubscribeRequest()
        {
            SubscriptionArn = subscriptionArn
        });
    return unsubscribeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Annullamento della sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per .NET .

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Delete a subscription to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 topic.
/*!
  \param subscriptionARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic
 subscription.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::unsubscribe(const Aws::String &subscriptionARN,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeRequest request;
    request.SetSubscriptionArn(subscriptionARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.Unsubscribe(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Unsubscribed successfully " << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while unsubscribing " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Annullamento della sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per C++ .

CLI

AWS CLI

Annullamento della sottoscrizione a un argomento

Nell'esempio `unsubscribe` seguente viene eliminata la sottoscrizione specificata a un argomento.

```
aws sns unsubscribe \
    --subscription-arn arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:0123456789012:my-topic:8a21d249-4329-4871-acc6-7be709c6ea7f
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Unsubscribe nel Riferimento ai comandi AWS CLI .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class Unsubscribe {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <subscriptionArn>

                Where:
                   subscriptionArn - The ARN of the subscription to delete.
                """;

        if (args.length < 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String subscriptionArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        unSub(snsClient, subscriptionArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void unSub(SnsClient snsClient, String subscriptionArn) {
        try {
            UnsubscribeRequest request = UnsubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .subscriptionArn(subscriptionArn)
                    .build();

            UnsubscribeResponse result = snsClient.unsubscribe(request);
            System.out.println("\n\nStatus was " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode()
                    + "\n\nSubscription was removed for " +
 request.subscriptionArn());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Annullamento della sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { UnsubscribeCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} subscriptionArn - The ARN of the subscription to cancel.
 */
const unsubscribe = async (
  subscriptionArn = "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:mytopic:xxxxxxxx-xxxx-
xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx",
) => {
```

```
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new UnsubscribeCommand({
      SubscriptionArn: subscriptionArn,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '0178259a-9204-507c-b620-78a7570a44c6',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Annullamento della sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun unSub(subscriptionArnVal: String) {
    val request =
        UnsubscribeRequest {
            subscriptionArn = subscriptionArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
```

```
        snsClient.unsubscribe(request)
        println("Subscription was removed for ${request.subscriptionArn}")
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Annullamento della sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API di SDK AWS per Kotlin.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Deletes a subscription to an Amazon SNS topic.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$subscription = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MySubscription';
```

```
try {
    $result = $SnSclient->unsubscribe([
        'SubscriptionArn' => $subscription,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per PHP.
- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Annullamento della sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per PHP .

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def delete_subscription(subscription):
        """
        Unsubscribes and deletes a subscription.
        """
```

```
        try:
            subscription.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted subscription %s.", subscription.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete subscription %s.",
subscription.arn)
            raise
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Annullamento della sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento per l'API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   TRY.
       lo_sns->unsubscribe( iv_subscriptionarn = iv_subscription_arn ).
       MESSAGE 'Subscription deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
       MESSAGE 'Subscription does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_snsinvalidparameterex.
       MESSAGE 'Subscription with "PendingConfirmation" status cannot be
deleted/unsubscribed. Confirm subscription before performing unsubscribe
operation.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Unsubscribe nella documentazione di riferimento dell'SDK AWS per l'API SAP ABAP.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSSNS

        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        _ = try await snsClient.unsubscribe(
            input: UnsubscribeInput(
                subscriptionArn: arn
            )
        )

        print("Unsubscribed.")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Annullare l'iscrizione nel riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon SNS AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Amazon SNS con. AWS SDKs Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Amazon SNS o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Costruisci un'applicazione per inviare dati a una tabella DynamoDB

- Costruzione di un'applicazione per la pubblicazione e la sottoscrizione che traduce i messaggi
- Crea un endpoint di piattaforma per le notifiche push di Amazon SNS utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Creazione di un'applicazione di gestione delle risorse fotografiche che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto utilizzando etichette
- Creazione di un'applicazione Amazon Textract explorer
- Crea e pubblica su un argomento FIFO Amazon SNS utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Rileva persone e oggetti in un video con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica messaggi SMS su un argomento Amazon SNS utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica un messaggio di grandi dimensioni su Amazon SNS con Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica un messaggio di testo SMS Amazon SNS utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica messaggi Amazon SNS nelle code Amazon SQS utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Utilizzo di un'API Gateway per richiamare una funzione Lambda
- Utilizzo degli eventi pianificati per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Costruisci un'applicazione per inviare dati a una tabella DynamoDB

Gli esempi di codice riportati di seguito mostrano come costruire un'applicazione che invia dati a una tabella Amazon DynamoDB e che ti avvisa quando un utente aggiorna la tabella.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web dinamica che invia dati utilizzando l'API Java di Amazon DynamoDB e invia un messaggio di testo utilizzando l'API Java di Amazon Simple Notification Service.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Questo esempio mostra come creare un'app che consenta agli utenti di inviare dati a una tabella Amazon DynamoDB e un messaggio di testo all'amministratore utilizzando Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Questo esempio è anche disponibile nella Guida per lo sviluppatore di AWS SDK per JavaScript v3 .

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SNS

Costruzione di un'applicazione per la pubblicazione e la sottoscrizione che traduce i messaggi

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un'applicazione con funzionalità di sottoscrizione e pubblicazione e che traduce i messaggi.

.NET

SDK per .NET

Mostra come utilizzare l'API .NET di Amazon Simple Notification Service per creare un'applicazione Web con funzionalità di sottoscrizione e pubblicazione. Inoltre, questa applicazione di esempio traduce anche i messaggi.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Java di Amazon Simple Notification Service per creare un'applicazione Web con funzionalità di sottoscrizione e pubblicazione. Inoltre, questa applicazione di esempio traduce anche i messaggi.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire l'esempio che utilizza l'API Java Async, vedi l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Kotlin di Amazon SNS per creare un'applicazione con funzionalità di sottoscrizione e pubblicazione. Inoltre, questa applicazione di esempio traduce anche i messaggi.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come creare un'app web, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come creare un'app Android nativa, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

Crea un endpoint di piattaforma per le notifiche push di Amazon SNS utilizzando un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come creare un endpoint di piattaforma per notifiche push di Amazon SNS.

CLI

AWS CLI

Creazione di un endpoint dell'applicazione della piattaforma

Nell'esempio `create-platform-endpoint` seguente viene creato un endpoint per l'applicazione della piattaforma indicata utilizzando il token specificato.

```
aws sns create-platform-endpoint \
    --platform-application-arn arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:app/GCM/
MyApplication \
    --token EXAMPLE12345...
```

Output:

```
{
      "EndpointArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:1234567890:endpoint/GCM/
MyApplication/12345678-abcd-9012-efgh-345678901234"
}
```

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreatePlatformEndpointRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreatePlatformEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * In addition, create a platform application using the AWS Management Console.
 * See this doc topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/mobile-push-send-register.html
 *
 * Without the values created by following the previous link, this code examples
 * does not work.
 */

public class RegistrationExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:     <token> <platformApplicationArn>

            Where:
               token - The device token or registration ID of the mobile device.
 This is a unique
               identifier provided by the device platform (e.g., Apple Push
 Notification Service (APNS) for iOS devices, Firebase Cloud Messaging (FCM)
               for Android devices) when the mobile app is registered to receive
 push notifications.

               platformApplicationArn - The ARN value of platform application.
 You can get this value from the AWS Management Console.\s

            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }
```

```
        String token = args[0];
        String platformApplicationArn = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        createEndpoint(snsClient, token, platformApplicationArn);
    }
    public static void createEndpoint(SnsClient snsClient, String token, String
 platformApplicationArn) {
        System.out.println("Creating platform endpoint with token " + token);
        try {
            CreatePlatformEndpointRequest endpointRequest =
 CreatePlatformEndpointRequest.builder()
                .token(token)
                .platformApplicationArn(platformApplicationArn)
                .build();

            CreatePlatformEndpointResponse response =
 snsClient.createPlatformEndpoint(endpointRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the endpoint is " +
 response.endpointArn());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

Creazione di un'applicazione di gestione delle risorse fotografiche che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto utilizzando etichette

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

.NET

SDK per .NET

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

C++

SDK per C++

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

PHP

SDK per PHP

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Rust

SDK per Rust

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Creazione di un'applicazione Amazon Textract explorer

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come esplorare l'output di Amazon Textract tramite un'applicazione interattiva.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per JavaScript creare un'applicazione React che utilizza Amazon Textract per estrarre dati dall'immagine di un documento e visualizzarli in una pagina Web interattiva. Questo esempio viene eseguito in un browser Web e richiede, come credenziali, un'identità autenticata Amazon Cognito. Utilizza Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) per l'archiviazione e per le notifiche esegue il polling di una coda di Servizio di coda semplice Amazon (Amazon SQS) sottoscritta a un argomento Servizio di notifica semplice Amazon (Amazon SNS).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzarlo AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) con Amazon Textract per rilevare elementi di testo, moduli e tabelle nell'immagine di un documento. L'immagine di input e l'output di Amazon Textract sono mostrati in un'applicazione Tkinter che consente di esplorare gli elementi rilevati.

- Invia un'immagine del documento ad Amazon Textract ed esplora l'output degli elementi rilevati.

- Invia immagini direttamente ad Amazon Textract o tramite un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).
- Utilizza asynchronous APIs per avviare un processo che pubblica una notifica su un argomento di Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) al termine del processo.
- Esegue il polling di una coda Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) per un messaggio di completamento del processo e visualizza i risultati.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

Crea e pubblica su un argomento FIFO Amazon SNS utilizzando un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come creare un argomento FIFO Amazon SNS e pubblicare un messaggio su di esso.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

In questo esempio

- viene creato un argomento Amazon SNS FIFO, due code FIFO Amazon SQS e una coda Standard.
- viene effettuata la sottoscrizione all'argomento e pubblicato un messaggio nell'argomento.

Il test verifica la ricezione del messaggio in ogni coda. L'esempio completo mostra anche l'aggiunta di policy di accesso e l'eliminazione delle risorse alla fine.

```
public class PriceUpdateExample {
    public final static SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.create();
    public final static SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.create();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = "\n" +
            "Usage: " +
            "    <topicName> <wholesaleQueueFifoName> <retailQueueFifoName>
 <analyticsQueueName>\n\n" +
            "Where:\n" +
            "   fifoTopicName - The name of the FIFO topic that you want to
 create. \n\n" +
            "   wholesaleQueueARN - The name of a SQS FIFO queue that will be
 created for the wholesale consumer. \n\n"
            +
            "   retailQueueARN - The name of a SQS FIFO queue that will created
 for the retail consumer. \n\n" +
            "   analyticsQueueARN - The name of a SQS standard queue that will be
 created for the analytics consumer. \n\n";
        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        final String fifoTopicName = args[0];
        final String wholeSaleQueueName = args[1];
        final String retailQueueName = args[2];
        final String analyticsQueueName = args[3];

        // For convenience, the QueueData class holds metadata about a queue:
 ARN, URL,
        // name and type.
        List<QueueData> queues = List.of(
            new QueueData(wholeSaleQueueName, QueueType.FIFO),
            new QueueData(retailQueueName, QueueType.FIFO),
            new QueueData(analyticsQueueName, QueueType.Standard));

        // Create queues.
        createQueues(queues);
```

```
        // Create a topic.
        String topicARN = createFIFOTopic(fifoTopicName);

        // Subscribe each queue to the topic.
        subscribeQueues(queues, topicARN);

        // Allow the newly created topic to send messages to the queues.
        addAccessPolicyToQueuesFINAL(queues, topicARN);

        // Publish a sample price update message with payload.
        publishPriceUpdate(topicARN, "{\"product\": 214, \"price\": 79.99}",
 "Consumables");

        // Clean up resources.
        deleteSubscriptions(queues);
        deleteQueues(queues);
        deleteTopic(topicARN);
    }

    public static String createFIFOTopic(String topicName) {
        try {
            // Create a FIFO topic by using the SNS service client.
            Map<String, String> topicAttributes = Map.of(
                "FifoTopic", "true",
                "ContentBasedDeduplication", "false",
                "FifoThroughputScope", "MessageGroup");

            CreateTopicRequest topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                .name(topicName)
                .attributes(topicAttributes)
                .build();

            CreateTopicResponse response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest);
            String topicArn = response.topicArn();
            System.out.println("The topic ARN is" + topicArn);

            return topicArn;

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
```

```
    }

    public static void subscribeQueues(List<QueueData> queues, String topicARN) {
        queues.forEach(queue -> {
            SubscribeRequest subscribeRequest = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                .topicArn(topicARN)
                .endpoint(queue.queueARN)
                .protocol("sqs")
                .build();

            // Subscribe to the endpoint by using the SNS service client.
            // Only Amazon SQS queues can receive notifications from an Amazon
SNS FIFO
            // topic.
            SubscribeResponse subscribeResponse =
snsClient.subscribe(subscribeRequest);
            System.out.println("The queue [" + queue.queueARN + "] subscribed to
the topic [" + topicARN + "]");
            queue.subscriptionARN = subscribeResponse.subscriptionArn();
        });
    }

    public static void publishPriceUpdate(String topicArn, String payload, String
groupId) {

        try {
            // Create and publish a message that updates the wholesale price.
            String subject = "Price Update";
            String dedupId = UUID.randomUUID().toString();
            String attributeName = "business";
            String attributeValue = "wholesale";

            MessageAttributeValue msgAttValue = MessageAttributeValue.builder()
                .dataType("String")
                .stringValue(attributeValue)
                .build();

            Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> attributes = new HashMap<>();
            attributes.put(attributeName, msgAttValue);
            PublishRequest pubRequest = PublishRequest.builder()
                .topicArn(topicArn)
                .subject(subject)
                .message(payload)
                .messageGroupId(groupId)
```

```
                .messageDeduplicationId(dedupId)
                .messageAttributes(attributes)
                .build();

            final PublishResponse response = snsClient.publish(pubRequest);
            System.out.println(response.messageId());
            System.out.println(response.sequenceNumber());
            System.out.println("Message was published to " + topicArn);

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateTopic
  - Pubblicare
  - Subscribe

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un argomento FIFO, sottoscrivi una coda FIFO di Amazon SQS all'argomento e pubblica un messaggio su un argomento Amazon SNS.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to subscribe queues to a FIFO topic."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the `Subscribe queues to a FIFO topic` demo!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    sns = boto3.resource("sns")
    sqs = boto3.resource("sqs")
    fifo_topic_wrapper = FifoTopicWrapper(sns)
    sns_wrapper = SnsWrapper(sns)

    prefix = "sqs-subscribe-demo-"
    queues = set()
    subscriptions = set()

    wholesale_queue = sqs.create_queue(
        QueueName=prefix + "wholesale.fifo",
        Attributes={
            "MaximumMessageSize": str(4096),
            "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds": str(10),
            "VisibilityTimeout": str(300),
            "FifoQueue": str(True),
            "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(True),
        },
    )
    queues.add(wholesale_queue)
    print(f"Created FIFO queue with URL: {wholesale_queue.url}.")

    retail_queue = sqs.create_queue(
        QueueName=prefix + "retail.fifo",
        Attributes={
            "MaximumMessageSize": str(4096),
            "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds": str(10),
            "VisibilityTimeout": str(300),
            "FifoQueue": str(True),
            "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(True),
        },
    )
    queues.add(retail_queue)
    print(f"Created FIFO queue with URL: {retail_queue.url}.")

    analytics_queue = sqs.create_queue(QueueName=prefix + "analytics",
Attributes={})
    queues.add(analytics_queue)
    print(f"Created standard queue with URL: {analytics_queue.url}.")

    topic = fifo_topic_wrapper.create_fifo_topic("price-updates-topic.fifo")
    print(f"Created FIFO topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")
```

```
    for q in queues:
        fifo_topic_wrapper.add_access_policy(q, topic.attributes["TopicArn"])

    print(f"Added access policies for topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    for q in queues:
        sub = fifo_topic_wrapper.subscribe_queue_to_topic(
            topic, q.attributes["QueueArn"]
        )
        subscriptions.add(sub)

    print(f"Subscribed queues to topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    input("Press Enter to publish a message to the topic.")

    message_id = fifo_topic_wrapper.publish_price_update(
        topic, '{"product": 214, "price": 79.99}', "Consumables"
    )

    print(f"Published price update with message ID: {message_id}.")

    # Clean up the subscriptions, queues, and topic.
    input("Press Enter to clean up resources.")
    for s in subscriptions:
        sns_wrapper.delete_subscription(s)

    sns_wrapper.delete_topic(topic)

    for q in queues:
        fifo_topic_wrapper.delete_queue(q)

    print(f"Deleted subscriptions, queues, and topic.")

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)



class FifoTopicWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS FIFO topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
```

```
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource

    def create_fifo_topic(self, topic_name):
        """
        Create a FIFO topic.
        Topic names must be made up of only uppercase and lowercase ASCII
letters,
        numbers, underscores, and hyphens, and must be between 1 and 256
characters long.
        For a FIFO topic, the name must end with the .fifo suffix.

        :param topic_name: The name for the topic.
        :return: The new topic.
        """
        try:
            topic = self.sns_resource.create_topic(
                Name=topic_name,
                Attributes={
                    "FifoTopic": str(True),
                    "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(False),
                    "FifoThroughputScope": "MessageGroup",
                },
            )
            logger.info("Created FIFO topic with name=%s.", topic_name)
            return topic
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create topic with name=%s!", topic_name)
            raise error


    @staticmethod
    def add_access_policy(queue, topic_arn):
        """
        Add the necessary access policy to a queue, so
        it can receive messages from a topic.

        :param queue: The queue resource.
        :param topic_arn: The ARN of the topic.
        :return: None.
        """
        try:
            queue.set_attributes(
                Attributes={
```

```
                    "Policy": json.dumps(
                        {
                            "Version": "2012-10-17",
                            "Statement": [
                                {
                                    "Sid": "test-sid",
                                    "Effect": "Allow",
                                    "Principal": {"AWS": "*"},
                                    "Action": "SQS:SendMessage",
                                    "Resource": queue.attributes["QueueArn"],
                                    "Condition": {
                                        "ArnLike": {"aws:SourceArn": topic_arn}
                                    },
                                }
                            ],
                        }
                    )
                }
            )
            logger.info("Added trust policy to the queue.")
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add trust policy to the queue!")
            raise error


    @staticmethod
    def subscribe_queue_to_topic(topic, queue_arn):
        """
        Subscribe a queue to a topic.

        :param topic: The topic resource.
        :param queue_arn: The ARN of the queue.
        :return: The subscription resource.
        """
        try:
            subscription = topic.subscribe(
                Protocol="sqs",
                Endpoint=queue_arn,
            )
            logger.info("The queue is subscribed to the topic.")
            return subscription
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't subscribe queue to topic!")
            raise error
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def publish_price_update(topic, payload, group_id):
        """
        Compose and publish a message that updates the wholesale price.

        :param topic: The topic to publish to.
        :param payload: The message to publish.
        :param group_id: The group ID for the message.
        :return: The ID of the message.
        """
        try:
            att_dict = {"business": {"DataType": "String", "StringValue":
"wholesale"}}
            dedup_id = uuid.uuid4()
            response = topic.publish(
                Subject="Price Update",
                Message=payload,
                MessageAttributes=att_dict,
                MessageGroupId=group_id,
                MessageDeduplicationId=str(dedup_id),
            )
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info("Published message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't publish message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
            raise error
        return message_id


    @staticmethod
    def delete_queue(queue):
        """
        Removes an SQS queue. When run against an AWS account, it can take up to
        60 seconds before the queue is actually deleted.

        :param queue: The queue to delete.
        :return: None
        """
        try:
            queue.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted queue with URL=%s.", queue.url)
        except ClientError as error:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete queue with URL=%s!", queue.url)
            raise error
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateTopic
  - Pubblicare
  - Subscribe

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un argomento FIFO, sottoscrivi una coda Amazon SQS FIFO all'argomento e pubblica un messaggio su un argomento Amazon SNS.

```
    " Creates a FIFO topic. "
    DATA lt_tpc_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snstopicattrsmap_w=>tt_topicattributesmap.
    DATA ls_tpc_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snstopicattrsmap_w=>ts_topicattributesmap_maprow.
    ls_tpc_attributes-key = 'FifoTopic'.
    ls_tpc_attributes-value = NEW /aws1/cl_snstopicattrsmap_w( iv_value =
 'true' ).
    INSERT ls_tpc_attributes INTO TABLE lt_tpc_attributes.

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_create_result) = lo_sns->createtopic(
               iv_name = iv_topic_name
```

```
                it_attributes = lt_tpc_attributes ).
        DATA(lv_topic_arn) = lo_create_result->get_topicarn( ).
        ov_topic_arn = lv_topic_arn.                                    "
 ov_topic_arn is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'FIFO topic created' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snstopiclimitexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to create more topics. You have reached the maximum
 number of topics allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Subscribes an endpoint to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon
 SNS) topic. "
    " Only Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) FIFO queues can be subscribed
 to an SNS FIFO topic. "
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_subscribe_result) = lo_sns->subscribe(
                iv_topicarn = lv_topic_arn
                iv_protocol = 'sqs'
                iv_endpoint = iv_queue_arn ).
        DATA(lv_subscription_arn) = lo_subscribe_result->get_subscriptionarn( ).
        ov_subscription_arn = lv_subscription_arn.                      "
 ov_subscription_arn is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'SQS queue was subscribed to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snssubscriptionlmte00.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to create subscriptions. You have reached the maximum
 number of subscriptions allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Publish message to SNS topic. "
    TRY.
        DATA lt_msg_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snsmessageattrvalue=>tt_messageattributemap.
        DATA ls_msg_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snsmessageattrvalue=>ts_messageattributemap_maprow.
        ls_msg_attributes-key = 'Importance'.
        ls_msg_attributes-value = NEW /aws1/cl_snsmessageattrvalue( iv_datatype =
 'String'

 iv_stringvalue = 'High' ).
        INSERT ls_msg_attributes INTO TABLE lt_msg_attributes.

        DATA(lo_result) = lo_sns->publish(
```

```
            iv_topicarn = lv_topic_arn
            iv_message = 'The price of your mobile plan has been increased from
$19 to $23'
            iv_subject = 'Changes to mobile plan'
            iv_messagegroupid = 'Update-2'
            iv_messagededuplicationid = 'Update-2.1'
            it_messageattributes = lt_msg_attributes ).
       ov_message_id = lo_result->get_messageid( ).                    "
ov_message_id is returned for testing purposes. "
       MESSAGE 'Message was published to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
       MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per SAP ABAP.
  - CreateTopic
  - Pubblicare
  - Subscribe

Rileva persone e oggetti in un video con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come rilevare persone e oggetti in un video con Amazon Rekognition.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Java di Amazon Rekognition per creare un'applicazione che rileva volti e oggetti nei video situati in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Usa Amazon Rekognition per rilevare volti, oggetti e persone nei video avviando processi di rilevamento asincrono. Questo esempio, inoltre, configura Amazon Rekognition per notificare un argomento Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) al completamento dei processi e sottoscrive una coda Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) all'argomento. Quando la coda riceve un messaggio su un processo, questo viene recuperato e vengono restituiti i risultati.

Questo esempio è visualizzato al meglio su GitHub. Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Pubblica messaggi SMS su un argomento Amazon SNS utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il codice di esempio seguente mostra come fare per:

- Creazione di un argomento Amazon SNS.
- Sottoscrivere un numero di telefono cellulare all'argomento.

- Pubblicazione di messaggi SMS nell'argomento in modo che tutti i numeri di telefono sottoscritti ricevano il messaggio in una sola volta.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare un argomento e restituire il suo ARN.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateTopic {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicName>

                Where:
                   topicName - The name of the topic to create (for example,
 mytopic).

                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicName = args[0];
        System.out.println("Creating a topic with name: " + topicName);
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String arnVal = createSNSTopic(snsClient, topicName);
        System.out.println("The topic ARN is" + arnVal);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static String createSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName) {
        CreateTopicResponse result;
        try {
            CreateTopicRequest request = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                    .name(topicName)
                    .build();

            result = snsClient.createTopic(request);
            return result.topicArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

Sottoscrivere un endpoint a un argomento.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SubscribeTextSMS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn> <phoneNumber>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to subscribe.
                   phoneNumber - A mobile phone number that receives
 notifications (for example, +1XXX5550100).
                """;

        if (args.length < 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        String phoneNumber = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        subTextSNS(snsClient, topicArn, phoneNumber);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void subTextSNS(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String
 phoneNumber) {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("sms")
                    .endpoint(phoneNumber)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
```

```
                    .build();

            SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
            System.out.println("Subscription ARN: " + result.subscriptionArn() +
 "\n\n Status is "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Impostare gli attributi del messaggio, ad esempio l'ID del mittente, il prezzo massimo e il relativo tipo. Gli attributi del messaggio sono facoltativi.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSmsAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSmsAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SetSMSAttributes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        HashMap<String, String> attributes = new HashMap<>(1);
        attributes.put("DefaultSMSType", "Transactional");
        attributes.put("UsageReportS3Bucket", "janbucket");

        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
```

```
        setSNSAttributes(snsClient, attributes);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void setSNSAttributes(SnsClient snsClient, HashMap<String,
 String> attributes) {
        try {
            SetSmsAttributesRequest request = SetSmsAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .attributes(attributes)
                    .build();

            SetSmsAttributesResponse result =
 snsClient.setSMSAttributes(request);
            System.out.println("Set default Attributes to " + attributes + ".
 Status was "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Pubblicare un messaggio in un argomento. Il messaggio viene inviato a ogni abbonato.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class PublishTextSMS {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <message> <phoneNumber>

                Where:
                   message - The message text to send.
                   phoneNumber - The mobile phone number to which a message is
 sent (for example, +1XXX5550100).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String message = args[0];
        String phoneNumber = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
        pubTextSMS(snsClient, message, phoneNumber);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void pubTextSMS(SnsClient snsClient, String message, String
 phoneNumber) {
        try {
            PublishRequest request = PublishRequest.builder()
                    .message(message)
                    .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
                    .build();

            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                    .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status was " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Pubblica un messaggio di grandi dimensioni su Amazon SNS con Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come pubblicare un messaggio di grandi dimensioni su Amazon SNS utilizzando Amazon S3 per archiviare il payload del messaggio.

Java

SDK per Java 1.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Per pubblicare un messaggio di grandi dimensioni, utilizza Amazon SNS Extended Client Library per Java. Il messaggio che invii fa riferimento a un oggetto Amazon S3 contenente il contenuto effettivo del messaggio.

```
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.AmazonSQSExtendedClient;
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.ExtendedClientConfiguration;
import com.amazonaws.regions.Region;
import com.amazonaws.regions.Regions;
import com.amazonaws.services.s3.AmazonS3;
import com.amazonaws.services.s3.AmazonS3ClientBuilder;
import com.amazonaws.services.sns.AmazonSNS;
import com.amazonaws.services.sns.AmazonSNSClientBuilder;
import com.amazonaws.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest;
import com.amazonaws.services.sns.model.PublishRequest;
import com.amazonaws.services.sns.model.SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest;
import com.amazonaws.services.sns.util.Topics;
import com.amazonaws.services.sqs.AmazonSQS;
import com.amazonaws.services.sqs.AmazonSQSClientBuilder;
import com.amazonaws.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import com.amazonaws.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageResult;
import software.amazon.sns.AmazonSNSExtendedClient;
import software.amazon.sns.SNSExtendedClientConfiguration;
```

```
public class Example {

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String BUCKET_NAME = "extended-client-bucket";
                final String TOPIC_NAME = "extended-client-topic";
                final String QUEUE_NAME = "extended-client-queue";
                final Regions region = Regions.DEFAULT_REGION;

                // Message threshold controls the maximum message size that will
 be allowed to
                // be published
                // through SNS using the extended client. Payload of messages
 exceeding this
                // value will be stored in
                // S3. The default value of this parameter is 256 KB which is the
 maximum
                // message size in SNS (and SQS).
                final int EXTENDED_STORAGE_MESSAGE_SIZE_THRESHOLD = 32;

                // Initialize SNS, SQS and S3 clients
                final AmazonSNS snsClient =
 AmazonSNSClientBuilder.standard().withRegion(region).build();
                final AmazonSQS sqsClient =
 AmazonSQSClientBuilder.standard().withRegion(region).build();
                final AmazonS3 s3Client =
 AmazonS3ClientBuilder.standard().withRegion(region).build();

                // Create bucket, topic, queue and subscription
                s3Client.createBucket(BUCKET_NAME);
                final String topicArn = snsClient.createTopic(
                                new
 CreateTopicRequest().withName(TOPIC_NAME)).getTopicArn();
                final String queueUrl = sqsClient.createQueue(
                                new
 CreateQueueRequest().withQueueName(QUEUE_NAME)).getQueueUrl();
                final String subscriptionArn = Topics.subscribeQueue(
                                snsClient, sqsClient, topicArn, queueUrl);

                // To read message content stored in S3 transparently through SQS
 extended
                // client,
                // set the RawMessageDelivery subscription attribute to TRUE
                final SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest
 subscriptionAttributesRequest = new SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest();
```

```
 subscriptionAttributesRequest.setSubscriptionArn(subscriptionArn);

 subscriptionAttributesRequest.setAttributeName("RawMessageDelivery");
                subscriptionAttributesRequest.setAttributeValue("TRUE");

 snsClient.setSubscriptionAttributes(subscriptionAttributesRequest);

                // Initialize SNS extended client
                // PayloadSizeThreshold triggers message content storage in S3
 when the
                // threshold is exceeded
                // To store all messages content in S3, use AlwaysThroughS3 flag
                final SNSExtendedClientConfiguration
 snsExtendedClientConfiguration = new SNSExtendedClientConfiguration()
                                .withPayloadSupportEnabled(s3Client, BUCKET_NAME)

 .withPayloadSizeThreshold(EXTENDED_STORAGE_MESSAGE_SIZE_THRESHOLD);
                final AmazonSNSExtendedClient snsExtendedClient = new
 AmazonSNSExtendedClient(snsClient,
                                snsExtendedClientConfiguration);

                // Publish message via SNS with storage in S3
                final String message = "This message is stored in S3 as it
 exceeds the threshold of 32 bytes set above.";
                snsExtendedClient.publish(topicArn, message);

                // Initialize SQS extended client
                final ExtendedClientConfiguration sqsExtendedClientConfiguration
 = new ExtendedClientConfiguration()
                                .withPayloadSupportEnabled(s3Client,
 BUCKET_NAME);
                final AmazonSQSExtendedClient sqsExtendedClient = new
 AmazonSQSExtendedClient(sqsClient,
                                sqsExtendedClientConfiguration);

                // Read the message from the queue
                final ReceiveMessageResult result =
 sqsExtendedClient.receiveMessage(queueUrl);
                System.out.println("Received message is " +
 result.getMessages().get(0).getBody());
        }
}
```

Pubblica un messaggio di testo SMS Amazon SNS utilizzando un SDK AWS

Negli esempi di codice seguenti viene illustrato come pubblicare messaggi SMS utilizzando Amazon SNS.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace SNSMessageExample
{
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

    public class SNSMessage
    {
        private AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient snsClient;

        /// <summary>
        /// Initializes a new instance of the <see cref="SNSMessage"/> class.
        /// Constructs a new SNSMessage object initializing the Amazon Simple
        /// Notification Service (Amazon SNS) client using the supplied
        /// Region endpoint.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="regionEndpoint">The Amazon Region endpoint to use in
        /// sending test messages with this object.</param>
        public SNSMessage(RegionEndpoint regionEndpoint)
        {
            snsClient = new
 AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient(regionEndpoint);
```

```
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Sends the SMS message passed in the text parameter to the phone
 number
        /// in phoneNum.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="phoneNum">The ten-digit phone number to which the text
        /// message will be sent.</param>
        /// <param name="text">The text of the message to send.</param>
        /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
        public async Task SendTextMessageAsync(string phoneNum, string text)
        {
            if (string.IsNullOrEmpty(phoneNum) || string.IsNullOrEmpty(text))
            {
                return;
            }

            // Now actually send the message.
            var request = new PublishRequest
            {
                Message = text,
                PhoneNumber = phoneNum,
            };

            try
            {
                var response = await snsClient.PublishAsync(request);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error sending message: {ex}");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per .NET .

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Publish SMS: use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to send an
 SMS text message to a phone number.
 * Note: This requires additional AWS configuration prior to running example.
 *
 *  NOTE: When you start using Amazon SNS to send SMS messages, your AWS account
 is in the SMS sandbox and you can only
 *  use verified destination phone numbers. See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/
latest/dg/sns-sms-sandbox.html.
 *  NOTE: If destination is in the US, you also have an additional restriction
 that you have use a dedicated
 *  origination ID (phone number). You can request an origination number using
 Amazon Pinpoint for a fee.
 *  See https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/provisioning-and-using-10dlc-
origination-numbers-with-amazon-sns/
 *  for more information.
 *
 *  <phone_number_value> input parameter uses E.164 format.
 *  For example, in United States, this input value should be of the form:
 +12223334444
 */

//! Send an SMS text message to a phone number.
/*!
  \param message: The message to publish.
  \param phoneNumber: The phone number of the recipient in E.164 format.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::publishSms(const Aws::String &message,
                             const Aws::String &phoneNumber,
```

```
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
    request.SetMessage(message);
    request.SetPhoneNumber(phoneNumber);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Message published successfully with message id, '"
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetMessageId() << "'."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while publishing message "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per C++ .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class PublishTextSMS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <message> <phoneNumber>

                Where:
                   message - The message text to send.
                   phoneNumber - The mobile phone number to which a message is
 sent (for example, +1XXX5550100).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String message = args[0];
        String phoneNumber = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
        pubTextSMS(snsClient, message, phoneNumber);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void pubTextSMS(SnsClient snsClient, String message, String
 phoneNumber) {
        try {
            PublishRequest request = PublishRequest.builder()
                    .message(message)
                    .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
```

```
                    .build();

            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                    .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status was " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun pubTextSMS(
    messageVal: String?,
    phoneNumberVal: String?,
) {
    val request =
        PublishRequest {
            message = messageVal
            phoneNumber = phoneNumberVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.publish(request)
        println("${result.messageId} message sent.")
```

```
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API di SDK AWS per Kotlin.

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Sends a text message (SMS message) directly to a phone number using Amazon
 SNS.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$message = 'This message is sent from a Amazon SNS code sample.';
$phone = '+1XXX5550100';
```

```
try {
    $result = $SnSclient->publish([
        'Message' => $message,
        'PhoneNumber' => $phone,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per PHP.
- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per PHP .

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    def publish_text_message(self, phone_number, message):
        """
        Publishes a text message directly to a phone number without need for a
        subscription.
```

```
        :param phone_number: The phone number that receives the message. This
must be
                             in E.164 format. For example, a United States phone
                             number might be +12065550101.
        :param message: The message to send.
        :return: The ID of the message.
        """
        try:
            response = self.sns_resource.meta.client.publish(
                PhoneNumber=phone_number, Message=message
            )
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info("Published message to %s.", phone_number)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't publish message to %s.", phone_number)
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento per l'API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

Pubblica messaggi Amazon SNS nelle code Amazon SQS utilizzando un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Creazione di un argomento (FIFO o non FIFO).
- Sottoscrizione di diverse code all'argomento con la possibilità di applicare un filtro.
- Pubblicazione di un messaggio nell'argomento.
- Esame delle code per i messaggi ricevuti.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
/// <summary>
/// Console application to run a feature scenario for topics and queues.
/// </summary>
public static class TopicsAndQueues
{
    private static bool _useFifoTopic = false;
    private static bool _useContentBasedDeduplication = false;
    private static string _topicName = null!;
    private static string _topicArn = null!;

    private static readonly int _queueCount = 2;
    private static readonly string[] _queueUrls = new string[_queueCount];
    private static readonly string[] _subscriptionArns = new string[_queueCount];
    private static readonly string[] _tones = { "cheerful", "funny", "serious",
 "sincere" };
    public static SNSWrapper SnsWrapper { get; set; } = null!;
    public static SQSWrapper SqsWrapper { get; set; } = null!;
    public static bool UseConsole { get; set; } = true;
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EventBridge.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonSQS>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleNotificationService>()
```

```
                    .AddTransient<SNSWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SQSWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        PrintDescription();

        await RunScenario();

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        SnsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SNSWrapper>();
        SqsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SQSWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Run the scenario for working with topics and queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> RunScenario()
    {
        try
        {
            await SetupTopic();

            await SetupQueues();

            await PublishMessages();

            foreach (var queueUrl in _queueUrls)
            {
                var messages = await PollForMessages(queueUrl);
                if (messages.Any())
                {
                    await DeleteMessages(queueUrl, messages);
                }
            }
```

```
            await CleanupResources();

            Console.WriteLine("Messaging with topics and queues scenario is
complete.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await CleanupResources();
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Print a description for the tasks in the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static void PrintDescription()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and
subscribe {_queueCount} SQS queues to the topic." +
                          $"\r\nYou can select from several options for
configuring the topic and the subscriptions for the 2 queues." +
                          $"\r\nYou can then post to the topic and see the
results in the queues.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the SNS topic to be used with the queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> SetupTopic()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-
Out)." +
                          $"\r\nFIFO topics deliver messages in order and support
 deduplication and message filtering." +
                          $"\r\nYou can then post to the topic and see the
 results in the queues.\r\n");

        _useFifoTopic = GetYesNoResponse("Would you like to work with FIFO
 topics?");

        if (_useFifoTopic)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            _topicName = GetUserResponse("Enter a name for your SNS topic: ",
 "example-topic");
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be appended
 to the topic name.\r\n");

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"Because you have chosen a FIFO topic,
 deduplication is supported." +
                              $"\r\nDeduplication IDs are either set in the
 message or automatically generated " +
                              $"\r\nfrom content using a hash function.\r\n" +
                              $"\r\nIf a message is successfully published to an
 SNS FIFO topic, any message " +
                              $"\r\npublished and determined to have the same
 deduplication ID, " +
                              $"\r\nwithin the five-minute deduplication
 interval, is accepted but not delivered.\r\n" +
                              $"\r\nFor more information about deduplication, " +
                              $"\r\nsee https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/
dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.");

            _useContentBasedDeduplication = GetYesNoResponse("Use content-based
 deduplication instead of entering a deduplication ID?");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }

        _topicArn = await SnsWrapper.CreateTopicWithName(_topicName,
 _useFifoTopic, _useContentBasedDeduplication);

        Console.WriteLine($"Your new topic with the name {_topicName}" +
```

```
                            $"\r\nand Amazon Resource Name (ARN) {_topicArn}" +
                            $"\r\nhas been created.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return _topicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task SetupQueues()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Now you will create {_queueCount} Amazon Simple Queue
Service (Amazon SQS) queues to subscribe to the topic.");

        // Repeat this section for each queue.
        for (int i = 0; i < _queueCount; i++)
        {
            var queueName = GetUserResponse("Enter a name for an Amazon SQS
queue: ", $"example-queue-{i}");
            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                // Only explain this once.
                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be
appended to the queue name.");
                }

                var queueUrl = await SqsWrapper.CreateQueueWithName(queueName,
_useFifoTopic);

                _queueUrls[i] = queueUrl;

                Console.WriteLine($"Your new queue with the name {queueName}" +
                                  $"\r\nand queue URL {queueUrl}" +
                                  $"\r\nhas been created.\r\n");

                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
```

```
                        $"The queue URL is used to retrieve the queue ARN,\r\n" +
                        $"which is used to create a subscription.");
                    Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
                }

                var queueArn = await SqsWrapper.GetQueueArnByUrl(queueUrl);

                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy must
be attached to an SQS queue, enabling it to receive\r\n" +
                        $"messages from an SNS topic");
                }

                await SqsWrapper.SetQueuePolicyForTopic(queueArn, _topicArn,
queueUrl);

                await SetupFilters(i, queueArn, queueName);
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up filters with user options for a queue.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueCount">The number of this queue.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public static async Task SetupFilters(int queueCount, string queueArn, string
queueName)
    {
        if (_useFifoTopic)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            // Only explain this once.
            if (queueCount == 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters." +
```

```
                    "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the
 filtered messages " +
                    "will be received in the queue.");

                Console.WriteLine(
                    "For information about message filtering, " +
                    "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-
filtering.html");

                Console.WriteLine(
                    "For this example, you can filter messages by a" +
                    "TONE attribute.");
            }

            var useFilter = GetYesNoResponse($"Filter messages for {queueName}'s
 subscription to the topic?");

            string? filterPolicy = null;
            if (useFilter)
            {
                filterPolicy = CreateFilterPolicy();
            }
            var subscriptionArn = await
 SnsWrapper.SubscribeTopicWithFilter(_topicArn, filterPolicy,
                queueArn);
            _subscriptionArns[queueCount] = subscriptionArn;

            Console.WriteLine(
                $"The queue {queueName} has been subscribed to the topic
 {_topicName} " +
                $"with the subscription ARN {subscriptionArn}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Use user input to create a filter policy for a subscription.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The serialized filter policy.</returns>
    public static string CreateFilterPolicy()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"You can filter messages by one or more of the following" +
```

```
            $"TONE attributes.");

        List<string> filterSelections = new List<string>();

        var selectionNumber = 0;
        do
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"Enter a number to add a TONE filter, or enter 0 to stop adding
 filters.");
            for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
            }

            var selection = GetUserResponse("", filterSelections.Any() ? "0" :
 "1");
            int.TryParse(selection, out selectionNumber);
            if (selectionNumber > 0 && !
filterSelections.Contains(_tones[selectionNumber - 1]))
            {
                filterSelections.Add(_tones[selectionNumber - 1]);
            }
        } while (selectionNumber != 0);

        var filters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>
        {
            { "tone", filterSelections }
        };
        string filterPolicy = JsonSerializer.Serialize(filters);
        return filterPolicy;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Publish messages using user settings.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task PublishMessages()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can publish messages.");

        var keepSendingMessages = true;
        string? deduplicationId = null;
        string? toneAttribute = null;
```

```
        while (keepSendingMessages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            var message = GetUserResponse("Enter a message to publish.", "This is
a sample message");

            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must
set a message group ID." +
                                  "\r\nAll messages within the same group will be
received in the order " +
                                  "they were published.");

                Console.WriteLine();
                var messageGroupId = GetUserResponse("Enter a message group ID
for this message:", "1");

                if (!_useContentBasedDeduplication)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, " +
                                      "you must enter a deduplication ID.");

                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a deduplication ID for this
message.");
                    deduplicationId = GetUserResponse("Enter a deduplication ID
for this message.", "1");
                }

                if (GetYesNoResponse("Add an attribute to this message?"))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a number for an attribute.");
                    for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
                    }

                    var selection = GetUserResponse("", "1");
                    int.TryParse(selection, out var selectionNumber);

                    if (selectionNumber > 0 && selectionNumber < _tones.Length)
                    {
                        toneAttribute = _tones[selectionNumber - 1];
```

```
                    }
                }

                var messageID = await SnsWrapper.PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
                    _topicArn, message, "tone", toneAttribute, deduplicationId,
messageGroupId);

                Console.WriteLine($"Message published with id {messageID}.");
            }

            keepSendingMessages = GetYesNoResponse("Send another message?",
false);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Poll for the published messages to see the results of the user's choices.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Message>> PollForMessages(string queueUrl)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Now the SQS queue at {queueUrl} will be polled to
retrieve the messages." +
                          "\r\nPress any key to continue.");
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var moreMessages = true;
        var messages = new List<Message>();
        while (moreMessages)
        {
            var newMessages = await SqsWrapper.ReceiveMessagesByUrl(queueUrl,
10);

            moreMessages = newMessages.Any();
            if (moreMessages)
            {
                messages.AddRange(newMessages);
            }
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"{messages.Count} message(s) were received by the
queue at {queueUrl}.");

        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tMessage:" +
                              $"\n\t{message.Body}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return messages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the message using handles in a batch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DeleteMessages(string queueUrl, List<Message>
messages)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can delete the messages in this queue in a
batch.");
        await SqsWrapper.DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(queueUrl, messages);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        try
        {
            foreach (var queueUrl in _queueUrls)
            {
                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(queueUrl))
                {
                    var deleteQueue =
                        GetYesNoResponse($"Delete queue with url {queueUrl}?");
```

```
                    if (deleteQueue)
                    {
                        await SqsWrapper.DeleteQueueByUrl(queueUrl);
                    }
                }
            }

            foreach (var subscriptionArn in _subscriptionArns)
            {
                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(subscriptionArn))
                {
                    await SnsWrapper.UnsubscribeByArn(subscriptionArn);
                }
            }

            var deleteTopic = GetYesNoResponse($"Delete topic {_topicName}?");
            if (deleteTopic)
            {
                await SnsWrapper.DeleteTopicByArn(_topicArn);
            }
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Unable to clean up resources. Here's why:
 {ex.Message}.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">Optional default answer to use.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question, bool defaultAnswer =
 true)
    {
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(question);
            var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
```

```
            var response = ynResponse != null &&
                           ynResponse.Equals("y",
                               StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
            return response;
        }
        // If not using the console, use the default.
        return defaultAnswer;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a string response from the user through the console.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">Optional default answer to use.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static string GetUserResponse(string question, string defaultAnswer)
    {
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            var response = "";
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(response))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(question);
                response = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            return response;
        }
        // If not using the console, use the default.
        return defaultAnswer;
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che avvolge le operazioni di Amazon SQS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) operations.
/// </summary>
public class SQSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSQS _amazonSQSClient;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Amazon SQS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSQS">The injected Amazon SQS client.</param>
    public SQSWrapper(IAmazonSQS amazonSQS)
    {
        _amazonSQSClient = amazonSQS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a queue with a specific name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name for the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoQueue">True to use a FIFO queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The url for the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateQueueWithName(string queueName, bool
useFifoQueue)
    {
        int maxMessage = 256 * 1024;
        var queueAttributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            {
                QueueAttributeName.MaximumMessageSize,
                maxMessage.ToString()
            }
        };

        var createQueueRequest = new CreateQueueRequest()
        {
            QueueName = queueName,
            Attributes = queueAttributes
        };

        if (useFifoQueue)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO queue.
            if (!queueName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createQueueRequest.QueueName = queueName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add an attribute for a FIFO queue.
            createQueueRequest.Attributes.Add(
```

```
                QueueAttributeName.FifoQueue, "true");
        }

        var createResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.CreateQueueAsync(
            new CreateQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueName = queueName
            });
        return createResponse.QueueUrl;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the ARN for a queue from its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetQueueArnByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var getAttributesRequest = new GetQueueAttributesRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            AttributeNames = new List<string>() { QueueAttributeName.QueueArn }
        };

        var getAttributesResponse = await
_amazonSQSClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(
            getAttributesRequest);

        return getAttributesResponse.QueueARN;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the policy attribute of a queue for a topic.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetQueuePolicyForTopic(string queueArn, string
topicArn, string queueUrl)
    {
        var queuePolicy = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
```

```
                                        "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                        "\"Principal\": {" +
                                            $"\"Service\": " +
                                                "\"sns.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                               "}," +
                                        "\"Action\": \"sqs:SendMessage\"," +
                                        $"\"Resource\": \"{queueArn}\"," +
                                         "\"Condition\": {" +
                                              "\"ArnEquals\": {" +
                                                  $"\"aws:SourceArn\":
 \"{topicArn}\"" +
                                               "}" +
                                            "}" +
                                     "}]" +
                                  "}";
        var attributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.SetQueueAttributesAsync(
            new SetQueueAttributesRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>() { { "Policy",
 queuePolicy } }
            });
        return attributesResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Receive messages from a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of messages.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Message>> ReceiveMessagesByUrl(string queueUrl, int
 maxMessages)
    {
        // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
        // For information about long polling, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
        var messageResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.ReceiveMessageAsync(
            new ReceiveMessageRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                MaxNumberOfMessages = maxMessages,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 1
            });
```

```
        return messageResponse.Messages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a batch of messages from a queue by its url.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(string queueUrl,
List<Message> messages)
    {
        var deleteRequest = new DeleteMessageBatchRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            Entries = new List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry>()
        };
        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            deleteRequest.Entries.Add(new DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry()
            {
                ReceiptHandle = message.ReceiptHandle,
                Id = message.MessageId
            });
        }

        var deleteResponse = await
_amazonSQSClient.DeleteMessageBatchAsync(deleteRequest);

        return deleteResponse.Failed.Any();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteQueueByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.DeleteQueueAsync(
            new DeleteQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
```

```
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che avvolge le operazioni di Amazon SNS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) operations.
/// </summary>
public class SNSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleNotificationService _amazonSNSClient;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Amazon SNS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSQS">The injected Amazon SNS client.</param>
    public SNSWrapper(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService amazonSNS)
    {
        _amazonSNSClient = amazonSNS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new topic with a name and specific FIFO and de-duplication
 attributes.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicName">The name for the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">True to use a FIFO topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useContentBasedDeduplication">True to use content-based de-
duplication.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new topic.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTopicWithName(string topicName, bool
 useFifoTopic, bool useContentBasedDeduplication)
    {
        var createTopicRequest = new CreateTopicRequest()
        {
            Name = topicName,
        };

        if (useFifoTopic)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO topic.
```

```
            if (!topicName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createTopicRequest.Name = topicName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add the attributes from the method parameters.
            createTopicRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "FifoTopic", "true" }
            };
            if (useContentBasedDeduplication)
            {
                createTopicRequest.Attributes.Add("ContentBasedDeduplication",
"true");
            }
        }

        var createResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.CreateTopicAsync(createTopicRequest);
        return createResponse.TopicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Subscribe a queue to a topic with optional filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">The optional filtering policy for the
subscription.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new subscription.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SubscribeTopicWithFilter(string topicArn, string?
filterPolicy, string queueArn)
    {
        var subscribeRequest = new SubscribeRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Protocol = "sqs",
            Endpoint = queueArn
        };

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(filterPolicy))
        {
            subscribeRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
{ { "FilterPolicy", filterPolicy } };
```

```
        }

        var subscribeResponse = await
 _amazonSNSClient.SubscribeAsync(subscribeRequest);
        return subscribeResponse.SubscriptionArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Publish a message to a topic with an attribute and optional deduplication
 and group IDs.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="message">The message to publish.</param>
    /// <param name="attributeName">The optional attribute for the message.</
param>
    /// <param name="attributeValue">The optional attribute value for the
 message.</param>
    /// <param name="deduplicationId">The optional deduplication ID for the
 message.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The optional group ID for the message.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the message published.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
        string topicArn,
        string message,
        string? attributeName = null,
        string? attributeValue = null,
        string? deduplicationId = null,
        string? groupId = null)
    {
        var publishRequest = new PublishRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Message = message,
            MessageDeduplicationId = deduplicationId,
            MessageGroupId = groupId
        };

        if (attributeValue != null)
        {
            // Add the string attribute if it exists.
            publishRequest.MessageAttributes =
                new Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
                {
```

```
                    { attributeName!, new MessageAttributeValue() { StringValue =
 attributeValue, DataType = "String"} }
                };
        }

        var publishResponse = await
 _amazonSNSClient.PublishAsync(publishRequest);
        return publishResponse.MessageId;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Unsubscribe from a topic by a subscription ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="subscriptionArn">The ARN of the subscription.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UnsubscribeByArn(string subscriptionArn)
    {
        var unsubscribeResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.UnsubscribeAsync(
            new UnsubscribeRequest()
            {
                SubscriptionArn = subscriptionArn
            });
        return unsubscribeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a topic by its topic ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTopicByArn(string topicArn)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.DeleteTopicAsync(
            new DeleteTopicRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Pubblicare
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Workflow for messaging with topics and queues using Amazon SNS and Amazon
 SQS.
/*!
 \param clientConfig Aws client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::messagingWithTopicsAndQueues(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    std::cout << "Welcome to messaging with topics and queues." << std::endl;
```

```
   printAsterisksLine();
   std::cout << "In this workflow, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe "
             << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES <<
             " SQS queues to the topic." << std::endl;
   std::cout
           << "You can select from several options for configuring the topic and
the subscriptions for the "
           << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES << " queues." << std::endl;
   std::cout << "You can then post to the topic and see the results in the
queues."
             << std::endl;

   Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

   printAsterisksLine();

   std::cout << "SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out)."
             << std::endl;
   std::cout
           << "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication
and message filtering."
           << std::endl;
   bool isFifoTopic = askYesNoQuestion(
           "Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n) ");

   bool contentBasedDeduplication = false;
   Aws::String topicName;
   if (isFifoTopic) {
       printAsterisksLine();
       std::cout << "Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is
supported."
                 << std::endl;
       std::cout
               << "Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or
automatically generated "
               << "from content using a hash function." << std::endl;
       std::cout
               << "If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic,
any message "
               << "published and determined to have the same deduplication ID, "
               << std::endl;
       std::cout
               << "within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted
but not delivered."
```

```
                << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "For more information about deduplication, "
                << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-
dedup.html."
                << std::endl;
        contentBasedDeduplication = askYesNoQuestion(
                "Use content-based deduplication instead of entering a
 deduplication ID? (y/n) ");
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> queueURLS;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> subscriptionARNS;

    Aws::String topicARN;
    {
        topicName = askQuestion("Enter a name for your SNS topic. ");

        // 1.  Create an Amazon SNS topic, either FIFO or non-FIFO.
        Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicRequest request;

        if (isFifoTopic) {
            request.AddAttributes("FifoTopic", "true");
            if (contentBasedDeduplication) {
                request.AddAttributes("ContentBasedDeduplication", "true");
            }
            topicName = topicName + FIFO_SUFFIX;

            std::cout
                    << "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be
 appended to the topic name."
                    << std::endl;
        }

        request.SetName(topicName);

        Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.CreateTopic(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            topicARN = outcome.GetResult().GetTopicArn();
```

```
            std::cout << "Your new topic with the name '" << topicName
                      << "' and the topic Amazon Resource Name (ARN) " <<
std::endl;
            std::cout << "'" << topicARN << "' has been created." << std::endl;

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::CreateTopic. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now you will create " << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES
              << " SQS queues to subscribe to the topic." << std::endl;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> queueNames;
    bool filteringMessages = false;
    bool first = true;
    for (int i = 1; i <= NUMBER_OF_QUEUES; ++i) {
        Aws::String queueURL;
        Aws::String queueName;
        {
            printAsterisksLine();
            std::ostringstream ostringstream;
            ostringstream << "Enter a name for " << (first ? "an" : "the next")
                          << " SQS queue. ";
            queueName = askQuestion(ostringstream.str());

            // 2.  Create an SQS queue.
            Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueRequest request;
            if (isFifoTopic) {

request.AddAttributes(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::FifoQueue,
                                        "true");
```

```
                queueName = queueName + FIFO_SUFFIX;

                if (first) // Only explain this once.
                {
                    std::cout
                            << "Because you are creating a FIFO SQS queue,
'.fifo' must "
                            << "be appended to the queue name." << std::endl;
                }
            }

            request.SetQueueName(queueName);
            queueNames.push_back(queueName);

            Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.CreateQueue(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                queueURL = outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrl();
                std::cout << "Your new SQS queue with the name '" << queueName
                          << "' and the queue URL " << std::endl;
                std::cout << "'" << queueURL << "' has been created." <<
std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::CreateQueue. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }
        queueURLS.push_back(queueURL);

        if (first) // Only explain this once.
        {
            std::cout
```

```
                    << "The queue URL is used to retrieve the queue ARN, which is
"
                    << "used to create a subscription." << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::String queueARN;
        {
            // 3.  Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.
            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

request.AddAttributeNames(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);

            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName, Aws::String>
&attributes =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes();
                const auto &iter = attributes.find(
                        Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);
                if (iter != attributes.end()) {
                    queueARN = iter->second;
                    std::cout << "The queue ARN '" << queueARN
                              << "' has been retrieved."
                              << std::endl;
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr
                            << "Error ARN attribute not returned by
GetQueueAttribute."
                            << std::endl;

                    cleanUp(topicARN,
                            queueURLS,
                            subscriptionARNS,
                            snsClient,
                            sqsClient);

                    return false;
                }
            }
            else {
```

```
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::GetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        if (first) {
            std::cout
                    << "An IAM policy must be attached to an SQS queue, enabling
it to receive "
                       "messages from an SNS topic." << std::endl;
        }

        {
            // 4.  Set the SQS queue policy attribute with a policy enabling the
receipt of SNS messages.
            Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
            Aws::String policy = createPolicyForQueue(queueARN, topicARN);
            request.AddAttributes(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::Policy,
                                  policy);

            Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The attributes for the queue '" << queueName
                          << "' were successfully updated." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::SetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
```

```
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        printAsterisksLine();

        {
            // 5.  Subscribe the SQS queue to the SNS topic.
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
            request.SetProtocol("sqs");
            request.SetEndpoint(queueARN);
            if (isFifoTopic) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout << "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have
 filters."
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout
                            << "If you add a filter to this subscription, then
 only the filtered messages "
                            << "will be received in the queue." << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For information about message filtering, "
                              << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/
sns-message-filtering.html"
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For this example, you can filter messages by a
 \""
                              << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\" attribute." << std::endl;
                }

                std::ostringstream ostringstream;
                ostringstream << "Filter messages for \"" << queueName
                              << "\"'s subscription to the topic \""
                              << topicName << "\"?  (y/n)";

                // Add filter if user answers yes.
                if (askYesNoQuestion(ostringstream.str())) {
                    Aws::String jsonPolicy = getFilterPolicyFromUser();
                    if (!jsonPolicy.empty()) {
                        filteringMessages = true;
```

```
                        std::cout << "This is the filter policy for this
subscription."
                                  << std::endl;
                        std::cout << jsonPolicy << std::endl;

                        request.AddAttributes("FilterPolicy", jsonPolicy);
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout
                                << "Because you did not select any attributes, no
filter "
                                << "will be added to this subscription." <<
std::endl;
                    }
                }
            }  // if (isFifoTopic)
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
snsClient.Subscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                Aws::String subscriptionARN =
outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn();
                std::cout << "The queue '" << queueName
                          << "' has been subscribed to the topic '"
                          << "'" << topicName << "'" << std::endl;
                std::cout << "with the subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN <<
"."
                          << std::endl;
                subscriptionARNS.push_back(subscriptionARN);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Subscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
```

```
        }

        first = false;
    }

    first = true;
    do {
        printAsterisksLine();

        // 6.  Publish a message to the SNS topic.
        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
        Aws::String message = askQuestion("Enter a message text to publish.  ");
        request.SetMessage(message);
        if (isFifoTopic) {
            if (first) {
                std::cout
                        << "Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set a
message group ID."
                        << std::endl;
                std::cout
                        << "All messages within the same group will be received
in the "
                        << "order they were published." << std::endl;
            }
            Aws::String messageGroupID = askQuestion(
                    "Enter a message group ID for this message. ");
            request.SetMessageGroupId(messageGroupID);
            if (!contentBasedDeduplication) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout
                            << "Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, "
                            << "you must enter a deduplication ID." << std::endl;
                }
                Aws::String deduplicationID = askQuestion(
                        "Enter a deduplication ID for this message. ");
                request.SetMessageDeduplicationId(deduplicationID);
            }
        }

        if (filteringMessages && askYesNoQuestion(
                "Add an attribute to this message? (y/n) ")) {
            for (size_t i = 0; i < TONES.size(); ++i) {
```

```
                std::cout << "  " << (i + 1) << ". " << TONES[i] << std::endl;
            }
            int selection = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter a number for an attribute. ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(TONES.size()));
            Aws::SNS::Model::MessageAttributeValue messageAttributeValue;
            messageAttributeValue.SetDataType("String");
            messageAttributeValue.SetStringValue(TONES[selection - 1]);
            request.AddMessageAttributes(TONE_ATTRIBUTE, messageAttributeValue);
        }

        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Your message was successfully published." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Publish. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }

        first = false;
    } while (askYesNoQuestion("Post another message? (y/n) "));

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now the SQS queue will be polled to retrieve the messages."
              << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press any key to continue...", alwaysTrueTest);

    for (size_t i = 0; i < queueURLS.size(); ++i) {
        // 7.  Poll an SQS queue for its messages.
        std::vector<Aws::String> messages;
        std::vector<Aws::String> receiptHandles;
        while (true) {
```

```
            Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageRequest request;
            request.SetMaxNumberOfMessages(10);
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);

            // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
            // For information about long polling, see
            // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
            request.SetWaitTimeSeconds(1);
            Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.ReceiveMessage(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::SQS::Model::Message> &newMessages =
 outcome.GetResult().GetMessages();
                if (newMessages.empty()) {
                    break;
                }
                else {
                    for (const Aws::SQS::Model::Message &message: newMessages) {
                        messages.push_back(message.GetBody());
                        receiptHandles.push_back(message.GetReceiptHandle());
                    }
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::ReceiveMessage. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        printAsterisksLine();

        if (messages.empty()) {
            std::cout << "No messages were ";
```

```
        }
        else if (messages.size() == 1) {
            std::cout << "One message was ";
        }
        else {
            std::cout << messages.size() << " messages were ";
        }
        std::cout << "received by the queue '" << queueNames[i]
                  << "'." << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::String &message: messages) {
            std::cout << "  Message : '" << message << "'."
                      << std::endl;
        }

        // 8.  Delete a batch of messages from an SQS queue.
        if (!receiptHandles.empty()) {
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);
            int id = 1; // Ids must be unique within a batch delete request.
            for (const Aws::String &receiptHandle: receiptHandles) {
                Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry entry;
                entry.SetId(std::to_string(id));
                ++id;
                entry.SetReceiptHandle(receiptHandle);
                request.AddEntries(entry);
            }

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The batch deletion of messages was successful."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteMessageBatch. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);
```

```
                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    return cleanUp(topicARN,
                   queueURLS,
                   subscriptionARNS,
                   snsClient,
                   sqsClient,
                   true); // askUser
}


bool AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::cleanUp(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                      const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &queueURLS,
                                      const Aws::Vector<Aws::String>
 &subscriptionARNS,
                                      const Aws::SNS::SNSClient &snsClient,
                                      const Aws::SQS::SQSClient &sqsClient,
                                      bool askUser) {
    bool result = true;
    printAsterisksLine();
    if (!queueURLS.empty() && askUser &&
        askYesNoQuestion("Delete the SQS queues? (y/n) ")) {

        for (const auto &queueURL: queueURLS) {
            // 9.  Delete an SQS queue.
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteQueue(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The queue with URL '" << queueURL
                          << "' was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteQueue. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
```

```
        }

        for (const auto &subscriptionARN: subscriptionARNS) {
            // 10. Unsubscribe an SNS subscription.
            Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetSubscriptionArn(subscriptionARN);

            Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeOutcome outcome =
                    snsClient.Unsubscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Unsubscribe of subscription ARN '" <<
subscriptionARN
                          << "' was successful." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Unsubscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    if (!topicARN.empty() && askUser &&
        askYesNoQuestion("Delete the SNS topic? (y/n) ")) {

        // 11. Delete an SNS topic.
        Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

        Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicOutcome outcome =
snsClient.DeleteTopic(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The topic with ARN '" << topicARN
                      << "' was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::DeleteTopicRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
```

```
        }
    }

    return result;
}

//! Create an IAM policy that gives an SQS queue permission to receive messages
 from an SNS topic.
/*!
 \sa createPolicyForQueue()
 \param queueARN: The SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
 \param topicARN: The SNS topic ARN.
 \return Aws::String: The policy as JSON.
 */
Aws::String AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::createPolicyForQueue(const Aws::String
 &queueARN,
                                                           const Aws::String
 &topicARN) {
    std::ostringstream policyStream;
    policyStream << R"({
        "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {
                "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                    "Resource": ")" << queueARN << R"(",
                    "Condition": {
                "ArnEquals": {
                    "aws:SourceArn": ")" << topicARN << R"("
                }
            }
        }
        ]
    })";

    return policyStream.str();
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per C++ .

- CreateQueue
- CreateTopic
- DeleteMessageBatch
- DeleteQueue
- DeleteTopic
- GetQueueAttributes
- Pubblicare
- ReceiveMessage
- SetQueueAttributes
- Subscribe
- Unsubscribe

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "topics_and_queues/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
```

```
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

const FIFO_SUFFIX = ".fifo"
const TONE_KEY = "tone"

var ToneChoices = []string{"cheerful", "funny", "serious", "sincere"}

// MessageBody is used to deserialize the body of a message from a JSON string.
type MessageBody struct {
 Message string
}

// ScenarioRunner separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions
 so that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type ScenarioRunner struct {
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
 snsActor   *actions.SnsActions
 sqsActor   *actions.SqsActions
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) CreateTopic(ctx context.Context) (string, string,
 bool, bool) {
 log.Println("SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out) or
 standard.\n" +
  "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and message
 filtering.")
 isFifoTopic := runner.questioner.AskBool("\nWould you like to work with FIFO
 topics? (y/n) ", "y")

 contentBasedDeduplication := false
 if isFifoTopic {
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  log.Println("Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is supported.
\n" +
   "Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or are automatically
 generated\n" +
   "from content using a hash function. If a message is successfully published to
\n" +
   "an SNS FIFO topic, any message published and determined to have the same\n" +
   "deduplication ID, within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted
\n" +
   "but not delivered. For more information about deduplication, see:\n" +
```

```
    "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.")
   contentBasedDeduplication = runner.questioner.AskBool(
    "\nDo you want to use content-based deduplication instead of entering a
  deduplication ID? (y/n) ", "y")
  }
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

  topicName := runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a name for your SNS topic. ")
  if isFifoTopic {
   topicName = fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", topicName, FIFO_SUFFIX)
   log.Printf("Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '%v' must be appended to
\n"+
    "the topic name.", FIFO_SUFFIX)
  }

  topicArn, err := runner.snsActor.CreateTopic(ctx, topicName, isFifoTopic,
  contentBasedDeduplication)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("Your new topic with the name '%v' and Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
  \n"+
   "'%v' has been created.", topicName, topicArn)

  return topicName, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) CreateQueue(ctx context.Context, ordinal string,
  isFifoTopic bool) (string, string) {
  queueName := runner.questioner.Ask(fmt.Sprintf("Enter a name for the %v SQS
  queue. ", ordinal))
  if isFifoTopic {
   queueName = fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", queueName, FIFO_SUFFIX)
   if ordinal == "first" {
    log.Printf("Because you are creating a FIFO SQS queue, '%v' must "+
     "be appended to the queue name.\n", FIFO_SUFFIX)
   }
  }
  queueUrl, err := runner.sqsActor.CreateQueue(ctx, queueName, isFifoTopic)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("Your new SQS queue with the name '%v' and the queue URL "+
   "'%v' has been created.", queueName, queueUrl)
```

```
 return queueName, queueUrl
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) SubscribeQueueToTopic(
 ctx context.Context, queueName string, queueUrl string, topicName string,
 topicArn string, ordinal string,
 isFifoTopic bool) (string, bool) {

 queueArn, err := runner.sqsActor.GetQueueArn(ctx, queueUrl)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("The ARN of your queue is: %v.\n", queueArn)

 err = runner.sqsActor.AttachSendMessagePolicy(ctx, queueUrl, queueArn, topicArn)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Attached an IAM policy to the queue so the SNS topic can send " +
  "messages to it.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 var filterPolicy map[string][]string
 if isFifoTopic {
  if ordinal == "first" {
   log.Println("Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters.\n" +
    "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered messages\n"
 +
    "will be received in the queue.\n" +
    "For information about message filtering, see\n" +
    "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-filtering.html\n" +
    "For this example, you can filter messages by a \"tone\" attribute.")
  }

  wantFiltering := runner.questioner.AskBool(
   fmt.Sprintf("Do you want to filter messages that are sent to \"%v\"\n"+
    "from the %v topic? (y/n) ", queueName, topicName), "y")
  if wantFiltering {
   log.Println("You can filter messages by one or more of the following \"tone\"
 attributes.")

   var toneSelections []string
   askAboutTones := true
```

```
    for askAboutTones {
     toneIndex := runner.questioner.AskChoice(
      "Enter the number of the tone you want to filter by:\n", ToneChoices)
     toneSelections = append(toneSelections, ToneChoices[toneIndex])
     askAboutTones = runner.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to add another tone to
 the filter? (y/n) ", "y")
    }
    log.Printf("Your subscription will be filtered to only pass the following
 tones: %v\n", toneSelections)
    filterPolicy = map[string][]string{TONE_KEY: toneSelections}
   }
  }

  subscriptionArn, err := runner.snsActor.SubscribeQueue(ctx, topicArn, queueArn,
  filterPolicy)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("The queue %v is now subscribed to the topic %v with the subscription
  ARN %v.\n",
   queueName, topicName, subscriptionArn)

  return subscriptionArn, filterPolicy != nil
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) PublishMessages(ctx context.Context, topicArn
 string, isFifoTopic bool, contentBasedDeduplication bool, usingFilters bool) {
 var message string
 var groupId string
 var dedupId string
 var toneSelection string
 publishMore := true
 for publishMore {
  groupId = ""
  dedupId = ""
  toneSelection = ""
  message = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a message to publish: ")
  if isFifoTopic {
   log.Println("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set a message group
 ID.\n" +
    "All messages within the same group will be received in the order they were
 published.")
   groupId = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a message group ID: ")
   if !contentBasedDeduplication {
```

```
    log.Println("Because you are not using content-based deduplication,\n" +
     "you must enter a deduplication ID.")
    dedupId = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a deduplication ID: ")
   }
  }
  if usingFilters {
   if runner.questioner.AskBool("Add a tone attribute so this message can be
 filtered? (y/n) ", "y") {
    toneIndex := runner.questioner.AskChoice(
     "Enter the number of the tone you want to filter by:\n", ToneChoices)
    toneSelection = ToneChoices[toneIndex]
   }
  }

  err := runner.snsActor.Publish(ctx, topicArn, message, groupId, dedupId,
 TONE_KEY, toneSelection)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println(("Your message was published."))

  publishMore = runner.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to publish another
 messsage? (y/n) ", "y")
 }
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) PollForMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrls
 []string) {
 log.Println("Polling queues for messages...")
 for _, queueUrl := range queueUrls {
  var messages []types.Message
  for {
   currentMsgs, err := runner.sqsActor.GetMessages(ctx, queueUrl, 10, 1)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   if len(currentMsgs) == 0 {
    break
   }
   messages = append(messages, currentMsgs...)
  }
  if len(messages) == 0 {
   log.Printf("No messages were received by queue %v.\n", queueUrl)
  } else if len(messages) == 1 {
```

```
    log.Printf("One message was received by queue %v:\n", queueUrl)

   } else {
    log.Printf("%v messages were received by queue %v:\n", len(messages),
  queueUrl)
   }
   for msgIndex, message := range messages {
    messageBody := MessageBody{}
    err := json.Unmarshal([]byte(*message.Body), &messageBody)
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
    log.Printf("Message %v: %v\n", msgIndex+1, messageBody.Message)
   }

   if len(messages) > 0 {
    log.Printf("Deleting %v messages from queue %v.\n", len(messages), queueUrl)
    err := runner.sqsActor.DeleteMessages(ctx, queueUrl, messages)
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
   }
  }
}

// RunTopicsAndQueuesScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to use
 the
// AWS SDK for Go to create and use Amazon SNS topics and Amazon SQS queues.
//
// 1. Create a topic (FIFO or non-FIFO).
// 2. Subscribe several queues to the topic with an option to apply a filter.
// 3. Publish messages to the topic.
// 4. Poll the queues for messages received.
// 5. Delete the topic and the queues.
//
// This example creates service clients from the specified sdkConfig so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
func RunTopicsAndQueuesScenario(
 ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources := Resources{}
```

```
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.\n" +
    "Cleaning up any resources that were created...")
   resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()
 queueCount := 2

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.\n\n"+
  "In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe %v SQS queues to
 the\n"+
  "topic. You can select from several options for configuring the topic and the
\n"+
  "subscriptions for the queues. You can then post to the topic and see the
 results\n"+
  "in the queues.\n", queueCount)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 runner := ScenarioRunner{
  questioner: questioner,
  snsActor:   &actions.SnsActions{SnsClient: sns.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  sqsActor:   &actions.SqsActions{SqsClient: sqs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 resources.snsActor = runner.snsActor
 resources.sqsActor = runner.sqsActor

 topicName, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication :=
 runner.CreateTopic(ctx)
 resources.topicArn = topicArn
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Printf("Now you will create %v SQS queues and subscribe them to the topic.
\n", queueCount)
 ordinals := []string{"first", "next"}
 usingFilters := false
 for _, ordinal := range ordinals {
  queueName, queueUrl := runner.CreateQueue(ctx, ordinal, isFifoTopic)
  resources.queueUrls = append(resources.queueUrls, queueUrl)

  _, filtering := runner.SubscribeQueueToTopic(ctx, queueName, queueUrl,
 topicName, topicArn, ordinal, isFifoTopic)
```

```
  usingFilters = usingFilters || filtering
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 runner.PublishMessages(ctx, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication,
 usingFilters)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 runner.PollForMessages(ctx, resources.queueUrls)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 wantCleanup := questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all AWS resources
 created for this scenario? (y/n) ", "y")
 if wantCleanup {
  log.Println("Cleaning up resources...")
  resources.Cleanup(ctx)
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Definisci una struttura che racchiuda le azioni di Amazon SNS utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
```

```
}



// CreateTopic creates an Amazon SNS topic with the specified name. You can
 optionally
// specify that the topic is created as a FIFO topic and whether it uses content-
based
// deduplication instead of ID-based deduplication.
func (actor SnsActions) CreateTopic(ctx context.Context, topicName string,
 isFifoTopic bool, contentBasedDeduplication bool) (string, error) {
 var topicArn string
 topicAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoTopic {
  topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
 }
 if contentBasedDeduplication {
  topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
 }
 topic, err := actor.SnsClient.CreateTopic(ctx, &sns.CreateTopicInput{
  Name:       aws.String(topicName),
  Attributes: topicAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicName, err)
 } else {
  topicArn = *topic.TopicArn
 }

 return topicArn, err
}



// DeleteTopic delete an Amazon SNS topic.
func (actor SnsActions) DeleteTopic(ctx context.Context, topicArn string) error {
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.DeleteTopic(ctx, &sns.DeleteTopicInput{
  TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicArn, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

```
// SubscribeQueue subscribes an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to
 an
// Amazon SNS topic. When filterMap is not nil, it is used to specify a filter
 policy
// so that messages are only sent to the queue when the message has the specified
 attributes.
func (actor SnsActions) SubscribeQueue(ctx context.Context, topicArn string,
 queueArn string, filterMap map[string][]string) (string, error) {
 var subscriptionArn string
 var attributes map[string]string
 if filterMap != nil {
  filterBytes, err := json.Marshal(filterMap)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create filter policy, here's why: %v\n", err)
   return "", err
  }
  attributes = map[string]string{"FilterPolicy": string(filterBytes)}
 }
 output, err := actor.SnsClient.Subscribe(ctx, &sns.SubscribeInput{
  Protocol:              aws.String("sqs"),
  TopicArn:              aws.String(topicArn),
  Attributes:            attributes,
  Endpoint:              aws.String(queueArn),
  ReturnSubscriptionArn: true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't susbscribe queue %v to topic %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   queueArn, topicArn, err)
 } else {
  subscriptionArn = *output.SubscriptionArn
 }

 return subscriptionArn, err
}



// Publish publishes a message to an Amazon SNS topic. The message is then sent
 to all
// subscribers. When the topic is a FIFO topic, the message must also contain a
 group ID
```

```
// and, when ID-based deduplication is used, a deduplication ID. An optional key-
value
// filter attribute can be specified so that the message can be filtered
 according to
// a filter policy.
func (actor SnsActions) Publish(ctx context.Context, topicArn string, message
 string, groupId string, dedupId string, filterKey string, filterValue string)
 error {
 publishInput := sns.PublishInput{TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn), Message:
 aws.String(message)}
 if groupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageGroupId = aws.String(groupId)
 }
 if dedupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageDeduplicationId = aws.String(dedupId)
 }
 if filterKey != "" && filterValue != "" {
  publishInput.MessageAttributes = map[string]types.MessageAttributeValue{
   filterKey: {DataType: aws.String("String"), StringValue:
 aws.String(filterValue)},
  }
 }
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.Publish(ctx, &publishInput)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't publish message to topic %v. Here's why: %v", topicArn,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Definisci una struttura che racchiude le azioni di Amazon SQS utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
)

// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// CreateQueue creates an Amazon SQS queue with the specified name. You can
 specify
// whether the queue is created as a FIFO queue.
func (actor SqsActions) CreateQueue(ctx context.Context, queueName string,
 isFifoQueue bool) (string, error) {
 var queueUrl string
 queueAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoQueue {
  queueAttributes["FifoQueue"] = "true"
 }
 queue, err := actor.SqsClient.CreateQueue(ctx, &sqs.CreateQueueInput{
  QueueName:  aws.String(queueName),
  Attributes: queueAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueName, err)
 } else {
  queueUrl = *queue.QueueUrl
 }

 return queueUrl, err
}



// GetQueueArn uses the GetQueueAttributes action to get the Amazon Resource Name
 (ARN)
// of an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetQueueArn(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string)
 (string, error) {
 var queueArn string
 arnAttributeName := types.QueueAttributeNameQueueArn
```

```
 attribute, err := actor.SqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(ctx,
 &sqs.GetQueueAttributesInput{
  QueueUrl:       aws.String(queueUrl),
  AttributeNames: []types.QueueAttributeName{arnAttributeName},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get ARN for queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 } else {
  queueArn = attribute.Attributes[string(arnAttributeName)]
 }
 return queueArn, err
}



// AttachSendMessagePolicy uses the SetQueueAttributes action to attach a policy
 to an
// Amazon SQS queue that allows the specified Amazon SNS topic to send messages
 to the
// queue.
func (actor SqsActions) AttachSendMessagePolicy(ctx context.Context, queueUrl
 string, queueArn string, topicArn string) error {
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:    "Allow",
   Action:    "sqs:SendMessage",
   Principal: map[string]string{"Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"},
   Resource:  aws.String(queueArn),
   Condition: PolicyCondition{"ArnEquals": map[string]string{"aws:SourceArn":
 topicArn}},
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return err
 }
 _, err = actor.SqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(ctx, &sqs.SetQueueAttributesInput{
  Attributes: map[string]string{
   string(types.QueueAttributeNamePolicy): string(policyBytes),
  },
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't set send message policy on queue %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}

// PolicyDocument defines a policy document as a Go struct that can be serialized
// to JSON.
type PolicyDocument struct {
 Version   string
 Statement []PolicyStatement
}

// PolicyStatement defines a statement in a policy document.
type PolicyStatement struct {
 Effect    string
 Action    string
 Principal map[string]string `json:",omitempty"`
 Resource  *string           `json:",omitempty"`
 Condition PolicyCondition   `json:",omitempty"`
}

// PolicyCondition defines a condition in a policy.
type PolicyCondition map[string]map[string]string



// GetMessages uses the ReceiveMessage action to get messages from an Amazon SQS
 queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string,
 maxMessages int32, waitTime int32) ([]types.Message, error) {
 var messages []types.Message
 result, err := actor.SqsClient.ReceiveMessage(ctx, &sqs.ReceiveMessageInput{
  QueueUrl:            aws.String(queueUrl),
  MaxNumberOfMessages: maxMessages,
  WaitTimeSeconds:     waitTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl,
 err)
 } else {
  messages = result.Messages
 }
```

```
 return messages, err
}



// DeleteMessages uses the DeleteMessageBatch action to delete a batch of
 messages from
// an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string,
 messages []types.Message) error {
 entries := make([]types.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry, len(messages))
 for msgIndex := range messages {
  entries[msgIndex].Id = aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v", msgIndex))
  entries[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle = messages[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle
 }
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(ctx, &sqs.DeleteMessageBatchInput{
  Entries:  entries,
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteQueue deletes an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteQueue(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string) error {
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteQueue(ctx, &sqs.DeleteQueueInput{
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Eliminare le risorse.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "topics_and_queues/actions"
)

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 topicArn  string
 queueUrls []string
 snsActor  *actions.SnsActions
 sqsActor  *actions.SqsActions
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   fmt.Println("Something went wrong during cleanup. Use the AWS Management
 Console\n" +
    "to remove any remaining resources that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 var err error
 if resources.topicArn != "" {
  log.Printf("Deleting topic %v.\n", resources.topicArn)
  err = resources.snsActor.DeleteTopic(ctx, resources.topicArn)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }

 for _, queueUrl := range resources.queueUrls {
  log.Printf("Deleting queue %v.\n", queueUrl)
  err = resources.sqsActor.DeleteQueue(ctx, queueUrl)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Pubblicare
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package com.example.sns;

import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.MessageAttributeValue;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.QueueAttributeName;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SetQueueAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;

import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.JsonArray;
import com.google.gson.JsonObject;
import com.google.gson.JsonPrimitive;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 * <p>
```

```
 * This Java example performs these tasks:
 * <p>
 * 1. Gives the user three options to choose from.
 * 2. Creates an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
 * 3. Creates an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
 * 4. Gets the SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN) attribute.
 * 5. Attaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to the queue.
 * 6. Subscribes to the SQS queue.
 * 7. Publishes a message to the topic.
 * 8. Displays the messages.
 * 9. Deletes the received message.
 * 10. Unsubscribes from the topic.
 * 11. Deletes the SNS topic.
 */
public class SNSWorkflow {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = "\n" +
            "Usage:\n" +
            "    <fifoQueueARN>\n\n" +
            "Where:\n" +
            "    accountId - Your AWS account Id value.";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
            .build();

        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
            .build();

        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        String accountId = args[0];
        String useFIFO;
        String duplication = "n";
```

```
        String topicName;
        String deduplicationID = null;
        String groupId = null;

        String topicArn;
        String sqsQueueName;
        String sqsQueueUrl;
        String sqsQueueArn;
        String subscriptionArn;
        boolean selectFIFO = false;

        String message;
        List<Message> messageList;
        List<String> filterList = new ArrayList<>();
        String msgAttValue = "";

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.");
        System.out.println("In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and
 subscribe an SQS queue to the topic.\n" +
            "You can select from several options for configuring the topic and
 the subscriptions for the queue.\n" +
            "You can then post to the topic and see the results in the queue.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-
Out).\n" +
            "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and
 message filtering.\n" +
            "Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n)");
        useFIFO = in.nextLine();
        if (useFIFO.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            selectFIFO = true;
            System.out.println("You have selected FIFO");
            System.out.println(" Because you have chosen a FIFO topic,
 deduplication is supported.\n" +
                "        Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or
 automatically generated from content using a hash function.\n"
                +
                "        If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO
 topic, any message published and determined to have the same deduplication ID,
\n"
                +
```

```
                "        within the five-minute deduplication interval, is
 accepted but not delivered.\n" +
                "        For more information about deduplication, see https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.");

            System.out.println(
                "Would you like to use content-based deduplication instead of
 entering a deduplication ID? (y/n)");
            duplication = in.nextLine();
            if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                System.out.println("Please enter a group id value");
                groupId = in.nextLine();
            } else {
                System.out.println("Please enter deduplication Id value");
                deduplicationID = in.nextLine();
                System.out.println("Please enter a group id value");
                groupId = in.nextLine();
            }
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create a topic.");
        System.out.println("Enter a name for your SNS topic.");
        topicName = in.nextLine();
        if (selectFIFO) {
            System.out.println("Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo'
 must be appended to the topic name.");
            topicName = topicName + ".fifo";
            System.out.println("The name of the topic is " + topicName);
            topicArn = createFIFO(snsClient, topicName, duplication);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the FIFO topic is " + topicArn);

        } else {
            System.out.println("The name of the topic is " + topicName);
            topicArn = createSNSTopic(snsClient, topicName);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the non-FIFO topic is " + topicArn);

        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Create an SQS queue.");
        System.out.println("Enter a name for your SQS queue.");
```

```
        sqsQueueName = in.nextLine();
        if (selectFIFO) {
            sqsQueueName = sqsQueueName + ".fifo";
        }
        sqsQueueUrl = createQueue(sqsClient, sqsQueueName, selectFIFO);
        System.out.println("The queue URL is " + sqsQueueUrl);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.");
        sqsQueueArn = getSQSQueueAttrs(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the new queue is " + sqsQueueArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Attach an IAM policy to the queue.");

        // Define the policy to use. Make sure that you change the REGION if you
are
        // running this code
        // in a different region.
        String policy = """
        {
             "Statement": [
             {
                 "Effect": "Allow",
                         "Principal": {
                     "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
                 },
                 "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                         "Resource": "arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:%s:%s",
                         "Condition": {
                     "ArnEquals": {
                         "aws:SourceArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:%s:%s"
                     }
                 }
             }
             ]
         }
        """.formatted(accountId, sqsQueueName, accountId, topicName);

        setQueueAttr(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl, policy);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Subscribe to the SQS queue.");
        if (selectFIFO) {
            System.out.println(
                "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered
 messages will be received in the queue.\n"
                    +
                    "For information about message filtering, see https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-filtering.html\n"
                    +
                    "For this example, you can filter messages by a \"tone\"
 attribute.");
            System.out.println("Would you like to filter messages for " +
 sqsQueueName + "'s subscription to the topic "
                + topicName + "?  (y/n)");
            String filterAns = in.nextLine();
            if (filterAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                boolean moreAns = false;
                System.out.println("You can filter messages by one or more of the
 following \"tone\" attributes.");
                System.out.println("1. cheerful");
                System.out.println("2. funny");
                System.out.println("3. serious");
                System.out.println("4. sincere");
                while (!moreAns) {
                    System.out.println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.");
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
                    switch (ans) {
                        case "1":
                            filterList.add("cheerful");
                            break;
                        case "2":
                            filterList.add("funny");
                            break;
                        case "3":
                            filterList.add("serious");
                            break;
                        case "4":
                            filterList.add("sincere");
                            break;
                        default:
                            moreAns = true;
                            break;
                    }
```

```
                }
            }
        }
        subscriptionArn = subQueue(snsClient, topicArn, sqsQueueArn, filterList);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Publish a message to the topic.");
        if (selectFIFO) {
            System.out.println("Would you like to add an attribute to this
message?  (y/n)");
            String msgAns = in.nextLine();
            if (msgAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                System.out.println("You can filter messages by one or more of the
following \"tone\" attributes.");
                System.out.println("1. cheerful");
                System.out.println("2. funny");
                System.out.println("3. serious");
                System.out.println("4. sincere");
                System.out.println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.");
                String ans = in.nextLine();
                switch (ans) {
                    case "1":
                        msgAttValue = "cheerful";
                        break;
                    case "2":
                        msgAttValue = "funny";
                        break;
                    case "3":
                        msgAttValue = "serious";
                        break;
                    default:
                        msgAttValue = "sincere";
                        break;
                }

                System.out.println("Selected value is " + msgAttValue);
            }
            System.out.println("Enter a message.");
            message = in.nextLine();
            pubMessageFIFO(snsClient, message, topicArn, msgAttValue,
duplication, groupId, deduplicationID);

        } else {
```

```
            System.out.println("Enter a message.");
            message = in.nextLine();
            pubMessage(snsClient, message, topicArn);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Display the message. Press any key to continue.");
        in.nextLine();
        messageList = receiveMessages(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl, msgAttValue);
        for (Message mes : messageList) {
            System.out.println("Message Id: " + mes.messageId());
            System.out.println("Full Message: " + mes.body());
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Delete the received message. Press any key to
continue.");
        in.nextLine();
        deleteMessages(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl, messageList);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Unsubscribe from the topic and delete the queue.
Press any key to continue.");
        in.nextLine();
        unSub(snsClient, subscriptionArn);
        deleteSQSQueue(sqsClient, sqsQueueName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Delete the topic. Press any key to continue.");
        in.nextLine();
        deleteSNSTopic(snsClient, topicArn);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The SNS/SQS workflow has completed successfully.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void deleteSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            DeleteTopicRequest request = DeleteTopicRequest.builder()
```

```
                .topicArn(topicArn)
                .build();

            DeleteTopicResponse result = snsClient.deleteTopic(request);
            System.out.println("Status was " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteSQSQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName) {
        try {
            GetQueueUrlRequest getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                .queueName(queueName)
                .build();

            String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl();
            DeleteQueueRequest deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .build();

            sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest);
            System.out.println(queueName + " was successfully deleted.");

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void unSub(SnsClient snsClient, String subscriptionArn) {
        try {
            UnsubscribeRequest request = UnsubscribeRequest.builder()
                .subscriptionArn(subscriptionArn)
                .build();

            UnsubscribeResponse result = snsClient.unsubscribe(request);
            System.out.println("Status was " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode()
                + "\nSubscription was removed for " + request.subscriptionArn());
```

```
        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl,
List<Message> messages) {
        try {
            List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry> entries = new ArrayList<>();
            for (Message msg : messages) {
                DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry entry =
DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder()
                    .id(msg.messageId())
                    .build();

                entries.add(entry);
            }

            DeleteMessageBatchRequest deleteMessageBatchRequest =
DeleteMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .entries(entries)
                .build();

            sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(deleteMessageBatchRequest);
            System.out.println("The batch delete of messages was successful");

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static List<Message> receiveMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String
queueUrl, String msgAttValue) {
        try {
            if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
                ReceiveMessageRequest receiveMessageRequest =
ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .maxNumberOfMessages(5)
                    .build();
```

```
                return
sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest).messages();
            } else {
                // We know there are filters on the message.
                ReceiveMessageRequest receiveRequest =
ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .messageAttributeNames(msgAttValue) // Include other message
attributes if needed.
                    .maxNumberOfMessages(5)
                    .build();

                return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveRequest).messages();
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    public static void pubMessage(SnsClient snsClient, String message, String
topicArn) {
        try {
            PublishRequest request = PublishRequest.builder()
                .message(message)
                .topicArn(topicArn)
                .build();

            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status is " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void pubMessageFIFO(SnsClient snsClient,
                                      String message,
                                      String topicArn,
```

```
                                        String msgAttValue,
                                        String duplication,
                                        String groupId,
                                        String deduplicationID) {

        try {
            PublishRequest request;
            // Means the user did not choose to use a message attribute.
            if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
                if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .message(message)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .build();
                } else {
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .message(message)
                        .messageDeduplicationId(deduplicationID)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .build();
                }

            } else {
                Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes = new
HashMap<>();
                messageAttributes.put(msgAttValue,
MessageAttributeValue.builder()
                    .dataType("String")
                    .stringValue("true")
                    .build());

                if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .message(message)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .build();
                } else {
                    // Create a publish request with the message and attributes.
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .message(message)
```

```
                        .messageDeduplicationId(deduplicationID)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .messageAttributes(messageAttributes)
                        .build();
                }
            }

            // Publish the message to the topic.
            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status was " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Subscribe to the SQS queue.
    public static String subQueue(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String
queueArn, List<String> filterList) {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request;
            if (filterList.isEmpty()) {
                // No filter subscription is added.
                request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("sqs")
                    .endpoint(queueArn)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

                SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
                System.out.println("The queue " + queueArn + " has been
subscribed to the topic " + topicArn + "\n" +
                    "with the subscription ARN " + result.subscriptionArn());
                return result.subscriptionArn();
            } else {
                request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("sqs")
                    .endpoint(queueArn)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
```

```
                    .build();

                SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
                System.out.println("The queue " + queueArn + " has been
subscribed to the topic " + topicArn + "\n" +
                    "with the subscription ARN " + result.subscriptionArn());

                String attributeName = "FilterPolicy";
                Gson gson = new Gson();
                String jsonString = "{\"tone\": []}";
                JsonObject jsonObject = gson.fromJson(jsonString,
JsonObject.class);
                JsonArray toneArray = jsonObject.getAsJsonArray("tone");
                for (String value : filterList) {
                    toneArray.add(new JsonPrimitive(value));
                }

                String updatedJsonString = gson.toJson(jsonObject);
                System.out.println(updatedJsonString);
                SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest attRequest =
SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .subscriptionArn(result.subscriptionArn())
                    .attributeName(attributeName)
                    .attributeValue(updatedJsonString)
                    .build();

                snsClient.setSubscriptionAttributes(attRequest);
                return result.subscriptionArn();
            }

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Attach a policy to the queue.
    public static void setQueueAttr(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl, String
policy) {
        try {
            Map<software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.QueueAttributeName,
String> attrMap = new HashMap<>();
            attrMap.put(QueueAttributeName.POLICY, policy);
```

```
            SetQueueAttributesRequest attributesRequest =
SetQueueAttributesRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .attributes(attrMap)
                .build();

            sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(attributesRequest);
            System.out.println("The policy has been successfully attached.");

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String getSQSQueueAttrs(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl) {
        // Specify the attributes to retrieve.
        List<QueueAttributeName> atts = new ArrayList<>();
        atts.add(QueueAttributeName.QUEUE_ARN);

        GetQueueAttributesRequest attributesRequest =
GetQueueAttributesRequest.builder()
            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
            .attributeNames(atts)
            .build();

        GetQueueAttributesResponse response =
sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(attributesRequest);
        Map<String, String> queueAtts = response.attributesAsStrings();
        for (Map.Entry<String, String> queueAtt : queueAtts.entrySet())
            return queueAtt.getValue();

        return "";
    }

    public static String createQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName,
Boolean selectFIFO) {
        try {
            System.out.println("\nCreate Queue");
            if (selectFIFO) {
                Map<QueueAttributeName, String> attrs = new HashMap<>();
                attrs.put(QueueAttributeName.FIFO_QUEUE, "true");
```

```
                CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest =
CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .attributes(attrs)
                    .build();

                sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest);
                System.out.println("\nGet queue url");
                GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
                return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();
            } else {
                CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest =
CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

                sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest);
                System.out.println("\nGet queue url");
                GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
                return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName) {
        CreateTopicResponse result;
        try {
            CreateTopicRequest request = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                .name(topicName)
                .build();

            result = snsClient.createTopic(request);
            return result.topicArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createFIFO(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName, String
 duplication) {
        try {
            // Create a FIFO topic by using the SNS service client.
            Map<String, String> topicAttributes = new HashMap<>();
            if (duplication.compareTo("n") == 0) {
                topicAttributes.put("FifoTopic", "true");
                topicAttributes.put("ContentBasedDeduplication", "false");
            } else {
                topicAttributes.put("FifoTopic", "true");
                topicAttributes.put("ContentBasedDeduplication", "true");
            }

            CreateTopicRequest topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                .name(topicName)
                .attributes(topicAttributes)
                .build();

            CreateTopicResponse response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest);
            return response.topicArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue

- DeleteTopic
- GetQueueAttributes
- Pubblicare
- ReceiveMessage
- SetQueueAttributes
- Subscribe
- Unsubscribe

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo è il punto di partenza per questo scenario.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

import { TopicsQueuesWkflw } from "./TopicsQueuesWkflw.js";
import { Prompter } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/prompter.js";

export const startSnsWorkflow = () => {
  const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
  const sqsClient = new SQSClient({});
  const prompter = new Prompter();
  const logger = console;

  const wkflw = new TopicsQueuesWkflw(snsClient, sqsClient, prompter, logger);

  wkflw.start();
};
```

Il codice precedente fornisce le dipendenze necessarie e avvia lo scenario. La sezione successiva contiene il blocco principale dell'esempio.

```
const toneChoices = [
  { name: "cheerful", value: "cheerful" },
  { name: "funny", value: "funny" },
  { name: "serious", value: "serious" },
  { name: "sincere", value: "sincere" },
];

export class TopicsQueuesWkflw {
  // SNS topic is configured as First-In-First-Out
  isFifo = true;

  // Automatic content-based deduplication is enabled.
  autoDedup = false;

  snsClient;
  sqsClient;
  topicName;
  topicArn;
  subscriptionArns = [];
  /**
   * @type {{ queueName: string, queueArn: string, queueUrl: string, policy?:
 string }[]}
   */
  queues = [];
  prompter;

  /**
   * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-sns').SNSClient} snsClient
   * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-sqs').SQSClient} sqsClient
   * @param {import('../../libs/prompter.js').Prompter} prompter
   * @param {import('../../libs/logger.js').Logger} logger
   */
  constructor(snsClient, sqsClient, prompter, logger) {
    this.snsClient = snsClient;
    this.sqsClient = sqsClient;
    this.prompter = prompter;
    this.logger = logger;
  }
```

```
  async welcome() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.description);
  }

  async confirmFifo() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.snsFifoDescription);
    this.isFifo = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.snsFifoPrompt,
    });

    if (this.isFifo) {
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerDedup);
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationNotice);
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationDescription);
      this.autoDedup = await this.prompter.confirm({
        message: MESSAGES.deduplicationPrompt,
      });
    }
  }

  async createTopic() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.creatingTopics);
    this.topicName = await this.prompter.input({
      message: MESSAGES.topicNamePrompt,
    });
    if (this.isFifo) {
      this.topicName += ".fifo";
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerFifoNaming);
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.appendFifoNotice);
    }

    const response = await this.snsClient.send(
      new CreateTopicCommand({
        Name: this.topicName,
        Attributes: {
          FifoTopic: this.isFifo ? "true" : "false",
          ...(this.autoDedup ? { ContentBasedDeduplication: "true" } : {}),
        },
      }),
    );

    this.topicArn = response.TopicArn;

    await this.logger.log(
```

```
      MESSAGES.topicCreatedNotice
        .replace("${TOPIC_NAME}", this.topicName)
        .replace("${TOPIC_ARN}", this.topicArn),
    );
  }

  async createQueues() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.createQueuesNotice);
    // Increase this number to add more queues.
    const maxQueues = 2;

    for (let i = 0; i < maxQueues; i++) {
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.queueCount.replace("${COUNT}", i + 1));
      let queueName = await this.prompter.input({
        message: MESSAGES.queueNamePrompt.replace(
          "${EXAMPLE_NAME}",
          i === 0 ? "good-news" : "bad-news",
        ),
      });

      if (this.isFifo) {
        queueName += ".fifo";
        await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.appendFifoNotice);
      }

      const response = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new CreateQueueCommand({
          QueueName: queueName,
          Attributes: { ...(this.isFifo ? { FifoQueue: "true" } : {}) },
        }),
      );

      const { Attributes } = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new GetQueueAttributesCommand({
          QueueUrl: response.QueueUrl,
          AttributeNames: ["QueueArn"],
        }),
      );

      this.queues.push({
        queueName,
        queueArn: Attributes.QueueArn,
        queueUrl: response.QueueUrl,
      });
```

```
    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.queueCreatedNotice
        .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", queueName)
        .replace("${QUEUE_URL}", response.QueueUrl)
        .replace("${QUEUE_ARN}", Attributes.QueueArn),
    );
  }
}

async attachQueueIamPolicies() {
  for (const [index, queue] of this.queues.entries()) {
    const policy = JSON.stringify(
      {
        Statement: [
          {
            Effect: "Allow",
            Principal: {
              Service: "sns.amazonaws.com",
            },
            Action: "sqs:SendMessage",
            Resource: queue.queueArn,
            Condition: {
              ArnEquals: {
                "aws:SourceArn": this.topicArn,
              },
            },
          },
        ],
      },
      null,
      2,
    );

    if (index !== 0) {
      this.logger.logSeparator();
    }

    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.attachPolicyNotice);
    console.log(policy);
    const addPolicy = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.addPolicyConfirmation.replace(
        "${QUEUE_NAME}",
        queue.queueName,
```

```
        ),
      });

      if (addPolicy) {
        await this.sqsClient.send(
          new SetQueueAttributesCommand({
            QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
            Attributes: {
              Policy: policy,
            },
          }),
        );
        queue.policy = policy;
      } else {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.policyNotAttachedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
      }
    }
  }

  async subscribeQueuesToTopic() {
    for (const [index, queue] of this.queues.entries()) {
      /**
       * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-sns').SubscribeCommandInput}
       */
      const subscribeParams = {
        TopicArn: this.topicArn,
        Protocol: "sqs",
        Endpoint: queue.queueArn,
      };
      let tones = [];

      if (this.isFifo) {
        if (index === 0) {
          await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.fifoFilterNotice);
        }
        tones = await this.prompter.checkbox({
          message: MESSAGES.fifoFilterSelect.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
```

```
          ),
          choices: toneChoices,
        });

        if (tones.length) {
          subscribeParams.Attributes = {
            FilterPolicyScope: "MessageAttributes",
            FilterPolicy: JSON.stringify({
              tone: tones,
            }),
          };
        }
      }

      const { SubscriptionArn } = await this.snsClient.send(
        new SubscribeCommand(subscribeParams),
      );

      this.subscriptionArns.push(SubscriptionArn);

      await this.logger.log(
        MESSAGES.queueSubscribedNotice
          .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", queue.queueName)
          .replace("${TOPIC_NAME}", this.topicName)
          .replace("${TONES}", tones.length ? tones.join(", ") : "none"),
      );
    }
  }

  async publishMessages() {
    const message = await this.prompter.input({
      message: MESSAGES.publishMessagePrompt,
    });

    let groupId;
    let deduplicationId;
    let choices;

    if (this.isFifo) {
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.groupIdNotice);
      groupId = await this.prompter.input({
        message: MESSAGES.groupIdPrompt,
      });
```

```
      if (this.autoDedup === false) {
        await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationIdNotice);
        deduplicationId = await this.prompter.input({
          message: MESSAGES.deduplicationIdPrompt,
        });
      }

      choices = await this.prompter.checkbox({
        message: MESSAGES.messageAttributesPrompt,
        choices: toneChoices,
      });
    }

    await this.snsClient.send(
      new PublishCommand({
        TopicArn: this.topicArn,
        Message: message,
        ...(groupId
          ? {
              MessageGroupId: groupId,
            }
          : {}),
        ...(deduplicationId
          ? {
              MessageDeduplicationId: deduplicationId,
            }
          : {}),
        ...(choices
          ? {
              MessageAttributes: {
                tone: {
                  DataType: "String.Array",
                  StringValue: JSON.stringify(choices),
                },
              },
            }
          : {}),
      }),
    );

    const publishAnother = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.publishAnother,
    });
```

```
    if (publishAnother) {
      await this.publishMessages();
    }
  }

  async receiveAndDeleteMessages() {
    for (const queue of this.queues) {
      const { Messages } = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new ReceiveMessageCommand({
          QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
        }),
      );

      if (Messages) {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.messagesReceivedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
        console.log(Messages);

        await this.sqsClient.send(
          new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
            QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
            Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
              Id: message.MessageId,
              ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
            })),
          }),
        );
      } else {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.noMessagesReceivedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
      }
    }

    const deleteAndPoll = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.deleteAndPollConfirmation,
    });
```

```
    if (deleteAndPoll) {
      await this.receiveAndDeleteMessages();
    }
  }

  async destroyResources() {
    for (const subscriptionArn of this.subscriptionArns) {
      await this.snsClient.send(
        new UnsubscribeCommand({ SubscriptionArn: subscriptionArn }),
      );
    }

    for (const queue of this.queues) {
      await this.sqsClient.send(
        new DeleteQueueCommand({ QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl }),
      );
    }

    if (this.topicArn) {
      await this.snsClient.send(
        new DeleteTopicCommand({ TopicArn: this.topicArn }),
      );
    }
  }

  async start() {
    console.clear();

    try {
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerWelcome);
      await this.welcome();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerFifo);
      await this.confirmFifo();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerCreateTopic);
      await this.createTopic();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerCreateQueues);
      await this.createQueues();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerAttachPolicy);
      await this.attachQueueIamPolicies();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerSubscribeQueues);
      await this.subscribeQueuesToTopic();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerPublishMessage);
      await this.publishMessages();
```

```
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerReceiveMessages);
      await this.receiveAndDeleteMessages();
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(err);
    } finally {
      await this.destroyResources();
    }
  }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Pubblicare
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package com.example.sns
```

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.SnsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.PublishRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.SqsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.GetQueueAttributesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.Message
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.QueueAttributeName
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.SetQueueAttributesRequest
import com.google.gson.Gson
import com.google.gson.JsonObject
import com.google.gson.JsonPrimitive
import java.util.Scanner

/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your AWS credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:

 1. Gives the user three options to choose from.
 2. Creates an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
 3. Creates an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
 4. Gets the SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN) attribute.
 5. Attaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to the queue.
 6. Subscribes to the SQS queue.
 7. Publishes a message to the topic.
 8. Displays the messages.
 9. Deletes the received message.
 10. Unsubscribes from the topic.
 11. Deletes the SNS topic.
 */
```

```
val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main() {
    val input = Scanner(System.`in`)
    val useFIFO: String
    var duplication = "n"
    var topicName: String
    var deduplicationID: String? = null
    var groupId: String? = null
    val topicArn: String?
    var sqsQueueName: String
    val sqsQueueUrl: String?
    val sqsQueueArn: String
    val subscriptionArn: String?
    var selectFIFO = false
    val message: String
    val messageList: List<Message?>?
    val filterList = ArrayList<String>()
    var msgAttValue = ""

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS SDK for Kotlin messaging with topics and
 queues.")
    println(
        """
                In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe an
 SQS queue to the topic.
                You can select from several options for configuring the topic and
 the subscriptions for the queue.
                You can then post to the topic and see the results in the queue.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
                SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out).
                FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication
 and message filtering.
                Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n)
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    useFIFO = input.nextLine()
```

```
    if (useFIFO.compareTo("y") == 0) {
        selectFIFO = true
        println("You have selected FIFO")
        println(
            """ Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is supported.
        Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or automatically
 generated from content using a hash function.
        If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic, any message
 published and determined to have the same deduplication ID,
        within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted but not
 delivered.
        For more information about deduplication, see https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.""",
        )

        println("Would you like to use content-based deduplication instead of
 entering a deduplication ID? (y/n)")
        duplication = input.nextLine()
        if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            println("Enter a group id value")
            groupId = input.nextLine()
        } else {
            println("Enter deduplication Id value")
            deduplicationID = input.nextLine()
            println("Enter a group id value")
            groupId = input.nextLine()
        }
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. Create a topic.")
    println("Enter a name for your SNS topic.")
    topicName = input.nextLine()
    if (selectFIFO) {
        println("Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be appended
 to the topic name.")
        topicName = "$topicName.fifo"
        println("The name of the topic is $topicName")
        topicArn = createFIFO(topicName, duplication)
        println("The ARN of the FIFO topic is $topicArn")
    } else {
        println("The name of the topic is $topicName")
        topicArn = createSNSTopic(topicName)
```

```
        println("The ARN of the non-FIFO topic is $topicArn")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Create an SQS queue.")
    println("Enter a name for your SQS queue.")
    sqsQueueName = input.nextLine()
    if (selectFIFO) {
        sqsQueueName = "$sqsQueueName.fifo"
    }
    sqsQueueUrl = createQueue(sqsQueueName, selectFIFO)
    println("The queue URL is $sqsQueueUrl")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.")
    sqsQueueArn = getSQSQueueAttrs(sqsQueueUrl)
    println("The ARN of the new queue is $sqsQueueArn")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Attach an IAM policy to the queue.")
    // Define the policy to use.
    val policy = """{
     "Statement": [
     {
         "Effect": "Allow",
                 "Principal": {
             "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
         },
         "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                 "Resource": "$sqsQueueArn",
                 "Condition": {
             "ArnEquals": {
                 "aws:SourceArn": "$topicArn"
             }
         }
     }
     ]
     }"""
    setQueueAttr(sqsQueueUrl, policy)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Subscribe to the SQS queue.")
    if (selectFIFO) {
        println(
            """If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered
 messages will be received in the queue.
For information about message filtering, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/
latest/dg/sns-message-filtering.html
For this example, you can filter messages by a "tone" attribute.""",
        )
        println("Would you like to filter messages for $sqsQueueName's
 subscription to the topic $topicName?  (y/n)")
        val filterAns: String = input.nextLine()
        if (filterAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            var moreAns = false
            println("You can filter messages by using one or more of the
 following \"tone\" attributes.")
            println("1. cheerful")
            println("2. funny")
            println("3. serious")
            println("4. sincere")
            while (!moreAns) {
                println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.")
                val ans: String = input.nextLine()
                when (ans) {
                    "1" -> filterList.add("cheerful")
                    "2" -> filterList.add("funny")
                    "3" -> filterList.add("serious")
                    "4" -> filterList.add("sincere")
                    else -> moreAns = true
                }
            }
        }
    }
    subscriptionArn = subQueue(topicArn, sqsQueueArn, filterList)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Publish a message to the topic.")
    if (selectFIFO) {
        println("Would you like to add an attribute to this message?  (y/n)")
        val msgAns: String = input.nextLine()
        if (msgAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
```

```
            println("You can filter messages by one or more of the following
\"tone\" attributes.")
            println("1. cheerful")
            println("2. funny")
            println("3. serious")
            println("4. sincere")
            println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.")
            val ans: String = input.nextLine()
            msgAttValue = when (ans) {
                "1" -> "cheerful"
                "2" -> "funny"
                "3" -> "serious"
                else -> "sincere"
            }
            println("Selected value is $msgAttValue")
        }
        println("Enter a message.")
        message = input.nextLine()
        pubMessageFIFO(message, topicArn, msgAttValue, duplication, groupId,
deduplicationID)
    } else {
        println("Enter a message.")
        message = input.nextLine()
        pubMessage(message, topicArn)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Display the message. Press any key to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    messageList = receiveMessages(sqsQueueUrl, msgAttValue)
    if (messageList != null) {
        for (mes in messageList) {
            println("Message Id: ${mes.messageId}")
            println("Full Message: ${mes.body}")
        }
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Delete the received message. Press any key to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    if (messageList != null) {
        deleteMessages(sqsQueueUrl, messageList)
```

```
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Unsubscribe from the topic and delete the queue. Press any key
 to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    unSub(subscriptionArn)
    deleteSQSQueue(sqsQueueName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Delete the topic. Press any key to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    deleteSNSTopic(topicArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The SNS/SQS workflow has completed successfully.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteSNSTopic(topicArnVal: String?) {
    val request = DeleteTopicRequest {
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.deleteTopic(request)
        println("$topicArnVal was deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteSQSQueue(queueNameVal: String) {
    val getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
        queueName = queueNameVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val queueUrlVal = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl
        val deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        }
```

```
        sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest)
        println("$queueNameVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun unSub(subscripArn: String?) {
    val request = UnsubscribeRequest {
        subscriptionArn = subscripArn
    }
    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.unsubscribe(request)
        println("Subscription was removed for $subscripArn")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteMessages(queueUrlVal: String?, messages: List<Message>) {
    val entriesVal: MutableList<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry> = mutableListOf()
    for (msg in messages) {
        val entry = DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry {
            id = msg.messageId
        }
        entriesVal.add(entry)
    }

    val deleteMessageBatchRequest = DeleteMessageBatchRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        entries = entriesVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(deleteMessageBatchRequest)
        println("The batch delete of messages was successful")
    }
}

suspend fun receiveMessages(queueUrlVal: String?, msgAttValue: String):
 List<Message>? {
    if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
        val request = ReceiveMessageRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            maxNumberOfMessages = 5
        }
        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            return sqsClient.receiveMessage(request).messages
```

```
        }
    } else {
        val receiveRequest = ReceiveMessageRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            waitTimeSeconds = 1
            maxNumberOfMessages = 5
        }
        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveRequest).messages
        }
    }
}

suspend fun pubMessage(messageVal: String?, topicArnVal: String?) {
    val request = PublishRequest {
        message = messageVal
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.publish(request)
        println("${result.messageId} message sent.")
    }
}

suspend fun pubMessageFIFO(
    messageVal: String?,
    topicArnVal: String?,
    msgAttValue: String,
    duplication: String,
    groupIdVal: String?,
    deduplicationID: String?,
) {
    // Means the user did not choose to use a message attribute.
    if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
        if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            val request = PublishRequest {
                message = messageVal
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                topicArn = topicArnVal
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
```

```
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        } else {
            val request = PublishRequest {
                message = messageVal
                messageDeduplicationId = deduplicationID
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                topicArn = topicArnVal
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        }
    } else {
        val messAttr = aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.MessageAttributeValue {
            dataType = "String"
            stringValue = "true"
        }

        val mapAtt: Map<String,
aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.MessageAttributeValue> =
            mapOf(msgAttValue to messAttr)
        if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            val request = PublishRequest {
                message = messageVal
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                topicArn = topicArnVal
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        } else {
            // Create a publish request with the message and attributes.
            val request = PublishRequest {
                topicArn = topicArnVal
                message = messageVal
                messageDeduplicationId = deduplicationID
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                messageAttributes = mapAtt
            }
```

```
            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        }
    }
}

// Subscribe to the SQS queue.
suspend fun subQueue(topicArnVal: String?, queueArnVal: String, filterList:
 List<String?>): String? {
    val request: SubscribeRequest
    if (filterList.isEmpty()) {
        // No filter subscription is added.
        request = SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "sqs"
            endpoint = queueArnVal
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

        SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
            val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
            println(
                "The queue " + queueArnVal + " has been subscribed to the topic "
 + topicArnVal + "\n" +
                    "with the subscription ARN " + result.subscriptionArn,
            )
            return result.subscriptionArn
        }
    } else {
        request = SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "sqs"
            endpoint = queueArnVal
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

        SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
            val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
            println("The queue $queueArnVal has been subscribed to the topic
 $topicArnVal with the subscription ARN ${result.subscriptionArn}")
```

```
            val attributeNameVal = "FilterPolicy"
            val gson = Gson()
            val jsonString = "{\"tone\": []}"
            val jsonObject = gson.fromJson(jsonString, JsonObject::class.java)
            val toneArray = jsonObject.getAsJsonArray("tone")
            for (value: String? in filterList) {
                toneArray.add(JsonPrimitive(value))
            }

            val updatedJsonString: String = gson.toJson(jsonObject)
            println(updatedJsonString)
            val attRequest = SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest {
                subscriptionArn = result.subscriptionArn
                attributeName = attributeNameVal
                attributeValue = updatedJsonString
            }

            snsClient.setSubscriptionAttributes(attRequest)
            return result.subscriptionArn
        }
    }
}

suspend fun setQueueAttr(queueUrlVal: String?, policy: String) {
    val attrMap: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    attrMap[QueueAttributeName.Policy.toString()] = policy

    val attributesRequest = SetQueueAttributesRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        attributes = attrMap
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(attributesRequest)
        println("The policy has been successfully attached.")
    }
}

suspend fun getSQSQueueAttrs(queueUrlVal: String?): String {
    val atts: MutableList<QueueAttributeName> = ArrayList()
    atts.add(QueueAttributeName.QueueArn)

    val attributesRequest = GetQueueAttributesRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
```

```
        attributeNames = atts
    }
    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val response = sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(attributesRequest)
        val mapAtts = response.attributes
        if (mapAtts != null) {
            mapAtts.forEach { entry ->
                println("${entry.key} : ${entry.value}")
                return entry.value
            }
        }
    }
    return ""
}

suspend fun createQueue(queueNameVal: String?, selectFIFO: Boolean): String? {
    println("\nCreate Queue")
    if (selectFIFO) {
        val attrs = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
        attrs[QueueAttributeName.FifoQueue.toString()] = "true"

        val createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
            attributes = attrs
        }

        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
            println("\nGet queue url")

            val urlRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
                queueName = queueNameVal
            }

            val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(urlRequest)
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl
        }
    } else {
        val createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
        }

        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
```

```
            println("Get queue url")

            val urlRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
                queueName = queueNameVal
            }

            val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(urlRequest)
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createSNSTopic(topicName: String?): String? {
    val request = CreateTopicRequest {
        name = topicName
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.createTopic(request)
        return result.topicArn
    }
}

suspend fun createFIFO(topicName: String?, duplication: String): String? {
    val topicAttributes: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    if (duplication.compareTo("n") == 0) {
        topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
        topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "false"
    } else {
        topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
        topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
    }

    val topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest {
        name = topicName
        attributes = topicAttributes
    }
    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest)
        return response.topicArn
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Pubblicare
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSSNS
import AWSSQS
import Foundation

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon Region to use")
    var region = "us-east-1"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "queue-scenario",
        abstract: """
```

```
        This example interactively demonstrates how to use Amazon Simple
        Notification Service (Amazon SNS) and Amazon Simple Queue Service
        (Amazon SQS) together to publish and receive messages using queues.
        """,
        discussion: """
        Supports filtering using a "tone" attribute.
        """
    )

    /// Prompt for an input string. Only non-empty strings are allowed.
    ///
    /// - Parameter prompt: The prompt to display.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The string input by the user.
    func stringRequest(prompt: String) -> String {
        var str: String?

        while str == nil {
            print(prompt, terminator: "")
            str = readLine()

            if str != nil && str?.count == 0 {
                str = nil
            }
        }

        return str!
    }

    /// Ask a yes/no question.
    ///
    /// - Parameter prompt: A prompt string to print.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the user answered "Y", otherwise `false`.
    func yesNoRequest(prompt: String) -> Bool {
        while true {
            let answer = stringRequest(prompt: prompt).lowercased()
            if answer == "y" || answer == "n" {
                return answer == "y"
            }
        }
    }

    /// Display a menu of options then request a selection.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - prompt: A prompt string to display before the menu.
    ///   - options: An array of strings giving the menu options.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The index number of the selected option or 0 if no item was
    ///   selected.
    func menuRequest(prompt: String, options: [String]) -> Int {
        let numOptions = options.count

        if numOptions == 0 {
            return 0
        }

        print(prompt)

        for (index, value) in options.enumerated() {
            print("(\(index)) \(value)")
        }

        repeat {
            print("Enter your selection (0 - \(numOptions-1)): ", terminator: "")
            if let answer = readLine() {
                guard let answer = Int(answer) else {
                    print("Please enter the number matching your selection.")
                    continue
                }

                if answer >= 0 && answer < numOptions {
                    return answer
                } else {
                    print("Please enter the number matching your selection.")
                }
            }
        } while true
    }

    /// Ask the user too press RETURN. Accepts any input but ignores it.
    ///
    /// - Parameter prompt: The text prompt to display.
    func returnRequest(prompt: String) {
        print(prompt, terminator: "")
        _ = readLine()
    }
```

```
    var attrValues = [
        "<none>",
        "cheerful",
        "funny",
        "serious",
        "sincere"
    ]

    /// Ask the user to choose one of the attribute values to use as a filter.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - message: A message to display before the menu of values.
    ///   - attrValues: An array of strings giving the values to choose from.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The string corresponding to the selected option.
    func askForFilter(message: String, attrValues: [String]) -> String? {
        print(message)
        for (index, value) in attrValues.enumerated() {
            print("  [\(index)] \(value)")
        }

        var answer: Int?
        repeat {
            answer = Int(stringRequest(prompt: "Select an value for the 'tone'
attribute or 0 to end: "))
        } while answer == nil || answer! < 0 || answer! > attrValues.count + 1

        if answer == 0 {
            return nil
        }
        return attrValues[answer!]
    }

    /// Prompts the user for filter terms and constructs the attribute
    /// record that specifies them.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A mapping of "FilterPolicy" to a JSON string representing
    ///   the user-defined filter.
    func buildFilterAttributes() -> [String:String] {
        var attr: [String:String] = [:]
        var filterString = ""

        var first = true
```

```
        while let ans = askForFilter(message: "Choose a value to apply to the
'tone' attribute.",
                                    attrValues: attrValues) {
            if !first {
                filterString += ","
            }
            first = false

            filterString += "\"\(ans)\""
        }

        let filterJSON = "{ \"tone\": [\(filterString)]}"
        attr["FilterPolicy"] = filterJSON

        return attr
    }
    /// Create a queue, returning its URL string.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - prompt: A prompt to ask for the queue name.
    ///   - isFIFO: Whether or not to create a FIFO queue.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The URL of the queue.
    func createQueue(prompt: String, sqsClient: SQSClient, isFIFO: Bool) async
throws -> String? {
        repeat {
            var queueName = stringRequest(prompt: prompt)
            var attributes: [String: String] = [:]

            if isFIFO {
                queueName += ".fifo"
                attributes["FifoQueue"] = "true"
            }

            do {
                let output = try await sqsClient.createQueue(
                    input: CreateQueueInput(
                        attributes: attributes,
                        queueName: queueName
                    )
                )
                guard let url = output.queueUrl else {
                    return nil
```

```
                }

                return url
            } catch _ as QueueDeletedRecently {
                print("You need to use a different queue name. A queue by that
name was recently deleted.")
                continue
            }
        } while true
    }

    /// Return the ARN of a queue given its URL.
    ///
    /// - Parameter queueUrl: The URL of the queue for which to return the
    ///   ARN.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The ARN of the specified queue.
    func getQueueARN(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String) async throws ->
String? {
        let output = try await sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(
            input: GetQueueAttributesInput(
                attributeNames: [.queuearn],
                queueUrl: queueUrl
            )
        )

        guard let attributes = output.attributes else {
            return nil
        }

        return attributes["QueueArn"]
    }

    /// Applies the needed policy to the specified queue.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - sqsClient: The Amazon SQS client to use.
    ///   - queueUrl: The queue to apply the policy to.
    ///   - queueArn: The ARN of the queue to apply the policy to.
    ///   - topicArn: The topic that should have access via the policy.
    ///
    /// - Throws: Errors from the SQS `SetQueueAttributes` action.
    func setQueuePolicy(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String,
                        queueArn: String, topicArn: String) async throws {
```

```
        _ = try await sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(
            input: SetQueueAttributesInput(
                attributes: [
                    "Policy":
                        """
                        {
                            "Statement": [
                                {
                                    "Effect": "Allow",
                                    "Principal": {
                                        "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
                                    },
                                    "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                                    "Resource": "\(queueArn)",
                                    "Condition": {
                                        "ArnEquals": {
                                            "aws:SourceArn": "\(topicArn)"
                                        }
                                    }
                                }
                            ]
                        }
                        """

                ],
                queueUrl: queueUrl
            )
        )
    }

    /// Receive the available messages on a queue, outputting them to the
    /// screen. Returns a dictionary you pass to DeleteMessageBatch to delete
    /// all the received messages.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - sqsClient: The Amazon SQS client to use.
    ///   - queueUrl: The SQS queue on which to receive messages.
    ///
    /// - Throws: Errors from `SQSClient.receiveMessage()`
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
    ///   items, each describing one received message in the format needed to
    ///   delete it.
```

```
    func receiveAndListMessages(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String) async
throws
                                ->
[SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry] {
        let output = try await sqsClient.receiveMessage(
            input: ReceiveMessageInput(
                maxNumberOfMessages: 10,
                queueUrl: queueUrl
            )
        )

        guard let messages = output.messages else {
            print("No messages received.")
            return []
        }

        var deleteList: [SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry] = []

        // Print out all the messages that were received, including their
        // attributes, if any.

        for message in messages {
            print("Message ID:     \(message.messageId ?? "<unknown>")")
            print("Receipt handle: \(message.receiptHandle ?? "<unknown>")")
            print("Message JSON:   \(message.body ?? "<body missing>")")

            if message.receiptHandle != nil {
                deleteList.append(
                    SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry(
                        id: message.messageId,
                        receiptHandle: message.receiptHandle
                    )
                )
            }
        }

        return deleteList
    }

    /// Delete all the messages in the specified list.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - sqsClient: The Amazon SQS client to use.
    ///   - queueUrl: The SQS queue to delete messages from.
```

```
   ///   - deleteList: A list of `DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry` objects
   ///     describing the messages to delete.
   ///
   /// - Throws: Errors from `SQSClient.deleteMessageBatch()`.
   func deleteMessageList(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String,
                          deleteList:
[SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry]) async throws {
       let output = try await sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(
           input: DeleteMessageBatchInput(entries: deleteList, queueUrl:
queueUrl)
       )

       if let failed = output.failed {
           print("\(failed.count) errors occurred deleting messages from the
queue.")
           for message in failed {
               print("---> Failed to delete message \(message.id ?? "<unknown
ID>") with error: \(message.code ?? "<unknown>") (\(message.message ?? "..."))")
           }
       }
   }

   /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
   func runAsync() async throws {
       let rowOfStars = String(repeating: "*", count: 75)

       print("""
             \(rowOfStars)
             Welcome to the cross-service messaging with topics and queues
example.
             In this workflow, you'll create an SNS topic, then create two SQS
             queues which will be subscribed to that topic.

             You can specify several options for configuring the topic, as well
as
             the queue subscriptions. You can then post messages to the topic
and
             receive the results on the queues.
             \(rowOfStars)\n
             """
       )

       // 0. Create SNS and SQS clients.
```

```
        let snsConfig = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region:
 region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: snsConfig)

        let sqsConfig = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region:
 region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: sqsConfig)

        // 1. Ask the user whether to create a FIFO topic. If so, ask whether
        //    to use content-based deduplication instead of requiring a
        //    deduplication ID.

        let isFIFO = yesNoRequest(prompt: "Do you want to create a FIFO topic (Y/
N)? ")
        var isContentBasedDeduplication = false

        if isFIFO {
            print("""
                  \(rowOfStars)
                  Because you've chosen to create a FIFO topic, deduplication is
                  supported.

                  Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or are
 automatically
                  generated from the content using a hash function.

                  If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic,
 any
                  message published and found to have the same deduplication ID
                  (within a five-minute deduplication interval), is accepted but
                  not delivered.

                  For more information about deduplication, see:
                  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-
dedup.html.
                  """
            )

            isContentBasedDeduplication = yesNoRequest(
                prompt: "Use content-based deduplication instead of entering a
 deduplication ID (Y/N)? ")
            print(rowOfStars)
        }
```

```
        var topicName = stringRequest(prompt: "Enter the name of the topic to
create: ")

        // 2. Create the topic. Append ".fifo" to the name if FIFO was
        //    requested, and set the "FifoTopic" attribute to "true" if so as
        //    well. Set the "ContentBasedDeduplication" attribute to "true" if
        //    content-based deduplication was requested.

        if isFIFO {
            topicName += ".fifo"
        }

        print("Topic name: \(topicName)")

        var attributes = [
            "FifoTopic": (isFIFO ? "true" : "false")
        ]

        // If it's a FIFO topic with content-based deduplication, set the
        // "ContentBasedDeduplication" attribute.

        if isContentBasedDeduplication {
            attributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
        }

        // Create the topic and retrieve the ARN.

        let output = try await snsClient.createTopic(
            input: CreateTopicInput(
                attributes: attributes,
                name: topicName
            )
        )

        guard let topicArn = output.topicArn else {
            print("No topic ARN returned!")
            return
        }

        print("""
              Topic '\(topicName) has been created with the
              topic ARN \(topicArn)."
              """
        )
```

```
        print(rowOfStars)

        // 3. Create an SQS queue. Append ".fifo" to the name if one of the
        //    FIFO topic configurations was chosen, and set "FifoQueue" to
        //    "true" if the topic is FIFO.

        print("""
              Next, you will create two SQS queues that will be subscribed
              to the topic you just created.\n
              """
        )

        let q1Url = try await createQueue(prompt: "Enter the name of the first
queue: ",
                                          sqsClient: sqsClient, isFIFO: isFIFO)
        guard let q1Url else {
            print("Unable to create queue 1!")
            return
        }

        // 4. Get the SQS queue's ARN attribute using `GetQueueAttributes`.

        let q1Arn = try await getQueueARN(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q1Url)

        guard let q1Arn else {
            print("Unable to get ARN of queue 1!")
            return
        }
        print("Got queue 1 ARN: \(q1Arn)")

        // 5. Attach an AWS IAM policy to the queue using
        //    `SetQueueAttributes`.

        try await setQueuePolicy(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q1Url,
                                 queueArn: q1Arn, topicArn: topicArn)

        // 6. Subscribe the SQS queue to the SNS topic. Set the topic ARN in
        //    the request. Set the protocol to "sqs". Set the queue ARN to the
        //    ARN just received in step 5. For FIFO topics, give the option to
        //    apply a filter. A filter allows only matching messages to enter
        //    the queue.

        var q1Attributes: [String:String]? = nil
```

```
        if isFIFO {
            print(
                """

                If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered
 messages will
                be received in the queue. For information about message
 filtering, see
                https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-
filtering.html
                For this example, you can filter messages by a 'tone' attribute.

                """
            )

            let subPrompt = """
                Would you like to filter messages for the first queue's
 subscription to the
                topic \(topicName) (Y/N)?
                """
            if (yesNoRequest(prompt: subPrompt)) {
                q1Attributes = buildFilterAttributes()
            }
        }

        let sub1Output = try await snsClient.subscribe(
            input: SubscribeInput(
                attributes: q1Attributes,
                endpoint: q1Arn,
                protocol: "sqs",
                topicArn: topicArn
            )
        )

        guard let q1SubscriptionArn = sub1Output.subscriptionArn else {
            print("Invalid subscription ARN returned for queue 1!")
            return
        }

        // 7. Repeat steps 3-6 for the second queue.

        let q2Url = try await createQueue(prompt: "Enter the name of the second
 queue: ",
```

```
                                sqsClient: sqsClient, isFIFO: isFIFO)

        guard let q2Url else {
            print("Unable to create queue 2!")
            return
        }

        let q2Arn = try await getQueueARN(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q2Url)

        guard let q2Arn else {
            print("Unable to get ARN of queue 2!")
            return
        }
        print("Got queue 2 ARN: \(q2Arn)")

        try await setQueuePolicy(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q2Url,
                                 queueArn: q2Arn, topicArn: topicArn)

        var q2Attributes: [String:String]? = nil

        if isFIFO {
            let subPrompt = """
                Would you like to filter messages for the second queue's
subscription to the
                topic \(topicName) (Y/N)?
                """
            if (yesNoRequest(prompt: subPrompt)) {
                q2Attributes = buildFilterAttributes()
            }
        }

        let sub2Output = try await snsClient.subscribe(
            input: SubscribeInput(
                attributes: q2Attributes,
                endpoint: q2Arn,
                protocol: "sqs",
                topicArn: topicArn
            )
        )

        guard let q2SubscriptionArn = sub2Output.subscriptionArn else {
            print("Invalid subscription ARN returned for queue 1!")
            return
        }
```

```
        // 8. Let the user publish messages to the topic, asking for a message
        //    body for each message. Handle the types of topic correctly (SEE
        //    MVP INFORMATION AND FIX THESE COMMENTS!!!

        print("\n\(rowOfStars)\n")

        var first = true

        repeat {
            var publishInput = PublishInput(
                topicArn: topicArn
            )

            publishInput.message = stringRequest(prompt: "Enter message text to
 publish: ")

            // If using a FIFO topic, a message group ID must be set on the
            // message.

            if isFIFO {
                if first {
                    print("""
                        Because you're using a FIFO topic, you must set a message
                        group ID. All messages within the same group will be
                        received in the same order in which they were published.
\n
                        """
                    )
                }
                publishInput.messageGroupId = stringRequest(prompt: "Enter a
 message group ID for this message: ")

                if !isContentBasedDeduplication {
                    if first {
                        print("""
                              Because you're not using content-based
 deduplication, you
                              must enter a deduplication ID. If other messages
 with the
                              same deduplication ID are published within the same
                              deduplication interval, they will not be delivered.
                              """
                        )
```

```
                    }
                    publishInput.messageDeduplicationId = stringRequest(prompt:
"Enter a deduplication ID for this message: ")
                }
            }

            // Allow the user to add a value for the "tone" attribute if they
            // wish to do so.

            var messageAttributes: [String:SNSClientTypes.MessageAttributeValue]
= [:]
            let attrValSelection = menuRequest(prompt: "Choose a tone to apply to
this message.", options: attrValues)

            if attrValSelection != 0 {
                let val = SNSClientTypes.MessageAttributeValue(dataType:
"String", stringValue: attrValues[attrValSelection])
                messageAttributes["tone"] = val
            }

            publishInput.messageAttributes = messageAttributes

            // Publish the message and display its ID.

            let publishOutput = try await snsClient.publish(input: publishInput)

            guard let messageID = publishOutput.messageId else {
                print("Unable to get the published message's ID!")
                return
            }

            print("Message published with ID \(messageID).")
            first = false

            // 9. Repeat step 8 until the user says they don't want to post
            //    another.

        } while (yesNoRequest(prompt: "Post another message (Y/N)? "))

        // 10. Display a list of the messages in each queue by using
        //     `ReceiveMessage`. Show at least the body and the attributes.

        print(rowOfStars)
        print("Contents of queue 1:")
```

```
        let q1DeleteList = try await receiveAndListMessages(sqsClient: sqsClient,
queueUrl: q1Url)
        print("\n\nContents of queue 2:")
        let q2DeleteList = try await receiveAndListMessages(sqsClient: sqsClient,
queueUrl: q2Url)
        print(rowOfStars)

        returnRequest(prompt: "\nPress return to clean up: ")

        // 11. Delete the received messages using `DeleteMessageBatch`.

        print("Deleting the messages from queue 1...")
        try await deleteMessageList(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q1Url,
deleteList: q1DeleteList)
        print("\nDeleting the messages from queue 2...")
        try await deleteMessageList(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q2Url,
deleteList: q2DeleteList)

        // 12. Unsubscribe and delete both queues.

        print("\nUnsubscribing from queue 1...")
        _ = try await snsClient.unsubscribe(
            input: UnsubscribeInput(subscriptionArn: q1SubscriptionArn)
        )

        print("Unsubscribing from queue 2...")
        _ = try await snsClient.unsubscribe(
            input: UnsubscribeInput(subscriptionArn: q2SubscriptionArn)
        )

        print("Deleting queue 1...")
        _ = try await sqsClient.deleteQueue(
            input: DeleteQueueInput(queueUrl: q1Url)
        )

        print("Deleting queue 2...")
        _ = try await sqsClient.deleteQueue(
            input: DeleteQueueInput(queueUrl: q2Url)
        )

        // 13. Delete the topic.

        print("Deleting the SNS topic...")
        _ = try await snsClient.deleteTopic(
```

```
            input: DeleteTopicInput(topicArn: topicArn)
        )
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Swift.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Pubblicare
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

Utilizzo di un'API Gateway per richiamare una funzione Lambda

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da Amazon API Gateway.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione utilizzando l'API runtime Lambda Java. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. In questo esempio viene illustrato come creare una funzione Lambda richiamata da Gateway Amazon API che analizza una tabella Amazon DynamoDB per le ricorrenze di lavoro e utilizza Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) per inviare un messaggio di testo ai dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione utilizzando l'API di JavaScript runtime Lambda. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. In questo esempio viene illustrato come creare una funzione Lambda richiamata da Gateway Amazon API che analizza una tabella Amazon DynamoDB per le ricorrenze di lavoro e utilizza Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) per inviare un messaggio di testo ai dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Questo esempio è anche disponibile nella Guida per lo sviluppatore di AWS SDK per JavaScript v3 .

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

L'esempio mostra come creare e utilizzare una REST API di Gateway Amazon API destinata a una funzione AWS Lambda . Il gestore Lambda dimostra come definire percorsi in base ai metodi HTTP, come ottenere dati dalla stringa, dall'intestazione e dal corpo della query e come restituire una risposta JSON.

- Distribuire una funzione Lambda.
- Creare una REST API di API Gateway.
- Creare una risorsa REST destinata alla funzione Lambda.
- Concedere l'autorizzazione affinché l'API Gateway richiami la funzione Lambda.
- Utilizza il pacchetto Richieste per inviare le richieste alla REST API.
- Eliminare tutte le risorse create durante la demo.

Questo esempio è visualizzato al meglio su GitHub. Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Utilizzo degli eventi pianificati per richiamare una funzione Lambda

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da un evento EventBridge pianificato di Amazon.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un evento EventBridge pianificato da Amazon che richiami una AWS Lambda funzione. Configura EventBridge per utilizzare un'espressione cron per pianificare quando viene richiamata la funzione Lambda. In questo esempio, viene creata una funzione Lambda utilizzando l'API di runtime Lambda Java. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. Questo esempio dimostra come creare un'app che invia un messaggio di testo via mobile ai tuoi dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch Registri
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come creare un evento EventBridge pianificato da Amazon che richiami una AWS Lambda funzione. Configura EventBridge per utilizzare un'espressione cron per pianificare quando viene richiamata la funzione Lambda. In questo esempio, crei una funzione Lambda utilizzando l'API JavaScript Lambda runtime. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. Questo esempio dimostra come creare un'app che invia un messaggio di testo via mobile ai tuoi dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Questo esempio è anche disponibile nella Guida per lo sviluppatore di AWS SDK per JavaScript v3 .

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch Registri
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Questo esempio mostra come registrare una AWS Lambda funzione come destinazione di un EventBridge evento Amazon pianificato. Il gestore Lambda scrive un messaggio intuitivo e i dati completi dell'evento su Amazon CloudWatch Logs per recuperarli in un secondo momento.

- Distribuzione di una funzione Lambda.
- Crea un evento EventBridge pianificato e rende la funzione Lambda la destinazione.
- Concede il permesso di EventBridge invocare la funzione Lambda.
- Stampa i dati più recenti dai CloudWatch registri per mostrare il risultato delle chiamate pianificate.
- Elimina tutte le risorse create durante la demo.

Questo esempio è visualizzato al meglio su. GitHub Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch Registri
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda

- Amazon SNS

Esempi serverless per Amazon SNS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon SNS con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SNS

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SNS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dal ricevimento di messaggi da un argomento SNS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SNS con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SNSEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace SnsIntegration;
```

```
public class Function
{
    public async Task FunctionHandler(SNSEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            await ProcessRecordAsync(record, context);
        }
        context.Logger.LogInformation("done");
    }

    private async Task ProcessRecordAsync(SNSEvent.SNSRecord record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        try
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed record
 {record.Sns.Message}");

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
            await Task.CompletedTask;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            //You can use Dead Letter Queue to handle failures. By configuring a
 Lambda DLQ.
            context.Logger.LogError($"An error occurred");
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SNS con Lambda tramite Go.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, snsEvent events.SNSEvent) {
 for _, record := range snsEvent.Records {
  processMessage(record)
 }
 fmt.Println("done")
}

func processMessage(record events.SNSEventRecord) {
 message := record.SNS.Message
 fmt.Printf("Processed message: %s\n", message)
 // TODO: Process your record here
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SNS con Lambda tramite Java.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package example;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.LambdaLogger;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SNSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SNSEvent.SNSRecord;


import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.List;

public class SNSEventHandler implements RequestHandler<SNSEvent, Boolean> {
    LambdaLogger logger;

    @Override
    public Boolean handleRequest(SNSEvent event, Context context) {
        logger = context.getLogger();
        List<SNSRecord> records = event.getRecords();
        if (!records.isEmpty()) {
            Iterator<SNSRecord> recordsIter = records.iterator();
            while (recordsIter.hasNext()) {
                processRecord(recordsIter.next());
            }
        }
        return Boolean.TRUE;
    }

    public void processRecord(SNSRecord record) {
        try {
            String message = record.getSNS().getMessage();
            logger.log("message: " + message);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

}
```

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento SNS con JavaScript Lambda utilizzando.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(record);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(record) {
  try {
    const message = JSON.stringify(record.Sns.Message);
    console.log(`Processed message ${message}`);
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

Consumo di un evento SNS con TypeScript Lambda utilizzando.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SNSEvent, Context, SNSHandler, SNSEventRecord } from "aws-lambda";
```

```
export const functionHandler: SNSHandler = async (
  event: SNSEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(record);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(record: SNSEventRecord): Promise<any> {
  try {
    const message: string = JSON.stringify(record.Sns.Message);
    console.log(`Processed message ${message}`);
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SNS con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

/*
Since native PHP support for AWS Lambda is not available, we are utilizing Bref's
 PHP functions runtime for AWS Lambda.
```

```
For more information on Bref's PHP runtime for Lambda, refer to: https://bref.sh/
docs/runtimes/function

Another approach would be to create a custom runtime.
A practical example can be found here: https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/apn/aws-
lambda-custom-runtime-for-php-a-practical-example/
*/

// Additional composer packages may be required when using Bref or any other PHP
 functions runtime.
// require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Sns\SnsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sns\SnsHandler;

class Handler extends SnsHandler
{
    public function handleSns(SnsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        foreach ($event->getRecords() as $record) {
            $message = $record->getMessage();

            // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be
 marked as failed

            echo "Processed Message: $message" . PHP_EOL;
        }
    }
}

return new Handler();
```

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SNS con Lambda tramite Python.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for record in event['Records']:
        process_message(record)
    print("done")

def process_message(record):
    try:
        message = record['Sns']['Message']
        print(f"Processed message {message}")
        # TODO; Process your record here

    except Exception as e:
        print("An error occurred")
        raise e
```

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SNS con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].map { |record| process_message(record) }
end

def process_message(record)
  message = record['Sns']['Message']
  puts("Processing message: #{message}")
rescue StandardError => e
  puts("Error processing message: #{e}")
  raise
end
```

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SNS con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::sns::SnsEvent;
use aws_lambda_events::sns::SnsRecord;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};
use tracing::info;

// Built with the following dependencies:
//  aws_lambda_events = { version = "0.10.0", default-features = false, features
 = ["sns"] }
//  lambda_runtime = "0.8.1"
//  tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
```

```
//  tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
//  tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SnsEvent>) -> Result<(), Error> {
    for event in event.payload.records {
        process_record(&event)?;
    }

    Ok(())
}

fn process_record(record: &SnsRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    info!("Processing SNS Message: {}", record.sns.message);

    // Implement your record handling code here.

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        .with_target(false)
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon SQS AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Simple Queue Service con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Amazon SQS Developer Guide: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon SQS.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon SQS: dettagli su tutte le azioni Amazon SQS disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon SQS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon SQS.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.SQS;
using Amazon.SQS.Model;

namespace SQSActions;

public static class HelloSQS
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var sqsClient = new AmazonSQSClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon SQS! Following are some of your
 queues:");
        Console.WriteLine();
```

```
        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first five queues.
        var response = await sqsClient.ListQueuesAsync(
            new ListQueuesRequest()
            {
                MaxResults = 5
            });

        foreach (var queue in response.QueueUrls)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tQueue Url: {queue}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListQueuesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS sqs)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_sqs")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
```

```
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if(WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_sqs.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file sorgente hello_sqs.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/ListQueuesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
```

```
 *  A "Hello SQS" starter application that initializes an Amazon Simple Queue
 Service
 *  (Amazon SQS) client and lists the SQS queues in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_sqs'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> allQueueUrls;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated
 response.
        do {
            Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesRequest request;

            Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.ListQueues(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &pageOfQueueUrls =
 outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrls();
                if (!pageOfQueueUrls.empty()) {
                    allQueueUrls.insert(allQueueUrls.cend(),
 pageOfQueueUrls.cbegin(),
                                        pageOfQueueUrls.cend());
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::ListQueues. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
```

```
                break;
            }
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        } while (!nextToken.empty());


        std::cout << "Hello Amazon SQS! You have " << allQueueUrls.size() << "
 queue"
                  << (allQueueUrls.size() == 1 ? "" : "s") << " in your account."
                  << std::endl;

        if (!allQueueUrls.empty()) {
            std::cout << "Here are your queue URLs." << std::endl;
            for (const Aws::String &queueUrl: allQueueUrls) {
                std::cout << "  * " << queueUrl << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListQueuessezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
```

```
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Queue Service
// (Amazon SQS) client and list the queues in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 sqsClient := sqs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the queues for your account.")
 var queueUrls []string
 paginator := sqs.NewListQueuesPaginator(sqsClient, &sqs.ListQueuesInput{})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get queues. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   queueUrls = append(queueUrls, output.QueueUrls...)
  }
 }
 if len(queueUrls) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any queues!")
 } else {
  for _, queueUrl := range queueUrls {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", queueUrl)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListQueuesconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.paginators.ListQueuesIterable;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloSQS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        listQueues(sqsClient);
        sqsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listQueues(SqsClient sqsClient) {
        try {
            ListQueuesIterable listQueues = sqsClient.listQueuesPaginator();
            listQueues.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.queueUrls().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Queue URL: " +
 content.toLowerCase()));
```

```
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListQueuesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Inizializza un client Amazon SQS ed elenca le code.

```
import { SQSClient, paginateListQueues } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

export const helloSqs = async () => {
  // The configuration object (`{}`) is required. If the region and credentials
  // are omitted, the SDK uses your local configuration if it exists.
  const client = new SQSClient({});

  // You can also use `ListQueuesCommand`, but to use that command you must
  // handle the pagination yourself. You can do that by sending the
 `ListQueuesCommand`
  // with the `NextToken` parameter from the previous request.
  const paginatedQueues = paginateListQueues({ client }, {});
  const queues = [];

  for await (const page of paginatedQueues) {
    if (page.QueueUrls?.length) {
      queues.push(...page.QueueUrls);
    }
  }
```

```
  const suffix = queues.length === 1 ? "" : "s";

  console.log(
    `Hello, Amazon SQS! You have ${queues.length} queue${suffix} in your
 account.`,
  );
  console.log(queues.map((t) => `  * ${t}`).join("\n"));
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API ListQueuesReference AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package com.kotlin.sqs

import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.SqsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.paginators.listQueuesPaginated
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.transform

suspend fun main() {
    listTopicsPag()
}

suspend fun listTopicsPag() {
    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient
            .listQueuesPaginated { }
            .transform { it.queueUrls?.forEach { queue -> emit(queue) } }
            .collect { queue ->
                println("The Queue URL is $queue")
            }
```

```
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListQueuesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Il file `Package.swift`.

```
import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "sqs-basics",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.0.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module
 or a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
```

```
        .executableTarget(
            name: "sqs-basics",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSSQS", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-
parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources")

    ]
)
```

Il codice sorgente Swift,`entry.swift`.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSSQS
import Foundation

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon Region to use (default: us-east-1)")
    var region = "us-east-1"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "sqs-basics",
        abstract: """
        This example shows how to list all of your available Amazon SQS queues.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        var queues: [String] = []
        let outputPages = sqsClient.listQueuesPaginated(
            input: ListQueuesInput()
        )
```

```
        // Each time a page of results arrives, process its contents.

        for try await output in outputPages {
            guard let urls = output.queueUrls else {
                print("No queues found.")
                return
            }

            // Iterate over the queue URLs listed on this page, adding them
            // to the `queues` array.

            for queueUrl in urls {
                queues.append(queueUrl)
            }
        }

        print("You have \(queues.count) queues:")
        for queue in queues {
            print("   \(queue)")
        }
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la guida di riferimento ListQueuesall'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon SQS AWS SDKs
  - Salve Amazon SQS
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon SQS AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzare AddPermission con una CLI
    - Utilizzo ChangeMessageVisibility con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare ChangeMessageVisibilityBatch con una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreateQueue con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteMessage con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteMessageBatch con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteQueue con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetQueueAttributes con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetQueueUrl con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare ListDeadLetterSourceQueues con una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListQueues con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare PurgeQueue con una CLI
    - Utilizzo ReceiveMessage con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare RemovePermission con una CLI
    - Utilizzo SendMessage con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo SendMessageBatch con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo SetQueueAttributes con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon SQS AWS SDKs
  - Crea un'applicazione Web che invia e recupera messaggi utilizzando Amazon SQS
  - Creazione di un'applicazione di messaggistica con Step Functions
  - Creazione di un'applicazione Amazon Textract explorer
  - Crea e pubblica su un argomento FIFO Amazon SNS utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Rileva persone e oggetti in un video con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Gestisci messaggi Amazon SQS di grandi dimensioni utilizzando Amazon S3 con un SDK AWS
  - Ricevi ed elabora le notifiche degli eventi di Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Pubblica messaggi Amazon SNS nelle code Amazon SQS utilizzando un SDK AWS

  - Invia e ricevi batch di messaggi con Amazon SQS utilizzando un SDK AWS

- Utilizza il AWS Message Processing Framework for .NET per pubblicare e ricevere messaggi Amazon SQS
- Usa la Amazon SQS Java Messaging Library per lavorare con l'interfaccia Java Message Service (JMS) per Amazon SQS
- Lavora con i tag di coda e Amazon SQS utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Esempi serverless per Amazon SQS
  - Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SQS
  - Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Amazon SQS

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon SQS AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Simple Queue Service con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Salve Amazon SQS
- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon SQS AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzare AddPermission con una CLI
  - Utilizzo ChangeMessageVisibility con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare ChangeMessageVisibilityBatch con una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateQueue con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteMessage con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteMessageBatch con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteQueue con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetQueueAttributes con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetQueueUrl con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare ListDeadLetterSourceQueues con una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListQueues con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare PurgeQueue con una CLI
  - Utilizzo ReceiveMessage con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare RemovePermission con una CLI
  - Utilizzo SendMessage con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzo SendMessageBatch con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo SetQueueAttributes con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Salve Amazon SQS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon SQS.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.SQS;
using Amazon.SQS.Model;

namespace SQSActions;

public static class HelloSQS
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var sqsClient = new AmazonSQSClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon SQS! Following are some of your
 queues:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first five queues.
        var response = await sqsClient.ListQueuesAsync(
            new ListQueuesRequest()
            {
                MaxResults = 5
            });
```

```
        foreach (var queue in response.QueueUrls)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tQueue Url: {queue}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListQueuesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS sqs)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_sqs")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
```

```
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if(WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_sqs.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file sorgente hello_sqs.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/ListQueuesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello SQS" starter application that initializes an Amazon Simple Queue
 Service
 *  (Amazon SQS) client and lists the SQS queues in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_sqs'
 *
```

```
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> allQueueUrls;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated
 response.
        do {
            Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesRequest request;

            Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.ListQueues(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &pageOfQueueUrls =
 outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrls();
                if (!pageOfQueueUrls.empty()) {
                    allQueueUrls.insert(allQueueUrls.cend(),
 pageOfQueueUrls.cbegin(),
                                        pageOfQueueUrls.cend());
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::ListQueues. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        } while (!nextToken.empty());


        std::cout << "Hello Amazon SQS! You have " << allQueueUrls.size() << "
 queue"
```

```
                    << (allQueueUrls.size() == 1 ? "" : "s") << " in your account."
                    << std::endl;

        if (!allQueueUrls.empty()) {
            std::cout << "Here are your queue URLs." << std::endl;
            for (const Aws::String &queueUrl: allQueueUrls) {
                std::cout << "  * " << queueUrl << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListQueuessezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Queue Service
// (Amazon SQS) client and list the queues in your account.
```

```
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 sqsClient := sqs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the queues for your account.")
 var queueUrls []string
 paginator := sqs.NewListQueuesPaginator(sqsClient, &sqs.ListQueuesInput{})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get queues. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   queueUrls = append(queueUrls, output.QueueUrls...)
  }
 }
 if len(queueUrls) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any queues!")
 } else {
  for _, queueUrl := range queueUrls {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", queueUrl)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListQueuesconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.paginators.ListQueuesIterable;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloSQS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        listQueues(sqsClient);
        sqsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listQueues(SqsClient sqsClient) {
        try {
            ListQueuesIterable listQueues = sqsClient.listQueuesPaginator();
            listQueues.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.queueUrls().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Queue URL: " +
 content.toLowerCase()));
```

```
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListQueuesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Inizializza un client Amazon SQS ed elenca le code.

```
import { SQSClient, paginateListQueues } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

export const helloSqs = async () => {
  // The configuration object (`{}`) is required. If the region and credentials
  // are omitted, the SDK uses your local configuration if it exists.
  const client = new SQSClient({});

  // You can also use `ListQueuesCommand`, but to use that command you must
  // handle the pagination yourself. You can do that by sending the
 `ListQueuesCommand`
  // with the `NextToken` parameter from the previous request.
  const paginatedQueues = paginateListQueues({ client }, {});
  const queues = [];

  for await (const page of paginatedQueues) {
    if (page.QueueUrls?.length) {
      queues.push(...page.QueueUrls);
    }
  }
```

```
  const suffix = queues.length === 1 ? "" : "s";

  console.log(
    `Hello, Amazon SQS! You have ${queues.length} queue${suffix} in your
 account.`,
  );
  console.log(queues.map((t) => `  * ${t}`).join("\n"));
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API ListQueuesReference AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package com.kotlin.sqs

import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.SqsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.paginators.listQueuesPaginated
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.transform

suspend fun main() {
    listTopicsPag()
}

suspend fun listTopicsPag() {
    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient
            .listQueuesPaginated { }
            .transform { it.queueUrls?.forEach { queue -> emit(queue) } }
            .collect { queue ->
                println("The Queue URL is $queue")
            }
```

```
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListQueuesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Il file `Package.swift`.

```
import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "sqs-basics",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.0.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module
 or a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
```

```
        .executableTarget(
            name: "sqs-basics",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSSQS", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-
parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources")

    ]
)
```

Il codice sorgente Swift,`entry.swift`.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSSQS
import Foundation

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon Region to use (default: us-east-1)")
    var region = "us-east-1"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "sqs-basics",
        abstract: """
        This example shows how to list all of your available Amazon SQS queues.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        var queues: [String] = []
        let outputPages = sqsClient.listQueuesPaginated(
            input: ListQueuesInput()
        )
```

```
        // Each time a page of results arrives, process its contents.

        for try await output in outputPages {
            guard let urls = output.queueUrls else {
                print("No queues found.")
                return
            }

            // Iterate over the queue URLs listed on this page, adding them
            // to the `queues` array.

            for queueUrl in urls {
                queues.append(queueUrl)
            }
        }

        print("You have \(queues.count) queues:")
        for queue in queues {
            print("   \(queue)")
        }
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la guida di riferimento ListQueuesall'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon SQS AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni Amazon SQS con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti richiamano l'API Amazon SQS e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon SQS AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta il riferimento alle API di Amazon Simple Queue Service.

Esempi

- Utilizzare AddPermission con una CLI
- Utilizzo ChangeMessageVisibility con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ChangeMessageVisibilityBatch con una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateQueue con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteMessage con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteMessageBatch con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteQueue con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetQueueAttributes con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetQueueUrl con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ListDeadLetterSourceQueues con una CLI
- Utilizzo ListQueues con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare PurgeQueue con una CLI
- Utilizzo ReceiveMessage con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare RemovePermission con una CLI
- Utilizzo SendMessage con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo SendMessageBatch con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo SetQueueAttributes con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzare **`AddPermission`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AddPermission`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiungere un'autorizzazione a una coda

Questo esempio consente all' AWS account specificato di inviare messaggi alla coda specificata.

Comando:

```
aws sqs add-permission --queue-url https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --label SendMessagesFromMyQueue --aws-account-ids 12345EXAMPLE --actions SendMessage
```

Output:

```
None.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddPermissionin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio consente all'utente specificato Account AWS di inviare messaggi dalla coda specificata.

```
Add-SQSPermission -Action SendMessage -AWSAccountId 80398EXAMPLE
 -Label SendMessagesFromMyQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddPermissionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio consente all'utente specificato Account AWS di inviare messaggi dalla coda specificata.

```
Add-SQSPermission -Action SendMessage -AWSAccountId 80398EXAMPLE
 -Label SendMessagesFromMyQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddPermissionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`ChangeMessageVisibility`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ChangeMessageVisibility`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Changes the visibility timeout of a message in an Amazon Simple Queue Service
//! (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param messageReceiptHandle: A message receipt handle.
  \param visibilityTimeoutSeconds: Visibility timeout in seconds.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::changeMessageVisibility(
        const Aws::String &queue_url,
        const Aws::String &messageReceiptHandle,
        int visibilityTimeoutSeconds,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::SQS::Model::ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queue_url);
    request.SetReceiptHandle(messageReceiptHandle);
    request.SetVisibilityTimeout(visibilityTimeoutSeconds);

    auto outcome = sqsClient.ChangeMessageVisibility(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully changed visibility of message " <<
                  messageReceiptHandle << " from queue " << queue_url <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error changing visibility of message from queue "
                  << queue_url << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ChangeMessageVisibilityconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare la visibilità del timeout di un messaggio

Questo esempio modifica la visibilità del timeout del messaggio specificato su 10 ore (10 ore* 60 minuti* 60 secondi).

Comando:

```
aws sqs change-message-visibility --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --receipt-handle AQEBTpyI...t6HyQg== --
visibility-timeout 36000
```

Output:

```
None.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ChangeMessageVisibility AWS CLICommand Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ricevi un messaggio Amazon SQS e modificane la visibilità del timeout.

```
import {
  ReceiveMessageCommand,
  ChangeMessageVisibilityCommand,
  SQSClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

const receiveMessage = (queueUrl) =>
  client.send(
    new ReceiveMessageCommand({
      AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
      MaxNumberOfMessages: 1,
      MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
      WaitTimeSeconds: 1,
    }),
  );

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const { Messages } = await receiveMessage(queueUrl);

  const response = await client.send(
    new ChangeMessageVisibilityCommand({
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
      ReceiptHandle: Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
      VisibilityTimeout: 20,
```

```
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API ChangeMessageVisibilityReference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ricevi un messaggio Amazon SQS e modificane la visibilità del timeout.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region to us-west-2
AWS.config.update({ region: "us-west-2" });

// Create the SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var queueURL = "https://sqs.REGION.amazonaws.com/ACCOUNT-ID/QUEUE-NAME";

var params = {
  AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
  MaxNumberOfMessages: 1,
  MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
  QueueUrl: queueURL,
};

sqs.receiveMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Receive Error", err);
  } else {
    // Make sure we have a message
    if (data.Messages != null) {
```

```
      var visibilityParams = {
        QueueUrl: queueURL,
        ReceiptHandle: data.Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
        VisibilityTimeout: 20, // 20 second timeout
      };
      sqs.changeMessageVisibility(visibilityParams, function (err, data) {
        if (err) {
          console.log("Delete Error", err);
        } else {
          console.log("Timeout Changed", data);
        }
      });
    } else {
      console.log("No messages to change");
    }
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API ChangeMessageVisibilityReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica il timeout di visibilità per il messaggio con l'handle di ricezione specificato nella coda specificata a 10 ore (10 ore* 60 minuti* 60 secondi = 36000 secondi).

```
Edit-SQSMessageVisibility -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/8039EXAMPLE/MyQueue -ReceiptHandle AQEBgGDh...J/Iqww== -
VisibilityTimeout 36000
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ChangeMessageVisibilityin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica il timeout di visibilità per il messaggio con l'handle di ricezione specificato nella coda specificata a 10 ore (10 ore* 60 minuti* 60 secondi = 36000 secondi).

```
Edit-SQSMessageVisibility -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/8039EXAMPLE/MyQueue -ReceiptHandle AQEBgGDh...J/Iqww== -
VisibilityTimeout 36000
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ChangeMessageVisibilityin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sqs' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
sqs = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

begin
  queue_name = 'my-queue'
  queue_url = sqs.get_queue_url(queue_name: queue_name).queue_url

  # Receive up to 10 messages
  receive_message_result_before = sqs.receive_message({
                                                        queue_url: queue_url,
                                                        max_number_of_messages:
 10
                                                      })

  puts "Before attempting to change message visibility timeout: received
 #{receive_message_result_before.messages.count} message(s)."
```

```
  receive_message_result_before.messages.each do |message|
    sqs.change_message_visibility({
                                    queue_url: queue_url,
                                    receipt_handle: message.receipt_handle,
                                    visibility_timeout: 30 # This message will
 not be visible for 30 seconds after first receipt.
                                  })
  end

  # Try to retrieve the original messages after setting their visibility timeout.
  receive_message_result_after = sqs.receive_message({
                                                       queue_url: queue_url,
                                                       max_number_of_messages: 10
                                                     })

  puts "\nAfter attempting to change message visibility timeout: received
 #{receive_message_result_after.messages.count} message(s)."
rescue Aws::SQS::Errors::NonExistentQueue
  puts "Cannot receive messages for a queue named '#{queue_name}', as it does not
 exist."
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ChangeMessageVisibilityconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzare **`ChangeMessageVisibilityBatch`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ChangeMessageVisibilityBatch`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare la visibilità del timeout di più messaggi in batch

Questo esempio modifica la visibilità del timeout dei 2 messaggi specificati su 10 ore (10 ore* 60 minuti* 60 secondi).

Comando:

```
aws sqs change-message-visibility-batch --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --entries file://change-message-
visibility-batch.json
```

File di input (.json): change-message-visibility-batch

```
[
  {
    "Id": "FirstMessage",
        "ReceiptHandle": "AQEBhz2q...Jf3kaw==",
        "VisibilityTimeout": 36000
  },
  {
    "Id": "SecondMessage",
        "ReceiptHandle": "AQEBkTUH...HifSnw==",
        "VisibilityTimeout": 36000
  }
]
```

Output:

```
{
  "Successful": [
    {
      "Id": "SecondMessage"
    },
    {
      "Id": "FirstMessage"
    }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command ChangeMessageVisibilityBatchReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica il timeout di visibilità per 2 messaggi con gli handle di ricezione specificati nella coda specificata. Il timeout di visibilità del primo messaggio viene

modificato in 10 ore (10 ore* 60 minuti* 60 secondi = 36000 secondi). Il timeout di visibilità del secondo messaggio viene modificato in 5 ore (5 ore* 60 minuti* 60 secondi = 18000 secondi).

```
$changeVisibilityRequest1 = New-Object
 Amazon.SQS.Model.ChangeMessageVisibilityBatchRequestEntry
$changeVisibilityRequest1.Id = "Request1"
$changeVisibilityRequest1.ReceiptHandle = "AQEBd329...v6gl8Q=="
$changeVisibilityRequest1.VisibilityTimeout = 36000

$changeVisibilityRequest2 = New-Object
 Amazon.SQS.Model.ChangeMessageVisibilityBatchRequestEntry
$changeVisibilityRequest2.Id = "Request2"
$changeVisibilityRequest2.ReceiptHandle = "AQEBgGDh...J/Iqww=="
$changeVisibilityRequest2.VisibilityTimeout = 18000

Edit-SQSMessageVisibilityBatch -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue -Entry $changeVisibilityRequest1,
 $changeVisibilityRequest2
```

Output:

```
Failed    Successful

------    ----------

{}        {Request2, Request1}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ChangeMessageVisibilityBatchin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica il timeout di visibilità per 2 messaggi con gli handle di ricezione specificati nella coda specificata. Il timeout di visibilità del primo messaggio viene modificato in 10 ore (10 ore* 60 minuti* 60 secondi = 36000 secondi). Il timeout di visibilità del secondo messaggio viene modificato in 5 ore (5 ore* 60 minuti* 60 secondi = 18000 secondi).

```
$changeVisibilityRequest1 = New-Object
 Amazon.SQS.Model.ChangeMessageVisibilityBatchRequestEntry
$changeVisibilityRequest1.Id = "Request1"
$changeVisibilityRequest1.ReceiptHandle = "AQEBd329...v6gl8Q=="
$changeVisibilityRequest1.VisibilityTimeout = 36000
```

```
$changeVisibilityRequest2 = New-Object
 Amazon.SQS.Model.ChangeMessageVisibilityBatchRequestEntry
$changeVisibilityRequest2.Id = "Request2"
$changeVisibilityRequest2.ReceiptHandle = "AQEBgGDh...J/Iqww=="
$changeVisibilityRequest2.VisibilityTimeout = 18000

Edit-SQSMessageVisibilityBatch -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue -Entry $changeVisibilityRequest1,
 $changeVisibilityRequest2
```

Output:

```
Failed    Successful

------    ----------

{}        {Request2, Request1}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ChangeMessageVisibilityBatchin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`CreateQueue`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateQueue`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Pubblicazione di messaggi nelle code
- Invia e ricevi batch di messaggi
- Usa la libreria di messaggistica Java di Amazon SQS per lavorare con l'interfaccia JMS

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una coda con un nome specifico.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a queue with a specific name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name for the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoQueue">True to use a FIFO queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The url for the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateQueueWithName(string queueName, bool
useFifoQueue)
    {
        int maxMessage = 256 * 1024;
        var queueAttributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            {
                QueueAttributeName.MaximumMessageSize,
                maxMessage.ToString()
            }
        };

        var createQueueRequest = new CreateQueueRequest()
        {
            QueueName = queueName,
            Attributes = queueAttributes
        };

        if (useFifoQueue)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO queue.
            if (!queueName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createQueueRequest.QueueName = queueName + ".fifo";
            }
```

```
            // Add an attribute for a FIFO queue.
            createQueueRequest.Attributes.Add(
                QueueAttributeName.FifoQueue, "true");
        }

        var createResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.CreateQueueAsync(
            new CreateQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueName = queueName
            });
        return createResponse.QueueUrl;
    }
```

Crea una coda Amazon SQS e inviale un messaggio.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon;
    using Amazon.SQS;
    using Amazon.SQS.Model;

    public class CreateSendExample
    {
        // Specify your AWS Region (an example Region is shown).
        private static readonly string QueueName = "Example_Queue";
        private static readonly RegionEndpoint ServiceRegion =
 RegionEndpoint.USWest2;
        private static IAmazonSQS client;

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            client = new AmazonSQSClient(ServiceRegion);
            var createQueueResponse = await CreateQueue(client, QueueName);

            string queueUrl = createQueueResponse.QueueUrl;

            Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes = new
 Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
            {
```

```
                { "Title",   new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "String",
 StringValue = "The Whistler" } },
                { "Author",  new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "String",
 StringValue = "John Grisham" } },
                { "WeeksOn", new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "Number",
 StringValue = "6" } },
            };

            string messageBody = "Information about current NY Times fiction
 bestseller for week of 12/11/2016.";

            var sendMsgResponse = await SendMessage(client, queueUrl,
 messageBody, messageAttributes);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Amazon SQS queue using the queue name passed to it
        /// in queueName.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An SQS client object used to send the message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueName">A string representing the name of the queue
        /// to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A CreateQueueResponse that contains information about the
        /// newly created queue.</returns>
        public static async Task<CreateQueueResponse> CreateQueue(IAmazonSQS
 client, string queueName)
        {
            var request = new CreateQueueRequest
            {
                QueueName = queueName,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                    { "DelaySeconds", "60" },
                    { "MessageRetentionPeriod", "86400" },
                },
            };

            var response = await client.CreateQueueAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created a queue with URL : {response.QueueUrl}");

            return response;
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Sends a message to an SQS queue.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An SQS client object used to send the message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue to which to send the
        /// message.</param>
        /// <param name="messageBody">A string representing the body of the
        /// message to be sent to the queue.</param>
        /// <param name="messageAttributes">Attributes for the message to be
        /// sent to the queue.</param>
        /// <returns>A SendMessageResponse object that contains information
        /// about the message that was sent.</returns>
        public static async Task<SendMessageResponse> SendMessage(
            IAmazonSQS client,
            string queueUrl,
            string messageBody,
            Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes)
        {
            var sendMessageRequest = new SendMessageRequest
            {
                DelaySeconds = 10,
                MessageAttributes = messageAttributes,
                MessageBody = messageBody,
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            };

            var response = await client.SendMessageAsync(sendMessageRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Sent a message with id : {response.MessageId}");

            return response;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per .NET API CreateQueueReference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueName: An Amazon SQS queue name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::createQueue(const Aws::String &queueName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueRequest request;
    request.SetQueueName(queueName);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.CreateQueue(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created queue " << queueName << " with a queue
 URL "
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrl() << "." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating queue " << queueName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateQueueconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare una coda

Questo esempio crea una coda con il nome specificato, imposta il periodo di conservazione dei messaggi su 3 giorni (3 giorni* 24 ore* 60 minuti * 60 secondi) e imposta la coda di lettere morte della coda sulla coda specificata con un numero massimo di ricezione di 1.000 messaggi.

Comando:

```
aws sqs create-queue --queue-name MyQueue --attributes file://create-queue.json
```

File di input (create-queue.json):

```
{
  "RedrivePolicy": "{\"deadLetterTargetArn\":\"arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyDeadLetterQueue\",\"maxReceiveCount\":\"1000\"}",
  "MessageRetentionPeriod": "259200"
}
```

Output:

```
{
  "QueueUrl": "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. CreateQueueAWS CLI

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
)

// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// CreateQueue creates an Amazon SQS queue with the specified name. You can
 specify
// whether the queue is created as a FIFO queue.
func (actor SqsActions) CreateQueue(ctx context.Context, queueName string,
 isFifoQueue bool) (string, error) {
 var queueUrl string
 queueAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoQueue {
  queueAttributes["FifoQueue"] = "true"
 }
 queue, err := actor.SqsClient.CreateQueue(ctx, &sqs.CreateQueueInput{
  QueueName:  aws.String(queueName),
```

```
  Attributes: queueAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueName, err)
 } else {
  queueUrl = *queue.QueueUrl
 }

 return queueUrl, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateQueueconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ListQueuesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ListQueuesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageBatchRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageBatchRequestEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;
import java.util.List;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SQSExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String queueName = "queue" + System.currentTimeMillis();
        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        // Perform various tasks on the Amazon SQS queue.
        String queueUrl = createQueue(sqsClient, queueName);
        listQueues(sqsClient);
        listQueuesFilter(sqsClient, queueUrl);
        List<Message> messages = receiveMessages(sqsClient, queueUrl);
        sendBatchMessages(sqsClient, queueUrl);
        changeMessages(sqsClient, queueUrl, messages);
        deleteMessages(sqsClient, queueUrl, messages);
        sqsClient.close();
    }

    public static String createQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName) {
        try {
            System.out.println("\nCreate Queue");

            CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest);

            System.out.println("\nGet queue url");

            GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

 .getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();
```

```
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void listQueues(SqsClient sqsClient) {

        System.out.println("\nList Queues");
        String prefix = "que";

        try {
            ListQueuesRequest listQueuesRequest =
ListQueuesRequest.builder().queueNamePrefix(prefix).build();
            ListQueuesResponse listQueuesResponse =
sqsClient.listQueues(listQueuesRequest);
            for (String url : listQueuesResponse.queueUrls()) {
                System.out.println(url);
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listQueuesFilter(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl) {
        // List queues with filters
        String namePrefix = "queue";
        ListQueuesRequest filterListRequest = ListQueuesRequest.builder()
                .queueNamePrefix(namePrefix)
                .build();

        ListQueuesResponse listQueuesFilteredResponse =
sqsClient.listQueues(filterListRequest);
        System.out.println("Queue URLs with prefix: " + namePrefix);
        for (String url : listQueuesFilteredResponse.queueUrls()) {
            System.out.println(url);
        }

        System.out.println("\nSend message");
        try {
            sqsClient.sendMessage(SendMessageRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .messageBody("Hello world!")
                    .delaySeconds(10)
                    .build());

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void sendBatchMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl) {

        System.out.println("\nSend multiple messages");
        try {
            SendMessageBatchRequest sendMessageBatchRequest =
SendMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)

.entries(SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder().id("id1").messageBody("Hello
from msg 1").build(),

SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder().id("id2").messageBody("msg
2").delaySeconds(10)
                                    .build())
                    .build();
            sqsClient.sendMessageBatch(sendMessageBatchRequest);

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static List<Message> receiveMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String
queueUrl) {

        System.out.println("\nReceive messages");
        try {
            ReceiveMessageRequest receiveMessageRequest =
ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .maxNumberOfMessages(5)
                    .build();
```

```
            return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest).messages();

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    public static void changeMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl,
List<Message> messages) {

        System.out.println("\nChange Message Visibility");
        try {

            for (Message message : messages) {
                ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest req =
ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest.builder()
                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                        .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
                        .visibilityTimeout(100)
                        .build();
                sqsClient.changeMessageVisibility(req);
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl,
List<Message> messages) {
        System.out.println("\nDelete Messages");

        try {
            for (Message message : messages) {
                DeleteMessageRequest deleteMessageRequest =
DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                        .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
                        .build();
                sqsClient.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
            }
```

```
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateQueueconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una coda standard Amazon SQS.

```
import { CreateQueueCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_NAME = "test-queue";

export const main = async (sqsQueueName = SQS_QUEUE_NAME) => {
  const command = new CreateQueueCommand({
    QueueName: sqsQueueName,
    Attributes: {
      DelaySeconds: "60",
      MessageRetentionPeriod: "86400",
    },
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

Crea una coda Amazon SQS con polling prolungato.

```
import { CreateQueueCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_NAME = "queue_name";

export const main = async (queueName = SQS_QUEUE_NAME) => {
  const response = await client.send(
    new CreateQueueCommand({
      QueueName: queueName,
      Attributes: {
        // When the wait time for the ReceiveMessage API action is greater than
 0,
        // long polling is in effect. The maximum long polling wait time is 20
        // seconds. Long polling helps reduce the cost of using Amazon SQS by,
        // eliminating the number of empty responses and false empty responses.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
        ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds: "20",
      },
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API CreateQueueReference AWS SDK per JavaScript .

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una coda standard Amazon SQS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  QueueName: "SQS_QUEUE_NAME",
  Attributes: {
    DelaySeconds: "60",
    MessageRetentionPeriod: "86400",
  },
};

sqs.createQueue(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.QueueUrl);
  }
});
```

Crea una coda Amazon SQS che attende l'arrivo di un messaggio.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  QueueName: "SQS_QUEUE_NAME",
  Attributes: {
    ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds: "20",
  },
};

sqs.createQueue(params, function (err, data) {
```

```
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.QueueUrl);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API CreateQueueReference AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createQueue(queueNameVal: String): String {
    println("Create Queue")
    val createQueueRequest =
        CreateQueueRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
        println("Get queue url")

        val getQueueUrlRequest =
            GetQueueUrlRequest {
                queueName = queueNameVal
            }

        val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueUrlRequest)
        return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl.toString()
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateQueueconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una coda con il nome specificato.

```
New-SQSQueue -QueueName MyQueue
```

Output:

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateQueuein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una coda con il nome specificato.

```
New-SQSQueue -QueueName MyQueue
```

Output:

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateQueuein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def create_queue(name, attributes=None):
    """
    Creates an Amazon SQS queue.

    :param name: The name of the queue. This is part of the URL assigned to the
 queue.
    :param attributes: The attributes of the queue, such as maximum message size
 or
                       whether it's a FIFO queue.
    :return: A Queue object that contains metadata about the queue and that can
 be used
             to perform queue operations like sending and receiving messages.
    """
    if not attributes:
        attributes = {}

    try:
        queue = sqs.create_queue(QueueName=name, Attributes=attributes)
        logger.info("Created queue '%s' with URL=%s", name, queue.url)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create queue named '%s'.", name)
        raise error
    else:
        return queue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateQueue AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# This code example demonstrates how to create a queue in Amazon Simple Queue
 Service (Amazon SQS).

require 'aws-sdk-sqs'

# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_name [String] The name of the queue.
# @return [Boolean] true if the queue was created; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless queue_created?(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'my-queue'
#   )
def queue_created?(sqs_client, queue_name)
  sqs_client.create_queue(queue_name: queue_name)
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating queue: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = 'us-west-2'
  queue_name = 'my-queue'
  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Creating the queue named '#{queue_name}'..."

  if queue_created?(sqs_client, queue_name)
    puts 'Queue created.'
```

```
  else
    puts 'Queue not created.'
  end
end

# Example usage:
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateQueueconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una coda standard Amazon SQS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sqs->createqueue( iv_queuename = iv_queue_name ).        "
 oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'SQS queue created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsqueuedeldrecently.
        MESSAGE 'After deleting a queue, wait 60 seconds before creating another
 queue with the same name.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsqueuenameexists.
        MESSAGE 'A queue with this name already exists.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

Crea una coda Amazon SQS che attende l'arrivo di un messaggio.

```
    TRY.
        DATA lt_attributes TYPE /aws1/cl_sqsqueueattrmap_w=>tt_queueattributemap.
        DATA ls_attribute TYPE /aws1/
cl_sqsqueueattrmap_w=>ts_queueattributemap_maprow.
```

```
        ls_attribute-key = 'ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds'.               " Time
in seconds for long polling, such as how long the call waits for a message to
arrive in the queue before returning. "
        ls_attribute-value = NEW /aws1/cl_sqsqueueattrmap_w( iv_value =
iv_wait_time ).
        INSERT ls_attribute INTO TABLE lt_attributes.
        oo_result = lo_sqs->createqueue(                  " oo_result is returned
for testing purposes. "
                iv_queuename = iv_queue_name
                it_attributes = lt_attributes ).
        MESSAGE 'SQS queue created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsqueuedeldrecently.
        MESSAGE 'After deleting a queue, wait 60 seconds before creating another
queue with the same name.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsqueuenameexists.
        MESSAGE 'A queue with this name already exists.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento CreateQueueall'API AWS SDK for SAP ABAP.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSSQS

        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        let output = try await sqsClient.createQueue(
            input: CreateQueueInput(
                queueName: queueName
            )
        )
```

```
        guard let queueUrl = output.queueUrl else {
            print("No queue URL returned.")
            return
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateQueueguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`DeleteMessage`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteMessage`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Invia e ricevi batch di messaggi

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ricevi un messaggio da una coda Amazon SQS e poi elimina il messaggio.

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // If the AWS Region you want to use is different from
            // the AWS Region defined for the default user, supply
            // the specify your AWS Region to the client constructor.
            var client = new AmazonSQSClient();
            string queueName = "Example_Queue";

            var queueUrl = await GetQueueUrl(client, queueName);
            Console.WriteLine($"The SQS queue's URL is {queueUrl}");
```

```
            var response = await ReceiveAndDeleteMessage(client, queueUrl);

            Console.WriteLine($"Message: {response.Messages[0]}");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve the queue URL for the queue named in the queueName
        /// property using the client object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon SQS client used to retrieve the
        /// queue URL.</param>
        /// <param name="queueName">A string representing  name of the queue
        /// for which to retrieve the URL.</param>
        /// <returns>The URL of the queue.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> GetQueueUrl(IAmazonSQS client, string
 queueName)
        {
            var request = new GetQueueUrlRequest
            {
                QueueName = queueName,
            };

            GetQueueUrlResponse response = await
 client.GetQueueUrlAsync(request);
            return response.QueueUrl;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the message from the quque at the URL passed in the
        /// queueURL parameters using the client.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The SQS client used to retrieve a message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue from which to retrieve
        /// a message.</param>
        /// <returns>The response from the call to ReceiveMessageAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<ReceiveMessageResponse>
 ReceiveAndDeleteMessage(IAmazonSQS client, string queueUrl)
        {
            // Receive a single message from the queue.
            var receiveMessageRequest = new ReceiveMessageRequest
            {
                AttributeNames = { "SentTimestamp" },
                MaxNumberOfMessages = 1,
```

```
                MessageAttributeNames = { "All" },
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                VisibilityTimeout = 0,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 0,
            };

            var receiveMessageResponse = await
client.ReceiveMessageAsync(receiveMessageRequest);

            // Delete the received message from the queue.
            var deleteMessageRequest = new DeleteMessageRequest
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                ReceiptHandle = receiveMessageResponse.Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
            };

            await client.DeleteMessageAsync(deleteMessageRequest);

            return receiveMessageResponse;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per .NET API DeleteMessageReference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
//! Delete a message from an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param messageReceiptHandle: A message receipt handle.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::deleteMessage(const Aws::String &queueUrl,
                                const Aws::String &messageReceiptHandle,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueUrl);
    request.SetReceiptHandle(messageReceiptHandle);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.DeleteMessage(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted message from queue " << queueUrl
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting message from queue " << queueUrl << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteMessageconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un messaggio

Questo esempio elimina il messaggio specificato.

Comando:

```
aws sqs delete-message --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --receipt-handle AQEBRXTo...q2doVA==
```

Output:

```
None.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteMessagein AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        try {
            for (Message message : messages) {
                DeleteMessageRequest deleteMessageRequest =
 DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                        .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
                        .build();
                sqsClient.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
            }
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteMessageconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ricevi ed elimina messaggi Amazon SQS.

```
import {
  ReceiveMessageCommand,
  DeleteMessageCommand,
  SQSClient,
  DeleteMessageBatchCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

const receiveMessage = (queueUrl) =>
  client.send(
    new ReceiveMessageCommand({
      AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
      MaxNumberOfMessages: 10,
      MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
      WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
      VisibilityTimeout: 20,
    }),
  );

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const { Messages } = await receiveMessage(queueUrl);

  if (!Messages) {
    return;
  }

  if (Messages.length === 1) {
    console.log(Messages[0].Body);
```

```
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        ReceiptHandle: Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
      }),
    );
  } else {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
          Id: message.MessageId,
          ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
        })),
      }),
    );
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DeleteMessage AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ricevi ed elimina messaggi Amazon SQS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var queueURL = "SQS_QUEUE_URL";
```

```
var params = {
  AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
  MaxNumberOfMessages: 10,
  MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
  QueueUrl: queueURL,
  VisibilityTimeout: 20,
  WaitTimeSeconds: 0,
};

sqs.receiveMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Receive Error", err);
  } else if (data.Messages) {
    var deleteParams = {
      QueueUrl: queueURL,
      ReceiptHandle: data.Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
    };
    sqs.deleteMessage(deleteParams, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Delete Error", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Message Deleted", data);
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DeleteMessage AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteMessages(queueUrlVal: String) {
    println("Delete Messages from $queueUrlVal")

    val purgeRequest =
        PurgeQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.purgeQueue(purgeRequest)
        println("Messages are successfully deleted from $queueUrlVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteQueue(queueUrlVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.deleteQueue(request)
        println("$queueUrlVal was deleted!")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteMessageconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il messaggio con l'handle di ricezione specificato dalla coda specificata.

```
Remove-SQSMessage -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/
MyQueue -ReceiptHandle AQEBd329...v6gl8Q==
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteMessagein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il messaggio con l'handle di ricezione specificato dalla coda specificata.

```
Remove-SQSMessage -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/
MyQueue -ReceiptHandle AQEBd329...v6gl8Q==
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteMessagein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def delete_message(message):
    """
    Delete a message from a queue. Clients must delete messages after they
    are received and processed to remove them from the queue.

    :param message: The message to delete. The message's queue URL is contained
 in
                    the message's metadata.
    :return: None
    """
    try:
        message.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted message: %s", message.message_id)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete message: %s", message.message_id)
        raise error
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteMessage AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteMessageBatch`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteMessageBatch`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Elabora le notifiche degli eventi S3
- Pubblicazione di messaggi nelle code
- Invia e ricevi batch di messaggi

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a batch of messages from a queue by its url.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(string queueUrl,
List<Message> messages)
    {
        var deleteRequest = new DeleteMessageBatchRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            Entries = new List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry>()
        };
        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            deleteRequest.Entries.Add(new DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry()
```

```
            {
                ReceiptHandle = message.ReceiptHandle,
                Id = message.MessageId
            });
        }

        var deleteResponse = await
_amazonSQSClient.DeleteMessageBatchAsync(deleteRequest);

        return deleteResponse.Failed.Any();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteMessageBatchconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);
            int id = 1; // Ids must be unique within a batch delete request.
            for (const Aws::String &receiptHandle: receiptHandles) {
                Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry entry;
                entry.SetId(std::to_string(id));
                ++id;
                entry.SetReceiptHandle(receiptHandle);
                request.AddEntries(entry);
            }
```

```
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The batch deletion of messages was successful."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteMessageBatch. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteMessageBatchconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare più messaggi in batch

Questo esempio elimina i messaggi specificati.

Comando:

```
aws sqs delete-message-batch --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --entries file://delete-message-
batch.json
```

File di input (delete-message-batch.json):

```
[
  {
        "Id": "FirstMessage",
```

```
        "ReceiptHandle": "AQEB1mgl...Z4GuLw=="
  },
  {
    "Id": "SecondMessage",
        "ReceiptHandle": "AQEBLsYM...VQubAA=="
  }
]
```

Output:

```
{
  "Successful": [
    {
      "Id": "FirstMessage"
    },
    {
      "Id": "SecondMessage"
    }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DeleteMessageBatchReference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
)

// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// DeleteMessages uses the DeleteMessageBatch action to delete a batch of
 messages from
// an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string,
 messages []types.Message) error {
 entries := make([]types.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry, len(messages))
 for msgIndex := range messages {
  entries[msgIndex].Id = aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v", msgIndex))
  entries[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle = messages[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle
 }
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(ctx, &sqs.DeleteMessageBatchInput{
  Entries:  entries,
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteMessageBatchconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  ReceiveMessageCommand,
  DeleteMessageCommand,
  SQSClient,
  DeleteMessageBatchCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

const receiveMessage = (queueUrl) =>
  client.send(
    new ReceiveMessageCommand({
      AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
      MaxNumberOfMessages: 10,
      MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
      WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
      VisibilityTimeout: 20,
    }),
  );

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const { Messages } = await receiveMessage(queueUrl);

  if (!Messages) {
    return;
  }

  if (Messages.length === 1) {
    console.log(Messages[0].Body);
    await client.send(
```

```
      new DeleteMessageCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        ReceiptHandle: Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
      }),
    );
  } else {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
          Id: message.MessageId,
          ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
        })),
      }),
    );
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteMessageBatchconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina 2 messaggi con gli handle di ricezione specificati dalla coda specificata.

```
$deleteMessageRequest1 = New-Object
 Amazon.SQS.Model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
$deleteMessageRequest1.Id = "Request1"
$deleteMessageRequest1.ReceiptHandle = "AQEBX2g4...wtJSQg=="

$deleteMessageRequest2 = New-Object
 Amazon.SQS.Model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
$deleteMessageRequest2.Id = "Request2"
$deleteMessageRequest2.ReceiptHandle = "AQEBqOVY...KTsLYg=="

Remove-SQSMessageBatch -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue -Entry $deleteMessageRequest1,
 $deleteMessageRequest2
```

Output:

```
Failed    Successful

------    ----------

{}        {Request1, Request2}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteMessageBatchin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina 2 messaggi con gli handle di ricezione specificati dalla coda specificata.

```
$deleteMessageRequest1 = New-Object
 Amazon.SQS.Model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
$deleteMessageRequest1.Id = "Request1"
$deleteMessageRequest1.ReceiptHandle = "AQEBX2g4...wtJSQg=="

$deleteMessageRequest2 = New-Object
 Amazon.SQS.Model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
$deleteMessageRequest2.Id = "Request2"
$deleteMessageRequest2.ReceiptHandle = "AQEBqOVY...KTsLYg=="

Remove-SQSMessageBatch -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue -Entry $deleteMessageRequest1,
 $deleteMessageRequest2
```

Output:

```
Failed    Successful

------    ----------

{}        {Request1, Request2}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteMessageBatchin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def delete_messages(queue, messages):
    """
    Delete a batch of messages from a queue in a single request.

    :param queue: The queue from which to delete the messages.
    :param messages: The list of messages to delete.
    :return: The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and
 failed
             message deletions.
    """
    try:
        entries = [
            {"Id": str(ind), "ReceiptHandle": msg.receipt_handle}
            for ind, msg in enumerate(messages)
        ]
        response = queue.delete_messages(Entries=entries)
        if "Successful" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Successful"]:
                logger.info("Deleted %s",
 messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])].receipt_handle)
        if "Failed" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Failed"]:
                logger.warning(
                    "Could not delete %s",
 messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])].receipt_handle
                )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete messages from queue %s", queue)
    else:
        return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteMessageBatch AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSSQS

        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        // Create the list of message entries.

        var entries: [SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry] = []
        var messageNumber = 1

        for handle in handles {
            let entry = SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry(
                id: "\(messageNumber)",
                receiptHandle: handle
            )
            entries.append(entry)
            messageNumber += 1
        }

        // Delete the messages.

        let output = try await sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(
            input: DeleteMessageBatchInput(
                entries: entries,
                queueUrl: queue
            )
```

```
        )

        // Get the lists of failed and successful deletions from the output.

        guard let failedEntries = output.failed else {
            print("Failed deletion list is missing!")
            return
        }
        guard let successfulEntries = output.successful else {
            print("Successful deletion list is missing!")
            return
        }

        // Display a list of the failed deletions along with their
        // corresponding explanation messages.

        if failedEntries.count != 0 {
            print("Failed deletions:")

            for entry in failedEntries {
                print("Message #\(entry.id ?? "<unknown>") failed:
\(entry.message ?? "<unknown>")")
            }
        } else {
            print("No failed deletions.")
        }

        // Output a list of the message numbers that were successfully deleted.

        if successfulEntries.count != 0 {
            var successes = ""

            for entry in successfulEntries {
                if successes.count == 0 {
                    successes = entry.id ?? "<unknown>"
                } else {
                    successes = "\(successes), \(entry.id ?? "<unknown>")"
                }
            }
            print("Succeeded: ", successes)
        } else {
            print("No successful deletions.")
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteMessageBatchguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`DeleteQueue`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteQueue`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Pubblicazione di messaggi nelle code
- Invia e ricevi batch di messaggi
- Usa la libreria di messaggistica Java di Amazon SQS per lavorare con l'interfaccia JMS

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina una coda utilizzando il relativo URL.

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a queue by its URL.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteQueueByUrl(string queueUrl)
{
    var deleteResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.DeleteQueueAsync(
        new DeleteQueueRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl
        });
```

```
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DeleteQueue AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Delete an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueURL: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::deleteQueue(const Aws::String &queueURL,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.DeleteQueue(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted queue with url " << queueURL <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting queue " << queueURL << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteQueueconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una coda

Questo esempio elimina la coda specificata.

Comando:

```
aws sqs delete-queue --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyNewerQueue
```

Output:

```
None.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteQueuein AWS CLI Command Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
```

```
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
)

// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// DeleteQueue deletes an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteQueue(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string) error {
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteQueue(ctx, &sqs.DeleteQueueInput{
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteQueueconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteQueue {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <queueName>

                Where:
                   queueName - The name of the Amazon SQS queue to delete.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String queueName = args[0];
        SqsClient sqs = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        deleteSQSQueue(sqs, queueName);
        sqs.close();
    }

    public static void deleteSQSQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName) {
        try {
            GetQueueUrlRequest getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();
```

```
            String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl();
            DeleteQueueRequest deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .build();

            sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest);

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteQueueconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Eliminare una coda Amazon SQS.

```
import { DeleteQueueCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "test-queue-url";

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new DeleteQueueCommand({ QueueUrl: queueUrl });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API DeleteQueueReference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Eliminare una coda Amazon SQS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  QueueUrl: "SQS_QUEUE_URL",
};

sqs.deleteQueue(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API DeleteQueueReference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteMessages(queueUrlVal: String) {
    println("Delete Messages from $queueUrlVal")

    val purgeRequest =
        PurgeQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.purgeQueue(purgeRequest)
        println("Messages are successfully deleted from $queueUrlVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteQueue(queueUrlVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.deleteQueue(request)
        println("$queueUrlVal was deleted!")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteQueueconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la coda specificata.

```
Remove-SQSQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/
MyQueue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteQueuein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la coda specificata.

```
Remove-SQSQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/
MyQueue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteQueuein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def remove_queue(queue):
    """
    Removes an SQS queue. When run against an AWS account, it can take up to
    60 seconds before the queue is actually deleted.

    :param queue: The queue to delete.
    :return: None
    """
    try:
```

```
        queue.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted queue with URL=%s.", queue.url)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete queue with URL=%s!", queue.url)
        raise error
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteQueue AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sqs' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
sqs = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

sqs.delete_queue(queue_url: URL)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteQueueconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        lo_sqs->deletequeue( iv_queueurl = iv_queue_url ).
        MESSAGE 'SQS queue deleted' TYPE 'I'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DeleteQueueconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSSQS

        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        do {
            _ = try await sqsClient.deleteQueue(
                input: DeleteQueueInput(
                    queueUrl: queueUrl
                )
            )
        } catch _ as AWSSQS.QueueDoesNotExist {
            print("Error: The specified queue doesn't exist.")
            return
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteQueueguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`GetQueueAttributes`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetQueueAttributes`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Elabora le notifiche degli eventi S3
- Pubblicazione di messaggi nelle code

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the ARN for a queue from its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetQueueArnByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var getAttributesRequest = new GetQueueAttributesRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            AttributeNames = new List<string>() { QueueAttributeName.QueueArn }
        };

        var getAttributesResponse = await
_amazonSQSClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(
            getAttributesRequest);

        return getAttributesResponse.QueueARN;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetQueueAttributesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

request.AddAttributeNames(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);

            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName, Aws::String>
&attributes =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes();
                const auto &iter = attributes.find(
                        Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);
                if (iter != attributes.end()) {
                    queueARN = iter->second;
                    std::cout << "The queue ARN '" << queueARN
                              << "' has been retrieved."
                              << std::endl;
                }

            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::GetQueueAttributes. "
```

```
                            << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                            << std::endl;


            }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetQueueAttributesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere gli attributi di una coda

Questo esempio ottiene tutti gli attributi della coda specificata.

Comando:

```
aws sqs get-queue-attributes --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --attribute-names All
```

Output:

```
{
  "Attributes": {
    "ApproximateNumberOfMessagesNotVisible": "0",
    "RedrivePolicy": "{\"deadLetterTargetArn\":\"arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyDeadLetterQueue\",\"maxReceiveCount\":1000}",
    "MessageRetentionPeriod": "345600",
    "ApproximateNumberOfMessagesDelayed": "0",
    "MaximumMessageSize": "262144",
    "CreatedTimestamp": "1442426968",
    "ApproximateNumberOfMessages": "0",
    "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds": "0",
    "DelaySeconds": "0",
    "VisibilityTimeout": "30",
    "LastModifiedTimestamp": "1442426968",
    "QueueArn": "arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyNewQueue"
  }
}
```

Questo esempio ottiene solo la dimensione massima dei messaggi e gli attributi di timeout di visibilità della coda specificati.

Comando:

```
aws sqs get-queue-attributes --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyNewQueue --attribute-
names MaximumMessageSize VisibilityTimeout
```

Output:

```
{
  "Attributes": {
    "VisibilityTimeout": "30",
    "MaximumMessageSize": "262144"
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command GetQueueAttributesReference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
```

```
)

// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// GetQueueArn uses the GetQueueAttributes action to get the Amazon Resource Name
 (ARN)
// of an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetQueueArn(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string)
 (string, error) {
 var queueArn string
 arnAttributeName := types.QueueAttributeNameQueueArn
 attribute, err := actor.SqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(ctx,
 &sqs.GetQueueAttributesInput{
  QueueUrl:       aws.String(queueUrl),
  AttributeNames: []types.QueueAttributeName{arnAttributeName},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get ARN for queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 } else {
  queueArn = attribute.Attributes[string(arnAttributeName)]
 }
 return queueArn, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetQueueAttributesconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { GetQueueAttributesCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue-url";

export const getQueueAttributes = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new GetQueueAttributesCommand({
    QueueUrl: queueUrl,
    AttributeNames: ["DelaySeconds"],
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '747a1192-c334-5682-a508-4cd5e8dc4e79',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   Attributes: { DelaySeconds: '1' }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetQueueAttributesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca tutti gli attributi per la coda specificata.

```
Get-SQSQueueAttribute -AttributeName All -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

Output:

```
VisibilityTimeout                       : 30
```

```
DelaySeconds                          : 0
MaximumMessageSize                    : 262144
MessageRetentionPeriod                : 345600
ApproximateNumberOfMessages           : 0
ApproximateNumberOfMessagesNotVisible : 0
ApproximateNumberOfMessagesDelayed    : 0
CreatedTimestamp                      : 2/11/2015 5:53:35 PM
LastModifiedTimestamp                 : 12/29/2015 2:23:17 PM
QueueARN                              : arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue
Policy                                :
 {"Version":"2008-10-17","Id":"arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue/
SQSDefaultPolicy","Statement":[{"Sid":"Sid14

 495134224EX","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"AWS":"*"},"Action":"SQS:SendMessage","Resource":"arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80
                                          398EXAMPLE:MyQueue","Condition":
{"ArnEquals":{"aws:SourceArn":"arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyTopic"}}},
{"Sid":

 "SendMessagesFromMyQueue","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"AWS":"80398EXAMPLE"},"Action":"SQS:SendMessage","Resource":"
                                          arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue"}]}
Attributes                            : {[QueueArn, arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue], [ApproximateNumberOfMessages, 0],
                                          [ApproximateNumberOfMessagesNotVisible,
 0], [ApproximateNumberOfMessagesDelayed, 0]...}
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio elenca separatamente solo gli attributi specificati per la coda specificata.

```
Get-SQSQueueAttribute -AttributeName MaximumMessageSize, VisibilityTimeout -
QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

Output:

```
VisibilityTimeout                     : 30
DelaySeconds                          : 0
MaximumMessageSize                    : 262144
MessageRetentionPeriod                : 345600
ApproximateNumberOfMessages           : 0
ApproximateNumberOfMessagesNotVisible : 0
```

```
ApproximateNumberOfMessagesDelayed    : 0
CreatedTimestamp                      : 2/11/2015 5:53:35 PM
LastModifiedTimestamp                 : 12/29/2015 2:23:17 PM
QueueARN                              : arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue
Policy                                :
 {"Version":"2008-10-17","Id":"arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue/
SQSDefaultPolicy","Statement":[{"Sid":"Sid14

 495134224EX","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"AWS":"*"},"Action":"SQS:SendMessage","Resource":"arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80
                                        398EXAMPLE:MyQueue","Condition":
{"ArnEquals":{"aws:SourceArn":"arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyTopic"}}},
{"Sid":

 "SendMessagesFromMyQueue","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"AWS":"80398EXAMPLE"},"Action":"SQS:SendMessage","Resource":"
                                        arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue"}]}
Attributes                            : {[MaximumMessageSize, 262144],
 [VisibilityTimeout, 30]}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetQueueAttributesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca tutti gli attributi per la coda specificata.

```
Get-SQSQueueAttribute -AttributeName All -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

Output:

```
VisibilityTimeout                     : 30
DelaySeconds                          : 0
MaximumMessageSize                    : 262144
MessageRetentionPeriod                : 345600
ApproximateNumberOfMessages           : 0
ApproximateNumberOfMessagesNotVisible : 0
ApproximateNumberOfMessagesDelayed    : 0
CreatedTimestamp                      : 2/11/2015 5:53:35 PM
LastModifiedTimestamp                 : 12/29/2015 2:23:17 PM
```

```
QueueARN                                : arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue
Policy                                  :
 {"Version":"2008-10-17","Id":"arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue/
SQSDefaultPolicy","Statement":[{"Sid":"Sid14

 495134224EX","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"AWS":"*"},"Action":"SQS:SendMessage","Resource":"arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80
                                          398EXAMPLE:MyQueue","Condition":
{"ArnEquals":{"aws:SourceArn":"arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyTopic"}}},
{"Sid":

 "SendMessagesFromMyQueue","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"AWS":"80398EXAMPLE"},"Action":"SQS:SendMessage","Resource":"
                                          arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue"}]}
Attributes                              : {[QueueArn, arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue], [ApproximateNumberOfMessages, 0],
                                          [ApproximateNumberOfMessagesNotVisible,
 0], [ApproximateNumberOfMessagesDelayed, 0]...}
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio elenca separatamente solo gli attributi specificati per la coda specificata.

```
Get-SQSQueueAttribute -AttributeName MaximumMessageSize, VisibilityTimeout -
QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

Output:

```
VisibilityTimeout                       : 30
DelaySeconds                            : 0
MaximumMessageSize                      : 262144
MessageRetentionPeriod                  : 345600
ApproximateNumberOfMessages             : 0
ApproximateNumberOfMessagesNotVisible : 0
ApproximateNumberOfMessagesDelayed    : 0
CreatedTimestamp                        : 2/11/2015 5:53:35 PM
LastModifiedTimestamp                   : 12/29/2015 2:23:17 PM
QueueARN                                : arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue
Policy                                  :
 {"Version":"2008-10-17","Id":"arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue/
SQSDefaultPolicy","Statement":[{"Sid":"Sid14
```

```
 495134224EX","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"AWS":"*"},"Action":"SQS:SendMessage","Resource":"arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80
                                          398EXAMPLE:MyQueue","Condition":
{"ArnEquals":{"aws:SourceArn":"arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyTopic"}}},
{"Sid":

 "SendMessagesFromMyQueue","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"AWS":"80398EXAMPLE"},"Action":"SQS:SendMessage","Resource":"
                                          arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue"}]}
Attributes                              : {[MaximumMessageSize, 262144],
 [VisibilityTimeout, 30]}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetQueueAttributesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSSQS

        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        let output = try await sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(
            input: GetQueueAttributesInput(
                attributeNames: [
                    .approximatenumberofmessages,
                    .maximummessagesize
                ],
                queueUrl: url
            )
        )
```

```
        guard let attributes = output.attributes else {
            print("No queue attributes returned.")
            return
        }

        for (attr, value) in attributes {
            switch(attr) {
            case "ApproximateNumberOfMessages":
                print("Approximate message count: \(value)")
            case "MaximumMessageSize":
                print("Maximum message size: \(value)kB")
            default:
                continue
            }
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetQueueAttributesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzo **`GetQueueUrl`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetQueueUrl`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.SQS;
    using Amazon.SQS.Model;

    public class GetQueueUrl
```

```
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Initializes the Amazon SQS client object and then calls the
        /// GetQueueUrlAsync method to retrieve the URL of an Amazon SQS
        /// queue.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // If the Amazon SQS message queue is not in the same AWS Region as
your
            // default user, you need to provide the AWS Region as a parameter to
the
            // client constructor.
            var client = new AmazonSQSClient();

            string queueName = "New-Example-Queue";

            try
            {
                var response = await client.GetQueueUrlAsync(queueName);

                if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"The URL for {queueName} is:
{response.QueueUrl}");
                }
            }
            catch (QueueDoesNotExistException ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine($"The queue {queueName} was not found.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetQueueUrlconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Get the URL for an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueName: An Amazon SQS queue name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::getQueueUrl(const Aws::String &queueName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueUrlRequest request;
    request.SetQueueName(queueName);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueUrlOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.GetQueueUrl(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Queue " << queueName << " has url " <<
                  outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrl() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error getting url for queue " << queueName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetQueueUrlconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere un URL di coda

Questo esempio ottiene l'URL della coda specificata.

Comando:

```
aws sqs get-queue-url --queue-name MyQueue
```

Output:

```
{
  "QueueUrl": "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetQueueUrl AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
            GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetQueueUrlconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni l'URL per una coda Amazon SQS.

```
import { GetQueueUrlCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_NAME = "test-queue";

export const main = async (queueName = SQS_QUEUE_NAME) => {
  const command = new GetQueueUrlCommand({ QueueName: queueName });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API GetQueueUrlReference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni l'URL per una coda Amazon SQS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
```

```
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  QueueName: "SQS_QUEUE_NAME",
};

sqs.getQueueUrl(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.QueueUrl);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API GetQueueUrlReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca l'URL della coda con il nome specificato.

```
Get-SQSQueueUrl -QueueName MyQueue
```

Output:

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetQueueUrlin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca l'URL della coda con il nome specificato.

```
Get-SQSQueueUrl -QueueName MyQueue
```

Output:

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetQueueUrlin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def get_queue(name):
    """
    Gets an SQS queue by name.

    :param name: The name that was used to create the queue.
    :return: A Queue object.
    """
    try:
        queue = sqs.get_queue_by_name(QueueName=name)
        logger.info("Got queue '%s' with URL=%s", name, queue.url)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get queue named %s.", name)
        raise error
    else:
        return queue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetQueueUrl AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_sqs->getqueueurl( iv_queuename = iv_queue_name ).        "
oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
       MESSAGE 'Queue URL retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsqueuedoesnotexist.
       MESSAGE 'The requested queue does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, GetQueueUrlconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzare **`ListDeadLetterSourceQueues`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListDeadLetterSourceQueues`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare le code di sorgenti con lettere non scritte

Questo esempio elenca le code associate alla coda di origine delle lettere morte specificata.

Comando:

```
aws sqs list-dead-letter-source-queues --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyDeadLetterQueue
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
  "queueUrls": [
    "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue",
    "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyOtherQueue"
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDeadLetterSourceQueuesin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca tutte le URLs code che si basano sulla coda specificata come coda di lettere morte.

```
Get-SQSDeadLetterSourceQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyDeadLetterQueue
```

Output:

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyOtherQueue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDeadLetterSourceQueuesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca tutte le URLs code che si basano sulla coda specificata come coda di lettere morte.

```
Get-SQSDeadLetterSourceQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyDeadLetterQueue
```

Output:

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyOtherQueue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDeadLetterSourceQueuesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`ListQueues`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListQueues`.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! List the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queues within an AWS
 account.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SQS::listQueues(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesRequest listQueuesRequest;

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> allQueueUrls;

    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            listQueuesRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }
        const Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesOutcome outcome = sqsClient.ListQueues(
```

```
                listQueuesRequest);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &queueUrls =
 outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrls();
            allQueueUrls.insert(allQueueUrls.end(),
                                queueUrls.begin(),
                                queueUrls.end());

            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing queues: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << allQueueUrls.size() << " Amazon SQS queue(s) found." <<
 std::endl;
    for (const auto &iter: allQueueUrls) {
        std::cout << " " << iter << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListQueuesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare le code

Questo esempio elenca tutte le code.

Comando:

```
aws sqs list-queues
```

Output:

```
{
  "QueueUrls": [
    "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyDeadLetterQueue",
    "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue",
    "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyOtherQueue",
    "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/TestQueue1",
        "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/TestQueue2"
  ]
}
```

Questo esempio elenca solo le code che iniziano con «My».

Comando:

```
aws sqs list-queues --queue-name-prefix My
```

Output:

```
{
  "QueueUrls": [
    "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyDeadLetterQueue",
    "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue",
    "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyOtherQueue"
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListQueues AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main
```

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Queue Service
// (Amazon SQS) client and list the queues in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 sqsClient := sqs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the queues for your account.")
 var queueUrls []string
 paginator := sqs.NewListQueuesPaginator(sqsClient, &sqs.ListQueuesInput{})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get queues. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   queueUrls = append(queueUrls, output.QueueUrls...)
  }
 }
 if len(queueUrls) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any queues!")
 } else {
  for _, queueUrl := range queueUrls {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", queueUrl)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListQueuesconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        String prefix = "que";

        try {
            ListQueuesRequest listQueuesRequest =
ListQueuesRequest.builder().queueNamePrefix(prefix).build();
            ListQueuesResponse listQueuesResponse =
sqsClient.listQueues(listQueuesRequest);
            for (String url : listQueuesResponse.queueUrls()) {
                System.out.println(url);
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListQueuesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca le tue code Amazon SQS.

```
import { paginateListQueues, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const paginatedListQueues = paginateListQueues({ client }, {});

  /** @type {string[]} */
  const urls = [];
  for await (const page of paginatedListQueues) {
    const nextUrls = page.QueueUrls?.filter((qurl) => !!qurl) || [];
    urls.push(...nextUrls);
    for (const url of urls) {
      console.log(url);
    }
  }

  return urls;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API ListQueuesReference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca le tue code Amazon SQS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {};

sqs.listQueues(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.QueueUrls);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API ListQueuesReference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listQueues() {
    println("\nList Queues")

    val prefix = "que"
    val listQueuesRequest =
        ListQueuesRequest {
            queueNamePrefix = prefix
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val response = sqsClient.listQueues(listQueuesRequest)
        response.queueUrls?.forEach { url ->
            println(url)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListQueuesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca tutte le code.

```
Get-SQSQueue
```

Output:

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/AnotherQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/DeadLetterQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyOtherQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyDeadLetterQueue
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elenca tutte le code che iniziano con il nome specificato.

```
Get-SQSQueue -QueueNamePrefix My
```

Output:

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyOtherQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyDeadLetterQueue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListQueuesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca tutte le code.

```
Get-SQSQueue
```

Output:

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/AnotherQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/DeadLetterQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyOtherQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyDeadLetterQueue
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elenca tutte le code che iniziano con il nome specificato.

```
Get-SQSQueue -QueueNamePrefix My
```

Output:

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyOtherQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyDeadLetterQueue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListQueuesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def get_queues(prefix=None):
    """
    Gets a list of SQS queues. When a prefix is specified, only queues with names
    that start with the prefix are returned.

    :param prefix: The prefix used to restrict the list of returned queues.
    :return: A list of Queue objects.
    """
    if prefix:
        queue_iter = sqs.queues.filter(QueueNamePrefix=prefix)
    else:
        queue_iter = sqs.queues.all()
    queues = list(queue_iter)
    if queues:
        logger.info("Got queues: %s", ", ".join([q.url for q in queues]))
    else:
        logger.warning("No queues found.")
    return queues
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListQueues AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sqs'
require 'aws-sdk-sts'

# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @example
#   list_queue_urls(Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def list_queue_urls(sqs_client)
  queues = sqs_client.list_queues

  queues.queue_urls.each do |url|
    puts url
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error listing queue URLs: #{e.message}"
end

# Lists the attributes of a queue in Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS).
#
# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
# @example
#   list_queue_attributes(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
#   )
def list_queue_attributes(sqs_client, queue_url)
  attributes = sqs_client.get_queue_attributes(
    queue_url: queue_url,
    attribute_names: ['All']
  )
```

```
  attributes.attributes.each do |key, value|
    puts "#{key}: #{value}"
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting queue attributes: #{e.message}"
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = 'us-west-2'
  queue_name = 'my-queue'

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts 'Listing available queue URLs...'
  list_queue_urls(sqs_client)

  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)

  # For example:
  # 'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
  queue_url = "https://sqs.#{region}.amazonaws.com/
#{sts_client.get_caller_identity.account}/#{queue_name}"

  puts "\nGetting information about queue '#{queue_name}'..."
  list_queue_attributes(sqs_client, queue_url)
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListQueuesconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera la prima coda Amazon SQS elencata nella regione.

```
async fn find_first_queue(client: &Client) -> Result<String, Error> {
    let queues = client.list_queues().send().await?;
    let queue_urls = queues.queue_urls();
    Ok(queue_urls
        .first()
        .expect("No queues in this account and Region. Create a queue to
 proceed.")
        .to_string())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento ListQueuesall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sqs->listqueues( ).        " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of queues.' TYPE 'I'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, ListQueuesconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSSQS

        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        var queues: [String] = []
        let outputPages = sqsClient.listQueuesPaginated(
            input: ListQueuesInput()
        )

        // Each time a page of results arrives, process its contents.

        for try await output in outputPages {
            guard let urls = output.queueUrls else {
                print("No queues found.")
                return
            }

            // Iterate over the queue URLs listed on this page, adding them
            // to the `queues` array.

            for queueUrl in urls {
                queues.append(queueUrl)
            }
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListQueuesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **PurgeQueue** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PurgeQueue`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una coda

Questo esempio elimina tutti i messaggi nella coda specificata.

Comando:

```
aws sqs purge-queue --queue-url https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/
MyNewQueue
```

Output:

```
None.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PurgeQueuein AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina tutti i messaggi dalla coda specificata.

```
Clear-SQSQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PurgeQueuein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina tutti i messaggi dalla coda specificata.

```
Clear-SQSQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PurgeQueuein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`ReceiveMessage`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ReceiveMessage`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Gestisci messaggi di grandi dimensioni con S3
- Elabora le notifiche degli eventi S3
- Pubblicazione di messaggi nelle code
- Invia e ricevi batch di messaggi

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ricevi messaggi da una coda utilizzando il relativo URL.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Receive messages from a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of messages.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Message>> ReceiveMessagesByUrl(string queueUrl, int
 maxMessages)
    {
        // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
        // For information about long polling, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
        var messageResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.ReceiveMessageAsync(
            new ReceiveMessageRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                MaxNumberOfMessages = maxMessages,
```

```
                WaitTimeSeconds = 1
            });
        return messageResponse.Messages;
    }
```

Ricevi un messaggio da una coda Amazon SQS, quindi elimina il messaggio.

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // If the AWS Region you want to use is different from
            // the AWS Region defined for the default user, supply
            // the specify your AWS Region to the client constructor.
            var client = new AmazonSQSClient();
            string queueName = "Example_Queue";

            var queueUrl = await GetQueueUrl(client, queueName);
            Console.WriteLine($"The SQS queue's URL is {queueUrl}");

            var response = await ReceiveAndDeleteMessage(client, queueUrl);

            Console.WriteLine($"Message: {response.Messages[0]}");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve the queue URL for the queue named in the queueName
        /// property using the client object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon SQS client used to retrieve the
        /// queue URL.</param>
        /// <param name="queueName">A string representing  name of the queue
        /// for which to retrieve the URL.</param>
        /// <returns>The URL of the queue.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> GetQueueUrl(IAmazonSQS client, string
queueName)
        {
            var request = new GetQueueUrlRequest
            {
                QueueName = queueName,
            };

            GetQueueUrlResponse response = await
client.GetQueueUrlAsync(request);
```

```
            return response.QueueUrl;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the message from the quque at the URL passed in the
        /// queueURL parameters using the client.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The SQS client used to retrieve a message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue from which to retrieve
        /// a message.</param>
        /// <returns>The response from the call to ReceiveMessageAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<ReceiveMessageResponse>
 ReceiveAndDeleteMessage(IAmazonSQS client, string queueUrl)
        {
            // Receive a single message from the queue.
            var receiveMessageRequest = new ReceiveMessageRequest
            {
                AttributeNames = { "SentTimestamp" },
                MaxNumberOfMessages = 1,
                MessageAttributeNames = { "All" },
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                VisibilityTimeout = 0,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 0,
            };

            var receiveMessageResponse = await
 client.ReceiveMessageAsync(receiveMessageRequest);

            // Delete the received message from the queue.
            var deleteMessageRequest = new DeleteMessageRequest
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                ReceiptHandle = receiveMessageResponse.Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
            };

            await client.DeleteMessageAsync(deleteMessageRequest);

            return receiveMessageResponse;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per .NET API ReceiveMessageReference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Receive a message from an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::receiveMessage(const Aws::String &queueUrl,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueUrl);
    request.SetMaxNumberOfMessages(1);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.ReceiveMessage(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {

        const Aws::Vector<Aws::SQS::Model::Message> &messages =
                outcome.GetResult().GetMessages();
        if (!messages.empty()) {
            const Aws::SQS::Model::Message &message = messages[0];
```

```
            std::cout << "Received message:" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  MessageId: " << message.GetMessageId() << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  ReceiptHandle: " << message.GetReceiptHandle() <<
 std::endl;
            std::cout << "  Body: " << message.GetBody() << std::endl <<
 std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "No messages received from queue " << queueUrl <<
                      std::endl;

        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error receiving message from queue " << queueUrl << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ReceiveMessageconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ricevere un messaggio

Questo esempio riceve fino a 10 messaggi disponibili, restituendo tutti gli attributi disponibili.

Comando:

```
aws sqs receive-message --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --attribute-names All --message-
attribute-names All --max-number-of-messages 10
```

Output:

```
{
  "Messages": [
    {
```

```
      "Body": "My first message.",
      "ReceiptHandle": "AQEBzbVv...fqNzFw==",
      "MD5OfBody": "1000f835...a35411fa",
      "MD5OfMessageAttributes": "9424c491...26bc3ae7",
      "MessageId": "d6790f8d-d575-4f01-bc51-40122EXAMPLE",
      "Attributes": {
        "ApproximateFirstReceiveTimestamp": "1442428276921",
        "SenderId": "AIDAIAZKMSNQ7TEXAMPLE",
        "ApproximateReceiveCount": "5",
        "SentTimestamp": "1442428276921"
      },
      "MessageAttributes": {
        "PostalCode": {
          "DataType": "String",
          "StringValue": "ABC123"
        },
        "City": {
          "DataType": "String",
          "StringValue": "Any City"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Questo esempio riceve il prossimo messaggio disponibile, restituendo solo gli SentTimestamp attributi SenderId e e l'attributo PostalCode message.

Comando:

```
aws sqs receive-message --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --attribute-
names SenderId SentTimestamp --message-attribute-names PostalCode
```

Output:

```
{
  "Messages": [
    {
      "Body": "My first message.",
      "ReceiptHandle": "AQEB6nR4...HzlvZQ==",
      "MD5OfBody": "1000f835...a35411fa",
      "MD5OfMessageAttributes": "b8e89563...e088e74f",
```

```
      "MessageId": "d6790f8d-d575-4f01-bc51-40122EXAMPLE",
      "Attributes": {
        "SenderId": "AIDAIAZKMSNQ7TEXAMPLE",
        "SentTimestamp": "1442428276921"
      },
      "MessageAttributes": {
        "PostalCode": {
          "DataType": "String",
          "StringValue": "ABC123"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ReceiveMessage AWS CLICommand Reference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
)

// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
```

```
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// GetMessages uses the ReceiveMessage action to get messages from an Amazon SQS
 queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string,
 maxMessages int32, waitTime int32) ([]types.Message, error) {
 var messages []types.Message
 result, err := actor.SqsClient.ReceiveMessage(ctx, &sqs.ReceiveMessageInput{
  QueueUrl:            aws.String(queueUrl),
  MaxNumberOfMessages: maxMessages,
  WaitTimeSeconds:     waitTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl,
 err)
 } else {
  messages = result.Messages
 }
 return messages, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ReceiveMessageconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        try {
            ReceiveMessageRequest receiveMessageRequest =
 ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
```

```
                    .maxNumberOfMessages(5)
                    .build();
            return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest).messages();

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ReceiveMessageconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ricevi un messaggio da una coda Amazon SQS.

```
import {
  ReceiveMessageCommand,
  DeleteMessageCommand,
  SQSClient,
  DeleteMessageBatchCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

const receiveMessage = (queueUrl) =>
  client.send(
    new ReceiveMessageCommand({
      AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
      MaxNumberOfMessages: 10,
      MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
```

```
      WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
      VisibilityTimeout: 20,
    }),
  );

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const { Messages } = await receiveMessage(queueUrl);

  if (!Messages) {
    return;
  }

  if (Messages.length === 1) {
    console.log(Messages[0].Body);
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        ReceiptHandle: Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
      }),
    );
  } else {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
          Id: message.MessageId,
          ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
        })),
      }),
    );
  }
};
```

Ricevi un messaggio da una coda Amazon SQS utilizzando il supporto per sondaggi lunghi.

```
import { ReceiveMessageCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue-url";

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new ReceiveMessageCommand({
```

```
    AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
    MaxNumberOfMessages: 1,
    MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
    QueueUrl: queueUrl,
    // The duration (in seconds) for which the call waits for a message
    // to arrive in the queue before returning. If a message is available,
    // the call returns sooner than WaitTimeSeconds. If no messages are
    // available and the wait time expires, the call returns successfully
    // with an empty list of messages.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/APIReference/
API_ReceiveMessage.html#API_ReceiveMessage_RequestSyntax
    WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta ReceiveMessagela sezione API Reference.AWS SDK per JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ricevi un messaggio da una coda Amazon SQS utilizzando il supporto per sondaggi lunghi.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var queueURL = "SQS_QUEUE_URL";
```

```
var params = {
  AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
  MaxNumberOfMessages: 1,
  MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
  QueueUrl: queueURL,
  WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
};

sqs.receiveMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta ReceiveMessagela sezione API Reference.AWS SDK per JavaScript

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun receiveMessages(queueUrlVal: String?) {
    println("Retrieving messages from $queueUrlVal")

    val receiveMessageRequest =
        ReceiveMessageRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            maxNumberOfMessages = 5
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
```

```
        val response = sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest)
        response.messages?.forEach { message ->
            println(message.body)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ReceiveMessageconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca le informazioni relative ai successivi 10 messaggi da ricevere per la coda specificata. Le informazioni conterranno i valori per gli attributi del messaggio specificati, se esistono.

```
Receive-SQSMessage -AttributeName SenderId, SentTimestamp -MessageAttributeName
 StudentName, StudentGrade -MessageCount 10 -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

Output:

```
Attributes             : {[SenderId, AIDAIAZKMSNQ7TEXAMPLE], [SentTimestamp,
 1451495923744]}
Body                   : Information about John Doe's grade.
MD5OfBody              : ea572796e3c231f974fe75d89EXAMPLE
MD5OfMessageAttributes : 48c1ee811f0fe7c4e88fbe0f5EXAMPLE
MessageAttributes      : {[StudentGrade, Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue],
 [StudentName, Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue]}
MessageId              : 53828c4b-631b-469b-8833-c093cEXAMPLE
ReceiptHandle          : AQEBpfGp...20Q5cg==
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ReceiveMessagein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca le informazioni relative ai successivi 10 messaggi da ricevere per la coda specificata. Le informazioni conterranno i valori per gli attributi del messaggio specificati, se esistono.

```
Receive-SQSMessage -AttributeName SenderId, SentTimestamp -MessageAttributeName
 StudentName, StudentGrade -MessageCount 10 -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

Output:

```
Attributes             : {[SenderId, AIDAIAZKMSNQ7TEXAMPLE], [SentTimestamp,
 1451495923744]}
Body                   : Information about John Doe's grade.
MD5OfBody              : ea572796e3c231f974fe75d89EXAMPLE
MD5OfMessageAttributes : 48c1ee811f0fe7c4e88fbe0f5EXAMPLE
MessageAttributes      : {[StudentGrade, Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue],
 [StudentName, Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue]}
MessageId              : 53828c4b-631b-469b-8833-c093cEXAMPLE
ReceiptHandle          : AQEBpfGp...20Q5cg==
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ReceiveMessagein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def receive_messages(queue, max_number, wait_time):
    """
    Receive a batch of messages in a single request from an SQS queue.

    :param queue: The queue from which to receive messages.
    :param max_number: The maximum number of messages to receive. The actual
 number
                       of messages received might be less.
    :param wait_time: The maximum time to wait (in seconds) before returning.
 When
```

```
                        this number is greater than zero, long polling is used.
 This
                        can result in reduced costs and fewer false empty
 responses.
    :return: The list of Message objects received. These each contain the body
             of the message and metadata and custom attributes.
    """
    try:
        messages = queue.receive_messages(
            MessageAttributeNames=["All"],
            MaxNumberOfMessages=max_number,
            WaitTimeSeconds=wait_time,
        )
        for msg in messages:
            logger.info("Received message: %s: %s", msg.message_id, msg.body)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't receive messages from queue: %s", queue)
        raise error
    else:
        return messages
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ReceiveMessage AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sqs'
require 'aws-sdk-sts'
```

```
# Receives messages in a queue in Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS).
#
# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
# @param max_number_of_messages [Integer] The maximum number of messages
#   to receive. This number must be 10 or less. The default is 10.
# @example
#   receive_messages(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue',
#     10
#   )
def receive_messages(sqs_client, queue_url, max_number_of_messages = 10)
  if max_number_of_messages > 10
    puts 'Maximum number of messages to receive must be 10 or less. ' \
      'Stopping program.'
    return
  end

  response = sqs_client.receive_message(
    queue_url: queue_url,
    max_number_of_messages: max_number_of_messages
  )

  if response.messages.count.zero?
    puts 'No messages to receive, or all messages have already ' \
      'been previously received.'
    return
  end

  response.messages.each do |message|
    puts '-' * 20
    puts "Message body: #{message.body}"
    puts "Message ID:   #{message.message_id}"
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error receiving messages: #{e.message}"
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = 'us-west-2'
  queue_name = 'my-queue'
```

```
  max_number_of_messages = 10

  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)

  # For example:
  # 'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
  queue_url = "https://sqs.#{region}.amazonaws.com/
#{sts_client.get_caller_identity.account}/#{queue_name}"

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Receiving messages from queue '#{queue_name}'..."

  receive_messages(sqs_client, queue_url, max_number_of_messages)
end

# Example usage:
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ReceiveMessageconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn receive(client: &Client, queue_url: &String) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let rcv_message_output =
 client.receive_message().queue_url(queue_url).send().await?;

    println!("Messages from queue with url: {}", queue_url);

    for message in rcv_message_output.messages.unwrap_or_default() {
        println!("Got the message: {:#?}", message);
    }
```

```
    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ReceiveMessageguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ricevi un messaggio da una coda Amazon SQS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sqs->receivemessage( iv_queueurl = iv_queue_url ).    "
oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_messages) = oo_result->get_messages( ).
        MESSAGE 'Message received from SQS queue.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsoverlimit.
        MESSAGE 'Maximum number of in-flight messages reached.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

Ricevi un messaggio da una coda Amazon SQS utilizzando il supporto per sondaggi lunghi.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sqs->receivemessage(           " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
                iv_queueurl = iv_queue_url
                iv_waittimeseconds = iv_wait_time ).    " Time in seconds for
long polling, such as how long the call waits for a message to arrive in the
queue before returning. " ).
        DATA(lt_messages) = oo_result->get_messages( ).
        MESSAGE 'Message received from SQS queue.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsoverlimit.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Maximum number of in-flight messages reached.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta AWS SDK for ReceiveMessageSAP ABAP API reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSSQS

        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        let output = try await sqsClient.receiveMessage(
            input: ReceiveMessageInput(
                maxNumberOfMessages: maxMessages,
                queueUrl: url
            )
        )

        guard let messages = output.messages else {
            print("No messages received.")
            return
        }

        for message in messages {
            print("Message ID:     \(message.messageId ?? "<unknown>")")
            print("Receipt handle: \(message.receiptHandle ?? "<unknown>")")
            print(message.body ?? "<body missing>")
            print("---")
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ReceiveMessageguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`RemovePermission`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RemovePermission`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rimuovere un'autorizzazione

Questo esempio rimuove l'autorizzazione con l'etichetta specificata dalla coda specificata.

Comando:

```
aws sqs remove-permission --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --label SendMessagesFromMyQueue
```

Output:

```
None.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemovePermissionin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove le impostazioni di autorizzazione con l'etichetta specificata dalla coda specificata.

```
Remove-SQSPermission -Label SendMessagesFromMyQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemovePermissionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove le impostazioni di autorizzazione con l'etichetta specificata dalla coda specificata.

```
Remove-SQSPermission -Label SendMessagesFromMyQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemovePermissionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`SendMessage`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SendMessage`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Gestisci messaggi di grandi dimensioni con S3
- Invia e ricevi batch di messaggi

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una coda Amazon SQS e inviale un messaggio.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon;
    using Amazon.SQS;
    using Amazon.SQS.Model;
```

```
    public class CreateSendExample
    {
        // Specify your AWS Region (an example Region is shown).
        private static readonly string QueueName = "Example_Queue";
        private static readonly RegionEndpoint ServiceRegion =
 RegionEndpoint.USWest2;
        private static IAmazonSQS client;

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            client = new AmazonSQSClient(ServiceRegion);
            var createQueueResponse = await CreateQueue(client, QueueName);

            string queueUrl = createQueueResponse.QueueUrl;

            Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes = new
 Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
            {
                { "Title",   new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "String",
 StringValue = "The Whistler" } },
                { "Author",  new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "String",
 StringValue = "John Grisham" } },
                { "WeeksOn", new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "Number",
 StringValue = "6" } },
            };

            string messageBody = "Information about current NY Times fiction
 bestseller for week of 12/11/2016.";

            var sendMsgResponse = await SendMessage(client, queueUrl,
 messageBody, messageAttributes);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Amazon SQS queue using the queue name passed to it
        /// in queueName.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An SQS client object used to send the message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueName">A string representing the name of the queue
        /// to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A CreateQueueResponse that contains information about the
        /// newly created queue.</returns>
```

```
        public static async Task<CreateQueueResponse> CreateQueue(IAmazonSQS
 client, string queueName)
        {
            var request = new CreateQueueRequest
            {
                QueueName = queueName,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                    { "DelaySeconds", "60" },
                    { "MessageRetentionPeriod", "86400" },
                },
            };

            var response = await client.CreateQueueAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created a queue with URL : {response.QueueUrl}");

            return response;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Sends a message to an SQS queue.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An SQS client object used to send the message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue to which to send the
        /// message.</param>
        /// <param name="messageBody">A string representing the body of the
        /// message to be sent to the queue.</param>
        /// <param name="messageAttributes">Attributes for the message to be
        /// sent to the queue.</param>
        /// <returns>A SendMessageResponse object that contains information
        /// about the message that was sent.</returns>
        public static async Task<SendMessageResponse> SendMessage(
            IAmazonSQS client,
            string queueUrl,
            string messageBody,
            Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes)
        {
            var sendMessageRequest = new SendMessageRequest
            {
                DelaySeconds = 10,
                MessageAttributes = messageAttributes,
                MessageBody = messageBody,
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
```

```
            };

            var response = await client.SendMessageAsync(sendMessageRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Sent a message with id : {response.MessageId}");

            return response;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per .NET API SendMessageReference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Send a message to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param messageBody: A message body.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::sendMessage(const Aws::String &queueUrl,
                              const Aws::String &messageBody,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::SendMessageRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueUrl);
```

```
    request.SetMessageBody(messageBody);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::SendMessageOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.SendMessage(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully sent message to " << queueUrl <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error sending message to " << queueUrl << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendMessageconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per inviare un messaggio

Questo esempio invia un messaggio con il corpo del messaggio, il periodo di ritardo e gli attributi del messaggio specificati alla coda specificata.

Comando:

```
aws sqs send-message --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --message-body "Information about the
 largest city in Any Region." --delay-seconds 10 --message-attributes file://
send-message.json
```

File di input (send-message.json):

```
{
  "City": {
    "DataType": "String",
    "StringValue": "Any City"
  },
  "Greeting": {
```

```
    "DataType": "Binary",
    "BinaryValue": "Hello, World!"
  },
  "Population": {
    "DataType": "Number",
    "StringValue": "1250800"
  }
}
```

Output:

```
{
  "MD5OfMessageBody": "51b0a325...39163aa0",
  "MD5OfMessageAttributes": "00484c68...59e48f06",
  "MessageId": "da68f62c-0c07-4bee-bf5f-7e856EXAMPLE"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. SendMessageAWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Seguono due esempi di `SendMessage` operazione:

- Inviare un messaggio con un corpo e un ritardo
- Inviare un messaggio con un corpo e gli attributi del messaggio

Invia un messaggio con un corpo e un ritardo.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SendMessages {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <queueName> <message>

                Where:
                   queueName - The name of the queue.
                   message - The message to send.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String queueName = args[0];
        String message = args[1];
        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();
        sendMessage(sqsClient, queueName, message);
        sqsClient.close();
    }

    public static void sendMessage(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName, String
 message) {
        try {
            CreateQueueRequest request = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();
            sqsClient.createQueue(request);
```

```
            GetQueueUrlRequest getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

            String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl();
            SendMessageRequest sendMsgRequest = SendMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .messageBody(message)
                    .delaySeconds(5)
                    .build();

            sqsClient.sendMessage(sendMsgRequest);

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Invia un messaggio con un corpo e gli attributi del messaggio.

```
    /**
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to add message attributes to a message.
     * Each attribute must specify a name, value, and data type. You use a Java
 Map to supply the attributes. The map's
     * key is the attribute name, and you specify the map's entry value using a
 builder that includes the attribute
     * value and data type.</p>
     *
     * <p>The data type must start with one of "String", "Number" or "Binary".
 You can optionally
     * define a custom extension by using a "." and your extension.</p>
     *
     * <p>The SQS Developer Guide provides more information on @see <a
     * href="https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-message-metadata.html#sqs-message-attributes">message
     * attributes</a>.</p>
     *
     * @param thumbailPath Filesystem path of the image.
     * @param queueUrl     URL of the SQS queue.
     */
```

```
    static void sendMessageWithAttributes(Path thumbailPath, String queueUrl) {
        Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributeMap;
        try {
            messageAttributeMap = Map.of(
                    "Name", MessageAttributeValue.builder()
                            .stringValue("Jane Doe")
                            .dataType("String").build(),
                    "Age", MessageAttributeValue.builder()
                            .stringValue("42")
                            .dataType("Number.int").build(),
                    "Image", MessageAttributeValue.builder()

.binaryValue(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(Files.readAllBytes(thumbailPath)))
                            .dataType("Binary.jpg").build()
            );
        } catch (IOException e) {
            LOGGER.error("An I/O exception occurred reading thumbnail image: {}",
e.getMessage(), e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }

        SendMessageRequest request = SendMessageRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .messageBody("Hello SQS")
                .messageAttributes(messageAttributeMap)
                .build();
        try {
            SendMessageResponse sendMessageResponse =
SQS_CLIENT.sendMessage(request);
            LOGGER.info("Message ID: {}", sendMessageResponse.messageId());
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Exception occurred sending message: {}",
e.getMessage(), e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SendMessagesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio a una coda Amazon SQS.

```
import { SendMessageCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

export const main = async (sqsQueueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new SendMessageCommand({
    QueueUrl: sqsQueueUrl,
    DelaySeconds: 10,
    MessageAttributes: {
      Title: {
        DataType: "String",
        StringValue: "The Whistler",
      },
      Author: {
        DataType: "String",
        StringValue: "John Grisham",
      },
      WeeksOn: {
        DataType: "Number",
        StringValue: "6",
      },
    },
    MessageBody:
      "Information about current NY Times fiction bestseller for week of
 12/11/2016.",
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
```

```
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API SendMessageReference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio a una coda Amazon SQS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  // Remove DelaySeconds parameter and value for FIFO queues
  DelaySeconds: 10,
  MessageAttributes: {
    Title: {
      DataType: "String",
      StringValue: "The Whistler",
    },
    Author: {
      DataType: "String",
      StringValue: "John Grisham",
    },
    WeeksOn: {
      DataType: "Number",
      StringValue: "6",
    },
  },
```

```
  MessageBody:
    "Information about current NY Times fiction bestseller for week of
 12/11/2016.",
  // MessageDeduplicationId: "TheWhistler",  // Required for FIFO queues
  // MessageGroupId: "Group1",  // Required for FIFO queues
  QueueUrl: "SQS_QUEUE_URL",
};

sqs.sendMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.MessageId);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API SendMessageReference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun sendMessages(
    queueUrlVal: String,
    message: String,
) {
    println("Sending multiple messages")
    println("\nSend message")
    val sendRequest =
        SendMessageRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            messageBody = message
```

```
            delaySeconds = 10
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.sendMessage(sendRequest)
        println("A single message was successfully sent.")
    }
}

suspend fun sendBatchMessages(queueUrlVal: String?) {
    println("Sending multiple messages")

    val msg1 =
        SendMessageBatchRequestEntry {
            id = "id1"
            messageBody = "Hello from msg 1"
        }

    val msg2 =
        SendMessageBatchRequestEntry {
            id = "id2"
            messageBody = "Hello from msg 2"
        }

    val sendMessageBatchRequest =
        SendMessageBatchRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            entries = listOf(msg1, msg2)
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.sendMessageBatch(sendMessageBatchRequest)
        println("Batch message were successfully sent.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendMessageconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio invia un messaggio con gli attributi e il corpo del messaggio specificati alla coda specificata con un ritardo di consegna del messaggio di 10 secondi.

```
$cityAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$cityAttributeValue.DataType = "String"
$cityAttributeValue.StringValue = "AnyCity"

$populationAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$populationAttributeValue.DataType = "Number"
$populationAttributeValue.StringValue = "1250800"

$messageAttributes = New-Object System.Collections.Hashtable
$messageAttributes.Add("City", $cityAttributeValue)
$messageAttributes.Add("Population", $populationAttributeValue)

Send-SQSMessage -DelayInSeconds 10 -MessageAttributes $messageAttributes -
MessageBody "Information about the largest city in Any Region." -QueueUrl
 https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

Output:

```
MD5OfMessageAttributes              MD5OfMessageBody                   MessageId

----------------------              ----------------                   ---------

1d3e51347bc042efbdf6dda31EXAMPLE    51b0a3256d59467f973009b73EXAMPLE    c35fed8f-
c739-4d0c-818b-1820eEXAMPLE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SendMessagein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio invia un messaggio con gli attributi e il corpo del messaggio specificati alla coda specificata con un ritardo di consegna del messaggio di 10 secondi.

```
$cityAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$cityAttributeValue.DataType = "String"
$cityAttributeValue.StringValue = "AnyCity"
```

```
$populationAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$populationAttributeValue.DataType = "Number"
$populationAttributeValue.StringValue = "1250800"

$messageAttributes = New-Object System.Collections.Hashtable
$messageAttributes.Add("City", $cityAttributeValue)
$messageAttributes.Add("Population", $populationAttributeValue)

Send-SQSMessage -DelayInSeconds 10 -MessageAttributes $messageAttributes -
MessageBody "Information about the largest city in Any Region." -QueueUrl
 https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

Output:

```
MD5OfMessageAttributes              MD5OfMessageBody                   MessageId

----------------------              ----------------                   ---------

1d3e51347bc042efbdf6dda31EXAMPLE    51b0a3256d59467f973009b73EXAMPLE    c35fed8f-
c739-4d0c-818b-1820eEXAMPLE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SendMessagein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def send_message(queue, message_body, message_attributes=None):
    """
    Send a message to an Amazon SQS queue.

    :param queue: The queue that receives the message.
    :param message_body: The body text of the message.
```

```
    :param message_attributes: Custom attributes of the message. These are key-
value
                               pairs that can be whatever you want.
    :return: The response from SQS that contains the assigned message ID.
    """
    if not message_attributes:
        message_attributes = {}

    try:
        response = queue.send_message(
            MessageBody=message_body, MessageAttributes=message_attributes
        )
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Send message failed: %s", message_body)
        raise error
    else:
        return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SendMessage AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sqs'
require 'aws-sdk-sts'

# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
# @param message_body [String] The contents of the message to be sent.
# @return [Boolean] true if the message was sent; otherwise, false.
# @example
```

```
#   exit 1 unless message_sent?(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue',
#     'This is my message.'
#   )
def message_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, message_body)
  sqs_client.send_message(
    queue_url: queue_url,
    message_body: message_body
  )
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error sending message: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = 'us-west-2'
  queue_name = 'my-queue'
  message_body = 'This is my message.'

  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)

  # For example:
  # 'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
  queue_url = "https://sqs.#{region}.amazonaws.com/
#{sts_client.get_caller_identity.account}/#{queue_name}"

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Sending a message to the queue named '#{queue_name}'..."

  if message_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, message_body)
    puts 'Message sent.'
  else
    puts 'Message not sent.'
  end
end

# Example usage:
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendMessageconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn send(client: &Client, queue_url: &String, message: &SQSMessage) ->
 Result<(), Error> {
    println!("Sending message to queue with URL: {}", queue_url);

    let rsp = client
        .send_message()
        .queue_url(queue_url)
        .message_body(&message.body)
        // If the queue is FIFO, you need to set .message_deduplication_id
        // and message_group_id or configure the queue for
 ContentBasedDeduplication.
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Send message to the queue: {:#?}", rsp);

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la SendMessageguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_sqs->sendmessage(              " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
          iv_queueurl = iv_queue_url
          iv_messagebody = iv_message ).
       MESSAGE 'Message sent to SQS queue.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsinvalidmsgconts.
       MESSAGE 'Message contains non-valid characters.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsunsupportedop.
       MESSAGE 'Operation not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, SendMessageconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzo **`SendMessageBatch`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SendMessageBatch`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Invia e ricevi batch di messaggi

CLI

AWS CLI

Per inviare più messaggi in batch

Questo esempio invia 2 messaggi con i corpi dei messaggi, i periodi di ritardo e gli attributi dei messaggi specificati, alla coda specificata.

Comando:

```
aws sqs send-message-batch --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --entries file://send-message-
batch.json
```

File di input (send-message-batch.json):

```
[
  {
    "Id": "FuelReport-0001-2015-09-16T140731Z",
        "MessageBody": "Fuel report for account 0001 on 2015-09-16 at 02:07:31
 PM.",
        "DelaySeconds": 10,
        "MessageAttributes": {
          "SellerName": {
            "DataType": "String",
                "StringValue": "Example Store"
      },
          "City": {
        "DataType": "String",
        "StringValue": "Any City"
      },
          "Region": {
            "DataType": "String",
                "StringValue": "WA"
      },
          "PostalCode": {
            "DataType": "String",
                "StringValue": "99065"
          },
          "PricePerGallon": {
            "DataType": "Number",
                "StringValue": "1.99"
      }
        }
  },
  {
    "Id": "FuelReport-0002-2015-09-16T140930Z",
```

```
        "MessageBody": "Fuel report for account 0002 on 2015-09-16 at 02:09:30
 PM.",
        "DelaySeconds": 10,
        "MessageAttributes": {
          "SellerName": {
            "DataType": "String",
                "StringValue": "Example Fuels"
      },
          "City": {
        "DataType": "String",
        "StringValue": "North Town"
      },
          "Region": {
            "DataType": "String",
                "StringValue": "WA"
      },
          "PostalCode": {
            "DataType": "String",
                "StringValue": "99123"
          },
          "PricePerGallon": {
            "DataType": "Number",
                "StringValue": "1.87"
      }
        }
  }
]
```

Output:

```
{
  "Successful": [
    {
      "MD5OfMessageBody": "203c4a38...7943237e",
      "MD5OfMessageAttributes": "10809b55...baf283ef",
      "Id": "FuelReport-0001-2015-09-16T140731Z",
      "MessageId": "d175070c-d6b8-4101-861d-adeb3EXAMPLE"
    },
    {
      "MD5OfMessageBody": "2cf0159a...c1980595",
      "MD5OfMessageAttributes": "55623928...ae354a25",
      "Id": "FuelReport-0002-2015-09-16T140930Z",
      "MessageId": "f9b7d55d-0570-413e-b9c5-a9264EXAMPLE"
```

```
    }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command SendMessageBatchReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
            SendMessageBatchRequest sendMessageBatchRequest =
SendMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)

.entries(SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder().id("id1").messageBody("Hello
from msg 1").build(),

SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder().id("id2").messageBody("msg
2").delaySeconds(10)
                                    .build())
                    .build();
            sqsClient.sendMessageBatch(sendMessageBatchRequest);
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendMessageBatchconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio invia 2 messaggi con gli attributi e i corpi dei messaggi specificati alla coda specificata. La consegna viene ritardata di 15 secondi per il primo messaggio e di 10 secondi per il secondo messaggio.

```
$student1NameAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$student1NameAttributeValue.DataType = "String"
$student1NameAttributeValue.StringValue = "John Doe"

$student1GradeAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$student1GradeAttributeValue.DataType = "Number"
$student1GradeAttributeValue.StringValue = "89"

$student2NameAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$student2NameAttributeValue.DataType = "String"
$student2NameAttributeValue.StringValue = "Jane Doe"

$student2GradeAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$student2GradeAttributeValue.DataType = "Number"
$student2GradeAttributeValue.StringValue = "93"

$message1 = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.SendMessageBatchRequestEntry
$message1.DelaySeconds = 15
$message1.Id = "FirstMessage"
$message1.MessageAttributes.Add("StudentName", $student1NameAttributeValue)
$message1.MessageAttributes.Add("StudentGrade", $student1GradeAttributeValue)
$message1.MessageBody = "Information about John Doe's grade."

$message2 = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.SendMessageBatchRequestEntry
$message2.DelaySeconds = 10
$message2.Id = "SecondMessage"
$message2.MessageAttributes.Add("StudentName", $student2NameAttributeValue)
$message2.MessageAttributes.Add("StudentGrade", $student2GradeAttributeValue)
$message2.MessageBody = "Information about Jane Doe's grade."

Send-SQSMessageBatch -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/
MyQueue -Entry $message1, $message2
```

Output:

```
Failed    Successful

------    ----------

{}        {FirstMessage, SecondMessage}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SendMessageBatchin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio invia 2 messaggi con gli attributi e i corpi dei messaggi specificati alla coda specificata. La consegna viene ritardata di 15 secondi per il primo messaggio e di 10 secondi per il secondo messaggio.

```
$student1NameAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$student1NameAttributeValue.DataType = "String"
$student1NameAttributeValue.StringValue = "John Doe"

$student1GradeAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$student1GradeAttributeValue.DataType = "Number"
$student1GradeAttributeValue.StringValue = "89"

$student2NameAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$student2NameAttributeValue.DataType = "String"
$student2NameAttributeValue.StringValue = "Jane Doe"

$student2GradeAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$student2GradeAttributeValue.DataType = "Number"
$student2GradeAttributeValue.StringValue = "93"

$message1 = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.SendMessageBatchRequestEntry
$message1.DelaySeconds = 15
$message1.Id = "FirstMessage"
$message1.MessageAttributes.Add("StudentName", $student1NameAttributeValue)
$message1.MessageAttributes.Add("StudentGrade", $student1GradeAttributeValue)
$message1.MessageBody = "Information about John Doe's grade."

$message2 = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.SendMessageBatchRequestEntry
$message2.DelaySeconds = 10
$message2.Id = "SecondMessage"
$message2.MessageAttributes.Add("StudentName", $student2NameAttributeValue)
$message2.MessageAttributes.Add("StudentGrade", $student2GradeAttributeValue)
$message2.MessageBody = "Information about Jane Doe's grade."

Send-SQSMessageBatch -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/
MyQueue -Entry $message1, $message2
```

Output:

```
Failed    Successful

------    ----------

{}        {FirstMessage, SecondMessage}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SendMessageBatchin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def send_messages(queue, messages):
    """
    Send a batch of messages in a single request to an SQS queue.
    This request may return overall success even when some messages were not
 sent.
    The caller must inspect the Successful and Failed lists in the response and
    resend any failed messages.

    :param queue: The queue to receive the messages.
    :param messages: The messages to send to the queue. These are simplified to
                     contain only the message body and attributes.
    :return: The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and
 failed
             messages.
    """
    try:
        entries = [
            {
                "Id": str(ind),
                "MessageBody": msg["body"],
                "MessageAttributes": msg["attributes"],
            }
```

```
            for ind, msg in enumerate(messages)
        ]
        response = queue.send_messages(Entries=entries)
        if "Successful" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Successful"]:
                logger.info(
                    "Message sent: %s: %s",
                    msg_meta["MessageId"],
                    messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])]["body"],
                )
        if "Failed" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Failed"]:
                logger.warning(
                    "Failed to send: %s: %s",
                    msg_meta["MessageId"],
                    messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])]["body"],
                )
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Send messages failed to queue: %s", queue)
        raise error
    else:
        return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SendMessageBatch AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sqs'
```

```
require 'aws-sdk-sts'

#
# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
# @param entries [Hash] The contents of the messages to be sent,
#   in the correct format.
# @return [Boolean] true if the messages were sent; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless messages_sent?(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue',
#     [
#       {
#         id: 'Message1',
#         message_body: 'This is the first message.'
#       },
#       {
#         id: 'Message2',
#         message_body: 'This is the second message.'
#       }
#     ]
#   )
def messages_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, entries)
  sqs_client.send_message_batch(
    queue_url: queue_url,
    entries: entries
  )
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error sending messages: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = 'us-west-2'
  queue_name = 'my-queue'
  entries = [
    {
      id: 'Message1',
      message_body: 'This is the first message.'
    },
```

```
    {
      id: 'Message2',
      message_body: 'This is the second message.'
    }
  ]

  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)

  # For example:
  # 'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
  queue_url = "https://sqs.#{region}.amazonaws.com/
#{sts_client.get_caller_identity.account}/#{queue_name}"

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Sending messages to the queue named '#{queue_name}'..."

  if messages_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, entries)
    puts 'Messages sent.'
  else
    puts 'Messages not sent.'
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendMessageBatchconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzo **`SetQueueAttributes`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SetQueueAttributes`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Pubblicazione di messaggi nelle code

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Imposta l'attributo policy di una coda per un argomento.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set the policy attribute of a queue for a topic.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetQueuePolicyForTopic(string queueArn, string
topicArn, string queueUrl)
    {
        var queuePolicy = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                         $"\"Service\": " +
                                             "\"sns.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                            "}," +
                                     "\"Action\": \"sqs:SendMessage\"," +
                                     $"\"Resource\": \"{queueArn}\"," +
                                      "\"Condition\": {" +
                                           "\"ArnEquals\": {" +
                                                $"\"aws:SourceArn\":
\"{topicArn}\"" +
                                            "}" +
                                        "}" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";
        var attributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.SetQueueAttributesAsync(
            new SetQueueAttributesRequest()
            {
```

```
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>() { { "Policy",
 queuePolicy } }
            });
        return attributesResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione SetQueueAttributes AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Set the value for an attribute in an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
 queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param attributeName: An attribute name enum.
  \param attribute: The attribute value as a string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::setQueueAttributes(const Aws::String &queueURL,
                                     Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName
 attributeName,
                                     const Aws::String &attribute,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
    request.AddAttributes(
            attributeName,
            attribute);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully set the attribute  " <<

 Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeNameMapper::GetNameForQueueAttributeName(
                        attributeName)
                << " with value " << attribute << " in queue " <<
                queueURL << "." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error setting attribute for  queue " <<
                queueURL << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

Configura una coda dead-letter.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Connect an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to an associated
//! dead-letter queue.
/*!
  \param srcQueueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param deadLetterQueueARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an Amazon SQS
 dead-letter queue.
  \param maxReceiveCount: The max receive count of a message before it is sent to
 the dead-letter queue.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
```

```
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::setDeadLetterQueue(const Aws::String &srcQueueUrl,
                                     const Aws::String &deadLetterQueueARN,
                                     int maxReceiveCount,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::String redrivePolicy = MakeRedrivePolicy(deadLetterQueueARN,
 maxReceiveCount);

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(srcQueueUrl);
    request.AddAttributes(
            Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::RedrivePolicy,
            redrivePolicy);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
            sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully set dead letter queue for queue  " <<
                  srcQueueUrl << " to " << deadLetterQueueARN << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error setting dead letter queue for queue " <<
                  srcQueueUrl << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Make a redrive policy for a dead-letter queue.
/*!
  \param queueArn: An Amazon SQS ARN for the dead-letter queue.
  \param maxReceiveCount: The max receive count of a message before it is sent to
 the dead-letter queue.
  \return Aws::String: Policy as JSON string.
 */
Aws::String MakeRedrivePolicy(const Aws::String &queueArn, int maxReceiveCount) {
    Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue redrive_arn_entry;
    redrive_arn_entry.AsString(queueArn);
```

```
    Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue max_msg_entry;
    max_msg_entry.AsInteger(maxReceiveCount);

    Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue policy_map;
    policy_map.WithObject("deadLetterTargetArn", redrive_arn_entry);
    policy_map.WithObject("maxReceiveCount", max_msg_entry);

    return policy_map.View().WriteReadable();
}
```

Configura una coda Amazon SQS per utilizzare il polling lungo.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Set the wait time for an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue poll.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param pollTimeSeconds: The receive message wait time in seconds.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::setQueueLongPollingAttribute(const Aws::String &queueURL,
                                               const Aws::String
 &pollTimeSeconds,
                                               const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
    request.AddAttributes(
            Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds,
            pollTimeSeconds);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated long polling time for queue " <<
                  queueURL << " to " << pollTimeSeconds << std::endl;
```

```
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error updating long polling time for queue " <<
                  queueURL << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API SetQueueAttributesReference AWS SDK per C++ .

CLI

AWS CLI

Per impostare gli attributi della coda

Questo esempio imposta la coda specificata su un ritardo di recapito di 10 secondi, una dimensione massima del messaggio di 128 KB (128 KB * 1.024 byte), un periodo di conservazione dei messaggi di 3 giorni (3 giorni * 24 ore * 60 minuti * 60 secondi), un tempo di attesa per la ricezione dei messaggi di 20 secondi e un timeout di visibilità predefinito di 60 secondi. Questo esempio associa inoltre la coda di lettere morte specificata a un numero massimo di ricezione di 1.000 messaggi.

Comando:

```
aws sqs set-queue-attributes --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyNewQueue --attributes file://set-queue-
attributes.json
```

File di input (set-queue-attributes.json):

```
{
  "DelaySeconds": "10",
  "MaximumMessageSize": "131072",
  "MessageRetentionPeriod": "259200",
  "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds": "20",
  "RedrivePolicy": "{\"deadLetterTargetArn\":\"arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyDeadLetterQueue\",\"maxReceiveCount\":\"1000\"}",
```

```
  "VisibilityTimeout": "60"
}
```

Output:

```
None.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command SetQueueAttributesReference.

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
)

// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// AttachSendMessagePolicy uses the SetQueueAttributes action to attach a policy
 to an
```

```
// Amazon SQS queue that allows the specified Amazon SNS topic to send messages
 to the
// queue.
func (actor SqsActions) AttachSendMessagePolicy(ctx context.Context, queueUrl
 string, queueArn string, topicArn string) error {
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:    "Allow",
   Action:    "sqs:SendMessage",
   Principal: map[string]string{"Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"},
   Resource:  aws.String(queueArn),
   Condition: PolicyCondition{"ArnEquals": map[string]string{"aws:SourceArn":
 topicArn}},
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return err
 }
 _, err = actor.SqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(ctx, &sqs.SetQueueAttributesInput{
  Attributes: map[string]string{
   string(types.QueueAttributeNamePolicy): string(policyBytes),
  },
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't set send message policy on queue %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}

// PolicyDocument defines a policy document as a Go struct that can be serialized
// to JSON.
type PolicyDocument struct {
 Version   string
 Statement []PolicyStatement
}

// PolicyStatement defines a statement in a policy document.
type PolicyStatement struct {
 Effect    string
```

```
 Action    string
 Principal map[string]string `json:",omitempty"`
 Resource  *string           `json:",omitempty"`
 Condition PolicyCondition   `json:",omitempty"`
}

// PolicyCondition defines a condition in a policy.
type PolicyCondition map[string]map[string]string
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SetQueueAttributesconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Configura un Amazon SQS per utilizzare la crittografia lato server (SSE) utilizzando una chiave KMS personalizzata.

```
    public static void addEncryption(String queueName, String kmsMasterKeyAlias)
 {
        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.create();

        GetQueueUrlRequest urlRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                .queueName(queueName)
                .build();

        GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse;
        try {
            getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(urlRequest);
        } catch (QueueDoesNotExistException e) {
            LOGGER.error(e.getMessage(), e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
```

```
        String queueUrl = getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();


        Map<QueueAttributeName, String> attributes = Map.of(
                QueueAttributeName.KMS_MASTER_KEY_ID, kmsMasterKeyAlias,
                QueueAttributeName.KMS_DATA_KEY_REUSE_PERIOD_SECONDS, "140" //
Set the data key reuse period to 140 seconds.
        );                                                                  //
This is how long SQS can reuse the data key before requesting a new one from
KMS.

        SetQueueAttributesRequest attRequest =
SetQueueAttributesRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .attributes(attributes)
                .build();
        try {
            sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(attRequest);
            LOGGER.info("The attributes have been applied to {}", queueName);
        } catch (InvalidAttributeNameException | InvalidAttributeValueException
e) {
            LOGGER.error(e.getMessage(), e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        } finally {
            sqsClient.close();
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API Reference. SetQueueAttributesAWS SDK for Java 2.x

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { SetQueueAttributesCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue-url";

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new SetQueueAttributesCommand({
    QueueUrl: queueUrl,
    Attributes: {
      DelaySeconds: "1",
    },
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

Configura una coda Amazon SQS per utilizzare il polling lungo.

```
import { SetQueueAttributesCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new SetQueueAttributesCommand({
    Attributes: {
      ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds: "20",
    },
    QueueUrl: queueUrl,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

Configura una coda dead-letter.

```
import { SetQueueAttributesCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";
const DEAD_LETTER_QUEUE_ARN = "dead_letter_queue_arn";

export const main = async (
  queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL,
  deadLetterQueueArn = DEAD_LETTER_QUEUE_ARN,
) => {
  const command = new SetQueueAttributesCommand({
    Attributes: {
      RedrivePolicy: JSON.stringify({
        // Amazon SQS supports dead-letter queues (DLQ), which other
        // queues (source queues) can target for messages that can't
        // be processed (consumed) successfully.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-dead-letter-queues.html
        deadLetterTargetArn: deadLetterQueueArn,
        maxReceiveCount: "10",
      }),
    },
    QueueUrl: queueUrl,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API SetQueueAttributesReference AWS SDK per JavaScript .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio mostra come impostare una politica di sottoscrizione di una coda a un argomento SNS. Quando un messaggio viene pubblicato sull'argomento, viene inviato un messaggio alla coda sottoscritta.

```
# create the queue and topic to be associated
$qurl = New-SQSQueue -QueueName "myQueue"
$topicarn = New-SNSTopic -Name "myTopic"

# get the queue ARN to inject into the policy; it will be returned
# in the output's QueueARN member but we need to put it into a variable
# so text expansion in the policy string takes effect
$qarn = (Get-SQSQueueAttribute -QueueUrl $qurl -AttributeName
 "QueueArn").QueueARN

# construct the policy and inject arns
$policy = @"
{
  "Version": "2008-10-17",
  "Id": "$qarn/SQSPOLICY",
  "Statement": [
      {
      "Sid": "1",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Action": "SQS:SendMessage",
      "Resource": "$qarn",
      "Condition": {
        "ArnEquals": {
          "aws:SourceArn": "$topicarn"
          }
      }
    }
  ]
}
"@

# set the policy
Set-SQSQueueAttribute -QueueUrl $qurl -Attribute @{ Policy=$policy }
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio imposta gli attributi specificati per la coda specificata.

```
Set-SQSQueueAttribute -Attribute @{"DelaySeconds" = "10"; "MaximumMessageSize" =
 "131072"} -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetQueueAttributesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio mostra come impostare una politica di sottoscrizione di una coda a un argomento SNS. Quando un messaggio viene pubblicato sull'argomento, viene inviato un messaggio alla coda sottoscritta.

```
# create the queue and topic to be associated
$qurl = New-SQSQueue -QueueName "myQueue"
$topicarn = New-SNSTopic -Name "myTopic"

# get the queue ARN to inject into the policy; it will be returned
# in the output's QueueARN member but we need to put it into a variable
# so text expansion in the policy string takes effect
$qarn = (Get-SQSQueueAttribute -QueueUrl $qurl -AttributeName
 "QueueArn").QueueARN

# construct the policy and inject arns
$policy = @"
{
  "Version": "2008-10-17",
  "Id": "$qarn/SQSPOLICY",
  "Statement": [
      {
      "Sid": "1",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Action": "SQS:SendMessage",
      "Resource": "$qarn",
      "Condition": {
        "ArnEquals": {
          "aws:SourceArn": "$topicarn"
          }
      }
    }
  ]
}
"@

# set the policy
Set-SQSQueueAttribute -QueueUrl $qurl -Attribute @{ Policy=$policy }
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio imposta gli attributi specificati per la coda specificata.

```
Set-SQSQueueAttribute -Attribute @{"DelaySeconds" = "10"; "MaximumMessageSize" =
 "131072"} -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetQueueAttributesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSSQS

        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        do {
            _ = try await sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(
                input: SetQueueAttributesInput(
                    attributes: [
                        "MaximumMessageSize": "\(maxSize)"
                    ],
                    queueUrl: url
                )
            )
        } catch _ as AWSSQS.InvalidAttributeValue {
            print("Invalid maximum message size: \(maxSize) kB.")
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SetQueueAttributesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon SQS AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Amazon SQS con. AWS SDKs Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Amazon SQS o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Crea un'applicazione Web che invia e recupera messaggi utilizzando Amazon SQS
- Creazione di un'applicazione di messaggistica con Step Functions
- Creazione di un'applicazione Amazon Textract explorer
- Crea e pubblica su un argomento FIFO Amazon SNS utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Rileva persone e oggetti in un video con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Gestisci messaggi Amazon SQS di grandi dimensioni utilizzando Amazon S3 con un SDK AWS
- Ricevi ed elabora le notifiche degli eventi di Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Pubblica messaggi Amazon SNS nelle code Amazon SQS utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Invia e ricevi batch di messaggi con Amazon SQS utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Utilizza il AWS Message Processing Framework for .NET per pubblicare e ricevere messaggi Amazon SQS
- Usa la Amazon SQS Java Messaging Library per lavorare con l'interfaccia Java Message Service (JMS) per Amazon SQS
- Lavora con i tag di coda e Amazon SQS utilizzando un SDK AWS

Crea un'applicazione Web che invia e recupera messaggi utilizzando Amazon SQS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un'applicazione di messaggistica utilizzando Amazon SQS.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon SQS per sviluppare un'API REST Spring che invia e recupera messaggi.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SQS

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon SQS per sviluppare un'API REST Spring che invia e recupera messaggi.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SQS

Creazione di un'applicazione di messaggistica con Step Functions

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione di AWS Step Functions messaggistica che recupera i record dei messaggi da una tabella di database.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come usare AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with per creare un'applicazione di messaggistica che AWS Step Functions recupera i record dei messaggi da una tabella

Amazon DynamoDB e li invia con Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS). La macchina a stati si integra con una AWS Lambda funzione per la scansione del database alla ricerca di messaggi non inviati.

- Crea una macchina a stati che recuperi e aggiorni i record di messaggi da una tabella Amazon DynamoDB.
- Aggiorna la definizione della macchina a stati per inviare messaggi anche ad Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS).
- Avvia e arresta l'esecuzione della macchina a stati.
- Connettiti a Lambda, DynamoDB e Amazon SQS da una macchina a stati utilizzando le integrazioni di servizi.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SQS
- Step Functions

Creazione di un'applicazione Amazon Textract explorer

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come esplorare l'output di Amazon Textract tramite un'applicazione interattiva.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per JavaScript creare un'applicazione React che utilizza Amazon Textract per estrarre dati dall'immagine di un documento e visualizzarli in una pagina Web interattiva. Questo esempio viene eseguito in un browser Web e richiede, come credenziali, un'identità autenticata Amazon Cognito. Utilizza Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) per l'archiviazione e per le notifiche esegue il polling di una coda di Servizio di coda semplice Amazon (Amazon SQS) sottoscritta a un argomento Servizio di notifica semplice Amazon (Amazon SNS).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzarlo AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) con Amazon Textract per rilevare elementi di testo, moduli e tabelle nell'immagine di un documento. L'immagine di input e l'output di Amazon Textract sono mostrati in un'applicazione Tkinter che consente di esplorare gli elementi rilevati.

- Invia un'immagine del documento ad Amazon Textract ed esplora l'output degli elementi rilevati.
- Invia immagini direttamente ad Amazon Textract o tramite un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).
- Utilizza asynchronous APIs per avviare un processo che pubblica una notifica su un argomento di Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) al termine del processo.
- Esegue il polling di una coda Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) per un messaggio di completamento del processo e visualizza i risultati.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

- Amazon Textract

Crea e pubblica su un argomento FIFO Amazon SNS utilizzando un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come creare un argomento FIFO Amazon SNS e pubblicare un messaggio su di esso.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

In questo esempio

- viene creato un argomento Amazon SNS FIFO, due code FIFO Amazon SQS e una coda Standard.
- viene effettuata la sottoscrizione all'argomento e pubblicato un messaggio nell'argomento.

Il test verifica la ricezione del messaggio in ogni coda. L'esempio completo mostra anche l'aggiunta di policy di accesso e l'eliminazione delle risorse alla fine.

```
public class PriceUpdateExample {
    public final static SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.create();
    public final static SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.create();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = "\n" +
            "Usage: " +
            "    <topicName> <wholesaleQueueFifoName> <retailQueueFifoName>
 <analyticsQueueName>\n\n" +
            "Where:\n" +
            "   fifoTopicName - The name of the FIFO topic that you want to
 create. \n\n" +
            "   wholesaleQueueARN - The name of a SQS FIFO queue that will be
 created for the wholesale consumer. \n\n"
            +
```

```
            "   retailQueueARN - The name of a SQS FIFO queue that will created
for the retail consumer. \n\n" +
            "   analyticsQueueARN - The name of a SQS standard queue that will be
created for the analytics consumer. \n\n";
        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        final String fifoTopicName = args[0];
        final String wholeSaleQueueName = args[1];
        final String retailQueueName = args[2];
        final String analyticsQueueName = args[3];

        // For convenience, the QueueData class holds metadata about a queue:
ARN, URL,
        // name and type.
        List<QueueData> queues = List.of(
            new QueueData(wholeSaleQueueName, QueueType.FIFO),
            new QueueData(retailQueueName, QueueType.FIFO),
            new QueueData(analyticsQueueName, QueueType.Standard));

        // Create queues.
        createQueues(queues);

        // Create a topic.
        String topicARN = createFIFOTopic(fifoTopicName);

        // Subscribe each queue to the topic.
        subscribeQueues(queues, topicARN);

        // Allow the newly created topic to send messages to the queues.
        addAccessPolicyToQueuesFINAL(queues, topicARN);

        // Publish a sample price update message with payload.
        publishPriceUpdate(topicARN, "{\"product\": 214, \"price\": 79.99}",
"Consumables");

        // Clean up resources.
        deleteSubscriptions(queues);
        deleteQueues(queues);
        deleteTopic(topicARN);
    }
```

```
    public static String createFIFOTopic(String topicName) {
        try {
            // Create a FIFO topic by using the SNS service client.
            Map<String, String> topicAttributes = Map.of(
                "FifoTopic", "true",
                "ContentBasedDeduplication", "false",
                "FifoThroughputScope", "MessageGroup");

            CreateTopicRequest topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                .name(topicName)
                .attributes(topicAttributes)
                .build();

            CreateTopicResponse response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest);
            String topicArn = response.topicArn();
            System.out.println("The topic ARN is" + topicArn);

            return topicArn;

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void subscribeQueues(List<QueueData> queues, String topicARN) {
        queues.forEach(queue -> {
            SubscribeRequest subscribeRequest = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                .topicArn(topicARN)
                .endpoint(queue.queueARN)
                .protocol("sqs")
                .build();

            // Subscribe to the endpoint by using the SNS service client.
            // Only Amazon SQS queues can receive notifications from an Amazon
SNS FIFO
            // topic.
            SubscribeResponse subscribeResponse =
snsClient.subscribe(subscribeRequest);
            System.out.println("The queue [" + queue.queueARN + "] subscribed to
the topic [" + topicARN + "]");
            queue.subscriptionARN = subscribeResponse.subscriptionArn();
        });
```

```
    }

    public static void publishPriceUpdate(String topicArn, String payload, String
 groupId) {

        try {
            // Create and publish a message that updates the wholesale price.
            String subject = "Price Update";
            String dedupId = UUID.randomUUID().toString();
            String attributeName = "business";
            String attributeValue = "wholesale";

            MessageAttributeValue msgAttValue = MessageAttributeValue.builder()
                .dataType("String")
                .stringValue(attributeValue)
                .build();

            Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> attributes = new HashMap<>();
            attributes.put(attributeName, msgAttValue);
            PublishRequest pubRequest = PublishRequest.builder()
                .topicArn(topicArn)
                .subject(subject)
                .message(payload)
                .messageGroupId(groupId)
                .messageDeduplicationId(dedupId)
                .messageAttributes(attributes)
                .build();

            final PublishResponse response = snsClient.publish(pubRequest);
            System.out.println(response.messageId());
            System.out.println(response.sequenceNumber());
            System.out.println("Message was published to " + topicArn);

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateTopic

- Pubblicare
- Subscribe

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un argomento FIFO, sottoscrivi una coda FIFO di Amazon SQS all'argomento e pubblica un messaggio su un argomento Amazon SNS.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to subscribe queues to a FIFO topic."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the `Subscribe queues to a FIFO topic` demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    sns = boto3.resource("sns")
    sqs = boto3.resource("sqs")
    fifo_topic_wrapper = FifoTopicWrapper(sns)
    sns_wrapper = SnsWrapper(sns)

    prefix = "sqs-subscribe-demo-"
    queues = set()
    subscriptions = set()

    wholesale_queue = sqs.create_queue(
        QueueName=prefix + "wholesale.fifo",
        Attributes={
            "MaximumMessageSize": str(4096),
            "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds": str(10),
            "VisibilityTimeout": str(300),
            "FifoQueue": str(True),
            "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(True),
        },
    )
```

```
    queues.add(wholesale_queue)
    print(f"Created FIFO queue with URL: {wholesale_queue.url}.")

    retail_queue = sqs.create_queue(
        QueueName=prefix + "retail.fifo",
        Attributes={
            "MaximumMessageSize": str(4096),
            "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds": str(10),
            "VisibilityTimeout": str(300),
            "FifoQueue": str(True),
            "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(True),
        },
    )
    queues.add(retail_queue)
    print(f"Created FIFO queue with URL: {retail_queue.url}.")

    analytics_queue = sqs.create_queue(QueueName=prefix + "analytics",
Attributes={})
    queues.add(analytics_queue)
    print(f"Created standard queue with URL: {analytics_queue.url}.")

    topic = fifo_topic_wrapper.create_fifo_topic("price-updates-topic.fifo")
    print(f"Created FIFO topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    for q in queues:
        fifo_topic_wrapper.add_access_policy(q, topic.attributes["TopicArn"])

    print(f"Added access policies for topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    for q in queues:
        sub = fifo_topic_wrapper.subscribe_queue_to_topic(
            topic, q.attributes["QueueArn"]
        )
        subscriptions.add(sub)

    print(f"Subscribed queues to topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    input("Press Enter to publish a message to the topic.")

    message_id = fifo_topic_wrapper.publish_price_update(
        topic, '{"product": 214, "price": 79.99}', "Consumables"
    )

    print(f"Published price update with message ID: {message_id}.")
```

```
    # Clean up the subscriptions, queues, and topic.
    input("Press Enter to clean up resources.")
    for s in subscriptions:
        sns_wrapper.delete_subscription(s)

    sns_wrapper.delete_topic(topic)

    for q in queues:
        fifo_topic_wrapper.delete_queue(q)

    print(f"Deleted subscriptions, queues, and topic.")

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)



class FifoTopicWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS FIFO topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource

    def create_fifo_topic(self, topic_name):
        """
        Create a FIFO topic.
        Topic names must be made up of only uppercase and lowercase ASCII
 letters,
        numbers, underscores, and hyphens, and must be between 1 and 256
 characters long.
        For a FIFO topic, the name must end with the .fifo suffix.

        :param topic_name: The name for the topic.
        :return: The new topic.
        """
        try:
            topic = self.sns_resource.create_topic(
                Name=topic_name,
                Attributes={
                    "FifoTopic": str(True),
```

```
                    "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(False),
                    "FifoThroughputScope": "MessageGroup",
                },
            )
            logger.info("Created FIFO topic with name=%s.", topic_name)
            return topic
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create topic with name=%s!", topic_name)
            raise error


    @staticmethod
    def add_access_policy(queue, topic_arn):
        """
        Add the necessary access policy to a queue, so
        it can receive messages from a topic.

        :param queue: The queue resource.
        :param topic_arn: The ARN of the topic.
        :return: None.
        """
        try:
            queue.set_attributes(
                Attributes={
                    "Policy": json.dumps(
                        {
                            "Version": "2012-10-17",
                            "Statement": [
                                {
                                    "Sid": "test-sid",
                                    "Effect": "Allow",
                                    "Principal": {"AWS": "*"},
                                    "Action": "SQS:SendMessage",
                                    "Resource": queue.attributes["QueueArn"],
                                    "Condition": {
                                        "ArnLike": {"aws:SourceArn": topic_arn}
                                    },
                                }
                            ],
                        }
                    )
                }
            )
            logger.info("Added trust policy to the queue.")
```

```
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add trust policy to the queue!")
            raise error


    @staticmethod
    def subscribe_queue_to_topic(topic, queue_arn):
        """
        Subscribe a queue to a topic.

        :param topic: The topic resource.
        :param queue_arn: The ARN of the queue.
        :return: The subscription resource.
        """
        try:
            subscription = topic.subscribe(
                Protocol="sqs",
                Endpoint=queue_arn,
            )
            logger.info("The queue is subscribed to the topic.")
            return subscription
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't subscribe queue to topic!")
            raise error


    @staticmethod
    def publish_price_update(topic, payload, group_id):
        """
        Compose and publish a message that updates the wholesale price.

        :param topic: The topic to publish to.
        :param payload: The message to publish.
        :param group_id: The group ID for the message.
        :return: The ID of the message.
        """
        try:
            att_dict = {"business": {"DataType": "String", "StringValue":
 "wholesale"}}
            dedup_id = uuid.uuid4()
            response = topic.publish(
                Subject="Price Update",
                Message=payload,
                MessageAttributes=att_dict,
```

```
                MessageGroupId=group_id,
                MessageDeduplicationId=str(dedup_id),
            )
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info("Published message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't publish message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
            raise error
        return message_id


    @staticmethod
    def delete_queue(queue):
        """
        Removes an SQS queue. When run against an AWS account, it can take up to
        60 seconds before the queue is actually deleted.

        :param queue: The queue to delete.
        :return: None
        """
        try:
            queue.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted queue with URL=%s.", queue.url)
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete queue with URL=%s!", queue.url)
            raise error
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateTopic
  - Pubblicare
  - Subscribe

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un argomento FIFO, sottoscrivi una coda Amazon SQS FIFO all'argomento e pubblica un messaggio su un argomento Amazon SNS.

```
    " Creates a FIFO topic. "
    DATA lt_tpc_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snstopicattrsmap_w=>tt_topicattributesmap.
    DATA ls_tpc_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snstopicattrsmap_w=>ts_topicattributesmap_maprow.
    ls_tpc_attributes-key = 'FifoTopic'.
    ls_tpc_attributes-value = NEW /aws1/cl_snstopicattrsmap_w( iv_value =
 'true' ).
    INSERT ls_tpc_attributes INTO TABLE lt_tpc_attributes.

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_create_result) = lo_sns->createtopic(
               iv_name = iv_topic_name
               it_attributes = lt_tpc_attributes ).
        DATA(lv_topic_arn) = lo_create_result->get_topicarn( ).
        ov_topic_arn = lv_topic_arn.                                    "
 ov_topic_arn is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'FIFO topic created' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snstopiclimitexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to create more topics. You have reached the maximum
 number of topics allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Subscribes an endpoint to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon
 SNS) topic. "
    " Only Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) FIFO queues can be subscribed
 to an SNS FIFO topic. "
    TRY.
```

```
        DATA(lo_subscribe_result) = lo_sns->subscribe(
               iv_topicarn = lv_topic_arn
               iv_protocol = 'sqs'
               iv_endpoint = iv_queue_arn ).
        DATA(lv_subscription_arn) = lo_subscribe_result->get_subscriptionarn( ).
        ov_subscription_arn = lv_subscription_arn.                      "
 ov_subscription_arn is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'SQS queue was subscribed to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snssubscriptionlmte00.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to create subscriptions. You have reached the maximum
 number of subscriptions allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Publish message to SNS topic. "
    TRY.
        DATA lt_msg_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snsmessageattrvalue=>tt_messageattributemap.
        DATA ls_msg_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snsmessageattrvalue=>ts_messageattributemap_maprow.
        ls_msg_attributes-key = 'Importance'.
        ls_msg_attributes-value = NEW /aws1/cl_snsmessageattrvalue( iv_datatype =
 'String'

 iv_stringvalue = 'High' ).
        INSERT ls_msg_attributes INTO TABLE lt_msg_attributes.

        DATA(lo_result) = lo_sns->publish(
             iv_topicarn = lv_topic_arn
             iv_message = 'The price of your mobile plan has been increased from
 $19 to $23'
             iv_subject = 'Changes to mobile plan'
             iv_messagegroupid = 'Update-2'
             iv_messagededuplicationid = 'Update-2.1'
             it_messageattributes = lt_msg_attributes ).
        ov_message_id = lo_result->get_messageid( ).                    "
 ov_message_id is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Message was published to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per SAP ABAP.
  - CreateTopic
  - Pubblicare
  - Subscribe

Rileva persone e oggetti in un video con Amazon Rekognition utilizzando un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come rilevare persone e oggetti in un video con Amazon Rekognition.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Java di Amazon Rekognition per creare un'applicazione che rileva volti e oggetti nei video situati in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Usa Amazon Rekognition per rilevare volti, oggetti e persone nei video avviando processi di rilevamento asincrono. Questo esempio, inoltre, configura Amazon Rekognition per notificare

un argomento Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) al completamento dei processi e sottoscrive una coda Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) all'argomento. Quando la coda riceve un messaggio su un processo, questo viene recuperato e vengono restituiti i risultati.

Questo esempio è visualizzato al meglio su GitHub. Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Gestisci messaggi Amazon SQS di grandi dimensioni utilizzando Amazon S3 con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare la Amazon SQS Extended Client Library per lavorare con messaggi Amazon SQS di grandi dimensioni.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.AmazonSQSExtendedClient;
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.ExtendedClientConfiguration;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import org.joda.time.DateTime;
import org.joda.time.format.DateTimeFormat;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketLifecycleConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ExpirationStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleExpiration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRuleFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectVersionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectVersionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Request;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Response;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageRequest;

import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.UUID;

/**
 * Example of using Amazon SQS Extended Client Library for Java 2.x.
 */
public class SqsExtendedClientExample {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SqsExtendedClientExample.class);

    private String s3BucketName;
    private String queueUrl;
    private final String queueName;
    private final S3Client s3Client;
    private final SqsClient sqsExtendedClient;
    private final int messageSize;

    /**
     * Constructor with default clients and message size.
```

```
     */
    public SqsExtendedClientExample() {
        this(S3Client.create(), 300000);
    }

    /**
     * Constructor with custom S3 client and message size.
     *
     * @param s3Client The S3 client to use
     * @param messageSize The size of the test message to create
     */
    public SqsExtendedClientExample(S3Client s3Client, int messageSize) {
        this.s3Client = s3Client;
        this.messageSize = messageSize;

        // Generate a unique bucket name.
        this.s3BucketName = UUID.randomUUID() + "-" +
                DateTimeFormat.forPattern("yyMMdd-hhmmss").print(new DateTime());

        // Generate a unique queue name.
        this.queueName = "MyQueue-" + UUID.randomUUID();

        // Configure the SQS extended client.
        final ExtendedClientConfiguration extendedClientConfig = new
ExtendedClientConfiguration()
                .withPayloadSupportEnabled(s3Client, s3BucketName);

        this.sqsExtendedClient = new
AmazonSQSExtendedClient(SqsClient.builder().build(), extendedClientConfig);
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SqsExtendedClientExample example = new SqsExtendedClientExample();
        try {
            example.setup();
            example.sendAndReceiveMessage();
        } finally {
            example.cleanup();
        }
    }

    /**
     * Send a large message and receive it back.
     *
```

```
     * @return The received message
     */
    public Message sendAndReceiveMessage() {
        try {
            // Create a large message.
            char[] chars = new char[messageSize];
            Arrays.fill(chars, 'x');
            String largeMessage = new String(chars);

            // Send the message.
            final SendMessageRequest sendMessageRequest =
SendMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .messageBody(largeMessage)
                    .build();

            sqsExtendedClient.sendMessage(sendMessageRequest);
            logger.info("Sent message of size: {}", largeMessage.length());

            // Receive and return the message.
            final ReceiveMessageResponse receiveMessageResponse =
sqsExtendedClient.receiveMessage(
                    ReceiveMessageRequest.builder().queueUrl(queueUrl).build());

            List<Message> messages = receiveMessageResponse.messages();
            if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No messages received");
            }

            Message message = messages.getFirst();
            logger.info("\nMessage received.");
            logger.info("  ID: {}", message.messageId());
            logger.info("  Receipt handle: {}", message.receiptHandle());
            logger.info("  Message body size: {}", message.body().length());
            logger.info("  Message body (first 5 characters): {}",
message.body().substring(0, 5));

            return message;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            logger.error("Error during message processing: {}", e.getMessage(),
e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK for Java 2.x.
- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateBucket
  - PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SendMessage

Ricevi ed elabora le notifiche degli eventi di Amazon S3 utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare le notifiche degli eventi S3 in modo orientato agli oggetti.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio mostra come elaborare un evento di notifica S3 utilizzando Amazon SQS.

```
    /**
     * This method receives S3 event notifications by using an SqsAsyncClient.
     * After the client receives the messages it deserializes the JSON payload
and logs them. It uses
     * the S3EventNotification class (part of the S3 event notification API for
Java) to deserialize
     * the JSON payload and access the messages in an object-oriented way.
     *
     * @param queueUrl The URL of the AWS SQS queue that receives the S3 event
notifications.
```

```
     * @see <a href="https://sdk.amazonaws.com/java/api/latest/software/amazon/
awssdk/eventnotifications/s3/model/package-summary.html">S3EventNotification
 API</a>.
     * <p>
     * To use S3 event notification serialization/deserialization to objects, add
 the following
     * dependency to your Maven pom.xml file.
     * <dependency>
     * <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
     * <artifactId>s3-event-notifications</artifactId>
     * <version><LATEST></version>
     * </dependency>
     * <p>
     * The S3 event notification API became available with version 2.25.11 of the
 Java SDK.
     * <p>
     * This example shows the use of the API with AWS SQS, but it can be used to
 process S3 event notifications
     * in AWS SNS or AWS Lambda as well.
     * <p>
     * Note: The S3EventNotification class does not work with messages routed
 through AWS EventBridge.
     */
    static void processS3Events(String bucketName, String queueUrl, String
 queueArn) {
        try {
            // Configure the bucket to send Object Created and Object Tagging
 notifications to an existing SQS queue.
            s3Client.putBucketNotificationConfiguration(b -> b
                    .notificationConfiguration(ncb -> ncb
                            .queueConfigurations(qcb -> qcb
                                    .events(Event.S3_OBJECT_CREATED,
 Event.S3_OBJECT_TAGGING)
                                    .queueArn(queueArn)))
                            .bucket(bucketName)
            ).join();

            triggerS3EventNotifications(bucketName);
            // Wait for event notifications to propagate.
            Thread.sleep(Duration.ofSeconds(5).toMillis());

            boolean didReceiveMessages = true;
            while (didReceiveMessages) {
```

```
                // Display the number of messages that are available in the
queue.
                sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(b -> b
                                .queueUrl(queueUrl)

.attributeNames(QueueAttributeName.APPROXIMATE_NUMBER_OF_MESSAGES)
                        ).thenAccept(attributeResponse ->
                                logger.info("Approximate number of messages in
the queue: {}",

attributeResponse.attributes().get(QueueAttributeName.APPROXIMATE_NUMBER_OF_MESSAGES)))
                        .join();

                // Receive the messages.
                ReceiveMessageResponse response = sqsClient.receiveMessage(b -> b
                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                ).get();
                logger.info("Count of received messages: {}",
response.messages().size());
                didReceiveMessages = !response.messages().isEmpty();

                // Create a collection to hold the received message for deletion
                // after we log the messages.
                HashSet<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry> messagesToDelete = new
HashSet<>();
                // Process each message.
                response.messages().forEach(message -> {
                    logger.info("Message id: {}", message.messageId());
                    // Deserialize JSON message body to a S3EventNotification
object
                    // to access messages in an object-oriented way.
                    S3EventNotification event =
S3EventNotification.fromJson(message.body());

                    // Log the S3 event notification record details.
                    if (event.getRecords() != null) {
                        event.getRecords().forEach(record -> {
                            String eventName = record.getEventName();
                            String key = record.getS3().getObject().getKey();
                            logger.info(record.toString());
                            logger.info("Event name is {} and key is {}",
eventName, key);
                        });
                    }
```

```
                    // Add logged messages to collection for batch deletion.
                    messagesToDelete.add(DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder()
                            .id(message.messageId())
                            .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
                            .build());
                });
                // Delete messages.
                if (!messagesToDelete.isEmpty()) {

sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(DeleteMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                            .entries(messagesToDelete)
                            .build()
                    ).join();
                }
            } // End of while block.
        } catch (InterruptedException | ExecutionException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - PutBucketNotificationConfiguration
  - ReceiveMessage

Pubblica messaggi Amazon SNS nelle code Amazon SQS utilizzando un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Creazione di un argomento (FIFO o non FIFO).
- Sottoscrizione di diverse code all'argomento con la possibilità di applicare un filtro.
- Pubblicazione di un messaggio nell'argomento.
- Esame delle code per i messaggi ricevuti.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
/// <summary>
/// Console application to run a feature scenario for topics and queues.
/// </summary>
public static class TopicsAndQueues
{
    private static bool _useFifoTopic = false;
    private static bool _useContentBasedDeduplication = false;
    private static string _topicName = null!;
    private static string _topicArn = null!;

    private static readonly int _queueCount = 2;
    private static readonly string[] _queueUrls = new string[_queueCount];
    private static readonly string[] _subscriptionArns = new string[_queueCount];
    private static readonly string[] _tones = { "cheerful", "funny", "serious",
 "sincere" };
    public static SNSWrapper SnsWrapper { get; set; } = null!;
    public static SQSWrapper SqsWrapper { get; set; } = null!;
    public static bool UseConsole { get; set; } = true;
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EventBridge.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonSQS>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleNotificationService>()
```

```
                    .AddTransient<SNSWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SQSWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        PrintDescription();

        await RunScenario();

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        SnsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SNSWrapper>();
        SqsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SQSWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Run the scenario for working with topics and queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> RunScenario()
    {
        try
        {
            await SetupTopic();

            await SetupQueues();

            await PublishMessages();

            foreach (var queueUrl in _queueUrls)
            {
                var messages = await PollForMessages(queueUrl);
                if (messages.Any())
                {
                    await DeleteMessages(queueUrl, messages);
                }
            }
```

```
            await CleanupResources();

            Console.WriteLine("Messaging with topics and queues scenario is
complete.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await CleanupResources();
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Print a description for the tasks in the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static void PrintDescription()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and
subscribe {_queueCount} SQS queues to the topic." +
                          $"\r\nYou can select from several options for
configuring the topic and the subscriptions for the 2 queues." +
                          $"\r\nYou can then post to the topic and see the
results in the queues.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the SNS topic to be used with the queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> SetupTopic()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-
Out)." +
                          $"\r\nFIFO topics deliver messages in order and support
 deduplication and message filtering." +
                          $"\r\nYou can then post to the topic and see the
 results in the queues.\r\n");

        _useFifoTopic = GetYesNoResponse("Would you like to work with FIFO
 topics?");

        if (_useFifoTopic)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            _topicName = GetUserResponse("Enter a name for your SNS topic: ",
 "example-topic");
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be appended
 to the topic name.\r\n");

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"Because you have chosen a FIFO topic,
 deduplication is supported." +
                              $"\r\nDeduplication IDs are either set in the
 message or automatically generated " +
                              $"\r\nfrom content using a hash function.\r\n" +
                              $"\r\nIf a message is successfully published to an
 SNS FIFO topic, any message " +
                              $"\r\npublished and determined to have the same
 deduplication ID, " +
                              $"\r\nwithin the five-minute deduplication
 interval, is accepted but not delivered.\r\n" +
                              $"\r\nFor more information about deduplication, " +
                              $"\r\nsee https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/
dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.");

            _useContentBasedDeduplication = GetYesNoResponse("Use content-based
 deduplication instead of entering a deduplication ID?");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }

        _topicArn = await SnsWrapper.CreateTopicWithName(_topicName,
 _useFifoTopic, _useContentBasedDeduplication);

        Console.WriteLine($"Your new topic with the name {_topicName}" +
```

```
                            $"\r\nand Amazon Resource Name (ARN) {_topicArn}" +
                            $"\r\nhas been created.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return _topicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task SetupQueues()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Now you will create {_queueCount} Amazon Simple Queue
Service (Amazon SQS) queues to subscribe to the topic.");

        // Repeat this section for each queue.
        for (int i = 0; i < _queueCount; i++)
        {
            var queueName = GetUserResponse("Enter a name for an Amazon SQS
queue: ", $"example-queue-{i}");
            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                // Only explain this once.
                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be
appended to the queue name.");
                }

                var queueUrl = await SqsWrapper.CreateQueueWithName(queueName,
_useFifoTopic);

                _queueUrls[i] = queueUrl;

                Console.WriteLine($"Your new queue with the name {queueName}" +
                                  $"\r\nand queue URL {queueUrl}" +
                                  $"\r\nhas been created.\r\n");

                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
```

```
                        $"The queue URL is used to retrieve the queue ARN,\r\n" +
                        $"which is used to create a subscription.");
                    Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
                }

                var queueArn = await SqsWrapper.GetQueueArnByUrl(queueUrl);

                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy must
be attached to an SQS queue, enabling it to receive\r\n" +
                        $"messages from an SNS topic");
                }

                await SqsWrapper.SetQueuePolicyForTopic(queueArn, _topicArn,
queueUrl);

                await SetupFilters(i, queueArn, queueName);
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up filters with user options for a queue.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueCount">The number of this queue.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public static async Task SetupFilters(int queueCount, string queueArn, string
queueName)
    {
        if (_useFifoTopic)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            // Only explain this once.
            if (queueCount == 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters." +
```

```
                    "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the
 filtered messages " +
                    "will be received in the queue.");

                Console.WriteLine(
                    "For information about message filtering, " +
                    "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-
filtering.html");

                Console.WriteLine(
                    "For this example, you can filter messages by a" +
                    "TONE attribute.");
            }

            var useFilter = GetYesNoResponse($"Filter messages for {queueName}'s
 subscription to the topic?");

            string? filterPolicy = null;
            if (useFilter)
            {
                filterPolicy = CreateFilterPolicy();
            }
            var subscriptionArn = await
 SnsWrapper.SubscribeTopicWithFilter(_topicArn, filterPolicy,
                queueArn);
            _subscriptionArns[queueCount] = subscriptionArn;

            Console.WriteLine(
                $"The queue {queueName} has been subscribed to the topic
 {_topicName} " +
                $"with the subscription ARN {subscriptionArn}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Use user input to create a filter policy for a subscription.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The serialized filter policy.</returns>
    public static string CreateFilterPolicy()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"You can filter messages by one or more of the following" +
```

```
            $"TONE attributes.");

        List<string> filterSelections = new List<string>();

        var selectionNumber = 0;
        do
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"Enter a number to add a TONE filter, or enter 0 to stop adding
 filters.");
            for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
            }

            var selection = GetUserResponse("", filterSelections.Any() ? "0" :
 "1");
            int.TryParse(selection, out selectionNumber);
            if (selectionNumber > 0 && !
filterSelections.Contains(_tones[selectionNumber - 1]))
            {
                filterSelections.Add(_tones[selectionNumber - 1]);
            }
        } while (selectionNumber != 0);

        var filters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>
        {
            { "tone", filterSelections }
        };
        string filterPolicy = JsonSerializer.Serialize(filters);
        return filterPolicy;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Publish messages using user settings.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task PublishMessages()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can publish messages.");

        var keepSendingMessages = true;
        string? deduplicationId = null;
        string? toneAttribute = null;
```

```
        while (keepSendingMessages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            var message = GetUserResponse("Enter a message to publish.", "This is
a sample message");

            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must
set a message group ID." +
                                  "\r\nAll messages within the same group will be
received in the order " +
                                  "they were published.");

                Console.WriteLine();
                var messageGroupId = GetUserResponse("Enter a message group ID
for this message:", "1");

                if (!_useContentBasedDeduplication)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, " +
                                      "you must enter a deduplication ID.");

                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a deduplication ID for this
message.");
                    deduplicationId = GetUserResponse("Enter a deduplication ID
for this message.", "1");
                }

                if (GetYesNoResponse("Add an attribute to this message?"))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a number for an attribute.");
                    for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
                    }

                    var selection = GetUserResponse("", "1");
                    int.TryParse(selection, out var selectionNumber);

                    if (selectionNumber > 0 && selectionNumber < _tones.Length)
                    {
                        toneAttribute = _tones[selectionNumber - 1];
```

```
                    }
                }

                var messageID = await SnsWrapper.PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
                    _topicArn, message, "tone", toneAttribute, deduplicationId,
messageGroupId);

                Console.WriteLine($"Message published with id {messageID}.");
            }

            keepSendingMessages = GetYesNoResponse("Send another message?",
false);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Poll for the published messages to see the results of the user's choices.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Message>> PollForMessages(string queueUrl)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Now the SQS queue at {queueUrl} will be polled to
retrieve the messages." +
                          "\r\nPress any key to continue.");
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var moreMessages = true;
        var messages = new List<Message>();
        while (moreMessages)
        {
            var newMessages = await SqsWrapper.ReceiveMessagesByUrl(queueUrl,
10);

            moreMessages = newMessages.Any();
            if (moreMessages)
            {
                messages.AddRange(newMessages);
            }
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"{messages.Count} message(s) were received by the
queue at {queueUrl}.");

        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tMessage:" +
                              $"\n\t{message.Body}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return messages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the message using handles in a batch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DeleteMessages(string queueUrl, List<Message>
messages)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can delete the messages in this queue in a
batch.");
        await SqsWrapper.DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(queueUrl, messages);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        try
        {
            foreach (var queueUrl in _queueUrls)
            {
                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(queueUrl))
                {
                    var deleteQueue =
                        GetYesNoResponse($"Delete queue with url {queueUrl}?");
```

```
                    if (deleteQueue)
                    {
                        await SqsWrapper.DeleteQueueByUrl(queueUrl);
                    }
                }
            }

            foreach (var subscriptionArn in _subscriptionArns)
            {
                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(subscriptionArn))
                {
                    await SnsWrapper.UnsubscribeByArn(subscriptionArn);
                }
            }

            var deleteTopic = GetYesNoResponse($"Delete topic {_topicName}?");
            if (deleteTopic)
            {
                await SnsWrapper.DeleteTopicByArn(_topicArn);
            }
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Unable to clean up resources. Here's why:
 {ex.Message}.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">Optional default answer to use.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question, bool defaultAnswer =
 true)
    {
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(question);
            var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
```

```
            var response = ynResponse != null &&
                           ynResponse.Equals("y",
                               StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
            return response;
        }
        // If not using the console, use the default.
        return defaultAnswer;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a string response from the user through the console.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">Optional default answer to use.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static string GetUserResponse(string question, string defaultAnswer)
    {
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            var response = "";
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(response))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(question);
                response = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            return response;
        }
        // If not using the console, use the default.
        return defaultAnswer;
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che avvolge le operazioni di Amazon SQS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) operations.
/// </summary>
public class SQSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSQS _amazonSQSClient;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Amazon SQS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSQS">The injected Amazon SQS client.</param>
    public SQSWrapper(IAmazonSQS amazonSQS)
    {
        _amazonSQSClient = amazonSQS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a queue with a specific name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name for the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoQueue">True to use a FIFO queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The url for the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateQueueWithName(string queueName, bool
useFifoQueue)
    {
        int maxMessage = 256 * 1024;
        var queueAttributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            {
                QueueAttributeName.MaximumMessageSize,
                maxMessage.ToString()
            }
        };

        var createQueueRequest = new CreateQueueRequest()
        {
            QueueName = queueName,
            Attributes = queueAttributes
        };

        if (useFifoQueue)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO queue.
            if (!queueName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createQueueRequest.QueueName = queueName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add an attribute for a FIFO queue.
            createQueueRequest.Attributes.Add(
```

```
                QueueAttributeName.FifoQueue, "true");
        }

        var createResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.CreateQueueAsync(
            new CreateQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueName = queueName
            });
        return createResponse.QueueUrl;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the ARN for a queue from its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetQueueArnByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var getAttributesRequest = new GetQueueAttributesRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            AttributeNames = new List<string>() { QueueAttributeName.QueueArn }
        };

        var getAttributesResponse = await
_amazonSQSClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(
            getAttributesRequest);

        return getAttributesResponse.QueueARN;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the policy attribute of a queue for a topic.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetQueuePolicyForTopic(string queueArn, string
topicArn, string queueUrl)
    {
        var queuePolicy = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
```

```
                                        "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                        "\"Principal\": {" +
                                            $"\"Service\": " +
                                                "\"sns.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                               "}," +
                                        "\"Action\": \"sqs:SendMessage\"," +
                                        $"\"Resource\": \"{queueArn}\"," +
                                         "\"Condition\": {" +
                                              "\"ArnEquals\": {" +
                                                  $"\"aws:SourceArn\":
 \"{topicArn}\"" +
                                               "}" +
                                            "}" +
                                     "}]" +
                                  "}";
        var attributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.SetQueueAttributesAsync(
            new SetQueueAttributesRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>() { { "Policy",
 queuePolicy } }
            });
        return attributesResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Receive messages from a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of messages.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Message>> ReceiveMessagesByUrl(string queueUrl, int
 maxMessages)
    {
        // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
        // For information about long polling, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
        var messageResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.ReceiveMessageAsync(
            new ReceiveMessageRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                MaxNumberOfMessages = maxMessages,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 1
            });
```

```
        return messageResponse.Messages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a batch of messages from a queue by its url.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(string queueUrl,
List<Message> messages)
    {
        var deleteRequest = new DeleteMessageBatchRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            Entries = new List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry>()
        };
        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            deleteRequest.Entries.Add(new DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry()
            {
                ReceiptHandle = message.ReceiptHandle,
                Id = message.MessageId
            });
        }

        var deleteResponse = await
_amazonSQSClient.DeleteMessageBatchAsync(deleteRequest);

        return deleteResponse.Failed.Any();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteQueueByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.DeleteQueueAsync(
            new DeleteQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
```

```
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che avvolge le operazioni di Amazon SNS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) operations.
/// </summary>
public class SNSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleNotificationService _amazonSNSClient;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Amazon SNS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSQS">The injected Amazon SNS client.</param>
    public SNSWrapper(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService amazonSNS)
    {
        _amazonSNSClient = amazonSNS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new topic with a name and specific FIFO and de-duplication
 attributes.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicName">The name for the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">True to use a FIFO topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useContentBasedDeduplication">True to use content-based de-
duplication.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new topic.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTopicWithName(string topicName, bool
 useFifoTopic, bool useContentBasedDeduplication)
    {
        var createTopicRequest = new CreateTopicRequest()
        {
            Name = topicName,
        };

        if (useFifoTopic)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO topic.
```

```
            if (!topicName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createTopicRequest.Name = topicName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add the attributes from the method parameters.
            createTopicRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "FifoTopic", "true" }
            };
            if (useContentBasedDeduplication)
            {
                createTopicRequest.Attributes.Add("ContentBasedDeduplication",
"true");
            }
        }

        var createResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.CreateTopicAsync(createTopicRequest);
        return createResponse.TopicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Subscribe a queue to a topic with optional filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">The optional filtering policy for the
subscription.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new subscription.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SubscribeTopicWithFilter(string topicArn, string?
filterPolicy, string queueArn)
    {
        var subscribeRequest = new SubscribeRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Protocol = "sqs",
            Endpoint = queueArn
        };

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(filterPolicy))
        {
            subscribeRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
{ { "FilterPolicy", filterPolicy } };
```

```
        }

        var subscribeResponse = await
 _amazonSNSClient.SubscribeAsync(subscribeRequest);
        return subscribeResponse.SubscriptionArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Publish a message to a topic with an attribute and optional deduplication
 and group IDs.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="message">The message to publish.</param>
    /// <param name="attributeName">The optional attribute for the message.</
param>
    /// <param name="attributeValue">The optional attribute value for the
 message.</param>
    /// <param name="deduplicationId">The optional deduplication ID for the
 message.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The optional group ID for the message.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the message published.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
        string topicArn,
        string message,
        string? attributeName = null,
        string? attributeValue = null,
        string? deduplicationId = null,
        string? groupId = null)
    {
        var publishRequest = new PublishRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Message = message,
            MessageDeduplicationId = deduplicationId,
            MessageGroupId = groupId
        };

        if (attributeValue != null)
        {
            // Add the string attribute if it exists.
            publishRequest.MessageAttributes =
                new Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
                {
```

```
                    { attributeName!, new MessageAttributeValue() { StringValue =
 attributeValue, DataType = "String"} }
                };
        }

        var publishResponse = await
 _amazonSNSClient.PublishAsync(publishRequest);
        return publishResponse.MessageId;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Unsubscribe from a topic by a subscription ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="subscriptionArn">The ARN of the subscription.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UnsubscribeByArn(string subscriptionArn)
    {
        var unsubscribeResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.UnsubscribeAsync(
            new UnsubscribeRequest()
            {
                SubscriptionArn = subscriptionArn
            });
        return unsubscribeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a topic by its topic ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTopicByArn(string topicArn)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.DeleteTopicAsync(
            new DeleteTopicRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Pubblicare
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Workflow for messaging with topics and queues using Amazon SNS and Amazon
 SQS.
/*!
 \param clientConfig Aws client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::messagingWithTopicsAndQueues(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    std::cout << "Welcome to messaging with topics and queues." << std::endl;
```

```
   printAsterisksLine();
   std::cout << "In this workflow, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe "
             << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES <<
             " SQS queues to the topic." << std::endl;
   std::cout
           << "You can select from several options for configuring the topic and
the subscriptions for the "
           << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES << " queues." << std::endl;
   std::cout << "You can then post to the topic and see the results in the
queues."
             << std::endl;

   Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

   printAsterisksLine();

   std::cout << "SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out)."
             << std::endl;
   std::cout
           << "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication
and message filtering."
           << std::endl;
   bool isFifoTopic = askYesNoQuestion(
           "Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n) ");

   bool contentBasedDeduplication = false;
   Aws::String topicName;
   if (isFifoTopic) {
       printAsterisksLine();
       std::cout << "Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is
supported."
                 << std::endl;
       std::cout
               << "Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or
automatically generated "
               << "from content using a hash function." << std::endl;
       std::cout
               << "If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic,
any message "
               << "published and determined to have the same deduplication ID, "
               << std::endl;
       std::cout
               << "within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted
but not delivered."
```

```
                << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "For more information about deduplication, "
                << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-
dedup.html."
                << std::endl;
        contentBasedDeduplication = askYesNoQuestion(
                "Use content-based deduplication instead of entering a
 deduplication ID? (y/n) ");
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> queueURLS;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> subscriptionARNS;

    Aws::String topicARN;
    {
        topicName = askQuestion("Enter a name for your SNS topic. ");

        // 1.  Create an Amazon SNS topic, either FIFO or non-FIFO.
        Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicRequest request;

        if (isFifoTopic) {
            request.AddAttributes("FifoTopic", "true");
            if (contentBasedDeduplication) {
                request.AddAttributes("ContentBasedDeduplication", "true");
            }
            topicName = topicName + FIFO_SUFFIX;

            std::cout
                    << "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be
 appended to the topic name."
                    << std::endl;
        }

        request.SetName(topicName);

        Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.CreateTopic(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            topicARN = outcome.GetResult().GetTopicArn();
```

```
            std::cout << "Your new topic with the name '" << topicName
                      << "' and the topic Amazon Resource Name (ARN) " <<
std::endl;
            std::cout << "'" << topicARN << "' has been created." << std::endl;

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::CreateTopic. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now you will create " << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES
              << " SQS queues to subscribe to the topic." << std::endl;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> queueNames;
    bool filteringMessages = false;
    bool first = true;
    for (int i = 1; i <= NUMBER_OF_QUEUES; ++i) {
        Aws::String queueURL;
        Aws::String queueName;
        {
            printAsterisksLine();
            std::ostringstream ostringstream;
            ostringstream << "Enter a name for " << (first ? "an" : "the next")
                          << " SQS queue. ";
            queueName = askQuestion(ostringstream.str());

            // 2.  Create an SQS queue.
            Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueRequest request;
            if (isFifoTopic) {

request.AddAttributes(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::FifoQueue,
                                        "true");
```

```
                queueName = queueName + FIFO_SUFFIX;

                if (first) // Only explain this once.
                {
                    std::cout
                            << "Because you are creating a FIFO SQS queue,
'.fifo' must "
                            << "be appended to the queue name." << std::endl;
                }
            }

            request.SetQueueName(queueName);
            queueNames.push_back(queueName);

            Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.CreateQueue(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                queueURL = outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrl();
                std::cout << "Your new SQS queue with the name '" << queueName
                          << "' and the queue URL " << std::endl;
                std::cout << "'" << queueURL << "' has been created." <<
std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::CreateQueue. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }
        queueURLS.push_back(queueURL);

        if (first) // Only explain this once.
        {
            std::cout
```

```
                    << "The queue URL is used to retrieve the queue ARN, which is
"
                    << "used to create a subscription." << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::String queueARN;
        {
            // 3.  Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.
            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

request.AddAttributeNames(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);

            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName, Aws::String>
&attributes =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes();
                const auto &iter = attributes.find(
                        Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);
                if (iter != attributes.end()) {
                    queueARN = iter->second;
                    std::cout << "The queue ARN '" << queueARN
                              << "' has been retrieved."
                              << std::endl;
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr
                            << "Error ARN attribute not returned by
GetQueueAttribute."
                            << std::endl;

                    cleanUp(topicARN,
                            queueURLS,
                            subscriptionARNS,
                            snsClient,
                            sqsClient);

                    return false;
                }
            }
            else {
```

```
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::GetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        if (first) {
            std::cout
                    << "An IAM policy must be attached to an SQS queue, enabling
it to receive "
                       "messages from an SNS topic." << std::endl;
        }

        {
            // 4.  Set the SQS queue policy attribute with a policy enabling the
receipt of SNS messages.
            Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
            Aws::String policy = createPolicyForQueue(queueARN, topicARN);
            request.AddAttributes(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::Policy,
                                  policy);

            Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The attributes for the queue '" << queueName
                          << "' were successfully updated." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::SetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
```

```
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        printAsterisksLine();

        {
            // 5.  Subscribe the SQS queue to the SNS topic.
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
            request.SetProtocol("sqs");
            request.SetEndpoint(queueARN);
            if (isFifoTopic) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout << "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have
 filters."
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout
                            << "If you add a filter to this subscription, then
 only the filtered messages "
                            << "will be received in the queue." << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For information about message filtering, "
                              << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/
sns-message-filtering.html"
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For this example, you can filter messages by a
 \""
                              << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\" attribute." << std::endl;
                }

                std::ostringstream ostringstream;
                ostringstream << "Filter messages for \"" << queueName
                              << "\"'s subscription to the topic \""
                              << topicName << "\"?  (y/n)";

                // Add filter if user answers yes.
                if (askYesNoQuestion(ostringstream.str())) {
                    Aws::String jsonPolicy = getFilterPolicyFromUser();
                    if (!jsonPolicy.empty()) {
                        filteringMessages = true;
```

```
                        std::cout << "This is the filter policy for this
subscription."
                                  << std::endl;
                        std::cout << jsonPolicy << std::endl;

                        request.AddAttributes("FilterPolicy", jsonPolicy);
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout
                                << "Because you did not select any attributes, no
filter "
                                << "will be added to this subscription." <<
std::endl;
                    }
                }
            }  // if (isFifoTopic)
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
snsClient.Subscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                Aws::String subscriptionARN =
outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn();
                std::cout << "The queue '" << queueName
                          << "' has been subscribed to the topic '"
                          << "'" << topicName << "'" << std::endl;
                std::cout << "with the subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN <<
"."
                          << std::endl;
                subscriptionARNS.push_back(subscriptionARN);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Subscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
```

```
        }

        first = false;
    }

    first = true;
    do {
        printAsterisksLine();

        // 6.  Publish a message to the SNS topic.
        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
        Aws::String message = askQuestion("Enter a message text to publish.  ");
        request.SetMessage(message);
        if (isFifoTopic) {
            if (first) {
                std::cout
                        << "Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set a
message group ID."
                        << std::endl;
                std::cout
                        << "All messages within the same group will be received
in the "
                        << "order they were published." << std::endl;
            }
            Aws::String messageGroupID = askQuestion(
                    "Enter a message group ID for this message. ");
            request.SetMessageGroupId(messageGroupID);
            if (!contentBasedDeduplication) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout
                            << "Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, "
                            << "you must enter a deduplication ID." << std::endl;
                }
                Aws::String deduplicationID = askQuestion(
                        "Enter a deduplication ID for this message. ");
                request.SetMessageDeduplicationId(deduplicationID);
            }
        }

        if (filteringMessages && askYesNoQuestion(
                "Add an attribute to this message? (y/n) ")) {
            for (size_t i = 0; i < TONES.size(); ++i) {
```

```
                std::cout << "  " << (i + 1) << ". " << TONES[i] << std::endl;
            }
            int selection = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter a number for an attribute. ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(TONES.size()));
            Aws::SNS::Model::MessageAttributeValue messageAttributeValue;
            messageAttributeValue.SetDataType("String");
            messageAttributeValue.SetStringValue(TONES[selection - 1]);
            request.AddMessageAttributes(TONE_ATTRIBUTE, messageAttributeValue);
        }

        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Your message was successfully published." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Publish. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }

        first = false;
    } while (askYesNoQuestion("Post another message? (y/n) "));

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now the SQS queue will be polled to retrieve the messages."
              << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press any key to continue...", alwaysTrueTest);

    for (size_t i = 0; i < queueURLS.size(); ++i) {
        // 7.  Poll an SQS queue for its messages.
        std::vector<Aws::String> messages;
        std::vector<Aws::String> receiptHandles;
        while (true) {
```

```
            Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageRequest request;
            request.SetMaxNumberOfMessages(10);
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);

            // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
            // For information about long polling, see
            // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
            request.SetWaitTimeSeconds(1);
            Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.ReceiveMessage(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::SQS::Model::Message> &newMessages =
 outcome.GetResult().GetMessages();
                if (newMessages.empty()) {
                    break;
                }
                else {
                    for (const Aws::SQS::Model::Message &message: newMessages) {
                        messages.push_back(message.GetBody());
                        receiptHandles.push_back(message.GetReceiptHandle());
                    }
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::ReceiveMessage. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        printAsterisksLine();

        if (messages.empty()) {
            std::cout << "No messages were ";
```

```
        }
        else if (messages.size() == 1) {
            std::cout << "One message was ";
        }
        else {
            std::cout << messages.size() << " messages were ";
        }
        std::cout << "received by the queue '" << queueNames[i]
                  << "'." << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::String &message: messages) {
            std::cout << "  Message : '" << message << "'."
                      << std::endl;
        }

        // 8.  Delete a batch of messages from an SQS queue.
        if (!receiptHandles.empty()) {
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);
            int id = 1; // Ids must be unique within a batch delete request.
            for (const Aws::String &receiptHandle: receiptHandles) {
                Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry entry;
                entry.SetId(std::to_string(id));
                ++id;
                entry.SetReceiptHandle(receiptHandle);
                request.AddEntries(entry);
            }

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The batch deletion of messages was successful."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteMessageBatch. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);
```

```
                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    return cleanUp(topicARN,
                   queueURLS,
                   subscriptionARNS,
                   snsClient,
                   sqsClient,
                   true); // askUser
}


bool AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::cleanUp(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                      const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &queueURLS,
                                      const Aws::Vector<Aws::String>
 &subscriptionARNS,
                                      const Aws::SNS::SNSClient &snsClient,
                                      const Aws::SQS::SQSClient &sqsClient,
                                      bool askUser) {
    bool result = true;
    printAsterisksLine();
    if (!queueURLS.empty() && askUser &&
        askYesNoQuestion("Delete the SQS queues? (y/n) ")) {

        for (const auto &queueURL: queueURLS) {
            // 9.  Delete an SQS queue.
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteQueue(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The queue with URL '" << queueURL
                          << "' was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteQueue. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
```

```
        }

        for (const auto &subscriptionARN: subscriptionARNS) {
            // 10. Unsubscribe an SNS subscription.
            Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetSubscriptionArn(subscriptionARN);

            Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeOutcome outcome =
                    snsClient.Unsubscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Unsubscribe of subscription ARN '" <<
subscriptionARN
                          << "' was successful." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Unsubscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    if (!topicARN.empty() && askUser &&
        askYesNoQuestion("Delete the SNS topic? (y/n) ")) {

        // 11. Delete an SNS topic.
        Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

        Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicOutcome outcome =
snsClient.DeleteTopic(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The topic with ARN '" << topicARN
                      << "' was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::DeleteTopicRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
```

```
        }
    }

    return result;
}

//! Create an IAM policy that gives an SQS queue permission to receive messages
 from an SNS topic.
/*!
 \sa createPolicyForQueue()
 \param queueARN: The SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
 \param topicARN: The SNS topic ARN.
 \return Aws::String: The policy as JSON.
 */
Aws::String AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::createPolicyForQueue(const Aws::String
 &queueARN,
                                                           const Aws::String
 &topicARN) {
    std::ostringstream policyStream;
    policyStream << R"({
        "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {
                "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                    "Resource": ")" << queueARN << R"(",
                    "Condition": {
                "ArnEquals": {
                    "aws:SourceArn": ")" << topicARN << R"("
                }
            }
        }
        ]
    })";

    return policyStream.str();
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per C++ .

- CreateQueue
- CreateTopic
- DeleteMessageBatch
- DeleteQueue
- DeleteTopic
- GetQueueAttributes
- Pubblicare
- ReceiveMessage
- SetQueueAttributes
- Subscribe
- Unsubscribe

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "topics_and_queues/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
```

```
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

const FIFO_SUFFIX = ".fifo"
const TONE_KEY = "tone"

var ToneChoices = []string{"cheerful", "funny", "serious", "sincere"}

// MessageBody is used to deserialize the body of a message from a JSON string.
type MessageBody struct {
 Message string
}

// ScenarioRunner separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions
 so that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type ScenarioRunner struct {
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
 snsActor   *actions.SnsActions
 sqsActor   *actions.SqsActions
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) CreateTopic(ctx context.Context) (string, string,
 bool, bool) {
 log.Println("SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out) or
 standard.\n" +
  "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and message
 filtering.")
 isFifoTopic := runner.questioner.AskBool("\nWould you like to work with FIFO
 topics? (y/n) ", "y")

 contentBasedDeduplication := false
 if isFifoTopic {
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  log.Println("Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is supported.
\n" +
   "Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or are automatically
 generated\n" +
   "from content using a hash function. If a message is successfully published to
\n" +
   "an SNS FIFO topic, any message published and determined to have the same\n" +
   "deduplication ID, within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted
\n" +
   "but not delivered. For more information about deduplication, see:\n" +
```

```
    "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.")
   contentBasedDeduplication = runner.questioner.AskBool(
    "\nDo you want to use content-based deduplication instead of entering a
  deduplication ID? (y/n) ", "y")
  }
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

  topicName := runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a name for your SNS topic. ")
  if isFifoTopic {
   topicName = fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", topicName, FIFO_SUFFIX)
   log.Printf("Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '%v' must be appended to
\n"+
    "the topic name.", FIFO_SUFFIX)
  }

  topicArn, err := runner.snsActor.CreateTopic(ctx, topicName, isFifoTopic,
  contentBasedDeduplication)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("Your new topic with the name '%v' and Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
  \n"+
   "'%v' has been created.", topicName, topicArn)

  return topicName, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) CreateQueue(ctx context.Context, ordinal string,
  isFifoTopic bool) (string, string) {
  queueName := runner.questioner.Ask(fmt.Sprintf("Enter a name for the %v SQS
  queue. ", ordinal))
  if isFifoTopic {
   queueName = fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", queueName, FIFO_SUFFIX)
   if ordinal == "first" {
    log.Printf("Because you are creating a FIFO SQS queue, '%v' must "+
     "be appended to the queue name.\n", FIFO_SUFFIX)
   }
  }
  queueUrl, err := runner.sqsActor.CreateQueue(ctx, queueName, isFifoTopic)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("Your new SQS queue with the name '%v' and the queue URL "+
   "'%v' has been created.", queueName, queueUrl)
```

```
 return queueName, queueUrl
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) SubscribeQueueToTopic(
 ctx context.Context, queueName string, queueUrl string, topicName string,
 topicArn string, ordinal string,
 isFifoTopic bool) (string, bool) {

 queueArn, err := runner.sqsActor.GetQueueArn(ctx, queueUrl)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("The ARN of your queue is: %v.\n", queueArn)

 err = runner.sqsActor.AttachSendMessagePolicy(ctx, queueUrl, queueArn, topicArn)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Attached an IAM policy to the queue so the SNS topic can send " +
  "messages to it.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 var filterPolicy map[string][]string
 if isFifoTopic {
  if ordinal == "first" {
   log.Println("Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters.\n" +
    "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered messages\n"
 +
    "will be received in the queue.\n" +
    "For information about message filtering, see\n" +
    "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-filtering.html\n" +
    "For this example, you can filter messages by a \"tone\" attribute.")
  }

  wantFiltering := runner.questioner.AskBool(
   fmt.Sprintf("Do you want to filter messages that are sent to \"%v\"\n"+
    "from the %v topic? (y/n) ", queueName, topicName), "y")
  if wantFiltering {
   log.Println("You can filter messages by one or more of the following \"tone\"
 attributes.")

   var toneSelections []string
   askAboutTones := true
```

```
    for askAboutTones {
     toneIndex := runner.questioner.AskChoice(
      "Enter the number of the tone you want to filter by:\n", ToneChoices)
     toneSelections = append(toneSelections, ToneChoices[toneIndex])
     askAboutTones = runner.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to add another tone to
  the filter? (y/n) ", "y")
    }
    log.Printf("Your subscription will be filtered to only pass the following
  tones: %v\n", toneSelections)
    filterPolicy = map[string][]string{TONE_KEY: toneSelections}
   }
  }

  subscriptionArn, err := runner.snsActor.SubscribeQueue(ctx, topicArn, queueArn,
  filterPolicy)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("The queue %v is now subscribed to the topic %v with the subscription
  ARN %v.\n",
   queueName, topicName, subscriptionArn)

  return subscriptionArn, filterPolicy != nil
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) PublishMessages(ctx context.Context, topicArn
  string, isFifoTopic bool, contentBasedDeduplication bool, usingFilters bool) {
  var message string
  var groupId string
  var dedupId string
  var toneSelection string
  publishMore := true
  for publishMore {
   groupId = ""
   dedupId = ""
   toneSelection = ""
   message = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a message to publish: ")
   if isFifoTopic {
    log.Println("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set a message group
  ID.\n" +
     "All messages within the same group will be received in the order they were
  published.")
    groupId = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a message group ID: ")
    if !contentBasedDeduplication {
```

```
    log.Println("Because you are not using content-based deduplication,\n" +
     "you must enter a deduplication ID.")
    dedupId = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a deduplication ID: ")
   }
  }
  if usingFilters {
   if runner.questioner.AskBool("Add a tone attribute so this message can be
 filtered? (y/n) ", "y") {
    toneIndex := runner.questioner.AskChoice(
     "Enter the number of the tone you want to filter by:\n", ToneChoices)
    toneSelection = ToneChoices[toneIndex]
   }
  }

  err := runner.snsActor.Publish(ctx, topicArn, message, groupId, dedupId,
 TONE_KEY, toneSelection)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println(("Your message was published."))

  publishMore = runner.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to publish another
 messsage? (y/n) ", "y")
 }
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) PollForMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrls
 []string) {
 log.Println("Polling queues for messages...")
 for _, queueUrl := range queueUrls {
  var messages []types.Message
  for {
   currentMsgs, err := runner.sqsActor.GetMessages(ctx, queueUrl, 10, 1)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   if len(currentMsgs) == 0 {
    break
   }
   messages = append(messages, currentMsgs...)
  }
  if len(messages) == 0 {
   log.Printf("No messages were received by queue %v.\n", queueUrl)
  } else if len(messages) == 1 {
```

```
    log.Printf("One message was received by queue %v:\n", queueUrl)

   } else {
    log.Printf("%v messages were received by queue %v:\n", len(messages),
  queueUrl)
   }
   for msgIndex, message := range messages {
    messageBody := MessageBody{}
    err := json.Unmarshal([]byte(*message.Body), &messageBody)
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
    log.Printf("Message %v: %v\n", msgIndex+1, messageBody.Message)
   }

   if len(messages) > 0 {
    log.Printf("Deleting %v messages from queue %v.\n", len(messages), queueUrl)
    err := runner.sqsActor.DeleteMessages(ctx, queueUrl, messages)
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
   }
  }
}

// RunTopicsAndQueuesScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to use
 the
// AWS SDK for Go to create and use Amazon SNS topics and Amazon SQS queues.
//
// 1. Create a topic (FIFO or non-FIFO).
// 2. Subscribe several queues to the topic with an option to apply a filter.
// 3. Publish messages to the topic.
// 4. Poll the queues for messages received.
// 5. Delete the topic and the queues.
//
// This example creates service clients from the specified sdkConfig so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
func RunTopicsAndQueuesScenario(
 ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources := Resources{}
```

```
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.\n" +
    "Cleaning up any resources that were created...")
   resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()
 queueCount := 2

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.\n\n"+
  "In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe %v SQS queues to
 the\n"+
  "topic. You can select from several options for configuring the topic and the
\n"+
  "subscriptions for the queues. You can then post to the topic and see the
 results\n"+
  "in the queues.\n", queueCount)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 runner := ScenarioRunner{
  questioner: questioner,
  snsActor:   &actions.SnsActions{SnsClient: sns.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  sqsActor:   &actions.SqsActions{SqsClient: sqs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 resources.snsActor = runner.snsActor
 resources.sqsActor = runner.sqsActor

 topicName, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication :=
 runner.CreateTopic(ctx)
 resources.topicArn = topicArn
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Printf("Now you will create %v SQS queues and subscribe them to the topic.
\n", queueCount)
 ordinals := []string{"first", "next"}
 usingFilters := false
 for _, ordinal := range ordinals {
  queueName, queueUrl := runner.CreateQueue(ctx, ordinal, isFifoTopic)
  resources.queueUrls = append(resources.queueUrls, queueUrl)

  _, filtering := runner.SubscribeQueueToTopic(ctx, queueName, queueUrl,
 topicName, topicArn, ordinal, isFifoTopic)
```

```
  usingFilters = usingFilters || filtering
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 runner.PublishMessages(ctx, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication,
 usingFilters)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 runner.PollForMessages(ctx, resources.queueUrls)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 wantCleanup := questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all AWS resources
 created for this scenario? (y/n) ", "y")
 if wantCleanup {
  log.Println("Cleaning up resources...")
  resources.Cleanup(ctx)
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Definisci una struttura che racchiuda le azioni di Amazon SNS utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
```

```
}



// CreateTopic creates an Amazon SNS topic with the specified name. You can
 optionally
// specify that the topic is created as a FIFO topic and whether it uses content-
based
// deduplication instead of ID-based deduplication.
func (actor SnsActions) CreateTopic(ctx context.Context, topicName string,
 isFifoTopic bool, contentBasedDeduplication bool) (string, error) {
 var topicArn string
 topicAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoTopic {
  topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
 }
 if contentBasedDeduplication {
  topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
 }
 topic, err := actor.SnsClient.CreateTopic(ctx, &sns.CreateTopicInput{
  Name:       aws.String(topicName),
  Attributes: topicAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicName, err)
 } else {
  topicArn = *topic.TopicArn
 }

 return topicArn, err
}



// DeleteTopic delete an Amazon SNS topic.
func (actor SnsActions) DeleteTopic(ctx context.Context, topicArn string) error {
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.DeleteTopic(ctx, &sns.DeleteTopicInput{
  TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicArn, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

```
// SubscribeQueue subscribes an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to
 an
// Amazon SNS topic. When filterMap is not nil, it is used to specify a filter
 policy
// so that messages are only sent to the queue when the message has the specified
 attributes.
func (actor SnsActions) SubscribeQueue(ctx context.Context, topicArn string,
 queueArn string, filterMap map[string][]string) (string, error) {
 var subscriptionArn string
 var attributes map[string]string
 if filterMap != nil {
  filterBytes, err := json.Marshal(filterMap)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create filter policy, here's why: %v\n", err)
   return "", err
  }
  attributes = map[string]string{"FilterPolicy": string(filterBytes)}
 }
 output, err := actor.SnsClient.Subscribe(ctx, &sns.SubscribeInput{
  Protocol:              aws.String("sqs"),
  TopicArn:              aws.String(topicArn),
  Attributes:            attributes,
  Endpoint:              aws.String(queueArn),
  ReturnSubscriptionArn: true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't susbscribe queue %v to topic %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   queueArn, topicArn, err)
 } else {
  subscriptionArn = *output.SubscriptionArn
 }

 return subscriptionArn, err
}



// Publish publishes a message to an Amazon SNS topic. The message is then sent
 to all
// subscribers. When the topic is a FIFO topic, the message must also contain a
 group ID
```

```
// and, when ID-based deduplication is used, a deduplication ID. An optional key-
value
// filter attribute can be specified so that the message can be filtered
 according to
// a filter policy.
func (actor SnsActions) Publish(ctx context.Context, topicArn string, message
 string, groupId string, dedupId string, filterKey string, filterValue string)
 error {
 publishInput := sns.PublishInput{TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn), Message:
 aws.String(message)}
 if groupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageGroupId = aws.String(groupId)
 }
 if dedupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageDeduplicationId = aws.String(dedupId)
 }
 if filterKey != "" && filterValue != "" {
  publishInput.MessageAttributes = map[string]types.MessageAttributeValue{
   filterKey: {DataType: aws.String("String"), StringValue:
 aws.String(filterValue)},
  }
 }
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.Publish(ctx, &publishInput)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't publish message to topic %v. Here's why: %v", topicArn,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Definisci una struttura che racchiude le azioni di Amazon SQS utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
)

// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// CreateQueue creates an Amazon SQS queue with the specified name. You can
 specify
// whether the queue is created as a FIFO queue.
func (actor SqsActions) CreateQueue(ctx context.Context, queueName string,
 isFifoQueue bool) (string, error) {
 var queueUrl string
 queueAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoQueue {
  queueAttributes["FifoQueue"] = "true"
 }
 queue, err := actor.SqsClient.CreateQueue(ctx, &sqs.CreateQueueInput{
  QueueName:  aws.String(queueName),
  Attributes: queueAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueName, err)
 } else {
  queueUrl = *queue.QueueUrl
 }

 return queueUrl, err
}



// GetQueueArn uses the GetQueueAttributes action to get the Amazon Resource Name
 (ARN)
// of an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetQueueArn(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string)
 (string, error) {
 var queueArn string
 arnAttributeName := types.QueueAttributeNameQueueArn
```

```
 attribute, err := actor.SqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(ctx,
 &sqs.GetQueueAttributesInput{
  QueueUrl:       aws.String(queueUrl),
  AttributeNames: []types.QueueAttributeName{arnAttributeName},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get ARN for queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 } else {
  queueArn = attribute.Attributes[string(arnAttributeName)]
 }
 return queueArn, err
}



// AttachSendMessagePolicy uses the SetQueueAttributes action to attach a policy
 to an
// Amazon SQS queue that allows the specified Amazon SNS topic to send messages
 to the
// queue.
func (actor SqsActions) AttachSendMessagePolicy(ctx context.Context, queueUrl
 string, queueArn string, topicArn string) error {
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:    "Allow",
   Action:    "sqs:SendMessage",
   Principal: map[string]string{"Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"},
   Resource:  aws.String(queueArn),
   Condition: PolicyCondition{"ArnEquals": map[string]string{"aws:SourceArn":
 topicArn}},
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return err
 }
 _, err = actor.SqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(ctx, &sqs.SetQueueAttributesInput{
  Attributes: map[string]string{
   string(types.QueueAttributeNamePolicy): string(policyBytes),
  },
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't set send message policy on queue %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}

// PolicyDocument defines a policy document as a Go struct that can be serialized
// to JSON.
type PolicyDocument struct {
 Version   string
 Statement []PolicyStatement
}

// PolicyStatement defines a statement in a policy document.
type PolicyStatement struct {
 Effect    string
 Action    string
 Principal map[string]string `json:",omitempty"`
 Resource  *string           `json:",omitempty"`
 Condition PolicyCondition   `json:",omitempty"`
}

// PolicyCondition defines a condition in a policy.
type PolicyCondition map[string]map[string]string



// GetMessages uses the ReceiveMessage action to get messages from an Amazon SQS
 queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string,
 maxMessages int32, waitTime int32) ([]types.Message, error) {
 var messages []types.Message
 result, err := actor.SqsClient.ReceiveMessage(ctx, &sqs.ReceiveMessageInput{
  QueueUrl:            aws.String(queueUrl),
  MaxNumberOfMessages: maxMessages,
  WaitTimeSeconds:     waitTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl,
 err)
 } else {
  messages = result.Messages
 }
```

```
 return messages, err
}



// DeleteMessages uses the DeleteMessageBatch action to delete a batch of
 messages from
// an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string,
 messages []types.Message) error {
 entries := make([]types.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry, len(messages))
 for msgIndex := range messages {
  entries[msgIndex].Id = aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v", msgIndex))
  entries[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle = messages[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle
 }
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(ctx, &sqs.DeleteMessageBatchInput{
  Entries:  entries,
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteQueue deletes an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteQueue(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string) error {
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteQueue(ctx, &sqs.DeleteQueueInput{
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Eliminare le risorse.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "topics_and_queues/actions"
)

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 topicArn  string
 queueUrls []string
 snsActor  *actions.SnsActions
 sqsActor  *actions.SqsActions
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   fmt.Println("Something went wrong during cleanup. Use the AWS Management
 Console\n" +
    "to remove any remaining resources that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 var err error
 if resources.topicArn != "" {
  log.Printf("Deleting topic %v.\n", resources.topicArn)
  err = resources.snsActor.DeleteTopic(ctx, resources.topicArn)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }

 for _, queueUrl := range resources.queueUrls {
  log.Printf("Deleting queue %v.\n", queueUrl)
  err = resources.sqsActor.DeleteQueue(ctx, queueUrl)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Pubblicare
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package com.example.sns;

import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.MessageAttributeValue;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.QueueAttributeName;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SetQueueAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;

import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.JsonArray;
import com.google.gson.JsonObject;
import com.google.gson.JsonPrimitive;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 * <p>
```

```
 * This Java example performs these tasks:
 * <p>
 * 1. Gives the user three options to choose from.
 * 2. Creates an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
 * 3. Creates an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
 * 4. Gets the SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN) attribute.
 * 5. Attaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to the queue.
 * 6. Subscribes to the SQS queue.
 * 7. Publishes a message to the topic.
 * 8. Displays the messages.
 * 9. Deletes the received message.
 * 10. Unsubscribes from the topic.
 * 11. Deletes the SNS topic.
 */
public class SNSWorkflow {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = "\n" +
            "Usage:\n" +
            "    <fifoQueueARN>\n\n" +
            "Where:\n" +
            "    accountId - Your AWS account Id value.";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
            .build();

        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
            .build();

        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        String accountId = args[0];
        String useFIFO;
        String duplication = "n";
```

```
        String topicName;
        String deduplicationID = null;
        String groupId = null;

        String topicArn;
        String sqsQueueName;
        String sqsQueueUrl;
        String sqsQueueArn;
        String subscriptionArn;
        boolean selectFIFO = false;

        String message;
        List<Message> messageList;
        List<String> filterList = new ArrayList<>();
        String msgAttValue = "";

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.");
        System.out.println("In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and
 subscribe an SQS queue to the topic.\n" +
            "You can select from several options for configuring the topic and
 the subscriptions for the queue.\n" +
            "You can then post to the topic and see the results in the queue.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-
Out).\n" +
            "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and
 message filtering.\n" +
            "Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n)");
        useFIFO = in.nextLine();
        if (useFIFO.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            selectFIFO = true;
            System.out.println("You have selected FIFO");
            System.out.println(" Because you have chosen a FIFO topic,
 deduplication is supported.\n" +
                "        Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or
 automatically generated from content using a hash function.\n"
                +
                "        If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO
 topic, any message published and determined to have the same deduplication ID,
\n"
                +
```

```
                "        within the five-minute deduplication interval, is
 accepted but not delivered.\n" +
                "        For more information about deduplication, see https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.");

            System.out.println(
                "Would you like to use content-based deduplication instead of
 entering a deduplication ID? (y/n)");
            duplication = in.nextLine();
            if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                System.out.println("Please enter a group id value");
                groupId = in.nextLine();
            } else {
                System.out.println("Please enter deduplication Id value");
                deduplicationID = in.nextLine();
                System.out.println("Please enter a group id value");
                groupId = in.nextLine();
            }
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create a topic.");
        System.out.println("Enter a name for your SNS topic.");
        topicName = in.nextLine();
        if (selectFIFO) {
            System.out.println("Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo'
 must be appended to the topic name.");
            topicName = topicName + ".fifo";
            System.out.println("The name of the topic is " + topicName);
            topicArn = createFIFO(snsClient, topicName, duplication);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the FIFO topic is " + topicArn);

        } else {
            System.out.println("The name of the topic is " + topicName);
            topicArn = createSNSTopic(snsClient, topicName);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the non-FIFO topic is " + topicArn);

        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Create an SQS queue.");
        System.out.println("Enter a name for your SQS queue.");
```

```
        sqsQueueName = in.nextLine();
        if (selectFIFO) {
            sqsQueueName = sqsQueueName + ".fifo";
        }
        sqsQueueUrl = createQueue(sqsClient, sqsQueueName, selectFIFO);
        System.out.println("The queue URL is " + sqsQueueUrl);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.");
        sqsQueueArn = getSQSQueueAttrs(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the new queue is " + sqsQueueArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Attach an IAM policy to the queue.");

        // Define the policy to use. Make sure that you change the REGION if you
are
        // running this code
        // in a different region.
        String policy = """
        {
             "Statement": [
             {
                 "Effect": "Allow",
                         "Principal": {
                     "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
                 },
                 "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                         "Resource": "arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:%s:%s",
                         "Condition": {
                     "ArnEquals": {
                         "aws:SourceArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:%s:%s"
                     }
                 }
             }
             ]
         }
        """.formatted(accountId, sqsQueueName, accountId, topicName);

        setQueueAttr(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl, policy);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Subscribe to the SQS queue.");
        if (selectFIFO) {
            System.out.println(
                "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered
 messages will be received in the queue.\n"
                    +
                    "For information about message filtering, see https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-filtering.html\n"
                    +
                    "For this example, you can filter messages by a \"tone\"
 attribute.");
            System.out.println("Would you like to filter messages for " +
 sqsQueueName + "'s subscription to the topic "
                + topicName + "?  (y/n)");
            String filterAns = in.nextLine();
            if (filterAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                boolean moreAns = false;
                System.out.println("You can filter messages by one or more of the
 following \"tone\" attributes.");
                System.out.println("1. cheerful");
                System.out.println("2. funny");
                System.out.println("3. serious");
                System.out.println("4. sincere");
                while (!moreAns) {
                    System.out.println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.");
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
                    switch (ans) {
                        case "1":
                            filterList.add("cheerful");
                            break;
                        case "2":
                            filterList.add("funny");
                            break;
                        case "3":
                            filterList.add("serious");
                            break;
                        case "4":
                            filterList.add("sincere");
                            break;
                        default:
                            moreAns = true;
                            break;
                    }
```

```
                }
            }
        }
        subscriptionArn = subQueue(snsClient, topicArn, sqsQueueArn, filterList);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Publish a message to the topic.");
        if (selectFIFO) {
            System.out.println("Would you like to add an attribute to this
message?  (y/n)");
            String msgAns = in.nextLine();
            if (msgAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                System.out.println("You can filter messages by one or more of the
following \"tone\" attributes.");
                System.out.println("1. cheerful");
                System.out.println("2. funny");
                System.out.println("3. serious");
                System.out.println("4. sincere");
                System.out.println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.");
                String ans = in.nextLine();
                switch (ans) {
                    case "1":
                        msgAttValue = "cheerful";
                        break;
                    case "2":
                        msgAttValue = "funny";
                        break;
                    case "3":
                        msgAttValue = "serious";
                        break;
                    default:
                        msgAttValue = "sincere";
                        break;
                }

                System.out.println("Selected value is " + msgAttValue);
            }
            System.out.println("Enter a message.");
            message = in.nextLine();
            pubMessageFIFO(snsClient, message, topicArn, msgAttValue,
duplication, groupId, deduplicationID);

        } else {
```

```
            System.out.println("Enter a message.");
            message = in.nextLine();
            pubMessage(snsClient, message, topicArn);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Display the message. Press any key to continue.");
        in.nextLine();
        messageList = receiveMessages(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl, msgAttValue);
        for (Message mes : messageList) {
            System.out.println("Message Id: " + mes.messageId());
            System.out.println("Full Message: " + mes.body());
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Delete the received message. Press any key to
continue.");
        in.nextLine();
        deleteMessages(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl, messageList);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Unsubscribe from the topic and delete the queue.
Press any key to continue.");
        in.nextLine();
        unSub(snsClient, subscriptionArn);
        deleteSQSQueue(sqsClient, sqsQueueName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Delete the topic. Press any key to continue.");
        in.nextLine();
        deleteSNSTopic(snsClient, topicArn);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The SNS/SQS workflow has completed successfully.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void deleteSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            DeleteTopicRequest request = DeleteTopicRequest.builder()
```

```
                .topicArn(topicArn)
                .build();

            DeleteTopicResponse result = snsClient.deleteTopic(request);
            System.out.println("Status was " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteSQSQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName) {
        try {
            GetQueueUrlRequest getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                .queueName(queueName)
                .build();

            String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl();
            DeleteQueueRequest deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .build();

            sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest);
            System.out.println(queueName + " was successfully deleted.");

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void unSub(SnsClient snsClient, String subscriptionArn) {
        try {
            UnsubscribeRequest request = UnsubscribeRequest.builder()
                .subscriptionArn(subscriptionArn)
                .build();

            UnsubscribeResponse result = snsClient.unsubscribe(request);
            System.out.println("Status was " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode()
                + "\nSubscription was removed for " + request.subscriptionArn());
```

```
        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl,
List<Message> messages) {
        try {
            List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry> entries = new ArrayList<>();
            for (Message msg : messages) {
                DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry entry =
DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder()
                    .id(msg.messageId())
                    .build();

                entries.add(entry);
            }

            DeleteMessageBatchRequest deleteMessageBatchRequest =
DeleteMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .entries(entries)
                .build();

            sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(deleteMessageBatchRequest);
            System.out.println("The batch delete of messages was successful");

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static List<Message> receiveMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String
queueUrl, String msgAttValue) {
        try {
            if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
                ReceiveMessageRequest receiveMessageRequest =
ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .maxNumberOfMessages(5)
                    .build();
```

```
                return
sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest).messages();
            } else {
                // We know there are filters on the message.
                ReceiveMessageRequest receiveRequest =
ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .messageAttributeNames(msgAttValue) // Include other message
attributes if needed.
                    .maxNumberOfMessages(5)
                    .build();

                return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveRequest).messages();
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    public static void pubMessage(SnsClient snsClient, String message, String
topicArn) {
        try {
            PublishRequest request = PublishRequest.builder()
                .message(message)
                .topicArn(topicArn)
                .build();

            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status is " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void pubMessageFIFO(SnsClient snsClient,
                                      String message,
                                      String topicArn,
```

```
                                        String msgAttValue,
                                        String duplication,
                                        String groupId,
                                        String deduplicationID) {

        try {
            PublishRequest request;
            // Means the user did not choose to use a message attribute.
            if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
                if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .message(message)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .build();
                } else {
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .message(message)
                        .messageDeduplicationId(deduplicationID)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .build();
                }

            } else {
                Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes = new
HashMap<>();
                messageAttributes.put(msgAttValue,
MessageAttributeValue.builder()
                    .dataType("String")
                    .stringValue("true")
                    .build());

                if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .message(message)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .build();
                } else {
                    // Create a publish request with the message and attributes.
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .message(message)
```

```
                        .messageDeduplicationId(deduplicationID)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .messageAttributes(messageAttributes)
                        .build();
                }
            }

            // Publish the message to the topic.
            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status was " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Subscribe to the SQS queue.
    public static String subQueue(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String
queueArn, List<String> filterList) {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request;
            if (filterList.isEmpty()) {
                // No filter subscription is added.
                request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("sqs")
                    .endpoint(queueArn)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

                SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
                System.out.println("The queue " + queueArn + " has been
subscribed to the topic " + topicArn + "\n" +
                    "with the subscription ARN " + result.subscriptionArn());
                return result.subscriptionArn();
            } else {
                request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("sqs")
                    .endpoint(queueArn)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
```

```
                    .build();

                SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
                System.out.println("The queue " + queueArn + " has been
subscribed to the topic " + topicArn + "\n" +
                    "with the subscription ARN " + result.subscriptionArn());

                String attributeName = "FilterPolicy";
                Gson gson = new Gson();
                String jsonString = "{\"tone\": []}";
                JsonObject jsonObject = gson.fromJson(jsonString,
JsonObject.class);
                JsonArray toneArray = jsonObject.getAsJsonArray("tone");
                for (String value : filterList) {
                    toneArray.add(new JsonPrimitive(value));
                }

                String updatedJsonString = gson.toJson(jsonObject);
                System.out.println(updatedJsonString);
                SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest attRequest =
SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .subscriptionArn(result.subscriptionArn())
                    .attributeName(attributeName)
                    .attributeValue(updatedJsonString)
                    .build();

                snsClient.setSubscriptionAttributes(attRequest);
                return result.subscriptionArn();
            }

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Attach a policy to the queue.
    public static void setQueueAttr(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl, String
policy) {
        try {
            Map<software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.QueueAttributeName,
String> attrMap = new HashMap<>();
            attrMap.put(QueueAttributeName.POLICY, policy);
```

```
            SetQueueAttributesRequest attributesRequest =
SetQueueAttributesRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .attributes(attrMap)
                .build();

            sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(attributesRequest);
            System.out.println("The policy has been successfully attached.");

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String getSQSQueueAttrs(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl) {
        // Specify the attributes to retrieve.
        List<QueueAttributeName> atts = new ArrayList<>();
        atts.add(QueueAttributeName.QUEUE_ARN);

        GetQueueAttributesRequest attributesRequest =
GetQueueAttributesRequest.builder()
            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
            .attributeNames(atts)
            .build();

        GetQueueAttributesResponse response =
sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(attributesRequest);
        Map<String, String> queueAtts = response.attributesAsStrings();
        for (Map.Entry<String, String> queueAtt : queueAtts.entrySet())
            return queueAtt.getValue();

        return "";
    }

    public static String createQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName,
Boolean selectFIFO) {
        try {
            System.out.println("\nCreate Queue");
            if (selectFIFO) {
                Map<QueueAttributeName, String> attrs = new HashMap<>();
                attrs.put(QueueAttributeName.FIFO_QUEUE, "true");
```

```
                CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest =
CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .attributes(attrs)
                    .build();

                sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest);
                System.out.println("\nGet queue url");
                GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
                return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();
            } else {
                CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest =
CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

                sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest);
                System.out.println("\nGet queue url");
                GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
                return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName) {
        CreateTopicResponse result;
        try {
            CreateTopicRequest request = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                .name(topicName)
                .build();

            result = snsClient.createTopic(request);
            return result.topicArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createFIFO(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName, String
 duplication) {
        try {
            // Create a FIFO topic by using the SNS service client.
            Map<String, String> topicAttributes = new HashMap<>();
            if (duplication.compareTo("n") == 0) {
                topicAttributes.put("FifoTopic", "true");
                topicAttributes.put("ContentBasedDeduplication", "false");
            } else {
                topicAttributes.put("FifoTopic", "true");
                topicAttributes.put("ContentBasedDeduplication", "true");
            }

            CreateTopicRequest topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                .name(topicName)
                .attributes(topicAttributes)
                .build();

            CreateTopicResponse response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest);
            return response.topicArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue

- DeleteTopic
- GetQueueAttributes
- Pubblicare
- ReceiveMessage
- SetQueueAttributes
- Subscribe
- Unsubscribe

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo è il punto di partenza per questo scenario.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

import { TopicsQueuesWkflw } from "./TopicsQueuesWkflw.js";
import { Prompter } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/prompter.js";

export const startSnsWorkflow = () => {
  const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
  const sqsClient = new SQSClient({});
  const prompter = new Prompter();
  const logger = console;

  const wkflw = new TopicsQueuesWkflw(snsClient, sqsClient, prompter, logger);

  wkflw.start();
};
```

Il codice precedente fornisce le dipendenze necessarie e avvia lo scenario. La sezione successiva contiene il blocco principale dell'esempio.

```
const toneChoices = [
  { name: "cheerful", value: "cheerful" },
  { name: "funny", value: "funny" },
  { name: "serious", value: "serious" },
  { name: "sincere", value: "sincere" },
];

export class TopicsQueuesWkflw {
  // SNS topic is configured as First-In-First-Out
  isFifo = true;

  // Automatic content-based deduplication is enabled.
  autoDedup = false;

  snsClient;
  sqsClient;
  topicName;
  topicArn;
  subscriptionArns = [];
  /**
   * @type {{ queueName: string, queueArn: string, queueUrl: string, policy?:
 string }[]}
   */
  queues = [];
  prompter;

  /**
   * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-sns').SNSClient} snsClient
   * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-sqs').SQSClient} sqsClient
   * @param {import('../../libs/prompter.js').Prompter} prompter
   * @param {import('../../libs/logger.js').Logger} logger
   */
  constructor(snsClient, sqsClient, prompter, logger) {
    this.snsClient = snsClient;
    this.sqsClient = sqsClient;
    this.prompter = prompter;
    this.logger = logger;
  }
```

```
  async welcome() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.description);
  }

  async confirmFifo() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.snsFifoDescription);
    this.isFifo = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.snsFifoPrompt,
    });

    if (this.isFifo) {
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerDedup);
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationNotice);
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationDescription);
      this.autoDedup = await this.prompter.confirm({
        message: MESSAGES.deduplicationPrompt,
      });
    }
  }

  async createTopic() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.creatingTopics);
    this.topicName = await this.prompter.input({
      message: MESSAGES.topicNamePrompt,
    });
    if (this.isFifo) {
      this.topicName += ".fifo";
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerFifoNaming);
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.appendFifoNotice);
    }

    const response = await this.snsClient.send(
      new CreateTopicCommand({
        Name: this.topicName,
        Attributes: {
          FifoTopic: this.isFifo ? "true" : "false",
          ...(this.autoDedup ? { ContentBasedDeduplication: "true" } : {}),
        },
      }),
    );

    this.topicArn = response.TopicArn;

    await this.logger.log(
```

```
      MESSAGES.topicCreatedNotice
        .replace("${TOPIC_NAME}", this.topicName)
        .replace("${TOPIC_ARN}", this.topicArn),
    );
  }

  async createQueues() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.createQueuesNotice);
    // Increase this number to add more queues.
    const maxQueues = 2;

    for (let i = 0; i < maxQueues; i++) {
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.queueCount.replace("${COUNT}", i + 1));
      let queueName = await this.prompter.input({
        message: MESSAGES.queueNamePrompt.replace(
          "${EXAMPLE_NAME}",
          i === 0 ? "good-news" : "bad-news",
        ),
      });

      if (this.isFifo) {
        queueName += ".fifo";
        await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.appendFifoNotice);
      }

      const response = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new CreateQueueCommand({
          QueueName: queueName,
          Attributes: { ...(this.isFifo ? { FifoQueue: "true" } : {}) },
        }),
      );

      const { Attributes } = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new GetQueueAttributesCommand({
          QueueUrl: response.QueueUrl,
          AttributeNames: ["QueueArn"],
        }),
      );

      this.queues.push({
        queueName,
        queueArn: Attributes.QueueArn,
        queueUrl: response.QueueUrl,
      });
```

```
    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.queueCreatedNotice
        .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", queueName)
        .replace("${QUEUE_URL}", response.QueueUrl)
        .replace("${QUEUE_ARN}", Attributes.QueueArn),
    );
  }
}

async attachQueueIamPolicies() {
  for (const [index, queue] of this.queues.entries()) {
    const policy = JSON.stringify(
      {
        Statement: [
          {
            Effect: "Allow",
            Principal: {
              Service: "sns.amazonaws.com",
            },
            Action: "sqs:SendMessage",
            Resource: queue.queueArn,
            Condition: {
              ArnEquals: {
                "aws:SourceArn": this.topicArn,
              },
            },
          },
        ],
      },
      null,
      2,
    );

    if (index !== 0) {
      this.logger.logSeparator();
    }

    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.attachPolicyNotice);
    console.log(policy);
    const addPolicy = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.addPolicyConfirmation.replace(
        "${QUEUE_NAME}",
        queue.queueName,
```

```
        ),
      });

      if (addPolicy) {
        await this.sqsClient.send(
          new SetQueueAttributesCommand({
            QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
            Attributes: {
              Policy: policy,
            },
          }),
        );
        queue.policy = policy;
      } else {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.policyNotAttachedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
      }
    }
  }

  async subscribeQueuesToTopic() {
    for (const [index, queue] of this.queues.entries()) {
      /**
       * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-sns').SubscribeCommandInput}
       */
      const subscribeParams = {
        TopicArn: this.topicArn,
        Protocol: "sqs",
        Endpoint: queue.queueArn,
      };
      let tones = [];

      if (this.isFifo) {
        if (index === 0) {
          await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.fifoFilterNotice);
        }
        tones = await this.prompter.checkbox({
          message: MESSAGES.fifoFilterSelect.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
```

```
          ),
          choices: toneChoices,
        });

        if (tones.length) {
          subscribeParams.Attributes = {
            FilterPolicyScope: "MessageAttributes",
            FilterPolicy: JSON.stringify({
              tone: tones,
            }),
          };
        }
      }

      const { SubscriptionArn } = await this.snsClient.send(
        new SubscribeCommand(subscribeParams),
      );

      this.subscriptionArns.push(SubscriptionArn);

      await this.logger.log(
        MESSAGES.queueSubscribedNotice
          .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", queue.queueName)
          .replace("${TOPIC_NAME}", this.topicName)
          .replace("${TONES}", tones.length ? tones.join(", ") : "none"),
      );
    }
  }

  async publishMessages() {
    const message = await this.prompter.input({
      message: MESSAGES.publishMessagePrompt,
    });

    let groupId;
    let deduplicationId;
    let choices;

    if (this.isFifo) {
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.groupIdNotice);
      groupId = await this.prompter.input({
        message: MESSAGES.groupIdPrompt,
      });
```

```
      if (this.autoDedup === false) {
        await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationIdNotice);
        deduplicationId = await this.prompter.input({
          message: MESSAGES.deduplicationIdPrompt,
        });
      }

      choices = await this.prompter.checkbox({
        message: MESSAGES.messageAttributesPrompt,
        choices: toneChoices,
      });
    }

    await this.snsClient.send(
      new PublishCommand({
        TopicArn: this.topicArn,
        Message: message,
        ...(groupId
          ? {
              MessageGroupId: groupId,
            }
          : {}),
        ...(deduplicationId
          ? {
              MessageDeduplicationId: deduplicationId,
            }
          : {}),
        ...(choices
          ? {
              MessageAttributes: {
                tone: {
                  DataType: "String.Array",
                  StringValue: JSON.stringify(choices),
                },
              },
            }
          : {}),
      }),
    );

    const publishAnother = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.publishAnother,
    });
```

```
    if (publishAnother) {
      await this.publishMessages();
    }
  }

  async receiveAndDeleteMessages() {
    for (const queue of this.queues) {
      const { Messages } = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new ReceiveMessageCommand({
          QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
        }),
      );

      if (Messages) {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.messagesReceivedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
        console.log(Messages);

        await this.sqsClient.send(
          new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
            QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
            Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
              Id: message.MessageId,
              ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
            })),
          }),
        );
      } else {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.noMessagesReceivedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
      }
    }

    const deleteAndPoll = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.deleteAndPollConfirmation,
    });
```

```
    if (deleteAndPoll) {
      await this.receiveAndDeleteMessages();
    }
  }

  async destroyResources() {
    for (const subscriptionArn of this.subscriptionArns) {
      await this.snsClient.send(
        new UnsubscribeCommand({ SubscriptionArn: subscriptionArn }),
      );
    }

    for (const queue of this.queues) {
      await this.sqsClient.send(
        new DeleteQueueCommand({ QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl }),
      );
    }

    if (this.topicArn) {
      await this.snsClient.send(
        new DeleteTopicCommand({ TopicArn: this.topicArn }),
      );
    }
  }

  async start() {
    console.clear();

    try {
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerWelcome);
      await this.welcome();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerFifo);
      await this.confirmFifo();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerCreateTopic);
      await this.createTopic();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerCreateQueues);
      await this.createQueues();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerAttachPolicy);
      await this.attachQueueIamPolicies();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerSubscribeQueues);
      await this.subscribeQueuesToTopic();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerPublishMessage);
      await this.publishMessages();
```

```
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerReceiveMessages);
      await this.receiveAndDeleteMessages();
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(err);
    } finally {
      await this.destroyResources();
    }
  }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Pubblicare
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package com.example.sns
```

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.SnsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.PublishRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.SqsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.GetQueueAttributesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.Message
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.QueueAttributeName
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.SetQueueAttributesRequest
import com.google.gson.Gson
import com.google.gson.JsonObject
import com.google.gson.JsonPrimitive
import java.util.Scanner

/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your AWS credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:

 1. Gives the user three options to choose from.
 2. Creates an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
 3. Creates an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
 4. Gets the SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN) attribute.
 5. Attaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to the queue.
 6. Subscribes to the SQS queue.
 7. Publishes a message to the topic.
 8. Displays the messages.
 9. Deletes the received message.
 10. Unsubscribes from the topic.
 11. Deletes the SNS topic.
 */
```

```
val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main() {
    val input = Scanner(System.`in`)
    val useFIFO: String
    var duplication = "n"
    var topicName: String
    var deduplicationID: String? = null
    var groupId: String? = null
    val topicArn: String?
    var sqsQueueName: String
    val sqsQueueUrl: String?
    val sqsQueueArn: String
    val subscriptionArn: String?
    var selectFIFO = false
    val message: String
    val messageList: List<Message?>?
    val filterList = ArrayList<String>()
    var msgAttValue = ""

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS SDK for Kotlin messaging with topics and
 queues.")
    println(
        """
                In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe an
 SQS queue to the topic.
                You can select from several options for configuring the topic and
 the subscriptions for the queue.
                You can then post to the topic and see the results in the queue.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
                SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out).
                FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication
 and message filtering.
                Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n)
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    useFIFO = input.nextLine()
```

```
    if (useFIFO.compareTo("y") == 0) {
        selectFIFO = true
        println("You have selected FIFO")
        println(
            """ Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is supported.
        Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or automatically
 generated from content using a hash function.
        If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic, any message
 published and determined to have the same deduplication ID,
        within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted but not
 delivered.
        For more information about deduplication, see https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.""",
        )

        println("Would you like to use content-based deduplication instead of
 entering a deduplication ID? (y/n)")
        duplication = input.nextLine()
        if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            println("Enter a group id value")
            groupId = input.nextLine()
        } else {
            println("Enter deduplication Id value")
            deduplicationID = input.nextLine()
            println("Enter a group id value")
            groupId = input.nextLine()
        }
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. Create a topic.")
    println("Enter a name for your SNS topic.")
    topicName = input.nextLine()
    if (selectFIFO) {
        println("Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be appended
 to the topic name.")
        topicName = "$topicName.fifo"
        println("The name of the topic is $topicName")
        topicArn = createFIFO(topicName, duplication)
        println("The ARN of the FIFO topic is $topicArn")
    } else {
        println("The name of the topic is $topicName")
        topicArn = createSNSTopic(topicName)
```

```
        println("The ARN of the non-FIFO topic is $topicArn")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Create an SQS queue.")
    println("Enter a name for your SQS queue.")
    sqsQueueName = input.nextLine()
    if (selectFIFO) {
        sqsQueueName = "$sqsQueueName.fifo"
    }
    sqsQueueUrl = createQueue(sqsQueueName, selectFIFO)
    println("The queue URL is $sqsQueueUrl")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.")
    sqsQueueArn = getSQSQueueAttrs(sqsQueueUrl)
    println("The ARN of the new queue is $sqsQueueArn")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Attach an IAM policy to the queue.")
    // Define the policy to use.
    val policy = """{
     "Statement": [
     {
         "Effect": "Allow",
                 "Principal": {
             "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
         },
         "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                 "Resource": "$sqsQueueArn",
                 "Condition": {
             "ArnEquals": {
                 "aws:SourceArn": "$topicArn"
             }
         }
     }
     ]
     }"""
    setQueueAttr(sqsQueueUrl, policy)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Subscribe to the SQS queue.")
    if (selectFIFO) {
        println(
            """If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered
 messages will be received in the queue.
For information about message filtering, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/
latest/dg/sns-message-filtering.html
For this example, you can filter messages by a "tone" attribute.""",
        )
        println("Would you like to filter messages for $sqsQueueName's
 subscription to the topic $topicName?  (y/n)")
        val filterAns: String = input.nextLine()
        if (filterAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            var moreAns = false
            println("You can filter messages by using one or more of the
 following \"tone\" attributes.")
            println("1. cheerful")
            println("2. funny")
            println("3. serious")
            println("4. sincere")
            while (!moreAns) {
                println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.")
                val ans: String = input.nextLine()
                when (ans) {
                    "1" -> filterList.add("cheerful")
                    "2" -> filterList.add("funny")
                    "3" -> filterList.add("serious")
                    "4" -> filterList.add("sincere")
                    else -> moreAns = true
                }
            }
        }
    }
    subscriptionArn = subQueue(topicArn, sqsQueueArn, filterList)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Publish a message to the topic.")
    if (selectFIFO) {
        println("Would you like to add an attribute to this message?  (y/n)")
        val msgAns: String = input.nextLine()
        if (msgAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
```

```
            println("You can filter messages by one or more of the following
\"tone\" attributes.")
            println("1. cheerful")
            println("2. funny")
            println("3. serious")
            println("4. sincere")
            println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.")
            val ans: String = input.nextLine()
            msgAttValue = when (ans) {
                "1" -> "cheerful"
                "2" -> "funny"
                "3" -> "serious"
                else -> "sincere"
            }
            println("Selected value is $msgAttValue")
        }
        println("Enter a message.")
        message = input.nextLine()
        pubMessageFIFO(message, topicArn, msgAttValue, duplication, groupId,
deduplicationID)
    } else {
        println("Enter a message.")
        message = input.nextLine()
        pubMessage(message, topicArn)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Display the message. Press any key to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    messageList = receiveMessages(sqsQueueUrl, msgAttValue)
    if (messageList != null) {
        for (mes in messageList) {
            println("Message Id: ${mes.messageId}")
            println("Full Message: ${mes.body}")
        }
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Delete the received message. Press any key to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    if (messageList != null) {
        deleteMessages(sqsQueueUrl, messageList)
```

```
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Unsubscribe from the topic and delete the queue. Press any key
 to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    unSub(subscriptionArn)
    deleteSQSQueue(sqsQueueName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Delete the topic. Press any key to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    deleteSNSTopic(topicArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The SNS/SQS workflow has completed successfully.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteSNSTopic(topicArnVal: String?) {
    val request = DeleteTopicRequest {
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.deleteTopic(request)
        println("$topicArnVal was deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteSQSQueue(queueNameVal: String) {
    val getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
        queueName = queueNameVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val queueUrlVal = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl
        val deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        }
```

```
        sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest)
        println("$queueNameVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun unSub(subscripArn: String?) {
    val request = UnsubscribeRequest {
        subscriptionArn = subscripArn
    }
    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.unsubscribe(request)
        println("Subscription was removed for $subscripArn")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteMessages(queueUrlVal: String?, messages: List<Message>) {
    val entriesVal: MutableList<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry> = mutableListOf()
    for (msg in messages) {
        val entry = DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry {
            id = msg.messageId
        }
        entriesVal.add(entry)
    }

    val deleteMessageBatchRequest = DeleteMessageBatchRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        entries = entriesVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(deleteMessageBatchRequest)
        println("The batch delete of messages was successful")
    }
}

suspend fun receiveMessages(queueUrlVal: String?, msgAttValue: String):
 List<Message>? {
    if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
        val request = ReceiveMessageRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            maxNumberOfMessages = 5
        }
        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            return sqsClient.receiveMessage(request).messages
```

```
        }
    } else {
        val receiveRequest = ReceiveMessageRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            waitTimeSeconds = 1
            maxNumberOfMessages = 5
        }
        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveRequest).messages
        }
    }
}

suspend fun pubMessage(messageVal: String?, topicArnVal: String?) {
    val request = PublishRequest {
        message = messageVal
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.publish(request)
        println("${result.messageId} message sent.")
    }
}

suspend fun pubMessageFIFO(
    messageVal: String?,
    topicArnVal: String?,
    msgAttValue: String,
    duplication: String,
    groupIdVal: String?,
    deduplicationID: String?,
) {
    // Means the user did not choose to use a message attribute.
    if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
        if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            val request = PublishRequest {
                message = messageVal
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                topicArn = topicArnVal
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
```

```
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        } else {
            val request = PublishRequest {
                message = messageVal
                messageDeduplicationId = deduplicationID
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                topicArn = topicArnVal
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        }
    } else {
        val messAttr = aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.MessageAttributeValue {
            dataType = "String"
            stringValue = "true"
        }

        val mapAtt: Map<String,
aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.MessageAttributeValue> =
            mapOf(msgAttValue to messAttr)
        if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            val request = PublishRequest {
                message = messageVal
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                topicArn = topicArnVal
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        } else {
            // Create a publish request with the message and attributes.
            val request = PublishRequest {
                topicArn = topicArnVal
                message = messageVal
                messageDeduplicationId = deduplicationID
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                messageAttributes = mapAtt
            }
```

```
            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        }
    }
}

// Subscribe to the SQS queue.
suspend fun subQueue(topicArnVal: String?, queueArnVal: String, filterList:
 List<String?>): String? {
    val request: SubscribeRequest
    if (filterList.isEmpty()) {
        // No filter subscription is added.
        request = SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "sqs"
            endpoint = queueArnVal
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

        SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
            val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
            println(
                "The queue " + queueArnVal + " has been subscribed to the topic "
 + topicArnVal + "\n" +
                    "with the subscription ARN " + result.subscriptionArn,
            )
            return result.subscriptionArn
        }
    } else {
        request = SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "sqs"
            endpoint = queueArnVal
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

        SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
            val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
            println("The queue $queueArnVal has been subscribed to the topic
 $topicArnVal with the subscription ARN ${result.subscriptionArn}")
```

```
            val attributeNameVal = "FilterPolicy"
            val gson = Gson()
            val jsonString = "{\"tone\": []}"
            val jsonObject = gson.fromJson(jsonString, JsonObject::class.java)
            val toneArray = jsonObject.getAsJsonArray("tone")
            for (value: String? in filterList) {
                toneArray.add(JsonPrimitive(value))
            }

            val updatedJsonString: String = gson.toJson(jsonObject)
            println(updatedJsonString)
            val attRequest = SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest {
                subscriptionArn = result.subscriptionArn
                attributeName = attributeNameVal
                attributeValue = updatedJsonString
            }

            snsClient.setSubscriptionAttributes(attRequest)
            return result.subscriptionArn
        }
    }
}

suspend fun setQueueAttr(queueUrlVal: String?, policy: String) {
    val attrMap: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    attrMap[QueueAttributeName.Policy.toString()] = policy

    val attributesRequest = SetQueueAttributesRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        attributes = attrMap
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(attributesRequest)
        println("The policy has been successfully attached.")
    }
}

suspend fun getSQSQueueAttrs(queueUrlVal: String?): String {
    val atts: MutableList<QueueAttributeName> = ArrayList()
    atts.add(QueueAttributeName.QueueArn)

    val attributesRequest = GetQueueAttributesRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
```

```
        attributeNames = atts
    }
    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val response = sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(attributesRequest)
        val mapAtts = response.attributes
        if (mapAtts != null) {
            mapAtts.forEach { entry ->
                println("${entry.key} : ${entry.value}")
                return entry.value
            }
        }
    }
    return ""
}

suspend fun createQueue(queueNameVal: String?, selectFIFO: Boolean): String? {
    println("\nCreate Queue")
    if (selectFIFO) {
        val attrs = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
        attrs[QueueAttributeName.FifoQueue.toString()] = "true"

        val createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
            attributes = attrs
        }

        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
            println("\nGet queue url")

            val urlRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
                queueName = queueNameVal
            }

            val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(urlRequest)
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl
        }
    } else {
        val createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
        }

        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
```

```
            println("Get queue url")

            val urlRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
                queueName = queueNameVal
            }

            val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(urlRequest)
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createSNSTopic(topicName: String?): String? {
    val request = CreateTopicRequest {
        name = topicName
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.createTopic(request)
        return result.topicArn
    }
}

suspend fun createFIFO(topicName: String?, duplication: String): String? {
    val topicAttributes: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    if (duplication.compareTo("n") == 0) {
        topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
        topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "false"
    } else {
        topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
        topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
    }

    val topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest {
        name = topicName
        attributes = topicAttributes
    }
    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest)
        return response.topicArn
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Pubblicare
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSSNS
import AWSSQS
import Foundation

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon Region to use")
    var region = "us-east-1"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "queue-scenario",
        abstract: """
```

```
        This example interactively demonstrates how to use Amazon Simple
        Notification Service (Amazon SNS) and Amazon Simple Queue Service
        (Amazon SQS) together to publish and receive messages using queues.
        """,
        discussion: """
        Supports filtering using a "tone" attribute.
        """
    )

    /// Prompt for an input string. Only non-empty strings are allowed.
    ///
    /// - Parameter prompt: The prompt to display.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The string input by the user.
    func stringRequest(prompt: String) -> String {
        var str: String?

        while str == nil {
            print(prompt, terminator: "")
            str = readLine()

            if str != nil && str?.count == 0 {
                str = nil
            }
        }

        return str!
    }

    /// Ask a yes/no question.
    ///
    /// - Parameter prompt: A prompt string to print.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the user answered "Y", otherwise `false`.
    func yesNoRequest(prompt: String) -> Bool {
        while true {
            let answer = stringRequest(prompt: prompt).lowercased()
            if answer == "y" || answer == "n" {
                return answer == "y"
            }
        }
    }

    /// Display a menu of options then request a selection.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - prompt: A prompt string to display before the menu.
    ///   - options: An array of strings giving the menu options.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The index number of the selected option or 0 if no item was
    ///   selected.
    func menuRequest(prompt: String, options: [String]) -> Int {
        let numOptions = options.count

        if numOptions == 0 {
            return 0
        }

        print(prompt)

        for (index, value) in options.enumerated() {
            print("(\(index)) \(value)")
        }

        repeat {
            print("Enter your selection (0 - \(numOptions-1)): ", terminator: "")
            if let answer = readLine() {
                guard let answer = Int(answer) else {
                    print("Please enter the number matching your selection.")
                    continue
                }

                if answer >= 0 && answer < numOptions {
                    return answer
                } else {
                    print("Please enter the number matching your selection.")
                }
            }
        } while true
    }

    /// Ask the user too press RETURN. Accepts any input but ignores it.
    ///
    /// - Parameter prompt: The text prompt to display.
    func returnRequest(prompt: String) {
        print(prompt, terminator: "")
        _ = readLine()
    }
```

```
    var attrValues = [
        "<none>",
        "cheerful",
        "funny",
        "serious",
        "sincere"
    ]

    /// Ask the user to choose one of the attribute values to use as a filter.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - message: A message to display before the menu of values.
    ///   - attrValues: An array of strings giving the values to choose from.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The string corresponding to the selected option.
    func askForFilter(message: String, attrValues: [String]) -> String? {
        print(message)
        for (index, value) in attrValues.enumerated() {
            print("  [\(index)] \(value)")
        }

        var answer: Int?
        repeat {
            answer = Int(stringRequest(prompt: "Select an value for the 'tone'
attribute or 0 to end: "))
        } while answer == nil || answer! < 0 || answer! > attrValues.count + 1

        if answer == 0 {
            return nil
        }
        return attrValues[answer!]
    }

    /// Prompts the user for filter terms and constructs the attribute
    /// record that specifies them.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A mapping of "FilterPolicy" to a JSON string representing
    ///   the user-defined filter.
    func buildFilterAttributes() -> [String:String] {
        var attr: [String:String] = [:]
        var filterString = ""

        var first = true
```

```
        while let ans = askForFilter(message: "Choose a value to apply to the
'tone' attribute.",
                                    attrValues: attrValues) {
            if !first {
                filterString += ","
            }
            first = false

            filterString += "\"\(ans)\""
        }

        let filterJSON = "{ \"tone\": [\(filterString)]}"
        attr["FilterPolicy"] = filterJSON

        return attr
    }
    /// Create a queue, returning its URL string.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - prompt: A prompt to ask for the queue name.
    ///   - isFIFO: Whether or not to create a FIFO queue.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The URL of the queue.
    func createQueue(prompt: String, sqsClient: SQSClient, isFIFO: Bool) async
throws -> String? {
        repeat {
            var queueName = stringRequest(prompt: prompt)
            var attributes: [String: String] = [:]

            if isFIFO {
                queueName += ".fifo"
                attributes["FifoQueue"] = "true"
            }

            do {
                let output = try await sqsClient.createQueue(
                    input: CreateQueueInput(
                        attributes: attributes,
                        queueName: queueName
                    )
                )
                guard let url = output.queueUrl else {
                    return nil
```

```
                }

                return url
            } catch _ as QueueDeletedRecently {
                print("You need to use a different queue name. A queue by that
name was recently deleted.")
                continue
            }
        } while true
    }

    /// Return the ARN of a queue given its URL.
    ///
    /// - Parameter queueUrl: The URL of the queue for which to return the
    ///   ARN.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The ARN of the specified queue.
    func getQueueARN(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String) async throws ->
String? {
        let output = try await sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(
            input: GetQueueAttributesInput(
                attributeNames: [.queuearn],
                queueUrl: queueUrl
            )
        )

        guard let attributes = output.attributes else {
            return nil
        }

        return attributes["QueueArn"]
    }

    /// Applies the needed policy to the specified queue.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - sqsClient: The Amazon SQS client to use.
    ///   - queueUrl: The queue to apply the policy to.
    ///   - queueArn: The ARN of the queue to apply the policy to.
    ///   - topicArn: The topic that should have access via the policy.
    ///
    /// - Throws: Errors from the SQS `SetQueueAttributes` action.
    func setQueuePolicy(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String,
                        queueArn: String, topicArn: String) async throws {
```

```
        _ = try await sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(
            input: SetQueueAttributesInput(
                attributes: [
                    "Policy":
                        """
                        {
                            "Statement": [
                                {
                                    "Effect": "Allow",
                                    "Principal": {
                                        "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
                                    },
                                    "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                                    "Resource": "\(queueArn)",
                                    "Condition": {
                                        "ArnEquals": {
                                            "aws:SourceArn": "\(topicArn)"
                                        }
                                    }
                                }
                            ]
                        }
                        """

                ],
                queueUrl: queueUrl
            )
        )
    }

    /// Receive the available messages on a queue, outputting them to the
    /// screen. Returns a dictionary you pass to DeleteMessageBatch to delete
    /// all the received messages.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - sqsClient: The Amazon SQS client to use.
    ///   - queueUrl: The SQS queue on which to receive messages.
    ///
    /// - Throws: Errors from `SQSClient.receiveMessage()`
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
    ///   items, each describing one received message in the format needed to
    ///   delete it.
```

```
    func receiveAndListMessages(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String) async
throws
                                ->
[SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry] {
        let output = try await sqsClient.receiveMessage(
            input: ReceiveMessageInput(
                maxNumberOfMessages: 10,
                queueUrl: queueUrl
            )
        )

        guard let messages = output.messages else {
            print("No messages received.")
            return []
        }

        var deleteList: [SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry] = []

        // Print out all the messages that were received, including their
        // attributes, if any.

        for message in messages {
            print("Message ID:     \(message.messageId ?? "<unknown>")")
            print("Receipt handle: \(message.receiptHandle ?? "<unknown>")")
            print("Message JSON:   \(message.body ?? "<body missing>")")

            if message.receiptHandle != nil {
                deleteList.append(
                    SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry(
                        id: message.messageId,
                        receiptHandle: message.receiptHandle
                    )
                )
            }
        }

        return deleteList
    }

    /// Delete all the messages in the specified list.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - sqsClient: The Amazon SQS client to use.
    ///   - queueUrl: The SQS queue to delete messages from.
```

```
   ///   - deleteList: A list of `DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry` objects
   ///     describing the messages to delete.
   ///
   /// - Throws: Errors from `SQSClient.deleteMessageBatch()`.
   func deleteMessageList(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String,
                          deleteList:
[SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry]) async throws {
       let output = try await sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(
           input: DeleteMessageBatchInput(entries: deleteList, queueUrl:
queueUrl)
       )

       if let failed = output.failed {
           print("\(failed.count) errors occurred deleting messages from the
queue.")
           for message in failed {
               print("---> Failed to delete message \(message.id ?? "<unknown
ID>") with error: \(message.code ?? "<unknown>") (\(message.message ?? "..."))")
           }
       }
   }

   /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
   func runAsync() async throws {
       let rowOfStars = String(repeating: "*", count: 75)

       print("""
             \(rowOfStars)
             Welcome to the cross-service messaging with topics and queues
example.
             In this workflow, you'll create an SNS topic, then create two SQS
             queues which will be subscribed to that topic.

             You can specify several options for configuring the topic, as well
as
             the queue subscriptions. You can then post messages to the topic
and
             receive the results on the queues.
             \(rowOfStars)\n
             """
       )

       // 0. Create SNS and SQS clients.
```

```
        let snsConfig = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region:
 region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: snsConfig)

        let sqsConfig = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region:
 region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: sqsConfig)

        // 1. Ask the user whether to create a FIFO topic. If so, ask whether
        //    to use content-based deduplication instead of requiring a
        //    deduplication ID.

        let isFIFO = yesNoRequest(prompt: "Do you want to create a FIFO topic (Y/
N)? ")
        var isContentBasedDeduplication = false

        if isFIFO {
            print("""
                  \(rowOfStars)
                  Because you've chosen to create a FIFO topic, deduplication is
                  supported.

                  Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or are
 automatically
                  generated from the content using a hash function.

                  If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic,
 any
                  message published and found to have the same deduplication ID
                  (within a five-minute deduplication interval), is accepted but
                  not delivered.

                  For more information about deduplication, see:
                  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-
dedup.html.
                  """
            )

            isContentBasedDeduplication = yesNoRequest(
                prompt: "Use content-based deduplication instead of entering a
 deduplication ID (Y/N)? ")
            print(rowOfStars)
        }
```

```
        var topicName = stringRequest(prompt: "Enter the name of the topic to
create: ")

        // 2. Create the topic. Append ".fifo" to the name if FIFO was
        //    requested, and set the "FifoTopic" attribute to "true" if so as
        //    well. Set the "ContentBasedDeduplication" attribute to "true" if
        //    content-based deduplication was requested.

        if isFIFO {
            topicName += ".fifo"
        }

        print("Topic name: \(topicName)")

        var attributes = [
            "FifoTopic": (isFIFO ? "true" : "false")
        ]

        // If it's a FIFO topic with content-based deduplication, set the
        // "ContentBasedDeduplication" attribute.

        if isContentBasedDeduplication {
            attributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
        }

        // Create the topic and retrieve the ARN.

        let output = try await snsClient.createTopic(
            input: CreateTopicInput(
                attributes: attributes,
                name: topicName
            )
        )

        guard let topicArn = output.topicArn else {
            print("No topic ARN returned!")
            return
        }

        print("""
              Topic '\(topicName) has been created with the
              topic ARN \(topicArn)."
              """
        )
```

```
        print(rowOfStars)

        // 3. Create an SQS queue. Append ".fifo" to the name if one of the
        //    FIFO topic configurations was chosen, and set "FifoQueue" to
        //    "true" if the topic is FIFO.

        print("""
              Next, you will create two SQS queues that will be subscribed
              to the topic you just created.\n
              """
        )

        let q1Url = try await createQueue(prompt: "Enter the name of the first
queue: ",
                                          sqsClient: sqsClient, isFIFO: isFIFO)
        guard let q1Url else {
            print("Unable to create queue 1!")
            return
        }

        // 4. Get the SQS queue's ARN attribute using `GetQueueAttributes`.

        let q1Arn = try await getQueueARN(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q1Url)

        guard let q1Arn else {
            print("Unable to get ARN of queue 1!")
            return
        }
        print("Got queue 1 ARN: \(q1Arn)")

        // 5. Attach an AWS IAM policy to the queue using
        //    `SetQueueAttributes`.

        try await setQueuePolicy(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q1Url,
                                 queueArn: q1Arn, topicArn: topicArn)

        // 6. Subscribe the SQS queue to the SNS topic. Set the topic ARN in
        //    the request. Set the protocol to "sqs". Set the queue ARN to the
        //    ARN just received in step 5. For FIFO topics, give the option to
        //    apply a filter. A filter allows only matching messages to enter
        //    the queue.

        var q1Attributes: [String:String]? = nil
```

```
        if isFIFO {
            print(
                """

                If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered
 messages will
                be received in the queue. For information about message
 filtering, see
                https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-
filtering.html
                For this example, you can filter messages by a 'tone' attribute.

                """
            )

            let subPrompt = """
                Would you like to filter messages for the first queue's
 subscription to the
                topic \(topicName) (Y/N)?
                """
            if (yesNoRequest(prompt: subPrompt)) {
                q1Attributes = buildFilterAttributes()
            }
        }

        let sub1Output = try await snsClient.subscribe(
            input: SubscribeInput(
                attributes: q1Attributes,
                endpoint: q1Arn,
                protocol: "sqs",
                topicArn: topicArn
            )
        )

        guard let q1SubscriptionArn = sub1Output.subscriptionArn else {
            print("Invalid subscription ARN returned for queue 1!")
            return
        }

        // 7. Repeat steps 3-6 for the second queue.

        let q2Url = try await createQueue(prompt: "Enter the name of the second
 queue: ",
```

```
                                sqsClient: sqsClient, isFIFO: isFIFO)

        guard let q2Url else {
            print("Unable to create queue 2!")
            return
        }

        let q2Arn = try await getQueueARN(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q2Url)

        guard let q2Arn else {
            print("Unable to get ARN of queue 2!")
            return
        }
        print("Got queue 2 ARN: \(q2Arn)")

        try await setQueuePolicy(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q2Url,
                                 queueArn: q2Arn, topicArn: topicArn)

        var q2Attributes: [String:String]? = nil

        if isFIFO {
            let subPrompt = """
                Would you like to filter messages for the second queue's
subscription to the
                topic \(topicName) (Y/N)?
                """
            if (yesNoRequest(prompt: subPrompt)) {
                q2Attributes = buildFilterAttributes()
            }
        }

        let sub2Output = try await snsClient.subscribe(
            input: SubscribeInput(
                attributes: q2Attributes,
                endpoint: q2Arn,
                protocol: "sqs",
                topicArn: topicArn
            )
        )

        guard let q2SubscriptionArn = sub2Output.subscriptionArn else {
            print("Invalid subscription ARN returned for queue 1!")
            return
        }
```

```
        // 8. Let the user publish messages to the topic, asking for a message
        //    body for each message. Handle the types of topic correctly (SEE
        //    MVP INFORMATION AND FIX THESE COMMENTS!!!

        print("\n\(rowOfStars)\n")

        var first = true

        repeat {
            var publishInput = PublishInput(
                topicArn: topicArn
            )

            publishInput.message = stringRequest(prompt: "Enter message text to
 publish: ")

            // If using a FIFO topic, a message group ID must be set on the
            // message.

            if isFIFO {
                if first {
                    print("""
                        Because you're using a FIFO topic, you must set a message
                        group ID. All messages within the same group will be
                        received in the same order in which they were published.
\n
                        """
                    )
                }
                publishInput.messageGroupId = stringRequest(prompt: "Enter a
 message group ID for this message: ")

                if !isContentBasedDeduplication {
                    if first {
                        print("""
                              Because you're not using content-based
 deduplication, you
                              must enter a deduplication ID. If other messages
 with the
                              same deduplication ID are published within the same
                              deduplication interval, they will not be delivered.
                              """
                        )
```

```
                    }
                    publishInput.messageDeduplicationId = stringRequest(prompt:
"Enter a deduplication ID for this message: ")
                }
            }

            // Allow the user to add a value for the "tone" attribute if they
            // wish to do so.

            var messageAttributes: [String:SNSClientTypes.MessageAttributeValue]
= [:]
            let attrValSelection = menuRequest(prompt: "Choose a tone to apply to
this message.", options: attrValues)

            if attrValSelection != 0 {
                let val = SNSClientTypes.MessageAttributeValue(dataType:
"String", stringValue: attrValues[attrValSelection])
                messageAttributes["tone"] = val
            }

            publishInput.messageAttributes = messageAttributes

            // Publish the message and display its ID.

            let publishOutput = try await snsClient.publish(input: publishInput)

            guard let messageID = publishOutput.messageId else {
                print("Unable to get the published message's ID!")
                return
            }

            print("Message published with ID \(messageID).")
            first = false

            // 9. Repeat step 8 until the user says they don't want to post
            //    another.

        } while (yesNoRequest(prompt: "Post another message (Y/N)? "))

        // 10. Display a list of the messages in each queue by using
        //     `ReceiveMessage`. Show at least the body and the attributes.

        print(rowOfStars)
        print("Contents of queue 1:")
```

```
        let q1DeleteList = try await receiveAndListMessages(sqsClient: sqsClient,
queueUrl: q1Url)
        print("\n\nContents of queue 2:")
        let q2DeleteList = try await receiveAndListMessages(sqsClient: sqsClient,
queueUrl: q2Url)
        print(rowOfStars)

        returnRequest(prompt: "\nPress return to clean up: ")

        // 11. Delete the received messages using `DeleteMessageBatch`.

        print("Deleting the messages from queue 1...")
        try await deleteMessageList(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q1Url,
deleteList: q1DeleteList)
        print("\nDeleting the messages from queue 2...")
        try await deleteMessageList(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q2Url,
deleteList: q2DeleteList)

        // 12. Unsubscribe and delete both queues.

        print("\nUnsubscribing from queue 1...")
        _ = try await snsClient.unsubscribe(
            input: UnsubscribeInput(subscriptionArn: q1SubscriptionArn)
        )

        print("Unsubscribing from queue 2...")
        _ = try await snsClient.unsubscribe(
            input: UnsubscribeInput(subscriptionArn: q2SubscriptionArn)
        )

        print("Deleting queue 1...")
        _ = try await sqsClient.deleteQueue(
            input: DeleteQueueInput(queueUrl: q1Url)
        )

        print("Deleting queue 2...")
        _ = try await sqsClient.deleteQueue(
            input: DeleteQueueInput(queueUrl: q2Url)
        )

        // 13. Delete the topic.

        print("Deleting the SNS topic...")
        _ = try await snsClient.deleteTopic(
```

```
            input: DeleteTopicInput(topicArn: topicArn)
        )
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Swift.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Pubblicare
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

Invia e ricevi batch di messaggi con Amazon SQS utilizzando un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Creare una coda Amazon SQS.
- Invia batch di messaggi alla coda.
- Ricevi batch di messaggi dalla coda.
- Elimina batch di messaggi dalla coda.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Come illustrato negli esempi seguenti, puoi gestire le operazioni di messaggistica in batch con Amazon SQS utilizzando due approcci diversi: AWS SDK for Java 2.x

SendRecvBatch.java utilizza operazioni batch esplicite. Crei manualmente batch di messaggi e `sendMessageBatch()` chiami e direttamente. `deleteMessageBatch()` Gestisci anche le risposte in batch, inclusi eventuali messaggi non riusciti. Questo approccio offre il pieno controllo sul dimensionamento dei batch e sulla gestione degli errori. Tuttavia, richiede più codice per gestire la logica di batch.

SimpleProducerConsumer.java utilizza la `SqsAsyncBatchManager` libreria di alto livello per il raggruppamento automatico delle richieste. Si effettuano chiamate individuali `sendMessage()` e `deleteMessage()` chiamate con lo stesso metodo di firma del client standard. L'SDK memorizza automaticamente queste chiamate nel buffer e le invia come operazioni batch. Questo approccio richiede modifiche minime al codice e offre vantaggi in termini di prestazioni in batch.

Utilizza il batch esplicito quando hai bisogno di un controllo preciso sulla composizione dei batch e sulla gestione degli errori. Utilizzate il batch automatico quando desiderate ottimizzare le prestazioni con modifiche minime al codice.

SendRecvBatch.java: utilizza operazioni batch esplicite con messaggi.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.BatchResultErrorEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchResultEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.MessageAttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageBatchRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageBatchRequestEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageBatchResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageBatchResultEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;

import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;


/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

/**
 * This code demonstrates basic message operations in Amazon Simple Queue Service
 (Amazon SQS).
 */

public class SendRecvBatch {
```

```
   private static final Logger LOGGER =
LoggerFactory.getLogger(SendRecvBatch.class);
   private static final SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.create();


   public static void main(String[] args) {
       usageDemo();
   }
   /**
    * Send a batch of messages in a single request to an SQS queue.
    * This request may return overall success even when some messages were not
sent.
    * The caller must inspect the Successful and Failed lists in the response
and
    * resend any failed messages.
    *
    * @param queueUrl  The URL of the queue to receive the messages.
    * @param messages  The messages to send to the queue. Each message contains
a body and attributes.
    * @return The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and
failed messages.
    */
   public static SendMessageBatchResponse sendMessages(
           String queueUrl, List<MessageEntry> messages) {

       try {
           List<SendMessageBatchRequestEntry> entries = new ArrayList<>();

           for (int i = 0; i < messages.size(); i++) {
               MessageEntry message = messages.get(i);
               entries.add(SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder()
                       .id(String.valueOf(i))
                       .messageBody(message.getBody())
                       .messageAttributes(message.getAttributes())
                       .build());
           }

           SendMessageBatchRequest sendBatchRequest =
SendMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                   .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                   .entries(entries)
                   .build();
```

```
            SendMessageBatchResponse response =
sqsClient.sendMessageBatch(sendBatchRequest);

            if (!response.successful().isEmpty()) {
                for (SendMessageBatchResultEntry resultEntry :
response.successful()) {
                    LOGGER.info("Message sent: {}: {}", resultEntry.messageId(),

messages.get(Integer.parseInt(resultEntry.id())).getBody());
                }
            }

            if (!response.failed().isEmpty()) {
                for (BatchResultErrorEntry errorEntry : response.failed()) {
                    LOGGER.warn("Failed to send: {}: {}", errorEntry.id(),

messages.get(Integer.parseInt(errorEntry.id())).getBody());
                }
            }

            return response;

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Send messages failed to queue: {}", queueUrl, e);
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Receive a batch of messages in a single request from an SQS queue.
     *
     * @param queueUrl   The URL of the queue from which to receive messages.
     * @param maxNumber  The maximum number of messages to receive (capped at 10
by SQS).
     *                   The actual number of messages received might be less.
     * @param waitTime   The maximum time to wait (in seconds) before returning.
When
     *                   this number is greater than zero, long polling is used.
This
     *                   can result in reduced costs and fewer false empty
responses.
     * @return The list of Message objects received. These each contain the body
     *         of the message and metadata and custom attributes.
     */
```

```
   public static List<Message> receiveMessages(String queueUrl, int maxNumber,
int waitTime) {
       try {
           ReceiveMessageRequest receiveRequest =
ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                   .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                   .maxNumberOfMessages(maxNumber)
                   .waitTimeSeconds(waitTime)
                   .messageAttributeNames("All")
                   .build();

           List<Message> messages =
sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveRequest).messages();

           for (Message message : messages) {
               LOGGER.info("Received message: {}: {}", message.messageId(),
message.body());
           }

           return messages;

       } catch (SqsException e) {
           LOGGER.error("Couldn't receive messages from queue: {}", queueUrl,
e);
           throw e;
       }
   }

   /**
    * Delete a batch of messages from a queue in a single request.
    *
    * @param queueUrl  The URL of the queue from which to delete the messages.
    * @param messages  The list of messages to delete.
    * @return The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and
failed
    *         message deletions.
    */
   public static DeleteMessageBatchResponse deleteMessages(String queueUrl,
List<Message> messages) {
       try {
           List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry> entries = new ArrayList<>();

           for (int i = 0; i < messages.size(); i++) {
               entries.add(DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder()
```

```
                        .id(String.valueOf(i))
                        .receiptHandle(messages.get(i).receiptHandle())
                        .build());
            }

            DeleteMessageBatchRequest deleteRequest =
DeleteMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .entries(entries)
                    .build();

            DeleteMessageBatchResponse response =
sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(deleteRequest);

            if (!response.successful().isEmpty()) {
                for (DeleteMessageBatchResultEntry resultEntry :
response.successful()) {
                    LOGGER.info("Deleted {}",
messages.get(Integer.parseInt(resultEntry.id())).receiptHandle());
                }
            }

            if (!response.failed().isEmpty()) {
                for (BatchResultErrorEntry errorEntry : response.failed()) {
                    LOGGER.warn("Could not delete {}",
messages.get(Integer.parseInt(errorEntry.id())).receiptHandle());
                }
            }

            return response;

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Couldn't delete messages from queue {}", queueUrl, e);
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Helper class to represent a message with body and attributes.
     */
    public static class MessageEntry {
        private final String body;
        private final Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> attributes;
```

```
        public MessageEntry(String body, Map<String, MessageAttributeValue>
attributes) {
            this.body = body;
            this.attributes = attributes != null ? attributes : new HashMap<>();
        }

        public String getBody() {
            return body;
        }

        public Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> getAttributes() {
            return attributes;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Shows how to:
     * * Read the lines from a file and send the lines in
     *   batches of 10 as messages to a queue.
     * * Receive the messages in batches until the queue is empty.
     * * Reassemble the lines of the file and verify they match the original
file.
     */
    public static void usageDemo() {
        LOGGER.info("-".repeat(88));
        LOGGER.info("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
demo!");
        LOGGER.info("-".repeat(88));

        String queueUrl = null;
        try {
            // Create a queue for the demo.
            String queueName = "sqs-usage-demo-message-wrapper-" +
System.currentTimeMillis();
            CreateQueueRequest createRequest = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();
            queueUrl = sqsClient.createQueue(createRequest).queueUrl();
            LOGGER.info("Created queue: {}", queueUrl);

            try (InputStream inputStream =
SendRecvBatch.class.getResourceAsStream("/log4j2.xml");
                 BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(inputStream))) {
```

```
                List<String> lines = reader.lines().toList();

                // Send file lines in batches.
                int batchSize = 10;
                LOGGER.info("Sending file lines in batches of {} as messages.",
 batchSize);

                for (int i = 0; i < lines.size(); i += batchSize) {
                    List<MessageEntry> messageBatch = new ArrayList<>();

                    for (int j = i; j < Math.min(i + batchSize, lines.size()); j+
+) {
                        String line = lines.get(j);
                        if (line == null || line.trim().isEmpty()) {
                            continue; // Skip empty lines.
                        }

                        Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> attributes = new
 HashMap<>();
                        attributes.put("line", MessageAttributeValue.builder()
                                .dataType("String")
                                .stringValue(String.valueOf(j))
                                .build());

                        messageBatch.add(new MessageEntry(lines.get(j),
 attributes));
                    }

                    sendMessages(queueUrl, messageBatch);
                    System.out.print(".");
                    System.out.flush();
                }

                LOGGER.info("\nDone. Sent {} messages.", lines.size());

                // Receive and process messages.
                LOGGER.info("Receiving, handling, and deleting messages in
 batches of {}.", batchSize);
                String[] receivedLines = new String[lines.size()];
                boolean moreMessages = true;

                while (moreMessages) {
```

```
                    List<Message> receivedMessages = receiveMessages(queueUrl,
batchSize, 5);

                    for (Message message : receivedMessages) {
                        int lineNumber =
Integer.parseInt(message.messageAttributes().get("line").stringValue());
                        receivedLines[lineNumber] = message.body();
                    }

                    if (!receivedMessages.isEmpty()) {
                        deleteMessages(queueUrl, receivedMessages);
                    } else {
                        moreMessages = false;
                    }
                }

                LOGGER.info("\nDone.");

                // Verify that all lines were received correctly.
                boolean allLinesMatch = true;
                for (int i = 0; i < lines.size(); i++) {
                    String originalLine = lines.get(i);
                    String receivedLine = receivedLines[i] == null ? "" :
receivedLines[i];

                    if (!originalLine.equals(receivedLine)) {
                        allLinesMatch = false;
                        break;
                    }
                }

                if (allLinesMatch) {
                    LOGGER.info("Successfully reassembled all file lines!");
                } else {
                    LOGGER.info("Uh oh, some lines were missed!");
                }
            }
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            LOGGER.error("SQS operation failed", e);
        } catch (RuntimeException | IOException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Unexpected runtime error during demo", e);
        } finally {
            // Clean up by deleting the queue if it was created.
            if (queueUrl != null) {
```

```
                try {
                    DeleteQueueRequest deleteQueueRequest =
 DeleteQueueRequest.builder()
                            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                            .build();
                    sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest);
                    LOGGER.info("Deleted queue: {}", queueUrl);
                } catch (SqsException e) {
                    LOGGER.error("Failed to delete queue: {}", queueUrl, e);
                }
            }
        }

        LOGGER.info("Thanks for watching!");
        LOGGER.info("-".repeat(88));
    }
 }
```

SimpleProducerConsumer.java: utilizza il raggruppamento automatico dei messaggi.

```
package com.example.sqs;

import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.batchmanager.SqsAsyncBatchManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;

import java.math.BigInteger;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Random;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
```

```
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicBoolean;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicInteger;

/**
 * Demonstrates the AWS SDK for Java 2.x Automatic Request Batching API for
 Amazon SQS.
 *
 * This example showcases the high-level SqsAsyncBatchManager library that
 provides
 * efficient batching and buffering for SQS operations. The batch manager offers
 * methods that directly mirror SqsAsyncClient methods—sendMessage,
 changeMessageVisibility,
 * deleteMessage, and receiveMessage—making it a drop-in replacement with minimal
 code changes.
 *
 * Key features of the SqsAsyncBatchManager:
 * - Automatic batching: The SDK automatically buffers individual requests and
 sends them
 *   as batches when maxBatchSize (default: 10) or sendRequestFrequency (default:
 200ms)
 *   thresholds are reached
 * - Familiar API: Method signatures match SqsAsyncClient exactly, requiring no
 learning curve
 * - Background optimization: The batch manager maintains internal buffers and
 handles
 *   batching logic transparently
 * - Asynchronous operations: All methods return CompletableFuture for non-
blocking execution
 *
 * Performance benefits demonstrated:
 * - Reduced API calls: Multiple individual requests are consolidated into single
 batch operations
 * - Lower costs: Fewer API calls result in reduced SQS charges
 * - Higher throughput: Batch operations process more messages per second
 * - Efficient resource utilization: Fewer network round trips and better
 connection reuse
 *
 * This example compares:
 * 1. Single-message operations using SqsAsyncClient directly
 * 2. Batch operations using SqsAsyncBatchManager with identical method calls
 *
 * Usage patterns:
 * - Set batch size to 1 to use SqsAsyncClient for baseline performance
 measurement
```

```
 * - Set batch size > 1 to use SqsAsyncBatchManager for optimized batch
 processing
 * - Monitor real-time throughput metrics to observe performance improvements
 *
 * Prerequisites:
 * - AWS SDK for Java 2.x version 2.28.0 or later
 * - An existing SQS queue
 * - Valid AWS credentials configured
 *
 * The program displays real-time metrics showing the dramatic performance
 difference
 * between individual operations and automatic batching.
 */
public class SimpleProducerConsumer {

    // The maximum runtime of the program.
    private final static int MAX_RUNTIME_MINUTES = 60;
    private final static Logger log =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SimpleProducerConsumer.class);

    /**
     * Runs the SQS batching demonstration with user-configured parameters.
     *
     * Prompts for queue name, thread counts, batch size, message size, and
 runtime.
     * Creates producer and consumer threads to demonstrate batching performance.
     *
     * @param args command line arguments (not used)
     * @throws InterruptedException if thread operations are interrupted
     */
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {

        final Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.print("Enter the queue name: ");
        final String queueName = input.nextLine();

        System.out.print("Enter the number of producers: ");
        final int producerCount = input.nextInt();

        System.out.print("Enter the number of consumers: ");
        final int consumerCount = input.nextInt();

        System.out.print("Enter the number of messages per batch: ");
```

```
        final int batchSize = input.nextInt();

        System.out.print("Enter the message size in bytes: ");
        final int messageSizeByte = input.nextInt();

        System.out.print("Enter the run time in minutes: ");
        final int runTimeMinutes = input.nextInt();

        // Create SQS async client and batch manager for all operations.
        // The SqsAsyncBatchManager is created from the SqsAsyncClient using the
        // batchManager() factory method, which provides default batching
configuration.
        // This high-level library automatically handles request buffering and
batching
        // while maintaining the same method signatures as SqsAsyncClient.
        final SqsAsyncClient sqsAsyncClient = SqsAsyncClient.create();
        final SqsAsyncBatchManager batchManager = sqsAsyncClient.batchManager();

        final String queueUrl =
sqsAsyncClient.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                .queueName(queueName)
                .build()).join().queueUrl();

        // The flag used to stop producer, consumer, and monitor threads.
        final AtomicBoolean stop = new AtomicBoolean(false);

        // Start the producers.
        final AtomicInteger producedCount = new AtomicInteger();
        final Thread[] producers = new Thread[producerCount];
        for (int i = 0; i < producerCount; i++) {
            if (batchSize == 1) {
                producers[i] = new Producer(sqsAsyncClient, queueUrl,
messageSizeByte,
                        producedCount, stop);
            } else {
                producers[i] = new BatchProducer(batchManager, queueUrl,
batchSize,
                        messageSizeByte, producedCount, stop);
            }
            producers[i].start();
        }

        // Start the consumers.
        final AtomicInteger consumedCount = new AtomicInteger();
```

```
        final Thread[] consumers = new Thread[consumerCount];
        for (int i = 0; i < consumerCount; i++) {
            if (batchSize == 1) {
                consumers[i] = new Consumer(sqsAsyncClient, queueUrl,
consumedCount, stop);
            } else {
                consumers[i] = new BatchConsumer(batchManager, queueUrl,
batchSize,
                        consumedCount, stop);
            }
            consumers[i].start();
        }

        // Start the monitor thread.
        final Thread monitor = new Monitor(producedCount, consumedCount, stop);
        monitor.start();

        // Wait for the specified amount of time then stop.
        Thread.sleep(TimeUnit.MINUTES.toMillis(Math.min(runTimeMinutes,
                MAX_RUNTIME_MINUTES)));
        stop.set(true);

        // Join all threads.
        for (int i = 0; i < producerCount; i++) {
            producers[i].join();
        }

        for (int i = 0; i < consumerCount; i++) {
            consumers[i].join();
        }

        monitor.interrupt();
        monitor.join();

        // Close resources
        batchManager.close();
        sqsAsyncClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Creates a random string of approximately the specified size in bytes.
     *
     * @param sizeByte the target size in bytes for the generated string
     * @return a random string encoded in base-32
```

```
     */
    private static String makeRandomString(int sizeByte) {
        final byte[] bs = new byte[(int) Math.ceil(sizeByte * 5 / 8)];
        new Random().nextBytes(bs);
        bs[0] = (byte) ((bs[0] | 64) & 127);
        return new BigInteger(bs).toString(32);
    }

    /**
     * Sends messages individually using SqsAsyncClient for baseline performance
measurement.
     *
     * This producer demonstrates traditional single-message operations without
batching.
     * Each sendMessage() call results in a separate API request to SQS,
providing
     * a performance baseline for comparison with the batch operations.
     *
     * The sendMessage() method signature is identical to
SqsAsyncBatchManager.sendMessage(),
     * showing how the high-level batching library maintains API compatibility
while
     * adding automatic optimization behind the scenes.
     */
    private static class Producer extends Thread {
        final SqsAsyncClient sqsAsyncClient;
        final String queueUrl;
        final AtomicInteger producedCount;
        final AtomicBoolean stop;
        final String theMessage;

        /**
         * Creates a producer thread for single-message operations.
         *
         * @param sqsAsyncClient the SQS client for sending messages
         * @param queueUrl the URL of the target queue
         * @param messageSizeByte the size of messages to generate
         * @param producedCount shared counter for tracking sent messages
         * @param stop shared flag to signal thread termination
         */
        Producer(SqsAsyncClient sqsAsyncClient, String queueUrl, int
messageSizeByte,
                 AtomicInteger producedCount, AtomicBoolean stop) {
            this.sqsAsyncClient = sqsAsyncClient;
```

```
            this.queueUrl = queueUrl;
            this.producedCount = producedCount;
            this.stop = stop;
            this.theMessage = makeRandomString(messageSizeByte);
        }

        /**
         * Continuously sends messages until the stop flag is set.
         *
         * Uses SqsAsyncClient.sendMessage() directly, resulting in one API call
per message.
         * This approach provides baseline performance metrics for comparison
with batching.
         * Each call blocks until the individual message is sent, demonstrating
traditional
         * one-request-per-operation behavior.
         */
        public void run() {
            try {
                while (!stop.get()) {
                    sqsAsyncClient.sendMessage(SendMessageRequest.builder()
                            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                            .messageBody(theMessage)
                            .build()).join();
                    producedCount.incrementAndGet();
                }
            } catch (SdkException | java.util.concurrent.CompletionException e) {
                // Handle both SdkException and CompletionException from async
operations.
                // If this unlikely condition occurs, stop.
                log.error("Producer: " + e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Sends messages using SqsAsyncBatchManager for automatic request batching
and optimization.
     *
     * This producer demonstrates the AWS SDK for Java 2.x high-level batching
library.
     * The SqsAsyncBatchManager automatically buffers individual sendMessage()
calls and
```

```
    * sends them as batches when thresholds are reached:
    * - maxBatchSize: Maximum 10 messages per batch (default)
    * - sendRequestFrequency: 200ms timeout before sending partial batches
(default)
    *
    * Key advantages of the batching approach:
    * - Identical API: batchManager.sendMessage() has the same signature as
sqsAsyncClient.sendMessage()
    * - Automatic optimization: No code changes needed to benefit from batching
    * - Transparent buffering: The SDK handles batching logic internally
    * - Reduced API calls: Multiple messages sent in single batch requests
    * - Lower costs: Fewer API calls result in reduced SQS charges
    * - Higher throughput: Batch operations process significantly more messages
per second
    */
   private static class BatchProducer extends Thread {
       final SqsAsyncBatchManager batchManager;
       final String queueUrl;
       final int batchSize;
       final AtomicInteger producedCount;
       final AtomicBoolean stop;
       final String theMessage;

       /**
        * Creates a producer thread for batch operations.
        *
        * @param batchManager the batch manager for efficient message sending
        * @param queueUrl the URL of the target queue
        * @param batchSize the number of messages to send per batch
        * @param messageSizeByte the size of messages to generate
        * @param producedCount shared counter for tracking sent messages
        * @param stop shared flag to signal thread termination
        */
       BatchProducer(SqsAsyncBatchManager batchManager, String queueUrl, int
batchSize,
                     int messageSizeByte, AtomicInteger producedCount,
                     AtomicBoolean stop) {
           this.batchManager = batchManager;
           this.queueUrl = queueUrl;
           this.batchSize = batchSize;
           this.producedCount = producedCount;
           this.stop = stop;
           this.theMessage = makeRandomString(messageSizeByte);
       }
```

```
       /**
        * Continuously sends batches of messages using the high-level batching
library.
        *
        * Notice how batchManager.sendMessage() uses the exact same method
signature
        * and request builder pattern as SqsAsyncClient.sendMessage(). This
demonstrates
        * the drop-in replacement capability of the SqsAsyncBatchManager.
        *
        * The SDK automatically:
        * - Buffers individual sendMessage() calls internally
        * - Groups them into batch requests when thresholds are met
        * - Sends SendMessageBatchRequest operations to SQS
        * - Returns individual CompletableFuture responses for each message
        *
        * This transparent batching provides significant performance
improvements
        * without requiring changes to application logic or error handling
patterns.
        */
       public void run() {
           try {
               while (!stop.get()) {
                   // Send multiple messages using the high-level batch manager.
                   // Each batchManager.sendMessage() call uses identical syntax
to
                   // sqsAsyncClient.sendMessage(), demonstrating API
compatibility.
                   // The SDK automatically buffers these calls and sends them
as
                   // batch operations when maxBatchSize (10) or
sendRequestFrequency (200ms)
                   // thresholds are reached, significantly improving
throughput.
                   for (int i = 0; i < batchSize; i++) {
                       CompletableFuture<SendMessageResponse> future =
batchManager.sendMessage(
                               SendMessageRequest.builder()
                                       .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                                       .messageBody(theMessage)
                                       .build());
```

```
                        // Handle the response asynchronously
                        future.whenComplete((response, throwable) -> {
                            if (throwable == null) {
                                producedCount.incrementAndGet();
                            } else if (!(throwable instanceof
java.util.concurrent.CancellationException) &&
                                      !(throwable.getMessage() != null &&
throwable.getMessage().contains("executor not accepting a task"))) {
                                log.error("BatchProducer: Failed to send
message", throwable);
                            }
                            // Ignore CancellationException and executor shutdown
errors - expected during shutdown
                        });
                    }

                    // Small delay to allow batching to occur
                    Thread.sleep(10);
                }
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                log.error("BatchProducer interrupted: " + e.getMessage());
            } catch (SdkException | java.util.concurrent.CompletionException e) {
                log.error("BatchProducer: " + e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Receives and deletes messages individually using SqsAsyncClient for
baseline measurement.
     *
     * This consumer demonstrates traditional single-message operations without
batching.
     * Each receiveMessage() and deleteMessage() call results in separate API
requests,
     * providing a performance baseline for comparison with batch operations.
     *
     * The method signatures are identical to SqsAsyncBatchManager methods:
     * - receiveMessage() matches batchManager.receiveMessage()
     * - deleteMessage() matches batchManager.deleteMessage()
     *
```

```
     * This API consistency allows easy migration to the high-level batching
 library.
     */
    private static class Consumer extends Thread {
        final SqsAsyncClient sqsAsyncClient;
        final String queueUrl;
        final AtomicInteger consumedCount;
        final AtomicBoolean stop;

        /**
         * Creates a consumer thread for single-message operations.
         *
         * @param sqsAsyncClient the SQS client for receiving messages
         * @param queueUrl the URL of the source queue
         * @param consumedCount shared counter for tracking processed messages
         * @param stop shared flag to signal thread termination
         */
        Consumer(SqsAsyncClient sqsAsyncClient, String queueUrl, AtomicInteger
 consumedCount,
                 AtomicBoolean stop) {
            this.sqsAsyncClient = sqsAsyncClient;
            this.queueUrl = queueUrl;
            this.consumedCount = consumedCount;
            this.stop = stop;
        }

        /**
         * Continuously receives and deletes messages using traditional single-
request operations.
         *
         * Uses SqsAsyncClient methods directly:
         * - receiveMessage(): One API call per receive operation
         * - deleteMessage(): One API call per delete operation
         *
         * This approach demonstrates the baseline performance without batching
 optimization.
         * Compare these method calls with the identical signatures used in
 BatchConsumer
         * to see how the high-level batching library maintains API
 compatibility.
         */
        public void run() {
            try {
                while (!stop.get()) {
```

```
                    try {
                        final ReceiveMessageResponse result =
sqsAsyncClient.receiveMessage(
                                ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                                        .build()).join();

                        if (!result.messages().isEmpty()) {
                            final Message m = result.messages().get(0);
                            // Note: deleteMessage() signature identical to
batchManager.deleteMessage()

sqsAsyncClient.deleteMessage(DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
                                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                                    .receiptHandle(m.receiptHandle())
                                    .build()).join();
                            consumedCount.incrementAndGet();
                        }
                    } catch (SdkException |
java.util.concurrent.CompletionException e) {
                        log.error(e.getMessage());
                    }
                }
            } catch (SdkException | java.util.concurrent.CompletionException e) {
                // Handle both SdkException and CompletionException from async
operations.
                // If this unlikely condition occurs, stop.
                log.error("Consumer: " + e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Receives and deletes messages using SqsAsyncBatchManager for automatic
optimization.
     *
     * This consumer demonstrates the AWS SDK for Java 2.x high-level batching
library
     * for message consumption. The SqsAsyncBatchManager provides two key
optimizations:
     *
     * 1. Receive optimization: Maintains an internal buffer of messages fetched
in the
```

```
    *    background, so receiveMessage() calls return immediately from the
buffer
    * 2. Delete batching: Automatically buffers deleteMessage() calls and sends
them
    *    as DeleteMessageBatchRequest operations when thresholds are reached
    *
    * Key features:
    * - Identical API: receiveMessage() and deleteMessage() have the same
signatures
    *   as SqsAsyncClient methods, making this a true drop-in replacement
    * - Background fetching: The batch manager continuously fetches messages to
keep
    *   the internal buffer populated, reducing receive latency
    * - Automatic delete batching: Individual deleteMessage() calls are buffered
and
    *   sent as batch operations (up to 10 per batch, 200ms frequency)
    * - Transparent optimization: No application logic changes needed to benefit
    *
    * Performance benefits:
    * - Reduced API calls through automatic batching of delete operations
    * - Lower latency for receives due to background message buffering
    * - Higher overall throughput with fewer network round trips
    */
   private static class BatchConsumer extends Thread {
       final SqsAsyncBatchManager batchManager;
       final String queueUrl;
       final int batchSize;
       final AtomicInteger consumedCount;
       final AtomicBoolean stop;

       /**
        * Creates a consumer thread for batch operations.
        *
        * @param batchManager the batch manager for efficient message processing
        * @param queueUrl the URL of the source queue
        * @param batchSize the maximum number of messages to receive per batch
        * @param consumedCount shared counter for tracking processed messages
        * @param stop shared flag to signal thread termination
        */
       BatchConsumer(SqsAsyncBatchManager batchManager, String queueUrl, int
batchSize,
                     AtomicInteger consumedCount, AtomicBoolean stop) {
           this.batchManager = batchManager;
           this.queueUrl = queueUrl;
```

```
            this.batchSize = batchSize;
            this.consumedCount = consumedCount;
            this.stop = stop;
        }

        /**
         * Continuously receives and deletes messages using the high-level
batching library.
         *
         * Demonstrates the key advantage of SqsAsyncBatchManager: identical
method signatures
         * with automatic optimization. Notice how:
         *
         * - batchManager.receiveMessage() uses the same syntax as
sqsAsyncClient.receiveMessage()
         * - batchManager.deleteMessage() uses the same syntax as
sqsAsyncClient.deleteMessage()
         *
         * Behind the scenes, the batch manager:
         * 1. Maintains an internal message buffer populated by background
fetching
         * 2. Returns messages immediately from the buffer (reduced latency)
         * 3. Automatically batches deleteMessage() calls into
DeleteMessageBatchRequest operations
         * 4. Sends batch deletes when maxBatchSize (10) or sendRequestFrequency
(200ms) is reached
         *
         * This provides significant performance improvements with zero code
changes
         * compared to traditional SqsAsyncClient usage patterns.
         */
        public void run() {
            try {
                while (!stop.get()) {
                    // Receive messages using the high-level batch manager.
                    // This call uses identical syntax to
sqsAsyncClient.receiveMessage()
                    // but benefits from internal message buffering for improved
performance.
                    final ReceiveMessageResponse result =
batchManager.receiveMessage(
                            ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                                    .maxNumberOfMessages(Math.min(batchSize, 10))
```

```
                                    .build()).join();

                    if (!result.messages().isEmpty()) {
                        final List<Message> messages = result.messages();

                        // Delete messages using the batch manager.
                        // Each deleteMessage() call uses identical syntax to
SqsAsyncClient
                        // but the SDK automatically buffers these calls and
sends them
                        // as DeleteMessageBatchRequest operations for optimal
performance.
                        for (Message message : messages) {
                            CompletableFuture<DeleteMessageResponse> future =
batchManager.deleteMessage(
                                    DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
                                            .queueUrl(queueUrl)

.receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
                                            .build());

                            future.whenComplete((response, throwable) -> {
                                if (throwable == null) {
                                    consumedCount.incrementAndGet();
                                } else if (!(throwable instanceof
java.util.concurrent.CancellationException) &&
                                            !(throwable.getMessage() != null &&
throwable.getMessage().contains("executor not accepting a task"))) {
                                    log.error("BatchConsumer: Failed to delete
message", throwable);
                                }
                                // Ignore CancellationException and executor
shutdown errors - expected during shutdown
                            });
                        }
                    }

                    // Small delay to prevent tight polling
                    Thread.sleep(10);
                }
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                log.error("BatchConsumer interrupted: " + e.getMessage());
            } catch (SdkException | java.util.concurrent.CompletionException e) {
```

```
                // Handle both SdkException and CompletionException from async
operations.
                // If this unlikely condition occurs, stop.
                log.error("BatchConsumer: " + e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Displays real-time throughput statistics every second.
     *
     * This thread logs the current count of produced and consumed messages
     * to help you monitor the performance comparison.
     */
    private static class Monitor extends Thread {
        private final AtomicInteger producedCount;
        private final AtomicInteger consumedCount;
        private final AtomicBoolean stop;

        /**
         * Creates a monitoring thread that displays throughput statistics.
         *
         * @param producedCount shared counter for messages sent
         * @param consumedCount shared counter for messages processed
         * @param stop shared flag to signal thread termination
         */
        Monitor(AtomicInteger producedCount, AtomicInteger consumedCount,
                AtomicBoolean stop) {
            this.producedCount = producedCount;
            this.consumedCount = consumedCount;
            this.stop = stop;
        }

        /**
         * Logs throughput statistics every second until stopped.
         *
         * Displays the current count of produced and consumed messages
         * to help monitor the performance comparison between batching
strategies.
         */
        public void run() {
            try {
                while (!stop.get()) {
```

```
                    Thread.sleep(1000);
                    log.info("produced messages = " + producedCount.get()
                            + ", consumed messages = " + consumedCount.get());
                }
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                // Allow the thread to exit.
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateQueue
  - DeleteMessage
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SendMessage
  - SendMessageBatch

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea funzioni per racchiudere le funzioni dei messaggi di Amazon SQS.

```
import logging
import sys

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
```

```
import queue_wrapper

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
sqs = boto3.resource("sqs")

def send_messages(queue, messages):
    """
    Send a batch of messages in a single request to an SQS queue.
    This request may return overall success even when some messages were not
 sent.
    The caller must inspect the Successful and Failed lists in the response and
    resend any failed messages.

    :param queue: The queue to receive the messages.
    :param messages: The messages to send to the queue. These are simplified to
                     contain only the message body and attributes.
    :return: The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and
 failed
             messages.
    """
    try:
        entries = [
            {
                "Id": str(ind),
                "MessageBody": msg["body"],
                "MessageAttributes": msg["attributes"],
            }
            for ind, msg in enumerate(messages)
        ]
        response = queue.send_messages(Entries=entries)
        if "Successful" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Successful"]:
                logger.info(
                    "Message sent: %s: %s",
                    msg_meta["MessageId"],
                    messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])]["body"],
                )
        if "Failed" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Failed"]:
                logger.warning(
                    "Failed to send: %s: %s",
                    msg_meta["MessageId"],
                    messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])]["body"],
```

```
                )
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Send messages failed to queue: %s", queue)
        raise error
    else:
        return response



def receive_messages(queue, max_number, wait_time):
    """
    Receive a batch of messages in a single request from an SQS queue.

    :param queue: The queue from which to receive messages.
    :param max_number: The maximum number of messages to receive. The actual
 number
                        of messages received might be less.
    :param wait_time: The maximum time to wait (in seconds) before returning.
 When
                       this number is greater than zero, long polling is used.
 This
                       can result in reduced costs and fewer false empty
 responses.
    :return: The list of Message objects received. These each contain the body
             of the message and metadata and custom attributes.
    """
    try:
        messages = queue.receive_messages(
            MessageAttributeNames=["All"],
            MaxNumberOfMessages=max_number,
            WaitTimeSeconds=wait_time,
        )
        for msg in messages:
            logger.info("Received message: %s: %s", msg.message_id, msg.body)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't receive messages from queue: %s", queue)
        raise error
    else:
        return messages



def delete_messages(queue, messages):
    """
```

```
    Delete a batch of messages from a queue in a single request.

    :param queue: The queue from which to delete the messages.
    :param messages: The list of messages to delete.
    :return: The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and
 failed
             message deletions.
    """
    try:
        entries = [
            {"Id": str(ind), "ReceiptHandle": msg.receipt_handle}
            for ind, msg in enumerate(messages)
        ]
        response = queue.delete_messages(Entries=entries)
        if "Successful" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Successful"]:
                logger.info("Deleted %s",
 messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])].receipt_handle)
        if "Failed" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Failed"]:
                logger.warning(
                    "Could not delete %s",
 messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])].receipt_handle
                )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete messages from queue %s", queue)
    else:
        return response
```

Usa le funzioni wrapper per inviare e ricevere messaggi in batch.

```
def usage_demo():
    """
    Shows how to:
    * Read the lines from this Python file and send the lines in
      batches of 10 as messages to a queue.
    * Receive the messages in batches until the queue is empty.
    * Reassemble the lines of the file and verify they match the original file.
    """
```

```
    def pack_message(msg_path, msg_body, msg_line):
        return {
            "body": msg_body,
            "attributes": {
                "path": {"StringValue": msg_path, "DataType": "String"},
                "line": {"StringValue": str(msg_line), "DataType": "String"},
            },
        }

    def unpack_message(msg):
        return (
            msg.message_attributes["path"]["StringValue"],
            msg.body,
            int(msg.message_attributes["line"]["StringValue"]),
        )

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    queue = queue_wrapper.create_queue("sqs-usage-demo-message-wrapper")

    with open(__file__) as file:
        lines = file.readlines()

    line = 0
    batch_size = 10
    received_lines = [None] * len(lines)
    print(f"Sending file lines in batches of {batch_size} as messages.")
    while line < len(lines):
        messages = [
            pack_message(__file__, lines[index], index)
            for index in range(line, min(line + batch_size, len(lines)))
        ]
        line = line + batch_size
        send_messages(queue, messages)
        print(".", end="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
    print(f"Done. Sent {len(lines) - 1} messages.")

    print(f"Receiving, handling, and deleting messages in batches of
{batch_size}.")
    more_messages = True
    while more_messages:
```

```
        received_messages = receive_messages(queue, batch_size, 2)
        print(".", end="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
        for message in received_messages:
            path, body, line = unpack_message(message)
            received_lines[line] = body
        if received_messages:
            delete_messages(queue, received_messages)
        else:
            more_messages = False
    print("Done.")

    if all([lines[index] == received_lines[index] for index in
range(len(lines))]):
        print(f"Successfully reassembled all file lines!")
    else:
        print(f"Uh oh, some lines were missed!")

    queue.delete()

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateQueue
  - DeleteMessage
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SendMessage
  - SendMessageBatch

Utilizza il AWS Message Processing Framework for .NET per pubblicare e ricevere messaggi Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare applicazioni che pubblicano e ricevono messaggi Amazon SQS utilizzando il AWS Message Processing Framework for .NET.

.NET

SDK per .NET

Fornisce un tutorial per il AWS Message Processing Framework per .NET. Il tutorial crea un'applicazione Web che consente all'utente di pubblicare un messaggio Amazon SQS e un'applicazione da riga di comando che riceve il messaggio.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta il tutorial completo nella AWS SDK per .NET Developer Guide e l'esempio seguente. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon SQS

Usa la Amazon SQS Java Messaging Library per lavorare con l'interfaccia Java Message Service (JMS) per Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare la libreria di messaggistica Java di Amazon SQS per lavorare con l'interfaccia JMS.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

I seguenti esempi funzionano con le code Amazon SQS standard e includono:

- Invio di un messaggio di testo.
- Ricezione di messaggi in modo sincrono.

- Ricezione di messaggi in modo asincrono.
- Ricezione di messaggi utilizzando la modalità CLIENT_CONSENSOR.
- Ricezione di messaggi utilizzando la modalità UNORDERED_ENCOGNOLE.
- Usare Spring per iniettare dipendenze.
- Una classe di utilità che fornisce metodi comuni utilizzati dagli altri esempi.

Per ulteriori informazioni sull'uso di JMS con Amazon SQS, consulta la Amazon SQS Developer Guide.

Invio di un messaggio di testo.

```
   /**
    * This method establishes a connection to a standard Amazon SQS queue using
the Amazon SQS
    * Java Messaging Library and sends text messages to it. It uses JMS (Java
Message Service) API
    * with automatic acknowledgment mode to ensure reliable message delivery,
and automatically
    * manages all messaging resources.
    *
    * @throws JMSException If there is a problem connecting to or sending
messages to the queue
    */
   public static void doSendTextMessage() throws JMSException {
       // Create a connection factory.
       SQSConnectionFactory connectionFactory = new SQSConnectionFactory(
               new ProviderConfiguration(),
               SqsClient.create()
       );

       // Create the connection in a try-with-resources statement so that it's
closed automatically.
       try (SQSConnection connection = connectionFactory.createConnection()) {

           // Create the queue if needed.
           SqsJmsExampleUtils.ensureQueueExists(connection, QUEUE_NAME,
SqsJmsExampleUtils.QUEUE_VISIBILITY_TIMEOUT);

           // Create a session that uses the JMS auto-acknowledge mode.
           Session session = connection.createSession(false,
Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE);
```

```
            MessageProducer producer =
session.createProducer(session.createQueue(QUEUE_NAME));

            createAndSendMessages(session, producer);
        } // The connection closes automatically. This also closes the session.
        LOGGER.info("Connection closed");
    }

    /**
     * This method reads text input from the keyboard and sends each line as a
separate message
     * to a standard Amazon SQS queue using the Amazon SQS Java Messaging
Library. It continues
     * to accept input until the user enters an empty line, using JMS (Java
Message Service) API to
     * handle the message delivery.
     *
     * @param session The JMS session used to create messages
     * @param producer The JMS message producer used to send messages to the
queue
     */
    private static void createAndSendMessages(Session session, MessageProducer
producer) {
        BufferedReader inputReader = new BufferedReader(
                new InputStreamReader(System.in, Charset.defaultCharset()));

        try {
            String input;
            while (true) {
                LOGGER.info("Enter message to send (leave empty to exit): ");
                input = inputReader.readLine();
                if (input == null || input.isEmpty()) break;

                TextMessage message = session.createTextMessage(input);
                producer.send(message);
                LOGGER.info("Send message {}", message.getJMSMessageID());
            }
        } catch (EOFException e) {
            // Just return on EOF
        } catch (IOException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Failed reading input: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
        } catch (JMSException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Failed sending message: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
        }
```

```
    }
```

Ricezione di messaggi in modo sincrono.

```
    /**
     * This method receives messages from a standard Amazon SQS queue using the
Amazon SQS Java
     * Messaging Library. It creates a connection to the queue using JMS (Java
Message Service),
     * waits for messages to arrive, and processes them one at a time. The method
handles all
     * necessary setup and cleanup of messaging resources.
     *
     * @throws JMSException If there is a problem connecting to or receiving
messages from the queue
     */
    public static void doReceiveMessageSync() throws JMSException {
        // Create a connection factory.
        SQSConnectionFactory connectionFactory = new SQSConnectionFactory(
                new ProviderConfiguration(),
                SqsClient.create()
        );

        // Create a connection.
        try (SQSConnection connection = connectionFactory.createConnection() ) {

            // Create the queue if needed.
            SqsJmsExampleUtils.ensureQueueExists(connection, QUEUE_NAME,
SqsJmsExampleUtils.QUEUE_VISIBILITY_TIMEOUT);

            // Create a session.
            Session session = connection.createSession(false,
Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);
            MessageConsumer consumer =
session.createConsumer(session.createQueue(QUEUE_NAME));

            connection.start();

            receiveMessages(consumer);
        }  // The connection closes automatically. This also closes the session.
        LOGGER.info("Connection closed");
    }
```

```
   /**
    * This method continuously checks for new messages from a standard Amazon
SQS queue using
    * the Amazon SQS Java Messaging Library. It waits up to 20 seconds for each
message, processes
    * it using JMS (Java Message Service), and confirms receipt. The method
stops checking for
    * messages after 20 seconds of no activity.
    *
    * @param consumer The JMS message consumer that receives messages from the
queue
    */
   private static void receiveMessages(MessageConsumer consumer) {
       try {
           while (true) {
               LOGGER.info("Waiting for messages...");
               // Wait 1 minute for a message
               Message message =
consumer.receive(Duration.ofSeconds(20).toMillis());
               if (message == null) {
                   LOGGER.info("Shutting down after 20 seconds of silence.");
                   break;
               }
               SqsJmsExampleUtils.handleMessage(message);
               message.acknowledge();
               LOGGER.info("Acknowledged message {}",
message.getJMSMessageID());
           }
       } catch (JMSException e) {
           LOGGER.error("Error receiving from SQS: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
       }
   }
```

Ricezione di messaggi in modo asincrono.

```
   /**
    * This method sets up automatic message handling for a standard Amazon SQS
queue using the
    * Amazon SQS Java Messaging Library. It creates a listener that processes
messages as soon
```

```
    * as they arrive using JMS (Java Message Service), runs for 5 seconds, then
cleans up all
    * messaging resources.
    *
    * @throws JMSException If there is a problem connecting to or receiving
messages from the queue
    */
   public static void doReceiveMessageAsync() throws JMSException {
       // Create a connection factory.
       SQSConnectionFactory connectionFactory = new SQSConnectionFactory(
               new ProviderConfiguration(),
               SqsClient.create()
       );

       // Create a connection.
       try (SQSConnection connection = connectionFactory.createConnection() ) {

           // Create the queue if needed.
           SqsJmsExampleUtils.ensureQueueExists(connection, QUEUE_NAME,
SqsJmsExampleUtils.QUEUE_VISIBILITY_TIMEOUT);

           // Create a session.
           Session session = connection.createSession(false,
Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);

           try {
               // Create a consumer for the queue.
               MessageConsumer consumer =
session.createConsumer(session.createQueue(QUEUE_NAME));
               // Provide an implementation of the MessageListener interface,
which has a single 'onMessage' method.
               // We use a lambda expression for the implementation.
               consumer.setMessageListener(message -> {
                   try {
                       SqsJmsExampleUtils.handleMessage(message);
                       message.acknowledge();
                   } catch (JMSException e) {
                       LOGGER.error("Error processing message: {}",
e.getMessage());
                   }
               });
               // Start receiving incoming messages.
               connection.start();
               LOGGER.info("Waiting for messages...");
```

```
            } catch (JMSException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
            try {
                Thread.sleep(5000);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
        }  // The connection closes automatically. This also closes the session.
        LOGGER.info( "Connection closed" );
    }
```

Ricezione di messaggi utilizzando la modalità CLIENT_CONSENSOR.

```
    /**
     * This method demonstrates how message acknowledgment affects message
processing in a standard
     * Amazon SQS queue using the Amazon SQS Java Messaging Library. It sends
messages to the queue,
     * then shows how JMS (Java Message Service) client acknowledgment mode
handles both explicit
     * and implicit message confirmations, including how acknowledging one
message can automatically
     * acknowledge previous messages.
     *
     * @throws JMSException If there is a problem with the messaging operations
     */
    public static void doReceiveMessagesSyncClientAcknowledge() throws
JMSException {
        // Create a connection factory.
        SQSConnectionFactory connectionFactory = new SQSConnectionFactory(
                new ProviderConfiguration(),
                SqsClient.create()
        );

        // Create the connection in a try-with-resources statement so that it's
closed automatically.
        try (SQSConnection connection = connectionFactory.createConnection() ) {

            // Create the queue if needed.
            SqsJmsExampleUtils.ensureQueueExists(connection, QUEUE_NAME,
TIME_OUT_SECONDS);
```

```
            // Create a session with client acknowledge mode.
            Session session = connection.createSession(false,
Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);

            // Create a producer and consumer.
            MessageProducer producer =
session.createProducer(session.createQueue(QUEUE_NAME));
            MessageConsumer consumer =
session.createConsumer(session.createQueue(QUEUE_NAME));

            // Open the connection.
            connection.start();

            // Send two text messages.
            sendMessage(producer, session, "Message 1");
            sendMessage(producer, session, "Message 2");

            // Receive a message and don't acknowledge it.
            receiveMessage(consumer, false);

            // Receive another message and acknowledge it.
            receiveMessage(consumer, true);

            // Wait for the visibility time out, so that unacknowledged messages
reappear in the queue,
            LOGGER.info("Waiting for visibility timeout...");
            try {
                Thread.sleep(TIME_OUT_MILLIS);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                LOGGER.error("Interrupted while waiting for visibility timeout",
e);
                Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                throw new RuntimeException("Processing interrupted", e);
            }

            /*  We will attempt to receive another message, but none will be
available. This is because in
                CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE mode, when we acknowledged the second message,
all previous messages were
                automatically acknowledged as well. Therefore, although we never
directly acknowledged the first
                message, it was implicitly acknowledged when we confirmed the
second one. */
```

```
            receiveMessage(consumer, true);
        } // The connection closes automatically. This also closes the session.
        LOGGER.info("Connection closed.");

    }


    /**
     * Sends a text message using the specified JMS MessageProducer and Session.
     *
     * @param producer    The JMS MessageProducer used to send the message
     * @param session     The JMS Session used to create the text message
     * @param messageText The text content to be sent in the message
     * @throws JMSException If there is an error creating or sending the message
     */
    private static void sendMessage(MessageProducer producer, Session session,
String messageText) throws JMSException {
        // Create a text message and send it.
        producer.send(session.createTextMessage(messageText));
    }

    /**
     * Receives and processes a message from a JMS queue using the specified
consumer.
     * The method waits for a message until the configured timeout period is
reached.
     * If a message is received, it is logged and optionally acknowledged based
on the
     * acknowledge parameter.
     *
     * @param consumer    The JMS MessageConsumer used to receive messages from
the queue
     * @param acknowledge Boolean flag indicating whether to acknowledge the
message.
     *                    If true, the message will be acknowledged after
processing
     * @throws JMSException If there is an error receiving, processing, or
acknowledging the message
     */
    private static void receiveMessage(MessageConsumer consumer, boolean
acknowledge) throws JMSException {
        // Receive a message.
        Message message = consumer.receive(TIME_OUT_MILLIS);
```

```
        if (message == null) {
            LOGGER.info("Queue is empty!");
        } else {
            // Since this queue has only text messages, cast the message object
and print the text.
            LOGGER.info("Received: {}    Acknowledged: {}", ((TextMessage)
message).getText(), acknowledge);

            // Acknowledge the message if asked.
            if (acknowledge) message.acknowledge();
        }
    }
```

Ricezione di messaggi utilizzando la modalità UNORDERED_ENCOGNOLE.

```
    /**
     * Demonstrates message acknowledgment behavior in UNORDERED_ACKNOWLEDGE mode
with Amazon SQS JMS.
     * In this mode, each message must be explicitly acknowledged regardless of
receive order.
     * Unacknowledged messages return to the queue after the visibility timeout
expires,
     * unlike CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE mode where acknowledging one message
acknowledges all previous messages.
     *
     * @throws JMSException         If a JMS-related error occurs during message
operations
     */
    public static void doReceiveMessagesUnorderedAcknowledge() throws
JMSException {
        // Create a connection factory.
        SQSConnectionFactory connectionFactory = new SQSConnectionFactory(
                new ProviderConfiguration(),
                SqsClient.create()
        );

        // Create the connection in a try-with-resources statement so that it's
closed automatically.
        try( SQSConnection connection = connectionFactory.createConnection() ) {

            // Create the queue if needed.
```

```
            SqsJmsExampleUtils.ensureQueueExists(connection, QUEUE_NAME,
TIME_OUT_SECONDS);

            // Create a session with unordered acknowledge mode.
            Session session = connection.createSession(false,
SQSSession.UNORDERED_ACKNOWLEDGE);

            // Create the producer and consumer.
            MessageProducer producer =
session.createProducer(session.createQueue(QUEUE_NAME));
            MessageConsumer consumer =
session.createConsumer(session.createQueue(QUEUE_NAME));

            // Open a connection.
            connection.start();

            // Send two text messages.
            sendMessage(producer, session, "Message 1");
            sendMessage(producer, session, "Message 2");

            // Receive a message and don't acknowledge it.
            receiveMessage(consumer, false);

            // Receive another message and acknowledge it.
            receiveMessage(consumer, true);

            // Wait for the visibility time out, so that unacknowledged messages
reappear in the queue.
            LOGGER.info("Waiting for visibility timeout...");
            try {
                Thread.sleep(TIME_OUT_MILLIS);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                LOGGER.error("Interrupted while waiting for visibility timeout",
e);
                Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                throw new RuntimeException("Processing interrupted", e);
            }

            /*  We will attempt to receive another message, and we'll get the
first message again. This occurs
                because in UNORDERED_ACKNOWLEDGE mode, each message requires its
own separate acknowledgment.
                Since we only acknowledged the second message, the first message
remains in the queue for
```

```
                redelivery. */
            receiveMessage(consumer, true);

            LOGGER.info("Connection closed.");
        } // The connection closes automatically. This also closes the session.
    }

    /**
     * Sends a text message to an Amazon SQS queue using JMS.
     *
     * @param producer    The JMS MessageProducer for the queue
     * @param session     The JMS Session for message creation
     * @param messageText The message content
     * @throws JMSException If message creation or sending fails
     */
    private static void sendMessage(MessageProducer producer, Session session,
String messageText) throws JMSException {
        // Create a text message and send it.
        producer.send(session.createTextMessage(messageText));
    }
    /**
     * Synchronously receives a message from an Amazon SQS queue using the JMS
API
     * with an acknowledgment parameter.
     *
     * @param consumer    The JMS MessageConsumer for the queue
     * @param acknowledge If true, acknowledges the message after receipt
     * @throws JMSException If message reception or acknowledgment fails
     */
    private static void receiveMessage(MessageConsumer consumer, boolean
acknowledge) throws JMSException {
        // Receive a message.
        Message message = consumer.receive(TIME_OUT_MILLIS);

        if (message == null) {
            LOGGER.info("Queue is empty!");
        } else {
            // Since this queue has only text messages, cast the message object
and print the text.
            LOGGER.info("Received: {}    Acknowledged: {}", ((TextMessage)
message).getText(), acknowledge);

            // Acknowledge the message if asked.
            if (acknowledge) message.acknowledge();
```

```
        }
    }
```

Usare Spring per iniettare dipendenze.

```
package com.example.sqs.jms.spring;

import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.SQSConnection;
import com.example.sqs.jms.SqsJmsExampleUtils;
import jakarta.jms.*;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.NoSuchBeanDefinitionException;
import org.springframework.context.support.FileSystemXmlApplicationContext;

import java.io.File;
import java.net.URL;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;

/**
 * Demonstrates how to send and receive messages using the Amazon SQS Java
 Messaging Library
 * with Spring Framework integration. This example connects to a standard Amazon
 SQS message
 * queue using Spring's dependency injection to configure the connection and
 messaging components.
 * The application uses the JMS (Java Message Service) API to handle message
 operations.
 */
public class SpringExample {
    private static final Integer POLLING_SECONDS = 15;
    private static final String SPRING_XML_CONFIG_FILE =
 "SpringExampleConfiguration.xml.txt";
    private static final Logger LOGGER =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SpringExample.class);

    /**
     * Demonstrates sending and receiving messages through a standard Amazon SQS
 message queue
     * using Spring Framework configuration. This method loads connection
 settings from an XML file,
```

```
    * establishes a messaging session using the Amazon SQS Java Messaging
Library, and processes
    * messages using JMS (Java Message Service) operations. If the queue doesn't
exist, it will
    * be created automatically.
    *
    * @param args Command line arguments (not used)
    */
   public static void main(String[] args) {

       URL resource =
SpringExample.class.getClassLoader().getResource(SPRING_XML_CONFIG_FILE);
       File springFile = new File(resource.getFile());
       if (!springFile.exists() || !springFile.canRead()) {
           LOGGER.error("File " + SPRING_XML_CONFIG_FILE + " doesn't exist or
isn't readable.");
           System.exit(1);
       }

       try (FileSystemXmlApplicationContext context =
                   new FileSystemXmlApplicationContext("file://" +
springFile.getAbsolutePath())) {

           Connection connection;
           try {
               connection = context.getBean(Connection.class);
           } catch (NoSuchBeanDefinitionException e) {
               LOGGER.error("Can't find the JMS connection to use: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
               System.exit(2);
               return;
           }

           String queueName;
           try {
               queueName = context.getBean("queueName", String.class);
           } catch (NoSuchBeanDefinitionException e) {
               LOGGER.error("Can't find the name of the queue to use: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
               System.exit(3);
               return;
           }
           try {
               if (connection instanceof SQSConnection) {
```

```
                    SqsJmsExampleUtils.ensureQueueExists((SQSConnection)
connection, queueName, SqsJmsExampleUtils.QUEUE_VISIBILITY_TIMEOUT);
                }
                // Create the JMS session.
                Session session = connection.createSession(false,
Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);

                SqsJmsExampleUtils.sendTextMessage(session, queueName);
                MessageConsumer consumer =
session.createConsumer(session.createQueue(queueName));

                receiveMessages(consumer);
            } catch (JMSException e) {
                LOGGER.error(e.getMessage(), e);
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
        }   // Spring context autocloses. Managed Spring beans that implement
AutoClosable, such as the
        // 'connection' bean, are also closed.
        LOGGER.info("Context closed");
    }

    /**
     * Continuously checks for and processes messages from a standard Amazon SQS
message queue
     * using the Amazon SQS Java Messaging Library underlying the JMS API. This
method waits for incoming messages,
     * processes them when they arrive, and acknowledges their receipt using JMS
(Java Message
     * Service) operations. The method will stop checking for messages after 15
seconds of
     * inactivity.
     *
     * @param consumer The JMS message consumer used to receive messages from the
queue
     */
    private static void receiveMessages(MessageConsumer consumer) {
        try {
            while (true) {
                LOGGER.info("Waiting for messages...");
                // Wait 15 seconds for a message.
                Message message =
consumer.receive(TimeUnit.SECONDS.toMillis(POLLING_SECONDS));
                if (message == null) {
```

```
                    LOGGER.info("Shutting down after {} seconds of silence.",
 POLLING_SECONDS);
                    break;
                }
                SqsJmsExampleUtils.handleMessage(message);
                message.acknowledge();
                LOGGER.info("Message acknowledged.");
            }
        } catch (JMSException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Error receiving from SQS.", e);
        }
    }
}
```

Definizioni di Spring bean.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans
        xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
        xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
        xsi:schemaLocation="
http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans http://www.springframework.org/
schema/beans/spring-beans-3.0.xsd
        ">
    <!-- Define the AWS Region -->
    <bean id="region" class="software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region" factory-
method="of">
        <constructor-arg value="us-east-1"/>
    </bean>

    <bean id="credentialsProviderBean"
 class="software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider"
          factory-method="create"/>

    <bean id="clientBuilder"
 class="software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient" factory-method="builder"/>

    <bean id="regionSetClientBuilder" factory-bean="clientBuilder" factory-
method="region">
        <constructor-arg ref="region"/>
    </bean>
```

```
    <!-- Configure the Builder with Credentials Provider -->
    <bean id="sqsClient" factory-bean="regionSetClientBuilder" factory-
method="credentialsProvider">
        <constructor-arg ref="credentialsProviderBean"/>
    </bean>

    <bean id="providerConfiguration"
 class="com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.ProviderConfiguration">
        <property name="numberOfMessagesToPrefetch" value="5"/>
    </bean>

    <bean id="connectionFactory"
 class="com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.SQSConnectionFactory">
        <constructor-arg ref="providerConfiguration"/>
        <constructor-arg ref="clientBuilder"/>
    </bean>

    <bean id="connection"
          factory-bean="connectionFactory"
          factory-method="createConnection"
          init-method="start"
          destroy-method="close"/>

    <bean id="queueName" class="java.lang.String">
        <constructor-arg value="SQSJMSClientExampleQueue"/>
    </bean>
</beans>
```

Una classe di utilità che fornisce metodi comuni usati dagli altri esempi.

```
package com.example.sqs.jms;

import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.AmazonSQSMessagingClientWrapper;
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.ProviderConfiguration;
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.SQSConnection;
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.SQSConnectionFactory;
import jakarta.jms.*;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.QueueAttributeName;

import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.Base64;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * This utility class provides helper methods for working with Amazon Simple
 Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
 * through the Java Message Service (JMS) interface. It contains common
 operations for managing message
 * queues and handling message delivery.
 */
public class SqsJmsExampleUtils {
    private static final Logger LOGGER =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SqsJmsExampleUtils.class);
    public static final Long QUEUE_VISIBILITY_TIMEOUT = 5L;

    /**
     * This method verifies that a message queue exists and creates it if
 necessary. The method checks for
     * an existing queue first to optimize performance.
     *
     * @param connection The active connection to the messaging service
     * @param queueName The name of the queue to verify or create
     * @param visibilityTimeout The duration in seconds that messages will be
 hidden after being received
     * @throws JMSException If there is an error accessing or creating the queue
     */
    public static void ensureQueueExists(SQSConnection connection, String
 queueName, Long visibilityTimeout) throws JMSException {
        AmazonSQSMessagingClientWrapper client =
 connection.getWrappedAmazonSQSClient();

       /* In most cases, you can do this with just a 'createQueue' call, but
 'getQueueUrl'
       (called by 'queueExists') is a faster operation for the common case where
 the queue
       already exists. Also, many users and roles have permission to call
 'getQueueUrl'
       but don't have permission to call 'createQueue'.
       */
        if( !client.queueExists(queueName) ) {
```

```
            CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .attributes(Map.of(QueueAttributeName.VISIBILITY_TIMEOUT,
String.valueOf(visibilityTimeout)))
                    .build();
            client.createQueue( createQueueRequest );
        }
    }

    /**
     * This method sends a simple text message to a specified message queue. It
handles all necessary
     * setup for the message delivery process.
     *
     * @param session The active messaging session used to create and send the
message
     * @param queueName The name of the queue where the message will be sent
     */
    public static void sendTextMessage(Session session, String queueName) {
        // Rest of implementation...

        try {
            MessageProducer producer =
session.createProducer( session.createQueue( queueName) );
            Message message = session.createTextMessage("Hello world!");
            producer.send(message);
        } catch (JMSException e) {
            LOGGER.error( "Error receiving from SQS", e );
        }
    }

    /**
     * This method processes incoming messages and logs their content based on
the message type.
     * It supports text messages, binary data, and Java objects.
     *
     * @param message The message to be processed and logged
     * @throws JMSException If there is an error reading the message content
     */
    public static void handleMessage(Message message) throws JMSException {
        // Rest of implementation...
        LOGGER.info( "Got message {}", message.getJMSMessageID() );
        LOGGER.info( "Content: ");
        if(message instanceof TextMessage txtMessage) {
```

```
            LOGGER.info( "\t{}", txtMessage.getText() );
        } else if(message instanceof BytesMessage byteMessage){
            // Assume the length fits in an int - SQS only supports sizes up to
256k so that
            // should be true
            byte[] bytes = new byte[(int)byteMessage.getBodyLength()];
            byteMessage.readBytes(bytes);
            LOGGER.info( "\t{}", Base64.getEncoder().encodeToString( bytes ) );
        } else if( message instanceof ObjectMessage) {
            ObjectMessage objMessage = (ObjectMessage) message;
            LOGGER.info( "\t{}", objMessage.getObject() );
        }
    }

    /**
     * This method sets up automatic message processing for a specified queue. It
creates a listener
     * that will receive and handle incoming messages without blocking the main
program.
     *
     * @param session The active messaging session
     * @param queueName The name of the queue to monitor
     * @param connection The active connection to the messaging service
     */
    public static void receiveMessagesAsync(Session session, String queueName,
Connection connection) {
        // Rest of implementation...
        try {
            // Create a consumer for the queue.
            MessageConsumer consumer =
session.createConsumer(session.createQueue(queueName));
            // Provide an implementation of the MessageListener interface, which
has a single 'onMessage' method.
            // We use a lambda expression for the implementation.
            consumer.setMessageListener(message -> {
                try {
                    SqsJmsExampleUtils.handleMessage(message);
                    message.acknowledge();
                } catch (JMSException e) {
                    LOGGER.error("Error processing message: {}", e.getMessage());
                }
            });
            // Start receiving incoming messages.
            connection.start();
```

```
        } catch (JMSException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        try {
            Thread.sleep(2000);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }


    /**
     * This method performs cleanup operations after message processing is
complete. It receives
     * any messages in the specified queue, removes the message queue and closes
all
     * active connections to prevent resource leaks.
     *
     * @param queueName The name of the queue to be removed
     * @param visibilityTimeout The duration in seconds that messages are hidden
after being received
     * @throws JMSException If there is an error during the cleanup process
     */
    public static void cleanUpExample(String queueName, Long visibilityTimeout)
throws JMSException {
        LOGGER.info("Performing cleanup.");

        SQSConnectionFactory connectionFactory = new SQSConnectionFactory(
                new ProviderConfiguration(),
                SqsClient.create()
        );

        try (SQSConnection connection = connectionFactory.createConnection() ) {
            ensureQueueExists(connection, queueName, visibilityTimeout);
            Session session = connection.createSession(false,
Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE);

            receiveMessagesAsync(session, queueName, connection);

            SqsClient sqsClient =
connection.getWrappedAmazonSQSClient().getAmazonSQSClient();
            try {
                String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(b ->
b.queueName(queueName)).queueUrl();
```

```
                sqsClient.deleteQueue(b -> b.queueUrl(queueUrl));
                LOGGER.info("Queue deleted: {}", queueUrl);
            } catch (SdkException e) {
                LOGGER.error("Error during SQS operations: ", e);
            }
        }
        LOGGER.info("Clean up: Connection closed");
    }

    /**
     * This method creates a background task that sends multiple messages to a
specified queue
     * after waiting for a set time period. The task operates independently to
ensure efficient
     * message processing without interrupting other operations.
     *
     * @param queueName The name of the queue where messages will be sent
     * @param secondsToWait The number of seconds to wait before sending messages
     * @param numMessages The number of messages to send
     * @param visibilityTimeout The duration in seconds that messages remain
hidden after being received
     * @return A task that can be executed to send the messages
     */
    public static Runnable sendAMessageAsync(String queueName, Long
secondsToWait, Integer numMessages, Long visibilityTimeout) {
        return () -> {
            try {
                Thread.sleep(Duration.ofSeconds(secondsToWait).toMillis());
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
            try {
                SQSConnectionFactory connectionFactory = new
SQSConnectionFactory(
                        new ProviderConfiguration(),
                        SqsClient.create()
                );
                try (SQSConnection connection =
connectionFactory.createConnection()) {
                    ensureQueueExists(connection, queueName, visibilityTimeout);
                    Session session = connection.createSession(false,
Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);
                    for (int i = 1; i <= numMessages; i++) {
```

```
                        MessageProducer producer =
 session.createProducer(session.createQueue(queueName));
                        producer.send(session.createTextMessage("Hello World " +
 i + "!"));
                    }
                }
            } catch (JMSException e) {
                LOGGER.error(e.getMessage(), e);
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
        };
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateQueue
  - DeleteQueue

Lavora con i tag di coda e Amazon SQS utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire operazioni di tagging con Amazon SQS.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

L'esempio seguente crea tag per una coda, elenca i tag e rimuove un tag.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ListQueueTagsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.QueueDoesNotExistException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;

import java.util.Map;
import java.util.UUID;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials. For more
 * information, see the <a href="https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/
developer-guide/get-started.html">AWS
 * SDK for Java Developer Guide</a>.
 */
public class TagExamples {
    static final SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.create();
    static final String queueName = "TagExamples-queue-" +
 UUID.randomUUID().toString().replace("-", "").substring(0, 20);
    private static final Logger LOGGER =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(TagExamples.class);

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String queueUrl;
        try {
            queueUrl = sqsClient.createQueue(b ->
 b.queueName(queueName)).queueUrl();
            LOGGER.info("Queue created. The URL is: {}", queueUrl);
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Program ending because queue was not created.");
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        try {
            addTags(queueUrl);
            listTags(queueUrl);
            removeTags(queueUrl);
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Program ending because of an error in a method.");
        } finally {
            try {
                sqsClient.deleteQueue(b -> b.queueUrl(queueUrl));
                LOGGER.info("Queue successfully deleted. Program ending.");
                sqsClient.close();
            } catch (RuntimeException e) {
                LOGGER.error("Program ending.");
```

```
            } finally {
                sqsClient.close();
            }
        }
    }

    /** This method demonstrates how to use a Java Map to a tag a aueue.
     * @param queueUrl The URL of the queue to tag.
     */
    public static void addTags(String queueUrl) {
        // Build a map of the tags.
        final Map<String, String> tagsToAdd = Map.of(
                "Team", "Development",
                "Priority", "Beta",
                "Accounting ID", "456def");

        try {
            // Add tags to the queue using a Consumer<TagQueueRequest.Builder>
parameter.
            sqsClient.tagQueue(b -> b
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .tags(tagsToAdd)
            );
        } catch (QueueDoesNotExistException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Queue does not exist: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    /** This method demonstrates how to view the tags for a queue.
     * @param queueUrl The URL of the queue whose tags you want to list.
     */
    public static void listTags(String queueUrl) {
        ListQueueTagsResponse response;
        try {
            // Call the listQueueTags method with a
Consumer<ListQueueTagsRequest.Builder> parameter that creates a
ListQueueTagsRequest.
            response = sqsClient.listQueueTags(b -> b
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl));
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Exception thrown: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
```

```
        // Log the tags.
        response.tags()
                .forEach((k, v) ->
                        LOGGER.info("Key: {} -> Value: {}", k, v));
    }

    /**
     * This method demonstrates how to remove tags from a queue.
     * @param queueUrl The URL of the queue whose tags you want to remove.
     */
    public static void removeTags(String queueUrl) {
        try {
            // Call the untagQueue method with a
 Consumer<UntagQueueRequest.Builder> parameter.
            sqsClient.untagQueue(b -> b
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .tagKeys("Accounting ID") // Remove a single tag.
            );
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Exception thrown: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - ListQueueTags
  - TagQueue
  - UntagQueue

Esempi serverless per Amazon SQS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon SQS con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SQS
- Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Amazon SQS

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SQS

I seguenti esempi di codice spiegano come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da una coda SQS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SQS con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace SqsIntegrationSampleCode
{
    public async Task FunctionHandler(SQSEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        foreach (var message in evnt.Records)
        {
            await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context);
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("done");
    }
```

```
    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        try
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
            await Task.CompletedTask;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            //You can use Dead Letter Queue to handle failures. By configuring a
 Lambda DLQ.
            context.Logger.LogError($"An error occurred");
            throw;
        }

    }
}
```

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SQS con Lambda tramite Go.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package integration_sqs_to_lambda

import (
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
```

```
)

func handler(event events.SQSEvent) error {
 for _, record := range event.Records {
  err := processMessage(record)
  if err != nil {
   return err
  }
 }
 fmt.Println("done")
 return nil
}

func processMessage(record events.SQSMessage) error {
 fmt.Printf("Processed message %s\n", record.Body)
 // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SQS con Lambda tramite Java.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent.SQSMessage;
```

```
public class Function implements RequestHandler<SQSEvent, Void> {
    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(SQSEvent sqsEvent, Context context) {
        for (SQSMessage msg : sqsEvent.getRecords()) {
            processMessage(msg, context);
        }
        context.getLogger().log("done");
        return null;
    }

    private void processMessage(SQSMessage msg, Context context) {
        try {
            context.getLogger().log("Processed message " + msg.getBody());

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message

        } catch (Exception e) {
            context.getLogger().log("An error occurred");
            throw e;
        }

    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento SQS con JavaScript Lambda utilizzando.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const message of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(message);
```

```
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(message) {
  try {
    console.log(`Processed message ${message.body}`);
    // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

Consumo di un evento SQS con TypeScript Lambda utilizzando.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SQSEvent, Context, SQSHandler, SQSRecord } from "aws-lambda";

export const functionHandler: SQSHandler = async (
  event: SQSEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const message of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(message);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(message: SQSRecord): Promise<any> {
  try {
    console.log(`Processed message ${message.body}`);
    // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SQS con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends SqsHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleSqs(SqsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        foreach ($event->getRecords() as $record) {
            $body = $record->getBody();
            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
        }
```

```
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SQS con Lambda tramite Python.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for message in event['Records']:
        process_message(message)
    print("done")

def process_message(message):
    try:
        print(f"Processed message {message['body']}")
        # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    except Exception as err:
        print("An error occurred")
        raise err
```

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SQS con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].each do |message|
    process_message(message)
  end
  puts "done"
end

def process_message(message)
  begin
    puts "Processed message #{message['body']}"
    # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
  rescue StandardError => err
    puts "An error occurred"
    raise err
  end
end
```

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SQS con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::sqs::SqsEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SqsEvent>) -> Result<(), Error> {
    event.payload.records.iter().for_each(|record| {
        // process the record
        tracing::info!("Message body: {}",
 record.body.as_deref().unwrap_or_default())
    });

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion
 time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Amazon SQS

I seguenti esempi di codice spiegano come implementare una risposta batch parziale per funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da una coda SQS. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di SQS con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri
namespace sqsSample;

public class Function
{
    public async Task<SQSBatchResponse> FunctionHandler(SQSEvent evnt,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        foreach(var message in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                //process your message
                await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context);
            }
            catch (System.Exception)
            {
                //Add failed message identifier to the batchItemFailures list
                batchItemFailures.Add(new
 SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure{ItemIdentifier=message.MessageId});
            }
```

```
        }
        return new SQSBatchResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }

    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (String.IsNullOrEmpty(message.Body))
        {
            throw new Exception("No Body in SQS Message.");
        }
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");
        // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
        await Task.CompletedTask;
    }
}
```

Go

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di SQS con Lambda tramite Go.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)
```

```
func handler(ctx context.Context, sqsEvent events.SQSEvent)
 (map[string]interface{}, error) {
 batchItemFailures := []map[string]interface{}{}

 for _, message := range sqsEvent.Records {

  if /* Your message processing condition here */ {
   batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, map[string]interface{}
{"itemIdentifier": message.MessageId})
  }
 }

 sqsBatchResponse := map[string]interface{}{
  "batchItemFailures": batchItemFailures,
 }
 return sqsBatchResponse, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di SQS con Lambda tramite Java.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSBatchResponse;
```

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class ProcessSQSMessageBatch implements RequestHandler<SQSEvent,
 SQSBatchResponse> {
    @Override
    public SQSBatchResponse handleRequest(SQSEvent sqsEvent, Context context) {

        List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        String messageId = "";
        for (SQSEvent.SQSMessage message : sqsEvent.getRecords()) {
            try {
                //process your message
            } catch (Exception e) {
                //Add failed message identifier to the batchItemFailures list
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure(message.getMessageId()));
            }
        }
        return new SQSBatchResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }
}
```

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione degli errori degli elementi batch SQS utilizzando Lambda. JavaScript

```
// Node.js 20.x Lambda runtime, AWS SDK for Javascript V3
export const handler = async (event, context) => {
    const batchItemFailures = [];
    for (const record of event.Records) {
        try {
            await processMessageAsync(record, context);
```

```
        } catch (error) {
            batchItemFailures.push({ itemIdentifier: record.messageId });
        }
    }
    return { batchItemFailures };
};

async function processMessageAsync(record, context) {
    if (record.body && record.body.includes("error")) {
        throw new Error("There is an error in the SQS Message.");
    }
    console.log(`Processed message: ${record.body}`);
}
```

Segnalazione degli errori degli elementi batch SQS utilizzando Lambda. TypeScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SQSEvent, SQSBatchResponse, Context, SQSBatchItemFailure, SQSRecord }
 from 'aws-lambda';

export const handler = async (event: SQSEvent, context: Context):
 Promise<SQSBatchResponse> => {
    const batchItemFailures: SQSBatchItemFailure[] = [];

    for (const record of event.Records) {
        try {
            await processMessageAsync(record);
        } catch (error) {
            batchItemFailures.push({ itemIdentifier: record.messageId });
        }
    }

    return {batchItemFailures: batchItemFailures};
};

async function processMessageAsync(record: SQSRecord): Promise<void> {
    if (record.body && record.body.includes("error")) {
        throw new Error('There is an error in the SQS Message.');
    }
    console.log(`Processed message ${record.body}`);
}
```

PHP

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di SQS con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends SqsHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleSqs(SqsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing SQS records");
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                // Assuming the SQS message is in JSON format
```

```
                $message = json_decode($record->getBody(), true);
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($message));
                // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $this->markAsFailed($record);
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords SQS records");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di SQS con Lambda tramite Python.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    if event:
        batch_item_failures = []
        sqs_batch_response = {}

        for record in event["Records"]:
            try:
                # process message
            except Exception as e:
```

```
                batch_item_failures.append({"itemIdentifier":
 record['messageId']})

        sqs_batch_response["batchItemFailures"] = batch_item_failures
        return sqs_batch_response
```

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di SQS con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
require 'json'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  if event
    batch_item_failures = []
    sqs_batch_response = {}

    event["Records"].each do |record|
      begin
        # process message
      rescue StandardError => e
        batch_item_failures << {"itemIdentifier" => record['messageId']}
      end
    end

    sqs_batch_response["batchItemFailures"] = batch_item_failures
    return sqs_batch_response
  end
end
```

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di SQS con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::sqs::{SqsBatchResponse, SqsEvent},
    sqs::{BatchItemFailure, SqsMessage},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn process_record(_: &SqsMessage) -> Result<(), Error> {
    Err(Error::from("Error processing message"))
}

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SqsEvent>) ->
 Result<SqsBatchResponse, Error> {
    let mut batch_item_failures = Vec::new();
    for record in event.payload.records {
        match process_record(&record).await {
            Ok(_) => (),
            Err(_) => batch_item_failures.push(BatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.message_id.unwrap(),
            }),
        }
    }

    Ok(SqsBatchResponse {
        batch_item_failures,
    })
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
```

```
    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Step Functions AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS Step Functions con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Step Functions Developer Guide — Ulteriori informazioni su Step Functions.
- Riferimento all'API Step Functions: dettagli su tutte le azioni Step Functions disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Funzioni Hello Step

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Step Functions.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace StepFunctionsActions;

using Amazon.StepFunctions;
using Amazon.StepFunctions.Model;

public class HelloStepFunctions
{
    static async Task Main()
    {
        var stepFunctionsClient = new AmazonStepFunctionsClient();

        Console.Clear();
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to AWS Step Functions");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's list up to 10 of your state machines:");
        var stateMachineListRequest = new ListStateMachinesRequest { MaxResults =
 10 };

        // Get information for up to 10 Step Functions state machines.
        var response = await
 stepFunctionsClient.ListStateMachinesAsync(stateMachineListRequest);

        if (response.StateMachines.Count > 0)
        {
            response.StateMachines.ForEach(stateMachine =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"State Machine
 Name: {stateMachine.Name}\tAmazon Resource Name (ARN):
 {stateMachine.StateMachineArn}");
            });
        }
        else
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tNo state machines were found.");
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListStateMachinesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Versione Java di Hello.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.SfnClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.SfnException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.StateMachineListItem;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListStateMachines {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SfnClient sfnClient = SfnClient.builder()
```

```
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listMachines(sfnClient);
        sfnClient.close();
    }

    public static void listMachines(SfnClient sfnClient) {
        try {
            ListStateMachinesResponse response = sfnClient.listStateMachines();
            List<StateMachineListItem> machines = response.stateMachines();
            for (StateMachineListItem machine : machines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the state machine is: " +
 machine.name());
                System.out.println("The ARN value is : " +
 machine.stateMachineArn());
            }

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListStateMachinesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.SfnClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesRequest

/**
```

```
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */

suspend fun main() {
    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions Hello example.")
    println("Lets list up to ten of your state machines:")
    println(DASHES)

    listMachines()
}

suspend fun listMachines() {
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.listStateMachines(ListStateMachinesRequest {})
        response.stateMachines?.forEach { machine ->
            println("The name of the state machine is ${machine.name}")
            println("The ARN value is ${machine.stateMachineArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListStateMachinesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3
```

```
def hello_stepfunctions(stepfunctions_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS Step Functions client and
 list
    the state machines in your account. This list might be empty if you haven't
 created
    any state machines.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions Client object.
    """
    print("Hello, Step Functions! Let's list up to 10 of your state machines:")
    state_machines = stepfunctions_client.list_state_machines(maxResults=10)
    for sm in state_machines["stateMachines"]:
        print(f"\t{sm['name']}: {sm['stateMachineArn']}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_stepfunctions(boto3.client("stepfunctions"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListStateMachines AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Step Functions AWS SDKs
  - Funzioni Hello Step
  - Scopri le basi di Step Functions con un SDK AWS
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Step Functions AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo con un SDK CreateActivityAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK CreateStateMachineAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteActivityAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteStateMachineAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeExecutionAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeStateMachineAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK GetActivityTaskAWS

    - Utilizzare con un SDK ListActivitiesAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK ListExecutionsAWS
    - Utilizzalo ListStateMachines con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK SendTaskSuccessAWS
    - Utilizzare con un SDK StartExecutionAWS
- Scenari per l'utilizzo di Step Functions AWS SDKs
  - Creazione di un'applicazione di messaggistica con Step Functions
  - Crea e orchestra applicazioni di intelligenza artificiale generativa con Amazon Bedrock e Step Functions
  - Utilizzo di Step Functions per richiamare le funzioni Lambda

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Step Functions AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS Step Functions with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Funzioni Hello Step
- Scopri le basi di Step Functions con un SDK AWS
- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Step Functions AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo con un SDK CreateActivityAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK CreateStateMachineAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteActivityAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteStateMachineAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeExecutionAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeStateMachineAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK GetActivityTaskAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK ListActivitiesAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK ListExecutionsAWS
  - Utilizzalo ListStateMachines con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK SendTaskSuccessAWS
  - Utilizzare con un SDK StartExecutionAWS

Funzioni Hello Step

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Step Functions.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace StepFunctionsActions;

using Amazon.StepFunctions;
using Amazon.StepFunctions.Model;

public class HelloStepFunctions
{
    static async Task Main()
    {
        var stepFunctionsClient = new AmazonStepFunctionsClient();

        Console.Clear();
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to AWS Step Functions");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's list up to 10 of your state machines:");
        var stateMachineListRequest = new ListStateMachinesRequest { MaxResults =
 10 };

        // Get information for up to 10 Step Functions state machines.
        var response = await
 stepFunctionsClient.ListStateMachinesAsync(stateMachineListRequest);

        if (response.StateMachines.Count > 0)
        {
            response.StateMachines.ForEach(stateMachine =>
            {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"State Machine
 Name: {stateMachine.Name}\tAmazon Resource Name (ARN):
 {stateMachine.StateMachineArn}");
            });
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tNo state machines were found.");
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListStateMachinesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Versione Java di Hello.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.SfnClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.SfnException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.StateMachineListItem;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListStateMachines {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SfnClient sfnClient = SfnClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listMachines(sfnClient);
        sfnClient.close();
    }

    public static void listMachines(SfnClient sfnClient) {
        try {
            ListStateMachinesResponse response = sfnClient.listStateMachines();
            List<StateMachineListItem> machines = response.stateMachines();
            for (StateMachineListItem machine : machines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the state machine is: " +
 machine.name());
                System.out.println("The ARN value is : " +
 machine.stateMachineArn());
            }

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListStateMachinesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.SfnClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesRequest

/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */

suspend fun main() {
    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions Hello example.")
    println("Lets list up to ten of your state machines:")
    println(DASHES)

    listMachines()
}

suspend fun listMachines() {
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.listStateMachines(ListStateMachinesRequest {})
        response.stateMachines?.forEach { machine ->
            println("The name of the state machine is ${machine.name}")
            println("The ARN value is ${machine.stateMachineArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListStateMachinesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def hello_stepfunctions(stepfunctions_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS Step Functions client and
 list
    the state machines in your account. This list might be empty if you haven't
 created
    any state machines.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions Client object.
    """
    print("Hello, Step Functions! Let's list up to 10 of your state machines:")
    state_machines = stepfunctions_client.list_state_machines(maxResults=10)
    for sm in state_machines["stateMachines"]:
        print(f"\t{sm['name']}: {sm['stateMachineArn']}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_stepfunctions(boto3.client("stepfunctions"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListStateMachines AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scopri le basi di Step Functions con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Crea un'attività.
- Crea una macchina a stati da una definizione di Amazon States Language che contiene l'attività creata in precedenza come passaggio.
- Esegui la macchina a stati e rispondi all'attività con l'input dell'utente.
- Ottieni lo stato e l'output finali al termine dell'esecuzione, quindi ripulisci le risorse.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
global using System.Text.Json;
global using Amazon.StepFunctions;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;
global using StepFunctionsActions;
global using LogLevel = Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.LogLevel;



using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
using Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model;
using Amazon.StepFunctions.Model;

namespace StepFunctionsBasics;

public class StepFunctionsBasics
{
    private static ILogger _logger = null!;
```

```
    private static IConfigurationRoot _configuration = null!;
    private static IAmazonIdentityManagementService _iamService = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for AWS Step Functions.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonStepFunctions>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddTransient<StepFunctionsWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        _logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<StepFunctionsBasics>();

        // Load configuration settings.
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        var activityName = _configuration["ActivityName"];
        var stateMachineName = _configuration["StateMachineName"];

        var roleName = _configuration["RoleName"];
        var repoBaseDir = _configuration["RepoBaseDir"];
        var jsonFilePath = _configuration["JsonFilePath"];
        var jsonFileName = _configuration["JsonFileName"];

        var uiMethods = new UiMethods();
        var stepFunctionsWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<StepFunctionsWrapper>();
```

```
        _iamService =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();

        // Load definition for the state machine from a JSON file.
        var stateDefinitionJson = File.ReadAllText($"{repoBaseDir}{jsonFilePath}
{jsonFileName}");

        Console.Clear();
        uiMethods.DisplayOverview();
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Create activity");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's start by creating an activity.");
        string activityArn;
        string stateMachineArn;

        // Check to see if the activity already exists.
        var activityList = await stepFunctionsWrapper.ListActivitiesAsync();
        var existingActivity = activityList.FirstOrDefault(activity =>
 activity.Name == activityName);
        if (existingActivity is not null)
        {
            activityArn = existingActivity.ActivityArn;
            Console.WriteLine($"Activity, {activityName}, already exists.");
        }
        else
        {
            activityArn = await
 stepFunctionsWrapper.CreateActivity(activityName);
        }

        // Swap the placeholder in the JSON file with the Amazon Resource Name
 (ARN)
        // of the recently created activity.
        var stateDefinition =
 stateDefinitionJson.Replace("{{DOC_EXAMPLE_ACTIVITY_ARN}}", activityArn);

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Create state machine");
        Console.WriteLine("Now we'll create a state machine.");

        // Find or create an IAM role that can be assumed by Step Functions.
        var role = await GetOrCreateStateMachineRole(roleName);

        // See if the state machine already exists.
```

```
        var stateMachineList = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.ListStateMachinesAsync();
        var existingStateMachine =
            stateMachineList.FirstOrDefault(stateMachine => stateMachine.Name ==
stateMachineName);
        if (existingStateMachine is not null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"State machine, {stateMachineName}, already
exists.");
            stateMachineArn = existingStateMachine.StateMachineArn;
        }
        else
        {
            // Create the state machine.
            stateMachineArn =
                await stepFunctionsWrapper.CreateStateMachine(stateMachineName,
stateDefinition, role.Arn);
            uiMethods.PressEnter();
        }

        Console.WriteLine("The state machine has been created.");
        var describeStateMachineResponse = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.DescribeStateMachineAsync(stateMachineArn);


Console.WriteLine($"{describeStateMachineResponse.Name}\t{describeStateMachineResponse.S
        Console.WriteLine($"Current status:
{describeStateMachineResponse.Status}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role assumed by the
state machine: {describeStateMachineResponse.RoleArn}");

        var userName = string.Empty;
        Console.Write("Before we start the state machine, tell me what should
ChatSFN call you? ");
        userName = Console.ReadLine();

        // Keep asking until the user enters a string value.
        while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(userName))
        {
            Console.Write("Enter your name: ");
            userName = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var executionJson = @"{""name"": """ + userName + @"""}";
```

```
        // Start the state machine execution.
        Console.WriteLine("Now we'll start execution of the state machine.");
        var executionArn = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.StartExecutionAsync(executionJson, stateMachineArn);
        Console.WriteLine("State machine started.");

        Console.WriteLine($"Thank you, {userName}. Now let's get started...");
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("ChatSFN");

        var isDone = false;
        var response = new GetActivityTaskResponse();
        var taskToken = string.Empty;
        var userChoice = string.Empty;

        while (!isDone)
        {
            response = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.GetActivityTaskAsync(activityArn, "MvpWorker");
            taskToken = response.TaskToken;

            // Parse the returned JSON string.
            var taskJsonResponse = JsonDocument.Parse(response.Input);
            var taskJsonObject = taskJsonResponse.RootElement;
            var message = taskJsonObject.GetProperty("message").GetString();
            var actions =
taskJsonObject.GetProperty("actions").EnumerateArray().Select(x =>
x.ToString()).ToList();
            Console.WriteLine($"\n{message}\n");

            // Prompt the user for another choice.
            Console.WriteLine("ChatSFN: What would you like me to do?");
            actions.ForEach(action => Console.WriteLine($"\t{action}"));
            Console.Write($"\n{userName}, tell me your choice: ");
            userChoice = Console.ReadLine();
            if (userChoice?.ToLower() == "done")
            {
                isDone = true;
            }

            Console.WriteLine($"You have selected: {userChoice}");
            var jsonResponse = @"{""action"": """ + userChoice + @"""}";
```

```
            await stepFunctionsWrapper.SendTaskSuccessAsync(taskToken,
jsonResponse);
        }

        await stepFunctionsWrapper.StopExecution(executionArn);
        Console.WriteLine("Now we will wait for the execution to stop.");
        DescribeExecutionResponse executionResponse;
        do
        {
            executionResponse = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.DescribeExecutionAsync(executionArn);
        } while (executionResponse.Status == ExecutionStatus.RUNNING);

        Console.WriteLine("State machine stopped.");
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("State machine executions");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's take a look at the execution values for the
state machine.");

        // List the executions.
        var executions = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.ListExecutionsAsync(stateMachineArn);

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Step function execution values");
        executions.ForEach(execution =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{execution.Name}\t{execution.StartDate} to
{execution.StopDate}");
        });

        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        // Now delete the state machine and the activity.
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the state machine...");

        await stepFunctionsWrapper.DeleteStateMachine(stateMachineArn);
        Console.WriteLine("State machine deleted.");

        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the activity...");
        await stepFunctionsWrapper.DeleteActivity(activityArn);
        Console.WriteLine("Activity deleted.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("The Amazon Step Functions scenario is now complete.");
    }

    static async Task<Role> GetOrCreateStateMachineRole(string roleName)
    {
        // Define the policy document for the role.
        var stateMachineRolePolicy = @"{
         ""Version"": ""2012-10-17"",
        ""Statement"": [{
            ""Sid"": """",
            ""Effect"": ""Allow"",
            ""Principal"": {
                ""Service"": ""states.amazonaws.com""},
            ""Action"": ""sts:AssumeRole""}]}";

        var role = new Role();
        var roleExists = false;

        try
        {
            var getRoleResponse = await _iamService.GetRoleAsync(new
GetRoleRequest { RoleName = roleName });
            roleExists = true;
            role = getRoleResponse.Role;
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            // The role doesn't exist. Create it.
            Console.WriteLine($"Role, {roleName} doesn't exist. Creating it...");
        }

        if (!roleExists)
        {
            var request = new CreateRoleRequest
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = stateMachineRolePolicy,
            };

            var createRoleResponse = await _iamService.CreateRoleAsync(request);
            role = createRoleResponse.Role;
        }
```

```
        return role;
    }
}


namespace StepFunctionsBasics;

/// <summary>
/// Some useful methods to make screen display easier.
/// </summary>
public class UiMethods
{
    private readonly string _sepBar = new('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();
        DisplayTitle("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions Demo");

        Console.WriteLine("This example application will do the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 1. Create an activity.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 2. Create a state machine.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 3. Start an execution.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 4. Run the worker, then stop it.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 5. List executions.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 6. Clean up the resources created for the
 example.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPress <Enter> to continue.");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="strToCenter"></param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    private string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title, and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(_sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(_sepBar);
    }
}
```

Definisci una classe che racchiuda le azioni della macchina a stati e delle attività.

```
namespace StepFunctionsActions;

using Amazon.StepFunctions;
using Amazon.StepFunctions.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Wrapper that performs AWS Step Functions actions.
/// </summary>
public class StepFunctionsWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonStepFunctions _amazonStepFunctions;

    /// <summary>
    /// The constructor for the StepFunctionsWrapper. Initializes the
    /// client object passed to it.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="amazonStepFunctions">An initialized Step Functions client
object.</param>
    public StepFunctionsWrapper(IAmazonStepFunctions amazonStepFunctions)
    {
        _amazonStepFunctions = amazonStepFunctions;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a Step Functions activity using the supplied name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityName">The name for the new Step Functions
activity.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the new activity.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateActivity(string activityName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.CreateActivityAsync(new
CreateActivityRequest { Name = activityName });
        return response.ActivityArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineName">Name for the new Step Functions state
    /// machine.</param>
    /// <param name="definition">A JSON string that defines the Step Functions
    /// state machine.</param>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateStateMachine(string stateMachineName, string
definition, string roleArn)
    {
        var request = new CreateStateMachineRequest
        {
            Name = stateMachineName,
            Definition = definition,
            RoleArn = roleArn
        };

        var response =
            await _amazonStepFunctions.CreateStateMachineAsync(request);
        return response.StateMachineArn;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a Step Machine activity.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the activity.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteActivity(string activityArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DeleteActivityAsync(new
DeleteActivityRequest { ActivityArn = activityArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteStateMachine(string stateMachineArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DeleteStateMachineAsync(new
DeleteStateMachineRequest
        { StateMachineArn = stateMachineArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about the specified Step Functions execution.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions execution.</param>
    /// <returns>The API response returned by the API.</returns>
    public async Task<DescribeExecutionResponse> DescribeExecutionAsync(string
executionArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DescribeExecutionAsync(new
DescribeExecutionRequest { ExecutionArn = executionArn });
        return response;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about the specified Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="StateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine to retrieve.</param>
    /// <returns>Information about the specified Step Functions state machine.</
returns>
    public async Task<DescribeStateMachineResponse>
 DescribeStateMachineAsync(string StateMachineArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DescribeStateMachineAsync(new
 DescribeStateMachineRequest { StateMachineArn = StateMachineArn });
        return response;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a task with the specified Step Functions activity
    /// with the specified Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the Step Functions activity.</param>
    /// <param name="workerName">The name of the Step Functions worker.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the Step Functions activity.</returns>
    public async Task<GetActivityTaskResponse> GetActivityTaskAsync(string
 activityArn, string workerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.GetActivityTaskAsync(new
 GetActivityTaskRequest
        { ActivityArn = activityArn, WorkerName = workerName });
        return response;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List the Step Functions activities for the current account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of ActivityListItems.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ActivityListItem>> ListActivitiesAsync()
    {
        var request = new ListActivitiesRequest();
        var activities = new List<ActivityListItem>();
```

```
        do
        {
            var response = await
_amazonStepFunctions.ListActivitiesAsync(request);

            if (response.NextToken is not null)
            {
                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }

            activities.AddRange(response.Activities);
        }
        while (request.NextToken is not null);

        return activities;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about executions of a Step Functions
    /// state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of ExecutionListItem objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ExecutionListItem>> ListExecutionsAsync(string
stateMachineArn)
    {
        var executions = new List<ExecutionListItem>();
        ListExecutionsResponse response;
        var request = new ListExecutionsRequest { StateMachineArn =
stateMachineArn };

        do
        {
            response = await _amazonStepFunctions.ListExecutionsAsync(request);
            executions.AddRange(response.Executions);
            if (response.NextToken is not null)
            {
                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }
        } while (response.NextToken is not null);
```

```
        return executions;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of Step Functions state machines.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of StateMachineListItem objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<StateMachineListItem>> ListStateMachinesAsync()
    {
        var stateMachines = new List<StateMachineListItem>();
        var listStateMachinesPaginator =
            _amazonStepFunctions.Paginators.ListStateMachines(new
ListStateMachinesRequest());

        await foreach (var response in listStateMachinesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            stateMachines.AddRange(response.StateMachines);
        }

        return stateMachines;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Indicate that the Step Functions task, indicated by the
    /// task token, has completed successfully.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="taskToken">Identifies the task.</param>
    /// <param name="taskResponse">The response received from executing the
task.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SendTaskSuccessAsync(string taskToken, string
taskResponse)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.SendTaskSuccessAsync(new
SendTaskSuccessRequest
        { TaskToken = taskToken, Output = taskResponse });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Start execution of an AWS Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionName">The name to use for the execution.</param>
    /// <param name="executionJson">The JSON string to pass for execution.</
param>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS Step Functions
    /// execution.</returns>
    public async Task<string> StartExecutionAsync(string executionJson, string
 stateMachineArn)
    {
        var executionRequest = new StartExecutionRequest
        {
            Input = executionJson,
            StateMachineArn = stateMachineArn
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonStepFunctions.StartExecutionAsync(executionRequest);
        return response.ExecutionArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Stop execution of a Step Functions workflow.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the Step Functions execution to stop.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> StopExecution(string executionArn)
    {
        var response =
            await _amazonStepFunctions.StopExecutionAsync(new
 StopExecutionRequest { ExecutionArn = executionArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CreateActivity
  - CreateStateMachine
  - DeleteActivity
  - DeleteStateMachine
  - DescribeExecution
  - DescribeStateMachine
  - GetActivityTask
  - ListActivities
  - ListStateMachines
  - SendTaskSuccess
  - StartExecution
  - StopExecution

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * You can obtain the JSON file to create a state machine in the following
 * GitHub location.
 * <p>
 * https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/tree/main/resources/
sample_files
 * <p>
 * To run this code example, place the chat_sfn_state_machine.json file into
 * your project's resources folder.
 * <p>
```

```
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 * <p>
 * This Java code example performs the following tasks:
 * <p>
 * 1. Creates an activity.
 * 2. Creates a state machine.
 * 3. Describes the state machine.
 * 4. Starts execution of the state machine and interacts with it.
 * 5. Describes the execution.
 * 6. Delete the activity.
 * 7. Deletes the state machine.
 */
public class StepFunctionsScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <roleARN> <activityName> <stateMachineName>

            Where:
                roleName - The name of the IAM role to create for this state
 machine.
                activityName - The name of an activity to create.
                stateMachineName - The name of the state machine to create.
                jsonFile - The location of the chat_sfn_state_machine.json file.
 You can located it in resources/sample_files.
            """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String roleName = args[0];
        String activityName = args[1];
        String stateMachineName = args[2];
```

```
        String jsonFile = args[3];
        String polJSON = """
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Sid": "",
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Principal": {
                            "Service": "states.amazonaws.com"
                        },
                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                    }
                ]
            }
            """;


        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        boolean action = false;

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SfnClient sfnClient = SfnClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        Region regionGl = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
            .region(regionGl)
            .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions example
 scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create an activity.");
        String activityArn = createActivity(sfnClient, activityName);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the activity is " + activityArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        // Read the file using FileInputStream
        FileInputStream inputStream = new FileInputStream(jsonFile);
```

```
        ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
        JsonNode jsonNode = mapper.readValue(inputStream, JsonNode.class);
        String jsonString = mapper.writeValueAsString(jsonNode);

        // Modify the Resource node.
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
        JsonNode root = objectMapper.readTree(jsonString);
        ((ObjectNode) root.path("States").path("GetInput")).put("Resource",
 activityArn);

        // Convert the modified Java object back to a JSON string.
        String stateDefinition = objectMapper.writeValueAsString(root);
        System.out.println(stateDefinition);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create a state machine.");
        String roleARN = createIAMRole(iam, roleName, polJSON);
        String stateMachineArn = createMachine(sfnClient, roleARN,
 stateMachineName, stateDefinition);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the state machine is " + stateMachineArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Describe the state machine.");
        describeStateMachine(sfnClient, stateMachineArn);
        System.out.println("What should ChatSFN call you?");
        String userName = sc.nextLine();
        System.out.println("Hello " + userName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        // The JSON to pass to the StartExecution call.
        String executionJson = "{ \"name\" : \"" + userName + "\" }";
        System.out.println(executionJson);
        System.out.println("4. Start execution of the state machine and interact
 with it.");
        String runArn = startWorkflow(sfnClient, stateMachineArn, executionJson);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the state machine execution is " +
 runArn);
        List<String> myList;
        while (!action) {
            myList = getActivityTask(sfnClient, activityArn);
            System.out.println("ChatSFN: " + myList.get(1));
            System.out.println(userName + " please specify a value.");
```

```
            String myAction = sc.nextLine();
            if (myAction.compareTo("done") == 0)
                action = true;

            System.out.println("You have selected " + myAction);
            String taskJson = "{ \"action\" : \"" + myAction + "\" }";
            System.out.println(taskJson);
            sendTaskSuccess(sfnClient, myList.get(0), taskJson);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Describe the execution.");
        describeExe(sfnClient, runArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Delete the activity.");
        deleteActivity(sfnClient, activityArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Delete the state machines.");
        deleteMachine(sfnClient, stateMachineArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The AWS Step Functions example scenario is
complete.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static String createIAMRole(IamClient iam, String rolename, String
polJSON) {
        try {
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(rolename)
                .assumeRolePolicyDocument(polJSON)
                .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                .build();

            CreateRoleResponse response = iam.createRole(request);
            return response.role().arn();
```

```
        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void describeExe(SfnClient sfnClient, String executionArn) {
        try {
            DescribeExecutionRequest executionRequest =
DescribeExecutionRequest.builder()
                .executionArn(executionArn)
                .build();

            String status = "";
            boolean hasSucceeded = false;
            while (!hasSucceeded) {
                DescribeExecutionResponse response =
sfnClient.describeExecution(executionRequest);
                status = response.statusAsString();
                if (status.compareTo("RUNNING") == 0) {
                    System.out.println("The state machine is still running, let's
wait for it to finish.");
                    Thread.sleep(2000);
                } else if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0) {
                    System.out.println("The Step Function workflow has
succeeded");
                    hasSucceeded = true;
                } else {
                    System.out.println("The Status is neither running or
succeeded");
                }
            }
            System.out.println("The Status is " + status);

        } catch (SfnException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void sendTaskSuccess(SfnClient sfnClient, String token, String
json) {
        try {
```

```
            SendTaskSuccessRequest successRequest =
SendTaskSuccessRequest.builder()
                .taskToken(token)
                .output(json)
                .build();

            sfnClient.sendTaskSuccess(successRequest);

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static List<String> getActivityTask(SfnClient sfnClient, String
actArn) {
        List<String> myList = new ArrayList<>();
        GetActivityTaskRequest getActivityTaskRequest =
GetActivityTaskRequest.builder()
            .activityArn(actArn)
            .build();

        GetActivityTaskResponse response =
sfnClient.getActivityTask(getActivityTaskRequest);
        myList.add(response.taskToken());
        myList.add(response.input());
        return myList;
    }

    public static void deleteActivity(SfnClient sfnClient, String actArn) {
        try {
            DeleteActivityRequest activityRequest =
DeleteActivityRequest.builder()
                .activityArn(actArn)
                .build();

            sfnClient.deleteActivity(activityRequest);
            System.out.println("You have deleted " + actArn);

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   public static void describeStateMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String
stateMachineArn) {
       try {
           DescribeStateMachineRequest stateMachineRequest =
DescribeStateMachineRequest.builder()
               .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
               .build();

           DescribeStateMachineResponse response =
sfnClient.describeStateMachine(stateMachineRequest);
           System.out.println("The name of the State machine is " +
response.name());
           System.out.println("The status of the State machine is " +
response.status());
           System.out.println("The ARN value of the State machine is " +
response.stateMachineArn());
           System.out.println("The role ARN value is " + response.roleArn());

       } catch (SfnException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
       }
   }

   public static void deleteMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String stateMachineArn)
{
       try {
           DeleteStateMachineRequest deleteStateMachineRequest =
DeleteStateMachineRequest.builder()
               .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
               .build();

           sfnClient.deleteStateMachine(deleteStateMachineRequest);
           DescribeStateMachineRequest describeStateMachine =
DescribeStateMachineRequest.builder()
               .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
               .build();

           while (true) {
               DescribeStateMachineResponse response =
sfnClient.describeStateMachine(describeStateMachine);
               System.out.println("The state machine is not deleted yet. The
status is " + response.status());
               Thread.sleep(3000);
```

```
            }

        } catch (SfnException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(stateMachineArn + " was successfully deleted.");
    }

    public static String startWorkflow(SfnClient sfnClient, String
stateMachineArn, String jsonEx) {
        UUID uuid = UUID.randomUUID();
        String uuidValue = uuid.toString();
        try {
            StartExecutionRequest executionRequest =
StartExecutionRequest.builder()
                .input(jsonEx)
                .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                .name(uuidValue)
                .build();

            StartExecutionResponse response =
sfnClient.startExecution(executionRequest);
            return response.executionArn();

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String roleARN,
String stateMachineName, String json) {
        try {
            CreateStateMachineRequest machineRequest =
CreateStateMachineRequest.builder()
                .definition(json)
                .name(stateMachineName)
                .roleArn(roleARN)
                .type(StateMachineType.STANDARD)
                .build();

            CreateStateMachineResponse response =
sfnClient.createStateMachine(machineRequest);
```

```
            return response.stateMachineArn();

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createActivity(SfnClient sfnClient, String activityName)
 {
        try {
            CreateActivityRequest activityRequest =
 CreateActivityRequest.builder()
                .name(activityName)
                .build();

            CreateActivityResponse response =
 sfnClient.createActivity(activityRequest);
            return response.activityArn();

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateActivity
  - CreateStateMachine
  - DeleteActivity
  - DeleteStateMachine
  - DescribeExecution
  - DescribeStateMachine
  - GetActivityTask
  - ListActivities

- ListStateMachines
- SendTaskSuccess
- StartExecution
- StopExecution

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iam.IamClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iam.model.CreateRoleRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.SfnClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.CreateActivityRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.CreateStateMachineRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.DeleteActivityRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.DeleteStateMachineRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.DescribeExecutionRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.DescribeStateMachineRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.GetActivityTaskRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.ListActivitiesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.SendTaskSuccessRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.StartExecutionRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.StateMachineType
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.paginators.listActivitiesPaginated
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.paginators.listStateMachinesPaginated
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.node.ObjectNode
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.transform
import java.util.Scanner
import java.util.UUID
import kotlin.collections.ArrayList
import kotlin.system.exitProcess
```

```
/**
 To run this code example, place the chat_sfn_state_machine.json file into your
 project's resources folder.

 You can obtain the JSON file to create a state machine in the following GitHub
 location:

 https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/tree/main/resources/sample_files

 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 This Kotlin code example performs the following tasks:

 1. List activities using a paginator.
 2. List state machines using a paginator.
 3. Creates an activity.
 4. Creates a state machine.
 5. Describes the state machine.
 6. Starts execution of the state machine and interacts with it.
 7. Describes the execution.
 8. Deletes the activity.
 9. Deletes the state machine.
 */

val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <roleARN> <activityName> <stateMachineName>

    Where:
        roleName - The name of the IAM role to create for this state machine.
        activityName - The name of an activity to create.
        stateMachineName - The name of the state machine to create.
        jsonFile - The location of the chat_sfn_state_machine.json file. You can
 located it in resources/sample_files.
    """
```

```
    if (args.size != 4) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val roleName = args[0]
    val activityName = args[1]
    val stateMachineName = args[2]
    val jsonFile = args[3]
    val sc = Scanner(System.`in`)
    var action = false

    val polJSON = """{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "Service": "states.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
        }
    ]
    }"""

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. List activities using a Paginator.")
    listActivitesPagnator()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. List state machines using a paginator.")
    listStatemachinesPagnator()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Create a new activity.")
    val activityArn = createActivity(activityName)
    println("The ARN of the Activity is $activityArn")
```

```
    println(DASHES)

    // Get JSON to use for the state machine and place the activityArn value into
it.
    val stream = GetStream()
    val jsonString = stream.getStream(jsonFile)

    // Modify the Resource node.
    val objectMapper = ObjectMapper()
    val root: JsonNode = objectMapper.readTree(jsonString)
    (root.path("States").path("GetInput") as ObjectNode).put("Resource",
activityArn)

    // Convert the modified Java object back to a JSON string.
    val stateDefinition = objectMapper.writeValueAsString(root)
    println(stateDefinition)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Create a state machine.")
    val roleARN = createIAMRole(roleName, polJSON)
    val stateMachineArn = createMachine(roleARN, stateMachineName,
stateDefinition)
    println("The ARN of the state machine is $stateMachineArn")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Describe the state machine.")
    describeStateMachine(stateMachineArn)
    println("What should ChatSFN call you?")
    val userName = sc.nextLine()
    println("Hello $userName")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    // The JSON to pass to the StartExecution call.
    val executionJson = "{ \"name\" : \"$userName\" }"
    println(executionJson)
    println("6. Start execution of the state machine and interact with it.")
    val runArn = startWorkflow(stateMachineArn, executionJson)
    println("The ARN of the state machine execution is $runArn")
    var myList: List<String>
    while (!action) {
        myList = getActivityTask(activityArn)
        println("ChatSFN: " + myList[1])
```

```
        println("$userName please specify a value.")
        val myAction = sc.nextLine()
        if (myAction.compareTo("done") == 0) {
            action = true
        }
        println("You have selected $myAction")
        val taskJson = "{ \"action\" : \"$myAction\" }"
        println(taskJson)
        sendTaskSuccess(myList[0], taskJson)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Describe the execution.")
    describeExe(runArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Delete the activity.")
    deleteActivity(activityArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Delete the state machines.")
    deleteMachine(stateMachineArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The AWS Step Functions example scenario is complete.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun listStatemachinesPagnator() {
    val machineRequest =
        ListStateMachinesRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient
            .listStateMachinesPaginated(machineRequest)
            .transform { it.stateMachines?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println(" The state machine ARN is ${obj.stateMachineArn}")
```

```
            }
    }
}

suspend fun listActivitesPagnator() {
    val activitiesRequest =
        ListActivitiesRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient
            .listActivitiesPaginated(activitiesRequest)
            .transform { it.activities?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println(" The activity ARN is ${obj.activityArn}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun deleteMachine(stateMachineArnVal: String?) {
    val deleteStateMachineRequest =
        DeleteStateMachineRequest {
            stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.deleteStateMachine(deleteStateMachineRequest)
        println("$stateMachineArnVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteActivity(actArn: String?) {
    val activityRequest =
        DeleteActivityRequest {
            activityArn = actArn
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.deleteActivity(activityRequest)
        println("You have deleted $actArn")
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun describeExe(executionArnVal: String?) {
    val executionRequest =
        DescribeExecutionRequest {
            executionArn = executionArnVal
        }

    var status = ""
    var hasSucceeded = false
    while (!hasSucceeded) {
        SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
            val response = sfnClient.describeExecution(executionRequest)
            status = response.status.toString()
            if (status.compareTo("Running") == 0) {
                println("The state machine is still running, let's wait for it to
 finish.")
                Thread.sleep(2000)
            } else if (status.compareTo("Succeeded") == 0) {
                println("The Step Function workflow has succeeded")
                hasSucceeded = true
            } else {
                println("The Status is $status")
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Status is $status")
}

suspend fun sendTaskSuccess(
    token: String?,
    json: String?,
) {
    val successRequest =
        SendTaskSuccessRequest {
            taskToken = token
            output = json
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.sendTaskSuccess(successRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun getActivityTask(actArn: String?): List<String> {
    val myList: MutableList<String> = ArrayList()
    val getActivityTaskRequest =
```

```
        GetActivityTaskRequest {
            activityArn = actArn
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.getActivityTask(getActivityTaskRequest)
        myList.add(response.taskToken.toString())
        myList.add(response.input.toString())
        return myList
    }
}

suspend fun startWorkflow(
    stateMachineArnVal: String?,
    jsonEx: String?,
): String? {
    val uuid = UUID.randomUUID()
    val uuidValue = uuid.toString()
    val executionRequest =
        StartExecutionRequest {
            input = jsonEx
            stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
            name = uuidValue
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.startExecution(executionRequest)
        return response.executionArn
    }
}

suspend fun describeStateMachine(stateMachineArnVal: String?) {
    val stateMachineRequest =
        DescribeStateMachineRequest {
            stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.describeStateMachine(stateMachineRequest)
        println("The name of the State machine is ${response.name}")
        println("The status of the State machine is ${response.status}")
        println("The ARN value of the State machine is
 ${response.stateMachineArn}")
        println("The role ARN value is ${response.roleArn}")
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun createMachine(
    roleARNVal: String?,
    stateMachineName: String?,
    jsonVal: String?,
): String? {
    val machineRequest =
        CreateStateMachineRequest {
            definition = jsonVal
            name = stateMachineName
            roleArn = roleARNVal
            type = StateMachineType.Standard
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.createStateMachine(machineRequest)
        return response.stateMachineArn
    }
}

suspend fun createIAMRole(
    roleNameVal: String?,
    polJSON: String?,
): String? {
    val request =
        CreateRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
            assumeRolePolicyDocument = polJSON
            description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createRole(request)
        return response.role?.arn
    }
}

suspend fun createActivity(activityName: String): String? {
    val activityRequest =
        CreateActivityRequest {
            name = activityName
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.createActivity(activityRequest)
```

```
        return response.activityArn
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - CreateActivity
  - CreateStateMachine
  - DeleteActivity
  - DeleteStateMachine
  - DescribeExecution
  - DescribeStateMachine
  - GetActivityTask
  - ListActivities
  - ListStateMachines
  - SendTaskSuccess
  - StartExecution
  - StopExecution

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
class StateMachineScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started using Step
 Functions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, activity, state_machine, iam_client):
        """
        :param activity: An object that wraps activity actions.
        :param state_machine: An object that wraps state machine actions.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
client.
        """
        self.activity = activity
        self.state_machine = state_machine
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.state_machine_role = None

    def prerequisites(self, state_machine_role_name):
        """
        Finds or creates an IAM role that can be assumed by Step Functions.
        A role of this kind is required to create a state machine.
        The state machine used in this example does not call any additional
services,
        so it needs no additional permissions.

        :param state_machine_role_name: The name of the role.
        :return: Data about the role.
        """
        trust_policy = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Sid": "",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "states.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        try:
            role = self.iam_client.get_role(RoleName=state_machine_role_name)
            print(f"Prerequisite IAM role {state_machine_role_name} already
exists.")
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                role = None
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get prerequisite IAM role %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                    state_machine_role_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        if role is None:
            try:
                role = self.iam_client.create_role(
                    RoleName=state_machine_role_name,
                    AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(trust_policy),
                )
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't create prerequisite IAM role %s. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                    state_machine_role_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        self.state_machine_role = role["Role"]

    def find_or_create_activity(self, activity_name):
        """
        Finds or creates a Step Functions activity.

        :param activity_name: The name of the activity.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the activity.
        """
        print("First, let's set up an activity and state machine.")
        activity_arn = self.activity.find(activity_name)
        if activity_arn is None:
            activity_arn = self.activity.create(activity_name)
            print(
                f"Activity {activity_name} created. Its Amazon Resource Name
(ARN) is "
                f"{activity_arn}."
            )
        else:
            print(f"Activity {activity_name} already exists.")
        return activity_arn

    def find_or_create_state_machine(
        self, state_machine_name, activity_arn, state_machine_file
```

```
    ):
        """
        Finds or creates a Step Functions state machine.

        :param state_machine_name: The name of the state machine.
        :param activity_arn: The ARN of an activity that is used as a step in the
state
                                machine. This ARN is injected into the state machine
                                definition that's used to create the state machine.
        :param state_machine_file: The path to a file containing the state
machine
                                      definition.
        :return: The ARN of the state machine.
        """
        state_machine_arn = self.state_machine.find(state_machine_name)
        if state_machine_arn is None:
            with open(state_machine_file) as state_machine_file:
                state_machine_def = state_machine_file.read().replace(
                    "{{DOC_EXAMPLE_ACTIVITY_ARN}}", activity_arn
                )
                state_machine_arn = self.state_machine.create(
                    state_machine_name,
                    state_machine_def,
                    self.state_machine_role["Arn"],
                )
            print(f"State machine {state_machine_name} created.")
        else:
            print(f"State machine {state_machine_name} already exists.")
        print("-" * 88)
        print(f"Here's some information about state machine
{state_machine_name}:")
        state_machine_info = self.state_machine.describe(state_machine_arn)
        for field in ["name", "status", "stateMachineArn", "roleArn"]:
            print(f"\t{field}: {state_machine_info[field]}")
        return state_machine_arn

    def run_state_machine(self, state_machine_arn, activity_arn):
        """
        Run the state machine. The state machine used in this example is a simple
        chat simulation. It contains an activity step in a loop that is used for
user
        interaction. When the state machine gets to the activity step, it waits
for
```

```
        an external application to get task data and submit a response. This
function
        acts as the activity application by getting task input and responding
with
        user input.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine.
        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity used as a step in the state
machine.
        :return: The ARN of the run.
        """
        print(
            f"Let's run the state machine. It's a simplistic, non-AI chat
simulator "
            f"we'll call ChatSFN."
        )
        user_name = q.ask("What should ChatSFN call you? ", q.non_empty)
        run_input = {"name": user_name}
        print("Starting state machine...")
        run_arn = self.state_machine.start(state_machine_arn,
json.dumps(run_input))
        action = None
        while action != "done":
            activity_task = self.activity.get_task(activity_arn)
            task_input = json.loads(activity_task["input"])
            print(f"ChatSFN: {task_input['message']}")
            action = task_input["actions"][
                q.choose("What now? ", task_input["actions"])
            ]
            task_response = {"action": action}
            self.activity.send_task_success(
                activity_task["taskToken"], json.dumps(task_response)
            )
        return run_arn

    def finish_state_machine_run(self, run_arn):
        """
        Wait for the state machine run to finish, then print final status and
output.

        :param run_arn: The ARN of the run to retrieve.
        """
        print(f"Let's get the final output from the state machine:")
        status = "RUNNING"
```

```
        while status == "RUNNING":
            run_output = self.state_machine.describe_run(run_arn)
            status = run_output["status"]
            if status == "RUNNING":
                print(
                    "The state machine is still running, let's wait for it to
finish."
                )
                wait(1)
            elif status == "SUCCEEDED":
                print(f"ChatSFN: {json.loads(run_output['output'])['message']}")
            else:
                print(f"Run status: {status}.")

    def cleanup(
        self,
        state_machine_name,
        state_machine_arn,
        activity_name,
        activity_arn,
        state_machine_role_name,
    ):
        """
        Clean up resources created by this example.

        :param state_machine_name: The name of the state machine.
        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine.
        :param activity_name: The name of the activity.
        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity.
        :param state_machine_role_name: The name of the role used by the state
machine.
        """
        if q.ask(
            "Do you want to delete the state machine, activity, and role created
for this "
            "example? (y/n) ",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            self.state_machine.delete(state_machine_arn)
            print(f"Deleted state machine {state_machine_name}.")
            self.activity.delete(activity_arn)
            print(f"Deleted activity {activity_name}.")
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=state_machine_role_name)
            print(f"Deleted role {state_machine_role_name}.")
```

```
    def run_scenario(self, activity_name, state_machine_name):
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions state machines demo.")
        print("-" * 88)

        activity_arn = self.find_or_create_activity(activity_name)
        state_machine_arn = self.find_or_create_state_machine(
            state_machine_name,
            activity_arn,
            "../../../resources/sample_files/chat_sfn_state_machine.json",
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        run_arn = self.run_state_machine(state_machine_arn, activity_arn)
        print("-" * 88)
        self.finish_state_machine_run(run_arn)
        print("-" * 88)
        self.cleanup(
            state_machine_name,
            state_machine_arn,
            activity_name,
            activity_arn,
            self.state_machine_role["RoleName"],
        )

        print("-" * 88)
        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    try:
        stepfunctions_client = boto3.client("stepfunctions")
        iam_client = boto3.client("iam")
        scenario = StateMachineScenario(
            Activity(stepfunctions_client),
            StateMachine(stepfunctions_client),
            iam_client,
        )
        scenario.prerequisites("doc-example-state-machine-chat")
        scenario.run_scenario("doc-example-activity", "doc-example-state-
machine")
    except Exception:
```

```
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

Definisci una classe che racchiude le azioni della macchina a stati.

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def create(self, name, definition, role_arn):
        """
        Creates a state machine with the specific definition. The state machine
 assumes
        the provided role before it starts a run.

        :param name: The name to give the state machine.
        :param definition: The Amazon States Language definition of the steps in
 the
                           the state machine.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role that is
 assumed by
                         Step Functions when the state machine is run.
        :return: The ARN of the newly created state machine.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.create_state_machine(
                name=name, definition=definition, roleArn=role_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return response["stateMachineArn"]


    def find(self, name):
        """
        Find a state machine by name. This requires listing the state machines
until
        one is found with a matching name.

        :param name: The name of the state machine to search for.
        :return: The ARN of the state machine if found; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.stepfunctions_client.get_paginator("list_state_machines")
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                for state_machine in page.get("stateMachines", []):
                    if state_machine["name"] == name:
                        return state_machine["stateMachineArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list state machines. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe(self, state_machine_arn):
        """
        Get data about a state machine.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to look up.
        :return: The retrieved state machine data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.describe_state_machine(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def start(self, state_machine_arn, run_input):
        """
        Start a run of a state machine with a specified input. A run is also
known
        as an "execution" in Step Functions.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to run.
        :param run_input: The input to the state machine, in JSON format.
        :return: The ARN of the run. This can be used to get information about
the run,
                 including its current status and final output.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.start_execution(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn, input=run_input
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["executionArn"]


    def describe_run(self, run_arn):
        """
        Get data about a state machine run, such as its current status or final
output.

        :param run_arn: The ARN of the run to look up.
        :return: The retrieved run data.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.describe_execution(
                executionArn=run_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe run %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                run_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def delete(self, state_machine_arn):
        """
        Delete a state machine and all of its run data.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.delete_state_machine(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

Definite una classe che racchiuda le azioni di attività.

```
class Activity:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def create(self, name):
        """
        Create an activity.

        :param name: The name of the activity to create.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created activity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.create_activity(name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["activityArn"]


    def find(self, name):
        """
        Find an activity by name. This requires listing activities until one is
found
        with a matching name.

        :param name: The name of the activity to search for.
        :return: If found, the ARN of the activity; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.stepfunctions_client.get_paginator("list_activities")
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                for activity in page.get("activities", []):
```

```
                    if activity["name"] == name:
                        return activity["activityArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list activities. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_task(self, activity_arn):
        """
        Gets task data for an activity. When a state machine is waiting for the
        specified activity, a response is returned with data from the state
machine.
        When a state machine is not waiting, this call blocks for 60 seconds.

        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity to get task data for.
        :return: The task data for the activity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.get_activity_task(
                activityArn=activity_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get a task for activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                activity_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def send_task_success(self, task_token, task_response):
        """
        Sends a success response to a waiting activity step. A state machine with
an
        activity step waits for the activity to get task data and then respond
with
        either success or failure before it resumes processing.
```

```
        :param task_token: The token associated with the task. This is included
in the
                           response to the get_activity_task action and must be
sent
                           without modification.
        :param task_response: The response data from the activity. This data is
                              received and processed by the state machine.
        """
        try:
            self.stepfunctions_client.send_task_success(
                taskToken=task_token, output=task_response
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't send task success. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete(self, activity_arn):
        """
        Delete an activity.

        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.delete_activity(
                activityArn=activity_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                activity_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateActivity
  - CreateStateMachine
  - DeleteActivity
  - DeleteStateMachine
  - DescribeExecution
  - DescribeStateMachine
  - GetActivityTask
  - ListActivities
  - ListStateMachines
  - SendTaskSuccess
  - StartExecution
  - StopExecution

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Step Functions AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni Step Functions con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti richiamano l'API Step Functions e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di Step Functions AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS Step Functions.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo con un SDK CreateActivityAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK CreateStateMachineAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteActivityAWS

- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteStateMachineAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeExecutionAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK DescribeStateMachineAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK GetActivityTaskAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListActivitiesAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK ListExecutionsAWS
- Utilizzalo ListStateMachines con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK SendTaskSuccessAWS
- Utilizzare con un SDK StartExecutionAWS

Utilizzalo con un SDK **`CreateActivity`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateActivity`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a Step Functions activity using the supplied name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityName">The name for the new Step Functions
activity.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the new activity.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateActivity(string activityName)
```

```
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.CreateActivityAsync(new
CreateActivityRequest { Name = activityName });
        return response.ActivityArn;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateActivityconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static String createActivity(SfnClient sfnClient, String activityName)
{
        try {
            CreateActivityRequest activityRequest =
CreateActivityRequest.builder()
                .name(activityName)
                .build();

            CreateActivityResponse response =
sfnClient.createActivity(activityRequest);
            return response.activityArn();

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateActivityconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createActivity(activityName: String): String? {
    val activityRequest =
        CreateActivityRequest {
            name = activityName
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.createActivity(activityRequest)
        return response.activityArn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateActivityconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
```

```
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def create(self, name):
        """
        Create an activity.

        :param name: The name of the activity to create.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created activity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.create_activity(name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["activityArn"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateActivity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`CreateStateMachine`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateStateMachine`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineName">Name for the new Step Functions state
    /// machine.</param>
    /// <param name="definition">A JSON string that defines the Step Functions
    /// state machine.</param>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateStateMachine(string stateMachineName, string
 definition, string roleArn)
    {
        var request = new CreateStateMachineRequest
        {
            Name = stateMachineName,
            Definition = definition,
            RoleArn = roleArn
        };

        var response =
            await _amazonStepFunctions.CreateStateMachineAsync(request);
        return response.StateMachineArn;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateStateMachineconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String createMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String roleARN,
String stateMachineName, String json) {
       try {
           CreateStateMachineRequest machineRequest =
CreateStateMachineRequest.builder()
               .definition(json)
               .name(stateMachineName)
               .roleArn(roleARN)
               .type(StateMachineType.STANDARD)
               .build();

           CreateStateMachineResponse response =
sfnClient.createStateMachine(machineRequest);
           return response.stateMachineArn();

       } catch (SfnException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateStateMachineconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createMachine(
    roleARNVal: String?,
    stateMachineName: String?,
    jsonVal: String?,
): String? {
    val machineRequest =
        CreateStateMachineRequest {
            definition = jsonVal
            name = stateMachineName
            roleArn = roleARNVal
            type = StateMachineType.Standard
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.createStateMachine(machineRequest)
        return response.stateMachineArn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateStateMachineconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def create(self, name, definition, role_arn):
        """
        Creates a state machine with the specific definition. The state machine
 assumes
        the provided role before it starts a run.

        :param name: The name to give the state machine.
        :param definition: The Amazon States Language definition of the steps in
 the
                           the state machine.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role that is
 assumed by
                         Step Functions when the state machine is run.
        :return: The ARN of the newly created state machine.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.create_state_machine(
                name=name, definition=definition, roleArn=role_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["stateMachineArn"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateStateMachine AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DeleteActivity`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteActivity`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a Step Machine activity.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the activity.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteActivity(string activityArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DeleteActivityAsync(new
DeleteActivityRequest { ActivityArn = activityArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteActivityconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void deleteActivity(SfnClient sfnClient, String actArn) {
        try {
            DeleteActivityRequest activityRequest =
DeleteActivityRequest.builder()
                .activityArn(actArn)
                .build();

            sfnClient.deleteActivity(activityRequest);
            System.out.println("You have deleted " + actArn);

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteActivitysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteActivity(actArn: String?) {
    val activityRequest =
        DeleteActivityRequest {
            activityArn = actArn
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.deleteActivity(activityRequest)
        println("You have deleted $actArn")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteActivityconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def delete(self, activity_arn):
        """
        Delete an activity.

        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity to delete.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.delete_activity(
                activityArn=activity_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                activity_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteActivity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DeleteStateMachine`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteStateMachine`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteStateMachine(string stateMachineArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DeleteStateMachineAsync(new
DeleteStateMachineRequest
        { StateMachineArn = stateMachineArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteStateMachinesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void deleteMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String stateMachineArn)
{
        try {
            DeleteStateMachineRequest deleteStateMachineRequest =
DeleteStateMachineRequest.builder()
                .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                .build();

            sfnClient.deleteStateMachine(deleteStateMachineRequest);
            DescribeStateMachineRequest describeStateMachine =
DescribeStateMachineRequest.builder()
                .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                .build();

            while (true) {
```

```
                DescribeStateMachineResponse response =
 sfnClient.describeStateMachine(describeStateMachine);
                System.out.println("The state machine is not deleted yet. The
 status is " + response.status());
                Thread.sleep(3000);
            }

        } catch (SfnException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(stateMachineArn + " was successfully deleted.");
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteStateMachinesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteMachine(stateMachineArnVal: String?) {
    val deleteStateMachineRequest =
        DeleteStateMachineRequest {
            stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.deleteStateMachine(deleteStateMachineRequest)
        println("$stateMachineArnVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteStateMachineconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def delete(self, state_machine_arn):
        """
        Delete a state machine and all of its run data.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.delete_state_machine(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteStateMachine AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DescribeExecution`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeExecution`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about the specified Step Functions execution.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions execution.</param>
    /// <returns>The API response returned by the API.</returns>
    public async Task<DescribeExecutionResponse> DescribeExecutionAsync(string
executionArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DescribeExecutionAsync(new
DescribeExecutionRequest { ExecutionArn = executionArn });
        return response;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeExecutionsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void describeExe(SfnClient sfnClient, String executionArn) {
       try {
           DescribeExecutionRequest executionRequest =
DescribeExecutionRequest.builder()
               .executionArn(executionArn)
               .build();

           String status = "";
           boolean hasSucceeded = false;
           while (!hasSucceeded) {
               DescribeExecutionResponse response =
sfnClient.describeExecution(executionRequest);
               status = response.statusAsString();
               if (status.compareTo("RUNNING") == 0) {
                   System.out.println("The state machine is still running, let's
wait for it to finish.");
                   Thread.sleep(2000);
               } else if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0) {
                   System.out.println("The Step Function workflow has
succeeded");
                   hasSucceeded = true;
               } else {
                   System.out.println("The Status is neither running or
succeeded");
               }
           }
           System.out.println("The Status is " + status);

       } catch (SfnException | InterruptedException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeExecutionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeExe(executionArnVal: String?) {
    val executionRequest =
        DescribeExecutionRequest {
            executionArn = executionArnVal
        }

    var status = ""
    var hasSucceeded = false
    while (!hasSucceeded) {
        SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
            val response = sfnClient.describeExecution(executionRequest)
            status = response.status.toString()
            if (status.compareTo("Running") == 0) {
                println("The state machine is still running, let's wait for it to
 finish.")
                Thread.sleep(2000)
            } else if (status.compareTo("Succeeded") == 0) {
                println("The Step Function workflow has succeeded")
                hasSucceeded = true
            } else {
                println("The Status is $status")
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Status is $status")
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeExecutionconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    def describe_run(self, run_arn):
        """
        Get data about a state machine run, such as its current status or final
output.

        :param run_arn: The ARN of the run to look up.
        :return: The retrieved run data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.describe_execution(
                executionArn=run_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe run %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                run_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeExecution AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DescribeStateMachine`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeStateMachine`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about the specified Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="StateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine to retrieve.</param>
    /// <returns>Information about the specified Step Functions state machine.</
returns>
    public async Task<DescribeStateMachineResponse>
 DescribeStateMachineAsync(string StateMachineArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DescribeStateMachineAsync(new
 DescribeStateMachineRequest { StateMachineArn = StateMachineArn });
        return response;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeStateMachinesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void describeStateMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String
stateMachineArn) {
       try {
           DescribeStateMachineRequest stateMachineRequest =
DescribeStateMachineRequest.builder()
               .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
               .build();

           DescribeStateMachineResponse response =
sfnClient.describeStateMachine(stateMachineRequest);
           System.out.println("The name of the State machine is " +
response.name());
           System.out.println("The status of the State machine is " +
response.status());
           System.out.println("The ARN value of the State machine is " +
response.stateMachineArn());
           System.out.println("The role ARN value is " + response.roleArn());

       } catch (SfnException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeStateMachinesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeStateMachine(stateMachineArnVal: String?) {
    val stateMachineRequest =
        DescribeStateMachineRequest {
            stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.describeStateMachine(stateMachineRequest)
        println("The name of the State machine is ${response.name}")
        println("The status of the State machine is ${response.status}")
        println("The ARN value of the State machine is
 ${response.stateMachineArn}")
        println("The role ARN value is ${response.roleArn}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeStateMachineconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def describe(self, state_machine_arn):
        """
        Get data about a state machine.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to look up.
        :return: The retrieved state machine data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.describe_state_machine(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeStateMachine AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`GetActivityTask`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetActivityTask`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a task with the specified Step Functions activity
    /// with the specified Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the Step Functions activity.</param>
    /// <param name="workerName">The name of the Step Functions worker.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the Step Functions activity.</returns>
    public async Task<GetActivityTaskResponse> GetActivityTaskAsync(string
activityArn, string workerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.GetActivityTaskAsync(new
GetActivityTaskRequest
        { ActivityArn = activityArn, WorkerName = workerName });
        return response;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetActivityTasksezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static List<String> getActivityTask(SfnClient sfnClient, String
 actArn) {
        List<String> myList = new ArrayList<>();
        GetActivityTaskRequest getActivityTaskRequest =
 GetActivityTaskRequest.builder()
            .activityArn(actArn)
            .build();

        GetActivityTaskResponse response =
 sfnClient.getActivityTask(getActivityTaskRequest);
        myList.add(response.taskToken());
        myList.add(response.input());
        return myList;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetActivityTasksezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getActivityTask(actArn: String?): List<String> {
    val myList: MutableList<String> = ArrayList()
    val getActivityTaskRequest =
        GetActivityTaskRequest {
            activityArn = actArn
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.getActivityTask(getActivityTaskRequest)
        myList.add(response.taskToken.toString())
        myList.add(response.input.toString())
        return myList
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetActivityTaskconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def get_task(self, activity_arn):
        """
        Gets task data for an activity. When a state machine is waiting for the
        specified activity, a response is returned with data from the state
 machine.
        When a state machine is not waiting, this call blocks for 60 seconds.

        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity to get task data for.
        :return: The task data for the activity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.get_activity_task(
                activityArn=activity_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get a task for activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                activity_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetActivityTask AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`ListActivities`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListActivities`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// List the Step Functions activities for the current account.
/// </summary>
/// <returns>A list of ActivityListItems.</returns>
public async Task<List<ActivityListItem>> ListActivitiesAsync()
{
    var request = new ListActivitiesRequest();
    var activities = new List<ActivityListItem>();
```

```
        do
        {
            var response = await
 _amazonStepFunctions.ListActivitiesAsync(request);

            if (response.NextToken is not null)
            {
                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }

            activities.AddRange(response.Activities);
        }
        while (request.NextToken is not null);

        return activities;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListActivitiessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.SfnClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ListActivitiesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ListActivitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.SfnException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ActivityListItem;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
```

```
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListActivities {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SfnClient sfnClient = SfnClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllActivites(sfnClient);
        sfnClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllActivites(SfnClient sfnClient) {
        try {
            ListActivitiesRequest activitiesRequest =
 ListActivitiesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListActivitiesResponse response =
 sfnClient.listActivities(activitiesRequest);
            List<ActivityListItem> items = response.activities();
            for (ActivityListItem item : items) {
                System.out.println("The activity ARN is " + item.activityArn());
                System.out.println("The activity name is " + item.name());
            }

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListActivitiessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listAllActivites() {
    val activitiesRequest =
        ListActivitiesRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.listActivities(activitiesRequest)
        response.activities?.forEach { item ->
            println("The activity ARN is ${item.activityArn}")
            println("The activity name is ${item.name}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListActivitiesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def find(self, name):
        """
        Find an activity by name. This requires listing activities until one is
found
        with a matching name.

        :param name: The name of the activity to search for.
        :return: If found, the ARN of the activity; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.stepfunctions_client.get_paginator("list_activities")
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                for activity in page.get("activities", []):
                    if activity["name"] == name:
                        return activity["activityArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list activities. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListActivities AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`ListExecutions`**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListExecutions`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about executions of a Step Functions
    /// state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of ExecutionListItem objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ExecutionListItem>> ListExecutionsAsync(string
stateMachineArn)
    {
        var executions = new List<ExecutionListItem>();
        ListExecutionsResponse response;
        var request = new ListExecutionsRequest { StateMachineArn =
stateMachineArn };

        do
        {
            response = await _amazonStepFunctions.ListExecutionsAsync(request);
            executions.AddRange(response.Executions);
            if (response.NextToken is not null)
            {
                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }
        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return executions;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListExecutionssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void getExeHistory(SfnClient sfnClient, String exeARN) {
        try {
            GetExecutionHistoryRequest historyRequest =
GetExecutionHistoryRequest.builder()
                    .executionArn(exeARN)
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            GetExecutionHistoryResponse historyResponse =
sfnClient.getExecutionHistory(historyRequest);
            List<HistoryEvent> events = historyResponse.events();
            for (HistoryEvent event : events) {
                System.out.println("The event type is " +
event.type().toString());
            }

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListExecutionssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getExeHistory(exeARN: String?) {
    val historyRequest =
        GetExecutionHistoryRequest {
            executionArn = exeARN
            maxResults = 10
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.getExecutionHistory(historyRequest)
        response.events?.forEach { event ->
            println("The event type is ${event.type}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListExecutionsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Utilizzalo **`ListStateMachines`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListStateMachines`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of Step Functions state machines.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of StateMachineListItem objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<StateMachineListItem>> ListStateMachinesAsync()
    {
        var stateMachines = new List<StateMachineListItem>();
        var listStateMachinesPaginator =
            _amazonStepFunctions.Paginators.ListStateMachines(new
ListStateMachinesRequest());

        await foreach (var response in listStateMachinesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            stateMachines.AddRange(response.StateMachines);
        }

        return stateMachines;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListStateMachinessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.SfnClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.SfnException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.StateMachineListItem;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListStateMachines {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SfnClient sfnClient = SfnClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listMachines(sfnClient);
        sfnClient.close();
    }

    public static void listMachines(SfnClient sfnClient) {
        try {
            ListStateMachinesResponse response = sfnClient.listStateMachines();
            List<StateMachineListItem> machines = response.stateMachines();
            for (StateMachineListItem machine : machines) {
```

```
                System.out.println("The name of the state machine is: " +
 machine.name());
                System.out.println("The ARN value is : " +
 machine.stateMachineArn());
            }

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListStateMachinessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.SfnClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesRequest

/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */

suspend fun main() {
    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions Hello example.")
```

```
    println("Lets list up to ten of your state machines:")
    println(DASHES)

    listMachines()
}

suspend fun listMachines() {
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.listStateMachines(ListStateMachinesRequest {})
        response.stateMachines?.forEach { machine ->
            println("The name of the state machine is ${machine.name}")
            println("The ARN value is ${machine.stateMachineArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListStateMachinesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Trova una macchina a stati per nome cercando l'account nell'elenco delle macchine a stati.

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def find(self, name):
```

```
        """
        Find a state machine by name. This requires listing the state machines
until
        one is found with a matching name.

        :param name: The name of the state machine to search for.
        :return: The ARN of the state machine if found; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.stepfunctions_client.get_paginator("list_state_machines")
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                for state_machine in page.get("stateMachines", []):
                    if state_machine["name"] == name:
                        return state_machine["stateMachineArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list state machines. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListStateMachines AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **SendTaskSuccess**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SendTaskSuccess`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Indicate that the Step Functions task, indicated by the
    /// task token, has completed successfully.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="taskToken">Identifies the task.</param>
    /// <param name="taskResponse">The response received from executing the
task.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SendTaskSuccessAsync(string taskToken, string
taskResponse)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.SendTaskSuccessAsync(new
SendTaskSuccessRequest
        { TaskToken = taskToken, Output = taskResponse });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SendTaskSuccesssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void sendTaskSuccess(SfnClient sfnClient, String token, String
json) {
       try {
           SendTaskSuccessRequest successRequest =
SendTaskSuccessRequest.builder()
               .taskToken(token)
               .output(json)
               .build();

           sfnClient.sendTaskSuccess(successRequest);

       } catch (SfnException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SendTaskSuccesssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun sendTaskSuccess(
    token: String?,
    json: String?,
) {
    val successRequest =
        SendTaskSuccessRequest {
            taskToken = token
            output = json
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.sendTaskSuccess(successRequest)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendTaskSuccessconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def send_task_success(self, task_token, task_response):
        """
        Sends a success response to a waiting activity step. A state machine with
 an
```

```
        activity step waits for the activity to get task data and then respond
with
        either success or failure before it resumes processing.

        :param task_token: The token associated with the task. This is included
in the
                           response to the get_activity_task action and must be
sent
                           without modification.
        :param task_response: The response data from the activity. This data is
                              received and processed by the state machine.
        """
        try:
            self.stepfunctions_client.send_task_success(
                taskToken=task_token, output=task_response
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't send task success. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SendTaskSuccess AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **StartExecution**AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StartExecution`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start execution of an AWS Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionName">The name to use for the execution.</param>
    /// <param name="executionJson">The JSON string to pass for execution.</
param>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS Step Functions
    /// execution.</returns>
    public async Task<string> StartExecutionAsync(string executionJson, string
 stateMachineArn)
    {
        var executionRequest = new StartExecutionRequest
        {
            Input = executionJson,
            StateMachineArn = stateMachineArn
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonStepFunctions.StartExecutionAsync(executionRequest);
        return response.ExecutionArn;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartExecutionsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String startWorkflow(SfnClient sfnClient, String
stateMachineArn, String jsonEx) {
       UUID uuid = UUID.randomUUID();
       String uuidValue = uuid.toString();
       try {
           StartExecutionRequest executionRequest =
StartExecutionRequest.builder()
               .input(jsonEx)
               .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
               .name(uuidValue)
               .build();

           StartExecutionResponse response =
sfnClient.startExecution(executionRequest);
           return response.executionArn();

       } catch (SfnException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartExecutionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { SFNClient, StartExecutionCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sfn";

/**
 * @param {{ sfnClient: SFNClient, stateMachineArn: string }} config
 */
export async function startExecution({ sfnClient, stateMachineArn }) {
  const response = await sfnClient.send(
    new StartExecutionCommand({
      stateMachineArn,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // Example response:
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '202a9309-c16a-454b-adeb-c4d19afe3bf2',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   executionArn: 'arn:aws:states:us-
east-1:000000000000:execution:MyStateMachine:aaaaaaaa-f787-49fb-
a20c-1b61c64eafe6',
  //   startDate: 2024-01-04T15:54:08.362Z
  // }
  return response;
}

// Call function if run directly
```

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  startExecution({ sfnClient: new SFNClient({}), stateMachineArn: "ARN" });
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartExecutionsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun startWorkflow(
    stateMachineArnVal: String?,
    jsonEx: String?,
): String? {
    val uuid = UUID.randomUUID()
    val uuidValue = uuid.toString()
    val executionRequest =
        StartExecutionRequest {
            input = jsonEx
            stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
            name = uuidValue
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.startExecution(executionRequest)
        return response.executionArn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartExecutionconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def start(self, state_machine_arn, run_input):
        """
        Start a run of a state machine with a specified input. A run is also
 known
        as an "execution" in Step Functions.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to run.
        :param run_input: The input to the state machine, in JSON format.
        :return: The ARN of the run. This can be used to get information about
 the run,
                 including its current status and final output.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.start_execution(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn, input=run_input
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["executionArn"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartExecution AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Step Functions AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Step Functions con AWS SDKs. Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Step Functions o combinandole con altre Servizi AWS. Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Creazione di un'applicazione di messaggistica con Step Functions
- Crea e orchestra applicazioni di intelligenza artificiale generativa con Amazon Bedrock e Step Functions
- Utilizzo di Step Functions per richiamare le funzioni Lambda

Creazione di un'applicazione di messaggistica con Step Functions

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione di AWS Step Functions messaggistica che recupera i record dei messaggi da una tabella di database.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come usare AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with per creare un'applicazione di messaggistica che AWS Step Functions recupera i record dei messaggi da una tabella Amazon DynamoDB e li invia con Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS). La

macchina a stati si integra con una AWS Lambda funzione per scansionare il database alla ricerca di messaggi non inviati.

- Crea una macchina a stati che recuperi e aggiorni i record di messaggi da una tabella Amazon DynamoDB.
- Aggiorna la definizione della macchina a stati per inviare messaggi anche ad Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS).
- Avvia e arresta l'esecuzione della macchina a stati.
- Connettiti a Lambda, DynamoDB e Amazon SQS da una macchina a stati utilizzando le integrazioni di servizi.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SQS
- Step Functions

Crea e orchestra applicazioni di intelligenza artificiale generativa con Amazon Bedrock e Step Functions

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare e orchestrare applicazioni AI generative con Amazon Bedrock e Step Functions.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Lo scenario Amazon Bedrock Serverless Prompt Chaining dimostra come AWS Step FunctionsAmazon Bedrock possa essere usato per creare https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/agents.html e orchestrare applicazioni AI generative complesse, serverless e altamente scalabili. Contiene i seguenti esempi di lavoro:

- Scrivi un'analisi di un determinato romanzo per un blog di letteratura. Questo esempio illustra una catena di istruzioni semplice e sequenziale.

- Genera una breve storia su un determinato argomento. Questo esempio illustra come l'IA può elaborare in modo iterativo un elenco di elementi generati in precedenza.
- Crea un itinerario per un fine settimana di vacanza verso una determinata destinazione. Questo esempio illustra come parallelizzare più prompt distinti.
- Proponi idee cinematografiche a un utente umano che agisce come produttore cinematografico. Questo esempio illustra come parallelizzare lo stesso prompt con diversi parametri di inferenza, come tornare a una fase precedente della catena e come includere l'input umano come parte del flusso di lavoro.
- Pianifica un pasto in base agli ingredienti che l'utente ha a portata di mano. Questo esempio illustra come le prompt chain possano incorporare due conversazioni di intelligenza artificiale distinte, con due personaggi di intelligenza artificiale che partecipano a un dibattito tra loro per migliorare il risultato finale.
- Trova e riepiloga l'archivio con le tendenze più frequenti di oggi. GitHub Questo esempio illustra il concatenamento di più agenti AI che interagiscono con agenti esterni. APIs

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione, consulta il progetto completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Bedrock
- Runtime di Amazon Bedrock
- Agenti Amazon Bedrock
- Runtime degli agenti Amazon Bedrock
- Step Functions

Utilizzo di Step Functions per richiamare le funzioni Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una macchina a AWS Step Functions stati che richiama AWS Lambda funzioni in sequenza.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un flusso di lavoro AWS senza server utilizzando AWS Step Functions and. AWS SDK for Java 2.x Ogni fase del flusso di lavoro viene implementata utilizzando una AWS Lambda funzione.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SES
- Step Functions

Esempi di codice per AWS STS l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS Security Token Service con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- AWS STS Guida per l'utente: ulteriori informazioni su AWS STS.
- AWS STS Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le AWS STS azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per AWS STS l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS STSAWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo AssumeRole con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzare AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity con una CLI
    - Utilizzare DecodeAuthorizationMessage con una CLI

    - Utilizzare GetFederationToken con una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetSessionToken con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Scenari di utilizzo AWS STSAWS SDKs
  - Assumi un ruolo IAM che richiede un token MFA con l' AWS STS utilizzo di un SDK AWS
  - Costruisci un URL con AWS STS per utenti federati utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Ottieni un token di sessione che richiede un token MFA AWS STS utilizzando un SDK AWS

Esempi di base per AWS STS l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS Security Token Service with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS STSAWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo AssumeRole con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DecodeAuthorizationMessage con una CLI
  - Utilizzare GetFederationToken con una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetSessionToken con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS STSAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole AWS STS azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti richiamano l' AWS STS API e sono estratti di codice di programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari di utilizzo AWS STSAWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS Security Token Service.

Esempi

- Utilizzo AssumeRole con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzare AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity con una CLI
- Utilizzare DecodeAuthorizationMessage con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetFederationToken con una CLI
- Utilizzo GetSessionToken con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`AssumeRole`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AssumeRole`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Assunzione un ruolo IAM che richiede un token MFA
- Formulazione di un URL per gli utenti federati

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.SecurityToken;
using Amazon.SecurityToken.Model;

namespace AssumeRoleExample
{
    class AssumeRole
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// This example shows how to use the AWS Security Token
        /// Service (AWS STS) to assume an IAM role.
        ///
```

```
        /// NOTE: It is important that the role that will be assumed has a
        /// trust relationship with the account that will assume the role.
        ///
        /// Before you run the example, you need to create the role you want to
        /// assume and have it trust the IAM account that will assume that role.
        ///
        /// See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
id_roles_create.html
        /// for help in working with roles.
        /// </summary>

        // A region property may be used if the profile or credentials loaded do
 not specify a region,
        // or to use a specific region.
        private static readonly RegionEndpoint REGION = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;

        static async Task Main()
        {
            // Create the SecurityToken client and then display the identity of
 the
            // default user.
            var roleArnToAssume = "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
testAssumeRole";

            var client = new
 Amazon.SecurityToken.AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(REGION);

            // Get and display the information about the identity of the default
 user.
            var callerIdRequest = new GetCallerIdentityRequest();
            var caller = await client.GetCallerIdentityAsync(callerIdRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Original Caller: {caller.Arn}");

            // Create the request to use with the AssumeRoleAsync call.
            var assumeRoleReq = new AssumeRoleRequest()
            {
                DurationSeconds = 1600,
                RoleSessionName = "Session1",
                RoleArn = roleArnToAssume
            };

            var assumeRoleRes = await client.AssumeRoleAsync(assumeRoleReq);
```

```
            // Now create a new client based on the credentials of the caller
 assuming the role.
            var client2 = new AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(credentials:
 assumeRoleRes.Credentials, REGION);

            // Get and display information about the caller that has assumed the
 defined role.
            var caller2 = await client2.GetCallerIdentityAsync(callerIdRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"AssumedRole Caller: {caller2.Arn}");
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AssumeRolesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Bash

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
```

```
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function sts_assume_role
#
# This function assumes a role in the AWS account and returns the temporary
#  credentials.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_session_name -- The name of the session.
#       -r role_arn -- The ARN of the role to assume.
#
# Returns:
#       [access_key_id, secret_access_key, session_token]
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
##############################################################################
function sts_assume_role() {
  local role_session_name role_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function sts_assume_role"
    echo "Assumes a role in the AWS account and returns the temporary
 credentials:"
    echo "  -n role_session_name -- The name of the session."
    echo "  -r role_arn -- The ARN of the role to assume."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts n:r:h option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_session_name=${OPTARG} ;;
      r) role_arn=${OPTARG} ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
```

```
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done

  response=$(aws sts assume-role \
    --role-session-name "$role_session_name" \
    --role-arn "$role_arn" \
    --output text \
    --query "Credentials.[AccessKeyId, SecretAccessKey, SessionToken]")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-role operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AssumeRole AWS CLICommand Reference.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::STS::assumeRole(const Aws::String &roleArn,
                             const Aws::String &roleSessionName,
                             const Aws::String &externalId,
```

```
                                Aws::Auth::AWSCredentials &credentials,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::STS::STSClient sts(clientConfig);
    Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleRequest sts_req;

    sts_req.SetRoleArn(roleArn);
    sts_req.SetRoleSessionName(roleSessionName);
    sts_req.SetExternalId(externalId);

    const Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleOutcome outcome = sts.AssumeRole(sts_req);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error assuming IAM role. " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Credentials successfully retrieved." << std::endl;
        const Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleResult result = outcome.GetResult();
        const Aws::STS::Model::Credentials &temp_credentials =
 result.GetCredentials();

        // Store temporary credentials in return argument.
        // Note: The credentials object returned by assumeRole differs
        // from the AWSCredentials object used in most situations.
        credentials.SetAWSAccessKeyId(temp_credentials.GetAccessKeyId());
        credentials.SetAWSSecretKey(temp_credentials.GetSecretAccessKey());
        credentials.SetSessionToken(temp_credentials.GetSessionToken());
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AssumeRolesezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Come assumere un ruolo

Il comando `assume-role` seguente recupera un set di credenziali a breve termine per il ruolo IAM `s3-access-example`.

```
aws sts assume-role \
    --role-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/xaccounts3access \
    --role-session-name s3-access-example
```

Output:

```
{
    "AssumedRoleUser": {
        "AssumedRoleId": "AROA3XFRBF535PLBIFPI4:s3-access-example",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:sts::123456789012:assumed-role/xaccounts3access/s3-
access-example"
    },
    "Credentials": {
        "SecretAccessKey": "9drTJvcXLB89EXAMPLELB8923FB892xMFI",
        "SessionToken": "AQoXdzELDDY//////////
wEaoAK1wvxJY12r2IrDFT2IvAzTCn3zHoZ7YNtpiQLF0MqZye/
qwjzP2iEXAMPLEbw/m3hsj8VBTkPORGvr9jM5sgP+w9IZWZnU+LWhmg
+a5fDi2oTGUYcdg9uexQ4mtCHIHfi4citgqZTgco40Yqr4lIlo4V2b2Dyauk0eYFNebHtYlFVgAUj
+7Indz3LU0aTWk1WKIjHmmMCIoTkyYp/k7kUG7moeEYKSitwQIi6Gjn+nyzM
+PtoA3685ixzv0R7i5rjQi0YE0lf1oeie3bDiNHncmzosRM6SFiPzSvp6h/32xQuZsjcypmwsPSDtTPYcs0+YN/8B
IcrxSpnWEXAMPLEXSDFTAQAM6Dl9zR0tXoybnlrZIwMLlMi1Kcgo5OytwU=",
        "Expiration": "2016-03-15T00:05:07Z",
        "AccessKeyId": "ASIAJEXAMPLEXEG2JICEA"
    }
}
```

L'output del comando contiene una chiave di accesso, una chiave segreta e un token di sessione che puoi utilizzare per l'autenticazione in AWS.

Per l'utilizzo della AWS CLI, è possibile impostare un profilo denominato associato a un ruolo. Quando utilizzi il profilo, la AWS CLI chiamerà assume-role e gestirà le credenziali per te. Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzare un ruolo IAM nella CLI nella AWS CLI User Guide AWS .

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command AssumeRoleReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.StsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.model.AssumeRoleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.model.StsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.model.AssumeRoleResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.model.Credentials;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.ZoneId;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
import java.time.format.FormatStyle;
import java.util.Locale;

/**
 * To make this code example work, create a Role that you want to assume.
 * Then define a Trust Relationship in the AWS Console. You can use this as an
 * example:
 *
 * {
 * "Version": "2012-10-17",
 * "Statement": [
 * {
 * "Effect": "Allow",
 * "Principal": {
 * "AWS": "<Specify the ARN of your IAM user you are using in this code
 * example>"
 * },
 * "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
 * }
 * ]
 * }
 *
 * For more information, see "Editing the Trust Relationship for an Existing
```

```
 * Role" in the AWS Directory Service guide.
 *
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class AssumeRole {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <roleArn> <roleSessionName>\s

                Where:
                    roleArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role to
 assume (for example, rn:aws:iam::000008047983:role/s3role).\s
                    roleSessionName - An identifier for the assumed role session
 (for example, mysession).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String roleArn = args[0];
        String roleSessionName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        StsClient stsClient = StsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        assumeGivenRole(stsClient, roleArn, roleSessionName);
        stsClient.close();
    }

    public static void assumeGivenRole(StsClient stsClient, String roleArn,
 String roleSessionName) {
        try {
            AssumeRoleRequest roleRequest = AssumeRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
```

```
                    .roleSessionName(roleSessionName)
                    .build();

            AssumeRoleResponse roleResponse = stsClient.assumeRole(roleRequest);
            Credentials myCreds = roleResponse.credentials();

            // Display the time when the temp creds expire.
            Instant exTime = myCreds.expiration();
            String tokenInfo = myCreds.sessionToken();

            // Convert the Instant to readable date.
            DateTimeFormatter formatter =
 DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDateTime(FormatStyle.SHORT)
                    .withLocale(Locale.US)
                    .withZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());

            formatter.format(exTime);
            System.out.println("The token " + tokenInfo + "  expires on " +
 exTime);

        } catch (StsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AssumeRolesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il client.

```
import { STSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sts";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "us-east-1";
// Create an AWS STS service client object.
export const client = new STSClient({ region: REGION });
```

Assumi il ruolo IAM.

```
import { AssumeRoleCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sts";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Returns a set of temporary security credentials that you can use to
    // access Amazon Web Services resources that you might not normally
    // have access to.
    const command = new AssumeRoleCommand({
      // The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role to assume.
      RoleArn: "ROLE_ARN",
      // An identifier for the assumed role session.
      RoleSessionName: "session1",
      // The duration, in seconds, of the role session. The value specified
      // can range from 900 seconds (15 minutes) up to the maximum session
      // duration set for the role.
      DurationSeconds: 900,
    });
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AssumeRolesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
const AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

var roleToAssume = {
  RoleArn: "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/RoleName",
  RoleSessionName: "session1",
  DurationSeconds: 900,
};
var roleCreds;

// Create the STS service object
var sts = new AWS.STS({ apiVersion: "2011-06-15" });

//Assume Role
sts.assumeRole(roleToAssume, function (err, data) {
  if (err) console.log(err, err.stack);
  else {
    roleCreds = {
      accessKeyId: data.Credentials.AccessKeyId,
      secretAccessKey: data.Credentials.SecretAccessKey,
      sessionToken: data.Credentials.SessionToken,
    };
    stsGetCallerIdentity(roleCreds);
  }
});

//Get Arn of current identity
function stsGetCallerIdentity(creds) {
  var stsParams = { credentials: creds };
  // Create STS service object
  var sts = new AWS.STS(stsParams);
```

```
  sts.getCallerIdentity({}, function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log(err, err.stack);
    } else {
      console.log(data.Arn);
    }
  });
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AssumeRolesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce un set di credenziali temporanee (chiave di accesso, chiave segreta e token di sessione) che possono essere utilizzate per un'ora per accedere a AWS risorse a cui l'utente richiedente potrebbe normalmente non avere accesso. Le credenziali restituite hanno le autorizzazioni consentite dalla policy di accesso del ruolo assunto e dalla policy fornita (non è possibile utilizzare la policy fornita per concedere autorizzazioni superiori a quelle definite dalla policy di accesso del ruolo assunto).

```
Use-STSRole -RoleSessionName "Bob" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo"
 -Policy "...JSON policy..." -DurationInSeconds 3600
```

Esempio 2: restituisce un set di credenziali temporanee, valide per un'ora, con le stesse autorizzazioni definite nella policy di accesso del ruolo assunto.

```
Use-STSRole -RoleSessionName "Bob" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo"
 -DurationInSeconds 3600
```

Esempio 3: restituisce un set di credenziali temporanee che forniscono il numero di serie e il token generato da un MFA associato alle credenziali utente utilizzate per eseguire il cmdlet.

```
Use-STSRole -RoleSessionName "Bob" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo"
 -DurationInSeconds 3600 -SerialNumber "GAHT12345678" -TokenCode "123456"
```

Esempio 4: restituisce un set di credenziali temporanee che hanno assunto un ruolo definito in un account cliente. Per ogni ruolo che la terza parte può assumere, l'account cliente deve creare un ruolo utilizzando un identificatore che deve essere passato nel ExternalId parametro - ogni volta che viene assunto il ruolo.

```
Use-STSRole -RoleSessionName "Bob" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo"
 -DurationInSeconds 3600 -ExternalId "ABC123"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AssumeRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce un set di credenziali temporanee (chiave di accesso, chiave segreta e token di sessione) che possono essere utilizzate per un'ora per accedere a AWS risorse a cui l'utente richiedente potrebbe normalmente non avere accesso. Le credenziali restituite hanno le autorizzazioni consentite dalla policy di accesso del ruolo assunto e dalla policy fornita (non è possibile utilizzare la policy fornita per concedere autorizzazioni superiori a quelle definite dalla policy di accesso del ruolo assunto).

```
Use-STSRole -RoleSessionName "Bob" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo"
 -Policy "...JSON policy..." -DurationInSeconds 3600
```

Esempio 2: restituisce un set di credenziali temporanee, valide per un'ora, con le stesse autorizzazioni definite nella policy di accesso del ruolo assunto.

```
Use-STSRole -RoleSessionName "Bob" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo"
 -DurationInSeconds 3600
```

Esempio 3: restituisce un set di credenziali temporanee che forniscono il numero di serie e il token generato da un MFA associato alle credenziali utente utilizzate per eseguire il cmdlet.

```
Use-STSRole -RoleSessionName "Bob" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo"
 -DurationInSeconds 3600 -SerialNumber "GAHT12345678" -TokenCode "123456"
```

Esempio 4: restituisce un set di credenziali temporanee che hanno assunto un ruolo definito in un account cliente. Per ogni ruolo che la terza parte può assumere, l'account cliente deve creare un ruolo utilizzando un identificatore che deve essere passato nel ExternalId parametro - ogni volta che viene assunto il ruolo.

```
Use-STSRole -RoleSessionName "Bob" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo"
 -DurationInSeconds 3600 -ExternalId "ABC123"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AssumeRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Assumi un ruolo IAM che richiede un token MFA e utilizza le credenziali temporanee per elencare i bucket Amazon S3 per l'account.

```
def list_buckets_from_assumed_role_with_mfa(
    assume_role_arn, session_name, mfa_serial_number, mfa_totp, sts_client
):
    """
    Assumes a role from another account and uses the temporary credentials from
    that role to list the Amazon S3 buckets that are owned by the other account.
    Requires an MFA device serial number and token.

    The assumed role must grant permission to list the buckets in the other
 account.

    :param assume_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role that
                            grants access to list the other account's buckets.
    :param session_name: The name of the STS session.
    :param mfa_serial_number: The serial number of the MFA device. For a virtual
 MFA
                              device, this is an ARN.
    :param mfa_totp: A time-based, one-time password issued by the MFA device.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that has permission to assume the
 role.
    """
    response = sts_client.assume_role(
```

```
        RoleArn=assume_role_arn,
        RoleSessionName=session_name,
        SerialNumber=mfa_serial_number,
        TokenCode=mfa_totp,
    )
    temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]
    print(f"Assumed role {assume_role_arn} and got temporary credentials.")

    s3_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        aws_secret_access_key=temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        aws_session_token=temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    )

    print(f"Listing buckets for the assumed role's account:")
    for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
        print(bucket.name)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AssumeRole AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
 # Creates an AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) client with specified
credentials.
 # This is separated into a factory function so that it can be mocked for unit
testing.
 #
 # @param key_id [String] The ID of the access key used by the STS client.
 # @param key_secret [String] The secret part of the access key used by the STS
client.
```

```
  def create_sts_client(key_id, key_secret)
    Aws::STS::Client.new(access_key_id: key_id, secret_access_key: key_secret)
  end

  # Gets temporary credentials that can be used to assume a role.
  #
  # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the role that is assumed when these
 credentials
  #                          are used.
  # @param sts_client [AWS::STS::Client] An AWS STS client.
  # @return [Aws::AssumeRoleCredentials] The credentials that can be used to
 assume the role.
  def assume_role(role_arn, sts_client)
    credentials = Aws::AssumeRoleCredentials.new(
      client: sts_client,
      role_arn: role_arn,
      role_session_name: 'create-use-assume-role-scenario'
    )
    @logger.info("Assumed role '#{role_arn}', got temporary credentials.")
    credentials
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AssumeRolesezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn assume_role(config: &SdkConfig, role_name: String, session_name:
 Option<String>) {
    let provider = aws_config::sts::AssumeRoleProvider::builder(role_name)
        .session_name(session_name.unwrap_or("rust_sdk_example_session".into()))
        .configure(config)
        .build()
        .await;
```

```
    let local_config = aws_config::from_env()
        .credentials_provider(provider)
        .load()
        .await;
    let client = Client::new(&local_config);
    let req = client.get_caller_identity();
    let resp = req.send().await;
    match resp {
        Ok(e) => {
            println!("UserID :              {}",
 e.user_id().unwrap_or_default());
            println!("Account:              {}",
 e.account().unwrap_or_default());
            println!("Arn    :              {}", e.arn().unwrap_or_default());
        }
        Err(e) => println!("{:?}", e),
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento AssumeRoleall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSSTS

    public func assumeRole(role: IAMClientTypes.Role, sessionName: String)
        async throws -> STSClientTypes.Credentials
    {
        let input = AssumeRoleInput(
            roleArn: role.arn,
            roleSessionName: sessionName
        )
```

```
        do {
            let output = try await stsClient.assumeRole(input: input)

            guard let credentials = output.credentials else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.authError
            }

            return credentials
        } catch {
            print("Error assuming role: ", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AssumeRoleguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Utilizzare **`AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere credenziali a breve termine per un ruolo autenticato con Web Identity (2."0) OAuth

Il comando `assume-role-with-web-identity` seguente recupera un set di credenziali a breve termine per il ruolo IAM `app1`. La richiesta viene autenticata utilizzando il token di identità Web fornito dal provider di identità Web specificato. Alla sessione vengono applicate due policy aggiuntive per limitare ulteriormente le azioni concesse all'utente. Le credenziali scadono un'ora dopo la loro generazione.

```
aws sts assume-role-with-web-identity \
    --duration-seconds 3600 \
    --role-session-name "app1" \
    --provider-id "www.amazon.com" \
    --policy-arns "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/
q=webidentitydemopolicy1","arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/
webidentitydemopolicy2" \
```

```
    --role-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/FederatedWebIdentityRole \
    --web-identity-token "Atza
%7CIQEBLjAsAhRFiXuWpUXuRvQ9PZL3GMFcYevydwIUFAHZwXZXXXXXXXXJnrulxKDHwy87oGKPznh0D6bEQZTSCz
CrKqjG7nPBjNIL016GGvuS5gSvPRUxWES3VYfm1wl7WTI7jn-Pcb6M-
buCgHhFOzTQxod27L9CqnOLio7N3gZAGpsp6n1-
AJBOCJckcyXe2c6uD0srOJeZlKUm2eTDVMf8IehDVI0r1QOnTV6KzzAI3OY87Vd_cVMQ"
```

Output:

```
{
    "SubjectFromWebIdentityToken": "amzn1.account.AF6RHO7KZU5XRVQJGXK6HB56KR2A",
    "Audience": "client.5498841531868486423.1548@apps.example.com",
    "AssumedRoleUser": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:sts::123456789012:assumed-role/FederatedWebIdentityRole/
app1",
        "AssumedRoleId": "AROACLKWSDQRAOEXAMPLE:app1"
    },
    "Credentials": {
        "AccessKeyId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "SecretAccessKey": "wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYzEXAMPLEKEY",
        "SessionToken": "AQoEXAMPLEH4aoAH0gNCAPyJxz4BlCFFxWNE1OPTgk5TthT
+FvwqnKwRcOIfrRh3c/LTo6UDdyJwOOvEVPvLXCrrrUtdnniCEXAMPLE/
IvU1dYUg2RVAJBanLiHb4IgRmpRV3zrkuWJOgQs8IZZaIv2BXIa2R4OlgkBN9bkUDNCJiBeb/
AXlzBBko7b15fjrBs2+cTQtpZ3CYWFXG8C5zqx37wnOE49mRl/+OtkIKGO7fAE",
        "Expiration": "2020-05-19T18:06:10+00:00"
    },
    "Provider": "www.amazon.com"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Richiesta di credenziali di sicurezza temporanee nella AWS Guida per l'utente di IAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AssumeRoleWithWebIdentityCommand Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce un set temporaneo di credenziali, valido per un'ora, per un utente che è stato autenticato con il provider di identità Login with Amazon. Le credenziali presuppongono la policy di accesso associata al ruolo identificato dall'ARN del ruolo. Facoltativamente, è possibile passare una policy JSON al parametro -Policy che perfeziona ulteriormente le

autorizzazioni di accesso (non è possibile concedere più autorizzazioni di quelle disponibili nelle autorizzazioni associate al ruolo). Il valore fornito a - WebIdentityToken è l'identificatore utente univoco restituito dal provider di identità.

```
Use-STSWebIdentityRole -DurationInSeconds 3600 -ProviderId "www.amazon.com"
 -RoleSessionName "app1" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
FederatedWebIdentityRole" -WebIdentityToken "Atza...DVI0r1"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AssumeRoleWithWebIdentityin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce un set temporaneo di credenziali, valido per un'ora, per un utente che è stato autenticato con il provider di identità Login with Amazon. Le credenziali presuppongono la policy di accesso associata al ruolo identificato dall'ARN del ruolo. Facoltativamente, è possibile passare una policy JSON al parametro -Policy che perfeziona ulteriormente le autorizzazioni di accesso (non è possibile concedere più autorizzazioni di quelle disponibili nelle autorizzazioni associate al ruolo). Il valore fornito a - WebIdentityToken è l'identificatore utente univoco restituito dal provider di identità.

```
Use-STSWebIdentityRole -DurationInSeconds 3600 -ProviderId "www.amazon.com"
 -RoleSessionName "app1" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
FederatedWebIdentityRole" -WebIdentityToken "Atza...DVI0r1"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AssumeRoleWithWebIdentityin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DecodeAuthorizationMessage`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DecodeAuthorizationMessage`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per decodificare un messaggio di autorizzazione codificato restituito in risposta a una richiesta

Il seguente esempio `decode-authorization-message` decodifica informazioni aggiuntive sullo stato di autorizzazione di una richiesta da un messaggio codificato restituito in risposta a una richiesta Amazon Web Services.

```
aws sts decode-authorization-message \
    --encoded-message EXAMPLEWodyRNrtlQARDip-
eTA6i6DrlUhHhPQrLWB_lAbl5pAKxl9mPDLexYcGBreyIKQC1BGBIpBKr3dFDkwqeO7e2NMk5j_hmzAiChJN-8oy3
Ojau7BMjOTWwOtHPhV_Zaz87yENdipr745EjQwRd5LaoL3vN8_5ZfA9UiBMKDgVh1gjqZJFUiQoubv78V1RbHNYnK
pOu3FZjwYStfvTb3GHs3-6rLribGO9jZOktkfE6vqxlFzLyeDr4P2ihC1wty9tArCvvGzIAUNmARQJ2VVWPxioqgo
JWP5pwe_mAyqh0NLw-r1S56YC_90onj9A80sNrHlI-
tIiNd7tgNTYzDuPQYD2FMDBnp82V9eVmYGtPp5NIeSpuf3fOHanFuBZgENxZQZ2dlH3xJGMTtYayzZrRXjiq_SfX9
FaoPIb8LmmKVBLpIB0iFhU9sEHPqKHVPi6jdxXqKaZaFGvYVmVOiuQdNQKuyk0p067POFrZECLjjOtNPBOZCcuEKE
```

Output:

```
{
    "DecodedMessage": "{\"allowed\":false,\"explicitDeny\":true,
\"matchedStatements\":{\"items\":[{\"statementId\":\"VisualEditor0\",\"effect
\":\"DENY\",\"principals\":{\"items\":[{\"value\":\"AROA123456789EXAMPLE
\"}]},\"principalGroups\":{\"items\":[]},\"actions\":{\"items\":[{\"value
\":\"ec2:RunInstances\"}]},\"resources\":{\"items\":[{\"value\":\"*
\"}]},\"conditions\":{\"items\":[]}}]},\"failures\":{\"items\":[]},
\"context\":{\"principal\":{\"id\":\"AROA123456789EXAMPLE:Ana\",\"arn
\":\"arn:aws:sts::111122223333:assumed-role/Developer/Ana\"},\"action\":
\"RunInstances\",\"resource\":\"arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:111122223333:instance/*
\",\"conditions\":{\"items\":[{\"key\":\"ec2:MetadataHttpPutResponseHopLimit\",
\"values\":{\"items\":[{\"value\":\"2\"}]}},{\"key\":\"ec2:InstanceMarketType
\",\"values\":{\"items\":[{\"value\":\"on-demand\"}]}},{\"key\":\"aws:Resource
\",\"values\":{\"items\":[{\"value\":\"instance/*\"}]}},{\"key\":\"aws:Account
\",\"values\":{\"items\":[{\"value\":\"111122223333\"}]}},{\"key\":
\"ec2:AvailabilityZone\",\"values\":{\"items\":[{\"value\":\"us-east-1f\"}]}},
{\"key\":\"ec2:ebsOptimized\",\"values\":{\"items\":[{\"value\":\"false\"}]}},
{\"key\":\"ec2:IsLaunchTemplateResource\",\"values\":{\"items\":[{\"value\":
\"false\"}]}},{\"key\":\"ec2:InstanceType\",\"values\":{\"items\":[{\"value
\":\"t2.micro\"}]}},{\"key\":\"ec2:RootDeviceType\",\"values\":{\"items\":
[{\"value\":\"ebs\"}]}},{\"key\":\"aws:Region\",\"values\":{\"items\":[{\"value
\":\"us-east-1\"}]}},{\"key\":\"ec2:MetadataHttpEndpoint\",\"values\":{\"items
\":[{\"value\":\"enabled\"}]}},{\"key\":\"aws:Service\",\"values\":{\"items
\":[{\"value\":\"ec2\"}]}},{\"key\":\"ec2:InstanceID\",\"values\":{\"items\":
[{\"value\":\"*\"}]}},{\"key\":\"ec2:MetadataHttpTokens\",\"values\":{\"items
\":[{\"value\":\"required\"}]}},{\"key\":\"aws:Type\",\"values\":{\"items
\":[{\"value\":\"instance\"}]}},{\"key\":\"ec2:Tenancy\",\"values\":{\"items
\":[{\"value\":\"default\"}]}},{\"key\":\"ec2:Region\",\"values\":{\"items
\":[{\"value\":\"us-east-1\"}]}},{\"key\":\"aws:ARN\",\"values\":{\"items\":
[{\"value\":\"arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:111122223333:instance/*\"}]}}]}}}"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Logica di valutazione delle policy nella Guida per l'utente di AWS IAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DecodeAuthorizationMessage AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: decodifica le informazioni aggiuntive contenute nel contenuto del messaggio codificato fornito e restituito in risposta a una richiesta. Le informazioni aggiuntive sono codificate perché i dettagli dello stato di autorizzazione possono costituire informazioni con privilegi che l'utente che ha richiesto l'azione non dovrebbe vedere.

```
Convert-STSAuthorizationMessage -EncodedMessage "...encoded message..."
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DecodeAuthorizationMessagein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: decodifica le informazioni aggiuntive contenute nel contenuto del messaggio codificato fornito e restituito in risposta a una richiesta. Le informazioni aggiuntive sono codificate perché i dettagli dello stato di autorizzazione possono costituire informazioni con privilegi che l'utente che ha richiesto l'azione non dovrebbe vedere.

```
Convert-STSAuthorizationMessage -EncodedMessage "...encoded message..."
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DecodeAuthorizationMessagein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetFederationToken`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetFederationToken`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per restituire un set di credenziali di sicurezza temporanee utilizzando le credenziali della chiave di accesso utente IAM

Il seguente esempio `get-federation-token` restituisce un set di credenziali di sicurezza temporanee (ovvero l'ID chiave di accesso, una chiave di accesso segreta e un token di sicurezza) per un utente. Devi chiamare l'operazione `GetFederationToken` tramite le credenziali di sicurezza a lungo termine di un utente IAM.

```
aws sts get-federation-token \
    --name Bob \
    --policy file://myfile.json \
    --policy-arns arn=arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonS3ReadOnlyAccess \
    --duration-seconds 900
```

Contenuto di `myfile.json`.

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": "ec2:Describe*",
            "Resource": "*"
        },
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": "elasticloadbalancing:Describe*",
            "Resource": "*"
        },
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
                "cloudwatch:ListMetrics",
                "cloudwatch:GetMetricStatistics",
                "cloudwatch:Describe*"
            ],
            "Resource": "*"
        },
```

```
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": "autoscaling:Describe*",
            "Resource": "*"
        }
    ]
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "Credentials": {
        "AccessKeyId": "ASIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "SecretAccessKey": "wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY",
        "SessionToken": "EXAMPLEpZ2luX2VjEGoaCXVzLXdlc3QtMiJIMEYCIQC/
W9pL5ArQyDD5JwFL3/h5+WGopQ24GEXweNctwhi9sgIhAMkg
+MZE35iWM8s4r5Lr25f9rSTVPFH98G42QQunWMTfKq0DCOP/////////
wEQAxoMNDUyOTI1MTcwNTA3Igxuy3AOpuuoLsk3MJwqgQPg8QOd9HuoClUxq26wnc/nm
+eZLjHDyGf2KUAHK2DuaS/nrGSEXAMPLE",
        "Expiration": "2023-12-20T02:06:07+00:00"
    },
    "FederatedUser": {
        "FederatedUserId": "111122223333:Bob",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:sts::111122223333:federated-user/Bob"
    },
    "PackedPolicySize": 36
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Richiesta di credenziali di sicurezza temporanee nella AWS Guida per l'utente di IAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetFederationToken AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: richiede un token federato valido per un'ora utilizzando "Bob" come nome dell'utente federato. Questo nome può essere usato per fare riferimento al nome utente federato in una policy basata sulle risorse (ad esempio una bucket policy di Amazon S3). La policy IAM fornita, in formato JSON, viene utilizzata per definire le autorizzazioni disponibili per l'utente IAM. La policy fornita non può concedere più autorizzazioni di quelle concesse

all'utente richiedente, e le autorizzazioni finali per l'utente federato sono il set più restrittivo in base all'intersezione tra la policy passata e la policy utente IAM.

```
Get-STSFederationToken -Name "Bob" -Policy "...JSON policy..." -DurationInSeconds
 3600
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetFederationTokenin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: richiede un token federato valido per un'ora utilizzando "Bob" come nome dell'utente federato. Questo nome può essere usato per fare riferimento al nome utente federato in una policy basata sulle risorse (ad esempio una bucket policy di Amazon S3). La policy IAM fornita, in formato JSON, viene utilizzata per definire le autorizzazioni disponibili per l'utente IAM. La policy fornita non può concedere più autorizzazioni di quelle concesse all'utente richiedente, e le autorizzazioni finali per l'utente federato sono il set più restrittivo in base all'intersezione tra la policy passata e la policy utente IAM.

```
Get-STSFederationToken -Name "Bob" -Policy "...JSON policy..." -DurationInSeconds
 3600
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetFederationTokenin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`GetSessionToken`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetSessionToken`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Recupero di un token di sessione che richiede un token MFA

CLI

AWS CLI

Come ottenere un set di credenziali a breve termine per un'identità IAM

il comando `get-session-token` seguente recupera un set di credenziali a breve termine per l'identità IAM che esegue la chiamata. Le credenziali risultanti possono essere utilizzate per richieste in cui l'autenticazione a più fattori (MFA) è richiesta dalla policy. Le credenziali scadono 15 minuti dopo la loro generazione.

```
aws sts get-session-token \
    --duration-seconds 900 \
    --serial-number "YourMFADeviceSerialNumber" \
    --token-code 123456
```

Output:

```
{
    "Credentials": {
        "AccessKeyId": "ASIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "SecretAccessKey": "wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYzEXAMPLEKEY",
        "SessionToken": "AQoEXAMPLEH4aoAH0gNCAPyJxz4BlCFFxWNE1OPTgk5TthT
+FvwqnKwRcOIfrRh3c/LTo6UDdyJwOOvEVPvLXCrrrUtdnniCEXAMPLE/
IvU1dYUg2RVAJBanLiHb4IgRmpRV3zrkuWJOgQs8IZZaIv2BXIa2R4OlgkBN9bkUDNCJiBeb/
AXlzBBko7b15fjrBs2+cTQtpZ3CYWFXG8C5zqx37wnOE49mRl/+OtkIKGO7fAE",
        "Expiration": "2020-05-19T18:06:10+00:00"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Richiesta di credenziali di sicurezza temporanee nella AWS Guida per l'utente di IAM.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetSessionToken AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce un'istanza **`Amazon.RuntimeAWSCredentials`** contenente credenziali temporanee valide per un determinato periodo di tempo. Le credenziali utilizzate per richiedere credenziali temporanee vengono dedotte dalle impostazioni predefinite correnti della shell. Per specificare altre credenziali, utilizzare i parametri - ProfileName o - AccessKey SecretKey /.

```
Get-STSSessionToken
```

Output:

```
AccessKeyId                              Expiration
 SecretAccessKey                         SessionToken
-----------                              ----------
 ---------------                         ------------
EXAMPLEACCESSKEYID                       2/16/2015 9:12:28 PM
 examplesecretaccesskey...               SamPleTokeN.....
```

Esempio 2: restituisce un'istanza **`Amazon.RuntimeAWSCredentials`** contenente credenziali temporanee valide per un'ora. Le credenziali utilizzate per effettuare la richiesta vengono ottenute dal profilo specificato.

```
Get-STSSessionToken -DurationInSeconds 3600 -ProfileName myprofile
```

Output:

```
AccessKeyId                              Expiration
 SecretAccessKey                         SessionToken
-----------                              ----------
 ---------------                         ------------
EXAMPLEACCESSKEYID                       2/16/2015 9:12:28 PM
 examplesecretaccesskey...               SamPleTokeN.....
```

Esempio 3: restituisce un'istanza **`Amazon.RuntimeAWSCredentials`** contenente credenziali temporanee valide per un'ora utilizzando il numero di identificazione del dispositivo MFA associato all'account le cui credenziali sono specificate nel profilo 'myprofilename' e il valore fornito dal dispositivo.

```
Get-STSSessionToken -DurationInSeconds 3600 -ProfileName myprofile -SerialNumber
 YourMFADeviceSerialNumber -TokenCode 123456
```

Output:

```
AccessKeyId                              Expiration
 SecretAccessKey                         SessionToken
-----------                              ----------
 ---------------                         ------------
EXAMPLEACCESSKEYID                       2/16/2015 9:12:28 PM
 examplesecretaccesskey...               SamPleTokeN.....
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetSessionTokenin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce un'istanza **`Amazon.RuntimeAWSCredentials`** contenente credenziali temporanee valide per un determinato periodo di tempo. Le credenziali utilizzate per richiedere credenziali temporanee vengono dedotte dalle impostazioni predefinite correnti della shell. Per specificare altre credenziali, utilizzare i parametri - ProfileName o - AccessKey SecretKey /.

```
Get-STSSessionToken
```

Output:

```
AccessKeyId                              Expiration
 SecretAccessKey                         SessionToken
-----------                              ----------
 ---------------                         ------------
EXAMPLEACCESSKEYID                       2/16/2015 9:12:28 PM
 examplesecretaccesskey...               SamPleTokeN.....
```

Esempio 2: restituisce un'istanza **`Amazon.RuntimeAWSCredentials`** contenente credenziali temporanee valide per un'ora. Le credenziali utilizzate per effettuare la richiesta vengono ottenute dal profilo specificato.

```
Get-STSSessionToken -DurationInSeconds 3600 -ProfileName myprofile
```

Output:

```
AccessKeyId                              Expiration
 SecretAccessKey                         SessionToken
-----------                              ----------
 ---------------                         ------------
EXAMPLEACCESSKEYID                       2/16/2015 9:12:28 PM
 examplesecretaccesskey...               SamPleTokeN.....
```

Esempio 3: restituisce un'istanza **`Amazon.RuntimeAWSCredentials`** contenente credenziali temporanee valide per un'ora utilizzando il numero di identificazione del dispositivo MFA associato all'account le cui credenziali sono specificate nel profilo 'myprofilename' e il valore fornito dal dispositivo.

```
Get-STSSessionToken -DurationInSeconds 3600 -ProfileName myprofile -SerialNumber
 YourMFADeviceSerialNumber -TokenCode 123456
```

Output:

```
AccessKeyId                              Expiration
 SecretAccessKey                         SessionToken
-----------                              ----------
 ---------------                         ------------
EXAMPLEACCESSKEYID                       2/16/2015 9:12:28 PM
 examplesecretaccesskey...               SamPleTokeN.....
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetSessionTokenin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera un token di sessione passando un token MFA e utilizzalo per elencare i bucket Amazon S3 per l'account.

```
def list_buckets_with_session_token_with_mfa(mfa_serial_number, mfa_totp,
 sts_client):
    """
    Gets a session token with MFA credentials and uses the temporary session
    credentials to list Amazon S3 buckets.

    Requires an MFA device serial number and token.

    :param mfa_serial_number: The serial number of the MFA device. For a virtual
 MFA
                              device, this is an Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
    :param mfa_totp: A time-based, one-time password issued by the MFA device.
```

```
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that has permission to assume the
role.
    """
    if mfa_serial_number is not None:
        response = sts_client.get_session_token(
            SerialNumber=mfa_serial_number, TokenCode=mfa_totp
        )
    else:
        response = sts_client.get_session_token()
    temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]

    s3_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        aws_secret_access_key=temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        aws_session_token=temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    )

    print(f"Buckets for the account:")
    for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
        print(bucket.name)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetSessionToken AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari di utilizzo AWS STSAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in AWS STS with AWS SDKs. Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno AWS STS o combinandole con altre Servizi AWS. Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Assumi un ruolo IAM che richiede un token MFA con l' AWS STS utilizzo di un SDK AWS
- Costruisci un URL con AWS STS per utenti federati utilizzando un SDK AWS

- Ottieni un token di sessione che richiede un token MFA AWS STS utilizzando un SDK AWS

Assumi un ruolo IAM che richiede un token MFA con l' AWS STS utilizzo di un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come assumere un ruolo che richiede un token MFA.

> **Warning**
>
> Per evitare rischi per la sicurezza, non utilizzare gli utenti IAM per l'autenticazione quando sviluppi software creato ad hoc o lavori con dati reali. Utilizza invece la federazione con un provider di identità come AWS IAM Identity Center.

- Creare un ruolo IAM che conceda l'autorizzazione per elencare i bucket Amazon S3.
- Creare un utente IAM che abbia il permesso di assumere il ruolo solo quando vengono fornite le credenziali MFA.
- Registrare un dispositivo MFA per l'utente.
- Assumere il ruolo ed elencare i bucket Amazon S3 utilizzando le credenziali temporanee.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare un utente IAM, registrare un dispositivo MFA e creare un ruolo che conceda l'autorizzazione per elencare i bucket Amazon S3. L'utente dispone dei diritti soltanto per assumere il ruolo.

```
def setup(iam_resource):
    """
    Creates a new user with no permissions.
    Creates a new virtual MFA device.
```

```
    Displays the QR code to seed the device.
    Asks for two codes from the MFA device.
    Registers the MFA device for the user.
    Creates an access key pair for the user.
    Creates a role with a policy that lets the user assume the role and requires
MFA.
    Creates a policy that allows listing Amazon S3 buckets.
    Attaches the policy to the role.
    Creates an inline policy for the user that lets the user assume the role.

    For demonstration purposes, the user is created in the same account as the
role,
    but in practice the user would likely be from another account.

    Any MFA device that can scan a QR code will work with this demonstration.
    Common choices are mobile apps like LastPass Authenticator,
    Microsoft Authenticator, or Google Authenticator.

    :param iam_resource: A Boto3 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
resource
                         that has permissions to create users, roles, and
policies
                         in the account.
    :return: The newly created user, user key, virtual MFA device, and role.
    """
    user = iam_resource.create_user(UserName=unique_name("user"))
    print(f"Created user {user.name}.")

    virtual_mfa_device = iam_resource.create_virtual_mfa_device(
        VirtualMFADeviceName=unique_name("mfa")
    )
    print(f"Created virtual MFA device {virtual_mfa_device.serial_number}")

    print(
        f"Showing the QR code for the device. Scan this in the MFA app of your "
        f"choice."
    )
    with open("qr.png", "wb") as qr_file:
        qr_file.write(virtual_mfa_device.qr_code_png)
    webbrowser.open(qr_file.name)

    print(f"Enter two consecutive code from your MFA device.")
    mfa_code_1 = input("Enter the first code: ")
    mfa_code_2 = input("Enter the second code: ")
```

```
    user.enable_mfa(
        SerialNumber=virtual_mfa_device.serial_number,
        AuthenticationCode1=mfa_code_1,
        AuthenticationCode2=mfa_code_2,
    )
    os.remove(qr_file.name)
    print(f"MFA device is registered with the user.")

    user_key = user.create_access_key_pair()
    print(f"Created access key pair for user.")

    print(f"Wait for user to be ready.", end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    role = iam_resource.create_role(
        RoleName=unique_name("role"),
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Principal": {"AWS": user.arn},
                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                        "Condition": {"Bool": {"aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent":
True}},
                    }
                ],
            }
        ),
    )
    print(f"Created role {role.name} that requires MFA.")

    policy = iam_resource.create_policy(
        PolicyName=unique_name("policy"),
        PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Action": "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
                        "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::*",
                    }
```

```
                ],
            }
        ),
    )
    role.attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy.arn)
    print(f"Created policy {policy.policy_name} and attached it to the role.")

    user.create_policy(
        PolicyName=unique_name("user-policy"),
        PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                        "Resource": role.arn,
                    }
                ],
            }
        ),
    )
    print(
        f"Created an inline policy for {user.name} that lets the user assume "
        f"the role."
    )

    print("Give AWS time to propagate these new resources and connections.",
 end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    return user, user_key, virtual_mfa_device, role
```

Dimostra che non è consentito assumere il ruolo senza un token MFA.

```
def try_to_assume_role_without_mfa(assume_role_arn, session_name, sts_client):
    """
    Shows that attempting to assume the role without sending MFA credentials
 results
    in an AccessDenied error.
```

```
    :param assume_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role to assume.
    :param session_name: The name of the STS session.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that has permission to assume the
 role.
    """
    print(f"Trying to assume the role without sending MFA credentials...")
    try:
        sts_client.assume_role(RoleArn=assume_role_arn,
 RoleSessionName=session_name)
        raise RuntimeError("Expected AccessDenied error.")
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDenied":
            print("Got AccessDenied.")
        else:
            raise
```

Assumere il ruolo che concede l'autorizzazione per elencare i bucket Amazon S3, passando il token MFA richiesto e mostrare che i bucket possono essere elencati.

```
def list_buckets_from_assumed_role_with_mfa(
    assume_role_arn, session_name, mfa_serial_number, mfa_totp, sts_client
):
    """
    Assumes a role from another account and uses the temporary credentials from
    that role to list the Amazon S3 buckets that are owned by the other account.
    Requires an MFA device serial number and token.

    The assumed role must grant permission to list the buckets in the other
 account.

    :param assume_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role that
                            grants access to list the other account's buckets.
    :param session_name: The name of the STS session.
    :param mfa_serial_number: The serial number of the MFA device. For a virtual
 MFA
                              device, this is an ARN.
    :param mfa_totp: A time-based, one-time password issued by the MFA device.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that has permission to assume the
 role.
```

```
    """
    response = sts_client.assume_role(
        RoleArn=assume_role_arn,
        RoleSessionName=session_name,
        SerialNumber=mfa_serial_number,
        TokenCode=mfa_totp,
    )
    temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]
    print(f"Assumed role {assume_role_arn} and got temporary credentials.")

    s3_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        aws_secret_access_key=temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        aws_session_token=temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    )

    print(f"Listing buckets for the assumed role's account:")
    for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
        print(bucket.name)
```

Elimina le risorse create per la demo.

```
def teardown(user, virtual_mfa_device, role):
    """
    Removes all resources created during setup.

    :param user: The demo user.
    :param role: The demo role.
    """
    for attached in role.attached_policies.all():
        policy_name = attached.policy_name
        role.detach_policy(PolicyArn=attached.arn)
        attached.delete()
        print(f"Detached and deleted {policy_name}.")
    role.delete()
    print(f"Deleted {role.name}.")
    for user_pol in user.policies.all():
        user_pol.delete()
        print("Deleted inline user policy.")
```

```
    for key in user.access_keys.all():
        key.delete()
        print("Deleted user's access key.")
    for mfa in user.mfa_devices.all():
        mfa.disassociate()
    virtual_mfa_device.delete()
    user.delete()
    print(f"Deleted {user.name}.")
```

Esegui questo scenario utilizzando le funzioni definite in precedenza.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Drives the demonstration."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        f"Welcome to the AWS Security Token Service assume role demo, "
        f"starring multi-factor authentication (MFA)!"
    )
    print("-" * 88)
    iam_resource = boto3.resource("iam")
    user, user_key, virtual_mfa_device, role = setup(iam_resource)
    print(f"Created {user.name} and {role.name}.")
    try:
        sts_client = boto3.client(
            "sts", aws_access_key_id=user_key.id,
 aws_secret_access_key=user_key.secret
        )
        try_to_assume_role_without_mfa(role.arn, "demo-sts-session", sts_client)
        mfa_totp = input("Enter the code from your registered MFA device: ")
        list_buckets_from_assumed_role_with_mfa(
            role.arn,
            "demo-sts-session",
            virtual_mfa_device.serial_number,
            mfa_totp,
            sts_client,
        )
    finally:
        teardown(user, virtual_mfa_device, role)
        print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AssumeRole AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Costruisci un URL con AWS STS per utenti federati utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creare un IAM ruolo che conceda l'accesso in sola lettura alle risorse Amazon S3 dell'account corrente.
- Ottieni un token di sicurezza dall'endpoint della AWS federazione.
- Creare un URL che possa essere utilizzato per accedere alla console con credenziali federate.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un ruolo che conceda l'accesso in sola lettura alle risorse Amazon S3 dell'account corrente.

```
def setup(iam_resource):
    """
    Creates a role that can be assumed by the current user.
    Attaches a policy that allows only Amazon S3 read-only access.

    :param iam_resource: A Boto3 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 instance
                         that has the permission to create a role.
    :return: The newly created role.
    """
    role = iam_resource.create_role(
        RoleName=unique_name("role"),
```

```
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Principal": {"AWS": iam_resource.CurrentUser().arn},
                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                    }
                ],
            }
        ),
    )
    role.attach_policy(PolicyArn="arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonS3ReadOnlyAccess")
    print(f"Created role {role.name}.")

    print("Give AWS time to propagate these new resources and connections.",
 end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    return role
```

Ottieni un token di sicurezza dall'endpoint AWS federativo e crea un URL che può essere utilizzato per accedere alla console con credenziali federate.

```
def construct_federated_url(assume_role_arn, session_name, issuer, sts_client):
    """
    Constructs a URL that gives federated users direct access to the AWS
 Management
    Console.

    1. Acquires temporary credentials from AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS)
 that
       can be used to assume a role with limited permissions.
    2. Uses the temporary credentials to request a sign-in token from the
       AWS federation endpoint.
    3. Builds a URL that can be used in a browser to navigate to the AWS
 federation
       endpoint, includes the sign-in token for authentication, and redirects to
```

```
        the AWS Management Console with permissions defined by the role that was
        specified in step 1.

    :param assume_role_arn: The role that specifies the permissions that are
granted.
                            The current user must have permission to assume the
role.
    :param session_name: The name for the STS session.
    :param issuer: The organization that issues the URL.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that can assume the role.
    :return: The federated URL.
    """
    response = sts_client.assume_role(
        RoleArn=assume_role_arn, RoleSessionName=session_name
    )
    temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]
    print(f"Assumed role {assume_role_arn} and got temporary credentials.")

    session_data = {
        "sessionId": temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        "sessionKey": temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        "sessionToken": temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    }
    aws_federated_signin_endpoint = "https://signin.aws.amazon.com/federation"

    # Make a request to the AWS federation endpoint to get a sign-in token.
    # The requests.get function URL-encodes the parameters and builds the query
string
    # before making the request.
    response = requests.get(
        aws_federated_signin_endpoint,
        params={
            "Action": "getSigninToken",
            "SessionDuration": str(datetime.timedelta(hours=12).seconds),
            "Session": json.dumps(session_data),
        },
    )
    signin_token = json.loads(response.text)
    print(f"Got a sign-in token from the AWS sign-in federation endpoint.")

    # Make a federated URL that can be used to sign into the AWS Management
Console.
    query_string = urllib.parse.urlencode(
        {
```

```
            "Action": "login",
            "Issuer": issuer,
            "Destination": "https://console.aws.amazon.com/",
            "SigninToken": signin_token["SigninToken"],
        }
    )
    federated_url = f"{aws_federated_signin_endpoint}?{query_string}"
    return federated_url
```

Elimina le risorse create per la demo.

```
def teardown(role):
    """
    Removes all resources created during setup.

    :param role: The demo role.
    """
    for attached in role.attached_policies.all():
        role.detach_policy(PolicyArn=attached.arn)
        print(f"Detached {attached.policy_name}.")
    role.delete()
    print(f"Deleted {role.name}.")
```

Esegui questo scenario utilizzando le funzioni definite in precedenza.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Drives the demonstration."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print(f"Welcome to the AWS Security Token Service federated URL demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    iam_resource = boto3.resource("iam")
    role = setup(iam_resource)
    sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
    try:
        federated_url = construct_federated_url(
            role.arn, "AssumeRoleDemoSession", "example.org", sts_client
        )
```

```
        print(
            "Constructed a federated URL that can be used to connect to the "
            "AWS Management Console with role-defined permissions:"
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        print(federated_url)
        print("-" * 88)
        _ = input(
            "Copy and paste the above URL into a browser to open the AWS "
            "Management Console with limited permissions. When done, press "
            "Enter to clean up and complete this demo."
        )
    finally:
        teardown(role)
        print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AssumeRole AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni un token di sessione che richiede un token MFA AWS STS utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come ottenere un token di sessione che richiede un token MFA.

> **Warning**
>
> Per evitare rischi per la sicurezza, non utilizzare gli utenti IAM per l'autenticazione quando sviluppi software creato ad hoc o lavori con dati reali. Utilizza invece la federazione con un provider di identità come AWS IAM Identity Center.

- Creare un ruolo IAM che conceda l'autorizzazione per elencare i bucket Amazon S3.
- Creare un utente IAM che abbia il permesso di assumere il ruolo solo quando vengono fornite le credenziali MFA.
- Registrare un dispositivo MFA per l'utente.
- Fornire le credenziali MFA per ottenere un token di sessione e utilizzare le credenziali temporanee per elencare i bucket S3.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare un utente IAM, registrare un dispositivo MFA e creare un ruolo che conceda l'autorizzazione per consentire all'utente di elencare i bucket Amazon S3 solo quando si utilizzano le credenziali MFA.

```
def setup(iam_resource):
    """
    Creates a new user with no permissions.
    Creates a new virtual multi-factor authentication (MFA) device.
    Displays the QR code to seed the device.
    Asks for two codes from the MFA device.
    Registers the MFA device for the user.
    Creates an access key pair for the user.
    Creates an inline policy for the user that lets the user list Amazon S3
 buckets,
    but only when MFA credentials are used.

    Any MFA device that can scan a QR code will work with this demonstration.
    Common choices are mobile apps like LastPass Authenticator,
    Microsoft Authenticator, or Google Authenticator.

    :param iam_resource: A Boto3 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 resource
                         that has permissions to create users, MFA devices, and
                         policies in the account.
    :return: The newly created user, user key, and virtual MFA device.
    """
    user = iam_resource.create_user(UserName=unique_name("user"))
    print(f"Created user {user.name}.")

    virtual_mfa_device = iam_resource.create_virtual_mfa_device(
        VirtualMFADeviceName=unique_name("mfa")
    )
```

```
    print(f"Created virtual MFA device {virtual_mfa_device.serial_number}")

    print(
        f"Showing the QR code for the device. Scan this in the MFA app of your "
        f"choice."
    )
    with open("qr.png", "wb") as qr_file:
        qr_file.write(virtual_mfa_device.qr_code_png)
    webbrowser.open(qr_file.name)

    print(f"Enter two consecutive code from your MFA device.")
    mfa_code_1 = input("Enter the first code: ")
    mfa_code_2 = input("Enter the second code: ")
    user.enable_mfa(
        SerialNumber=virtual_mfa_device.serial_number,
        AuthenticationCode1=mfa_code_1,
        AuthenticationCode2=mfa_code_2,
    )
    os.remove(qr_file.name)
    print(f"MFA device is registered with the user.")

    user_key = user.create_access_key_pair()
    print(f"Created access key pair for user.")

    print(f"Wait for user to be ready.", end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    user.create_policy(
        PolicyName=unique_name("user-policy"),
        PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Action": "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
                        "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::*",
                        "Condition": {"Bool": {"aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent":
True}},
                    }
                ],
            }
        ),
    )
```

```
    print(
        f"Created an inline policy for {user.name} that lets the user list
 buckets, "
        f"but only when MFA credentials are present."
    )

    print("Give AWS time to propagate these new resources and connections.",
 end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    return user, user_key, virtual_mfa_device
```

Recuperare le credenziali di sessione temporanee passando un token MFA e utilizzarle per elencare i bucket Amazon S3 per l'account.

```
def list_buckets_with_session_token_with_mfa(mfa_serial_number, mfa_totp,
 sts_client):
    """
    Gets a session token with MFA credentials and uses the temporary session
    credentials to list Amazon S3 buckets.

    Requires an MFA device serial number and token.

    :param mfa_serial_number: The serial number of the MFA device. For a virtual
 MFA
                              device, this is an Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
    :param mfa_totp: A time-based, one-time password issued by the MFA device.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that has permission to assume the
 role.
    """
    if mfa_serial_number is not None:
        response = sts_client.get_session_token(
            SerialNumber=mfa_serial_number, TokenCode=mfa_totp
        )
    else:
        response = sts_client.get_session_token()
    temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]

    s3_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
```

```
        aws_access_key_id=temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        aws_secret_access_key=temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        aws_session_token=temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    )

    print(f"Buckets for the account:")
    for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
        print(bucket.name)
```

Elimina le risorse create per la demo.

```
def teardown(user, virtual_mfa_device):
    """
    Removes all resources created during setup.

    :param user: The demo user.
    :param role: The demo MFA device.
    """
    for user_pol in user.policies.all():
        user_pol.delete()
        print("Deleted inline user policy.")
    for key in user.access_keys.all():
        key.delete()
        print("Deleted user's access key.")
    for mfa in user.mfa_devices.all():
        mfa.disassociate()
    virtual_mfa_device.delete()
    user.delete()
    print(f"Deleted {user.name}.")
```

Esegui questo scenario utilizzando le funzioni definite in precedenza.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Drives the demonstration."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        f"Welcome to the AWS Security Token Service assume role demo, "
```

```
        f"starring multi-factor authentication (MFA)!"
    )
    print("-" * 88)
    iam_resource = boto3.resource("iam")
    user, user_key, virtual_mfa_device = setup(iam_resource)
    try:
        sts_client = boto3.client(
            "sts", aws_access_key_id=user_key.id,
aws_secret_access_key=user_key.secret
        )
        try:
            print("Listing buckets without specifying MFA credentials.")
            list_buckets_with_session_token_with_mfa(None, None, sts_client)
        except ClientError as error:
            if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDenied":
                print("Got expected AccessDenied error.")
        mfa_totp = input("Enter the code from your registered MFA device: ")
        list_buckets_with_session_token_with_mfa(
            virtual_mfa_device.serial_number, mfa_totp, sts_client
        )
    finally:
        teardown(user, virtual_mfa_device)
        print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetSessionToken AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo SupportoAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo Supporto AWS con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Supporto Guida per l'utente: ulteriori informazioni su Supporto.
- Supporto Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le Supporto azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Supporto

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare Supporto.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.AWSSupport;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;

public static class HelloSupport
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the AWS Support service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
 profile.
        // You must have one of the following AWS Support plans: Business,
 Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise. Otherwise, an exception will be thrown.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
```

```
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonAWSSupport>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var supportClient =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonAWSSupport>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var response = await supportClient.DescribeServicesAsync();
        Console.WriteLine($"\tHello AWS Support! There are
 {response.Services.Count} services available.");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeServicessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.SupportClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Category;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeServicesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeServicesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Service;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.SupportException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * In addition, you must have the AWS Business Support Plan to use the AWS
 * Support Java API. For more information, see:
 *
 * https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/
 *
 * This Java example performs the following task:
 *
 * 1. Gets and displays available services.
 *
 *
 * NOTE: To see multiple operations, see SupportScenario.
 */

public class HelloSupport {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SupportClient supportClient = SupportClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("***** Step 1. Get and display available services.");
        displayServices(supportClient);
    }

    // Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
    public static void displayServices(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            DescribeServicesRequest servicesRequest =
 DescribeServicesRequest.builder()
                    .language("en")
                    .build();

            DescribeServicesResponse response =
 supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest);
            List<Service> services = response.services();

            System.out.println("Get the first 10 services");
```

```
            int index = 1;
            for (Service service : services) {
                if (index == 11)
                    break;

                System.out.println("The Service name is: " + service.name());

                // Display the Categories for this service.
                List<Category> categories = service.categories();
                for (Category cat : categories) {
                    System.out.println("The category name is: " + cat.name());
                }
                index++;
            }

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeServicessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Richiama main() `per eseguire l'esempio.

```
import {
  DescribeServicesCommand,
  SupportClient,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

// Change the value of 'region' to your preferred AWS Region.
const client = new SupportClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

const getServiceCount = async () => {
  try {
    const { services } = await client.send(new DescribeServicesCommand({}));
    return services.length;
  } catch (err) {
    if (err.name === "SubscriptionRequiredException") {
      throw new Error(
        "You must be subscribed to the AWS Support plan to use this feature.",
      );
    }
    throw err;
  }
};

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    const count = await getServiceCount();
    console.log(`Hello, AWS Support! There are ${count} services available.`);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Failed to get service count: ", err.message);
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeServicessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

In addition, you must have the AWS Business Support Plan to use the AWS Support
 Java API. For more information, see:

https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/

This Kotlin example performs the following task:

1. Gets and displays available services.
 */

suspend fun main() {
    displaySomeServices()
}

// Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
suspend fun displaySomeServices() {
    val servicesRequest =
        DescribeServicesRequest {
            language = "en"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest)
        println("Get the first 10 services")
        var index = 1

        response.services?.forEach { service ->
            if (index == 11) {
                return@forEach
            }

            println("The Service name is: " + service.name)

            // Get the categories for this service.
            service.categories?.forEach { cat ->
```

```
                println("The category name is ${cat.name}")
                index++
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeServicesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def hello_support(support_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS Support client and count
    the available services in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param support_client: A Boto3 Support Client object.
    """
    try:
        print("Hello, AWS Support! Let's count the available Support services:")
        response = support_client.describe_services()
        print(f"There are {len(response['services'])} services available.")
    except ClientError as err:
```

```
        if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
            logger.info(
                "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
 Support "
                "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
 subscription to run these "
                "examples."
            )
        else:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't count services. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_support(boto3.client("support"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeServices AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo SupportoAWS SDKs
  - Salve Supporto
  - Scopri le nozioni di base di un SDK SupportoAWS
  - Azioni per Supporto l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo AddAttachmentsToSet con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo AddCommunicationToCase con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreateCase con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeAttachment con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeCases con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeCommunications con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeServices con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DescribeSeverityLevels con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzare DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatuses con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckResult con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckSummaries con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeTrustedAdvisorChecks con una CLI
- Utilizzare RefreshTrustedAdvisorCheck con una CLI
- Utilizzo ResolveCase con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo SupportoAWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Supporto AWS with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Salve Supporto
- Scopri le nozioni di base di un SDK SupportoAWS
- Azioni per Supporto l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo AddAttachmentsToSet con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo AddCommunicationToCase con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateCase con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeAttachment con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeCases con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeCommunications con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeServices con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DescribeSeverityLevels con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatuses con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckResult con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckSummaries con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeTrustedAdvisorChecks con una CLI
  - Utilizzare RefreshTrustedAdvisorCheck con una CLI
  - Utilizzo ResolveCase con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Salve Supporto

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare Supporto.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.AWSSupport;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;

public static class HelloSupport
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the AWS Support service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
 profile.
        // You must have one of the following AWS Support plans: Business,
 Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise. Otherwise, an exception will be thrown.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonAWSSupport>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var supportClient =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonAWSSupport>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var response = await supportClient.DescribeServicesAsync();
        Console.WriteLine($"\tHello AWS Support! There are
 {response.Services.Count} services available.");
```

```
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeServicessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.SupportClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Category;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeServicesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeServicesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Service;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.SupportException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * In addition, you must have the AWS Business Support Plan to use the AWS
 * Support Java API. For more information, see:
 *
 * https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/
 *
```

```
 * This Java example performs the following task:
 *
 * 1. Gets and displays available services.
 *
 *
 * NOTE: To see multiple operations, see SupportScenario.
 */

public class HelloSupport {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SupportClient supportClient = SupportClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("***** Step 1. Get and display available services.");
        displayServices(supportClient);
    }

    // Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
    public static void displayServices(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            DescribeServicesRequest servicesRequest =
 DescribeServicesRequest.builder()
                    .language("en")
                    .build();

            DescribeServicesResponse response =
 supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest);
            List<Service> services = response.services();

            System.out.println("Get the first 10 services");
            int index = 1;
            for (Service service : services) {
                if (index == 11)
                    break;

                System.out.println("The Service name is: " + service.name());

                // Display the Categories for this service.
                List<Category> categories = service.categories();
                for (Category cat : categories) {
                    System.out.println("The category name is: " + cat.name());
                }
```

```
                index++;
            }

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeServicessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Richiama main() `per eseguire l'esempio.

```
import {
  DescribeServicesCommand,
  SupportClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

// Change the value of 'region' to your preferred AWS Region.
const client = new SupportClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

const getServiceCount = async () => {
  try {
    const { services } = await client.send(new DescribeServicesCommand({}));
    return services.length;
  } catch (err) {
    if (err.name === "SubscriptionRequiredException") {
      throw new Error(
        "You must be subscribed to the AWS Support plan to use this feature.",
```

```
      );
    }
    throw err;
  }
};

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    const count = await getServiceCount();
    console.log(`Hello, AWS Support! There are ${count} services available.`);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Failed to get service count: ", err.message);
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeServicessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

In addition, you must have the AWS Business Support Plan to use the AWS Support
 Java API. For more information, see:

https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/
```

```
This Kotlin example performs the following task:

1. Gets and displays available services.
 */

suspend fun main() {
    displaySomeServices()
}

// Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
suspend fun displaySomeServices() {
    val servicesRequest =
        DescribeServicesRequest {
            language = "en"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest)
        println("Get the first 10 services")
        var index = 1

        response.services?.forEach { service ->
            if (index == 11) {
                return@forEach
            }

            println("The Service name is: " + service.name)

            // Get the categories for this service.
            service.categories?.forEach { cat ->
                println("The category name is ${cat.name}")
                index++
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeServicesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def hello_support(support_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS Support client and count
    the available services in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param support_client: A Boto3 Support Client object.
    """
    try:
        print("Hello, AWS Support! Let's count the available Support services:")
        response = support_client.describe_services()
        print(f"There are {len(response['services'])} services available.")
    except ClientError as err:
        if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
            logger.info(
                "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
 Support "
                "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
 subscription to run these "
                "examples."
            )
        else:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't count services. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_support(boto3.client("support"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeServices AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scopri le nozioni di base di un SDK SupportoAWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Ottieni e visualizza i servizi e i livelli di gravità disponibili per i casi.
- Crea una richiesta di supporto utilizzando un servizio, una categoria e un livello di gravità selezionato.
- Ottieni e visualizza un elenco di casi aperti per il giorno corrente.
- Aggiungi un set di collegamenti e una comunicazione al nuovo caso.
- Descrivi il nuovo collegamento e la nuova comunicazione per il caso.
- Risolvi il caso.
- Ottieni e visualizza un elenco di casi risolti per il giorno corrente.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
/// <summary>
/// Hello AWS Support example.
/// </summary>
public static class SupportCaseScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
    To use the AWS Support API, you must have one of the following AWS Support
 plans: Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
    1.  Get and display services. Select a service from the list.
    2.  Select a category from the selected service.
    3.  Get and display severity levels and select a severity level from the
 list.
    4.  Create a support case using the selected service, category, and severity
 level.
    5.  Get and display a list of open support cases for the current day.
    6.  Create an attachment set with a sample text file to add to the case.
    7.  Add a communication with the attachment to the support case.
    8.  List the communications of the support case.
    9.  Describe the attachment set.
    10. Resolve the support case.
    11. Get a list of resolved cases for the current day.
   */

    private static SupportWrapper _supportWrapper = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS Support service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
 profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
```

```
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonAWSSupport>(new AWSOptions()
{ Profile = "default" })
                    .AddTransient<SupportWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        var logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
        {
            builder.AddConsole();
        }).CreateLogger(typeof(SupportCaseScenario));

        _supportWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SupportWrapper>();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the AWS Support case example scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
            var apiSupported = await _supportWrapper.VerifySubscription();
            if (!apiSupported)
            {
                logger.LogError("You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or
Enterprise Support " +
                                "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease
upgrade your subscription to run these examples.");
                return;
            }

            var service = await DisplayAndSelectServices();

            var category = DisplayAndSelectCategories(service);

            var severityLevel = await DisplayAndSelectSeverity();

            var caseId = await CreateSupportCase(service, category,
severityLevel);

            await DescribeTodayOpenCases();

            var attachmentSetId = await CreateAttachmentSet();

            await AddCommunicationToCase(attachmentSetId, caseId);
```

```
            var attachmentId = await ListCommunicationsForCase(caseId);

            await DescribeCaseAttachment(attachmentId);

            await ResolveCase(caseId);

            await DescribeTodayResolvedCases();

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("AWS Support case example scenario complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List some available services from AWS Support, and select a service for
 the example.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected service.</returns>
    private static async Task<Service> DisplayAndSelectServices()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        var services = await _supportWrapper.DescribeServices();
        Console.WriteLine($"AWS Support client returned {services.Count}
 services.");

        Console.WriteLine($"1. Displaying first 10 services:");
        for (int i = 0; i < 10 && i < services.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {services[i].Name}");
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > services.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select an example support service by entering a number from the
 preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
```

```
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return services[choiceNumber - 1];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the available categories for a service and select a category for the
example.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="service">Service to use for displaying categories.</param>
    /// <returns>The selected category.</returns>
    private static Category DisplayAndSelectCategories(Service service)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine($"2. Available support categories for Service
\"{service.Name}\":");
        for (int i = 0; i < service.Categories.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {service.Categories[i].Name}");
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > service.Categories.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select an example support category by entering a number from the
preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return service.Categories[choiceNumber - 1];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List available severity levels from AWS Support, and select a level for
the example.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected severity level.</returns>
    private static async Task<SeverityLevel> DisplayAndSelectSeverity()
```

```
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        var severityLevels = await _supportWrapper.DescribeSeverityLevels();

        Console.WriteLine($"3. Get and display available severity levels:");
        for (int i = 0; i < 10 && i < severityLevels.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {severityLevels[i].Name}");
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > severityLevels.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select an example severity level by entering a number from the
preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return severityLevels[choiceNumber - 1];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an example support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="service">Service to use for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="category">Category to use for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="severity">Severity to use for the new case.</param>
    /// <returns>The caseId of the new support case.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> CreateSupportCase(Service service,
        Category category, SeverityLevel severity)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"4. Create an example support case" +
                          $" with the following settings:" +
                          $" \n\tService: {service.Name}, Category:
{category.Name} " +
                          $"and Severity Level: {severity.Name}.");
        var caseId = await _supportWrapper.CreateCase(service.Code,
category.Code, severity.Code,
            "Example case for testing, ignore.", "This is my example support
case.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"\tNew case created with ID {caseId}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return caseId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List open cases for the current day.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeTodayOpenCases()
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"5. List the open support cases for the current
day.");
        // Describe the cases. If it is empty, try again and allow time for the
new case to appear.
        List<CaseDetails> currentOpenCases = null!;
        while (currentOpenCases == null || currentOpenCases.Count == 0)
        {
            Thread.Sleep(1000);
            currentOpenCases = await _supportWrapper.DescribeCases(
                new List<string>(),
                null,
                false,
                false,
                DateTime.UtcNow.Date,
                DateTime.UtcNow);
        }

        foreach (var openCase in currentOpenCases)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCase: {openCase.CaseId} created
{openCase.TimeCreated}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an attachment set for a support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The attachment set id.</returns>
```

```
    private static async Task<string> CreateAttachmentSet()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"6. Create an attachment set for a support case.");
        var fileName = "example_attachment.txt";

        // Create the file if it does not already exist.
        if (!File.Exists(fileName))
        {
            await using StreamWriter sw = File.CreateText(fileName);
            await sw.WriteLineAsync(
                "This is a sample file for attachment to a support case.");
        }

        await using var ms = new MemoryStream(await
 File.ReadAllBytesAsync(fileName));

        var attachmentSetId = await _supportWrapper.AddAttachmentToSet(
            ms,
            fileName);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNew attachment set created with id: \n
\t{attachmentSetId.Substring(0, 65)}...");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return attachmentSetId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an attachment set and communication to a case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Id of the attachment set.</param>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id of the case to receive the attachment set.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddCommunicationToCase(string attachmentSetId,
 string caseId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"7. Add attachment set and communication to
 {caseId}.");

        await _supportWrapper.AddCommunicationToCase(
```

```
            caseId,
            "This is an example communication added to a support case.",
            attachmentSetId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNew attachment set and communication added to
{caseId}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the communications for a case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id of the case to describe.</param>
    /// <returns>An attachment id.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> ListCommunicationsForCase(string caseId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"8. List communications for case {caseId}.");

        var communications = await
_supportWrapper.DescribeCommunications(caseId);
        var attachmentId = "";
        foreach (var communication in communications)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\tCommunication created on: {communication.TimeCreated} has
{communication.AttachmentSet.Count} attachments.");
            if (communication.AttachmentSet.Any())
            {
                attachmentId = communication.AttachmentSet.First().AttachmentId;
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return attachmentId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe an attachment by id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="attachmentId">Id of the attachment to describe.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeCaseAttachment(string attachmentId)
```

```
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"9. Describe the attachment set.");

        var attachment = await _supportWrapper.DescribeAttachment(attachmentId);
        var data = Encoding.ASCII.GetString(attachment.Data.ToArray());
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAttachment includes {attachment.FileName} with
data: \n\t{data}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Resolve the support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id of the case to resolve.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ResolveCase(string caseId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"10. Resolve case {caseId}.");

        var status = await _supportWrapper.ResolveCase(caseId);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tCase {caseId} has final status {status}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List resolved cases for the current day.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeTodayResolvedCases()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"11. List the resolved support cases for the current
day.");
        var currentCases = await _supportWrapper.DescribeCases(
            new List<string>(),
            null,
            false,
            true,
            DateTime.UtcNow.Date,
            DateTime.UtcNow);
```

```
        foreach (var currentCase in currentCases)
        {
            if (currentCase.Status == "resolved")
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tCase: {currentCase.CaseId}: status
 {currentCase.Status}");
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
}
```

Metodi wrapper utilizzati dallo scenario per Supporto le azioni.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper methods to use AWS Support for working with support cases.
/// </summary>
public class SupportWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAWSSupport _amazonSupport;
    public SupportWrapper(IAmazonAWSSupport amazonSupport)
    {
        _amazonSupport = amazonSupport;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the descriptions of AWS services.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional language for services.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean
 (“ko”) are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of AWS service descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Service>> DescribeServices(string language = "en")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeServicesAsync(
            new DescribeServicesRequest()
            {
```

```
                Language = language
            });
        return response.Services;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get the descriptions of support severity levels.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional language for severity levels.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean
(“ko”) are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of support severity levels.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SeverityLevel>> DescribeSeverityLevels(string language
= "en")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeSeverityLevelsAsync(
            new DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest()
            {
                Language = language
            });
        return response.SeverityLevels;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="serviceCode">Service code for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="categoryCode">Category for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="severityCode">Severity code for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">Subject of the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="body">Body text of the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="language">Optional language support for your case.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean
(“ko”) are supported.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional Id for an attachment set for the
new case.</param>
    /// <param name="issueType">Optional issue type for the new case. Options are
"customer-service" or "technical".</param>
    /// <returns>The caseId of the new support case.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<string> CreateCase(string serviceCode, string categoryCode,
string severityCode, string subject,
        string body, string language = "en", string? attachmentSetId = null,
string issueType = "customer-service")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.CreateCaseAsync(
            new CreateCaseRequest()
            {
                ServiceCode = serviceCode,
                CategoryCode = categoryCode,
                SeverityCode = severityCode,
                Subject = subject,
                Language = language,
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                IssueType = issueType,
                CommunicationBody = body
            });
        return response.CaseId;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Add an attachment to a set, or create a new attachment set if one does
not exist.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="data">The data for the attachment.</param>
    /// <param name="fileName">The file name for the attachment.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional setId for the attachment. Creates
a new attachment set if empty.</param>
    /// <returns>The setId of the attachment.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AddAttachmentToSet(MemoryStream data, string
fileName, string? attachmentSetId = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.AddAttachmentsToSetAsync(
            new AddAttachmentsToSetRequest
            {
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                Attachments = new List<Attachment>
                {
                    new Attachment
                    {
                        Data = data,
                        FileName = fileName
```

```
                    }
                }
            });
        return response.AttachmentSetId;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get description of a specific attachment.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="attachmentId">Id of the attachment, usually fetched by
 describing the communications of a case.</param>
    /// <returns>The attachment object.</returns>
    public async Task<Attachment> DescribeAttachment(string attachmentId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeAttachmentAsync(
            new DescribeAttachmentRequest()
            {
                AttachmentId = attachmentId
            });
        return response.Attachment;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Add communication to a case, including optional attachment set ID and CC
 email addresses.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id for the support case.</param>
    /// <param name="body">Body text of the communication.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional Id for an attachment set.</param>
    /// <param name="ccEmailAddresses">Optional list of CC email addresses.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AddCommunicationToCase(string caseId, string body,
        string? attachmentSetId = null, List<string>? ccEmailAddresses = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.AddCommunicationToCaseAsync(
            new AddCommunicationToCaseRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId,
                CommunicationBody = body,
```

```
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                CcEmailAddresses = ccEmailAddresses
            });
        return response.Result;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the communications for a case, optionally with a date filter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">The ID of the support case.</param>
    /// <param name="afterTime">The optional start date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="beforeTime">The optional end date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <returns>The list of communications for the case.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Communication>> DescribeCommunications(string caseId,
 DateTime? afterTime = null, DateTime? beforeTime = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Communication>();
        var paginateCommunications =
 _amazonSupport.Paginators.DescribeCommunications(
            new DescribeCommunicationsRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId,
                AfterTime = afterTime?.ToString("s"),
                BeforeTime = beforeTime?.ToString("s")
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var communications in
 paginateCommunications.Communications)
        {
            results.Add(communications);
        }
        return results;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get case details for a list of case ids, optionally with date filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseIds">The list of case IDs.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="displayId">Optional display ID.</param>
    /// <param name="includeCommunication">True to include communication.
 Defaults to true.</param>
    /// <param name="includeResolvedCases">True to include resolved cases.
 Defaults to false.</param>
    /// <param name="afterTime">The optional start date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="beforeTime">The optional end date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="language">Optional language support for your case.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean
 (“ko”) are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of CaseDetails.</returns>
    public async Task<List<CaseDetails>> DescribeCases(List<string> caseIds,
 string? displayId = null, bool includeCommunication = true,
        bool includeResolvedCases = false, DateTime? afterTime = null, DateTime?
 beforeTime = null,
        string language = "en")
    {
        var results = new List<CaseDetails>();
        var paginateCases = _amazonSupport.Paginators.DescribeCases(
            new DescribeCasesRequest()
            {
                CaseIdList = caseIds,
                DisplayId = displayId,
                IncludeCommunications = includeCommunication,
                IncludeResolvedCases = includeResolvedCases,
                AfterTime = afterTime?.ToString("s"),
                BeforeTime = beforeTime?.ToString("s"),
                Language = language
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var cases in paginateCases.Cases)
        {
            results.Add(cases);
        }
        return results;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Resolve a support case by caseId.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="caseId">Id for the support case.</param>
    /// <returns>The final status of the case after resolving.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ResolveCase(string caseId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.ResolveCaseAsync(
            new ResolveCaseRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId
            });
        return response.FinalCaseStatus;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the support level for AWS Support API access.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if the subscription level supports API access.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifySubscription()
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeServicesAsync(
                new DescribeServicesRequest()
                {
                    Language = "en"
                });
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (Amazon.AWSSupport.AmazonAWSSupportException ex)
        {
            if (ex.ErrorCode == "SubscriptionRequiredException")
            {
                return false;
            }
            else throw;
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - AddAttachmentsToSet

- AddCommunicationToCase
- CreateCase
- DescribeAttachment
- DescribeCases
- DescribeCommunications
- DescribeServices
- DescribeSeverityLevels
- ResolveCase

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui varie Supporto operazioni.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.SupportClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.AddAttachmentsToSetResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.AddCommunicationToCaseRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.AddCommunicationToCaseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Attachment;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.AttachmentDetails;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.CaseDetails;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Category;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Communication;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.CreateCaseRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.CreateCaseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeAttachmentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeAttachmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeCasesRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeCasesResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeCommunicationsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeCommunicationsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeServicesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeServicesResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeSeverityLevelsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.ResolveCaseRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.ResolveCaseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Service;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.SeverityLevel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.SupportException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.AddAttachmentsToSetRequest;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.temporal.ChronoUnit;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * In addition, you must have the AWS Business Support Plan to use the AWS
 * Support Java API. For more information, see:
 *
 * https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/
 *
 * This Java example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Gets and displays available services.
 * 2. Gets and displays severity levels.
```

```
 * 3. Creates a support case by using the selected service, category, and
 * severity level.
 * 4. Gets a list of open cases for the current day.
 * 5. Creates an attachment set with a generated file.
 * 6. Adds a communication with the attachment to the support case.
 * 7. Lists the communications of the support case.
 * 8. Describes the attachment set included with the communication.
 * 9. Resolves the support case.
 * 10. Gets a list of resolved cases for the current day.
 */
public class SupportScenario {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <fileAttachment>Where:
                    fileAttachment - The file can be a simple saved .txt file to
 use as an email attachment.\s
                """;

      //  if (args.length != 1) {
      //      System.out.println(usage);
      //      System.exit(1);
      //  }

        String fileAttachment = "C:\\AWS\\test.txt" ; //args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SupportClient supportClient = SupportClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("***** Welcome to the AWS Support case example
 scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Get and display available services.");
        List<String> sevCatList = displayServices(supportClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Get and display Support severity levels.");
        String sevLevel = displaySevLevels(supportClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Create a support case using the selected service,
category, and severity level.");
        String caseId = createSupportCase(supportClient, sevCatList, sevLevel);
        if (caseId.compareTo("") == 0) {
            System.out.println("A support case was not successfully created!");
            System.exit(1);
        } else
            System.out.println("Support case " + caseId + " was successfully
created!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Get open support cases.");
        getOpenCase(supportClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Create an attachment set with a generated file to
add to the case.");
        String attachmentSetId = addAttachment(supportClient, fileAttachment);
        System.out.println("The Attachment Set id value is" + attachmentSetId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Add communication with the attachment to the
support case.");
        addAttachSupportCase(supportClient, caseId, attachmentSetId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. List the communications of the support case.");
        String attachId = listCommunications(supportClient, caseId);
        System.out.println("The Attachment id value is" + attachId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("8. Describe the attachment set included with the
communication.");
        describeAttachment(supportClient, attachId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Resolve the support case.");
        resolveSupportCase(supportClient, caseId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Get a list of resolved cases for the current
day.");
        getResolvedCase(supportClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("***** This Scenario has successfully completed");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void getResolvedCase(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            // Specify the start and end time.
            Instant now = Instant.now();
            java.time.LocalDate.now();
            Instant yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);

            DescribeCasesRequest describeCasesRequest =
DescribeCasesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(30)
                    .afterTime(yesterday.toString())
                    .beforeTime(now.toString())
                    .includeResolvedCases(true)
                    .build();

            DescribeCasesResponse response =
supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest);
            List<CaseDetails> cases = response.cases();
            for (CaseDetails sinCase : cases) {
                if (sinCase.status().compareTo("resolved") == 0)
                    System.out.println("The case status is " + sinCase.status());
            }
```

```
        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void resolveSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId) {
        try {
            ResolveCaseRequest caseRequest = ResolveCaseRequest.builder()
                    .caseId(caseId)
                    .build();

            ResolveCaseResponse response =
supportClient.resolveCase(caseRequest);
            System.out.println("The status of case " + caseId + " is " +
response.finalCaseStatus());

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeAttachment(SupportClient supportClient, String
attachId) {
        try {
            DescribeAttachmentRequest attachmentRequest =
DescribeAttachmentRequest.builder()
                    .attachmentId(attachId)
                    .build();

            DescribeAttachmentResponse response =
supportClient.describeAttachment(attachmentRequest);
            System.out.println("The name of the file is " +
response.attachment().fileName());

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   public static String listCommunications(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId) {
       try {
           String attachId = null;
           DescribeCommunicationsRequest communicationsRequest =
DescribeCommunicationsRequest.builder()
                   .caseId(caseId)
                   .maxResults(10)
                   .build();

           DescribeCommunicationsResponse response =
supportClient.describeCommunications(communicationsRequest);
           List<Communication> communications = response.communications();
           for (Communication comm : communications) {
               System.out.println("the body is: " + comm.body());

               // Get the attachment id value.
               List<AttachmentDetails> attachments = comm.attachmentSet();
               for (AttachmentDetails detail : attachments) {
                   attachId = detail.attachmentId();
               }
           }
           return attachId;

       } catch (SupportException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }

   public static void addAttachSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId, String attachmentSetId) {
       try {
           AddCommunicationToCaseRequest caseRequest =
AddCommunicationToCaseRequest.builder()
                   .caseId(caseId)
                   .attachmentSetId(attachmentSetId)
                   .communicationBody("Please refer to attachment for details.")
                   .build();

           AddCommunicationToCaseResponse response =
supportClient.addCommunicationToCase(caseRequest);
           if (response.result())
```

```
                System.out.println("You have successfully added a communication
to an AWS Support case");
            else
                System.out.println("There was an error adding the communication
to an AWS Support case");

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String addAttachment(SupportClient supportClient, String
fileAttachment) {
        try {
            File myFile = new File(fileAttachment);
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(myFile);
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);

            Attachment attachment = Attachment.builder()
                    .fileName(myFile.getName())
                    .data(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            AddAttachmentsToSetRequest setRequest =
AddAttachmentsToSetRequest.builder()
                    .attachments(attachment)
                    .build();

            AddAttachmentsToSetResponse response =
supportClient.addAttachmentsToSet(setRequest);
            return response.attachmentSetId();

        } catch (SupportException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void getOpenCase(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            // Specify the start and end time.
            Instant now = Instant.now();
```

```
            java.time.LocalDate.now();
            Instant yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);

            DescribeCasesRequest describeCasesRequest =
DescribeCasesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(20)
                    .afterTime(yesterday.toString())
                    .beforeTime(now.toString())
                    .build();

            DescribeCasesResponse response =
supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest);
            List<CaseDetails> cases = response.cases();
            for (CaseDetails sinCase : cases) {
                System.out.println("The case status is " + sinCase.status());
                System.out.println("The case Id is " + sinCase.caseId());
                System.out.println("The case subject is " + sinCase.subject());
            }

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient,
List<String> sevCatList, String sevLevel) {
        try {
            String serviceCode = sevCatList.get(0);
            String caseCat = sevCatList.get(1);
            CreateCaseRequest caseRequest = CreateCaseRequest.builder()
                    .categoryCode(caseCat.toLowerCase())
                    .serviceCode(serviceCode.toLowerCase())
                    .severityCode(sevLevel.toLowerCase())
                    .communicationBody("Test issue with " +
serviceCode.toLowerCase())
                    .subject("Test case, please ignore")
                    .language("en")
                    .issueType("technical")
                    .build();

            CreateCaseResponse response = supportClient.createCase(caseRequest);
            return response.caseId();
```

```
        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String displaySevLevels(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest severityLevelsRequest =
DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest.builder()
                    .language("en")
                    .build();

            DescribeSeverityLevelsResponse response =
supportClient.describeSeverityLevels(severityLevelsRequest);
            List<SeverityLevel> severityLevels = response.severityLevels();
            String levelName = null;
            for (SeverityLevel sevLevel : severityLevels) {
                System.out.println("The severity level name is: " +
sevLevel.name());
                if (sevLevel.name().compareTo("High") == 0)
                    levelName = sevLevel.name();
            }
            return levelName;

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
    public static List<String> displayServices(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            DescribeServicesRequest servicesRequest =
DescribeServicesRequest.builder()
                    .language("en")
                    .build();

            DescribeServicesResponse response =
supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest);
            String serviceCode = null;
```

```
            String catName = null;
            List<String> sevCatList = new ArrayList<>();
            List<Service> services = response.services();

            System.out.println("Get the first 10 services");
            int index = 1;
            for (Service service : services) {
                if (index == 11)
                    break;

                System.out.println("The Service name is: " + service.name());
                if (service.name().compareTo("Account") == 0)
                    serviceCode = service.code();

                // Get the Categories for this service.
                List<Category> categories = service.categories();
                for (Category cat : categories) {
                    System.out.println("The category name is: " + cat.name());
                    if (cat.name().compareTo("Security") == 0)
                        catName = cat.name();
                }
                index++;
            }

            // Push the two values to the list.
            sevCatList.add(serviceCode);
            sevCatList.add(catName);
            return sevCatList;

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - AddAttachmentsToSet
  - AddCommunicationToCase

- CreateCase
- DescribeAttachment
- DescribeCases
- DescribeCommunications
- DescribeServices
- DescribeSeverityLevels
- ResolveCase

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo nel terminale.

```
import {
  AddAttachmentsToSetCommand,
  AddCommunicationToCaseCommand,
  CreateCaseCommand,
  DescribeAttachmentCommand,
  DescribeCasesCommand,
  DescribeCommunicationsCommand,
  DescribeServicesCommand,
  DescribeSeverityLevelsCommand,
  ResolveCaseCommand,
  SupportClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-support";
import * as inquirer from "@inquirer/prompts";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

const wrapText = (text, char = "=") => {
  const rule = char.repeat(80);
  return `${rule}\n    ${text}\n${rule}\n`;
};
```

```
const client = new SupportClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Verify that the account has a Support plan.
export const verifyAccount = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeServicesCommand({});

  try {
    await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    if (err.name === "SubscriptionRequiredException") {
      throw new Error(
        "You must be subscribed to the AWS Support plan to use this feature.",
      );
    }
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Select a service from the list returned from DescribeServices.
 */
export const getService = async () => {
  const { services } = await client.send(new DescribeServicesCommand({}));
  const selectedService = await inquirer.select({
    message:
      "Select a service. Your support case will be created for this service. The
 list of services is truncated for readability.",
    choices: services.slice(0, 10).map((s) => ({ name: s.name, value: s })),
  });
  return selectedService;
};

/**
 * @param {{ categories: import('@aws-sdk/client-support').Category[]}} service
 */
export const getCategory = async (service) => {
  const selectedCategory = await inquirer.select({
    message: "Select a category.",
    choices: service.categories.map((c) => ({ name: c.name, value: c })),
  });
  return selectedCategory;
};
```

```
// Get the available severity levels for the account.
export const getSeverityLevel = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeSeverityLevelsCommand({});
  const { severityLevels } = await client.send(command);
  const selectedSeverityLevel = await inquirer.select({
    message: "Select a severity level.",
    choices: severityLevels.map((s) => ({ name: s.name, value: s })),
  });
  return selectedSeverityLevel;
};

/**
 * Create a new support case
 * @param {{
 *  selectedService: import('@aws-sdk/client-support').Service
 *  selectedCategory: import('@aws-sdk/client-support').Category
 *  selectedSeverityLevel: import('@aws-sdk/client-support').SeverityLevel
 * }} selections
 * @returns
 */
export const createCase = async ({
  selectedService,
  selectedCategory,
  selectedSeverityLevel,
}) => {
  const command = new CreateCaseCommand({
    subject: "IGNORE: Test case",
    communicationBody: "This is a test. Please ignore.",
    serviceCode: selectedService.code,
    categoryCode: selectedCategory.code,
    severityCode: selectedSeverityLevel.code,
  });
  const { caseId } = await client.send(command);
  return caseId;
};

// Get a list of open support cases created today.
export const getTodaysOpenCases = async () => {
  const d = new Date();
  const startOfToday = new Date(d.getFullYear(), d.getMonth(), d.getDate());
  const command = new DescribeCasesCommand({
    includeCommunications: false,
    afterTime: startOfToday.toISOString(),
  });
```

```
  const { cases } = await client.send(command);

  if (cases.length === 0) {
    throw new Error(
      "Unexpected number of cases. Expected more than 0 open cases.",
    );
  }
  return cases;
};

// Create an attachment set.
export const createAttachmentSet = async () => {
  const command = new AddAttachmentsToSetCommand({
    attachments: [
      {
        fileName: "example.txt",
        data: new TextEncoder().encode("some example text"),
      },
    ],
  });
  const { attachmentSetId } = await client.send(command);
  return attachmentSetId;
};

export const linkAttachmentSetToCase = async (attachmentSetId, caseId) => {
  const command = new AddCommunicationToCaseCommand({
    attachmentSetId,
    caseId,
    communicationBody: "Adding attachment set to case.",
  });
  await client.send(command);
};

// Get all communications for a support case.
export const getCommunications = async (caseId) => {
  const command = new DescribeCommunicationsCommand({
    caseId,
  });
  const { communications } = await client.send(command);
  return communications;
};

/**
```

```
 * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-support').Communication[]} communications
 */
export const getFirstAttachment = (communications) => {
  const firstCommWithAttachment = communications.find(
    (c) => c.attachmentSet.length > 0,
  );
  return firstCommWithAttachment?.attachmentSet[0].attachmentId;
};

// Get an attachment.
export const getAttachment = async (attachmentId) => {
  const command = new DescribeAttachmentCommand({
    attachmentId,
  });
  const { attachment } = await client.send(command);
  return attachment;
};

// Resolve the case matching the given case ID.
export const resolveCase = async (caseId) => {
  const shouldResolve = await inquirer.confirm({
    message: `Do you want to resolve ${caseId}?`,
  });

  if (shouldResolve) {
    const command = new ResolveCaseCommand({
      caseId: caseId,
    });

    await client.send(command);
    return true;
  }
  return false;
};

/**
 * Find a specific case in the list of provided cases by case ID.
 * If the case is not found, and the results are paginated, continue
 * paging through the results.
 * @param {{
 *   caseId: string,
 *   cases: import('@aws-sdk/client-support').CaseDetails[]
 *   nextToken: string
 * }} options
```

```
 * @returns
 */
export const findCase = async ({ caseId, cases, nextToken }) => {
  const foundCase = cases.find((c) => c.caseId === caseId);

  if (foundCase) {
    return foundCase;
  }

  if (nextToken) {
    const response = await client.send(
      new DescribeCasesCommand({
        nextToken,
        includeResolvedCases: true,
      }),
    );
    return findCase({
      caseId,
      cases: response.cases,
      nextToken: response.nextToken,
    });
  }

  throw new Error(`${caseId} not found.`);
};

// Get all cases created today.
export const getTodaysResolvedCases = async (caseIdToWaitFor) => {
  const d = new Date("2023-01-18");
  const startOfToday = new Date(d.getFullYear(), d.getMonth(), d.getDate());
  const command = new DescribeCasesCommand({
    includeCommunications: false,
    afterTime: startOfToday.toISOString(),
    includeResolvedCases: true,
  });
  const { cases, nextToken } = await client.send(command);
  await findCase({ cases, caseId: caseIdToWaitFor, nextToken });
  return cases.filter((c) => c.status === "resolved");
};

const main = async () => {
  let caseId;
  try {
    console.log(wrapText("Welcome to the AWS Support basic usage scenario."));
```

```
   // Verify that the account is subscribed to support.
   await verifyAccount();

   // Provided a truncated list of services and prompt the user to select one.
   const selectedService = await getService();

   // Provided the categories for the selected service and prompt the user to
select one.
   const selectedCategory = await getCategory(selectedService);

   // Provide the severity available severity levels for the account and prompt
the user to select one.
   const selectedSeverityLevel = await getSeverityLevel();

   // Create a support case.
   console.log("\nCreating a support case.");
   caseId = await createCase({
     selectedService,
     selectedCategory,
     selectedSeverityLevel,
   });
   console.log(`Support case created: ${caseId}`);

   // Display a list of open support cases created today.
   const todaysOpenCases = await retry(
     { intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 15 },
     getTodaysOpenCases,
   );
   console.log(
     `\nOpen support cases created today: ${todaysOpenCases.length}`,
   );
   console.log(todaysOpenCases.map((c) => `${c.caseId}`).join("\n"));

   // Create an attachment set.
   console.log("\nCreating an attachment set.");
   const attachmentSetId = await createAttachmentSet();
   console.log(`Attachment set created: ${attachmentSetId}`);

   // Add the attachment set to the support case.
   console.log(`\nAdding attachment set to ${caseId}`);
   await linkAttachmentSetToCase(attachmentSetId, caseId);
   console.log(`Attachment set added to ${caseId}`);
```

```
    // List the communications for a support case.
    console.log(`\nListing communications for ${caseId}`);
    const communications = await getCommunications(caseId);
    console.log(
      communications
        .map(
          (c) =>
            `Communication created on ${c.timeCreated}. Has
 ${c.attachmentSet.length} attachments.`,
        )
        .join("\n"),
    );

    // Describe the first attachment.
    console.log(`\nDescribing attachment ${attachmentSetId}`);
    const attachmentId = getFirstAttachment(communications);
    const attachment = await getAttachment(attachmentId);
    console.log(
      `Attachment is the file '${
        attachment.fileName
      }' with data: \n${new TextDecoder().decode(attachment.data)}`,
    );

    // Confirm that the support case should be resolved.
    const isResolved = await resolveCase(caseId);
    if (isResolved) {
      // List the resolved cases and include the one previously created.
      // Resolved cases can take a while to appear.
      console.log(
        "\nWaiting for case status to be marked as resolved. This can take some
 time.",
      );
      const resolvedCases = await retry(
        { intervalInMs: 20000, maxRetries: 15 },
        () => getTodaysResolvedCases(caseId),
      );
      console.log("Resolved cases:");
      console.log(resolvedCases.map((c) => c.caseId).join("\n"));
    }
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - AddAttachmentsToSet
  - AddCommunicationToCase
  - CreateCase
  - DescribeAttachment
  - DescribeCases
  - DescribeCommunications
  - DescribeServices
  - DescribeSeverityLevels
  - ResolveCase

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
In addition, you must have the AWS Business Support Plan to use the AWS Support
 Java API. For more information, see:

https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/
```

```
This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:
1. Gets and displays available services.
2. Gets and displays severity levels.
3. Creates a support case by using the selected service, category, and severity
 level.
4. Gets a list of open cases for the current day.
5. Creates an attachment set with a generated file.
6. Adds a communication with the attachment to the support case.
7. Lists the communications of the support case.
8. Describes the attachment set included with the communication.
9. Resolves the support case.
10. Gets a list of resolved cases for the current day.
*/

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <fileAttachment>
    Where:
         fileAttachment - The file can be a simple saved .txt file to use as an
 email attachment.
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val fileAttachment = args[0]
    println("***** Welcome to the AWS Support case example scenario.")
    println("***** Step 1. Get and display available services.")
    val sevCatList = displayServices()

    println("***** Step 2. Get and display Support severity levels.")
    val sevLevel = displaySevLevels()

    println("***** Step 3. Create a support case using the selected service,
 category, and severity level.")
    val caseIdVal = createSupportCase(sevCatList, sevLevel)
    if (caseIdVal != null) {
        println("Support case $caseIdVal was successfully created!")
    } else {
        println("A support case was not successfully created!")
        exitProcess(1)
```

```
    }

    println("***** Step 4. Get open support cases.")
    getOpenCase()

    println("***** Step 5. Create an attachment set with a generated file to add
 to the case.")
    val attachmentSetId = addAttachment(fileAttachment)
    println("The Attachment Set id value is $attachmentSetId")

    println("***** Step 6. Add communication with the attachment to the support
 case.")
    addAttachSupportCase(caseIdVal, attachmentSetId)

    println("***** Step 7. List the communications of the support case.")
    val attachId = listCommunications(caseIdVal)
    println("The Attachment id value is $attachId")

    println("***** Step 8. Describe the attachment set included with the
 communication.")
    describeAttachment(attachId)

    println("***** Step 9. Resolve the support case.")
    resolveSupportCase(caseIdVal)

    println("***** Step 10. Get a list of resolved cases for the current day.")
    getResolvedCase()
    println("***** This Scenario has successfully completed")
}

suspend fun getResolvedCase() {
    // Specify the start and end time.
    val now = Instant.now()
    LocalDate.now()
    val yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS)
    val describeCasesRequest =
        DescribeCasesRequest {
            maxResults = 30
            afterTime = yesterday.toString()
            beforeTime = now.toString()
            includeResolvedCases = true
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
```

```
        val response = supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest)
        response.cases?.forEach { sinCase ->
            println("The case status is ${sinCase.status}")
            println("The case Id is ${sinCase.caseId}")
            println("The case subject is ${sinCase.subject}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun resolveSupportCase(caseIdVal: String) {
    val caseRequest =
        ResolveCaseRequest {
            caseId = caseIdVal
        }
    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.resolveCase(caseRequest)
        println("The status of case $caseIdVal is ${response.finalCaseStatus}")
    }
}

suspend fun describeAttachment(attachId: String?) {
    val attachmentRequest =
        DescribeAttachmentRequest {
            attachmentId = attachId
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeAttachment(attachmentRequest)
        println("The name of the file is ${response.attachment?.fileName}")
    }
}

suspend fun listCommunications(caseIdVal: String?): String? {
    val communicationsRequest =
        DescribeCommunicationsRequest {
            caseId = caseIdVal
            maxResults = 10
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response =
 supportClient.describeCommunications(communicationsRequest)
        response.communications?.forEach { comm ->
            println("the body is: " + comm.body)
```

```
            comm.attachmentSet?.forEach { detail ->
                return detail.attachmentId
            }
        }
    }
    return ""
}

suspend fun addAttachSupportCase(
    caseIdVal: String?,
    attachmentSetIdVal: String?,
) {
    val caseRequest =
        AddCommunicationToCaseRequest {
            caseId = caseIdVal
            attachmentSetId = attachmentSetIdVal
            communicationBody = "Please refer to attachment for details."
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.addCommunicationToCase(caseRequest)
        if (response.result) {
            println("You have successfully added a communication to an AWS
 Support case")
        } else {
            println("There was an error adding the communication to an AWS
 Support case")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun addAttachment(fileAttachment: String): String? {
    val myFile = File(fileAttachment)
    val sourceBytes = (File(fileAttachment).readBytes())
    val attachmentVal =
        Attachment {
            fileName = myFile.name
            data = sourceBytes
        }

    val setRequest =
        AddAttachmentsToSetRequest {
            attachments = listOf(attachmentVal)
        }
```

```
    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.addAttachmentsToSet(setRequest)
        return response.attachmentSetId
    }
}

suspend fun getOpenCase() {
    // Specify the start and end time.
    val now = Instant.now()
    LocalDate.now()
    val yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS)
    val describeCasesRequest =
        DescribeCasesRequest {
            maxResults = 20
            afterTime = yesterday.toString()
            beforeTime = now.toString()
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest)
        response.cases?.forEach { sinCase ->
            println("The case status is ${sinCase.status}")
            println("The case Id is ${sinCase.caseId}")
            println("The case subject is ${sinCase.subject}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createSupportCase(
    sevCatListVal: List<String>,
    sevLevelVal: String,
): String? {
    val serCode = sevCatListVal[0]
    val caseCategory = sevCatListVal[1]
    val caseRequest =
        CreateCaseRequest {
            categoryCode = caseCategory.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
            serviceCode = serCode.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
            severityCode = sevLevelVal.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
            communicationBody = "Test issue with
 ${serCode.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())}"
            subject = "Test case, please ignore"
            language = "en"
```

```
            issueType = "technical"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.createCase(caseRequest)
        return response.caseId
    }
}

suspend fun displaySevLevels(): String {
    var levelName = ""
    val severityLevelsRequest =
        DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest {
            language = "en"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response =
 supportClient.describeSeverityLevels(severityLevelsRequest)
        response.severityLevels?.forEach { sevLevel ->
            println("The severity level name is: ${sevLevel.name}")
            if (sevLevel.name == "High") {
                levelName = sevLevel.name!!
            }
        }
        return levelName
    }
}

// Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
suspend fun displayServices(): List<String> {
    var serviceCode = ""
    var catName = ""
    val sevCatList = mutableListOf<String>()
    val servicesRequest =
        DescribeServicesRequest {
            language = "en"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest)
        println("Get the first 10 services")
        var index = 1
```

```
        response.services?.forEach { service ->
            if (index == 11) {
                return@forEach
            }

            println("The Service name is ${service.name}")
            if (service.name == "Account") {
                serviceCode = service.code.toString()
            }

            // Get the categories for this service.
            service.categories?.forEach { cat ->
                println("The category name is ${cat.name}")
                if (cat.name == "Security") {
                    catName = cat.name!!
                }
            }
            index++
        }
    }

    // Push the two values to the list.
    serviceCode.let { sevCatList.add(it) }
    catName.let { sevCatList.add(it) }
    return sevCatList
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - AddAttachmentsToSet
  - AddCommunicationToCase
  - CreateCase
  - DescribeAttachment
  - DescribeCases
  - DescribeCommunications
  - DescribeServices
  - DescribeSeverityLevels
  - ResolveCase

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
class SupportCasesScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started using AWS
 Support."""

    def __init__(self, support_wrapper):
        """
        :param support_wrapper: An object that wraps AWS Support actions.
        """
        self.support_wrapper = support_wrapper

    def display_and_select_service(self):
        """
        Lists support services and prompts the user to select one.

        :return: The support service selected by the user.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        services_list = self.support_wrapper.describe_services("en")
        print(f"AWS Support client returned {len(services_list)} services.")
        print("Displaying first 10 services:")

        service_choices = [svc["name"] for svc in services_list[:10]]
        selected_index = q.choose(
            "Select an example support service by entering a number from the
 preceding list:",
            service_choices,
        )
        selected_service = services_list[selected_index]
        print("-" * 88)
        return selected_service
```

```
    def display_and_select_category(self, service):
        """
        Lists categories for a support service and prompts the user to select
one.

        :param service: The service of the categories.
        :return: The selected category.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            f"Available support categories for Service {service['name']}
{len(service['categories'])}:"
        )
        categories_choices = [category["name"] for category in
service["categories"]]
        selected_index = q.choose(
            "Select an example support category by entering a number from the
preceding list:",
            categories_choices,
        )
        selected_category = service["categories"][selected_index]
        print("-" * 88)
        return selected_category

    def display_and_select_severity(self):
        """
        Lists available severity levels and prompts the user to select one.

        :return: The selected severity level.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        severity_levels_list =
self.support_wrapper.describe_severity_levels("en")
        print(f"Available severity levels:")
        severity_choices = [level["name"] for level in severity_levels_list]
        selected_index = q.choose(
            "Select an example severity level by entering a number from the
preceding list:",
            severity_choices,
        )
        selected_severity = severity_levels_list[selected_index]
        print("-" * 88)
        return selected_severity
```

```
    def create_example_case(self, service, category, severity_level):
        """
        Creates an example support case with the user's selections.

        :param service: The service for the new case.
        :param category: The category for the new case.
        :param severity_level: The severity level for the new case.
        :return: The caseId of the new support case.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print(f"Creating new case for service {service['name']}.")
        case_id = self.support_wrapper.create_case(service, category,
severity_level)
        print(f"\tNew case created with ID {case_id}.")
        print("-" * 88)
        return case_id

    def list_open_cases(self):
        """
        List the open cases for the current day.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Let's list the open cases for the current day.")
        start_time = str(datetime.utcnow().date())
        end_time = str(datetime.utcnow().date() + timedelta(days=1))
        open_cases = self.support_wrapper.describe_cases(start_time, end_time,
False)
        for case in open_cases:
            print(f"\tCase: {case['caseId']}: status {case['status']}.")
        print("-" * 88)

    def create_attachment_set(self):
        """
        Create an attachment set with a sample file.

        :return: The attachment set ID of the new attachment set.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Creating attachment set with a sample file.")
        attachment_set_id = self.support_wrapper.add_attachment_to_set()
        print(f"\tNew attachment set created with ID {attachment_set_id}.")
        print("-" * 88)
        return attachment_set_id
```

```
    def add_communication(self, case_id, attachment_set_id):
        """
        Add a communication with an attachment set to the case.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case for the communication.
        :param attachment_set_id: The ID of the attachment set to
        add to the communication.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print(f"Adding a communication and attachment set to the case.")
        self.support_wrapper.add_communication_to_case(attachment_set_id,
case_id)
        print(
            f"Added a communication and attachment set {attachment_set_id} to the
case {case_id}."
        )
        print("-" * 88)

    def list_communications(self, case_id):
        """
        List the communications associated with a case.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case.
        :return: The attachment ID of an attachment.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Let's list the communications for our case.")
        attachment_id = ""
        communications =
self.support_wrapper.describe_all_case_communications(case_id)
        for communication in communications:
            print(
                f"\tCommunication created on {communication['timeCreated']} "
                f"has {len(communication['attachmentSet'])} attachments."
            )
            if len(communication["attachmentSet"]) > 0:
                attachment_id = communication["attachmentSet"][0]["attachmentId"]
        print("-" * 88)
        return attachment_id

    def describe_case_attachment(self, attachment_id):
        """
        Describe an attachment associated with a case.
```

```
        :param attachment_id: The ID of the attachment.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Let's list the communications for our case.")
        attached_file = self.support_wrapper.describe_attachment(attachment_id)
        print(f"\tAttachment includes file {attached_file}.")
        print("-" * 88)

    def resolve_case(self, case_id):
        """
        Shows how to resolve an AWS Support case by its ID.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case to resolve.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print(f"Resolving case with ID {case_id}.")
        case_status = self.support_wrapper.resolve_case(case_id)
        print(f"\tFinal case status is {case_status}.")
        print("-" * 88)

    def list_resolved_cases(self):
        """
        List the resolved cases for the current day.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Let's list the resolved cases for the current day.")
        start_time = str(datetime.utcnow().date())
        end_time = str(datetime.utcnow().date() + timedelta(days=1))
        resolved_cases = self.support_wrapper.describe_cases(start_time,
end_time, True)
        for case in resolved_cases:
            print(f"\tCase: {case['caseId']}: status {case['status']}.")
        print("-" * 88)

    def run_scenario(self):
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s:
%(message)s")

        print("-" * 88)
        print("Welcome to the AWS Support get started with support cases demo.")
        print("-" * 88)

        selected_service = self.display_and_select_service()
        selected_category = self.display_and_select_category(selected_service)
```

```
        selected_severity = self.display_and_select_severity()
        new_case_id = self.create_example_case(
            selected_service, selected_category, selected_severity
        )
        wait(10)
        self.list_open_cases()
        new_attachment_set_id = self.create_attachment_set()
        self.add_communication(new_case_id, new_attachment_set_id)
        new_attachment_id = self.list_communications(new_case_id)
        self.describe_case_attachment(new_attachment_id)
        self.resolve_case(new_case_id)
        wait(10)
        self.list_resolved_cases()

        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        scenario = SupportCasesScenario(SupportWrapper.from_client())
        scenario.run_scenario()
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

Definisci una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di supporto al cliente.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
```

```
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_services(self, language):
        """
        Get the descriptions of AWS services available for support for a
language.

        :param language: The language for support services.
        Currently, only "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.
        :return: The list of AWS service descriptions.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.describe_services(language=language)
            services = response["services"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get Support services for language %s. Here's why:
%s: %s",
                    language,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return services


    def describe_severity_levels(self, language):
        """
        Get the descriptions of available severity levels for support cases for a
language.

        :param language: The language for support severity levels.
        Currently, only "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.
```

```
        :return: The list of severity levels.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.support_client.describe_severity_levels(language=language)
            severity_levels = response["severityLevels"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get severity levels for language %s. Here's why:
%s: %s",
                    language,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return severity_levels


    def create_case(self, service, category, severity):
        """
        Create a new support case.

        :param service: The service to use for the new case.
        :param category: The category to use for the new case.
        :param severity: The severity to use for the new case.
        :return: The caseId of the new case.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.create_case(
                subject="Example case for testing, ignore.",
                serviceCode=service["code"],
                severityCode=severity["code"],
                categoryCode=category["code"],
                communicationBody="Example support case body.",
```

```
                language="en",
                issueType="customer-service",
            )
            case_id = response["caseId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
 Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
 subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't create case. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return case_id


    def add_attachment_to_set(self):
        """
        Add an attachment to a set, or create a new attachment set if one does
 not exist.

        :return: The attachment set ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.add_attachments_to_set(
                attachments=[
                    {
                        "fileName": "attachment_file.txt",
                        "data": b"This is a sample file for attachment to a
 support case.",
                    }
                ]
            )
            new_set_id = response["attachmentSetId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
```

```
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't add attachment. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return new_set_id


    def add_communication_to_case(self, attachment_set_id, case_id):
        """
        Add a communication and an attachment set to a case.

        :param attachment_set_id: The ID of an existing attachment set.
        :param case_id: The ID of the case.
        """
        try:
            self.support_client.add_communication_to_case(
                caseId=case_id,
                communicationBody="This is an example communication added to a
support case.",
                attachmentSetId=attachment_set_id,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't add communication. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise


    def describe_all_case_communications(self, case_id):
        """
        Describe all the communications for a case using a paginator.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case.
        :return: The communications for the case.
        """
        try:
            communications = []
            paginator =
self.support_client.get_paginator("describe_communications")
            for page in paginator.paginate(caseId=case_id):
                communications += page["communications"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't describe communications. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return communications


    def describe_attachment(self, attachment_id):
        """
        Get information about an attachment by its attachmentID.

        :param attachment_id: The ID of the attachment.
```

```
        :return: The name of the attached file.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.describe_attachment(
                attachmentId=attachment_id
            )
            attached_file = response["attachment"]["fileName"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get attachment description. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return attached_file


    def resolve_case(self, case_id):
        """
        Resolve a support case by its caseId.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case to resolve.
        :return: The final status of the case.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.resolve_case(caseId=case_id)
            final_status = response["finalCaseStatus"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
```

```
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't resolve case. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return final_status


    def describe_cases(self, after_time, before_time, resolved):
        """
        Describe support cases over a period of time, optionally filtering
        by status.

        :param after_time: The start time to include for cases.
        :param before_time: The end time to include for cases.
        :param resolved: True to include resolved cases in the results,
            otherwise results are open cases.
        :return: The final status of the case.
        """
        try:
            cases = []
            paginator = self.support_client.get_paginator("describe_cases")
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                afterTime=after_time,
                beforeTime=before_time,
                includeResolvedCases=resolved,
                language="en",
            ):
                cases += page["cases"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
```

```
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't describe cases. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            if resolved:
                cases = filter(lambda case: case["status"] == "resolved", cases)
            return cases
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - AddAttachmentsToSet
  - AddCommunicationToCase
  - CreateCase
  - DescribeAttachment
  - DescribeCases
  - DescribeCommunications
  - DescribeServices
  - DescribeSeverityLevels
  - ResolveCase

Azioni per Supporto l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole Supporto azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API Supporto AWS.

Esempi

- Utilizzo AddAttachmentsToSet con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzo AddCommunicationToCase con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateCase con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeAttachment con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeCases con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeCommunications con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeServices con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeSeverityLevels con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatuses con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckResult con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckSummaries con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeTrustedAdvisorChecks con una CLI
- Utilizzare RefreshTrustedAdvisorCheck con una CLI
- Utilizzo ResolveCase con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`AddAttachmentsToSet`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AddAttachmentsToSet`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add an attachment to a set, or create a new attachment set if one does
 not exist.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="data">The data for the attachment.</param>
    /// <param name="fileName">The file name for the attachment.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional setId for the attachment. Creates
 a new attachment set if empty.</param>
    /// <returns>The setId of the attachment.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AddAttachmentToSet(MemoryStream data, string
 fileName, string? attachmentSetId = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.AddAttachmentsToSetAsync(
            new AddAttachmentsToSetRequest
            {
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                Attachments = new List<Attachment>
                {
                    new Attachment
                    {
                        Data = data,
                        FileName = fileName
                    }
                }
            });
        return response.AttachmentSetId;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AddAttachmentsToSetsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiungere un allegato a un set

L'`add-attachments-to-set`esempio seguente aggiunge un'immagine a un set che potete quindi specificare per una richiesta di supporto nel vostro AWS account.

```
aws support add-attachments-to-set \
```

```
    --attachment-set-id "as-2f5a6faa2a4a1e600-mu-nk5xQlBr70-
G1cUos5LZkd38KOAHZa9BMDVzNEXAMPLE" \
    --attachments fileName=troubleshoot-screenshot.png,data=base64-encoded-string
```

Output:

```
{
    "attachmentSetId": "as-2f5a6faa2a4a1e600-mu-nk5xQlBr70-
G1cUos5LZkd38KOAHZa9BMDVzNEXAMPLE",
    "expiryTime": "2020-05-14T17:04:40.790+0000"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Gestione dei casi nella AWS Support User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AddAttachmentsToSet AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String addAttachment(SupportClient supportClient, String
fileAttachment) {
       try {
           File myFile = new File(fileAttachment);
           InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(myFile);
           SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);

           Attachment attachment = Attachment.builder()
                   .fileName(myFile.getName())
                   .data(sourceBytes)
                   .build();

           AddAttachmentsToSetRequest setRequest =
AddAttachmentsToSetRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .attachments(attachment)
                    .build();

            AddAttachmentsToSetResponse response =
 supportClient.addAttachmentsToSet(setRequest);
            return response.attachmentSetId();

        } catch (SupportException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AddAttachmentsToSetsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { AddAttachmentsToSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Create a new attachment set or add attachments to an existing set.
    // Provide an 'attachmentSetId' value to add attachments to an existing set.
    // Use AddCommunicationToCase or CreateCase to associate an attachment set
 with a support case.
    const response = await client.send(
      new AddAttachmentsToSetCommand({
```

```
        // You can add up to three attachments per set. The size limit is 5 MB
 per attachment.
        attachments: [
          {
            fileName: "example.txt",
            data: new TextEncoder().encode("some example text"),
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
    // Use this ID in AddCommunicationToCase or CreateCase.
    console.log(response.attachmentSetId);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AddAttachmentsToSetsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun addAttachment(fileAttachment: String): String? {
    val myFile = File(fileAttachment)
    val sourceBytes = (File(fileAttachment).readBytes())
    val attachmentVal =
        Attachment {
            fileName = myFile.name
            data = sourceBytes
        }
```

```
    val setRequest =
        AddAttachmentsToSetRequest {
            attachments = listOf(attachmentVal)
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.addAttachmentsToSet(setRequest)
        return response.attachmentSetId
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AddAttachmentsToSetconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)
```

```
    def add_attachment_to_set(self):
        """
        Add an attachment to a set, or create a new attachment set if one does
not exist.

        :return: The attachment set ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.add_attachments_to_set(
                attachments=[
                    {
                        "fileName": "attachment_file.txt",
                        "data": b"This is a sample file for attachment to a
support case.",
                    }
                ]
            )
            new_set_id = response["attachmentSetId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't add attachment. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return new_set_id
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AddAttachmentsToSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **AddCommunicationToCase** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AddCommunicationToCase`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add communication to a case, including optional attachment set ID and CC
 email addresses.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id for the support case.</param>
    /// <param name="body">Body text of the communication.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional Id for an attachment set.</param>
    /// <param name="ccEmailAddresses">Optional list of CC email addresses.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AddCommunicationToCase(string caseId, string body,
        string? attachmentSetId = null, List<string>? ccEmailAddresses = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.AddCommunicationToCaseAsync(
            new AddCommunicationToCaseRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId,
                CommunicationBody = body,
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                CcEmailAddresses = ccEmailAddresses
            });
```

```
        return response.Result;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AddCommunicationToCasesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiungere una comunicazione a un caso

L'`add-communication-to-case`esempio seguente aggiunge comunicazioni a un caso di supporto nel tuo AWS account.

```
aws support add-communication-to-case \
    --case-id "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47" \
    --communication-body "I'm attaching a set of images to this case." \
    --cc-email-addresses "myemail@example.com" \
    --attachment-set-id "as-2f5a6faa2a4a1e600-mu-nk5xQlBr70-
G1cUos5LZkd38KOAHZa9BMDVzNEXAMPLE"
```

Output:

```
{
    "result": true
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Gestione dei casi nella AWS Support User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AddCommunicationToCase AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void addAttachSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId, String attachmentSetId) {
       try {
           AddCommunicationToCaseRequest caseRequest =
AddCommunicationToCaseRequest.builder()
                   .caseId(caseId)
                   .attachmentSetId(attachmentSetId)
                   .communicationBody("Please refer to attachment for details.")
                   .build();

           AddCommunicationToCaseResponse response =
supportClient.addCommunicationToCase(caseRequest);
           if (response.result())
               System.out.println("You have successfully added a communication
to an AWS Support case");
           else
               System.out.println("There was an error adding the communication
to an AWS Support case");

       } catch (SupportException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AddCommunicationToCasesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { AddCommunicationToCaseCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  let attachmentSetId;

  try {
    // Add a communication to a case.
    const response = await client.send(
      new AddCommunicationToCaseCommand({
        communicationBody: "Adding an attachment.",
        // Set value to an existing support case id.
        caseId: "CASE_ID",
        // Optional. Set value to an existing attachment set id to add
 attachments to the case.
        attachmentSetId,
      }),
    );
    console.log(response);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AddCommunicationToCasesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun addAttachSupportCase(
    caseIdVal: String?,
    attachmentSetIdVal: String?,
) {
    val caseRequest =
        AddCommunicationToCaseRequest {
            caseId = caseIdVal
            attachmentSetId = attachmentSetIdVal
            communicationBody = "Please refer to attachment for details."
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.addCommunicationToCase(caseRequest)
        if (response.result) {
            println("You have successfully added a communication to an AWS
 Support case")
        } else {
            println("There was an error adding the communication to an AWS
 Support case")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AddCommunicationToCaseconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: aggiunge il corpo di una comunicazione e-mail al caso specificato.

```
Add-ASACommunicationToCase -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47" -
CommunicationBody "Some text about the case"
```

Esempio 2: aggiunge il corpo di una comunicazione e-mail al caso specificato più uno o più indirizzi e-mail contenuti nella riga CC dell'e-mail.

```
Add-ASACommunicationToCase -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47" -
CcEmailAddress @("email1@address.com", "email2@address.com") -CommunicationBody
 "Some text about the case"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddCommunicationToCasein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: aggiunge il corpo di una comunicazione e-mail al caso specificato.

```
Add-ASACommunicationToCase -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47" -
CommunicationBody "Some text about the case"
```

Esempio 2: aggiunge il corpo di una comunicazione e-mail al caso specificato più uno o più indirizzi e-mail contenuti nella riga CC dell'e-mail.

```
Add-ASACommunicationToCase -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47" -
CcEmailAddress @("email1@address.com", "email2@address.com") -CommunicationBody
 "Some text about the case"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddCommunicationToCasein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def add_communication_to_case(self, attachment_set_id, case_id):
        """
        Add a communication and an attachment set to a case.

        :param attachment_set_id: The ID of an existing attachment set.
        :param case_id: The ID of the case.
        """
        try:
            self.support_client.add_communication_to_case(
                caseId=case_id,
                communicationBody="This is an example communication added to a
 support case.",
                attachmentSetId=attachment_set_id,
            )
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't add communication. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AddCommunicationToCase AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`CreateCase`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateCase`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="serviceCode">Service code for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="categoryCode">Category for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="severityCode">Severity code for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">Subject of the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="body">Body text of the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="language">Optional language support for your case.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean
(“ko”) are supported.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional Id for an attachment set for the
new case.</param>
    /// <param name="issueType">Optional issue type for the new case. Options are
"customer-service" or "technical".</param>
    /// <returns>The caseId of the new support case.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateCase(string serviceCode, string categoryCode,
string severityCode, string subject,
        string body, string language = "en", string? attachmentSetId = null,
string issueType = "customer-service")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.CreateCaseAsync(
            new CreateCaseRequest()
            {
                ServiceCode = serviceCode,
                CategoryCode = categoryCode,
                SeverityCode = severityCode,
                Subject = subject,
                Language = language,
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                IssueType = issueType,
                CommunicationBody = body
            });
        return response.CaseId;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateCasesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un caso

L'`create-case`esempio seguente crea una richiesta di supporto per il tuo AWS account.

```
aws support create-case \
    --category-code "using-aws" \
    --cc-email-addresses "myemail@example.com" \
    --communication-body "I want to learn more about an AWS service." \
    --issue-type "technical" \
    --language "en" \
    --service-code "general-info" \
    --severity-code "low" \
    --subject "Question about my account"
```

Output:

```
{
    "caseId": "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Gestione dei casi nella AWS Support User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateCase AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static String createSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient,
 List<String> sevCatList, String sevLevel) {
```

```
        try {
            String serviceCode = sevCatList.get(0);
            String caseCat = sevCatList.get(1);
            CreateCaseRequest caseRequest = CreateCaseRequest.builder()
                    .categoryCode(caseCat.toLowerCase())
                    .serviceCode(serviceCode.toLowerCase())
                    .severityCode(sevLevel.toLowerCase())
                    .communicationBody("Test issue with " +
 serviceCode.toLowerCase())
                    .subject("Test case, please ignore")
                    .language("en")
                    .issueType("technical")
                    .build();

            CreateCaseResponse response = supportClient.createCase(caseRequest);
            return response.caseId();

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateCasesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { CreateCaseCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
```

```
  try {
    // Create a new case and log the case id.
    // Important: This creates a real support case in your account.
    const response = await client.send(
      new CreateCaseCommand({
        // The subject line of the case.
        subject: "IGNORE: Test case",
        // Use DescribeServices to find available service codes for each service.
        serviceCode: "service-quicksight-end-user",
        // Use DescribeSecurityLevels to find available severity codes for your
 support plan.
        severityCode: "low",
        // Use DescribeServices to find available category codes for each
 service.
        categoryCode: "end-user-support",
        // The main description of the support case.
        communicationBody: "This is a test. Please ignore.",
      }),
    );
    console.log(response.caseId);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateCasesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createSupportCase(
```

```
    sevCatListVal: List<String>,
    sevLevelVal: String,
): String? {
    val serCode = sevCatListVal[0]
    val caseCategory = sevCatListVal[1]
    val caseRequest =
        CreateCaseRequest {
            categoryCode = caseCategory.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
            serviceCode = serCode.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
            severityCode = sevLevelVal.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
            communicationBody = "Test issue with
 ${serCode.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())}"
            subject = "Test case, please ignore"
            language = "en"
            issueType = "technical"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.createCase(caseRequest)
        return response.caseId
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateCaseconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo caso nel AWS Support Center. I valori per i CategoryCode parametri - ServiceCode e - possono essere ottenuti utilizzando il Get-ASAService cmdlet. Il valore per il SeverityCode parametro - può essere ottenuto utilizzando il Get-ASASeverityLevel cmdlet. Il valore del IssueType parametro - può essere «assistenza clienti» o «tecnico». In caso di successo, viene emesso il numero del caso AWS Support. Per impostazione predefinita, il caso verrà gestito in inglese, per usare il giapponese aggiungi il parametro -Language «ja». I CommunicationBody parametri -ServiceCode, -CategoryCode, -Subject e - sono obbligatori.

```
New-ASACase -ServiceCode "amazon-cloudfront" -CategoryCode "APIs" -SeverityCode
 "low" -Subject "subject text" -CommunicationBody "description of the case" -
CcEmailAddress @("email1@domain.com", "email2@domain.com") -IssueType "technical"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateCasein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo caso nel AWS Support Center. I valori per i CategoryCode parametri - ServiceCode e - possono essere ottenuti utilizzando il Get-ASAService cmdlet. Il valore per il SeverityCode parametro - può essere ottenuto utilizzando il Get-ASASeverityLevel cmdlet. Il valore del IssueType parametro - può essere «assistenza clienti» o «tecnico». In caso di successo, viene emesso il numero del caso AWS Support. Per impostazione predefinita, il caso verrà gestito in inglese, per usare il giapponese aggiungi il parametro -Language «ja». I CommunicationBody parametri -ServiceCode, -CategoryCode, -Subject e - sono obbligatori.

```
New-ASACase -ServiceCode "amazon-cloudfront" -CategoryCode "APIs" -SeverityCode
 "low" -Subject "subject text" -CommunicationBody "description of the case" -
CcEmailAddress @("email1@domain.com", "email2@domain.com") -IssueType "technical"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateCasein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
```

```
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def create_case(self, service, category, severity):
        """
        Create a new support case.

        :param service: The service to use for the new case.
        :param category: The category to use for the new case.
        :param severity: The severity to use for the new case.
        :return: The caseId of the new case.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.create_case(
                subject="Example case for testing, ignore.",
                serviceCode=service["code"],
                severityCode=severity["code"],
                categoryCode=category["code"],
                communicationBody="Example support case body.",
                language="en",
                issueType="customer-service",
            )
            case_id = response["caseId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
```

```
                    "Couldn't create case. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return case_id
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateCase AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeAttachment`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeAttachment`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get description of a specific attachment.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="attachmentId">Id of the attachment, usually fetched by
describing the communications of a case.</param>
    /// <returns>The attachment object.</returns>
    public async Task<Attachment> DescribeAttachment(string attachmentId)
    {
```

```
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeAttachmentAsync(
            new DescribeAttachmentRequest()
            {
                AttachmentId = attachmentId
            });
        return response.Attachment;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAttachmentconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere un allegato

L'`describe-attachment`esempio seguente restituisce informazioni sull'allegato con l'ID specificato.

```
aws support describe-attachment \
    --attachment-id "attachment-KBnjRNrePd9D6Jx0-Mm00xZuDEaL2JAj_0-gJv9qqDooTipsz3V1Nb19rCfkZneeQeDPgp8X1iVJyHH7UuhZDdNeqGoduZsPrAhyMakqlc60-iJjL5HqyYGiT1FG8EXAMPLE"
```

Output:

```
{
    "attachment": {
        "fileName": "troubleshoot-screenshot.png",
        "data": "base64-blob"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Gestione dei casi nella AWS Support User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAttachment AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void describeAttachment(SupportClient supportClient, String
attachId) {
       try {
           DescribeAttachmentRequest attachmentRequest =
DescribeAttachmentRequest.builder()
                   .attachmentId(attachId)
                   .build();

           DescribeAttachmentResponse response =
supportClient.describeAttachment(attachmentRequest);
           System.out.println("The name of the file is " +
response.attachment().fileName());

       } catch (SupportException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAttachmentconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DescribeAttachmentCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Get the metadata and content of an attachment.
    const response = await client.send(
      new DescribeAttachmentCommand({
        // Set value to an existing attachment id.
        // Use DescribeCommunications or DescribeCases to find an attachment id.
        attachmentId: "ATTACHMENT_ID",
      }),
    );
    console.log(response.attachment?.fileName);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAttachmentconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeAttachment(attachId: String?) {
    val attachmentRequest =
        DescribeAttachmentRequest {
            attachmentId = attachId
        }
```

```
    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeAttachment(attachmentRequest)
        println("The name of the file is ${response.attachment?.fileName}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAttachmentconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_attachment(self, attachment_id):
        """
        Get information about an attachment by its attachmentID.

        :param attachment_id: The ID of the attachment.
```

```
        :return: The name of the attached file.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.describe_attachment(
                attachmentId=attachment_id
            )
            attached_file = response["attachment"]["fileName"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get attachment description. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return attached_file
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAttachment AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeCases`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeCases`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get case details for a list of case ids, optionally with date filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseIds">The list of case IDs.</param>
    /// <param name="displayId">Optional display ID.</param>
    /// <param name="includeCommunication">True to include communication.
 Defaults to true.</param>
    /// <param name="includeResolvedCases">True to include resolved cases.
 Defaults to false.</param>
    /// <param name="afterTime">The optional start date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="beforeTime">The optional end date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="language">Optional language support for your case.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean
 (“ko”) are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of CaseDetails.</returns>
    public async Task<List<CaseDetails>> DescribeCases(List<string> caseIds,
 string? displayId = null, bool includeCommunication = true,
        bool includeResolvedCases = false, DateTime? afterTime = null, DateTime?
 beforeTime = null,
        string language = "en")
    {
        var results = new List<CaseDetails>();
        var paginateCases = _amazonSupport.Paginators.DescribeCases(
            new DescribeCasesRequest()
            {
                CaseIdList = caseIds,
                DisplayId = displayId,
                IncludeCommunications = includeCommunication,
                IncludeResolvedCases = includeResolvedCases,
```

```
                AfterTime = afterTime?.ToString("s"),
                BeforeTime = beforeTime?.ToString("s"),
                Language = language
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var cases in paginateCases.Cases)
        {
            results.Add(cases);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeCasesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere un caso

L'`describe-cases`esempio seguente restituisce informazioni sulla richiesta di assistenza specificata nel tuo AWS account.

```
aws support describe-cases \
    --display-id "1234567890" \
    --after-time "2020-03-23T21:31:47.774Z" \
    --include-resolved-cases \
    --language "en" \
    --no-include-communications \
    --max-item 1
```

Output:

```
{
    "cases": [
        {
            "status": "resolved",
            "ccEmailAddresses": [],
            "timeCreated": "2020-03-23T21:31:47.774Z",
            "caseId": "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47",
```

```
            "severityCode": "low",
            "language": "en",
            "categoryCode": "using-aws",
            "serviceCode": "general-info",
            "submittedBy": "myemail@example.com",
            "displayId": "1234567890",
            "subject": "Question about my account"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Gestione dei casi nella AWS Support User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeCases AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void getOpenCase(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            // Specify the start and end time.
            Instant now = Instant.now();
            java.time.LocalDate.now();
            Instant yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);

            DescribeCasesRequest describeCasesRequest =
 DescribeCasesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(20)
                    .afterTime(yesterday.toString())
                    .beforeTime(now.toString())
                    .build();

            DescribeCasesResponse response =
 supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest);
```

```
            List<CaseDetails> cases = response.cases();
            for (CaseDetails sinCase : cases) {
                System.out.println("The case status is " + sinCase.status());
                System.out.println("The case Id is " + sinCase.caseId());
                System.out.println("The case subject is " + sinCase.subject());
            }

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeCasesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DescribeCasesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Get all of the unresolved cases in your account.
    // Filter or expand results by providing parameters to the
 DescribeCasesCommand. Refer
    // to the TypeScript definition and the API doc for more information on
 possible parameters.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/clients/client-
support/interfaces/describecasescommandinput.html
    const response = await client.send(new DescribeCasesCommand({}));
    const caseIds = response.cases.map((supportCase) => supportCase.caseId);
    console.log(caseIds);
```

```
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeCasesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getOpenCase() {
    // Specify the start and end time.
    val now = Instant.now()
    LocalDate.now()
    val yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS)
    val describeCasesRequest =
        DescribeCasesRequest {
            maxResults = 20
            afterTime = yesterday.toString()
            beforeTime = now.toString()
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest)
        response.cases?.forEach { sinCase ->
            println("The case status is ${sinCase.status}")
            println("The case Id is ${sinCase.caseId}")
            println("The case subject is ${sinCase.subject}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeCasesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce i dettagli di tutti i casi di supporto.

```
Get-ASACase
```

Esempio 2: restituisce i dettagli di tutti i casi di supporto a partire dalla data e dall'ora specificate.

```
Get-ASACase -AfterTime "2013-09-10T03:06Z"
```

Esempio 3: restituisce i dettagli dei primi 10 casi di supporto, inclusi quelli che sono stati risolti.

```
Get-ASACase -MaxResult 10 -IncludeResolvedCases $true
```

Esempio 4: restituisce i dettagli del singolo caso di supporto specificato.

```
Get-ASACase -CaseIdList "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47"
```

Esempio 5: restituisce i dettagli dei casi di supporto specificati.

```
Get-ASACase -CaseIdList @("case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47",
 "case-18929034710-2011-c4fdeabf33c5cf47")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeCasesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce i dettagli di tutti i casi di supporto.

```
Get-ASACase
```

Esempio 2: restituisce i dettagli di tutti i casi di supporto a partire dalla data e dall'ora specificate.

```
Get-ASACase -AfterTime "2013-09-10T03:06Z"
```

Esempio 3: restituisce i dettagli dei primi 10 casi di supporto, inclusi quelli che sono stati risolti.

```
Get-ASACase -MaxResult 10 -IncludeResolvedCases $true
```

Esempio 4: restituisce i dettagli del singolo caso di supporto specificato.

```
Get-ASACase -CaseIdList "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47"
```

Esempio 5: restituisce i dettagli dei casi di supporto specificati.

```
Get-ASACase -CaseIdList @("case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47",
 "case-18929034710-2011-c4fdeabf33c5cf47")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeCasesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
```

```
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_cases(self, after_time, before_time, resolved):
        """
        Describe support cases over a period of time, optionally filtering
        by status.

        :param after_time: The start time to include for cases.
        :param before_time: The end time to include for cases.
        :param resolved: True to include resolved cases in the results,
            otherwise results are open cases.
        :return: The final status of the case.
        """
        try:
            cases = []
            paginator = self.support_client.get_paginator("describe_cases")
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                afterTime=after_time,
                beforeTime=before_time,
                includeResolvedCases=resolved,
                language="en",
            ):
                cases += page["cases"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't describe cases. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

```
        else:
            if resolved:
                cases = filter(lambda case: case["status"] == "resolved", cases)
            return cases
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeCases AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeCommunications`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeCommunications`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the communications for a case, optionally with a date filter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">The ID of the support case.</param>
    /// <param name="afterTime">The optional start date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="beforeTime">The optional end date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <returns>The list of communications for the case.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Communication>> DescribeCommunications(string caseId,
 DateTime? afterTime = null, DateTime? beforeTime = null)
```

```
    {
        var results = new List<Communication>();
        var paginateCommunications =
 _amazonSupport.Paginators.DescribeCommunications(
            new DescribeCommunicationsRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId,
                AfterTime = afterTime?.ToString("s"),
                BeforeTime = beforeTime?.ToString("s")
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var communications in
 paginateCommunications.Communications)
        {
            results.Add(communications);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeCommunicationsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere la comunicazione più recente relativa a un caso

L'`describe-communications`esempio seguente restituisce la comunicazione più recente per il caso di assistenza specificato nel tuo AWS account.

```
aws support describe-communications \
    --case-id "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47" \
    --after-time "2020-03-23T21:31:47.774Z" \
    --max-item 1
```

Output:

```
{
    "communications": [
```

```
        {
            "body": "I want to learn more about an AWS service.",
            "attachmentSet": [],
            "caseId": "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47",
            "timeCreated": "2020-05-12T23:12:35.000Z",
            "submittedBy": "Amazon Web Services"
        }
    ],
    "NextToken":
 "eyJuZXh0VG9rZW4iOiBudWxsLCAiYm90b190cnVuY2F0ZV9hbW91bnQEXAMPLE=="
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Gestione dei casi nella AWS Support User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeCommunications AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String listCommunications(SupportClient supportClient, String
 caseId) {
        try {
            String attachId = null;
            DescribeCommunicationsRequest communicationsRequest =
 DescribeCommunicationsRequest.builder()
                    .caseId(caseId)
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            DescribeCommunicationsResponse response =
 supportClient.describeCommunications(communicationsRequest);
            List<Communication> communications = response.communications();
            for (Communication comm : communications) {
                System.out.println("the body is: " + comm.body());
```

```
                // Get the attachment id value.
                List<AttachmentDetails> attachments = comm.attachmentSet();
                for (AttachmentDetails detail : attachments) {
                    attachId = detail.attachmentId();
                }
            }
            return attachId;

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeCommunicationsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DescribeCommunicationsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Get all communications for the support case.
    // Filter results by providing parameters to the
 DescribeCommunicationsCommand. Refer
    // to the TypeScript definition and the API doc for more information on
 possible parameters.
```

```
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/clients/client-
support/interfaces/describecommunicationscommandinput.html
    const response = await client.send(
      new DescribeCommunicationsCommand({
        // Set value to an existing case id.
        caseId: "CASE_ID",
      }),
    );
    const text = response.communications.map((item) => item.body).join("\n");
    console.log(text);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeCommunicationsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listCommunications(caseIdVal: String?): String? {
    val communicationsRequest =
        DescribeCommunicationsRequest {
            caseId = caseIdVal
            maxResults = 10
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response =
 supportClient.describeCommunications(communicationsRequest)
        response.communications?.forEach { comm ->
```

```
            println("the body is: " + comm.body)
            comm.attachmentSet?.forEach { detail ->
                return detail.attachmentId
            }
        }
    }
    return ""
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeCommunicationsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce tutte le comunicazioni per il caso specificato.

```
Get-ASACommunication -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47"
```

Esempio 2: restituisce tutte le comunicazioni dalla mezzanotte UTC del 1° gennaio 2012 per il caso specificato.

```
Get-ASACommunication -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47" -AfterTime
 "2012-01-10T00:00Z"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeCommunicationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce tutte le comunicazioni per il caso specificato.

```
Get-ASACommunication -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47"
```

Esempio 2: restituisce tutte le comunicazioni dalla mezzanotte UTC del 1° gennaio 2012 per il caso specificato.

```
Get-ASACommunication -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47" -AfterTime
 "2012-01-10T00:00Z"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeCommunicationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_all_case_communications(self, case_id):
        """
        Describe all the communications for a case using a paginator.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case.
        :return: The communications for the case.
        """
        try:
            communications = []
```

```
            paginator =
self.support_client.get_paginator("describe_communications")
            for page in paginator.paginate(caseId=case_id):
                communications += page["communications"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't describe communications. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return communications
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeCommunications AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeServices`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeServices`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the descriptions of AWS services.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional language for services.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean
(“ko”) are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of AWS service descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Service>> DescribeServices(string language = "en")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeServicesAsync(
            new DescribeServicesRequest()
            {
                Language = language
            });
        return response.Services;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeServicesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare AWS i servizi e le categorie di servizi

L'`describe-services`esempio seguente elenca le categorie di servizi disponibili per la richiesta di informazioni generali.

```
aws support describe-services \
    --service-code-list "general-info"
```

Output:

```
{
    "services": [
        {
            "code": "general-info",
            "name": "General Info and Getting Started",
            "categories": [
                {
                    "code": "charges",
                    "name": "How Will I Be Charged?"
                },
                {
                    "code": "gdpr-queries",
                    "name": "Data Privacy Query"
                },
                {
                    "code": "reserved-instances",
                    "name": "Reserved Instances"
                },
                {
                    "code": "resource",
                    "name": "Where is my Resource?"
                },
                {
                    "code": "using-aws",
                    "name": "Using AWS & Services"
                },
                {
                    "code": "free-tier",
                    "name": "Free Tier"
                },
                {
                    "code": "security-and-compliance",
                    "name": "Security & Compliance"
                },
                {
                    "code": "account-structure",
                    "name": "Account Structure"
                }
```

```
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Gestione dei casi nella AWS Support User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeServices AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    // Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
    public static List<String> displayServices(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            DescribeServicesRequest servicesRequest =
DescribeServicesRequest.builder()
                    .language("en")
                    .build();

            DescribeServicesResponse response =
supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest);
            String serviceCode = null;
            String catName = null;
            List<String> sevCatList = new ArrayList<>();
            List<Service> services = response.services();

            System.out.println("Get the first 10 services");
            int index = 1;
            for (Service service : services) {
                if (index == 11)
                    break;

                System.out.println("The Service name is: " + service.name());
```

```
                if (service.name().compareTo("Account") == 0)
                    serviceCode = service.code();

                // Get the Categories for this service.
                List<Category> categories = service.categories();
                for (Category cat : categories) {
                    System.out.println("The category name is: " + cat.name());
                    if (cat.name().compareTo("Security") == 0)
                        catName = cat.name();
                }
                index++;
            }

            // Push the two values to the list.
            sevCatList.add(serviceCode);
            sevCatList.add(catName);
            return sevCatList;

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeServicesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
suspend fun displayServices(): List<String> {
    var serviceCode = ""
    var catName = ""
```

```
    val sevCatList = mutableListOf<String>()
    val servicesRequest =
        DescribeServicesRequest {
            language = "en"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest)
        println("Get the first 10 services")
        var index = 1

        response.services?.forEach { service ->
            if (index == 11) {
                return@forEach
            }

            println("The Service name is ${service.name}")
            if (service.name == "Account") {
                serviceCode = service.code.toString()
            }

            // Get the categories for this service.
            service.categories?.forEach { cat ->
                println("The category name is ${cat.name}")
                if (cat.name == "Security") {
                    catName = cat.name!!
                }
            }
            index++
        }
    }

    // Push the two values to the list.
    serviceCode.let { sevCatList.add(it) }
    catName.let { sevCatList.add(it) }
    return sevCatList
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeServicesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce tutti i codici di servizio, i nomi e le categorie disponibili.

```
Get-ASAService
```

Esempio 2: restituisce il nome e le categorie del servizio con il codice specificato.

```
Get-ASAService -ServiceCodeList "amazon-cloudfront"
```

Esempio 3: restituisce il nome e le categorie per i codici di servizio specificati.

```
Get-ASAService -ServiceCodeList @("amazon-cloudfront", "amazon-cloudwatch")
```

Esempio 4: restituisce il nome e le categorie (in giapponese) per i codici di servizio specificati. Attualmente sono supportati i codici di lingua inglese («en») e giapponese («ja»).

```
Get-ASAService -ServiceCodeList @("amazon-cloudfront", "amazon-cloudwatch") -
Language "ja"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeServicesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce tutti i codici di servizio, i nomi e le categorie disponibili.

```
Get-ASAService
```

Esempio 2: restituisce il nome e le categorie del servizio con il codice specificato.

```
Get-ASAService -ServiceCodeList "amazon-cloudfront"
```

Esempio 3: restituisce il nome e le categorie per i codici di servizio specificati.

```
Get-ASAService -ServiceCodeList @("amazon-cloudfront", "amazon-cloudwatch")
```

Esempio 4: restituisce il nome e le categorie (in giapponese) per i codici di servizio specificati. Attualmente sono supportati i codici di lingua inglese («en») e giapponese («ja»).

```
Get-ASAService -ServiceCodeList @("amazon-cloudfront", "amazon-cloudwatch") -
Language "ja"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeServicesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_services(self, language):
        """
        Get the descriptions of AWS services available for support for a
 language.
```

```
        :param language: The language for support services.
        Currently, only "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.
        :return: The list of AWS service descriptions.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.describe_services(language=language)
            services = response["services"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get Support services for language %s. Here's why:
%s: %s",
                    language,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return services
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeServices AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeSeverityLevels`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeSeverityLevels`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the descriptions of support severity levels.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional language for severity levels.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean
(“ko”) are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of support severity levels.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SeverityLevel>> DescribeSeverityLevels(string language
= "en")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeSeverityLevelsAsync(
            new DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest()
            {
                Language = language
            });
        return response.SeverityLevels;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeSeverityLevelsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare i livelli di gravità disponibili

L'`describe-severity-levels`esempio seguente elenca i livelli di gravità disponibili per un caso di supporto.

```
aws support describe-severity-levels
```

Output:

```
{
    "severityLevels": [
        {
            "code": "low",
            "name": "Low"
        },
        {
            "code": "normal",
            "name": "Normal"
        },
        {
            "code": "high",
            "name": "High"
        },
        {
            "code": "urgent",
            "name": "Urgent"
        },
        {
            "code": "critical",
            "name": "Critical"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Scelta della gravità nella AWS Support User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeSeverityLevels AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static String displaySevLevels(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest severityLevelsRequest =
DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest.builder()
                    .language("en")
                    .build();

            DescribeSeverityLevelsResponse response =
supportClient.describeSeverityLevels(severityLevelsRequest);
            List<SeverityLevel> severityLevels = response.severityLevels();
            String levelName = null;
            for (SeverityLevel sevLevel : severityLevels) {
                System.out.println("The severity level name is: " +
sevLevel.name());
                if (sevLevel.name().compareTo("High") == 0)
                    levelName = sevLevel.name();
            }
            return levelName;

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeSeverityLevelsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DescribeSeverityLevelsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";
```

```
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Get the list of severity levels.
    // The available values depend on the support plan for the account.
    const response = await client.send(new DescribeSeverityLevelsCommand({}));
    console.log(response.severityLevels);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeSeverityLevelsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun displaySevLevels(): String {
    var levelName = ""
    val severityLevelsRequest =
        DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest {
            language = "en"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response =
 supportClient.describeSeverityLevels(severityLevelsRequest)
        response.severityLevels?.forEach { sevLevel ->
            println("The severity level name is: ${sevLevel.name}")
```

```
            if (sevLevel.name == "High") {
                levelName = sevLevel.name!!
            }
        }
        return levelName
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeSeverityLevelsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce l'elenco dei livelli di gravità che possono essere assegnati a un caso AWS Support.

```
Get-ASASeverityLevel
```

Esempio 2: restituisce l'elenco dei livelli di gravità che possono essere assegnati a un caso AWS Support. I nomi dei livelli vengono restituiti in giapponese.

```
Get-ASASeverityLevel -Language "ja"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSeverityLevelsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce l'elenco dei livelli di gravità che possono essere assegnati a un caso AWS Support.

```
Get-ASASeverityLevel
```

Esempio 2: restituisce l'elenco dei livelli di gravità che possono essere assegnati a un caso AWS Support. I nomi dei livelli vengono restituiti in giapponese.

```
Get-ASASeverityLevel -Language "ja"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSeverityLevelsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_severity_levels(self, language):
        """
        Get the descriptions of available severity levels for support cases for a
 language.

        :param language: The language for support severity levels.
        Currently, only "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.
        :return: The list of severity levels.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response =
self.support_client.describe_severity_levels(language=language)
            severity_levels = response["severityLevels"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get severity levels for language %s. Here's why:
%s: %s",
                    language,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return severity_levels
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeSeverityLevels AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatuses`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatuses`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare gli stati di aggiornamento dei controlli di AWS Trusted Advisor

L'`describe-trusted-advisor-check-refresh-statuses`esempio seguente elenca gli stati di aggiornamento per due controlli Trusted Advisor: Amazon S3 Bucket Permissions e IAM Use.

```
aws support describe-trusted-advisor-check-refresh-statuses \
    --check-id "Pfx0RwqBli" "zXCkfM1nI3"
```

Output:

```
{
    "statuses": [
        {
            "checkId": "Pfx0RwqBli",
            "status": "none",
            "millisUntilNextRefreshable": 0
        },
        {
            "checkId": "zXCkfM1nI3",
            "status": "none",
            "millisUntilNextRefreshable": 0
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta AWS Trusted Advisor nella AWS Support User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatuses AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce lo stato corrente delle richieste di aggiornamento per i controlli specificati. Richiesta- ASATrusted AdvisorCheckRefresh può essere utilizzato per richiedere l'aggiornamento delle informazioni sullo stato dei controlli.

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatus -CheckId @("checkid1", "checkid2")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatusesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce lo stato corrente delle richieste di aggiornamento per i controlli specificati. Richiesta- ASATrusted AdvisorCheckRefresh può essere utilizzato per richiedere l'aggiornamento delle informazioni sullo stato dei controlli.

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatus -CheckId @("checkid1", "checkid2")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatusesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckResult`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckResult`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare i risultati di un controllo di AWS Trusted Advisor

L'`describe-trusted-advisor-check-result`esempio seguente elenca i risultati del controllo IAM Use.

```
aws support describe-trusted-advisor-check-result \
    --check-id "zXCkfM1nI3"
```

Output:

```
{
    "result": {
        "checkId": "zXCkfM1nI3",
        "timestamp": "2020-05-13T21:38:05Z",
        "status": "ok",
        "resourcesSummary": {
            "resourcesProcessed": 1,
            "resourcesFlagged": 0,
            "resourcesIgnored": 0,
            "resourcesSuppressed": 0
        },
```

```
        "categorySpecificSummary": {
            "costOptimizing": {
                "estimatedMonthlySavings": 0.0,
                "estimatedPercentMonthlySavings": 0.0
            }
        },
        "flaggedResources": [
            {
                "status": "ok",
                "resourceId": "47DEQpj8HBSa-_TImW-5JCeuQeRkm5NMpJWZEXAMPLE",
                "isSuppressed": false
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta AWS Trusted Advisor nella AWS Support User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckResult AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce i risultati di un controllo di Trusted Advisor. L'elenco dei controlli Trusted Advisor disponibili può essere ottenuto utilizzando Get- ASATrustedAdvisorChecks. L'output è lo stato generale del controllo, il timestamp in cui il controllo è stato eseguito l'ultima volta e il checkid univoco per il controllo specifico. Per visualizzare i risultati in giapponese, aggiungi il parametro -Language «ja».

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckResult -CheckId "checkid1"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckResultin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce i risultati di un controllo di Trusted Advisor. L'elenco dei controlli Trusted Advisor disponibili può essere ottenuto utilizzando Get- ASATrustedAdvisorChecks. L'output è lo stato generale del controllo, il timestamp in cui il controllo è stato eseguito l'ultima volta e il

checkid univoco per il controllo specifico. Per visualizzare i risultati in giapponese, aggiungi il parametro -Language «ja».

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckResult -CheckId "checkid1"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckResultin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckSummaries`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckSummaries`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare i riepiloghi dei controlli di AWS Trusted Advisor

L'`describe-trusted-advisor-check-summaries`esempio seguente elenca i risultati di due controlli Trusted Advisor: Amazon S3 Bucket Permissions e IAM Use.

```
aws support describe-trusted-advisor-check-summaries \
    --check-ids "Pfx0RwqBli" "zXCkfM1nI3"
```

Output:

```
{
    "summaries": [
        {
            "checkId": "Pfx0RwqBli",
            "timestamp": "2020-05-13T21:38:12Z",
            "status": "ok",
            "hasFlaggedResources": true,
            "resourcesSummary": {
                "resourcesProcessed": 44,
                "resourcesFlagged": 0,
                "resourcesIgnored": 0,
                "resourcesSuppressed": 0
            },
            "categorySpecificSummary": {
                "costOptimizing": {
```

```
                    "estimatedMonthlySavings": 0.0,
                    "estimatedPercentMonthlySavings": 0.0
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "checkId": "zXCkfM1nI3",
            "timestamp": "2020-05-13T21:38:05Z",
            "status": "ok",
            "hasFlaggedResources": true,
            "resourcesSummary": {
                "resourcesProcessed": 1,
                "resourcesFlagged": 0,
                "resourcesIgnored": 0,
                "resourcesSuppressed": 0
            },
            "categorySpecificSummary": {
                "costOptimizing": {
                    "estimatedMonthlySavings": 0.0,
                    "estimatedPercentMonthlySavings": 0.0
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta AWS Trusted Advisor nella AWS Support User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckSummaries AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce il riepilogo più recente per il controllo Trusted Advisor specificato.

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckSummary -CheckId "checkid1"
```

Esempio 2: restituisce i riepiloghi più recenti per i controlli Trusted Advisor specificati.

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckSummary -CheckId @("checkid1", "checkid2")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckSummariesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce il riepilogo più recente per il controllo Trusted Advisor specificato.

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckSummary -CheckId "checkid1"
```

Esempio 2: restituisce i riepiloghi più recenti per i controlli Trusted Advisor specificati.

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckSummary -CheckId @("checkid1", "checkid2")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckSummariesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeTrustedAdvisorChecks`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeTrustedAdvisorChecks`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare i controlli AWS Trusted Advisor disponibili

L'`describe-trusted-advisor-checks`esempio seguente elenca gli assegni Trusted Advisor disponibili nel tuo AWS account. Queste informazioni includono il nome, l'ID, la descrizione, la categoria e i metadati dell'assegno. Nota che l'output è abbreviato per motivi di leggibilità.

```
aws support describe-trusted-advisor-checks \
    --language "en"
```

Output:

```
{
    "checks": [
        {
            "id": "zXCkfM1nI3",
```

```
            "name": "IAM Use",
            "description": "Checks for your use of AWS Identity and Access
 Management (IAM). You can use IAM to create users, groups, and roles in
 AWS, and you can use permissions to control access to AWS resources. \n<br>
\n<br>\n<b>Alert Criteria</b><br>\nYellow: No IAM users have been created
 for this account.\n<br>\n<br>\n<b>Recommended Action</b><br>\nCreate one or
 more IAM users and groups in your account. You can then create additional
 users whose permissions are limited to perform specific tasks in your AWS
 environment. For more information, see <a href=\"https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
IAM/latest/UserGuide/IAMGettingStarted.html\" target=\"_blank\">Getting
 Started</a>. \n<br><br>\n<b>Additional Resources</b><br>\n<a href=\"https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/IAM_Introduction.html\" target=\"_blank
\">What Is IAM?</a>",
            "category": "security",
            "metadata": []
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta AWS Trusted Advisor nella AWS Support User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeTrustedAdvisorChecks AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: restituisce la raccolta di assegni Trusted Advisor. È necessario specificare il parametro Language che può accettare «en» per l'output in inglese o «ja» per l'output in giapponese.

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheck -Language "en"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTrustedAdvisorChecksin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce la raccolta di assegni Trusted Advisor. È necessario specificare il parametro Language che può accettare «en» per l'output in inglese o «ja» per l'output in giapponese.

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheck -Language "en"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTrustedAdvisorChecksin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`RefreshTrustedAdvisorCheck`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RefreshTrustedAdvisorCheck`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiornare un controllo di AWS Trusted Advisor

L'`refresh-trusted-advisor-check`esempio seguente aggiorna il check di Amazon S3 Bucket Permissions Trusted Advisor nel tuo account. AWS

```
aws support refresh-trusted-advisor-check \
    --check-id "Pfx0RwqBli"
```

Output:

```
{
    "status": {
        "checkId": "Pfx0RwqBli",
        "status": "enqueued",
        "millisUntilNextRefreshable": 3599992
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta AWS Trusted Advisor nella AWS Support User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RefreshTrustedAdvisorCheck AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: richiede un aggiornamento per il controllo Trusted Advisor specificato.

```
Request-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckRefresh -CheckId "checkid1"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RefreshTrustedAdvisorCheckin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: richiede un aggiornamento per il controllo Trusted Advisor specificato.

```
Request-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckRefresh -CheckId "checkid1"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RefreshTrustedAdvisorCheckin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`ResolveCase`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ResolveCase`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Resolve a support case by caseId.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id for the support case.</param>
    /// <returns>The final status of the case after resolving.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<string> ResolveCase(string caseId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.ResolveCaseAsync(
            new ResolveCaseRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId
            });
        return response.FinalCaseStatus;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ResolveCaseconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per risolvere un caso di assistenza

L'`resolve-case`esempio seguente risolve un caso di assistenza nel tuo AWS account.

```
aws support resolve-case \
    --case-id "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47"
```

Output:

```
{
    "finalCaseStatus": "resolved",
    "initialCaseStatus": "work-in-progress"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Gestione dei casi nella AWS Support User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ResolveCase AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void resolveSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId) {
       try {
           ResolveCaseRequest caseRequest = ResolveCaseRequest.builder()
                   .caseId(caseId)
                   .build();

           ResolveCaseResponse response =
supportClient.resolveCase(caseRequest);
           System.out.println("The status of case " + caseId + " is " +
response.finalCaseStatus());

       } catch (SupportException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ResolveCaseconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { ResolveCaseCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const main = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new ResolveCaseCommand({
        caseId: "CASE_ID",
      }),
    );

    console.log(response.finalCaseStatus);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ResolveCaseconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun resolveSupportCase(caseIdVal: String) {
    val caseRequest =
        ResolveCaseRequest {
            caseId = caseIdVal
        }
    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.resolveCase(caseRequest)
        println("The status of case $caseIdVal is ${response.finalCaseStatus}")
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ResolveCaseconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per V4 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce lo stato iniziale del caso specificato e lo stato corrente dopo il completamento della chiamata per risolverlo.

```
Resolve-ASACase -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ResolveCasein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: restituisce lo stato iniziale del caso specificato e lo stato corrente dopo il completamento della chiamata per risolverlo.

```
Resolve-ASACase -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ResolveCasein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def resolve_case(self, case_id):
        """
        Resolve a support case by its caseId.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case to resolve.
        :return: The final status of the case.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.resolve_case(caseId=case_id)
            final_status = response["finalCaseStatus"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't resolve case. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return final_status
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ResolveCase AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Systems Manager AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS Systems Manager con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- Systems Manager User Guide — Ulteriori informazioni su Systems Manager.
- Riferimento all'API Systems Manager: dettagli su tutte le azioni di Systems Manager disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che è possibile filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Nozioni di base

Salve Systems Manager

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare Systems Manager.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.SsmClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DocumentFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.ListDocumentsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.ListDocumentsResponse;

public class HelloSSM {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <awsAccount>

                Where:
                    awsAccount - Your AWS Account number.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String awsAccount = args[0] ;
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listDocuments(ssmClient, awsAccount);
    }

    /*
    This code automatically fetches the next set of results using the `nextToken`
 and
    stops once the desired maxResults (20 in this case) have been reached.
    */
    public static void listDocuments(SsmClient ssmClient, String awsAccount) {
        String nextToken = null;
        int totalDocumentsReturned = 0;
        int maxResults = 20;
        do {
            ListDocumentsRequest request = ListDocumentsRequest.builder()
```

```
                .documentFilterList(
                    DocumentFilter.builder()
                        .key("Owner")
                        .value(awsAccount)
                        .build()
                    )
                .maxResults(maxResults)
                .nextToken(nextToken)
                .build();

            ListDocumentsResponse response = ssmClient.listDocuments(request);
            response.documentIdentifiers().forEach(identifier ->
 System.out.println("Document Name: " + identifier.name()));
            nextToken = response.nextToken();
            totalDocumentsReturned += response.documentIdentifiers().size();
        } while (nextToken != null && totalDocumentsReturned < maxResults);
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListDocumentsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { paginateListDocuments, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";

// Call ListDocuments and display the result.
export const main = async () => {
  const client = new SSMClient();
  const listDocumentsPaginated = [];
  console.log(
    "Hello, AWS Systems Manager! Let's list some of your documents:\n",
  );
  try {
```

```
    // The paginate function is a wrapper around the base command.
    const paginator = paginateListDocuments({ client }, { MaxResults: 5 });
    for await (const page of paginator) {
      listDocumentsPaginated.push(...page.DocumentIdentifiers);
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    console.error(`There was a problem saying hello: ${caught.message}`);
    throw caught;
  }

  for (const { Name, DocumentFormat, CreatedDate } of listDocumentsPaginated) {
    console.log(`${Name} - ${DocumentFormat} - ${CreatedDate}`);
  }
};

// Call function if run directly.
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListDocumentsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def hello_systems_manager(ssm_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS Systems Manager
    client and list the first 5 documents in your account.
```

```
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param ssm_client: A Boto3 AWS Systems Manager Client object. This object
 wraps
                              the low-level AWS Systems Manager service API.
    """
    print("Hello, AWS Systems Manager! Let's list some of your documents:\n")

    paginator = ssm_client.get_paginator("list_documents")
    page_iterator = paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": 5})
    for page in page_iterator:
        for document in page["DocumentIdentifiers"]:
            print(f"  {document['Name']}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        hello_systems_manager(boto3.client("ssm"))
    except ClientError as err:
        print("Hello systems manager had an error.")
        print(err.response["Error"]["Code"])
        print(err.response["Error"]["Message"])
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListDocuments AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Systems Manager AWS SDKs
  - Salve Systems Manager
  - Scopri le basi di Systems Manager con un SDK AWS
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Systems Manager AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzare AddTagsToResource con una CLI
    - Utilizzare CancelCommand con una CLI
    - Utilizzare CreateActivation con una CLI
    - Utilizzare CreateAssociation con una CLI
    - Utilizzare CreateAssociationBatch con una CLI
    - Utilizzo CreateDocument con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzo CreateMaintenanceWindow con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateOpsItem con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare CreatePatchBaseline con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteActivation con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteAssociation con una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteDocument con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteMaintenanceWindow con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteOpsItemAWS
- Utilizzare DeleteParameter con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeletePatchBaseline con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeregisterManagedInstance con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeregisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeregisterTargetFromMaintenanceWindow con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeregisterTaskFromMaintenanceWindow con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeActivations con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeAssociation con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeAssociationExecutionTargets con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeAssociationExecutions con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeAutomationExecutions con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeAutomationStepExecutions con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeAvailablePatches con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeDocument con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeDocumentPermission con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeEffectiveInstanceAssociations con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeInstanceAssociationsStatus con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeInstanceInformation con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeInstancePatchStates con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup con una CLI

- Utilizzare DescribeInstancePatches con una CLI

- Utilizzare DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocations con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTasks con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutions con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeMaintenanceWindowTargets con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeMaintenanceWindowTasks con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeMaintenanceWindows con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeOpsItems con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeParameters con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribePatchBaselines con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribePatchGroupState con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribePatchGroups con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetAutomationExecution con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetCommandInvocation con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetConnectionStatus con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetDefaultPatchBaseline con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetDocument con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetInventory con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetInventorySchema con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetMaintenanceWindow con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetMaintenanceWindowExecution con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetMaintenanceWindowExecutionTask con una CLI
- Utilizzo GetParameter con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare GetParameterHistory con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetParameters con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetPatchBaseline con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetPatchBaselineForPatchGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListAssociationVersions con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListAssociations con una CLI

- Utilizzo ListCommandInvocations con un AWS SDK o una CLI

- Utilizzare ListCommands con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListComplianceItems con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListComplianceSummaries con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListDocumentVersions con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListDocuments con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListInventoryEntries con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListResourceComplianceSummaries con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListTagsForResource con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyDocumentPermission con una CLI
- Utilizzare PutComplianceItems con una CLI
- Utilizzare PutInventory con una CLI
- Utilizzo PutParameter con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare RegisterDefaultPatchBaseline con una CLI
- Utilizzare RegisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare RegisterTargetWithMaintenanceWindow con una CLI
- Utilizzare RegisterTaskWithMaintenanceWindow con una CLI
- Utilizzare RemoveTagsFromResource con una CLI
- Utilizzo SendCommand con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare StartAutomationExecution con una CLI
- Utilizzare StartSession con una CLI
- Utilizzare StopAutomationExecution con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateAssociation con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateAssociationStatus con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateDocument con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateDocumentDefaultVersion con una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateMaintenanceWindow con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateManagedInstanceRole con una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateOpsItem con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdatePatchBaseline con una CLI

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Systems Manager AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS Systems Manager with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Salve Systems Manager
- Scopri le basi di Systems Manager con un SDK AWS
- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Systems Manager AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzare AddTagsToResource con una CLI
  - Utilizzare CancelCommand con una CLI
  - Utilizzare CreateActivation con una CLI
  - Utilizzare CreateAssociation con una CLI
  - Utilizzare CreateAssociationBatch con una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateDocument con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateMaintenanceWindow con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo CreateOpsItem con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare CreatePatchBaseline con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeleteActivation con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeleteAssociation con una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteDocument con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteMaintenanceWindow con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteOpsItemAWS
  - Utilizzare DeleteParameter con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeletePatchBaseline con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeregisterManagedInstance con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeregisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeregisterTargetFromMaintenanceWindow con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeregisterTaskFromMaintenanceWindow con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeActivations con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeAssociation con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeAssociationExecutionTargets con una CLI

- Utilizzare DescribeAssociationExecutions con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeAutomationExecutions con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeAutomationStepExecutions con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeAvailablePatches con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeDocument con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeDocumentPermission con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeEffectiveInstanceAssociations con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeInstanceAssociationsStatus con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeInstanceInformation con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeInstancePatchStates con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeInstancePatches con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocations con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTasks con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutions con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeMaintenanceWindowTargets con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeMaintenanceWindowTasks con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeMaintenanceWindows con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeOpsItems con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeParameters con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribePatchBaselines con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribePatchGroupState con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribePatchGroups con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetAutomationExecution con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetCommandInvocation con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetConnectionStatus con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetDefaultPatchBaseline con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance con una CLI

- Utilizzare GetDocument con una CLI

- Utilizzare GetInventory con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetInventorySchema con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetMaintenanceWindow con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetMaintenanceWindowExecution con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetMaintenanceWindowExecutionTask con una CLI
- Utilizzo GetParameter con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare GetParameterHistory con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetParameters con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetPatchBaseline con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetPatchBaselineForPatchGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListAssociationVersions con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListAssociations con una CLI
- Utilizzo ListCommandInvocations con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ListCommands con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListComplianceItems con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListComplianceSummaries con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListDocumentVersions con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListDocuments con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListInventoryEntries con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListResourceComplianceSummaries con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListTagsForResource con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyDocumentPermission con una CLI
- Utilizzare PutComplianceItems con una CLI
- Utilizzare PutInventory con una CLI
- Utilizzo PutParameter con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare RegisterDefaultPatchBaseline con una CLI
- Utilizzare RegisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare RegisterTargetWithMaintenanceWindow con una CLI
- Utilizzare RegisterTaskWithMaintenanceWindow con una CLI

- Utilizzare RemoveTagsFromResource con una CLI

- Utilizzo SendCommand con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare StartAutomationExecution con una CLI
- Utilizzare StartSession con una CLI
- Utilizzare StopAutomationExecution con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateAssociation con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateAssociationStatus con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateDocument con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateDocumentDefaultVersion con una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateMaintenanceWindow con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateManagedInstanceRole con una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateOpsItem con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdatePatchBaseline con una CLI

Salve Systems Manager

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare Systems Manager.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.SsmClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DocumentFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.ListDocumentsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.ListDocumentsResponse;

public class HelloSSM {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:
                    <awsAccount>

                Where:
                    awsAccount - Your AWS Account number.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String awsAccount = args[0] ;
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listDocuments(ssmClient, awsAccount);
    }

    /*
    This code automatically fetches the next set of results using the `nextToken`
and
    stops once the desired maxResults (20 in this case) have been reached.
    */
    public static void listDocuments(SsmClient ssmClient, String awsAccount) {
        String nextToken = null;
        int totalDocumentsReturned = 0;
        int maxResults = 20;
        do {
            ListDocumentsRequest request = ListDocumentsRequest.builder()
                .documentFilterList(
                    DocumentFilter.builder()
                        .key("Owner")
                        .value(awsAccount)
                        .build()
                    )
                .maxResults(maxResults)
                .nextToken(nextToken)
                .build();

            ListDocumentsResponse response = ssmClient.listDocuments(request);
```

```
            response.documentIdentifiers().forEach(identifier ->
 System.out.println("Document Name: " + identifier.name()));
            nextToken = response.nextToken();
            totalDocumentsReturned += response.documentIdentifiers().size();
        } while (nextToken != null && totalDocumentsReturned < maxResults);
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListDocumentsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { paginateListDocuments, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";

// Call ListDocuments and display the result.
export const main = async () => {
  const client = new SSMClient();
  const listDocumentsPaginated = [];
  console.log(
    "Hello, AWS Systems Manager! Let's list some of your documents:\n",
  );
  try {
    // The paginate function is a wrapper around the base command.
    const paginator = paginateListDocuments({ client }, { MaxResults: 5 });
    for await (const page of paginator) {
      listDocumentsPaginated.push(...page.DocumentIdentifiers);
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    console.error(`There was a problem saying hello: ${caught.message}`);
    throw caught;
  }

  for (const { Name, DocumentFormat, CreatedDate } of listDocumentsPaginated) {
```

```
    console.log(`${Name} - ${DocumentFormat} - ${CreatedDate}`);
  }
};

// Call function if run directly.
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListDocumentsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def hello_systems_manager(ssm_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS Systems Manager
    client and list the first 5 documents in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param ssm_client: A Boto3 AWS Systems Manager Client object. This object
 wraps
                            the low-level AWS Systems Manager service API.
    """
    print("Hello, AWS Systems Manager! Let's list some of your documents:\n")

    paginator = ssm_client.get_paginator("list_documents")
    page_iterator = paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": 5})
```

```
    for page in page_iterator:
        for document in page["DocumentIdentifiers"]:
            print(f"  {document['Name']}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        hello_systems_manager(boto3.client("ssm"))
    except ClientError as err:
        print("Hello systems manager had an error.")
        print(err.response["Error"]["Code"])
        print(err.response["Error"]["Message"])
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListDocuments AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scopri le basi di Systems Manager con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Crea una finestra di manutenzione.
- Modifica la pianificazione della finestra di manutenzione.
- Creare un documento.
- Invia un comando a un' EC2 istanza specificata.
- Crea un OpsItem.
- Aggiorna e risolvi il OpsItem.
- Eliminare la finestra di manutenzione OpsItem e il documento.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DocumentAlreadyExistsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.SsmException;

import java.util.Scanner;
public class SSMScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String usage = """
            Usage:
              <instanceId> <title> <source> <category> <severity>

            Where:
                instanceId - The Amazon EC2 Linux/UNIX instance Id that AWS
 Systems Manager uses (ie, i-0149338494ed95f06).
                title - The title of the parameter (default is Disk Space Alert).
                source - The source of the parameter (default is EC2).
                category - The category of the parameter. Valid values are
 'Availability', 'Cost', 'Performance', 'Recovery', 'Security' (default is
 Performance).
                severity - The severity of the parameter. Severity should be a
 number from 1 to 4 (default is 2).
        """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        SSMActions actions = new SSMActions();
        String documentName;
        String windowName;
        String instanceId = args[0];
        String title = "Disk Space Alert" ;
        String source = "EC2" ;
        String category = "Availability" ;
        String severity = "2" ;

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Welcome to the AWS Systems Manager SDK Basics scenario.
```

```
                This Java program demonstrates how to interact with AWS Systems
Manager using the AWS SDK for Java (v2).
                AWS Systems Manager is the operations hub for your AWS
applications and resources and a secure end-to-end management solution.
                The program's primary functionalities include creating a
maintenance window, creating a document, sending a command to a document,
                listing documents, listing commands, creating an OpsItem,
modifying an OpsItem, and deleting AWS SSM resources.
                Upon completion of the program, all AWS resources are cleaned up.
                Let's get started...

                """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("1. Create an SSM maintenance window.");
        System.out.println("Please enter the maintenance window name (default is
ssm-maintenance-window):");
        String win = scanner.nextLine();
        windowName = win.isEmpty() ? "ssm-maintenance-window" : win;
        String winId = null;
        try {
            winId = actions.createMaintenanceWindow(windowName);
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            System.out.println("The maintenance window ID is: " + winId);
        } catch (DocumentAlreadyExistsException e) {
            System.err.println("The SSM maintenance window already exists.
Retrieving existing window ID...");
            String existingWinId = actions.createMaintenanceWindow(windowName);
            System.out.println("Existing window ID: " + existingWinId);
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("2. Modify the maintenance window by changing the
schedule");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
```

```
            actions.updateSSMMaintenanceWindow(winId, windowName);
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            System.out.println("The SSM maintenance window was successfully
updated");
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("3. Create an SSM document that defines the actions
that Systems Manager performs on your managed nodes.");
        System.out.println("Please enter the document name (default is
ssmdocument):");
        String doc = scanner.nextLine();
        documentName = doc.isEmpty() ? "ssmdocument" : doc;
        try {
            actions.createSSMDoc(documentName);
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            System.out.println("The SSM document was successfully created");
        } catch (DocumentAlreadyExistsException e) {
            System.err.println("The SSM document already exists. Moving on");
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("4. Now we are going to run a command on an EC2
instance");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String commandId="";
        try {
            commandId = actions.sendSSMCommand(documentName, instanceId);
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            System.out.println("The command was successfully sent. Command ID: "
+ commandId);
```

```
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println("Thread was interrupted: " + e.getMessage());
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("5. Lets get the time when the specific command was
sent to the specific managed node");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.displayCommands(commandId);
            System.out.println("The command invocations were successfully
displayed.");
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
             6. Now we will create an SSM OpsItem.
             A SSM OpsItem is a feature provided by Amazon's Systems Manager
(SSM) service.
             It is a type of operational data item that allows you to manage and
track various operational issues,
             events, or tasks within your AWS environment.

             You can create OpsItems to track and manage operational issues as
they arise.
             For example, you could create an OpsItem whenever your application
detects a critical error
             or an anomaly in your infrastructure.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        String opsItemId;
        try {
            opsItemId = actions.createSSMOpsItem(title, source, category,
 severity);
            System.out.println(opsItemId + " was created");
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Now we will update the SSM OpsItem "+opsItemId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String description = "An update to "+opsItemId ;
        try {
            actions.updateOpsItem(opsItemId, title, description);
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Now we will get the status of the SSM OpsItem
 "+opsItemId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.describeOpsItems(opsItemId);
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("9. Now we will resolve the SSM OpsItem "+opsItemId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.resolveOpsItem(opsItemId);
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Would you like to delete the AWS Systems Manager
resources? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            System.out.println("You selected to delete the resources.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            try {
                actions.deleteMaintenanceWindow(winId);
                actions.deleteDoc(documentName);
            } catch (SsmException e) {
                System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
                return;
            } catch (RuntimeException e) {
                System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        } else {
            System.out.println("The AWS Systems Manager resources will not be
deleted");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("This concludes the AWS Systems Manager SDK Basics
scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            System.out.println("");
            System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
```

```
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Una classe wrapper per i metodi SDK di Systems Manager.

```
public class SSMActions {

    private static SsmAsyncClient ssmAsyncClient;

    private static SsmAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (ssmAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                    .maxConcurrency(100)
                    .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                    .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                    .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                    .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()
                            .numRetries(3)
                            .build())
                    .build();

            ssmAsyncClient = SsmAsyncClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .httpClient(httpClient)
                    .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
```

```
                    .build();
        }
        return ssmAsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an AWS SSM document asynchronously.
     *
     * @param documentName The name of the document to delete.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete an SSM document.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void deleteDoc(String documentName) {
        DeleteDocumentRequest documentRequest = DeleteDocumentRequest.builder()
                .name(documentName)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            getAsyncClient().deleteDocument(documentRequest)
                    .thenAccept(response -> {
                        System.out.println("The SSM document was successfully
deleted.");
                    })
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        throw new CompletionException(ex);
                    }).join();
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
ex.getCause() : ex;
```

```
        }
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an AWS SSM Maintenance Window asynchronously.
     *
     * @param winId The ID of the Maintenance Window to delete.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete an SSM Maintenance
Window.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void deleteMaintenanceWindow(String winId) {
        DeleteMaintenanceWindowRequest windowRequest =
DeleteMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
                .windowId(winId)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            getAsyncClient().deleteMaintenanceWindow(windowRequest)
                    .thenAccept(response -> {
                        System.out.println("The maintenance window was
successfully deleted.");
                    })
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        throw new CompletionException(ex);
                    }).join();
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
ex.getCause() : ex;
```

```
        }
    }

    /**
     * Resolves an AWS SSM OpsItem asynchronously.
     *
     * @param opsID The ID of the OpsItem to resolve.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to resolve an SSM OpsItem.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void resolveOpsItem(String opsID) {
        UpdateOpsItemRequest opsItemRequest = UpdateOpsItemRequest.builder()
                .opsItemId(opsID)
                .status(OpsItemStatus.RESOLVED)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            getAsyncClient().updateOpsItem(opsItemRequest)
                    .thenAccept(response -> {
                        System.out.println("OpsItem resolved successfully.");
                    })
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        throw new CompletionException(ex);
                    }).join();
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Describes AWS SSM OpsItems asynchronously.
    *
    * @param key The key to filter OpsItems by (e.g., OPS_ITEM_ID).
    *
    * This method initiates an asynchronous request to describe SSM OpsItems.
    * If the request is successful, it prints the title and status of each
OpsItem.
    * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
    */
   public void describeOpsItems(String key) {
       OpsItemFilter filter = OpsItemFilter.builder()
               .key(OpsItemFilterKey.OPS_ITEM_ID)
               .values(key)
               .operator(OpsItemFilterOperator.EQUAL)
               .build();

       DescribeOpsItemsRequest itemsRequest = DescribeOpsItemsRequest.builder()
               .maxResults(10)
               .opsItemFilters(filter)
               .build();

       CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
           getAsyncClient().describeOpsItems(itemsRequest)
                   .thenAccept(itemsResponse -> {
                       List<OpsItemSummary> items =
itemsResponse.opsItemSummaries();
                       for (OpsItemSummary item : items) {
                           System.out.println("The item title is " +
item.title() + " and the status is " + item.status().toString());
                       }
                   })
                   .exceptionally(ex -> {
                       throw new CompletionException(ex);
                   }).join();
       }).exceptionally(ex -> {
           Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
           if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
               throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
           } else {
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Updates the AWS SSM OpsItem asynchronously.
     *
     * @param opsItemId The ID of the OpsItem to update.
     * @param title The new title of the OpsItem.
     * @param description The new description of the OpsItem.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to update an SSM OpsItem.
     * If the request is successful, it completes without returning a value.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void updateOpsItem(String opsItemId, String title, String description)
{
        Map<String, OpsItemDataValue> operationalData = new HashMap<>();
        operationalData.put("key1",
OpsItemDataValue.builder().value("value1").build());
        operationalData.put("key2",
OpsItemDataValue.builder().value("value2").build());

        CompletableFuture<Void> future =
getOpsItem(opsItemId).thenCompose(opsItem -> {
            UpdateOpsItemRequest request = UpdateOpsItemRequest.builder()
                    .opsItemId(opsItemId)
                    .title(title)
                    .operationalData(operationalData)
                    .status(opsItem.statusAsString())
                    .description(description)
                    .build();

            return getAsyncClient().updateOpsItem(request).thenAccept(response ->
{
```

```
                System.out.println(opsItemId + " updated successfully.");
            }).exceptionally(ex -> {
                throw new CompletionException(ex);
            });
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }


    private static CompletableFuture<OpsItem> getOpsItem(String opsItemId) {
        GetOpsItemRequest request =
GetOpsItemRequest.builder().opsItemId(opsItemId).build();
        return
getAsyncClient().getOpsItem(request).thenApply(GetOpsItemResponse::opsItem);
    }

    /**
     * Creates an SSM OpsItem asynchronously.
     *
     * @param title The title of the OpsItem.
     * @param source The source of the OpsItem.
     * @param category The category of the OpsItem.
     * @param severity The severity of the OpsItem.
     * @return The ID of the created OpsItem.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an SSM OpsItem.
     * If the request is successful, it returns the OpsItem ID.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
```

```
    */
   public String createSSMOpsItem(String title, String source, String category,
String severity) {
       CreateOpsItemRequest opsItemRequest = CreateOpsItemRequest.builder()
               .description("Created by the SSM Java API")
               .title(title)
               .source(source)
               .category(category)
               .severity(severity)
               .build();

       CompletableFuture<CreateOpsItemResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createOpsItem(opsItemRequest);

       try {
           CreateOpsItemResponse response = future.join();
           return response.opsItemId();
       } catch (CompletionException e) {
           Throwable cause = e.getCause();
           if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
               throw (SsmException) cause;
           } else {
               throw new RuntimeException(cause);
           }
       }
   }

   /**
    * Displays the date and time when the specific command was invoked.
    *
    * @param commandId The ID of the command to describe.
    * <p>
    * This method initiates an asynchronous request to list command invocations
and prints the date and time of each command invocation.
    * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
    */
   public void displayCommands(String commandId) {
       ListCommandInvocationsRequest commandInvocationsRequest =
ListCommandInvocationsRequest.builder()
               .commandId(commandId)
               .build();

       CompletableFuture<ListCommandInvocationsResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().listCommandInvocations(commandInvocationsRequest);
```

```
        future.thenAccept(response -> {
            List<CommandInvocation> commandList = response.commandInvocations();
            DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyy-MM-dd
HH:mm:ss").withZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());
            for (CommandInvocation invocation : commandList) {
                System.out.println("The time of the command invocation is " +
formatter.format(invocation.requestedDateTime()));
            }
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw (SsmException) cause;
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(cause);
            }
        }).join();
    }

    /**
     * Sends a SSM command to a managed node asynchronously.
     *
     * @param documentName The name of the document to use.
     * @param instanceId The ID of the instance to send the command to.
     * @return The command ID.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates asynchronous requests to send a SSM command to a
managed node.
     * It waits until the document is active, sends the command, and checks the
command execution status.
     */
    public String sendSSMCommand(String documentName, String instanceId) throws
InterruptedException, SsmException {
        // Before we use Document to send a command - make sure it is active.
        CompletableFuture<Void> documentActiveFuture =
CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            boolean isDocumentActive = false;
            DescribeDocumentRequest request = DescribeDocumentRequest.builder()
                    .name(documentName)
                    .build();

            while (!isDocumentActive) {
                CompletableFuture<DescribeDocumentResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeDocument(request);
```

```
                String documentStatus =
response.join().document().statusAsString();
                if (documentStatus.equals("Active")) {
                    System.out.println("The SSM document is active and ready to
use.");
                    isDocumentActive = true;
                } else {
                    System.out.println("The SSM document is not active. Status: "
+ documentStatus);
                    try {
                        Thread.sleep(5000);
                    } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                        throw new RuntimeException(e);
                    }
                }
            }
        });

        documentActiveFuture.join();

        // Create the SendCommandRequest.
        SendCommandRequest commandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
                .documentName(documentName)
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .build();

        // Send the command.
        CompletableFuture<SendCommandResponse> commandFuture =
getAsyncClient().sendCommand(commandRequest);
        final String[] commandId = {null};

        commandFuture.whenComplete((commandResponse, ex) -> {
            if (commandResponse != null) {
                commandId[0] = commandResponse.command().commandId();
                System.out.println("Command ID: " + commandId[0]);

                // Wait for the command execution to complete.
                GetCommandInvocationRequest invocationRequest =
GetCommandInvocationRequest.builder()
                        .commandId(commandId[0])
                        .instanceId(instanceId)
                        .build();

                try {
```

```
                    System.out.println("Wait 5 secs");
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(5);

                    // Retrieve the command execution details.
                    CompletableFuture<GetCommandInvocationResponse>
invocationFuture = getAsyncClient().getCommandInvocation(invocationRequest);
                    invocationFuture.whenComplete((commandInvocationResponse,
invocationEx) -> {
                        if (commandInvocationResponse != null) {
                            // Check the status of the command execution.
                            CommandInvocationStatus status =
commandInvocationResponse.status();
                            if (status == CommandInvocationStatus.SUCCESS) {
                                System.out.println("Command execution
successful");
                            } else {
                                System.out.println("Command execution failed.
Status: " + status);
                            }
                        } else {
                            Throwable invocationCause = (invocationEx instanceof
CompletionException) ? invocationEx.getCause() : invocationEx;
                            throw new CompletionException(invocationCause);
                        }
                    }).join();
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    throw new RuntimeException(e);
                }
            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                    throw (SsmException) cause;
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                }
            }
        }).join();

        return commandId[0];
    }

    /**
     * Creates an AWS SSM document asynchronously.
```

```
     *
     * @param docName The name of the document to create.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an SSM document.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the document status.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void createSSMDoc(String docName) throws SsmException {
        String jsonData = """
        {
        "schemaVersion": "2.2",
        "description": "Run a simple shell command",
        "mainSteps": [
            {
                "action": "aws:runShellScript",
                "name": "runEchoCommand",
                "inputs": {
                  "runCommand": [
                    "echo 'Hello, world!'"
                  ]
                }
              }
            ]
        }
        """;

        CreateDocumentRequest request = CreateDocumentRequest.builder()
                .content(jsonData)
                .name(docName)
                .documentType(DocumentType.COMMAND)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateDocumentResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createDocument(request);
        future.thenAccept(response -> {
            System.out.println("The status of the SSM document is " +
response.documentDescription().status());
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
            if (cause instanceof DocumentAlreadyExistsException) {
                throw new CompletionException(cause);
            } else if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new CompletionException(cause);
```

```
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(cause);
            }
        }).join();
    }

    /**
     * Updates an SSM maintenance window asynchronously.
     *
     * @param id The ID of the maintenance window to update.
     * @param name The new name for the maintenance window.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to update an SSM maintenance
window.
     * If the request is successful, it prints a success message.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void updateSSMMaintenanceWindow(String id, String name) throws
SsmException {
        UpdateMaintenanceWindowRequest updateRequest =
UpdateMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
                .windowId(id)
                .allowUnassociatedTargets(true)
                .duration(24)
                .enabled(true)
                .name(name)
                .schedule("cron(0 0 ? * MON *)")
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<UpdateMaintenanceWindowResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().updateMaintenanceWindow(updateRequest);
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                System.out.println("The SSM maintenance window was successfully
updated");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                    throw new CompletionException(cause);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                }
            }
```

```
        }).join();
    }

    /**
     * Creates an SSM maintenance window asynchronously.
     *
     * @param winName The name of the maintenance window.
     * @return The ID of the created or existing maintenance window.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an SSM maintenance
window.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the maintenance window ID.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public String createMaintenanceWindow(String winName) throws SsmException,
DocumentAlreadyExistsException {
        CreateMaintenanceWindowRequest request =
CreateMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
                .name(winName)
                .description("This is my maintenance window")
                .allowUnassociatedTargets(true)
                .duration(2)
                .cutoff(1)
                .schedule("cron(0 10 ? * MON-FRI *)")
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateMaintenanceWindowResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createMaintenanceWindow(request);
        final String[] windowId = {null};
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                String maintenanceWindowId = response.windowId();
                System.out.println("The maintenance window id is " +
maintenanceWindowId);
                windowId[0] = maintenanceWindowId;
            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof DocumentAlreadyExistsException) {
                    throw new CompletionException(cause);
                } else if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                    throw new CompletionException(cause);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException(cause);
```

```
                }
            }
        }).join();

        if (windowId[0] == null) {
            MaintenanceWindowFilter filter = MaintenanceWindowFilter.builder()
                    .key("name")
                    .values(winName)
                    .build();

            DescribeMaintenanceWindowsRequest winRequest =
 DescribeMaintenanceWindowsRequest.builder()
                    .filters(filter)
                    .build();

            CompletableFuture<DescribeMaintenanceWindowsResponse> describeFuture
 = getAsyncClient().describeMaintenanceWindows(winRequest);
            describeFuture.whenComplete((describeResponse, describeEx) -> {
                if (describeResponse != null) {
                    List<MaintenanceWindowIdentity> windows =
 describeResponse.windowIdentities();
                    if (!windows.isEmpty()) {
                        windowId[0] = windows.get(0).windowId();
                        System.out.println("Window ID: " + windowId[0]);
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("Window not found.");
                        windowId[0] = "";
                    }
                } else {
                    Throwable describeCause = (describeEx instanceof
 CompletionException) ? describeEx.getCause() : describeEx;
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error describing maintenance
 windows: " + describeCause.getMessage(), describeCause);
                }
            }).join();
        }

        return windowId[0];
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento API di AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateDocument
  - CreateMaintenanceWindow
  - CreateOpsItem
  - DeleteMaintenanceWindow
  - ListCommandInvocations
  - SendCommand
  - UpdateOpsItem

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  CreateDocumentCommand,
  CreateMaintenanceWindowCommand,
  CreateOpsItemCommand,
  DeleteDocumentCommand,
  DeleteMaintenanceWindowCommand,
  DeleteOpsItemCommand,
  DescribeOpsItemsCommand,
  DocumentAlreadyExists,
  OpsItemStatus,
  waitUntilCommandExecuted,
```

```
  CancelCommandCommand,
  paginateListCommandInvocations,
  SendCommandCommand,
  UpdateMaintenanceWindowCommand,
  UpdateOpsItemCommand,
  SSMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *   ssmClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-ssm').SSMClient,
 *   documentName?: string
 *   maintenanceWindow?: string
 *   winId?: int
 *   ec2InstanceId?: string
 *   requestedDateTime?: Date
 *   opsItemId?: string
 *   askToDeleteResources?: boolean
 * }} State
 */

const defaultMaintenanceWindow = "ssm-maintenance-window";
const defaultDocumentName = "ssmdocument";
// The timeout duration is highly dependent on the specific setup and environment
 necessary. This example handles only the most common error cases, and uses a
 much shorter duration than most productions systems would use.
const COMMAND_TIMEOUT_DURATION_SECONDS = 30; // 30 seconds

const pressEnter = new ScenarioInput("continue", "Press Enter to continue", {
  type: "confirm",
});

const greet = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greet",
  `Welcome to the AWS Systems Manager SDK Getting Started scenario.
    This program demonstrates how to interact with Systems Manager using the AWS
 SDK for JavaScript V3.
    Systems Manager is the operations hub for your AWS applications and resources
 and a secure end-to-end management solution.
    The program's primary functions include creating a maintenance window,
 creating a document, sending a command to a document,
    listing documents, listing commands, creating an OpsItem, modifying an
 OpsItem, and deleting Systems Manager resources.
```

```
    Upon completion of the program, all AWS resources are cleaned up.
    Let's get started...`,
  { header: true },
);

const createMaintenanceWindow = new ScenarioOutput(
  "createMaintenanceWindow",
  "Step 1: Create a Systems Manager maintenance window.",
);

const getMaintenanceWindow = new ScenarioInput(
  "maintenanceWindow",
  "Please enter the maintenance window name:",
  { type: "input", default: defaultMaintenanceWindow },
);

export const sdkCreateMaintenanceWindow = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateMaintenanceWindow",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const response = await state.ssmClient.send(
        new CreateMaintenanceWindowCommand({
          Name: state.maintenanceWindow,
          Schedule: "cron(0 10 ? * MON-FRI *)", //The schedule of the maintenance
 window in the form of a cron or rate expression.
          Duration: 2, //The duration of the maintenance window in hours.
          Cutoff: 1, //The number of hours before the end of the maintenance
 window that Amazon Web Services Systems Manager stops scheduling new tasks for
 execution.
          AllowUnassociatedTargets: true, //Allow the maintenance window to run
 on managed nodes, even if you haven't registered those nodes as targets.
        }),
      );
      state.winId = response.WindowId;
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      console.log(
        `An error occurred while creating the maintenance window. Please fix the
 error and try again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);
```

```
const modifyMaintenanceWindow = new ScenarioOutput(
  "modifyMaintenanceWindow",
  "Modify the maintenance window by changing the schedule.",
);

const sdkModifyMaintenanceWindow = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkModifyMaintenanceWindow",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      await state.ssmClient.send(
        new UpdateMaintenanceWindowCommand({
          WindowId: state.winId,
          Schedule: "cron(0 0 ? * MON *)",
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      console.log(
        `An error occurred while modifying the maintenance window. Please fix the
 error and try again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const createSystemsManagerActions = new ScenarioOutput(
  "createSystemsManagerActions",
  "Create a document that defines the actions that Systems Manager performs on
 your EC2 instance.",
);

const getDocumentName = new ScenarioInput(
  "documentName",
  "Please enter the document: ",
  { type: "input", default: defaultDocumentName },
);

const sdkCreateSSMDoc = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateSSMDoc",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const contentData = `{
                "schemaVersion": "2.2",
```

```
                "description": "Run a simple shell command",
                "mainSteps": [
                    {
                        "action": "aws:runShellScript",
                        "name": "runEchoCommand",
                        "inputs": {
                          "runCommand": [
                            "echo 'Hello, world!'"
                          ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }`;
    try {
      await state.ssmClient.send(
        new CreateDocumentCommand({
          Content: contentData,
          Name: state.documentName,
          DocumentType: "Command",
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.log(`Exception type: (${typeof caught})`);
      if (caught instanceof DocumentAlreadyExists) {
        console.log("Document already exists. Continuing...\n");
      } else {
        console.error(caught.message);
        console.log(
          `An error occurred while creating the document. Please fix the error
 and try again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
    }
  },
);

const ec2HelloWorld = new ScenarioOutput(
  "ec2HelloWorld",
  `Now you have the option of running a command on an EC2 instance that echoes
 'Hello, world!'. In order to run this command, you must provide the instance ID
 of a Linux EC2 instance. If you do not already have a running Linux EC2 instance
 in your account, you can create one using the AWS console. For information
```

```
 about creating an EC2 instance, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/
UserGuide/ec2-launch-instance-wizard.html.`,
);

const enterIdOrSkipEC2HelloWorld = new ScenarioInput(
  "enterIdOrSkipEC2HelloWorld",
  "Enter your EC2 InstanceId or press enter to skip this step: ",
  { type: "input", default: "" },
);

const sdkEC2HelloWorld = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkEC2HelloWorld",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const response = await state.ssmClient.send(
        new SendCommandCommand({
          DocumentName: state.documentName,
          InstanceIds: [state.ec2InstanceId],
          TimeoutSeconds: COMMAND_TIMEOUT_DURATION_SECONDS,
        }),
      );
      state.CommandId = response.Command.CommandId;
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      console.log(
        `An error occurred while sending the command. Please fix the error and
 try again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      state.enterIdOrSkipEC2HelloWorld === "",
  },
);

const sdkGetCommandTime = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkGetCommandTime",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const listInvocationsPaginated = [];
    console.log(
      "Let's get the time when the specific command was sent to the specific
 managed node.",
```

```
    );

    console.log(
      `First, we'll wait for the command to finish executing. This may take up to
${COMMAND_TIMEOUT_DURATION_SECONDS} seconds.`,
    );
    const commandExecutedResult = waitUntilCommandExecuted(
      { client: state.ssmClient },
      {
        CommandId: state.CommandId,
        InstanceId: state.ec2InstanceId,
      },
    );
    // This is necessary because the TimeoutSeconds of SendCommandCommand is only
for the delivery, not execution.
    try {
      await new Promise((_, reject) =>
        setTimeout(
          reject,
          COMMAND_TIMEOUT_DURATION_SECONDS * 1000,
          new Error("Command Timed Out"),
        ),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.message === "Command Timed Out") {
        commandExecutedResult.state = "TIMED_OUT";
      } else {
        throw caught;
      }
    }

    if (commandExecutedResult.state !== "SUCCESS") {
      console.log(
        `The command with id: ${state.CommandId} did not execute in the allotted
time. Canceling command.`,
      );
      state.ssmClient.send(
        new CancelCommandCommand({
          CommandId: state.CommandId,
        }),
      );
      state.enterIdOrSkipEC2HelloWorld === "";
      return;
    }
```

```
    for await (const page of paginateListCommandInvocations(
      { client: state.ssmClient },
      { CommandId: state.CommandId },
    )) {
      listInvocationsPaginated.push(...page.CommandInvocations);
    }
    /**
     * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-ssm').CommandInvocation}
     */
    const commandInvocation = listInvocationsPaginated.shift(); // Because the
 call was made with CommandId, there's only one result, so shift it off.
    state.requestedDateTime = commandInvocation.RequestedDateTime;

    console.log(
      `The command invocation happened at: ${state.requestedDateTime}.`,
    );
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      state.enterIdOrSkipEC2HelloWorld === "",
  },
);

const createSSMOpsItem = new ScenarioOutput(
  "createSSMOpsItem",
  `Now we will create a Systems Manager OpsItem. An OpsItem is a feature provided
 by the Systems Manager service. It is a type of operational data item that
 allows you to manage and track various operational issues, events, or tasks
 within your AWS environment.
You can create OpsItems to track and manage operational issues as they arise.
 For example, you could create an OpsItem whenever your application detects a
 critical error or an anomaly in your infrastructure.`,
);

const sdkCreateSSMOpsItem = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateSSMOpsItem",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const response = await state.ssmClient.send(
        new CreateOpsItemCommand({
          Description: "Created by the System Manager Javascript API",
          Title: "Disk Space Alert",
          Source: "EC2",
```

```
          Category: "Performance",
          Severity: "2",
        }),
      );
      state.opsItemId = response.OpsItemId;
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      console.log(
        `An error occurred while creating the ops item. Please fix the error and
 try again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const updateOpsItem = new ScenarioOutput(
  "updateOpsItem",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Now we will update the OpsItem: ${state.opsItemId}`,
);

const sdkUpdateOpsItem = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkUpdateOpsItem",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const _response = await state.ssmClient.send(
        new UpdateOpsItemCommand({
          OpsItemId: state.opsItemId,
          Description: `An update to ${state.opsItemId}`,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      console.log(
        `An error occurred while updating the ops item. Please fix the error and
 try again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const getOpsItemStatus = new ScenarioOutput(
```

```
  "getOpsItemStatus",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Now we will get the status of the OpsItem: ${state.opsItemId}`,
);

const sdkOpsItemStatus = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkGetOpsItemStatus",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const response = await state.ssmClient.send(
        new DescribeOpsItemsCommand({
          OpsItemId: state.opsItemId,
        }),
      );
      state.opsItemStatus = response.OpsItemStatus;
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      console.log(
        `An error occurred while describing the ops item. Please fix the error
 and try again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const resolveOpsItem = new ScenarioOutput(
  "resolveOpsItem",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Now we will resolve the OpsItem: ${state.opsItemId}`,
);

const sdkResolveOpsItem = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkResolveOpsItem",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const _response = await state.ssmClient.send(
        new UpdateOpsItemCommand({
          OpsItemId: state.opsItemId,
          Status: OpsItemStatus.RESOLVED,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
```

```
      console.log(
        `An error occurred while updating the ops item. Please fix the error and
 try again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const askToDeleteResources = new ScenarioInput(
  "askToDeleteResources",
  "Would you like to delete the Systems Manager resources created during this
 example run?",
  { type: "confirm" },
);

const confirmDeleteChoice = new ScenarioOutput(
  "confirmDeleteChoice",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    if (state.askToDeleteResources) {
      return "You chose to delete the resources.";
    }
    return "The Systems Manager resources will not be deleted. Please delete them
 manually to avoid charges.";
  },
);

export const sdkDeleteResources = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkDeleteResources",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      await state.ssmClient.send(
        new DeleteOpsItemCommand({
          OpsItemId: state.opsItemId,
        }),
      );
      console.log(`The ops item: ${state.opsItemId} was successfully deleted.`);
    } catch (caught) {
      console.log(
        `There was a problem deleting the ops item: ${state.opsItemId}. Please
 delete it manually. Error: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    }
```

```
    try {
      await state.ssmClient.send(
        new DeleteMaintenanceWindowCommand({
          Name: state.maintenanceWindow,
          WindowId: state.winId,
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `The maintenance window: ${state.maintenanceWindow} was successfully
 deleted.`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.log(
        `There was a problem deleting the maintenance window: ${state.opsItemId}.
 Please delete it manually. Error: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    }

    try {
      await state.ssmClient.send(
        new DeleteDocumentCommand({
          Name: state.documentName,
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `The document: ${state.documentName} was successfully deleted.`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.log(
        `There was a problem deleting the document: ${state.documentName}. Please
 delete it manually. Error: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.askToDeleteResources },
);

const goodbye = new ScenarioOutput(
  "goodbye",
  "This concludes the Systems Manager Basics scenario for the AWS Javascript SDK
 v3. Thank you!",
);

const myScenario = new Scenario(
```

```
  "SSM Basics",
  [
    greet,
    pressEnter,
    createMaintenanceWindow,
    getMaintenanceWindow,
    sdkCreateMaintenanceWindow,
    modifyMaintenanceWindow,
    pressEnter,
    sdkModifyMaintenanceWindow,
    createSystemsManagerActions,
    getDocumentName,
    sdkCreateSSMDoc,
    ec2HelloWorld,
    enterIdOrSkipEC2HelloWorld,
    sdkEC2HelloWorld,
    sdkGetCommandTime,
    pressEnter,
    createSSMOpsItem,
    pressEnter,
    sdkCreateSSMOpsItem,
    updateOpsItem,
    pressEnter,
    sdkUpdateOpsItem,
    getOpsItemStatus,
    pressEnter,
    sdkOpsItemStatus,
    resolveOpsItem,
    pressEnter,
    sdkResolveOpsItem,
    askToDeleteResources,
    confirmDeleteChoice,
    sdkDeleteResources,
    goodbye,
  ],
  { ssmClient: new SSMClient({}) },
);

/** @type {{ stepHandlerOptions: StepHandlerOptions }} */
export const main = async (stepHandlerOptions) => {
  await myScenario.run(stepHandlerOptions);
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
```

```
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const { values } = parseArgs({
    options: {
      yes: {
        type: "boolean",
        short: "y",
      },
    },
  });
  main({ confirmAll: values.yes });
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - CreateDocument
  - CreateMaintenanceWindow
  - CreateOpsItem
  - DeleteMaintenanceWindow
  - ListCommandInvocations
  - SendCommand
  - UpdateOpsItem

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
class SystemsManagerScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started using Amazon
 Systems Manager."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, document_wrapper, maintenance_window_wrapper,
 ops_item_wrapper):
        """
        :param document_wrapper: An object that wraps Systems Manager document
 functions.
        :param maintenance_window_wrapper: An object that wraps Systems Manager
 maintenance window functions.
        :param ops_item_wrapper: An object that wraps Systems Manager OpsItem
 functions.
        """
        self.document_wrapper = document_wrapper
        self.maintenance_window_wrapper = maintenance_window_wrapper
        self.ops_item_wrapper = ops_item_wrapper

    def run(self):
        """Demonstrates how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get started
 with Systems Manager."""
        try:
            print("-" * 88)
            print(
                """
Welcome to the AWS Systems Manager SDK Getting Started scenario.
This program demonstrates how to interact with Systems Manager using the AWS SDK
 for Python (Boto3).
Systems Manager is the operations hub for your AWS applications and resources and
 a secure end-to-end management
solution. The program's primary functions include creating a maintenance window,
 creating a document, sending a
command to a document, listing documents, listing commands, creating an OpsItem,
 modifying an OpsItem, and deleting
Systems Manager resources. Upon completion of the program, all AWS resources are
 cleaned up.
Let's get started..."""
            )
            q.ask("Please hit Enter")

            print("-" * 88)
            print("Create a Systems Manager maintenance window.")
            maintenance_window_name = q.ask(
                "Please enter the maintenance window name (default is ssm-
maintenance-window):",
            )
            if not maintenance_window_name:
                maintenance_window_name = "ssm-maintenance-window"
```

```
            self.maintenance_window_wrapper.create(
                name=maintenance_window_name,
                schedule="cron(0 10 ? * MON-FRI *)",
                duration=2,
                cutoff=1,
                allow_unassociated_targets=True,
            )

            print("-" * 88)
            print("Modify the maintenance window by changing the schedule")
            q.ask("Please hit Enter")

            self.maintenance_window_wrapper.update(
                name=maintenance_window_name,
                schedule="cron(0 0 ? * MON *)",
                duration=24,
                cutoff=1,
                allow_unassociated_targets=True,
                enabled=True,
            )

            print("-" * 88)
            print(
                "Create a document that defines the actions that Systems Manager
 performs on your EC2 instance."
            )
            document_name = q.ask(
                "Please enter the document name (default is ssmdocument):"
            )

            if not document_name:
                document_name = "ssmdocument"

            self.document_wrapper.create(
                name=document_name,
                content="""
{
    "schemaVersion": "2.2",
    "description": "Run a simple shell command",
    "mainSteps": [
        {
            "action": "aws:runShellScript",
            "name": "runEchoCommand",
```

```
            "inputs": {
              "runCommand": [
                "echo 'Hello, world!'"
              ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
            """,
            )

            self.document_wrapper.wait_until_active()

            print(
                """
Now you have the option of running a command on an EC2 instance that echoes
 'Hello, world!'.
In order to run this command, you must provide the instance ID of a Linux EC2
 instance. If you do
not already have a running Linux EC2 instance in your account, you can create one
 using the AWS console.
For information about creating an EC2 instance, see
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-launch-instance-
wizard.html.
            """
            )

            if q.ask(
                "Would you like to run a command on an EC2 instance? (y/n)",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                instance_id = q.ask(
                    "Please enter the instance ID of the EC2 instance:",
 q.non_empty
                )
                command_id = self.document_wrapper.send_command(
                    instance_ids=[instance_id]
                )

                self.document_wrapper.wait_command_executed(
                    command_id=command_id, instance_id=instance_id
                )

                print("-" * 88)
```

```
                print(
                    "Lets get the time when the specific command was sent to the
 specific managed node"
                )
                q.ask("Please hit Enter")


 self.document_wrapper.list_command_invocations(instance_id=instance_id)

            print("-" * 88)
            print("-" * 88)
            print(
                """
Now we will create a  Systems Manager OpsItem.
An OpsItem is a feature provided by the Systems Manager service.
It is a type of operational data item that allows you to manage and track various
 operational issues,
events, or tasks within your AWS environment.

You can create OpsItems to track and manage operational issues as they arise.
For example, you could create an OpsItem whenever your application detects a
 critical error
or an anomaly in your infrastructure.
            """
            )
            q.ask("Please hit Enter")

            self.ops_item_wrapper.create(
                title="Disk Space Alert",
                description="Created by the Systems Manager Python (Boto3) API",
                source="EC2",
                category="Performance",
                severity="2",
            )

            print("-" * 88)
            print("-" * 88)
            print(f"Now we will update  the OpsItem {self.ops_item_wrapper.id}")
            q.ask("Please hit Enter")

            self.ops_item_wrapper.update(
                title="Disk Space Alert",
                description=f"An update to {self.ops_item_wrapper.id}",
            )
```

```
            print(
                f"Now we will get the status of the OpsItem
{self.ops_item_wrapper.id}"
            )
            q.ask("Please hit Enter")

            # It may take a second for the ops item to be available
            counter = 0
            while not self.ops_item_wrapper.describe() and counter < 5:
                counter += 1
                time.sleep(1)

            print(f"Now we will resolve the OpsItem {self.ops_item_wrapper.id}")
            q.ask("Please hit Enter")

            self.ops_item_wrapper.update(status="Resolved")

            print("-" * 88)
            print("-" * 88)
            if q.ask(
                "Would you like to delete the Systems Manager resources? (y/n)",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                print("You selected to delete the resources.")
                self.cleanup()
            else:
                print("The Systems Manager resources will not be deleted")

            print("-" * 88)
            print("This concludes the Systems Manager SDK Getting Started
scenario.")
            print("-" * 88)

        except Exception:
            self.cleanup()
            raise

    def cleanup(self):
        self.maintenance_window_wrapper.delete()
        self.ops_item_wrapper.delete()
        self.document_wrapper.delete()
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        scenario = SystemsManagerScenario(
            DocumentWrapper.from_client(),
            MaintenanceWindowWrapper.from_client(),
            OpsItemWrapper.from_client(),
        )
        scenario.run()
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

Definisci una classe wrapper per le operazioni di documenti e comandi.

```
class DocumentWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager Document actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def create(self, content, name):
        """
        Creates a document.

        :param content: The content of the document.
        :param name: The name of the document.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.create_document(
                Name=name, Content=content, DocumentType="Command"
            )
            self.name = name
        except self.ssm_client.exceptions.DocumentAlreadyExists:
```

```
            print(f"Document {name} already exists.")
            self.name = name
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes an AWS Systems Manager document.
        """
        if self.name is None:
            return

        try:
            self.ssm_client.delete_document(Name=self.name)
            print(f"Deleted document {self.name}.")
            self.name = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def send_command(self, instance_ids):
        """
        Sends a command to one or more instances.

        :param instance_ids: The IDs of the instances to send the command to.
        :return: The ID of the command.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=instance_ids, DocumentName=self.name,
TimeoutSeconds=3600
```

```
            )
            return response["Command"]["CommandId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't send command to %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe(self):
        """
        Describes the document.

        :return: Document status.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ssm_client.describe_document(Name=self.name)
            return response["Document"]["Status"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def wait_until_active(self, max_attempts=20, delay=5):
        """
        Waits until the document is active.

        :param max_attempts: The maximum number of attempts for checking the
status.
        :param delay: The delay in seconds between each check.
        """
        attempt = 0
        status = ""
        while attempt <= max_attempts:
            status = self.describe()
            if status == "Active":
```

```
                break
            attempt += 1
            time.sleep(delay)

        if status != "Active":
            logger.error("Document is not active.")
        else:
            logger.info("Document is active.")

    def wait_command_executed(self, command_id, instance_id):
        """
        Waits until the command is executed on the instance.

        :param command_id: The ID of the command.
        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance.
        """

        waiter = self.ssm_client.get_waiter("command_executed")
        waiter.wait(CommandId=command_id, InstanceId=instance_id)

    def list_command_invocations(self, instance_id):
        """
        Lists the commands for an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance.
        :return: The list of commands.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.ssm_client.get_paginator("list_command_invocations")
            command_invocations = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(InstanceId=instance_id):
                command_invocations.extend(page["CommandInvocations"])
            num_of_commands = len(command_invocations)
            print(
                f"{num_of_commands} command invocation(s) found for instance
{instance_id}."
            )

            if num_of_commands > 10:
                print("Displaying the first 10 commands:")
                num_of_commands = 10
            date_format = "%A, %d %B %Y %I:%M%p"
            for command in command_invocations[:num_of_commands]:
                print(
```

```
                    f"   The time of command invocation is
 {command['RequestedDateTime'].strftime(date_format)}"
                )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list commands for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Definisci una classe wrapper per le operazioni sugli OpsItem.

```
class OpsItemWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager OpsItem actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.id = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        :return: A OpsItemWrapper instance.
        """
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def create(self, title, source, category, severity, description):
        """
        Create an OpsItem

        :param title: The OpsItem title.
        :param source: The OpsItem source.
```

```
        :param category: The OpsItem category.
        :param severity: The OpsItem severity.
        :param description: The OpsItem description.

        """
        try:
            response = self.ssm_client.create_ops_item(
                Title=title,
                Source=source,
                Category=category,
                Severity=severity,
                Description=description,
            )
            self.id = response["OpsItemId"]
        except self.ssm_client.exceptions.OpsItemLimitExceededException as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create ops item because you have exceeded your open
 OpsItem limit. "
                "Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def delete(self):
        """
        Delete the OpsItem.
        """
        if self.id is None:
            return
        try:
            self.ssm_client.delete_ops_item(OpsItemId=self.id)
            print(f"Deleted ops item with id {self.id}")
            self.id = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
```

```
                "Couldn't delete ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe(self):
        """
        Describe an OpsItem.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.ssm_client.get_paginator("describe_ops_items")
            ops_items = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                OpsItemFilters=[
                    {"Key": "OpsItemId", "Values": [self.id], "Operator":
"Equal"}
                ]
            ):
                ops_items.extend(page["OpsItemSummaries"])

            for item in ops_items:
                print(
                    f"The item title is {item['Title']} and the status is
{item['Status']}"
                )
            return len(ops_items) > 0
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def update(self, title=None, description=None, status=None):
        """
        Update an OpsItem.

        :param title: The new OpsItem title.
```

```
        :param description: The new OpsItem description.
        :param status: The new OpsItem status.
        :return:
        """
        args = dict(OpsItemId=self.id)
        if title is not None:
            args["Title"] = title
        if description is not None:
            args["Description"] = description
        if status is not None:
            args["Status"] = status
        try:
            self.ssm_client.update_ops_item(**args)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Definisci una classe wrapper per le operazioni della finestra di manutenzione.

```
class MaintenanceWindowWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager maintenance window actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.window_id = None
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)
```

```
    def create(self, name, schedule, duration, cutoff,
allow_unassociated_targets):
        """
        Create an AWS Systems Manager maintenance window.

        :param name: The name of the maintenance window.
        :param schedule: The schedule of the maintenance window.
        :param duration: The duration of the maintenance window.
        :param cutoff: The cutoff time of the maintenance window.
        :param allow_unassociated_targets: Allow the maintenance window to run on
managed nodes, even
                                            if you haven't registered those nodes
as targets.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ssm_client.create_maintenance_window(
                Name=name,
                Schedule=schedule,
                Duration=duration,
                Cutoff=cutoff,
                AllowUnassociatedTargets=allow_unassociated_targets,
            )
            self.window_id = response["WindowId"]
            self.name = name
            logger.info("Created maintenance window %s.", self.window_id)
        except ParamValidationError as error:
            logger.error(
                "Parameter validation error when trying to create maintenance
window %s. Here's why: %s",
                self.window_id,
                error,
            )
            raise
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create maintenance window %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
    def delete(self):
        """
        Delete the associated AWS Systems Manager maintenance window.
        """
        if self.window_id is None:
            return

        try:
            self.ssm_client.delete_maintenance_window(WindowId=self.window_id)
            logger.info("Deleted maintenance window %s.", self.window_id)
            print(f"Deleted maintenance window {self.name}")
            self.window_id = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete maintenance window %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.window_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def update(
        self, name, enabled, schedule, duration, cutoff,
allow_unassociated_targets
    ):
        """
        Update an AWS Systems Manager maintenance window.

        :param name: The name of the maintenance window.
        :param enabled: Whether the maintenance window is enabled to run on
managed nodes.
        :param schedule: The schedule of the maintenance window.
        :param duration: The duration of the maintenance window.
        :param cutoff: The cutoff time of the maintenance window.
        :param allow_unassociated_targets: Allow the maintenance window to run on
managed nodes, even
                                            if you haven't registered those nodes
as targets.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.update_maintenance_window(
                WindowId=self.window_id,
```

```
                Name=name,
                Enabled=enabled,
                Schedule=schedule,
                Duration=duration,
                Cutoff=cutoff,
                AllowUnassociatedTargets=allow_unassociated_targets,
            )
            self.name = name
            logger.info("Updated maintenance window %s.", self.window_id)
        except ParamValidationError as error:
            logger.error(
                "Parameter validation error when trying to update maintenance
window %s. Here's why: %s",
                self.window_id,
                error,
            )
            raise
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update maintenance window %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateDocument
  - CreateMaintenanceWindow
  - CreateOpsItem
  - DeleteMaintenanceWindow
  - ListCommandInvocations
  - SendCommand
  - UpdateOpsItem

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Systems Manager AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Systems Manager con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS Systems Manager.

Esempi

- Utilizzare AddTagsToResource con una CLI
- Utilizzare CancelCommand con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateActivation con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateAssociation con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateAssociationBatch con una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateDocument con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateMaintenanceWindow con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo CreateOpsItem con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare CreatePatchBaseline con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteActivation con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteAssociation con una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteDocument con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteMaintenanceWindow con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare con un SDK DeleteOpsItemAWS
- Utilizzare DeleteParameter con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeletePatchBaseline con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeregisterManagedInstance con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeregisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeregisterTargetFromMaintenanceWindow con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeregisterTaskFromMaintenanceWindow con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeActivations con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeAssociation con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeAssociationExecutionTargets con una CLI

- Utilizzare DescribeAssociationExecutions con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeAutomationExecutions con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeAutomationStepExecutions con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeAvailablePatches con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeDocument con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeDocumentPermission con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeEffectiveInstanceAssociations con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeInstanceAssociationsStatus con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeInstanceInformation con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeInstancePatchStates con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeInstancePatches con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocations con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTasks con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutions con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeMaintenanceWindowTargets con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeMaintenanceWindowTasks con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeMaintenanceWindows con una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeOpsItems con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DescribeParameters con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribePatchBaselines con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribePatchGroupState con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribePatchGroups con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetAutomationExecution con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetCommandInvocation con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetConnectionStatus con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetDefaultPatchBaseline con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetDocument con una CLI

- Utilizzare GetInventory con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetInventorySchema con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetMaintenanceWindow con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetMaintenanceWindowExecution con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetMaintenanceWindowExecutionTask con una CLI
- Utilizzo GetParameter con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare GetParameterHistory con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetParameters con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetPatchBaseline con una CLI
- Utilizzare GetPatchBaselineForPatchGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListAssociationVersions con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListAssociations con una CLI
- Utilizzo ListCommandInvocations con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare ListCommands con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListComplianceItems con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListComplianceSummaries con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListDocumentVersions con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListDocuments con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListInventoryEntries con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListResourceComplianceSummaries con una CLI
- Utilizzare ListTagsForResource con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyDocumentPermission con una CLI
- Utilizzare PutComplianceItems con una CLI
- Utilizzare PutInventory con una CLI
- Utilizzo PutParameter con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare RegisterDefaultPatchBaseline con una CLI
- Utilizzare RegisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup con una CLI
- Utilizzare RegisterTargetWithMaintenanceWindow con una CLI
- Utilizzare RegisterTaskWithMaintenanceWindow con una CLI
- Utilizzare RemoveTagsFromResource con una CLI

- Utilizzo SendCommand con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare StartAutomationExecution con una CLI
- Utilizzare StartSession con una CLI
- Utilizzare StopAutomationExecution con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateAssociation con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateAssociationStatus con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateDocument con una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateDocumentDefaultVersion con una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateMaintenanceWindow con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdateManagedInstanceRole con una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateOpsItem con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzare UpdatePatchBaseline con una CLI

Utilizzare **`AddTagsToResource`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AddTagsToResource`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per aggiungere tag a una finestra di manutenzione

L'esempio seguente `add-tags-to-resource` aggiunge un tag alla finestra di manutenzione specificata.

```
aws ssm add-tags-to-resource \
    --resource-type "MaintenanceWindow" \
    --resource-id "mw-03eb9db428EXAMPLE" \
    --tags "Key=Stack,Value=Production"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Esempio 2: per aggiungere tag a un parametro

L'esempio seguente `add-tags-to-resource` aggiunge due tag al parametro specificato.

```
aws ssm add-tags-to-resource \
```

```
    --resource-type "Parameter" \
    --resource-id "My-Parameter" \
    --tags '[{"Key":"Region","Value":"East"},{"Key":"Environment",
 "Value":"Production"}]'
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Esempio 3: per aggiungere tag a un documento SSM

L'esempio seguente `add-tags-to-resource` aggiunge un tag al documento specificato.

```
aws ssm add-tags-to-resource \
    --resource-type "Document" \
    --resource-id "My-Document" \
    --tags "Key=Quarter,Value=Q322"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Applicazione di tag alle risorse di Systems Manager nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AddTagsToResource AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna una finestra di manutenzione con nuovi tag. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output. La sintassi utilizzata in questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$option1 = @{Key="Stack";Value=@("Production")}
Add-SSMResourceTag -ResourceId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -ResourceType
 "MaintenanceWindow" -Tag $option1
```

Esempio 2: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare ogni tag. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
$tag1 = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.Tag
$tag1.Key = "Stack"
$tag1.Value = "Production"
```

```
Add-SSMResourceTag -ResourceId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -ResourceType
 "MaintenanceWindow" -Tag $tag1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddTagsToResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna una finestra di manutenzione con nuovi tag. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output. La sintassi utilizzata in questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$option1 = @{Key="Stack";Value=@("Production")}
Add-SSMResourceTag -ResourceId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -ResourceType
 "MaintenanceWindow" -Tag $option1
```

Esempio 2: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare ogni tag. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
$tag1 = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.Tag
$tag1.Key = "Stack"
$tag1.Value = "Production"

Add-SSMResourceTag -ResourceId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -ResourceType
 "MaintenanceWindow" -Tag $tag1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddTagsToResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CancelCommand`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CancelCommand`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per annullare un comando per tutte le istanze

L'esempio seguente `cancel-command` tenta di annullare il comando specificato che è già in esecuzione per tutte le istanze.

```
aws ssm cancel-command \
    --command-id "662add3d-5831-4a10-b64a-f2ff3EXAMPLE"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Esempio 2: per annullare un comando per istanze specifiche

L'esempio seguente `cancel-command` tenta di annullare un comando solo per l'istanza specificata.

```
aws ssm cancel-command \
    --command-id "662add3d-5831-4a10-b64a-f2ff3EXAMPLE"
    --instance-ids "i-02573cafcfEXAMPLE"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Applicazione di tag a parametri di Systems Manager nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CancelCommand AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio tenta di annullare un comando. Se l'operazione va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Stop-SSMCommand -CommandId "9ded293e-e792-4440-8e3e-7b8ec5feaa38"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CancelCommandin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio tenta di annullare un comando. Se l'operazione va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Stop-SSMCommand -CommandId "9ded293e-e792-4440-8e3e-7b8ec5feaa38"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CancelCommandin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateActivation`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateActivation`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un'attivazione di un'istanza gestita

L'esempio seguente `create-activation` crea un'attivazione gestita dell'istanza.

```
aws ssm create-activation \
    --default-instance-name "HybridWebServers" \
    --iam-role "HybridWebServersRole" \
    --registration-limit 5
```

Output:

```
{
    "ActivationId": "5743558d-563b-4457-8682-d16c3EXAMPLE",
    "ActivationCode": "dRmgnYaFv567vEXAMPLE"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Passaggio 4: creare un'attivazione di istanze gestite per un ambiente ibrido nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateActivation AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un'istanza gestita.

```
New-SSMActivation -DefaultInstanceName "MyWebServers" -IamRole
 "SSMAutomationRole" -RegistrationLimit 10
```

Output:

```
ActivationCode       ActivationId
--------------       ------------
```

```
KWChhOxBTiwDcKE9BlKC 08e51e79-1e36-446c-8e63-9458569c1363
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateActivationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un'istanza gestita.

```
New-SSMActivation -DefaultInstanceName "MyWebServers" -IamRole
 "SSMAutomationRole" -RegistrationLimit 10
```

Output:

```
ActivationCode       ActivationId
--------------       ------------
KWChhOxBTiwDcKE9BlKC 08e51e79-1e36-446c-8e63-9458569c1363
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateActivationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateAssociation`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateAssociation`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: associare un documento utilizzando un'istanza IDs

Questo esempio associa un documento di configurazione a un'istanza, utilizzando instance IDs.

```
aws ssm create-association \
    --instance-id "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" \
    --name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "AssociationDescription": {
        "Status": {
            "Date": 1487875500.33,
            "Message": "Associated with AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "Name": "Associated"
        },
        "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
        "InstanceId": "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f",
        "Overview": {
            "Status": "Pending",
            "DetailedStatus": "Creating"
        },
        "AssociationId": "b7c3266e-a544-44db-877e-b20d3a108189",
        "DocumentVersion": "$DEFAULT",
        "LastUpdateAssociationDate": 1487875500.33,
        "Date": 1487875500.33,
        "Targets": [
            {
                "Values": [
                    "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f"
                ],
                "Key": "InstanceIds"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere il riferimento CreateAssociationall'API AWS Systems Manager.

Esempio 2: per associare un documento utilizzando destinazioni

Questo esempio associa un documento di configurazione a un'istanza, utilizzando destinazioni.

```
aws ssm create-association \
    --name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent" \
    --targets "Key=instanceids,Values=i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f"
```

Output:

```
{
    "AssociationDescription": {
```

```
        "Status": {
            "Date": 1487875500.33,
            "Message": "Associated with AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "Name": "Associated"
        },
        "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
        "InstanceId": "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f",
        "Overview": {
            "Status": "Pending",
            "DetailedStatus": "Creating"
        },
        "AssociationId": "b7c3266e-a544-44db-877e-b20d3a108189",
        "DocumentVersion": "$DEFAULT",
        "LastUpdateAssociationDate": 1487875500.33,
        "Date": 1487875500.33,
        "Targets": [
            {
                "Values": [
                    "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f"
                ],
                "Key": "InstanceIds"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere il riferimento CreateAssociationall'API AWS Systems Manager.

Esempio 3: per creare un'associazione che viene eseguita una sola volta

Questo esempio crea una nuova associazione che viene eseguita solo una volta nella data e ora specificate. Le associazioni create con una data passata o presente (nel momento in cui viene elaborata la data è passata) vengono eseguite immediatamente.

```
aws ssm create-association \
    --name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent" \
    --targets "Key=instanceids,Values=i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" \
    --schedule-expression "at(2020-05-14T15:55:00)"  \
    --apply-only-at-cron-interval
```

Output:

```
{
    "AssociationDescription": {
        "Status": {
            "Date": 1487875500.33,
            "Message": "Associated with AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "Name": "Associated"
        },
        "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
        "InstanceId": "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f",
        "Overview": {
            "Status": "Pending",
            "DetailedStatus": "Creating"
        },
        "AssociationId": "b7c3266e-a544-44db-877e-b20d3a108189",
        "DocumentVersion": "$DEFAULT",
        "LastUpdateAssociationDate": 1487875500.33,
        "Date": 1487875500.33,
        "Targets": [
            {
                "Values": [
                    "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f"
                ],
                "Key": "InstanceIds"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta CreateAssociationla sezione AWS Systems Manager API Reference or Reference: Cron and rate expressions for Systems Manager nella AWS Systems Manager User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateAssociationin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio associa un documento di configurazione a un'istanza, utilizzando instance. IDs

```
New-SSMAssociation -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

Output:

```
Name                  : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId            : i-0000293ffd8c57862
Date                  : 2/23/2017 6:55:22 PM
Status.Name           : Associated
Status.Date           : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Status.Message        : Associated with AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio associa un documento di configurazione a un'istanza, utilizzando destinazioni.

```
$target = @{Key="instanceids";Values=@("i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f")}
New-SSMAssociation -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent" -Target $target
```

Output:

```
Name                  : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId            :
Date                  : 3/1/2017 6:22:21 PM
Status.Name           :
Status.Date           :
Status.Message        :
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio associa un documento di configurazione a un'istanza, utilizzando destinazioni e parametri.

```
$target = @{Key="instanceids";Values=@("i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f")}
$params = @{
  "action"="configure"
  "mode"="ec2"
  "optionalConfigurationSource"="ssm"
  "optionalConfigurationLocation"=""
  "optionalRestart"="yes"
}
New-SSMAssociation -Name "Configure-CloudWatch" -AssociationName
 "CWConfiguration" -Target $target -Parameter $params
```

Output:

```
Name                  : Configure-CloudWatch
InstanceId            :
Date                  : 5/17/2018 3:17:44 PM
Status.Name           :
Status.Date           :
Status.Message        :
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio crea un'associazione con tutte le istanze della regione, con **`AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory`**. Fornisce inoltre file personalizzati e posizioni di registro nei parametri da raccogliere

```
$params =
 [Collections.Generic.Dictionary[String,Collections.Generic.List[String]]]::new()
$params["windowsRegistry"] ='[{"Path":"HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Amazon
\MachineImage","Recursive":false,"ValueNames":["AMIName"]}]'
$params["files"] = '[{"Path":"C:\Program Files","Pattern":
["*.exe"],"Recursive":true}, {"Path":"C:\ProgramData","Pattern":
["*.log"],"Recursive":true}]'
New-SSMAssociation -AssociationName new-in-mum -Name AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory
 -Target @{Key="instanceids";Values="*"} -Parameter $params -region ap-south-1 -
ScheduleExpression "rate(720 minutes)"
```

Output:

```
Name                  : AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory
InstanceId            :
Date                  : 6/9/2019 8:57:56 AM
Status.Name           :
Status.Date           :
Status.Message        :
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateAssociationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio associa un documento di configurazione a un'istanza, utilizzando instance. IDs

```
New-SSMAssociation -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

Output:

```
Name                  : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId            : i-0000293ffd8c57862
Date                  : 2/23/2017 6:55:22 PM
Status.Name           : Associated
Status.Date           : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Status.Message        : Associated with AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio associa un documento di configurazione a un'istanza, utilizzando destinazioni.

```
$target = @{Key="instanceids";Values=@("i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f")}
New-SSMAssociation -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent" -Target $target
```

Output:

```
Name                  : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId            :
Date                  : 3/1/2017 6:22:21 PM
Status.Name           :
Status.Date           :
Status.Message        :
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio associa un documento di configurazione a un'istanza, utilizzando destinazioni e parametri.

```
$target = @{Key="instanceids";Values=@("i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f")}
$params = @{
  "action"="configure"
  "mode"="ec2"
  "optionalConfigurationSource"="ssm"
  "optionalConfigurationLocation"=""
  "optionalRestart"="yes"
}
```

```
New-SSMAssociation -Name "Configure-CloudWatch" -AssociationName
 "CWConfiguration" -Target $target -Parameter $params
```

Output:

```
Name                  : Configure-CloudWatch
InstanceId            :
Date                  : 5/17/2018 3:17:44 PM
Status.Name           :
Status.Date           :
Status.Message        :
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio crea un'associazione con tutte le istanze della regione, con **`AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory`**. Fornisce inoltre file personalizzati e posizioni di registro nei parametri da raccogliere

```
$params =
 [Collections.Generic.Dictionary[String,Collections.Generic.List[String]]]::new()
$params["windowsRegistry"] ='[{"Path":"HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Amazon
\MachineImage","Recursive":false,"ValueNames":["AMIName"]}]'
$params["files"] = '[{"Path":"C:\Program Files","Pattern":
["*.exe"],"Recursive":true}, {"Path":"C:\ProgramData","Pattern":
["*.log"],"Recursive":true}]'
New-SSMAssociation -AssociationName new-in-mum -Name AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory
 -Target @{Key="instanceids";Values="*"} -Parameter $params -region ap-south-1 -
ScheduleExpression "rate(720 minutes)"
```

Output:

```
Name                  : AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory
InstanceId            :
Date                  : 6/9/2019 8:57:56 AM
Status.Name           :
Status.Date           :
Status.Message        :
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateAssociationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateAssociationBatch`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateAssociationBatch`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare più associazioni

Questo esempio associa un documento di configurazione a più istanze. L'output restituisce un elenco di operazioni riuscite e non riuscite, se applicabile.

Comando:

```
aws ssm create-association-batch --entries "Name=AWS-UpdateSSMAgent,InstanceId=i-1234567890abcdef0" "Name=AWS-UpdateSSMAgent,InstanceId=i-9876543210abcdef0"
```

Output:

```
{
  "Successful": [
      {
          "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
          "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
          "AssociationVersion": "1",
          "Date": 1550504725.007,
          "LastUpdateAssociationDate": 1550504725.007,
          "Status": {
              "Date": 1550504725.007,
              "Name": "Associated",
              "Message": "Associated with AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
          },
          "Overview": {
              "Status": "Pending",
              "DetailedStatus": "Creating"
          },
          "DocumentVersion": "$DEFAULT",
          "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
          "Targets": [
              {
                  "Key": "InstanceIds",
                  "Values": [
```

```
                        "i-1234567890abcdef0"
                    ]
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "InstanceId": "i-9876543210abcdef0",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "Date": 1550504725.057,
            "LastUpdateAssociationDate": 1550504725.057,
            "Status": {
                "Date": 1550504725.057,
                "Name": "Associated",
                "Message": "Associated with AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
            },
            "Overview": {
                "Status": "Pending",
                "DetailedStatus": "Creating"
            },
            "DocumentVersion": "$DEFAULT",
            "AssociationId": "9c9f7f20-5154-4fed-a83e-0123456789ab",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "InstanceIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "i-9876543210abcdef0"
                    ]
                }
            ]
        }
    ],
    "Failed": []
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateAssociationBatch AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio associa un documento di configurazione a più istanze. L'output restituisce un elenco di operazioni riuscite e non riuscite, se applicabile.

```
$option1 = @{InstanceId="i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f";Name=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
$option2 = @{InstanceId="i-0000293ffd8c57862";Name=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
New-SSMAssociationFromBatch -Entry $option1,$option2
```

Output:

```
Failed  Successful
------  ----------
{}      {Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.FailedCreateAssociation,
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.FailedCreateAsso...
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio mostrerà tutti i dettagli di un'operazione riuscita.

```
$option1 = @{InstanceId="i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f";Name=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
$option2 = @{InstanceId="i-0000293ffd8c57862";Name=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
(New-SSMAssociationFromBatch -Entry $option1,$option2).Successful
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateAssociationBatchin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio associa un documento di configurazione a più istanze. L'output restituisce un elenco di operazioni riuscite e non riuscite, se applicabile.

```
$option1 = @{InstanceId="i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f";Name=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
$option2 = @{InstanceId="i-0000293ffd8c57862";Name=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
New-SSMAssociationFromBatch -Entry $option1,$option2
```

Output:

```
Failed  Successful
------  ----------
{}      {Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.FailedCreateAssociation,
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.FailedCreateAsso...
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio mostrerà tutti i dettagli di un'operazione riuscita.

```
$option1 = @{InstanceId="i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f";Name=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
$option2 = @{InstanceId="i-0000293ffd8c57862";Name=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
(New-SSMAssociationFromBatch -Entry $option1,$option2).Successful
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateAssociationBatchin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`CreateDocument`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateDocument`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un documento

L'esempio seguente `create-document` crea un documento di Systems Manager.

```
aws ssm create-document \
    --content file://exampleDocument.yml \
    --name "Example" \
    --document-type "Automation" \
    --document-format YAML
```

Output:

```
{
    "DocumentDescription": {
        "Hash":
 "fc2410281f40779e694a8b95975d0f9f316da8a153daa94e3d9921102EXAMPLE",
        "HashType": "Sha256",
        "Name": "Example",
        "Owner": "29884EXAMPLE",
        "CreatedDate": 1583256349.452,
        "Status": "Creating",
        "DocumentVersion": "1",
        "Description": "Document Example",
        "Parameters": [
            {
                "Name": "AutomationAssumeRole",
```

```
                "Type": "String",
                "Description": "(Required) The ARN of the role that allows
 Automation to perform the actions on your behalf. If no role is specified,
 Systems Manager Automation uses your IAM permissions to execute this document.",
                "DefaultValue": ""
            },
            {
                "Name": "InstanceId",
                "Type": "String",
                "Description": "(Required) The ID of the Amazon EC2 instance.",
                "DefaultValue": ""
            }
        ],
        "PlatformTypes": [
            "Windows",
            "Linux"
        ],
        "DocumentType": "Automation",
        "SchemaVersion": "0.3",
        "LatestVersion": "1",
        "DefaultVersion": "1",
        "DocumentFormat": "YAML",
        "Tags": []
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di documenti di Systems Manager nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateDocument AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
```

```
     * Creates an AWS SSM document asynchronously.
     *
     * @param docName The name of the document to create.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an SSM document.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the document status.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void createSSMDoc(String docName) throws SsmException {
        String jsonData = """
        {
        "schemaVersion": "2.2",
        "description": "Run a simple shell command",
        "mainSteps": [
            {
                "action": "aws:runShellScript",
                "name": "runEchoCommand",
                "inputs": {
                  "runCommand": [
                    "echo 'Hello, world!'"
                  ]
                }
              }
            ]
        }
        """;

        CreateDocumentRequest request = CreateDocumentRequest.builder()
                .content(jsonData)
                .name(docName)
                .documentType(DocumentType.COMMAND)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateDocumentResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createDocument(request);
        future.thenAccept(response -> {
            System.out.println("The status of the SSM document is " +
response.documentDescription().status());
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
            if (cause instanceof DocumentAlreadyExistsException) {
                throw new CompletionException(cause);
            } else if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
```

```
                throw new CompletionException(cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(cause);
            }
        }).join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateDocumentconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { CreateDocumentCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create an SSM document.
 * @param {{ content: string, name: string, documentType?: DocumentType }}
 */
export const main = async ({ content, name, documentType }) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    const { documentDescription } = await client.send(
      new CreateDocumentCommand({
        Content: content, // The content for the new SSM document. The content
 must not exceed 64KB.
        Name: name,
        DocumentType: documentType, // Document format type can be JSON, YAML, or
 TEXT. The default format is JSON.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Document created successfully.");
    return { DocumentDescription: documentDescription };
  } catch (caught) {
```

```
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "DocumentAlreadyExists") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide a new document name?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateDocumentconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un documento nell'account. Il documento deve essere in formato JSON. Per ulteriori informazioni sulla scrittura di un documento di configurazione, consulta il Documento di configurazione nella Documentazione di riferimento API SSM.

```
New-SSMDocument -Content (Get-Content -Raw "c:\temp\RunShellScript.json") -Name
 "RunShellScript" -DocumentType "Command"
```

Output:

```
CreatedDate     : 3/1/2017 1:21:33 AM
DefaultVersion  : 1
Description     : Run an updated script
DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Hash            :
 1d5ce820e999ff051eb4841ed887593daf77120fd76cae0d18a53cc42e4e22c1
HashType        : Sha256
LatestVersion   : 1
Name            : RunShellScript
Owner           : 809632081692
Parameters      : {commands}
PlatformTypes   : {Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 2.0
Sha1            :
Status          : Creating
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateDocumentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un documento nell'account. Il documento deve essere in formato JSON. Per ulteriori informazioni sulla scrittura di un documento di configurazione, consulta il Documento di configurazione nella Documentazione di riferimento API SSM.

```
New-SSMDocument -Content (Get-Content -Raw "c:\temp\RunShellScript.json") -Name
 "RunShellScript" -DocumentType "Command"
```

Output:

```
CreatedDate     : 3/1/2017 1:21:33 AM
DefaultVersion  : 1
Description     : Run an updated script
DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Hash            :
 1d5ce820e999ff051eb4841ed887593daf77120fd76cae0d18a53cc42e4e22c1
HashType        : Sha256
LatestVersion   : 1
Name            : RunShellScript
Owner           : 809632081692
Parameters      : {commands}
PlatformTypes   : {Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 2.0
Sha1            :
Status          : Creating
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateDocumentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class DocumentWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager Document actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def create(self, content, name):
        """
        Creates a document.

        :param content: The content of the document.
        :param name: The name of the document.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.create_document(
                Name=name, Content=content, DocumentType="Command"
            )
            self.name = name
        except self.ssm_client.exceptions.DocumentAlreadyExists:
            print(f"Document {name} already exists.")
            self.name = name
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateDocument AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`CreateMaintenanceWindow`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateMaintenanceWindow`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per creare una finestra di manutenzione

L'esempio seguente `create-maintenance-window` crea una nuova finestra di manutenzione che ogni cinque minuti per un massimo di due ore (se necessario), impedisce l'avvio di nuove attività entro un'ora dalla fine dell'esecuzione della finestra di manutenzione, consente destinazioni non associate (istanze che non sono state registrate nella finestra di manutenzione) e indica, tramite l'uso di tag personalizzati, che il suo creatore intende utilizzarla in un tutorial.

```
aws ssm create-maintenance-window \
    --name "My-Tutorial-Maintenance-Window" \
    --schedule "rate(5 minutes)" \
    --duration 2 --cutoff 1 \
    --allow-unassociated-targets \
    --tags "Key=Purpose,Value=Tutorial"
```

Output:

```
{
    "WindowId": "mw-0c50858d01EXAMPLE"
}
```

Esempio 2: per creare una finestra di manutenzione che viene eseguita solo una volta

L'esempio seguente `create-maintenance-window` crea una nuova finestra di manutenzione che viene eseguita una sola volta nella data e all'ora specificate.

```
aws ssm create-maintenance-window \
    --name My-One-Time-Maintenance-Window \
    --schedule "at(2020-05-14T15:55:00)" \
    --duration 5 \
    --cutoff 2 \
    --allow-unassociated-targets \
    --tags "Key=Environment,Value=Production"
```

Output:

```
{
    "WindowId": "mw-01234567890abcdef"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Finestre di manutenzione nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateMaintenanceWindow AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
```

```
    * Creates an SSM maintenance window asynchronously.
    *
    * @param winName The name of the maintenance window.
    * @return The ID of the created or existing maintenance window.
    * <p>
    * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an SSM maintenance
window.
    * If the request is successful, it prints the maintenance window ID.
    * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
    */
   public String createMaintenanceWindow(String winName) throws SsmException,
DocumentAlreadyExistsException {
       CreateMaintenanceWindowRequest request =
CreateMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
               .name(winName)
               .description("This is my maintenance window")
               .allowUnassociatedTargets(true)
               .duration(2)
               .cutoff(1)
               .schedule("cron(0 10 ? * MON-FRI *)")
               .build();

       CompletableFuture<CreateMaintenanceWindowResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createMaintenanceWindow(request);
       final String[] windowId = {null};
       future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
           if (response != null) {
               String maintenanceWindowId = response.windowId();
               System.out.println("The maintenance window id is " +
maintenanceWindowId);
               windowId[0] = maintenanceWindowId;
           } else {
               Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
               if (cause instanceof DocumentAlreadyExistsException) {
                   throw new CompletionException(cause);
               } else if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                   throw new CompletionException(cause);
               } else {
                   throw new RuntimeException(cause);
               }
           }
       }).join();
```

```
        if (windowId[0] == null) {
            MaintenanceWindowFilter filter = MaintenanceWindowFilter.builder()
                    .key("name")
                    .values(winName)
                    .build();

            DescribeMaintenanceWindowsRequest winRequest =
DescribeMaintenanceWindowsRequest.builder()
                    .filters(filter)
                    .build();

            CompletableFuture<DescribeMaintenanceWindowsResponse> describeFuture
= getAsyncClient().describeMaintenanceWindows(winRequest);
            describeFuture.whenComplete((describeResponse, describeEx) -> {
                if (describeResponse != null) {
                    List<MaintenanceWindowIdentity> windows =
describeResponse.windowIdentities();
                    if (!windows.isEmpty()) {
                        windowId[0] = windows.get(0).windowId();
                        System.out.println("Window ID: " + windowId[0]);
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("Window not found.");
                        windowId[0] = "";
                    }
                } else {
                    Throwable describeCause = (describeEx instanceof
CompletionException) ? describeEx.getCause() : describeEx;
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error describing maintenance
windows: " + describeCause.getMessage(), describeCause);
                }
            }).join();
        }

        return windowId[0];
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateMaintenanceWindowconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { CreateMaintenanceWindowCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create an SSM maintenance window.
 * @param {{ name: string, allowUnassociatedTargets: boolean, duration: number,
 cutoff: number, schedule: string, description?: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  name,
  allowUnassociatedTargets, // Allow the maintenance window to run on managed
 nodes, even if you haven't registered those nodes as targets.
  duration, // The duration of the maintenance window in hours.
  cutoff, // The number of hours before the end of the maintenance window that
 Amazon Web Services Systems Manager stops scheduling new tasks for execution.
  schedule, // The schedule of the maintenance window in the form of a cron or
 rate expression.
  description = undefined,
}) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});

  try {
    const { windowId } = await client.send(
      new CreateMaintenanceWindowCommand({
        Name: name,
        Description: description,
        AllowUnassociatedTargets: allowUnassociatedTargets, // Allow the
 maintenance window to run on managed nodes, even if you haven't registered those
 nodes as targets.
        Duration: duration, // The duration of the maintenance window in hours.
```

```
        Cutoff: cutoff, // The number of hours before the end of the maintenance
 window that Amazon Web Services Systems Manager stops scheduling new tasks for
 execution.
        Schedule: schedule, // The schedule of the maintenance window in the form
 of a cron or rate expression.
      }),
    );
    console.log(`Maintenance window created with Id: ${windowId}`);
    return { WindowId: windowId };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide these values?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateMaintenanceWindowconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una nuova finestra di manutenzione con il nome specificato che viene eseguita alle 16:00 di ogni martedì per 4 ore, con un limite di 1 ora e che consente obiettivi non associati.

```
New-SSMMaintenanceWindow -Name "MyMaintenanceWindow" -Duration 4 -Cutoff 1 -
AllowUnassociatedTarget $true -Schedule "cron(0 16 ? * TUE *)"
```

Output:

```
mw-03eb53e1ea7383998
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateMaintenanceWindowin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una nuova finestra di manutenzione con il nome specificato che viene eseguita alle 16:00 di ogni martedì per 4 ore, con un limite di 1 ora e che consente obiettivi non associati.

```
New-SSMMaintenanceWindow -Name "MyMaintenanceWindow" -Duration 4 -Cutoff 1 -
AllowUnassociatedTarget $true -Schedule "cron(0 16 ? * TUE *)"
```

Output:

```
mw-03eb53e1ea7383998
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateMaintenanceWindowin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class MaintenanceWindowWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager maintenance window actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.window_id = None
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
```

```
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def create(self, name, schedule, duration, cutoff,
allow_unassociated_targets):
        """
        Create an AWS Systems Manager maintenance window.

        :param name: The name of the maintenance window.
        :param schedule: The schedule of the maintenance window.
        :param duration: The duration of the maintenance window.
        :param cutoff: The cutoff time of the maintenance window.
        :param allow_unassociated_targets: Allow the maintenance window to run on
managed nodes, even
                                            if you haven't registered those nodes
as targets.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ssm_client.create_maintenance_window(
                Name=name,
                Schedule=schedule,
                Duration=duration,
                Cutoff=cutoff,
                AllowUnassociatedTargets=allow_unassociated_targets,
            )
            self.window_id = response["WindowId"]
            self.name = name
            logger.info("Created maintenance window %s.", self.window_id)
        except ParamValidationError as error:
            logger.error(
                "Parameter validation error when trying to create maintenance
window %s. Here's why: %s",
                self.window_id,
                error,
            )
            raise
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create maintenance window %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateMaintenanceWindow AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`CreateOpsItem`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateOpsItem`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un OpsItems

L'`create-ops-item`esempio seguente utilizza la chiave /aws/resources OperationalData per creare una OpsItem risorsa correlata ad Amazon DynamoDB.

```
aws ssm create-ops-item \
    --title "EC2 instance disk full" \
    --description "Log clean up may have failed which caused the disk to be full"
 \
    --priority 2 \
    --source ec2 \
    --operational-data '{"/aws/resources":{"Value":"[{\"arn
\": \"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:12345678:table/OpsItems
\"}]","Type":"SearchableString"}}' \
    --notifications Arn="arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:12345678:TestUser"
```

Output:

```
{
    "OpsItemId": "oi-1a2b3c4d5e6f"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Creating OpsItems in the AWS Systems Manager User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateOpsItemin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates an SSM OpsItem asynchronously.
     *
     * @param title The title of the OpsItem.
     * @param source The source of the OpsItem.
     * @param category The category of the OpsItem.
     * @param severity The severity of the OpsItem.
     * @return The ID of the created OpsItem.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an SSM OpsItem.
     * If the request is successful, it returns the OpsItem ID.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public String createSSMOpsItem(String title, String source, String category,
String severity) {
        CreateOpsItemRequest opsItemRequest = CreateOpsItemRequest.builder()
                .description("Created by the SSM Java API")
                .title(title)
                .source(source)
                .category(category)
                .severity(severity)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateOpsItemResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createOpsItem(opsItemRequest);

        try {
```

```
            CreateOpsItemResponse response = future.join();
            return response.opsItemId();
        } catch (CompletionException e) {
            Throwable cause = e.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw (SsmException) cause;
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(cause);
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateOpsItemconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { CreateOpsItemCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create an SSM OpsItem.
 * @param {{ title: string, source: string, category?: string, severity?:
 string }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  title,
  source,
  category = undefined,
  severity = undefined,
}) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    const { opsItemArn, opsItemId } = await client.send(
```

```
      new CreateOpsItemCommand({
        Title: title,
        Source: source, // The origin of the OpsItem, such as Amazon EC2 or
 Systems Manager.
        Category: category,
        Severity: severity,
      }),
    );
    console.log(`Ops item created with id: ${opsItemId}`);
    return { OpsItemArn: opsItemArn, OpsItemId: opsItemId };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide these values?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateOpsItemconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class OpsItemWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager OpsItem actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.id = None
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        :return: A OpsItemWrapper instance.
        """
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def create(self, title, source, category, severity, description):
        """
        Create an OpsItem

        :param title: The OpsItem title.
        :param source: The OpsItem source.
        :param category: The OpsItem category.
        :param severity: The OpsItem severity.
        :param description: The OpsItem description.

        """
        try:
            response = self.ssm_client.create_ops_item(
                Title=title,
                Source=source,
                Category=category,
                Severity=severity,
                Description=description,
            )
            self.id = response["OpsItemId"]
        except self.ssm_client.exceptions.OpsItemLimitExceededException as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create ops item because you have exceeded your open
OpsItem limit. "
                "Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateOpsItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`CreatePatchBaseline`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreatePatchBaseline`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per creare una baseline delle patch con approvazione automatica

L'esempio seguente `create-patch-baseline` crea una baseline delle patch per Windows Server che approva le patch per un ambiente di produzione sette giorni dopo che sono state rilasciate da Microsoft.

```
aws ssm create-patch-baseline \
    --name "Windows-Production-Baseline-AutoApproval" \
    --operating-system "WINDOWS" \
    --approval-
rules "PatchRules=[{PatchFilterGroup={PatchFilters=[{Key=MSRC_SEVERITY,Values=[Critical,1
{Key=CLASSIFICATION,Values=[SecurityUpdates,Updates,UpdateRollups,CriticalUpdates]}]},App
 \
    --description "Baseline containing all updates approved for Windows Server
 production systems"
```

Output:

```
{
    "BaselineId": "pb-045f10b4f3EXAMPLE"
}
```

Esempio 2: per creare una baseline delle patch con una data limite di approvazione

L'esempio seguente `create-patch-baseline` crea una baseline delle patch per Windows Server che approva tutte le patch per un ambiente di produzione rilasciate entro il 7 luglio 2020.

```
aws ssm create-patch-baseline \
    --name "Windows-Production-Baseline-AutoApproval" \
    --operating-system "WINDOWS" \
    --approval-
rules "PatchRules=[{PatchFilterGroup={PatchFilters=[{Key=MSRC_SEVERITY,Values=[Critical,1
{Key=CLASSIFICATION,Values=[SecurityUpdates,Updates,UpdateRollups,CriticalUpdates]}]},App
 \
    --description "Baseline containing all updates approved for Windows Server
 production systems"
```

Output:

```
{
    "BaselineId": "pb-045f10b4f3EXAMPLE"
}
```

Esempio 3: per creare una baseline delle patch con regole di approvazione archiviate in un file JSON

L'esempio seguente `create-patch-baseline` crea una baseline delle patch per Amazon Linux 2017.09 che approva le patch per un ambiente di produzione sette giorni dopo il loro rilascio, specifica le regole di approvazione per la baseline della patch e specifica un repository personalizzato per le patch.

```
aws ssm create-patch-baseline \
    --cli-input-json file://my-amazon-linux-approval-rules-and-repo.json
```

Contenuto di `my-amazon-linux-approval-rules-and-repo.json`.

```
{
    "Name": "Amazon-Linux-2017.09-Production-Baseline",
    "Description": "My approval rules patch baseline for Amazon Linux 2017.09
 instances",
    "OperatingSystem": "AMAZON_LINUX",
    "Tags": [
        {
            "Key": "Environment",
            "Value": "Production"
        }
    ],
    "ApprovalRules": {
```

```
        "PatchRules": [
            {
                "ApproveAfterDays": 7,
                "EnableNonSecurity": true,
                "PatchFilterGroup": {
                    "PatchFilters": [
                        {
                            "Key": "SEVERITY",
                            "Values": [
                                "Important",
                                "Critical"
                            ]
                        },
                        {
                            "Key": "CLASSIFICATION",
                            "Values": [
                                "Security",
                                "Bugfix"
                            ]
                        },
                        {
                            "Key": "PRODUCT",
                            "Values": [
                                "AmazonLinux2017.09"
                            ]
                        }
                    ]
                }
            }
        ]
    },
    "Sources": [
        {
            "Name": "My-AL2017.09",
            "Products": [
                "AmazonLinux2017.09"
            ],
            "Configuration": "[amzn-main] \nname=amzn-main-Base
\nmirrorlist=http://repo./$awsregion./$awsdomain//$releasever/main/
mirror.list //nmirrorlist_expire=300//nmetadata_expire=300 \npriority=10
 \nfailovermethod=priority \nfastestmirror_enabled=0 \ngpgcheck=1
 \ngpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-amazon-ga \nenabled=1 \nretries=3
 \ntimeout=5\nreport_instanceid=yes"
        }
```

```
    ]
}
```

Esempio 4: per creare una baseline delle patch che specifichi le patch approvate e rifiutate

L'esempio seguente `create-patch-baseline` specifica esplicitamente le patch da approvare e rifiutare come eccezione alle regole di approvazione predefinite.

```
aws ssm create-patch-baseline \
    --name "Amazon-Linux-2017.09-Alpha-Baseline" \
    --description "My custom approve/reject patch baseline for Amazon Linux
 2017.09 instances" \
    --operating-system "AMAZON_LINUX" \
    --approved-patches "CVE-2018-1234567,example-pkg-EE-2018*.amzn1.noarch" \
    --approved-patches-compliance-level "HIGH" \
    --approved-patches-enable-non-security \
    --tags "Key=Environment,Value=Alpha"
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Crea una baseline delle patch personalizzata nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreatePatchBaseline AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una baseline delle patch che approva le patch, sette giorni dopo che sono state rilasciate da Microsoft, per istanze gestite che eseguono Windows Server 2019 in un ambiente di produzione.

```
$rule = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchRule
$rule.ApproveAfterDays = 7

$ruleFilters = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilterGroup

$patchFilter = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilter
$patchFilter.Key="PRODUCT"
$patchFilter.Values="WindowsServer2019"

$severityFilter = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilter
```

```
$severityFilter.Key="MSRC_SEVERITY"
$severityFilter.Values.Add("Critical")
$severityFilter.Values.Add("Important")
$severityFilter.Values.Add("Moderate")

$classificationFilter = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilter
$classificationFilter.Key = "CLASSIFICATION"
$classificationFilter.Values.Add( "SecurityUpdates" )
$classificationFilter.Values.Add( "Updates" )
$classificationFilter.Values.Add( "UpdateRollups" )
$classificationFilter.Values.Add( "CriticalUpdates" )

$ruleFilters.PatchFilters.Add($severityFilter)
$ruleFilters.PatchFilters.Add($classificationFilter)
$ruleFilters.PatchFilters.Add($patchFilter)
$rule.PatchFilterGroup = $ruleFilters

New-SSMPatchBaseline -Name "Production-Baseline-Windows2019" -Description
 "Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems" -
ApprovalRules_PatchRule $rule
```

Output:

```
pb-0z4z6221c4296b23z
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreatePatchBaselinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una baseline delle patch che approva le patch, sette giorni dopo che sono state rilasciate da Microsoft, per istanze gestite che eseguono Windows Server 2019 in un ambiente di produzione.

```
$rule = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchRule
$rule.ApproveAfterDays = 7

$ruleFilters = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilterGroup

$patchFilter = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilter
$patchFilter.Key="PRODUCT"
$patchFilter.Values="WindowsServer2019"
```

```
$severityFilter = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilter
$severityFilter.Key="MSRC_SEVERITY"
$severityFilter.Values.Add("Critical")
$severityFilter.Values.Add("Important")
$severityFilter.Values.Add("Moderate")

$classificationFilter = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilter
$classificationFilter.Key = "CLASSIFICATION"
$classificationFilter.Values.Add( "SecurityUpdates" )
$classificationFilter.Values.Add( "Updates" )
$classificationFilter.Values.Add( "UpdateRollups" )
$classificationFilter.Values.Add( "CriticalUpdates" )

$ruleFilters.PatchFilters.Add($severityFilter)
$ruleFilters.PatchFilters.Add($classificationFilter)
$ruleFilters.PatchFilters.Add($patchFilter)
$rule.PatchFilterGroup = $ruleFilters

New-SSMPatchBaseline -Name "Production-Baseline-Windows2019" -Description
 "Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems" -
ApprovalRules_PatchRule $rule
```

Output:

```
pb-0z4z6221c4296b23z
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreatePatchBaselinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteActivation`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteActivation`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un'attivazione di un'istanza gestita

L'esempio seguente `delete-activation` elimina l'attivazione di un'istanza gestita.

```
aws ssm delete-activation \
    --activation-id "aa673477-d926-42c1-8757-1358cEXAMPLE"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Configurazione di AWS Systems Manager per ambienti ibridi nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteActivationin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina un'attivazione. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Remove-SSMActivation -ActivationId "08e51e79-1e36-446c-8e63-9458569c1363"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteActivationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina un'attivazione. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Remove-SSMActivation -ActivationId "08e51e79-1e36-446c-8e63-9458569c1363"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteActivationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteAssociation`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteAssociation`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per eliminare un'associazione utilizzando l'ID dell'associazione

L'esempio seguente `delete-association` elimina l'associazione per l'ID di associazione specificato. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
aws ssm delete-association \
    --association-id "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Modifica e creazione di una nuova versione di un'associazione nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

Esempio 2: per eliminare un'associazione

L'esempio seguente `delete-association` elimina l'associazione tra un'istanza e un documento. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
aws ssm delete-association \
    --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo delle associazioni in Systems Manager nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteAssociation AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina l'associazione tra un'istanza e un documento. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Remove-SSMAssociation -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -Name "AWS-
UpdateSSMAgent"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteAssociationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina l'associazione tra un'istanza e un documento. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Remove-SSMAssociation -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -Name "AWS-
UpdateSSMAgent"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteAssociationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DeleteDocument`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteDocument`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un documento

L'esempio seguente `delete-document` elimina un documento Systems Manager.

```
aws ssm delete-document \
    --name "Example"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di documenti di Systems Manager nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteDocument AWS CLICommand Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an AWS SSM document asynchronously.
     *
     * @param documentName The name of the document to delete.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete an SSM document.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void deleteDoc(String documentName) {
        DeleteDocumentRequest documentRequest = DeleteDocumentRequest.builder()
                .name(documentName)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            getAsyncClient().deleteDocument(documentRequest)
                    .thenAccept(response -> {
                        System.out.println("The SSM document was successfully
deleted.");
                    })
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        throw new CompletionException(ex);
                    }).join();
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteDocumentconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteDocumentCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Delete an SSM document.
 * @param {{ documentName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ documentName }) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(new DeleteDocumentCommand({ Name: documentName }));
    console.log(`Document '${documentName}' deleted.`);
    return { Deleted: true };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide this value?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteDocumentconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina un documento. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Remove-SSMDocument -Name "RunShellScript"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteDocumentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina un documento. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Remove-SSMDocument -Name "RunShellScript"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteDocumentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class DocumentWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager Document actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
```

```
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes an AWS Systems Manager document.
        """
        if self.name is None:
            return

        try:
            self.ssm_client.delete_document(Name=self.name)
            print(f"Deleted document {self.name}.")
            self.name = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteDocument AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteMaintenanceWindow`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteMaintenanceWindow`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una finestra di manutenzione

Questo esempio `delete-maintenance-window` rimuove la finestra di manutenzione specificata.

```
aws ssm delete-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8h9"
```

Output:

```
{
    "WindowId":"mw-1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8h9"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Delete a Maintenance Window (AWS CLI) nella AWS Systems Manager User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteMaintenanceWindowin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an AWS SSM Maintenance Window asynchronously.
     *
     * @param winId The ID of the Maintenance Window to delete.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete an SSM Maintenance
 Window.
```

```
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void deleteMaintenanceWindow(String winId) {
        DeleteMaintenanceWindowRequest windowRequest =
DeleteMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
                .windowId(winId)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            getAsyncClient().deleteMaintenanceWindow(windowRequest)
                    .thenAccept(response -> {
                        System.out.println("The maintenance window was
successfully deleted.");
                    })
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        throw new CompletionException(ex);
                    }).join();
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteMaintenanceWindowconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteMaintenanceWindowCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Delete an SSM maintenance window.
 * @param {{ windowId: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ windowId }) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMaintenanceWindowCommand({ WindowId: windowId }),
    );
    console.log(`Maintenance window '${windowId}' deleted.`);
    return { Deleted: true };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide this value?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteMaintenanceWindowconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Remove-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-06d59c1a07c022145"
```

Output:

```
mw-06d59c1a07c022145
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteMaintenanceWindowin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Remove-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-06d59c1a07c022145"
```

Output:

```
mw-06d59c1a07c022145
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteMaintenanceWindowin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class MaintenanceWindowWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager maintenance window actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.window_id = None
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def delete(self):
        """
        Delete the associated AWS Systems Manager maintenance window.
        """
        if self.window_id is None:
            return

        try:
            self.ssm_client.delete_maintenance_window(WindowId=self.window_id)
            logger.info("Deleted maintenance window %s.", self.window_id)
            print(f"Deleted maintenance window {self.name}")
            self.window_id = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete maintenance window %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.window_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteMaintenanceWindow AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare con un SDK **`DeleteOpsItem`**AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteOpsItem`.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class OpsItemWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager OpsItem actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.id = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        :return: A OpsItemWrapper instance.
        """
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def delete(self):
        """
        Delete the OpsItem.
        """
        if self.id is None:
            return
        try:
            self.ssm_client.delete_ops_item(OpsItemId=self.id)
            print(f"Deleted ops item with id {self.id}")
            self.id = None
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteOpsItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`DeleteParameter`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteParameter`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un parametro

L'esempio seguente `delete-parameter` elimina il singolo parametro specificato.

```
aws ssm delete-parameter \
    --name "MyParameter"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo dell'Archivio parametri nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteParameter AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina un parametro. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Remove-SSMParameter -Name "helloWorld"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteParameterin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina un parametro. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Remove-SSMParameter -Name "helloWorld"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteParameterin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeletePatchBaseline`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeletePatchBaseline`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare una baseline delle patch

L'esempio seguente `delete-patch-baseline` elimina la baseline delle patch specificata.

```
aws ssm delete-patch-baseline \
    --baseline-id "pb-045f10b4f382baeda"
```

Output:

```
{
    "BaselineId": "pb-045f10b4f382baeda"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Aggiornare o eliminare una baseline delle patch (console) nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeletePatchBaseline AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina una baseline delle patch.

```
Remove-SSMPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-045f10b4f382baeda"
```

Output:

```
pb-045f10b4f382baeda
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeletePatchBaselinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina una baseline delle patch.

```
Remove-SSMPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-045f10b4f382baeda"
```

Output:

```
pb-045f10b4f382baeda
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeletePatchBaselinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeregisterManagedInstance`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeregisterManagedInstance`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per annullare la registrazione di un'istanza gestita

L'esempio seguente `deregister-managed-instance` annulla la registrazione dell'istanza gestita specificata.

```
aws ssm deregister-managed-instance \
```

```
    --instance-id 'mi-08ab247cdfEXAMPLE'
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Annullamento della registrazione dei nodi gestiti in un ambiente ibrido e multicloud nella AWS Systems Manager User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeregisterManagedInstancein Command Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio annulla la registrazione di un'istanza gestita. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Unregister-SSMManagedInstance -InstanceId "mi-08ab247cdf1046573"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeregisterManagedInstancein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio annulla la registrazione di un'istanza gestita. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Unregister-SSMManagedInstance -InstanceId "mi-08ab247cdf1046573"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeregisterManagedInstancein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeregisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeregisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Annullamento della registrazione di un gruppo di patch da una baseline delle patch

L'esempio seguente `deregister-patch-baseline-for-patch-group` annulla la registrazione del gruppo di patch specificato dalle baseline della patch specificata.

```
aws ssm deregister-patch-baseline-for-patch-group \
    --patch-group "Production" \
    --baseline-id "pb-0ca44a362fEXAMPLE"
```

Output:

```
{
  "PatchGroup":"Production",
  "BaselineId":"pb-0ca44a362fEXAMPLE"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Aggiungere un gruppo di patch a una baseline delle patch nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeregisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio annulla la registrazione di un gruppo di patch da una baseline delle patch.

```
Unregister-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup -BaselineId "pb-045f10b4f382baeda" -
PatchGroup "Production"
```

Output:

```
BaselineId           PatchGroup
----------           ----------
pb-045f10b4f382baeda Production
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeregisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio annulla la registrazione di un gruppo di patch da una baseline delle patch.

```
Unregister-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup -BaselineId "pb-045f10b4f382baeda" -
PatchGroup "Production"
```

Output:

```
BaselineId           PatchGroup
----------           ----------
pb-045f10b4f382baeda Production
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeregisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeregisterTargetFromMaintenanceWindow`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeregisterTargetFromMaintenanceWindow`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rimuovere una destinazione da una finestra di manutenzione

L'esempio seguente `deregister-target-from-maintenance-window` rimuove la destinazione specificata dalla finestra di manutenzione specificata.

```
aws ssm deregister-target-from-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34ef56gh78" \
    --window-target-id "1a2b3c4d-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b3c4d-1a2"
```

Output:

```
{
    "WindowId":"mw-ab12cd34ef56gh78",
    "WindowTargetId":"1a2b3c4d-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b3c4d-1a2"
```

```
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Update a Maintenance Window (AWS CLI) nella AWS Systems Manager User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeregisterTargetFromMaintenanceWindowin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove una destinazione da una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Unregister-SSMTargetFromMaintenanceWindow -WindowTargetId
 "6ab5c208-9fc4-4697-84b7-b02a6cc25f7d" -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f"
```

Output:

```
WindowId             WindowTargetId
--------             --------------
mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f 6ab5c208-9fc4-4697-84b7-b02a6cc25f7d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeregisterTargetFromMaintenanceWindowin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove una destinazione da una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Unregister-SSMTargetFromMaintenanceWindow -WindowTargetId
 "6ab5c208-9fc4-4697-84b7-b02a6cc25f7d" -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f"
```

Output:

```
WindowId             WindowTargetId
--------             --------------
mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f 6ab5c208-9fc4-4697-84b7-b02a6cc25f7d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeregisterTargetFromMaintenanceWindowin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeregisterTaskFromMaintenanceWindow`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeregisterTaskFromMaintenanceWindow`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rimuovere un'attività da una finestra di manutenzione

L'esempio seguente `deregister-task-from-maintenance-window` rimuove l'attività specificata dalla finestra di manutenzione specificata.

```
aws ssm deregister-task-from-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34ef56gh78" \
    --window-task-id "1a2b3c4d-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b3c4d5e6c"
```

Output:

```
{
    "WindowTaskId":"1a2b3c4d-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b3c4d5e6c",
    "WindowId":"mw-ab12cd34ef56gh78"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere i tutorial di Windows (AWS CLI) sulla manutenzione di Systems Manager nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sulle API, vedere DeregisterTaskFromMaintenanceWindowin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove un'attività da una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Unregister-SSMTaskFromMaintenanceWindow -WindowTaskId "f34a2c47-ddfd-4c85-
a88d-72366b69af1b" -WindowId "mw-03a342e62c96d31b0"
```

Output:

```
WindowId             WindowTaskId
--------             ------------
mw-03a342e62c96d31b0 f34a2c47-ddfd-4c85-a88d-72366b69af1b
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeregisterTaskFromMaintenanceWindowin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove un'attività da una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Unregister-SSMTaskFromMaintenanceWindow -WindowTaskId "f34a2c47-ddfd-4c85-
a88d-72366b69af1b" -WindowId "mw-03a342e62c96d31b0"
```

Output:

```
WindowId             WindowTaskId
--------             ------------
mw-03a342e62c96d31b0 f34a2c47-ddfd-4c85-a88d-72366b69af1b
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeregisterTaskFromMaintenanceWindowin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeActivations`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeActivations`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere le attivazioni

L'`describe-activations`esempio seguente elenca i dettagli sulle attivazioni nel tuo AWS account.

```
aws ssm describe-activations
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "ActivationList": [
        {
            "ActivationId": "5743558d-563b-4457-8682-d16c3EXAMPLE",
            "Description": "Example1",
            "IamRole": "HybridWebServersRole,
            "RegistrationLimit": 5,
            "RegistrationsCount": 5,
            "ExpirationDate": 1584316800.0,
            "Expired": false,
            "CreatedDate": 1581954699.792
        },
        {
            "ActivationId": "3ee0322b-f62d-40eb-b672-13ebfEXAMPLE",
            "Description": "Example2",
            "IamRole": "HybridDatabaseServersRole",
            "RegistrationLimit": 5,
            "RegistrationsCount": 5,
            "ExpirationDate": 1580515200.0,
            "Expired": true,
            "CreatedDate": 1578064132.002
        },
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Passaggio 4: creare un'attivazione di istanze gestite per un ambiente ibrido nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeActivations AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio fornisce dettagli sulle attivazioni sull’account.

```
Get-SSMActivation
```

Output:

```
ActivationId        : 08e51e79-1e36-446c-8e63-9458569c1363
CreatedDate         : 3/1/2017 12:01:51 AM
DefaultInstanceName : MyWebServers
Description         :
```

```
ExpirationDate      : 3/2/2017 12:01:51 AM
Expired             : False
IamRole             : AutomationRole
RegistrationLimit   : 10
RegistrationsCount  : 0
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeActivationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio fornisce dettagli sulle attivazioni sull'account.

```
Get-SSMActivation
```

Output:

```
ActivationId        : 08e51e79-1e36-446c-8e63-9458569c1363
CreatedDate         : 3/1/2017 12:01:51 AM
DefaultInstanceName : MyWebServers
Description         :
ExpirationDate      : 3/2/2017 12:01:51 AM
Expired             : False
IamRole             : AutomationRole
RegistrationLimit   : 10
RegistrationsCount  : 0
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeActivationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeAssociation`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeAssociation`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per ottenere i dettagli di un'associazione

L'esempio seguente `describe-association` descrive l'associazione per l'ID di associazione specificato.

```
aws ssm describe-association \
    --association-id "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab"
```

Output:

```
{
    "AssociationDescription": {
        "Name": "AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory",
        "AssociationVersion": "1",
        "Date": 1534864780.995,
        "LastUpdateAssociationDate": 1543235759.81,
        "Overview": {
            "Status": "Success",
            "AssociationStatusAggregatedCount": {
                "Success": 2
            }
        },
        "DocumentVersion": "$DEFAULT",
        "Parameters": {
            "applications": [
                "Enabled"
            ],
            "awsComponents": [
                "Enabled"
            ],
            "customInventory": [
                "Enabled"
            ],
            "files": [
                ""
            ],
            "instanceDetailedInformation": [
                "Enabled"
            ],
            "networkConfig": [
                "Enabled"
            ],
            "services": [
                "Enabled"
            ],
            "windowsRegistry": [
                ""
            ],
```

```
            "windowsRoles": [
                "Enabled"
            ],
            "windowsUpdates": [
                "Enabled"
            ]
        },
        "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
        "Targets": [
            {
                "Key": "InstanceIds",
                "Values": [
                    "*"
                ]
            }
        ],
        "ScheduleExpression": "rate(24 hours)",
        "LastExecutionDate": 1550501886.0,
        "LastSuccessfulExecutionDate": 1550501886.0,
        "AssociationName": "Inventory-Association"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Modifica e creazione di una nuova versione di un'associazione nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

Esempio 2: per ottenere i dettagli di un'associazione per un'istanza e un documento specifici

L'esempio seguente `describe-association` descrive l'associazione tra un'istanza e un documento.

```
aws ssm describe-association \
    --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

Output:

```
{
    "AssociationDescription": {
        "Status": {
            "Date": 1487876122.564,
            "Message": "Associated with AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "Name": "Associated"
```

```
        },
        "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
        "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
        "Overview": {
            "Status": "Pending",
            "DetailedStatus": "Associated",
            "AssociationStatusAggregatedCount": {
                "Pending": 1
            }
        },
        "AssociationId": "d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1234567890ab",
        "DocumentVersion": "$DEFAULT",
        "LastUpdateAssociationDate": 1487876122.564,
        "Date": 1487876122.564,
        "Targets": [
            {
                "Values": [
                    "i-1234567890abcdef0"
                ],
                "Key": "InstanceIds"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Modifica e creazione di una nuova versione di un'associazione nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAssociation AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive l'associazione tra un'istanza e un documento.

```
Get-SSMAssociation -InstanceId "i-0000293ffd8c57862" -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

Output:

```
Name                  : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId            : i-0000293ffd8c57862
Date                  : 2/23/2017 6:55:22 PM
```

```
Status.Name           : Pending
Status.Date           : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Status.Message        : temp_status_change
Status.AdditionalInfo : Additional-Config-Needed
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAssociationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive l'associazione tra un'istanza e un documento.

```
Get-SSMAssociation -InstanceId "i-0000293ffd8c57862" -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

Output:

```
Name                  : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId            : i-0000293ffd8c57862
Date                  : 2/23/2017 6:55:22 PM
Status.Name           : Pending
Status.Date           : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Status.Message        : temp_status_change
Status.AdditionalInfo : Additional-Config-Needed
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAssociationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeAssociationExecutionTargets`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeAssociationExecutionTargets`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere dettagli sull'esecuzione di un'associazione

L'esempio seguente `describe-association-execution-targets` descrive l'esecuzione dell'associazione specificata.

```
aws ssm describe-association-execution-targets \
```

```
    --association-id "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab" \
    --execution-id "7abb6378-a4a5-4f10-8312-0123456789ab"
```

Output:

```
{
    "AssociationExecutionTargets": [
        {
            "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "ExecutionId": "7abb6378-a4a5-4f10-8312-0123456789ab",
            "ResourceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "ResourceType": "ManagedInstance",
            "Status": "Success",
            "DetailedStatus": "Success",
            "LastExecutionDate": 1550505538.497,
            "OutputSource": {
                "OutputSourceId": "97fff367-fc5a-4299-aed8-0123456789ab",
                "OutputSourceType": "RunCommand"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Visualizzazione della cronologia delle associazioni nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAssociationExecutionTargets AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio visualizza l'ID della risorsa e il relativo stato di esecuzione che fanno parte degli obiettivi di esecuzione dell'associazione

```
Get-SSMAssociationExecutionTarget -AssociationId 123a45a0-
c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e -ExecutionId 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e |
 Select-Object ResourceId, Status
```

Output:

```
ResourceId           Status
----------           ------
i-0b1b2a3456f7a890b  Success
i-01c12a45d6fc7a89f  Success
i-0a1caf234f56d7dc8  Success
i-012a3fd45af6dbcfe  Failed
i-0ddc1df23c4a5fb67  Success
```

Esempio 2: questo comando controlla la particolare esecuzione di una particolare automazione a partire da ieri, alla quale è associato un documento di comando. Controlla ulteriormente se l'esecuzione dell'associazione è fallita e, in tal caso, mostrerà i dettagli dell'invocazione del comando per l'esecuzione insieme all'ID dell'istanza

```
$AssociationExecution= Get-SSMAssociationExecutionTarget -
AssociationId 1c234567-890f-1aca-a234-5a678d901cb0 -ExecutionId
 12345ca12-3456-2345-2b45-23456789012 |
    Where-Object {$_.LastExecutionDate -gt (Get-Date -Hour 00 -Minute
 00).AddDays(-1)}

foreach ($execution in $AssociationExecution) {
    if($execution.Status -ne 'Success'){
        Write-Output "There was an issue executing the association
 $($execution.AssociationId) on $($execution.ResourceId)"
        Get-SSMCommandInvocation -CommandId
 $execution.OutputSource.OutputSourceId -Detail:$true | Select-Object -
ExpandProperty CommandPlugins
    }
}
```

Output:

```
There was an issue executing the association 1c234567-890f-1aca-a234-5a678d901cb0
 on i-0a1caf234f56d7dc8


Name                   : aws:runPowerShellScript
Output                 :
                         ----------ERROR-------
                         failed to run commands: exit status 1
OutputS3BucketName     :
OutputS3KeyPrefix      :
OutputS3Region         : eu-west-1
```

```
ResponseCode           : 1
ResponseFinishDateTime : 5/29/2019 11:04:49 AM
ResponseStartDateTime  : 5/29/2019 11:04:49 AM
StandardErrorUrl       :
StandardOutputUrl      :
Status                 : Failed
StatusDetails          : Failed
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAssociationExecutionTargetsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio visualizza l'ID della risorsa e il relativo stato di esecuzione che fanno parte degli obiettivi di esecuzione dell'associazione

```
Get-SSMAssociationExecutionTarget -AssociationId 123a45a0-
c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e -ExecutionId 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e |
 Select-Object ResourceId, Status
```

Output:

```
ResourceId           Status
----------           ------
i-0b1b2a3456f7a890b  Success
i-01c12a45d6fc7a89f  Success
i-0a1caf234f56d7dc8  Success
i-012a3fd45af6dbcfe  Failed
i-0ddc1df23c4a5fb67  Success
```

Esempio 2: questo comando controlla la particolare esecuzione di una particolare automazione a partire da ieri, alla quale è associato un documento di comando. Controlla ulteriormente se l'esecuzione dell'associazione è fallita e, in tal caso, mostrerà i dettagli dell'invocazione del comando per l'esecuzione insieme all'ID dell'istanza

```
$AssociationExecution= Get-SSMAssociationExecutionTarget -
AssociationId 1c234567-890f-1aca-a234-5a678d901cb0 -ExecutionId
 12345ca12-3456-2345-2b45-23456789012 |
    Where-Object {$_.LastExecutionDate -gt (Get-Date -Hour 00 -Minute
 00).AddDays(-1)}

foreach ($execution in $AssociationExecution) {
```

```
    if($execution.Status -ne 'Success'){
        Write-Output "There was an issue executing the association
 $($execution.AssociationId) on $($execution.ResourceId)"
        Get-SSMCommandInvocation -CommandId
 $execution.OutputSource.OutputSourceId -Detail:$true | Select-Object -
ExpandProperty CommandPlugins
    }
}
```

Output:

```
There was an issue executing the association 1c234567-890f-1aca-a234-5a678d901cb0
 on i-0a1caf234f56d7dc8


Name                   : aws:runPowerShellScript
Output                 :
                         ----------ERROR-------
                         failed to run commands: exit status 1
OutputS3BucketName     :
OutputS3KeyPrefix      :
OutputS3Region         : eu-west-1
ResponseCode           : 1
ResponseFinishDateTime : 5/29/2019 11:04:49 AM
ResponseStartDateTime  : 5/29/2019 11:04:49 AM
StandardErrorUrl       :
StandardOutputUrl      :
Status                 : Failed
StatusDetails          : Failed
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAssociationExecutionTargetsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeAssociationExecutions`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeAssociationExecutions`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per ottenere i dettagli di tutte le esecuzioni di un'associazione

L'esempio seguente `describe-association-executions` descrive tutte le esecuzioni dell'associazione specificata.

```
aws ssm describe-association-executions \
    --association-id "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab"
```

Output:

```
{
    "AssociationExecutions": [
        {
            "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "ExecutionId": "474925ef-1249-45a2-b93d-0123456789ab",
            "Status": "Success",
            "DetailedStatus": "Success",
            "CreatedTime": 1550505827.119,
            "ResourceCountByStatus": "{Success=1}"
        },
        {
            "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "ExecutionId": "7abb6378-a4a5-4f10-8312-0123456789ab",
            "Status": "Success",
            "DetailedStatus": "Success",
            "CreatedTime": 1550505536.843,
            "ResourceCountByStatus": "{Success=1}"
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Visualizzazione della cronologia delle associazioni nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

Esempio 2: per ottenere i dettagli di tutte le esecuzioni di un'associazione dopo una data e un'ora specifiche

L'esempio seguente `describe-association-executions` descrive tutte le esecuzioni di un'associazione dopo la data e l'ora specificate.

```
aws ssm describe-association-executions \
```

```
    --association-id "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab" \
    --filters "Key=CreatedTime,Value=2019-02-18T16:00:00Z,Type=GREATER_THAN"
```

Output:

```
{
    "AssociationExecutions": [
        {
            "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "ExecutionId": "474925ef-1249-45a2-b93d-0123456789ab",
            "Status": "Success",
            "DetailedStatus": "Success",
            "CreatedTime": 1550505827.119,
            "ResourceCountByStatus": "{Success=1}"
        },
        {
            "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "ExecutionId": "7abb6378-a4a5-4f10-8312-0123456789ab",
            "Status": "Success",
            "DetailedStatus": "Success",
            "CreatedTime": 1550505536.843,
            "ResourceCountByStatus": "{Success=1}"
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Visualizzazione della cronologia delle associazioni nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAssociationExecutions AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce le esecuzioni per l'ID di associazione fornito

```
Get-SSMAssociationExecution -AssociationId 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
```

Output:

```
AssociationId         : 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
AssociationVersion    : 2
CreatedTime           : 3/2/2019 8:53:29 AM
DetailedStatus        :
ExecutionId           : 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
LastExecutionDate     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceCountByStatus : {Success=4}
Status                : Success
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAssociationExecutionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce le esecuzioni per l'ID di associazione fornito

```
Get-SSMAssociationExecution -AssociationId 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
```

Output:

```
AssociationId         : 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
AssociationVersion    : 2
CreatedTime           : 3/2/2019 8:53:29 AM
DetailedStatus        :
ExecutionId           : 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
LastExecutionDate     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceCountByStatus : {Success=4}
Status                : Success
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAssociationExecutionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeAutomationExecutions`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeAutomationExecutions`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere un'esecuzione di automazione

L'esempio seguente `describe-automation-executions` mostra i dettagli sull'esecuzione di un'automazione.

```
aws ssm describe-automation-executions \
    --filters Key=ExecutionId,Values=73c8eef8-f4ee-4a05-820c-e354fEXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
    "AutomationExecutionMetadataList": [
        {
            "AutomationExecutionId": "73c8eef8-f4ee-4a05-820c-e354fEXAMPLE",
            "DocumentName": "AWS-StartEC2Instance",
            "DocumentVersion": "1",
            "AutomationExecutionStatus": "Success",
            "ExecutionStartTime": 1583737233.748,
            "ExecutionEndTime": 1583737234.719,
            "ExecutedBy": "arn:aws:sts::29884EXAMPLE:assumed-role/
mw_service_role/OrchestrationService",
            "LogFile": "",
            "Outputs": {},
            "Mode": "Auto",
            "Targets": [],
            "ResolvedTargets": {
                "ParameterValues": [],
                "Truncated": false
            },
            "AutomationType": "Local"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Esecuzione di un flusso di lavoro di automazione Simple (Semplice) nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAutomationExecutions AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive tutte le esecuzioni di automazione attive e terminate associate all'account.

```
Get-SSMAutomationExecutionList
```

Output:

```
AutomationExecutionId     : 4105a4fc-f944-11e6-9d32-8fb2db27a909
AutomationExecutionStatus : Failed
DocumentName              : AWS-UpdateLinuxAmi
DocumentVersion           : 1
ExecutedBy                : admin
ExecutionEndTime          : 2/22/2017 9:17:08 PM
ExecutionStartTime        : 2/22/2017 9:17:02 PM
LogFile                   :
Outputs                   : {[createImage.ImageId,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio visualizza ExecutionID, document, start/end timestamp di esecuzione per le esecuzioni con valori diversi da «Success» AutomationExecutionStatus

```
Get-SSMAutomationExecutionList | Where-Object AutomationExecutionStatus
 -ne "Success" | Select-Object AutomationExecutionId, DocumentName,
 AutomationExecutionStatus, ExecutionStartTime, ExecutionEndTime | Format-Table -
AutoSize
```

Output:

```
AutomationExecutionId                DocumentName
 AutomationExecutionStatus ExecutionStartTime   ExecutionEndTime
---------------------                ------------
 ------------------------- ------------------   ----------------
e1d2bad3-4567-8901-ae23-456c7c8901be AWS-UpdateWindowsAmi
 Cancelled                 4/16/2019 5:37:04 AM 4/16/2019 5:47:29 AM
61234567-a7f8-90e1-2b34-567b8bf9012c Fixed-UpdateAmi
 Cancelled                 4/16/2019 5:33:04 AM 4/16/2019 5:40:15 AM
```

```
91234d56-7e89-0ac1-2aee-34ea5d6a7c89 AWS-UpdateWindowsAmi
 Failed                    4/16/2019 5:22:46 AM 4/16/2019 5:27:29 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAutomationExecutionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive tutte le esecuzioni di automazione attive e terminate associate all'account.

```
Get-SSMAutomationExecutionList
```

Output:

```
AutomationExecutionId     : 4105a4fc-f944-11e6-9d32-8fb2db27a909
AutomationExecutionStatus : Failed
DocumentName              : AWS-UpdateLinuxAmi
DocumentVersion           : 1
ExecutedBy                : admin
ExecutionEndTime          : 2/22/2017 9:17:08 PM
ExecutionStartTime        : 2/22/2017 9:17:02 PM
LogFile                   :
Outputs                   : {[createImage.ImageId,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio visualizza ExecutionID, document, start/end timestamp di esecuzione per le esecuzioni con valori diversi da «Success» AutomationExecutionStatus

```
Get-SSMAutomationExecutionList | Where-Object AutomationExecutionStatus
 -ne "Success" | Select-Object AutomationExecutionId, DocumentName,
 AutomationExecutionStatus, ExecutionStartTime, ExecutionEndTime | Format-Table -
AutoSize
```

Output:

```
AutomationExecutionId                DocumentName
 AutomationExecutionStatus ExecutionStartTime   ExecutionEndTime
---------------------                ------------
 ------------------------- ------------------   ----------------
e1d2bad3-4567-8901-ae23-456c7c8901be AWS-UpdateWindowsAmi
 Cancelled                 4/16/2019 5:37:04 AM 4/16/2019 5:47:29 AM
```

```
61234567-a7f8-90e1-2b34-567b8bf9012c Fixed-UpdateAmi
 Cancelled                 4/16/2019 5:33:04 AM 4/16/2019 5:40:15 AM
91234d56-7e89-0ac1-2aee-34ea5d6a7c89 AWS-UpdateWindowsAmi
 Failed                    4/16/2019 5:22:46 AM 4/16/2019 5:27:29 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAutomationExecutionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeAutomationStepExecutions`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeAutomationStepExecutions`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per descrivere tutti i passaggi per l'esecuzione di un'automazione

L'esempio seguente `describe-automation-step-executions` mostra i dettagli sui passaggi di un'esecuzione di automazione.

```
aws ssm describe-automation-step-executions \
    --automation-execution-id 73c8eef8-f4ee-4a05-820c-e354fEXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
    "StepExecutions": [
        {
            "StepName": "startInstances",
            "Action": "aws:changeInstanceState",
            "ExecutionStartTime": 1583737234.134,
            "ExecutionEndTime": 1583737234.672,
            "StepStatus": "Success",
            "Inputs": {
                "DesiredState": "\"running\"",
                "InstanceIds": "[\"i-0cb99161f6EXAMPLE\"]"
            },
            "Outputs": {
                "InstanceStates": [
                    "running"
                ]
```

```
            },
            "StepExecutionId": "95e70479-cf20-4d80-8018-7e4e2EXAMPLE",
            "OverriddenParameters": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: per descrivere un passaggio specifico per l'esecuzione di un'automazione

L'esempio seguente `describe-automation-step-executions` mostra i dettagli su un passaggio specifico di un'esecuzione di automazione.

```
aws ssm describe-automation-step-executions \
    --automation-execution-id 73c8eef8-f4ee-4a05-820c-e354fEXAMPLE \
    --filters Key=StepExecutionId,Values=95e70479-cf20-4d80-8018-7e4e2EXAMPLE
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Procedura dettagliata per l'esecuzione di un flusso di lavoro di automazione (riga di comando) nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAutomationStepExecutions AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio visualizza le informazioni relative a tutte le esecuzioni della fase attive e terminate in un flusso di lavoro di automazione.

```
Get-SSMAutomationStepExecution -AutomationExecutionId e1d2bad3-4567-8901-
ae23-456c7c8901be | Select-Object StepName, Action, StepStatus
```

Output:

```
StepName                  Action                  StepStatus
--------                  ------                  ----------
LaunchInstance            aws:runInstances        Success
OSCompatibilityCheck      aws:runCommand          Success
RunPreUpdateScript        aws:runCommand          Success
UpdateEC2Config           aws:runCommand          Cancelled
UpdateSSMAgent            aws:runCommand          Pending
```

```
UpdateAWSPVDriver          aws:runCommand          Pending
UpdateAWSEnaNetworkDriver aws:runCommand          Pending
UpdateAWSNVMe              aws:runCommand          Pending
InstallWindowsUpdates      aws:runCommand          Pending
RunPostUpdateScript        aws:runCommand          Pending
RunSysprepGeneralize       aws:runCommand          Pending
StopInstance               aws:changeInstanceState Pending
CreateImage                aws:createImage         Pending
TerminateInstance          aws:changeInstanceState Pending
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAutomationStepExecutionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio visualizza le informazioni relative a tutte le esecuzioni della fase attive e terminate in un flusso di lavoro di automazione.

```
Get-SSMAutomationStepExecution -AutomationExecutionId e1d2bad3-4567-8901-
ae23-456c7c8901be | Select-Object StepName, Action, StepStatus
```

Output:

```
StepName                   Action                  StepStatus
--------                   ------                  ----------
LaunchInstance             aws:runInstances        Success
OSCompatibilityCheck       aws:runCommand          Success
RunPreUpdateScript         aws:runCommand          Success
UpdateEC2Config            aws:runCommand          Cancelled
UpdateSSMAgent             aws:runCommand          Pending
UpdateAWSPVDriver          aws:runCommand          Pending
UpdateAWSEnaNetworkDriver aws:runCommand          Pending
UpdateAWSNVMe              aws:runCommand          Pending
InstallWindowsUpdates      aws:runCommand          Pending
RunPostUpdateScript        aws:runCommand          Pending
RunSysprepGeneralize       aws:runCommand          Pending
StopInstance               aws:changeInstanceState Pending
CreateImage                aws:createImage         Pending
TerminateInstance          aws:changeInstanceState Pending
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAutomationStepExecutionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeAvailablePatches`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeAvailablePatches`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere le patch disponibili

L'esempio seguente `describe-available-patches` recupera i dettagli su tutte le patch disponibili per Windows Server 2019 che hanno una gravità MSRC pari a Critical.

```
aws ssm describe-available-patches \
    --
filters "Key=PRODUCT,Values=WindowsServer2019" "Key=MSRC_SEVERITY,Values=Critical"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Patches": [
        {
            "Id": "fe6bd8c2-3752-4c8b-ab3e-1a7ed08767ba",
            "ReleaseDate": 1544047205.0,
            "Title": "2018-11 Update for Windows Server 2019 for x64-based
 Systems (KB4470788)",
            "Description": "Install this update to resolve issues in Windows.
 For a complete listing of the issues that are included in this update, see the
 associated Microsoft Knowledge Base article for more information. After you
 install this item, you may have to restart your computer.",
            "ContentUrl": "https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/4470788",
            "Vendor": "Microsoft",
            "ProductFamily": "Windows",
            "Product": "WindowsServer2019",
            "Classification": "SecurityUpdates",
            "MsrcSeverity": "Critical",
            "KbNumber": "KB4470788",
            "MsrcNumber": "",
            "Language": "All"
        },
        {
            "Id": "c96115e1-5587-4115-b851-22baa46a3f11",
            "ReleaseDate": 1549994410.0,
```

```
            "Title": "2019-02 Security Update for Adobe Flash Player for Windows
 Server 2019 for x64-based Systems (KB4487038)",
            "Description": "A security issue has been identified in a Microsoft
 software product that could affect your system. You can help protect your system
 by installing this update from Microsoft. For a complete listing of the issues
 that are included in this update, see the associated Microsoft Knowledge Base
 article. After you install this update, you may have to restart your system.",
            "ContentUrl": "https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/4487038",
            "Vendor": "Microsoft",
            "ProductFamily": "Windows",
            "Product": "WindowsServer2019",
            "Classification": "SecurityUpdates",
            "MsrcSeverity": "Critical",
            "KbNumber": "KB4487038",
            "MsrcNumber": "",
            "Language": "All"
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

Per ottenere i dettagli di una patch specifica

L'esempio seguente `describe-available-patches` recupera i dettagli per la patch specificata.

```
aws ssm describe-available-patches \
    --filters "Key=PATCH_ID,Values=KB4480979"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Patches": [
        {
            "Id": "680861e3-fb75-432e-818e-d72e5f2be719",
            "ReleaseDate": 1546970408.0,
            "Title": "2019-01 Security Update for Adobe Flash Player for Windows
 Server 2016 for x64-based Systems (KB4480979)",
            "Description": "A security issue has been identified in a Microsoft
 software product that could affect your system. You can help protect your system
 by installing this update from Microsoft. For a complete listing of the issues
 that are included in this update, see the associated Microsoft Knowledge Base
 article. After you install this update, you may have to restart your system.",
```

```
            "ContentUrl": "https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/4480979",
            "Vendor": "Microsoft",
            "ProductFamily": "Windows",
            "Product": "WindowsServer2016",
            "Classification": "SecurityUpdates",
            "MsrcSeverity": "Critical",
            "KbNumber": "KB4480979",
            "MsrcNumber": "",
            "Language": "All"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Come funzionano le operazioni di Patch Manager nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAvailablePatches AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio fa ottenere tutte le patch per Windows Server 2012 che presentano una gravità MSRC pari a Critica. La sintassi utilizzata in questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$filter1 = @{Key="PRODUCT";Values=@("WindowsServer2012")}
$filter2 = @{Key="MSRC_SEVERITY";Values=@("Critical")}

Get-SSMAvailablePatch -Filter $filter1,$filter2
```

Output:

```
Classification : SecurityUpdates
ContentUrl     : https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/2727528
Description    : A security issue has been identified that could allow an
 unauthenticated remote attacker to compromise your system and gain control
                 over it. You can help protect your system by installing this
 update from Microsoft. After you install this update, you may have to
                 restart your system.
Id             : 1eb507be-2040-4eeb-803d-abc55700b715
KbNumber       : KB2727528
```

```
Language       : All
MsrcNumber     : MS12-072
MsrcSeverity   : Critical
Product        : WindowsServer2012
ProductFamily  : Windows
ReleaseDate    : 11/13/2012 6:00:00 PM
Title          : Security Update for Windows Server 2012 (KB2727528)
Vendor         : Microsoft
...
```

Esempio 2: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare ogni filtro.

```
$filter1 = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchOrchestratorFilter
$filter1.Key = "PRODUCT"
$filter1.Values = "WindowsServer2012"
$filter2 = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchOrchestratorFilter
$filter2.Key = "MSRC_SEVERITY"
$filter2.Values = "Critical"

Get-SSMAvailablePatch -Filter $filter1,$filter2
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio recupera tutti gli aggiornamenti rilasciati negli ultimi 20 giorni e applicabili ai prodotti corrispondenti al 2019 WindowsServer

```
Get-SSMAvailablePatch | Where-Object ReleaseDate -ge (Get-Date).AddDays(-20)
 | Where-Object Product -eq "WindowsServer2019" | Select-Object ReleaseDate,
 Product, Title
```

Output:

```
ReleaseDate         Product           Title
-----------         -------           -----
4/9/2019 5:00:12 PM WindowsServer2019 2019-04 Security Update for Adobe Flash
 Player for Windows Server 2019 for x64-based Systems (KB4493478)
4/9/2019 5:00:06 PM WindowsServer2019 2019-04 Cumulative Update for Windows
 Server 2019 for x64-based Systems (KB4493509)
4/2/2019 5:00:06 PM WindowsServer2019 2019-03 Servicing Stack Update for Windows
 Server 2019 for x64-based Systems (KB4493510)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAvailablePatchesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio fa ottenere tutte le patch per Windows Server 2012 che presentano una gravità MSRC pari a Critica. La sintassi utilizzata in questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$filter1 = @{Key="PRODUCT";Values=@("WindowsServer2012")}
$filter2 = @{Key="MSRC_SEVERITY";Values=@("Critical")}

Get-SSMAvailablePatch -Filter $filter1,$filter2
```

Output:

```
Classification : SecurityUpdates
ContentUrl     : https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/2727528
Description    : A security issue has been identified that could allow an
 unauthenticated remote attacker to compromise your system and gain control
                 over it. You can help protect your system by installing this
 update from Microsoft. After you install this update, you may have to
                 restart your system.
Id             : 1eb507be-2040-4eeb-803d-abc55700b715
KbNumber       : KB2727528
Language       : All
MsrcNumber     : MS12-072
MsrcSeverity   : Critical
Product        : WindowsServer2012
ProductFamily  : Windows
ReleaseDate    : 11/13/2012 6:00:00 PM
Title          : Security Update for Windows Server 2012 (KB2727528)
Vendor         : Microsoft
...
```

Esempio 2: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare ogni filtro.

```
$filter1 = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchOrchestratorFilter
$filter1.Key = "PRODUCT"
$filter1.Values = "WindowsServer2012"
```

```
$filter2 = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchOrchestratorFilter
$filter2.Key = "MSRC_SEVERITY"
$filter2.Values = "Critical"

Get-SSMAvailablePatch -Filter $filter1,$filter2
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio recupera tutti gli aggiornamenti rilasciati negli ultimi 20 giorni e applicabili ai prodotti corrispondenti al 2019 WindowsServer

```
Get-SSMAvailablePatch | Where-Object ReleaseDate -ge (Get-Date).AddDays(-20)
 | Where-Object Product -eq "WindowsServer2019" | Select-Object ReleaseDate,
 Product, Title
```

Output:

```
ReleaseDate         Product           Title
-----------         -------           -----
4/9/2019 5:00:12 PM WindowsServer2019 2019-04 Security Update for Adobe Flash
 Player for Windows Server 2019 for x64-based Systems (KB4493478)
4/9/2019 5:00:06 PM WindowsServer2019 2019-04 Cumulative Update for Windows
 Server 2019 for x64-based Systems (KB4493509)
4/2/2019 5:00:06 PM WindowsServer2019 2019-03 Servicing Stack Update for Windows
 Server 2019 for x64-based Systems (KB4493510)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAvailablePatchesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeDocument`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeDocument`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare i dettagli di un documento

L'`describe-document`esempio seguente mostra i dettagli relativi a un documento Systems Manager presente nell' AWS account.

```
aws ssm describe-document \
```

```
    --name "Example"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Document": {
        "Hash":
 "fc2410281f40779e694a8b95975d0f9f316da8a153daa94e3d9921102EXAMPLE",
        "HashType": "Sha256",
        "Name": "Example",
        "Owner": "29884EXAMPLE",
        "CreatedDate": 1583257938.266,
        "Status": "Active",
        "DocumentVersion": "1",
        "Description": "Document Example",
        "Parameters": [
            {
                "Name": "AutomationAssumeRole",
                "Type": "String",
                "Description": "(Required) The ARN of the role that allows
 Automation to perform the actions on your behalf. If no role is specified,
 Systems Manager Automation uses your IAM permissions to execute this document.",
                "DefaultValue": ""
            },
            {
                "Name": "InstanceId",
                "Type": "String",
                "Description": "(Required) The ID of the Amazon EC2 instance.",
                "DefaultValue": ""
            }
        ],
        "PlatformTypes": [
            "Windows",
            "Linux"
        ],
        "DocumentType": "Automation",
        "SchemaVersion": "0.3",
        "LatestVersion": "1",
        "DefaultVersion": "1",
        "DocumentFormat": "YAML",
        "Tags": []
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di documenti di Systems Manager nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeDocumentin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce informazioni su un documento.

```
Get-SSMDocumentDescription -Name "RunShellScript"
```

Output:

```
CreatedDate     : 2/24/2017 5:25:13 AM
DefaultVersion  : 1
Description     : Run an updated script
DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Hash            :
 f775e5df4904c6fa46686c4722fae9de1950dace25cd9608ff8d622046b68d9b
HashType        : Sha256
LatestVersion   : 1
Name            : RunShellScript
Owner           : 123456789012
Parameters      : {commands}
PlatformTypes   : {Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 2.0
Sha1            :
Status          : Active
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeDocumentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce informazioni su un documento.

```
Get-SSMDocumentDescription -Name "RunShellScript"
```

Output:

```
CreatedDate     : 2/24/2017 5:25:13 AM
DefaultVersion  : 1
Description     : Run an updated script
DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Hash            :
 f775e5df4904c6fa46686c4722fae9de1950dace25cd9608ff8d622046b68d9b
HashType        : Sha256
LatestVersion   : 1
Name            : RunShellScript
Owner           : 123456789012
Parameters      : {commands}
PlatformTypes   : {Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 2.0
Sha1            :
Status          : Active
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeDocumentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeDocumentPermission`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeDocumentPermission`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere le autorizzazioni dei documenti

L'esempio seguente `describe-document-permission` visualizza i dettagli delle autorizzazioni relative a un documento Systems Manager condiviso pubblicamente.

```
aws ssm describe-document-permission \
    --name "Example" \
    --permission-type "Share"
```

Output:

```
{
    "AccountIds": [
```

```
        "all"
    ],
    "AccountSharingInfoList": [
        {
            "AccountId": "all",
            "SharedDocumentVersion": "$DEFAULT"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Condividi un documento Systems Manager nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeDocumentPermission AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le versioni di un documento.

```
Get-SSMDocumentVersionList -Name "RunShellScript"
```

Output:

```
CreatedDate          DocumentVersion IsDefaultVersion Name
-----------          --------------- ---------------- ----
2/24/2017 5:25:13 AM 1               True             RunShellScript
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeDocumentPermissionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le versioni di un documento.

```
Get-SSMDocumentVersionList -Name "RunShellScript"
```

Output:

```
CreatedDate          DocumentVersion IsDefaultVersion Name
```

```
-----------          --------------- ---------------- ----
2/24/2017 5:25:13 AM 1               True             RunShellScript
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeDocumentPermissionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeEffectiveInstanceAssociations`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeEffectiveInstanceAssociations`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere dettagli sulle associazioni efficaci per un'istanza

L'esempio seguente `describe-effective-instance-associations` recupera i dettagli sulle associazioni efficaci per un'istanza.

Comando:

```
aws ssm describe-effective-instance-associations --instance-
id "i-1234567890abcdef0"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Associations": [
        {
            "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "Content": "{\n    \"schemaVersion\": \"1.2\",\n    \"description\":
 \"Update the Amazon SSM Agent to the latest version or specified version.\",\n
  \"parameters\": {\n        \"version\": {\n            \"default\": \"\",\n
        \"description\": \"(Optional) A specific version of the Amazon SSM Agent
 to install. If not specified, the agent will be updated to the latest version.
\",\n            \"type\": \"String\"\n        },\n        \"allowDowngrade
\": {\n            \"default\": \"false\",\n            \"description\":
 \"(Optional) Allow the Amazon SSM Agent service to be downgraded to an earlier
 version. If set to false, the service can be upgraded to newer versions only
 (default). If set to true, specify the earlier version.\",\n            \"type
```

```
\": \"String\",\n            \"allowedValues\": [\n                \"true\",\n
               \"false\"\n            ]\n        }\n    },\n    \"runtimeConfig
\": {\n        \"aws:updateSsmAgent\": {\n            \"properties\": [\n
         {\n                \"agentName\": \"amazon-ssm-agent\",\n
  \"source\": \"https://s3.{Region}.amazonaws.com/amazon-ssm-{Region}/ssm-agent-
manifest.json\",\n                \"allowDowngrade\": \"{{ allowDowngrade }}\",\n
                \"targetVersion\": \"{{ version }}\"\n                }\n
    ]\n        }\n    }\n}\n",
            "AssociationVersion": "1"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeEffectiveInstanceAssociations AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive le associazioni efficaci per un'istanza.

```
Get-SSMEffectiveInstanceAssociationList -InstanceId "i-0000293ffd8c57862" -
MaxResult 5
```

Output:

```
AssociationId                        Content
-------------                        -------
d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0 {...
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio visualizza il contenuto delle associazioni efficaci per un'istanza.

```
(Get-SSMEffectiveInstanceAssociationList -InstanceId "i-0000293ffd8c57862" -
MaxResult 5).Content
```

Output:

```
{
    "schemaVersion": "1.2",
```

```
    "description": "Update the Amazon SSM Agent to the latest version or
 specified version.",
    "parameters": {
        "version": {
            "default": "",
            "description": "(Optional) A specific version of the Amazon SSM Agent
 to install. If not specified, the agen
t will be updated to the latest version.",
            "type": "String"
        },
        "allowDowngrade": {
            "default": "false",
            "description": "(Optional) Allow the Amazon SSM Agent service to be
 downgraded to an earlier version. If set
 to false, the service can be upgraded to newer versions only (default). If set
 to true, specify the earlier version.",
            "type": "String",
            "allowedValues": [
                "true",
                "false"
            ]
        }
    },
    "runtimeConfig": {
        "aws:updateSsmAgent": {
            "properties": [
                {
                "agentName": "amazon-ssm-agent",
                "source": "https://s3.{Region}.amazonaws.com/amazon-ssm-{Region}/
ssm-agent-manifest.json",
                "allowDowngrade": "{{ allowDowngrade }}",
                "targetVersion": "{{ version }}"
                }
            ]
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeEffectiveInstanceAssociationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive le associazioni efficaci per un'istanza.

```
Get-SSMEffectiveInstanceAssociationList -InstanceId "i-0000293ffd8c57862" -
MaxResult 5
```

Output:

```
AssociationId                        Content
-------------                        -------
d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0 {...
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio visualizza il contenuto delle associazioni efficaci per un'istanza.

```
(Get-SSMEffectiveInstanceAssociationList -InstanceId "i-0000293ffd8c57862" -
MaxResult 5).Content
```

Output:

```
{
    "schemaVersion": "1.2",
    "description": "Update the Amazon SSM Agent to the latest version or
 specified version.",
    "parameters": {
        "version": {
            "default": "",
            "description": "(Optional) A specific version of the Amazon SSM Agent
 to install. If not specified, the agen
t will be updated to the latest version.",
            "type": "String"
        },
        "allowDowngrade": {
            "default": "false",
            "description": "(Optional) Allow the Amazon SSM Agent service to be
 downgraded to an earlier version. If set
 to false, the service can be upgraded to newer versions only (default). If set
 to true, specify the earlier version.",
            "type": "String",
            "allowedValues": [
                "true",
                "false"
            ]
        }
    },
    "runtimeConfig": {
```

```
        "aws:updateSsmAgent": {
            "properties": [
                {
                "agentName": "amazon-ssm-agent",
                "source": "https://s3.{Region}.amazonaws.com/amazon-ssm-{Region}/
ssm-agent-manifest.json",
                "allowDowngrade": "{{ allowDowngrade }}",
                "targetVersion": "{{ version }}"
                }
            ]
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeEffectiveInstanceAssociationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: ottenimento di tutte le patch definite da una baseline delle patch

L'`describe-effective-patches-for-patch-baseline`esempio seguente restituisce le patch definite da una linea di base di patch personalizzata nell'account corrente. AWS Si noti che per una baseline personalizzata, è richiesto solo l'ID per `--baseline-id`.

```
aws ssm describe-effective-patches-for-patch-baseline \
    --baseline-id "pb-08b654cf9b9681f04"
```

Output:

```
{
    "EffectivePatches": [
        {
            "Patch": {
                "Id": "fe6bd8c2-3752-4c8b-ab3e-1a7ed08767ba",
```

```
                "ReleaseDate": 1544047205.0,
                "Title": "2018-11 Update for Windows Server 2019 for x64-based
Systems (KB4470788)",
                "Description": "Install this update to resolve issues in Windows.
For a complete listing of the issues that are included in this update, see the
associated Microsoft Knowledge Base article for more information. After you
install this item, you may have to restart your computer.",
                "ContentUrl": "https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/4470788",
                "Vendor": "Microsoft",
                "ProductFamily": "Windows",
                "Product": "WindowsServer2019",
                "Classification": "SecurityUpdates",
                "MsrcSeverity": "Critical",
                "KbNumber": "KB4470788",
                "MsrcNumber": "",
                "Language": "All"
            },
            "PatchStatus": {
                "DeploymentStatus": "APPROVED",
                "ComplianceLevel": "CRITICAL",
                "ApprovalDate": 1544047205.0
            }
        },
        {
            "Patch": {
                "Id": "915a6b1a-f556-4d83-8f50-b2e75a9a7e58",
                "ReleaseDate": 1549994400.0,
                "Title": "2019-02 Cumulative Update for .NET Framework 3.5 and
4.7.2 for Windows Server 2019 for x64 (KB4483452)",
                "Description": "A security issue has been identified in a
Microsoft software product that could affect your system. You can help protect
your system by installing this update from Microsoft. For a complete listing
of the issues that are included in this update, see the associated Microsoft
Knowledge Base article. After you install this update, you may have to restart
your system.",
                "ContentUrl": "https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/4483452",
                "Vendor": "Microsoft",
                "ProductFamily": "Windows",
                "Product": "WindowsServer2019",
                "Classification": "SecurityUpdates",
                "MsrcSeverity": "Important",
                "KbNumber": "KB4483452",
                "MsrcNumber": "",
                "Language": "All"
```

```
            },
            "PatchStatus": {
                "DeploymentStatus": "APPROVED",
                "ComplianceLevel": "CRITICAL",
                "ApprovalDate": 1549994400.0
            }
        },
        ...
    ],
    "NextToken": "--token string truncated--"
}
```

Esempio 2: per ottenere tutte le patch definite da una AWS baseline di patch gestite

L'`describe-effective-patches-for-patch-baseline`esempio seguente restituisce le patch definite da una baseline di patch AWS gestite. Si noti che per una baseline AWS gestita, è necessario l'ARN di base completo per `--baseline-id`

```
aws ssm describe-effective-patches-for-patch-baseline \
    --baseline-id "arn:aws:ssm:us-east-2:733109147000:patchbaseline/
pb-020d361a05defe4ed"
```

Vedi l'esempio 1 per un output di esempio.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Come vengono selezionate le patch di sicurezza nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command DescribeEffectivePatchesForPatchBaselineReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le baseline delle patch, con un elenco di risultati massimo di 1.

```
Get-SSMEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-0a2f1059b670ebd31" -
MaxResult 1
```

Output:

```
Patch                                       PatchStatus
-----                                       -----------
Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.Patch
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchStatus
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio visualizza lo stato delle patch per tutte baseline delle patch, con un elenco di risultati massimo di 1.

```
(Get-SSMEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-0a2f1059b670ebd31" -
MaxResult 1).PatchStatus
```

Output:

```
ApprovalDate          DeploymentStatus
------------          ----------------
12/21/2010 6:00:00 PM APPROVED
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeEffectivePatchesForPatchBaselinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le baseline delle patch, con un elenco di risultati massimo di 1.

```
Get-SSMEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-0a2f1059b670ebd31" -
MaxResult 1
```

Output:

```
Patch                                       PatchStatus
-----                                       -----------
Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.Patch
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchStatus
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio visualizza lo stato delle patch per tutte baseline delle patch, con un elenco di risultati massimo di 1.

```
(Get-SSMEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-0a2f1059b670ebd31" -
MaxResult 1).PatchStatus
```

Output:

```
ApprovalDate          DeploymentStatus
------------          ----------------
12/21/2010 6:00:00 PM APPROVED
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeEffectivePatchesForPatchBaselinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeInstanceAssociationsStatus`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeInstanceAssociationsStatus`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere lo stato delle associazioni delle istanze

Questo esempio mostra i dettagli delle associazioni per un'istanza.

Comando:

```
aws ssm describe-instance-associations-status --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0"
```

Output:

```
{
  "InstanceAssociationStatusInfos": [
      {
          "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
          "Name": "AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory",
          "DocumentVersion": "1",
          "AssociationVersion": "1",
          "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
          "ExecutionDate": 1550501886.0,
          "Status": "Success",
          "ExecutionSummary": "1 out of 1 plugin processed, 1 success, 0 failed,
 0 timedout, 0 skipped. ",
          "AssociationName": "Inventory-Association"
```

```
        },
        {
            "AssociationId": "5c5a31f6-6dae-46f9-944c-0123456789ab",
            "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "DocumentVersion": "1",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "ExecutionDate": 1550505828.548,
            "Status": "Success",
            "DetailedStatus": "Success",
            "AssociationName": "UpdateSSMAgent"
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeInstanceAssociationsStatus AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra i dettagli delle associazioni per un'istanza.

```
Get-SSMInstanceAssociationsStatus -InstanceId "i-0000293ffd8c57862"
```

Output:

```
AssociationId    : d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0
DetailedStatus   : Pending
DocumentVersion  : 1
ErrorCode        :
ExecutionDate    : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
ExecutionSummary : temp_status_change
InstanceId       : i-0000293ffd8c57862
Name             : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
OutputUrl        :
Status           : Pending
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio controlla lo stato di associazione delle istanze per l'ID di istanza specificato e inoltre visualizza lo stato di esecuzione di tali associazioni

```
Get-SSMInstanceAssociationsStatus -InstanceId i-012e3cb4df567e8aa | ForEach-
Object {Get-SSMAssociationExecution -AssociationId .AssociationId}
```

Output:

```
AssociationId         : 512a34a5-c678-1234-1234-12345678db9e
AssociationVersion    : 2
CreatedTime           : 3/2/2019 8:53:29 AM
DetailedStatus        :
ExecutionId           : 512a34a5-c678-1234-1234-12345678db9e
LastExecutionDate     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceCountByStatus : {Success=9}
Status                : Success
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInstanceAssociationsStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra i dettagli delle associazioni per un'istanza.

```
Get-SSMInstanceAssociationsStatus -InstanceId "i-0000293ffd8c57862"
```

Output:

```
AssociationId    : d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0
DetailedStatus   : Pending
DocumentVersion  : 1
ErrorCode        :
ExecutionDate    : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
ExecutionSummary : temp_status_change
InstanceId       : i-0000293ffd8c57862
Name             : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
OutputUrl        :
Status           : Pending
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio controlla lo stato di associazione delle istanze per l'ID di istanza specificato e inoltre visualizza lo stato di esecuzione di tali associazioni

```
Get-SSMInstanceAssociationsStatus -InstanceId i-012e3cb4df567e8aa | ForEach-
Object {Get-SSMAssociationExecution -AssociationId .AssociationId}
```

Output:

```
AssociationId         : 512a34a5-c678-1234-1234-12345678db9e
AssociationVersion    : 2
CreatedTime           : 3/2/2019 8:53:29 AM
DetailedStatus        :
ExecutionId           : 512a34a5-c678-1234-1234-12345678db9e
LastExecutionDate     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceCountByStatus : {Success=9}
Status                : Success
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInstanceAssociationsStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeInstanceInformation`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeInstanceInformation`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per descrivere le informazioni sulle istanze gestite

L'esempio seguente `describe-instance-information` recupera i dettagli di ciascuna delle istanze gestite.

```
aws ssm describe-instance-information
```

Esempio 2: Per descrivere le informazioni su una specifica istanza gestita

L'esempio seguente `describe-instance-information` mostra i dettagli dell'istanza gestita `i-028ea792daEXAMPLE`.

```
aws ssm describe-instance-information \
    --filters "Key=InstanceIds,Values=i-028ea792daEXAMPLE"
```

Esempio 3: per descrivere le informazioni sulle istanze gestite con una chiave tag specifica

L'esempio seguente `describe-instance-information` mostra i dettagli delle istanze gestite con la chiave tag `DEV`.

```
aws ssm describe-instance-information \
    --filters "Key=tag-key,Values=DEV"
```

Output:

```
{
    "InstanceInformationList": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-028ea792daEXAMPLE",
            "PingStatus": "Online",
            "LastPingDateTime": 1582221233.421,
            "AgentVersion": "2.3.842.0",
            "IsLatestVersion": true,
            "PlatformType": "Linux",
            "PlatformName": "SLES",
            "PlatformVersion": "15.1",
            "ResourceType": "EC2Instance",
            "IPAddress": "192.0.2.0",
            "ComputerName": "ip-198.51.100.0.us-east-2.compute.internal",
            "AssociationStatus": "Success",
            "LastAssociationExecutionDate": 1582220806.0,
            "LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate": 1582220806.0,
            "AssociationOverview": {
                "DetailedStatus": "Success",
                "InstanceAssociationStatusAggregatedCount": {
                    "Success": 2
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Istanze gestite nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeInstanceInformation AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra i dettagli di ciascuna istanza.

```
Get-SSMInstanceInformation
```

Output:

```
ActivationId                          :
AgentVersion                          : 2.0.672.0
AssociationOverview                   :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                     : Success
ComputerName                          : ip-172-31-44-222.us-
west-2.compute.internal
IamRole                               :
InstanceId                            : i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
IPAddress                             : 172.31.44.222
IsLatestVersion                       : True
LastAssociationExecutionDate          : 2/24/2017 3:18:09 AM
LastPingDateTime                      : 2/24/2017 3:35:03 AM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 2/24/2017 3:18:09 AM
Name                                  :
PingStatus                            : ConnectionLost
PlatformName                          : Amazon Linux AMI
PlatformType                          : Linux
PlatformVersion                       : 2016.09
RegistrationDate                      : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                          : EC2Instance
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio mostra come utilizzare il parametro -Filter per filtrare i risultati solo per le istanze di AWS Systems Manager nella regione **`us-east-1`** con un **`AgentVersion`** di. **`2.2.800.0`** È possibile trovare un elenco di valori di chiave -Filter validi nell'argomento di riferimento dell' InstanceInformation API (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/APIReference/API_ InstanceInformation .html #systemsmanager -Type- -). InstanceInformation ActivationId

```
$Filters = @{
    Key="AgentVersion"
    Values="2.2.800.0"
}
Get-SSMInstanceInformation -Region us-east-1 -Filter $Filters
```

Output:

```
ActivationId                           :
AgentVersion                           : 2.2.800.0
AssociationOverview                    :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                      : Success
ComputerName                           : EXAMPLE-EXAMPLE.WORKGROUP
IamRole                                :
InstanceId                             : i-EXAMPLEb0792d98ce
IPAddress                              : 10.0.0.01
IsLatestVersion                        : False
LastAssociationExecutionDate           : 8/16/2018 12:02:50 AM
LastPingDateTime                       : 8/16/2018 7:40:27 PM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 8/16/2018 12:02:50 AM
Name                                   :
PingStatus                             : Online
PlatformName                           : Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter
PlatformType                           : Windows
PlatformVersion                        : 10.0.14393
RegistrationDate                       : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                           : EC2Instance

ActivationId                           :
AgentVersion                           : 2.2.800.0
AssociationOverview                    :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                      : Success
ComputerName                           : EXAMPLE-EXAMPLE.WORKGROUP
IamRole                                :
InstanceId                             : i-EXAMPLEac7501d023
IPAddress                              : 10.0.0.02
IsLatestVersion                        : False
LastAssociationExecutionDate           : 8/16/2018 12:00:20 AM
LastPingDateTime                       : 8/16/2018 7:40:35 PM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 8/16/2018 12:00:20 AM
Name                                   :
PingStatus                             : Online
PlatformName                           : Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter
PlatformType                           : Windows
PlatformVersion                        : 10.0.14393
RegistrationDate                       : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                           : EC2Instance
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio mostra come utilizzare il InstanceInformationFilterList parametro - per filtrare i risultati solo in base alle istanze di AWS Systems Manager nella regione **`us-east-1`** con **`PlatformTypes`** of **`Windows`** o**`Linux`**. È possibile trovare un elenco di valori InstanceInformationFilterList chiave validi nell'argomento di riferimento dell' InstanceInformationFilter API (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/APIReference/API_ InstanceInformationFilter .html).

```
$Filters = @{
   Key="PlatformTypes"
   ValueSet=("Windows","Linux")
}
Get-SSMInstanceInformation -Region us-east-1 -InstanceInformationFilterList
 $Filters
```

Output:

```
ActivationId                          :
AgentVersion                          : 2.2.800.0
AssociationOverview                   :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                     : Success
ComputerName                          : EXAMPLE-EXAMPLE.WORKGROUP
IamRole                               :
InstanceId                            : i-EXAMPLEb0792d98ce
IPAddress                             : 10.0.0.27
IsLatestVersion                       : False
LastAssociationExecutionDate          : 8/16/2018 12:02:50 AM
LastPingDateTime                      : 8/16/2018 7:40:27 PM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 8/16/2018 12:02:50 AM
Name                                  :
PingStatus                            : Online
PlatformName                          : Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS
PlatformType                          : Linux
PlatformVersion                       : 18.04
RegistrationDate                      : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                          : EC2Instance

ActivationId                          :
AgentVersion                          : 2.2.800.0
AssociationOverview                   :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                     : Success
```

```
ComputerName                            : EXAMPLE-EXAMPLE.WORKGROUP
IamRole                                 :
InstanceId                              : i-EXAMPLEac7501d023
IPAddress                               : 10.0.0.100
IsLatestVersion                         : False
LastAssociationExecutionDate            : 8/16/2018 12:00:20 AM
LastPingDateTime                        : 8/16/2018 7:40:35 PM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 8/16/2018 12:00:20 AM
Name                                    :
PingStatus                              : Online
PlatformName                            : Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter
PlatformType                            : Windows
PlatformVersion                         : 10.0.14393
RegistrationDate                        : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                            : EC2Instance
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio elenca le istanze e le esportazioni InstanceId gestite da ssm LastPingDateTime e in un file PlatformName csv. PingStatus

```
Get-SSMInstanceInformation | Select-Object InstanceId, PingStatus,
 LastPingDateTime, PlatformName | Export-Csv Instance-details.csv -
NoTypeInformation
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInstanceInformationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra i dettagli di ciascuna istanza.

```
Get-SSMInstanceInformation
```

Output:

```
ActivationId                            :
AgentVersion                            : 2.0.672.0
AssociationOverview                     :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                       : Success
ComputerName                            : ip-172-31-44-222.us-
west-2.compute.internal
IamRole                                 :
```

```
InstanceId                              : i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
IPAddress                               : 172.31.44.222
IsLatestVersion                         : True
LastAssociationExecutionDate            : 2/24/2017 3:18:09 AM
LastPingDateTime                        : 2/24/2017 3:35:03 AM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 2/24/2017 3:18:09 AM
Name                                    :
PingStatus                              : ConnectionLost
PlatformName                            : Amazon Linux AMI
PlatformType                            : Linux
PlatformVersion                         : 2016.09
RegistrationDate                        : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                            : EC2Instance
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio mostra come utilizzare il parametro -Filter per filtrare i risultati solo per le istanze di AWS Systems Manager nella regione **`us-east-1`** con un **`AgentVersion`** di. **`2.2.800.0`** È possibile trovare un elenco di valori di chiave -Filter validi nell'argomento di riferimento dell' InstanceInformation API (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/APIReference/API_ InstanceInformation .html #systemsmanager -Type- -). InstanceInformation ActivationId

```
$Filters = @{
    Key="AgentVersion"
    Values="2.2.800.0"
}
Get-SSMInstanceInformation -Region us-east-1 -Filter $Filters
```

Output:

```
ActivationId                            :
AgentVersion                            : 2.2.800.0
AssociationOverview                     :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                       : Success
ComputerName                            : EXAMPLE-EXAMPLE.WORKGROUP
IamRole                                 :
InstanceId                              : i-EXAMPLEb0792d98ce
IPAddress                               : 10.0.0.01
IsLatestVersion                         : False
LastAssociationExecutionDate            : 8/16/2018 12:02:50 AM
LastPingDateTime                        : 8/16/2018 7:40:27 PM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 8/16/2018 12:02:50 AM
```

```
Name                                    :
PingStatus                              : Online
PlatformName                            : Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter
PlatformType                            : Windows
PlatformVersion                         : 10.0.14393
RegistrationDate                        : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                            : EC2Instance

ActivationId                            :
AgentVersion                            : 2.2.800.0
AssociationOverview                     :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                       : Success
ComputerName                            : EXAMPLE-EXAMPLE.WORKGROUP
IamRole                                 :
InstanceId                              : i-EXAMPLEac7501d023
IPAddress                               : 10.0.0.02
IsLatestVersion                         : False
LastAssociationExecutionDate            : 8/16/2018 12:00:20 AM
LastPingDateTime                        : 8/16/2018 7:40:35 PM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 8/16/2018 12:00:20 AM
Name                                    :
PingStatus                              : Online
PlatformName                            : Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter
PlatformType                            : Windows
PlatformVersion                         : 10.0.14393
RegistrationDate                        : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                            : EC2Instance
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio mostra come utilizzare il InstanceInformationFilterList parametro - per filtrare i risultati solo in base alle istanze di AWS Systems Manager nella regione **`us-east-1`** con **`PlatformTypes`** of **`Windows`** o**`Linux`**. È possibile trovare un elenco di valori InstanceInformationFilterList chiave validi nell'argomento di riferimento dell' InstanceInformationFilter API (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/APIReference/API_ InstanceInformationFilter .html).

```
$Filters = @{
   Key="PlatformTypes"
   ValueSet=("Windows","Linux")
}
Get-SSMInstanceInformation -Region us-east-1 -InstanceInformationFilterList
 $Filters
```

Output:

```
ActivationId                           :
AgentVersion                           : 2.2.800.0
AssociationOverview                    :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                      : Success
ComputerName                           : EXAMPLE-EXAMPLE.WORKGROUP
IamRole                                :
InstanceId                             : i-EXAMPLEb0792d98ce
IPAddress                              : 10.0.0.27
IsLatestVersion                        : False
LastAssociationExecutionDate           : 8/16/2018 12:02:50 AM
LastPingDateTime                       : 8/16/2018 7:40:27 PM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 8/16/2018 12:02:50 AM
Name                                   :
PingStatus                             : Online
PlatformName                           : Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS
PlatformType                           : Linux
PlatformVersion                        : 18.04
RegistrationDate                       : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                           : EC2Instance

ActivationId                           :
AgentVersion                           : 2.2.800.0
AssociationOverview                    :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                      : Success
ComputerName                           : EXAMPLE-EXAMPLE.WORKGROUP
IamRole                                :
InstanceId                             : i-EXAMPLEac7501d023
IPAddress                              : 10.0.0.100
IsLatestVersion                        : False
LastAssociationExecutionDate           : 8/16/2018 12:00:20 AM
LastPingDateTime                       : 8/16/2018 7:40:35 PM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 8/16/2018 12:00:20 AM
Name                                   :
PingStatus                             : Online
PlatformName                           : Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter
PlatformType                           : Windows
PlatformVersion                        : 10.0.14393
RegistrationDate                       : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                           : EC2Instance
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio elenca le istanze e le esportazioni InstanceId gestite da ssm LastPingDateTime e in un file PlatformName csv. PingStatus

```
Get-SSMInstanceInformation | Select-Object InstanceId, PingStatus,
 LastPingDateTime, PlatformName | Export-Csv Instance-details.csv -
NoTypeInformation
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInstanceInformationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeInstancePatchStates`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeInstancePatchStates`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere gli stati di riepilogo delle patch per le istanze

Questo esempio `describe-instance-patch-states` viene recuperato lo stato del riepilogo della patch per un'istanza.

```
aws ssm describe-instance-patch-states \
    --instance-ids "i-1234567890abcdef0"
```

Output:

```
{
    "InstancePatchStates": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "PatchGroup": "my-patch-group",
            "BaselineId": "pb-0713accee01234567",
            "SnapshotId": "521c3536-930c-4aa9-950e-01234567abcd",
            "CriticalNonCompliantCount": 2,
            "SecurityNonCompliantCount": 2,
            "OtherNonCompliantCount": 1,
            "InstalledCount": 123,
            "InstalledOtherCount": 334,
            "InstalledPendingRebootCount": 0,
            "InstalledRejectedCount": 0,
```

```
            "MissingCount": 1,
            "FailedCount": 2,
            "UnreportedNotApplicableCount": 11,
            "NotApplicableCount": 2063,
            "OperationStartTime": "2021-05-03T11:00:56-07:00",
            "OperationEndTime": "2021-05-03T11:01:09-07:00",
            "Operation": "Scan",
            "LastNoRebootInstallOperationTime": "2020-06-14T12:17:41-07:00",
            "RebootOption": "RebootIfNeeded"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Informazioni sulla conformità delle patch nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeInstancePatchStates AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio ottiene gli stati di riepilogo delle patch per un'istanza.

```
Get-SSMInstancePatchState -InstanceId "i-08ee91c0b17045407"
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio ottiene gli stati di riepilogo delle patch per due istanze.

```
Get-SSMInstancePatchState -InstanceId "i-08ee91c0b17045407","i-09a618aec652973a9"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInstancePatchStatesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio ottiene gli stati di riepilogo delle patch per un'istanza.

```
Get-SSMInstancePatchState -InstanceId "i-08ee91c0b17045407"
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio ottiene gli stati di riepilogo delle patch per due istanze.

```
Get-SSMInstancePatchState -InstanceId "i-08ee91c0b17045407","i-09a618aec652973a9"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInstancePatchStatesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per ottenere gli stati dell'istanza per un gruppo di patch

L'esempio seguente `describe-instance-patch-states-for-patch-group` recupera i dettagli sugli stati di riepilogo delle patch per istanza per il gruppo di patch specificato.

```
aws ssm describe-instance-patch-states-for-patch-group \
    --patch-group "Production"
```

Output:

```
{
    "InstancePatchStates": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-02573cafcfEXAMPLE",
            "PatchGroup": "Production",
            "BaselineId": "pb-0c10e65780EXAMPLE",
            "SnapshotId": "a3f5ff34-9bc4-4d2c-a665-4d1c1EXAMPLE",
            "OwnerInformation": "",
            "InstalledCount": 32,
            "InstalledOtherCount": 1,
            "InstalledPendingRebootCount": 0,
            "InstalledRejectedCount": 0,
            "MissingCount": 2,
            "FailedCount": 0,
            "UnreportedNotApplicableCount": 2671,
            "NotApplicableCount": 400,
            "OperationStartTime": "2021-08-04T11:03:50.590000-07:00",
            "OperationEndTime": "2021-08-04T11:04:21.555000-07:00",
            "Operation": "Scan",
```

```
            "RebootOption": "NoReboot",
            "CriticalNonCompliantCount": 0,
            "SecurityNonCompliantCount": 1,
            "OtherNonCompliantCount": 0
        },
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-0471e04240EXAMPLE",
            "PatchGroup": "Production",
            "BaselineId": "pb-09ca3fb51fEXAMPLE",
            "SnapshotId": "05d8ffb0-1bbe-4812-ba2d-d9b7bEXAMPLE",
            "OwnerInformation": "",
            "InstalledCount": 32,
            "InstalledOtherCount": 1,
            "InstalledPendingRebootCount": 0,
            "InstalledRejectedCount": 0,
            "MissingCount": 2,
            "FailedCount": 0,
            "UnreportedNotApplicableCount": 2671,
            "NotApplicableCount": 400,
            "OperationStartTime": "2021-08-04T22:06:20.340000-07:00",
            "OperationEndTime": "2021-08-04T22:07:11.220000-07:00",
            "Operation": "Scan",
            "RebootOption": "NoReboot",
            "CriticalNonCompliantCount": 0,
            "SecurityNonCompliantCount": 1,
            "OtherNonCompliantCount": 0
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: per ottenere gli stati delle istanze per un gruppo di patch con più di cinque patch mancanti

L'esempio seguente `describe-instance-patch-states-for-patch-group` recupera i dettagli sugli stati di riepilogo delle patch per il gruppo di patch specificato per le istanze con più di cinque patch mancanti.

```
aws ssm describe-instance-patch-states-for-patch-group \
    --filters Key=MissingCount,Type=GreaterThan,Values=5 \
    --patch-group "Production"
```

Output:

```
{
    "InstancePatchStates": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-02573cafcfEXAMPLE",
            "PatchGroup": "Production",
            "BaselineId": "pb-0c10e65780EXAMPLE",
            "SnapshotId": "a3f5ff34-9bc4-4d2c-a665-4d1c1EXAMPLE",
            "OwnerInformation": "",
            "InstalledCount": 46,
            "InstalledOtherCount": 4,
            "InstalledPendingRebootCount": 1,
            "InstalledRejectedCount": 1,
            "MissingCount": 7,
            "FailedCount": 0,
            "UnreportedNotApplicableCount": 232,
            "NotApplicableCount": 654,
            "OperationStartTime": "2021-08-04T11:03:50.590000-07:00",
            "OperationEndTime": "2021-08-04T11:04:21.555000-07:00",
            "Operation": "Scan",
            "RebootOption": "NoReboot",
            "CriticalNonCompliantCount": 0,
            "SecurityNonCompliantCount": 1,
            "OtherNonCompliantCount": 1
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 3: per ottenere gli stati delle istanze per un gruppo di patch con meno di dieci istanze che richiedono un riavvio

L'esempio seguente `describe-instance-patch-states-for-patch-group` recupera i dettagli sugli stati di riepilogo delle patch per il gruppo di patch specificato per le istanze con meno di dieci istanze che richiedono un riavvio.

```
aws ssm describe-instance-patch-states-for-patch-group \
    --filters Key=InstalledPendingRebootCount,Type=LessThan,Values=10 \
    --patch-group "Production"
```

Output:

```
{
    "InstancePatchStates": [
```

```
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-02573cafcfEXAMPLE",
            "BaselineId": "pb-0c10e65780EXAMPLE",
            "SnapshotId": "a3f5ff34-9bc4-4d2c-a665-4d1c1EXAMPLE",
            "PatchGroup": "Production",
            "OwnerInformation": "",
            "InstalledCount": 32,
            "InstalledOtherCount": 1,
            "InstalledPendingRebootCount": 4,
            "InstalledRejectedCount": 0,
            "MissingCount": 2,
            "FailedCount": 0,
            "UnreportedNotApplicableCount": 846,
            "NotApplicableCount": 212,
            "OperationStartTime": "2021-08-046T11:03:50.590000-07:00",
            "OperationEndTime": "2021-08-06T11:04:21.555000-07:00",
            "Operation": "Scan",
            "RebootOption": "NoReboot",
            "CriticalNonCompliantCount": 0,
            "SecurityNonCompliantCount": 1,
            "OtherNonCompliantCount": 0
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Comprensione dei valori dello stato di conformità delle patch nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene gli stati del riepilogo delle patch per istanza per un gruppo di patch.

```
Get-SSMInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup -PatchGroup "Production"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene gli stati del riepilogo delle patch per istanza per un gruppo di patch.

```
Get-SSMInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup -PatchGroup "Production"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeInstancePatches`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeInstancePatches`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per ottenere i dettagli sullo stato della patch per un'istanza

L'esempio seguente `describe-instance-patches` recupera i dettagli delle patch per l'istanza specificata.

```
aws ssm describe-instance-patches \
    --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Patches": [
        {
            "Title": "2019-01 Security Update for Adobe Flash Player for Windows
 Server 2016 for x64-based Systems (KB4480979)",
            "KBId": "KB4480979",
            "Classification": "SecurityUpdates",
            "Severity": "Critical",
            "State": "Installed",
            "InstalledTime": "2019-01-09T00:00:00+00:00"
        },
        {
```

```
            "Title": "",
            "KBId": "KB4481031",
            "Classification": "",
            "Severity": "",
            "State": "InstalledOther",
            "InstalledTime": "2019-02-08T00:00:00+00:00"
        },
        ...
    ],
    "NextToken": "--token string truncated--"
}
```

Esempio 2: per ottenere un elenco di patch nello Stato mancante per un'istanza

L'esempio seguente `describe-instance-patches` recupera informazioni sulle patch che si trovano nello stato Missing per l'istanza specificata.

```
aws ssm describe-instance-patches \
    --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --filters Key=State,Values=Missing
```

Output:

```
{
    "Patches": [
        {
            "Title": "Windows Malicious Software Removal Tool x64 - February 2019
 (KB890830)",
            "KBId": "KB890830",
            "Classification": "UpdateRollups",
            "Severity": "Unspecified",
            "State": "Missing",
            "InstalledTime": "1970-01-01T00:00:00+00:00"
        },
        ...
    ],
    "NextToken": "--token string truncated--"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Informazioni sugli stati di conformità delle patch nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

Esempio 3: per ottenere un elenco di patch installate dopo quella specificata InstalledTime per un'istanza

L'esempio seguente `describe-instance-patches` recupera le informazioni sulle patch installate a partire da un determinato periodo di tempo per l'istanza specificata combinando l'uso di `--filters` e `--query`.

```
aws ssm describe-instance-patches \
    --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --filters Key=State,Values=Installed \
    --query "Patches[?InstalledTime >= `2023-01-01T16:00:00`]"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Patches": [
        {
            "Title": "2023-03 Cumulative Update for Windows Server 2019 (1809)
 for x64-based Systems (KB5023702)",
            "KBId": "KB5023702",
            "Classification": "SecurityUpdates",
            "Severity": "Critical",
            "State": "Installed",
            "InstalledTime": "2023-03-16T11:00:00+00:00"
        },
        ...
    ],
    "NextToken": "--token string truncated--"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeInstancePatches AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio ottiene i dettagli sulla conformità delle patch per un'istanza.

```
Get-SSMInstancePatch -InstanceId "i-08ee91c0b17045407"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInstancePatchesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio ottiene i dettagli sulla conformità delle patch per un'istanza.

```
Get-SSMInstancePatch -InstanceId "i-08ee91c0b17045407"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInstancePatchesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocations`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocations`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eseguire le invocazioni di attività specifiche per l'esecuzione di un'operazione in una finestra di manutenzione

L'esempio seguente `describe-maintenance-window-execution-task-invocations` elenca le invocazioni per l'attività specificata eseguite come parte dell'esecuzione della finestra di manutenzione specificata.

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-execution-task-invocations \
    --window-execution-id "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355" \
    --task-id "ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586"
```

Output:

```
{
    "WindowExecutionTaskInvocationIdentities": [
        {
            "Status": "SUCCESS",
            "Parameters": "{\"documentName\":\"AWS-RunShellScript\",
\"instanceIds\":[\"i-0000293ffd8c57862\"],\"parameters\":{\"commands\":[\"df\"]},
\"maxConcurrency\":\"1\",\"maxErrors\":\"1\"}",
```

```
            "InvocationId": "e274b6e1-fe56-4e32-bd2a-8073c6381d8b",
            "StartTime": 1487692834.723,
            "EndTime": 1487692834.871,
            "WindowExecutionId": "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355",
            "TaskExecutionId": "ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Visualizza informazioni sulle attività e sulle esecuzioni delle attività (AWS CLI) nella Guida per l'utente di Systems AWS Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocationsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca le invocazioni per un'attività eseguita nell'ambito di un'esecuzione di una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocationList -TaskId "ac0c6ae1-
daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586" -WindowExecutionId "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-
da3b2a638355"
```

Output:

```
EndTime           : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
ExecutionId       :
InvocationId      : e274b6e1-fe56-4e32-bd2a-8073c6381d8b
OwnerInformation  :
Parameters        : {"documentName":"AWS-RunShellScript","instanceIds":
["i-0000293ffd8c57862"],"parameters":{"commands":["df"]},"maxConcurrency":"1",
                    "maxErrors":"1"}
StartTime         : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
Status            : FAILED
StatusDetails     : The instance IDs list contains an invalid entry.
TaskExecutionId   : ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586
WindowExecutionId : 518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355
WindowTargetId    :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca le invocazioni per un'attività eseguita nell'ambito di un'esecuzione di una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocationList -TaskId "ac0c6ae1-
daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586" -WindowExecutionId "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-
da3b2a638355"
```

Output:

```
EndTime           : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
ExecutionId       :
InvocationId      : e274b6e1-fe56-4e32-bd2a-8073c6381d8b
OwnerInformation  :
Parameters        : {"documentName":"AWS-RunShellScript","instanceIds":
["i-0000293ffd8c57862"],"parameters":{"commands":["df"]},"maxConcurrency":"1",
                    "maxErrors":"1"}
StartTime         : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
Status            : FAILED
StatusDetails     : The instance IDs list contains an invalid entry.
TaskExecutionId   : ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586
WindowExecutionId : 518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355
WindowTargetId    :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTasks`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTasks`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare tutte le attività associate all'esecuzione di una finestra di manutenzione

L'esempio seguente `ssm describe-maintenance-window-execution-tasks` elenca le attività associate all'esecuzione della finestra di manutenzione specificata.

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-execution-tasks \
    --window-execution-id "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2EXAMPLE"
```

Output:

```
{
    "WindowExecutionTaskIdentities": [
        {
            "Status": "SUCCESS",
            "TaskArn": "AWS-RunShellScript",
            "StartTime": 1487692834.684,
            "TaskType": "RUN_COMMAND",
            "EndTime": 1487692835.005,
            "WindowExecutionId": "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2EXAMPLE",
            "TaskExecutionId": "ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d3845EXAMPLE"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Visualizza informazioni sulle attività e sulle esecuzioni delle attività (AWS CLI) nella Guida per l'utente di Systems AWS Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTasksin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca le attività associate all'esecuzione di una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskList -WindowExecutionId
 "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355"
```

Output:

```
EndTime           : 2/21/2017 4:00:35 PM
```

```
StartTime         : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
Status            : SUCCESS
TaskArn           : AWS-RunShellScript
TaskExecutionId   : ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586
TaskType          : RUN_COMMAND
WindowExecutionId : 518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTasksin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca le attività associate all'esecuzione di una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskList -WindowExecutionId
 "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355"
```

Output:

```
EndTime           : 2/21/2017 4:00:35 PM
StartTime         : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
Status            : SUCCESS
TaskArn           : AWS-RunShellScript
TaskExecutionId   : ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586
TaskType          : RUN_COMMAND
WindowExecutionId : 518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTasksin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutions`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutions`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per elencare tutte le esecuzioni per una finestra di manutenzione

L'esempio seguente `describe-maintenance-window-executions` elenca tutte le esecuzioni per la finestra di manutenzione specificata.

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-executions \
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE"
```

Output:

```
{
    "WindowExecutions": [
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE",
            "WindowExecutionId": "6027b513-64fe-4cf0-be7d-1191aEXAMPLE",
            "Status": "IN_PROGRESS",
            "StartTime": "2021-08-04T11:00:00.000000-07:00"

        },
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE",
            "WindowExecutionId": "ff75b750-4834-4377-8f61-b3cadEXAMPLE",
            "Status": "SUCCESS",
            "StartTime": "2021-08-03T11:00:00.000000-07:00",
            "EndTime": "2021-08-03T11:37:21.450000-07:00"
        },
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE",
            "WindowExecutionId": "9fac7dd9-ff21-42a5-96ad-bbc4bEXAMPLE",
            "Status": "FAILED",
            "StatusDetails": "One or more tasks in the orchestration failed.",
            "StartTime": "2021-08-02T11:00:00.000000-07:00",
            "EndTime": "2021-08-02T11:22:36.190000-07:00"
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: per elencare tutte le esecuzioni relative a una finestra di manutenzione prima di una data specificata

L'esempio seguente `describe-maintenance-window-executions` elenca tutte le esecuzioni per la finestra di manutenzione specificata prima della data specificata.

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-executions \
```

```
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE" \
    --filters "Key=ExecutedBefore,Values=2021-08-03T00:00:00Z"
```

Output:

```
{
    "WindowExecutions": [
        {
        "WindowId": "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE",
        "WindowExecutionId": "9fac7dd9-ff21-42a5-96ad-bbc4bEXAMPLE",
        "Status": "FAILED",
        "StatusDetails": "One or more tasks in the orchestration failed.",
        "StartTime": "2021-08-02T11:00:00.000000-07:00",
        "EndTime": "2021-08-02T11:22:36.190000-07:00"
    }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 3: per elencare tutte le esecuzioni per una finestra di manutenzione dopo una data specificata

L'esempio seguente `describe-maintenance-window-executions` elenca tutte le esecuzioni per la finestra di manutenzione specificata dopo la data specificata.

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-executions \
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE" \
    --filters "Key=ExecutedAfter,Values=2021-08-04T00:00:00Z"
```

Output:

```
{
    "WindowExecutions": [
        {
        "WindowId": "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE",
        "WindowExecutionId": "6027b513-64fe-4cf0-be7d-1191aEXAMPLE",
        "Status": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "StartTime": "2021-08-04T11:00:00.000000-07:00"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Visualizza informazioni sulle attività e sulle esecuzioni delle attività (AWS CLI) nella Systems AWS Manager User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le esecuzioni per una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionList -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d"
```

Output:

```
EndTime           : 2/20/2017 6:30:17 PM
StartTime         : 2/20/2017 6:30:16 PM
Status            : FAILED
StatusDetails     : One or more tasks in the orchestration failed.
WindowExecutionId : 6f3215cf-4101-4fa0-9b7b-9523269599c7
WindowId          : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elenca tutte le esecuzioni per una finestra di manutenzione prima di una data specificata.

```
$option1 = @{Key="ExecutedBefore";Values=@("2016-11-04T05:00:00Z")}
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionList -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Filter
 $option1
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio elenca tutte le esecuzioni per una finestra di manutenzione dopo una data specificata.

```
$option1 = @{Key="ExecutedAfter";Values=@("2016-11-04T05:00:00Z")}
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionList -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Filter
 $option1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le esecuzioni per una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionList -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d"
```

Output:

```
EndTime           : 2/20/2017 6:30:17 PM
StartTime         : 2/20/2017 6:30:16 PM
Status            : FAILED
StatusDetails     : One or more tasks in the orchestration failed.
WindowExecutionId : 6f3215cf-4101-4fa0-9b7b-9523269599c7
WindowId          : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elenca tutte le esecuzioni per una finestra di manutenzione prima di una data specificata.

```
$option1 = @{Key="ExecutedBefore";Values=@("2016-11-04T05:00:00Z")}
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionList -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Filter
 $option1
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio elenca tutte le esecuzioni per una finestra di manutenzione dopo una data specificata.

```
$option1 = @{Key="ExecutedAfter";Values=@("2016-11-04T05:00:00Z")}
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionList -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Filter
 $option1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeMaintenanceWindowTargets`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeMaintenanceWindowTargets`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: elencare tutti gli obiettivi per una finestra di manutenzione

L'esempio seguente `describe-maintenance-window-targets` elenca tutte le destinazioni per una finestra di manutenzione.

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-targets \
    --window-id "mw-06cf17cbefEXAMPLE"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Targets": [
        {
            "ResourceType": "INSTANCE",
            "OwnerInformation": "Single instance",
            "WindowId": "mw-06cf17cbefEXAMPLE",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Values": [
                        "i-0000293ffdEXAMPLE"
                    ],
                    "Key": "InstanceIds"
                }
            ],
            "WindowTargetId": "350d44e6-28cc-44e2-951f-4b2c9EXAMPLE"
        },
        {
            "ResourceType": "INSTANCE",
            "OwnerInformation": "Two instances in a list",
            "WindowId": "mw-06cf17cbefEXAMPLE",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Values": [
                        "i-0000293ffdEXAMPLE",
                        "i-0cb2b964d3EXAMPLE"
                    ],
                    "Key": "InstanceIds"
                }
            ],
            "WindowTargetId": "e078a987-2866-47be-bedd-d9cf4EXAMPLE"
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: per elencare tutte le destinazioni di una finestra di manutenzione che corrispondono a un determinato valore delle informazioni dello specifico proprietario

Questo esempio `describe-maintenance-window-targets` elenca tutti gli obiettivi di una finestra di manutenzione con un valore specifico.

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-targets \
    --window-id "mw-0ecb1226ddEXAMPLE" \
    --filters "Key=OwnerInformation,Values=CostCenter1"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Targets": [
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-0ecb1226ddEXAMPLE",
            "WindowTargetId": "da89dcc3-7f9c-481d-ba2b-edcb7d0057f9",
            "ResourceType": "INSTANCE",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "tag:Environment",
                    "Values": [
                        "Prod"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "OwnerInformation": "CostCenter1",
            "Name": "ProdTarget1"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere View Information About Maintenance Windows (AWS CLI) nella AWS Systems Manager User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeMaintenanceWindowTargetsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutti gli obiettivi per una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowTarget -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f"
```

Output:

```
OwnerInformation : Single instance
ResourceType     : INSTANCE
Targets          : {InstanceIds}
WindowId         : mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f
WindowTargetId   : 350d44e6-28cc-44e2-951f-4b2c985838f6

OwnerInformation : Two instances in a list
ResourceType     : INSTANCE
Targets          : {InstanceIds}
WindowId         : mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f
WindowTargetId   : e078a987-2866-47be-bedd-d9cf49177d3a
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeMaintenanceWindowTargetsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutti gli obiettivi per una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowTarget -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f"
```

Output:

```
OwnerInformation : Single instance
ResourceType     : INSTANCE
Targets          : {InstanceIds}
WindowId         : mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f
WindowTargetId   : 350d44e6-28cc-44e2-951f-4b2c985838f6

OwnerInformation : Two instances in a list
ResourceType     : INSTANCE
Targets          : {InstanceIds}
WindowId         : mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f
```

```
WindowTargetId   : e078a987-2866-47be-bedd-d9cf49177d3a
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeMaintenanceWindowTargetsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeMaintenanceWindowTasks`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeMaintenanceWindowTasks`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per elencare tutte le attività per una finestra di manutenzione

L'esempio seguente `describe-maintenance-window-tasks` elenca tutte le attività per la finestra di manutenzione specificata.

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-tasks \
    --window-id "mw-06cf17cbefEXAMPLE"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Tasks": [
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-06cf17cbefEXAMPLE",
            "WindowTaskId": "018b31c3-2d77-4b9e-bd48-c91edEXAMPLE",
            "TaskArn": "AWS-RestartEC2Instance",
            "TaskParameters": {},
            "Type": "AUTOMATION",
            "Description": "Restarting EC2 Instance for maintenance",
            "MaxConcurrency": "1",
            "MaxErrors": "1",
            "Name": "My-Automation-Example-Task",
            "Priority": 0,
            "ServiceRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/aws-service-role/
ssm.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForAmazonSSM",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "WindowTargetIds",
                    "Values": [
```

```
                        "da89dcc3-7f9c-481d-ba2b-edcb7EXAMPLE"
                    ]
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-06cf17cbefEXAMPLE",
            "WindowTaskId": "1943dee0-0a17-4978-9bf4-3cc2fEXAMPLE",
            "TaskArn": "AWS-DisableS3BucketPublicReadWrite",
            "TaskParameters": {},
            "Type": "AUTOMATION",
            "Description": "Automation task to disable read/write access on
 public S3 buckets",
            "MaxConcurrency": "10",
            "MaxErrors": "5",
            "Name": "My-Disable-S3-Public-Read-Write-Access-Automation-Task",
            "Priority": 0,
            "ServiceRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/aws-service-role/
ssm.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForAmazonSSM",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "WindowTargetIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "da89dcc3-7f9c-481d-ba2b-edcb7EXAMPLE"
                    ]
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: elencare tutte le attività per una finestra di manutenzione che richiama il AWS documento di comando - RunPowerShellScript

L'esempio seguente `describe-maintenance-window-tasks` elenca tutte le attività per la finestra di manutenzione specificata che richiama il documento di comando `AWS-RunPowerShellScript`.

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-tasks \
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE" \
    --filters "Key=TaskArn,Values=AWS-RunPowerShellScript"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Tasks": [
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE",
            "WindowTaskId": "0d36e6b4-3a4f-411e-adcb-3558eEXAMPLE",
            "TaskArn": "AWS-RunPowerShellScript",
            "Type": "RUN_COMMAND",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "WindowTargetIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "da89dcc3-7f9c-481d-ba2b-edcb7EXAMPLE"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "TaskParameters": {},
            "Priority": 1,
            "ServiceRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/aws-service-role/
ssm.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForAmazonSSM",
            "MaxConcurrency": "1",
            "MaxErrors": "1",
            "Name": "MyTask"
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 3: per elencare tutte le attività per una finestra di manutenzione con una priorità di 3

L'esempio seguente `describe-maintenance-window-tasks` elenca tutte le attività per la finestra di manutenzione specificata che hanno un valore `Priority` di `3`.

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-tasks \
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE" \
    --filters "Key=Priority,Values=3"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Tasks": [
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE",
            "WindowTaskId": "0d36e6b4-3a4f-411e-adcb-3558eEXAMPLE",
```

```
            "TaskArn": "AWS-RunPowerShellScript",
            "Type": "RUN_COMMAND",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "WindowTargetIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "da89dcc3-7f9c-481d-ba2b-edcb7EXAMPLE"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "TaskParameters": {},
            "Priority": 3,
            "ServiceRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/aws-service-role/
ssm.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForAmazonSSM",
            "MaxConcurrency": "1",
            "MaxErrors": "1",
            "Name": "MyRunCommandTask"
        },
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE",
            "WindowTaskId": "ee45feff-ad65-4a6c-b478-5cab8EXAMPLE",
            "TaskArn": "AWS-RestartEC2Instance",
            "Type": "AUTOMATION",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "WindowTargetIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "da89dcc3-7f9c-481d-ba2b-edcb7EXAMPLE"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "TaskParameters": {},
            "Priority": 3,
            "ServiceRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/aws-service-role/
ssm.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForAmazonSSM",
            "MaxConcurrency": "10",
            "MaxErrors": "5",
            "Name": "My-Automation-Task",
            "Description": "A description for my Automation task"
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 4: per elencare tutte le attività per una finestra di manutenzione con priorità pari a 1 e utilizzare Run Command

Questo esempio `describe-maintenance-window-tasks` elenca tutte le attività per la finestra di manutenzione specificata che hanno un valore `Priority` di `1` e un utilizzo di `Run Command`.

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-tasks \
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE" \
    --filters "Key=Priority,Values=1" "Key=TaskType,Values=RUN_COMMAND"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Tasks": [
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE",
            "WindowTaskId": "0d36e6b4-3a4f-411e-adcb-3558eEXAMPLE",
            "TaskArn": "AWS-RunPowerShellScript",
            "Type": "RUN_COMMAND",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "WindowTargetIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "da89dcc3-7f9c-481d-ba2b-edcb7EXAMPLE"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "TaskParameters": {},
            "Priority": 1,
            "ServiceRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/aws-service-role/
ssm.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForAmazonSSM",
            "MaxConcurrency": "1",
            "MaxErrors": "1",
            "Name": "MyRunCommandTask"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Visualizza informazioni sulle finestre di manutenzione (AWS CLI) nella AWS Systems Manager User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeMaintenanceWindowTasksin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le attività per una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowTaskList -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f"
```

Output:

```
LoggingInfo    :
MaxConcurrency : 1
MaxErrors      : 1
Priority       : 10
ServiceRoleArn : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole
Targets        : {InstanceIds}
TaskArn        : AWS-RunShellScript
TaskParameters : {[commands,
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.MaintenanceWindowTaskParameterValueExpression]}
Type           : RUN_COMMAND
WindowId       : mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f
WindowTaskId   : a23e338d-ff30-4398-8aa3-09cd052ebf17
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeMaintenanceWindowTasksin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le attività per una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowTaskList -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f"
```

Output:

```
LoggingInfo    :
MaxConcurrency : 1
MaxErrors      : 1
Priority       : 10
```

```
ServiceRoleArn : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole
Targets        : {InstanceIds}
TaskArn        : AWS-RunShellScript
TaskParameters : {[commands,
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.MaintenanceWindowTaskParameterValueExpression]}
Type           : RUN_COMMAND
WindowId       : mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f
WindowTaskId   : a23e338d-ff30-4398-8aa3-09cd052ebf17
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeMaintenanceWindowTasksin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeMaintenanceWindows`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeMaintenanceWindows`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per elencare tutte le finestre di manutenzione

L'`describe-maintenance-windows`esempio seguente elenca tutte le finestre di manutenzione del tuo AWS account nella regione corrente.

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-windows
```

Output:

```
{
    "WindowIdentities": [
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-0ecb1226ddEXAMPLE",
            "Name": "MyMaintenanceWindow-1",
            "Enabled": true,
            "Duration": 2,
            "Cutoff": 1,
            "Schedule": "rate(180 minutes)",
            "NextExecutionTime": "2020-02-12T23:19:20.596Z"
        },
        {
```

```
            "WindowId": "mw-03eb9db428EXAMPLE",
            "Name": "MyMaintenanceWindow-2",
            "Enabled": true,
            "Duration": 3,
            "Cutoff": 1,
            "Schedule": "rate(7 days)",
            "NextExecutionTime": "2020-02-17T23:22:00.956Z"
        },
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: per elencare tutte le finestre di manutenzione abilitate

L'esempio seguente `describe-maintenance-windows` elenca tutte le finestre di manutenzione abilitate.

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-windows \
    --filters "Key=Enabled,Values=true"
```

Esempio 3: per elencare le finestre di manutenzione che corrispondono a un nome specifico

Questo esempio `describe-maintenance-windows` elenca tutte le finestre di manutenzione con il nome specificato.

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-windows \
    --filters "Key=Name,Values=MyMaintenanceWindow"
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere View Information About Maintenance Windows (AWS CLI) nella AWS Systems Manager User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeMaintenanceWindowsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le finestre di manutenzione dell'account.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowList
```

Output:

```
Cutoff   : 1
Duration : 4
Enabled  : True
Name     : My-First-Maintenance-Window
WindowId : mw-06d59c1a07c022145
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeMaintenanceWindowsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le finestre di manutenzione dell'account.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowList
```

Output:

```
Cutoff   : 1
Duration : 4
Enabled  : True
Name     : My-First-Maintenance-Window
WindowId : mw-06d59c1a07c022145
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeMaintenanceWindowsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`DescribeOpsItems`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeOpsItems`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare un set di OpsItems

L'`describe-ops-items`esempio seguente mostra un elenco di tutti i dati aperti OpsItems nel tuo AWS account.

```
aws ssm describe-ops-items \
    --ops-item-filters "Key=Status,Values=Open,Operator=Equal"
```

Output:

```
{
    "OpsItemSummaries": [
        {
            "CreatedBy": "arn:aws:sts::111222333444:assumed-role/OpsItem-CWE-
Role/fbf77cbe264a33509569f23e4EXAMPLE",
            "CreatedTime": "2020-03-14T17:02:46.375000-07:00",
            "LastModifiedBy": "arn:aws:sts::111222333444:assumed-role/OpsItem-
CWE-Role/fbf77cbe264a33509569f23e4EXAMPLE",
            "LastModifiedTime": "2020-03-14T17:02:46.375000-07:00",
            "Source": "SSM",
            "Status": "Open",
            "OpsItemId": "oi-7cfc5EXAMPLE",
            "Title": "SSM Maintenance Window execution failed",
            "OperationalData": {
                "/aws/dedup": {
                    "Value": "{\"dedupString\":\"SSMOpsItems-SSM-maintenance-
window-execution-failed\"}",
                    "Type": "SearchableString"
                },
                "/aws/resources": {
                    "Value": "[{\"arn\":\"arn:aws:ssm:us-
east-2:111222333444:maintenancewindow/mw-034093d322EXAMPLE\"}]",
                    "Type": "SearchableString"
                }
            },
            "Category": "Availability",
            "Severity": "3"
        },
        {
            "CreatedBy": "arn:aws:sts::1112223233444:assumed-role/OpsItem-CWE-
Role/fbf77cbe264a33509569f23e4EXAMPLE",
            "CreatedTime": "2020-02-26T11:43:15.426000-08:00",
            "LastModifiedBy": "arn:aws:sts::111222333444:assumed-role/OpsItem-
CWE-Role/fbf77cbe264a33509569f23e4EXAMPLE",
            "LastModifiedTime": "2020-02-26T11:43:15.426000-08:00",
            "Source": "EC2",
            "Status": "Open",
            "OpsItemId": "oi-6f966EXAMPLE",
```

```
            "Title": "EC2 instance stopped",
            "OperationalData": {
                "/aws/automations": {
                    "Value": "[ { \"automationType\": \"AWS:SSM:Automation\",
 \"automationId\": \"AWS-RestartEC2Instance\" } ]",
                    "Type": "SearchableString"
                },
                "/aws/dedup": {
                    "Value": "{\"dedupString\":\"SSMOpsItems-EC2-instance-stopped
\"}",
                    "Type": "SearchableString"
                },
                "/aws/resources": {
                    "Value": "[{\"arn\":\"arn:aws:ec2:us-
east-2:111222333444:instance/i-0beccfbc02EXAMPLE\"}]",
                    "Type": "SearchableString"
                }
            },
            "Category": "Availability",
            "Severity": "3"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Working with OpsItems nella AWS Systems Manager User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeOpsItemsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Describes AWS SSM OpsItems asynchronously.
     *
```

```
    * @param key The key to filter OpsItems by (e.g., OPS_ITEM_ID).
    *
    * This method initiates an asynchronous request to describe SSM OpsItems.
    * If the request is successful, it prints the title and status of each
OpsItem.
    * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
    */
   public void describeOpsItems(String key) {
       OpsItemFilter filter = OpsItemFilter.builder()
               .key(OpsItemFilterKey.OPS_ITEM_ID)
               .values(key)
               .operator(OpsItemFilterOperator.EQUAL)
               .build();

       DescribeOpsItemsRequest itemsRequest = DescribeOpsItemsRequest.builder()
               .maxResults(10)
               .opsItemFilters(filter)
               .build();

       CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
           getAsyncClient().describeOpsItems(itemsRequest)
                   .thenAccept(itemsResponse -> {
                       List<OpsItemSummary> items =
itemsResponse.opsItemSummaries();
                       for (OpsItemSummary item : items) {
                           System.out.println("The item title is " +
item.title() + " and the status is " + item.status().toString());
                       }
                   })
                   .exceptionally(ex -> {
                       throw new CompletionException(ex);
                   }).join();
       }).exceptionally(ex -> {
           Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
           if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
               throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
           } else {
               throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
           }
       });
```

```
        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
 ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeOpsItemsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  OpsItemFilterOperator,
  OpsItemFilterKey,
  paginateDescribeOpsItems,
  SSMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Describe SSM OpsItems.
 * @param {{ opsItemId: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ opsItemId }) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    const describeOpsItemsPaginated = [];
    for await (const page of paginateDescribeOpsItems(
      { client },
      {
        OpsItemFilters: {
          Key: OpsItemFilterKey.OPSITEM_ID,
```

```
          Operator: OpsItemFilterOperator.EQUAL,
          Values: opsItemId,
        },
      },
    )) {
      describeOpsItemsPaginated.push(...page.OpsItemSummaries);
    }
    console.log("Here are the ops items:");
    console.log(describeOpsItemsPaginated);
    return { OpsItemSummaries: describeOpsItemsPaginated };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide this value?`);
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeOpsItemsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class OpsItemWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager OpsItem actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.id = None

    @classmethod
```

```
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        :return: A OpsItemWrapper instance.
        """
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def describe(self):
        """
        Describe an OpsItem.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.ssm_client.get_paginator("describe_ops_items")
            ops_items = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                OpsItemFilters=[
                    {"Key": "OpsItemId", "Values": [self.id], "Operator":
"Equal"}
                ]
            ):
                ops_items.extend(page["OpsItemSummaries"])

            for item in ops_items:
                print(
                    f"The item title is {item['Title']} and the status is
{item['Status']}"
                )
            return len(ops_items) > 0
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeOpsItems AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeParameters`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeParameters`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per elencare tutti i parametri

L'`describe-parameters`esempio seguente elenca tutti i parametri dell' AWS account corrente e della regione.

```
aws ssm describe-parameters
```

Output:

```
{
    "Parameters": [
        {
            "Name": "MySecureStringParameter",
            "Type": "SecureString",
            "KeyId": "alias/aws/ssm",
            "LastModifiedDate": 1582155479.205,
            "LastModifiedUser": "arn:aws:sts::111222333444:assumed-role/Admin/
Richard-Roe-Managed",
            "Description": "This is a SecureString parameter",
            "Version": 2,
            "Tier": "Advanced",
            "Policies": [
                {
                    "PolicyText": "{\"Type\":\"Expiration\",\"Version\":\"1.0\",
\"Attributes\":{\"Timestamp\":\"2020-07-07T22:30:00Z\"}}",
                    "PolicyType": "Expiration",
                    "PolicyStatus": "Pending"
                },
                {
                    "PolicyText": "{\"Type\":\"ExpirationNotification\",\"Version
\":\"1.0\",\"Attributes\":{\"Before\":\"12\",\"Unit\":\"Hours\"}}",
                    "PolicyType": "ExpirationNotification",
                    "PolicyStatus": "Pending"
                }
            ]
```

```
        },
        {
            "Name": "MyStringListParameter",
            "Type": "StringList",
            "LastModifiedDate": 1582154764.222,
            "LastModifiedUser": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:user/Mary-Major",
            "Description": "This is a StringList parameter",
            "Version": 1,
            "Tier": "Standard",
            "Policies": []
        },
        {
            "Name": "MyStringParameter",
            "Type": "String",
            "LastModifiedDate": 1582154711.976,
            "LastModifiedUser": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:user/Alejandro-
Rosalez",
            "Description": "This is a String parameter",
            "Version": 1,
            "Tier": "Standard",
            "Policies": []
        },
        {
            "Name": "latestAmi",
            "Type": "String",
            "LastModifiedDate": 1580862415.521,
            "LastModifiedUser": "arn:aws:sts::111222333444:assumed-role/lambda-
ssm-role/Automation-UpdateSSM-Param",
            "Version": 3,
            "Tier": "Standard",
            "Policies": []
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: per elencare tutti i parametri che corrispondono a metadati specifici

Questo esempio `describe-parameters` elenca tutti i parametri che corrispondono a un filtro.

aws ssm describe-parameters --filters «Key=Type, Values=» StringList

Output:

```
{
    "Parameters": [
        {
            "Name": "MyStringListParameter",
            "Type": "StringList",
            "LastModifiedDate": 1582154764.222,
            "LastModifiedUser": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:user/Mary-Major",
            "Description": "This is a StringList parameter",
            "Version": 1,
            "Tier": "Standard",
            "Policies": []
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ricerca dei parametri di Systems Manager nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command Reference. DescribeParametersAWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.SsmClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetParameterRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetParameterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.SsmException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class GetParameter {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <paraName>

                Where:
                    paraName - The name of the parameter.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String paraName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getParaValue(ssmClient, paraName);
        ssmClient.close();
    }

    public static void getParaValue(SsmClient ssmClient, String paraName) {
        try {
            GetParameterRequest parameterRequest = GetParameterRequest.builder()
                    .name(paraName)
                    .build();

            GetParameterResponse parameterResponse =
 ssmClient.getParameter(parameterRequest);
            System.out.println("The parameter value is " +
 parameterResponse.parameter().value());

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeParametersconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutti i parametri.

```
Get-SSMParameterList
```

Output:

```
Description      :
KeyId            :
LastModifiedDate : 3/3/2017 6:58:23 PM
LastModifiedUser : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/admin
Name             : Welcome
Type             : String
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeParametersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutti i parametri.

```
Get-SSMParameterList
```

Output:

```
Description      :
KeyId            :
LastModifiedDate : 3/3/2017 6:58:23 PM
LastModifiedUser : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/admin
Name             : Welcome
Type             : String
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeParametersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_parameters(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.describe_parameters().send().await?;

    for param in resp.parameters() {
        println!("  {}", param.name().unwrap_or_default());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeParametersguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`DescribePatchBaselines`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribePatchBaselines`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per elencare tutte le baseline delle patch

L'esempio seguente `describe-patch-baselines` recupera i dettagli di tutte le baseline delle patch di un account nella regione corrente.

```
aws ssm describe-patch-baselines
```

Output:

```
{
    "BaselineIdentities": [
        {
            "BaselineName": "AWS-SuseDefaultPatchBaseline",
            "DefaultBaseline": true,
            "BaselineDescription": "Default Patch Baseline for Suse Provided by
 AWS.",
            "BaselineId": "arn:aws:ssm:us-east-2:733109147000:patchbaseline/
pb-0123fdb36e334a3b2",
            "OperatingSystem": "SUSE"
        },
        {
            "BaselineName": "AWS-DefaultPatchBaseline",
            "DefaultBaseline": false,
            "BaselineDescription": "Default Patch Baseline Provided by AWS.",
            "BaselineId": "arn:aws:ssm:us-east-2:733109147000:patchbaseline/
pb-020d361a05defe4ed",
            "OperatingSystem": "WINDOWS"
        },
        ...
        {
            "BaselineName": "MyWindowsPatchBaseline",
            "DefaultBaseline": true,
            "BaselineDescription": "My patch baseline for EC2 instances for
 Windows Server",
            "BaselineId": "pb-0ad00e0dd7EXAMPLE",
            "OperatingSystem": "WINDOWS"
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: per elencare tutte le linee di base delle patch fornite da AWS

L'`describe-patch-baselines`esempio seguente elenca tutte le linee di base delle patch fornite da. AWS

```
aws ssm describe-patch-baselines \
    --filters "Key=OWNER,Values=[AWS]"
```

Esempio 3: per elencare tutte le baseline delle patch possedute

L'esempio seguente `describe-patch-baselines` elenca tutte le baseline delle patch personalizzate create nell'account nella regione corrente.

```
aws ssm describe-patch-baselines \
    --filters "Key=OWNER,Values=[Self]"
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Informazioni sulle baseline delle patch predefinite e personalizzate nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribePatchBaselinesin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le baseline delle patch.

```
Get-SSMPatchBaseline
```

Output:

```
BaselineDescription                                                 BaselineId
                                                        BaselineName
-------------------                                                 ----------
                                                        ------------
Default Patch Baseline Provided by AWS.                             arn:aws:ssm:us-
west-2:123456789012:patchbaseline/pb-04fb4ae6142167966 AWS-DefaultP...
Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems
 pb-045f10b4f382baeda
 Production-B...
Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems
 pb-0a2f1059b670ebd31
 Production-B...
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio elenca tutte le linee di base delle patch fornite da. AWS La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$filter1 = @{Key="OWNER";Values=@("AWS")}
```

Output:

```
Get-SSMPatchBaseline -Filter $filter1
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio elenca tutte le baseline delle patch con l'utente come proprietario. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$filter1 = @{Key="OWNER";Values=@("Self")}
```

Output:

```
Get-SSMPatchBaseline -Filter $filter1
```

Esempio 4: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare ogni tag.

```
$filter1 = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchOrchestratorFilter
$filter1.Key = "OWNER"
$filter1.Values = "AWS"

Get-SSMPatchBaseline -Filter $filter1
```

Output:

```
BaselineDescription                     BaselineId
                            BaselineName             DefaultBaselin


                                                     e
------------------                      ----------
                            ------------             --------------
Default Patch Baseline Provided by AWS. arn:aws:ssm:us-
west-2:123456789012:patchbaseline/pb-04fb4ae6142167966 AWS-DefaultPatchBaseline
 True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribePatchBaselinesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le baseline delle patch.

```
Get-SSMPatchBaseline
```

Output:

```
BaselineDescription                                                BaselineId
                                                        BaselineName
-------------------                                                ----------
                                                        ------------
Default Patch Baseline Provided by AWS.                            arn:aws:ssm:us-
west-2:123456789012:patchbaseline/pb-04fb4ae6142167966 AWS-DefaultP...
Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems
 pb-045f10b4f382baeda
 Production-B...
Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems
 pb-0a2f1059b670ebd31
 Production-B...
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio elenca tutte le linee di base delle patch fornite da. AWS La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$filter1 = @{Key="OWNER";Values=@("AWS")}
```

Output:

```
Get-SSMPatchBaseline -Filter $filter1
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio elenca tutte le baseline delle patch con l'utente come proprietario. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$filter1 = @{Key="OWNER";Values=@("Self")}
```

Output:

```
Get-SSMPatchBaseline -Filter $filter1
```

Esempio 4: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare ogni tag.

```
$filter1 = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchOrchestratorFilter
```

```
$filter1.Key = "OWNER"
$filter1.Values = "AWS"

Get-SSMPatchBaseline -Filter $filter1
```

Output:

```
BaselineDescription                     BaselineId
                            BaselineName             DefaultBaselin


                                                     e
-------------------                     ----------
                            ------------             --------------
Default Patch Baseline Provided by AWS. arn:aws:ssm:us-
west-2:123456789012:patchbaseline/pb-04fb4ae6142167966 AWS-DefaultPatchBaseline
 True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribePatchBaselinesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribePatchGroupState`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribePatchGroupState`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere lo stato di un gruppo di patch

L'esempio seguente `describe-patch-group-state` recupera il riepilogo di alto livello sulla conformità delle patch per un gruppo di patch.

```
aws ssm describe-patch-group-state \
    --patch-group "Production"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Instances": 21,
```

```
    "InstancesWithCriticalNonCompliantPatches": 1,
    "InstancesWithFailedPatches": 2,
    "InstancesWithInstalledOtherPatches": 3,
    "InstancesWithInstalledPatches": 21,
    "InstancesWithInstalledPendingRebootPatches": 2,
    "InstancesWithInstalledRejectedPatches": 1,
    "InstancesWithMissingPatches": 3,
    "InstancesWithNotApplicablePatches": 4,
    "InstancesWithOtherNonCompliantPatches": 1,
    "InstancesWithSecurityNonCompliantPatches": 1,
    "InstancesWithUnreportedNotApplicablePatches": 2
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Informazioni sui gruppi di patch < https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/ latest/userguide/sysman -patch-patchgroups.html>__ e Informazioni sui valori dello stato di conformità delle patch nella Systems Manager User Guide.AWS

- Per i AWS CLI dettagli DescribePatchGroupStatesull'API, vedere in Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio ottiene il riepilogo di alto livello sulla conformità delle patch per un gruppo di patch.

```
Get-SSMPatchGroupState -PatchGroup "Production"
```

Output:

```
Instances                        : 4
InstancesWithFailedPatches       : 1
InstancesWithInstalledOtherPatches : 4
InstancesWithInstalledPatches    : 3
InstancesWithMissingPatches      : 0
InstancesWithNotApplicablePatches  : 0
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribePatchGroupStatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio ottiene il riepilogo di alto livello sulla conformità delle patch per un gruppo di patch.

```
Get-SSMPatchGroupState -PatchGroup "Production"
```

Output:

```
Instances                          : 4
InstancesWithFailedPatches         : 1
InstancesWithInstalledOtherPatches : 4
InstancesWithInstalledPatches      : 3
InstancesWithMissingPatches        : 0
InstancesWithNotApplicablePatches  : 0
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribePatchGroupStatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribePatchGroups`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribePatchGroups`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare le registrazioni dei gruppi di patch

L'esempio seguente `describe-patch-groups` elenca le registrazioni dei gruppi di patch.

```
aws ssm describe-patch-groups
```

Output:

```
{
    "Mappings": [
        {
            "PatchGroup": "Production",
            "BaselineIdentity": {
                "BaselineId": "pb-0123456789abcdef0",
```

```
                "BaselineName": "ProdPatching",
                "OperatingSystem": "WINDOWS",
                "BaselineDescription": "Patches for Production",
                "DefaultBaseline": false
            }
        },
        {
            "PatchGroup": "Development",
            "BaselineIdentity": {
                "BaselineId": "pb-0713accee01234567",
                "BaselineName": "DevPatching",
                "OperatingSystem": "WINDOWS",
                "BaselineDescription": "Patches for Development",
                "DefaultBaseline": true
            }
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Create a Patch Group < https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/ latest/userguide/sysman - patch-group-tagging .html>__ e Aggiungere un gruppo di patch a una Patch Baseline nella Systems Manager AWS User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Command Reference. DescribePatchGroupsAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca le registrazioni dei gruppi di patch.

```
Get-SSMPatchGroup
```

Output:

```
BaselineIdentity                                          PatchGroup
----------------                                          ----------
Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchBaselineIdentity Production
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribePatchGroupsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca le registrazioni dei gruppi di patch.

```
Get-SSMPatchGroup
```

Output:

```
BaselineIdentity                                          PatchGroup
----------------                                          ----------
Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchBaselineIdentity Production
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribePatchGroupsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetAutomationExecution`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetAutomationExecution`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare i dettagli sull'esecuzione di un'automazione

L'esempio seguente `get-automation-execution` visualizza informazioni dettagliate sull'esecuzione di un'automazione.

```
aws ssm get-automation-execution \
    --automation-execution-id 73c8eef8-f4ee-4a05-820c-e354fEXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
{
    "AutomationExecution": {
        "AutomationExecutionId": "73c8eef8-f4ee-4a05-820c-e354fEXAMPLE",
        "DocumentName": "AWS-StartEC2Instance",
        "DocumentVersion": "1",
        "ExecutionStartTime": 1583737233.748,
        "ExecutionEndTime": 1583737234.719,
        "AutomationExecutionStatus": "Success",
        "StepExecutions": [
```

```
            {
                "StepName": "startInstances",
                "Action": "aws:changeInstanceState",
                "ExecutionStartTime": 1583737234.134,
                "ExecutionEndTime": 1583737234.672,
                "StepStatus": "Success",
                "Inputs": {
                    "DesiredState": "\"running\"",
                    "InstanceIds": "[\"i-0cb99161f6EXAMPLE\"]"
                },
                "Outputs": {
                    "InstanceStates": [
                        "running"
                    ]
                },
                "StepExecutionId": "95e70479-cf20-4d80-8018-7e4e2EXAMPLE",
                "OverriddenParameters": {}
            }
        ],
        "StepExecutionsTruncated": false,
        "Parameters": {
            "AutomationAssumeRole": [
                ""
            ],
            "InstanceId": [
                "i-0cb99161f6EXAMPLE"
            ]
        },
        "Outputs": {},
        "Mode": "Auto",
        "ExecutedBy": "arn:aws:sts::29884EXAMPLE:assumed-role/mw_service_role/
OrchestrationService",
        "Targets": [],
        "ResolvedTargets": {
            "ParameterValues": [],
            "Truncated": false
        }
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Procedura dettagliata: applicare una patch a un'AMI Linux (AWS CLI) nella AWS Systems Manager User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetAutomationExecutionin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio visualizza i dettagli di un'esecuzione di automazione.

```
Get-SSMAutomationExecution -AutomationExecutionId "4105a4fc-
f944-11e6-9d32-8fb2db27a909"
```

Output:

```
AutomationExecutionId     : 4105a4fc-f944-11e6-9d32-8fb2db27a909
AutomationExecutionStatus : Failed
DocumentName              : AWS-UpdateLinuxAmi
DocumentVersion           : 1
ExecutionEndTime          : 2/22/2017 9:17:08 PM
ExecutionStartTime        : 2/22/2017 9:17:02 PM
FailureMessage            : Step launchInstance failed maximum allowed times. You
 are not authorized to perform this operation. Encoded
                            authorization failure message:
 B_V2QyyN7NhSZQYpmVzpEc4oSnj2GLTNYnXUHsTbqJkNMoDgubmbtthLmZyaiUYekORIrA42-
fv1x-04q5Fjff6glh
                            Yb6TI5b0GQeeNrpwNvpDzmO-
PSR1swlAbg9fdM9BcNjyrznspUkWpuKu9EC1Ou6v3OXU1KC9nZ7mPlWMFZNkSioQqpwWEvMw-
GZktsQzm67qOhUhBNOLWYhbS
                            pkfiqzY-5nw3S0obx30fhd3EJa5O_-
GjV_a0nFXQJa70ik40bFOrEh3MtCSbrQT6--DvFy_FQ8TKvkIXadyVskeJI84XOF5WmA60f1pi5GI08i-
nRfZS6oDeU

 gELBjjoFKD8s3L2aI0B6umWVxnQOjqhQRxwJ53b54sZJ2PW3v_mtg9-q0CK0ezS3xfh_y0ilaUGOAZG-
xjQFuvU_JZedWpla3xi-MZsmblAifBI
                            (Service: AmazonEC2; Status Code: 403; Error Code:
 UnauthorizedOperation; Request ID:
                            6a002f94-ba37-43fd-99e6-39517715fce5)
Outputs                   : {[createImage.ImageId,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
Parameters                : {[AutomationAssumeRole,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]], [InstanceIamRole,

 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]], [SourceAmiId,

 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
```

```
StepExecutions            : {launchInstance, updateOSSoftware, stopInstance,
 createImage...}
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elenca i dettagli della fase per l'ID di esecuzione dell'automazione specificato

```
Get-SSMAutomationExecution -AutomationExecutionId e1d2bad3-4567-8901-
ae23-456c7c8901be | Select-Object -ExpandProperty StepExecutions | Select-Object
 StepName, Action, StepStatus, ValidNextSteps
```

Output:

```
StepName                  Action                  StepStatus ValidNextSteps
--------                  ------                  ---------- --------------
LaunchInstance            aws:runInstances        Success
 {OSCompatibilityCheck}
OSCompatibilityCheck      aws:runCommand          Success    {RunPreUpdateScript}
RunPreUpdateScript        aws:runCommand          Success    {UpdateEC2Config}
UpdateEC2Config           aws:runCommand          Cancelled  {}
UpdateSSMAgent            aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
UpdateAWSPVDriver         aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
UpdateAWSEnaNetworkDriver aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
UpdateAWSNVMe             aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
InstallWindowsUpdates     aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
RunPostUpdateScript       aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
RunSysprepGeneralize      aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
StopInstance              aws:changeInstanceState Pending    {}
CreateImage               aws:createImage         Pending    {}
TerminateInstance         aws:changeInstanceState Pending    {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetAutomationExecutionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio visualizza i dettagli di un'esecuzione di automazione.

```
Get-SSMAutomationExecution -AutomationExecutionId "4105a4fc-
f944-11e6-9d32-8fb2db27a909"
```

Output:

```
AutomationExecutionId     : 4105a4fc-f944-11e6-9d32-8fb2db27a909
AutomationExecutionStatus : Failed
DocumentName              : AWS-UpdateLinuxAmi
DocumentVersion           : 1
ExecutionEndTime          : 2/22/2017 9:17:08 PM
ExecutionStartTime        : 2/22/2017 9:17:02 PM
FailureMessage            : Step launchInstance failed maximum allowed times. You
 are not authorized to perform this operation. Encoded
                            authorization failure message:
 B_V2QyyN7NhSZQYpmVzpEc4oSnj2GLTNYnXUHsTbqJkNMoDgubmbtthLmZyaiUYekORIrA42-
fv1x-04q5Fjff6glh
                            Yb6TI5b0GQeeNrpwNvpDzmO-
PSR1swlAbg9fdM9BcNjyrznspUkWpuKu9EC1Ou6v3OXU1KC9nZ7mPlWMFZNkSioQqpwWEvMw-
GZktsQzm67qOhUhBNOLWYhbS
                            pkfiqzY-5nw3S0obx30fhd3EJa5O_-
GjV_a0nFXQJa70ik40bFOrEh3MtCSbrQT6--DvFy_FQ8TKvkIXadyVskeJI84XOF5WmA60f1pi5GI08i-
nRfZS6oDeU

 gELBjjoFKD8s3L2aI0B6umWVxnQOjqhQRxwJ53b54sZJ2PW3v_mtg9-q0CK0ezS3xfh_y0ilaUGOAZG-
xjQFuvU_JZedWpla3xi-MZsmblAifBI
                            (Service: AmazonEC2; Status Code: 403; Error Code:
 UnauthorizedOperation; Request ID:
                            6a002f94-ba37-43fd-99e6-39517715fce5)
Outputs                   : {[createImage.ImageId,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
Parameters                : {[AutomationAssumeRole,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]], [InstanceIamRole,

 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]], [SourceAmiId,

 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
StepExecutions            : {launchInstance, updateOSSoftware, stopInstance,
 createImage...}
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elenca i dettagli della fase per l'ID di esecuzione dell'automazione specificato

```
Get-SSMAutomationExecution -AutomationExecutionId e1d2bad3-4567-8901-
ae23-456c7c8901be | Select-Object -ExpandProperty StepExecutions | Select-Object
 StepName, Action, StepStatus, ValidNextSteps
```

Output:

```
StepName                  Action                  StepStatus ValidNextSteps
--------                  ------                  ---------- --------------
LaunchInstance            aws:runInstances        Success
 {OSCompatibilityCheck}
OSCompatibilityCheck      aws:runCommand          Success    {RunPreUpdateScript}
RunPreUpdateScript        aws:runCommand          Success    {UpdateEC2Config}
UpdateEC2Config           aws:runCommand          Cancelled  {}
UpdateSSMAgent            aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
UpdateAWSPVDriver         aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
UpdateAWSEnaNetworkDriver aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
UpdateAWSNVMe             aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
InstallWindowsUpdates     aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
RunPostUpdateScript       aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
RunSysprepGeneralize      aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
StopInstance              aws:changeInstanceState Pending    {}
CreateImage               aws:createImage         Pending    {}
TerminateInstance         aws:changeInstanceState Pending    {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetAutomationExecutionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetCommandInvocation`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetCommandInvocation`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare i dettagli di una invocazione di comando

L'esempio seguente `get-command-invocation` elenca tutte le invocazioni del comando specificato sull'istanza specificata.

```
aws ssm get-command-invocation \
    --command-id "ef7fdfd8-9b57-4151-a15c-db9a12345678" \
    --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0"
```

Output:

```
{
    "CommandId": "ef7fdfd8-9b57-4151-a15c-db9a12345678",
```

```
    "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
    "Comment": "b48291dd-ba76-43e0-b9df-13e11ddaac26:6960febb-2907-4b59-8e1a-
d6ce8EXAMPLE",
    "DocumentName": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
    "DocumentVersion": "",
    "PluginName": "aws:updateSsmAgent",
    "ResponseCode": 0,
    "ExecutionStartDateTime": "2020-02-19T18:18:03.419Z",
    "ExecutionElapsedTime": "PT0.091S",
    "ExecutionEndDateTime": "2020-02-19T18:18:03.419Z",
    "Status": "Success",
    "StatusDetails": "Success",
    "StandardOutputContent": "Updating amazon-ssm-agent from 2.3.842.0 to latest
\nSuccessfully downloaded https://s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/amazon-ssm-us-
east-2/ssm-agent-manifest.json\namazon-ssm-agent 2.3.842.0 has already been
 installed, update skipped\n",
    "StandardOutputUrl": "",
    "StandardErrorContent": "",
    "StandardErrorUrl": "",
    "CloudWatchOutputConfig": {
        "CloudWatchLogGroupName": "",
        "CloudWatchOutputEnabled": false
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Informazioni sugli stati dei comandi nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetCommandInvocation AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio visualizza i dettagli di un comando eseguito su un'istanza.

```
Get-SSMCommandInvocationDetail -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -CommandId
 "b8eac879-0541-439d-94ec-47a80d554f44"
```

Output:

```
CommandId              : b8eac879-0541-439d-94ec-47a80d554f44
```

```
Comment                : IP config
DocumentName           : AWS-RunShellScript
ExecutionElapsedTime   : PT0.004S
ExecutionEndDateTime   : 2017-02-22T20:13:16.651Z
ExecutionStartDateTime : 2017-02-22T20:13:16.651Z
InstanceId             : i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
PluginName             : aws:runShellScript
ResponseCode           : 0
StandardErrorContent   :
StandardErrorUrl       :
StandardOutputContent  :
StandardOutputUrl      :
Status                 : Success
StatusDetails          : Success
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetCommandInvocationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio visualizza i dettagli di un comando eseguito su un'istanza.

```
Get-SSMCommandInvocationDetail -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -CommandId
 "b8eac879-0541-439d-94ec-47a80d554f44"
```

Output:

```
CommandId              : b8eac879-0541-439d-94ec-47a80d554f44
Comment                : IP config
DocumentName           : AWS-RunShellScript
ExecutionElapsedTime   : PT0.004S
ExecutionEndDateTime   : 2017-02-22T20:13:16.651Z
ExecutionStartDateTime : 2017-02-22T20:13:16.651Z
InstanceId             : i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
PluginName             : aws:runShellScript
ResponseCode           : 0
StandardErrorContent   :
StandardErrorUrl       :
StandardOutputContent  :
StandardOutputUrl      :
Status                 : Success
StatusDetails          : Success
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetCommandInvocationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetConnectionStatus`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetConnectionStatus`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare lo stato della connessione di un'istanza gestita

Questo esempio `get-connection-status` restituisce lo stato della connessione dell'istanza gestita specificata.

```
aws ssm get-connection-status \
    --target i-1234567890abcdef0
```

Output:

```
{
    "Target": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
    "Status": "connected"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetConnectionStatus AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera lo stato della connessione di Session Manager per un'istanza per determinare se è connessa e pronta a ricevere connessioni a Session Manager.

```
Get-SSMConnectionStatus -Target i-0a1caf234f12d3dc4
```

Output:

```
Status    Target
```

```
------    ------
Connected i-0a1caf234f12d3dc4
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetConnectionStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera lo stato della connessione di Session Manager per un'istanza per determinare se è connessa e pronta a ricevere connessioni a Session Manager.

```
Get-SSMConnectionStatus -Target i-0a1caf234f12d3dc4
```

Output:

```
Status    Target
------    ------
Connected i-0a1caf234f12d3dc4
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetConnectionStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetDefaultPatchBaseline`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetDefaultPatchBaseline`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per visualizzare la baseline delle patch di Windows predefinita

L'esempio seguente `get-default-patch-baseline` recupera i dettagli per la baseline delle patch predefinita per Windows Server.

```
aws ssm get-default-patch-baseline
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
  "BaselineId": "pb-0713accee01612345",
  "OperatingSystem": "WINDOWS"
}
```

Esempio 2: per visualizzare la baseline delle patch predefinita per Amazon Linux

L'esempio seguente `get-default-patch-baseline` recupera i dettagli per la baseline delle patch predefinita per Amazon Linux.

```
aws ssm get-default-patch-baseline \
    --operating-system AMAZON_LINUX
```

Output:

```
{
    "BaselineId": "pb-047c6eb9c8fc12345",
    "OperatingSystem": "AMAZON_LINUX"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Informazioni sulle patch di base predefinite e personalizzate < https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/ latest/userguide/sysman -patch-baselines.html>__ e Impostazione di una baseline di patch esistente come predefinita nella Systems Manager User Guide.AWS

- Per i AWS CLI dettagli GetDefaultPatchBaselinesull'API, vedere in Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio visualizza la baseline delle patch predefinita.

```
Get-SSMDefaultPatchBaseline
```

Output:

```
arn:aws:ssm:us-west-2:123456789012:patchbaseline/pb-04fb4ae6142167966
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDefaultPatchBaselinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio visualizza la baseline delle patch predefinita.

```
Get-SSMDefaultPatchBaseline
```

Output:

```
arn:aws:ssm:us-west-2:123456789012:patchbaseline/pb-04fb4ae6142167966
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDefaultPatchBaselinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare l'istantanea corrente per la baseline delle patch, un'istanza utilizza

L'esempio seguente `get-deployable-patch-snapshot-for-instance` recupera i dettagli dello snapshot corrente per la baseline delle patch specificata utilizzata da un'istanza. Questo comando deve essere eseguito dall'istanza utilizzando le credenziali dell'istanza. Per assicurarti che utilizzi le credenziali dell'istanza, esegui `aws configure` e specifica solo la Regione dell'istanza. Lascia i campi `Access Key` e `Secret Key` vuoti.

Suggerimento: Utilizza `uuidgen` per generare un `snapshot-id`.

```
aws ssm get-deployable-patch-snapshot-for-instance \
    --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --snapshot-id "521c3536-930c-4aa9-950e-01234567abcd"
```

Output:

```
{
    "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
    "SnapshotId": "521c3536-930c-4aa9-950e-01234567abcd",
```

```
    "Product": "AmazonLinux2018.03",
    "SnapshotDownloadUrl": "https://patch-baseline-snapshot-us-
east-1.s3.amazonaws.com/
ed85194ef27214f5984f28b4d664d14f7313568fea7d4b6ac6c10ad1f729d7e7-773304212436/
AMAZON_LINUX-521c3536-930c-4aa9-950e-01234567abcd?X-Amz-
Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-Date=20190215T164031Z&X-Amz-
SignedHeaders=host&X-Amz-Expires=86400&X-Amz-Credential=AKIAJ5C56P35AEBRX2QQ
%2F20190215%2Fus-east-1%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-
Signature=efaaaf6e3878e77f48a6697e015efdbda9c426b09c5822055075c062f6ad2149"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Nome parametro: Snapshot ID nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio visualizza l'istantanea corrente per la baseline delle patch utilizzata da un'istanza. Questo comando deve essere eseguito dall'istanza utilizzando le credenziali dell'istanza. Per garantire che utilizzi le credenziali dell'istanza, l'esempio passa un oggetto **`Amazon.Runtime.InstanceProfileAWSCredentials`** al parametro Credentials.

```
$credentials = [Amazon.Runtime.InstanceProfileAWSCredentials]::new()
Get-SSMDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance -SnapshotId "4681775b-098f-4435-
a956-0ef33373ac11" -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -Credentials $credentials
```

Output:

```
InstanceId          SnapshotDownloadUrl
----------          -------------------
i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f https://patch-baseline-snapshot-us-west-2.s3-us-
west-2.amazonaws.com/853d0d3db0f0cafe...1692/4681775b-098f-4435...
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio mostra come ottenere il massimo SnapshotDownloadUrl. Questo comando deve essere eseguito dall'istanza utilizzando le credenziali dell'istanza. Per garantire che utilizzi le credenziali dell'istanza, l'esempio configura la PowerShell sessione per l'utilizzo di un **`Amazon.Runtime.InstanceProfileAWSCredentials`** oggetto.

```
Set-AWSCredential -Credential
 ([Amazon.Runtime.InstanceProfileAWSCredentials]::new())
(Get-SSMDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance -SnapshotId "4681775b-098f-4435-
a956-0ef33373ac11" -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f").SnapshotDownloadUrl
```

Output:

```
https://patch-baseline-snapshot-us-west-2.s3-us-
west-2.amazonaws.com/853d0d3db0f0cafe...
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstancein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio visualizza l'istantanea corrente per la baseline delle patch utilizzata da un'istanza. Questo comando deve essere eseguito dall'istanza utilizzando le credenziali dell'istanza. Per garantire che utilizzi le credenziali dell'istanza, l'esempio passa un oggetto **`Amazon.Runtime.InstanceProfileAWSCredentials`** al parametro Credentials.

```
$credentials = [Amazon.Runtime.InstanceProfileAWSCredentials]::new()
Get-SSMDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance -SnapshotId "4681775b-098f-4435-
a956-0ef33373ac11" -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -Credentials $credentials
```

Output:

```
InstanceId          SnapshotDownloadUrl
----------          -------------------
i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f https://patch-baseline-snapshot-us-west-2.s3-us-
west-2.amazonaws.com/853d0d3db0f0cafe...1692/4681775b-098f-4435...
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio mostra come ottenere il massimo SnapshotDownloadUrl. Questo comando deve essere eseguito dall'istanza utilizzando le credenziali dell'istanza. Per garantire che utilizzi le credenziali dell'istanza, l'esempio configura la PowerShell sessione per l'utilizzo di un **`Amazon.Runtime.InstanceProfileAWSCredentials`** oggetto.

```
Set-AWSCredential -Credential
 ([Amazon.Runtime.InstanceProfileAWSCredentials]::new())
(Get-SSMDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance -SnapshotId "4681775b-098f-4435-
a956-0ef33373ac11" -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f").SnapshotDownloadUrl
```

Output:

```
https://patch-baseline-snapshot-us-west-2.s3-us-
west-2.amazonaws.com/853d0d3db0f0cafe...
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstancein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetDocument`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetDocument`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere il contenuto del documento

L'esempio seguente `get-document` visualizza il contenuto di un documento Systems Manager.

```
aws ssm get-document \
    --name "AWS-RunShellScript"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Name": "AWS-RunShellScript",
    "DocumentVersion": "1",
    "Status": "Active",
    "Content": "{\n    \"schemaVersion\":\"1.2\",\n    \"description\":\"Run
 a shell script or specify the commands to run.\",\n    \"parameters\":{\n
        \"commands\":{\n            \"type\":\"StringList\",\n
 \"description\":\"(Required) Specify a shell script or a command to run.\",
\n            \"minItems\":1,\n            \"displayType\":\"textarea\"\n
      },\n        \"workingDirectory\":{\n            \"type\":\"String\",\n
            \"default\":\"\",\n            \"description\":\"(Optional) The
 path to the working directory on your instance.\",\n            \"maxChars
\":4096\n        },\n        \"executionTimeout\":{\n            \"type\":
\"String\",\n            \"default\":\"3600\",\n            \"description
\":\"(Optional) The time in seconds for a command to complete before it is
 considered to have failed. Default is 3600 (1 hour). Maximum is 172800 (48
```

```
 hours).\",\n            \"allowedPattern\":\"([1-9][0-9]{0,4})|(1[0-6][0-9]
{4})|(17[0-1][0-9]{3})|(172[0-7][0-9]{2})|(172800)\"\n        }\n    },\n
 \"runtimeConfig\":{\n        \"aws:runShellScript\":{\n            \"properties
\":[\n                {\n                    \"id\":\"0.aws:runShellScript
\",\n                    \"runCommand\":\"{{ commands }}\",\n
      \"workingDirectory\":\"{{ workingDirectory }}\",\n
 \"timeoutSeconds\":\"{{ executionTimeout }}\"\n                }\n
  ]\n        }\n    }\n}\n",
    "DocumentType": "Command",
    "DocumentFormat": "JSON"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Documenti AWS Systems Manager nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetDocument AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce il contenuto di un documento.

```
Get-SSMDocument -Name "RunShellScript"
```

Output:

```
Content
-------
{...
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio visualizza il contenuto completo di un documento.

```
(Get-SSMDocument -Name "RunShellScript").Content
{
   "schemaVersion":"2.0",
   "description":"Run an updated script",
   "parameters":{
      "commands":{
         "type":"StringList",
         "description":"(Required) Specify a shell script or a command to run.",
         "minItems":1,
```

```
            "displayType":"textarea"
         }
      },
      "mainSteps":[
         {
            "action":"aws:runShellScript",
            "name":"runShellScript",
            "inputs":{
               "commands":"{{ commands }}"
            }
         },
         {
            "action":"aws:runPowerShellScript",
            "name":"runPowerShellScript",
            "inputs":{
               "commands":"{{ commands }}"
            }
         }
      ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDocumentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce il contenuto di un documento.

```
Get-SSMDocument -Name "RunShellScript"
```

Output:

```
Content
-------
{...
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio visualizza il contenuto completo di un documento.

```
(Get-SSMDocument -Name "RunShellScript").Content
{
   "schemaVersion":"2.0",
   "description":"Run an updated script",
   "parameters":{
```

```
        "commands":{
           "type":"StringList",
           "description":"(Required) Specify a shell script or a command to run.",
           "minItems":1,
           "displayType":"textarea"
        }
    },
    "mainSteps":[
        {
           "action":"aws:runShellScript",
           "name":"runShellScript",
           "inputs":{
              "commands":"{{ commands }}"
           }
        },
        {
           "action":"aws:runPowerShellScript",
           "name":"runPowerShellScript",
           "inputs":{
              "commands":"{{ commands }}"
           }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDocumentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetInventory`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetInventory`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare l’inventario

Questo esempio ottiene i metadati personalizzati per l’inventario.

Comando:

```
aws ssm get-inventory
```

Output:

```
{
  "Entities": [
      {
          "Data": {
              "AWS:InstanceInformation": {
                  "Content": [
                      {
                          "ComputerName": "ip-172-31-44-222.us-
west-2.compute.internal",
                          "InstanceId": "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f",
                          "IpAddress": "172.31.44.222",
                          "AgentType": "amazon-ssm-agent",
                          "ResourceType": "EC2Instance",
                          "AgentVersion": "2.0.672.0",
                          "PlatformVersion": "2016.09",
                          "PlatformName": "Amazon Linux AMI",
                          "PlatformType": "Linux"
                      }
                  ],
                  "TypeName": "AWS:InstanceInformation",
                  "SchemaVersion": "1.0",
                  "CaptureTime": "2017-02-20T18:03:58Z"
              }
          },
          "Id": "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f"
      }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetInventory AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio ottiene i metadati personalizzati per l'inventario.

```
Get-SSMInventory
```

Output:

```
Data
     Id
----
     --
{[AWS:InstanceInformation,
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InventoryResultItem]} i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetInventoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio ottiene i metadati personalizzati per l'inventario.

```
Get-SSMInventory
```

Output:

```
Data
     Id
----
     --
{[AWS:InstanceInformation,
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InventoryResultItem]} i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetInventoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetInventorySchema`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetInventorySchema`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare lo schema dell'inventario

Questo esempio restituisce un elenco di nomi di tipi di inventario per l'account.

Comando:

```
aws ssm get-inventory-schema
```

Output:

```
{
  "Schemas": [
      {
          "TypeName": "AWS:AWSComponent",
          "Version": "1.0",
          "Attributes": [
              {
                  "Name": "Name",
                  "DataType": "STRING"
              },
              {
                  "Name": "ApplicationType",
                  "DataType": "STRING"
              },
              {
                  "Name": "Publisher",
                  "DataType": "STRING"
              },
              {
                  "Name": "Version",
                  "DataType": "STRING"
              },
              {
                  "Name": "InstalledTime",
                  "DataType": "STRING"
              },
              {
                  "Name": "Architecture",
                  "DataType": "STRING"
              },
              {
                  "Name": "URL",
                  "DataType": "STRING"
              }
          ]
      },
      ...
  ],
  "NextToken": "--token string truncated--"
```

```
}
```

Per visualizzare lo schema di inventario per un tipo di inventario specifico

Questo esempio restituisce lo schema di inventario per un tipo di AWS inventario AWS dei componenti.

Comando:

```
aws ssm get-inventory-schema --type-name "AWS:AWSComponent"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetInventorySchema AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce un elenco di nomi dei tipi di inventario per l'account.

```
Get-SSMInventorySchema
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetInventorySchemain AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce un elenco di nomi dei tipi di inventario per l'account.

```
Get-SSMInventorySchema
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetInventorySchemain AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetMaintenanceWindow`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetMaintenanceWindow`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere le informazioni su una finestra di manutenzione

L'esempio seguente `get-maintenance-window` recupera i dettagli sulla finestra di manutenzione specificata.

```
aws ssm get-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-03eb9db428EXAMPLE"
```

Output:

```
{
    "AllowUnassociatedTargets": true,
    "CreatedDate": 1515006912.957,
    "Cutoff": 1,
    "Duration": 6,
    "Enabled": true,
    "ModifiedDate": 2020-01-01T10:04:04.099Z,
    "Name": "My-Maintenance-Window",
    "Schedule": "rate(3 days)",
    "WindowId": "mw-03eb9db428EXAMPLE",
    "NextExecutionTime": "2020-02-25T00:08:15.099Z"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Visualizza informazioni sulle finestre di manutenzione (AWS CLI) nella AWS Systems Manager User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetMaintenanceWindowin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio ottiene dettagli su una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d"
```

Output:

```
AllowUnassociatedTargets : False
CreatedDate              : 2/20/2017 6:14:05 PM
Cutoff                   : 1
Duration                 : 2
Enabled                  : True
ModifiedDate             : 2/20/2017 6:14:05 PM
```

```
Name                      : TestMaintWin
Schedule                  : cron(0 */30 * * * ? *)
WindowId                  : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetMaintenanceWindowin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio ottiene dettagli su una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d"
```

Output:

```
AllowUnassociatedTargets : False
CreatedDate              : 2/20/2017 6:14:05 PM
Cutoff                   : 1
Duration                 : 2
Enabled                  : True
ModifiedDate             : 2/20/2017 6:14:05 PM
Name                     : TestMaintWin
Schedule                 : cron(0 */30 * * * ? *)
WindowId                 : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetMaintenanceWindowin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetMaintenanceWindowExecution`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetMaintenanceWindowExecution`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni sull'esecuzione di un'attività in una finestra di manutenzione

L'esempio seguente `get-maintenance-window-execution` elenca le informazioni su un'attività eseguita come parte dell'esecuzione della finestra di manutenzione specificata.

```
aws ssm get-maintenance-window-execution \
```

```
    --window-execution-id "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2EXAMPLE"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Status": "SUCCESS",
    "TaskIds": [
        "ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d3845EXAMPLE"
    ],
    "StartTime": 1487692834.595,
    "EndTime": 1487692835.051,
    "WindowExecutionId": "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2EXAMPLE",
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Visualizza informazioni sulle attività e sulle esecuzioni delle attività (AWS CLI) nella Guida per l'utente di Systems AWS Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetMaintenanceWindowExecutionin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca le informazioni su un'attività eseguita nell'ambito di un'esecuzione di una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecution -WindowExecutionId "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-
da3b2a638355"
```

Output:

```
EndTime           : 2/21/2017 4:00:35 PM
StartTime         : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
Status            : FAILED
StatusDetails     : One or more tasks in the orchestration failed.
TaskIds           : {ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586}
WindowExecutionId : 518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetMaintenanceWindowExecutionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca le informazioni su un'attività eseguita nell'ambito di un'esecuzione di una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecution -WindowExecutionId "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-
da3b2a638355"
```

Output:

```
EndTime           : 2/21/2017 4:00:35 PM
StartTime         : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
Status            : FAILED
StatusDetails     : One or more tasks in the orchestration failed.
TaskIds           : {ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586}
WindowExecutionId : 518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetMaintenanceWindowExecutionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetMaintenanceWindowExecutionTask`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetMaintenanceWindowExecutionTask`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere informazioni sull'esecuzione di un'attività in una finestra di manutenzione

L'esempio seguente `get-maintenance-window-execution-task` elenca le informazioni su un'attività che fa parte dell'esecuzione della finestra di manutenzione specificata.

```
aws ssm get-maintenance-window-execution-task \
    --window-execution-id "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2EXAMPLE" \
    --task-id "ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d3845EXAMPLE"
```

Output:

```
{
    "WindowExecutionId": "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2EXAMPLE",
```

```
    "TaskExecutionId": "ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d3845EXAMPLE",
    "TaskArn": "AWS-RunPatchBaseline",
    "ServiceRole": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/aws-service-role/
ssm.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForAmazonSSM",
    "Type": "RUN_COMMAND",
    "TaskParameters": [
        {
            "BaselineOverride": {
                "Values": [
                    ""
                ]
            },
            "InstallOverrideList": {
                "Values": [
                    ""
                ]
            },
            "Operation": {
                "Values": [
                    "Scan"
                ]
            },
            "RebootOption": {
                "Values": [
                    "RebootIfNeeded"
                ]
            },
            "SnapshotId": {
                "Values": [
                    "{{ aws:ORCHESTRATION_ID }}"
                ]
            },
            "aws:InstanceId": {
                "Values": [
                    "i-02573cafcfEXAMPLE",
                    "i-0471e04240EXAMPLE",
                    "i-07782c72faEXAMPLE"
                ]
            }
        }
    ],
    "Priority": 1,
    "MaxConcurrency": "1",
    "MaxErrors": "3",
```

```
    "Status": "SUCCESS",
    "StartTime": "2021-08-04T11:45:35.088000-07:00",
    "EndTime": "2021-08-04T11:53:09.079000-07:00"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Visualizza informazioni sulle attività e sulle esecuzioni delle attività (AWS CLI) nella Systems AWS Manager User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca le informazioni su un'attività che faceva parte dell'esecuzione di una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTask -TaskId "ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-
d384503b6586" -WindowExecutionId "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355"
```

Output:

```
EndTime           : 2/21/2017 4:00:35 PM
MaxConcurrency    : 1
MaxErrors         : 1
Priority          : 10
ServiceRole       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole
StartTime         : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
Status            : FAILED
StatusDetails     : The maximum error count was exceeded.
TaskArn           : AWS-RunShellScript
TaskExecutionId   : ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586
TaskParameters    :
 {Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendDictionary`2[System.String,Amazon.SimpleSystemsM
                    meterValueExpression]}
Type              : RUN_COMMAND
WindowExecutionId : 518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca le informazioni su un'attività che faceva parte dell'esecuzione di una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTask -TaskId "ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-
d384503b6586" -WindowExecutionId "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355"
```

Output:

```
EndTime           : 2/21/2017 4:00:35 PM
MaxConcurrency    : 1
MaxErrors         : 1
Priority          : 10
ServiceRole       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole
StartTime         : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
Status            : FAILED
StatusDetails     : The maximum error count was exceeded.
TaskArn           : AWS-RunShellScript
TaskExecutionId   : ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586
TaskParameters    :
 {Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendDictionary`2[System.String,Amazon.SimpleSystemsM
                    meterValueExpression]}
Type              : RUN_COMMAND
WindowExecutionId : 518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`GetParameter`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetParameter`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per visualizzare il valore di un parametro

L'esempio seguente `get-parameter` elenca il valore per il singolo parametro specificato.

```
aws ssm get-parameter \
```

```
    --name "MyStringParameter"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Parameter": {
        "Name": "MyStringParameter",
        "Type": "String",
        "Value": "Veni",
        "Version": 1,
        "LastModifiedDate": 1530018761.888,
        "ARN": "arn:aws:ssm:us-east-2:111222333444:parameter/MyStringParameter"
        "DataType": "text"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo dell'Archivio parametri nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

Esempio 2: per decrittografare il valore di un parametro SecureString

L'esempio seguente `get-parameter` decrittografa il valore del parametro specificato `SecureString`.

```
aws ssm get-parameter \
    --name "MySecureStringParameter" \
    --with-decryption
```

Output:

```
{
    "Parameter": {
        "Name": "MySecureStringParameter",
        "Type": "SecureString",
        "Value": "16679b88-310b-4895-a943-e0764EXAMPLE",
        "Version": 2,
        "LastModifiedDate": 1582155479.205,
        "ARN": "arn:aws:ssm:us-east-2:111222333444:parameter/
MySecureStringParameter"
        "DataType": "text"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo dell'Archivio parametri nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

Esempio 3: per visualizzare il valore di un parametro utilizzando le etichette

L'esempio seguente `get-parameter` elenca il valore per il singolo parametro specificato con un'etichetta specificata.

```
aws ssm get-parameter \
    --name "MyParameter:label"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Parameter": {
        "Name": "MyParameter",
        "Type": "String",
        "Value": "parameter version 2",
        "Version": 2,
        "Selector": ":label",
        "LastModifiedDate": "2021-07-12T09:49:15.865000-07:00",
        "ARN": "arn:aws:ssm:us-west-2:786973925828:parameter/MyParameter",
        "DataType": "text"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo delle versioni dei parametri nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

Esempio 4: per visualizzare il valore di un parametro utilizzando le versioni

L'esempio seguente `get-parameter` elenca il valore per la versione a parametro singolo specificata.

```
aws ssm get-parameter \
    --name "MyParameter:2"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Parameter": {
        "Name": "MyParameter",
```

```
        "Type": "String",
        "Value": "parameter version 2",
        "Version": 2,
        "Selector": ":2",
        "LastModifiedDate": "2021-07-12T09:49:15.865000-07:00",
        "ARN": "arn:aws:ssm:us-west-2:786973925828:parameter/MyParameter",
        "DataType": "text"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo delle versioni dei parametri nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetParameterin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    pub async fn list_path(&self, path: &str) -> Result<Vec<Parameter>, EC2Error>
{
        let maybe_params: Vec<Result<Parameter, _>> = TryFlatMap::new(
            self.inner
                .get_parameters_by_path()
                .path(path)
                .into_paginator()
                .send(),
        )
        .flat_map(|item| item.parameters.unwrap_or_default())
        .collect()
        .await;
        // Fail on the first error
        let params = maybe_params
            .into_iter()
            .collect::<Result<Vec<Parameter>, _>>()?;
        Ok(params)
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GetParameterguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`GetParameterHistory`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetParameterHistory`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere una cronologia dei valori per un parametro

L'esempio seguente `get-parameter-history` elenca la cronologia delle modifiche per il parametro specificato, incluso il relativo valore.

```
aws ssm get-parameter-history \
    --name "MyStringParameter"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Parameters": [
        {
            "Name": "MyStringParameter",
            "Type": "String",
            "LastModifiedDate": 1582154711.976,
            "LastModifiedUser": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:user/Mary-Major",
            "Description": "This is the first version of my String parameter",
            "Value": "Veni",
            "Version": 1,
            "Labels": [],
            "Tier": "Standard",
            "Policies": []
        },
        {
            "Name": "MyStringParameter",
            "Type": "String",
            "LastModifiedDate": 1582156093.471,
```

```
            "LastModifiedUser": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:user/Mary-Major",
            "Description": "This is the second version of my String parameter",
            "Value": "Vidi",
            "Version": 2,
            "Labels": [],
            "Tier": "Standard",
            "Policies": []
        },
        {
            "Name": "MyStringParameter",
            "Type": "String",
            "LastModifiedDate": 1582156117.545,
            "LastModifiedUser": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:user/Mary-Major",
            "Description": "This is the third version of my String parameter",
            "Value": "Vici",
            "Version": 3,
            "Labels": [],
            "Tier": "Standard",
            "Policies": []
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo delle versioni dei parametri nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetParameterHistory AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca la cronologia dei valori di un parametro.

```
Get-SSMParameterHistory -Name "Welcome"
```

Output:

```
Description      :
KeyId            :
LastModifiedDate : 3/3/2017 6:55:25 PM
LastModifiedUser : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/admin
```

```
Name             : Welcome
Type             : String
Value            : helloWorld
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetParameterHistoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca la cronologia dei valori di un parametro.

```
Get-SSMParameterHistory -Name "Welcome"
```

Output:

```
Description      :
KeyId            :
LastModifiedDate : 3/3/2017 6:55:25 PM
LastModifiedUser : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/admin
Name             : Welcome
Type             : String
Value            : helloWorld
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetParameterHistoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetParameters`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetParameters`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per elencare i valori di un parametro

L'esempio seguente `get-parameters` elenca i valori dei tre parametri specificati.

```
aws ssm get-parameters \
    --names "MyStringParameter" "MyStringListParameter" "MyInvalidParameterName"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Parameters": [
        {
            "Name": "MyStringListParameter",
            "Type": "StringList",
            "Value": "alpha,beta,gamma",
            "Version": 1,
            "LastModifiedDate": 1582154764.222,
            "ARN": "arn:aws:ssm:us-east-2:111222333444:parameter/
MyStringListParameter"
            "DataType": "text"
        },
        {
            "Name": "MyStringParameter",
            "Type": "String",
            "Value": "Vici",
            "Version": 3,
            "LastModifiedDate": 1582156117.545,
            "ARN": "arn:aws:ssm:us-east-2:111222333444:parameter/
MyStringParameter"
            "DataType": "text"
        }
    ],
    "InvalidParameters": [
        "MyInvalidParameterName"
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo dell'Archivio parametri nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

Esempio 2: per elencare i nomi e i valori di più parametri utilizzando l'opzione ``--query``

L'esempio seguente `get-parameters` elenca i nomi e i valori dei parametri specificati.

```
aws ssm get-parameters \
    --names MyStringParameter MyStringListParameter \
    --query "Parameters[*].{Name:Name,Value:Value}"
```

Output:

```
[
```

```
    {
        "Name": "MyStringListParameter",
        "Value": "alpha,beta,gamma"
    },
    {
        "Name": "MyStringParameter",
        "Value": "Vidi"
    }
]
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo dell'Archivio parametri nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

Esempio 3: per visualizzare il valore di un parametro utilizzando le etichette

L'esempio seguente `get-parameter` elenca il valore per il singolo parametro specificato con un'etichetta specificata.

```
aws ssm get-parameter \
    --name "MyParameter:label"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Parameters": [
        {
            "Name": "MyLabelParameter",
            "Type": "String",
            "Value": "parameter by label",
            "Version": 1,
            "Selector": ":label",
            "LastModifiedDate": "2021-07-12T09:49:15.865000-07:00",
            "ARN": "arn:aws:ssm:us-west-2:786973925828:parameter/MyParameter",
            "DataType": "text"
        },
        {
            "Name": "MyVersionParameter",
            "Type": "String",
            "Value": "parameter by version",
            "Version": 2,
            "Selector": ":2",
            "LastModifiedDate": "2021-03-24T16:20:28.236000-07:00",
            "ARN": "arn:aws:ssm:us-west-2:786973925828:parameter/unlabel-param",
```

```
            "DataType": "text"
        }
    ],
    "InvalidParameters": []
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo delle versioni dei parametri nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetParameters AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca i valori di un parametro.

```
Get-SSMParameterValue -Name "Welcome"
```

Output:

```
InvalidParameters Parameters
----------------- ----------
{}                {Welcome}
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elenca i dettagli del valore.

```
(Get-SSMParameterValue -Name "Welcome").Parameters
```

Output:

```
Name    Type   Value
----    ----   -----
Welcome String Good day, Sunshine!
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetParametersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca i valori di un parametro.

```
Get-SSMParameterValue -Name "Welcome"
```

Output:

```
InvalidParameters Parameters
----------------- ----------
{}                {Welcome}
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elenca i dettagli del valore.

```
(Get-SSMParameterValue -Name "Welcome").Parameters
```

Output:

```
Name    Type   Value
----    ----   -----
Welcome String Good day, Sunshine!
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetParametersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetPatchBaseline`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetPatchBaseline`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Visualizzazione di una baseline delle patch

Nell'esempio seguente `get-patch-baseline` vengono recuperati i dettagli per la baseline delle patch specificata.

```
aws ssm get-patch-baseline \
    --baseline-id "pb-0123456789abcdef0"
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "BaselineId": "pb-0123456789abcdef0",
    "Name": "WindowsPatching",
    "OperatingSystem": "WINDOWS",
    "GlobalFilters": {
        "PatchFilters": []
    },
    "ApprovalRules": {
        "PatchRules": [
            {
                "PatchFilterGroup": {
                    "PatchFilters": [
                        {
                            "Key": "PRODUCT",
                            "Values": [
                                "WindowsServer2016"
                            ]
                        }
                    ]
                },
                "ComplianceLevel": "CRITICAL",
                "ApproveAfterDays": 0,
                "EnableNonSecurity": false
            }
        ]
    },
    "ApprovedPatches": [],
    "ApprovedPatchesComplianceLevel": "UNSPECIFIED",
    "ApprovedPatchesEnableNonSecurity": false,
    "RejectedPatches": [],
    "RejectedPatchesAction": "ALLOW_AS_DEPENDENCY",
    "PatchGroups": [
        "QA",
        "DEV"
    ],
    "CreatedDate": 1550244180.465,
    "ModifiedDate": 1550244180.465,
    "Description": "Patches for Windows Servers",
    "Sources": []
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta informazioni baseline delle patch nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetPatchBaseline AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra i dettagli di una baseline delle patch.

```
Get-SSMPatchBaselineDetail -BaselineId "pb-03da896ca3b68b639"
```

Output:

```
ApprovalRules   : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchRuleGroup
ApprovedPatches : {}
BaselineId      : pb-03da896ca3b68b639
CreatedDate     : 3/3/2017 5:02:19 PM
Description     : Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems
GlobalFilters   : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilterGroup
ModifiedDate    : 3/3/2017 5:02:19 PM
Name            : Production-Baseline
PatchGroups     : {}
RejectedPatches : {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPatchBaselinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra i dettagli di una baseline delle patch.

```
Get-SSMPatchBaselineDetail -BaselineId "pb-03da896ca3b68b639"
```

Output:

```
ApprovalRules   : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchRuleGroup
ApprovedPatches : {}
BaselineId      : pb-03da896ca3b68b639
CreatedDate     : 3/3/2017 5:02:19 PM
Description     : Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems
GlobalFilters   : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilterGroup
ModifiedDate    : 3/3/2017 5:02:19 PM
Name            : Production-Baseline
PatchGroups     : {}
```

```
RejectedPatches : {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPatchBaselinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`GetPatchBaselineForPatchGroup`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetPatchBaselineForPatchGroup`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per visualizzare la baseline delle patch per un gruppo di patch

L'esempio seguente `get-patch-baseline-for-patch-group` recupera i dettagli relativi alla baseline delle patch per il gruppo di patch specificato.

```
aws ssm get-patch-baseline-for-patch-group \
    --patch-group "DEV"
```

Output:

```
{
    "PatchGroup": "DEV",
    "BaselineId": "pb-0123456789abcdef0",
    "OperatingSystem": "WINDOWS"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Create a Patch Group < https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ systems-manager/ latest/userguide/sysman - patch-group-tagging .html>__ e Aggiungere un gruppo di patch a una Patch Baseline nella Systems Manager AWS User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Command Reference. GetPatchBaselineForPatchGroupAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra la baseline delle patch per un gruppo di patch.

```
Get-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup -PatchGroup "Production"
```

Output:

```
BaselineId           PatchGroup
----------           ----------
pb-045f10b4f382baeda Production
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPatchBaselineForPatchGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra la baseline delle patch per un gruppo di patch.

```
Get-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup -PatchGroup "Production"
```

Output:

```
BaselineId           PatchGroup
----------           ----------
pb-045f10b4f382baeda Production
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPatchBaselineForPatchGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListAssociationVersions`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListAssociationVersions`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare tutte le versioni di un'associazione per un determinato ID di associazione

L'esempio seguente `list-association-versions` elenca tutte le versioni delle associazioni specificate.

```
aws ssm list-association-versions \
```

```
    --association-id "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab"
```

Output:

```
{
"AssociationVersions": [
        {
            "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "CreatedDate": 1550505536.726,
            "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "Parameters": {
                "allowDowngrade": [
                    "false"
                ],
                "version": [
                    ""
                ]
            },
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "InstanceIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "i-1234567890abcdef0"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "ScheduleExpression": "cron(0 00 12 ? * SUN *)",
            "AssociationName": "UpdateSSMAgent"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo delle associazioni in Systems Manager nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListAssociationVersions AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera tutte le versioni dell'associazione fornita.

```
Get-SSMAssociationVersionList -AssociationId 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
```

Output:

```
AssociationId      : 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
AssociationName    :
AssociationVersion : 2
ComplianceSeverity :
CreatedDate        : 3/12/2019 9:21:01 AM
DocumentVersion    :
MaxConcurrency     :
MaxErrors          :
Name               : AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory
OutputLocation     :
Parameters         : {}
ScheduleExpression :
Targets            : {InstanceIds}

AssociationId      : 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
AssociationName    : test-case-1234567890
AssociationVersion : 1
ComplianceSeverity :
CreatedDate        : 3/2/2019 8:53:29 AM
DocumentVersion    :
MaxConcurrency     :
MaxErrors          :
Name               : AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory
OutputLocation     :
Parameters         : {}
ScheduleExpression : rate(30minutes)
Targets            : {InstanceIds}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListAssociationVersionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera tutte le versioni dell'associazione fornita.

```
Get-SSMAssociationVersionList -AssociationId 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
```

Output:

```
AssociationId      : 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
AssociationName    :
AssociationVersion : 2
ComplianceSeverity :
CreatedDate        : 3/12/2019 9:21:01 AM
DocumentVersion    :
MaxConcurrency     :
MaxErrors          :
Name               : AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory
OutputLocation     :
Parameters         : {}
ScheduleExpression :
Targets            : {InstanceIds}

AssociationId      : 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
AssociationName    : test-case-1234567890
AssociationVersion : 1
ComplianceSeverity :
CreatedDate        : 3/2/2019 8:53:29 AM
DocumentVersion    :
MaxConcurrency     :
MaxErrors          :
Name               : AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory
OutputLocation     :
Parameters         : {}
ScheduleExpression : rate(30minutes)
Targets            : {InstanceIds}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListAssociationVersionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListAssociations`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListAssociations`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per elencare le associazioni per un'istanza specifica

Il seguente esempio di associazioni di elenchi elenca tutte le associazioni con Update. AssociationName SSMAgent

```
aws ssm list-associations /
    --association-filter-list "key=AssociationName,value=UpdateSSMAgent"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Associations": [
        {
            "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "InstanceIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "i-016648b75dd622dab"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "Overview": {
                "Status": "Pending",
                "DetailedStatus": "Associated",
                "AssociationStatusAggregatedCount": {
                    "Pending": 1
                }
            },
            "ScheduleExpression": "cron(0 00 12 ? * SUN *)",
            "AssociationName": "UpdateSSMAgent"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo delle associazioni in Systems Manager nella Guida per l'utente Systems Manager.

Esempio 2: per elencare le associazioni per un documento specifico

Il seguente esempio di associazioni di elenchi elenca tutte le associazioni per il documento specificato.

```
aws ssm list-associations /
    --association-filter-list "key=Name,value=AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Associations": [
        {
            "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "InstanceIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "i-1234567890abcdef0"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "LastExecutionDate": 1550505828.548,
            "Overview": {
                "Status": "Success",
                "DetailedStatus": "Success",
                "AssociationStatusAggregatedCount": {
                    "Success": 1
                }
            },
            "ScheduleExpression": "cron(0 00 12 ? * SUN *)",
            "AssociationName": "UpdateSSMAgent"
        },
    {
            "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "InstanceId": "i-9876543210abcdef0",
            "AssociationId": "fbc07ef7-b985-4684-b82b-0123456789ab",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "InstanceIds",
                    "Values": [
```

```
                        "i-9876543210abcdef0"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "LastExecutionDate": 1550507531.0,
            "Overview": {
                "Status": "Success",
                "AssociationStatusAggregatedCount": {
                    "Success": 1
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo delle associazioni in Systems Manager nella Guida per l'utente di Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListAssociationsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le associazioni per un'istanza. La sintassi utilizzata in questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$filter1 = @{Key="InstanceId";Value=@("i-0000293ffd8c57862")}
Get-SSMAssociationList -AssociationFilterList $filter1
```

Output:

```
AssociationId      : d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0
DocumentVersion    :
InstanceId         : i-0000293ffd8c57862
LastExecutionDate  : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Name               : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Overview           : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.AssociationOverview
ScheduleExpression :
Targets            : {InstanceIds}
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elenca tutte le associazioni per un documento di configurazione. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$filter2 = @{Key="Name";Value=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
Get-SSMAssociationList -AssociationFilterList $filter2
```

Output:

```
AssociationId      : d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0
DocumentVersion    :
InstanceId         : i-0000293ffd8c57862
LastExecutionDate  : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Name               : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Overview           : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.AssociationOverview
ScheduleExpression :
Targets            : {InstanceIds}
```

Esempio 3: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare ogni filtro.

```
$filter1 = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.AssociationFilter
$filter1.Key = "InstanceId"
$filter1.Value = "i-0000293ffd8c57862"

Get-SSMAssociationList -AssociationFilterList $filter1
```

Output:

```
AssociationId      : d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0
DocumentVersion    :
InstanceId         : i-0000293ffd8c57862
LastExecutionDate  : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Name               : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Overview           : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.AssociationOverview
ScheduleExpression :
Targets            : {InstanceIds}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListAssociationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le associazioni per un'istanza. La sintassi utilizzata in questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$filter1 = @{Key="InstanceId";Value=@("i-0000293ffd8c57862")}
Get-SSMAssociationList -AssociationFilterList $filter1
```

Output:

```
AssociationId      : d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0
DocumentVersion    :
InstanceId         : i-0000293ffd8c57862
LastExecutionDate  : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Name               : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Overview           : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.AssociationOverview
ScheduleExpression :
Targets            : {InstanceIds}
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elenca tutte le associazioni per un documento di configurazione. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$filter2 = @{Key="Name";Value=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
Get-SSMAssociationList -AssociationFilterList $filter2
```

Output:

```
AssociationId      : d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0
DocumentVersion    :
InstanceId         : i-0000293ffd8c57862
LastExecutionDate  : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Name               : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Overview           : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.AssociationOverview
ScheduleExpression :
Targets            : {InstanceIds}
```

Esempio 3: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare ogni filtro.

```
$filter1 = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.AssociationFilter
```

```
$filter1.Key = "InstanceId"
$filter1.Value = "i-0000293ffd8c57862"

Get-SSMAssociationList -AssociationFilterList $filter1
```

Output:

```
AssociationId      : d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0
DocumentVersion    :
InstanceId         : i-0000293ffd8c57862
LastExecutionDate  : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Name               : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Overview           : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.AssociationOverview
ScheduleExpression :
Targets            : {InstanceIds}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListAssociationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`ListCommandInvocations`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListCommandInvocations`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare le invocazioni di un comando specifico

L'esempio seguente `list-command-invocations` elenca tutte le invocazioni di un comando.

```
aws ssm list-command-invocations \
    --command-id "ef7fdfd8-9b57-4151-a15c-db9a12345678" \
    --details
```

Output:

```
{
    "CommandInvocations": [
        {
            "CommandId": "ef7fdfd8-9b57-4151-a15c-db9a12345678",
            "InstanceId": "i-02573cafcfEXAMPLE",
            "InstanceName": "",
            "Comment": "b48291dd-ba76-43e0-
b9df-13e11ddaac26:6960febb-2907-4b59-8e1a-d6ce8EXAMPLE",
            "DocumentName": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "DocumentVersion": "",
            "RequestedDateTime": 1582136283.089,
            "Status": "Success",
            "StatusDetails": "Success",
            "StandardOutputUrl": "",
            "StandardErrorUrl": "",
            "CommandPlugins": [
                {
                    "Name": "aws:updateSsmAgent",
                    "Status": "Success",
                    "StatusDetails": "Success",
                    "ResponseCode": 0,
                    "ResponseStartDateTime": 1582136283.419,
                    "ResponseFinishDateTime": 1582136283.51,
                    "Output": "Updating amazon-ssm-agent from 2.3.842.0 to latest
\nSuccessfully downloaded https://s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/amazon-ssm-us-
east-2/ssm-agent-manifest.json\namazon-ssm-agent 2.3.842.0 has already been
 installed, update skipped\n",
                    "StandardOutputUrl": "",
                    "StandardErrorUrl": "",
                    "OutputS3Region": "us-east-2",
                    "OutputS3BucketName": "",
                    "OutputS3KeyPrefix": ""
                }
            ],
            "ServiceRole": "",
            "NotificationConfig": {
                "NotificationArn": "",
                "NotificationEvents": [],
                "NotificationType": ""
            },
            "CloudWatchOutputConfig": {
                "CloudWatchLogGroupName": "",
```

```
                "CloudWatchOutputEnabled": false
            }
        },
        {
            "CommandId": "ef7fdfd8-9b57-4151-a15c-db9a12345678",
            "InstanceId": "i-0471e04240EXAMPLE",
            "InstanceName": "",
            "Comment": "b48291dd-ba76-43e0-
b9df-13e11ddaac26:6960febb-2907-4b59-8e1a-d6ce8EXAMPLE",
            "DocumentName": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "DocumentVersion": "",
            "RequestedDateTime": 1582136283.02,
            "Status": "Success",
            "StatusDetails": "Success",
            "StandardOutputUrl": "",
            "StandardErrorUrl": "",
            "CommandPlugins": [
                {
                    "Name": "aws:updateSsmAgent",
                    "Status": "Success",
                    "StatusDetails": "Success",
                    "ResponseCode": 0,
                    "ResponseStartDateTime": 1582136283.812,
                    "ResponseFinishDateTime": 1582136295.031,
                    "Output": "Updating amazon-ssm-agent from 2.3.672.0 to
 latest\nSuccessfully downloaded https://s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/amazon-
ssm-us-east-2/ssm-agent-manifest.json\nSuccessfully downloaded https://s3.us-
east-2.amazonaws.com/amazon-ssm-us-east-2/amazon-ssm-agent-updater/2.3.842.0/
amazon-ssm-agent-updater-snap-amd64.tar.gz\nSuccessfully downloaded https://
s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/amazon-ssm-us-east-2/amazon-ssm-agent/2.3.672.0/
amazon-ssm-agent-snap-amd64.tar.gz\nSuccessfully downloaded https://s3.us-
east-2.amazonaws.com/amazon-ssm-us-east-2/amazon-ssm-agent/2.3.842.0/amazon-ssm-
agent-snap-amd64.tar.gz\nInitiating amazon-ssm-agent update to 2.3.842.0\namazon-
ssm-agent updated successfully to 2.3.842.0",
                    "StandardOutputUrl": "",
                    "StandardErrorUrl": "",
                    "OutputS3Region": "us-east-2",
                    "OutputS3BucketName": "",
                    "OutputS3KeyPrefix": "8bee3135-398c-4d31-99b6-e42d2EXAMPLE/
i-0471e04240EXAMPLE/awsupdateSsmAgent"
                }
            ],
            "ServiceRole": "",
            "NotificationConfig": {
```

```
                "NotificationArn": "",
                "NotificationEvents": [],
                "NotificationType": ""
            },
            "CloudWatchOutputConfig": {
                "CloudWatchLogGroupName": "",
                "CloudWatchOutputEnabled": false
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Informazioni sugli stati dei comandi nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListCommandInvocations AWS CLICommand Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { paginateListCommandInvocations, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * List SSM command invocations on an instance.
 * @param {{ instanceId: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceId }) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    const listCommandInvocationsPaginated = [];
    // The paginate function is a wrapper around the base command.
    const paginator = paginateListCommandInvocations(
      { client },
      {
```

```
        InstanceId: instanceId,
      },
    );
    for await (const page of paginator) {
      listCommandInvocationsPaginated.push(...page.CommandInvocations);
    }
    console.log("Here is the list of command invocations:");
    console.log(listCommandInvocationsPaginated);
    return { CommandInvocations: listCommandInvocationsPaginated };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ValidationError") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide a valid instance ID?`);
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListCommandInvocationsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le invocazioni di un comando.

```
Get-SSMCommandInvocation -CommandId "b8eac879-0541-439d-94ec-47a80d554f44" -
Detail $true
```

Output:

```
CommandId          : b8eac879-0541-439d-94ec-47a80d554f44
CommandPlugins     : {aws:runShellScript}
Comment            : IP config
DocumentName       : AWS-RunShellScript
InstanceId         : i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
InstanceName       :
NotificationConfig : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NotificationConfig
RequestedDateTime  : 2/22/2017 8:13:16 PM
ServiceRole        :
StandardErrorUrl   :
```

```
StandardOutputUrl  :
Status             : Success
StatusDetails      : Success
TraceOutput        :
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio elenca le modalità di invocazione dell'id di comando CommandPlugins e1eb2e3c-ed4c-5123-45c1-234f5612345f

```
Get-SSMCommandInvocation -CommandId e1eb2e3c-ed4c-5123-45c1-234f5612345f -Detail:
$true | Select-Object -ExpandProperty CommandPlugins
```

Output:

```
Name                   : aws:runPowerShellScript
Output                 : Completed 17.7 KiB/17.7 KiB (40.1 KiB/s) with 1 file(s)
 remainingdownload: s3://dd-aess-r-ctmer/KUMO.png to ..\..\programdata\KUMO.png
                          kumo available

OutputS3BucketName     :
OutputS3KeyPrefix      :
OutputS3Region         : eu-west-1
ResponseCode           : 0
ResponseFinishDateTime : 4/3/2019 11:53:23 AM
ResponseStartDateTime  : 4/3/2019 11:53:21 AM
StandardErrorUrl       :
StandardOutputUrl      :
Status                 : Success
StatusDetails          : Success
```

- AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V4). ListCommandInvocations

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le invocazioni di un comando.

```
Get-SSMCommandInvocation -CommandId "b8eac879-0541-439d-94ec-47a80d554f44" -
Detail $true
```

Output:

```
CommandId          : b8eac879-0541-439d-94ec-47a80d554f44
```

```
CommandPlugins     : {aws:runShellScript}
Comment            : IP config
DocumentName       : AWS-RunShellScript
InstanceId         : i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
InstanceName       :
NotificationConfig : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NotificationConfig
RequestedDateTime  : 2/22/2017 8:13:16 PM
ServiceRole        :
StandardErrorUrl   :
StandardOutputUrl  :
Status             : Success
StatusDetails      : Success
TraceOutput        :
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio elenca le modalità di invocazione dell'id di comando CommandPlugins e1eb2e3c-ed4c-5123-45c1-234f5612345f

```
Get-SSMCommandInvocation -CommandId e1eb2e3c-ed4c-5123-45c1-234f5612345f -Detail:
$true | Select-Object -ExpandProperty CommandPlugins
```

Output:

```
Name                   : aws:runPowerShellScript
Output                 : Completed 17.7 KiB/17.7 KiB (40.1 KiB/s) with 1 file(s)
 remainingdownload: s3://dd-aess-r-ctmer/KUMO.png to ..\..\programdata\KUMO.png
                          kumo available

OutputS3BucketName     :
OutputS3KeyPrefix      :
OutputS3Region         : eu-west-1
ResponseCode           : 0
ResponseFinishDateTime : 4/3/2019 11:53:23 AM
ResponseStartDateTime  : 4/3/2019 11:53:21 AM
StandardErrorUrl       :
StandardOutputUrl      :
Status                 : Success
StatusDetails          : Success
```

- AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). ListCommandInvocations

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class DocumentWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager Document actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def list_command_invocations(self, instance_id):
        """
        Lists the commands for an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance.
        :return: The list of commands.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.ssm_client.get_paginator("list_command_invocations")
            command_invocations = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(InstanceId=instance_id):
                command_invocations.extend(page["CommandInvocations"])
            num_of_commands = len(command_invocations)
            print(
                f"{num_of_commands} command invocation(s) found for instance
 {instance_id}."
```

```
            )

            if num_of_commands > 10:
                print("Displaying the first 10 commands:")
                num_of_commands = 10
            date_format = "%A, %d %B %Y %I:%M%p"
            for command in command_invocations[:num_of_commands]:
                print(
                    f"   The time of command invocation is
 {command['RequestedDateTime'].strftime(date_format)}"
                )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list commands for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListCommandInvocations AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`ListCommands`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListCommands`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per ottenere lo stato di un comando specifico

L'esempio seguente `list-commands` recupera e visualizza lo stato del comando specificato.

```
aws ssm list-commands \
    --command-id "0831e1a8-a1ac-4257-a1fd-c831bEXAMPLE"
```

Esempio 2: per ottenere lo stato dei comandi richiesti dopo una data specifica

L'esempio seguente `list-commands` recupera i dettagli dei comandi richiesti dopo la data specificata.

```
aws ssm list-commands \
    --filter "key=InvokedAfter,value=2020-02-01T00:00:00Z"
```

Esempio 3: per elencare tutti i comandi richiesti in un account AWS

L'`list-commands`esempio seguente elenca tutti i comandi richiesti dagli utenti nell' AWS account e nella regione correnti.

```
aws ssm list-commands
```

Output:

```
{
    "Commands": [
        {
            "CommandId": "8bee3135-398c-4d31-99b6-e42d2EXAMPLE",
            "DocumentName": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "DocumentVersion": "",
            "Comment": "b48291dd-ba76-43e0-
b9df-13e11ddaac26:6960febb-2907-4b59-8e1a-d6ce8EXAMPLE",
            "ExpiresAfter": "2020-02-19T11:28:02.500000-08:00",
            "Parameters": {},
            "InstanceIds": [
                "i-028ea792daEXAMPLE",
                "i-02feef8c46EXAMPLE",
                "i-038613f3f0EXAMPLE",
                "i-03a530a2d4EXAMPLE",
                "i-083b678d37EXAMPLE",
                "i-0dee81debaEXAMPLE"
            ],
            "Targets": [],
            "RequestedDateTime": "2020-02-19T10:18:02.500000-08:00",
            "Status": "Success",
            "StatusDetails": "Success",
            "OutputS3BucketName": "",
            "OutputS3KeyPrefix": "",
            "MaxConcurrency": "50",
            "MaxErrors": "100%",
            "TargetCount": 6,
```

```
            "CompletedCount": 6,
            "ErrorCount": 0,
            "DeliveryTimedOutCount": 0,
            "ServiceRole": "",
            "NotificationConfig": {
                "NotificationArn": "",
                "NotificationEvents": [],
                "NotificationType": ""
            },
            "CloudWatchOutputConfig": {
                "CloudWatchLogGroupName": "",
                "CloudWatchOutputEnabled": false
            }
        }
        {
            "CommandId": "e9ade581-c03d-476b-9b07-26667EXAMPLE",
            "DocumentName": "AWS-FindWindowsUpdates",
            "DocumentVersion": "1",
            "Comment": "",
            "ExpiresAfter": "2020-01-24T12:37:31.874000-08:00",
            "Parameters": {
                "KbArticleIds": [
                    ""
                ],
                "UpdateLevel": [
                    "All"
                ]
            },
            "InstanceIds": [],
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "InstanceIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "i-00ec29b21eEXAMPLE",
                        "i-09911ddd90EXAMPLE"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "RequestedDateTime": "2020-01-24T11:27:31.874000-08:00",
            "Status": "Success",
            "StatusDetails": "Success",
            "OutputS3BucketName": "my-us-east-2-bucket",
            "OutputS3KeyPrefix": "my-rc-output",
            "MaxConcurrency": "50",
```

```
            "MaxErrors": "0",
            "TargetCount": 2,
            "CompletedCount": 2,
            "ErrorCount": 0,
            "DeliveryTimedOutCount": 0,
            "ServiceRole": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/aws-service-role/
ssm.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForAmazonSSM",
            "NotificationConfig": {
                "NotificationArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-east-2:111222333444:my-us-
east-2-notification-arn",
                "NotificationEvents": [
                    "All"
                ],
                "NotificationType": "Invocation"
            },
            "CloudWatchOutputConfig": {
                "CloudWatchLogGroupName": "",
                "CloudWatchOutputEnabled": false
            }
        }
        {
            "CommandId": "d539b6c3-70e8-4853-80e5-0ce4fEXAMPLE",
            "DocumentName": "AWS-RunPatchBaseline",
            "DocumentVersion": "1",
            "Comment": "",
            "ExpiresAfter": "2020-01-24T12:21:04.350000-08:00",
            "Parameters": {
                "InstallOverrideList": [
                    ""
                ],
                "Operation": [
                    "Install"
                ],
                "RebootOption": [
                    "RebootIfNeeded"
                ],
                "SnapshotId": [
                    ""
                ]
            },
            "InstanceIds": [],
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "InstanceIds",
```

```
                    "Values": [
                        "i-00ec29b21eEXAMPLE",
                        "i-09911ddd90EXAMPLE"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "RequestedDateTime": "2020-01-24T11:11:04.350000-08:00",
            "Status": "Success",
            "StatusDetails": "Success",
            "OutputS3BucketName": "my-us-east-2-bucket",
            "OutputS3KeyPrefix": "my-rc-output",
            "MaxConcurrency": "50",
            "MaxErrors": "0",
            "TargetCount": 2,
            "CompletedCount": 2,
            "ErrorCount": 0,
            "DeliveryTimedOutCount": 0,
            "ServiceRole": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/aws-service-role/
ssm.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForAmazonSSM",
            "NotificationConfig": {
                "NotificationArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-east-2:111222333444:my-us-
east-2-notification-arn",
                "NotificationEvents": [
                    "All"
                ],
                "NotificationType": "Invocation"
            },
            "CloudWatchOutputConfig": {
                "CloudWatchLogGroupName": "",
                "CloudWatchOutputEnabled": false
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eseguire comandi utilizzando Systems Manager Run Command nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListCommandsin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutti i comandi richiesti.

```
Get-SSMCommand
```

Output:

```
CommandId          : 4b75a163-d39a-4d97-87c9-98ae52c6be35
Comment            : Apply association with id at update time: 4cc73e42-
d5ae-4879-84f8-57e09c0efcd0
CompletedCount     : 1
DocumentName       : AWS-RefreshAssociation
ErrorCount         : 0
ExpiresAfter       : 2/24/2017 3:19:08 AM
InstanceIds        : {i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f}
MaxConcurrency     : 50
MaxErrors          : 0
NotificationConfig : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NotificationConfig
OutputS3BucketName :
OutputS3KeyPrefix  :
OutputS3Region     :
Parameters         : {[associationIds,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
RequestedDateTime  : 2/24/2017 3:18:08 AM
ServiceRole        :
Status             : Success
StatusDetails      : Success
TargetCount        : 1
Targets            : {}
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio ottiene lo stato di un comando specifico.

```
Get-SSMCommand -CommandId "4b75a163-d39a-4d97-87c9-98ae52c6be35"
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio recupera tutti i comandi SSM richiamati dopo il 2019-04-01T 00:00:00 Z

```
Get-SSMCommand -Filter @{Key="InvokedAfter";Value="2019-04-01T00:00:00Z"} |
 Select-Object CommandId, DocumentName, Status, RequestedDateTime | Sort-Object -
Property RequestedDateTime -Descending
```

Output:

```
CommandId                            DocumentName               Status
 RequestedDateTime
---------                            ------------               ------
 -----------------
edb1b23e-456a-7adb-aef8-90e-012ac34f AWS-RunPowerShellScript    Cancelled
 4/16/2019 5:45:23 AM
1a2dc3fb-4567-890d-a1ad-234b5d6bc7d9 AWS-ConfigureAWSPackage    Success
 4/6/2019 9:19:42 AM
12c3456c-7e90-4f12-1232-1234f5b67893 KT-Retrieve-Cloud-Type-Win Failed
 4/2/2019 4:13:07 AM
fe123b45-240c-4123-a2b3-234bdd567ecf AWS-RunInspecChecks        Failed
 4/1/2019 2:27:31 PM
1eb23aa4-567d-4123-12a3-4c1c2ab34561 AWS-RunPowerShellScript    Success
 4/1/2019 1:05:55 PM
1c2f3bb4-ee12-4bc1-1a23-12345eea123e AWS-RunInspecChecks        Failed
 4/1/2019 11:13:09 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListCommandsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutti i comandi richiesti.

```
Get-SSMCommand
```

Output:

```
CommandId          : 4b75a163-d39a-4d97-87c9-98ae52c6be35
Comment            : Apply association with id at update time: 4cc73e42-
d5ae-4879-84f8-57e09c0efcd0
CompletedCount     : 1
DocumentName       : AWS-RefreshAssociation
ErrorCount         : 0
ExpiresAfter       : 2/24/2017 3:19:08 AM
InstanceIds        : {i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f}
```

```
MaxConcurrency     : 50
MaxErrors          : 0
NotificationConfig : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NotificationConfig
OutputS3BucketName :
OutputS3KeyPrefix  :
OutputS3Region     :
Parameters         : {[associationIds,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
RequestedDateTime  : 2/24/2017 3:18:08 AM
ServiceRole        :
Status             : Success
StatusDetails      : Success
TargetCount        : 1
Targets            : {}
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio ottiene lo stato di un comando specifico.

```
Get-SSMCommand -CommandId "4b75a163-d39a-4d97-87c9-98ae52c6be35"
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio recupera tutti i comandi SSM richiamati dopo il 2019-04-01T 00:00:00 Z

```
Get-SSMCommand -Filter @{Key="InvokedAfter";Value="2019-04-01T00:00:00Z"} |
 Select-Object CommandId, DocumentName, Status, RequestedDateTime | Sort-Object -
Property RequestedDateTime -Descending
```

Output:

```
CommandId                            DocumentName               Status
 RequestedDateTime
---------                            ------------               ------
 -----------------
edb1b23e-456a-7adb-aef8-90e-012ac34f AWS-RunPowerShellScript    Cancelled
 4/16/2019 5:45:23 AM
1a2dc3fb-4567-890d-a1ad-234b5d6bc7d9 AWS-ConfigureAWSPackage    Success
 4/6/2019 9:19:42 AM
12c3456c-7e90-4f12-1232-1234f5b67893 KT-Retrieve-Cloud-Type-Win Failed
 4/2/2019 4:13:07 AM
fe123b45-240c-4123-a2b3-234bdd567ecf AWS-RunInspecChecks        Failed
 4/1/2019 2:27:31 PM
1eb23aa4-567d-4123-12a3-4c1c2ab34561 AWS-RunPowerShellScript    Success
 4/1/2019 1:05:55 PM
```

```
1c2f3bb4-ee12-4bc1-1a23-12345eea123e AWS-RunInspecChecks        Failed
 4/1/2019 11:13:09 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListCommandsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListComplianceItems`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListComplianceItems`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare gli elementi di conformità per un'istanza specifica

Questo esempio elenca tutti gli elementi di conformità per l'istanza specificata.

Comando:

```
aws ssm list-compliance-items --resource-ids "i-1234567890abcdef0" --resource-
types "ManagedInstance"
```

Output:

```
{
  "ComplianceItems": [
      {
          "ComplianceType": "Association",
          "ResourceType": "ManagedInstance",
          "ResourceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
          "Id": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
          "Title": "",
          "Status": "COMPLIANT",
          "Severity": "UNSPECIFIED",
          "ExecutionSummary": {
              "ExecutionTime": 1550408470.0
          },
          "Details": {
              "DocumentName": "AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory",
              "DocumentVersion": "1"
          }
      },
```

```
        {
            "ComplianceType": "Association",
            "ResourceType": "ManagedInstance",
            "ResourceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "Id": "e4c2ed6d-516f-41aa-aa2a-0123456789ab",
            "Title": "",
            "Status": "COMPLIANT",
            "Severity": "UNSPECIFIED",
            "ExecutionSummary": {
                "ExecutionTime": 1550508475.0
            },
            "Details": {
                "DocumentName": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
                "DocumentVersion": "1"
            }
        },
                ...
    ],
    "NextToken": "--token string truncated--"
}
```

Per elencare gli elementi di conformità per un'istanza e un ID di associazione specifici

Questo esempio elenca tutti gli elementi di conformità per l'ID di istanza e associazione specificati.

Comando:

```
aws ssm list-compliance-items --resource-ids "i-1234567890abcdef0" --resource-
types "ManagedInstance" --
filters "Key=ComplianceType,Values=Association,Type=EQUAL" "Key=Id,Values=e4c2ed6d-516f-4
aa2a-0123456789ab,Type=EQUAL"
```

Per elencare gli elementi di conformità per un'istanza dopo una data e un'ora specifiche

Questo esempio elenca tutti gli elementi di conformità per un'istanza dopo la data e l'ora specificate.

Comando:

```
aws ssm list-compliance-items --resource-ids "i-1234567890abcdef0" --resource-
types "ManagedInstance" --
filters "Key=ExecutionTime,Values=2019-02-18T16:00:00Z,Type=GREATER_THAN"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListComplianceItems AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca l'elenco degli elementi di conformità per l'ID e il tipo di risorsa specificati, filtrando il tipo di conformità utilizzando “Associazione”

```
Get-SSMComplianceItemList -ResourceId i-1a2caf345f67d0dc2 -ResourceType
 ManagedInstance -Filter @{Key="ComplianceType";Values="Association"}
```

Output:

```
ComplianceType   : Association
Details          : {[DocumentName, AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory],
 [DocumentVersion, 1]}
ExecutionSummary :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.ComplianceExecutionSummary
Id               : 123a45a1-c234-1234-1245-67891236db4e
ResourceId       : i-1a2caf345f67d0dc2
ResourceType     : ManagedInstance
Severity         : UNSPECIFIED
Status           : COMPLIANT
Title            :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListComplianceItemsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca l'elenco degli elementi di conformità per l'ID e il tipo di risorsa specificati, filtrando il tipo di conformità utilizzando “Associazione”

```
Get-SSMComplianceItemList -ResourceId i-1a2caf345f67d0dc2 -ResourceType
 ManagedInstance -Filter @{Key="ComplianceType";Values="Association"}
```

Output:

```
ComplianceType   : Association
Details          : {[DocumentName, AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory],
 [DocumentVersion, 1]}
```

```
ExecutionSummary :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.ComplianceExecutionSummary
Id                : 123a45a1-c234-1234-1245-67891236db4e
ResourceId        : i-1a2caf345f67d0dc2
ResourceType      : ManagedInstance
Severity          : UNSPECIFIED
Status            : COMPLIANT
Title             :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListComplianceItemsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListComplianceSummaries`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListComplianceSummaries`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare i riepiloghi di conformità per tutti i tipi di conformità

Questo esempio elenca i riepiloghi di conformità per tutti i tipi di conformità presenti nell'account.

Comando:

```
aws ssm list-compliance-summaries
```

Output:

```
{
  "ComplianceSummaryItems": [
      {
          "ComplianceType": "Association",
          "CompliantSummary": {
              "CompliantCount": 2,
              "SeveritySummary": {
                  "CriticalCount": 0,
                  "HighCount": 0,
                  "MediumCount": 0,
                  "LowCount": 0,
```

```
                "InformationalCount": 0,
                "UnspecifiedCount": 2
            }
        },
        "NonCompliantSummary": {
            "NonCompliantCount": 0,
            "SeveritySummary": {
                "CriticalCount": 0,
                "HighCount": 0,
                "MediumCount": 0,
                "LowCount": 0,
                "InformationalCount": 0,
                "UnspecifiedCount": 0
            }
        }
    },
    {
        "ComplianceType": "Patch",
        "CompliantSummary": {
            "CompliantCount": 1,
            "SeveritySummary": {
                "CriticalCount": 0,
                "HighCount": 0,
                "MediumCount": 0,
                "LowCount": 0,
                "InformationalCount": 0,
                "UnspecifiedCount": 1
            }
        },
        "NonCompliantSummary": {
            "NonCompliantCount": 1,
            "SeveritySummary": {
                "CriticalCount": 1,
                "HighCount": 0,
                "MediumCount": 0,
                "LowCount": 0,
                "InformationalCount": 0,
                "UnspecifiedCount": 0
            }
        }
    },
            ...
],
"NextToken": "eyJOZXh0VG9rZW4iOiBudWxsLCAiYm90b190cnVuY2F0ZV9hbW91bnQiOiAyfQ=="
```

```
}
```

Per elencare i riepiloghi di conformità per un tipo di conformità specifico

Questo esempio elenca il riepilogo della conformità per il tipo di conformità Patch.

Comando:

```
aws ssm list-compliance-summaries --
filters "Key=ComplianceType,Values=Patch,Type=EQUAL"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListComplianceSummaries AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce un conteggio riepilogativo delle risorse conformi e non conformi per tutti i tipi di conformità.

```
Get-SSMComplianceSummaryList
```

Output:

```
ComplianceType CompliantSummary
 NonCompliantSummary
-------------- ----------------
 -------------------
FleetTotal     Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.CompliantSummary
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NonCompliantSummary
Association    Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.CompliantSummary
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NonCompliantSummary
Custom:InSpec  Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.CompliantSummary
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NonCompliantSummary
Patch          Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.CompliantSummary
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NonCompliantSummary
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListComplianceSummariesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce un conteggio riepilogativo delle risorse conformi e non conformi per tutti i tipi di conformità.

```
Get-SSMComplianceSummaryList
```

Output:

```
ComplianceType CompliantSummary
 NonCompliantSummary
-------------- ----------------
 -------------------
FleetTotal     Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.CompliantSummary
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NonCompliantSummary
Association    Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.CompliantSummary
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NonCompliantSummary
Custom:InSpec  Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.CompliantSummary
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NonCompliantSummary
Patch          Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.CompliantSummary
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NonCompliantSummary
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListComplianceSummariesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListDocumentVersions`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListDocumentVersions`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare le versioni del documento

L'esempio seguente `list-document-versions` elenca tutte le versioni di un documento Systems Manager.

```
aws ssm list-document-versions \
    --name "Example"
```

Output:

```
{
    "DocumentVersions": [
        {
            "Name": "Example",
            "DocumentVersion": "1",
            "CreatedDate": 1583257938.266,
            "IsDefaultVersion": true,
            "DocumentFormat": "YAML",
            "Status": "Active"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Invio di comandi che utilizzano il parametro della versione del documento nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListDocumentVersions AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le versioni di un documento.

```
Get-SSMDocumentVersionList -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

Output:

```
CreatedDate       : 6/1/2021 5:19:10 PM
DocumentFormat    : JSON
DocumentVersion   : 1
IsDefaultVersion  : True
Name              : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Status            : Active
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDocumentVersionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le versioni di un documento.

```
Get-SSMDocumentVersionList -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

Output:

```
CreatedDate       : 6/1/2021 5:19:10 PM
DocumentFormat    : JSON
DocumentVersion   : 1
IsDefaultVersion  : True
Name              : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Status            : Active
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDocumentVersionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListDocuments`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListDocuments`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per elencare i documenti

L'esempio seguente `list-documents` elenca i documenti di proprietà dell'account richiedente contrassegnati con il tag personalizzato.

```
aws ssm list-documents \
    --filters Key=Owner,Values=Self Key=tag:DocUse,Values=Testing
```

Output:

```
{
    "DocumentIdentifiers": [
        {
            "Name": "Example",
            "Owner": "29884EXAMPLE",
            "PlatformTypes": [
                "Windows",
                "Linux"
            ],
```

```
            "DocumentVersion": "1",
            "DocumentType": "Automation",
            "SchemaVersion": "0.3",
            "DocumentFormat": "YAML",
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "DocUse",
                    "Value": "Testing"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Documenti AWS Systems Manager nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

Esempio 2: per elencare i documenti condivisi

L'`list-documents`esempio seguente elenca i documenti condivisi, inclusi i documenti privati condivisi non di proprietà di AWS.

```
aws ssm list-documents \
    --filters Key=Name,Values=sharedDocNamePrefix  Key=Owner,Values=Private
```

Output:

```
{
    "DocumentIdentifiers": [
        {
            "Name": "Example",
            "Owner": "12345EXAMPLE",
            "PlatformTypes": [
                "Windows",
                "Linux"
            ],
            "DocumentVersion": "1",
            "DocumentType": "Command",
            "SchemaVersion": "0.3",
            "DocumentFormat": "YAML",
            "Tags": []
        }
```

```
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Documenti AWS Systems Manager nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListDocuments AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: elenca tutti i documenti di configurazione dell'account.

```
Get-SSMDocumentList
```

Output:

```
DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Name            : AWS-ApplyPatchBaseline
Owner           : Amazon
PlatformTypes   : {Windows}
SchemaVersion   : 1.2

DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Name            : AWS-ConfigureAWSPackage
Owner           : Amazon
PlatformTypes   : {Windows, Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 2.0

DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Name            : AWS-ConfigureCloudWatch
Owner           : Amazon
PlatformTypes   : {Windows}
SchemaVersion   : 1.2
...
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio recupera tutti i documenti di automazione il cui nome corrisponde a "Piattaforma"

```
Get-SSMDocumentList -DocumentFilterList @{Key="DocumentType";Value="Automation"}
 | Where-Object Name -Match "Platform"
```

Output:

```
DocumentFormat  : JSON
DocumentType    : Automation
DocumentVersion : 7
Name            : KT-Get-Platform
Owner           : 987654123456
PlatformTypes   : {Windows, Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 0.3
Tags            : {}
TargetType      :
VersionName     :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDocumentsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: elenca tutti i documenti di configurazione dell’account.

```
Get-SSMDocumentList
```

Output:

```
DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Name            : AWS-ApplyPatchBaseline
Owner           : Amazon
PlatformTypes   : {Windows}
SchemaVersion   : 1.2

DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Name            : AWS-ConfigureAWSPackage
Owner           : Amazon
PlatformTypes   : {Windows, Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 2.0

DocumentType    : Command
```

```
DocumentVersion : 1
Name            : AWS-ConfigureCloudWatch
Owner           : Amazon
PlatformTypes   : {Windows}
SchemaVersion   : 1.2
...
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio recupera tutti i documenti di automazione il cui nome corrisponde a “Piattaforma”

```
Get-SSMDocumentList -DocumentFilterList @{Key="DocumentType";Value="Automation"}
 | Where-Object Name -Match "Platform"
```

Output:

```
DocumentFormat  : JSON
DocumentType    : Automation
DocumentVersion : 7
Name            : KT-Get-Platform
Owner           : 987654123456
PlatformTypes   : {Windows, Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 0.3
Tags            : {}
TargetType      :
VersionName     :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDocumentsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListInventoryEntries`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListInventoryEntries`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per visualizzare le voci relative al tipo di inventario specifiche per un'istanza

L'`list-inventory-entries`esempio seguente elenca le voci di inventario per il tipo di AWS inventario:Application su un'istanza specifica.

```
aws ssm list-inventory-entries \
    --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --type-name "AWS:Application"
```

Output:

```
{
  "TypeName": "AWS:Application",
  "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
  "SchemaVersion": "1.1",
  "CaptureTime": "2019-02-15T12:17:55Z",
  "Entries": [
    {
      "Architecture": "i386",
      "Name": "Amazon SSM Agent",
      "PackageId": "{88a60be2-89a1-4df8-812a-80863c2a2b68}",
      "Publisher": "Amazon Web Services",
      "Version": "2.3.274.0"
    },
    {
      "Architecture": "x86_64",
      "InstalledTime": "2018-05-03T13:42:34Z",
      "Name": "AmazonCloudWatchAgent",
      "Publisher": "",
      "Version": "1.200442.0"
    }
  ]
}
```

Esempio 2: per visualizzare le voci di inventario personalizzate assegnate a un'istanza

L'esempio seguente `list-inventory-entries` elenca una voce di inventario personalizzata assegnata a un'istanza.

```
aws ssm list-inventory-entries \
    --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --type-name "Custom:RackInfo"
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
  "TypeName": "Custom:RackInfo",
  "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
  "SchemaVersion": "1.0",
  "CaptureTime": "2021-05-22T10:01:01Z",
  "Entries": [
    {
      "RackLocation": "Bay B/Row C/Rack D/Shelf E"
    }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command ListInventoryEntriesReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le voci di inventario personalizzate per un'istanza.

```
Get-SSMInventoryEntriesList -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -TypeName
 "Custom:RackInfo"
```

Output:

```
CaptureTime   : 2016-08-22T10:01:01Z
Entries       :
 {Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendDictionary`2[System.String,System.String]}
InstanceId    : i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
NextToken     :
SchemaVersion : 1.0
TypeName      : Custom:RackInfo
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elenca i dettagli.

```
(Get-SSMInventoryEntriesList -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -TypeName
 "Custom:RackInfo").Entries
```

Output:

```
Key           Value
```

```
---          -----
RackLocation Bay B/Row C/Rack D/Shelf E
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListInventoryEntriesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le voci di inventario personalizzate per un'istanza.

```
Get-SSMInventoryEntriesList -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -TypeName
 "Custom:RackInfo"
```

Output:

```
CaptureTime   : 2016-08-22T10:01:01Z
Entries       :
 {Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendDictionary`2[System.String,System.String]}
InstanceId    : i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
NextToken     :
SchemaVersion : 1.0
TypeName      : Custom:RackInfo
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elenca i dettagli.

```
(Get-SSMInventoryEntriesList -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -TypeName
 "Custom:RackInfo").Entries
```

Output:

```
Key          Value
---          -----
RackLocation Bay B/Row C/Rack D/Shelf E
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListInventoryEntriesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListResourceComplianceSummaries`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListResourceComplianceSummaries`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare i conteggi riepilogativi della conformità a livello di risorsa

Questo esempio elenca i conteggi riepilogativi della conformità a livello di risorsa.

Comando:

```
aws ssm list-resource-compliance-summaries
```

Output:

```
{
  "ResourceComplianceSummaryItems": [
      {
          "ComplianceType": "Association",
          "ResourceType": "ManagedInstance",
          "ResourceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
          "Status": "COMPLIANT",
          "OverallSeverity": "UNSPECIFIED",
          "ExecutionSummary": {
              "ExecutionTime": 1550509273.0
          },
          "CompliantSummary": {
              "CompliantCount": 2,
              "SeveritySummary": {
                  "CriticalCount": 0,
                  "HighCount": 0,
                  "MediumCount": 0,
                  "LowCount": 0,
                  "InformationalCount": 0,
                  "UnspecifiedCount": 2
              }
          },
          "NonCompliantSummary": {
              "NonCompliantCount": 0,
              "SeveritySummary": {
                  "CriticalCount": 0,
                  "HighCount": 0,
                  "MediumCount": 0,
                  "LowCount": 0,
                  "InformationalCount": 0,
```

```
                    "UnspecifiedCount": 0
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ComplianceType": "Patch",
            "ResourceType": "ManagedInstance",
            "ResourceId": "i-9876543210abcdef0",
            "Status": "COMPLIANT",
            "OverallSeverity": "UNSPECIFIED",
            "ExecutionSummary": {
                "ExecutionTime": 1550248550.0,
                "ExecutionId": "7abb6378-a4a5-4f10-8312-0123456789ab",
                "ExecutionType": "Command"
            },
            "CompliantSummary": {
                "CompliantCount": 397,
                "SeveritySummary": {
                    "CriticalCount": 0,
                    "HighCount": 0,
                    "MediumCount": 0,
                    "LowCount": 0,
                    "InformationalCount": 0,
                    "UnspecifiedCount": 397
                }
            },
            "NonCompliantSummary": {
                "NonCompliantCount": 0,
                "SeveritySummary": {
                    "CriticalCount": 0,
                    "HighCount": 0,
                    "MediumCount": 0,
                    "LowCount": 0,
                    "InformationalCount": 0,
                    "UnspecifiedCount": 0
                }
            }
        }
    ],
    "NextToken": "--token string truncated--"
}
```

Per elencare i riepiloghi di conformità a livello di risorsa per un tipo di conformità specifico

Questo esempio elenca i riepiloghi di conformità a livello di risorsa per il tipo di conformità Patch.

Comando:

```
aws ssm list-resource-compliance-summaries --
filters "Key=ComplianceType,Values=Patch,Type=EQUAL"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListResourceComplianceSummaries AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio ottiene un conteggio riepilogativo a livello di risorsa. Il riepilogo include informazioni sullo stato conforme e non conforme e sui conteggi dettagliati di gravità degli elementi di conformità per i prodotti che corrispondono a “Windows10”. Poiché l' MaxResult impostazione predefinita è 100 se il parametro non è specificato e questo valore non è valido, il MaxResult parametro viene aggiunto e il valore è impostato su 50.

```
$FilterValues = @{
  "Key"="Product"
        "Type"="EQUAL"
        "Values"="Windows10"
}
        Get-SSMResourceComplianceSummaryList -Filter $FilterValues -MaxResult 50
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListResourceComplianceSummariesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio ottiene un conteggio riepilogativo a livello di risorsa. Il riepilogo include informazioni sullo stato conforme e non conforme e sui conteggi dettagliati di gravità degli elementi di conformità per i prodotti che corrispondono a “Windows10”. Poiché l' MaxResult impostazione predefinita è 100 se il parametro non è specificato e questo valore non è valido, il MaxResult parametro viene aggiunto e il valore è impostato su 50.

```
$FilterValues = @{
```

```
  "Key"="Product"
        "Type"="EQUAL"
        "Values"="Windows10"
}
        Get-SSMResourceComplianceSummaryList -Filter $FilterValues -MaxResult 50
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListResourceComplianceSummariesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ListTagsForResource`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListTagsForResource`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare i tag applicati a una baseline delle patch

L'esempio seguente `list-tags-for-resource` elenca i tag per una baseline delle patch.

```
aws ssm list-tags-for-resource \
    --resource-type "PatchBaseline" \
    --resource-id "pb-0123456789abcdef0"
```

Output:

```
{
    "TagList": [
        {
            "Key": "Environment",
            "Value": "Production"
        },
        {
            "Key": "Region",
            "Value": "EMEA"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tagging AWS Resources nella Guida AWS generale.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTagsForResource AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca i tag per una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Get-SSMResourceTag -ResourceId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -ResourceType
 "MaintenanceWindow"
```

Output:

```
Key   Value
---   -----
Stack Production
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListTagsForResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca i tag per una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Get-SSMResourceTag -ResourceId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -ResourceType
 "MaintenanceWindow"
```

Output:

```
Key   Value
---   -----
Stack Production
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListTagsForResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ModifyDocumentPermission`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ModifyDocumentPermission`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare le autorizzazioni del documento

L'esempio seguente `modify-document-permission` condivide pubblicamente un documento Systems Manager.

```
aws ssm modify-document-permission \
    --name "Example" \
    --permission-type "Share" \
    --account-ids-to-add "All"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Condividi un documento Systems Manager nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ModifyDocumentPermission AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiunge le autorizzazioni di “condivisione” a tutti gli account di un documento. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Edit-SSMDocumentPermission -Name "RunShellScript" -PermissionType "Share" -
AccountIdsToAdd all
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio aggiunge le autorizzazioni di “condivisione” a un account specifico per un documento. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Edit-SSMDocumentPermission -Name "RunShellScriptNew" -PermissionType "Share" -
AccountIdsToAdd "123456789012"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyDocumentPermissionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiunge le autorizzazioni di “condivisione” a tutti gli account di un documento. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Edit-SSMDocumentPermission -Name "RunShellScript" -PermissionType "Share" -
AccountIdsToAdd all
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio aggiunge le autorizzazioni di “condivisione” a un account specifico per un documento. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Edit-SSMDocumentPermission -Name "RunShellScriptNew" -PermissionType "Share" -
AccountIdsToAdd "123456789012"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyDocumentPermissionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`PutComplianceItems`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutComplianceItems`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per registrare un tipo di conformità e i dettagli di conformità su un'istanza designata

Questo esempio registra il tipo di conformità `Custom:AVCheck` nell'istanza gestita specificata. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

Comando:

```
aws ssm put-compliance-items --resource-id "i-1234567890abcdef0" --
resource-type "ManagedInstance" --compliance-type "Custom:AVCheck"
 --execution-summary "ExecutionTime=2019-02-18T16:00:00Z" --
items "Id=Version2.0,Title=ScanHost,Severity=CRITICAL,Status=COMPLIANT"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutComplianceItems AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio scrive un elemento di conformità personalizzato per l'istanza gestita specificata

```
$item = [Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.ComplianceItemEntry]::new()
$item.Id = "07Jun2019-3"
$item.Severity="LOW"
$item.Status="COMPLIANT"
$item.Title="Fin-test-1 - custom"
Write-SSMComplianceItem -ResourceId mi-012dcb3ecea45b678 -ComplianceType
 Custom:VSSCompliant2 -ResourceType ManagedInstance -Item $item -
ExecutionSummary_ExecutionTime "07-Jun-2019"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutComplianceItemsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio scrive un elemento di conformità personalizzato per l'istanza gestita specificata

```
$item = [Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.ComplianceItemEntry]::new()
$item.Id = "07Jun2019-3"
$item.Severity="LOW"
$item.Status="COMPLIANT"
$item.Title="Fin-test-1 - custom"
Write-SSMComplianceItem -ResourceId mi-012dcb3ecea45b678 -ComplianceType
 Custom:VSSCompliant2 -ResourceType ManagedInstance -Item $item -
ExecutionSummary_ExecutionTime "07-Jun-2019"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutComplianceItemsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`PutInventory`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutInventory`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per assegnare metadati di un cliente a un'istanza

Questo esempio assegna le informazioni sulla posizione del rack a un'istanza. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

Comando (Linux):

```
aws ssm put-inventory --instance-id "i-016648b75dd622dab" --items
 '[{"TypeName": "Custom:RackInfo","SchemaVersion": "1.0","CaptureTime":
 "2019-01-22T10:01:01Z","Content":[{"RackLocation": "Bay B/Row C/Rack D/Shelf
 E"}]}]'
```

Comando (Windows):

```
aws ssm put-inventory --instance-id "i-016648b75dd622dab" --
items "TypeName=Custom:RackInfo,SchemaVersion=1.0,CaptureTime=2019-01-22T10:01:01Z,Conten
 B/Row C/Rack D/Shelf F'}]"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutInventory AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio assegna le informazioni sulla posizione del rack a un'istanza. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
$data = New-Object
 "System.Collections.Generic.Dictionary[System.String,System.String]"
$data.Add("RackLocation", "Bay B/Row C/Rack D/Shelf F")

$items = New-Object
 "System.Collections.Generic.List[System.Collections.Generic.Dictionary[System.String,
 System.String]]"
$items.Add($data)

$customInventoryItem = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InventoryItem
```

```
$customInventoryItem.CaptureTime = "2016-08-22T10:01:01Z"
$customInventoryItem.Content = $items
$customInventoryItem.TypeName = "Custom:TestRackInfo2"
$customInventoryItem.SchemaVersion = "1.0"

$inventoryItems = @($customInventoryItem)

Write-SSMInventory -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -Item $inventoryItems
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutInventoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio assegna le informazioni sulla posizione del rack a un'istanza. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
$data = New-Object
 "System.Collections.Generic.Dictionary[System.String,System.String]"
$data.Add("RackLocation", "Bay B/Row C/Rack D/Shelf F")

$items = New-Object
 "System.Collections.Generic.List[System.Collections.Generic.Dictionary[System.String,
 System.String]]"
$items.Add($data)

$customInventoryItem = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InventoryItem
$customInventoryItem.CaptureTime = "2016-08-22T10:01:01Z"
$customInventoryItem.Content = $items
$customInventoryItem.TypeName = "Custom:TestRackInfo2"
$customInventoryItem.SchemaVersion = "1.0"

$inventoryItems = @($customInventoryItem)

Write-SSMInventory -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -Item $inventoryItems
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutInventoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`PutParameter`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `PutParameter`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per modificare il valore di un parametro

L'esempio seguente `put-parameter` modifica il valore del parametro specificato.

```
aws ssm put-parameter \
    --name "MyStringParameter" \
    --type "String" \
    --value "Vici" \
    --overwrite
```

Output:

```
{
    "Version": 2,
    "Tier": "Standard"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Creazione di un parametro Systems Manager (AWS CLI), Gestione dei livelli dei parametri e Utilizzo delle politiche dei parametri nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

Esempio 2: per creare un parametro avanzato

L'esempio seguente `put-parameter` crea un parametro avanzato.

```
aws ssm put-parameter \
    --name "MyAdvancedParameter" \
    --description "This is an advanced parameter" \
    --value "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do
 eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim
 veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo
 consequat [truncated]" \
    --type "String" \
    --tier Advanced
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "Version": 1,
    "Tier": "Advanced"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Creazione di un parametro Systems Manager (AWS CLI), Gestione dei livelli dei parametri e Utilizzo delle politiche dei parametri nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

Esempio 3: per convertire un parametro standard in un parametro avanzato

L'`put-parameter`esempio seguente converte un parametro standard esistente in un parametro avanzato.

```
aws ssm put-parameter \
    --name "MyConvertedParameter" \
    --value "abc123" \
    --type "String" \
    --tier Advanced \
    --overwrite
```

Output:

```
{
    "Version": 2,
    "Tier": "Advanced"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Creazione di un parametro Systems Manager (AWS CLI), Gestione dei livelli dei parametri e Utilizzo delle politiche dei parametri nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

Esempio 4: per creare un parametro con una policy allegata

L'esempio seguente `put-parameter` crea un parametro avanzato con una policy dei parametri allegata.

```
aws ssm put-parameter \
    --name "/Finance/Payroll/q2accesskey" \
    --value "P@sSwW)rd" \
    --type "SecureString" \
```

```
    --tier Advanced \
    --policies "[{\"Type\":\"Expiration\",\"Version\":\"1.0\",\"Attributes\":
{\"Timestamp\":\"2020-06-30T00:00:00.000Z\"}},{\"Type\":\"ExpirationNotification
\",\"Version\":\"1.0\",\"Attributes\":{\"Before\":\"5\",\"Unit\":\"Days\"}},
{\"Type\":\"NoChangeNotification\",\"Version\":\"1.0\",\"Attributes\":{\"After\":
\"60\",\"Unit\":\"Days\"}}]"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Version": 1,
    "Tier": "Advanced"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Creazione di un parametro Systems Manager (AWS CLI), Gestione dei livelli dei parametri e Utilizzo delle politiche dei parametri nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

Esempio 5: per aggiungere una policy a un parametro esistente

L'esempio seguente `put-parameter` collega una policy a un parametro avanzato esistente.

```
aws ssm put-parameter \
    --name "/Finance/Payroll/q2accesskey" \
    --value "N3wP@sSwW)rd" \
    --type "SecureString" \
    --tier Advanced \
    --policies "[{\"Type\":\"Expiration\",\"Version\":\"1.0\",\"Attributes\":
{\"Timestamp\":\"2020-06-30T00:00:00.000Z\"}},{\"Type\":\"ExpirationNotification
\",\"Version\":\"1.0\",\"Attributes\":{\"Before\":\"5\",\"Unit\":\"Days\"}},
{\"Type\":\"NoChangeNotification\",\"Version\":\"1.0\",\"Attributes\":{\"After\":
\"60\",\"Unit\":\"Days\"}}]"
    --overwrite
```

Output:

```
{
    "Version": 2,
    "Tier": "Advanced"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Creazione di un parametro Systems Manager (AWS CLI), Gestione dei livelli dei parametri e Utilizzo delle politiche dei parametri nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutParameterin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.SsmClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.ParameterType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.PutParameterRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.SsmException;

public class PutParameter {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <paraName>

                Where:
                    paraName - The name of the parameter.
                    paraValue - The value of the parameter.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String paraName = args[0];
        String paraValue = args[1];
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        putParaValue(ssmClient, paraName, paraValue);
        ssmClient.close();
    }

    public static void putParaValue(SsmClient ssmClient, String paraName, String
 value) {
        try {
            PutParameterRequest parameterRequest = PutParameterRequest.builder()
                    .name(paraName)
                    .type(ParameterType.STRING)
                    .value(value)
                    .build();

            ssmClient.putParameter(parameterRequest);
            System.out.println("The parameter was successfully added.");

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutParameterconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un parametro. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Write-SSMParameter -Name "Welcome" -Type "String" -Value "helloWorld"
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio modifica un parametro. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Write-SSMParameter -Name "Welcome" -Type "String" -Value "Good day, Sunshine!" -
Overwrite $true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutParameterin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un parametro. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Write-SSMParameter -Name "Welcome" -Type "String" -Value "helloWorld"
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio modifica un parametro. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Write-SSMParameter -Name "Welcome" -Type "String" -Value "Good day, Sunshine!" -
Overwrite $true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutParameterin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Rust

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn make_parameter(
    client: &Client,
    name: &str,
    value: &str,
    description: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
```

```
        .put_parameter()
        .overwrite(true)
        .r#type(ParameterType::String)
        .name(name)
        .value(value)
        .description(description)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Success! Parameter now has version: {}", resp.version());

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la PutParameterguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Utilizzare **`RegisterDefaultPatchBaseline`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RegisterDefaultPatchBaseline`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per impostare la baseline delle patch predefinita

L'esempio seguente `register-default-patch-baseline` registra la baseline delle patch personalizzata specificata come baseline di patch predefinita per il tipo di sistema operativo che supporta.

```
aws ssm register-default-patch-baseline \
    --baseline-id "pb-abc123cf9bEXAMPLE"
```

Output:

```
{
    "BaselineId":"pb-abc123cf9bEXAMPLE"
}
```

L'`register-default-patch-baseline`esempio seguente registra la linea di base delle patch predefinita fornita da per AWS CentOS come linea di base delle patch predefinita.

```
aws ssm register-default-patch-baseline \
    --baseline-id "arn:aws:ssm:us-east-2:733109147000:patchbaseline/
pb-0574b43a65ea646ed"
```

Output:

```
{
    "BaselineId":"pb-abc123cf9bEXAMPLE"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Informazioni sulle baseline delle patch predefinite e personalizzate nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterDefaultPatchBaselinein Command Reference.AWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio registra una baseline delle patch come baseline delle patch predefinita.

```
Register-SSMDefaultPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-03da896ca3b68b639"
```

Output:

```
pb-03da896ca3b68b639
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterDefaultPatchBaselinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio registra una baseline delle patch come baseline delle patch predefinita.

```
Register-SSMDefaultPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-03da896ca3b68b639"
```

Output:

```
pb-03da896ca3b68b639
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterDefaultPatchBaselinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`RegisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RegisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per registrare una baseline delle patch per un gruppo di patch

L'esempio seguente `register-patch-baseline-for-patch-group` registra una baseline delle patch per un gruppo di patch.

```
aws ssm register-patch-baseline-for-patch-group \
    --baseline-id "pb-045f10b4f382baeda" \
    --patch-group "Production"
```

Output:

```
{
    "BaselineId": "pb-045f10b4f382baeda",
    "PatchGroup": "Production"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Create a Patch Group < https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ systems-manager/ latest/userguide/sysman - patch-group-tagging .html>__ e Aggiungere un gruppo di patch a una Patch Baseline nella Systems Manager AWS User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Command Reference. RegisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroupAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio registra una baseline delle patch per un gruppo di patch.

```
Register-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup -BaselineId "pb-03da896ca3b68b639" -
PatchGroup "Production"
```

Output:

```
BaselineId           PatchGroup
----------           ----------
pb-03da896ca3b68b639 Production
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio registra una baseline delle patch per un gruppo di patch.

```
Register-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup -BaselineId "pb-03da896ca3b68b639" -
PatchGroup "Production"
```

Output:

```
BaselineId           PatchGroup
----------           ----------
pb-03da896ca3b68b639 Production
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`RegisterTargetWithMaintenanceWindow`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RegisterTargetWithMaintenanceWindow`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per registrare una singola destinazione con una finestra di manutenzione

L'esempio seguente `register-target-with-maintenance-window` registra un'istanza con una finestra di manutenzione.

```
aws ssm register-target-with-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34ef56gh78" \
    --target "Key=InstanceIds,Values=i-0000293ffd8c57862" \
    --owner-information "Single instance" \
    --resource-type "INSTANCE"
```

Output:

```
{
    "WindowTargetId":"1a2b3c4d-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b3c4d-1a2"
}
```

Esempio 2: per registrare più destinazioni con una finestra di manutenzione utilizzando l'istanza IDs

L'`register-target-with-maintenance-window`esempio seguente registra due istanze con una finestra di manutenzione specificando la relativa istanza. IDs

```
aws ssm register-target-with-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34ef56gh78" \
    --target "Key=InstanceIds,Values=i-0000293ffd8c57862,i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" \
    --owner-information "Two instances in a list" \
    --resource-type "INSTANCE"
```

Output:

```
{
    "WindowTargetId":"1a2b3c4d-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b3c4d-1a2"
}
```

Esempio 3: per registrare le destinazioni in una finestra di manutenzione utilizzando i tag delle risorse

L'esempio seguente `register-target-with-maintenance-window` registra le istanze con una finestra di manutenzione specificando i tag di risorsa che sono stati applicati alle istanze.

```
aws ssm register-target-with-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f" \
    --targets "Key=tag:Environment,Values=Prod" "Key=Role,Values=Web" \
    --owner-information "Production Web Servers" \
    --resource-type "INSTANCE"
```

Output:

```
{
    "WindowTargetId":"1a2b3c4d-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b3c4d-1a2"
}
```

Esempio 4: per registrare le destinazioni utilizzando un gruppo di chiavi dei tag

L'esempio seguente `register-target-with-maintenance-window` registra tutte le istanze che hanno una o più chiavi dei tag assegnate, indipendentemente dai valori delle chiavi.

```
aws ssm register-target-with-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-0c50858d01EXAMPLE" \
    --resource-type "INSTANCE" \
    --target "Key=tag-key,Values=Name,Instance-Type,CostCenter"
```

Output:

```
{
    "WindowTargetId":"1a2b3c4d-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b3c4d-1a2"
}
```

Esempio 5: per registrare le destinazioni utilizzando un nome del gruppo di risorse

L'esempio seguente `register-target-with-maintenance-window` registra un gruppo di risorse specificato, indipendentemente dal tipo di risorse che contiene.

```
aws ssm register-target-with-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-0c50858d01EXAMPLE" \
```

```
    --resource-type "RESOURCE_GROUP" \
    --target "Key=resource-groups:Name,Values=MyResourceGroup"
```

Output:

```
{
    "WindowTargetId":"1a2b3c4d-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b3c4d-1a2"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Registrare un'istanza di destinazione con la finestra di manutenzione (AWS CLI) nella AWS Systems Manager User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RegisterTargetWithMaintenanceWindow AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio registra un'istanza con una finestra di manutenzione.

```
$option1 = @{Key="InstanceIds";Values=@("i-0000293ffd8c57862")}
Register-SSMTargetWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f" -Target
 $option1 -OwnerInformation "Single instance" -ResourceType "INSTANCE"
```

Output:

```
d8e47760-23ed-46a5-9f28-927337725398
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio registra più istanze con una finestra di manutenzione.

```
$option1 =
 @{Key="InstanceIds";Values=@("i-0000293ffd8c57862","i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f")}
Register-SSMTargetWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f" -Target
 $option1 -OwnerInformation "Single instance" -ResourceType "INSTANCE"
```

Output:

```
6ab5c208-9fc4-4697-84b7-b02a6cc25f7d
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio registra un'istanza con una finestra di manutenzione utilizzando EC2 i tag.

```
$option1 = @{Key="tag:Environment";Values=@("Production")}
Register-SSMTargetWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f" -Target
 $option1 -OwnerInformation "Production Web Servers" -ResourceType "INSTANCE"
```

Output:

```
2994977e-aefb-4a71-beac-df620352f184
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterTargetWithMaintenanceWindowin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio registra un'istanza con una finestra di manutenzione.

```
$option1 = @{Key="InstanceIds";Values=@("i-0000293ffd8c57862")}
Register-SSMTargetWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f" -Target
 $option1 -OwnerInformation "Single instance" -ResourceType "INSTANCE"
```

Output:

```
d8e47760-23ed-46a5-9f28-927337725398
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio registra più istanze con una finestra di manutenzione.

```
$option1 =
 @{Key="InstanceIds";Values=@("i-0000293ffd8c57862","i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f")}
Register-SSMTargetWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f" -Target
 $option1 -OwnerInformation "Single instance" -ResourceType "INSTANCE"
```

Output:

```
6ab5c208-9fc4-4697-84b7-b02a6cc25f7d
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio registra un'istanza con una finestra di manutenzione utilizzando EC2 i tag.

```
$option1 = @{Key="tag:Environment";Values=@("Production")}
Register-SSMTargetWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f" -Target
 $option1 -OwnerInformation "Production Web Servers" -ResourceType "INSTANCE"
```

Output:

```
2994977e-aefb-4a71-beac-df620352f184
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterTargetWithMaintenanceWindowin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`RegisterTaskWithMaintenanceWindow`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RegisterTaskWithMaintenanceWindow`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per registrare un'attività di automazione con una finestra di manutenzione

L'esempio seguente `register-task-with-maintenance-window` registra un'attività di automazione con una finestra di manutenzione destinata a un'istanza.

```
aws ssm register-task-with-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-082dcd7649EXAMPLE" \
    --targets Key=InstanceIds,Values=i-1234520122EXAMPLE \
    --task-arn AWS-RestartEC2Instance \
    --service-role-arn arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/SSM --task-type AUTOMATION
 \
    --task-invocation-parameters "{\"Automation\":{\"DocumentVersion\":\"\$LATEST
\",\"Parameters\":{\"InstanceId\":[\"{{RESOURCE_ID}}\"]}}}" \
    --priority 0 \
    --max-concurrency 1 \
    --max-errors 1 \
    --name "AutomationExample" \
    --description "Restarting EC2 Instance for maintenance"
```

Output:

```
{
```

```
    "WindowTaskId":"11144444-5555-6666-7777-88888888"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Registrare un'attività con la finestra di manutenzione (AWS CLI) nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

Esempio 2: per registrare un’attività con una finestra di manutenzione

L'esempio seguente `register-task-with-maintenance-window` registra un'attività Lambda con una finestra di manutenzione destinata a un'istanza.

```
aws ssm register-task-with-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-082dcd7649dee04e4" \
    --targets Key=InstanceIds,Values=i-12344d305eEXAMPLE \
    --task-arn arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:111222333444:function:SSMTestLAMBDA \
    --service-role-arn arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/SSM \
    --task-type LAMBDA \
    --task-invocation-parameters '{"Lambda":{"Payload":"{\"InstanceId\":
\"{{RESOURCE_ID}}\",\"targetType\":\"{{TARGET_TYPE}}\"}","Qualifier":"$LATEST"}}'
 \
    --priority 0 \
    --max-concurrency 10 \
    --max-errors 5 \
    --name "Lambda_Example" \
    --description "My Lambda Example"
```

Output:

```
{
    "WindowTaskId":"22244444-5555-6666-7777-88888888"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Registrare un'attività con la finestra di manutenzione (AWS CLI) nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

Esempio 3: per registrare un'attività Run Command con una finestra di manutenzione

L'esempio seguente `register-task-with-maintenance-window` registra un'attività Run Command con una finestra di manutenzione destinata a un'istanza.

```
aws ssm register-task-with-maintenance-window \
```

```
    --window-id "mw-082dcd7649dee04e4" \
    --targets "Key=InstanceIds,Values=i-12344d305eEXAMPLE" \
    --service-role-arn "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/SSM" \
    --task-type "RUN_COMMAND" \
    --name "SSMInstallPowerShellModule" \
    --task-arn "AWS-InstallPowerShellModule" \
    --task-invocation-parameters "{\"RunCommand\":{\"Comment\":\"\",
\"OutputS3BucketName\":\"runcommandlogs\",\"Parameters\":{\"commands\":[\"Get-
Module -ListAvailable\"],\"executionTimeout\":[\"3600\"],\"source\":[\"https:\/
\/gallery.technet.microsoft.com\/EZOut-33ae0fb7\/file\/110351\/1\/EZOut.zip\"],
\"workingDirectory\":[\"\\\\\"]},\"TimeoutSeconds\":600}}" \
    --max-concurrency 1 \
    --max-errors 1 \
    --priority 10
```

Output:

```
{
    "WindowTaskId":"33344444-5555-6666-7777-88888888"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Registrare un'attività con la finestra di manutenzione (AWS CLI) nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

Esempio 4: per registrare un'attività Step Functions con una finestra di manutenzione

L'esempio seguente `register-task-with-maintenance-window` registra un'attività Step Functions con una finestra di manutenzione destinata a un'istanza.

```
aws ssm register-task-with-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-1234d787d6EXAMPLE" \
    --targets Key=WindowTargetIds,Values=12347414-69c3-49f8-95b8-ed2dcEXAMPLE \
    --task-arn arn:aws:states:us-
east-1:111222333444:stateMachine:SSMTestStateMachine \
    --service-role-arn arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/MaintenanceWindows \
    --task-type STEP_FUNCTIONS \
    --task-invocation-parameters '{"StepFunctions":{"Input":"{\"InstanceId\":
\"{{RESOURCE_ID}}\"}"}}' \
    --priority 0 \
    --max-concurrency 10 \
    --max-errors 5 \
    --name "Step_Functions_Example" \
```

```
    --description "My Step Functions Example"
```

Output:

```
{
    "WindowTaskId":"44444444-5555-6666-7777-88888888"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Registrare un'attività con la finestra di manutenzione (AWS CLI) nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

Esempio 5: per registrare un'attività utilizzando un ID di destinazione della finestra di manutenzione

L'esempio seguente `register-task-with-maintenance-window` registra un'attività utilizzando un ID di destinazione della finestra di manutenzione. L'ID di destinazione della finestra di manutenzione era nell'output del comando `aws ssm register-target-with-maintenance-window`. È inoltre possibile recuperarlo dall'output del comando `aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-targets`.

```
aws ssm register-task-with-maintenance-window \
    --targets "Key=WindowTargetIds,Values=350d44e6-28cc-44e2-951f-4b2c9EXAMPLE" \
    --task-arn "AWS-RunShellScript" \
    --service-role-arn "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole" \
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE" \
    --task-type "RUN_COMMAND" \
    --task-parameters  "{\"commands\":{\"Values\":[\"df\"]}}" \
    --max-concurrency 1 \
    --max-errors 1 \
    --priority 10
```

Output:

```
{
    "WindowTaskId":"33344444-5555-6666-7777-88888888"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Registrare un'attività con la finestra di manutenzione (AWS CLI) nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterTaskWithMaintenanceWindowin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio registra un'attività con una finestra di manutenzione utilizzando un ID di istanza. L'output è l'ID dell'attività.

```
$parameters = @{}
$parameterValues = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.MaintenanceWindowTaskParameterValueExpression
$parameterValues.Values = @("Install")
$parameters.Add("Operation", $parameterValues)

Register-SSMTaskWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03a342e62c96d31b0"
 -ServiceRoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole"
 -MaxConcurrency 1 -MaxError 1 -TaskArn "AWS-RunShellScript" -Target
 @{ Key="InstanceIds";Values="i-0000293ffd8c57862" } -TaskType "RUN_COMMAND" -
Priority 10 -TaskParameter $parameters
```

Output:

```
f34a2c47-ddfd-4c85-a88d-72366b69af1b
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio registra un'attività con una finestra di manutenzione utilizzando un ID di destinazione. L'output è l'ID dell'attività.

```
$parameters = @{}
$parameterValues = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.MaintenanceWindowTaskParameterValueExpression
$parameterValues.Values = @("Install")
$parameters.Add("Operation", $parameterValues)

register-ssmtaskwithmaintenancewindow -WindowId "mw-03a342e62c96d31b0"
 -ServiceRoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole"
 -MaxConcurrency 1 -MaxError 1 -TaskArn "AWS-RunShellScript" -Target
 @{ Key="WindowTargetIds";Values="350d44e6-28cc-44e2-951f-4b2c985838f6" } -
TaskType "RUN_COMMAND" -Priority 10 -TaskParameter $parameters
```

Output:

```
f34a2c47-ddfd-4c85-a88d-72366b69af1b
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio crea un oggetto parametro per il documento di comando run **`AWS-RunPowerShellScript`** e crea un'attività con una determinata finestra di manutenzione utilizzando l'ID di destinazione. L'output restituito è l'ID dell'attività.

```
$parameters =
 [Collections.Generic.Dictionary[String,Collections.Generic.List[String]]]::new()
$parameters.Add("commands",@("ipconfig","dir env:\computername"))
$parameters.Add("executionTimeout",@(3600))

$props = @{
    WindowId = "mw-0123e4cce56ff78ae"
    ServiceRoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole"
    MaxConcurrency = 1
    MaxError = 1
    TaskType = "RUN_COMMAND"
    TaskArn = "AWS-RunPowerShellScript"
    Target =
 @{Key="WindowTargetIds";Values="fe1234ea-56d7-890b-12f3-456b789bee0f"}
    Priority = 1
    RunCommand_Parameter = $parameters
    Name = "set-via-cmdlet"
}

Register-SSMTaskWithMaintenanceWindow @props
```

Output:

```
f1e2ef34-5678-12e3-456a-12334c5c6cbe
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio registra un'attività di AWS Systems Manager Automation utilizzando un documento denominato**`Create-Snapshots`**.

```
$automationParameters = @{}
$automationParameters.Add( "instanceId", @("{{ TARGET_ID }}") )
$automationParameters.Add( "AutomationAssumeRole",
 @("{arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AutomationRole}") )
$automationParameters.Add( "SnapshotTimeout", @("PT20M") )
```

```
Register-SSMTaskWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId mw-123EXAMPLE456`
    -ServiceRoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MW-Role"`
    -MaxConcurrency 1 -MaxError 1 -TaskArn "CreateVolumeSnapshots"`
    -Target @{ Key="WindowTargetIds";Values="4b5acdf4-946c-4355-
bd68-4329a43a5fd1" }`
    -TaskType "AUTOMATION"`
    -Priority 4`
    -Automation_DocumentVersion '$DEFAULT' -Automation_Parameter
 $automationParameters -Name "Create-Snapshots"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterTaskWithMaintenanceWindowin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio registra un'attività con una finestra di manutenzione utilizzando un ID di istanza. L'output è l'ID dell'attività.

```
$parameters = @{}
$parameterValues = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.MaintenanceWindowTaskParameterValueExpression
$parameterValues.Values = @("Install")
$parameters.Add("Operation", $parameterValues)

Register-SSMTaskWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03a342e62c96d31b0"
 -ServiceRoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole"
 -MaxConcurrency 1 -MaxError 1 -TaskArn "AWS-RunShellScript" -Target
 @{ Key="InstanceIds";Values="i-0000293ffd8c57862" } -TaskType "RUN_COMMAND" -
Priority 10 -TaskParameter $parameters
```

Output:

```
f34a2c47-ddfd-4c85-a88d-72366b69af1b
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio registra un'attività con una finestra di manutenzione utilizzando un ID di destinazione. L'output è l'ID dell'attività.

```
$parameters = @{}
$parameterValues = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.MaintenanceWindowTaskParameterValueExpression
$parameterValues.Values = @("Install")
$parameters.Add("Operation", $parameterValues)
```

```
register-ssmtaskwithmaintenancewindow -WindowId "mw-03a342e62c96d31b0"
 -ServiceRoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole"
 -MaxConcurrency 1 -MaxError 1 -TaskArn "AWS-RunShellScript" -Target
 @{ Key="WindowTargetIds";Values="350d44e6-28cc-44e2-951f-4b2c985838f6" } -
TaskType "RUN_COMMAND" -Priority 10 -TaskParameter $parameters
```

Output:

```
f34a2c47-ddfd-4c85-a88d-72366b69af1b
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio crea un oggetto parametro per il documento di comando run **`AWS-RunPowerShellScript`** e crea un'attività con una determinata finestra di manutenzione utilizzando l'ID di destinazione. L'output restituito è l'ID dell'attività.

```
$parameters =
 [Collections.Generic.Dictionary[String,Collections.Generic.List[String]]]::new()
$parameters.Add("commands",@("ipconfig","dir env:\computername"))
$parameters.Add("executionTimeout",@(3600))

$props = @{
    WindowId = "mw-0123e4cce56ff78ae"
    ServiceRoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole"
    MaxConcurrency = 1
    MaxError = 1
    TaskType = "RUN_COMMAND"
    TaskArn = "AWS-RunPowerShellScript"
    Target =
 @{Key="WindowTargetIds";Values="fe1234ea-56d7-890b-12f3-456b789bee0f"}
    Priority = 1
    RunCommand_Parameter = $parameters
    Name = "set-via-cmdlet"
}

Register-SSMTaskWithMaintenanceWindow @props
```

Output:

```
f1e2ef34-5678-12e3-456a-12334c5c6cbe
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio registra un'attività di AWS Systems Manager Automation utilizzando un documento denominato**`Create-Snapshots`**.

```
$automationParameters = @{}
$automationParameters.Add( "instanceId", @("{{ TARGET_ID }}") )
$automationParameters.Add( "AutomationAssumeRole",
 @("{arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AutomationRole}") )
$automationParameters.Add( "SnapshotTimeout", @("PT20M") )
Register-SSMTaskWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId mw-123EXAMPLE456`
    -ServiceRoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MW-Role"`
    -MaxConcurrency 1 -MaxError 1 -TaskArn "CreateVolumeSnapshots"`
    -Target @{ Key="WindowTargetIds";Values="4b5acdf4-946c-4355-
bd68-4329a43a5fd1" }`
    -TaskType "AUTOMATION"`
    -Priority 4`
    -Automation_DocumentVersion '$DEFAULT' -Automation_Parameter
 $automationParameters -Name "Create-Snapshots"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterTaskWithMaintenanceWindowin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`RemoveTagsFromResource`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RemoveTagsFromResource`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rimuovere un tag da una baseline delle patch

L'esempio seguente `remove-tags-from-resource` mostra come rimuovere i tag da una baseline delle patch.

```
aws ssm remove-tags-from-resource \
    --resource-type "PatchBaseline" \
    --resource-id "pb-0123456789abcdef0" \
    --tag-keys "Region"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tagging AWS Resources nella Guida AWS generale.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RemoveTagsFromResource AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove un tag da una finestra di manutenzione. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Remove-SSMResourceTag -ResourceId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -ResourceType
 "MaintenanceWindow" -TagKey "Production"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemoveTagsFromResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove un tag da una finestra di manutenzione. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Remove-SSMResourceTag -ResourceId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -ResourceType
 "MaintenanceWindow" -TagKey "Production"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemoveTagsFromResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`SendCommand`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `SendCommand`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: eseguire un comando su una o più istanze remote

L'esempio seguente `send-command` esegue un comando `echo` su un'istanza di destinazione.

```
aws ssm send-command \
    --document-name "AWS-RunShellScript" \
    --parameters 'commands=["echo HelloWorld"]' \
    --targets "Key=instanceids,Values=i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --comment "echo HelloWorld"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Command": {
        "CommandId": "92853adf-ba41-4cd6-9a88-142d1EXAMPLE",
        "DocumentName": "AWS-RunShellScript",
        "DocumentVersion": "",
        "Comment": "echo HelloWorld",
        "ExpiresAfter": 1550181014.717,
        "Parameters": {
            "commands": [
                "echo HelloWorld"
            ]
        },
        "InstanceIds": [
            "i-0f00f008a2dcbefe2"
        ],
        "Targets": [],
        "RequestedDateTime": 1550173814.717,
        "Status": "Pending",
        "StatusDetails": "Pending",
        "OutputS3BucketName": "",
        "OutputS3KeyPrefix": "",
        "MaxConcurrency": "50",
        "MaxErrors": "0",
        "TargetCount": 1,
        "CompletedCount": 0,
        "ErrorCount": 0,
        "DeliveryTimedOutCount": 0,
        "ServiceRole": "",
        "NotificationConfig": {
            "NotificationArn": "",
            "NotificationEvents": [],
            "NotificationType": ""
        },
        "CloudWatchOutputConfig": {
            "CloudWatchLogGroupName": "",
```

```
            "CloudWatchOutputEnabled": false
        }
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eseguire comandi utilizzando Systems Manager Run Command nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

Esempio 2: per ottenere informazioni IP su un'istanza

L'esempio seguente `send-command` recupera le informazioni sull'IP di un'istanza.

```
aws ssm send-command \
    --instance-ids "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --document-name "AWS-RunShellScript" \
    --comment "IP config" \
    --parameters "commands=ifconfig"
```

Vedi l'esempio 1 per un output di esempio.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eseguire comandi utilizzando Systems Manager Run Command nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

Esempio 3: eseguire un comando su istanze con tag specifici

L'esempio seguente `send-command` esegue un comando sulle istanze che hanno la chiave di tag “ENV” e il valore “Dev”.

```
aws ssm send-command \
    --targets "Key=tag:ENV,Values=Dev" \
    --document-name "AWS-RunShellScript" \
    --parameters "commands=ifconfig"
```

Vedi l'esempio 1 per un output di esempio.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eseguire comandi utilizzando Systems Manager Run Command nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

Esempio 4: per eseguire un comando che invia notifiche SNS

L'esempio seguente `send-command` esegue un comando che invia notifiche SNS per tutti gli eventi di notifica e il tipo di notifica `Command`.

```
aws ssm send-command \
    --instance-ids "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --document-name "AWS-RunShellScript" \
    --comment "IP config" \
    --parameters "commands=ifconfig" \
    --service-role-arn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/SNS_Role" \
    --notification-config "NotificationArn=arn:aws:sns:us-
east-1:123456789012:SNSTopicName,NotificationEvents=All,NotificationType=Command"
```

Vedi l'esempio 1 per un output di esempio.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eseguire comandi utilizzando Systems Manager Run Command nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

Esempio 5: per eseguire un comando che genera output su S3 e CloudWatch

L'`send-command`esempio seguente esegue un comando che invia i dettagli del comando a un bucket S3 e a un gruppo di log Logs. CloudWatch

```
aws ssm send-command \
    --instance-ids "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --document-name "AWS-RunShellScript" \
    --comment "IP config" \
    --parameters "commands=ifconfig" \
    --output-s3-bucket-name "s3-bucket-name" \
    --output-s3-key-prefix "runcommand" \
    --cloud-watch-output-
config "CloudWatchOutputEnabled=true,CloudWatchLogGroupName=CWLGroupName"
```

Vedi l'esempio 1 per un output di esempio.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eseguire comandi utilizzando Systems Manager Run Command nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

Esempio 6: per eseguire comandi su più istanze con tag diversi

L'esempio seguente `send-command` esegue un comando su istanze con due chiavi e valori di tag diversi.

```
aws ssm send-command \
```

```
    --document-name "AWS-RunPowerShellScript" \
    --parameters commands=["echo helloWorld"] \
    --targets Key=tag:Env,Values=Dev Key=tag:Role,Values=WebServers
```

Vedi l'esempio 1 per un output di esempio.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eseguire comandi utilizzando Systems Manager Run Command nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

Esempio 7: per indirizzare più istanze con la stessa chiave di tag

L'esempio seguente `send-command` esegue un comando su istanze che hanno la stessa chiave di tag ma con valori diversi.

```
aws ssm send-command \
    --document-name "AWS-RunPowerShellScript" \
    --parameters commands=["echo helloWorld"] \
    --targets Key=tag:Env,Values=Dev,Test
```

Vedi l'esempio 1 per un output di esempio.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eseguire comandi utilizzando Systems Manager Run Command nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

Esempio 8: per eseguire un comando che utilizza un documento condiviso

L'esempio seguente `send-command` esegue un documento condiviso su un'istanza di destinazione.

```
aws ssm send-command \
    --document-name "arn:aws:ssm:us-east-1:123456789012:document/ExampleDocument"
 \
    --targets "Key=instanceids,Values=i-1234567890abcdef0"
```

Vedi l'esempio 1 per un output di esempio.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo di documenti condivisi SSM nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SendCommandCommand Reference.AWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Sends a SSM command to a managed node asynchronously.
    *
    * @param documentName The name of the document to use.
    * @param instanceId The ID of the instance to send the command to.
    * @return The command ID.
    * <p>
    * This method initiates asynchronous requests to send a SSM command to a
managed node.
    * It waits until the document is active, sends the command, and checks the
command execution status.
    */
   public String sendSSMCommand(String documentName, String instanceId) throws
InterruptedException, SsmException {
       // Before we use Document to send a command - make sure it is active.
       CompletableFuture<Void> documentActiveFuture =
CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
           boolean isDocumentActive = false;
           DescribeDocumentRequest request = DescribeDocumentRequest.builder()
                   .name(documentName)
                   .build();

           while (!isDocumentActive) {
               CompletableFuture<DescribeDocumentResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeDocument(request);
               String documentStatus =
response.join().document().statusAsString();
               if (documentStatus.equals("Active")) {
                   System.out.println("The SSM document is active and ready to
use.");
                   isDocumentActive = true;
               } else {
```

```
                    System.out.println("The SSM document is not active. Status: "
+ documentStatus);
                    try {
                        Thread.sleep(5000);
                    } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                        throw new RuntimeException(e);
                    }
                }
            }
        });

        documentActiveFuture.join();

        // Create the SendCommandRequest.
        SendCommandRequest commandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
                .documentName(documentName)
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .build();

        // Send the command.
        CompletableFuture<SendCommandResponse> commandFuture =
getAsyncClient().sendCommand(commandRequest);
        final String[] commandId = {null};

        commandFuture.whenComplete((commandResponse, ex) -> {
            if (commandResponse != null) {
                commandId[0] = commandResponse.command().commandId();
                System.out.println("Command ID: " + commandId[0]);

                // Wait for the command execution to complete.
                GetCommandInvocationRequest invocationRequest =
GetCommandInvocationRequest.builder()
                        .commandId(commandId[0])
                        .instanceId(instanceId)
                        .build();

                try {
                    System.out.println("Wait 5 secs");
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(5);

                    // Retrieve the command execution details.
                    CompletableFuture<GetCommandInvocationResponse>
invocationFuture = getAsyncClient().getCommandInvocation(invocationRequest);
```

```
                    invocationFuture.whenComplete((commandInvocationResponse,
invocationEx) -> {
                        if (commandInvocationResponse != null) {
                            // Check the status of the command execution.
                            CommandInvocationStatus status =
commandInvocationResponse.status();
                            if (status == CommandInvocationStatus.SUCCESS) {
                                System.out.println("Command execution
successful");
                            } else {
                                System.out.println("Command execution failed.
Status: " + status);
                            }
                        } else {
                            Throwable invocationCause = (invocationEx instanceof
CompletionException) ? invocationEx.getCause() : invocationEx;
                            throw new CompletionException(invocationCause);
                        }
                    }).join();
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    throw new RuntimeException(e);
                }
            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                    throw (SsmException) cause;
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                }
            }
        }).join();

        return commandId[0];
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendCommandconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { SendCommandCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Send an SSM command to a managed node.
 * @param {{ documentName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ documentName }) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new SendCommandCommand({
        DocumentName: documentName,
      }),
    );
    console.log("Command sent successfully.");
    return { Success: true };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ValidationError") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide a valid document name?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendCommandconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio esegue un comando echo su un'istanza di destinazione.

```
Send-SSMCommand -DocumentName "AWS-RunPowerShellScript" -Parameter @{commands =
 "echo helloWorld"} -Target @{Key="instanceids";Values=@("i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f")}
```

Output:

```
CommandId          : d8d190fc-32c1-4d65-a0df-ff5ff3965524
Comment            :
CompletedCount     : 0
DocumentName       : AWS-RunPowerShellScript
ErrorCount         : 0
ExpiresAfter       : 3/7/2017 10:48:37 PM
InstanceIds        : {}
MaxConcurrency     : 50
MaxErrors          : 0
NotificationConfig : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NotificationConfig
OutputS3BucketName :
OutputS3KeyPrefix  :
OutputS3Region     :
Parameters         : {[commands,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
RequestedDateTime  : 3/7/2017 9:48:37 PM
ServiceRole        :
Status             : Pending
StatusDetails      : Pending
TargetCount        : 0
Targets            : {instanceids}
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio mostra come eseguire un comando che accetta parametri annidati.

```
Send-SSMCommand -DocumentName "AWS-RunRemoteScript" -Parameter
 @{ sourceType="GitHub";sourceInfo='{"owner": "me","repository": "amazon-
ssm","path": "Examples/Install-Win32OpenSSH"}'; "commandLine"=".\Install-
Win32OpenSSH.ps1"} -InstanceId i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SendCommandin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio esegue un comando echo su un'istanza di destinazione.

```
Send-SSMCommand -DocumentName "AWS-RunPowerShellScript" -Parameter @{commands =
 "echo helloWorld"} -Target @{Key="instanceids";Values=@("i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f")}
```

Output:

```
CommandId          : d8d190fc-32c1-4d65-a0df-ff5ff3965524
Comment            :
CompletedCount     : 0
DocumentName       : AWS-RunPowerShellScript
ErrorCount         : 0
ExpiresAfter       : 3/7/2017 10:48:37 PM
InstanceIds        : {}
MaxConcurrency     : 50
MaxErrors          : 0
NotificationConfig : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NotificationConfig
OutputS3BucketName :
OutputS3KeyPrefix  :
OutputS3Region     :
Parameters         : {[commands,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
RequestedDateTime  : 3/7/2017 9:48:37 PM
ServiceRole        :
Status             : Pending
StatusDetails      : Pending
TargetCount        : 0
Targets            : {instanceids}
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio mostra come eseguire un comando che accetta parametri annidati.

```
Send-SSMCommand -DocumentName "AWS-RunRemoteScript" -Parameter
 @{ sourceType="GitHub";sourceInfo='{"owner": "me","repository": "amazon-
ssm","path": "Examples/Install-Win32OpenSSH"}'; "commandLine"=".\Install-
Win32OpenSSH.ps1"} -InstanceId i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SendCommandin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class DocumentWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager Document actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def send_command(self, instance_ids):
        """
        Sends a command to one or more instances.

        :param instance_ids: The IDs of the instances to send the command to.
        :return: The ID of the command.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=instance_ids, DocumentName=self.name,
 TimeoutSeconds=3600
            )
```

```
            return response["Command"]["CommandId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't send command to %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SendCommand AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`StartAutomationExecution`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StartAutomationExecution`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per eseguire un documento di automazione

L'esempio seguente `start-automation-execution` esegue un documento di automazione.

```
aws ssm start-automation-execution \
    --document-name "AWS-UpdateLinuxAmi" \
    --parameters "AutomationAssumeRole=arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
SSMAutomationRole,SourceAmiId=ami-EXAMPLE,IamInstanceProfileName=EC2InstanceRole"
```

Output:

```
{
  "AutomationExecutionId": "4105a4fc-f944-11e6-9d32-0a1b2EXAMPLE"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Esecuzione manuale di un flusso di lavoro di automazione nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

Esempio 2: per eseguire un documento di automazione condiviso

L'esempio seguente `start-automation-execution` esegue un documento di automazione condiviso.

```
aws ssm start-automation-execution \
    --document-name "arn:aws:ssm:us-east-1:123456789012:document/ExampleDocument"
```

Output:

```
{
  "AutomationExecutionId": "4105a4fc-f944-11e6-9d32-0a1b2EXAMPLE"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo di documenti condivisi SSM nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartAutomationExecution AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio esegue un documento che specifica un ruolo di automazione, un ID di origine AMI e un ruolo di EC2 istanza Amazon.

```
Start-SSMAutomationExecution -DocumentName AWS-UpdateLinuxAmi -
Parameter @{'AutomationAssumeRole'='arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
SSMAutomationRole';'SourceAmiId'='ami-
f173cc91';'InstanceIamRole'='EC2InstanceRole'}
```

Output:

```
3a532a4f-0382-11e7-9df7-6f11185f6dd1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StartAutomationExecutionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio esegue un documento che specifica un ruolo di automazione, un ID di origine AMI e un ruolo di EC2 istanza Amazon.

```
Start-SSMAutomationExecution -DocumentName AWS-UpdateLinuxAmi -
Parameter @{'AutomationAssumeRole'='arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
SSMAutomationRole';'SourceAmiId'='ami-
f173cc91';'InstanceIamRole'='EC2InstanceRole'}
```

Output:

```
3a532a4f-0382-11e7-9df7-6f11185f6dd1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StartAutomationExecutionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`StartSession`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StartSession`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per avviare una sessione di Session Manager

Questo esempio `start-session` stabilisce una connessione con un'istanza per una sessione di Session Manager. Si noti che questo comando interattivo richiede l'installazione del plug-in Session Manager sul computer client che effettua la chiamata.

```
aws ssm start-session \
    --target "i-1234567890abcdef0"
```

Output:

```
Starting session with SessionId: Jane-Roe-07a16060613c408b5
```

Esempio 2: per avviare una sessione di Session Manager utilizzando SSH

Questo esempio `start-session` stabilisce una connessione con un'istanza per una sessione di Session Manager utilizzando SSH. Tieni presente che questo comando interattivo richiede l'installazione del plug-in Session Manager sul computer client che effettua la

chiamata e che il comando utilizza l'utente predefinito sull'istanza, ad esempio per EC2 le istanze `ec2-user` per Linux.

```
ssh -i /path/my-key-pair.pem ec2-user@i-02573cafcfEXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
Starting session with SessionId: ec2-user-07a16060613c408b5
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Avvio di una sessione e installazione del plug-in Session Manager per la AWS CLI nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StartSessionin AWS CLI Command Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio avvia una connessione a una destinazione per una sessione di Session Manager, abilitando il port forwarding.

```
Start-SSMSession -Target 'i-064578e5e7454488f' -DocumentName 'AWS-
StartPortForwardingSession' -Parameter @{ localPortNumber = '8080'; portNumber =
 '80' }
```

Output:

```
SessionId    StreamUrl
----------    ----------
random-id0    wss://ssmmessages.amazonaws.com/v1/data-channel/random-id
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StartSessionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio avvia una connessione a una destinazione per una sessione di Session Manager, abilitando il port forwarding. Nota: è necessario aggiungere il parametro Region se non è già impostato utilizzando AWSCredentials.

```
Start-SSMSession -Target 'i-064578e5e7454488f' -DocumentName 'AWS-
StartPortForwardingSession' -Parameter @{ localPortNumber = '8080'; portNumber =
 '80' } -Region 'us-west-1'
```

Output:

```
Starting session with SessionId: testUser-xi4glew849asyeryde34u4dfsdfy
Port 8080 opened for sessionId testUser-xi4glew849asyeryde34u4dfsdfy.
Waiting for connections...
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio crea una sessione interattiva con un'istanza specificata per una sessione di Session Manager.

```
Start-SSMSession -Target 'i-1234567890abcdef0' -Region 'us-west-1'
```

Output:

```
Starting session with SessionId : testUser-xi4glew849asyeryde34u4dfsdfy
Windows PowerShell
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Install the latest PowerShell for new features and improvements!


PS C:\Windows\system32> whoami
ec2amaz-fnsdrwv\ec2-test-user
PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio crea una sessione senza connettersi ad essa e restituisce le TokenValue proprietà SessionId StreamUrl, e necessarie per connettersi alla sessione.

```
Start-SSMSession -Target 'i-1234567890abcdef0' -Region 'us-west-1' -
DisablePluginInvocation
```

Output:

```
SessionId        : testUser-xi4glew849asyeryde34u4dfsdfy
```

```
StreamUrl        : {StreamUrl value redacted}
TokenValue       : {Token value redacted}
ContentLength    : 1207
HttpStatusCode   : OK
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StartSessionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`StopAutomationExecution`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StopAutomationExecution`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per interrompere l'esecuzione di un'automazione

L'esempio seguente `stop-automation-execution` interrompe un documento di automazione.

```
aws ssm stop-automation-execution
    --automation-execution-id "4105a4fc-f944-11e6-9d32-0a1b2EXAMPLE"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Esecuzione manuale di un flusso di lavoro di automazione nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StopAutomationExecution AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio interrompe un'esecuzione di automazione. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Stop-SSMAutomationExecution -AutomationExecutionId "4105a4fc-
f944-11e6-9d32-8fb2db27a909"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StopAutomationExecutionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio interrompe un'esecuzione di automazione. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Stop-SSMAutomationExecution -AutomationExecutionId "4105a4fc-
f944-11e6-9d32-8fb2db27a909"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StopAutomationExecutionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UpdateAssociation`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateAssociation`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per aggiornare un'associazione di documenti

L'esempio seguente `update-association` aggiorna l'associazione a una nuova versione del documento.

```
aws ssm update-association \
    --association-id "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab" \
    --document-version "\$LATEST"
```

Output:

```
{
    "AssociationDescription": {
        "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
        "AssociationVersion": "2",
        "Date": 1550508093.293,
        "LastUpdateAssociationDate": 1550508106.596,
        "Overview": {
            "Status": "Pending",
            "DetailedStatus": "Creating"
```

```
        },
        "DocumentVersion": "$LATEST",
        "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
        "Targets": [
            {
                "Key": "tag:Name",
                "Values": [
                    "Linux"
                ]
            }
        ],
        "LastExecutionDate": 1550508094.879,
        "LastSuccessfulExecutionDate": 1550508094.879
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Modifica e creazione di una nuova versione di un'associazione nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

Esempio 2: per aggiornare l'espressione di pianificazione di un'associazione

L'esempio seguente `update-association` aggiorna l'espressione di pianificazione per l'associazione specificata.

```
aws ssm update-association \
    --association-id "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab" \
    --schedule-expression "cron(0 0 0/4 1/1 * ? *)"
```

Output:

```
{
    "AssociationDescription": {
        "Name": "AWS-HelloWorld",
        "AssociationVersion": "2",
        "Date": "2021-02-08T13:54:19.203000-08:00",
        "LastUpdateAssociationDate": "2021-06-29T11:51:07.933000-07:00",
        "Overview": {
            "Status": "Pending",
            "DetailedStatus": "Creating"
        },
        "DocumentVersion": "$DEFAULT",
        "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
        "Targets": [
```

```
            {
                "Key": "aws:NoOpAutomationTag",
                "Values": [
                    "AWS-NoOpAutomationTarget-Value"
                ]
            }
        ],
        "ScheduleExpression": "cron(0 0 0/4 1/1 * ? *)",
        "LastExecutionDate": "2021-06-26T19:00:48.110000-07:00",
        "ApplyOnlyAtCronInterval": false
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Modifica e creazione di una nuova versione di un'associazione nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateAssociation AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna un'associazione con una nuova versione del documento.

```
Update-SSMAssociation -AssociationId "93285663-92df-44cb-9f26-2292d4ecc439" -
DocumentVersion "1"
```

Output:

```
Name                  : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId            :
Date                  : 3/1/2017 6:22:21 PM
Status.Name           :
Status.Date           :
Status.Message        :
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateAssociationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna un'associazione con una nuova versione del documento.

```
Update-SSMAssociation -AssociationId "93285663-92df-44cb-9f26-2292d4ecc439" -
DocumentVersion "1"
```

Output:

```
Name                  : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId            :
Date                  : 3/1/2017 6:22:21 PM
Status.Name           :
Status.Date           :
Status.Message        :
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateAssociationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UpdateAssociationStatus`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateAssociationStatus`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiornare lo stato dell'associazione

L'esempio seguente `update-association-status` aggiorna lo stato dell'associazione tra un'istanza e un documento.

```
aws ssm update-association-status \
    --name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent" \
    --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --association-
status "Date=1424421071.939,Name=Pending,Message=temp_status_change,AdditionalInfo=Additi
Config-Needed"
```

Output:

```
{
    "AssociationDescription": {
```

```
        "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
        "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
        "AssociationVersion": "1",
        "Date": 1550507529.604,
        "LastUpdateAssociationDate": 1550507806.974,
        "Status": {
            "Date": 1424421071.0,
            "Name": "Pending",
            "Message": "temp_status_change",
            "AdditionalInfo": "Additional-Config-Needed"
        },
        "Overview": {
            "Status": "Success",
            "AssociationStatusAggregatedCount": {
                "Success": 1
            }
        },
        "DocumentVersion": "$DEFAULT",
        "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
        "Targets": [
            {
                "Key": "InstanceIds",
                "Values": [
                    "i-1234567890abcdef0"
                ]
            }
        ],
        "LastExecutionDate": 1550507808.0,
        "LastSuccessfulExecutionDate": 1550507808.0
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Utilizzo delle associazioni in Systems Manager nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateAssociationStatus AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna lo stato dell'associazione tra un'istanza e un documento di configurazione.

```
Update-SSMAssociationStatus -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent" -InstanceId
 "i-0000293ffd8c57862" -AssociationStatus_Date "2015-02-20T08:31:11Z"
 -AssociationStatus_Name "Pending" -AssociationStatus_Message
 "temporary_status_change" -AssociationStatus_AdditionalInfo "Additional-Config-
Needed"
```

Output:

```
Name                   : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId             : i-0000293ffd8c57862
Date                   : 2/23/2017 6:55:22 PM
Status.Name            : Pending
Status.Date            : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Status.Message         : temporary_status_change
Status.AdditionalInfo : Additional-Config-Needed
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateAssociationStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna lo stato dell'associazione tra un'istanza e un documento di configurazione.

```
Update-SSMAssociationStatus -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent" -InstanceId
 "i-0000293ffd8c57862" -AssociationStatus_Date "2015-02-20T08:31:11Z"
 -AssociationStatus_Name "Pending" -AssociationStatus_Message
 "temporary_status_change" -AssociationStatus_AdditionalInfo "Additional-Config-
Needed"
```

Output:

```
Name                   : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId             : i-0000293ffd8c57862
Date                   : 2/23/2017 6:55:22 PM
Status.Name            : Pending
Status.Date            : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Status.Message         : temporary_status_change
Status.AdditionalInfo : Additional-Config-Needed
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateAssociationStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UpdateDocument`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateDocument`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare una nuova versione di un documento

L'esempio seguente `update-document` crea una nuova versione di un documento quando viene eseguito su un computer Windows. Il documento specificato da `--document` deve essere in formato JSON. Nota che `file://` deve essere referenziato seguito dal percorso del file di contenuto. A causa di $ all'inizio del parametro `--document-version`, in Windows è necessario racchiudere il valore tra virgolette doppie. Su Linux, macOS o su PowerShell richiesta, è necessario racchiudere il valore tra virgolette singole.

Versione Windows:

```
aws ssm update-document \
    --name "RunShellScript" \
    --content "file://RunShellScript.json" \
    --document-version "$LATEST"
```

Versione Linux/Mac:

```
aws ssm update-document \
    --name "RunShellScript" \
    --content "file://RunShellScript.json" \
    --document-version '$LATEST'
```

Output:

```
{
  "DocumentDescription": {
      "Status": "Updating",
      "Hash": "f775e5df4904c6fa46686c4722fae9de1950dace25cd9608ff8d622046b68d9b",
      "Name": "RunShellScript",
      "Parameters": [
          {
              "Type": "StringList",
              "Name": "commands",
```

```
                "Description": "(Required) Specify a shell script or a command to
 run."
            }
        ],
        "DocumentType": "Command",
        "PlatformTypes": [
            "Linux"
        ],
        "DocumentVersion": "2",
        "HashType": "Sha256",
        "CreatedDate": 1487899655.152,
        "Owner": "809632081692",
        "SchemaVersion": "2.0",
        "DefaultVersion": "1",
        "LatestVersion": "2",
        "Description": "Run an updated script"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command UpdateDocumentReference AWS CLI .

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una nuova versione di un documento con il contenuto aggiornato del file json specificato. Il documento deve essere in formato JSON. È possibile ottenere la versione del documento con il cmdlet «Get- SSMDocumentVersionList».

```
Update-SSMDocument -Name RunShellScript -DocumentVersion "1" -Content (Get-
Content -Raw "c:\temp\RunShellScript.json")
```

Output:

```
CreatedDate     : 3/1/2017 2:59:17 AM
DefaultVersion  : 1
Description     : Run an updated script
DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 2
Hash            :
 1d5ce820e999ff051eb4841ed887593daf77120fd76cae0d18a53cc42e4e22c1
HashType        : Sha256
```

```
LatestVersion   : 2
Name            : RunShellScript
Owner           : 809632081692
Parameters      : {commands}
PlatformTypes   : {Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 2.0
Sha1            :
Status          : Updating
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateDocumentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una nuova versione di un documento con il contenuto aggiornato del file json specificato. Il documento deve essere in formato JSON. È possibile ottenere la versione del documento con il cmdlet «Get- SSMDocumentVersionList».

```
Update-SSMDocument -Name RunShellScript -DocumentVersion "1" -Content (Get-
Content -Raw "c:\temp\RunShellScript.json")
```

Output:

```
CreatedDate     : 3/1/2017 2:59:17 AM
DefaultVersion  : 1
Description     : Run an updated script
DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 2
Hash            :
 1d5ce820e999ff051eb4841ed887593daf77120fd76cae0d18a53cc42e4e22c1
HashType        : Sha256
LatestVersion   : 2
Name            : RunShellScript
Owner           : 809632081692
Parameters      : {commands}
PlatformTypes   : {Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 2.0
Sha1            :
Status          : Updating
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateDocumentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`UpdateDocumentDefaultVersion`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateDocumentDefaultVersion`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiornare la versione predefinita di un documento

L'esempio seguente `update-document-default-version` aggiorna la versione predefinita di un documento Systems Manager.

```
aws ssm update-document-default-version \
    --name "Example" \
    --document-version "2"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Description": {
        "Name": "Example",
        "DefaultVersion": "2"
    }
}
```

Per informazioni, consulta Scrittura del contenuto del documento SSM nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateDocumentDefaultVersion AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna la versione predefinita di un documento. È possibile ottenere le versioni dei documenti disponibili con il cmdlet «Get- SSMDocumentVersionList».

```
Update-SSMDocumentDefaultVersion -Name "RunShellScript" -DocumentVersion "2"
```

Output:

```
DefaultVersion Name
-------------- ----
2              RunShellScript
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateDocumentDefaultVersionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna la versione predefinita di un documento. È possibile ottenere le versioni dei documenti disponibili con il cmdlet «Get- SSMDocumentVersionList».

```
Update-SSMDocumentDefaultVersion -Name "RunShellScript" -DocumentVersion "2"
```

Output:

```
DefaultVersion Name
-------------- ----
2              RunShellScript
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateDocumentDefaultVersionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`UpdateMaintenanceWindow`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateMaintenanceWindow`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per aggiornare una finestra di manutenzione

L'esempio seguente `update-maintenance-window` aggiorna il nome di una finestra di manutenzione.

```
aws ssm update-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8h9" \
    --name "My-Renamed-MW"
```

Output:

```
{
    "Cutoff": 1,
    "Name": "My-Renamed-MW",
    "Schedule": "cron(0 16 ? * TUE *)",
    "Enabled": true,
    "AllowUnassociatedTargets": true,
    "WindowId": "mw-1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8h9",
    "Duration": 4
}
```

Esempio 2: per disabilitare una finestra di manutenzione

L'esempio seguente `update-maintenance-window` disattiva una finestra di manutenzione.

```
aws ssm update-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8h9" \
    --no-enabled
```

Esempio 3: per abilitare una finestra di manutenzione

L'esempio seguente `update-maintenance-window` attiva una finestra di manutenzione.

```
aws ssm update-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8h9" \
    --enabled
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Update a Maintenance Window (AWS CLI) nella AWS Systems Manager User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateMaintenanceWindowin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Updates an SSM maintenance window asynchronously.
    *
    * @param id The ID of the maintenance window to update.
    * @param name The new name for the maintenance window.
    * <p>
    * This method initiates an asynchronous request to update an SSM maintenance
window.
    * If the request is successful, it prints a success message.
    * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
    */
   public void updateSSMMaintenanceWindow(String id, String name) throws
SsmException {
       UpdateMaintenanceWindowRequest updateRequest =
UpdateMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
               .windowId(id)
               .allowUnassociatedTargets(true)
               .duration(24)
               .enabled(true)
               .name(name)
               .schedule("cron(0 0 ? * MON *)")
               .build();

       CompletableFuture<UpdateMaintenanceWindowResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().updateMaintenanceWindow(updateRequest);
       future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
           if (response != null) {
               System.out.println("The SSM maintenance window was successfully
updated");
           } else {
               Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
               if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                   throw new CompletionException(cause);
               } else {
                   throw new RuntimeException(cause);
               }
           }
       }).join();
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateMaintenanceWindowconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { UpdateMaintenanceWindowCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Update an SSM maintenance window.
 * @param {{ windowId: string, allowUnassociatedTargets?: boolean, duration?:
 number, enabled?: boolean, name?: string, schedule?: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  windowId,
  allowUnassociatedTargets = undefined, //Allow the maintenance window to run on
 managed nodes, even if you haven't registered those nodes as targets.
  duration = undefined, //The duration of the maintenance window in hours.
  enabled = undefined,
  name = undefined,
  schedule = undefined, //The schedule of the maintenance window in the form of a
 cron or rate expression.
}) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    const { opsItemArn, opsItemId } = await client.send(
      new UpdateMaintenanceWindowCommand({
        WindowId: windowId,
        AllowUnassociatedTargets: allowUnassociatedTargets,
        Duration: duration,
        Enabled: enabled,
        Name: name,
        Schedule: schedule,
```

```
      }),
    );
    console.log("Maintenance window updated.");
    return { OpsItemArn: opsItemArn, OpsItemId: opsItemId };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ValidationError") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Are these values correct?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateMaintenanceWindowconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna il nome di una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Update-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Name "My-Renamed-
MW"
```

Output:

```
AllowUnassociatedTargets : False
Cutoff                   : 1
Duration                 : 2
Enabled                  : True
Name                     : My-Renamed-MW
Schedule                 : cron(0 */30 * * * ? *)
WindowId                 : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio abilita una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Update-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Enabled $true
```

Output:

```
AllowUnassociatedTargets : False
Cutoff                   : 1
Duration                 : 2
Enabled                  : True
Name                     : My-Renamed-MW
Schedule                 : cron(0 */30 * * * ? *)
WindowId                 : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio disabilita una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Update-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Enabled $false
```

Output:

```
AllowUnassociatedTargets : False
Cutoff                   : 1
Duration                 : 2
Enabled                  : False
Name                     : My-Renamed-MW
Schedule                 : cron(0 */30 * * * ? *)
WindowId                 : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateMaintenanceWindowin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna il nome di una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Update-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Name "My-Renamed-
MW"
```

Output:

```
AllowUnassociatedTargets : False
Cutoff                   : 1
Duration                 : 2
Enabled                  : True
Name                     : My-Renamed-MW
Schedule                 : cron(0 */30 * * * ? *)
WindowId                 : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio abilita una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Update-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Enabled $true
```

Output:

```
AllowUnassociatedTargets : False
Cutoff                   : 1
Duration                 : 2
Enabled                  : True
Name                     : My-Renamed-MW
Schedule                 : cron(0 */30 * * * ? *)
WindowId                 : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio disabilita una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Update-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Enabled $false
```

Output:

```
AllowUnassociatedTargets : False
Cutoff                   : 1
Duration                 : 2
Enabled                  : False
Name                     : My-Renamed-MW
Schedule                 : cron(0 */30 * * * ? *)
WindowId                 : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateMaintenanceWindowin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class MaintenanceWindowWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager maintenance window actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.window_id = None
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def update(
        self, name, enabled, schedule, duration, cutoff,
 allow_unassociated_targets
    ):
        """
        Update an AWS Systems Manager maintenance window.

        :param name: The name of the maintenance window.
        :param enabled: Whether the maintenance window is enabled to run on
 managed nodes.
        :param schedule: The schedule of the maintenance window.
        :param duration: The duration of the maintenance window.
        :param cutoff: The cutoff time of the maintenance window.
        :param allow_unassociated_targets: Allow the maintenance window to run on
 managed nodes, even
                                            if you haven't registered those nodes
 as targets.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.update_maintenance_window(
                WindowId=self.window_id,
                Name=name,
                Enabled=enabled,
                Schedule=schedule,
                Duration=duration,
                Cutoff=cutoff,
```

```
                AllowUnassociatedTargets=allow_unassociated_targets,
            )
            self.name = name
            logger.info("Updated maintenance window %s.", self.window_id)
        except ParamValidationError as error:
            logger.error(
                "Parameter validation error when trying to update maintenance
 window %s. Here's why: %s",
                self.window_id,
                error,
            )
            raise
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update maintenance window %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateMaintenanceWindow AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`UpdateManagedInstanceRole`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateManagedInstanceRole`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiornare il ruolo IAM di un'istanza gestita

L'esempio seguente `update-managed-instance-role` aggiorna il profilo dell'istanza IAM di un'istanza gestita.

```
aws ssm update-managed-instance-role \
    --instance-id "mi-08ab247cdfEXAMPLE" \
    --iam-role "ExampleRole"
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Passaggio 4: creazione di un profilo dell'istanza IAM per Systems Manager nella Guida per l'utente di AWS Systems Manager.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateManagedInstanceRole AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna il ruolo di un'istanza gestita. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Update-SSMManagedInstanceRole -InstanceId "mi-08ab247cdf1046573" -IamRole
 "AutomationRole"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateManagedInstanceRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna il ruolo di un'istanza gestita. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Update-SSMManagedInstanceRole -InstanceId "mi-08ab247cdf1046573" -IamRole
 "AutomationRole"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateManagedInstanceRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzo **`UpdateOpsItem`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateOpsItem`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Informazioni di base

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiornare un OpsItem

L'`update-ops-item`esempio seguente aggiorna la descrizione, la priorità e la categoria di un OpsItem. Inoltre, il comando specifica un argomento SNS in cui vengono inviate le notifiche quando questo OpsItem viene modificato o modificato.

```
aws ssm update-ops-item \
    --ops-item-id "oi-287b5EXAMPLE" \
    --description "Primary OpsItem for failover event 2020-01-01-fh398yf" \
    --priority 2 \
    --category "Security" \
    --notifications "Arn=arn:aws:sns:us-east-2:111222333444:my-us-east-2-topic"
```

Output:

```
This command produces no output.
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Working with OpsItems nella AWS Systems Manager User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateOpsItemin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Resolves an AWS SSM OpsItem asynchronously.
     *
```

```
     * @param opsID The ID of the OpsItem to resolve.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to resolve an SSM OpsItem.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void resolveOpsItem(String opsID) {
        UpdateOpsItemRequest opsItemRequest = UpdateOpsItemRequest.builder()
                .opsItemId(opsID)
                .status(OpsItemStatus.RESOLVED)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            getAsyncClient().updateOpsItem(opsItemRequest)
                    .thenAccept(response -> {
                        System.out.println("OpsItem resolved successfully.");
                    })
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        throw new CompletionException(ex);
                    }).join();
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateOpsItemconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { UpdateOpsItemCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Update an SSM OpsItem.
 * @param {{ opsItemId: string, status?: OpsItemStatus }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  opsItemId,
  status = undefined, // The OpsItem status. Status can be Open, In Progress, or
 Resolved
}) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new UpdateOpsItemCommand({
        OpsItemId: opsItemId,
        Status: status,
      }),
    );
    console.log("Ops item updated.");
    return { Success: true };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "OpsItemLimitExceededException"
    ) {
      console.warn(
        `Couldn't create ops item because you have exceeded your open OpsItem
 limit. ${caught.message}.`,
      );
    } else {
```

```
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateOpsItemconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class OpsItemWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager OpsItem actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.id = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        :return: A OpsItemWrapper instance.
        """
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def update(self, title=None, description=None, status=None):
        """
        Update an OpsItem.

        :param title: The new OpsItem title.
```

```
        :param description: The new OpsItem description.
        :param status: The new OpsItem status.
        :return:
        """
        args = dict(OpsItemId=self.id)
        if title is not None:
            args["Title"] = title
        if description is not None:
            args["Description"] = description
        if status is not None:
            args["Status"] = status
        try:
            self.ssm_client.update_ops_item(**args)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateOpsItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzare **`UpdatePatchBaseline`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdatePatchBaseline`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: per aggiornare una baseline delle patch

L'esempio seguente `update-patch-baseline` aggiunge le due patch specificate come rifiutate e una patch approvata alla baseline delle patch specificata.

```
aws ssm update-patch-baseline \
        --baseline-id "pb-0123456789abcdef0" \
        --rejected-patches "KB2032276" "MS10-048" \
```

```
        --approved-patches "KB2124261"
```

Output:

```
{
    "BaselineId": "pb-0123456789abcdef0",
    "Name": "WindowsPatching",
    "OperatingSystem": "WINDOWS",
    "GlobalFilters": {
        "PatchFilters": []
    },
    "ApprovalRules": {
        "PatchRules": [
            {
                "PatchFilterGroup": {
                    "PatchFilters": [
                        {
                            "Key": "PRODUCT",
                            "Values": [
                                "WindowsServer2016"
                            ]
                        }
                    ]
                },
                "ComplianceLevel": "CRITICAL",
                "ApproveAfterDays": 0,
                "EnableNonSecurity": false
            }
        ]
    },
    "ApprovedPatches": [
        "KB2124261"
    ],
    "ApprovedPatchesComplianceLevel": "UNSPECIFIED",
    "ApprovedPatchesEnableNonSecurity": false,
    "RejectedPatches": [
        "KB2032276",
        "MS10-048"
    ],
    "RejectedPatchesAction": "ALLOW_AS_DEPENDENCY",
    "CreatedDate": 1550244180.465,
    "ModifiedDate": 1550244180.465,
    "Description": "Patches for Windows Servers",
```

```
    "Sources": []
}
```

Esempio 2: per rinominare una baseline delle patch

L'esempio seguente `update-patch-baseline` rinomina la linea di baseline delle patch.

```
aws ssm update-patch-baseline \
    --baseline-id "pb-0713accee01234567" \
    --name "Windows-Server-2012-R2-Important-and-Critical-Security-Updates"
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Update or Delete a Patch Baseline < https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/ latest/userguide/patch - baseline-update-or-delete .html>`__ nella Systems AWS Manager User Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Command Reference. UpdatePatchBaselineAWS CLI

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiunge due patch come rifiutate e una patch approvata a una baseline delle patch esistente.

```
Update-SSMPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-03da896ca3b68b639" -RejectedPatch
 "KB2032276","MS10-048" -ApprovedPatch "KB2124261"
```

Output:

```
ApprovalRules   : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchRuleGroup
ApprovedPatches : {KB2124261}
BaselineId      : pb-03da896ca3b68b639
CreatedDate     : 3/3/2017 5:02:19 PM
Description     : Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems
GlobalFilters   : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilterGroup
ModifiedDate    : 3/3/2017 5:22:10 PM
Name            : Production-Baseline
RejectedPatches : {KB2032276, MS10-048}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdatePatchBaselinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiunge due patch come rifiutate e una patch approvata a una baseline delle patch esistente.

```
Update-SSMPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-03da896ca3b68b639" -RejectedPatch
 "KB2032276","MS10-048" -ApprovedPatch "KB2124261"
```

Output:

```
ApprovalRules   : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchRuleGroup
ApprovedPatches : {KB2124261}
BaselineId      : pb-03da896ca3b68b639
CreatedDate     : 3/3/2017 5:02:19 PM
Description     : Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems
GlobalFilters   : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilterGroup
ModifiedDate    : 3/3/2017 5:22:10 PM
Name            : Production-Baseline
RejectedPatches : {KB2032276, MS10-048}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdatePatchBaselinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Textract AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Textract con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Amazon Textract Developer Guide — Ulteriori informazioni su Amazon Textract.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon Textract: dettagli su tutte le azioni Amazon Textract disponibili.

- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Textract AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Textract AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo AnalyzeDocument con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DetectDocumentText con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetDocumentAnalysis con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo StartDocumentAnalysis con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo StartDocumentTextDetection con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Textract AWS SDKs
  - Creazione di un'applicazione Amazon Textract explorer
  - Crea un'applicazione che analizza il feedback dei clienti e sintetizza l'audio
  - Rileva le entità nel testo estratto da un'immagine utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Inizia a usare l'analisi dei documenti Amazon Textract utilizzando un SDK AWS

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Textract AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Textract AWS SDKs con.

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Textract AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo AnalyzeDocument con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DetectDocumentText con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetDocumentAnalysis con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo StartDocumentAnalysis con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo StartDocumentTextDetection con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Textract AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni Amazon Textract con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti richiamano l'API Amazon Textract e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Textract AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta Amazon Textract API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzo AnalyzeDocument con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DetectDocumentText con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetDocumentAnalysis con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo StartDocumentAnalysis con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo StartDocumentTextDetection con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`AnalyzeDocument`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `AnalyzeDocument`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per analizzare il testo in un documento

L'`analyze-document`esempio seguente mostra come analizzare il testo in un documento.

Linux/macOS:

```
aws textract analyze-document \
    --document '{"S3Object":{"Bucket":"bucket","Name":"document"}}' \
    --feature-types '["TABLES","FORMS"]'
```

Windows:

```
aws textract analyze-document \
    --document "{\"S3Object\":{\"Bucket\":\"bucket\",\"Name\":\"document\"}}" \
    --feature-types "[\"TABLES\",\"FORMS\"]" \
    --region region-name
```

Output:

```
{
    "Blocks": [
        {
            "Geometry": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 1.0,
                    "Top": 0.0,
                    "Left": 0.0,
                    "Height": 1.0
                },
                "Polygon": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.0,
                        "X": 0.0
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.0,
                        "X": 1.0
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 1.0,
                        "X": 1.0
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 1.0,
                        "X": 0.0
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Relationships": [
                {
                    "Type": "CHILD",
                    "Ids": [
                        "87586964-d50d-43e2-ace5-8a890657b9a0",
                        "a1e72126-21d9-44f4-a8d6-5c385f9002ba",
                        "e889d012-8a6b-4d2e-b7cd-7a8b327d876a"
```

```
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "BlockType": "PAGE",
            "Id": "c2227f12-b25d-4e1f-baea-1ee180d926b2"
        }
    ],
    "DocumentMetadata": {
        "Pages": 1
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Analyzing Document Text with Amazon Textract nella Amazon Textract Developers Guide

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command AnalyzeDocumentReference AWS CLI .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.TextractClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.AnalyzeDocumentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.FeatureType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.AnalyzeDocumentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Block;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.TextractException;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Iterator;
```

```
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class AnalyzeDocument {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <sourceDoc>\s

                Where:
                    sourceDoc - The path where the document is located (must be
 an image, for example, C:/AWS/book.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sourceDoc = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_2;
        TextractClient textractClient = TextractClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        analyzeDoc(textractClient, sourceDoc);
        textractClient.close();
    }

    public static void analyzeDoc(TextractClient textractClient, String
 sourceDoc) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(new File(sourceDoc));
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);
```

```
            // Get the input Document object as bytes
            Document myDoc = Document.builder()
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            List<FeatureType> featureTypes = new ArrayList<FeatureType>();
            featureTypes.add(FeatureType.FORMS);
            featureTypes.add(FeatureType.TABLES);

            AnalyzeDocumentRequest analyzeDocumentRequest =
 AnalyzeDocumentRequest.builder()
                    .featureTypes(featureTypes)
                    .document(myDoc)
                    .build();

            AnalyzeDocumentResponse analyzeDocument =
 textractClient.analyzeDocument(analyzeDocumentRequest);
            List<Block> docInfo = analyzeDocument.blocks();
            Iterator<Block> blockIterator = docInfo.iterator();

            while (blockIterator.hasNext()) {
                Block block = blockIterator.next();
                System.out.println("The block type is " +
 block.blockType().toString());
            }

        } catch (TextractException | FileNotFoundException e) {

            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AnalyzeDocumentconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class TextractWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Textract functions."""

    def __init__(self, textract_client, s3_resource, sqs_resource):
        """
        :param textract_client: A Boto3 Textract client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param sqs_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SQS resource.
        """
        self.textract_client = textract_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.sqs_resource = sqs_resource


    def analyze_file(
        self, feature_types, *, document_file_name=None, document_bytes=None
    ):
        """
        Detects text and additional elements, such as forms or tables, in a local
 image
        file or from in-memory byte data.
        The image must be in PNG or JPG format.

        :param feature_types: The types of additional document features to
 detect.
        :param document_file_name: The name of a document image file.
        :param document_bytes: In-memory byte data of a document image.
        :return: The response from Amazon Textract, including a list of blocks
                 that describe elements detected in the image.
        """
        if document_file_name is not None:
            with open(document_file_name, "rb") as document_file:
```

```
                document_bytes = document_file.read()
        try:
            response = self.textract_client.analyze_document(
                Document={"Bytes": document_bytes}, FeatureTypes=feature_types
            )
            logger.info("Detected %s blocks.", len(response["Blocks"]))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect text.")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AnalyzeDocument AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
"Detects text and additional elements, such as forms or tables,"
"in a local image file or from in-memory byte data."
"The image must be in PNG or JPG format."


"Create ABAP objects for feature type."
"Add TABLES to return information about the tables."
"Add FORMS to return detected form data."
"To perform both types of analysis, add TABLES and FORMS to FeatureTypes."

DATA(lt_featuretypes) = VALUE /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w=>tt_featuretypes(
  ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'FORMS' ) )
  ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'TABLES' ) ) ).
```

```
   "Create an ABAP object for the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
object."
   DATA(lo_s3object) = NEW /aws1/cl_texs3object( iv_bucket = iv_s3bucket
     iv_name   = iv_s3object ).

   "Create an ABAP object for the document."
   DATA(lo_document) = NEW /aws1/cl_texdocument( io_s3object = lo_s3object ).

   "Analyze document stored in Amazon S3."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_tex->analyzedocument(      "oo_result is returned for
testing purposes."
         io_document        = lo_document
         it_featuretypes    = lt_featuretypes ).
       LOOP AT oo_result->get_blocks( ) INTO DATA(lo_block).
         IF lo_block->get_text( ) = 'INGREDIENTS: POWDERED SUGAR* (CANE SUGAR,'.
           MESSAGE 'Found text in the doc: ' && lo_block->get_text( ) TYPE 'I'.
         ENDIF.
       ENDLOOP.
       MESSAGE 'Analyze document completed.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texbaddocumentex.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon Textract is not able to read the document.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texdocumenttoolargeex.
       MESSAGE 'The document is too large.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texhlquotaexceededex.
       MESSAGE 'Human loop quota exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
       MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
       MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.

     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
       MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
       MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texunsupporteddocex.
       MESSAGE 'The document is not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, AnalyzeDocumentconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzo **`DetectDocumentText`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DetectDocumentText`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per rilevare il testo in un documento

L'esempio seguente mostra come rilevare il testo in un documento. `detect-document-text`

Linux/macOS:

```
aws textract detect-document-text \
    --document '{"S3Object":{"Bucket":"bucket","Name":"document"}}'
```

Windows:

```
aws textract detect-document-text \
    --document "{\"S3Object\":{\"Bucket\":\"bucket\",\"Name\":\"document\"}}" \
    --region region-name
```

Output:

```
{
    "Blocks": [
        {
            "Geometry": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 1.0,
                    "Top": 0.0,
                    "Left": 0.0,
                    "Height": 1.0
                },
                "Polygon": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.0,
```

```
                        "X": 0.0
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.0,
                        "X": 1.0
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 1.0,
                        "X": 1.0
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 1.0,
                        "X": 0.0
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Relationships": [
                {
                    "Type": "CHILD",
                    "Ids": [
                        "896a9f10-9e70-4412-81ce-49ead73ed881",
                        "0da18623-dc4c-463d-a3d1-9ac050e9e720",
                        "167338d7-d38c-4760-91f1-79a8ec457bb2"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "BlockType": "PAGE",
            "Id": "21f0535e-60d5-4bc7-adf2-c05dd851fa25"
        },
        {
            "Relationships": [
                {
                    "Type": "CHILD",
                    "Ids": [
                        "62490c26-37ea-49fa-8034-7a9ff9369c9c",
                        "1e4f3f21-05bd-4da9-ba10-15d01e66604c"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "Confidence": 89.11581420898438,
            "Geometry": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.33642634749412537,
                    "Top": 0.17169663310050964,
```

```
                    "Left": 0.13885067403316498,
                    "Height": 0.49159330129623413
                },
                "Polygon": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.17169663310050964,
                        "X": 0.13885067403316498
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.17169663310050964,
                        "X": 0.47527703642845154
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.6632899641990662,
                        "X": 0.47527703642845154
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.6632899641990662,
                        "X": 0.13885067403316498
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Text": "He llo,",
            "BlockType": "LINE",
            "Id": "896a9f10-9e70-4412-81ce-49ead73ed881"
        },
        {
            "Relationships": [
                {
                    "Type": "CHILD",
                    "Ids": [
                        "19b28058-9516-4352-b929-64d7cef29daf"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "Confidence": 85.5694351196289,
            "Geometry": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.33182239532470703,
                    "Top": 0.23131252825260162,
                    "Left": 0.5091826915740967,
                    "Height": 0.3766750991344452
                },
                "Polygon": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Y": 0.23131252825260162,
                        "X": 0.5091826915740967
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.23131252825260162,
                        "X": 0.8410050868988037
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.607987642288208,
                        "X": 0.8410050868988037
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.607987642288208,
                        "X": 0.5091826915740967
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Text": "worlc",
            "BlockType": "LINE",
            "Id": "0da18623-dc4c-463d-a3d1-9ac050e9e720"
        }
    ],
    "DocumentMetadata": {
        "Pages": 1
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Detecting Document Text with Amazon Textract nella Amazon Textract Developers Guide

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command DetectDocumentTextReference AWS CLI .

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Rileva il testo da un documento di input.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.TextractClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DetectDocumentTextRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DetectDocumentTextResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Block;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DocumentMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.TextractException;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectDocumentText {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <sourceDoc>\s

                Where:
                    sourceDoc - The path where the document is located (must be
 an image, for example, C:/AWS/book.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sourceDoc = args[0];
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_2;
        TextractClient textractClient = TextractClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectDocText(textractClient, sourceDoc);
        textractClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectDocText(TextractClient textractClient, String
sourceDoc) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(new File(sourceDoc));
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);

            // Get the input Document object as bytes.
            Document myDoc = Document.builder()
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            DetectDocumentTextRequest detectDocumentTextRequest =
DetectDocumentTextRequest.builder()
                    .document(myDoc)
                    .build();

            // Invoke the Detect operation.
            DetectDocumentTextResponse textResponse =
textractClient.detectDocumentText(detectDocumentTextRequest);
            List<Block> docInfo = textResponse.blocks();
            for (Block block : docInfo) {
                System.out.println("The block type is " +
block.blockType().toString());
            }

            DocumentMetadata documentMetadata = textResponse.documentMetadata();
            System.out.println("The number of pages in the document is " +
documentMetadata.pages());

        } catch (TextractException | FileNotFoundException e) {

            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

Rileva il testo da un documento che si trova in un bucket Amazon S3.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.TextractClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DetectDocumentTextRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DetectDocumentTextResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Block;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DocumentMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.TextractException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectDocumentTextS3 {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <docName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains
 the document.\s

                    docName - The document name (must be an image, i.e.,
 book.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String docName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        TextractClient textractClient = TextractClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectDocTextS3(textractClient, bucketName, docName);
        textractClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectDocTextS3(TextractClient textractClient, String
 bucketName, String docName) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Object = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(docName)
                    .build();

            // Create a Document object and reference the s3Object instance.
            Document myDoc = Document.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Object)
                    .build();

            DetectDocumentTextRequest detectDocumentTextRequest =
 DetectDocumentTextRequest.builder()
                    .document(myDoc)
                    .build();

            DetectDocumentTextResponse textResponse =
 textractClient.detectDocumentText(detectDocumentTextRequest);
            for (Block block : textResponse.blocks()) {
                System.out.println("The block type is " +
 block.blockType().toString());
            }

            DocumentMetadata documentMetadata = textResponse.documentMetadata();
            System.out.println("The number of pages in the document is " +
 documentMetadata.pages());

        } catch (TextractException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API DetectDocumentTextReference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class TextractWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Textract functions."""

    def __init__(self, textract_client, s3_resource, sqs_resource):
        """
        :param textract_client: A Boto3 Textract client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param sqs_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SQS resource.
        """
        self.textract_client = textract_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.sqs_resource = sqs_resource


    def detect_file_text(self, *, document_file_name=None, document_bytes=None):
        """
        Detects text elements in a local image file or from in-memory byte data.
        The image must be in PNG or JPG format.

        :param document_file_name: The name of a document image file.
        :param document_bytes: In-memory byte data of a document image.
```

```
        :return: The response from Amazon Textract, including a list of blocks
                 that describe elements detected in the image.
        """
        if document_file_name is not None:
            with open(document_file_name, "rb") as document_file:
                document_bytes = document_file.read()
        try:
            response = self.textract_client.detect_document_text(
                Document={"Bytes": document_bytes}
            )
            logger.info("Detected %s blocks.", len(response["Blocks"]))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect text.")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetectDocumentText AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   "Detects text in the input document."
   "Amazon Textract can detect lines of text and the words that make up a line
of text."
   "The input document must be in one of the following image formats: JPEG, PNG,
PDF, or TIFF."

   "Create an ABAP object for the Amazon S3 object."
   DATA(lo_s3object) = NEW /aws1/cl_texs3object( iv_bucket = iv_s3bucket
```

```
      iv_name   = iv_s3object ).

    "Create an ABAP object for the document."
    DATA(lo_document) = NEW /aws1/cl_texdocument( io_s3object = lo_s3object ).
    "Analyze document stored in Amazon S3."
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_tex->detectdocumenttext( io_document = lo_document ).
    "oo_result is returned for testing purposes."
        LOOP AT oo_result->get_blocks( ) INTO DATA(lo_block).
          IF lo_block->get_text( ) = 'INGREDIENTS: POWDERED SUGAR* (CANE SUGAR,'.
            MESSAGE 'Found text in the doc: ' && lo_block->get_text( ) TYPE 'I'.
          ENDIF.
        ENDLOOP.
        DATA(lo_metadata) = oo_result->get_documentmetadata( ).
        MESSAGE 'The number of pages in the document is ' && lo_metadata-
>ask_pages( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Detect document text completed.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
        MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texbaddocumentex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon Textract is not able to read the document.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texdocumenttoolargeex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is too large.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
        MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
        MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texunsupporteddocex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DetectDocumentTextconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzo **`GetDocumentAnalysis`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetDocumentAnalysis`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Inizia con l'analisi dei documenti

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ottenere i risultati dell'analisi asincrona del testo di un documento composto da più pagine

L'`get-document-analysis`esempio seguente mostra come ottenere i risultati dell'analisi asincrona del testo di un documento composto da più pagine.

```
aws textract get-document-analysis \
    --job-id df7cf32ebbd2a5de113535fcf4d921926a701b09b4e7d089f3aebadb41e0712b \
    --max-results 1000
```

Output:

```
{
    "Blocks": [
        {
            "Geometry": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 1.0,
                    "Top": 0.0,
                    "Left": 0.0,
                    "Height": 1.0
                },
                "Polygon": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.0,
                        "X": 0.0
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.0,
```

```
                        "X": 1.0
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 1.0,
                        "X": 1.0
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 1.0,
                        "X": 0.0
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Relationships": [
                {
                    "Type": "CHILD",
                    "Ids": [
                        "75966e64-81c2-4540-9649-d66ec341cd8f",
                        "bb099c24-8282-464c-a179-8a9fa0a057f0",
                        "5ebf522d-f9e4-4dc7-bfae-a288dc094595"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "BlockType": "PAGE",
            "Id": "247c28ee-b63d-4aeb-9af0-5f7ea8ba109e",
            "Page": 1
        }
    ],
    "NextToken": "cY1W3eTFvoB0cH7YrKVudI4Gb0H8J0xAYLo8xI/JunCIPWCthaKQ+07n/
ElyutsSy0+1VOImoTRmP1zw4P0RFtaeV9Bzhnfedpx1YqwB4xaGDA==",
    "DocumentMetadata": {
        "Pages": 1
    },
    "JobStatus": "SUCCEEDED"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Rilevamento e analisi del testo nei documenti multipagina nella Amazon Textract Developers Guide

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetDocumentAnalysisCommand Reference.AWS CLI

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class TextractWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Textract functions."""

    def __init__(self, textract_client, s3_resource, sqs_resource):
        """
        :param textract_client: A Boto3 Textract client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param sqs_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SQS resource.
        """
        self.textract_client = textract_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.sqs_resource = sqs_resource


    def get_analysis_job(self, job_id):
        """
        Gets data for a previously started detection job that includes additional
        elements.

        :param job_id: The ID of the job to retrieve.
        :return: The job data, including a list of blocks that describe elements
                 detected in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.textract_client.get_document_analysis(JobId=job_id)
            job_status = response["JobStatus"]
            logger.info("Job %s status is %s.", job_id, job_status)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for job %s.", job_id)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetDocumentAnalysis AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   "Gets the results for an Amazon Textract"
   "asynchronous operation that analyzes text in a document."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_tex->getdocumentanalysis( iv_jobid = iv_jobid ).
"oo_result is returned for testing purposes."
       WHILE oo_result->get_jobstatus( ) <> 'SUCCEEDED'.
         IF sy-index = 10.
           EXIT.               "Maximum 300 seconds.
         ENDIF.
         WAIT UP TO 30 SECONDS.
         oo_result = lo_tex->getdocumentanalysis( iv_jobid = iv_jobid ).
       ENDWHILE.

       DATA(lt_blocks) = oo_result->get_blocks( ).
       LOOP AT lt_blocks INTO DATA(lo_block).
         IF lo_block->get_text( ) = 'INGREDIENTS: POWDERED SUGAR* (CANE SUGAR,'.
           MESSAGE 'Found text in the doc: ' && lo_block->get_text( ) TYPE 'I'.
         ENDIF.
       ENDLOOP.
       MESSAGE 'Document analysis retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidjobidex.
        MESSAGE 'Job ID is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidkmskeyex.
        MESSAGE 'AWS KMS key is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
        MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, GetDocumentAnalysisconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzo **`StartDocumentAnalysis`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StartDocumentAnalysis`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Inizia con l'analisi dei documenti

CLI

AWS CLI

Per iniziare ad analizzare il testo in un documento composto da più pagine

L'`start-document-analysis`esempio seguente mostra come avviare l'analisi asincrona del testo in un documento composto da più pagine.

Linux/macOS:

```
aws textract start-document-analysis \
    --document-location '{"S3Object":{"Bucket":"bucket","Name":"document"}}' \
    --feature-types '["TABLES","FORMS"]' \
```

```
    --notification-channel "SNSTopicArn=arn:snsTopic,RoleArn=roleArn"
```

Windows:

```
aws textract start-document-analysis \
    --document-location "{\"S3Object\":{\"Bucket\":\"bucket\",\"Name\":\"document
\"}}" \
    --feature-types "[\"TABLES\", \"FORMS\"]" \
    --region region-name \
    --notification-channel "SNSTopicArn=arn:snsTopic,RoleArn=roleArn"
```

Output:

```
{
    "JobId": "df7cf32ebbd2a5de113535fcf4d921926a701b09b4e7d089f3aebadb41e0712b"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Rilevamento e analisi del testo nei documenti multipagina nella Amazon Textract Developers Guide

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartDocumentAnalysisCommand Reference.AWS CLI

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.TextractClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.StartDocumentAnalysisRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DocumentLocation;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.TextractException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.StartDocumentAnalysisResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.GetDocumentAnalysisRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.GetDocumentAnalysisResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.FeatureType;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class StartDocumentAnalysis {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <docName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains
 the document.\s
                    docName - The document name (must be an image, for example,
 book.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String docName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        TextractClient textractClient = TextractClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String jobId = startDocAnalysisS3(textractClient, bucketName, docName);
        System.out.println("Getting results for job " + jobId);
```

```
        String status = getJobResults(textractClient, jobId);
        System.out.println("The job status is " + status);
        textractClient.close();
    }

    public static String startDocAnalysisS3(TextractClient textractClient, String
 bucketName, String docName) {
        try {
            List<FeatureType> myList = new ArrayList<>();
            myList.add(FeatureType.TABLES);
            myList.add(FeatureType.FORMS);

            S3Object s3Object = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(docName)
                    .build();

            DocumentLocation location = DocumentLocation.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Object)
                    .build();

            StartDocumentAnalysisRequest documentAnalysisRequest =
 StartDocumentAnalysisRequest.builder()
                    .documentLocation(location)
                    .featureTypes(myList)
                    .build();

            StartDocumentAnalysisResponse response =
 textractClient.startDocumentAnalysis(documentAnalysisRequest);

            // Get the job ID
            String jobId = response.jobId();
            return jobId;

        } catch (TextractException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    private static String getJobResults(TextractClient textractClient, String
 jobId) {
        boolean finished = false;
```

```
        int index = 0;
        String status = "";

        try {
            while (!finished) {
                GetDocumentAnalysisRequest analysisRequest =
 GetDocumentAnalysisRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(jobId)
                        .maxResults(1000)
                        .build();

                GetDocumentAnalysisResponse response =
 textractClient.getDocumentAnalysis(analysisRequest);
                status = response.jobStatus().toString();

                if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                    finished = true;
                else {
                    System.out.println(index + " status is: " + status);
                    Thread.sleep(1000);
                }
                index++;
            }

            return status;

        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartDocumentAnalysisconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Avvia un lavoro asincrono per analizzare un documento.

```
class TextractWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Textract functions."""

    def __init__(self, textract_client, s3_resource, sqs_resource):
        """
        :param textract_client: A Boto3 Textract client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param sqs_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SQS resource.
        """
        self.textract_client = textract_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.sqs_resource = sqs_resource


    def start_analysis_job(
        self,
        bucket_name,
        document_file_name,
        feature_types,
        sns_topic_arn,
        sns_role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Starts an asynchronous job to detect text and additional elements, such
 as
        forms or tables, in an image stored in an Amazon S3 bucket. Textract
 publishes
        a notification to the specified Amazon SNS topic when the job completes.
        The image must be in PNG, JPG, or PDF format.
```

```
        :param bucket_name: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the
image.
        :param document_file_name: The name of the document image stored in
Amazon S3.
        :param feature_types: The types of additional document features to
detect.
        :param sns_topic_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an Amazon SNS
topic
                               where job completion notification is published.
        :param sns_role_arn: The ARN of an AWS Identity and Access Management
(IAM)
                              role that can be assumed by Textract and grants
permission
                              to publish to the Amazon SNS topic.
        :return: The ID of the job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.textract_client.start_document_analysis(
                DocumentLocation={
                    "S3Object": {"Bucket": bucket_name, "Name":
document_file_name}
                },
                NotificationChannel={
                    "SNSTopicArn": sns_topic_arn,
                    "RoleArn": sns_role_arn,
                },
                FeatureTypes=feature_types,
            )
            job_id = response["JobId"]
            logger.info(
                "Started text analysis job %s on %s.", job_id, document_file_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't analyze text in %s.", document_file_name)
            raise
        else:
            return job_id
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartDocumentAnalysis AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   "Starts the asynchronous analysis of an input document for relationships"
   "between detected items such as key-value pairs, tables, and selection
elements."

   "Create ABAP objects for feature type."
   "Add TABLES to return information about the tables."
   "Add FORMS to return detected form data."
   "To perform both types of analysis, add TABLES and FORMS to FeatureTypes."

   DATA(lt_featuretypes) = VALUE /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w=>tt_featuretypes(
     ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'FORMS' ) )
     ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'TABLES' ) ) ).
   "Create an ABAP object for the Amazon S3 object."
   DATA(lo_s3object) = NEW /aws1/cl_texs3object( iv_bucket = iv_s3bucket
     iv_name   = iv_s3object ).
   "Create an ABAP object for the document."
   DATA(lo_documentlocation) = NEW /aws1/cl_texdocumentlocation( io_s3object =
lo_s3object ).

   "Start async document analysis."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_tex->startdocumentanalysis(      "oo_result is returned
for testing purposes."
         io_documentlocation     = lo_documentlocation
         it_featuretypes         = lt_featuretypes ).
       DATA(lv_jobid) = oo_result->get_jobid( ).

       MESSAGE 'Document analysis started.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texbaddocumentex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Amazon Textract is not able to read the document.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texdocumenttoolargeex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is too large.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texidempotentprmmis00.
        MESSAGE 'Idempotent parameter mismatch exception.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
        MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidkmskeyex.
        MESSAGE 'AWS KMS key is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
        MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texlimitexceededex.
        MESSAGE 'An Amazon Textract service limit was exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texunsupporteddocex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, StartDocumentAnalysisconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzo **`StartDocumentTextDetection`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StartDocumentTextDetection`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per iniziare a rilevare il testo in un documento composto da più pagine

L'`start-document-text-detection`esempio seguente mostra come avviare il rilevamento asincrono del testo in un documento composto da più pagine.

Linux/macOS:

```
aws textract start-document-text-detection \
```

```
        --document-location '{"S3Object":{"Bucket":"bucket","Name":"document"}}'
 \
        --notification-channel "SNSTopicArn=arn:snsTopic,RoleArn=roleARN"
```

Windows:

```
aws textract start-document-text-detection \
    --document-location "{\"S3Object\":{\"Bucket\":\"bucket\",\"Name\":\"document
\"}}" \
    --region region-name \
    --notification-channel "SNSTopicArn=arn:snsTopic,RoleArn=roleArn"
```

Output:

```
{
    "JobId": "57849a3dc627d4df74123dca269d69f7b89329c870c65bb16c9fd63409d200b9"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Rilevamento e analisi del testo nei documenti multipagina nella Amazon Textract Developers Guide

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartDocumentTextDetectionCommand Reference.AWS CLI

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Avvia un lavoro asincrono per rilevare il testo in un documento.

```
class TextractWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Textract functions."""

    def __init__(self, textract_client, s3_resource, sqs_resource):
        """
        :param textract_client: A Boto3 Textract client.
```

```
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param sqs_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SQS resource.
        """
        self.textract_client = textract_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.sqs_resource = sqs_resource


    def start_detection_job(
        self, bucket_name, document_file_name, sns_topic_arn, sns_role_arn
    ):
        """
        Starts an asynchronous job to detect text elements in an image stored in
an
        Amazon S3 bucket. Textract publishes a notification to the specified
Amazon SNS
        topic when the job completes.
        The image must be in PNG, JPG, or PDF format.

        :param bucket_name: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the
image.
        :param document_file_name: The name of the document image stored in
Amazon S3.
        :param sns_topic_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an Amazon SNS
topic
                               where the job completion notification is published.
        :param sns_role_arn: The ARN of an AWS Identity and Access Management
(IAM)
                              role that can be assumed by Textract and grants
permission
                              to publish to the Amazon SNS topic.
        :return: The ID of the job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.textract_client.start_document_text_detection(
                DocumentLocation={
                    "S3Object": {"Bucket": bucket_name, "Name":
document_file_name}
                },
                NotificationChannel={
                    "SNSTopicArn": sns_topic_arn,
                    "RoleArn": sns_role_arn,
                },
            )
```

```
            job_id = response["JobId"]
            logger.info(
                "Started text detection job %s on %s.", job_id,
document_file_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect text in %s.", document_file_name)
            raise
        else:
            return job_id
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartDocumentTextDetection AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   "Starts the asynchronous detection of text in a document."
   "Amazon Textract can detect lines of text and the words that make up a line
of text."

   "Create an ABAP object for the Amazon S3 object."
   DATA(lo_s3object) = NEW /aws1/cl_texs3object( iv_bucket = iv_s3bucket
     iv_name   = iv_s3object ).
   "Create an ABAP object for the document."
   DATA(lo_documentlocation) = NEW /aws1/cl_texdocumentlocation( io_s3object =
lo_s3object ).
   "Start document analysis."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_tex->startdocumenttextdetection( io_documentlocation =
lo_documentlocation ).
```

```
        DATA(lv_jobid) = oo_result->get_jobid( ).             "oo_result is
returned for testing purposes."
        MESSAGE 'Document analysis started.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
        MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texbaddocumentex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon Textract is not able to read the document.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texdocumenttoolargeex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is too large.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texidempotentprmmis00.
        MESSAGE 'Idempotent parameter mismatch exception.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
        MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidkmskeyex.
        MESSAGE 'AWS KMS key is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
        MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texlimitexceededex.
        MESSAGE 'An Amazon Textract service limit was exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texunsupporteddocex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, StartDocumentTextDetectionconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Textract AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Amazon Textract con. AWS SDKs Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Amazon Textract o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Creazione di un'applicazione Amazon Textract explorer
- Crea un'applicazione che analizza il feedback dei clienti e sintetizza l'audio
- Rileva le entità nel testo estratto da un'immagine utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Inizia a usare l'analisi dei documenti Amazon Textract utilizzando un SDK AWS

Creazione di un'applicazione Amazon Textract explorer

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come esplorare l'output di Amazon Textract tramite un'applicazione interattiva.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per JavaScript creare un'applicazione React che utilizza Amazon Textract per estrarre dati dall'immagine di un documento e visualizzarli in una pagina Web interattiva. Questo esempio viene eseguito in un browser Web e richiede, come credenziali, un'identità autenticata Amazon Cognito. Utilizza Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) per l'archiviazione e per le notifiche esegue il polling di una coda di Servizio di coda semplice Amazon (Amazon SQS) sottoscritta a un argomento Servizio di notifica semplice Amazon (Amazon SNS).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzarlo AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) con Amazon Textract per rilevare elementi di testo, moduli e tabelle nell'immagine di un documento. L'immagine di input e l'output di Amazon Textract sono mostrati in un'applicazione Tkinter che consente di esplorare gli elementi rilevati.

- Invia un'immagine del documento ad Amazon Textract ed esplora l'output degli elementi rilevati.
- Invia immagini direttamente ad Amazon Textract o tramite un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).
- Utilizza asynchronous APIs per avviare un processo che pubblica una notifica su un argomento di Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) al termine del processo.
- Esegue il polling di una coda Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) per un messaggio di completamento del processo e visualizza i risultati.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

Crea un'applicazione che analizza il feedback dei clienti e sintetizza l'audio

Il seguente esempio di codice spiega come creare un'applicazione che analizza schede dei commenti dei clienti, le traduce dalla loro lingua originale, ne determina la valutazione e genera un file audio dal testo tradotto.

.NET

SDK per .NET

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.

- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in. GitHub I seguenti estratti mostrano come AWS SDK per JavaScript viene utilizzato all'interno delle funzioni Lambda.

```
import {
  ComprehendClient,
  DetectDominantLanguageCommand,
  DetectSentimentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-comprehend";

/**
```

```
 * Determine the language and sentiment of the extracted text.
 *
 * @param {{ source_text: string}} extractTextOutput
 */
export const handler = async (extractTextOutput) => {
  const comprehendClient = new ComprehendClient({});

  const detectDominantLanguageCommand = new DetectDominantLanguageCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
  });

  // The source language is required for sentiment analysis and
  // translation in the next step.
  const { Languages } = await comprehendClient.send(
    detectDominantLanguageCommand,
  );

  const languageCode = Languages[0].LanguageCode;

  const detectSentimentCommand = new DetectSentimentCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
    LanguageCode: languageCode,
  });

  const { Sentiment } = await comprehendClient.send(detectSentimentCommand);

  return {
    sentiment: Sentiment,
    language_code: languageCode,
  };
};
```

```
import {
  DetectDocumentTextCommand,
  TextractClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-textract";

/**
 * Fetch the S3 object from the event and analyze it using Amazon Textract.
 *
 * @param {import("@types/aws-lambda").EventBridgeEvent<"Object Created">}
 eventBridgeS3Event
 */
```

```
export const handler = async (eventBridgeS3Event) => {
  const textractClient = new TextractClient();

  const detectDocumentTextCommand = new DetectDocumentTextCommand({
    Document: {
      S3Object: {
        Bucket: eventBridgeS3Event.bucket,
        Name: eventBridgeS3Event.object,
      },
    },
  });

  // Textract returns a list of blocks. A block can be a line, a page, word, etc.
  // Each block also contains geometry of the detected text.
  // For more information on the Block type, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
textract/latest/dg/API_Block.html.
  const { Blocks } = await textractClient.send(detectDocumentTextCommand);

  // For the purpose of this example, we are only interested in words.
  const extractedWords = Blocks.filter((b) => b.BlockType === "WORD").map(
    (b) => b.Text,
  );

  return extractedWords.join(" ");
};
```

```
import { PollyClient, SynthesizeSpeechCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-polly";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { Upload } from "@aws-sdk/lib-storage";

/**
 * Synthesize an audio file from text.
 *
 * @param {{ bucket: string, translated_text: string, object: string}}
 sourceDestinationConfig
 */
export const handler = async (sourceDestinationConfig) => {
  const pollyClient = new PollyClient({});

  const synthesizeSpeechCommand = new SynthesizeSpeechCommand({
    Engine: "neural",
    Text: sourceDestinationConfig.translated_text,
    VoiceId: "Ruth",
```

```
    OutputFormat: "mp3",
  });

  const { AudioStream } = await pollyClient.send(synthesizeSpeechCommand);

  const audioKey = `${sourceDestinationConfig.object}.mp3`;

  // Store the audio file in S3.
  const s3Client = new S3Client();
  const upload = new Upload({
    client: s3Client,
    params: {
      Bucket: sourceDestinationConfig.bucket,
      Key: audioKey,
      Body: AudioStream,
      ContentType: "audio/mp3",
    },
  });

  await upload.done();
  return audioKey;
};
```

```
import {
  TranslateClient,
  TranslateTextCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-translate";

/**
 * Translate the extracted text to English.
 *
 * @param {{ extracted_text: string, source_language_code: string}}
 textAndSourceLanguage
 */
export const handler = async (textAndSourceLanguage) => {
  const translateClient = new TranslateClient({});

  const translateCommand = new TranslateTextCommand({
    SourceLanguageCode: textAndSourceLanguage.source_language_code,
    TargetLanguageCode: "en",
    Text: textAndSourceLanguage.extracted_text,
  });
```

```
  const { TranslatedText } = await translateClient.send(translateCommand);

  return { translated_text: TranslatedText };
};
```

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Rileva le entità nel testo estratto da un'immagine utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come utilizzare Amazon Comprehend per rilevare le entità nel testo estratto da Amazon Textract da un'immagine archiviata in Amazon S3.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzarlo AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) in un notebook Jupyter per rilevare entità nel testo estratto da un'immagine. In questo esempio viene utilizzato Amazon Textract per estrarre il testo da un'immagine archiviata in Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) e Amazon Comprehend per rilevare le entità nel testo estratto.

Questo esempio è un notebook Jupyter e deve essere eseguito in un ambiente in grado di ospitare notebook. Per istruzioni su come eseguire l'esempio utilizzando Amazon SageMaker AI, consulta le istruzioni in TextractAndComprehendNotebook.ipynb.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Textract

Inizia a usare l'analisi dei documenti Amazon Textract utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Avvia l'analisi asincrona.
- Ottieni l'analisi dei documenti.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   "Create ABAP objects for feature type."
   "Add TABLES to return information about the tables."
   "Add FORMS to return detected form data."
   "To perform both types of analysis, add TABLES and FORMS to FeatureTypes."

   DATA(lt_featuretypes) = VALUE /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w=>tt_featuretypes(
     ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'FORMS' ) )
     ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'TABLES' ) ) ).

   "Create an ABAP object for the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
object."
   DATA(lo_s3object) = NEW /aws1/cl_texs3object( iv_bucket = iv_s3bucket
     iv_name   = iv_s3object ).

   "Create an ABAP object for the document."
   DATA(lo_documentlocation) = NEW /aws1/cl_texdocumentlocation( io_s3object =
lo_s3object ).

   "Start document analysis."
   TRY.
       DATA(lo_start_result) = lo_tex->startdocumentanalysis(
         io_documentlocation     = lo_documentlocation
         it_featuretypes         = lt_featuretypes ).
       MESSAGE 'Document analysis started.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texbaddocumentex.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon Textract is not able to read the document.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texdocumenttoolargeex.
       MESSAGE 'The document is too large.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texidempotentprmmis00.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Idempotent parameter mismatch exception.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
        MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidkmskeyex.
        MESSAGE 'AWS KMS key is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
        MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texlimitexceededex.
        MESSAGE 'An Amazon Textract service limit was exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texunsupporteddocex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Get job ID from the output."
    DATA(lv_jobid) = lo_start_result->get_jobid( ).

    "Wait for job to complete."
    oo_result = lo_tex->getdocumentanalysis( iv_jobid = lv_jobid ).     "
oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
    WHILE oo_result->get_jobstatus( ) <> 'SUCCEEDED'.
      IF sy-index = 10.
        EXIT.               "Maximum 300 seconds."
      ENDIF.
      WAIT UP TO 30 SECONDS.
      oo_result = lo_tex->getdocumentanalysis( iv_jobid = lv_jobid ).
    ENDWHILE.

    DATA(lt_blocks) = oo_result->get_blocks( ).
    LOOP AT lt_blocks INTO DATA(lo_block).
      IF lo_block->get_text( ) = 'INGREDIENTS: POWDERED SUGAR* (CANE SUGAR,'.
        MESSAGE 'Found text in the doc: ' && lo_block->get_text( ) TYPE 'I'.
      ENDIF.
    ENDLOOP.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per SAP ABAP.

- GetDocumentAnalysis
- StartDocumentAnalysis

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Transcribe AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Transcribe con AWS un kit di sviluppo software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Amazon Transcribe Developer Guide: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon Transcribe.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon Transcribe: dettagli su tutte le azioni Amazon Transcribe disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Transcribe AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Transcribe AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzo CreateVocabulary con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteTranscriptionJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo DeleteVocabulary con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetTranscriptionJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo GetVocabulary con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo ListTranscriptionJobs con un AWS SDK o una CLI

    - Utilizzo ListVocabularies con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo StartMedicalTranscriptionJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo StartTranscriptionJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
    - Utilizzo UpdateVocabulary con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Transcribe AWS SDKs
  - Creazione di un'app in streaming Amazon Transcribe
  - Converti testo in voce e viceversa utilizzando un AWS SDK
  - Crea e perfeziona un vocabolario personalizzato Amazon Transcribe utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Trascrivi l'audio e ottieni dati di lavoro con Amazon Transcribe utilizzando un SDK AWS

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Transcribe AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Transcribe con. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Transcribe AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzo CreateVocabulary con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteTranscriptionJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo DeleteVocabulary con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetTranscriptionJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo GetVocabulary con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListTranscriptionJobs con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo ListVocabularies con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo StartMedicalTranscriptionJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo StartTranscriptionJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
  - Utilizzo UpdateVocabulary con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Transcribe AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Amazon Transcribe con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti chiamano l'API Amazon Transcribe e sono estratti di codice di programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti in modo contestuale. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Transcribe AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API Amazon Transcribe.

Esempi

- Utilizzo CreateVocabulary con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteTranscriptionJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo DeleteVocabulary con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetTranscriptionJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo GetVocabulary con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListTranscriptionJobs con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo ListVocabularies con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo StartMedicalTranscriptionJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo StartTranscriptionJob con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Utilizzo UpdateVocabulary con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzo **`CreateVocabulary`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateVocabulary`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e perfezionate un vocabolario personalizzato

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a custom vocabulary using a list of phrases. Custom vocabularies
    /// improve transcription accuracy for one or more specific words.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="languageCode">The language code of the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <param name="phrases">Phrases to use in the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <param name="vocabularyName">Name for the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the custom vocabulary.</returns>
    public async Task<VocabularyState> CreateCustomVocabulary(LanguageCode
languageCode,
        List<string> phrases, string vocabularyName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.CreateVocabularyAsync(
            new CreateVocabularyRequest
            {
                LanguageCode = languageCode,
                Phrases = phrases,
                VocabularyName = vocabularyName
            });
        return response.VocabularyState;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateVocabularyconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Creazione di un vocabolario personalizzato

L'esempio `create-vocabulary` seguente crea un vocabolario personalizzato. Per creare un vocabolario personalizzato, devi aver creato un file di testo con tutti i termini che desideri trascrivere in modo più accurato. Per vocabulary-file-uri, specifica l'URI Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) di quel file di testo. Per language-code, specifica un codice di lingua corrispondente alla lingua del vocabolario personalizzato. Per vocabulary-name, specifica come vuoi denominare il vocabolario personalizzato.

```
aws transcribe create-vocabulary \
    --language-code language-code \
    --vocabulary-name cli-vocab-example \
    --vocabulary-file-uri s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/Amazon-S3-prefix/the-text-
file-for-the-custom-vocabulary.txt
```

Output:

```
{
    "VocabularyName": "cli-vocab-example",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "VocabularyState": "PENDING"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Vocabolari personalizzati nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Transcribe.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateVocabulary AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def create_vocabulary(
    vocabulary_name, language_code, transcribe_client, phrases=None,
 table_uri=None
):
```

```
    """
    Creates a custom vocabulary that can be used to improve the accuracy of
    transcription jobs. This function returns as soon as the vocabulary
processing
    is started. Call get_vocabulary to get the current status of the vocabulary.
    The vocabulary is ready to use when its status is 'READY'.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the custom vocabulary.
    :param language_code: The language code of the vocabulary.
                          For example, en-US or nl-NL.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param phrases: A list of comma-separated phrases to include in the
vocabulary.
    :param table_uri: A table of phrases and pronunciation hints to include in
the
                      vocabulary.
    :return: Information about the newly created vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        vocab_args = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name, "LanguageCode":
language_code}
        if phrases is not None:
            vocab_args["Phrases"] = phrases
        elif table_uri is not None:
            vocab_args["VocabularyFileUri"] = table_uri
        response = transcribe_client.create_vocabulary(**vocab_args)
        logger.info("Created custom vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create custom vocabulary %s.",
vocabulary_name)
        raise
    else:
        return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateVocabulary AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a medical transcription job. Also deletes the transcript
 associated with the job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">Name of the medical transcription job to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await
 _amazonTranscribeService.DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                MedicalTranscriptionJobName = jobName
            });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Eliminazione di un processo di trascrizione medica

L'esempio `delete-medical-transcription-job` seguente elimina un processo di trascrizione medica.

```
aws transcribe delete-medical-transcription-job \
    --medical-transcription-job-name medical-transcription-job-name
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobla Amazon Transcribe Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobReference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il client.

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

Eliminare un processo di trascrizione medica.

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-
transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";
```

```
// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  MedicalTranscriptionJobName: "MEDICAL_JOB_NAME", // For example,
 'medical_transciption_demo'
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand(params),
    );
    console.log("Success - deleted");
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteTranscriptionJob`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteTranscriptionJob`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e perfezionate un vocabolario personalizzato

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a transcription job. Also deletes the transcript associated with
the job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">Name of the transcription job to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTranscriptionJob(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await
_amazonTranscribeService.DeleteTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new DeleteTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                TranscriptionJobName = jobName
            });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTranscriptionJobsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Eliminazione di un processo di trascrizione

L'esempio `delete-transcription-job` seguente elimina uno dei processi di trascrizione.

```
aws transcribe delete-transcription-job \
    --transcription-job-name your-transcription-job
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta DeleteTranscriptionJobla Amazon Transcribe Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command DeleteTranscriptionJobReference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Eliminare un processo di trascrizione.

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { DeleteTranscriptionJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  TranscriptionJobName: "JOB_NAME", // Required. For example, 'transciption_demo'
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new DeleteTranscriptionJobCommand(params),
    );
    console.log("Success - deleted");
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
```

```
run();
```

Crea il client.

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTranscriptionJobsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def delete_job(job_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Deletes a transcription job. This also deletes the transcript associated with
    the job.

    :param job_name: The name of the job to delete.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    """
    try:
        transcribe_client.delete_transcription_job(TranscriptionJobName=job_name)
        logger.info("Deleted job %s.", job_name)
    except ClientError:
```

```
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete job %s.", job_name)
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteTranscriptionJob AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DeleteVocabulary`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteVocabulary`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e perfezionate un vocabolario personalizzato

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an existing custom vocabulary.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vocabularyName">Name of the vocabulary to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteCustomVocabulary(string vocabularyName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.DeleteVocabularyAsync(
            new DeleteVocabularyRequest
            {
                VocabularyName = vocabularyName
```

```
            });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteVocabularysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Eliminazione di un vocabolario personalizzato

L'esempio `delete-vocabulary` seguente elimina un vocabolario personalizzato.

```
aws transcribe delete-vocabulary \
    --vocabulary-name vocabulary-name
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Vocabolari personalizzati nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Transcribe.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteVocabulary AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def delete_vocabulary(vocabulary_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Deletes a custom vocabulary.
```

```
    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to delete.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    """
    try:
        transcribe_client.delete_vocabulary(VocabularyName=vocabulary_name)
        logger.info("Deleted vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteVocabulary AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`GetTranscriptionJob`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetTranscriptionJob`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Crea e perfezionate un vocabolario personalizzato
- Trascrivere l'audio e ottenere i dati di processo

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get details about a transcription job.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="jobName">A unique name for the transcription job.</param>
    /// <returns>A TranscriptionJob instance with information on the requested
 job.</returns>
    public async Task<TranscriptionJob> GetTranscriptionJob(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.GetTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new GetTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                TranscriptionJobName = jobName
            });
        return response.TranscriptionJob;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetTranscriptionJobsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Ottenere informazioni su un processo di trascrizione specifico

L'esempio `get-transcription-job` seguente ottiene informazioni su un processo di trascrizione specifico. Per accedere ai risultati della trascrizione, utilizzate il TranscriptFileUri parametro. Utilizzate il MediaFileUri parametro per vedere quale file audio avete trascritto con questo lavoro. Puoi usare l'oggetto Settings per visualizzare le funzionalità opzionali che hai abilitato nel processo di trascrizione.

```
aws transcribe get-transcription-job \
    --transcription-job-name your-transcription-job
```

Output:

```
{
    "TranscriptionJob": {
        "TranscriptionJobName": "your-transcription-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
        "MediaSampleRateHertz": 48000,
```

```
        "MediaFormat": "mp4",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.file-
extension"
        },
        "Transcript": {
            "TranscriptFileUri": "https://Amazon-S3-file-location-of-
transcription-output"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-18T22:27:23.970000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-18T22:27:23.948000+00:00",
        "CompletionTime": "2020-09-18T22:28:21.197000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
            "ChannelIdentification": false,
            "ShowAlternatives": false
        },
        "IdentifyLanguage": true,
        "IdentifiedLanguageScore": 0.8672199249267578
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Getting Started (AWS Command Line Interface) nella Amazon Transcribe Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command GetTranscriptionJobReference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def get_job(job_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Gets details about a transcription job.

    :param job_name: The name of the job to retrieve.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
```

```
    :return: The retrieved transcription job.
    """
    try:
        response = transcribe_client.get_transcription_job(
            TranscriptionJobName=job_name
        )
        job = response["TranscriptionJob"]
        logger.info("Got job %s.", job["TranscriptionJobName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get job %s.", job_name)
        raise
    else:
        return job
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetTranscriptionJob AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`GetVocabulary`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `GetVocabulary`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e perfezionate un vocabolario personalizzato

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get information about a custom vocabulary.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vocabularyName">Name of the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the custom vocabulary.</returns>
    public async Task<VocabularyState> GetCustomVocabulary(string vocabularyName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.GetVocabularyAsync(
            new GetVocabularyRequest()
            {
                VocabularyName = vocabularyName
            });
        return response.VocabularyState;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetVocabularysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Ottenere informazioni su un vocabolario personalizzato

L'esempio `get-vocabulary` seguente ottiene informazioni su un vocabolario personalizzato creato in precedenza.

```
aws transcribe get-vocabulary \
    --vocabulary-name cli-vocab-1
```

Output:

```
{
    "VocabularyName": "cli-vocab-1",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "VocabularyState": "READY",
    "LastModifiedTime": "2020-09-19T23:22:32.836000+00:00",
    "DownloadUri": "https://link-to-download-the-text-file-used-to-create-your-
custom-vocabulary"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Vocabolari personalizzati nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Transcribe.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetVocabulary AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def get_vocabulary(vocabulary_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Gets information about a custom vocabulary.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to retrieve.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: Information about the vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        response =
 transcribe_client.get_vocabulary(VocabularyName=vocabulary_name)
        logger.info("Got vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
    else:
        return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetVocabulary AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List medical transcription jobs, optionally with a name filter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobNameContains">Optional name filter for the medical
transcription jobs.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of summaries about medical transcription jobs.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MedicalTranscriptionJobSummary>>
ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs(
        string? jobNameContains = null)
    {
        var response = await
_amazonTranscribeService.ListMedicalTranscriptionJobsAsync(
            new ListMedicalTranscriptionJobsRequest()
            {
                JobNameContains = jobNameContains
            });
        return response.MedicalTranscriptionJobSummaries;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListMedicalTranscriptionJobssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Elencare i processi di trascrizione medica

L'`list-medical-transcription-jobs`esempio seguente elenca i lavori di trascrizione medica associati al tuo AWS account e alla tua regione. Per ottenere ulteriori informazioni su un particolare processo di trascrizione, copiate il valore di un MedicalTranscriptionJobName parametro nell'output della trascrizione e specificate quel valore per l'opzione del comando. `MedicalTranscriptionJobName` `get-medical-transcription-job` Per visualizzare altri lavori di trascrizione, copiate il valore del NextToken parametro, eseguite nuovamente il `list-medical-transcription-jobs` comando e specificate quel valore nell'opzione. `--next-token`

```
aws transcribe list-medical-transcription-jobs
```

Output:


```
{
    "NextToken": "3/PblzkiGhzjER3KHuQt2fmbPLF7cDYafjFMEoGn44ON/
gsuUSTIkGyanvRE6WMXFd/ZTEc2EZj+P9eii/
z1O2FDYli6RLI0WoRX4RwMisVrh9G0Kie0Y8ikBCdtqlZB10Wa9McC+ebOl
+LaDtZPC4u6ttoHLRlEfzqstHXSgapXg3tEBtm9piIaPB6MOM5BB6t86+qtmocTR/
qrteHZBBudhTfbCwhsxaqujHiiUvFdm3BQbKKWIW06yV9b+4f38oD2lVIan
+vfUs3gBYAl5VTDmXXzQPBQOHPjtwmFI+IWX15nSUjWuN3TUylHgPWzDaYT8qBtu0Z+3UG4V6b
+K2CC0XszXg5rBq9hYgNzy4XoFh/6s5DoSnzq49Q9xHgHdT2yBADFmvFK7myZBsj75+2vQZOSVpWUPy3WT/32zFAc
+mFYfUjtTZ8n/jq7aQEjQ42A
+X/7K6JgOcdVPtEg8PlDr5kgYYG3q3OmYXX37U3FZuJmnTI63VtIXsNnOU5eGoYObtpk00Nq9UkzgSJxqj84ZD5n
+S0EGy9ZUYBJRRcGeYUM3Q4DbSJfUwSAqcFdLIWZdp8qIREMQIBWy7BLwSdyqsQo2vRrd53hm5aWM7SVf6pPq6X/
IXR5+1eUOOD8/coaTT4ES2DerbV6RkV4o0VT1d0SdVX/
MmtkNG8nYj8PqU07w7988quh1ZP6D80veJS1q73tUUR9MjnGernW2tAnvnLNhdefBcD
+sZVfYq3iBMFY7wTy1P1G6NqW9GrYDYoX3tTPWlD7phpbVSyKrh/
PdYrps5UxnsGoA1b7L/FfAXDfUoGrGUB4N3JsPYXX9D++g+6gV1qBBs/
WfF934aKqfD6UTggm/zV3GAOWiBpfvAZRvEb924i6yGHyMC7y54O1ZAwSBupmI
+FFd13CaPO4kN1vJlth6aM5vUPXg4BpyUhtbRhwD/KxCvf9K0tLJGyL1A==",
    "MedicalTranscriptionJobSummaries": [
        {
            "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "vocabulary-dictation-medical-
transcription-job",
            "CreationTime": "2020-09-21T21:17:27.016000+00:00",
            "StartTime": "2020-09-21T21:17:27.045000+00:00",
            "CompletionTime": "2020-09-21T21:17:59.561000+00:00",
            "LanguageCode": "en-US",
            "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "OutputLocationType": "CUSTOMER_BUCKET",
            "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
            "Type": "DICTATION"
```

```
        },
        {
            "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "alternatives-dictation-medical-
transcription-job",
            "CreationTime": "2020-09-21T21:01:14.569000+00:00",
            "StartTime": "2020-09-21T21:01:14.592000+00:00",
            "CompletionTime": "2020-09-21T21:01:43.606000+00:00",
            "LanguageCode": "en-US",
            "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "OutputLocationType": "CUSTOMER_BUCKET",
            "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
            "Type": "DICTATION"
        },
        {
            "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "alternatives-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
            "CreationTime": "2020-09-21T19:09:18.171000+00:00",
            "StartTime": "2020-09-21T19:09:18.199000+00:00",
            "CompletionTime": "2020-09-21T19:10:22.516000+00:00",
            "LanguageCode": "en-US",
            "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "OutputLocationType": "CUSTOMER_BUCKET",
            "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
            "Type": "CONVERSATION"
        },
        {
            "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "speaker-id-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
            "CreationTime": "2020-09-21T18:43:37.157000+00:00",
            "StartTime": "2020-09-21T18:43:37.265000+00:00",
            "CompletionTime": "2020-09-21T18:44:21.192000+00:00",
            "LanguageCode": "en-US",
            "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "OutputLocationType": "CUSTOMER_BUCKET",
            "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
            "Type": "CONVERSATION"
        },
        {
            "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "multichannel-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
            "CreationTime": "2020-09-20T23:46:44.053000+00:00",
            "StartTime": "2020-09-20T23:46:44.081000+00:00",
            "CompletionTime": "2020-09-20T23:47:35.851000+00:00",
            "LanguageCode": "en-US",
```

```
            "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "OutputLocationType": "CUSTOMER_BUCKET",
            "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
            "Type": "CONVERSATION"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta https://docs.aws.amazon.com/transcribe/ latest/dg/batch - med-transcription.html> nella Amazon Transcribe Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'ListMedicalTranscriptionJobsAPI, consulta AWS CLI Command Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il client.

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

Elencare i processi di trascrizione medica.

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { StartMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
```

```
  MedicalTranscriptionJobName: "MEDICAL_JOB_NAME", // Required
  OutputBucketName: "OUTPUT_BUCKET_NAME", // Required
  Specialty: "PRIMARYCARE", // Required. Possible values are 'PRIMARYCARE'
  Type: "JOB_TYPE", // Required. Possible values are 'CONVERSATION' and
 'DICTATION'
  LanguageCode: "LANGUAGE_CODE", // For example, 'en-US'
  MediaFormat: "SOURCE_FILE_FORMAT", // For example, 'wav'
  Media: {
    MediaFileUri: "SOURCE_FILE_LOCATION",
    // The S3 object location of the input media file. The URI must be in the
 same region
    // as the API endpoint that you are calling.For example,
    // "https://transcribe-demo.s3-REGION.amazonaws.com/hello_world.wav"
  },
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new StartMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand(params),
    );
    console.log("Success - put", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListMedicalTranscriptionJobssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListTranscriptionJobs`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListTranscriptionJobs`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List transcription jobs, optionally with a name filter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobNameContains">Optional name filter for the transcription
jobs.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of transcription job summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TranscriptionJobSummary>>
ListTranscriptionJobs(string? jobNameContains = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.ListTranscriptionJobsAsync(
            new ListTranscriptionJobsRequest()
            {
                JobNameContains = jobNameContains
            });
        return response.TranscriptionJobSummaries;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTranscriptionJobssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Elencare i processi di trascrizione

L'`list-transcription-jobs`esempio seguente elenca i lavori di trascrizione associati al tuo AWS account e alla tua regione.

```
aws transcribe list-transcription-jobs
```

Output:

```
{
    "NextToken": "NextToken",
    "TranscriptionJobSummaries": [
        {
            "TranscriptionJobName": "speak-id-job-1",
            "CreationTime": "2020-08-17T21:06:15.391000+00:00",
            "StartTime": "2020-08-17T21:06:15.416000+00:00",
            "CompletionTime": "2020-08-17T21:07:05.098000+00:00",
            "LanguageCode": "language-code",
            "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "OutputLocationType": "SERVICE_BUCKET"
        },
        {
            "TranscriptionJobName": "job-1",
            "CreationTime": "2020-08-17T20:50:24.207000+00:00",
            "StartTime": "2020-08-17T20:50:24.230000+00:00",
            "CompletionTime": "2020-08-17T20:52:18.737000+00:00",
            "LanguageCode": "language-code",
            "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "OutputLocationType": "SERVICE_BUCKET"
        },
        {
            "TranscriptionJobName": "sdk-test-job-4",
            "CreationTime": "2020-08-17T20:32:27.917000+00:00",
            "StartTime": "2020-08-17T20:32:27.956000+00:00",
            "CompletionTime": "2020-08-17T20:33:15.126000+00:00",
            "LanguageCode": "language-code",
            "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "OutputLocationType": "SERVICE_BUCKET"
        },
        {
            "TranscriptionJobName": "Diarization-speak-id",
            "CreationTime": "2020-08-10T22:10:09.066000+00:00",
            "StartTime": "2020-08-10T22:10:09.116000+00:00",
            "CompletionTime": "2020-08-10T22:26:48.172000+00:00",
            "LanguageCode": "language-code",
            "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "OutputLocationType": "SERVICE_BUCKET"
        },
```

```
        {
            "TranscriptionJobName": "your-transcription-job-name",
            "CreationTime": "2020-07-29T17:45:09.791000+00:00",
            "StartTime": "2020-07-29T17:45:09.826000+00:00",
            "CompletionTime": "2020-07-29T17:46:20.831000+00:00",
            "LanguageCode": "language-code",
            "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "OutputLocationType": "SERVICE_BUCKET"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Getting Started (AWS Command Line Interface) nella Amazon Transcribe Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command ListTranscriptionJobsReference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public class ListTranscriptionJobs {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        TranscribeClient transcribeClient = TranscribeClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

            listTranscriptionJobs(transcribeClient);
        }

        public static void listTranscriptionJobs(TranscribeClient
 transcribeClient) {
            ListTranscriptionJobsRequest listJobsRequest =
 ListTranscriptionJobsRequest.builder()
                .build();
```

```
transcribeClient.listTranscriptionJobsPaginator(listJobsRequest).stream()
               .flatMap(response ->
response.transcriptionJobSummaries().stream())
               .forEach(jobSummary -> {
                   System.out.println("Job Name: " +
jobSummary.transcriptionJobName());
                   System.out.println("Job Status: " +
jobSummary.transcriptionJobStatus());
                   System.out.println("Output Location: " +
jobSummary.outputLocationType());
                   // Add more information as needed

                   // Retrieve additional details for the job if necessary
                   GetTranscriptionJobResponse jobDetails =
transcribeClient.getTranscriptionJob(
                       GetTranscriptionJobRequest.builder()

.transcriptionJobName(jobSummary.transcriptionJobName())
                           .build());

                   // Display additional details
                   System.out.println("Language Code: " +
jobDetails.transcriptionJob().languageCode());
                   System.out.println("Media Format: " +
jobDetails.transcriptionJob().mediaFormat());
                   // Add more details as needed

                   System.out.println("--------------");
               });
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTranscriptionJobssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elencare i processi di trascrizione.

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js

import { ListTranscriptionJobsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  JobNameContains: "KEYWORD", // Not required. Returns only transcription
  // job names containing this string
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new ListTranscriptionJobsCommand(params),
    );
    console.log("Success", data.TranscriptionJobSummaries);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

Crea il client.

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
```

```
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTranscriptionJobssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def list_jobs(job_filter, transcribe_client):
    """
    Lists summaries of the transcription jobs for the current AWS account.

    :param job_filter: The list of returned jobs must contain this string in
 their
                        names.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: The list of retrieved transcription job summaries.
    """
    try:
        response =
 transcribe_client.list_transcription_jobs(JobNameContains=job_filter)
        jobs = response["TranscriptionJobSummaries"]
        next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        while next_token is not None:
            response = transcribe_client.list_transcription_jobs(
                JobNameContains=job_filter, NextToken=next_token
            )
            jobs += response["TranscriptionJobSummaries"]
            next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        logger.info("Got %s jobs with filter %s.", len(jobs), job_filter)
```

```
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get jobs with filter %s.", job_filter)
        raise
    else:
        return jobs
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTranscriptionJobs AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`ListVocabularies`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListVocabularies`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e perfezionate un vocabolario personalizzato

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List custom vocabularies for the current account. Optionally specify a
name
    /// filter and a specific state to filter the vocabularies list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="nameContains">Optional string the vocabulary name must
contain.</param>
    /// <param name="stateEquals">Optional state of the vocabulary.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>List of information about the vocabularies.</returns>
    public async Task<List<VocabularyInfo>> ListCustomVocabularies(string?
 nameContains = null,
        VocabularyState? stateEquals = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.ListVocabulariesAsync(
            new ListVocabulariesRequest()
            {
                NameContains = nameContains,
                StateEquals = stateEquals
            });
        return response.Vocabularies;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListVocabuliessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Elenco dei vocabolari personalizzati

L'`list-vocabularies`esempio seguente elenca i vocabolari personalizzati associati al tuo AWS account e alla tua regione.

```
aws transcribe list-vocabularies
```

Output:

```
{
    "NextToken": "NextToken",
    "Vocabularies": [
        {
            "VocabularyName": "ards-test-1",
            "LanguageCode": "language-code",
            "LastModifiedTime": "2020-04-27T22:00:27.330000+00:00",
            "VocabularyState": "READY"
        },
        {
```

```
            "VocabularyName": "sample-test",
            "LanguageCode": "language-code",
            "LastModifiedTime": "2020-04-24T23:04:11.044000+00:00",
            "VocabularyState": "READY"
        },
        {
            "VocabularyName": "CRLF-to-LF-test-3-1",
            "LanguageCode": "language-code",
            "LastModifiedTime": "2020-04-24T22:12:22.277000+00:00",
            "VocabularyState": "READY"
        },
        {
            "VocabularyName": "CRLF-to-LF-test-2",
            "LanguageCode": "language-code",
            "LastModifiedTime": "2020-04-24T21:53:50.455000+00:00",
            "VocabularyState": "READY"
        },
        {
            "VocabularyName": "CRLF-to-LF-1-1",
            "LanguageCode": "language-code",
            "LastModifiedTime": "2020-04-24T21:39:33.356000+00:00",
            "VocabularyState": "READY"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Vocabolari personalizzati nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Transcribe.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Command ListVocabularies Reference AWS CLI .

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def list_vocabularies(vocabulary_filter, transcribe_client):
```

```
    """
    Lists the custom vocabularies created for this AWS account.

    :param vocabulary_filter: The returned vocabularies must contain this string
in
                              their names.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: The list of retrieved vocabularies.
    """
    try:
        response =
transcribe_client.list_vocabularies(NameContains=vocabulary_filter)
        vocabs = response["Vocabularies"]
        next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        while next_token is not None:
            response = transcribe_client.list_vocabularies(
                NameContains=vocabulary_filter, NextToken=next_token
            )
            vocabs += response["Vocabularies"]
            next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        logger.info(
            "Got %s vocabularies with filter %s.", len(vocabs), vocabulary_filter
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't list vocabularies with filter %s.", vocabulary_filter
        )
        raise
    else:
        return vocabs
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListVocabularies AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`StartMedicalTranscriptionJob`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StartMedicalTranscriptionJob`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start a medical transcription job for a media file. This method returns
    /// as soon as the job is started.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">A unique name for the medical transcription job.</
param>
    /// <param name="mediaFileUri">The URI of the media file, typically an Amazon
 S3 location.</param>
    /// <param name="mediaFormat">The format of the media file.</param>
    /// <param name="outputBucketName">Location for the output, typically an
 Amazon S3 location.</param>
    /// <param name="transcriptionType">Conversation or dictation transcription
 type.</param>
    /// <returns>A MedicalTransactionJob instance with information on the new
 job.</returns>
    public async Task<MedicalTranscriptionJob> StartMedicalTranscriptionJob(
        string jobName, string mediaFileUri,
        MediaFormat mediaFormat, string outputBucketName,
 Amazon.TranscribeService.Type transcriptionType)
    {
        var response = await
 _amazonTranscribeService.StartMedicalTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new StartMedicalTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                MedicalTranscriptionJobName = jobName,
                Media = new Media()
                {
                    MediaFileUri = mediaFileUri
                },
                MediaFormat = mediaFormat,
                LanguageCode =
```

```
                    LanguageCode
                        .EnUS, // The value must be en-US for medical
transcriptions.
                OutputBucketName = outputBucketName,
                OutputKey =
                    jobName, // The value is a key used to fetch the output of
the transcription.
                Specialty = Specialty.PRIMARYCARE, // The value PRIMARYCARE must
be set.
                Type = transcriptionType
            });
        return response.MedicalTranscriptionJob;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartMedicalTranscriptionJobsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: trascrivere una dettatura medica archiviata come file audio

L'esempio `start-medical-transcription-job` seguente trascrive un file audio. Specifica la posizione dell'output della trascrizione nel parametro. `OutputBucketName`

```
aws transcribe start-medical-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://myfile.json
```

Contenuto di `myfile.json`.

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "simple-dictation-medical-transcription-job",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
    "Type": "DICTATION",
    "OutputBucketName":"amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.extension"
```

```
    }
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJob": {
        "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "simple-dictation-medical-transcription-
job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-20T00:35:22.256000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-20T00:35:22.218000+00:00",
        "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
        "Type": "DICTATION"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la panoramica della trascrizione in batch nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Transcribe.

Esempio 2: trascrivere un dialogo medico-paziente archiviato come file audio

L'esempio `start-medical-transcription-job` seguente trascrive un file audio contenente un dialogo medico-paziente. Specificate la posizione dell'output della trascrizione nel OutputBucketName parametro.

```
aws transcribe start-medical-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://mysecondfile.json
```

Contenuto di `mysecondfile.json`.

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "simple-dictation-medical-transcription-job",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
    "Type": "CONVERSATION",
    "OutputBucketName":"amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
```

```
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.extension"
    }
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJob": {
        "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "simple-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-20T23:19:49.965000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-20T23:19:49.941000+00:00",
        "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
        "Type": "CONVERSATION"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la panoramica della trascrizione in batch nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Transcribe.

Esempio 3: trascrivere un file audio multicanale di un dialogo medico-paziente

L'esempio `start-medical-transcription-job` seguente trascrive l'audio da ogni canale del file audio e unisce le trascrizioni separate di ciascun canale in un unico batch di trascrizione. Specifica la posizione dell'output della trascrizione nel parametro `OutputBucketName`

```
aws transcribe start-medical-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://mythirdfile.json
```

Contenuto di `mythirdfile.json`.

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "multichannel-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
```

```
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
    "Type": "CONVERSATION",
    "OutputBucketName":"amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
        "Media": {
          "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.extension"
        },
        "Settings":{
          "ChannelIdentification": true
        }
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJob": {
        "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "multichannel-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-20T23:46:44.081000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-20T23:46:44.053000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
            "ChannelIdentification": true
        },
        "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
        "Type": "CONVERSATION"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Identificazione del canale nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Transcribe.

Esempio 4: trascrivere un file audio di un dialogo tra medico e paziente e identificare le persone che parlano nell'output della trascrizione

L'esempio `start-medical-transcription-job` seguente trascrive un file audio ed etichetta il discorso di ciascuna persona che parla nell'output di trascrizione. Specifica la posizione dell'output della trascrizione nel parametro. `OutputBucketName`

```
aws transcribe start-medical-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://myfourthfile.json
```

Contenuto di `myfourthfile.json`.

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "speaker-id-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
    "Type": "CONVERSATION",
    "OutputBucketName":"amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.extension"
        },
    "Settings":{
        "ShowSpeakerLabels": true,
        "MaxSpeakerLabels": 2
        }
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJob": {
        "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "speaker-id-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-21T18:43:37.265000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-21T18:43:37.157000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
            "ShowSpeakerLabels": true,
            "MaxSpeakerLabels": 2
        },
        "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
        "Type": "CONVERSATION"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Identificazione delle persone che parlano nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Transcribe.

Esempio 5: trascrivere una conversazione medica archiviata come file audio con un massimo di due alternative di trascrizione

L'esempio `start-medical-transcription-job` seguente crea fino a due trascrizioni alternative da un singolo file audio. A ogni trascrizione è associato un livello di affidabilità. Per impostazione predefinita, Amazon Transcribe restituisce la trascrizione con il livello di affidabilità più elevato. Puoi specificare che Amazon Transcribe restituisca trascrizioni aggiuntive con livelli di affidabilità inferiori. Specifica la posizione dell'output della trascrizione nel parametro. `OutputBucketName`

```
aws transcribe start-medical-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://myfifthfile.json
```

Contenuto di `myfifthfile.json`.

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "alternatives-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
    "Type": "CONVERSATION",
    "OutputBucketName":"amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.extension"
    },
    "Settings":{
        "ShowAlternatives": true,
        "MaxAlternatives": 2
    }
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJob": {
        "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "alternatives-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
```

```
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-21T19:09:18.199000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-21T19:09:18.171000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
            "ShowAlternatives": true,
            "MaxAlternatives": 2
        },
        "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
        "Type": "CONVERSATION"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Trascrizioni alternative nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Transcribe.

Esempio 6: trascrivere un file audio di una dettatura medica con un massimo di due trascrizioni alternative

L'esempio `start-medical-transcription-job` seguente trascrive un file audio e utilizza un filtro del vocabolario per mascherare eventuali parole indesiderate. Si specifica la posizione dell'output della trascrizione nel parametro. OutputBucketName

```
aws transcribe start-medical-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://mysixthfile.json
```

Contenuto di `mysixthfile.json`.

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "alternatives-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
    "Type": "DICTATION",
    "OutputBucketName":"amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.extension"
    },
    "Settings":{
          "ShowAlternatives": true,
```

```
            "MaxAlternatives": 2
    }
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJob": {
        "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "alternatives-dictation-medical-
transcription-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-21T21:01:14.592000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-21T21:01:14.569000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
            "ShowAlternatives": true,
            "MaxAlternatives": 2
        },
        "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
        "Type": "DICTATION"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Trascrizioni alternative nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Transcribe.

Esempio 7: trascrivere un file audio di una dettatura medica con maggiore precisione utilizzando un vocabolario personalizzato

L'esempio `start-medical-transcription-job` seguente trascrive un file audio e utilizza un vocabolario medico personalizzato creato in precedenza per aumentare la precisione della trascrizione. Specifica la posizione dell'output della trascrizione nel parametro. `OutputBucketName`

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://myseventhfile.json
```

Contenuto di `mysixthfile.json`.

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "vocabulary-dictation-medical-transcription-
job",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
    "Type": "DICTATION",
    "OutputBucketName":"amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.extension"
    },
    "Settings":{
        "VocabularyName": "cli-medical-vocab-1"
    }
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJob": {
        "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "vocabulary-dictation-medical-
transcription-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-21T21:17:27.045000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-21T21:17:27.016000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
            "VocabularyName": "cli-medical-vocab-1"
        },
        "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
        "Type": "DICTATION"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Vocabolari medici personalizzati nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Transcribe.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command StartMedicalTranscriptionJobReference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il client.

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

Avviare un processo di trascrizione medica.

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { StartMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  MedicalTranscriptionJobName: "MEDICAL_JOB_NAME", // Required
  OutputBucketName: "OUTPUT_BUCKET_NAME", // Required
  Specialty: "PRIMARYCARE", // Required. Possible values are 'PRIMARYCARE'
  Type: "JOB_TYPE", // Required. Possible values are 'CONVERSATION' and
 'DICTATION'
  LanguageCode: "LANGUAGE_CODE", // For example, 'en-US'
  MediaFormat: "SOURCE_FILE_FORMAT", // For example, 'wav'
  Media: {
    MediaFileUri: "SOURCE_FILE_LOCATION",
    // The S3 object location of the input media file. The URI must be in the
 same region
    // as the API endpoint that you are calling.For example,
    // "https://transcribe-demo.s3-REGION.amazonaws.com/hello_world.wav"
  },
```

```
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new StartMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand(params),
    );
    console.log("Success - put", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartMedicalTranscriptionJobsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Utilizzo **`StartTranscriptionJob`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StartTranscriptionJob`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Crea e perfezionate un vocabolario personalizzato
- Trascrivere l'audio e ottenere i dati di processo

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start a transcription job for a media file. This method returns
    /// as soon as the job is started.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">A unique name for the transcription job.</param>
    /// <param name="mediaFileUri">The URI of the media file, typically an Amazon
 S3 location.</param>
    /// <param name="mediaFormat">The format of the media file.</param>
    /// <param name="languageCode">The language code of the media file, such as
 en-US.</param>
    /// <param name="vocabularyName">Optional name of a custom vocabulary.</
param>
    /// <returns>A TranscriptionJob instance with information on the new job.</
returns>
    public async Task<TranscriptionJob> StartTranscriptionJob(string jobName,
 string mediaFileUri,
        MediaFormat mediaFormat, LanguageCode languageCode, string?
 vocabularyName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.StartTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new StartTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                TranscriptionJobName = jobName,
                Media = new Media()
                {
                    MediaFileUri = mediaFileUri
                },
                MediaFormat = mediaFormat,
                LanguageCode = languageCode,
                Settings = vocabularyName != null ? new Settings()
                {
                    VocabularyName = vocabularyName
                } : null
            });
        return response.TranscriptionJob;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartTranscriptionJobsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: trascrivere un file audio

L'esempio `start-transcription-job` seguente trascrive il file audio.

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://myfile.json
```

Contenuto di `myfile.json`.

```
{
    "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-simple-transcription-job",
    "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-media-
file-name.file-extension"
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Getting Started (AWS Command Line Interface) nella Amazon Transcribe Developer Guide.

Esempio 2: trascrivere un file audio multicanale

L'esempio `start-transcription-job` seguente trascrive il file audio multicanale.

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://mysecondfile.json
```

Contenuto di `mysecondfile.json`.

```
{
    "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-channelid-job",
    "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-media-
file-name.file-extension"
    },
    "Settings":{
```

```
        "ChannelIdentification":true
    }
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "TranscriptionJob": {
        "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-channelid-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-
media-file-name.file-extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-17T16:07:56.817000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-17T16:07:56.784000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
            "ChannelIdentification": true
        }
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Trascrizione dell'audio multicanale nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Transcribe.

Esempio 3: trascrivere un file audio e identificare le diverse persone che parlano

L'esempio `start-transcription-job` seguente trascrive il file audio e identifica le persone che parlano nell'output di trascrizione.

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://mythirdfile.json
```

Contenuto di `mythirdfile.json`.

```
{
    "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-speakerid-job",
    "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-media-
file-name.file-extension"
```

```
    },
    "Settings":{
    "ShowSpeakerLabels": true,
    "MaxSpeakerLabels": 2
    }
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "TranscriptionJob": {
        "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-speakerid-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-
media-file-name.file-extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-17T16:22:59.696000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-17T16:22:59.676000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
            "ShowSpeakerLabels": true,
            "MaxSpeakerLabels": 2
        }
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Identificazione delle persone che parlano nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Transcribe.

Esempio 4: trascrivere un file audio e mascherare eventuali parole indesiderate nell'output della trascrizione

L'esempio `start-transcription-job` seguente trascrive il file audio e utilizza un filtro del vocabolario creato in precedenza per mascherare eventuali parole indesiderate.

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://myfourthfile.json
```

Contenuto di `myfourthfile.json`.

```
{
```

```
    "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-filter-mask-job",
    "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
    "Media": {
          "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-media-
file-name.file-extension"
    },
    "Settings":{
        "VocabularyFilterName": "your-vocabulary-filter",
        "VocabularyFilterMethod": "mask"
    }
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "TranscriptionJob": {
        "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-filter-mask-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://Amazon-S3-Prefix/your-media-file.file-
extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-18T16:36:18.568000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-18T16:36:18.547000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
            "VocabularyFilterName": "your-vocabulary-filter",
            "VocabularyFilterMethod": "mask"
        }
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Filtraggio delle trascrizioni nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Transcribe.

Esempio 5: trascrivere un file audio e rimuovere eventuali parole indesiderate nell'output della trascrizione

L'esempio `start-transcription-job` seguente trascrive il file audio e utilizza un filtro del vocabolario creato in precedenza per mascherare eventuali parole indesiderate.

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
```

```
    --cli-input-json file://myfifthfile.json
```

Contenuto di `myfifthfile.json`.

```
{
    "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-filter-remove-job",
    "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-media-
file-name.file-extension"
    },
    "Settings":{
        "VocabularyFilterName": "your-vocabulary-filter",
        "VocabularyFilterMethod": "remove"
    }
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "TranscriptionJob": {
        "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-filter-remove-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-
media-file-name.file-extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-18T16:36:18.568000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-18T16:36:18.547000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
            "VocabularyFilterName": "your-vocabulary-filter",
            "VocabularyFilterMethod": "remove"
        }
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Filtraggio delle trascrizioni nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Transcribe.

Esempio 6: trascrivere un file audio con maggiore precisione utilizzando un vocabolario personalizzato

L'esempio `start-transcription-job` seguente trascrive il file audio e utilizza un filtro del vocabolario creato in precedenza per mascherare eventuali parole indesiderate.

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://mysixthfile.json
```

Contenuto di `mysixthfile.json`.

```
{
    "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-vocab-job",
    "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-media-
file-name.file-extension"
    },
    "Settings":{
        "VocabularyName": "your-vocabulary"
    }
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "TranscriptionJob": {
        "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-vocab-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-
media-file-name.file-extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-18T16:36:18.568000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-18T16:36:18.547000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
            "VocabularyName": "your-vocabulary"
        }
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Filtraggio delle trascrizioni nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Transcribe.

Esempio 7: identificare la lingua di un file audio e trascriverla

L'esempio `start-transcription-job` seguente trascrive il file audio e utilizza un filtro del vocabolario creato in precedenza per mascherare eventuali parole indesiderate.

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://myseventhfile.json
```

Contenuto di `myseventhfile.json`.

```
{
    "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-identify-language-transcription-job",
    "IdentifyLanguage": true,
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-media-
file-name.file-extension"
    }
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "TranscriptionJob": {
        "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-identify-language-transcription-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-
media-file-name.file-extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-18T22:27:23.970000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-18T22:27:23.948000+00:00",
        "IdentifyLanguage": true
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Identificazione della lingua nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Transcribe.

Esempio 8: trascrivere un file audio con informazioni di identificazione personale nascoste

L'esempio `start-transcription-job` seguente trascrive il file audio e nasconde le informazioni di identificazione personale nell'output di trascrizione.

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://myeighthfile.json
```

Contenuto di `myeigthfile.json`.

```
{
    "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-redaction-job",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://Amazon-S3-Prefix/your-media-file.file-extension"
    },
    "ContentRedaction": {
        "RedactionOutput":"redacted",
        "RedactionType":"PII"
    }
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "TranscriptionJob": {
        "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-redaction-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://Amazon-S3-Prefix/your-media-file.file-
extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-25T23:49:13.195000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-25T23:49:13.176000+00:00",
        "ContentRedaction": {
            "RedactionType": "PII",
            "RedactionOutput": "redacted"
        }
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Redazione dei contenuti automatici nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Transcribe.

Esempio 9: generare una trascrizione con informazioni di identificazione personale (PII) redatte e una trascrizione non redatta

L'esempio `start-transcription-job` seguente genera due trascrizioni del file audio, una con le informazioni di identificazione personale redatte e l'altra senza alcuna redazione.

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://myninthfile.json
```

Contenuto di `myninthfile.json`.

```
{
    "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-redaction-job-with-unredacted-transcript",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "Media": {
          "MediaFileUri": "s3://Amazon-S3-Prefix/your-media-file.file-extension"
        },
    "ContentRedaction": {
        "RedactionOutput":"redacted_and_unredacted",
        "RedactionType":"PII"
    }
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "TranscriptionJob": {
        "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-redaction-job-with-unredacted-transcript",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://Amazon-S3-Prefix/your-media-file.file-
extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-25T23:59:47.677000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-25T23:59:47.653000+00:00",
        "ContentRedaction": {
            "RedactionType": "PII",
            "RedactionOutput": "redacted_and_unredacted"
        }
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Redazione dei contenuti automatici nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Transcribe.

Esempio 10: utilizzare un modello linguistico personalizzato creato in precedenza per trascrivere un file audio.

L'esempio `start-transcription-job` seguente trascrive il file audio con un modello linguistico personalizzato creato in precedenza.

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://mytenthfile.json
```

Contenuto di `mytenthfile.json`.

```
{
    "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-clm-2-job-1",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.file-extension"
    },
    "ModelSettings": {
        "LanguageModelName":"cli-clm-2"
    }
}
```

Output:

```
{
    "TranscriptionJob": {
        "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-clm-2-job-1",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/your-audio-file.file-
extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-28T17:56:01.835000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-28T17:56:01.801000+00:00",
        "ModelSettings": {
            "LanguageModelName": "cli-clm-2"
        }
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Modelli linguistici personalizzati nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Transcribe.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command StartTranscriptionJobReference.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Avviare un processo di trascrizione.

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { StartTranscriptionJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  TranscriptionJobName: "JOB_NAME",
  LanguageCode: "LANGUAGE_CODE", // For example, 'en-US'
  MediaFormat: "SOURCE_FILE_FORMAT", // For example, 'wav'
  Media: {
    MediaFileUri: "SOURCE_LOCATION",
    // For example, "https://transcribe-demo.s3-REGION.amazonaws.com/
hello_world.wav"
  },
  OutputBucketName: "OUTPUT_BUCKET_NAME",
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new StartTranscriptionJobCommand(params),
    );
    console.log("Success - put", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
```

```
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

Crea il client.

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartTranscriptionJobsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def start_job(
    job_name,
    media_uri,
    media_format,
    language_code,
    transcribe_client,
    vocabulary_name=None,
):
    """
```

```
    Starts a transcription job. This function returns as soon as the job is
started.
    To get the current status of the job, call get_transcription_job. The job is
    successfully completed when the job status is 'COMPLETED'.

    :param job_name: The name of the transcription job. This must be unique for
                     your AWS account.
    :param media_uri: The URI where the audio file is stored. This is typically
                      in an Amazon S3 bucket.
    :param media_format: The format of the audio file. For example, mp3 or wav.
    :param language_code: The language code of the audio file.
                          For example, en-US or ja-JP
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param vocabulary_name: The name of a custom vocabulary to use when
transcribing
                            the audio file.
    :return: Data about the job.
    """
    try:
        job_args = {
            "TranscriptionJobName": job_name,
            "Media": {"MediaFileUri": media_uri},
            "MediaFormat": media_format,
            "LanguageCode": language_code,
        }
        if vocabulary_name is not None:
            job_args["Settings"] = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name}
        response = transcribe_client.start_transcription_job(**job_args)
        job = response["TranscriptionJob"]
        logger.info("Started transcription job %s.", job_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't start transcription job %s.", job_name)
        raise
    else:
        return job
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartTranscriptionJob AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo **`UpdateVocabulary`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `UpdateVocabulary`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Crea e perfezionate un vocabolario personalizzato

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update a custom vocabulary with new values. Update overwrites all
existing information.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="languageCode">The language code of the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <param name="phrases">Phrases to use in the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <param name="vocabularyName">Name for the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the custom vocabulary.</returns>
    public async Task<VocabularyState> UpdateCustomVocabulary(LanguageCode
languageCode,
        List<string> phrases, string vocabularyName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.UpdateVocabularyAsync(
            new UpdateVocabularyRequest()
            {
                LanguageCode = languageCode,
                Phrases = phrases,
                VocabularyName = vocabularyName
            });
        return response.VocabularyState;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateVocabularysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CLI

AWS CLI

Aggiornamento di un vocabolario personalizzato con nuovi termini.

L'esempio `update-vocabulary` seguente sovrascrive i termini utilizzati per creare un vocabolario personalizzato con quelli nuovi forniti dall'utente. Prerequisito: per sostituire i termini in un vocabolario personalizzato, è necessario disporre di un file con nuovi termini.

```
aws transcribe update-vocabulary \
    --vocabulary-file-uri s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/Amazon-S3-Prefix/custom-
vocabulary.txt \
    --vocabulary-name custom-vocabulary \
    --language-code language-code
```

Output:

```
{
    "VocabularyName": "custom-vocabulary",
    "LanguageCode": "language",
    "VocabularyState": "PENDING"
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Vocabolari personalizzati nella Guida per gli sviluppatori di Amazon Transcribe.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateVocabulary AWS CLICommand Reference.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def update_vocabulary(
    vocabulary_name, language_code, transcribe_client, phrases=None,
 table_uri=None
):
    """
    Updates an existing custom vocabulary. The entire vocabulary is replaced with
    the contents of the update.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to update.
    :param language_code: The language code of the vocabulary.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param phrases: A list of comma-separated phrases to include in the
 vocabulary.
    :param table_uri: A table of phrases and pronunciation hints to include in
 the
                      vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        vocab_args = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name, "LanguageCode":
 language_code}
        if phrases is not None:
            vocab_args["Phrases"] = phrases
        elif table_uri is not None:
            vocab_args["VocabularyFileUri"] = table_uri
        response = transcribe_client.update_vocabulary(**vocab_args)
        logger.info("Updated custom vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't update custom vocabulary %s.",
 vocabulary_name)
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateVocabulary AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Transcribe AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Amazon AWS SDKs Transcribe con. Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Amazon Transcribe o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Creazione di un'app in streaming Amazon Transcribe
- Converti testo in voce e viceversa utilizzando un AWS SDK
- Crea e perfeziona un vocabolario personalizzato Amazon Transcribe utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Trascrivi l'audio e ottieni dati di lavoro con Amazon Transcribe utilizzando un SDK AWS

Creazione di un'app in streaming Amazon Transcribe

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione che registra, trascrive e traduce l'audio in tempo reale e invia tramite e-mail i risultati.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come utilizzare Amazon Transcribe per creare un'applicazione che registra, trascrive e traduce l'audio in tempo reale e invia i risultati per e-mail tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SES
- Amazon Transcribe
- Amazon Translate

Converti testo in voce e viceversa utilizzando un AWS SDK

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Utilizzare Amazon Polly per sintetizzare un file di input in testo normale (UTF-8) in un file audio.
- Carica il file audio in un bucket Amazon S3.
- Utilizzare Amazon Transcribe per convertire il file audio in testo.
- Visualizzare il testo.

Rust

SDK per Rust

Utilizza Amazon Polly per sintetizzare un file di input di testo normale (UTF-8) in un file audio, caricare il file audio in un bucket Amazon S3, utilizzare Amazon Transcribe per convertire il file audio in testo e visualizzare il testo.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Polly
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Transcribe

Crea e perfeziona un vocabolario personalizzato Amazon Transcribe utilizzando un SDK AWS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Caricare un file audio in Amazon S3.
- Eseguire un processo Amazon Transcribe per trascrivere il file e ottenere i risultati.
- Creare e perfezionare un vocabolario personalizzato per migliorare l'accuratezza della trascrizione.
- Eseguire i processi con vocabolari personalizzati e ottenere i risultati.

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Trascrivere un file audio che contiene una lettura di Jabberwocky di Lewis Carroll. Iniziare creando funzioni che racchiudono le azioni di Amazon Transcribe.

```
def start_job(
    job_name,
    media_uri,
    media_format,
    language_code,
    transcribe_client,
    vocabulary_name=None,
):
    """
    Starts a transcription job. This function returns as soon as the job is
 started.
    To get the current status of the job, call get_transcription_job. The job is
    successfully completed when the job status is 'COMPLETED'.

    :param job_name: The name of the transcription job. This must be unique for
                     your AWS account.
    :param media_uri: The URI where the audio file is stored. This is typically
                      in an Amazon S3 bucket.
    :param media_format: The format of the audio file. For example, mp3 or wav.
    :param language_code: The language code of the audio file.
                          For example, en-US or ja-JP
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
```

```
    :param vocabulary_name: The name of a custom vocabulary to use when
 transcribing
                            the audio file.
    :return: Data about the job.
    """
    try:
        job_args = {
            "TranscriptionJobName": job_name,
            "Media": {"MediaFileUri": media_uri},
            "MediaFormat": media_format,
            "LanguageCode": language_code,
        }
        if vocabulary_name is not None:
            job_args["Settings"] = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name}
        response = transcribe_client.start_transcription_job(**job_args)
        job = response["TranscriptionJob"]
        logger.info("Started transcription job %s.", job_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't start transcription job %s.", job_name)
        raise
    else:
        return job



def get_job(job_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Gets details about a transcription job.

    :param job_name: The name of the job to retrieve.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: The retrieved transcription job.
    """
    try:
        response = transcribe_client.get_transcription_job(
            TranscriptionJobName=job_name
        )
        job = response["TranscriptionJob"]
        logger.info("Got job %s.", job["TranscriptionJobName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get job %s.", job_name)
        raise
    else:
        return job
```

```
def delete_job(job_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Deletes a transcription job. This also deletes the transcript associated with
    the job.

    :param job_name: The name of the job to delete.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    """
    try:
        transcribe_client.delete_transcription_job(TranscriptionJobName=job_name)
        logger.info("Deleted job %s.", job_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete job %s.", job_name)
        raise



def create_vocabulary(
    vocabulary_name, language_code, transcribe_client, phrases=None,
 table_uri=None
):
    """
    Creates a custom vocabulary that can be used to improve the accuracy of
    transcription jobs. This function returns as soon as the vocabulary
 processing
    is started. Call get_vocabulary to get the current status of the vocabulary.
    The vocabulary is ready to use when its status is 'READY'.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the custom vocabulary.
    :param language_code: The language code of the vocabulary.
                          For example, en-US or nl-NL.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param phrases: A list of comma-separated phrases to include in the
 vocabulary.
    :param table_uri: A table of phrases and pronunciation hints to include in
 the
                      vocabulary.
    :return: Information about the newly created vocabulary.
    """
    try:
```

```
        vocab_args = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name, "LanguageCode":
 language_code}
        if phrases is not None:
            vocab_args["Phrases"] = phrases
        elif table_uri is not None:
            vocab_args["VocabularyFileUri"] = table_uri
        response = transcribe_client.create_vocabulary(**vocab_args)
        logger.info("Created custom vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create custom vocabulary %s.",
 vocabulary_name)
        raise
    else:
        return response



def get_vocabulary(vocabulary_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Gets information about a custom vocabulary.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to retrieve.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: Information about the vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        response =
 transcribe_client.get_vocabulary(VocabularyName=vocabulary_name)
        logger.info("Got vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
    else:
        return response



def update_vocabulary(
    vocabulary_name, language_code, transcribe_client, phrases=None,
 table_uri=None
):
    """
    Updates an existing custom vocabulary. The entire vocabulary is replaced with
    the contents of the update.
```

```
    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to update.
    :param language_code: The language code of the vocabulary.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param phrases: A list of comma-separated phrases to include in the
 vocabulary.
    :param table_uri: A table of phrases and pronunciation hints to include in
 the
                      vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        vocab_args = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name, "LanguageCode":
 language_code}
        if phrases is not None:
            vocab_args["Phrases"] = phrases
        elif table_uri is not None:
            vocab_args["VocabularyFileUri"] = table_uri
        response = transcribe_client.update_vocabulary(**vocab_args)
        logger.info("Updated custom vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't update custom vocabulary %s.",
 vocabulary_name)
        raise



def list_vocabularies(vocabulary_filter, transcribe_client):
    """
    Lists the custom vocabularies created for this AWS account.

    :param vocabulary_filter: The returned vocabularies must contain this string
 in
                              their names.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: The list of retrieved vocabularies.
    """
    try:
        response =
 transcribe_client.list_vocabularies(NameContains=vocabulary_filter)
        vocabs = response["Vocabularies"]
        next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        while next_token is not None:
            response = transcribe_client.list_vocabularies(
                NameContains=vocabulary_filter, NextToken=next_token
```

```
            )
            vocabs += response["Vocabularies"]
            next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        logger.info(
            "Got %s vocabularies with filter %s.", len(vocabs), vocabulary_filter
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't list vocabularies with filter %s.", vocabulary_filter
        )
        raise
    else:
        return vocabs



def delete_vocabulary(vocabulary_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Deletes a custom vocabulary.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to delete.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    """
    try:
        transcribe_client.delete_vocabulary(VocabularyName=vocabulary_name)
        logger.info("Deleted vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
```

Richiamare le funzioni wrapper per trascrivere l'audio senza un vocabolario personalizzato e poi con diverse versioni di un vocabolario personalizzato per ottenere risultati migliori.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to use the Amazon Transcribe service."""
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    s3_resource = boto3.resource("s3")
    transcribe_client = boto3.client("transcribe")
```

```
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Transcribe demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    bucket_name = f"jabber-bucket-{time.time_ns()}"
    print(f"Creating bucket {bucket_name}.")
    bucket = s3_resource.create_bucket(
        Bucket=bucket_name,
        CreateBucketConfiguration={
            "LocationConstraint": transcribe_client.meta.region_name
        },
    )
    media_file_name = ".media/Jabberwocky.mp3"
    media_object_key = "Jabberwocky.mp3"
    print(f"Uploading media file {media_file_name}.")
    bucket.upload_file(media_file_name, media_object_key)
    media_uri = f"s3://{bucket.name}/{media_object_key}"

    job_name_simple = f"Jabber-{time.time_ns()}"
    print(f"Starting transcription job {job_name_simple}.")
    start_job(
        job_name_simple,
        f"s3://{bucket_name}/{media_object_key}",
        "mp3",
        "en-US",
        transcribe_client,
    )
    transcribe_waiter = TranscribeCompleteWaiter(transcribe_client)
    transcribe_waiter.wait(job_name_simple)
    job_simple = get_job(job_name_simple, transcribe_client)
    transcript_simple = requests.get(
        job_simple["Transcript"]["TranscriptFileUri"]
    ).json()
    print(f"Transcript for job {transcript_simple['jobName']}:")
    print(transcript_simple["results"]["transcripts"][0]["transcript"])

    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Creating a custom vocabulary that lists the nonsense words to try to "
        "improve the transcription."
    )
    vocabulary_name = f"Jabber-vocabulary-{time.time_ns()}"
    create_vocabulary(
        vocabulary_name,
```

```
        "en-US",
        transcribe_client,
        phrases=[
            "brillig",
            "slithy",
            "borogoves",
            "mome",
            "raths",
            "Jub-Jub",
            "frumious",
            "manxome",
            "Tumtum",
            "uffish",
            "whiffling",
            "tulgey",
            "thou",
            "frabjous",
            "callooh",
            "callay",
            "chortled",
        ],
    )
    vocabulary_ready_waiter = VocabularyReadyWaiter(transcribe_client)
    vocabulary_ready_waiter.wait(vocabulary_name)

    job_name_vocabulary_list = f"Jabber-vocabulary-list-{time.time_ns()}"
    print(f"Starting transcription job {job_name_vocabulary_list}.")
    start_job(
        job_name_vocabulary_list,
        media_uri,
        "mp3",
        "en-US",
        transcribe_client,
        vocabulary_name,
    )
    transcribe_waiter.wait(job_name_vocabulary_list)
    job_vocabulary_list = get_job(job_name_vocabulary_list, transcribe_client)
    transcript_vocabulary_list = requests.get(
        job_vocabulary_list["Transcript"]["TranscriptFileUri"]
    ).json()
    print(f"Transcript for job {transcript_vocabulary_list['jobName']}:")
    print(transcript_vocabulary_list["results"]["transcripts"][0]["transcript"])

    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    print(
        "Updating the custom vocabulary with table data that provides additional
"
        "pronunciation hints."
    )
    table_vocab_file = "jabber-vocabulary-table.txt"
    bucket.upload_file(table_vocab_file, table_vocab_file)
    update_vocabulary(
        vocabulary_name,
        "en-US",
        transcribe_client,
        table_uri=f"s3://{bucket.name}/{table_vocab_file}",
    )
    vocabulary_ready_waiter.wait(vocabulary_name)

    job_name_vocab_table = f"Jabber-vocab-table-{time.time_ns()}"
    print(f"Starting transcription job {job_name_vocab_table}.")
    start_job(
        job_name_vocab_table,
        media_uri,
        "mp3",
        "en-US",
        transcribe_client,
        vocabulary_name=vocabulary_name,
    )
    transcribe_waiter.wait(job_name_vocab_table)
    job_vocab_table = get_job(job_name_vocab_table, transcribe_client)
    transcript_vocab_table = requests.get(
        job_vocab_table["Transcript"]["TranscriptFileUri"]
    ).json()
    print(f"Transcript for job {transcript_vocab_table['jobName']}:")
    print(transcript_vocab_table["results"]["transcripts"][0]["transcript"])

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Getting data for jobs and vocabularies.")
    jabber_jobs = list_jobs("Jabber", transcribe_client)
    print(f"Found {len(jabber_jobs)} jobs:")
    for job_sum in jabber_jobs:
        job = get_job(job_sum["TranscriptionJobName"], transcribe_client)
        print(
            f"\t{job['TranscriptionJobName']}, {job['Media']['MediaFileUri']}, "
            f"{job['Settings'].get('VocabularyName')}"
        )
```

```
    jabber_vocabs = list_vocabularies("Jabber", transcribe_client)
    print(f"Found {len(jabber_vocabs)} vocabularies:")
    for vocab_sum in jabber_vocabs:
        vocab = get_vocabulary(vocab_sum["VocabularyName"], transcribe_client)
        vocab_content = requests.get(vocab["DownloadUri"]).text
        print(f"\t{vocab['VocabularyName']} contents:")
        print(vocab_content)

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Deleting demo jobs.")
    for job_name in [job_name_simple, job_name_vocabulary_list,
job_name_vocab_table]:
        delete_job(job_name, transcribe_client)
    print("Deleting demo vocabulary.")
    delete_vocabulary(vocabulary_name, transcribe_client)
    print("Deleting demo bucket.")
    bucket.objects.delete()
    bucket.delete()
    print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateVocabulary
  - DeleteTranscriptionJob
  - DeleteVocabulary
  - GetTranscriptionJob
  - GetVocabulary
  - ListVocabularies
  - StartTranscriptionJob
  - UpdateVocabulary

Trascrivi l'audio e ottieni dati di lavoro con Amazon Transcribe utilizzando un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come:

- Avviare un processo di trascrizione con Amazon Transcribe.
- Attendi il completamento del processo .
- Ottenere l'URI in cui è archiviata la trascrizione.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Nozioni di base su Amazon Transcribe.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Trascrive un file PCM.

```
/**
 * To run this AWS code example, ensure that you have set up your development
 * environment, including your AWS credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class TranscribeStreamingDemoFile {
    private static final Region REGION = Region.US_EAST_1;
    private static TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient client;

    public static void main(String args[]) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {

        final String USAGE = "\n" +
                "Usage:\n" +
                "    <file> \n\n" +
                "Where:\n" +
                "    file - the location of a PCM file to transcribe. In this
 example, ensure the PCM file is 16 hertz (Hz). \n";
```

```
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String file = args[0];
        client = TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(REGION)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result =
client.startStreamTranscription(getRequest(16_000),
                new AudioStreamPublisher(getStreamFromFile(file)),
                getResponseHandler());

        result.get();
        client.close();
    }

    private static InputStream getStreamFromFile(String file) {
        try {
            File inputFile = new File(file);
            InputStream audioStream = new FileInputStream(inputFile);
            return audioStream;

        } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionRequest getRequest(Integer
mediaSampleRateHertz) {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionRequest.builder()
                .languageCode(LanguageCode.EN_US)
                .mediaEncoding(MediaEncoding.PCM)
                .mediaSampleRateHertz(mediaSampleRateHertz)
                .build();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler getResponseHandler() {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler.builder()
                .onResponse(r -> {
                    System.out.println("Received Initial response");
```

```
                })
                .onError(e -> {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                    StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
                    e.printStackTrace(new PrintWriter(sw));
                    System.out.println("Error Occurred: " + sw.toString());
                })
                .onComplete(() -> {
                    System.out.println("=== All records stream successfully
 ===");
                })
                .subscriber(event -> {
                    List<Result> results = ((TranscriptEvent)
 event).transcript().results();
                    if (results.size() > 0) {
                        if (!
results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript().isEmpty()) {

 System.out.println(results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript());
                        }
                    }
                })
                .build();
    }

    private static class AudioStreamPublisher implements Publisher<AudioStream> {
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private static Subscription currentSubscription;

        private AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void subscribe(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s) {

            if (this.currentSubscription == null) {
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            } else {
                this.currentSubscription.cancel();
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            }
            s.onSubscribe(currentSubscription);
        }
```

```
    }

    public static class SubscriptionImpl implements Subscription {
        private static final int CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES = 1024 * 1;
        private final Subscriber<? super AudioStream> subscriber;
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
        private AtomicLong demand = new AtomicLong(0);

        SubscriptionImpl(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s, InputStream
inputStream) {
            this.subscriber = s;
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void request(long n) {
            if (n <= 0) {
                subscriber.onError(new IllegalArgumentException("Demand must be
positive"));
            }

            demand.getAndAdd(n);

            executor.submit(() -> {
                try {
                    do {
                        ByteBuffer audioBuffer = getNextEvent();
                        if (audioBuffer.remaining() > 0) {
                            AudioEvent audioEvent =
audioEventFromBuffer(audioBuffer);
                            subscriber.onNext(audioEvent);
                        } else {
                            subscriber.onComplete();
                            break;
                        }
                    } while (demand.decrementAndGet() > 0);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    subscriber.onError(e);
                }
            });
        }

        @Override
```

```
        public void cancel() {
            executor.shutdown();
        }

        private ByteBuffer getNextEvent() {
            ByteBuffer audioBuffer = null;
            byte[] audioBytes = new byte[CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES];

            int len = 0;
            try {
                len = inputStream.read(audioBytes);

                if (len <= 0) {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(0);
                } else {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(audioBytes, 0, len);
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new UncheckedIOException(e);
            }

            return audioBuffer;
        }

        private AudioEvent audioEventFromBuffer(ByteBuffer bb) {
            return AudioEvent.builder()
                    .audioChunk(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bb))
                    .build();
        }
    }
}
```

Trascrive l'audio in streaming dal microfono del computer.

```
public class TranscribeStreamingDemoApp {
    private static final Region REGION = Region.US_EAST_1;
    private static TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient client;

    public static void main(String[] args)
            throws URISyntaxException, ExecutionException, InterruptedException,
 LineUnavailableException {
```

```
        client = TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(getCredentials())
                .region(REGION)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result =
client.startStreamTranscription(getRequest(16_000),
                new AudioStreamPublisher(getStreamFromMic()),
                getResponseHandler());

        result.get();
        client.close();
    }

    private static InputStream getStreamFromMic() throws LineUnavailableException
{

        // Signed PCM AudioFormat with 16kHz, 16 bit sample size, mono
        int sampleRate = 16000;
        AudioFormat format = new AudioFormat(sampleRate, 16, 1, true, false);
        DataLine.Info info = new DataLine.Info(TargetDataLine.class, format);

        if (!AudioSystem.isLineSupported(info)) {
            System.out.println("Line not supported");
            System.exit(0);
        }

        TargetDataLine line = (TargetDataLine) AudioSystem.getLine(info);
        line.open(format);
        line.start();

        InputStream audioStream = new AudioInputStream(line);
        return audioStream;
    }

    private static AwsCredentialsProvider getCredentials() {
        return DefaultCredentialsProvider.create();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionRequest getRequest(Integer
mediaSampleRateHertz) {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionRequest.builder()
                .languageCode(LanguageCode.EN_US.toString())
                .mediaEncoding(MediaEncoding.PCM)
```

```
                .mediaSampleRateHertz(mediaSampleRateHertz)
                .build();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler getResponseHandler() {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler.builder()
                .onResponse(r -> {
                    System.out.println("Received Initial response");
                })
                .onError(e -> {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                    StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
                    e.printStackTrace(new PrintWriter(sw));
                    System.out.println("Error Occurred: " + sw);
                })
                .onComplete(() -> {
                    System.out.println("=== All records stream successfully
 ===");
                })
                .subscriber(event -> {
                    List<Result> results = ((TranscriptEvent)
 event).transcript().results();
                    if (results.size() > 0) {
                        if (!
results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript().isEmpty()) {

 System.out.println(results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript());
                        }
                    }
                })
                .build();
    }


    private static class AudioStreamPublisher implements Publisher<AudioStream> {
        private static Subscription currentSubscription;
        private final InputStream inputStream;

        private AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void subscribe(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s) {
```

```
            if (currentSubscription == null) {
                currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            } else {
                currentSubscription.cancel();
                currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            }
            s.onSubscribe(currentSubscription);
        }
    }

    public static class SubscriptionImpl implements Subscription {
        private static final int CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES = 1024;
        private final Subscriber<? super AudioStream> subscriber;
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private final ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
        private final AtomicLong demand = new AtomicLong(0);

        SubscriptionImpl(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s, InputStream
 inputStream) {
            this.subscriber = s;
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void request(long n) {
            if (n <= 0) {
                subscriber.onError(new IllegalArgumentException("Demand must be
 positive"));
            }

            demand.getAndAdd(n);

            executor.submit(() -> {
                try {
                    do {
                        ByteBuffer audioBuffer = getNextEvent();
                        if (audioBuffer.remaining() > 0) {
                            AudioEvent audioEvent =
 audioEventFromBuffer(audioBuffer);
                            subscriber.onNext(audioEvent);
                        } else {
                            subscriber.onComplete();
                            break;
```

```
                        }
                    } while (demand.decrementAndGet() > 0);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    subscriber.onError(e);
                }
            });
        }

        @Override
        public void cancel() {
            executor.shutdown();
        }

        private ByteBuffer getNextEvent() {
            ByteBuffer audioBuffer = null;
            byte[] audioBytes = new byte[CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES];

            int len = 0;
            try {
                len = inputStream.read(audioBytes);

                if (len <= 0) {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(0);
                } else {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(audioBytes, 0, len);
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new UncheckedIOException(e);
            }

            return audioBuffer;
        }

        private AudioEvent audioEventFromBuffer(ByteBuffer bb) {
            return AudioEvent.builder()
                    .audioChunk(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bb))
                    .build();
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - GetTranscriptionJob
  - StartTranscriptionJob

Python

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import time
import boto3


def transcribe_file(job_name, file_uri, transcribe_client):
    transcribe_client.start_transcription_job(
        TranscriptionJobName=job_name,
        Media={"MediaFileUri": file_uri},
        MediaFormat="wav",
        LanguageCode="en-US",
    )

    max_tries = 60
    while max_tries > 0:
        max_tries -= 1
        job =
 transcribe_client.get_transcription_job(TranscriptionJobName=job_name)
        job_status = job["TranscriptionJob"]["TranscriptionJobStatus"]
        if job_status in ["COMPLETED", "FAILED"]:
            print(f"Job {job_name} is {job_status}.")
            if job_status == "COMPLETED":
                print(
                    f"Download the transcript from\n"
                    f"\t{job['TranscriptionJob']['Transcript']
['TranscriptFileUri']}."
                )
```

```
            break
        else:
            print(f"Waiting for {job_name}. Current status is {job_status}.")
        time.sleep(10)


def main():
    transcribe_client = boto3.client("transcribe")
    file_uri = "s3://test-transcribe/answer2.wav"
    transcribe_file("Example-job", file_uri, transcribe_client)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - GetTranscriptionJob
  - StartTranscriptionJob

Esempi di codice per Amazon Transcribe Streaming utilizzando AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Transcribe Streaming con AWS un kit di sviluppo software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Guida per sviluppatori di Amazon Transcribe Streaming: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon Transcribe Streaming.

- Riferimento all'API Amazon Transcribe Streaming: dettagli su tutte le azioni di Amazon Transcribe Streaming disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Transcribe Streaming AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per Amazon Transcribe Streaming utilizzando AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo StartMedicalStreamTranscription con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare StartStreamTranscription con un AWS SDK
- Scenari per Amazon Transcribe Streaming utilizzando AWS SDKs
  - Genera una trascrizione di un file utilizzando un SDK AWS
  - Genera una trascrizione da un microfono utilizzando un SDK AWS

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Transcribe Streaming AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon AWS SDKs Transcribe Streaming con.

Esempi

- Azioni per Amazon Transcribe Streaming utilizzando AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo StartMedicalStreamTranscription con un SDK AWS
  - Utilizzare StartStreamTranscription con un AWS SDK

Azioni per Amazon Transcribe Streaming utilizzando AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Amazon Transcribe Streaming con. AWS SDKs Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Questi estratti chiamano l'API Amazon Transcribe Streaming e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per Amazon Transcribe Streaming utilizzando AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta Amazon Transcribe Streaming API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo StartMedicalStreamTranscription con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare StartStreamTranscription con un AWS SDK

Utilizzalo **`StartMedicalStreamTranscription`** con un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartMedicalStreamTranscription`.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/*
To run this AWS code example, ensure that you have set up your development
 environment, including your AWS credentials.

 For information, see this documentation topic:

 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html

This code demonstrates the process of starting a medical transcription job using
 the AWS Transcribe
Streaming service, including setting up the audio input stream, configuring the
 transcription request,
and handling the transcription response.
 */

public class TranscribeMedicalStreamingDemoApp {
    private static TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient client;

    public static void main(String args[])
```

```
        throws ExecutionException, InterruptedException, LineUnavailableException
{

        client = TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient.builder()
            .credentialsProvider(getCredentials())
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result =
client.startMedicalStreamTranscription(getMedicalRequest(16_000),
            new AudioStreamPublisher(getStreamFromMic()),
            getMedicalResponseHandler());

        result.get();
        client.close();
    }

    private static InputStream getStreamFromMic() throws LineUnavailableException
{

        // Signed PCM AudioFormat with 16kHz, 16 bit sample size, mono
        int sampleRate = 16000;
        AudioFormat format = new AudioFormat(sampleRate, 16, 1, true, false);
        DataLine.Info info = new DataLine.Info(TargetDataLine.class, format);

        if (!AudioSystem.isLineSupported(info)) {
            System.out.println("Line not supported");
            throw new LineUnavailableException("The audio system microphone line
is not supported.");
        }

        TargetDataLine line = (TargetDataLine) AudioSystem.getLine(info);
        line.open(format);
        line.start();

        InputStream audioStream = new AudioInputStream(line);
        return audioStream;
    }

    private static AwsCredentialsProvider getCredentials() {
        return DefaultCredentialsProvider.create();
    }

    private static StartMedicalStreamTranscriptionRequest
getMedicalRequest(Integer mediaSampleRateHertz) {
```

```
        return StartMedicalStreamTranscriptionRequest.builder()
            .languageCode(LanguageCode.EN_US.toString()) // For medical
 transcription, EN_US is typically used.
            .mediaEncoding(MediaEncoding.PCM)
            .mediaSampleRateHertz(mediaSampleRateHertz)
            .specialty(Specialty.PRIMARYCARE) // Specify the medical specialty.
            .type(Type.CONVERSATION) // Set the type as CONVERSATION or
 DICTATION.
            .build();
    }

    private static StartMedicalStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler
 getMedicalResponseHandler() {
        return StartMedicalStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler.builder()
            .onResponse(r -> {
                System.out.println("Received Initial response");
            })
            .onError(e -> {
                System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
                e.printStackTrace(new PrintWriter(sw));
                System.out.println("Error Occurred: " + sw.toString());
            })
            .onComplete(() -> {
                System.out.println("=== All records streamed successfully ===");
            })
            .subscriber(event -> {
                List<MedicalResult> results = ((MedicalTranscriptEvent)
 event).transcript().results();
                if (results.size() > 0) {
                    if (!
results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript().isEmpty()) {

 System.out.println(results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript());
                    }
                }
            })
            .build();
    }

    private static class AudioStreamPublisher implements Publisher<AudioStream> {
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private static Subscription currentSubscription;
```

```
        private AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void subscribe(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s) {

            if (this.currentSubscription == null) {
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            } else {
                this.currentSubscription.cancel();
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            }
            s.onSubscribe(currentSubscription);
        }
    }

    public static class SubscriptionImpl implements Subscription {
        private static final int CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES = 1024 * 1;
        private final Subscriber<? super AudioStream> subscriber;
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
        private AtomicLong demand = new AtomicLong(0);

        SubscriptionImpl(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s, InputStream
 inputStream) {
            this.subscriber = s;
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void request(long n) {
            if (n <= 0) {
                subscriber.onError(new IllegalArgumentException("Demand must be
 positive"));
            }

            demand.getAndAdd(n);
            executor.submit(() -> {
                try {
                    do {
                        ByteBuffer audioBuffer = getNextEvent();
                        if (audioBuffer.remaining() > 0) {
```

```
                            AudioEvent audioEvent =
audioEventFromBuffer(audioBuffer);
                            subscriber.onNext(audioEvent);
                        } else {
                            subscriber.onComplete();
                            break;
                        }
                    } while (demand.decrementAndGet() > 0);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    subscriber.onError(e);
                }
            });
        }

        @Override
        public void cancel() {
            executor.shutdown();
        }

        private ByteBuffer getNextEvent() {
            ByteBuffer audioBuffer = null;
            byte[] audioBytes = new byte[CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES];

            int len = 0;
            try {
                len = inputStream.read(audioBytes);

                if (len <= 0) {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(0);
                } else {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(audioBytes, 0, len);
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new UncheckedIOException(e);
            }

            return audioBuffer;
        }

        private AudioEvent audioEventFromBuffer(ByteBuffer bb) {
            return AudioEvent.builder()
                .audioChunk(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bb))
                .build();
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartMedicalStreamTranscriptionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Utilizzare **`StartStreamTranscription`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StartStreamTranscription`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nei seguenti esempi di codice:

- Trascrivi un file audio
- Trascrivi l'audio da un microfono

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
int main() {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;

    Aws::InitAPI(options);
    {
        //TODO(User): Set to the region of your AWS account.
        const Aws::String region = Aws::Region::US_WEST_2;

        //Load a profile that has been granted AmazonTranscribeFullAccess AWS
 managed permission policy.
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration config;
#ifdef _WIN32
```

```
        // ATTENTION: On Windows with the AWS C++ SDK, this example only runs if
 the SDK is built
        // with the curl library.
        // For more information, see the accompanying ReadMe.
        // For more information, see "Building the SDK for Windows with curl".
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-cpp/v1/developer-guide/setup-
windows.html
        //TODO(User): Update to the location of your .crt file.
        config.caFile = "C:/curl/bin/curl-ca-bundle.crt";
#endif
        config.region = region;

        TranscribeStreamingServiceClient client(config);
        StartStreamTranscriptionHandler handler;
        handler.SetOnErrorCallback(
                [](const Aws::Client::AWSError<TranscribeStreamingServiceErrors>
 &error) {
                        std::cerr << "ERROR: " + error.GetMessage() << std::endl;
                });
        //SetTranscriptEventCallback called for every 'chunk' of file
 transcripted.
        // Partial results are returned in real time.
        handler.SetTranscriptEventCallback([](const TranscriptEvent &ev) {
                for (auto &&r: ev.GetTranscript().GetResults()) {
                    if (r.GetIsPartial()) {
                        std::cout << "[partial] ";
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout << "[Final] ";
                    }
                    for (auto &&alt: r.GetAlternatives()) {
                        std::cout << alt.GetTranscript() << std::endl;
                    }
                }
        });

        StartStreamTranscriptionRequest request;
        request.SetMediaSampleRateHertz(SAMPLE_RATE);
        request.SetLanguageCode(LanguageCode::en_US);
        request.SetMediaEncoding(
                MediaEncoding::pcm); // wav and aiff files are PCM formats.
        request.SetEventStreamHandler(handler);

        auto OnStreamReady = [](AudioStream &stream) {
```

```
                Aws::FStream file(FILE_NAME, std::ios_base::in |
std::ios_base::binary);
                if (!file.is_open()) {
                    std::cerr << "Failed to open " << FILE_NAME << '\n';
                }
                std::array<char, BUFFER_SIZE> buf;
                int i = 0;
                while (file) {
                    file.read(&buf[0], buf.size());

                    if (!file)
                        std::cout << "File: only " << file.gcount() << " could be
read"
                                  << std::endl;

                    Aws::Vector<unsigned char> bits{buf.begin(), buf.end()};
                    AudioEvent event(std::move(bits));
                    if (!stream) {
                        std::cerr << "Failed to create a stream" << std::endl;
                        break;
                    }
                    //The std::basic_istream::gcount() is used to count the
characters in the given string. It returns
                    //the number of characters extracted by the last read()
operation.
                    if (file.gcount() > 0) {
                        if (!stream.WriteAudioEvent(event)) {
                            std::cerr << "Failed to write an audio event" <<
std::endl;
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                    else {
                        break;
                    }
                    std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::milliseconds(
                            25)); // Slow down because we are streaming from a
file.
                }
                if (!stream.WriteAudioEvent(
                        AudioEvent())) {
                    // Per the spec, we have to send an empty event (an event
without a payload) at the end.
                    std::cerr << "Failed to send an empty frame" << std::endl;
```

```
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "Successfully sent the empty frame" <<
 std::endl;
                }
                stream.flush();
                stream.Close();
        };

        Aws::Utils::Threading::Semaphore signaling(0 /*initialCount*/, 1 /
*maxCount*/);
        auto OnResponseCallback = [&signaling](
                const TranscribeStreamingServiceClient * /*unused*/,
                const Model::StartStreamTranscriptionRequest & /*unused*/,
                const Model::StartStreamTranscriptionOutcome &outcome,
                const std::shared_ptr<const Aws::Client::AsyncCallerContext> & /
*unused*/) {

                if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    std::cerr << "Transcribe streaming error "
                              << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                }

                signaling.Release();
        };

        std::cout << "Starting..." << std::endl;
        client.StartStreamTranscriptionAsync(request, OnStreamReady,
 OnResponseCallback,
                                             nullptr /*context*/);
        signaling.WaitOne(); // Prevent the application from exiting until we're
 done.
        std::cout << "Done" << std::endl;
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options);

    return 0;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartStreamTranscriptionsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public class TranscribeStreamingDemoApp {
    private static final Region REGION = Region.US_EAST_1;
    private static TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient client;

    public static void main(String[] args)
            throws URISyntaxException, ExecutionException, InterruptedException,
 LineUnavailableException {

        client = TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(getCredentials())
                .region(REGION)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result =
 client.startStreamTranscription(getRequest(16_000),
                new AudioStreamPublisher(getStreamFromMic()),
                getResponseHandler());

        result.get();
        client.close();
    }

    private static InputStream getStreamFromMic() throws LineUnavailableException
 {

        // Signed PCM AudioFormat with 16kHz, 16 bit sample size, mono
        int sampleRate = 16000;
        AudioFormat format = new AudioFormat(sampleRate, 16, 1, true, false);
        DataLine.Info info = new DataLine.Info(TargetDataLine.class, format);

        if (!AudioSystem.isLineSupported(info)) {
            System.out.println("Line not supported");
```

```
            System.exit(0);
        }

        TargetDataLine line = (TargetDataLine) AudioSystem.getLine(info);
        line.open(format);
        line.start();

        InputStream audioStream = new AudioInputStream(line);
        return audioStream;
    }

    private static AwsCredentialsProvider getCredentials() {
        return DefaultCredentialsProvider.create();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionRequest getRequest(Integer
 mediaSampleRateHertz) {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionRequest.builder()
                .languageCode(LanguageCode.EN_US.toString())
                .mediaEncoding(MediaEncoding.PCM)
                .mediaSampleRateHertz(mediaSampleRateHertz)
                .build();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler getResponseHandler() {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler.builder()
                .onResponse(r -> {
                    System.out.println("Received Initial response");
                })
                .onError(e -> {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                    StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
                    e.printStackTrace(new PrintWriter(sw));
                    System.out.println("Error Occurred: " + sw);
                })
                .onComplete(() -> {
                    System.out.println("=== All records stream successfully
 ===");
                })
                .subscriber(event -> {
                    List<Result> results = ((TranscriptEvent)
 event).transcript().results();
                    if (results.size() > 0) {
```

```
                        if (!
results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript().isEmpty()) {

 System.out.println(results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript());
                        }
                    }
                })
                .build();
    }


    private static class AudioStreamPublisher implements Publisher<AudioStream> {
        private static Subscription currentSubscription;
        private final InputStream inputStream;

        private AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void subscribe(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s) {

            if (currentSubscription == null) {
                currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            } else {
                currentSubscription.cancel();
                currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            }
            s.onSubscribe(currentSubscription);
        }
    }

    public static class SubscriptionImpl implements Subscription {
        private static final int CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES = 1024;
        private final Subscriber<? super AudioStream> subscriber;
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private final ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
        private final AtomicLong demand = new AtomicLong(0);

        SubscriptionImpl(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s, InputStream
 inputStream) {
            this.subscriber = s;
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }
```

```
        @Override
        public void request(long n) {
            if (n <= 0) {
                subscriber.onError(new IllegalArgumentException("Demand must be
positive"));
            }

            demand.getAndAdd(n);

            executor.submit(() -> {
                try {
                    do {
                        ByteBuffer audioBuffer = getNextEvent();
                        if (audioBuffer.remaining() > 0) {
                            AudioEvent audioEvent =
audioEventFromBuffer(audioBuffer);
                            subscriber.onNext(audioEvent);
                        } else {
                            subscriber.onComplete();
                            break;
                        }
                    } while (demand.decrementAndGet() > 0);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    subscriber.onError(e);
                }
            });
        }

        @Override
        public void cancel() {
            executor.shutdown();
        }

        private ByteBuffer getNextEvent() {
            ByteBuffer audioBuffer = null;
            byte[] audioBytes = new byte[CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES];

            int len = 0;
            try {
                len = inputStream.read(audioBytes);

                if (len <= 0) {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(0);
```

```
                } else {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(audioBytes, 0, len);
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new UncheckedIOException(e);
            }

            return audioBuffer;
        }

        private AudioEvent audioEventFromBuffer(ByteBuffer bb) {
            return AudioEvent.builder()
                    .audioChunk(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bb))
                    .build();
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartStreamTranscriptionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        let client = TranscribeStreamingClient(
            config: try await
TranscribeStreamingClient.TranscribeStreamingClientConfiguration(
                region: region
            )
        )

        // Start the transcription running on the audio stream.
```

```
        let output = try await client.startStreamTranscription(
            input: StartStreamTranscriptionInput(
                audioStream: try await createAudioStream(),
                languageCode:
TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.LanguageCode(rawValue: lang),
                mediaEncoding: encoding,
                mediaSampleRateHertz: sampleRate
            )
        )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartStreamTranscriptionguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Scenari per Amazon Transcribe Streaming utilizzando AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Amazon Transcribe Streaming con. AWS SDKs Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Amazon Transcribe Streaming o combinandole con altre. Servizi AWS Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Genera una trascrizione di un file utilizzando un SDK AWS
- Genera una trascrizione da un microfono utilizzando un SDK AWS

Genera una trascrizione di un file utilizzando un SDK AWS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come generare una trascrizione di un file audio sorgente utilizzando lo streaming di Amazon Transcribe.

C++

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
int main() {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;

    Aws::InitAPI(options);
    {
        //TODO(User): Set to the region of your AWS account.
        const Aws::String region = Aws::Region::US_WEST_2;

        //Load a profile that has been granted AmazonTranscribeFullAccess AWS
 managed permission policy.
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration config;
#ifdef _WIN32
        // ATTENTION: On Windows with the AWS C++ SDK, this example only runs if
 the SDK is built
        // with the curl library.
        // For more information, see the accompanying ReadMe.
        // For more information, see "Building the SDK for Windows with curl".
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-cpp/v1/developer-guide/setup-
windows.html
        //TODO(User): Update to the location of your .crt file.
        config.caFile = "C:/curl/bin/curl-ca-bundle.crt";
#endif
        config.region = region;

        TranscribeStreamingServiceClient client(config);
        StartStreamTranscriptionHandler handler;
        handler.SetOnErrorCallback(
                [](const Aws::Client::AWSError<TranscribeStreamingServiceErrors>
 &error) {
                        std::cerr << "ERROR: " + error.GetMessage() << std::endl;
                });
```

```
        //SetTranscriptEventCallback called for every 'chunk' of file
transcripted.
        // Partial results are returned in real time.
        handler.SetTranscriptEventCallback([](const TranscriptEvent &ev) {
                for (auto &&r: ev.GetTranscript().GetResults()) {
                    if (r.GetIsPartial()) {
                        std::cout << "[partial] ";
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout << "[Final] ";
                    }
                    for (auto &&alt: r.GetAlternatives()) {
                        std::cout << alt.GetTranscript() << std::endl;
                    }
                }
        });

        StartStreamTranscriptionRequest request;
        request.SetMediaSampleRateHertz(SAMPLE_RATE);
        request.SetLanguageCode(LanguageCode::en_US);
        request.SetMediaEncoding(
                MediaEncoding::pcm); // wav and aiff files are PCM formats.
        request.SetEventStreamHandler(handler);

        auto OnStreamReady = [](AudioStream &stream) {
                Aws::FStream file(FILE_NAME, std::ios_base::in |
std::ios_base::binary);
                if (!file.is_open()) {
                    std::cerr << "Failed to open " << FILE_NAME << '\n';
                }
                std::array<char, BUFFER_SIZE> buf;
                int i = 0;
                while (file) {
                    file.read(&buf[0], buf.size());

                    if (!file)
                        std::cout << "File: only " << file.gcount() << " could be
read"
                                  << std::endl;

                    Aws::Vector<unsigned char> bits{buf.begin(), buf.end()};
                    AudioEvent event(std::move(bits));
                    if (!stream) {
                        std::cerr << "Failed to create a stream" << std::endl;
```

```
                        break;
                    }
                    //The std::basic_istream::gcount() is used to count the
 characters in the given string. It returns
                    //the number of characters extracted by the last read()
 operation.
                    if (file.gcount() > 0) {
                        if (!stream.WriteAudioEvent(event)) {
                            std::cerr << "Failed to write an audio event" <<
 std::endl;
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                    else {
                        break;
                    }
                    std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::milliseconds(
                            25)); // Slow down because we are streaming from a
 file.
                }
                if (!stream.WriteAudioEvent(
                        AudioEvent())) {
                    // Per the spec, we have to send an empty event (an event
 without a payload) at the end.
                    std::cerr << "Failed to send an empty frame" << std::endl;
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "Successfully sent the empty frame" <<
 std::endl;
                }
                stream.flush();
                stream.Close();
        };

        Aws::Utils::Threading::Semaphore signaling(0 /*initialCount*/, 1 /
*maxCount*/);
        auto OnResponseCallback = [&signaling](
                const TranscribeStreamingServiceClient * /*unused*/,
                const Model::StartStreamTranscriptionRequest & /*unused*/,
                const Model::StartStreamTranscriptionOutcome &outcome,
                const std::shared_ptr<const Aws::Client::AsyncCallerContext> & /
*unused*/) {

                if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
                    std::cerr << "Transcribe streaming error "
                              << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                }

                signaling.Release();
        };

        std::cout << "Starting..." << std::endl;
        client.StartStreamTranscriptionAsync(request, OnStreamReady,
 OnResponseCallback,
                                             nullptr /*context*/);
        signaling.WaitOne(); // Prevent the application from exiting until we're
 done.
        std::cout << "Done" << std::endl;
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options);

    return 0;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartStreamTranscriptionsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * To run this AWS code example, ensure that you have set up your development
 * environment, including your AWS credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class TranscribeStreamingDemoFile {
    private static final Region REGION = Region.US_EAST_1;
    private static TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient client;

    public static void main(String args[]) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {

        final String USAGE = "\n" +
                "Usage:\n" +
                "    <file> \n\n" +
                "Where:\n" +
                "    file - the location of a PCM file to transcribe. In this
 example, ensure the PCM file is 16 hertz (Hz). \n";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String file = args[0];
        client = TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(REGION)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result =
 client.startStreamTranscription(getRequest(16_000),
                new AudioStreamPublisher(getStreamFromFile(file)),
                getResponseHandler());

        result.get();
        client.close();
    }

    private static InputStream getStreamFromFile(String file) {
        try {
            File inputFile = new File(file);
            InputStream audioStream = new FileInputStream(inputFile);
            return audioStream;

        } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
```

```
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionRequest getRequest(Integer
 mediaSampleRateHertz) {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionRequest.builder()
                .languageCode(LanguageCode.EN_US)
                .mediaEncoding(MediaEncoding.PCM)
                .mediaSampleRateHertz(mediaSampleRateHertz)
                .build();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler getResponseHandler() {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler.builder()
                .onResponse(r -> {
                    System.out.println("Received Initial response");
                })
                .onError(e -> {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                    StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
                    e.printStackTrace(new PrintWriter(sw));
                    System.out.println("Error Occurred: " + sw.toString());
                })
                .onComplete(() -> {
                    System.out.println("=== All records stream successfully
 ===");
                })
                .subscriber(event -> {
                    List<Result> results = ((TranscriptEvent)
 event).transcript().results();
                    if (results.size() > 0) {
                        if (!
results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript().isEmpty()) {

 System.out.println(results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript());
                        }
                    }
                })
                .build();
    }

    private static class AudioStreamPublisher implements Publisher<AudioStream> {
        private final InputStream inputStream;
```

```
        private static Subscription currentSubscription;

        private AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void subscribe(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s) {

            if (this.currentSubscription == null) {
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            } else {
                this.currentSubscription.cancel();
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            }
            s.onSubscribe(currentSubscription);
        }
    }

    public static class SubscriptionImpl implements Subscription {
        private static final int CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES = 1024 * 1;
        private final Subscriber<? super AudioStream> subscriber;
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
        private AtomicLong demand = new AtomicLong(0);

        SubscriptionImpl(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s, InputStream
 inputStream) {
            this.subscriber = s;
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void request(long n) {
            if (n <= 0) {
                subscriber.onError(new IllegalArgumentException("Demand must be
 positive"));
            }

            demand.getAndAdd(n);

            executor.submit(() -> {
                try {
                    do {
```

```
                        ByteBuffer audioBuffer = getNextEvent();
                        if (audioBuffer.remaining() > 0) {
                            AudioEvent audioEvent =
audioEventFromBuffer(audioBuffer);
                            subscriber.onNext(audioEvent);
                        } else {
                            subscriber.onComplete();
                            break;
                        }
                    } while (demand.decrementAndGet() > 0);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    subscriber.onError(e);
                }
            });
        }

        @Override
        public void cancel() {
            executor.shutdown();
        }

        private ByteBuffer getNextEvent() {
            ByteBuffer audioBuffer = null;
            byte[] audioBytes = new byte[CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES];

            int len = 0;
            try {
                len = inputStream.read(audioBytes);

                if (len <= 0) {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(0);
                } else {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(audioBytes, 0, len);
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new UncheckedIOException(e);
            }

            return audioBuffer;
        }

        private AudioEvent audioEventFromBuffer(ByteBuffer bb) {
            return AudioEvent.builder()
                    .audioChunk(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bb))
```

```
                        .build();
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartStreamTranscriptionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Swift

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa lo streaming di Amazon Transcribe per trascrivere la lingua parlata in un file audio.

```
/// An example that demonstrates how to watch an transcribe event stream to
/// transcribe audio from a file to the console.

import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSTranscribeStreaming
import Foundation

/// Identify one of the media file formats supported by Amazon Transcribe.
enum TranscribeFormat: String, ExpressibleByArgument {
    case ogg = "ogg"
    case pcm = "pcm"
    case flac = "flac"
}

// -MARK: - Async command line tool

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    // -MARK: Command arguments
    @Flag(help: "Show partial results")
    var showPartial = false
```

```
    @Option(help: "Language code to transcribe into")
    var lang: String = "en-US"
    @Option(help: "Format of the source audio file")
    var format: TranscribeFormat
    @Option(help: "Sample rate of the source audio file in Hertz")
    var sampleRate: Int = 16000
    @Option(help: "Path of the source audio file")
    var path: String
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon S3 Region to use (default: us-east-1)")
    var region = "us-east-1"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "tsevents",
        abstract: """
        This example shows how to use event streaming with Amazon Transcribe.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Create and return an Amazon Transcribe audio stream from the file
    /// specified in the arguments.
    ///
    /// - Throws: Errors from `TranscribeError`.
    ///
    /// - Returns:
`AsyncThrowingStream<TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.AudioStream, Error>`
    func createAudioStream() async throws
                ->
AsyncThrowingStream<TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.AudioStream, Error> {

        let fileURL: URL = URL(fileURLWithPath: path)
        let audioData = try Data(contentsOf: fileURL)

        // Properties defining the size of audio chunks and the total size of
        // the audio file in bytes. You should try to send chunks that last on
        // average 125 milliseconds.

        let chunkSizeInMilliseconds = 125.0
        let chunkSize = Int(chunkSizeInMilliseconds  / 1000.0 *
Double(sampleRate) * 2.0)
        let audioDataSize = audioData.count

        // Create an audio stream from the source data. The stream's job is
```

```
        // to send the audio in chunks to Amazon Transcribe as
        // `AudioStream.audioevent` events.

        let audioStream =
AsyncThrowingStream<TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.AudioStream,
                                Error> { continuation in
            Task {
                var currentStart = 0
                var currentEnd = min(chunkSize, audioDataSize - currentStart)

                // Generate and send chunks of audio data as `audioevent`
                // events until the entire file has been sent. Each event is
                // yielded to the SDK after being created.

                while currentStart < audioDataSize {
                    let dataChunk = audioData[currentStart ..< currentEnd]

                    let audioEvent =
TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.AudioStream.audioevent(
                        .init(audioChunk: dataChunk)
                    )
                    let yieldResult = continuation.yield(audioEvent)
                    switch yieldResult {
                        case .enqueued(_):
                            // The chunk was successfully enqueued into the
                            // stream. The `remaining` parameter estimates how
                            // much room is left in the queue, but is ignored
here.
                            break
                        case .dropped(_):
                            // The chunk was dropped because the queue buffer
                            // is full. This will cause transcription errors.
                            print("Warning: Dropped audio! The transcription will
be incomplete.")
                        case .terminated:
                            print("Audio stream terminated.")
                            continuation.finish()
                            return
                        default:
                            print("Warning: Unrecognized response during audio
streaming.")
                    }

                    currentStart = currentEnd
```

```
                    currentEnd = min(currentStart + chunkSize, audioDataSize)
                }

                // Let the SDK's continuation block know the stream is over.

                continuation.finish()
            }
        }

        return audioStream
    }

    /// Run the transcription process.
    ///
    /// - Throws: An error from `TranscribeError`.
    func transcribe(encoding: TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.MediaEncoding) async
throws {
        // Create the Transcribe Streaming client.

        let client = TranscribeStreamingClient(
            config: try await
TranscribeStreamingClient.TranscribeStreamingClientConfiguration(
                region: region
            )
        )

        // Start the transcription running on the audio stream.

        let output = try await client.startStreamTranscription(
            input: StartStreamTranscriptionInput(
                audioStream: try await createAudioStream(),
                languageCode:
TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.LanguageCode(rawValue: lang),
                mediaEncoding: encoding,
                mediaSampleRateHertz: sampleRate
            )
        )

        // Iterate over the events in the returned transcript result stream.
        // Each `transcriptevent` contains a list of result fragments which
        // need to be concatenated together to build the final transcript.
        for try await event in output.transcriptResultStream! {
            switch event {
            case .transcriptevent(let event):
```

```
            for result in event.transcript?.results ?? [] {
                guard let transcript = result.alternatives?.first?.transcript
else {
                    continue
                }

                // If showing partial results is enabled and the result is
                // partial, show it. Partial results may be incomplete, and
                // may be inaccurate, with upcoming audio making the
                // transcription complete or by giving more context to make
                // transcription make more sense.

                if (result.isPartial && showPartial) {
                    print("[Partial] \(transcript)")
                }

                // When the complete fragment of transcribed text is ready,
                // print it. This could just as easily be used to draw the
                // text as a subtitle over a playing video, though timing
                // would need to be managed.

                if !result.isPartial {
                    if (showPartial) {
                        print("[Final  ] ", terminator: "")
                    }
                    print(transcript)
                }
            }
            default:
                print("Error: Unexpected message from Amazon Transcribe:")
            }
        }
    }

    /// Convert the value of the `--format` command line option into the
    /// corresponding Transcribe Streaming `MediaEncoding` type.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The `MediaEncoding` equivalent of the format specified on
    ///   the command line.
    func getMediaEncoding() -> TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.MediaEncoding {
        let mediaEncoding: TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.MediaEncoding

        switch format {
        case .flac:
```

```
            mediaEncoding = .flac
        case .ogg:
            mediaEncoding = .oggOpus
        case .pcm:
            mediaEncoding = .pcm
        }

        return mediaEncoding
    }
}

// -MARK: - Entry point

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.transcribe(encoding: command.getMediaEncoding())
        } catch let error as TranscribeError {
            print("ERROR: \(error.errorDescription ?? "Unknown error")")
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}

/// Errors thrown by the example's functions.
enum TranscribeError: Error {
    /// No transcription stream available.
    case noTranscriptionStream
    /// The source media file couldn't be read.
    case readError

    var errorDescription: String? {
        switch self {
        case .noTranscriptionStream:
            return "No transcription stream returned by Amazon Transcribe."
        case .readError:
            return "Unable to read the source audio file."
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la guida di riferimento StartStreamTranscriptionall'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Genera una trascrizione da un microfono utilizzando un SDK AWS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come generare una trascrizione da un microfono utilizzando lo streaming di Amazon Transcribe.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public class TranscribeStreamingDemoApp {
    private static final Region REGION = Region.US_EAST_1;
    private static TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient client;

    public static void main(String[] args)
            throws URISyntaxException, ExecutionException, InterruptedException,
 LineUnavailableException {

        client = TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(getCredentials())
                .region(REGION)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result =
 client.startStreamTranscription(getRequest(16_000),
                new AudioStreamPublisher(getStreamFromMic()),
                getResponseHandler());

        result.get();
```

```
        client.close();
    }

    private static InputStream getStreamFromMic() throws LineUnavailableException
{

        // Signed PCM AudioFormat with 16kHz, 16 bit sample size, mono
        int sampleRate = 16000;
        AudioFormat format = new AudioFormat(sampleRate, 16, 1, true, false);
        DataLine.Info info = new DataLine.Info(TargetDataLine.class, format);

        if (!AudioSystem.isLineSupported(info)) {
            System.out.println("Line not supported");
            System.exit(0);
        }

        TargetDataLine line = (TargetDataLine) AudioSystem.getLine(info);
        line.open(format);
        line.start();

        InputStream audioStream = new AudioInputStream(line);
        return audioStream;
    }

    private static AwsCredentialsProvider getCredentials() {
        return DefaultCredentialsProvider.create();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionRequest getRequest(Integer
mediaSampleRateHertz) {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionRequest.builder()
                .languageCode(LanguageCode.EN_US.toString())
                .mediaEncoding(MediaEncoding.PCM)
                .mediaSampleRateHertz(mediaSampleRateHertz)
                .build();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler getResponseHandler() {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler.builder()
                .onResponse(r -> {
                    System.out.println("Received Initial response");
                })
                .onError(e -> {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
```

```
                    StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
                    e.printStackTrace(new PrintWriter(sw));
                    System.out.println("Error Occurred: " + sw);
                })
                .onComplete(() -> {
                    System.out.println("=== All records stream successfully
 ===");
                })
                .subscriber(event -> {
                    List<Result> results = ((TranscriptEvent)
 event).transcript().results();
                    if (results.size() > 0) {
                        if (!
results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript().isEmpty()) {

 System.out.println(results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript());
                        }
                    }
                })
                .build();
    }


    private static class AudioStreamPublisher implements Publisher<AudioStream> {
        private static Subscription currentSubscription;
        private final InputStream inputStream;

        private AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void subscribe(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s) {

            if (currentSubscription == null) {
                currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            } else {
                currentSubscription.cancel();
                currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            }
            s.onSubscribe(currentSubscription);
        }
    }
```

```
    public static class SubscriptionImpl implements Subscription {
        private static final int CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES = 1024;
        private final Subscriber<? super AudioStream> subscriber;
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private final ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
        private final AtomicLong demand = new AtomicLong(0);

        SubscriptionImpl(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s, InputStream
inputStream) {
            this.subscriber = s;
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void request(long n) {
            if (n <= 0) {
                subscriber.onError(new IllegalArgumentException("Demand must be
positive"));
            }

            demand.getAndAdd(n);

            executor.submit(() -> {
                try {
                    do {
                        ByteBuffer audioBuffer = getNextEvent();
                        if (audioBuffer.remaining() > 0) {
                            AudioEvent audioEvent =
audioEventFromBuffer(audioBuffer);
                            subscriber.onNext(audioEvent);
                        } else {
                            subscriber.onComplete();
                            break;
                        }
                    } while (demand.decrementAndGet() > 0);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    subscriber.onError(e);
                }
            });
        }

        @Override
        public void cancel() {
            executor.shutdown();
```

```
        }

        private ByteBuffer getNextEvent() {
            ByteBuffer audioBuffer = null;
            byte[] audioBytes = new byte[CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES];

            int len = 0;
            try {
                len = inputStream.read(audioBytes);

                if (len <= 0) {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(0);
                } else {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(audioBytes, 0, len);
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new UncheckedIOException(e);
            }

            return audioBuffer;
        }

        private AudioEvent audioEventFromBuffer(ByteBuffer bb) {
            return AudioEvent.builder()
                    .audioChunk(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bb))
                    .build();
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartStreamTranscriptionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo di Amazon Translate AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon Translate con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Altre risorse

- Guida per sviluppatori di Amazon Translate: ulteriori informazioni su Amazon Translate.
- Riferimento all'API Amazon Translate: dettagli su tutte le azioni Amazon Translate disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Translate AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Translate AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo DescribeTextTranslationJob con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzare ListTextTranslationJobs con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare StartTextTranslationJob con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzare StopTextTranslationJob con un SDK AWS
    - Utilizzo TranslateText con un AWS SDK o una CLI
- Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Translate AWS SDKs
  - Creazione di un'app in streaming Amazon Transcribe
  - Crea un chatbot Amazon Lex per coinvolgere i visitatori del tuo sito web
  - Costruzione di un'applicazione per la pubblicazione e la sottoscrizione che traduce i messaggi
  - Crea un'applicazione che analizza il feedback dei clienti e sintetizza l'audio
  - Inizia a usare i lavori di Amazon Translate utilizzando un AWS SDK

Esempi di base per l'utilizzo di Amazon Translate AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon Translate con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Translate AWS SDKs

- Utilizzalo DescribeTextTranslationJob con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare ListTextTranslationJobs con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare StartTextTranslationJob con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare StopTextTranslationJob con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzo TranslateText con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo di Amazon Translate AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole azioni di Amazon Translate con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un link a GitHub, dove puoi trovare le istruzioni per configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Questi estratti richiamano l'API Amazon Translate e sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi che devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare le azioni nel contesto in Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Translate AWS SDKs .

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta l'Amazon Translate API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo DescribeTextTranslationJob con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzare ListTextTranslationJobs con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare StartTextTranslationJob con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzare StopTextTranslationJob con un SDK AWS
- Utilizzo TranslateText con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzalo **`DescribeTextTranslationJob`** con un AWS SDK

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeTextTranslationJob`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Inizia con i lavori di traduzione

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Translate;
using Amazon.Translate.Model;

/// <summary>
/// The following example shows how to retrieve the details of
/// a text translation job using Amazon Translate.
/// </summary>
public class DescribeTextTranslation
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();

        // The Job Id is generated when the text translation job is started
        // with a call to the StartTextTranslationJob method.
        var jobId = "1234567890abcdef01234567890abcde";

        var request = new DescribeTextTranslationJobRequest
        {
            JobId = jobId,
        };

        var jobProperties = await DescribeTranslationJobAsync(client,
request);

        DisplayTranslationJobDetails(jobProperties);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about an Amazon Translate text translation job.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon Translate client
 object.</param>
        /// <param name="request">The DescribeTextTranslationJobRequest object.</
param>
        /// <returns>The TextTranslationJobProperties object containing
        /// information about the text translation job..</returns>
        public static async Task<TextTranslationJobProperties>
 DescribeTranslationJobAsync(
            AmazonTranslateClient client,
            DescribeTextTranslationJobRequest request)
        {
            var response = await client.DescribeTextTranslationJobAsync(request);
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                return response.TextTranslationJobProperties;
            }
            else
            {
                return null;
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the properties of the text translation job.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="jobProperties">The properties of the text translation
        /// job returned by the call to DescribeTextTranslationJobAsync.</param>
        public static void
 DisplayTranslationJobDetails(TextTranslationJobProperties jobProperties)
        {
            if (jobProperties is null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("No text translation job properties found.");
                return;
            }

            // Display the details of the text translation job.
            Console.WriteLine($"{jobProperties.JobId}: {jobProperties.JobName}");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeTextTranslationJobsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   "Gets the properties associated with an asynchronous batch translation job."
   "Includes properties such as name, ID, status, source and target languages,
and input/output Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) buckets."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_xl8->describetexttranslationjob(      "oo_result is
returned for testing purposes."
         iv_jobid        = iv_jobid ).
       MESSAGE 'Job description retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex.
       MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred. Retry your request.' TYPE
'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DescribeTextTranslationJobconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzare **`ListTextTranslationJobs`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ListTextTranslationJobs`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Translate;
using Amazon.Translate.Model;

/// <summary>
/// List Amazon Translate translation jobs, along with details about each
job.
/// </summary>
public class ListTranslationJobs
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();
        var filter = new TextTranslationJobFilter
        {
            JobStatus = "COMPLETED",
        };

        var request = new ListTextTranslationJobsRequest
        {
            MaxResults = 10,
            Filter = filter,
        };

        await ListJobsAsync(client, request);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List Amazon Translate text translation jobs.
    /// </summary>
```

```
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon Translate client
object.</param>
        /// <param name="request">An Amazon Translate
        /// ListTextTranslationJobsRequest object detailing which text
        /// translation jobs are of interest.</param>
        public static async Task ListJobsAsync(
            AmazonTranslateClient client,
            ListTextTranslationJobsRequest request)
        {
            ListTextTranslationJobsResponse response;

            do
            {
                response = await client.ListTextTranslationJobsAsync(request);

ShowTranslationJobDetails(response.TextTranslationJobPropertiesList);

                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }
            while (response.NextToken is not null);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// List existing translation job details.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="properties">A list of Amazon Translate text
        /// translation jobs.</param>
        public static void
ShowTranslationJobDetails(List<TextTranslationJobProperties> properties)
        {
            properties.ForEach(prop =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{prop.JobId}: {prop.JobName}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Status: {prop.JobStatus}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Submitted time: {prop.SubmittedTime}");
            });
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTextTranslationJobssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   "Gets a list of the batch translation jobs that you have submitted."

   DATA lo_filter TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8textxlationjobfilt.

   "Create an ABAP object for filtering using jobname."
   lo_filter = NEW #( iv_jobname = iv_jobname ).

   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_xl8->listtexttranslationjobs(      "oo_result is returned
for testing purposes."
         io_filter        = lo_filter ).
       MESSAGE 'Jobs retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex.
       MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred. Retry your request.' TYPE
'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invalidfilterex.
       MESSAGE 'The filter specified for the operation is not valid. Specify a
different filter.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invalidrequestex.
       MESSAGE 'The request that you made is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, ListTextTranslationJobsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzare **`StartTextTranslationJob`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StartTextTranslationJob`.

Gli esempi di operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguiti nel contesto. È possibile visualizzare questa operazione nel contesto nel seguente esempio di codice:

- Inizia con i lavori di traduzione

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   using System;
   using System.Collections.Generic;
   using System.Threading.Tasks;
   using Amazon.Translate;
   using Amazon.Translate.Model;

   /// <summary>
   /// This example shows how to use Amazon Translate to process the files in
   /// an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket. The translated
results
   /// will also be stored in an Amazon S3 bucket.
   /// </summary>
   public class BatchTranslate
   {
       public static async Task Main()
       {
           var contentType = "text/plain";

           // Set this variable to an S3 bucket location with a folder."
           // Input files must be in a folder and not at the bucket root."
           var s3InputUri = "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket1/FOLDER/";
           var s3OutputUri = "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket2/";
```

```
            // This role must have permissions to read the source bucket and to
 read and
            // write to the destination bucket where the translated text will be
 stored.
            var dataAccessRoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::0123456789ab:role/
S3TranslateRole";

            var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();

            var inputConfig = new InputDataConfig
            {
                ContentType = contentType,
                S3Uri = s3InputUri,
            };

            var outputConfig = new OutputDataConfig
            {
                S3Uri = s3OutputUri,
            };

            var request = new StartTextTranslationJobRequest
            {
                JobName = "ExampleTranslationJob",
                DataAccessRoleArn = dataAccessRoleArn,
                InputDataConfig = inputConfig,
                OutputDataConfig = outputConfig,
                SourceLanguageCode = "en",
                TargetLanguageCodes = new List<string> { "fr" },
            };

            var response = await StartTextTranslationAsync(client, request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{response.JobId}: {response.JobStatus}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Start the Amazon Translate text translation job.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized AmazonTranslateClient object.</
param>
        /// <param name="request">The request object that includes details such
```

```
        /// as source and destination bucket names and the IAM Role that will
        /// be used to access the buckets.</param>
        /// <returns>The StartTextTranslationResponse object that includes the
        /// details of the request response.</returns>
        public static async Task<StartTextTranslationJobResponse>
 StartTextTranslationAsync(AmazonTranslateClient client,
 StartTextTranslationJobRequest request)
        {
            var response = await client.StartTextTranslationJobAsync(request);
            return response;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartTextTranslationJobsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    "Starts an asynchronous batch translation job."
    "Use batch translation jobs to translate large volumes of text across
 multiple documents at once."

    DATA lo_inputdataconfig  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8inputdataconfig.
    DATA lo_outputdataconfig TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8outputdataconfig.
    DATA lt_targetlanguagecodes TYPE /aws1/
cl_xl8tgtlanguagecodes00=>tt_targetlanguagecodestrlist.
    DATA lo_targetlanguagecodes TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8tgtlanguagecodes00.

    "Create an ABAP object for the input data config."
    lo_inputdataconfig = NEW #( iv_s3uri = iv_input_data_s3uri
                                iv_contenttype = iv_input_data_contenttype ).
```

```
   "Create an ABAP object for the output data config."
   lo_outputdataconfig = NEW #( iv_s3uri = iv_output_data_s3uri ).

   "Create an internal table for target languages."
   lo_targetlanguagecodes = NEW #( iv_value = iv_targetlanguagecode ).
   INSERT lo_targetlanguagecodes  INTO TABLE lt_targetlanguagecodes.

   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_xl8->starttexttranslationjob(      "oo_result is returned
for testing purposes."
         io_inputdataconfig = lo_inputdataconfig
           io_outputdataconfig = lo_outputdataconfig
           it_targetlanguagecodes = lt_targetlanguagecodes
           iv_dataaccessrolearn = iv_dataaccessrolearn
           iv_jobname = iv_jobname
           iv_sourcelanguagecode = iv_sourcelanguagecode ).
       MESSAGE 'Translation job started.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex.
       MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred. Retry your request.' TYPE
'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invparamvalueex.
       MESSAGE 'The value of the parameter is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invalidrequestex.
       MESSAGE 'The request that you made is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8unsuppedlanguage00.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon Translate does not support translation from the language
of the source text into the requested target language.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, StartTextTranslationJobconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzare **`StopTextTranslationJob`** con un SDK AWS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StopTextTranslationJob`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Translate;
using Amazon.Translate.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to stop a running Amazon Translation Service text translation
/// job.
/// </summary>
public class StopTextTranslationJob
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();
        var jobId = "1234567890abcdef01234567890abcde";

        var request = new StopTextTranslationJobRequest
        {
            JobId = jobId,
        };

        await StopTranslationJobAsync(client, request);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sends a request to stop a text translation job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">Initialized AmazonTrnslateClient object.</param>
    /// <param name="request">The request object to be passed to the
    /// StopTextJobAsync method.</param>
    public static async Task StopTranslationJobAsync(
        AmazonTranslateClient client,
```

```
            StopTextTranslationJobRequest request)
        {
            var response = await client.StopTextTranslationJobAsync(request);
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{response.JobId} as status:
{response.JobStatus}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StopTextTranslationJobsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   "Stops an asynchronous batch translation job that is in progress."

   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_xl8->stoptexttranslationjob(      "oo_result is returned
for testing purposes."
         iv_jobid        = iv_jobid ).
       MESSAGE 'Translation job stopped.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex.
       MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, StopTextTranslationJobconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Utilizzo **`TranslateText`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `TranslateText`.

.NET

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Transfer;
using Amazon.Translate;
using Amazon.Translate.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Take text from a file stored a Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
/// object and translate it using the Amazon Transfer Service.
/// </summary>
public class TranslateText
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // If the region you want to use is different from the region
        // defined for the default user, supply it as a parameter to the
        // Amazon Translate client object constructor.
        var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();

        // Set the source language to "auto" to request Amazon Translate to
```

```
            // automatically detect te language of the source text.

            // You can get a list of the languages supposed by Amazon Translate
            // in the Amazon Translate Developer's Guide here:
            //      https://docs.aws.amazon.com/translate/latest/dg/what-is.html
            string srcLang = "en"; // English.
            string destLang = "fr"; // French.

            // The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket where the
            // source text file is stored.
            string srcBucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            string srcTextFile = "source.txt";

            var srcText = await GetSourceTextAsync(srcBucket, srcTextFile);
            var destText = await TranslatingTextAsync(client, srcLang, destLang,
srcText);

            ShowText(srcText, destText);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Use the Amazon S3 TransferUtility to retrieve the text to translate
        /// from an object in an S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="srcBucket">The name of the S3 bucket where the
        /// text is stored.
        /// </param>
        /// <param name="srcTextFile">The key of the S3 object that
        /// contains the text to translate.</param>
        /// <returns>A string representing the source text.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> GetSourceTextAsync(string srcBucket,
string srcTextFile)
        {
            string srcText = string.Empty;

            var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
            TransferUtility utility = new TransferUtility(s3Client);

            using var stream = await utility.OpenStreamAsync(srcBucket,
srcTextFile);

            StreamReader file = new System.IO.StreamReader(stream);

            srcText = file.ReadToEnd();
```

```
            return srcText;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Use the Amazon Translate Service to translate the document from the
        /// source language to the specified destination language.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon Translate Service client used to
        /// perform the translation.</param>
        /// <param name="srcLang">The language of the source text.</param>
        /// <param name="destLang">The destination language for the translated
        /// text.</param>
        /// <param name="text">A string representing the text to ranslate.</
param>
        /// <returns>The text that has been translated to the destination
        /// language.</returns>
        public static async Task<string>
 TranslatingTextAsync(AmazonTranslateClient client, string srcLang, string
 destLang, string text)
        {
            var request = new TranslateTextRequest
            {
                SourceLanguageCode = srcLang,
                TargetLanguageCode = destLang,
                Text = text,
            };

            var response = await client.TranslateTextAsync(request);

            return response.TranslatedText;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Show the original text followed by the translated text.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="srcText">The original text to be translated.</param>
        /// <param name="destText">The translated text.</param>
        public static void ShowText(string srcText, string destText)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Source text:");
            Console.WriteLine(srcText);
            Console.WriteLine();
            Console.WriteLine("Translated text:");
            Console.WriteLine(destText);
```

```
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la TranslateTextsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: converte il testo inglese specificato in francese. Il testo da convertire può anche essere passato come parametro -Text.

```
"Hello World" | ConvertTo-TRNTargetLanguage -SourceLanguageCode en -
TargetLanguageCode fr
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere TranslateTextin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: converte il testo inglese specificato in francese. Il testo da convertire può anche essere passato come parametro -Text.

```
"Hello World" | ConvertTo-TRNTargetLanguage -SourceLanguageCode en -
TargetLanguageCode fr
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere TranslateTextin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   "Translates input text from the source language to the target language."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_xl8->translatetext(      "oo_result is returned for
testing purposes."
         iv_text        = iv_text
           iv_sourcelanguagecode = iv_sourcelanguagecode
           iv_targetlanguagecode = iv_targetlanguagecode ).
       MESSAGE 'Translation completed.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8detectedlanguage00.
       MESSAGE 'The confidence that Amazon Comprehend accurately detected the
source language is low.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex.
       MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invalidrequestex.
       MESSAGE 'The request that you made is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8serviceunavailex.
       MESSAGE 'The Amazon Translate service is temporarily unavailable.' TYPE
'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8textsizelmtexcdex.
       MESSAGE 'The size of the text you submitted exceeds the size limit. '
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8unsuppedlanguage00.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon Translate does not support translation from the language
of the source text into the requested target language. ' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, TranslateTextconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Scenari per l'utilizzo di Amazon Translate AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come implementare scenari comuni in Amazon Translate con AWS SDKs. Questi scenari mostrano come eseguire attività specifiche richiamando più funzioni all'interno di Amazon Translate o combinandole con altre Servizi AWS. Ogni scenario include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice.

Gli scenari sono relativi a un livello intermedio di esperienza per aiutarti a comprendere le azioni di servizio nel contesto.

Esempi

- Creazione di un'app in streaming Amazon Transcribe
- Crea un chatbot Amazon Lex per coinvolgere i visitatori del tuo sito web
- Costruzione di un'applicazione per la pubblicazione e la sottoscrizione che traduce i messaggi
- Crea un'applicazione che analizza il feedback dei clienti e sintetizza l'audio
- Inizia a usare i lavori di Amazon Translate utilizzando un AWS SDK

Creazione di un'app in streaming Amazon Transcribe

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione che registra, trascrive e traduce l'audio in tempo reale e invia tramite e-mail i risultati.

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come utilizzare Amazon Transcribe per creare un'applicazione che registra, trascrive e traduce l'audio in tempo reale e invia i risultati per e-mail tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SES
- Amazon Transcribe
- Amazon Translate

Crea un chatbot Amazon Lex per coinvolgere i visitatori del tuo sito web

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un chatbot per coinvolgere i visitatori del tuo sito web.

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon Lex per creare un Chatbot all'interno di un'applicazione Web per coinvolgere i visitatori del sito Web.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon Lex per creare un Chatbot all'interno di un'applicazione Web per coinvolgere i visitatori del sito Web.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo Costruire un chatbot Amazon Lex nella guida per gli AWS SDK per JavaScript sviluppatori.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

Costruzione di un'applicazione per la pubblicazione e la sottoscrizione che traduce i messaggi

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come creare un'applicazione con funzionalità di sottoscrizione e pubblicazione e che traduce i messaggi.

.NET

SDK per .NET

Mostra come utilizzare l'API .NET di Amazon Simple Notification Service per creare un'applicazione Web con funzionalità di sottoscrizione e pubblicazione. Inoltre, questa applicazione di esempio traduce anche i messaggi.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Java di Amazon Simple Notification Service per creare un'applicazione Web con funzionalità di sottoscrizione e pubblicazione. Inoltre, questa applicazione di esempio traduce anche i messaggi.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire l'esempio che utilizza l'API Java Async, vedi l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

Kotlin

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Kotlin di Amazon SNS per creare un'applicazione con funzionalità di sottoscrizione e pubblicazione. Inoltre, questa applicazione di esempio traduce anche i messaggi.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come creare un'app web, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come creare un'app Android nativa, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

Crea un'applicazione che analizza il feedback dei clienti e sintetizza l'audio

Il seguente esempio di codice spiega come creare un'applicazione che analizza schede dei commenti dei clienti, le traduce dalla loro lingua originale, ne determina la valutazione e genera un file audio dal testo tradotto.

.NET

SDK per .NET

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly

- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Java

SDK per Java 2.x

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

JavaScript

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in. GitHub I seguenti estratti mostrano come AWS SDK per JavaScript viene utilizzato all'interno delle funzioni Lambda.

```
import {
  ComprehendClient,
  DetectDominantLanguageCommand,
  DetectSentimentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-comprehend";

/**
 * Determine the language and sentiment of the extracted text.
 *
 * @param {{ source_text: string}} extractTextOutput
 */
export const handler = async (extractTextOutput) => {
  const comprehendClient = new ComprehendClient({});

  const detectDominantLanguageCommand = new DetectDominantLanguageCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
  });

  // The source language is required for sentiment analysis and
  // translation in the next step.
  const { Languages } = await comprehendClient.send(
    detectDominantLanguageCommand,
  );

  const languageCode = Languages[0].LanguageCode;

  const detectSentimentCommand = new DetectSentimentCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
    LanguageCode: languageCode,
  });

  const { Sentiment } = await comprehendClient.send(detectSentimentCommand);
```

```
  return {
    sentiment: Sentiment,
    language_code: languageCode,
  };
};
```

```
import {
  DetectDocumentTextCommand,
  TextractClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-textract";

/**
 * Fetch the S3 object from the event and analyze it using Amazon Textract.
 *
 * @param {import("@types/aws-lambda").EventBridgeEvent<"Object Created">}
 eventBridgeS3Event
 */
export const handler = async (eventBridgeS3Event) => {
  const textractClient = new TextractClient();

  const detectDocumentTextCommand = new DetectDocumentTextCommand({
    Document: {
      S3Object: {
        Bucket: eventBridgeS3Event.bucket,
        Name: eventBridgeS3Event.object,
      },
    },
  });

  // Textract returns a list of blocks. A block can be a line, a page, word, etc.
  // Each block also contains geometry of the detected text.
  // For more information on the Block type, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
textract/latest/dg/API_Block.html.
  const { Blocks } = await textractClient.send(detectDocumentTextCommand);

  // For the purpose of this example, we are only interested in words.
  const extractedWords = Blocks.filter((b) => b.BlockType === "WORD").map(
    (b) => b.Text,
  );

  return extractedWords.join(" ");
};
```

```
import { PollyClient, SynthesizeSpeechCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-polly";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { Upload } from "@aws-sdk/lib-storage";

/**
 * Synthesize an audio file from text.
 *
 * @param {{ bucket: string, translated_text: string, object: string}}
 sourceDestinationConfig
 */
export const handler = async (sourceDestinationConfig) => {
  const pollyClient = new PollyClient({});

  const synthesizeSpeechCommand = new SynthesizeSpeechCommand({
    Engine: "neural",
    Text: sourceDestinationConfig.translated_text,
    VoiceId: "Ruth",
    OutputFormat: "mp3",
  });

  const { AudioStream } = await pollyClient.send(synthesizeSpeechCommand);

  const audioKey = `${sourceDestinationConfig.object}.mp3`;

  // Store the audio file in S3.
  const s3Client = new S3Client();
  const upload = new Upload({
    client: s3Client,
    params: {
      Bucket: sourceDestinationConfig.bucket,
      Key: audioKey,
      Body: AudioStream,
      ContentType: "audio/mp3",
    },
  });

  await upload.done();
  return audioKey;
};
```

```
import {
  TranslateClient,
  TranslateTextCommand,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-translate";

/**
 * Translate the extracted text to English.
 *
 * @param {{ extracted_text: string, source_language_code: string}}
 textAndSourceLanguage
 */
export const handler = async (textAndSourceLanguage) => {
  const translateClient = new TranslateClient({});

  const translateCommand = new TranslateTextCommand({
    SourceLanguageCode: textAndSourceLanguage.source_language_code,
    TargetLanguageCode: "en",
    Text: textAndSourceLanguage.extracted_text,
  });

  const { TranslatedText } = await translateClient.send(translateCommand);

  return { translated_text: TranslatedText };
};
```

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.

- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Inizia a usare i lavori di Amazon Translate utilizzando un AWS SDK

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Avvia un lavoro di traduzione in batch asincrono.
- Attendi il completamento del processo asincrono.
- Descrivi il lavoro asincrono.

SAP ABAP

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    DATA lo_inputdataconfig  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8inputdataconfig.
    DATA lo_outputdataconfig TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8outputdataconfig.
    DATA lt_targetlanguagecodes TYPE /aws1/
cl_xl8tgtlanguagecodes00=>tt_targetlanguagecodestrlist.
```

```
   DATA lo_targetlanguagecodes TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8tgtlanguagecodes00.

   "Create an ABAP object for the input data config."
   lo_inputdataconfig = NEW #( iv_s3uri = iv_input_data_s3uri
                               iv_contenttype = iv_input_data_contenttype ).

   "Create an ABAP object for the output data config."
   lo_outputdataconfig = NEW #( iv_s3uri = iv_output_data_s3uri ).

   "Create an internal table for target languages."
   lo_targetlanguagecodes = NEW #( iv_value = iv_targetlanguagecode ).
   INSERT lo_targetlanguagecodes  INTO TABLE lt_targetlanguagecodes.

   TRY.
       DATA(lo_translationjob_result) = lo_xl8->starttexttranslationjob(
         io_inputdataconfig = lo_inputdataconfig
           io_outputdataconfig = lo_outputdataconfig
           it_targetlanguagecodes = lt_targetlanguagecodes
           iv_dataaccessrolearn = iv_dataaccessrolearn
           iv_jobname = iv_jobname
           iv_sourcelanguagecode = iv_sourcelanguagecode ).
       MESSAGE 'Translation job started.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex.
       MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred. Retry your request.' TYPE
'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invparamvalueex.
       MESSAGE 'The value of the parameter is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invalidrequestex.
       MESSAGE 'The request that you made is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time. '
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8unsuppedlanguage00.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon Translate does not support translation from the language
of the source text into the requested target language.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.

   "Get the job ID."
   DATA(lv_jobid) = lo_translationjob_result->get_jobid( ).

   "Wait for translate job to complete."
```

```
    DATA(lo_des_translation_result) = lo_xl8-
>describetexttranslationjob( iv_jobid = lv_jobid ).
    WHILE lo_des_translation_result->get_textxlationjobproperties( )-
>get_jobstatus( ) <> 'COMPLETED'.
      IF sy-index = 30.
        EXIT.               "Maximum 900 seconds."
      ENDIF.
      WAIT UP TO 30 SECONDS.
      lo_des_translation_result = lo_xl8->describetexttranslationjob( iv_jobid =
 lv_jobid ).
    ENDWHILE.

    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_xl8->describetexttranslationjob(      "oo_result is
 returned for testing purposes."
          iv_jobid        = lv_jobid ).
        MESSAGE 'Job description retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex.
        MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred. Retry your request.' TYPE
 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
 TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per SAP ABAP.
  - DescribeTextTranslationJob
  - StartTextTranslationJob

Esempi di codice per AWS WAFV2 l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzarlo AWS WAFV2 con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- AWS WAFV2 Guida per gli sviluppatori: ulteriori informazioni su AWS WAFV2.
- AWS WAFV2 Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le AWS WAFV2 azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per AWS WAFV2 l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS WAFV2AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzare CreateWebAcl con una CLI

Esempi di base per AWS WAFV2 l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di AWS WAFV2 with. AWS SDKs

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS WAFV2AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzare CreateWebAcl con una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo AWS WAFV2AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole AWS WAFV2 azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta la Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS WAFV2.

Esempi

- Utilizzare CreateWebAcl con una CLI

Utilizzare **`CreateWebAcl`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateWebAcl`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per creare un ACL web

Il `create-web-acl` comando seguente crea un ACL Web per uso regionale. Le istruzioni delle regole per l'ACL Web sono fornite in un file in formato JSON.

```
aws wafv2 create-web-acl \
    --name TestWebAcl \
    --scope REGIONAL \
    --default-action Allow={} \
    --visibility-
config SampledRequestsEnabled=true,CloudWatchMetricsEnabled=true,MetricName=TestWebAclMet
 \
    --rules file://waf-rule.json \
    --region us-west-2
```

Contenuto del file: //waf-rule.json:

```
[
    {
        "Name":"basic-rule",
        "Priority":0,
        "Statement":{
            "AndStatement":{
                "Statements":[
                    {
                        "ByteMatchStatement":{
                            "SearchString":"example.com",
                            "FieldToMatch":{
                                "SingleHeader":{
                                    "Name":"host"
                                }
                            },
```

```
                            "TextTransformations":[
                                {
                                    "Priority":0,
                                    "Type":"LOWERCASE"
                                }
                            ],
                            "PositionalConstraint":"EXACTLY"
                        }
                    },
                    {
                        "GeoMatchStatement":{
                            "CountryCodes":[
                                "US",
                                "IN"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        "Action":{
            "Allow":{

            }
        },
        "VisibilityConfig":{
            "SampledRequestsEnabled":true,
            "CloudWatchMetricsEnabled":true,
            "MetricName":"basic-rule"
        }
    }
]
```

Output:

```
{
    "Summary":{
        "ARN":"arn:aws:wafv2:us-west-2:123456789012:regional/webacl/TestWebAcl/
a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
        "Description":"",
        "Name":"TestWebAcl",
        "LockToken":"2294b3a1-eb60-4aa0-a86f-a3ae04329de9",
        "Id":"a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111"
```

```
    }
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Managing and Using a Web Access Control List (Web ACL) nella AWS WAF, AWS Firewall Manager, and AWS Shield Advanced Developer Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS CLI Command CreateWebAclReference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo comando crea un nuovo ACL web denominato «waf-test». Si noti che, secondo la documentazione dell'API di servizio, 'DefaultAction' è una proprietà obbligatoria. Pertanto, è necessario specificare il valore per '- DefaultAction _Allow' ' and/or '- DefaultAction _Block. Poiché '- DefaultAction _Allow' e '- DefaultAction _Block 'non sono le proprietà richieste, il valore '@ {}' potrebbe essere usato come segnaposto come mostrato nell'esempio precedente.

```
New-WAF2WebACL -Name "waf-test" -Scope REGIONAL -Region eu-
west-1 -VisibilityConfig_CloudWatchMetricsEnabled $true -
VisibilityConfig_SampledRequestsEnabled $true -VisibilityConfig_MetricName "waf-
test" -Description "Test" -DefaultAction_Allow @{}
```

Output:

```
ARN         : arn:aws:wafv2:eu-west-1:139480602983:regional/webacl/waf-
test/19460b3f-db14-4b9a-8e23-a417e1eb007f
Description : Test
Id          : 19460b3f-db14-4b9a-8e23-a417e1eb007f
LockToken   : 5a0cd5eb-d911-4341-b313-b429e6d6b6ab
Name        : waf-test
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateWebAclin Cmdlet Reference (V4).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo comando crea un nuovo ACL web denominato «waf-test». Si noti che, secondo la documentazione dell'API di servizio, 'DefaultAction' è una proprietà obbligatoria.

Pertanto, è necessario specificare il valore per '- DefaultAction _Allow' ' and/or '- DefaultAction _Block. Poiché '- DefaultAction _Allow' e '- DefaultAction _Block 'non sono le proprietà richieste, il valore '@ {}' potrebbe essere usato come segnaposto come mostrato nell'esempio precedente.

```
New-WAF2WebACL -Name "waf-test" -Scope REGIONAL -Region eu-
west-1 -VisibilityConfig_CloudWatchMetricsEnabled $true -
VisibilityConfig_SampledRequestsEnabled $true -VisibilityConfig_MetricName "waf-
test" -Description "Test" -DefaultAction_Allow @{}
```

Output:

```
ARN         : arn:aws:wafv2:eu-west-1:139480602983:regional/webacl/waf-
test/19460b3f-db14-4b9a-8e23-a417e1eb007f
Description : Test
Id          : 19460b3f-db14-4b9a-8e23-a417e1eb007f
LockToken   : 5a0cd5eb-d911-4341-b313-b429e6d6b6ab
Name        : waf-test
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateWebAclin Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Esempi di codice per l'utilizzo WorkDocs AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon WorkDocs con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- WorkDocs Guida per gli sviluppatori: ulteriori informazioni su WorkDocs.
- WorkDocs Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le WorkDocs azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per WorkDocs l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo WorkDocs AWS SDKs
    - Utilizzalo DescribeRootFolders con un AWS SDK
    - Utilizzo DescribeUsers con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Esempi di base per WorkDocs l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon WorkDocs con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo WorkDocs AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzalo DescribeRootFolders con un AWS SDK
  - Utilizzo DescribeUsers con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo WorkDocs AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole WorkDocs azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta Amazon WorkDocs API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzalo DescribeRootFolders con un AWS SDK
- Utilizzo DescribeUsers con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Utilizzalo **`DescribeRootFolders`** con un AWS SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeRootFolders`.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
 # Retrieves the root folder for a user by email
 # @param users [Array<Types::User>] A list of users selected from API response
 # @param user_email [String] The email of the user.
 def get_user_folder(users, user_email)
   user = users.find { |user| user.email_address == user_email }
   if user
     user.root_folder_id
   else
     @logger.error "Could not get root folder for user with email address
#{user_email}"
     exit(1)
   end
 end

 # Describes the contents of a folder
 # @param [String] folder_id - The Id of the folder to describe.
 def describe_folder_contents(folder_id)
   resp = @client.describe_folder_contents({
                                             folder_id: folder_id, # required
                                             sort: 'NAME', # accepts DATE, NAME
                                             order: 'ASCENDING' # accepts
ASCENDING, DESCENDING
                                           })
   resp.documents.each do |doc|
     md = doc.latest_version_metadata
     @logger.info "Name:          #{md.name}"
     @logger.info "Size (bytes):  #{md.size}"
     @logger.info "Last modified: #{doc.modified_timestamp}"
     @logger.info "Doc ID:        #{doc.id}"
     @logger.info "Version ID:    #{md.id}"
     @logger.info ''
   end
```

```
  rescue Aws::WorkDocs::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error "Error listing folder contents: #{e.message}"
    exit(1)
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeRootFolderssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Utilizzo **`DescribeUsers`** con un AWS SDK o una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeUsers`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per recuperare i dettagli per utenti specifici

Questo esempio recupera i dettagli per tutti gli utenti dell'organizzazione specificata.

Comando:

```
aws workdocs describe-users --organization-id d-926726012c
```

Output:

```
{
  "Users": [
      {
          "Id": "S-1-1-11-1111111111-2222222222-3333333333-3333&d-926726012c",
          "Username": "example1User",
          "OrganizationId": "d-926726012c",
          "RootFolderId":
 "3c0e3f849dd20a9771d937b9bbcc97e18796150ae56c26d64a4fa0320a2dedc9",
          "RecycleBinFolderId":
 "c277f4c4d647be1f5147b3184ffa96e1e2bf708278b696cacba68ba13b91f4fe",
          "Status": "INACTIVE",
          "Type": "USER",
          "CreatedTimestamp": 1535478999.452,
          "ModifiedTimestamp": 1535478999.452
      },
```

```
        {
            "Id": "S-1-1-11-1111111111-2222222222-3333333333-4444&d-926726012c",
            "Username": "example2User",
            "EmailAddress": "example2User@site.awsapps.com",
            "GivenName": "example2Name",
            "Surname": "example2Surname",
            "OrganizationId": "d-926726012c",
            "RootFolderId":
 "35b886cb17198cbd547655e58b025dff0cf34aaed638be52009567e23dc67390",
            "RecycleBinFolderId":
 "9858c3e9ed4c2460dde9aadb4c69fde998070dd46e5e985bd08ec6169ea249ff",
            "Status": "ACTIVE",
            "Type": "MINIMALUSER",
            "CreatedTimestamp": 1535478836.584,
            "ModifiedTimestamp": 1535478836.584
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeUsersin AWS CLI Command Reference.

Ruby

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
  # Describes users within an organization
  # @param [String] org_id: The ID of the org.
  def describe_users(org_id)
    resp = @client.describe_users({
                                    organization_id: org_id,
                                    include: 'ALL', # accepts ALL, ACTIVE_PENDING
                                    order: 'ASCENDING', # accepts ASCENDING,
 DESCENDING
                                    sort: 'USER_NAME', # accepts USER_NAME
                                    fields: %w[FULL_NAME STORAGE_LIMIT
 USER_STATUS STORAGE_USED] # Corrected field names
```

```
                                  })
    resp.users.each do |user|
      @logger.info "First name:  #{user.given_name}"
      @logger.info "Last name:   #{user.surname}"
      @logger.info "Email:       #{user.email_address}"
      @logger.info "Root folder: #{user.root_folder_id}"
      @logger.info ''
    end
    resp.users
  rescue Aws::WorkDocs::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error "AWS WorkDocs Service Error: #{e.message}"
    exit(1)
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeUserssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Esempi di codice per WorkSpaces l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare Amazon WorkSpaces con un kit di sviluppo AWS software (SDK).

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Altre risorse

- WorkSpaces Guida per gli sviluppatori: ulteriori informazioni su WorkSpaces.
- WorkSpaces Riferimento API: dettagli su tutte le WorkSpaces azioni disponibili.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di base per WorkSpaces l'utilizzo AWS SDKs
  - Azioni per l'utilizzo WorkSpaces AWS SDKs

- Utilizzare CreateTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateWorkspaces con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeWorkspaceBundles con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeWorkspaceDirectories con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeWorkspaces con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeWorkspacesConnectionStatus con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyWorkspaceCreationProperties con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyWorkspaceProperties con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyWorkspaceState con una CLI
- Utilizzare RebootWorkspaces con una CLI
- Utilizzare RebuildWorkspaces con una CLI
- Utilizzare RegisterWorkspaceDirectory con una CLI
- Utilizzare StopWorkspaces con una CLI
- Utilizzare TerminateWorkspaces con una CLI

Esempi di base per WorkSpaces l'utilizzo AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare le nozioni di base di Amazon WorkSpaces con AWS SDKs.

Esempi

- Azioni per l'utilizzo WorkSpaces AWS SDKs
  - Utilizzare CreateTags con una CLI
  - Utilizzare CreateWorkspaces con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DeleteTags con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeTags con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeWorkspaceBundles con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeWorkspaceDirectories con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeWorkspaces con una CLI
  - Utilizzare DescribeWorkspacesConnectionStatus con una CLI

- Utilizzare ModifyWorkspaceCreationProperties con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyWorkspaceProperties con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyWorkspaceState con una CLI
- Utilizzare RebootWorkspaces con una CLI
- Utilizzare RebuildWorkspaces con una CLI
- Utilizzare RegisterWorkspaceDirectory con una CLI
- Utilizzare StopWorkspaces con una CLI
- Utilizzare TerminateWorkspaces con una CLI

Azioni per l'utilizzo WorkSpaces AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire singole WorkSpaces azioni con AWS SDKs. Ogni esempio include un collegamento a GitHub, dove sono disponibili le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Gli esempi seguenti includono solo le operazioni più comunemente utilizzate. Per un elenco completo, consulta Amazon WorkSpaces API Reference.

Esempi

- Utilizzare CreateTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare CreateWorkspaces con una CLI
- Utilizzare DeleteTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeTags con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeWorkspaceBundles con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeWorkspaceDirectories con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeWorkspaces con una CLI
- Utilizzare DescribeWorkspacesConnectionStatus con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyWorkspaceCreationProperties con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyWorkspaceProperties con una CLI
- Utilizzare ModifyWorkspaceState con una CLI
- Utilizzare RebootWorkspaces con una CLI
- Utilizzare RebuildWorkspaces con una CLI
- Utilizzare RegisterWorkspaceDirectory con una CLI

- Utilizzare StopWorkspaces con una CLI
- Utilizzare TerminateWorkspaces con una CLI

Utilizzare **`CreateTags`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateTags`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per aggiungere tag a WorkSpace

L'`create-tags`esempio seguente aggiunge i tag specificati a quelli specificati WorkSpace.

```
aws workspaces create-tags \
    --resource-id ws-dk1xzr417 \
    --tags Key=Department,Value=Finance
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tag WorkSpaces resources nella Amazon WorkSpaces Administration Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateTags AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge un nuovo tag a un'area di lavoro denominata. **`ws-wsname`** Il tag ha una chiave di «Nome» e un valore chiave di**`AWS_Workspace`**.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "Name"
$tag.Value = "AWS_Workspace"
New-WKSTag -Region us-west-2 -WorkspaceId ws-wsname -Tag $tag
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio aggiunge più tag a un'area di lavoro denominata**`ws-wsname`**. Un tag ha una chiave «Name» e un valore chiave di**`AWS_Workspace`**; l'altro tag ha una chiave di tag «Stage» e un valore chiave «Test».

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "Name"
$tag.Value = "AWS_Workspace"

$tag2 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.Tag
$tag2.Key = "Stage"
$tag2.Value = "Test"
New-WKSTag -Region us-west-2 -WorkspaceId ws-wsname -Tag $tag,$tag2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge un nuovo tag a un'area di lavoro denominata. **`ws-wsname`** Il tag ha una chiave di «Nome» e un valore chiave di**`AWS_Workspace`**.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "Name"
$tag.Value = "AWS_Workspace"
New-WKSTag -Region us-west-2 -WorkspaceId ws-wsname -Tag $tag
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio aggiunge più tag a un'area di lavoro denominata**`ws-wsname`**. Un tag ha una chiave «Name» e un valore chiave di**`AWS_Workspace`**; l'altro tag ha una chiave di tag «Stage» e un valore chiave «Test».

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "Name"
$tag.Value = "AWS_Workspace"

$tag2 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.Tag
$tag2.Key = "Stage"
$tag2.Value = "Test"
New-WKSTag -Region us-west-2 -WorkspaceId ws-wsname -Tag $tag,$tag2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`CreateWorkspaces`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `CreateWorkspaces`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Esempio 1: creare un AlwaysOn WorkSpace

L'`create-workspaces`esempio seguente crea un file AlwaysOn WorkSpace per l'utente specificato, utilizzando la directory e il pacchetto specificati.

```
aws workspaces create-workspaces \
    --workspaces DirectoryId=d-926722edaf,UserName=Mateo,BundleId=wsb-0zsvgp8fc
```

Output:

```
{
    "FailedRequests": [],
    "PendingRequests": [
        {
            "WorkspaceId": "ws-kcqms853t",
            "DirectoryId": "d-926722edaf",
            "UserName": "Mateo",
            "State": "PENDING",
            "BundleId": "wsb-0zsvgp8fc"
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 2: creare un AutoStop WorkSpace

L'`create-workspaces`esempio seguente crea un file AutoStop WorkSpace per l'utente specificato, utilizzando la directory e il pacchetto specificati.

```
aws workspaces create-workspaces \
    --
workspaces DirectoryId=d-926722edaf,UserName=Mary,BundleId=wsb-0zsvgp8fc,WorkspaceProperti
```

Output:

```
{
    "FailedRequests": [],
```

```
    "PendingRequests": [
        {
            "WorkspaceId": "ws-dk1xzr417",
            "DirectoryId": "d-926722edaf",
            "UserName": "Mary",
            "State": "PENDING",
            "BundleId": "wsb-0zsvgp8fc"
        }
    ]
}
```

Esempio 3: creare un file disaccoppiato dall'utente WorkSpace

L'`create-workspaces`esempio seguente crea un utente disaccoppiato WorkSpace impostando il nome utente su e specificando un nome`[UNDEFINED]`, un ID di directory e un ID di WorkSpace pacchetto.

```
aws workspaces create-workspaces \
    --workspaces
 DirectoryId=d-926722edaf,UserName='"[UNDEFINED]"',WorkspaceName=MaryWorkspace1,BundleId=
```

Output:

```
{
    "FailedRequests": [],
    "PendingRequests": [
        {
            "WorkspaceId": "ws-abcd1234",
            "DirectoryId": "d-926722edaf",
            "UserName": "[UNDEFINED]",
            "State": "PENDING",
            "BundleId": "wsb-0zsvgp8fc",
            "WorkspaceName": "MaryWorkspace1"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Launch a virtual desktop nella Amazon WorkSpaces Administration Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateWorkspaces AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: crea un file WorkSpace per il pacchetto, la directory e l'utente forniti.

```
New-WKSWorkspace -Workspace @{"BundleID" = "wsb-1a2b3c4d"; "DirectoryId" =
 "d-1a2b3c4d"; "UserName" = "USERNAME"}
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio crea più WorkSpaces

```
New-WKSWorkspace -Workspace @{"BundleID" = "wsb-1a2b3c4d"; "DirectoryId"
 = "d-1a2b3c4d"; "UserName" = "USERNAME_1"},@{"BundleID" = "wsb-1a2b3c4d";
 "DirectoryId" = "d-1a2b3c4d"; "UserName" = "USERNAME_2"}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateWorkspacesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: crea un file WorkSpace per il pacchetto, la directory e l'utente forniti.

```
New-WKSWorkspace -Workspace @{"BundleID" = "wsb-1a2b3c4d"; "DirectoryId" =
 "d-1a2b3c4d"; "UserName" = "USERNAME"}
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio crea più WorkSpaces

```
New-WKSWorkspace -Workspace @{"BundleID" = "wsb-1a2b3c4d"; "DirectoryId"
 = "d-1a2b3c4d"; "UserName" = "USERNAME_1"},@{"BundleID" = "wsb-1a2b3c4d";
 "DirectoryId" = "d-1a2b3c4d"; "UserName" = "USERNAME_2"}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateWorkspacesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DeleteTags`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DeleteTags`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per eliminare un tag da un WorkSpace

L'`delete-tags`esempio seguente elimina il tag specificato dal tag specificato WorkSpace.

```
aws workspaces delete-tags \
    --resource-id ws-dk1xzr417 \
    --tag-keys Department
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tag WorkSpaces resources nella Amazon WorkSpaces Administration Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteTags AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove il tag associato al Workspace

```
Remove-WKSTag -ResourceId ws-w10b3abcd -TagKey "Type"
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-WKSTag (DeleteTags)" on target "ws-w10b3abcd".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove il tag associato al Workspace

```
Remove-WKSTag -ResourceId ws-w10b3abcd -TagKey "Type"
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-WKSTag (DeleteTags)" on target "ws-w10b3abcd".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeTags`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeTags`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere i tag per un WorkSpace

L'`describe-tags`esempio seguente descrive i tag per il valore specificato WorkSpace.

```
aws workspaces describe-tags \
    --resource-id ws-dk1xzr417
```

Output:

```
{
    "TagList": [
        {
            "Key": "Department",
            "Value": "Finance"
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tag WorkSpaces resources nella Amazon WorkSpaces Administration Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeTags AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera il tag per l'area di lavoro specificata

```
Get-WKSTag -WorkspaceId ws-w361s234r -Region us-west-2
```

Output:

```
Key         Value
---         -----
auto-delete no
purpose     Workbench
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera il tag per l'area di lavoro specificata

```
Get-WKSTag -WorkspaceId ws-w361s234r -Region us-west-2
```

Output:

```
Key         Value
---         -----
auto-delete no
purpose     Workbench
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeWorkspaceBundles`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeWorkspaceBundles`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per elencare i pacchetti forniti da Amazon

L'`describe-workspace-bundles`esempio seguente elenca i nomi e IDs i pacchetti forniti da Amazon, in formato tabella e ordinati per nome.

```
aws workspaces describe-workspace-bundles \
    --owner AMAZON \
    --query "Bundles[*].[Name, BundleId]"
```

Output:

```
[
    [
        "Standard with Amazon Linux 2",
        "wsb-clj85qzj1"
    ],
    [
        "Performance with Windows 10 (Server 2016 based)",
        "wsb-gm4d5tx2v"
    ],
    [
        "PowerPro with Windows 7",
        "wsb-1pzkp0bx4"
    ],
    [
        "Power with Amazon Linux 2",
        "wsb-2bs6k5lgn"
    ],
    [
        "Graphics with Windows 10 (Server 2019 based)",
        "wsb-03gyjnfyy"
    ],
    ...
]
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta i WorkSpaces pacchetti e le immagini nella Amazon WorkSpaces Administration Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeWorkspaceBundles AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera i dettagli di tutti i pacchetti Workspace nella regione corrente

```
Get-WKSWorkspaceBundle
```

Output:

```
BundleId        : wsb-sfhdgv342
ComputeType     : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.ComputeType
Description     : This bundle is custom
ImageId         : wsi-235aeqges
LastUpdatedTime : 12/26/2019 06:44:07
Name            : CustomBundleTest
Owner           : 233816212345
RootStorage     : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.RootStorage
UserStorage     : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.UserStorage
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeWorkspaceBundlesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera i dettagli di tutti i pacchetti Workspace nella regione corrente

```
Get-WKSWorkspaceBundle
```

Output:

```
BundleId        : wsb-sfhdgv342
ComputeType     : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.ComputeType
Description     : This bundle is custom
ImageId         : wsi-235aeqges
LastUpdatedTime : 12/26/2019 06:44:07
Name            : CustomBundleTest
Owner           : 233816212345
RootStorage     : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.RootStorage
```

```
UserStorage     : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.UserStorage
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeWorkspaceBundlesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeWorkspaceDirectories`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeWorkspaceDirectories`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere una directory registrata

L'`describe-workspace-directories`esempio seguente descrive la directory registrata specificata.

```
aws workspaces describe-workspace-directories \
    --directory-ids d-926722edaf
```

Output:

```
{
    "Directories": [
        {
            "DirectoryId": "d-926722edaf",
            "Alias": "d-926722edaf",
            "DirectoryName": "example.com",
            "RegistrationCode": "WSpdx+9RJ8JT",
            "SubnetIds": [
                "subnet-9d19c4c6",
                "subnet-500d5819"
            ],
            "DnsIpAddresses": [
                "172.16.1.140",
                "172.16.0.30"
            ],
            "CustomerUserName": "Administrator",
            "IamRoleId": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/workspaces_DefaultRole",
            "DirectoryType": "SIMPLE_AD",
```

```
            "WorkspaceSecurityGroupId": "sg-0d89e927e5645d7c5",
            "State": "REGISTERED",
            "WorkspaceCreationProperties": {
                "EnableInternetAccess": false,
                "UserEnabledAsLocalAdministrator": true,
                "EnableMaintenanceMode": true
            },
            "WorkspaceAccessProperties": {
                "DeviceTypeWindows": "ALLOW",
                "DeviceTypeOsx": "ALLOW",
                "DeviceTypeWeb": "DENY",
                "DeviceTypeIos": "ALLOW",
                "DeviceTypeAndroid": "ALLOW",
                "DeviceTypeChromeOs": "ALLOW",
                "DeviceTypeZeroClient": "ALLOW",
                "DeviceTypeLinux": "DENY"
            },
            "Tenancy": "SHARED",
            "SelfservicePermissions": {
                "RestartWorkspace": "ENABLED",
                "IncreaseVolumeSize": "DISABLED",
                "ChangeComputeType": "DISABLED",
                "SwitchRunningMode": "DISABLED",
                "RebuildWorkspace": "DISABLED"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Manage directories for WorkSpaces Personal nella Amazon WorkSpaces Administration Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeWorkspaceDirectories AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca i dettagli delle directory per le directory registrate

```
Get-WKSWorkspaceDirectory
```

Output:

```
Alias                       : TestWorkspace
CustomerUserName            : Administrator
DirectoryId                 : d-123414a369
DirectoryName               : TestDirectory.com
DirectoryType               : MicrosoftAD
DnsIpAddresses              : {172.31.43.45, 172.31.2.97}
IamRoleId                   : arn:aws:iam::761234567801:role/
workspaces_RoleDefault
IpGroupIds                  : {}
RegistrationCode            : WSpdx+4RRT43
SelfservicePermissions      : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.SelfservicePermissions
State                       : REGISTERED
SubnetIds                   : {subnet-1m3m7b43, subnet-ard11aba}
Tenancy                     : SHARED
WorkspaceAccessProperties   : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.WorkspaceAccessProperties
WorkspaceCreationProperties :
 Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.DefaultWorkspaceCreationProperties
WorkspaceSecurityGroupId    : sg-0ed2441234a123c43
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeWorkspaceDirectoriesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca i dettagli della directory per le directory registrate

```
Get-WKSWorkspaceDirectory
```

Output:

```
Alias                       : TestWorkspace
CustomerUserName            : Administrator
DirectoryId                 : d-123414a369
DirectoryName               : TestDirectory.com
DirectoryType               : MicrosoftAD
DnsIpAddresses              : {172.31.43.45, 172.31.2.97}
IamRoleId                   : arn:aws:iam::761234567801:role/
workspaces_RoleDefault
IpGroupIds                  : {}
RegistrationCode            : WSpdx+4RRT43
SelfservicePermissions      : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.SelfservicePermissions
```

```
State                        : REGISTERED
SubnetIds                    : {subnet-1m3m7b43, subnet-ard11aba}
Tenancy                      : SHARED
WorkspaceAccessProperties    : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.WorkspaceAccessProperties
WorkspaceCreationProperties :
 Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.DefaultWorkspaceCreationProperties
WorkspaceSecurityGroupId     : sg-0ed2441234a123c43
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeWorkspaceDirectoriesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeWorkspaces`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeWorkspaces`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere un WorkSpace

L'`describe-workspaces`esempio seguente descrive quanto specificato WorkSpace.

```
aws workspaces describe-workspaces \
    --workspace-ids ws-dk1xzr417
```

Output:

```
{
    "Workspaces": [
        {
            "WorkspaceId": "ws-dk1xzr417",
            "DirectoryId": "d-926722edaf",
            "UserName": "Mary",
            "IpAddress": "172.16.0.175",
            "State": "STOPPED",
            "BundleId": "wsb-0zsvgp8fc",
            "SubnetId": "subnet-500d5819",
            "ComputerName": "WSAMZN-RBSLTTD9",
            "WorkspaceProperties": {
                "RunningMode": "AUTO_STOP",
                "RunningModeAutoStopTimeoutInMinutes": 60,
```

```
                "RootVolumeSizeGib": 80,
                "UserVolumeSizeGib": 10,
                "ComputeTypeName": "VALUE"
            },
            "ModificationStates": []
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Administer your WorkSpaces nella Amazon WorkSpaces Administration Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeWorkspaces AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: recupera i dettagli di tutti gli accessi WorkSpaces alla pipeline.

```
Get-WKSWorkspace
```

Output:

```
BundleId                    : wsb-1a2b3c4d
ComputerName                :
DirectoryId                 : d-1a2b3c4d
ErrorCode                   :
ErrorMessage                :
IpAddress                   :
RootVolumeEncryptionEnabled : False
State                       : PENDING
SubnetId                    :
UserName                    : myuser
UserVolumeEncryptionEnabled : False
VolumeEncryptionKey         :
WorkspaceId                 : ws-1a2b3c4d
WorkspaceProperties         : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.WorkspaceProperties
```

Esempio 2: Questo comando mostra i valori delle proprietà secondarie di un'area **`WorkSpaceProperties`** di lavoro nella regione. **`us-west-2`** Per ulteriori informazioni sulle

proprietà secondarie di**`WorkSpaceProperties`**, vedere https://docs.aws.amazon.com/workspaces/ latest/api/API _ WorkspaceProperties .html.

```
(Get-WKSWorkspace -Region us-west-2 -WorkSpaceId ws-
xdaf7hc9s).WorkspaceProperties
```

Output:

```
        ComputeTypeName                     : STANDARD
        RootVolumeSizeGib                   : 80
        RunningMode                         : AUTO_STOP
        RunningModeAutoStopTimeoutInMinutes : 60
        UserVolumeSizeGib                   : 50
```

Esempio 3: questo comando mostra il valore della proprietà child **`RootVolumeSizeGib`** di **`WorkSpaceProperties`** per un'area di lavoro nella **`us-west-2`** regione. La dimensione del volume root, in GiB, è 80.

```
(Get-WKSWorkspace -Region us-west-2 -WorkSpaceId ws-
xdaf7hc9s).WorkspaceProperties.RootVolumeSizeGib
```

Output:

```
        80
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeWorkspacesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: recupera i dettagli di tutti gli accessi WorkSpaces alla pipeline.

```
Get-WKSWorkspace
```

Output:

```
BundleId                    : wsb-1a2b3c4d
ComputerName                :
DirectoryId                 : d-1a2b3c4d
ErrorCode                   :
```

```
ErrorMessage                :
IpAddress                   :
RootVolumeEncryptionEnabled : False
State                       : PENDING
SubnetId                    :
UserName                    : myuser
UserVolumeEncryptionEnabled : False
VolumeEncryptionKey         :
WorkspaceId                 : ws-1a2b3c4d
WorkspaceProperties         : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.WorkspaceProperties
```

Esempio 2: Questo comando mostra i valori delle proprietà secondarie di un'area **`WorkSpaceProperties`** di lavoro nella regione. **`us-west-2`** Per ulteriori informazioni sulle proprietà secondarie di**`WorkSpaceProperties`**, vedere https://docs.aws.amazon.com/workspaces/ latest/api/API _ WorkspaceProperties .html.

```
(Get-WKSWorkspace -Region us-west-2 -WorkSpaceId ws-
xdaf7hc9s).WorkspaceProperties
```

Output:

```
        ComputeTypeName                     : STANDARD
        RootVolumeSizeGib                   : 80
        RunningMode                         : AUTO_STOP
        RunningModeAutoStopTimeoutInMinutes : 60
        UserVolumeSizeGib                   : 50
```

Esempio 3: questo comando mostra il valore della proprietà child **`RootVolumeSizeGib`** di **`WorkSpaceProperties`** per un'area di lavoro nella **`us-west-2`** regione. La dimensione del volume root, in GiB, è 80.

```
(Get-WKSWorkspace -Region us-west-2 -WorkSpaceId ws-
xdaf7hc9s).WorkspaceProperties.RootVolumeSizeGib
```

Output:

```
        80
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeWorkspacesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`DescribeWorkspacesConnectionStatus`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `DescribeWorkspacesConnectionStatus`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per descrivere lo stato della connessione di un WorkSpace

L'`describe-workspaces-connection-status`esempio seguente descrive lo stato della connessione specificata WorkSpace.

```
aws workspaces describe-workspaces-connection-status \
    --workspace-ids ws-dk1xzr417
```

Output:

```
{
    "WorkspacesConnectionStatus": [
        {
            "WorkspaceId": "ws-dk1xzr417",
            "ConnectionState": "CONNECTED",
            "ConnectionStateCheckTimestamp": 1662526214.744
        }
    ]
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Administer your WorkSpaces nella Amazon WorkSpaces Administration Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeWorkspacesConnectionStatus AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera lo stato della connessione per l'area di lavoro specificata

```
Get-WKSWorkspacesConnectionStatus -WorkspaceId ws-w123s234r
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeWorkspacesConnectionStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio recupera lo stato della connessione per l'area di lavoro specificata

```
Get-WKSWorkspacesConnectionStatus -WorkspaceId ws-w123s234r
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeWorkspacesConnectionStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ModifyWorkspaceCreationProperties`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ModifyWorkspaceCreationProperties`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare una proprietà WorkSpace di creazione di una directory

L'`modify-workspace-creation-properties`esempio seguente abilita la `EnableInternetAccess` proprietà per la directory specificata. Ciò consente l'assegnazione automatica degli indirizzi IP pubblici per quelli WorkSpaces creati per la directory.

```
aws workspaces modify-workspace-creation-properties \
    --resource-id d-926722edaf \
    --workspace-creation-properties EnableInternetAccess=true
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione Update directory details for your WorkSpaces nella Amazon WorkSpaces Administration Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ModifyWorkspaceCreationProperties AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio attiva l'accesso a Internet e la modalità di manutenzione su true come valori predefiniti durante la creazione di un'area di lavoro

```
Edit-WKSWorkspaceCreationProperty -Region us-west-2 -ResourceId
 d-123454a369 -WorkspaceCreationProperties_EnableInternetAccess $true -
WorkspaceCreationProperties_EnableMaintenanceMode $true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyWorkspaceCreationPropertiesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: Questo esempio abilita l'accesso a Internet e la modalità di manutenzione su true come valori predefiniti durante la creazione di un'area di lavoro

```
Edit-WKSWorkspaceCreationProperty -Region us-west-2 -ResourceId
 d-123454a369 -WorkspaceCreationProperties_EnableInternetAccess $true -
WorkspaceCreationProperties_EnableMaintenanceMode $true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyWorkspaceCreationPropertiesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ModifyWorkspaceProperties`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ModifyWorkspaceProperties`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare la modalità di esecuzione di un WorkSpace

L'`modify-workspace-properties`esempio seguente imposta la modalità di esecuzione del file specificato WorkSpace su`AUTO_STOP`.

```
aws workspaces modify-workspace-properties \
    --workspace-id ws-dk1xzr417 \
```

```
    --workspace-properties RunningMode=AUTO_STOP
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Modify a WorkSpace nella Amazon WorkSpaces Administration Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ModifyWorkspaceProperties AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio modifica la proprietà Workspace Running Mode in Auto Stop per l'area di lavoro specificata

```
Edit-WKSWorkspaceProperty -WorkspaceId ws-w361s100v -Region us-west-2 -
WorkspaceProperties_RunningMode AUTO_STOP
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyWorkspacePropertiesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio modifica la proprietà Workspace Running Mode in Auto Stop per l'area di lavoro specificata

```
Edit-WKSWorkspaceProperty -WorkspaceId ws-w361s100v -Region us-west-2 -
WorkspaceProperties_RunningMode AUTO_STOP
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyWorkspacePropertiesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`ModifyWorkspaceState`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `ModifyWorkspaceState`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per modificare lo stato di un WorkSpace

L'`modify-workspace-state`esempio seguente imposta lo stato del specificato WorkSpace su`ADMIN_MAINTENANCE`.

```
aws workspaces modify-workspace-state \
    --workspace-id ws-dk1xzr417 \
    --workspace-state ADMIN_MAINTENANCE
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la sezione WorkSpace manutenzione nella Amazon WorkSpaces Administration Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ModifyWorkspaceState AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio modifica lo stato dell'area di lavoro specificata in Disponibile

```
Edit-WKSWorkspaceState -WorkspaceId ws-w361s100v -Region us-west-2 -
WorkspaceState AVAILABLE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyWorkspaceStatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio modifica lo stato dell'area di lavoro specificata in Disponibile

```
Edit-WKSWorkspaceState -WorkspaceId ws-w361s100v -Region us-west-2 -
WorkspaceState AVAILABLE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyWorkspaceStatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`RebootWorkspaces`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RebootWorkspaces`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per riavviare un WorkSpace

L'`reboot-workspaces`esempio seguente riavvia il file specificato. WorkSpace

```
aws workspaces reboot-workspaces \
    --reboot-workspace-requests ws-dk1xzr417
```

Output:

```
{
    "FailedRequests": []
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Reboot a WorkSpace nella Amazon WorkSpaces Administration Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RebootWorkspaces AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: riavvia il file specificato. WorkSpace

```
Restart-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d"
```

Esempio 2: riavvia più volte. WorkSpaces

```
Restart-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d","ws-5a6b7c8d"
```

Esempio 3: recupera la raccolta di tutti i WorkSpaces file e invia il IDs WorkSpaceId parametro - di Restart-WKSWorkspace, provocandone il WorkSpaces riavvio.

```
Get-WKSWorkspaces | Restart-WKSWorkspace
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RebootWorkspacesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: riavvia il file specificato. WorkSpace

```
Restart-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d"
```

Esempio 2: riavvia più volte. WorkSpaces

```
Restart-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d","ws-5a6b7c8d"
```

Esempio 3: recupera la raccolta di tutti i WorkSpaces file e invia il IDs WorkSpaceId parametro - di Restart-WKSWorkspace, provocandone il WorkSpaces riavvio.

```
Get-WKSWorkspaces | Restart-WKSWorkspace
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RebootWorkspacesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`RebuildWorkspaces`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RebuildWorkspaces`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per ricostruire un WorkSpace

L'`rebuild-workspaces`esempio seguente ricostruisce quanto specificato. WorkSpace

```
aws workspaces rebuild-workspaces \
    --rebuild-workspace-requests ws-dk1xzr417
```

Output:

```
{
    "FailedRequests": []
```

```
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Rebuild a WorkSpace nella Amazon WorkSpaces Administration Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RebuildWorkspaces AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: ricostruisce quanto specificato. WorkSpace

```
Reset-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d"
```

Esempio 2: recupera la raccolta di tutti i dati WorkSpaces e invia il WorkSpaceId parametro - di Reset- IDs al parametro -WKSWorkspace, provocandone la ricostruzione WorkSpaces .

```
Get-WKSWorkspaces | Reset-WKSWorkspace
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RebuildWorkspacesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: ricostruisce quanto specificato. WorkSpace

```
Reset-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d"
```

Esempio 2: recupera la raccolta di tutti i dati WorkSpaces e invia il WorkSpaceId parametro - di Reset- IDs al parametro -WKSWorkspace, provocandone la ricostruzione WorkSpaces .

```
Get-WKSWorkspaces | Reset-WKSWorkspace
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RebuildWorkspacesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`RegisterWorkspaceDirectory`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `RegisterWorkspaceDirectory`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per registrare una directory

L'`register-workspace-directory`esempio seguente registra la directory specificata per l'utilizzo con Amazon WorkSpaces.

```
aws workspaces register-workspace-directory \
    --directory-id d-926722edaf
```

Questo comando non produce alcun output.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Registrare una AWS directory esistente di Directory Service con WorkSpaces Personal nella Amazon WorkSpaces Administration Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RegisterWorkspaceDirectory AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: questo esempio registra la directory specificata per Workspaces Service

```
Register-WKSWorkspaceDirectory -DirectoryId d-123412a123 -EnableWorkDoc $false
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterWorkspaceDirectoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: questo esempio registra la directory specificata per Workspaces Service

```
Register-WKSWorkspaceDirectory -DirectoryId d-123412a123 -EnableWorkDoc $false
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterWorkspaceDirectoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`StopWorkspaces`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `StopWorkspaces`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per fermare un AutoStop WorkSpace

L'`stop-workspaces`esempio seguente interrompe il valore specificato WorkSpace. WorkSpace Deve avere una modalità di esecuzione di`AutoStop`.

```
aws workspaces stop-workspaces \
    --stop-workspace-requests WorkspaceId=ws-dk1xzr417
```

Output:

```
{
    "FailedRequests": []
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Stop and start an AutoStop WorkSpace nella Amazon WorkSpaces Administration Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StopWorkspaces AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: arresta più volte WorkSpaces.

```
Stop-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d5","ws-6a7b8c9d0"
```

Esempio 2: recupera l'insieme di tutti i file WorkSpaces e invia IDs il WorkSpaceId parametro - di Stop - WKSWorkspace che WorkSpaces causa l'interruzione.

```
Get-WKSWorkspaces | Stop-WKSWorkspace
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio mostra come passare StopRequest oggetti che definiscono il punto WorkSpaces da fermare.

```
$arrRequest = @()
```

```
$request1 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.StopRequest
$request1.WorkspaceId = 'ws-12345678'
$arrRequest += $request1
$request2 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.StopRequest
$request2.WorkspaceId = 'ws-abcdefgh'
$arrRequest += $request2
Stop-WKSWorkspace -Request $arrRequest
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StopWorkspacesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: arresta più volte WorkSpaces.

```
Stop-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d5","ws-6a7b8c9d0"
```

Esempio 2: recupera l'insieme di tutti i file WorkSpaces e invia IDs il WorkSpaceId parametro - di Stop - WKSWorkspace che WorkSpaces causa l'interruzione.

```
Get-WKSWorkspaces | Stop-WKSWorkspace
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio mostra come passare StopRequest oggetti che definiscono il punto WorkSpaces da fermare.

```
$arrRequest = @()
$request1 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.StopRequest
$request1.WorkspaceId = 'ws-12345678'
$arrRequest += $request1
$request2 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.StopRequest
$request2.WorkspaceId = 'ws-abcdefgh'
$arrRequest += $request2
Stop-WKSWorkspace -Request $arrRequest
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StopWorkspacesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Utilizzare **`TerminateWorkspaces`** con una CLI

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come utilizzare `TerminateWorkspaces`.

CLI

AWS CLI

Per terminare un WorkSpace

L'`terminate-workspaces`esempio seguente termina l'area di lavoro specificata.

```
aws workspaces terminate-workspaces \
    --terminate-workspace-requests ws-dk1xzr417
```

Output:

```
{
    "FailedRequests": []
}
```

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Delete a WorkSpace nella Amazon WorkSpaces Administration Guide.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta TerminateWorkspaces AWS CLICommand Reference.

PowerShell

Strumenti per PowerShell V4

Esempio 1: termina più elementi WorkSpaces. L'uso dello switch -Force impedisce al cmdlet di richiedere la conferma.

```
Remove-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d5","ws-6a7b8c9d0" -Force
```

Esempio 2: recupera la raccolta di tutti i tuoi file WorkSpaces e reindirizza il WorkSpaceId parametro - IDs di Remove-WKSWorkspace, terminando tutti i file. WorkSpaces Il cmdlet verrà visualizzato prima che ciascuna di esse venga terminata. WorkSpace Per sopprimere la richiesta di conferma, aggiungere l'opzione -Force.

```
Get-WKSWorkspaces | Remove-WKSWorkspace
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio mostra come passare TerminateRequest oggetti che definiscono l'oggetto WorkSpaces da terminare. Il cmdlet richiederà una conferma prima di procedere, a meno che non venga specificato anche il parametro -Force switch.

```
$arrRequest = @()
$request1 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.TerminateRequest
$request1.WorkspaceId = 'ws-12345678'
$arrRequest += $request1
$request2 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.TerminateRequest
$request2.WorkspaceId = 'ws-abcdefgh'
$arrRequest += $request2
Remove-WKSWorkspace -Request $arrRequest
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere TerminateWorkspacesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V4).

Strumenti per V5 PowerShell

Esempio 1: termina più elementi WorkSpaces. L'uso dello switch -Force impedisce al cmdlet di richiedere la conferma.

```
Remove-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d5","ws-6a7b8c9d0" -Force
```

Esempio 2: recupera la raccolta di tutti i tuoi file WorkSpaces e reindirizza il WorkSpaceId parametro - IDs di Remove-WKSWorkspace, terminando tutti i file. WorkSpaces Il cmdlet verrà visualizzato prima che ciascuna di esse venga terminata. WorkSpace Per sopprimere la richiesta di conferma, aggiungere l'opzione -Force.

```
Get-WKSWorkspaces | Remove-WKSWorkspace
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio mostra come passare TerminateRequest oggetti che definiscono l'oggetto WorkSpaces da terminare. Il cmdlet richiederà una conferma prima di procedere, a meno che non venga specificato anche il parametro -Force switch.

```
$arrRequest = @()
$request1 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.TerminateRequest
$request1.WorkspaceId = 'ws-12345678'
$arrRequest += $request1
$request2 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.TerminateRequest
$request2.WorkspaceId = 'ws-abcdefgh'
$arrRequest += $request2
Remove-WKSWorkspace -Request $arrRequest
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere TerminateWorkspacesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di codice tramite SDK utilizzando AWS SDKs

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare un kit Servizi AWS di sviluppo AWS software (SDK). Questa sezione è organizzata in base al linguaggio SDK.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Alcuni servizi contengono ulteriori categorie di esempio che mostrano come sfruttare le librerie o le funzioni specifiche del servizio.

Altre risorse

- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Esempi di codice

- Esempi di codice per SDK per .NET
- Esempi di codice per SDK per .NET (v4)
- Esempi di codice per lo script With AWS CLI Bash
- Esempi di codice per SDK for C++
- Esempi di codice per SDK for Go V2
- Esempi di codice per SDK for JavaScript (v2)
- Esempi di codice per SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di codice per SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di codice per SDK per Kotlin
- Esempi di codice per SDK for PHP

- Esempi di codice per Tools for V5 PowerShell
- Esempi di codice per SDK for Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di codice per SDK for Ruby
- Esempi di codice per SDK for Rust
- Esempi di codice per SDK per SAP ABAP
- Esempi di codice per SDK for Swift

Esempi di codice per SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare AWS SDK per .NET with AWS.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Alcuni servizi contengono categorie di esempio aggiuntive che mostrano come sfruttare le librerie o le funzioni specifiche del servizio.

Altre risorse

- SDK per .NET Guida per gli sviluppatori: ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo di .NET con AWS.
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Servizi

- Esempi di utilizzo di ACM SDK per .NET
- Esempi di API Gateway utilizzando SDK per .NET
- Esempi di Aurora che utilizzano SDK per .NET

- Esempi di Auto Scaling utilizzando SDK per .NET
- Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Runtime utilizzando SDK per .NET
- CloudWatch esempi che utilizzano SDK per .NET
- CloudWatch Registra esempi utilizzando SDK per .NET
- Esempi di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider che utilizzano SDK per .NET
- Esempi di Amazon Comprehend con SDK per .NET
- Esempi di utilizzo di Amazon DocumentDB SDK per .NET
- Esempi di utilizzo di DynamoDB SDK per .NET
- EC2 Esempi di utilizzo di Amazon SDK per .NET
- Esempi di utilizzo di Amazon ECS SDK per .NET
- Elastic Load Balancing - Esempi di utilizzo della versione 2 SDK per .NET
- EventBridge esempi utilizzando SDK per .NET
- EventBridge Esempi di scheduler che utilizzano SDK per .NET
- AWS Glue esempi utilizzando SDK per .NET
- Esempi IAM che utilizzano SDK per .NET
- Esempi di Amazon Keyspaces utilizzando SDK per .NET
- Esempi di Kinesis che utilizzano SDK per .NET
- AWS KMS esempi utilizzando SDK per .NET
- Esempi di utilizzo di Lambda SDK per .NET
- MediaConvert esempi utilizzando SDK per .NET
- Esempi di utilizzo di Amazon MSK SDK per .NET
- Organizations: esempi che utilizzano SDK per .NET
- Esempi di utilizzo di Partner Central SDK per .NET
- Esempi di utilizzo di Amazon Pinpoint SDK per .NET
- Esempi di utilizzo di Amazon Polly SDK per .NET
- Esempi di utilizzo di Amazon RDS SDK per .NET
- Esempi di Amazon RDS Data Service utilizzando SDK per .NET
- Esempi di utilizzo di Amazon Rekognition SDK per .NET
- Esempi di registrazione del dominio Route 53 utilizzando SDK per .NET
- Esempi di utilizzo di Amazon S3 SDK per .NET

- Esempi di utilizzo di S3 Glacier SDK per .NET
- SageMaker Esempi di intelligenza artificiale che utilizzano SDK per .NET
- Esempi di Secrets Manager che utilizzano SDK per .NET
- Esempi di utilizzo di Amazon SES SDK per .NET
- Esempi di API Amazon SES v2 con SDK per .NET
- Esempi di utilizzo di Amazon SNS SDK per .NET
- Esempi di utilizzo di Amazon SQS SDK per .NET
- Esempi di Step Functions utilizzando SDK per .NET
- AWS STS esempi che utilizzano SDK per .NET
- Supporto esempi che utilizzano SDK per .NET
- Esempi di utilizzo di Amazon Textract SDK per .NET
- Esempi di Amazon Transcribe utilizzando SDK per .NET
- Esempi di Amazon Translate con SDK per .NET

Esempi di utilizzo di ACM SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET with ACM.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`DescribeCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeCertificate`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.CertificateManager;
using Amazon.CertificateManager.Model;

namespace DescribeCertificate
{
    class DescribeCertificate
    {
        // The following example retrieves and displays the metadata for a
        // certificate using the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) service.

        // Specify your AWS Region (an example Region is shown).
        private static readonly RegionEndpoint ACMRegion = RegionEndpoint.USEast1;
        private static AmazonCertificateManagerClient _client;

        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            _client = new
 Amazon.CertificateManager.AmazonCertificateManagerClient(ACMRegion);

            var describeCertificateReq = new DescribeCertificateRequest();
            // The ARN used here is just an example. Replace it with the ARN of
            // a certificate that exists on your account.
            describeCertificateReq.CertificateArn =
                "arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/8cfd7dae-9b6a-2d07-92bc-1c309EXAMPLE";

            var certificateDetailResp =
                DescribeCertificateResponseAsync(client: _client, request:
 describeCertificateReq);
            var certificateDetail = certificateDetailResp.Result.Certificate;
```

```
            if (certificateDetail is not null)
            {
                DisplayCertificateDetails(certificateDetail);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays detailed metadata about a certificate retrieved
        /// using the ACM service.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="certificateDetail">The object that contains details
        /// returned from the call to DescribeCertificateAsync.</param>
        static void DisplayCertificateDetails(CertificateDetail certificateDetail)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCertificate Details: ");
            Console.WriteLine($"Certificate Domain:
{certificateDetail.DomainName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Certificate Arn:
{certificateDetail.CertificateArn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Certificate Subject: {certificateDetail.Subject}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Certificate Status: {certificateDetail.Status}");
            foreach (var san in certificateDetail.SubjectAlternativeNames)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Certificate SubjectAlternativeName: {san}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the metadata associated with the ACM service certificate.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An AmazonCertificateManagerClient object
        /// used to call DescribeCertificateResponse.</param>
        /// <param name="request">The DescribeCertificateRequest object that
        /// will be passed to the method call.</param>
        /// <returns></returns>
        static async Task<DescribeCertificateResponse>
DescribeCertificateResponseAsync(
            AmazonCertificateManagerClient client, DescribeCertificateRequest
request)
        {
            var response = new DescribeCertificateResponse();

            try
            {
```

```
                response = await client.DescribeCertificateAsync(request);
            }
            catch (InvalidArnException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: The ARN specified is invalid.");
            }
            catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: The specified certificate could not be
 found.");
            }

            return response;
        }
    }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeCertificatesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListCertificates`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListCertificates`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.CertificateManager;
using Amazon.CertificateManager.Model;
```

```
namespace ListCertificates
{
    // The following example retrieves and displays a list of the
    // certificates defined for the default account using the AWS
    // Certificate Manager (ACM) service.
    class ListCertificates
    {
        // Specify your AWS Region (an example Region is shown).

        private static readonly RegionEndpoint ACMRegion = RegionEndpoint.USEast1;
        private static AmazonCertificateManagerClient _client;

        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            _client = new AmazonCertificateManagerClient(ACMRegion);
            var certificateList = ListCertificatesResponseAsync(client: _client);

            Console.WriteLine("Certificate Summary List\n");

            foreach (var certificate in
 certificateList.Result.CertificateSummaryList)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Certificate Domain: {certificate.DomainName}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Certificate ARN:
 {certificate.CertificateArn}\n");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves a list of the certificates defined in this Region.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The ACM client object passed to the
        /// ListCertificateResAsync method call.</param>
        /// <param name="request"></param>
        /// <returns>The ListCertificatesResponse.</returns>
        static async Task<ListCertificatesResponse> ListCertificatesResponseAsync(
            AmazonCertificateManagerClient client)
        {
            var request = new ListCertificatesRequest();

            var response = await client.ListCertificatesAsync(request);
            return response;
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListCertificatessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Esempi di API Gateway utilizzando SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET with API Gateway.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

AWS i contributi della community sono esempi che sono stati creati e gestiti da più team AWS. Per fornire feedback, utilizza il meccanismo fornito negli archivi collegati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari
- AWS contributi della comunità

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per .NET

> Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.
>
> Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

AWS contributi della comunità

Crea e testa un'applicazione serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless utilizzando API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB.

SDK per .NET

Mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless composta da un API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB utilizzando il.NET SDK.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Esempi di Aurora che utilizzano SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET con Aurora.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per .NET

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per .NET creare un'applicazione Web che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza un front-end creato con React.js per interagire con un RESTful backend.NET.

- Integra un'applicazione web React con AWS i servizi.
- Elenco, aggiunta e aggiornamento di elementi in una tabella Aurora.
- Invia un report per e-mail degli articoli di lavoro filtrati tramite Amazon SES.
- Distribuisci e gestisci risorse di esempio con lo AWS CloudFormation script incluso.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Esempi di Auto Scaling utilizzando SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per .NET Auto Scaling.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
 Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
```

```
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName, string
targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAutoScalingGroup`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiorna la dimensione minima di un gruppo con dimensionamento automatico a zero, termina tutte le istanze del gruppo ed elimina il gruppo.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
```

```
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for {instanceId}.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string groupName)
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest = new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            ForceDelete = true,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You successfully deleted {groupName}");
            return true;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete {groupName}.");
        return false;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteAutoScalingGroupsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un servizio Web con bilanciamento del carico che restituisca consigli su libri, film e canzoni. L'esempio mostra come il servizio risponde ai guasti e spiega come ristrutturarlo per una maggiore resilienza in caso di guasti.

- Utilizza un gruppo Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling per creare istanze Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) basate su un modello di avvio e per mantenere il numero di istanze in un intervallo specificato.
- Gestisci e distribuisci le richieste HTTP con Elastic Load Balancing.
- Monitora lo stato delle istanze in un gruppo con dimensionamento automatico e inoltra le richieste soltanto alle istanze integre.
- Esegui un server web Python su ogni EC2 istanza per gestire le richieste HTTP. Il server Web risponde con consigli e controlli dell'integrità.
- Simula un servizio di raccomandazione con una tabella Amazon DynamoDB.
- Controlla la risposta del server web alle richieste e ai controlli di integrità aggiornando AWS Systems Manager i parametri.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();


        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS services.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
```

```
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddTransient<AutoScalerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SmParameterWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<Recommendations>()
                    .AddSingleton<IConfiguration>(_configuration)
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        ResourcesSetup();

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Resilient Architecture Example
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Deploy(true);

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's begin the scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Demo(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await DestroyResources(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Resilient Architecture Example Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await DestroyResources(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Setup any common resources, also used for integration testing.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ResourcesSetup()
    {
        _httpClient = new HttpClient();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _recommendations = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Recommendations>();
        _autoScalerWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalerWrapper>();
        _smParameterWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<SmParameterWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Deploy(bool interactive)
    {
        var protocol = "HTTP";
        var port = 80;
        var sshPort = 22;

        Console.WriteLine(
```

```
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several AWS
resources\n" +
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways to
make it resilient\n" +
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n" +
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n");

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide book,
movie, and song recommendations.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each contain
a Python web server.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across several
Availability Zones.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the Auto
Scaling group to distribute requests.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Create and populate the DynamoDB table.
        var databaseTableName = _configuration["databaseName"];
        var recommendationsPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "recommendations_objects.json");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
{databaseTableName}.");
        await _recommendations.CreateDatabaseWithName(databaseTableName);
        await _recommendations.PopulateDatabase(databaseTableName,
recommendationsPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // Create the EC2 Launch Template.

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs 'server_startup_script.sh'
when an instance starts.\n"
            + "\nThis script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server\n"
```

```
            + "listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            + "For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            + "run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nThe template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            + "permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters\n"
            + "that control the flow of the demo.");

        var startupScriptPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "server_startup_script.sh");
        var instancePolicyPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "instance_policy.json");
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateTemplate(startupScriptPath,
instancePolicyPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2 instances,
each in a different\n"
            + "Availability Zone.\n");
        var zones = await _autoScalerWrapper.DescribeAvailabilityZones();
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateGroupOfSize(3, _autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
zones);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
            + "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or continue
with the demo.\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
 The target group\n"
            + "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
 balancer provides a\n"
            + "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
 instances in the group.");

        var defaultVpc = await _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultVpc();
        var subnets = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(defaultVpc.VpcId, zones);
        var subnetIds = subnets.Select(s => s.SubnetId).ToList();
        var targetGroup = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroupN
 protocol, port, defaultVpc.VpcId);

        await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadB
 subnetIds, targetGroup);
        await
 _autoScalerWrapper.AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
 targetGroup.TargetGroupArn);
        Console.WriteLine("\nVerifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        var endPoint = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.Lo
        var loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);

        if (!loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCouldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
 that the port is open...");

            var ipString = await _httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");
            ipString = ipString.Trim();

            var defaultSecurityGroup = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(defaultVpc);
            var portIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, port, ipString);
            var sshPortIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, sshPort,
 ipString);
```

```
            if (!portIsOpen)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "\nFor this example to work, the default security group for your
 default VPC must\n"
                    + "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
 automatically from this\n"
                    + "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management Console.
\n");

                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound traffic from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
 _autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, port, ipString);
                }
            }

            if (!sshPortIsOpen)
            {
                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound SSH traffic for debugging from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
 _autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, sshPort,
 ipString);
                }
            }
            loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);
        }

        if (loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
 browsing to:");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
```

```
                "\nCouldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
                + "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
configured correctly and that\n"
                + "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint:\n");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Demonstrate the steps of the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as an interactive scenario.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Demo(bool interactive)
    {
        var ssmOnlyPolicy = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "ssm_only_policy.json");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine("\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system\n" +
                          "to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient\n" +
                          "architecture can keep the web service running in spite of
these failures.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        Console.WriteLine("At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine($"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.\n" +
```

```
                            $"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
 parameter named '{_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter}'.\n" +
                            $"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
 let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.\n");
        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
is-not-a-table");
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as\n" +
                            "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
 checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
 the web service can return a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
 customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.");

        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.FailureResponseParameter,
 "static");

        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint returns a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("The service still reports as healthy because health
 checks are still shallow.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n");
        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
 _smParameterWrapper.TableName);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in the
 target group so that it can't\n" +
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsPolicyName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            ssmOnlyPolicy,
```

```
            new List<string> { "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore" }
        );
        var instances = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstancesByGroupName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName);
        var badInstanceId = instances.First();
        var instanceProfile = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Replacing the profile for instance {badInstanceId} with a profile that
contains\n" +
            "bad credentials...\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.ReplaceInstanceProfile(
            badInstanceId,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            instanceProfile.AssociationId
        );
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns either
a recommendation or a static response,\n" +
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        );
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a
deep health check tests whether");
        Console.WriteLine("the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it
depends on for recommendations. Note that");
        Console.WriteLine("the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for
Auto Scaling instance health.");
        Console.WriteLine("This kind of deep health check is not recommended for
Auto Scaling instance health, because it");
        Console.WriteLine("risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto
Scaling group when a dependent service fails.");

        Console.WriteLine("\nBy implementing deep health checks, the load balancer
can detect when one of the instances is failing");
        Console.WriteLine("and take that instance out of rotation.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.HealthCheckParameter,
"deep");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the
 instance with bad credentials ({badInstanceId})");
        Console.WriteLine("is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for
 the load balancer to detect the unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint always returns a recommendation, because");
        Console.WriteLine("the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its
 rotation.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by an
 auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start
 a new instance to replace it.");

        await _autoScalerWrapper.TryTerminateInstanceById(badInstanceId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new
 instance is starting, sending a GET");
        Console.WriteLine("request to the web service continues to get a successful
 recommendation response because");
        Console.WriteLine("starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load
 balancing rotation.");
        Console.WriteLine("Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically
 takes several minutes, during which time you");
        Console.WriteLine("can see the changing health check status until the new
 instance is running and healthy.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health
 checks mean all instances report as unhealthy.");

        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
is-not-a-table");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer
 continues to route requests even to");
        Console.WriteLine("unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and
 return a static response rather than fail");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("closed and report failure to the customer.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DestroyResources(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account, we
can clean up all AWS resources\n" +
            "that were created for this demo."
        );

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all demo
resources? (y/n) "))
        {
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadBalanc
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteTargetGroupByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroup
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName)
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteKeyPairByName(_autoScalerWrapper.KeyPairName);
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteTemplateByName(_autoScalerWrapper.LaunchTemplateName);
            await _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteInstanceProfile(
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName
            );
            await
_recommendations.DestroyDatabaseByName(_recommendations.TableName);
        }
```

```
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you might
 incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le azioni di Auto Scaling e EC2 Amazon.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management methods.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSsm;
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _amazonIam;
    private readonly ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> _logger;

    private readonly string _instanceType = "";
    private readonly string _amiParam = "";
    private readonly string _launchTemplateName = "";
    private readonly string _groupName = "";
    private readonly string _instancePolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsPolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _keyPairName = "";

    public string GroupName => _groupName;
    public string KeyPairName => _keyPairName;
    public string LaunchTemplateName => _launchTemplateName;
    public string InstancePolicyName => _instancePolicyName;
```

```
    public string BadCredsProfileName => _badCredsProfileName;
    public string BadCredsRoleName => _badCredsRoleName;
    public string BadCredsPolicyName => _badCredsPolicyName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalerWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected AutoScaling client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected EC2 client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonIam">The injected IAM client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonSsm">The injected SSM client.</param>
    public AutoScalerWrapper(
        IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling,
        IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2,
        IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement amazonSsm,
        IAmazonIdentityManagementService amazonIam,
        IConfiguration configuration,
        ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
        _amazonSsm = amazonSsm;
        _amazonIam = amazonIam;
        _logger = logger;

        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _instanceType = configuration["instanceType"];
        _amiParam = configuration["amiParam"];

        _launchTemplateName = prefix + "-template";
        _groupName = prefix + "-group";
        _instancePolicyName = prefix + "-pol";
        _instanceRoleName = prefix + "-role";
        _instanceProfileName = prefix + "-prof";
        _badCredsPolicyName = prefix + "-bc-pol";
        _badCredsRoleName = prefix + "-bc-role";
        _badCredsProfileName = prefix + "-bc-prof";
        _keyPairName = prefix + "-key-pair";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with a
specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
```

```
   /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
   /// clients that run on the instance.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
   /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
   /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
   /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
   /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to the
role.</param>
   /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
   public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
       string policyName,
       string roleName,
       string profileName,
       string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
       List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
   {

       var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                   "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                   "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                        "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                        "\"Principal\": {" +
                                        "\"Service\": [" +
                                            "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                        "]" +
                                        "}," +
                                   "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                   "}]" +
                               "}";

       var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);

       var policyArn = "";

       try
       {
           var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
               new CreatePolicyRequest
               {
                   PolicyName = policyName,
                   PolicyDocument = policyDocument
               });
```

```
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
```

```
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await _amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Create a new key pair and save the file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newKeyPairName">The name of the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateKeyPair(string newKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var keyResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateKeyPairAsync(
                new CreateKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = newKeyPairName });
            await File.WriteAllTextAsync($"{newKeyPairName}.pem",
                keyResponse.KeyPair.KeyMaterial);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created key pair {newKeyPairName}.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key pair already exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the key pair and file by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="deleteKeyPairName">The key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteKeyPairByName(string deleteKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(
                new DeleteKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = deleteKeyPairName });
            File.Delete($"{deleteKeyPairName}.pem");
        }
        catch (FileNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Key pair {deleteKeyPairName} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
    /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
```

```
   /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and starts
a Python
   /// web server on the instance.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
   /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to create
and attach to the profile.</param>
   /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
   public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
   {
       try
       {
           await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
           await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName,
_instanceRoleName,
               _instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

           var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
           var plainTextBytes =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

           var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
               new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
           var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
           var launchTemplateResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
               new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
               {
                   LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                   LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
                   {
                       InstanceType = _instanceType,
                       ImageId = amiId,
                       IamInstanceProfile =
                           new

LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                           {
                               Name = _instanceProfileName
                           },
                       KeyName = _keyPairName,
                       UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
                   }
```

```
                });
            return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException")
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Could not create the template, the name
{_launchTemplateName} already exists. " +
                                  $"Please try again with a unique name.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while creating the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2 Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        try
        {
            var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
                new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
            return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z => z.ZoneName).ToList();
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An Amazon EC2 error occurred while listing
availability zones.: {ec2Exception.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
```

```
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while listing availability zones.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group of a specified size and name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupSize">The size for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The availability zones for the group.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateGroupOfSize(int groupSize, string groupName,
 List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    AvailabilityZones = availabilityZones,
                    LaunchTemplate =
                        new Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.LaunchTemplateSpecification()
                        {
                            LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                            Version = "$Default"
                        },
                    MaxSize = groupSize,
                    MinSize = groupSize
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} with size
 {groupSize}.");
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} already
 exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
        try
        {
            var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
                new DescribeVpcsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });
            return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "UnauthorizedOperation")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"You do not have the necessary
permissions to describe VPCs.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the vpcs.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
```

```
        try
        {
            var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
            var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
                new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId }),
                        new("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                        new("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });

            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
            {
                subnets.Add(subnet);
            }

            return subnets;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"The specified VPC ID {vpcId} does
not exist.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the subnets.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a launch template by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = templateName
                });
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Could not delete the template, the name {_launchTemplateName}
was not found.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while deleting the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
```

```
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await _amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets data about the instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group by its group
name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="group">The name of the auto scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of instance Ids.</returns>
    public async Task<IEnumerable<string>> GetInstancesByGroupName(string group)
```

```
    {
        var instanceResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { group }
            });
        var instanceIds = instanceResponse.AutoScalingGroups.SelectMany(
            g => g.Instances.Select(i => i.InstanceId));
        return instanceIds;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await
_amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
                new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                    },
                });
            return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
```

```
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while creating the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
    /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate with
the specified instance.</param>
    /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association for
the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
                new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
                {
                    AssociationId = associationId,
                    IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                    {
                        Name = credsProfileName
                    }
                });
            // Allow time before resetting.
            Thread.Sleep(25000);

            await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
                new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
            Thread.Sleep(25000);
            var instanceReady = false;
            var retries = 5;
            while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
            {
                var instancesPaginator =
```

```
                    _amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                        new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
                // Get the entire list using the paginator.
                await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
                {
                    instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                    if (instanceReady)
                    {
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
            Console.WriteLine("Waiting for instance to be running.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
            Console.WriteLine("Instance ready.");
            Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance {instanceId}");
            await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
                new SendCommandRequest()
                {
                    InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                    DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                    Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                    {
                        {
                            "commands",
                            new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80" }
                        }
                    }
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance {instanceId}");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
```

```
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while replacing the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for {instanceId}.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
```

```
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string groupName)
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
```

```
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default security group for a specified Vpc.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The Vpc to search.</param>
    /// <returns>The default security group.</returns>
    public async Task<SecurityGroup> GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(Vpc vpc)
    {
        var groupResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("group-name", new List<string>() { "default" }),
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpc.VpcId })
                }
            });
        return groupResponse.SecurityGroups[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the default security group of a Vpc allows ingress from the calling
computer.
    /// This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP address.
    /// In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you must
instead specify
    /// a prefix list Id. You can also temporarily open the port to any IP address
while running this example.
    /// If you do, be sure to remove public access when you're done.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The group to check.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to verify.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">This computer's IP address.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the ip address is allowed on the group.</returns>
    public bool VerifyInboundPortForGroup(SecurityGroup group, int port, string
ipAddress)
    {
        var portIsOpen = false;
        foreach (var ipPermission in group.IpPermissions)
        {
            if (ipPermission.FromPort == port)
            {
                foreach (var ipRange in ipPermission.Ipv4Ranges)
                {
                    var cidr = ipRange.CidrIp;
                    if (cidr.StartsWith(ipAddress) || cidr == "0.0.0.0/0")
                    {
                        portIsOpen = true;
                    }
                }

                if (ipPermission.PrefixListIds.Any())
                {
                    portIsOpen = true;
                }

                if (!portIsOpen)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("The inbound rule does not appear to be open
to either this computer's IP\n" +
                                      "address, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.");
                }
                else
                {
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        return portIsOpen;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
 the
    /// specified port from the specified IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the security group to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to open.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">The IP address to allow access.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task OpenInboundPort(string groupId, int port, string ipAddress)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest()
            {
                GroupId = groupId,
                IpPermissions = new List<IpPermission>()
                {
                    new IpPermission()
                    {
                        FromPort = port,
                        ToPort = port,
                        IpProtocol = "tcp",
                        Ipv4Ranges = new List<IpRange>()
                        {
                            new IpRange() { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" }
                        }
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
 Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName, string
 targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
```

```
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
 InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Elastic Load Balancing.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancer actions.
/// </summary>
public class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
    private string? _endpoint = null;
    private readonly string _targetGroupName = "";
    private readonly string _loadBalancerName = "";
    HttpClient _httpClient = new();

    public string TargetGroupName => _targetGroupName;
    public string LoadBalancerName => _loadBalancerName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Elastic Load Balancer wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2">The injected load balancing v2
 client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(
        IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 = amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _targetGroupName = prefix + "-tg";
        _loadBalancerName = prefix + "-lb";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
 loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
```

```
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return the GET response for an endpoint as text.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint for the request.</param>
    /// <returns>The request response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndPointResponse(string endpoint)
    {
        var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://{endpoint}");
        var textResponse = await endpointResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
        return textResponse!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
```

```
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
 how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
 and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
 unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer exists.</
param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
        var createResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
```

```
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
    /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
    /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
    public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
    {
        var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
            new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
            {
                Name = name,
                Subnets = subnetIds
            });
        var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

        // Wait for load balancer to be available.
        var loadBalancerReady = false;
        while (!loadBalancerReady)
        {
            try
            {
                var describeResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                        new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
                        });

                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
```

```
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the
    /// load balancer endpoint.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint to check.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(string endpoint)
    {
        var success = false;
        var retries = 3;
        while (!success && retries > 0)
        {
            try
            {
                var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://
{endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Response: {endpointResponse.StatusCode}.");

                if (endpointResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode)
```

```
                {
                    success = true;
                }
                else
                {
                    retries = 0;
                }
            }
            catch (HttpRequestException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Connection error, retrying...");
                retries--;
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }

        return success;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn = targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
{groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

Crea una classe che utilizzi DynamoDB per simulare un servizio di raccomandazione.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books, movies,
 and songs.
/// </summary>
public class Recommendations
{
    private readonly IAmazonDynamoDB _amazonDynamoDb;
    private readonly DynamoDBContext _context;
    private readonly string _tableName;

    public string TableName => _tableName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Recommendations service.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonDynamoDb">The injected DynamoDb client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public Recommendations(IAmazonDynamoDB amazonDynamoDb, IConfiguration
 configuration)
    {
        _amazonDynamoDb = amazonDynamoDb;
        _context = new DynamoDBContext(_amazonDynamoDb);
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create the DynamoDb table with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name for the table.</param>
    /// <returns>True when ready.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateDatabaseWithName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            Console.Write($"Creating table {tableName}...");
            var createRequest = new CreateTableRequest()
            {
                TableName = tableName,
```

```
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                    {
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
                        },
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
                        }
                    },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                    {
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            KeyType = KeyType.HASH
                        },
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            KeyType = KeyType.RANGE
                        }
                    },
                ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput()
                {
                    ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                    WriteCapacityUnits = 5
                }
            };
            await _amazonDynamoDb.CreateTableAsync(createRequest);

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("\nWaiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName
            };

            TableStatus status;
            do
```

```
            {
                Thread.Sleep(2000);

                var describeTableResponse = await
 _amazonDynamoDb.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the database table with data from a specified path.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="databaseTableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="recommendationsPath">The path of the recommendations data.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PopulateDatabase(string databaseTableName, string
 recommendationsPath)
    {
        var recommendationsText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(recommendationsPath);
        var records =
            JsonSerializer.Deserialize<RecommendationModel[]>(recommendationsText);
        var batchWrite = _context.CreateBatchWrite<RecommendationModel>();

        foreach (var record in records!)
        {
            batchWrite.AddPutItem(record);
        }

        await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Delete the recommendation table by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the recommendation table.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DestroyDatabaseByName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonDynamoDb.DeleteTableAsync(
                new DeleteTableRequest() { TableName = tableName });
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was deleted.");
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} not found");
        }
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Systems Manager.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Systems Manager parameter operations. This example uses these
 parameters
/// to drive the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a
 dependency or
/// how the service responds to a health check.
/// </summary>
public class SmParameterWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;

    private readonly string _tableParameter = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
table";
    private readonly string _failureResponseParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    private readonly string _healthCheckParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-health-check";
    private readonly string _tableName = "";

    public string TableParameter => _tableParameter;
    public string TableName => _tableName;
```

```
    public string HealthCheckParameter => _healthCheckParameter;
    public string FailureResponseParameter => _failureResponseParameter;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SmParameterWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSimpleSystemsManagement">The injected Simple Systems
 Management client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public SmParameterWrapper(IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 amazonSimpleSystemsManagement, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement = amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Reset the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task Reset()
    {
        await this.PutParameterByName(_tableParameter, _tableName);
        await this.PutParameterByName(_failureResponseParameter, "none");
        await this.PutParameterByName(_healthCheckParameter, "shallow");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the parameter.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The value to set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PutParameterByName(string name, string value)
    {
        await _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement.PutParameterAsync(
            new PutParameterRequest() { Name = name, Value = value, Overwrite =
 true });
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth
  - DescribeVpcs
  - RebootInstances
  - ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Runtime utilizzando SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET with Amazon Bedrock Runtime.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari
- Amazon Nova
- Amazon Nova Tela
- Testo Amazon Titan
- Anthropic Claude
- Cohere Command
- Meta Llama
- IA Mistral

Scenari

Crea un'applicazione playground per interagire con i modelli Amazon Bedrock Foundation

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare parchi giochi per interagire con i modelli di base di Amazon Bedrock attraverso diverse modalità.

SDK per .NET

> .NET Foundation Model (FM) Playground è un'applicazione di esempio.NET MAUI Blazor che mostra come usare Amazon Bedrock dal codice C#. Questo esempio mostra come gli sviluppatori.NET e C# possono utilizzare Amazon Bedrock per creare applicazioni generative abilitate all'intelligenza artificiale. Puoi testare e interagire con i modelli Amazon Bedrock Foundation utilizzando i seguenti quattro campi da gioco:
>
> - Un parco giochi testuale.
> - Un parco giochi per le chat.

- Un parco giochi per le chat vocali.
- Un parco giochi di immagini.

L'esempio elenca e visualizza anche i modelli di base a cui avete accesso e le relative caratteristiche. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consultate il progetto in GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Runtime di Amazon Bedrock

Utilizzo dello strumento con l'API Converse

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'interazione tipica tra un'applicazione, un modello di intelligenza artificiale generativa e strumenti connessi o come APIs mediare le interazioni tra l'IA e il mondo esterno. Utilizza l'esempio del collegamento di un'API meteorologica esterna al modello di intelligenza artificiale in modo che possa fornire informazioni meteorologiche in tempo reale basate sull'input dell'utente.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

L'esecuzione principale del flusso dello scenario. Questo scenario orchestra la conversazione tra l'utente, l'API Amazon Bedrock Converse e uno strumento meteorologico.

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using Amazon.Runtime.Documents;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection.Extensions;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Http;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
```

```
namespace ConverseToolScenario;

public static class ConverseToolScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API
 and a weather tool.
    The script interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide
 weather information based on user
    input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.
   */

    public static BedrockActionsWrapper _bedrockActionsWrapper = null!;
    public static WeatherTool _weatherTool = null!;
    public static bool _interactive = true;

    // Change this string to use a different model with Converse API.
    private static string model_id = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

    private static string system_prompt = @"
        You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-
specified locations using only
        the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the
 coordinates from the location yourself.
        If the user specifies a state, country, or region, infer the locations of
 cities within that state.
        If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer
 to it in your response.
        To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

        - Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each
 step.
        - Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information.
        - Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
        - If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and suggest
 other options.
        - Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather
 reports concise. Sparingly use
          emojis where appropriate.
```

```
        - Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
        - Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
Weather_Tool.
        - Complete the entire process until you have all required data before
sending the complete response.
    "
    ;

    private static string default_prompt = "What is the weather like in Seattle?";

    // The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool use function.
    // This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
    private static int max_recursions = 5;

    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Error)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddHttpClient()
                    .AddSingleton<IAmazonBedrockRuntime>(_ => new
AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1)) // Specify a region that has
access to the chosen model.
                    .AddTransient<BedrockActionsWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<WeatherTool>()
                    .RemoveAll<IHttpMessageHandlerBuilderFilter>()
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);

        try
        {
            await RunConversationAsync();

        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        finally
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Amazon Bedrock Converse API with Tool Use Feature Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _bedrockActionsWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<BedrockActionsWrapper>();
        _weatherTool = host.Services.GetRequiredService<WeatherTool>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
Bedrock.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The conversation array.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Message>> RunConversationAsync()
    {
        // Print the greeting and a short user guide
        PrintHeader();

        // Start with an empty conversation
        var conversation = new List<Message>();

        // Get the first user input
        var userInput = await GetUserInputAsync();

        while (userInput != null)
        {
            // Create a new message with the user input and append it to the
conversation
            var message = new Message { Role = ConversationRole.User, Content = new
List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text = userInput } } };
```

```
            conversation.Add(message);

            // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
            var bedrockResponse = await SendConversationToBedrock(conversation);

            // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
            await ProcessModelResponseAsync(bedrockResponse, conversation,
max_recursions);

            // Repeat the loop until the user decides to exit the application
            userInput = await GetUserInputAsync();
        }

        PrintFooter();
        return conversation;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sends the conversation, the system prompt, and the tool spec to Amazon
Bedrock, and returns the response.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="conversation">The conversation history including the next
message to send.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from Amazon Bedrock.</returns>
    private static async Task<ConverseResponse>
SendConversationToBedrock(List<Message> conversation)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("\tCalling Bedrock...");

        // Send the conversation, system prompt, and tool configuration, and return
the response
        return await _bedrockActionsWrapper.SendConverseRequestAsync(model_id,
system_prompt, conversation, _weatherTool.GetToolSpec());
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Processes the response received via Amazon Bedrock and performs the
necessary actions based on the stop reason.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="modelResponse">The model's response returned via Amazon
Bedrock.</param>
    /// <param name="conversation">The conversation history.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="maxRecursion">The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.</
 param>
    private static async Task ProcessModelResponseAsync(ConverseResponse
 modelResponse, List<Message> conversation, int maxRecursion)
    {
        if (maxRecursion <= 0)
        {
            // Stop the process, the number of recursive calls could indicate an
 infinite loop
            Console.WriteLine("\tWarning: Maximum number of recursions reached.
 Please try again.");
        }

        // Append the model's response to the ongoing conversation
        conversation.Add(modelResponse.Output.Message);

        if (modelResponse.StopReason == "tool_use")
        {
            // If the stop reason is "tool_use", forward everything to the tool use
 handler
            await HandleToolUseAsync(modelResponse.Output, conversation,
 maxRecursion - 1);
        }

        if (modelResponse.StopReason == "end_turn")
        {
            // If the stop reason is "end_turn", print the model's response text,
 and finish the process
            PrintModelResponse(modelResponse.Output.Message.Content[0].Text);
            if (!_interactive)
            {
                default_prompt = "x";
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Handles the tool use case by invoking the specified tool and sending the
 tool's response back to Bedrock.
    /// The tool response is appended to the conversation, and the conversation is
 sent back to Amazon Bedrock for further processing.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="modelResponse">The model's response containing the tool use
 request.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="conversation">The conversation history.</param>
    /// <param name="maxRecursion">The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.</
param>
    public static async Task HandleToolUseAsync(ConverseOutput modelResponse,
 List<Message> conversation, int maxRecursion)
    {
        // Initialize an empty list of tool results
        var toolResults = new List<ContentBlock>();

        // The model's response can consist of multiple content blocks
        foreach (var contentBlock in modelResponse.Message.Content)
        {
            if (!String.IsNullOrEmpty(contentBlock.Text))
            {
                // If the content block contains text, print it to the console
                PrintModelResponse(contentBlock.Text);
            }

            if (contentBlock.ToolUse != null)
            {
                // If the content block is a tool use request, forward it to the
 tool
                var toolResponse = await InvokeTool(contentBlock.ToolUse);

                // Add the tool use ID and the tool's response to the list of
 results
                toolResults.Add(new ContentBlock
                {
                    ToolResult = new ToolResultBlock()
                    {
                        ToolUseId = toolResponse.ToolUseId,
                        Content = new List<ToolResultContentBlock>()
                            { new ToolResultContentBlock { Json =
 toolResponse.Content } }
                    }
                });
            }
        }

        // Embed the tool results in a new user message
        var message = new Message() { Role = ConversationRole.User, Content =
 toolResults };

        // Append the new message to the ongoing conversation
```

```
        conversation.Add(message);

        // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
        var response = await SendConversationToBedrock(conversation);

        // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned its
 final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
        await ProcessModelResponseAsync(response, conversation, maxRecursion);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Invokes the specified tool with the given payload and returns the tool's
 response.
    /// If the requested tool does not exist, an error message is returned.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="payload">The payload containing the tool name and input data.</
param>
    /// <returns>The tool's response or an error message.</returns>
    public static async Task<ToolResponse> InvokeTool(ToolUseBlock payload)
    {
        var toolName = payload.Name;

        if (toolName == "Weather_Tool")
        {
            var inputData = payload.Input.AsDictionary();
            PrintToolUse(toolName, inputData);

            // Invoke the weather tool with the input data provided
            var weatherResponse = await
 _weatherTool.FetchWeatherDataAsync(inputData["latitude"].ToString(),
 inputData["longitude"].ToString());
            return new ToolResponse { ToolUseId = payload.ToolUseId, Content =
 weatherResponse };
        }
        else
        {
            var errorMessage = $"\tThe requested tool with name '{toolName}' does
 not exist.";
            return new ToolResponse { ToolUseId = payload.ToolUseId, Content = new
 { error = true, message = errorMessage } };
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Prompts the user for input and returns the user's response.
    /// Returns null if the user enters 'x' to exit.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="prompt">The prompt to display to the user.</param>
    /// <returns>The user's input or null if the user chooses to exit.</returns>
    private static async Task<string?> GetUserInputAsync(string prompt = "\tYour
weather info request:")
    {
        var userInput = default_prompt;
        if (_interactive)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('*', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"{prompt} (x to exit): \n\t");
            userInput = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        if (string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(userInput))
        {
            prompt = "\tPlease enter your weather info request, e.g. the name of a
city";
            return await GetUserInputAsync(prompt);
        }

        if (userInput.ToLowerInvariant() == "x")
        {
            return null;
        }

        return userInput;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs the welcome message and usage guide for the tool use demo.
    /// </summary>
    public static void PrintHeader()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(@"
        ==================================================
        Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo!
        ==================================================

        This assistant provides current weather information for user-specified
locations.
```

```
        You can ask for weather details by providing the location name or
 coordinates. Weather information
        will be provided using a custom Tool and open-meteo API.

        Example queries:
        - What's the weather like in New York?
        - Current weather for latitude 40.70, longitude -74.01
        - Is it warmer in Rome or Barcelona today?

        To exit the program, simply type 'x' and press Enter.

        P.S.: You're not limited to single locations, or even to using English!
        Have fun and experiment with the app!
        ");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs the footer information for the tool use demo.
    /// </summary>
    public static void PrintFooter()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(@"
        ==================================================
        Thank you for checking out the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo. We hope you
        learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps today!

        For more Bedrock examples in different programming languages, have a look
 at:
        https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/
service_code_examples.html
        ==================================================
        ");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs information about the tool use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="toolName">The name of the tool being used.</param>
    /// <param name="inputData">The input data for the tool.</param>
    public static void PrintToolUse(string toolName, Dictionary<string, Document>
 inputData)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"\n\tInvoking tool: {toolName} with input:
 {inputData["latitude"].ToString()}, {inputData["longitude"].ToString()}...\n");
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs the model's response.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="message">The model's response message.</param>
    public static void PrintModelResponse(string message)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("\tThe model's response:\n");
        Console.WriteLine(message);
        Console.WriteLine();
    }
}
```

Lo strumento meteorologico utilizzato dalla demo. Questo file definisce le specifiche dello strumento e implementa la logica per recuperare i dati meteorologici utilizzando l'API Open-Meteo.

```
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using Amazon.Runtime.Documents;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;

namespace ConverseToolScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Weather tool that will be invoked when requested by the Bedrock response.
/// </summary>
public class WeatherTool
{
    private readonly ILogger<WeatherTool> _logger;
    private readonly IHttpClientFactory _httpClientFactory;

    public WeatherTool(ILogger<WeatherTool> logger, IHttpClientFactory
 httpClientFactory)
    {
        _logger = logger;
        _httpClientFactory = httpClientFactory;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Returns the JSON Schema specification for the Weather tool. The tool
 specification
    /// defines the input schema and describes the tool's functionality.
    /// For more information, see https://json-schema.org/understanding-json-schema/
reference.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The tool specification for the Weather tool.</returns>
    public ToolSpecification GetToolSpec()
    {
        ToolSpecification toolSpecification = new ToolSpecification();

        toolSpecification.Name = "Weather_Tool";
        toolSpecification.Description = "Get the current weather for a given
 location, based on its WGS84 coordinates.";

        Document toolSpecDocument = Document.FromObject(
            new
            {
                type = "object",
                properties = new
                {
                    latitude = new
                    {
                        type = "string",
                        description = "Geographical WGS84 latitude of the location."
                    },
                    longitude = new
                    {
                        type = "string",
                        description = "Geographical WGS84 longitude of the
 location."
                    }
                },
                required = new[] { "latitude", "longitude" }
            });

        toolSpecification.InputSchema = new ToolInputSchema() { Json =
 toolSpecDocument };
        return toolSpecification;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Fetches weather data for the given latitude and longitude using the Open-
Meteo API.
```

```
    /// Returns the weather data or an error message if the request fails.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="latitude">The latitude of the location.</param>
    /// <param name="longitude">The longitude of the location.</param>
    /// <returns>The weather data or an error message.</returns>
    public async Task<Document> FetchWeatherDataAsync(string latitude, string
 longitude)
    {
        string endpoint = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast";

        try
        {
            var httpClient = _httpClientFactory.CreateClient();
            var response = await httpClient.GetAsync($"{endpoint}?
latitude={latitude}&longitude={longitude}&current_weather=True");
            response.EnsureSuccessStatusCode();
            var weatherData = await response.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();

            Document weatherDocument = Document.FromObject(
                new { weather_data = weatherData });

            return weatherDocument;
        }
        catch (HttpRequestException e)
        {
            _logger.LogError(e, "Error fetching weather data: {Message}",
 e.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            _logger.LogError(e, "Unexpected error fetching weather data: {Message}",
 e.Message);
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

L'azione dell'API Converse con una configurazione dello strumento.

```
/// <summary>
```

```
/// Wrapper class for interacting with the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
/// </summary>
public class BedrockActionsWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonBedrockRuntime _bedrockClient;
    private readonly ILogger<BedrockActionsWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes a new instance of the <see cref="BedrockActionsWrapper"/> class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bedrockClient">The Bedrock Converse API client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The logger instance.</param>
    public BedrockActionsWrapper(IAmazonBedrockRuntime bedrockClient,
 ILogger<BedrockActionsWrapper> logger)
    {
        _bedrockClient = bedrockClient;
        _logger = logger;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sends a Converse request to the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="modelId">The Bedrock Model Id.</param>
    /// <param name="systemPrompt">A system prompt instruction.</param>
    /// <param name="conversation">The array of messages in the conversation.</
param>
    /// <param name="toolSpec">The specification for a tool.</param>
    /// <returns>The response of the model.</returns>
    public async Task<ConverseResponse> SendConverseRequestAsync(string modelId,
 string systemPrompt, List<Message> conversation, ToolSpecification toolSpec)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ConverseRequest()
            {
                ModelId = modelId,
                System = new List<SystemContentBlock>()
                {
                    new SystemContentBlock()
                    {
                        Text = systemPrompt
                    }
                },
                Messages = conversation,
```

```
                ToolConfig = new ToolConfiguration()
                {
                    Tools = new List<Tool>()
                    {
                        new Tool()
                        {
                            ToolSpec = toolSpec
                        }
                    }
                }
            };

            var response = await _bedrockClient.ConverseAsync(request);

            return response;
        }
        catch (ModelNotReadyException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Model not ready, please wait and try again.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Error occurred while sending Converse request.");
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Amazon Nova

conversare

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Nova.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Nova Lite.
var modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
```

```
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

Invia una conversazione di messaggi ad Amazon Nova utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con una configurazione dello strumento.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for interacting with the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
/// </summary>
public class BedrockActionsWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonBedrockRuntime _bedrockClient;
    private readonly ILogger<BedrockActionsWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes a new instance of the <see cref="BedrockActionsWrapper"/> class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bedrockClient">The Bedrock Converse API client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The logger instance.</param>
    public BedrockActionsWrapper(IAmazonBedrockRuntime bedrockClient,
 ILogger<BedrockActionsWrapper> logger)
    {
```

```
        _bedrockClient = bedrockClient;
        _logger = logger;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sends a Converse request to the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="modelId">The Bedrock Model Id.</param>
    /// <param name="systemPrompt">A system prompt instruction.</param>
    /// <param name="conversation">The array of messages in the conversation.</
param>
    /// <param name="toolSpec">The specification for a tool.</param>
    /// <returns>The response of the model.</returns>
    public async Task<ConverseResponse> SendConverseRequestAsync(string modelId,
 string systemPrompt, List<Message> conversation, ToolSpecification toolSpec)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ConverseRequest()
            {
                ModelId = modelId,
                System = new List<SystemContentBlock>()
                {
                    new SystemContentBlock()
                    {
                        Text = systemPrompt
                    }
                },
                Messages = conversation,
                ToolConfig = new ToolConfiguration()
                {
                    Tools = new List<Tool>()
                    {
                        new Tool()
                        {
                            ToolSpec = toolSpec
                        }
                    }
                }
            };

            var response = await _bedrockClient.ConverseAsync(request);

            return response;
```

```
        }
        catch (ModelNotReadyException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Model not ready, please wait and try again.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Error occurred while sending Converse request.");
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

ConverseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Nova
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
```

```
// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Nova Lite.
var modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
```

```
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per .NET API ConverseStreamReference.

Scenario: utilizzo dello strumento con l'API Converse

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'interazione tipica tra un'applicazione, un modello di intelligenza artificiale generativa e strumenti connessi o come APIs mediare le interazioni tra l'IA e il mondo esterno. Utilizza l'esempio del collegamento di un'API meteorologica esterna al modello di intelligenza artificiale in modo che possa fornire informazioni meteorologiche in tempo reale basate sull'input dell'utente.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

L'esecuzione principale del flusso dello scenario. Questo scenario orchestra la conversazione tra l'utente, l'API Amazon Bedrock Converse e uno strumento meteorologico.

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using Amazon.Runtime.Documents;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection.Extensions;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Http;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
```

```
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;

namespace ConverseToolScenario;

public static class ConverseToolScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API
 and a weather tool.
    The script interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide
 weather information based on user
    input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.
   */

    public static BedrockActionsWrapper _bedrockActionsWrapper = null!;
    public static WeatherTool _weatherTool = null!;
    public static bool _interactive = true;

    // Change this string to use a different model with Converse API.
    private static string model_id = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

    private static string system_prompt = @"
        You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-
specified locations using only
        the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the
 coordinates from the location yourself.
        If the user specifies a state, country, or region, infer the locations of
 cities within that state.
        If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer
 to it in your response.
        To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

        - Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each
 step.
        - Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information.
        - Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
        - If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and suggest
 other options.
        - Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather
 reports concise. Sparingly use
```

```
          emojis where appropriate.
       - Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
       - Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
Weather_Tool.
       - Complete the entire process until you have all required data before
sending the complete response.
   "
   ;

   private static string default_prompt = "What is the weather like in Seattle?";

   // The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool use function.
   // This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
   private static int max_recursions = 5;

   public static async Task Main(string[] args)
   {
       // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
       using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
           .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
               logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Error)
                   .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
           .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
               services.AddHttpClient()
                   .AddSingleton<IAmazonBedrockRuntime>(_ => new
AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1)) // Specify a region that has
access to the chosen model.
                   .AddTransient<BedrockActionsWrapper>()
                   .AddTransient<WeatherTool>()
                   .RemoveAll<IHttpMessageHandlerBuilderFilter>()
           )
           .Build();

       ServicesSetup(host);

       try
       {
           await RunConversationAsync();

       }
       catch (Exception ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        finally
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Amazon Bedrock Converse API with Tool Use Feature Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _bedrockActionsWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<BedrockActionsWrapper>();
        _weatherTool = host.Services.GetRequiredService<WeatherTool>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
Bedrock.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The conversation array.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Message>> RunConversationAsync()
    {
        // Print the greeting and a short user guide
        PrintHeader();

        // Start with an empty conversation
        var conversation = new List<Message>();

        // Get the first user input
        var userInput = await GetUserInputAsync();

        while (userInput != null)
        {
            // Create a new message with the user input and append it to the
conversation
```

```
            var message = new Message { Role = ConversationRole.User, Content = new
List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text = userInput } } };
            conversation.Add(message);

            // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
            var bedrockResponse = await SendConversationToBedrock(conversation);

            // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
            await ProcessModelResponseAsync(bedrockResponse, conversation,
max_recursions);

            // Repeat the loop until the user decides to exit the application
            userInput = await GetUserInputAsync();
        }

        PrintFooter();
        return conversation;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sends the conversation, the system prompt, and the tool spec to Amazon
Bedrock, and returns the response.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="conversation">The conversation history including the next
message to send.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from Amazon Bedrock.</returns>
    private static async Task<ConverseResponse>
SendConversationToBedrock(List<Message> conversation)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("\tCalling Bedrock...");

        // Send the conversation, system prompt, and tool configuration, and return
the response
        return await _bedrockActionsWrapper.SendConverseRequestAsync(model_id,
system_prompt, conversation, _weatherTool.GetToolSpec());
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Processes the response received via Amazon Bedrock and performs the
necessary actions based on the stop reason.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="modelResponse">The model's response returned via Amazon
Bedrock.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="conversation">The conversation history.</param>
    /// <param name="maxRecursion">The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.</
param>
    private static async Task ProcessModelResponseAsync(ConverseResponse
 modelResponse, List<Message> conversation, int maxRecursion)
    {
        if (maxRecursion <= 0)
        {
            // Stop the process, the number of recursive calls could indicate an
 infinite loop
            Console.WriteLine("\tWarning: Maximum number of recursions reached.
 Please try again.");
        }

        // Append the model's response to the ongoing conversation
        conversation.Add(modelResponse.Output.Message);

        if (modelResponse.StopReason == "tool_use")
        {
            // If the stop reason is "tool_use", forward everything to the tool use
 handler
            await HandleToolUseAsync(modelResponse.Output, conversation,
 maxRecursion - 1);
        }

        if (modelResponse.StopReason == "end_turn")
        {
            // If the stop reason is "end_turn", print the model's response text,
 and finish the process
            PrintModelResponse(modelResponse.Output.Message.Content[0].Text);
            if (!_interactive)
            {
                default_prompt = "x";
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Handles the tool use case by invoking the specified tool and sending the
 tool's response back to Bedrock.
    /// The tool response is appended to the conversation, and the conversation is
 sent back to Amazon Bedrock for further processing.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="modelResponse">The model's response containing the tool use
 request.</param>
    /// <param name="conversation">The conversation history.</param>
    /// <param name="maxRecursion">The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.</
param>
    public static async Task HandleToolUseAsync(ConverseOutput modelResponse,
 List<Message> conversation, int maxRecursion)
    {
        // Initialize an empty list of tool results
        var toolResults = new List<ContentBlock>();

        // The model's response can consist of multiple content blocks
        foreach (var contentBlock in modelResponse.Message.Content)
        {
            if (!String.IsNullOrEmpty(contentBlock.Text))
            {
                // If the content block contains text, print it to the console
                PrintModelResponse(contentBlock.Text);
            }

            if (contentBlock.ToolUse != null)
            {
                // If the content block is a tool use request, forward it to the
 tool
                var toolResponse = await InvokeTool(contentBlock.ToolUse);

                // Add the tool use ID and the tool's response to the list of
 results
                toolResults.Add(new ContentBlock
                {
                    ToolResult = new ToolResultBlock()
                    {
                        ToolUseId = toolResponse.ToolUseId,
                        Content = new List<ToolResultContentBlock>()
                            { new ToolResultContentBlock { Json =
 toolResponse.Content } }
                    }
                });
            }
        }

        // Embed the tool results in a new user message
        var message = new Message() { Role = ConversationRole.User, Content =
 toolResults };
```

```
        // Append the new message to the ongoing conversation
        conversation.Add(message);

        // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
        var response = await SendConversationToBedrock(conversation);

        // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned its
 final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
        await ProcessModelResponseAsync(response, conversation, maxRecursion);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Invokes the specified tool with the given payload and returns the tool's
 response.
    /// If the requested tool does not exist, an error message is returned.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="payload">The payload containing the tool name and input data.</
param>
    /// <returns>The tool's response or an error message.</returns>
    public static async Task<ToolResponse> InvokeTool(ToolUseBlock payload)
    {
        var toolName = payload.Name;

        if (toolName == "Weather_Tool")
        {
            var inputData = payload.Input.AsDictionary();
            PrintToolUse(toolName, inputData);

            // Invoke the weather tool with the input data provided
            var weatherResponse = await
 _weatherTool.FetchWeatherDataAsync(inputData["latitude"].ToString(),
 inputData["longitude"].ToString());
            return new ToolResponse { ToolUseId = payload.ToolUseId, Content =
 weatherResponse };
        }
        else
        {
            var errorMessage = $"\tThe requested tool with name '{toolName}' does
 not exist.";
            return new ToolResponse { ToolUseId = payload.ToolUseId, Content = new
 { error = true, message = errorMessage } };
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Prompts the user for input and returns the user's response.
    /// Returns null if the user enters 'x' to exit.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="prompt">The prompt to display to the user.</param>
    /// <returns>The user's input or null if the user chooses to exit.</returns>
    private static async Task<string?> GetUserInputAsync(string prompt = "\tYour
weather info request:")
    {
        var userInput = default_prompt;
        if (_interactive)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('*', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"{prompt} (x to exit): \n\t");
            userInput = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        if (string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(userInput))
        {
            prompt = "\tPlease enter your weather info request, e.g. the name of a
city";
            return await GetUserInputAsync(prompt);
        }

        if (userInput.ToLowerInvariant() == "x")
        {
            return null;
        }

        return userInput;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs the welcome message and usage guide for the tool use demo.
    /// </summary>
    public static void PrintHeader()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(@"
        ==================================================
        Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo!
        ==================================================
```

```
        This assistant provides current weather information for user-specified
 locations.
        You can ask for weather details by providing the location name or
 coordinates. Weather information
        will be provided using a custom Tool and open-meteo API.

        Example queries:
        - What's the weather like in New York?
        - Current weather for latitude 40.70, longitude -74.01
        - Is it warmer in Rome or Barcelona today?

        To exit the program, simply type 'x' and press Enter.

        P.S.: You're not limited to single locations, or even to using English!
        Have fun and experiment with the app!
        ");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs the footer information for the tool use demo.
    /// </summary>
    public static void PrintFooter()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(@"
        ==================================================
        Thank you for checking out the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo. We hope you
        learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps today!

        For more Bedrock examples in different programming languages, have a look
 at:
        https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/
service_code_examples.html
        ==================================================
        ");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs information about the tool use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="toolName">The name of the tool being used.</param>
    /// <param name="inputData">The input data for the tool.</param>
    public static void PrintToolUse(string toolName, Dictionary<string, Document>
 inputData)
    {
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"\n\tInvoking tool: {toolName} with input:
 {inputData["latitude"].ToString()}, {inputData["longitude"].ToString()}...\n");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Logs the model's response.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="message">The model's response message.</param>
    public static void PrintModelResponse(string message)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("\tThe model's response:\n");
        Console.WriteLine(message);
        Console.WriteLine();
    }
}
```

Lo strumento meteorologico utilizzato dalla demo. Questo file definisce le specifiche dello strumento e implementa la logica per recuperare i dati meteorologici utilizzando l'API Open-Meteo.

```
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using Amazon.Runtime.Documents;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;

namespace ConverseToolScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Weather tool that will be invoked when requested by the Bedrock response.
/// </summary>
public class WeatherTool
{
    private readonly ILogger<WeatherTool> _logger;
    private readonly IHttpClientFactory _httpClientFactory;

    public WeatherTool(ILogger<WeatherTool> logger, IHttpClientFactory
 httpClientFactory)
    {
        _logger = logger;
        _httpClientFactory = httpClientFactory;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Returns the JSON Schema specification for the Weather tool. The tool
 specification
    /// defines the input schema and describes the tool's functionality.
    /// For more information, see https://json-schema.org/understanding-json-schema/
reference.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The tool specification for the Weather tool.</returns>
    public ToolSpecification GetToolSpec()
    {
        ToolSpecification toolSpecification = new ToolSpecification();

        toolSpecification.Name = "Weather_Tool";
        toolSpecification.Description = "Get the current weather for a given
 location, based on its WGS84 coordinates.";

        Document toolSpecDocument = Document.FromObject(
            new
            {
                type = "object",
                properties = new
                {
                    latitude = new
                    {
                        type = "string",
                        description = "Geographical WGS84 latitude of the location."
                    },
                    longitude = new
                    {
                        type = "string",
                        description = "Geographical WGS84 longitude of the
 location."
                    }
                },
                required = new[] { "latitude", "longitude" }
            });

        toolSpecification.InputSchema = new ToolInputSchema() { Json =
 toolSpecDocument };
        return toolSpecification;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Fetches weather data for the given latitude and longitude using the Open-
Meteo API.
    /// Returns the weather data or an error message if the request fails.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="latitude">The latitude of the location.</param>
    /// <param name="longitude">The longitude of the location.</param>
    /// <returns>The weather data or an error message.</returns>
    public async Task<Document> FetchWeatherDataAsync(string latitude, string
 longitude)
    {
        string endpoint = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast";

        try
        {
            var httpClient = _httpClientFactory.CreateClient();
            var response = await httpClient.GetAsync($"{endpoint}?
latitude={latitude}&longitude={longitude}&current_weather=True");
            response.EnsureSuccessStatusCode();
            var weatherData = await response.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();

            Document weatherDocument = Document.FromObject(
                new { weather_data = weatherData });

            return weatherDocument;
        }
        catch (HttpRequestException e)
        {
            _logger.LogError(e, "Error fetching weather data: {Message}",
 e.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            _logger.LogError(e, "Unexpected error fetching weather data: {Message}",
 e.Message);
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

L'azione dell'API Converse con una configurazione dello strumento.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for interacting with the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
/// </summary>
public class BedrockActionsWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonBedrockRuntime _bedrockClient;
    private readonly ILogger<BedrockActionsWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes a new instance of the <see cref="BedrockActionsWrapper"/> class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bedrockClient">The Bedrock Converse API client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The logger instance.</param>
    public BedrockActionsWrapper(IAmazonBedrockRuntime bedrockClient,
 ILogger<BedrockActionsWrapper> logger)
    {
        _bedrockClient = bedrockClient;
        _logger = logger;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sends a Converse request to the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="modelId">The Bedrock Model Id.</param>
    /// <param name="systemPrompt">A system prompt instruction.</param>
    /// <param name="conversation">The array of messages in the conversation.</
param>
    /// <param name="toolSpec">The specification for a tool.</param>
    /// <returns>The response of the model.</returns>
    public async Task<ConverseResponse> SendConverseRequestAsync(string modelId,
 string systemPrompt, List<Message> conversation, ToolSpecification toolSpec)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ConverseRequest()
            {
                ModelId = modelId,
                System = new List<SystemContentBlock>()
                {
                    new SystemContentBlock()
                    {
                        Text = systemPrompt
```

```
                    }
                },
                Messages = conversation,
                ToolConfig = new ToolConfiguration()
                {
                    Tools = new List<Tool>()
                    {
                        new Tool()
                        {
                            ToolSpec = toolSpec
                        }
                    }
                }
            };

            var response = await _bedrockClient.ConverseAsync(request);

            return response;
        }
        catch (ModelNotReadyException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Model not ready, please wait and try again.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Error occurred while sending Converse request.");
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Amazon Nova Tela

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come richiamare Amazon Nova Canvas su Amazon Bedrock per generare un'immagine.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un'immagine con Amazon Nova Canvas.

```
// Use the native inference API to create an image with Amazon Nova Canvas.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID.
var modelId = "amazon.nova-canvas-v1:0";

// Define the image generation prompt for the model.
var prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot.";

// Create a random seed between 0 and 858,993,459
int seed = new Random().Next(0, 858993460);

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    taskType = "TEXT_IMAGE",
    textToImageParams = new
    {
        text = prompt
    },
    imageGenerationConfig = new
    {
        seed,
```

```
        quality = "standard",
        width = 512,
        height = 512,
        numberOfImages = 1
    }
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract the image data.
    var base64Image = modelResponse["images"]?[0].ToString() ?? "";

    // Save the image in a local folder
    string savedPath = AmazonNovaCanvas.InvokeModel.SaveBase64Image(base64Image);
    Console.WriteLine($"Image saved to: {savedPath}");
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la InvokeModelsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Testo Amazon Titan

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ai modelli Amazon Titan Text, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model, e stampare il flusso di risposta.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    inputText = userMessage,
```

```
    textGenerationConfig = new
    {
        maxTokenCount = 512,
        temperature = 0.5
    }
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["outputText"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModelWithResponseStream AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

Anthropic Claude

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ai modelli Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model, e stampare il flusso di risposta.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    anthropic_version = "bedrock-2023-05-31",
```

```
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5,
    messages = new[]
    {
        new { role = "user", content = userMessage }
    }
});

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["delta"]?["text"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModelWithResponseStream AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

Cohere Command

InvokeModel: Comando R e R+

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command R e R +, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    message = userMessage,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
```

```
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["text"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

InvokeModel: Comando e luce di comando

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
var modelId = "cohere.command-light-text-v14";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = userMessage,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
```

```
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["generations"]?[0]?["text"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream: Comando R e R+

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model con un flusso di risposta.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R
// and print the response stream.
```

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    message = userMessage,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
```

```
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["text"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream: Comando e luce di comando

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model con un flusso di risposta.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
```

```
// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
var modelId = "cohere.command-light-text-v14";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = userMessage,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["generations"]?[0]?["text"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
```

```
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

Meta Llama

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70b Instruct.
var modelId = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the prompt for the model.
var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
```

```
// Embed the prompt in Llama 2's instruction format.
var formattedPrompt = $@"
<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
{prompt}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = formattedPrompt,
    max_gen_len = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["generation"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model, e stampare il flusso di risposta.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70b Instruct.
var modelId = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the prompt for the model.
var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Embed the prompt in Llama 2's instruction format.
var formattedPrompt = $@"
```

```
<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
{prompt}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = formattedPrompt,
    max_gen_len = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["generation"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModelWithResponseStream AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

IA Mistral

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ai modelli Mistral, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Define the prompt for the model.
var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
```

```
// Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
var formattedPrompt = $"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = formattedPrompt,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["outputs"]?[0]?["text"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ai modelli Mistral AI, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model, e stampare il flusso di risposta.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Define the prompt for the model.
var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
var formattedPrompt = $"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
```

```
    prompt = formattedPrompt,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["outputs"]?[0]?["text"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModelWithResponseStream AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

CloudWatch esempi che utilizzano SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET with CloudWatch.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Elenca i CloudWatch namespace e le metriche.
- Ottieni le statistiche per un parametro e per la fatturazione stimata.
- Crea e aggiorna un pannello di controllo.
- Crea e aggiungi i dati a un parametro.
- Crea e attiva un allarme, quindi visualizza la cronologia degli allarmi.
- Aggiungi un rilevatore di anomalie.
- Acquisisci uno schema di parametri, quindi elimina le risorse.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
public class CloudWatchScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    To enable billing metrics and statistics for this example, make sure billing
 alerts are enabled for your account:
    https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
monitor_estimated_charges_with_cloudwatch.html#turning_on_billing_metrics

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
        1. List and select a CloudWatch namespace.
        2. List and select a CloudWatch metric.
        3. Get statistics for a CloudWatch metric.
        4. Get estimated billing statistics for the last week.
        5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with two metrics.
        6. List current CloudWatch dashboards.
        7. Create a CloudWatch custom metric and add metric data.
        8. Add the custom metric to the dashboard.
        9. Create a CloudWatch alarm for the custom metric.
       10. Describe current CloudWatch alarms.
       11. Get recent data for the custom metric.
       12. Add data to the custom metric to trigger the alarm.
       13. Wait for an alarm state.
       14. Get history for the CloudWatch alarm.
       15. Add an anomaly detector.
       16. Describe current anomaly detectors.
       17. Get and display a metric image.
       18. Clean up resources.
    */

    private static ILogger logger = null!;
```

```
    private static CloudWatchWrapper _cloudWatchWrapper = null!;
    private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;
    private static readonly List<string> _statTypes = new List<string>
{ "SampleCount", "Average", "Sum", "Minimum", "Maximum" };
    private static SingleMetricAnomalyDetector? anomalyDetector = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonCloudWatch>()
            .AddTransient<CloudWatchWrapper>()
        )
        .Build();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<CloudWatchScenario>();

        _cloudWatchWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<CloudWatchWrapper>();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon CloudWatch example scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
            var selectedNamespace = await SelectNamespace();
            var selectedMetric = await SelectMetric(selectedNamespace);
            await GetAndDisplayMetricStatistics(selectedNamespace, selectedMetric);
            await GetAndDisplayEstimatedBilling();
            await CreateDashboardWithMetrics();
```

```
            await ListDashboards();
            await CreateNewCustomMetric();
            await AddMetricToDashboard();
            await CreateMetricAlarm();
            await DescribeAlarms();
            await GetCustomMetricData();
            await AddMetricDataForAlarm();
            await CheckForMetricAlarm();
            await GetAlarmHistory();
            anomalyDetector = await AddAnomalyDetector();
            await DescribeAnomalyDetectors();
            await GetAndOpenMetricImage();
            await CleanupResources();
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
            await CleanupResources();
        }

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Select a namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected namespace.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> SelectNamespace()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"1. Select a CloudWatch Namespace from a list of
Namespaces.");
        var metrics = await _cloudWatchWrapper.ListMetrics();
        // Get a distinct list of namespaces.
        var namespaces = metrics.Select(m => m.Namespace).Distinct().ToList();
        for (int i = 0; i < namespaces.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {namespaces[i]}");
        }

        var namespaceChoiceNumber = 0;
        while (namespaceChoiceNumber < 1 || namespaceChoiceNumber >
namespaces.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
```

```
                "Select a namespace by entering a number from the preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out namespaceChoiceNumber);
        }

        var selectedNamespace = namespaces[namespaceChoiceNumber - 1];

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return selectedNamespace;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Select a metric from a namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <returns>The metric name.</returns>
    private static async Task<Metric> SelectMetric(string metricNamespace)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"2. Select a CloudWatch metric from a namespace.");

        var namespaceMetrics = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.ListMetrics(metricNamespace);

        for (int i = 0; i < namespaceMetrics.Count && i < 15; i++)
        {
            var dimensionsWithValues = namespaceMetrics[i].Dimensions
                .Where(d => !string.Equals("None", d.Value));
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {namespaceMetrics[i].MetricName} " +
                              $"{string.Join(", :", dimensionsWithValues.Select(d =>
d.Value))}");
        }

        var metricChoiceNumber = 0;
        while (metricChoiceNumber < 1 || metricChoiceNumber >
namespaceMetrics.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select a metric by entering a number from the preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out metricChoiceNumber);
        }
```

```
        var selectedMetric = namespaceMetrics[metricChoiceNumber - 1];

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return selectedMetric;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get and display metric statistics for a specific metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The CloudWatch metric.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetAndDisplayMetricStatistics(string metricNamespace,
Metric metric)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"3. Get CloudWatch metric statistics for the last day.");

        for (int i = 0; i < _statTypes.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_statTypes[i]}");
        }

        var statisticChoiceNumber = 0;
        while (statisticChoiceNumber < 1 || statisticChoiceNumber >
_statTypes.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select a metric statistic by entering a number from the preceding
list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out statisticChoiceNumber);
        }

        var selectedStatistic = _statTypes[statisticChoiceNumber - 1];
        var statisticsList = new List<string> { selectedStatistic };

        var metricStatistics = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricStatistics(metricNamespace, metric.MetricName,
statisticsList, metric.Dimensions, 1, 60);

        if (!metricStatistics.Any())
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"No {selectedStatistic} statistics found for {metric}
in namespace {metricNamespace}.");
        }

        metricStatistics = metricStatistics.OrderBy(s => s.Timestamp).ToList();
        for (int i = 0; i < metricStatistics.Count && i < 10; i++)
        {
            var metricStat = metricStatistics[i];
            var statValue =
metricStat.GetType().GetProperty(selectedStatistic)!.GetValue(metricStat, null);
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. Timestamp
{metricStatistics[i].Timestamp:G} {selectedStatistic}: {statValue}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get and display estimated billing statistics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The CloudWatch metric.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetAndDisplayEstimatedBilling()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last
week.");

        var billingStatistics = await SetupBillingStatistics();

        for (int i = 0; i < billingStatistics.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. Timestamp
{billingStatistics[i].Timestamp:G} : {billingStatistics[i].Maximum}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get billing statistics using a call to a wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of billing statistics.</returns>
```

```
    private static async Task<List<Datapoint>> SetupBillingStatistics()
    {
        // Make a request for EstimatedCharges with a period of one day for the past
seven days.
        var billingStatistics = await _cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricStatistics(
            "AWS/Billing",
            "EstimatedCharges",
            new List<string>() { "Maximum" },
            new List<Dimension>() { new Dimension { Name = "Currency", Value =
"USD" } },
            7,
            86400);

        billingStatistics = billingStatistics.OrderBy(n => n.Timestamp).ToList();

        return billingStatistics;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a dashboard with metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The CloudWatch metric.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CreateDashboardWithMetrics()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.");
        var dashboardName = _configuration["dashboardName"];
        var newDashboard = new DashboardModel();
        _configuration.GetSection("dashboardExampleBody").Bind(newDashboard);
        var newDashboardString = JsonSerializer.Serialize(
            newDashboard,
            new JsonSerializerOptions
            {
                DefaultIgnoreCondition = JsonIgnoreCondition.WhenWritingNull
            });
        var validationMessages =
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutDashboard(dashboardName,
newDashboardString);

        Console.WriteLine(validationMessages.Any() ? $"\tValidation messages:" :
null);
        for (int i = 0; i < validationMessages.Count; i++)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {validationMessages[i].Message}");
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"\tDashboard {dashboardName} was created.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListDashboards()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"6. List the CloudWatch dashboards in the current
account.");

        var dashboards = await _cloudWatchWrapper.ListDashboards();

        for (int i = 0; i < dashboards.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {dashboards[i].DashboardName}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and add data for a new custom metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CreateNewCustomMetric()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"7. Create and add data for a new custom metric.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var customData = await PutRandomMetricData(customMetricName,
customMetricNamespace);

        var valuesString = string.Join(',', customData.Select(d => d.Value));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded metric values for for metric {customMetricName}:
\n\t{valuesString}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Add some metric data using a call to a wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="customMetricName">The metric name.</param>
    /// <param name="customMetricNamespace">The metric namespace.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    private static async Task<List<MetricDatum>> PutRandomMetricData(string
customMetricName,
        string customMetricNamespace)
    {
        List<MetricDatum> customData = new List<MetricDatum>();
        Random rnd = new Random();

        // Add 10 random values up to 100, starting with a timestamp 15 minutes in
the past.
        var utcNowMinus15 = DateTime.UtcNow.AddMinutes(-15);
        for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        {
            var metricValue = rnd.Next(0, 100);
            customData.Add(
                new MetricDatum
                {
                    MetricName = customMetricName,
                    Value = metricValue,
                    TimestampUtc = utcNowMinus15.AddMinutes(i)
                }
            );
        }

        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutMetricData(customMetricNamespace, customData);
        return customData;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add the custom metric to the dashboard.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
```

```
    private static async Task AddMetricToDashboard()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"8. Add the new custom metric to the dashboard.");

        var dashboardName = _configuration["dashboardName"];

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var validationMessages = await SetupDashboard(customMetricNamespace,
customMetricName, dashboardName);

        Console.WriteLine(validationMessages.Any() ? $"\tValidation messages:" :
null);
        for (int i = 0; i < validationMessages.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {validationMessages[i].Message}");
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"\tDashboard {dashboardName} updated with metric
{customMetricName}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Set up a dashboard using a call to the wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="customMetricNamespace">The metric namespace.</param>
    /// <param name="customMetricName">The metric name.</param>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name of the dashboard.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of validation messages.</returns>
    private static async Task<List<DashboardValidationMessage>> SetupDashboard(
        string customMetricNamespace, string customMetricName, string dashboardName)
    {
        // Get the dashboard model from configuration.
        var newDashboard = new DashboardModel();
        _configuration.GetSection("dashboardExampleBody").Bind(newDashboard);

        // Add a new metric to the dashboard.
        newDashboard.Widgets.Add(new Widget
        {
            Height = 8,
            Width = 8,
```

```
            Y = 8,
            X = 0,
            Type = "metric",
            Properties = new Properties
            {
                Metrics = new List<List<object>>
                    { new() { customMetricNamespace, customMetricName } },
                View = "timeSeries",
                Region = "us-east-1",
                Stat = "Sum",
                Period = 86400,
                YAxis = new YAxis { Left = new Left { Min = 0, Max = 100 } },
                Title = "Custom Metric Widget",
                LiveData = true,
                Sparkline = true,
                Trend = true,
                Stacked = false,
                SetPeriodToTimeRange = false
            }
        });

        var newDashboardString = JsonSerializer.Serialize(newDashboard,
            new JsonSerializerOptions
            { DefaultIgnoreCondition = JsonIgnoreCondition.WhenWritingNull });
        var validationMessages =
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutDashboard(dashboardName,
newDashboardString);

        return validationMessages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a CloudWatch alarm for the new metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CreateMetricAlarm()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"9. Create a CloudWatch alarm for the new metric.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var alarmName = _configuration["exampleAlarmName"];
```

```
        var accountId = _configuration["accountId"];
        var region = _configuration["region"];
        var emailTopic = _configuration["emailTopic"];
        var alarmActions = new List<string>();

        if (GetYesNoResponse(
                $"\tAdd an email action for topic {emailTopic} to alarm {alarmName}?
(y/n)"))
        {
            _cloudWatchWrapper.AddEmailAlarmAction(accountId, region, emailTopic,
alarmActions);
        }

        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutMetricEmailAlarm(
            "Example metric alarm",
            alarmName,
            ComparisonOperator.GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold,
            customMetricName,
            customMetricNamespace,
            100,
            alarmActions);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tAlarm {alarmName} added for metric
{customMetricName}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe Alarms.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeAlarms()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"10. Describe CloudWatch alarms in the current
account.");

        var alarms = await _cloudWatchWrapper.DescribeAlarms();
        alarms = alarms.OrderByDescending(a => a.StateUpdatedTimestamp).ToList();

        for (int i = 0; i < alarms.Count && i < 10; i++)
        {
            var alarm = alarms[i];
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {alarm.AlarmName}");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"\tState: {alarm.StateValue} for {alarm.MetricName}
{alarm.ComparisonOperator} {alarm.Threshold}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the recent data for the metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetCustomMetricData()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"11. Get current data for new custom metric.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];
        var accountId = _configuration["accountId"];

        var query = new List<MetricDataQuery>
        {
            new MetricDataQuery
            {
                AccountId = accountId,
                Id = "m1",
                Label = "Custom Metric Data",
                MetricStat = new MetricStat
                {
                    Metric = new Metric
                    {
                        MetricName = customMetricName,
                        Namespace = customMetricNamespace,
                    },
                    Period = 1,
                    Stat = "Maximum"
                }
            }
        };

        var metricData = await _cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricData(
            20,
            true,
            DateTime.UtcNow.AddMinutes(1),
```

```
            20,
            query);

        for (int i = 0; i < metricData.Count; i++)
        {
            for (int j = 0; j < metricData[i].Values.Count; j++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tTimestamp {metricData[i].Timestamps[j]:G} Value:
{metricData[i].Values[j]}");
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add metric data to trigger an alarm.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddMetricDataForAlarm()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"12. Add metric data to the custom metric to trigger an
alarm.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];
        var nowUtc = DateTime.UtcNow;
        List<MetricDatum> customData = new List<MetricDatum>
        {
            new MetricDatum
            {
                MetricName = customMetricName,
                Value = 101,
                TimestampUtc = nowUtc.AddMinutes(-2)
            },
            new MetricDatum
            {
                MetricName = customMetricName,
                Value = 101,
                TimestampUtc = nowUtc.AddMinutes(-1)
            },
            new MetricDatum
```

```
            {
                MetricName = customMetricName,
                Value = 101,
                TimestampUtc = nowUtc
            }
        };
        var valuesString = string.Join(',', customData.Select(d => d.Value));
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded metric values for for metric {customMetricName}:
\n\t{valuesString}");
        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutMetricData(customMetricNamespace, customData);

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Check for a metric alarm using the DescribeAlarmsForMetric action.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CheckForMetricAlarm()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"13. Checking for an alarm state.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];
        var hasAlarm = false;
        var retries = 10;
        while (!hasAlarm && retries > 0)
        {
            var alarms = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.DescribeAlarmsForMetric(customMetricNamespace,
customMetricName);
            hasAlarm = alarms.Any(a => a.StateValue == StateValue.ALARM);
            retries--;
            Thread.Sleep(20000);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(hasAlarm
            ? $"\tAlarm state found for {customMetricName}."
            : $"\tNo Alarm state found for {customMetricName} after 10 retries.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get history for an alarm.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetAlarmHistory()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"14. Get alarm history.");

        var exampleAlarmName = _configuration["exampleAlarmName"];

        var alarmHistory = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.DescribeAlarmHistory(exampleAlarmName, 2);

        for (int i = 0; i < alarmHistory.Count; i++)
        {
            var history = alarmHistory[i];
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {history.HistorySummary}, time
{history.Timestamp:g}");
        }
        if (!alarmHistory.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tNo alarm history data found for
{exampleAlarmName}.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an anomaly detector.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<SingleMetricAnomalyDetector> AddAnomalyDetector()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"15. Add an anomaly detector.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var detector = new SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
        {
            MetricName = customMetricName,
```

```
            Namespace = customMetricNamespace,
            Stat = "Maximum"
        };
        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutAnomalyDetector(detector);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded anomaly detector for metric
{customMetricName}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return detector;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe anomaly detectors.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeAnomalyDetectors()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"16. Describe anomaly detectors in the current
account.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var detectors = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.DescribeAnomalyDetectors(customMetricNamespace,
customMetricName);

        for (int i = 0; i < detectors.Count; i++)
        {
            var detector = detectors[i];
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}.
{detector.SingleMetricAnomalyDetector.MetricName}, state {detector.StateValue}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Fetch and open a metrics image for a CloudWatch metric and namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetAndOpenMetricImage()
    {
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("17. Get a metric image from CloudWatch.");

        Console.WriteLine($"\tGetting Image data for custom metric.");
        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var memoryStream = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.GetTimeSeriesMetricImage(customMetricNamespace,
customMetricName, "Maximum", 10);
        var file = _cloudWatchWrapper.SaveMetricImage(memoryStream, "MetricImages");

        ProcessStartInfo info = new ProcessStartInfo();

        Console.WriteLine($"\tFile saved as {Path.GetFileName(file)}.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tPress enter to open the image.");
        Console.ReadLine();
        info.FileName = Path.Combine("ms-photos://", file);
        info.UseShellExecute = true;
        info.CreateNoWindow = true;
        info.Verb = string.Empty;

        Process.Start(info);

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up created resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The CloudWatch metric.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"18. Clean up resources.");

        var dashboardName = _configuration["dashboardName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete dashboard {dashboardName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting dashboard.");
            var dashboardList = new List<string> { dashboardName };
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.DeleteDashboards(dashboardList);
```

```
        }

        var alarmName = _configuration["exampleAlarmName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete alarm {alarmName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCleaning up alarms.");
            var alarms = new List<string> { alarmName };
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.DeleteAlarms(alarms);
        }

        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete anomaly detector? (y/n)") &&
 anomalyDetector != null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCleaning up anomaly detector.");

            await _cloudWatchWrapper.DeleteAnomalyDetector(
                anomalyDetector);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null &&
                       ynResponse.Equals("y",
                           StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }
}
```

Metodi wrapper utilizzati dallo scenario per CloudWatch le azioni.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for Amazon CloudWatch methods.
```

```
/// </summary>
public class CloudWatchWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonCloudWatch _amazonCloudWatch;
    private readonly ILogger<CloudWatchWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the CloudWatch wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonCloudWatch">The injected CloudWatch client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The injected logger for the wrapper.</param>
    public CloudWatchWrapper(IAmazonCloudWatch amazonCloudWatch,
 ILogger<CloudWatchWrapper> logger)

    {
        _logger = logger;
        _amazonCloudWatch = amazonCloudWatch;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List metrics available, optionally within a namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">Optional CloudWatch namespace to use when
 listing metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="filter">Optional dimension filter.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">Optional metric name filter.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of metrics.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Metric>> ListMetrics(string? metricNamespace = null,
 DimensionFilter? filter = null, string? metricName = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Metric>();
        var paginateMetrics = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.ListMetrics(
            new ListMetricsRequest
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                Dimensions = filter != null ? new List<DimensionFilter> { filter } :
 null,
                MetricName = metricName
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var metric in paginateMetrics.Metrics)
        {
            results.Add(metric);
        }
```

```
        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to get statistics for a specific CloudWatch metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="statistics">The list of statistics to include.</param>
    /// <param name="dimensions">The list of dimensions to include.</param>
    /// <param name="days">The number of days in the past to include.</param>
    /// <param name="period">The period for the data.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of DataPoint objects for the statistics.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Datapoint>> GetMetricStatistics(string metricNamespace,
        string metricName, List<string> statistics, List<Dimension> dimensions, int
 days, int period)
    {
        var metricStatistics = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricStatisticsAsync(
            new GetMetricStatisticsRequest()
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                MetricName = metricName,
                Dimensions = dimensions,
                Statistics = statistics,
                StartTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-days),
                EndTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
                Period = period
            });

        return metricStatistics.Datapoints;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to create or add to a dashboard with metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name for the dashboard.</param>
    /// <param name="dashboardBody">The metric data in JSON for the dashboard.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of validation messages for the dashboard.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DashboardValidationMessage>> PutDashboard(string
 dashboardName,
        string dashboardBody)
    {
```

```
        // Updating a dashboard replaces all contents.
        // Best practice is to include a text widget indicating this dashboard was
created programmatically.
        var dashboardResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutDashboardAsync(
            new PutDashboardRequest()
            {
                DashboardName = dashboardName,
                DashboardBody = dashboardBody
            });

        return dashboardResponse.DashboardValidationMessages;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information on a dashboard.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name of the dashboard.</param>
    /// <returns>A JSON object with dashboard information.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetDashboard(string dashboardName)
    {
        var dashboardResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetDashboardAsync(
            new GetDashboardRequest()
            {
                DashboardName = dashboardName
            });

        return dashboardResponse.DashboardBody;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of DashboardEntry objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DashboardEntry>> ListDashboards()
    {
        var results = new List<DashboardEntry>();
        var paginateDashboards = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.ListDashboards(
            new ListDashboardsRequest());
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var data in paginateDashboards.DashboardEntries)
        {
            results.Add(data);
```

```
        }

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to add metric data to a CloudWatch metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricData">A data object for the metric data.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutMetricData(string metricNamespace,
        List<MetricDatum> metricData)
    {
        var putDataResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutMetricDataAsync(
            new PutMetricDataRequest()
            {
                MetricData = metricData,
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
            });

        return putDataResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get an image for a metric graphed over time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="stat">The name of the stat to chart.</param>
    /// <param name="period">The period to use for the chart.</param>
    /// <returns>A memory stream for the chart image.</returns>
    public async Task<MemoryStream> GetTimeSeriesMetricImage(string metricNamespace,
string metric, string stat, int period)
    {
        var metricImageWidget = new
        {
            title = "Example Metric Graph",
            view = "timeSeries",
            stacked = false,
            period = period,
            width = 1400,
            height = 600,
            metrics = new List<List<object>>
```

```
                { new() { metricNamespace, metric, new { stat } } }
        };

        var metricImageWidgetString = JsonSerializer.Serialize(metricImageWidget);
        var imageResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricWidgetImageAsync(
            new GetMetricWidgetImageRequest()
            {
                MetricWidget = metricImageWidgetString
            });

        return imageResponse.MetricWidgetImage;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Save a metric image to a file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="memoryStream">The MemoryStream for the metric image.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <returns>The path to the file.</returns>
    public string SaveMetricImage(MemoryStream memoryStream, string metricName)
    {
        var metricFileName = $"{metricName}_{DateTime.Now.Ticks}.png";
        using var sr = new StreamReader(memoryStream);
        // Writes the memory stream to a file.
        File.WriteAllBytes(metricFileName, memoryStream.ToArray());
        var filePath = Path.Join(AppDomain.CurrentDomain.BaseDirectory,
            metricFileName);
        return filePath;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get data for CloudWatch metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="minutesOfData">The number of minutes of data to include.</
param>
    /// <param name="useDescendingTime">True to return the data descending by
 time.</param>
    /// <param name="endDateUtc">The end date for the data, in UTC.</param>
    /// <param name="maxDataPoints">The maximum data points to include.</param>
    /// <param name="dataQueries">Optional data queries to include.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of the requested metric data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricDataResult>> GetMetricData(int minutesOfData, bool
 useDescendingTime, DateTime? endDateUtc = null,
        int maxDataPoints = 0, List<MetricDataQuery>? dataQueries = null)
```

```
    {
        var metricData = new List<MetricDataResult>();
        // If no end time is provided, use the current time for the end time.
        endDateUtc ??= DateTime.UtcNow;
        var timeZoneOffset =
 TimeZoneInfo.Local.GetUtcOffset(endDateUtc.Value.ToLocalTime());
        var startTimeUtc = endDateUtc.Value.AddMinutes(-minutesOfData);
        // The timezone string should be in the format +0000, so use the timezone
 offset to format it correctly.
        var timeZoneString = $"{timeZoneOffset.Hours:D2}
{timeZoneOffset.Minutes:D2}";
        var paginatedMetricData = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.GetMetricData(
            new GetMetricDataRequest()
            {
                StartTimeUtc = startTimeUtc,
                EndTimeUtc = endDateUtc.Value,
                LabelOptions = new LabelOptions { Timezone = timeZoneString },
                ScanBy = useDescendingTime ? ScanBy.TimestampDescending :
 ScanBy.TimestampAscending,
                MaxDatapoints = maxDataPoints,
                MetricDataQueries = dataQueries,
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedMetricData.MetricDataResults)
        {
            metricData.Add(data);
        }
        return metricData;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add a metric alarm to send an email when the metric passes a threshold.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmDescription">A description of the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmName">The name for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="comparison">The type of comparison to use.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="threshold">The threshold value for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmActions">Optional actions to execute when in an alarm
 state.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutMetricEmailAlarm(string alarmDescription, string
 alarmName, ComparisonOperator comparison,
```

```
        string metricName, string metricNamespace, double threshold, List<string>
alarmActions = null!)
    {
        try
        {
            var putEmailAlarmResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutMetricAlarmAsync(
                new PutMetricAlarmRequest()
                {
                    AlarmActions = alarmActions,
                    AlarmDescription = alarmDescription,
                    AlarmName = alarmName,
                    ComparisonOperator = comparison,
                    Threshold = threshold,
                    Namespace = metricNamespace,
                    MetricName = metricName,
                    EvaluationPeriods = 1,
                    Period = 10,
                    Statistic = new Statistic("Maximum"),
                    DatapointsToAlarm = 1,
                    TreatMissingData = "ignore"
                });
            return putEmailAlarmResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException lex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(lex, $"Unable to add alarm {alarmName}. Alarm quota has
already been reached.");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add specific email actions to a list of action strings for a CloudWatch
alarm.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accountId">The AccountId for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="region">The region for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="emailTopicName">An Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS)
topic for the alarm email.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmActions">Optional list of existing alarm actions to append
to.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of string actions for an alarm.</returns>
    public List<string> AddEmailAlarmAction(string accountId, string region,
```

```
        string emailTopicName, List<string>? alarmActions = null)
    {
        alarmActions ??= new List<string>();
        var snsAlarmAction = $"arn:aws:sns:{region}:{accountId}:{emailTopicName}";
        alarmActions.Add(snsAlarmAction);
        return alarmActions;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the current alarms, optionally filtered by state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateValue">Optional filter for alarm state.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricAlarm>> DescribeAlarms(StateValue? stateValue =
null)
    {
        List<MetricAlarm> alarms = new List<MetricAlarm>();
        var paginatedDescribeAlarms = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAlarms(
            new DescribeAlarmsRequest()
            {
                StateValue = stateValue
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedDescribeAlarms.MetricAlarms)
        {
            alarms.Add(data);
        }
        return alarms;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the current alarms for a specific metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricAlarm>> DescribeAlarmsForMetric(string
metricNamespace, string metricName)
    {
        var alarmsResult = await _amazonCloudWatch.DescribeAlarmsForMetricAsync(
            new DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest()
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                MetricName = metricName
```

```
            });

        return alarmsResult.MetricAlarms;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the history of an alarm for a number of days in the past.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmName">The name of the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="historyDays">The number of days in the past.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm history data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AlarmHistoryItem>> DescribeAlarmHistory(string alarmName,
int historyDays)
    {
        List<AlarmHistoryItem> alarmHistory = new List<AlarmHistoryItem>();
        var paginatedAlarmHistory =
_amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAlarmHistory(
            new DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest()
            {
                AlarmName = alarmName,
                EndDateUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
                HistoryItemType = HistoryItemType.StateUpdate,
                StartDateUtc = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-historyDays)
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedAlarmHistory.AlarmHistoryItems)
        {
            alarmHistory.Add(data);
        }
        return alarmHistory;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAlarms(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var deleteAlarmsResult = await _amazonCloudWatch.DeleteAlarmsAsync(
            new DeleteAlarmsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });
```

```
        return deleteAlarmsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Disable the actions for a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableAlarmActions(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var disableAlarmActionsResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DisableAlarmActionsAsync(
            new DisableAlarmActionsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return disableAlarmActionsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Enable the actions for a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableAlarmActions(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var enableAlarmActionsResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.EnableAlarmActionsAsync(
            new EnableAlarmActionsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return enableAlarmActionsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an anomaly detector for a single metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="anomalyDetector">A single metric anomaly detector.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> PutAnomalyDetector(SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
anomalyDetector)
    {
        var putAlarmDetectorResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.PutAnomalyDetectorAsync(
            new PutAnomalyDetectorRequest()
            {
                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector = anomalyDetector
            });

        return putAlarmDetectorResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe anomaly detectors for a metric and namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The metric of the anomaly detectors.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of detectors.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AnomalyDetector>> DescribeAnomalyDetectors(string
metricNamespace, string metricName)
    {
        List<AnomalyDetector> detectors = new List<AnomalyDetector>();
        var paginatedDescribeAnomalyDetectors =
_amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAnomalyDetectors(
            new DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest()
            {
                MetricName = metricName,
                Namespace = metricNamespace
            });

        await foreach (var data in
paginatedDescribeAnomalyDetectors.AnomalyDetectors)
        {
            detectors.Add(data);
        }

        return detectors;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a single metric anomaly detector.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="anomalyDetector">The anomaly detector to delete.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAnomalyDetector(SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
 anomalyDetector)
    {
        var deleteAnomalyDetectorResponse = await
 _amazonCloudWatch.DeleteAnomalyDetectorAsync(
            new DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest()
            {
                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector = anomalyDetector
            });

        return deleteAnomalyDetectorResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a list of CloudWatch dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardNames">List of dashboard names to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDashboards(List<string> dashboardNames)
    {
        var deleteDashboardsResponse = await
 _amazonCloudWatch.DeleteDashboardsAsync(
            new DeleteDashboardsRequest()
            {
                DashboardNames = dashboardNames
            });

        return deleteDashboardsResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - DeleteAlarms
  - DeleteAnomalyDetector
  - DeleteDashboards
  - DescribeAlarmHistory
  - DescribeAlarms
  - DescribeAlarmsForMetric

- DescribeAnomalyDetectors
- GetMetricData
- GetMetricStatistics
- GetMetricWidgetImage
- ListMetrics
- PutAnomalyDetector
- PutDashboard
- PutMetricAlarm
- PutMetricData

Azioni

`DeleteAlarms`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteAlarms`

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms to delete.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteAlarms(List<string> alarmNames)
{
    var deleteAlarmsResult = await _amazonCloudWatch.DeleteAlarmsAsync(
        new DeleteAlarmsRequest()
        {
            AlarmNames = alarmNames
        });

    return deleteAlarmsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteAlarmssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteAnomalyDetector`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAnomalyDetector`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a single metric anomaly detector.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="anomalyDetector">The anomaly detector to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAnomalyDetector(SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
anomalyDetector)
    {
        var deleteAnomalyDetectorResponse = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DeleteAnomalyDetectorAsync(
            new DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest()
            {
                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector = anomalyDetector
            });

        return deleteAnomalyDetectorResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteAnomalyDetectorsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteDashboards`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDashboards`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a list of CloudWatch dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardNames">List of dashboard names to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDashboards(List<string> dashboardNames)
    {
        var deleteDashboardsResponse = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DeleteDashboardsAsync(
            new DeleteDashboardsRequest()
            {
                DashboardNames = dashboardNames
            });

        return deleteDashboardsResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteDashboardssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeAlarmHistory`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAlarmHistory`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the history of an alarm for a number of days in the past.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmName">The name of the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="historyDays">The number of days in the past.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm history data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AlarmHistoryItem>> DescribeAlarmHistory(string alarmName,
int historyDays)
    {
        List<AlarmHistoryItem> alarmHistory = new List<AlarmHistoryItem>();
        var paginatedAlarmHistory =
_amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAlarmHistory(
            new DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest()
            {
                AlarmName = alarmName,
                EndDateUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
                HistoryItemType = HistoryItemType.StateUpdate,
                StartDateUtc = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-historyDays)
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedAlarmHistory.AlarmHistoryItems)
        {
            alarmHistory.Add(data);
        }
        return alarmHistory;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAlarmHistorysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeAlarms`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAlarms`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the current alarms, optionally filtered by state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateValue">Optional filter for alarm state.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricAlarm>> DescribeAlarms(StateValue? stateValue =
null)
    {
        List<MetricAlarm> alarms = new List<MetricAlarm>();
        var paginatedDescribeAlarms = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAlarms(
            new DescribeAlarmsRequest()
            {
                StateValue = stateValue
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedDescribeAlarms.MetricAlarms)
        {
            alarms.Add(data);
        }
        return alarms;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAlarmssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the current alarms for a specific metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricAlarm>> DescribeAlarmsForMetric(string
metricNamespace, string metricName)
    {
        var alarmsResult = await _amazonCloudWatch.DescribeAlarmsForMetricAsync(
            new DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest()
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                MetricName = metricName
            });

        return alarmsResult.MetricAlarms;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAlarmsForMetricsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeAnomalyDetectors`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAnomalyDetectors`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe anomaly detectors for a metric and namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The metric of the anomaly detectors.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of detectors.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AnomalyDetector>> DescribeAnomalyDetectors(string
metricNamespace, string metricName)
    {
        List<AnomalyDetector> detectors = new List<AnomalyDetector>();
        var paginatedDescribeAnomalyDetectors =
_amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAnomalyDetectors(
            new DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest()
            {
                MetricName = metricName,
                Namespace = metricNamespace
            });

        await foreach (var data in
paginatedDescribeAnomalyDetectors.AnomalyDetectors)
        {
            detectors.Add(data);
        }

        return detectors;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAnomalyDetectorssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DisableAlarmActions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DisableAlarmActions`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Disable the actions for a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableAlarmActions(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var disableAlarmActionsResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DisableAlarmActionsAsync(
            new DisableAlarmActionsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return disableAlarmActionsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DisableAlarmActionssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`EnableAlarmActions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`EnableAlarmActions`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Enable the actions for a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableAlarmActions(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var enableAlarmActionsResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.EnableAlarmActionsAsync(
            new EnableAlarmActionsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return enableAlarmActionsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la EnableAlarmActionssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetDashboard`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetDashboard`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information on a dashboard.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name of the dashboard.</param>
    /// <returns>A JSON object with dashboard information.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetDashboard(string dashboardName)
    {
        var dashboardResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetDashboardAsync(
            new GetDashboardRequest()
            {
                DashboardName = dashboardName
            });

        return dashboardResponse.DashboardBody;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetDashboardsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetMetricData`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetMetricData`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get data for CloudWatch metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="minutesOfData">The number of minutes of data to include.</
param>
    /// <param name="useDescendingTime">True to return the data descending by
 time.</param>
    /// <param name="endDateUtc">The end date for the data, in UTC.</param>
    /// <param name="maxDataPoints">The maximum data points to include.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="dataQueries">Optional data queries to include.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of the requested metric data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricDataResult>> GetMetricData(int minutesOfData, bool
 useDescendingTime, DateTime? endDateUtc = null,
        int maxDataPoints = 0, List<MetricDataQuery>? dataQueries = null)
    {
        var metricData = new List<MetricDataResult>();
        // If no end time is provided, use the current time for the end time.
        endDateUtc ??= DateTime.UtcNow;
        var timeZoneOffset =
 TimeZoneInfo.Local.GetUtcOffset(endDateUtc.Value.ToLocalTime());
        var startTimeUtc = endDateUtc.Value.AddMinutes(-minutesOfData);
        // The timezone string should be in the format +0000, so use the timezone
 offset to format it correctly.
        var timeZoneString = $"{timeZoneOffset.Hours:D2}
{timeZoneOffset.Minutes:D2}";
        var paginatedMetricData = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.GetMetricData(
            new GetMetricDataRequest()
            {
                StartTimeUtc = startTimeUtc,
                EndTimeUtc = endDateUtc.Value,
                LabelOptions = new LabelOptions { Timezone = timeZoneString },
                ScanBy = useDescendingTime ? ScanBy.TimestampDescending :
 ScanBy.TimestampAscending,
                MaxDatapoints = maxDataPoints,
                MetricDataQueries = dataQueries,
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedMetricData.MetricDataResults)
        {
            metricData.Add(data);
        }
        return metricData;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetMetricDatasezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetMetricStatistics`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetMetricStatistics`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get billing statistics using a call to a wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of billing statistics.</returns>
    private static async Task<List<Datapoint>> SetupBillingStatistics()
    {
        // Make a request for EstimatedCharges with a period of one day for the past
seven days.
        var billingStatistics = await _cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricStatistics(
            "AWS/Billing",
            "EstimatedCharges",
            new List<string>() { "Maximum" },
            new List<Dimension>() { new Dimension { Name = "Currency", Value =
"USD" } },
            7,
            86400);

        billingStatistics = billingStatistics.OrderBy(n => n.Timestamp).ToList();

        return billingStatistics;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to get statistics for a specific CloudWatch metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="statistics">The list of statistics to include.</param>
    /// <param name="dimensions">The list of dimensions to include.</param>
    /// <param name="days">The number of days in the past to include.</param>
    /// <param name="period">The period for the data.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of DataPoint objects for the statistics.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Datapoint>> GetMetricStatistics(string metricNamespace,
```

```
        string metricName, List<string> statistics, List<Dimension> dimensions, int
days, int period)
    {
        var metricStatistics = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricStatisticsAsync(
            new GetMetricStatisticsRequest()
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                MetricName = metricName,
                Dimensions = dimensions,
                Statistics = statistics,
                StartTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-days),
                EndTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
                Period = period
            });

        return metricStatistics.Datapoints;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetMetricStatisticssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetMetricWidgetImage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetMetricWidgetImage`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get an image for a metric graphed over time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="stat">The name of the stat to chart.</param>
    /// <param name="period">The period to use for the chart.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A memory stream for the chart image.</returns>
    public async Task<MemoryStream> GetTimeSeriesMetricImage(string metricNamespace,
 string metric, string stat, int period)
    {
        var metricImageWidget = new
        {
            title = "Example Metric Graph",
            view = "timeSeries",
            stacked = false,
            period = period,
            width = 1400,
            height = 600,
            metrics = new List<List<object>>
                { new() { metricNamespace, metric, new { stat } } }
        };

        var metricImageWidgetString = JsonSerializer.Serialize(metricImageWidget);
        var imageResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricWidgetImageAsync(
            new GetMetricWidgetImageRequest()
            {
                MetricWidget = metricImageWidgetString
            });

        return imageResponse.MetricWidgetImage;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Save a metric image to a file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="memoryStream">The MemoryStream for the metric image.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <returns>The path to the file.</returns>
    public string SaveMetricImage(MemoryStream memoryStream, string metricName)
    {
        var metricFileName = $"{metricName}_{DateTime.Now.Ticks}.png";
        using var sr = new StreamReader(memoryStream);
        // Writes the memory stream to a file.
        File.WriteAllBytes(metricFileName, memoryStream.ToArray());
        var filePath = Path.Join(AppDomain.CurrentDomain.BaseDirectory,
            metricFileName);
        return filePath;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetMetricWidgetImagesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListDashboards`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListDashboards`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Get a list of dashboards.
/// </summary>
/// <returns>A list of DashboardEntry objects.</returns>
public async Task<List<DashboardEntry>> ListDashboards()
{
    var results = new List<DashboardEntry>();
    var paginateDashboards = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.ListDashboards(
        new ListDashboardsRequest());
    // Get the entire list using the paginator.
    await foreach (var data in paginateDashboards.DashboardEntries)
    {
        results.Add(data);
    }

    return results;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListDashboardssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListMetrics`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListMetrics`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List metrics available, optionally within a namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">Optional CloudWatch namespace to use when
listing metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="filter">Optional dimension filter.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">Optional metric name filter.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of metrics.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Metric>> ListMetrics(string? metricNamespace = null,
DimensionFilter? filter = null, string? metricName = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Metric>();
        var paginateMetrics = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.ListMetrics(
            new ListMetricsRequest
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                Dimensions = filter != null ? new List<DimensionFilter> { filter } :
null,
                MetricName = metricName
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var metric in paginateMetrics.Metrics)
        {
            results.Add(metric);
        }

        return results;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListMetricssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`PutAnomalyDetector`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutAnomalyDetector`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add an anomaly detector for a single metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="anomalyDetector">A single metric anomaly detector.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutAnomalyDetector(SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
anomalyDetector)
    {
        var putAlarmDetectorResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.PutAnomalyDetectorAsync(
            new PutAnomalyDetectorRequest()
            {
                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector = anomalyDetector
            });

        return putAlarmDetectorResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutAnomalyDetectorsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`PutDashboard`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutDashboard`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Set up a dashboard using a call to the wrapper class.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="customMetricNamespace">The metric namespace.</param>
/// <param name="customMetricName">The metric name.</param>
/// <param name="dashboardName">The name of the dashboard.</param>
/// <returns>A list of validation messages.</returns>
private static async Task<List<DashboardValidationMessage>> SetupDashboard(
    string customMetricNamespace, string customMetricName, string dashboardName)
{
    // Get the dashboard model from configuration.
    var newDashboard = new DashboardModel();
    _configuration.GetSection("dashboardExampleBody").Bind(newDashboard);

    // Add a new metric to the dashboard.
    newDashboard.Widgets.Add(new Widget
    {
        Height = 8,
        Width = 8,
        Y = 8,
        X = 0,
        Type = "metric",
        Properties = new Properties
        {
            Metrics = new List<List<object>>
                { new() { customMetricNamespace, customMetricName } },
            View = "timeSeries",
            Region = "us-east-1",
            Stat = "Sum",
            Period = 86400,
            YAxis = new YAxis { Left = new Left { Min = 0, Max = 100 } },
            Title = "Custom Metric Widget",
            LiveData = true,
```

```
                Sparkline = true,
                Trend = true,
                Stacked = false,
                SetPeriodToTimeRange = false
            }
        });

        var newDashboardString = JsonSerializer.Serialize(newDashboard,
            new JsonSerializerOptions
            { DefaultIgnoreCondition = JsonIgnoreCondition.WhenWritingNull });
        var validationMessages =
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutDashboard(dashboardName,
 newDashboardString);

        return validationMessages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to create or add to a dashboard with metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name for the dashboard.</param>
    /// <param name="dashboardBody">The metric data in JSON for the dashboard.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of validation messages for the dashboard.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DashboardValidationMessage>> PutDashboard(string
 dashboardName,
        string dashboardBody)
    {
        // Updating a dashboard replaces all contents.
        // Best practice is to include a text widget indicating this dashboard was
 created programmatically.
        var dashboardResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutDashboardAsync(
            new PutDashboardRequest()
            {
                DashboardName = dashboardName,
                DashboardBody = dashboardBody
            });

        return dashboardResponse.DashboardValidationMessages;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutDashboardsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`PutMetricAlarm`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutMetricAlarm`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Add a metric alarm to send an email when the metric passes a threshold.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="alarmDescription">A description of the alarm.</param>
   /// <param name="alarmName">The name for the alarm.</param>
   /// <param name="comparison">The type of comparison to use.</param>
   /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric for the alarm.</param>
   /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
   /// <param name="threshold">The threshold value for the alarm.</param>
   /// <param name="alarmActions">Optional actions to execute when in an alarm
state.</param>
   /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
   public async Task<bool> PutMetricEmailAlarm(string alarmDescription, string
alarmName, ComparisonOperator comparison,
       string metricName, string metricNamespace, double threshold, List<string>
alarmActions = null!)
   {
       try
       {
           var putEmailAlarmResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutMetricAlarmAsync(
               new PutMetricAlarmRequest()
               {
                   AlarmActions = alarmActions,
                   AlarmDescription = alarmDescription,
                   AlarmName = alarmName,
                   ComparisonOperator = comparison,
                   Threshold = threshold,
                   Namespace = metricNamespace,
                   MetricName = metricName,
                   EvaluationPeriods = 1,
                   Period = 10,
```

```
                    Statistic = new Statistic("Maximum"),
                    DatapointsToAlarm = 1,
                    TreatMissingData = "ignore"
                });
            return putEmailAlarmResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException lex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(lex, $"Unable to add alarm {alarmName}. Alarm quota has
already been reached.");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add specific email actions to a list of action strings for a CloudWatch
alarm.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accountId">The AccountId for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="region">The region for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="emailTopicName">An Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS)
topic for the alarm email.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmActions">Optional list of existing alarm actions to append
to.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of string actions for an alarm.</returns>
    public List<string> AddEmailAlarmAction(string accountId, string region,
        string emailTopicName, List<string>? alarmActions = null)
    {
        alarmActions ??= new List<string>();
        var snsAlarmAction = $"arn:aws:sns:{region}:{accountId}:{emailTopicName}";
        alarmActions.Add(snsAlarmAction);
        return alarmActions;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutMetricAlarmsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`PutMetricData`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutMetricData`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add some metric data using a call to a wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="customMetricName">The metric name.</param>
    /// <param name="customMetricNamespace">The metric namespace.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    private static async Task<List<MetricDatum>> PutRandomMetricData(string
customMetricName,
        string customMetricNamespace)
    {
        List<MetricDatum> customData = new List<MetricDatum>();
        Random rnd = new Random();

        // Add 10 random values up to 100, starting with a timestamp 15 minutes in
the past.
        var utcNowMinus15 = DateTime.UtcNow.AddMinutes(-15);
        for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        {
            var metricValue = rnd.Next(0, 100);
            customData.Add(
                new MetricDatum
                {
                    MetricName = customMetricName,
                    Value = metricValue,
                    TimestampUtc = utcNowMinus15.AddMinutes(i)
                }
            );
        }

        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutMetricData(customMetricNamespace, customData);
        return customData;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to add metric data to a CloudWatch metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricData">A data object for the metric data.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutMetricData(string metricNamespace,
        List<MetricDatum> metricData)
    {
        var putDataResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutMetricDataAsync(
            new PutMetricDataRequest()
            {
                MetricData = metricData,
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
            });

        return putDataResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutMetricDatasezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CloudWatch Registra esempi utilizzando SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET with CloudWatch Logs.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`AssociateKmsKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AssociateKmsKey`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to associate an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key with
    /// an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group.
    /// </summary>
    public class AssociateKmsKey
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
            // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
            // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
            // constructor.
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();

            string kmsKeyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:<account-
number>:key/7c9eccc2-38cb-4c4f-9db3-766ee8dd3ad4";
            string groupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";

            var request = new AssociateKmsKeyRequest
            {
                KmsKeyId = kmsKeyId,
                LogGroupName = groupName,
            };
```

```
            var response = await client.AssociateKmsKeyAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully associated KMS key ID: {kmsKeyId}
with log group: {groupName}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not make the association between:
{kmsKeyId} and {groupName}.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AssociateKmsKeysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CancelExportTask`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CancelExportTask`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to cancel an Amazon CloudWatch Logs export task.
/// </summary>
public class CancelExportTask
{
    public static async Task Main()
```

```
        {
            // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
            // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
            // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
            // constructor.
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
            string taskId = "exampleTaskId";

            var request = new CancelExportTaskRequest
            {
                TaskId = taskId,
            };

            var response = await client.CancelExportTaskAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{taskId} successfully canceled.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{taskId} could not be canceled.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CancelExportTasksezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateExportTask`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateExportTask`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to create an Export Task to export the contents of the Amazon
/// CloudWatch Logs to the specified Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
/// bucket.
/// </summary>
public class CreateExportTask
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
        // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
        // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
        // constructor.
        var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
        string taskName = "export-task-example";
        string logGroupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";
        string destination = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
        var fromTime = 1437584472382;
        var toTime = 1437584472833;

        var request = new CreateExportTaskRequest
        {
            From = fromTime,
            To = toTime,
            TaskName = taskName,
            LogGroupName = logGroupName,
            Destination = destination,
        };

        var response = await client.CreateExportTaskAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The task, {taskName} with ID: " +
                              $"{response.TaskId} has been created
successfully.");
        }
    }
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateExportTasksezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateLogGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateLogGroup`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to create an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group.
/// </summary>
public class CreateLogGroup
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
        // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
        // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
        // constructor.
        var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();

        string logGroupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";

        var request = new CreateLogGroupRequest
        {
            LogGroupName = logGroupName,
```

```
            };

            var response = await client.CreateLogGroupAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully create log group with ID:
{logGroupName}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not create log group.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateLogGroupsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateLogStream`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateLogStream`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to create an Amazon CloudWatch Logs stream for a CloudWatch
    /// log group.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    public class CreateLogStream
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
            // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
            // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
            // constructor.
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
            string logGroupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";
            string logStreamName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-logstream";

            var request = new CreateLogStreamRequest
            {
                LogGroupName = logGroupName,
                LogStreamName = logStreamName,
            };

            var response = await client.CreateLogStreamAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{logStreamName} successfully created for
{logGroupName}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not create stream.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateLogStreamsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteLogGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteLogGroup`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon CloudWatch Logs Service to delete an existing
/// CloudWatch Logs log group.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteLogGroup
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
        string logGroupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";

        var request = new DeleteLogGroupRequest
        {
            LogGroupName = logGroupName,
        };

        var response = await client.DeleteLogGroupAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted CloudWatch log group,
{logGroupName}.");
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteLogGroupsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeExportTasks`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeExportTasks`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to retrieve a list of information about Amazon CloudWatch
/// Logs export tasks.
/// </summary>
public class DescribeExportTasks
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
        // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
        // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
        // constructor.
        var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();

        var request = new DescribeExportTasksRequest
        {
            Limit = 5,
        };

        var response = new DescribeExportTasksResponse();

        do
        {
            response = await client.DescribeExportTasksAsync(request);
            response.ExportTasks.ForEach(t =>
            {
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine($"{t.TaskName} with ID: {t.TaskId} has status:
{t.Status}");
                });
            }
            while (response.NextToken is not null);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeExportTaskssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeLogGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeLogGroups`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Retrieves information about existing Amazon CloudWatch Logs log groups
/// and displays the information on the console.
/// </summary>
public class DescribeLogGroups
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Creates a CloudWatch Logs client using the default
        // user. If you need to work with resources in another
        // AWS Region than the one defined for the default user,
```

```
            // pass the AWS Region as a parameter to the client constructor.
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();

            bool done = false;
            string newToken = null;

            var request = new DescribeLogGroupsRequest
            {
                Limit = 5,
            };

            DescribeLogGroupsResponse response;

            do
            {
                if (newToken is not null)
                {
                    request.NextToken = newToken;
                }

                response = await client.DescribeLogGroupsAsync(request);

                response.LogGroups.ForEach(lg =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{lg.LogGroupName} is associated with the
key: {lg.KmsKeyId}.");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Created on: {lg.CreationTime.Date.Date}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Date for this group will be stored for:
{lg.RetentionInDays} days.\n");
                });

                if (response.NextToken is null)
                {
                    done = true;
                }
                else
                {
                    newToken = response.NextToken;
                }
            }
            while (!done);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeLogGroupssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

StartLiveTail

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartLiveTail`.

SDK per .NET

Includere i file richiesti.

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;
```

Avvia la sessione Live Tail.

```
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
            var request = new StartLiveTailRequest
            {
                LogGroupIdentifiers = logGroupIdentifiers,
                LogStreamNames = logStreamNames,
                LogEventFilterPattern = filterPattern,
            };

            var response = await client.StartLiveTailAsync(request);

            // Catch if request fails
            if (response.HttpStatusCode != System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Failed to start live tail session");
                return;
            }
```

Puoi gestire gli eventi della sessione di Live Tail in due modi:

```
            /* Method 1
```

```
            * 1). Asynchronously loop through the event stream
            * 2). Set a timer to dispose the stream and stop the Live Tail session
at the end.
            */
            var eventStream = response.ResponseStream;
            var task = Task.Run(() =>
            {
                foreach (var item in eventStream)
                {
                    if (item is LiveTailSessionUpdate liveTailSessionUpdate)
                    {
                        foreach (var sessionResult in
liveTailSessionUpdate.SessionResults)
                        {
                            Console.WriteLine("Message : {0}",
sessionResult.Message);
                        }
                    }
                    if (item is LiveTailSessionStart)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("Live Tail session started");
                    }
                    // On-stream exceptions are processed here
                    if (item is CloudWatchLogsEventStreamException)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: {item}");
                    }
                }
            });
            // Close the stream to stop the session after a timeout
            if (!task.Wait(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(10))){
                eventStream.Dispose();
                Console.WriteLine("End of line");
            }
```

```
            /* Method 2
            * 1). Add event handlers to each event variable
            * 2). Start processing the stream and wait for a timeout using
AutoResetEvent
            */
            AutoResetEvent endEvent = new AutoResetEvent(false);
            var eventStream = response.ResponseStream;
```

```
            using (eventStream) // automatically disposes the stream to stop the
session after execution finishes
            {
                eventStream.SessionStartReceived += (sender, e) =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("LiveTail session started");
                };
                eventStream.SessionUpdateReceived += (sender, e) =>
                {
                    foreach (LiveTailSessionLogEvent logEvent in
e.EventStreamEvent.SessionResults){
                        Console.WriteLine("Message: {0}", logEvent.Message);
                    }
                };
                // On-stream exceptions are captured here
                eventStream.ExceptionReceived += (sender, e) =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: {e.EventStreamException.Message}");
                };

                eventStream.StartProcessing();
                // Stream events for this amount of time.
                endEvent.WaitOne(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(10));
                Console.WriteLine("End of line");
            }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la StartLiveTailsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider che utilizzano SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Cognito Identity Provider. AWS SDK per .NET

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`AdminGetUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AdminGetUser`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Get the specified user from an Amazon Cognito user pool with administrator
access.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="userName">The name of the user.</param>
   /// <param name="poolId">The Id of the Amazon Cognito user pool.</param>
   /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
   public async Task<UserStatusType> GetAdminUserAsync(string userName, string
poolId)
   {
       AdminGetUserRequest userRequest = new AdminGetUserRequest
       {
           Username = userName,
           UserPoolId = poolId,
       };

       var response = await _cognitoService.AdminGetUserAsync(userRequest);

       Console.WriteLine($"User status {response.UserStatus}");
       return response.UserStatus;
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AdminGetUsersezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`AdminInitiateAuth`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AdminInitiateAuth`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate an admin auth request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client ID to use.</param>
    /// <param name="userPoolId">The ID of the user pool.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username to authenticate.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The user's password.</param>
    /// <returns>The session to use in challenge-response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AdminInitiateAuthAsync(string clientId, string
 userPoolId, string userName, string password)
    {
        var authParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        authParameters.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        authParameters.Add("PASSWORD", password);

        var request = new AdminInitiateAuthRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            UserPoolId = userPoolId,
            AuthParameters = authParameters,
            AuthFlow = AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.AdminInitiateAuthAsync(request);
```

```
        return response.Session;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AdminInitiateAuthsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`AdminRespondToAuthChallenge`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AdminRespondToAuthChallenge`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Respond to an admin authentication challenge.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user.</param>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client ID.</param>
    /// <param name="mfaCode">The multi-factor authentication code.</param>
    /// <param name="session">The current application session.</param>
    /// <param name="clientId">The user pool ID.</param>
    /// <returns>The result of the authentication response.</returns>
    public async Task<AuthenticationResultType> AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(
        string userName,
        string clientId,
        string mfaCode,
        string session,
        string userPoolId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated");

        var challengeResponses = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        challengeResponses.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        challengeResponses.Add("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);

        var respondToAuthChallengeRequest = new AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest
        {
```

```
            ChallengeName = ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
            ClientId = clientId,
            ChallengeResponses = challengeResponses,
            Session = session,
            UserPoolId = userPoolId,
        };

        var response = await
_cognitoService.AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(respondToAuthChallengeRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"Response to Authentication
{response.AuthenticationResult.TokenType}");
        return response.AuthenticationResult;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AdminRespondToAuthChallengesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`AssociateSoftwareToken`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AssociateSoftwareToken`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get an MFA token to authenticate the user with the authenticator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="session">The session name.</param>
    /// <returns>The session name.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(string session)
    {
        var softwareTokenRequest = new AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest
        {
            Session = session,
```

```
        };

        var tokenResponse = await
_cognitoService.AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(softwareTokenRequest);
        var secretCode = tokenResponse.SecretCode;

        Console.WriteLine($"Use the following secret code to set up the
authenticator: {secretCode}");

        return tokenResponse.Session;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AssociateSoftwareTokensezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ConfirmDevice`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ConfirmDevice`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Initiates and confirms tracking of the device.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessToken">The user's access token.</param>
    /// <param name="deviceKey">The key of the device from Amazon Cognito.</param>
    /// <param name="deviceName">The device name.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public async Task<bool> ConfirmDeviceAsync(string accessToken, string deviceKey,
string deviceName)
    {
        var request = new ConfirmDeviceRequest
        {
```

```
            AccessToken = accessToken,
            DeviceKey = deviceKey,
            DeviceName = deviceName
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.ConfirmDeviceAsync(request);
        return response.UserConfirmationNecessary;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ConfirmDevicesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ConfirmSignUp`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ConfirmSignUp`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Confirm that the user has signed up.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The Id of this application.</param>
    /// <param name="code">The confirmation code sent to the user.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ConfirmSignupAsync(string clientId, string code, string
userName)
    {
        var signUpRequest = new ConfirmSignUpRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            ConfirmationCode = code,
            Username = userName,
        };
```

```
        var response = await _cognitoService.ConfirmSignUpAsync(signUpRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{userName} was confirmed");
            return true;
        }
        return false;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ConfirmSignUpsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`InitiateAuth`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`InitiateAuth`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate authorization.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client Id of the application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user who is authenticating.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The password for the user who is authenticating.</
param>
    /// <returns>The response from the initiate auth request.</returns>
    public async Task<InitiateAuthResponse> InitiateAuthAsync(string clientId,
 string userName, string password)
    {
        var authParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        authParameters.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        authParameters.Add("PASSWORD", password);

        var authRequest = new InitiateAuthRequest
```

```
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            AuthParameters = authParameters,
            AuthFlow = AuthFlowType.USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.InitiateAuthAsync(authRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"Result Challenge is : {response.ChallengeName}");

        return response;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la InitiateAuthsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListUsers`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListUsers`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of users for the Amazon Cognito user pool.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userPoolId">The user pool ID.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of users.</returns>
    public async Task<List<UserType>> ListUsersAsync(string userPoolId)
    {
        var request = new ListUsersRequest
        {
            UserPoolId = userPoolId
        };

        var users = new List<UserType>();

        var usersPaginator = _cognitoService.Paginators.ListUsers(request);
```

```
        await foreach (var response in usersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            users.AddRange(response.Users);
        }

        return users;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListUserssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ResendConfirmationCode`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ResendConfirmationCode`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Send a new confirmation code to a user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The Id of the client application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of user who will receive the code.</
param>
    /// <returns>The delivery details.</returns>
    public async Task<CodeDeliveryDetailsType> ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(string
 clientId, string userName)
    {
        var codeRequest = new ResendConfirmationCodeRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            Username = userName,
        };

        var response = await
 _cognitoService.ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(codeRequest);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Method of delivery is
 {response.CodeDeliveryDetails.DeliveryMedium}");

        return response.CodeDeliveryDetails;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ResendConfirmationCodesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`SignUp`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SignUp`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Sign up a new user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client Id of the application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username to use.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The user's password.</param>
    /// <param name="email">The email address of the user.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating whether the user was confirmed.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> SignUpAsync(string clientId, string userName, string
 password, string email)
    {
        var userAttrs = new AttributeType
        {
            Name = "email",
            Value = email,
        };
```

```
        var userAttrsList = new List<AttributeType>();

        userAttrsList.Add(userAttrs);

        var signUpRequest = new SignUpRequest
        {
            UserAttributes = userAttrsList,
            Username = userName,
            ClientId = clientId,
            Password = password
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.SignUpAsync(signUpRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SignUpsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`VerifySoftwareToken`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`VerifySoftwareToken`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="session">The name of the session.</param>
    /// <param name="code">The MFA code.</param>
    /// <returns>The status of the software token.</returns>
    public async Task<VerifySoftwareTokenResponseType>
VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(string session, string code)
    {
```

```
        var tokenRequest = new VerifySoftwareTokenRequest
        {
            UserCode = code,
            Session = session,
        };

        var verifyResponse = await
_cognitoService.VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(tokenRequest);

        return verifyResponse.Status;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la VerifySoftwareTokensezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Scenari

Registrazione di un utente a un pool di utenti che richiede l'autenticazione MFA

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Registra e conferma un utente con nome utente, password e indirizzo e-mail.
- Configura l'autenticazione a più fattori associando un'applicazione MFA all'utente.
- Accedi utilizzando una password e un codice MFA.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace CognitoBasics;

public class CognitoBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;
```

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon Cognito.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonCognitoIdentityProvider>()
            .AddTransient<CognitoWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<CognitoBasics>();

        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        var cognitoWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<CognitoWrapper>();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        UiMethods.DisplayOverview();
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // clientId - The app client Id value that you get from the AWS CDK script.
        var clientId = configuration["ClientId"]; // "*** REPLACE WITH CLIENT ID
VALUE FROM CDK SCRIPT";

        // poolId - The pool Id that you get from the AWS CDK script.
        var poolId = configuration["PoolId"]!; // "*** REPLACE WITH POOL ID VALUE
FROM CDK SCRIPT";
        var userName = configuration["UserName"];
        var password = configuration["Password"];
        var email = configuration["Email"];

        // If the username wasn't set in the configuration file,
```

```
        // get it from the user now.
        if (userName is null)
        {
            do
            {
                Console.Write("Username: ");
                userName = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(userName));
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"\nUsername: {userName}");

        // If the password wasn't set in the configuration file,
        // get it from the user now.
        if (password is null)
        {
            do
            {
                Console.Write("Password: ");
                password = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(password));
        }

        // If the email address wasn't set in the configuration file,
        // get it from the user now.
        if (email is null)
        {
            do
            {
                Console.Write("Email: ");
                email = Console.ReadLine();
            } while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(email));
        }

        // Now sign up the user.
        Console.WriteLine($"\nSigning up {userName} with email address: {email}");
        await cognitoWrapper.SignUpAsync(clientId, userName, password, email);

        // Add the user to the user pool.
        Console.WriteLine($"Adding {userName} to the user pool");
        await cognitoWrapper.GetAdminUserAsync(userName, poolId);

        UiMethods.DisplayTitle("Get confirmation code");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Conformation code sent to {userName}.");
        Console.Write("Would you like to send a new code? (Y/N) ");
        var answer = Console.ReadLine();

        if (answer!.ToLower() == "y")
        {
            await cognitoWrapper.ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(clientId, userName);
            Console.WriteLine("Sending a new confirmation code");
        }

        Console.Write("Enter confirmation code (from Email): ");
        var code = Console.ReadLine();

        await cognitoWrapper.ConfirmSignupAsync(clientId, code, userName);

        UiMethods.DisplayTitle("Checking status");
        Console.WriteLine($"Rechecking the status of {userName} in the user pool");
        await cognitoWrapper.GetAdminUserAsync(userName, poolId);

        Console.WriteLine($"Setting up authenticator for {userName} in the user
pool");
        var setupResponse = await cognitoWrapper.InitiateAuthAsync(clientId,
userName, password);

        var setupSession = await
cognitoWrapper.AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(setupResponse.Session);
        Console.Write("Enter the 6-digit code displayed in Google Authenticator: ");
        var setupCode = Console.ReadLine();

        var setupResult = await
cognitoWrapper.VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(setupSession, setupCode);
        Console.WriteLine($"Setup status: {setupResult}");

        Console.WriteLine($"Now logging in {userName} in the user pool");
        var authSession = await cognitoWrapper.AdminInitiateAuthAsync(clientId,
poolId, userName, password);

        Console.Write("Enter a new 6-digit code displayed in Google Authenticator:
");
        var authCode = Console.ReadLine();

        var authResult = await
cognitoWrapper.AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(userName, clientId, authCode,
authSession, poolId);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Authenticated and received access token:
 {authResult.AccessToken}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Cognito scenario is complete.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
}


using System.Net;

namespace CognitoActions;

/// <summary>
/// Methods to perform Amazon Cognito Identity Provider actions.
/// </summary>
public class CognitoWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonCognitoIdentityProvider _cognitoService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the wrapper class containing Amazon Cognito actions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="cognitoService">The Amazon Cognito client object.</param>
    public CognitoWrapper(IAmazonCognitoIdentityProvider cognitoService)
    {
        _cognitoService = cognitoService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the Amazon Cognito user pools for an account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of UserPoolDescriptionType objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<UserPoolDescriptionType>> ListUserPoolsAsync()
    {
        var userPools = new List<UserPoolDescriptionType>();

        var userPoolsPaginator = _cognitoService.Paginators.ListUserPools(new
 ListUserPoolsRequest());

        await foreach (var response in userPoolsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            userPools.AddRange(response.UserPools);
```

```
        }

        return userPools;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of users for the Amazon Cognito user pool.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userPoolId">The user pool ID.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of users.</returns>
    public async Task<List<UserType>> ListUsersAsync(string userPoolId)
    {
        var request = new ListUsersRequest
        {
            UserPoolId = userPoolId
        };

        var users = new List<UserType>();

        var usersPaginator = _cognitoService.Paginators.ListUsers(request);
        await foreach (var response in usersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            users.AddRange(response.Users);
        }

        return users;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Respond to an admin authentication challenge.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user.</param>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client ID.</param>
    /// <param name="mfaCode">The multi-factor authentication code.</param>
    /// <param name="session">The current application session.</param>
    /// <param name="clientId">The user pool ID.</param>
    /// <returns>The result of the authentication response.</returns>
    public async Task<AuthenticationResultType> AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(
        string userName,
        string clientId,
        string mfaCode,
        string session,
```

```
        string userPoolId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated");

        var challengeResponses = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        challengeResponses.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        challengeResponses.Add("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);

        var respondToAuthChallengeRequest = new AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest
        {
            ChallengeName = ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
            ClientId = clientId,
            ChallengeResponses = challengeResponses,
            Session = session,
            UserPoolId = userPoolId,
        };

        var response = await
_cognitoService.AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(respondToAuthChallengeRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"Response to Authentication
{response.AuthenticationResult.TokenType}");
        return response.AuthenticationResult;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="session">The name of the session.</param>
    /// <param name="code">The MFA code.</param>
    /// <returns>The status of the software token.</returns>
    public async Task<VerifySoftwareTokenResponseType>
VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(string session, string code)
    {
        var tokenRequest = new VerifySoftwareTokenRequest
        {
            UserCode = code,
            Session = session,
        };

        var verifyResponse = await
_cognitoService.VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(tokenRequest);

        return verifyResponse.Status;
```

```
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get an MFA token to authenticate the user with the authenticator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="session">The session name.</param>
    /// <returns>The session name.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(string session)
    {
        var softwareTokenRequest = new AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest
        {
            Session = session,
        };

        var tokenResponse = await
_cognitoService.AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(softwareTokenRequest);
        var secretCode = tokenResponse.SecretCode;

        Console.WriteLine($"Use the following secret code to set up the
authenticator: {secretCode}");

        return tokenResponse.Session;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate an admin auth request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client ID to use.</param>
    /// <param name="userPoolId">The ID of the user pool.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username to authenticate.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The user's password.</param>
    /// <returns>The session to use in challenge-response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AdminInitiateAuthAsync(string clientId, string
userPoolId, string userName, string password)
    {
        var authParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        authParameters.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        authParameters.Add("PASSWORD", password);

        var request = new AdminInitiateAuthRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
```

```
            UserPoolId = userPoolId,
            AuthParameters = authParameters,
            AuthFlow = AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.AdminInitiateAuthAsync(request);
        return response.Session;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate authorization.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client Id of the application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user who is authenticating.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The password for the user who is authenticating.</
param>
    /// <returns>The response from the initiate auth request.</returns>
    public async Task<InitiateAuthResponse> InitiateAuthAsync(string clientId,
 string userName, string password)
    {
        var authParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        authParameters.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        authParameters.Add("PASSWORD", password);

        var authRequest = new InitiateAuthRequest

        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            AuthParameters = authParameters,
            AuthFlow = AuthFlowType.USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.InitiateAuthAsync(authRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"Result Challenge is : {response.ChallengeName}");

        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Confirm that the user has signed up.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The Id of this application.</param>
    /// <param name="code">The confirmation code sent to the user.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ConfirmSignupAsync(string clientId, string code, string
userName)
    {
        var signUpRequest = new ConfirmSignUpRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            ConfirmationCode = code,
            Username = userName,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.ConfirmSignUpAsync(signUpRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{userName} was confirmed");
            return true;
        }
        return false;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Initiates and confirms tracking of the device.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessToken">The user's access token.</param>
    /// <param name="deviceKey">The key of the device from Amazon Cognito.</param>
    /// <param name="deviceName">The device name.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public async Task<bool> ConfirmDeviceAsync(string accessToken, string deviceKey,
string deviceName)
    {
        var request = new ConfirmDeviceRequest
        {
            AccessToken = accessToken,
            DeviceKey = deviceKey,
            DeviceName = deviceName
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.ConfirmDeviceAsync(request);
        return response.UserConfirmationNecessary;
    }


    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Send a new confirmation code to a user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The Id of the client application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of user who will receive the code.</
param>
    /// <returns>The delivery details.</returns>
    public async Task<CodeDeliveryDetailsType> ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(string
 clientId, string userName)
    {
        var codeRequest = new ResendConfirmationCodeRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            Username = userName,
        };

        var response = await
 _cognitoService.ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(codeRequest);

        Console.WriteLine($"Method of delivery is
 {response.CodeDeliveryDetails.DeliveryMedium}");

        return response.CodeDeliveryDetails;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the specified user from an Amazon Cognito user pool with administrator
 access.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user.</param>
    /// <param name="poolId">The Id of the Amazon Cognito user pool.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task<UserStatusType> GetAdminUserAsync(string userName, string
 poolId)
    {
        AdminGetUserRequest userRequest = new AdminGetUserRequest
        {
            Username = userName,
            UserPoolId = poolId,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.AdminGetUserAsync(userRequest);

        Console.WriteLine($"User status {response.UserStatus}");
```

```
        return response.UserStatus;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Sign up a new user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client Id of the application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username to use.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The user's password.</param>
    /// <param name="email">The email address of the user.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating whether the user was confirmed.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> SignUpAsync(string clientId, string userName, string
 password, string email)
    {
        var userAttrs = new AttributeType
        {
            Name = "email",
            Value = email,
        };

        var userAttrsList = new List<AttributeType>();

        userAttrsList.Add(userAttrs);

        var signUpRequest = new SignUpRequest
        {
            UserAttributes = userAttrsList,
            Username = userName,
            ClientId = clientId,
            Password = password
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.SignUpAsync(signUpRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers
  - ResendConfirmationCode
  - RespondToAuthChallenge
  - SignUp
  - VerifySoftwareToken

Esempi di Amazon Comprehend con SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Comprehend. AWS SDK per .NET

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`DetectDominantLanguage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetectDominantLanguage`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Comprehend;
    using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example calls the Amazon Comprehend service to determine the
    /// dominant language.
    /// </summary>
    public static class DetectDominantLanguage
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Calls Amazon Comprehend to determine the dominant language used in
        /// the sample text.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string text = "It is raining today in Seattle.";

            var comprehendClient = new
AmazonComprehendClient(Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectDominantLanguage\n");
            var detectDominantLanguageRequest = new DetectDominantLanguageRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
            };
```

```
            var detectDominantLanguageResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectDominantLanguageAsync(detectDominantLanguageRequest);
            foreach (var dl in detectDominantLanguageResponse.Languages)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Language Code: {dl.LanguageCode}, Score:
{dl.Score}");
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetectDominantLanguagesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DetectEntities`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetectEntities`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Comprehend;
    using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to use the AmazonComprehend service detect any
    /// entities in submitted text.
    /// </summary>
    public static class DetectEntities
    {
        /// <summary>
```

```
        /// The main method calls the DetectEntitiesAsync method to find any
        /// entities in the sample code.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string text = "It is raining today in Seattle";

            var comprehendClient = new AmazonComprehendClient();

            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectEntities\n");
            var detectEntitiesRequest = new DetectEntitiesRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
                LanguageCode = "en",
            };
            var detectEntitiesResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectEntitiesAsync(detectEntitiesRequest);

            foreach (var e in detectEntitiesResponse.Entities)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Text: {e.Text}, Type: {e.Type}, Score:
{e.Score}, BeginOffset: {e.BeginOffset}, EndOffset: {e.EndOffset}");
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetectEntitiessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DetectKeyPhrases`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetectKeyPhrases`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Comprehend;
    using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to use the Amazon Comprehend service to
    /// search text for key phrases.
    /// </summary>
    public static class DetectKeyPhrase
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// This method calls the Amazon Comprehend method DetectKeyPhrasesAsync
        /// to detect any key phrases in the sample text.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string text = "It is raining today in Seattle";

            var comprehendClient = new
AmazonComprehendClient(Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

            // Call DetectKeyPhrases API
            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectKeyPhrases");
            var detectKeyPhrasesRequest = new DetectKeyPhrasesRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
                LanguageCode = "en",
            };
            var detectKeyPhrasesResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectKeyPhrasesAsync(detectKeyPhrasesRequest);
            foreach (var kp in detectKeyPhrasesResponse.KeyPhrases)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Text: {kp.Text}, Score: {kp.Score}, BeginOffset:
{kp.BeginOffset}, EndOffset: {kp.EndOffset}");
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetectKeyPhrasessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DetectPiiEntities`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetectPiiEntities`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Comprehend;
using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to use the Amazon Comprehend service to find
/// personally identifiable information (PII) within text submitted to the
/// DetectPiiEntitiesAsync method.
/// </summary>
public class DetectingPII
{
    /// <summary>
    /// This method calls the DetectPiiEntitiesAsync method to locate any
    /// personally dientifiable information within the supplied text.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var comprehendClient = new AmazonComprehendClient();
        var text = @"Hello Paul Santos. The latest statement for your
                    credit card account 1111-0000-1111-0000 was
                    mailed to 123 Any Street, Seattle, WA 98109.";

        var request = new DetectPiiEntitiesRequest
        {
            Text = text,
            LanguageCode = "EN",
```

```
            };

            var response = await comprehendClient.DetectPiiEntitiesAsync(request);

            if (response.Entities.Count > 0)
            {
                foreach (var entity in response.Entities)
                {
                    var entityValue = text.Substring(entity.BeginOffset,
entity.EndOffset - entity.BeginOffset);
                    Console.WriteLine($"{entity.Type}: {entityValue}");
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetectPiiEntitiessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DetectSentiment`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetectSentiment`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Comprehend;
    using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to detect the overall sentiment of the supplied
    /// text using the Amazon Comprehend service.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    public static class DetectSentiment
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// This method calls the DetetectSentimentAsync method to analyze the
        /// supplied text and determine the overal sentiment.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string text = "It is raining today in Seattle";

            var comprehendClient = new
AmazonComprehendClient(Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

            // Call DetectKeyPhrases API
            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectSentiment");
            var detectSentimentRequest = new DetectSentimentRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
                LanguageCode = "en",
            };
            var detectSentimentResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectSentimentAsync(detectSentimentRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Sentiment: {detectSentimentResponse.Sentiment}");
            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetectSentimentsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DetectSyntax`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetectSyntax`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Comprehend;
    using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to use Amazon Comprehend to detect syntax
    /// elements by calling the DetectSyntaxAsync method.
    /// </summary>
    public class DetectingSyntax
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// This method calls DetectSynaxAsync to identify the syntax elements
        /// in the sample text.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string text = "It is raining today in Seattle";

            var comprehendClient = new AmazonComprehendClient();

            // Call DetectSyntax API
            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectSyntaxAsync\n");
            var detectSyntaxRequest = new DetectSyntaxRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
                LanguageCode = "en",
            };
            DetectSyntaxResponse detectSyntaxResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectSyntaxAsync(detectSyntaxRequest);
            foreach (SyntaxToken s in detectSyntaxResponse.SyntaxTokens)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Text: {s.Text}, PartOfSpeech:
{s.PartOfSpeech.Tag}, BeginOffset: {s.BeginOffset}, EndOffset: {s.EndOffset}");
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetectSyntaxsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

StartTopicsDetectionJob

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartTopicsDetectionJob`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Comprehend;
using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example scans the documents in an Amazon Simple Storage Service
/// (Amazon S3) bucket and analyzes it for topics. The results are stored
/// in another bucket and then the resulting job properties are displayed
/// on the screen. This example was created using the AWS SDK for .NEt
/// version 3.7 and .NET Core version 5.0.
/// </summary>
public static class TopicModeling
{
    /// <summary>
    /// This methos calls a topic detection job by calling the Amazon
    /// Comprehend StartTopicsDetectionJobRequest.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var comprehendClient = new AmazonComprehendClient();

        string inputS3Uri = "s3://input bucket/input path";
        InputFormat inputDocFormat = InputFormat.ONE_DOC_PER_FILE;
        string outputS3Uri = "s3://output bucket/output path";
        string dataAccessRoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::account ID:role/data access
role";
        int numberOfTopics = 10;

        var startTopicsDetectionJobRequest = new
StartTopicsDetectionJobRequest()
```

```
            {
                InputDataConfig = new InputDataConfig()
                {
                    S3Uri = inputS3Uri,
                    InputFormat = inputDocFormat,
                },
                OutputDataConfig = new OutputDataConfig()
                {
                    S3Uri = outputS3Uri,
                },
                DataAccessRoleArn = dataAccessRoleArn,
                NumberOfTopics = numberOfTopics,
            };

            var startTopicsDetectionJobResponse = await
comprehendClient.StartTopicsDetectionJobAsync(startTopicsDetectionJobRequest);

            var jobId = startTopicsDetectionJobResponse.JobId;
            Console.WriteLine("JobId: " + jobId);

            var describeTopicsDetectionJobRequest = new
DescribeTopicsDetectionJobRequest()
            {
                JobId = jobId,
            };

            var describeTopicsDetectionJobResponse = await
comprehendClient.DescribeTopicsDetectionJobAsync(describeTopicsDetectionJobRequest);

PrintJobProperties(describeTopicsDetectionJobResponse.TopicsDetectionJobProperties);

            var listTopicsDetectionJobsResponse = await
comprehendClient.ListTopicsDetectionJobsAsync(new
ListTopicsDetectionJobsRequest());
            foreach (var props in
listTopicsDetectionJobsResponse.TopicsDetectionJobPropertiesList)
            {
                PrintJobProperties(props);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method is a helper method that displays the job properties
        /// from the call to StartTopicsDetectionJobRequest.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="props">A list of properties from the call to
        /// StartTopicsDetectionJobRequest.</param>
        private static void PrintJobProperties(TopicsDetectionJobProperties props)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"JobId: {props.JobId}, JobName: {props.JobName},
JobStatus: {props.JobStatus}");
            Console.WriteLine($"NumberOfTopics: {props.NumberOfTopics}\nInputS3Uri:
{props.InputDataConfig.S3Uri}");
            Console.WriteLine($"InputFormat: {props.InputDataConfig.InputFormat},
OutputS3Uri: {props.OutputDataConfig.S3Uri}");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartTopicsDetectionJobsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Scenari

Crea un'applicazione per analizzare il feedback dei clienti

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione che analizza le schede dei commenti dei clienti, le traduce dalla loro lingua originale, ne determina il sentiment e genera un file audio dal testo tradotto.

SDK per .NET

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Esempi di utilizzo di Amazon DocumentDB SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon DocumentDB. AWS SDK per .NET

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Esempi serverless

Esempi serverless

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon DocumentDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso di modifiche di DocumentDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using System.Text.Json;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Text.Json.Serialization;
//Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted into
 a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace LambdaDocDb;

public class Function
{

     /// <summary>
    /// Lambda function entry point to process Amazon DocumentDB events.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="event">The Amazon DocumentDB event.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The Lambda context object.</param>
    /// <returns>A string to indicate successful processing.</returns>
    public string FunctionHandler(Event evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {

        foreach (var record in evnt.Events)
        {
            ProcessDocumentDBEvent(record, context);
        }

        return "OK";
    }

     private void ProcessDocumentDBEvent(DocumentDBEventRecord record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {

        var eventData = record.Event;
        var operationType = eventData.OperationType;
        var databaseName = eventData.Ns.Db;
        var collectionName = eventData.Ns.Coll;
        var fullDocument = JsonSerializer.Serialize(eventData.FullDocument, new
 JsonSerializerOptions { WriteIndented = true });
```

```
        context.Logger.LogLine($"Operation type: {operationType}");
        context.Logger.LogLine($"Database: {databaseName}");
        context.Logger.LogLine($"Collection: {collectionName}");
        context.Logger.LogLine($"Full document:\n{fullDocument}");
    }



    public class Event
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("eventSourceArn")]
        public string EventSourceArn { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("events")]
        public List<DocumentDBEventRecord> Events { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("eventSource")]
        public string EventSource { get; set; }
    }

    public class DocumentDBEventRecord
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("event")]
        public EventData Event { get; set; }
    }

    public class EventData
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("_id")]
        public IdData Id { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("clusterTime")]
        public ClusterTime ClusterTime { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("documentKey")]
        public DocumentKey DocumentKey { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("fullDocument")]
        public Dictionary<string, object> FullDocument { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("ns")]
        public Namespace Ns { get; set; }
```

```
        [JsonPropertyName("operationType")]
        public string OperationType { get; set; }
    }

    public class IdData
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("_data")]
        public string Data { get; set; }
    }

    public class ClusterTime
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("$timestamp")]
        public Timestamp Timestamp { get; set; }
    }

    public class Timestamp
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("t")]
        public long T { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("i")]
        public int I { get; set; }
    }

    public class DocumentKey
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("_id")]
        public Id Id { get; set; }
    }

    public class Id
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("$oid")]
        public string Oid { get; set; }
    }

    public class Namespace
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("db")]
        public string Db { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("coll")]
        public string Coll { get; set; }
```

```
    }
}
```

Esempi di utilizzo di DynamoDB SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET con DynamoDB.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

AWS i contributi della community sono esempi che sono stati creati e gestiti da diversi team. AWS Per fornire feedback, utilizza il meccanismo fornito negli archivi collegati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless
- AWS contributi della comunità

Azioni

`BatchExecuteStatement`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`BatchExecuteStatement`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo di batch di istruzioni INSERT per aggiungere elementi.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts movies imported from a JSON file into the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL INSERT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table into which the movie
        /// information will be inserted.</param>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The name of the JSON file that contains
        /// movie information.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the insert operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertMovies(string tableName, string
movieFileName)
        {
            // Get the list of movies from the JSON file.
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);

            var success = false;

            if (movies is not null)
            {
                // Insert the movies in a batch using PartiQL. Because the
                // batch can contain a maximum of 25 items, insert 25 movies
                // at a time.
                string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
'year': ?}}";
                var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>();

                try
                {
                    for (var indexOffset = 0; indexOffset < 250; indexOffset += 25)
                    {
                        for (var i = indexOffset; i < indexOffset + 25; i++)
                        {
```

```
                            statements.Add(new BatchStatementRequest
                            {
                                Statement = insertBatch,
                                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                                {
                                    new AttributeValue { S = movies[i].Title },
                                    new AttributeValue { N =
movies[i].Year.ToString() },
                                },
                            });
                        }

                        var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
                        {
                            Statements = statements,
                        });

                        // Wait between batches for movies to be successfully added.
                        System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(3000);

                        success = response.HttpStatusCode ==
System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;

                        // Clear the list of statements for the next batch.
                        statements.Clear();
                    }
                }
                catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                }
            }

            return success;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
        /// added to the DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
        /// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
        public static List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
```

```
        {
            if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
            {
                return null!;
            }

            using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
            string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
            var allMovies = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<List<Movie>>(json);

            if (allMovies is not null)
            {
                // Return the first 250 entries.
                return allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
            }
            else
            {
                return null!;
            }
        }
```

Utilizzo di batch di istruzioni SELECT per ottenere elementi.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Gets movies from the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL SELECT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year of the second movie.</param>
        /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> GetBatch(
            string tableName,
            string title1,
            string title2,
            int year1,
            int year2)
        {
            var getBatch = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
= ?";
```

```
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = getBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = getBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            if (response.Responses.Count > 0)
            {
                response.Responses.ForEach(r =>
                {
                    if (r.Item.Any())
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"{r.Item["title"]}\t{r.Item["year"]}");
                    }
                });
                return true;
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't find either {title1} or {title2}.");
                return false;
```

```
            }

        }
```

Utilizzo di batch di istruzioni UPDATE per aggiornare elementi.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Updates information for multiple movies.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the
        /// movies to be updated.</param>
        /// <param name="producer1">The producer name for the first movie
        /// to update.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year that the first movie was released.</param>
        /// <param name="producer2">The producer name for the second
        /// movie to update.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year that the second movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the update.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateBatch(
            string tableName,
            string producer1,
            string title1,
            int year1,
            string producer2,
            string title2,
            int year2)
        {

            string updateBatch = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title = ?
 AND year = ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = producer1 },
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
```

```
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = producer2 },
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
 BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

Utilizzo di batch di istruzioni DELETE per eliminare elementi.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes multiple movies using a PartiQL BatchExecuteAsync
        /// statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the
        /// moves that will be deleted.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year the first movie was released.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year the second movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteBatch(
            string tableName,
            string title1,
```

```
            int year1,
            string title2,
            int year2)
        {

            string updateBatch = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
= ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`BatchGetItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`BatchGetItem`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model;

namespace LowLevelBatchGet
{
    public class LowLevelBatchGet
    {
        private static readonly string _table1Name = "Forum";
        private static readonly string _table2Name = "Thread";

        public static async void RetrieveMultipleItemsBatchGet(AmazonDynamoDBClient
 client)
        {
            var request = new BatchGetItemRequest
            {
                RequestItems = new Dictionary<string, KeysAndAttributes>()
            {
                { _table1Name,
                  new KeysAndAttributes
                  {
                      Keys = new List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue> >()
                      {
                          new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                          {
                              { "Name", new AttributeValue {
                            S = "Amazon DynamoDB"
                        } }
                          },
                          new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
```

```
                            {
                                { "Name", new AttributeValue {
                              S = "Amazon S3"
                        } }
                            }
                      }
                  }},
              {
                  _table2Name,
                  new KeysAndAttributes
                  {
                      Keys = new List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue> >()
                      {
                          new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                          {
                              { "ForumName", new AttributeValue {
                                    S = "Amazon DynamoDB"
                                } },
                              { "Subject", new AttributeValue {
                                    S = "DynamoDB Thread 1"
                                } }
                          },
                          new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                          {
                              { "ForumName", new AttributeValue {
                                    S = "Amazon DynamoDB"
                                } },
                              { "Subject", new AttributeValue {
                                    S = "DynamoDB Thread 2"
                                } }
                          },
                          new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                          {
                              { "ForumName", new AttributeValue {
                                    S = "Amazon S3"
                                } },
                              { "Subject", new AttributeValue {
                                    S = "S3 Thread 1"
                                } }
                          }
                      }
                  }
              }
          }
```

```
            };

            BatchGetItemResponse response;
            do
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Making request");
                response = await client.BatchGetItemAsync(request);

                // Check the response.
                var responses = response.Responses; // Attribute list in the
response.

                foreach (var tableResponse in responses)
                {
                    var tableResults = tableResponse.Value;
                    Console.WriteLine("Items retrieved from table {0}",
tableResponse.Key);
                    foreach (var item1 in tableResults)
                    {
                        PrintItem(item1);
                    }
                }

                // Any unprocessed keys? could happen if you exceed
ProvisionedThroughput or some other error.
                Dictionary<string, KeysAndAttributes> unprocessedKeys =
response.UnprocessedKeys;
                foreach (var unprocessedTableKeys in unprocessedKeys)
                {
                    // Print table name.
                    Console.WriteLine(unprocessedTableKeys.Key);
                    // Print unprocessed primary keys.
                    foreach (var key in unprocessedTableKeys.Value.Keys)
                    {
                        PrintItem(key);
                    }
                }

                request.RequestItems = unprocessedKeys;
            } while (response.UnprocessedKeys.Count > 0);
        }

        private static void PrintItem(Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
attributeList)
```

```
        {
            foreach (KeyValuePair<string, AttributeValue> kvp in attributeList)
            {
                string attributeName = kvp.Key;
                AttributeValue value = kvp.Value;

                Console.WriteLine(
                    attributeName + " " +
                    (value.S == null ? "" : "S=[" + value.S + "]") +
                    (value.N == null ? "" : "N=[" + value.N + "]") +
                    (value.SS == null ? "" : "SS=[" + string.Join(",",
 value.SS.ToArray()) + "]") +
                    (value.NS == null ? "" : "NS=[" + string.Join(",",
 value.NS.ToArray()) + "]")
                    );
            }
            Console.WriteLine("************************************************");
        }

        static void Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            RetrieveMultipleItemsBatchGet(client);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchGetItemsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeTable`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    private static async Task GetTableInformation()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("\n*** Retrieving table information ***");

        var response = await Client.DescribeTableAsync(new DescribeTableRequest
        {
            TableName = ExampleTableName
        });

        var table = response.Table;
        Console.WriteLine($"Name: {table.TableName}");
        Console.WriteLine($"# of items: {table.ItemCount}");

    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeTablesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ExecuteStatement`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ExecuteStatement`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo di un'istruzione INSERT per aggiungere un elemento.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts a single movie into the movies table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to insert.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the INSERT operation.</returns>
```

```
        public static async Task<bool> InsertSingleMovie(string tableName, string
 movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
 'year': ?}}";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
 ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertBatch,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

Utilizzo di un'istruzione SELECT per ottenere un elemento.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Uses a PartiQL SELECT statement to retrieve a single movie from the
        /// movie database.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to retrieve.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of movie data. If no movie matches the supplied
        /// title, the list is empty.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
 GetSingleMovie(string tableName, string movieTitle)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
            };
```

```
            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }
```

Utilizzo di un'istruzione SELECT per ottenere un elenco di elementi.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve multiple movies by year using a SELECT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movies were released.</param>
        /// <returns></returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
GetMovies(string tableName, int year)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE year = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }
```

Utilizzo di un'istruzione UPDATE per aggiornare un elemento.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Updates a single movie in the table, adding information for the
        /// producer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">the name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="producer">The name of the producer.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The movie title.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// UPDATE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateSingleMovie(string tableName, string
producer, string movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertSingle = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title
= ? AND year = ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = producer },
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

Utilizzo di un'istruzione DELETE per eliminare un singolo filmato.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a single movie from the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to delete.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
```

```
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// DELETE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            var deleteSingle = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
= ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = deleteSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListTables`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTables`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    private static async Task ListMyTables()
    {
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\n*** Listing tables ***");

        string lastTableNameEvaluated = null;
        do
        {
            var response = await Client.ListTablesAsync(new ListTablesRequest
            {
                Limit = 2,
                ExclusiveStartTableName = lastTableNameEvaluated
            });

            foreach (var name in response.TableNames)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(name);
            }

            lastTableNameEvaluated = response.LastEvaluatedTableName;
        } while (lastTableNameEvaluated != null);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTablessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per .NET

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Creazione di un'applicazione Web per tracciare i dati DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in una tabella Amazon DynamoDB e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per .NET

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon DynamoDB per creare un'applicazione Web dinamica che traccia i dati di lavoro DynamoDB.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

Esecuzione di una query su una tabella mediante batch di istruzioni PartiQL

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ricezione di un batch di elementi mediante più istruzioni SELECT.
- Aggiunta di un batch di articoli eseguendo più istruzioni INSERT.
- Aggiornamento di un batch di elementi mediante più istruzioni UPDATE.
- Eliminazione di un batch di elementi mediante più istruzioni DELETE.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Before you run this example, download 'movies.json' from
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
GettingStarted.Js.02.html,
// and put it in the same folder as the example.

// Separator for the console display.
var SepBar = new string('-', 80);
const string tableName = "movie_table";
const string movieFileName = @"..\..\..\..\..\..\..\..\resources\sample_files
\movies.json";

DisplayInstructions();

// Create the table and wait for it to be active.
Console.WriteLine($"Creating the movie table: {tableName}");

var success = await DynamoDBMethods.CreateMovieTableAsync(tableName);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created table: {tableName}.");
}

WaitForEnter();

// Add movie information to the table from moviedata.json. See the
// instructions at the top of this file to download the JSON file.
Console.WriteLine($"Inserting movies into the new table. Please wait...");
success = await PartiQLBatchMethods.InsertMovies(tableName, movieFileName);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine("Movies successfully added to the table.");
}
else
```

```
{
    Console.WriteLine("Movies could not be added to the table.");
}

WaitForEnter();

// Update multiple movies by using the BatchExecute statement.
var title1 = "Star Wars";
var year1 = 1977;
var title2 = "Wizard of Oz";
var year2 = 1939;

Console.WriteLine($"Updating two movies with producer information: {title1} and
 {title2}.");
success = await PartiQLBatchMethods.GetBatch(tableName, title1, title2, year1,
 year2);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully retrieved {title1} and {title2}.");
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine("Select statement failed.");
}

WaitForEnter();

// Update multiple movies by using the BatchExecute statement.
var producer1 = "LucasFilm";
var producer2 = "MGM";

Console.WriteLine($"Updating two movies with producer information: {title1} and
 {title2}.");
success = await PartiQLBatchMethods.UpdateBatch(tableName, producer1, title1, year1,
 producer2, title2, year2);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully updated {title1} and {title2}.");
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine("Update failed.");
}
```

```
WaitForEnter();

// Delete multiple movies by using the BatchExecute statement.
Console.WriteLine($"Now we will delete {title1} and {title2} from the table.");
success = await PartiQLBatchMethods.DeleteBatch(tableName, title1, year1, title2,
 year2);

if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Deleted {title1} and {title2}");
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine($"could not delete {title1} or {title2}");
}

WaitForEnter();

// DNow that the PartiQL Batch scenario is complete, delete the movie table.
success = await DynamoDBMethods.DeleteTableAsync(tableName);

if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted {tableName}");
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete {tableName}");
}

/// <summary>
/// Displays the description of the application on the console.
/// </summary>
void DisplayInstructions()
{
    Console.Clear();
    Console.WriteLine();
    Console.Write(new string(' ', 24));
    Console.WriteLine("DynamoDB PartiQL Basics Example");
    Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    Console.WriteLine("This demo application shows the basics of using Amazon
 DynamoDB with the AWS SDK for");
    Console.WriteLine(".NET version 3.7 and .NET 6.");
    Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
```

```
    Console.WriteLine("Creates a table by using the CreateTable method.");
    Console.WriteLine("Gets multiple movies by using a PartiQL SELECT statement.");
    Console.WriteLine("Updates multiple movies by using the ExecuteBatch method.");
    Console.WriteLine("Deletes multiple movies by using a PartiQL DELETE
 statement.");
    Console.WriteLine("Cleans up the resources created for the demo by deleting the
 table.");
    Console.WriteLine(SepBar);

    WaitForEnter();
}

/// <summary>
/// Simple method to wait for the <Enter> key to be pressed.
/// </summary>
void WaitForEnter()
{
    Console.WriteLine("\nPress <Enter> to continue.");
    Console.Write(SepBar);
    _ = Console.ReadLine();
}


        /// <summary>
        /// Gets movies from the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL SELECT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year of the second movie.</param>
        /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> GetBatch(
            string tableName,
            string title1,
            string title2,
            int year1,
            int year2)
        {
            var getBatch = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
 = ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
```

```
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = getBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = getBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            if (response.Responses.Count > 0)
            {
                response.Responses.ForEach(r =>
                {
                    if (r.Item.Any())
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"{r.Item["title"]}\t{r.Item["year"]}");
                    }
                });
                return true;
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't find either {title1} or {title2}.");
                return false;
            }
```

```
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts movies imported from a JSON file into the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL INSERT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table into which the movie
        /// information will be inserted.</param>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The name of the JSON file that contains
        /// movie information.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the insert operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertMovies(string tableName, string
movieFileName)
        {
            // Get the list of movies from the JSON file.
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);

            var success = false;

            if (movies is not null)
            {
                // Insert the movies in a batch using PartiQL. Because the
                // batch can contain a maximum of 25 items, insert 25 movies
                // at a time.
                string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
'year': ?}}";
                var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>();

                try
                {
                    for (var indexOffset = 0; indexOffset < 250; indexOffset += 25)
                    {
                        for (var i = indexOffset; i < indexOffset + 25; i++)
                        {
                            statements.Add(new BatchStatementRequest
                            {
                                Statement = insertBatch,
                                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                                {
                                    new AttributeValue { S = movies[i].Title },
                                    new AttributeValue { N =
movies[i].Year.ToString() },
                                },
```

```
                            });
                        }

                        var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
                        {
                            Statements = statements,
                        });

                        // Wait between batches for movies to be successfully added.
                        System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(3000);

                        success = response.HttpStatusCode ==
System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;

                        // Clear the list of statements for the next batch.
                        statements.Clear();
                    }
                }
                catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                }
            }

            return success;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
        /// added to the DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
        /// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
        public static List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
        {
            if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
            {
                return null!;
            }

            using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
            string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
            var allMovies = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<List<Movie>>(json);
```

```
            if (allMovies is not null)
            {
                // Return the first 250 entries.
                return allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
            }
            else
            {
                return null!;
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Updates information for multiple movies.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the
        /// movies to be updated.</param>
        /// <param name="producer1">The producer name for the first movie
        /// to update.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year that the first movie was released.</param>
        /// <param name="producer2">The producer name for the second
        /// movie to update.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year that the second movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the update.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateBatch(
            string tableName,
            string producer1,
            string title1,
            int year1,
            string producer2,
            string title2,
            int year2)
        {

            string updateBatch = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title = ?
 AND year = ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
```

```
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = producer1 },
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = producer2 },
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
 BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes multiple movies using a PartiQL BatchExecuteAsync
        /// statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the
        /// moves that will be deleted.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year the first movie was released.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year the second movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteBatch(
            string tableName,
            string title1,
```

```
            int year1,
            string title2,
            int year2)
        {

            string updateBatch = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
= ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Esecuzione di una query mediante PartiQL

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ricezione di un articolo eseguendo un'istruzione SELECT.
- Aggiunta di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione INSERT.
- Aggiornamento di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione UPDATE.
- Eliminazione di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione DELETE.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace PartiQL_Basics_Scenario
{
    public class PartiQLMethods
    {
        private static readonly AmazonDynamoDBClient Client = new
 AmazonDynamoDBClient();


        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts movies imported from a JSON file into the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL INSERT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table where the movie
        /// information will be inserted.</param>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The name of the JSON file that contains
        /// movie information.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the insert operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertMovies(string tableName, string
 movieFileName)
        {
            // Get the list of movies from the JSON file.
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);
```

```
            var success = false;

            if (movies is not null)
            {
                // Insert the movies in a batch using PartiQL. Because the
                // batch can contain a maximum of 25 items, insert 25 movies
                // at a time.
                string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
'year': ?}}";
                var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>();

                try
                {
                    for (var indexOffset = 0; indexOffset < 250; indexOffset += 25)
                    {
                        for (var i = indexOffset; i < indexOffset + 25; i++)
                        {
                            statements.Add(new BatchStatementRequest
                            {
                                Statement = insertBatch,
                                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                                {
                                    new AttributeValue { S = movies[i].Title },
                                    new AttributeValue { N =
movies[i].Year.ToString() },
                                },
                            });
                        }

                        var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
                        {
                            Statements = statements,
                        });

                        // Wait between batches for movies to be successfully added.
                        System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(3000);

                        success = response.HttpStatusCode ==
System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;

                        // Clear the list of statements for the next batch.
                        statements.Clear();
```

```
                }
            }
            catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }

        return success;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
    /// added to the DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
    /// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
    public static List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
    {
        if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
        {
            return null!;
        }

        using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
        string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
        var allMovies = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<List<Movie>>(json);

        if (allMovies is not null)
        {
            // Return the first 250 entries.
            return allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
        }
        else
        {
            return null!;
        }
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Uses a PartiQL SELECT statement to retrieve a single movie from the
    /// movie database.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to retrieve.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of movie data. If no movie matches the supplied
        /// title, the list is empty.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
GetSingleMovie(string tableName, string movieTitle)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve multiple movies by year using a SELECT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movies were released.</param>
        /// <returns></returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
GetMovies(string tableName, int year)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE year = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
```

```
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }


        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts a single movie into the movies table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to insert.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the INSERT operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
'year': ?}}";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertBatch,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Updates a single movie in the table, adding information for the
        /// producer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">the name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="producer">The name of the producer.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The movie title.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// UPDATE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateSingleMovie(string tableName, string
producer, string movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertSingle = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title
= ? AND year = ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = producer },
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a single movie from the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to delete.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// DELETE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            var deleteSingle = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
= ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
```

```
                Statement = deleteSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }


        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the list of movies returned from a database query.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="items">The list of movie information to display.</param>
        private static void DisplayMovies(List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>
 items)
        {
            if (items.Count > 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Found {items.Count} movies.");
                items.ForEach(item =>
 Console.WriteLine($"{item["year"].N}\t{item["title"].S}"));
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Didn't find a movie that matched the supplied
 criteria.");
            }
        }



    }
}




        /// <summary>
        /// Uses a PartiQL SELECT statement to retrieve a single movie from the
        /// movie database.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to retrieve.</param>
```

```
        /// <returns>A list of movie data. If no movie matches the supplied
        /// title, the list is empty.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
GetSingleMovie(string tableName, string movieTitle)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts a single movie into the movies table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to insert.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the INSERT operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
'year': ?}}";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertBatch,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
```

```
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Updates a single movie in the table, adding information for the
        /// producer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">the name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="producer">The name of the producer.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The movie title.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// UPDATE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateSingleMovie(string tableName, string
producer, string movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertSingle = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title
= ? AND year = ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = producer },
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a single movie from the table.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to delete.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// DELETE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            var deleteSingle = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
= ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = deleteSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Utilizzo di un modello di documento

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire operazioni di creazione, lettura, aggiornamento ed eliminazione (CRUD) e batch utilizzando un modello di documento per DynamoDB e un SDK. AWS

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Modello di documento.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esecuzione di operazioni CRUD utilizzando un modello di documento.

```
/// <summary>
/// Performs CRUD operations on an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/// </summary>
public class MidlevelItemCRUD
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var tableName = "ProductCatalog";
        var sampleBookId = 555;

        var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
        var productCatalog = LoadTable(client, tableName);

        await CreateBookItem(productCatalog, sampleBookId);
        RetrieveBook(productCatalog, sampleBookId);

        // Couple of sample updates.
        UpdateMultipleAttributes(productCatalog, sampleBookId);
        UpdateBookPriceConditionally(productCatalog, sampleBookId);

        // Delete.
        await DeleteBook(productCatalog, sampleBookId);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Loads the contents of a DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">An initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to load.</param>
    /// <returns>A DynamoDB table object.</returns>
    public static Table LoadTable(IAmazonDynamoDB client, string tableName)
    {
```

```
            Table productCatalog = Table.LoadTable(client, tableName);
            return productCatalog;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates an example book item and adds it to the DynamoDB table
        /// ProductCatalog.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async Task CreateBookItem(Table productCatalog, int
sampleBookId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\n*** Executing CreateBookItem() ***");
            var book = new Document
            {
                ["Id"] = sampleBookId,
                ["Title"] = "Book " + sampleBookId,
                ["Price"] = 19.99,
                ["ISBN"] = "111-1111111111",
                ["Authors"] = new List<string> { "Author 1", "Author 2", "Author
3" },
                ["PageCount"] = 500,
                ["Dimensions"] = "8.5x11x.5",
                ["InPublication"] = new DynamoDBBool(true),
                ["InStock"] = new DynamoDBBool(false),
                ["QuantityOnHand"] = 0,
            };

            // Adds the book to the ProductCatalog table.
            await productCatalog.PutItemAsync(book);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves an item, a book, from the DynamoDB ProductCatalog table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async void RetrieveBook(
          Table productCatalog,
          int sampleBookId)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("\n*** Executing RetrieveBook() ***");

            // Optional configuration.
            var config = new GetItemOperationConfig
            {
                AttributesToGet = new List<string> { "Id", "ISBN", "Title",
"Authors", "Price" },
                ConsistentRead = true,
            };

            Document document = await productCatalog.GetItemAsync(sampleBookId,
config);
            Console.WriteLine("RetrieveBook: Printing book retrieved...");
            PrintDocument(document);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Updates multiple attributes for a book and writes the changes to the
        /// DynamoDB table ProductCatalog.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async void UpdateMultipleAttributes(
          Table productCatalog,
          int sampleBookId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nUpdating multiple attributes....");
            int partitionKey = sampleBookId;

            var book = new Document
            {
                ["Id"] = partitionKey,

                // List of attribute updates.
                // The following replaces the existing authors list.
                ["Authors"] = new List<string> { "Author x", "Author y" },
                ["newAttribute"] = "New Value",
                ["ISBN"] = null, // Remove it.
            };

            // Optional parameters.
            var config = new UpdateItemOperationConfig
            {
```

```
                // Gets updated item in response.
                ReturnValues = ReturnValues.AllNewAttributes,
            };

            Document updatedBook = await productCatalog.UpdateItemAsync(book,
config);
            Console.WriteLine("UpdateMultipleAttributes: Printing item after
updates ...");
            PrintDocument(updatedBook);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Updates a book item if it meets the specified criteria.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async void UpdateBookPriceConditionally(
          Table productCatalog,
          int sampleBookId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\n*** Executing UpdateBookPriceConditionally() ***");

            int partitionKey = sampleBookId;

            var book = new Document
            {
                ["Id"] = partitionKey,
                ["Price"] = 29.99,
            };

            // For conditional price update, creating a condition expression.
            var expr = new Expression
            {
                ExpressionStatement = "Price = :val",
            };
            expr.ExpressionAttributeValues[":val"] = 19.00;

            // Optional parameters.
            var config = new UpdateItemOperationConfig
            {
                ConditionalExpression = expr,
                ReturnValues = ReturnValues.AllNewAttributes,
            };
```

```
            Document updatedBook = await productCatalog.UpdateItemAsync(book,
config);
            Console.WriteLine("UpdateBookPriceConditionally: Printing item whose
price was conditionally updated");
            PrintDocument(updatedBook);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes the book with the supplied Id value from the DynamoDB table
        /// ProductCatalog.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async Task DeleteBook(
          Table productCatalog,
          int sampleBookId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\n*** Executing DeleteBook() ***");

            // Optional configuration.
            var config = new DeleteItemOperationConfig
            {
                // Returns the deleted item.
                ReturnValues = ReturnValues.AllOldAttributes,
            };
            Document document = await productCatalog.DeleteItemAsync(sampleBookId,
config);
            Console.WriteLine("DeleteBook: Printing deleted just deleted...");

            PrintDocument(document);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Prints the information for the supplied DynamoDB document.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="updatedDocument">A DynamoDB document object.</param>
        public static void PrintDocument(Document updatedDocument)
        {
            if (updatedDocument is null)
            {
                return;
            }
```

```
            foreach (var attribute in updatedDocument.GetAttributeNames())
            {
                string stringValue = null;
                var value = updatedDocument[attribute];

                if (value is null)
                {
                    continue;
                }

                if (value is Primitive)
                {
                    stringValue = value.AsPrimitive().Value.ToString();
                }
                else if (value is PrimitiveList)
                {
                    stringValue = string.Join(",", (from primitive
                      in value.AsPrimitiveList().Entries
                                                  select
primitive.Value).ToArray());
                }

                Console.WriteLine($"{attribute} - {stringValue}", attribute,
stringValue);
            }
        }
    }
```

Esecuzione di operazioni di scrittura in batch utilizzando un modello di documento.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to use mid-level Amazon DynamoDB API calls to perform batch
    /// operations.
    /// </summary>
    public class MidLevelBatchWriteItem
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonDynamoDB client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
```

```
            await SingleTableBatchWrite(client);
            await MultiTableBatchWrite(client);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Perform a batch operation on a single DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized DynamoDB object.</param>
        public static async Task SingleTableBatchWrite(IAmazonDynamoDB client)
        {
            Table productCatalog = Table.LoadTable(client, "ProductCatalog");
            var batchWrite = productCatalog.CreateBatchWrite();

            var book1 = new Document
            {
                ["Id"] = 902,
                ["Title"] = "My book1 in batch write using .NET helper classes",
                ["ISBN"] = "902-11-11-1111",
                ["Price"] = 10,
                ["ProductCategory"] = "Book",
                ["Authors"] = new List<string> { "Author 1", "Author 2", "Author
3" },
                ["Dimensions"] = "8.5x11x.5",
                ["InStock"] = new DynamoDBBool(true),
                ["QuantityOnHand"] = new DynamoDBNull(), // Quantity is unknown at
this time.
            };

            batchWrite.AddDocumentToPut(book1);

            // Specify delete item using overload that takes PK.
            batchWrite.AddKeyToDelete(12345);
            Console.WriteLine("Performing batch write in SingleTableBatchWrite()");
            await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Perform a batch operation involving multiple DynamoDB tables.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
        public static async Task MultiTableBatchWrite(IAmazonDynamoDB client)
        {
            // Specify item to add in the Forum table.
```

```
            Table forum = Table.LoadTable(client, "Forum");
            var forumBatchWrite = forum.CreateBatchWrite();

            var forum1 = new Document
            {
                ["Name"] = "Test BatchWrite Forum",
                ["Threads"] = 0,
            };
            forumBatchWrite.AddDocumentToPut(forum1);

            // Specify item to add in the Thread table.
            Table thread = Table.LoadTable(client, "Thread");
            var threadBatchWrite = thread.CreateBatchWrite();

            var thread1 = new Document
            {
                ["ForumName"] = "S3 forum",
                ["Subject"] = "My sample question",
                ["Message"] = "Message text",
                ["KeywordTags"] = new List<string> { "S3", "Bucket" },
            };
            threadBatchWrite.AddDocumentToPut(thread1);

            // Specify item to delete from the Thread table.
            threadBatchWrite.AddKeyToDelete("someForumName", "someSubject");

            // Create multi-table batch.
            var superBatch = new MultiTableDocumentBatchWrite();
            superBatch.AddBatch(forumBatchWrite);
            superBatch.AddBatch(threadBatchWrite);
            Console.WriteLine("Performing batch write in MultiTableBatchWrite()");

            // Execute the batch.
            await superBatch.ExecuteAsync();
        }
    }
```

Scansione di una tabella utilizzando un modello di documento.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Shows how to use mid-level Amazon DynamoDB API calls to scan a DynamoDB
    /// table for values.
    /// </summary>
    public class MidLevelScanOnly
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonDynamoDB client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            Table productCatalogTable = Table.LoadTable(client, "ProductCatalog");

            await FindProductsWithNegativePrice(productCatalogTable);
            await FindProductsWithNegativePriceWithConfig(productCatalogTable);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves any products that have a negative price in a DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalogTable">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        public static async Task FindProductsWithNegativePrice(
          Table productCatalogTable)
        {
            // Assume there is a price error. So we scan to find items priced < 0.
            var scanFilter = new ScanFilter();
            scanFilter.AddCondition("Price", ScanOperator.LessThan, 0);

            Search search = productCatalogTable.Scan(scanFilter);

            do
            {
                var documentList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindProductsWithNegativePrice:
printing ............");

                foreach (var document in documentList)
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Finds any items in the ProductCatalog table using a DynamoDB
```

```
        /// configuration object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalogTable">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        public static async Task FindProductsWithNegativePriceWithConfig(
          Table productCatalogTable)
        {
            // Assume there is a price error. So we scan to find items priced < 0.
            var scanFilter = new ScanFilter();
            scanFilter.AddCondition("Price", ScanOperator.LessThan, 0);

            var config = new ScanOperationConfig()
            {
                Filter = scanFilter,
                Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
                AttributesToGet = new List<string> { "Title", "Id" },
            };

            Search search = productCatalogTable.Scan(config);

            do
            {
                var documentList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindProductsWithNegativePriceWithConfig:
printing ............");

                foreach (var document in documentList)
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the details of the passed DynamoDB document object on the
        /// console.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="document">A DynamoDB document object.</param>
        public static void PrintDocument(Document document)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            foreach (var attribute in document.GetAttributeNames())
            {
                string stringValue = null;
```

```
                var value = document[attribute];
                if (value is Primitive)
                {
                    stringValue = value.AsPrimitive().Value.ToString();
                }
                else if (value is PrimitiveList)
                {
                    stringValue = string.Join(",", (from primitive
                      in value.AsPrimitiveList().Entries
                                                  select
primitive.Value).ToArray());
                }

                Console.WriteLine($"{attribute} - {stringValue}");
            }
        }
    }
```

Esecuzione di query e scansione di una tabella utilizzando un modello di documento.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to perform mid-level query procedures on an Amazon DynamoDB
    /// table.
    /// </summary>
    public class MidLevelQueryAndScan
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonDynamoDB client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            // Query examples.
            Table replyTable = Table.LoadTable(client, "Reply");
            string forumName = "Amazon DynamoDB";
            string threadSubject = "DynamoDB Thread 2";

            await FindRepliesInLast15Days(replyTable);
            await FindRepliesInLast15DaysWithConfig(replyTable, forumName,
threadSubject);
            await FindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod(replyTable, forumName,
threadSubject);
```

```
            // Get Example.
            Table productCatalogTable = Table.LoadTable(client, "ProductCatalog");
            int productId = 101;

            await GetProduct(productCatalogTable, productId);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves information about a product from the DynamoDB table
        /// ProductCatalog based on the product ID and displays the information
        /// on the console.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table from which to retrieve
        /// product information.</param>
        /// <param name="productId">The ID of the product to retrieve.</param>
        public static async Task GetProduct(Table tableName, int productId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("*** Executing GetProduct() ***");
            Document productDocument = await tableName.GetItemAsync(productId);
            if (productDocument != null)
            {
                PrintDocument(productDocument);
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Error: product " + productId + " does not
exist");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves replies from the passed DynamoDB table object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="table">The table we want to query.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesInLast15Days(
          Table table)
        {
            DateTime twoWeeksAgoDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(15);
            var filter = new QueryFilter("Id", QueryOperator.Equal, "Id");
            filter.AddCondition("ReplyDateTime", QueryOperator.GreaterThan,
twoWeeksAgoDate);

            // Use Query overloads that take the minimum required query parameters.
```

```
            Search search = table.Query(filter);

            do
            {
                var documentSet = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindRepliesInLast15Days:
printing ............");

                foreach (var document in documentSet)
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve replies made during a specific time period.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="table">The table we want to query.</param>
        /// <param name="forumName">The name of the forum that we're interested
in.</param>
        /// <param name="threadSubject">The subject of the thread, which we are
        /// searching for replies.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod(
          Table table,
          string forumName,
          string threadSubject)
        {
            DateTime startDate = DateTime.UtcNow.Subtract(new TimeSpan(21, 0, 0,
0));
            DateTime endDate = DateTime.UtcNow.Subtract(new TimeSpan(1, 0, 0, 0));

            var filter = new QueryFilter("Id", QueryOperator.Equal, forumName + "#"
+ threadSubject);
            filter.AddCondition("ReplyDateTime", QueryOperator.Between, startDate,
endDate);

            var config = new QueryOperationConfig()
            {
                Limit = 2, // 2 items/page.
                Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
                AttributesToGet = new List<string>
        {
```

```
          "Message",
          "ReplyDateTime",
          "PostedBy",
        },
                ConsistentRead = true,
                Filter = filter,
            };

            Search search = table.Query(config);

            do
            {
                var documentList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod: printing
replies posted within dates: {0} and {1} ............", startDate, endDate);

                foreach (var document in documentList)
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Perform a query for replies made in the last 15 days using a DynamoDB
        /// QueryOperationConfig object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="table">The table we want to query.</param>
        /// <param name="forumName">The name of the forum that we're interested
in.</param>
        /// <param name="threadName">The bane of the thread that we are searching
        /// for replies.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesInLast15DaysWithConfig(
          Table table,
          string forumName,
          string threadName)
        {
            DateTime twoWeeksAgoDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(15);
            var filter = new QueryFilter("Id", QueryOperator.Equal, forumName + "#"
+ threadName);
            filter.AddCondition("ReplyDateTime", QueryOperator.GreaterThan,
twoWeeksAgoDate);
```

```
            var config = new QueryOperationConfig()
            {
                Filter = filter,

                // Optional parameters.
                Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
                AttributesToGet = new List<string>
                {
                  "Message",
                  "ReplyDateTime",
                  "PostedBy",
                },
                ConsistentRead = true,
            };

            Search search = table.Query(config);

            do
            {
                var documentSet = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindRepliesInLast15DaysWithConfig:
printing ............");

                foreach (var document in documentSet)
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the contents of the passed DynamoDB document on the console.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="document">A DynamoDB document to display.</param>
        public static void PrintDocument(Document document)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            foreach (var attribute in document.GetAttributeNames())
            {
                string stringValue = null;
                var value = document[attribute];

                if (value is Primitive)
```

```
                {
                    stringValue = value.AsPrimitive().Value.ToString();
                }
                else if (value is PrimitiveList)
                {
                    stringValue = string.Join(",", (from primitive
                      in value.AsPrimitiveList().Entries
                                                        select
primitive.Value).ToArray());
                }

                Console.WriteLine($"{attribute} - {stringValue}");
            }
        }
    }
```

Utilizzo di un modello di persistenza degli oggetti di alto livello

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire operazioni di creazione, lettura, aggiornamento ed eliminazione (CRUD) e in batch utilizzando un modello di persistenza a oggetti per DynamoDB e un SDK. AWS

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Modello di persistenza degli oggetti.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esecuzione di operazioni CRUD utilizzando un modello di persistenza degli oggetti di alto livello.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to perform high-level CRUD operations on an Amazon DynamoDB
    /// table.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    public class HighLevelItemCrud
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
            DynamoDBContext context = new DynamoDBContext(client);
            await PerformCRUDOperations(context);
        }

        public static async Task PerformCRUDOperations(IDynamoDBContext context)
        {
            int bookId = 1001; // Some unique value.
            Book myBook = new Book
            {
                Id = bookId,
                Title = "object persistence-AWS SDK for.NET SDK-Book 1001",
                Isbn = "111-1111111001",
                BookAuthors = new List<string> { "Author 1", "Author 2" },
            };

            // Save the book to the ProductCatalog table.
            await context.SaveAsync(myBook);

            // Retrieve the book from the ProductCatalog table.
            Book bookRetrieved = await context.LoadAsync<Book>(bookId);

            // Update some properties.
            bookRetrieved.Isbn = "222-2222221001";

            // Update existing authors list with the following values.
            bookRetrieved.BookAuthors = new List<string> { " Author 1", "Author
x" };
            await context.SaveAsync(bookRetrieved);

            // Retrieve the updated book. This time, add the optional
            // ConsistentRead parameter using DynamoDBContextConfig object.
            await context.LoadAsync<Book>(bookId, new DynamoDBContextConfig
            {
                ConsistentRead = true,
            });

            // Delete the book.
            await context.DeleteAsync<Book>(bookId);
```

```
            // Try to retrieve deleted book. It should return null.
            Book deletedBook = await context.LoadAsync<Book>(bookId, new
DynamoDBContextConfig
            {
                ConsistentRead = true,
            });

            if (deletedBook == null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Book is deleted");
            }
        }
    }
```

Esecuzione di operazioni di scrittura in batch utilizzando un modello di persistenza degli oggetti di alto livello.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Performs high-level batch write operations to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
    /// This example was written using the AWS SDK for .NET version 3.7 and .NET
    /// Core 5.0.
    /// </summary>
    public class HighLevelBatchWriteItem
    {
        public static async Task SingleTableBatchWrite(IDynamoDBContext context)
        {
            Book book1 = new Book
            {
                Id = 902,
                InPublication = true,
                Isbn = "902-11-11-1111",
                PageCount = "100",
                Price = 10,
                ProductCategory = "Book",
                Title = "My book3 in batch write",
            };

            Book book2 = new Book
            {
                Id = 903,
```

```
                InPublication = true,
                Isbn = "903-11-11-1111",
                PageCount = "200",
                Price = 10,
                ProductCategory = "Book",
                Title = "My book4 in batch write",
            };

            var bookBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Book>();
            bookBatch.AddPutItems(new List<Book> { book1, book2 });

            Console.WriteLine("Adding two books to ProductCatalog table.");
            await bookBatch.ExecuteAsync();
        }

        public static async Task MultiTableBatchWrite(IDynamoDBContext context)
        {
            // New Forum item.
            Forum newForum = new Forum
            {
                Name = "Test BatchWrite Forum",
                Threads = 0,
            };
            var forumBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Forum>();
            forumBatch.AddPutItem(newForum);

            // New Thread item.
            Thread newThread = new Thread
            {
                ForumName = "S3 forum",
                Subject = "My sample question",
                KeywordTags = new List<string> { "S3", "Bucket" },
                Message = "Message text",
            };

            DynamoDBOperationConfig config = new DynamoDBOperationConfig();
            config.SkipVersionCheck = true;
            var threadBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Thread>(config);
            threadBatch.AddPutItem(newThread);
            threadBatch.AddDeleteKey("some partition key value", "some sort key
value");

            var superBatch = new MultiTableBatchWrite(forumBatch, threadBatch);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Performing batch write in MultiTableBatchWrite().");
            await superBatch.ExecuteAsync();
        }

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            AmazonDynamoDBClient client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
            DynamoDBContext context = new DynamoDBContext(client);

            await SingleTableBatchWrite(context);
            await MultiTableBatchWrite(context);
        }
    }
```

Mappatura dei dati arbitrari su una tabella utilizzando un modello di persistenza degli oggetti di alto livello.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to map arbitrary data to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    public class HighLevelMappingArbitraryData
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a book, adds it to the DynamoDB ProductCatalog table, retrieves
        /// the new book from the table, updates the dimensions and writes the
        /// changed item back to the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="context">The DynamoDB context object used to write and
        /// read data from the table.</param>
        public static async Task AddRetrieveUpdateBook(IDynamoDBContext context)
        {
            // Create a book.
            DimensionType myBookDimensions = new DimensionType()
            {
                Length = 8M,
                Height = 11M,
                Thickness = 0.5M,
            };

            Book myBook = new Book
```

```
            {
                Id = 501,
                Title = "AWS SDK for .NET Object Persistence Model Handling
 Arbitrary Data",
                Isbn = "999-9999999999",
                BookAuthors = new List<string> { "Author 1", "Author 2" },
                Dimensions = myBookDimensions,
            };

            // Add the book to the DynamoDB table ProductCatalog.
            await context.SaveAsync(myBook);

            // Retrieve the book.
            Book bookRetrieved = await context.LoadAsync<Book>(501);

            // Update the book dimensions property.
            bookRetrieved.Dimensions.Height += 1;
            bookRetrieved.Dimensions.Length += 1;
            bookRetrieved.Dimensions.Thickness += 0.2M;

            // Write the changed item to the table.
            await context.SaveAsync(bookRetrieved);
        }

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
            DynamoDBContext context = new DynamoDBContext(client);
            await AddRetrieveUpdateBook(context);
        }
    }
```

Esecuzione di query e scansione di una tabella utilizzando un modello di persistenza degli oggetti di alto livello.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to perform high-level query and scan operations to Amazon
    /// DynamoDB tables.
    /// </summary>
    public class HighLevelQueryAndScan
```

```
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            DynamoDBContext context = new DynamoDBContext(client);

            // Get an item.
            await GetBook(context, 101);

            // Sample forum and thread to test queries.
            string forumName = "Amazon DynamoDB";
            string threadSubject = "DynamoDB Thread 1";

            // Sample queries.
            await FindRepliesInLast15Days(context, forumName, threadSubject);
            await FindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod(context, forumName,
 threadSubject);

            // Scan table.
            await FindProductsPricedLessThanZero(context);
        }

        public static async Task GetBook(IDynamoDBContext context, int productId)
        {
            Book bookItem = await context.LoadAsync<Book>(productId);

            Console.WriteLine("\nGetBook: Printing result.....");
            Console.WriteLine($"Title: {bookItem.Title} \n ISBN:{bookItem.Isbn} \n
 No. of pages: {bookItem.PageCount}");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Queries a DynamoDB table to find replies posted within the last 15 days.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="context">The DynamoDB context used to perform the query.</
param>
        /// <param name="forumName">The name of the forum that we're interested
 in.</param>
        /// <param name="threadSubject">The thread object containing the query
 parameters.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesInLast15Days(
          IDynamoDBContext context,
          string forumName,
```

```
          string threadSubject)
        {
            string replyId = $"{forumName} #{threadSubject}";
            DateTime twoWeeksAgoDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(15);

            List<object> times = new List<object>();
            times.Add(twoWeeksAgoDate);

            List<ScanCondition> scs = new List<ScanCondition>();
            var sc = new ScanCondition("PostedBy", ScanOperator.GreaterThan,
 times.ToArray());
            scs.Add(sc);

            var cfg = new DynamoDBOperationConfig
            {
                QueryFilter = scs,
            };

            AsyncSearch<Reply> response = context.QueryAsync<Reply>(replyId, cfg);
            IEnumerable<Reply> latestReplies = await response.GetRemainingAsync();

            Console.WriteLine("\nReplies in last 15 days:");

            foreach (Reply r in latestReplies)
            {

 Console.WriteLine($"{r.Id}\t{r.PostedBy}\t{r.Message}\t{r.ReplyDateTime}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Queries for replies posted within a specific time period.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="context">The DynamoDB context used to perform the query.</
param>
        /// <param name="forumName">The name of the forum that we're interested
 in.</param>
        /// <param name="threadSubject">Information about the subject that we're
        /// interested in.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod(
          IDynamoDBContext context,
          string forumName,
          string threadSubject)
        {
```

```
            string forumId = forumName + "#" + threadSubject;
            Console.WriteLine("\nReplies posted within time period:");

            DateTime startDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(30);
            DateTime endDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(1);

            List<object> times = new List<object>();
            times.Add(startDate);
            times.Add(endDate);

            List<ScanCondition> scs = new List<ScanCondition>();
            var sc = new ScanCondition("LastPostedBy", ScanOperator.Between,
times.ToArray());
            scs.Add(sc);

            var cfg = new DynamoDBOperationConfig
            {
                QueryFilter = scs,
            };

            AsyncSearch<Reply> response = context.QueryAsync<Reply>(forumId, cfg);
            IEnumerable<Reply> repliesInAPeriod = await
response.GetRemainingAsync();

            foreach (Reply r in repliesInAPeriod)
            {

Console.WriteLine("{r.Id}\t{r.PostedBy}\t{r.Message}\t{r.ReplyDateTime}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Queries the DynamoDB ProductCatalog table for products costing less
        /// than zero.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="context">The DynamoDB context object used to perform the
        /// query.</param>
        public static async Task FindProductsPricedLessThanZero(IDynamoDBContext
context)
        {
            int price = 0;

            List<ScanCondition> scs = new List<ScanCondition>();
            var sc1 = new ScanCondition("Price", ScanOperator.LessThan, price);
```

```
            var sc2 = new ScanCondition("ProductCategory", ScanOperator.Equal,
"Book");
            scs.Add(sc1);
            scs.Add(sc2);

            AsyncSearch<Book> response = context.ScanAsync<Book>(scs);

            IEnumerable<Book> itemsWithWrongPrice = await
response.GetRemainingAsync();

            Console.WriteLine("\nFindProductsPricedLessThanZero: Printing
result.....");

            foreach (Book r in itemsWithWrongPrice)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{r.Id}\t{r.Title}\t{r.Price}\t{r.Isbn}");
            }
        }
    }
```

Esempi serverless

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.DynamoDBEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace AWSLambda_DDB;

public class Function
{
    public void FunctionHandler(DynamoDBEvent dynamoEvent, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Beginning to process
 {dynamoEvent.Records.Count} records...");

        foreach (var record in dynamoEvent.Records)
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Event ID: {record.EventID}");
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Event Name: {record.EventName}");

            context.Logger.LogInformation(JsonSerializer.Serialize(record));
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("Stream processing complete.");
    }
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di DynamoDB con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.DynamoDBEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace AWSLambda_DDB;

public class Function
{
    public StreamsEventResponse FunctionHandler(DynamoDBEvent dynamoEvent,
 ILambdaContext context)

    {
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Beginning to process
 {dynamoEvent.Records.Count} records...");
        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        StreamsEventResponse streamsEventResponse = new StreamsEventResponse();

        foreach (var record in dynamoEvent.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                var sequenceNumber = record.Dynamodb.SequenceNumber;
                context.Logger.LogInformation(sequenceNumber);
            }
```

```
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                context.Logger.LogError(ex.Message);
                batchItemFailures.Add(new StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure()
 { ItemIdentifier = record.Dynamodb.SequenceNumber });
            }
        }

        if (batchItemFailures.Count > 0)
        {
            streamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailures = batchItemFailures;
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("Stream processing complete.");
        return streamsEventResponse;
    }
}
```

AWS contributi della comunità

Crea e testa un'applicazione serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless utilizzando API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB.

SDK per .NET

Mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless composta da un API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB utilizzando il.NET SDK.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

EC2 Esempi di utilizzo di Amazon SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando il AWS SDK per .NET con Amazon EC2.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creare una coppia di chiavi e un gruppo di sicurezza.
- Selezionare un'Amazon Machine Image (AMI) e un tipo di istanza compatibile e quindi creare un'istanza.
- Arrestare e riavviare l'istanza.
- Associazione di un indirizzo IP elastico all'istanza
- Connettiti alla tua istanza con SSH, quindi elimina le risorse.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario al prompt dei comandi.

```
/// <summary>
/// Show Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Basics actions.
/// </summary>
public class EC2Basics
{
    public static ILogger<EC2Basics> _logger = null!;
    public static EC2Wrapper _ec2Wrapper = null!;
    public static SsmWrapper _ssmWrapper = null!;
    public static UiMethods _uiMethods = null!;

    public static string associationId = null!;
    public static string allocationId = null!;
    public static string instanceId = null!;
    public static string keyPairName = null!;
    public static string groupName = null!;
    public static string tempFileName = null!;
    public static string secGroupId = null!;
    public static bool isInteractive = true;

    /// <summary>
    /// Perform the actions defined for the Amazon EC2 Basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments.</param>
    /// <returns>A Task object.</returns>
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EC2 and Amazon Simple Systems
        // Management (Amazon SSM) Service.
        using var host =
 Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
```

```
                    .AddTransient<EC2Wrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SsmWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        SetUpServices(host);

        var uniqueName = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();
        keyPairName = "mvp-example-key-pair" + uniqueName;
        groupName = "ec2-scenario-group" + uniqueName;
        var groupDescription = "A security group created for the EC2 Basics
scenario.";

        try
        {
            // Start the scenario.
            _uiMethods.DisplayOverview();
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            // Create the key pair.
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Create RSA key pair");
            Console.Write("Let's create an RSA key pair that you can be use to ");
            Console.WriteLine("securely connect to your EC2 instance.");
            var keyPair = await _ec2Wrapper.CreateKeyPair(keyPairName);

            // Save key pair information to a temporary file.
            tempFileName = _ec2Wrapper.SaveKeyPair(keyPair);

            Console.WriteLine(
                $"Created the key pair: {keyPair.KeyName} and saved it to:
{tempFileName}");
            string? answer = "";
            if (isInteractive)
            {
                do
                {
                    Console.Write("Would you like to list your existing key pairs?
");
                    answer = Console.ReadLine();
                } while (answer!.ToLower() != "y" && answer.ToLower() != "n");
            }

            if (!isInteractive || answer == "y")
            {
```

```
                // List existing key pairs.
                _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Existing key pairs");

                // Passing an empty string to the DescribeKeyPairs method will
return
                // a list of all existing key pairs.
                var keyPairs = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeKeyPairs("");
                keyPairs.ForEach(kp =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"{kp.KeyName} created at: {kp.CreateTime} Fingerprint:
{kp.KeyFingerprint}");
                });
            }

            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            // Create the security group.
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Let's create a security group to manage access to your instance.");
            secGroupId = await _ec2Wrapper.CreateSecurityGroup(groupName,
groupDescription);
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Let's add rules to allow all HTTP and HTTPS inbound traffic and to
allow SSH only from your current IP address.");

            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Security group information");
            var secGroups = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeSecurityGroups(secGroupId);

            Console.WriteLine($"Created security group {groupName} in your default
VPC.");
            secGroups.ForEach(group =>
            {
                _ec2Wrapper.DisplaySecurityGroupInfoAsync(group);
            });
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            Console.WriteLine(
                "Now we'll authorize the security group we just created so that it
can");
            Console.WriteLine("access the EC2 instances you create.");
            await _ec2Wrapper.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress(groupName);

            secGroups = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeSecurityGroups(secGroupId);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Now let's look at the permissions again.");
            secGroups.ForEach(group =>
            {
                _ec2Wrapper.DisplaySecurityGroupInfoAsync(group);
            });
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            // Get list of available Amazon Linux 2 Amazon Machine Images (AMIs).
            var parameters =
                await _ssmWrapper.GetParametersByPath(
                    "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest");

            List<string> imageIds = parameters.Select(param =>
param.Value).ToList();

            var images = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeImages(imageIds);

            var i = 1;
            images.ForEach(image =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i++}\t{image.Description}");
            });

            int choice = 1;
            bool validNumber = false;
            if (isInteractive)
            {
                do
                {
                    Console.Write("Please select an image: ");
                    var selImage = Console.ReadLine();
                    validNumber = int.TryParse(selImage, out choice);
                } while (!validNumber);
            }

            var selectedImage = images[choice - 1];

            // Display available instance types.
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Instance Types");
            var instanceTypes =
                await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeInstanceTypes(selectedImage.Architecture);

            i = 1;
            instanceTypes.ForEach(instanceType =>
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i++}\t{instanceType.InstanceType}");
            });
            if (isInteractive)
            {
                do
                {
                    Console.Write("Please select an instance type: ");
                    var selImage = Console.ReadLine();
                    validNumber = int.TryParse(selImage, out choice);
                } while (!validNumber);
            }

            var selectedInstanceType = instanceTypes[choice - 1].InstanceType;

            // Create an EC2 instance.
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Creating an EC2 Instance");
            instanceId = await _ec2Wrapper.RunInstances(selectedImage.ImageId,
                selectedInstanceType, keyPairName, secGroupId);

            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            var instance = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeInstance(instanceId);
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("New Instance Information");
            _ec2Wrapper.DisplayInstanceInformation(instance);

            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nYou can use SSH to connect to your instance. For example:");
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\tssh -i {tempFileName} ec2-user@{instance.PublicIpAddress}");

            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            Console.WriteLine(
                "Now we'll stop the instance and then start it again to see what's
changed.");

            await _ec2Wrapper.StopInstances(instanceId);

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's start it up again.");
            await _ec2Wrapper.StartInstances(instanceId);

            Console.WriteLine("\nLet's see what changed.");
```

```
            instance = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeInstance(instanceId);
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("New Instance Information");
            _ec2Wrapper.DisplayInstanceInformation(instance);

            Console.WriteLine("\nNotice the change in the SSH information:");
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\tssh -i {tempFileName} ec2-user@{instance.PublicIpAddress}");

            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            Console.WriteLine(
                "Now we will stop the instance again. Then we will create and
associate an");
            Console.WriteLine("Elastic IP address to use with our instance.");

            await _ec2Wrapper.StopInstances(instanceId);
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Allocate Elastic IP address");
            Console.WriteLine(
                "You can allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it with your
instance\nto keep a consistent IP address even when your instance restarts.");
            var allocationResponse = await _ec2Wrapper.AllocateAddress();
            allocationId = allocationResponse.AllocationId;
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Now we will associate the Elastic IP address with our instance.");
            associationId = await _ec2Wrapper.AssociateAddress(allocationId,
instanceId);

            // Start the instance again.
            Console.WriteLine("Now let's start the instance again.");
            await _ec2Wrapper.StartInstances(instanceId);

            Console.WriteLine("\nLet's see what changed.");

            instance = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeInstance(instanceId);
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Instance information");
            _ec2Wrapper.DisplayInstanceInformation(instance);

            Console.WriteLine("\nHere is the SSH information:");
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\tssh -i {tempFileName} ec2-user@{instance.PublicIpAddress}");

            Console.WriteLine("Let's stop and start the instance again.");
```

```
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            await _ec2Wrapper.StopInstances(instanceId);

            Console.WriteLine("\nThe instance has stopped.");

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's start it up again.");
            await _ec2Wrapper.StartInstances(instanceId);

            instance = await _ec2Wrapper.DescribeInstance(instanceId);
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("New Instance Information");
            _ec2Wrapper.DisplayInstanceInformation(instance);
            Console.WriteLine("Note that the IP address did not change this time.");
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);

            await Cleanup();
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem with the scenario, starting
cleanup.");
            await Cleanup();
        }

        _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("EC2 Basics Scenario completed.");
        _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the services and logging.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host"></param>
    public static void SetUpServices(IHost host)
    {
        var loggerFactory = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
        {
            builder.AddConsole();
        });
        _logger = new Logger<EC2Basics>(loggerFactory);

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        _ec2Wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<EC2Wrapper>();
        _ssmWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SsmWrapper>();
        _uiMethods = new UiMethods();
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up any resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public static async Task Cleanup()
    {
        _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's clean up the resources we created.");

        Console.WriteLine("Disassociate the Elastic IP address and release it.");
        // Disassociate the Elastic IP address.
        await _ec2Wrapper.DisassociateIp(associationId);

        // Delete the Elastic IP address.
        await _ec2Wrapper.ReleaseAddress(allocationId);

        // Terminate the instance.
        Console.WriteLine("Terminating the instance we created.");
        await _ec2Wrapper.TerminateInstances(instanceId);

        // Delete the security group.
        Console.WriteLine($"Deleting the Security Group: {groupName}.");
        await _ec2Wrapper.DeleteSecurityGroup(secGroupId);

        // Delete the RSA key pair.
        Console.WriteLine($"Deleting the key pair: {keyPairName}");
        await _ec2Wrapper.DeleteKeyPair(keyPairName);
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the temporary file with the key information.");
        _ec2Wrapper.DeleteTempFile(tempFileName);
        _uiMethods.PressEnter(isInteractive);
    }
}
```

Definisci una classe che racchiuda le azioni. EC2

```
/// <summary>
/// Methods of this class perform Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
/// </summary>
public class EC2Wrapper
{
```

```
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEC2;
    private readonly ILogger<EC2Wrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the EC2Wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonScheduler">The injected EC2 client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The injected logger.</param>
    public EC2Wrapper(IAmazonEC2 amazonService, ILogger<EC2Wrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonEC2 = amazonService;
        _logger = logger;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Allocates an Elastic IP address that can be associated with an Amazon EC2
    // instance. By using an Elastic IP address, you can keep the public IP address
    // constant even when you restart the associated instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The response object for the allocated address.</returns>
    public async Task<AllocateAddressResponse> AllocateAddress()
    {
        var request = new AllocateAddressRequest();

        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonEC2.AllocateAddressAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"Allocated IP: {response.PublicIp} with allocation ID
 {response.AllocationId}.");
            return response;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "AddressLimitExceeded")
            {
                // For more information on Elastic IP address quotas, see:
                // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/elastic-ip-
addresses-eip.html#using-instance-addressing-limit
                _logger.LogError($"Unable to allocate Elastic IP, address limit
 exceeded. {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
```

```
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while allocating Elastic IP.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Associates an Elastic IP address with an instance. When this association is
    /// created, the Elastic IP's public IP address is immediately used as the
 public
    /// IP address of the associated instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="allocationId">The allocation Id of an Elastic IP address.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance to
    /// associate the address with.</param>
    /// <returns>The association Id that represents
    /// the association of the Elastic IP address with an instance.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AssociateAddress(string allocationId, string
 instanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new AssociateAddressRequest
            {
                AllocationId = allocationId,
                InstanceId = instanceId
            };

            var response = await _amazonEC2.AssociateAddressAsync(request);
            return response.AssociationId;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to associate address.
 {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while associating the Elastic IP.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Authorize the local computer ingress to EC2 instances associated
    /// with the virtual private cloud (VPC) security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the security group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress(string groupName)
    {
        try
        {
            // Get the IP address for the local computer.
            var ipAddress = await GetIpAddress();
            Console.WriteLine($"Your IP address is: {ipAddress}");
            var ipRanges =
                new List<IpRange> { new IpRange { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" } };
            var permission = new IpPermission
            {
                Ipv4Ranges = ipRanges,
                IpProtocol = "tcp",
                FromPort = 22,
                ToPort = 22
            };
            var permissions = new List<IpPermission> { permission };
            var response = await _amazonEC2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
                new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest(groupName, permissions));
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"The ingress rule already exists. {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }
```

```
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while authorizing ingress.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Authorize the local computer for ingress to
    /// the Amazon EC2 SecurityGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The IPv4 address of the computer running the scenario.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> GetIpAddress()
    {
        var httpClient = new HttpClient();
        var ipString = await httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");

        // The IP address is returned with a new line
        // character on the end. Trim off the whitespace and
        // return the value to the caller.
        return ipString.Trim();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon EC2 key pair with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name for the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon EC2 key pair created.</returns>
    public async Task<KeyPair?> CreateKeyPair(string keyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new CreateKeyPairRequest { KeyName = keyPairName, };

            var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateKeyPairAsync(request);

            var kp = response.KeyPair;
            // Return the key pair so it can be saved if needed.
```

```
            // Wait until the key pair exists.
            int retries = 5;
            while (retries-- > 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Checking for new KeyPair {keyPairName}...");
                var keyPairs = await DescribeKeyPairs(keyPairName);
                if (keyPairs.Any())
                {
                    return kp;
                }

                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                retries--;
            }
            _logger.LogError($"Unable to find newly created KeyPair
{keyPairName}.");
            throw new DoesNotExistException("KeyPair not found");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"A key pair called {keyPairName} already exists.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while creating the key pair.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Save KeyPair information to a temporary file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPair">The name of the key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>The full path to the temporary file.</returns>
    public string SaveKeyPair(KeyPair keyPair)
    {
        var tempPath = Path.GetTempPath();
```

```
        var tempFileName = $"{tempPath}\\{Path.GetRandomFileName()}";
        var pemFileName = Path.ChangeExtension(tempFileName, "pem");

        // Save the key pair to a file in a temporary folder.
        using var stream = new FileStream(pemFileName, FileMode.Create);
        using var writer = new StreamWriter(stream);
        writer.WriteLine(keyPair.KeyMaterial);

        return pemFileName;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon EC2 security group with a specified name and description.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the new security group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupDescription">A description of the new security group.</
param>
    /// <returns>The group Id of the new security group.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateSecurityGroup(string groupName, string
 groupDescription)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateSecurityGroupAsync(
                new CreateSecurityGroupRequest(groupName, groupDescription));

            // Wait until the security group exists.
            int retries = 5;
            while (retries-- > 0)
            {
                var groups = await DescribeSecurityGroups(response.GroupId);
                if (groups.Any())
                {
                    return response.GroupId;
                }

                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                retries--;
            }
            _logger.LogError($"Unable to find newly created group {groupName}.");
            throw new DoesNotExistException("security group not found");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
```

```
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "ResourceAlreadyExists")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"A security group with the name {groupName} already exists.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while creating the security group.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon EC2 VPC.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="cidrBlock">The CIDR block for the new security group.</param>
    /// <returns>The VPC Id of the new VPC.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> CreateVPC(string cidrBlock)
    {

        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateVpcAsync(new CreateVpcRequest
            {
                CidrBlock = cidrBlock,
            });

            Vpc vpc = response.Vpc;
            Console.WriteLine($"Created VPC with ID: {vpc.VpcId}.");
            return vpc.VpcId;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't create VPC because: {ex.Message}");
            return null;
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 key pair.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name of the key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteKeyPair(string keyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEC2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(new
DeleteKeyPairRequest(keyPairName)).ConfigureAwait(false);
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidKeyPair.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError($"KeyPair {keyPairName} does not exist and cannot
be deleted. Please verify the key pair name and try again.");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete the key pair because:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the temporary file where the key pair information was saved.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tempFileName">The path to the temporary file.</param>
    public void DeleteTempFile(string tempFileName)
    {
        if (File.Exists(tempFileName))
        {
            File.Delete(tempFileName);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteSecurityGroup(string groupId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response =
                await _amazonEC2.DeleteSecurityGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteSecurityGroupRequest { GroupId = groupId });
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidGroup.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Security Group {groupId} does not exist and cannot be deleted.
Please verify the ID and try again.");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete the security group because:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 VPC.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteVpc(string vpcId)
    {
        var request = new DeleteVpcRequest
        {
            VpcId = vpcId,
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.DeleteVpcAsync(request);
```

```
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about existing Amazon EC2 images.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of image information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Image>> DescribeImages(List<string>? imageIds)
    {
        var request = new DescribeImagesRequest();
        if (imageIds is not null)
        {
            // If the imageIds list is not null, add the list
            // to the request object.
            request.ImageIds = imageIds;
        }

        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeImagesAsync(request);
        return response.Images;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display the information returned by DescribeImages.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="images">The list of image information to display.</param>
    public void DisplayImageInfo(List<Image> images)
    {
        images.ForEach(image =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{image.Name} Created on: {image.CreationDate}");
        });

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an Amazon EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>An EC2 instance.</returns>
    public async Task<Instance> DescribeInstance(string instanceId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeInstancesAsync(
```

```
            new DescribeInstancesRequest { InstanceIds = new List<string>
{ instanceId } });
        return response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display EC2 instance information.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instance">The instance Id of the EC2 instance.</param>
    public void DisplayInstanceInformation(Instance instance)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"ID: {instance.InstanceId}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Image ID: {instance.ImageId}");
        Console.WriteLine($"{instance.InstanceType}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Key Name: {instance.KeyName}");
        Console.WriteLine($"VPC ID: {instance.VpcId}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Public IP: {instance.PublicIpAddress}");
        Console.WriteLine($"State: {instance.State.Name}");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about EC2 instances with a particular state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tagName">The name of the tag to filter on.</param>
    /// <param name="tagValue">The value of the tag to look for.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> GetInstancesWithState(string state)
    {
        try
        {
            // Filters the results of the instance list.
            var filters = new List<Filter>
            {
                new Filter
                {
                    Name = $"instance-state-name",
                    Values = new List<string> { state, },
                },
            };
            var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest { Filters = filters, };

            Console.WriteLine($"\nShowing instances with state {state}");
            var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstances(request);
```

```
            await foreach (var response in paginator.Responses)
            {
                foreach (var reservation in response.Reservations)
                {
                    foreach (var instance in reservation.Instances)
                    {
                        Console.Write($"Instance ID: {instance.InstanceId} ");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tCurrent State:
{instance.State.Name}");
                    }
                }
            }

            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidParameterValue")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Invalid parameter value for filtering instances.");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list instances because: {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the instance types available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of instance type information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<InstanceTypeInfo>>
DescribeInstanceTypes(ArchitectureValues architecture)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DescribeInstanceTypesRequest();

            var filters = new List<Filter>
```

```
            {
                new Filter("processor-info.supported-architecture",
                    new List<string> { architecture.ToString() })
            };
            filters.Add(new Filter("instance-type", new() { "*.micro",
"*.small" }));

            request.Filters = filters;
            var instanceTypes = new List<InstanceTypeInfo>();

            var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstanceTypes(request);
            await foreach (var instanceType in paginator.InstanceTypes)
            {
                instanceTypes.Add(instanceType);
            }

            return instanceTypes;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidParameterValue")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Parameters are invalid. Ensure architecture and size strings
conform to DescribeInstanceTypes API reference.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete the security group because:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an Amazon EC2 key pair.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name of the key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of key pair information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<KeyPairInfo>> DescribeKeyPairs(string keyPairName)
    {
```

```
        try
        {
            var request = new DescribeKeyPairsRequest();
            if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(keyPairName))
            {
                request = new DescribeKeyPairsRequest
                {
                    KeyNames = new List<string> { keyPairName }
                };
            }

            var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeKeyPairsAsync(request);
            return response.KeyPairs.ToList();
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidKeyPair.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"A key pair called {keyPairName} does not exist.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while describing the key pair.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information for one or all Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The optional Id of a specific Amazon EC2 security
 group.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of security group information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SecurityGroup>> DescribeSecurityGroups(string groupId)
    {
        try
        {
            var securityGroups = new List<SecurityGroup>();
```

```
            var request = new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest();

            if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(groupId))
            {
                var groupIds = new List<string> { groupId };
                request.GroupIds = groupIds;
            }

            var paginatorForSecurityGroups =
                _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeSecurityGroups(request);

            await foreach (var securityGroup in
paginatorForSecurityGroups.SecurityGroups)
            {
                securityGroups.Add(securityGroup);
            }

            return securityGroups;

        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidGroup.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"A security group {groupId} does not exist.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while listing security groups. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display the information returned by the call to
    /// DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="securityGroup">A list of security group information.</param>
    public void DisplaySecurityGroupInfoAsync(SecurityGroup securityGroup)
```

```
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"{securityGroup.GroupName}");
        Console.WriteLine("Ingress permissions:");
        securityGroup.IpPermissions.ForEach(permission =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tFromPort: {permission.FromPort}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIpProtocol: {permission.IpProtocol}");

            Console.Write($"\tIpv4Ranges: ");
            permission.Ipv4Ranges.ForEach(range => { Console.Write($"{range.CidrIp}
"); });

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tIpv6Ranges:");
            permission.Ipv6Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIpv6} "); });

            Console.Write($"\n\tPrefixListIds: ");
            permission.PrefixListIds.ForEach(id => Console.Write($"{id.Id} "));

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tTo Port: {permission.ToPort}");
        });
        Console.WriteLine("Egress permissions:");
        securityGroup.IpPermissionsEgress.ForEach(permission =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tFromPort: {permission.FromPort}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIpProtocol: {permission.IpProtocol}");

            Console.Write($"\tIpv4Ranges: ");
            permission.Ipv4Ranges.ForEach(range => { Console.Write($"{range.CidrIp}
"); });

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tIpv6Ranges:");
            permission.Ipv6Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIpv6} "); });

            Console.Write($"\n\tPrefixListIds: ");
            permission.PrefixListIds.ForEach(id => Console.Write($"{id.Id} "));

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tTo Port: {permission.ToPort}");
        });
    }


    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Disassociate an Elastic IP address from an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="associationId">The association Id.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisassociateIp(string associationId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonEC2.DisassociateAddressAsync(
                new DisassociateAddressRequest { AssociationId = associationId });
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"AssociationId is invalid, unable to disassociate address.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while disassociating the Elastic IP.:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of available Amazon Linux images.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of image information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Image>> GetEC2AmiList()
    {
        var filter = new Filter { Name = "architecture", Values = new List<string>
{ "x86_64" } };
        var filters = new List<Filter> { filter };
        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeImagesAsync(new
DescribeImagesRequest { Filters = filters });
        return response.Images;
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Reboot a specific EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the instance that will be
rebooted.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> RebootInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new RebootInstancesRequest
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
            };

            await _amazonEC2.RebootInstancesAsync(request);

            // Wait for the instance to be running.
            Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to start.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);

            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId {ec2InstanceId} is invalid, unable to reboot.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while rebooting the instance {ec2InstanceId}.:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Release an Elastic IP address. After the Elastic IP address is released,
    /// it can no longer be used.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="allocationId">The allocation Id of the Elastic IP address.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ReleaseAddress(string allocationId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ReleaseAddressRequest { AllocationId = allocationId };

            var response = await _amazonEC2.ReleaseAddressAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidAllocationID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"AllocationId {allocationId} was not found.
 {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while releasing the AllocationId
 {allocationId}.: {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and run an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ImageId">The image Id of the image used as a basis for the
    /// EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceType">The instance type of the EC2 instance to
 create.</param>
    /// <param name="keyName">The name of the key pair to associate with the
```

```
    /// instance.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the Amazon EC2 security group that will be
    /// allowed to interact with the new EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>The instance Id of the new EC2 instance.</returns>
    public async Task<string> RunInstances(string imageId, string instanceType,
string keyName, string groupId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new RunInstancesRequest
            {
                ImageId = imageId,
                InstanceType = instanceType,
                KeyName = keyName,
                MinCount = 1,
                MaxCount = 1,
                SecurityGroupIds = new List<string> { groupId }
            };
            var response = await _amazonEC2.RunInstancesAsync(request);
            var instanceId = response.Reservation.Instances[0].InstanceId;

            Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to start.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);

            return instanceId;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidGroupId.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"GroupId {groupId} was not found. {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while running the instance.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the Amazon EC2 instance
    /// to start.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task StartInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new StartInstancesRequest
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
            };

            await _amazonEC2.StartInstancesAsync(request);

            Console.Write("Waiting for instance to start. ");
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to start.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while starting the instance.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Stop an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance to
```

```
    /// stop.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task StopInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new StopInstancesRequest
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
            };

            await _amazonEC2.StopInstancesAsync(request);
            Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to stop.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId, InstanceStateName.Stopped);

            Console.WriteLine("\nThe instance has stopped.");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to stop.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while stopping the instance.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance
    /// to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task<List<InstanceStateChange>> TerminateInstances(string
ec2InstanceId)
```

```
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new TerminateInstancesRequest
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId }
            };

            var response = await _amazonEC2.TerminateInstancesAsync(request);
            Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to terminate.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId, InstanceStateName.Terminated);

            Console.WriteLine($"\nThe instance {ec2InstanceId} has been
terminated.");
            return response.TerminatingInstances;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to terminate.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while terminating the instance.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
```

```
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }

}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeInstanceTypes
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeKeyPairs

- DescribeSecurityGroups
- DisassociateAddress
- ReleaseAddress
- RunInstances
- StartInstances
- StopInstances
- TerminateInstances
- UnmonitorInstances

Azioni

`AllocateAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare. `AllocateAddress`

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Allocates an Elastic IP address that can be associated with an Amazon EC2
    // instance. By using an Elastic IP address, you can keep the public IP address
    // constant even when you restart the associated instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The response object for the allocated address.</returns>
    public async Task<AllocateAddressResponse> AllocateAddress()
    {
        var request = new AllocateAddressRequest();

        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonEC2.AllocateAddressAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"Allocated IP: {response.PublicIp} with allocation ID
{response.AllocationId}.");
```

```
            return response;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "AddressLimitExceeded")
            {
                // For more information on Elastic IP address quotas, see:
                // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/elastic-ip-
addresses-eip.html#using-instance-addressing-limit
                _logger.LogError($"Unable to allocate Elastic IP, address limit
 exceeded. {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while allocating Elastic IP.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AllocateAddresssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`AssociateAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AssociateAddress`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Associates an Elastic IP address with an instance. When this association is
    /// created, the Elastic IP's public IP address is immediately used as the
 public
```

```
    /// IP address of the associated instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="allocationId">The allocation Id of an Elastic IP address.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance to
    /// associate the address with.</param>
    /// <returns>The association Id that represents
    /// the association of the Elastic IP address with an instance.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AssociateAddress(string allocationId, string
 instanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new AssociateAddressRequest
            {
                AllocationId = allocationId,
                InstanceId = instanceId
            };

            var response = await _amazonEC2.AssociateAddressAsync(request);
            return response.AssociationId;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to associate address.
 {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while associating the Elastic IP.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AssociateAddresssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Authorize the local computer ingress to EC2 instances associated
/// with the virtual private cloud (VPC) security group.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="groupName">The name of the security group.</param>
/// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
public async Task<bool> AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress(string groupName)
{
    try
    {
        // Get the IP address for the local computer.
        var ipAddress = await GetIpAddress();
        Console.WriteLine($"Your IP address is: {ipAddress}");
        var ipRanges =
            new List<IpRange> { new IpRange { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" } };
        var permission = new IpPermission
        {
            Ipv4Ranges = ipRanges,
            IpProtocol = "tcp",
            FromPort = 22,
            ToPort = 22
        };
        var permissions = new List<IpPermission> { permission };
        var response = await _amazonEC2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest(groupName, permissions));
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
    catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
    {
        if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate")
        {
```

```
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"The ingress rule already exists. {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while authorizing ingress.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Authorize the local computer for ingress to
    /// the Amazon EC2 SecurityGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The IPv4 address of the computer running the scenario.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> GetIpAddress()
    {
        var httpClient = new HttpClient();
        var ipString = await httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");

        // The IP address is returned with a new line
        // character on the end. Trim off the whitespace and
        // return the value to the caller.
        return ipString.Trim();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngresssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateKeyPair`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateKeyPair`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon EC2 key pair with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name for the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon EC2 key pair created.</returns>
    public async Task<KeyPair?> CreateKeyPair(string keyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new CreateKeyPairRequest { KeyName = keyPairName, };

            var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateKeyPairAsync(request);

            var kp = response.KeyPair;
            // Return the key pair so it can be saved if needed.

            // Wait until the key pair exists.
            int retries = 5;
            while (retries-- > 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Checking for new KeyPair {keyPairName}...");
                var keyPairs = await DescribeKeyPairs(keyPairName);
                if (keyPairs.Any())
                {
                    return kp;
                }

                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                retries--;
            }
            _logger.LogError($"Unable to find newly created KeyPair
{keyPairName}.");
            throw new DoesNotExistException("KeyPair not found");
        }
```

```
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"A key pair called {keyPairName} already exists.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while creating the key pair.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Save KeyPair information to a temporary file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPair">The name of the key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>The full path to the temporary file.</returns>
    public string SaveKeyPair(KeyPair keyPair)
    {
        var tempPath = Path.GetTempPath();
        var tempFileName = $"{tempPath}\\{Path.GetRandomFileName()}";
        var pemFileName = Path.ChangeExtension(tempFileName, "pem");

        // Save the key pair to a file in a temporary folder.
        using var stream = new FileStream(pemFileName, FileMode.Create);
        using var writer = new StreamWriter(stream);
        writer.WriteLine(keyPair.KeyMaterial);

        return pemFileName;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateKeyPairsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateLaunchTemplate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateLaunchTemplate`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
   /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
   /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and starts
a Python
   /// web server on the instance.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
   /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to create
and attach to the profile.</param>
   /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
   public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
   {
       try
       {
           await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
           await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName,
_instanceRoleName,
               _instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

           var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
           var plainTextBytes =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

           var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
               new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
           var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
           var launchTemplateResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
               new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
               {
                   LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
```

```
                    LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
                    {
                        InstanceType = _instanceType,
                        ImageId = amiId,
                        IamInstanceProfile =
                            new

LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                            {
                                Name = _instanceProfileName
                            },
                        KeyName = _keyPairName,
                        UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
                    }
                });
            return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException")
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Could not create the template, the name
{_launchTemplateName} already exists. " +
                                 $"Please try again with a unique name.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while creating the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateLaunchTemplatesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateSecurityGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateSecurityGroup`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon EC2 security group with a specified name and description.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the new security group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupDescription">A description of the new security group.</
param>
    /// <returns>The group Id of the new security group.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateSecurityGroup(string groupName, string
 groupDescription)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateSecurityGroupAsync(
                new CreateSecurityGroupRequest(groupName, groupDescription));

            // Wait until the security group exists.
            int retries = 5;
            while (retries-- > 0)
            {
                var groups = await DescribeSecurityGroups(response.GroupId);
                if (groups.Any())
                {
                    return response.GroupId;
                }

                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                retries--;
            }
            _logger.LogError($"Unable to find newly created group {groupName}.");
            throw new DoesNotExistException("security group not found");
        }
```

```
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "ResourceAlreadyExists")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"A security group with the name {groupName} already exists.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while creating the security group.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateSecurityGroupsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteKeyPair`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteKeyPair`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 key pair.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name of the key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> DeleteKeyPair(string keyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEC2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(new
DeleteKeyPairRequest(keyPairName)).ConfigureAwait(false);
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidKeyPair.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError($"KeyPair {keyPairName} does not exist and cannot
be deleted. Please verify the key pair name and try again.");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete the key pair because:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the temporary file where the key pair information was saved.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tempFileName">The path to the temporary file.</param>
    public void DeleteTempFile(string tempFileName)
    {
        if (File.Exists(tempFileName))
        {
            File.Delete(tempFileName);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteKeyPairsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteLaunchTemplate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteLaunchTemplate`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a launch template by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = templateName
                });
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Could not delete the template, the name {_launchTemplateName}
was not found.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while deleting the template.:
{ex.Message}");
```

```
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteLaunchTemplatesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteSecurityGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteSecurityGroup`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteSecurityGroup(string groupId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response =
                await _amazonEC2.DeleteSecurityGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteSecurityGroupRequest { GroupId = groupId });
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidGroup.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Security Group {groupId} does not exist and cannot be deleted.
Please verify the ID and try again.");
```

```
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete the security group because:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteSecurityGroupsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeAvailabilityZones`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAvailabilityZones`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2 Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        try
        {
            var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
                new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
            return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z => z.ZoneName).ToList();
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
```

```
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An Amazon EC2 error occurred while listing
availability zones.: {ec2Exception.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while listing availability zones.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAvailabilityZonessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        try
        {
```

```
            var response = await
_amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
                new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                    },
                });
            return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while creating the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeInstanceTypes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeInstanceTypes`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Describe the instance types available.
   /// </summary>
   /// <returns>A list of instance type information.</returns>
   public async Task<List<InstanceTypeInfo>>
DescribeInstanceTypes(ArchitectureValues architecture)
   {
       try
       {
           var request = new DescribeInstanceTypesRequest();

           var filters = new List<Filter>
           {
               new Filter("processor-info.supported-architecture",
                   new List<string> { architecture.ToString() })
           };
           filters.Add(new Filter("instance-type", new() { "*.micro",
"*.small" }));

           request.Filters = filters;
           var instanceTypes = new List<InstanceTypeInfo>();

           var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstanceTypes(request);
           await foreach (var instanceType in paginator.InstanceTypes)
           {
               instanceTypes.Add(instanceType);
           }

           return instanceTypes;
       }
       catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
       {
           if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidParameterValue")
           {
```

```
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Parameters are invalid. Ensure architecture and size strings
conform to DescribeInstanceTypes API reference.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete the security group because:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeInstanceTypessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeInstances`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about EC2 instances with a particular state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tagName">The name of the tag to filter on.</param>
    /// <param name="tagValue">The value of the tag to look for.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> GetInstancesWithState(string state)
    {
        try
        {
```

```
            // Filters the results of the instance list.
            var filters = new List<Filter>
            {
                new Filter
                {
                    Name = $"instance-state-name",
                    Values = new List<string> { state, },
                },
            };
            var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest { Filters = filters, };

            Console.WriteLine($"\nShowing instances with state {state}");
            var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstances(request);

            await foreach (var response in paginator.Responses)
            {
                foreach (var reservation in response.Reservations)
                {
                    foreach (var instance in reservation.Instances)
                    {
                        Console.Write($"Instance ID: {instance.InstanceId} ");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tCurrent State:
{instance.State.Name}");
                    }
                }
            }

            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidParameterValue")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Invalid parameter value for filtering instances.");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list instances because: {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeInstancessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeKeyPairs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeKeyPairs`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an Amazon EC2 key pair.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name of the key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of key pair information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<KeyPairInfo>> DescribeKeyPairs(string keyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DescribeKeyPairsRequest();
            if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(keyPairName))
            {
                request = new DescribeKeyPairsRequest
                {
                    KeyNames = new List<string> { keyPairName }
                };
            }

            var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeKeyPairsAsync(request);
            return response.KeyPairs.ToList();
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
```

```
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidKeyPair.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"A key pair called {keyPairName} does not exist.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while describing the key pair.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeKeyPairssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeSecurityGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeSecurityGroups`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information for one or all Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The optional Id of a specific Amazon EC2 security
group.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of security group information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SecurityGroup>> DescribeSecurityGroups(string groupId)
    {
        try
        {
```

```
            var securityGroups = new List<SecurityGroup>();
            var request = new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest();

            if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(groupId))
            {
                var groupIds = new List<string> { groupId };
                request.GroupIds = groupIds;
            }

            var paginatorForSecurityGroups =
                _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeSecurityGroups(request);

            await foreach (var securityGroup in
paginatorForSecurityGroups.SecurityGroups)
            {
                securityGroups.Add(securityGroup);
            }

            return securityGroups;

        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidGroup.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"A security group {groupId} does not exist.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while listing security groups. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display the information returned by the call to
    /// DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="securityGroup">A list of security group information.</param>
```

```
    public void DisplaySecurityGroupInfoAsync(SecurityGroup securityGroup)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"{securityGroup.GroupName}");
        Console.WriteLine("Ingress permissions:");
        securityGroup.IpPermissions.ForEach(permission =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tFromPort: {permission.FromPort}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIpProtocol: {permission.IpProtocol}");

            Console.Write($"\tIpv4Ranges: ");
            permission.Ipv4Ranges.ForEach(range => { Console.Write($"{range.CidrIp}
"); });

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tIpv6Ranges:");
            permission.Ipv6Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIpv6} "); });

            Console.Write($"\n\tPrefixListIds: ");
            permission.PrefixListIds.ForEach(id => Console.Write($"{id.Id} "));

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tTo Port: {permission.ToPort}");
        });
        Console.WriteLine("Egress permissions:");
        securityGroup.IpPermissionsEgress.ForEach(permission =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tFromPort: {permission.FromPort}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIpProtocol: {permission.IpProtocol}");

            Console.Write($"\tIpv4Ranges: ");
            permission.Ipv4Ranges.ForEach(range => { Console.Write($"{range.CidrIp}
"); });

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tIpv6Ranges:");
            permission.Ipv6Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIpv6} "); });

            Console.Write($"\n\tPrefixListIds: ");
            permission.PrefixListIds.ForEach(id => Console.Write($"{id.Id} "));

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tTo Port: {permission.ToPort}");
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSecurityGroupssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeSubnets`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeSubnets`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
            var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
                new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId }),
                        new("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                        new("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });

            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
```

```
            await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
            {
                subnets.Add(subnet);
            }

            return subnets;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"The specified VPC ID {vpcId} does
not exist.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the subnets.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSubnetssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeVpcs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeVpcs`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
        try
        {
            var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
                new DescribeVpcsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });
            return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "UnauthorizedOperation")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"You do not have the necessary
permissions to describe VPCs.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the vpcs.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeVpcssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DisassociateAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DisassociateAddress`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Disassociate an Elastic IP address from an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="associationId">The association Id.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisassociateIp(string associationId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonEC2.DisassociateAddressAsync(
                new DisassociateAddressRequest { AssociationId = associationId });
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"AssociationId is invalid, unable to disassociate address.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while disassociating the Elastic IP.:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DisassociateAddresssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`RebootInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RebootInstances`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Riavvia un'istanza in base al relativo ID.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Reboot a specific EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the instance that will be
rebooted.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> RebootInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new RebootInstancesRequest
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
            };

            await _amazonEC2.RebootInstancesAsync(request);

            // Wait for the instance to be running.
            Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to start.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);

            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
```

```
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId {ec2InstanceId} is invalid, unable to reboot.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while rebooting the instance {ec2InstanceId}.:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);
```

```
        return hasState;
    }
```

Sostituisci il profilo per un'istanza, riavvia e riavvia un server Web.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
    /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate with
the specified instance.</param>
    /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association for
the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
                new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
                {
                    AssociationId = associationId,
                    IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                    {
                        Name = credsProfileName
                    }
                });
            // Allow time before resetting.
            Thread.Sleep(25000);

            await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
                new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
            Thread.Sleep(25000);
            var instanceReady = false;
            var retries = 5;
```

```
            while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
            {
                var instancesPaginator =
                    _amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                        new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
                // Get the entire list using the paginator.
                await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
                {
                    instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                    if (instanceReady)
                    {
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
            Console.WriteLine("Waiting for instance to be running.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
            Console.WriteLine("Instance ready.");
            Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance {instanceId}");
            await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
                new SendCommandRequest()
                {
                    InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                    DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                    Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                    {
                        {
                            "commands",
                            new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80" }
                        }
                    }
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance {instanceId}");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not found");
            }

            throw;
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while replacing the template.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione RebootInstances AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

`ReleaseAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ReleaseAddress`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Release an Elastic IP address. After the Elastic IP address is released,
    /// it can no longer be used.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="allocationId">The allocation Id of the Elastic IP address.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ReleaseAddress(string allocationId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ReleaseAddressRequest { AllocationId = allocationId };

            var response = await _amazonEC2.ReleaseAddressAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
```

```
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidAllocationID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"AllocationId {allocationId} was not found.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while releasing the AllocationId
{allocationId}.: {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ReleaseAddresssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
    /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate with
the specified instance.</param>
    /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association for
the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
                new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
                {
                    AssociationId = associationId,
                    IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                    {
                        Name = credsProfileName
                    }
                });
            // Allow time before resetting.
            Thread.Sleep(25000);

            await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
                new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
            Thread.Sleep(25000);
            var instanceReady = false;
            var retries = 5;
            while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
            {
                var instancesPaginator =
                    _amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                        new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
                // Get the entire list using the paginator.
                await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
                {
                    instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                    if (instanceReady)
                    {
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Waiting for instance to be running.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
            Console.WriteLine("Instance ready.");
            Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance {instanceId}");
            await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
                new SendCommandRequest()
                {
                    InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                    DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                    Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                    {
                        {
                            "commands",
                            new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80" }
                        }
                    }
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance {instanceId}");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while replacing the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`RunInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RunInstances`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create and run an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ImageId">The image Id of the image used as a basis for the
    /// EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceType">The instance type of the EC2 instance to
create.</param>
    /// <param name="keyName">The name of the key pair to associate with the
    /// instance.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the Amazon EC2 security group that will be
    /// allowed to interact with the new EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>The instance Id of the new EC2 instance.</returns>
    public async Task<string> RunInstances(string imageId, string instanceType,
string keyName, string groupId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new RunInstancesRequest
            {
                ImageId = imageId,
                InstanceType = instanceType,
                KeyName = keyName,
                MinCount = 1,
                MaxCount = 1,
                SecurityGroupIds = new List<string> { groupId }
            };
            var response = await _amazonEC2.RunInstancesAsync(request);
            var instanceId = response.Reservation.Instances[0].InstanceId;

            Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to start.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
```

```
            return instanceId;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidGroupId.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"GroupId {groupId} was not found. {ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while running the instance.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RunInstancessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

StartInstances

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartInstances`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the Amazon EC2 instance
    /// to start.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task StartInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new StartInstancesRequest
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
            };

            await _amazonEC2.StartInstancesAsync(request);

            Console.Write("Waiting for instance to start. ");
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to start.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while starting the instance.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
```

```
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartInstancessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`StopInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StopInstances`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Stop an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance to
    /// stop.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task StopInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new StopInstancesRequest
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
            };

            await _amazonEC2.StopInstancesAsync(request);
            Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to stop.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId, InstanceStateName.Stopped);

            Console.WriteLine("\nThe instance has stopped.");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to stop.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while stopping the instance.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
```

```
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StopInstancessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`TerminateInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`TerminateInstances`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance
```

```
    /// to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task<List<InstanceStateChange>> TerminateInstances(string
ec2InstanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new TerminateInstancesRequest
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId }
            };

            var response = await _amazonEC2.TerminateInstancesAsync(request);
            Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to terminate.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(ec2InstanceId, InstanceStateName.Terminated);

            Console.WriteLine($"\nThe instance {ec2InstanceId} has been
terminated.");
            return response.TerminatingInstances;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceId")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"InstanceId is invalid, unable to terminate.
{ec2Exception.Message}");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while terminating the instance.: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la TerminateInstancessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un servizio Web con bilanciamento del carico che restituisca consigli su libri, film e canzoni. L'esempio mostra come il servizio risponde ai guasti e spiega come ristrutturarlo per una maggiore resilienza in caso di guasti.

- Utilizza un gruppo Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling per creare istanze Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) basate su un modello di avvio e per mantenere il numero di istanze in un intervallo specificato.

- Gestisci e distribuisci le richieste HTTP con Elastic Load Balancing.
- Monitora lo stato delle istanze in un gruppo con dimensionamento automatico e inoltra le richieste soltanto alle istanze integre.
- Esegui un server web Python su ogni EC2 istanza per gestire le richieste HTTP. Il server Web risponde con consigli e controlli dell'integrità.
- Simula un servizio di raccomandazione con una tabella Amazon DynamoDB.
- Controlla la risposta del server web alle richieste e ai controlli di integrità aggiornando AWS Systems Manager i parametri.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();


        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS services.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2>()
```

```
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddTransient<AutoScalerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SmParameterWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<Recommendations>()
                    .AddSingleton<IConfiguration>(_configuration)
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        ResourcesSetup();

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Resilient Architecture Example
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Deploy(true);

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's begin the scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Demo(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await DestroyResources(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Resilient Architecture Example Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await DestroyResources(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Setup any common resources, also used for integration testing.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ResourcesSetup()
    {
        _httpClient = new HttpClient();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _recommendations = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Recommendations>();
        _autoScalerWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalerWrapper>();
        _smParameterWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<SmParameterWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Deploy(bool interactive)
    {
        var protocol = "HTTP";
        var port = 80;
        var sshPort = 22;

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several AWS
resources\n" +
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways to
make it resilient\n" +
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n" +
```

```
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n");

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide book,
movie, and song recommendations.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each contain
a Python web server.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across several
Availability Zones.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the Auto
Scaling group to distribute requests.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Create and populate the DynamoDB table.
        var databaseTableName = _configuration["databaseName"];
        var recommendationsPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "recommendations_objects.json");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
{databaseTableName}.");
        await _recommendations.CreateDatabaseWithName(databaseTableName);
        await _recommendations.PopulateDatabase(databaseTableName,
recommendationsPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // Create the EC2 Launch Template.

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs 'server_startup_script.sh'
when an instance starts.\n"
            + "\nThis script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server\n"
            + "listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            + "For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            + "run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nThe template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            + "permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters\n"
            + "that control the flow of the demo.");

        var startupScriptPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "server_startup_script.sh");
        var instancePolicyPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "instance_policy.json");
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateTemplate(startupScriptPath,
instancePolicyPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2 instances,
each in a different\n"
            + "Availability Zone.\n");
        var zones = await _autoScalerWrapper.DescribeAvailabilityZones();
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateGroupOfSize(3, _autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
zones);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
            + "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or continue
with the demo.\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group\n"
            + "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a\n"
```

```
            + "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
 instances in the group.");

        var defaultVpc = await _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultVpc();
        var subnets = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(defaultVpc.VpcId, zones);
        var subnetIds = subnets.Select(s => s.SubnetId).ToList();
        var targetGroup = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroupN
 protocol, port, defaultVpc.VpcId);

        await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadB
 subnetIds, targetGroup);
        await
 _autoScalerWrapper.AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
 targetGroup.TargetGroupArn);
        Console.WriteLine("\nVerifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        var endPoint = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.Lo
        var loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);

        if (!loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCouldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
 that the port is open...");

            var ipString = await _httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");
            ipString = ipString.Trim();

            var defaultSecurityGroup = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(defaultVpc);
            var portIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, port, ipString);
            var sshPortIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, sshPort,
 ipString);

            if (!portIsOpen)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
```

```
                    "\nFor this example to work, the default security group for your
 default VPC must\n"
                    + "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
 automatically from this\n"
                    + "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management Console.
\n");

                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound traffic from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
 _autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, port, ipString);
                }
            }

            if (!sshPortIsOpen)
            {
                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound SSH traffic for debugging from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
 _autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, sshPort,
 ipString);
                }
            }
            loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);
        }

        if (loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
 browsing to:");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nCouldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
 endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
                + "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
 configured correctly and that\n"
```

```
                + "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint:\n");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Demonstrate the steps of the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as an interactive scenario.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Demo(bool interactive)
    {
        var ssmOnlyPolicy = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "ssm_only_policy.json");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine("\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system\n" +
                          "to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient\n" +
                          "architecture can keep the web service running in spite of
these failures.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        Console.WriteLine("At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine($"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.\n" +
                          $"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
parameter named '{_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter}'.\n" +
                          $"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.\n");
```

```
        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
is-not-a-table");
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as\n" +
                          "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
 checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
 the web service can return a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
 customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.");

        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.FailureResponseParameter,
 "static");

        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint returns a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("The service still reports as healthy because health
 checks are still shallow.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n");
        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
 _smParameterWrapper.TableName);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in the
 target group so that it can't\n" +
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsPolicyName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            ssmOnlyPolicy,
            new List<string> { "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore" }
        );
        var instances = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetInstancesByGroupName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName);
```

```
        var badInstanceId = instances.First();
        var instanceProfile = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Replacing the profile for instance {badInstanceId} with a profile that
contains\n" +
            "bad credentials...\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.ReplaceInstanceProfile(
            badInstanceId,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            instanceProfile.AssociationId
        );
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns either
a recommendation or a static response,\n" +
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        );
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a
deep health check tests whether");
        Console.WriteLine("the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it
depends on for recommendations. Note that");
        Console.WriteLine("the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for
Auto Scaling instance health.");
        Console.WriteLine("This kind of deep health check is not recommended for
Auto Scaling instance health, because it");
        Console.WriteLine("risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto
Scaling group when a dependent service fails.");

        Console.WriteLine("\nBy implementing deep health checks, the load balancer
can detect when one of the instances is failing");
        Console.WriteLine("and take that instance out of rotation.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.HealthCheckParameter,
"deep");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the
instance with bad credentials ({badInstanceId})");
        Console.WriteLine("is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for
the load balancer to detect the unhealthy");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint always returns a recommendation, because");
        Console.WriteLine("the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its
 rotation.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by an
 auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start
 a new instance to replace it.");

        await _autoScalerWrapper.TryTerminateInstanceById(badInstanceId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new
 instance is starting, sending a GET");
        Console.WriteLine("request to the web service continues to get a successful
 recommendation response because");
        Console.WriteLine("starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load
 balancing rotation.");
        Console.WriteLine("Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically
 takes several minutes, during which time you");
        Console.WriteLine("can see the changing health check status until the new
 instance is running and healthy.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health
 checks mean all instances report as unhealthy.");

        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
is-not-a-table");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer
 continues to route requests even to");
        Console.WriteLine("unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and
 return a static response rather than fail");
        Console.WriteLine("closed and report failure to the customer.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
```

```
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DestroyResources(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account, we
can clean up all AWS resources\n" +
            "that were created for this demo."
        );

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all demo
resources? (y/n) "))
        {
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadBalanc
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteTargetGroupByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroup
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName)
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteKeyPairByName(_autoScalerWrapper.KeyPairName);
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteTemplateByName(_autoScalerWrapper.LaunchTemplateName);
            await _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteInstanceProfile(
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName
            );
            await
_recommendations.DestroyDatabaseByName(_recommendations.TableName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
```

```
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you might
 incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le azioni di Auto Scaling e EC2 Amazon.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management methods.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSsm;
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _amazonIam;
    private readonly ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> _logger;

    private readonly string _instanceType = "";
    private readonly string _amiParam = "";
    private readonly string _launchTemplateName = "";
    private readonly string _groupName = "";
    private readonly string _instancePolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsPolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _keyPairName = "";

    public string GroupName => _groupName;
    public string KeyPairName => _keyPairName;
    public string LaunchTemplateName => _launchTemplateName;
    public string InstancePolicyName => _instancePolicyName;
    public string BadCredsProfileName => _badCredsProfileName;
    public string BadCredsRoleName => _badCredsRoleName;
    public string BadCredsPolicyName => _badCredsPolicyName;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalerWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected AutoScaling client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected EC2 client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonIam">The injected IAM client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonSsm">The injected SSM client.</param>
    public AutoScalerWrapper(
        IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling,
        IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2,
        IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement amazonSsm,
        IAmazonIdentityManagementService amazonIam,
        IConfiguration configuration,
        ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
        _amazonSsm = amazonSsm;
        _amazonIam = amazonIam;
        _logger = logger;

        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _instanceType = configuration["instanceType"];
        _amiParam = configuration["amiParam"];

        _launchTemplateName = prefix + "-template";
        _groupName = prefix + "-group";
        _instancePolicyName = prefix + "-pol";
        _instanceRoleName = prefix + "-role";
        _instanceProfileName = prefix + "-prof";
        _badCredsPolicyName = prefix + "-bc-pol";
        _badCredsRoleName = prefix + "-bc-role";
        _badCredsProfileName = prefix + "-bc-prof";
        _keyPairName = prefix + "-key-pair";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with a
specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
    /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
    /// clients that run on the instance.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
    /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
    /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
    /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to the
role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
        string policyName,
        string roleName,
        string profileName,
        string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
        List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
    {

        var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                    "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                    "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                         "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                         "\"Principal\": {" +
                                         "\"Service\": [" +
                                             "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                         "]" +
                                         "}," +
                                    "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                    "}]" +
                                "}";

        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);

        var policyArn = "";

        try
        {
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
```

```
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
```

```
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await _amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new key pair and save the file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newKeyPairName">The name of the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task CreateKeyPair(string newKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var keyResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateKeyPairAsync(
                new CreateKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = newKeyPairName });
            await File.WriteAllTextAsync($"{newKeyPairName}.pem",
                keyResponse.KeyPair.KeyMaterial);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created key pair {newKeyPairName}.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key pair already exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the key pair and file by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="deleteKeyPairName">The key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteKeyPairByName(string deleteKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(
                new DeleteKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = deleteKeyPairName });
            File.Delete($"{deleteKeyPairName}.pem");
        }
        catch (FileNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Key pair {deleteKeyPairName} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
    /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
    /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and starts
a Python
    /// web server on the instance.
    /// </summary>
```

```
   /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
   /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to create
and attach to the profile.</param>
   /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
   public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
   {
       try
       {
           await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
           await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName,
_instanceRoleName,
               _instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

           var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
           var plainTextBytes =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

           var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
               new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
           var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
           var launchTemplateResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
               new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
               {
                   LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                   LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
                   {
                       InstanceType = _instanceType,
                       ImageId = amiId,
                       IamInstanceProfile =
                           new

LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                           {
                               Name = _instanceProfileName
                           },
                       KeyName = _keyPairName,
                       UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
                   }
               });
           return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;
       }
       catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
```

```
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException")
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Could not create the template, the name
{_launchTemplateName} already exists. " +
                                 $"Please try again with a unique name.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while creating the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2 Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        try
        {
            var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
                new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
            return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z => z.ZoneName).ToList();
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An Amazon EC2 error occurred while listing
availability zones.: {ec2Exception.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while listing availability zones.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group of a specified size and name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupSize">The size for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The availability zones for the group.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateGroupOfSize(int groupSize, string groupName,
 List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    AvailabilityZones = availabilityZones,
                    LaunchTemplate =
                        new Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.LaunchTemplateSpecification()
                        {
                            LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                            Version = "$Default"
                        },
                    MaxSize = groupSize,
                    MinSize = groupSize
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} with size
 {groupSize}.");
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} already
 exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
```

```
        try
        {
            var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
                new DescribeVpcsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });
            return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "UnauthorizedOperation")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"You do not have the necessary
permissions to describe VPCs.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the vpcs.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
            var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
                new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
```

```
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId }),
                        new("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                        new("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });

            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
            {
                subnets.Add(subnet);
            }

            return subnets;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"The specified VPC ID {vpcId} does
not exist.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the subnets.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a launch template by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
    {
        try
        {
```

```
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = templateName
                });
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException")
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Could not delete the template, the name {_launchTemplateName}
was not found.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while deleting the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
```

```
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await _amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets data about the instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group by its group
name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="group">The name of the auto scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of instance Ids.</returns>
    public async Task<IEnumerable<string>> GetInstancesByGroupName(string group)
    {
        var instanceResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
```

```
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { group }
            });
        var instanceIds = instanceResponse.AutoScalingGroups.SelectMany(
            g => g.Instances.Select(i => i.InstanceId));
        return instanceIds;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await
_amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
                new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                    },
                });
            return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while creating the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
replaced, the instance
   /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
   /// used to restart the Python web server.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
   /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate with
the specified instance.</param>
   /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association for
the instance.</param>
   /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
   public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
   {
       try
       {
           await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
               new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
               {
                   AssociationId = associationId,
                   IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                   {
                       Name = credsProfileName
                   }
               });
           // Allow time before resetting.
           Thread.Sleep(25000);

           await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
               new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
           Thread.Sleep(25000);
           var instanceReady = false;
           var retries = 5;
           while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
           {
               var instancesPaginator =
                   _amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                       new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
               // Get the entire list using the paginator.
               await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
```

```
                {
                    instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                    if (instanceReady)
                    {
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
            Console.WriteLine("Waiting for instance to be running.");
            await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
            Console.WriteLine("Instance ready.");
            Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance {instanceId}");
            await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
                new SendCommandRequest()
                {
                    InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                    DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                    Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                    {
                        {
                            "commands",
                            new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80" }
                        }
                    }
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance {instanceId}");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while replacing the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for {instanceId}.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
```

```
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string groupName)
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
```

```
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default security group for a specified Vpc.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The Vpc to search.</param>
    /// <returns>The default security group.</returns>
    public async Task<SecurityGroup> GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(Vpc vpc)
    {
        var groupResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("group-name", new List<string>() { "default" }),
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpc.VpcId })
                }
            });
        return groupResponse.SecurityGroups[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the default security group of a Vpc allows ingress from the calling
 computer.
    /// This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP address.
    /// In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you must
 instead specify
    /// a prefix list Id. You can also temporarily open the port to any IP address
 while running this example.
    /// If you do, be sure to remove public access when you're done.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The group to check.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to verify.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">This computer's IP address.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the ip address is allowed on the group.</returns>
```

```
   public bool VerifyInboundPortForGroup(SecurityGroup group, int port, string
ipAddress)
   {
       var portIsOpen = false;
       foreach (var ipPermission in group.IpPermissions)
       {
           if (ipPermission.FromPort == port)
           {
               foreach (var ipRange in ipPermission.Ipv4Ranges)
               {
                   var cidr = ipRange.CidrIp;
                   if (cidr.StartsWith(ipAddress) || cidr == "0.0.0.0/0")
                   {
                       portIsOpen = true;
                   }
               }

               if (ipPermission.PrefixListIds.Any())
               {
                   portIsOpen = true;
               }

               if (!portIsOpen)
               {
                   Console.WriteLine("The inbound rule does not appear to be open
to either this computer's IP\n" +
                                         "address, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.");
               }
               else
               {
                   break;
               }
           }
       }

       return portIsOpen;
   }

   /// <summary>
   /// Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
   /// specified port from the specified IP address.
   /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the security group to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to open.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">The IP address to allow access.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task OpenInboundPort(string groupId, int port, string ipAddress)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest()
            {
                GroupId = groupId,
                IpPermissions = new List<IpPermission>()
                {
                    new IpPermission()
                    {
                        FromPort = port,
                        ToPort = port,
                        IpProtocol = "tcp",
                        Ipv4Ranges = new List<IpRange>()
                        {
                            new IpRange() { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" }
                        }
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
 Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName, string
 targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
 InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Elastic Load Balancing.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancer actions.
/// </summary>
public class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper
{
```

```
    private readonly IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
    private string? _endpoint = null;
    private readonly string _targetGroupName = "";
    private readonly string _loadBalancerName = "";
    HttpClient _httpClient = new();

    public string TargetGroupName => _targetGroupName;
    public string LoadBalancerName => _loadBalancerName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Elastic Load Balancer wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2">The injected load balancing v2
 client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(
        IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 = amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _targetGroupName = prefix + "-tg";
        _loadBalancerName = prefix + "-lb";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
 loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }
```

```
        return _endpoint;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return the GET response for an endpoint as text.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint for the request.</param>
    /// <returns>The request response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndPointResponse(string endpoint)
    {
        var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://{endpoint}");
        var textResponse = await endpointResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
        return textResponse!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
 how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
 and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
 unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer exists.</
param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
        var createResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
   /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
   /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
   /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
   /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
   /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
   public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
   {
       var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
           new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
           {
               Name = name,
               Subnets = subnetIds
           });
       var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

       // Wait for load balancer to be available.
       var loadBalancerReady = false;
       while (!loadBalancerReady)
       {
           try
           {
               var describeResponse =
                   await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                       new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                       {
                           Names = new List<string>() { name }
                       });

               var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

               loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
           }
           catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
           {
               loadBalancerReady = false;
           }
           Thread.Sleep(10000);
```

```
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the
    /// load balancer endpoint.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint to check.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(string endpoint)
    {
        var success = false;
        var retries = 3;
        while (!success && retries > 0)
        {
            try
            {
                var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://
{endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Response: {endpointResponse.StatusCode}.");

                if (endpointResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode)
                {
                    success = true;
                }
                else
                {
```

```
                    retries = 0;
                }
            }
            catch (HttpRequestException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Connection error, retrying...");
                retries--;
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }

        return success;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn = targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
 {groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che utilizzi DynamoDB per simulare un servizio di raccomandazione.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books, movies,
 and songs.
/// </summary>
public class Recommendations
{
    private readonly IAmazonDynamoDB _amazonDynamoDb;
    private readonly DynamoDBContext _context;
    private readonly string _tableName;

    public string TableName => _tableName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Recommendations service.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonDynamoDb">The injected DynamoDb client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public Recommendations(IAmazonDynamoDB amazonDynamoDb, IConfiguration
 configuration)
    {
        _amazonDynamoDb = amazonDynamoDb;
        _context = new DynamoDBContext(_amazonDynamoDb);
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create the DynamoDb table with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name for the table.</param>
    /// <returns>True when ready.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateDatabaseWithName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            Console.Write($"Creating table {tableName}...");
            var createRequest = new CreateTableRequest()
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                    {
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
```

```
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
                        },
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
                        }
                    },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                    {
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            KeyType = KeyType.HASH
                        },
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            KeyType = KeyType.RANGE
                        }
                    },
                ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput()
                {
                    ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                    WriteCapacityUnits = 5
                }
            };
            await _amazonDynamoDb.CreateTableAsync(createRequest);

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("\nWaiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName
            };

            TableStatus status;
            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(2000);

                var describeTableResponse = await
_amazonDynamoDb.DescribeTableAsync(request);
```

```
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the database table with data from a specified path.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="databaseTableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="recommendationsPath">The path of the recommendations data.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PopulateDatabase(string databaseTableName, string
 recommendationsPath)
    {
        var recommendationsText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(recommendationsPath);
        var records =
            JsonSerializer.Deserialize<RecommendationModel[]>(recommendationsText);
        var batchWrite = _context.CreateBatchWrite<RecommendationModel>();

        foreach (var record in records!)
        {
            batchWrite.AddPutItem(record);
        }

        await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the recommendation table by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the recommendation table.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DestroyDatabaseByName(string tableName)
```

```
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonDynamoDb.DeleteTableAsync(
                new DeleteTableRequest() { TableName = tableName });
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was deleted.");
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} not found");
        }
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Systems Manager.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Systems Manager parameter operations. This example uses these
 parameters
/// to drive the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a
 dependency or
/// how the service responds to a health check.
/// </summary>
public class SmParameterWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;

    private readonly string _tableParameter = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
table";
    private readonly string _failureResponseParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    private readonly string _healthCheckParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-health-check";
    private readonly string _tableName = "";

    public string TableParameter => _tableParameter;
    public string TableName => _tableName;
    public string HealthCheckParameter => _healthCheckParameter;
    public string FailureResponseParameter => _failureResponseParameter;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SmParameterWrapper.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSimpleSystemsManagement">The injected Simple Systems
 Management client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public SmParameterWrapper(IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 amazonSimpleSystemsManagement, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement = amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Reset the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task Reset()
    {
        await this.PutParameterByName(_tableParameter, _tableName);
        await this.PutParameterByName(_failureResponseParameter, "none");
        await this.PutParameterByName(_healthCheckParameter, "shallow");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the parameter.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The value to set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PutParameterByName(string name, string value)
    {
        await _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement.PutParameterAsync(
            new PutParameterRequest() { Name = name, Value = value, Overwrite =
 true });
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile

- CreateLaunchTemplate
- CreateListener
- CreateLoadBalancer
- CreateTargetGroup
- DeleteAutoScalingGroup
- DeleteInstanceProfile
- DeleteLaunchTemplate
- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Esempi di utilizzo di Amazon ECS SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon ECS. AWS SDK per .NET

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`ListClusters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListClusters`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List cluster ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of clusters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetClusterARNSAsync()
    {

        Console.WriteLine("Getting a list of all the clusters in your AWS
account...");
        List<string> clusterArnList = new List<string>();
        // Get a list of all the clusters in your AWS account
        try
        {

            var listClustersResponse = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListClusters(new
ListClustersRequest
```

```
            {
            });

            var clusterArns = listClustersResponse.ClusterArns;

            // Print the ARNs of the clusters
            await foreach (var clusterArn in clusterArns)
            {
                clusterArnList.Add(clusterArn);
            }

            if (clusterArnList.Count == 0)
            {
                _logger.LogWarning("No clusters found in your AWS account.");
            }
            return clusterArnList;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while getting a list of all the
clusters in your AWS account. {e.InnerException}");
            throw new Exception($"An error occurred while getting a list of all the
clusters in your AWS account. {e.InnerException}");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListClusterssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListServices`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListServices`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// List service ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clusterARN">The arn of the ECS cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of services in given cluster.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetServiceARNSAsync(string clusterARN)
    {
        List<string> serviceArns = new List<string>();

        var request = new ListServicesRequest
        {
            Cluster = clusterARN
        };
        // Call the ListServices API operation and get the list of service ARNs
        var serviceList = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListServices(request);

        await foreach (var serviceARN in serviceList.ServiceArns)
        {
            if (serviceARN is null)
                continue;

            serviceArns.Add(serviceARN);
        }

        if (serviceArns.Count == 0)
        {
            _logger.LogWarning($"No services found in cluster {clusterARN} .");
        }

        return serviceArns;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListServicessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListTasks`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTasks`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// List task ARNs available.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="clusterARN">The arn of the ECS cluster.</param>
/// <returns>The ARN list of tasks in given cluster.</returns>
public async Task<List<string>> GetTaskARNsAsync(string clusterARN)
{
    // Set up the request to describe the tasks in the service
    var listTasksRequest = new ListTasksRequest
    {
        Cluster = clusterARN
    };
    List<string> taskArns = new List<string>();

    // Call the ListTasks API operation and get the list of task ARNs
    var tasks = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListTasks(listTasksRequest);

    await foreach (var task in tasks.TaskArns)
    {
        if (task is null)
            continue;


        taskArns.Add(task);
    }

    if (taskArns.Count == 0)
    {
        _logger.LogWarning("No tasks found in cluster: " + clusterARN);
    }

    return taskArns;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTasksezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Scenari

Ottieni informazioni ARN per cluster, servizi e attività

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ottieni un elenco di tutti i cluster.
- Ottieni servizi per un cluster.
- Ottieni attività per un cluster.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
using Amazon.ECS;
using ECSActions;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace ECSScenario;

public class ECSScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.


    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
        1. List ECS Cluster ARNs.
```

```
        2. List services in every cluster
        3. List Task ARNs in every cluster.
    */

    private static ILogger logger = null!;
    private static ECSWrapper _ecsWrapper = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
        .Build();

        ILoggerFactory loggerFactory = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
        {
            builder.AddConsole();
        });

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<ECSScenario>();

        var loggerECSWarpper = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
{ builder.AddConsole(); })
          .CreateLogger<ECSWrapper>();

        var amazonECSClient = new AmazonECSClient();

        _ecsWrapper = new ECSWrapper(amazonECSClient, loggerECSWarpper);

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon ECS example scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
            await ListClusterARNs();
            await ListServiceARNs();
            await ListTaskARNs();
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List ECS Cluster ARNs
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task ListClusterARNs()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"1. List Cluster ARNs from ECS.");
        var arns = await _ecsWrapper.GetClusterARNSAsync();

        foreach (var arn in arns)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Cluster arn: {arn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Cluster name: {arn.Split("/").Last()}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List services in every cluster
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task ListServiceARNs()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"2. List Service ARNs in every cluster.");
        var clusterARNs = await _ecsWrapper.GetClusterARNSAsync();

        foreach (var clusterARN in clusterARNs)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Getting services for cluster name:
{clusterARN.Split("/").Last()}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('.', 5));


            var serviceARNs = await _ecsWrapper.GetServiceARNSAsync(clusterARN);
```

```
            foreach (var serviceARN in serviceARNs)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Service arn: {serviceARN}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Service name: {serviceARN.Split("/").Last()}");
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List tasks in every cluster
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task ListTaskARNs()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"3. List Task ARNs in every cluster.");
        var clusterARNs = await _ecsWrapper.GetClusterARNSAsync();

        foreach (var clusterARN in clusterARNs)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Getting tasks for cluster name:
 {clusterARN.Split("/").Last()}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('.', 5));

            var taskARNs = await _ecsWrapper.GetTaskARNsAsync(clusterARN);

            foreach (var taskARN in taskARNs)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Task arn: {taskARN}");
            }
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
}
```

Metodi wrapper richiamati dallo scenario per gestire le azioni di Amazon ECS.

```
using Amazon.ECS;
using Amazon.ECS.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
```

```
namespace ECSActions;

public class ECSWrapper
{
    private readonly AmazonECSClient _ecsClient;
    private readonly ILogger<ECSWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the ECS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ecsClient">The injected ECS client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The injected logger for the wrapper.</param>
    public ECSWrapper(AmazonECSClient ecsClient, ILogger<ECSWrapper> logger)

    {
        _logger = logger;
        _ecsClient = ecsClient;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List cluster ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of clusters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetClusterARNSAsync()
    {

        Console.WriteLine("Getting a list of all the clusters in your AWS
 account...");
        List<string> clusterArnList = new List<string>();
        // Get a list of all the clusters in your AWS account
        try
        {

            var listClustersResponse = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListClusters(new
 ListClustersRequest
            {
            });

            var clusterArns = listClustersResponse.ClusterArns;

            // Print the ARNs of the clusters
            await foreach (var clusterArn in clusterArns)
            {
```

```
                clusterArnList.Add(clusterArn);
            }

            if (clusterArnList.Count == 0)
            {
                _logger.LogWarning("No clusters found in your AWS account.");
            }
            return clusterArnList;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while getting a list of all the
clusters in your AWS account. {e.InnerException}");
            throw new Exception($"An error occurred while getting a list of all the
clusters in your AWS account. {e.InnerException}");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List service ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clusterARN">The arn of the ECS cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of services in given cluster.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetServiceARNSAsync(string clusterARN)
    {
        List<string> serviceArns = new List<string>();

        var request = new ListServicesRequest
        {
            Cluster = clusterARN
        };
        // Call the ListServices API operation and get the list of service ARNs
        var serviceList = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListServices(request);

        await foreach (var serviceARN in serviceList.ServiceArns)
        {
            if (serviceARN is null)
                continue;

            serviceArns.Add(serviceARN);
        }

        if (serviceArns.Count == 0)
        {
```

```
            _logger.LogWarning($"No services found in cluster {clusterARN} .");
        }

        return serviceArns;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List task ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clusterARN">The arn of the ECS cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of tasks in given cluster.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetTaskARNsAsync(string clusterARN)
    {
        // Set up the request to describe the tasks in the service
        var listTasksRequest = new ListTasksRequest
        {
            Cluster = clusterARN
        };
        List<string> taskArns = new List<string>();

        // Call the ListTasks API operation and get the list of task ARNs
        var tasks = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListTasks(listTasksRequest);

        await foreach (var task in tasks.TaskArns)
        {
            if (task is null)
                continue;


            taskArns.Add(task);
        }

        if (taskArns.Count == 0)
        {
            _logger.LogWarning("No tasks found in cluster: " + clusterARN);
        }

        return taskArns;
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - ListClusters
  - ListServices
  - ListTasks

Elastic Load Balancing - Esempi di utilizzo della versione 2 SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET with Elastic Load Balancing - Versione 2.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateListener`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateListener`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
   /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
   /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
   /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
   /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
   public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
   {
       var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
           new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
           {
               Name = name,
               Subnets = subnetIds
           });
       var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

       // Wait for load balancer to be available.
       var loadBalancerReady = false;
       while (!loadBalancerReady)
       {
           try
           {
               var describeResponse =
                   await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                       new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                       {
                           Names = new List<string>() { name }
                       });

               var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

               loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
           }
           catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
           {
               loadBalancerReady = false;
```

```
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateListenersezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateLoadBalancer`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateLoadBalancer`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
    /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
    /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
    public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
    {
        var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
            new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
            {
                Name = name,
                Subnets = subnetIds
            });
        var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

        // Wait for load balancer to be available.
        var loadBalancerReady = false;
        while (!loadBalancerReady)
        {
            try
            {
                var describeResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                        new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
                        });

                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
```

```
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateLoadBalancersezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateTargetGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTargetGroup`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
unwanted failures.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer exists.</
param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
        var createResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateTargetGroupsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteLoadBalancer`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteLoadBalancer`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteLoadBalancersezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteTargetGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTargetGroup`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn = targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
{groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
```

```
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTargetGroupsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeLoadBalancers`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeLoadBalancers`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
```

```
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeLoadBalancerssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeTargetHealth`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeTargetHealth`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
```

```
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeTargetHealthsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un servizio Web con bilanciamento del carico che restituisca consigli su libri, film e canzoni. L'esempio mostra come il servizio risponde ai guasti e spiega come ristrutturarlo per una maggiore resilienza in caso di guasti.

- Utilizza un gruppo Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling per creare istanze Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) basate su un modello di avvio e per mantenere il numero di istanze in un intervallo specificato.
- Gestisci e distribuisci le richieste HTTP con Elastic Load Balancing.
- Monitora lo stato delle istanze in un gruppo con dimensionamento automatico e inoltra le richieste soltanto alle istanze integre.
- Esegui un server web Python su ogni EC2 istanza per gestire le richieste HTTP. Il server Web risponde con consigli e controlli dell'integrità.
- Simula un servizio di raccomandazione con una tabella Amazon DynamoDB.
- Controlla la risposta del server web alle richieste e ai controlli di integrità aggiornando AWS Systems Manager i parametri.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();


        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS services.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddTransient<AutoScalerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SmParameterWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<Recommendations>()
                    .AddSingleton<IConfiguration>(_configuration)
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
```

```
        ResourcesSetup();

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Resilient Architecture Example
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Deploy(true);

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's begin the scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Demo(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await DestroyResources(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Resilient Architecture Example Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await DestroyResources(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Setup any common resources, also used for integration testing.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ResourcesSetup()
    {
        _httpClient = new HttpClient();
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _recommendations = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Recommendations>();
        _autoScalerWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalerWrapper>();
        _smParameterWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<SmParameterWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Deploy(bool interactive)
    {
        var protocol = "HTTP";
        var port = 80;
        var sshPort = 22;

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several AWS
resources\n" +
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways to
make it resilient\n" +
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n" +
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n");

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide book,
movie, and song recommendations.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each contain
a Python web server.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across several
Availability Zones.");
        Console.WriteLine(
```

```
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the Auto
Scaling group to distribute requests.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Create and populate the DynamoDB table.
        var databaseTableName = _configuration["databaseName"];
        var recommendationsPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "recommendations_objects.json");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
{databaseTableName}.");
        await _recommendations.CreateDatabaseWithName(databaseTableName);
        await _recommendations.PopulateDatabase(databaseTableName,
recommendationsPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // Create the EC2 Launch Template.

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs 'server_startup_script.sh'
when an instance starts.\n"
            + "\nThis script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server\n"
            + "listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            + "For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            + "run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nThe template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            + "permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters\n"
            + "that control the flow of the demo.");

        var startupScriptPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "server_startup_script.sh");
        var instancePolicyPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "instance_policy.json");
```

```
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateTemplate(startupScriptPath,
instancePolicyPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2 instances,
each in a different\n"
            + "Availability Zone.\n");
        var zones = await _autoScalerWrapper.DescribeAvailabilityZones();
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateGroupOfSize(3, _autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
zones);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
            + "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or continue
with the demo.\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group\n"
            + "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a\n"
            + "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.");

        var defaultVpc = await _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultVpc();
        var subnets = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(defaultVpc.VpcId, zones);
        var subnetIds = subnets.Select(s => s.SubnetId).ToList();
        var targetGroup = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroupN
protocol, port, defaultVpc.VpcId);
```

```
        await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadB
 subnetIds, targetGroup);
        await
 _autoScalerWrapper.AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
 targetGroup.TargetGroupArn);
        Console.WriteLine("\nVerifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        var endPoint = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.Lo
        var loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);

        if (!loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCouldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
 that the port is open...");

            var ipString = await _httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");
            ipString = ipString.Trim();

            var defaultSecurityGroup = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(defaultVpc);
            var portIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, port, ipString);
            var sshPortIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, sshPort,
 ipString);

            if (!portIsOpen)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "\nFor this example to work, the default security group for your
 default VPC must\n"
                    + "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
 automatically from this\n"
                    + "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management Console.
\n");

                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound traffic from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
```

```
                    await
_autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, port, ipString);
                }
            }

            if (!sshPortIsOpen)
            {
                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
inbound SSH traffic for debugging from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
_autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, sshPort,
ipString);
                }
            }
            loadBalancerAccess = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);
        }

        if (loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nCouldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
                + "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
configured correctly and that\n"
                + "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint:\n");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Demonstrate the steps of the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as an interactive scenario.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Demo(bool interactive)
    {
        var ssmOnlyPolicy = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "ssm_only_policy.json");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine("\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
 different parts of the system\n" +
                          "to create situations where the web service fails, and
 shows how using a resilient\n" +
                          "architecture can keep the web service running in spite of
 these failures.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        Console.WriteLine("At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
 recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine($"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
 recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.\n" +
                          $"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
 parameter named '{_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter}'.\n" +
                          $"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
 let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.\n");
        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
is-not-a-table");
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as\n" +
                          "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
 checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
the web service can return a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.FailureResponseParameter,
"static");

        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("The service still reports as healthy because health
checks are still shallow.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n");
        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
_smParameterWrapper.TableName);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in the
target group so that it can't\n" +
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsPolicyName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            ssmOnlyPolicy,
            new List<string> { "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore" }
        );
        var instances = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstancesByGroupName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName);
        var badInstanceId = instances.First();
        var instanceProfile = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Replacing the profile for instance {badInstanceId} with a profile that
contains\n" +
            "bad credentials...\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.ReplaceInstanceProfile(
            badInstanceId,
```

```
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            instanceProfile.AssociationId
        );
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns either
a recommendation or a static response,\n" +
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        );
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a
deep health check tests whether");
        Console.WriteLine("the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it
depends on for recommendations. Note that");
        Console.WriteLine("the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for
Auto Scaling instance health.");
        Console.WriteLine("This kind of deep health check is not recommended for
Auto Scaling instance health, because it");
        Console.WriteLine("risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto
Scaling group when a dependent service fails.");

        Console.WriteLine("\nBy implementing deep health checks, the load balancer
can detect when one of the instances is failing");
        Console.WriteLine("and take that instance out of rotation.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.HealthCheckParameter,
"deep");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the
instance with bad credentials ({badInstanceId})");
        Console.WriteLine("is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for
the load balancer to detect the unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint always returns a recommendation, because");
        Console.WriteLine("the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its
rotation.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by an
auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start
 a new instance to replace it.");

        await _autoScalerWrapper.TryTerminateInstanceById(badInstanceId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new
 instance is starting, sending a GET");
        Console.WriteLine("request to the web service continues to get a successful
 recommendation response because");
        Console.WriteLine("starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load
 balancing rotation.");
        Console.WriteLine("Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically
 takes several minutes, during which time you");
        Console.WriteLine("can see the changing health check status until the new
 instance is running and healthy.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health
 checks mean all instances report as unhealthy.");

        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
is-not-a-table");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer
 continues to route requests even to");
        Console.WriteLine("unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and
 return a static response rather than fail");
        Console.WriteLine("closed and report failure to the customer.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DestroyResources(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account, we
can clean up all AWS resources\n" +
            "that were created for this demo."
        );

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all demo
resources? (y/n) "))
        {
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadBalanc
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteTargetGroupByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroup
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName)
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteKeyPairByName(_autoScalerWrapper.KeyPairName);
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteTemplateByName(_autoScalerWrapper.LaunchTemplateName);
            await _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteInstanceProfile(
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName
            );
            await
_recommendations.DestroyDatabaseByName(_recommendations.TableName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you might
incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le azioni di Auto Scaling e EC2 Amazon.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management methods.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSsm;
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _amazonIam;
    private readonly ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> _logger;

    private readonly string _instanceType = "";
    private readonly string _amiParam = "";
    private readonly string _launchTemplateName = "";
    private readonly string _groupName = "";
    private readonly string _instancePolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsPolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _keyPairName = "";

    public string GroupName => _groupName;
    public string KeyPairName => _keyPairName;
    public string LaunchTemplateName => _launchTemplateName;
    public string InstancePolicyName => _instancePolicyName;
    public string BadCredsProfileName => _badCredsProfileName;
    public string BadCredsRoleName => _badCredsRoleName;
    public string BadCredsPolicyName => _badCredsPolicyName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalerWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected AutoScaling client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected EC2 client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonIam">The injected IAM client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonSsm">The injected SSM client.</param>
    public AutoScalerWrapper(
        IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling,
        IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2,
        IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement amazonSsm,
```

```
        IAmazonIdentityManagementService amazonIam,
        IConfiguration configuration,
        ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
        _amazonSsm = amazonSsm;
        _amazonIam = amazonIam;
        _logger = logger;

        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _instanceType = configuration["instanceType"];
        _amiParam = configuration["amiParam"];

        _launchTemplateName = prefix + "-template";
        _groupName = prefix + "-group";
        _instancePolicyName = prefix + "-pol";
        _instanceRoleName = prefix + "-role";
        _instanceProfileName = prefix + "-prof";
        _badCredsPolicyName = prefix + "-bc-pol";
        _badCredsRoleName = prefix + "-bc-role";
        _badCredsProfileName = prefix + "-bc-prof";
        _keyPairName = prefix + "-key-pair";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with a
specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
    /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
    /// clients that run on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
    /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
    /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
    /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to the
role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
        string policyName,
        string roleName,
        string profileName,
```

```
        string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
        List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
    {

        var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                     "\"Service\": [" +
                                         "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                     "]" +
                                     "}," +
                                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";

        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);

        var policyArn = "";

        try
        {
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
```

```
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await _amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
```

```
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new key pair and save the file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newKeyPairName">The name of the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateKeyPair(string newKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var keyResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateKeyPairAsync(
                new CreateKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = newKeyPairName });
            await File.WriteAllTextAsync($"{newKeyPairName}.pem",
                keyResponse.KeyPair.KeyMaterial);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created key pair {newKeyPairName}.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key pair already exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the key pair and file by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="deleteKeyPairName">The key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteKeyPairByName(string deleteKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(
                new DeleteKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = deleteKeyPairName });
            File.Delete($"{deleteKeyPairName}.pem");
        }
        catch (FileNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Key pair {deleteKeyPairName} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
    /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
    /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and starts
a Python
    /// web server on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
    /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to create
and attach to the profile.</param>
    /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
    public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
    {
        try
        {
            await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
```

```
            await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName,
_instanceRoleName,
                _instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

            var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
            var plainTextBytes =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

            var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
                new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
            var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
            var launchTemplateResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                    LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
                    {
                        InstanceType = _instanceType,
                        ImageId = amiId,
                        IamInstanceProfile =
                            new

LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                            {
                                Name = _instanceProfileName
                            },
                        KeyName = _keyPairName,
                        UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
                    }
                });
            return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException")
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Could not create the template, the name
{_launchTemplateName} already exists. " +
                                 $"Please try again with a unique name.");
            }

            throw;
        }
```

```
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while creating the template.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2 Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        try
        {
            var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
                new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
            return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z => z.ZoneName).ToList();
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An Amazon EC2 error occurred while listing
 availability zones.: {ec2Exception.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while listing availability zones.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group of a specified size and name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupSize">The size for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The availability zones for the group.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateGroupOfSize(int groupSize, string groupName,
 List<string> availabilityZones)
```

```
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    AvailabilityZones = availabilityZones,
                    LaunchTemplate =
                        new Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.LaunchTemplateSpecification()
                        {
                            LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                            Version = "$Default"
                        },
                    MaxSize = groupSize,
                    MinSize = groupSize
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} with size
{groupSize}.");
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} already
exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
        try
        {
            var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
                new DescribeVpcsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });
            return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
```

```
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "UnauthorizedOperation")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"You do not have the necessary
permissions to describe VPCs.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the vpcs.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
            var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
                new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId }),
                        new("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                        new("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });

            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
```

```
            {
                subnets.Add(subnet);
            }

            return subnets;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"The specified VPC ID {vpcId} does
not exist.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the subnets.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a launch template by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = templateName
                });
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException")
            {
```

```
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Could not delete the template, the name {_launchTemplateName}
was not found.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while deleting the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await _amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
```

```
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets data about the instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group by its group
name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="group">The name of the auto scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of instance Ids.</returns>
    public async Task<IEnumerable<string>> GetInstancesByGroupName(string group)
    {
        var instanceResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { group }
            });
        var instanceIds = instanceResponse.AutoScalingGroups.SelectMany(
            g => g.Instances.Select(i => i.InstanceId));
        return instanceIds;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await
_amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
                new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                    },
                });
            return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while creating the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
    /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate with
the specified instance.</param>
```

```
   /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association for
the instance.</param>
   /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
   public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
   {
       try
       {
           await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
               new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
               {
                   AssociationId = associationId,
                   IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                   {
                       Name = credsProfileName
                   }
               });
           // Allow time before resetting.
           Thread.Sleep(25000);

           await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
               new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
           Thread.Sleep(25000);
           var instanceReady = false;
           var retries = 5;
           while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
           {
               var instancesPaginator =
                   _amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                       new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
               // Get the entire list using the paginator.
               await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
               {
                   instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                   if (instanceReady)
                   {
                       break;
                   }
               }
           }
           Console.WriteLine("Waiting for instance to be running.");
           await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
           Console.WriteLine("Instance ready.");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance {instanceId}");
            await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
                new SendCommandRequest()
                {
                    InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                    DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                    Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                    {
                        {
                            "commands",
                            new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80" }
                        }
                    }
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance {instanceId}");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while replacing the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
```

```
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for {instanceId}.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string groupName)
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default security group for a specified Vpc.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The Vpc to search.</param>
    /// <returns>The default security group.</returns>
    public async Task<SecurityGroup> GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(Vpc vpc)
    {
        var groupResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("group-name", new List<string>() { "default" }),
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpc.VpcId })
                }
            });
        return groupResponse.SecurityGroups[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the default security group of a Vpc allows ingress from the calling
computer.
    /// This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP address.
    /// In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you must
instead specify
    /// a prefix list Id. You can also temporarily open the port to any IP address
while running this example.
    /// If you do, be sure to remove public access when you're done.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The group to check.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to verify.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">This computer's IP address.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the ip address is allowed on the group.</returns>
    public bool VerifyInboundPortForGroup(SecurityGroup group, int port, string
ipAddress)
    {
        var portIsOpen = false;
        foreach (var ipPermission in group.IpPermissions)
        {
            if (ipPermission.FromPort == port)
            {
                foreach (var ipRange in ipPermission.Ipv4Ranges)
                {
                    var cidr = ipRange.CidrIp;
```

```
                    if (cidr.StartsWith(ipAddress) || cidr == "0.0.0.0/0")
                    {
                        portIsOpen = true;
                    }
                }

                if (ipPermission.PrefixListIds.Any())
                {
                    portIsOpen = true;
                }

                if (!portIsOpen)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("The inbound rule does not appear to be open
to either this computer's IP\n" +
                                      "address, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.");
                }
                else
                {
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        return portIsOpen;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
    /// specified port from the specified IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the security group to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to open.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">The IP address to allow access.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task OpenInboundPort(string groupId, int port, string ipAddress)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest()
            {
                GroupId = groupId,
                IpPermissions = new List<IpPermission>()
```

```
                {
                    new IpPermission()
                    {
                        FromPort = port,
                        ToPort = port,
                        IpProtocol = "tcp",
                        Ipv4Ranges = new List<IpRange>()
                        {
                            new IpRange() { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" }
                        }
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
 Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName, string
 targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
 InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
```

```
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Elastic Load Balancing.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancer actions.
/// </summary>
public class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
    private string? _endpoint = null;
    private readonly string _targetGroupName = "";
    private readonly string _loadBalancerName = "";
    HttpClient _httpClient = new();

    public string TargetGroupName => _targetGroupName;
    public string LoadBalancerName => _loadBalancerName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Elastic Load Balancer wrapper.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2">The injected load balancing v2
 client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(
        IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 = amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _targetGroupName = prefix + "-tg";
        _loadBalancerName = prefix + "-lb";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
 loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return the GET response for an endpoint as text.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint for the request.</param>
    /// <returns>The request response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndPointResponse(string endpoint)
    {
        var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://{endpoint}");
```

```
        var textResponse = await endpointResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
        return textResponse!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
```

```
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
 and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
 unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer exists.</
param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
        var createResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
 subnets
    /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
    /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
    public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
 List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
    {
```

```
        var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
            new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
            {
                Name = name,
                Subnets = subnetIds
            });
        var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

        // Wait for load balancer to be available.
        var loadBalancerReady = false;
        while (!loadBalancerReady)
        {
            try
            {
                var describeResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                        new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
                        });

                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
```

```
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the
    /// load balancer endpoint.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint to check.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(string endpoint)
    {
        var success = false;
        var retries = 3;
        while (!success && retries > 0)
        {
            try
            {
                var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://
{endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Response: {endpointResponse.StatusCode}.");

                if (endpointResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode)
                {
                    success = true;
                }
                else
                {
                    retries = 0;
                }
            }
            catch (HttpRequestException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Connection error, retrying...");
                retries--;
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
```

```
        return success;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
```

```
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn = targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
 {groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che utilizzi DynamoDB per simulare un servizio di raccomandazione.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books, movies,
 and songs.
/// </summary>
public class Recommendations
{
    private readonly IAmazonDynamoDB _amazonDynamoDb;
    private readonly DynamoDBContext _context;
    private readonly string _tableName;
```

```
    public string TableName => _tableName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Recommendations service.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonDynamoDb">The injected DynamoDb client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public Recommendations(IAmazonDynamoDB amazonDynamoDb, IConfiguration
configuration)
    {
        _amazonDynamoDb = amazonDynamoDb;
        _context = new DynamoDBContext(_amazonDynamoDb);
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create the DynamoDb table with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name for the table.</param>
    /// <returns>True when ready.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateDatabaseWithName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            Console.Write($"Creating table {tableName}...");
            var createRequest = new CreateTableRequest()
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                    {
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
                        },
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
                        }
                    },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                    {
                        new KeySchemaElement()
```

```
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            KeyType = KeyType.HASH
                        },
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            KeyType = KeyType.RANGE
                        }
                    },
                ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput()
                {
                    ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                    WriteCapacityUnits = 5
                }
            };
            await _amazonDynamoDb.CreateTableAsync(createRequest);

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("\nWaiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName
            };

            TableStatus status;
            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(2000);

                var describeTableResponse = await
_amazonDynamoDb.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists.");
```

```
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the database table with data from a specified path.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="databaseTableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="recommendationsPath">The path of the recommendations data.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PopulateDatabase(string databaseTableName, string
 recommendationsPath)
    {
        var recommendationsText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(recommendationsPath);
        var records =
            JsonSerializer.Deserialize<RecommendationModel[]>(recommendationsText);
        var batchWrite = _context.CreateBatchWrite<RecommendationModel>();

        foreach (var record in records!)
        {
            batchWrite.AddPutItem(record);
        }

        await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the recommendation table by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the recommendation table.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DestroyDatabaseByName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonDynamoDb.DeleteTableAsync(
                new DeleteTableRequest() { TableName = tableName });
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was deleted.");
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} not found");
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Systems Manager.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Systems Manager parameter operations. This example uses these
 parameters
/// to drive the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a
 dependency or
/// how the service responds to a health check.
/// </summary>
public class SmParameterWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;

    private readonly string _tableParameter = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
table";
    private readonly string _failureResponseParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    private readonly string _healthCheckParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-health-check";
    private readonly string _tableName = "";

    public string TableParameter => _tableParameter;
    public string TableName => _tableName;
    public string HealthCheckParameter => _healthCheckParameter;
    public string FailureResponseParameter => _failureResponseParameter;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SmParameterWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSimpleSystemsManagement">The injected Simple Systems
 Management client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public SmParameterWrapper(IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 amazonSimpleSystemsManagement, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement = amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Reset the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task Reset()
    {
        await this.PutParameterByName(_tableParameter, _tableName);
        await this.PutParameterByName(_failureResponseParameter, "none");
        await this.PutParameterByName(_healthCheckParameter, "shallow");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the parameter.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The value to set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PutParameterByName(string name, string value)
    {
        await _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement.PutParameterAsync(
            new PutParameterRequest() { Name = name, Value = value, Overwrite =
 true });
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer

- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

EventBridge esempi utilizzando SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET with EventBridge.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve EventBridge

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare EventBridge.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.EventBridge;
using Amazon.EventBridge.Model;

namespace EventBridgeActions;

public static class HelloEventBridge
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var eventBridgeClient = new AmazonEventBridgeClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon EventBridge! Following are some of your
 EventBuses:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first five event buses.
        var response = await eventBridgeClient.ListEventBusesAsync(
            new ListEventBusesRequest()
            {
                Limit = 5
            });

        foreach (var eventBus in response.EventBuses)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tEventBus: {eventBus.Name}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tArn: {eventBus.Arn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tPolicy: {eventBus.Policy}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListEventBusessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creare una regola e aggiungervi una destinazione.
- Abilitare e disabilitare regole.
- Elencare e aggiornare regole e destinazioni.
- Inviare eventi e quindi eliminare le risorse.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
public class EventBridgeScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks with Amazon EventBridge:
    - Create a rule.
    - Add a target to a rule.
    - Enable and disable rules.
    - List rules and targets.
```

```
    - Update rules and targets.
    - Send events.
    - Delete the rule.
    */

    private static ILogger logger = null!;
    private static EventBridgeWrapper _eventBridgeWrapper = null!;
    private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

    private static IAmazonIdentityManagementService? _iamClient = null!;
    private static IAmazonSimpleNotificationService? _snsClient = null!;
    private static IAmazonS3 _s3Client = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EventBridge.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonEventBridge>()
            .AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
            .AddAWSService<IAmazonS3>()
            .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleNotificationService>()
            .AddTransient<EventBridgeWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<EventBridgeScenario>();

        ServicesSetup(host);

        string topicArn = "";
```

```
        string roleArn = "";

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge example scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
            roleArn = await CreateRole();

            await CreateBucketWithEventBridgeEvents();

            await AddEventRule(roleArn);

            await ListEventRules();

            topicArn = await CreateSnsTopic();

            var email = await SubscribeToSnsTopic(topicArn);

            await AddSnsTarget(topicArn);

            await ListTargets();

            await ListRulesForTarget(topicArn);

            await UploadS3File(_s3Client);

            await ChangeRuleState(false);

            await GetRuleState();

            await UpdateSnsEventRule(topicArn);

            await ChangeRuleState(true);

            await UploadS3File(_s3Client);

            await UpdateToCustomRule(topicArn);

            await TriggerCustomRule(email);

            await CleanupResources(topicArn);
        }
```

```
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
            await CleanupResources(topicArn);
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("The Amazon EventBridge example scenario is complete.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _eventBridgeWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<EventBridgeWrapper>();
        _snsClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonSimpleNotificationService>();
        _s3Client = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonS3>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a role to be used by EventBridge.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).</returns>
    public static async Task<string> CreateRole()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Creating a role to use with EventBridge and attaching
managed policy AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        var roleName = _configuration["roleName"];

        var assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                                   "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                   "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                   "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                   "\"Principal\": {" +
                                   $"\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
```

```
                                "}," +
                                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                "}]" +
                                "}";

        var roleResult = await _iamClient!.CreateRoleAsync(
            new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy,
                Path = "/",
                RoleName = roleName
            });

        await _iamClient.AttachRolePolicyAsync(
            new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                PolicyArn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess",
                RoleName = roleName
            });
        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        Thread.Sleep(10000);
        return roleResult.Role.Arn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket with EventBridge
events enabled.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CreateBucketWithEventBridgeEvents()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Creating an S3 bucket with EventBridge events enabled.");

        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];

        var bucketExists = await
Amazon.S3.Util.AmazonS3Util.DoesS3BucketExistV2Async(_s3Client,
            testBucketName);

        if (!bucketExists)
        {
            await _s3Client.PutBucketAsync(new PutBucketRequest()
            {
```

```
                BucketName = testBucketName,
                UseClientRegion = true
            });
        }

        await _s3Client.PutBucketNotificationAsync(new
PutBucketNotificationRequest()
        {
            BucketName = testBucketName,
            EventBridgeConfiguration = new EventBridgeConfiguration()
        });

        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded bucket {testBucketName} with EventBridge events
enabled.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and upload a file to an S3 bucket to trigger an event.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task UploadS3File(IAmazonS3 s3Client)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Uploading a file to the test bucket. This will trigger a
subscription email.");

        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];

        var fileName = $"example_upload_{DateTime.UtcNow.Ticks}.txt";

        // Create the file if it does not already exist.
        if (!File.Exists(fileName))
        {
            await using StreamWriter sw = File.CreateText(fileName);
            await sw.WriteLineAsync(
                "This is a sample file for testing uploads.");
        }

        await s3Client.PutObjectAsync(new PutObjectRequest()
        {
            FilePath = fileName,
            BucketName = testBucketName
```

```
        });

        Console.WriteLine($"\tPress Enter to continue.");
        Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to use as an
EventBridge target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> CreateSnsTopic()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic for
email subscriptions.");

        var topicName = _configuration["topicName"];

        string topicPolicy = "{" +
                             "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                             "\"Statement\": [{" +
                             "\"Sid\": \"EventBridgePublishTopic\"," +
                             "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                             "\"Principal\": {" +
                             $"\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
                             "}," +
                             "\"Resource\": \"*\"," +
                             "\"Action\": \"sns:Publish\"" +
                             "}]" +
                             "}";

        var topicAttributes = new Dictionary<string, string>()
        {
            { "Policy", topicPolicy }
        };

        var topicResponse = await _snsClient!.CreateTopicAsync(new
CreateTopicRequest()
        {
            Name = topicName,
```

```
            Attributes = topicAttributes

        });

        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded topic {topicName} for email subscriptions.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return topicResponse.TopicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Subscribe a user email to an SNS topic.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the SNS topic.</param>
    /// <returns>The user's email.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> SubscribeToSnsTopic(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));


        string email = "";
        while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(email))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Enter your email to subscribe to the Amazon SNS
topic:");
            email = Console.ReadLine()!;
        }

        var subscriptions = new List<string>();
        var paginatedSubscriptions =
_snsClient!.Paginators.ListSubscriptionsByTopic(
            new ListSubscriptionsByTopicRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var subscription in paginatedSubscriptions.Subscriptions)
        {
            subscriptions.Add(subscription.Endpoint);
        }

        if (subscriptions.Contains(email))
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tYour email is already subscribed.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            return email;
        }

        await _snsClient.SubscribeAsync(new SubscribeRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Protocol = "email",
            Endpoint = email
        });

        Console.WriteLine($"Use the link in the email you received to confirm your
subscription, then press Enter to continue.");

        Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return email;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add a rule which triggers when a file is uploaded to an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role used by EventBridge.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddEventRule(string roleArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Creating an EventBridge event that sends an email when an
Amazon S3 object is created.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];

        await _eventBridgeWrapper.PutS3UploadRule(roleArn, eventRuleName,
testBucketName);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded event rule {eventRuleName} for bucket
{testBucketName}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add an SNS target to the rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the SNS topic.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddSnsTarget(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Adding a target to the rule to that sends an email when
the rule is triggered.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];
        var topicName = _configuration["topicName"];
        await _eventBridgeWrapper.AddSnsTargetToRule(eventRuleName, topicArn);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded event rule {eventRuleName} with Amazon SNS
target {topicName} for bucket {testBucketName}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the event rules on the default event bus.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListEventRules()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Current event rules:");

        var rules = await _eventBridgeWrapper.ListAllRulesForEventBus();
        rules.ForEach(r => Console.WriteLine($"\tRule: {r.Name} Description:
{r.Description} State: {r.State}"));

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update the event target to use a transform.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The SNS topic ARN target to update.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task UpdateSnsEventRule(string topicArn)
    {
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Let's update the event target with a transform.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];

        await
_eventBridgeWrapper.UpdateS3UploadRuleTargetWithTransform(eventRuleName, topicArn);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tUpdated event rule {eventRuleName} with Amazon SNS
target {topicArn} for bucket {testBucketName}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update the rule to use a custom event pattern.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task UpdateToCustomRule(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Updating the event pattern to be triggered by a custom
event instead.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];

        await _eventBridgeWrapper.UpdateCustomEventPattern(eventRuleName);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tUpdated event rule {eventRuleName} to custom
pattern.");
        await _eventBridgeWrapper.UpdateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(eventRuleName,
            topicArn);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tUpdated event target {topicArn}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Send rule events for a custom rule using the user's email address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="email">The email address to include.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task TriggerCustomRule(string email)
```

```
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Sending an event to trigger the rule. This will trigger a
subscription email.");

        await _eventBridgeWrapper.PutCustomEmailEvent(email);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tEvents have been sent. Press Enter to continue.");
        Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List all of the targets for a rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListTargets()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("List all of the targets for a particular rule.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        var targets = await _eventBridgeWrapper.ListAllTargetsOnRule(eventRuleName);
        targets.ForEach(t => Console.WriteLine($"\tTarget: {t.Arn} Id: {t.Id} Input:
{t.Input}"));

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List all of the rules for a particular target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the SNS topic.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListRulesForTarget(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("List all of the rules for a particular target.");

        var rules = await _eventBridgeWrapper.ListAllRuleNamesByTarget(topicArn);
        rules.ForEach(r => Console.WriteLine($"\tRule: {r}"));

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Enable or disable a particular rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="isEnabled">True to enable the rule, otherwise false.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ChangeRuleState(bool isEnabled)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];

        if (!isEnabled)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Disabling the rule: {eventRuleName}");
            await _eventBridgeWrapper.DisableRuleByName(eventRuleName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enabling the rule: {eventRuleName}");
            await _eventBridgeWrapper.EnableRuleByName(eventRuleName);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the current state of the rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetRuleState()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];

        var state = await _eventBridgeWrapper.GetRuleStateByRuleName(eventRuleName);
        Console.WriteLine($"Rule {eventRuleName} is in current state {state}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the SNS topic to clean up.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete all targets and event rule {eventRuleName}?
(y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRemoving all targets from the event rule.");
            await _eventBridgeWrapper.RemoveAllTargetsFromRule(eventRuleName);

            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting event rule.");
            await _eventBridgeWrapper.DeleteRuleByName(eventRuleName);
        }

        var topicName = _configuration["topicName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete Amazon SNS subscription topic {topicName}?
(y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting topic.");
            await _snsClient!.DeleteTopicAsync(new DeleteTopicRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn
            });
        }

        var bucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete Amazon S3 bucket {bucketName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting bucket.");
            // Delete all objects in the bucket.
            var deleteList = await _s3Client.ListObjectsV2Async(new
ListObjectsV2Request()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            });
            await _s3Client.DeleteObjectsAsync(new DeleteObjectsRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Objects = deleteList.S3Objects
                    .Select(o => new KeyVersion { Key = o.Key }).ToList()
```

```
            });
            // Now delete the bucket.
            await _s3Client.DeleteBucketAsync(new DeleteBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            });
        }

        var roleName = _configuration["roleName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete role {roleName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDetaching policy and deleting role.");

            await _iamClient!.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess",
            });

            await _iamClient!.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName
            });
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null &&
                       ynResponse.Equals("y",
                           StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni. EventBridge

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon EventBridge operations.
/// </summary>
public class EventBridgeWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonEventBridge _amazonEventBridge;
    private readonly ILogger<EventBridgeWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the EventBridge wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonEventBridge">The injected EventBridge client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The injected logger for the wrapper.</param>
    public EventBridgeWrapper(IAmazonEventBridge amazonEventBridge,
 ILogger<EventBridgeWrapper> logger)

    {
        _amazonEventBridge = amazonEventBridge;
        _logger = logger;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the state for a rule by the rule name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusName">The optional name of the event bus. If empty,
 uses the default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the rule.</returns>
    public async Task<RuleState> GetRuleStateByRuleName(string ruleName, string?
 eventBusName = null)
    {
        var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.DescribeRuleAsync(
            new DescribeRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                EventBusName = eventBusName
            });
        return ruleResponse.State;
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Enable a particular rule on an event bus.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableRuleByName(string ruleName)
    {
        var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.EnableRuleAsync(
            new EnableRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName
            });
        return ruleResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Disable a particular rule on an event bus.
    /// </summary
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableRuleByName(string ruleName)
    {
        var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.DisableRuleAsync(
            new DisableRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName
            });
        return ruleResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the rules on an event bus.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">The optional ARN of the event bus. If empty, uses
 the default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of rules.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Rule>> ListAllRulesForEventBus(string? eventBusArn =
 null)
    {
        var results = new List<Rule>();
        var request = new ListRulesRequest()
        {
```

```
            EventBusName = eventBusArn
        };
        // Get all of the pages of rules.
        ListRulesResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListRulesAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.Rules);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List all of the targets matching a rule by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of targets.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Target>> ListAllTargetsOnRule(string ruleName)
    {
        var results = new List<Target>();
        var request = new ListTargetsByRuleRequest()
        {
            Rule = ruleName
        };
        ListTargetsByRuleResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListTargetsByRuleAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.Targets);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List names of all rules matching a target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of rule names.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<string>> ListAllRuleNamesByTarget(string targetArn)
    {
        var results = new List<string>();
        var request = new ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest()
        {
            TargetArn = targetArn
        };
        ListRuleNamesByTargetResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListRuleNamesByTargetAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.RuleNames);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created in
 a bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name to give the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to trigger the event.</
param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new rule.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PutS3UploadRule(string roleArn, string ruleName,
 string bucketName)
    {
        string eventPattern = "{" +
                                "\"source\": [\"aws.s3\"]," +
                                    "\"detail-type\": [\"Object Created\"]," +
                                    "\"detail\": {" +
                                        "\"bucket\": {" +
                                            "\"name\": [\"" + bucketName + "\"]" +
                                        "}" +
                                    "}" +
                                "}";

        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutRuleAsync(
            new PutRuleRequest()
            {
```

```
                Name = ruleName,
                Description = "Example S3 upload rule for EventBridge",
                RoleArn = roleArn,
                EventPattern = eventPattern
            });

        return response.RuleArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update an Amazon S3 object created rule with a transform on the target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">Optional event bus ARN. If empty, uses the default
event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateS3UploadRuleTargetWithTransform(string ruleName,
string targetArn, string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Id = targetID,
                Arn = targetArn,
                InputTransformer = new InputTransformer()
                {
                    InputPathsMap = new Dictionary<string, string>()
                    {
                        {"bucket", "$.detail.bucket.name"},
                        {"time", "$.time"}
                    },
                    InputTemplate = "\"Notification: an object was uploaded to
bucket <bucket> at <time>.\""
                }
            }
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
```

```
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });
        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }
        return targetID;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update a custom rule with a transform on the target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">Optional event bus ARN. If empty, uses the default
event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(string ruleName,
string targetArn, string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Id = targetID,
                Arn = targetArn,
                InputTransformer = new InputTransformer()
                {
                    InputTemplate = "\"Notification: sample event was received.\""
                }
            }
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
```

```
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });
        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }
        return targetID;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an event to the event bus that includes an email, message, and time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="email">The email to use in the event detail of the custom
event.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutCustomEmailEvent(string email)
    {
        var eventDetail = new
        {
            UserEmail = email,
            Message = "This event was generated by example code.",
            UtcTime = DateTime.UtcNow.ToString("g")
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutEventsAsync(
            new PutEventsRequest()
            {
                Entries = new List<PutEventsRequestEntry>()
                {
                    new PutEventsRequestEntry()
                    {
                        Source = "ExampleSource",
                        Detail = JsonSerializer.Serialize(eventDetail),
                        DetailType = "ExampleType"
                    }
                }
            });

        return response.FailedEntryCount == 0;
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update a rule to use a custom defined event pattern.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule to update.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the updated rule.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateCustomEventPattern(string ruleName)
    {
        string customEventsPattern = "{" +
                                     "\"source\": [\"ExampleSource\"]," +
                                     "\"detail-type\": [\"ExampleType\"]" +
                                     "}";

        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutRuleAsync(
            new PutRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                Description = "Custom test rule",
                EventPattern = customEventsPattern
            });

        return response.RuleArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an Amazon SNS target topic to a rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule to update.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the Amazon SNS target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">The optional event bus name, uses default if
empty.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AddSnsTargetToRule(string ruleName, string targetArn,
string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        // Create the list of targets and add a new target.
        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Arn = targetArn,
```

```
                Id = targetID
            }
        };

        // Add the targets to the rule.
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });

        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }

        return targetID;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an event rule by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the event rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> RemoveAllTargetsFromRule(string ruleName)
    {
        var targetIds = new List<string>();
        var request = new ListTargetsByRuleRequest()
        {
            Rule = ruleName
        };
        ListTargetsByRuleResponse targetsResponse;
        do
        {
            targetsResponse = await
_amazonEventBridge.ListTargetsByRuleAsync(request);
            targetIds.AddRange(targetsResponse.Targets.Select(t => t.Id));
```

```
            request.NextToken = targetsResponse.NextToken;

        } while (targetsResponse.NextToken is not null);

        var removeResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.RemoveTargetsAsync(
            new RemoveTargetsRequest()
            {
                Rule = ruleName,
                Ids = targetIds
            });

        if (removeResponse.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            removeResponse.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to remove target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
 {e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }

        return removeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an event rule by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the event rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRuleByName(string ruleName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.DeleteRuleAsync(
            new DeleteRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName
            });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - DeleteRule
  - DescribeRule
  - DisableRule
  - EnableRule
  - ListRuleNamesByTarget
  - ListRules
  - ListTargetsByRule
  - PutEvents
  - PutRule
  - PutTargets

Azioni

`DeleteRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare. `DeleteRule`

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina una regola in base al nome della stessa.

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete an event rule by name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="ruleName">The name of the event rule.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteRuleByName(string ruleName)
{
    var response = await _amazonEventBridge.DeleteRuleAsync(
```

```
            new DeleteRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName
            });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteRulesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeRule`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni lo stato di una regola utilizzando la descrizione della regola.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the state for a rule by the rule name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusName">The optional name of the event bus. If empty,
uses the default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the rule.</returns>
    public async Task<RuleState> GetRuleStateByRuleName(string ruleName, string?
eventBusName = null)
    {
        var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.DescribeRuleAsync(
            new DescribeRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                EventBusName = eventBusName
            });
        return ruleResponse.State;
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeRulesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DisableRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DisableRule`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Disabilita una regola in base al nome della stessa.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Disable a particular rule on an event bus.
    /// </summary
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableRuleByName(string ruleName)
    {
        var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.DisableRuleAsync(
            new DisableRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName
            });
        return ruleResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DisableRulesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`EnableRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`EnableRule`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Abilita una regola in base al nome della stessa.

```
/// <summary>
/// Enable a particular rule on an event bus.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> EnableRuleByName(string ruleName)
{
    var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.EnableRuleAsync(
        new EnableRuleRequest()
        {
            Name = ruleName
        });
    return ruleResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la EnableRulesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListRuleNamesByTarget`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListRuleNamesByTarget`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca tutti i nomi delle regole utilizzando la destinazione.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List names of all rules matching a target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of rule names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListAllRuleNamesByTarget(string targetArn)
    {
        var results = new List<string>();
        var request = new ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest()
        {
            TargetArn = targetArn
        };
        ListRuleNamesByTargetResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListRuleNamesByTargetAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.RuleNames);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListRuleNamesByTargetsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListRules`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListRules`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca tutte le regole per un router di eventi.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the rules on an event bus.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">The optional ARN of the event bus. If empty, uses
the default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of rules.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Rule>> ListAllRulesForEventBus(string? eventBusArn =
null)
    {
        var results = new List<Rule>();
        var request = new ListRulesRequest()
        {
            EventBusName = eventBusArn
        };
        // Get all of the pages of rules.
        ListRulesResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListRulesAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.Rules);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListRulessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListTargetsByRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTargetsByRule`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca tutte le destinazioni di una regola utilizzando il nome della stessa.

```
/// <summary>
/// List all of the targets matching a rule by name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
/// <returns>The list of targets.</returns>
public async Task<List<Target>> ListAllTargetsOnRule(string ruleName)
{
    var results = new List<Target>();
    var request = new ListTargetsByRuleRequest()
    {
        Rule = ruleName
    };
    ListTargetsByRuleResponse response;
    do
    {
        response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListTargetsByRuleAsync(request);
        results.AddRange(response.Targets);
        request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

    } while (response.NextToken is not null);

    return results;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTargetsByRulesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`PutEvents`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutEvents`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un evento che corrisponde a un modello personalizzato per una regola.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add an event to the event bus that includes an email, message, and time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="email">The email to use in the event detail of the custom
event.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutCustomEmailEvent(string email)
    {
        var eventDetail = new
        {
            UserEmail = email,
            Message = "This event was generated by example code.",
            UtcTime = DateTime.UtcNow.ToString("g")
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutEventsAsync(
            new PutEventsRequest()
            {
                Entries = new List<PutEventsRequestEntry>()
                {
                    new PutEventsRequestEntry()
                    {
                        Source = "ExampleSource",
                        Detail = JsonSerializer.Serialize(eventDetail),
                        DetailType = "ExampleType"
                    }
                }
            });

        return response.FailedEntryCount == 0;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutEventssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`PutRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutRule`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una regola che si attiva quando un oggetto viene aggiunto a un bucket di Amazon Simple Storage Service.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created in
 a bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name to give the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to trigger the event.</
param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new rule.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PutS3UploadRule(string roleArn, string ruleName,
 string bucketName)
    {
        string eventPattern = "{" +
                                "\"source\": [\"aws.s3\"]," +
                                    "\"detail-type\": [\"Object Created\"]," +
                                    "\"detail\": {" +
                                        "\"bucket\": {" +
                                            "\"name\": [\"" + bucketName + "\"]" +
                                        "}" +
                                    "}" +
                                "}";

        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutRuleAsync(
            new PutRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                Description = "Example S3 upload rule for EventBridge",
                RoleArn = roleArn,
                EventPattern = eventPattern
            });
```

```
        return response.RuleArn;
    }
```

Crea una regola che utilizza un modello personalizzato.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update a rule to use a custom defined event pattern.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule to update.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the updated rule.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateCustomEventPattern(string ruleName)
    {
        string customEventsPattern = "{" +
                                     "\"source\": [\"ExampleSource\"]," +
                                     "\"detail-type\": [\"ExampleType\"]" +
                                     "}";

        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutRuleAsync(
            new PutRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                Description = "Custom test rule",
                EventPattern = customEventsPattern
            });

        return response.RuleArn;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutRulesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`PutTargets`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutTargets`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiungi un argomento Amazon SNS come destinazione per una regola.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add an Amazon SNS target topic to a rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule to update.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the Amazon SNS target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">The optional event bus name, uses default if
empty.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AddSnsTargetToRule(string ruleName, string targetArn,
string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        // Create the list of targets and add a new target.
        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Arn = targetArn,
                Id = targetID
            }
        };

        // Add the targets to the rule.
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });

        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
```

```
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }

        return targetID;
    }
```

Aggiungi un trasformatore di input a una destinazione per una regola.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update an Amazon S3 object created rule with a transform on the target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">Optional event bus ARN. If empty, uses the default
event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateS3UploadRuleTargetWithTransform(string ruleName,
string targetArn, string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Id = targetID,
                Arn = targetArn,
                InputTransformer = new InputTransformer()
                {
                    InputPathsMap = new Dictionary<string, string>()
                    {
                        {"bucket", "$.detail.bucket.name"},
                        {"time", "$.time"}
                    },
                    InputTemplate = "\"Notification: an object was uploaded to
bucket <bucket> at <time>.\""
```

```
                }
            }
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });
        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }
        return targetID;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutTargetssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`RemoveTargets`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RemoveTargets`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Rimuovi tutte le destinazioni di una regola utilizzando il nome della stessa.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an event rule by name.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the event rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> RemoveAllTargetsFromRule(string ruleName)
    {
        var targetIds = new List<string>();
        var request = new ListTargetsByRuleRequest()
        {
            Rule = ruleName
        };
        ListTargetsByRuleResponse targetsResponse;
        do
        {
            targetsResponse = await
_amazonEventBridge.ListTargetsByRuleAsync(request);
            targetIds.AddRange(targetsResponse.Targets.Select(t => t.Id));
            request.NextToken = targetsResponse.NextToken;

        } while (targetsResponse.NextToken is not null);

        var removeResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.RemoveTargetsAsync(
            new RemoveTargetsRequest()
            {
                Rule = ruleName,
                Ids = targetIds
            });

        if (removeResponse.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            removeResponse.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to remove target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }

        return removeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RemoveTargetssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

EventBridge Esempi di scheduler che utilizzano SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET with EventBridge Scheduler.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao EventBridge Scheduler

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare EventBridge Scheduler.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public static class HelloScheduler
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the EventBridge Scheduler service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonScheduler>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
```

```
        var schedulerClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonScheduler>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response, or a
 paginator to list schedules or groups.
        var results = new List<ScheduleSummary>();
        var paginateSchedules = schedulerClient.Paginators.ListSchedules(
            new ListSchedulesRequest());
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Hello AWS Scheduler! Let's list schedules in your account.");
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var schedule in paginateSchedules.Schedules)
        {
            results.Add(schedule);
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"\tTotal of {results.Count} schedule(s) available.");
        results.ForEach(s => Console.WriteLine($"\tSchedule: {s.Name}"));
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListSchedulessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateSchedule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateSchedule`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new schedule in Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the schedule.</param>
    /// <param name="scheduleExpression">The schedule expression that defines when
 the schedule should run.</param>
    /// <param name="scheduleGroupName">The name of the schedule group to which the
 schedule should be added.</param>
    /// <param name="deleteAfterCompletion">Indicates whether to delete the schedule
 after completion.</param>
    /// <param name="useFlexibleTimeWindow">Indicates whether to use a flexible time
 window for the schedule.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">ARN of the event target.</param>
    /// <param name="roleArn">Execution Role ARN.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the schedule was created successfully, false otherwise.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateScheduleAsync(
            string name,
            string scheduleExpression,
            string scheduleGroupName,
            string targetArn,
            string roleArn,
            string input,
            bool deleteAfterCompletion = false,
            bool useFlexibleTimeWindow = false)
    {
        try
        {
            int hoursToRun = 1;
            int flexibleTimeWindowMinutes = 10;

            var request = new CreateScheduleRequest
            {
                Name = name,
                ScheduleExpression = scheduleExpression,
                GroupName = scheduleGroupName,
                Target = new Target { Arn = targetArn, RoleArn = roleArn, Input =
 input },
                ActionAfterCompletion = deleteAfterCompletion
                    ? ActionAfterCompletion.DELETE
                    : ActionAfterCompletion.NONE,
                StartDate = DateTime.UtcNow, // Ignored for one-time schedules.
                EndDate =
```

```
                    DateTime.UtcNow
                        .AddHours(hoursToRun) // Ignored for one-time schedules.
            };
            // Allow a flexible time window if the caller specifies it.
            request.FlexibleTimeWindow = new FlexibleTimeWindow
            {
                Mode = useFlexibleTimeWindow
                    ? FlexibleTimeWindowMode.FLEXIBLE
                    : FlexibleTimeWindowMode.OFF,
                MaximumWindowInMinutes = useFlexibleTimeWindow
                    ? flexibleTimeWindowMinutes
                    : null
            };

            var response = await _amazonScheduler.CreateScheduleAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created schedule '{name}' " +
                              $"in schedule group '{scheduleGroupName}':
{response.ScheduleArn}.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (ConflictException ex)
        {
            // If the name is not unique, a ConflictException will be thrown.
            _logger.LogError($"Failed to create schedule '{name}' due to a conflict.
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while creating schedule '{name}' "
+
                             $"in schedule group '{scheduleGroupName}':
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateScheduleesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateScheduleGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateScheduleGroup`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Creates a new schedule group in Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="name">The name of the schedule group.</param>
   /// <returns>True if the schedule group was created successfully, false
otherwise.</returns>
   public async Task<bool> CreateScheduleGroupAsync(string name)
   {
       try
       {
           var request = new CreateScheduleGroupRequest { Name = name };

           var response = await _amazonScheduler.CreateScheduleGroupAsync(request);

           Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created schedule group '{name}':
{response.ScheduleGroupArn}.");
           return true;

       }
       catch (ConflictException ex)
       {
           // If the name is not unique, a ConflictException will be thrown.
           _logger.LogError($"Failed to create schedule group '{name}' due to a
conflict. {ex.Message}");
           return false;
       }
       catch (Exception ex)
       {
           _logger.LogError(
               $"An error occurred while creating schedule group '{name}':
{ex.Message}");
```

```
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateScheduleGroupconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteSchedule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteSchedule`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an existing schedule from Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the schedule to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The group name of the schedule to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the schedule was deleted successfully, false otherwise.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteScheduleAsync(string name, string groupName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteScheduleRequest
            {
                Name = name,
                GroupName = groupName
            };

            await _amazonScheduler.DeleteScheduleAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted schedule with name '{name}'.");
            return true;
```

```
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"Failed to delete schedule with ID '{name}' because the resource
was not found: {ex.Message}");
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while deleting schedule with ID '{name}':
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteScheduleconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteScheduleGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteScheduleGroup`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an existing schedule group from Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the schedule group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the schedule group was deleted successfully, false
otherwise.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteScheduleGroupAsync(string name)
    {
        try
```

```
        {
            var request = new DeleteScheduleGroupRequest { Name = name };

            await _amazonScheduler.DeleteScheduleGroupAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted schedule group '{name}'.");
            return true;

        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"Failed to delete schedule group '{name}' because the resource was
not found: {ex.Message}");
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while deleting schedule group '{name}':
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteScheduleGroupconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Scenari

Eventi pianificati

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Implementa uno AWS CloudFormation stack con le risorse richieste.
- Crea un gruppo di EventBridge pianificazione di Scheduler.
- Crea una EventBridge pianificazione di Scheduler una tantum con una finestra temporale flessibile.
- Crea una pianificazione ricorrente dello EventBridge Scheduler con una frequenza specificata.
- Elimina EventBridge Scheduler, la pianificazione e il gruppo di pianificazioni.
- Pulisci le risorse ed elimina lo stack.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario.

```
using System.Text.RegularExpressions;
using Amazon.CloudFormation;
using Amazon.CloudFormation.Model;
using Amazon.Scheduler;
using Amazon.Scheduler.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;
using SchedulerActions;
using Exception = System.Exception;

namespace SchedulerScenario;

public class SchedulerWorkflow
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
    This .NET code example performs the following tasks for the Amazon EventBridge
 Scheduler workflow:

    1. Prepare the Application:
       - Prompt the user for an email address to use for the subscription for the
 SNS topic subscription.
       - Prompt the user for a name for the Cloud Formation stack.
       - Deploy the Cloud Formation template in resources/cfn_template.yaml for
 resource creation.
       - Store the outputs of the stack into variables for use in the scenario.
       - Create a schedule group for all schedules.

    2. Create one-time Schedule:
```

```
      - Create a one-time schedule to send an initial event.
      - Use a Flexible Time Window and set the schedule to delete after completion.
      - Wait for the user to receive the event email from SNS.

   3. Create a time-based schedule:
      - Prompt the user for how many X times per Y hours a recurring event should
 be scheduled.
      - Create the scheduled event for X times per hour for Y hours.
      - Wait for the user to receive the event email from SNS.
      - Delete the schedule when the user is finished.

   4. Clean up:
      - Prompt the user for y/n answer if they want to destroy the stack and clean
 up all resources.
      - Delete the schedule group.
      - Destroy the Cloud Formation stack and wait until the stack has been
 removed.
   */

   public static ILogger<SchedulerWorkflow> _logger = null!;
   public static SchedulerWrapper _schedulerWrapper = null!;
   public static IAmazonCloudFormation _amazonCloudFormation = null!;

   private static string _roleArn = null!;
   private static string _snsTopicArn = null!;

   public static bool _interactive = true;
   private static string _stackName = "default-scheduler-scenario-stack-name";
   private static string _scheduleGroupName = "scenario-schedules-group";
   private static string _stackResourcePath = "../../../../../../scenarios/
features/eventbridge_scheduler/resources/cfn_template.yaml";

   public static async Task Main(string[] args)
   {
       using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
           .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
               logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                   .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                   .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
           .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
               services.AddAWSService<IAmazonScheduler>()
                   .AddAWSService<IAmazonCloudFormation>()
                   .AddTransient<SchedulerWrapper>()
```

```
            )
            .Build();

        if (_interactive)
        {
            _logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
                .CreateLogger<SchedulerWorkflow>();

            _schedulerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<SchedulerWrapper>();
            _amazonCloudFormation =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonCloudFormation>();
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge Scheduler Scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            var prepareSuccess = await PrepareApplication();
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            if (prepareSuccess)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
                await CreateOneTimeSchedule();
                Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

                Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
                await CreateRecurringSchedule();
                Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            }

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Cleanup();
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem with the scenario, initiating
cleanup...");
            _interactive = false;
```

```
            await Cleanup();
        }

        Console.WriteLine("Amazon EventBridge Scheduler scenario completed.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Prepares the application by creating the necessary resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if the application was prepared successfully.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> PrepareApplication()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Preparing the application...");
        try
        {
            // Prompt the user for an email address to use for the subscription.
            Console.WriteLine("\nThis example creates resources in a CloudFormation
stack, including an SNS topic" +
                              "\nthat will be subscribed to the EventBridge Scheduler
events. " +
                              "\n\nYou will need to confirm the subscription in order to
receive event emails. ");

            var emailAddress = PromptUserForEmail();

            // Prompt the user for a name for the CloudFormation stack
            _stackName = PromptUserForStackName();

            // Deploy the CloudFormation stack
            var deploySuccess = await DeployCloudFormationStack(_stackName,
emailAddress);

            if (deploySuccess)
            {
                // Create a schedule group for all schedules
                await
_schedulerWrapper.CreateScheduleGroupAsync(_scheduleGroupName);

                Console.WriteLine("Application preparation complete.");
                return true;
            }
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
```

```
            _logger.LogError(ex, "An error occurred while preparing the
application.");
        }
        Console.WriteLine("Application preparation failed.");
        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deploys the CloudFormation stack with the necessary resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stackName">The name of the CloudFormation stack.</param>
    /// <param name="email">The email to use for the subscription.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the stack was deployed successfully.</returns>
    private static async Task<bool> DeployCloudFormationStack(string stackName,
string email)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"\nDeploying CloudFormation stack: {stackName}");

        try
        {
            var request = new CreateStackRequest
            {
                StackName = stackName,
                TemplateBody = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(_stackResourcePath),
                Capabilities = { Capability.CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM }
            };

            // If an email is provided, set the parameter.
            if (!string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(email))
            {
                request.Parameters = new List<Parameter>()
                {
                    new() { ParameterKey = "email", ParameterValue = email }
                };
            }

            var response = await _amazonCloudFormation.CreateStackAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"CloudFormation stack creation started:
{stackName}");

                // Wait for the stack to be in CREATE_COMPLETE state
```

```
                bool stackCreated = await WaitForStackCompletion(response.StackId);

                if (stackCreated)
                {
                    // Retrieve the output values
                    var success = await GetStackOutputs(response.StackId);
                    return success;
                }
                else
                {
                    _logger.LogError($"CloudFormation stack creation failed:
{stackName}");
                    return false;
                }
            }
            else
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Failed to create CloudFormation stack:
{stackName}");
                return false;
            }
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            _logger.LogWarning($"CloudFormation stack '{stackName}' already exists.
Please provide a unique name.");
            var newStackName = PromptUserForStackName();
            return await DeployCloudFormationStack(newStackName, email);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while deploying the
CloudFormation stack: {stackName}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Waits for the CloudFormation stack to be in the CREATE_COMPLETE state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">The CloudFormation client.</param>
    /// <param name="stackId">The ID of the CloudFormation stack.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the stack was created successfully.</returns>
    private static async Task<bool> WaitForStackCompletion(string stackId)
```

```
    {
        int retryCount = 0;
        const int maxRetries = 10;
        const int retryDelay = 30000; // 30 seconds.

        while (retryCount < maxRetries)
        {
            var describeStacksRequest = new DescribeStacksRequest
            {
                StackName = stackId
            };

            var describeStacksResponse = await
_amazonCloudFormation.DescribeStacksAsync(describeStacksRequest);

            if (describeStacksResponse.Stacks.Count > 0)
            {
                if (describeStacksResponse.Stacks[0].StackStatus ==
StackStatus.CREATE_COMPLETE)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("CloudFormation stack creation complete.");
                    return true;
                }
                if (describeStacksResponse.Stacks[0].StackStatus ==
StackStatus.CREATE_FAILED ||
                        describeStacksResponse.Stacks[0].StackStatus ==
StackStatus.ROLLBACK_COMPLETE)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("CloudFormation stack creation failed.");
                    return false;
                }
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Waiting for CloudFormation stack creation to
complete...");
            await Task.Delay(retryDelay);
            retryCount++;
        }

        _logger.LogError("Timed out waiting for CloudFormation stack creation to
complete.");
        return false;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieves the output values from the CloudFormation stack.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stackId">The ID of the CloudFormation stack.</param>
    private static async Task<bool> GetStackOutputs(string stackId)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeStacksRequest = new DescribeStacksRequest { StackName =
stackId };

            var describeStacksResponse =
                await
_amazonCloudFormation.DescribeStacksAsync(describeStacksRequest);

            if (describeStacksResponse.Stacks.Count > 0)
            {
                var stack = describeStacksResponse.Stacks[0];
                _roleArn = GetStackOutputValue(stack, "RoleARN");
                _snsTopicArn = GetStackOutputValue(stack, "SNStopicARN");
                return true;
            }
            else
            {
                _logger.LogError($"No stack found for stack outputs: {stackId}");
                return false;
            }
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                ex, $"Failed to retrieve CloudFormation stack outputs: {stackId}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get an output value by key from a CloudFormation stack.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stack">The CloudFormation stack.</param>
    /// <param name="outputKey">The key of the output.</param>
    /// <returns>The value as a string.</returns>
    private static string GetStackOutputValue(Stack stack, string outputKey)
    {
```

```
        var output = stack.Outputs.First(o => o.OutputKey == outputKey);
        var outputValue = output.OutputValue;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stack output {outputKey}: {outputValue}");
        return outputValue;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a one-time schedule to send an initial event.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if the one-time schedule was created successfully.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> CreateOneTimeSchedule()
    {
        var scheduleName =
            PromptUserForResourceName("Enter a name for the one-time schedule:");

        Console.WriteLine($"Creating a one-time schedule named '{scheduleName}' " +
                          $"\nto send an initial event in 1 minute with a flexible
time window...");
        try
        {
            // Create a one-time schedule with a flexible time
            // window set to delete after completion.
            // You may also set a timezone instead of using UTC.
            var scheduledTime = DateTime.UtcNow.AddMinutes(1).ToString("s");

            var createSuccess = await _schedulerWrapper.CreateScheduleAsync(
                scheduleName,
                $"at({scheduledTime})",
                _scheduleGroupName,
                _snsTopicArn,
                _roleArn,
                $"One time scheduled event test from schedule {scheduleName}.",
                true,
                useFlexibleTimeWindow: true);

            Console.WriteLine($"Subscription email will receive an email from this
event.");
            Console.WriteLine($"You must confirm your subscription to receive event
emails.");

            Console.WriteLine($"One-time schedule '{scheduleName}' created
successfully.");
            return createSuccess;
        }
```

```
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"The target with ARN '{_snsTopicArn}' was not
found.");
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while creating the one-time
schedule '{scheduleName}'.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a recurring schedule to send events at a specified rate in minutes.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if the recurring schedule was created successfully.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> CreateRecurringSchedule()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Creating a recurring schedule to send events for one
hour...");

        try
        {
            // Prompt the user for a schedule name.
            var scheduleName =
                PromptUserForResourceName("Enter a name for the recurring schedule:
");

            // Prompt the user for the schedule rate (in minutes).
            var scheduleRateInMinutes =
                PromptUserForInteger("Enter the desired schedule rate (in minutes):
");

            // Create the recurring schedule.
            var createSuccess = await _schedulerWrapper.CreateScheduleAsync(
                scheduleName,
                $"rate({scheduleRateInMinutes} minutes)",
                _scheduleGroupName,
                _snsTopicArn,
                _roleArn,
                $"Recurrent event test from schedule {scheduleName}.");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Subscription email will receive an email from this
event.");
            Console.WriteLine($"You must confirm your subscription to receive event
emails.");

            // Delete the schedule when the user is finished.
            if (!_interactive || GetYesNoResponse($"Are you ready to delete the
'{scheduleName}' schedule? (y/n)"))
            {
                await _schedulerWrapper.DeleteScheduleAsync(scheduleName,
_scheduleGroupName);
            }

            return createSuccess;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"The target with ARN '{_snsTopicArn}' was not
found.");
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "An error occurred while creating the recurring
schedule.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Cleans up the resources created during the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if the cleanup was successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Cleanup()
    {
        // Prompt the user to confirm cleanup.
        var cleanup = !_interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
            "Do you want to delete all resources created by this scenario? (y/n) ");
        if (cleanup)
        {
            try
            {
                // Delete the schedule group.
```

```
                var groupDeleteSuccess = await
_schedulerWrapper.DeleteScheduleGroupAsync(_scheduleGroupName);

                // Destroy the CloudFormation stack and wait for it to be removed.
                var stackDeleteSuccess = await DeleteCloudFormationStack(_stackName,
false);

                return groupDeleteSuccess && stackDeleteSuccess;
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                _logger.LogError(ex,
                    "An error occurred while cleaning up the resources.");
                return false;
            }
        }
        _logger.LogInformation("EventBridge Scheduler scenario is complete.");
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the resources in the stack and wait for confirmation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stackName">The name of the stack.</param>
    /// <param name="forceDelete">True to force delete the stack.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    private static async Task<bool> DeleteCloudFormationStack(string stackName, bool
forceDelete)
    {
        var request = new DeleteStackRequest
        {
            StackName = stackName,
        };

        if (forceDelete)
        {
            request.DeletionMode = DeletionMode.FORCE_DELETE_STACK;
        }

        await _amazonCloudFormation.DeleteStackAsync(request);
        Console.WriteLine($"CloudFormation stack '{_stackName}' is being deleted.
This may take a few minutes.");

        bool stackDeleted = await WaitForStackDeletion(_stackName, forceDelete);
```

```
        if (stackDeleted)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"CloudFormation stack '{_stackName}' has been
deleted.");
            return true;
        }
        else
        {
            _logger.LogError($"Failed to delete CloudFormation stack
'{_stackName}'.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait for the stack to be deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stackName">The name of the stack.</param>
    /// <param name="forceDelete">True to force delete the stack.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    private static async Task<bool> WaitForStackDeletion(string stackName, bool
forceDelete)
    {
        int retryCount = 0;
        const int maxRetries = 10;
        const int retryDelay = 30000; // 30 seconds

        while (retryCount < maxRetries)
        {
            var describeStacksRequest = new DescribeStacksRequest
            {
                StackName = stackName
            };

            try
            {
                var describeStacksResponse = await
_amazonCloudFormation.DescribeStacksAsync(describeStacksRequest);

                if (describeStacksResponse.Stacks.Count == 0 ||
describeStacksResponse.Stacks[0].StackStatus == StackStatus.DELETE_COMPLETE)
                {
                    return true;
```

```
                }
                if (!forceDelete && describeStacksResponse.Stacks[0].StackStatus ==
StackStatus.DELETE_FAILED)
                {
                    // Try one time to force delete.
                    return await DeleteCloudFormationStack(stackName, true);
                }
            }
            catch (AmazonCloudFormationException ex) when (ex.ErrorCode ==
"ValidationError")
            {
                // Stack does not exist, so it has been successfully deleted.
                return true;
            }

            Console.WriteLine($"Waiting for CloudFormation stack '{stackName}' to be
deleted...");
            await Task.Delay(retryDelay);
            retryCount++;
        }

        _logger.LogError($"Timed out waiting for CloudFormation stack '{stackName}'
to be deleted.");
        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Prompt the user for a valid email address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The valid email address.</returns>
```

```
    private static string PromptUserForEmail()
    {
        if (_interactive)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Enter an email address to use for event
subscriptions: ");

            string email = Console.ReadLine()!;

            if (!IsValidEmail(email))
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Invalid email address. Please try again.");
                return PromptUserForEmail();
            }
            return email;
        }
        // Used when running without user prompts.
        return "";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Prompt the user for a non-empty stack name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The valid stack name</returns>
    private static string PromptUserForStackName()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Enter a name for the AWS Cloud Formation Stack: ");
        if (_interactive)
        {
            string stackName = Console.ReadLine()!;
            var regex = "[a-zA-Z][-a-zA-Z0-9]|arn:[-a-zA-Z0-9:/._+]";
            if (!Regex.IsMatch(stackName, regex))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Invalid stack name. Please use a name that matches the pattern
{regex}.");
                return PromptUserForStackName();
            }

            return stackName;
        }
        // Used when running without user prompts.
        return _stackName;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Prompt the user for a non-empty resource name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The valid stack name</returns>
    private static string PromptUserForResourceName(string prompt)
    {
        if (_interactive)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(prompt);
            string resourceName = Console.ReadLine()!;
            var regex = "[0-9a-zA-Z-_.]+";
            if (!Regex.IsMatch(resourceName, regex))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Invalid resource name. Please use a name that
matches the pattern {regex}.");
                return PromptUserForResourceName(prompt);
            }
            return resourceName!;
        }
        // Used when running without user prompts.
        return "resource-" + Guid.NewGuid();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Prompt the user for a non-empty resource name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The valid stack name</returns>
    private static int PromptUserForInteger(string prompt)
    {
        if (_interactive)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(prompt);
            string stringResponse = Console.ReadLine()!;
            if (string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(stringResponse) ||
                !Int32.TryParse(stringResponse, out var intResponse))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Invalid integer. ");
                return PromptUserForInteger(prompt);
            }
            return intResponse!;
        }
        // Used when running without user prompts.
        return 1;
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Use System Mail to check for a valid email address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="email">The string to verify.</param>
    /// <returns>True if a valid email address.</returns>
    private static bool IsValidEmail(string email)
    {
        try
        {
            var mailAddress = new System.Net.Mail.MailAddress(email);
            return mailAddress.Address == email;
        }
        catch
        {
            // Invalid emails will cause an exception, return false.
            return false;
        }
    }
}
```

Wrapper per operazioni di assistenza.

```
using Amazon.Scheduler;
using Amazon.Scheduler.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;

namespace SchedulerActions;

/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for Amazon EventBridge Scheduler operations.
/// </summary>
public class SchedulerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonScheduler _amazonScheduler;
    private readonly ILogger<SchedulerWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SchedulerWrapper class.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="amazonScheduler">The injected EventBridge Scheduler client.</
param>
    /// <param name="logger">The injected logger.</param>
    public SchedulerWrapper(IAmazonScheduler amazonScheduler,
 ILogger<SchedulerWrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonScheduler = amazonScheduler;
        _logger = logger;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new schedule in Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the schedule.</param>
    /// <param name="scheduleExpression">The schedule expression that defines when
 the schedule should run.</param>
    /// <param name="scheduleGroupName">The name of the schedule group to which the
 schedule should be added.</param>
    /// <param name="deleteAfterCompletion">Indicates whether to delete the schedule
 after completion.</param>
    /// <param name="useFlexibleTimeWindow">Indicates whether to use a flexible time
 window for the schedule.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">ARN of the event target.</param>
    /// <param name="roleArn">Execution Role ARN.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the schedule was created successfully, false otherwise.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateScheduleAsync(
            string name,
            string scheduleExpression,
            string scheduleGroupName,
            string targetArn,
            string roleArn,
            string input,
            bool deleteAfterCompletion = false,
            bool useFlexibleTimeWindow = false)
    {
        try
        {
            int hoursToRun = 1;
            int flexibleTimeWindowMinutes = 10;

            var request = new CreateScheduleRequest
            {
                Name = name,
```

```
                ScheduleExpression = scheduleExpression,
                GroupName = scheduleGroupName,
                Target = new Target { Arn = targetArn, RoleArn = roleArn, Input =
input },
                ActionAfterCompletion = deleteAfterCompletion
                    ? ActionAfterCompletion.DELETE
                    : ActionAfterCompletion.NONE,
                StartDate = DateTime.UtcNow, // Ignored for one-time schedules.
                EndDate =
                    DateTime.UtcNow
                        .AddHours(hoursToRun) // Ignored for one-time schedules.
            };
            // Allow a flexible time window if the caller specifies it.
            request.FlexibleTimeWindow = new FlexibleTimeWindow
            {
                Mode = useFlexibleTimeWindow
                    ? FlexibleTimeWindowMode.FLEXIBLE
                    : FlexibleTimeWindowMode.OFF,
                MaximumWindowInMinutes = useFlexibleTimeWindow
                    ? flexibleTimeWindowMinutes
                    : null
            };

            var response = await _amazonScheduler.CreateScheduleAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created schedule '{name}' " +
                              $"in schedule group '{scheduleGroupName}':
{response.ScheduleArn}.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (ConflictException ex)
        {
            // If the name is not unique, a ConflictException will be thrown.
            _logger.LogError($"Failed to create schedule '{name}' due to a conflict.
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while creating schedule '{name}' "
+
                             $"in schedule group '{scheduleGroupName}':
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
```

```
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new schedule group in Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the schedule group.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the schedule group was created successfully, false
otherwise.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateScheduleGroupAsync(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new CreateScheduleGroupRequest { Name = name };

            var response = await _amazonScheduler.CreateScheduleGroupAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created schedule group '{name}':
{response.ScheduleGroupArn}.");
            return true;

        }
        catch (ConflictException ex)
        {
            // If the name is not unique, a ConflictException will be thrown.
            _logger.LogError($"Failed to create schedule group '{name}' due to a
conflict. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while creating schedule group '{name}':
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an existing schedule from Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the schedule to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The group name of the schedule to delete.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>True if the schedule was deleted successfully, false otherwise.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteScheduleAsync(string name, string groupName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteScheduleRequest
            {
                Name = name,
                GroupName = groupName
            };

            await _amazonScheduler.DeleteScheduleAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted schedule with name '{name}'.");
            return true;

        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"Failed to delete schedule with ID '{name}' because the resource
 was not found: {ex.Message}");
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while deleting schedule with ID '{name}':
 {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an existing schedule group from Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the schedule group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the schedule group was deleted successfully, false
 otherwise.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteScheduleGroupAsync(string name)
    {
        try
        {
```

```
            var request = new DeleteScheduleGroupRequest { Name = name };

            await _amazonScheduler.DeleteScheduleGroupAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted schedule group '{name}'.");
            return true;

        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"Failed to delete schedule group '{name}' because the resource was
 not found: {ex.Message}");
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(
                $"An error occurred while deleting schedule group '{name}':
 {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CreateSchedule
  - CreateScheduleGroup
  - DeleteSchedule
  - DeleteScheduleGroups

AWS Glue esempi utilizzando SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET with AWS Glue.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve AWS Glue

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS Glue.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace GlueActions;

public class HelloGlue
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for AWS Glue.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonGlue>()
                .AddTransient<GlueWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();
```

```
        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<HelloGlue>();
        var glueClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonGlue>();

        var request = new ListJobsRequest();

        var jobNames = new List<string>();

        do
        {
            var response = await glueClient.ListJobsAsync(request);
            jobNames.AddRange(response.JobNames);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
        }
        while (request.NextToken is not null);

        Console.Clear();
        Console.WriteLine("Hello, Glue. Let's list your existing Glue Jobs:");
        if (jobNames.Count == 0)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("You don't have any AWS Glue jobs.");
        }
        else
        {
            jobNames.ForEach(Console.WriteLine);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListJobsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un crawler che esegue la scansione di un bucket Amazon S3 pubblico e genera un database di metadati in formato CSV.
- Elenca le informazioni su database e tabelle nel tuo AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- Crea un processo per estrarre i dati CSV dal bucket S3, trasformare i dati e caricare l'output in formato JSON in un altro bucket S3.
- Elenca le informazioni sulle esecuzioni dei processi, visualizza i dati trasformati e pulisci le risorse.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tutorial: Guida introduttiva a AWS Glue Studio.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una classe che racchiuda le AWS Glue funzioni utilizzate nello scenario.

```
using System.Net;

namespace GlueActions;

public class GlueWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonGlue _amazonGlue;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AWS Glue actions wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonGlue"></param>
    public GlueWrapper(IAmazonGlue amazonGlue)
    {
```

```
        _amazonGlue = amazonGlue;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name for the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="crawlerDescription">A description of the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="role">The AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to
    /// be assumed by the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="schedule">The schedule on which the crawler will be executed.</
param>
    /// <param name="s3Path">The path to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon
 S3)
    /// bucket where the Python script has been stored.</param>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name to use for the database that will be
    /// created by the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateCrawlerAsync(
        string crawlerName,
        string crawlerDescription,
        string role,
        string schedule,
        string s3Path,
        string dbName)
    {
        var s3Target = new S3Target
        {
            Path = s3Path,
        };

        var targetList = new List<S3Target>
        {
            s3Target,
        };

        var targets = new CrawlerTargets
        {
            S3Targets = targetList,
        };

        var crawlerRequest = new CreateCrawlerRequest
        {
            DatabaseName = dbName,
```

```
            Name = crawlerName,
            Description = crawlerDescription,
            Targets = targets,
            Role = role,
            Schedule = schedule,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.CreateCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an AWS Glue job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to be assumed by
    /// the job.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="scriptUrl">The URL to the script.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateJobAsync(string dbName, string tableName, string
bucketUrl, string jobName, string roleName, string description, string scriptUrl)
    {
        var command = new JobCommand
        {
            PythonVersion = "3",
            Name = "glueetl",
            ScriptLocation = scriptUrl,
        };

        var arguments = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            { "--input_database", dbName },
            { "--input_table", tableName },
            { "--output_bucket_url", bucketUrl }
        };

        var request = new CreateJobRequest
        {
            Command = command,
            DefaultArguments = arguments,
            Description = description,
            GlueVersion = "3.0",
```

```
            Name = jobName,
            NumberOfWorkers = 10,
            Role = roleName,
            WorkerType = "G.1X"
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.CreateJobAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteCrawlerAsync(new DeleteCrawlerRequest
{ Name = crawlerName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDatabaseAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteDatabaseAsync(new
DeleteDatabaseRequest { Name = dbName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Glue job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteJobAsync(string jobName)
    {
```

```
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteJobAsync(new DeleteJobRequest
{ JobName = jobName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a table from an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTableAsync(string dbName, string tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteTableAsync(new DeleteTableRequest
{ Name = tableName, DatabaseName = dbName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Crawler object describing the crawler.</returns>
    public async Task<Crawler?> GetCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var crawlerRequest = new GetCrawlerRequest
        {
            Name = crawlerName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            var databaseName = response.Crawler.DatabaseName;
            Console.WriteLine($"{crawlerName} has the database {databaseName}");
            return response.Crawler;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"No information regarding {crawlerName} could be
found.");
        return null;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about the state of an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A value describing the state of the crawler.</returns>
    public async Task<CrawlerState> GetCrawlerStateAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetCrawlerAsync(
            new GetCrawlerRequest { Name = crawlerName });
        return response.Crawler.State;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A Database object containing information about the database.</
returns>
    public async Task<Database> GetDatabaseAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var databasesRequest = new GetDatabaseRequest
        {
            Name = dbName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetDatabaseAsync(databasesRequest);
        return response.Database;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about a specific AWS Glue job run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="jobRunId">The Id of the job run.</param>
    /// <returns>A JobRun object with information about the job run.</returns>
    public async Task<JobRun> GetJobRunAsync(string jobName, string jobRunId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetJobRunAsync(new GetJobRunRequest
 { JobName = jobName, RunId = jobRunId });
        return response.JobRun;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about all AWS Glue runs of a specific job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of JobRun objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<JobRun>> GetJobRunsAsync(string jobName)
    {
        var jobRuns = new List<JobRun>();

        var request = new GetJobRunsRequest
        {
            JobName = jobName,
        };

        // No need to loop to get all the log groups--the SDK does it for us behind
the scenes
        var paginatorForJobRuns =
            _amazonGlue.Paginators.GetJobRuns(request);

        await foreach (var response in paginatorForJobRuns.Responses)
        {
            response.JobRuns.ForEach(jobRun =>
            {
                jobRuns.Add(jobRun);
            });
        }

        return jobRuns;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of tables for an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of Table objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Table>> GetTablesAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var request = new GetTablesRequest { DatabaseName = dbName };
        var tables = new List<Table>();

        // Get a paginator for listing the tables.
```

```
        var tablePaginator = _amazonGlue.Paginators.GetTables(request);

        await foreach (var response in tablePaginator.Responses)
        {
            tables.AddRange(response.TableList);
        }

        return tables;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List AWS Glue jobs using a paginator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of AWS Glue job names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListJobsAsync()
    {
        var jobNames = new List<string>();

        var listJobsPaginator = _amazonGlue.Paginators.ListJobs(new ListJobsRequest
{ MaxResults = 10 });
        await foreach (var response in listJobsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            jobNames.AddRange(response.JobNames);
        }

        return jobNames;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Start an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> StartCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var crawlerRequest = new StartCrawlerRequest
        {
            Name = crawlerName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.StartCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);
```

```
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Start an AWS Glue job run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A string representing the job run Id.</returns>
    public async Task<string> StartJobRunAsync(
        string jobName,
        string inputDatabase,
        string inputTable,
        string bucketName)
    {
        var request = new StartJobRunRequest
        {
            JobName = jobName,
            Arguments = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                {"--input_database", inputDatabase},
                {"--input_table", inputTable},
                {"--output_bucket_url", $"s3://{bucketName}/"}
            }
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.StartJobRunAsync(request);
        return response.JobRunId;
    }

}
```

Creazione di una classe che esegue lo scenario.

```
global using Amazon.Glue;
global using GlueActions;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
```

```
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;



using Amazon.Glue.Model;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

namespace GlueBasics;

public class GlueBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;
    private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for AWS Glue.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonGlue>()
            .AddTransient<GlueWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<UiWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
        .CreateLogger<GlueBasics>();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        // These values are stored in settings.json
        // Once you have run the CDK script to deploy the resources,
        // edit the file to set "BucketName", "RoleName", and "ScriptURL"
```

```
        // to the appropriate values. Also set "CrawlerName" to the name
        // you want to give the crawler when it is created.
        string bucketName = _configuration["BucketName"]!;
        string bucketUrl = _configuration["BucketUrl"]!;
        string crawlerName = _configuration["CrawlerName"]!;
        string roleName = _configuration["RoleName"]!;
        string sourceData = _configuration["SourceData"]!;
        string dbName = _configuration["DbName"]!;
        string cron = _configuration["Cron"]!;
        string scriptUrl = _configuration["ScriptURL"]!;
        string jobName = _configuration["JobName"]!;

        var wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<GlueWrapper>();
        var uiWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<UiWrapper>();

        uiWrapper.DisplayOverview();
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // Create the crawler and wait for it to be ready.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create AWS Glue crawler");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's begin by creating the AWS Glue crawler.");

        var crawlerDescription = "Crawler created for the AWS Glue Basics
scenario.";
        var crawlerCreated = await wrapper.CreateCrawlerAsync(crawlerName,
crawlerDescription, roleName, cron, sourceData, dbName);
        if (crawlerCreated)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The crawler: {crawlerName} has been created. Now
let's wait until it's ready.");
            CrawlerState crawlerState;
            do
            {
                crawlerState = await wrapper.GetCrawlerStateAsync(crawlerName);
            }
            while (crawlerState != "READY");
            Console.WriteLine($"The crawler {crawlerName} is now ready for use.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't create crawler {crawlerName}.");
            return; // Exit the application.
        }
```

```
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Start AWS Glue crawler");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's wait until the crawler has successfully
started.");
        var crawlerStarted = await wrapper.StartCrawlerAsync(crawlerName);
        if (crawlerStarted)
        {
            CrawlerState crawlerState;
            do
            {
                crawlerState = await wrapper.GetCrawlerStateAsync(crawlerName);
            }
            while (crawlerState != "READY");
            Console.WriteLine($"The crawler {crawlerName} is now ready for use.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't start the crawler {crawlerName}.");
            return; // Exit the application.
        }

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine($"\nLet's take a look at the database: {dbName}");
        var database = await wrapper.GetDatabaseAsync(dbName);

        if (database != null)
        {
            uiWrapper.DisplayTitle($"{database.Name} Details");
            Console.WriteLine($"{database.Name} created on {database.CreateTime}");
            Console.WriteLine(database.Description);
        }

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        var tables = await wrapper.GetTablesAsync(dbName);
        if (tables.Count > 0)
        {
            tables.ForEach(table =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{table.Name}\tCreated:
{table.CreateTime}\tUpdated: {table.UpdateTime}");
            });
        }
```

```
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create AWS Glue job");
        Console.WriteLine("Creating a new AWS Glue job.");
        var description = "An AWS Glue job created using the AWS SDK for .NET";
        await wrapper.CreateJobAsync(dbName, tables[0].Name, bucketUrl, jobName,
roleName, description, scriptUrl);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Starting AWS Glue job");
        Console.WriteLine("Starting the new AWS Glue job...");
        var jobRunId = await wrapper.StartJobRunAsync(jobName, dbName,
tables[0].Name, bucketName);
        var jobRunComplete = false;
        var jobRun = new JobRun();
        do
        {
            jobRun = await wrapper.GetJobRunAsync(jobName, jobRunId);
            if (jobRun.JobRunState == "SUCCEEDED" || jobRun.JobRunState == "STOPPED"
||
                jobRun.JobRunState == "FAILED" || jobRun.JobRunState == "TIMEOUT")
            {
                jobRunComplete = true;
            }
        } while (!jobRunComplete);

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle($"Data in {bucketName}");

        // Get the list of data stored in the S3 bucket.
        var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();

        var response = await s3Client.ListObjectsAsync(new ListObjectsRequest
{ BucketName = bucketName });
        response.S3Objects.ForEach(s3Object =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine(s3Object.Key);
        });

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("AWS Glue jobs");
        var jobNames = await wrapper.ListJobsAsync();
        jobNames.ForEach(jobName =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine(jobName);
```

```
        });

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Get AWS Glue job run information");
        Console.WriteLine("Getting information about the AWS Glue job.");
        var jobRuns = await wrapper.GetJobRunsAsync(jobName);

        jobRuns.ForEach(jobRun =>
        {

 Console.WriteLine($"{jobRun.JobName}\t{jobRun.JobRunState}\t{jobRun.CompletedOn}");
        });

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Deleting resources");
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the AWS Glue job used by the example.");
        await wrapper.DeleteJobAsync(jobName);

        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the tables from the database.");
        tables.ForEach(async table =>
        {
            await wrapper.DeleteTableAsync(dbName, table.Name);
        });

        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the database.");
        await wrapper.DeleteDatabaseAsync(dbName);

        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the AWS Glue crawler.");
        await wrapper.DeleteCrawlerAsync(crawlerName);

        Console.WriteLine("The AWS Glue scenario has completed.");
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();
    }
}


namespace GlueBasics;

public class UiWrapper
{
    public readonly string SepBar = new string('-', Console.WindowWidth);
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();
        DisplayTitle("Amazon Glue: get started with crawlers and jobs");

        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 1. Create a crawler, pass it the IAM role and the URL
to the public S3 bucket that contains the source data");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 2. Start the crawler.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 3. Get the database created by the crawler and the
tables in the database.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 4. Create a job.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 5. Start a job run.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 6. Wait for the job run to complete.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 7. Show the data stored in the bucket.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 8. List jobs for the account.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 9. Get job run details for the job that was run.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t10. Delete the demo job.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t11. Delete the database and tables created for the
demo.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t12. Delete the crawler.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPlease press <Enter> to continue. ");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter">The string to center on the screen.</param>
    /// <returns>The string padded to make it center on the screen.</returns>
    public string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
```

```
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs
  - StartCrawler
  - StartJobRun

Azioni

`CreateCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateCrawler`

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name for the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="crawlerDescription">A description of the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="role">The AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to
    /// be assumed by the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="schedule">The schedule on which the crawler will be executed.</
param>
    /// <param name="s3Path">The path to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon
 S3)
    /// bucket where the Python script has been stored.</param>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name to use for the database that will be
    /// created by the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateCrawlerAsync(
        string crawlerName,
        string crawlerDescription,
        string role,
        string schedule,
        string s3Path,
        string dbName)
    {
        var s3Target = new S3Target
        {
            Path = s3Path,
        };
```

```
        var targetList = new List<S3Target>
        {
            s3Target,
        };

        var targets = new CrawlerTargets
        {
            S3Targets = targetList,
        };

        var crawlerRequest = new CreateCrawlerRequest
        {
            DatabaseName = dbName,
            Name = crawlerName,
            Description = crawlerDescription,
            Targets = targets,
            Role = role,
            Schedule = schedule,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.CreateCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateJob`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Create an AWS Glue job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to be assumed by
    /// the job.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="scriptUrl">The URL to the script.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateJobAsync(string dbName, string tableName, string
 bucketUrl, string jobName, string roleName, string description, string scriptUrl)
    {
        var command = new JobCommand
        {
            PythonVersion = "3",
            Name = "glueetl",
            ScriptLocation = scriptUrl,
        };

        var arguments = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            { "--input_database", dbName },
            { "--input_table", tableName },
            { "--output_bucket_url", bucketUrl }
        };

        var request = new CreateJobRequest
        {
            Command = command,
            DefaultArguments = arguments,
            Description = description,
            GlueVersion = "3.0",
            Name = jobName,
            NumberOfWorkers = 10,
            Role = roleName,
            WorkerType = "G.1X"
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.CreateJobAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateJobconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteCrawler`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteCrawlerAsync(new DeleteCrawlerRequest
{ Name = crawlerName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteDatabase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDatabase`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDatabaseAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteDatabaseAsync(new
DeleteDatabaseRequest { Name = dbName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteDatabaseconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteJob`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Glue job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteJobAsync(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteJobAsync(new DeleteJobRequest
{ JobName = jobName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteJobconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTable`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a table from an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTableAsync(string dbName, string tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteTableAsync(new DeleteTableRequest
{ Name = tableName, DatabaseName = dbName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTableconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetCrawler`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Crawler object describing the crawler.</returns>
    public async Task<Crawler?> GetCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var crawlerRequest = new GetCrawlerRequest
        {
            Name = crawlerName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            var databaseName = response.Crawler.DatabaseName;
            Console.WriteLine($"{crawlerName} has the database {databaseName}");
            return response.Crawler;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"No information regarding {crawlerName} could be
found.");
        return null;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetDatabase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetDatabase`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A Database object containing information about the database.</
returns>
    public async Task<Database> GetDatabaseAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var databasesRequest = new GetDatabaseRequest
        {
            Name = dbName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetDatabaseAsync(databasesRequest);
        return response.Database;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetDatabaseconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetJobRun`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetJobRun`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about a specific AWS Glue job run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="jobRunId">The Id of the job run.</param>
    /// <returns>A JobRun object with information about the job run.</returns>
    public async Task<JobRun> GetJobRunAsync(string jobName, string jobRunId)
    {
```

```
        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetJobRunAsync(new GetJobRunRequest
{ JobName = jobName, RunId = jobRunId });
        return response.JobRun;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetJobRunconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetJobRuns`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetJobRuns`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about all AWS Glue runs of a specific job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of JobRun objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<JobRun>> GetJobRunsAsync(string jobName)
    {
        var jobRuns = new List<JobRun>();

        var request = new GetJobRunsRequest
        {
            JobName = jobName,
        };

        // No need to loop to get all the log groups--the SDK does it for us behind
the scenes
        var paginatorForJobRuns =
            _amazonGlue.Paginators.GetJobRuns(request);

        await foreach (var response in paginatorForJobRuns.Responses)
        {
```

```
            response.JobRuns.ForEach(jobRun =>
            {
                jobRuns.Add(jobRun);
            });
        }

        return jobRuns;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetJobRunsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetTables`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetTables`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of tables for an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of Table objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Table>> GetTablesAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var request = new GetTablesRequest { DatabaseName = dbName };
        var tables = new List<Table>();

        // Get a paginator for listing the tables.
        var tablePaginator = _amazonGlue.Paginators.GetTables(request);

        await foreach (var response in tablePaginator.Responses)
        {
            tables.AddRange(response.TableList);
        }
```

```
        return tables;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetTablesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListJobs`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List AWS Glue jobs using a paginator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of AWS Glue job names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListJobsAsync()
    {
        var jobNames = new List<string>();

        var listJobsPaginator = _amazonGlue.Paginators.ListJobs(new ListJobsRequest
{ MaxResults = 10 });
        await foreach (var response in listJobsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            jobNames.AddRange(response.JobNames);
        }

        return jobNames;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListJobsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

StartCrawler

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartCrawler`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Start an AWS Glue crawler.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
/// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
public async Task<bool> StartCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
{
    var crawlerRequest = new StartCrawlerRequest
    {
        Name = crawlerName,
    };

    var response = await _amazonGlue.StartCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);

    return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

StartJobRun

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartJobRun`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Start an AWS Glue job run.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
/// <returns>A string representing the job run Id.</returns>
public async Task<string> StartJobRunAsync(
    string jobName,
    string inputDatabase,
    string inputTable,
    string bucketName)
{
    var request = new StartJobRunRequest
    {
        JobName = jobName,
        Arguments = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            {"--input_database", inputDatabase},
            {"--input_table", inputTable},
            {"--output_bucket_url", $"s3://{bucketName}/"}
        }
    };

    var response = await _amazonGlue.StartJobRunAsync(request);
    return response.JobRunId;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartJobRunconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Esempi IAM che utilizzano SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET with IAM.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello IAM

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare IAM.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace IAMActions;

public class HelloIAM
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Getting started with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM). List
        // the policies for the account.
        var iamClient = new AmazonIdentityManagementServiceClient();
```

```
        var listPoliciesPaginator = iamClient.Paginators.ListPolicies(new
 ListPoliciesRequest());
        var policies = new List<ManagedPolicy>();

        await foreach (var response in listPoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policies.AddRange(response.Policies);
        }

        Console.WriteLine("Here are the policies defined for your account:\n");
        policies.ForEach(policy =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Created:
 {policy.CreateDate}\t{policy.PolicyName}\t{policy.Description}");
        });
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListPoliciesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un utente e assumere un ruolo.

> **Warning**
>
> Per evitare rischi per la sicurezza, non utilizzare gli utenti IAM per l'autenticazione quando sviluppi software creato ad hoc o lavori con dati reali. Utilizza invece la federazione con un provider di identità come AWS IAM Identity Center.

- Crea un utente che non disponga di autorizzazioni.
- Crea un ruolo che conceda l'autorizzazione per elencare i bucket Amazon S3 per l'account.
- Aggiungi una policy per consentire all'utente di assumere il ruolo.
- Assumi il ruolo ed elenca i bucket S3 utilizzando le credenziali temporanee, quindi ripulisci le risorse.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
global using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
global using Amazon.S3;
global using Amazon.SecurityToken;
global using IAMActions;
global using IamScenariosCommon;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;


namespace IAMActions;

public class IAMWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _IAMService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the IAMWrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="IAMService">An IAM client object.</param>
    public IAMWrapper(IAmazonIdentityManagementService IAMService)
    {
        _IAMService = IAMService;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Attach an IAM policy to a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The policy to attach.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The role that the policy will be attached to.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AttachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM access key for a user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for which to create the IAM access
    /// key.</param>
    /// <returns>The AccessKey.</returns>
    public async Task<AccessKey> CreateAccessKeyAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateAccessKeyAsync(new
CreateAccessKeyRequest
        {
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.AccessKey;

    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name to give the new IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document for the new policy.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The new IAM policy object.</returns>
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> CreatePolicyAsync(string policyName, string
 policyDocument)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreatePolicyAsync(new CreatePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument,
            PolicyName = policyName,
        });

        return response.Policy;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <param name="rolePolicyDocument">The name of the IAM policy document
    /// for the new role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateRoleAsync(string roleName, string
 rolePolicyDocument)
    {
        var request = new CreateRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument = rolePolicyDocument,
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.CreateRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role.Arn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM service-linked role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="serviceName">The name of the AWS Service.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description of the IAM service-linked role.</
param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(string serviceName, string
 description)
```

```
    {
        var request = new CreateServiceLinkedRoleRequest
        {
            AWSServiceName = serviceName,
            Description = description
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for the new IAM user.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM user that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<User> CreateUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateUserAsync(new CreateUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });
        return response.User;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user's access key.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessKeyId">The Id for the IAM access key.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user that owns the IAM
    /// access key.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAccessKeyAsync(string accessKeyId, string
userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteAccessKeyAsync(new
DeleteAccessKeyRequest
        {
            AccessKeyId = accessKeyId,
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeletePolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeletePolicyAsync(new DeletePolicyRequest
{ PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest
{ RoleName = roleName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM role policy to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRolePolicyAsync(string roleName, string
policyName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRolePolicyAsync(new
DeleteRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });
```

```
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserAsync(new DeleteUserRequest
 { UserName = userName });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserPolicyAsync(string policyName, string
 userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserPolicyAsync(new
 DeleteUserPolicyRequest { PolicyName = policyName, UserName = userName });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Detach an IAM policy from an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM policy.</
param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DetachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string roleName)
    {
```

```
        var response = await _IAMService.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
DetachRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Gets the IAM password policy for an AWS account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The PasswordPolicy for the AWS account.</returns>
    public async Task<PasswordPolicy> GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync(new
GetAccountPasswordPolicyRequest());
        return response.PasswordPolicy;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The IAM policy to retrieve information for.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM policy.</returns>
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> GetPolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {

        var response = await _IAMService.GetPolicyAsync(new GetPolicyRequest
{ PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.Policy;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to retrieve information
    /// for.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was retrieved.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> GetRoleAsync(string roleName)
```

```
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetRoleAsync(new GetRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.Role;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user.</param>
    /// <returns>An IAM user object.</returns>
    public async Task<User> GetUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetUserAsync(new GetUserRequest { UserName
= userName });
        return response.User;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List the IAM role policies that are attached to an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role to list IAM policies for.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies attached to the IAM role.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AttachedPolicyType>> ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(string
roleName)
    {
        var attachedPolicies = new List<AttachedPolicyType>();
        var attachedRolePoliciesPaginator =
_IAMService.Paginators.ListAttachedRolePolicies(new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest
{ RoleName = roleName });

        await foreach (var response in attachedRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            attachedPolicies.AddRange(response.AttachedPolicies);
        }

        return attachedPolicies;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM groups.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Group>> ListGroupsAsync()
    {
        var groupsPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListGroups(new
ListGroupsRequest());
        var groups = new List<Group>();

        await foreach (var response in groupsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            groups.AddRange(response.Groups);
        }

        return groups;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ManagedPolicy>> ListPoliciesAsync()
    {
        var listPoliciesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListPolicies(new
ListPoliciesRequest());
        var policies = new List<ManagedPolicy>();

        await foreach (var response in listPoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policies.AddRange(response.Policies);
        }

        return policies;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM role policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role for which to list IAM policies.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM policy names.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<string>> ListRolePoliciesAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var listRolePoliciesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListRolePolicies(new
ListRolePoliciesRequest { RoleName = roleName });
        var policyNames = new List<string>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policyNames.AddRange(response.PolicyNames);
        }

        return policyNames;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM roles.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM roles.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Role>> ListRolesAsync()
    {
        var listRolesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListRoles(new
ListRolesRequest());
        var roles = new List<Role>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            roles.AddRange(response.Roles);
        }

        return roles;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List SAML authentication providers.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of SAML providers.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SAMLProviderListEntry>> ListSAMLProvidersAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.ListSAMLProvidersAsync(new
ListSAMLProvidersRequest());
        return response.SAMLProviderList;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM users.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM users.</returns>
    public async Task<List<User>> ListUsersAsync()
    {
        var listUsersPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListUsers(new
 ListUsersRequest());
        var users = new List<User>();

        await foreach (var response in listUsersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            users.AddRange(response.Users);
        }

        return users;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Update the inline policy document embedded in a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the policy to embed.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to update.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document that defines the role.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutRolePolicyAsync(string policyName, string roleName,
 string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
            RoleName = roleName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutRolePolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add or update an inline policy document that is embedded in an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the IAM user.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document defining the IAM policy.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutUserPolicyAsync(string userName, string policyName,
 string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutUserPolicyRequest
        {
            UserName = userName,
            PolicyName = policyName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutUserPolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait for a new access key to be ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessKeyId">The Id of the access key.</param>
    /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitUntilAccessKeyIsReady(string accessKeyId)
    {
        var keyReady = false;

        do
        {
            try
            {
                var response = await _IAMService.GetAccessKeyLastUsedAsync(
                    new GetAccessKeyLastUsedRequest { AccessKeyId = accessKeyId });
                if (response.UserName is not null)
                {
                    keyReady = true;
                }
            }
            catch (NoSuchEntityException)
            {
```

```
                keyReady = false;
            }
        } while (!keyReady);

        return keyReady;
    }
}



using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace IAMBasics;

public class IAMBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
            .AddTransient<IAMWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<UIWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<IAMBasics>();


        IConfiguration configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();
```

```
        // Values needed for user, role, and policies.
        string userName = configuration["UserName"]!;
        string s3PolicyName = configuration["S3PolicyName"]!;
        string roleName = configuration["RoleName"]!;


        var iamWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAMWrapper>();
        var uiWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<UIWrapper>();

        uiWrapper.DisplayBasicsOverview();
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // First create a user. By default, the new user has
        // no permissions.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create User");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating a new user with user name: {userName}.");
        var user = await iamWrapper.CreateUserAsync(userName);
        var userArn = user.Arn;

        Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created user: {userName} with ARN:
{userArn}.");
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Now let's wait for the user to be ready for use.");

        // Define a role policy document that allows the new user
        // to assume the role.
        string assumeRolePolicyDocument = "{" +
          "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
          "\"Statement\": [{" +
              "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
              "\"Principal\": {" +
              $" \"AWS\": \"{userArn}\"" +
              "}," +
              "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
          "}]" +
        "}";

        // Permissions to list all buckets.
        string policyDocument = "{" +
            "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            " \"Statement\" : [{" +
                " \"Action\" : [\"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\"]," +
                " \"Effect\" : \"Allow\"," +
                " \"Resource\" : \"*\"" +
```

```
            "}]" +
        "}";

        // Create an AccessKey for the user.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create access key");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's create an access key for the new user.");
        var accessKey = await iamWrapper.CreateAccessKeyAsync(userName);

        var accessKeyId = accessKey.AccessKeyId;
        var secretAccessKey = accessKey.SecretAccessKey;

        Console.WriteLine($"We have created the access key with Access key id:
{accessKeyId}.");

        Console.WriteLine("Now let's wait until the IAM access key is ready to
use.");
        var keyReady = await iamWrapper.WaitUntilAccessKeyIsReady(accessKeyId);

        // Now try listing the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
        // buckets. This should fail at this point because the user doesn't
        // have permissions to perform this task.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Try to display Amazon S3 buckets");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's try to display a list of the user's Amazon S3
buckets.");
        var s3Client1 = new AmazonS3Client(accessKeyId, secretAccessKey);
        var stsClient1 = new AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(accessKeyId,
secretAccessKey);

        var s3Wrapper = new S3Wrapper(s3Client1, stsClient1);
        var buckets = await s3Wrapper.ListMyBucketsAsync();

        Console.WriteLine(buckets is null
            ? "As expected, the call to list the buckets has returned a null list."
            : "Something went wrong. This shouldn't have worked.");

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create IAM role");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating the role: {roleName}");

        // Creating an IAM role to allow listing the S3 buckets. A role name
        // is not case sensitive and must be unique to the account for which it
        // is created.
```

```
        var roleArn = await iamWrapper.CreateRoleAsync(roleName,
 assumeRolePolicyDocument);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // Create a policy with permissions to list S3 buckets.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create IAM policy");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating the policy: {s3PolicyName}");
        Console.WriteLine("with permissions to list the Amazon S3 buckets for the
 account.");
        var policy = await iamWrapper.CreatePolicyAsync(s3PolicyName,
 policyDocument);

        // Wait 15 seconds for the IAM policy to be available.
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Waiting for the policy to be available.");

        // Attach the policy to the role you created earlier.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Attach new IAM policy");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's attach the policy to the role.");
        await iamWrapper.AttachRolePolicyAsync(policy.Arn, roleName);

        // Wait 15 seconds for the role to be updated.
        Console.WriteLine();
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Waiting for the policy to be attached.");

        // Use the AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) to have the user
        // assume the role we created.
        var stsClient2 = new AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(accessKeyId,
 secretAccessKey);

        // Wait for the new credentials to become valid.
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(10, "Waiting for the credentials to be valid.");

        var assumedRoleCredentials = await s3Wrapper.AssumeS3RoleAsync("temporary-
session", roleArn);

        // Try again to list the buckets using the client created with
        // the new user's credentials. This time, it should work.
        var s3Client2 = new AmazonS3Client(assumedRoleCredentials);

        s3Wrapper.UpdateClients(s3Client2, stsClient2);

        buckets = await s3Wrapper.ListMyBucketsAsync();
```

```
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("List Amazon S3 buckets");
        Console.WriteLine("This time we should have buckets to list.");
        if (buckets is not null)
        {
            buckets.ForEach(bucket =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{bucket.BucketName} created:
 {bucket.CreationDate}");
            });
        }

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // Now clean up all the resources used in the example.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        Console.WriteLine("Thank you for watching. The IAM Basics demo is
 complete.");
        Console.WriteLine("Please wait while we clean up the resources we
 created.");

        await iamWrapper.DetachRolePolicyAsync(policy.Arn, roleName);

        await iamWrapper.DeletePolicyAsync(policy.Arn);

        await iamWrapper.DeleteRoleAsync(roleName);

        await iamWrapper.DeleteAccessKeyAsync(accessKeyId, userName);

        await iamWrapper.DeleteUserAsync(userName);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("All done cleaning up our resources. Thank you for your
 patience.");
    }
}


namespace IamScenariosCommon;

using System.Net;

/// <summary>
/// A class to perform Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions for
```

```
/// the IAM Basics scenario.
/// </summary>
public class S3Wrapper
{
    private IAmazonS3 _s3Service;
    private IAmazonSecurityTokenService _stsService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the S3Wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="s3Service">An Amazon S3 client object.</param>
    /// <param name="stsService">An AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS)
    /// client object.</param>
    public S3Wrapper(IAmazonS3 s3Service, IAmazonSecurityTokenService stsService)
    {
        _s3Service = s3Service;
        _stsService = stsService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Assumes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that allows
    /// Amazon S3 access for the current session.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleSession">A string representing the current session.</param>
    /// <param name="roleToAssume">The name of the IAM role to assume.</param>
    /// <returns>Credentials for the newly assumed IAM role.</returns>
    public async Task<Credentials> AssumeS3RoleAsync(string roleSession, string
 roleToAssume)
    {
        // Create the request to use with the AssumeRoleAsync call.
        var request = new AssumeRoleRequest()
        {
            RoleSessionName = roleSession,
            RoleArn = roleToAssume,
        };

        var response = await _stsService.AssumeRoleAsync(request);

        return response.Credentials;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an S3 bucket.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">Name of the S3 bucket to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteBucketAsync(string bucketName)
    {
        var result = await _s3Service.DeleteBucketAsync(new DeleteBucketRequest
{ BucketName = bucketName });
        return result.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the buckets that are owned by the user's account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<List<S3Bucket>?> ListMyBucketsAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            // Get the list of buckets accessible by the new user.
            var response = await _s3Service.ListBucketsAsync();

            return response.Buckets;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            // Something else went wrong. Display the error message.
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            return null;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name for the new bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating whether the action completed
    /// successfully.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutBucketAsync(string bucketName)
    {
        var response = await _s3Service.PutBucketAsync(new PutBucketRequest
{ BucketName = bucketName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update the client objects with new client objects. This is available
    /// because the scenario uses the methods of this class without and then
    /// with the proper permissions to list S3 buckets.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="s3Service">The Amazon S3 client object.</param>
    /// <param name="stsService">The AWS STS client object.</param>
    public void UpdateClients(IAmazonS3 s3Service, IAmazonSecurityTokenService
 stsService)
    {
        _s3Service = s3Service;
        _stsService = stsService;
    }
}


namespace IamScenariosCommon;

public class UIWrapper
{
    public readonly string SepBar = new('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the IAM Groups scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayGroupsOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();

        DisplayTitle("Welcome to the IAM Groups Demo");
        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates an Amazon Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) group.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Adds an IAM policy to the IAM group giving it full
 access to Amazon S3.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Creates a new IAM user.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Creates an IAM access key for the user.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Adds the user to the IAM group.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Lists the buckets on the account.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Proves that the user has full Amazon S3 access by
 creating a bucket.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t8. List the buckets again to show the new bucket.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t9. Cleans up all the resources created.");
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the IAM Basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayBasicsOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();

        DisplayTitle("Welcome to IAM Basics");
        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates a user with no permissions.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Creates a role and policy that grant
s3:ListAllMyBuckets permission.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Grants the user permission to assume the role.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Creates an S3 client object as the user and tries to
list buckets (this will fail).");
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Gets temporary credentials by assuming the role.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Creates a new S3 client object with the temporary
credentials and lists the buckets (this will succeed).");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Deletes all the resources.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPress <Enter> to continue. ");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
        Console.WriteLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter">The string to be centered.</param>
    /// <returns>The padded string.</returns>
    public string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title, and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a countdown and wait for a number of seconds.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="numSeconds">The number of seconds to wait.</param>
    public void WaitABit(int numSeconds, string msg)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(msg);

        // Wait for the requested number of seconds.
        for (int i = numSeconds; i > 0; i--)
        {
            System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(1000);
            Console.Write($"{i}...");
        }

        PressEnter();
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey

- DeletePolicy
- DeleteRole
- DeleteUser
- DeleteUserPolicy
- DetachRolePolicy
- PutUserPolicy

Azioni

`AttachRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`AttachRolePolicy`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Attach an IAM policy to a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The policy to attach.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The role that the policy will be attached to.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AttachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AttachRolePolicyconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateAccessKey`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM access key for a user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for which to create the IAM access
    /// key.</param>
    /// <returns>The AccessKey.</returns>
    public async Task<AccessKey> CreateAccessKeyAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateAccessKeyAsync(new
CreateAccessKeyRequest
        {
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.AccessKey;

    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateAccessKeyconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateInstanceProfile`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateInstanceProfile`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with a
specified name.
   /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
   /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
   /// clients that run on the instance.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
   /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
   /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
   /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
   /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to the
role.</param>
   /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
   public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
       string policyName,
       string roleName,
       string profileName,
       string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
       List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
   {

       var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                   "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                   "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                        "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                        "\"Principal\": {" +
                                        "\"Service\": [" +
                                            "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                        "]" +
                                        "}," +
                                   "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                   "}]" +
```

```
                                "}";

        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);

        var policyArn = "";

        try
        {
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
```

```
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await _amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });

        }
```

```
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateInstanceProfileconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreatePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreatePolicy`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name to give the new IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document for the new policy.</param>
    /// <returns>The new IAM policy object.</returns>
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> CreatePolicyAsync(string policyName, string
policyDocument)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreatePolicyAsync(new CreatePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument,
            PolicyName = policyName,
        });
```

```
        return response.Policy;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreatePolicyconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateRole`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <param name="rolePolicyDocument">The name of the IAM policy document
    /// for the new role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateRoleAsync(string roleName, string
rolePolicyDocument)
    {
        var request = new CreateRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument = rolePolicyDocument,
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.CreateRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role.Arn;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateRoleconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateServiceLinkedRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateServiceLinkedRole`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM service-linked role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="serviceName">The name of the AWS Service.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description of the IAM service-linked role.</
param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(string serviceName, string
 description)
    {
        var request = new CreateServiceLinkedRoleRequest
        {
            AWSServiceName = serviceName,
            Description = description
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateServiceLinkedRoleconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateUser`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for the new IAM user.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM user that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<User> CreateUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateUserAsync(new CreateUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });
        return response.User;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateUserconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAccessKey`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user's access key.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="accessKeyId">The Id for the IAM access key.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user that owns the IAM
    /// access key.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAccessKeyAsync(string accessKeyId, string
userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteAccessKeyAsync(new
DeleteAccessKeyRequest
        {
            AccessKeyId = accessKeyId,
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAccessKeyconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteInstanceProfile`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteInstanceProfile`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
```

```
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await _amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteInstanceProfileconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeletePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeletePolicy`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeletePolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeletePolicyAsync(new DeletePolicyRequest
{ PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeletePolicyconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteRole`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest
{ RoleName = roleName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteRoleconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteRolePolicy`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM role policy to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRolePolicyAsync(string roleName, string
policyName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRolePolicyAsync(new
DeleteRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
```

```
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteRolePolicyconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteUser`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserAsync(new DeleteUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteUserconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteUserPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteUserPolicy`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserPolicyAsync(string policyName, string
userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserPolicyAsync(new
DeleteUserPolicyRequest { PolicyName = policyName, UserName = userName });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteUserPolicyconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DetachRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetachRolePolicy`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Detach an IAM policy from an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM policy.</
param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DetachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
 DetachRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetachRolePolicyconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetAccountPasswordPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetAccountPasswordPolicy`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Gets the IAM password policy for an AWS account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The PasswordPolicy for the AWS account.</returns>
    public async Task<PasswordPolicy> GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync(new
GetAccountPasswordPolicyRequest());
        return response.PasswordPolicy;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetAccountPasswordPolicyconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetPolicy`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The IAM policy to retrieve information for.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM policy.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> GetPolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {

        var response = await _IAMService.GetPolicyAsync(new GetPolicyRequest
{ PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.Policy;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetPolicyconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetRole`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to retrieve information
    /// for.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was retrieved.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> GetRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetRoleAsync(new GetRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.Role;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetRoleconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetUser`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user.</param>
    /// <returns>An IAM user object.</returns>
    public async Task<User> GetUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetUserAsync(new GetUserRequest { UserName
= userName });
        return response.User;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetUserconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListAttachedRolePolicies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListAttachedRolePolicies`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the IAM role policies that are attached to an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role to list IAM policies for.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies attached to the IAM role.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AttachedPolicyType>> ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(string
roleName)
    {
        var attachedPolicies = new List<AttachedPolicyType>();
        var attachedRolePoliciesPaginator =
_IAMService.Paginators.ListAttachedRolePolicies(new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest
{ RoleName = roleName });

        await foreach (var response in attachedRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            attachedPolicies.AddRange(response.AttachedPolicies);
        }

        return attachedPolicies;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAttachedRolePoliciesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListGroups`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM groups.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<Group>> ListGroupsAsync()
    {
        var groupsPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListGroups(new
ListGroupsRequest());
        var groups = new List<Group>();

        await foreach (var response in groupsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            groups.AddRange(response.Groups);
        }

        return groups;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListGroupsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListPolicies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListPolicies`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ManagedPolicy>> ListPoliciesAsync()
    {
        var listPoliciesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListPolicies(new
ListPoliciesRequest());
        var policies = new List<ManagedPolicy>();

        await foreach (var response in listPoliciesPaginator.Responses)
```

```
        {
            policies.AddRange(response.Policies);
        }

        return policies;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListPoliciesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListRolePolicies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListRolePolicies`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM role policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role for which to list IAM policies.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM policy names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListRolePoliciesAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var listRolePoliciesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListRolePolicies(new
ListRolePoliciesRequest { RoleName = roleName });
        var policyNames = new List<string>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policyNames.AddRange(response.PolicyNames);
        }

        return policyNames;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListRolePoliciesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListRoles`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListRoles`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM roles.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM roles.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Role>> ListRolesAsync()
    {
        var listRolesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListRoles(new
ListRolesRequest());
        var roles = new List<Role>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            roles.AddRange(response.Roles);
        }

        return roles;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListRolesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListSAMLProviders`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListSAMLProviders`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List SAML authentication providers.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of SAML providers.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SAMLProviderListEntry>> ListSAMLProvidersAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.ListSAMLProvidersAsync(new
ListSAMLProvidersRequest());
        return response.SAMLProviderList;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta List SAMLProviders in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListUsers`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListUsers`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM users.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM users.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<User>> ListUsersAsync()
    {
        var listUsersPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListUsers(new
 ListUsersRequest());
        var users = new List<User>();

        await foreach (var response in listUsersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            users.AddRange(response.Users);
        }

        return users;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListUsersconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`PutRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutRolePolicy`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update the inline policy document embedded in a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the policy to embed.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to update.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document that defines the role.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutRolePolicyAsync(string policyName, string roleName,
 string policyDocument)
    {
```

```
        var request = new PutRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
            RoleName = roleName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutRolePolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutRolePolicyconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un servizio Web con bilanciamento del carico che restituisca consigli su libri, film e canzoni. L'esempio mostra come il servizio risponde ai guasti e spiega come ristrutturarlo per una maggiore resilienza in caso di guasti.

- Utilizza un gruppo Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling per creare istanze Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) basate su un modello di avvio e per mantenere il numero di istanze in un intervallo specificato.
- Gestisci e distribuisci le richieste HTTP con Elastic Load Balancing.
- Monitora lo stato delle istanze in un gruppo con dimensionamento automatico e inoltra le richieste soltanto alle istanze integre.
- Esegui un server web Python su ogni EC2 istanza per gestire le richieste HTTP. Il server Web risponde con consigli e controlli dell'integrità.
- Simula un servizio di raccomandazione con una tabella Amazon DynamoDB.
- Controlla la risposta del server web alle richieste e ai controlli di integrità aggiornando AWS Systems Manager i parametri.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();


        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS services.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddTransient<AutoScalerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SmParameterWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<Recommendations>()
                    .AddSingleton<IConfiguration>(_configuration)
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
```

```
        ResourcesSetup();

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Resilient Architecture Example
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Deploy(true);

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's begin the scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Demo(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await DestroyResources(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Resilient Architecture Example Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await DestroyResources(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Setup any common resources, also used for integration testing.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ResourcesSetup()
    {
        _httpClient = new HttpClient();
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _recommendations = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Recommendations>();
        _autoScalerWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalerWrapper>();
        _smParameterWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<SmParameterWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Deploy(bool interactive)
    {
        var protocol = "HTTP";
        var port = 80;
        var sshPort = 22;

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several AWS
resources\n" +
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways to
make it resilient\n" +
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n" +
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n");

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide book,
movie, and song recommendations.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each contain
a Python web server.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across several
Availability Zones.");
        Console.WriteLine(
```

```
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the Auto
Scaling group to distribute requests.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Create and populate the DynamoDB table.
        var databaseTableName = _configuration["databaseName"];
        var recommendationsPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "recommendations_objects.json");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
{databaseTableName}.");
        await _recommendations.CreateDatabaseWithName(databaseTableName);
        await _recommendations.PopulateDatabase(databaseTableName,
recommendationsPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // Create the EC2 Launch Template.

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs 'server_startup_script.sh'
when an instance starts.\n"
            + "\nThis script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server\n"
            + "listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            + "For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            + "run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nThe template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            + "permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters\n"
            + "that control the flow of the demo.");

        var startupScriptPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "server_startup_script.sh");
        var instancePolicyPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "instance_policy.json");
```

```
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateTemplate(startupScriptPath,
instancePolicyPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2 instances,
each in a different\n"
            + "Availability Zone.\n");
        var zones = await _autoScalerWrapper.DescribeAvailabilityZones();
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateGroupOfSize(3, _autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
zones);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
            + "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or continue
with the demo.\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group\n"
            + "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a\n"
            + "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.");

        var defaultVpc = await _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultVpc();
        var subnets = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(defaultVpc.VpcId, zones);
        var subnetIds = subnets.Select(s => s.SubnetId).ToList();
        var targetGroup = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroupN
protocol, port, defaultVpc.VpcId);
```

```
        await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadB
 subnetIds, targetGroup);
        await
 _autoScalerWrapper.AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
 targetGroup.TargetGroupArn);
        Console.WriteLine("\nVerifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        var endPoint = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.Lo
        var loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);

        if (!loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCouldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
 that the port is open...");

            var ipString = await _httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");
            ipString = ipString.Trim();

            var defaultSecurityGroup = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(defaultVpc);
            var portIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, port, ipString);
            var sshPortIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, sshPort,
 ipString);

            if (!portIsOpen)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "\nFor this example to work, the default security group for your
 default VPC must\n"
                    + "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
 automatically from this\n"
                    + "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management Console.
\n");

                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound traffic from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
```

```
                    await
_autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, port, ipString);
                }
            }

            if (!sshPortIsOpen)
            {
                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
inbound SSH traffic for debugging from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
_autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, sshPort,
ipString);
                }
            }
            loadBalancerAccess = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);
        }

        if (loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nCouldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
                + "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
configured correctly and that\n"
                + "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint:\n");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Demonstrate the steps of the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as an interactive scenario.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Demo(bool interactive)
    {
        var ssmOnlyPolicy = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "ssm_only_policy.json");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine("\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
 different parts of the system\n" +
                          "to create situations where the web service fails, and
 shows how using a resilient\n" +
                          "architecture can keep the web service running in spite of
 these failures.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        Console.WriteLine("At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
 recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine($"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
 recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.\n" +
                          $"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
 parameter named '{_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter}'.\n" +
                          $"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
 let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.\n");
        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
is-not-a-table");
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as\n" +
                          "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
 checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
the web service can return a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.FailureResponseParameter,
"static");

        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("The service still reports as healthy because health
checks are still shallow.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n");
        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
_smParameterWrapper.TableName);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in the
target group so that it can't\n" +
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsPolicyName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            ssmOnlyPolicy,
            new List<string> { "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore" }
        );
        var instances = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstancesByGroupName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName);
        var badInstanceId = instances.First();
        var instanceProfile = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Replacing the profile for instance {badInstanceId} with a profile that
contains\n" +
            "bad credentials...\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.ReplaceInstanceProfile(
            badInstanceId,
```

```
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            instanceProfile.AssociationId
        );
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns either
a recommendation or a static response,\n" +
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        );
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a
deep health check tests whether");
        Console.WriteLine("the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it
depends on for recommendations. Note that");
        Console.WriteLine("the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for
Auto Scaling instance health.");
        Console.WriteLine("This kind of deep health check is not recommended for
Auto Scaling instance health, because it");
        Console.WriteLine("risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto
Scaling group when a dependent service fails.");

        Console.WriteLine("\nBy implementing deep health checks, the load balancer
can detect when one of the instances is failing");
        Console.WriteLine("and take that instance out of rotation.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.HealthCheckParameter,
"deep");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the
instance with bad credentials ({badInstanceId})");
        Console.WriteLine("is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for
the load balancer to detect the unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint always returns a recommendation, because");
        Console.WriteLine("the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its
rotation.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by an
auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start
 a new instance to replace it.");

        await _autoScalerWrapper.TryTerminateInstanceById(badInstanceId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new
 instance is starting, sending a GET");
        Console.WriteLine("request to the web service continues to get a successful
 recommendation response because");
        Console.WriteLine("starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load
 balancing rotation.");
        Console.WriteLine("Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically
 takes several minutes, during which time you");
        Console.WriteLine("can see the changing health check status until the new
 instance is running and healthy.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health
 checks mean all instances report as unhealthy.");

        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
is-not-a-table");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer
 continues to route requests even to");
        Console.WriteLine("unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and
 return a static response rather than fail");
        Console.WriteLine("closed and report failure to the customer.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DestroyResources(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account, we
can clean up all AWS resources\n" +
            "that were created for this demo."
        );

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all demo
resources? (y/n) "))
        {
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadBalanc
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteTargetGroupByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroup
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName)
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteKeyPairByName(_autoScalerWrapper.KeyPairName);
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteTemplateByName(_autoScalerWrapper.LaunchTemplateName);
            await _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteInstanceProfile(
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName
            );
            await
_recommendations.DestroyDatabaseByName(_recommendations.TableName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you might
incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le azioni di Auto Scaling e EC2 Amazon.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management methods.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSsm;
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _amazonIam;
    private readonly ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> _logger;

    private readonly string _instanceType = "";
    private readonly string _amiParam = "";
    private readonly string _launchTemplateName = "";
    private readonly string _groupName = "";
    private readonly string _instancePolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsPolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _keyPairName = "";

    public string GroupName => _groupName;
    public string KeyPairName => _keyPairName;
    public string LaunchTemplateName => _launchTemplateName;
    public string InstancePolicyName => _instancePolicyName;
    public string BadCredsProfileName => _badCredsProfileName;
    public string BadCredsRoleName => _badCredsRoleName;
    public string BadCredsPolicyName => _badCredsPolicyName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalerWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected AutoScaling client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected EC2 client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonIam">The injected IAM client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonSsm">The injected SSM client.</param>
    public AutoScalerWrapper(
        IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling,
        IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2,
        IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement amazonSsm,
```

```
        IAmazonIdentityManagementService amazonIam,
        IConfiguration configuration,
        ILogger<AutoScalerWrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
        _amazonSsm = amazonSsm;
        _amazonIam = amazonIam;
        _logger = logger;

        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _instanceType = configuration["instanceType"];
        _amiParam = configuration["amiParam"];

        _launchTemplateName = prefix + "-template";
        _groupName = prefix + "-group";
        _instancePolicyName = prefix + "-pol";
        _instanceRoleName = prefix + "-role";
        _instanceProfileName = prefix + "-prof";
        _badCredsPolicyName = prefix + "-bc-pol";
        _badCredsRoleName = prefix + "-bc-role";
        _badCredsProfileName = prefix + "-bc-prof";
        _keyPairName = prefix + "-key-pair";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with a
specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
    /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
    /// clients that run on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
    /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
    /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
    /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to the
role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
        string policyName,
        string roleName,
        string profileName,
```

```
        string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
        List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
    {

        var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                     "\"Service\": [" +
                                         "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                     "]" +
                                     "}," +
                                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";

        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);

        var policyArn = "";

        try
        {
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
```

```
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await _amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
```

```
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new key pair and save the file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newKeyPairName">The name of the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateKeyPair(string newKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var keyResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateKeyPairAsync(
                new CreateKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = newKeyPairName });
            await File.WriteAllTextAsync($"{newKeyPairName}.pem",
                keyResponse.KeyPair.KeyMaterial);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created key pair {newKeyPairName}.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key pair already exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the key pair and file by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="deleteKeyPairName">The key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteKeyPairByName(string deleteKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(
                new DeleteKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = deleteKeyPairName });
            File.Delete($"{deleteKeyPairName}.pem");
        }
        catch (FileNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Key pair {deleteKeyPairName} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
    /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
    /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and starts
a Python
    /// web server on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
    /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to create
and attach to the profile.</param>
    /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
    public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
    {
        try
        {
            await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
```

```
            await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName,
_instanceRoleName,
                _instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

            var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
            var plainTextBytes =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

            var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
                new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
            var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
            var launchTemplateResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                    LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
                    {
                        InstanceType = _instanceType,
                        ImageId = amiId,
                        IamInstanceProfile =
                            new

LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                            {
                                Name = _instanceProfileName
                            },
                        KeyName = _keyPairName,
                        UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
                    }
                });
            return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException")
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Could not create the template, the name
{_launchTemplateName} already exists. " +
                                 $"Please try again with a unique name.");
            }

            throw;
        }
```

```
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while creating the template.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2 Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        try
        {
            var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
                new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
            return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z => z.ZoneName).ToList();
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An Amazon EC2 error occurred while listing
 availability zones.: {ec2Exception.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while listing availability zones.:
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group of a specified size and name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupSize">The size for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The availability zones for the group.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateGroupOfSize(int groupSize, string groupName,
 List<string> availabilityZones)
```

```
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    AvailabilityZones = availabilityZones,
                    LaunchTemplate =
                        new Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.LaunchTemplateSpecification()
                        {
                            LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                            Version = "$Default"
                        },
                    MaxSize = groupSize,
                    MinSize = groupSize
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} with size
{groupSize}.");
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} already
exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
        try
        {
            var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
                new DescribeVpcsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });
            return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
```

```
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "UnauthorizedOperation")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"You do not have the necessary
permissions to describe VPCs.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the vpcs.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
            var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
                new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId }),
                        new("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                        new("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                    }
                });

            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
```

```
            {
                subnets.Add(subnet);
            }

            return subnets;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"The specified VPC ID {vpcId} does
not exist.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while describing the subnets.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a launch template by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = templateName
                });
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode ==
"InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException")
            {
```

```
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Could not delete the template, the name {_launchTemplateName}
was not found.");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while deleting the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await _amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
```

```
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets data about the instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group by its group
name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="group">The name of the auto scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of instance Ids.</returns>
    public async Task<IEnumerable<string>> GetInstancesByGroupName(string group)
    {
        var instanceResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { group }
            });
        var instanceIds = instanceResponse.AutoScalingGroups.SelectMany(
            g => g.Instances.Select(i => i.InstanceId));
        return instanceIds;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await
_amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
                new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
                {
                    Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                    {
                        new("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                    },
                });
            return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while creating the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
    /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate with
the specified instance.</param>
```

```
   /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association for
the instance.</param>
   /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
   public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
   {
       try
       {
           await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
               new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
               {
                   AssociationId = associationId,
                   IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                   {
                       Name = credsProfileName
                   }
               });
           // Allow time before resetting.
           Thread.Sleep(25000);

           await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
               new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
           Thread.Sleep(25000);
           var instanceReady = false;
           var retries = 5;
           while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
           {
               var instancesPaginator =
                   _amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                       new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
               // Get the entire list using the paginator.
               await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
               {
                   instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                   if (instanceReady)
                   {
                       break;
                   }
               }
           }
           Console.WriteLine("Waiting for instance to be running.");
           await WaitForInstanceState(instanceId, InstanceStateName.Running);
           Console.WriteLine("Instance ready.");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance {instanceId}");
            await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
                new SendCommandRequest()
                {
                    InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                    DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                    Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                    {
                        {
                            "commands",
                            new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80" }
                        }
                    }
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance {instanceId}");
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ec2Exception)
        {
            if (ec2Exception.ErrorCode == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound")
            {
                _logger.LogError(ec2Exception, $"Instance {instanceId} not found");
            }

            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, $"An error occurred while replacing the template.:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
```

```
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for {instanceId}.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string groupName)
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default security group for a specified Vpc.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The Vpc to search.</param>
    /// <returns>The default security group.</returns>
    public async Task<SecurityGroup> GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(Vpc vpc)
    {
        var groupResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("group-name", new List<string>() { "default" }),
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpc.VpcId })
                }
            });
        return groupResponse.SecurityGroups[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the default security group of a Vpc allows ingress from the calling
computer.
    /// This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP address.
    /// In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you must
instead specify
    /// a prefix list Id. You can also temporarily open the port to any IP address
while running this example.
    /// If you do, be sure to remove public access when you're done.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The group to check.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to verify.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">This computer's IP address.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the ip address is allowed on the group.</returns>
    public bool VerifyInboundPortForGroup(SecurityGroup group, int port, string
ipAddress)
    {
        var portIsOpen = false;
        foreach (var ipPermission in group.IpPermissions)
        {
            if (ipPermission.FromPort == port)
            {
                foreach (var ipRange in ipPermission.Ipv4Ranges)
                {
                    var cidr = ipRange.CidrIp;
```

```
                    if (cidr.StartsWith(ipAddress) || cidr == "0.0.0.0/0")
                    {
                        portIsOpen = true;
                    }
                }

                if (ipPermission.PrefixListIds.Any())
                {
                    portIsOpen = true;
                }

                if (!portIsOpen)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("The inbound rule does not appear to be open
to either this computer's IP\n" +
                                      "address, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.");
                }
                else
                {
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        return portIsOpen;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
    /// specified port from the specified IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the security group to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to open.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">The IP address to allow access.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task OpenInboundPort(string groupId, int port, string ipAddress)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest()
            {
                GroupId = groupId,
                IpPermissions = new List<IpPermission>()
```

```
                {
                    new IpPermission()
                    {
                        FromPort = port,
                        ToPort = port,
                        IpProtocol = "tcp",
                        Ipv4Ranges = new List<IpRange>()
                        {
                            new IpRange() { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" }
                        }
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
 Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName, string
 targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
 InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
```

```
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is in the specified state.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Elastic Load Balancing.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancer actions.
/// </summary>
public class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
    private string? _endpoint = null;
    private readonly string _targetGroupName = "";
    private readonly string _loadBalancerName = "";
    HttpClient _httpClient = new();

    public string TargetGroupName => _targetGroupName;
    public string LoadBalancerName => _loadBalancerName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Elastic Load Balancer wrapper.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2">The injected load balancing v2
client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(
        IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 = amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _targetGroupName = prefix + "-tg";
        _loadBalancerName = prefix + "-lb";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return the GET response for an endpoint as text.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint for the request.</param>
    /// <returns>The request response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndPointResponse(string endpoint)
    {
        var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://{endpoint}");
```

```
        var textResponse = await endpointResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
        return textResponse!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
```

```
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
 and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
 unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer exists.</
param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
        var createResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
 subnets
    /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
    /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
    public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
 List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
    {
```

```
        var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
            new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
            {
                Name = name,
                Subnets = subnetIds
            });
        var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

        // Wait for load balancer to be available.
        var loadBalancerReady = false;
        while (!loadBalancerReady)
        {
            try
            {
                var describeResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                        new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
                        });

                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
```

```
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the
    /// load balancer endpoint.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint to check.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(string endpoint)
    {
        var success = false;
        var retries = 3;
        while (!success && retries > 0)
        {
            try
            {
                var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://
{endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Response: {endpointResponse.StatusCode}.");

                if (endpointResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode)
                {
                    success = true;
                }
                else
                {
                    retries = 0;
                }
            }
            catch (HttpRequestException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Connection error, retrying...");
                retries--;
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
```

```
        return success;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
```

```
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn = targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
 {groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che utilizzi DynamoDB per simulare un servizio di raccomandazione.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books, movies,
 and songs.
/// </summary>
public class Recommendations
{
    private readonly IAmazonDynamoDB _amazonDynamoDb;
    private readonly DynamoDBContext _context;
    private readonly string _tableName;
```

```
    public string TableName => _tableName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Recommendations service.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonDynamoDb">The injected DynamoDb client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public Recommendations(IAmazonDynamoDB amazonDynamoDb, IConfiguration
configuration)
    {
        _amazonDynamoDb = amazonDynamoDb;
        _context = new DynamoDBContext(_amazonDynamoDb);
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create the DynamoDb table with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name for the table.</param>
    /// <returns>True when ready.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateDatabaseWithName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            Console.Write($"Creating table {tableName}...");
            var createRequest = new CreateTableRequest()
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                    {
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
                        },
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
                        }
                    },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                    {
                        new KeySchemaElement()
```

```
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            KeyType = KeyType.HASH
                        },
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            KeyType = KeyType.RANGE
                        }
                    },
                ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput()
                {
                    ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                    WriteCapacityUnits = 5
                }
            };
            await _amazonDynamoDb.CreateTableAsync(createRequest);

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("\nWaiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName
            };

            TableStatus status;
            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(2000);

                var describeTableResponse = await
_amazonDynamoDb.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists.");
```

```
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the database table with data from a specified path.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="databaseTableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="recommendationsPath">The path of the recommendations data.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PopulateDatabase(string databaseTableName, string
 recommendationsPath)
    {
        var recommendationsText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(recommendationsPath);
        var records =
            JsonSerializer.Deserialize<RecommendationModel[]>(recommendationsText);
        var batchWrite = _context.CreateBatchWrite<RecommendationModel>();

        foreach (var record in records!)
        {
            batchWrite.AddPutItem(record);
        }

        await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the recommendation table by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the recommendation table.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DestroyDatabaseByName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonDynamoDb.DeleteTableAsync(
                new DeleteTableRequest() { TableName = tableName });
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was deleted.");
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} not found");
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Systems Manager.

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Systems Manager parameter operations. This example uses these
 parameters
/// to drive the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a
 dependency or
/// how the service responds to a health check.
/// </summary>
public class SmParameterWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;

    private readonly string _tableParameter = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
table";
    private readonly string _failureResponseParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    private readonly string _healthCheckParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-health-check";
    private readonly string _tableName = "";

    public string TableParameter => _tableParameter;
    public string TableName => _tableName;
    public string HealthCheckParameter => _healthCheckParameter;
    public string FailureResponseParameter => _failureResponseParameter;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SmParameterWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSimpleSystemsManagement">The injected Simple Systems
 Management client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public SmParameterWrapper(IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 amazonSimpleSystemsManagement, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement = amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Reset the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task Reset()
    {
        await this.PutParameterByName(_tableParameter, _tableName);
        await this.PutParameterByName(_failureResponseParameter, "none");
        await this.PutParameterByName(_healthCheckParameter, "shallow");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the parameter.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The value to set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PutParameterByName(string name, string value)
    {
        await _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement.PutParameterAsync(
            new PutParameterRequest() { Name = name, Value = value, Overwrite =
 true });
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer

- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Esempi di Amazon Keyspaces utilizzando SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET con Amazon Keyspaces.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon Keyspaces

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon Keyspaces.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace KeyspacesActions;

public class HelloKeyspaces
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra).
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonKeyspaces>()
                .AddTransient<KeyspacesWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<HelloKeyspaces>();

        var keyspacesClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonKeyspaces>();
        var keyspacesWrapper = new KeyspacesWrapper(keyspacesClient);

        Console.WriteLine("Hello, Amazon Keyspaces! Let's list your keyspaces:");
        await keyspacesWrapper.ListKeyspaces();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListKeyspacesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea uno spazio di chiavi e una tabella. Lo schema della tabella contiene i dati dei film e il point-in-time ripristino è abilitato.
- Connect al keyspace utilizzando una connessione TLS sicura con autenticazione SigV4.
- Esegui una query sulla tabella. Aggiungi, recupera e aggiorna i dati dei film.
- Aggiorna la tabella. Aggiungi una colonna per tenere traccia dei film guardati.
- Ripristina lo stato precedente della tabella e ripulisci le risorse.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
global using System.Security.Cryptography.X509Certificates;
global using Amazon.Keyspaces;
global using Amazon.Keyspaces.Model;
global using KeyspacesActions;
global using KeyspacesScenario;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
```

```
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;
global using Newtonsoft.Json;


namespace KeyspacesBasics;

/// <summary>
/// Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) scenario. Shows some of the basic
/// actions performed with Amazon Keyspaces.
/// </summary>
public class KeyspacesBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonKeyspaces>()
            .AddTransient<KeyspacesWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<CassandraWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<KeyspacesBasics>();

        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        var keyspacesWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<KeyspacesWrapper>();
        var uiMethods = new UiMethods();

        var keyspaceName = configuration["KeyspaceName"];
```

```
        var tableName = configuration["TableName"];

        bool success; // Used to track the results of some operations.

        uiMethods.DisplayOverview();
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        // Create the keyspace.
        var keyspaceArn = await keyspacesWrapper.CreateKeyspace(keyspaceName);

        // Wait for the keyspace to be available. GetKeyspace results in a
        // resource not found error until it is ready for use.
        try
        {
            var getKeyspaceArn = "";
            Console.Write($"Created {keyspaceName}. Waiting for it to become
available. ");
            do
            {
                getKeyspaceArn = await keyspacesWrapper.GetKeyspace(keyspaceName);
                Console.Write(". ");
            } while (getKeyspaceArn != keyspaceArn);
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Waiting for keyspace to be created.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"\nThe keyspace {keyspaceName} is ready for use.");

        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        // Create the table.
        // First define the schema.
        var allColumns = new List<ColumnDefinition>
        {
            new ColumnDefinition { Name = "title", Type = "text" },
            new ColumnDefinition { Name = "year", Type = "int" },
            new ColumnDefinition { Name = "release_date", Type = "timestamp" },
            new ColumnDefinition { Name = "plot", Type = "text" },
        };

        var partitionKeys = new List<PartitionKey>
        {
```

```
            new PartitionKey { Name = "year", },
            new PartitionKey { Name = "title" },
        };

        var tableSchema = new SchemaDefinition
        {
            AllColumns = allColumns,
            PartitionKeys = partitionKeys,
        };

        var tableArn = await keyspacesWrapper.CreateTable(keyspaceName, tableSchema,
tableName);

        // Wait for the table to be active.
        try
        {
            var resp = new GetTableResponse();
            Console.Write("Waiting for the new table to be active. ");
            do
            {
                try
                {
                    resp = await keyspacesWrapper.GetTable(keyspaceName, tableName);
                    Console.Write(".");
                }
                catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
                {
                    Console.Write(".");
                }
            } while (resp.Status != TableStatus.ACTIVE);

            // Display the table's schema.
            Console.WriteLine($"\nTable {tableName} has been created in
{keyspaceName}");
            Console.WriteLine("Let's take a look at the schema.");
            uiMethods.DisplayTitle("All columns");
            resp.SchemaDefinition.AllColumns.ForEach(column =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{column.Name,-40}\t{column.Type,-20}");
            });

            uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Cluster keys");
            resp.SchemaDefinition.ClusteringKeys.ForEach(clusterKey =>
            {
```

```
Console.WriteLine($"{clusterKey.Name,-40}\t{clusterKey.OrderBy,-20}");
            });

            uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Partition keys");
            resp.SchemaDefinition.PartitionKeys.ForEach(partitionKey =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{partitionKey.Name}");
            });

            uiMethods.PressEnter();
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
        }

        // Access Apache Cassandra using the Cassandra drive for C#.
        var cassandraWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<CassandraWrapper>();
        var movieFilePath = configuration["MovieFile"];

        Console.WriteLine("Let's add some movies to the table we created.");
        var inserted = await cassandraWrapper.InsertIntoMovieTable(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieFilePath);

        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("Added the following movies to the table:");
        var rows = await cassandraWrapper.GetMovies(keyspaceName, tableName);
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("All Movies");

        foreach (var row in rows)
        {
            var title = row.GetValue<string>("title");
            var year = row.GetValue<int>("year");
            var plot = row.GetValue<string>("plot");
            var release_date = row.GetValue<DateTime>("release_date");
            Console.WriteLine($"{release_date}\t{title}\t{year}\n{plot}");
            Console.WriteLine(uiMethods.SepBar);
        }

        // Update the table schema
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Update table schema");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Now we will update the table to add a boolean field
called watched.");

        // First save the current time as a UTC Date so the original
        // table can be restored later.
        var timeChanged = DateTime.UtcNow;

        // Now update the schema.
        var resourceArn = await keyspacesWrapper.UpdateTable(keyspaceName,
tableName);
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("Now let's mark some of the movies as watched.");

        // Pick some files to mark as watched.
        var movieToWatch = rows[2].GetValue<string>("title");
        var watchedMovieYear = rows[2].GetValue<int>("year");
        var changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        movieToWatch = rows[6].GetValue<string>("title");
        watchedMovieYear = rows[6].GetValue<int>("year");
        changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        movieToWatch = rows[9].GetValue<string>("title");
        watchedMovieYear = rows[9].GetValue<int>("year");
        changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        movieToWatch = rows[10].GetValue<string>("title");
        watchedMovieYear = rows[10].GetValue<int>("year");
        changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        movieToWatch = rows[13].GetValue<string>("title");
        watchedMovieYear = rows[13].GetValue<int>("year");
        changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Watched movies");
        Console.WriteLine("These movies have been marked as watched:");
        rows = await cassandraWrapper.GetWatchedMovies(keyspaceName, tableName);
        foreach (var row in rows)
```

```
        {
            var title = row.GetValue<string>("title");
            var year = row.GetValue<int>("year");
            Console.WriteLine($"{title,-40}\t{year,8}");
        }
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("We can restore the table to its previous state but that
can take up to 20 minutes to complete.");
        string answer;
        do
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Do you want to restore the table? (y/n)");
            answer = Console.ReadLine();
        } while (answer.ToLower() != "y" && answer.ToLower() != "n");

        if (answer == "y")
        {
            var restoredTableName = $"{tableName}_restored";
            var restoredTableArn = await keyspacesWrapper.RestoreTable(
                keyspaceName,
                tableName,
                restoredTableName,
                timeChanged);
            // Loop and call GetTable until the table is gone. Once it has been
            // deleted completely, GetTable will raise a ResourceNotFoundException.
            bool wasRestored = false;

            try
            {
                do
                {
                    var resp = await keyspacesWrapper.GetTable(keyspaceName,
restoredTableName);
                    wasRestored = (resp.Status == TableStatus.ACTIVE);
                } while (!wasRestored);
            }
            catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
            {
                // If the restored table raised an error, it isn't
                // ready yet.
                Console.Write(".");
            }
        }
```

```
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources.");

        // Delete the table.
        success = await keyspacesWrapper.DeleteTable(keyspaceName, tableName);

        Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} successfully deleted from
 {keyspaceName}.");
        Console.WriteLine("Waiting for the table to be removed completely. ");

        // Loop and call GetTable until the table is gone. Once it has been
        // deleted completely, GetTable will raise a ResourceNotFoundException.
        bool wasDeleted = false;

        try
        {
            do
            {
                var resp = await keyspacesWrapper.GetTable(keyspaceName, tableName);
            } while (!wasDeleted);
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            wasDeleted = true;
            Console.WriteLine($"{ex.Message} indicates that the table has been
 deleted.");
        }

        // Delete the keyspace.
        success = await keyspacesWrapper.DeleteKeyspace(keyspaceName);
        Console.WriteLine("The keyspace has been deleted and the demo is now
 complete.");
    }
}
```

```
namespace KeyspacesActions;

/// <summary>
/// Performs Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) actions.
/// </summary>
public class KeyspacesWrapper
```

```
{
    private readonly IAmazonKeyspaces _amazonKeyspaces;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the KeyspaceWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonKeyspaces">An Amazon Keyspaces client object.</param>
    public KeyspacesWrapper(IAmazonKeyspaces amazonKeyspaces)
    {
        _amazonKeyspaces = amazonKeyspaces;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name for the new keyspace.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new keyspace.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response =
            await _amazonKeyspaces.CreateKeyspaceAsync(
                new CreateKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace where the table will be created.</
param>
    /// <param name="schema">The schema for the new table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the new table.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTable(string keyspaceName, SchemaDefinition
 schema, string tableName)
    {
        var request = new CreateTableRequest
        {
            KeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            SchemaDefinition = schema,
            TableName = tableName,
            PointInTimeRecovery = new PointInTimeRecovery { Status =
 PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.ENABLED }
```

```
        };

        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.CreateTableAsync(request);
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an existing keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName"></param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.DeleteKeyspaceAsync(
            new DeleteKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.DeleteTableAsync(
            new DeleteTableRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName, TableName =
tableName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get data about a keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name of the keyspace.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the keyspace.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.GetKeyspaceAsync(
            new GetKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
```

```
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the Amazon Keyspaces table.</param>
    /// <returns>The response containing data about the table.</returns>
    public async Task<GetTableResponse> GetTable(string keyspaceName, string
tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.GetTableAsync(
            new GetTableRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName, TableName =
tableName });
        return response;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Lists all keyspaces for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ListKeyspaces()
    {
        var paginator = _amazonKeyspaces.Paginators.ListKeyspaces(new
ListKeyspacesRequest());

        Console.WriteLine("{0, -30}\t{1}", "Keyspace name", "Keyspace ARN");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', Console.WindowWidth));
        await foreach (var keyspace in paginator.Keyspaces)
        {

Console.WriteLine($"{keyspace.KeyspaceName,-30}\t{keyspace.ResourceArn}");
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the Amazon Keyspaces tables in a keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name of the keyspace.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of TableSummary objects.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<TableSummary>> ListTables(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.ListTablesAsync(new ListTablesRequest
 { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        response.Tables.ForEach(table =>
        {

 Console.WriteLine($"{table.KeyspaceName}\t{table.TableName}\t{table.ResourceArn}");
        });

        return response.Tables;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Restores the specified table to the specified point in time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to restore.</param>
    /// <param name="timestamp">The time to which the table will be restored.</
param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the restored table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> RestoreTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName,
 string restoredTableName, DateTime timestamp)
    {
        var request = new RestoreTableRequest
        {
            RestoreTimestamp = timestamp,
            SourceKeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            SourceTableName = tableName,
            TargetKeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            TargetTableName = restoredTableName
        };

        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.RestoreTableAsync(request);
        return response.RestoredTableARN;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Updates the movie table to add a boolean column named watched.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to change.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the updated table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
    {
        var newColumn = new ColumnDefinition { Name = "watched", Type = "boolean" };
        var request = new UpdateTableRequest
        {
            KeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            TableName = tableName,
            AddColumns = new List<ColumnDefinition> { newColumn }
        };
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.UpdateTableAsync(request);
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }

}
```

```
using System.Net;
using Cassandra;

namespace KeyspacesScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Class to perform CRUD methods on an Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra)
 database.
///
/// NOTE: This sample uses a plain text authenticator for example purposes only.
/// Recommended best practice is to use a SigV4 authentication plugin, if available.
/// </summary>
public class CassandraWrapper
{
    private readonly IConfiguration _configuration;
    private readonly string _localPathToFile;
    private const string _certLocation = "https://certs.secureserver.net/repository/
sf-class2-root.crt";
    private const string _certFileName = "sf-class2-root.crt";
    private readonly X509Certificate2Collection _certCollection;
    private X509Certificate2 _amazoncert;
    private Cluster _cluster;

    // User name and password for the service.
    private string _userName = null!;
```

```
    private string _pwd = null!;

    public CassandraWrapper()
    {
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        _localPathToFile = Path.GetTempPath();

        // Get the Starfield digital certificate and save it locally.
        var client = new WebClient();
        client.DownloadFile(_certLocation, $"{_localPathToFile}/{_certFileName}");

        //var httpClient = new HttpClient();
        //var httpResult = httpClient.Get(fileUrl);
        //using var resultStream = await httpResult.Content.ReadAsStreamAsync();
        //using var fileStream = File.Create(pathToSave);
        //resultStream.CopyTo(fileStream);

        _certCollection = new X509Certificate2Collection();
        _amazoncert = new X509Certificate2($"{_localPathToFile}/{_certFileName}");

        // Get the user name and password stored in the configuration file.
        _userName = _configuration["UserName"]!;
        _pwd = _configuration["Password"]!;

        // For a list of Service Endpoints for Amazon Keyspaces, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/keyspaces/latest/devguide/
programmatic.endpoints.html
        var awsEndpoint = _configuration["ServiceEndpoint"];

        _cluster = Cluster.Builder()
            .AddContactPoints(awsEndpoint)
            .WithPort(9142)
            .WithAuthProvider(new PlainTextAuthProvider(_userName, _pwd))
            .WithSSL(new SSLOptions().SetCertificateCollection(_certCollection))
            .WithQueryOptions(
                new QueryOptions()
                    .SetConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LocalQuorum)
                    .SetSerialConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LocalSerial))
```

```
            .Build();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
    /// added to the Apache Cassandra table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of movie objects.</returns>
    public List<Movie> ImportMoviesFromJson(string movieFileName, int numToImport =
0)
    {
        if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
        {
            return null!;
        }

        using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
        string json = sr.ReadToEnd();

        var allMovies = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<List<Movie>>(json);

        // If numToImport = 0, return all movies in the collection.
        if (numToImport == 0)
        {
            // Now return the entire list of movies.
            return allMovies;
        }
        else
        {
            // Now return the first numToImport entries.
            return allMovies.GetRange(0, numToImport);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Insert movies into the movie table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="movieTableName">The Amazon Keyspaces table.</param>
    /// <param name="movieFilePath">The path to the resource file containing
    /// movie data to insert into the table.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> InsertIntoMovieTable(string keyspaceName, string
 movieTableName, string movieFilePath, int numToImport = 20)
    {
        // Get some movie data from the movies.json file
        var movies = ImportMoviesFromJson(movieFilePath, numToImport);

        var session = _cluster.Connect(keyspaceName);

        string insertCql;

        RowSet rs;

        // Now we insert the numToImport movies into the table.
        foreach (var movie in movies)
        {
            // Escape single quote characters in the plot.
            insertCql = $"INSERT INTO {keyspaceName}.{movieTableName}
 (title, year, release_date, plot) values($${movie.Title}$$, {movie.Year},
 '{movie.Info.Release_Date.ToString("yyyy-MM-dd")}', $${movie.Info.Plot}$$)";
            rs = await session.ExecuteAsync(new SimpleStatement(insertCql));
        }

        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets all of the movies in the movies table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of row objects containing movie data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Row>> GetMovies(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
    {
        var session = _cluster.Connect();
        RowSet rs;
        try
        {
            rs = await session.ExecuteAsync(new SimpleStatement($"SELECT * FROM
 {keyspaceName}.{tableName}"));

            // Extract the row data from the returned RowSet.
            var rows = rs.GetRows().ToList();
            return rows;
        }
```

```
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return null!;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Mark a movie in the movie table as watched.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="title">The title of the movie to mark as watched.</param>
    /// <param name="year">The year the movie was released.</param>
    /// <returns>A set of rows containing the changed data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Row>> MarkMovieAsWatched(string keyspaceName, string
 tableName, string title, int year)
    {
        var session = _cluster.Connect();
        string updateCql = $"UPDATE {keyspaceName}.{tableName} SET watched=true
 WHERE title = $${title}$$ AND year = {year};";
        var rs = await session.ExecuteAsync(new SimpleStatement(updateCql));
        var rows = rs.GetRows().ToList();
        return rows;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve the movies in the movies table where watched is true.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of row objects containing information about movies
    /// where watched is true.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Row>> GetWatchedMovies(string keyspaceName, string
 tableName)
    {
        var session = _cluster.Connect();
        RowSet rs;
        try
        {
            rs = await session.ExecuteAsync(new SimpleStatement($"SELECT title,
 year, plot FROM {keyspaceName}.{tableName} WHERE watched = true ALLOW FILTERING"));

            // Extract the row data from the returned RowSet.
```

```
            var rows = rs.GetRows().ToList();
            return rows;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return null!;
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CreateKeyspace
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteKeyspace
  - DeleteTable
  - GetKeyspace
  - GetTable
  - ListKeyspaces
  - ListTables
  - RestoreTable
  - UpdateTable

Azioni

`CreateKeyspace`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateKeyspace`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Create a new keyspace.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="keyspaceName">The name for the new keyspace.</param>
/// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new keyspace.</returns>
public async Task<string> CreateKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
{
    var response =
        await _amazonKeyspaces.CreateKeyspaceAsync(
            new CreateKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
    return response.ResourceArn;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateKeyspaceconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTable`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Create a new Amazon Keyspaces table.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace where the table will be created.</
param>
    /// <param name="schema">The schema for the new table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the new table.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTable(string keyspaceName, SchemaDefinition
 schema, string tableName)
    {
        var request = new CreateTableRequest
        {
            KeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            SchemaDefinition = schema,
            TableName = tableName,
            PointInTimeRecovery = new PointInTimeRecovery { Status =
 PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.ENABLED }
        };

        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.CreateTableAsync(request);
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTableconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteKeyspace`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteKeyspace`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an existing keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName"></param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.DeleteKeyspaceAsync(
            new DeleteKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteKeyspaceconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTable`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.DeleteTableAsync(
            new DeleteTableRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName, TableName =
tableName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTableconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetKeyspace`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetKeyspace`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Get data about a keyspace.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="keyspaceName">The name of the keyspace.</param>
/// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the keyspace.</returns>
public async Task<string> GetKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
{
    var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.GetKeyspaceAsync(
        new GetKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
    return response.ResourceArn;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetKeyspaceconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetTable`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the Amazon Keyspaces table.</param>
    /// <returns>The response containing data about the table.</returns>
    public async Task<GetTableResponse> GetTable(string keyspaceName, string
tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.GetTableAsync(
            new GetTableRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName, TableName =
tableName });
        return response;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetTableconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListKeyspaces`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListKeyspaces`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Lists all keyspaces for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ListKeyspaces()
    {
        var paginator = _amazonKeyspaces.Paginators.ListKeyspaces(new
ListKeyspacesRequest());

        Console.WriteLine("{0, -30}\t{1}", "Keyspace name", "Keyspace ARN");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', Console.WindowWidth));
        await foreach (var keyspace in paginator.Keyspaces)
        {

Console.WriteLine($"{keyspace.KeyspaceName,-30}\t{keyspace.ResourceArn}");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListKeyspacesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListTables`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTables`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the Amazon Keyspaces tables in a keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name of the keyspace.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of TableSummary objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TableSummary>> ListTables(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.ListTablesAsync(new ListTablesRequest
{ KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        response.Tables.ForEach(table =>
        {

Console.WriteLine($"{table.KeyspaceName}\t{table.TableName}\t{table.ResourceArn}");
        });

        return response.Tables;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTablesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`RestoreTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RestoreTable`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Restores the specified table to the specified point in time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to restore.</param>
    /// <param name="timestamp">The time to which the table will be restored.</
param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the restored table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> RestoreTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName,
 string restoredTableName, DateTime timestamp)
    {
        var request = new RestoreTableRequest
        {
            RestoreTimestamp = timestamp,
            SourceKeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            SourceTableName = tableName,
            TargetKeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            TargetTableName = restoredTableName
        };

        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.RestoreTableAsync(request);
        return response.RestoredTableARN;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RestoreTableconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`UpdateTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateTable`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Updates the movie table to add a boolean column named watched.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
/// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to change.</param>
/// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the updated table.</returns>
public async Task<string> UpdateTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
{
    var newColumn = new ColumnDefinition { Name = "watched", Type = "boolean" };
    var request = new UpdateTableRequest
    {
        KeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
        TableName = tableName,
        AddColumns = new List<ColumnDefinition> { newColumn }
    };
    var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.UpdateTableAsync(request);
    return response.ResourceArn;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateTableconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Esempi di Kinesis che utilizzano SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET con Kinesis.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Esempi serverless

Azioni

`AddTagsToStream`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AddTagsToStream`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to apply key/value pairs to an Amazon Kinesis
/// stream.
/// </summary>
```

```
    public class TagStream
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();

            string streamName = "AmazonKinesisStream";
            var tags = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "Project", "Sample Kinesis Project" },
                { "Application", "Sample Kinesis App" },
            };

            var success = await ApplyTagsToStreamAsync(client, streamName, tags);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Taggs successfully added to {streamName}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Tags were not added to the stream.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Applies the set of tags to the named Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Kinesis client.</param>
        /// <param name="streamName">The name of the Kinesis stream to which
        /// the tags will be attached.</param>
        /// <param name="tags">A sictionary containing key/value pairs which
        /// will be used to create the Kinesis tags.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value which represents the success or failure
        /// of AddTagsToStreamAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> ApplyTagsToStreamAsync(
            IAmazonKinesis client,
            string streamName,
            Dictionary<string, string> tags)
        {
            var request = new AddTagsToStreamRequest
            {
                StreamName = streamName,
                Tags = tags,
```

```
            };

            var response = await client.AddTagsToStreamAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AddTagsToStreamconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateStream`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateStream`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Kinesis;
    using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to create a new Amazon Kinesis stream.
    /// </summary>
    public class CreateStream
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();

            string streamName = "AmazonKinesisStream";
            int shardCount = 1;
```

```
            var success = await CreateNewStreamAsync(client, streamName,
 shardCount);
            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The stream, {streamName} successfully
 created.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client.</param>
        /// <param name="streamName">The name for the new stream.</param>
        /// <param name="shardCount">The number of shards the new stream will
        /// use. The throughput of the stream is a function of the number of
        /// shards; more shards are required for greater provisioned
        /// throughput.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating whether the stream was created.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateNewStreamAsync(IAmazonKinesis client,
 string streamName, int shardCount)
        {
            var request = new CreateStreamRequest
            {
                StreamName = streamName,
                ShardCount = shardCount,
            };

            var response = await client.CreateStreamAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateStreamconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteStream`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteStream`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Kinesis;
    using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to delete an Amazon Kinesis stream.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteStream
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();
            string streamName = "AmazonKinesisStream";

            var success = await DeleteStreamAsync(client, streamName);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Stream, {streamName} successfully deleted.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Stream not deleted.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
        /// <param name="streamName">The name of the string to delete.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value representing the success of the operation.</
returns>
```

```
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteStreamAsync(IAmazonKinesis client,
string streamName)
        {
            // If EnforceConsumerDeletion is true, any consumers
            // of this stream will also be deleted. If it is set
            // to false and this stream has any consumers, the
            // call will fail with a ResourceInUseException.
            var request = new DeleteStreamRequest
            {
                StreamName = streamName,
                EnforceConsumerDeletion = true,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteStreamAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteStreamconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeregisterStreamConsumer`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeregisterStreamConsumer`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Kinesis;
    using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to deregister a consumer from an Amazon Kinesis stream.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    public class DeregisterConsumer
    {
        public static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();

            string streamARN = "arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2:000000000000:stream/
AmazonKinesisStream";
            string consumerName = "CONSUMER_NAME";
            string consumerARN = "arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2:000000000000:stream/
AmazonKinesisStream/consumer/CONSUMER_NAME:000000000000";

            var success = await DeregisterConsumerAsync(client, streamARN,
 consumerARN, consumerName);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{consumerName} successfully deregistered.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{consumerName} was not successfully
 deregistered.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deregisters a consumer from a Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
        /// <param name="streamARN">The ARN of a Kinesis stream.</param>
        /// <param name="consumerARN">The ARN of the consumer.</param>
        /// <param name="consumerName">The name of the consumer.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value representing the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeregisterConsumerAsync(
            IAmazonKinesis client,
            string streamARN,
            string consumerARN,
            string consumerName)
        {
            var request = new DeregisterStreamConsumerRequest
            {
```

```
                StreamARN = streamARN,
                ConsumerARN = consumerARN,
                ConsumerName = consumerName,
            };

            var response = await client.DeregisterStreamConsumerAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeregisterStreamConsumerconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListStreamConsumers`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListStreamConsumers`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

/// <summary>
/// List the consumers of an Amazon Kinesis stream.
/// </summary>
public class ListConsumers
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();
```

```
            string streamARN = "arn:aws:kinesis:us-east-2:000000000000:stream/
AmazonKinesisStream";
            int maxResults = 10;

            var consumers = await ListConsumersAsync(client, streamARN, maxResults);

            if (consumers.Count > 0)
            {
                consumers
                    .ForEach(c => Console.WriteLine($"Name: {c.ConsumerName} ARN:
 {c.ConsumerARN}"));
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("No consumers found.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve a list of the consumers for a Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
        /// <param name="streamARN">The ARN of the stream for which we want to
        /// retrieve a list of clients.</param>
        /// <param name="maxResults">The maximum number of results to return.</
param>
        /// <returns>A list of Consumer objects.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<Consumer>> ListConsumersAsync(IAmazonKinesis
 client, string streamARN, int maxResults)
        {
            var request = new ListStreamConsumersRequest
            {
                StreamARN = streamARN,
                MaxResults = maxResults,
            };

            var response = await client.ListStreamConsumersAsync(request);

            return response.Consumers;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListStreamConsumersconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListStreams`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListStreams`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Retrieves and displays a list of existing Amazon Kinesis streams.
/// </summary>
public class ListStreams
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();
        var response = await client.ListStreamsAsync(new ListStreamsRequest());

        List<string> streamNames = response.StreamNames;

        if (streamNames.Count > 0)
        {
            streamNames
                .ForEach(s => Console.WriteLine($"Stream name: {s}"));
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("No streams were found.");
        }
    }
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListStreamsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListTagsForStream`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTagsForStream`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to list the tags that have been attached to an Amazon Kinesis
/// stream.
/// </summary>
public class ListTags
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();
        string streamName = "AmazonKinesisStream";

        await ListTagsAsync(client, streamName);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the tags attached to a Kinesis stream.
    /// </summary>
```

```
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
        /// <param name="streamName">The name of the Kinesis stream for which you
        /// wish to display tags.</param>
        public static async Task ListTagsAsync(IAmazonKinesis client, string
streamName)
        {
            var request = new ListTagsForStreamRequest
            {
                StreamName = streamName,
                Limit = 10,
            };

            var response = await client.ListTagsForStreamAsync(request);
            DisplayTags(response.Tags);

            while (response.HasMoreTags)
            {
                request.ExclusiveStartTagKey = response.Tags[response.Tags.Count -
1].Key;
                response = await client.ListTagsForStreamAsync(request);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the items in a list of Kinesis tags.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tags">A list of the Tag objects to be displayed.</param>
        public static void DisplayTags(List<Tag> tags)
        {
            tags
                .ForEach(t => Console.WriteLine($"Key: {t.Key} Value: {t.Value}"));
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTagsForStreamconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`RegisterStreamConsumer`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RegisterStreamConsumer`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Kinesis;
    using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to register a consumer to an Amazon Kinesis
    /// stream.
    /// </summary>
    public class RegisterConsumer
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();
            string consumerName = "NEW_CONSUMER_NAME";
            string streamARN = "arn:aws:kinesis:us-east-2:000000000000:stream/
AmazonKinesisStream";

            var consumer = await RegisterConsumerAsync(client, consumerName,
 streamARN);

            if (consumer is not null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{consumer.ConsumerName}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Registers the consumer to a Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
        /// <param name="consumerName">A string representing the consumer.</param>
        /// <param name="streamARN">The ARN of the stream.</param>
```

```
        /// <returns>A Consumer object that contains information about the
consumer.</returns>
        public static async Task<Consumer> RegisterConsumerAsync(IAmazonKinesis
client, string consumerName, string streamARN)
        {
            var request = new RegisterStreamConsumerRequest
            {
                ConsumerName = consumerName,
                StreamARN = streamARN,
            };

            var response = await client.RegisterStreamConsumerAsync(request);
            return response.Consumer;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RegisterStreamConsumerconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Esempi serverless

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione recupera il payload Kinesis, lo decodifica da Base64 e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
```

```
using Amazon.Lambda.KinesisEvents;
using AWS.Lambda.Powertools.Logging;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace KinesisIntegrationSampleCode;

public class Function
{
    // Powertools Logger requires an environment variables against your function
    // POWERTOOLS_SERVICE_NAME
    [Logging(LogEvent = true)]
    public async Task FunctionHandler(KinesisEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (evnt.Records.Count == 0)
        {
            Logger.LogInformation("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return;
        }

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                Logger.LogInformation($"Processed Event with EventId:
 {record.EventId}");
                string data = await GetRecordDataAsync(record.Kinesis, context);
                Logger.LogInformation($"Data: {data}");
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Logger.LogError($"An error occurred {ex.Message}");
                throw;
            }
        }
        Logger.LogInformation($"Successfully processed {evnt.Records.Count}
 records.");
    }
```

```
    private async Task<string> GetRecordDataAsync(KinesisEvent.Record record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        byte[] bytes = record.Data.ToArray();
        string data = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(bytes);
        await Task.CompletedTask; //Placeholder for actual async work
        return data;
    }
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text;
using System.Text.Json.Serialization;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KinesisEvents;
using AWS.Lambda.Powertools.Logging;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace KinesisIntegration;
```

```
public class Function
{
    // Powertools Logger requires an environment variables against your function
    // POWERTOOLS_SERVICE_NAME
    [Logging(LogEvent = true)]
    public async Task<StreamsEventResponse> FunctionHandler(KinesisEvent evnt,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (evnt.Records.Count == 0)
        {
            Logger.LogInformation("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return new StreamsEventResponse();
        }

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                Logger.LogInformation($"Processed Event with EventId:
 {record.EventId}");
                string data = await GetRecordDataAsync(record.Kinesis, context);
                Logger.LogInformation($"Data: {data}");
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Logger.LogError($"An error occurred {ex.Message}");
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                return new StreamsEventResponse
                {
                    BatchItemFailures = new
 List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure>
                    {
                        new StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure { ItemIdentifier =
 record.Kinesis.SequenceNumber }
                    }
                };
            }
        }
        Logger.LogInformation($"Successfully processed {evnt.Records.Count}
 records.");
```

```
        return new StreamsEventResponse();
    }

    private async Task<string> GetRecordDataAsync(KinesisEvent.Record record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        byte[] bytes = record.Data.ToArray();
        string data = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(bytes);
        await Task.CompletedTask; //Placeholder for actual async work
        return data;
    }
}

public class StreamsEventResponse
{
    [JsonPropertyName("batchItemFailures")]
    public IList<BatchItemFailure> BatchItemFailures { get; set; }
    public class BatchItemFailure
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("itemIdentifier")]
        public string ItemIdentifier { get; set; }
    }
}
```

AWS KMS esempi utilizzando SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET with AWS KMS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateAlias`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Creates an alias for an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key.
/// </summary>
public class CreateAlias
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

        // The alias name must start with alias/ and can be
        // up to 256 alphanumeric characters long.
        var aliasName = "alias/ExampleAlias";

        // The value supplied as the TargetKeyId can be either
        // the key ID or key Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
        // AWS KMS key.
        var keyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

        var request = new CreateAliasRequest
        {
            AliasName = aliasName,
            TargetKeyId = keyId,
        };
```

```
            var response = await client.CreateAliasAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Alias, {aliasName}, successfully created.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not create alias.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAliassezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateGrant`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateGrant`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

            // The identity that is given permission to perform the operations
            // specified in the grant.
            var grantee = "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/ExampleRole";

            // The identifier of the AWS KMS key to which the grant applies. You
            // can use the key ID or the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the KMS key.
            var keyId = "7c9eccc2-38cb-4c4f-9db3-766ee8dd3ad4";
```

```
            var request = new CreateGrantRequest
            {
                GranteePrincipal = grantee,
                KeyId = keyId,

                // A list of operations that the grant allows.
                Operations = new List<string>
                {
                    "Encrypt",
                    "Decrypt",
                },
            };

            var response = await client.CreateGrantAsync(request);

            string grantId = response.GrantId; // The unique identifier of the
grant.
            string grantToken = response.GrantToken; // The grant token.

            Console.WriteLine($"Id: {grantId}, Token: {grantToken}");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateGrantsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateKey`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
```

```
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to create a new AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)
    /// key.
    /// </summary>
    public class CreateKey
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Note that if you need to create a Key in an AWS Region
            // other than the Region defined for the default user, you need to
            // pass the Region to the client constructor.
            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

            // The call to CreateKeyAsync will create a symmetrical AWS KMS
            // key. For more information about symmetrical and asymmetrical
            // keys, see:
            //
            // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/symm-asymm-
choose.html
            var response = await client.CreateKeyAsync(new CreateKeyRequest());

            // The KeyMetadata object contains information about the new AWS KMS
 key.
            KeyMetadata keyMetadata = response.KeyMetadata;

            if (keyMetadata is not null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"KMS Key: {keyMetadata.KeyId} was successfully
 created.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not create KMS Key.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateKeysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeKey`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Retrieve information about an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key.
/// You can supply either the key Id or the key Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
/// to the DescribeKeyRequest KeyId property.
/// </summary>
public class DescribeKey
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var keyId = "7c9eccc2-38cb-4c4f-9db3-766ee8dd3ad4";
        var request = new DescribeKeyRequest
        {
            KeyId = keyId,
        };

        var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

        var response = await client.DescribeKeyAsync(request);
        var metadata = response.KeyMetadata;

        Console.WriteLine($"{metadata.KeyId} created on:
{metadata.CreationDate}");
        Console.WriteLine($"State: {metadata.KeyState}");
        Console.WriteLine($"{metadata.Description}");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeKeysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DisableKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DisableKey`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Disable an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key and then retrieve
/// the key's status to show that it has been disabled.
/// </summary>
public class DisableKey
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

        // The identifier of the AWS KMS key to disable. You can use the
        // key Id or the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS KMS key.
        var keyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

        var request = new DisableKeyRequest
        {
            KeyId = keyId,
        };
```

```
            var response = await client.DisableKeyAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                // Retrieve information about the key to show that it has now
                // been disabled.
                var describeResponse = await client.DescribeKeyAsync(new
DescribeKeyRequest
                {
                    KeyId = keyId,
                });
                Console.WriteLine($"{describeResponse.KeyMetadata.KeyId} - state:
{describeResponse.KeyMetadata.KeyState}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DisableKeysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`EnableKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`EnableKey`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Enable an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key.
/// </summary>
```

```
    public class EnableKey
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

            // The identifier of the AWS KMS key to enable. You can use the
            // key Id or the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS KMS key.
            var keyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

            var request = new EnableKeyRequest
            {
                KeyId = keyId,
            };

            var response = await client.EnableKeyAsync(request);
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                // Retrieve information about the key to show that it has now
                // been enabled.
                var describeResponse = await client.DescribeKeyAsync(new
DescribeKeyRequest
                {
                    KeyId = keyId,
                });
                Console.WriteLine($"{describeResponse.KeyMetadata.KeyId} - state:
{describeResponse.KeyMetadata.KeyState}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la EnableKeysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListAliases`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListAliases`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// List the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) aliases that have been defined
for
/// the keys in the same AWS Region as the default user. If you want to list
/// the aliases in a different Region, pass the Region to the client
/// constructor.
/// </summary>
public class ListAliases
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();
        var request = new ListAliasesRequest();
        var response = new ListAliasesResponse();

        do
        {
            response = await client.ListAliasesAsync(request);

            response.Aliases.ForEach(alias =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Created: {alias.CreationDate} Last Update:
{alias.LastUpdatedDate} Name: {alias.AliasName}");
            });

            request.Marker = response.NextMarker;
        }
        while (response.Truncated);
    }
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListAliasessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListGrants`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListGrants`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// List the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) grants that are associated
with
    /// a specific key.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListGrants
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // The identifier of the AWS KMS key to disable. You can use the
            // key Id or the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS KMS key.
            var keyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";
            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();
            var request = new ListGrantsRequest
            {
                KeyId = keyId,
            };
```

```
            var response = new ListGrantsResponse();

            do
            {
                response = await client.ListGrantsAsync(request);

                response.Grants.ForEach(grant =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{grant.GrantId}");
                });

                request.Marker = response.NextMarker;
            }
            while (response.Truncated);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListGrantssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListKeys`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListKeys`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// List the AWS Key Managements Service (AWS KMS) keys for the AWS Region
/// of the default user. To list keys in another AWS Region, supply the Region
```

```
    /// as a parameter to the client constructor.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListKeys
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();
            var request = new ListKeysRequest();
            var response = new ListKeysResponse();

            do
            {
                response = await client.ListKeysAsync(request);

                response.Keys.ForEach(key =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"ID: {key.KeyId}, {key.KeyArn}");
                });

                // Set the Marker property when response.Truncated is true
                // in order to get the next keys.
                request.Marker = response.NextMarker;
            }
            while (response.Truncated);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListKeyssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Esempi di utilizzo di Lambda SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET with Lambda.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

AWS i contributi della community sono esempi che sono stati creati e gestiti da più team AWS. Per fornire feedback, utilizza il meccanismo fornito negli archivi collegati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Lambda

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare Lambda.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace LambdaActions;

using Amazon.Lambda;

public class HelloLambda
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var lambdaClient = new AmazonLambdaClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Hello AWS Lambda");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's get started with AWS Lambda by listing your
 existing Lambda functions:");

        var response = await lambdaClient.ListFunctionsAsync();
        response.Functions.ForEach(function =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{function.FunctionName}\t{function.Description}");
        });
```

```
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFunctionssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless
- AWS contributi della comunità

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un ruolo IAM e una funzione Lambda, quindi carica il codice del gestore.
- Richiamare la funzione con un singolo parametro e ottenere i risultati.
- Aggiorna il codice della funzione e configuralo con una variabile di ambiente.
- Richiamare la funzione con nuovi parametri e ottenere i risultati. Visualizza il log di esecuzione restituito.
- Elenca le funzioni dell'account, quindi elimina le risorse.

Per ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo di Lambda, consulta Creare una funzione Lambda con la console.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare metodi che eseguono operazioni Lambda.

```
namespace LambdaActions;

using Amazon.Lambda;
using Amazon.Lambda.Model;

/// <summary>
/// A class that implements AWS Lambda methods.
/// </summary>
public class LambdaWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonLambda _lambdaService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the LambdaWrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="lambdaService">An initialized Lambda service client.</param>
    public LambdaWrapper(IAmazonLambda lambdaService)
    {
        _lambdaService = lambdaService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the function.</param>
    /// <param name="s3Bucket">The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
    /// bucket where the zip file containing the code is located.</param>
    /// <param name="s3Key">The Amazon S3 key of the zip file.</param>
    /// <param name="role">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role with the
    /// appropriate Lambda permissions.</param>
    /// <param name="handler">The name of the handler function.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created
    /// Lambda function.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateLambdaFunctionAsync(
        string functionName,
        string s3Bucket,
        string s3Key,
        string role,
        string handler)
    {
        // Defines the location for the function code.
        // S3Bucket - The S3 bucket where the file containing
```

```
        //            the source code is stored.
        // S3Key    - The name of the file containing the code.
        var functionCode = new FunctionCode
        {
            S3Bucket = s3Bucket,
            S3Key = s3Key,
        };

        var createFunctionRequest = new CreateFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Description = "Created by the Lambda .NET API",
            Code = functionCode,
            Handler = handler,
            Runtime = Runtime.Dotnet6,
            Role = role,
        };

        var reponse = await
_lambdaService.CreateFunctionAsync(createFunctionRequest);
        return reponse.FunctionArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteFunctionAsync(string functionName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.DeleteFunctionAsync(request);

        // A return value of NoContent means that the request was processed.
        // In this case, the function was deleted, and the return value
        // is intentionally blank.
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.NoContent;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Gets information about a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function for
    /// which to retrieve information.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<FunctionConfiguration> GetFunctionAsync(string functionName)
    {
        var functionRequest = new GetFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.GetFunctionAsync(functionRequest);
        return response.Configuration;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Invoke a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to
    /// invoke.</param
    /// <param name="parameters">The parameter values that will be passed to the
function.</param>
    /// <returns>A System Threading Task.</returns>
    public async Task<string> InvokeFunctionAsync(
        string functionName,
        string parameters)
    {
        var payload = parameters;
        var request = new InvokeRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Payload = payload,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.InvokeAsync(request);
        MemoryStream stream = response.Payload;
        string returnValue = System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetString(stream.ToArray());
        return returnValue;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Lambda functions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of FunctionConfiguration objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<FunctionConfiguration>> ListFunctionsAsync()
    {
        var functionList = new List<FunctionConfiguration>();

        var functionPaginator =
            _lambdaService.Paginators.ListFunctions(new ListFunctionsRequest());
        await foreach (var function in functionPaginator.Functions)
        {
            functionList.Add(function);
        }

        return functionList;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Update an existing Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to update.</
param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket where the zip file containing
    /// the Lambda function code is stored.</param>
    /// <param name="key">The key name of the source code file.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(
        string functionName,
        string bucketName,
        string key)
    {
        var functionCodeRequest = new UpdateFunctionCodeRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Publish = true,
            S3Bucket = bucketName,
            S3Key = key,
        };
```

```
        var response = await
 _lambdaService.UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(functionCodeRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"The Function was last modified at
 {response.LastModified}.");
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Update the code of a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the function to update.</param>
    /// <param name="functionHandler">The code that performs the function's
 actions.</param>
    /// <param name="environmentVariables">A dictionary of environment variables.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(
        string functionName,
        string functionHandler,
        Dictionary<string, string> environmentVariables)
    {
        var request = new UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest
        {
            Handler = functionHandler,
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Environment = new Amazon.Lambda.Model.Environment { Variables =
 environmentVariables },
        };

        var response = await
 _lambdaService.UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(request);

        Console.WriteLine(response.LastModified);

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


}
```

Creare una funzione che esegue lo scenario.

```
global using System.Threading.Tasks;
global using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
global using Amazon.Lambda;
global using LambdaActions;
global using LambdaScenarioCommon;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;


using Amazon.Lambda.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace LambdaBasics;

public class LambdaBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonLambda>()
            .AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
            .AddTransient<LambdaWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<LambdaRoleWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<UIWrapper>()
        )
        .Build();

        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
```

```
            true) // Optionally load local settings.
        .Build();


        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<LambdaBasics>();

        var lambdaWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<LambdaWrapper>();
        var lambdaRoleWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<LambdaRoleWrapper>();
        var uiWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<UIWrapper>();

        string functionName = configuration["FunctionName"]!;
        string roleName = configuration["RoleName"]!;
        string policyDocument = "{" +
            " \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            " \"Statement\": [ " +
            "    {" +
            "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
            "        \"Principal\": {" +
            "            \"Service\": \"lambda.amazonaws.com\" " +
            "    }," +
            "        \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\" " +
            "    }" +
            "]" +
        "}";

        var incrementHandler = configuration["IncrementHandler"];
        var calculatorHandler = configuration["CalculatorHandler"];
        var bucketName = configuration["BucketName"];
        var incrementKey = configuration["IncrementKey"];
        var calculatorKey = configuration["CalculatorKey"];
        var policyArn = configuration["PolicyArn"];

        uiWrapper.DisplayLambdaBasicsOverview();

        // Create the policy to use with the AWS Lambda functions and then attach
the
        // policy to a new role.
        var roleArn = await lambdaRoleWrapper.CreateLambdaRoleAsync(roleName,
policyDocument);

        Console.WriteLine("Waiting for role to become active.");
```

```
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Wait until the role is active before trying to use
it.");

        // Attach the appropriate AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role
policy to the new role.
        var success = await lambdaRoleWrapper.AttachLambdaRolePolicyAsync(policyArn,
roleName);
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(10, "Allow time for the IAM policy to be attached to the
role.");

        // Create the Lambda function using a zip file stored in an Amazon Simple
Storage Service
        // (Amazon S3) bucket.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create Lambda Function");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating the AWS Lambda function: {functionName}.");
        var lambdaArn = await lambdaWrapper.CreateLambdaFunctionAsync(
            functionName,
            bucketName,
            incrementKey,
            roleArn,
            incrementHandler);

        Console.WriteLine("Waiting for the new function to be available.");
        Console.WriteLine($"The AWS Lambda ARN is {lambdaArn}");

        // Get the Lambda function.
        Console.WriteLine($"Getting the {functionName} AWS Lambda function.");
        FunctionConfiguration config;
        do
        {
            config = await lambdaWrapper.GetFunctionAsync(functionName);
            Console.Write(".");
        }
        while (config.State != State.Active);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nThe function, {functionName} has been created.");
        Console.WriteLine($"The runtime of this Lambda function is
{config.Runtime}.");

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // List the Lambda functions.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Listing all Lambda functions.");
        var functions = await lambdaWrapper.ListFunctionsAsync();
```

```
        DisplayFunctionList(functions);

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Invoke increment function");
        Console.WriteLine("Now that it has been created, invoke the Lambda increment
function.");
        string? value;
        do
        {
            Console.Write("Enter a value to increment: ");
            value = Console.ReadLine();
        }
        while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(value));

        string functionParameters = "{" +
            "\"action\": \"increment\", " +
            "\"x\": \"" + value + "\"" +
        "}";
        var answer = await lambdaWrapper.InvokeFunctionAsync(functionName,
functionParameters);
        Console.WriteLine($"{value} + 1 = {answer}.");

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Update function");
        Console.WriteLine("Now update the Lambda function code.");
        await lambdaWrapper.UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(functionName, bucketName,
calculatorKey);

        do
        {
            config = await lambdaWrapper.GetFunctionAsync(functionName);
            Console.Write(".");
        }
        while (config.LastUpdateStatus == LastUpdateStatus.InProgress);

        await lambdaWrapper.UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(
            functionName,
            calculatorHandler,
            new Dictionary<string, string> { { "LOG_LEVEL", "DEBUG" } });

        do
        {
            config = await lambdaWrapper.GetFunctionAsync(functionName);
            Console.Write(".");
        }
        while (config.LastUpdateStatus == LastUpdateStatus.InProgress);
```

```
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Call updated function");
        Console.WriteLine("Now call the updated function...");

        bool done = false;

        do
        {
            string? opSelected;

            Console.WriteLine("Select the operation to perform:");
            Console.WriteLine("\t1. add");
            Console.WriteLine("\t2. subtract");
            Console.WriteLine("\t3. multiply");
            Console.WriteLine("\t4. divide");
            Console.WriteLine("\tOr enter \"q\" to quit.");
            Console.WriteLine("Enter the number (1, 2, 3, 4, or q) of the operation
you want to perform: ");
            do
            {
                Console.Write("Your choice? ");
                opSelected = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            while (opSelected == string.Empty);

            var operation = (opSelected) switch
            {
                "1" => "add",
                "2" => "subtract",
                "3" => "multiply",
                "4" => "divide",
                "q" => "quit",
                _ => "add",
            };

            if (operation == "quit")
            {
                done = true;
            }
            else
            {
                // Get two numbers and an action from the user.
                value = string.Empty;
                do
```

```
                {
                    Console.Write("Enter the first value: ");
                    value = Console.ReadLine();
                }
                while (value == string.Empty);

                string? value2;
                do
                {
                    Console.Write("Enter a second value: ");
                    value2 = Console.ReadLine();
                }
                while (value2 == string.Empty);

                functionParameters = "{" +
                    "\"action\": \"" + operation + "\", " +
                    "\"x\": \"" + value + "\"," +
                    "\"y\": \"" + value2 + "\"" +
                "}";

                answer = await lambdaWrapper.InvokeFunctionAsync(functionName,
functionParameters);
                Console.WriteLine($"The answer when we {operation} the two numbers
is: {answer}.");
            }

            uiWrapper.PressEnter();
        } while (!done);

        // Delete the function created earlier.

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        // Detach the IAM policy from the IAM role.
        Console.WriteLine("First detach the IAM policy from the role.");
        success = await lambdaRoleWrapper.DetachLambdaRolePolicyAsync(policyArn,
roleName);
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Let's wait for the policy to be fully detached from
the role.");

        Console.WriteLine("Delete the AWS Lambda function.");
        success = await lambdaWrapper.DeleteFunctionAsync(functionName);
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The {functionName} function was deleted.");
```

```
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not remove the function {functionName}");
        }

        // Now delete the IAM role created for use with the functions
        // created by the application.
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can delete the role that we created.");
        success = await lambdaRoleWrapper.DeleteLambdaRoleAsync(roleName);
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The role has been successfully removed.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Couldn't delete the role.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine("The Lambda Scenario is now complete.");
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // Displays a formatted list of existing functions returned by the
        // LambdaMethods.ListFunctions.
        void DisplayFunctionList(List<FunctionConfiguration> functions)
        {
            functions.ForEach(functionConfig =>
            {

 Console.WriteLine($"{functionConfig.FunctionName}\t{functionConfig.Description}");
            });
        }
    }
}


namespace LambdaActions;

using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
using Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model;

public class LambdaRoleWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _lambdaRoleService;
```

```
    public LambdaRoleWrapper(IAmazonIdentityManagementService lambdaRoleService)
    {
        _lambdaRoleService = lambdaRoleService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attach an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role policy to the
    /// IAM role to be assumed by the AWS Lambda functions created for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM policy.</
param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to attach the IAM policy
 to.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AttachLambdaRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string
 roleName)
    {
        var response = await _lambdaRoleService.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
 AttachRolePolicyRequest { PolicyArn = policyArn, RoleName = roleName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to create.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document for the new IAM role.</
param>
    /// <returns>A string representing the ARN for newly created role.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateLambdaRoleAsync(string roleName, string
 policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new CreateRoleRequest
        {
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument = policyDocument,
            RoleName = roleName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaRoleService.CreateRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role.Arn;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Deletes an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteLambdaRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaRoleService.DeleteRoleAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    public async Task<bool> DetachLambdaRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string
 roleName)
    {
        var response = await _lambdaRoleService.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
 DetachRolePolicyRequest { PolicyArn = policyArn, RoleName = roleName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}


namespace LambdaScenarioCommon;
public class UIWrapper
{
    public readonly string SepBar = new('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the AWS Lambda Basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayLambdaBasicsOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();

        DisplayTitle("Welcome to AWS Lambda Basics");
        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 role that will be assumed by the functions we create.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Attaches an IAM role policy that has Lambda
 permissions.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Creates a Lambda function that increments the value
passed to it.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Calls the increment function and passes a value.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Updates the code so that the function is a simple
calculator.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Calls the calculator function with the values
entered.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Deletes the Lambda function.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Detaches the IAM role policy.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t8. Deletes the IAM role.");
        PressEnter();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPress <Enter> to continue. ");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
        Console.WriteLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter">The string to be centered.</param>
    /// <returns>The padded string.</returns>
    public string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a countdown and wait for a number of seconds.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="numSeconds">The number of seconds to wait.</param>
    public void WaitABit(int numSeconds, string msg)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(msg);

        // Wait for the requested number of seconds.
        for (int i = numSeconds; i > 0; i--)
        {
            System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(1000);
            Console.Write($"{i}...");
        }

        PressEnter();
    }
}
```

Definire un gestore Lambda che incrementa un numero.

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace LambdaIncrement;

public class Function
{

    /// <summary>
    /// A simple function increments the integer parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="input">A JSON string containing an action, which must be
    /// "increment" and a string representing the value to increment.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="context">The context object passed by Lambda containing
    /// information about invocation, function, and execution environment.</param>
    /// <returns>A string representing the incremented value of the parameter.</
returns>
    public int FunctionHandler(Dictionary<string, string> input, ILambdaContext
 context)
    {
        if (input["action"] == "increment")
        {
            int inputValue = Convert.ToInt32(input["x"]);
            return inputValue + 1;
        }
        else
        {
            return 0;
        }
    }
}
```

Definire un secondo gestore Lambda che esegue operazioni aritmetiche.

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace LambdaCalculator;

public class Function
{

    /// <summary>
    /// A simple function that takes two number in string format and performs
    /// the requested arithmetic function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="input">JSON data containing an action, and x and y values.
    /// Valid actions include: add, subtract, multiply, and divide.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The context object passed by Lambda containing
    /// information about invocation, function, and execution environment.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A string representing the results of the calculation.</returns>
    public int FunctionHandler(Dictionary<string, string> input, ILambdaContext
 context)
    {
        var action = input["action"];
        int x = Convert.ToInt32(input["x"]);
        int y = Convert.ToInt32(input["y"]);
        int result;
        switch (action)
        {
            case "add":
                result = x + y;
                break;
            case "subtract":
                result = x - y;
                break;
            case "multiply":
                result = x * y;
                break;
            case "divide":
                if (y == 0)
                {
                    Console.Error.WriteLine("Divide by zero error.");
                    result = 0;
                }
                else
                    result = x / y;
                break;
            default:
                Console.Error.WriteLine($"{action} is not a valid operation.");
                result = 0;
                break;
        }
        return result;
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CreateFunction

- DeleteFunction
- GetFunction
- Invoke
- ListFunctions
- UpdateFunctionCode
- UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Azioni

`CreateFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateFunction`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Creates a new Lambda function.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="functionName">The name of the function.</param>
/// <param name="s3Bucket">The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
/// bucket where the zip file containing the code is located.</param>
/// <param name="s3Key">The Amazon S3 key of the zip file.</param>
/// <param name="role">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role with the
/// appropriate Lambda permissions.</param>
/// <param name="handler">The name of the handler function.</param>
/// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created
/// Lambda function.</returns>
public async Task<string> CreateLambdaFunctionAsync(
    string functionName,
    string s3Bucket,
    string s3Key,
    string role,
    string handler)
```

```
    {
        // Defines the location for the function code.
        // S3Bucket - The S3 bucket where the file containing
        //            the source code is stored.
        // S3Key    - The name of the file containing the code.
        var functionCode = new FunctionCode
        {
            S3Bucket = s3Bucket,
            S3Key = s3Key,
        };

        var createFunctionRequest = new CreateFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Description = "Created by the Lambda .NET API",
            Code = functionCode,
            Handler = handler,
            Runtime = Runtime.Dotnet6,
            Role = role,
        };

        var reponse = await
_lambdaService.CreateFunctionAsync(createFunctionRequest);
        return reponse.FunctionArn;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateFunctionsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteFunction`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteFunctionAsync(string functionName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.DeleteFunctionAsync(request);

        // A return value of NoContent means that the request was processed.
        // In this case, the function was deleted, and the return value
        // is intentionally blank.
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.NoContent;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteFunctionsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetFunction`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Gets information about a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function for
```

```
    /// which to retrieve information.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<FunctionConfiguration> GetFunctionAsync(string functionName)
    {
        var functionRequest = new GetFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.GetFunctionAsync(functionRequest);
        return response.Configuration;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetFunctionsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`Invoke`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Invoke`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Invoke a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to
    /// invoke.</param
    /// <param name="parameters">The parameter values that will be passed to the
function.</param>
    /// <returns>A System Threading Task.</returns>
    public async Task<string> InvokeFunctionAsync(
        string functionName,
        string parameters)
    {
        var payload = parameters;
```

```
        var request = new InvokeRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Payload = payload,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.InvokeAsync(request);
        MemoryStream stream = response.Payload;
        string returnValue = System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetString(stream.ToArray());
        return returnValue;
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Invoke nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .

`ListFunctions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`ListFunctions`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Lambda functions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of FunctionConfiguration objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<FunctionConfiguration>> ListFunctionsAsync()
    {
        var functionList = new List<FunctionConfiguration>();

        var functionPaginator =
            _lambdaService.Paginators.ListFunctions(new ListFunctionsRequest());
        await foreach (var function in functionPaginator.Functions)
        {
```

```
            functionList.Add(function);
        }

        return functionList;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFunctionssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`UpdateFunctionCode`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateFunctionCode`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update an existing Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to update.</
param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket where the zip file containing
    /// the Lambda function code is stored.</param>
    /// <param name="key">The key name of the source code file.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(
        string functionName,
        string bucketName,
        string key)
    {
        var functionCodeRequest = new UpdateFunctionCodeRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Publish = true,
            S3Bucket = bucketName,
            S3Key = key,
```

```
        };

        var response = await
 _lambdaService.UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(functionCodeRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"The Function was last modified at
 {response.LastModified}.");
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateFunctionCodesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update the code of a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the function to update.</param>
    /// <param name="functionHandler">The code that performs the function's
 actions.</param>
    /// <param name="environmentVariables">A dictionary of environment variables.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(
        string functionName,
        string functionHandler,
        Dictionary<string, string> environmentVariables)
    {
        var request = new UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest
        {
```

```
            Handler = functionHandler,
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Environment = new Amazon.Lambda.Model.Environment { Variables =
environmentVariables },
        };

        var response = await
_lambdaService.UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(request);

        Console.WriteLine(response.LastModified);

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateFunctionConfigurationsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per .NET

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Crea un'applicazione per analizzare il feedback dei clienti

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione che analizza le schede dei commenti dei clienti, le traduce dalla loro lingua originale, ne determina il sentiment e genera un file audio dal testo tradotto.

SDK per .NET

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Trasformare i dati con S3 Object Lambda

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come trasformare i dati per l'applicazione con S3 Object Lambda.

SDK per .NET

Mostra come aggiungere codice personalizzato alle richieste S3 GET standard per modificare l'oggetto richiesto recuperato da S3 in modo che questo soddisfi le esigenze del client o dell'applicazione richiedente.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Lambda
- Amazon S3

Esempi serverless

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che si connette a un database RDS. La funzione effettua una semplice richiesta al database e restituisce il risultato.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda tramite .NET.

```
using System.Data;
using System.Text.Json;
using Amazon.Lambda.APIGatewayEvents;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using MySql.Data.MySqlClient;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali
```

```
namespace aws_rds;

public class InputModel
{
    public string key1 { get; set; }
    public string key2 { get; set; }
}

public class Function
{
    /// <summary>
    // Handles the Lambda function execution for connecting to RDS using IAM
 authentication.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="input">The input event data passed to the Lambda function</
param>
    /// <param name="context">The Lambda execution context that provides runtime
 information</param>
    /// <returns>A response object containing the execution result</returns>

    public async Task<APIGatewayProxyResponse>
 FunctionHandler(APIGatewayProxyRequest request, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        // Sample Input: {"body": "{\"key1\":\"20\", \"key2\":\"25\"}"}
        var input = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<InputModel>(request.Body);

        /// Obtain authentication token
        var authToken = RDSAuthTokenGenerator.GenerateAuthToken(
            Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_ENDPOINT"),
            Convert.ToInt32(Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_PORT")),
            Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_USERNAME")
        );

        /// Build the Connection String with the Token
        string connectionString =
 $"Server={Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_ENDPOINT")};" +

 $"Port={Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_PORT")};" +

 $"Uid={Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_USERNAME")};" +
                                 $"Pwd={authToken};";


        try
```

```
        {
            await using var connection = new MySqlConnection(connectionString);
            await connection.OpenAsync();

            const string sql = "SELECT @param1 + @param2 AS Sum";

            await using var command = new MySqlCommand(sql, connection);
            command.Parameters.AddWithValue("@param1", int.Parse(input.key1 ??
 "0"));
            command.Parameters.AddWithValue("@param2", int.Parse(input.key2 ??
 "0"));

            await using var reader = await command.ExecuteReaderAsync();
            if (await reader.ReadAsync())
            {
                int result = reader.GetInt32("Sum");

                //Sample Response: {"statusCode":200,"body":"{\"message\":\"The sum
 is: 45\"}","isBase64Encoded":false}
                return new APIGatewayProxyResponse
                {
                    StatusCode = 200,
                    Body = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new { message = $"The sum is:
 {result}" })
                };
            }

        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return new APIGatewayProxyResponse
        {
            StatusCode = 500,
            Body = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new { error = "Internal server error" })
        };
    }
}
```

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione recupera il payload Kinesis, lo decodifica da Base64 e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KinesisEvents;
using AWS.Lambda.Powertools.Logging;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace KinesisIntegrationSampleCode;

public class Function
{
    // Powertools Logger requires an environment variables against your function
    // POWERTOOLS_SERVICE_NAME
    [Logging(LogEvent = true)]
    public async Task FunctionHandler(KinesisEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (evnt.Records.Count == 0)
        {
            Logger.LogInformation("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return;
        }
```

```
        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                Logger.LogInformation($"Processed Event with EventId:
 {record.EventId}");
                string data = await GetRecordDataAsync(record.Kinesis, context);
                Logger.LogInformation($"Data: {data}");
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Logger.LogError($"An error occurred {ex.Message}");
                throw;
            }
        }
        Logger.LogInformation($"Successfully processed {evnt.Records.Count}
 records.");
    }

    private async Task<string> GetRecordDataAsync(KinesisEvent.Record record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        byte[] bytes = record.Data.ToArray();
        string data = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(bytes);
        await Task.CompletedTask; //Placeholder for actual async work
        return data;
    }
}
```

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.DynamoDBEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace AWSLambda_DDB;

public class Function
{
    public void FunctionHandler(DynamoDBEvent dynamoEvent, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Beginning to process
 {dynamoEvent.Records.Count} records...");

        foreach (var record in dynamoEvent.Records)
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Event ID: {record.EventID}");
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Event Name: {record.EventName}");

            context.Logger.LogInformation(JsonSerializer.Serialize(record));
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("Stream processing complete.");
    }
}
```

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon DocumentDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso di modifiche di DocumentDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using System.Text.Json;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Text.Json.Serialization;
//Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted into
 a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace LambdaDocDb;

public class Function
{

     /// <summary>
    /// Lambda function entry point to process Amazon DocumentDB events.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="event">The Amazon DocumentDB event.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The Lambda context object.</param>
    /// <returns>A string to indicate successful processing.</returns>
    public string FunctionHandler(Event evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
```

```
        foreach (var record in evnt.Events)
        {
            ProcessDocumentDBEvent(record, context);
        }

        return "OK";
    }

     private void ProcessDocumentDBEvent(DocumentDBEventRecord record,
ILambdaContext context)
    {

        var eventData = record.Event;
        var operationType = eventData.OperationType;
        var databaseName = eventData.Ns.Db;
        var collectionName = eventData.Ns.Coll;
        var fullDocument = JsonSerializer.Serialize(eventData.FullDocument, new
JsonSerializerOptions { WriteIndented = true });

        context.Logger.LogLine($"Operation type: {operationType}");
        context.Logger.LogLine($"Database: {databaseName}");
        context.Logger.LogLine($"Collection: {collectionName}");
        context.Logger.LogLine($"Full document:\n{fullDocument}");
    }



    public class Event
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("eventSourceArn")]
        public string EventSourceArn { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("events")]
        public List<DocumentDBEventRecord> Events { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("eventSource")]
        public string EventSource { get; set; }
    }

    public class DocumentDBEventRecord
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("event")]
        public EventData Event { get; set; }
```

```
    }

    public class EventData
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("_id")]
        public IdData Id { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("clusterTime")]
        public ClusterTime ClusterTime { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("documentKey")]
        public DocumentKey DocumentKey { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("fullDocument")]
        public Dictionary<string, object> FullDocument { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("ns")]
        public Namespace Ns { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("operationType")]
        public string OperationType { get; set; }
    }

    public class IdData
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("_data")]
        public string Data { get; set; }
    }

    public class ClusterTime
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("$timestamp")]
        public Timestamp Timestamp { get; set; }
    }

    public class Timestamp
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("t")]
        public long T { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("i")]
        public int I { get; set; }
    }
```

```
    public class DocumentKey
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("_id")]
        public Id Id { get; set; }
    }

    public class Id
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("$oid")]
        public string Oid { get; set; }
    }

    public class Namespace
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("db")]
        public string Db { get; set; }

        [JsonPropertyName("coll")]
        public string Coll { get; set; }
    }
}
```

Invocare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon MSK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento generato dalla ricezione di record da un cluster Amazon MSK. La funzione recupera il payload MSK e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon MSK con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
```

```
using Amazon.Lambda.KafkaEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace MSKLambda;

public class Function
{


    /// <param name="input">The event for the Lambda function handler to process.</
param>
    /// <param name="context">The ILambdaContext that provides methods for logging
 and describing the Lambda environment.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public void FunctionHandler(KafkaEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key:" + record.Key);
            foreach (var eventRecord in record.Value)
            {
                var valueBytes = eventRecord.Value.ToArray();
                var valueText = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(valueBytes);

                Console.WriteLine("Message:" + valueText);
            }
        }
    }


}
```

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon S3

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dal caricamento di un oggetto in un bucket S3. La funzione recupera il nome del bucket S3 e la chiave dell'oggetto dal parametro evento e chiama l'API Amazon S3 per recuperare e registrare il tipo di contenuto dell'oggetto.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento S3 con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.S3;
using System;
using Amazon.Lambda.S3Events;
using System.Web;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace S3Integration
{
    public class Function
    {
        private static AmazonS3Client _s3Client;
        public Function() : this(null)
        {
        }

        internal Function(AmazonS3Client s3Client)
        {
```

```
            _s3Client = s3Client ?? new AmazonS3Client();
        }

        public async Task<string> Handler(S3Event evt, ILambdaContext context)
        {
            try
            {
                if (evt.Records.Count <= 0)
                {
                    context.Logger.LogLine("Empty S3 Event received");
                    return string.Empty;
                }

                var bucket = evt.Records[0].S3.Bucket.Name;
                var key = HttpUtility.UrlDecode(evt.Records[0].S3.Object.Key);

                context.Logger.LogLine($"Request is for {bucket} and {key}");

                var objectResult = await _s3Client.GetObjectAsync(bucket, key);

                context.Logger.LogLine($"Returning {objectResult.Key}");

                return objectResult.Key;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                context.Logger.LogLine($"Error processing request - {e.Message}");

                return string.Empty;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SNS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da un argomento SNS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SNS con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SNSEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace SnsIntegration;

public class Function
{
    public async Task FunctionHandler(SNSEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            await ProcessRecordAsync(record, context);
        }
        context.Logger.LogInformation("done");
    }

    private async Task ProcessRecordAsync(SNSEvent.SNSRecord record, ILambdaContext
 context)
    {
        try
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed record {record.Sns.Message}");

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
            await Task.CompletedTask;
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            //You can use Dead Letter Queue to handle failures. By configuring a
 Lambda DLQ.
            context.Logger.LogError($"An error occurred");
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da una coda SQS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SQS con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace SqsIntegrationSampleCode
{
    public async Task FunctionHandler(SQSEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
```

```
    {
        foreach (var message in evnt.Records)
        {
            await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context);
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("done");
    }

    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        try
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
            await Task.CompletedTask;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            //You can use Dead Letter Queue to handle failures. By configuring a
 Lambda DLQ.
            context.Logger.LogError($"An error occurred");
            throw;
        }

    }
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text;
using System.Text.Json.Serialization;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KinesisEvents;
using AWS.Lambda.Powertools.Logging;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace KinesisIntegration;

public class Function
{
    // Powertools Logger requires an environment variables against your function
    // POWERTOOLS_SERVICE_NAME
    [Logging(LogEvent = true)]
    public async Task<StreamsEventResponse> FunctionHandler(KinesisEvent evnt,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (evnt.Records.Count == 0)
        {
            Logger.LogInformation("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return new StreamsEventResponse();
        }

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
```

```
                Logger.LogInformation($"Processed Event with EventId:
 {record.EventId}");
                string data = await GetRecordDataAsync(record.Kinesis, context);
                Logger.LogInformation($"Data: {data}");
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Logger.LogError($"An error occurred {ex.Message}");
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                return new StreamsEventResponse
                {
                    BatchItemFailures = new
 List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure>
                    {
                        new StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure { ItemIdentifier =
 record.Kinesis.SequenceNumber }
                    }
                };
            }
        }
        Logger.LogInformation($"Successfully processed {evnt.Records.Count}
 records.");
        return new StreamsEventResponse();
    }

    private async Task<string> GetRecordDataAsync(KinesisEvent.Record record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        byte[] bytes = record.Data.ToArray();
        string data = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(bytes);
        await Task.CompletedTask; //Placeholder for actual async work
        return data;
    }
}

public class StreamsEventResponse
{
    [JsonPropertyName("batchItemFailures")]
    public IList<BatchItemFailure> BatchItemFailures { get; set; }
    public class BatchItemFailure
```

```
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("itemIdentifier")]
        public string ItemIdentifier { get; set; }
    }
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di DynamoDB con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.DynamoDBEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace AWSLambda_DDB;

public class Function
{
    public StreamsEventResponse FunctionHandler(DynamoDBEvent dynamoEvent,
 ILambdaContext context)
```

```
    {
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Beginning to process
 {dynamoEvent.Records.Count} records...");
        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        StreamsEventResponse streamsEventResponse = new StreamsEventResponse();

        foreach (var record in dynamoEvent.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                var sequenceNumber = record.Dynamodb.SequenceNumber;
                context.Logger.LogInformation(sequenceNumber);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                context.Logger.LogError(ex.Message);
                batchItemFailures.Add(new StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure()
 { ItemIdentifier = record.Dynamodb.SequenceNumber });
            }
        }

        if (batchItemFailures.Count > 0)
        {
            streamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailures = batchItemFailures;
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("Stream processing complete.");
        return streamsEventResponse;
    }
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da una coda SQS. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di SQS con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali
namespace sqsSample;

public class Function
{
    public async Task<SQSBatchResponse> FunctionHandler(SQSEvent evnt,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        foreach(var message in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                //process your message
                await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context);
            }
            catch (System.Exception)
            {
                //Add failed message identifier to the batchItemFailures list
                batchItemFailures.Add(new
 SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure{ItemIdentifier=message.MessageId});
            }
        }
        return new SQSBatchResponse(batchItemFailures);
```

```
    }

    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (String.IsNullOrEmpty(message.Body))
        {
            throw new Exception("No Body in SQS Message.");
        }
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");
        // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
        await Task.CompletedTask;
    }
}
```

AWS contributi della comunità

Crea e testa un'applicazione serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless utilizzando API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB.

SDK per .NET

Mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless composta da un API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB utilizzando il.NET SDK.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

MediaConvert esempi utilizzando SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET with MediaConvert.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve MediaConvert

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS Elemental MediaConvert.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.MediaConvert;
using Amazon.MediaConvert.Model;

namespace MediaConvertActions;

public static class HelloMediaConvert
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Create the client using the default profile.
        var mediaConvertClient = new AmazonMediaConvertClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello AWS Elemental MediaConvert! Your MediaConvert Jobs
 are:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get some MediaConvert jobs.
        var response = await mediaConvertClient.ListJobsAsync(
            new ListJobsRequest()
            {
```

```
                MaxResults = 10
            }
            );

        foreach (var job in response.Jobs)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tJob: {job.Id} status {job.Status}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeEndpointssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateJob`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Imposta le posizioni dei file, il client e il wrapper.

```
        // MediaConvert role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
        // For information on creating this role, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mediaconvert/latest/ug/creating-the-iam-role-
in-mediaconvert-configured.html.
```

```
        var mediaConvertRole = _configuration["mediaConvertRoleARN"];

        // Include the file input and output locations in settings.json or
 settings.local.json.
        var fileInput = _configuration["fileInput"];
        var fileOutput = _configuration["fileOutput"];

        AmazonMediaConvertClient mcClient = new AmazonMediaConvertClient();

        var wrapper = new MediaConvertWrapper(mcClient);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating job for input file {fileInput}.");
        var jobId = await wrapper.CreateJob(mediaConvertRole!, fileInput!,
 fileOutput!);
        Console.WriteLine($"Created job with Job ID: {jobId}");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

Crea il lavoro utilizzando il metodo wrapper e restituisci l'ID del lavoro.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a job to convert a media file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="mediaConvertRole">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the media
 convert role, as specified here:
    /// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mediaconvert/latest/ug/creating-the-iam-role-in-
mediaconvert-configured.html</param>
    /// <param name="fileInput">The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 location of the input media file.</param>
    /// <param name="fileOutput">The Amazon S3 location for the output media file.</
param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the new job.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateJob(string mediaConvertRole, string fileInput,
        string fileOutput)
    {
        CreateJobRequest createJobRequest = new CreateJobRequest
        {
            Role = mediaConvertRole
        };
```

```
        createJobRequest.UserMetadata.Add("Customer", "Amazon");

        JobSettings jobSettings = new JobSettings
        {
            AdAvailOffset = 0,
            TimecodeConfig = new TimecodeConfig
            {
                Source = TimecodeSource.EMBEDDED
            }
        };
        createJobRequest.Settings = jobSettings;

        #region OutputGroup

        OutputGroup ofg = new OutputGroup
        {
            Name = "File Group",
            OutputGroupSettings = new OutputGroupSettings
            {
                Type = OutputGroupType.FILE_GROUP_SETTINGS,
                FileGroupSettings = new FileGroupSettings
                {
                    Destination = fileOutput
                }
            }
        };

        Output output = new Output
        {
            NameModifier = "_1"
        };

        #region VideoDescription

        VideoDescription vdes = new VideoDescription
        {
            ScalingBehavior = ScalingBehavior.DEFAULT,
            TimecodeInsertion = VideoTimecodeInsertion.DISABLED,
            AntiAlias = AntiAlias.ENABLED,
            Sharpness = 50,
            AfdSignaling = AfdSignaling.NONE,
            DropFrameTimecode = DropFrameTimecode.ENABLED,
            RespondToAfd = RespondToAfd.NONE,
            ColorMetadata = ColorMetadata.INSERT,
```

```
            CodecSettings = new VideoCodecSettings
            {
                Codec = VideoCodec.H_264
            }
        };
        output.VideoDescription = vdes;

        H264Settings h264 = new H264Settings
        {
            InterlaceMode = H264InterlaceMode.PROGRESSIVE,
            NumberReferenceFrames = 3,
            Syntax = H264Syntax.DEFAULT,
            Softness = 0,
            GopClosedCadence = 1,
            GopSize = 90,
            Slices = 1,
            GopBReference = H264GopBReference.DISABLED,
            SlowPal = H264SlowPal.DISABLED,
            SpatialAdaptiveQuantization = H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED,
            TemporalAdaptiveQuantization = H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED,
            FlickerAdaptiveQuantization = H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization.DISABLED,
            EntropyEncoding = H264EntropyEncoding.CABAC,
            Bitrate = 5000000,
            FramerateControl = H264FramerateControl.SPECIFIED,
            RateControlMode = H264RateControlMode.CBR,
            CodecProfile = H264CodecProfile.MAIN,
            Telecine = H264Telecine.NONE,
            MinIInterval = 0,
            AdaptiveQuantization = H264AdaptiveQuantization.HIGH,
            CodecLevel = H264CodecLevel.AUTO,
            FieldEncoding = H264FieldEncoding.PAFF,
            SceneChangeDetect = H264SceneChangeDetect.ENABLED,
            QualityTuningLevel = H264QualityTuningLevel.SINGLE_PASS,
            FramerateConversionAlgorithm =
                H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm.DUPLICATE_DROP,
            UnregisteredSeiTimecode = H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode.DISABLED,
            GopSizeUnits = H264GopSizeUnits.FRAMES,
            ParControl = H264ParControl.SPECIFIED,
            NumberBFramesBetweenReferenceFrames = 2,
            RepeatPps = H264RepeatPps.DISABLED,
            FramerateNumerator = 30,
            FramerateDenominator = 1,
            ParNumerator = 1,
            ParDenominator = 1
```

```
        };
        output.VideoDescription.CodecSettings.H264Settings = h264;

        #endregion VideoDescription

        #region AudioDescription

        AudioDescription ades = new AudioDescription
        {
            LanguageCodeControl = AudioLanguageCodeControl.FOLLOW_INPUT,
            // This name matches one specified in the following Inputs.
            AudioSourceName = "Audio Selector 1",
            CodecSettings = new AudioCodecSettings
            {
                Codec = AudioCodec.AAC
            }
        };

        AacSettings aac = new AacSettings
        {
            AudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix =
AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix.NORMAL,
            RateControlMode = AacRateControlMode.CBR,
            CodecProfile = AacCodecProfile.LC,
            CodingMode = AacCodingMode.CODING_MODE_2_0,
            RawFormat = AacRawFormat.NONE,
            SampleRate = 48000,
            Specification = AacSpecification.MPEG4,
            Bitrate = 64000
        };
        ades.CodecSettings.AacSettings = aac;
        output.AudioDescriptions.Add(ades);

        #endregion AudioDescription

        #region Mp4 Container

        output.ContainerSettings = new ContainerSettings
        {
            Container = ContainerType.MP4
        };
        Mp4Settings mp4 = new Mp4Settings
        {
            CslgAtom = Mp4CslgAtom.INCLUDE,
```

```
            FreeSpaceBox = Mp4FreeSpaceBox.EXCLUDE,
            MoovPlacement = Mp4MoovPlacement.PROGRESSIVE_DOWNLOAD
        };
        output.ContainerSettings.Mp4Settings = mp4;

        #endregion Mp4 Container

        ofg.Outputs.Add(output);
        createJobRequest.Settings.OutputGroups.Add(ofg);

        #endregion OutputGroup

        #region Input

        Input input = new Input
        {
            FilterEnable = InputFilterEnable.AUTO,
            PsiControl = InputPsiControl.USE_PSI,
            FilterStrength = 0,
            DeblockFilter = InputDeblockFilter.DISABLED,
            DenoiseFilter = InputDenoiseFilter.DISABLED,
            TimecodeSource = InputTimecodeSource.EMBEDDED,
            FileInput = fileInput
        };

        AudioSelector audsel = new AudioSelector
        {
            Offset = 0,
            DefaultSelection = AudioDefaultSelection.NOT_DEFAULT,
            ProgramSelection = 1,
            SelectorType = AudioSelectorType.TRACK
        };
        audsel.Tracks.Add(1);
        input.AudioSelectors.Add("Audio Selector 1", audsel);

        input.VideoSelector = new VideoSelector
        {
            ColorSpace = ColorSpace.FOLLOW
        };

        createJobRequest.Settings.Inputs.Add(input);

        #endregion Input
```

```
        CreateJobResponse createJobResponse =
            await _amazonMediaConvert.CreateJobAsync(createJobRequest);

        var jobId = createJobResponse.Job.Id;

        return jobId;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per .NET API CreateJobReference.

`GetJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetJob`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Imposta le posizioni dei file, il client e il wrapper.

```
        // MediaConvert role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
        // For information on creating this role, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mediaconvert/latest/ug/creating-the-iam-role-
in-mediaconvert-configured.html.
        var mediaConvertRole = _configuration["mediaConvertRoleARN"];

        // Include the file input and output locations in settings.json or
 settings.local.json.
        var fileInput = _configuration["fileInput"];
        var fileOutput = _configuration["fileOutput"];

        AmazonMediaConvertClient mcClient = new AmazonMediaConvertClient();

        var wrapper = new MediaConvertWrapper(mcClient);
```

Ottieni un lavoro tramite il suo ID.

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Getting job information for Job ID {jobId}");
        var job = await wrapper.GetJobById(jobId);
        Console.WriteLine($"Job {job.Id} created on {job.CreatedAt:d} has status
{job.Status}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the job information for a job by its ID.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobId">The ID of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>The Job object.</returns>
    public async Task<Job> GetJobById(string jobId)
    {
        var jobResponse = await _amazonMediaConvert.GetJobAsync(
                new GetJobRequest
                {
                    Id = jobId
                });

        return jobResponse.Job;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetJobsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListJobs`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Imposta le posizioni dei file, il client e il wrapper.

```
        // MediaConvert role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
        // For information on creating this role, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mediaconvert/latest/ug/creating-the-iam-role-
in-mediaconvert-configured.html.
        var mediaConvertRole = _configuration["mediaConvertRoleARN"];

        // Include the file input and output locations in settings.json or
 settings.local.json.
        var fileInput = _configuration["fileInput"];
        var fileOutput = _configuration["fileOutput"];

        AmazonMediaConvertClient mcClient = new AmazonMediaConvertClient();

        var wrapper = new MediaConvertWrapper(mcClient);
```

Elenca i lavori con uno stato particolare.

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Listing all complete jobs.");
        var completeJobs = await wrapper.ListAllJobsByStatus(JobStatus.COMPLETE);
        completeJobs.ForEach(j =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Job {j.Id} created on {j.CreatedAt:d} has status
 {j.Status}.");
        });
```

Elenca i lavori usando un impaginatore.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List all of the jobs with a particular status using a paginator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="status">The status to use when listing jobs.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of jobs matching the status.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Job>> ListAllJobsByStatus(JobStatus? status = null)
    {
        var returnedJobs = new List<Job>();
```

```
        var paginatedJobs = _amazonMediaConvert.Paginators.ListJobs(
                new ListJobsRequest
                {
                    Status = status
                });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var job in paginatedJobs.Jobs)
        {
            returnedJobs.Add(job);
        }

        return returnedJobs;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per .NET API ListJobsReference.

Esempi di utilizzo di Amazon MSK SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET con Amazon MSK.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Esempi serverless

Esempi serverless

Invocare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon MSK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento generato dalla ricezione di record da un cluster Amazon MSK. La funzione recupera il payload MSK e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon MSK con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KafkaEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace MSKLambda;

public class Function
{


    /// <param name="input">The event for the Lambda function handler to process.</
param>
    /// <param name="context">The ILambdaContext that provides methods for logging
 and describing the Lambda environment.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public void FunctionHandler(KafkaEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key:" + record.Key);
            foreach (var eventRecord in record.Value)
            {
                var valueBytes = eventRecord.Value.ToArray();
                var valueText = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(valueBytes);

                Console.WriteLine("Message:" + valueText);
```

```
            }
        }
    }


}
```

Organizations: esempi che utilizzano SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET with Organizations.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`AttachPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AttachPolicy`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
```

```
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Organizations;
    using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to attach an AWS Organizations policy to an organization,
    /// an organizational unit, or an account.
    /// </summary>
    public class AttachPolicy
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Initializes the Organizations client object and then calls the
        /// AttachPolicyAsync method to attach the policy to the root
        /// organization.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();
            var policyId = "p-00000000";
            var targetId = "r-0000";

            var request = new AttachPolicyRequest
            {
                PolicyId = policyId,
                TargetId = targetId,
            };

            var response = await client.AttachPolicyAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully attached Policy ID {policyId} to
Target ID: {targetId}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Was not successful in attaching the policy.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AttachPolicysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateAccount`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateAccount`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Creates a new AWS Organizations account.
/// </summary>
public class CreateAccount
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes an Organizations client object and uses it to create
    /// the new account with the name specified in accountName.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();
        var accountName = "ExampleAccount";
        var email = "someone@example.com";

        var request = new CreateAccountRequest
        {
            AccountName = accountName,
            Email = email,
        };

        var response = await client.CreateAccountAsync(request);
        var status = response.CreateAccountStatus;

        Console.WriteLine($"The staus of {status.AccountName} is
{status.State}.");
```

```
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAccountsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateOrganization`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateOrganization`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Organizations;
    using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an organization in AWS Organizations.
    /// </summary>
    public class CreateOrganization
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates an Organizations client object and then uses it to create
        /// a new organization with the default user as the administrator, and
        /// then displays information about the new organization.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

            var response = await client.CreateOrganizationAsync(new
CreateOrganizationRequest
            {
                FeatureSet = "ALL",
```

```
            });

            Organization newOrg = response.Organization;

            Console.WriteLine($"Organization: {newOrg.Id} Main Accoount:
{newOrg.MasterAccountId}");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateOrganizationsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateOrganizationalUnit`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateOrganizationalUnit`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Creates a new organizational unit in AWS Organizations.
/// </summary>
public class CreateOrganizationalUnit
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes an Organizations client object and then uses it to call
    /// the CreateOrganizationalUnit method. If the call succeeds, it
    /// displays information about the new organizational unit.
    /// </summary>
```

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Create the client object using the default account.
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

            var orgUnitName = "ProductDevelopmentUnit";

            var request = new CreateOrganizationalUnitRequest
            {
                Name = orgUnitName,
                ParentId = "r-0000",
            };

            var response = await client.CreateOrganizationalUnitAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created organizational unit:
{orgUnitName}.");
                Console.WriteLine($"Organizational unit {orgUnitName} Details");
                Console.WriteLine($"ARN: {response.OrganizationalUnit.Arn} Id:
{response.OrganizationalUnit.Id}");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not create new organizational unit.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateOrganizationalUnitsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreatePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreatePolicy`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Creates a new AWS Organizations Policy.
/// </summary>
public class CreatePolicy
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes the AWS Organizations client object, uses it to
    /// create a new Organizations Policy, and then displays information
    /// about the newly created Policy.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();
        var policyContent = "{" +
            "   \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            " \"Statement\" : [{" +
                " \"Action\" : [\"s3:*\"]," +
                " \"Effect\" : \"Allow\"," +
                " \"Resource\" : \"*\"" +
            "}]" +
        "}";

        try
        {
            var response = await client.CreatePolicyAsync(new
CreatePolicyRequest
            {
                Content = policyContent,
```

```
                    Description = "Enables admins of attached accounts to delegate
all Amazon S3 permissions",
                    Name = "AllowAllS3Actions",
                    Type = "SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY",
                });

                Policy policy = response.Policy;
                Console.WriteLine($"{policy.PolicySummary.Name} has the following
content: {policy.Content}");
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreatePolicysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteOrganization`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteOrganization`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to delete an existing organization using the AWS
/// Organizations Service.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteOrganization
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Initializes the Organizations client and then calls
        /// DeleteOrganizationAsync to delete the organization.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Create the client object using the default account.
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

            var response = await client.DeleteOrganizationAsync(new
DeleteOrganizationRequest());

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Successfully deleted organization.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not delete organization.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteOrganizationsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteOrganizationalUnit`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteOrganizationalUnit`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to delete an existing AWS Organizations organizational unit.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteOrganizationalUnit
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes the Organizations client object and calls
    /// DeleteOrganizationalUnitAsync to delete the organizational unit
    /// with the selected ID.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

        var orgUnitId = "ou-0000-00000000";

        var request = new DeleteOrganizationalUnitRequest
        {
            OrganizationalUnitId = orgUnitId,
        };

        var response = await client.DeleteOrganizationalUnitAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted the organizational unit
with ID: {orgUnitId}.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete the organizational unit with
ID: {orgUnitId}.");
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteOrganizationalUnitsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeletePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeletePolicy`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Deletes an existing AWS Organizations policy.
/// </summary>
public class DeletePolicy
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes the Organizations client object and then uses it to
    /// delete the policy with the specified policyId.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

        var policyId = "p-00000000";

        var request = new DeletePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyId = policyId,
        };

        var response = await client.DeletePolicyAsync(request);
```

```
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted Policy: {policyId}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete Policy: {policyId}.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeletePolicysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DetachPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetachPolicy`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to detach a policy from an AWS Organizations organization,
/// organizational unit, or account.
/// </summary>
public class DetachPolicy
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes the Organizations client object and uses it to call
```

```
        /// DetachPolicyAsync to detach the policy.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Create the client object using the default account.
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

            var policyId = "p-00000000";
            var targetId = "r-0000";

            var request = new DetachPolicyRequest
            {
                PolicyId = policyId,
                TargetId = targetId,
            };

            var response = await client.DetachPolicyAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully detached policy with Policy Id:
{policyId}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not detach the policy.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetachPolicysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListAccounts`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListAccounts`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the AWS Organizations service to list the accounts associated
/// with the default account.
/// </summary>
public class ListAccounts
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates the Organizations client and then calls its
    /// ListAccountsAsync method.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

        var request = new ListAccountsRequest
        {
            MaxResults = 5,
        };

        var response = new ListAccountsResponse();
        try
        {
            do
            {
                response = await client.ListAccountsAsync(request);
                response.Accounts.ForEach(a => DisplayAccounts(a));
                if (response.NextToken is not null)
                {
```

```
                        request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
                    }
                }
                while (response.NextToken is not null);
            }
            catch (AWSOrganizationsNotInUseException ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays information about an Organizations account.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="account">An Organizations account for which to display
        /// information on the console.</param>
        private static void DisplayAccounts(Account account)
        {
            string accountInfo = $"{account.Id} {account.Name}\t{account.Status}";

            Console.WriteLine(accountInfo);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListAccountssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
```

```
    using Amazon.Organizations;
    using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the AWS Organizations organizational units that belong to an
    /// organization.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Initializes the Organizations client object and then uses it to
        /// call the ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentAsync method to retrieve
        /// the list of organizational units.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Create the client object using the default account.
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

            var parentId = "r-0000";

            var request = new ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentRequest
            {
                ParentId = parentId,
                MaxResults = 5,
            };

            var response = new ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentResponse();
            try
            {
                do
                {
                    response = await
client.ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentAsync(request);
                    response.OrganizationalUnits.ForEach(u =>
DisplayOrganizationalUnit(u));
                    if (response.NextToken is not null)
                    {
                        request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
                    }
                }
                while (response.NextToken is not null);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays information about an Organizations organizational unit.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="unit">The OrganizationalUnit for which to display
        /// information.</param>
        public static void DisplayOrganizationalUnit(OrganizationalUnit unit)
        {
            string accountInfo = $"{unit.Id} {unit.Name}\t{unit.Arn}";

            Console.WriteLine(accountInfo);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListPolicies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListPolicies`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Organizations;
    using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

    /// <summary>
```

```
/// Shows how to list the AWS Organizations policies associated with an
/// organization.
/// </summary>
public class ListPolicies
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes an Organizations client object, and then calls its
    /// ListPoliciesAsync method.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

        // The value for the Filter parameter is required and must must be
        // one of the following:
        //     AISERVICES_OPT_OUT_POLICY
        //     BACKUP_POLICY
        //     SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY
        //     TAG_POLICY
        var request = new ListPoliciesRequest
        {
            Filter = "SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY",
            MaxResults = 5,
        };

        var response = new ListPoliciesResponse();
        try
        {
            do
            {
                response = await client.ListPoliciesAsync(request);
                response.Policies.ForEach(p => DisplayPolicies(p));
                if (response.NextToken is not null)
                {
                    request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
                }
            }
            while (response.NextToken is not null);
        }
        catch (AWSOrganizationsNotInUseException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
```

```
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays information about the Organizations policies associated
        /// with an organization.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="policy">An Organizations policy summary to display
        /// information on the console.</param>
        private static void DisplayPolicies(PolicySummary policy)
        {
            string policyInfo = $"{policy.Id} {policy.Name}\t{policy.Description}";

            Console.WriteLine(policyInfo);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListPoliciessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Esempi di utilizzo di Partner Central SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Partner Central. AWS SDK per .NET

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateOpportunity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateOpportunity`.

SDK per .NET

Crea un'opportunità.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// PDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

using System;
using Newtonsoft.Json;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Runtime;
using Amazon.PartnerCentralSelling;
using Amazon.PartnerCentralSelling.Model;

namespace AWSExample
{
    class Program
    {
        static readonly string catalogToUse = "AWS";
        static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            // Initialize credentials from .aws/credentials file
            var credentials = new
 Amazon.Runtime.CredentialManagement.SharedCredentialsFile();
            if (credentials.TryGetProfile("default", out var profile))
            {
                AWSCredentials awsCredentials =
 profile.GetAWSCredentials(credentials);

                var client = new AmazonPartnerCentralSellingClient(awsCredentials);

                var request = new CreateOpportunityRequest
                {
                    Catalog = catalogToUse,
                    Origin = "Partner Referral",
                    Customer = new Customer
                    {
                        Account = new Account
                        {
                            Address = new Address
                            {
                                CountryCode = "US",
                                PostalCode = "99502",
                                StateOrRegion = "Alaska"
```

```
                            },
                            CompanyName = "TestCompanyName",
                            Duns = "123456789",
                            WebsiteUrl = "www.test.io",
                            Industry = "Automotive"
                        },
                        Contacts = new List<Contact>
                        {
                            new Contact
                            {
                                Email = "test@test.io",
                                FirstName = "John  ",
                                LastName = "Doe",
                                Phone = "+14444444444",
                                BusinessTitle = "test title"
                            }
                        }
                    },
                    LifeCycle = new LifeCycle
                    {
                        ReviewStatus = "Submitted",
                        TargetCloseDate = "2024-12-30"
                    },
                    Marketing = new Marketing
                    {
                        Source = "None"
                    },
                    OpportunityType = "Net New Business",
                    PrimaryNeedsFromAws = new List<string> { "Co-Sell -
Architectural Validation" },
                    Project = new Project
                    {
                        Title = "Moin Test UUID",
                        CustomerBusinessProblem = "Sandbox is not working as
expected",
                        CustomerUseCase = "AI Machine Learning and Analytics",
                        DeliveryModels = new List<string> { "SaaS or PaaS" },
                        ExpectedCustomerSpend = new List<ExpectedCustomerSpend>
                        {
                            new ExpectedCustomerSpend
                            {
                                Amount = "2000.0",
                                CurrencyCode = "USD",
                                Frequency = "Monthly",
```

```
                                TargetCompany = "Ibexlabs"
                            }
                        },
                        SalesActivities = new List<string> { "Initialized
 discussions with customer" }
                    }
                };

                try
                {
                    var response = await client.CreateOpportunityAsync(request);
                    Console.WriteLine(response.HttpStatusCode);
                    string formattedJson = JsonConvert.SerializeObject(response,
 Formatting.Indented);
                    Console.WriteLine(formattedJson);
                }
                catch (ValidationException ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Validation error: " + ex.Message);
                }
                catch (AmazonPartnerCentralSellingException e)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Failed:");
                    Console.WriteLine(e.RequestId);
                    Console.WriteLine(e.ErrorCode);
                    Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Profile not found.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateOpportunityconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetOpportunity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetOpportunity`.

SDK per .NET

Ottieni un'opportunità.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// PDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

using System;
using Newtonsoft.Json;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Runtime;
using Amazon.PartnerCentralSelling;
using Amazon.PartnerCentralSelling.Model;

namespace AWSExample
{
    class Program
    {
        static readonly string catalogToUse = "AWS";
        static readonly string identifier = "O1111111";
        static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            // Initialize credentials from .aws/credentials file
            var credentials = new
 Amazon.Runtime.CredentialManagement.SharedCredentialsFile();
            if (credentials.TryGetProfile("default", out var profile))
            {
                AWSCredentials awsCredentials =
 profile.GetAWSCredentials(credentials);

                var client = new AmazonPartnerCentralSellingClient(awsCredentials);

                var request = new GetOpportunityRequest
                {
                    Catalog = catalogToUse,
                    Identifier = identifier
                };

                try {
                    var response = await client.GetOpportunityAsync(request);
                    Console.WriteLine(response.HttpStatusCode);
                    string formattedJson = JsonConvert.SerializeObject(response,
 Formatting.Indented);
                    Console.WriteLine(formattedJson);
```

```
                } catch(ValidationException ex) {
                    Console.WriteLine("Validation error: " + ex.Message);
                } catch (AmazonPartnerCentralSellingException e) {
                    Console.WriteLine("Failed:");
                    Console.WriteLine(e.RequestId);
                    Console.WriteLine(e.ErrorCode);
                    Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Profile not found.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetOpportunityconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListOpportunities`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListOpportunities`.

SDK per .NET

Elenca le opportunità.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// PDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

using System;
using Newtonsoft.Json;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Runtime;
using Amazon.PartnerCentralSelling;
using Amazon.PartnerCentralSelling.Model;

namespace AWSExample
{
    class Program
    {
        static readonly string catalogToUse = "Sandbox";
```

```
        static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            // Initialize credentials from .aws/credentials file
            var credentials = new
 Amazon.Runtime.CredentialManagement.SharedCredentialsFile();
            if (credentials.TryGetProfile("default", out var profile))
            {
                AWSCredentials awsCredentials =
 profile.GetAWSCredentials(credentials);

                //var config = new AmazonPartnerCentralSellingConfig()
                //{
                //    ServiceURL = "https://partnercentral-selling.us-
east-1.api.aws",
                //};
                //var client = new AmazonPartnerCentralSellingClient(awsCredentials,
 config);
                var client = new AmazonPartnerCentralSellingClient(awsCredentials);
                var request = new ListOpportunitiesRequest
                {
                    Catalog = catalogToUse,
                    MaxResults = 2
                };

                try {
                    var response = await client.ListOpportunitiesAsync(request);
                    Console.WriteLine(response.HttpStatusCode);
                    foreach (var opportunity in response.OpportunitySummaries)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("Opportunity id: " + opportunity.Id);
                    }
                    string formattedJson =
 JsonConvert.SerializeObject(response.OpportunitySummaries, Formatting.Indented);
                    Console.WriteLine(formattedJson);
                } catch(ValidationException ex) {
                    Console.WriteLine("Validation error: " + ex.Message);
                } catch (AmazonPartnerCentralSellingException e) {
                    Console.WriteLine("Failed:");
                    Console.WriteLine(e.RequestId);
                    Console.WriteLine(e.ErrorCode);
                    Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
                }
            }
            else
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Profile not found.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListOpportunitiesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Esempi di utilizzo di Amazon Pinpoint SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Pinpoint. AWS SDK per .NET

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`SendMessages`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendMessages`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio e-mail.

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Pinpoint;
using Amazon.Pinpoint.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace SendEmailMessage;

public class SendEmailMainClass
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
        .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
        .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
        .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
            true) // Optionally load local settings.
        .Build();

        // The AWS Region that you want to use to send the email. For a list of
        // AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint API is available, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/apireference/
        string region = "us-east-1";

        // The "From" address. This address has to be verified in Amazon Pinpoint
        // in the region you're using to send email.
        string senderAddress = configuration["SenderAddress"]!;

        // The address on the "To" line. If your Amazon Pinpoint account is in
        // the sandbox, this address also has to be verified.
        string toAddress = configuration["ToAddress"]!;

        // The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you send this
 message.
        // Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or application
        // that you choose.
        string appId = configuration["AppId"]!;

        try
        {
            await SendEmailMessage(region, appId, toAddress, senderAddress);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The message wasn't sent. Error message: " +
 ex.Message);
        }
    }

    public static async Task<MessageResponse> SendEmailMessage(
        string region, string appId, string toAddress, string senderAddress)
    {
        var client = new
 AmazonPinpointClient(RegionEndpoint.GetBySystemName(region));

        // The subject line of the email.
        string subject = "Amazon Pinpoint Email test";

        // The body of the email for recipients whose email clients don't
        // support HTML content.
        string textBody = @"Amazon Pinpoint Email Test (.NET)"
                          + "\n---------------------------------"
                          + "\nThis email was sent using the Amazon Pinpoint API
 using the AWS SDK for .NET.";

        // The body of the email for recipients whose email clients support
        // HTML content.
        string htmlBody = @"<html>"
                          + "\n<head></head>"
                          + "\n<body>"
                          + "\n  <h1>Amazon Pinpoint Email Test (AWS SDK for .NET)</
h1>"
                          + "\n  <p>This email was sent using the "
                          + "\n    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/'>Amazon
 Pinpoint</a> API "
                          + "\n    using the <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-
for-net/'>AWS SDK for .NET</a>"
                          + "\n  </p>"
                          + "\n</body>"
                          + "\n</html>";

        // The character encoding the you want to use for the subject line and
        // message body of the email.
        string charset = "UTF-8";

        var sendRequest = new SendMessagesRequest
        {
```

```
            ApplicationId = appId,
            MessageRequest = new MessageRequest
            {
                Addresses = new Dictionary<string, AddressConfiguration>
                {
                    {
                        toAddress,
                        new AddressConfiguration
                        {
                            ChannelType = ChannelType.EMAIL
                        }
                    }
                },
                MessageConfiguration = new DirectMessageConfiguration
                {
                    EmailMessage = new EmailMessage
                    {
                        FromAddress = senderAddress,
                        SimpleEmail = new SimpleEmail
                        {
                            HtmlPart = new SimpleEmailPart
                            {
                                Charset = charset,
                                Data = htmlBody
                            },
                            TextPart = new SimpleEmailPart
                            {
                                Charset = charset,
                                Data = textBody
                            },
                            Subject = new SimpleEmailPart
                            {
                                Charset = charset,
                                Data = subject
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        };
        Console.WriteLine("Sending message...");
        SendMessagesResponse response = await client.SendMessagesAsync(sendRequest);
        Console.WriteLine("Message sent!");
        return response.MessageResponse;
```

```
    }
}
```

Invia un messaggio SMS.

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Pinpoint;
using Amazon.Pinpoint.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace SendSmsMessage;

public class SendSmsMessageMainClass
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        // The AWS Region that you want to use to send the message. For a list of
        // AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint API is available, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/apireference/
        string region = "us-east-1";

        // The phone number or short code to send the message from. The phone number
        // or short code that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon
 Pinpoint
        // account. For best results, specify long codes in E.164 format.
        string originationNumber = configuration["OriginationNumber"]!;

        // The recipient's phone number.  For best results, you should specify the
        // phone number in E.164 format.
        string destinationNumber = configuration["DestinationNumber"]!;

        // The Pinpoint project/ application ID to use when you send this message.
        // Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or application
```

```
        // that you choose.
        string appId = configuration["AppId"]!;

        // The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
        // time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
        // marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.
        MessageType messageType = MessageType.TRANSACTIONAL;

        // The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
        string? registeredKeyword = configuration["RegisteredKeyword"];

        // The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
        // varies by country or region. For more information, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-
countries.html
        string? senderId = configuration["SenderId"];

        try
        {
            var response = await SendSmsMessage(region, appId, destinationNumber,
                originationNumber, registeredKeyword, senderId, messageType);
            Console.WriteLine($"Message sent to
 {response.MessageResponse.Result.Count} recipient(s).");
            foreach (var messageResultValue in
                     response.MessageResponse.Result.Select(r => r.Value))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{messageResultValue.MessageId} Status:
 {messageResultValue.DeliveryStatus}");
            }
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The message wasn't sent. Error message: " +
 ex.Message);
        }
    }

    public static async Task<SendMessagesResponse> SendSmsMessage(
        string region, string appId, string destinationNumber, string
 originationNumber,
        string? keyword, string? senderId, MessageType messageType)
    {

        // The content of the SMS message.
```

```
        string message = "This message was sent through Amazon Pinpoint using" +
                         " the AWS SDK for .NET. Reply STOP to opt out.";


        var client = new
 AmazonPinpointClient(RegionEndpoint.GetBySystemName(region));

        SendMessagesRequest sendRequest = new SendMessagesRequest
        {
            ApplicationId = appId,
            MessageRequest = new MessageRequest
            {
                Addresses =
                    new Dictionary<string, AddressConfiguration>
                    {
                        {
                            destinationNumber,
                            new AddressConfiguration { ChannelType =
 ChannelType.SMS }
                        }
                    },
                MessageConfiguration = new DirectMessageConfiguration
                {
                    SMSMessage = new SMSMessage
                    {
                        Body = message,
                        MessageType = MessageType.TRANSACTIONAL,
                        OriginationNumber = originationNumber,
                        SenderId = senderId,
                        Keyword = keyword
                    }
                }
            }
        };
        SendMessagesResponse response = await client.SendMessagesAsync(sendRequest);
        return response;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SendMessagessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Esempi di utilizzo di Amazon Polly SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Polly. AWS SDK per .NET

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`DeleteLexicon`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteLexicon`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Polly;
using Amazon.Polly.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Deletes an existing Amazon Polly lexicon using the AWS SDK for .NET.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteLexicon
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string lexiconName = "SampleLexicon";

            var client = new AmazonPollyClient();

            var success = await DeletePollyLexiconAsync(client, lexiconName);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted {lexiconName}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete {lexiconName}.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes the named Amazon Polly lexicon.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon Polly client object.</param>
        /// <param name="lexiconName">The name of the Amazon Polly lexicon to
        /// delete.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeletePollyLexiconAsync(
            AmazonPollyClient client,
            string lexiconName)
        {
            var deleteLexiconRequest = new DeleteLexiconRequest()
            {
                Name = lexiconName,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteLexiconAsync(deleteLexiconRequest);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteLexiconsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeVoices`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeVoices`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Polly;
using Amazon.Polly.Model;

public class DescribeVoices
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonPollyClient();

        var allVoicesRequest = new DescribeVoicesRequest();
        var enUsVoicesRequest = new DescribeVoicesRequest()
        {
            LanguageCode = "en-US",
        };

        try
        {
            string nextToken;
            do
            {
                var allVoicesResponse = await
client.DescribeVoicesAsync(allVoicesRequest);
                nextToken = allVoicesResponse.NextToken;
```

```
                    allVoicesRequest.NextToken = nextToken;

                    Console.WriteLine("\nAll voices: ");
                    allVoicesResponse.Voices.ForEach(voice =>
                    {
                        DisplayVoiceInfo(voice);
                    });
                }
                while (nextToken is not null);

                do
                {
                    var enUsVoicesResponse = await
client.DescribeVoicesAsync(enUsVoicesRequest);
                    nextToken = enUsVoicesResponse.NextToken;
                    enUsVoicesRequest.NextToken = nextToken;

                    Console.WriteLine("\nen-US voices: ");
                    enUsVoicesResponse.Voices.ForEach(voice =>
                    {
                        DisplayVoiceInfo(voice);
                    });
                }
                while (nextToken is not null);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Exception caught: " + ex.Message);
            }
        }

        public static void DisplayVoiceInfo(Voice voice)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($" Name: {voice.Name}\tGender:
{voice.Gender}\tLanguageName: {voice.LanguageName}");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeVoicessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetLexicon`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetLexicon`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Polly;
    using Amazon.Polly.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieves information about a specific Amazon Polly lexicon.
    /// </summary>
    public class GetLexicon
    {
        public static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            string lexiconName = "SampleLexicon";

            var client = new AmazonPollyClient();

            await GetPollyLexiconAsync(client, lexiconName);
        }

        public static async Task GetPollyLexiconAsync(AmazonPollyClient client,
string lexiconName)
        {
            var getLexiconRequest = new GetLexiconRequest()
            {
                Name = lexiconName,
            };

            try
            {
                var response = await client.GetLexiconAsync(getLexiconRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Lexicon:\n Name: {response.Lexicon.Name}");
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"Content: {response.Lexicon.Content}");
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Error: " + ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetLexiconsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListLexicons`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListLexicons`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Polly;
using Amazon.Polly.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Lists the Amazon Polly lexicons that have been defined. By default,
/// lists the lexicons that are defined in the same AWS Region as the default
/// user. To view Amazon Polly lexicons that are defined in a different AWS
/// Region, supply it as a parameter to the Amazon Polly constructor.
/// </summary>
public class ListLexicons
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonPollyClient();
```

```
            var request = new ListLexiconsRequest();

            try
            {
                Console.WriteLine("All voices: ");

                do
                {
                    var response = await client.ListLexiconsAsync(request);
                    request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

                    response.Lexicons.ForEach(lexicon =>
                    {
                        var attributes = lexicon.Attributes;
                        Console.WriteLine($"Name: {lexicon.Name}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tAlphabet: {attributes.Alphabet}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tLanguageCode:
{attributes.LanguageCode}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tLastModified:
{attributes.LastModified}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tLexemesCount:
{attributes.LexemesCount}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tLexiconArn: {attributes.LexiconArn}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tSize: {attributes.Size}");
                    });
                }
                while (request.NextToken is not null);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListLexiconssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`PutLexicon`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutLexicon`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Polly;
    using Amazon.Polly.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new Amazon Polly lexicon using the AWS SDK for .NET.
    /// </summary>
    public class PutLexicon
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string lexiconContent = "<?xml version=\"1.0\" encoding=\"UTF-8\"?>" +
                "<lexicon version=\"1.0\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/
pronunciation-lexicon\" xmlns:xsi=\"http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance\" " +
                "xsi:schemaLocation=\"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-
lexicon http://www.w3.org/TR/2007/CR-pronunciation-lexicon-20071212/pls.xsd\" " +
                "alphabet=\"ipa\" xml:lang=\"en-US\">" +
                "<lexeme><grapheme>test1</grapheme><alias>test2</alias></lexeme>" +
                "</lexicon>";
            string lexiconName = "SampleLexicon";

            var client = new AmazonPollyClient();
            var putLexiconRequest = new PutLexiconRequest()
            {
                Name = lexiconName,
                Content = lexiconContent,
            };

            try
            {
                var response = await client.PutLexiconAsync(putLexiconRequest);
                if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
                {
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created Lexicon:
{lexiconName}.");
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Could not create Lexicon: {lexiconName}.");
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Exception caught: " + ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutLexiconsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`SynthesizeSpeech`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SynthesizeSpeech`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Polly;
using Amazon.Polly.Model;

public class SynthesizeSpeech
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string outputFileName = "speech.mp3";
```

```
            string text = "Twas brillig, and the slithy toves did gyre and gimbol in
the wabe";

            var client = new AmazonPollyClient();
            var response = await PollySynthesizeSpeech(client, text);

            WriteSpeechToStream(response.AudioStream, outputFileName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Calls the Amazon Polly SynthesizeSpeechAsync method to convert text
        /// to speech.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon Polly client object used to connect
        /// to the Amazon Polly service.</param>
        /// <param name="text">The text to convert to speech.</param>
        /// <returns>A SynthesizeSpeechResponse object that includes an AudioStream
        /// object with the converted text.</returns>
        private static async Task<SynthesizeSpeechResponse>
PollySynthesizeSpeech(IAmazonPolly client, string text)
        {
            var synthesizeSpeechRequest = new SynthesizeSpeechRequest()
            {
                OutputFormat = OutputFormat.Mp3,
                VoiceId = VoiceId.Joanna,
                Text = text,
            };

            var synthesizeSpeechResponse =
                await client.SynthesizeSpeechAsync(synthesizeSpeechRequest);

            return synthesizeSpeechResponse;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Writes the AudioStream returned from the call to
        /// SynthesizeSpeechAsync to a file in MP3 format.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="audioStream">The AudioStream returned from the
        /// call to the SynthesizeSpeechAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="outputFileName">The full path to the file in which to
        /// save the audio stream.</param>
        private static void WriteSpeechToStream(Stream audioStream, string
outputFileName)
```

```
        {
            var outputStream = new FileStream(
                outputFileName,
                FileMode.Create,
                FileAccess.Write);
            byte[] buffer = new byte[2 * 1024];
            int readBytes;

            while ((readBytes = audioStream.Read(buffer, 0, 2 * 1024)) > 0)
            {
                outputStream.Write(buffer, 0, readBytes);
            }

            // Flushes the buffer to avoid losing the last second or so of
            // the synthesized text.
            outputStream.Flush();
            Console.WriteLine($"Saved {outputFileName} to disk.");
        }
    }
```

Sintetizza il parlato dal testo utilizzando i segni vocali con Amazon Polly utilizzando un SDK. AWS

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Polly;
    using Amazon.Polly.Model;

    public class SynthesizeSpeechMarks
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonPollyClient();
            string outputFileName = "speechMarks.json";

            var synthesizeSpeechRequest = new SynthesizeSpeechRequest()
            {
                OutputFormat = OutputFormat.Json,
                SpeechMarkTypes = new List<string>
                {
```

```
                    SpeechMarkType.Viseme,
                    SpeechMarkType.Word,
                },
                VoiceId = VoiceId.Joanna,
                Text = "This is a sample text to be synthesized.",
            };

            try
            {
                using (var outputStream = new FileStream(outputFileName,
FileMode.Create, FileAccess.Write))
                {
                    var synthesizeSpeechResponse = await
client.SynthesizeSpeechAsync(synthesizeSpeechRequest);
                    var buffer = new byte[2 * 1024];
                    int readBytes;

                    var inputStream = synthesizeSpeechResponse.AudioStream;
                    while ((readBytes = inputStream.Read(buffer, 0, 2 * 1024)) > 0)
                    {
                        outputStream.Write(buffer, 0, readBytes);
                    }
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta SynthesizeSpeechla sezione API Reference.AWS SDK per .NET

Scenari

Crea un'applicazione per analizzare il feedback dei clienti

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione che analizza le schede dei commenti dei clienti, le traduce dalla loro lingua originale, ne determina il sentiment e genera un file audio dal testo tradotto.

SDK per .NET

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Esempi di utilizzo di Amazon RDS SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon RDS. AWS SDK per .NET

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Amazon RDS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon RDS.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.RDS;
using Amazon.RDS.Model;

namespace RDSActions;

public static class HelloRds
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var rdsClient = new AmazonRDSClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon RDS! Following are some of your DB
 instances:");
        Console.WriteLine();
```

```
        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first twenty DB instances.
        var response = await rdsClient.DescribeDBInstancesAsync(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest()
            {
                MaxRecords = 20 // Must be between 20 and 100.
            });

        foreach (var instance in response.DBInstances)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDB name: {instance.DBName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tArn: {instance.DBInstanceArn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIdentifier: {instance.DBInstanceIdentifier}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creare un gruppo di parametri database personalizzati e imposta i relativi valori.
- Creare un'istanza database configurata per utilizzare il gruppo di parametri. L'istanza DB contiene anche un database.
- Acquisire uno snapshot dell'istanza.
- Eliminare l'istanza e il gruppo di parametri.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
/// <summary>
/// Scenario for RDS DB instance example.
/// </summary>
public class RDSInstanceScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
    1.  Returns a list of the available DB engine families using the
 DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync method.
    2.  Selects an engine family and creates a custom DB parameter group using the
 CreateDBParameterGroupAsync method.
    3.  Gets the parameter groups using the DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync method.
    4.  Gets parameters in the group using the DescribeDBParameters method.
    5.  Parses and displays parameters in the group.
    6.  Modifies both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment
 parameters
        using the ModifyDBParameterGroupAsync method.
    7.  Gets and displays the updated parameters using the DescribeDBParameters
 method with a source of "user".
    8.  Gets a list of allowed engine versions using the
 DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync method.
    9.  Displays and selects from a list of micro instance classes available for the
 selected engine and version.
    10. Creates an RDS DB instance that contains a MySql database and uses the
 parameter group
        using the CreateDBInstanceAsync method.
    11. Waits for DB instance to be ready using the DescribeDBInstancesAsync method.
    12. Prints out the connection endpoint string for the new DB instance.
```

```
   13. Creates a snapshot of the DB instance using the CreateDBSnapshotAsync
method.
   14. Waits for DB snapshot to be ready using the DescribeDBSnapshots method.
   15. Deletes the DB instance using the DeleteDBInstanceAsync method.
   16. Waits for DB instance to be deleted using the DescribeDbInstances method.
   17. Deletes the parameter group using the DeleteDBParameterGroupAsync.
   */

   private static readonly string sepBar = new('-', 80);
   private static RDSWrapper rdsWrapper = null!;
   private static ILogger logger = null!;
   private static readonly string engine = "mysql";
   static async Task Main(string[] args)
   {
       // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon RDS service.
       using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
           .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
               logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                   .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                   .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
           .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
               services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRDS>()
                   .AddTransient<RDSWrapper>()
           )
           .Build();

       logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
       {
           builder.AddConsole();
       }).CreateLogger<RDSInstanceScenario>();

       rdsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<RDSWrapper>();

       Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
       Console.WriteLine(
           "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB
instance scenario example.");
       Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

       try
       {
           var parameterGroupFamily = await ChooseParameterGroupFamily();
```

```
            var parameterGroup = await CreateDbParameterGroup(parameterGroupFamily);

            var parameters = await
DescribeParametersInGroup(parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName,
                new List<string> { "auto_increment_offset",
"auto_increment_increment" });

            await ModifyParameters(parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName, parameters);

            await DescribeUserSourceParameters(parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName);

            var engineVersionChoice = await
ChooseDbEngineVersion(parameterGroupFamily);

            var instanceChoice = await ChooseDbInstanceClass(engine,
engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion);

            var newInstanceIdentifier = "Example-Instance-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks;

            var newInstance = await CreateRdsNewInstance(parameterGroup, engine,
engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion,
                instanceChoice.DBInstanceClass, newInstanceIdentifier);
            if (newInstance != null)
            {
                DisplayConnectionString(newInstance);

                await CreateSnapshot(newInstance);

                await DeleteRdsInstance(newInstance);
            }

            await DeleteParameterGroup(parameterGroup);

            Console.WriteLine("Scenario complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose the RDS DB parameter group family from a list of available options.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected parameter group family.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> ChooseParameterGroupFamily()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // 1. Get a list of available engines.
        var engines = await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBEngineVersions(engine);

        Console.WriteLine("1. The following is a list of available DB parameter
group families:");
        int i = 1;
        var parameterGroupFamilies = engines.GroupBy(e =>
e.DBParameterGroupFamily).ToList();
        foreach (var parameterGroupFamily in parameterGroupFamilies)
        {
            // List the available parameter group families.
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Family: {parameterGroupFamily.Key}");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > parameterGroupFamilies.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Select an available DB parameter group family by
entering a number from the list above:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }
        var parameterGroupFamilyChoice = parameterGroupFamilies[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return parameterGroupFamilyChoice.Key;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and get information on a DB parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">The DBParameterGroupFamily for the new
DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DBParameterGroup.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBParameterGroup> CreateDbParameterGroup(string
dbParameterGroupFamily)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"2. Create new DB parameter group with family
{dbParameterGroupFamily}:");

        var parameterGroup = await rdsWrapper.CreateDBParameterGroup(
            "ExampleParameterGroup-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks,
            dbParameterGroupFamily, "New example parameter group");

        var groupInfo =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBParameterGroups(parameterGroup
                .DBParameterGroupName);

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"3. New DB parameter group: \n\t{groupInfo[0].Description}, \n\tARN
{groupInfo[0].DBParameterGroupArn}");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return parameterGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get and describe parameters from a DBParameterGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">Name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterNames">Optional specific names of parameters to
describe.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of requested parameters.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Parameter>> DescribeParametersInGroup(string
parameterGroupName, List<string>? parameterNames = null)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("4. Get some parameters from the group.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        var parameters =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBParameters(parameterGroupName);

        var matchingParameters =
            parameters.Where(p => parameterNames == null ||
parameterNames.Contains(p.ParameterName)).ToList();

        Console.WriteLine("5. Parameter information:");
        matchingParameters.ForEach(p =>
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\n\tParameter: {p.ParameterName}." +
                $"\n\tDescription: {p.Description}." +
```

```
                $"\n\tAllowed Values: {p.AllowedValues}." +
                $"\n\tValue: {p.ParameterValue}."));

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        return matchingParameters;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Modify a parameter from a DBParameterGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">Name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">The parameters to modify.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task ModifyParameters(string parameterGroupName,
List<Parameter> parameters)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("6. Modify some parameters in the group.");

        foreach (var p in parameters)
        {
            if (p.IsModifiable && p.DataType == "integer")
            {
                int newValue = 0;
                while (newValue == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"Enter a new value for {p.ParameterName} from the allowed
values {p.AllowedValues} ");

                    var choice = Console.ReadLine();
                    Int32.TryParse(choice, out newValue);
                }

                p.ParameterValue = newValue.ToString();
            }
        }

        await rdsWrapper.ModifyDBParameterGroup(parameterGroupName, parameters);

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the user source parameters in the group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">Name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DescribeUserSourceParameters(string parameterGroupName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("7. Describe user source parameters in the group.");

        var parameters =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBParameters(parameterGroupName, "user");


        parameters.ForEach(p =>
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\n\tParameter: {p.ParameterName}." +
                $"\n\tDescription: {p.Description}." +
                $"\n\tAllowed Values: {p.AllowedValues}." +
                $"\n\tValue: {p.ParameterValue}."));

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Choose a DB engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">DB parameter group family for engine
choice.</param>
    /// <returns>The selected engine version.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBEngineVersion> ChooseDbEngineVersion(string
dbParameterGroupFamily)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Get a list of allowed engines.
        var allowedEngines =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBEngineVersions(engine,
dbParameterGroupFamily);

        Console.WriteLine($"Available DB engine versions for parameter group family
{dbParameterGroupFamily}:");
        int i = 1;
        foreach (var version in allowedEngines)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Engine: {version.Engine} Version
 {version.EngineVersion}.");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > allowedEngines.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("8. Select an available DB engine version by entering
 a number from the list above:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        var engineChoice = allowedEngines[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return engineChoice;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose a DB instance class for a particular engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">DB engine for DB instance choice.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">DB engine version for DB instance choice.</
param>
    /// <returns>The selected orderable DB instance option.</returns>
    public static async Task<OrderableDBInstanceOption> ChooseDbInstanceClass(string
 engine, string engineVersion)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Get a list of allowed DB instance classes.
        var allowedInstances =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(engine,
 engineVersion);

        Console.WriteLine($"8. Available micro DB instance classes for engine
 {engine} and version {engineVersion}:");
        int i = 1;

        // Filter to micro instances for this example.
        allowedInstances = allowedInstances
            .Where(i => i.DBInstanceClass.Contains("micro")).ToList();
```

```
        foreach (var instance in allowedInstances)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Instance class: {instance.DBInstanceClass} (storage type
 {instance.StorageType})");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > allowedInstances.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("9. Select an available DB instance class by entering
 a number from the list above:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        var instanceChoice = allowedInstances[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return instanceChoice;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new RDS DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroup">Parameter group to use for the DB instance.</
param>
    /// <param name="engineName">Engine to use for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Engine version to use for the DB instance.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Instance class to use for the DB instance.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceIdentifier">Instance identifier to use for the DB
 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB instance.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBInstance?> CreateRdsNewInstance(DBParameterGroup
 parameterGroup,
        string engineName, string engineVersion, string instanceClass, string
 instanceIdentifier)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"10. Create a new DB instance with identifier
 {instanceIdentifier}.");
```

```
        bool isInstanceReady = false;
        DBInstance newInstance;
        var instances = await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBInstances();
        isInstanceReady = instances.FirstOrDefault(i =>
            i.DBInstanceIdentifier == instanceIdentifier)?.DBInstanceStatus ==
"available";

        if (isInstanceReady)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Instance already created.");
            newInstance = instances.First(i => i.DBInstanceIdentifier ==
instanceIdentifier);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Please enter an admin user name:");
            var username = Console.ReadLine();

            Console.WriteLine("Please enter an admin password:");
            var password = Console.ReadLine();

            newInstance = await rdsWrapper.CreateDBInstance(
                "ExampleInstance",
                instanceIdentifier,
                parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName,
                engineName,
                engineVersion,
                instanceClass,
                20,
                username,
                password
            );

            // 11. Wait for the DB instance to be ready.

            Console.WriteLine("11. Waiting for DB instance to be ready...");
            while (!isInstanceReady)
            {
                instances = await
rdsWrapper.DescribeDBInstances(instanceIdentifier);
                isInstanceReady = instances.FirstOrDefault()?.DBInstanceStatus ==
"available";
                newInstance = instances.First();
                Thread.Sleep(30000);
```

```
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return newInstance;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a connection string for an RDS DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instance">The DB instance to use to get a connection string.</
param>
    public static void DisplayConnectionString(DBInstance instance)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Display the connection string.
        Console.WriteLine("12. New DB instance connection string: ");
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"\n{engine} -h {instance.Endpoint.Address} -P {instance.Endpoint.Port}
 "
            + $"-u {instance.MasterUsername} -p [YOUR PASSWORD]\n");

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot from an RDS DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instance">DB instance to use when creating a snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>The snapshot object.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBSnapshot> CreateSnapshot(DBInstance instance)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Create a snapshot.
        Console.WriteLine($"13. Creating snapshot from DB instance
 {instance.DBInstanceIdentifier}.");
        var snapshot = await
 rdsWrapper.CreateDBSnapshot(instance.DBInstanceIdentifier, "ExampleSnapshot-" +
 DateTime.Now.Ticks);

        // Wait for the snapshot to be available
        bool isSnapshotReady = false;

        Console.WriteLine($"14. Waiting for snapshot to be ready...");
```

```
        while (!isSnapshotReady)
        {
            var snapshots = await
rdsWrapper.DescribeDBSnapshots(instance.DBInstanceIdentifier);
            isSnapshotReady = snapshots.FirstOrDefault()?.Status == "available";
            snapshot = snapshots.First();
            Thread.Sleep(30000);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Snapshot {snapshot.DBSnapshotIdentifier} status is
{snapshot.Status}.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return snapshot;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an RDS DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instance">The DB instance to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DeleteRdsInstance(DBInstance newInstance)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Delete the DB instance.
        Console.WriteLine($"15. Delete the DB instance
{newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier}.");
        await rdsWrapper.DeleteDBInstance(newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier);

        // Wait for the DB instance to delete.
        Console.WriteLine($"16. Waiting for the DB instance to delete...");
        bool isInstanceDeleted = false;

        while (!isInstanceDeleted)
        {
            var instance = await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBInstances();
            isInstanceDeleted = instance.All(i => i.DBInstanceIdentifier !=
newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier);
            Thread.Sleep(30000);
        }

        Console.WriteLine("DB instance deleted.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a DB parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroup">The parameter group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DeleteParameterGroup(DBParameterGroup parameterGroup)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Delete the parameter group.
        Console.WriteLine($"17. Delete the DB parameter group
 {parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName}.");
        await
 rdsWrapper.DeleteDBParameterGroup(parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName);

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }
```

Metodi wrapper utilizzati dallo scenario per operazioni delle istanze DB.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper methods to use Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) with DB
 instance operations.
/// </summary>
public partial class RDSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonRDS _amazonRDS;
    public RDSWrapper(IAmazonRDS amazonRDS)
    {
        _amazonRDS = amazonRDS;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB engine versions for a particular DB engine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">Optional parameter group family name.</
param>
    /// <returns>List of DBEngineVersions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBEngineVersion>> DescribeDBEngineVersions(string engine,
```

```
        string dbParameterGroupFamily = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync(
            new DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamily
            });
        return response.DBEngineVersions;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of orderable DB instance options for a specific
    /// engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Version of the engine.</param>
    /// <returns>List of OrderableDBInstanceOptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>>
DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(string engine, string engineVersion)
    {
        // Use a paginator to get a list of DB instance options.
        var results = new List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>();
        var paginateInstanceOptions =
_amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(
            new DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                EngineVersion = engineVersion,
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instanceOptions in
paginateInstanceOptions.OrderableDBInstanceOptions)
        {
            results.Add(instanceOptions);
        }
        return results;
    }



    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Returns a list of DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
instance.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB instances.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBInstance>> DescribeDBInstances(string
dbInstanceIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBInstance>();
        var instancesPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBInstances(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instances in instancesPaginator.DBInstances)
        {
            results.Add(instances);
        }
        return results;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Create an RDS DB instance with a particular set of properties. Use the
action DescribeDBInstancesAsync
    /// to determine when the DB instance is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">Name for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">DB parameter group to associate with the
instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">Version for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Class for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="allocatedStorage">The amount of storage in gibibytes (GiB) to
allocate to the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="adminName">Admin user name.</param>
    /// <param name="adminPassword">Admin user password.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> CreateDBInstance(string dbName, string
dbInstanceIdentifier,
        string parameterGroupName, string dbEngine, string dbEngineVersion,
```

```
        string instanceClass, int allocatedStorage, string adminName, string
adminPassword)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBInstanceAsync(
            new CreateDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBName = dbName,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                DBParameterGroupName = parameterGroupName,
                Engine = dbEngine,
                EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
                DBInstanceClass = instanceClass,
                AllocatedStorage = allocatedStorage,
                MasterUsername = adminName,
                MasterUserPassword = adminPassword
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> DeleteDBInstance(string dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBInstanceAsync(
            new DeleteDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups = true
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
```

Metodi wrapper utilizzati dallo scenario per gruppi di parametri database.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper methods to use Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) with
 parameter groups.
/// </summary>
public partial class RDSWrapper
{

    /// <summary>
    /// Get descriptions of DB parameter groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional name of the DB parameter group to describe.</
param>
    /// <returns>The list of DB parameter group descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBParameterGroup>> DescribeDBParameterGroups(string name
 = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeDBParameterGroupsRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroups;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new DB parameter group. Use the action
 DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync
    /// to determine when the DB parameter group is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="family">Family of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="description">Description of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB parameter group.</returns>
    public async Task<DBParameterGroup> CreateDBParameterGroup(
        string name, string family, string description)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new CreateDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
```

```
                DBParameterGroupFamily = family,
                Description = description
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroup;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Update a DB parameter group. Use the action DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync
    /// to determine when the DB parameter group is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">List of parameters. Maximum of 20 per request.</
param>
    /// <returns>The updated DB parameter group name.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ModifyDBParameterGroup(
        string name, List<Parameter> parameters)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.ModifyDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new ModifyDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroupName;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a DB parameter group. The group cannot be a default DB parameter
 group
    /// or be associated with any DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDBParameterGroup(string name)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new DeleteDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
            });
```

```
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB parameters from a specific parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupName">Name of a specific DB parameter group.</
param>
    /// <param name="source">Optional source for selecting parameters.</param>
    /// <returns>List of parameter values.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Parameter>> DescribeDBParameters(string
 dbParameterGroupName, string source = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Parameter>();
        var paginateParameters = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBParameters(
            new DescribeDBParametersRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = dbParameterGroupName,
                Source = source
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var parameters in paginateParameters.Parameters)
        {
            results.Add(parameters);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

Metodi wrapper utilizzati dallo scenario per operazioni degli snapshot database.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper methods to use Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) with
 snapshots.
/// </summary>
public partial class RDSWrapper
{

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Create a snapshot of a DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="snapshotIdentifier">Identifier for the snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>DB snapshot object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBSnapshot> CreateDBSnapshot(string dbInstanceIdentifier,
string snapshotIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBSnapshotAsync(
            new CreateDBSnapshotRequest()
            {
                DBSnapshotIdentifier = snapshotIdentifier,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });

        return response.DBSnapshot;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Return a list of DB snapshots for a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB snapshots.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBSnapshot>> DescribeDBSnapshots(string
dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var results = new List<DBSnapshot>();
        var snapshotsPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBSnapshots(
            new DescribeDBSnapshotsRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var snapshots in snapshotsPaginator.DBSnapshots)
        {
            results.Add(snapshots);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CreaDBInstance
  - Crea DBParameter gruppo
  - CreaDBSnapshot
  - EliminaDBInstance
  - Elimina DBParameter gruppo
  - Descrivi DBEngine versioni
  - Descriva DBInstances
  - DBParameterDescrivi gruppi
  - Descriva DBParameters
  - Descriva DBSnapshots
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni
  - Modifica DBParameter gruppo

Azioni

`CreateDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBInstance`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an RDS DB instance with a particular set of properties. Use the
action DescribeDBInstancesAsync
    /// to determine when the DB instance is ready to use.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">Name for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">DB parameter group to associate with the
instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">Version for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Class for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="allocatedStorage">The amount of storage in gibibytes (GiB) to
allocate to the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="adminName">Admin user name.</param>
    /// <param name="adminPassword">Admin user password.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> CreateDBInstance(string dbName, string
dbInstanceIdentifier,
        string parameterGroupName, string dbEngine, string dbEngineVersion,
        string instanceClass, int allocatedStorage, string adminName, string
adminPassword)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBInstanceAsync(
            new CreateDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBName = dbName,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                DBParameterGroupName = parameterGroupName,
                Engine = dbEngine,
                EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
                DBInstanceClass = instanceClass,
                AllocatedStorage = allocatedStorage,
                MasterUsername = adminName,
                MasterUserPassword = adminPassword
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBInstance in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateDBParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBParameterGroup`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new DB parameter group. Use the action
DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync
    /// to determine when the DB parameter group is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="family">Family of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="description">Description of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB parameter group.</returns>
    public async Task<DBParameterGroup> CreateDBParameterGroup(
        string name, string family, string description)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new CreateDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = family,
                Description = description
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroup;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBParameter Group in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateDBSnapshot`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBSnapshot`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot of a DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="snapshotIdentifier">Identifier for the snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>DB snapshot object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBSnapshot> CreateDBSnapshot(string dbInstanceIdentifier,
string snapshotIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBSnapshotAsync(
            new CreateDBSnapshotRequest()
            {
                DBSnapshotIdentifier = snapshotIdentifier,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });

        return response.DBSnapshot;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBSnapshot in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDBInstance`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a particular DB instance.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
/// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
public async Task<DBInstance> DeleteDBInstance(string dbInstanceIdentifier)
{
    var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBInstanceAsync(
        new DeleteDBInstanceRequest()
        {
            DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
            SkipFinalSnapshot = true,
            DeleteAutomatedBackups = true
        });

    return response.DBInstance;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteDBParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDBParameterGroup`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a DB parameter group. The group cannot be a default DB parameter
group
    /// or be associated with any DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDBParameterGroup(string name)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new DeleteDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
            });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBParameter Group in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBEngineVersions`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB engine versions for a particular DB engine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">Optional parameter group family name.</
param>
    /// <returns>List of DBEngineVersions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBEngineVersion>> DescribeDBEngineVersions(string engine,
        string dbParameterGroupFamily = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync(
            new DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamily
            });
        return response.DBEngineVersions;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBEngine le versioni in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeDBInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBInstances`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
instance.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB instances.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBInstance>> DescribeDBInstances(string
dbInstanceIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBInstance>();
        var instancesPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBInstances(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instances in instancesPaginator.DBInstances)
        {
            results.Add(instances);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeDBParameterGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBParameterGroups`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get descriptions of DB parameter groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional name of the DB parameter group to describe.</
param>
    /// <returns>The list of DB parameter group descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBParameterGroup>> DescribeDBParameterGroups(string name
 = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeDBParameterGroupsRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroups;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivere DBParameter i gruppi in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeDBParameters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBParameters`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB parameters from a specific parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupName">Name of a specific DB parameter group.</
param>
    /// <param name="source">Optional source for selecting parameters.</param>
    /// <returns>List of parameter values.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Parameter>> DescribeDBParameters(string
 dbParameterGroupName, string source = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Parameter>();
        var paginateParameters = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBParameters(
            new DescribeDBParametersRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = dbParameterGroupName,
                Source = source
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var parameters in paginateParameters.Parameters)
        {
            results.Add(parameters);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBParameters in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeDBSnapshots`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBSnapshots`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Return a list of DB snapshots for a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB snapshots.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBSnapshot>> DescribeDBSnapshots(string
dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var results = new List<DBSnapshot>();
        var snapshotsPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBSnapshots(
            new DescribeDBSnapshotsRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var snapshots in snapshotsPaginator.DBSnapshots)
        {
            results.Add(snapshots);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBSnapshots in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Get a list of orderable DB instance options for a specific
   /// engine and engine version.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
   /// <param name="engineVersion">Version of the engine.</param>
   /// <returns>List of OrderableDBInstanceOptions.</returns>
   public async Task<List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>>
DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(string engine, string engineVersion)
   {
       // Use a paginator to get a list of DB instance options.
       var results = new List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>();
       var paginateInstanceOptions =
_amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(
           new DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest()
           {
               Engine = engine,
               EngineVersion = engineVersion,
           });
       // Get the entire list using the paginator.
       await foreach (var instanceOptions in
paginateInstanceOptions.OrderableDBInstanceOptions)
       {
           results.Add(instanceOptions);
       }
       return results;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ModifyDBParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ModifyDBParameterGroup`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update a DB parameter group. Use the action DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync
    /// to determine when the DB parameter group is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">List of parameters. Maximum of 20 per request.</
param>
    /// <returns>The updated DB parameter group name.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ModifyDBParameterGroup(
        string name, List<Parameter> parameters)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.ModifyDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new ModifyDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroupName;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Modify DBParameter Group in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per .NET

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per .NET creare un'applicazione Web che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza un front-end creato con React.js per interagire con un RESTful backend.NET.

- Integra un'applicazione web React con AWS i servizi.
- Elenco, aggiunta e aggiornamento di elementi in una tabella Aurora.
- Invia un report per e-mail degli articoli di lavoro filtrati tramite Amazon SES.
- Distribuisci e gestisci risorse di esempio con lo AWS CloudFormation script incluso.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Esempi serverless

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che si connette a un database RDS. La funzione effettua una semplice richiesta al database e restituisce il risultato.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda tramite .NET.

```
using System.Data;
using System.Text.Json;
using Amazon.Lambda.APIGatewayEvents;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using MySql.Data.MySqlClient;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace aws_rds;

public class InputModel
{
    public string key1 { get; set; }
    public string key2 { get; set; }
}

public class Function
{
    /// <summary>
    // Handles the Lambda function execution for connecting to RDS using IAM
 authentication.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="input">The input event data passed to the Lambda function</
param>
    /// <param name="context">The Lambda execution context that provides runtime
 information</param>
    /// <returns>A response object containing the execution result</returns>

    public async Task<APIGatewayProxyResponse>
 FunctionHandler(APIGatewayProxyRequest request, ILambdaContext context)
```

```
    {
        // Sample Input: {"body": "{\"key1\":\"20\", \"key2\":\"25\"}"}
        var input = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<InputModel>(request.Body);

        /// Obtain authentication token
        var authToken = RDSAuthTokenGenerator.GenerateAuthToken(
            Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_ENDPOINT"),
            Convert.ToInt32(Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_PORT")),
            Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_USERNAME")
        );

        /// Build the Connection String with the Token
        string connectionString =
$"Server={Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_ENDPOINT")};" +

$"Port={Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_PORT")};" +

$"Uid={Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("RDS_USERNAME")};" +
                                $"Pwd={authToken};";


        try
        {
            await using var connection = new MySqlConnection(connectionString);
            await connection.OpenAsync();

            const string sql = "SELECT @param1 + @param2 AS Sum";

            await using var command = new MySqlCommand(sql, connection);
            command.Parameters.AddWithValue("@param1", int.Parse(input.key1 ??
"0"));
            command.Parameters.AddWithValue("@param2", int.Parse(input.key2 ??
"0"));

            await using var reader = await command.ExecuteReaderAsync();
            if (await reader.ReadAsync())
            {
                int result = reader.GetInt32("Sum");

                //Sample Response: {"statusCode":200,"body":"{\"message\":\"The sum
is: 45\"}","isBase64Encoded":false}
                return new APIGatewayProxyResponse
                {
                    StatusCode = 200,
```

```
                    Body = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new { message = $"The sum is:
 {result}" })
                };
            }

        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return new APIGatewayProxyResponse
        {
            StatusCode = 500,
            Body = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new { error = "Internal server error" })
        };
    }
}
```

Esempi di Amazon RDS Data Service utilizzando SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET con Amazon RDS Data Service.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per .NET

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per .NET creare un'applicazione Web che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza un front-end creato con React.js per interagire con un RESTful backend.NET.

- Integra un'applicazione web React con AWS i servizi.
- Elenco, aggiunta e aggiornamento di elementi in una tabella Aurora.
- Invia un report per e-mail degli articoli di lavoro filtrati tramite Amazon SES.
- Distribuisci e gestisci risorse di esempio con lo AWS CloudFormation script incluso.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Esempi di utilizzo di Amazon Rekognition SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon AWS SDK per .NET Rekognition.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CompareFaces`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CompareFaces`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Confronto dei volti nelle immagini.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to compare faces in two images.
/// </summary>
public class CompareFaces
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        float similarityThreshold = 70F;
        string sourceImage = "source.jpg";
```

```
            string targetImage = "target.jpg";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image imageSource = new
Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();

            try
            {
                using FileStream fs = new FileStream(sourceImage, FileMode.Open,
FileAccess.Read);
                byte[] data = new byte[fs.Length];
                fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
                imageSource.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            }
            catch (Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Failed to load source image: {sourceImage}");
                return;
            }

            Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image imageTarget = new
Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();

            try
            {
                using FileStream fs = new FileStream(targetImage, FileMode.Open,
FileAccess.Read);
                byte[] data = new byte[fs.Length];
                data = new byte[fs.Length];
                fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
                imageTarget.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Failed to load target image: {targetImage}");
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                return;
            }

            var compareFacesRequest = new CompareFacesRequest
            {
                SourceImage = imageSource,
                TargetImage = imageTarget,
```

```
                SimilarityThreshold = similarityThreshold,
            };

            // Call operation
            var compareFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.CompareFacesAsync(compareFacesRequest);

            // Display results
            compareFacesResponse.FaceMatches.ForEach(match =>
            {
                ComparedFace face = match.Face;
                BoundingBox position = face.BoundingBox;
                Console.WriteLine($"Face at {position.Left} {position.Top} matches
with {match.Similarity}% confidence.");
            });

            Console.WriteLine($"Found {compareFacesResponse.UnmatchedFaces.Count}
face(s) that did not match.");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CompareFacessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateCollection`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di una raccolta.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
```

```
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses Amazon Rekognition to create a collection to which you can add
    /// faces using the IndexFaces operation.
    /// </summary>
    public class CreateCollection
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            string collectionId = "MyCollection";
            Console.WriteLine("Creating collection: " + collectionId);

            var createCollectionRequest = new CreateCollectionRequest
            {
                CollectionId = collectionId,
            };

            CreateCollectionResponse createCollectionResponse = await
rekognitionClient.CreateCollectionAsync(createCollectionRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"CollectionArn :
{createCollectionResponse.CollectionArn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Status code :
{createCollectionResponse.StatusCode}");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateCollectionsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteCollection`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione di una raccolta.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to delete an existing collection.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteCollection
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        string collectionId = "MyCollection";
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting collection: " + collectionId);

        var deleteCollectionRequest = new DeleteCollectionRequest()
        {
            CollectionId = collectionId,
        };

        var deleteCollectionResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DeleteCollectionAsync(deleteCollectionRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"{collectionId}:
{deleteCollectionResponse.StatusCode}");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteCollectionsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteFaces`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteFaces`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione dei volti da una raccolta.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to delete one or more faces from
/// a Rekognition collection.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteFaces
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string collectionId = "MyCollection";
        var faces = new List<string> { "xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx" };

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var deleteFacesRequest = new DeleteFacesRequest()
        {
            CollectionId = collectionId,
            FaceIds = faces,
        };

        DeleteFacesResponse deleteFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DeleteFacesAsync(deleteFacesRequest);
        deleteFacesResponse.DeletedFaces.ForEach(face =>
        {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"FaceID: {face}");
            });
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteFacessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeCollection`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Descrizione di una raccolta.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to describe the contents of a
/// collection.
/// </summary>
public class DescribeCollection
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        string collectionId = "MyCollection";
        Console.WriteLine($"Describing collection: {collectionId}");

        var describeCollectionRequest = new DescribeCollectionRequest()
```

```
            {
                CollectionId = collectionId,
            };

            var describeCollectionResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DescribeCollectionAsync(describeCollectionRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Collection ARN:
{describeCollectionResponse.CollectionARN}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Face count:
{describeCollectionResponse.FaceCount}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Face model version:
{describeCollectionResponse.FaceModelVersion}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Created:
{describeCollectionResponse.CreationTimestamp}");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeCollectionsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DetectFaces`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetectFaces`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Rilevamento dei volti in un'immagine.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect faces within an image
    /// stored in an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class DetectFaces
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string photo = "input.jpg";
            string bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var detectFacesRequest = new DetectFacesRequest()
            {
                Image = new Image()
                {
                    S3Object = new S3Object()
                    {
                        Name = photo,
                        Bucket = bucket,
                    },
                },

                // Attributes can be "ALL" or "DEFAULT".
                // "DEFAULT": BoundingBox, Confidence, Landmarks, Pose, and Quality.
                // "ALL": See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkfornet/v3/apidocs/
items/Rekognition/TFaceDetail.html
                Attributes = new List<string>() { "ALL" },
            };

            try
            {
                DetectFacesResponse detectFacesResponse = await
 rekognitionClient.DetectFacesAsync(detectFacesRequest);
                bool hasAll = detectFacesRequest.Attributes.Contains("ALL");
                foreach (FaceDetail face in detectFacesResponse.FaceDetails)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"BoundingBox: top={face.BoundingBox.Left}
 left={face.BoundingBox.Top} width={face.BoundingBox.Width}
 height={face.BoundingBox.Height}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Confidence: {face.Confidence}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Landmarks: {face.Landmarks.Count}");
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine($"Pose: pitch={face.Pose.Pitch}
roll={face.Pose.Roll} yaw={face.Pose.Yaw}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Brightness:
{face.Quality.Brightness}\tSharpness: {face.Quality.Sharpness}");

                    if (hasAll)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"Estimated age is between
{face.AgeRange.Low} and {face.AgeRange.High} years old.");
                    }
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

Visualizza le informazioni del riquadro di delimitazione per tutti i volti di un'immagine.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Drawing;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to display the details of the
    /// bounding boxes around the faces detected in an image.
    /// </summary>
    public class ImageOrientationBoundingBox
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string photo = @"D:\Development\AWS-Examples\Rekognition\target.jpg"; //
"photo.jpg";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();
```

```
            var image = new Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();
            try
            {
                using var fs = new FileStream(photo, FileMode.Open,
FileAccess.Read);
                byte[] data = null;
                data = new byte[fs.Length];
                fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
                image.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            }
            catch (Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Failed to load file " + photo);
                return;
            }

            int height;
            int width;

            // Used to extract original photo width/height
            using (var imageBitmap = new Bitmap(photo))
            {
                height = imageBitmap.Height;
                width = imageBitmap.Width;
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Image Information:");
            Console.WriteLine(photo);
            Console.WriteLine("Image Height: " + height);
            Console.WriteLine("Image Width: " + width);

            try
            {
                var detectFacesRequest = new DetectFacesRequest()
                {
                    Image = image,
                    Attributes = new List<string>() { "ALL" },
                };

                DetectFacesResponse detectFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DetectFacesAsync(detectFacesRequest);
                detectFacesResponse.FaceDetails.ForEach(face =>
                {
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine("Face:");
                    ShowBoundingBoxPositions(
                        height,
                        width,
                        face.BoundingBox,
                        detectFacesResponse.OrientationCorrection);

                    Console.WriteLine($"BoundingBox: top={face.BoundingBox.Left}
 left={face.BoundingBox.Top} width={face.BoundingBox.Width}
 height={face.BoundingBox.Height}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"The detected face is estimated to be between
 {face.AgeRange.Low} and {face.AgeRange.High} years old.\n");
                });
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Display the bounding box information for an image.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="imageHeight">The height of the image.</param>
        /// <param name="imageWidth">The width of the image.</param>
        /// <param name="box">The bounding box for a face found within the image.</
param>
        /// <param name="rotation">The rotation of the face's bounding box.</param>
        public static void ShowBoundingBoxPositions(int imageHeight, int imageWidth,
 BoundingBox box, string rotation)
        {
            float left;
            float top;

            if (rotation == null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("No estimated orientation. Check Exif data.");
                return;
            }

            // Calculate face position based on image orientation.
            switch (rotation)
            {
                case "ROTATE_0":
```

```
                    left = imageWidth * box.Left;
                    top = imageHeight * box.Top;
                    break;
                case "ROTATE_90":
                    left = imageHeight * (1 - (box.Top + box.Height));
                    top = imageWidth * box.Left;
                    break;
                case "ROTATE_180":
                    left = imageWidth - (imageWidth * (box.Left + box.Width));
                    top = imageHeight * (1 - (box.Top + box.Height));
                    break;
                case "ROTATE_270":
                    left = imageHeight * box.Top;
                    top = imageWidth * (1 - box.Left - box.Width);
                    break;
                default:
                    Console.WriteLine("No estimated orientation information. Check
Exif data.");
                    return;
            }

            // Display face location information.
            Console.WriteLine($"Left: {left}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Top: {top}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Face Width: {imageWidth * box.Width}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Face Height: {imageHeight * box.Height}");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetectFacessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DetectLabels`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetectLabels`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Rilevamento delle etichette in un'immagine.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect labels within an image
/// stored in an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class DetectLabels
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string photo = "del_river_02092020_01.jpg"; // "input.jpg";
        string bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"; // "bucket";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var detectlabelsRequest = new DetectLabelsRequest
        {
            Image = new Image()
            {
                S3Object = new S3Object()
                {
                    Name = photo,
                    Bucket = bucket,
                },
            },
            MaxLabels = 10,
            MinConfidence = 75F,
        };

        try
        {
```

```
                DetectLabelsResponse detectLabelsResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DetectLabelsAsync(detectlabelsRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Detected labels for " + photo);
                foreach (Label label in detectLabelsResponse.Labels)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Name: {label.Name} Confidence:
{label.Confidence}");
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

Rileva le etichette in un file di immagine archiviato sul tuo computer.

```
    using System;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect labels within an image
    /// stored locally.
    /// </summary>
    public class DetectLabelsLocalFile
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string photo = "input.jpg";

            var image = new Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();
            try
            {
                using var fs = new FileStream(photo, FileMode.Open,
FileAccess.Read);
                byte[] data = null;
                data = new byte[fs.Length];
```

```
                fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
                image.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            }
            catch (Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Failed to load file " + photo);
                return;
            }

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var detectlabelsRequest = new DetectLabelsRequest
            {
                Image = image,
                MaxLabels = 10,
                MinConfidence = 77F,
            };

            try
            {
                DetectLabelsResponse detectLabelsResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DetectLabelsAsync(detectlabelsRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Detected labels for {photo}");
                foreach (Label label in detectLabelsResponse.Labels)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{label.Name}: {label.Confidence}");
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetectLabelssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DetectModerationLabels`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetectModerationLabels`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Rilevamento di immagini non appropriate.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect unsafe content in a
/// JPEG or PNG format image.
/// </summary>
public class DetectModerationLabels
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        string photo = "input.jpg";
        string bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var detectModerationLabelsRequest = new DetectModerationLabelsRequest()
        {
            Image = new Image()
            {
                S3Object = new S3Object()
                {
                    Name = photo,
                    Bucket = bucket,
                },
            },
            MinConfidence = 60F,
        };

        try
```

```
            {
                var detectModerationLabelsResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DetectModerationLabelsAsync(detectModerationLabelsRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Detected labels for " + photo);
                foreach (ModerationLabel label in
detectModerationLabelsResponse.ModerationLabels)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Label: {label.Name}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Confidence: {label.Confidence}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Parent: {label.ParentName}");
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetectModerationLabelssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DetectText`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetectText`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Rilevamento del testo in un'immagine.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect text in an image. The
    /// example was created using the AWS SDK for .NET version 3.7 and .NET
    /// Core 5.0.
    /// </summary>
    public class DetectText
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string photo = "Dad_photographer.jpg"; // "input.jpg";
            string bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"; // "bucket";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var detectTextRequest = new DetectTextRequest()
            {
                Image = new Image()
                {
                    S3Object = new S3Object()
                    {
                        Name = photo,
                        Bucket = bucket,
                    },
                },
            };

            try
            {
                DetectTextResponse detectTextResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DetectTextAsync(detectTextRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Detected lines and words for {photo}");
                detectTextResponse.TextDetections.ForEach(text =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Detected: {text.DetectedText}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Confidence: {text.Confidence}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Id : {text.Id}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Parent Id: {text.ParentId}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Type: {text.Type}");
                });
            }
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
```

```
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetectTextsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetCelebrityInfo`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetCelebrityInfo`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to use Amazon Rekognition to retrieve information about the
/// celebrity identified by the supplied celebrity Id.
/// </summary>
public class CelebrityInfo
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string celebId = "nnnnnnnn";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var celebrityInfoRequest = new GetCelebrityInfoRequest
        {
            Id = celebId,
        };
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Getting information for celebrity: {celebId}");

            var celebrityInfoResponse = await
rekognitionClient.GetCelebrityInfoAsync(celebrityInfoRequest);

            // Display celebrity information.
            Console.WriteLine($"celebrity name: {celebrityInfoResponse.Name}");
            Console.WriteLine("Further information (if available):");
            celebrityInfoResponse.Urls.ForEach(url =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine(url);
            });
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetCelebrityInfosezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`IndexFaces`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`IndexFaces`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Indicizzazione dei volti in una raccolta.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect faces in an image
/// that has been uploaded to an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
```

```
    /// bucket and then adds the information to a collection.
    /// </summary>
    public class AddFaces
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string collectionId = "MyCollection2";
            string bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            string photo = "input.jpg";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var image = new Image
            {
                S3Object = new S3Object
                {
                    Bucket = bucket,
                    Name = photo,
                },
            };

            var indexFacesRequest = new IndexFacesRequest
            {
                Image = image,
                CollectionId = collectionId,
                ExternalImageId = photo,
                DetectionAttributes = new List<string>() { "ALL" },
            };

            IndexFacesResponse indexFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.IndexFacesAsync(indexFacesRequest);

            Console.WriteLine($"{photo} added");
            foreach (FaceRecord faceRecord in indexFacesResponse.FaceRecords)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Face detected: Faceid is
{faceRecord.Face.FaceId}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la IndexFacessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListCollections`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListCollections`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione dell'elenco delle raccolte.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses Amazon Rekognition to list the collection IDs in the
/// current account.
/// </summary>
public class ListCollections
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Listing collections");
        int limit = 10;

        var listCollectionsRequest = new ListCollectionsRequest
        {
            MaxResults = limit,
        };

        var listCollectionsResponse = new ListCollectionsResponse();

        do
        {
            if (listCollectionsResponse is not null)
            {
```

```
                    listCollectionsRequest.NextToken =
listCollectionsResponse.NextToken;
                }

                listCollectionsResponse = await
rekognitionClient.ListCollectionsAsync(listCollectionsRequest);

                listCollectionsResponse.CollectionIds.ForEach(id =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(id);
                });
            }
            while (listCollectionsResponse.NextToken is not null);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListCollectionssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListFaces`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListFaces`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione dell'elenco dei volti in una raccolta.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to retrieve the list of faces
```

```
    /// stored in a collection.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListFaces
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string collectionId = "MyCollection2";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var listFacesResponse = new ListFacesResponse();
            Console.WriteLine($"Faces in collection {collectionId}");

            var listFacesRequest = new ListFacesRequest
            {
                CollectionId = collectionId,
                MaxResults = 1,
            };

            do
            {
                listFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.ListFacesAsync(listFacesRequest);
                listFacesResponse.Faces.ForEach(face =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(face.FaceId);
                });

                listFacesRequest.NextToken = listFacesResponse.NextToken;
            }
            while (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(listFacesResponse.NextToken));
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFacessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`RecognizeCelebrities`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RecognizeCelebrities`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Riconoscimento delle celebrità in un'immagine.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to use Amazon Rekognition to identify celebrities in a photo.
/// </summary>
public class CelebritiesInImage
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        string photo = "moviestars.jpg";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var recognizeCelebritiesRequest = new RecognizeCelebritiesRequest();

        var img = new Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();
        byte[] data = null;
        try
        {
            using var fs = new FileStream(photo, FileMode.Open,
FileAccess.Read);
            data = new byte[fs.Length];
            fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
        }
        catch (Exception)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Failed to load file {photo}");
            return;
        }
```

```
            img.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            recognizeCelebritiesRequest.Image = img;

            Console.WriteLine($"Looking for celebrities in image {photo}\n");

            var recognizeCelebritiesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.RecognizeCelebritiesAsync(recognizeCelebritiesRequest);

            Console.WriteLine($"{recognizeCelebritiesResponse.CelebrityFaces.Count}
celebrity(s) were recognized.\n");
            recognizeCelebritiesResponse.CelebrityFaces.ForEach(celeb =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Celebrity recognized: {celeb.Name}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Celebrity ID: {celeb.Id}");
                BoundingBox boundingBox = celeb.Face.BoundingBox;
                Console.WriteLine($"position: {boundingBox.Left}
{boundingBox.Top}");
                Console.WriteLine("Further information (if available):");
                celeb.Urls.ForEach(url =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(url);
                });
            });


Console.WriteLine($"{recognizeCelebritiesResponse.UnrecognizedFaces.Count} face(s)
were unrecognized.");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RecognizeCelebritiessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`SearchFaces`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SearchFaces`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ricerca di un volto (ID volto).

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to find faces in an image that
/// match the face Id provided in the method request.
/// </summary>
public class SearchFacesMatchingId
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string collectionId = "MyCollection";
        string faceId = "xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        // Search collection for faces matching the face id.
        var searchFacesRequest = new SearchFacesRequest
        {
            CollectionId = collectionId,
            FaceId = faceId,
            FaceMatchThreshold = 70F,
            MaxFaces = 2,
        };

        SearchFacesResponse searchFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.SearchFacesAsync(searchFacesRequest);

        Console.WriteLine("Face matching faceId " + faceId);

        Console.WriteLine("Matche(s): ");
        searchFacesResponse.FaceMatches.ForEach(face =>
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"FaceId: {face.Face.FaceId} Similarity:
{face.Similarity}");
            });
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SearchFacessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`SearchFacesByImage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SearchFacesByImage`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ricerca di un volto (immagine).

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to search for images matching those
/// in a collection.
/// </summary>
public class SearchFacesMatchingImage
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string collectionId = "MyCollection";
        string bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
        string photo = "input.jpg";
```

```
            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            // Get an image object from S3 bucket.
            var image = new Image()
            {
                S3Object = new S3Object()
                {
                    Bucket = bucket,
                    Name = photo,
                },
            };

            var searchFacesByImageRequest = new SearchFacesByImageRequest()
            {
                CollectionId = collectionId,
                Image = image,
                FaceMatchThreshold = 70F,
                MaxFaces = 2,
            };

            SearchFacesByImageResponse searchFacesByImageResponse = await
rekognitionClient.SearchFacesByImageAsync(searchFacesByImageRequest);

            Console.WriteLine("Faces matching largest face in image from " + photo);
            searchFacesByImageResponse.FaceMatches.ForEach(face =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"FaceId: {face.Face.FaceId}, Similarity:
{face.Similarity}");
            });
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SearchFacesByImagesezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per .NET

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Rilevamento di oggetti nelle immagini

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'app che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare oggetti per categoria nelle immagini.

SDK per .NET

Mostra come utilizzare l'API .NET di Amazon Rekognition per creare un'applicazione che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per identificare gli oggetti in base a una categoria nelle immagini situate in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Esempi di registrazione del dominio Route 53 utilizzando SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la registrazione del dominio AWS SDK per .NET with Route 53.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Registrazione domini Hello Route 53

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a usare la registrazione di domini Route 53.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public static class HelloRoute53Domains
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
```

```
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the Amazon Route 53 domain registration service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRoute53Domains>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var route53Client =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonRoute53Domains>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var response = await route53Client.ListPricesAsync(new ListPricesRequest
 { Tld = "com" });
        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon Route 53 Domains! Following are prices
 for .com domain operations:");
        var comPrices = response.Prices.FirstOrDefault();
        if (comPrices != null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRegistration: {comPrices.RegistrationPrice?.Price}
 {comPrices.RegistrationPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRenewal: {comPrices.RenewalPrice?.Price}
 {comPrices.RenewalPrice?.Currency}");
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListPricessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Elenca i domini correnti ed elenca le operazioni dell'anno scorso.
- Visualizza la fatturazione dell'anno scorso e visualizza i prezzi per i tipi di dominio.
- Ricevi suggerimenti sui domini.
- Verifica la disponibilità e la trasferibilità dei domini.
- Facoltativamente, richiedi la registrazione di un dominio.
- Ottieni informazioni dettagliate di un'operazione.
- Facoltativamente, ottieni informazioni dettagliate di un dominio.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
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> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
public static class Route53DomainScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
        1. List current domains.
        2. List operations in the past year.
        3. View billing for the account in the past year.
        4. View prices for domain types.
        5. Get domain suggestions.
        6. Check domain availability.
        7. Check domain transferability.
        8. Optionally, request a domain registration.
        9. Get an operation detail.
       10. Optionally, get a domain detail.
   */

    private static Route53Wrapper _route53Wrapper = null!;
```

```
    private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
                    .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRoute53Domains>()
                .AddTransient<Route53Wrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();

        var logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
        {
            builder.AddConsole();
        }).CreateLogger(typeof(Route53DomainScenario));

        _route53Wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Route53Wrapper>();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon Route 53 domains example
scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
            await ListDomains();
            await ListOperations();
            await ListBillingRecords();
            await ListPrices();
            await ListDomainSuggestions();
            await CheckDomainAvailability();
```

```
            await CheckDomainTransferability();
            var operationId = await RequestDomainRegistration();
            await GetOperationalDetail(operationId);
            await GetDomainDetails();
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("The Amazon Route 53 domains example scenario is
complete.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List account registered domains.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListDomains()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"1. List account domains.");
        var domains = await _route53Wrapper.ListDomains();
        for (int i = 0; i < domains.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {domains[i].DomainName}");
        }

        if (!domains.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tNo domains found in this account.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List domain operations in the past year.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListOperations()
    {
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"2. List account domain operations in the past year.");
        var operations = await _route53Wrapper.ListOperations(
            DateTime.Today.AddYears(-1));
        for (int i = 0; i < operations.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tOperation Id: {operations[i].OperationId}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tStatus: {operations[i].Status}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDate: {operations[i].SubmittedDate}");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List billing in the past year.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListBillingRecords()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"3. View billing for the account in the past year.");
        var billingRecords = await _route53Wrapper.ViewBilling(
            DateTime.Today.AddYears(-1),
            DateTime.Today);
        for (int i = 0; i < billingRecords.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tBill Date:
{billingRecords[i].BillDate.ToShortDateString()}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tOperation: {billingRecords[i].Operation}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tPrice: {billingRecords[i].Price}");
        }
        if (!billingRecords.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tNo billing records found in this account for the
past year.");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List prices for a few domain types.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListPrices()
```

```
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"4. View prices for domain types.");
        var domainTypes = new List<string> { "net", "com", "org", "co" };

        var prices = await _route53Wrapper.ListPrices(domainTypes);
        foreach (var pr in prices)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tName: {pr.Name}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRegistration: {pr.RegistrationPrice?.Price}
{pr.RegistrationPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRenewal: {pr.RenewalPrice?.Price}
{pr.RenewalPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tTransfer: {pr.TransferPrice?.Price}
{pr.TransferPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tChange Ownership: {pr.ChangeOwnershipPrice?.Price}
{pr.ChangeOwnershipPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRestoration: {pr.RestorationPrice?.Price}
{pr.RestorationPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List domain suggestions for a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListDomainSuggestions()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"5. Get domain suggestions.");
        string? domainName = null;
        while (domainName == null || string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(domainName))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enter a domain name to get available domain
suggestions.");
            domainName = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var suggestions = await _route53Wrapper.GetDomainSuggestions(domainName,
true, 5);
        foreach (var suggestion in suggestions)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"\tSuggestion Name: {suggestion.DomainName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAvailability: {suggestion.Availability}");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Check availability for a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CheckDomainAvailability()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"6. Check domain availability.");
        string? domainName = null;
        while (domainName == null || string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(domainName))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enter a domain name to check domain availability.");
            domainName = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var availability = await
_route53Wrapper.CheckDomainAvailability(domainName);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAvailability: {availability}");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Check transferability for a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CheckDomainTransferability()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"7. Check domain transferability.");
        string? domainName = null;
        while (domainName == null || string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(domainName))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enter a domain name to check domain
transferability.");
            domainName = Console.ReadLine();
        }
```

```
        var transferability = await
 _route53Wrapper.CheckDomainTransferability(domainName);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tTransferability: {transferability}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Check transferability for a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string?> RequestDomainRegistration()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"8. Optionally, request a domain registration.");

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNote: This example uses domain request settings in
 settings.json.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tTo change the domain registration settings, set the
 values in that file.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tRemember, registering an actual domain will incur an
 account billing cost.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tWould you like to begin a domain registration? (y/
n)");
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        if (ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
 StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase))
        {
            string domainName = _configuration["DomainName"];
            ContactDetail contact = new ContactDetail();
            contact.CountryCode =
 CountryCode.FindValue(_configuration["Contact:CountryCode"]);
            contact.ContactType =
 ContactType.FindValue(_configuration["Contact:ContactType"]);

            _configuration.GetSection("Contact").Bind(contact);

            var operationId = await _route53Wrapper.RegisterDomain(
                domainName,
                Convert.ToBoolean(_configuration["AutoRenew"]),
                Convert.ToInt32(_configuration["DurationInYears"]),
                contact);
            if (operationId != null)
            {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tRegistration requested. Operation Id: {operationId}");
            }

            return operationId;
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return null;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get details for an operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetOperationalDetail(string? operationId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"9. Get an operation detail.");

        var operationDetails =
            await _route53Wrapper.GetOperationDetail(operationId);

        Console.WriteLine(operationDetails);

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Optionally, get details for a registered domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string?> GetDomainDetails()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"10. Get details on a domain.");

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNote: you must have a registered domain to get
details.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tWould you like to get domain details? (y/n)");
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        if (ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase))
        {
```

```
            string? domainName = null;
            while (domainName == null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\tEnter a domain name to get details.");
                domainName = Console.ReadLine();
            }

            var domainDetails = await _route53Wrapper.GetDomainDetail(domainName);
            Console.WriteLine(domainDetails);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return null;
    }
}
```

Metodi wrapper utilizzati dallo scenario per le operazioni di registrazione di domini Route 53.

```
public class Route53Wrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonRoute53Domains _amazonRoute53Domains;
    private readonly ILogger<Route53Wrapper> _logger;
    public Route53Wrapper(IAmazonRoute53Domains amazonRoute53Domains,
 ILogger<Route53Wrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonRoute53Domains = amazonRoute53Domains;
        _logger = logger;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List prices for domain type operations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domainTypes">Domain types to include in the results.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of domain prices.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainPrice>> ListPrices(List<string> domainTypes)
    {
        var results = new List<DomainPrice>();
        var paginatePrices = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListPrices(new
 ListPricesRequest());
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
```

```
        await foreach (var prices in paginatePrices.Prices)
        {
            results.Add(prices);
        }
        return results.Where(p => domainTypes.Contains(p.Name)).ToList();
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Check the availability of a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for availability.</param>
    /// <returns>An availability result string.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CheckDomainAvailability(string domain)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.CheckDomainAvailabilityAsync(
            new CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain
            }
        );
        return result.Availability.Value;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Check the transferability of a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for transferability.</param>
    /// <returns>A transferability result string.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CheckDomainTransferability(string domain)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.CheckDomainTransferabilityAsync(
            new CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain
            }
        );
        return result.Transferability.Transferable.Value;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of suggestions for a given domain.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for suggestions.</param>
    /// <param name="onlyAvailable">If true, only returns available domains.</param>
    /// <param name="suggestionCount">The number of suggestions to return. Defaults
 to the max of 50.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of domain suggestions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainSuggestion>> GetDomainSuggestions(string domain,
 bool onlyAvailable, int suggestionCount = 50)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetDomainSuggestionsAsync(
            new GetDomainSuggestionsRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain,
                OnlyAvailable = onlyAvailable,
                SuggestionCount = suggestionCount
            }
        );
        return result.SuggestionsList;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get details for a domain action operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="operationId">The operational Id.</param>
    /// <returns>A string describing the operational details.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetOperationDetail(string? operationId)
    {
        if (operationId == null)
            return "Unable to get operational details because ID is null.";
        try
        {
            var operationDetails =
                await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetOperationDetailAsync(
                    new GetOperationDetailRequest
                    {
                        OperationId = operationId
                    }
                );

            var details = $"\tOperation {operationId}:\n" +
                          $"\tFor domain {operationDetails.DomainName} on
 {operationDetails.SubmittedDate.ToShortDateString()}.\n" +
                          $"\tMessage is {operationDetails.Message}.\n" +
```

```
                            $"\tStatus is {operationDetails.Status}.\n";

            return details;
        }
        catch (AmazonRoute53DomainsException ex)
        {
            return $"Unable to get operation details. Here's why: {ex.Message}.";
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate a domain registration request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contact">Contact details.</param>
    /// <param name="domainName">The domain name to register.</param>
    /// <param name="autoRenew">True if the domain should automatically renew.</
param>
    /// <param name="duration">The duration in years for the domain registration.</
param>
    /// <returns>The operation Id.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> RegisterDomain(string domainName, bool autoRenew, int
 duration, ContactDetail contact)
    {
        // This example uses the same contact information for admin, registrant, and
 tech contacts.
        try
        {
            var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.RegisterDomainAsync(
                new RegisterDomainRequest()
                {
                    AdminContact = contact,
                    RegistrantContact = contact,
                    TechContact = contact,
                    DomainName = domainName,
                    AutoRenew = autoRenew,
                    DurationInYears = duration,
                    PrivacyProtectAdminContact = false,
                    PrivacyProtectRegistrantContact = false,
                    PrivacyProtectTechContact = false
                }
            );
            return result.OperationId;
        }
```

```
        catch (InvalidInputException)
        {
            _logger.LogInformation($"Unable to request registration for domain
{domainName}");
            return null;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// View billing records for the account between a start and end date.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startDate">The start date for billing results.</param>
    /// <param name="endDate">The end date for billing results.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of billing records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<BillingRecord>> ViewBilling(DateTime startDate, DateTime
endDate)
    {
        var results = new List<BillingRecord>();
        var paginateBilling = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ViewBilling(
            new ViewBillingRequest()
            {
                Start = startDate,
                End = endDate
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var billingRecords in paginateBilling.BillingRecords)
        {
            results.Add(billingRecords);
        }
        return results;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List the domains for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of domain summary records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainSummary>> ListDomains()
    {
        var results = new List<DomainSummary>();
        var paginateDomains = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListDomains(
            new ListDomainsRequest());
```

```
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var domain in paginateDomains.Domains)
        {
            results.Add(domain);
        }
        return results;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List operations for the account that are submitted after a specified date.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of operation summary records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OperationSummary>> ListOperations(DateTime
submittedSince)
    {
        var results = new List<OperationSummary>();
        var paginateOperations = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListOperations(
            new ListOperationsRequest()
            {
                SubmittedSince = submittedSince
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var operations in paginateOperations.Operations)
        {
            results.Add(operations);
        }
        return results;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get details for a domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A string with detail information about the domain.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetDomainDetail(string domainName)
    {
        try
        {
            var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetDomainDetailAsync(
                new GetDomainDetailRequest()
                {
```

```
                    DomainName = domainName
                });
            var details = $"\tDomain {domainName}:\n" +
                          $"\tCreated on {result.CreationDate.ToShortDateString()}.
\n" +
                          $"\tAdmin contact is {result.AdminContact.Email}.\n" +
                          $"\tAuto-renew is {result.AutoRenew}.\n";

            return details;
        }
        catch (InvalidInputException)
        {
            return $"Domain {domainName} was not found in your account.";
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CheckDomainAvailability
  - CheckDomainTransferability
  - GetDomainDetail
  - GetDomainSuggestions
  - GetOperationDetail
  - ListDomains
  - ListOperations
  - ListPrices
  - RegisterDomain
  - ViewBilling

Azioni

`CheckDomainAvailability`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CheckDomainAvailability`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Check the availability of a domain name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="domain">The domain to check for availability.</param>
/// <returns>An availability result string.</returns>
public async Task<string> CheckDomainAvailability(string domain)
{
    var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.CheckDomainAvailabilityAsync(
        new CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest
        {
            DomainName = domain
        }
    );
    return result.Availability.Value;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CheckDomainAvailabilitysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CheckDomainTransferability`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CheckDomainTransferability`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Check the transferability of a domain name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="domain">The domain to check for transferability.</param>
/// <returns>A transferability result string.</returns>
public async Task<string> CheckDomainTransferability(string domain)
{
    var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.CheckDomainTransferabilityAsync(
        new CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest
        {
            DomainName = domain
        }
    );
    return result.Transferability.Transferable.Value;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CheckDomainTransferabilitysezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetDomainDetail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetDomainDetail`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Get details for a domain.
/// </summary>
/// <returns>A string with detail information about the domain.</returns>
public async Task<string> GetDomainDetail(string domainName)
{
    try
```

```
        {
            var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetDomainDetailAsync(
                new GetDomainDetailRequest()
                {
                    DomainName = domainName
                });
            var details = $"\tDomain {domainName}:\n" +
                          $"\tCreated on {result.CreationDate.ToShortDateString()}.
\n" +
                          $"\tAdmin contact is {result.AdminContact.Email}.\n" +
                          $"\tAuto-renew is {result.AutoRenew}.\n";

            return details;
        }
        catch (InvalidInputException)
        {
            return $"Domain {domainName} was not found in your account.";
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetDomainDetailsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetDomainSuggestions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetDomainSuggestions`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of suggestions for a given domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for suggestions.</param>
    /// <param name="onlyAvailable">If true, only returns available domains.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="suggestionCount">The number of suggestions to return. Defaults
to the max of 50.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of domain suggestions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainSuggestion>> GetDomainSuggestions(string domain,
bool onlyAvailable, int suggestionCount = 50)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetDomainSuggestionsAsync(
            new GetDomainSuggestionsRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain,
                OnlyAvailable = onlyAvailable,
                SuggestionCount = suggestionCount
            }
        );
        return result.SuggestionsList;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetDomainSuggestionssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetOperationDetail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetOperationDetail`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get details for a domain action operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="operationId">The operational Id.</param>
    /// <returns>A string describing the operational details.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetOperationDetail(string? operationId)
    {
```

```
        if (operationId == null)
            return "Unable to get operational details because ID is null.";
        try
        {
            var operationDetails =
                await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetOperationDetailAsync(
                    new GetOperationDetailRequest
                    {
                        OperationId = operationId
                    }
                );

            var details = $"\tOperation {operationId}:\n" +
                          $"\tFor domain {operationDetails.DomainName} on
{operationDetails.SubmittedDate.ToShortDateString()}.\n" +
                          $"\tMessage is {operationDetails.Message}.\n" +
                          $"\tStatus is {operationDetails.Status}.\n";

            return details;
        }
        catch (AmazonRoute53DomainsException ex)
        {
            return $"Unable to get operation details. Here's why: {ex.Message}.";
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetOperationDetailsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListDomains`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListDomains`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the domains for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of domain summary records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainSummary>> ListDomains()
    {
        var results = new List<DomainSummary>();
        var paginateDomains = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListDomains(
            new ListDomainsRequest());

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var domain in paginateDomains.Domains)
        {
            results.Add(domain);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListDomainssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListOperations`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListOperations`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List operations for the account that are submitted after a specified date.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of operation summary records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OperationSummary>> ListOperations(DateTime
submittedSince)
```

```
    {
        var results = new List<OperationSummary>();
        var paginateOperations = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListOperations(
            new ListOperationsRequest()
            {
                SubmittedSince = submittedSince
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var operations in paginateOperations.Operations)
        {
            results.Add(operations);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListOperationssezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListPrices`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListPrices`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List prices for domain type operations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domainTypes">Domain types to include in the results.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of domain prices.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainPrice>> ListPrices(List<string> domainTypes)
    {
        var results = new List<DomainPrice>();
        var paginatePrices = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListPrices(new
ListPricesRequest());
```

```
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var prices in paginatePrices.Prices)
        {
            results.Add(prices);
        }
        return results.Where(p => domainTypes.Contains(p.Name)).ToList();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListPricessezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`RegisterDomain`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RegisterDomain`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate a domain registration request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contact">Contact details.</param>
    /// <param name="domainName">The domain name to register.</param>
    /// <param name="autoRenew">True if the domain should automatically renew.</
param>
    /// <param name="duration">The duration in years for the domain registration.</
param>
    /// <returns>The operation Id.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> RegisterDomain(string domainName, bool autoRenew, int
 duration, ContactDetail contact)
    {
        // This example uses the same contact information for admin, registrant, and
 tech contacts.
        try
        {
            var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.RegisterDomainAsync(
```

```
                new RegisterDomainRequest()
                {
                    AdminContact = contact,
                    RegistrantContact = contact,
                    TechContact = contact,
                    DomainName = domainName,
                    AutoRenew = autoRenew,
                    DurationInYears = duration,
                    PrivacyProtectAdminContact = false,
                    PrivacyProtectRegistrantContact = false,
                    PrivacyProtectTechContact = false
                }
            );
            return result.OperationId;
        }
        catch (InvalidInputException)
        {
            _logger.LogInformation($"Unable to request registration for domain
{domainName}");
            return null;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RegisterDomainsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ViewBilling`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ViewBilling`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// View billing records for the account between a start and end date.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="startDate">The start date for billing results.</param>
    /// <param name="endDate">The end date for billing results.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of billing records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<BillingRecord>> ViewBilling(DateTime startDate, DateTime
endDate)
    {
        var results = new List<BillingRecord>();
        var paginateBilling = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ViewBilling(
            new ViewBillingRequest()
            {
                Start = startDate,
                End = endDate
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var billingRecords in paginateBilling.BillingRecords)
        {
            results.Add(billingRecords);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ViewBillingconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Esempi di utilizzo di Amazon S3 SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon S3. AWS SDK per .NET

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un bucket e carica un file in tale bucket.
- Scaricare un oggetto da un bucket.
- Copiare un oggetto in una sottocartella in un bucket.
- Elencare gli oggetti in un bucket.
- Elimina il bucket e tutti gli oggetti in esso contenuti.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public class S3_Basics
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create an Amazon S3 client object. The constructor uses the
        // default user installed on the system. To work with Amazon S3
        // features in a different AWS Region, pass the AWS Region as a
        // parameter to the client constructor.
        IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();
        string bucketName = string.Empty;
        string filePath = string.Empty;
```

```
            string keyName = string.Empty;

            var sepBar = new string('-', Console.WindowWidth);

            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
            Console.WriteLine("Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) basic");
            Console.WriteLine("procedures. This application will:");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t1. Create a bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t2. Upload an object to the new bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t3. Copy the uploaded object to a folder in the
bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t4. List the items in the new bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t5. Delete all the items in the bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t6. Delete the bucket");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

            // Create a bucket.
            Console.WriteLine($"\n{sepBar}");
            Console.WriteLine("\nCreate a new Amazon S3 bucket.\n");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

            Console.Write("Please enter a name for the new bucket: ");
            bucketName = Console.ReadLine();

            var success = await S3Bucket.CreateBucketAsync(client, bucketName);
            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created bucket: {bucketName}.\n");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not create bucket: {bucketName}.\n");
            }

            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
            Console.WriteLine("Upload a file to the new bucket.");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

            // Get the local path and filename for the file to upload.
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(filePath))
            {
                Console.Write("Please enter the path and filename of the file to
upload: ");
                filePath = Console.ReadLine();
```

```
                // Confirm that the file exists on the local computer.
                if (!File.Exists(filePath))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't find {filePath}. Try again.\n");
                    filePath = string.Empty;
                }
            }

            // Get the file name from the full path.
            keyName = Path.GetFileName(filePath);

            success = await S3Bucket.UploadFileAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
filePath);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully uploaded {keyName} from {filePath}
to {bucketName}.\n");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not upload {keyName}.\n");
            }

            // Set the file path to an empty string to avoid overwriting the
            // file we just uploaded to the bucket.
            filePath = string.Empty;

            // Now get a new location where we can save the file.
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(filePath))
            {
                // First get the path to which the file will be downloaded.
                Console.Write("Please enter the path where the file will be
downloaded: ");
                filePath = Console.ReadLine();

                // Confirm that the file exists on the local computer.
                if (File.Exists($"{filePath}\\{keyName}"))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Sorry, the file already exists in that
location.\n");
                    filePath = string.Empty;
                }
```

```
            }

            // Download an object from a bucket.
            success = await S3Bucket.DownloadObjectFromBucketAsync(client,
bucketName, keyName, filePath);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully downloaded {keyName}.\n");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Sorry, could not download {keyName}.\n");
            }

            // Copy the object to a different folder in the bucket.
            string folderName = string.Empty;

            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(folderName))
            {
                Console.Write("Please enter the name of the folder to copy your
object to: ");
                folderName = Console.ReadLine();
            }

            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(keyName))
            {
                // Get the name to give to the object once uploaded.
                Console.Write("Enter the name of the object to copy: ");
                keyName = Console.ReadLine();
            }

            await S3Bucket.CopyObjectInBucketAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
folderName);

            // List the objects in the bucket.
            await S3Bucket.ListBucketContentsAsync(client, bucketName);

            // Delete the contents of the bucket.
            await S3Bucket.DeleteBucketContentsAsync(client, bucketName);

            // Deleting the bucket too quickly after deleting its contents will
            // cause an error that the bucket isn't empty. So...
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Press <Enter> when you are ready to delete the
bucket.");
            _ = Console.ReadLine();

            // Delete the bucket.
            await S3Bucket.DeleteBucketAsync(client, bucketName);
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

Azioni

`CopyObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CopyObject`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
```

```
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    public class CopyObject
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Specify the AWS Region where your buckets are located if it is
            // different from the AWS Region of the default user.
            IAmazonS3 s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();

            // Remember to change these values to refer to your Amazon S3 objects.
            string sourceBucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket1";
            string destinationBucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket2";
            string sourceObjectKey = "testfile.txt";
            string destinationObjectKey = "testfilecopy.txt";

            Console.WriteLine($"Copying {sourceObjectKey} from {sourceBucketName} to
 ");
            Console.WriteLine($"{destinationBucketName} as {destinationObjectKey}");

            var response = await CopyingObjectAsync(
                s3Client,
                sourceObjectKey,
                destinationObjectKey,
                sourceBucketName,
                destinationBucketName);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("\nCopy complete.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method calls the AWS SDK for .NET to copy an
        /// object from one Amazon S3 bucket to another.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="sourceKey">The name of the object to be copied.</param>
        /// <param name="destinationKey">The name under which to save the copy.</
param>
        /// <param name="sourceBucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket
        /// where the file is located now.</param>
        /// <param name="destinationBucketName">The name of the Amazon S3
```

```
        /// bucket where the copy should be saved.</param>
        /// <returns>Returns a CopyObjectResponse object with the results from
        /// the async call.</returns>
        public static async Task<CopyObjectResponse> CopyingObjectAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string sourceKey,
            string destinationKey,
            string sourceBucketName,
            string destinationBucketName)
        {
            var response = new CopyObjectResponse();
            try
            {
                var request = new CopyObjectRequest
                {
                    SourceBucket = sourceBucketName,
                    SourceKey = sourceKey,
                    DestinationBucket = destinationBucketName,
                    DestinationKey = destinationKey,
                };
                response = await client.CopyObjectAsync(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error copying object: '{ex.Message}'");
            }

            return response;
        }
    }
```

Copia un oggetto utilizzando una richiesta condizionale.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Copies an object from one Amazon S3 bucket to another with a conditional
 request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sourceKey">The key of the source object to copy.</param>
    /// <param name="destKey">The key of the destination object.</param>
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The source bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="destBucket">The destination bucket of the object.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="conditionType">The type of condition to apply, e.g.
 'CopySourceIfMatch', 'CopySourceIfNoneMatch', 'CopySourceIfModifiedSince',
 'CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince'.</param>
    /// <param name="conditionDateValue">The value to use for the condition for
 dates.</param>
    /// <param name="etagConditionalValue">The value to use for the condition for
 etags.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the conditional copy is successful, False otherwise.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> CopyObjectConditional(string sourceKey, string destKey,
 string sourceBucket, string destBucket,
        S3ConditionType conditionType, DateTime? conditionDateValue = null, string?
 etagConditionalValue = null)
    {
        try
        {
            var copyObjectRequest = new CopyObjectRequest
            {
                DestinationBucket = destBucket,
                DestinationKey = destKey,
                SourceBucket = sourceBucket,
                SourceKey = sourceKey
            };

            switch (conditionType)
            {
                case S3ConditionType.IfMatch:
                    copyObjectRequest.ETagToMatch = etagConditionalValue;
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfNoneMatch:
                    copyObjectRequest.ETagToNotMatch = etagConditionalValue;
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfModifiedSince:
                    copyObjectRequest.ModifiedSinceDateUtc =
 conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfUnmodifiedSince:
                    copyObjectRequest.UnmodifiedSinceDateUtc =
 conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
                    break;
                default:
                    throw new ArgumentOutOfRangeException(nameof(conditionType),
 conditionType, null);
            }
```

```
            await _amazonS3.CopyObjectAsync(copyObjectRequest);
            _logger.LogInformation($"Conditional copy successful for key {destKey}
in bucket {destBucket}.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
        {
            if (e.ErrorCode == "PreconditionFailed")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional copy failed: Precondition failed");
            }
            else if (e.ErrorCode == "304")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional copy failed: Object not modified");
            }
            else
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Unexpected error: {e.ErrorCode}");
                throw;
            }
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione CopyObject AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

`CreateBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateBucket`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        /// <summary>
```

```
        /// Shows how to create a new Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value representing the success or failure of
        /// the bucket creation process.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateBucketAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
 bucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                var request = new PutBucketRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    UseClientRegion = true,
                };

                var response = await client.PutBucketAsync(request);
                return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error creating bucket: '{ex.Message}'");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

Crea un bucket con il blocco degli oggetti abilitato.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with object lock actions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
    /// <param name="enableObjectLock">True to enable object lock on the bucket.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateBucketWithObjectLock(string bucketName, bool
 enableObjectLock)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"\tCreating bucket {bucketName} with object lock
 {enableObjectLock}.");
```

```
        try
        {
            var request = new PutBucketRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                UseClientRegion = true,
                ObjectLockEnabledForBucket = enableObjectLock,
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutBucketAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating bucket: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione CreateBucket AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

`DeleteBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteBucket`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to delete an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket to delete.</
param>
```

```
        /// <returns>A boolean value that represents the success or failure of
        /// the delete operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteBucketAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                var request = new DeleteBucketRequest { BucketName = bucketName, };

                await client.DeleteBucketAsync(request);
                return true;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error deleting bucket: {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteBucketconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteBucketCors`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteBucketCors`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a CORS configuration from an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to delete the CORS configuration from the bucket.</param>
```

```
        private static async Task DeleteCORSConfigurationAsync(AmazonS3Client
client)
        {
            DeleteCORSConfigurationRequest request = new
DeleteCORSConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = BucketName,
            };
            await client.DeleteCORSConfigurationAsync(request);
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteBucketCorsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteBucketLifecycle`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteBucketLifecycle`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// This method removes the Lifecycle configuration from the named
        /// S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The S3 client object used to call
        /// the RemoveLifecycleConfigAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// S3 bucket from which the configuration will be removed.</param>
        public static async Task RemoveLifecycleConfigAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
            var request = new DeleteLifecycleConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
```

```
            };
            await client.DeleteLifecycleConfigurationAsync(request);
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteBucketLifecycleconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteObject`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina un oggetto in un bucket S3 senza controllo delle versioni.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to delete an object from a non-versioned Amazon
/// Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteObject
{
    /// <summary>
    /// The Main method initializes the necessary variables and then calls
    /// the DeleteObjectNonVersionedBucketAsync method to delete the object
    /// named by the keyName parameter.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        const string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
        const string keyName = "testfile.txt";
```

```
            // If the Amazon S3 bucket is located in an AWS Region other than the
            // Region of the default account, define the AWS Region for the
            // Amazon S3 bucket in your call to the AmazonS3Client constructor.
            // For example RegionEndpoint.USWest2.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();
            await DeleteObjectNonVersionedBucketAsync(client, bucketName, keyName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// The DeleteObjectNonVersionedBucketAsync takes care of deleting the
        /// desired object from the named bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client used to delete
        /// an object from an Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which the
        /// object will be deleted.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the object to delete.</param>
        public static async Task DeleteObjectNonVersionedBucketAsync(IAmazonS3
client, string bucketName, string keyName)
        {
            try
            {
                var deleteObjectRequest = new DeleteObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                };

                Console.WriteLine($"Deleting object: {keyName}");
                await client.DeleteObjectAsync(deleteObjectRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Object: {keyName} deleted from {bucketName}.");
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error encountered on server.
Message:'{ex.Message}' when deleting an object.");
            }
        }
    }
```

Elimina un oggetto in un bucket S3 con controllo delle versioni.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example creates an object in an Amazon Simple Storage Service
/// (Amazon S3) bucket and then deletes the object version that was
/// created.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteObjectVersion
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
        string keyName = "verstioned-object.txt";

        // If the AWS Region of the default user is different from the AWS
        // Region of the Amazon S3 bucket, pass the AWS Region of the
        // bucket region to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
        // Define it like this:
        //      RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;
        IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

        await CreateAndDeleteObjectVersionAsync(client, bucketName, keyName);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// This method creates and then deletes a versioned object.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
    /// create and delete the object.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the
    /// object will be created and deleted.</param>
    /// <param name="keyName">The key name of the object to create.</param>
    public static async Task CreateAndDeleteObjectVersionAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName, string keyName)
    {
        try
        {
            // Add a sample object.
            string versionID = await PutAnObject(client, bucketName, keyName);
```

```
                // Delete the object by specifying an object key and a version ID.
                DeleteObjectRequest request = new DeleteObjectRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                    VersionId = versionID,
                };

                Console.WriteLine("Deleting an object");
                await client.DeleteObjectAsync(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method is used to create the temporary Amazon S3 object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 object which will be used
        /// to create the temporary Amazon S3 object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the
 object
        /// will be created.</param>
        /// <param name="objectKey">The name of the Amazon S3 object co create.</
param>
        /// <returns>The Version ID of the created object.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> PutAnObject(IAmazonS3 client, string
 bucketName, string objectKey)
        {
            PutObjectRequest request = new PutObjectRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                ContentBody = "This is the content body!",
            };

            PutObjectResponse response = await client.PutObjectAsync(request);
            return response.VersionId;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteObjectconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteObjects`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteObjects`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Eliminazione di tutti gli oggetti da un bucket Amazon S3.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Delete all of the objects stored in an existing Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which the
        /// contents will be deleted.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value that represents the success or failure of
        /// deleting all of the objects in the bucket.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteBucketContentsAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName)
        {
            // Iterate over the contents of the bucket and delete all objects.
            var request = new ListObjectsV2Request
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            };

            try
            {
                ListObjectsV2Response response;

                do
                {
```

```
                    response = await client.ListObjectsV2Async(request);
                    response.S3Objects
                        .ForEach(async obj => await
client.DeleteObjectAsync(bucketName, obj.Key));

                    // If the response is truncated, set the request
ContinuationToken
                    // from the NextContinuationToken property of the response.
                    request.ContinuationToken = response.NextContinuationToken;
                }
                while (response.IsTruncated);

                return true;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error deleting objects: {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

Eliminare più oggetti da un bucket S3 senza controllo delle versioni.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to delete multiple objects from an Amazon Simple
    /// Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteMultipleObjects
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// The Main method initializes the Amazon S3 client and the name of
        /// the bucket and then passes those values to MultiObjectDeleteAsync.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
```

```
            const string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";

            // If the Amazon S3 bucket from which you wish to delete objects is not
            // located in the same AWS Region as the default user, define the
            // AWS Region for the Amazon S3 bucket as a parameter to the client
            // constructor.
            IAmazonS3 s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();

            await MultiObjectDeleteAsync(s3Client, bucketName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method uses the passed Amazon S3 client to first create and then
        /// delete three files from the named bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// Amazon S3 methods.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where objects
        /// will be created and then deleted.</param>
        public static async Task MultiObjectDeleteAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
            // Create three sample objects which we will then delete.
            var keysAndVersions = await PutObjectsAsync(client, 3, bucketName);

            // Now perform the multi-object delete, passing the key names and
            // version IDs. Since we are working with a non-versioned bucket,
            // the object keys collection includes null version IDs.
            DeleteObjectsRequest multiObjectDeleteRequest = new DeleteObjectsRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Objects = keysAndVersions,
            };

            // You can add a specific object key to the delete request using the
            // AddKey method of the multiObjectDeleteRequest.
            try
            {
                DeleteObjectsResponse response = await
client.DeleteObjectsAsync(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Successfully deleted all the {0} items",
response.DeletedObjects.Count);
            }
```

```
            catch (DeleteObjectsException e)
            {
                PrintDeletionErrorStatus(e);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Prints the list of errors raised by the call to DeleteObjectsAsync.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="ex">A collection of exceptions returned by the call to
        /// DeleteObjectsAsync.</param>
        public static void PrintDeletionErrorStatus(DeleteObjectsException ex)
        {
            DeleteObjectsResponse errorResponse = ex.Response;
            Console.WriteLine("x {0}", errorResponse.DeletedObjects.Count);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted
 {errorResponse.DeletedObjects.Count}.");
            Console.WriteLine($"No. of objects failed to delete =
 {errorResponse.DeleteErrors.Count}");

            Console.WriteLine("Printing error data...");
            foreach (DeleteError deleteError in errorResponse.DeleteErrors)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Object Key:
 {deleteError.Key}\t{deleteError.Code}\t{deleteError.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method creates simple text file objects that can be used in
        /// the delete method.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon S3 client used to call PutObjectAsync.</
param>
        /// <param name="number">The number of objects to create.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket where the objects
        /// will be created.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of keys (object keys) and versions that the calling
        /// method will use to delete the newly created files.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<KeyVersion>> PutObjectsAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
 int number, string bucketName)
        {
            List<KeyVersion> keys = new List<KeyVersion>();
```

```
            for (int i = 0; i < number; i++)
            {
                string key = "ExampleObject-" + new System.Random().Next();
                PutObjectRequest request = new PutObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = key,
                    ContentBody = "This is the content body!",
                };

                PutObjectResponse response = await client.PutObjectAsync(request);

                // For non-versioned bucket operations, we only need the
                // object key.
                KeyVersion keyVersion = new KeyVersion
                {
                    Key = key,
                };
                keys.Add(keyVersion);
            }

            return keys;
        }
    }
```

Eliminare più oggetti da un bucket S3 con controllo delle versioni.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to delete objects in a version-enabled Amazon
    /// Simple StorageService (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteMultipleObjects
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
```

```
            string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";

            // If the AWS Region for your Amazon S3 bucket is different from
            // the AWS Region of the default user, define the AWS Region for
            // the Amazon S3 bucket and pass it to the client constructor
            // like this:
            // RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;
            IAmazonS3 s3Client;

            s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
            await DeleteMultipleObjectsFromVersionedBucketAsync(s3Client,
bucketName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method removes multiple versions and objects from a
        /// version-enabled Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// DeleteObjectVersionsAsync, DeleteObjectsAsync, and
        /// RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which to delete
        /// objects.</param>
        public static async Task
DeleteMultipleObjectsFromVersionedBucketAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string bucketName)
        {
            // Delete objects (specifying object version in the request).
            await DeleteObjectVersionsAsync(client, bucketName);

            // Delete objects (without specifying object version in the request).
            var deletedObjects = await DeleteObjectsAsync(client, bucketName);

            // Additional exercise - remove the delete markers Amazon S3 returned
from
            // the preceding response. This results in the objects reappearing
            // in the bucket (you can verify the appearance/disappearance of
            // objects in the console).
            await RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync(client, bucketName, deletedObjects);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates and then deletes non-versioned Amazon S3 objects and then
deletes
```

```
        /// them again. The method returns a list of the Amazon S3 objects deleted.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// PubObjectsAsync and NonVersionedDeleteAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket where the objects
        /// will be created and then deleted.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of DeletedObjects.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<DeletedObject>> DeleteObjectsAsync(IAmazonS3
client, string bucketName)
        {
            // Upload the sample objects.
            var keysAndVersions2 = await PutObjectsAsync(client, bucketName, 3);

            // Delete objects using only keys. Amazon S3 creates a delete marker and
            // returns its version ID in the response.
            List<DeletedObject> deletedObjects = await
NonVersionedDeleteAsync(client, bucketName, keysAndVersions2);
            return deletedObjects;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method creates several temporary objects and then deletes them.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The S3 client.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">Name of the bucket.</param>
        /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
        public static async Task DeleteObjectVersionsAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
            // Upload the sample objects.
            var keysAndVersions1 = await PutObjectsAsync(client, bucketName, 3);

            // Delete the specific object versions.
            await VersionedDeleteAsync(client, bucketName, keysAndVersions1);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the list of information about deleted files to the console.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="e">Error information from the delete process.</param>
        private static void DisplayDeletionErrors(DeleteObjectsException e)
        {
            var errorResponse = e.Response;
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"No. of objects successfully deleted =
 {errorResponse.DeletedObjects.Count}");
            Console.WriteLine($"No. of objects failed to delete =
 {errorResponse.DeleteErrors.Count}");
            Console.WriteLine("Printing error data...");
            foreach (var deleteError in errorResponse.DeleteErrors)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Object Key:
 {deleteError.Key}\t{deleteError.Code}\t{deleteError.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Delete multiple objects from a version-enabled bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// DeleteObjectVersionsAsync, DeleteObjectsAsync, and
        /// RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which to delete
        /// objects.</param>
        /// <param name="keys">A list of key names for the objects to delete.</
param>
        private static async Task VersionedDeleteAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
 bucketName, List<KeyVersion> keys)
        {
            var multiObjectDeleteRequest = new DeleteObjectsRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Objects = keys, // This includes the object keys and specific
 version IDs.
            };

            try
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Executing VersionedDelete...");
                DeleteObjectsResponse response = await
 client.DeleteObjectsAsync(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted all the
 {response.DeletedObjects.Count} items");
            }
            catch (DeleteObjectsException ex)
            {
                DisplayDeletionErrors(ex);
```

```
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes multiple objects from a non-versioned Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// DeleteObjectVersionsAsync, DeleteObjectsAsync, and
        /// RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which to delete
        /// objects.</param>
        /// <param name="keys">A list of key names for the objects to delete.</
param>
        /// <returns>A list of the deleted objects.</returns>
        private static async Task<List<DeletedObject>>
 NonVersionedDeleteAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string bucketName, List<KeyVersion> keys)
        {
            // Create a request that includes only the object key names.
            DeleteObjectsRequest multiObjectDeleteRequest = new
 DeleteObjectsRequest();
            multiObjectDeleteRequest.BucketName = bucketName;

            foreach (var key in keys)
            {
                multiObjectDeleteRequest.AddKey(key.Key);
            }

            // Execute DeleteObjectsAsync.
            // The DeleteObjectsAsync method adds a delete marker for each
            // object deleted. You can verify that the objects were removed
            // using the Amazon S3 console.
            DeleteObjectsResponse response;
            try
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Executing NonVersionedDelete...");
                response = await
 client.DeleteObjectsAsync(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Successfully deleted all the {0} items",
 response.DeletedObjects.Count);
            }
            catch (DeleteObjectsException ex)
            {
                DisplayDeletionErrors(ex);
```

```
                throw; // Some deletions failed. Investigate before continuing.
            }

            // This response contains the DeletedObjects list which we use to delete
 the delete markers.
            return response.DeletedObjects;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes the markers left after deleting the temporary objects.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// DeleteObjectVersionsAsync, DeleteObjectsAsync, and
        /// RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which to delete
        /// objects.</param>
        /// <param name="deletedObjects">A list of the objects that were deleted.</
param>
        private static async Task RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
 bucketName, List<DeletedObject> deletedObjects)
        {
            var keyVersionList = new List<KeyVersion>();

            foreach (var deletedObject in deletedObjects)
            {
                KeyVersion keyVersion = new KeyVersion
                {
                    Key = deletedObject.Key,
                    VersionId = deletedObject.DeleteMarkerVersionId,
                };
                keyVersionList.Add(keyVersion);
            }

            // Create another request to delete the delete markers.
            var multiObjectDeleteRequest = new DeleteObjectsRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Objects = keyVersionList,
            };

            // Now, delete the delete marker to bring your objects back to the
 bucket.
            try
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Removing the delete markers .....");
                var deleteObjectResponse = await
client.DeleteObjectsAsync(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted the
{deleteObjectResponse.DeletedObjects.Count} delete markers");
            }
            catch (DeleteObjectsException ex)
            {
                DisplayDeletionErrors(ex);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Create temporary Amazon S3 objects to show how object deletion wors in
an
        /// Amazon S3 bucket with versioning enabled.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// PutObjectAsync to create temporary objects for the example.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the S3
        /// bucket where we will create the temporary objects.</param>
        /// <param name="number">The number of temporary objects to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of the KeyVersion objects.</returns>
        private static async Task<List<KeyVersion>> PutObjectsAsync(IAmazonS3
client, string bucketName, int number)
        {
            var keys = new List<KeyVersion>();

            for (var i = 0; i < number; i++)
            {
                string key = "ObjectToDelete-" + new System.Random().Next();
                PutObjectRequest request = new PutObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = key,
                    ContentBody = "This is the content body!",
                };

                var response = await client.PutObjectAsync(request);
                KeyVersion keyVersion = new KeyVersion
                {
                    Key = key,
```

```
                    VersionId = response.VersionId,
                };

                keys.Add(keyVersion);
            }

            return keys;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteObjectsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetBucketAcl`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetBucketAcl`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Get the access control list (ACL) for the new bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to get the
        /// access control list (ACL) of the bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="newBucketName">The name of the newly created bucket.</
param>
        /// <returns>An S3AccessControlList.</returns>
        public static async Task<S3AccessControlList> GetACLForBucketAsync(IAmazonS3
 client, string newBucketName)
        {
            // Retrieve bucket ACL to show that the ACL was properly applied to
            // the new bucket.
            GetACLResponse getACLResponse = await client.GetACLAsync(new
 GetACLRequest
```

```
            {
                BucketName = newBucketName,
            });

            return getACLResponse.AccessControlList;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetBucketAclconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetBucketCors`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetBucketCors`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve the CORS configuration applied to the Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to retrieve the CORS configuration.</param>
        /// <returns>The created CORS configuration object.</returns>
        private static async Task<CORSConfiguration>
RetrieveCORSConfigurationAsync(AmazonS3Client client)
        {
            GetCORSConfigurationRequest request = new GetCORSConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = BucketName,
            };
            var response = await client.GetCORSConfigurationAsync(request);
            var configuration = response.Configuration;
            PrintCORSRules(configuration);
            return configuration;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetBucketCorsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetBucketEncryption`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetBucketEncryption`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get and print the encryption settings of a bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">Name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task GetEncryptionSettings(string bucketName)
    {
        // Check and print the bucket encryption settings.
        Console.WriteLine($"Getting encryption settings for bucket {bucketName}.");

        try
        {
            var settings =
                await _s3Client.GetBucketEncryptionAsync(
                    new GetBucketEncryptionRequest() { BucketName = bucketName });

            foreach (var encryptionSettings in
settings?.ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration?.ServerSideEncryptionRules!)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tAlgorithm:
{encryptionSettings.ServerSideEncryptionByDefault.ServerSideEncryptionAlgorithm}");
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tKey:
{encryptionSettings.ServerSideEncryptionByDefault.ServerSideEncryptionKeyManagementServiceK
```

```
            }
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.ErrorCode == "InvalidBucketName"
                ? $"Bucket {bucketName} was not found."
                : $"Unable to get bucket encryption for bucket {bucketName},
{ex.Message}");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetBucketEncryptionconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Returns a configuration object for the supplied bucket name.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The S3 client object used to call
        /// the GetLifecycleConfigurationAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket for which a
        /// configuration will be created.</param>
        /// <returns>Returns a new LifecycleConfiguration object.</returns>
        public static async Task<LifecycleConfiguration>
RetrieveLifecycleConfigAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string bucketName)
        {
            var request = new GetLifecycleConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            };
```

```
            var response = await client.GetLifecycleConfigurationAsync(request);
            var configuration = response.Configuration;
            return configuration;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetBucketWebsite`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetBucketWebsite`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
                // Get the website configuration.
                GetBucketWebsiteRequest getRequest = new GetBucketWebsiteRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                };
                GetBucketWebsiteResponse getResponse = await
client.GetBucketWebsiteAsync(getRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Index document:
{getResponse.WebsiteConfiguration.IndexDocumentSuffix}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Error document:
{getResponse.WebsiteConfiguration.ErrorDocument}");
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetBucketWebsiteconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetObject`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to download an object from an Amazon S3 bucket to the
        /// local computer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket where the object is
        /// currently stored.</param>
        /// <param name="objectName">The name of the object to download.</param>
        /// <param name="filePath">The path, including filename, where the
        /// downloaded object will be stored.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
        /// download process.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DownloadObjectFromBucketAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string objectName,
            string filePath)
        {
            // Create a GetObject request
            var request = new GetObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectName,
            };

            // Issue request and remember to dispose of the response
            using GetObjectResponse response = await client.GetObjectAsync(request);

            try
            {
                // Save object to local file
                await response.WriteResponseStreamToFileAsync($"{filePath}\
\{objectName}", true, CancellationToken.None);
```

```
                return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error saving {objectName}: {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

Ottieni un oggetto usando una richiesta condizionale.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieves an object from Amazon S3 with a conditional request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to retrieve.</param>
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The source bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="conditionType">The type of condition: 'IfMatch', 'IfNoneMatch',
 'IfModifiedSince', 'IfUnmodifiedSince'.</param>
    /// <param name="conditionDateValue">The value to use for the condition for
 dates.</param>
    /// <param name="etagConditionalValue">The value to use for the condition for
 etags.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the conditional read is successful, False otherwise.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> GetObjectConditional(string objectKey, string
 sourceBucket,
        S3ConditionType conditionType, DateTime? conditionDateValue = null, string?
 etagConditionalValue = null)
    {
        try
        {
            var getObjectRequest = new GetObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = sourceBucket,
                Key = objectKey
            };

            switch (conditionType)
            {
                case S3ConditionType.IfMatch:
                    getObjectRequest.EtagToMatch = etagConditionalValue;
```

```
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfNoneMatch:
                    getObjectRequest.EtagToNotMatch = etagConditionalValue;
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfModifiedSince:
                    getObjectRequest.ModifiedSinceDateUtc =
conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfUnmodifiedSince:
                    getObjectRequest.UnmodifiedSinceDateUtc =
conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
                    break;
                default:
                    throw new ArgumentOutOfRangeException(nameof(conditionType),
conditionType, null);
            }

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectAsync(getObjectRequest);
            var sampleBytes = new byte[20];
            await response.ResponseStream.ReadAsync(sampleBytes, 0, 20);
            _logger.LogInformation($"Conditional read successful. Here are the first
20 bytes of the object:\n{System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetString(sampleBytes)}");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
        {
            if (e.ErrorCode == "PreconditionFailed")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional read failed: Precondition failed");
            }
            else if (e.ErrorCode == "NotModified")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional read failed: Object not modified");
            }
            else
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Unexpected error: {e.ErrorCode}");
                throw;
            }
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione GetObject AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

`GetObjectLegalHold`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetObjectLegalHold`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the legal hold details for an S3 object.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key.</param>
    /// <returns>The object legal hold details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockLegalHold> GetObjectLegalHold(string bucketName,
        string objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectLegalHoldRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectLegalHoldAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tObject legal hold for {objectKey} in {bucketName}:
" +
                                $"\n\tStatus: {response.LegalHold.Status}");
            return response.LegalHold;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch legal hold: '{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockLegalHold();
        }
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetObjectLegalHoldconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetObjectLockConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetObjectLockConfiguration`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the object lock configuration details for an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket to get details.</param>
    /// <returns>The bucket's object lock configuration details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockConfiguration>
GetBucketObjectLockConfiguration(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tBucket object lock config for {bucketName} in
{bucketName}: " +
                              $"\n\tEnabled:
{response.ObjectLockConfiguration.ObjectLockEnabled}" +
                              $"\n\tRule:
{response.ObjectLockConfiguration.Rule?.DefaultRetention}");

            return response.ObjectLockConfiguration;
```

```
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch object lock config:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockConfiguration();
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetObjectLockConfigurationconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetObjectRetention`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetObjectRetention`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the retention period for an S3 object.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key.</param>
    /// <returns>The object retention details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockRetention> GetObjectRetention(string bucketName,
        string objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectRetentionRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };
```

```
            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectRetentionAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tObject retention for {objectKey} in {bucketName}:
" +
                                $"\n\t{response.Retention.Mode} until
{response.Retention.RetainUntilDate:d}.");
            return response.Retention;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch object lock retention:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockRetention();
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetObjectRetentionconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListBuckets`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListBuckets`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace ListBucketsExample
{
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example uses the AWS SDK for .NET to list the Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) buckets belonging to the default account.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    public class ListBuckets
    {
        private static IAmazonS3 _s3Client;

        /// <summary>
        /// Get a list of the buckets owned by the default user.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <returns>The response from the ListingBuckets call that contains a
        /// list of the buckets owned by the default user.</returns>
        public static async Task<ListBucketsResponse> GetBuckets(IAmazonS3 client)
        {
            return await client.ListBucketsAsync();
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method lists the name and creation date for the buckets in
        /// the passed List of S3 buckets.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="bucketList">A List of S3 bucket objects.</param>
        public static void DisplayBucketList(List<S3Bucket> bucketList)
        {
            bucketList
                .ForEach(b => Console.WriteLine($"Bucket name: {b.BucketName},
 created on: {b.CreationDate}"));
        }

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // The client uses the AWS Region of the default user.
            // If the Region where the buckets were created is different,
            // pass the Region to the client constructor. For example:
            // _s3Client = new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);
            _s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
            var response = await GetBuckets(_s3Client);
            DisplayBucketList(response.Buckets);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListBucketsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListObjectVersions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListObjectVersions`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example lists the versions of the objects in a version enabled
/// Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class ListObjectVersions
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";

        // If the AWS Region where your bucket is defined is different from
        // the AWS Region where the Amazon S3 bucket is defined, pass the
constant
        // for the AWS Region to the client constructor like this:
        //      var client = new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USWest2);
        IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();
        await GetObjectListWithAllVersionsAsync(client, bucketName);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// This method lists all versions of the objects within an Amazon S3
    /// version enabled bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to call
    /// ListVersionsAsync.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the version enabled Amazon S3
 bucket
        /// for which you want to list the versions of the contained objects.</
param>
        public static async Task GetObjectListWithAllVersionsAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
 string bucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                // When you instantiate the ListVersionRequest, you can
                // optionally specify a key name prefix in the request
                // if you want a list of object versions of a specific object.

                // For this example we set a small limit in MaxKeys to return
                // a small list of versions.
                ListVersionsRequest request = new ListVersionsRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    MaxKeys = 2,
                };

                do
                {
                    ListVersionsResponse response = await
 client.ListVersionsAsync(request);

                    // Process response.
                    foreach (S3ObjectVersion entry in response.Versions)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"key: {entry.Key} size: {entry.Size}");
                    }

                    // If response is truncated, set the marker to get the next
                    // set of keys.
                    if (response.IsTruncated)
                    {
                        request.KeyMarker = response.NextKeyMarker;
                        request.VersionIdMarker = response.NextVersionIdMarker;
                    }
                    else
                    {
                        request = null;
                    }
                }
```

```
                while (request != null);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: '{ex.Message}'");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListObjectVersionsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListObjectsV2`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListObjectsV2`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to list the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket for which to list
        /// the contents.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
        /// copy operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> ListBucketContentsAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                var request = new ListObjectsV2Request
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
```

```
                    MaxKeys = 5,
                };

                Console.WriteLine("--------------------------------------");
                Console.WriteLine($"Listing the contents of {bucketName}:");
                Console.WriteLine("--------------------------------------");

                ListObjectsV2Response response;

                do
                {
                    response = await client.ListObjectsV2Async(request);

                    response.S3Objects
                        .ForEach(obj => Console.WriteLine($"{obj.Key,-35}
{obj.LastModified.ToShortDateString(),10}{obj.Size,10}"));

                    // If the response is truncated, set the request
 ContinuationToken
                    // from the NextContinuationToken property of the response.
                    request.ContinuationToken = response.NextContinuationToken;
                }
                while (response.IsTruncated);

                return true;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error encountered on server.
 Message:'{ex.Message}' getting list of objects.");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

Elencare gli oggetti con un impaginatore.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// The following example lists objects in an Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListObjectsPaginator
    {
        private const string BucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonS3 s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();

            Console.WriteLine($"Listing the objects contained in {BucketName}:\n");
            await ListingObjectsAsync(s3Client, BucketName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method uses a paginator to retrieve the list of objects in an
        /// an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket whose objects
        /// you want to list.</param>
        public static async Task ListingObjectsAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
            var listObjectsV2Paginator = client.Paginators.ListObjectsV2(new
ListObjectsV2Request
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            });

            await foreach (var response in listObjectsV2Paginator.Responses)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"HttpStatusCode: {response.HttpStatusCode}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Number of Keys: {response.KeyCount}");
                foreach (var entry in response.S3Objects)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Key = {entry.Key} Size = {entry.Size}");
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListObjectsversione V2 in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) Transfer Acceleration is a
/// bucket-level feature that enables you to perform faster data transfers
/// to Amazon S3. This example shows how to configure Transfer
/// Acceleration.
/// </summary>
public class TransferAcceleration
{
    /// <summary>
    /// The main method initializes the client object and sets the
    /// Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket name before
    /// calling EnableAccelerationAsync.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
        const string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";

        await EnableAccelerationAsync(s3Client, bucketName);
    }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// This method sets the configuration to enable transfer acceleration
        /// for the bucket referred to in the bucketName parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An Amazon S3 client used to enable the
        /// acceleration on an Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket for which the
        /// method will be enabling acceleration.</param>
        private static async Task EnableAccelerationAsync(AmazonS3Client client,
string bucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                var putRequest = new PutBucketAccelerateConfigurationRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    AccelerateConfiguration = new AccelerateConfiguration
                    {
                        Status = BucketAccelerateStatus.Enabled,
                    },
                };
                await client.PutBucketAccelerateConfigurationAsync(putRequest);

                var getRequest = new GetBucketAccelerateConfigurationRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                };
                var response = await
client.GetBucketAccelerateConfigurationAsync(getRequest);

                Console.WriteLine($"Acceleration state = '{response.Status}' ");
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error occurred. Message:'{ex.Message}' when
setting transfer acceleration");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutBucketAccelerateConfigurationconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`PutBucketAcl`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutBucketAcl`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates an Amazon S3 bucket with an ACL to control access to the
        /// bucket and the objects stored in it.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to create
        /// an Amazon S3 bucket, with an ACL applied to the bucket.
        /// </param>
        /// <param name="region">The AWS Region where the bucket will be created.</
param>
        /// <param name="newBucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating success or failure.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateBucketUseCannedACLAsync(IAmazonS3
 client, S3Region region, string newBucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                // Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with Canned ACL.
                var putBucketRequest = new PutBucketRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = newBucketName,
                    BucketRegion = region,
                    CannedACL = S3CannedACL.LogDeliveryWrite,
                };

                PutBucketResponse putBucketResponse = await
 client.PutBucketAsync(putBucketRequest);
```

```
                return putBucketResponse.HttpStatusCode ==
System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Amazon S3 error: {ex.Message}");
            }

            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutBucketAclconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`PutBucketCors`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutBucketCors`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Add CORS configuration to the Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to apply the CORS configuration to an Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="configuration">The CORS configuration to apply.</param>
        private static async Task PutCORSConfigurationAsync(AmazonS3Client client,
CORSConfiguration configuration)
        {
            PutCORSConfigurationRequest request = new PutCORSConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = BucketName,
```

```
                Configuration = configuration,
            };

            _ = await client.PutCORSConfigurationAsync(request);
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutBucketCorsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`PutBucketEncryption`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutBucketEncryption`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set the bucket server side encryption to use AWSKMS with a customer-managed
key id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">Name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="kmsKeyId">The Id of the KMS Key.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> SetBucketServerSideEncryption(string bucketName,
string kmsKeyId)
    {
        var serverSideEncryptionByDefault = new ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration
        {
            ServerSideEncryptionRules = new List<ServerSideEncryptionRule>
            {
                new ServerSideEncryptionRule
                {
                    ServerSideEncryptionByDefault = new
ServerSideEncryptionByDefault
                    {
```

```
                        ServerSideEncryptionAlgorithm =
ServerSideEncryptionMethod.AWSKMS,
                        ServerSideEncryptionKeyManagementServiceKeyId = kmsKeyId
                    }
                }
            }
        };
        try
        {
            var encryptionResponse = await _s3Client.PutBucketEncryptionAsync(new
PutBucketEncryptionRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration = serverSideEncryptionByDefault,
            });

            return encryptionResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.ErrorCode == "AccessDenied"
                ? $"This account does not have permission to set encryption on
{bucketName}, please try again."
                : $"Unable to set bucket encryption for bucket {bucketName},
{ex.Message}");
        }
        return false;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutBucketEncryptionconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Adds lifecycle configuration information to the S3 bucket named in
        /// the bucketName parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The S3 client used to call the
        /// PutLifecycleConfigurationAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the S3 bucket to
        /// which configuration information will be added.</param>
        /// <param name="configuration">A LifecycleConfiguration object that
        /// will be applied to the S3 bucket.</param>
        public static async Task AddExampleLifecycleConfigAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
 string bucketName, LifecycleConfiguration configuration)
        {
            var request = new PutLifecycleConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Configuration = configuration,
            };
            var response = await client.PutLifecycleConfigurationAsync(request);
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`PutBucketLogging`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutBucketLogging`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.IO;
```

```
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;
    using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to enable logging on an Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) bucket. You need to have two Amazon S3 buckets for
    /// this example. The first is the bucket for which you wish to enable
    /// logging, and the second is the location where you want to store the
    /// logs.
    /// </summary>
    public class ServerAccessLogging
    {
        private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            LoadConfig();

            string bucketName = _configuration["BucketName"];
            string logBucketName = _configuration["LogBucketName"];
            string logObjectKeyPrefix = _configuration["LogObjectKeyPrefix"];
            string accountId = _configuration["AccountId"];

            // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
            // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
            // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // For example: RegionEndpoint.USWest2 or RegionEndpoint.USEast2.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            try
            {
                // Update bucket policy for target bucket to allow delivery of logs
to it.
                await SetBucketPolicyToAllowLogDelivery(
                    client,
                    bucketName,
                    logBucketName,
                    logObjectKeyPrefix,
                    accountId);

                // Enable logging on the source bucket.
                await EnableLoggingAsync(
```

```
                    client,
                    bucketName,
                    logBucketName,
                    logObjectKeyPrefix);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {e.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method grants appropriate permissions for logging to the
        /// Amazon S3 bucket where the logs will be stored.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client which will be used
        /// to apply the bucket policy.</param>
        /// <param name="sourceBucketName">The name of the source bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="logBucketName">The name of the bucket where logging
        /// information will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="logPrefix">The logging prefix where the logs should be
delivered.</param>
        /// <param name="accountId">The account id of the account where the source
bucket exists.</param>
        /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
        public static async Task SetBucketPolicyToAllowLogDelivery(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string sourceBucketName,
            string logBucketName,
            string logPrefix,
            string accountId)
        {
            var resourceArn = @"""arn:aws:s3:::" + logBucketName + "/" + logPrefix +
@"*""";

            var newPolicy = @"{
                                ""Statement"":[{
                                ""Sid"": ""S3ServerAccessLogsPolicy"",
                                ""Effect"": ""Allow"",
                                ""Principal"": { ""Service"":
""logging.s3.amazonaws.com"" },
                                ""Action"": [""s3:PutObject""],
                                ""Resource"": [" + resourceArn + @"],
                                ""Condition"": {
```

```
                                ""ArnLike"": { ""aws:SourceArn"": ""arn:aws:s3:::" +
sourceBucketName + @""" },
                                ""StringEquals"": { ""aws:SourceAccount"": """ +
accountId + @""" }
                                        }
                                    }]
                                }";
            Console.WriteLine($"The policy to apply to bucket {logBucketName} to
enable logging:");
            Console.WriteLine(newPolicy);

            PutBucketPolicyRequest putRequest = new PutBucketPolicyRequest
            {
                BucketName = logBucketName,
                Policy = newPolicy,
            };
            await client.PutBucketPolicyAsync(putRequest);
            Console.WriteLine("Policy applied.");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method enables logging for an Amazon S3 bucket. Logs will be stored
        /// in the bucket you selected for logging. Selected prefix
        /// will be prepended to each log object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client which will be used
        /// to configure and apply logging to the selected Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket for which you
        /// wish to enable logging.</param>
        /// <param name="logBucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where
logging
        /// information will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="logObjectKeyPrefix">The prefix to prepend to each
        /// object key.</param>
        /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
        public static async Task EnableLoggingAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string logBucketName,
            string logObjectKeyPrefix)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enabling logging for bucket {bucketName}.");
            var loggingConfig = new S3BucketLoggingConfig
            {
```

```
                TargetBucketName = logBucketName,
                TargetPrefix = logObjectKeyPrefix,
            };

            var putBucketLoggingRequest = new PutBucketLoggingRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                LoggingConfig = loggingConfig,
            };
            await client.PutBucketLoggingAsync(putBucketLoggingRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Logging enabled.");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Loads configuration from settings files.
        /// </summary>
        public static void LoadConfig()
        {
            _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
                .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
                .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
                .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json", true) // Optionally, load local
settings.
                .Build();
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutBucketLoggingconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`PutBucketNotificationConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutBucketNotificationConfiguration`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to enable notifications for an Amazon Simple
    /// Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class EnableNotifications
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            const string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket1";
            const string snsTopic = "arn:aws:sns:us-east-2:0123456789ab:bucket-
notify";
            const string sqsQueue = "arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-2:0123456789ab:Example_Queue";

            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client(Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USEast2);
            await EnableNotificationAsync(client, bucketName, snsTopic, sqsQueue);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method makes the call to the PutBucketNotificationAsync method.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client used to call
        /// the PutBucketNotificationAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket for which
        /// notifications will be turned on.</param>
        /// <param name="snsTopic">The ARN for the Amazon Simple Notification
        /// Service (Amazon SNS) topic associated with the S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="sqsQueue">The ARN of the Amazon Simple Queue Service
        /// (Amazon SQS) queue to which notifications will be pushed.</param>
        public static async Task EnableNotificationAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string snsTopic,
            string sqsQueue)
        {
            try
            {
```

```
                // The bucket for which we are setting up notifications.
                var request = new PutBucketNotificationRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                };

                // Defines the topic to use when sending a notification.
                var topicConfig = new TopicConfiguration()
                {
                    Events = new List<EventType> { EventType.ObjectCreatedCopy },
                    Topic = snsTopic,
                };
                request.TopicConfigurations = new List<TopicConfiguration>
                {
                    topicConfig,
                };
                request.QueueConfigurations = new List<QueueConfiguration>
                {
                    new QueueConfiguration()
                    {
                        Events = new List<EventType> { EventType.ObjectCreatedPut },
                        Queue = sqsQueue,
                    },
                };

                // Now apply the notification settings to the bucket.
                PutBucketNotificationResponse response = await
client.PutBucketNotificationAsync(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutBucketNotificationConfigurationconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`PutBucketWebsite`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutBucketWebsite`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
                // Put the website configuration.
                PutBucketWebsiteRequest putRequest = new PutBucketWebsiteRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    WebsiteConfiguration = new WebsiteConfiguration()
                    {
                        IndexDocumentSuffix = indexDocumentSuffix,
                        ErrorDocument = errorDocument,
                    },
                };
                PutBucketWebsiteResponse response = await
client.PutBucketWebsiteAsync(putRequest);
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutBucketWebsiteconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`PutObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutObject`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to upload a file from the local computer to an Amazon S3
        /// bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to which the object
        /// will be uploaded.</param>
        /// <param name="objectName">The object to upload.</param>
        /// <param name="filePath">The path, including file name, of the object
        /// on the local computer to upload.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
        /// upload procedure.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UploadFileAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string objectName,
            string filePath)
        {
            try
            {
                var request = new PutObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = objectName,
                    FilePath = filePath,
                };

                await client.PutObjectAsync(request);
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully uploaded {objectName} to
{bucketName}.");
                return true;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not upload {objectName} to {bucketName}:
'{ex.Message}'");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

Caricare un oggetto con la crittografia lato server.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to upload an object to an Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) bucket with server-side encryption enabled.
    /// </summary>
    public class ServerSideEncryption
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            string keyName = "samplefile.txt";

            // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
            // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
            // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // For example: RegionEndpoint.USWest2.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            await WritingAnObjectAsync(client, bucketName, keyName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Upload a sample object include a setting for encryption.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
        /// to upload a file and apply server-side encryption.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the
        /// encrypted object will reside.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name for the object that you want to
        /// create in the supplied bucket.</param>
        public static async Task WritingAnObjectAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName, string keyName)
        {
            try
            {
                var putRequest = new PutObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
```

```
                    Key = keyName,
                    ContentBody = "sample text",
                    ServerSideEncryptionMethod = ServerSideEncryptionMethod.AES256,
                };

                var putResponse = await client.PutObjectAsync(putRequest);

                // Determine the encryption state of an object.
                GetObjectMetadataRequest metadataRequest = new
 GetObjectMetadataRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                };
                GetObjectMetadataResponse response = await
 client.GetObjectMetadataAsync(metadataRequest);
                ServerSideEncryptionMethod objectEncryption =
 response.ServerSideEncryptionMethod;

                Console.WriteLine($"Encryption method used: {0}",
 objectEncryption.ToString());
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: '{ex.Message}' when writing an object");
            }
        }
    }
```

Inserisci un oggetto usando una richiesta condizionale.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Uploads an object to Amazon S3 with a conditional request. Prevents
 overwrite using an IfNoneMatch condition for the object key.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to upload.</param>
    /// <param name="bucket">The source bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="content">The content to upload as a string.</param>
    /// <returns>The ETag if the conditional write is successful, empty otherwise.</
returns>
```

```
   public async Task<string> PutObjectConditional(string objectKey, string bucket,
string content)
   {
       try
       {
           var putObjectRequest = new PutObjectRequest
           {
               BucketName = bucket,
               Key = objectKey,
               ContentBody = content,
               IfNoneMatch = "*"
           };

           var putResult = await _amazonS3.PutObjectAsync(putObjectRequest);
           _logger.LogInformation($"Conditional write successful for key
{objectKey} in bucket {bucket}.");
           return putResult.ETag;
       }
       catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
       {
           if (e.ErrorCode == "PreconditionFailed")
           {
               _logger.LogError("Conditional write failed: Precondition failed");
           }
           else
           {
               _logger.LogError($"Unexpected error: {e.ErrorCode}");
               throw;
           }
           return string.Empty;
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione PutObject AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

`PutObjectLegalHold`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutObjectLegalHold`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a legal hold on an object in an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="holdStatus">The On or Off status for the legal hold.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyObjectLegalHold(string bucketName,
        string objectKey, ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus holdStatus)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new PutObjectLegalHoldRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                LegalHold = new ObjectLockLegalHold()
                {
                    Status = holdStatus
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectLegalHoldAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tModified legal hold for {objectKey} in
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying legal hold: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutObjectLegalHoldconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`PutObjectLockConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutObjectLockConfiguration`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Imposta la configurazione di blocco degli oggetti di un bucket.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Enable object lock on an existing bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to modify.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableObjectLockOnBucket(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            // First, enable Versioning on the bucket.
            await _amazonS3.PutBucketVersioningAsync(new
PutBucketVersioningRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                VersioningConfig = new S3BucketVersioningConfig()
                {
                    EnableMfaDelete = false,
                    Status = VersionStatus.Enabled
                }
            });

            var request = new PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                ObjectLockConfiguration = new ObjectLockConfiguration()
                {
```

```
                    ObjectLockEnabled = new ObjectLockEnabled("Enabled"),
                },
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded an object lock policy to bucket
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error modifying object lock: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

Imposta il periodo di conservazione predefinito di un bucket.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a retention period on an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="retention">The retention mode.</param>
    /// <param name="retainUntilDate">The date for retention until.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyBucketDefaultRetention(string bucketName, bool
enableObjectLock, ObjectLockRetentionMode retention, DateTime retainUntilDate)
    {
        var enabledString = enableObjectLock ? "Enabled" : "Disabled";
        var timeDifference = retainUntilDate.Subtract(DateTime.Now);
        try
        {
            // First, enable Versioning on the bucket.
            await _amazonS3.PutBucketVersioningAsync(new
PutBucketVersioningRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                VersioningConfig = new S3BucketVersioningConfig()
                {
                    EnableMfaDelete = false,
                    Status = VersionStatus.Enabled
                }
```

```
            });

            var request = new PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                ObjectLockConfiguration = new ObjectLockConfiguration()
                {
                    ObjectLockEnabled = new ObjectLockEnabled(enabledString),
                    Rule = new ObjectLockRule()
                    {
                        DefaultRetention = new DefaultRetention()
                        {
                            Mode = retention,
                            Days = timeDifference.Days // Can be specified in days
or years but not both.
                        }
                    }
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded a default retention to bucket
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying object lock: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione PutObjectLockConfiguration AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

`PutObjectRetention`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutObjectRetention`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a retention period on an object in an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="retention">The retention mode.</param>
    /// <param name="retainUntilDate">The date retention expires.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyObjectRetentionPeriod(string bucketName,
        string objectKey, ObjectLockRetentionMode retention, DateTime
retainUntilDate)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new PutObjectRetentionRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                Retention = new ObjectLockRetention()
                {
                    Mode = retention,
                    RetainUntilDate = retainUntilDate
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectRetentionAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tSet retention for {objectKey} in {bucketName}
until {retainUntilDate:d}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying retention period:
'{ex.Message}'");
```

```
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutObjectRetentionconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`RestoreObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RestoreObject`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to restore an archived object in an Amazon
/// Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class RestoreArchivedObject
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
        string objectKey = "archived-object.txt";

        // Specify your bucket region (an example region is shown).
        RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;

        IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client(bucketRegion);
        RestoreObjectAsync(client, bucketName, objectKey).Wait();
    }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// This method restores an archived object from an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// RestoreObjectAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// bucket where the object was located before it was archived.</param>
        /// <param name="objectKey">A string representing the name of the
        /// archived object to restore.</param>
        public static async Task RestoreObjectAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName, string objectKey)
        {
            try
            {
                var restoreRequest = new RestoreObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = objectKey,
                    Days = 2,
                };
                RestoreObjectResponse response = await
client.RestoreObjectAsync(restoreRequest);

                // Check the status of the restoration.
                await CheckRestorationStatusAsync(client, bucketName, objectKey);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception amazonS3Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {amazonS3Exception.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method retrieves the status of the object's restoration.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// GetObjectMetadataAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the Amazon
        /// S3 bucket which contains the archived object.</param>
        /// <param name="objectKey">A string representing the name of the
        /// archived object you want to restore.</param>
```

```
        public static async Task CheckRestorationStatusAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName, string objectKey)
        {
            GetObjectMetadataRequest metadataRequest = new
GetObjectMetadataRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
            };

            GetObjectMetadataResponse response = await
client.GetObjectMetadataAsync(metadataRequest);

            var restStatus = response.RestoreInProgress ? "in-progress" : "finished
or failed";
            Console.WriteLine($"Restoration status: {restStatus}");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RestoreObjectconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un URL prefirmato

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un URL predefinito per Amazon S3 e caricare un oggetto.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Genera un URL prefirmato in grado di eseguire un'operazione Amazon S3 per un periodo di tempo limitato.

```
    using System;
```

```
    using Amazon;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    public class GenPresignedUrl
    {
        public static void Main()
        {
            const string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            const string objectKey = "sample.txt";

            // Specify how long the presigned URL lasts, in hours
            const double timeoutDuration = 12;

            // Specify the AWS Region of your Amazon S3 bucket. If it is
            // different from the Region defined for the default user,
            // pass the Region to the constructor for the client. For
            // example: new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

            // If using the Region us-east-1, and server-side encryption with AWS
 KMS, you must specify Signature Version 4.
            // Region us-east-1 defaults to Signature Version 2 unless explicitly
 set to Version 4 as shown below.
            // For more details, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/
userguide/UsingAWSSDK.html#specify-signature-version
            // and https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkfornet/v3/apidocs/items/Amazon/
TAWSConfigsS3.html
            AWSConfigsS3.UseSignatureVersion4 = true;
            IAmazonS3 s3Client = new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

            string urlString = GeneratePresignedURL(s3Client, bucketName, objectKey,
 timeoutDuration);
            Console.WriteLine($"The generated URL is: {urlString}.");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Generate a presigned URL that can be used to access the file named
        /// in the objectKey parameter for the amount of time specified in the
        /// duration parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized S3 client object used to call
        /// the GetPresignedUrl method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket containing the
        /// object for which to create the presigned URL.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="objectKey">The name of the object to access with the
        /// presigned URL.</param>
        /// <param name="duration">The length of time for which the presigned
        /// URL will be valid.</param>
        /// <returns>A string representing the generated presigned URL.</returns>
        public static string GeneratePresignedURL(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName, string objectKey, double duration)
        {
            string urlString = string.Empty;
            try
            {
                var request = new GetPreSignedUrlRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = objectKey,
                    Expires = DateTime.UtcNow.AddHours(duration),
                };
                urlString = client.GetPreSignedURL(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error:'{ex.Message}'");
            }

            return urlString;
        }
    }
```

Genera un URL prefirmato ed esegui un caricamento utilizzando quell'URL.

```
    using System;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Net.Http;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to upload an object to an Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) bucket using a presigned URL. The code first
```

```
    /// creates a presigned URL and then uses it to upload an object to an
    /// Amazon S3 bucket using that URL.
    /// </summary>
    public class UploadUsingPresignedURL
    {
        private static HttpClient httpClient = new HttpClient();

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            string keyName = "samplefile.txt";
            string filePath = $"source\\{keyName}";

            // Specify how long the signed URL will be valid in hours.
            double timeoutDuration = 12;

            // Specify the AWS Region of your Amazon S3 bucket. If it is
            // different from the Region defined for the default user,
            // pass the Region to the constructor for the client. For
            // example: new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

            // If using the Region us-east-1, and server-side encryption with AWS
 KMS, you must specify Signature Version 4.
            // Region us-east-1 defaults to Signature Version 2 unless explicitly
 set to Version 4 as shown below.
            // For more details, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/
userguide/UsingAWSSDK.html#specify-signature-version
            // and https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkfornet/v3/apidocs/items/Amazon/
TAWSConfigsS3.html
            AWSConfigsS3.UseSignatureVersion4 = true;
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

            var url = GeneratePreSignedURL(client, bucketName, keyName,
 timeoutDuration);
            var success = await UploadObject(filePath, url);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Upload succeeded.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Upload failed.");
            }
```

```
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Uploads an object to an Amazon S3 bucket using the presigned URL passed
 in
        /// the url parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="filePath">The path (including file name) to the local
        /// file you want to upload.</param>
        /// <param name="url">The presigned URL that will be used to upload the
        /// file to the Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
        /// operation, based on the HttpWebResponse.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UploadObject(string filePath, string url)
        {
            using var streamContent = new StreamContent(
                new FileStream(filePath, FileMode.Open, FileAccess.Read));

            var response = await httpClient.PutAsync(url, streamContent);
            return response.IsSuccessStatusCode;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Generates a presigned URL which will be used to upload an object to
        /// an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// GetPreSignedURL.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket to which the
        /// presigned URL will point.</param>
        /// <param name="objectKey">The name of the file that will be uploaded.</
param>
        /// <param name="duration">How long (in hours) the presigned URL will
        /// be valid.</param>
        /// <returns>The generated URL.</returns>
        public static string GeneratePreSignedURL(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string objectKey,
            double duration)
        {
            var request = new GetPreSignedUrlRequest
            {
```

```
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                Verb = HttpVerb.PUT,
                Expires = DateTime.UtcNow.AddHours(duration),
            };

            string url = client.GetPreSignedURL(request);
            return url;
        }
    }
```

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per .NET

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Rilevamento di oggetti nelle immagini

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'app che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare oggetti per categoria nelle immagini.

SDK per .NET

Mostra come utilizzare l'API .NET di Amazon Rekognition per creare un'applicazione che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per identificare gli oggetti in base a una categoria nelle immagini situate in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Nozioni di base sulla crittografia

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare la crittografia per gli oggetti Amazon S3.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Security.Cryptography;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to apply client encryption to an object in an
    /// Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class SSEClientEncryption
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            string keyName = "exampleobject.txt";
            string copyTargetKeyName = "examplecopy.txt";

            // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
            // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
            // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // For example: RegionEndpoint.USWest2.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            try
            {
                // Create an encryption key.
                Aes aesEncryption = Aes.Create();
                aesEncryption.KeySize = 256;
                aesEncryption.GenerateKey();
                string base64Key = Convert.ToBase64String(aesEncryption.Key);

                // Upload the object.
                PutObjectRequest putObjectRequest = await UploadObjectAsync(client,
bucketName, keyName, base64Key);

                // Download the object and verify that its contents match what you
uploaded.
                await DownloadObjectAsync(client, bucketName, keyName, base64Key,
putObjectRequest);

                // Get object metadata and verify that the object uses AES-256
encryption.
                await GetObjectMetadataAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
base64Key);

                // Copy both the source and target objects using server-side
encryption with
                // an encryption key.
```

```
                await CopyObjectAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
 copyTargetKeyName, aesEncryption, base64Key);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Uploads an object to an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// PutObjectAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket to which the
        /// object will be uploaded.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the object to upload to the Amazon S3
        /// bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key.</param>
        /// <returns>The PutObjectRequest object for use by DownloadObjectAsync.</
returns>
        public static async Task<PutObjectRequest> UploadObjectAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string base64Key)
        {
            PutObjectRequest putObjectRequest = new PutObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,
                ContentBody = "sample text",
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
 ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
            };
            PutObjectResponse putObjectResponse = await
 client.PutObjectAsync(putObjectRequest);
            return putObjectRequest;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Downloads an encrypted object from an Amazon S3 bucket.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// GetObjectAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the
 object
        /// is located.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the Amazon S3 object to download.</
param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key used to encrypt the
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="putObjectRequest">The PutObjectRequest used to upload
        /// the object.</param>
        public static async Task DownloadObjectAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string base64Key,
            PutObjectRequest putObjectRequest)
        {
            GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest = new GetObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,

                // Provide encryption information for the object stored in Amazon
 S3.
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
 ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
            };

            using (GetObjectResponse getResponse = await
 client.GetObjectAsync(getObjectRequest))
            using (StreamReader reader = new
 StreamReader(getResponse.ResponseStream))
            {
                string content = reader.ReadToEnd();
                if (string.Compare(putObjectRequest.ContentBody, content) == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Object content is same as we uploaded");
                }
                else
                {
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine("Error...Object content is not same.");
                }

                if (getResponse.ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod ==
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Object encryption method is AES256, same as
we set");
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Error...Object encryption method is not the
same as AES256 we set");
                }
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the metadata associated with an Amazon S3 object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to call GetObjectMetadataAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket containing the
        /// object for which we want to retrieve metadata.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the object for which we wish to
        /// retrieve the metadata.</param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key associated with the
        /// object.</param>
        public static async Task GetObjectMetadataAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string base64Key)
        {
            GetObjectMetadataRequest getObjectMetadataRequest = new
GetObjectMetadataRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,

                // The object stored in Amazon S3 is encrypted, so provide the
necessary encryption information.
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
```

```
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
            };

            GetObjectMetadataResponse getObjectMetadataResponse = await
client.GetObjectMetadataAsync(getObjectMetadataRequest);
            Console.WriteLine("The object metadata show encryption method used is:
{0}", getObjectMetadataResponse.ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Copies an encrypted object from one Amazon S3 bucket to another.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// CopyObjectAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket containing the object
        /// to copy.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the object to copy.</param>
        /// <param name="copyTargetKeyName">The Amazon S3 bucket to which the object
        /// will be copied.</param>
        /// <param name="aesEncryption">The encryption type to use.</param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key to use.</param>
        public static async Task CopyObjectAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string copyTargetKeyName,
            Aes aesEncryption,
            string base64Key)
        {
            aesEncryption.GenerateKey();
            string copyBase64Key = Convert.ToBase64String(aesEncryption.Key);

            CopyObjectRequest copyRequest = new CopyObjectRequest
            {
                SourceBucket = bucketName,
                SourceKey = keyName,
                DestinationBucket = bucketName,
                DestinationKey = copyTargetKeyName,

                // Information about the source object's encryption.
                CopySourceServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                CopySourceServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
```

```
                // Information about the target object's encryption.
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = copyBase64Key,
            };
            await client.CopyObjectAsync(copyRequest);
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CopyObject
  - GetObject
  - GetObjectMetadata

Nozioni di base sui tag

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come utilizzare i tag con gli oggetti Amazon S3.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to work with tags in Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) objects.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    public class ObjectTag
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            string keyName = "newobject.txt";
            string filePath = @"*** file path ***";

            // Specify your bucket region (an example region is shown).
            RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;

            var client = new AmazonS3Client(bucketRegion);
            await PutObjectsWithTagsAsync(client, bucketName, keyName, filePath);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method uploads an object with tags. It then shows the tag
        /// values, changes the tags, and shows the new tags.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to call the methods to create and change an objects tags.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// bucket where the object will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">A string representing the key name of the
        /// object to be tagged.</param>
        /// <param name="filePath">The directory location and file name of the
        /// object to be uploaded to the Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        public static async Task PutObjectsWithTagsAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName, string keyName, string filePath)
        {
            try
            {
                // Create an object with tags.
                var putRequest = new PutObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                    FilePath = filePath,
                    TagSet = new List<Tag>
                    {
                        new Tag { Key = "Keyx1", Value = "Value1" },
                        new Tag { Key = "Keyx2", Value = "Value2" },
                    },
```

```
                };

                PutObjectResponse response = await
client.PutObjectAsync(putRequest);

                // Now retrieve the new object's tags.
                GetObjectTaggingRequest getTagsRequest = new
GetObjectTaggingRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                };

                GetObjectTaggingResponse objectTags = await
client.GetObjectTaggingAsync(getTagsRequest);

                // Display the tag values.
                objectTags.Tagging
                    .ForEach(t => Console.WriteLine($"Key: {t.Key}, Value:
{t.Value}"));

                Tagging newTagSet = new Tagging()
                {
                    TagSet = new List<Tag>
                    {
                        new Tag { Key = "Key3", Value = "Value3" },
                        new Tag { Key = "Key4", Value = "Value4" },
                    },
                };

                PutObjectTaggingRequest putObjTagsRequest = new
PutObjectTaggingRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                    Tagging = newTagSet,
                };

                PutObjectTaggingResponse response2 = await
client.PutObjectTaggingAsync(putObjTagsRequest);

                // Retrieve the tags again and show the values.
                GetObjectTaggingRequest getTagsRequest2 = new
GetObjectTaggingRequest()
```

```
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                };
                GetObjectTaggingResponse objectTags2 = await
client.GetObjectTaggingAsync(getTagsRequest2);

                objectTags2.Tagging
                    .ForEach(t => Console.WriteLine($"Key: {t.Key}, Value:
{t.Value}"));
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                        $"Error: '{ex.Message}'");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetObjectTaggingconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Blocca oggetti Amazon S3

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare le funzionalità di blocco degli oggetti di S3.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le funzionalità di blocco degli oggetti di Amazon S3.

```
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
```

```
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace S3ObjectLockScenario;

public static class S3ObjectLockWorkflow
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
        1. Create test Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) buckets with different
 lock policies.
        2. Upload sample objects to each bucket.
        3. Set some Legal Hold and Retention Periods on objects and buckets.
        4. Investigate lock policies by viewing settings or attempting to delete or
 overwrite objects.
        5. Clean up objects and buckets.
   */

    public static S3ActionsWrapper _s3ActionsWrapper = null!;
    public static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;
    private static string _resourcePrefix = null!;
    private static string noLockBucketName = null!;
    private static string lockEnabledBucketName = null!;
    private static string retentionAfterCreationBucketName = null!;
    private static List<string> bucketNames = new List<string>();
    private static List<string> fileNames = new List<string>();

    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonS3>()
                    .AddTransient<S3ActionsWrapper>()
```

```
            )
            .Build();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();

        ConfigurationSetup();

        ServicesSetup(host);

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)
Object Locking Feature Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Setup(true);

            await DemoActionChoices();

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Cleaning up resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Cleanup(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Amazon S3 Object Locking Scenario is complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem: {ex.Message}");
            await Cleanup(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _s3ActionsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<S3ActionsWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Any setup operations needed.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ConfigurationSetup()
    {
        _resourcePrefix = _configuration["resourcePrefix"] ?? "dotnet-example";

        noLockBucketName = _resourcePrefix + "-no-lock";
        lockEnabledBucketName = _resourcePrefix + "-lock-enabled";
        retentionAfterCreationBucketName = _resourcePrefix + "-retention-after-
creation";

        bucketNames.Add(noLockBucketName);
        bucketNames.Add(lockEnabledBucketName);
        bucketNames.Add(retentionAfterCreationBucketName);
    }

    // <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Setup(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this scenario, we will use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several
 S3\n" +
            "buckets and files to demonstrate working with S3 locking features.\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you are ready to start.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("\nS3 buckets can be created either with or without object
 lock enabled.");
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CreateBucketWithObjectLock(noLockBucketName, false);
```

```
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CreateBucketWithObjectLock(lockEnabledBucketName,
true);
        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.CreateBucketWithObjectLock(retentionAfterCreationBucketName,
false);

        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("\nA bucket can be configured to use object locking with a
default retention period.");
        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ModifyBucketDefaultRetention(retentionAfterCreationBucketName,
true,
            ObjectLockRetentionMode.Governance, DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(1));

        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("\nObject lock policies can also be added to existing
buckets.");
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.EnableObjectLockOnBucket(lockEnabledBucketName);

        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Upload some files to the buckets.
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow let's add some test files:");
        var fileName = _configuration["exampleFileName"] ?? "exampleFile.txt";
        int fileCount = 2;
        // Create the file if it does not already exist.
        if (!File.Exists(fileName))
        {
            await using StreamWriter sw = File.CreateText(fileName);
            await sw.WriteLineAsync(
                "This is a sample file for uploading to a bucket.");
        }

        foreach (var bucketName in bucketNames)
        {
            for (int i = 0; i < fileCount; i++)
```

```
            {
                var numberedFileName = Path.GetFileNameWithoutExtension(fileName) +
i + Path.GetExtension(fileName);
                fileNames.Add(numberedFileName);
                await _s3ActionsWrapper.UploadFileAsync(bucketName,
numberedFileName, fileName);
            }
        }
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        if (!interactive)
            return true;
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow we can set some object lock policies on individual
files:");
        foreach (var bucketName in bucketNames)
        {
            for (int i = 0; i < fileNames.Count; i++)
            {
                // No modifications to the objects in the first bucket.
                if (bucketName != bucketNames[0])
                {
                    var exampleFileName = fileNames[i];
                    switch (i)
                    {
                        case 0:
                            {
                                var question =
                                    $"\nWould you like to add a legal hold to
{exampleFileName} in {bucketName}? (y/n)";
                                if (GetYesNoResponse(question))
                                {
                                    // Set a legal hold.
                                    await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ModifyObjectLegalHold(bucketName, exampleFileName,
ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.On);

                                }
                                break;
                            }
                        case 1:
                            {
                                var question =
```

```
                                    $"\nWould you like to add a 1 day Governance
retention period to {exampleFileName} in {bucketName}? (y/n)" +
                                    "\nReminder: Only a user with the
s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission will be able to delete this file or its
bucket until the retention period has expired.";
                                if (GetYesNoResponse(question))
                                {
                                    // Set a Governance mode retention period for 1
day.
                                    await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ModifyObjectRetentionPeriod(
                                        bucketName, exampleFileName,
                                        ObjectLockRetentionMode.Governance,
                                        DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(1));
                                }
                                break;
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            return true;
        }

        // <summary>
        /// List all of the current buckets and objects.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
        /// <returns>The list of buckets and objects.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<S3ObjectVersion>> ListBucketsAndObjects(bool
interactive)
        {
            var allObjects = new List<S3ObjectVersion>();
            foreach (var bucketName in bucketNames)
            {
                var objectsInBucket = await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ListBucketObjectsAndVersions(bucketName);
                foreach (var objectKey in objectsInBucket.Versions)
                {
                    allObjects.Add(objectKey);
                }
            }
```

```
        if (interactive)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCurrent buckets and objects:\n");
            int i = 0;
            foreach (var bucketObject in allObjects)
            {
                i++;
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"{i}: {bucketObject.Key} \n\tBucket:
{bucketObject.BucketName}\n\tVersion: {bucketObject.VersionId}");
            }
        }

        return allObjects;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Present the user with the demo action choices.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DemoActionChoices()
    {
        var choices = new string[]{
            "List all files in buckets.",
            "Attempt to delete a file.",
            "Attempt to delete a file with retention period bypass.",
            "Attempt to overwrite a file.",
            "View the object and bucket retention settings for a file.",
            "View the legal hold settings for a file.",
            "Finish the scenario."};

        var choice = 0;
        // Keep asking the user until they choose to move on.
        while (choice != 6)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            choice = GetChoiceResponse(
                "\nExplore the S3 locking features by selecting one of the following
choices:"
                , choices);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            switch (choice)
            {
                case 0:
```

```
                    {
                        await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        break;
                    }
                case 1:
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object to
delete:");
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null, allFiles.Select(f
=> f.Key).ToArray());
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.DeleteObjectFromBucket(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key, false, allFiles[fileChoice].VersionId);
                        break;
                    }
                case 2:
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object to
delete:");
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null, allFiles.Select(f
=> f.Key).ToArray());
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.DeleteObjectFromBucket(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key, true, allFiles[fileChoice].VersionId);
                        break;
                    }
                case 3:
                    {
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object to
overwrite:");
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null, allFiles.Select(f
=> f.Key).ToArray());
                        // Create the file if it does not already exist.
                        if (!File.Exists(allFiles[fileChoice].Key))
                        {
                            await using StreamWriter sw =
File.CreateText(allFiles[fileChoice].Key);
                            await sw.WriteLineAsync(
                                "This is a sample file for uploading to a bucket.");
                        }
```

```
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.UploadFileAsync(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key, allFiles[fileChoice].Key);
                        break;
                    }
                case 4:
                    {
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object and
bucket to view:");
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null, allFiles.Select(f
=> f.Key).ToArray());
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectRetention(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key);
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetBucketObjectLockConfiguration(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName);
                        break;
                    }
                case 5:
                    {
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object to
view:");
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null, allFiles.Select(f
=> f.Key).ToArray());
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectLegalHold(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key);
                        break;
                    }
            }
        }
        return true;
    }

    // <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Cleanup(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all files and
buckets? (y/n) "))
        {
            // Remove all locks and delete all buckets and objects.
            var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(false);
            foreach (var fileInfo in allFiles)
            {
                // Check for a legal hold.
                var legalHold = await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectLegalHold(fileInfo.BucketName, fileInfo.Key);
                if (legalHold?.Status?.Value == ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.On)
                {
                    await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ModifyObjectLegalHold(fileInfo.BucketName, fileInfo.Key,
ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.Off);
                }

                // Check for a retention period.
                var retention = await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectRetention(fileInfo.BucketName, fileInfo.Key);
                var hasRetentionPeriod = retention?.Mode ==
ObjectLockRetentionMode.Governance && retention.RetainUntilDate >
DateTime.UtcNow.Date;
                await _s3ActionsWrapper.DeleteObjectFromBucket(fileInfo.BucketName,
fileInfo.Key, hasRetentionPeriod, fileInfo.VersionId);
            }

            foreach (var bucketName in bucketNames)
            {
                await _s3ActionsWrapper.DeleteBucketByName(bucketName);
            }

        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you might
incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a choice response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <param name="choices">The choices to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>The index of the selected choice</returns>
    private static int GetChoiceResponse(string? question, string[] choices)
    {
        if (question != null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(question);

            for (int i = 0; i < choices.Length; i++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {choices[i]}");
            }
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > choices.Length)
        {
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        return choiceNumber - 1;
    }
```

```
}
```

Una classe wrapper per le funzioni S3.

```
using System.Net;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace S3ObjectLockScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Encapsulate the Amazon S3 operations.
/// </summary>
public class S3ActionsWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonS3 _amazonS3;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the S3ActionsWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonS3">The injected S3 client.</param>
    public S3ActionsWrapper(IAmazonS3 amazonS3, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonS3 = amazonS3;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with object lock actions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
    /// <param name="enableObjectLock">True to enable object lock on the bucket.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateBucketWithObjectLock(string bucketName, bool
 enableObjectLock)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"\tCreating bucket {bucketName} with object lock
 {enableObjectLock}.");
        try
        {
```

```
            var request = new PutBucketRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                UseClientRegion = true,
                ObjectLockEnabledForBucket = enableObjectLock,
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutBucketAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating bucket: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Enable object lock on an existing bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to modify.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableObjectLockOnBucket(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            // First, enable Versioning on the bucket.
            await _amazonS3.PutBucketVersioningAsync(new
PutBucketVersioningRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                VersioningConfig = new S3BucketVersioningConfig()
                {
                    EnableMfaDelete = false,
                    Status = VersionStatus.Enabled
                }
            });

            var request = new PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                ObjectLockConfiguration = new ObjectLockConfiguration()
                {
```

```
                    ObjectLockEnabled = new ObjectLockEnabled("Enabled"),
                },
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded an object lock policy to bucket
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error modifying object lock: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a retention period on an object in an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="retention">The retention mode.</param>
    /// <param name="retainUntilDate">The date retention expires.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyObjectRetentionPeriod(string bucketName,
        string objectKey, ObjectLockRetentionMode retention, DateTime
retainUntilDate)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new PutObjectRetentionRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                Retention = new ObjectLockRetention()
                {
                    Mode = retention,
                    RetainUntilDate = retainUntilDate
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectRetentionAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tSet retention for {objectKey} in {bucketName}
until {retainUntilDate:d}.");
```

```
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying retention period:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a retention period on an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="retention">The retention mode.</param>
    /// <param name="retainUntilDate">The date for retention until.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyBucketDefaultRetention(string bucketName, bool
enableObjectLock, ObjectLockRetentionMode retention, DateTime retainUntilDate)
    {
        var enabledString = enableObjectLock ? "Enabled" : "Disabled";
        var timeDifference = retainUntilDate.Subtract(DateTime.Now);
        try
        {
            // First, enable Versioning on the bucket.
            await _amazonS3.PutBucketVersioningAsync(new
PutBucketVersioningRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                VersioningConfig = new S3BucketVersioningConfig()
                {
                    EnableMfaDelete = false,
                    Status = VersionStatus.Enabled
                }
            });

            var request = new PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                ObjectLockConfiguration = new ObjectLockConfiguration()
                {
                    ObjectLockEnabled = new ObjectLockEnabled(enabledString),
                    Rule = new ObjectLockRule()
                    {
```

```
                        DefaultRetention = new DefaultRetention()
                        {
                            Mode = retention,
                            Days = timeDifference.Days // Can be specified in days
or years but not both.
                        }
                    }
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded a default retention to bucket
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying object lock: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the retention period for an S3 object.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key.</param>
    /// <returns>The object retention details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockRetention> GetObjectRetention(string bucketName,
        string objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectRetentionRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectRetentionAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tObject retention for {objectKey} in {bucketName}:
" +
                                $"\n\t{response.Retention.Mode} until
{response.Retention.RetainUntilDate:d}.");
```

```
            return response.Retention;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch object lock retention:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockRetention();
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a legal hold on an object in an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="holdStatus">The On or Off status for the legal hold.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyObjectLegalHold(string bucketName,
        string objectKey, ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus holdStatus)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new PutObjectLegalHoldRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                LegalHold = new ObjectLockLegalHold()
                {
                    Status = holdStatus
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectLegalHoldAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tModified legal hold for {objectKey} in
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying legal hold: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the legal hold details for an S3 object.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key.</param>
    /// <returns>The object legal hold details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockLegalHold> GetObjectLegalHold(string bucketName,
        string objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectLegalHoldRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectLegalHoldAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tObject legal hold for {objectKey} in {bucketName}:
" +
                              $"\n\tStatus: {response.LegalHold.Status}");
            return response.LegalHold;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch legal hold: '{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockLegalHold();
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the object lock configuration details for an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket to get details.</param>
    /// <returns>The bucket's object lock configuration details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockConfiguration>
GetBucketObjectLockConfiguration(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            };
```

```
            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tBucket object lock config for {bucketName} in
{bucketName}: " +
                                $"\n\tEnabled:
{response.ObjectLockConfiguration.ObjectLockEnabled}" +
                                $"\n\tRule:
{response.ObjectLockConfiguration.Rule?.DefaultRetention}");

            return response.ObjectLockConfiguration;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch object lock config:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockConfiguration();
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Upload a file from the local computer to an Amazon S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <param name="objectName">The object to upload.</param>
    /// <param name="filePath">The path, including file name, of the object to
upload.</param>
    /// <returns>True if success.<returns>
    public async Task<bool> UploadFileAsync(string bucketName, string objectName,
string filePath)
    {
        var request = new PutObjectRequest
        {
            BucketName = bucketName,
            Key = objectName,
            FilePath = filePath,
            ChecksumAlgorithm = ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256
        };

        var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectAsync(request);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tSuccessfully uploaded {objectName} to
{bucketName}.");
            return true;
```

```
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCould not upload {objectName} to {bucketName}.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List bucket objects and versions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of objects and versions.</returns>
    public async Task<ListVersionsResponse> ListBucketObjectsAndVersions(string
 bucketName)
    {
        var request = new ListVersionsRequest()
        {
            BucketName = bucketName
        };

        var response = await _amazonS3.ListVersionsAsync(request);
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an object from a specific bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="hasRetention">True if the object has retention settings.</
param>
    /// <param name="versionId">Optional versionId.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteObjectFromBucket(string bucketName, string
 objectKey, bool hasRetention, string? versionId = null)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteObjectRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                VersionId = versionId,
```

```
            };
            if (hasRetention)
            {
                // Set the BypassGovernanceRetention header
                // if the file has retention settings.
                request.BypassGovernanceRetention = true;
            }
            await _amazonS3.DeleteObjectAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"Deleted {objectKey} in {bucketName}.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to delete object {objectKey} in bucket
{bucketName}: " + ex.Message);
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a specific bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="versionId">Optional versionId.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteBucketByName(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteBucketRequest() { BucketName = bucketName, };
            var response = await _amazonS3.DeleteBucketAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDelete for {bucketName} complete.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to delete bucket {bucketName}: " +
ex.Message);
            return false;
        }

    }
```

```
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - GetObjectLegalHold
  - GetObjectLockConfiguration
  - GetObjectRetention
  - PutObjectLegalHold
  - PutObjectLockConfiguration
  - PutObjectRetention

Effettua richieste condizionali

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiungere precondizioni alle richieste Amazon S3.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le funzionalità di richiesta condizionale di Amazon S3.

```
using Amazon.S3;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace S3ConditionalRequestsScenario;

public static class S3ConditionalRequestsScenario
```

```
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This example demonstrates the use of conditional requests for S3 operations.
    You can use conditional requests to add preconditions to S3 read requests to
 return or copy
    an object based on its Entity tag (ETag), or last modified date.
    You can use a conditional write requests to prevent overwrites by ensuring
    there is no existing object with the same key.
   */

    public static S3ActionsWrapper _s3ActionsWrapper = null!;
    public static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;
    public static string _resourcePrefix = null!;
    public static string _sourceBucketName = null!;
    public static string _destinationBucketName = null!;
    public static string _sampleObjectKey = null!;
    public static string _sampleObjectEtag = null!;
    public static bool _interactive = true;


    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonS3>()
                    .AddTransient<S3ActionsWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();
```

```
        ServicesSetup(host);

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)
Conditional Requests Feature Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            ConfigurationSetup();
            _sampleObjectEtag = await Setup(_sourceBucketName,
_destinationBucketName, _sampleObjectKey);

            await DisplayDemoChoices(_sourceBucketName, _destinationBucketName,
_sampleObjectKey, _sampleObjectEtag, 0);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Cleaning up resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Cleanup(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Amazon S3 Conditional Requests Feature Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem: {ex.Message}");
            await CleanupScenario(_sourceBucketName, _destinationBucketName);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _s3ActionsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<S3ActionsWrapper>();
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Any setup operations needed.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ConfigurationSetup()
    {
        _resourcePrefix = _configuration["resourcePrefix"] ?? "dotnet-example";

        _sourceBucketName = _resourcePrefix + "-source";
        _destinationBucketName = _resourcePrefix + "-dest";
        _sampleObjectKey = _resourcePrefix + "-sample-object.txt";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sets up the scenario by creating a source and destination bucket, and
 uploading a test file to the source bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The name of the source bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="destBucket">The name of the destination bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The name of the test file to add to the source
 bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>The ETag of the uploaded test file.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> Setup(string sourceBucket, string destBucket,
 string objectKey)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this scenario, we will use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several
 S3\n" +
            "buckets and files to demonstrate working with S3 conditional requests.
\n" +
            "This example demonstrates the use of conditional requests for S3
 operations.\r\n" +
            "You can use conditional requests to add preconditions to S3 read
 requests to return or copy\r\n" +
            "an object based on its Entity tag (ETag), or last modified date. \r\n"
 +
            "You can use a conditional write requests to prevent overwrites by
 ensuring \r\n" +
            "there is no existing object with the same key. \r\n\r\n" +
            "This example will allow you to perform conditional reads\r\n" +
            "and writes that will succeed or fail based on your selected options.\r
\n\r\n" +
            "Sample buckets and a sample object will be created as part of the
 example.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you are ready to start.");
        if (_interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CreateBucketWithName(sourceBucket);
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CreateBucketWithName(destBucket);

        var eTag = await _s3ActionsWrapper.PutObjectConditional(objectKey,
 sourceBucket,
            "Test file content.");

        return eTag;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Cleans up the scenario by deleting the source and destination buckets.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The name of the source bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="destBucket">The name of the destination bucket.</param>
    public static async Task CleanupScenario(string sourceBucket, string destBucket)
    {
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CleanupBucketByName(sourceBucket);
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CleanupBucketByName(destBucket);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Displays a list of the objects in the test buckets.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The name of the source bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="destBucket">The name of the destination bucket.</param>
    public static async Task DisplayBuckets(string sourceBucket, string destBucket)
    {
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.ListBucketContentsByName(sourceBucket);
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.ListBucketContentsByName(destBucket);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Displays the menu of conditional request options for the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The name of the source bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="destBucket">The name of the destination bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the test object in the source bucket.</
 param>
```

```
   /// <param name="etag">The ETag of the test object in the source bucket.</param>
   public static async Task DisplayDemoChoices(string sourceBucket, string
destBucket, string objectKey, string etag, int defaultChoice)
   {
       var actions = new[]
       {
           "Print a list of bucket items.",
           "Perform a conditional read.",
           "Perform a conditional copy.",
           "Perform a conditional write.",
           "Clean up and exit."
       };

       var conditions = new[]
       {
           "If-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should succeed.",
           "If-None-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should fail.",
           "If-Modified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
succeed.",
           "If-Unmodified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
fail."
       };

       var conditionTypes = new[]
       {
           S3ConditionType.IfMatch,
           S3ConditionType.IfNoneMatch,
           S3ConditionType.IfModifiedSince,
           S3ConditionType.IfUnmodifiedSince,
       };

       var yesterdayDate = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-1);

       int choice;
       while ((choice = GetChoiceResponse("\nExplore the S3 conditional request
features by selecting one of the following choices:", actions, defaultChoice)) !=
4)
       {
           switch (choice)
           {
               case 0:
                   Console.WriteLine("Listing the objects and buckets.");
                   await DisplayBuckets(sourceBucket, destBucket);
                   break;
```

```
                case 1:
                    int conditionTypeIndex = GetChoiceResponse("Perform a
conditional read:", conditions, 1);
                    if (conditionTypeIndex == 0 || conditionTypeIndex == 1)
                    {
                        await _s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectConditional(objectKey,
sourceBucket, conditionTypes[conditionTypeIndex], null, _sampleObjectEtag);
                    }
                    else if (conditionTypeIndex == 2 || conditionTypeIndex == 3)
                    {
                        await _s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectConditional(objectKey,
sourceBucket, conditionTypes[conditionTypeIndex], yesterdayDate);
                    }
                    break;
                case 2:
                    int copyConditionTypeIndex = GetChoiceResponse("Perform a
conditional copy:", conditions, 1);
                    string destKey = GetStringResponse("Enter an object key:",
"sampleObjectKey");
                    if (copyConditionTypeIndex == 0 || copyConditionTypeIndex == 1)
                    {
                        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CopyObjectConditional(objectKey,
destKey, sourceBucket, destBucket, conditionTypes[copyConditionTypeIndex], null,
etag);
                    }
                    else if (copyConditionTypeIndex == 2 || copyConditionTypeIndex
== 3)
                    {
                        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CopyObjectConditional(objectKey,
destKey, sourceBucket, destBucket, conditionTypes[copyConditionTypeIndex],
yesterdayDate);
                    }
                    break;
                case 3:
                    Console.WriteLine("Perform a conditional write using IfNoneMatch
condition on the object key.");
                    Console.WriteLine("If the key is a duplicate, the write will
fail.");
                    string newObjectKey = GetStringResponse("Enter an object key:",
"newObjectKey");
                    await _s3ActionsWrapper.PutObjectConditional(newObjectKey,
sourceBucket, "Conditional write example data.");
                    break;
            }
```

```
            if (!_interactive)
            {
                break;
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine("Proceeding to cleanup.");
    }

    // <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Cleanup(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all files and
buckets? (y/n) "))
        {
            await _s3ActionsWrapper.CleanUpBucketByName(_sourceBucketName);
            await _s3ActionsWrapper.CleanUpBucketByName(_destinationBucketName);

        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you might
incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
```

```
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a choice response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <param name="choices">The choices to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>The index of the selected choice</returns>
    private static int GetChoiceResponse(string? question, string[] choices, int
defaultChoice)
    {
        if (question != null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(question);

            for (int i = 0; i < choices.Length; i++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {choices[i]}");
            }
        }

        if (!_interactive)
            return defaultChoice;

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > choices.Length)
        {
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        return choiceNumber - 1;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a string response from the user.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="question">The question to print.</param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">A default answer to use when not interactive.</
param>
    /// <returns>The string response.</returns>
    public static string GetStringResponse(string? question, string defaultAnswer)
    {
        string? answer = "";
        if (_interactive)
        {
            do
            {
                Console.WriteLine(question);
                answer = Console.ReadLine();
            } while (string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(answer));
        }
        else
        {
            answer = defaultAnswer;
        }

        return answer;
    }
}
```

Una classe wrapper per le funzioni S3.

```
using System.Net;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;

namespace S3ConditionalRequestsScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Encapsulate the Amazon S3 operations.
/// </summary>
public class S3ActionsWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonS3 _amazonS3;
    private readonly ILogger<S3ActionsWrapper> _logger;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the S3ActionsWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonS3">The injected S3 client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The class logger.</param>
    public S3ActionsWrapper(IAmazonS3 amazonS3, ILogger<S3ActionsWrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonS3 = amazonS3;
        _logger = logger;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieves an object from Amazon S3 with a conditional request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to retrieve.</param>
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The source bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="conditionType">The type of condition: 'IfMatch', 'IfNoneMatch',
 'IfModifiedSince', 'IfUnmodifiedSince'.</param>
    /// <param name="conditionDateValue">The value to use for the condition for
 dates.</param>
    /// <param name="etagConditionalValue">The value to use for the condition for
 etags.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the conditional read is successful, False otherwise.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> GetObjectConditional(string objectKey, string
 sourceBucket,
        S3ConditionType conditionType, DateTime? conditionDateValue = null, string?
 etagConditionalValue = null)
    {
        try
        {
            var getObjectRequest = new GetObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = sourceBucket,
                Key = objectKey
            };

            switch (conditionType)
            {
                case S3ConditionType.IfMatch:
                    getObjectRequest.EtagToMatch = etagConditionalValue;
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfNoneMatch:
                    getObjectRequest.EtagToNotMatch = etagConditionalValue;
```

```
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfModifiedSince:
                    getObjectRequest.ModifiedSinceDateUtc =
conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfUnmodifiedSince:
                    getObjectRequest.UnmodifiedSinceDateUtc =
conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
                    break;
                default:
                    throw new ArgumentOutOfRangeException(nameof(conditionType),
conditionType, null);
            }

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectAsync(getObjectRequest);
            var sampleBytes = new byte[20];
            await response.ResponseStream.ReadAsync(sampleBytes, 0, 20);
            _logger.LogInformation($"Conditional read successful. Here are the first
20 bytes of the object:\n{System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetString(sampleBytes)}");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
        {
            if (e.ErrorCode == "PreconditionFailed")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional read failed: Precondition failed");
            }
            else if (e.ErrorCode == "NotModified")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional read failed: Object not modified");
            }
            else
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Unexpected error: {e.ErrorCode}");
                throw;
            }
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Uploads an object to Amazon S3 with a conditional request. Prevents
overwrite using an IfNoneMatch condition for the object key.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to upload.</param>
    /// <param name="bucket">The source bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="content">The content to upload as a string.</param>
    /// <returns>The ETag if the conditional write is successful, empty otherwise.</
returns>
    public async Task<string> PutObjectConditional(string objectKey, string bucket,
 string content)
    {
        try
        {
            var putObjectRequest = new PutObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucket,
                Key = objectKey,
                ContentBody = content,
                IfNoneMatch = "*"
            };

            var putResult = await _amazonS3.PutObjectAsync(putObjectRequest);
            _logger.LogInformation($"Conditional write successful for key
 {objectKey} in bucket {bucket}.");
            return putResult.ETag;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
        {
            if (e.ErrorCode == "PreconditionFailed")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional write failed: Precondition failed");
            }
            else
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Unexpected error: {e.ErrorCode}");
                throw;
            }
            return string.Empty;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Copies an object from one Amazon S3 bucket to another with a conditional
 request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sourceKey">The key of the source object to copy.</param>
    /// <param name="destKey">The key of the destination object.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="sourceBucket">The source bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="destBucket">The destination bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="conditionType">The type of condition to apply, e.g.
 'CopySourceIfMatch', 'CopySourceIfNoneMatch', 'CopySourceIfModifiedSince',
 'CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince'.</param>
    /// <param name="conditionDateValue">The value to use for the condition for
 dates.</param>
    /// <param name="etagConditionalValue">The value to use for the condition for
 etags.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the conditional copy is successful, False otherwise.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> CopyObjectConditional(string sourceKey, string destKey,
 string sourceBucket, string destBucket,
        S3ConditionType conditionType, DateTime? conditionDateValue = null, string?
 etagConditionalValue = null)
    {
        try
        {
            var copyObjectRequest = new CopyObjectRequest
            {
                DestinationBucket = destBucket,
                DestinationKey = destKey,
                SourceBucket = sourceBucket,
                SourceKey = sourceKey
            };

            switch (conditionType)
            {
                case S3ConditionType.IfMatch:
                    copyObjectRequest.ETagToMatch = etagConditionalValue;
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfNoneMatch:
                    copyObjectRequest.ETagToNotMatch = etagConditionalValue;
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfModifiedSince:
                    copyObjectRequest.ModifiedSinceDateUtc =
 conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
                    break;
                case S3ConditionType.IfUnmodifiedSince:
                    copyObjectRequest.UnmodifiedSinceDateUtc =
 conditionDateValue.GetValueOrDefault();
                    break;
                default:
```

```
                    throw new ArgumentOutOfRangeException(nameof(conditionType),
conditionType, null);
            }

            await _amazonS3.CopyObjectAsync(copyObjectRequest);
            _logger.LogInformation($"Conditional copy successful for key {destKey}
in bucket {destBucket}.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
        {
            if (e.ErrorCode == "PreconditionFailed")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional copy failed: Precondition failed");
            }
            else if (e.ErrorCode == "304")
            {
                _logger.LogError("Conditional copy failed: Object not modified");
            }
            else
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Unexpected error: {e.ErrorCode}");
                throw;
            }
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with a specified name and check that the
bucket is ready.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateBucketWithName(string bucketName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"\tCreating bucket {bucketName}.");
        try
        {
            var request = new PutBucketRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                UseClientRegion = true
            };
```

```
            await _amazonS3.PutBucketAsync(request);
            var bucketReady = false;
            var retries = 5;
            while (!bucketReady && retries > 0)
            {
                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                bucketReady = await
Amazon.S3.Util.AmazonS3Util.DoesS3BucketExistV2Async(_amazonS3, bucketName);
                retries--;
            }

            return bucketReady;
        }
        catch (BucketAlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Bucket already exists: '{ex.Message}'");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating bucket: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Cleans up objects and deletes the bucket by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CleanupBucketByName(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            var listObjectsResponse = await _amazonS3.ListObjectsV2Async(new
ListObjectsV2Request { BucketName = bucketName });
            foreach (var obj in listObjectsResponse.S3Objects)
            {
                await _amazonS3.DeleteObjectAsync(new DeleteObjectRequest
{ BucketName = bucketName, Key = obj.Key });
            }
            await _amazonS3.DeleteBucketAsync(new DeleteBucketRequest { BucketName =
bucketName });
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Cleaned up bucket: {bucketName}.");
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
        {
            if (e.ErrorCode == "NoSuchBucket")
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Bucket {bucketName} does not exist, skipping
cleanup.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error deleting bucket: {e.ErrorCode}");
                throw;
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the contents of the bucket with their ETag.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task<List<S3Object>> ListBucketContentsByName(string bucketName)
    {
        var results = new List<S3Object>();
        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t Items in bucket {bucketName}");
            var listObjectsResponse = await _amazonS3.ListObjectsV2Async(new
ListObjectsV2Request { BucketName = bucketName });
            if (listObjectsResponse.S3Objects.Count == 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("\t\tNo objects found.");
            }
            else
            {
                foreach (var obj in listObjectsResponse.S3Objects)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"\t\t object: {obj.Key} ETag {obj.ETag}");
                }
            }
            results = listObjectsResponse.S3Objects;

        }
```

```
        catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
        {
            if (e.ErrorCode == "NoSuchBucket")
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Bucket {bucketName} does not exist.");
            }
            else
            {
                _logger.LogError($"Error listing bucket and objects:
{e.ErrorCode}");
                throw;
            }
        }

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an object from a specific bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteObjectFromBucket(string bucketName, string
objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteObjectRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };
            await _amazonS3.DeleteObjectAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"Deleted {objectKey} in {bucketName}.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to delete object {objectKey} in bucket
{bucketName}: " + ex.Message);
            return false;
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a specific bucket by deleting the objects and then the bucket itself.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="versionId">Optional versionId.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CleanUpBucketByName(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            var allFiles = await ListBucketContentsByName(bucketName);

            foreach (var fileInfo in allFiles)
            {
                await DeleteObjectFromBucket(fileInfo.BucketName, fileInfo.Key);
            }

            var request = new DeleteBucketRequest() { BucketName = bucketName, };
            var response = await _amazonS3.DeleteBucketAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDelete for {bucketName} complete.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to delete bucket {bucketName}: " +
 ex.Message);
            return false;
        }

    }

}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CopyObject
  - GetObject
  - PutObject

Gestisci gli elenchi di controllo degli accessi () ACLs

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come gestire gli elenchi di controllo degli accessi (ACLs) per i bucket Amazon S3.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to manage Amazon Simple Storage Service
/// (Amazon S3) access control lists (ACLs) to control Amazon S3 bucket
/// access.
/// </summary>
public class ManageACLs
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket1";
        string newBucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket2";
        string keyName = "sample-object.txt";
        string emailAddress = "someone@example.com";

        // If the AWS Region where your bucket is located is different from
        // the Region defined for the default user, pass the Amazon S3 bucket's
        // name to the client constructor. It should look like this:
        // RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USEast1;
        IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

        await TestBucketObjectACLsAsync(client, bucketName, newBucketName,
keyName, emailAddress);
    }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Amazon S3 bucket with a canned ACL, then retrieves the ACL
        /// information and then adds a new ACL to one of the objects in the
        /// Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// methods to create a bucket, get an ACL, and add a different ACL to
        /// one of the objects.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the original Amazon S3
        /// bucket name.</param>
        /// <param name="newBucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// new bucket that will be created.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">A string representing the key name of an Amazon S3
        /// object for which we will change the ACL.</param>
        /// <param name="emailAddress">A string representing the email address
        /// belonging to the person to whom access to the Amazon S3 bucket will be
        /// granted.</param>
        public static async Task TestBucketObjectACLsAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string newBucketName,
            string keyName,
            string emailAddress)
        {
            try
            {
                // Create a new Amazon S3 bucket and specify canned ACL.
                var success = await CreateBucketWithCannedACLAsync(client,
newBucketName);

                // Get the ACL on a bucket.
                await GetBucketACLAsync(client, bucketName);

                // Add (replace) the ACL on an object in a bucket.
                await AddACLToExistingObjectAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
emailAddress);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception amazonS3Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Exception: {amazonS3Exception.Message}");
            }
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Amazon S3 bucket with a canned ACL attached.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to call
        /// PutBucketAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="newBucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// new Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <returns>Returns a boolean value indicating success or failure.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateBucketWithCannedACLAsync(IAmazonS3
 client, string newBucketName)
        {
            var request = new PutBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = newBucketName,
                BucketRegion = S3Region.EUWest1,

                // Add a canned ACL.
                CannedACL = S3CannedACL.LogDeliveryWrite,
            };

            var response = await client.PutBucketAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }


        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the ACL associated with the Amazon S3 bucket name in the
        /// bucketName parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to call
        /// PutBucketAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket for which we want to get
 the
        /// ACL list.</param>
        /// <returns>Returns an S3AccessControlList returned from the call to
        /// GetACLAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<S3AccessControlList> GetBucketACLAsync(IAmazonS3
 client, string bucketName)
        {
            GetACLResponse response = await client.GetACLAsync(new GetACLRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
```

```
            });

            return response.AccessControlList;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Adds a new ACL to an existing object in the Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to call
        /// PutBucketAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the Amazon S3
        /// bucket containing the object to which we want to apply a new ACL.</
param>
        /// <param name="keyName">A string representing the name of the object
        /// to which we want to apply the new ACL.</param>
        /// <param name="emailAddress">The email address of the person to whom
        /// we will be applying to whom access will be granted.</param>
        public static async Task AddACLToExistingObjectAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
 string bucketName, string keyName, string emailAddress)
        {
            // Retrieve the ACL for an object.
            GetACLResponse aclResponse = await client.GetACLAsync(new GetACLRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,
            });

            S3AccessControlList acl = aclResponse.AccessControlList;

            // Retrieve the owner.
            Owner owner = acl.Owner;

            // Clear existing grants.
            acl.Grants.Clear();

            // Add a grant to reset the owner's full permission
            // (the previous clear statement removed all permissions).
            var fullControlGrant = new S3Grant
            {
                Grantee = new S3Grantee { CanonicalUser = acl.Owner.Id },
            };
            acl.AddGrant(fullControlGrant.Grantee, S3Permission.FULL_CONTROL);
```

```
            // Specify email to identify grantee for granting permissions.
            var grantUsingEmail = new S3Grant
            {
                Grantee = new S3Grantee { EmailAddress = emailAddress },
                Permission = S3Permission.WRITE_ACP,
            };

            // Specify log delivery group as grantee.
            var grantLogDeliveryGroup = new S3Grant
            {
                Grantee = new S3Grantee { URI = "http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/s3/
LogDelivery" },
                Permission = S3Permission.WRITE,
            };

            // Create a new ACL.
            var newAcl = new S3AccessControlList
            {
                Grants = new List<S3Grant> { grantUsingEmail,
 grantLogDeliveryGroup },
                Owner = owner,
            };

            // Set the new ACL. We're throwing away the response here.
            _ = await client.PutACLAsync(new PutACLRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,
                AccessControlList = newAcl,
            });
        }

    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - GetBucketAcl
  - GetObjectAcl
  - PutBucketAcl

- PutObjectAcl

Eseguire una copia in più parti

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come eseguire una copia in più parti di un oggetto Amazon S3.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to perform a multi-part copy from one Amazon
/// Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket to another.
/// </summary>
public class MPUapiCopyObj
{
    private const string SourceBucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket1";
    private const string TargetBucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket2";
    private const string SourceObjectKey = "example.mov";
    private const string TargetObjectKey = "copied_video_file.mov";

    /// <summary>
    /// This method starts the multi-part upload.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
        Console.WriteLine("Copying object...");
        await MPUCopyObjectAsync(s3Client);
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
        /// This method uses the passed client object to perform a multipart
        /// copy operation.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An Amazon S3 client object that will be used
        /// to perform the copy.</param>
        public static async Task MPUCopyObjectAsync(AmazonS3Client client)
        {
            // Create a list to store the copy part responses.
            var copyResponses = new List<CopyPartResponse>();

            // Setup information required to initiate the multipart upload.
            var initiateRequest = new InitiateMultipartUploadRequest
            {
                BucketName = TargetBucket,
                Key = TargetObjectKey,
            };

            // Initiate the upload.
            InitiateMultipartUploadResponse initResponse =
                await client.InitiateMultipartUploadAsync(initiateRequest);

            // Save the upload ID.
            string uploadId = initResponse.UploadId;

            try
            {
                // Get the size of the object.
                var metadataRequest = new GetObjectMetadataRequest
                {
                    BucketName = SourceBucket,
                    Key = SourceObjectKey,
                };

                GetObjectMetadataResponse metadataResponse =
                    await client.GetObjectMetadataAsync(metadataRequest);
                var objectSize = metadataResponse.ContentLength; // Length in bytes.

                // Copy the parts.
                var partSize = 5 * (long)Math.Pow(2, 20); // Part size is 5 MB.

                long bytePosition = 0;
                for (int i = 1; bytePosition < objectSize; i++)
                {
                    var copyRequest = new CopyPartRequest
```

```
                    {
                        DestinationBucket = TargetBucket,
                        DestinationKey = TargetObjectKey,
                        SourceBucket = SourceBucket,
                        SourceKey = SourceObjectKey,
                        UploadId = uploadId,
                        FirstByte = bytePosition,
                        LastByte = bytePosition + partSize - 1 >= objectSize ?
objectSize - 1 : bytePosition + partSize - 1,
                        PartNumber = i,
                    };

                    copyResponses.Add(await client.CopyPartAsync(copyRequest));

                    bytePosition += partSize;
                }

                // Set up to complete the copy.
                var completeRequest = new CompleteMultipartUploadRequest
                {
                    BucketName = TargetBucket,
                    Key = TargetObjectKey,
                    UploadId = initResponse.UploadId,
                };
                completeRequest.AddPartETags(copyResponses);

                // Complete the copy.
                CompleteMultipartUploadResponse completeUploadResponse =
                    await client.CompleteMultipartUploadAsync(completeRequest);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error encountered on server.
Message:'{e.Message}' when writing an object");
            }
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Unknown encountered on server.
Message:'{e.Message}' when writing an object");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CompleteMultipartUpload
  - CreateMultipartUpload
  - GetObjectMetadata
  - UploadPartCopy

Trasformare i dati con S3 Object Lambda

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come trasformare i dati per l'applicazione con S3 Object Lambda.

SDK per .NET

Mostra come aggiungere codice personalizzato alle richieste S3 GET standard per modificare l'oggetto richiesto recuperato da S3 in modo che questo soddisfi le esigenze del client o dell'applicazione richiedente.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Lambda
- Amazon S3

Caricamento o download di file di grandi dimensioni

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come caricare o scaricare file di grandi dimensioni da e verso Amazon S3.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Caricamento di un oggetto utilizzando il caricamento in più parti.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Chiama le funzioni che trasferiscono file da e verso un bucket S3 utilizzando Amazon S3. TransferUtility

```
global using System.Text;
global using Amazon.S3;
global using Amazon.S3.Model;
global using Amazon.S3.Transfer;
global using TransferUtilityBasics;



// This Amazon S3 client uses the default user credentials
// defined for this computer.
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();
var transferUtil = new TransferUtility(client);
IConfiguration _configuration;

_configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
    .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
    .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from JSON file.
    .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
        true) // Optionally load local settings.
    .Build();

// Edit the values in settings.json to use an S3 bucket and files that
// exist on your AWS account and on the local computer where you
// run this scenario.
var bucketName = _configuration["BucketName"];
var localPath =
 $"{Environment.GetFolderPath(Environment.SpecialFolder.ApplicationData)}\
\TransferFolder";
```

```
DisplayInstructions();

PressEnter();

Console.WriteLine();

// Upload a single file to an S3 bucket.
DisplayTitle("Upload a single file");

var fileToUpload = _configuration["FileToUpload"];
Console.WriteLine($"Uploading {fileToUpload} to the S3 bucket, {bucketName}.");

var success = await TransferMethods.UploadSingleFileAsync(transferUtil, bucketName,
 fileToUpload, localPath);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully uploaded the file, {fileToUpload} to
 {bucketName}.");
}

PressEnter();

// Upload a local directory to an S3 bucket.
DisplayTitle("Upload all files from a local directory");
Console.WriteLine("Upload all the files in a local folder to an S3 bucket.");
const string keyPrefix = "UploadFolder";
var uploadPath = $"{localPath}\\UploadFolder";

Console.WriteLine($"Uploading the files in {uploadPath} to {bucketName}");
DisplayTitle($"{uploadPath} files");
DisplayLocalFiles(uploadPath);
Console.WriteLine();

PressEnter();

success = await TransferMethods.UploadFullDirectoryAsync(transferUtil, bucketName,
 keyPrefix, uploadPath);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully uploaded the files in {uploadPath} to
 {bucketName}.");
    Console.WriteLine($"{bucketName} currently contains the following files:");
    await DisplayBucketFiles(client, bucketName, keyPrefix);
    Console.WriteLine();
```

```
}

PressEnter();

// Download a single file from an S3 bucket.
DisplayTitle("Download a single file");
Console.WriteLine("Now we will download a single file from an S3 bucket.");

var keyName = _configuration["FileToDownload"];

Console.WriteLine($"Downloading {keyName} from {bucketName}.");

success = await TransferMethods.DownloadSingleFileAsync(transferUtil, bucketName,
 keyName, localPath);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine("$Successfully downloaded the file, {keyName} from
 {bucketName}.");
}

PressEnter();

// Download the contents of a directory from an S3 bucket.
DisplayTitle("Download the contents of an S3 bucket");
var s3Path = _configuration["S3Path"];
var downloadPath = $"{localPath}\\{s3Path}";

Console.WriteLine($"Downloading the contents of {bucketName}\\{s3Path}");
Console.WriteLine($"{bucketName}\\{s3Path} contains the following files:");
await DisplayBucketFiles(client, bucketName, s3Path);
Console.WriteLine();

success = await TransferMethods.DownloadS3DirectoryAsync(transferUtil, bucketName,
 s3Path, downloadPath);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Downloaded the files in {bucketName} to {downloadPath}.");
    Console.WriteLine($"{downloadPath} now contains the following files:");
    DisplayLocalFiles(downloadPath);
}

Console.WriteLine("\nThe TransferUtility Basics application has completed.");
PressEnter();
```

```
// Displays the title for a section of the scenario.
static void DisplayTitle(string titleText)
{
    var sepBar = new string('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    Console.WriteLine(CenterText(titleText));
    Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
}

// Displays a description of the actions to be performed by the scenario.
static void DisplayInstructions()
{
    var sepBar = new string('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    DisplayTitle("Amazon S3 Transfer Utility Basics");
    Console.WriteLine("This program shows how to use the Amazon S3 Transfer
 Utility.");
    Console.WriteLine("It performs the following actions:");
    Console.WriteLine("\t1. Upload a single object to an S3 bucket.");
    Console.WriteLine("\t2. Upload an entire directory from the local computer to an
\n\t  S3 bucket.");
    Console.WriteLine("\t3. Download a single object from an S3 bucket.");
    Console.WriteLine("\t4. Download the objects in an S3 bucket to a local
 directory.");
    Console.WriteLine($"\n{sepBar}");
}

// Pauses the scenario.
static void PressEnter()
{
    Console.WriteLine("Press <Enter> to continue.");
    _ = Console.ReadLine();
    Console.WriteLine("\n");
}

// Returns the string textToCenter, padded on the left with spaces
// that center the text on the console display.
static string CenterText(string textToCenter)
{
    var centeredText = new StringBuilder();
    var screenWidth = Console.WindowWidth;
    centeredText.Append(new string(' ', (int)(screenWidth - textToCenter.Length) /
 2));
```

```
    centeredText.Append(textToCenter);
    return centeredText.ToString();
}

// Displays a list of file names included in the specified path.
static void DisplayLocalFiles(string localPath)
{
    var fileList = Directory.GetFiles(localPath);
    if (fileList.Length > 0)
    {
        foreach (var fileName in fileList)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(fileName);
        }
    }
}

// Displays a list of the files in the specified S3 bucket and prefix.
static async Task DisplayBucketFiles(IAmazonS3 client, string bucketName, string
 s3Path)
{
    ListObjectsV2Request request = new()
    {
        BucketName = bucketName,
        Prefix = s3Path,
        MaxKeys = 5,
    };

    var response = new ListObjectsV2Response();

    do
    {
        response = await client.ListObjectsV2Async(request);

        response.S3Objects
            .ForEach(obj => Console.WriteLine($"{obj.Key}"));

        // If the response is truncated, set the request ContinuationToken
        // from the NextContinuationToken property of the response.
        request.ContinuationToken = response.NextContinuationToken;
    } while (response.IsTruncated);
}
```

Caricamento di un singolo file.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Uploads a single file from the local computer to an S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="transferUtil">The transfer initialized TransferUtility
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket where the file
        /// will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="fileName">The name of the file to upload.</param>
        /// <param name="localPath">The local path where the file is stored.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UploadSingleFileAsync(
            TransferUtility transferUtil,
            string bucketName,
            string fileName,
            string localPath)
        {
            if (File.Exists($"{localPath}\\{fileName}"))
            {
                try
                {
                    await transferUtil.UploadAsync(new TransferUtilityUploadRequest
                    {
                        BucketName = bucketName,
                        Key = fileName,
                        FilePath = $"{localPath}\\{fileName}",
                    });

                    return true;
                }
                catch (AmazonS3Exception s3Ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Could not upload {fileName} from {localPath}
because:");
                    Console.WriteLine(s3Ex.Message);
                    return false;
                }
            }
            else
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{fileName} does not exist in {localPath}");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

Caricamento di un'intera directory locale.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Uploads all the files in a local directory to a directory in an S3
        /// bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="transferUtil">The transfer initialized TransferUtility
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket where the files
        /// will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="keyPrefix">The key prefix is the S3 directory where
        /// the files will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="localPath">The local directory that contains the files
        /// to be uploaded.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value representing the success of the action.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UploadFullDirectoryAsync(
            TransferUtility transferUtil,
            string bucketName,
            string keyPrefix,
            string localPath)
        {
            if (Directory.Exists(localPath))
            {
                try
                {
                    await transferUtil.UploadDirectoryAsync(new
 TransferUtilityUploadDirectoryRequest
                    {
                        BucketName = bucketName,
                        KeyPrefix = keyPrefix,
                        Directory = localPath,
                    });

                    return true;
```

```
                }
                catch (AmazonS3Exception s3Ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Can't upload the contents of {localPath}
because:");
                    Console.WriteLine(s3Ex?.Message);
                    return false;
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The directory {localPath} does not exist.");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

Download di un singolo file.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Download a single file from an S3 bucket to the local computer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="transferUtil">The transfer initialized TransferUtility
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket containing the
        /// file to download.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the file to download.</param>
        /// <param name="localPath">The path on the local computer where the
        /// downloaded file will be saved.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the results of the action.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DownloadSingleFileAsync(
        TransferUtility transferUtil,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string localPath)
        {
            await transferUtil.DownloadAsync(new TransferUtilityDownloadRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,
                FilePath = $"{localPath}\\{keyName}",
```

```
            });

            return (File.Exists($"{localPath}\\{keyName}"));
        }
```

Download dei contenuti di un bucket S3.

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Downloads the contents of a directory in an S3 bucket to a
        /// directory on the local computer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="transferUtil">The transfer initialized TransferUtility
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket containing the files to download.</
param>
        /// <param name="s3Path">The S3 directory where the files are located.</
param>
        /// <param name="localPath">The local path to which the files will be
        /// saved.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value representing the success of the action.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DownloadS3DirectoryAsync(
            TransferUtility transferUtil,
            string bucketName,
            string s3Path,
            string localPath)
        {
            int fileCount = 0;

            // If the directory doesn't exist, it will be created.
            if (Directory.Exists(s3Path))
            {
                var files = Directory.GetFiles(localPath);
                fileCount = files.Length;
            }

            await transferUtil.DownloadDirectoryAsync(new
 TransferUtilityDownloadDirectoryRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
```

```
                LocalDirectory = localPath,
                S3Directory = s3Path,
            });

            if (Directory.Exists(localPath))
            {
                var files = Directory.GetFiles(localPath);
                if (files.Length > fileCount)
                {
                    return true;
                }

                // No change in the number of files. Assume
                // the download failed.
                return false;
            }

            // The local directory doesn't exist. No files
            // were downloaded.
            return false;
        }
```

Tieni traccia dello stato di avanzamento di un caricamento utilizzando. TransferUtility

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Transfer;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to track the progress of a multipart upload
    /// using the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) TransferUtility to
    /// upload to an Amazon S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class TrackMPUUsingHighLevelAPI
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            string keyName = "sample_pic.png";
            string path = "filepath/directory/";
```

```
            string filePath = $"{path}{keyName}";

            // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
            // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
            // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // For example: RegionEndpoint.USWest2 or RegionEndpoint.USEast2.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            await TrackMPUAsync(client, bucketName, filePath, keyName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Starts an Amazon S3 multipart upload and assigns an event handler to
        /// track the progress of the upload.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
        /// perform the multipart upload.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to which to upload
        /// the file.</param>
        /// <param name="filePath">The path, including the file name of the
        /// file to be uploaded to the Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The file name to be used in the
        /// destination Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        public static async Task TrackMPUAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string filePath,
            string keyName)
        {
            try
            {
                var fileTransferUtility = new TransferUtility(client);

                // Use TransferUtilityUploadRequest to configure options.
                // In this example we subscribe to an event.
                var uploadRequest =
                    new TransferUtilityUploadRequest
                    {
                        BucketName = bucketName,
                        FilePath = filePath,
                        Key = keyName,
                    };

                uploadRequest.UploadProgressEvent +=
```

```
                    new EventHandler<UploadProgressArgs>(
                        UploadRequest_UploadPartProgressEvent);

                await fileTransferUtility.UploadAsync(uploadRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Upload completed");
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error:: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Event handler to check the progress of the multipart upload.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="sender">The object that raised the event.</param>
        /// <param name="e">The object that contains multipart upload
        /// information.</param>
        public static void UploadRequest_UploadPartProgressEvent(object sender,
UploadProgressArgs e)
        {
            // Process event.
            Console.WriteLine($"{e.TransferredBytes}/{e.TotalBytes}");
        }
    }
```

Carica un oggetto con la crittografia.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Security.Cryptography;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) low level API to
    /// perform a multipart upload to an Amazon S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class SSECLowLevelMPUcopyObject
```

```
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string existingBucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
            string sourceKeyName = "sample_file.txt";
            string targetKeyName = "sample_file_copy.txt";
            string filePath = $"sample\\{targetKeyName}";

            // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
            // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
            // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // For example: RegionEndpoint.USEast1.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            // Create the encryption key.
            var base64Key = CreateEncryptionKey();

            await CreateSampleObjUsingClientEncryptionKeyAsync(
                client,
                existingBucketName,
                sourceKeyName,
                filePath,
                base64Key);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates the encryption key to use with the multipart upload.
        /// </summary>
        /// <returns>A string containing the base64-encoded key for encrypting
        /// the multipart upload.</returns>
        public static string CreateEncryptionKey()
        {
            Aes aesEncryption = Aes.Create();
            aesEncryption.KeySize = 256;
            aesEncryption.GenerateKey();
            string base64Key = Convert.ToBase64String(aesEncryption.Key);
            return base64Key;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates and uploads an object using a multipart upload.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 object used to
        /// initialize and perform the multipart upload.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="existingBucketName">The name of the bucket to which
        /// the object will be uploaded.</param>
        /// <param name="sourceKeyName">The source object name.</param>
        /// <param name="filePath">The location of the source object.</param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key to use with the upload.</
param>
        public static async Task CreateSampleObjUsingClientEncryptionKeyAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string existingBucketName,
            string sourceKeyName,
            string filePath,
            string base64Key)
        {
            List<UploadPartResponse> uploadResponses = new
 List<UploadPartResponse>();

            InitiateMultipartUploadRequest initiateRequest = new
 InitiateMultipartUploadRequest
            {
                BucketName = existingBucketName,
                Key = sourceKeyName,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
 ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
            };

            InitiateMultipartUploadResponse initResponse =
               await client.InitiateMultipartUploadAsync(initiateRequest);

            long contentLength = new FileInfo(filePath).Length;
            long partSize = 5 * (long)Math.Pow(2, 20); // 5 MB

            try
            {
                long filePosition = 0;
                for (int i = 1; filePosition < contentLength; i++)
                {
                    UploadPartRequest uploadRequest = new UploadPartRequest
                    {
                        BucketName = existingBucketName,
                        Key = sourceKeyName,
                        UploadId = initResponse.UploadId,
                        PartNumber = i,
                        PartSize = partSize,
```

```
                        FilePosition = filePosition,
                        FilePath = filePath,
                        ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                        ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
                    };

                    // Upload part and add response to our list.
                    uploadResponses.Add(await
client.UploadPartAsync(uploadRequest));

                    filePosition += partSize;
                }

                CompleteMultipartUploadRequest completeRequest = new
CompleteMultipartUploadRequest
                {
                    BucketName = existingBucketName,
                    Key = sourceKeyName,
                    UploadId = initResponse.UploadId,
                };
                completeRequest.AddPartETags(uploadResponses);

                CompleteMultipartUploadResponse completeUploadResponse =
                    await client.CompleteMultipartUploadAsync(completeRequest);
            }
            catch (Exception exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Exception occurred: {exception.Message}");

                // If there was an error, abort the multipart upload.
                AbortMultipartUploadRequest abortMPURequest = new
AbortMultipartUploadRequest
                {
                    BucketName = existingBucketName,
                    Key = sourceKeyName,
                    UploadId = initResponse.UploadId,
                };

                await client.AbortMultipartUploadAsync(abortMPURequest);
            }
        }
    }
```

Esempi serverless

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon S3

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dal caricamento di un oggetto in un bucket S3. La funzione recupera il nome del bucket S3 e la chiave dell'oggetto dal parametro evento e chiama l'API Amazon S3 per recuperare e registrare il tipo di contenuto dell'oggetto.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento S3 con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.S3;
using System;
using Amazon.Lambda.S3Events;
using System.Web;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace S3Integration
{
    public class Function
    {
        private static AmazonS3Client _s3Client;
        public Function() : this(null)
```

```
        {
        }

        internal Function(AmazonS3Client s3Client)
        {
            _s3Client = s3Client ?? new AmazonS3Client();
        }

        public async Task<string> Handler(S3Event evt, ILambdaContext context)
        {
            try
            {
                if (evt.Records.Count <= 0)
                {
                    context.Logger.LogLine("Empty S3 Event received");
                    return string.Empty;
                }

                var bucket = evt.Records[0].S3.Bucket.Name;
                var key = HttpUtility.UrlDecode(evt.Records[0].S3.Object.Key);

                context.Logger.LogLine($"Request is for {bucket} and {key}");

                var objectResult = await _s3Client.GetObjectAsync(bucket, key);

                context.Logger.LogLine($"Returning {objectResult.Key}");

                return objectResult.Key;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                context.Logger.LogLine($"Error processing request - {e.Message}");

                return string.Empty;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Esempi di utilizzo di S3 Glacier SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando S3 Glacier AWS SDK per .NET .

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Amazon S3 Glacier

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon S3 Glacier.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.Glacier;
using Amazon.Glacier.Model;

namespace GlacierActions;

public static class HelloGlacier
{
    static async Task Main()
    {
        var glacierService = new AmazonGlacierClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Hello Amazon Glacier!");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's list your Glacier vaults:");
```

```
        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the vaults using a paginator.
        var glacierVaultPaginator = glacierService.Paginators.ListVaults(
            new ListVaultsRequest { AccountId = "-" });

        await foreach (var vault in glacierVaultPaginator.VaultList)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{vault.CreationDate}:{vault.VaultName}, ARN:
{vault.VaultARN}");
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListVaultsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`AddTagsToVault`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AddTagsToVault`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add tags to the items in an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to add tags to.</param>
    /// <param name="key">The name of the object to tag.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The tag value to add.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> AddTagsToVaultAsync(string vaultName, string key, string
value)
    {
        var request = new AddTagsToVaultRequest
        {
            Tags = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                    { key, value },
                },
            AccountId = "-",
            VaultName = vaultName,
        };

        var response = await _glacierService.AddTagsToVaultAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.NoContent;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AddTagsToVaultconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateVault`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateVault`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to create.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateVaultAsync(string vaultName)
    {
        var request = new CreateVaultRequest
        {
            // Setting the AccountId to "-" means that
```

```
            // the account associated with the current
            // account will be used.
            AccountId = "-",
            VaultName = vaultName,
        };

        var response = await _glacierService.CreateVaultAsync(request);

        Console.WriteLine($"Created {vaultName} at: {response.Location}");

        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.Created;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateVaultconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeVault`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeVault`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to describe.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the vault.</returns>
    public async Task<string> DescribeVaultAsync(string vaultName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeVaultRequest
        {
            AccountId = "-",
            VaultName = vaultName,
        };

        var response = await _glacierService.DescribeVaultAsync(request);
```

```
        // Display the information about the vault.
        Console.WriteLine($"{response.VaultName}\tARN: {response.VaultARN}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Created on: {response.CreationDate}\tNumber of Archives:
{response.NumberOfArchives}\tSize (in bytes): {response.SizeInBytes}");
        if (response.LastInventoryDate != DateTime.MinValue)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Last inventory: {response.LastInventoryDate}");
        }

        return response.VaultARN;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeVaultconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`InitiateJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`InitiateJob`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera un archivio da un caveau. Questo esempio utilizza la classe. ArchiveTransferManager Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ArchiveTransferManager.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Download an archive from an Amazon S3 Glacier vault using the Archive
    /// Transfer Manager.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault containing the object.</param>
    /// <param name="archiveId">The Id of the archive to download.</param>
    /// <param name="localFilePath">The local directory where the file will
    /// be stored after download.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
```

```
   public async Task<bool> DownloadArchiveWithArchiveManagerAsync(string vaultName,
string archiveId, string localFilePath)
   {
       try
       {
           var manager = new ArchiveTransferManager(_glacierService);

           var options = new DownloadOptions
           {
               StreamTransferProgress = Progress!,
           };

           // Download an archive.
           Console.WriteLine("Initiating the archive retrieval job and then polling
SQS queue for the archive to be available.");
           Console.WriteLine("When the archive is available, downloading will
begin.");
           await manager.DownloadAsync(vaultName, archiveId, localFilePath,
options);

           return true;
       }
       catch (AmazonGlacierException ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
           return false;
       }
   }

   /// <summary>
   /// Event handler to track the progress of the Archive Transfer Manager.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="sender">The object that raised the event.</param>
   /// <param name="args">The argument values from the object that raised the
   /// event.</param>
   static void Progress(object sender, StreamTransferProgressArgs args)
   {
       if (args.PercentDone != _currentPercentage)
       {
           _currentPercentage = args.PercentDone;
           Console.WriteLine($"Downloaded {_currentPercentage}%");
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la InitiateJobsezione AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListJobs`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// List Amazon S3 Glacier jobs.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to list jobs for.</param>
/// <returns>A list of Amazon S3 Glacier jobs.</returns>
public async Task<List<GlacierJobDescription>> ListJobsAsync(string vaultName)
{
    var request = new ListJobsRequest
    {
        // Using a hyphen "-" for the Account Id will
        // cause the SDK to use the Account Id associated
        // with the current account.
        AccountId = "-",
        VaultName = vaultName,
    };

    var response = await _glacierService.ListJobsAsync(request);

    return response.JobList;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListJobsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListTagsForVault`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTagsForVault`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List tags for an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to list tags for.</param>
    /// <returns>A dictionary listing the tags attached to each object in the
    /// vault and its tags.</returns>
    public async Task<Dictionary<string, string>> ListTagsForVaultAsync(string
vaultName)
    {
        var request = new ListTagsForVaultRequest
        {
            // Using a hyphen "-" for the Account Id will
            // cause the SDK to use the Account Id associated
            // with the default user.
            AccountId = "-",
            VaultName = vaultName,
        };

        var response = await _glacierService.ListTagsForVaultAsync(request);

        return response.Tags;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTagsForVaultconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListVaults`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListVaults`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// List the Amazon S3 Glacier vaults associated with the current account.
/// </summary>
/// <returns>A list containing information about each vault.</returns>
public async Task<List<DescribeVaultOutput>> ListVaultsAsync()
{
    var glacierVaultPaginator = _glacierService.Paginators.ListVaults(
        new ListVaultsRequest { AccountId = "-" });
    var vaultList = new List<DescribeVaultOutput>();

    await foreach (var vault in glacierVaultPaginator.VaultList)
    {
        vaultList.Add(vault);
    }

    return vaultList;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListVaultsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`UploadArchive`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UploadArchive`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Upload an object to an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the Amazon S3 Glacier vault to upload
    /// the archive to.</param>
    /// <param name="archiveFilePath">The file path of the archive to upload to the
vault.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UploadArchiveWithArchiveManager(string vaultName,
string archiveFilePath)
    {
        try
        {
            var manager = new ArchiveTransferManager(_glacierService);

            // Upload an archive.
            var response = await manager.UploadAsync(vaultName, "upload archive
test", archiveFilePath);
            return response.ArchiveId;
        }
        catch (AmazonGlacierException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return string.Empty;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UploadArchiveconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

SageMaker Esempi di intelligenza artificiale che utilizzano SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET with SageMaker AI.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao SageMaker AI

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare l' SageMaker IA.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.SageMaker;
using Amazon.SageMaker.Model;

namespace SageMakerActions;

public static class HelloSageMaker
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var sageMakerClient = new AmazonSageMakerClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon SageMaker! Let's list some of your notebook
 instances:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first five notebook instances.
        var response = await sageMakerClient.ListNotebookInstancesAsync(
            new ListNotebookInstancesRequest()
            {
                MaxResults = 5
            });

        if (!response.NotebookInstances.Any())
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No notebook instances found.");
            Console.WriteLine("See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/
howitworks-create-ws.html to create one.");
        }

        foreach (var notebookInstance in response.NotebookInstances)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tInstance:
 {notebookInstance.NotebookInstanceName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tArn: {notebookInstance.NotebookInstanceArn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCreation Date:
 {notebookInstance.CreationTime.ToShortDateString()}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListNotebookInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreatePipeline`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreatePipeline`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Create a pipeline from a JSON definition, or update it if the pipeline
 already exists.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SetupPipeline(string pipelineJson, string roleArn,
 string name, string description, string displayName)
    {
        try
        {
            var updateResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.UpdatePipelineAsync(
                new UpdatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });
            return updateResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
        catch (Amazon.SageMaker.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            var createResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.CreatePipelineAsync(
                new CreatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });

            return createResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreatePipelineconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeletePipeline`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeletePipeline`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline to delete.</param>
/// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline.</returns>
public async Task<string> DeletePipelineByName(string pipelineName)
{
    var deleteResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.DeletePipelineAsync(
        new DeletePipelineRequest()
        {
            PipelineName = pipelineName
        });

    return deleteResponse.PipelineArn;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeletePipelineconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribePipelineExecution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribePipelineExecution`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
```

```
    /// Check the status of a run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="pipelineExecutionArn">The ARN.</param>
    /// <returns>The status of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<PipelineExecutionStatus> CheckPipelineExecutionStatus(string
pipelineExecutionArn)
    {
        var describeResponse = await
_amazonSageMaker.DescribePipelineExecutionAsync(
            new DescribePipelineExecutionRequest()
            {
                PipelineExecutionArn = pipelineExecutionArn
            });

        return describeResponse.PipelineExecutionStatus;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribePipelineExecutionconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

StartPipelineExecution

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartPipelineExecution`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Run a pipeline with input and output file locations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL for the queue to use for pipeline
callbacks.</param>
    /// <param name="inputLocationUrl">The input location in Amazon Simple Storage
Service (Amazon S3).</param>
    /// <param name="outputLocationUrl">The output location in Amazon S3.</param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="executionRoleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline run.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ExecutePipeline(
        string queueUrl,
        string inputLocationUrl,
        string outputLocationUrl,
        string pipelineName,
        string executionRoleArn)
    {
        var inputConfig = new VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig()
        {
            DataSourceConfig = new()
            {
                S3Data = new VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data()
                {
                    S3Uri = inputLocationUrl
                }
            },
            DocumentType = VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType.CSV
        };

        var exportConfig = new ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig()
        {
            S3Data = new VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data()
            {
                S3Uri = outputLocationUrl
            }
        };

        var jobConfig = new VectorEnrichmentJobConfig()
        {
            ReverseGeocodingConfig = new ReverseGeocodingConfig()
            {
                XAttributeName = "Longitude",
                YAttributeName = "Latitude"
            }
        };

#pragma warning disable SageMaker1002 // Property value does not match required
 pattern is allowed here to match the pipeline definition.
        var startExecutionResponse = await
 _amazonSageMaker.StartPipelineExecutionAsync(
            new StartPipelineExecutionRequest()
            {
                PipelineName = pipelineName,
```

```
                PipelineExecutionDisplayName = pipelineName + "-example-execution",
                PipelineParameters = new List<Parameter>()
                {
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_execution_role", Value =
 executionRoleArn },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_queue_url", Value =
 queueUrl },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_vej_input_config", Value =
 JsonSerializer.Serialize(inputConfig) },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_vej_export_config", Value =
 JsonSerializer.Serialize(exportConfig) },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_step_1_vej_config", Value =
 JsonSerializer.Serialize(jobConfig) }
                }
            });
#pragma warning restore SageMaker1002
        return startExecutionResponse.PipelineExecutionArn;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartPipelineExecutionconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`UpdatePipeline`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdatePipeline`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a pipeline from a JSON definition, or update it if the pipeline
 already exists.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SetupPipeline(string pipelineJson, string roleArn,
 string name, string description, string displayName)
    {
```

```
        try
        {
            var updateResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.UpdatePipelineAsync(
                new UpdatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });
            return updateResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
        catch (Amazon.SageMaker.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            var createResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.CreatePipelineAsync(
                new CreatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });

            return createResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdatePipelineconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Scenari

Inizia con i lavori e le pipeline geospaziali

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Imposta le risorse per una pipeline.
- Configura una pipeline che esegua un lavoro geospaziale.
- Avvio dell'esecuzione di una pipeline.
- Monitora lo stato dell'esecuzione.

- Visualizza l'output della pipeline.
- Eliminare le risorse.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creare ed eseguire SageMaker pipeline utilizzando AWS SDKs Community.aws.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di SageMaker intelligenza artificiale.

```
using System.Text.Json;
using Amazon.SageMaker;
using Amazon.SageMaker.Model;
using Amazon.SageMakerGeospatial;
using Amazon.SageMakerGeospatial.Model;

namespace SageMakerActions;

/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for Amazon SageMaker actions and logic.
/// </summary>
public class SageMakerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSageMaker _amazonSageMaker;
    public SageMakerWrapper(IAmazonSageMaker amazonSageMaker)
    {
        _amazonSageMaker = amazonSageMaker;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a pipeline from a JSON definition, or update it if the pipeline
 already exists.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the pipeline.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<string> SetupPipeline(string pipelineJson, string roleArn,
string name, string description, string displayName)
    {
        try
        {
            var updateResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.UpdatePipelineAsync(
                new UpdatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });
            return updateResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
        catch (Amazon.SageMaker.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            var createResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.CreatePipelineAsync(
                new CreatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });

            return createResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Run a pipeline with input and output file locations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL for the queue to use for pipeline
callbacks.</param>
    /// <param name="inputLocationUrl">The input location in Amazon Simple Storage
Service (Amazon S3).</param>
    /// <param name="outputLocationUrl">The output location in Amazon S3.</param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="executionRoleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline run.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ExecutePipeline(
```

```
        string queueUrl,
        string inputLocationUrl,
        string outputLocationUrl,
        string pipelineName,
        string executionRoleArn)
    {
        var inputConfig = new VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig()
        {
            DataSourceConfig = new()
            {
                S3Data = new VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data()
                {
                    S3Uri = inputLocationUrl
                }
            },
            DocumentType = VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType.CSV
        };

        var exportConfig = new ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig()
        {
            S3Data = new VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data()
            {
                S3Uri = outputLocationUrl
            }
        };

        var jobConfig = new VectorEnrichmentJobConfig()
        {
            ReverseGeocodingConfig = new ReverseGeocodingConfig()
            {
                XAttributeName = "Longitude",
                YAttributeName = "Latitude"
            }
        };

#pragma warning disable SageMaker1002 // Property value does not match required
 pattern is allowed here to match the pipeline definition.
        var startExecutionResponse = await
 _amazonSageMaker.StartPipelineExecutionAsync(
            new StartPipelineExecutionRequest()
            {
                PipelineName = pipelineName,
                PipelineExecutionDisplayName = pipelineName + "-example-execution",
                PipelineParameters = new List<Parameter>()
```

```
                {
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_execution_role", Value =
 executionRoleArn },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_queue_url", Value =
 queueUrl },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_vej_input_config", Value =
 JsonSerializer.Serialize(inputConfig) },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_vej_export_config", Value =
 JsonSerializer.Serialize(exportConfig) },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_step_1_vej_config", Value =
 JsonSerializer.Serialize(jobConfig) }
                }
            });
#pragma warning restore SageMaker1002
        return startExecutionResponse.PipelineExecutionArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Check the status of a run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="pipelineExecutionArn">The ARN.</param>
    /// <returns>The status of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<PipelineExecutionStatus> CheckPipelineExecutionStatus(string
 pipelineExecutionArn)
    {
        var describeResponse = await
 _amazonSageMaker.DescribePipelineExecutionAsync(
            new DescribePipelineExecutionRequest()
            {
                PipelineExecutionArn = pipelineExecutionArn
            });

        return describeResponse.PipelineExecutionStatus;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<string> DeletePipelineByName(string pipelineName)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.DeletePipelineAsync(
            new DeletePipelineRequest()
```

```
            {
                PipelineName = pipelineName
            });

        return deleteResponse.PipelineArn;
    }
}
```

Crea una funzione che gestisca i callback dalla pipeline di intelligenza artificiale. SageMaker

```
using System.Text.Json;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;
using Amazon.SageMaker;
using Amazon.SageMaker.Model;
using Amazon.SageMakerGeospatial;
using Amazon.SageMakerGeospatial.Model;

// Assembly attribute to enable the AWS Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace SageMakerLambda;

/// <summary>
/// The AWS Lambda function handler for the Amazon SageMaker pipeline.
/// </summary>
public class SageMakerLambdaFunction
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Default constructor. This constructor is used by AWS Lambda to construct the
 instance. When invoked in a Lambda environment
    /// the AWS credentials will come from the AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) role associated with the function. The AWS Region will be set to the
    /// Region that the Lambda function is running in.
    /// </summary>
    public SageMakerLambdaFunction()
    {
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// The AWS Lambda function handler that processes events from the SageMaker
pipeline and starts a job or export.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="request">The custom SageMaker pipeline request object.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The Lambda context.</param>
    /// <returns>The dictionary of output parameters.</returns>
    public async Task<Dictionary<string, string>> FunctionHandler(PipelineRequest
request, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        var geoSpatialClient = new AmazonSageMakerGeospatialClient();
        var sageMakerClient = new AmazonSageMakerClient();
        var responseDictionary = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        context.Logger.LogInformation("Function handler started with request: " +
JsonSerializer.Serialize(request));
        if (request.Records != null && request.Records.Any())
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Records found, this is a queue event.
Processing the queue records.");
            foreach (var message in request.Records)
            {
                await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context, geoSpatialClient,
sageMakerClient);
            }
        }
        else if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(request.vej_export_config))
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Export configuration found, this is an
export. Start the Vector Enrichment Job (VEJ) export.");

            var outputConfig =
                JsonSerializer.Deserialize<ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig>(
                    request.vej_export_config);

            var exportResponse = await
geoSpatialClient.ExportVectorEnrichmentJobAsync(
                new ExportVectorEnrichmentJobRequest()
                {
                    Arn = request.vej_arn,
                    ExecutionRoleArn = request.Role,
                    OutputConfig = outputConfig
                });
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Export response:
{JsonSerializer.Serialize(exportResponse)}");
```

```
            responseDictionary = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "export_eoj_status", exportResponse.ExportStatus.ToString() },
                { "vej_arn", exportResponse.Arn }
            };
        }
        else if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(request.vej_name))
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Vector Enrichment Job name found,
 starting the job.");
            var inputConfig =
                JsonSerializer.Deserialize<VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig>(
                    request.vej_input_config);

            var jobConfig =
                JsonSerializer.Deserialize<VectorEnrichmentJobConfig>(
                    request.vej_config);

            var jobResponse = await geoSpatialClient.StartVectorEnrichmentJobAsync(
                new StartVectorEnrichmentJobRequest()
                {
                    ExecutionRoleArn = request.Role,
                    InputConfig = inputConfig,
                    Name = request.vej_name,
                    JobConfig = jobConfig

                });
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Job response: " +
 JsonSerializer.Serialize(jobResponse));
            responseDictionary = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "vej_arn", jobResponse.Arn },
                { "statusCode", jobResponse.HttpStatusCode.ToString() }
            };
        }
        return responseDictionary;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Process a queue message and check the status of a SageMaker job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="message">The queue message.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The Lambda context.</param>
    /// <param name="geoClient">The SageMaker GeoSpatial client.</param>
```

```
   /// <param name="sageMakerClient">The SageMaker client.</param>
   /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
   private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
ILambdaContext context,
       AmazonSageMakerGeospatialClient geoClient, AmazonSageMakerClient
sageMakerClient)
   {
       context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");

       // Get information about the SageMaker job.
       var payload = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<QueuePayload>(message.Body);
       context.Logger.LogInformation($"Payload token {payload!.token}");
       var token = payload.token;

       if (payload.arguments.ContainsKey("vej_arn"))
       {
           // Use the job ARN and the token to get the job status.
           var job_arn = payload.arguments["vej_arn"];
           context.Logger.LogInformation($"Token: {token}, arn {job_arn}");

           var jobInfo = geoClient.GetVectorEnrichmentJobAsync(
               new GetVectorEnrichmentJobRequest()
               {
                   Arn = job_arn
               });
           context.Logger.LogInformation("Job info: " +
JsonSerializer.Serialize(jobInfo));
           if (jobInfo.Result.Status == VectorEnrichmentJobStatus.COMPLETED)
           {
               context.Logger.LogInformation($"Status completed, resuming
pipeline...");
               await sageMakerClient.SendPipelineExecutionStepSuccessAsync(
                   new SendPipelineExecutionStepSuccessRequest()
                   {
                       CallbackToken = token,
                       OutputParameters = new List<OutputParameter>()
                       {
                           new OutputParameter()
                               { Name = "export_status", Value =
jobInfo.Result.Status }
                       }
                   });
           }
           else if (jobInfo.Result.Status == VectorEnrichmentJobStatus.FAILED)
```

```
            {
                context.Logger.LogInformation($"Status failed, stopping
 pipeline...");
                await sageMakerClient.SendPipelineExecutionStepFailureAsync(
                    new SendPipelineExecutionStepFailureRequest()
                    {
                        CallbackToken = token,
                        FailureReason = jobInfo.Result.ErrorDetails.ErrorMessage
                    });
            }
            else if (jobInfo.Result.Status == VectorEnrichmentJobStatus.IN_PROGRESS)
            {
                // Put this message back in the queue to reprocess later.
                context.Logger.LogInformation(
                    $"Status still in progress, check back later.");
                throw new("Job still running.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
public static class PipelineWorkflow
{
    public static IAmazonIdentityManagementService _iamClient = null!;
    public static SageMakerWrapper _sageMakerWrapper = null!;
    public static IAmazonSQS _sqsClient = null!;
    public static IAmazonS3 _s3Client = null!;
    public static IAmazonLambda _lambdaClient = null!;
    public static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

    public static string lambdaFunctionName = "SageMakerExampleFunction";
    public static string sageMakerRoleName = "SageMakerExampleRole";
    public static string lambdaRoleName = "SageMakerExampleLambdaRole";

    private static string[] lambdaRolePolicies = null!;
    private static string[] sageMakerRolePolicies = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var options = new AWSOptions() { Region = RegionEndpoint.USWest2 };
```

```
        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSageMaker>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSageMakerGeospatial>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSQS>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonS3>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonLambda>(options)
                    .AddTransient<SageMakerWrapper>()
        )
        .Build();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        string queueUrl = "";
        string queueName = _configuration["queueName"];
        string bucketName = _configuration["bucketName"];
        var pipelineName = _configuration["pipelineName"];

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Welcome to the Amazon SageMaker pipeline example scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nThis example scenario will guide you through setting up and
running an" +
                "\nAmazon SageMaker pipeline. The pipeline uses an AWS Lambda
function and an" +
                "\nAmazon SQS Queue. It runs a vector enrichment reverse geocode job
to" +
```

```
                "\nreverse geocode addresses in an input file and store the results
 in an export file.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine(
                "First, we will set up the roles, functions, and queue needed by the
 SageMaker pipeline.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            var lambdaRoleArn = await CreateLambdaRole();
            var sageMakerRoleArn = await CreateSageMakerRole();
            var functionArn = await SetupLambda(lambdaRoleArn, true);
            queueUrl = await SetupQueue(queueName);
            await SetupBucket(bucketName);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Now we can create and run our pipeline.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await SetupPipeline(sageMakerRoleArn, functionArn, pipelineName);
            var executionArn = await ExecutePipeline(queueUrl, sageMakerRoleArn,
 pipelineName, bucketName);
            await WaitForPipelineExecution(executionArn);

            await GetOutputResults(bucketName);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("The pipeline has completed. To view the pipeline and
 runs " +
                              "in SageMaker Studio, follow these instructions:" +
                              "\nhttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/
pipelines-studio.html");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await CleanupResources(true, queueUrl, pipelineName, bucketName);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("SageMaker pipeline scenario is complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await CleanupResources(true, queueUrl, pipelineName, bucketName);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _sageMakerWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SageMakerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _sqsClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonSQS>();
        _s3Client = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonS3>();
        _lambdaClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonLambda>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up AWS Lambda, either by updating an existing function or creating a new
function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The role Amazon Resource Name (ARN) to use for the
Lambda function.</param>
    /// <param name="askUser">True to ask the user before updating.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the function.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> SetupLambda(string roleArn, bool askUser)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Setting up the Lambda function for the pipeline.");
        var handlerName =
"SageMakerLambda::SageMakerLambda.SageMakerLambdaFunction::FunctionHandler";
        var functionArn = "";
        try
        {
            var functionInfo = await _lambdaClient.GetFunctionAsync(new
GetFunctionRequest()
```

```
            {
                FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName
            });

            var updateFunction = true;
            if (askUser)
            {
                updateFunction = GetYesNoResponse(
                    $"\tThe Lambda function {lambdaFunctionName} already exists, do
you want to update it?");
            }

            if (updateFunction)
            {
                // Update the Lambda function.
                using var zipMemoryStream = new MemoryStream(await
File.ReadAllBytesAsync("SageMakerLambda.zip"));
                await _lambdaClient.UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(
                    new UpdateFunctionCodeRequest()
                    {
                        FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName,
                        ZipFile = zipMemoryStream,
                    });
            }

            functionArn = functionInfo.Configuration.FunctionArn;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tThe Lambda function {lambdaFunctionName} was not
found, creating the new function.");

            // Create the function if it does not already exist.
            using var zipMemoryStream = new MemoryStream(await
File.ReadAllBytesAsync("SageMakerLambda.zip"));
            var createResult = await _lambdaClient.CreateFunctionAsync(
                new CreateFunctionRequest()
                {
                    FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName,
                    Runtime = Runtime.Dotnet6,
                    Description = "SageMaker example function.",
                    Code = new FunctionCode()
                    {
                        ZipFile = zipMemoryStream
```

```
                    },
                    Handler = handlerName,
                    Role = roleArn,
                    Timeout = 30
                });

            functionArn = createResult.FunctionArn;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"\tLambda ready with ARN {functionArn}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return functionArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a role to be used by AWS Lambda. Does not create the role if it
 already exists.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The role ARN.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> CreateLambdaRole()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        lambdaRolePolicies = new string[]{
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerFullAccess",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerServiceCatalogProductsLambdaServiceRolePolicy",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AWSLambdaSQSQueueExecutionRole"
        };

        var roleArn = await GetRoleArnIfExists(lambdaRoleName);
        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(roleArn))
        {
            return roleArn;
        }

        Console.WriteLine("\tCreating a role to for AWS Lambda to use.");

        var assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                               "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
```

```
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                         $"\"Service\": [" +
                                             "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                             "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com
\"," +
                                             "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                             "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                         "]" +
                                     "}," +
                                     "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";

        var roleResult = await _iamClient!.CreateRoleAsync(
            new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy,
                Path = "/",
                RoleName = lambdaRoleName
            });
        foreach (var policy in lambdaRolePolicies)
        {
            await _iamClient.AttachRolePolicyAsync(
                new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                {
                    PolicyArn = policy,
                    RoleName = lambdaRoleName
                });
        }

        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        Thread.Sleep(10000);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tRole ready with ARN {roleResult.Role.Arn}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return roleResult.Role.Arn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a role to be used by SageMaker.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <returns>The role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).</returns>
    public static async Task<string> CreateSageMakerRole()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        sageMakerRolePolicies = new string[]{
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerFullAccess",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess",
        };

        var roleArn = await GetRoleArnIfExists(sageMakerRoleName);
        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(roleArn))
        {
            return roleArn;
        }

        Console.WriteLine("\tCreating a role to use with SageMaker.");

        var assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                                        "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                        "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                            "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                            "\"Principal\": {" +
                                                $"\"Service\": [" +
                                                    "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                                    "\"sagemaker-
geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                                    "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                                    "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                                "]" +
                                            "}," +
                                            "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                        "}]" +
                                    "}";

        var roleResult = await _iamClient!.CreateRoleAsync(
            new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy,
                Path = "/",
                RoleName = sageMakerRoleName
            });

        foreach (var policy in sageMakerRolePolicies)
```

```
        {
            await _iamClient.AttachRolePolicyAsync(
                new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                {
                    PolicyArn = policy,
                    RoleName = sageMakerRoleName
                });
        }

        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        Thread.Sleep(10000);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tRole ready with ARN {roleResult.Role.Arn}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return roleResult.Role.Arn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the SQS queue to use with the pipeline.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The URL for the queue.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> SetupQueue(string queueName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Setting up queue {queueName}.");

        try
        {
            var queueInfo = await _sqsClient.GetQueueUrlAsync(new
GetQueueUrlRequest()
            { QueueName = queueName });
            return queueInfo.QueueUrl;
        }
        catch (QueueDoesNotExistException)
        {
            var attrs = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                {
                    QueueAttributeName.DelaySeconds,
                    "5"
                },
                {
                    QueueAttributeName.ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds,
                    "5"
```

```
                },
                {
                    QueueAttributeName.VisibilityTimeout,
                    "300"
                },
            };

            var request = new CreateQueueRequest
            {
                Attributes = attrs,
                QueueName = queueName,
            };

            var response = await _sqsClient.CreateQueueAsync(request);
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await ConnectLambda(response.QueueUrl);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tQueue ready with Url {response.QueueUrl}.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            return response.QueueUrl;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Connect the queue to the Lambda function as an event source.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task ConnectLambda(string queueUrl)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Connecting the Lambda function and queue for the
pipeline.");

        var queueAttributes = await _sqsClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(
            new GetQueueAttributesRequest() { QueueUrl = queueUrl, AttributeNames =
new List<string>() { "All" } });
        var queueArn = queueAttributes.QueueARN;

        var eventSource = await _lambdaClient.ListEventSourceMappingsAsync(
             new ListEventSourceMappingsRequest()
             {
                 FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName
             });
```

```
        if (!eventSource.EventSourceMappings.Any())
        {
            // Only add the event source mapping if it does not already exist.
            await _lambdaClient.CreateEventSourceMappingAsync(
                new CreateEventSourceMappingRequest()
                {
                    EventSourceArn = queueArn,
                    FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName,
                    Enabled = true
                });
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the bucket to use for pipeline input and output.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name for the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task SetupBucket(string bucketName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Setting up bucket {bucketName}.");

        var bucketExists = await
Amazon.S3.Util.AmazonS3Util.DoesS3BucketExistV2Async(_s3Client,
            bucketName);

        if (!bucketExists)
        {
            await _s3Client.PutBucketAsync(new PutBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                BucketRegion = S3Region.USWest2
            });

            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            await _s3Client.PutObjectAsync(new PutObjectRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = "samplefiles/latlongtest.csv",
                FilePath = "latlongtest.csv"
```

```
            });
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"\tBucket {bucketName} ready.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display some results from the output directory.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name for the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> GetOutputResults(string bucketName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Getting output results {bucketName}.");
        string outputKey = "";
        Thread.Sleep(15000);
        var outputFiles = await _s3Client.ListObjectsAsync(
              new ListObjectsRequest()
              {
                  BucketName = bucketName,
                  Prefix = "outputfiles/"
              });

        if (outputFiles.S3Objects.Any())
        {
            var sampleOutput = outputFiles.S3Objects.OrderBy(s =>
s.LastModified).Last();
            Console.WriteLine($"\tOutput file: {sampleOutput.Key}");
            var outputSampleResponse = await _s3Client.GetObjectAsync(
                new GetObjectRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = sampleOutput.Key
                });
            outputKey = sampleOutput.Key;
            StreamReader reader = new
StreamReader(outputSampleResponse.ResponseStream);
            await reader.ReadLineAsync();
            Console.WriteLine("\tOutput file contents: \n");
            for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
            {
                if (!reader.EndOfStream)
```

```
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("\t" + await reader.ReadLineAsync());
                }
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return outputKey;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON
    /// that includes the Lambda, callback, processing, and export jobs.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role for the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="functionArn">The ARN of the Lambda function for the pipeline.</
param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name for the pipeline.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> SetupPipeline(string roleArn, string
 functionArn, string pipelineName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Setting up the pipeline.");

        var pipelineJson = await File.ReadAllTextAsync("GeoSpatialPipeline.json");

        // Add the correct function ARN instead of the placeholder.
        pipelineJson = pipelineJson.Replace("*FUNCTION_ARN*", functionArn);

        var pipelineArn = await _sageMakerWrapper.SetupPipeline(pipelineJson,
 roleArn, pipelineName,
            "sdk example pipeline", pipelineName);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tPipeline set up with ARN {pipelineArn}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return pipelineArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL for the queue used in the pipeline.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>The pipeline run ARN.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> ExecutePipeline(
        string queueUrl,
        string roleArn,
        string pipelineName,
        string bucketName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Starting pipeline execution.");

        var input = $"s3://{bucketName}/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv";
        var output = $"s3://{bucketName}/outputfiles/";

        var executionARN =
            await _sageMakerWrapper.ExecutePipeline(queueUrl, input, output,
                pipelineName, roleArn);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tRun started with ARN {executionARN}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return executionARN;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait for a pipeline run to complete.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionArn">The pipeline run ARN.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task WaitForPipelineExecution(string executionArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Waiting for pipeline to finish.");

        PipelineExecutionStatus status;
        do
        {
            status = await
_sageMakerWrapper.CheckPipelineExecutionStatus(executionArn);
            Thread.Sleep(30000);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tStatus is {status}.");
        } while (status == PipelineExecutionStatus.Executing);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"\tPipeline finished with status {status}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="askUser">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue to clean up.</param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> CleanupResources(
        bool askUser,
        string queueUrl,
        string pipelineName,
        string bucketName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete pipeline {pipelineName}? (y/
n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting pipeline.");
            // Delete the pipeline.
            await _sageMakerWrapper.DeletePipelineByName(pipelineName);
        }

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(queueUrl) && (!askUser ||
 GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete queue {queueUrl}? (y/n)")))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting queue.");
            // Delete the queue.
            await _sqsClient.DeleteQueueAsync(new DeleteQueueRequest(queueUrl));
        }

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete Amazon S3 bucket {bucketName}?
 (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting bucket.");
            // Delete all objects in the bucket.
```

```
            var deleteList = await _s3Client.ListObjectsV2Async(new
 ListObjectsV2Request()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            });
            if (deleteList.KeyCount > 0)
            {
                await _s3Client.DeleteObjectsAsync(new DeleteObjectsRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Objects = deleteList.S3Objects
                        .Select(o => new KeyVersion { Key = o.Key }).ToList()
                });
            }

            // Now delete the bucket.
            await _s3Client.DeleteBucketAsync(new DeleteBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            });
        }

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete lambda {lambdaFunctionName}? (y/
n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting lambda function.");

            await _lambdaClient.DeleteFunctionAsync(new DeleteFunctionRequest()
            {
                FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName
            });
        }

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete role {lambdaRoleName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDetaching policies and deleting role.");

            foreach (var policy in lambdaRolePolicies)
            {
                await _iamClient!.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
 DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                {
                    RoleName = lambdaRoleName,
                    PolicyArn = policy
```

```
                });
            }

            await _iamClient!.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = lambdaRoleName
            });
        }

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete role {sageMakerRoleName}? (y/
n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDetaching policies and deleting role.");

            foreach (var policy in sageMakerRolePolicies)
            {
                await _iamClient!.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
 DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                {
                    RoleName = sageMakerRoleName,
                    PolicyArn = policy
                });
            }

            await _iamClient!.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = sageMakerRoleName
            });
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a role's ARN if it already exists.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) Role to look for.</param>
    /// <returns>The role ARN if it exists, otherwise an empty string.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> GetRoleArnIfExists(string roleName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"Checking for role named {roleName}.");
```

```
        try
        {
            var existingRole = await _iamClient.GetRoleAsync(new GetRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = lambdaRoleName
            });
            return existingRole.Role.Arn;
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            return string.Empty;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null &&
                       ynResponse.Equals("y",
                           StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CreatePipeline
  - DeletePipeline
  - DescribePipelineExecution
  - StartPipelineExecution
  - UpdatePipeline

Esempi di Secrets Manager che utilizzano SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET with Secrets Manager.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`GetSecretValue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetSecretValue`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.SecretsManager;
using Amazon.SecretsManager.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example uses the Amazon Web Service Secrets Manager to retrieve
/// the secret value for the provided secret name.
/// </summary>
public class GetSecretValue
{
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// The main method initializes the necessary values and then calls
        /// the GetSecretAsync and DecodeString methods to get the decoded
        /// secret value for the secret named in secretName.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string secretName = "<<{{MySecretName}}>>";
            string secret;

            IAmazonSecretsManager client = new AmazonSecretsManagerClient();

            var response = await GetSecretAsync(client, secretName);

            if (response is not null)
            {
                secret = DecodeString(response);

                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(secret))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"The decoded secret value is: {secret}.");
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("No secret value was returned.");
                }
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the secret value given the name of the secret to
        /// retrieve.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The client object used to retrieve the secret
        /// value for the given secret name.</param>
        /// <param name="secretName">The name of the secret value to retrieve.</
param>
        /// <returns>The GetSecretValueReponse object returned by
        /// GetSecretValueAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<GetSecretValueResponse> GetSecretAsync(
            IAmazonSecretsManager client,
            string secretName)
        {
            GetSecretValueRequest request = new GetSecretValueRequest()
```

```
            {
                SecretId = secretName,
                VersionStage = "AWSCURRENT", // VersionStage defaults to AWSCURRENT
if unspecified.
            };

            GetSecretValueResponse response = null;

            // For the sake of simplicity, this example handles only the most
            // general SecretsManager exception.
            try
            {
                response = await client.GetSecretValueAsync(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonSecretsManagerException e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {e.Message}");
            }

            return response;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Decodes the secret returned by the call to GetSecretValueAsync and
        /// returns it to the calling program.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="response">A GetSecretValueResponse object containing
        /// the requested secret value returned by GetSecretValueAsync.</param>
        /// <returns>A string representing the decoded secret value.</returns>
        public static string DecodeString(GetSecretValueResponse response)
        {
            // Decrypts secret using the associated AWS Key Management Service
            // Customer Master Key (CMK.) Depending on whether the secret is a
            // string or binary value, one of these fields will be populated.
            if (response.SecretString is not null)
            {
                var secret = response.SecretString;
                return secret;
            }
            else if (response.SecretBinary is not null)
            {
                var memoryStream = response.SecretBinary;
                StreamReader reader = new StreamReader(memoryStream);
```

```
                string decodedBinarySecret =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetString(Convert.FromBase64String(reader.ReadToEnd()));
                return decodedBinarySecret;
            }
            else
            {
                return string.Empty;
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetSecretValueconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Esempi di utilizzo di Amazon SES SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET con Amazon SES.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateTemplate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTemplate`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an email template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the template.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">Email subject.</param>
    /// <param name="text">Email body text.</param>
    /// <param name="html">Email HTML body text.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateEmailTemplateAsync(string name, string subject,
string text,
        string html)
    {
        var success = false;
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.CreateTemplateAsync(
                new CreateTemplateRequest
                {
                    Template = new Template
                    {
                        TemplateName = name,
                        SubjectPart = subject,
                        TextPart = text,
                        HtmlPart = html
                    }
                });
            success = response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("CreateEmailTemplateAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }
```

```
        return success;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTemplateconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteIdentity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteIdentity`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an email identity.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="identityEmail">The identity email to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteIdentityAsync(string identityEmail)
    {
        var success = false;
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.DeleteIdentityAsync(
                new DeleteIdentityRequest
                {
                    Identity = identityEmail
                });
            success = response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("DeleteIdentityAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
```

```
        }

        return success;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteIdentityconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteTemplate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTemplate`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an email template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">Name of the template.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(string templateName)
    {
        var success = false;
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.DeleteTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteTemplateRequest
                {
                    TemplateName = templateName
                });
            success = response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("DeleteEmailTemplateAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return success;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTemplateconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetIdentityVerificationAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetIdentityVerificationAttributes`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get identity verification status for an email.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The verification status of the email.</returns>
    public async Task<VerificationStatus> GetIdentityStatusAsync(string email)
    {
        var result = VerificationStatus.TemporaryFailure;
        try
        {
            var response =
                await
_amazonSimpleEmailService.GetIdentityVerificationAttributesAsync(
                    new GetIdentityVerificationAttributesRequest
                    {
                        Identities = new List<string> { email }
                    });

            if (response.VerificationAttributes.ContainsKey(email))
```

```
                result = response.VerificationAttributes[email].VerificationStatus;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("GetIdentityStatusAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return result;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetIdentityVerificationAttributesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetSendQuota`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetSendQuota`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information on the current account's send quota.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The send quota response data.</returns>
    public async Task<GetSendQuotaResponse> GetSendQuotaAsync()
    {
        var result = new GetSendQuotaResponse();
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.GetSendQuotaAsync(
                new GetSendQuotaRequest());
            result = response;
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("GetSendQuotaAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return result;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetSendQuotaconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListIdentities`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListIdentities`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the identities of a specified type for the current account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="identityType">IdentityType to list.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of identities.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListIdentitiesAsync(IdentityType identityType)
    {
        var result = new List<string>();
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.ListIdentitiesAsync(
                new ListIdentitiesRequest
                {
                    IdentityType = identityType
                });
```

```
            result = response.Identities;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("ListIdentitiesAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return result;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListIdentitiesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListTemplates`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTemplates`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List email templates for the current account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of template metadata.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TemplateMetadata>> ListEmailTemplatesAsync()
    {
        var result = new List<TemplateMetadata>();
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.ListTemplatesAsync(
                new ListTemplatesRequest());
            result = response.TemplatesMetadata;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine("ListEmailTemplatesAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return result;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTemplatesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`SendEmail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendEmail`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    ///  Send an email by using Amazon SES.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="toAddresses">List of recipients.</param>
    /// <param name="ccAddresses">List of cc recipients.</param>
    /// <param name="bccAddresses">List of bcc recipients.</param>
    /// <param name="bodyHtml">Body of the email in HTML.</param>
    /// <param name="bodyText">Body of the email in plain text.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">Subject line of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="senderAddress">From address.</param>
    /// <returns>The messageId of the email.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SendEmailAsync(List<string> toAddresses,
        List<string> ccAddresses, List<string> bccAddresses,
        string bodyHtml, string bodyText, string subject, string senderAddress)
    {
        var messageId = "";
        try
```

```
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.SendEmailAsync(
                new SendEmailRequest
                {
                    Destination = new Destination
                    {
                        BccAddresses = bccAddresses,
                        CcAddresses = ccAddresses,
                        ToAddresses = toAddresses
                    },
                    Message = new Message
                    {
                        Body = new Body
                        {
                            Html = new Content
                            {
                                Charset = "UTF-8",
                                Data = bodyHtml
                            },
                            Text = new Content
                            {
                                Charset = "UTF-8",
                                Data = bodyText
                            }
                        },
                        Subject = new Content
                        {
                            Charset = "UTF-8",
                            Data = subject
                        }
                    },
                    Source = senderAddress
                });
            messageId = response.MessageId;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("SendEmailAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return messageId;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendEmailconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`SendTemplatedEmail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendTemplatedEmail`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Send an email using a template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sender">Address of the sender.</param>
    /// <param name="recipients">Addresses of the recipients.</param>
    /// <param name="templateName">Name of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="templateDataObject">Data for the email template.</param>
    /// <returns>The messageId of the email.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SendTemplateEmailAsync(string sender, List<string>
recipients,
        string templateName, object templateDataObject)
    {
        var messageId = "";
        try
        {
            // Template data should be serialized JSON from either a class or a
dynamic object.
            var templateData = JsonSerializer.Serialize(templateDataObject);

            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.SendTemplatedEmailAsync(
                new SendTemplatedEmailRequest
                {
                    Source = sender,
                    Destination = new Destination
                    {
```

```
                        ToAddresses = recipients
                    },
                    Template = templateName,
                    TemplateData = templateData
                });
            messageId = response.MessageId;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("SendTemplateEmailAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return messageId;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendTemplatedEmailconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`VerifyEmailIdentity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`VerifyEmailIdentity`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Starts verification of an email identity. This request sends an email
    /// from Amazon SES to the specified email address. To complete
    /// verification, follow the instructions in the email.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="recipientEmailAddress">Email address to verify.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyEmailIdentityAsync(string recipientEmailAddress)
    {
```

```
        var success = false;
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.VerifyEmailIdentityAsync(
                new VerifyEmailIdentityRequest
                {
                    EmailAddress = recipientEmailAddress
                });

            success = response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("VerifyEmailIdentityAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return success;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, VerifyEmailIdentityconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione Web per tracciare i dati DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in una tabella Amazon DynamoDB e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per .NET

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon DynamoDB per creare un'applicazione Web dinamica che traccia i dati di lavoro DynamoDB.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB

- Amazon SES

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per .NET

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per .NET creare un'applicazione Web che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza un front-end creato con React.js per interagire con un RESTful backend.NET.

- Integra un'applicazione web React con AWS i servizi.
- Elenco, aggiunta e aggiornamento di elementi in una tabella Aurora.
- Invia un report per e-mail degli articoli di lavoro filtrati tramite Amazon SES.
- Distribuisci e gestisci risorse di esempio con lo AWS CloudFormation script incluso.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Rilevamento di oggetti nelle immagini

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'app che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare oggetti per categoria nelle immagini.

SDK per .NET

Mostra come utilizzare l'API .NET di Amazon Rekognition per creare un'applicazione che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per identificare gli oggetti in base a una categoria nelle immagini situate in

un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Esempi di API Amazon SES v2 con SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l'API AWS SDK per .NET with Amazon SES v2.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateContact`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateContact`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Creates a contact and adds it to the specified contact list.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="emailAddress">The email address of the contact.</param>
   /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
   /// <returns>The response from the CreateContact operation.</returns>
   public async Task<bool> CreateContactAsync(string emailAddress, string
contactListName)
   {
       var request = new CreateContactRequest
       {
           EmailAddress = emailAddress,
           ContactListName = contactListName
       };

       try
       {
           var response = await _sesClient.CreateContactAsync(request);
           return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
       }
       catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine($"Contact with email address {emailAddress} already
exists in the contact list {contactListName}.");
           Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
           return true;
       }
       catch (NotFoundException ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
exist.");
           Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
       }
       catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the contact:
{ex.Message}");
        }
        return false;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateContactconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateContactList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateContactList`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a contact list with the specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateContactListAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new CreateContactListRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
```

```
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateContactListAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list with name {contactListName} already
exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return true;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for contact lists has been exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the contact list:
{ex.Message}");
        }
        return false;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateContactListconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateEmailIdentity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateEmailIdentity`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Creates an email identity (email address or domain) and starts the
verification process.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="emailIdentity">The email address or domain to create and
verify.</param>
   /// <returns>The response from the CreateEmailIdentity operation.</returns>
   public async Task<CreateEmailIdentityResponse> CreateEmailIdentityAsync(string
emailIdentity)
   {
       var request = new CreateEmailIdentityRequest
       {
           EmailIdentity = emailIdentity
       };

       try
       {
           var response = await _sesClient.CreateEmailIdentityAsync(request);
           return response;
       }
       catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine($"Email identity {emailIdentity} already exists.");
           Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
           throw;
       }
       catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} is being modified
by another operation or thread.");
           Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
           throw;
       }
       catch (LimitExceededException ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine("The limit for email identities has been exceeded.");
           Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
           throw;
       }
       catch (NotFoundException ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} does not
exist.");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the email identity:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateEmailIdentityconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateEmailTemplate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateEmailTemplate`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an email template with the specified content.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">The subject of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="htmlContent">The HTML content of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="textContent">The text content of the email template.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
```

```
   public async Task<bool> CreateEmailTemplateAsync(string templateName, string
subject, string htmlContent, string textContent)
   {
       var request = new CreateEmailTemplateRequest
       {
           TemplateName = templateName,
           TemplateContent = new EmailTemplateContent
           {
               Subject = subject,
               Html = htmlContent,
               Text = textContent
           }
       };

       try
       {
           var response = await _sesClient.CreateEmailTemplateAsync(request);
           return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
       }
       catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine($"Email template with name {templateName} already
exists.");
           Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
       }
       catch (LimitExceededException ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine("The limit for email templates has been exceeded.");
           Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
       }
       catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
           Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
       }
       catch (Exception ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the email template:
{ex.Message}");
       }

       return false;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateEmailTemplateconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteContactList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteContactList`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes a contact list and all contacts within it.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteContactListAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteContactListRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteContactListAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} is being modified
 by another operation or thread.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the contact list:
{ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteContactListconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteEmailIdentity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteEmailIdentity`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an email identity (email address or domain).
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailIdentity">The email address or domain to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteEmailIdentityAsync(string emailIdentity)
    {
```

```
        var request = new DeleteEmailIdentityRequest
        {
            EmailIdentity = emailIdentity
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteEmailIdentityAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} is being modified
by another operation or thread.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the email identity:
{ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteEmailIdentityconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteEmailTemplate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteEmailTemplate`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an email template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(string templateName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteEmailTemplateRequest
        {
            TemplateName = templateName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email template {templateName} does not exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the email template:
{ex.Message}");
        }
```

```
        return false;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteEmailTemplateconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListContacts`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListContacts`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the contacts in the specified contact list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of contacts response from the ListContacts operation.</
returns>
    public async Task<List<Contact>> ListContactsAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new ListContactsRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.ListContactsAsync(request);
            return response.Contacts;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
 exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
```

```
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
 later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while listing the contacts:
 {ex.Message}");
        }

        return new List<Contact>();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListContactsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`SendEmail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendEmail`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Sends an email with the specified content and options.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="fromEmailAddress">The email address to send the email from.</
param>
    /// <param name="toEmailAddresses">The email addresses to send the email to.</
param>
    /// <param name="subject">The subject of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="htmlContent">The HTML content of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="textContent">The text content of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template to use
 (optional).</param>
```

```
   /// <param name="templateData">The data to replace placeholders in the email
template (optional).</param>
   /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list for unsubscribe
functionality (optional).</param>
   /// <returns>The MessageId response from the SendEmail operation.</returns>
   public async Task<string> SendEmailAsync(string fromEmailAddress, List<string>
toEmailAddresses, string? subject,
       string? htmlContent, string? textContent, string? templateName = null,
string? templateData = null, string? contactListName = null)
   {
       var request = new SendEmailRequest
       {
           FromEmailAddress = fromEmailAddress
       };

       if (toEmailAddresses.Any())
       {
           request.Destination = new Destination { ToAddresses =
toEmailAddresses };
       }

       if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(templateName))
       {
           request.Content = new EmailContent()
           {
               Template = new Template
               {
                   TemplateName = templateName,
                   TemplateData = templateData
               }
           };
       }
       else
       {
           request.Content = new EmailContent
           {
               Simple = new Message
               {
                   Subject = new Content { Data = subject },
                   Body = new Body
                   {
                       Html = new Content { Data = htmlContent },
                       Text = new Content { Data = textContent }
                   }
```

```
                }
            };
        }

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(contactListName))
        {
            request.ListManagementOptions = new ListManagementOptions
            {
                ContactListName = contactListName
            };
        }

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.SendEmailAsync(request);
            return response.MessageId;
        }
        catch (AccountSuspendedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The account's ability to send email has been
permanently restricted.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (MailFromDomainNotVerifiedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The sending domain is not verified.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (MessageRejectedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The message content is invalid.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (SendingPausedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The account's ability to send email is currently
paused.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while sending the email:
{ex.Message}");
        }

        return string.Empty;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendEmailconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Scenari

Scenario della newsletter

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire lo scenario di newsletter Amazon SES API v2.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario.

```
using System.Diagnostics;
using System.Text.RegularExpressions;
using Amazon.SimpleEmailV2;
using Amazon.SimpleEmailV2.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace Sesv2Scenario;

public static class NewsletterWorkflow
```

```
{
    /*
      This scenario demonstrates how to use the Amazon Simple Email Service (SES) v2
 to send a coupon newsletter to a list of subscribers.
      The scenario performs the following tasks:

      1. Prepare the application:
         - Create a verified email identity for sending and replying to emails.
         - Create a contact list to store the subscribers' email addresses.
         - Create an email template for the coupon newsletter.

      2. Gather subscriber email addresses:
         - Prompt the user for a base email address.
         - Create 3 variants of the email address using subaddress extensions (e.g.,
 user+ses-weekly-newsletter-1@example.com).
         - Add each variant as a contact to the contact list.
         - Send a welcome email to each new contact.

      3. Send the coupon newsletter:
         - Retrieve the list of contacts from the contact list.
         - Send the coupon newsletter using the email template to each contact.

      4. Monitor and review:
         - Provide instructions for the user to review the sending activity and
 metrics in the AWS console.

      5. Clean up resources:
         - Delete the contact list (which also deletes all contacts within it).
         - Delete the email template.
         - Optionally delete the verified email identity.

    */

    public static SESv2Wrapper _sesv2Wrapper;
    public static string? _baseEmailAddress = null;
    public static string? _verifiedEmail = null;
    private static string _contactListName = "weekly-coupons-newsletter";
    private static string _templateName = "weekly-coupons";
    private static string _subject = "Weekly Coupons Newsletter";
    private static string _htmlContentFile = "coupon-newsletter.html";
    private static string _textContentFile = "coupon-newsletter.txt";
    private static string _htmlWelcomeFile = "welcome.html";
    private static string _textWelcomeFile = "welcome.txt";
    private static string _couponsDataFile = "sample_coupons.json";
```

```
    // Relative location of the resources folder.
    private static string _resourcesFilePathLocation = "../../../../resources/";

    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleEmailServiceV2>()
                    .AddTransient<SESv2Wrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon SES v2 Coupon Newsletter
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine("This scenario demonstrates how to use the Amazon
Simple Email Service (SES) v2 " +
                              "\r\nto send a coupon newsletter to a list of
subscribers.");

            // Prepare the application.
            var emailIdentity = await PrepareApplication();

            // Gather subscriber email addresses.
            await GatherSubscriberEmailAddresses(emailIdentity);

            // Send the coupon newsletter.
            await SendCouponNewsletter(emailIdentity);

            // Monitor and review.
            MonitorAndReview(true);
```

```
            // Clean up resources.
            await Cleanup(emailIdentity, true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Amazon SES v2 Coupon Newsletter scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred: {ex.Message}");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _sesv2Wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SESv2Wrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The email address of the verified identity.</returns>
    public static async Task<string?> PrepareApplication()
    {
        var htmlContent = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(_resourcesFilePathLocation +
_htmlContentFile);
        var textContent = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(_resourcesFilePathLocation +
_textContentFile);

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("1. In this step, we will prepare the application:" +
                          "\r\n  - Create a verified email identity for sending and
replying to emails." +
                          "\r\n  - Create a contact list to store the subscribers'
email addresses." +
                          "\r\n  - Create an email template for the coupon
newsletter.\r\n");
```

```
        // Prompt the user for a verified email address.
        while (!IsEmail(_verifiedEmail))
        {
            Console.Write("Enter a verified email address or an email to verify: ");
            _verifiedEmail = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        try
        {
            // Create an email identity and start the verification process.
            await _sesv2Wrapper.CreateEmailIdentityAsync(_verifiedEmail);
            Console.WriteLine($"Identity {_verifiedEmail} created.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Identity {_verifiedEmail} already exists.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating email identity: {ex.Message}");
        }

        // Create a contact list.
        try
        {
            await _sesv2Wrapper.CreateContactListAsync(_contactListName);
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list {_contactListName} created.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list {_contactListName} already exists.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating contact list: {ex.Message}");
        }

        // Create an email template.
        try
        {
            await _sesv2Wrapper.CreateEmailTemplateAsync(_templateName, _subject,
htmlContent, textContent);
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template {_templateName} created.");
        }
```

```
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template {_templateName} already exists.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating email template: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return _verifiedEmail;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Generate subscriber addresses and send welcome emails.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="fromEmailAddress">The verified email address from
PrepareApplication.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> GatherSubscriberEmailAddresses(string
fromEmailAddress)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("2. In Step 2, we will gather subscriber email addresses:"
+
                          "\r\n  - Prompt the user for a base email address." +
                          "\r\n  - Create 3 variants of the email address using
subaddress extensions (e.g., user+ses-weekly-newsletter-1@example.com)." +
                          "\r\n  - Add each variant as a contact to the contact
list." +
                          "\r\n  - Send a welcome email to each new contact.\r\n");

        // Prompt the user for a base email address.
        while (!IsEmail(_baseEmailAddress))
        {
            Console.Write("Enter a base email address (e.g., user@example.com): ");
            _baseEmailAddress = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        // Create 3 variants of the email address using +ses-weekly-newsletter-1,
+ses-weekly-newsletter-2, etc.
        var baseEmailAddressParts = _baseEmailAddress!.Split("@");
        for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++)
        {
```

```
            string emailAddress = $"{baseEmailAddressParts[0]}+ses-weekly-
newsletter-{i}@{baseEmailAddressParts[1]}";

            try
            {
                // Create a contact with the email address in the contact list.
                await _sesv2Wrapper.CreateContactAsync(emailAddress,
 _contactListName);
                Console.WriteLine($"Contact {emailAddress} added to the
 {_contactListName} contact list.");
            }
            catch (AlreadyExistsException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Contact {emailAddress} already exists in the
 {_contactListName} contact list.");
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error creating contact {emailAddress}:
 {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }

            // Send a welcome email to the new contact.
            try
            {
                string subject = "Welcome to the Weekly Coupons Newsletter";
                string htmlContent = await
 File.ReadAllTextAsync(_resourcesFilePathLocation + _htmlWelcomeFile);
                string textContent = await
 File.ReadAllTextAsync(_resourcesFilePathLocation + _textWelcomeFile);

                await _sesv2Wrapper.SendEmailAsync(fromEmailAddress, new
 List<string> { emailAddress }, subject, htmlContent, textContent);
                Console.WriteLine($"Welcome email sent to {emailAddress}.");
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error sending welcome email to {emailAddress}:
 {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
```

```
            // Wait 2 seconds before sending the next email (if the account is in
the SES Sandbox).
            await Task.Delay(2000);
        }

        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    ///  Send the coupon newsletter to the subscribers in the contact list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="fromEmailAddress">The verified email address from
PrepareApplication.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> SendCouponNewsletter(string fromEmailAddress)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("3. In this step, we will send the coupon newsletter:" +
                          "\r\n  - Retrieve the list of contacts from the contact
list." +
                          "\r\n  - Send the coupon newsletter using the email
template to each contact.\r\n");


        // Retrieve the list of contacts from the contact list.
        var contacts = await _sesv2Wrapper.ListContactsAsync(_contactListName);
        if (!contacts.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No contacts found in the {_contactListName} contact
list.");
            return false;
        }

        // Load the coupon data from the sample_coupons.json file.
        string couponsData = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(_resourcesFilePathLocation
+ _couponsDataFile);

        // Send the coupon newsletter to each contact using the email template.
        try
        {
            foreach (var contact in contacts)
            {
                // To use the Contact List for list management, send to only one
address at a time.
```

```
                await _sesv2Wrapper.SendEmailAsync(fromEmailAddress,
                    new List<string> { contact.EmailAddress },
                    null, null, null, _templateName, couponsData, _contactListName);
            }

            Console.WriteLine($"Coupon newsletter sent to contact list
{_contactListName}.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error sending coupon newsletter to contact list
{_contactListName}: {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }

        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Provide instructions for monitoring sending activity and metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run in interactive mode.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static bool MonitorAndReview(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("4. In step 4, we will monitor and review:" +
                          "\r\n  - Provide instructions for the user to review the
sending activity and metrics in the AWS console.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine("Review your sending activity using the SES Homepage in
the AWS console.");
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to open the SES Homepage in your default
browser...");
        if (interactive)
        {
            Console.ReadLine();
            try
            {
                // Open the SES Homepage in the default browser.
                Process.Start(new ProcessStartInfo
                {
                    FileName = "https://console.aws.amazon.com/ses/home",
                    UseShellExecute = true
```

```
                });
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error opening the SES Homepage: {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine("Review the sending activity and email metrics, then press
 Enter to continue...");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources used in the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="verifiedEmailAddress">The verified email address from
 PrepareApplication.</param>
    /// <param name="interactive">True if interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Cleanup(string verifiedEmailAddress, bool
 interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("5. Finally, we clean up resources:" +
                          "\r\n  - Delete the contact list (which also deletes all
 contacts within it)." +
                          "\r\n  - Delete the email template." +
                          "\r\n  - Optionally delete the verified email identity.\r
\n");

        Console.WriteLine("Cleaning up resources...");

        // Delete the contact list (this also deletes all contacts in the list).
        try
        {
            await _sesv2Wrapper.DeleteContactListAsync(_contactListName);
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list {_contactListName} deleted.");
        }
        catch (NotFoundException)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list {_contactListName} not found.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error deleting contact list {_contactListName}:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }

        // Delete the email template.
        try
        {
            await _sesv2Wrapper.DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(_templateName);
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template {_templateName} deleted.");
        }
        catch (NotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template {_templateName} not found.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error deleting email template {_templateName}:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }

        // Ask the user if they want to delete the email identity.
        var deleteIdentity = !interactive ||
            GetYesNoResponse(
                $"Do you want to delete the email identity {verifiedEmailAddress}?
(y/n) ");
        if (deleteIdentity)
        {
            try
            {
                await _sesv2Wrapper.DeleteEmailIdentityAsync(verifiedEmailAddress);
                Console.WriteLine($"Email identity {verifiedEmailAddress}
deleted.");
            }
            catch (NotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Email identity {verifiedEmailAddress} not found.");
            }
```

```
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Error deleting email identity {verifiedEmailAddress}:
 {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"Skipping deletion of email identity {verifiedEmailAddress}.");
        }

        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
 StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Simple check to verify a string is an email address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="email">The string to verify.</param>
    /// <returns>True if a valid email.</returns>
    private static bool IsEmail(string? email)
    {
        if (string.IsNullOrEmpty(email))
            return false;
        return Regex.IsMatch(email, @"^[^@\s]+@[^@\s]+\.[^@\s]+$",
 RegexOptions.IgnoreCase);
    }
}
```

Wrapper per operazioni di assistenza.

```
using System.Net;
using Amazon.SimpleEmailV2;
using Amazon.SimpleEmailV2.Model;

namespace Sesv2Scenario;

/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for Amazon Simple Email Service (SES) v2 operations.
/// </summary>
public class SESv2Wrapper
{

    private readonly IAmazonSimpleEmailServiceV2 _sesClient;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SESv2Wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sesClient">The injected SES v2 client.</param>
    public SESv2Wrapper(IAmazonSimpleEmailServiceV2 sesClient)
    {
        _sesClient = sesClient;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a contact and adds it to the specified contact list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailAddress">The email address of the contact.</param>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the CreateContact operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateContactAsync(string emailAddress, string
 contactListName)
    {
        var request = new CreateContactRequest
        {
            EmailAddress = emailAddress,
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
```

```
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateContactAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact with email address {emailAddress} already
exists in the contact list {contactListName}.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return true;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the contact:
{ex.Message}");
        }
        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a contact list with the specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateContactListAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new CreateContactListRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
```

```
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateContactListAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list with name {contactListName} already
exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return true;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for contact lists has been exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the contact list:
{ex.Message}");
        }
        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an email identity (email address or domain) and starts the
verification process.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailIdentity">The email address or domain to create and
verify.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the CreateEmailIdentity operation.</returns>
    public async Task<CreateEmailIdentityResponse> CreateEmailIdentityAsync(string
emailIdentity)
    {
        var request = new CreateEmailIdentityRequest
        {
            EmailIdentity = emailIdentity
        };
```

```
        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateEmailIdentityAsync(request);
            return response;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Email identity {emailIdentity} already exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} is being modified
by another operation or thread.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for email identities has been exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the email identity:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
```

```
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an email template with the specified content.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">The subject of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="htmlContent">The HTML content of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="textContent">The text content of the email template.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateEmailTemplateAsync(string templateName, string
subject, string htmlContent, string textContent)
    {
        var request = new CreateEmailTemplateRequest
        {
            TemplateName = templateName,
            TemplateContent = new EmailTemplateContent
            {
                Subject = subject,
                Html = htmlContent,
                Text = textContent
            }
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateEmailTemplateAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template with name {templateName} already
exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for email templates has been exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
 later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the email template:
 {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes a contact list and all contacts within it.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteContactListAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteContactListRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteContactListAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} is being modified
 by another operation or thread.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
 exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the contact list:
{ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an email identity (email address or domain).
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailIdentity">The email address or domain to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteEmailIdentityAsync(string emailIdentity)
    {
        var request = new DeleteEmailIdentityRequest
        {
            EmailIdentity = emailIdentity
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteEmailIdentityAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} is being modified
by another operation or thread.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the email identity:
{ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an email template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(string templateName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteEmailTemplateRequest
        {
            TemplateName = templateName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email template {templateName} does not exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the email template:
 {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the contacts in the specified contact list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of contacts response from the ListContacts operation.</
returns>
    public async Task<List<Contact>> ListContactsAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new ListContactsRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.ListContactsAsync(request);
            return response.Contacts;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
 exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
 later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while listing the contacts:
 {ex.Message}");
        }

        return new List<Contact>();
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sends an email with the specified content and options.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="fromEmailAddress">The email address to send the email from.</
param>
    /// <param name="toEmailAddresses">The email addresses to send the email to.</
param>
    /// <param name="subject">The subject of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="htmlContent">The HTML content of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="textContent">The text content of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template to use
 (optional).</param>
    /// <param name="templateData">The data to replace placeholders in the email
 template (optional).</param>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list for unsubscribe
 functionality (optional).</param>
    /// <returns>The MessageId response from the SendEmail operation.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SendEmailAsync(string fromEmailAddress, List<string>
 toEmailAddresses, string? subject,
        string? htmlContent, string? textContent, string? templateName = null,
 string? templateData = null, string? contactListName = null)
    {
        var request = new SendEmailRequest
        {
            FromEmailAddress = fromEmailAddress
        };

        if (toEmailAddresses.Any())
        {
            request.Destination = new Destination { ToAddresses =
 toEmailAddresses };
        }

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(templateName))
        {
            request.Content = new EmailContent()
            {
                Template = new Template
                {
                    TemplateName = templateName,
                    TemplateData = templateData
                }
```

```
            };
        }
        else
        {
            request.Content = new EmailContent
            {
                Simple = new Message
                {
                    Subject = new Content { Data = subject },
                    Body = new Body
                    {
                        Html = new Content { Data = htmlContent },
                        Text = new Content { Data = textContent }
                    }
                }
            };
        }

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(contactListName))
        {
            request.ListManagementOptions = new ListManagementOptions
            {
                ContactListName = contactListName
            };
        }

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.SendEmailAsync(request);
            return response.MessageId;
        }
        catch (AccountSuspendedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The account's ability to send email has been
permanently restricted.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (MailFromDomainNotVerifiedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The sending domain is not verified.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (MessageRejectedException ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("The message content is invalid.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (SendingPausedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The account's ability to send email is currently
 paused.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
 later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while sending the email:
 {ex.Message}");
        }

        return string.Empty;
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CreateContact
  - CreateContactList
  - CreateEmailIdentity
  - CreateEmailTemplate
  - DeleteContactList
  - DeleteEmailIdentity
  - DeleteEmailTemplate
  - ListContacts
  - SendEmail.semplice
  - SendEmail.modello

Esempi di utilizzo di Amazon SNS SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET con Amazon SNS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Amazon SNS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon SNS.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

namespace SNSActions;

public static class HelloSNS
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var snsClient = new AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon SNS! Following are some of your topics:");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get a list of topics.
        var response = await snsClient.ListTopicsAsync(
            new ListTopicsRequest());

        foreach (var topic in response.Topics)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tTopic ARN: {topic.TopicArn}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTopicsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless

Azioni

`CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
```

```
   using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

   /// <summary>
   /// This example shows how to use the Amazon Simple Notification Service
   /// (Amazon SNS) to check whether a phone number has been opted out.
   /// </summary>
   public class IsPhoneNumOptedOut
   {
       public static async Task Main()
       {
           string phoneNumber = "+15551112222";

           IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

           await CheckIfOptedOutAsync(client, phoneNumber);
       }

       /// <summary>
       /// Checks to see if the supplied phone number has been opted out.
       /// </summary>
       /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS Client object used
       /// to check if the phone number has been opted out.</param>
       /// <param name="phoneNumber">A string representing the phone number
       /// to check.</param>
       public static async Task
CheckIfOptedOutAsync(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client, string phoneNumber)
       {
           var request = new CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutRequest
           {
               PhoneNumber = phoneNumber,
           };

           try
           {
               var response = await
client.CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutAsync(request);

               if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
               {
                   string optOutStatus = response.IsOptedOut ? "opted out" : "not
opted out.";
                   Console.WriteLine($"The phone number: {phoneNumber} is
{optOutStatus}");
```

```
                }
            }
            catch (AuthorizationErrorException ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{ex.Message}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateTopic`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTopic`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un argomento con un nome di specifico.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to use Amazon Simple Notification Service
/// (Amazon SNS) to add a new Amazon SNS topic.
/// </summary>
public class CreateSNSTopic
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
```

```
            string topicName = "ExampleSNSTopic";

            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
 AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

            var topicArn = await CreateSNSTopicAsync(client, topicName);
            Console.WriteLine($"New topic ARN: {topicArn}");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new SNS topic using the supplied topic name.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized SNS client object used to
        /// create the new topic.</param>
        /// <param name="topicName">A string representing the topic name.</param>
        /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created topic.</returns>
        public static async Task<string>
 CreateSNSTopicAsync(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client, string topicName)
        {
            var request = new CreateTopicRequest
            {
                Name = topicName,
            };

            var response = await client.CreateTopicAsync(request);

            return response.TopicArn;
        }
    }
```

Crea un nuovo argomento con un nome e attributi FIFO e di deduplicazione specifici.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new topic with a name and specific FIFO and de-duplication
 attributes.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicName">The name for the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">True to use a FIFO topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useContentBasedDeduplication">True to use content-based de-
duplication.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new topic.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<string> CreateTopicWithName(string topicName, bool
useFifoTopic, bool useContentBasedDeduplication)
    {
        var createTopicRequest = new CreateTopicRequest()
        {
            Name = topicName,
        };

        if (useFifoTopic)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO topic.
            if (!topicName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createTopicRequest.Name = topicName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add the attributes from the method parameters.
            createTopicRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "FifoTopic", "true" }
            };
            if (useContentBasedDeduplication)
            {
                createTopicRequest.Attributes.Add("ContentBasedDeduplication",
"true");
            }
        }

        var createResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.CreateTopicAsync(createTopicRequest);
        return createResponse.TopicArn;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTopicconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteTopic`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTopic`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina un argomento in base all'ARN dell'argomento.

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a topic by its topic ARN.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteTopicByArn(string topicArn)
{
    var deleteResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.DeleteTopicAsync(
        new DeleteTopicRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn
        });
    return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTopicconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetTopicAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetTopicAttributes`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
```

```
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to retrieve the attributes of an Amazon Simple
    /// Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
    /// </summary>
    public class GetTopicAttributes
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string topicArn = "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:000000000000:ExampleSNSTopic";
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

            var attributes = await GetTopicAttributesAsync(client, topicArn);
            DisplayTopicAttributes(attributes);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Given the ARN of the Amazon SNS topic, this method retrieves the topic
        /// attributes.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS client object used
        /// to retrieve the attributes for the Amazon SNS topic.</param>
        /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic for which to retrieve
        /// the attributes.</param>
        /// <returns>A Dictionary of topic attributes.</returns>
        public static async Task<Dictionary<string, string>>
GetTopicAttributesAsync(
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client,
            string topicArn)
        {
            var response = await client.GetTopicAttributesAsync(topicArn);

            return response.Attributes;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method displays the attributes for an Amazon SNS topic.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="topicAttributes">A Dictionary containing the
        /// attributes for an Amazon SNS topic.</param>
```

```
        public static void DisplayTopicAttributes(Dictionary<string, string>
topicAttributes)
        {
            foreach (KeyValuePair<string, string> entry in topicAttributes)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{entry.Key}: {entry.Value}\n");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetTopicAttributesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListSubscriptions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListSubscriptions`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example will retrieve a list of the existing Amazon Simple
    /// Notification Service (Amazon SNS) subscriptions.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListSubscriptions
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Enter a topic ARN to list subscriptions for a
 specific topic, " +
                              "or press Enter to list subscriptions for all
 topics.");
            var topicArn = Console.ReadLine();
            Console.WriteLine();

            var subscriptions = await GetSubscriptionsListAsync(client, topicArn);

            DisplaySubscriptionList(subscriptions);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Gets a list of the existing Amazon SNS subscriptions, optionally by
 specifying a topic ARN.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS client object used
        /// to obtain the list of subscriptions.</param>
        /// <param name="topicArn">The optional ARN of a specific topic. Defaults to
 null.</param>
        /// <returns>A list containing information about each subscription.</
returns>
        public static async Task<List<Subscription>>
 GetSubscriptionsListAsync(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client, string topicArn
 = null)
        {
            var results = new List<Subscription>();

            if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(topicArn))
            {
                var paginateByTopic = client.Paginators.ListSubscriptionsByTopic(
                    new ListSubscriptionsByTopicRequest()
                    {
                        TopicArn = topicArn,
                    });

                // Get the entire list using the paginator.
                await foreach (var subscription in paginateByTopic.Subscriptions)
                {
                    results.Add(subscription);
                }
            }
            else
```

```
            {
                var paginateAllSubscriptions =
client.Paginators.ListSubscriptions(new ListSubscriptionsRequest());

                // Get the entire list using the paginator.
                await foreach (var subscription in
paginateAllSubscriptions.Subscriptions)
                {
                    results.Add(subscription);
                }
            }

            return results;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Display a list of Amazon SNS subscription information.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="subscriptionList">A list containing details for existing
        /// Amazon SNS subscriptions.</param>
        public static void DisplaySubscriptionList(List<Subscription>
subscriptionList)
        {
            foreach (var subscription in subscriptionList)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Owner: {subscription.Owner}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Subscription ARN:
{subscription.SubscriptionArn}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Topic ARN: {subscription.TopicArn}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Endpoint: {subscription.Endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Protocol: {subscription.Protocol}");
                Console.WriteLine();
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListSubscriptionsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListTopics`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTopics`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Lists the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
/// topics for the current account.
/// </summary>
public class ListSNSTopics
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

        await GetTopicListAsync(client);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieves the list of Amazon SNS topics in groups of up to 100
    /// topics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS client object used
    /// to retrieve the list of topics.</param>
    public static async Task GetTopicListAsync(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService
client)
    {
        // If there are more than 100 Amazon SNS topics, the call to
        // ListTopicsAsync will return a value to pass to the
        // method to retrieve the next 100 (or less) topics.
        string nextToken = string.Empty;
```

```
            do
            {
                var response = await client.ListTopicsAsync(nextToken);
                DisplayTopicsList(response.Topics);
                nextToken = response.NextToken;
            }
            while (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(nextToken));
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the list of Amazon SNS Topic ARNs.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="topicList">The list of Topic ARNs.</param>
        public static void DisplayTopicsList(List<Topic> topicList)
        {
            foreach (var topic in topicList)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{topic.TopicArn}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTopicsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`Publish`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Publish`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Pubblicare un messaggio in un argomento.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
```

```
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example publishes a message to an Amazon Simple Notification
    /// Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
    /// </summary>
    public class PublishToSNSTopic
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string topicArn = "arn:aws:sns:us-east-2:000000000000:ExampleSNSTopic";
            string messageText = "This is an example message to publish to the
ExampleSNSTopic.";

            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

            await PublishToTopicAsync(client, topicArn, messageText);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Publishes a message to an Amazon SNS topic.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to publish
        /// to the Amazon SNS topic.</param>
        /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
        /// <param name="messageText">The text of the message.</param>
        public static async Task PublishToTopicAsync(
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client,
            string topicArn,
            string messageText)
        {
            var request = new PublishRequest
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn,
                Message = messageText,
            };

            var response = await client.PublishAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully published message ID:
{response.MessageId}");
        }
```

```
    }
```

Pubblica un messaggio in un argomento con opzioni di gruppo, duplicazione e attributo.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Publish messages using user settings.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task PublishMessages()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can publish messages.");

        var keepSendingMessages = true;
        string? deduplicationId = null;
        string? toneAttribute = null;
        while (keepSendingMessages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            var message = GetUserResponse("Enter a message to publish.", "This is a
sample message");

            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set
a message group ID." +
                                  "\r\nAll messages within the same group will be
received in the order " +
                                  "they were published.");

                Console.WriteLine();
                var messageGroupId = GetUserResponse("Enter a message group ID for
this message:", "1");

                if (!_useContentBasedDeduplication)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, " +
                                      "you must enter a deduplication ID.");

                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a deduplication ID for this message.");
```

```
                    deduplicationId = GetUserResponse("Enter a deduplication ID for
this message.", "1");
                }

                if (GetYesNoResponse("Add an attribute to this message?"))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a number for an attribute.");
                    for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
                    }

                    var selection = GetUserResponse("", "1");
                    int.TryParse(selection, out var selectionNumber);

                    if (selectionNumber > 0 && selectionNumber < _tones.Length)
                    {
                        toneAttribute = _tones[selectionNumber - 1];
                    }
                }

                var messageID = await SnsWrapper.PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
                    _topicArn, message, "tone", toneAttribute, deduplicationId,
messageGroupId);

                Console.WriteLine($"Message published with id {messageID}.");
            }

            keepSendingMessages = GetYesNoResponse("Send another message?", false);
        }
    }
```

Applica le selezioni dell'utente all'azione di pubblicazione.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Publish a message to a topic with an attribute and optional deduplication
and group IDs.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="message">The message to publish.</param>
    /// <param name="attributeName">The optional attribute for the message.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="attributeValue">The optional attribute value for the message.</
param>
    /// <param name="deduplicationId">The optional deduplication ID for the
 message.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The optional group ID for the message.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the message published.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
        string topicArn,
        string message,
        string? attributeName = null,
        string? attributeValue = null,
        string? deduplicationId = null,
        string? groupId = null)
    {
        var publishRequest = new PublishRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Message = message,
            MessageDeduplicationId = deduplicationId,
            MessageGroupId = groupId
        };

        if (attributeValue != null)
        {
            // Add the string attribute if it exists.
            publishRequest.MessageAttributes =
                new Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
                {
                    { attributeName!, new MessageAttributeValue() { StringValue =
 attributeValue, DataType = "String"} }
                };
        }

        var publishResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.PublishAsync(publishRequest);
        return publishResponse.MessageId;
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per .NET .

`Subscribe`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`Subscribe`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Sottoscrivi un indirizzo email a un argomento.

```
/// <summary>
/// Creates a new subscription to a topic.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS client object, used
/// to create an Amazon SNS subscription.</param>
/// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic to subscribe to.</param>
/// <returns>A SubscribeResponse object which includes the subscription
/// ARN for the new subscription.</returns>
public static async Task<SubscribeResponse> TopicSubscribeAsync(
    IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client,
    string topicArn)
{
    SubscribeRequest request = new SubscribeRequest()
    {
        TopicArn = topicArn,
        ReturnSubscriptionArn = true,
        Protocol = "email",
        Endpoint = "recipient@example.com",
    };

    var response = await client.SubscribeAsync(request);

    return response;
}
```

Iscrivi una coda a un argomento con filtri opzionali.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Subscribe a queue to a topic with optional filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">The optional filtering policy for the
subscription.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new subscription.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SubscribeTopicWithFilter(string topicArn, string?
filterPolicy, string queueArn)
    {
        var subscribeRequest = new SubscribeRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Protocol = "sqs",
            Endpoint = queueArn
        };

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(filterPolicy))
        {
            subscribeRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
{ { "FilterPolicy", filterPolicy } };
        }

        var subscribeResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.SubscribeAsync(subscribeRequest);
        return subscribeResponse.SubscriptionArn;
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento sulle API AWS SDK per .NET .

`Unsubscribe`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Unsubscribe`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Annulla l'iscrizione a un argomento tramite un ARN di sottoscrizione.

```
/// <summary>
/// Unsubscribe from a topic by a subscription ARN.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="subscriptionArn">The ARN of the subscription.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> UnsubscribeByArn(string subscriptionArn)
{
    var unsubscribeResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.UnsubscribeAsync(
        new UnsubscribeRequest()
        {
            SubscriptionArn = subscriptionArn
        });
    return unsubscribeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Annullamento della sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per .NET .

Scenari

Costruzione di un'applicazione Amazon SNS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione con funzionalità di sottoscrizione e pubblicazione e traduce i messaggi.

SDK per .NET

Mostra come utilizzare l'API .NET di Amazon Simple Notification Service per creare un'applicazione Web con funzionalità di sottoscrizione e pubblicazione. Inoltre, questa applicazione di esempio traduce anche i messaggi.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consultate l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per .NET

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Pubblicazione di un SMS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare messaggi SMS utilizzando Amazon SNS.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace SNSMessageExample
{
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

    public class SNSMessage
    {
        private AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient snsClient;

        /// <summary>
        /// Initializes a new instance of the <see cref="SNSMessage"/> class.
        /// Constructs a new SNSMessage object initializing the Amazon Simple
        /// Notification Service (Amazon SNS) client using the supplied
        /// Region endpoint.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="regionEndpoint">The Amazon Region endpoint to use in
        /// sending test messages with this object.</param>
        public SNSMessage(RegionEndpoint regionEndpoint)
        {
            snsClient = new AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient(regionEndpoint);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Sends the SMS message passed in the text parameter to the phone number
        /// in phoneNum.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="phoneNum">The ten-digit phone number to which the text
        /// message will be sent.</param>
        /// <param name="text">The text of the message to send.</param>
        /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
        public async Task SendTextMessageAsync(string phoneNum, string text)
```

```
        {
            if (string.IsNullOrEmpty(phoneNum) || string.IsNullOrEmpty(text))
            {
                return;
            }

            // Now actually send the message.
            var request = new PublishRequest
            {
                Message = text,
                PhoneNumber = phoneNum,
            };

            try
            {
                var response = await snsClient.PublishAsync(request);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error sending message: {ex}");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per .NET .

Pubblicazione di messaggi nelle code

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creazione di un argomento (FIFO o non FIFO).
- Sottoscrizione di diverse code all'argomento con la possibilità di applicare un filtro.
- Pubblicazione di un messaggio nell'argomento.
- Esame delle code per i messaggi ricevuti.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
/// <summary>
/// Console application to run a feature scenario for topics and queues.
/// </summary>
public static class TopicsAndQueues
{
    private static bool _useFifoTopic = false;
    private static bool _useContentBasedDeduplication = false;
    private static string _topicName = null!;
    private static string _topicArn = null!;

    private static readonly int _queueCount = 2;
    private static readonly string[] _queueUrls = new string[_queueCount];
    private static readonly string[] _subscriptionArns = new string[_queueCount];
    private static readonly string[] _tones = { "cheerful", "funny", "serious",
 "sincere" };
    public static SNSWrapper SnsWrapper { get; set; } = null!;
    public static SQSWrapper SqsWrapper { get; set; } = null!;
    public static bool UseConsole { get; set; } = true;
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EventBridge.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonSQS>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleNotificationService>()
                    .AddTransient<SNSWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SQSWrapper>()
            )
```

```
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        PrintDescription();

        await RunScenario();

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        SnsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SNSWrapper>();
        SqsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SQSWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Run the scenario for working with topics and queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> RunScenario()
    {
        try
        {
            await SetupTopic();

            await SetupQueues();

            await PublishMessages();

            foreach (var queueUrl in _queueUrls)
            {
                var messages = await PollForMessages(queueUrl);
                if (messages.Any())
                {
                    await DeleteMessages(queueUrl, messages);
                }
            }
            await CleanupResources();
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Messaging with topics and queues scenario is
 complete.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
 {ex.Message}");
            await CleanupResources();
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Print a description for the tasks in the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static void PrintDescription()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and
 subscribe {_queueCount} SQS queues to the topic." +
                          $"\r\nYou can select from several options for configuring
 the topic and the subscriptions for the 2 queues." +
                          $"\r\nYou can then post to the topic and see the results
 in the queues.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the SNS topic to be used with the queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> SetupTopic()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-
Out)." +
```

```
                            $"\r\nFIFO topics deliver messages in order and support
 deduplication and message filtering." +
                            $"\r\nYou can then post to the topic and see the results
 in the queues.\r\n");

        _useFifoTopic = GetYesNoResponse("Would you like to work with FIFO
 topics?");

        if (_useFifoTopic)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            _topicName = GetUserResponse("Enter a name for your SNS topic: ",
 "example-topic");
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be appended to
 the topic name.\r\n");

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication
 is supported." +
                                $"\r\nDeduplication IDs are either set in the message
 or automatically generated " +
                                $"\r\nfrom content using a hash function.\r\n" +
                                $"\r\nIf a message is successfully published to an SNS
 FIFO topic, any message " +
                                $"\r\npublished and determined to have the same
 deduplication ID, " +
                                $"\r\nwithin the five-minute deduplication interval,
 is accepted but not delivered.\r\n" +
                                $"\r\nFor more information about deduplication, " +
                                $"\r\nsee https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/
fifo-message-dedup.html.");

            _useContentBasedDeduplication = GetYesNoResponse("Use content-based
 deduplication instead of entering a deduplication ID?");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }

        _topicArn = await SnsWrapper.CreateTopicWithName(_topicName, _useFifoTopic,
 _useContentBasedDeduplication);

        Console.WriteLine($"Your new topic with the name {_topicName}" +
                            $"\r\nand Amazon Resource Name (ARN) {_topicArn}" +
                            $"\r\nhas been created.\r\n");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return _topicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task SetupQueues()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Now you will create {_queueCount} Amazon Simple Queue
Service (Amazon SQS) queues to subscribe to the topic.");

        // Repeat this section for each queue.
        for (int i = 0; i < _queueCount; i++)
        {
            var queueName = GetUserResponse("Enter a name for an Amazon SQS queue:
", $"example-queue-{i}");
            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                // Only explain this once.
                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be
appended to the queue name.");
                }

                var queueUrl = await SqsWrapper.CreateQueueWithName(queueName,
_useFifoTopic);

                _queueUrls[i] = queueUrl;

                Console.WriteLine($"Your new queue with the name {queueName}" +
                                  $"\r\nand queue URL {queueUrl}" +
                                  $"\r\nhas been created.\r\n");

                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"The queue URL is used to retrieve the queue ARN,\r\n" +
                        $"which is used to create a subscription.");
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
                }

                var queueArn = await SqsWrapper.GetQueueArnByUrl(queueUrl);

                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy must be
attached to an SQS queue, enabling it to receive\r\n" +
                        $"messages from an SNS topic");
                }

                await SqsWrapper.SetQueuePolicyForTopic(queueArn, _topicArn,
queueUrl);

                await SetupFilters(i, queueArn, queueName);
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up filters with user options for a queue.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueCount">The number of this queue.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public static async Task SetupFilters(int queueCount, string queueArn, string
queueName)
    {
        if (_useFifoTopic)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            // Only explain this once.
            if (queueCount == 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters." +
                    "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the
filtered messages " +
                    "will be received in the queue.");
```

```
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "For information about message filtering, " +
                    "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-
filtering.html");

                Console.WriteLine(
                    "For this example, you can filter messages by a" +
                    "TONE attribute.");
            }

            var useFilter = GetYesNoResponse($"Filter messages for {queueName}'s
 subscription to the topic?");

            string? filterPolicy = null;
            if (useFilter)
            {
                filterPolicy = CreateFilterPolicy();
            }
            var subscriptionArn = await
 SnsWrapper.SubscribeTopicWithFilter(_topicArn, filterPolicy,
                queueArn);
            _subscriptionArns[queueCount] = subscriptionArn;

            Console.WriteLine(
                $"The queue {queueName} has been subscribed to the topic
 {_topicName} " +
                $"with the subscription ARN {subscriptionArn}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Use user input to create a filter policy for a subscription.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The serialized filter policy.</returns>
    public static string CreateFilterPolicy()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"You can filter messages by one or more of the following" +
            $"TONE attributes.");

        List<string> filterSelections = new List<string>();
```

```
        var selectionNumber = 0;
        do
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"Enter a number to add a TONE filter, or enter 0 to stop adding
 filters.");
            for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
            }

            var selection = GetUserResponse("", filterSelections.Any() ? "0" : "1");
            int.TryParse(selection, out selectionNumber);
            if (selectionNumber > 0 && !
filterSelections.Contains(_tones[selectionNumber - 1]))
            {
                filterSelections.Add(_tones[selectionNumber - 1]);
            }
        } while (selectionNumber != 0);

        var filters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>
        {
            { "tone", filterSelections }
        };
        string filterPolicy = JsonSerializer.Serialize(filters);
        return filterPolicy;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Publish messages using user settings.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task PublishMessages()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can publish messages.");

        var keepSendingMessages = true;
        string? deduplicationId = null;
        string? toneAttribute = null;
        while (keepSendingMessages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
```

```
            var message = GetUserResponse("Enter a message to publish.", "This is a
sample message");

            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set
a message group ID." +
                                  "\r\nAll messages within the same group will be
received in the order " +
                                  "they were published.");

                Console.WriteLine();
                var messageGroupId = GetUserResponse("Enter a message group ID for
this message:", "1");

                if (!_useContentBasedDeduplication)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, " +
                                      "you must enter a deduplication ID.");

                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a deduplication ID for this message.");
                    deduplicationId = GetUserResponse("Enter a deduplication ID for
this message.", "1");
                }

                if (GetYesNoResponse("Add an attribute to this message?"))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a number for an attribute.");
                    for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
                    }

                    var selection = GetUserResponse("", "1");
                    int.TryParse(selection, out var selectionNumber);

                    if (selectionNumber > 0 && selectionNumber < _tones.Length)
                    {
                        toneAttribute = _tones[selectionNumber - 1];
                    }
                }

                var messageID = await SnsWrapper.PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
```

```
                    _topicArn, message, "tone", toneAttribute, deduplicationId,
messageGroupId);

                Console.WriteLine($"Message published with id {messageID}.");
            }

            keepSendingMessages = GetYesNoResponse("Send another message?", false);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Poll for the published messages to see the results of the user's choices.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Message>> PollForMessages(string queueUrl)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Now the SQS queue at {queueUrl} will be polled to
retrieve the messages." +
                          "\r\nPress any key to continue.");
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var moreMessages = true;
        var messages = new List<Message>();
        while (moreMessages)
        {
            var newMessages = await SqsWrapper.ReceiveMessagesByUrl(queueUrl, 10);

            moreMessages = newMessages.Any();
            if (moreMessages)
            {
                messages.AddRange(newMessages);
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"{messages.Count} message(s) were received by the queue
at {queueUrl}.");

        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tMessage:" +
```

```
                                $"\n\t{message.Body}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return messages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the message using handles in a batch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DeleteMessages(string queueUrl, List<Message> messages)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can delete the messages in this queue in a
batch.");
        await SqsWrapper.DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(queueUrl, messages);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        try
        {
            foreach (var queueUrl in _queueUrls)
            {
                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(queueUrl))
                {
                    var deleteQueue =
                        GetYesNoResponse($"Delete queue with url {queueUrl}?");
                    if (deleteQueue)
                    {
                        await SqsWrapper.DeleteQueueByUrl(queueUrl);
                    }
                }
            }
```

```
            foreach (var subscriptionArn in _subscriptionArns)
            {
                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(subscriptionArn))
                {
                    await SnsWrapper.UnsubscribeByArn(subscriptionArn);
                }
            }

            var deleteTopic = GetYesNoResponse($"Delete topic {_topicName}?");
            if (deleteTopic)
            {
                await SnsWrapper.DeleteTopicByArn(_topicArn);
            }
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Unable to clean up resources. Here's why:
{ex.Message}.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">Optional default answer to use.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question, bool defaultAnswer = true)
    {
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(question);
            var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
            var response = ynResponse != null &&
                           ynResponse.Equals("y",
                               StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
            return response;
        }
        // If not using the console, use the default.
        return defaultAnswer;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a string response from the user through the console.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">Optional default answer to use.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static string GetUserResponse(string question, string defaultAnswer)
    {
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            var response = "";
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(response))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(question);
                response = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            return response;
        }
        // If not using the console, use the default.
        return defaultAnswer;
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che avvolge le operazioni di Amazon SQS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) operations.
/// </summary>
public class SQSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSQS _amazonSQSClient;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Amazon SQS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSQS">The injected Amazon SQS client.</param>
    public SQSWrapper(IAmazonSQS amazonSQS)
    {
        _amazonSQSClient = amazonSQS;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a queue with a specific name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name for the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoQueue">True to use a FIFO queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The url for the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateQueueWithName(string queueName, bool
useFifoQueue)
    {
        int maxMessage = 256 * 1024;
        var queueAttributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            {
                QueueAttributeName.MaximumMessageSize,
                maxMessage.ToString()
            }
        };

        var createQueueRequest = new CreateQueueRequest()
        {
            QueueName = queueName,
            Attributes = queueAttributes
        };

        if (useFifoQueue)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO queue.
            if (!queueName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createQueueRequest.QueueName = queueName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add an attribute for a FIFO queue.
            createQueueRequest.Attributes.Add(
                QueueAttributeName.FifoQueue, "true");
        }

        var createResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.CreateQueueAsync(
            new CreateQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueName = queueName
            });
        return createResponse.QueueUrl;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the ARN for a queue from its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetQueueArnByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var getAttributesRequest = new GetQueueAttributesRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            AttributeNames = new List<string>() { QueueAttributeName.QueueArn }
        };

        var getAttributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(
            getAttributesRequest);

        return getAttributesResponse.QueueARN;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the policy attribute of a queue for a topic.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetQueuePolicyForTopic(string queueArn, string topicArn,
string queueUrl)
    {
        var queuePolicy = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                         $"\"Service\": " +
                                             "\"sns.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                            "}," +
                                     "\"Action\": \"sqs:SendMessage\"," +
                                     $"\"Resource\": \"{queueArn}\"," +
                                      "\"Condition\": {" +
                                           "\"ArnEquals\": {" +
                                                $"\"aws:SourceArn\": \"{topicArn}\""
+
```

```
                                                "}" +
                                            "}" +
                                        "}]" +
                                    "}";
        var attributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.SetQueueAttributesAsync(
            new SetQueueAttributesRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>() { { "Policy",
 queuePolicy } }
            });
        return attributesResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Receive messages from a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of messages.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Message>> ReceiveMessagesByUrl(string queueUrl, int
 maxMessages)
    {
        // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
        // For information about long polling, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
        var messageResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.ReceiveMessageAsync(
            new ReceiveMessageRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                MaxNumberOfMessages = maxMessages,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 1
            });
        return messageResponse.Messages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a batch of messages from a queue by its url.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(string queueUrl, List<Message>
 messages)
    {
```

```
        var deleteRequest = new DeleteMessageBatchRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            Entries = new List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry>()
        };
        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            deleteRequest.Entries.Add(new DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry()
            {
                ReceiptHandle = message.ReceiptHandle,
                Id = message.MessageId
            });
        }

        var deleteResponse = await
 _amazonSQSClient.DeleteMessageBatchAsync(deleteRequest);

        return deleteResponse.Failed.Any();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteQueueByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.DeleteQueueAsync(
            new DeleteQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che avvolge le operazioni di Amazon SNS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) operations.
/// </summary>
```

```
public class SNSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleNotificationService _amazonSNSClient;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Amazon SNS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSQS">The injected Amazon SNS client.</param>
    public SNSWrapper(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService amazonSNS)
    {
        _amazonSNSClient = amazonSNS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new topic with a name and specific FIFO and de-duplication
 attributes.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicName">The name for the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">True to use a FIFO topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useContentBasedDeduplication">True to use content-based de-
duplication.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new topic.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTopicWithName(string topicName, bool
 useFifoTopic, bool useContentBasedDeduplication)
    {
        var createTopicRequest = new CreateTopicRequest()
        {
            Name = topicName,
        };

        if (useFifoTopic)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO topic.
            if (!topicName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createTopicRequest.Name = topicName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add the attributes from the method parameters.
            createTopicRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "FifoTopic", "true" }
            };
            if (useContentBasedDeduplication)
```

```
            {
                createTopicRequest.Attributes.Add("ContentBasedDeduplication",
"true");
            }
        }

        var createResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.CreateTopicAsync(createTopicRequest);
        return createResponse.TopicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Subscribe a queue to a topic with optional filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">The optional filtering policy for the
subscription.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new subscription.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SubscribeTopicWithFilter(string topicArn, string?
filterPolicy, string queueArn)
    {
        var subscribeRequest = new SubscribeRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Protocol = "sqs",
            Endpoint = queueArn
        };

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(filterPolicy))
        {
            subscribeRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
{ { "FilterPolicy", filterPolicy } };
        }

        var subscribeResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.SubscribeAsync(subscribeRequest);
        return subscribeResponse.SubscriptionArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Publish a message to a topic with an attribute and optional deduplication
and group IDs.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="message">The message to publish.</param>
    /// <param name="attributeName">The optional attribute for the message.</param>
    /// <param name="attributeValue">The optional attribute value for the message.</
param>
    /// <param name="deduplicationId">The optional deduplication ID for the
 message.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The optional group ID for the message.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the message published.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
        string topicArn,
        string message,
        string? attributeName = null,
        string? attributeValue = null,
        string? deduplicationId = null,
        string? groupId = null)
    {
        var publishRequest = new PublishRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Message = message,
            MessageDeduplicationId = deduplicationId,
            MessageGroupId = groupId
        };

        if (attributeValue != null)
        {
            // Add the string attribute if it exists.
            publishRequest.MessageAttributes =
                new Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
                {
                    { attributeName!, new MessageAttributeValue() { StringValue =
 attributeValue, DataType = "String"} }
                };
        }

        var publishResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.PublishAsync(publishRequest);
        return publishResponse.MessageId;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Unsubscribe from a topic by a subscription ARN.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="subscriptionArn">The ARN of the subscription.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UnsubscribeByArn(string subscriptionArn)
    {
        var unsubscribeResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.UnsubscribeAsync(
            new UnsubscribeRequest()
            {
                SubscriptionArn = subscriptionArn
            });
        return unsubscribeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a topic by its topic ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTopicByArn(string topicArn)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.DeleteTopicAsync(
            new DeleteTopicRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Pubblicare
  - ReceiveMessage

- SetQueueAttributes
- Subscribe
- Unsubscribe

Esempi serverless

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SNS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da un argomento SNS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SNS con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SNSEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace SnsIntegration;

public class Function
{
    public async Task FunctionHandler(SNSEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
```

```
        {
            await ProcessRecordAsync(record, context);
        }
        context.Logger.LogInformation("done");
    }

    private async Task ProcessRecordAsync(SNSEvent.SNSRecord record, ILambdaContext
 context)
    {
        try
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed record {record.Sns.Message}");

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
            await Task.CompletedTask;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            //You can use Dead Letter Queue to handle failures. By configuring a
 Lambda DLQ.
            context.Logger.LogError($"An error occurred");
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

Esempi di utilizzo di Amazon SQS SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET con Amazon SQS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon SQS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon SQS.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.SQS;
using Amazon.SQS.Model;

namespace SQSActions;

public static class HelloSQS
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var sqsClient = new AmazonSQSClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon SQS! Following are some of your queues:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first five queues.
        var response = await sqsClient.ListQueuesAsync(
            new ListQueuesRequest()
            {
                MaxResults = 5
            });

        foreach (var queue in response.QueueUrls)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tQueue Url: {queue}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListQueuesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless

Azioni

`CreateQueue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateQueue`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una coda con un nome specifico.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a queue with a specific name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name for the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoQueue">True to use a FIFO queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The url for the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateQueueWithName(string queueName, bool
useFifoQueue)
    {
        int maxMessage = 256 * 1024;
        var queueAttributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            {
                QueueAttributeName.MaximumMessageSize,
```

```
                maxMessage.ToString()
            }
        };

        var createQueueRequest = new CreateQueueRequest()
        {
            QueueName = queueName,
            Attributes = queueAttributes
        };

        if (useFifoQueue)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO queue.
            if (!queueName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createQueueRequest.QueueName = queueName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add an attribute for a FIFO queue.
            createQueueRequest.Attributes.Add(
                QueueAttributeName.FifoQueue, "true");
        }

        var createResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.CreateQueueAsync(
            new CreateQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueName = queueName
            });
        return createResponse.QueueUrl;
    }
```

Crea una coda Amazon SQS e inviale un messaggio.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon;
    using Amazon.SQS;
    using Amazon.SQS.Model;

    public class CreateSendExample
    {
```

```
        // Specify your AWS Region (an example Region is shown).
        private static readonly string QueueName = "Example_Queue";
        private static readonly RegionEndpoint ServiceRegion =
 RegionEndpoint.USWest2;
        private static IAmazonSQS client;

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            client = new AmazonSQSClient(ServiceRegion);
            var createQueueResponse = await CreateQueue(client, QueueName);

            string queueUrl = createQueueResponse.QueueUrl;

            Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes = new
 Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
            {
                { "Title",   new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "String",
 StringValue = "The Whistler" } },
                { "Author",  new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "String",
 StringValue = "John Grisham" } },
                { "WeeksOn", new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "Number",
 StringValue = "6" } },
            };

            string messageBody = "Information about current NY Times fiction
 bestseller for week of 12/11/2016.";

            var sendMsgResponse = await SendMessage(client, queueUrl, messageBody,
 messageAttributes);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Amazon SQS queue using the queue name passed to it
        /// in queueName.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An SQS client object used to send the message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueName">A string representing the name of the queue
        /// to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A CreateQueueResponse that contains information about the
        /// newly created queue.</returns>
        public static async Task<CreateQueueResponse> CreateQueue(IAmazonSQS client,
 string queueName)
        {
```

```
            var request = new CreateQueueRequest
            {
                QueueName = queueName,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                    { "DelaySeconds", "60" },
                    { "MessageRetentionPeriod", "86400" },
                },
            };

            var response = await client.CreateQueueAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created a queue with URL : {response.QueueUrl}");

            return response;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Sends a message to an SQS queue.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An SQS client object used to send the message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue to which to send the
        /// message.</param>
        /// <param name="messageBody">A string representing the body of the
        /// message to be sent to the queue.</param>
        /// <param name="messageAttributes">Attributes for the message to be
        /// sent to the queue.</param>
        /// <returns>A SendMessageResponse object that contains information
        /// about the message that was sent.</returns>
        public static async Task<SendMessageResponse> SendMessage(
            IAmazonSQS client,
            string queueUrl,
            string messageBody,
            Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes)
        {
            var sendMessageRequest = new SendMessageRequest
            {
                DelaySeconds = 10,
                MessageAttributes = messageAttributes,
                MessageBody = messageBody,
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            };

            var response = await client.SendMessageAsync(sendMessageRequest);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Sent a message with id : {response.MessageId}");

            return response;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per .NET API CreateQueueReference.

`DeleteMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteMessage`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ricevi un messaggio da una coda Amazon SQS e poi elimina il messaggio.

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // If the AWS Region you want to use is different from
            // the AWS Region defined for the default user, supply
            // the specify your AWS Region to the client constructor.
            var client = new AmazonSQSClient();
            string queueName = "Example_Queue";

            var queueUrl = await GetQueueUrl(client, queueName);
            Console.WriteLine($"The SQS queue's URL is {queueUrl}");

            var response = await ReceiveAndDeleteMessage(client, queueUrl);

            Console.WriteLine($"Message: {response.Messages[0]}");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve the queue URL for the queue named in the queueName
```

```
        /// property using the client object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon SQS client used to retrieve the
        /// queue URL.</param>
        /// <param name="queueName">A string representing  name of the queue
        /// for which to retrieve the URL.</param>
        /// <returns>The URL of the queue.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> GetQueueUrl(IAmazonSQS client, string
queueName)
        {
            var request = new GetQueueUrlRequest
            {
                QueueName = queueName,
            };

            GetQueueUrlResponse response = await client.GetQueueUrlAsync(request);
            return response.QueueUrl;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the message from the quque at the URL passed in the
        /// queueURL parameters using the client.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The SQS client used to retrieve a message.</param>
        /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue from which to retrieve
        /// a message.</param>
        /// <returns>The response from the call to ReceiveMessageAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<ReceiveMessageResponse>
ReceiveAndDeleteMessage(IAmazonSQS client, string queueUrl)
        {
            // Receive a single message from the queue.
            var receiveMessageRequest = new ReceiveMessageRequest
            {
                AttributeNames = { "SentTimestamp" },
                MaxNumberOfMessages = 1,
                MessageAttributeNames = { "All" },
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                VisibilityTimeout = 0,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 0,
            };

            var receiveMessageResponse = await
client.ReceiveMessageAsync(receiveMessageRequest);
```

```
            // Delete the received message from the queue.
            var deleteMessageRequest = new DeleteMessageRequest
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                ReceiptHandle = receiveMessageResponse.Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
            };

            await client.DeleteMessageAsync(deleteMessageRequest);

            return receiveMessageResponse;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per .NET API DeleteMessageReference.

`DeleteMessageBatch`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteMessageBatch`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a batch of messages from a queue by its url.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(string queueUrl, List<Message>
messages)
    {
        var deleteRequest = new DeleteMessageBatchRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            Entries = new List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry>()
        };
```

```
        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            deleteRequest.Entries.Add(new DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry()
            {
                ReceiptHandle = message.ReceiptHandle,
                Id = message.MessageId
            });
        }

        var deleteResponse = await
_amazonSQSClient.DeleteMessageBatchAsync(deleteRequest);

        return deleteResponse.Failed.Any();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteMessageBatchconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteQueue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteQueue`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina una coda utilizzando il relativo URL.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteQueueByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.DeleteQueueAsync(
            new DeleteQueueRequest()
            {
```

```
                QueueUrl = queueUrl
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DeleteQueue AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

`GetQueueAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetQueueAttributes`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the ARN for a queue from its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetQueueArnByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var getAttributesRequest = new GetQueueAttributesRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            AttributeNames = new List<string>() { QueueAttributeName.QueueArn }
        };

        var getAttributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(
            getAttributesRequest);

        return getAttributesResponse.QueueARN;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetQueueAttributesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

GetQueueUrl

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetQueueUrl`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.SQS;
using Amazon.SQS.Model;

public class GetQueueUrl
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes the Amazon SQS client object and then calls the
    /// GetQueueUrlAsync method to retrieve the URL of an Amazon SQS
    /// queue.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // If the Amazon SQS message queue is not in the same AWS Region as your
        // default user, you need to provide the AWS Region as a parameter to
the
        // client constructor.
        var client = new AmazonSQSClient();

        string queueName = "New-Example-Queue";

        try
        {
            var response = await client.GetQueueUrlAsync(queueName);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The URL for {queueName} is:
{response.QueueUrl}");
            }
```

```
            }
            catch (QueueDoesNotExistException ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine($"The queue {queueName} was not found.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetQueueUrlconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ReceiveMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ReceiveMessage`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ricevi messaggi da una coda utilizzando il relativo URL.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Receive messages from a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of messages.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Message>> ReceiveMessagesByUrl(string queueUrl, int
 maxMessages)
    {
        // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
        // For information about long polling, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
        var messageResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.ReceiveMessageAsync(
            new ReceiveMessageRequest()
            {
```

```
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                MaxNumberOfMessages = maxMessages,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 1
            });
        return messageResponse.Messages;
    }
```

Ricevi un messaggio da una coda Amazon SQS, quindi elimina il messaggio.

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // If the AWS Region you want to use is different from
            // the AWS Region defined for the default user, supply
            // the specify your AWS Region to the client constructor.
            var client = new AmazonSQSClient();
            string queueName = "Example_Queue";

            var queueUrl = await GetQueueUrl(client, queueName);
            Console.WriteLine($"The SQS queue's URL is {queueUrl}");

            var response = await ReceiveAndDeleteMessage(client, queueUrl);

            Console.WriteLine($"Message: {response.Messages[0]}");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve the queue URL for the queue named in the queueName
        /// property using the client object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon SQS client used to retrieve the
        /// queue URL.</param>
        /// <param name="queueName">A string representing  name of the queue
        /// for which to retrieve the URL.</param>
        /// <returns>The URL of the queue.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> GetQueueUrl(IAmazonSQS client, string
queueName)
        {
            var request = new GetQueueUrlRequest
            {
                QueueName = queueName,
            };
```

```
            GetQueueUrlResponse response = await client.GetQueueUrlAsync(request);
            return response.QueueUrl;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the message from the quque at the URL passed in the
        /// queueURL parameters using the client.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The SQS client used to retrieve a message.</param>
        /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue from which to retrieve
        /// a message.</param>
        /// <returns>The response from the call to ReceiveMessageAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<ReceiveMessageResponse>
ReceiveAndDeleteMessage(IAmazonSQS client, string queueUrl)
        {
            // Receive a single message from the queue.
            var receiveMessageRequest = new ReceiveMessageRequest
            {
                AttributeNames = { "SentTimestamp" },
                MaxNumberOfMessages = 1,
                MessageAttributeNames = { "All" },
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                VisibilityTimeout = 0,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 0,
            };

            var receiveMessageResponse = await
client.ReceiveMessageAsync(receiveMessageRequest);

            // Delete the received message from the queue.
            var deleteMessageRequest = new DeleteMessageRequest
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                ReceiptHandle = receiveMessageResponse.Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
            };

            await client.DeleteMessageAsync(deleteMessageRequest);

            return receiveMessageResponse;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per .NET API ReceiveMessageReference.

`SendMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendMessage`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una coda Amazon SQS e inviale un messaggio.

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon;
    using Amazon.SQS;
    using Amazon.SQS.Model;

    public class CreateSendExample
    {
        // Specify your AWS Region (an example Region is shown).
        private static readonly string QueueName = "Example_Queue";
        private static readonly RegionEndpoint ServiceRegion =
RegionEndpoint.USWest2;
        private static IAmazonSQS client;

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            client = new AmazonSQSClient(ServiceRegion);
            var createQueueResponse = await CreateQueue(client, QueueName);

            string queueUrl = createQueueResponse.QueueUrl;

            Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes = new
Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
            {
```

```
                { "Title",   new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "String",
 StringValue = "The Whistler" } },
                { "Author",  new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "String",
 StringValue = "John Grisham" } },
                { "WeeksOn", new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "Number",
 StringValue = "6" } },
            };

            string messageBody = "Information about current NY Times fiction
 bestseller for week of 12/11/2016.";

            var sendMsgResponse = await SendMessage(client, queueUrl, messageBody,
 messageAttributes);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Amazon SQS queue using the queue name passed to it
        /// in queueName.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An SQS client object used to send the message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueName">A string representing the name of the queue
        /// to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A CreateQueueResponse that contains information about the
        /// newly created queue.</returns>
        public static async Task<CreateQueueResponse> CreateQueue(IAmazonSQS client,
 string queueName)
        {
            var request = new CreateQueueRequest
            {
                QueueName = queueName,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                    { "DelaySeconds", "60" },
                    { "MessageRetentionPeriod", "86400" },
                },
            };

            var response = await client.CreateQueueAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created a queue with URL : {response.QueueUrl}");

            return response;
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Sends a message to an SQS queue.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An SQS client object used to send the message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue to which to send the
        /// message.</param>
        /// <param name="messageBody">A string representing the body of the
        /// message to be sent to the queue.</param>
        /// <param name="messageAttributes">Attributes for the message to be
        /// sent to the queue.</param>
        /// <returns>A SendMessageResponse object that contains information
        /// about the message that was sent.</returns>
        public static async Task<SendMessageResponse> SendMessage(
            IAmazonSQS client,
            string queueUrl,
            string messageBody,
            Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes)
        {
            var sendMessageRequest = new SendMessageRequest
            {
                DelaySeconds = 10,
                MessageAttributes = messageAttributes,
                MessageBody = messageBody,
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            };

            var response = await client.SendMessageAsync(sendMessageRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Sent a message with id : {response.MessageId}");

            return response;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per .NET API SendMessageReference.

`SetQueueAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SetQueueAttributes`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Imposta l'attributo policy di una coda per un argomento.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set the policy attribute of a queue for a topic.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetQueuePolicyForTopic(string queueArn, string topicArn,
string queueUrl)
    {
        var queuePolicy = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                         $"\"Service\": " +
                                             "\"sns.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                            "}," +
                                     "\"Action\": \"sqs:SendMessage\"," +
                                     $"\"Resource\": \"{queueArn}\"," +
                                      "\"Condition\": {" +
                                           "\"ArnEquals\": {" +
                                                $"\"aws:SourceArn\": \"{topicArn}\""
+
                                            "}" +
                                        "}" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";
        var attributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.SetQueueAttributesAsync(
            new SetQueueAttributesRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
```

```
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>() { { "Policy",
queuePolicy } }
            });
        return attributesResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione SetQueueAttributes AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

Scenari

Pubblicazione di messaggi nelle code

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creazione di un argomento (FIFO o non FIFO).
- Sottoscrizione di diverse code all'argomento con la possibilità di applicare un filtro.
- Pubblicazione di un messaggio nell'argomento.
- Esame delle code per i messaggi ricevuti.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
/// <summary>
/// Console application to run a feature scenario for topics and queues.
/// </summary>
public static class TopicsAndQueues
{
    private static bool _useFifoTopic = false;
    private static bool _useContentBasedDeduplication = false;
    private static string _topicName = null!;
    private static string _topicArn = null!;
```

```
    private static readonly int _queueCount = 2;
    private static readonly string[] _queueUrls = new string[_queueCount];
    private static readonly string[] _subscriptionArns = new string[_queueCount];
    private static readonly string[] _tones = { "cheerful", "funny", "serious",
"sincere" };
    public static SNSWrapper SnsWrapper { get; set; } = null!;
    public static SQSWrapper SqsWrapper { get; set; } = null!;
    public static bool UseConsole { get; set; } = true;
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EventBridge.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonSQS>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleNotificationService>()
                    .AddTransient<SNSWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SQSWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        PrintDescription();

        await RunScenario();

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        SnsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SNSWrapper>();
        SqsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SQSWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Run the scenario for working with topics and queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> RunScenario()
    {
        try
        {
            await SetupTopic();

            await SetupQueues();

            await PublishMessages();

            foreach (var queueUrl in _queueUrls)
            {
                var messages = await PollForMessages(queueUrl);
                if (messages.Any())
                {
                    await DeleteMessages(queueUrl, messages);
                }
            }
            await CleanupResources();

            Console.WriteLine("Messaging with topics and queues scenario is
complete.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await CleanupResources();
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Print a description for the tasks in the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static void PrintDescription()
    {
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and
 subscribe {_queueCount} SQS queues to the topic." +
                          $"\r\nYou can select from several options for configuring
 the topic and the subscriptions for the 2 queues." +
                          $"\r\nYou can then post to the topic and see the results
 in the queues.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the SNS topic to be used with the queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> SetupTopic()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-
Out)." +
                          $"\r\nFIFO topics deliver messages in order and support
 deduplication and message filtering." +
                          $"\r\nYou can then post to the topic and see the results
 in the queues.\r\n");

        _useFifoTopic = GetYesNoResponse("Would you like to work with FIFO
 topics?");

        if (_useFifoTopic)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            _topicName = GetUserResponse("Enter a name for your SNS topic: ",
 "example-topic");
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be appended to
 the topic name.\r\n");

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication
 is supported." +
```

```
                                $"\r\nDeduplication IDs are either set in the message
 or automatically generated " +
                                $"\r\nfrom content using a hash function.\r\n" +
                                $"\r\nIf a message is successfully published to an SNS
 FIFO topic, any message " +
                                $"\r\npublished and determined to have the same
 deduplication ID, " +
                                $"\r\nwithin the five-minute deduplication interval,
 is accepted but not delivered.\r\n" +
                                $"\r\nFor more information about deduplication, " +
                                $"\r\nsee https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/
fifo-message-dedup.html.");

            _useContentBasedDeduplication = GetYesNoResponse("Use content-based
 deduplication instead of entering a deduplication ID?");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }

        _topicArn = await SnsWrapper.CreateTopicWithName(_topicName, _useFifoTopic,
 _useContentBasedDeduplication);

        Console.WriteLine($"Your new topic with the name {_topicName}" +
                          $"\r\nand Amazon Resource Name (ARN) {_topicArn}" +
                          $"\r\nhas been created.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return _topicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task SetupQueues()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Now you will create {_queueCount} Amazon Simple Queue
 Service (Amazon SQS) queues to subscribe to the topic.");

        // Repeat this section for each queue.
        for (int i = 0; i < _queueCount; i++)
        {
            var queueName = GetUserResponse("Enter a name for an Amazon SQS queue:
 ", $"example-queue-{i}");
```

```
            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                // Only explain this once.
                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be
appended to the queue name.");
                }

                var queueUrl = await SqsWrapper.CreateQueueWithName(queueName,
_useFifoTopic);

                _queueUrls[i] = queueUrl;

                Console.WriteLine($"Your new queue with the name {queueName}" +
                                  $"\r\nand queue URL {queueUrl}" +
                                  $"\r\nhas been created.\r\n");

                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"The queue URL is used to retrieve the queue ARN,\r\n" +
                        $"which is used to create a subscription.");
                    Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
                }

                var queueArn = await SqsWrapper.GetQueueArnByUrl(queueUrl);

                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy must be
attached to an SQS queue, enabling it to receive\r\n" +
                        $"messages from an SNS topic");
                }

                await SqsWrapper.SetQueuePolicyForTopic(queueArn, _topicArn,
queueUrl);

                await SetupFilters(i, queueArn, queueName);
            }
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up filters with user options for a queue.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueCount">The number of this queue.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public static async Task SetupFilters(int queueCount, string queueArn, string
 queueName)
    {
        if (_useFifoTopic)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            // Only explain this once.
            if (queueCount == 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters." +
                    "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the
 filtered messages " +
                    "will be received in the queue.");

                Console.WriteLine(
                    "For information about message filtering, " +
                    "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-
filtering.html");

                Console.WriteLine(
                    "For this example, you can filter messages by a" +
                    "TONE attribute.");
            }

            var useFilter = GetYesNoResponse($"Filter messages for {queueName}'s
 subscription to the topic?");

            string? filterPolicy = null;
            if (useFilter)
            {
                filterPolicy = CreateFilterPolicy();
            }
```

```
            var subscriptionArn = await
 SnsWrapper.SubscribeTopicWithFilter(_topicArn, filterPolicy,
                queueArn);
            _subscriptionArns[queueCount] = subscriptionArn;

            Console.WriteLine(
                $"The queue {queueName} has been subscribed to the topic
 {_topicName} " +
                $"with the subscription ARN {subscriptionArn}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Use user input to create a filter policy for a subscription.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The serialized filter policy.</returns>
    public static string CreateFilterPolicy()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"You can filter messages by one or more of the following" +
            $"TONE attributes.");

        List<string> filterSelections = new List<string>();

        var selectionNumber = 0;
        do
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"Enter a number to add a TONE filter, or enter 0 to stop adding
 filters.");
            for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
            }

            var selection = GetUserResponse("", filterSelections.Any() ? "0" : "1");
            int.TryParse(selection, out selectionNumber);
            if (selectionNumber > 0 && !
filterSelections.Contains(_tones[selectionNumber - 1]))
            {
                filterSelections.Add(_tones[selectionNumber - 1]);
            }
```

```
        } while (selectionNumber != 0);

        var filters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>
        {
            { "tone", filterSelections }
        };
        string filterPolicy = JsonSerializer.Serialize(filters);
        return filterPolicy;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Publish messages using user settings.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task PublishMessages()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can publish messages.");

        var keepSendingMessages = true;
        string? deduplicationId = null;
        string? toneAttribute = null;
        while (keepSendingMessages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            var message = GetUserResponse("Enter a message to publish.", "This is a
sample message");

            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set
a message group ID." +
                                  "\r\nAll messages within the same group will be
received in the order " +
                                  "they were published.");

                Console.WriteLine();
                var messageGroupId = GetUserResponse("Enter a message group ID for
this message:", "1");

                if (!_useContentBasedDeduplication)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, " +
                                      "you must enter a deduplication ID.");
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a deduplication ID for this message.");
                    deduplicationId = GetUserResponse("Enter a deduplication ID for
this message.", "1");
                }

                if (GetYesNoResponse("Add an attribute to this message?"))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a number for an attribute.");
                    for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
                    }

                    var selection = GetUserResponse("", "1");
                    int.TryParse(selection, out var selectionNumber);

                    if (selectionNumber > 0 && selectionNumber < _tones.Length)
                    {
                        toneAttribute = _tones[selectionNumber - 1];
                    }
                }

                var messageID = await SnsWrapper.PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
                    _topicArn, message, "tone", toneAttribute, deduplicationId,
messageGroupId);

                Console.WriteLine($"Message published with id {messageID}.");
            }

            keepSendingMessages = GetYesNoResponse("Send another message?", false);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Poll for the published messages to see the results of the user's choices.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Message>> PollForMessages(string queueUrl)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Now the SQS queue at {queueUrl} will be polled to
retrieve the messages." +
                          "\r\nPress any key to continue.");
```

```
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var moreMessages = true;
        var messages = new List<Message>();
        while (moreMessages)
        {
            var newMessages = await SqsWrapper.ReceiveMessagesByUrl(queueUrl, 10);

            moreMessages = newMessages.Any();
            if (moreMessages)
            {
                messages.AddRange(newMessages);
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"{messages.Count} message(s) were received by the queue
at {queueUrl}.");

        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tMessage:" +
                              $"\n\t{message.Body}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return messages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the message using handles in a batch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DeleteMessages(string queueUrl, List<Message> messages)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can delete the messages in this queue in a
batch.");
        await SqsWrapper.DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(queueUrl, messages);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        try
        {
            foreach (var queueUrl in _queueUrls)
            {
                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(queueUrl))
                {
                    var deleteQueue =
                        GetYesNoResponse($"Delete queue with url {queueUrl}?");
                    if (deleteQueue)
                    {
                        await SqsWrapper.DeleteQueueByUrl(queueUrl);
                    }
                }
            }

            foreach (var subscriptionArn in _subscriptionArns)
            {
                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(subscriptionArn))
                {
                    await SnsWrapper.UnsubscribeByArn(subscriptionArn);
                }
            }

            var deleteTopic = GetYesNoResponse($"Delete topic {_topicName}?");
            if (deleteTopic)
            {
                await SnsWrapper.DeleteTopicByArn(_topicArn);
            }
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Unable to clean up resources. Here's why:
{ex.Message}.");
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">Optional default answer to use.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question, bool defaultAnswer = true)
    {
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(question);
            var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
            var response = ynResponse != null &&
                           ynResponse.Equals("y",
                               StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
            return response;
        }
        // If not using the console, use the default.
        return defaultAnswer;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a string response from the user through the console.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">Optional default answer to use.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static string GetUserResponse(string question, string defaultAnswer)
    {
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            var response = "";
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(response))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(question);
                response = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            return response;
        }
        // If not using the console, use the default.
        return defaultAnswer;
```

```
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che avvolge le operazioni di Amazon SQS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) operations.
/// </summary>
public class SQSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSQS _amazonSQSClient;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Amazon SQS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSQS">The injected Amazon SQS client.</param>
    public SQSWrapper(IAmazonSQS amazonSQS)
    {
        _amazonSQSClient = amazonSQS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a queue with a specific name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name for the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoQueue">True to use a FIFO queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The url for the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateQueueWithName(string queueName, bool
 useFifoQueue)
    {
        int maxMessage = 256 * 1024;
        var queueAttributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            {
                QueueAttributeName.MaximumMessageSize,
                maxMessage.ToString()
            }
        };

        var createQueueRequest = new CreateQueueRequest()
        {
```

```
            QueueName = queueName,
            Attributes = queueAttributes
        };

        if (useFifoQueue)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO queue.
            if (!queueName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createQueueRequest.QueueName = queueName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add an attribute for a FIFO queue.
            createQueueRequest.Attributes.Add(
                QueueAttributeName.FifoQueue, "true");
        }

        var createResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.CreateQueueAsync(
            new CreateQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueName = queueName
            });
        return createResponse.QueueUrl;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the ARN for a queue from its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetQueueArnByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var getAttributesRequest = new GetQueueAttributesRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            AttributeNames = new List<string>() { QueueAttributeName.QueueArn }
        };

        var getAttributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(
            getAttributesRequest);

        return getAttributesResponse.QueueARN;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set the policy attribute of a queue for a topic.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetQueuePolicyForTopic(string queueArn, string topicArn,
string queueUrl)
    {
        var queuePolicy = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                         $"\"Service\": " +
                                             "\"sns.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                            "}," +
                                     "\"Action\": \"sqs:SendMessage\"," +
                                     $"\"Resource\": \"{queueArn}\"," +
                                      "\"Condition\": {" +
                                           "\"ArnEquals\": {" +
                                                $"\"aws:SourceArn\": \"{topicArn}\""
+
                                            "}" +
                                        "}" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";
        var attributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.SetQueueAttributesAsync(
            new SetQueueAttributesRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>() { { "Policy",
queuePolicy } }
            });
        return attributesResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Receive messages from a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of messages.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<Message>> ReceiveMessagesByUrl(string queueUrl, int
 maxMessages)
    {
        // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
        // For information about long polling, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
        var messageResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.ReceiveMessageAsync(
            new ReceiveMessageRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                MaxNumberOfMessages = maxMessages,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 1
            });
        return messageResponse.Messages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a batch of messages from a queue by its url.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(string queueUrl, List<Message>
 messages)
    {
        var deleteRequest = new DeleteMessageBatchRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            Entries = new List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry>()
        };
        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            deleteRequest.Entries.Add(new DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry()
            {
                ReceiptHandle = message.ReceiptHandle,
                Id = message.MessageId
            });
        }

        var deleteResponse = await
 _amazonSQSClient.DeleteMessageBatchAsync(deleteRequest);

        return deleteResponse.Failed.Any();
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteQueueByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.DeleteQueueAsync(
            new DeleteQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che avvolge le operazioni di Amazon SNS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) operations.
/// </summary>
public class SNSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleNotificationService _amazonSNSClient;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Amazon SNS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSQS">The injected Amazon SNS client.</param>
    public SNSWrapper(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService amazonSNS)
    {
        _amazonSNSClient = amazonSNS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new topic with a name and specific FIFO and de-duplication
 attributes.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicName">The name for the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">True to use a FIFO topic.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="useContentBasedDeduplication">True to use content-based de-
duplication.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new topic.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTopicWithName(string topicName, bool
 useFifoTopic, bool useContentBasedDeduplication)
    {
        var createTopicRequest = new CreateTopicRequest()
        {
            Name = topicName,
        };

        if (useFifoTopic)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO topic.
            if (!topicName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createTopicRequest.Name = topicName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add the attributes from the method parameters.
            createTopicRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "FifoTopic", "true" }
            };
            if (useContentBasedDeduplication)
            {
                createTopicRequest.Attributes.Add("ContentBasedDeduplication",
 "true");
            }
        }

        var createResponse = await
 _amazonSNSClient.CreateTopicAsync(createTopicRequest);
        return createResponse.TopicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Subscribe a queue to a topic with optional filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">The optional filtering policy for the
 subscription.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new subscription.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<string> SubscribeTopicWithFilter(string topicArn, string?
 filterPolicy, string queueArn)
    {
        var subscribeRequest = new SubscribeRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Protocol = "sqs",
            Endpoint = queueArn
        };

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(filterPolicy))
        {
            subscribeRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
 { { "FilterPolicy", filterPolicy } };
        }

        var subscribeResponse = await
 _amazonSNSClient.SubscribeAsync(subscribeRequest);
        return subscribeResponse.SubscriptionArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Publish a message to a topic with an attribute and optional deduplication
 and group IDs.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="message">The message to publish.</param>
    /// <param name="attributeName">The optional attribute for the message.</param>
    /// <param name="attributeValue">The optional attribute value for the message.</
param>
    /// <param name="deduplicationId">The optional deduplication ID for the
 message.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The optional group ID for the message.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the message published.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
        string topicArn,
        string message,
        string? attributeName = null,
        string? attributeValue = null,
        string? deduplicationId = null,
        string? groupId = null)
    {
        var publishRequest = new PublishRequest()
        {
```

```
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Message = message,
            MessageDeduplicationId = deduplicationId,
            MessageGroupId = groupId
        };

        if (attributeValue != null)
        {
            // Add the string attribute if it exists.
            publishRequest.MessageAttributes =
                new Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
                {
                    { attributeName!, new MessageAttributeValue() { StringValue =
attributeValue, DataType = "String"} }
                };
        }

        var publishResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.PublishAsync(publishRequest);
        return publishResponse.MessageId;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Unsubscribe from a topic by a subscription ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="subscriptionArn">The ARN of the subscription.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UnsubscribeByArn(string subscriptionArn)
    {
        var unsubscribeResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.UnsubscribeAsync(
            new UnsubscribeRequest()
            {
                SubscriptionArn = subscriptionArn
            });
        return unsubscribeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a topic by its topic ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTopicByArn(string topicArn)
    {
```

```
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.DeleteTopicAsync(
            new DeleteTopicRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Pubblicare
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

Usa il framework di elaborazione dei AWS messaggi per.NET con Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare applicazioni che pubblicano e ricevono messaggi Amazon SQS utilizzando il AWS Message Processing Framework for .NET.

SDK per .NET

Fornisce un tutorial per il AWS Message Processing Framework per .NET. Il tutorial crea un'applicazione Web che consente all'utente di pubblicare un messaggio Amazon SQS e un'applicazione da riga di comando che riceve il messaggio.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta il tutorial completo nella AWS SDK per .NET Developer Guide e l'esempio seguente. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon SQS

Esempi serverless

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da una coda SQS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SQS con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace SqsIntegrationSampleCode
{
    public async Task FunctionHandler(SQSEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        foreach (var message in evnt.Records)
        {
            await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context);
        }
```

```
        context.Logger.LogInformation("done");
    }

    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        try
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
            await Task.CompletedTask;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            //You can use Dead Letter Queue to handle failures. By configuring a
 Lambda DLQ.
            context.Logger.LogError($"An error occurred");
            throw;
        }

    }
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da una coda SQS. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di SQS con Lambda tramite .NET.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali
namespace sqsSample;

public class Function
{
    public async Task<SQSBatchResponse> FunctionHandler(SQSEvent evnt,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        foreach(var message in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                //process your message
                await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context);
            }
            catch (System.Exception)
            {
                //Add failed message identifier to the batchItemFailures list
                batchItemFailures.Add(new
 SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure{ItemIdentifier=message.MessageId});
            }
        }
        return new SQSBatchResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }

    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (String.IsNullOrEmpty(message.Body))
        {
            throw new Exception("No Body in SQS Message.");
        }
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");
```

```
        // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
        await Task.CompletedTask;
    }
}
```

Esempi di Step Functions utilizzando SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET with Step Functions.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Funzioni Hello Step

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Step Functions.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace StepFunctionsActions;

using Amazon.StepFunctions;
using Amazon.StepFunctions.Model;
```

```
public class HelloStepFunctions
{
    static async Task Main()
    {
        var stepFunctionsClient = new AmazonStepFunctionsClient();

        Console.Clear();
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to AWS Step Functions");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's list up to 10 of your state machines:");
        var stateMachineListRequest = new ListStateMachinesRequest { MaxResults =
 10 };

        // Get information for up to 10 Step Functions state machines.
        var response = await
 stepFunctionsClient.ListStateMachinesAsync(stateMachineListRequest);

        if (response.StateMachines.Count > 0)
        {
            response.StateMachines.ForEach(stateMachine =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"State Machine Name: {stateMachine.Name}\tAmazon
 Resource Name (ARN): {stateMachine.StateMachineArn}");
            });
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tNo state machines were found.");
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListStateMachinesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un'attività.
- Crea una macchina a stati da una definizione di Amazon States Language che contiene l'attività creata in precedenza come passaggio.
- Esegui la macchina a stati e rispondi all'attività con l'input dell'utente.
- Ottieni lo stato e l'output finali al termine dell'esecuzione, quindi ripulisci le risorse.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
global using System.Text.Json;
global using Amazon.StepFunctions;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;
global using StepFunctionsActions;
global using LogLevel = Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.LogLevel;



using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
using Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model;
using Amazon.StepFunctions.Model;

namespace StepFunctionsBasics;
```

```
public class StepFunctionsBasics
{
    private static ILogger _logger = null!;
    private static IConfigurationRoot _configuration = null!;
    private static IAmazonIdentityManagementService _iamService = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for AWS Step Functions.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonStepFunctions>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddTransient<StepFunctionsWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        _logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<StepFunctionsBasics>();

        // Load configuration settings.
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        var activityName = _configuration["ActivityName"];
        var stateMachineName = _configuration["StateMachineName"];

        var roleName = _configuration["RoleName"];
        var repoBaseDir = _configuration["RepoBaseDir"];
        var jsonFilePath = _configuration["JsonFilePath"];
        var jsonFileName = _configuration["JsonFileName"];

        var uiMethods = new UiMethods();
```

```
        var stepFunctionsWrapper =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<StepFunctionsWrapper>();

        _iamService =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();

        // Load definition for the state machine from a JSON file.
        var stateDefinitionJson = File.ReadAllText($"{repoBaseDir}{jsonFilePath}
{jsonFileName}");

        Console.Clear();
        uiMethods.DisplayOverview();
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Create activity");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's start by creating an activity.");
        string activityArn;
        string stateMachineArn;

        // Check to see if the activity already exists.
        var activityList = await stepFunctionsWrapper.ListActivitiesAsync();
        var existingActivity = activityList.FirstOrDefault(activity => activity.Name
 == activityName);
        if (existingActivity is not null)
        {
            activityArn = existingActivity.ActivityArn;
            Console.WriteLine($"Activity, {activityName}, already exists.");
        }
        else
        {
            activityArn = await stepFunctionsWrapper.CreateActivity(activityName);
        }

        // Swap the placeholder in the JSON file with the Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
        // of the recently created activity.
        var stateDefinition =
 stateDefinitionJson.Replace("{{DOC_EXAMPLE_ACTIVITY_ARN}}", activityArn);

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Create state machine");
        Console.WriteLine("Now we'll create a state machine.");

        // Find or create an IAM role that can be assumed by Step Functions.
        var role = await GetOrCreateStateMachineRole(roleName);
```

```
        // See if the state machine already exists.
        var stateMachineList = await stepFunctionsWrapper.ListStateMachinesAsync();
        var existingStateMachine =
            stateMachineList.FirstOrDefault(stateMachine => stateMachine.Name ==
stateMachineName);
        if (existingStateMachine is not null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"State machine, {stateMachineName}, already
exists.");
            stateMachineArn = existingStateMachine.StateMachineArn;
        }
        else
        {
            // Create the state machine.
            stateMachineArn =
                await stepFunctionsWrapper.CreateStateMachine(stateMachineName,
stateDefinition, role.Arn);
            uiMethods.PressEnter();
        }

        Console.WriteLine("The state machine has been created.");
        var describeStateMachineResponse = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.DescribeStateMachineAsync(stateMachineArn);


Console.WriteLine($"{describeStateMachineResponse.Name}\t{describeStateMachineResponse.Stat
        Console.WriteLine($"Current status: {describeStateMachineResponse.Status}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role assumed by the
state machine: {describeStateMachineResponse.RoleArn}");

        var userName = string.Empty;
        Console.Write("Before we start the state machine, tell me what should
ChatSFN call you? ");
        userName = Console.ReadLine();

        // Keep asking until the user enters a string value.
        while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(userName))
        {
            Console.Write("Enter your name: ");
            userName = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var executionJson = @"{""name"": """ + userName + @"""}";
```

```
        // Start the state machine execution.
        Console.WriteLine("Now we'll start execution of the state machine.");
        var executionArn = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.StartExecutionAsync(executionJson, stateMachineArn);
        Console.WriteLine("State machine started.");

        Console.WriteLine($"Thank you, {userName}. Now let's get started...");
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("ChatSFN");

        var isDone = false;
        var response = new GetActivityTaskResponse();
        var taskToken = string.Empty;
        var userChoice = string.Empty;

        while (!isDone)
        {
            response = await stepFunctionsWrapper.GetActivityTaskAsync(activityArn,
"MvpWorker");
            taskToken = response.TaskToken;

            // Parse the returned JSON string.
            var taskJsonResponse = JsonDocument.Parse(response.Input);
            var taskJsonObject = taskJsonResponse.RootElement;
            var message = taskJsonObject.GetProperty("message").GetString();
            var actions =
taskJsonObject.GetProperty("actions").EnumerateArray().Select(x =>
x.ToString()).ToList();
            Console.WriteLine($"\n{message}\n");

            // Prompt the user for another choice.
            Console.WriteLine("ChatSFN: What would you like me to do?");
            actions.ForEach(action => Console.WriteLine($"\t{action}"));
            Console.Write($"\n{userName}, tell me your choice: ");
            userChoice = Console.ReadLine();
            if (userChoice?.ToLower() == "done")
            {
                isDone = true;
            }

            Console.WriteLine($"You have selected: {userChoice}");
            var jsonResponse = @"{""action"": """ + userChoice + @"""}";
```

```
            await stepFunctionsWrapper.SendTaskSuccessAsync(taskToken,
jsonResponse);
        }

        await stepFunctionsWrapper.StopExecution(executionArn);
        Console.WriteLine("Now we will wait for the execution to stop.");
        DescribeExecutionResponse executionResponse;
        do
        {
            executionResponse = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.DescribeExecutionAsync(executionArn);
        } while (executionResponse.Status == ExecutionStatus.RUNNING);

        Console.WriteLine("State machine stopped.");
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("State machine executions");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's take a look at the execution values for the
state machine.");

        // List the executions.
        var executions = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.ListExecutionsAsync(stateMachineArn);

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Step function execution values");
        executions.ForEach(execution =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{execution.Name}\t{execution.StartDate} to
{execution.StopDate}");
        });

        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        // Now delete the state machine and the activity.
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the state machine...");

        await stepFunctionsWrapper.DeleteStateMachine(stateMachineArn);
        Console.WriteLine("State machine deleted.");

        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the activity...");
        await stepFunctionsWrapper.DeleteActivity(activityArn);
        Console.WriteLine("Activity deleted.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("The Amazon Step Functions scenario is now complete.");
    }

    static async Task<Role> GetOrCreateStateMachineRole(string roleName)
    {
        // Define the policy document for the role.
        var stateMachineRolePolicy = @"{
         ""Version"": ""2012-10-17"",
        ""Statement"": [{
            ""Sid"": """",
            ""Effect"": ""Allow"",
            ""Principal"": {
                ""Service"": ""states.amazonaws.com""},
            ""Action"": ""sts:AssumeRole""}]}";

        var role = new Role();
        var roleExists = false;

        try
        {
            var getRoleResponse = await _iamService.GetRoleAsync(new GetRoleRequest
{ RoleName = roleName });
            roleExists = true;
            role = getRoleResponse.Role;
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            // The role doesn't exist. Create it.
            Console.WriteLine($"Role, {roleName} doesn't exist. Creating it...");
        }

        if (!roleExists)
        {
            var request = new CreateRoleRequest
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = stateMachineRolePolicy,
            };

            var createRoleResponse = await _iamService.CreateRoleAsync(request);
            role = createRoleResponse.Role;
        }

        return role;
```

```
    }
}


namespace StepFunctionsBasics;

/// <summary>
/// Some useful methods to make screen display easier.
/// </summary>
public class UiMethods
{
    private readonly string _sepBar = new('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();
        DisplayTitle("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions Demo");

        Console.WriteLine("This example application will do the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 1. Create an activity.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 2. Create a state machine.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 3. Start an execution.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 4. Run the worker, then stop it.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 5. List executions.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 6. Clean up the resources created for the example.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPress <Enter> to continue.");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter"></param>
    /// <returns></returns>
```

```
    private string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title, and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(_sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(_sepBar);
    }
}
```

Definisci una classe che racchiuda le azioni della macchina a stati e delle attività.

```
namespace StepFunctionsActions;

using Amazon.StepFunctions;
using Amazon.StepFunctions.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Wrapper that performs AWS Step Functions actions.
/// </summary>
public class StepFunctionsWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonStepFunctions _amazonStepFunctions;

    /// <summary>
    /// The constructor for the StepFunctionsWrapper. Initializes the
    /// client object passed to it.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonStepFunctions">An initialized Step Functions client
 object.</param>
```

```
    public StepFunctionsWrapper(IAmazonStepFunctions amazonStepFunctions)
    {
        _amazonStepFunctions = amazonStepFunctions;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a Step Functions activity using the supplied name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityName">The name for the new Step Functions activity.</
param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the new activity.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateActivity(string activityName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.CreateActivityAsync(new
 CreateActivityRequest { Name = activityName });
        return response.ActivityArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineName">Name for the new Step Functions state
    /// machine.</param>
    /// <param name="definition">A JSON string that defines the Step Functions
    /// state machine.</param>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateStateMachine(string stateMachineName, string
 definition, string roleArn)
    {
        var request = new CreateStateMachineRequest
        {
            Name = stateMachineName,
            Definition = definition,
            RoleArn = roleArn
        };

        var response =
            await _amazonStepFunctions.CreateStateMachineAsync(request);
        return response.StateMachineArn;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a Step Machine activity.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the activity.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteActivity(string activityArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DeleteActivityAsync(new
DeleteActivityRequest { ActivityArn = activityArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteStateMachine(string stateMachineArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DeleteStateMachineAsync(new
DeleteStateMachineRequest
        { StateMachineArn = stateMachineArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about the specified Step Functions execution.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions execution.</param>
    /// <returns>The API response returned by the API.</returns>
    public async Task<DescribeExecutionResponse> DescribeExecutionAsync(string
executionArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DescribeExecutionAsync(new
DescribeExecutionRequest { ExecutionArn = executionArn });
        return response;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about the specified Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="StateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine to retrieve.</param>
    /// <returns>Information about the specified Step Functions state machine.</
returns>
    public async Task<DescribeStateMachineResponse> DescribeStateMachineAsync(string
 StateMachineArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DescribeStateMachineAsync(new
 DescribeStateMachineRequest { StateMachineArn = StateMachineArn });
        return response;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a task with the specified Step Functions activity
    /// with the specified Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the Step Functions activity.</param>
    /// <param name="workerName">The name of the Step Functions worker.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the Step Functions activity.</returns>
    public async Task<GetActivityTaskResponse> GetActivityTaskAsync(string
 activityArn, string workerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.GetActivityTaskAsync(new
 GetActivityTaskRequest
        { ActivityArn = activityArn, WorkerName = workerName });
        return response;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List the Step Functions activities for the current account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of ActivityListItems.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ActivityListItem>> ListActivitiesAsync()
    {
        var request = new ListActivitiesRequest();
        var activities = new List<ActivityListItem>();

        do
```

```
        {
            var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.ListActivitiesAsync(request);

            if (response.NextToken is not null)
            {
                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }

            activities.AddRange(response.Activities);
        }
        while (request.NextToken is not null);

        return activities;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about executions of a Step Functions
    /// state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of ExecutionListItem objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ExecutionListItem>> ListExecutionsAsync(string
stateMachineArn)
    {
        var executions = new List<ExecutionListItem>();
        ListExecutionsResponse response;
        var request = new ListExecutionsRequest { StateMachineArn =
stateMachineArn };

        do
        {
            response = await _amazonStepFunctions.ListExecutionsAsync(request);
            executions.AddRange(response.Executions);
            if (response.NextToken is not null)
            {
                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }
        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return executions;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of Step Functions state machines.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of StateMachineListItem objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<StateMachineListItem>> ListStateMachinesAsync()
    {
        var stateMachines = new List<StateMachineListItem>();
        var listStateMachinesPaginator =
            _amazonStepFunctions.Paginators.ListStateMachines(new
 ListStateMachinesRequest());

        await foreach (var response in listStateMachinesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            stateMachines.AddRange(response.StateMachines);
        }

        return stateMachines;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Indicate that the Step Functions task, indicated by the
    /// task token, has completed successfully.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="taskToken">Identifies the task.</param>
    /// <param name="taskResponse">The response received from executing the task.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SendTaskSuccessAsync(string taskToken, string
 taskResponse)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.SendTaskSuccessAsync(new
 SendTaskSuccessRequest
        { TaskToken = taskToken, Output = taskResponse });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Start execution of an AWS Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionName">The name to use for the execution.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="executionJson">The JSON string to pass for execution.</param>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS Step Functions
    /// execution.</returns>
    public async Task<string> StartExecutionAsync(string executionJson, string
 stateMachineArn)
    {
        var executionRequest = new StartExecutionRequest
        {
            Input = executionJson,
            StateMachineArn = stateMachineArn
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonStepFunctions.StartExecutionAsync(executionRequest);
        return response.ExecutionArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Stop execution of a Step Functions workflow.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the Step Functions execution to stop.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> StopExecution(string executionArn)
    {
        var response =
            await _amazonStepFunctions.StopExecutionAsync(new StopExecutionRequest
 { ExecutionArn = executionArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CreateActivity

- CreateStateMachine
- DeleteActivity
- DeleteStateMachine
- DescribeExecution
- DescribeStateMachine
- GetActivityTask
- ListActivities
- ListStateMachines
- SendTaskSuccess
- StartExecution
- StopExecution

Azioni

`CreateActivity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare. `CreateActivity`

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a Step Functions activity using the supplied name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityName">The name for the new Step Functions activity.</
param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the new activity.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateActivity(string activityName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.CreateActivityAsync(new
 CreateActivityRequest { Name = activityName });
        return response.ActivityArn;
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateActivityconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateStateMachine`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateStateMachine`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineName">Name for the new Step Functions state
    /// machine.</param>
    /// <param name="definition">A JSON string that defines the Step Functions
    /// state machine.</param>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateStateMachine(string stateMachineName, string
definition, string roleArn)
    {
        var request = new CreateStateMachineRequest
        {
            Name = stateMachineName,
            Definition = definition,
            RoleArn = roleArn
        };

        var response =
            await _amazonStepFunctions.CreateStateMachineAsync(request);
        return response.StateMachineArn;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateStateMachineconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteActivity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteActivity`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a Step Machine activity.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the activity.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteActivity(string activityArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DeleteActivityAsync(new
DeleteActivityRequest { ActivityArn = activityArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteActivityconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteStateMachine`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteStateMachine`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteStateMachine(string stateMachineArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DeleteStateMachineAsync(new
DeleteStateMachineRequest
        { StateMachineArn = stateMachineArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteStateMachineconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeExecution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeExecution`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about the specified Step Functions execution.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions execution.</param>
    /// <returns>The API response returned by the API.</returns>
    public async Task<DescribeExecutionResponse> DescribeExecutionAsync(string
 executionArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DescribeExecutionAsync(new
 DescribeExecutionRequest { ExecutionArn = executionArn });
        return response;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeExecutionconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeStateMachine`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeStateMachine`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about the specified Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="StateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine to retrieve.</param>
    /// <returns>Information about the specified Step Functions state machine.</
returns>
    public async Task<DescribeStateMachineResponse> DescribeStateMachineAsync(string
 StateMachineArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DescribeStateMachineAsync(new
 DescribeStateMachineRequest { StateMachineArn = StateMachineArn });
        return response;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeStateMachineconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetActivityTask`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetActivityTask`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a task with the specified Step Functions activity
    /// with the specified Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the Step Functions activity.</param>
    /// <param name="workerName">The name of the Step Functions worker.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the Step Functions activity.</returns>
    public async Task<GetActivityTaskResponse> GetActivityTaskAsync(string
activityArn, string workerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.GetActivityTaskAsync(new
GetActivityTaskRequest
        { ActivityArn = activityArn, WorkerName = workerName });
        return response;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetActivityTaskconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListActivities`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListActivities`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// List the Step Functions activities for the current account.
/// </summary>
/// <returns>A list of ActivityListItems.</returns>
public async Task<List<ActivityListItem>> ListActivitiesAsync()
{
    var request = new ListActivitiesRequest();
    var activities = new List<ActivityListItem>();

    do
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.ListActivitiesAsync(request);

        if (response.NextToken is not null)
        {
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
        }

        activities.AddRange(response.Activities);
    }
    while (request.NextToken is not null);

    return activities;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListActivitiesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListExecutions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListExecutions`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about executions of a Step Functions
    /// state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of ExecutionListItem objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ExecutionListItem>> ListExecutionsAsync(string
stateMachineArn)
    {
        var executions = new List<ExecutionListItem>();
        ListExecutionsResponse response;
        var request = new ListExecutionsRequest { StateMachineArn =
stateMachineArn };

        do
        {
            response = await _amazonStepFunctions.ListExecutionsAsync(request);
            executions.AddRange(response.Executions);
            if (response.NextToken is not null)
            {
                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }
        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return executions;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListExecutionsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListStateMachines`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListStateMachines`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of Step Functions state machines.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of StateMachineListItem objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<StateMachineListItem>> ListStateMachinesAsync()
    {
        var stateMachines = new List<StateMachineListItem>();
        var listStateMachinesPaginator =
            _amazonStepFunctions.Paginators.ListStateMachines(new
ListStateMachinesRequest());

        await foreach (var response in listStateMachinesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            stateMachines.AddRange(response.StateMachines);
        }

        return stateMachines;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListStateMachinesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`SendTaskSuccess`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendTaskSuccess`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Indicate that the Step Functions task, indicated by the
    /// task token, has completed successfully.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="taskToken">Identifies the task.</param>
    /// <param name="taskResponse">The response received from executing the task.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SendTaskSuccessAsync(string taskToken, string
 taskResponse)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.SendTaskSuccessAsync(new
 SendTaskSuccessRequest
        { TaskToken = taskToken, Output = taskResponse });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendTaskSuccessconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`StartExecution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartExecution`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start execution of an AWS Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionName">The name to use for the execution.</param>
    /// <param name="executionJson">The JSON string to pass for execution.</param>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS Step Functions
    /// execution.</returns>
    public async Task<string> StartExecutionAsync(string executionJson, string
stateMachineArn)
    {
        var executionRequest = new StartExecutionRequest
        {
            Input = executionJson,
            StateMachineArn = stateMachineArn
        };

        var response = await
_amazonStepFunctions.StartExecutionAsync(executionRequest);
        return response.ExecutionArn;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartExecutionconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

AWS STS esempi che utilizzano SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET with AWS STS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`AssumeRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AssumeRole`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.SecurityToken;
using Amazon.SecurityToken.Model;

namespace AssumeRoleExample
{
    class AssumeRole
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// This example shows how to use the AWS Security Token
        /// Service (AWS STS) to assume an IAM role.
        ///
        /// NOTE: It is important that the role that will be assumed has a
        /// trust relationship with the account that will assume the role.
        ///
        /// Before you run the example, you need to create the role you want to
        /// assume and have it trust the IAM account that will assume that role.
        ///
        /// See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
id_roles_create.html
        /// for help in working with roles.
        /// </summary>

        // A region property may be used if the profile or credentials loaded do not
 specify a region,
        // or to use a specific region.
```

```
        private static readonly RegionEndpoint REGION = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;

        static async Task Main()
        {
            // Create the SecurityToken client and then display the identity of the
            // default user.
            var roleArnToAssume = "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/testAssumeRole";

            var client = new
 Amazon.SecurityToken.AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(REGION);

            // Get and display the information about the identity of the default
 user.
            var callerIdRequest = new GetCallerIdentityRequest();
            var caller = await client.GetCallerIdentityAsync(callerIdRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Original Caller: {caller.Arn}");

            // Create the request to use with the AssumeRoleAsync call.
            var assumeRoleReq = new AssumeRoleRequest()
            {
                DurationSeconds = 1600,
                RoleSessionName = "Session1",
                RoleArn = roleArnToAssume
            };

            var assumeRoleRes = await client.AssumeRoleAsync(assumeRoleReq);

            // Now create a new client based on the credentials of the caller
 assuming the role.
            var client2 = new AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(credentials:
 assumeRoleRes.Credentials, REGION);

            // Get and display information about the caller that has assumed the
 defined role.
            var caller2 = await client2.GetCallerIdentityAsync(callerIdRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"AssumedRole Caller: {caller2.Arn}");
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AssumeRoleconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Supporto esempi che utilizzano SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET with Supporto.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Supporto

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare Supporto.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.AWSSupport;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;

public static class HelloSupport
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the AWS Support service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default profile.
```

```
        // You must have one of the following AWS Support plans: Business,
 Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise. Otherwise, an exception will be thrown.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonAWSSupport>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var supportClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonAWSSupport>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var response = await supportClient.DescribeServicesAsync();
        Console.WriteLine($"\tHello AWS Support! There are {response.Services.Count}
 services available.");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeServicesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ottieni e visualizza i servizi e i livelli di gravità disponibili per i casi.
- Crea una richiesta di supporto utilizzando un servizio, una categoria e un livello di gravità selezionato.
- Ottieni e visualizza un elenco di casi aperti per il giorno corrente.
- Aggiungi un set di collegamenti e una comunicazione al nuovo caso.
- Descrivi il nuovo collegamento e la nuova comunicazione per il caso.
- Risolvi il caso.
- Ottieni e visualizza un elenco di casi risolti per il giorno corrente.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
/// <summary>
/// Hello AWS Support example.
/// </summary>
public static class SupportCaseScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
    To use the AWS Support API, you must have one of the following AWS Support
 plans: Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
    1.  Get and display services. Select a service from the list.
    2.  Select a category from the selected service.
    3.  Get and display severity levels and select a severity level from the list.
    4.  Create a support case using the selected service, category, and severity
 level.
    5.  Get and display a list of open support cases for the current day.
    6.  Create an attachment set with a sample text file to add to the case.
    7.  Add a communication with the attachment to the support case.
    8.  List the communications of the support case.
    9.  Describe the attachment set.
    10. Resolve the support case.
    11. Get a list of resolved cases for the current day.
   */

    private static SupportWrapper _supportWrapper = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS Support service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default profile.
```

```
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonAWSSupport>(new AWSOptions() { Profile
= "default" })
                    .AddTransient<SupportWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        var logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
        {
            builder.AddConsole();
        }).CreateLogger(typeof(SupportCaseScenario));

        _supportWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SupportWrapper>();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the AWS Support case example scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
            var apiSupported = await _supportWrapper.VerifySubscription();
            if (!apiSupported)
            {
                logger.LogError("You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or
Enterprise Support " +
                                "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease
upgrade your subscription to run these examples.");
                return;
            }

            var service = await DisplayAndSelectServices();

            var category = DisplayAndSelectCategories(service);

            var severityLevel = await DisplayAndSelectSeverity();

            var caseId = await CreateSupportCase(service, category, severityLevel);
```

```
            await DescribeTodayOpenCases();

            var attachmentSetId = await CreateAttachmentSet();

            await AddCommunicationToCase(attachmentSetId, caseId);

            var attachmentId = await ListCommunicationsForCase(caseId);

            await DescribeCaseAttachment(attachmentId);

            await ResolveCase(caseId);

            await DescribeTodayResolvedCases();

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("AWS Support case example scenario complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List some available services from AWS Support, and select a service for the
example.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected service.</returns>
    private static async Task<Service> DisplayAndSelectServices()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        var services = await _supportWrapper.DescribeServices();
        Console.WriteLine($"AWS Support client returned {services.Count}
services.");

        Console.WriteLine($"1. Displaying first 10 services:");
        for (int i = 0; i < 10 && i < services.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {services[i].Name}");
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > services.Count)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select an example support service by entering a number from the
preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return services[choiceNumber - 1];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the available categories for a service and select a category for the
example.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="service">Service to use for displaying categories.</param>
    /// <returns>The selected category.</returns>
    private static Category DisplayAndSelectCategories(Service service)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine($"2. Available support categories for Service
\"{service.Name}\":");
        for (int i = 0; i < service.Categories.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {service.Categories[i].Name}");
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > service.Categories.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select an example support category by entering a number from the
preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return service.Categories[choiceNumber - 1];
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List available severity levels from AWS Support, and select a level for the
example.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected severity level.</returns>
    private static async Task<SeverityLevel> DisplayAndSelectSeverity()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        var severityLevels = await _supportWrapper.DescribeSeverityLevels();

        Console.WriteLine($"3. Get and display available severity levels:");
        for (int i = 0; i < 10 && i < severityLevels.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {severityLevels[i].Name}");
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > severityLevels.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select an example severity level by entering a number from the
preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return severityLevels[choiceNumber - 1];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an example support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="service">Service to use for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="category">Category to use for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="severity">Severity to use for the new case.</param>
    /// <returns>The caseId of the new support case.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> CreateSupportCase(Service service,
        Category category, SeverityLevel severity)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"4. Create an example support case" +
                          $" with the following settings:" +
```

```
                            $" \n\tService: {service.Name}, Category: {category.Name}
" +
                            $"and Severity Level: {severity.Name}.");
        var caseId = await _supportWrapper.CreateCase(service.Code, category.Code,
severity.Code,
            "Example case for testing, ignore.", "This is my example support
case.");

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNew case created with ID {caseId}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return caseId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List open cases for the current day.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeTodayOpenCases()
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"5. List the open support cases for the current day.");
        // Describe the cases. If it is empty, try again and allow time for the new
case to appear.
        List<CaseDetails> currentOpenCases = null!;
        while (currentOpenCases == null || currentOpenCases.Count == 0)
        {
            Thread.Sleep(1000);
            currentOpenCases = await _supportWrapper.DescribeCases(
                new List<string>(),
                null,
                false,
                false,
                DateTime.UtcNow.Date,
                DateTime.UtcNow);
        }

        foreach (var openCase in currentOpenCases)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCase: {openCase.CaseId} created
{openCase.TimeCreated}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an attachment set for a support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The attachment set id.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> CreateAttachmentSet()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"6. Create an attachment set for a support case.");
        var fileName = "example_attachment.txt";

        // Create the file if it does not already exist.
        if (!File.Exists(fileName))
        {
            await using StreamWriter sw = File.CreateText(fileName);
            await sw.WriteLineAsync(
                "This is a sample file for attachment to a support case.");
        }

        await using var ms = new MemoryStream(await
 File.ReadAllBytesAsync(fileName));

        var attachmentSetId = await _supportWrapper.AddAttachmentToSet(
            ms,
            fileName);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNew attachment set created with id: \n
\t{attachmentSetId.Substring(0, 65)}...");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return attachmentSetId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an attachment set and communication to a case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Id of the attachment set.</param>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id of the case to receive the attachment set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddCommunicationToCase(string attachmentSetId, string
 caseId)
    {
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"7. Add attachment set and communication to {caseId}.");

        await _supportWrapper.AddCommunicationToCase(
            caseId,
            "This is an example communication added to a support case.",
            attachmentSetId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNew attachment set and communication added to
{caseId}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the communications for a case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id of the case to describe.</param>
    /// <returns>An attachment id.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> ListCommunicationsForCase(string caseId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"8. List communications for case {caseId}.");

        var communications = await _supportWrapper.DescribeCommunications(caseId);
        var attachmentId = "";
        foreach (var communication in communications)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\tCommunication created on: {communication.TimeCreated} has
{communication.AttachmentSet.Count} attachments.");
            if (communication.AttachmentSet.Any())
            {
                attachmentId = communication.AttachmentSet.First().AttachmentId;
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return attachmentId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe an attachment by id.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="attachmentId">Id of the attachment to describe.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeCaseAttachment(string attachmentId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"9. Describe the attachment set.");

        var attachment = await _supportWrapper.DescribeAttachment(attachmentId);
        var data = Encoding.ASCII.GetString(attachment.Data.ToArray());
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAttachment includes {attachment.FileName} with data:
\n\t{data}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Resolve the support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id of the case to resolve.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ResolveCase(string caseId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"10. Resolve case {caseId}.");

        var status = await _supportWrapper.ResolveCase(caseId);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tCase {caseId} has final status {status}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List resolved cases for the current day.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeTodayResolvedCases()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"11. List the resolved support cases for the current
day.");
        var currentCases = await _supportWrapper.DescribeCases(
            new List<string>(),
            null,
            false,
```

```
            true,
            DateTime.UtcNow.Date,
            DateTime.UtcNow);

        foreach (var currentCase in currentCases)
        {
            if (currentCase.Status == "resolved")
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tCase: {currentCase.CaseId}: status {currentCase.Status}");
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
}
```

Metodi wrapper utilizzati dallo scenario per Supporto le azioni.

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper methods to use AWS Support for working with support cases.
/// </summary>
public class SupportWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAWSSupport _amazonSupport;
    public SupportWrapper(IAmazonAWSSupport amazonSupport)
    {
        _amazonSupport = amazonSupport;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the descriptions of AWS services.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional language for services.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean (“ko”)
 are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of AWS service descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Service>> DescribeServices(string language = "en")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeServicesAsync(
```

```
            new DescribeServicesRequest()
            {
                Language = language
            });
        return response.Services;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get the descriptions of support severity levels.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional language for severity levels.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean (“ko”)
are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of support severity levels.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SeverityLevel>> DescribeSeverityLevels(string language =
"en")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeSeverityLevelsAsync(
            new DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest()
            {
                Language = language
            });
        return response.SeverityLevels;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="serviceCode">Service code for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="categoryCode">Category for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="severityCode">Severity code for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">Subject of the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="body">Body text of the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="language">Optional language support for your case.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean (“ko”)
are supported.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional Id for an attachment set for the new
case.</param>
    /// <param name="issueType">Optional issue type for the new case. Options are
"customer-service" or "technical".</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The caseId of the new support case.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateCase(string serviceCode, string categoryCode,
string severityCode, string subject,
        string body, string language = "en", string? attachmentSetId = null, string
issueType = "customer-service")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.CreateCaseAsync(
            new CreateCaseRequest()
            {
                ServiceCode = serviceCode,
                CategoryCode = categoryCode,
                SeverityCode = severityCode,
                Subject = subject,
                Language = language,
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                IssueType = issueType,
                CommunicationBody = body
            });
        return response.CaseId;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Add an attachment to a set, or create a new attachment set if one does not
exist.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="data">The data for the attachment.</param>
    /// <param name="fileName">The file name for the attachment.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional setId for the attachment. Creates a
new attachment set if empty.</param>
    /// <returns>The setId of the attachment.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AddAttachmentToSet(MemoryStream data, string fileName,
string? attachmentSetId = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.AddAttachmentsToSetAsync(
            new AddAttachmentsToSetRequest
            {
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                Attachments = new List<Attachment>
                {
                    new Attachment
                    {
                        Data = data,
```

```
                        FileName = fileName
                    }
                }
            });
        return response.AttachmentSetId;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get description of a specific attachment.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="attachmentId">Id of the attachment, usually fetched by
describing the communications of a case.</param>
    /// <returns>The attachment object.</returns>
    public async Task<Attachment> DescribeAttachment(string attachmentId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeAttachmentAsync(
            new DescribeAttachmentRequest()
            {
                AttachmentId = attachmentId
            });
        return response.Attachment;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Add communication to a case, including optional attachment set ID and CC
email addresses.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id for the support case.</param>
    /// <param name="body">Body text of the communication.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional Id for an attachment set.</param>
    /// <param name="ccEmailAddresses">Optional list of CC email addresses.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AddCommunicationToCase(string caseId, string body,
        string? attachmentSetId = null, List<string>? ccEmailAddresses = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.AddCommunicationToCaseAsync(
            new AddCommunicationToCaseRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId,
                CommunicationBody = body,
```

```
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                CcEmailAddresses = ccEmailAddresses
            });
        return response.Result;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the communications for a case, optionally with a date filter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">The ID of the support case.</param>
    /// <param name="afterTime">The optional start date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="beforeTime">The optional end date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <returns>The list of communications for the case.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Communication>> DescribeCommunications(string caseId,
 DateTime? afterTime = null, DateTime? beforeTime = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Communication>();
        var paginateCommunications =
 _amazonSupport.Paginators.DescribeCommunications(
            new DescribeCommunicationsRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId,
                AfterTime = afterTime?.ToString("s"),
                BeforeTime = beforeTime?.ToString("s")
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var communications in paginateCommunications.Communications)
        {
            results.Add(communications);
        }
        return results;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get case details for a list of case ids, optionally with date filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseIds">The list of case IDs.</param>
    /// <param name="displayId">Optional display ID.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="includeCommunication">True to include communication. Defaults
 to true.</param>
    /// <param name="includeResolvedCases">True to include resolved cases. Defaults
 to false.</param>
    /// <param name="afterTime">The optional start date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="beforeTime">The optional end date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="language">Optional language support for your case.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean (“ko”)
 are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of CaseDetails.</returns>
    public async Task<List<CaseDetails>> DescribeCases(List<string> caseIds, string?
 displayId = null, bool includeCommunication = true,
        bool includeResolvedCases = false, DateTime? afterTime = null, DateTime?
 beforeTime = null,
        string language = "en")
    {
        var results = new List<CaseDetails>();
        var paginateCases = _amazonSupport.Paginators.DescribeCases(
            new DescribeCasesRequest()
            {
                CaseIdList = caseIds,
                DisplayId = displayId,
                IncludeCommunications = includeCommunication,
                IncludeResolvedCases = includeResolvedCases,
                AfterTime = afterTime?.ToString("s"),
                BeforeTime = beforeTime?.ToString("s"),
                Language = language
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var cases in paginateCases.Cases)
        {
            results.Add(cases);
        }
        return results;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Resolve a support case by caseId.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id for the support case.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The final status of the case after resolving.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ResolveCase(string caseId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.ResolveCaseAsync(
            new ResolveCaseRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId
            });
        return response.FinalCaseStatus;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the support level for AWS Support API access.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if the subscription level supports API access.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifySubscription()
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeServicesAsync(
                new DescribeServicesRequest()
                {
                    Language = "en"
                });
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (Amazon.AWSSupport.AmazonAWSSupportException ex)
        {
            if (ex.ErrorCode == "SubscriptionRequiredException")
            {
                return false;
            }
            else throw;
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - AddAttachmentsToSet

- AddCommunicationToCase
- CreateCase
- DescribeAttachment
- DescribeCases
- DescribeCommunications
- DescribeServices
- DescribeSeverityLevels
- ResolveCase

Azioni

`AddAttachmentsToSet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `AddAttachmentsToSet`

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Add an attachment to a set, or create a new attachment set if one does not
exist.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="data">The data for the attachment.</param>
   /// <param name="fileName">The file name for the attachment.</param>
   /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional setId for the attachment. Creates a
new attachment set if empty.</param>
   /// <returns>The setId of the attachment.</returns>
   public async Task<string> AddAttachmentToSet(MemoryStream data, string fileName,
string? attachmentSetId = null)
   {
       var response = await _amazonSupport.AddAttachmentsToSetAsync(
           new AddAttachmentsToSetRequest
```

```
            {
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                Attachments = new List<Attachment>
                {
                    new Attachment
                    {
                        Data = data,
                        FileName = fileName
                    }
                }
            });
        return response.AttachmentSetId;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AddAttachmentsToSetconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`AddCommunicationToCase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AddCommunicationToCase`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add communication to a case, including optional attachment set ID and CC
email addresses.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id for the support case.</param>
    /// <param name="body">Body text of the communication.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional Id for an attachment set.</param>
    /// <param name="ccEmailAddresses">Optional list of CC email addresses.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AddCommunicationToCase(string caseId, string body,
        string? attachmentSetId = null, List<string>? ccEmailAddresses = null)
```

```
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.AddCommunicationToCaseAsync(
            new AddCommunicationToCaseRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId,
                CommunicationBody = body,
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                CcEmailAddresses = ccEmailAddresses
            });
        return response.Result;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AddCommunicationToCaseconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateCase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateCase`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="serviceCode">Service code for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="categoryCode">Category for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="severityCode">Severity code for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">Subject of the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="body">Body text of the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="language">Optional language support for your case.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean (“ko”)
are supported.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional Id for an attachment set for the new
case.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="issueType">Optional issue type for the new case. Options are
"customer-service" or "technical".</param>
    /// <returns>The caseId of the new support case.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateCase(string serviceCode, string categoryCode,
string severityCode, string subject,
        string body, string language = "en", string? attachmentSetId = null, string
issueType = "customer-service")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.CreateCaseAsync(
            new CreateCaseRequest()
            {
                ServiceCode = serviceCode,
                CategoryCode = categoryCode,
                SeverityCode = severityCode,
                Subject = subject,
                Language = language,
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                IssueType = issueType,
                CommunicationBody = body
            });
        return response.CaseId;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateCaseconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeAttachment`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAttachment`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get description of a specific attachment.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="attachmentId">Id of the attachment, usually fetched by
describing the communications of a case.</param>
    /// <returns>The attachment object.</returns>
    public async Task<Attachment> DescribeAttachment(string attachmentId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeAttachmentAsync(
            new DescribeAttachmentRequest()
            {
                AttachmentId = attachmentId
            });
        return response.Attachment;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAttachmentconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeCases`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeCases`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get case details for a list of case ids, optionally with date filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseIds">The list of case IDs.</param>
    /// <param name="displayId">Optional display ID.</param>
    /// <param name="includeCommunication">True to include communication. Defaults
to true.</param>
    /// <param name="includeResolvedCases">True to include resolved cases. Defaults
to false.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="afterTime">The optional start date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="beforeTime">The optional end date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="language">Optional language support for your case.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean (“ko”)
 are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of CaseDetails.</returns>
    public async Task<List<CaseDetails>> DescribeCases(List<string> caseIds, string?
 displayId = null, bool includeCommunication = true,
        bool includeResolvedCases = false, DateTime? afterTime = null, DateTime?
 beforeTime = null,
        string language = "en")
    {
        var results = new List<CaseDetails>();
        var paginateCases = _amazonSupport.Paginators.DescribeCases(
            new DescribeCasesRequest()
            {
                CaseIdList = caseIds,
                DisplayId = displayId,
                IncludeCommunications = includeCommunication,
                IncludeResolvedCases = includeResolvedCases,
                AfterTime = afterTime?.ToString("s"),
                BeforeTime = beforeTime?.ToString("s"),
                Language = language
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var cases in paginateCases.Cases)
        {
            results.Add(cases);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeCasesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeCommunications`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeCommunications`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the communications for a case, optionally with a date filter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">The ID of the support case.</param>
    /// <param name="afterTime">The optional start date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="beforeTime">The optional end date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <returns>The list of communications for the case.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Communication>> DescribeCommunications(string caseId,
 DateTime? afterTime = null, DateTime? beforeTime = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Communication>();
        var paginateCommunications =
 _amazonSupport.Paginators.DescribeCommunications(
            new DescribeCommunicationsRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId,
                AfterTime = afterTime?.ToString("s"),
                BeforeTime = beforeTime?.ToString("s")
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var communications in paginateCommunications.Communications)
        {
            results.Add(communications);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeCommunicationsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeServices`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeServices`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the descriptions of AWS services.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional language for services.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean (“ko”)
are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of AWS service descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Service>> DescribeServices(string language = "en")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeServicesAsync(
            new DescribeServicesRequest()
            {
                Language = language
            });
        return response.Services;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeServicesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeSeverityLevels`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeSeverityLevels`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the descriptions of support severity levels.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional language for severity levels.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean (“ko”)
are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of support severity levels.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SeverityLevel>> DescribeSeverityLevels(string language =
"en")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeSeverityLevelsAsync(
            new DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest()
            {
                Language = language
            });
        return response.SeverityLevels;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeSeverityLevelsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ResolveCase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ResolveCase`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Resolve a support case by caseId.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="caseId">Id for the support case.</param>
/// <returns>The final status of the case after resolving.</returns>
public async Task<string> ResolveCase(string caseId)
{
    var response = await _amazonSupport.ResolveCaseAsync(
        new ResolveCaseRequest()
        {
            CaseId = caseId
        });
    return response.FinalCaseStatus;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ResolveCaseconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Esempi di utilizzo di Amazon Textract SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Textract. AWS SDK per .NET

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Crea un'applicazione per analizzare il feedback dei clienti

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione che analizza le schede dei commenti dei clienti, le traduce dalla loro lingua originale, ne determina il sentiment e genera un file audio dal testo tradotto.

SDK per .NET

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Esempi di Amazon Transcribe utilizzando SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Transcribe. AWS SDK per .NET

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateVocabulary`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateVocabulary`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a custom vocabulary using a list of phrases. Custom vocabularies
    /// improve transcription accuracy for one or more specific words.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="languageCode">The language code of the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <param name="phrases">Phrases to use in the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <param name="vocabularyName">Name for the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the custom vocabulary.</returns>
    public async Task<VocabularyState> CreateCustomVocabulary(LanguageCode
languageCode,
        List<string> phrases, string vocabularyName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.CreateVocabularyAsync(
            new CreateVocabularyRequest
            {
```

```
                LanguageCode = languageCode,
                Phrases = phrases,
                VocabularyName = vocabularyName
            });
        return response.VocabularyState;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateVocabularyconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a medical transcription job. Also deletes the transcript associated
 with the job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">Name of the medical transcription job to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await
 _amazonTranscribeService.DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                MedicalTranscriptionJobName = jobName
            });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteTranscriptionJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTranscriptionJob`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a transcription job. Also deletes the transcript associated with the
job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">Name of the transcription job to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTranscriptionJob(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.DeleteTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new DeleteTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                TranscriptionJobName = jobName
            });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTranscriptionJobconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteVocabulary`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteVocabulary`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete an existing custom vocabulary.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="vocabularyName">Name of the vocabulary to delete.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteCustomVocabulary(string vocabularyName)
{
    var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.DeleteVocabularyAsync(
        new DeleteVocabularyRequest
        {
            VocabularyName = vocabularyName
        });
    return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteVocabularyconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetTranscriptionJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetTranscriptionJob`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get details about a transcription job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">A unique name for the transcription job.</param>
    /// <returns>A TranscriptionJob instance with information on the requested
job.</returns>
    public async Task<TranscriptionJob> GetTranscriptionJob(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.GetTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new GetTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                TranscriptionJobName = jobName
            });
        return response.TranscriptionJob;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetTranscriptionJobconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetVocabulary`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetVocabulary`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about a custom vocabulary.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vocabularyName">Name of the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the custom vocabulary.</returns>
    public async Task<VocabularyState> GetCustomVocabulary(string vocabularyName)
    {
```

```
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.GetVocabularyAsync(
            new GetVocabularyRequest()
            {
                VocabularyName = vocabularyName
            });
        return response.VocabularyState;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetVocabularyconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List medical transcription jobs, optionally with a name filter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobNameContains">Optional name filter for the medical
transcription jobs.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of summaries about medical transcription jobs.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MedicalTranscriptionJobSummary>>
ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs(
        string? jobNameContains = null)
    {
        var response = await
_amazonTranscribeService.ListMedicalTranscriptionJobsAsync(
            new ListMedicalTranscriptionJobsRequest()
            {
                JobNameContains = jobNameContains
            });
```

```
        return response.MedicalTranscriptionJobSummaries;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListMedicalTranscriptionJobsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListTranscriptionJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTranscriptionJobs`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List transcription jobs, optionally with a name filter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobNameContains">Optional name filter for the transcription
jobs.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of transcription job summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TranscriptionJobSummary>> ListTranscriptionJobs(string?
jobNameContains = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.ListTranscriptionJobsAsync(
            new ListTranscriptionJobsRequest()
            {
                JobNameContains = jobNameContains
            });
        return response.TranscriptionJobSummaries;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTranscriptionJobsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListVocabularies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListVocabularies`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List custom vocabularies for the current account. Optionally specify a name
    /// filter and a specific state to filter the vocabularies list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="nameContains">Optional string the vocabulary name must
contain.</param>
    /// <param name="stateEquals">Optional state of the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <returns>List of information about the vocabularies.</returns>
    public async Task<List<VocabularyInfo>> ListCustomVocabularies(string?
nameContains = null,
        VocabularyState? stateEquals = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.ListVocabulariesAsync(
            new ListVocabulariesRequest()
            {
                NameContains = nameContains,
                StateEquals = stateEquals
            });
        return response.Vocabularies;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListVocabularieconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`StartMedicalTranscriptionJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartMedicalTranscriptionJob`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start a medical transcription job for a media file. This method returns
    /// as soon as the job is started.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">A unique name for the medical transcription job.</
param>
    /// <param name="mediaFileUri">The URI of the media file, typically an Amazon S3
 location.</param>
    /// <param name="mediaFormat">The format of the media file.</param>
    /// <param name="outputBucketName">Location for the output, typically an Amazon
 S3 location.</param>
    /// <param name="transcriptionType">Conversation or dictation transcription
 type.</param>
    /// <returns>A MedicalTransactionJob instance with information on the new job.</
returns>
    public async Task<MedicalTranscriptionJob> StartMedicalTranscriptionJob(
        string jobName, string mediaFileUri,
        MediaFormat mediaFormat, string outputBucketName,
 Amazon.TranscribeService.Type transcriptionType)
    {
        var response = await
 _amazonTranscribeService.StartMedicalTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new StartMedicalTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                MedicalTranscriptionJobName = jobName,
                Media = new Media()
                {
                    MediaFileUri = mediaFileUri
                },
                MediaFormat = mediaFormat,
                LanguageCode =
                    LanguageCode
```

```
                        .EnUS, // The value must be en-US for medical
 transcriptions.
                OutputBucketName = outputBucketName,
                OutputKey =
                    jobName, // The value is a key used to fetch the output of the
 transcription.
                Specialty = Specialty.PRIMARYCARE, // The value PRIMARYCARE must be
 set.
                Type = transcriptionType
            });
        return response.MedicalTranscriptionJob;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartMedicalTranscriptionJobconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

StartTranscriptionJob

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartTranscriptionJob`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start a transcription job for a media file. This method returns
    /// as soon as the job is started.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">A unique name for the transcription job.</param>
    /// <param name="mediaFileUri">The URI of the media file, typically an Amazon S3
 location.</param>
    /// <param name="mediaFormat">The format of the media file.</param>
    /// <param name="languageCode">The language code of the media file, such as en-
US.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="vocabularyName">Optional name of a custom vocabulary.</param>
    /// <returns>A TranscriptionJob instance with information on the new job.</
returns>
    public async Task<TranscriptionJob> StartTranscriptionJob(string jobName, string
 mediaFileUri,
        MediaFormat mediaFormat, LanguageCode languageCode, string? vocabularyName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.StartTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new StartTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                TranscriptionJobName = jobName,
                Media = new Media()
                {
                    MediaFileUri = mediaFileUri
                },
                MediaFormat = mediaFormat,
                LanguageCode = languageCode,
                Settings = vocabularyName != null ? new Settings()
                {
                    VocabularyName = vocabularyName
                } : null
            });
        return response.TranscriptionJob;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartTranscriptionJobconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`UpdateVocabulary`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateVocabulary`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update a custom vocabulary with new values. Update overwrites all existing
information.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="languageCode">The language code of the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <param name="phrases">Phrases to use in the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <param name="vocabularyName">Name for the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the custom vocabulary.</returns>
    public async Task<VocabularyState> UpdateCustomVocabulary(LanguageCode
languageCode,
        List<string> phrases, string vocabularyName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.UpdateVocabularyAsync(
            new UpdateVocabularyRequest()
            {
                LanguageCode = languageCode,
                Phrases = phrases,
                VocabularyName = vocabularyName
            });
        return response.VocabularyState;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateVocabularyconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Translate con SDK per .NET

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Translate. AWS SDK per .NET

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`DescribeTextTranslationJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeTextTranslationJob`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Translate;
using Amazon.Translate.Model;

/// <summary>
/// The following example shows how to retrieve the details of
/// a text translation job using Amazon Translate.
/// </summary>
public class DescribeTextTranslation
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();

        // The Job Id is generated when the text translation job is started
        // with a call to the StartTextTranslationJob method.
        var jobId = "1234567890abcdef01234567890abcde";

        var request = new DescribeTextTranslationJobRequest
        {
            JobId = jobId,
        };
```

```
            var jobProperties = await DescribeTranslationJobAsync(client, request);

            DisplayTranslationJobDetails(jobProperties);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve information about an Amazon Translate text translation job.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon Translate client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="request">The DescribeTextTranslationJobRequest object.</
param>
        /// <returns>The TextTranslationJobProperties object containing
        /// information about the text translation job..</returns>
        public static async Task<TextTranslationJobProperties>
 DescribeTranslationJobAsync(
            AmazonTranslateClient client,
            DescribeTextTranslationJobRequest request)
        {
            var response = await client.DescribeTextTranslationJobAsync(request);
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                return response.TextTranslationJobProperties;
            }
            else
            {
                return null;
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the properties of the text translation job.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="jobProperties">The properties of the text translation
        /// job returned by the call to DescribeTextTranslationJobAsync.</param>
        public static void DisplayTranslationJobDetails(TextTranslationJobProperties
 jobProperties)
        {
            if (jobProperties is null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("No text translation job properties found.");
                return;
            }
```

```
            // Display the details of the text translation job.
            Console.WriteLine($"{jobProperties.JobId}: {jobProperties.JobName}");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeTextTranslationJobconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListTextTranslationJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTextTranslationJobs`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Translate;
using Amazon.Translate.Model;

/// <summary>
/// List Amazon Translate translation jobs, along with details about each job.
/// </summary>
public class ListTranslationJobs
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();
        var filter = new TextTranslationJobFilter
        {
            JobStatus = "COMPLETED",
        };

        var request = new ListTextTranslationJobsRequest
        {
```

```
                MaxResults = 10,
                Filter = filter,
            };

            await ListJobsAsync(client, request);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// List Amazon Translate text translation jobs.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon Translate client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="request">An Amazon Translate
        /// ListTextTranslationJobsRequest object detailing which text
        /// translation jobs are of interest.</param>
        public static async Task ListJobsAsync(
            AmazonTranslateClient client,
            ListTextTranslationJobsRequest request)
        {
            ListTextTranslationJobsResponse response;

            do
            {
                response = await client.ListTextTranslationJobsAsync(request);

 ShowTranslationJobDetails(response.TextTranslationJobPropertiesList);

                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }
            while (response.NextToken is not null);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// List existing translation job details.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="properties">A list of Amazon Translate text
        /// translation jobs.</param>
        public static void
 ShowTranslationJobDetails(List<TextTranslationJobProperties> properties)
        {
            properties.ForEach(prop =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{prop.JobId}: {prop.JobName}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Status: {prop.JobStatus}");
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"Submitted time: {prop.SubmittedTime}");
            });
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTextTranslationJobsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

StartTextTranslationJob

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartTextTranslationJob`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Translate;
using Amazon.Translate.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to use Amazon Translate to process the files in
/// an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket. The translated results
/// will also be stored in an Amazon S3 bucket.
/// </summary>
public class BatchTranslate
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var contentType = "text/plain";

        // Set this variable to an S3 bucket location with a folder."
        // Input files must be in a folder and not at the bucket root."
        var s3InputUri = "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket1/FOLDER/";
        var s3OutputUri = "s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket2/";
```

```
            // This role must have permissions to read the source bucket and to read
 and
            // write to the destination bucket where the translated text will be
 stored.
            var dataAccessRoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::0123456789ab:role/
S3TranslateRole";

            var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();

            var inputConfig = new InputDataConfig
            {
                ContentType = contentType,
                S3Uri = s3InputUri,
            };

            var outputConfig = new OutputDataConfig
            {
                S3Uri = s3OutputUri,
            };

            var request = new StartTextTranslationJobRequest
            {
                JobName = "ExampleTranslationJob",
                DataAccessRoleArn = dataAccessRoleArn,
                InputDataConfig = inputConfig,
                OutputDataConfig = outputConfig,
                SourceLanguageCode = "en",
                TargetLanguageCodes = new List<string> { "fr" },
            };

            var response = await StartTextTranslationAsync(client, request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{response.JobId}: {response.JobStatus}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Start the Amazon Translate text translation job.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized AmazonTranslateClient object.</
param>
```

```
        /// <param name="request">The request object that includes details such
        /// as source and destination bucket names and the IAM Role that will
        /// be used to access the buckets.</param>
        /// <returns>The StartTextTranslationResponse object that includes the
        /// details of the request response.</returns>
        public static async Task<StartTextTranslationJobResponse>
StartTextTranslationAsync(AmazonTranslateClient client,
StartTextTranslationJobRequest request)
        {
            var response = await client.StartTextTranslationJobAsync(request);
            return response;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartTextTranslationJobconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`StopTextTranslationJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StopTextTranslationJob`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Translate;
    using Amazon.Translate.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to stop a running Amazon Translation Service text translation
    /// job.
    /// </summary>
    public class StopTextTranslationJob
    {
```

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();
            var jobId = "1234567890abcdef01234567890abcde";

            var request = new StopTextTranslationJobRequest
            {
                JobId = jobId,
            };

            await StopTranslationJobAsync(client, request);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Sends a request to stop a text translation job.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">Initialized AmazonTrnslateClient object.</param>
        /// <param name="request">The request object to be passed to the
        /// StopTextJobAsync method.</param>
        public static async Task StopTranslationJobAsync(
            AmazonTranslateClient client,
            StopTextTranslationJobRequest request)
        {
            var response = await client.StopTextTranslationJobAsync(request);
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{response.JobId} as status:
{response.JobStatus}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StopTextTranslationJobconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`TranslateText`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`TranslateText`.

SDK per .NET

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Transfer;
using Amazon.Translate;
using Amazon.Translate.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Take text from a file stored a Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
/// object and translate it using the Amazon Transfer Service.
/// </summary>
public class TranslateText
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // If the region you want to use is different from the region
        // defined for the default user, supply it as a parameter to the
        // Amazon Translate client object constructor.
        var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();

        // Set the source language to "auto" to request Amazon Translate to
        // automatically detect te language of the source text.

        // You can get a list of the languages supposed by Amazon Translate
        // in the Amazon Translate Developer's Guide here:
        //      https://docs.aws.amazon.com/translate/latest/dg/what-is.html
        string srcLang = "en"; // English.
        string destLang = "fr"; // French.

        // The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket where the
        // source text file is stored.
        string srcBucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket";
        string srcTextFile = "source.txt";
```

```
            var srcText = await GetSourceTextAsync(srcBucket, srcTextFile);
            var destText = await TranslatingTextAsync(client, srcLang, destLang,
srcText);

            ShowText(srcText, destText);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Use the Amazon S3 TransferUtility to retrieve the text to translate
        /// from an object in an S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="srcBucket">The name of the S3 bucket where the
        /// text is stored.
        /// </param>
        /// <param name="srcTextFile">The key of the S3 object that
        /// contains the text to translate.</param>
        /// <returns>A string representing the source text.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> GetSourceTextAsync(string srcBucket, string
srcTextFile)
        {
            string srcText = string.Empty;

            var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
            TransferUtility utility = new TransferUtility(s3Client);

            using var stream = await utility.OpenStreamAsync(srcBucket,
srcTextFile);

            StreamReader file = new System.IO.StreamReader(stream);

            srcText = file.ReadToEnd();
            return srcText;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Use the Amazon Translate Service to translate the document from the
        /// source language to the specified destination language.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon Translate Service client used to
        /// perform the translation.</param>
        /// <param name="srcLang">The language of the source text.</param>
        /// <param name="destLang">The destination language for the translated
        /// text.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="text">A string representing the text to ranslate.</param>
        /// <returns>The text that has been translated to the destination
        /// language.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> TranslatingTextAsync(AmazonTranslateClient
 client, string srcLang, string destLang, string text)
        {
            var request = new TranslateTextRequest
            {
                SourceLanguageCode = srcLang,
                TargetLanguageCode = destLang,
                Text = text,
            };

            var response = await client.TranslateTextAsync(request);

            return response.TranslatedText;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Show the original text followed by the translated text.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="srcText">The original text to be translated.</param>
        /// <param name="destText">The translated text.</param>
        public static void ShowText(string srcText, string destText)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Source text:");
            Console.WriteLine(srcText);
            Console.WriteLine();
            Console.WriteLine("Translated text:");
            Console.WriteLine(destText);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, TranslateTextconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Scenari

Costruzione di un'applicazione Amazon SNS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione con funzionalità di sottoscrizione e pubblicazione e traduce i messaggi.

SDK per .NET

Mostra come utilizzare l'API .NET di Amazon Simple Notification Service per creare un'applicazione Web con funzionalità di sottoscrizione e pubblicazione. Inoltre, questa applicazione di esempio traduce anche i messaggi.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consultate l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

Crea un'applicazione per analizzare il feedback dei clienti

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione che analizza le schede dei commenti dei clienti, le traduce dalla loro lingua originale, ne determina il sentiment e genera un file audio dal testo tradotto.

SDK per .NET

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda

- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Esempi di codice per SDK per .NET (v4)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare AWS SDK per .NET (v4) con. AWS

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Alcuni servizi contengono categorie di esempio aggiuntive che mostrano come sfruttare le librerie o le funzioni specifiche del servizio.

Altre risorse

- SDK per .NET (v4) Guida per sviluppatori: ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo di .NET con. AWS
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Servizi

- Esempi di Aurora utilizzando SDK per .NET (v4)
- Esempi di Auto Scaling utilizzando SDK per .NET (v4)
- Esempi di Amazon Bedrock con SDK per .NET (v4)
- Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Runtime con SDK per .NET (v4)
- AWS CloudFormation esempi che utilizzano SDK per .NET (v4)
- CloudWatch esempi che utilizzano SDK per .NET (v4)
- Esempi di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider utilizzando SDK per .NET (v4)

- AWS Control Tower esempi che utilizzano SDK per .NET (v4)
- Esempi SDK per .NET di DynamoDB con (v4)
- EC2 Esempi di Amazon utilizzando SDK per .NET (v4)
- Esempi di Amazon ECS con SDK per .NET (v4)
- Esempi di Amazon S3 con SDK per .NET (v4)

Esempi di Aurora utilizzando SDK per .NET (v4)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET (v4) con Aurora.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Aurora

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Aurora.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.RDS;
using Amazon.RDS.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
```

```
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;

namespace AuroraActions;

public static class HelloAurora
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the
        // Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS).
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRDS>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection. Fetching it directly here for
 example purposes only.
        var rdsClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonRDS>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var response = await rdsClient.DescribeDBClustersAsync(new
 DescribeDBClustersRequest { IncludeShared = true });
        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon RDS Aurora! Let's list some clusters in
 this account:");
        if (response.DBClusters == null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tNo clusters found.");
        }
        else
        {
            foreach (var cluster in response.DBClusters)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tCluster: database: {cluster.DatabaseName} identifier:
 {cluster.DBClusterIdentifier}.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un gruppo di parametri del cluster di database Aurora personalizzati e imposta i relativi valori.
- Crea un cluster di database che utilizza il gruppo di parametri.
- Crea un'istanza database che contiene un database.
- Acquisisci uno snapshot del cluster di database, quindi elimina le risorse.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
using Amazon.RDS;
using Amazon.RDS.Model;
using AuroraActions;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace AuroraScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Scenario for Amazon Aurora examples.
```

```
/// </summary>
public class AuroraScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
    1.  Return a list of the available DB engine families for Aurora MySql using the
 DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync method.
    2.  Select an engine family and create a custom DB cluster parameter group using
 the CreateDBClusterParameterGroupAsync method.
    3.  Get the parameter group using the DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsAsync
 method.
    4.  Get some parameters in the group using the DescribeDBClusterParametersAsync
 method.
    5.  Parse and display some parameters in the group.
    6.  Modify the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
        using the ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupAsync method.
    7.  Get and display the updated parameters using the
 DescribeDBClusterParametersAsync method with a source of "user".
    8.  Get a list of allowed engine versions using the
 DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync method.
    9.  Create an Aurora DB cluster that contains a MySql database and uses the
 parameter group.
        using the CreateDBClusterAsync method.
    10. Wait for the DB cluster to be ready using the DescribeDBClustersAsync
 method.
    11. Display and select from a list of instance classes available for the
 selected engine and version
        using the paginated DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions method.
    12. Create a database instance in the cluster using the CreateDBInstanceAsync
 method.
    13. Wait for the DB instance to be ready using the DescribeDBInstances method.
    14. Display the connection endpoint string for the new DB cluster.
    15. Create a snapshot of the DB cluster using the CreateDBClusterSnapshotAsync
 method.
    16. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready using the DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsAsync
 method.
    17. Delete the DB instance using the DeleteDBInstanceAsync method.
    18. Delete the DB cluster using the DeleteDBClusterAsync method.
    19. Wait for DB cluster to be deleted using the DescribeDBClustersAsync methods.
    20. Delete the cluster parameter group using the
 DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupAsync.
```

```
    */

    private static readonly string sepBar = new('-', 80);
    private static AuroraWrapper auroraWrapper = null!;
    private static ILogger logger = null!;
    private static readonly string engine = "aurora-mysql";
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon Relational Database Service
(Amazon RDS).
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRDS>()
                    .AddTransient<AuroraWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
        {
            builder.AddConsole();
        }).CreateLogger<AuroraScenario>();

        auroraWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<AuroraWrapper>();

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Welcome to the Amazon Aurora: get started with DB clusters example.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        DBClusterParameterGroup parameterGroup = null!;
        DBCluster? newCluster = null;
        DBInstance? newInstance = null;

        try
        {
            var parameterGroupFamily = await ChooseParameterGroupFamilyAsync();

            parameterGroup = await
CreateDBParameterGroupAsync(parameterGroupFamily);
```

```
            var parameters = await
DescribeParametersInGroupAsync(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName,
                new List<string> { "auto_increment_offset",
"auto_increment_increment" });

            await ModifyParametersAsync(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName,
parameters);

            await
DescribeUserSourceParameters(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName);

            var engineVersionChoice = await
ChooseDBEngineVersionAsync(parameterGroupFamily);

            var newClusterIdentifier = "Example-Cluster-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks;

            newCluster = await CreateNewCluster
            (
                parameterGroup,
                engine,
                engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion,
                newClusterIdentifier
            );

            var instanceClassChoice = await ChooseDBInstanceClass(engine,
engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion);

            var newInstanceIdentifier = "Example-Instance-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks;

            newInstance = await CreateNewInstance(
                newClusterIdentifier,
                engine,
                engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion,
                instanceClassChoice.DBInstanceClass,
                newInstanceIdentifier
            );

            DisplayConnectionString(newCluster!);
            await CreateSnapshot(newCluster!);
            await CleanupResources(newInstance, newCluster, parameterGroup);

            Console.WriteLine("Scenario complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            await CleanupResources(newInstance, newCluster, parameterGroup);
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose the Aurora DB parameter group family from a list of available
options.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected parameter group family.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> ChooseParameterGroupFamilyAsync()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // 1. Get a list of available engines.
        var engines = await
auroraWrapper.DescribeDBEngineVersionsForEngineAsync(engine);

        Console.WriteLine($"1. The following is a list of available DB parameter
group families for engine {engine}:");

        var parameterGroupFamilies =
            engines.GroupBy(e => e.DBParameterGroupFamily).ToList();
        for (var i = 1; i <= parameterGroupFamilies.Count; i++)
        {
            var parameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamilies[i - 1];
            // List the available parameter group families.
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Family: {parameterGroupFamily.Key}");
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > parameterGroupFamilies.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("2. Select an available DB parameter group family by
entering a number from the preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }
        var parameterGroupFamilyChoice = parameterGroupFamilies[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return parameterGroupFamilyChoice.Key;
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and get information on a DB parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">The DBParameterGroupFamily for the new
 DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DBParameterGroup.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup>
 CreateDBParameterGroupAsync(string dbParameterGroupFamily)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"2. Create new DB parameter group with family
 {dbParameterGroupFamily}:");

        var parameterGroup = await
 auroraWrapper.CreateCustomClusterParameterGroupAsync(
            dbParameterGroupFamily,
            "ExampleParameterGroup-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks,
            "New example parameter group");

        var groupInfo =
            await
 auroraWrapper.DescribeCustomDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterG

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"3. New DB parameter group created: \n\t{groupInfo?.Description}, \n
\tARN {groupInfo?.DBClusterParameterGroupName}");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return parameterGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get and describe parameters from a DBParameterGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">The name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterNames">Optional specific names of parameters to
 describe.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of requested parameters.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Parameter>> DescribeParametersInGroupAsync(string
 parameterGroupName, List<string>? parameterNames = null)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("4. Get some parameters from the group.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        var parameters =
            await
auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClusterParametersInGroupAsync(parameterGroupName);

        var matchingParameters =
            parameters.Where(p => parameterNames == null ||
parameterNames.Contains(p.ParameterName)).ToList();

        Console.WriteLine("5. Parameter information:");
        matchingParameters.ForEach(p =>
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\n\tParameter: {p.ParameterName}." +
                $"\n\tDescription: {p.Description}." +
                $"\n\tAllowed Values: {p.AllowedValues}." +
                $"\n\tValue: {p.ParameterValue}."));

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        return matchingParameters;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Modify a parameter from a DBParameterGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">Name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">The parameters to modify.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task ModifyParametersAsync(string parameterGroupName,
List<Parameter> parameters)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("6. Modify some parameters in the group.");

        await auroraWrapper.ModifyIntegerParametersInGroupAsync(parameterGroupName,
parameters);

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the user source parameters in the group.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">The name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DescribeUserSourceParameters(string parameterGroupName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("7. Describe updated user source parameters in the
group.");

        var parameters =
            await
auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClusterParametersInGroupAsync(parameterGroupName, "user");

        parameters.ForEach(p =>
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\n\tParameter: {p.ParameterName}." +
                $"\n\tDescription: {p.Description}." +
                $"\n\tAllowed Values: {p.AllowedValues}." +
                $"\n\tValue: {p.ParameterValue}."));

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose a DB engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">DB parameter group family for engine
choice.</param>
    /// <returns>The selected engine version.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBEngineVersion> ChooseDBEngineVersionAsync(string
dbParameterGroupFamily)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Get a list of allowed engines.
        var allowedEngines =
            await auroraWrapper.DescribeDBEngineVersionsForEngineAsync(engine,
dbParameterGroupFamily);

        Console.WriteLine($"Available DB engine versions for parameter group family
{dbParameterGroupFamily}:");
        int i = 1;
        foreach (var version in allowedEngines)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. {version.DBEngineVersionDescription}.");
```

```
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > allowedEngines.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("8. Select an available DB engine version by entering
 a number from the list above:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        var engineChoice = allowedEngines[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return engineChoice;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new RDS DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroup">Parameter group to use for the DB cluster.</
param>
    /// <param name="engineName">Engine to use for the DB cluster.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Engine version to use for the DB cluster.</
param>
    /// <param name="clusterIdentifier">Cluster identifier to use for the DB
 cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB cluster.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBCluster?> CreateNewCluster(DBClusterParameterGroup
 parameterGroup,
        string engineName, string engineVersion, string clusterIdentifier)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"9. Create a new DB cluster with identifier
 {clusterIdentifier}.");

        DBCluster newCluster;
        var clusters = await auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync();
        var isClusterCreated = clusters.Any(i => i.DBClusterIdentifier ==
 clusterIdentifier);

        if (isClusterCreated)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Cluster already created.");
```

```
            newCluster = clusters.First(i => i.DBClusterIdentifier ==
 clusterIdentifier);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Enter an admin username:");
            var username = Console.ReadLine();

            Console.WriteLine("Enter an admin password:");
            var password = Console.ReadLine();

            newCluster = await auroraWrapper.CreateDBClusterWithAdminAsync(
                "ExampleDatabase",
                clusterIdentifier,
                parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName,
                engineName,
                engineVersion,
                username!,
                password!
            );

            Console.WriteLine("10. Waiting for DB cluster to be ready...");
            while (newCluster.Status != "available")
            {
                Console.Write(".");
                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                clusters = await
 auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync(clusterIdentifier);
                newCluster = clusters.First();
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return newCluster;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose a DB instance class for a particular engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">DB engine for DB instance choice.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">DB engine version for DB instance choice.</
param>
    /// <returns>The selected orderable DB instance option.</returns>
```

```
    public static async Task<OrderableDBInstanceOption> ChooseDBInstanceClass(string
 engine, string engineVersion)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Get a list of allowed DB instance classes.
        var allowedInstances =
            await auroraWrapper.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPagedAsync(engine,
 engineVersion);

        Console.WriteLine($"Available DB instance classes for engine {engine} and
 version {engineVersion}:");
        int i = 1;

        foreach (var instance in allowedInstances)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Instance class: {instance.DBInstanceClass} (storage type
 {instance.StorageType})");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > allowedInstances.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("11. Select an available DB instance class by entering
 a number from the preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        var instanceChoice = allowedInstances[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return instanceChoice;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engineName">Engine to use for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Engine version to use for the DB instance.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Instance class to use for the DB instance.</
param>
```

```
    /// <param name="instanceIdentifier">Instance identifier to use for the DB
instance.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB instance.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBInstance?> CreateNewInstance(
        string clusterIdentifier,
        string engineName,
        string engineVersion,
        string instanceClass,
        string instanceIdentifier)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"12. Create a new DB instance with identifier
{instanceIdentifier}.");
        bool isInstanceReady = false;
        DBInstance newInstance;
        var instances = await auroraWrapper.DescribeDBInstancesPagedAsync();
        isInstanceReady = instances.FirstOrDefault(i =>
            i.DBInstanceIdentifier == instanceIdentifier)?.DBInstanceStatus ==
"available";

        if (isInstanceReady)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Instance already created.");
            newInstance = instances.First(i => i.DBInstanceIdentifier ==
instanceIdentifier);
        }
        else
        {
            newInstance = await auroraWrapper.CreateDBInstanceInClusterAsync(
                clusterIdentifier,
                instanceIdentifier,
                engineName,
                engineVersion,
                instanceClass
            );

            Console.WriteLine("13. Waiting for DB instance to be ready...");
            while (!isInstanceReady)
            {
                Console.Write(".");
                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                instances = await
auroraWrapper.DescribeDBInstancesPagedAsync(instanceIdentifier);
```

```
                isInstanceReady = instances.FirstOrDefault()?.DBInstanceStatus ==
 "available";
                newInstance = instances.First();
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return newInstance;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a connection string for an Amazon RDS DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="cluster">The DB cluster to use to get a connection string.</
param>
    public static void DisplayConnectionString(DBCluster cluster)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Display the connection string.
        Console.WriteLine("14. New DB cluster connection string: ");
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"\n{engine} -h {cluster.Endpoint} -P {cluster.Port} "
            + $"-u {cluster.MasterUsername} -p [YOUR PASSWORD]\n");

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot from an Amazon RDS DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="cluster">DB cluster to use when creating a snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>The snapshot object.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBClusterSnapshot> CreateSnapshot(DBCluster cluster)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Create a snapshot.
        Console.WriteLine($"15. Creating snapshot from DB cluster
 {cluster.DBClusterIdentifier}.");
        var snapshot = await auroraWrapper.CreateClusterSnapshotByIdentifierAsync(
            cluster.DBClusterIdentifier,
            "ExampleSnapshot-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks);

        // Wait for the snapshot to be available.
        bool isSnapshotReady = false;
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"16. Waiting for snapshot to be ready...");
        while (!isSnapshotReady)
        {
            Console.Write(".");
            Thread.Sleep(5000);
            var snapshots =
                await
auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsByIdentifierAsync(cluster.DBClusterIdentifier);
            isSnapshotReady = snapshots.FirstOrDefault()?.Status == "available";
            snapshot = snapshots.First();
        }

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Snapshot {snapshot.DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier} status is
{snapshot.Status}.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return snapshot;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newInstance">The instance to clean up.</param>
    /// <param name="newCluster">The cluster to clean up.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroup">The parameter group to clean up.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources(
        DBInstance? newInstance,
        DBCluster? newCluster,
        DBClusterParameterGroup? parameterGroup)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        if (newInstance is not null && GetYesNoResponse($"\tClean up instance
{newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier}? (y/n)"))
        {
            // Delete the DB instance.
            Console.WriteLine($"17. Deleting the DB instance
{newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier}.");
            await
auroraWrapper.DeleteDBInstanceByIdentifierAsync(newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier);
        }
```

```
        if (newCluster is not null && GetYesNoResponse($"\tClean up cluster
{newCluster.DBClusterIdentifier}? (y/n)"))
        {
            // Delete the DB cluster.
            Console.WriteLine($"18. Deleting the DB cluster
{newCluster.DBClusterIdentifier}.");
            await
auroraWrapper.DeleteDBClusterByIdentifierAsync(newCluster.DBClusterIdentifier);

            // Wait for the DB cluster to delete.
            Console.WriteLine($"19. Waiting for the DB cluster to delete...");
            bool isClusterDeleted = false;

            while (!isClusterDeleted)
            {
                Console.Write(".");
                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                var cluster = await auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync();
                isClusterDeleted = cluster.All(i => i.DBClusterIdentifier !=
newCluster.DBClusterIdentifier);
            }

            Console.WriteLine("DB cluster deleted.");
        }

        if (parameterGroup is not null && GetYesNoResponse($"\tClean up parameter
group? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"20. Deleting the DB parameter group
{parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName}.");
            await
auroraWrapper.DeleteClusterParameterGroupByNameAsync(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroup
            Console.WriteLine("Parameter group deleted.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
```

```
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null &&
                       ynResponse.Equals("y",
                           StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }
```

Metodi wrapper che vengono richiamati dallo scenario per gestire le operazioni Aurora.

```
using Amazon.RDS;
using Amazon.RDS.Model;

namespace AuroraActions;

/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for the Amazon Aurora cluster client operations.
/// </summary>
public class AuroraWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonRDS _amazonRDS;
    public AuroraWrapper(IAmazonRDS amazonRDS)
    {
        _amazonRDS = amazonRDS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB engine versions for a particular DB engine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">The name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupFamily">Optional parameter group family name.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of DBEngineVersions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBEngineVersion>>
 DescribeDBEngineVersionsForEngineAsync(string engine,
        string? parameterGroupFamily = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync(
            new DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest()
```

```
            {
                Engine = engine,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamily
            });
        return response.DBEngineVersions;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a custom cluster parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupFamily">The family of the parameter group.</
param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the new parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description for the new parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new parameter group object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup>
 CreateCustomClusterParameterGroupAsync(
        string parameterGroupFamily,
        string groupName,
        string description)
    {
        var request = new CreateDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            DBParameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamily,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
            Description = description,
        };

        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return response.DBClusterParameterGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the cluster parameters in a parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="source">The optional name of the source filter.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of parameters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Parameter>>
 DescribeDBClusterParametersInGroupAsync(string groupName, string? source = null)
    {
        var paramList = new List<Parameter>();

        DescribeDBClusterParametersResponse response;
```

```
        var request = new DescribeDBClusterParametersRequest
        {
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
            Source = source,
        };

        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterParametersAsync(request);
            paramList.AddRange(response.Parameters);

            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);

        return paramList;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the description of a DB cluster parameter group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the DB parameter group to describe.</param>
    /// <returns>The parameter group description.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup?>
DescribeCustomDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(string name)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsRequest()
            {
                DBClusterParameterGroupName = name
            });
        return response.DBClusterParameterGroups.FirstOrDefault();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Modify the specified integer parameters with new values from user input.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The group name for the parameters.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">The list of integer parameters to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="newValue">Optional int value to set for parameters.</param>
    /// <returns>The name of the group that was modified.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ModifyIntegerParametersInGroupAsync(string groupName,
List<Parameter> parameters, int newValue = 0)
```

```
    {
        foreach (var p in parameters)
        {
            if (p.IsModifiable.GetValueOrDefault() && p.DataType == "integer")
            {
                while (newValue == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"Enter a new value for {p.ParameterName} from the allowed
values {p.AllowedValues} ");

                    var choice = Console.ReadLine();
                    int.TryParse(choice, out newValue);
                }

                p.ParameterValue = newValue.ToString();
            }
        }

        var request = new ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            Parameters = parameters,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var result = await _amazonRDS.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return result.DBClusterParameterGroupName;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of orderable DB instance options for a specific
    /// engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Version of the engine.</param>
    /// <returns>List of OrderableDBInstanceOptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>>
DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPagedAsync(string engine, string engineVersion)
    {
        // Use a paginator to get a list of DB instance options.
        var results = new List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>();
        var paginateInstanceOptions =
_amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(
```

```
            new DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                EngineVersion = engineVersion,
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instanceOptions in
paginateInstanceOptions.OrderableDBInstanceOptions)
        {
            results.Add(instanceOptions);
        }
        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular parameter group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteClusterParameterGroupByNameAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new cluster and database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the new database.</param>
    /// <param name="clusterIdentifier">The identifier of the cluster.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine to use for the new cluster.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">The version of the engine to use.</param>
    /// <param name="adminName">The admin username.</param>
    /// <param name="adminPassword">The primary admin password.</param>
    /// <returns>The cluster object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBCluster> CreateDBClusterWithAdminAsync(
        string dbName,
        string clusterIdentifier,
```

```
        string parameterGroupName,
        string dbEngine,
        string dbEngineVersion,
        string adminName,
        string adminPassword)
    {
        var request = new CreateDBClusterRequest
        {
            DatabaseName = dbName,
            DBClusterIdentifier = clusterIdentifier,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = parameterGroupName,
            Engine = dbEngine,
            EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
            MasterUsername = adminName,
            MasterUserPassword = adminPassword,
        };

        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterAsync(request);
        return response.DBCluster;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
instance.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB instances.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBInstance>> DescribeDBInstancesPagedAsync(string?
dbInstanceIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBInstance>();
        var instancesPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBInstances(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instances in instancesPaginator.DBInstances)
        {
            results.Add(instances);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB clusters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB cluster.</
param>
    /// <returns>List of DB clusters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBCluster>> DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync(string?
 dbClusterIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBCluster>();

        DescribeDBClustersResponse response;
        DescribeDBClustersRequest request = new DescribeDBClustersRequest
        {
            DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier
        };
        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClustersAsync(request);
            if (response.DBClusters != null)
            {
                results.AddRange(response.DBClusters);
            }
            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);
        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB instance
    /// with a particular set of properties. Use the action DescribeDBInstancesAsync
    /// to determine when the DB instance is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">Version for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Class for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> CreateDBInstanceInClusterAsync(
        string dbClusterIdentifier,
        string dbInstanceIdentifier,
```

```
        string dbEngine,
        string dbEngineVersion,
        string instanceClass)
    {
        // When creating the instance within a cluster, do not specify the name or
size.
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBInstanceAsync(
            new CreateDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                Engine = dbEngine,
                EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
                DBInstanceClass = instanceClass
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot of a cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="snapshotIdentifier">Identifier for the snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>DB snapshot object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterSnapshot>
CreateClusterSnapshotByIdentifierAsync(string dbClusterIdentifier, string
snapshotIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterSnapshotAsync(
            new CreateDBClusterSnapshotRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier = snapshotIdentifier,
            });

        return response.DBClusterSnapshot;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return a list of DB snapshots for a particular DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB snapshots.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<DBClusterSnapshot>>
DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsByIdentifierAsync(string dbClusterIdentifier)
    {
        var results = new List<DBClusterSnapshot>();

        DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsResponse response;
        DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest request = new
DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest
        {
            DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier
        };
        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.DBClusterSnapshots);
            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);
        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB cluster object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBCluster> DeleteDBClusterByIdentifierAsync(string
dbClusterIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBClusterAsync(
            new DeleteDBClusterRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true
            });

        return response.DBCluster;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> DeleteDBInstanceByIdentifierAsync(string
 dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBInstanceAsync(
            new DeleteDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups = true
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CreaDBCluster
  - CreaDBClusterParameterGroup
  - Crea DBCluster istantanea
  - CreaDBInstance
  - EliminaDBCluster
  - EliminaDBClusterParameterGroup
  - EliminaDBInstance
  - Descrizione DBCluster ParameterGroups
  - DBClusterDescrivi parametri
  - Descrivi le DBCluster istantanee
  - Descriva DBClusters
  - Descrivi DBEngine versioni
  - Descriva DBInstances
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni
  - ModificaDBClusterParameterGroup

Azioni

`CreateDBCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateDBCluster`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Create a new cluster and database.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="dbName">The name of the new database.</param>
/// <param name="clusterIdentifier">The identifier of the cluster.</param>
/// <param name="parameterGroupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
/// <param name="dbEngine">The engine to use for the new cluster.</param>
/// <param name="dbEngineVersion">The version of the engine to use.</param>
/// <param name="adminName">The admin username.</param>
/// <param name="adminPassword">The primary admin password.</param>
/// <returns>The cluster object.</returns>
public async Task<DBCluster> CreateDBClusterWithAdminAsync(
    string dbName,
    string clusterIdentifier,
    string parameterGroupName,
    string dbEngine,
    string dbEngineVersion,
    string adminName,
    string adminPassword)
{
    var request = new CreateDBClusterRequest
    {
        DatabaseName = dbName,
        DBClusterIdentifier = clusterIdentifier,
        DBClusterParameterGroupName = parameterGroupName,
        Engine = dbEngine,
        EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
        MasterUsername = adminName,
```

```
            MasterUserPassword = adminPassword,
        };

        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterAsync(request);
        return response.DBCluster;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a custom cluster parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupFamily">The family of the parameter group.</
param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the new parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description for the new parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new parameter group object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup>
 CreateCustomClusterParameterGroupAsync(
        string parameterGroupFamily,
        string groupName,
        string description)
    {
        var request = new CreateDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            DBParameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamily,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
            Description = description,
        };
```

```
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return response.DBClusterParameterGroup;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot of a cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="snapshotIdentifier">Identifier for the snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>DB snapshot object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterSnapshot>
CreateClusterSnapshotByIdentifierAsync(string dbClusterIdentifier, string
snapshotIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterSnapshotAsync(
            new CreateDBClusterSnapshotRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier = snapshotIdentifier,
            });

        return response.DBClusterSnapshot;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster Snapshot in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBInstance`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB instance
    /// with a particular set of properties. Use the action DescribeDBInstancesAsync
    /// to determine when the DB instance is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">Version for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Class for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> CreateDBInstanceInClusterAsync(
        string dbClusterIdentifier,
        string dbInstanceIdentifier,
        string dbEngine,
        string dbEngineVersion,
        string instanceClass)
    {
        // When creating the instance within a cluster, do not specify the name or
size.
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBInstanceAsync(
            new CreateDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                Engine = dbEngine,
                EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
```

```
                DBInstanceClass = instanceClass
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBInstance in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteDBCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDBCluster`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB cluster object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBCluster> DeleteDBClusterByIdentifierAsync(string
dbClusterIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBClusterAsync(
            new DeleteDBClusterRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true
            });

        return response.DBCluster;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a particular parameter group by name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="groupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteClusterParameterGroupByNameAsync(string groupName)
{
    var request = new DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
    {
        DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
    };

    var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
    return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDBInstance`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> DeleteDBInstanceByIdentifierAsync(string
dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBInstanceAsync(
            new DeleteDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups = true
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the description of a DB cluster parameter group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the DB parameter group to describe.</param>
    /// <returns>The parameter group description.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup?>
DescribeCustomDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(string name)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsRequest()
            {
                DBClusterParameterGroupName = name
            });
        return response.DBClusterParameterGroups.FirstOrDefault();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBCluster ParameterGroups in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeDBClusterParameters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBClusterParameters`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the cluster parameters in a parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="source">The optional name of the source filter.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of parameters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Parameter>>
DescribeDBClusterParametersInGroupAsync(string groupName, string? source = null)
    {
```

```
        var paramList = new List<Parameter>();

        DescribeDBClusterParametersResponse response;
        var request = new DescribeDBClusterParametersRequest
        {
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
            Source = source,
        };

        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterParametersAsync(request);
            paramList.AddRange(response.Parameters);

            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);

        return paramList;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DBClusterDescrivi i parametri in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Return a list of DB snapshots for a particular DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB snapshots.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBClusterSnapshot>>
DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsByIdentifierAsync(string dbClusterIdentifier)
    {
        var results = new List<DBClusterSnapshot>();

        DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsResponse response;
        DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest request = new
DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest
        {
            DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier
        };
        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.DBClusterSnapshots);
            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);
        return results;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi le DBCluster istantanee in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeDBClusters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBClusters`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Returns a list of DB clusters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB cluster.</
param>
    /// <returns>List of DB clusters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBCluster>> DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync(string?
 dbClusterIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBCluster>();

        DescribeDBClustersResponse response;
        DescribeDBClustersRequest request = new DescribeDBClustersRequest
        {
            DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier
        };
        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClustersAsync(request);
            if (response.DBClusters != null)
            {
                results.AddRange(response.DBClusters);
            }
            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);
        return results;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBEngineVersions`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB engine versions for a particular DB engine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">The name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupFamily">Optional parameter group family name.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of DBEngineVersions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBEngineVersion>>
 DescribeDBEngineVersionsForEngineAsync(string engine,
        string? parameterGroupFamily = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync(
            new DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamily
            });
        return response.DBEngineVersions;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBEngine le versioni in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeDBInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBInstances`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
 instance.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>List of DB instances.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBInstance>> DescribeDBInstancesPagedAsync(string?
dbInstanceIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBInstance>();
        var instancesPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBInstances(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instances in instancesPaginator.DBInstances)
        {
            results.Add(instances);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of orderable DB instance options for a specific
    /// engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Version of the engine.</param>
    /// <returns>List of OrderableDBInstanceOptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>>
DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPagedAsync(string engine, string engineVersion)
```

```
    {
        // Use a paginator to get a list of DB instance options.
        var results = new List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>();
        var paginateInstanceOptions =
_amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(
            new DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                EngineVersion = engineVersion,
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instanceOptions in
paginateInstanceOptions.OrderableDBInstanceOptions)
        {
            results.Add(instanceOptions);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Modify the specified integer parameters with new values from user input.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The group name for the parameters.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">The list of integer parameters to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="newValue">Optional int value to set for parameters.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The name of the group that was modified.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ModifyIntegerParametersInGroupAsync(string groupName,
List<Parameter> parameters, int newValue = 0)
    {
        foreach (var p in parameters)
        {
            if (p.IsModifiable.GetValueOrDefault() && p.DataType == "integer")
            {
                while (newValue == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"Enter a new value for {p.ParameterName} from the allowed
values {p.AllowedValues} ");

                    var choice = Console.ReadLine();
                    int.TryParse(choice, out newValue);
                }

                p.ParameterValue = newValue.ToString();
            }
        }

        var request = new ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            Parameters = parameters,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var result = await _amazonRDS.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return result.DBClusterParameterGroupName;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Modify DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Esempi di Auto Scaling utilizzando SDK per .NET (v4)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET (v4) con Auto Scaling.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Auto Scaling

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Auto Scaling.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace AutoScalingActions;

using Amazon.AutoScaling;

public class HelloAutoScaling
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Hello Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling. List EC2 Auto Scaling groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args"></param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var client = new AmazonAutoScalingClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Let's get a description of your Auto Scaling groups.");

        var response = await client.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync();

        if (response.AutoScalingGroups == null || response.AutoScalingGroups.Count
 == 0)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Sorry, you don't have any Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
 groups.");
            return;
        }
        response.AutoScalingGroups.ForEach(autoScalingGroup =>
        {

 Console.WriteLine($"{autoScalingGroup.AutoScalingGroupName}\t{autoScalingGroup.Availability
        });

    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAutoScalingGroupsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un gruppo Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling con un modello di lancio e zone di disponibilità e ottieni informazioni sulle istanze in esecuzione.
- Abilita la raccolta di CloudWatch metriche Amazon.
- Aggiorna la capacità desiderata del gruppo e attendi l'avvio di un'istanza.
- Termina un'istanza nel gruppo.

- Elenca le attività di scalabilità che si verificano in risposta alle richieste degli utenti e ai cambiamenti di capacità.
- Ottieni statistiche per le CloudWatch metriche, quindi ripulisci le risorse.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
global using Amazon.AutoScaling;
global using Amazon.AutoScaling.Model;
global using Amazon.CloudWatch;
global using AutoScalingActions;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;



using Amazon.EC2;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
using Host = Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host;

namespace AutoScalingBasics;

public class AutoScalingBasics
{

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling, Amazon
        // CloudWatch, and Amazon EC2.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
```

```
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                .AddAWSService<IAmazonCloudWatch>()
                .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                .AddTransient<AutoScalingWrapper>()
                .AddTransient<CloudWatchWrapper>()
                .AddTransient<EC2Wrapper>()
                .AddTransient<UIWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();


        var autoScalingWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalingWrapper>();
        var cloudWatchWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<CloudWatchWrapper>();
        var ec2Wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<EC2Wrapper>();
        var uiWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<UIWrapper>();

        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        var imageId = configuration["ImageId"];
        var instanceType = configuration["InstanceType"];
        var launchTemplateName = configuration["LaunchTemplateName"];

        launchTemplateName += Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        // The name of the Auto Scaling group.
        var groupName = configuration["GroupName"];

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Auto Scaling Basics");
        uiWrapper.DisplayAutoScalingBasicsDescription();

        // Create the launch template and save the template Id to use when deleting
the
        // launch template at the end of the application.
```

```
        var launchTemplateId = await ec2Wrapper.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(imageId!,
instanceType!, launchTemplateName);

        // Confirm that the template was created by asking for a description of it.
        await ec2Wrapper.DescribeLaunchTemplateAsync(launchTemplateName);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        var availabilityZones = await ec2Wrapper.ListAvailabilityZonesAsync();

        Console.WriteLine($"Creating an Auto Scaling group named {groupName}.");
        await autoScalingWrapper.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
            groupName!,
            launchTemplateName,
            availabilityZones[0].ZoneName);

        // Keep checking the details of the new group until its lifecycle state
        // is "InService".
        Console.WriteLine($"Waiting for the Auto Scaling group to be active.");

        List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails> instanceDetails;

        do
        {
            instanceDetails = await
autoScalingWrapper.DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(groupName!);
        }
        while (instanceDetails.Count <= 0);

        Console.WriteLine($"Auto scaling group {groupName} successfully created.");
        Console.WriteLine($"{instanceDetails.Count} instances were created for the
group.");

        // Display the details of the Auto Scaling group.
        instanceDetails.ForEach(detail =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Group name: {detail.AutoScalingGroupName}");
        });

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Metrics collection");
        Console.WriteLine($"Enable metrics collection for {groupName}");
        await autoScalingWrapper.EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(groupName!);
```

```
        // Show the metrics that are collected for the group.

        // Update the maximum size of the group to three instances.
        Console.WriteLine("--- Update the Auto Scaling group to increase max size to
3 ---");
        int maxSize = 3;
        await autoScalingWrapper.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(groupName!,
launchTemplateName, maxSize);

        Console.WriteLine("--- Describe all Auto Scaling groups to show the current
state of the group ---");
        var groups = await
autoScalingWrapper.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName!);

        uiWrapper.DisplayGroupDetails(groups!);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Describe account limits");
        await autoScalingWrapper.DescribeAccountLimitsAsync();

        uiWrapper.WaitABit(60, "Waiting for the resources to be ready.");

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Set desired capacity");
        int desiredCapacity = 2;
        await autoScalingWrapper.SetDesiredCapacityAsync(groupName!,
desiredCapacity);

        Console.WriteLine("Get the two instance Id values");

        // Empty the group before getting the details again.
        groups.Clear();
        groups = await
autoScalingWrapper.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName!);
        if (groups.Any())
        {
            foreach (AutoScalingGroup group in groups)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The group name is
{group.AutoScalingGroupName}");
                Console.WriteLine($"The group ARN is {group.AutoScalingGroupARN}");
                var instances = group.Instances;
                foreach (Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Instance instance in instances)
```

```
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"The instance id is {instance.InstanceId}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"The lifecycle state is
{instance.LifecycleState}");
                }
            }
        }

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Scaling Activities");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's list the scaling activities that have occurred for
the group.");
        var activities = await
autoScalingWrapper.DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(groupName!);
        if (activities.Any())
        {
            activities.ForEach(activity =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The activity Id is {activity.ActivityId}");
                Console.WriteLine($"The activity details are {activity.Details}");
            });
        }

        // Display the Amazon CloudWatch metrics that have been collected.
        var metrics = await cloudWatchWrapper.GetCloudWatchMetricsAsync(groupName!);
        if (metrics.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Metrics collected for {groupName}:");
            metrics.ForEach(metric =>
            {
                Console.Write($"Metric name: {metric.MetricName}\t");
                Console.WriteLine($"Namespace: {metric.Namespace}");
            });
        }

        var dataPoints = await
cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricStatisticsAsync(groupName!);
        if (dataPoints.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Details for the metrics collected:");
            dataPoints.ForEach(detail => { Console.WriteLine(detail); });
        }

        // Disable metrics collection.
        Console.WriteLine("Disabling the collection of metrics for {groupName}.");
```

```
        var success = await
autoScalingWrapper.DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(groupName!);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully stopped metrics collection for
{groupName}.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not stop metrics collection for
{groupName}.");
        }

        // Terminate all instances in the group.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Terminating Auto Scaling instances");
        Console.WriteLine("Now terminating all instances in the Auto Scaling
group.");

        if (groups is not null)
        {
            groups.ForEach(group =>
            {
                // Only delete instances in the AutoScaling group we created.
                if (group.AutoScalingGroupName == groupName)
                {
                    group.Instances.ForEach(async instance =>
                    {
                        await
autoScalingWrapper.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(instance.InstanceId);
                    });
                }
            });
        }

        // After all instances are terminated, delete the group.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the Auto Scaling group.");
        await autoScalingWrapper.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(groupName!);

        // Delete the launch template.
        var deletedLaunchTemplateName = await
ec2Wrapper.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(launchTemplateId);
```

```
        if (deletedLaunchTemplateName == launchTemplateName)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Successfully deleted the launch template.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine("The demo is now concluded.");
    }
}


namespace AutoScalingBasics;

/// <summary>
/// A class to provide user interface methods for the EC2 AutoScaling Basics
/// scenario.
/// </summary>
public class UIWrapper
{
    public readonly string SepBar = new('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the steps in the EC2 AutoScaling Basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayAutoScalingBasicsDescription()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("This code example performs the following operations:");
        Console.WriteLine(" 1. Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 2. Creates an Auto Scaling group.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 3. Shows the details of the new Auto Scaling group");
        Console.WriteLine("    to show that only one instance was created.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 4. Enables metrics collection.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 5. Updates the Auto Scaling group to increase the");
        Console.WriteLine("    capacity to three.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 6. Describes Auto Scaling groups again to show the");
        Console.WriteLine("    current state of the group.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 7. Changes the desired capacity of the Auto Scaling");
        Console.WriteLine("    group to use an additional instance.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 8. Shows that there are now instances in the group.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 9. Lists the scaling activities that have occurred for
 the group.");
        Console.WriteLine("10. Displays the Amazon CloudWatch metrics that have");
        Console.WriteLine("    been collected.");
        Console.WriteLine("11. Disables metrics collection.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("12. Terminates all instances in the Auto Scaling
 group.");
        Console.WriteLine("13. Deletes the Auto Scaling group.");
        Console.WriteLine("14. Deletes the Amazon EC2 launch template.");
        PressEnter();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display information about the Amazon Ec2 AutoScaling groups passed
    /// in the list of AutoScalingGroup objects.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groups">A list of AutoScalingGroup objects.</param>
    public void DisplayGroupDetails(List<AutoScalingGroup> groups)
    {
        if (groups is null)
            return;

        groups.ForEach(group =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Group name:\t{group.AutoScalingGroupName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Group created:\t{group.CreatedTime}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Maximum number of instances:\t{group.MaxSize}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Desired number of instances:
\t{group.DesiredCapacity}");
        });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPress <Enter> to continue. ");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
        Console.WriteLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter">The string to be centered.</param>
    /// <returns>The padded string.</returns>
    public string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
```

```
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a countdown and wait for a number of seconds.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="numSeconds">The number of seconds to wait.</param>
    public void WaitABit(int numSeconds, string msg)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(msg);

        // Wait for the requested number of seconds.
        for (int i = numSeconds; i > 0; i--)
        {
            System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(1000);
            Console.Write($"{i}...");
        }

        PressEnter();
    }
}
```

Definisci le funzioni richiamate dallo scenario per gestire i modelli e le metriche di lancio. Queste funzioni comprendono Auto Scaling EC2, Amazon e CloudWatch Actions.

```
namespace AutoScalingActions;
```

```
using Amazon.AutoScaling;
using Amazon.AutoScaling.Model;

/// <summary>
/// A class that includes methods to perform Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
/// actions.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalingWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalingWrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
 client.</param>
    public AutoScalingWrapper(IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name to use for the new Auto Scaling
    /// group.</param>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
    /// launch template to use to create instances in the group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName,
        string launchTemplateName,
        string availabilityZone)
    {
        var templateSpecification = new LaunchTemplateSpecification
        {
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var zoneList = new List<string>
            {
                availabilityZone,
```

```
            };

        var request = new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            AvailabilityZones = zoneList,
            LaunchTemplate = templateSpecification,
            MaxSize = 6,
            MinSize = 1
        };
        try
        {
            var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"{groupName} Auto Scaling Group created");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{groupName} Auto Scaling Group already exists.");
            return true;
        }
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling quotas to the
    /// active AWS account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DescribeAccountLimitsAsync()
    {
        var response = await _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAccountLimitsAsync();
        Console.WriteLine("The maximum number of Auto Scaling groups is " +
response.MaxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups);
        Console.WriteLine("The current number of Auto Scaling groups is " +
response.NumberOfAutoScalingGroups);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }



    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Retrieve a list of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling activities for an
    /// Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling activities.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Activity>> DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var activities = new List<Activity>();
        var scalingActivitiesRequest = new DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            MaxRecords = 10,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(scalingActivitiesRequest);
        if (response.Activities != null)
        {
            activities = response.Activities;
        }
        return activities;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get data about the instances in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling details.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>>
 DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var groups = await DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName);
        var instanceIds = new List<string>();
        var instanceDetails = new List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>();
        if (groups != null)
        {
            groups.ForEach(group =>
            {
```

```
                if (group.AutoScalingGroupName == groupName && group.Instances !=
 null)
                {
                    group.Instances.ForEach(instance =>
                    {
                        instanceIds.Add(instance.InstanceId);
                    });
                }
            });

            var scalingGroupsRequest = new DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
            {
                MaxRecords = 10,
                InstanceIds = instanceIds,
            };

            var response =
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
                    scalingGroupsRequest);
            if (response.AutoScalingInstances != null)
            {
                instanceDetails = response.AutoScalingInstances;
            }
        }

        return instanceDetails;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of information about Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AutoScalingGroup>> DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var groups = new List<AutoScalingGroup>();
        var groupList = new List<string>
            {
                groupName,
            };
```

```
        var request = new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupNames = groupList,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(request);
        if (response.AutoScalingGroups != null)
        {
            groups = response.AutoScalingGroups;
        }

        return groups;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest = new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            ForceDelete = true,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You successfully deleted {groupName}");
            return true;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete {groupName}.");
        return false;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Disable the collection of metric data for an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
    /// group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var request = new DisableMetricsCollectionRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Enable the collection of metric data for an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var listMetrics = new List<string>
            {
                "GroupMaxSize",
            };

        var collectionRequest = new EnableMetricsCollectionRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            Metrics = listMetrics,
            Granularity = "1Minute",
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(collectionRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set the desired capacity of an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <param name="desiredCapacity">The desired capacity for the Auto
    /// Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetDesiredCapacityAsync(
        string groupName,
        int desiredCapacity)
    {
        var capacityRequest = new SetDesiredCapacityRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            DesiredCapacity = desiredCapacity,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.SetDesiredCapacityAsync(capacityRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"You have set the DesiredCapacity to
 {desiredCapacity}.");

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate all instances in the Auto Scaling group in preparation for
    /// deleting the group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the instance to terminate.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string instanceId)
    {
        var request = new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            InstanceId = instanceId,
            ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false,
        };
```

```
        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You have terminated the instance: {instanceId}");
            return true;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Could not terminate {instanceId}");
        return false;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Update the capacity of an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the EC2 launch template.</
param>
    /// <param name="maxSize">The maximum number of instances that can be
    /// created for the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName,
        string launchTemplateName,
        int maxSize)
    {
        var templateSpecification = new LaunchTemplateSpecification
        {
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var groupRequest = new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            MaxSize = maxSize,
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            LaunchTemplate = templateSpecification,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(groupRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You successfully updated the Auto Scaling group
 {groupName}.");
            return true;
        }
        else
        {
            return false;
        }
    }

}


namespace AutoScalingActions;

using Amazon.EC2;
using Amazon.EC2.Model;

public class EC2Wrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the EC2Wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected Amazon EC2 client.</param>
    public EC2Wrapper(IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2)
    {
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon EC2 launch template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="imageId">The image Id to use for instances launched
    /// using the Amazon EC2 launch template.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceType">The type of EC2 instances to create.</param>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the launch template.</param>
    /// <returns>Returns the TemplateID of the new launch template.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
        string imageId,
        string instanceType,
        string launchTemplateName)
```

```
    {
        var request = new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest
        {
            LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData
            {
                ImageId = imageId,
                InstanceType = instanceType,
            },
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(request);

        return response.LaunchTemplate.LaunchTemplateId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 launch template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateId">The TemplateId of the launch template to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>The name of the EC2 launch template that was deleted.</returns>
    public async Task<string> DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(string launchTemplateId)
    {
        var request = new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest
        {
            LaunchTemplateId = launchTemplateId,
        };

        var response = await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(request);
        return response.LaunchTemplate.LaunchTemplateName;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about an EC2 launch template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the EC2 launch template.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DescribeLaunchTemplateAsync(string launchTemplateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeLaunchTemplatesRequest
        {
```

```
            LaunchTemplateNames = new List<string> { launchTemplateName, },
        };

        var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeLaunchTemplatesAsync(request);

        if (response.LaunchTemplates is not null)
        {
            response.LaunchTemplates.ForEach(template =>
            {
                Console.Write($"{template.LaunchTemplateName}\t");
                Console.WriteLine(template.LaunchTemplateId);
            });

            return true;
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve the availability zones for the current region.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AvailabilityZone>> ListAvailabilityZonesAsync()
    {
        var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
            new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());

        return response.AvailabilityZones;
    }
}


namespace AutoScalingActions;

using Amazon.CloudWatch;
using Amazon.CloudWatch.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Contains methods to access Amazon CloudWatch metrics for the
/// Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling basics scenario.
/// </summary>
public class CloudWatchWrapper
{
```

```
    private readonly IAmazonCloudWatch _amazonCloudWatch;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the CloudWatchWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonCloudWatch">The injected CloudWatch client.</param>
    public CloudWatchWrapper(IAmazonCloudWatch amazonCloudWatch)
    {
        _amazonCloudWatch = amazonCloudWatch;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve the metrics information collection for the Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of Metrics collected for the Auto Scaling group.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Metric>> GetCloudWatchMetricsAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var metrics = new List<Metric>();
        var filter = new DimensionFilter
        {
            Name = "AutoScalingGroupName",
            Value = $"{groupName}",
        };

        var request = new ListMetricsRequest
        {
            MetricName = "AutoScalingGroupName",
            Dimensions = new List<DimensionFilter> { filter },
            Namespace = "AWS/AutoScaling",
        };

        var response = await _amazonCloudWatch.ListMetricsAsync(request);
        if (response.Metrics != null)
        {
            metrics = response.Metrics;
        }
        return metrics;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve the metric data collected for an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of data points.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Datapoint>> GetMetricStatisticsAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var dataPoints = new List<Datapoint>();
        var metricDimensions = new List<Dimension>
            {
                new Dimension
                {
                    Name = "AutoScalingGroupName",
                    Value = $"{groupName}",
                },
            };

        // The start time will be yesterday.
        var startTime = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-1);

        var request = new GetMetricStatisticsRequest
        {
            MetricName = "AutoScalingGroupName",
            Dimensions = metricDimensions,
            Namespace = "AWS/AutoScaling",
            Period = 60, // 60 seconds.
            Statistics = new List<string>() { "Minimum" },
            StartTimeUtc = startTime,
            EndTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
        };

        var response = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricStatisticsAsync(request);
        if (response.Datapoints != null)
        {
            dataPoints = response.Datapoints;
        }

        return dataPoints;
    }

}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Azioni

`CreateAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateAutoScalingGroup`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Create a new Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="groupName">The name to use for the new Auto Scaling
/// group.</param>
/// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
/// launch template to use to create instances in the group.</param>
/// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
public async Task<bool> CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
```

```
        string groupName,
        string launchTemplateName,
        string availabilityZone)
    {
        var templateSpecification = new LaunchTemplateSpecification
        {
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var zoneList = new List<string>
            {
                availabilityZone,
            };

        var request = new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            AvailabilityZones = zoneList,
            LaunchTemplate = templateSpecification,
            MaxSize = 6,
            MinSize = 1
        };
        try
        {
            var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"{groupName} Auto Scaling Group created");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{groupName} Auto Scaling Group already exists.");
            return true;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateAutoScalingGroupconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeAutoScalingGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAutoScalingGroups`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get data about the instances in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling details.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>>
 DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var groups = await DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName);
        var instanceIds = new List<string>();
        var instanceDetails = new List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>();
        if (groups != null)
        {
            groups.ForEach(group =>
            {
                if (group.AutoScalingGroupName == groupName && group.Instances !=
 null)
                {
                    group.Instances.ForEach(instance =>
                    {
                        instanceIds.Add(instance.InstanceId);
                    });
                }
            });

            var scalingGroupsRequest = new DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
            {
                MaxRecords = 10,
                InstanceIds = instanceIds,
            };
```

```
            var response =
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
                    scalingGroupsRequest);
            if (response.AutoScalingInstances != null)
            {
                instanceDetails = response.AutoScalingInstances;
            }
        }

        return instanceDetails;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAutoScalingGroupsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeAutoScalingInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAutoScalingInstances`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get data about the instances in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling details.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>>
 DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var groups = await DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName);
        var instanceIds = new List<string>();
```

```
        var instanceDetails = new List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>();
        if (groups != null)
        {
            groups.ForEach(group =>
            {
                if (group.AutoScalingGroupName == groupName && group.Instances !=
null)
                {
                    group.Instances.ForEach(instance =>
                    {
                        instanceIds.Add(instance.InstanceId);
                    });
                }
            });

            var scalingGroupsRequest = new DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
            {
                MaxRecords = 10,
                InstanceIds = instanceIds,
            };

            var response =
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
                    scalingGroupsRequest);
            if (response.AutoScalingInstances != null)
            {
                instanceDetails = response.AutoScalingInstances;
            }
        }

        return instanceDetails;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAutoScalingInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DescribeScalingActivities`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeScalingActivities`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling activities for an
    /// Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling activities.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Activity>> DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var activities = new List<Activity>();
        var scalingActivitiesRequest = new DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            MaxRecords = 10,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(scalingActivitiesRequest);
        if (response.Activities != null)
        {
            activities = response.Activities;
        }
        return activities;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeScalingActivitiesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DisableMetricsCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DisableMetricsCollection`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Disable the collection of metric data for an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
    /// group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var request = new DisableMetricsCollectionRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisableMetricsCollectionconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`EnableMetricsCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`EnableMetricsCollection`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Enable the collection of metric data for an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var listMetrics = new List<string>
            {
                "GroupMaxSize",
            };

        var collectionRequest = new EnableMetricsCollectionRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            Metrics = listMetrics,
            Granularity = "1Minute",
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(collectionRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, EnableMetricsCollectionconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`SetDesiredCapacity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SetDesiredCapacity`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set the desired capacity of an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <param name="desiredCapacity">The desired capacity for the Auto
    /// Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetDesiredCapacityAsync(
        string groupName,
        int desiredCapacity)
    {
        var capacityRequest = new SetDesiredCapacityRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            DesiredCapacity = desiredCapacity,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.SetDesiredCapacityAsync(capacityRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"You have set the DesiredCapacity to
{desiredCapacity}.");

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SetDesiredCapacityconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate all instances in the Auto Scaling group in preparation for
    /// deleting the group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the instance to terminate.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string instanceId)
    {
        var request = new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            InstanceId = instanceId,
            ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You have terminated the instance: {instanceId}");
            return true;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Could not terminate {instanceId}");
        return false;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`UpdateAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateAutoScalingGroup`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update the capacity of an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the EC2 launch template.</
param>
    /// <param name="maxSize">The maximum number of instances that can be
    /// created for the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName,
        string launchTemplateName,
        int maxSize)
    {
        var templateSpecification = new LaunchTemplateSpecification
        {
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var groupRequest = new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            MaxSize = maxSize,
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            LaunchTemplate = templateSpecification,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(groupRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"You successfully updated the Auto Scaling group
{groupName}.");
            return true;
        }
        else
        {
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateAutoScalingGroupconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Bedrock con SDK per .NET (v4)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET (v4) con Amazon Bedrock.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Amazon Bedrock

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon Bedrock.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon;
```

```
using Amazon.Bedrock;
using Amazon.Bedrock.Model;

namespace BedrockActions;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to list foundation models.
/// </summary>
internal class HelloBedrock
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Main method to call the ListFoundationModelsAsync method.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args"> The command line arguments. </param>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Specify a region endpoint where Amazon Bedrock is available. For a list
 of supported region see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/what-
is-bedrock.html#bedrock-regions
        AmazonBedrockClient bedrockClient = new(RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

        await ListFoundationModelsAsync(bedrockClient);

    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List foundation models.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bedrockClient"> The Amazon Bedrock client. </param>
    private static async Task ListFoundationModelsAsync(AmazonBedrockClient
 bedrockClient)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("List foundation models with no filter.");

        try
        {
            var response = await bedrockClient.ListFoundationModelsAsync(new
 ListFoundationModelsRequest()
            {
            });

            if (response?.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
```

```
                foreach (var fm in response.ModelSummaries)
                {
                    WriteToConsole(fm);
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Something wrong happened");
            }
        }
        catch (AmazonBedrockException e)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Write the foundation model summary to console.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="foundationModel"> The foundation model summary to write to
 console. </param>
    private static void WriteToConsole(FoundationModelSummary foundationModel)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"{foundationModel.ModelId}, Customization:
 {string.Join(", ", foundationModel.CustomizationsSupported)}, Stream:
 {foundationModel.ResponseStreamingSupported}, Input: {string.Join(",
 ", foundationModel.InputModalities)}, Output: {string.Join(", ",
 foundationModel.OutputModalities)}");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListFoundationModelsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`ListFoundationModels`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListFoundationModels`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i modelli di fondazione Bedrock disponibili.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// List foundation models.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="bedrockClient"> The Amazon Bedrock client. </param>
   private static async Task ListFoundationModelsAsync(AmazonBedrockClient
bedrockClient)
   {
       Console.WriteLine("List foundation models with no filter.");

       try
       {
           var response = await bedrockClient.ListFoundationModelsAsync(new
ListFoundationModelsRequest()
           {
           });

           if (response?.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
           {
               foreach (var fm in response.ModelSummaries)
               {
                   WriteToConsole(fm);
               }
           }
           else
           {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine("Something wrong happened");
            }
        }
        catch (AmazonBedrockException e)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la sezione ListFoundationModels AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Runtime con SDK per .NET (v4)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET (v4) con Amazon Bedrock Runtime.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Testo Amazon Titan
- Anthropic Claude
- Cohere Command
- Meta Llama
- IA Mistral

Testo Amazon Titan

conversare

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
```

```
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK per .NET

ConverseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
```

```
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);
```

```
    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API ConverseStreamReference AWS SDK per .NET .

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
```

```
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    inputText = userMessage,
    textGenerationConfig = new
    {
        maxTokenCount = 512,
        temperature = 0.5
    }
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["results"]?[0]?["outputText"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
```

```
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

Anthropic Claude

conversare

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
```

```
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK per .NET

ConverseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
```

```
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta ConverseStreamla sezione API Reference.AWS SDK per .NET

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    anthropic_version = "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5,
    messages = new[]
    {
        new { role = "user", content = userMessage }
    }
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
```

```
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["content"]?[0]?["text"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

Cohere Command

conversare

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
```

```
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK per .NET

ConverseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Cohere Command
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
```

```
// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
```

```
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API ConverseStreamReference AWS SDK per .NET .

Meta Llama

conversare

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Meta Llama.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";
```

```
// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK per .NET

ConverseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Meta Llama
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
```

```
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API ConverseStreamReference AWS SDK per .NET .

IA Mistral

conversare

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Mistral, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Mistral utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Mistral.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
```

```
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK per .NET

ConverseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Mistral, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Mistral utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Mistral
// and print the response stream.

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
```

```
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ConverseStreamAPI Reference.AWS SDK per .NET

AWS CloudFormation esempi che utilizzano SDK per .NET (v4)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET (v4) con. AWS CloudFormation

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve AWS CloudFormation

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS CloudFormation.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.CloudFormation;
using Amazon.CloudFormation.Model;
using Amazon.Runtime;

namespace CloudFormationActions;

public static class HelloCloudFormation
{
    public static IAmazonCloudFormation _amazonCloudFormation = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Create the CloudFormation client
        _amazonCloudFormation = new AmazonCloudFormationClient();
        Console.WriteLine($"\nIn Region:
 {_amazonCloudFormation.Config.RegionEndpoint}");

        // List the resources for each stack
        await ListResources();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Method to list stack resources and other information.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> ListResources()
    {
        try
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Getting CloudFormation stack information...");

            // Get all stacks using the stack paginator.
            var paginatorForDescribeStacks =
                _amazonCloudFormation.Paginators.DescribeStacks(
                    new DescribeStacksRequest());
            if (paginatorForDescribeStacks.Stacks != null)
            {
                await foreach (Stack stack in paginatorForDescribeStacks.Stacks)
                {
                    // Basic information for each stack
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        "\n-----------------------------------------------");
                    Console.WriteLine($"\nStack: {stack.StackName}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"  Status: {stack.StackStatus.Value}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"  Created: {stack.CreationTime}");

                    // The tags of each stack (etc.)
                    if (stack.Tags != null && stack.Tags.Count > 0)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("  Tags:");
                        foreach (Tag tag in stack.Tags)
                            Console.WriteLine($"    {tag.Key}, {tag.Value}");
                    }

                    // The resources of each stack
                    DescribeStackResourcesResponse responseDescribeResources =
                        await _amazonCloudFormation.DescribeStackResourcesAsync(
                            new DescribeStackResourcesRequest
                            {
                                StackName = stack.StackName
                            });
                    if (responseDescribeResources.StackResources != null &&
responseDescribeResources.StackResources.Count > 0)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("  Resources:");
                        foreach (StackResource resource in responseDescribeResources
                                     .StackResources)
                            Console.WriteLine(
                                $"    {resource.LogicalResourceId}:
{resource.ResourceStatus}");
                    }
                }
            }
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("\n-----------------------------------------------");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonCloudFormationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Unable to get stack information:\n" + ex.Message);
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonServiceException ex)
        {
            if (ex.Message.Contains("Unable to get IAM security credentials"))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine("If you are usnig SSO, be sure to install" +
                                  " the AWSSDK.SSO and AWSSDK.SSOOIDC packages.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine(ex.StackTrace);
            }

            return false;
        }
        catch (ArgumentNullException ex)
        {
            if (ex.Message.Contains("Options property cannot be empty: ClientName"))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine("If you are using SSO, have you logged in?");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine(ex.StackTrace);
            }

            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeStackResourcesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

CloudWatch esempi che utilizzano SDK per .NET (v4)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET (v4) con. CloudWatch

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve CloudWatch

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare CloudWatch.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.CloudWatch;
using Amazon.CloudWatch.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;

namespace CloudWatchActions;

public static class HelloCloudWatch
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the Amazon CloudWatch service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonCloudWatch>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
```

```
        var cloudWatchClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonCloudWatch>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var metricNamespace = "AWS/Billing";
        var response = await cloudWatchClient.ListMetricsAsync(new
ListMetricsRequest
        {
            Namespace = metricNamespace
        });
        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon CloudWatch! Following are some metrics
available in the {metricNamespace} namespace:");
        Console.WriteLine();
        if (response.Metrics != null)
        {
            foreach (var metric in response.Metrics.Take(5))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\tMetric: {metric.MetricName}");
                Console.WriteLine($"\tNamespace: {metric.Namespace}");
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tDimensions: {string.Join(", ", metric.Dimensions.Select(m =>
$"{m.Name}:{m.Value}"))}");
                Console.WriteLine();
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListMetricsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider utilizzando SDK per .NET (v4)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET (v4) con Amazon Cognito Identity Provider.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`ListUserPools`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListUserPools`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the Amazon Cognito user pools for an account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of UserPoolDescriptionType objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<UserPoolDescriptionType>> ListUserPoolsAsync()
    {
        var userPools = new List<UserPoolDescriptionType>();

        var userPoolsPaginator = _cognitoService.Paginators.ListUserPools(new
ListUserPoolsRequest());

        await foreach (var response in userPoolsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            userPools.AddRange(response.UserPools);
        }

        return userPools;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListUserPoolsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

AWS Control Tower esempi che utilizzano SDK per .NET (v4)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET (v4) con. AWS Control Tower

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve AWS Control Tower

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS Control Tower.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.ControlTower;
using Amazon.ControlTower.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;
using LogLevel = Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.LogLevel;

namespace ControlTowerActions;

/// <summary>
```

```
/// A class that introduces the AWS Control Tower by listing the
/// available baselines for the account.
/// </summary>
public class HelloControlTower
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for AWS Control Tower.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonControlTower>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<HelloControlTower>();

        var amazonClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonControlTower>();

        Console.Clear();
        Console.WriteLine("Hello, AWS Control Tower! Let's list available
 baselines:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        var baselines = new List<BaselineSummary>();

        try
        {
            var baselinesPaginator = amazonClient.Paginators.ListBaselines(new
 ListBaselinesRequest());

            await foreach (var response in baselinesPaginator.Responses)
            {
                baselines.AddRange(response.Baselines);
            }

            Console.WriteLine($"{baselines.Count} baseline(s) retrieved.");
```

```
            foreach (var baseline in baselines)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{baseline.Name}");
            }
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.AccessDeniedException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred: {ex.Message}");
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListBaselinesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Elenca le zone di atterraggio.
- Elenca, abilita, ottieni, ripristina e disabilita le linee di base.
- Elenca, abilita, ottieni e disabilita i controlli.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le AWS Control Tower funzionalità.

```
using Amazon.ControlCatalog;
using Amazon.ControlTower;
using Amazon.ControlTower.Model;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;
using Amazon.SecurityToken;
using Amazon.SecurityToken.Model;
using ControlTowerActions;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;

namespace ControlTowerBasics;

/// <summary>
/// Scenario class for AWS Control Tower basics.
/// </summary>
public class ControlTowerBasics
{
    public static bool isInteractive = true;
    public static ILogger logger = null!;
    public static IAmazonOrganizations? orgClient = null;
    public static IAmazonSecurityTokenService? stsClient = null;
    public static ControlTowerWrapper? wrapper = null;
    private static string? ouArn;
    private static bool useLandingZone = false;

    /// <summary>
    /// Main entry point for the AWS Control Tower basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments.</param>
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
```

```
    {
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonControlTower>()
                .AddAWSService<IAmazonControlCatalog>()
                .AddAWSService<IAmazonOrganizations>()
                .AddAWSService<IAmazonSecurityTokenService>()
                .AddTransient<ControlTowerWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<ControlTowerBasics>();

        wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<ControlTowerWrapper>();
        orgClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonOrganizations>();
        stsClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonSecurityTokenService>();

        await RunScenario();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Runs the example scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task RunScenario()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        Console.WriteLine("\tWelcome to the AWS Control Tower with ControlCatalog
example scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        Console.WriteLine("This demo will walk you through working with AWS Control
Tower for landing zones,");
        Console.WriteLine("managing baselines, and working with controls.");

        try
        {
            var accountId = (await stsClient!.GetCallerIdentityAsync(new
GetCallerIdentityRequest())).Account;
            Console.WriteLine($"\nAccount ID: {accountId}");

            Console.WriteLine("\nSome demo operations require the use of a landing
zone.");
            Console.WriteLine("You can use an existing landing zone or opt out of
these operations in the demo.");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("For instructions on how to set up a landing zone,");
            Console.WriteLine("see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/controltower/latest/
userguide/getting-started-from-console.html");

            // List available landing zones
            var landingZones = await wrapper!.ListLandingZonesAsync();
            if (landingZones.Count > 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("\nAvailable Landing Zones:");
                for (int i = 0; i < landingZones.Count; i++)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{i + 1}. {landingZones[i].Arn}");
                }

                Console.Write($"\nDo you want to use the first landing zone in the
 list ({landingZones[0].Arn})? (y/n): ");
                if (GetUserConfirmation())
                {
                    useLandingZone = true;
                    Console.WriteLine($"Using landing zone: {landingZones[0].Arn}");
                    ouArn = await SetupOrganizationAsync();
                }
            }

            // Managing Baselines
            Console.WriteLine("\nManaging Baselines:");
            var baselines = await wrapper.ListBaselinesAsync();
            Console.WriteLine("\nListing available Baselines:");
            BaselineSummary? controlTowerBaseline = null;
            foreach (var baseline in baselines)
            {
                if (baseline.Name == "AWSControlTowerBaseline")
                    controlTowerBaseline = baseline;
                Console.WriteLine($"  - {baseline.Name}");
            }

            EnabledBaselineSummary? identityCenterBaseline = null;
            string? baselineArn = null;

            if (useLandingZone && ouArn != null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("\nListing enabled baselines:");
                var enabledBaselines = await wrapper.ListEnabledBaselinesAsync();
                foreach (var baseline in enabledBaselines)
```

```
                {
                    if (baseline.BaselineIdentifier.Contains("baseline/
LN25R72TTG6IGPTQ"))
                        identityCenterBaseline = baseline;
                    Console.WriteLine($"  - {baseline.BaselineIdentifier}");
                }

                if (controlTowerBaseline != null)
                {
                    Console.Write("\nDo you want to enable the Control Tower
 Baseline? (y/n): ");
                    if (GetUserConfirmation())
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnabling Control Tower Baseline.");
                        var icBaselineArn = identityCenterBaseline?.Arn;
                        baselineArn = await wrapper.EnableBaselineAsync(ouArn,
                            controlTowerBaseline.Arn, "4.0", icBaselineArn ?? "");
                        var alreadyEnabled = false;
                        if (baselineArn != null)
                        {
                            Console.WriteLine($"Enabled baseline ARN:
 {baselineArn}");
                        }
                        else
                        {
                            // Find the enabled baseline
                            foreach (var enabled in enabledBaselines)
                            {
                                if (enabled.BaselineIdentifier ==
 controlTowerBaseline.Arn)
                                {
                                    baselineArn = enabled.Arn;
                                    break;
                                }
                            }

                            alreadyEnabled = true;
                            Console.WriteLine("No change, the selected baseline was
 already enabled.");
                        }

                        if (baselineArn != null)
                        {
```

```
                            Console.Write("\nDo you want to reset the Control Tower
Baseline? (y/n): ");
                            if (GetUserConfirmation())
                            {
                                Console.WriteLine($"\nResetting Control Tower
Baseline: {baselineArn}");
                                var operationId = await
wrapper.ResetEnabledBaselineAsync(baselineArn);
                                Console.WriteLine($"Reset baseline operation id:
{operationId}");
                            }

                            Console.Write("\nDo you want to disable the Control
Tower Baseline? (y/n): ");
                            if (GetUserConfirmation())
                            {
                                Console.WriteLine($"Disabling baseline ARN:
{baselineArn}");
                                var operationId = await
wrapper.DisableBaselineAsync(baselineArn);
                                Console.WriteLine($"Disabled baseline operation id:
{operationId}");
                                if (alreadyEnabled)
                                {
                                    Console.WriteLine($"\nRe-enabling Control Tower
Baseline: {baselineArn}");
                                    // Re-enable the Control Tower baseline if it
was originally enabled.
                                    await wrapper.EnableBaselineAsync(ouArn,
                                        controlTowerBaseline.Arn, "4.0",
icBaselineArn ?? "");
                                }
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }

            // Managing Controls
            Console.WriteLine("\nManaging Controls:");
            var controls = await wrapper.ListControlsAsync();
            Console.WriteLine("\nListing first 5 available Controls:");
            for (int i = 0; i < Math.Min(5, controls.Count); i++)
            {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"{i + 1}. {controls[i].Name} -
 {controls[i].Arn}");
            }

            if (useLandingZone && ouArn != null)
            {
                var enabledControls = await wrapper.ListEnabledControlsAsync(ouArn);
                Console.WriteLine("\nListing enabled controls:");
                for (int i = 0; i < enabledControls.Count; i++)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{i + 1}.
 {enabledControls[i].ControlIdentifier}");
                }

                // Find first non-enabled control
                var enabledControlArns = enabledControls.Select(c =>
 c.Arn).ToHashSet();
                var controlArn = controls.FirstOrDefault(c => !
enabledControlArns.Contains(c.Arn))?.Arn;

                if (controlArn != null)
                {
                    Console.Write($"\nDo you want to enable the control
 {controlArn}? (y/n): ");
                    if (GetUserConfirmation())
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"\nEnabling control: {controlArn}");
                        var operationId = await
 wrapper.EnableControlAsync(controlArn, ouArn);
                        if (operationId != null)
                        {
                            Console.WriteLine($"Enabled control with operation id:
 {operationId}");

                            Console.Write("\nDo you want to disable the control? (y/
n): ");
                            if (GetUserConfirmation())
                            {
                                Console.WriteLine("\nDisabling the control...");
                                var disableOpId = await
 wrapper.DisableControlAsync(controlArn, ouArn);
                                Console.WriteLine($"Disable operation ID:
 {disableOpId}");
                            }
```

```
                        }
                    }
                }
            }

            Console.WriteLine("\nThis concludes the example scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine("Thanks for watching!");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "An error occurred during the Control Tower
scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred: {ex.Message}");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sets up AWS Organizations and creates or finds a Sandbox OU.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the Sandbox organizational unit.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> SetupOrganizationAsync()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("\nChecking organization status...");

        try
        {
            var orgResponse = await orgClient!.DescribeOrganizationAsync(new
DescribeOrganizationRequest());
            var orgId = orgResponse.Organization.Id;
            Console.WriteLine($"Account is part of organization: {orgId}");
        }
        catch (AWSOrganizationsNotInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("No organization found. Creating a new
organization...");
            var createResponse = await orgClient!.CreateOrganizationAsync(new
CreateOrganizationRequest { FeatureSet = OrganizationFeatureSet.ALL });
            var orgId = createResponse.Organization.Id;
            Console.WriteLine($"Created new organization: {orgId}");
        }

        // Look for Sandbox OU
        var roots = await orgClient.ListRootsAsync(new ListRootsRequest());
```

```
        var rootId = roots.Roots[0].Id;

        Console.WriteLine("Checking for Sandbox OU...");
        var ous = await orgClient.ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentAsync(new
 ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentRequest { ParentId = rootId });
        var sandboxOu = ous.OrganizationalUnits.FirstOrDefault(ou => ou.Name ==
 "Sandbox");

        if (sandboxOu == null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Creating Sandbox OU...");
            var createOuResponse = await orgClient.CreateOrganizationalUnitAsync(new
 CreateOrganizationalUnitRequest { ParentId = rootId, Name = "Sandbox" });
            sandboxOu = createOuResponse.OrganizationalUnit;
            Console.WriteLine($"Created new Sandbox OU: {sandboxOu.Id}");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Found existing Sandbox OU: {sandboxOu.Id}");
        }

        return sandboxOu.Arn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets user confirmation by waiting for input or returning true if not
 interactive.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if user enters 'y' or if isInteractive is false, otherwise
 false.</returns>
    private static bool GetUserConfirmation()
    {
        return Console.ReadLine()?.ToLower() == "y" || !isInteractive;
    }
}
```

Metodi wrapper che vengono richiamati dallo scenario per gestire le operazioni Aurora.

```
using Amazon.ControlCatalog;
using Amazon.ControlCatalog.Model;
```

```
using Amazon.ControlTower;
using Amazon.ControlTower.Model;
using ValidationException = Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ValidationException;

namespace ControlTowerActions;

/// <summary>
/// Methods to perform AWS Control Tower actions.
/// </summary>
public class ControlTowerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonControlTower _controlTowerService;
    private readonly IAmazonControlCatalog _controlCatalogService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the wrapper class containing AWS Control Tower actions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="controlTowerService">The AWS Control Tower client object.</
param>
    /// <param name="controlCatalogService">The AWS Control Catalog client object.</
param>
    public ControlTowerWrapper(IAmazonControlTower controlTowerService,
 IAmazonControlCatalog controlCatalogService)
    {
        _controlTowerService = controlTowerService;
        _controlCatalogService = controlCatalogService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the AWS Control Tower landing zones for an account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of LandingZoneSummary objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<LandingZoneSummary>> ListLandingZonesAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            var landingZones = new List<LandingZoneSummary>();

            var landingZonesPaginator =
 _controlTowerService.Paginators.ListLandingZones(new ListLandingZonesRequest());

            await foreach (var response in landingZonesPaginator.Responses)
            {
                landingZones.AddRange(response.LandingZones);
```

```
            }

            return landingZones;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list landing zones. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List all baselines.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of baseline summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<BaselineSummary>> ListBaselinesAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            var baselines = new List<BaselineSummary>();

            var baselinesPaginator =
_controlTowerService.Paginators.ListBaselines(new ListBaselinesRequest());

            await foreach (var response in baselinesPaginator.Responses)
            {
                baselines.AddRange(response.Baselines);
            }

            return baselines;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list baselines. Here's why: {ex.ErrorCode}:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List all enabled baselines.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of enabled baseline summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<EnabledBaselineSummary>> ListEnabledBaselinesAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            var enabledBaselines = new List<EnabledBaselineSummary>();

            var enabledBaselinesPaginator =
 _controlTowerService.Paginators.ListEnabledBaselines(new
 ListEnabledBaselinesRequest());

            await foreach (var response in enabledBaselinesPaginator.Responses)
            {
                enabledBaselines.AddRange(response.EnabledBaselines);
            }

            return enabledBaselines;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list enabled baselines. Here's why:
 {ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Enable a baseline for the specified target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <param name="baselineIdentifier">The identifier of baseline to enable.</
param>
    /// <param name="baselineVersion">The version of baseline to enable.</param>
    /// <param name="identityCenterBaseline">The identifier of identity center
 baseline if it is enabled.</param>
    /// <returns>The enabled baseline ARN or null if already enabled.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> EnableBaselineAsync(string targetIdentifier, string
 baselineIdentifier, string baselineVersion, string identityCenterBaseline)
    {
        try
        {
            var parameters = new List<EnabledBaselineParameter>
```

```
            {
                new EnabledBaselineParameter
                {
                    Key = "IdentityCenterEnabledBaselineArn",
                    Value = identityCenterBaseline
                }
            };

            var request = new EnableBaselineRequest
            {
                BaselineIdentifier = baselineIdentifier,
                BaselineVersion = baselineVersion,
                TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier,
                Parameters = parameters
            };

            var response = await _controlTowerService.EnableBaselineAsync(request);
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

            // Wait for operation to complete
            while (true)
            {
                var status = await GetBaselineOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Baseline operation status: {status}");
                if (status == BaselineOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
BaselineOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
                    break;
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return response.Arn;
        }
        catch (ValidationException ex) when (ex.Message.Contains("already enabled"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Baseline is already enabled for this target");
            return null;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't enable baseline. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
```

```
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Disable a baseline for a specific target and wait for the operation to
complete.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="enabledBaselineIdentifier">The identifier of the baseline to
disable.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation ID or null if there was a conflict.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> DisableBaselineAsync(string
enabledBaselineIdentifier)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DisableBaselineRequest
            {
                EnabledBaselineIdentifier = enabledBaselineIdentifier
            };

            var response = await _controlTowerService.DisableBaselineAsync(request);
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

            // Wait for operation to complete
            while (true)
            {
                var status = await GetBaselineOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Baseline operation status: {status}");
                if (status == BaselineOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
BaselineOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
                    break;
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return operationId;
        }
        catch (ConflictException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Conflict disabling baseline: {ex.Message}. Skipping
disable step.");
            return null;
```

```
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't disable baseline. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Reset an enabled baseline for a specific target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="enabledBaselineIdentifier">The identifier of the enabled
baseline to reset.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation ID.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ResetEnabledBaselineAsync(string
enabledBaselineIdentifier)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ResetEnabledBaselineRequest
            {
                EnabledBaselineIdentifier = enabledBaselineIdentifier
            };

            var response = await
_controlTowerService.ResetEnabledBaselineAsync(request);
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

            // Wait for operation to complete
            while (true)
            {
                var status = await GetBaselineOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Baseline operation status: {status}");
                if (status == BaselineOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
BaselineOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
                    break;
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return operationId;
```

```
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Target not found, unable to reset enabled
baseline.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't reset enabled baseline. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the status of a baseline operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="operationId">The ID of the baseline operation.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation status.</returns>
    public async Task<BaselineOperationStatus> GetBaselineOperationAsync(string
operationId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetBaselineOperationRequest
            {
                OperationIdentifier = operationId
            };

            var response = await
_controlTowerService.GetBaselineOperationAsync(request);
            return response.BaselineOperation.Status;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Operation not found.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't get baseline operation status. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
```

```
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List enabled controls for a target organizational unit.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The target organizational unit identifier.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of enabled control summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<EnabledControlSummary>> ListEnabledControlsAsync(string
 targetIdentifier)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ListEnabledControlsRequest
            {
                TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier
            };

            var enabledControls = new List<EnabledControlSummary>();

            var enabledControlsPaginator =
 _controlTowerService.Paginators.ListEnabledControls(request);

            await foreach (var response in enabledControlsPaginator.Responses)
            {
                enabledControls.AddRange(response.EnabledControls);
            }

            return enabledControls;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException ex) when
 (ex.Message.Contains("not registered with AWS Control Tower"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("AWS Control Tower must be enabled to work with
 enabling controls.");
            return new List<EnabledControlSummary>();
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list enabled controls. Here's why:
 {ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
```

```
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Enable a control for a specified target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="controlArn">The ARN of the control to enable.</param>
    /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The identifier of the target (e.g., OU
ARN).</param>
    /// <returns>The operation ID or null if already enabled.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> EnableControlAsync(string controlArn, string
targetIdentifier)
    {
        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(controlArn);
            Console.WriteLine(targetIdentifier);

            var request = new EnableControlRequest
            {
                ControlIdentifier = controlArn,
                TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier
            };

            var response = await _controlTowerService.EnableControlAsync(request);
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

            // Wait for operation to complete
            while (true)
            {
                var status = await GetControlOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Control operation status: {status}");
                if (status == ControlOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
ControlOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
                    break;
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return operationId;
        }
```

```
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ValidationException ex) when
(ex.Message.Contains("already enabled"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Control is already enabled for this target");
            return null;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException ex) when
(ex.Message.Contains("not registered with AWS Control Tower"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("AWS Control Tower must be enabled to work with
enabling controls.");
            return null;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't enable control. Here's why: {ex.ErrorCode}:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Disable a control for a specified target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="controlArn">The ARN of the control to disable.</param>
    /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The identifier of the target (e.g., OU
ARN).</param>
    /// <returns>The operation ID.</returns>
    public async Task<string> DisableControlAsync(string controlArn, string
targetIdentifier)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DisableControlRequest
            {
                ControlIdentifier = controlArn,
                TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier
            };

            var response = await _controlTowerService.DisableControlAsync(request);
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

            // Wait for operation to complete
```

```
            while (true)
            {
                var status = await GetControlOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Control operation status: {status}");
                if (status == ControlOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
ControlOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
                    break;
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return operationId;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Control not found.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't disable control. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the status of a control operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="operationId">The ID of the control operation.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation status.</returns>
    public async Task<ControlOperationStatus> GetControlOperationAsync(string
operationId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetControlOperationRequest
            {
                OperationIdentifier = operationId
            };
```

```
            var response = await
_controlTowerService.GetControlOperationAsync(request);
            return response.ControlOperation.Status;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Operation not found.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't get control operation status. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List all controls in the Control Tower control catalog.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of control summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ControlSummary>> ListControlsAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            var controls = new List<ControlSummary>();

            var controlsPaginator =
_controlCatalogService.Paginators.ListControls(new
Amazon.ControlCatalog.Model.ListControlsRequest());

            await foreach (var response in controlsPaginator.Responses)
            {
                controls.AddRange(response.Controls);
            }

            return controls;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlCatalogException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list controls. Here's why: {ex.ErrorCode}:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
```

```
        }
    }

}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - CreateLandingZone
  - DeleteLandingZone
  - DisableBaseline
  - DisableControl
  - EnableBaseline
  - EnableControl
  - GetControlOperation
  - GetLandingZoneOperation
  - ListBaselines
  - ListEnabledBaselines
  - ListEnabledControls
  - ListLandingZones
  - ResetEnabledBaseline

Azioni

`DisableBaseline`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DisableBaseline`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Disable a baseline for a specific target and wait for the operation to
complete.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="enabledBaselineIdentifier">The identifier of the baseline to
disable.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation ID or null if there was a conflict.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> DisableBaselineAsync(string
enabledBaselineIdentifier)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DisableBaselineRequest
            {
                EnabledBaselineIdentifier = enabledBaselineIdentifier
            };

            var response = await _controlTowerService.DisableBaselineAsync(request);
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

            // Wait for operation to complete
            while (true)
            {
                var status = await GetBaselineOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Baseline operation status: {status}");
                if (status == BaselineOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
BaselineOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
                    break;
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return operationId;
        }
        catch (ConflictException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Conflict disabling baseline: {ex.Message}. Skipping
disable step.");
            return null;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't disable baseline. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisableBaselineconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DisableControl`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DisableControl`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Disable a control for a specified target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="controlArn">The ARN of the control to disable.</param>
    /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The identifier of the target (e.g., OU
ARN).</param>
    /// <returns>The operation ID.</returns>
    public async Task<string> DisableControlAsync(string controlArn, string
targetIdentifier)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DisableControlRequest
            {
                ControlIdentifier = controlArn,
                TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier
            };

            var response = await _controlTowerService.DisableControlAsync(request);
```

```
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

            // Wait for operation to complete
            while (true)
            {
                var status = await GetControlOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Control operation status: {status}");
                if (status == ControlOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
ControlOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
                    break;
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return operationId;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Control not found.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't disable control. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisableControlconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`EnableBaseline`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`EnableBaseline`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Enable a baseline for the specified target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <param name="baselineIdentifier">The identifier of baseline to enable.</
param>
    /// <param name="baselineVersion">The version of baseline to enable.</param>
    /// <param name="identityCenterBaseline">The identifier of identity center
 baseline if it is enabled.</param>
    /// <returns>The enabled baseline ARN or null if already enabled.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> EnableBaselineAsync(string targetIdentifier, string
 baselineIdentifier, string baselineVersion, string identityCenterBaseline)
    {
        try
        {
            var parameters = new List<EnabledBaselineParameter>
            {
                new EnabledBaselineParameter
                {
                    Key = "IdentityCenterEnabledBaselineArn",
                    Value = identityCenterBaseline
                }
            };

            var request = new EnableBaselineRequest
            {
                BaselineIdentifier = baselineIdentifier,
                BaselineVersion = baselineVersion,
                TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier,
                Parameters = parameters
            };

            var response = await _controlTowerService.EnableBaselineAsync(request);
            var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;
```

```
            // Wait for operation to complete
            while (true)
            {
                var status = await GetBaselineOperationAsync(operationId);
                Console.WriteLine($"Baseline operation status: {status}");
                if (status == BaselineOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
BaselineOperationStatus.FAILED)
                {
                    break;
                }
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return response.Arn;
        }
        catch (ValidationException ex) when (ex.Message.Contains("already enabled"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Baseline is already enabled for this target");
            return null;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't enable baseline. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, EnableBaselineconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`EnableControl`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`EnableControl`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Enable a control for a specified target.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="controlArn">The ARN of the control to enable.</param>
   /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The identifier of the target (e.g., OU
ARN).</param>
   /// <returns>The operation ID or null if already enabled.</returns>
   public async Task<string?> EnableControlAsync(string controlArn, string
targetIdentifier)
   {
       try
       {
           Console.WriteLine(controlArn);
           Console.WriteLine(targetIdentifier);

           var request = new EnableControlRequest
           {
               ControlIdentifier = controlArn,
               TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier
           };

           var response = await _controlTowerService.EnableControlAsync(request);
           var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

           // Wait for operation to complete
           while (true)
           {
               var status = await GetControlOperationAsync(operationId);
               Console.WriteLine($"Control operation status: {status}");
               if (status == ControlOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
ControlOperationStatus.FAILED)
               {
                   break;
               }
```

```
                await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
            }

            return operationId;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ValidationException ex) when
(ex.Message.Contains("already enabled"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Control is already enabled for this target");
            return null;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException ex) when
(ex.Message.Contains("not registered with AWS Control Tower"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("AWS Control Tower must be enabled to work with
enabling controls.");
            return null;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't enable control. Here's why: {ex.ErrorCode}:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, EnableControlconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetBaselineOperation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetBaselineOperation`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the status of a baseline operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="operationId">The ID of the baseline operation.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation status.</returns>
    public async Task<BaselineOperationStatus> GetBaselineOperationAsync(string
operationId)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetBaselineOperationRequest
            {
                OperationIdentifier = operationId
            };

            var response = await
_controlTowerService.GetBaselineOperationAsync(request);
            return response.BaselineOperation.Status;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Operation not found.");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't get baseline operation status. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetBaselineOperationconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetControlOperation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetControlOperation`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Get the status of a control operation.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="operationId">The ID of the control operation.</param>
   /// <returns>The operation status.</returns>
   public async Task<ControlOperationStatus> GetControlOperationAsync(string
operationId)
   {
       try
       {
           var request = new GetControlOperationRequest
           {
               OperationIdentifier = operationId
           };

           var response = await
_controlTowerService.GetControlOperationAsync(request);
           return response.ControlOperation.Status;
       }
       catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
       {
           Console.WriteLine("Operation not found.");
           throw;
       }
       catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't get control operation status. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
           throw;
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetControlOperationconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListBaselines`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListBaselines`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List all baselines.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of baseline summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<BaselineSummary>> ListBaselinesAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            var baselines = new List<BaselineSummary>();

            var baselinesPaginator =
_controlTowerService.Paginators.ListBaselines(new ListBaselinesRequest());

            await foreach (var response in baselinesPaginator.Responses)
            {
                baselines.AddRange(response.Baselines);
            }

            return baselines;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list baselines. Here's why: {ex.ErrorCode}:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListBaselinesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListEnabledBaselines`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListEnabledBaselines`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List all enabled baselines.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of enabled baseline summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<EnabledBaselineSummary>> ListEnabledBaselinesAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            var enabledBaselines = new List<EnabledBaselineSummary>();

            var enabledBaselinesPaginator =
_controlTowerService.Paginators.ListEnabledBaselines(new
ListEnabledBaselinesRequest());

            await foreach (var response in enabledBaselinesPaginator.Responses)
            {
                enabledBaselines.AddRange(response.EnabledBaselines);
            }

            return enabledBaselines;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list enabled baselines. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
```

```
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListEnabledBaselinesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListEnabledControls`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListEnabledControls`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List enabled controls for a target organizational unit.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="targetIdentifier">The target organizational unit identifier.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of enabled control summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<EnabledControlSummary>> ListEnabledControlsAsync(string
 targetIdentifier)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ListEnabledControlsRequest
            {
                TargetIdentifier = targetIdentifier
            };

            var enabledControls = new List<EnabledControlSummary>();

            var enabledControlsPaginator =
 _controlTowerService.Paginators.ListEnabledControls(request);

            await foreach (var response in enabledControlsPaginator.Responses)
            {
```

```
                enabledControls.AddRange(response.EnabledControls);
            }

            return enabledControls;
        }
        catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException ex) when
(ex.Message.Contains("not registered with AWS Control Tower"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("AWS Control Tower must be enabled to work with
enabling controls.");
            return new List<EnabledControlSummary>();
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list enabled controls. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListEnabledControlsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ListLandingZones`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListLandingZones`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the AWS Control Tower landing zones for an account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of LandingZoneSummary objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<LandingZoneSummary>> ListLandingZonesAsync()
    {
```

```
        try
        {
            var landingZones = new List<LandingZoneSummary>();

            var landingZonesPaginator =
_controlTowerService.Paginators.ListLandingZones(new ListLandingZonesRequest());

            await foreach (var response in landingZonesPaginator.Responses)
            {
                landingZones.AddRange(response.LandingZones);
            }

            return landingZones;
        }
        catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't list landing zones. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListLandingZonesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`ResetEnabledBaseline`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ResetEnabledBaseline`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Reset an enabled baseline for a specific target.
    /// </summary>
```

```
   /// <param name="enabledBaselineIdentifier">The identifier of the enabled
baseline to reset.</param>
   /// <returns>The operation ID.</returns>
   public async Task<string> ResetEnabledBaselineAsync(string
enabledBaselineIdentifier)
   {
       try
       {
           var request = new ResetEnabledBaselineRequest
           {
               EnabledBaselineIdentifier = enabledBaselineIdentifier
           };

           var response = await
_controlTowerService.ResetEnabledBaselineAsync(request);
           var operationId = response.OperationIdentifier;

           // Wait for operation to complete
           while (true)
           {
               var status = await GetBaselineOperationAsync(operationId);
               Console.WriteLine($"Baseline operation status: {status}");
               if (status == BaselineOperationStatus.SUCCEEDED || status ==
BaselineOperationStatus.FAILED)
               {
                   break;
               }
               await Task.Delay(30000); // Wait 30 seconds
           }

           return operationId;
       }
       catch (Amazon.ControlTower.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
       {
           Console.WriteLine("Target not found, unable to reset enabled
baseline.");
           throw;
       }
       catch (AmazonControlTowerException ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't reset enabled baseline. Here's why:
{ex.ErrorCode}: {ex.Message}");
           throw;
       }
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ResetEnabledBaselineconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Esempi SDK per .NET di DynamoDB con (v4)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET (v4) con DynamoDB.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello DynamoDB

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare DynamoDB.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;

namespace DynamoDBActions;
```

```
/// <summary>
/// A simple example that demonstrates basic DynamoDB operations.
/// </summary>
public class HelloDynamoDB
{
    /// <summary>
    /// HelloDynamoDB lists the existing DynamoDB tables for the default user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon DynamoDB.
        using var host =
 Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
            )
            .Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var dynamoDbClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonDynamoDB>();

        try
        {
            var request = new ListTablesRequest();
            var tableNames = new List<string>();

            var paginatorForTables = dynamoDbClient.Paginators.ListTables(request);

            await foreach (var tableName in paginatorForTables.TableNames)
            {
                tableNames.Add(tableName);
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the DynamoDB Hello Service example. " +
                              "\nLet's list your DynamoDB tables:");
            tableNames.ForEach(table =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Table: {table}");
            });
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB service error occurred while
 listing tables. {ex.Message}");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while listing tables.
 {ex.Message}");
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTablesconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea una tabella in grado di contenere i dati del filmato.
- Inserisci, ottieni e aggiorna un singolo filmato nella tabella.
- Scrivi i dati del filmato nella tabella da un file JSON di esempio.
- Esegui una query sui filmati che sono stati rilasciati in un dato anno.
- Cerca i filmati che sono stati distribuiti in diversi anni.
- Elimina un filmato dalla tabella, quindi elimina la tabella.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// This example application performs the following basic Amazon DynamoDB
/// functions:
///     CreateTableAsync
///     PutItemAsync
///     UpdateItemAsync
///     BatchWriteItemAsync
///     GetItemAsync
///     DeleteItemAsync
///     Query
///     Scan
///     DeleteItemAsync.
/// </summary>
public class DynamoDbBasics
{
    public static bool IsInteractive = true;

    // Separator for the console display.
    private static readonly string SepBar = new string('-', 80);

    /// <summary>
    /// The main entry point for the DynamoDB Basics example application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments.</param>
    /// <returns>A task representing the asynchronous operation.</returns>
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon DynamoDB.
        using var host =
 Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddTransient<DynamoDbWrapper>())
```

```
            .Build();

        // Now the wrapper is available for injection.
        var dynamoDbWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<DynamoDbWrapper>();

        var tableName = "movie_table";

        var movieFileName = @"movies.json";

        DisplayInstructions();

        // Create a new table and wait for it to be active.
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating the new table: {tableName}");

        var success = await dynamoDbWrapper.CreateMovieTableAsync(tableName);

        Console.WriteLine(success
            ? $"\nTable: {tableName} successfully created."
            : $"\nCould not create {tableName}.");

        WaitForEnter();

        // Add a single new movie to the table.
        var newMovie = new Movie
        {
            Year = 2021,
            Title = "Spider-Man: No Way Home",
        };

        success = await dynamoDbWrapper.PutItemAsync(newMovie, tableName);
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Added {newMovie.Title} to the table.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Could not add movie to table.");
        }

        WaitForEnter();

        // Update the new movie by adding a plot and rank.
        var newInfo = new MovieInfo
        {
```

```
            Plot = "With Spider-Man's identity now revealed, Peter asks" +
                   "Doctor Strange for help. When a spell goes wrong, dangerous" +
                   "foes from other worlds start to appear, forcing Peter to" +
                   "discover what it truly means to be Spider-Man.",
            Rank = 9,
        };

        success = await dynamoDbWrapper.UpdateItemAsync(newMovie, newInfo,
tableName);
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully updated the movie: {newMovie.Title}");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Could not update the movie.");
        }

        WaitForEnter();

        // Add a batch of movies to the DynamoDB table from a list of
        // movies in a JSON file.
        var itemCount = await dynamoDbWrapper.BatchWriteItemsAsync(movieFileName,
tableName);
        Console.WriteLine($"Added {itemCount} movies to the table.");

        WaitForEnter();

        // Get a movie by key. (partition + sort)
        var lookupMovie = new Movie
        {
            Title = "Jurassic Park",
            Year = 1993,
        };

        Console.WriteLine("Looking for the movie \"Jurassic Park\".");
        var item = await dynamoDbWrapper.GetItemAsync(lookupMovie, tableName);
        if (item?.Count > 0)
        {
            dynamoDbWrapper.DisplayItem(item);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't find {lookupMovie.Title}");
```

```
        }

        WaitForEnter();

        // Delete a movie.
        var movieToDelete = new Movie
        {
            Title = "The Town",
            Year = 2010,
        };

        success = await dynamoDbWrapper.DeleteItemAsync(tableName, movieToDelete);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted {movieToDelete.Title}.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete {movieToDelete.Title}.");
        }

        WaitForEnter();

        // Use Query to find all the movies released in 2010.
        int findYear = 2010;
        Console.WriteLine($"Movies released in {findYear}");
        var queryCount = await dynamoDbWrapper.QueryMoviesAsync(tableName,
findYear);
        Console.WriteLine($"Found {queryCount} movies released in {findYear}");

        WaitForEnter();

        // Use Scan to get a list of movies from 2001 to 2011.
        int startYear = 2001;
        int endYear = 2011;
        var scanCount = await dynamoDbWrapper.ScanTableAsync(tableName, startYear,
endYear);
        Console.WriteLine($"Found {scanCount} movies released between {startYear}
and {endYear}");

        WaitForEnter();

        // Delete the table.
```

```
        success = await dynamoDbWrapper.DeleteTableAsync(tableName);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted {tableName}");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete {tableName}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine("The DynamoDB Basics example application is complete.");

        WaitForEnter();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Displays the description of the application on the console.
    /// </summary>
    private static void DisplayInstructions()
    {
        if (!IsInteractive)
        {
            return;
        }

        Console.Clear();
        Console.WriteLine();
        Console.Write(new string(' ', 28));
        Console.WriteLine("DynamoDB Basics Example");
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("This demo application shows the basics of using DynamoDB
with the AWS SDK.");
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("The application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates a table with partition: year and
sort:title.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Adds a single movie to the table.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Adds movies to the table from moviedata.json.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Updates the rating and plot of the movie that was
just added.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Gets a movie using its key (partition + sort).");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Deletes a movie.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Uses QueryAsync to return all movies released in a
 given year.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t8. Uses ScanAsync to return all movies released within
 a range of years.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t9. Finally, it deletes the table that was just
 created.");
        WaitForEnter();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Simple method to wait for the Enter key to be pressed.
    /// </summary>
    private static void WaitForEnter()
    {
        if (IsInteractive)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nPress <Enter> to continue.");
            Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
            _ = Console.ReadLine();
        }
    }
}
```

Crea una tabella per contenere i dati del filmato.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new Amazon DynamoDB table and then waits for the new
    /// table to become active.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to create.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateMovieTableAsync(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonDynamoDB.CreateTableAsync(new
 CreateTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
```

```
                {
                    new AttributeDefinition
                    {
                        AttributeName = "title",
                        AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S,
                    },
                    new AttributeDefinition
                    {
                        AttributeName = "year",
                        AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N,
                    },
                },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                {
                    new KeySchemaElement
                    {
                        AttributeName = "year",
                        KeyType = KeyType.HASH,
                    },
                    new KeySchemaElement
                    {
                        AttributeName = "title",
                        KeyType = KeyType.RANGE,
                    },
                },
                BillingMode = BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST,
            });

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("Waiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = response.TableDescription.TableName,
            };

            TableStatus status;

            int sleepDuration = 2000;

            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(sleepDuration);
```

```
                var describeTableResponse = await
 _amazonDynamoDB.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while creating
 table {tableName}. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating table {tableName}.
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

Aggiunge un singolo filmato alla tabella.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Adds a new item to the table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing informtation for
    /// the movie to add to the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table where the item will be
 added.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the results of adding the item.</
returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> PutItemAsync(Movie newMovie, string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var item = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new PutItemRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                Item = item,
            };

            await _amazonDynamoDB.PutItemAsync(request);
            return true;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while putting
item. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while putting item.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

Aggiorna un singolo elemento in una tabella.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Updates an existing item in the movies table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing information for
    /// the movie to update.</param>
    /// <param name="newInfo">A MovieInfo object that contains the
    /// information that will be changed.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table that contains the movie.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the operation.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateItemAsync(
        Movie newMovie,
        MovieInfo newInfo,
        string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };
            var updates = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValueUpdate>
            {
                ["info.plot"] = new AttributeValueUpdate
                {
                    Action = AttributeAction.PUT,
                    Value = new AttributeValue { S = newInfo.Plot },
                },

                ["info.rating"] = new AttributeValueUpdate
                {
                    Action = AttributeAction.PUT,
                    Value = new AttributeValue { N = newInfo.Rank.ToString() },
                },
            };

            var request = new UpdateItemRequest
            {
                AttributeUpdates = updates,
                Key = key,
                TableName = tableName,
            };
```

```
            await _amazonDynamoDB.UpdateItemAsync(request);
            return true;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} or item was not found.
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while updating
item. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while updating item.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

Recupera un singolo elemento dalla tabella del filmato.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Gets information about an existing movie from the table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing information about
    /// the movie to retrieve.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the movie.</param>
    /// <returns>A Dictionary object containing information about the item
    /// retrieved.</returns>
    public async Task<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>> GetItemAsync(Movie
newMovie, string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
```

```
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new GetItemRequest
            {
                Key = key,
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            var response = await _amazonDynamoDB.GetItemAsync(request);
            return response.Item;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>();
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while getting
item. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while getting item.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

Scrive un batch di elementi nella tabella del filmato.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
    /// added to the DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="movieFileName">The name of the JSON file.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
    public List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
    {
        var moviesList = new List<Movie>();
        if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
        {
            return moviesList;
        }

        using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
        string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
        var allMovies = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<List<Movie>>(
            json,
            new JsonSerializerOptions
            {
                PropertyNameCaseInsensitive = true
            });

        // Now return the first 250 entries.
        if (allMovies != null && allMovies.Any())
        {
            moviesList = allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
        }
        return moviesList;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Writes 250 items to the movie table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="movieFileName">A string containing the full path to
    /// the JSON file containing movie data.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to write items to.</param>
    /// <returns>A long integer value representing the number of movies
    /// imported from the JSON file.</returns>
    public async Task<long> BatchWriteItemsAsync(
        string movieFileName, string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);
            if (!movies.Any())
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Couldn't find the JSON file with movie data.");
                return 0;
```

```
            }

            var context = new DynamoDBContextBuilder()
                // Optional call to provide a specific instance of IAmazonDynamoDB
                .WithDynamoDBClient(() => _amazonDynamoDB)
                .Build();

            var movieBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Movie>(
                new BatchWriteConfig()
                {
                    OverrideTableName = tableName
                });
            movieBatch.AddPutItems(movies);

            Console.WriteLine("Adding imported movies to the table.");
            await movieBatch.ExecuteAsync();

            return movies.Count;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table was not found during batch write operation.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred during batch write
operation. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred during batch write operation.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

Elimina un singolo elemento dalla tabella.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes a single item from a DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table from which the item
    /// will be deleted.</param>
    /// <param name="movieToDelete">A movie object containing the title and
    /// year of the movie to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
    /// delete operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteItemAsync(
        string tableName,
        Movie movieToDelete)
    {
        try
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = movieToDelete.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = movieToDelete.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new DeleteItemRequest { TableName = tableName, Key =
key, };

            await _amazonDynamoDB.DeleteItemAsync(request);
            return true;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while deleting
item. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting item.
{ex.Message}");
```

```
            throw;
        }
    }
```

Esegue una query sulla tabella per i filmati usciti in un determinato anno.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Queries the table for movies released in a particular year and
    /// then displays the information for the movies returned.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to query.</param>
    /// <param name="year">The release year for which we want to
    /// view movies.</param>
    /// <returns>The number of movies that match the query.</returns>
    public async Task<int> QueryMoviesAsync(string tableName, int year)
    {
        try
        {
            var movieTable = new TableBuilder(_amazonDynamoDB, tableName)
                .AddHashKey("year", DynamoDBEntryType.Numeric)
                .AddRangeKey("title", DynamoDBEntryType.String)
                .Build();

            var filter = new QueryFilter("year", QueryOperator.Equal, year);

            Console.WriteLine("\nFind movies released in: {year}:");

            var config = new QueryOperationConfig()
            {
                Limit = 10, // 10 items per page.
                Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
                AttributesToGet = new List<string>
                {
                    "title",
                    "year",
                },
                ConsistentRead = true,
                Filter = filter,
            };
```

```
            // Value used to track how many movies match the
            // supplied criteria.
            var moviesFound = 0;

            var search = movieTable.Query(config);
            do
            {
                var movieList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                moviesFound += movieList.Count;

                foreach (var movie in movieList)
                {
                    DisplayDocument(movie);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);

            return moviesFound;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return 0;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while querying
movies. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while querying movies.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

Esegue la ricerca dei filmati che sono usciti in un intervallo di anni.

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Scans the table for movies released between the specified years.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to scan.</param>
    /// <param name="startYear">The starting year for the range.</param>
    /// <param name="endYear">The ending year for the range.</param>
    /// <returns>The number of movies found in the specified year range.</returns>
    public async Task<int> ScanTableAsync(
        string tableName,
        int startYear,
        int endYear)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ScanRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                ExpressionAttributeNames = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                    { "#yr", "year" },
                },
                ExpressionAttributeValues = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
                {
                    { ":y_a", new AttributeValue { N = startYear.ToString() } },
                    { ":y_z", new AttributeValue { N = endYear.ToString() } },
                },
                FilterExpression = "#yr between :y_a and :y_z",
                ProjectionExpression = "#yr, title, info.actors[0], info.directors,
info.running_time_secs",
                Limit = 10 // Set a limit to demonstrate using the LastEvaluatedKey.
            };

            // Keep track of how many movies were found.
            int foundCount = 0;

            var response = new ScanResponse();
            do
            {
                response = await _amazonDynamoDB.ScanAsync(request);
                foundCount += response.Items.Count;
                response.Items.ForEach(i => DisplayItem(i));
                request.ExclusiveStartKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;
            }
            while (response?.LastEvaluatedKey?.Count > 0);
            return foundCount;
```

```
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return 0;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while scanning
table. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while scanning table.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

Elimina la tabella del filmato.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes a DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTableAsync(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            var response = await _amazonDynamoDB.DeleteTableAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Table {response.TableDescription.TableName}
successfully deleted.");
            return true;
```

```
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found and cannot be
deleted. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while deleting
table {tableName}. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting table {tableName}.
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

Azioni

`BatchWriteItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`BatchWriteItem`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Scrive un batch di elementi nella tabella del filmato.

```
/// <summary>
/// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
/// added to the DynamoDB table.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="movieFileName">The name of the JSON file.</param>
/// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
public List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
{
    var moviesList = new List<Movie>();
    if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
    {
        return moviesList;
    }

    using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
    string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
    var allMovies = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<List<Movie>>(
        json,
        new JsonSerializerOptions
        {
            PropertyNameCaseInsensitive = true
        });

    // Now return the first 250 entries.
    if (allMovies != null && allMovies.Any())
    {
```

```
            moviesList = allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
        }
        return moviesList;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Writes 250 items to the movie table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="movieFileName">A string containing the full path to
    /// the JSON file containing movie data.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to write items to.</param>
    /// <returns>A long integer value representing the number of movies
    /// imported from the JSON file.</returns>
    public async Task<long> BatchWriteItemsAsync(
        string movieFileName, string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);
            if (!movies.Any())
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Couldn't find the JSON file with movie data.");
                return 0;
            }

            var context = new DynamoDBContextBuilder()
                // Optional call to provide a specific instance of IAmazonDynamoDB
                .WithDynamoDBClient(() => _amazonDynamoDB)
                .Build();

            var movieBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Movie>(
                new BatchWriteConfig()
                {
                    OverrideTableName = tableName
                });
            movieBatch.AddPutItems(movies);

            Console.WriteLine("Adding imported movies to the table.");
            await movieBatch.ExecuteAsync();

            return movies.Count;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Table was not found during batch write operation.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred during batch write
operation. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred during batch write operation.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, BatchWriteItemconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`CreateTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTable`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new Amazon DynamoDB table and then waits for the new
    /// table to become active.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to create.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateMovieTableAsync(string tableName)
```

```
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonDynamoDB.CreateTableAsync(new
CreateTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                {
                    new AttributeDefinition
                    {
                        AttributeName = "title",
                        AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S,
                    },
                    new AttributeDefinition
                    {
                        AttributeName = "year",
                        AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N,
                    },
                },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                {
                    new KeySchemaElement
                    {
                        AttributeName = "year",
                        KeyType = KeyType.HASH,
                    },
                    new KeySchemaElement
                    {
                        AttributeName = "title",
                        KeyType = KeyType.RANGE,
                    },
                },
                BillingMode = BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST,
            });

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("Waiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = response.TableDescription.TableName,
            };
```

```
            TableStatus status;

            int sleepDuration = 2000;

            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(sleepDuration);

                var describeTableResponse = await
_amazonDynamoDB.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while creating
table {tableName}. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating table {tableName}.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTableconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteItem`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes a single item from a DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table from which the item
    /// will be deleted.</param>
    /// <param name="movieToDelete">A movie object containing the title and
    /// year of the movie to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
    /// delete operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteItemAsync(
        string tableName,
        Movie movieToDelete)
    {
        try
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = movieToDelete.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = movieToDelete.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new DeleteItemRequest { TableName = tableName, Key =
key, };

            await _amazonDynamoDB.DeleteItemAsync(request);
            return true;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
```

```
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while deleting
item. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting item.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteItemconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`DeleteTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTable`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes a DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTableAsync(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
```

```
            var request = new DeleteTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            var response = await _amazonDynamoDB.DeleteTableAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Table {response.TableDescription.TableName}
successfully deleted.");
            return true;

        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found and cannot be
deleted. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while deleting
table {tableName}. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting table {tableName}.
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTableconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`GetItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetItem`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Gets information about an existing movie from the table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing information about
    /// the movie to retrieve.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the movie.</param>
    /// <returns>A Dictionary object containing information about the item
    /// retrieved.</returns>
    public async Task<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>> GetItemAsync(Movie
newMovie, string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new GetItemRequest
            {
                Key = key,
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            var response = await _amazonDynamoDB.GetItemAsync(request);
            return response.Item;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>();
        }
```

```
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while getting
 item. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while getting item.
 {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetItemconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`PutItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutItem`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Adds a new item to the table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing informtation for
    /// the movie to add to the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table where the item will be
 added.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the results of adding the item.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutItemAsync(Movie newMovie, string tableName)
    {
```

```
        try
        {
            var item = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new PutItemRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                Item = item,
            };

            await _amazonDynamoDB.PutItemAsync(request);
            return true;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while putting
item. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while putting item.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutItemconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

`Query`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Query`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// <summary>
/// Queries the table for movies released in a particular year and
/// then displays the information for the movies returned.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to query.</param>
/// <param name="year">The release year for which we want to
/// view movies.</param>
/// <returns>The number of movies that match the query.</returns>
public async Task<int> QueryMoviesAsync(string tableName, int year)
{
    try
    {
        var movieTable = new TableBuilder(_amazonDynamoDB, tableName)
            .AddHashKey("year", DynamoDBEntryType.Numeric)
            .AddRangeKey("title", DynamoDBEntryType.String)
            .Build();

        var filter = new QueryFilter("year", QueryOperator.Equal, year);

        Console.WriteLine("\nFind movies released in: {year}:");

        var config = new QueryOperationConfig()
        {
            Limit = 10, // 10 items per page.
            Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
            AttributesToGet = new List<string>
            {
                "title",
                "year",
            },
            ConsistentRead = true,
            Filter = filter,
        };
```

```
            // Value used to track how many movies match the
            // supplied criteria.
            var moviesFound = 0;

            var search = movieTable.Query(config);
            do
            {
                var movieList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                moviesFound += movieList.Count;

                foreach (var movie in movieList)
                {
                    DisplayDocument(movie);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);

            return moviesFound;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return 0;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while querying
movies. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while querying movies.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per .NET .

`Scan`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`Scan`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Scans the table for movies released between the specified years.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to scan.</param>
    /// <param name="startYear">The starting year for the range.</param>
    /// <param name="endYear">The ending year for the range.</param>
    /// <returns>The number of movies found in the specified year range.</returns>
    public async Task<int> ScanTableAsync(
        string tableName,
        int startYear,
        int endYear)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new ScanRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                ExpressionAttributeNames = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                    { "#yr", "year" },
                },
                ExpressionAttributeValues = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
                {
                    { ":y_a", new AttributeValue { N = startYear.ToString() } },
                    { ":y_z", new AttributeValue { N = endYear.ToString() } },
                },
                FilterExpression = "#yr between :y_a and :y_z",
                ProjectionExpression = "#yr, title, info.actors[0], info.directors,
info.running_time_secs",
                Limit = 10 // Set a limit to demonstrate using the LastEvaluatedKey.
            };
```

```
            // Keep track of how many movies were found.
            int foundCount = 0;

            var response = new ScanResponse();
            do
            {
                response = await _amazonDynamoDB.ScanAsync(request);
                foundCount += response.Items.Count;
                response.Items.ForEach(i => DisplayItem(i));
                request.ExclusiveStartKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;
            }
            while (response?.LastEvaluatedKey?.Count > 0);
            return foundCount;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was not found. {ex.Message}");
            return 0;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while scanning
table. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while scanning table.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Scan nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per .NET .

`UpdateItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`UpdateItem`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Updates an existing item in the movies table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing information for
    /// the movie to update.</param>
    /// <param name="newInfo">A MovieInfo object that contains the
    /// information that will be changed.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table that contains the movie.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the operation.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateItemAsync(
        Movie newMovie,
        MovieInfo newInfo,
        string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };
            var updates = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValueUpdate>
            {
                ["info.plot"] = new AttributeValueUpdate
                {
                    Action = AttributeAction.PUT,
                    Value = new AttributeValue { S = newInfo.Plot },
                },

                ["info.rating"] = new AttributeValueUpdate
                {
```

```
                    Action = AttributeAction.PUT,
                    Value = new AttributeValue { N = newInfo.Rank.ToString() },
                },
            };

            var request = new UpdateItemRequest
            {
                AttributeUpdates = updates,
                Key = key,
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            await _amazonDynamoDB.UpdateItemAsync(request);
            return true;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} or item was not found.
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon DynamoDB error occurred while updating
item. {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while updating item.
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateItemconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

EC2 Esempi di Amazon utilizzando SDK per .NET (v4)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET (v4) con Amazon EC2.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Amazon EC2

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon EC2.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace EC2Actions;

public class HelloEc2
{
    /// <summary>
    /// HelloEc2 lists the existing security groups for the default users.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon
 EC2).
        using var host =
 Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                .AddTransient<EC2Wrapper>()
            )
```

```
            .Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var ec2Client = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonEC2>();

        try
        {
            // Retrieve information for up to 10 Amazon EC2 security groups.
            var request = new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest { MaxResults = 10 };
            var securityGroups = new List<SecurityGroup>();

            var paginatorForSecurityGroups =
                ec2Client.Paginators.DescribeSecurityGroups(request);

            await foreach (var securityGroup in
 paginatorForSecurityGroups.SecurityGroups)
            {
                securityGroups.Add(securityGroup);
            }

            // Now print the security groups returned by the call to
            // DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync.
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the EC2 Hello Service example. " +
                              "\nLet's list your Security Groups:");
            securityGroups.ForEach(group =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Security group: {group.GroupName} ID: {group.GroupId}");
            });
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An Amazon EC2 service error occurred while listing
 security groups. {ex.Message}");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while listing security groups.
 {ex.Message}");
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeSecurityGroupsconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon ECS con SDK per .NET (v4)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET (v4) con Amazon ECS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon ECS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come iniziare a usare Amazon ECS.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
using Amazon.ECS;
using Amazon.ECS.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace ECSActions;

/// <summary>
/// A class that introduces the Amazon ECS Client by listing the
/// cluster ARNs for the account.
/// </summary>
public class HelloECS
{
    static async System.Threading.Tasks.Task Main(string[] args)
    {
```

```
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
the Amazon ECS client.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonECS>()
            )
            .Build();

        var amazonECSClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonECS>();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon ECS! Following are some cluster ARNS
available in the your account");
        Console.WriteLine();

        var clusters = new List<string>();

        var clustersPaginator = amazonECSClient.Paginators.ListClusters(new
ListClustersRequest());

        await foreach (var response in clustersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            clusters.AddRange(response.ClusterArns);
        }

        if (clusters.Count > 0)
        {
            clusters.ForEach(cluster =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\tARN: {cluster}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Cluster Name: {cluster.Split("/").Last()}");
                Console.WriteLine();
            });
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("No clusters were found.");
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListClustersconsulta AWS SDK per .NET API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon S3 con SDK per .NET (v4)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per .NET (v4) con Amazon S3.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreatePresignedPost`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreatePresignedPost`.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un URL POST predefinito.

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a presigned POST URL with conditions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="s3Client">The Amazon S3 client.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key (path) where the uploaded file will
 be stored.</param>
    /// <param name="expires">When the presigned URL expires.</param>
    /// <param name="fields">Dictionary of fields to add to the form.</param>
    /// <param name="conditions">List of conditions to apply.</param>
    /// <returns>A CreatePresignedPostResponse object with URL and form fields.</
returns>
    public async Task<CreatePresignedPostResponse> CreatePresignedPostAsync(
        IAmazonS3 s3Client,
        string bucketName,
        string objectKey,
        DateTime expires,
        Dictionary<string, string>? fields = null,
        List<S3PostCondition>? conditions = null)
    {
        var request = new CreatePresignedPostRequest
        {
            BucketName = bucketName,
            Key = objectKey,
            Expires = expires
        };

        // Add custom fields if provided
        if (fields != null)
        {
            foreach (var field in fields)
            {
                request.Fields.Add(field.Key, field.Value);
            }
        }

        // Add conditions if provided
        if (conditions != null)
        {
            foreach (var condition in conditions)
            {
                request.Conditions.Add(condition);
```

```
            }
        }

        return await s3Client.CreatePresignedPostAsync(request);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione CreatePresignedPost AWS SDK per .NETAPI Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un URL prefirmato

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un URL predefinito per Amazon S3 e caricare un oggetto.

SDK per .NET (v4)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea e utilizza POST predefiniti URLs per i caricamenti diretti dal browser.

```
/// <summary>
/// Scenario demonstrating the complete workflow for presigned POST URLs:
/// 1. Create an S3 bucket
/// 2. Create a presigned POST URL
/// 3. Upload a file using the presigned POST URL
/// 4. Clean up resources
/// </summary>
public class CreatePresignedPostBasics
{
    public static ILogger<CreatePresignedPostBasics> _logger = null!;
    public static S3Wrapper _s3Wrapper = null!;
    public static UiMethods _uiMethods = null!;
    public static IHttpClientFactory _httpClientFactory = null!;
    public static bool _isInteractive = true;
    public static string? _bucketName;
```

```
    public static string? _objectKey;

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the services and logging.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The IHost instance.</param>
    public static void SetUpServices(IHost host)
    {
        var loggerFactory = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
        {
            builder.AddConsole();
        });
        _logger = new Logger<CreatePresignedPostBasics>(loggerFactory);

        _s3Wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<S3Wrapper>();
        _httpClientFactory = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IHttpClientFactory>();
        _uiMethods = new UiMethods();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Perform the actions defined for the Amazon S3 Presigned POST scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments.</param>
    /// <returns>A Task object.</returns>
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        _isInteractive = !args.Contains("--non-interactive");

        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon S3
        using var host =
Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonS3>()
                    .AddTransient<S3Wrapper>()
                    .AddHttpClient()
            )
            .Build();

        SetUpServices(host);

        try
        {
            // Display overview
            _uiMethods.DisplayOverview();
```

```
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(_isInteractive);

            // Step 1: Create bucket
            await CreateBucketAsync();
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(_isInteractive);

            // Step 2: Create presigned URL
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Step 2: Create presigned POST URL");
            var response = await CreatePresignedPostAsync();
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(_isInteractive);

            // Step 3: Display URL and fields
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Step 3: Presigned POST URL details");
            DisplayPresignedPostFields(response);
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(_isInteractive);

            // Step 4: Upload file
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Step 4: Upload test file using presigned POST
URL");
            await UploadFileAsync(response);
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(_isInteractive);

            // Step 5: Verify file exists
            await VerifyFileExistsAsync();
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(_isInteractive);

            // Step 6: Cleanup
            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Step 6: Clean up resources");
            await CleanupAsync();

            _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("S3 Presigned POST Scenario completed
successfully!");
            _uiMethods.PressEnter(_isInteractive);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Error in scenario");
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");

            // Attempt cleanup if there was an error
            if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(_bucketName))
            {
                _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Cleaning up resources after error");
                await _s3Wrapper.DeleteBucketAsync(_bucketName);
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"Cleaned up bucket: {_bucketName}");
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an S3 bucket for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task CreateBucketAsync()
    {
        _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Step 1: Create an S3 bucket");

        // Generate a default bucket name for the scenario
        var defaultBucketName = $"presigned-post-demo-
{DateTime.Now:yyyyMMddHHmmss}".ToLower();

        // Prompt user for bucket name or use default in non-interactive mode
        _bucketName = _uiMethods.GetUserInput(
            $"Enter S3 bucket name (or press Enter for '{defaultBucketName}'): ",
            defaultBucketName,
            _isInteractive);

        // Basic validation to ensure bucket name is not empty
        if (string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(_bucketName))
        {
            _bucketName = defaultBucketName;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Creating bucket: {_bucketName}");

        await _s3Wrapper.CreateBucketAsync(_bucketName);

        Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created bucket: {_bucketName}");
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a presigned POST URL.
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task<CreatePresignedPostResponse>
 CreatePresignedPostAsync()
    {
        _objectKey = "example-upload.txt";
```

```
        var expiration = DateTime.UtcNow.AddMinutes(10); // Short expiration for the
 demo

        Console.WriteLine($"Creating presigned POST URL for {_bucketName}/
{_objectKey}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Expiration: {expiration} UTC");

        var s3Client = _s3Wrapper.GetS3Client();

        var response = await _s3Wrapper.CreatePresignedPostAsync(
            s3Client, _bucketName!, _objectKey, expiration);

        Console.WriteLine("Successfully created presigned POST URL");
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Upload a file using the presigned POST URL.
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task UploadFileAsync(CreatePresignedPostResponse response)
    {

        // Create a temporary test file to upload
        string testFilePath = Path.GetTempFileName();
        string testContent = "This is a test file for the S3 presigned POST
 scenario.";

        await File.WriteAllTextAsync(testFilePath, testContent);
        Console.WriteLine($"Created test file at: {testFilePath}");

        // Upload the file using the presigned POST URL
        Console.WriteLine("\nUploading file using the presigned POST URL...");
        var uploadResult = await UploadFileWithPresignedPostAsync(response,
 testFilePath);

        // Display the upload result
        if (uploadResult.Success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Upload successful! Status code:
 {uploadResult.StatusCode}");
        }
        else
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Upload failed with status code:
 {uploadResult.StatusCode}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {uploadResult.Response}");
            throw new Exception("File upload failed");
        }

        // Clean up the temporary file
        File.Delete(testFilePath);
        Console.WriteLine("Temporary file deleted");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to upload a file using a presigned POST URL.
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task<(bool Success, HttpStatusCode StatusCode, string
 Response)> UploadFileWithPresignedPostAsync(
        CreatePresignedPostResponse response,
        string filePath)
    {
        try
        {
            _logger.LogInformation("Uploading file {filePath} using presigned POST
 URL", filePath);

            using var httpClient = _httpClientFactory.CreateClient();
            using var formContent = new MultipartFormDataContent();

            // Add all the fields from the presigned POST response
            foreach (var field in response.Fields)
            {
                formContent.Add(new StringContent(field.Value), field.Key);
            }

            // Add the file content
            var fileStream = File.OpenRead(filePath);
            var fileName = Path.GetFileName(filePath);
            var fileContent = new StreamContent(fileStream);
            fileContent.Headers.ContentType = new MediaTypeHeaderValue("text/
plain");
            formContent.Add(fileContent, "file", fileName);

            // Send the POST request
            var httpResponse = await httpClient.PostAsync(response.Url,
 formContent);
```

```
            var responseContent = await httpResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();

            // Log and return the result
            _logger.LogInformation("Upload completed with status code {statusCode}",
 httpResponse.StatusCode);

            return (httpResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode, httpResponse.StatusCode,
 responseContent);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(ex, "Error uploading file");
            return (false, HttpStatusCode.InternalServerError, ex.Message);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify that the uploaded file exists in the S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task VerifyFileExistsAsync()
    {
        _uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Step 5: Verify uploaded file exists");

        Console.WriteLine($"Checking if file exists at {_bucketName}/
{_objectKey}...");

        try
        {
            var metadata = await _s3Wrapper.GetObjectMetadataAsync(_bucketName!,
 _objectKey!);

            Console.WriteLine($"File verification successful! File exists in the
 bucket.");
            Console.WriteLine($"File size: {metadata.ContentLength} bytes");
            Console.WriteLine($"File type: {metadata.Headers.ContentType}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Last modified: {metadata.LastModified}");
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex) when (ex.StatusCode ==
 System.Net.HttpStatusCode.NotFound)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: File was not found in the bucket.");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

```
    private static void DisplayPresignedPostFields(CreatePresignedPostResponse
 response)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"Presigned POST URL: {response.Url}");
        Console.WriteLine("Form fields to include:");

        foreach (var field in response.Fields)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"  {field.Key}: {field.Value}");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up resources created by the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task CleanupAsync()
    {
        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(_bucketName))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Deleting bucket {_bucketName} and its contents...");
            bool result = await _s3Wrapper.DeleteBucketAsync(_bucketName);

            if (result)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Bucket deleted successfully");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Failed to delete bucket - it may have been
 already deleted");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Esempi di codice per lo script With AWS CLI Bash

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare lo script AWS Command Line Interface with Bash con. AWS

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Alcuni servizi contengono ulteriori categorie di esempi che mostrano come sfruttare le librerie o le funzioni specifiche del servizio.

Altre risorse

- AWS CLI con Bash script Developer Guide — Ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo di Bash con. AWS
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Servizi

- Esempi AWS CLI di DynamoDB utilizzati con lo script Bash
- EC2 Esempi di Amazon che utilizzano AWS CLI lo script Bash
- HealthImaging esempi di utilizzo AWS CLI con lo script Bash
- Esempi IAM che utilizzano AWS CLI lo script Bash
- AWS KMS esempi di utilizzo dello script AWS CLI con Bash
- Esempi di Amazon S3 che utilizzano lo script AWS CLI Bash
- AWS STS esempi di utilizzo AWS CLI con lo script Bash

Esempi AWS CLI di DynamoDB utilizzati con lo script Bash

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando lo script AWS Command Line Interface with Bash con DynamoDB.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea una tabella in grado di contenere i dati del filmato.
- Inserisci, ottieni e aggiorna un singolo filmato nella tabella.
- Scrivi i dati del filmato nella tabella da un file JSON di esempio.
- Esegui una query sui filmati che sono stati rilasciati in un dato anno.
- Cerca i filmati che sono stati distribuiti in diversi anni.
- Elimina un filmato dalla tabella, quindi elimina la tabella.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Lo scenario introduttivo di DynamoDB.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_getting_started_movies
#
# Scenario to create an Amazon DynamoDB table and perform a series of operations on
 the table.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_getting_started_movies() {

  source ./dynamodb_operations.sh

  key_schema_json_file="dynamodb_key_schema.json"
  attribute_definitions_json_file="dynamodb_attr_def.json"
  item_json_file="movie_item.json"
  key_json_file="movie_key.json"
  batch_json_file="batch.json"
  attribute_names_json_file="attribute_names.json"
  attributes_values_json_file="attribute_values.json"

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo
  echo "Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB getting started demo."
  echo
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  local table_name
  echo -n "Enter a name for a new DynamoDB table: "
  get_input
  table_name=$get_input_result

  echo '[
  {"AttributeName": "year", "KeyType": "HASH"},
   {"AttributeName": "title", "KeyType": "RANGE"}
  ]' >"$key_schema_json_file"

  echo '[
  {"AttributeName": "year", "AttributeType": "N"},
   {"AttributeName": "title", "AttributeType": "S"}
  ]' >"$attribute_definitions_json_file"
```

```
if dynamodb_create_table -n "$table_name" -a "$attribute_definitions_json_file" \
  -k "$key_schema_json_file" 1>/dev/null; then
  echo "Created a DynamoDB table named $table_name"
else
  errecho "The table failed to create. This demo will exit."
  clean_up
  return 1
fi

echo "Waiting for the table to become active...."

if dynamodb_wait_table_active -n "$table_name"; then
  echo "The table is now active."
else
  errecho "The table failed to become active. This demo will exit."
  cleanup "$table_name"
  return 1
fi

echo
echo_repeat "*" 88
echo

echo -n "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: "
get_input
local added_title
added_title=$get_input_result

local added_year
get_int_input "What year was it released? "
added_year=$get_input_result

local rating
get_float_input "On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it? " "1" "10"
rating=$get_input_result

local plot
echo -n "Summarize the plot for me: "
get_input
plot=$get_input_result

echo '{
  "year": {"N" :"'"$added_year"'"},
```

```
    "title": {"S" :  "'"$added_title"'"},
    "info": {"M" : {"plot": {"S" : "'"$plot"'"}, "rating": {"N" :"'"$rating"'"} } }
   }' >"$item_json_file"

  if dynamodb_put_item -n "$table_name" -i "$item_json_file"; then
    echo "The movie '$added_title' was successfully added to the table
'$table_name'."
  else
    errecho "Put item failed. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$table_name"
    return 1
  fi

  echo
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  echo "Let's update your movie '$added_title'."
  get_float_input "You rated it $rating, what new rating would you give it? " "1"
"10"
  rating=$get_input_result

  echo -n "You summarized the plot as '$plot'."
  echo "What would you say now? "
  get_input
  plot=$get_input_result

  echo '{
    "year": {"N" :"'"$added_year"'"},
    "title": {"S" :  "'"$added_title"'"}
    }' >"$key_json_file"

  echo '{
    ":r": {"N" :"'"$rating"'"},
    ":p": {"S" : "'"$plot"'"}
   }' >"$item_json_file"

  local update_expression="SET info.rating = :r, info.plot = :p"

  if dynamodb_update_item -n "$table_name" -k "$key_json_file" -e
"$update_expression" -v "$item_json_file"; then
    echo "Updated '$added_title' with new attributes."
  else
    errecho "Update item failed. This demo will exit."
```

```
    clean_up "$table_name"
    return 1
  fi

  echo
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  echo "We will now use batch write to upload 150 movie entries into the table."

  local batch_json
  for batch_json in movie_files/movies_*.json; do
    echo "{ \"$table_name\" : $(<"$batch_json") }" >"$batch_json_file"
    if dynamodb_batch_write_item -i "$batch_json_file" 1>/dev/null; then
      echo "Entries in $batch_json added to table."
    else
      errecho "Batch write failed. This demo will exit."
      clean_up "$table_name"
      return 1
    fi
  done

  local title="The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring"
  local year="2001"

  if get_yes_no_input "Let's move on...do you want to get info about '$title'? (y/n)
"; then
    echo '{
  "year": {"N" :"'"$year"'"},
  "title": {"S" :  "'"$title"'"}
  }' >"$key_json_file"
    local info
    info=$(dynamodb_get_item -n "$table_name" -k "$key_json_file")

    # shellcheck disable=SC2181
    if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
      errecho "Get item failed. This demo will exit."
      clean_up "$table_name"
      return 1
    fi

    echo "Here is what I found:"
    echo "$info"
  fi
```

```
  local ask_for_year=true
  while [[ "$ask_for_year" == true ]]; do
    echo "Let's get a list of movies released in a given year."
    get_int_input "Enter a year between 1972 and 2018: " "1972" "2018"
    year=$get_input_result
    echo '{
    "#n": "year"
    }' >"$attribute_names_json_file"

    echo '{
    ":v": {"N" :"'"$year"'"}
    }' >"$attributes_values_json_file"

    response=$(dynamodb_query -n "$table_name" -k "#n=:v" -a
"$attribute_names_json_file" -v "$attributes_values_json_file")

    # shellcheck disable=SC2181
    if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
      errecho "Query table failed. This demo will exit."
      clean_up "$table_name"
      return 1
    fi

    echo "Here is what I found:"
    echo "$response"

    if ! get_yes_no_input "Try another year? (y/n) "; then
      ask_for_year=false
    fi
  done

  echo "Now let's scan for movies released in a range of years. Enter a year: "
  get_int_input "Enter a year between 1972 and 2018: " "1972" "2018"
  local start=$get_input_result

  get_int_input "Enter another year: " "1972" "2018"
  local end=$get_input_result

  echo '{
    "#n": "year"
    }' >"$attribute_names_json_file"

  echo '{
```

```
    ":v1": {"N" : "'"$start"'"},
    ":v2": {"N" : "'"$end"'"}
    }' >"$attributes_values_json_file"

  response=$(dynamodb_scan -n "$table_name" -f "#n BETWEEN :v1 AND :v2" -a
"$attribute_names_json_file" -v "$attributes_values_json_file")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "Scan table failed. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$table_name"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "Here is what I found:"
  echo "$response"

  echo
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  echo "Let's remove your movie '$added_title' from the table."

  if get_yes_no_input "Do you want to remove '$added_title'? (y/n) "; then
    echo '{
  "year": {"N" :"'"$added_year"'"},
  "title": {"S" :  "'"$added_title"'"}
  }' >"$key_json_file"

    if ! dynamodb_delete_item -n "$table_name" -k "$key_json_file"; then
      errecho "Delete item failed. This demo will exit."
      clean_up "$table_name"
      return 1
    fi
  fi

  if get_yes_no_input "Do you want to delete the table '$table_name'? (y/n) "; then
    if ! clean_up "$table_name"; then
      return 1
    fi
  else
    if ! clean_up; then
      return 1
    fi
```

```
  fi

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni DynamoDB utilizzate in questo scenario.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_create_table
#
# This function creates an Amazon DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table to create.
#       -a attribute_definitions -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and their
 types.
#       -k key_schema -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and their key types.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_create_table() {
  local table_name attribute_definitions key_schema response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_create_table"
    echo "Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table with on-demand billing."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table to create."
    echo " -a attribute_definitions -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and
 their types."
    echo " -k key_schema -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and their key
 types."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:a:k:h" option; do
```

```
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      a) attribute_definitions="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) key_schema="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$attribute_definitions" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an attribute definitions json file path the -a
parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$key_schema" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key schema json file path the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    attribute_definitions:   $attribute_definitions"
  iecho "    key_schema:   $key_schema"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
```

```
    --attribute-definitions file://"$attribute_definitions" \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --key-schema file://"$key_schema" )

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-table operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_describe_table
#
# This function returns the status of a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#
#  Response:
#       - TableStatus:
#     And:
#       0 - Table is active.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_describe_table {
  local table_name
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ########################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ########################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_describe_table"
    echo "Describe the status of a DynamoDB table."
    echo "  -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
```

```
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  local table_status
    table_status=$(
      aws dynamodb describe-table \
        --table-name "$table_name" \
        --output text \
        --query 'Table.TableStatus'
    )

   local error_code=${?}

    if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
      aws_cli_error_log "$error_code"
      errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-table operation failed.$table_status"
      return 1
    fi

  echo "$table_status"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
```

```
# function dynamodb_put_item
#
# This function puts an item into a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -i item  -- Path to json file containing the item values.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_put_item() {
  local table_name item response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_put_item"
    echo "Put an item into a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -i item  -- Path to json file containing the item values."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      i) item="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1
```

```
  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$item" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an item with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    item:   $item"
  iecho ""
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --item file://"$item")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}

###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_update_item
#
# This function updates an item in a DynamoDB table.
#
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item to
 update.
```

```
#       -e update expression  -- An expression that defines one or more attributes
 to be updated.
#       -v values  -- Path to json file containing the update values.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_update_item() {
  local table_name keys update_expression values response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_update_item"
    echo "Update an item in a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to update."
    echo " -e update expression  -- An expression that defines one or more
 attributes to be updated."
    echo " -v values  -- Path to json file containing the update values."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:k:e:v:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
      e) update_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      v) values="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
```

```
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi
if [[ -z "$update_expression" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide an update expression with the -e parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$values" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a values json file path the -v parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
iecho "    keys:   $keys"
iecho "    update_expression:   $update_expression"
iecho "    values:   $values"

response=$(aws dynamodb update-item \
  --table-name "$table_name" \
  --key file://"$keys" \
  --update-expression "$update_expression" \
  --expression-attribute-values file://"$values")

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports update-item operation failed.$response"
  return 1
fi
```

```
  return 0

}

##############################################################################
# function dynamodb_batch_write_item
#
# This function writes a batch of items into a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i item  -- Path to json file containing the items to write.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#############################################################################
function dynamodb_batch_write_item() {
  local item response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ########################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ########################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_batch_write_item"
    echo "Write a batch of items into a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -i item  -- Path to json file containing the items to write."
    echo ""
  }
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) item="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
```

```
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$item" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an item with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    item:   $item"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb batch-write-item \
    --request-items file://"$item")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports batch-write-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}

###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_get_item
#
# This function gets an item from a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item to
 get.
#       [-q query]  -- Optional JMESPath query expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The item as text output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
```

```
function dynamodb_get_item() {
  local table_name keys query response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_get_item"
    echo "Get an item from a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to get."
    echo " [-q query]  -- Optional JMESPath query expression."
    echo ""
  }
  query=""
  while getopts "n:k:q:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
      q) query="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
    usage
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
    response=$(aws dynamodb get-item \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key file://"$keys" \
      --output text \
      --query "$query")
  else
    response=$(
      aws dynamodb get-item \
        --table-name "$table_name" \
        --key file://"$keys" \
        --output text
    )
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports get-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
    echo "$response" | sed "/^\t/s/\t//1" # Remove initial tab that the JMSEPath
 query inserts on some strings.
  else
    echo "$response"
  fi

  return 0
}

###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_query
#
# This function queries a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k key_condition_expression -- The key condition expression.
```

```
#       -a attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute names.
#       -v attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute values.
#       [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The items as json output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function dynamodb_query() {
  local table_name key_condition_expression attribute_names attribute_values
 projection_expression response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_query"
    echo "Query a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k key_condition_expression -- The key condition expression."
    echo " -a attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute names."
    echo " -v attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute
 values."
    echo " [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:k:a:v:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) key_condition_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      a) attribute_names="${OPTARG}" ;;
      v) attribute_values="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) projection_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
```

```
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$key_condition_expression" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key condition expression with the -k
parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$attribute_names" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a attribute names with the -a parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$attribute_values" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a attribute values with the -v parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$projection_expression" ]]; then
    response=$(aws dynamodb query \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key-condition-expression "$key_condition_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$attribute_values")
  else
    response=$(aws dynamodb query \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key-condition-expression "$key_condition_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$attribute_values" \
      --projection-expression "$projection_expression")
```

```
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports query operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_scan
#
# This function scans a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -f filter_expression  -- The filter expression.
#       -a expression_attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the expression
 attribute names.
#       -v expression_attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the
 expression attribute values.
#       [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The items as json output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##########################################################################
function dynamodb_scan() {
  local table_name filter_expression expression_attribute_names
 expression_attribute_values projection_expression response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
```

```
  echo "function dynamodb_scan"
  echo "Scan a DynamoDB table."
  echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
  echo " -f filter_expression  -- The filter expression."
  echo " -a expression_attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the
expression attribute names."
  echo " -v expression_attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the
expression attribute values."
  echo " [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression."
  echo ""
}

while getopts "n:f:a:v:p:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    f) filter_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
    a) expression_attribute_names="${OPTARG}" ;;
    v) expression_attribute_values="${OPTARG}" ;;
    p) projection_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$filter_expression" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a filter expression with the -f parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi
```

```
  if [[ -z "$expression_attribute_names" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide expression attribute names with the -a
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$expression_attribute_values" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide expression attribute values with the -v
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$projection_expression" ]]; then
    response=$(aws dynamodb scan \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --filter-expression "$filter_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$expression_attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$expression_attribute_values")
  else
    response=$(aws dynamodb scan \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --filter-expression "$filter_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$expression_attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$expression_attribute_values" \
      --projection-expression "$projection_expression")
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports scan operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_delete_item
```

```
#
# This function deletes an item from a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item to
 delete.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function dynamodb_delete_item() {
  local table_name keys response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_delete_item"
    echo "Delete an item from a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to delete."
    echo ""
  }
  while getopts "n:k:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1
```

```
  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    keys:   $keys"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb delete-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --key file://"$keys")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}

###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_delete_table
#
# This function deletes a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table to delete.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
```

```
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_delete_table() {
  local table_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_delete_table"
    echo "Deletes an Amazon DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table to delete."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb delete-table \
    --table-name "$table_name")

  local error_code=${?}
```

```
  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-table operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utility utilizzate in questo scenario.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
```

```
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query

- Scan
- UpdateItem

Azioni

`BatchGetItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`BatchGetItem`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_batch_get_item
#
# This function gets a batch of items from a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i item  -- Path to json file containing the keys of the items to get.
#
#  Returns:
#       The items as json output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##########################################################################
function dynamodb_batch_get_item() {
  local item response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_batch_get_item"
    echo "Get a batch of items from a DynamoDB table."
```

```
    echo " -i item  -- Path to json file containing the keys of the items to get."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) item="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$item" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an item with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws dynamodb batch-get-item \
    --request-items file://"$item")
  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports batch-get-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi
```

```
  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta BatchGetItem AWS CLICommand Reference.

`BatchWriteItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`BatchWriteItem`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_batch_write_item
#
# This function writes a batch of items into a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i item  -- Path to json file containing the items to write.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
################################################################################
function dynamodb_batch_write_item() {
  local item response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ########################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ########################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_batch_write_item"
    echo "Write a batch of items into a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -i item  -- Path to json file containing the items to write."
    echo ""
```

```
  }
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) item="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$item" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an item with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    item:   $item"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb batch-write-item \
    --request-items file://"$item")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports batch-write-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

################################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
################################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
```

```
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta BatchWriteItem AWS CLICommand Reference.

`CreateTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTable`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_create_table
#
# This function creates an Amazon DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table to create.
#       -a attribute_definitions -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and their
 types.
#       -k key_schema -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and their key types.
#
```

```
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_create_table() {
  local table_name attribute_definitions key_schema response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_create_table"
    echo "Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table with on-demand billing."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table to create."
    echo " -a attribute_definitions -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and
 their types."
    echo " -k key_schema -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and their key
 types."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:a:k:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      a) attribute_definitions="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) key_schema="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$attribute_definitions" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an attribute definitions json file path the -a
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$key_schema" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key schema json file path the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    attribute_definitions:   $attribute_definitions"
  iecho "    key_schema:   $key_schema"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --attribute-definitions file://"$attribute_definitions" \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --key-schema file://"$key_schema" )

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-table operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
```

```
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
##############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
```

```
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateTable AWS CLICommand Reference.

`DeleteItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteItem`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_delete_item
#
# This function deletes an item from a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item to
 delete.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##########################################################################
```

```
function dynamodb_delete_item() {
  local table_name keys response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_delete_item"
    echo "Delete an item from a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to delete."
    echo ""
  }
  while getopts "n:k:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    keys:   $keys"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb delete-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --key file://"$keys")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
```

```
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteItem AWS CLICommand Reference.

`DeleteTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTable`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_delete_table
#
# This function deletes a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table to delete.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
################################################################################
function dynamodb_delete_table() {
  local table_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_delete_table"
    echo "Deletes an Amazon DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table to delete."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
```

```
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb delete-table \
    --table-name "$table_name")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-table operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
```

```
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

#############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
#############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

#############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
#############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
```

```
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteTable AWS CLICommand Reference.

`DescribeTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeTable`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_describe_table
#
# This function returns the status of a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#
#  Response:
#       - TableStatus:
#     And:
#       0 - Table is active.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_describe_table {
  local table_name
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
```

```
# Function usage explanation
#####################################
function usage() {
  echo "function dynamodb_describe_table"
  echo "Describe the status of a DynamoDB table."
  echo "  -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

local table_status
  table_status=$(
    aws dynamodb describe-table \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --output text \
      --query 'Table.TableStatus'
  )

 local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log "$error_code"
```

```
      errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-table operation failed.$table_status"
      return 1
    fi

  echo "$table_status"

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

################################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
################################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
```

```
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeTable AWS CLICommand Reference.

`GetItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetItem`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_get_item
#
# This function gets an item from a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item to
 get.
#       [-q query]  -- Optional JMESPath query expression.
#
#  Returns:
```

```
#       The item as text output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_get_item() {
  local table_name keys query response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_get_item"
    echo "Get an item from a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to get."
    echo " [-q query]  -- Optional JMESPath query expression."
    echo ""
  }
  query=""
  while getopts "n:k:q:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
      q) query="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
```

```
  fi

  if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
    response=$(aws dynamodb get-item \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key file://"$keys" \
      --output text \
      --query "$query")
  else
    response=$(
      aws dynamodb get-item \
        --table-name "$table_name" \
        --key file://"$keys" \
        --output text
    )
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports get-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
    echo "$response" | sed "/^\t/s/\t//1" # Remove initial tab that the JMSEPath
 query inserts on some strings.
  else
    echo "$response"
  fi

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi
```

```
  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetItem AWS CLICommand Reference.

`ListTables`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTables`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_list_tables
#
# This function lists all the tables in a DynamoDB.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##########################################################################
function dynamodb_list_tables() {
  response=$(aws dynamodb list-tables \
    --output text \
    --query "TableNames")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports batch-write-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response" | tr -s "[:space:]" "\n"
```

```
  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

################################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
################################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
```

```
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTables AWS CLICommand Reference.

`PutItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutItem`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_put_item
#
# This function puts an item into a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -i item  -- Path to json file containing the item values.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function dynamodb_put_item() {
  local table_name item response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
```

```
# Function usage explanation
#####################################
function usage() {
  echo "function dynamodb_put_item"
  echo "Put an item into a DynamoDB table."
  echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
  echo " -i item  -- Path to json file containing the item values."
  echo ""
}

while getopts "n:i:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    i) item="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$item" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide an item with the -i parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
iecho "    item:   $item"
iecho ""
iecho ""
```

```
  response=$(aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --item file://"$item")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

#############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
```

```
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutItem AWS CLICommand Reference.

`Query`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Query`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_query
#
# This function queries a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k key_condition_expression -- The key condition expression.
#       -a attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute names.
#       -v attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute values.
#       [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The items as json output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_query() {
  local table_name key_condition_expression attribute_names attribute_values
 projection_expression response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_query"
    echo "Query a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k key_condition_expression -- The key condition expression."
    echo " -a attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute names."
    echo " -v attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute
 values."
```

```
    echo " [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:k:a:v:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) key_condition_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      a) attribute_names="${OPTARG}" ;;
      v) attribute_values="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) projection_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$key_condition_expression" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key condition expression with the -k
parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$attribute_names" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a attribute names with the -a parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$attribute_values" ]]; then
```

```
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a attribute values with the -v parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$projection_expression" ]]; then
    response=$(aws dynamodb query \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key-condition-expression "$key_condition_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$attribute_values")
  else
    response=$(aws dynamodb query \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key-condition-expression "$key_condition_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$attribute_values" \
      --projection-expression "$projection_expression")
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports query operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
```

```
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento di AWS CLI .

Scan

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`Scan`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_scan
#
# This function scans a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -f filter_expression  -- The filter expression.
#       -a expression_attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the expression
 attribute names.
#       -v expression_attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the
 expression attribute values.
#       [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The items as json output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function dynamodb_scan() {
  local table_name filter_expression expression_attribute_names
 expression_attribute_values projection_expression response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_scan"
    echo "Scan a DynamoDB table."
```

```
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -f filter_expression  -- The filter expression."
    echo " -a expression_attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the
expression attribute names."
    echo " -v expression_attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the
expression attribute values."
    echo " [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:f:a:v:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      f) filter_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      a) expression_attribute_names="${OPTARG}" ;;
      v) expression_attribute_values="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) projection_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$filter_expression" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a filter expression with the -f parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$expression_attribute_names" ]]; then
```

```
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide expression attribute names with the -a
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$expression_attribute_values" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide expression attribute values with the -v
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$projection_expression" ]]; then
    response=$(aws dynamodb scan \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --filter-expression "$filter_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$expression_attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$expression_attribute_values")
  else
    response=$(aws dynamodb scan \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --filter-expression "$filter_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$expression_attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$expression_attribute_values" \
      --projection-expression "$projection_expression")
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports scan operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi
```

```
  return 0
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Scansione nella Documentazione di riferimento di AWS CLI .

`UpdateItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`UpdateItem`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_update_item
#
# This function updates an item in a DynamoDB table.
#
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item to
 update.
#       -e update expression  -- An expression that defines one or more attributes
 to be updated.
#       -v values  -- Path to json file containing the update values.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function dynamodb_update_item() {
  local table_name keys update_expression values response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
```

```
 ######################################
 # Function usage explanation
 ######################################
 function usage() {
   echo "function dynamodb_update_item"
   echo "Update an item in a DynamoDB table."
   echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
   echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
to update."
   echo " -e update expression  -- An expression that defines one or more
attributes to be updated."
   echo " -v values  -- Path to json file containing the update values."
   echo ""
 }

 while getopts "n:k:e:v:h" option; do
   case "${option}" in
     n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
     k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
     e) update_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
     v) values="${OPTARG}" ;;
     h)
       usage
       return 0
       ;;
     \?)
       echo "Invalid parameter"
       usage
       return 1
       ;;
   esac
 done
 export OPTIND=1

 if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
   errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
   usage
   return 1
 fi

 if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
   errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
   usage
   return 1
```

```
  fi
  if [[ -z "$update_expression" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an update expression with the -e parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$values" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a values json file path the -v parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    keys:   $keys"
  iecho "    update_expression:   $update_expression"
  iecho "    values:   $values"

  response=$(aws dynamodb update-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --key file://"$keys" \
    --update-expression "$update_expression" \
    --expression-attribute-values file://"$values")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports update-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
```

```
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
##############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
```

```
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateItem AWS CLICommand Reference.

Scenari

Scenari dell'indice secondario globale avanzato

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare configurazioni avanzate di Global Secondary Index.

- Crea una tabella con più GSIs.
- Crea una tabella con capacità su richiesta e GSI.
- Metti gli elementi in una tabella con più elementi. GSIs
- Interrogazione GSIs multipla con condizioni diverse.

AWS CLI con script Bash

Crea una tabella con più GSIs di una tabella.

```
# Create a table with multiple GSIs
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicLibrary \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=AlbumTitle,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=Genre,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=Year,AttributeType=N \
    --key-schema \
```

```
        AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --global-secondary-indexes \
        "[
            {
                \"IndexName\": \"AlbumIndex\",
                \"KeySchema\": [{\"AttributeName\":\"AlbumTitle\",\"KeyType\":\"HASH
\"}],
                \"Projection\": {\"ProjectionType\":\"ALL\"}
            },
            {
                \"IndexName\": \"GenreYearIndex\",
                \"KeySchema\": [
                    {\"AttributeName\":\"Genre\",\"KeyType\":\"HASH\"},
                    {\"AttributeName\":\"Year\",\"KeyType\":\"RANGE\"}
                ],
                \"Projection\": {\"ProjectionType\":\"INCLUDE\",\"NonKeyAttributes
\":[\"Artist\",\"SongTitle\"]}
            }
        ]"
```

Crea una tabella con capacità su richiesta e GSI.

```
# Create a table with on-demand capacity and GSI
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicOnDemand \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=Genre,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --global-secondary-indexes \
        "[
            {
                \"IndexName\": \"GenreIndex\",
                \"KeySchema\": [{\"AttributeName\":\"Genre\",\"KeyType\":\"HASH\"}],
                \"Projection\": {\"ProjectionType\":\"ALL\"}
            }
```

```
        ]"
```

Metti gli elementi in una tabella con più elementi. GSIs

```
# Add items to MusicLibrary table
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name MusicLibrary \
    --item '{
        "Artist": {"S": "The Beatles"},
        "SongTitle": {"S": "Hey Jude"},
        "AlbumTitle": {"S": "Past Masters"},
        "Genre": {"S": "Rock"},
        "Year": {"N": "1968"}
    }'

aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name MusicLibrary \
    --item '{
        "Artist": {"S": "Miles Davis"},
        "SongTitle": {"S": "So What"},
        "AlbumTitle": {"S": "Kind of Blue"},
        "Genre": {"S": "Jazz"},
        "Year": {"N": "1959"}
    }'
```

Interroga gli elementi da una tabella con più elementi GSIs.

```
# Query the AlbumIndex GSI
echo "Querying AlbumIndex GSI:"
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name MusicLibrary \
    --index-name AlbumIndex \
    --key-condition-expression "AlbumTitle = :album" \
    --expression-attribute-values '{":album":{"S":"Kind of Blue"}}'

# Query the GenreYearIndex GSI with a range condition
echo "Querying GenreYearIndex GSI with range condition:"
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name MusicLibrary \
    --index-name GenreYearIndex \
    --key-condition-expression "Genre = :genre AND #yr > :year" \
```

```
    --expression-attribute-names '{"#yr": "Year"}' \
    --expression-attribute-values '{":genre":{"S":"Rock"},":year":{"N":"1965"}}'
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - CreateTable
  - PutItem
  - Query

Crea e gestisci tabelle globali MRSC

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare e gestire tabelle globali DynamoDB con Multi-Region Strong Consistency (MRSC).

- Crea una tabella con Multi-Region Strong Consistency.
- Verifica la configurazione MRSC e lo stato della replica.
- Verifica una forte coerenza tra le regioni con letture immediate.
- Esegui scritture condizionali con garanzie MRSC.
- Pulisci le risorse della tabella globale MRSC.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

Crea una tabella con una forte coerenza multiregionale.

```
# Step 1: Create a new table in us-east-2 (primary region for MRSC)
# Note: Table must be empty when enabling MRSC
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --region us-east-2

# Wait for table to become active
```

```
aws dynamodb wait table-exists --table-name MusicTable --region us-east-2

# Step 2: Add replica and witness with Multi-Region Strong Consistency
# MRSC requires exactly three replicas in supported regions
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --replica-updates '[{"Create": {"RegionName": "us-east-1"}}]' \
    --global-table-witness-updates '[{"Create": {"RegionName": "us-west-2"}}]' \
    --multi-region-consistency STRONG \
    --region us-east-2
```

Verifica la configurazione MRSC e lo stato della replica.

```
# Verify the global table configuration and MRSC setting
aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --region us-east-2 \
    --query 'Table.
{TableName:TableName,TableStatus:TableStatus,MultiRegionConsistency:MultiRegionConsistency,R
{Region:RegionName,Status:ReplicaStatus}}'
```

Verifica una forte coerenza con letture immediate in tutte le regioni.

```
# Write an item to the primary region
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --item '{"Artist": {"S":"The Beatles"},"SongTitle": {"S":"Hey Jude"},"Album":
 {"S":"The Beatles 1967-1970"},"Year": {"N":"1968"}}' \
    --region us-east-2

# Read the item from replica region to verify strong consistency (cannot read or
 write to witness)
# No wait time needed - MRSC provides immediate consistency
echo "Reading from us-east-1 (immediate consistency):"
aws dynamodb get-item \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --key '{"Artist": {"S":"The Beatles"},"SongTitle": {"S":"Hey Jude"}}' \
    --consistent-read \
    --region us-east-1
```

Esegui scritture condizionali con garanzie MRSC.

```
# Perform a conditional update from a different region
# This demonstrates that conditions work consistently across all regions
aws dynamodb update-item \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --key '{"Artist": {"S":"The Beatles"},"SongTitle": {"S":"Hey Jude"}}' \
    --update-expression "SET #rating = :rating" \
    --condition-expression "attribute_exists(Artist)" \
    --expression-attribute-names '{"#rating": "Rating"}' \
    --expression-attribute-values '{":rating": {"N":"5"}}' \
    --region us-east-1
```

Pulisci le risorse della tabella globale MRSC.

```
# Remove replica tables (must be done before deleting the primary table)
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --replica-updates '[{"Delete": {"RegionName": "us-east-1"}}]' \
    --global-table-witness-updates '[{"Delete": {"RegionName": "us-west-2"}}]' \
    --region us-east-2

# Wait for replicas to be deleted
echo "Waiting for replicas to be deleted..."
sleep 30

# Delete the primary table
aws dynamodb delete-table \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --region us-east-2
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem

- UpdateItem
- UpdateTable

Gestisci gli indici secondari globali

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come gestire l'intero ciclo di vita degli indici secondari globali.

- Crea una tabella con un indice secondario globale.
- Aggiungi un nuovo GSI a una tabella esistente.
- Aggiorna (aumenta) il throughput caldo del GSI.
- Interroga i dati utilizzando. GSIs
- Eliminare un GSI.

AWS CLI con script Bash

Crea una tabella con un indice secondario globale.

```
# Create a table with a GSI
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=AlbumTitle,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --global-secondary-indexes \
        "IndexName=AlbumIndex,\
        KeySchema=[{AttributeName=AlbumTitle,KeyType=HASH}],\
        Projection={ProjectionType=ALL}"
```

Aggiungi un nuovo GSI (su richiesta) a una tabella esistente.

```
# Add a new GSI to an existing table
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
```

```
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=Genre,AttributeType=S \
    --global-secondary-index-updates \
        "[{\"Create\":{\"IndexName\":\"GenreIndex\",\
        \"KeySchema\":[{\"AttributeName\":\"Genre\",\"KeyType\":\"HASH\"}],\
        \"Projection\":{\"ProjectionType\":\"ALL\"}}}]"
```

Aggiorna (aumenta) il throughput caldo del GSI.

```
# Increase the warm throughput of a GSI (default values are 12k reads, 4k writes)
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --global-secondary-index-updates \
        "[{\"Update\":{\"IndexName\":\"AlbumIndex\",\
        \"WarmThroughput\":{\"ReadUnitsPerSecond\":15000,\"WriteUnitsPerSecond
\":6000}}}]"
```

Interroga i dati utilizzando. GSIs

```
# Query the AlbumIndex GSI
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --index-name AlbumIndex \
    --key-condition-expression "AlbumTitle = :album" \
    --expression-attribute-values '{":album":{"S":"Let It Be"}}'

# Query the GenreIndex GSI
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --index-name GenreIndex \
    --key-condition-expression "Genre = :genre" \
    --expression-attribute-values '{":genre":{"S":"Jazz"}}'
```

Eliminare un GSI.

```
# Delete a GSI from a table
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --global-secondary-index-updates \
```

```
        "[{\"Delete\":{\"IndexName\":\"GenreIndex\"}}]"
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteTable
  - Query
  - UpdateTable

Gestisci le politiche basate sulle risorse

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come gestire il ciclo di vita completo delle politiche basate sulle risorse per le tabelle DynamoDB.

- Crea una tabella con una politica delle risorse.
- Ottieni una politica delle risorse.
- Aggiorna una politica delle risorse.
- Eliminare una politica delle risorse.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

Crea una tabella con una politica delle risorse.

```
# Step 1: Create a DynamoDB table
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST

# Step 2: Create a resource-based policy document
cat > policy.json << 'EOF'
{
```

```
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/DynamoDBReadOnly"
      },
      "Action": [
        "dynamodb:GetItem",
        "dynamodb:BatchGetItem",
        "dynamodb:Query",
        "dynamodb:Scan"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/MusicCollection"
    }
  ]
}
EOF

# Step 3: Attach the resource-based policy to the table
aws dynamodb put-resource-policy \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/MusicCollection \
    --policy file://policy.json
```

Ottieni una politica delle risorse.

```
# Get the resource-based policy attached to a table
aws dynamodb get-resource-policy \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/MusicCollection
```

Aggiorna una politica delle risorse.

```
# Step 1: Create an updated policy document
cat > updated-policy.json << 'EOF'
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": [
```

```
          "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/DynamoDBReadOnly",
          "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/DynamoDBAnalytics"
        ]
      },
      "Action": [
        "dynamodb:GetItem",
        "dynamodb:BatchGetItem",
        "dynamodb:Query",
        "dynamodb:Scan"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/MusicCollection"
    }
  ]
}
EOF

# Step 2: Update the resource-based policy on the table
aws dynamodb put-resource-policy \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/MusicCollection \
    --policy file://updated-policy.json
```

Eliminare una politica delle risorse.

```
# Delete the resource-based policy from a table
aws dynamodb delete-resource-policy \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/MusicCollection
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteResourcePolicy
  - GetResourcePolicy
  - PutResourcePolicy

Imposta il controllo degli accessi basato sugli attributi

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare il controllo degli accessi basato sugli attributi (ABAC) per DynamoDB.

- Crea una policy IAM per ABAC.
- Crea tabelle con tag per diversi reparti.
- Elenca e filtra le tabelle in base ai tag.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

Crea una policy IAM per ABAC.

```
# Step 1: Create a policy document for ABAC
cat > abac-policy.json << 'EOF'
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "dynamodb:GetItem",
        "dynamodb:BatchGetItem",
        "dynamodb:Query",
        "dynamodb:Scan"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:*:*:table/*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "aws:ResourceTag/Department": "${aws:PrincipalTag/Department}"
        }
      }
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "dynamodb:PutItem",
        "dynamodb:UpdateItem",
        "dynamodb:DeleteItem",
        "dynamodb:BatchWriteItem"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:*:*:table/*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "aws:ResourceTag/Department": "${aws:PrincipalTag/Department}",
          "aws:ResourceTag/Environment": "Development"
        }
```

```
      }
    }
  ]
}
EOF

# Step 2: Create the IAM policy
aws iam create-policy \
    --policy-name DynamoDBDepartmentBasedAccess \
    --policy-document file://abac-policy.json
```

Crea tabelle con tag per diversi reparti.

```
# Create a DynamoDB table with tags for ABAC
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name FinanceData \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=RecordID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=RecordID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --tags \
        Key=Department,Value=Finance \
        Key=Environment,Value=Development

# Create another table with different tags
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MarketingData \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=RecordID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=RecordID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --tags \
        Key=Department,Value=Marketing \
        Key=Environment,Value=Production
```

Elenca e filtra le tabelle in base ai tag.

```
# List all DynamoDB tables
echo "Listing all tables:"
```

```
aws dynamodb list-tables

# Get ARNs for all tables
echo -e "\nGetting ARNs for all tables:"
TABLE_ARNS=$(aws dynamodb list-tables --query "TableNames[*]" --output text | xargs
 -I {} aws dynamodb describe-table --table-name {} --query "Table.TableArn" --output
 text)

# For each table ARN, list its tags
echo -e "\nListing tags for each table:"
for ARN in $TABLE_ARNS; do
    TABLE_NAME=$(echo $ARN | awk -F/ '{print $2}')
    echo -e "\nTags for table: $TABLE_NAME"
    aws dynamodb list-tags-of-resource --resource-arn $ARN
done

# Example: Find tables with a specific tag
echo -e "\nFinding tables with Environment=Production tag:"
for ARN in $TABLE_ARNS; do
    TABLE_NAME=$(echo $ARN | awk -F/ '{print $2}')
    TAGS=$(aws dynamodb list-tags-of-resource --resource-arn $ARN --query "Tags[?
Key=='Environment' && Value=='Production']" --output text)
    if [ ! -z "$TAGS" ]; then
        echo "Table with Production tag: $TABLE_NAME"
    fi
done
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateTable
  - ListTables

Lavora con gli indici secondari locali

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare e interrogare tabelle con indici secondari locali.

- Creare una tabella con un indice secondario locale (LSI).
- Crea una tabella LSIs con più tipi di proiezione.
- Interroga i dati utilizzando LSIs.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

Crea una tabella con un indice secondario locale.

```
# Create a table with a Local Secondary Index
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name CustomerOrders \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=OrderID,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=OrderDate,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,KeyType=HASH \
        AttributeName=OrderID,KeyType=RANGE \
    --local-secondary-indexes \
        "IndexName=OrderDateIndex,\
        KeySchema=[{AttributeName=CustomerID,KeyType=HASH},
{AttributeName=OrderDate,KeyType=RANGE}],\
        Projection={ProjectionType=ALL}" \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST
```

Crea una tabella con più elementi LSIs.

```
# Create a table with multiple Local Secondary Indexes
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name CustomerDetails \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=Name,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=Email,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=RegistrationDate,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,KeyType=HASH \
        AttributeName=Name,KeyType=RANGE \
    --local-secondary-indexes \
        "[
            {
                \"IndexName\": \"EmailIndex\",
                \"KeySchema\": [
                    {\"AttributeName\":\"CustomerID\",\"KeyType\":\"HASH\"},
                    {\"AttributeName\":\"Email\",\"KeyType\":\"RANGE\"}
                ],
```

```
                \"Projection\": {\"ProjectionType\":\"INCLUDE\",\"NonKeyAttributes
\":[\"Address\",\"Phone\"]}
            },
            {
                \"IndexName\": \"RegistrationIndex\",
                \"KeySchema\": [
                    {\"AttributeName\":\"CustomerID\",\"KeyType\":\"HASH\"},
                    {\"AttributeName\":\"RegistrationDate\",\"KeyType\":\"RANGE\"}
                ],
                \"Projection\": {\"ProjectionType\":\"KEYS_ONLY\"}
            }
        ]" \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST
```

Interroga i dati utilizzando LSIs.

```
# Query the OrderDateIndex LSI
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name CustomerOrders \
    --index-name OrderDateIndex \
    --key-condition-expression "CustomerID = :custId AND OrderDate BETWEEN :date1
 AND :date2" \
    --expression-attribute-values '{
        ":custId": {"S": "C1"},
        ":date1": {"S": "2023-01-01"},
        ":date2": {"S": "2023-02-01"}
    }'

# Query with a filter expression
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name CustomerOrders \
    --index-name OrderDateIndex \
    --key-condition-expression "CustomerID = :custId" \
    --filter-expression "Amount > :amount" \
    --expression-attribute-values '{
        ":custId": {"S": "C1"},
        ":amount": {"N": "150"}
    }'
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .

- CreateTable
- Query

Lavora con Streams e Time-to-Live

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come gestire i flussi e le funzionalità di DynamoDB. Time-to-Live

- Crea una tabella con Streams abilitato.
- Descrivi Streams.
- Crea una funzione Lambda per l'elaborazione degli stream.
- Abilita TTL su una tabella.
- Aggiungi elementi con attributi TTL.
- Descrivi le impostazioni TTL.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

Crea una tabella con Streams abilitato.

```
# Create a table with DynamoDB Streams enabled
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name StreamsDemo \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=ID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=ID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --stream-specification StreamEnabled=true,StreamViewType=NEW_AND_OLD_IMAGES
```

Descrivi Streams.

```
# Get information about the stream
aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name StreamsDemo \
    --query "Table.StreamSpecification"

# Get the stream ARN
```

```
STREAM_ARN=$(aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name StreamsDemo \
    --query "Table.LatestStreamArn" \
    --output text)

echo "Stream ARN: $STREAM_ARN"

# Describe the stream
aws dynamodbstreams describe-stream \
    --stream-arn $STREAM_ARN
```

Crea una funzione Lambda per Streams.

```
# Step 1: Create an IAM role for the Lambda function
cat > trust-policy.json << 'EOF'
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
    }
  ]
}
EOF

aws iam create-role \
    --role-name DynamoDBStreamsLambdaRole \
    --assume-role-policy-document file://trust-policy.json

# Step 2: Attach permissions to the role
aws iam attach-role-policy \
    --role-name DynamoDBStreamsLambdaRole \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/AWSLambdaDynamoDBExecutionRole

# Step 3: Create a Lambda function (code would be in a separate file)
echo "Lambda function creation would be done separately with appropriate code"

# Step 4: Create an event source mapping
```

```
echo "Example command to create event source mapping:"
echo "aws lambda create-event-source-mapping \\"
echo "    --function-name ProcessDynamoDBRecords \\"
echo "    --event-source $STREAM_ARN \\"
echo "    --batch-size 100 \\"
echo "    --starting-position LATEST"
```

Abilita TTL su una tabella.

```
# Create a table for TTL demonstration
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=ID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=ID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST

# Wait for table to become active
aws dynamodb wait table-exists --table-name TTLDemo

# Enable TTL on the table
aws dynamodb update-time-to-live \
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --time-to-live-specification "Enabled=true, AttributeName=ExpirationTime"
```

Aggiungi elementi con attributi TTL.

```
# Calculate expiration time (current time + 1 day in seconds)
EXPIRATION_TIME=$(date -d "+1 day" +%s)

# Add an item with TTL attribute
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --item '{
        "ID": {"S": "item1"},
        "Data": {"S": "This item will expire in 1 day"},
        "ExpirationTime": {"N": "'$EXPIRATION_TIME'"}
    }'

# Add an item that expires in 1 hour
```

```
EXPIRATION_TIME_HOUR=$(date -d "+1 hour" +%s)
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --item '{
        "ID": {"S": "item2"},
        "Data": {"S": "This item will expire in 1 hour"},
        "ExpirationTime": {"N": "'$EXPIRATION_TIME_HOUR'"}
    }'
```

Descrivi le impostazioni TTL.

```
# Describe TTL settings for a table
aws dynamodb describe-time-to-live \
    --table-name TTLDemo
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateTable
  - DescribeTable
  - DescribeTimeToLive
  - PutItem
  - UpdateTimeToLive

Lavora con tabelle globali e replica multiregionale (Eventual Consistence) (MREC)

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come gestire le tabelle globali DynamoDB con replica multiregione con eventuale consistenza (MREC).

- Crea una tabella con replica multiregione (MREC).
- Inserisci e ottieni elementi dalle tabelle di replica.
- Rimuovi le repliche one-by-one.
- Effettua la pulizia eliminando la tabella.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

Crea una tabella con replica multiregione.

```
# Step 1: Create a new table (MusicTable) in US East (Ohio), with DynamoDB Streams
 enabled (NEW_AND_OLD_IMAGES)
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH \
        AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --stream-specification StreamEnabled=true,StreamViewType=NEW_AND_OLD_IMAGES \
    --region us-east-2

# Step 2: Create an identical MusicTable table in US East (N. Virginia)
aws dynamodb update-table --table-name MusicTable --cli-input-json \
'{
  "ReplicaUpdates":
  [
    {
      "Create": {
        "RegionName": "us-east-1"
      }
    }
  ]
}' \
--region us-east-2

# Step 3: Create a table in Europe (Ireland)
aws dynamodb update-table --table-name MusicTable --cli-input-json \
'{
  "ReplicaUpdates":
  [
    {
      "Create": {
        "RegionName": "eu-west-1"
      }
    }
  ]
}' \
```

```
--region us-east-2
```

Descrivi la tabella multiregionale.

```
# Step 4: View the list of replicas created using describe-table
aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --region us-east-2 \
    --query 'Table.
{TableName:TableName,TableStatus:TableStatus,MultiRegionConsistency:MultiRegionConsistency,R
{Region:RegionName,Status:ReplicaStatus}}'
```

Inserisci gli elementi in una tabella di replica.

```
# Step 5: To verify that replication is working, add a new item to the Music table
 in US East (Ohio)
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --item '{"Artist": {"S":"item_1"},"SongTitle": {"S":"Song Value 1"}}' \
    --region us-east-2
```

Ottieni elementi dalle tabelle di replica.

```
# Step 6: Wait for a few seconds, and then check to see whether the item has been
# successfully replicated to US East (N. Virginia) and Europe (Ireland)
aws dynamodb get-item \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --key '{"Artist": {"S":"item_1"},"SongTitle": {"S":"Song Value 1"}}' \
    --region us-east-1

aws dynamodb get-item \
    --table-name MusicTable \
    --key '{"Artist": {"S":"item_1"},"SongTitle": {"S":"Song Value 1"}}' \
    --region eu-west-1
```

Rimuovi le repliche.

```
# Step 7: Delete the replica table in Europe (Ireland) Region
```

```
aws dynamodb update-table --table-name MusicTable --cli-input-json \
'{
  "ReplicaUpdates":
  [
    {
      "Delete": {
        "RegionName": "eu-west-1"
      }
    }
  ]
}' \
--region us-east-2

# Delete the replica table in US East (N. Virginia) Region
aws dynamodb update-table --table-name MusicTable --cli-input-json \
'{
  "ReplicaUpdates":
  [
    {
      "Delete": {
        "RegionName": "us-east-1"
      }
    }
  ]
}' \
--region us-east-2
```

Ripulisci eliminando la tabella.

```
# Clean up: Delete the primary table
aws dynamodb delete-table --table-name MusicTable --region us-east-2

echo "Global table demonstration complete."
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable

- GetItem
- PutItem
- UpdateTable

Lavora con l'etichettatura delle risorse

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come gestire i tag per le risorse DynamoDB.

- Crea una tabella con tag.
- Elenca i tag associati a una risorsa.
- Aggiungi tag a una risorsa.
- Rimuove i tag da una risorsa.
- Filtra le tabelle per tag.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

Crea una tabella con tag.

```
# Create a table with tags
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name TaggedTable \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=ID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=ID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --tags \
        Key=Environment,Value=Production \
        Key=Project,Value=Analytics \
        Key=Owner,Value=DataTeam
```

Elenca i tag associati a una risorsa.

```
# Get the table ARN
TABLE_ARN=$(aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name TaggedTable \
    --query "Table.TableArn" \
    --output text)
```

```
# List tags for the table
aws dynamodb list-tags-of-resource \
    --resource-arn $TABLE_ARN
```

Aggiungi tag a una risorsa.

```
# Add tags to an existing table
aws dynamodb tag-resource \
    --resource-arn $TABLE_ARN \
    --tags \
        Key=CostCenter,Value=12345 \
        Key=BackupSchedule,Value=Daily
```

Rimuove i tag da una risorsa.

```
# Remove tags from a table
aws dynamodb untag-resource \
    --resource-arn $TABLE_ARN \
    --tag-keys Owner BackupSchedule
```

Filtra le tabelle per tag.

```
# Create another table with different tags
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name AnotherTaggedTable \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=ID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=ID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --tags \
        Key=Environment,Value=Development \
        Key=Project,Value=Testing

# Wait for table to become active
aws dynamodb wait table-exists --table-name AnotherTaggedTable

# List all tables
```

```
echo "All tables:"
aws dynamodb list-tables

# Get ARNs for all tables
echo -e "\nFiltering tables by Environment=Production tag:"
TABLE_ARNS=$(aws dynamodb list-tables --query "TableNames[*]" --output text | xargs
 -I {} aws dynamodb describe-table --table-name {} --query "Table.TableArn" --output
 text)

# Find tables with specific tag
for ARN in $TABLE_ARNS; do
    TABLE_NAME=$(echo $ARN | awk -F/ '{print $2}')
    TAGS=$(aws dynamodb list-tags-of-resource --resource-arn $ARN --query "Tags[?
Key=='Environment' && Value=='Production']" --output text)
    if [ ! -z "$TAGS" ]; then
        echo "Table with Production tag: $TABLE_NAME"
    fi
done
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - CreateTable
  - ListTagsOfResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

Lavora con la crittografia delle tabelle

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come gestire le opzioni di crittografia per le tabelle DynamoDB.

- Crea una tabella con crittografia predefinita.
- Crea una tabella con una CMK gestita dal cliente.
- Aggiorna le impostazioni di crittografia delle tabelle.
- Descrivi la crittografia delle tabelle.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

Crea una tabella con crittografia predefinita.

```
# Create a table with default encryption (AWS owned key)
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name CustomerData \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --sse-specification Enabled=true,SSEType=KMS
```

Crea una tabella con una CMK gestita dal cliente.

```
# Step 1: Create a customer managed key in KMS
aws kms create-key \
    --description "Key for DynamoDB table encryption" \
    --key-usage ENCRYPT_DECRYPT \
    --customer-master-key-spec SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT

# Store the key ID for later use
KEY_ID=$(aws kms list-keys --query "Keys[?contains(KeyArn, 'Key for
 DynamoDB')].KeyId" --output text)

# Step 2: Create a table with the customer managed key
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name SensitiveData \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=RecordID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=RecordID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --sse-specification Enabled=true,SSEType=KMS,KMSMasterKeyId=$KEY_ID
```

Aggiorna la crittografia delle tabelle.

```
# Update a table to use a different KMS key
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name CustomerData \
    --sse-specification Enabled=true,SSEType=KMS,KMSMasterKeyId=$KEY_ID
```

Descrivi la crittografia delle tabelle.

```
# Describe the table to see encryption settings
aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name CustomerData \
    --query "Table.SSEDescription"
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - CreateKey
  - CreateTable
  - DescribeTable
  - UpdateTable

EC2 Esempi di Amazon che utilizzano AWS CLI lo script Bash

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando lo script AWS Command Line Interface with Bash con Amazon EC2.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creare una coppia di chiavi e un gruppo di sicurezza.
- Selezionare un'Amazon Machine Image (AMI) e un tipo di istanza compatibile e quindi creare un'istanza.
- Arrestare e riavviare l'istanza.
- Associazione di un indirizzo IP elastico all'istanza
- Connettiti alla tua istanza con SSH, quindi elimina le risorse.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
###############################################################################
# function get_started_with_ec2_instances
#
# Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started using EC2 instances.
#
#     "EC2 access" permissions are needed to run this code.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
###############################################################################
function get_started_with_ec2_instances() {
  # Requires version 4 for mapfile.
  local required_version=4.0

  # Get the current Bash version
  # Check if BASH_VERSION is set
```

```
 local current_version
 if [[ -n "$BASH_VERSION" ]]; then
   # Convert BASH_VERSION to a number for comparison
   current_version=$BASH_VERSION
 else
   # Get the current Bash version using the bash command
   current_version=$(bash --version | head -n 1 | awk '{ print $4 }')
 fi

 # Convert version strings to numbers for comparison
 local required_version_num current_version_num
 required_version_num=$(echo "$required_version" | awk -F. '{ print ($1 * 10000) +
($2 * 100) + $3 }')
 current_version_num=$(echo "$current_version" | awk -F. '{ print ($1 * 10000) +
($2 * 100) + $3 }')

 # Compare versions
 if ((current_version_num < required_version_num)); then
   echo "Error: This script requires Bash version $required_version or higher."
   echo "Your current Bash version is number is $current_version."
   exit 1
 fi

 {
   if [ "$EC2_OPERATIONS_SOURCED" != "True" ]; then

     source ./ec2_operations.sh
   fi
 }

 echo_repeat "*" 88
 echo "Welcome to the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) get started with
instances demo."
 echo_repeat "*" 88
 echo

 echo "Let's create an RSA key pair that you can be use to securely connect to "
 echo "your EC2 instance."

 echo -n "Enter a unique name for your key: "
 get_input
 local key_name
 key_name=$get_input_result
```

```
local temp_dir
temp_dir=$(mktemp -d)
local key_file_name="$temp_dir/${key_name}.pem"

if ec2_create_keypair -n "${key_name}" -f "${key_file_name}"; then
  echo "Created a key pair $key_name and saved the private key to $key_file_name"
  echo
else
  errecho "The key pair failed to create. This demo will exit."
  return 1
fi

chmod 400 "${key_file_name}"

if yes_no_input "Do you want to list some of your key pairs? (y/n) "; then
  local keys_and_fingerprints
  keys_and_fingerprints="$(ec2_describe_key_pairs)" && {
    local image_name_and_id
    while IFS=$'\n' read -r image_name_and_id; do
      local entries
      IFS=$'\t' read -ra entries <<<"$image_name_and_id"
      echo "Found rsa key ${entries[0]} with fingerprint:"
      echo "     ${entries[1]}"
    done <<<"$keys_and_fingerprints"

  }
fi

echo_repeat "*" 88
echo_repeat "*" 88

echo "Let's create a security group to manage access to your instance."
echo -n "Enter a unique name for your security group: "
get_input
local security_group_name
security_group_name=$get_input_result
local security_group_id
security_group_id=$(ec2_create_security_group -n "$security_group_name" \
  -d "Security group for EC2 instance") || {
  errecho "The security failed to create. This demo will exit."
  clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name"
  return 1
}
```

```
  echo "Security group created with ID $security_group_id"
  echo

  local public_ip
  public_ip=$(curl -s http://checkip.amazonaws.com)

  echo "Let's add a rule to allow SSH only from your current IP address."
  echo "Your public IP address is $public_ip"
  echo -n "press return to add this rule to your security group."
  get_input

  if ! ec2_authorize_security_group_ingress -g "$security_group_id" -i "$public_ip"
 -p tcp -f 22 -t 22; then
    errecho "The security group rules failed to update. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "Security group rules updated"

  local security_group_description
  security_group_description="$(ec2_describe_security_groups -g
 "${security_group_id}")" || {
    errecho "Failed to describe security groups. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id"
    return 1
  }

  mapfile -t parameters <<<"$security_group_description"
  IFS=$'\t' read -ra entries <<<"${parameters[0]}"
  echo "Security group: ${entries[0]}"
  echo "    ID: ${entries[1]}"
  echo "    VPC: ${entries[2]}"
  echo "Inbound permissions:"
  IFS=$'\t' read -ra entries <<<"${parameters[1]}"
  echo "    IpProtocol: ${entries[0]}"
  echo "    FromPort: ${entries[1]}"
  echo "    ToPort: ${entries[2]}"
  echo "    CidrIp: ${parameters[2]}"

  local parameters
  parameters="$(ssm_get_parameters_by_path -p "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-
latest")" || {
    errecho "Failed to get parameters. This demo will exit."
```

```
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id"
    return 1

  }

  local image_ids=""
  mapfile -t parameters <<<"$parameters"
  for image_name_and_id in "${parameters[@]}"; do
    IFS=$'\t' read -ra values <<<"$image_name_and_id"
    if [[ "${values[0]}" == *"amzn2"* ]]; then
      image_ids+="${values[1]} "
    fi
  done

  local images
  images="$(ec2_describe_images -i "$image_ids")" || {
    errecho "Failed to describe images. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id"
    return 1

  }

  new_line_and_tab_to_list "$images"
  local images=("${list_result[@]}")

  # Get the size of the array
  local images_count=${#images[@]}

  if ((images_count == 0)); then
    errecho "No images found. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id"
    return 1
  fi

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo_repeat "*" 88

  echo "Let's create an instance from an Amazon Linux 2 AMI. Here are some options:"
  for ((i = 0; i < images_count; i += 3)); do
    echo "$(((i / 3) + 1)) - ${images[$i]}"
  done

  integer_input "Please enter the number of the AMI you want to use: " 1
"$((images_count / 3))"
```

```
  local choice=$get_input_result
  choice=$(((choice - 1) * 3))

  echo "Great choice."
  echo

  local architecture=${images[$((choice + 1))]}
  local image_id=${images[$((choice + 2))]}
  echo "Here are some instance types that support the ${architecture} architecture
 of the image:"
  response="$(ec2_describe_instance_types -a "${architecture}" -t
 "*.micro,*.small")" || {
    errecho "Failed to describe instance types. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id"
    return 1
  }

  local instance_types
  mapfile -t instance_types <<<"$response"

  # Get the size of the array
  local instance_types_count=${#instance_types[@]}

  echo "Here are some options:"
  for ((i = 0; i < instance_types_count; i++)); do
    echo "$((i + 1)) - ${instance_types[$i]}"
  done

  integer_input "Which one do you want to use? " 1 "${#instance_types[@]}
"
  choice=$get_input_result
  local instance_type=${instance_types[$((choice - 1))]}
  echo "Another great choice."
  echo

  echo "Creating your instance and waiting for it to start..."
  local instance_id
  instance_id=$(ec2_run_instances -i "$image_id" -t "$instance_type" -k "$key_name"
 -s "$security_group_id") || {
    errecho "Failed to run instance. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id"
    return 1
  }
```

```
  ec2_wait_for_instance_running -i "$instance_id"
  echo "Your instance is ready:"
  echo

  local instance_details
  instance_details="$(ec2_describe_instances -i "${instance_id}")"

  echo
  print_instance_details "${instance_details}"

  local public_ip
  public_ip=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $6}')
  echo
  echo "You can use SSH to connect to your instance"
  echo "If the connection attempt times out, you might have to manually update the
SSH ingress rule"
  echo "for your IP address in the AWS Management Console."
  connect_to_instance "$key_file_name" "$public_ip"

  echo -n "Press Enter when you're ready to continue the demo: "
  get_input

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo_repeat "*" 88

  echo "Let's stop and start your instance to see what changes."
  echo "Stopping your instance and waiting until it's stopped..."
  ec2_stop_instances -i "$instance_id"
  ec2_wait_for_instance_stopped -i "$instance_id"

  echo "Your instance is stopped. Restarting..."

  ec2_start_instances -i "$instance_id"
  ec2_wait_for_instance_running -i "$instance_id"

  echo "Your instance is running again."
  local instance_details
  instance_details="$(ec2_describe_instances -i "${instance_id}")"

  print_instance_details "${instance_details}"

  public_ip=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $6}')

  echo "Every time your instance is restarted, its public IP address changes"
```

```
  connect_to_instance "$key_file_name" "$public_ip"

  echo -n "Press Enter when you're ready to continue the demo: "
  get_input

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo_repeat "*" 88

  echo "You can allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it with your instance"
  echo "to keep a consistent IP address even when your instance restarts."

  local result
  result=$(ec2_allocate_address -d vpc) || {
    errecho "Failed to allocate an address. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id" "$instance_id"
    return 1
  }

  local elastic_ip allocation_id
  elastic_ip=$(echo "$result" | awk '{print $1}')
  allocation_id=$(echo "$result" | awk '{print $2}')

  echo "Allocated static Elastic IP address: $elastic_ip"

  local association_id
  association_id=$(ec2_associate_address -i "$instance_id" -a "$allocation_id") || {
    errecho "Failed to associate an address. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id" "$instance_id"
"$allocation_id"
    return 1
  }

  echo "Associated your Elastic IP with your instance."
  echo "You can now use SSH to connect to your instance by using the Elastic IP."
  connect_to_instance "$key_file_name" "$elastic_ip"

  echo -n "Press Enter when you're ready to continue the demo: "
  get_input

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo_repeat "*" 88

  echo "Let's stop and start your instance to see what changes."
  echo "Stopping your instance and waiting until it's stopped..."
```

```
  ec2_stop_instances -i "$instance_id"
  ec2_wait_for_instance_stopped -i "$instance_id"

  echo "Your instance is stopped. Restarting..."

  ec2_start_instances -i "$instance_id"
  ec2_wait_for_instance_running -i "$instance_id"

  echo "Your instance is running again."
  local instance_details
  instance_details="$(ec2_describe_instances -i "${instance_id}")"

  print_instance_details "${instance_details}"

  echo "Because you have associated an Elastic IP with your instance, you can"
  echo "connect by using a consistent IP address after the instance restarts."
  connect_to_instance "$key_file_name" "$elastic_ip"

  echo -n "Press Enter when you're ready to continue the demo: "
  get_input

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo_repeat "*" 88

  if yes_no_input "Do you want to delete the resources created in this demo: (y/n)
 "; then
    clean_up "$key_name" "$key_file_name" "$security_group_id" "$instance_id" \
      "$allocation_id" "$association_id"
  else
    echo "The following resources were not deleted."
    echo "Key pair: $key_name"
    echo "Key file: $key_file_name"
    echo "Security group: $security_group_id"
    echo "Instance: $instance_id"
    echo "Elastic IP address: $elastic_ip"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function clean_up
#
# This function cleans up the created resources.
#     $1 - The name of the ec2 key pair to delete.
#     $2 - The name of the key file to delete.
```

```
#     $3 - The ID of the security group to delete.
#     $4 - The ID of the instance to terminate.
#     $5 - The ID of the elastic IP address to release.
#     $6 - The ID of the elastic IP address to disassociate.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
##############################################################################
function clean_up() {
  local result=0
  local key_pair_name=$1
  local key_file_name=$2
  local security_group_id=$3
  local instance_id=$4
  local allocation_id=$5
  local association_id=$6

  if [ -n "$association_id" ]; then
    # bashsupport disable=BP2002
    if (ec2_disassociate_address -a "$association_id"); then
      echo "Disassociated elastic IP address with ID $association_id"
    else
      errecho "The elastic IP address disassociation failed."
      result=1
    fi
  fi

  if [ -n "$allocation_id" ]; then
    # bashsupport disable=BP2002
    if (ec2_release_address -a "$allocation_id"); then
      echo "Released elastic IP address with ID $allocation_id"
    else
      errecho "The elastic IP address release failed."
      result=1
    fi
  fi

  if [ -n "$instance_id" ]; then
    # bashsupport disable=BP2002
    if (ec2_terminate_instances -i "$instance_id"); then
      echo "Started terminating instance with ID $instance_id"

      ec2_wait_for_instance_terminated -i "$instance_id"
```

```
    else
      errecho "The instance terminate failed."
      result=1
    fi
  fi

  if [ -n "$security_group_id" ]; then
    # bashsupport disable=BP2002
    if (ec2_delete_security_group -i "$security_group_id"); then
      echo "Deleted security group with ID $security_group_id"
    else
      errecho "The security group delete failed."
      result=1
    fi
  fi

  if [ -n "$key_pair_name" ]; then
    # bashsupport disable=BP2002
    if (ec2_delete_keypair -n "$key_pair_name"); then
      echo "Deleted key pair named $key_pair_name"
    else
      errecho "The key pair delete failed."
      result=1
    fi
  fi

  if [ -n "$key_file_name" ]; then
    rm -f "$key_file_name"
  fi

  return $result
}

###############################################################################
# function ssm_get_parameters_by_path
#
# This function retrieves one or more parameters from the AWS Systems Manager
 Parameter Store
# by specifying a parameter path.
#
# Parameters:
#       -p parameter_path - The path of the parameter(s) to retrieve.
#
# And:
```

```
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function ssm_get_parameters_by_path() {
  local parameter_path response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ssm_get_parameters_by_path"
    echo "Retrieves one or more parameters from the AWS Systems Manager Parameter
 Store by specifying a parameter path."
    echo "  -p parameter_path - The path of the parameter(s) to retrieve."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      p) parameter_path="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$parameter_path" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a parameter path with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ssm get-parameters-by-path \
    --path "$parameter_path" \
    --query "Parameters[*].[Name, Value]" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log $?
```

```
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports get-parameters-by-path operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function print_instance_details
#
# This function prints the details of an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instance.
#
# Parameters:
#       instance_details - The instance details in the format "InstanceId ImageId
 InstanceType KeyName VpcId PublicIpAddress State.Name".
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function print_instance_details() {
  local instance_details="$1"

  if [[ -z "${instance_details}" ]]; then
    echo "Error: Missing required instance details argument."
    return 1
  fi

  local instance_id image_id instance_type key_name vpc_id public_ip state
  instance_id=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $1}')
  image_id=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $2}')
  instance_type=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $3}')
  key_name=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $4}')
  vpc_id=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $5}')
  public_ip=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $6}')
  state=$(echo "${instance_details}" | awk '{print $7}')

  echo "    ID: ${instance_id}"
  echo "    Image ID: ${image_id}"
  echo "    Instance type: ${instance_type}"
  echo "    Key name: ${key_name}"
```

```
  echo "    VPC ID: ${vpc_id}"
  echo "    Public IP: ${public_ip}"
  echo "    State: ${state}"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function connect_to_instance
#
# This function displays the public IP address of an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) instance and prompts the user to connect to the instance via SSH.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the key file used to connect to the instance.
#       $2 - The public IP address of the instance.
#
# Returns:
#       None
###############################################################################
function connect_to_instance() {
  local key_file_name="$1"
  local public_ip="$2"

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$key_file_name" ]]; then
    echo "ERROR: You must provide a key file name as the first argument." >&2
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$public_ip" ]]; then
    echo "ERROR: You must provide a public IP address as the second argument." >&2
    return 1
  fi

  # Display the public IP address and connection command
  echo "To connect, run the following command:"
  echo "    ssh -i ${key_file_name} ec2-user@${public_ip}"

  # Prompt the user to connect to the instance
  if yes_no_input "Do you want to connect now? (y/n) "; then
    echo "After you have connected, you can return to this example by typing 'exit'"
    ssh -i "${key_file_name}" ec2-user@"${public_ip}"
  fi
```

```
}

###############################################################################
# function get_input
#
# This function gets user input from the command line.
#
# Outputs:
#   User input to stdout.
#
# Returns:
#       0
###############################################################################
function get_input() {

  if [ -z "${mock_input+x}" ]; then
    read -r get_input_result
  else

    if [ "$mock_input_array_index" -lt ${#mock_input_array[@]} ]; then
      get_input_result="${mock_input_array[$mock_input_array_index]}"
      # bashsupport disable=BP2001
      # shellcheck disable=SC2206
      ((mock_input_array_index++))
      echo -n "$get_input_result"
    else
      echo "MOCK_INPUT_ARRAY has no more elements" 1>&2
      return 1
    fi
  fi

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function yes_no_input
#
# This function requests a yes/no answer from the user, following to a prompt.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The prompt.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If yes.
```

```
#       1 - If no.
################################################################################
function yes_no_input() {
  if [ -z "$1" ]; then
    echo "Internal error yes_no_input"
    return 1
  fi

  local index=0
  local response="N"
  while [[ $index -lt 10 ]]; do
    index=$((index + 1))
    echo -n "$1"
    if ! get_input; then
      return 1
    fi
    response=$(echo "$get_input_result" | tr '[:upper:]' '[:lower:]')
    if [ "$response" = "y" ] || [ "$response" = "n" ]; then
      break
    else
      echo -e "\nPlease enter or 'y' or 'n'."
    fi
  done

  echo

  if [ "$response" = "y" ]; then
    return 0
  else
    return 1
  fi
}

################################################################################
# function integer_input
#
# This function prompts the user to enter an integer within a specified range
# and validates the input.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The prompt message to display to the user.
#       $2 - The minimum value of the accepted range.
#       $3 - The maximum value of the accepted range.
#
```

```
# Returns:
#       The valid integer input from the user.
#       If the input is invalid or out of range, the function will continue
#       prompting the user until a valid input is provided.
###############################################################################
function integer_input() {
  local prompt="$1"
  local min_value="$2"
  local max_value="$3"
  local input=""

  while true; do
    # Display the prompt message and wait for user input
    echo -n "$prompt"

    if ! get_input; then
      return 1
    fi

    input="$get_input_result"

    # Check if the input is a valid integer
    if [[ "$input" =~ ^-?[0-9]+$ ]]; then
      # Check if the input is within the specified range
      if ((input >= min_value && input <= max_value)); then
        return 0
      else
        echo "Error: Input, $input, must be between $min_value and $max_value."
      fi
    else
      echo "Error: Invalid input- $input. Please enter an integer."
    fi
  done
}
###############################################################################
# function new_line_and_tab_to_list
#
# This function takes a string input containing newlines and tabs, and
# converts it into a list (array) of elements.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The input string containing newlines and tabs.
#
# Returns:
```

```
#       The resulting list (array) is stored in the global variable
#       'list_result'.
##############################################################################
function new_line_and_tab_to_list() {
  local input=$1
  export list_result

  list_result=()
  mapfile -t lines <<<"$input"
  local line
  for line in "${lines[@]}"; do
    IFS=$'\t' read -ra parameters <<<"$line"
    list_result+=("${parameters[@]}")
  done
}

##############################################################################
# function echo_repeat
#
# This function prints a string 'n' times to stdout.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The string.
#       $2 - Number of times to print the string.
#
# Outputs:
#   String 'n' times to stdout.
#
# Returns:
#       0
##############################################################################
function echo_repeat() {
  local end=$2
  for ((i = 0; i < end; i++)); do
    echo -n "$1"
  done
  echo
}
```

Le funzioni DynamoDB utilizzate in questo scenario.

```
##############################################################################
```

```
# function ec2_create_keypair
#
# This function creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) ED25519 or
 2048-bit RSA key pair
# and writes it to a file.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n key_pair_name - A key pair name.
#       -f file_path - File to store the key pair.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_create_keypair() {
  local key_pair_name file_path response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_create_keypair"
    echo "Creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) ED25519 or 2048-bit
 RSA key pair"
    echo " and writes it to a file."
    echo "  -n key_pair_name - A key pair name."
    echo "  -f file_path - File to store the key pair."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:f:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) key_pair_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      f) file_path="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
```

```
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$key_pair_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$file_path" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a file path with the -f parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 create-key-pair \
    --key-name "$key_pair_name" \
    --query 'KeyMaterial' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-access-key operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  if [[ -n "$file_path" ]]; then
    echo "$response" >"$file_path"
  fi

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_describe_key_pairs
#
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key
 pairs.
#
# Parameters:
#       -h - Display help.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
```

```
function ec2_describe_key_pairs() {
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_describe_key_pairs"
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key
 pairs."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local response

  response=$(aws ec2 describe-key-pairs \
    --query 'KeyPairs[*].[KeyName, KeyFingerprint]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-key-pairs operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

################################################################################
```

```
# function ec2_create_security_group
#
# This function creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n security_group_name - The name of the security group.
#       -d security_group_description - The description of the security group.
#
# Returns:
#       The ID of the created security group, or an error message if the operation
 fails.
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
###############################################################################
function ec2_create_security_group() {
  local security_group_name security_group_description response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_create_security_group"
    echo "Creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group."
    echo "  -n security_group_name - The name of the security group."
    echo "  -d security_group_description - The description of the security group."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "n:d:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) security_group_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      d) security_group_description="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
```

```
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$security_group_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group name with the -n parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$security_group_description" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group description with the -d
 parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  # Create the security group
  response=$(aws ec2 create-security-group \
    --group-name "$security_group_name" \
    --description "$security_group_description" \
    --query "GroupId" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-security-group operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"
  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_describe_security_groups
#
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 security groups.
#
# Parameters:
#       -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group to describe (optional).
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_describe_security_groups() {
```

```
  local security_group_id response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_describe_security_groups"
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security
 groups."
    echo "  -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group to describe
 (optional)."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "g:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      g) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local query="SecurityGroups[*].[GroupName, GroupId, VpcId, IpPermissions[*].
[IpProtocol, FromPort, ToPort, IpRanges[*].CidrIp]]"

  if [[ -n "$security_group_id" ]]; then
    response=$(aws ec2 describe-security-groups --group-ids "$security_group_id" --
query "${query}" --output text)
  else
    response=$(aws ec2 describe-security-groups --query "${query}" --output text)
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
```

```
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-security-groups operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_authorize_security_group_ingress
#
# This function authorizes an ingress rule for an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) security group.
#
# Parameters:
#       -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group.
#       -i ip_address - The IP address or CIDR block to authorize.
#       -p protocol - The protocol to authorize (e.g., tcp, udp, icmp).
#       -f from_port - The start of the port range to authorize.
#       -t to_port - The end of the port range to authorize.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_authorize_security_group_ingress() {
  local security_group_id ip_address protocol from_port to_port response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_authorize_security_group_ingress"
    echo "Authorizes an ingress rule for an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon
 EC2) security group."
    echo "  -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group."
    echo "  -i ip_address - The IP address or CIDR block to authorize."
    echo "  -p protocol - The protocol to authorize (e.g., tcp, udp, icmp)."
    echo "  -f from_port - The start of the port range to authorize."
    echo "  -t to_port - The end of the port range to authorize."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
```

```
  while getopts "g:i:p:f:t:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      g) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      i) ip_address="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) protocol="${OPTARG}" ;;
      f) from_port="${OPTARG}" ;;
      t) to_port="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$security_group_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group ID with the -g parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$ip_address" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an IP address or CIDR block with the -i
parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$protocol" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a protocol with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$from_port" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a start port with the -f parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  if [[ -z "$to_port" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an end port with the -t parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \
    --group-id "$security_group_id" \
    --cidr "${ip_address}/32" \
    --protocol "$protocol" \
    --port "$from_port-$to_port" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports authorize-security-group-ingress operation failed.
$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_describe_images
#
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 images.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i image_ids - A space-separated  list of image IDs (optional).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_describe_images() {
  local image_ids response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_describe_images"
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) images."
```

```
    echo "  -i image_ids - A space-separated list of image IDs (optional)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) image_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local aws_cli_args=()

  if [[ -n "$image_ids" ]]; then
    # shellcheck disable=SC2206
    aws_cli_args+=("--image-ids" $image_ids)
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 describe-images \
    "${aws_cli_args[@]}" \
    --query 'Images[*].[Description,Architecture,ImageId]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-images operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
```

```
# ec2_describe_instance_types
#
# This function describes EC2 instance types filtered by processor architecture
# and optionally by instance type. It takes the following arguments:
#
# -a, --architecture ARCHITECTURE  Specify the processor architecture (e.g., x86_64)
# -t, --type INSTANCE_TYPE         Comma-separated list of instance types (e.g.,
 t2.micro)
# -h, --help                       Show the usage help
#
# The function prints the instance type and supported architecture for each
# matching instance type.
##############################################################################
function ec2_describe_instance_types() {
  local architecture=""
  local instance_types=""

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "Usage: ec2_describe_instance_types [-a|--architecture ARCHITECTURE] [-t|--
type INSTANCE_TYPE] [-h|--help]"
    echo "  -a, --architecture ARCHITECTURE  Specify the processor architecture
 (e.g., x86_64)"
    echo "  -t, --type INSTANCE_TYPE         Comma-separated list of instance types
 (e.g., t2.micro)"
    echo "  -h, --help                       Show this help message"
  }

  while [[ $# -gt 0 ]]; do
    case "$1" in
      -a | --architecture)
        architecture="$2"
        shift 2
        ;;
      -t | --type)
        instance_types="$2"
        shift 2
        ;;
      -h | --help)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      *)
        echo "Unknown argument: $1"
```

```
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done

if [[ -z "$architecture" ]]; then
  errecho "Error: Architecture not specified."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$instance_types" ]]; then
  errecho "Error: Instance type not specified."
  usage
  return 1
fi

local tmp_json_file="temp_ec2.json"
echo -n '[
  {
    "Name": "processor-info.supported-architecture",
    "Values": [' >"$tmp_json_file"

local items
IFS=',' read -ra items <<<"$architecture"
local array_size
array_size=${#items[@]}
for i in $(seq 0 $((array_size - 1))); do
  echo -n '"'"${items[$i]}"'"' >>"$tmp_json_file"
  if [[ $i -lt $((array_size - 1)) ]]; then
    echo -n ',' >>"$tmp_json_file"
  fi
done
echo -n ']},
  {
  "Name": "instance-type",
    "Values": [' >>"$tmp_json_file"
IFS=',' read -ra items <<<"$instance_types"
local array_size
array_size=${#items[@]}
for i in $(seq 0 $((array_size - 1))); do
  echo -n '"'"${items[$i]}"'"' >>"$tmp_json_file"
  if [[ $i -lt $((array_size - 1)) ]]; then
    echo -n ',' >>"$tmp_json_file"
```

```
    fi
  done

  echo -n ']}]' >>"$tmp_json_file"

  local response
  response=$(aws ec2 describe-instance-types --filters file://"$tmp_json_file" \
    --query 'InstanceTypes[*].[InstanceType]' --output text)

  local error_code=$?

  rm "$tmp_json_file"

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    echo "ERROR: AWS reports describe-instance-types operation failed."
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"
  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_run_instances
#
# This function launches one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i image_id - The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use.
#       -t instance_type - The instance type to use (e.g., t2.micro).
#       -k key_pair_name - The name of the key pair to use.
#       -s security_group_id - The ID of the security group to use.
#       -c count - The number of instances to launch (default: 1).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_run_instances() {
  local image_id instance_type key_pair_name security_group_id count response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
```

```
# bashsupport disable=BP5008
function usage() {
  echo "function ec2_run_instances"
  echo "Launches one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances."
  echo "  -i image_id - The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use."
  echo "  -t instance_type - The instance type to use (e.g., t2.micro)."
  echo "  -k key_pair_name - The name of the key pair to use."
  echo "  -s security_group_id - The ID of the security group to use."
  echo "  -c count - The number of instances to launch (default: 1)."
  echo "  -h - Display help."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "i:t:k:s:c:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    i) image_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
    t) instance_type="${OPTARG}" ;;
    k) key_pair_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    s) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
    c) count="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$image_id" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) ID with the -i
parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$instance_type" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide an instance type with the -t parameter."
```

```
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$key_pair_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key pair name with the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$security_group_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group ID with the -s parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$count" ]]; then
    count=1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 run-instances \
    --image-id "$image_id" \
    --instance-type "$instance_type" \
    --key-name "$key_pair_name" \
    --security-group-ids "$security_group_id" \
    --count "$count" \
    --query 'Instances[*].[InstanceId]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports run-instances operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_describe_instances
#
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
#
```

```
# Parameters:
#       -i instance_id - The ID of the instance to describe (optional).
#       -q query - The query to filter the response (optional).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function ec2_describe_instances() {
  local instance_id query response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_describe_instances"
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances."
    echo "  -i instance_id - The ID of the instance to describe (optional)."
    echo "  -q query - The query to filter the response (optional)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:q:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) instance_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      q) query="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local aws_cli_args=()
```

```
  if [[ -n "$instance_id" ]]; then
    # shellcheck disable=SC2206
    aws_cli_args+=("--instance-ids" $instance_id)
  fi

  local query_arg=""
  if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
    query_arg="--query '$query'"
  else
    query_arg="--query Reservations[*].Instances[*].
[InstanceId,ImageId,InstanceType,KeyName,VpcId,PublicIpAddress,State.Name]"
  fi

  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  response=$(aws ec2 describe-instances \
    "${aws_cli_args[@]}" \
    $query_arg \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-instances operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_stop_instances
#
# This function stops one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to stop (comma-separated).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_stop_instances() {
  local instance_ids
```

```
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_stop_instances"
    echo "Stops one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances."
    echo "  -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to stop (comma-
separated)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) instance_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$instance_ids" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide one or more instance IDs with the -i
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 stop-instances \
    --instance-ids "${instance_ids}") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports stop-instances operation failed with $response."
    return 1
  }

  return 0
```

```
}

##############################################################################
# function ec2_start_instances
#
# This function starts one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to start (comma-separated).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function ec2_start_instances() {
  local instance_ids
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_start_instances"
    echo "Starts one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances."
    echo "  -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to start (comma-
separated)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) instance_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
```

```
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$instance_ids" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide one or more instance IDs with the -i
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 start-instances \
    --instance-ids "${instance_ids}") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports start-instances operation failed with $response."
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_allocate_address
#
# This function allocates an Elastic IP address for use with Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances in a specific AWS Region.
#
# Parameters:
#       -d domain - The domain for the Elastic IP address (either 'vpc' or
 'standard').
#
# Returns:
#       The allocated Elastic IP address, or an error message if the operation
 fails.
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
###############################################################################
function ec2_allocate_address() {
  local domain response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_allocate_address"
```

```
  echo "Allocates an Elastic IP address for use with Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
(Amazon EC2) instances in a specific AWS Region."
  echo "  -d domain - The domain for the Elastic IP address (either 'vpc' or
'standard')."
  echo ""
}

# Parse the command-line arguments
while getopts "d:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    d) domain="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

# Validate the input parameters
if [[ -z "$domain" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a domain with the -d parameter (either 'vpc' or
'standard')."
  return 1
fi

if [[ "$domain" != "vpc" && "$domain" != "standard" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: Invalid domain value. Must be either 'vpc' or 'standard'."
  return 1
fi

# Allocate the Elastic IP address
response=$(aws ec2 allocate-address \
  --domain "$domain" \
  --query "[PublicIp,AllocationId]" \
  --output text) || {
  aws_cli_error_log ${?}
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports allocate-address operation failed."
  errecho "$response"
```

```
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"
  return 0
}

##############################################################################
# function ec2_associate_address
#
# This function associates an Elastic IP address with an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Parameters:
#       -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to associate.
#       -i instance_id - The ID of the EC2 instance to associate the Elastic IP
 address with.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
##############################################################################
function ec2_associate_address() {
  local allocation_id instance_id response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_associate_address"
    echo "Associates an Elastic IP address with an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) instance."
    echo "  -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to
 associate."
    echo "  -i instance_id - The ID of the EC2 instance to associate the Elastic IP
 address with."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "a:i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      a) allocation_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      i) instance_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
```

```
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$allocation_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an allocation ID with the -a parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$instance_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an instance ID with the -i parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  # Associate the Elastic IP address
  response=$(aws ec2 associate-address \
    --allocation-id "$allocation_id" \
    --instance-id "$instance_id" \
    --query "AssociationId" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports associate-address operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"
  return 0
}

################################################################################
# function ec2_disassociate_address
#
# This function disassociates an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
```

```
#
# Parameters:
#       -a association_id - The association ID that represents the association of
 the Elastic IP address with an instance.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
##############################################################################
function ec2_disassociate_address() {
  local association_id response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_disassociate_address"
    echo "Disassociates an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) instance."
    echo "  -a association_id - The association ID that represents the association
 of the Elastic IP address with an instance."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "a:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      a) association_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$association_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an association ID with the -a parameter."
    return 1
```

```
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 disassociate-address \
    --association-id "$association_id") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports disassociate-address operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_release_address
#
# This function releases an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Parameters:
#       -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to release.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
###############################################################################
function ec2_release_address() {
  local allocation_id response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_release_address"
    echo "Releases an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) instance."
    echo "  -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to
 release."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "a:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      a) allocation_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
```

```
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$allocation_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an allocation ID with the -a parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 release-address \
    --allocation-id "$allocation_id") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports release-address operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_terminate_instances
#
# This function terminates one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# instances using the AWS CLI.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i instance_ids - A space-separated list of instance IDs.
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
```

```
function ec2_terminate_instances() {
  local instance_ids response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_terminate_instances"
    echo "Terminates one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances."
    echo "  -i instance_ids - A space-separated list of instance IDs."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) instance_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Check if instance ID is provided
  if [[ -z "${instance_ids}" ]]; then
    echo "Error: Missing required instance IDs parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  response=$(aws ec2 terminate-instances \
    "--instance-ids" $instance_ids \
    --query 'TerminatingInstances[*].[InstanceId,CurrentState.Name]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
```

```
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports terminate-instances operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_delete_security_group
#
# This function deletes an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i security_group_id - The ID of the security group to delete.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_delete_security_group() {
  local security_group_id response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_delete_security_group"
    echo "Deletes an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group."
    echo "  -i security_group_id - The ID of the security group to delete."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
```

```
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$security_group_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group ID with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 delete-security-group --group-id "$security_group_id" --output
 text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-security-group operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function ec2_delete_keypair
#
# This function deletes an Amazon EC2 ED25519 or 2048-bit RSA key pair.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n key_pair_name - A key pair name.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_delete_keypair() {
  local key_pair_name response

  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_delete_keypair"
    echo "Deletes an Amazon EC2 ED25519 or 2048-bit RSA key pair."
    echo "  -n key_pair_name - A key pair name."
    echo ""
  }
```

```
  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) key_pair_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$key_pair_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key pair name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 delete-key-pair \
    --key-name "$key_pair_name") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-key-pair operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utility utilizzate in questo scenario.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
```

```
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress

- CreateKeyPair
- CreateSecurityGroup
- DeleteKeyPair
- DeleteSecurityGroup
- DescribeImages
- DescribeInstanceTypes
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeKeyPairs
- DescribeSecurityGroups
- DisassociateAddress
- ReleaseAddress
- RunInstances
- StartInstances
- StopInstances
- TerminateInstances
- UnmonitorInstances

Azioni

`AllocateAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`AllocateAddress`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_allocate_address
#
```

```
# This function allocates an Elastic IP address for use with Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances in a specific AWS Region.
#
# Parameters:
#       -d domain - The domain for the Elastic IP address (either 'vpc' or
 'standard').
#
# Returns:
#       The allocated Elastic IP address, or an error message if the operation
 fails.
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
###############################################################################
function ec2_allocate_address() {
  local domain response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_allocate_address"
    echo "Allocates an Elastic IP address for use with Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) instances in a specific AWS Region."
    echo "  -d domain - The domain for the Elastic IP address (either 'vpc' or
 'standard')."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "d:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      d) domain="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1
```

```
  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$domain" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a domain with the -d parameter (either 'vpc' or
 'standard')."
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ "$domain" != "vpc" && "$domain" != "standard" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: Invalid domain value. Must be either 'vpc' or 'standard'."
    return 1
  fi

  # Allocate the Elastic IP address
  response=$(aws ec2 allocate-address \
    --domain "$domain" \
    --query "[PublicIp,AllocationId]" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports allocate-address operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"
  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
```

```
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AllocateAddress AWS CLICommand Reference.

`AssociateAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AssociateAddress`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_associate_address
#
# This function associates an Elastic IP address with an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Parameters:
#       -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to associate.
#       -i instance_id - The ID of the EC2 instance to associate the Elastic IP
 address with.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
###############################################################################
function ec2_associate_address() {
  local allocation_id instance_id response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_associate_address"
    echo "Associates an Elastic IP address with an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) instance."
    echo "  -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to
 associate."
    echo "  -i instance_id - The ID of the EC2 instance to associate the Elastic IP
 address with."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "a:i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
```

```
      a) allocation_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      i) instance_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$allocation_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an allocation ID with the -a parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$instance_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an instance ID with the -i parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  # Associate the Elastic IP address
  response=$(aws ec2 associate-address \
    --allocation-id "$allocation_id" \
    --instance-id "$instance_id" \
    --query "AssociationId" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports associate-address operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"
  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

#############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AssociateAddress AWS CLICommand Reference.

`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_authorize_security_group_ingress
#
# This function authorizes an ingress rule for an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) security group.
#
# Parameters:
#       -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group.
#       -i ip_address - The IP address or CIDR block to authorize.
#       -p protocol - The protocol to authorize (e.g., tcp, udp, icmp).
#       -f from_port - The start of the port range to authorize.
#       -t to_port - The end of the port range to authorize.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_authorize_security_group_ingress() {
  local security_group_id ip_address protocol from_port to_port response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_authorize_security_group_ingress"
    echo "Authorizes an ingress rule for an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon
 EC2) security group."
```

```
    echo "  -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group."
    echo "  -i ip_address - The IP address or CIDR block to authorize."
    echo "  -p protocol - The protocol to authorize (e.g., tcp, udp, icmp)."
    echo "  -f from_port - The start of the port range to authorize."
    echo "  -t to_port - The end of the port range to authorize."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "g:i:p:f:t:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      g) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      i) ip_address="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) protocol="${OPTARG}" ;;
      f) from_port="${OPTARG}" ;;
      t) to_port="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$security_group_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group ID with the -g parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$ip_address" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an IP address or CIDR block with the -i
parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$protocol" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a protocol with the -p parameter."
```

```
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$from_port" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a start port with the -f parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$to_port" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an end port with the -t parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \
    --group-id "$security_group_id" \
    --cidr "${ip_address}/32" \
    --protocol "$protocol" \
    --port "$from_port-$to_port" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports authorize-security-group-ingress operation failed.
$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}
```

```
###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress AWS CLICommand Reference.

`CreateKeyPair`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateKeyPair`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_create_keypair
#
# This function creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) ED25519 or
 2048-bit RSA key pair
# and writes it to a file.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n key_pair_name - A key pair name.
#       -f file_path - File to store the key pair.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_create_keypair() {
  local key_pair_name file_path response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_create_keypair"
    echo "Creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) ED25519 or 2048-bit
 RSA key pair"
    echo " and writes it to a file."
    echo "  -n key_pair_name - A key pair name."
    echo "  -f file_path - File to store the key pair."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:f:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) key_pair_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
```

```
      f) file_path="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$key_pair_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$file_path" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a file path with the -f parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 create-key-pair \
    --key-name "$key_pair_name" \
    --query 'KeyMaterial' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-access-key operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  if [[ -n "$file_path" ]]; then
    echo "$response" >"$file_path"
  fi

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateKeyPair AWS CLICommand Reference.

`CreateSecurityGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateSecurityGroup`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_create_security_group
#
# This function creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n security_group_name - The name of the security group.
#       -d security_group_description - The description of the security group.
#
# Returns:
#       The ID of the created security group, or an error message if the operation
 fails.
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
###############################################################################
function ec2_create_security_group() {
  local security_group_name security_group_description response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_create_security_group"
    echo "Creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group."
    echo "  -n security_group_name - The name of the security group."
    echo "  -d security_group_description - The description of the security group."
```

```
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "n:d:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) security_group_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      d) security_group_description="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$security_group_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group name with the -n parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$security_group_description" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group description with the -d
parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  # Create the security group
  response=$(aws ec2 create-security-group \
    --group-name "$security_group_name" \
    --description "$security_group_description" \
    --query "GroupId" \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-security-group operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }
```

```
  echo "$response"
  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

#############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
#############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
```

```
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateSecurityGroup AWS CLICommand Reference.

`DeleteKeyPair`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteKeyPair`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_delete_keypair
#
# This function deletes an Amazon EC2 ED25519 or 2048-bit RSA key pair.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n key_pair_name - A key pair name.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_delete_keypair() {
  local key_pair_name response

  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_delete_keypair"
```

```
    echo "Deletes an Amazon EC2 ED25519 or 2048-bit RSA key pair."
    echo "  -n key_pair_name - A key pair name."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) key_pair_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$key_pair_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key pair name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 delete-key-pair \
    --key-name "$key_pair_name") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-key-pair operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
```

```
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
#############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

#############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
#############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteKeyPair AWS CLICommand Reference.

`DeleteSecurityGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteSecurityGroup`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_delete_security_group
#
# This function deletes an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i security_group_id - The ID of the security group to delete.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
################################################################################
function ec2_delete_security_group() {
  local security_group_id response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_delete_security_group"
    echo "Deletes an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group."
    echo "  -i security_group_id - The ID of the security group to delete."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
```

```
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$security_group_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group ID with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 delete-security-group --group-id "$security_group_id" --output
 text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-security-group operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

################################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
```

```
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteSecurityGroup AWS CLICommand Reference.

`DescribeImages`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeImages`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
##############################################################################
# function ec2_describe_images
#
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 images.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i image_ids - A space-separated  list of image IDs (optional).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function ec2_describe_images() {
  local image_ids response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_describe_images"
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) images."
    echo "  -i image_ids - A space-separated list of image IDs (optional)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) image_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1
```

```
  local aws_cli_args=()

  if [[ -n "$image_ids" ]]; then
    # shellcheck disable=SC2206
    aws_cli_args+=("--image-ids" $image_ids)
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 describe-images \
    "${aws_cli_args[@]}" \
    --query 'Images[*].[Description,Architecture,ImageId]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-images operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

################################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
```

```
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeImages AWS CLICommand Reference.

`DescribeInstanceTypes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeInstanceTypes`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
##############################################################################
# ec2_describe_instance_types
```

```
#
# This function describes EC2 instance types filtered by processor architecture
# and optionally by instance type. It takes the following arguments:
#
# -a, --architecture ARCHITECTURE  Specify the processor architecture (e.g., x86_64)
# -t, --type INSTANCE_TYPE         Comma-separated list of instance types (e.g.,
 t2.micro)
# -h, --help                       Show the usage help
#
# The function prints the instance type and supported architecture for each
# matching instance type.
##############################################################################
function ec2_describe_instance_types() {
  local architecture=""
  local instance_types=""

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "Usage: ec2_describe_instance_types [-a|--architecture ARCHITECTURE] [-t|--
type INSTANCE_TYPE] [-h|--help]"
    echo "  -a, --architecture ARCHITECTURE  Specify the processor architecture
 (e.g., x86_64)"
    echo "  -t, --type INSTANCE_TYPE         Comma-separated list of instance types
 (e.g., t2.micro)"
    echo "  -h, --help                       Show this help message"
  }

  while [[ $# -gt 0 ]]; do
    case "$1" in
      -a | --architecture)
        architecture="$2"
        shift 2
        ;;
      -t | --type)
        instance_types="$2"
        shift 2
        ;;
      -h | --help)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      *)
        echo "Unknown argument: $1"
        return 1
```

```
      ;;
  esac
done

if [[ -z "$architecture" ]]; then
  errecho "Error: Architecture not specified."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$instance_types" ]]; then
  errecho "Error: Instance type not specified."
  usage
  return 1
fi

local tmp_json_file="temp_ec2.json"
echo -n '[
  {
    "Name": "processor-info.supported-architecture",
    "Values": [' >"$tmp_json_file"

local items
IFS=',' read -ra items <<<"$architecture"
local array_size
array_size=${#items[@]}
for i in $(seq 0 $((array_size - 1))); do
  echo -n '"'"${items[$i]}"'"' >>"$tmp_json_file"
  if [[ $i -lt $((array_size - 1)) ]]; then
    echo -n ',' >>"$tmp_json_file"
  fi
done
echo -n ']},
  {
  "Name": "instance-type",
    "Values": [' >>"$tmp_json_file"
IFS=',' read -ra items <<<"$instance_types"
local array_size
array_size=${#items[@]}
for i in $(seq 0 $((array_size - 1))); do
  echo -n '"'"${items[$i]}"'"' >>"$tmp_json_file"
  if [[ $i -lt $((array_size - 1)) ]]; then
    echo -n ',' >>"$tmp_json_file"
  fi
```

```
  done

  echo -n ']}]' >>"$tmp_json_file"

  local response
  response=$(aws ec2 describe-instance-types --filters file://"$tmp_json_file" \
    --query 'InstanceTypes[*].[InstanceType]' --output text)

  local error_code=$?

  rm "$tmp_json_file"

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    echo "ERROR: AWS reports describe-instance-types operation failed."
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"
  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
```

```
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeInstanceTypes AWS CLICommand Reference.

`DescribeInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeInstances`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
##############################################################################
# function ec2_describe_instances
```

```
#
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i instance_id - The ID of the instance to describe (optional).
#       -q query - The query to filter the response (optional).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function ec2_describe_instances() {
  local instance_id query response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_describe_instances"
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances."
    echo "  -i instance_id - The ID of the instance to describe (optional)."
    echo "  -q query - The query to filter the response (optional)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:q:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) instance_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      q) query="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
```

```
  export OPTIND=1

  local aws_cli_args=()

  if [[ -n "$instance_id" ]]; then
    # shellcheck disable=SC2206
    aws_cli_args+=("--instance-ids" $instance_id)
  fi

  local query_arg=""
  if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
    query_arg="--query '$query'"
  else
    query_arg="--query Reservations[*].Instances[*].
[InstanceId,ImageId,InstanceType,KeyName,VpcId,PublicIpAddress,State.Name]"
  fi

  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  response=$(aws ec2 describe-instances \
    "${aws_cli_args[@]}" \
    $query_arg \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-instances operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}
```

```
###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeInstances AWS CLICommand Reference.

`DescribeKeyPairs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeKeyPairs`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_describe_key_pairs
#
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key
 pairs.
#
# Parameters:
#       -h - Display help.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_describe_key_pairs() {
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_describe_key_pairs"
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key
 pairs."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
```

```
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local response

  response=$(aws ec2 describe-key-pairs \
    --query 'KeyPairs[*].[KeyName, KeyFingerprint]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-key-pairs operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

################################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
```

```
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeKeyPairs AWS CLICommand Reference.

`DescribeSecurityGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeSecurityGroups`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
##############################################################################
# function ec2_describe_security_groups
```

```
#
# This function describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 security groups.
#
# Parameters:
#       -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group to describe (optional).
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function ec2_describe_security_groups() {
  local security_group_id response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_describe_security_groups"
    echo "Describes one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security
 groups."
    echo "  -g security_group_id - The ID of the security group to describe
 (optional)."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "g:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      g) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local query="SecurityGroups[*].[GroupName, GroupId, VpcId, IpPermissions[*].
[IpProtocol, FromPort, ToPort, IpRanges[*].CidrIp]]"
```

```
  if [[ -n "$security_group_id" ]]; then
    response=$(aws ec2 describe-security-groups --group-ids "$security_group_id" --
query "${query}" --output text)
  else
    response=$(aws ec2 describe-security-groups --query "${query}" --output text)
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-security-groups operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
```

```
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeSecurityGroups AWS CLICommand Reference.

`DisassociateAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DisassociateAddress`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_disassociate_address
#
```

```
# This function disassociates an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Parameters:
#       -a association_id - The association ID that represents the association of
 the Elastic IP address with an instance.
#
# And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
##############################################################################
function ec2_disassociate_address() {
  local association_id response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_disassociate_address"
    echo "Disassociates an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) instance."
    echo "  -a association_id - The association ID that represents the association
 of the Elastic IP address with an instance."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "a:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      a) association_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$association_id" ]]; then
```

```
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an association ID with the -a parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 disassociate-address \
    --association-id "$association_id") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports disassociate-address operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
```

```
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DisassociateAddress AWS CLICommand Reference.

`ReleaseAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ReleaseAddress`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_release_address
#
# This function releases an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Parameters:
#       -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to release.
#
```

```
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#
##############################################################################
function ec2_release_address() {
  local allocation_id response

  # Function to display usage information
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_release_address"
    echo "Releases an Elastic IP address from an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
 (Amazon EC2) instance."
    echo "  -a allocation_id - The allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to
 release."
    echo ""
  }

  # Parse the command-line arguments
  while getopts "a:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      a) allocation_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Validate the input parameters
  if [[ -z "$allocation_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an allocation ID with the -a parameter."
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 release-address \
    --allocation-id "$allocation_id") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
```

```
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports release-address operation failed."
    errecho "$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
################################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
```

```
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ReleaseAddress AWS CLICommand Reference.

`RunInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RunInstances`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_run_instances
#
# This function launches one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i image_id - The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use.
#       -t instance_type - The instance type to use (e.g., t2.micro).
#       -k key_pair_name - The name of the key pair to use.
#       -s security_group_id - The ID of the security group to use.
#       -c count - The number of instances to launch (default: 1).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
```

```
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function ec2_run_instances() {
  local image_id instance_type key_pair_name security_group_id count response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_run_instances"
    echo "Launches one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances."
    echo "  -i image_id - The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use."
    echo "  -t instance_type - The instance type to use (e.g., t2.micro)."
    echo "  -k key_pair_name - The name of the key pair to use."
    echo "  -s security_group_id - The ID of the security group to use."
    echo "  -c count - The number of instances to launch (default: 1)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:t:k:s:c:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) image_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      t) instance_type="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) key_pair_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      s) security_group_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      c) count="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$image_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) ID with the -i
 parameter."
    usage
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$instance_type" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an instance type with the -t parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$key_pair_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key pair name with the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$security_group_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a security group ID with the -s parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$count" ]]; then
    count=1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 run-instances \
    --image-id "$image_id" \
    --instance-type "$instance_type" \
    --key-name "$key_pair_name" \
    --security-group-ids "$security_group_id" \
    --count "$count" \
    --query 'Instances[*].[InstanceId]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports run-instances operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

#############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RunInstances AWS CLICommand Reference.

StartInstances

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartInstances`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_start_instances
#
# This function starts one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to start (comma-separated).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_start_instances() {
  local instance_ids
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_start_instances"
    echo "Starts one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances."
    echo "  -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to start (comma-
separated)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
```

```
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) instance_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$instance_ids" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide one or more instance IDs with the -i
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 start-instances \
    --instance-ids "${instance_ids}") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports start-instances operation failed with $response."
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
```

```
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartInstances AWS CLICommand Reference.

`StopInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StopInstances`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_stop_instances
#
# This function stops one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to stop (comma-separated).
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_stop_instances() {
  local instance_ids
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_stop_instances"
    echo "Stops one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances."
    echo "  -i instance_id - The ID(s) of the instance(s) to stop (comma-
separated)."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
```

```
      i) instance_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$instance_ids" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide one or more instance IDs with the -i
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws ec2 stop-instances \
    --instance-ids "${instance_ids}") || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports stop-instances operation failed with $response."
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}
```

```
###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StopInstances AWS CLICommand Reference.

`TerminateInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`TerminateInstances`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function ec2_terminate_instances
#
# This function terminates one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# instances using the AWS CLI.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i instance_ids - A space-separated list of instance IDs.
#       -h - Display help.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function ec2_terminate_instances() {
  local instance_ids response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function ec2_terminate_instances"
    echo "Terminates one or more Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instances."
    echo "  -i instance_ids - A space-separated list of instance IDs."
    echo "  -h - Display help."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) instance_ids="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
```

```
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  # Check if instance ID is provided
  if [[ -z "${instance_ids}" ]]; then
    echo "Error: Missing required instance IDs parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  response=$(aws ec2 terminate-instances \
    "--instance-ids" $instance_ids \
    --query 'TerminatingInstances[*].[InstanceId,CurrentState.Name]' \
    --output text) || {
    aws_cli_error_log ${?}
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports terminate-instances operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  }

  return 0
}
```

Le funzioni di utilità utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}
```

```
###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta TerminateInstances AWS CLICommand Reference.

HealthImaging esempi di utilizzo AWS CLI con lo script Bash

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando lo script AWS Command Line Interface with Bash con. HealthImaging

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateDatastore`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDatastore`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function imaging_create_datastore
#
# This function creates an AWS HealthImaging data store for importing DICOM P10
 files.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n data_store_name - The name of the data store.
#
# Returns:
#       The datastore ID.
#    And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
```

```
function imaging_create_datastore() {
  local datastore_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function imaging_create_datastore"
    echo "Creates an AWS HealthImaging data store for importing DICOM P10 files."
    echo "  -n data_store_name - The name of the data store."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) datastore_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$datastore_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a data store name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws medical-imaging create-datastore \
    --datastore-name "$datastore_name" \
    --output text \
    --query 'datastoreId')

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
```

```
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports medical-imaging create-datastore operation failed.
$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateDatastorein AWS CLI Command Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`DeleteDatastore`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`DeleteDatastore`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function imaging_delete_datastore
#
# This function deletes an AWS HealthImaging data store.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i datastore_id - The ID of the data store.
#
# Returns:
```

```
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function imaging_delete_datastore() {
  local datastore_id response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function imaging_delete_datastore"
    echo "Deletes an AWS HealthImaging data store."
    echo "  -i datastore_id - The ID of the data store."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) datastore_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$datastore_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a data store ID with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws medical-imaging delete-datastore \
    --datastore-id "$datastore_id")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
```

```
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports medical-imaging delete-datastore operation failed.
$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteDatastorein AWS CLI Command Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`GetDatastore`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`GetDatastore`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function imaging_get_datastore
#
# Get a data store's properties.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i data_store_id - The ID of the data store.
#
# Returns:
```

```
#       [datastore_name, datastore_id, datastore_status, datastore_arn,  created_at,
 updated_at]
#    And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function imaging_get_datastore() {
  local datastore_id option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
  local error_code
  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function imaging_get_datastore"
    echo "Gets a data store's properties."
    echo "  -i datastore_id - The ID of the data store."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) datastore_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$datastore_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a data store ID with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  local response

  response=$(
    aws medical-imaging get-datastore \
```

```
      --datastore-id "$datastore_id" \
      --output text \
      --query "[ datastoreProperties.datastoreName,
 datastoreProperties.datastoreId, datastoreProperties.datastoreStatus,
 datastoreProperties.datastoreArn,  datastoreProperties.createdAt,
 datastoreProperties.updatedAt]"
  )
  error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports list-datastores operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDatastorein AWS CLI Command Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`ListDatastores`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`ListDatastores`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}
```

```
##############################################################################
# function imaging_list_datastores
#
# List the HealthImaging data stores in the account.
#
# Returns:
#       [[datastore_name, datastore_id, datastore_status]]
#    And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function imaging_list_datastores() {
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
  local error_code
  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function imaging_list_datastores"
    echo "Lists the AWS HealthImaging data stores in the account."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local response
  response=$(aws medical-imaging list-datastores \
    --output text \
    --query "datastoreSummaries[*][datastoreName, datastoreId, datastoreStatus]")
  error_code=${?}
```

```
  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports list-datastores operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDatastoresin AWS CLI Command Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esempi IAM che utilizzano AWS CLI lo script Bash

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando lo script AWS Command Line Interface with Bash con IAM.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un utente e assumere un ruolo.

> **Warning**
>
> Per evitare rischi per la sicurezza, non utilizzare gli utenti IAM per l'autenticazione quando sviluppi software creato ad hoc o lavori con dati reali. Utilizza invece la federazione con un provider di identità come AWS IAM Identity Center.

- Crea un utente che non disponga di autorizzazioni.
- Crea un ruolo che conceda l'autorizzazione per elencare i bucket Amazon S3 per l'account.
- Aggiungi una policy per consentire all'utente di assumere il ruolo.
- Assumi il ruolo ed elenca i bucket S3 utilizzando le credenziali temporanee, quindi ripulisci le risorse.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function iam_create_user_assume_role
#
# Scenario to create an IAM user, create an IAM role, and apply the role to the
 user.
#
#     "IAM access" permissions are needed to run this code.
#     "STS assume role" permissions are needed to run this code. (Note: It might be
 necessary to
```

```
#           create a custom policy).
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
##############################################################################
function iam_create_user_assume_role() {
  {
    if [ "$IAM_OPERATIONS_SOURCED" != "True" ]; then

      source ./iam_operations.sh
    fi
  }

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo "Welcome to the IAM create user and assume role demo."
  echo
  echo "This demo will create an IAM user, create an IAM role, and apply the role to
 the user."
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  echo -n "Enter a name for a new IAM user: "
  get_input
  user_name=$get_input_result

  local user_arn
  user_arn=$(iam_create_user -u "$user_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} == 0 ]]; then
    echo "Created demo IAM user named $user_name"
  else
    errecho "$user_arn"
    errecho "The user failed to create. This demo will exit."
    return 1
  fi

  local access_key_response
  access_key_response=$(iam_create_user_access_key -u "$user_name")
  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} != 0 ]]; then
    errecho "The access key failed to create. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$user_name"
```

```
  return 1
fi

IFS=$'\t ' read -r -a access_key_values <<<"$access_key_response"
local key_name=${access_key_values[0]}
local key_secret=${access_key_values[1]}

echo "Created access key named $key_name"

echo "Wait 10 seconds for the user to be ready."
sleep 10
echo_repeat "*" 88
echo

local iam_role_name
iam_role_name=$(generate_random_name "test-role")
echo "Creating a role named $iam_role_name with user $user_name as the principal."

local assume_role_policy_document="{
  \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
  \"Statement\": [{
      \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
      \"Principal\": {\"AWS\": \"$user_arn\"},
      \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
      }]
  }"

local role_arn
role_arn=$(iam_create_role -n "$iam_role_name" -p "$assume_role_policy_document")

# shellcheck disable=SC2181
if [ ${?} == 0 ]; then
  echo "Created IAM role named $iam_role_name"
else
  errecho "The role failed to create. This demo will exit."
  clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name"
  return 1
fi

local policy_name
policy_name=$(generate_random_name "test-policy")
local policy_document="{
              \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
              \"Statement\": [{
```

```
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\",
                    \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:s3:::*\"}]}"

  local policy_arn
  policy_arn=$(iam_create_policy -n "$policy_name" -p "$policy_document")
  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} == 0 ]]; then
    echo "Created  IAM policy named $policy_name"
  else
    errecho "The policy failed to create."
    clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name"
    return 1
  fi

  if (iam_attach_role_policy -n "$iam_role_name" -p "$policy_arn"); then
    echo "Attached policy $policy_arn to role $iam_role_name"
  else
    errecho "The policy failed to attach."
    clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name" "$policy_arn"
    return 1
  fi

  local assume_role_policy_document="{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\",
                    \"Resource\": \"$role_arn\"}]}"

  local assume_role_policy_name
  assume_role_policy_name=$(generate_random_name "test-assume-role-")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  local assume_role_policy_arn
  assume_role_policy_arn=$(iam_create_policy -n "$assume_role_policy_name" -p
"$assume_role_policy_document")
  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [ ${?} == 0 ]; then
    echo "Created  IAM policy named $assume_role_policy_name for sts assume role"
  else
    errecho "The policy failed to create."
    clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name" "$policy_arn" "$policy_arn"
    return 1
```

```
 fi

 echo "Wait 10 seconds to give AWS time to propagate these new resources and
connections."
 sleep 10
 echo_repeat "*" 88
 echo

 echo "Try to list buckets without the new user assuming the role."
 echo_repeat "*" 88
 echo

 # Set the environment variables for the created user.
 # bashsupport disable=BP2001
 export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=$key_name
 # bashsupport disable=BP2001
 export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=$key_secret

 local buckets
 buckets=$(s3_list_buckets)

 # shellcheck disable=SC2181
 if [ ${?} == 0 ]; then
   local bucket_count
   bucket_count=$(echo "$buckets" | wc -w | xargs)
   echo "There are $bucket_count buckets in the account. This should not have
happened."
 else
   errecho "Because the role with permissions has not been assumed, listing buckets
failed."
 fi

 echo
 echo_repeat "*" 88
 echo "Now assume the role $iam_role_name and list the buckets."
 echo_repeat "*" 88
 echo

 local credentials

 credentials=$(sts_assume_role -r "$role_arn" -n "AssumeRoleDemoSession")
 # shellcheck disable=SC2181
 if [ ${?} == 0 ]; then
   echo "Assumed role $iam_role_name"
```

```
  else
    errecho "Failed to assume role."
    export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=""
    export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=""
    clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name" "$policy_arn" "$policy_arn"
"$assume_role_policy_arn"
    return 1
  fi

  IFS=$'\t ' read -r -a credentials <<<"$credentials"

  export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=${credentials[0]}
  export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=${credentials[1]}
  # bashsupport disable=BP2001
  export AWS_SESSION_TOKEN=${credentials[2]}

  buckets=$(s3_list_buckets)

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [ ${?} == 0 ]; then
    local bucket_count
    bucket_count=$(echo "$buckets" | wc -w | xargs)
    echo "There are $bucket_count buckets in the account. Listing buckets succeeded
because of "
    echo "the assumed role."
  else
    errecho "Failed to list buckets. This should not happen."
    export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=""
    export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=""
    export AWS_SESSION_TOKEN=""
    clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name" "$policy_arn" "$policy_arn"
"$assume_role_policy_arn"
    return 1
  fi

  local result=0
  export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=""
  export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=""

  echo
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo "The created resources will now be deleted."
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo
```

```
  clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name" "$policy_arn" "$policy_arn"
 "$assume_role_policy_arn"

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    result=1
  fi

  return $result
}
```

Le funzioni IAM utilizzate in questo scenario.

```
###############################################################################
# function iam_user_exists
#
# This function checks to see if the specified AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) user already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the IAM user to check.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If the user already exists.
#       1 - If the user doesn't exist.
###############################################################################
function iam_user_exists() {
  local user_name
  user_name=$1

  # Check whether the IAM user already exists.
  # We suppress all output - we're interested only in the return code.

  local errors
  errors=$(aws iam get-user \
    --user-name "$user_name" 2>&1 >/dev/null)

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -eq 0 ]]; then
    return 0 # 0 in Bash script means true.
```

```
  else
    if [[ $errors != *"error"*"(NoSuchEntity)"* ]]; then
      aws_cli_error_log $error_code
      errecho "Error calling iam get-user $errors"
    fi

    return 1 # 1 in Bash script means false.
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_user
#
# This function creates the specified IAM user, unless
# it already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user to create.
#
# Returns:
#       The ARN of the user.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_user() {
  local user_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user. You must supply
 a username:"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user. It must be unique within the
 account."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
```

```
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    User name:   $user_name"
  iecho ""

  # If the user already exists, we don't want to try to create it.
  if (iam_user_exists "$user_name"); then
    errecho "ERROR: A user with that name already exists in the account."
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam create-user --user-name "$user_name" \
    --output text \
    --query 'User.Arn')

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-user operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

```
##############################################################################
# function iam_create_user_access_key
#
# This function creates an IAM access key for the specified user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name -- The name of the IAM user.
#       [-f file_name] -- The optional file name for the access key output.
#
# Returns:
#       [access_key_id access_key_secret]
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function iam_create_user_access_key() {
  local user_name file_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user_access_key"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) key pair."
    echo "  -u user_name   The name of the IAM user."
    echo "  [-f file_name]   Optional file name for the access key output."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:f:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      f) file_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
```

```
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam create-access-key \
    --user-name "$user_name" \
    --output text)

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-access-key operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -n "$file_name" ]]; then
    echo "$response" >"$file_name"
  fi

  local key_id key_secret
  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  key_id=$(echo $response | cut -f 2 -d ' ')
  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  key_secret=$(echo $response | cut -f 4 -d ' ')

  echo "$key_id $key_secret"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_role
#
# This function creates an IAM role.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_json -- The assume role policy document.
```

```
#
# Returns:
#       The ARN of the role.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_role() {
  local role_name policy_document response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user_access_key"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
    echo "  -p policy_json -- The assume role policy document."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) policy_document="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  if [[ -z "$policy_document" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy document with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam create-role \
    --role-name "$role_name" \
    --assume-role-policy-document "$policy_document" \
    --output text \
    --query Role.Arn)

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-role operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_policy
#
# This function creates an IAM policy.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n policy_name -- The name of the IAM policy.
#       -p policy_json -- The policy document.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_policy() {
  local policy_name policy_document response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
```

```
  echo "function iam_create_policy"
  echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy."
  echo "  -n policy_name   The name of the IAM policy."
  echo "  -p policy_json -- The policy document."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) policy_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    p) policy_document="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$policy_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$policy_document" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy document with the -p parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam create-policy \
  --policy-name "$policy_name" \
  --policy-document "$policy_document" \
  --output text \
  --query Policy.Arn)

local error_code=${?}
```

```
  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_attach_role_policy
#
# This function attaches an IAM policy to a tole.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN..
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_attach_role_policy() {
  local role_name policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_attach_role_policy"
    echo "Attaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to an IAM
 role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
    echo "  -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
```

```
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy ARN with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam attach-role-policy \
    --role-name "$role_name" \
    --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports attach-role-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_detach_role_policy
#
# This function detaches an IAM policy to a tole.
```

```
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN..
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function iam_detach_role_policy() {
  local role_name policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_detach_role_policy"
    echo "Detaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to an IAM
 role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
    echo "  -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
    usage
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy ARN with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam detach-role-policy \
    --role-name "$role_name" \
    --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports detach-role-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_policy
#
# This function deletes an IAM policy.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n policy_arn -- The name of the IAM policy arn.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_policy() {
  local policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
```

```
  echo "function iam_delete_policy"
  echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy"
  echo "  -n policy_arn -- The name of the IAM policy arn."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy arn with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    Policy arn:  $policy_arn"
iecho ""

response=$(aws iam delete-policy \
  --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-policy operation failed.\n$response"
  return 1
fi
```

```
  iecho "delete-policy response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}

##############################################################################
# function iam_delete_role
#
# This function deletes an IAM role.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function iam_delete_role() {
  local role_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_role"
    echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role"
    echo "  -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
```

```
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  echo "role_name:$role_name"
  if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Role name:  $role_name"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws iam delete-role \
    --role-name "$role_name")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-role operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-role response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_access_key
#
# This function deletes an IAM access key for the specified IAM user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user.
#       -k access_key -- The access key to delete.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
```

```
function iam_delete_access_key() {
  local user_name access_key response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_access_key"
    echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) access key for the
 specified IAM user"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user."
    echo "  -k access_key   The access key to delete."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:k:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) access_key="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$access_key" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an access key with the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Username:   $user_name"
  iecho "    Access key:   $access_key"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws iam delete-access-key \
    --user-name "$user_name" \
    --access-key-id "$access_key")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-access-key operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-access-key response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_user
#
# This function deletes the specified IAM user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user to create.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_user() {
  local user_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_user"
    echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user. You must supply
 a username:"
```

```
  echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "u:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    User name:   $user_name"
iecho ""

# If the user does not exist, we don't want to try to delete it.
if (! iam_user_exists "$user_name"); then
  errecho "ERROR: A user with that name does not exist in the account."
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam delete-user \
  --user-name "$user_name")

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
```

```
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-user operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-user response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

Azioni

`AttachRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`AttachRolePolicy`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_attach_role_policy
#
# This function attaches an IAM policy to a tole.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN..
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_attach_role_policy() {
  local role_name policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_attach_role_policy"
    echo "Attaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to an IAM
 role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
    echo "  -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN."
    echo ""
```

```
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    p) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy ARN with the -p parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam attach-role-policy \
  --role-name "$role_name" \
  --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports attach-role-policy operation failed.\n$response"
  return 1
fi
```

```
  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AttachRolePolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

`CreateAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateAccessKey`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_user_access_key
#
# This function creates an IAM access key for the specified user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name -- The name of the IAM user.
#       [-f file_name] -- The optional file name for the access key output.
#
# Returns:
#       [access_key_id access_key_secret]
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
```

```
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function iam_create_user_access_key() {
  local user_name file_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user_access_key"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) key pair."
    echo "  -u user_name   The name of the IAM user."
    echo "  [-f file_name]   Optional file name for the access key output."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:f:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      f) file_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam create-access-key \
    --user-name "$user_name" \
    --output text)

  local error_code=${?}
```

```
  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-access-key operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -n "$file_name" ]]; then
    echo "$response" >"$file_name"
  fi

  local key_id key_secret
  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  key_id=$(echo $response | cut -f 2 -d ' ')
  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  key_secret=$(echo $response | cut -f 4 -d ' ')

  echo "$key_id $key_secret"

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateAccessKey AWS CLICommand Reference.

`CreatePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreatePolicy`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
```

```
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_policy
#
# This function creates an IAM policy.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n policy_name -- The name of the IAM policy.
#       -p policy_json -- The policy document.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_policy() {
  local policy_name policy_document response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_policy"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy."
    echo "  -n policy_name   The name of the IAM policy."
    echo "  -p policy_json -- The policy document."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) policy_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) policy_document="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
```

```
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$policy_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$policy_document" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy document with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam create-policy \
    --policy-name "$policy_name" \
    --policy-document "$policy_document" \
    --output text \
    --query Policy.Arn)

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreatePolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

`CreateRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateRole`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_role
#
# This function creates an IAM role.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_json -- The assume role policy document.
#
# Returns:
#       The ARN of the role.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_role() {
  local role_name policy_document response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user_access_key"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
    echo "  -p policy_json -- The assume role policy document."
```

```
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    p) policy_document="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$policy_document" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy document with the -p parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam create-role \
  --role-name "$role_name" \
  --assume-role-policy-document "$policy_document" \
  --output text \
  --query Role.Arn)

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-role operation failed.\n$response"
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateRole AWS CLICommand Reference.

`CreateUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateUser`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
```

```
}

##############################################################################
# function iam_create_user
#
# This function creates the specified IAM user, unless
# it already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user to create.
#
# Returns:
#       The ARN of the user.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function iam_create_user() {
  local user_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user. You must supply
 a username:"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user. It must be unique within the
 account."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
```

```
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    User name:   $user_name"
  iecho ""

  # If the user already exists, we don't want to try to create it.
  if (iam_user_exists "$user_name"); then
    errecho "ERROR: A user with that name already exists in the account."
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam create-user --user-name "$user_name" \
    --output text \
    --query 'User.Arn')

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-user operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateUser AWS CLICommand Reference.

`DeleteAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAccessKey`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_access_key
#
# This function deletes an IAM access key for the specified IAM user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user.
#       -k access_key -- The access key to delete.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_access_key() {
  local user_name access_key response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_access_key"
    echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) access key for the
 specified IAM user"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user."
    echo "  -k access_key   The access key to delete."
    echo ""
```

```
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "u:k:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    k) access_key="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$access_key" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide an access key with the -k parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    Username:   $user_name"
iecho "    Access key:   $access_key"
iecho ""

response=$(aws iam delete-access-key \
  --user-name "$user_name" \
  --access-key-id "$access_key")

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
```

```
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-access-key operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-access-key response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteAccessKey AWS CLICommand Reference.

`DeletePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeletePolicy`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
```

```
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_policy
#
# This function deletes an IAM policy.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n policy_arn -- The name of the IAM policy arn.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_policy() {
  local policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_policy"
    echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy"
    echo "  -n policy_arn -- The name of the IAM policy arn."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
```

```
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy arn with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Policy arn:  $policy_arn"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws iam delete-policy \
    --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-policy response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeletePolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

`DeleteRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteRole`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_role
#
# This function deletes an IAM role.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_role() {
  local role_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_role"
    echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role"
    echo "  -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role."
    echo ""
```

```
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

echo "role_name:$role_name"
if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    Role name:  $role_name"
iecho ""

response=$(aws iam delete-role \
  --role-name "$role_name")

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-role operation failed.\n$response"
  return 1
fi

iecho "delete-role response:$response"
iecho
```

```
  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteRole AWS CLICommand Reference.

`DeleteUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteUser`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_user
#
```

```
# This function deletes the specified IAM user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user to create.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function iam_delete_user() {
  local user_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_user"
    echo "Deletes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user. You must supply
 a username:"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    User name:   $user_name"
  iecho ""

  # If the user does not exist, we don't want to try to delete it.
  if (! iam_user_exists "$user_name"); then
    errecho "ERROR: A user with that name does not exist in the account."
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam delete-user \
    --user-name "$user_name")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-user operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-user response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteUser AWS CLICommand Reference.

`DetachRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetachRolePolicy`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function iam_detach_role_policy
#
# This function detaches an IAM policy to a tole.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN..
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function iam_detach_role_policy() {
  local role_name policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_detach_role_policy"
    echo "Detaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to an IAM
 role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
    echo "  -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
```

```
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy ARN with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam detach-role-policy \
    --role-name "$role_name" \
    --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports detach-role-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetachRolePolicy AWS CLICommand Reference.

`GetUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetUser`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_user_exists
#
# This function checks to see if the specified AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) user already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the IAM user to check.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If the user already exists.
#       1 - If the user doesn't exist.
###############################################################################
function iam_user_exists() {
  local user_name
  user_name=$1

  # Check whether the IAM user already exists.
  # We suppress all output - we're interested only in the return code.

  local errors
  errors=$(aws iam get-user \
```

```
    --user-name "$user_name" 2>&1 >/dev/null)

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -eq 0 ]]; then
    return 0 # 0 in Bash script means true.
  else
    if [[ $errors != *"error"*"(NoSuchEntity)"* ]]; then
      aws_cli_error_log $error_code
      errecho "Error calling iam get-user $errors"
    fi

    return 1 # 1 in Bash script means false.
  fi
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetUser AWS CLICommand Reference.

`ListAccessKeys`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListAccessKeys`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_list_access_keys
```

```
#
# This function lists the access keys for the specified user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name -- The name of the IAM user.
#
# Returns:
#       access_key_ids
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function iam_list_access_keys() {

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_list_access_keys"
    echo "Lists the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) access key IDs for the
 specified user."
    echo "  -u user_name   The name of the IAM user."
    echo ""
  }

  local user_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
```

```
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam list-access-keys \
    --user-name "$user_name" \
    --output text \
    --query 'AccessKeyMetadata[].AccessKeyId')

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports list-access-keys operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListAccessKeys AWS CLICommand Reference.

`ListUsers`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListUsers`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
```

```
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_list_users
#
# List the IAM users in the account.
#
# Returns:
#       The list of users names
#    And:
#       0 - If the user already exists.
#       1 - If the user doesn't exist.
###############################################################################
function iam_list_users() {
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
  local error_code
  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_list_users"
    echo "Lists the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user in the account."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local response

  response=$(aws iam list-users \
```

```
    --output text \
    --query "Users[].UserName")
  error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports list-users operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListUsers AWS CLICommand Reference.

`UpdateAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateAccessKey`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function iam_update_access_key
#
# This function can activate or deactivate an IAM access key for the specified IAM
 user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user.
#       -k access_key -- The access key to update.
#       -a            -- Activate the selected access key.
#       -d            -- Deactivate the selected access key.
#
```

```
# Example:
#       # To deactivate the selected access key for IAM user Bob
#       iam_update_access_key -u Bob -k AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE -d
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_update_access_key() {
  local user_name access_key status response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
  local activate_flag=false deactivate_flag=false

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_update_access_key"
    echo "Updates the status of an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) access
 key for the specified IAM user"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user."
    echo "  -k access_key   The access key to update."
    echo "  -a              Activate the access key."
    echo "  -d              Deactivate the access key."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
    while getopts "u:k:adh" option; do
      case "${option}" in
        u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
        k) access_key="${OPTARG}" ;;
        a) activate_flag=true ;;
        d) deactivate_flag=true ;;
        h)
          usage
          return 0
          ;;
        \?)
          echo "Invalid parameter"
          usage
          return 1
          ;;
      esac
    done
    export OPTIND=1
```

```
  # Validate input parameters
   if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
     errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
     usage
     return 1
   fi

   if [[ -z "$access_key" ]]; then
     errecho "ERROR: You must provide an access key with the -k parameter."
     usage
     return 1
   fi

   # Ensure that only -a or -d is specified
   if [[ "$activate_flag" == true && "$deactivate_flag" == true ]]; then
     errecho "ERROR: You cannot specify both -a (activate) and -d (deactivate) at
the same time."
     usage
     return 1
   fi

   # If neither -a nor -d is provided, return an error
   if [[ "$activate_flag" == false && "$deactivate_flag" == false ]]; then
     errecho "ERROR: You must specify either -a (activate) or -d (deactivate)."
     usage
     return 1
   fi

   # Determine the status based on the flag
   if [[ "$activate_flag" == true ]]; then
     status="Active"
   elif [[ "$deactivate_flag" == true ]]; then
     status="Inactive"
   fi

   iecho "Parameters:\n"
   iecho "    Username:   $user_name"
   iecho "    Access key: $access_key"
   iecho "    New status: $status"
   iecho ""

   # Update the access key status
   response=$(aws iam update-access-key \
```

```
      --user-name "$user_name" \
      --access-key-id "$access_key" \
      --status "$status" 2>&1)

    local error_code=${?}

    if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
      aws_cli_error_log $error_code
      errecho "ERROR: AWS reports update-access-key operation failed.\n$response"
      return 1
    fi

    iecho "update-access-key response: $response"
    iecho

    return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateAccessKey AWS CLICommand Reference.

Scenari

Configura il controllo degli accessi basato sugli attributi

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare il controllo degli accessi basato sugli attributi (ABAC) per DynamoDB.

- Crea una policy IAM per ABAC.
- Crea tabelle con tag per diversi reparti.
- Elenca e filtra le tabelle in base ai tag.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

Crea una policy IAM per ABAC.

```
# Step 1: Create a policy document for ABAC
cat > abac-policy.json << 'EOF'
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
```

```
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "dynamodb:GetItem",
        "dynamodb:BatchGetItem",
        "dynamodb:Query",
        "dynamodb:Scan"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:*:*:table/*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "aws:ResourceTag/Department": "${aws:PrincipalTag/Department}"
        }
      }
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "dynamodb:PutItem",
        "dynamodb:UpdateItem",
        "dynamodb:DeleteItem",
        "dynamodb:BatchWriteItem"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:dynamodb:*:*:table/*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "aws:ResourceTag/Department": "${aws:PrincipalTag/Department}",
          "aws:ResourceTag/Environment": "Development"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
EOF

# Step 2: Create the IAM policy
aws iam create-policy \
    --policy-name DynamoDBDepartmentBasedAccess \
    --policy-document file://abac-policy.json
```

Crea tabelle con tag per diversi reparti.

```
# Create a DynamoDB table with tags for ABAC
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name FinanceData \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=RecordID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=RecordID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --tags \
        Key=Department,Value=Finance \
        Key=Environment,Value=Development

# Create another table with different tags
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MarketingData \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=RecordID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=RecordID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --tags \
        Key=Department,Value=Marketing \
        Key=Environment,Value=Production
```

Elenca e filtra le tabelle in base ai tag.

```
# List all DynamoDB tables
echo "Listing all tables:"
aws dynamodb list-tables

# Get ARNs for all tables
echo -e "\nGetting ARNs for all tables:"
TABLE_ARNS=$(aws dynamodb list-tables --query "TableNames[*]" --output text | xargs
 -I {} aws dynamodb describe-table --table-name {} --query "Table.TableArn" --output
 text)

# For each table ARN, list its tags
echo -e "\nListing tags for each table:"
for ARN in $TABLE_ARNS; do
    TABLE_NAME=$(echo $ARN | awk -F/ '{print $2}')
    echo -e "\nTags for table: $TABLE_NAME"
    aws dynamodb list-tags-of-resource --resource-arn $ARN
```

```
done

# Example: Find tables with a specific tag
echo -e "\nFinding tables with Environment=Production tag:"
for ARN in $TABLE_ARNS; do
    TABLE_NAME=$(echo $ARN | awk -F/ '{print $2}')
    TAGS=$(aws dynamodb list-tags-of-resource --resource-arn $ARN --query "Tags[?
Key=='Environment' && Value=='Production']" --output text)
    if [ ! -z "$TAGS" ]; then
        echo "Table with Production tag: $TABLE_NAME"
    fi
done
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateTable
  - ListTables

Lavora con Streams e Time-to-Live

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come gestire i flussi e le funzionalità di DynamoDB. Time-to-Live

- Crea una tabella con Streams abilitato.
- Descrivi Streams.
- Crea una funzione Lambda per l'elaborazione degli stream.
- Abilita TTL su una tabella.
- Aggiungi elementi con attributi TTL.
- Descrivi le impostazioni TTL.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

Crea una tabella con Streams abilitato.

```
# Create a table with DynamoDB Streams enabled
aws dynamodb create-table \
```

```
    --table-name StreamsDemo \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=ID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=ID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --stream-specification StreamEnabled=true,StreamViewType=NEW_AND_OLD_IMAGES
```

Descrivi Streams.

```
# Get information about the stream
aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name StreamsDemo \
    --query "Table.StreamSpecification"

# Get the stream ARN
STREAM_ARN=$(aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name StreamsDemo \
    --query "Table.LatestStreamArn" \
    --output text)

echo "Stream ARN: $STREAM_ARN"

# Describe the stream
aws dynamodbstreams describe-stream \
    --stream-arn $STREAM_ARN
```

Crea una funzione Lambda per Streams.

```
# Step 1: Create an IAM role for the Lambda function
cat > trust-policy.json << 'EOF'
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
    }
```

```
  ]
}
EOF

aws iam create-role \
    --role-name DynamoDBStreamsLambdaRole \
    --assume-role-policy-document file://trust-policy.json

# Step 2: Attach permissions to the role
aws iam attach-role-policy \
    --role-name DynamoDBStreamsLambdaRole \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/AWSLambdaDynamoDBExecutionRole

# Step 3: Create a Lambda function (code would be in a separate file)
echo "Lambda function creation would be done separately with appropriate code"

# Step 4: Create an event source mapping
echo "Example command to create event source mapping:"
echo "aws lambda create-event-source-mapping \\"
echo "    --function-name ProcessDynamoDBRecords \\"
echo "    --event-source $STREAM_ARN \\"
echo "    --batch-size 100 \\"
echo "    --starting-position LATEST"
```

Abilita TTL su una tabella.

```
# Create a table for TTL demonstration
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=ID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=ID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST

# Wait for table to become active
aws dynamodb wait table-exists --table-name TTLDemo

# Enable TTL on the table
aws dynamodb update-time-to-live \
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --time-to-live-specification "Enabled=true, AttributeName=ExpirationTime"
```

Aggiungi elementi con attributi TTL.

```
# Calculate expiration time (current time + 1 day in seconds)
EXPIRATION_TIME=$(date -d "+1 day" +%s)

# Add an item with TTL attribute
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --item '{
        "ID": {"S": "item1"},
        "Data": {"S": "This item will expire in 1 day"},
        "ExpirationTime": {"N": "'$EXPIRATION_TIME'"}
    }'

# Add an item that expires in 1 hour
EXPIRATION_TIME_HOUR=$(date -d "+1 hour" +%s)
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name TTLDemo \
    --item '{
        "ID": {"S": "item2"},
        "Data": {"S": "This item will expire in 1 hour"},
        "ExpirationTime": {"N": "'$EXPIRATION_TIME_HOUR'"}
    }'
```

Descrivi le impostazioni TTL.

```
# Describe TTL settings for a table
aws dynamodb describe-time-to-live \
    --table-name TTLDemo
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateTable
  - DescribeTable

- DescribeTimeToLive
- PutItem
- UpdateTimeToLive

AWS KMS esempi di utilizzo dello script AWS CLI con Bash

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando lo script AWS Command Line Interface with Bash con. AWS KMS

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Lavora con la crittografia delle tabelle

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come gestire le opzioni di crittografia per le tabelle DynamoDB.

- Crea una tabella con crittografia predefinita.
- Crea una tabella con una CMK gestita dal cliente.
- Aggiorna le impostazioni di crittografia delle tabelle.
- Descrivi la crittografia delle tabelle.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

Crea una tabella con crittografia predefinita.

```
# Create a table with default encryption (AWS owned key)
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name CustomerData \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,AttributeType=S \
```

```
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=CustomerID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --sse-specification Enabled=true,SSEType=KMS
```

Crea una tabella con una CMK gestita dal cliente.

```
# Step 1: Create a customer managed key in KMS
aws kms create-key \
    --description "Key for DynamoDB table encryption" \
    --key-usage ENCRYPT_DECRYPT \
    --customer-master-key-spec SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT

# Store the key ID for later use
KEY_ID=$(aws kms list-keys --query "Keys[?contains(KeyArn, 'Key for
 DynamoDB')].KeyId" --output text)

# Step 2: Create a table with the customer managed key
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name SensitiveData \
    --attribute-definitions \
        AttributeName=RecordID,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema \
        AttributeName=RecordID,KeyType=HASH \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST \
    --sse-specification Enabled=true,SSEType=KMS,KMSMasterKeyId=$KEY_ID
```

Aggiorna la crittografia delle tabelle.

```
# Update a table to use a different KMS key
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name CustomerData \
    --sse-specification Enabled=true,SSEType=KMS,KMSMasterKeyId=$KEY_ID
```

Descrivi la crittografia delle tabelle.

```
# Describe the table to see encryption settings
aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name CustomerData \
```

```
    --query "Table.SSEDescription"
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - CreateKey
  - CreateTable
  - DescribeTable
  - UpdateTable

Esempi di Amazon S3 che utilizzano lo script AWS CLI Bash

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando lo script AWS Command Line Interface with Bash con Amazon S3.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un bucket e carica un file in tale bucket.
- Scaricare un oggetto da un bucket.
- Copiare un oggetto in una sottocartella in un bucket.

- Elencare gli oggetti in un bucket.
- Elimina il bucket e tutti gli oggetti in esso contenuti.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function s3_getting_started
#
# This function creates, copies, and deletes S3 buckets and objects.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
###############################################################################
function s3_getting_started() {
  {
    if [ "$BUCKET_OPERATIONS_SOURCED" != "True" ]; then
      cd bucket-lifecycle-operations || exit

      source ./bucket_operations.sh
      cd ..
    fi
  }

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo "Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started demo."
  echo_repeat "*" 88
    echo "A unique bucket will be created by appending a Universally Unique
 Identifier to a bucket name prefix."
    echo -n "Enter a prefix for the S3 bucket that will be used in this demo: "
    get_input
    bucket_name_prefix=$get_input_result
  local bucket_name
  bucket_name=$(generate_random_name "$bucket_name_prefix")
```

```
  local region_code
  region_code=$(aws configure get region)

  if create_bucket -b "$bucket_name" -r "$region_code"; then
    echo "Created demo bucket named $bucket_name"
  else
    errecho "The bucket failed to create. This demo will exit."
    return 1
  fi

  local file_name
  while [ -z "$file_name" ]; do
    echo -n "Enter a file you want to upload to your bucket: "
    get_input
    file_name=$get_input_result

    if [ ! -f "$file_name" ]; then
      echo "Could not find file $file_name. Are you sure it exists?"
      file_name=""
    fi
  done

  local key
  key="$(basename "$file_name")"

  local result=0
  if copy_file_to_bucket "$bucket_name" "$file_name" "$key"; then
    echo "Uploaded file $file_name into bucket $bucket_name with key $key."
  else
    result=1
  fi

  local destination_file
  destination_file="$file_name.download"
  if yes_no_input "Would you like to download $key to the file $destination_file?
(y/n) "; then
    if download_object_from_bucket "$bucket_name" "$destination_file" "$key"; then
      echo "Downloaded $key in the bucket $bucket_name to the file
$destination_file."
    else
      result=1
    fi
  fi
```

```
  if yes_no_input "Would you like to copy $key a new object key in your bucket? (y/
n) "; then
    local to_key
    to_key="demo/$key"
    if copy_item_in_bucket "$bucket_name" "$key" "$to_key"; then
      echo "Copied $key in the bucket $bucket_name to the  $to_key."
    else
      result=1
    fi
  fi

  local bucket_items
  bucket_items=$(list_items_in_bucket "$bucket_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    result=1
  fi

  echo "Your bucket contains the following items."
  echo -e "Name\t\tSize"
  echo "$bucket_items"

  if yes_no_input "Delete the bucket, $bucket_name, as well as the objects in it?
 (y/n) "; then
    bucket_items=$(echo "$bucket_items" | cut -f 1)

    if delete_items_in_bucket "$bucket_name" "$bucket_items"; then
      echo "The following items were deleted from the bucket $bucket_name"
      echo "$bucket_items"
    else
      result=1
    fi

    if delete_bucket "$bucket_name"; then
      echo "Deleted the bucket $bucket_name"
    else
      result=1
    fi
  fi

  return $result
}
```

Le funzioni di Amazon S3 utilizzate in questo scenario.

```
###############################################################################
# function create-bucket
#
# This function creates the specified bucket in the specified AWS Region, unless
# it already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       -b bucket_name  -- The name of the bucket to create.
#       -r region_code  -- The code for an AWS Region in which to
#                          create the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       The URL of the bucket that was created.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function create_bucket() {
  local bucket_name region_code response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function create_bucket"
    echo "Creates an Amazon S3 bucket. You must supply a bucket name:"
    echo "  -b bucket_name    The name of the bucket. It must be globally unique."
    echo "  [-r region_code]    The code for an AWS Region in which the bucket is
 created."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "b:r:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      b) bucket_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      r) region_code="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
```

```
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done

  if [[ -z "$bucket_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a bucket name with the -b parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  local bucket_config_arg
  # A location constraint for "us-east-1" returns an error.
  if [[ -n "$region_code" ]] && [[ "$region_code" != "us-east-1" ]]; then
    bucket_config_arg="--create-bucket-configuration LocationConstraint=
$region_code"
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Bucket name:   $bucket_name"
  iecho "    Region code:   $region_code"
  iecho ""

  # If the bucket already exists, we don't want to try to create it.
  if (bucket_exists "$bucket_name"); then
    errecho "ERROR: A bucket with that name already exists. Try again."
    return 1
  fi

  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  response=$(aws s3api create-bucket \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    $bucket_config_arg)

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-bucket operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

```
##############################################################################
# function copy_file_to_bucket
#
# This function creates a file in the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to copy the file to.
#       $2 - The path and file name of the local file to copy to the bucket.
#       $3 - The key (name) to call the copy of the file in the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function copy_file_to_bucket() {
  local response bucket_name source_file destination_file_name
  bucket_name=$1
  source_file=$2
  destination_file_name=$3

  response=$(aws s3api put-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --body "$source_file" \
    --key "$destination_file_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function download_object_from_bucket
#
# This function downloads an object in a bucket to a file.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to download the object from.
#       $2 - The path and file name to store the downloaded bucket.
#       $3 - The key (name) of the object in the bucket.
#
# Returns:
```

```
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function download_object_from_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local destination_file_name=$2
  local object_name=$3
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api get-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --key "$object_name" \
    "$destination_file_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function copy_item_in_bucket
#
# This function creates a copy of the specified file in the same bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to copy the file from and to.
#       $2 - The key of the source file to copy.
#       $3 - The key of the destination file.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function copy_item_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local source_key=$2
  local destination_key=$3
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api copy-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --copy-source "$bucket_name/$source_key" \
```

```
    --key "$destination_key")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR:  AWS reports s3api copy-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function list_items_in_bucket
#
# This function displays a list of the files in the bucket with each file's
# size. The function uses the --query parameter to retrieve only the key and
# size fields from the Contents collection.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       The list of files in text format.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function list_items_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api list-objects \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --output text \
    --query 'Contents[].{Key: Key, Size: Size}')

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -eq 0 ]]; then
    echo "$response"
  else
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports s3api list-objects operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

###############################################################################
```

```
# function delete_items_in_bucket
#
# This function deletes the specified list of keys from the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.
#       $2 - A list of keys in the bucket to delete.

# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function delete_items_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local keys=$2
  local response

  # Create the JSON for the items to delete.
  local delete_items
  delete_items="{\"Objects\":["
  for key in $keys; do
    delete_items="$delete_items{\"Key\": \"$key\"},"
  done
  delete_items=${delete_items%?} # Remove the final comma.
  delete_items="$delete_items]}"

  response=$(aws s3api delete-objects \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --delete "$delete_items")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR:  AWS reports s3api delete-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function delete_bucket
#
# This function deletes the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.
```

```
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function delete_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api delete-bucket \
    --bucket "$bucket_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports s3api delete-bucket failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento dei comandi AWS CLI .
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

Azioni

`CopyObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CopyObject`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function copy_item_in_bucket
#
# This function creates a copy of the specified file in the same bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to copy the file from and to.
#       $2 - The key of the source file to copy.
#       $3 - The key of the destination file.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function copy_item_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local source_key=$2
  local destination_key=$3
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api copy-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --copy-source "$bucket_name/$source_key" \
    --key "$destination_key")
```

```
  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR:  AWS reports s3api copy-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CopyObject AWS CLICommand Reference.

`CreateBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateBucket`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}
```

```
##############################################################################
# function create-bucket
#
# This function creates the specified bucket in the specified AWS Region, unless
# it already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       -b bucket_name  -- The name of the bucket to create.
#       -r region_code  -- The code for an AWS Region in which to
#                          create the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       The URL of the bucket that was created.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function create_bucket() {
  local bucket_name region_code response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function create_bucket"
    echo "Creates an Amazon S3 bucket. You must supply a bucket name:"
    echo "  -b bucket_name    The name of the bucket. It must be globally unique."
    echo "  [-r region_code]    The code for an AWS Region in which the bucket is
 created."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "b:r:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      b) bucket_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      r) region_code="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
```

```
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done

  if [[ -z "$bucket_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a bucket name with the -b parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  local bucket_config_arg
  # A location constraint for "us-east-1" returns an error.
  if [[ -n "$region_code" ]] && [[ "$region_code" != "us-east-1" ]]; then
    bucket_config_arg="--create-bucket-configuration LocationConstraint=
$region_code"
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Bucket name:   $bucket_name"
  iecho "    Region code:   $region_code"
  iecho ""

  # If the bucket already exists, we don't want to try to create it.
  if (bucket_exists "$bucket_name"); then
    errecho "ERROR: A bucket with that name already exists. Try again."
    return 1
  fi

  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  response=$(aws s3api create-bucket \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    $bucket_config_arg)

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-bucket operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateBucket AWS CLICommand Reference.

`DeleteBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteBucket`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function delete_bucket
#
# This function deletes the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.

# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function delete_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api delete-bucket \
    --bucket "$bucket_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports s3api delete-bucket failed.\n$response"
```

```
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteBucket AWS CLICommand Reference.

`DeleteObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteObject`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function delete_item_in_bucket
#
# This function deletes the specified file from the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.
#       $2 - The key (file name) in the bucket to delete.

# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
```

```
function delete_item_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local key=$2
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api delete-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --key "$key")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR:  AWS reports s3api delete-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteObject AWS CLICommand Reference.

`DeleteObjects`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteObjects`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
```

```
# function delete_items_in_bucket
#
# This function deletes the specified list of keys from the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.
#       $2 - A list of keys in the bucket to delete.

# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function delete_items_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local keys=$2
  local response

  # Create the JSON for the items to delete.
  local delete_items
  delete_items="{\"Objects\":["
  for key in $keys; do
    delete_items="$delete_items{\"Key\": \"$key\"},"
  done
  delete_items=${delete_items%?} # Remove the final comma.
  delete_items="$delete_items]}"

  response=$(aws s3api delete-objects \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --delete "$delete_items")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR:  AWS reports s3api delete-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteObjects AWS CLICommand Reference.

`GetObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetObject`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function download_object_from_bucket
#
# This function downloads an object in a bucket to a file.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to download the object from.
#       $2 - The path and file name to store the downloaded bucket.
#       $3 - The key (name) of the object in the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function download_object_from_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local destination_file_name=$2
  local object_name=$3
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api get-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --key "$object_name" \
    "$destination_file_name")
```

```
  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetObject AWS CLICommand Reference.

`HeadBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`HeadBucket`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function bucket_exists
#
# This function checks to see if the specified bucket already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to check.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If the bucket already exists.
#       1 - If the bucket doesn't exist.
###############################################################################
function bucket_exists() {
  local bucket_name
  bucket_name=$1

  # Check whether the bucket already exists.
  # We suppress all output - we're interested only in the return code.
```

```
  if aws s3api head-bucket \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    return 0 # 0 in Bash script means true.
  else
    return 1 # 1 in Bash script means false.
  fi
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta HeadBucket AWS CLICommand Reference.

`ListObjectsV2`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListObjectsV2`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function list_items_in_bucket
#
# This function displays a list of the files in the bucket with each file's
# size. The function uses the --query parameter to retrieve only the key and
# size fields from the Contents collection.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.
```

```
#
# Returns:
#       The list of files in text format.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function list_items_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api list-objects \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --output text \
    --query 'Contents[].{Key: Key, Size: Size}')

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -eq 0 ]]; then
    echo "$response"
  else
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports s3api list-objects operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedi ListObjectsV2 in AWS CLI Command Reference.

`PutObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutObject`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###############################################################################
```

```
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function copy_file_to_bucket
#
# This function creates a file in the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to copy the file to.
#       $2 - The path and file name of the local file to copy to the bucket.
#       $3 - The key (name) to call the copy of the file in the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function copy_file_to_bucket() {
  local response bucket_name source_file destination_file_name
  bucket_name=$1
  source_file=$2
  destination_file_name=$3

  response=$(aws s3api put-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --body "$source_file" \
    --key "$destination_file_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutObject AWS CLICommand Reference.

AWS STS esempi di utilizzo AWS CLI con lo script Bash

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando lo script AWS Command Line Interface with Bash con. AWS STS

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`AssumeRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AssumeRole`.

AWS CLI con lo script Bash

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
###########################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###########################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}
```

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function sts_assume_role
#
# This function assumes a role in the AWS account and returns the temporary
#  credentials.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_session_name -- The name of the session.
#       -r role_arn -- The ARN of the role to assume.
#
# Returns:
#       [access_key_id, secret_access_key, session_token]
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
##############################################################################
function sts_assume_role() {
  local role_session_name role_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function sts_assume_role"
    echo "Assumes a role in the AWS account and returns the temporary credentials:"
    echo "  -n role_session_name -- The name of the session."
    echo "  -r role_arn -- The ARN of the role to assume."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts n:r:h option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_session_name=${OPTARG} ;;
      r) role_arn=${OPTARG} ;;
      h)
        usage
```

```
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done

  response=$(aws sts assume-role \
    --role-session-name "$role_session_name" \
    --role-arn "$role_arn" \
    --output text \
    --query "Credentials.[AccessKeyId, SecretAccessKey, SessionToken]")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-role operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AssumeRole AWS CLICommand Reference.

Esempi di codice per SDK for C++

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare AWS SDK per C++ with AWS.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Alcuni servizi contengono categorie di esempio aggiuntive che mostrano come sfruttare le librerie o le funzioni specifiche del servizio.

Altre risorse

- Guida per sviluppatori SDK for C++: ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo di C++ con. AWS
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Servizi

- Esempi ACM che utilizzano SDK for C++
- Esempi di API Gateway con SDK for C++
- Esempi di Aurora con SDK for C++
- Esempi di Auto Scaling con SDK for C++
- CloudTrail esempi di utilizzo di SDK for C++
- CloudWatch esempi di utilizzo di SDK for C++
- CloudWatch Registra esempi utilizzando SDK for C++
- CodeBuild esempi di utilizzo di SDK for C++
- Esempi di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider con SDK for C++
- Esempi di DynamoDB con SDK for C++
- EC2 Esempi di Amazon che utilizzano SDK for C++
- EventBridge esempi di utilizzo di SDK for C++
- AWS Glue esempi di utilizzo di SDK for C++
- HealthImaging esempi di utilizzo di SDK for C++
- Esempi IAM che utilizzano SDK for C++
- AWS IoT esempi di utilizzo di SDK for C++
- AWS IoT data esempi di utilizzo di SDK for C++
- Esempi di Lambda con SDK for C++
- MediaConvert esempi di utilizzo di SDK for C++

- Esempi di Amazon RDS con SDK for C++
- Esempi di Amazon RDS Data Service con SDK for C++
- Esempi di Amazon Rekognition con SDK for C++
- Esempi di Amazon S3 con SDK for C++
- Esempi di Secrets Manager con SDK for C++
- Esempi di Amazon SES con SDK for C++
- Esempi di Amazon SNS con SDK for C++
- Esempi di Amazon SQS con SDK for C++
- AWS STS esempi di utilizzo di SDK for C++
- Esempi di Amazon Transcribe Streaming con SDK for C++

Esempi ACM che utilizzano SDK for C++

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per C++ with ACM.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`AddTagsToCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AddTagsToCertificate`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Add tags to an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param tagKey: The key for the tag.
  \param tagValue: The value for the tag.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::addTagsToCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                       const Aws::String &tagKey,
                                       const Aws::String &tagValue,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::AddTagsToCertificateRequest request;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::ACM::Model::Tag> tags;
    Aws::ACM::Model::Tag tag;

    tag.WithKey(tagKey).WithValue(tagValue);
    tags.push_back(tag);

    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn).WithTags(tags);

    Aws::ACM::Model::AddTagsToCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.AddTagsToCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: addTagsToCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: Tag with key '" << tagKey <<
                  "' and value '" << tagValue <<
```

```
                    "' added to certificate with ARN '" <<
                    certificateArn << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AddTagsToCertificateconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteCertificate`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Delete an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::deleteCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::DeleteCertificateRequest request;
    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn);

    Aws::ACM::Model::DeleteCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.DeleteCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: DeleteCertificate: " <<
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: The certificate with the ARN '" <<
                  certificateArn << "' is deleted." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteCertificateconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DescribeCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeCertificate`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Describe an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::describeCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acm_client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::DescribeCertificateRequest request;
    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn);

    Aws::ACM::Model::DescribeCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acm_client.DescribeCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
        std::cerr << "Error: DescribeCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateDetail certificate =
                outcome.GetResult().GetCertificate();

        std::cout << "Success: Information about certificate "
                     "with ARN '" << certificateArn << "':" << std::endl <<
std::endl;

        std::cout << "ARN:                 " << certificate.GetCertificateArn()
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Authority ARN:       " <<
                  certificate.GetCertificateAuthorityArn() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Created at (GMT):    " <<
                  certificate.GetCreatedAt().ToGmtString(
                          Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601)
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Domain name:         " << certificate.GetDomainName()
                  << std::endl;

        Aws::Vector<Aws::ACM::Model::DomainValidation> options =
                certificate.GetDomainValidationOptions();

        if (!options.empty()) {
            std::cout << std::endl << "Domain validation information: "
                      << std::endl << std::endl;

            for (auto &validation: options) {
                std::cout << "  Domain name:              " <<
                          validation.GetDomainName() << std::endl;

                const Aws::ACM::Model::ResourceRecord &record =
                        validation.GetResourceRecord();

                std::cout << "  Resource record name:     " <<
                          record.GetName() << std::endl;

                Aws::ACM::Model::RecordType recordType = record.GetType();
                Aws::String type;

                switch (recordType) {
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::RecordType::CNAME:
```

```
                type = "CNAME";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::RecordType::NOT_SET:
                type = "Not set";
                break;
            default:
                type = "Cannot determine.";
                break;
        }

        std::cout << "  Resource record type:     " << type <<
                  std::endl;

        std::cout << "  Resource record value:    " <<
                  record.GetValue() << std::endl;

        std::cout << "  Validation domain:        " <<
                  validation.GetValidationDomain() << std::endl;

        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> emails =
                validation.GetValidationEmails();

        if (!emails.empty()) {
            std::cout << "  Validation emails:" << std::endl <<
                      std::endl;

            for (auto &email: emails) {
                std::cout << "    " << email << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::ACM::Model::ValidationMethod validationMethod =
                validation.GetValidationMethod();
        Aws::String method;

        switch (validationMethod) {
            case Aws::ACM::Model::ValidationMethod::DNS:
                method = "DNS";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::ValidationMethod::EMAIL:
                method = "Email";
                break;
```

```
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ValidationMethod::NOT_SET:
                        method = "Not set";
                        break;
                    default:
                        method = "Cannot determine";
                }

                std::cout << "  Validation method:        " <<
                          method << std::endl;

                Aws::ACM::Model::DomainStatus domainStatus =
                        validation.GetValidationStatus();
                Aws::String status;

                switch (domainStatus) {
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::DomainStatus::FAILED:
                        status = "Failed";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::DomainStatus::NOT_SET:
                        status = "Not set";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::DomainStatus::PENDING_VALIDATION:
                        status = "Pending validation";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::DomainStatus::SUCCESS:
                        status = "Success";
                        break;
                    default:
                        status = "Cannot determine";
                }

                std::cout << "  Domain validation status: " << status <<
                          std::endl << std::endl;

            }
        }

        Aws::Vector<Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsage> usages =
                certificate.GetExtendedKeyUsages();

        if (!usages.empty()) {
            std::cout << std::endl << "Extended key usages:" <<
                      std::endl << std::endl;
```

```
            for (auto &usage: usages) {
                Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName usageName =
                        usage.GetName();
                Aws::String name;

                switch (usageName) {
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::ANY:
                        name = "Any";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::CODE_SIGNING:
                        name = "Code signing";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::CUSTOM:
                        name = "Custom";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::EMAIL_PROTECTION:
                        name = "Email protection";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::IPSEC_END_SYSTEM:
                        name = "IPSEC end system";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::IPSEC_TUNNEL:
                        name = "IPSEC tunnel";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::IPSEC_USER:
                        name = "IPSEC user";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::NONE:
                        name = "None";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::NOT_SET:
                        name = "Not set";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::OCSP_SIGNING:
                        name = "OCSP signing";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::TIME_STAMPING:
                        name = "Time stamping";
                        break;
                    case
Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::TLS_WEB_CLIENT_AUTHENTICATION:
                        name = "TLS web client authentication";
                        break;
```

```
                    case
Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::TLS_WEB_SERVER_AUTHENTICATION:
                        name = "TLS web server authentication";
                        break;
                    default:
                        name = "Cannot determine";
                }

                std::cout << "  Name: " << name << std::endl;
                std::cout << "  OID:  " << usage.GetOID() <<
                          std::endl << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus certificateStatus =
                certificate.GetStatus();
        Aws::String status;

        switch (certificateStatus) {
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::EXPIRED:
                status = "Expired";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::FAILED:
                status = "Failed";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::INACTIVE:
                status = "Inactive";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::ISSUED:
                status = "Issued";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::NOT_SET:
                status = "Not set";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::PENDING_VALIDATION:
                status = "Pending validation";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::REVOKED:
                status = "Revoked";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::VALIDATION_TIMED_OUT:
                status = "Validation timed out";
```

```
                break;
            default:
                status = "Cannot determine";
        }

        std::cout << "Status:              " << status << std::endl;

        if (certificate.GetStatus() ==
            Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::FAILED) {
            Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason failureReason =
                    certificate.GetFailureReason();
            Aws::String reason;

            switch (failureReason) {
                case
Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::ADDITIONAL_VERIFICATION_REQUIRED:
                    reason = "Additional verification required";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::CAA_ERROR:
                    reason = "CAA error";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::DOMAIN_NOT_ALLOWED:
                    reason = "Domain not allowed";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::DOMAIN_VALIDATION_DENIED:
                    reason = "Domain validation denied";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::INVALID_PUBLIC_DOMAIN:
                    reason = "Invalid public domain";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::NOT_SET:
                    reason = "Not set";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::NO_AVAILABLE_CONTACTS:
                    reason = "No available contacts";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::OTHER:
                    reason = "Other";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_ACCESS_DENIED:
                    reason = "PCA access denied";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_INVALID_ARGS:
                    reason = "PCA invalid args";
```

```
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_INVALID_ARN:
                    reason = "PCA invalid ARN";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_INVALID_DURATION:
                    reason = "PCA invalid duration";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_INVALID_STATE:
                    reason = "PCA invalid state";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_LIMIT_EXCEEDED:
                    reason = "PCA limit exceeded";
                    break;
                case
Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_NAME_CONSTRAINTS_VALIDATION:
                    reason = "PCA name constraints validation";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_REQUEST_FAILED:
                    reason = "PCA request failed";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_RESOURCE_NOT_FOUND:
                    reason = "PCA resource not found";
                    break;
                default:
                    reason = "Cannot determine";
            }

            std::cout << "Failure reason:      " << reason << std::endl;
        }

        if (certificate.GetStatus() == Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::REVOKED)
{
            std::cout << "Revoked at (GMT):    " <<
                      certificate.GetRevokedAt().ToGmtString(
                              Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601)
                      << std::endl;

            Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason revocationReason =
                    certificate.GetRevocationReason();
            Aws::String reason;

            switch (revocationReason) {
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::AFFILIATION_CHANGED:
                    reason = "Affiliation changed";
```

```
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::A_A_COMPROMISE:
                    reason = "AA compromise";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::CA_COMPROMISE:
                    reason = "CA compromise";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::CERTIFICATE_HOLD:
                    reason = "Certificate hold";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::CESSATION_OF_OPERATION:
                    reason = "Cessation of operation";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::KEY_COMPROMISE:
                    reason = "Key compromise";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::NOT_SET:
                    reason = "Not set";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::PRIVILEGE_WITHDRAWN:
                    reason = "Privilege withdrawn";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::REMOVE_FROM_CRL:
                    reason = "Revoke from CRL";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::SUPERCEDED:
                    reason = "Superceded";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::UNSPECIFIED:
                    reason = "Unspecified";
                    break;
                default:
                    reason = "Cannot determine";
            }

            std::cout << "Revocation reason:   " << reason << std::endl;
        }

        if (certificate.GetType() == Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateType::IMPORTED) {
            std::cout << "Imported at (GMT):   " <<
                      certificate.GetImportedAt().ToGmtString(
                              Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601)
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

```
        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> inUseBys = certificate.GetInUseBy();

        if (!inUseBys.empty()) {
            std::cout << std::endl << "In use by:" << std::endl << std::endl;

            for (auto &in_use_by: inUseBys) {
                std::cout << "  " << in_use_by << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << std::endl;
        }

        if (certificate.GetType() == Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateType::AMAZON_ISSUED
&&
            certificate.GetStatus() == Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::ISSUED) {
            std::cout << "Issued at (GMT):     " <<
                      certificate.GetIssuedAt().ToGmtString(
                              Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601)
                      << std::endl;
        }

        std::cout << "Issuer:              " << certificate.GetIssuer() <<
                  std::endl;

        Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm keyAlgorithm =
                certificate.GetKeyAlgorithm();
        Aws::String algorithm;

        switch (keyAlgorithm) {
            case Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm::EC_prime256v1:
                algorithm = "P-256 (secp256r1, prime256v1)";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm::EC_secp384r1:
                algorithm = "P-384 (secp384r1)";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm::EC_secp521r1:
                algorithm = "P-521 (secp521r1)";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm::NOT_SET:
                algorithm = "Not set";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm::RSA_1024:
                algorithm = "RSA 1024";
```

```
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm::RSA_2048:
                algorithm = "RSA 2048";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm::RSA_4096:
                algorithm = "RSA 4096";
                break;
            default:
                algorithm = "Cannot determine";
        }

        std::cout << "Key algorithm:       " << algorithm << std::endl;

        if (certificate.GetStatus() == Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::ISSUED) {
            std::cout << "Not valid after (GMT): " <<
                      certificate.GetNotAfter().ToGmtString(
                              Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601)
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Not valid before (GMT): " <<
                      certificate.GetNotBefore().ToGmtString(
                              Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601)
                      << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference loggingPreference
=

certificate.GetOptions().GetCertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference();
        Aws::String preference;

        switch (loggingPreference) {
            case
Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference::DISABLED:
                preference = "Disabled";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference::ENABLED:
                preference = "Enabled";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference::NOT_SET:
                preference = "Not set";
                break;
            default:
                preference = "Cannot determine";
        }
```

```
        std::cout << "Logging preference:  " << preference << std::endl;

        std::cout << "Serial:              " << certificate.GetSerial() <<
                  std::endl;
        std::cout << "Signature algorithm: "
                  << certificate.GetSignatureAlgorithm() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Subject:             " << certificate.GetSubject() <<
                  std::endl;

        Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateType certificateType = certificate.GetType();
        Aws::String type;

        switch (certificateType) {
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateType::AMAZON_ISSUED:
                type = "Amazon issued";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateType::IMPORTED:
                type = "Imported";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateType::NOT_SET:
                type = "Not set";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateType::PRIVATE_:
                type = "Private";
                break;
            default:
                type = "Cannot determine";
        }

        std::cout << "Type:                " << type << std::endl;

        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> altNames =
                certificate.GetSubjectAlternativeNames();

        if (!altNames.empty()) {
            std::cout << std::endl << "Alternative names:" <<
                      std::endl << std::endl;

            for (auto &alt_name: altNames) {
                std::cout << "  " << alt_name << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << std::endl;
```

```
        }
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeCertificateconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`ExportCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ExportCertificate`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Export an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)  certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param passphrase: A passphrase to decrypt the exported certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::exportCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                    const Aws::String &passphrase,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acm_client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::ExportCertificateRequest request;
    Aws::Utils::CryptoBuffer cryptoBuffer(
            reinterpret_cast<const unsigned char *>(passphrase.c_str()),
            passphrase.length());
    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn).WithPassphrase(cryptoBuffer);

    Aws::ACM::Model::ExportCertificateOutcome outcome =
```

```
            acm_client.ExportCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: ExportCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: Information about certificate with ARN '"
                  << certificateArn << "':" << std::endl << std::endl;

        auto result = outcome.GetResult();

        std::cout << "Certificate:       " << std::endl << std::endl <<
                  result.GetCertificate() << std::endl << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Certificate chain: " << std::endl << std::endl <<
                  result.GetCertificateChain() << std::endl << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Private key:       " << std::endl << std::endl <<
                  result.GetPrivateKey() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ExportCertificateconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`GetCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetCertificate`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Get an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
```

```
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::getCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::GetCertificateRequest request;
    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn);

    Aws::ACM::Model::GetCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.GetCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: GetCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: Information about certificate with ARN '"
                  << certificateArn << "':" << std::endl << std::endl;

        auto result = outcome.GetResult();

        std::cout << "Certificate: " << std::endl << std::endl <<
                  result.GetCertificate() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Certificate chain: " << std::endl << std::endl <<
                  result.GetCertificateChain() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetCertificateconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`ImportCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ImportCertificate`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Import an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateFile: Path to certificate to import.
  \param privateKeyFile: Path to file containing a private key.
  \param certificateChainFile: Path to file containing a PEM encoded certificate
 chain.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::importCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateFile,
                                    const Aws::String &privateKeyFile,
                                    const Aws::String &certificateChainFile,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    std::ifstream certificateInStream(certificateFile.c_str());
    if (!certificateInStream) {
        std::cerr << "Error: The certificate file '" << certificateFile <<
                  "' does not exist." << std::endl;

        return false;
    }

    std::ifstream privateKeyInstream(privateKeyFile.c_str());
    if (!privateKeyInstream) {
        std::cerr << "Error: The private key file '" << privateKeyFile <<
                  "' does not exist." << std::endl;

        return false;
    }

    std::ifstream certificateChainInStream(certificateChainFile.c_str());
    if (!certificateChainInStream) {
        std::cerr << "Error: The certificate chain file '"
                  << certificateChainFile << "' does not exist." << std::endl;
```

```
        return false;
    }

    Aws::String certificate;
    certificate.assign(std::istreambuf_iterator<char>(certificateInStream),
                       std::istreambuf_iterator<char>());

    Aws::String privateKey;
    privateKey.assign(std::istreambuf_iterator<char>(privateKeyInstream),
                      std::istreambuf_iterator<char>());

    Aws::String certificateChain;

certificateChain.assign(std::istreambuf_iterator<char>(certificateChainInStream),
                            std::istreambuf_iterator<char>());

    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::ImportCertificateRequest request;

    request.WithCertificate(Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *)
                                                           certificate.c_str(),
                                                   certificate.size()))
            .WithPrivateKey(Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *)
                                                           privateKey.c_str(),
                                                   privateKey.size()))
            .WithCertificateChain(Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *)

certificateChain.c_str(),
                                                         certificateChain.size()));

    Aws::ACM::Model::ImportCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.ImportCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: ImportCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

        return false;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: Certificate associated with ARN '" <<
                  outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateArn() << "' imported."
```

```
                  << std::endl;

        return true;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ImportCertificateconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`ListCertificates`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListCertificates`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! List the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificates in an account.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::listCertificates(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::ListCertificatesRequest request;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateSummary> allCertificates;
    Aws::String nextToken;
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::ACM::Model::ListCertificatesOutcome outcome =
                acmClient.ListCertificates(request);
```

```
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: ListCertificates: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

            return false;
        }
        else {
            const Aws::ACM::Model::ListCertificatesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateSummary> &certificates =
                    result.GetCertificateSummaryList();
            allCertificates.insert(allCertificates.end(), certificates.begin(),
                                   certificates.end());

            nextToken = result.GetNextToken();
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    if (!allCertificates.empty()) {
        for (const Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateSummary &certificate:
 allCertificates) {
            std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " <<
                      certificate.GetCertificateArn() << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Domain name:     " <<
                      certificate.GetDomainName() << std::endl << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "No available certificates found in account."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListCertificatesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`ListTagsForCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTagsForCertificate`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! List the tags for an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::listTagsForCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                         const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acm_client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::ListTagsForCertificateRequest request;
    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn);

    Aws::ACM::Model::ListTagsForCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acm_client.ListTagsForCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Error: ListTagsForCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

        return false;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: Information about tags for "
                     "certificate with ARN '"
                  << certificateArn << "':" << std::endl << std::endl;

        auto result = outcome.GetResult();

        Aws::Vector<Aws::ACM::Model::Tag> tags =
                result.GetTags();

        if (tags.size() > 0) {
```

```
            for (const Aws::ACM::Model::Tag &tag: tags) {
                std::cout << "Key:   " << tag.GetKey() << std::endl;
                std::cout << "Value: " << tag.GetValue()
                          << std::endl << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "No tags found." << std::endl;
        }

        return true;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTagsForCertificateconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`RemoveTagsFromCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RemoveTagsFromCertificate`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Remove a tag from an ACM certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param tagKey: The key for the tag.
  \param tagValue: The value for the tag.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::removeTagsFromCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                            const Aws::String &tagKey,
                                            const Aws::String &tagValue,
                                            const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
```

```
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::Vector<Aws::ACM::Model::Tag> tags;

    Aws::ACM::Model::Tag tag;
    tag.SetKey(tagKey);

    tags.push_back(tag);

    Aws::ACM::Model::RemoveTagsFromCertificateRequest request;
    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn)
            .WithTags(tags);

    Aws::ACM::Model::RemoveTagsFromCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.RemoveTagsFromCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: RemoveTagFromCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

        return false;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: Tag with key '" << tagKey << "' removed from "
                  << "certificate with ARN '" << certificateArn << "'." <<
 std::endl;

        return true;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RemoveTagsFromCertificateconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`RenewCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RenewCertificate`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Renew an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::renewCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::RenewCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetCertificateArn(certificateArn);

    Aws::ACM::Model::RenewCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.RenewCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: RenewCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

        return false;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: Renewed certificate with ARN '"
                  << certificateArn << "'." << std::endl;

        return true;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RenewCertificateconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`RequestCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RequestCertificate`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Request an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param domainName: A fully qualified domain name.
  \param idempotencyToken: Customer chosen string for idempotency.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::requestCertificate(const Aws::String &domainName,
                                     const Aws::String &idempotencyToken,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::RequestCertificateRequest request;
    request.WithDomainName(domainName)
            .WithIdempotencyToken(idempotencyToken);

    Aws::ACM::Model::RequestCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.RequestCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "RequestCertificate error: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

        return false;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: The newly requested certificate's "
                     "ARN is '" <<
                  outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateArn() <<
                  "'." << std::endl;
```

```
        return true;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RequestCertificateconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`ResendValidationEmail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ResendValidationEmail`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Resend the email that requests domain ownership validation.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param domainName: A fully qualified domain name.
  \param validationDomain: The base validation domain that will act as the suffix
                           of the email addresses.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::resendValidationEmail(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                        const Aws::String &domainName,
                                        const Aws::String &validationDomain,
                                        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::ResendValidationEmailRequest request;
    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn)
            .WithDomain(domainName)
            .WithValidationDomain(validationDomain);

    Aws::ACM::Model::ResendValidationEmailOutcome outcome =
```

```
            acmClient.ResendValidationEmail(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "ResendValidationEmail error: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

        return false;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: The validation email has been resent."
                  << std::endl;

        return true;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ResendValidationEmailconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`UpdateCertificateOptions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateCertificateOptions`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Update an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate option.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param loggingEnabled: Boolean specifying logging enabled.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::updateCertificateOption(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                          bool loggingEnabled,
                                          const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
```

```
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::UpdateCertificateOptionsRequest request;
    request.SetCertificateArn(certificateArn);

    Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateOptions options;

    if (loggingEnabled) {
        options.SetCertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference(
                Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference::ENABLED);
    }
    else {
        options.SetCertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference(

 Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference::DISABLED);
    }

    request.SetOptions(options);

    Aws::ACM::Model::UpdateCertificateOptionsOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.UpdateCertificateOptions(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "UpdateCertificateOption error: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

        return false;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: The option '"
                  << (loggingEnabled ? "enabled" : "disabled") << "' has been set
 for "
                                                                  "the certificate
 with the ARN '"
                  << certificateArn << "'."
                  << std::endl;

        return true;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateCertificateOptionsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Esempi di API Gateway con SDK for C++

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per C++ with API Gateway.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per C++

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Esempi di Aurora con SDK for C++

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per C++ con Aurora.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Aurora

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Aurora.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS rds)

# Set this project's name.
```

```
project("hello_aurora")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                       # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_aurora.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file origine hello_aurora.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/rds/RDSClient.h>
```

```
#include <aws/rds/model/DescribeDBClustersRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Aurora" starter application which initializes an Amazon Relational
 Database Service (Amazon RDS) client
 *  and describes the Amazon Aurora (Aurora) clusters.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_aurora'
 *
 */
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::RDS::RDSClient rdsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::String> clusterIds;
        do {
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersRequest request;

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersOutcome outcome =
                    rdsClient.DescribeDBClusters(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                for (auto &cluster: outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusters()) {
                    clusterIds.push_back(cluster.GetDBClusterIdentifier());
                }
                marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
            } else {
                result = 1;
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::GDescribeDBClusters. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
```

```
                break;
            }
        } while (!marker.empty());

        std::cout << clusterIds.size() << " Aurora clusters found." << std::endl;
        for (auto &clusterId: clusterIds) {
            std::cout << "  clusterId " << clusterId << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un gruppo di parametri del cluster di database Aurora personalizzati e imposta i relativi valori.
- Crea un cluster di database che utilizza il gruppo di parametri.
- Crea un'istanza database che contiene un database.
- Acquisisci uno snapshot del cluster di database, quindi elimina le risorse.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Routine which creates an Amazon Aurora DB cluster and demonstrates several
 operations
//! on that cluster.
/*!
 \sa gettingStartedWithDBClusters()
 \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::gettingStartedWithDBClusters(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon Aurora)"
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "get started with DB clusters demo." << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Checking for an existing DB cluster parameter group named '" <<
              CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "'." << std::endl;
    Aws::String dbParameterGroupFamily("Undefined");
    bool parameterGroupFound = true;
    {
        // 1. Check if the DB cluster parameter group already exists.
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups(request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB cluster parameter group named '" <<
                      CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' already exists." <<
std::endl;
            dbParameterGroupFamily =
outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusterParameterGroups()[0].GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_PARAMETER_GROUP_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
            std::cout << "DB cluster parameter group named '" <<
                      CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' does not exist." <<
std::endl;
            parameterGroupFound = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (!parameterGroupFound) {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> engineVersions;

        // 2. Get available parameter group families for the specified engine.
        if (!getDBEngineVersions(DB_ENGINE, NO_PARAMETER_GROUP_FAMILY,
                                 engineVersions, client)) {
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "Getting available parameter group families for " << DB_ENGINE
                  << "."
                  << std::endl;
        std::vector<Aws::String> families;
        for (const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion &version: engineVersions) {
            Aws::String family = version.GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
            if (std::find(families.begin(), families.end(), family) ==
                families.end()) {
                families.push_back(family);
                std::cout << "  " << families.size() << ": " << family << std::endl;
            }
        }
```

```
        int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Which family do you want to use? ", 1,
                                            static_cast<int>(families.size()));
        dbParameterGroupFamily = families[choice - 1];
    }
    if (!parameterGroupFound) {
        // 3.  Create a DB cluster parameter group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily);
        request.SetDescription("Example cluster parameter group.");

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB cluster parameter group was successfully created."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Let's set some parameter values in your cluster parameter group."
              << std::endl;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> autoIncrementParameters;
    // 4.  Get the parameters in the DB cluster parameter group.
    if (!getDBClusterParameters(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, AUTO_INCREMENT_PREFIX,
                                NO_SOURCE,
                                autoIncrementParameters,
                                client)) {
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
        return false;
    }

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> updateParameters;

    for (Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &autoIncParameter: autoIncrementParameters) {
        if (autoIncParameter.GetIsModifiable() &&
```

```
            (autoIncParameter.GetDataType() == "integer")) {
            std::cout << "The " << autoIncParameter.GetParameterName()
                      << " is described as: " <<
                      autoIncParameter.GetDescription() << "." << std::endl;
            if (autoIncParameter.ParameterValueHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "The current value is "
                          << autoIncParameter.GetParameterValue()
                          << "." << std::endl;
            }
            std::vector<int> splitValues = splitToInts(
                    autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues(), '-');
            if (splitValues.size() == 2) {
                int newValue = askQuestionForIntRange(
                        Aws::String("Enter a new value between ") +
                        autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues() + ": ",
                        splitValues[0], splitValues[1]);
                autoIncParameter.SetParameterValue(std::to_string(newValue));
                updateParameters.push_back(autoIncParameter);

            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error parsing " << autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    {
        // 5.  Modify the auto increment parameters in the DB cluster parameter
group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetParameters(updateParameters);

        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB cluster parameter group was successfully modified."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                    << std::endl;
        }
    }

    std::cout
            << "You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a source
of 'user'."
            << std::endl;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> userParameters;
    // 6.  Display the modified parameters in the DB cluster parameter group.
    if (!getDBClusterParameters(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, NO_NAME_PREFIX,
"user",
                                userParameters,
                                client)) {
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
        return false;
    }

    for (const auto &userParameter: userParameters) {
        std::cout << "  " << userParameter.GetParameterName() << ", " <<
                  userParameter.GetDescription() << ", parameter value - "
                  << userParameter.GetParameterValue() << std::endl;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Checking for an existing DB Cluster." << std::endl;

    Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster dbCluster;
    // 7.  Check if the DB cluster already exists.
    if (!describeDBCluster(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, dbCluster, client)) {
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
        return false;
    }

    Aws::String engineVersionName;
    Aws::String engineName;
    if (dbCluster.DBClusterIdentifierHasBeenSet()) {
        std::cout << "The DB cluster already exists." << std::endl;
        engineVersionName = dbCluster.GetEngineVersion();
        engineName = dbCluster.GetEngine();

    }
    else {
```

```
        std::cout << "Let's create a DB cluster." << std::endl;
        const Aws::String administratorName = askQuestion(
                "Enter an administrator username for the database: ");
        const Aws::String administratorPassword = askQuestion(
                "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters): ");
        Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> engineVersions;

        // 8.  Get a list of engine versions for the parameter group family.
        if (!getDBEngineVersions(DB_ENGINE, dbParameterGroupFamily, engineVersions,
                                 client)) {
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "The available engines for your parameter group family are:"
                  << std::endl;

        int index = 1;
        for (const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion &engineVersion: engineVersions)
{
            std::cout << "  " << index << ": " << engineVersion.GetEngineVersion()
                      << std::endl;
            ++index;
        }
        int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Which engine do you want to use? ", 1,

static_cast<int>(engineVersions.size()));
        const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion engineVersion = engineVersions[choice
-
                                                                                1];

        engineName = engineVersion.GetEngine();
        engineVersionName = engineVersion.GetEngineVersion();
        std::cout << "Creating a DB cluster named '" << DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER
                  << "' and database '" << DB_NAME << "'.\n"
                  << "The DB cluster is configured to use your custom cluster
parameter group '"
                  << CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "', and \n"
                  << "selected engine version " << engineVersion.GetEngineVersion()
                  << ".\nThis typically takes several minutes." << std::endl;

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
```

```
        request.SetEngine(engineName);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersionName);
        request.SetMasterUsername(administratorName);
        request.SetMasterUserPassword(administratorPassword);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBCluster(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB cluster creation has started."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBCluster. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Waiting for the DB cluster to become available." << std::endl;

    int counter = 0;
    // 11. Wait for the DB cluster to become available.
    do {
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++counter;
        if (counter > 900) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for cluster to become available timed out ofter "
                      << counter
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                             DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, "", client);
            return false;
        }

        dbCluster = Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster();
        if (!describeDBCluster(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, dbCluster, client)) {
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                             DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, "", client);
            return false;
        }
```

```
        if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
            std::cout << "Current DB cluster status is '"
                      << dbCluster.GetStatus()
                      << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
        }
    } while (dbCluster.GetStatus() != "available");

    if (dbCluster.GetStatus() == "available") {
        std::cout << "The DB cluster has been created." << std::endl;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance dbInstance;
    // 11.  Check if the DB instance already exists.
    if (!describeDBInstance(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, dbInstance, client)) {
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, "",
                         client);
        return false;
    }

    if (dbInstance.DbInstancePortHasBeenSet()) {
        std::cout << "The DB instance already exists." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Let's create a DB instance." << std::endl;

        Aws::String dbInstanceClass;
        // 12.  Get a list of instance classes.
        if (!chooseDBInstanceClass(engineName,
                                   engineVersionName,
                                   dbInstanceClass,
                                   client)) {
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
"",
                             client);
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "Creating a DB instance named '" << DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER
                  << "' with selected DB instance class '" << dbInstanceClass
                  << "'.\nThis typically takes several minutes." << std::endl;

        // 13. Create a DB instance.
        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceRequest request;
```

```
        request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetEngine(engineName);
        request.SetDBInstanceClass(dbInstanceClass);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBInstance(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB instance creation has started."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBInstance. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
"",
                             client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Waiting for the DB instance to become available." << std::endl;

    counter = 0;
    // 14. Wait for the DB instance to become available.
    do {
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++counter;
        if (counter > 900) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for instance to become available timed out ofter "
                      << counter
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                             DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, client);
            return false;
        }

        dbInstance = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
        if (!describeDBInstance(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, dbInstance, client)) {
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                             DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, client);
            return false;
```

```
        }

        if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
            std::cout << "Current DB instance status is '"
                      << dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus()
                      << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
        }
    } while (dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() != "available");

    if (dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() == "available") {
        std::cout << "The DB instance has been created." << std::endl;
    }

    // 15. Display the connection string that can be used to connect a 'mysql' shell
 to the database.
    displayConnection(dbCluster);

    printAsterisksLine();

    if (askYesNoQuestion(
            "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB cluster (y/n)? ")) {
        Aws::String snapshotID(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER + "-" +
                               Aws::String(Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID()));
        {
            std::cout << "Creating a snapshot named " << snapshotID << "." <<
 std::endl;
            std::cout << "This typically takes a few minutes." << std::endl;

            // 16. Create a snapshot of the DB cluster. (CreateDBClusterSnapshot)
            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterSnapshotRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
            request.SetDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterSnapshotOutcome outcome =
                    client.CreateDBClusterSnapshot(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Snapshot creation has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBClusterSnapshot. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
```

```
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                 DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }
        }

        std::cout << "Waiting for the snapshot to become available." << std::endl;

        Aws::RDS::Model::DBClusterSnapshot snapshot;
        counter = 0;
        do {
            std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            ++counter;
            if (counter > 600) {
                std::cerr << "Wait for snapshot to be available timed out ofter "
                          << counter
                          << " seconds." << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                 DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }

            // 17. Wait for the snapshot to become available.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsOutcome outcome =
                    client.DescribeDBClusterSnapshots(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                snapshot = outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusterSnapshots()[0];
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterSnapshots. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                 DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }
```

```
            if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
                std::cout << "Current snapshot status is '"
                          << snapshot.GetStatus()
                          << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
            }
        } while (snapshot.GetStatus() != "available");

        if (snapshot.GetStatus() != "available") {
            std::cout << "A snapshot has been created." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    bool result = true;
    if (askYesNoQuestion(
            "Do you want to delete the DB cluster, DB instance, and parameter group
 (y/n)? ")) {
        result = cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                  DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                                  client);
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which gets a DB cluster description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBCluster()
 \param dbClusterIdentifier: A DB cluster identifier.
 \param clusterResult: The 'DBCluster' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::describeDBCluster(const Aws::String &dbClusterIdentifier,
                                       Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster &clusterResult,
                                       const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersRequest request;
    request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBClusters(request);

    bool result = true;
```

```
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        clusterResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusters()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_CLUSTER_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::GDescribeDBClusters. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB cluster does not exist.
        // Instead, clusterResult is set to empty.
    else {
        clusterResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster();
    }

    return result;

}


//! Routine which gets DB parameters using the 'DescribeDBClusterParameters' api.
/*!
 \sa getDBCLusterParameters()
 \param parameterGroupName: The name of the cluster parameter group.
 \param namePrefix: Prefix string to filter results by parameter name.
 \param source: A source such as 'user', ignored if empty.
 \param parametersResult: Vector of 'Parameter' objects returned by the routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::getDBCLusterParameters(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                            const Aws::String &namePrefix,
                                            const Aws::String &source,
                                            Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter>
 &parametersResult,
                                            const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParametersRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
```

```
        if (!source.empty()) {
            request.SetSource(source);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParametersOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBClusterParameters(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parameters =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetParameters();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &parameter: parameters) {
                if (!namePrefix.empty()) {
                    if (parameter.GetParameterName().find(namePrefix) == 0) {
                        parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                }
            }

            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterParameters. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}


//! Routine which gets available DB engine versions for an engine name and
//! an optional parameter group family.
/*!
 \sa getDBEngineVersions()
 \param engineName: A DB engine name.
 \param parameterGroupFamily: A parameter group family name, ignored if empty.
 \param engineVersionsResult: Vector of 'DBEngineVersion' objects returned by the
 routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
```

```
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::getDBEngineVersions(const Aws::String &engineName,
                                         const Aws::String &parameterGroupFamily,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersionsResult,
                                         const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest request;
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    if (!parameterGroupFamily.empty()) {
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(parameterGroupFamily);
    }

    engineVersionsResult.clear();
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBEngineVersions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersions =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetDBEngineVersions();

            engineVersionsResult.insert(engineVersionsResult.end(),
                                        engineVersions.begin(),
 engineVersions.end());
            marker  = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}


//! Routine which gets a DB instance description.
```

```
/*!
 \sa describeDBCluster()
 \param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier.
 \param instanceResult: The 'DBInstance' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::describeDBInstance(const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                        Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance &instanceResult,
                                        const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBInstances(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        instanceResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_INSTANCE_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBInstances. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB instance does not exist.
        // Instead, instanceResult is set to empty.
    else {
        instanceResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
    }

    return result;
}


//! Routine which gets available DB instance classes, displays the list
//! to the user, and returns the user selection.
/*!
 \sa chooseDBInstanceClass()
 \param engineName: The DB engine name.
 \param engineVersion: The DB engine version.
 \param dbInstanceClass: String for DB instance class chosen by the user.
```

```
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::chooseDBInstanceClass(const Aws::String &engine,
                                           const Aws::String &engineVersion,
                                           Aws::String &dbInstanceClass,
                                           const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    std::vector<Aws::String> instanceClasses;
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest request;
        request.SetEngine(engine);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption> &options =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetOrderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption &option: options)
 {
                const Aws::String &instanceClass = option.GetDBInstanceClass();
                if (std::find(instanceClasses.begin(), instanceClasses.end(),
                              instanceClass) == instanceClasses.end()) {
                    instanceClasses.push_back(instanceClass);
                }
            }
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << "The available DB instance classes for your database engine are:"
              << std::endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < instanceClasses.size(); ++i) {
```

```
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ": " << instanceClasses[i] << std::endl;
    }

    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Which DB instance class do you want to use? ",
            1, static_cast<int>(instanceClasses.size()));
    dbInstanceClass = instanceClasses[choice - 1];
    return true;
}

//! Routine which deletes resources created by the scenario.
/*!
\sa cleanUpResources()
\param parameterGroupName: A parameter group name, this may be empty.
\param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier, this may be empty.
\param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
\return bool: Successful completion.
*/
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::cleanUpResources(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                      const Aws::String &dbClusterIdentifier,
                                      const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                      const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    bool result = true;
    bool instanceDeleting = false;
    bool clusterDeleting = false;
    if (!dbInstanceIdentifier.empty()) {
        {
            // 18. Delete the DB instance.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);
            request.SetDeleteAutomatedBackups(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBInstance(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB instance deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
                instanceDeleting = true;
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for DB instance to delete before deleting the
 parameter group."
                        << std::endl;
```

```
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBInstance. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }

    if (!dbClusterIdentifier.empty()) {
        {
            // 19. Delete the DB cluster.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBCluster(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB cluster deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
                clusterDeleting = true;
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for DB cluster to delete before deleting the
parameter group."
                        << std::endl;
                std::cout << "This may take a while." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBCluster. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }
    int counter = 0;

    while (clusterDeleting || instanceDeleting) {
        // 20. Wait for the DB cluster and instance to be deleted.
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++counter;
```

```
        if (counter > 800) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for instance to delete timed out ofter " << counter
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance dbInstance = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
        if (instanceDeleting) {
            if (!describeDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifier, dbInstance, client)) {
                return false;
            }
            instanceDeleting = dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifierHasBeenSet();
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster dbCluster = Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster();
        if (clusterDeleting) {
            if (!describeDBCluster(dbClusterIdentifier, dbCluster, client)) {
                return false;
            }

            clusterDeleting = dbCluster.DBClusterIdentifierHasBeenSet();
        }

        if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
            if (instanceDeleting) {
                std::cout << "Current DB instance status is '"
                          << dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() << "." << std::endl;
            }

            if (clusterDeleting) {
                std::cout << "Current DB cluster status is '"
                          << dbCluster.GetStatus() << "." << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    if (!parameterGroupName.empty()) {
        // 21. Delete the DB cluster parameter group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(parameterGroupName);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup(request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per C++ .
  - CreaDBCluster
  - CreaDBClusterParameterGroup
  - Crea DBCluster istantanea
  - CreaDBInstance
  - EliminaDBCluster
  - EliminaDBClusterParameterGroup
  - EliminaDBInstance
  - Descrizione DBCluster ParameterGroups
  - DBClusterDescrivi parametri
  - Descrivi le DBCluster istantanee
  - Descriva DBClusters
  - Descrivi DBEngine versioni
  - Descriva DBInstances
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni
  - ModificaDBClusterParameterGroup

Azioni

`CreateDBCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateDBCluster`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterRequest request;
    request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
    request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersionName);
    request.SetMasterUsername(administratorName);
    request.SetMasterUserPassword(administratorPassword);

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateDBCluster(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The DB cluster creation has started."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBCluster. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
        return false;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
    request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
    request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily);
    request.SetDescription("Example cluster parameter group.");

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The DB cluster parameter group was successfully created."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterSnapshotRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
            request.SetDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterSnapshotOutcome outcome =
                    client.CreateDBClusterSnapshot(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Snapshot creation has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBClusterSnapshot. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                 DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster Snapshot in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`CreateDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBInstance`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceRequest request;
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
    request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    request.SetDBInstanceClass(dbInstanceClass);

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateDBInstance(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The DB instance creation has started."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBInstance. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
```

```
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
"",
                             client);
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBInstance in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteDBCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDBCluster`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBCluster(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB cluster deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
                clusterDeleting = true;
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for DB cluster to delete before deleting the
parameter group."
```

```
                        << std::endl;
                std::cout << "This may take a while." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBCluster. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(parameterGroupName);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDBInstance`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);
            request.SetDeleteAutomatedBackups(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBInstance(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB instance deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
                instanceDeleting = true;
                std::cout
```

```
                        << "Waiting for DB instance to delete before deleting the
parameter group."
                        << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBInstance. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB cluster parameter group named '" <<
                      CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' already exists." <<
std::endl;
```

```
            dbParameterGroupFamily =
 outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusterParameterGroups()[0].GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBCluster ParameterGroups in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DescribeDBClusterParameters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBClusterParameters`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets DB parameters using the 'DescribeDBClusterParameters' api.
/*!
 \sa getDBCLusterParameters()
 \param parameterGroupName: The name of the cluster parameter group.
 \param namePrefix: Prefix string to filter results by parameter name.
 \param source: A source such as 'user', ignored if empty.
 \param parametersResult: Vector of 'Parameter' objects returned by the routine.
```

```
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::getDBClusterParameters(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                            const Aws::String &namePrefix,
                                            const Aws::String &source,
                                            Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter>
 &parametersResult,
                                            const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParametersRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
        if (!source.empty()) {
            request.SetSource(source);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParametersOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBClusterParameters(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parameters =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetParameters();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &parameter: parameters) {
                if (!namePrefix.empty()) {
                    if (parameter.GetParameterName().find(namePrefix) == 0) {
                        parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                }
            }

            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterParameters. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
```

```
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DBClusterDescrivi i parametri in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsOutcome outcome =
                    client.DescribeDBClusterSnapshots(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                snapshot = outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusterSnapshots()[0];
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterSnapshots. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
```

```
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                 DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
 client);
                return false;
            }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi le DBCluster istantanee in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DescribeDBClusters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBClusters`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

//! Routine which gets a DB cluster description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBCluster()
 \param dbClusterIdentifier: A DB cluster identifier.
 \param clusterResult: The 'DBCluster' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::describeDBCluster(const Aws::String &dbClusterIdentifier,
                                       Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster &clusterResult,
                                       const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersRequest request;
    request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier);
```

```
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBClusters(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        clusterResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusters()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_CLUSTER_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::GDescribeDBClusters. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB cluster does not exist.
        // Instead, clusterResult is set to empty.
    else {
        clusterResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster();
    }

    return result;

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBEngineVersions`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
```

```
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets available DB engine versions for an engine name and
//! an optional parameter group family.
/*!
 \sa getDBEngineVersions()
 \param engineName: A DB engine name.
 \param parameterGroupFamily: A parameter group family name, ignored if empty.
 \param engineVersionsResult: Vector of 'DBEngineVersion' objects returned by the
 routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::getDBEngineVersions(const Aws::String &engineName,
                                         const Aws::String &parameterGroupFamily,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersionsResult,
                                         const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest request;
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    if (!parameterGroupFamily.empty()) {
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(parameterGroupFamily);
    }

    engineVersionsResult.clear();
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBEngineVersions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersions =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetDBEngineVersions();

            engineVersionsResult.insert(engineVersionsResult.end(),
                                        engineVersions.begin(),
 engineVersions.end());
```

```
            marker  = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBEngine le versioni in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DescribeDBInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBInstances`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets a DB instance description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBCluster()
 \param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier.
 \param instanceResult: The 'DBInstance' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
```

```
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::describeDBInstance(const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                        Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance &instanceResult,
                                        const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBInstances(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        instanceResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_INSTANCE_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBInstances. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB instance does not exist.
        // Instead, instanceResult is set to empty.
    else {
        instanceResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
    }

    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets available DB instance classes, displays the list
//! to the user, and returns the user selection.
/*!
 \sa chooseDBInstanceClass()
 \param engineName: The DB engine name.
 \param engineVersion: The DB engine version.
 \param dbInstanceClass: String for DB instance class chosen by the user.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::chooseDBInstanceClass(const Aws::String &engine,
                                           const Aws::String &engineVersion,
                                           Aws::String &dbInstanceClass,
                                           const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    std::vector<Aws::String> instanceClasses;
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest request;
        request.SetEngine(engine);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption> &options =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetOrderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption &option: options)
 {
                const Aws::String &instanceClass = option.GetDBInstanceClass();
                if (std::find(instanceClasses.begin(), instanceClasses.end(),
                              instanceClass) == instanceClasses.end()) {
                    instanceClasses.push_back(instanceClass);
                }
            }
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << "The available DB instance classes for your database engine are:"
              << std::endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < instanceClasses.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ": " << instanceClasses[i] << std::endl;
    }

    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Which DB instance class do you want to use? ",
            1, static_cast<int>(instanceClasses.size()));
    dbInstanceClass = instanceClasses[choice - 1];
    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
    request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
    request.SetParameters(updateParameters);

    Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
            client.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The DB cluster parameter group was successfully modified."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Modify DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per C++

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless, con i relativi report.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API REST C++ che interroga dati Amazon Aurora Serverless e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Esempi di Auto Scaling con SDK for C++

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per C++ con Auto Scaling.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Auto Scaling

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Auto Scaling.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS autoscaling)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_autoscaling")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.
```

```
    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                    # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_autoscaling.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file sorgente hello_autoscaling.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/autoscaling/AutoScalingClient.h>
#include <aws/autoscaling/model/DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Autoscaling" starter application which initializes an Amazon EC2 Auto
 Scaling client and describes the
 *  Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_autoscaling'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
```

```
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoscalingClient(clientConfig);

        std::vector<Aws::String> groupNames;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.

        do {

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request;
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsOutcome outcome =
                    autoscalingClient.DescribeAutoScalingGroups(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup>
&autoScalingGroups =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingGroups();
                for (auto &group: autoScalingGroups) {
                    groupNames.push_back(group.GetAutoScalingGroupName());
                }
                nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingGroups. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Found " << groupNames.size() << " AutoScaling groups." <<
std::endl;
        for (auto &groupName: groupNames) {
            std::cout << "AutoScaling group: " << groupName << std::endl;
        }

    }
```

```
    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAutoScalingGroupssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un gruppo Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling con un modello di lancio e zone di disponibilità e ottieni informazioni sulle istanze in esecuzione.
- Abilita la raccolta di CloudWatch metriche Amazon.
- Aggiorna la capacità desiderata del gruppo e attendi l'avvio di un'istanza.
- Termina un'istanza nel gruppo.
- Elenca le attività di scalabilità che si verificano in risposta alle richieste degli utenti e ai cambiamenti di capacità.
- Ottieni statistiche per le CloudWatch metriche, quindi ripulisci le risorse.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Routine which demonstrates using an Auto Scaling group
```

```
//! to manage Amazon EC2 instances.
/*!
  \sa groupsAndInstancesScenario()
  \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::AutoScaling::groupsAndInstancesScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::String templateName;
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfig);

    std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " "
              << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "Welcome to the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Auto
 Scaling "
            << "demo for managing groups and instances." << std::endl;
    std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " \n"
              << std::endl;

    std::cout << "This example requires an EC2 launch template." << std::endl;
    if (askYesNoQuestion(
            "Would you like to use an existing EC2 launch template (y/n)?  ")) {

        // 1. Specify the name of an existing EC2 launch template.
        templateName = askQuestion(
                "Enter the name of the existing EC2 launch template.  ");

        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeLaunchTemplatesRequest request;
        request.AddLaunchTemplateNames(templateName);
        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeLaunchTemplatesOutcome outcome =
                ec2Client.DescribeLaunchTemplates(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Validated the EC2 launch template '" << templateName
                      << "' exists by calling DescribeLaunchTemplate." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error validating the existence of the launch template. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else { // 2.  Or create a new EC2 launch template.
```

```
        templateName = askQuestion("Enter the name for a new EC2 launch template:
");

        Aws::EC2::Model::CreateLaunchTemplateRequest request;
        request.SetLaunchTemplateName(templateName);

        Aws::EC2::Model::RequestLaunchTemplateData requestLaunchTemplateData;

requestLaunchTemplateData.SetInstanceType(EC2_LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_INSTANCE_TYPE);
        requestLaunchTemplateData.SetImageId(EC2_LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_IMAGE_ID);

        request.SetLaunchTemplateData(requestLaunchTemplateData);

        Aws::EC2::Model::CreateLaunchTemplateOutcome outcome =
                ec2Client.CreateLaunchTemplate(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The EC2 launch template '" << templateName << " was
created."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetExceptionName() ==
                 "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException") {
            std::cout << "The EC2 template '" << templateName << "' already exists"
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with EC2::CreateLaunchTemplate. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }
    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);
    std::cout << "Let's create an Auto Scaling group." << std::endl;
    Aws::String groupName = askQuestion(
            "Enter a name for the Auto Scaling group:  ");
    // 3. Retrieve a list of EC2 Availability Zones.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::EC2::Model::AvailabilityZone> availabilityZones;
    {
        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest request;

        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAvailabilityZonesOutcome outcome =
                ec2Client.DescribeAvailabilityZones(request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout
                    << "EC2 instances can be created in the following Availability
Zones:"
                    << std::endl;

            availabilityZones = outcome.GetResult().GetAvailabilityZones();
            for (size_t i = 0; i < availabilityZones.size(); ++i) {
                std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ".  "
                          << availabilityZones[i].GetZoneName() << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with EC2::DescribeAvailabilityZones. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources("", templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    int availabilityZoneChoice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Choose an Availability Zone:  ", 1,
            static_cast<int>(availabilityZones.size()));
    // 4. Create an Auto Scaling group with the specified Availability Zone.
    {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> availabilityGroupZones;
        availabilityGroupZones.push_back(
                availabilityZones[availabilityZoneChoice - 1].GetZoneName());
        request.SetAvailabilityZones(availabilityGroupZones);
        request.SetMaxSize(1);
        request.SetMinSize(1);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::LaunchTemplateSpecification
launchTemplateSpecification;
        launchTemplateSpecification.SetLaunchTemplateName(templateName);
        request.SetLaunchTemplate(launchTemplateSpecification);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::CreateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.CreateAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            std::cout << "Created Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "'..."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingErrors::ALREADY_EXISTS_FAULT) {
            std::cout << "Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "' already exists."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::CreateAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources("", templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup> autoScalingGroups;
    if (AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups,
                                           autoScalingClient)) {
        std::cout << "Here is the Auto Scaling group description." << std::endl;
        if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
            logAutoScalingGroupInfo(autoScalingGroups);
        }
    }
    else {
        cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
        return false;
    }

    std::cout
            << "Waiting for the EC2 instance in the Auto Scaling group to become
active..."
            << std::endl;
    if (!waitForInstances(groupName, autoScalingGroups, autoScalingClient)) {
        cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
        return false;
    }

    bool enableMetrics = askYesNoQuestion(
            "Do you want to collect metrics about the A"
            "Auto Scaling group during this demo (y/n)?  ");
    // 7. Optionally enable metrics collection for the Auto Scaling group.
    if (enableMetrics) {
```

```
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::EnableMetricsCollectionRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        request.AddMetrics("GroupMinSize");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupMaxSize");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupDesiredCapacity");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupInServiceInstances");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupTotalInstances");
        request.SetGranularity("1Minute");

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::EnableMetricsCollectionOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.EnableMetricsCollection(request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Auto Scaling metrics have been enabled."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::EnableMetricsCollection. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Let's update the maximum number of EC2 instances in '" <<
groupName <<
              "' from 1 to 3." << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press enter to continue:  ", alwaysTrueTest);
    // 8. Update the Auto Scaling group, setting a new maximum size.
    {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        request.SetMaxSize(3);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.UpdateAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::UpdateAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
```

```
        }
    }

    if (AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups,
                                           autoScalingClient)) {
        if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
            const auto &instances = autoScalingGroups[0].GetInstances();
            std::cout
                    << "The group still has one running EC2 instance, but it can
have up to 3.\n"
                    << std::endl;
            logAutoScalingGroupInfo(autoScalingGroups);
        }
        else {
            std::cerr
                    << "No EC2 launch groups were retrieved from DescribeGroup
request."
                    << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "\n" << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << "\n"
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Let's update the desired capacity in '" << groupName <<
              "' from 1 to 2." << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press enter to continue:  ", alwaysTrueTest);
    //  9. Update the Auto Scaling group, setting a new desired capacity.
    {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::SetDesiredCapacityRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        request.SetDesiredCapacity(2);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::SetDesiredCapacityOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.SetDesiredCapacity(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::SetDesiredCapacityRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
```

```
    }

    if (AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups,
                                           autoScalingClient)) {
        if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
            std::cout
                    << "Here is the current state of the group." << std::endl;
            logAutoScalingGroupInfo(autoScalingGroups);
        }
        else {
            std::cerr
                    << "No EC2 launch groups were retrieved from DescribeGroup
request."
                    << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Waiting for the new EC2 instance to start..." << std::endl;
    waitForInstances(groupName, autoScalingGroups, autoScalingClient);

    std::cout << "\n" << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << "\n"
              << std::endl;

    std::cout << "Let's terminate one of the EC2 instances in " << groupName << "."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Because the desired capacity is 2, another EC2 instance will start
"
              << "to replace the terminated EC2 instance."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "The currently running EC2 instances are:" << std::endl;

    if (autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
        std::cerr << "Error describing groups. No groups returned." << std::endl;
        cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
        return false;
    }

    int instanceNumber = 1;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> instanceIDs = instancesToInstanceIDs(
            autoScalingGroups[0].GetInstances());
    for (const Aws::String &instanceID: instanceIDs) {
        std::cout << "   " << instanceNumber << ". " << instanceID << std::endl;
```

```
        ++instanceNumber;
    }

    instanceNumber = askQuestionForIntRange("Which EC2 instance do you want to stop?
",
                                            1,
                                            static_cast<int>(instanceIDs.size()));

    // 10. Terminate an EC2 instance in the Auto Scaling group.
    {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetInstanceId(instanceIDs[instanceNumber - 1]);
        request.SetShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome
=
                autoScalingClient.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Waiting for EC2 instance with ID '"
                      << instanceIDs[instanceNumber - 1] << "' to terminate..."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
AutoScaling::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    waitForInstances(groupName, autoScalingGroups, autoScalingClient);

    std::cout << "\n" << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << "\n"
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Let's get a report of scaling activities for EC2 launch group '"
              << groupName << "'."
              << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press enter to continue:  ", alwaysTrueTest);
    // 11. Get a description of activities for the Auto Scaling group.
    {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest request;
```

```
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity> allActivities;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination;
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeScalingActivitiesOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.DescribeScalingActivities(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity> &activities =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetActivities();
                allActivities.insert(allActivities.end(), activities.begin(),
activities.end());
                nextToken  = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeScalingActivities. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
ec2Client);
                return false;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Found " << allActivities.size() << " activities."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Activities are ordered with the most recent first."
                  << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity &activity: allActivities) {
            std::cout << activity.GetDescription() << std::endl;
            std::cout << activity.GetDetails() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    if (enableMetrics) {
        if (!logAutoScalingMetrics(groupName, clientConfig)) {
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }
```

```
    std::cout << "Let's  clean up." << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press enter to continue:  ", alwaysTrueTest);

    // 13. Disable metrics collection if enabled.
    if (enableMetrics) {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DisableMetricsCollectionRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DisableMetricsCollectionOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.DisableMetricsCollection(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Metrics collection has been disabled." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DisableMetricsCollection. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    return cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
}

//! Routine which waits for EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group to
//! complete startup or shutdown.
/*!
 \sa waitForInstances()
 \param groupName: An Auto Scaling group name.
 \param autoScalingGroups: Vector to receive 'AutoScalingGroup' records.
 \param client: 'AutoScalingClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::AutoScaling::waitForInstances(const Aws::String &groupName,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup> &autoScalingGroups,
                                            const Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient
 &client) {
    bool ready = false;
    const std::vector<Aws::String> READY_STATES = {"InService", "Terminated"};
```

```
    int count = 0;
    int desiredCapacity = 0;
    std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(4));
    while (!ready) {
        if (WAIT_FOR_INSTANCES_TIMEOUT < count) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for instance timed out." << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++count;
        if (!describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups, client)) {
            return false;
        }
        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> instanceIDs;
        if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
            instanceIDs =
instancesToInstanceIDs(autoScalingGroups[0].GetInstances());
            desiredCapacity = autoScalingGroups[0].GetDesiredCapacity();
        }

        if (instanceIDs.empty()) {
            if (desiredCapacity == 0) {
                break;
            }
            else {
                if ((count % 5) == 0) {
                    std::cout << "No instance IDs returned for group." << std::endl;
                }

                continue;
            }
        }

        // 6.  Check lifecycle state of the instances using
DescribeAutoScalingInstances.
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest request;
        request.SetInstanceIds(instanceIDs);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingInstancesOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeAutoScalingInstances(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingInstanceDetails>
 &instancesDetails =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingInstances();
            ready = instancesDetails.size() >= desiredCapacity;
            for (const Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingInstanceDetails &details:
 instancesDetails) {
                if (!stringInVector(details.GetLifecycleState(), READY_STATES)) {
                    ready = false;
                    break;
                }
            }
            // Log the status while waiting.
            if (((count % 5) == 1) || ready) {
                logInstancesLifecycleState(instancesDetails);
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingInstances. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (!describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups, client)) {
        return false;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Routine to cleanup resources created in 'groupsAndInstancesScenario'.
/*!
 \sa cleanupResources()
 \param groupName: Optional Auto Scaling group name.
 \param templateName: Optional EC2 launch template name.
 \param autoScalingClient: 'AutoScalingClient' instance.
 \param ec2Client: 'EC2Client' instance.
\return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::AutoScaling::cleanupResources(const Aws::String &groupName,
                                           const Aws::String &templateName,
                                           const Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient
 &autoScalingClient,
```

```
                                                const Aws::EC2::EC2Client &ec2Client) {
    bool result = true;

    // 14. Delete the Auto Scaling group.
    if (!groupName.empty() &&
        (askYesNoQuestion(
                Aws::String("Delete the Auto Scaling group '") + groupName +
                "'  (y/n)?"))) {
        {
            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
            request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
            request.SetMinSize(0);
            request.SetDesiredCapacity(0);

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.UpdateAutoScalingGroup(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout
                        << "The minimum size and desired capacity of the Auto
Scaling group "
                        << "was set to zero before terminating the instances."
                        << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::UpdateAutoScalingGroup. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }

        Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup> autoScalingGroups;
        if (AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups,
                                               autoScalingClient)) {
            if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
                Aws::Vector<Aws::String> instanceIDs = instancesToInstanceIDs(
                        autoScalingGroups[0].GetInstances());
                for (const Aws::String &instanceID: instanceIDs) {

Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
                    request.SetInstanceId(instanceID);
                    request.SetShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(true);
```

```
Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                            autoScalingClient.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(
                                    request);

                    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                        std::cout << "Initiating termination of EC2 instance '"
                                  << instanceID << "'." << std::endl;
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cerr
                                << "Error with
AutoScaling::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup. "
                                << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                        result = false;
                    }
                }
            }

            std::cout
                    << "Waiting for the EC2 instances to terminate before deleting
the "
                    << "Auto Scaling group..." << std::endl;
            waitForInstances(groupName, autoScalingGroups, autoScalingClient);
        }

        {
            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
            request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DeleteAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.DeleteAutoScalingGroup(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "' was deleted."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DeleteAutoScalingGroup. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
```

```
    }

    // 15. Delete the EC2 launch template.
    if (!templateName.empty() && (askYesNoQuestion(
            Aws::String("Delete the EC2 launch template '") + templateName +
            "' (y/n)?"))) {
        Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest request;
        request.SetLaunchTemplateName(templateName);

        Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteLaunchTemplateOutcome outcome =
                ec2Client.DeleteLaunchTemplate(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "EC2 launch template '" << templateName << "' was deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with EC2::DeleteLaunchTemplate. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which retrieves Auto Scaling group descriptions.
/*!
 \sa describeGroup()
 \param groupName: An Auto Scaling group name.
 \param autoScalingGroups: Vector to receive 'AutoScalingGroup' records.
 \param client: 'AutoScalingClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(const Aws::String &groupName,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup> &autoScalingGroup,
                                         const Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient
 &client) {
    // 5. Retrieve a description of the Auto Scaling group.
    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> groupNames;
    groupNames.push_back(groupName);
```

```
    request.SetAutoScalingGroupNames(groupNames);

    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeAutoScalingGroups(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        autoScalingGroup = outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingGroups();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingGroups. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per C++ .
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Azioni

`CreateAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateAutoScalingGroup`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> availabilityGroupZones;
        availabilityGroupZones.push_back(
                availabilityZones[availabilityZoneChoice - 1].GetZoneName());
        request.SetAvailabilityZones(availabilityGroupZones);
        request.SetMaxSize(1);
        request.SetMinSize(1);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::LaunchTemplateSpecification
launchTemplateSpecification;
        launchTemplateSpecification.SetLaunchTemplateName(templateName);
        request.SetLaunchTemplate(launchTemplateSpecification);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::CreateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.CreateAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Created Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "'..."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingErrors::ALREADY_EXISTS_FAULT) {
            std::cout << "Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "' already exists."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::CreateAutoScalingGroup. "
```

```
                        << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                        << std::endl;

        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateAutoScalingGroupconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAutoScalingGroup`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
            request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DeleteAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.DeleteAutoScalingGroup(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "' was deleted."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DeleteAutoScalingGroup. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
```

```
            }
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAutoScalingGroupconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DescribeAutoScalingGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAutoScalingGroups`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request;
Aws::Vector<Aws::String> groupNames;
groupNames.push_back(groupName);
request.SetAutoScalingGroupNames(groupNames);

Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsOutcome outcome =
        client.DescribeAutoScalingGroups(request);

if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
    autoScalingGroup = outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingGroups();
}
else {
    std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingGroups. "
              << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
              << std::endl;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAutoScalingGroupsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DescribeAutoScalingInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAutoScalingInstances`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest request;
        request.SetInstanceIds(instanceIDs);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingInstancesOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeAutoScalingInstances(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingInstanceDetails>
&instancesDetails =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingInstances();

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingInstances. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAutoScalingInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DescribeScalingActivities`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeScalingActivities`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity> allActivities;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination;
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeScalingActivitiesOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.DescribeScalingActivities(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity> &activities =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetActivities();
                allActivities.insert(allActivities.end(), activities.begin(),
activities.end());
                nextToken  = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeScalingActivities. "
```

```
                        << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                        << std::endl;

            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Found " << allActivities.size() << " activities."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Activities are ordered with the most recent first."
                  << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity &activity: allActivities) {
            std::cout << activity.GetDescription() << std::endl;
            std::cout << activity.GetDetails() << std::endl;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeScalingActivitiesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DisableMetricsCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DisableMetricsCollection`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DisableMetricsCollectionRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DisableMetricsCollectionOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.DisableMetricsCollection(request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Metrics collection has been disabled." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DisableMetricsCollection. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisableMetricsCollectionconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`EnableMetricsCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`EnableMetricsCollection`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::EnableMetricsCollectionRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        request.AddMetrics("GroupMinSize");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupMaxSize");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupDesiredCapacity");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupInServiceInstances");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupTotalInstances");
        request.SetGranularity("1Minute");

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::EnableMetricsCollectionOutcome outcome =
```

```
                autoScalingClient.EnableMetricsCollection(request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Auto Scaling metrics have been enabled."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::EnableMetricsCollection. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, EnableMetricsCollectionconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`SetDesiredCapacity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SetDesiredCapacity`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::SetDesiredCapacityRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        request.SetDesiredCapacity(2);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::SetDesiredCapacityOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.SetDesiredCapacity(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::SetDesiredCapacityRequest. "
```

```
                        << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                        << std::endl;

        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SetDesiredCapacityconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetInstanceId(instanceIDs[instanceNumber - 1]);
        request.SetShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome
=
                autoScalingClient.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Waiting for EC2 instance with ID '"
                      << instanceIDs[instanceNumber - 1] << "' to terminate..."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
AutoScaling::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup. "
```

```
                        << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                        << std::endl;

        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`UpdateAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateAutoScalingGroup`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        request.SetMaxSize(3);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.UpdateAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::UpdateAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateAutoScalingGroupconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CloudTrail esempi di utilizzo di SDK for C++

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per C++ with CloudTrail.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateTrail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTrail`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Routine which creates an AWS CloudTrail trail.
/*!
  \param trailName: The name of the CloudTrail trail.
  \param bucketName: The Amazon S3 bucket designate for publishing logs.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::CloudTrail::createTrail(const Aws::String trailName,
                                     const Aws::String bucketName,
```

```
                                        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::CloudTrail::CloudTrailClient trailClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::CreateTrailRequest request;
    request.SetName(trailName);
    request.SetS3BucketName(bucketName);

    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::CreateTrailOutcome outcome = trailClient.CreateTrail(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created trail " << trailName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create trail " << trailName <<
                  ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTrailconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteTrail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTrail`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Routine which deletes an AWS CloudTrail trail.
/*!
  \param trailName: The name of the CloudTrail trail.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::CloudTrail::deleteTrail(const Aws::String trailName,
```

```
                                        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::CloudTrail::CloudTrailClient trailClient(clientConfig);

    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::DeleteTrailRequest request;
    request.SetName(trailName);

    auto outcome = trailClient.DeleteTrail(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted trail " << trailName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting trail " << trailName << " " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTrailconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DescribeTrail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeTrail`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Routine which describes the AWS CloudTrail trails in an account.
/*!
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/

bool AwsDoc::CloudTrail::describeTrails(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
```

```
    Aws::CloudTrail::CloudTrailClient cloudTrailClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::DescribeTrailsRequest request;

    auto outcome = cloudTrailClient.DescribeTrails(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::Vector<Aws::CloudTrail::Model::Trail> &trails =
 outcome.GetResult().GetTrailList();
        std::cout << trails.size() << " trail(s) found." << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::CloudTrail::Model::Trail &trail: trails) {
            std::cout << trail.GetName() << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe trails." << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeTrailconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`LookupEvents`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`LookupEvents`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Routine which looks up events captured by AWS CloudTrail.
/*!
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::CloudTrail::lookupEvents(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::CloudTrail::CloudTrailClient cloudtrail(clientConfig);
```

```
    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::CloudTrail::Model::Event> allEvents;

    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::LookupEventsRequest request;

    size_t count = 0;
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::CloudTrail::Model::LookupEventsOutcome outcome =
 cloudtrail.LookupEvents(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::CloudTrail::Model::Event> &events =
 outcome.GetResult().GetEvents();
            count += events.size();
            allEvents.insert(allEvents.end(), events.begin(), events.end());
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty() && count <= 50); // Limit to 50 events.

    std::cout << "Found " << allEvents.size() << " event(s)." << std::endl;

    for (auto &event: allEvents) {
        std::cout << "Event name: " << event.GetEventName() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Event source: " << event.GetEventSource() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Event id: " << event.GetEventId() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Resources: " << std::endl;
        for (auto &resource: event.GetResources()) {
            std::cout << "  " << resource.GetResourceName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, LookupEventsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CloudWatch esempi di utilizzo di SDK for C++

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per C++ with CloudWatch.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`DeleteAlarms`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAlarms`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Includere i file richiesti.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DeleteAlarmsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Eliminare l'allarme.

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::DeleteAlarmsRequest request;
        request.AddAlarmNames(alarm_name);

        auto outcome = cw.DeleteAlarms(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to delete CloudWatch alarm:" <<
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted CloudWatch alarm " << alarm_name
                << std::endl;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAlarmsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Includere i file richiesti.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DescribeAlarmsRequest.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DescribeAlarmsResult.h>
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>
```

Descrive gli allarmi.

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::DescribeAlarmsRequest request;
        request.SetMaxRecords(1);

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            auto outcome = cw.DescribeAlarms(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
            {
                std::cout << "Failed to describe CloudWatch alarms:" <<
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                break;
            }

            if (!header)
            {
                std::cout << std::left <<
                    std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                    std::setw(64) << "Arn" <<
                    std::setw(64) << "Description" <<
                    std::setw(20) << "LastUpdated" <<
                    std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const auto &alarms = outcome.GetResult().GetMetricAlarms();
            for (const auto &alarm : alarms)
            {
                std::cout << std::left <<
                    std::setw(32) << alarm.GetAlarmName() <<
                    std::setw(64) << alarm.GetAlarmArn() <<
                    std::setw(64) << alarm.GetAlarmDescription() <<
                    std::setw(20) <<
                    alarm.GetAlarmConfigurationUpdatedTimestamp().ToGmtString(
                        SIMPLE_DATE_FORMAT_STR) <<
                    std::endl;
            }

            const auto &next_token = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            request.SetNextToken(next_token);
```

```
            done = next_token.empty();
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAlarmsForMetricconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DisableAlarmActions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DisableAlarmActions`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Includere i file richiesti.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DisableAlarmActionsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Disattiva le operazioni di allarme.

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::DisableAlarmActionsRequest
 disableAlarmActionsRequest;
        disableAlarmActionsRequest.AddAlarmNames(alarm_name);

        auto disableAlarmActionsOutcome =
 cw.DisableAlarmActions(disableAlarmActionsRequest);
        if (!disableAlarmActionsOutcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to disable actions for alarm " << alarm_name <<
                ": " << disableAlarmActionsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
```

```
                std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully disabled actions for alarm " <<
                alarm_name << std::endl;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisableAlarmActionsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`EnableAlarmActions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`EnableAlarmActions`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Includere i file richiesti.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/EnableAlarmActionsRequest.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/PutMetricAlarmRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Attiva le operazioni di allarme.

```
    Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
    Aws::CloudWatch::Model::PutMetricAlarmRequest request;
    request.SetAlarmName(alarm_name);
    request.SetComparisonOperator(
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::ComparisonOperator::GreaterThanThreshold);
    request.SetEvaluationPeriods(1);
```

```
    request.SetMetricName("CPUUtilization");
    request.SetNamespace("AWS/EC2");
    request.SetPeriod(60);
    request.SetStatistic(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Statistic::Average);
    request.SetThreshold(70.0);
    request.SetActionsEnabled(false);
    request.SetAlarmDescription("Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%");
    request.SetUnit(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::StandardUnit::Seconds);
    request.AddAlarmActions(actionArn);

    Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Dimension dimension;
    dimension.SetName("InstanceId");
    dimension.SetValue(instanceId);
    request.AddDimensions(dimension);

    auto outcome = cw.PutMetricAlarm(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
    {
        std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch alarm:" <<
            outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return;
    }

    Aws::CloudWatch::Model::EnableAlarmActionsRequest enable_request;
    enable_request.AddAlarmNames(alarm_name);

    auto enable_outcome = cw.EnableAlarmActions(enable_request);
    if (!enable_outcome.IsSuccess())
    {
        std::cout << "Failed to enable alarm actions:" <<
            enable_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return;
    }

    std::cout << "Successfully created alarm " << alarm_name <<
        " and enabled actions on it." << std::endl;
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, EnableAlarmActionsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`ListMetrics`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListMetrics`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Includere i file richiesti.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/ListMetricsRequest.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/ListMetricsResult.h>
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>
```

Elenca i parametri.

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::ListMetricsRequest request;

        if (argc > 1)
        {
            request.SetMetricName(argv[1]);
        }

        if (argc > 2)
        {
            request.SetNamespace(argv[2]);
        }

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            auto outcome = cw.ListMetrics(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
            {
                std::cout << "Failed to list CloudWatch metrics:" <<
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
                break;
            }

            if (!header)
            {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(48) << "MetricName" <<
                    std::setw(32) << "Namespace" << "DimensionNameValuePairs" <<
                    std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const auto &metrics = outcome.GetResult().GetMetrics();
            for (const auto &metric : metrics)
            {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(48) <<
                    metric.GetMetricName() << std::setw(32) <<
                    metric.GetNamespace();
                const auto &dimensions = metric.GetDimensions();
                for (auto iter = dimensions.cbegin();
                    iter != dimensions.cend(); ++iter)
                {
                    const auto &dimkv = *iter;
                    std::cout << dimkv.GetName() << " = " << dimkv.GetValue();
                    if (iter + 1 != dimensions.cend())
                    {
                        std::cout << ", ";
                    }
                }
                std::cout << std::endl;
            }

            const auto &next_token = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            request.SetNextToken(next_token);
            done = next_token.empty();
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListMetricsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`PutMetricAlarm`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutMetricAlarm`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Includere i file richiesti.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/PutMetricAlarmRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Crea l'allarme per guardare il parametro.

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::PutMetricAlarmRequest request;
        request.SetAlarmName(alarm_name);
        request.SetComparisonOperator(
            Aws::CloudWatch::Model::ComparisonOperator::GreaterThanThreshold);
        request.SetEvaluationPeriods(1);
        request.SetMetricName("CPUUtilization");
        request.SetNamespace("AWS/EC2");
        request.SetPeriod(60);
        request.SetStatistic(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Statistic::Average);
        request.SetThreshold(70.0);
        request.SetActionsEnabled(false);
        request.SetAlarmDescription("Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%");
        request.SetUnit(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::StandardUnit::Seconds);

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Dimension dimension;
        dimension.SetName("InstanceId");
        dimension.SetValue(instanceId);

        request.AddDimensions(dimension);

        auto outcome = cw.PutMetricAlarm(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
```

```
            std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch alarm:" <<
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully created CloudWatch alarm " << alarm_name
                << std::endl;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutMetricAlarmconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`PutMetricData`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutMetricData`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Includere i file richiesti.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/PutMetricDataRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Inserimento dei dati in un parametro.

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Dimension dimension;
        dimension.SetName("UNIQUE_PAGES");
        dimension.SetValue("URLS");
```

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::MetricDatum datum;
        datum.SetMetricName("PAGES_VISITED");
        datum.SetUnit(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::StandardUnit::None);
        datum.SetValue(data_point);
        datum.AddDimensions(dimension);

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::PutMetricDataRequest request;
        request.SetNamespace("SITE/TRAFFIC");
        request.AddMetricData(datum);

        auto outcome = cw.PutMetricData(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to put sample metric data:" <<
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully put sample metric data" << std::endl;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutMetricDataconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CloudWatch Registra esempi utilizzando SDK for C++

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per C++ with CloudWatch Logs.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`DeleteSubscriptionFilter`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteSubscriptionFilter`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Includere i file richiesti.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <aws/logs/CloudWatchLogsClient.h>
#include <aws/logs/model/DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Eliminare il filtro di sottoscrizione.

```
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::CloudWatchLogsClient cwl;
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Model::DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest request;
        request.SetFilterName(filter_name);
        request.SetLogGroupName(log_group);

        auto outcome = cwl.DeleteSubscriptionFilter(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Failed to delete CloudWatch log subscription filter "
                << filter_name << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
        } else {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted CloudWatch logs subscription " <<
                "filter " << filter_name << std::endl;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteSubscriptionFilterconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DescribeSubscriptionFilters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeSubscriptionFilters`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Includere i file richiesti.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <aws/logs/CloudWatchLogsClient.h>
#include <aws/logs/model/DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest.h>
#include <aws/logs/model/DescribeSubscriptionFiltersResult.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
```

Elencare i filtri di sottoscrizione.

```
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::CloudWatchLogsClient cwl;
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Model::DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest request;
        request.SetLogGroupName(log_group);
        request.SetLimit(1);

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
        while (!done) {
            auto outcome = cwl.DescribeSubscriptionFilters(
                    request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Failed to describe CloudWatch subscription filters "
                    << "for log group " << log_group << ": " <<
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
                break;
            }

            if (!header) {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                    std::setw(64) << "FilterPattern" << std::setw(64) <<
                    "DestinationArn" << std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const auto &filters = outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionFilters();
            for (const auto &filter : filters) {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) <<
                    filter.GetFilterName() << std::setw(64) <<
                    filter.GetFilterPattern() << std::setw(64) <<
                    filter.GetDestinationArn() << std::endl;
            }

            const auto &next_token = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            request.SetNextToken(next_token);
            done = next_token.empty();
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeSubscriptionFiltersconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`PutSubscriptionFilter`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutSubscriptionFilter`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Includere i file richiesti.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/logs/CloudWatchLogsClient.h>
```

```
#include <aws/logs/model/PutSubscriptionFilterRequest.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Creare il filtro di sottoscrizione.

```
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::CloudWatchLogsClient cwl;
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Model::PutSubscriptionFilterRequest request;
        request.SetFilterName(filter_name);
        request.SetFilterPattern(filter_pattern);
        request.SetLogGroupName(log_group);
        request.SetDestinationArn(dest_arn);
        auto outcome = cwl.PutSubscriptionFilter(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch logs subscription filter "
                << filter_name << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully created CloudWatch logs subscription " <<
                "filter " << filter_name << std::endl;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutSubscriptionFilterconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

CodeBuild esempi di utilizzo di SDK for C++

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per C++ with CodeBuild.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`ListBuilds`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListBuilds`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! List the CodeBuild builds.
/*!
  \param sortType: 'SortOrderType' type.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::CodeBuild::listBuilds(Aws::CodeBuild::Model::SortOrderType sortType,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::CodeBuild::CodeBuildClient codeBuildClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::CodeBuild::Model::ListBuildsRequest listBuildsRequest;
    listBuildsRequest.SetSortOrder(sortType);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.

    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            listBuildsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::CodeBuild::Model::ListBuildsOutcome listBuildsOutcome =
 codeBuildClient.ListBuilds(
                listBuildsRequest);

        if (listBuildsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &ids =
listBuildsOutcome.GetResult().GetIds();
            if (!ids.empty()) {

                std::cout << "Information about each build:" << std::endl;
                Aws::CodeBuild::Model::BatchGetBuildsRequest getBuildsRequest;
                getBuildsRequest.SetIds(listBuildsOutcome.GetResult().GetIds());
                Aws::CodeBuild::Model::BatchGetBuildsOutcome getBuildsOutcome =
codeBuildClient.BatchGetBuilds(
                        getBuildsRequest);

                if (getBuildsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    const Aws::Vector<Aws::CodeBuild::Model::Build> &builds =
getBuildsOutcome.GetResult().GetBuilds();
                    std::cout << builds.size() << " build(s) found." << std::endl;
                    for (auto val: builds) {
                        std::cout << val.GetId() << std::endl;
                    }
                } else {
                    std::cerr << "Error getting builds"
                              << getBuildsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
                    return false;
                }
            } else {
                std::cout << "No builds found." << std::endl;
            }

            // Get the next token for pagination.

            nextToken = listBuildsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing builds"
                      << listBuildsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!nextToken.

            empty()

            );
```

```
    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListBuildsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`ListProjects`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListProjects`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! List the CodeBuild projects.
/*!
  \param sortType: 'SortOrderType' type.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::CodeBuild::listProjects(Aws::CodeBuild::Model::SortOrderType sortType,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::CodeBuild::CodeBuildClient codeBuildClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::CodeBuild::Model::ListProjectsRequest listProjectsRequest;
    listProjectsRequest.SetSortOrder(sortType);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Next token for pagination.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> allProjects;

    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            listProjectsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::CodeBuild::Model::ListProjectsOutcome outcome =
 codeBuildClient.ListProjects(
```

```
                listProjectsRequest);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &projects =
 outcome.GetResult().GetProjects();
            allProjects.insert(allProjects.end(), projects.begin(), projects.end());
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing projects" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }

    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << allProjects.size() << " project(s) found." << std::endl;
    for (auto project: allProjects) {
        std::cout << project << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListProjectsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

StartBuild

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartBuild`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Start an AWS CodeBuild project build.
/*!
  \param projectName: A CodeBuild project name.
```

```
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::CodeBuild::startBuild(const Aws::String &projectName,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::CodeBuild::CodeBuildClient codeBuildClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::CodeBuild::Model::StartBuildRequest startBuildRequest;
    startBuildRequest.SetProjectName(projectName);

    Aws::CodeBuild::Model::StartBuildOutcome outcome = codeBuildClient.StartBuild(
            startBuildRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully started build" << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Build ID: " << outcome.GetResult().GetBuild().GetId()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    else {
        std::cerr << "Error starting build" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartBuildconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider con SDK for C++

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Cognito Identity Provider. AWS SDK per C++

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Amazon Cognito

Gli esempi di codice seguente mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon Cognito.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS cognito-idp)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_cognito")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
```

```
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_cognito.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file origine hello_cognito.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/cognito-idp/CognitoIdentityProviderClient.h>
#include <aws/cognito-idp/model/ListUserPoolsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Cognito" starter application which initializes an Amazon Cognito client
 and lists the Amazon Cognito
 *  user pools.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_cognito'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
```

```
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 cognitoClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::String> userPools;

        do {
            Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ListUserPoolsRequest
 listUserPoolsRequest;
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listUserPoolsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ListUserPoolsOutcome
 listUserPoolsOutcome =
                    cognitoClient.ListUserPools(listUserPoolsRequest);

            if (listUserPoolsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                for (auto &userPool:
 listUserPoolsOutcome.GetResult().GetUserPools()) {

                    userPools.push_back(userPool.GetName());
                }

                nextToken = listUserPoolsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "ListUserPools error: " <<
 listUserPoolsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }


        } while (!nextToken.empty());
        std::cout << userPools.size() << " user pools found." << std::endl;
        for (auto &userPool: userPools) {
```

```
            std::cout << "   user pool: " << userPool << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListUserPoolssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`AdminGetUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AdminGetUser`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 client(clientConfig);

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminGetUserRequest request;
    request.SetUsername(userName);
    request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);
```

```
    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminGetUserOutcome outcome =
            client.AdminGetUser(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The status for " << userName << " is " <<

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::UserStatusTypeMapper::GetNameForUserStatusType(
                        outcome.GetResult().GetUserStatus()) << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Enabled is " << outcome.GetResult().GetEnabled() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminGetUser. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AdminGetUserconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`AdminInitiateAuth`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AdminInitiateAuth`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminInitiateAuthRequest request;
    request.SetClientId(clientID);
    request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);
```

```
    request.AddAuthParameters("USERNAME", userName);
    request.AddAuthParameters("PASSWORD", password);
    request.SetAuthFlow(

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AuthFlowType::ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH);


    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminInitiateAuthOutcome outcome =
            client.AdminInitiateAuth(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Call to AdminInitiateAuth was successful." << std::endl;
        sessionResult = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminInitiateAuth. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AdminInitiateAuthconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`AdminRespondToAuthChallenge`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AdminRespondToAuthChallenge`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);
```

```
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest
request;
        request.AddChallengeResponses("USERNAME", userName);
        request.AddChallengeResponses("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);
        request.SetChallengeName(

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ChallengeNameType::SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminRespondToAuthChallengeOutcome
outcome =
                client.AdminRespondToAuthChallenge(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Here is the response to the challenge.\n" <<

outcome.GetResult().GetAuthenticationResult().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;

            accessToken =
outcome.GetResult().GetAuthenticationResult().GetAccessToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminRespondToAuthChallenge. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AdminRespondToAuthChallengeconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`AssociateSoftwareToken`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AssociateSoftwareToken`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest request;
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AssociateSoftwareTokenOutcome outcome =
                client.AssociateSoftwareToken(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout
                    << "Enter this setup key into an authenticator app, for example
 Google Authenticator."
                    << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Setup key: " << outcome.GetResult().GetSecretCode()
                      << std::endl;
#ifdef USING_QR
            printAsterisksLine();
            std::cout << "\nOr scan the QR code in the file '" << QR_CODE_PATH <<
 "."
                      << std::endl;

            saveQRCode(std::string("otpauth://totp/") + userName + "?secret=" +
                       outcome.GetResult().GetSecretCode());
#endif // USING_QR
            session = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
 CognitoIdentityProvider::AssociateSoftwareToken. "
```

```
                    << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                    << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AssociateSoftwareTokenconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`ConfirmSignUp`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ConfirmSignUp`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ConfirmSignUpRequest request;
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        request.SetConfirmationCode(confirmationCode);
        request.SetUsername(userName);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ConfirmSignUpOutcome outcome =
                client.ConfirmSignUp(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "ConfirmSignup was Successful."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::ConfirmSignUp. "
```

```
                    << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                    << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ConfirmSignUpconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteUser`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::DeleteUserRequest request;
        request.SetAccessToken(accessToken);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::DeleteUserOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteUser(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The user " << userName << " was deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::DeleteUser. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteUserconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`ResendConfirmationCode`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ResendConfirmationCode`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
       Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
       // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
       // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

   Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

       Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ResendConfirmationCodeRequest request;
       request.SetUsername(userName);
       request.SetClientId(clientID);

       Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ResendConfirmationCodeOutcome outcome =
               client.ResendConfirmationCode(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout
                   << "CognitoIdentityProvider::ResendConfirmationCode was
successful."
                   << std::endl;
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::ResendConfirmationCode. "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;
           return false;
```

```
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ResendConfirmationCodeconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`SignUp`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SignUp`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::SignUpRequest request;
        request.AddUserAttributes(
                Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AttributeType().WithName(
                        "email").WithValue(email));
        request.SetUsername(userName);
        request.SetPassword(password);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::SignUpOutcome outcome =
                client.SignUp(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The signup request for " << userName << " was successful."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderErrors::USERNAME_EXISTS) {
            std::cout
```

```
                    << "The username already exists. Please enter a different
username."
                    << std::endl;
            userExists = true;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::SignUpRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SignUpconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`VerifySoftwareToken`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`VerifySoftwareToken`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::VerifySoftwareTokenRequest request;
        request.SetUserCode(userCode);
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::VerifySoftwareTokenOutcome outcome =
                client.VerifySoftwareToken(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            std::cout << "Verification of the code was successful."
                      << std::endl;
            session = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::VerifySoftwareToken. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, VerifySoftwareTokenconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Scenari

Registrazione di un utente a un pool di utenti che richiede l'autenticazione MFA

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Registra e conferma un utente con nome utente, password e indirizzo e-mail.
- Configura l'autenticazione a più fattori associando un'applicazione MFA all'utente.
- Accedi utilizzando una password e un codice MFA.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Scenario that adds a user to an Amazon Cognito user pool.
/*!
  \sa gettingStartedWithUserPools()
  \param clientID: Client ID associated with an Amazon Cognito user pool.
```

```
  \param userPoolID: An Amazon Cognito user pool ID.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Cognito::gettingStartedWithUserPools(const Aws::String &clientID,
                                                  const Aws::String &userPoolID,
                                                  const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout
            << "Welcome to the Amazon Cognito example scenario."
            << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout
            << "This scenario will add a user to an Amazon Cognito user pool."
            << std::endl;
    const Aws::String userName = askQuestion("Enter a new username: ");
    const Aws::String password = askQuestion("Enter a new password: ");
    const Aws::String email = askQuestion("Enter a valid email for the user: ");

    std::cout << "Signing up " << userName << std::endl;

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 client(clientConfig);
    bool userExists = false;
    do {
        // 1. Add a user with a username, password, and email address.
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::SignUpRequest request;
        request.AddUserAttributes(
                Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AttributeType().WithName(
                        "email").WithValue(email));
        request.SetUsername(userName);
        request.SetPassword(password);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::SignUpOutcome outcome =
                client.SignUp(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The signup request for " << userName << " was successful."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
```

```
Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderErrors::USERNAME_EXISTS) {
           std::cout
                   << "The username already exists. Please enter a different
username."
                   << std::endl;
           userExists = true;
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::SignUpRequest. "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;
           return false;
       }
   } while (userExists);

   printAsterisksLine();
   std::cout << "Retrieving status of " << userName << " in the user pool."
             << std::endl;
   // 2. Confirm that the user was added to the user pool.
   if (!checkAdminUserStatus(userName, userPoolID, client)) {
       return false;
   }

   std::cout << "A confirmation code was sent to " << email << "." << std::endl;

   bool resend = askYesNoQuestion("Would you like to send a new code? (y/n) ");
   if (resend) {
       // Request a resend of the confirmation code to the email address.
(ResendConfirmationCode)
       Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ResendConfirmationCodeRequest request;
       request.SetUsername(userName);
       request.SetClientId(clientID);

       Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ResendConfirmationCodeOutcome outcome =
               client.ResendConfirmationCode(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout
                   << "CognitoIdentityProvider::ResendConfirmationCode was
successful."
                   << std::endl;
       }
       else {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::ResendConfirmationCode. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    {
        // 4. Send the confirmation code that's received in the email.
(ConfirmSignUp)
        const Aws::String confirmationCode = askQuestion(
                "Enter the confirmation code that was emailed: ");
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ConfirmSignUpRequest request;
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        request.SetConfirmationCode(confirmationCode);
        request.SetUsername(userName);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ConfirmSignUpOutcome outcome =
                client.ConfirmSignUp(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "ConfirmSignup was Successful."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::ConfirmSignUp. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Rechecking the status of " << userName << " in the user pool."
              << std::endl;
    if (!checkAdminUserStatus(userName, userPoolID, client)) {
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Initiating authorization using the username and password."
```

```
              << std::endl;

    Aws::String session;
    // 5. Initiate authorization with username and password. (AdminInitiateAuth)
    if (!adminInitiateAuthorization(clientID, userPoolID,  userName, password,
 session, client)) {
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout
            << "Starting setup of time-based one-time password (TOTP) multi-factor
 authentication (MFA)."
            << std::endl;

    {
        // 6. Request a setup key for one-time password (TOTP)
        //    multi-factor authentication (MFA). (AssociateSoftwareToken)
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest request;
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AssociateSoftwareTokenOutcome outcome =
                client.AssociateSoftwareToken(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout
                    << "Enter this setup key into an authenticator app, for example
 Google Authenticator."
                    << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Setup key: " << outcome.GetResult().GetSecretCode()
                      << std::endl;
#ifdef USING_QR
            printAsterisksLine();
            std::cout << "\nOr scan the QR code in the file '" << QR_CODE_PATH <<
 "."
                      << std::endl;

            saveQRCode(std::string("otpauth://totp/") + userName + "?secret=" +
                       outcome.GetResult().GetSecretCode());
#endif // USING_QR
            session = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
        }
        else {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::AssociateSoftwareToken. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
    askQuestion("Type enter to continue...", alwaysTrueTest);

    printAsterisksLine();

    {
        Aws::String userCode = askQuestion(
                "Enter the 6 digit code displayed in the authenticator app: ");

        //  7. Send the MFA code copied from an authenticator app.
(VerifySoftwareToken)
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::VerifySoftwareTokenRequest request;
        request.SetUserCode(userCode);
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::VerifySoftwareTokenOutcome outcome =
                client.VerifySoftwareToken(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Verification of the code was successful."
                      << std::endl;
            session = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::VerifySoftwareToken. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "You have completed the MFA authentication setup." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Now, sign in." << std::endl;

    // 8. Initiate authorization again with username and password.
(AdminInitiateAuth)
```

```
   if (!adminInitiateAuthorization(clientID, userPoolID, userName, password,
session, client)) {
       return false;
   }

   Aws::String accessToken;
   {
       Aws::String mfaCode = askQuestion(
               "Re-enter the 6 digit code displayed in the authenticator app: ");

       // 9. Send a new MFA code copied from an authenticator app.
(AdminRespondToAuthChallenge)
       Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest
request;
       request.AddChallengeResponses("USERNAME", userName);
       request.AddChallengeResponses("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);
       request.SetChallengeName(

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ChallengeNameType::SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA);
       request.SetClientId(clientID);
       request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);
       request.SetSession(session);

       Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminRespondToAuthChallengeOutcome
outcome =
               client.AdminRespondToAuthChallenge(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout << "Here is the response to the challenge.\n" <<

outcome.GetResult().GetAuthenticationResult().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                     << std::endl;

           accessToken =
outcome.GetResult().GetAuthenticationResult().GetAccessToken();
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminRespondToAuthChallenge. "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;
           return false;
       }
```

```
        std::cout << "You have successfully added a user to Amazon Cognito."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    if (askYesNoQuestion("Would you like to delete the user that you just added? (y/
n) ")) {
        // 10. Delete the user that you just added. (DeleteUser)
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::DeleteUserRequest request;
        request.SetAccessToken(accessToken);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::DeleteUserOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteUser(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The user " << userName << " was deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::DeleteUser. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return true;
}

//! Routine which checks the user status in an Amazon Cognito user pool.
/*!
 \sa checkAdminUserStatus()
 \param userName: A username.
 \param userPoolID: An Amazon Cognito user pool ID.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Cognito::checkAdminUserStatus(const Aws::String &userName,
                                           const Aws::String &userPoolID,
                                           const
 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient &client) {
    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminGetUserRequest request;
    request.SetUsername(userName);
    request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminGetUserOutcome outcome =
            client.AdminGetUser(request);
```

```
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The status for " << userName << " is " <<

 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::UserStatusTypeMapper::GetNameForUserStatusType(
                          outcome.GetResult().GetUserStatus()) << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Enabled is " << outcome.GetResult().GetEnabled() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminGetUser. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which starts authorization of an Amazon Cognito user.
//! This routine requires administrator credentials.
/*!
 \sa adminInitiateAuthorization()
 \param clientID: Client ID of tracked device.
 \param userPoolID: An Amazon Cognito user pool ID.
 \param userName: A username.
 \param password: A password.
 \param sessionResult: String to receive a session token.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Cognito::adminInitiateAuthorization(const Aws::String &clientID,
                                                 const Aws::String &userPoolID,
                                                 const Aws::String &userName,
                                                 const Aws::String &password,
                                                 Aws::String &sessionResult,
                                                 const
 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient &client) {
    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminInitiateAuthRequest request;
    request.SetClientId(clientID);
    request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);
    request.AddAuthParameters("USERNAME", userName);
    request.AddAuthParameters("PASSWORD", password);
    request.SetAuthFlow(

 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AuthFlowType::ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH);
```

```
    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminInitiateAuthOutcome outcome =
            client.AdminInitiateAuth(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Call to AdminInitiateAuth was successful." << std::endl;
        sessionResult = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminInitiateAuth. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per C++ .
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers
  - ResendConfirmationCode
  - RespondToAuthChallenge
  - SignUp
  - VerifySoftwareToken

Esempi di DynamoDB con SDK for C++

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per C++ con DynamoDB.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello DynamoDB

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare DynamoDB.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS dynamodb)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_dynamodb")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)
```

```
# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you may
 need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_dynamodb.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file origine hello_dynamodb.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/DynamoDBClient.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/ListTablesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello DynamoDB" starter application which initializes an Amazon DynamoDB
 (DynamoDB) client and lists the
```

```
 *  DynamoDB tables.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_dynamodb'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.

    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamodbClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesRequest listTablesRequest;
        listTablesRequest.SetLimit(50);
        do {
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesOutcome &outcome =
 dynamodbClient.ListTables(
                    listTablesRequest);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }

            for (const auto &tableName: outcome.GetResult().GetTableNames()) {
                std::cout << tableName << std::endl;
            }

            listTablesRequest.SetExclusiveStartTableName(
                    outcome.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedTableName());

        } while (!listTablesRequest.GetExclusiveStartTableName().empty());
    }
```

```
    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTablessezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea una tabella in grado di contenere i dati del filmato.
- Inserisci, ottieni e aggiorna un singolo filmato nella tabella.
- Scrivi i dati del filmato nella tabella da un file JSON di esempio.
- Esegui una query sui filmati che sono stati rilasciati in un dato anno.
- Cerca i filmati che sono stati distribuiti in diversi anni.
- Elimina un filmato dalla tabella, quindi elimina la tabella.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
```

```
        //  1. Create a table with partition: year (N) and sort: title (S).
 (CreateTable)
        if (AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig)) {

            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::dynamodbGettingStartedScenario(clientConfig);

            // 9. Delete the table. (DeleteTable)
            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig);
        }
    }

//! Scenario to modify and query a DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa dynamodbGettingStartedScenario()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::dynamodbGettingStartedScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " "
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB getting started demo." <<
 std::endl;
    std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " "
              << std::endl;

    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    // 2. Add a new movie.
    Aws::String title;
    float rating;
    int year;
    Aws::String plot;
    {
        title = askQuestion(
                "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
        year = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange("On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it?
 ",
                                          1, 10);
        plot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutItemRequest putItemRequest;
        putItemRequest.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);
```

```
        putItemRequest.AddItem(YEAR_KEY,
                               Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        putItemRequest.AddItem(TITLE_KEY,
                               Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));

        // Create attribute for the info map.
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        ratingAttribute->SetN(rating);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        plotAttribute->SetS(plot);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);

        putItemRequest.AddItem(INFO_KEY, infoMapAttribute);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutItemOutcome outcome = dynamoClient.PutItem(
                putItemRequest);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add an item: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "\nAdded '" << title << "' to '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'."
              << std::endl;

    // 3. Update the rating and plot of the movie by using an update expression.
    {
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your movie.\nYou rated it  ") +
                std::to_string(rating)
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);
        plot = askQuestion(Aws::String("You summarized the plot as '") + plot +
                           "'.\nWhat would you say now? ");
```

```
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateItemRequest request;
        request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);
        request.AddKey(TITLE_KEY,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        request.AddKey(YEAR_KEY, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        std::stringstream expressionStream;
        expressionStream << "set " << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << " =:r, "
                         << INFO_KEY << "." << PLOT_KEY << " =:p";
        request.SetUpdateExpression(expressionStream.str());
        request.SetExpressionAttributeValues({
                                                    {":r",
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(
                                                            rating)},
                                                    {":p",
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(
                                                            plot)}
                                            });

        request.SetReturnValues(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ReturnValue::UPDATED_NEW);

        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateItemOutcome &result =
dynamoClient.UpdateItem(
                request);
        if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error updating movie " + result.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "\nUpdated '" << title << "' with new attributes:" << std::endl;

    // 4. Put 250 movies in the table from moviedata.json.
    {
        std::cout << "Adding movies from a json file to the database." << std::endl;
        const size_t MAX_SIZE_FOR_BATCH_WRITE = 25;
        const size_t MOVIES_TO_WRITE = 10 * MAX_SIZE_FOR_BATCH_WRITE;
        Aws::String jsonString = getMovieJSON();
        if (!jsonString.empty()) {
            Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue json(jsonString);
            Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> movieJsons =
json.View().AsArray();
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest> writeRequests;
```

```
            // To add movies with a cross-section of years, use an appropriate
increment
            // value for iterating through the database.
            size_t increment = movieJsons.GetLength() / MOVIES_TO_WRITE;
            for (size_t i = 0; i < movieJsons.GetLength(); i += increment) {
                writeRequests.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest());
                Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> putItems
= movieJsonViewToAttributeMap(
                        movieJsons[i]);
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutRequest putRequest;
                putRequest.SetItem(putItems);
                writeRequests.back().SetPutRequest(putRequest);
                if (writeRequests.size() == MAX_SIZE_FOR_BATCH_WRITE) {
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchWriteItemRequest request;
                    request.AddRequestItems(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME, writeRequests);
                    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchWriteItemOutcome &outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(
                            request);
                    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                        std::cerr << "Unable to batch write movie data: "
                                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                                  << std::endl;
                        writeRequests.clear();
                        break;
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout << "Added batch of " << writeRequests.size()
                                  << " movies to the database."
                                  << std::endl;
                    }
                    writeRequests.clear();
                }
            }
        }
    }

    std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " "
              << std::endl;

    // 5. Get a movie by Key (partition + sort).
    {
        Aws::String titleToGet("King Kong");
        Aws::String answer = askQuestion(Aws::String(
```

```
                "Let's move on...Would you like to get info about '" + titleToGet +
                "'? (y/n) "));
        if (answer == "y") {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::GetItemRequest request;
            request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);
            request.AddKey(TITLE_KEY,
                           Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titleToGet));
            request.AddKey(YEAR_KEY,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(1933));

            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::GetItemOutcome &result =
dynamoClient.GetItem(
                    request);
            if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error " << result.GetError().GetMessage();
            }
            else {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
&item = result.GetResult().GetItem();
                if (!item.empty()) {
                    std::cout << "\nHere's what I found:" << std::endl;
                    printMovieInfo(item);
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "\nThe movie was not found in the database."
                              << std::endl;
                }
            }
        }
    }

    // 6. Use Query with a key condition expression to return all movies
    //    released in a given year.
    Aws::String doAgain = "n";
    do {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::QueryRequest req;

        req.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

        // "year" is a DynamoDB reserved keyword and must be replaced with an
        // expression attribute name.
        req.SetKeyConditionExpression("#dynobase_year = :valueToMatch");
        req.SetExpressionAttributeNames({{"#dynobase_year", YEAR_KEY}});
```

```
        int yearToMatch = askQuestionForIntRange(
                "\nLet's get a list of movies released in"
                " a given year. Enter a year between 1972 and 2018 ",
                1972, 2018);
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributeValues;
        attributeValues.emplace(":valueToMatch",
                                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(
                                        yearToMatch));
        req.SetExpressionAttributeValues(attributeValues);

        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::QueryOutcome &result = dynamoClient.Query(req);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetResult().GetItems();
            if (!items.empty()) {
                std::cout << "\nThere were " << items.size()
                          << " movies in the database from "
                          << yearToMatch << "." << std::endl;
                for (const auto &item: items) {
                    printMovieInfo(item);
                }
                doAgain = "n";
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "\nNo movies from " << yearToMatch
                          << " were found in the database"
                          << std::endl;
                doAgain = askQuestion(Aws::String("Try another year? (y/n) "));
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to Query items: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }

    } while (doAgain == "y");

    //  7. Use Scan to return movies released within a range of years.
    //     Show how to paginate data using ExclusiveStartKey. (Scan +
FilterExpression)
    {
        int startYear = askQuestionForIntRange("\nNow let's scan a range of years "
                                               "for movies in the database. Enter a
start year: ",
```

```
                                                1972, 2018);
        int endYear = askQuestionForIntRange("\nEnter an end year: ",
                                              startYear, 2018);
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
exclusiveStartKey;
        do {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScanRequest scanRequest;
            scanRequest.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);
            scanRequest.SetFilterExpression(
                    "#dynobase_year >= :startYear AND #dynobase_year <= :endYear");
            scanRequest.SetExpressionAttributeNames({{"#dynobase_year", YEAR_KEY}});

            Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
attributeValues;
            attributeValues.emplace(":startYear",
                                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(
                                            startYear));
            attributeValues.emplace(":endYear",
                                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(
                                            endYear));
            scanRequest.SetExpressionAttributeValues(attributeValues);

            if (!exclusiveStartKey.empty()) {
                scanRequest.SetExclusiveStartKey(exclusiveStartKey);
            }

            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScanOutcome &result = dynamoClient.Scan(
                    scanRequest);
            if (result.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetResult().GetItems();
                if (!items.empty()) {
                    std::stringstream stringStream;
                    stringStream << "\nFound " << items.size() << " movies in one
scan."
                                 << " How many would you like to see? ";
                    size_t count = askQuestionForInt(stringStream.str());
                    for (size_t i = 0; i < count && i < items.size(); ++i) {
                        printMovieInfo(items[i]);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "\nNo movies in the database between " << startYear
<<
```

```
                                " and " << endYear << "." << std::endl;
                }

                exclusiveStartKey = result.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedKey();
                if (!exclusiveStartKey.empty()) {
                    std::cout << "Not all movies were retrieved. Scanning for more."
                              << std::endl;
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "All movies were retrieved with this scan."
                              << std::endl;
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to Scan movies: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            }
        } while (!exclusiveStartKey.empty());
    }

    // 8. Delete a movie. (DeleteItem)
    {
        std::stringstream stringStream;
        stringStream << "\nWould you like to delete the movie " << title
                     << " from the database? (y/n) ";
        Aws::String answer = askQuestion(stringStream.str());
        if (answer == "y") {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteItemRequest request;
            request.AddKey(YEAR_KEY,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
            request.AddKey(TITLE_KEY,
                           Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
            request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteItemOutcome &result =
dynamoClient.DeleteItem(
                    request);
            if (result.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "\nRemoved \"" << title << "\" from the database."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movie: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                            << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    return true;
}

//! Routine to convert a JsonView object to an attribute map.
/*!
  \sa movieJsonViewToAttributeMap()
  \param jsonView: Json view object.
  \return map: Map that can be used in a DynamoDB request.
 */
Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
AwsDoc::DynamoDB::movieJsonViewToAttributeMap(
        const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &jsonView) {
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> result;

    if (jsonView.KeyExists(YEAR_KEY)) {
        result[YEAR_KEY].SetN(jsonView.GetInteger(YEAR_KEY));
    }
    if (jsonView.KeyExists(TITLE_KEY)) {
        result[TITLE_KEY].SetS(jsonView.GetString(TITLE_KEY));
    }
    if (jsonView.KeyExists(INFO_KEY)) {
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, const
 std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> infoMap;
        Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView infoView = jsonView.GetObject(INFO_KEY);
        if (infoView.KeyExists(RATING_KEY)) {
            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributeValue =
 std::make_shared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>();
            attributeValue->SetN(infoView.GetDouble(RATING_KEY));
            infoMap.emplace(std::make_pair(RATING_KEY, attributeValue));
        }
        if (infoView.KeyExists(PLOT_KEY)) {
            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributeValue =
 std::make_shared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>();
            attributeValue->SetS(infoView.GetString(PLOT_KEY));
            infoMap.emplace(std::make_pair(PLOT_KEY, attributeValue));
        }

        result[INFO_KEY].SetM(infoMap);
    }
```

```
    return result;
}

//! Create a DynamoDB table to be used in sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa createMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    bool movieTableAlreadyExisted = false;

    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableRequest request;

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition yearAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(YEAR_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::N);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition titleAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(TITLE_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::S);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement yearKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(YEAR_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::HASH);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement titleKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(TITLE_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::RANGE);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput throughput;
        throughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS).WithWriteCapacityUnits(
```

```
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS);
        request.SetProvisionedThroughput(throughput);
        request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

        std::cout << "Creating table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'..." << std::endl;
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.CreateTable(
                request);
        if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
            if (result.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBErrors::RESOURCE_IN_USE) {
                std::cout << "Table already exists." << std::endl;
                movieTableAlreadyExisted = true;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to create table: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage();
                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    // Wait for table to become active.
    if (!movieTableAlreadyExisted) {
        std::cout << "Waiting for table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME
                  << "' to become active...." << std::endl;
        if (!AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME,
 clientConfiguration)) {
            return false;
        }
        std::cout << "Table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "' created and active."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Delete the DynamoDB table used for sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(
```

```
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteTable(
            request);
    if (result.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Your table \""
                  << result.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName()
                  << " was deleted.\n";
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete table: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result.IsSuccess();
}

//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per C++ .
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

Azioni

`BatchExecuteStatement`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`BatchExecuteStatement`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo di batch di istruzioni INSERT per aggiungere elementi.

```
    // 2. Add multiple movies using "Insert" statements. (BatchExecuteStatement)
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    std::vector<Aws::String> titles;
    std::vector<float> ratings;
    std::vector<int> years;
    std::vector<Aws::String> plots;
    Aws::String doAgain = "n";
    do {
        Aws::String aTitle = askQuestion(
                "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
        titles.push_back(aTitle);
        int aYear = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
        years.push_back(aYear);
        float aRating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                "On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it? ",
                1, 10);
        ratings.push_back(aRating);
        Aws::String aPlot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");
        plots.push_back(aPlot);

        doAgain = askQuestion(Aws::String("Would you like to add more movies? (y/n)
"));
    } while (doAgain == "y");

    std::cout << "Adding " << titles.size()
              << (titles.size() == 1 ? " movie " : " movies ")
```

```
              << "to the table using a batch \"INSERT\" statement." << std::endl;

    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());

        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "INSERT INTO \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" VALUE {'"
                  << TITLE_KEY << "': ?, '" << YEAR_KEY << "': ?, '"
                  << INFO_KEY << "': ?}";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);

            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));

            // Create attribute for the info map.
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                    ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
            ratingAttribute->SetN(ratings[i]);
            infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                    ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
            plotAttribute->SetS(plots[i]);
            infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);
            attributes.push_back(infoMapAttribute);
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);
```

```
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add the movies: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

Utilizzo di batch di istruzioni SELECT per ottenere elementi.

```
    // 3. Get the data for multiple movies using "Select" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse>
&responses = result.GetResponses();

            for (const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse &response:
responses) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
&item = response.GetItem();

                printMovieInfo(item);
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve the movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

Utilizzo di batch di istruzioni UPDATE per aggiornare elementi.

```
    // 4. Update the data for multiple movies using "Update" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)

    for (size_t i = 0; i < titles.size(); ++i) {
        ratings[i] = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your the movie, \"") + titles[i] +
                ".\nYou rated it  " + std::to_string(ratings[i])
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);
    }

    std::cout << "Updating the movie with a batch \"UPDATE\" statement." <<
std::endl;

    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());

        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "UPDATE \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" SET "
```

```
                << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << "=? WHERE "
                << TITLE_KEY << "=? AND " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";


        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);

            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(ratings[i]));
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to update movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

Utilizzo di batch di istruzioni DELETE per eliminare elementi.

```
    // 6. Delete multiple movies using "Delete" statements. (BatchExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "DELETE FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";
```

```
        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movies: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, BatchExecuteStatementconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`BatchGetItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`BatchGetItem`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Batch get items from different Amazon DynamoDB tables.
/*!
  \sa batchGetItem()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::batchGetItem(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchGetItemRequest request;

    // Table1: Forum.
    Aws::String table1Name = "Forum";
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeysAndAttributes table1KeysAndAttributes;

    // Table1: Projection expression.
    table1KeysAndAttributes.SetProjectionExpression("#n, Category, Messages, #v");

    // Table1: Expression attribute names.
    Aws::Http::HeaderValueCollection headerValueCollection;
    headerValueCollection.emplace("#n", "Name");
    headerValueCollection.emplace("#v", "Views");
    table1KeysAndAttributes.SetExpressionAttributeNames(headerValueCollection);

    // Table1: Set key name, type, and value to search.
    std::vector<Aws::String> nameValues = {"Amazon DynamoDB", "Amazon S3"};
    for (const Aws::String &name: nameValues) {
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> keys;
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue key;
        key.SetS(name);
        keys.emplace("Name", key);
        table1KeysAndAttributes.AddKeys(keys);
    }

    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeysAndAttributes> requestItems;
    requestItems.emplace(table1Name, table1KeysAndAttributes);

    // Table2: ProductCatalog.
    Aws::String table2Name = "ProductCatalog";
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeysAndAttributes table2KeysAndAttributes;
    table2KeysAndAttributes.SetProjectionExpression("Title, Price, Color");
```

```
    // Table2: Set key name, type, and value to search.
    std::vector<Aws::String> idValues = {"102", "103", "201"};
    for (const Aws::String &id: idValues) {
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> keys;
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue key;
        key.SetN(id);
        keys.emplace("Id", key);
        table2KeysAndAttributes.AddKeys(keys);
    }

    requestItems.emplace(table2Name, table2KeysAndAttributes);

    bool result = true;
    do {  // Use a do loop to handle pagination.
        request.SetRequestItems(requestItems);
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchGetItemOutcome &outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchGetItem(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            for (const auto &responsesMapEntry: outcome.GetResult().GetResponses())
{
                Aws::String tableName = responsesMapEntry.first;
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &tableResults = responsesMapEntry.second;
                std::cout << "Retrieved " << tableResults.size()
                          << " responses for table '" << tableName << "'.\n"
                          << std::endl;
                if (tableName == "Forum") {

                    std::cout << "Name | Category | Message | Views" << std::endl;
                    for (const Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &item: tableResults) {
                        std::cout << item.at("Name").GetS() << " | ";
                        std::cout << item.at("Category").GetS() << " | ";
                        std::cout << (item.count("Message") == 0 ? "" : item.at(
                                "Messages").GetN()) << " | ";
                        std::cout << (item.count("Views") == 0 ? "" : item.at(
                                "Views").GetN()) << std::endl;
                    }
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "Title | Price | Color" << std::endl;
```

```
                    for (const Aws::Map<Aws::String,
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &item: tableResults) {
                        std::cout << item.at("Title").GetS() << " | ";
                        std::cout << (item.count("Price") == 0 ? "" : item.at(
                                "Price").GetN());
                        if (item.count("Color")) {
                            std::cout << " | ";
                            for (const
 std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &listItem: item.at(
                                    "Color").GetL())
                                std::cout << listItem->GetS() << " ";
                        }
                        std::cout << std::endl;
                    }
                }
                std::cout << std::endl;
            }

            // If necessary, repeat request for remaining items.
            requestItems = outcome.GetResult().GetUnprocessedKeys();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Batch get item failed: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;
        }
    } while (!requestItems.empty());

    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, BatchGetItemconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

BatchWriteItem

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`BatchWriteItem`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Batch write items from a JSON file.
/*!
  \sa batchWriteItem()
  \param jsonFilePath: JSON file path.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

/*
 * The input for this routine is a JSON file that you can download from the
 following URL:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/SampleData.html.
 *
 * The JSON data uses the BatchWriteItem API request syntax. The JSON strings are
 * converted to AttributeValue objects. These AttributeValue objects will then
 generate
 * JSON strings when constructing the BatchWriteItem request, essentially outputting
 * their input.
 *
 * This is perhaps an artificial example, but it demonstrates the APIs.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::batchWriteItem(const Aws::String &jsonFilePath,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    std::ifstream fileStream(jsonFilePath);

    if (!fileStream) {
        std::cerr << "Error: could not open file '" << jsonFilePath << "'."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    std::stringstream stringStream;
    stringStream << fileStream.rdbuf();
```

```
   Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonValue(stringStream);

   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchWriteItemRequest batchWriteItemRequest;
   Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> level1Map =
jsonValue.View().GetAllObjects();
   for (const auto &level1Entry: level1Map) {
       const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &entriesView = level1Entry.second;
       const Aws::String &tableName = level1Entry.first;
       // The JSON entries at this level are as follows:
       //  key - table name
       //  value - list of request objects
       if (!entriesView.IsListType()) {
           std::cerr << "Error: JSON file entry '"
                     << tableName << "' is not a list." << std::endl;
           continue;
       }

       Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> entries =
entriesView.AsArray();

       Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest> writeRequests;
       if (AwsDoc::DynamoDB::addWriteRequests(tableName, entries,
                                              writeRequests)) {
           batchWriteItemRequest.AddRequestItems(tableName, writeRequests);
       }
   }

   Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchWriteItemOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(
           batchWriteItemRequest);

   if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
       std::cout << "DynamoDB::BatchWriteItem was successful." << std::endl;
   }
   else {
       std::cerr << "Error with DynamoDB::BatchWriteItem. "
                 << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                 << std::endl;
       return false;
   }

   return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}

//! Convert requests in JSON format to a vector of WriteRequest objects.
/*!
  \sa addWriteRequests()
  \param tableName: Name of the table for the write operations.
  \param requestsJson: Request data in JSON format.
  \param writeRequests: Vector to receive the WriteRequest objects.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::addWriteRequests(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                        const
 Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> &requestsJson,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest> &writeRequests) {
    for (size_t i = 0; i < requestsJson.GetLength(); ++i) {
        const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &requestsEntry = requestsJson[i];
        if (!requestsEntry.IsObject()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: incorrect requestsEntry type "
                      << requestsEntry.WriteReadable() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> requestsMap =
 requestsEntry.GetAllObjects();

        for (const auto &request: requestsMap) {
            const Aws::String &requestType = request.first;
            const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &requestJsonView = request.second;

            if (requestType == "PutRequest") {
                if (!requestJsonView.ValueExists("Item")) {
                    std::cerr << "Error: item key missing for requests "
                              << requestJsonView.WriteReadable() << std::endl;
                    return false;
                }
                Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
 attributes;
                if (!getAttributeObjectsMap(requestJsonView.GetObject("Item"),
                                            attributes)) {
                    std::cerr << "Error getting attributes "
                              << requestJsonView.WriteReadable() << std::endl;
                    return false;
                }
```

```
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutRequest putRequest;
                putRequest.SetItem(attributes);
                writeRequests.push_back(
                        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest().WithPutRequest(
                                putRequest));
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error: unimplemented request type '" << requestType
                          << "'." << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    return true;
}

//! Generate a map of AttributeValue objects from JSON records.
/*!
  \sa getAttributeObjectsMap()
  \param jsonView: JSONView of attribute records.
  \param writeRequests: Map to receive the AttributeValue objects.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::DynamoDB::getAttributeObjectsMap(const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &jsonView,
                                         Aws::Map<Aws::String,
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &attributes) {
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> objectsMap =
 jsonView.GetAllObjects();
    for (const auto &entry: objectsMap) {
        const Aws::String &attributeKey = entry.first;
        const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &attributeJsonView = entry.second;

        if (!attributeJsonView.IsObject()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: attribute not an object "
                      << attributeJsonView.WriteReadable() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        attributes.emplace(attributeKey,
                           Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue(attributeJsonView));
    }
```

```
    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, BatchWriteItemconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`CreateTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTable`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Create an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa createTable()
  \param tableName: Name for the DynamoDB table.
  \param primaryKey: Primary key for the DynamoDB table.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                   const Aws::String &primaryKey,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    std::cout << "Creating table " << tableName <<
              " with a simple primary key: \"" << primaryKey << "\"." << std::endl;

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableRequest request;

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition hashKey;
    hashKey.SetAttributeName(primaryKey);
    hashKey.SetAttributeType(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::S);
    request.AddAttributeDefinitions(hashKey);
```

```
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement keySchemaElement;
    keySchemaElement.WithAttributeName(primaryKey).WithKeyType(
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::HASH);
    request.AddKeySchema(keySchemaElement);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput throughput;
    throughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(5).WithWriteCapacityUnits(5);
    request.SetProvisionedThroughput(throughput);
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.CreateTable(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Table \""
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName() <<
                  " created!" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create table: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return waitTableActive(tableName, dynamoClient);
}
```

Codice che attende che la tabella diventi attiva.

```
//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
```

```
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione CreateTable AWS SDK per C++API Reference.

`DeleteItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteItem`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Delete an item from an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa deleteItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param partitionKey: The partition key.
  \param partitionValue: The value for the partition key.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteItem(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionKey,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionValue,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteItemRequest request;

    request.AddKey(partitionKey,
                   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(partitionValue));
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteItemOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.DeleteItem(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Item \"" << partitionValue << "\" deleted!" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete item: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return waitTableActive(tableName, dynamoClient);
}
```

Codice che attende che la tabella diventi attiva.

```
//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
```

```
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DeleteItem AWS SDK per C++API Reference.

`DeleteTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTable`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Delete an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa deleteTable()
  \param tableName: The DynamoDB table name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteTable(
            request);
    if (result.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Your table \""
                  << result.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName()
                  << " was deleted.\n";
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete table: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTableconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DescribeTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeTable`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Describe an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa describeTable()
  \param tableName: The DynamoDB table name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::describeTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableDescription &td =
 outcome.GetResult().GetTable();
        std::cout << "Table name  : " << td.GetTableName() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Table ARN   : " << td.GetTableArn() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Status      : "
```

```
                  << Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatusMapper::GetNameForTableStatus(
                          td.GetTableStatus()) << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Item count  : " << td.GetItemCount() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Size (bytes): " << td.GetTableSizeBytes() << std::endl;

        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughputDescription &ptd =
 td.GetProvisionedThroughput();
        std::cout << "Throughput" << std::endl;
        std::cout << "  Read Capacity : " << ptd.GetReadCapacityUnits() <<
 std::endl;
        std::cout << "  Write Capacity: " << ptd.GetWriteCapacityUnits() <<
 std::endl;

        const Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition> &ad =
 td.GetAttributeDefinitions();
        std::cout << "Attributes" << std::endl;
        for (const auto &a: ad)
            std::cout << "  " << a.GetAttributeName() << " (" <<

 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeTypeMapper::GetNameForScalarAttributeType(
                              a.GetAttributeType()) <<
                      ")" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe table: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeTableconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`ExecuteStatement`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ExecuteStatement`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo di un'istruzione INSERT per aggiungere un elemento.

```
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    // 2. Add a new movie using an "Insert" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    Aws::String title;
    float rating;
    int year;
    Aws::String plot;
    {
        title = askQuestion(
                "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
        year = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange("On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it?
",
                                          1, 10);
        plot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "INSERT INTO \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" VALUE {'"
                  << TITLE_KEY << "': ?, '" << YEAR_KEY << "': ?, '"
                  << INFO_KEY << "': ?}";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        // Create the parameter attributes.
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
```

```
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        ratingAttribute->SetN(rating);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        plotAttribute->SetS(plot);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);
        attributes.push_back(infoMapAttribute);
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add a movie: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

Utilizzo di un'istruzione SELECT per ottenere un elemento.

```
    //  3. Get the data for the movie using a "Select" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
```

```
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        else {
            // Print the retrieved movie information.
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetItems();

            if (items.size() == 1) {
                printMovieInfo(items[0]);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error: " << items.size() << " movies were retrieved. "
                          << " There should be only one movie." << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }
```

Utilizzo di un'istruzione UPDATE per aggiornare un elemento.

```
    //  4. Update the data for the movie using an "Update" statement.
(ExecuteStatement)
    {
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your movie.\nYou rated it  ") +
                std::to_string(rating)
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "UPDATE \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" SET "
                  << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << "=? WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? AND " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());
```

```
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(rating));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));

        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to update a movie: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
            return false;
        }
    }
```

Utilizzo di un'istruzione DELETE per eliminare un elemento.

```
    // 6. Delete the movie using a "Delete" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "DELETE FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movie: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
```

```
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ExecuteStatementconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`GetItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetItem`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Get an item from an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa getItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param partitionKey: The partition key.
  \param partitionValue: The value for the partition key.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::getItem(const Aws::String &tableName,
                               const Aws::String &partitionKey,
                               const Aws::String &partitionValue,
                               const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::GetItemRequest request;

    // Set up the request.
    request.SetTableName(tableName);
    request.AddKey(partitionKey,
                   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(partitionValue));

    // Retrieve the item's fields and values.
```

```
    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::GetItemOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.GetItem(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        // Reference the retrieved fields/values.
        const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &item =
 outcome.GetResult().GetItem();
        if (!item.empty()) {
            // Output each retrieved field and its value.
            for (const auto &i: item)
                std::cout << "Values: " << i.first << ": " << i.second.GetS()
                          << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "No item found with the key " << partitionKey << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get item: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetItemconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`ListTables`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTables`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! List the Amazon DynamoDB tables for the current AWS account.
/*!
  \sa listTables()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
```

```
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::listTables(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesRequest listTablesRequest;
    listTablesRequest.SetLimit(50);
    do {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.ListTables(
                listTablesRequest);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        for (const auto &tableName: outcome.GetResult().GetTableNames())
            std::cout << tableName << std::endl;
        listTablesRequest.SetExclusiveStartTableName(
                outcome.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedTableName());

    } while (!listTablesRequest.GetExclusiveStartTableName().empty());

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTablesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`PutItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutItem`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Put an item in an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa putItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param artistKey: The artist key. This is the partition key for the table.
  \param artistValue: The artist value.
  \param albumTitleKey: The album title key.
  \param albumTitleValue: The album title value.
  \param awardsKey: The awards key.
  \param awardsValue: The awards value.
  \param songTitleKey: The song title key.
  \param songTitleValue: The song title value.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::putItem(const Aws::String &tableName,
                               const Aws::String &artistKey,
                               const Aws::String &artistValue,
                               const Aws::String &albumTitleKey,
                               const Aws::String &albumTitleValue,
                               const Aws::String &awardsKey,
                               const Aws::String &awardsValue,
                               const Aws::String &songTitleKey,
                               const Aws::String &songTitleValue,
                               const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutItemRequest putItemRequest;
    putItemRequest.SetTableName(tableName);

    putItemRequest.AddItem(artistKey, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(
            artistValue)); // This is the hash key.
    putItemRequest.AddItem(albumTitleKey,
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(
            albumTitleValue));
    putItemRequest.AddItem(awardsKey,

 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(awardsValue));
    putItemRequest.AddItem(songTitleKey,

 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(songTitleValue));
```

```
    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutItemOutcome outcome = dynamoClient.PutItem(
            putItemRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully added Item!" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return waitTableActive(tableName, dynamoClient);
}
```

Codice che attende che la tabella diventi attiva.

```
//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
```

```
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione PutItem AWS SDK per C++API Reference.

`Query`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Query`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Perform a query on an Amazon DynamoDB Table and retrieve items.
/*!
  \sa queryItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param partitionKey: The partition key.
  \param partitionValue: The value for the partition key.
  \param projectionExpression: The projections expression, which is ignored if
 empty.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */
```

```
/*
 * The partition key attribute is searched with the specified value. By default, all
 fields and values
 * contained in the item are returned. If an optional projection expression is
 * specified on the command line, only the specified fields and values are
 * returned.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::queryItems(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionKey,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionValue,
                                  const Aws::String &projectionExpression,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::QueryRequest request;

    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    if (!projectionExpression.empty()) {
        request.SetProjectionExpression(projectionExpression);
    }

    // Set query key condition expression.
    request.SetKeyConditionExpression(partitionKey + "= :valueToMatch");

    // Set Expression AttributeValues.
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributeValues;
    attributeValues.emplace(":valueToMatch", partitionValue);

    request.SetExpressionAttributeValues(attributeValues);

    bool result = true;

    // "exclusiveStartKey" is used for pagination.
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> exclusiveStartKey;
    do {
        if (!exclusiveStartKey.empty()) {
            request.SetExclusiveStartKey(exclusiveStartKey);
            exclusiveStartKey.clear();
        }
        // Perform Query operation.
```

```
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::QueryOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.Query(request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            // Reference the retrieved items.
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = outcome.GetResult().GetItems();
            if (!items.empty()) {
                std::cout << "Number of items retrieved from Query: " <<
 items.size()
                          << std::endl;
                // Iterate each item and print.
                for (const auto &item: items) {
                    std::cout
                            <<
 "*****************************************************"
                            << std::endl;
                    // Output each retrieved field and its value.
                    for (const auto &i: item)
                        std::cout << i.first << ": " << i.second.GetS() <<
 std::endl;
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "No item found in table: " << tableName << std::endl;
            }

            exclusiveStartKey = outcome.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedKey();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to Query items: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
            result = false;
            break;
        }
    } while (!exclusiveStartKey.empty());

    return result;
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per C++ .

Scan

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`Scan`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Scan an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa scanTable()
  \param tableName: Name for the DynamoDB table.
  \param projectionExpression: An optional projection expression, ignored if empty.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::scanTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                 const Aws::String &projectionExpression,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScanRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    if (!projectionExpression.empty())
        request.SetProjectionExpression(projectionExpression);

    Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>>
 all_items;
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
 last_evaluated_key; // Used for pagination;
    do {
        if (!last_evaluated_key.empty()) {
            request.SetExclusiveStartKey(last_evaluated_key);
        }
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScanOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.Scan(request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            // Reference the retrieved items.
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = outcome.GetResult().GetItems();
            all_items.insert(all_items.end(), items.begin(), items.end());

            last_evaluated_key = outcome.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedKey();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to Scan items: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!last_evaluated_key.empty());

    if (!all_items.empty()) {
        std::cout << "Number of items retrieved from scan: " << all_items.size()
                  << std::endl;
        // Iterate each item and print.
        for (const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
 &itemMap: all_items) {
            std::cout << "*****************************************************"
                      << std::endl;
            // Output each retrieved field and its value.
            for (const auto &itemEntry: itemMap)
                std::cout << itemEntry.first << ": " << itemEntry.second.GetS()
                          << std::endl;
        }
    }

    else {
        std::cout << "No items found in table: " << tableName << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Scan nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per C++ .

`UpdateItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`UpdateItem`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Update an Amazon DynamoDB table item.
/*!
  \sa updateItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param partitionKey: The partition key.
  \param partitionValue: The value for the partition key.
  \param attributeKey: The key for the attribute to be updated.
  \param attributeValue: The value for the attribute to be updated.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */

/*
 *  The example code only sets/updates an attribute value. It processes
 *  the attribute value as a string, even if the value could be interpreted
 *  as a number. Also, the example code does not remove an existing attribute
 *  from the key value.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::updateItem(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionKey,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionValue,
                                  const Aws::String &attributeKey,
                                  const Aws::String &attributeValue,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    // *** Define UpdateItem request arguments.
    // Define TableName argument.
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateItemRequest request;
```

```
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    // Define KeyName argument.
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue attribValue;
    attribValue.SetS(partitionValue);
    request.AddKey(partitionKey, attribValue);

    // Construct the SET update expression argument.
    Aws::String update_expression("SET #a = :valueA");
    request.SetUpdateExpression(update_expression);

    // Construct attribute name argument.
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> expressionAttributeNames;
    expressionAttributeNames["#a"] = attributeKey;
    request.SetExpressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames);

    // Construct attribute value argument.
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue attributeUpdatedValue;
    attributeUpdatedValue.SetS(attributeValue);
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
 expressionAttributeValues;
    expressionAttributeValues[":valueA"] = attributeUpdatedValue;
    request.SetExpressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues);

    // Update the item.
    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateItemOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.UpdateItem(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Item was updated" << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return waitTableActive(tableName, dynamoClient);
}
```

Codice che attende che la tabella diventi attiva.

```
//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
```

```
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione UpdateItem AWS SDK per C++API Reference.

`UpdateTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateTable`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Update a DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa updateTable()
  \param tableName: Name for the DynamoDB table.
  \param readCapacity: Provisioned read capacity.
  \param writeCapacity: Provisioned write capacity.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::updateTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                   long long readCapacity, long long writeCapacity,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    std::cout << "Updating " << tableName << " with new provisioned throughput
 values"
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Read capacity : " << readCapacity << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Write capacity: " << writeCapacity << std::endl;

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateTableRequest request;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput provisionedThroughput;

 provisionedThroughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(readCapacity).WithWriteCapacityUnits(
            writeCapacity);

 request.WithProvisionedThroughput(provisionedThroughput).WithTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateTableOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.UpdateTable(
```

```
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated the table." << std::endl;
    } else {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBError &error = outcome.GetError();
        if (error.GetErrorType() == Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBErrors::VALIDATION &&
            error.GetMessage().find("The provisioned throughput for the table will
 not change") != std::string::npos) {
            std::cout << "The provisioned throughput for the table will not change."
 << std::endl;
        } else {
            std::cerr << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    return waitTableActive(tableName, dynamoClient);
}
```

Codice che attende che la tabella diventi attiva.

```
//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
```

```
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione UpdateTable AWS SDK per C++API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per C++

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Esecuzione di una query su una tabella mediante batch di istruzioni PartiQL

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ricezione di un batch di elementi mediante più istruzioni SELECT.
- Aggiunta di un batch di articoli eseguendo più istruzioni INSERT.
- Aggiornamento di un batch di elementi mediante più istruzioni UPDATE.
- Eliminazione di un batch di elementi mediante più istruzioni DELETE.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        //  1. Create a table. (CreateTable)
        if (AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig)) {

            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::partiqlBatchExecuteScenario(clientConfig);

            // 7. Delete the table. (DeleteTable)
            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig);
        }

//! Scenario to modify and query a DynamoDB table using PartiQL batch statements.
/*!
```

```
  \sa partiqlBatchExecuteScenario()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::partiqlBatchExecuteScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    // 2. Add multiple movies using "Insert" statements. (BatchExecuteStatement)
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    std::vector<Aws::String> titles;
    std::vector<float> ratings;
    std::vector<int> years;
    std::vector<Aws::String> plots;
    Aws::String doAgain = "n";
    do {
        Aws::String aTitle = askQuestion(
                "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
        titles.push_back(aTitle);
        int aYear = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
        years.push_back(aYear);
        float aRating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                "On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it? ",
                1, 10);
        ratings.push_back(aRating);
        Aws::String aPlot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");
        plots.push_back(aPlot);

        doAgain = askQuestion(Aws::String("Would you like to add more movies? (y/n)
 "));
    } while (doAgain == "y");

    std::cout << "Adding " << titles.size()
              << (titles.size() == 1 ? " movie " : " movies ")
              << "to the table using a batch \"INSERT\" statement." << std::endl;

    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());

        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "INSERT INTO \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" VALUE {'"
                  << TITLE_KEY << "': ?, '" << YEAR_KEY << "': ?, '"
                  << INFO_KEY << "': ?}";
```

```
        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);

            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));

            // Create attribute for the info map.
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                    ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
            ratingAttribute->SetN(ratings[i]);
            infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                    ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
            plotAttribute->SetS(plots[i]);
            infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);
            attributes.push_back(infoMapAttribute);
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add the movies: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

```
   std::cout << "Retrieving the movie data with a batch \"SELECT\" statement."
             << std::endl;

   // 3. Get the data for multiple movies using "Select" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)
   {
       Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
               titles.size());
       std::stringstream sqlStream;
       sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                 << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

       std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

       for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
           statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
           Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
           attributes.push_back(
                   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
           statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
       }

       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

       request.SetStatements(statements);

       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
               request);
       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

           const Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse>
&responses = result.GetResponses();

           for (const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse &response:
responses) {
               const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
&item = response.GetItem();
```

```
                printMovieInfo(item);
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve the movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 4. Update the data for multiple movies using "Update" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)

    for (size_t i = 0; i < titles.size(); ++i) {
        ratings[i] = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your the movie, \"") + titles[i] +
                ".\nYou rated it  " + std::to_string(ratings[i])
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);
    }

    std::cout << "Updating the movie with a batch \"UPDATE\" statement." <<
std::endl;

    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());

        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "UPDATE \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" SET "
                  << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << "=? WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? AND " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";


        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);

            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(ratings[i]));
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));
```

```
attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to update movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Retrieving the updated movie data with a batch \"SELECT\"
statement."
              << std::endl;

    // 5. Get the updated data for multiple movies using "Select" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;
```

```
        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse>
&responses = result.GetResponses();

            for (const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse &response:
responses) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
&item = response.GetItem();

                printMovieInfo(item);
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve the movies information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Deleting the movie data with a batch \"DELETE\" statement."
              << std::endl;

    // 6. Delete multiple movies using "Delete" statements. (BatchExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "DELETE FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
```

```
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

 attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
 dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movies: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    return true;
}

//! Create a DynamoDB table to be used in sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa createMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    bool movieTableAlreadyExisted = false;

    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableRequest request;

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition yearAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(YEAR_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::N);
```

```
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition titleAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(TITLE_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::S);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement yearKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(YEAR_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::HASH);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement titleKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(TITLE_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::RANGE);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput throughput;
        throughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS).WithWriteCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS);
        request.SetProvisionedThroughput(throughput);
        request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

        std::cout << "Creating table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'..." << std::endl;
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableOutcome &result =
dynamoClient.CreateTable(
                request);
        if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
            if (result.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBErrors::RESOURCE_IN_USE) {
                std::cout << "Table already exists." << std::endl;
                movieTableAlreadyExisted = true;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to create table: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage();
                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    // Wait for table to become active.
```

```
    if (!movieTableAlreadyExisted) {
        std::cout << "Waiting for table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME
                  << "' to become active...." << std::endl;
        if (!AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME,
 clientConfiguration)) {
            return false;
        }
        std::cout << "Table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "' created and active."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Delete the DynamoDB table used for sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteTable(
            request);
    if (result.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Your table \""
                  << result.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName()
                  << " was deleted.\n";
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete table: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result.IsSuccess();
}

//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
```

```
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, BatchExecuteStatementconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Esecuzione di una query mediante PartiQL

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ricezione di un articolo eseguendo un'istruzione SELECT.
- Aggiunta di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione INSERT.
- Aggiornamento di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione UPDATE.
- Eliminazione di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione DELETE.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        //  1. Create a table. (CreateTable)
        if (AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig)) {

            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::partiqlExecuteScenario(clientConfig);

            // 7. Delete the table. (DeleteTable)
            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig);
        }

//! Scenario to modify and query a DynamoDB table using single PartiQL statements.
/*!
  \sa partiqlExecuteScenario()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::DynamoDB::partiqlExecuteScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    // 2. Add a new movie using an "Insert" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    Aws::String title;
    float rating;
```

```
    int year;
    Aws::String plot;
    {
        title = askQuestion(
                "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
        year = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange("On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it?
",
                                          1, 10);
        plot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "INSERT INTO \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" VALUE {'"
                  << TITLE_KEY << "': ?, '" << YEAR_KEY << "': ?, '"
                  << INFO_KEY << "': ?}";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        // Create the parameter attributes.
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        ratingAttribute->SetN(rating);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        plotAttribute->SetS(plot);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);
        attributes.push_back(infoMapAttribute);
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);
```

```
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add a movie: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "\nAdded '" << title << "' to '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'."
              << std::endl;

    //  3. Get the data for the movie using a "Select" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        else {
            // Print the retrieved movie information.
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetItems();

            if (items.size() == 1) {
                printMovieInfo(items[0]);
```

```
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error: " << items.size() << " movies were retrieved. "
                          << " There should be only one movie." << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    //  4. Update the data for the movie using an "Update" statement.
(ExecuteStatement)
    {
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your movie.\nYou rated it  ") +
                std::to_string(rating)
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "UPDATE \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" SET "
                  << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << "=? WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? AND " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(rating));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));

        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to update a movie: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "\nUpdated '" << title << "' with new attributes:" << std::endl;
```

```
   //  5. Get the updated data for the movie using a "Select" statement.
(ExecuteStatement)
   {
       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
       std::stringstream sqlStream;
       sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                 << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

       request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

       Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
       attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
       attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
       request.SetParameters(attributes);

       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
               request);
       if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve the movie information: "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
           return false;
       }
       else {
           const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

           const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetItems();

           if (items.size() == 1) {
               printMovieInfo(items[0]);
           }
           else {
               std::cerr << "Error: " << items.size() << " movies were retrieved. "
                         << " There should be only one movie." << std::endl;
           }
       }
   }

   std::cout << "Deleting the movie" << std::endl;

   // 6. Delete the movie using a "Delete" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
   {
```

```
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "DELETE FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
 dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movie: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Movie successfully deleted." << std::endl;
    return true;
}

//! Create a DynamoDB table to be used in sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa createMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    bool movieTableAlreadyExisted = false;

    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableRequest request;

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition yearAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(YEAR_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
```

```
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::N);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition titleAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(TITLE_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::S);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement yearKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(YEAR_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::HASH);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement titleKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(TITLE_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::RANGE);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput throughput;
        throughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS).WithWriteCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS);
        request.SetProvisionedThroughput(throughput);
        request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

        std::cout << "Creating table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'..." << std::endl;
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableOutcome &result =
dynamoClient.CreateTable(
                request);
        if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
            if (result.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBErrors::RESOURCE_IN_USE) {
                std::cout << "Table already exists." << std::endl;
                movieTableAlreadyExisted = true;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to create table: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage();
                return false;
            }
        }
    }
```

```
    // Wait for table to become active.
    if (!movieTableAlreadyExisted) {
        std::cout << "Waiting for table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME
                  << "' to become active...." << std::endl;
        if (!AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME,
 clientConfiguration)) {
            return false;
        }
        std::cout << "Table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "' created and active."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Delete the DynamoDB table used for sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteTable(
            request);
    if (result.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Your table \""
                  << result.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName()
                  << " was deleted.\n";
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete table: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result.IsSuccess();
}
```

```
//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param dynamoClient: A DynamoDB client.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient
 &dynamoClient) {

    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ExecuteStatementconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

EC2 Esempi di Amazon che utilizzano SDK for C++

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando il AWS SDK per C++ con Amazon EC2.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Amazon EC2

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon EC2.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ec2)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_ec2")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
```

```
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_ec2.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file origine hello_ec2.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/ec2/EC2Client.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/DescribeInstancesRequest.h>
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello EC2" starter application which initializes an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) client and describes
```

```
 *  the Amazon EC2 instances.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_ec2'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    (void)argc;
    (void)argv;

    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfig);
        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeInstancesRequest request;
        bool header = false;
        bool done = false;
        while (!done) {
            Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeInstancesOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeInstances(request);
            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                if (!header) {
                    std::cout << std::left <<
                              std::setw(48) << "Name" <<
                              std::setw(20) << "ID" <<
                              std::setw(25) << "Ami" <<
                              std::setw(15) << "Type" <<
                              std::setw(15) << "State" <<
                              std::setw(15) << "Monitoring" << std::endl;
                    header = true;
                }

                const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Reservation> &reservations =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetReservations();
```

```
                for (const auto &reservation: reservations) {
                    const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Instance> &instances =
                            reservation.GetInstances();
                    for (const auto &instance: instances) {
                        Aws::String instanceStateString =

Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceStateNameMapper::GetNameForInstanceStateName(
                                        instance.GetState().GetName());

                        Aws::String typeString =

Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceTypeMapper::GetNameForInstanceType(
                                        instance.GetInstanceType());

                        Aws::String monitorString =

Aws::EC2::Model::MonitoringStateMapper::GetNameForMonitoringState(
                                        instance.GetMonitoring().GetState());
                        Aws::String name = "Unknown";

                        const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Tag> &tags =
instance.GetTags();
                        auto nameIter = std::find_if(tags.cbegin(), tags.cend(),
                                                     [](const Aws::EC2::Model::Tag
&tag) {
                                                         return tag.GetKey() ==
"Name";
                                                     });
                        if (nameIter != tags.cend()) {
                            name = nameIter->GetValue();
                        }
                        std::cout <<
                                  std::setw(48) << name <<
                                  std::setw(20) << instance.GetInstanceId() <<
                                  std::setw(25) << instance.GetImageId() <<
                                  std::setw(15) << typeString <<
                                  std::setw(15) << instanceStateString <<
                                  std::setw(15) << monitorString << std::endl;
                    }
                }

                if (!outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken().empty()) {
                    request.SetNextToken(outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken());
                } else {
```

```
                    done = true;
                }
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to describe EC2 instances:" <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        }
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSecurityGroupssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`AllocateAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AllocateAddress`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it with an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud
//! (Amazon EC2) instance.
```

```
/*!
  \param instanceID: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param[out] publicIPAddress: String to return the public IP address.
  \param[out] allocationID: String to return the allocation ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::allocateAndAssociateAddress(const Aws::String &instanceId,
 Aws::String &publicIPAddress,
                                               Aws::String &allocationID,
                                               const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::AllocateAddressRequest request;
    request.SetDomain(Aws::EC2::Model::DomainType::vpc);

    const Aws::EC2::Model::AllocateAddressOutcome outcome =
            ec2Client.AllocateAddress(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to allocate Elastic IP address:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
    const Aws::EC2::Model::AllocateAddressResponse &response = outcome.GetResult();
    allocationID = response.GetAllocationId();
    publicIPAddress = response.GetPublicIp();


    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AllocateAddressconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`AssociateAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AssociateAddress`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

//! Associate an Elastic IP address with an EC2 instance.
/*!
  \param instanceId: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param allocationId: An Elastic IP allocation ID.
  \param[out] associationID: String to receive the association ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: True if the address was associated with the instance; otherwise,
 false.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::associateAddress(const Aws::String &instanceId, const Aws::String
 &allocationId,
                                    Aws::String &associationID,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::AssociateAddressRequest request;
    request.SetInstanceId(instanceId);
    request.SetAllocationId(allocationId);

    Aws::EC2::Model::AssociateAddressOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.AssociateAddress(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to associate address " << allocationId <<
                  " with instance " << instanceId << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully associated address " << allocationId <<
                  " with instance " << instanceId << std::endl;
        associationID = outcome.GetResult().GetAssociationId();
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AssociateAddressconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Authorize ingress to an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) group.
/*!
  \param groupID: The EC2 group ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: The ClientConfiguration object.
  \return bool: True if the operation was successful, false otherwise.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::EC2::authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(const Aws::String &groupID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest
 authorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest;
    authorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.SetGroupId(groupID);
    buildSampleIngressRule(authorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest);

    Aws::EC2::Model::AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressOutcome
 authorizeSecurityGroupIngressOutcome =

 ec2Client.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest);

    if (authorizeSecurityGroupIngressOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
        std::cout << "Successfully authorized security group ingress." << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error authorizing security group ingress: "
                  << authorizeSecurityGroupIngressOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }

    return authorizeSecurityGroupIngressOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

Funzione di utilità per creare una regola di ingresso.

```
//! Build a sample ingress rule.
/*!
  \param authorize_request: An 'AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest' instance.
  \return void:
 */
void buildSampleIngressRule(
        Aws::EC2::Model::AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest &authorize_request) {
    Aws::String ingressIPRange = "203.0.113.0/24";  // Configure this for your
 allowed IP range.
    Aws::EC2::Model::IpRange ip_range;
    ip_range.SetCidrIp(ingressIPRange);

    Aws::EC2::Model::IpPermission permission1;
    permission1.SetIpProtocol("tcp");
    permission1.SetToPort(80);
    permission1.SetFromPort(80);
    permission1.AddIpRanges(ip_range);

    authorize_request.AddIpPermissions(permission1);

    Aws::EC2::Model::IpPermission permission2;
    permission2.SetIpProtocol("tcp");
    permission2.SetToPort(22);
    permission2.SetFromPort(22);
    permission2.AddIpRanges(ip_range);

    authorize_request.AddIpPermissions(permission2);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressin AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`CreateKeyPair`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateKeyPair`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Create an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance key pair.
/*!
  \param keyPairName: A name for a key pair.
  \param keyFilePath: File path where the credentials are stored. Ignored if it is
 an empty string;
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::createKeyPair(const Aws::String &keyPairName, const Aws::String
 &keyFilePath,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateKeyPairRequest request;
    request.SetKeyName(keyPairName);

    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateKeyPairOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.CreateKeyPair(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create key pair - "  << keyPairName << ". " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully created key pair named " <<
                  keyPairName << std::endl;
        if (!keyFilePath.empty()) {
            std::ofstream keyFile(keyFilePath.c_str());
            keyFile << outcome.GetResult().GetKeyMaterial();
```

```
            keyFile.close();
            std::cout << "Keys written to the file " <<
                      keyFilePath << std::endl;
        }

    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateKeyPairconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`CreateSecurityGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateSecurityGroup`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Create a security group.
/*!
  \param groupName: A security group name.
  \param description: A description.
  \param vpcID: A virtual private cloud (VPC) ID.
  \param[out] groupIDResult: A string to receive the group ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::createSecurityGroup(const Aws::String &groupName,
                                      const Aws::String &description,
                                      const Aws::String &vpcID,
                                      Aws::String &groupIDResult,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateSecurityGroupRequest request;

    request.SetGroupName(groupName);
    request.SetDescription(description);
    request.SetVpcId(vpcID);

    const Aws::EC2::Model::CreateSecurityGroupOutcome outcome =
            ec2Client.CreateSecurityGroup(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create security group:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    std::cout << "Successfully created security group named " << groupName <<
              std::endl;


    groupIDResult = outcome.GetResult().GetGroupId();

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateSecurityGroupconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`CreateTags`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTags`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Add or overwrite only the specified tags for the specified Amazon Elastic
 Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) resource or resources.
```

```
/*!
  \param resources: The resources for the tags.
  \param tags: Vector of tags.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::createTags(const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &resources,
                             const Aws::Vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Tag> &tags,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateTagsRequest createTagsRequest;
    createTagsRequest.SetResources(resources);
    createTagsRequest.SetTags(tags);

    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateTagsOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.CreateTags(createTagsRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created tags for resources" << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create tags for resources, " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTagsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteKeyPair`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteKeyPair`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Delete an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance key pair.
/*!
  \param keyPairName: A name for a key pair.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::EC2::deleteKeyPair(const Aws::String &keyPairName,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteKeyPairRequest request;

    request.SetKeyName(keyPairName);
    const Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteKeyPairOutcome outcome = ec2Client.DeleteKeyPair(
            request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete key pair " << keyPairName <<
                  ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted key pair named " << keyPairName <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteKeyPairconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteSecurityGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteSecurityGroup`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Delete a security group.
/*!
  \param securityGroupID: A security group ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::deleteSecurityGroup(const Aws::String &securityGroupID,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteSecurityGroupRequest request;

    request.SetGroupId(securityGroupID);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteSecurityGroupOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DeleteSecurityGroup(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete security group " << securityGroupID <<
                  ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted security group " << securityGroupID <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteSecurityGroupconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DescribeAddresses`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAddresses`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Describe all Elastic IP addresses.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::describeAddresses(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAddressesRequest request;
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAddressesOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeAddresses(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << std::left << std::setw(20) << "InstanceId" <<
                  std::setw(15) << "Public IP" << std::setw(10) << "Domain" <<
                  std::setw(30) << "Allocation ID" << std::setw(25) <<
                  "NIC ID" << std::endl;

        const Aws::Vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Address> &addresses =
 outcome.GetResult().GetAddresses();
        for (const auto &address: addresses) {
            Aws::String domainString =
                    Aws::EC2::Model::DomainTypeMapper::GetNameForDomainType(
                            address.GetDomain());

            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(20) <<
                      address.GetInstanceId() << std::setw(15) <<
                      address.GetPublicIp() << std::setw(10) << domainString <<
                      std::setw(30) << address.GetAllocationId() << std::setw(25)
                      << address.GetNetworkInterfaceId() << std::endl;
        }
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe Elastic IP addresses:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAddressesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DescribeAvailabilityZones`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAvailabilityZones`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! DescribeAvailabilityZones
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
int AwsDoc::EC2::describeAvailabilityZones(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest request;
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAvailabilityZonesOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeAvailabilityZones(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << std::left <<
                  std::setw(32) << "ZoneName" <<
                  std::setw(20) << "State" <<
                  std::setw(32) << "Region" << std::endl;

        const auto &zones =
                outcome.GetResult().GetAvailabilityZones();

        for (const auto &zone: zones) {
            Aws::String stateString =

 Aws::EC2::Model::AvailabilityZoneStateMapper::GetNameForAvailabilityZoneState(
                            zone.GetState());
            std::cout << std::left <<
                      std::setw(32) << zone.GetZoneName() <<
                      std::setw(20) << stateString <<
                      std::setw(32) << zone.GetRegionName() << std::endl;
```

```
        }
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe availability zones:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAvailabilityZonesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DescribeInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeInstances`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Describe all Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances associated with
 an account.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::describeInstances(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeInstancesRequest request;
    bool header = false;
    bool done = false;
    while (!done) {
        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeInstancesOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeInstances(request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            if (!header) {
```

```
                std::cout << std::left <<
                          std::setw(48) << "Name" <<
                          std::setw(20) << "ID" <<
                          std::setw(25) << "Ami" <<
                          std::setw(15) << "Type" <<
                          std::setw(15) << "State" <<
                          std::setw(15) << "Monitoring" << std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Reservation> &reservations =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetReservations();

            for (const auto &reservation: reservations) {
                const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Instance> &instances =
                        reservation.GetInstances();
                for (const auto &instance: instances) {
                    Aws::String instanceStateString =

Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceStateNameMapper::GetNameForInstanceStateName(
                                    instance.GetState().GetName());

                    Aws::String typeString =

Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceTypeMapper::GetNameForInstanceType(
                                    instance.GetInstanceType());

                    Aws::String monitorString =

Aws::EC2::Model::MonitoringStateMapper::GetNameForMonitoringState(
                                    instance.GetMonitoring().GetState());
                    Aws::String name = "Unknown";

                    const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Tag> &tags =
instance.GetTags();
                    auto nameIter = std::find_if(tags.cbegin(), tags.cend(),
                                                 [](const Aws::EC2::Model::Tag &tag)
{
                                                     return tag.GetKey() == "Name";
                                                 });
                    if (nameIter != tags.cend()) {
                        name = nameIter->GetValue();
                    }
                    std::cout <<
```

```
                                std::setw(48) << name <<
                                std::setw(20) << instance.GetInstanceId() <<
                                std::setw(25) << instance.GetImageId() <<
                                std::setw(15) << typeString <<
                                std::setw(15) << instanceStateString <<
                                std::setw(15) << monitorString << std::endl;
                            }
                        }

                        if (!outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken().empty()) {
                            request.SetNextToken(outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken());
                        } else {
                            done = true;
                        }
                    } else {
                        std::cerr << "Failed to describe EC2 instances:" <<
                                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                        return false;
                    }
                }

                return true;
            }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DescribeKeyPairs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeKeyPairs`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Describe all Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance key pairs.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
```

```
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::describeKeyPairs(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeKeyPairsRequest request;

    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeKeyPairsOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeKeyPairs(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << std::left <<
                  std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                  std::setw(64) << "Fingerprint" << std::endl;

        const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::KeyPairInfo> &key_pairs =
                outcome.GetResult().GetKeyPairs();
        for (const auto &key_pair: key_pairs) {
            std::cout << std::left <<
                      std::setw(32) << key_pair.GetKeyName() <<
                      std::setw(64) << key_pair.GetKeyFingerprint() << std::endl;
        }
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe key pairs:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeKeyPairsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DescribeRegions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeRegions`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Describe all Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Regions.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::describeRegions(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeRegionsRequest request;
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeRegionsOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeRegions(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << std::left <<
                  std::setw(32) << "RegionName" <<
                  std::setw(64) << "Endpoint" << std::endl;

        const auto &regions = outcome.GetResult().GetRegions();
        for (const auto &region: regions) {
            std::cout << std::left <<
                      std::setw(32) << region.GetRegionName() <<
                      std::setw(64) << region.GetEndpoint() << std::endl;
        }
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe regions:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    std::cout << std::endl;

    return outcome.IsSuccess();

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeRegionsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DescribeSecurityGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeSecurityGroups`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Describe all Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security groups, or a
 specific group.
/*!
  \param groupID: A group ID, ignored if empty.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::describeSecurityGroups(const Aws::String &groupID,
                                         const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest request;

    if (!groupID.empty()) {
        request.AddGroupIds(groupID);
    }

    Aws::String nextToken;
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeSecurityGroupsOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.DescribeSecurityGroups(request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << std::left <<
                      std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "GroupId" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "VpcId" <<
                      std::setw(64) << "Description" << std::endl;

            const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::SecurityGroup> &securityGroups =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetSecurityGroups();
```

```
            for (const auto &securityGroup: securityGroups) {
                std::cout << std::left <<
                          std::setw(32) << securityGroup.GetGroupName() <<
                          std::setw(30) << securityGroup.GetGroupId() <<
                          std::setw(30) << securityGroup.GetVpcId() <<
                          std::setw(64) << securityGroup.GetDescription() <<
                          std::endl;
            }
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to describe security groups:" <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeSecurityGroupsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`MonitorInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`MonitorInstances`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Enable detailed monitoring for an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
 instance.
/*!
  \param instanceId: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
```

```
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::enableMonitoring(const Aws::String &instanceId,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::MonitorInstancesRequest request;
    request.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    request.SetDryRun(true);

    Aws::EC2::Model::MonitorInstancesOutcome dryRunOutcome =
 ec2Client.MonitorInstances(request);
    if (dryRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to enable monitoring on instance. A dry run
 should trigger an error."
                <<
                std::endl;
        return false;
    } else if (dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType()
               != Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cerr << "Failed dry run to enable monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << ": " << dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetDryRun(false);
    Aws::EC2::Model::MonitorInstancesOutcome monitorInstancesOutcome =
 ec2Client.MonitorInstances(request);
    if (!monitorInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to enable monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << ": " <<
                  monitorInstancesOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully enabled monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << std::endl;
    }

    return monitorInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, MonitorInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`RebootInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RebootInstances`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Reboot an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
/*!
  \param instanceID: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::rebootInstance(const Aws::String &instanceId,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::RebootInstancesRequest request;
    request.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    request.SetDryRun(true);

    Aws::EC2::Model::RebootInstancesOutcome dry_run_outcome =
 ec2Client.RebootInstances(request);
    if (dry_run_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to reboot on instance. A dry run should trigger
 an error."
                <<
                std::endl;
        return false;
    } else if (dry_run_outcome.GetError().GetErrorType()
               != Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to reboot instance " << instanceId << ": "
                  << dry_run_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
```

```
    request.SetDryRun(false);
    Aws::EC2::Model::RebootInstancesOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.RebootInstances(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to reboot instance " << instanceId << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully rebooted instance " << instanceId <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RebootInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`ReleaseAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ReleaseAddress`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Release an Elastic IP address.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::releaseAddress(const Aws::String &allocationID,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::ReleaseAddressRequest request;
    request.SetAllocationId(allocationID);
```

```
    Aws::EC2::Model::ReleaseAddressOutcome outcome = ec2.ReleaseAddress(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to release Elastic IP address " <<
                  allocationID << ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully released Elastic IP address " <<
                  allocationID << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ReleaseAddressconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`RunInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RunInstances`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Launch an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
/*!
  \param instanceName: A name for the EC2 instance.
  \param amiId: An Amazon Machine Image (AMI) identifier.
  \param[out] instanceID: String to return the instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::runInstance(const Aws::String &instanceName,
                              const Aws::String &amiId,
                              Aws::String &instanceID,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
```

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::RunInstancesRequest runRequest;
    runRequest.SetImageId(amiId);
    runRequest.SetInstanceType(Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceType::t1_micro);
    runRequest.SetMinCount(1);
    runRequest.SetMaxCount(1);

    Aws::EC2::Model::RunInstancesOutcome runOutcome = ec2Client.RunInstances(
            runRequest);
    if (!runOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to launch EC2 instance " << instanceName <<
                  " based on ami " << amiId << ":" <<
                  runOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    const Aws::Vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Instance> &instances =
 runOutcome.GetResult().GetInstances();
    if (instances.empty()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to launch EC2 instance " << instanceName <<
                  " based on ami " << amiId << ":" <<
                  runOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    instanceID = instances[0].GetInstanceId();

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RunInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`StartInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartInstances`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Start an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
/*!
  \param instanceID: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::startInstance(const Aws::String &instanceId,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::StartInstancesRequest startRequest;
    startRequest.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    startRequest.SetDryRun(true);

    Aws::EC2::Model::StartInstancesOutcome dryRunOutcome =
 ec2Client.StartInstances(startRequest);
    if (dryRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to start instance. A dry run should trigger an
 error."
                << std::endl;
        return false;
    } else if (dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
               Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to start instance " << instanceId << ": "
                  << dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    startRequest.SetDryRun(false);
    Aws::EC2::Model::StartInstancesOutcome startInstancesOutcome =
 ec2Client.StartInstances(startRequest);
```

```
    if (!startInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to start instance " << instanceId << ": " <<
                  startInstancesOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully started instance " << instanceId <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return startInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`StopInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StopInstances`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Stop an EC2 instance.
/*!
  \param instanceID: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::stopInstance(const Aws::String &instanceId,
                               const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::StopInstancesRequest request;
    request.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    request.SetDryRun(true);

    Aws::EC2::Model::StopInstancesOutcome dryRunOutcome =
 ec2Client.StopInstances(request);
```

```
    if (dryRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to stop instance. A dry run should trigger an
 error."
                << std::endl;
        return false;
    } else if (dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
               Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to stop instance " << instanceId << ": "
                  << dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetDryRun(false);
    Aws::EC2::Model::StopInstancesOutcome outcome =
 ec2Client.StopInstances(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to stop instance " << instanceId << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully stopped instance " << instanceId <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

void PrintUsage() {
    std::cout << "Usage: run_start_stop_instance <instance_id> <start|stop>" <<
              std::endl;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StopInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`TerminateInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`TerminateInstances`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Terminate an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
/*!
  \param instanceID: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::terminateInstances(const Aws::String &instanceID,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::TerminateInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetInstanceIds({instanceID});

    Aws::EC2::Model::TerminateInstancesOutcome outcome =
            ec2Client.TerminateInstances(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Ec2 instance '" << instanceID <<
                  "' was terminated." << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to terminate ec2 instance " << instanceID <<
                  ", " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, TerminateInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`UnmonitorInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UnmonitorInstances`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Disable monitoring for an EC2 instance.
/*!
  \param instanceId: An EC2 instance ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::EC2::disableMonitoring(const Aws::String &instanceId,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::UnmonitorInstancesRequest unrequest;
    unrequest.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    unrequest.SetDryRun(true);

    Aws::EC2::Model::UnmonitorInstancesOutcome dryRunOutcome =
 ec2Client.UnmonitorInstances(unrequest);
    if (dryRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to disable monitoring on instance. A dry run
 should trigger an error."
                <<
                std::endl;
        return false;
    } else if (dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
               Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to disable monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << ": " << dryRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
        return false;
    }
```

```
    unrequest.SetDryRun(false);
    Aws::EC2::Model::UnmonitorInstancesOutcome unmonitorInstancesOutcome =
 ec2Client.UnmonitorInstances(unrequest);
    if (!unmonitorInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to disable monitoring on instance " << instanceId
                  << ": " << unmonitorInstancesOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully disable monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << std::endl;
    }

    return unmonitorInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UnmonitorInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

EventBridge esempi di utilizzo di SDK for C++

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per C++ with EventBridge.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`PutEvents`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutEvents`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Includere i file richiesti.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/events/EventBridgeClient.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutEventsRequest.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutEventsResult.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Invia un evento.

```
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::EventBridgeClient cwe;

        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutEventsRequestEntry event_entry;
        event_entry.SetDetail(MakeDetails(event_key, event_value));
        event_entry.SetDetailType("sampleSubmitted");
        event_entry.AddResources(resource_arn);
        event_entry.SetSource("aws-sdk-cpp-cloudwatch-example");

        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutEventsRequest request;
        request.AddEntries(event_entry);

        auto outcome = cwe.PutEvents(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to post CloudWatch event: " <<
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully posted CloudWatch event" << std::endl;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutEventsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`PutRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutRule`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Includere i file richiesti.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/events/EventBridgeClient.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutRuleRequest.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutRuleResult.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Crea la regola.

```
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::EventBridgeClient cwe;
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutRuleRequest request;
        request.SetName(rule_name);
        request.SetRoleArn(role_arn);
        request.SetScheduleExpression("rate(5 minutes)");
        request.SetState(Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::RuleState::ENABLED);

        auto outcome = cwe.PutRule(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch events rule " <<
                rule_name << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
        }
        else
```

```
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully created CloudWatch events rule " <<
                rule_name << " with resulting Arn " <<
                outcome.GetResult().GetRuleArn() << std::endl;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutRuleconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`PutTargets`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutTargets`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Includere i file richiesti.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/events/EventBridgeClient.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutTargetsRequest.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutTargetsResult.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Aggiungi la destinazione.

```
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::EventBridgeClient cwe;

        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::Target target;
        target.SetArn(lambda_arn);
        target.SetId(target_id);

        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutTargetsRequest request;
```

```
        request.SetRule(rule_name);
        request.AddTargets(target);

        auto putTargetsOutcome = cwe.PutTargets(request);
        if (!putTargetsOutcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch events target for rule "
                << rule_name << ": " <<
                putTargetsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout <<
                "Successfully created CloudWatch events target for rule "
                << rule_name << std::endl;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutTargetsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

AWS Glue esempi di utilizzo di SDK for C++

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per C++ with AWS Glue.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve AWS Glue

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS Glue.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS glue)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_glue")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you may
 need to uncomment this
```

```
                                    # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_glue.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file di origine hello_glue.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/glue/GlueClient.h>
#include <aws/glue/model/ListJobsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Glue" starter application which initializes an AWS Glue client and
 lists the
 *  AWS Glue job definitions.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_glue'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
        Aws::Glue::GlueClient glueClient(clientConfig);

        std::vector<Aws::String> jobs;

        Aws::String nextToken;  // Used for pagination.
        do {
            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest;
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listJobsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsOutcome listRunsOutcome = glueClient.ListJobs(
                    listJobsRequest);

            if (listRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::String> &jobNames =
 listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobNames();
                jobs.insert(jobs.end(), jobNames.begin(), jobNames.end());

                nextToken = listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing jobs. "
                          << listRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Your account has " << jobs.size() << " jobs."
                  << std::endl;
        for (size_t i = 0; i < jobs.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ". " << jobs[i] << std::endl;
        }
    }
    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListJobssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un crawler che esegue la scansione di un bucket Amazon S3 pubblico e genera un database di metadati in formato CSV.
- Elenca le informazioni su database e tabelle nel tuo AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- Crea un processo per estrarre i dati CSV dal bucket S3, trasformare i dati e caricare l'output in formato JSON in un altro bucket S3.
- Elenca le informazioni sulle esecuzioni dei processi, visualizza i dati trasformati e pulisci le risorse.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tutorial: Guida introduttiva a AWS Glue Studio.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Scenario which demonstrates using AWS Glue to add a crawler and run a job.
/*!
 \\sa runGettingStartedWithGlueScenario()
 \param bucketName: An S3 bucket created in the setup.
 \param roleName: An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role created in the
 setup.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */

bool AwsDoc::Glue::runGettingStartedWithGlueScenario(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                                     const Aws::String &roleName,
```

```
                                                        const
Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
   Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

   Aws::String roleArn;
   if (!getRoleArn(roleName, roleArn, clientConfig)) {
       std::cerr << "Error getting role ARN for role." << std::endl;
       return false;
   }

   // 1. Upload the job script to the S3 bucket.
   {
       std::cout << "Uploading the job script '"
                 << AwsDoc::Glue::PYTHON_SCRIPT
                 << "'." << std::endl;

       if (!AwsDoc::Glue::uploadFile(bucketName,
                                     AwsDoc::Glue::PYTHON_SCRIPT_PATH,
                                     AwsDoc::Glue::PYTHON_SCRIPT,
                                     clientConfig)) {
           std::cerr << "Error uploading the job file." << std::endl;
           return false;
       }
   }

   // 2. Create a crawler.
   {
       Aws::Glue::Model::S3Target s3Target;
       s3Target.SetPath("s3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv");
       Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerTargets crawlerTargets;
       crawlerTargets.AddS3Targets(s3Target);

       Aws::Glue::Model::CreateCrawlerRequest request;
       request.SetTargets(crawlerTargets);
       request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);
       request.SetDatabaseName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);
       request.SetTablePrefix(CRAWLER_DATABASE_PREFIX);
       request.SetRole(roleArn);

       Aws::Glue::Model::CreateCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.CreateCrawler(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout << "Successfully created the crawler." << std::endl;
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error creating a crawler. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets("", CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName, clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 3. Get a crawler.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerOutcome outcome = client.GetCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState crawlerState =
outcome.GetResult().GetCrawler().GetState();
            std::cout << "Retrieved crawler with state " <<
                      Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerStateMapper::GetNameForCrawlerState(
                              crawlerState)
                      << "." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error retrieving a crawler.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 4. Start a crawler.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::StartCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.StartCrawler(request);


        if (outcome.IsSuccess() || (Aws::Glue::GlueErrors::CRAWLER_RUNNING ==
```

```
                                    outcome.GetError().GetErrorType())) {
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Crawler was already started." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully started crawler." << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << "This may take a while to run." << std::endl;

            Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState crawlerState =
Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::NOT_SET;
            int iterations = 0;
            while (Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::READY != crawlerState) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
                ++iterations;
                if ((iterations % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                    std::cout << "Crawler status " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerStateMapper::GetNameForCrawlerState(
                                    crawlerState)
                              << ". After " << iterations
                              << " seconds elapsed."
                              << std::endl;
                }
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerRequest getCrawlerRequest;
                getCrawlerRequest.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

                Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerOutcome getCrawlerOutcome =
client.GetCrawler(
                        getCrawlerRequest);

                if (getCrawlerOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    crawlerState =
getCrawlerOutcome.GetResult().GetCrawler().GetState();
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr << "Error getting crawler.  "
                              << getCrawlerOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
                    break;
                }
            }
```

```
            if (Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::READY == crawlerState) {
                std::cout << "Crawler finished running after " << iterations
                          << " seconds."
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error starting a crawler.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 5. Get a database.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetDatabaseRequest request;
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetDatabaseOutcome outcome = client.GetDatabase(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Glue::Model::Database &database =
outcome.GetResult().GetDatabase();

            std::cout << "Successfully retrieve the database\n" <<
                      database.Jsonize().View().WriteReadable() << "'." <<
std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error getting the database.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 6. Get tables.
    Aws::String tableName;
    {
```

```
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetTablesRequest request;
        request.SetDatabaseName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);
        std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::Table> all_tables;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        do {
            Aws::Glue::Model::GetTablesOutcome outcome = client.GetTables(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::Table> &tables =
outcome.GetResult().GetTableList();
                all_tables.insert(all_tables.end(), tables.begin(), tables.end());
                nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error getting the tables. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                             clientConfig);
                return false;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "The database contains " << all_tables.size()
                  << (all_tables.size() == 1 ?
                      " table." : "tables.") << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Here is a list of the tables in the database.";
        for (size_t index = 0; index < all_tables.size(); ++index) {
            std::cout << "    " << index + 1 << ":  " << all_tables[index].GetName()
                      << std::endl;
        }

        if (!all_tables.empty()) {
            int tableIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter an index to display the database detail ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(all_tables.size()));
            std::cout << all_tables[tableIndex - 1].Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;

            tableName = all_tables[tableIndex - 1].GetName();
        }
    }

    // 7. Create a job.
```

```
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateJobRequest request;
        request.SetName(JOB_NAME);
        request.SetRole(roleArn);
        request.SetGlueVersion(GLUE_VERSION);

        Aws::Glue::Model::JobCommand command;
        command.SetName(JOB_COMMAND_NAME);
        command.SetPythonVersion(JOB_PYTHON_VERSION);
        command.SetScriptLocation(
                Aws::String("s3://") + bucketName + "/" + PYTHON_SCRIPT);
        request.SetCommand(command);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateJobOutcome outcome = client.CreateJob(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully created the job." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error creating the job. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 8. Start a job run.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::StartJobRunRequest request;
        request.SetJobName(JOB_NAME);

        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> arguments;
        arguments["--input_database"] = CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME;
        arguments["--input_table"] = tableName;
        arguments["--output_bucket_url"] = Aws::String("s3://") + bucketName + "/";
        request.SetArguments(arguments);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartJobRunOutcome outcome = client.StartJobRun(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully started the job." << std::endl;
```

```
            Aws::String jobRunId = outcome.GetResult().GetJobRunId();

            int iterator = 0;
            bool done = false;
            while (!done) {
                ++iterator;
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunRequest jobRunRequest;
                jobRunRequest.SetJobName(JOB_NAME);
                jobRunRequest.SetRunId(jobRunId);

                Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunOutcome jobRunOutcome = client.GetJobRun(
                        jobRunRequest);

                if (jobRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    const Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun &jobRun =
jobRunOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRun();
                    Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState jobRunState =
jobRun.GetJobRunState();

                    if ((jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::STOPPED) ||
                        (jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::FAILED) ||
                        (jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::TIMEOUT)) {
                        std::cerr << "Error running job. "
                                  << jobRun.GetErrorMessage()
                                  << std::endl;
                        deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
                                     bucketName,
                                     clientConfig);
                        return false;
                    }
                    else if (jobRunState ==
                             Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::SUCCEEDED) {
                        std::cout << "Job run succeeded after  " << iterator <<
                                  " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
                        done = true;
                    }
                    else if ((iterator % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                        std::cout << "Job run status " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunStateMapper::GetNameForJobRunState(
                                          jobRunState) <<
                                  ". " << iterator <<
                                  " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
```

```
                    }
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr << "Error retrieving job run state. "
                              << jobRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                              << std::endl;
                    deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
                                 bucketName, clientConfig);
                    return false;
                }
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error starting a job. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME, bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 9. List the output data stored in the S3 bucket.
    {
        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client;
        Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Request request;
        request.SetBucket(bucketName);
        request.SetPrefix(OUTPUT_FILE_PREFIX);

        Aws::String continuationToken; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> allObjects;
        do {
            if (!continuationToken.empty()) {
                request.SetContinuationToken(continuationToken);
            }
            Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Outcome outcome = s3Client.ListObjectsV2(
                    request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> &objects =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetContents();
                allObjects.insert(allObjects.end(), objects.begin(), objects.end());
                continuationToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextContinuationToken();
            }
            else {
```

```
                std::cerr << "Error listing objects. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!continuationToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Data from your job is in " << allObjects.size() <<
                  " files in the S3 bucket, " << bucketName << "." << std::endl;

        for (size_t i = 0; i < allObjects.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << "    " << i + 1 << ". " << allObjects[i].GetKey()
                      << std::endl;
        }

        int objectIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                std::string(
                        "Enter the number of a block to download it and see the
first ") +
                std::to_string(LINES_OF_RUN_FILE_TO_DISPLAY) +
                " lines of JSON output in the block: ", 1,
                static_cast<int>(allObjects.size()));

        Aws::String objectKey = allObjects[objectIndex - 1].GetKey();

        std::stringstream stringStream;
        if (getObjectFromBucket(bucketName, objectKey, stringStream,
                                clientConfig)) {
            for (int i = 0; i < LINES_OF_RUN_FILE_TO_DISPLAY && stringStream; ++i) {
                std::string line;
                std::getline(stringStream, line);
                std::cout << "    " << line << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME, bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 10. List all the jobs.
    Aws::String jobName;
    {
```

```
        Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest;

        Aws::String nextToken;
        std::vector<Aws::String> allJobNames;

        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listJobsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsOutcome listRunsOutcome = client.ListJobs(
                    listJobsRequest);

            if (listRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::String> &jobNames =
listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobNames();
                allJobNames.insert(allJobNames.end(), jobNames.begin(),
jobNames.end());
                nextToken = listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing jobs. "
                          << listRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());
        std::cout << "Your account has " << allJobNames.size() << " jobs."
                  << std::endl;
        for (size_t i = 0; i < allJobNames.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ". " << allJobNames[i] << std::endl;
        }
        int jobIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                Aws::String("Enter a number between 1 and ") +
                std::to_string(allJobNames.size()) +
                " to see the list of runs for a job: ",
                1, static_cast<int>(allJobNames.size()));

        jobName = allJobNames[jobIndex - 1];
    }

    // 11. Get the job runs for a job.
    Aws::String jobRunID;
    if (!jobName.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunsRequest getJobRunsRequest;
        getJobRunsRequest.SetJobName(jobName);
```

```
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun> allJobRuns;
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                getJobRunsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunsOutcome jobRunsOutcome = client.GetJobRuns(
                    getJobRunsRequest);

            if (jobRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun> &jobRuns =
jobRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRuns();
                allJobRuns.insert(allJobRuns.end(), jobRuns.begin(), jobRuns.end());

                nextToken = jobRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error getting job runs. "
                          << jobRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "There are " << allJobRuns.size() << " runs in the job '"
                  <<
                  jobName << "'." << std::endl;

        for (size_t i = 0; i < allJobRuns.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ". " << allJobRuns[i].GetJobName()
                      << std::endl;
        }

        int runIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                Aws::String("Enter a number between 1 and ") +
                std::to_string(allJobRuns.size()) +
                " to see details for a run: ",
                1, static_cast<int>(allJobRuns.size()));
        jobRunID = allJobRuns[runIndex - 1].GetId();
    }

    // 12. Get a single job run.
    if (!jobRunID.empty()) {
```

```
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunRequest jobRunRequest;
        jobRunRequest.SetJobName(jobName);
        jobRunRequest.SetRunId(jobRunID);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunOutcome jobRunOutcome = client.GetJobRun(
                jobRunRequest);

        if (jobRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Displaying the job run JSON description." << std::endl;
            std::cout
                    <<
 jobRunOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRun().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                    << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error get a job run. "
                      << jobRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME, bucketName,
                        clientConfig);
}

//! Cleanup routine to delete created assets.
/*!
 \\sa deleteAssets()
 \param crawler: Name of an AWS Glue crawler.
 \param database: The name of an AWS Glue database.
 \param job: The name of an AWS Glue job.
 \param bucketName: The name of an S3 bucket.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Glue::deleteAssets(const Aws::String &crawler, const Aws::String
 &database,
                                const Aws::String &job, const Aws::String
 &bucketName,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    const Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);
    bool result = true;
```

```
    // 13. Delete a job.
    if (!job.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteJobRequest request;
        request.SetJobName(job);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteJobOutcome outcome = client.DeleteJob(request);


        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the job." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting the job. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    // 14. Delete a database.
    if (!database.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteDatabaseRequest request;
        request.SetName(database);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteDatabaseOutcome outcome = client.DeleteDatabase(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the database." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting database. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    // 15. Delete a crawler.
    if (!crawler.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(crawler);
```

```
        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteCrawlerOutcome outcome =
 client.DeleteCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the crawler." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting the crawler. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    // 16. Delete the job script and run data from the S3 bucket.
    result &= AwsDoc::Glue::deleteAllObjectsInS3Bucket(bucketName,
                                                       clientConfig);
    return result;
}

//! Routine which uploads a file to an S3 bucket.
/*!
 \\sa uploadFile()
 \param bucketName: An S3 bucket created in the setup.
 \param filePath: The path of the file to upload.
 \param fileName The name for the uploaded file.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::Glue::uploadFile(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                         const Aws::String &filePath,
                         const Aws::String &fileName,
                         const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3_client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(fileName);

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> inputData =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                          filePath.c_str(),
                                          std::ios_base::in |
 std::ios_base::binary);
```

```
    if (!*inputData) {
        std::cerr << "Error unable to read file " << filePath << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetBody(inputData);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectOutcome outcome =
            s3_client.PutObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: PutObject: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Added object '" << filePath << "' to bucket '"
                  << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which deletes all objects in an S3 bucket.
/*!
 \\sa deleteAllObjectsInS3Bucket()
 \param bucketName: The S3 bucket name.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Glue::deleteAllObjectsInS3Bucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Request listObjectsRequest;
    listObjectsRequest.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::String continuationToken; // Used for pagination.
    bool result = true;
    do {
        if (!continuationToken.empty()) {
            listObjectsRequest.SetContinuationToken(continuationToken);
        }
```

```
        Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Outcome listObjectsOutcome =
client.ListObjectsV2(
                listObjectsRequest);

        if (listObjectsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const std::vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> &objects =
listObjectsOutcome.GetResult().GetContents();
            if (!objects.empty()) {
                Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectsRequest deleteObjectsRequest;
                deleteObjectsRequest.SetBucket(bucketName);

                std::vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectIdentifier> objectIdentifiers;
                for (const Aws::S3::Model::Object &object: objects) {
                    objectIdentifiers.push_back(
                            Aws::S3::Model::ObjectIdentifier().WithKey(
                                    object.GetKey()));
                }
                Aws::S3::Model::Delete objectsDelete;
                objectsDelete.SetObjects(objectIdentifiers);
                objectsDelete.SetQuiet(true);
                deleteObjectsRequest.SetDelete(objectsDelete);

                Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectsOutcome deleteObjectsOutcome =
                        client.DeleteObjects(deleteObjectsRequest);

                if (!deleteObjectsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    std::cerr << "Error deleting objects. " <<
                              deleteObjectsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
                    result = false;
                    break;
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "Successfully deleted the objects." << std::endl;

                }
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "No objects to delete in '" << bucketName << "'."
                          << std::endl;
            }

            continuationToken =
listObjectsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextContinuationToken();
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing objects. "
                      << listObjectsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;
        }
    } while (!continuationToken.empty());

    return result;
}

//! Routine which retrieves an object from an S3 bucket.
/*!
 \\sa getObjectFromBucket()
 \param bucketName: The S3 bucket name.
 \param objectKey: The object's name.
 \param objectStream: A stream to receive the retrieved data.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Glue::getObjectFromBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                       const Aws::String &objectKey,
                                       std::ostream &objectStream,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(objectKey);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectOutcome outcome = client.GetObject(request);


    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully retrieved '" << objectKey << "'." << std::endl;
        auto &body = outcome.GetResult().GetBody();
        objectStream << body.rdbuf();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error retrieving object. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per C++ .
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs
  - StartCrawler
  - StartJobRun

Azioni

`CreateCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateCrawler`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
       Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
       // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
       // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

   Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

       Aws::Glue::Model::S3Target s3Target;
       s3Target.SetPath("s3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv");
       Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerTargets crawlerTargets;
       crawlerTargets.AddS3Targets(s3Target);

       Aws::Glue::Model::CreateCrawlerRequest request;
       request.SetTargets(crawlerTargets);
       request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);
       request.SetDatabaseName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);
       request.SetTablePrefix(CRAWLER_DATABASE_PREFIX);
       request.SetRole(roleArn);

       Aws::Glue::Model::CreateCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.CreateCrawler(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout << "Successfully created the crawler." << std::endl;
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error creating a crawler. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;
           deleteAssets("", CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName, clientConfig);
           return false;
       }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`CreateJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateJob`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateJobRequest request;
        request.SetName(JOB_NAME);
        request.SetRole(roleArn);
        request.SetGlueVersion(GLUE_VERSION);

        Aws::Glue::Model::JobCommand command;
        command.SetName(JOB_COMMAND_NAME);
        command.SetPythonVersion(JOB_PYTHON_VERSION);
        command.SetScriptLocation(
                Aws::String("s3://") + bucketName + "/" + PYTHON_SCRIPT);
        request.SetCommand(command);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateJobOutcome outcome = client.CreateJob(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully created the job." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error creating the job. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
```

```
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateJobconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteCrawler`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(crawler);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.DeleteCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the crawler." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting the crawler. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteDatabase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDatabase`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteDatabaseRequest request;
        request.SetName(database);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteDatabaseOutcome outcome = client.DeleteDatabase(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the database." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting database. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteDatabaseconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteJob`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteJobRequest request;
        request.SetJobName(job);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteJobOutcome outcome = client.DeleteJob(request);


        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the job." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting the job. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteJobconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`GetCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetCrawler`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerOutcome outcome = client.GetCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState crawlerState =
outcome.GetResult().GetCrawler().GetState();
            std::cout << "Retrieved crawler with state " <<
                      Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerStateMapper::GetNameForCrawlerState(
                              crawlerState)
                      << "." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error retrieving a crawler.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`GetDatabase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetDatabase`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
       Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
       // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
       // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

   Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

       Aws::Glue::Model::GetDatabaseRequest request;
       request.SetName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);

       Aws::Glue::Model::GetDatabaseOutcome outcome = client.GetDatabase(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           const Aws::Glue::Model::Database &database =
outcome.GetResult().GetDatabase();

           std::cout << "Successfully retrieve the database\n" <<
                     database.Jsonize().View().WriteReadable() << "'." <<
std::endl;
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error getting the database.  "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
           deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                        clientConfig);
           return false;
       }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetDatabaseconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

GetJobRun

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetJobRun`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
       Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
       // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
       // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

   Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

       Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunRequest jobRunRequest;
       jobRunRequest.SetJobName(jobName);
       jobRunRequest.SetRunId(jobRunID);

       Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunOutcome jobRunOutcome = client.GetJobRun(
               jobRunRequest);

       if (jobRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout << "Displaying the job run JSON description." << std::endl;
           std::cout
                   <<
jobRunOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRun().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                   << std::endl;
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error get a job run. "
                     << jobRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;
       }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetJobRunconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

GetJobRuns

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetJobRuns`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunsRequest getJobRunsRequest;
        getJobRunsRequest.SetJobName(jobName);

        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun> allJobRuns;
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                getJobRunsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunsOutcome jobRunsOutcome = client.GetJobRuns(
                    getJobRunsRequest);

            if (jobRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun> &jobRuns =
jobRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRuns();
                allJobRuns.insert(allJobRuns.end(), jobRuns.begin(), jobRuns.end());

                nextToken = jobRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error getting job runs. "
                          << jobRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
```

```
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetJobRunsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`GetTables`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetTables`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetTablesRequest request;
        request.SetDatabaseName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);
        std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::Table> all_tables;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        do {
            Aws::Glue::Model::GetTablesOutcome outcome = client.GetTables(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::Table> &tables =
outcome.GetResult().GetTableList();
                all_tables.insert(all_tables.end(), tables.begin(), tables.end());
                nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error getting the tables. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
```

```
                deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                             clientConfig);
                return false;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "The database contains " << all_tables.size()
                  << (all_tables.size() == 1 ?
                      " table." : "tables.") << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Here is a list of the tables in the database.";
        for (size_t index = 0; index < all_tables.size(); ++index) {
            std::cout << "    " << index + 1 << ":  " << all_tables[index].GetName()
                      << std::endl;
        }

        if (!all_tables.empty()) {
            int tableIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter an index to display the database detail ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(all_tables.size()));
            std::cout << all_tables[tableIndex - 1].Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;

            tableName = all_tables[tableIndex - 1].GetName();
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetTablesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`ListJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListJobs`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
```

```
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest;

        Aws::String nextToken;
        std::vector<Aws::String> allJobNames;

        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listJobsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsOutcome listRunsOutcome = client.ListJobs(
                    listJobsRequest);

            if (listRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::String> &jobNames =
listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobNames();
                allJobNames.insert(allJobNames.end(), jobNames.begin(),
jobNames.end());
                nextToken = listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing jobs. "
                          << listRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListJobsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`StartCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartCrawler`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
       Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
       // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
       // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

   Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

       Aws::Glue::Model::StartCrawlerRequest request;
       request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

       Aws::Glue::Model::StartCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.StartCrawler(request);


       if (outcome.IsSuccess() || (Aws::Glue::GlueErrors::CRAWLER_RUNNING ==
                                   outcome.GetError().GetErrorType())) {
           if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
               std::cout << "Crawler was already started." << std::endl;
           }
           else {
               std::cout << "Successfully started crawler." << std::endl;
           }

           std::cout << "This may take a while to run." << std::endl;

           Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState crawlerState =
Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::NOT_SET;
           int iterations = 0;
           while (Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::READY != crawlerState) {
               std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
               ++iterations;
               if ((iterations % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                   std::cout << "Crawler status " <<
```

```
Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerStateMapper::GetNameForCrawlerState(
                                    crawlerState)
                            << ". After " << iterations
                            << " seconds elapsed."
                            << std::endl;
                }
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerRequest getCrawlerRequest;
                getCrawlerRequest.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

                Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerOutcome getCrawlerOutcome =
client.GetCrawler(
                        getCrawlerRequest);

                if (getCrawlerOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    crawlerState =
getCrawlerOutcome.GetResult().GetCrawler().GetState();
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr << "Error getting crawler.  "
                              << getCrawlerOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
                    break;
                }
            }

            if (Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::READY == crawlerState) {
                std::cout << "Crawler finished running after " << iterations
                          << " seconds."
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error starting a crawler.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

StartJobRun

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartJobRun`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartJobRunRequest request;
        request.SetJobName(JOB_NAME);

        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> arguments;
        arguments["--input_database"] = CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME;
        arguments["--input_table"] = tableName;
        arguments["--output_bucket_url"] = Aws::String("s3://") + bucketName + "/";
        request.SetArguments(arguments);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartJobRunOutcome outcome = client.StartJobRun(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully started the job." << std::endl;

            Aws::String jobRunId = outcome.GetResult().GetJobRunId();

            int iterator = 0;
            bool done = false;
            while (!done) {
                ++iterator;
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunRequest jobRunRequest;
                jobRunRequest.SetJobName(JOB_NAME);
                jobRunRequest.SetRunId(jobRunId);
```

```
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunOutcome jobRunOutcome = client.GetJobRun(
                        jobRunRequest);

                if (jobRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    const Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun &jobRun =
jobRunOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRun();
                    Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState jobRunState =
jobRun.GetJobRunState();

                    if ((jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::STOPPED) ||
                        (jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::FAILED) ||
                        (jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::TIMEOUT)) {
                        std::cerr << "Error running job. "
                                  << jobRun.GetErrorMessage()
                                  << std::endl;
                        deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
                                     bucketName,
                                     clientConfig);
                        return false;
                    }
                    else if (jobRunState ==
                             Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::SUCCEEDED) {
                        std::cout << "Job run succeeded after  " << iterator <<
                                  " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
                        done = true;
                    }
                    else if ((iterator % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                        std::cout << "Job run status " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunStateMapper::GetNameForJobRunState(
                                          jobRunState) <<
                                  ". " << iterator <<
                                  " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
                    }
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr << "Error retrieving job run state. "
                              << jobRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                              << std::endl;
                    deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
                                 bucketName, clientConfig);
                    return false;
                }
```

```
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error starting a job. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME, bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartJobRunconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

HealthImaging esempi di utilizzo di SDK for C++

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per C++ with HealthImaging.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve HealthImaging

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare HealthImaging.

SDK per C++

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS medical-imaging)
```

```
# Set this project's name.
project("hello_health-imaging")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you may
 need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executable location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_health_imaging.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file sorgente hello_health_imaging.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
```

```
#include <aws/medical-imaging/MedicalImagingClient.h>
#include <aws/medical-imaging/model/ListDatastoresRequest.h>

#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello HealthImaging" starter application which initializes an AWS
 HealthImaging (HealthImaging) client
 *  and lists the HealthImaging data stores in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_health-imaging'
 *
 */
#include <aws/core/auth/AWSCredentialsProviderChain.h>
#include <aws/core/platform/Environment.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    (void) argc;
    (void) argv;
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    //   Optional: change the log level for debugging.
    //   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;

    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ListDatastoresRequest listDatastoresRequest;

        Aws::Vector<Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DatastoreSummary>
 allDataStoreSummaries;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for paginated results.
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listDatastoresRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ListDatastoresOutcome listDatastoresOutcome
 =
```

```
                    medicalImagingClient.ListDatastores(listDatastoresRequest);
            if (listDatastoresOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DatastoreSummary>
 &dataStoreSummaries =
                        listDatastoresOutcome.GetResult().GetDatastoreSummaries();
                allDataStoreSummaries.insert(allDataStoreSummaries.cend(),
                                             dataStoreSummaries.cbegin(),
                                             dataStoreSummaries.cend());
                nextToken = listDatastoresOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "ListDatastores error: "
                          << listDatastoresOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << allDataStoreSummaries.size() << " HealthImaging data "
                  << ((allDataStoreSummaries.size() == 1) ?
                      "store was retrieved." : "stores were retrieved.") <<
 std::endl;

        for (auto const &dataStoreSummary: allDataStoreSummaries) {
            std::cout << "  Datastore: " << dataStoreSummary.GetDatastoreName()
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  Datastore ID: " << dataStoreSummary.GetDatastoreId()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListDatastoressezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`DeleteImageSet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`DeleteImageSet`.

SDK per C++

```
//! Routine which deletes an AWS HealthImaging image set.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param imageSetID: The image set ID.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::deleteImageSet(
        const Aws::String &dataStoreID, const Aws::String &imageSetID,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DeleteImageSetRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetImageSetId(imageSetID);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DeleteImageSetOutcome outcome =
 client.DeleteImageSet(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted image set " << imageSetID
                  << " from data store " << dataStoreID << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting image set " << imageSetID << " from data store
 "
                  << dataStoreID << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteImageSetsezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`GetDICOMImportJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`GetDICOMImportJob`.

SDK per C++

```
//! Routine which gets a HealthImaging DICOM import job's properties.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param importJobID: The DICOM import job ID
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return GetDICOMImportJobOutcome: The import job outcome.
*/
Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome
AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getDICOMImportJob(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                           const Aws::String &importJobID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetJobId(importJobID);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome outcome =
 client.GetDICOMImportJob(
            request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "GetDICOMImportJob error: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Get DICOMImport Job in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`GetImageFrame`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`GetImageFrame`.

SDK per C++

```
//! Routine which downloads an AWS HealthImaging image frame.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param imageSetID: The image set ID.
  \param frameID: The image frame ID.
  \param jphFile: File to store the downloaded frame.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageFrame(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                            const Aws::String &imageSetID,
                                            const Aws::String &frameID,
                                            const Aws::String &jphFile,
                                            const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetImageSetId(imageSetID);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ImageFrameInformation imageFrameInformation;
    imageFrameInformation.SetImageFrameId(frameID);
    request.SetImageFrameInformation(imageFrameInformation);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameOutcome outcome = client.GetImageFrame(
            request);
```

```
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully retrieved image frame." << std::endl;
        auto &buffer = outcome.GetResult().GetImageFrameBlob();

        std::ofstream outfile(jphFile, std::ios::binary);
        outfile << buffer.rdbuf();
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error retrieving image frame." <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;

    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetImageFramesezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`GetImageSetMetadata`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`GetImageSetMetadata`.

SDK per C++

Funzione di utilità per ottenere i metadati del set di immagini.

```
//! Routine which gets a HealthImaging image set's metadata.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param imageSetID: The HealthImaging image set ID.
  \param versionID: The HealthImaging image set version ID, ignored if empty.
  \param outputFilePath: The path where the metadata will be stored as gzipped json.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
```

```
  \\return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetMetadata(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                                  const Aws::String &imageSetID,
                                                  const Aws::String &versionID,
                                                  const Aws::String &outputFilePath,
                                                  const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageSetMetadataRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetImageSetId(imageSetID);
    if (!versionID.empty()) {
        request.SetVersionId(versionID);
    }
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageSetMetadataOutcome outcome =
 client.GetImageSetMetadata(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::ofstream file(outputFilePath, std::ios::binary);
        auto &metadata = outcome.GetResult().GetImageSetMetadataBlob();
        file << metadata.rdbuf();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get image set metadata: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

Ottieni i metadati del set di immagini senza versione.

```
        if (AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetMetadata(dataStoreID, imageSetID,
 "", outputFilePath, clientConfig))
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully retrieved image set metadata." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Metadata stored in: " << outputFilePath << std::endl;
        }
```

Ottieni i metadati del set di immagini con la versione.

```
        if (AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetMetadata(dataStoreID, imageSetID,
 versionID, outputFilePath, clientConfig))
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully retrieved image set metadata." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Metadata stored in: " << outputFilePath << std::endl;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione GetImageSetMetadata AWS SDK per C++API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`SearchImageSets`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`SearchImageSets`.

SDK per C++

La funzione di utilità per la ricerca di set di immagini.

```
//! Routine which searches for image sets based on defined input attributes.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param searchCriteria: A search criteria instance.
  \param imageSetResults: Vector to receive the image set IDs.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                              const
 Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria &searchCriteria,
                                              Aws::Vector<Aws::String>
 &imageSetResults,
                                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchImageSetsRequest request;
```

```
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetSearchCriteria(searchCriteria);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for paginated results.
    bool result = true;
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchImageSetsOutcome outcome =
 client.SearchImageSets(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            for (auto &imageSetMetadataSummary:
 outcome.GetResult().GetImageSetsMetadataSummaries()) {
                imageSetResults.push_back(imageSetMetadataSummary.GetImageSetId());
            }

            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    return result;
}
```

Caso d'uso #1: operatore EQUAL.

```
        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> imageIDsForPatientID;
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria searchCriteriaEqualsPatientID;
        Aws::Vector<Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter> patientIDSearchFilters
 = {

 Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter().WithOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operato

 .WithValues({Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue().WithDICOMPatientId(patien
        };
```

```
        searchCriteriaEqualsPatientID.SetFilters(patientIDSearchFilters);
        bool result = AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(dataStoreID,

searchCriteriaEqualsPatientID,
                                                                imageIDsForPatientID,
                                                                clientConfig);
        if (result) {
            std::cout << imageIDsForPatientID.size() << " image sets found for the
patient with ID '"
            <<  patientID << "'." << std::endl;
            for (auto &imageSetResult : imageIDsForPatientID) {
                std::cout << "  Image set with ID '" << imageSetResult << std::endl;
            }
        }
```

Caso d'uso #2: operatore BETWEEN che utilizza DICOMStudy data e DICOMStudy ora.

```
         Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase2StartDate;

useCase2StartDate.SetDICOMStudyDateAndTime(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DICOMStudyDateAndTim
        .WithDICOMStudyDate("19990101")
        .WithDICOMStudyTime("000000.000"));

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase2EndDate;

useCase2EndDate.SetDICOMStudyDateAndTime(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DICOMStudyDateAndTime(

 .WithDICOMStudyDate(Aws::Utils::DateTime(std::chrono::system_clock::now()).ToLocalTimeStrin
%m%d"))
        .WithDICOMStudyTime("000000.000"));

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter useCase2SearchFilter;
        useCase2SearchFilter.SetValues({useCase2StartDate, useCase2EndDate});

useCase2SearchFilter.SetOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operator::BETWEEN);

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria useCase2SearchCriteria;
        useCase2SearchCriteria.SetFilters({useCase2SearchFilter});

        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> usesCase2Results;
        result = AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(dataStoreID,
```

```
                                                        useCase2SearchCriteria,
                                                        usesCase2Results,
                                                        clientConfig);
       if (result) {
           std::cout << usesCase2Results.size() << " image sets found for between
1999/01/01 and present."
                     <<  std::endl;
           for (auto &imageSetResult : usesCase2Results) {
               std::cout << "  Image set with ID '" << imageSetResult << std::endl;
           }
       }
```

Caso d'uso #3: operatore BETWEEN che utilizza CreateDat. Gli studi sul tempo erano stati precedentemente proseguiti.

```
       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase3StartDate;

useCase3StartDate.SetCreatedAt(Aws::Utils::DateTime("20231130T000000000Z",Aws::Utils::DateF

       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase3EndDate;

useCase3EndDate.SetCreatedAt(Aws::Utils::DateTime(std::chrono::system_clock::now()));

       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter useCase3SearchFilter;
       useCase3SearchFilter.SetValues({useCase3StartDate, useCase3EndDate});

useCase3SearchFilter.SetOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operator::BETWEEN);

       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria useCase3SearchCriteria;
       useCase3SearchCriteria.SetFilters({useCase3SearchFilter});

       Aws::Vector<Aws::String> usesCase3Results;
       result = AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(dataStoreID,
                                                        useCase3SearchCriteria,
                                                        usesCase3Results,
                                                        clientConfig);
       if (result) {
           std::cout << usesCase3Results.size() << " image sets found for created
between 2023/11/30 and present."
                     <<  std::endl;
           for (auto &imageSetResult : usesCase3Results) {
               std::cout << "  Image set with ID '" << imageSetResult << std::endl;
```

```
            }
        }
```

Caso d'uso #4: operatore EQUAL su DICOMSeries instanceUID e BETWEEN su updatedAt e ordina la risposta in ordine ASC nel campo updatedAt.

```
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase4StartDate;

useCase4StartDate.SetUpdatedAt(Aws::Utils::DateTime("20231130T000000000Z",Aws::Utils::DateF

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase4EndDate;

useCase4EndDate.SetUpdatedAt(Aws::Utils::DateTime(std::chrono::system_clock::now()));

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter useCase4SearchFilterBetween;
        useCase4SearchFilterBetween.SetValues({useCase4StartDate, useCase4EndDate});

useCase4SearchFilterBetween.SetOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operator::BETWEEN);

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue seriesInstanceUID;
        seriesInstanceUID.SetDICOMSeriesInstanceUID(dicomSeriesInstanceUID);

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter useCase4SearchFilterEqual;
        useCase4SearchFilterEqual.SetValues({seriesInstanceUID});

useCase4SearchFilterEqual.SetOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operator::EQUAL);

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria useCase4SearchCriteria;
        useCase4SearchCriteria.SetFilters({useCase4SearchFilterBetween,
useCase4SearchFilterEqual});

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Sort useCase4Sort;
        useCase4Sort.SetSortField(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SortField::updatedAt);
        useCase4Sort.SetSortOrder(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SortOrder::ASC);

        useCase4SearchCriteria.SetSort(useCase4Sort);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> usesCase4Results;
        result = AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(dataStoreID,
                                                          useCase4SearchCriteria,
                                                          usesCase4Results,
                                                          clientConfig);
```

```
        if (result) {
            std::cout << usesCase4Results.size() << " image sets found for EQUAL
 operator "
            << "on DICOMSeriesInstanceUID and BETWEEN on updatedAt and sort response
\n"
            <<  "in ASC order on updatedAt field." <<  std::endl;
            for (auto &imageSetResult : usesCase4Results) {
                std::cout << "  Image set with ID '" << imageSetResult << std::endl;
            }
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API Reference. SearchImageSetsAWS SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

StartDICOMImportJob

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`StartDICOMImportJob`.

SDK per C++

```
//! Routine which starts a HealthImaging import job.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param inputBucketName: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket containing the DICOM
 files.
  \param inputDirectory: The directory in the S3 bucket containing the DICOM files.
  \param outputBucketName: The name of the S3 bucket for the output.
  \param outputDirectory: The directory in the S3 bucket to store the output.
  \param roleArn: The ARN of the IAM role with permissions for the import.
  \param importJobId: A string to receive the import job ID.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::startDICOMImportJob(
        const Aws::String &dataStoreID, const Aws::String &inputBucketName,
        const Aws::String &inputDirectory, const Aws::String &outputBucketName,
```

```
        const Aws::String &outputDirectory, const Aws::String &roleArn,
        Aws::String &importJobId,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::String inputURI = "s3://" + inputBucketName + "/" + inputDirectory + "/";
    Aws::String outputURI = "s3://" + outputBucketName + "/" + outputDirectory +
 "/";
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::StartDICOMImportJobRequest
 startDICOMImportJobRequest;
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetDataAccessRoleArn(roleArn);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetInputS3Uri(inputURI);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetOutputS3Uri(outputURI);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::StartDICOMImportJobOutcome
 startDICOMImportJobOutcome = medicalImagingClient.StartDICOMImportJob(
            startDICOMImportJobRequest);

    if (startDICOMImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        importJobId = startDICOMImportJobOutcome.GetResult().GetJobId();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to start DICOM import job because "
                  << startDICOMImportJobOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }

    return startDICOMImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Start DICOMImport Job in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Scenari

Inizia con set di immagini e cornici di immagini

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come importare file DICOM e scaricare cornici di immagini in HealthImaging.

L'implementazione è strutturata come un'applicazione a riga di comando.

- Imposta le risorse per un'importazione DICOM.
- Importa file DICOM in un archivio dati.
- Recupera il set di immagini IDs per il processo di importazione.
- Recuperate la cornice dell'immagine IDs per i set di immagini.
- Scarica, decodifica e verifica le cornici dell'immagine.
- Eliminare le risorse.

SDK per C++

Crea uno AWS CloudFormation stack con le risorse necessarie.

```
    Aws::String inputBucketName;
    Aws::String outputBucketName;
    Aws::String dataStoreId;
    Aws::String roleArn;
    Aws::String stackName;

    if (askYesNoQuestion(
            "Would you like to let this workflow create the resources for you? (y/n)
")) {
        stackName = askQuestion(
                "Enter a name for the AWS CloudFormation stack to create. ");
        Aws::String dataStoreName = askQuestion(
                "Enter a name for the HealthImaging datastore to create. ");

        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> outputs = createCloudFormationStack(
                stackName,
                dataStoreName,
                clientConfiguration);
```

```
        if (!retrieveOutputs(outputs, dataStoreId, inputBucketName,
outputBucketName,
                             roleArn)) {
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "The following resources have been created." << std::endl;
        std::cout << "A HealthImaging datastore with ID: " << dataStoreId << "."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "An Amazon S3 input bucket named: " << inputBucketName << "."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "An Amazon S3 output bucket named: " << outputBucketName << "."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "An IAM role with the ARN: " << roleArn << "." << std::endl;
        askQuestion("Enter return to continue.", alwaysTrueTest);
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "You have chosen to use preexisting resources:" << std::endl;
        dataStoreId = askQuestion(
                "Enter the data store ID of the HealthImaging datastore you wish to
use: ");
        inputBucketName = askQuestion(
                "Enter the name of the S3 input bucket you wish to use: ");
        outputBucketName = askQuestion(
                "Enter the name of the S3 output bucket you wish to use: ");
        roleArn = askQuestion(
                "Enter the ARN for the IAM role with the proper permissions to
import a DICOM series: ");
    }
```

Copia i file DICOM nel bucket di importazione di Amazon S3.

```
    std::cout
            << "This workflow uses DICOM files from the National Cancer Institute
Imaging Data\n"
            << "Commons (IDC) Collections." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Here is the link to their website." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "https://registry.opendata.aws/nci-imaging-data-commons/" <<
std::endl;
    std::cout << "We will use DICOM files stored in an S3 bucket managed by the
IDC."
              << std::endl;
```

```
    std::cout
            << "First one of the DICOM folders in the IDC collection must be copied
 to your\n"
               "input S3 bucket."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout << "You have the choice of one of the following "
              << IDC_ImageChoices.size() << " folders to copy." << std::endl;

    int index = 1;
    for (auto &idcChoice: IDC_ImageChoices) {
        std::cout << index << " - " << idcChoice.mDescription << std::endl;
        index++;
    }
    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Choose DICOM files to import: ", 1, 4);

    Aws::String fromDirectory = IDC_ImageChoices[choice - 1].mDirectory;
    Aws::String inputDirectory = "input";

    std::cout << "The files in the directory '" << fromDirectory << "' in the bucket
 '"
              << IDC_S3_BucketName << "' will be copied " << std::endl;
    std::cout << "to the folder '" << inputDirectory << "/" << fromDirectory
              << "' in the bucket '" << inputBucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Enter return to start the copy.", alwaysTrueTest);

    if (!AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::copySeriesBetweenBuckets(
            IDC_S3_BucketName,
            fromDirectory,
            inputBucketName,
            inputDirectory, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "This workflow will exit because of an error." << std::endl;
        cleanup(stackName, dataStoreId, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
```

Importa i file DICOM nell'archivio dati Amazon S3.

```
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::startDicomImport(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                               const Aws::String &inputBucketName,
                                               const Aws::String &inputDirectory,
                                               const Aws::String &outputBucketName,
                                               const Aws::String &outputDirectory,
```

```
                                                const Aws::String &roleArn,
                                                Aws::String &importJobId,
                                                const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    bool result = false;
    if (startDICOMImportJob(dataStoreID, inputBucketName, inputDirectory,
                            outputBucketName, outputDirectory, roleArn, importJobId,
                            clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cout << "DICOM import job started with job ID " << importJobId << "."
                  << std::endl;
        result = waitImportJobCompleted(dataStoreID, importJobId,
 clientConfiguration);
        if (result) {
            std::cout << "DICOM import job completed." << std::endl;

        }
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which starts a HealthImaging import job.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param inputBucketName: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket containing the DICOM
 files.
  \param inputDirectory: The directory in the S3 bucket containing the DICOM files.
  \param outputBucketName: The name of the S3 bucket for the output.
  \param outputDirectory: The directory in the S3 bucket to store the output.
  \param roleArn: The ARN of the IAM role with permissions for the import.
  \param importJobId: A string to receive the import job ID.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::startDICOMImportJob(
        const Aws::String &dataStoreID, const Aws::String &inputBucketName,
        const Aws::String &inputDirectory, const Aws::String &outputBucketName,
        const Aws::String &outputDirectory, const Aws::String &roleArn,
        Aws::String &importJobId,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::String inputURI = "s3://" + inputBucketName + "/" + inputDirectory + "/";
    Aws::String outputURI = "s3://" + outputBucketName + "/" + outputDirectory +
 "/";
```

```
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::StartDICOMImportJobRequest
 startDICOMImportJobRequest;
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetDataAccessRoleArn(roleArn);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetInputS3Uri(inputURI);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetOutputS3Uri(outputURI);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::StartDICOMImportJobOutcome
 startDICOMImportJobOutcome = medicalImagingClient.StartDICOMImportJob(
            startDICOMImportJobRequest);

    if (startDICOMImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        importJobId = startDICOMImportJobOutcome.GetResult().GetJobId();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to start DICOM import job because "
                  << startDICOMImportJobOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }

    return startDICOMImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess();
}


//! Routine which waits for a DICOM import job to complete.
/*!
 * @param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
 * @param importJobId: The import job ID.
 * @param clientConfiguration : Aws client configuration.
 * @return  bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::waitImportJobCompleted(const Aws::String &datastoreID,
                                                     const Aws::String &importJobId,
                                                     const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatus jobStatus =
 Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatus::IN_PROGRESS;
    while (jobStatus == Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatus::IN_PROGRESS) {
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome
 getDicomImportJobOutcome = getDICOMImportJob(
                datastoreID, importJobId,
```

```
                clientConfiguration);

        if (getDicomImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            jobStatus =
 getDicomImportJobOutcome.GetResult().GetJobProperties().GetJobStatus();

            std::cout << "DICOM import job status: " <<

 Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatusMapper::GetNameForJobStatus(
                              jobStatus) << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to get import job status because "
                      << getDicomImportJobOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    return jobStatus == Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatus::COMPLETED;
}

//! Routine which gets a HealthImaging DICOM import job's properties.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param importJobID: The DICOM import job ID
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return GetDICOMImportJobOutcome: The import job outcome.
*/
Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome
AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getDICOMImportJob(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                           const Aws::String &importJobID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetJobId(importJobID);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome outcome =
 client.GetDICOMImportJob(
            request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "GetDICOMImportJob error: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
    }

    return outcome;
}
```

Ottieni i set di immagini creati dal processo di importazione DICOM.

```
bool
AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetsForDicomImportJob(const Aws::String
 &datastoreID,
                                                        const Aws::String
 &importJobId,
                                                        Aws::Vector<Aws::String>
 &imageSets,
                                                        const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome getDicomImportJobOutcome =
 getDICOMImportJob(
            datastoreID, importJobId, clientConfiguration);
    bool result = false;
    if (getDicomImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto outputURI =
 getDicomImportJobOutcome.GetResult().GetJobProperties().GetOutputS3Uri();
        Aws::Http::URI uri(outputURI);
        const Aws::String &bucket = uri.GetAuthority();
        Aws::String key = uri.GetPath();

        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfiguration);
        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectRequest objectRequest;
        objectRequest.SetBucket(bucket);
        objectRequest.SetKey(key + "/" + IMPORT_JOB_MANIFEST_FILE_NAME);

        auto getObjectOutcome = s3Client.GetObject(objectRequest);
        if (getObjectOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            auto &data = getObjectOutcome.GetResult().GetBody();

            std::stringstream stringStream;
            stringStream << data.rdbuf();

            try {
                // Use JMESPath to extract the image set IDs.
                // https://jmespath.org/specification.html
```

```
                std::string jmesPathExpression =
 "jobSummary.imageSetsSummary[].imageSetId";
                jsoncons::json doc = jsoncons::json::parse(stringStream.str());

                jsoncons::json imageSetsJson = jsoncons::jmespath::search(doc,

 jmesPathExpression);\
                for (auto &imageSet: imageSetsJson.array_range()) {
                    imageSets.push_back(imageSet.as_string());
                }

                result = true;
            }
            catch (const std::exception &e) {
                std::cerr << e.what() << '\n';
            }

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to get object because "
                      << getObjectOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }

    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get import job status because "
                  << getDicomImportJobOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}
```

Ottieni informazioni sulla cornice dell'immagine per i set di immagini.

```
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageFramesForImageSet(const Aws::String
 &dataStoreID,
                                                         const Aws::String
 &imageSetID,
                                                         const Aws::String
 &outDirectory,
                                                         Aws::Vector<ImageFrameInfo>
 &imageFrames,
```

```
                                                        const
Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
   Aws::String fileName = outDirectory + "/" + imageSetID + "_metadata.json.gzip";
   bool result = false;
   if (getImageSetMetadata(dataStoreID, imageSetID, "", // Empty string for version
ID.
                           fileName, clientConfiguration)) {
       try {
           std::string metadataGZip;
           {
               std::ifstream inFileStream(fileName.c_str(), std::ios::binary);
               if (!inFileStream) {
                   throw std::runtime_error("Failed to open file " + fileName);
               }

               std::stringstream stringStream;
               stringStream << inFileStream.rdbuf();
               metadataGZip = stringStream.str();
           }
           std::string metadataJson = gzip::decompress(metadataGZip.data(),
                                                        metadataGZip.size());
           // Use JMESPath to extract the image set IDs.
           // https://jmespath.org/specification.html
           jsoncons::json doc = jsoncons::json::parse(metadataJson);
           std::string jmesPathExpression = "Study.Series.*.Instances[].*[]";
           jsoncons::json instances = jsoncons::jmespath::search(doc,

jmesPathExpression);
           for (auto &instance: instances.array_range()) {
               jmesPathExpression = "DICOM.RescaleSlope";
               std::string rescaleSlope = jsoncons::jmespath::search(instance,

jmesPathExpression).to_string();
               jmesPathExpression = "DICOM.RescaleIntercept";
               std::string rescaleIntercept = jsoncons::jmespath::search(instance,

jmesPathExpression).to_string();

               jmesPathExpression = "ImageFrames[][]";
               jsoncons::json imageFramesJson =
jsoncons::jmespath::search(instance,

jmesPathExpression);
```

```
                for (auto &imageFrame: imageFramesJson.array_range()) {
                    ImageFrameInfo imageFrameIDs;
                    imageFrameIDs.mImageSetId = imageSetID;
                    imageFrameIDs.mImageFrameId = imageFrame.find(
                            "ID")->value().as_string();
                    imageFrameIDs.mRescaleIntercept = rescaleIntercept;
                    imageFrameIDs.mRescaleSlope = rescaleSlope;
                    imageFrameIDs.MinPixelValue = imageFrame.find(
                            "MinPixelValue")->value().as_string();
                    imageFrameIDs.MaxPixelValue = imageFrame.find(
                            "MaxPixelValue")->value().as_string();

                    jmesPathExpression =
 "max_by(PixelDataChecksumFromBaseToFullResolution, &Width).Checksum";
                    jsoncons::json checksumJson =
 jsoncons::jmespath::search(imageFrame,

 jmesPathExpression);
                    imageFrameIDs.mFullResolutionChecksum =
 checksumJson.as_integer<uint32_t>();

                    imageFrames.emplace_back(imageFrameIDs);
                }
            }

            result = true;
        }
        catch (const std::exception &e) {
            std::cerr << "getImageFramesForImageSet failed because " << e.what()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which gets a HealthImaging image set's metadata.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param imageSetID: The HealthImaging image set ID.
  \param versionID: The HealthImaging image set version ID, ignored if empty.
  \param outputFilePath: The path where the metadata will be stored as gzipped json.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \\return bool: Function succeeded.
```

```
*/
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetMetadata(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                                  const Aws::String &imageSetID,
                                                  const Aws::String &versionID,
                                                  const Aws::String &outputFilePath,
                                                  const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageSetMetadataRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetImageSetId(imageSetID);
    if (!versionID.empty()) {
        request.SetVersionId(versionID);
    }
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageSetMetadataOutcome outcome =
 client.GetImageSetMetadata(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::ofstream file(outputFilePath, std::ios::binary);
        auto &metadata = outcome.GetResult().GetImageSetMetadataBlob();
        file << metadata.rdbuf();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get image set metadata: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

Scarica, decodifica e verifica i frame delle immagini.

```
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::downloadDecodeAndCheckImageFrames(
        const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
        const Aws::Vector<ImageFrameInfo> &imageFrames,
        const Aws::String &outDirectory,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfiguration1(clientConfiguration);
    clientConfiguration1.executor =
 Aws::MakeShared<Aws::Utils::Threading::PooledThreadExecutor>(
            "executor", 25);
```

```
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient(
            clientConfiguration1);

    Aws::Utils::Threading::Semaphore semaphore(0, 1);
    std::atomic<size_t> count(imageFrames.size());

    bool result = true;
    for (auto &imageFrame: imageFrames) {
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameRequest getImageFrameRequest;
        getImageFrameRequest.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
        getImageFrameRequest.SetImageSetId(imageFrame.mImageSetId);

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ImageFrameInformation imageFrameInformation;
        imageFrameInformation.SetImageFrameId(imageFrame.mImageFrameId);
        getImageFrameRequest.SetImageFrameInformation(imageFrameInformation);

        auto getImageFrameAsyncLambda = [&semaphore, &result, &count, imageFrame,
outDirectory](
                const Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient *client,
                const Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameRequest &request,
                Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameOutcome outcome,
                const std::shared_ptr<const Aws::Client::AsyncCallerContext>
&context) {

                if (!handleGetImageFrameResult(outcome, outDirectory, imageFrame)) {
                    std::cerr << "Failed to download and convert image frame: "
                              << imageFrame.mImageFrameId << " from image set: "
                              << imageFrame.mImageSetId << std::endl;
                    result = false;
                }

                count--;
                if (count <= 0) {

                    semaphore.ReleaseAll();
                }
        }; // End of 'getImageFrameAsyncLambda' lambda.

        medicalImagingClient.GetImageFrameAsync(getImageFrameRequest,
                                                getImageFrameAsyncLambda);
    }

    if (count > 0) {
        semaphore.WaitOne();
```

```
    }

    if (result) {
        std::cout << imageFrames.size() << " image files were downloaded."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}

bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::decodeJPHFileAndValidateWithChecksum(
        const Aws::String &jphFile,
        uint32_t crc32Checksum) {
    opj_image_t *outputImage = jphImageToOpjBitmap(jphFile);
    if (!outputImage) {
        return false;
    }

    bool result = true;
    if (!verifyChecksumForImage(outputImage, crc32Checksum)) {
        std::cerr << "The checksum for the image does not match the expected value."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cerr << "File :" << jphFile << std::endl;
        result = false;
    }

    opj_image_destroy(outputImage);

    return result;
}

opj_image *
AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::jphImageToOpjBitmap(const Aws::String &jphFile) {
    opj_stream_t *inFileStream = nullptr;
    opj_codec_t *decompressorCodec = nullptr;
    opj_image_t *outputImage = nullptr;
    try {
        std::shared_ptr<opj_dparameters> decodeParameters =
 std::make_shared<opj_dparameters>();
        memset(decodeParameters.get(), 0, sizeof(opj_dparameters));

        opj_set_default_decoder_parameters(decodeParameters.get());

        decodeParameters->decod_format = 1; // JP2 image format.
```

```
        decodeParameters->cod_format = 2; // BMP image format.

        std::strncpy(decodeParameters->infile, jphFile.c_str(),
                     OPJ_PATH_LEN);

        inFileStream = opj_stream_create_default_file_stream(
                decodeParameters->infile, true);
        if (!inFileStream) {
            throw std::runtime_error(
                    "Unable to create input file stream for file '" + jphFile +
"'.");
        }

        decompressorCodec = opj_create_decompress(OPJ_CODEC_JP2);
        if (!decompressorCodec) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to create decompression codec.");
        }

        int decodeMessageLevel = 1;
        if (!setupCodecLogging(decompressorCodec, &decodeMessageLevel)) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to setup codec logging." << std::endl;
        }

        if (!opj_setup_decoder(decompressorCodec, decodeParameters.get())) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to setup decompression codec.");
        }
        if (!opj_codec_set_threads(decompressorCodec, 4)) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to set decompression codec threads.");
        }

        if (!opj_read_header(inFileStream, decompressorCodec, &outputImage)) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to read header.");
        }

        if (!opj_decode(decompressorCodec, inFileStream,
                        outputImage)) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to decode.");
        }

        if (DEBUGGING) {
            std::cout << "image width : " << outputImage->x1 - outputImage->x0
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "image height : " << outputImage->y1 - outputImage->y0
                      << std::endl;
```

```
            std::cout << "number of channels: " << outputImage->numcomps
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "colorspace : " << outputImage->color_space << std::endl;
        }

    } catch (const std::exception &e) {
        std::cerr << e.what() << std::endl;
        if (outputImage) {
            opj_image_destroy(outputImage);
            outputImage = nullptr;
        }
    }
    if (inFileStream) {
        opj_stream_destroy(inFileStream);
    }
    if (decompressorCodec) {
        opj_destroy_codec(decompressorCodec);
    }

    return outputImage;
}

//! Template function which converts a planar image bitmap to an interleaved image
 bitmap and
//! then verifies the checksum of the bitmap.
/*!
 * @param image: The OpenJPEG image struct.
 * @param crc32Checksum: The CRC32 checksum.
 * @return  bool: Function succeeded.
 */
template<class myType>
bool verifyChecksumForImageForType(opj_image_t *image, uint32_t crc32Checksum) {
    uint32_t width = image->x1 - image->x0;
    uint32_t height = image->y1 - image->y0;
    uint32_t numOfChannels = image->numcomps;

    // Buffer for interleaved bitmap.
    std::vector<myType> buffer(width * height * numOfChannels);

    // Convert planar bitmap to interleaved bitmap.
    for (uint32_t channel = 0; channel < numOfChannels; channel++) {
        for (uint32_t row = 0; row < height; row++) {
            uint32_t fromRowStart = row / image->comps[channel].dy * width /
                                    image->comps[channel].dx;
```

```
            uint32_t toIndex = (row * width) * numOfChannels + channel;

            for (uint32_t col = 0; col < width; col++) {
                uint32_t fromIndex = fromRowStart + col / image->comps[channel].dx;

                buffer[toIndex] = static_cast<myType>(image-
>comps[channel].data[fromIndex]);

                toIndex += numOfChannels;
            }
        }
    }

    // Verify checksum.
    boost::crc_32_type crc32;
    crc32.process_bytes(reinterpret_cast<char *>(buffer.data()),
                        buffer.size() * sizeof(myType));

    bool result = crc32.checksum() == crc32Checksum;
    if (!result) {
        std::cerr << "verifyChecksumForImage, checksum mismatch, expected - "
                  << crc32Checksum << ", actual - " << crc32.checksum()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which verifies the checksum of an OpenJPEG image struct.
/*!
 * @param image: The OpenJPEG image struct.
 * @param crc32Checksum: The CRC32 checksum.
 * @return  bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::verifyChecksumForImage(opj_image_t *image,
                                                     uint32_t crc32Checksum) {
    uint32_t channels = image->numcomps;
    bool result = false;
    if (0 < channels) {
        // Assume the precision is the same for all channels.
        uint32_t precision = image->comps[0].prec;
        bool signedData = image->comps[0].sgnd;
        uint32_t bytes = (precision + 7) / 8;
```

```
        if (signedData) {
            switch (bytes) {
                case 1 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<int8_t>(image,
                                                                   crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                case 2 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<int16_t>(image,
                                                                    crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                case 4 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<int32_t>(image,
                                                                    crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                default:
                    std::cerr
                            << "verifyChecksumForImage, unsupported data type,
signed bytes - "
                            << bytes << std::endl;
                    break;
            }
        }
        else {
            switch (bytes) {
                case 1 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<uint8_t>(image,
                                                                    crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                case 2 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<uint16_t>(image,
                                                                     crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                case 4 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<uint32_t>(image,
                                                                     crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                default:
                    std::cerr
                            << "verifyChecksumForImage, unsupported data type,
unsigned bytes - "
                            << bytes << std::endl;
                    break;
            }
        }
```

```
        if (!result) {
            std::cerr << "verifyChecksumForImage, error bytes " << bytes
                      << " signed "
                      << signedData << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "'verifyChecksumForImage', no channels in the image."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    return result;
}
```

Eliminare le risorse.

```
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::cleanup(const Aws::String &stackName,
                                      const Aws::String &dataStoreId,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    bool result = true;

    if (!stackName.empty() && askYesNoQuestion(
            "Would you like to delete the stack " + stackName + "? (y/n)")) {
        std::cout << "Deleting the image sets in the stack." << std::endl;
        result &= emptyDatastore(dataStoreId, clientConfiguration);
        printAsterisksLine();
        std::cout << "Deleting the stack." << std::endl;
        result &= deleteStack(stackName, clientConfiguration);
    }
    return result;
}

bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::emptyDatastore(const Aws::String &datastoreID,
                                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria emptyCriteria;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> imageSetIDs;
    bool result = false;
    if (searchImageSets(datastoreID, emptyCriteria, imageSetIDs,
                        clientConfiguration)) {
```

```
        result = true;
        for (auto &imageSetID: imageSetIDs) {
            result &= deleteImageSet(datastoreID, imageSetID, clientConfiguration);
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per C++ .
  - DeleteImageSet
  - Trova DICOMImport lavoro
  - GetImageFrame
  - GetImageSetMetadata
  - SearchImageSets
  - Avvia DICOMImport Job

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esempi IAM che utilizzano SDK for C++

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per C++ with IAM.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello IAM

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare IAM.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS iam)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_iam")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
```

```
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you may
 need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_iam.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file origine iam.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/iam/IAMClient.h>
#include <aws/iam/model/ListPoliciesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>

/*
 *  A "Hello IAM" starter application which initializes an AWS Identity and Access
 Management (IAM) client
 *  and lists the IAM policies.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_iam'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
```

```
    {
        const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT("%Y-%m-%d");
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::IAM::IAMClient iamClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::IAM::Model::ListPoliciesRequest request;

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
        while (!done) {
            auto outcome = iamClient.ListPolicies(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Failed to list iam policies: " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }

            if (!header) {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) << "Name" <<
                          std::setw(30) << "ID" << std::setw(80) << "Arn" <<
                          std::setw(64) << "Description" << std::setw(12) <<
                          "CreateDate" << std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const auto &policies = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicies();
            for (const auto &policy: policies) {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) <<
                          policy.GetPolicyName() << std::setw(30) <<
                          policy.GetPolicyId() << std::setw(80) << policy.GetArn()
<<
                          std::setw(64) << policy.GetDescription() << std::setw(12)
<<
                          policy.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str()) <<
                          std::endl;
            }

            if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
                request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
            } else {
                done = true;
```

```
            }
        }
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListPoliciessezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un utente e assumere un ruolo.

> **Warning**
> Per evitare rischi per la sicurezza, non utilizzare gli utenti IAM per l'autenticazione quando sviluppi software creato ad hoc o lavori con dati reali. Utilizza invece la federazione con un provider di identità come AWS IAM Identity Center.

- Crea un utente che non disponga di autorizzazioni.
- Crea un ruolo che conceda l'autorizzazione per elencare i bucket Amazon S3 per l'account.
- Aggiungi una policy per consentire all'utente di assumere il ruolo.
- Assumi il ruolo ed elenca i bucket S3 utilizzando le credenziali temporanee, quindi ripulisci le risorse.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace AwsDoc {
    namespace IAM {

        //! Cleanup by deleting created entities.
        /*!
          \sa DeleteCreatedEntities
          \param client: IAM client.
          \param role: IAM role.
          \param user: IAM user.
          \param policy: IAM policy.
        */
        static bool DeleteCreatedEntities(const Aws::IAM::IAMClient &client,
                                          const Aws::IAM::Model::Role &role,
                                          const Aws::IAM::Model::User &user,
                                          const Aws::IAM::Model::Policy &policy);
    }

    static const int LIST_BUCKETS_WAIT_SEC = 20;

    static const char ALLOCATION_TAG[] = "example_code";
}

//! Scenario to create an IAM user, create an IAM role, and apply the role to the
 user.
// "IAM access" permissions are needed to run this code.
// "STS assume role" permissions are needed to run this code. (Note: It might be
 necessary to
//    create a custom policy).
/*!
  \sa iamCreateUserAssumeRoleScenario
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Successful completion.
*/
bool AwsDoc::IAM::iamCreateUserAssumeRoleScenario(
```

```
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {

    Aws::IAM::IAMClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::User user;
    Aws::IAM::Model::Role role;
    Aws::IAM::Model::Policy policy;

    // 1. Create a user.
    {
        Aws::IAM::Model::CreateUserRequest request;
        Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
        Aws::String userName = "iam-demo-user-" +
                               Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());
        request.SetUserName(userName);

        Aws::IAM::Model::CreateUserOutcome outcome = client.CreateUser(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Error creating IAM user " << userName << ":" <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully created IAM user " << userName << std::endl;
        }

        user = outcome.GetResult().GetUser();
    }

    // 2. Create a role.
    {
        // Get the IAM user for the current client in order to access its ARN.
        Aws::String iamUserArn;
        {
            Aws::IAM::Model::GetUserRequest request;
            Aws::IAM::Model::GetUserOutcome outcome = client.GetUser(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error getting Iam user. " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

                DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
                return false;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully retrieved Iam user "
```

```
                        << outcome.GetResult().GetUser().GetUserName()
                        << std::endl;
            }

            iamUserArn = outcome.GetResult().GetUser().GetArn();
        }

        Aws::IAM::Model::CreateRoleRequest request;

        Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
        Aws::String roleName = "iam-demo-role-" +
                               Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());
        request.SetRoleName(roleName);

        // Build policy document for role.
        Aws::Utils::Document jsonStatement;
        jsonStatement.WithString("Effect", "Allow");

        Aws::Utils::Document jsonPrincipal;
        jsonPrincipal.WithString("AWS", iamUserArn);
        jsonStatement.WithObject("Principal", jsonPrincipal);
        jsonStatement.WithString("Action", "sts:AssumeRole");
        jsonStatement.WithObject("Condition", Aws::Utils::Document());

        Aws::Utils::Document policyDocument;
        policyDocument.WithString("Version", "2012-10-17");

        Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Document> statements(1);
        statements[0] = jsonStatement;
        policyDocument.WithArray("Statement", statements);

        std::cout << "Setting policy for role\n   "
                  << policyDocument.View().WriteCompact() << std::endl;

        // Set role policy document as JSON string.
        request.SetAssumeRolePolicyDocument(policyDocument.View().WriteCompact());

        Aws::IAM::Model::CreateRoleOutcome outcome = client.CreateRole(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error creating role. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

            DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
            return false;
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully created a role with name " << roleName
                      << std::endl;
        }

        role = outcome.GetResult().GetRole();
    }

    // 3. Create an IAM policy.
    {
        Aws::IAM::Model::CreatePolicyRequest request;
        Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
        Aws::String policyName = "iam-demo-policy-" +
                                 Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());
        request.SetPolicyName(policyName);

        // Build IAM policy document.
        Aws::Utils::Document jsonStatement;
        jsonStatement.WithString("Effect", "Allow");
        jsonStatement.WithString("Action", "s3:ListAllMyBuckets");
        jsonStatement.WithString("Resource", "arn:aws:s3:::*");

        Aws::Utils::Document policyDocument;
        policyDocument.WithString("Version", "2012-10-17");

        Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Document> statements(1);
        statements[0] = jsonStatement;
        policyDocument.WithArray("Statement", statements);

        std::cout << "Creating a policy.\n   " <<
policyDocument.View().WriteCompact()
                  << std::endl;

        // Set IAM policy document as JSON string.
        request.SetPolicyDocument(policyDocument.View().WriteCompact());

        Aws::IAM::Model::CreatePolicyOutcome outcome = client.CreatePolicy(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error creating policy. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

            DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
            return false;
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully created a policy with name, " << policyName
<<
                      "." << std::endl;
        }

        policy = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicy();
    }

    // 4. Assume the new role using the AWS Security Token Service (STS).
    Aws::STS::Model::Credentials credentials;
    {
        Aws::STS::STSClient stsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleRequest request;
        request.SetRoleArn(role.GetArn());
        Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
        Aws::String roleSessionName = "iam-demo-role-session-" +

Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());
        request.SetRoleSessionName(roleSessionName);

        Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleOutcome assumeRoleOutcome;

        // Repeatedly call AssumeRole, because there is often a delay
        // before the role is available to be assumed.
        // Repeat at most 20 times when access is denied.
        int count = 0;
        while (true) {
            assumeRoleOutcome = stsClient.AssumeRole(request);
            if (!assumeRoleOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                if (count > 20 ||
                    assumeRoleOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
                    Aws::STS::STSErrors::ACCESS_DENIED) {
                    std::cerr << "Error assuming role after 20 tries. " <<
                              assumeRoleOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;

                    DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
                    return false;
                }
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
```

```
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully assumed the role after " << count
                          << " seconds." << std::endl;
                break;
            }
            count++;
        }

        credentials = assumeRoleOutcome.GetResult().GetCredentials();
    }


    // 5. List objects in the bucket (This should fail).
    {
        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(
                Aws::Auth::AWSCredentials(credentials.GetAccessKeyId(),
                                          credentials.GetSecretAccessKey(),
                                          credentials.GetSessionToken()),
                Aws::MakeShared<Aws::S3::S3EndpointProvider>(ALLOCATION_TAG),
                clientConfig);
        Aws::S3::Model::ListBucketsOutcome listBucketsOutcome =
s3Client.ListBuckets();
        if (!listBucketsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            if (listBucketsOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
                Aws::S3::S3Errors::ACCESS_DENIED) {
                std::cerr << "Could not lists buckets. " <<
                          listBucketsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cout
                        << "Access to list buckets denied because privileges have
not been applied."
                        << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr
                    << "Successfully retrieved bucket lists when this should not
happen."
                    << std::endl;
        }
    }

    // 6. Attach the policy to the role.
```

```
    {
        Aws::IAM::Model::AttachRolePolicyRequest request;
        request.SetRoleName(role.GetRoleName());
        request.WithPolicyArn(policy.GetArn());

        Aws::IAM::Model::AttachRolePolicyOutcome outcome = client.AttachRolePolicy(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error creating policy. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

            DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
            return false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully attached the policy with name, "
                      << policy.GetPolicyName() <<
                      ", to the role, " << role.GetRoleName() << "." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    int count = 0;
    // 7. List objects in the bucket (this should succeed).
    // Repeatedly call ListBuckets, because there is often a delay
    // before the policy with ListBucket permissions has been applied to the role.
    // Repeat at most LIST_BUCKETS_WAIT_SEC times when access is denied.
    while (true) {
        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(
                Aws::Auth::AWSCredentials(credentials.GetAccessKeyId(),
                                          credentials.GetSecretAccessKey(),
                                          credentials.GetSessionToken()),
                Aws::MakeShared<Aws::S3::S3EndpointProvider>(ALLOCATION_TAG),
                clientConfig);
        Aws::S3::Model::ListBucketsOutcome listBucketsOutcome =
s3Client.ListBuckets();
        if (!listBucketsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            if ((count > LIST_BUCKETS_WAIT_SEC) ||
                listBucketsOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
                Aws::S3::S3Errors::ACCESS_DENIED) {
                std::cerr << "Could not lists buckets after " <<
LIST_BUCKETS_WAIT_SEC << " seconds. " <<
                          listBucketsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
                return false;
```

```
            }

            std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        }
        else {

            std::cout << "Successfully retrieved bucket lists after " << count
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            break;
        }
        count++;
    }

    // 8. Delete all the created resources.
    return DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
}

bool AwsDoc::IAM::DeleteCreatedEntities(const Aws::IAM::IAMClient &client,
                                        const Aws::IAM::Model::Role &role,
                                        const Aws::IAM::Model::User &user,
                                        const Aws::IAM::Model::Policy &policy) {
    bool result = true;
    if (policy.ArnHasBeenSet()) {
        // Detach the policy from the role.
        {
            Aws::IAM::Model::DetachRolePolicyRequest request;
            request.SetPolicyArn(policy.GetArn());
            request.SetRoleName(role.GetRoleName());

            Aws::IAM::Model::DetachRolePolicyOutcome outcome =
 client.DetachRolePolicy(
                    request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error Detaching policy from roles. " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully detached the policy with arn "
                          << policy.GetArn()
                          << " from role " << role.GetRoleName() << "." <<
 std::endl;
            }
        }
```

```
        // Delete the policy.
        {
            Aws::IAM::Model::DeletePolicyRequest request;
            request.WithPolicyArn(policy.GetArn());

            Aws::IAM::Model::DeletePolicyOutcome outcome =
client.DeletePolicy(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error deleting policy. " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully deleted the policy with arn "
                          << policy.GetArn() << std::endl;
            }
        }

    }

    if (role.RoleIdHasBeenSet()) {
        // Delete the role.
        Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteRoleRequest request;
        request.SetRoleName(role.GetRoleName());

        Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteRoleOutcome outcome = client.DeleteRole(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting role. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the role with name "
                      << role.GetRoleName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    if (user.ArnHasBeenSet()) {
        // Delete the user.
        Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteUserRequest request;
        request.WithUserName(user.GetUserName());

        Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteUserOutcome outcome = client.DeleteUser(request);
```

```
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting user. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the user with name "
                      << user.GetUserName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per C++ .
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

Azioni

`AttachRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`AttachRolePolicy`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::attachRolePolicy(const Aws::String &roleName,
                                   const Aws::String &policyArn,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest list_request;
    list_request.SetRoleName(roleName);

    bool done = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto list_outcome = iam.ListAttachedRolePolicies(list_request);
        if (!list_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list attached policies of role " <<
                      roleName << ": " << list_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                      std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        const auto &policies = list_outcome.GetResult().GetAttachedPolicies();
        if (std::any_of(policies.cbegin(), policies.cend(),
                        [=](const Aws::IAM::Model::AttachedPolicy &policy) {
                                return policy.GetPolicyArn() == policyArn;
                        })) {
            std::cout << "Policy " << policyArn <<
                      " is already attached to role " << roleName << std::endl;
            return true;
        }

        done = !list_outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated();
        list_request.SetMarker(list_outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
    }

    Aws::IAM::Model::AttachRolePolicyRequest request;
```

```
    request.SetRoleName(roleName);
    request.SetPolicyArn(policyArn);

    Aws::IAM::Model::AttachRolePolicyOutcome outcome =
 iam.AttachRolePolicy(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to attach policy " << policyArn << " to role " <<
                  roleName << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully attached policy " << policyArn << " to role " <<
                  roleName << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AttachRolePolicyconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`CreateAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateAccessKey`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
Aws::String AwsDoc::IAM::createAccessKey(const Aws::String &userName,
                                          const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateAccessKeyRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);

    Aws::String result;
```

```
    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateAccessKeyOutcome outcome = iam.CreateAccessKey(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating access key for IAM user " << userName
                  << ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        const auto &accessKey = outcome.GetResult().GetAccessKey();
        std::cout << "Successfully created access key for IAM user " <<
                  userName << std::endl << "  aws_access_key_id = " <<
                  accessKey.GetAccessKeyId() << std::endl <<
                  " aws_secret_access_key = " << accessKey.GetSecretAccessKey() <<
                  std::endl;
        result = accessKey.GetAccessKeyId();
    }

    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateAccessKeyconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`CreateAccountAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateAccountAlias`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::createAccountAlias(const Aws::String &aliasName,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateAccountAliasRequest request;
    request.SetAccountAlias(aliasName);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateAccountAliasOutcome outcome = iam.CreateAccountAlias(
```

```
            request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating account alias " << aliasName << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully created account alias " << aliasName <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateAccountAliasconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`CreatePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreatePolicy`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
Aws::String AwsDoc::IAM::createPolicy(const Aws::String &policyName,
                                      const Aws::String &rsrcArn,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreatePolicyRequest request;
    request.SetPolicyName(policyName);
    request.SetPolicyDocument(BuildSamplePolicyDocument(rsrcArn));

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreatePolicyOutcome outcome = iam.CreatePolicy(request);
    Aws::String result;
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating policy " << policyName << ": " <<
```

```
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        result = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicy().GetArn();
        std::cout << "Successfully created policy " << policyName <<
                    std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}

Aws::String AwsDoc::IAM::BuildSamplePolicyDocument(const Aws::String &rsrc_arn) {
    std::stringstream stringStream;
    stringStream << "{"
                 << "  \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\","
                 << "  \"Statement\": ["
                 << "    {"
                 << "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\","
                 << "        \"Action\": \"logs:CreateLogGroup\","
                 << "        \"Resource\": \""
                 << rsrc_arn
                 << "\""
                 << "    },"
                 << "    {"
                 << "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\","
                 << "        \"Action\": ["
                 << "            \"dynamodb:DeleteItem\","
                 << "            \"dynamodb:GetItem\","
                 << "            \"dynamodb:PutItem\","
                 << "            \"dynamodb:Scan\","
                 << "            \"dynamodb:UpdateItem\""
                 << "       ],"
                 << "       \"Resource\": \""
                 << rsrc_arn
                 << "\""
                 << "    }"
                 << "   ]"
                 << "}";

    return stringStream.str();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreatePolicyconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`CreateRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateRole`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::createIamRole(
        const Aws::String &roleName,
        const Aws::String &policy,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateRoleRequest request;

    request.SetRoleName(roleName);
    request.SetAssumeRolePolicyDocument(policy);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateRoleOutcome outcome = client.CreateRole(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating role. " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        const Aws::IAM::Model::Role iamRole = outcome.GetResult().GetRole();
        std::cout << "Created role " << iamRole.GetRoleName() << "\n";
        std::cout << "ID: " << iamRole.GetRoleId() << "\n";
        std::cout << "ARN: " << iamRole.GetArn() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateRoleconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`CreateUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateUser`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

Aws::IAM::Model::CreateUserRequest create_request;
create_request.SetUserName(userName);

auto create_outcome = iam.CreateUser(create_request);
if (!create_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
    std::cerr << "Error creating IAM user " << userName << ":" <<
              create_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
}
else {
    std::cout << "Successfully created IAM user " << userName << std::endl;
}

return create_outcome.IsSuccess();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateUserconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAccessKey`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::deleteAccessKey(const Aws::String &userName,
                                  const Aws::String &accessKeyID,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteAccessKeyRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);
    request.SetAccessKeyId(accessKeyID);

    auto outcome = iam.DeleteAccessKey(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting access key " << accessKeyID << " from user "
                  << userName << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted access key " << accessKeyID
                  << " for IAM user " << userName << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAccessKeyconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteAccountAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAccountAlias`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::deleteAccountAlias(const Aws::String &accountAlias,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteAccountAliasRequest request;
    request.SetAccountAlias(accountAlias);

    const auto outcome = iam.DeleteAccountAlias(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting account alias " << accountAlias << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted account alias " << accountAlias <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAccountAliasconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeletePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeletePolicy`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::deletePolicy(const Aws::String &policyArn,
                               const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::DeletePolicyRequest request;
    request.SetPolicyArn(policyArn);

    auto outcome = iam.DeletePolicy(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting policy with arn " << policyArn << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted policy with arn " << policyArn
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeletePolicyconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteServerCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteServerCertificate`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::deleteServerCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateName,
                                          const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteServerCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetServerCertificateName(certificateName);

    const auto outcome = iam.DeleteServerCertificate(request);
    bool result = true;
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
 Aws::IAM::IAMErrors::NO_SUCH_ENTITY) {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting server certificate " << certificateName <<
                      ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Certificate '" << certificateName
                      << "' not found." << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted server certificate " << certificateName
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteServerCertificateconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteUser`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteUserRequest request;
request.SetUserName(userName);
auto outcome = iam.DeleteUser(request);
if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
    std::cerr << "Error deleting IAM user " << userName << ": " <<
              outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;;
}
else {
    std::cout << "Successfully deleted IAM user " << userName << std::endl;
}

return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteUserconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DetachRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetachRolePolicy`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::DetachRolePolicyRequest detachRequest;
    detachRequest.SetRoleName(roleName);
    detachRequest.SetPolicyArn(policyArn);

    auto detachOutcome = iam.DetachRolePolicy(detachRequest);
    if (!detachOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to detach policy " << policyArn << " from role "
                  << roleName << ": " << detachOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully detached policy " << policyArn << " from role "
                  << roleName << std::endl;
    }

    return detachOutcome.IsSuccess();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetachRolePolicyconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`GetAccessKeyLastUsed`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetAccessKeyLastUsed`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::accessKeyLastUsed(const Aws::String &secretKeyID,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::GetAccessKeyLastUsedRequest request;

    request.SetAccessKeyId(secretKeyID);
```

```
    Aws::IAM::Model::GetAccessKeyLastUsedOutcome outcome = iam.GetAccessKeyLastUsed(
            request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error querying last used time for access key " <<
                  secretKeyID << ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        Aws::String lastUsedTimeString =
                outcome.GetResult()
                        .GetAccessKeyLastUsed()
                        .GetLastUsedDate()
                        .ToGmtString(Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601);
        std::cout << "Access key " << secretKeyID << " last used at time " <<
                  lastUsedTimeString << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetAccessKeyLastUsedconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`GetPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetPolicy`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::getPolicy(const Aws::String &policyArn,
                            const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::GetPolicyRequest request;
    request.SetPolicyArn(policyArn);
```

```
    auto outcome = iam.GetPolicy(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error getting policy " << policyArn << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        const auto &policy = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicy();
        std::cout << "Name: " << policy.GetPolicyName() << std::endl <<
                  "ID: " << policy.GetPolicyId() << std::endl << "Arn: " <<
                  policy.GetArn() << std::endl << "Description: " <<
                  policy.GetDescription() << std::endl << "CreateDate: " <<

 policy.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601)
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetPolicyconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`GetServerCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetServerCertificate`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::getServerCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::GetServerCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetServerCertificateName(certificateName);
```

```
    auto outcome = iam.GetServerCertificate(request);
    bool result = true;
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
 Aws::IAM::IAMErrors::NO_SUCH_ENTITY) {
            std::cerr << "Error getting server certificate " << certificateName <<
                      ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Certificate '" << certificateName
                      << "' not found." << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        const auto &certificate = outcome.GetResult().GetServerCertificate();
        std::cout << "Name: " <<

 certificate.GetServerCertificateMetadata().GetServerCertificateName()
                 << std::endl << "Body: " << certificate.GetCertificateBody() <<
                 std::endl << "Chain: " << certificate.GetCertificateChain() <<
                 std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetServerCertificateconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`ListAccessKeys`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListAccessKeys`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::listAccessKeys(const Aws::String &userName,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListAccessKeysRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);

    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListAccessKeys(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list access keys for user " << userName
                      << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (!header) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << "UserName" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "KeyID" << std::setw(20) << "Status" <<
                      std::setw(20) << "CreateDate" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        const auto &keys = outcome.GetResult().GetAccessKeyMetadata();
        const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT = "%Y-%m-%d";

        for (const auto &key: keys) {
            Aws::String statusString =
                    Aws::IAM::Model::StatusTypeMapper::GetNameForStatusType(
                            key.GetStatus());
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << key.GetUserName() <<
                      std::setw(30) << key.GetAccessKeyId() << std::setw(20) <<
                      statusString << std::setw(20) <<
                      key.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str()) <<
 std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
```

```
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAccessKeysconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`ListAccountAliases`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListAccountAliases`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool
AwsDoc::IAM::listAccountAliases(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListAccountAliasesRequest request;

    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListAccountAliases(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list account aliases: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        const auto &aliases = outcome.GetResult().GetAccountAliases();
        if (!header) {
            if (aliases.size() == 0) {
                std::cout << "Account has no aliases" << std::endl;
```

```
                break;
            }
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << "Alias" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        for (const auto &alias: aliases) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << alias << std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAccountAliasesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`ListPolicies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListPolicies`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::listPolicies(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT("%Y-%m-%d");
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListPoliciesRequest request;
```

```
    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListPolicies(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list iam policies: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (!header) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) << "Name" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "ID" << std::setw(80) << "Arn" <<
                      std::setw(64) << "Description" << std::setw(12) <<
                      "CreateDate" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        const auto &policies = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicies();
        for (const auto &policy: policies) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) <<
                      policy.GetPolicyName() << std::setw(30) <<
                      policy.GetPolicyId() << std::setw(80) << policy.GetArn() <<
                      std::setw(64) << policy.GetDescription() << std::setw(12) <<
                      policy.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str()) <<
                      std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListPoliciesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`ListServerCertificates`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListServerCertificates`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::listServerCertificates(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT = "%Y-%m-%d";

    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListServerCertificatesRequest request;

    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListServerCertificates(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list server certificates: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (!header) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) << "Name" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "ID" << std::setw(80) << "Arn" <<
                      std::setw(14) << "UploadDate" << std::setw(14) <<
                      "ExpirationDate" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        const auto &certificates =
                outcome.GetResult().GetServerCertificateMetadataList();

        for (const auto &certificate: certificates) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) <<
                      certificate.GetServerCertificateName() << std::setw(30) <<
```

```
                        certificate.GetServerCertificateId() << std::setw(80) <<
                        certificate.GetArn() << std::setw(14) <<
                        certificate.GetUploadDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str())
 <<
                        std::setw(14) <<
                        certificate.GetExpiration().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str())
 <<
                        std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListServerCertificatesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`ListUsers`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListUsers`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::listUsers(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT = "%Y-%m-%d";
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListUsersRequest request;
```

```
    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListUsers(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list iam users:" <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (!header) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "ID" << std::setw(64) << "Arn" <<
                      std::setw(20) << "CreateDate" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        const auto &users = outcome.GetResult().GetUsers();
        for (const auto &user: users) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << user.GetUserName() <<
                      std::setw(30) << user.GetUserId() << std::setw(64) <<
                      user.GetArn() << std::setw(20) <<
                      user.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str())
                      << std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListUsersconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`PutRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutRolePolicy`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::putRolePolicy(
        const Aws::String &roleName,
        const Aws::String &policyName,
        const Aws::String &policyDocument,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iamClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::PutRolePolicyRequest request;

    request.SetRoleName(roleName);
    request.SetPolicyName(policyName);
    request.SetPolicyDocument(policyDocument);

    Aws::IAM::Model::PutRolePolicyOutcome outcome =
 iamClient.PutRolePolicy(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error putting policy on role. " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully put the role policy." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutRolePolicyconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`UpdateAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateAccessKey`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::updateAccessKey(const Aws::String &userName,
                                  const Aws::String &accessKeyID,
                                  Aws::IAM::Model::StatusType status,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::UpdateAccessKeyRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);
    request.SetAccessKeyId(accessKeyID);
    request.SetStatus(status);

    auto outcome = iam.UpdateAccessKey(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated status of access key "
                  << accessKeyID << " for user " << userName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error updated status of access key " << accessKeyID <<
                  " for user " << userName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateAccessKeyconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`UpdateServerCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateServerCertificate`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::updateServerCertificate(const Aws::String &currentCertificateName,
                                          const Aws::String &newCertificateName,
                                          const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::UpdateServerCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetServerCertificateName(currentCertificateName);
    request.SetNewServerCertificateName(newCertificateName);

    auto outcome = iam.UpdateServerCertificate(request);
    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Server certificate " << currentCertificateName
                  << " successfully renamed as " << newCertificateName
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
 Aws::IAM::IAMErrors::NO_SUCH_ENTITY) {
            std::cerr << "Error changing name of server certificate " <<
                      currentCertificateName << " to " << newCertificateName << ":"
 <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Certificate '" << currentCertificateName
                      << "' not found." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateServerCertificateconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`UpdateUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateUser`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::updateUser(const Aws::String &currentUserName,
                             const Aws::String &newUserName,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::UpdateUserRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(currentUserName);
    request.SetNewUserName(newUserName);

    auto outcome = iam.UpdateUser(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "IAM user " << currentUserName <<
                  " successfully updated with new user name " << newUserName <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error updating user name for IAM user " << currentUserName <<
                  ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateUserconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

AWS IoT esempi di utilizzo di SDK for C++

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per C++ with AWS IoT.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve AWS IoT

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS IoT.

SDK per C++

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS iot)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_iot")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
```

```
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you may
 need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_iot.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file sorgente hello_iot.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/iot/IoTClient.h>
#include <aws/iot/model/ListThingsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello IoT" starter application which initializes an AWS IoT client and
 *  lists the AWS IoT topics in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_iot'
 *
 */
```

```
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    //  Optional: change the log level for debugging.
    //  options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfig);
        // List the things in the current account.
        Aws::IoT::Model::ListThingsRequest listThingsRequest;

        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingAttribute> allThings;

        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listThingsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::IoT::Model::ListThingsOutcome listThingsOutcome =
 iotClient.ListThings(
                    listThingsRequest);
            if (listThingsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingAttribute> &things =
 listThingsOutcome.GetResult().GetThings();
                allThings.insert(allThings.end(), things.begin(), things.end());
                nextToken = listThingsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "List things failed"
                          << listThingsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << allThings.size() << " thing(s) found." << std::endl;
        for (auto const &thing: allThings) {
            std::cout << thing.GetThingName() << std::endl;
        }
    }
```

```
    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListThings in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea una AWS IoT cosa.
- Genera un certificato del dispositivo.
- Aggiorna un AWS IoT oggetto con attributi.
- Restituisce un endpoint univoco.
- Elenca i tuoi AWS IoT certificati.
- Crea un' AWS IoT ombra.
- Scrivi informazioni sullo stato.
- Crea una regola.
- Elenca le tue regole.
- Cerca elementi utilizzando il nome dell'oggetto.
- Eliminare un AWS IoT oggetto.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea qualsiasi AWS IoT cosa.

```
    Aws::String thingName = askQuestion("Enter a thing name: ");

    if (!createThing(thingName, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because createThing failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup("", "", "", "", "", false, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
```

```
//! Create an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::createThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateThingRequest createThingRequest;
    createThingRequest.SetThingName(thingName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateThingOutcome outcome = iotClient.CreateThing(
            createThingRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

Genera e allega un certificato del dispositivo.

```
    Aws::String certificateARN;
    Aws::String certificateID;
    if (askYesNoQuestion("Would you like to create a certificate for your thing? (y/
n) ")) {
        Aws::String outputFolder;
        if (askYesNoQuestion(
                "Would you like to save the certificate and keys to file? (y/n) "))
 {
            outputFolder = std::filesystem::current_path();
            outputFolder += "/device_keys_and_certificates";

            std::filesystem::create_directories(outputFolder);

            std::cout << "The certificate and keys will be saved to the folder: "
                      << outputFolder << std::endl;
        }

        if (!createKeysAndCertificate(outputFolder, certificateARN, certificateID,
                                      clientConfiguration)) {
            std::cerr << "Exiting because createKeysAndCertificate failed."
                      << std::endl;
            cleanup(thingName, "", "", "", "", false, clientConfiguration);
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "\nNext, the certificate will be attached to the thing.\n"
                  << std::endl;
        if (!attachThingPrincipal(certificateARN, thingName, clientConfiguration)) {
            std::cerr << "Exiting because attachThingPrincipal failed." <<
 std::endl;
            cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "",
                    false,
                    clientConfiguration);
            return false;
        }
    }
```

```
//! Create keys and certificate for an Aws IoT device.
//! This routine will save certificates and keys to an output folder, if provided.
/*!
  \param outputFolder: Location for storing output in files, ignored when string is
 empty.
  \param certificateARNResult: A string to receive the ARN of the created
 certificate.
  \param certificateID: A string to receive the ID of the created certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::createKeysAndCertificate(const Aws::String &outputFolder,
                                           Aws::String &certificateARNResult,
                                           Aws::String &certificateID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateKeysAndCertificateRequest
 createKeysAndCertificateRequest;

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateKeysAndCertificateOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateKeysAndCertificate(createKeysAndCertificateRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created a certificate and keys" << std::endl;
        certificateARNResult = outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateArn();
        certificateID = outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateId();
        std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " << certificateARNResult << ", certificate
 ID: "
                  << certificateID << std::endl;

        if (!outputFolder.empty()) {
            std::cout << "Writing certificate and keys to the folder '" <<
 outputFolder
                      << "'." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Be sure these files are stored securely." << std::endl;

            Aws::String certificateFilePath = outputFolder + "/certificate.pem.crt";
            std::ofstream certificateFile(certificateFilePath);
            if (!certificateFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening certificate file, '" <<
 certificateFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
```

```
                return false;
            }
            certificateFile << outcome.GetResult().GetCertificatePem();
            certificateFile.close();

            const Aws::IoT::Model::KeyPair &keyPair =
 outcome.GetResult().GetKeyPair();

            Aws::String privateKeyFilePath = outputFolder + "/private.pem.key";
            std::ofstream privateKeyFile(privateKeyFilePath);
            if (!privateKeyFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening private key file, '" <<
 privateKeyFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            privateKeyFile << keyPair.GetPrivateKey();
            privateKeyFile.close();

            Aws::String publicKeyFilePath = outputFolder + "/public.pem.key";
            std::ofstream publicKeyFile(publicKeyFilePath);
            if (!publicKeyFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening public key file, '" << publicKeyFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            publicKeyFile << keyPair.GetPublicKey();
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating keys and certificate: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Attach a principal to an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param principal: A principal to attach.
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
```

```
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::attachThingPrincipal(const Aws::String &principal,
                                       const Aws::String &thingName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttachThingPrincipalRequest request;
    request.SetPrincipal(principal);
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttachThingPrincipalOutcome outcome =
 client.AttachThingPrincipal(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully attached principal to thing." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to attach principal to thing." <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

Esegui varie operazioni sulla AWS IoT cosa.

```
    if (!updateThing(thingName, { {"location", "Office"}, {"firmwareVersion",
 "v2.0"} }, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because updateThing failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now an endpoint will be retrieved for your account.\n" <<
 std::endl;
    std::cout << "An IoT Endpoint refers to a specific URL or Uniform Resource
 Locator that serves as the entry point\n"
    << "for communication between IoT devices and the AWS IoT service." <<
 std::endl;
```

```
    askQuestion("Press Enter to continue:", alwaysTrueTest);

    Aws::String endpoint;
    if (!describeEndpoint(endpoint, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because getEndpoint failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
    std::cout <<"Your endpoint is " << endpoint << "." << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now the certificates in your account will be listed." <<
 std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press Enter to continue:", alwaysTrueTest);

    if (!listCertificates(clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because listCertificates failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now the shadow for the thing will be updated.\n" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "A thing shadow refers to a feature that enables you to create a
 virtual representation, or \"shadow,\"\n"
    << "of a physical device or thing. The thing shadow allows you to synchronize
 and control the state of a device between\n"
    << "the cloud and the device itself. and the AWS IoT service. For example, you
 can write and retrieve JSON data from a thing shadow." << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press Enter to continue:", alwaysTrueTest);

    if (!updateThingShadow(thingName, R"({"state":{"reported":
{"temperature":25,"humidity":50}}})", clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because updateThingShadow failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
```

```
   std::cout << "Now, the state information for the shadow will be retrieved.\n" <<
std::endl;
   askQuestion("Press Enter to continue:", alwaysTrueTest);

   Aws::String shadowState;
   if (!getThingShadow(thingName, shadowState, clientConfiguration)) {
       std::cerr << "Exiting because getThingShadow failed." << std::endl;
       cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
               clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }
   std::cout << "The retrieved shadow state is: " << shadowState << std::endl;

   printAsterisksLine();

   std::cout << "A rule with now be added to to the thing.\n" << std::endl;
   std::cout << "Any user who has permission to create rules will be able to access
data processed by the rule." << std::endl;
   std::cout << "In this case, the rule will use an Simple Notification Service
(SNS) topic and an IAM rule." << std::endl;
   std::cout << "These resources will be created using a CloudFormation template."
<< std::endl;
   std::cout << "Stack creation may take a few minutes." << std::endl;

   askQuestion("Press Enter to continue: ", alwaysTrueTest);
   Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> outputs
=createCloudFormationStack(STACK_NAME,clientConfiguration);
   if (outputs.empty()) {
       std::cerr << "Exiting because createCloudFormationStack failed." <<
std::endl;
       cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
               clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }

   // Retrieve the topic ARN and role ARN from the CloudFormation stack outputs.
   auto topicArnIter = outputs.find(SNS_TOPIC_ARN_OUTPUT);
   auto roleArnIter = outputs.find(ROLE_ARN_OUTPUT);
   if ((topicArnIter == outputs.end()) || (roleArnIter == outputs.end())) {
       std::cerr << "Exiting because output '" << SNS_TOPIC_ARN_OUTPUT <<
       "' or '" << ROLE_ARN_OUTPUT << "'not found in the CloudFormation stack."  <<
std::endl;
       cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME, "",
```

```
                false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    Aws::String topicArn = topicArnIter->second;
    Aws::String roleArn = roleArnIter->second;
    Aws::String sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM '";
    sqlStatement += MQTT_MESSAGE_TOPIC_FILTER;
    sqlStatement += "'";

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now a rule will be created.\n" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Rules are an administrator-level action. Any user who has
 permission\n"
                << "to create rules will be able to access data processed by the
 rule." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "In this case, the rule will use an SNS topic" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "and the following SQL statement '" << sqlStatement << "'." <<
 std::endl;
    std::cout << "For more information on IoT SQL, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
iot/latest/developerguide/iot-sql-reference.html" << std::endl;
    Aws::String ruleName = askQuestion("Enter a rule name: ");
    if (!createTopicRule(ruleName, topicArn, sqlStatement, roleArn,
 clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because createRule failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME, "",
                false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now your rules will be listed.\n" << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press Enter to continue: ", alwaysTrueTest);
    if (!listTopicRules(clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because listRules failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME, ruleName,
                false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
```

```
    printAsterisksLine();
    Aws::String queryString = "thingName:" + thingName;
    std::cout << "Now the AWS IoT fleet index will be queried with the query\n'"
    << queryString << "'.\n" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "For query information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/
developerguide/query-syntax.html" << std::endl;

    std::cout << "For this query to work, thing indexing must be enabled in your
 account.\n"
    << "This can be done with the awscli command line by calling 'aws iot update-
indexing-configuration'\n"
       << "or it can be done programmatically." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/
developerguide/managing-index.html" << std::endl;
    if (askYesNoQuestion("Do you want to enable thing indexing in your account? (y/
n) "))
    {
        Aws::IoT::Model::ThingIndexingConfiguration thingIndexingConfiguration;

 thingIndexingConfiguration.SetThingIndexingMode(Aws::IoT::Model::ThingIndexingMode::REGISTR

 thingIndexingConfiguration.SetThingConnectivityIndexingMode(Aws::IoT::Model::ThingConnectiv
        // The ThingGroupIndexingConfiguration object is ignored if not set.
        Aws::IoT::Model::ThingGroupIndexingConfiguration
 thingGroupIndexingConfiguration;
        if (!updateIndexingConfiguration(thingIndexingConfiguration,
 thingGroupIndexingConfiguration, clientConfiguration)) {
            std::cerr << "Exiting because updateIndexingConfiguration failed." <<
 std::endl;
            cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME,
                    ruleName, false,
                    clientConfiguration);
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (!searchIndex(queryString, clientConfiguration)) {

        std::cerr << "Exiting because searchIndex failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME, ruleName,
                false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
```

```
    }
```

```
//! Update an AWS IoT thing with attributes.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param attributeMap: A map of key/value attributes/
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const std::map<Aws::String, Aws::String>
 &attributeMap,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttributePayload attributePayload;
    for (const auto &attribute: attributeMap) {
        attributePayload.AddAttributes(attribute.first, attribute.second);
    }
    request.SetAttributePayload(attributePayload);

    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateThingOutcome outcome = iotClient.UpdateThing(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to update thing " << thingName << ":" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Describe the endpoint specific to the AWS account making the call.
/*!
  \param endpointResult: String to receive the endpoint result.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::describeEndpoint(Aws::String &endpointResult,
```

```
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::String endpoint;
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeEndpointRequest describeEndpointRequest;
    describeEndpointRequest.SetEndpointType(
            "iot:Data-ATS"); // Recommended endpoint type.

    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeEndpointOutcome outcome = iotClient.DescribeEndpoint(
            describeEndpointRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully described endpoint." << std::endl;
        endpointResult = outcome.GetResult().GetEndpointAddress();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error describing endpoint" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! List certificates registered in the AWS account making the call.
/*!
   \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::listCertificates(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesRequest request;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::Certificate> allCertificates;
    Aws::String marker; // Used to paginate results.
    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.ListCertificates(
                request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            marker = result.GetNextMarker();
            allCertificates.insert(allCertificates.end(),
                                   result.GetCertificates().begin(),
                                   result.GetCertificates().end());
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << allCertificates.size() << " certificate(s) found." << std::endl;

    for (auto &certificate: allCertificates) {
        std::cout << "Certificate ID: " << certificate.GetCertificateId() <<
 std::endl;
        std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " << certificate.GetCertificateArn()
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Update the shadow of an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param document: The state information, in JSON format.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateThingShadow(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                    const Aws::String &document,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::IoTDataPlaneClient iotDataPlaneClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::UpdateThingShadowRequest updateThingShadowRequest;
    updateThingShadowRequest.SetThingName(thingName);
    std::shared_ptr<std::stringstream> streamBuf =
 std::make_shared<std::stringstream>(
            document);
```

```
    updateThingShadowRequest.SetBody(streamBuf);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::UpdateThingShadowOutcome outcome =
 iotDataPlaneClient.UpdateThingShadow(
            updateThingShadowRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated thing shadow." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while updating thing shadow."
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Get the shadow of an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param documentResult: String to receive the state information, in JSON format.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::getThingShadow(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                 Aws::String &documentResult,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::IoTDataPlaneClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::GetThingShadowRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    auto outcome = iotClient.GetThingShadow(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::stringstream ss;
        ss << outcome.GetResult().GetPayload().rdbuf();
        documentResult = ss.str();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error getting thing shadow: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Create an AWS IoT rule with an SNS topic as the target.
```

```
/*!
  \param ruleName: The name for the rule.
  \param snsTopic: The SNS topic ARN for the action.
  \param sql: The SQL statement used to query the topic.
  \param roleARN: The IAM role ARN for the action.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::IoT::createTopicRule(const Aws::String &ruleName,
                             const Aws::String &snsTopicARN, const Aws::String &sql,
                             const Aws::String &roleARN,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateTopicRuleRequest request;
    request.SetRuleName(ruleName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::SnsAction snsAction;
    snsAction.SetTargetArn(snsTopicARN);
    snsAction.SetRoleArn(roleARN);

    Aws::IoT::Model::Action action;
    action.SetSns(snsAction);

    Aws::IoT::Model::TopicRulePayload topicRulePayload;
    topicRulePayload.SetSql(sql);
    topicRulePayload.SetActions({action});

    request.SetTopicRulePayload(topicRulePayload);
    auto outcome = iotClient.CreateTopicRule(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created topic rule " << ruleName << "." <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating topic rule " << ruleName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Lists the AWS IoT topic rules.
```

```
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::listTopicRules(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::ListTopicRulesRequest request;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::TopicRuleListItem> allRules;
    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::ListTopicRulesOutcome outcome = iotClient.ListTopicRules(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::ListTopicRulesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            allRules.insert(allRules.end(),
                            result.GetRules().cbegin(),
                            result.GetRules().cend());

            nextToken = result.GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "ListTopicRules error: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << "ListTopicRules: " << allRules.size() << " rule(s) found."
              << std::endl;
    for (auto &rule: allRules) {
        std::cout << "  Rule name: " << rule.GetRuleName() << ", rule ARN: "
                  << rule.GetRuleArn() << "." << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
```

```
}

//! Query the AWS IoT fleet index.
//! For query information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/
developerguide/query-syntax.html
/*!
  \param: query: The query string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::searchIndex(const Aws::String &query,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexRequest request;
    request.SetQueryString(query);

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingDocument> allThingDocuments;
    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.SearchIndex(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexResult &result = outcome.GetResult();
            allThingDocuments.insert(allThingDocuments.end(),
                                     result.GetThings().cbegin(),
                                     result.GetThings().cend());
            nextToken = result.GetNextToken();

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error in SearchIndex: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());
```

```
    std::cout << allThingDocuments.size() << " thing document(s) found." <<
 std::endl;
    for (const auto thingDocument: allThingDocuments) {
        std::cout << "  Thing name: " << thingDocument.GetThingName() << "."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    return true;
}
```

Eliminare le risorse.

```
bool
AwsDoc::IoT::cleanup(const Aws::String &thingName, const Aws::String
 &certificateARN,
                     const Aws::String &certificateID, const Aws::String &stackName,
                     const Aws::String &ruleName, bool askForConfirmation,
                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    bool result = true;

    if (!ruleName.empty() && (!askForConfirmation ||
                              askYesNoQuestion("Delete the rule '" + ruleName +
                                               "'? (y/n) "))) {
        result &= deleteTopicRule(ruleName, clientConfiguration);
    }

    Aws::CloudFormation::CloudFormationClient
 cloudFormationClient(clientConfiguration);

    if (!stackName.empty() && (!askForConfirmation ||
                              askYesNoQuestion(
                                      "Delete the CloudFormation stack '" +
 stackName +
                                      "'? (y/n) "))) {
        result &= deleteStack(stackName, clientConfiguration);
    }

    if (!certificateARN.empty() && (!askForConfirmation ||
                                    askYesNoQuestion("Delete the certificate '" +
                                                     certificateARN + "'? (y/n) ")))
 {
        result &= detachThingPrincipal(certificateARN, thingName,
 clientConfiguration);
```

```
        result &= deleteCertificate(certificateID, clientConfiguration);
    }

    if (!thingName.empty() && (!askForConfirmation ||
                               askYesNoQuestion("Delete the thing '" + thingName +
                                                "'? (y/n) "))) {
        result &= deleteThing(thingName, clientConfiguration);
    }

    return result;
}
```

```
//! Detach a principal from an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param principal: A principal to detach.
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::detachThingPrincipal(const Aws::String &principal,
                                       const Aws::String &thingName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DetachThingPrincipalRequest detachThingPrincipalRequest;
    detachThingPrincipalRequest.SetThingName(thingName);
    detachThingPrincipalRequest.SetPrincipal(principal);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DetachThingPrincipalOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DetachThingPrincipal(
            detachThingPrincipalRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully detached principal " << principal << " from thing
 "
                  << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to detach principal " << principal << " from thing "
                  << thingName << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Delete a certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateID: The ID of a certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateID,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetCertificateId(certificateID);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteCertificateOutcome outcome = iotClient.DeleteCertificate(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted certificate " << certificateID <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting certificate " << certificateID << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Delete an AWS IoT rule.
/*!
  \param ruleName: The name for the rule.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteTopicRule(const Aws::String &ruleName,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteTopicRuleRequest request;
    request.SetRuleName(ruleName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteTopicRuleOutcome outcome = iotClient.DeleteTopicRule(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted rule " << ruleName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete rule " << ruleName <<
                  ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Delete an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    const auto outcome = iotClient.DeleteThing(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

Azioni

`AttachThingPrincipal`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`AttachThingPrincipal`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Attach a principal to an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param principal: A principal to attach.
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::attachThingPrincipal(const Aws::String &principal,
                                       const Aws::String &thingName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttachThingPrincipalRequest request;
    request.SetPrincipal(principal);
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttachThingPrincipalOutcome outcome =
 client.AttachThingPrincipal(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully attached principal to thing." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to attach principal to thing." <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AttachThingPrincipalconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`CreateKeysAndCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateKeysAndCertificate`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Create keys and certificate for an Aws IoT device.
//! This routine will save certificates and keys to an output folder, if provided.
/*!
  \param outputFolder: Location for storing output in files, ignored when string is
 empty.
  \param certificateARNResult: A string to receive the ARN of the created
 certificate.
  \param certificateID: A string to receive the ID of the created certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::createKeysAndCertificate(const Aws::String &outputFolder,
                                           Aws::String &certificateARNResult,
                                           Aws::String &certificateID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateKeysAndCertificateRequest
 createKeysAndCertificateRequest;

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateKeysAndCertificateOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateKeysAndCertificate(createKeysAndCertificateRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created a certificate and keys" << std::endl;
        certificateARNResult = outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateArn();
        certificateID = outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateId();
```

```
        std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " << certificateARNResult << ", certificate
ID: "
                  << certificateID << std::endl;

        if (!outputFolder.empty()) {
            std::cout << "Writing certificate and keys to the folder '" <<
outputFolder
                      << "'." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Be sure these files are stored securely." << std::endl;

            Aws::String certificateFilePath = outputFolder + "/certificate.pem.crt";
            std::ofstream certificateFile(certificateFilePath);
            if (!certificateFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening certificate file, '" <<
certificateFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            certificateFile << outcome.GetResult().GetCertificatePem();
            certificateFile.close();

            const Aws::IoT::Model::KeyPair &keyPair =
outcome.GetResult().GetKeyPair();

            Aws::String privateKeyFilePath = outputFolder + "/private.pem.key";
            std::ofstream privateKeyFile(privateKeyFilePath);
            if (!privateKeyFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening private key file, '" <<
privateKeyFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            privateKeyFile << keyPair.GetPrivateKey();
            privateKeyFile.close();

            Aws::String publicKeyFilePath = outputFolder + "/public.pem.key";
            std::ofstream publicKeyFile(publicKeyFilePath);
            if (!publicKeyFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening public key file, '" << publicKeyFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
```

```
            }
            publicKeyFile << keyPair.GetPublicKey();
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating keys and certificate: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateKeysAndCertificateconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`CreateThing`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateThing`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Create an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::createThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateThingRequest createThingRequest;
    createThingRequest.SetThingName(thingName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateThingOutcome outcome = iotClient.CreateThing(
            createThingRequest);
```

```
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateThingconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`CreateTopicRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTopicRule`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Create an AWS IoT rule with an SNS topic as the target.
/*!
  \param ruleName: The name for the rule.
  \param snsTopic: The SNS topic ARN for the action.
  \param sql: The SQL statement used to query the topic.
  \param roleARN: The IAM role ARN for the action.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::IoT::createTopicRule(const Aws::String &ruleName,
                             const Aws::String &snsTopicARN, const Aws::String &sql,
                             const Aws::String &roleARN,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateTopicRuleRequest request;
    request.SetRuleName(ruleName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::SnsAction snsAction;
    snsAction.SetTargetArn(snsTopicARN);
    snsAction.SetRoleArn(roleARN);

    Aws::IoT::Model::Action action;
    action.SetSns(snsAction);

    Aws::IoT::Model::TopicRulePayload topicRulePayload;
    topicRulePayload.SetSql(sql);
    topicRulePayload.SetActions({action});

    request.SetTopicRulePayload(topicRulePayload);
    auto outcome = iotClient.CreateTopicRule(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created topic rule " << ruleName << "." <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating topic rule " << ruleName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTopicRuleconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteCertificate`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Delete a certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateID: The ID of a certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateID,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetCertificateId(certificateID);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteCertificateOutcome outcome = iotClient.DeleteCertificate(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted certificate " << certificateID <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting certificate " << certificateID << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteCertificateconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteThing`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteThing`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Delete an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    const auto outcome = iotClient.DeleteThing(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteThingconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteTopicRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTopicRule`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Delete an AWS IoT rule.
/*!
  \param ruleName: The name for the rule.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteTopicRule(const Aws::String &ruleName,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteTopicRuleRequest request;
    request.SetRuleName(ruleName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteTopicRuleOutcome outcome = iotClient.DeleteTopicRule(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted rule " << ruleName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete rule " << ruleName <<
                  ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTopicRuleconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DescribeEndpoint`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeEndpoint`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Describe the endpoint specific to the AWS account making the call.
/*!
  \param endpointResult: String to receive the endpoint result.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::describeEndpoint(Aws::String &endpointResult,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::String endpoint;
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeEndpointRequest describeEndpointRequest;
    describeEndpointRequest.SetEndpointType(
            "iot:Data-ATS"); // Recommended endpoint type.

    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeEndpointOutcome outcome = iotClient.DescribeEndpoint(
            describeEndpointRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully described endpoint." << std::endl;
        endpointResult = outcome.GetResult().GetEndpointAddress();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error describing endpoint" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeEndpointconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DescribeThing`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeThing`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Describe an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::describeThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeThingOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DescribeThing(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeThingResult &result = outcome.GetResult();
        std::cout << "Retrieved thing '" << result.GetThingName() << "'" <<
 std::endl;
        std::cout << "thingArn: " << result.GetThingArn() << std::endl;
        std::cout << result.GetAttributes().size() << " attribute(s) retrieved"
                  << std::endl;
        for (const auto &attribute: result.GetAttributes()) {
            std::cout << "  attribute: " << attribute.first << "=" <<
 attribute.second
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
```

```
        std::cerr << "Error describing thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeThingconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DetachThingPrincipal`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetachThingPrincipal`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Detach a principal from an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param principal: A principal to detach.
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::detachThingPrincipal(const Aws::String &principal,
                                       const Aws::String &thingName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DetachThingPrincipalRequest detachThingPrincipalRequest;
    detachThingPrincipalRequest.SetThingName(thingName);
    detachThingPrincipalRequest.SetPrincipal(principal);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DetachThingPrincipalOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DetachThingPrincipal(
            detachThingPrincipalRequest);
```

```
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully detached principal " << principal << " from thing
 "
                  << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to detach principal " << principal << " from thing "
                  << thingName << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetachThingPrincipalconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`ListCertificates`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListCertificates`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! List certificates registered in the AWS account making the call.
/*!
   \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::listCertificates(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesRequest request;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::Certificate> allCertificates;
```

```
    Aws::String marker; // Used to paginate results.
    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.ListCertificates(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            marker = result.GetNextMarker();
            allCertificates.insert(allCertificates.end(),
                                   result.GetCertificates().begin(),
                                   result.GetCertificates().end());
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << allCertificates.size() << " certificate(s) found." << std::endl;

    for (auto &certificate: allCertificates) {
        std::cout << "Certificate ID: " << certificate.GetCertificateId() <<
 std::endl;
        std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " << certificate.GetCertificateArn()
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListCertificatesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`SearchIndex`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SearchIndex`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Query the AWS IoT fleet index.
//! For query information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/
developerguide/query-syntax.html
/*!
  \param: query: The query string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::searchIndex(const Aws::String &query,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexRequest request;
    request.SetQueryString(query);

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingDocument> allThingDocuments;
    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.SearchIndex(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexResult &result = outcome.GetResult();
            allThingDocuments.insert(allThingDocuments.end(),
                                     result.GetThings().cbegin(),
                                     result.GetThings().cend());
            nextToken = result.GetNextToken();

        }
```

```
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error in SearchIndex: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << allThingDocuments.size() << " thing document(s) found." <<
 std::endl;
    for (const auto thingDocument: allThingDocuments) {
        std::cout << "  Thing name: " << thingDocument.GetThingName() << "."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SearchIndexconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`UpdateIndexingConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateIndexingConfiguration`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Update the indexing configuration.
/*!
  \param thingIndexingConfiguration: A ThingIndexingConfiguration object which is
 ignored if not set.
  \param thingGroupIndexingConfiguration: A ThingGroupIndexingConfiguration object
 which is ignored if not set.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateIndexingConfiguration(
```

```
        const Aws::IoT::Model::ThingIndexingConfiguration
 &thingIndexingConfiguration,
        const Aws::IoT::Model::ThingGroupIndexingConfiguration
 &thingGroupIndexingConfiguration,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateIndexingConfigurationRequest request;

    if (thingIndexingConfiguration.ThingIndexingModeHasBeenSet()) {
        request.SetThingIndexingConfiguration(thingIndexingConfiguration);
    }

    if (thingGroupIndexingConfiguration.ThingGroupIndexingModeHasBeenSet()) {
        request.SetThingGroupIndexingConfiguration(thingGroupIndexingConfiguration);
    }

    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateIndexingConfigurationOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.UpdateIndexingConfiguration(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "UpdateIndexingConfiguration succeeded." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "UpdateIndexingConfiguration failed."
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateIndexingConfigurationconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`UpdateThing`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateThing`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Update an AWS IoT thing with attributes.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param attributeMap: A map of key/value attributes/
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const std::map<Aws::String, Aws::String>
 &attributeMap,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttributePayload attributePayload;
    for (const auto &attribute: attributeMap) {
        attributePayload.AddAttributes(attribute.first, attribute.second);
    }
    request.SetAttributePayload(attributePayload);

    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateThingOutcome outcome = iotClient.UpdateThing(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to update thing " << thingName << ":" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateThingconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

AWS IoT data esempi di utilizzo di SDK for C++

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per C++ with AWS IoT data.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`GetThingShadow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetThingShadow`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Get the shadow of an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param documentResult: String to receive the state information, in JSON format.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::getThingShadow(const Aws::String &thingName,
```

```
                                Aws::String &documentResult,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::IoTDataPlaneClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::GetThingShadowRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    auto outcome = iotClient.GetThingShadow(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::stringstream ss;
        ss << outcome.GetResult().GetPayload().rdbuf();
        documentResult = ss.str();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error getting thing shadow: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetThingShadowconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`UpdateThingShadow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateThingShadow`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Update the shadow of an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param document: The state information, in JSON format.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
```

```
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateThingShadow(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                    const Aws::String &document,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::IoTDataPlaneClient iotDataPlaneClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::UpdateThingShadowRequest updateThingShadowRequest;
    updateThingShadowRequest.SetThingName(thingName);
    std::shared_ptr<std::stringstream> streamBuf =
 std::make_shared<std::stringstream>(
            document);
    updateThingShadowRequest.SetBody(streamBuf);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::UpdateThingShadowOutcome outcome =
 iotDataPlaneClient.UpdateThingShadow(
            updateThingShadowRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated thing shadow." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while updating thing shadow."
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateThingShadowconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Esempi di Lambda con SDK for C++

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per C++ with Lambda.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Lambda

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare Lambda.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS lambda)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_lambda")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
```

```
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you may
 need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_lambda.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file sorgente hello_lambda.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/lambda/LambdaClient.h>
#include <aws/lambda/model/ListFunctionsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Lambda" starter application which initializes an AWS Lambda (Lambda)
 client and lists the Lambda functions.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_lambda'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
```

```
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient lambdaClient(clientConfig);
        std::vector<Aws::String> functions;
        Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.

        do {
            Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsRequest request;
            if (!marker.empty()) {
                request.SetMarker(marker);
            }

            Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsOutcome outcome =
lambdaClient.ListFunctions(
                    request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsResult &listFunctionsResult =
outcome.GetResult();
                std::cout << listFunctionsResult.GetFunctions().size()
                          << " lambda functions were retrieved." << std::endl;

                for (const Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionConfiguration
&functionConfiguration: listFunctionsResult.GetFunctions()) {
                    functions.push_back(functionConfiguration.GetFunctionName());
                    std::cout << functions.size() << "  "
                              << functionConfiguration.GetDescription() <<
std::endl;
                    std::cout << "   "
                              <<
Aws::Lambda::Model::RuntimeMapper::GetNameForRuntime(
                                      functionConfiguration.GetRuntime()) << ": "
                              << functionConfiguration.GetHandler()
                              << std::endl;
                }
                marker = listFunctionsResult.GetNextMarker();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::ListFunctions. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                            << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        } while (!marker.empty());
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFunctionssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un ruolo IAM e una funzione Lambda, quindi carica il codice del gestore.
- Richiamare la funzione con un singolo parametro e ottenere i risultati.
- Aggiorna il codice della funzione e configuralo con una variabile di ambiente.
- Richiamare la funzione con nuovi parametri e ottenere i risultati. Visualizza il log di esecuzione restituito.
- Elenca le funzioni dell'account, quindi elimina le risorse.

Per ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo di Lambda, consulta Creare una funzione Lambda con la console.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Get started with functions scenario.
/*!
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Lambda::getStartedWithFunctionsScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

    // 1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role for Lambda
 function.
    Aws::String roleArn;
    if (!getIamRoleArn(roleArn, clientConfig)) {
        return false;
    }

    // 2. Create a Lambda function.
    int seconds = 0;
    do {
        Aws::Lambda::Model::CreateFunctionRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        request.SetDescription(LAMBDA_DESCRIPTION); // Optional.
#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
        request.SetRuntime(Aws::Lambda::Model::Runtime::provided_al2);
        request.SetTimeout(15);
        request.SetMemorySize(128);

        // Assume the AWS Lambda function was built in Docker with same architecture
        // as this code.
#if  defined(__x86_64__)
        request.SetArchitectures({Aws::Lambda::Model::Architecture::x86_64});
#elif defined(__aarch64__)
        request.SetArchitectures({Aws::Lambda::Model::Architecture::arm64});
```

```
#else
#error "Unimplemented architecture"
#endif // defined(architecture)
#else
        request.SetRuntime(Aws::Lambda::Model::Runtime::python3_9);
#endif
        request.SetRole(roleArn);
        request.SetHandler(LAMBDA_HANDLER_NAME);
        request.SetPublish(true);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionCode code;
        std::ifstream ifstream(INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE.c_str(),
                               std::ios_base::in | std::ios_base::binary);
        if (!ifstream.is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error opening file " << INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE << "." <<
 std::endl;

#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
            std::cerr
                    << "The cpp Lambda function must be built following the
 instructions in the cpp_lambda/README.md file. "
                    << std::endl;
#endif
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }

        Aws::StringStream buffer;
        buffer << ifstream.rdbuf();

        code.SetZipFile(Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *)
 buffer.str().c_str(),
                                               buffer.str().length()));
        request.SetCode(code);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::CreateFunctionOutcome outcome = client.CreateFunction(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda function was successfully created. " << seconds
                      << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
            break;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::INVALID_PARAMETER_VALUE &&
```

```
                 outcome.GetError().GetMessage().find("role") >= 0) {
            if ((seconds % 5) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for the IAM role to become available as a
CreateFunction parameter. "
                        << seconds
                        << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;

                std::cout << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CreateFunction. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
        ++seconds;
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
    } while (60 > seconds);

    std::cout << "The current Lambda function increments 1 by an input." <<
std::endl;

    // 3.  Invoke the Lambda function.
    {
        int increment = askQuestionForInt("Enter an increment integer: ");

        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeResult invokeResult;
        Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonPayload;
        jsonPayload.WithString("action", "increment");
        jsonPayload.WithInteger("number", increment);
        if (invokeLambdaFunction(jsonPayload, Aws::Lambda::Model::LogType::Tail,
                                 invokeResult, client)) {
            Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonValue(invokeResult.GetPayload());
            Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> values =
                    jsonValue.View().GetAllObjects();
            auto iter = values.find("result");
            if (iter != values.end() && iter->second.IsIntegerType()) {
                {
                    std::cout << INCREMENT_RESULT_PREFIX
                              << iter->second.AsInteger() << std::endl;
                }
```

```
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "There was an error in execution. Here is the log."
                          << std::endl;
                Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer buffer =
 Aws::Utils::HashingUtils::Base64Decode(
                        invokeResult.GetLogResult());
                std::cout << "With log " << buffer.GetUnderlyingData() << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    std::cout
            << "The Lambda function will now be updated with new code. Press return
 to continue, ";
    Aws::String answer;
    std::getline(std::cin, answer);

    // 4.  Update the Lambda function code.
    {
        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionCodeRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        std::ifstream ifstream(CALCULATOR_LAMBDA_CODE.c_str(),
                               std::ios_base::in | std::ios_base::binary);
        if (!ifstream.is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error opening file " << INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE << "." <<
 std::endl;

#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
            std::cerr
                    << "The cpp Lambda function must be built following the
 instructions in the cpp_lambda/README.md file. "
                    << std::endl;
#endif
            deleteLambdaFunction(client);
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }

        Aws::StringStream buffer;
        buffer << ifstream.rdbuf();
        request.SetZipFile(
                Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *) buffer.str().c_str(),
                                       buffer.str().length()));
```

```
        request.SetPublish(true);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionCodeOutcome outcome =
client.UpdateFunctionCode(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda code was successfully updated." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::UpdateFunctionCode. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    std::cout
            << "This function uses an environment variable to control the logging
level."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "UpdateFunctionConfiguration will be used to set the LOG_LEVEL to
DEBUG."
            << std::endl;
    seconds = 0;

    // 5.  Update the Lambda function configuration.
    do {
        ++seconds;
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::Environment environment;
        environment.AddVariables("LOG_LEVEL", "DEBUG");
        request.SetEnvironment(environment);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutcome outcome =
client.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda configuration was successfully updated."
                      << std::endl;
            break;
```

```
        }

            // RESOURCE_IN_USE: function code update not completed.
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
                 Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::RESOURCE_IN_USE) {
            if ((seconds % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                std::cout << "Lambda function update in progress . After " <<
seconds
                          << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::UpdateFunctionConfiguration. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }

    } while (0 < seconds);

    if (0 > seconds) {
        std::cerr << "Function failed to become active." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Updated function active after " << seconds << " seconds."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    std::cout
            << "\nThe new code applies an arithmetic operator to two variables, x an
y."
            << std::endl;
    std::vector<Aws::String> operators = {"plus", "minus", "times", "divided-by"};
    for (size_t i = 0; i < operators.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << " " << operators[i] << std::endl;
    }

    // 6.  Invoke the updated Lambda function.
    do {
        int operatorIndex = askQuestionForIntRange("Select an operator index 1 - 4
", 1,
                                                   4);
        int x = askQuestionForInt("Enter an integer for the x value ");
        int y = askQuestionForInt("Enter an integer for the y value ");
```

```
        Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue calculateJsonPayload;
        calculateJsonPayload.WithString("action", operators[operatorIndex - 1]);
        calculateJsonPayload.WithInteger("x", x);
        calculateJsonPayload.WithInteger("y", y);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeResult calculatedResult;
        if (invokeLambdaFunction(calculateJsonPayload,
                                 Aws::Lambda::Model::LogType::Tail,
                                 calculatedResult, client)) {
            Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonValue(calculatedResult.GetPayload());
            Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> values =
                    jsonValue.View().GetAllObjects();
            auto iter = values.find("result");
            if (iter != values.end() && iter->second.IsIntegerType()) {
                std::cout << ARITHMETIC_RESULT_PREFIX << x << " "
                          << operators[operatorIndex - 1] << " "
                          << y << " is " << iter->second.AsInteger() << std::endl;
            }
            else if (iter != values.end() && iter->second.IsFloatingPointType()) {
                std::cout << ARITHMETIC_RESULT_PREFIX << x << " "
                          << operators[operatorIndex - 1] << " "
                          << y << " is " << iter->second.AsDouble() << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "There was an error in execution. Here is the log."
                          << std::endl;
                Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer buffer =
Aws::Utils::HashingUtils::Base64Decode(
                        calculatedResult.GetLogResult());
                std::cout << "With log " << buffer.GetUnderlyingData() << std::endl;
            }
        }

        answer = askQuestion("Would you like to try another operation? (y/n) ");
    } while (answer == "y");

    std::cout
            << "A list of the lambda functions will be retrieved. Press return to
continue, ";
    std::getline(std::cin, answer);

    // 7.  List the Lambda functions.

    std::vector<Aws::String> functions;
    Aws::String marker;
```

```
   do {
       Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsRequest request;
       if (!marker.empty()) {
           request.SetMarker(marker);
       }

       Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsOutcome outcome = client.ListFunctions(
               request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           const Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();
           std::cout << result.GetFunctions().size()
                     << " lambda functions were retrieved." << std::endl;

           for (const Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionConfiguration
&functionConfiguration: result.GetFunctions()) {
               functions.push_back(functionConfiguration.GetFunctionName());
               std::cout << functions.size() << "  "
                         << functionConfiguration.GetDescription() << std::endl;
               std::cout << "   "
                         << Aws::Lambda::Model::RuntimeMapper::GetNameForRuntime(
                                 functionConfiguration.GetRuntime()) << ": "
                         << functionConfiguration.GetHandler()
                         << std::endl;
           }
           marker = result.GetNextMarker();
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::ListFunctions. "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;
       }
   } while (!marker.empty());

   // 8.  Get a Lambda function.
   if (!functions.empty()) {
       std::stringstream question;
       question << "Choose a function to retrieve between 1 and " <<
functions.size()
                << " ";
       int functionIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(question.str(), 1,
```

```
 static_cast<int>(functions.size()));

        Aws::String functionName = functions[functionIndex - 1];

        Aws::Lambda::Model::GetFunctionRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(functionName);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::GetFunctionOutcome outcome =
 client.GetFunction(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Function retrieve.\n" <<

 outcome.GetResult().GetConfiguration().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::GetFunction. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "The resources will be deleted. Press return to continue, ";
    std::getline(std::cin, answer);

    // 9.  Delete the Lambda function.
    bool result = deleteLambdaFunction(client);

    // 10. Delete the IAM role.
    return result && deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
}

//! Routine which invokes a Lambda function and returns the result.
/*!
 \param jsonPayload: Payload for invoke function.
 \param logType: Log type setting for invoke function.
 \param invokeResult: InvokeResult object to receive the result.
 \param client: Lambda client.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::Lambda::invokeLambdaFunction(const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue &jsonPayload,
```

```
                                    Aws::Lambda::Model::LogType logType,
                                    Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeResult &invokeResult,
                                    const Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient &client) {
   int seconds = 0;
   bool result = false;
   /*
    * In this example, the Invoke function can be called before recently created
resources are
    * available.  The Invoke function is called repeatedly until the resources are
    * available.
    */
   do {
       Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeRequest request;
       request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
       request.SetLogType(logType);
       std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> payload = Aws::MakeShared<Aws::StringStream>(
               "FunctionTest");
       *payload << jsonPayload.View().WriteReadable();
       request.SetBody(payload);
       request.SetContentType("application/json");
       Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeOutcome outcome = client.Invoke(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           invokeResult = std::move(outcome.GetResult());
           result = true;
           break;
       }

           // ACCESS_DENIED: because the role is not available yet.
           // RESOURCE_CONFLICT: because the Lambda function is being created or
updated.
       else if ((outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::ACCESS_DENIED) ||
                (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::RESOURCE_CONFLICT)) {
           if ((seconds % 5) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
               std::cout << "Waiting for the invoke api to be available, status "
<<
                         ((outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                           Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::ACCESS_DENIED ?
                           "ACCESS_DENIED" : "RESOURCE_CONFLICT")) << ". " <<
seconds
                         << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
           }
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::InvokeRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            break;
        }
        ++seconds;
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
    } while (seconds < 60);

    return result;
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per C++ .
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Azioni

`CreateFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateFunction`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
 (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::CreateFunctionRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        request.SetDescription(LAMBDA_DESCRIPTION); // Optional.
#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
        request.SetRuntime(Aws::Lambda::Model::Runtime::provided_al2);
        request.SetTimeout(15);
        request.SetMemorySize(128);

        // Assume the AWS Lambda function was built in Docker with same architecture
        // as this code.
#if  defined(__x86_64__)
        request.SetArchitectures({Aws::Lambda::Model::Architecture::x86_64});
#elif defined(__aarch64__)
        request.SetArchitectures({Aws::Lambda::Model::Architecture::arm64});
#else
#error "Unimplemented architecture"
#endif // defined(architecture)
#else
        request.SetRuntime(Aws::Lambda::Model::Runtime::python3_9);
#endif
        request.SetRole(roleArn);
        request.SetHandler(LAMBDA_HANDLER_NAME);
        request.SetPublish(true);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionCode code;
        std::ifstream ifstream(INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE.c_str(),
                               std::ios_base::in | std::ios_base::binary);
        if (!ifstream.is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error opening file " << INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE << "." <<
 std::endl;

#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
            std::cerr
                    << "The cpp Lambda function must be built following the
 instructions in the cpp_lambda/README.md file. "
                    << std::endl;
#endif
```

```
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }

        Aws::StringStream buffer;
        buffer << ifstream.rdbuf();

        code.SetZipFile(Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *)
buffer.str().c_str(),
                                                buffer.str().length()));
        request.SetCode(code);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::CreateFunctionOutcome outcome = client.CreateFunction(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda function was successfully created. " << seconds
                      << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
            break;
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CreateFunction. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateFunctionconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteFunction`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::Lambda::Model::DeleteFunctionRequest request;
    request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);

    Aws::Lambda::Model::DeleteFunctionOutcome outcome = client.DeleteFunction(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The lambda function was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::DeleteFunction. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteFunctionconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`GetFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetFunction`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
   Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

       Aws::Lambda::Model::GetFunctionRequest request;
       request.SetFunctionName(functionName);

       Aws::Lambda::Model::GetFunctionOutcome outcome =
client.GetFunction(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout << "Function retrieve.\n" <<

outcome.GetResult().GetConfiguration().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                     << std::endl;
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::GetFunction. "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;
       }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetFunctionconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`Invoke`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Invoke`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
       Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
       // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
       // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

   Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);
```

```
        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        request.SetLogType(logType);
        std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> payload = Aws::MakeShared<Aws::StringStream>(
                "FunctionTest");
        *payload << jsonPayload.View().WriteReadable();
        request.SetBody(payload);
        request.SetContentType("application/json");
        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeOutcome outcome = client.Invoke(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            invokeResult = std::move(outcome.GetResult());
            result = true;
            break;
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::InvokeRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            break;
        }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Invoke nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per C++ .

`ListFunctions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`ListFunctions`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
```

```
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

    std::vector<Aws::String> functions;
    Aws::String marker;

    do {
        Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsRequest request;
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsOutcome outcome = client.ListFunctions(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();
            std::cout << result.GetFunctions().size()
                      << " lambda functions were retrieved." << std::endl;

            for (const Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionConfiguration
&functionConfiguration: result.GetFunctions()) {
                functions.push_back(functionConfiguration.GetFunctionName());
                std::cout << functions.size() << "  "
                          << functionConfiguration.GetDescription() << std::endl;
                std::cout << "   "
                          << Aws::Lambda::Model::RuntimeMapper::GetNameForRuntime(
                                  functionConfiguration.GetRuntime()) << ": "
                          << functionConfiguration.GetHandler()
                          << std::endl;
            }
            marker = result.GetNextMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::ListFunctions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListFunctionsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`UpdateFunctionCode`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateFunctionCode`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
 (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionCodeRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        std::ifstream ifstream(CALCULATOR_LAMBDA_CODE.c_str(),
                               std::ios_base::in | std::ios_base::binary);
        if (!ifstream.is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error opening file " << INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE << "." <<
 std::endl;

#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
            std::cerr
                    << "The cpp Lambda function must be built following the
 instructions in the cpp_lambda/README.md file. "
                    << std::endl;
#endif
            deleteLambdaFunction(client);
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

```
        Aws::StringStream buffer;
        buffer << ifstream.rdbuf();
        request.SetZipFile(
                Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *) buffer.str().c_str(),
                                        buffer.str().length()));
        request.SetPublish(true);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionCodeOutcome outcome =
client.UpdateFunctionCode(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda code was successfully updated." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::UpdateFunctionCode. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateFunctionCodeconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);
```

```
        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::Environment environment;
        environment.AddVariables("LOG_LEVEL", "DEBUG");
        request.SetEnvironment(environment);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutcome outcome =
client.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda configuration was successfully updated."
                      << std::endl;
            break;
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::UpdateFunctionConfiguration. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateFunctionConfigurationconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per C++

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

MediaConvert esempi di utilizzo di SDK for C++

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per C++ with MediaConvert.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateJob`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Create an AWS Elemental MediaConvert job.
/*!
  \param mediaConvertRole: An Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the AWS Identity and
                           Access Management (IAM) role for the job.
  \param fileInput: A URI to an input file that is stored in Amazon Simple Storage
 Service
                    (Amazon S3) or on an HTTP(S) server.
  \param fileOutput: A URI for an Amazon S3 output location and the output file name
 base.
  \param jobSettingsFile: An optional JSON settings file.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::MediaConvert::createJob(const Aws::String &mediaConvertRole,
                                     const Aws::String &fileInput,
                                     const Aws::String &fileOutput,
                                     const Aws::String &jobSettingsFile,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::MediaConvert::Model::CreateJobRequest createJobRequest;

    createJobRequest.SetRole(mediaConvertRole);
    Aws::Http::HeaderValueCollection hvc;
    hvc.emplace("Customer", "Amazon");
    createJobRequest.SetUserMetadata(hvc);

    if (!jobSettingsFile.empty()) // Use a JSON file for the job settings.
    {
        std::ifstream jobSettingsStream(jobSettingsFile, std::ios::ate);
        if (!jobSettingsStream) {
            std::cerr << "Unable to open the job template file." << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        std::vector<char> buffer(jobSettingsStream.tellg());
        jobSettingsStream.seekg(0);
        jobSettingsStream.read(buffer.data(), buffer.size());
        std::string jobSettingsJSON(buffer.data(), buffer.size());
        size_t pos = jobSettingsJSON.find(INPUT_FILE_PLACEHOLDER);
        if (pos != std::string::npos) {
            jobSettingsJSON.replace(pos, strlen(INPUT_FILE_PLACEHOLDER), fileInput);
        }
```

```
        pos = jobSettingsJSON.find(OUTPUT_FILE_PLACEHOLDER);
        if (pos != std::string::npos) {
            jobSettingsJSON.replace(pos, strlen(OUTPUT_FILE_PLACEHOLDER),
fileOutput);
        }
        Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonValue(jobSettingsJSON);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::JobSettings jobSettings(jsonValue);

        createJobRequest.SetSettings(jobSettings);
    }
    else { // Configure the job settings programmatically.
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::JobSettings jobSettings;
        jobSettings.SetAdAvailOffset(0);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::TimecodeConfig timecodeConfig;

timecodeConfig.SetSource(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::TimecodeSource::EMBEDDED);
        jobSettings.SetTimecodeConfig(timecodeConfig);

        // Configure the output group.
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::OutputGroup outputGroup;
        outputGroup.SetName("File Group");
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::OutputGroupSettings outputGroupSettings;
        outputGroupSettings.SetType(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::OutputGroupType::FILE_GROUP_SETTINGS);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::FileGroupSettings fileGroupSettings;
        fileGroupSettings.SetDestination(fileOutput);
        outputGroupSettings.SetFileGroupSettings(fileGroupSettings);
        outputGroup.SetOutputGroupSettings(outputGroupSettings);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Output output;
        output.SetNameModifier("_1");

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoDescription videoDescription;
        videoDescription.SetScalingBehavior(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ScalingBehavior::DEFAULT);
        videoDescription.SetTimecodeInsertion(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoTimecodeInsertion::DISABLED);
        videoDescription.SetAntiAlias(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AntiAlias::ENABLED);
        videoDescription.SetSharpness(50);

videoDescription.SetAfdSignaling(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AfdSignaling::NONE);
        videoDescription.SetDropFrameTimecode(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::DropFrameTimecode::ENABLED);
```

```
videoDescription.SetRespondToAfd(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::RespondToAfd::NONE);
       videoDescription.SetColorMetadata(
               Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ColorMetadata::INSERT);

       Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoCodecSettings videoCodecSettings;
       videoCodecSettings.SetCodec(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoCodec::H_264);
       Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264Settings h264Settings;
       h264Settings.SetNumberReferenceFrames(3);
       h264Settings.SetSyntax(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264Syntax::DEFAULT);
       h264Settings.SetSoftness(0);
       h264Settings.SetGopClosedCadence(1);
       h264Settings.SetGopSize(90);
       h264Settings.SetSlices(1);
       h264Settings.SetGopBReference(
               Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264GopBReference::DISABLED);
       h264Settings.SetSlowPal(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264SlowPal::DISABLED);
       h264Settings.SetSpatialAdaptiveQuantization(
               Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization::ENABLED);
       h264Settings.SetTemporalAdaptiveQuantization(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization::ENABLED);
       h264Settings.SetFlickerAdaptiveQuantization(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization::DISABLED);
       h264Settings.SetEntropyEncoding(
               Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264EntropyEncoding::CABAC);
       h264Settings.SetBitrate(5000000);
       h264Settings.SetFramerateControl(
               Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264FramerateControl::SPECIFIED);
       h264Settings.SetRateControlMode(
               Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264RateControlMode::CBR);

h264Settings.SetCodecProfile(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264CodecProfile::MAIN);
       h264Settings.SetTelecine(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264Telecine::NONE);
       h264Settings.SetMinIInterval(0);
       h264Settings.SetAdaptiveQuantization(
               Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264AdaptiveQuantization::HIGH);
       h264Settings.SetCodecLevel(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264CodecLevel::AUTO);
       h264Settings.SetFieldEncoding(
               Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264FieldEncoding::PAFF);
       h264Settings.SetSceneChangeDetect(
               Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264SceneChangeDetect::ENABLED);
       h264Settings.SetQualityTuningLevel(
```

```
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264QualityTuningLevel::SINGLE_PASS);
        h264Settings.SetFramerateConversionAlgorithm(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm::DUPLICATE_DROP);
        h264Settings.SetUnregisteredSeiTimecode(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode::DISABLED);
        h264Settings.SetGopSizeUnits(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264GopSizeUnits::FRAMES);

h264Settings.SetParControl(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264ParControl::SPECIFIED);
        h264Settings.SetNumberBFramesBetweenReferenceFrames(2);

h264Settings.SetRepeatPps(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264RepeatPps::DISABLED);
        h264Settings.SetFramerateNumerator(30);
        h264Settings.SetFramerateDenominator(1);
        h264Settings.SetParNumerator(1);
        h264Settings.SetParDenominator(1);
        videoCodecSettings.SetH264Settings(h264Settings);
        videoDescription.SetCodecSettings(videoCodecSettings);
        output.SetVideoDescription(videoDescription);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioDescription audioDescription;
        audioDescription.SetLanguageCodeControl(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioLanguageCodeControl::FOLLOW_INPUT);
        audioDescription.SetAudioSourceName(AUDIO_SOURCE_NAME);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioCodecSettings audioCodecSettings;
        audioCodecSettings.SetCodec(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioCodec::AAC);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacSettings aacSettings;
        aacSettings.SetAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix::NORMAL);
        aacSettings.SetRateControlMode(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacRateControlMode::CBR);
        aacSettings.SetCodecProfile(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacCodecProfile::LC);
        aacSettings.SetCodingMode(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacCodingMode::CODING_MODE_2_0);
        aacSettings.SetRawFormat(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacRawFormat::NONE);
        aacSettings.SetSampleRate(48000);

aacSettings.SetSpecification(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacSpecification::MPEG4);
        aacSettings.SetBitrate(64000);
        audioCodecSettings.SetAacSettings(aacSettings);
        audioDescription.SetCodecSettings(audioCodecSettings);
        Aws::Vector<Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioDescription> audioDescriptions;
```

```
        audioDescriptions.emplace_back(audioDescription);
        output.SetAudioDescriptions(audioDescriptions);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ContainerSettings mp4container;
        mp4container.SetContainer(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ContainerType::MP4);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Mp4Settings mp4Settings;
        mp4Settings.SetCslgAtom(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Mp4CslgAtom::INCLUDE);

mp4Settings.SetFreeSpaceBox(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Mp4FreeSpaceBox::EXCLUDE);
        mp4Settings.SetMoovPlacement(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Mp4MoovPlacement::PROGRESSIVE_DOWNLOAD);
        mp4container.SetMp4Settings(mp4Settings);
        output.SetContainerSettings(mp4container);

        outputGroup.AddOutputs(output);
        jobSettings.AddOutputGroups(outputGroup);

        // Configure inputs.
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Input input;
        input.SetFilterEnable(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputFilterEnable::AUTO);
        input.SetPsiControl(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputPsiControl::USE_PSI);
        input.SetFilterStrength(0);

input.SetDeblockFilter(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputDeblockFilter::DISABLED);

input.SetDenoiseFilter(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputDenoiseFilter::DISABLED);
        input.SetTimecodeSource(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputTimecodeSource::EMBEDDED);
        input.SetFileInput(fileInput);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioSelector audioSelector;
        audioSelector.SetOffset(0);
        audioSelector.SetDefaultSelection(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioDefaultSelection::NOT_DEFAULT);
        audioSelector.SetProgramSelection(1);
        audioSelector.SetSelectorType(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioSelectorType::TRACK);
        audioSelector.AddTracks(1);
        input.AddAudioSelectors(AUDIO_SOURCE_NAME, audioSelector);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoSelector videoSelector;
        videoSelector.SetColorSpace(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ColorSpace::FOLLOW);
        input.SetVideoSelector(videoSelector);
```

```
        jobSettings.AddInputs(input);

        createJobRequest.SetSettings(jobSettings);
    }

    Aws::MediaConvert::MediaConvertClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::MediaConvert::Model::CreateJobOutcome outcome = client.CreateJob(
            createJobRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Job successfully created with ID - "
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetJob().GetId() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error CreateJob - " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateJobconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`GetJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetJob`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Retrieve the information for a specific completed transcoding job.
/*!
  \param jobID: A job ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
```

```
bool AwsDoc::MediaConvert::getJob(const Aws::String &jobID,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::MediaConvert::MediaConvertClient client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::MediaConvert::Model::GetJobRequest request;
    request.SetId(jobID);
    const Aws::MediaConvert::Model::GetJobOutcome outcome = client.GetJob(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << outcome.GetResult().GetJob().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "DescribeEndpoints error - " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }


    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetJobconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`ListJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListJobs`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Retrieve a list of created jobs.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
```

```
 */
bool AwsDoc::MediaConvert::listJobs(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    Aws::MediaConvert::MediaConvertClient client(clientConfiguration);

    bool result = true;
    Aws::String nextToken; // Used to handle paginated results.
    do {
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ListJobsRequest request;
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }
        const Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ListJobsOutcome outcome = client.ListJobs(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Job> &jobs =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetJobs();
            std::cout << jobs.size() << " jobs retrieved." << std::endl;
            for (const Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Job &job: jobs) {
                std::cout << "  " << job.Jsonize().View().WriteReadable() <<
 std::endl;
            }

            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "DescribeEndpoints error - " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;

        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());


    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListJobsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon RDS con SDK for C++

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon RDS. AWS SDK per C++

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Amazon RDS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon RDS.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS rds)

# Set this project's name.
```

```
project("hello_rds")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                       # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_rds.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file origine hello_rds.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/rds/RDSClient.h>
```

```
#include <aws/rds/model/DescribeDBInstancesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Rds" starter application which initializes an Amazon Relational
 Database Service (Amazon RDS) client and
 *  describes the Amazon RDS instances.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_rds'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::RDS::RDSClient rdsClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::String marker;
        std::vector<Aws::String> instanceDBIDs;

        do {
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;

            if (!marker.empty()) {
                request.SetMarker(marker);
            }

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
                    rdsClient.DescribeDBInstances(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                for (auto &instance: outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()) {
                    instanceDBIDs.push_back(instance.GetDBInstanceIdentifier());
                }
                marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
```

```
            } else {
                result = 1;
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBInstances. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!marker.empty());

        std::cout << instanceDBIDs.size() << " RDS instances found." << std::endl;
        for (auto &instanceDBID: instanceDBIDs) {
            std::cout << "   Instance: " << instanceDBID << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creare un gruppo di parametri database personalizzati e imposta i relativi valori.
- Creare un'istanza database configurata per utilizzare il gruppo di parametri. L'istanza DB contiene anche un database.
- Acquisire uno snapshot dell'istanza.
- Eliminare l'istanza e il gruppo di parametri.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Routine which creates an Amazon RDS instance and demonstrates several operations
//! on that instance.
/*!
 \sa gettingStartedWithDBInstances()
 \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::gettingStartedWithDBInstances(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)"
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "get started with DB instances demo." << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Checking for an existing DB parameter group named '" <<
              PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "'." << std::endl;
    Aws::String dbParameterGroupFamily("Undefined");
    bool parameterGroupFound = true;
    {
        // 1. Check if the DB parameter group already exists.
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParameterGroupsRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParameterGroupsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBParameterGroups(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            std::cout << "DB parameter group named '" <<
                      PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' already exists." << std::endl;
            dbParameterGroupFamily = outcome.GetResult().GetDBParameterGroups()
[0].GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_PARAMETER_GROUP_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
            std::cout << "DB parameter group named '" <<
                      PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' does not exist." << std::endl;
            parameterGroupFound = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBParameterGroups. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (!parameterGroupFound) {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> engineVersions;

        // 2. Get available engine versions for the specified engine.
        if (!getDBEngineVersions(DB_ENGINE, NO_PARAMETER_GROUP_FAMILY,
                                 engineVersions, client)) {
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "Getting available database engine versions for " << DB_ENGINE
                  << "."
                  << std::endl;
        std::vector<Aws::String> families;
        for (const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion &version: engineVersions) {
            Aws::String family = version.GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
            if (std::find(families.begin(), families.end(), family) ==
                families.end()) {
                families.push_back(family);
                std::cout << "  " << families.size() << ": " << family << std::endl;
            }
        }

        int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Which family do you want to use? ", 1,
                                            static_cast<int>(families.size()));
        dbParameterGroupFamily = families[choice - 1];
```

```
    }
    if (!parameterGroupFound) {
        // 3.  Create a DB parameter group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily);
        request.SetDescription("Example parameter group.");

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully created."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Let's set some parameter values in your parameter group."
              << std::endl;

    Aws::String marker;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> autoIncrementParameters;
    // 4.  Get the parameters in the DB parameter group.
    if (!getDBParameters(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, AUTO_INCREMENT_PREFIX, NO_SOURCE,
                         autoIncrementParameters,
                         client)) {
        cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
        return false;
    }

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> updateParameters;

    for (Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &autoIncParameter: autoIncrementParameters) {
        if (autoIncParameter.GetIsModifiable() &&
            (autoIncParameter.GetDataType() == "integer")) {
            std::cout << "The " << autoIncParameter.GetParameterName()
                      << " is described as: " <<
```

```
                    autoIncParameter.GetDescription() << "." << std::endl;
            if (autoIncParameter.ParameterValueHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "The current value is "
                          << autoIncParameter.GetParameterValue()
                          << "." << std::endl;
            }
            std::vector<int> splitValues = splitToInts(
                    autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues(), '-');
            if (splitValues.size() == 2) {
                int newValue = askQuestionForIntRange(
                        Aws::String("Enter a new value in the range ") +
                        autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues() + ": ",
                        splitValues[0], splitValues[1]);
                autoIncParameter.SetParameterValue(std::to_string(newValue));
                updateParameters.push_back(autoIncParameter);

            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error parsing " << autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    {
        // 5.  Modify the auto increment parameters in the group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetParameters(updateParameters);

        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.ModifyDBParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully modified."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::ModifyDBParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }
```

```
    std::cout
            << "You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a source
of 'user'."
            << std::endl;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> userParameters;
    // 6.  Display the modified parameters in the group.
    if (!getDBParameters(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, NO_NAME_PREFIX, "user",
userParameters,
                         client)) {
        cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
        return false;
    }

    for (const auto &userParameter: userParameters) {
        std::cout << "  " << userParameter.GetParameterName() << ", " <<
                  userParameter.GetDescription() << ", parameter value - "
                  << userParameter.GetParameterValue() << std::endl;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Checking for an existing DB instance." << std::endl;

    Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance dbInstance;
    // 7.  Check if the DB instance already exists.
    if (!describeDBInstance(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, dbInstance, client)) {
        cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
        return false;
    }

    if (dbInstance.DbInstancePortHasBeenSet()) {
        std::cout << "The DB instance already exists." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Let's create a DB instance." << std::endl;
        const Aws::String administratorName = askQuestion(
                "Enter an administrator username for the database: ");
        const Aws::String administratorPassword = askQuestion(
                "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters): ");
        Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> engineVersions;

        // 8.  Get a list of available engine versions.
        if (!getDBEngineVersions(DB_ENGINE, dbParameterGroupFamily, engineVersions,
                                 client)) {
```

```
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "The available engines for your parameter group are:" <<
std::endl;

        int index = 1;
        for (const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion &engineVersion: engineVersions)
{
            std::cout << "  " << index << ": " << engineVersion.GetEngineVersion()
                      << std::endl;
            ++index;
        }
        int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Which engine do you want to use? ", 1,

static_cast<int>(engineVersions.size()));
        const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion engineVersion = engineVersions[choice
-
                                                                                1];

        Aws::String dbInstanceClass;
        // 9.  Get a list of micro instance classes.
        if (!chooseMicroDBInstanceClass(engineVersion.GetEngine(),
                                        engineVersion.GetEngineVersion(),
                                        dbInstanceClass,
                                        client)) {
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "Creating a DB instance named '" << DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER
                  << "' and database '" << DB_NAME << "'.\n"
                  << "The DB instance is configured to use your custom parameter
group '"
                  << PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "',\n"
                  << "selected engine version " << engineVersion.GetEngineVersion()
                  << ",\n"
                  << "selected DB instance class '" << dbInstanceClass << "',"
                  << " and " << DB_ALLOCATED_STORAGE << " GiB of " <<
DB_STORAGE_TYPE
                  << " storage.\nThis typically takes several minutes." <<
std::endl;
```

```
        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceRequest request;
        request.SetDBName(DB_NAME);
        request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetEngine(engineVersion.GetEngine());
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion.GetEngineVersion());
        request.SetDBInstanceClass(dbInstanceClass);
        request.SetStorageType(DB_STORAGE_TYPE);
        request.SetAllocatedStorage(DB_ALLOCATED_STORAGE);
        request.SetMasterUsername(administratorName);
        request.SetMasterUserPassword(administratorPassword);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBInstance(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB instance creation has started."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBInstance. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Waiting for the DB instance to become available." << std::endl;

    int counter = 0;
    // 11. Wait for the DB instance to become available.
    do {
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++counter;
        if (counter > 900) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for instance to become available timed out ofter "
                      << counter
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, client);
            return false;
        }

        dbInstance = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
```

```
        if (!describeDBInstance(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, dbInstance, client)) {
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, client);
            return false;
        }

        if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
            std::cout << "Current DB instance status is '"
                      << dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus()
                      << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
        }
    } while (dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() != "available");

    if (dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() == "available") {
        std::cout << "The DB instance has been created." << std::endl;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    // 12. Display the connection string that can be used to connect a 'mysql' shell
 to the database.
    displayConnection(dbInstance);

    printAsterisksLine();

    if (askYesNoQuestion(
            "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB instance (y/n)? ")) {
        Aws::String snapshotID(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER + "-" +
                               Aws::String(Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID()));
        {
            std::cout << "Creating a snapshot named " << snapshotID << "." <<
 std::endl;
            std::cout << "This typically takes a few minutes." << std::endl;

            // 13. Create a snapshot of the DB instance.
            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBSnapshotRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
            request.SetDBSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBSnapshotOutcome outcome =
                    client.CreateDBSnapshot(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Snapshot creation has started."
                          << std::endl;
```

```
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBSnapshot. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }
        }

        std::cout << "Waiting for snapshot to become available." << std::endl;

        Aws::RDS::Model::DBSnapshot snapshot;
        counter = 0;
        do {
            std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            ++counter;
            if (counter > 600) {
                std::cerr << "Wait for snapshot to be available timed out ofter "
                          << counter
                          << " seconds." << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }

            // 14. Wait for the snapshot to become available.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBSnapshotsRequest request;
            request.SetDBSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBSnapshotsOutcome outcome =
                    client.DescribeDBSnapshots(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                snapshot = outcome.GetResult().GetDBSnapshots()[0];
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBSnapshots. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
```

```
            }

            if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
                std::cout << "Current snapshot status is '"
                          << snapshot.GetStatus()
                          << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
            }
        } while (snapshot.GetStatus() != "available");

        if (snapshot.GetStatus() != "available") {
            std::cout << "A snapshot has been created." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    bool result = true;
    if (askYesNoQuestion(
            "Do you want to delete the DB instance and parameter group (y/n)? ")) {
        result = cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
 client);
    }

    return result;
}


//! Routine which gets DB parameters using the 'DescribeDBParameters' api.
/*!
 \sa getDBParameters()
 \param parameterGroupName: The name of the parameter group.
 \param namePrefix: Prefix string to filter results by parameter name.
 \param source: A source such as 'user', ignored if empty.
 \param parametersResult: Vector of 'Parameter' objects returned by the routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::getDBParameters(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                  const Aws::String &namePrefix,
                                  const Aws::String &source,
                                  Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter>
 &parametersResult,
                                  const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::String marker;
```

```
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParametersRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
        if (!source.empty()) {
            request.SetSource(source);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParametersOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBParameters(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parameters =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetParameters();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &parameter: parameters) {
                if (!namePrefix.empty()) {
                    if (parameter.GetParameterName().find(namePrefix) == 0) {
                        parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                }
            }

            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBParameters. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}


//! Routine which gets available DB engine versions for an engine name and
//! an optional parameter group family.
/*!
```

```
 \sa getDBEngineVersions()
 \param engineName: A DB engine name.
 \param parameterGroupFamily: A parameter group family name, ignored if empty.
 \param engineVersionsResult: Vector of 'DBEngineVersion' objects returned by the
 routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::getDBEngineVersions(const Aws::String &engineName,
                                      const Aws::String &parameterGroupFamily,
                                      Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion>
 &engineVersionsResult,
                                      const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest request;
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    if (!parameterGroupFamily.empty()) {
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(parameterGroupFamily);
    }

    engineVersionsResult.clear();
    Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.

    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }


        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBEngineVersions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            auto &engineVersions = outcome.GetResult().GetDBEngineVersions();
            engineVersionsResult.insert(engineVersionsResult.end(),
 engineVersions.begin(),
                                        engineVersions.end());
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

```
    } while (!marker.empty());


    return true;
}


//! Routine which gets a DB instance description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBInstance()
 \param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier.
 \param instanceResult: The 'DBInstance' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::describeDBInstance(const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                     Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance &instanceResult,
                                     const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBInstances(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        instanceResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_INSTANCE_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBInstances. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB instance does not exist.
        // Instead, instanceResult is set to empty.
    else {
        instanceResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
    }

    return result;
}
```

```
//! Routine which gets available 'micro' DB instance classes, displays the list
//! to the user, and returns the user selection.
/*!
 \sa chooseMicroDBInstanceClass()
 \param engineName: The DB engine name.
 \param engineVersion: The DB engine version.
 \param dbInstanceClass: String for DB instance class chosen by the user.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::chooseMicroDBInstanceClass(const Aws::String &engine,
                                             const Aws::String &engineVersion,
                                             Aws::String &dbInstanceClass,
                                             const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    std::vector<Aws::String> instanceClasses;
    Aws::String marker;
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest request;
        request.SetEngine(engine);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption> &options =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetOrderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption &option: options)
 {
                const Aws::String &instanceClass = option.GetDBInstanceClass();
                if (instanceClass.find("micro") != std::string::npos) {
                    if (std::find(instanceClasses.begin(), instanceClasses.end(),
                                  instanceClass) ==
                        instanceClasses.end()) {
                        instanceClasses.push_back(instanceClass);
                    }
                }
            }
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << "The available micro DB instance classes for your database engine
 are:"
              << std::endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < instanceClasses.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ": " << instanceClasses[i] << std::endl;
    }

    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Which micro DB instance class do you want to use? ",
            1, static_cast<int>(instanceClasses.size()));
    dbInstanceClass = instanceClasses[choice - 1];
    return true;
}

//! Routine which deletes resources created by the scenario.
/*!
\sa cleanUpResources()
\param parameterGroupName: A parameter group name, this may be empty.
\param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier, this may be empty.
\param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
\return bool: Successful completion.
*/
bool AwsDoc::RDS::cleanUpResources(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                   const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                   const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    bool result = true;
    if (!dbInstanceIdentifier.empty()) {
        {
            // 15. Delete the DB instance.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);
            request.SetDeleteAutomatedBackups(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
```

```
                    client.DeleteDBInstance(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB instance deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DeleteDBInstance. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }

        std::cout
                << "Waiting for DB instance to delete before deleting the parameter
group."
                << std::endl;
        std::cout << "This may take a while." << std::endl;

        int counter = 0;
        Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance dbInstance;
        do {
            std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            ++counter;
            if (counter > 800) {
                std::cerr << "Wait for instance to delete timed out ofter " <<
counter
                          << " seconds." << std::endl;
                return false;
            }

            dbInstance = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
            // 16. Wait for the DB instance to be deleted.
            if (!describeDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifier, dbInstance, client)) {
                return false;
            }

            if (dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifierHasBeenSet() && (counter % 20) == 0)
{
                std::cout << "Current DB instance status is '"
                          << dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus()
                          << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
            }
```

```
        } while (dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifierHasBeenSet());
    }

    if (!parameterGroupName.empty()) {
        // 17. Delete the parameter group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(parameterGroupName);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteDBParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DeleteDBParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per C++ .
  - CreaDBInstance
  - Crea DBParameter gruppo
  - CreaDBSnapshot
  - EliminaDBInstance
  - Elimina DBParameter gruppo
  - Descrivi DBEngine versioni
  - Descriva DBInstances
  - DBParameterDescrivi gruppi
  - Descriva DBParameters
  - Descriva DBSnapshots

- DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni
- Modifica DBParameter gruppo

Azioni

`CreateDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBInstance`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceRequest request;
    request.SetDBName(DB_NAME);
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
    request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
    request.SetEngine(engineVersion.GetEngine());
    request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion.GetEngineVersion());
    request.SetDBInstanceClass(dbInstanceClass);
    request.SetStorageType(DB_STORAGE_TYPE);
    request.SetAllocatedStorage(DB_ALLOCATED_STORAGE);
    request.SetMasterUsername(administratorName);
    request.SetMasterUserPassword(administratorPassword);

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateDBInstance(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The DB instance creation has started."
                  << std::endl;
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBInstance. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBInstance in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`CreateDBParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBParameterGroup`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily);
        request.SetDescription("Example parameter group.");

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully created."
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

```
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBParameter Group in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`CreateDBSnapshot`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBSnapshot`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBSnapshotRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
            request.SetDBSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBSnapshotOutcome outcome =
                    client.CreateDBSnapshot(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Snapshot creation has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
```

```
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBSnapshot. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBSnapshot in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDBInstance`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);
            request.SetDeleteAutomatedBackups(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBInstance(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB instance deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
```

```
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DeleteDBInstance. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteDBParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDBParameterGroup`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBParameterGroupRequest request;
    request.SetDBParameterGroupName(parameterGroupName);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteDBParameterGroup(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully deleted."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DeleteDBParameterGroup. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        result = false;
```

```
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBParameter Group in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBEngineVersions`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets available DB engine versions for an engine name and
//! an optional parameter group family.
/*!
 \sa getDBEngineVersions()
 \param engineName: A DB engine name.
 \param parameterGroupFamily: A parameter group family name, ignored if empty.
 \param engineVersionsResult: Vector of 'DBEngineVersion' objects returned by the
 routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::getDBEngineVersions(const Aws::String &engineName,
                                      const Aws::String &parameterGroupFamily,
                                      Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion>
 &engineVersionsResult,
                                      const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
```

```
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest request;
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    if (!parameterGroupFamily.empty()) {
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(parameterGroupFamily);
    }

    engineVersionsResult.clear();
    Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.

    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }


        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBEngineVersions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            auto &engineVersions = outcome.GetResult().GetDBEngineVersions();
            engineVersionsResult.insert(engineVersionsResult.end(),
 engineVersions.begin(),
                                        engineVersions.end());
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!marker.empty());


    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBEngine le versioni in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DescribeDBInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBInstances`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets a DB instance description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBInstance()
 \param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier.
 \param instanceResult: The 'DBInstance' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::describeDBInstance(const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                     Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance &instanceResult,
                                     const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBInstances(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        instanceResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_INSTANCE_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
```

```
        std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBInstances. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB instance does not exist.
        // Instead, instanceResult is set to empty.
    else {
        instanceResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
    }

    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DescribeDBParameterGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBParameterGroups`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParameterGroupsRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParameterGroupsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBParameterGroups(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB parameter group named '" <<
```

```
                        PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' already exists." << std::endl;
            dbParameterGroupFamily = outcome.GetResult().GetDBParameterGroups()
[0].GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBParameterGroups. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivere DBParameter i gruppi in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DescribeDBParameters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBParameters`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets DB parameters using the 'DescribeDBParameters' api.
/*!
 \sa getDBParameters()
 \param parameterGroupName: The name of the parameter group.
 \param namePrefix: Prefix string to filter results by parameter name.
 \param source: A source such as 'user', ignored if empty.
```

```
 \param parametersResult: Vector of 'Parameter' objects returned by the routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::getDBParameters(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                  const Aws::String &namePrefix,
                                  const Aws::String &source,
                                  Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter>
 &parametersResult,
                                  const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::String marker;
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParametersRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
        if (!source.empty()) {
            request.SetSource(source);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParametersOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBParameters(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parameters =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetParameters();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &parameter: parameters) {
                if (!namePrefix.empty()) {
                    if (parameter.GetParameterName().find(namePrefix) == 0) {
                        parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                }
            }

            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBParameters. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
```

```
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBParameters in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DescribeDBSnapshots`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBSnapshots`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBSnapshotsRequest request;
            request.SetDBSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBSnapshotsOutcome outcome =
                    client.DescribeDBSnapshots(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                snapshot = outcome.GetResult().GetDBSnapshots()[0];
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBSnapshots. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
```

```
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
 client);
                return false;
            }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBSnapshots in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets available 'micro' DB instance classes, displays the list
//! to the user, and returns the user selection.
/*!
 \sa chooseMicroDBInstanceClass()
 \param engineName: The DB engine name.
 \param engineVersion: The DB engine version.
 \param dbInstanceClass: String for DB instance class chosen by the user.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::chooseMicroDBInstanceClass(const Aws::String &engine,
                                             const Aws::String &engineVersion,
                                             Aws::String &dbInstanceClass,
                                             const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    std::vector<Aws::String> instanceClasses;
```

```
    Aws::String marker;
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest request;
        request.SetEngine(engine);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption> &options =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetOrderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption &option: options)
{
                const Aws::String &instanceClass = option.GetDBInstanceClass();
                if (instanceClass.find("micro") != std::string::npos) {
                    if (std::find(instanceClasses.begin(), instanceClasses.end(),
                                  instanceClass) ==
                        instanceClasses.end()) {
                        instanceClasses.push_back(instanceClass);
                    }
                }
            }
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << "The available micro DB instance classes for your database engine
are:"
              << std::endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < instanceClasses.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ": " << instanceClasses[i] << std::endl;
    }

    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange(
```

```
            "Which micro DB instance class do you want to use? ",
            1, static_cast<int>(instanceClasses.size()));
    dbInstanceClass = instanceClasses[choice - 1];
    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`ModifyDBParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ModifyDBParameterGroup`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetParameters(updateParameters);

        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.ModifyDBParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully modified."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::ModifyDBParameterGroup. "
```

```
                        << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                        << std::endl;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Modify DBParameter Group in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per C++

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless, con i relativi report.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API REST C++ che interroga dati Amazon Aurora Serverless e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Esempi di Amazon RDS Data Service con SDK for C++

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per C++ con Amazon RDS Data Service.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per C++

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless, con i relativi report.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API REST C++ che interroga dati Amazon Aurora Serverless e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Esempi di Amazon Rekognition con SDK for C++

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon AWS SDK per C++ Rekognition.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Buongiorno Amazon Rekognition

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come iniziare a usare Amazon Rekognition.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS rekognition)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_rekognition")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
```

```
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_rekognition.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file sorgente hello_rekognition.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/rekognition/RekognitionClient.h>
#include <aws/rekognition/model/ListCollectionsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Rekognition" starter application which initializes an Amazon
 Rekognition client and
 *  lists the Amazon Rekognition collections in the current account and region.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_rekognition'
 *
 */
```

```
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    //  Optional: change the log level for debugging.
    //  options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::Rekognition::RekognitionClient rekognitionClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::Rekognition::Model::ListCollectionsRequest request;
        Aws::Rekognition::Model::ListCollectionsOutcome outcome =
                rekognitionClient.ListCollections(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String>& collectionsIds =
 outcome.GetResult().GetCollectionIds();
            if (!collectionsIds.empty()) {
                std::cout << "collectionsIds: " << std::endl;
                for (auto &collectionId : collectionsIds) {
                    std::cout << "- " << collectionId << std::endl;
                }
            } else {
                std::cout << "No collections found" << std::endl;
            }
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error with ListCollections: " << outcome.GetError()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListCollectionssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`DetectLabels`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetectLabels`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Rilevamento delle etichette in un'immagine.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Detect instances of real-world entities within an image by using Amazon
 Rekognition
/*!
  \param imageBucket: The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket
 containing an image.
  \param imageKey: The Amazon S3 key of an image object.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Rekognition::detectLabels(const Aws::String &imageBucket,
                                       const Aws::String &imageKey,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::Rekognition::RekognitionClient rekognitionClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::Rekognition::Model::DetectLabelsRequest request;
    Aws::Rekognition::Model::S3Object s3Object;
    s3Object.SetBucket(imageBucket);
    s3Object.SetName(imageKey);

    Aws::Rekognition::Model::Image image;
    image.SetS3Object(s3Object);
```

```
    request.SetImage(image);

    const Aws::Rekognition::Model::DetectLabelsOutcome outcome =
 rekognitionClient.DetectLabels(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::Vector<Aws::Rekognition::Model::Label> &labels =
 outcome.GetResult().GetLabels();
        if (labels.empty()) {
            std::cout << "No labels detected" << std::endl;
        } else {
            for (const Aws::Rekognition::Model::Label &label: labels) {
                std::cout << label.GetName() << ": " << label.GetConfidence() <<
 std::endl;
            }
        }
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error while detecting labels: '"
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << "'" << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetectLabelsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per C++

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Esempi di Amazon S3 con SDK for C++

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon S3. AWS SDK per C++

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Amazon S3

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon S3.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS s3)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_s3")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you may
 need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.
```

```
    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_s3.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file origine hello_s3.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/s3/S3Client.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <aws/core/auth/AWSCredentialsProviderChain.h>
using namespace Aws;
using namespace Aws::Auth;

/*
 *  A "Hello S3" starter application which initializes an Amazon Simple Storage
 Service (Amazon S3) client
 *  and lists the Amazon S3 buckets in the selected region.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_s3'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
        // You don't normally have to test that you are authenticated. But the S3
 service permits anonymous requests, thus the s3Client will return "success" and 0
 buckets even if you are unauthenticated, which can be confusing to a new user.
        auto provider = Aws::MakeShared<DefaultAWSCredentialsProviderChain>("alloc-
tag");
        auto creds = provider->GetAWSCredentials();
        if (creds.IsEmpty()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed authentication" << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);
        auto outcome = s3Client.ListBuckets();

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed with error: " << outcome.GetError() << std::endl;
            result = 1;
        } else {
            std::cout << "Found " << outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets().size()
                      << " buckets\n";
            for (auto &bucket: outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets()) {
                std::cout << bucket.GetName() << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListBucketssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un bucket e carica un file in tale bucket.
- Scaricare un oggetto da un bucket.
- Copiare un oggetto in una sottocartella in un bucket.
- Elencare gli oggetti in un bucket.
- Elimina il bucket e tutti gli oggetti in esso contenuti.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
#include <iostream>
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/s3/S3Client.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/CopyObjectRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/CreateBucketRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/DeleteBucketRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/DeleteObjectRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/GetObjectRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/ListObjectsV2Request.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/PutObjectRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/BucketLocationConstraint.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/CreateBucketConfiguration.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/UUID.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/StringUtils.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/memory/stl/AWSAllocator.h>
#include <fstream>
#include "s3_examples.h"

namespace AwsDoc {
    namespace S3 {
```

```
        //! Delete an S3 bucket.
        /*!
          \param bucketName: The S3 bucket's name.
          \param client: An S3 client.
          \return bool: Function succeeded.
        */
        static bool
        deleteBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName, Aws::S3::S3Client &client);

        //! Delete an object in an S3 bucket.
        /*!
          \param bucketName: The S3 bucket's name.
          \param key: The key for the object in the S3 bucket.
          \param client: An S3 client.
          \return bool: Function succeeded.
         */
        static bool
        deleteObjectFromBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName, const Aws::String
 &key,
                               Aws::S3::S3Client &client);
    }
}


//! Scenario to create, copy, and delete S3 buckets and objects.
/*!
  \param bucketNamePrefix: A prefix for a bucket name.
  \param uploadFilePath: Path to file to upload to an Amazon S3 bucket.
  \param saveFilePath: Path for saving a downloaded S3 object.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::S3::S3_GettingStartedScenario(const Aws::String &bucketNamePrefix,
        const Aws::String &uploadFilePath,
                                           const Aws::String &saveFilePath,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {

    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    // Create a unique bucket name which is only temporary and will be deleted.
    // Format: <bucketNamePrefix> + "-" + lowercase UUID.
    Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
```

```
   Aws::String bucketName = bucketNamePrefix +
                            Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());

   // 1. Create a bucket.
   {
       Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketRequest request;
       request.SetBucket(bucketName);

       if (clientConfig.region != Aws::Region::US_EAST_1) {
           Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketConfiguration createBucketConfiguration;
           createBucketConfiguration.WithLocationConstraint(

Aws::S3::Model::BucketLocationConstraintMapper::GetBucketLocationConstraintForName(
                            clientConfig.region));
           request.WithCreateBucketConfiguration(createBucketConfiguration);
       }

       Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketOutcome outcome = client.CreateBucket(request);

       if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
           std::cerr << "Error: createBucket: " <<
                     err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
           return false;
       } else {
           std::cout << "Created the bucket, '" << bucketName <<
                     "', in the region, '" << clientConfig.region << "'." <<
std::endl;
       }
   }

   // 2. Upload a local file to the bucket.
   Aws::String key = "key-for-test";
   {
       Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectRequest request;
       request.SetBucket(bucketName);
       request.SetKey(key);

       std::shared_ptr<Aws::FStream> input_data =
               Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                             uploadFilePath,
                                             std::ios_base::in |
                                             std::ios_base::binary);
```

```
        if (!input_data->is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: unable to open file, '" << uploadFilePath << "'."
                      << std::endl;
            AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucket(bucketName, client);
            return false;
        }

        request.SetBody(input_data);

        Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectOutcome outcome =
                client.PutObject(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: putObject: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            AwsDoc::S3::deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, key, client);
            AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucket(bucketName, client);
            return false;
        } else {
            std::cout << "Added the object with the key, '" << key
                      << "', to the bucket, '"
                      << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    // 3. Download the object to a local file.
    {
        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectRequest request;
        request.SetBucket(bucketName);
        request.SetKey(key);

        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectOutcome outcome =
                client.GetObject(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
            std::cerr << "Error: getObject: " <<
                      err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
        } else {
            std::cout << "Downloaded the object with the key, '" << key
                      << "', in the bucket, '"
                      << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
```

```
        Aws::IOStream &ioStream = outcome.GetResultWithOwnership().
                GetBody();
        Aws::OFStream outStream(saveFilePath,
                                std::ios_base::out | std::ios_base::binary);
        if (!outStream.is_open()) {
            std::cout << "Error: unable to open file, '" << saveFilePath << "'."
                      << std::endl;
        } else {
            outStream << ioStream.rdbuf();
            std::cout << "Wrote the downloaded object to the file '"
                      << saveFilePath << "'." << std::endl;
        }
    }
}

// 4. Copy the object to a different "folder" in the bucket.
Aws::String copiedToKey = "test-folder/" + key;
{
    Aws::S3::Model::CopyObjectRequest request;
    request.WithBucket(bucketName)
            .WithKey(copiedToKey)
            .WithCopySource(bucketName + "/" + key);

    Aws::S3::Model::CopyObjectOutcome outcome =
            client.CopyObject(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: copyObject: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Copied the object with the key, '" << key
                  << "', to the key, '" << copiedToKey
                  << ", in the bucket, '" << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }
}

// 5. List objects in the bucket.
{
    Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Request request;
    request.WithBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::String continuationToken;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> allObjects;
```

```
        do {
            if (!continuationToken.empty()) {
                request.SetContinuationToken(continuationToken);
            }
            Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Outcome outcome = client.ListObjectsV2(
                    request);

            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error: ListObjects: " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                break;
            } else {
                Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> objects =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetContents();
                allObjects.insert(allObjects.end(), objects.begin(), objects.end());
                continuationToken = outcome.GetResult().GetContinuationToken();
            }
        } while (!continuationToken.empty());

        std::cout << allObjects.size() << " objects in the bucket, '" << bucketName
                  << "':" << std::endl;

        for (Aws::S3::Model::Object &object: allObjects) {
            std::cout << "     '" << object.GetKey() << "'" << std::endl;
        }
    }

    // 6. Delete all objects in the bucket.
    // All objects in the bucket must be deleted before deleting the bucket.
    AwsDoc::S3::deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, copiedToKey, client);
    AwsDoc::S3::deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, key, client);

    // 7. Delete the bucket.
    return AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucket(bucketName, client);
}

bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteObjectFromBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                        const Aws::String &key,
                                        Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(key);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectOutcome outcome =
```

```
            client.DeleteObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteObject: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Deleted the object with the key, '" << key
                  << "', from the bucket, '"
                  << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

bool
AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName, Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteBucket(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteBucket: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Deleted the bucket, '" << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per C++ .
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2

- PutObject

Azioni

`AbortMultipartUpload`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`AbortMultipartUpload`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Abort a multipart upload to an S3 bucket.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param uploadID: An upload ID string.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/

bool AwsDoc::S3::abortMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket,
                                      const Aws::String &key,
                                      const Aws::String &uploadID,
                                      const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::AbortMultipartUploadRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    request.SetUploadId(uploadID);

    Aws::S3::Model::AbortMultipartUploadOutcome outcome =
            client.AbortMultipartUpload(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Multipart upload aborted." << std::endl;
    } else {
```

```
        std::cerr << "Error aborting multipart upload: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AbortMultipartUploadconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`CompleteMultipartUpload`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CompleteMultipartUpload`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Complete a multipart upload to an S3 bucket.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param uploadID: An upload ID string.
    \param parts: A vector of CompleteParts.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome: The request outcome.
*/
Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome
 AwsDoc::S3::completeMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket,

 const Aws::String &key,

 const Aws::String &uploadID,

 const Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::CompletedPart> &parts,

 const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::CompletedMultipartUpload completedMultipartUpload;
```

```
    completedMultipartUpload.SetParts(parts);

    Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    request.SetUploadId(uploadID);
    request.SetMultipartUpload(completedMultipartUpload);

    Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome outcome =
            client.CompleteMultipartUpload(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error completing multipart upload: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CompleteMultipartUploadconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`CopyObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CopyObject`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::copyObject(const Aws::String &objectKey, const Aws::String
 &fromBucket, const Aws::String &toBucket,
                            const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::CopyObjectRequest request;

    request.WithCopySource(fromBucket + "/" + objectKey)
            .WithKey(objectKey)
            .WithBucket(toBucket);
```

```
    Aws::S3::Model::CopyObjectOutcome outcome = client.CopyObject(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: copyObject: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;

    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully copied " << objectKey << " from " << fromBucket
 <<
                  " to " << toBucket << "." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CopyObjectconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`CreateBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateBucket`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::createBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    if (clientConfig.region != "us-east-1") {
        Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketConfiguration createBucketConfig;
        createBucketConfig.SetLocationConstraint(

 Aws::S3::Model::BucketLocationConstraintMapper::GetBucketLocationConstraintForName(
```

```
                        clientConfig.region));
        request.SetCreateBucketConfiguration(createBucketConfig);
    }

    Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketOutcome outcome = client.CreateBucket(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: createBucket: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Created bucket " << bucketName <<
                  " in the specified AWS Region." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateBucketconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`CreateMultipartUpload`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateMultipartUpload`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Create a multipart upload.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return Aws::String: Upload ID or empty string if failed.
*/
Aws::String
AwsDoc::S3::createMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket, const Aws::String &key,
```

```
                                    Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm
 checksumAlgorithm,
                                    const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::CreateMultipartUploadRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);

    if (checksumAlgorithm != Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET) {
        request.SetChecksumAlgorithm(checksumAlgorithm);
    }

    Aws::S3::Model::CreateMultipartUploadOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateMultipartUpload(request);

    Aws::String uploadID;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        uploadID = outcome.GetResult().GetUploadId();
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating multipart upload: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return uploadID;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateMultipartUploadconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteBucket`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
```

```
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteBucket(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteBucket: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "The bucket was deleted" << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteBucketconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteBucketPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteBucketPolicy`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucketPolicy(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                    const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketPolicyRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
```

```
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketPolicyOutcome outcome =
 client.DeleteBucketPolicy(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteBucketPolicy: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Policy was deleted from the bucket." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteBucketPolicyconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteBucketWebsite`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteBucketWebsite`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucketWebsite(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                     const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketWebsiteRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketWebsiteOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteBucketWebsite(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto err = outcome.GetError();
```

```
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteBucketWebsite: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Website configuration was removed." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteBucketWebsiteconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteObject`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteObject(const Aws::String &objectKey,
                              const Aws::String &fromBucket,
                              const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectRequest request;

    request.WithKey(objectKey)
            .WithBucket(fromBucket);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: deleteObject: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted the object." << std::endl;
```

```
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteObjectconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteObjects`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteObjects`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::deleteObjects(const std::vector<Aws::String> &objectKeys,
                               const Aws::String &fromBucket,
                               const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectsRequest request;

    Aws::S3::Model::Delete deleteObject;
    for (const Aws::String &objectKey: objectKeys) {

 deleteObject.AddObjects(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectIdentifier().WithKey(objectKey));
    }

    request.SetDelete(deleteObject);
    request.SetBucket(fromBucket);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectsOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteObjects(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error deleting objects. " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted the objects.";
        for (size_t i = 0; i < objectKeys.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << objectKeys[i];
            if (i < objectKeys.size() - 1) {
                std::cout << ", ";
            }
        }

        std::cout << " from bucket " << fromBucket << "." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteObjectsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`GetBucketAcl`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetBucketAcl`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::getBucketAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketAclRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketAclOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.GetBucketAcl(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
```

```
        std::cerr << "Error: getBucketAcl: "
                  << err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
    } else {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> grants =
                outcome.GetResult().GetGrants();

        for (auto it = grants.begin(); it != grants.end(); it++) {
            Aws::S3::Model::Grant grant = *it;
            Aws::S3::Model::Grantee grantee = grant.GetGrantee();

            std::cout << "For bucket " << bucketName << ": "
                      << std::endl << std::endl;

            if (grantee.TypeHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Type:          "
                          << getGranteeTypeString(grantee.GetType()) << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.DisplayNameHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Display name:  "
                          << grantee.GetDisplayName() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.EmailAddressHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Email address: "
                          << grantee.GetEmailAddress() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.IDHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "ID:            "
                          << grantee.GetID() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.URIHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "URI:           "
                          << grantee.GetURI() << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << "Permission:    " <<
                      getPermissionString(grant.GetPermission()) <<
                      std::endl << std::endl;
        }
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable string.
/*!
 \param type: Type enumeration.
 \return String: Human-readable string.
*/

Aws::String getGranteeTypeString(const Aws::S3::Model::Type &type) {
    switch (type) {
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail:
            return "Email address of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser:
            return "Canonical user ID of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group:
            return "Predefined Amazon S3 group";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET:
            return "Not set";
        default:
            return "Type unknown";
    }
}

//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable string.
/*!
 \param permission: Permission enumeration.
 \return String: Human-readable string.
*/

Aws::String getPermissionString(const Aws::S3::Model::Permission &permission) {
    switch (permission) {
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL:
            return "Can list objects in this bucket, create/overwrite/delete "
                   "objects in this bucket, and read/write this "
                   "bucket's permissions";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET:
            return "Permission not set";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ:
            return "Can list objects in this bucket";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP:
            return "Can read this bucket's permissions";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE:
```

```
            return "Can create, overwrite, and delete objects in this bucket";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP:
            return "Can write this bucket's permissions";
        default:
            return "Permission unknown";
    }

    return "Permission unknown";
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetBucketAclconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`GetBucketPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetBucketPolicy`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::getBucketPolicy(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                 const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketPolicyRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketPolicyOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.GetBucketPolicy(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: getBucketPolicy: "
                  << err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
```

```
    } else {
        Aws::StringStream policy_stream;
        Aws::String line;

        outcome.GetResult().GetPolicy() >> line;
        policy_stream << line;

        std::cout << "Retrieve the policy for bucket '" << bucketName << "':\n\n" <<
                  policy_stream.str() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetBucketPolicyconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`GetBucketWebsite`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetBucketWebsite`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::getWebsiteConfig(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                  const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketWebsiteRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketWebsiteOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.GetBucketWebsite(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
```

```
        std::cerr << "Error: GetBucketWebsite: "
                  << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketWebsiteResult websiteResult = outcome.GetResult();

        std::cout << "Success: GetBucketWebsite: "
                  << std::endl << std::endl
                  << "For bucket '" << bucketName << "':"
                  << std::endl
                  << "Index page : "
                  << websiteResult.GetIndexDocument().GetSuffix()
                  << std::endl
                  << "Error page: "
                  << websiteResult.GetErrorDocument().GetKey()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetBucketWebsiteconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`GetObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetObject`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::getObject(const Aws::String &objectKey,
                           const Aws::String &fromBucket,
                           const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectRequest request;
```

```
    request.SetBucket(fromBucket);
    request.SetKey(objectKey);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectOutcome outcome =
            client.GetObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: getObject: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully retrieved '" << objectKey << "' from '"
                  << fromBucket << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetObjectconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`GetObjectAcl`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetObjectAcl`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::getObjectAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::String &objectKey,
                              const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAclRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(objectKey);
```

```
    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAclOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.GetObjectAcl(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: getObjectAcl: "
                  << err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
    } else {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> grants =
                outcome.GetResult().GetGrants();

        for (auto it = grants.begin(); it != grants.end(); it++) {
            std::cout << "For object " << objectKey << ": "
                      << std::endl << std::endl;

            Aws::S3::Model::Grant grant = *it;
            Aws::S3::Model::Grantee grantee = grant.GetGrantee();

            if (grantee.TypeHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Type:          "
                          << getGranteeTypeString(grantee.GetType()) << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.DisplayNameHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Display name:  "
                          << grantee.GetDisplayName() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.EmailAddressHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Email address: "
                          << grantee.GetEmailAddress() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.IDHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "ID:            "
                          << grantee.GetID() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.URIHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "URI:           "
                          << grantee.GetURI() << std::endl;
            }
```

```
            std::cout << "Permission:    " <<
                      getPermissionString(grant.GetPermission()) <<
                      std::endl << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable string.
/*!
 \param type: Type enumeration.
 \return String: Human-readable string
*/
Aws::String getGranteeTypeString(const Aws::S3::Model::Type &type) {
    switch (type) {
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail:
            return "Email address of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser:
            return "Canonical user ID of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group:
            return "Predefined Amazon S3 group";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET:
            return "Not set";
        default:
            return "Type unknown";
    }
}

//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable string.
/*!
 \param permission: Permission enumeration.
 \return String: Human-readable string
*/
Aws::String getPermissionString(const Aws::S3::Model::Permission &permission) {
    switch (permission) {
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL:
            return "Can read this object's data and its metadata, "
                   "and read/write this object's permissions";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET:
            return "Permission not set";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ:
            return "Can read this object's data and its metadata";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP:
```

```
            return "Can read this object's permissions";
            // case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE // Not applicable.
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP:
            return "Can write this object's permissions";
        default:
            return "Permission unknown";
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetObjectAclconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`GetObjectAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetObjectAttributes`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// ! Routine which retrieves the hash value of an object stored in an S3 bucket.
/*!
   \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object is stored.
   \param key: The unique identifier (key) of the object within the S3 bucket.
   \param hashMethod: The hashing algorithm used to calculate the hash value of the
 object.
   \param[out] hashData: The retrieved hash.
   \param[out] partHashes: The part hashes if available.
   \param client: The S3 client instance used to retrieve the object.
   \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::retrieveObjectHash(const Aws::String &bucket, const Aws::String
 &key,
                                    AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                    Aws::String &hashData,
                                    std::vector<Aws::String> *partHashes,
                                    const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
```

```
    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);

    if (hashMethod == MD5) {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes::ETag);
        request.SetObjectAttributes(attributes);

        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesOutcome outcome =
 client.GetObjectAttributes(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            hashData = result.GetETag();
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error retrieving object etag attributes." <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } else { // hashMethod != MD5
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes::Checksum);
        request.SetObjectAttributes(attributes);

        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesOutcome outcome =
 client.GetObjectAttributes(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            switch (hashMethod) {
                case AwsDoc::S3::DEFAULT: // NOLINT(*-branch-clone)
                    break;  // Default is not supported.
#pragma clang diagnostic push
#pragma ide diagnostic ignored "UnreachableCode"
                case AwsDoc::S3::MD5:
                    break;  // MD5 is not supported.
#pragma clang diagnostic pop
                case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumSHA1();
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
```

```
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumSHA256();
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumCRC32();
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumCRC32C();
                    break;
                default:
                    std::cerr << "Unknown hash method." << std::endl;
                    return false;
            }
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error retrieving object checksum attributes." <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (nullptr != partHashes) {
            attributes.clear();
            attributes.push_back(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes::ObjectParts);
            request.SetObjectAttributes(attributes);
            outcome = client.GetObjectAttributes(request);
            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectPart> parts =
result.GetObjectParts().GetParts();
                for (const Aws::S3::Model::ObjectPart &part: parts) {
                    switch (hashMethod) {
                        case AwsDoc::S3::DEFAULT: // Default is not supported.
NOLINT(*-branch-clone)
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::MD5: // MD5 is not supported.
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumSHA1());
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumSHA256());
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumCRC32());
                            break;
```

```
                        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumCRC32C());
                            break;
                        default:
                            std::cerr << "Unknown hash method." << std::endl;
                            return false;
                    }
                }
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error retrieving object attributes for object parts."
 <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetObjectAttributesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`ListBuckets`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListBuckets`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::listBuckets(const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    auto outcome = client.ListBuckets();

    bool result = true;
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
        std::cerr << "Failed with error: " << outcome.GetError() << std::endl;
        result = false;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Found " << outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets().size() << "
 buckets\n";
        for (auto &&b: outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets()) {
            std::cout << b.GetName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListBucketsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`ListObjectsV2`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListObjectsV2`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::listObjects(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                             Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &keysResult,
                             const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Request request;
    request.WithBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::String continuationToken; // Used for pagination.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> allObjects;

    do {
        if (!continuationToken.empty()) {
```

```
            request.SetContinuationToken(continuationToken);
        }

        auto outcome = s3Client.ListObjectsV2(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: listObjects: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        } else {
            Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> objects =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetContents();

            allObjects.insert(allObjects.end(), objects.begin(), objects.end());
            continuationToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextContinuationToken();
        }
    } while (!continuationToken.empty());

    std::cout << allObjects.size() << " object(s) found:" << std::endl;

    for (const auto &object: allObjects) {
        std::cout << "  " << object.GetKey() << std::endl;
        keysResult.push_back(object.GetKey());
    }

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListObjectsversione V2 in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`PutBucketAcl`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutBucketAcl`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::putBucketAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName, const Aws::String
 &ownerID,
                              const Aws::String &granteePermission,
                              const Aws::String &granteeType, const Aws::String
 &granteeID,
                              const Aws::String &granteeEmailAddress,
                              const Aws::String &granteeURI, const
 Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::Owner owner;
    owner.SetID(ownerID);

    Aws::S3::Model::Grantee grantee;
    grantee.SetType(setGranteeType(granteeType));

    if (!granteeEmailAddress.empty()) {
        grantee.SetEmailAddress(granteeEmailAddress);
    }

    if (!granteeID.empty()) {
        grantee.SetID(granteeID);
    }

    if (!granteeURI.empty()) {
        grantee.SetURI(granteeURI);
    }

    Aws::S3::Model::Grant grant;
    grant.SetGrantee(grantee);
    grant.SetPermission(setGranteePermission(granteePermission));

    Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> grants;
    grants.push_back(grant);

    Aws::S3::Model::AccessControlPolicy acp;
    acp.SetOwner(owner);
    acp.SetGrants(grants);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketAclRequest request;
    request.SetAccessControlPolicy(acp);
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
```

```
    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketAclOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.PutBucketAcl(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &error = outcome.GetError();

        std::cerr << "Error: putBucketAcl: " << error.GetExceptionName()
                  << " - " << error.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully added an ACL to the bucket '" << bucketName
                  << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which converts a human-readable string to a built-in type enumeration.
/*!
 \param access: Human readable string.
 \return Permission: A Permission enum.
*/

Aws::S3::Model::Permission setGranteePermission(const Aws::String &access) {
    if (access == "FULL_CONTROL")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL;
    if (access == "WRITE")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE;
    if (access == "READ")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ;
    if (access == "WRITE_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP;
    if (access == "READ_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP;
    return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET;
}

//! Routine which converts a human-readable string to a built-in type enumeration.
/*!
 \param type: Human readable string.
 \return Type: Type enumeration
*/

Aws::S3::Model::Type setGranteeType(const Aws::String &type) {
    if (type == "Amazon customer by email")
```

```
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail;
    if (type == "Canonical user")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser;
    if (type == "Group")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group;
    return Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutBucketAclconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`PutBucketPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutBucketPolicy`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::putBucketPolicy(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                 const Aws::String &policyBody,
                                 const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::StringStream> request_body =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::StringStream>("");
    *request_body << policyBody;

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketPolicyRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetBody(request_body);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketPolicyOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.PutBucketPolicy(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: putBucketPolicy: "
```

```
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Set the following policy body for the bucket '" <<
                  bucketName << "':" << std::endl << std::endl;
        std::cout << policyBody << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}


//! Build a policy JSON string.
/*!
  \param userArn: Aws user Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
      For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
reference_identifiers.html#identifiers-arns.
  \param bucketName: Name of a bucket.
  \return String: Policy as JSON string.
*/

Aws::String getPolicyString(const Aws::String &userArn,
                            const Aws::String &bucketName) {
    return
            "{\n"
            "   \"Version\":\"2012-10-17\",\n"
            "   \"Statement\":[\n"
            "       {\n"
            "           \"Sid\": \"1\",\n"
            "           \"Effect\": \"Allow\",\n"
            "           \"Principal\": {\n"
            "               \"AWS\": \""
            + userArn +
            "\"\n""           },\n"
            "           \"Action\": [ \"s3:getObject\" ],\n"
            "           \"Resource\": [ \"arn:aws:s3:::"
            + bucketName +
            "/*\" ]\n"
            "       }\n"
            "   ]\n"
            "}";
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutBucketPolicyconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`PutBucketWebsite`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutBucketWebsite`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::putWebsiteConfig(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                  const Aws::String &indexPage, const Aws::String
 &errorPage,
                                  const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::IndexDocument indexDocument;
    indexDocument.SetSuffix(indexPage);

    Aws::S3::Model::ErrorDocument errorDocument;
    errorDocument.SetKey(errorPage);

    Aws::S3::Model::WebsiteConfiguration websiteConfiguration;
    websiteConfiguration.SetIndexDocument(indexDocument);
    websiteConfiguration.SetErrorDocument(errorDocument);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketWebsiteRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetWebsiteConfiguration(websiteConfiguration);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketWebsiteOutcome outcome =
            client.PutBucketWebsite(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: PutBucketWebsite: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Success: Set website configuration for bucket '"
                  << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutBucketWebsiteconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`PutObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutObject`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::putObject(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                           const Aws::String &fileName,
                           const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    //We are using the name of the file as the key for the object in the bucket.
    //However, this is just a string and can be set according to your retrieval
 needs.
    request.SetKey(fileName);

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> inputData =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                          fileName.c_str(),
                                          std::ios_base::in |
 std::ios_base::binary);

    if (!*inputData) {
        std::cerr << "Error unable to read file " << fileName << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
```

```
    request.SetBody(inputData);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.PutObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: putObject: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Added object '" << fileName << "' to bucket '"
                  << bucketName << "'.";
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutObjectconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`PutObjectAcl`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutObjectAcl`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::putObjectAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName, const Aws::String
 &objectKey, const Aws::String &ownerID,
                              const Aws::String &granteePermission, const
 Aws::String &granteeType,
                              const Aws::String &granteeID, const Aws::String
 &granteeEmailAddress,
                              const Aws::String &granteeURI, const
 Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::Owner owner;
```

```
    owner.SetID(ownerID);

    Aws::S3::Model::Grantee grantee;
    grantee.SetType(setGranteeType(granteeType));

    if (!granteeEmailAddress.empty()) {
        grantee.SetEmailAddress(granteeEmailAddress);
    }

    if (!granteeID.empty()) {
        grantee.SetID(granteeID);
    }

    if (!granteeURI.empty()) {
        grantee.SetURI(granteeURI);
    }

    Aws::S3::Model::Grant grant;
    grant.SetGrantee(grantee);
    grant.SetPermission(setGranteePermission(granteePermission));

    Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> grants;
    grants.push_back(grant);

    Aws::S3::Model::AccessControlPolicy acp;
    acp.SetOwner(owner);
    acp.SetGrants(grants);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectAclRequest request;
    request.SetAccessControlPolicy(acp);
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(objectKey);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectAclOutcome outcome =
            s3Client.PutObjectAcl(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto error = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: putObjectAcl: " << error.GetExceptionName()
                  << " - " << error.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cout << "Successfully added an ACL to the object '" << objectKey
                  << "' in the bucket '" << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which converts a human-readable string to a built-in type enumeration.
/*!
 \param access: Human readable string.
 \return Permission: Permission enumeration.
*/
Aws::S3::Model::Permission setGranteePermission(const Aws::String &access) {
    if (access == "FULL_CONTROL")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL;
    if (access == "WRITE")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE;
    if (access == "READ")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ;
    if (access == "WRITE_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP;
    if (access == "READ_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP;
    return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET;
}

//! Routine which converts a human-readable string to a built-in type enumeration.
/*!
 \param type: Human readable string.
 \return Type: Type enumeration.
*/
Aws::S3::Model::Type setGranteeType(const Aws::String &type) {
    if (type == "Amazon customer by email")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail;
    if (type == "Canonical user")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser;
    if (type == "Group")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group;
    return Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutObjectAclconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`UploadPart`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UploadPart`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Upload a part to an S3 bucket.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param uploadID: An upload ID string.
    \param partNumber:
    \param checksumAlgorithm: Checksum algorithm, ignored when NOT_SET.
    \param calculatedHash: A data integrity hash to set, depending on the checksum
 algorithm,
                           ignored when it is an empty string.
    \param body: An shared_ptr IOStream of the data to be uploaded.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return UploadPartOutcome: The outcome.
*/

Aws::S3::Model::UploadPartOutcome AwsDoc::S3::uploadPart(const Aws::String &bucket,
                                                         const Aws::String &key,
                                                         const Aws::String
 &uploadID,
                                                         int partNumber,

 Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm checksumAlgorithm,
                                                         const Aws::String
 &calculatedHash,
                                                         const
 std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> &body,
                                                         const Aws::S3::S3Client
 &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::UploadPartRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
```

```
    request.SetUploadId(uploadID);
    request.SetPartNumber(partNumber);
    if (checksumAlgorithm != Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET) {
        request.SetChecksumAlgorithm(checksumAlgorithm);
    }
    request.SetBody(body);

    if (!calculatedHash.empty()) {
        switch (checksumAlgorithm) {
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET:
                request.SetContentMD5(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::CRC32:
                request.SetChecksumCRC32(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::CRC32C:
                request.SetChecksumCRC32C(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::SHA1:
                request.SetChecksumSHA1(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::SHA256:
                request.SetChecksumSHA256(calculatedHash);
                break;
        }
    }

    return client.UploadPart(request);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UploadPartconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un URL prefirmato

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un URL predefinito per Amazon S3 e caricare un oggetto.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Genera un URL prefirmato per scaricare un oggetto.

```
//! Routine which demonstrates creating a pre-signed URL to download an object from
 an
//! Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/*!
  \param bucketName: Name of the bucket.
  \param key: Name of an object key.
  \param expirationSeconds: Expiration in seconds for pre-signed URL.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return Aws::String: A pre-signed URL.
*/
Aws::String AwsDoc::S3::generatePreSignedGetObjectUrl(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                                      const Aws::String &key,
                                                      uint64_t expirationSeconds,
                                                      const
 Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    return client.GeneratePresignedUrl(bucketName, key,
 Aws::Http::HttpMethod::HTTP_GET,
                                       expirationSeconds);
}
```

Scarica usando libcurl.

```
static size_t myCurlWriteBack(char *buffer, size_t size, size_t nitems, void
 *userdata) {
    Aws::StringStream *str = (Aws::StringStream *) userdata;

    if (nitems > 0) {
        str->write(buffer, size * nitems);
    }
    return size * nitems;
```

```
}

//! Utility routine to test getObject with a pre-signed URL.
/*!
  \param presignedURL: A pre-signed URL to get an object from a bucket.
  \param resultString: A string to hold the result.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::getObjectWithPresignedObjectUrl(const Aws::String &presignedURL,
                                                 Aws::String &resultString) {
    CURL *curl = curl_easy_init();
    CURLcode result;

    std::stringstream outWriteString;

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_WRITEDATA, &outWriteString);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_WRITEDATA " << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_WRITEFUNCTION, myCurlWriteBack);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_WRITEFUNCTION" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_URL, presignedURL.c_str());

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_URL" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_perform(curl);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to perform CURL request" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    resultString = outWriteString.str();
```

```
    if (resultString.find("<?xml") == 0) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get object, response:\n" << resultString <<
 std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return true;
}
```

Genera un URL prefirmato per caricare un oggetto.

```
//! Routine which demonstrates creating a pre-signed URL to upload an object to an
//! Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/*!
  \param bucketName: Name of the bucket.
  \param key: Name of an object key.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return Aws::String: A pre-signed URL.
*/
Aws::String AwsDoc::S3::generatePreSignedPutObjectUrl(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                                      const Aws::String &key,
                                                      uint64_t expirationSeconds,
                                                      const
 Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    return client.GeneratePresignedUrl(bucketName, key,
 Aws::Http::HttpMethod::HTTP_PUT,
                                       expirationSeconds);
}
```

Carica usando libcurl.

```
static size_t myCurlReadBack(char *buffer, size_t size, size_t nitems, void
 *userdata) {
    Aws::StringStream *str = (Aws::StringStream *) userdata;

    str->read(buffer, size * nitems);

    return str->gcount();
}
```

```
static size_t myCurlWriteBack(char *buffer, size_t size, size_t nitems, void
 *userdata) {
    Aws::StringStream *str = (Aws::StringStream *) userdata;

    if (nitems > 0) {
        str->write(buffer, size * nitems);
    }
    return size * nitems;
}

//! Utility routine to test putObject with a pre-signed URL.
/*!
  \param presignedURL: A pre-signed URL to put an object in a bucket.
  \param data: Body of the putObject request.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::PutStringWithPresignedObjectURL(const Aws::String &presignedURL,
                                                 const Aws::String &data) {
    CURL *curl = curl_easy_init();
    CURLcode result;

    Aws::StringStream readStringStream;
    readStringStream << data;
    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_READFUNCTION, myCurlReadBack);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_READFUNCTION" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_READDATA, &readStringStream);
    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_READDATA" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_INFILESIZE_LARGE,
                              (curl_off_t) data.size());

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_INFILESIZE_LARGE" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
```

```
    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_WRITEFUNCTION, myCurlWriteBack);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_WRITEFUNCTION" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    std::stringstream outWriteString;

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_WRITEDATA, &outWriteString);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_WRITEDATA " << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_URL, presignedURL.c_str());

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_URL" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_UPLOAD, 1L);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_PUT" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_perform(curl);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to perform CURL request" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    std::string outString = outWriteString.str();
    if (outString.empty()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully put object." << std::endl;
        return true;
    } else {
        std::cout << "A server error was encountered, output:\n" << outString
```

```
                    << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
}
```

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per C++

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Lavora con l'integrità degli oggetti di Amazon S3

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare le funzionalità di integrità degli oggetti di S3.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le caratteristiche di integrità degli oggetti di Amazon S3.

```
//! Routine which runs the S3 object integrity workflow.
/*!
   \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
   \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::s3ObjectIntegrityWorkflow(
        const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    /*
     * Create a large file to be used for multipart uploads.
     */
    if (!createLargeFileIfNotExists()) {
        std::cerr << "Workflow exiting because large file creation failed." <<
 std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    Aws::String bucketName = TEST_BUCKET_PREFIX;
    bucketName += Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
    bucketName = Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(bucketName.c_str());

    bucketName.resize(std::min(bucketName.size(), MAX_BUCKET_NAME_LENGTH));

    introductoryExplanations(bucketName);

    if (!AwsDoc::S3::createBucket(bucketName, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Workflow exiting because bucket creation failed." <<
 std::endl;
        return false;
    }
```

```
   Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration s3ClientConfiguration(clientConfiguration);
   std::shared_ptr<Aws::S3::S3Client> client =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::S3::S3Client>("S3Client", s3ClientConfiguration);

   printAsterisksLine();
   std::cout << "Choose from one of the following checksum algorithms."
             << std::endl;

   for (HASH_METHOD hashMethod = DEFAULT; hashMethod <= SHA256; ++hashMethod) {
       std::cout << "  " << hashMethod << " - " << stringForHashMethod(hashMethod)
                 << std::endl;
   }

   HASH_METHOD chosenHashMethod = askQuestionForIntRange("Enter an index: ",
DEFAULT,
                                                         SHA256);


   gUseCalculatedChecksum = !askYesNoQuestion(
           "Let the SDK calculate the checksum for you? (y/n) ");

   printAsterisksLine();

   std::cout << "The workflow will now upload a file using PutObject."
             << std::endl;
   std::cout << "Object integrity will be verified using the "
             << stringForHashMethod(chosenHashMethod) << " algorithm."
             << std::endl;
   if (gUseCalculatedChecksum) {
       std::cout
               << "A checksum computed by this workflow will be used for object
integrity verification,"
               << std::endl;
       std::cout << "except for the TransferManager upload." << std::endl;
   } else {
       std::cout
               << "A checksum computed by the SDK will be used for object integrity
verification."
               << std::endl;
   }

   pressEnterToContinue();
   printAsterisksLine();
```

```
    std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> inputData =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                          TEST_FILE,
                                          std::ios_base::in |
                                          std::ios_base::binary);

    if (!*inputData) {
        std::cerr << "Error unable to read file " << TEST_FILE << std::endl;
        cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    Hasher hasher;
    HASH_METHOD putObjectHashMethod = chosenHashMethod;
    if (putObjectHashMethod == DEFAULT) {
        putObjectHashMethod = MD5; // MD5 is the default hash method for PutObject.

        std::cout << "The default checksum algorithm for PutObject is "
                  << stringForHashMethod(putObjectHashMethod)
                  << std::endl;
    }

    // Demonstrate in code how the hash is computed.
    if (!hasher.calculateObjectHash(*inputData, putObjectHashMethod)) {
        std::cerr << "Error calculating hash for file " << TEST_FILE << std::endl;
        cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
    Aws::String key = stringForHashMethod(putObjectHashMethod);
    key += "_";
    key += TEST_FILE_KEY;
    Aws::String localHash = hasher.getBase64HashString();

    // Upload the object with PutObject
    if (!putObjectWithHash(bucketName, key, localHash, putObjectHashMethod,
                           inputData, chosenHashMethod == DEFAULT,
                           *client)) {
        std::cerr << "Error putting file " << TEST_FILE << " to bucket "
                  << bucketName << " with key " << key << std::endl;
        cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    Aws::String retrievedHash;
```

```
    if (!retrieveObjectHash(bucketName, key,
                            putObjectHashMethod, retrievedHash,
                            nullptr, *client)) {
        std::cerr << "Error getting file " << TEST_FILE << " from bucket "
                  << bucketName << " with key " << key << std::endl;
        cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    explainPutObjectResults();
    verifyHashingResults(retrievedHash, hasher,
                         "PutObject upload", putObjectHashMethod);


    printAsterisksLine();
    pressEnterToContinue();

    key = "tr_";
    key += stringForHashMethod(chosenHashMethod) + "_" + MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE;

    introductoryTransferManagerUploadExplanations(key);

    HASH_METHOD transferManagerHashMethod = chosenHashMethod;
    if (transferManagerHashMethod == DEFAULT) {
        transferManagerHashMethod = CRC32;  // The default hash method for the
TransferManager is CRC32.

        std::cout << "The default checksum algorithm for TransferManager is "
                  << stringForHashMethod(transferManagerHashMethod)
                  << std::endl;
    }

    // Upload the large file using the transfer manager.
    if (!doTransferManagerUpload(bucketName, key, transferManagerHashMethod,
chosenHashMethod == DEFAULT,
                                 client)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because of an error in doTransferManagerUpload." <<
std::endl;
        cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    std::vector<Aws::String> retrievedTransferManagerPartHashes;
    Aws::String retrievedTransferManagerFinalHash;
```

```
   // Retrieve all the hashes for the TransferManager upload.
   if (!retrieveObjectHash(bucketName, key,
                           transferManagerHashMethod,
                           retrievedTransferManagerFinalHash,
                           &retrievedTransferManagerPartHashes, *client)) {
       std::cerr << "Exiting because of an error in retrieveObjectHash for
TransferManager." << std::endl;
       cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }

   AwsDoc::S3::Hasher locallyCalculatedFinalHash;
   std::vector<Aws::String> locallyCalculatedPartHashes;

   // Calculate the hashes locally to demonstrate how TransferManager hashes are
computed.
   if (!calculatePartHashesForFile(transferManagerHashMethod, MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE,
                                   UPLOAD_BUFFER_SIZE,
                                   locallyCalculatedFinalHash,
                                   locallyCalculatedPartHashes)) {
       std::cerr << "Exiting because of an error in calculatePartHashesForFile." <<
std::endl;
       cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }

   verifyHashingResults(retrievedTransferManagerFinalHash,
                        locallyCalculatedFinalHash, "TransferManager upload",
                        transferManagerHashMethod,
                        retrievedTransferManagerPartHashes,
                        locallyCalculatedPartHashes);

   printAsterisksLine();

   key = "mp_";
   key += stringForHashMethod(chosenHashMethod) + "_" + MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE;

   multiPartUploadExplanations(key, chosenHashMethod);

   pressEnterToContinue();

   std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> largeFileInputData =
           Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
```

```
                                        MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE,
                                        std::ios_base::in |
                                        std::ios_base::binary);

    if (!largeFileInputData->good()) {
        std::cerr << "Error unable to read file " << TEST_FILE << std::endl;
        cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    HASH_METHOD multipartUploadHashMethod = chosenHashMethod;
    if (multipartUploadHashMethod == DEFAULT) {
        multipartUploadHashMethod = MD5;  // The default hash method for multipart
uploads is MD5.

        std::cout << "The default checksum algorithm for multipart upload is "
                  << stringForHashMethod(putObjectHashMethod)
                  << std::endl;
    }

    AwsDoc::S3::Hasher hashData;
    std::vector<Aws::String> partHashes;

    if (!doMultipartUpload(bucketName, key,
                           multipartUploadHashMethod,
                           largeFileInputData, chosenHashMethod == DEFAULT,
                           hashData,
                           partHashes,
                           *client)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because of an error in doMultipartUpload." <<
std::endl;
        cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    std::cout << "Finished multipart upload of with hash method " <<
              stringForHashMethod(multipartUploadHashMethod) << std::endl;

    std::cout << "Now we will retrieve the checksums from the server." << std::endl;

    retrievedHash.clear();
    std::vector<Aws::String> retrievedPartHashes;
    if (!retrieveObjectHash(bucketName, key,
                            multipartUploadHashMethod,
```

```
                            retrievedHash, &retrievedPartHashes, *client)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because of an error in retrieveObjectHash for
 multipart." << std::endl;
        cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    verifyHashingResults(retrievedHash, hashData, "MultiPart upload",
                         multipartUploadHashMethod,
                         retrievedPartHashes, partHashes);

    printAsterisksLine();

    if (askYesNoQuestion("Would you like to delete the resources created in this
 workflow? (y/n)")) {
        return cleanUp(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
    } else {
        std::cout << "The bucket " << bucketName << " was not deleted." <<
 std::endl;
        return true;
    }
}

//! Routine which uploads an object to an S3 bucket with different object integrity
 hashing methods.
/*!
   \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
   \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
   \param hashData: The hash value that will be associated with the uploaded object.
   \param hashMethod: The hashing algorithm to use when calculating the hash value.
   \param body: The data content of the object being uploaded.
   \param useDefaultHashMethod: A flag indicating whether to use the default hash
 method or the one specified in the hashMethod parameter.
   \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
   \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::putObjectWithHash(const Aws::String &bucket, const Aws::String
 &key,
                                   const Aws::String &hashData,
                                   AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                   const std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> &body,
                                   bool useDefaultHashMethod,
                                   const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectRequest request;
```

```
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    if (!useDefaultHashMethod) {
        if (hashMethod != MD5) {

 request.SetChecksumAlgorithm(getChecksumAlgorithmForHashMethod(hashMethod));
        }
    }

    if (gUseCalculatedChecksum) {
        switch (hashMethod) {
            case AwsDoc::S3::MD5:
                request.SetContentMD5(hashData);
                break;
            case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
                request.SetChecksumSHA1(hashData);
                break;
            case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
                request.SetChecksumSHA256(hashData);
                break;
            case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
                request.SetChecksumCRC32(hashData);
                break;
            case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
                request.SetChecksumCRC32C(hashData);
                break;
            default:
                std::cerr << "Unknown hash method." << std::endl;
                return false;
        }
    }
    request.SetBody(body);
    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectOutcome outcome = client.PutObject(request);
    body->seekg(0, body->beg);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Object successfully uploaded." << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error uploading object." <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

```
// ! Routine which retrieves the hash value of an object stored in an S3 bucket.
/*!
   \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object is stored.
   \param key: The unique identifier (key) of the object within the S3 bucket.
   \param hashMethod: The hashing algorithm used to calculate the hash value of the
 object.
   \param[out] hashData: The retrieved hash.
   \param[out] partHashes: The part hashes if available.
   \param client: The S3 client instance used to retrieve the object.
   \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::retrieveObjectHash(const Aws::String &bucket, const Aws::String
 &key,
                                    AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                    Aws::String &hashData,
                                    std::vector<Aws::String> *partHashes,
                                    const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);

    if (hashMethod == MD5) {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes::ETag);
        request.SetObjectAttributes(attributes);

        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesOutcome outcome =
 client.GetObjectAttributes(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            hashData = result.GetETag();
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error retrieving object etag attributes." <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } else { // hashMethod != MD5
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes::Checksum);
        request.SetObjectAttributes(attributes);
```

```
        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesOutcome outcome =
 client.GetObjectAttributes(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            switch (hashMethod) {
                case AwsDoc::S3::DEFAULT: // NOLINT(*-branch-clone)
                    break;  // Default is not supported.
#pragma clang diagnostic push
#pragma ide diagnostic ignored "UnreachableCode"
                case AwsDoc::S3::MD5:
                    break;  // MD5 is not supported.
#pragma clang diagnostic pop
                case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumSHA1();
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumSHA256();
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumCRC32();
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
                    hashData = result.GetChecksum().GetChecksumCRC32C();
                    break;
                default:
                    std::cerr << "Unknown hash method." << std::endl;
                    return false;
            }
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error retrieving object checksum attributes." <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (nullptr != partHashes) {
            attributes.clear();
            attributes.push_back(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectAttributes::ObjectParts);
            request.SetObjectAttributes(attributes);
            outcome = client.GetObjectAttributes(request);
            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAttributesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
```

```
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectPart> parts =
 result.GetObjectParts().GetParts();
                for (const Aws::S3::Model::ObjectPart &part: parts) {
                    switch (hashMethod) {
                        case AwsDoc::S3::DEFAULT: // Default is not supported.
 NOLINT(*-branch-clone)
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::MD5: // MD5 is not supported.
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumSHA1());
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumSHA256());
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumCRC32());
                            break;
                        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
                            partHashes->push_back(part.GetChecksumCRC32C());
                            break;
                        default:
                            std::cerr << "Unknown hash method." << std::endl;
                            return false;
                    }
                }
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error retrieving object attributes for object parts."
 <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    return true;
}

//! Verifies the hashing results between the retrieved and local hashes.
/*!
 \param retrievedHash The hash value retrieved from the remote source.
 \param localHash The hash value calculated locally.
 \param uploadtype The type of upload (e.g., "multipart", "single-part").
 \param hashMethod The hashing method used (e.g., MD5, SHA-256).
```

```
 \param retrievedPartHashes (Optional) The list of hashes for the individual parts
 retrieved from the remote source.
 \param localPartHashes (Optional) The list of hashes for the individual parts
 calculated locally.
 */
void AwsDoc::S3::verifyHashingResults(const Aws::String &retrievedHash,
                                       const Hasher &localHash,
                                       const Aws::String &uploadtype,
                                       HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                       const std::vector<Aws::String>
 &retrievedPartHashes,
                                       const std::vector<Aws::String>
 &localPartHashes) {
    std::cout << "For " << uploadtype << " retrieved hash is " << retrievedHash <<
 std::endl;
    if (!retrievedPartHashes.empty()) {
        std::cout << retrievedPartHashes.size() << " part hash(es) were also
 retrieved."
                  << std::endl;
        for (auto &retrievedPartHash: retrievedPartHashes) {
            std::cout << "  Part hash " << retrievedPartHash << std::endl;
        }
    }
    Aws::String hashString;
    if (hashMethod == MD5) {
        hashString = localHash.getHexHashString();
        if (!localPartHashes.empty()) {
            hashString += "-" + std::to_string(localPartHashes.size());
        }
    } else {
        hashString = localHash.getBase64HashString();
    }

    bool allMatch = true;
    if (hashString != retrievedHash) {
        std::cerr << "For " << uploadtype << ", the main hashes do not match" <<
 std::endl;
        std::cerr << "Local hash- '" << hashString << "'" << std::endl;
        std::cerr << "Remote hash - '" << retrievedHash << "'" << std::endl;
        allMatch = false;
    }

    if (hashMethod != MD5) {
        if (localPartHashes.size() != retrievedPartHashes.size()) {
```

```
            std::cerr << "For " << uploadtype << ", the number of part hashes do not
 match" << std::endl;
            std::cerr << "Local number of hashes- '" << localPartHashes.size() <<
 "'"
                      << std::endl;
            std::cerr << "Remote number of hashes - '"
                      << retrievedPartHashes.size()
                      << "'" << std::endl;
        }

        for (int i = 0; i < localPartHashes.size(); ++i) {
            if (localPartHashes[i] != retrievedPartHashes[i]) {
                std::cerr << "For " << uploadtype << ", the part hashes do not match
 for part " << i + 1
                          << "." << std::endl;
                std::cerr << "Local hash- '" << localPartHashes[i] << "'"
                          << std::endl;
                std::cerr << "Remote hash - '" << retrievedPartHashes[i] << "'"
                          << std::endl;
                allMatch = false;
            }
        }
    }

    if (allMatch) {
        std::cout << "For " << uploadtype << ", locally and remotely calculated
 hashes all match!" << std::endl;
    }

}

static void transferManagerErrorCallback(const Aws::Transfer::TransferManager *,
                                         const std::shared_ptr<const
 Aws::Transfer::TransferHandle> &,
                                         const
 Aws::Client::AWSError<Aws::S3::S3Errors> &err) {
    std::cerr << "Error during transfer: '" << err.GetMessage() << "'" << std::endl;
}

static void transferManagerStatusCallback(const Aws::Transfer::TransferManager *,
                                          const std::shared_ptr<const
 Aws::Transfer::TransferHandle> &handle) {
    if (handle->GetStatus() == Aws::Transfer::TransferStatus::IN_PROGRESS) {
```

```
        std::cout << "Bytes transferred: " << handle->GetBytesTransferred() <<
 std::endl;
    }
}

//! Routine which uploads an object to an S3 bucket using the AWS C++ SDK's Transfer
 Manager.
/*!
   \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
   \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
   \param hashMethod: The hashing algorithm to use when calculating the hash value.
   \param useDefaultHashMethod: A flag indicating whether to use the default hash
 method or the one specified in the hashMethod parameter.
   \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
   \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool
AwsDoc::S3::doTransferManagerUpload(const Aws::String &bucket, const Aws::String
 &key,
                                    AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                    bool useDefaultHashMethod,
                                    const std::shared_ptr<Aws::S3::S3Client>
 &client) {
    std::shared_ptr<Aws::Utils::Threading::PooledThreadExecutor> executor =
 Aws::MakeShared<Aws::Utils::Threading::PooledThreadExecutor>(
            "executor", 25);
    Aws::Transfer::TransferManagerConfiguration transfer_config(executor.get());
    transfer_config.s3Client = client;
    transfer_config.bufferSize = UPLOAD_BUFFER_SIZE;
    if (!useDefaultHashMethod) {
        if (hashMethod == MD5) {
            transfer_config.computeContentMD5 = true;
        } else {
            transfer_config.checksumAlgorithm = getChecksumAlgorithmForHashMethod(
                    hashMethod);
        }
    }
    transfer_config.errorCallback = transferManagerErrorCallback;
    transfer_config.transferStatusUpdatedCallback = transferManagerStatusCallback;

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::Transfer::TransferManager> transfer_manager =
 Aws::Transfer::TransferManager::Create(
            transfer_config);
```

```
    std::cout << "Uploading the file..." << std::endl;
    std::shared_ptr<Aws::Transfer::TransferHandle> uploadHandle = transfer_manager-
>UploadFile(MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE,

           bucket, key,

           "text/plain",

           Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String>());
    uploadHandle->WaitUntilFinished();
    bool success =
            uploadHandle->GetStatus() == Aws::Transfer::TransferStatus::COMPLETED;
    if (!success) {
        Aws::Client::AWSError<Aws::S3::S3Errors> err = uploadHandle->GetLastError();
        std::cerr << "File upload failed:  " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return success;
}

//! Routine which calculates the hash values for each part of a file being uploaded
 to an S3 bucket.
/*!
   \param hashMethod: The hashing algorithm to use when calculating the hash values.
   \param fileName: The path to the file for which the part hashes will be
 calculated.
   \param bufferSize: The size of the buffer to use when reading the file.
   \param[out] hashDataResult: The Hasher object that will store the concatenated
 hash value.
   \param[out] partHashes: The vector that will store the calculated hash values for
 each part of the file.
   \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::calculatePartHashesForFile(AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                            const Aws::String &fileName,
                                            size_t bufferSize,
                                            AwsDoc::S3::Hasher &hashDataResult,
                                            std::vector<Aws::String> &partHashes) {
    std::ifstream fileStream(fileName.c_str(), std::ifstream::binary);
    fileStream.seekg(0, std::ifstream::end);
    size_t objectSize = fileStream.tellg();
    fileStream.seekg(0, std::ifstream::beg);
    std::vector<unsigned char> totalHashBuffer;
    size_t uploadedBytes = 0;
```

```
    while (uploadedBytes < objectSize) {
        std::vector<unsigned char> buffer(bufferSize);
        std::streamsize bytesToRead =
 static_cast<std::streamsize>(std::min(buffer.size(), objectSize - uploadedBytes));
        fileStream.read((char *) buffer.data(), bytesToRead);
        Aws::Utils::Stream::PreallocatedStreamBuf
 preallocatedStreamBuf(buffer.data(),

 bytesToRead);
        std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> body =
                Aws::MakeShared<Aws::IOStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                                &preallocatedStreamBuf);
        Hasher hasher;
        if (!hasher.calculateObjectHash(*body, hashMethod)) {
            std::cerr << "Error calculating hash." << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        Aws::String base64HashString = hasher.getBase64HashString();
        partHashes.push_back(base64HashString);

        Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer hashBuffer = hasher.getByteBufferHash();

        totalHashBuffer.insert(totalHashBuffer.end(),
 hashBuffer.GetUnderlyingData(),
                               hashBuffer.GetUnderlyingData() +
 hashBuffer.GetLength());

        uploadedBytes += bytesToRead;
    }

    return hashDataResult.calculateObjectHash(totalHashBuffer, hashMethod);
}

//! Create a multipart upload.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return Aws::String: Upload ID or empty string if failed.
*/
Aws::String
AwsDoc::S3::createMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket, const Aws::String &key,
```

```
                                    Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm
 checksumAlgorithm,
                                    const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::CreateMultipartUploadRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);

    if (checksumAlgorithm != Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET) {
        request.SetChecksumAlgorithm(checksumAlgorithm);
    }

    Aws::S3::Model::CreateMultipartUploadOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateMultipartUpload(request);

    Aws::String uploadID;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        uploadID = outcome.GetResult().GetUploadId();
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating multipart upload: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return uploadID;
}

//! Upload a part to an S3 bucket.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param uploadID: An upload ID string.
    \param partNumber:
    \param checksumAlgorithm: Checksum algorithm, ignored when NOT_SET.
    \param calculatedHash: A data integrity hash to set, depending on the checksum
 algorithm,
                            ignored when it is an empty string.
    \param body: An shared_ptr IOStream of the data to be uploaded.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return UploadPartOutcome: The outcome.
*/

Aws::S3::Model::UploadPartOutcome AwsDoc::S3::uploadPart(const Aws::String &bucket,
                                                         const Aws::String &key,
                                                         const Aws::String
 &uploadID,
```

```
                                                                int partNumber,

 Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm checksumAlgorithm,
                                                                const Aws::String
 &calculatedHash,
                                                                const
 std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> &body,
                                                                const Aws::S3::S3Client
 &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::UploadPartRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    request.SetUploadId(uploadID);
    request.SetPartNumber(partNumber);
    if (checksumAlgorithm != Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET) {
        request.SetChecksumAlgorithm(checksumAlgorithm);
    }
    request.SetBody(body);

    if (!calculatedHash.empty()) {
        switch (checksumAlgorithm) {
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET:
                request.SetContentMD5(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::CRC32:
                request.SetChecksumCRC32(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::CRC32C:
                request.SetChecksumCRC32C(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::SHA1:
                request.SetChecksumSHA1(calculatedHash);
                break;
            case Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::SHA256:
                request.SetChecksumSHA256(calculatedHash);
                break;
        }
    }

    return client.UploadPart(request);
}

//! Abort a multipart upload to an S3 bucket.
/*!
```

```
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param uploadID: An upload ID string.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/

bool AwsDoc::S3::abortMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket,
                                      const Aws::String &key,
                                      const Aws::String &uploadID,
                                      const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::AbortMultipartUploadRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    request.SetUploadId(uploadID);

    Aws::S3::Model::AbortMultipartUploadOutcome outcome =
            client.AbortMultipartUpload(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Multipart upload aborted." << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error aborting multipart upload: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Complete a multipart upload to an S3 bucket.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param uploadID: An upload ID string.
    \param parts: A vector of CompleteParts.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome: The request outcome.
*/
Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome
 AwsDoc::S3::completeMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket,

 const Aws::String &key,

 const Aws::String &uploadID,
```

```
 const Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::CompletedPart> &parts,

 const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::CompletedMultipartUpload completedMultipartUpload;
    completedMultipartUpload.SetParts(parts);

    Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucket);
    request.SetKey(key);
    request.SetUploadId(uploadID);
    request.SetMultipartUpload(completedMultipartUpload);

    Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome outcome =
            client.CompleteMultipartUpload(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error completing multipart upload: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome;
}

//! Routine which performs a multi-part upload.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object will be uploaded.
    \param key: The unique identifier (key) for the object within the S3 bucket.
    \param hashMethod: The hashing algorithm to use when calculating the hash value.
    \param ioStream: An IOStream for the data to be uploaded.
    \param useDefaultHashMethod: A flag indicating whether to use the default hash
 method or the one specified in the hashMethod parameter.
    \param[out] hashDataResult: The Hasher object that will store the concatenated
 hash value.
    \param[out] partHashes: The vector that will store the calculated hash values
 for each part of the file.
    \param client: The S3 client instance used to perform the upload operation.
    \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::doMultipartUpload(const Aws::String &bucket,
                                   const Aws::String &key,
                                   AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod,
                                   const std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> &ioStream,
                                   bool useDefaultHashMethod,
                                   AwsDoc::S3::Hasher &hashDataResult,
```

```
                                    std::vector<Aws::String> &partHashes,
                                    const Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
   // Get object size.
   ioStream->seekg(0, ioStream->end);
   size_t objectSize = ioStream->tellg();
   ioStream->seekg(0, ioStream->beg);

   Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm checksumAlgorithm =
Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET;
   if (!useDefaultHashMethod) {
       if (hashMethod != MD5) {
           checksumAlgorithm = getChecksumAlgorithmForHashMethod(hashMethod);
       }
   }
   Aws::String uploadID = createMultipartUpload(bucket, key, checksumAlgorithm,
client);
   if (uploadID.empty()) {
       return false;
   }

   std::vector<unsigned char> totalHashBuffer;
   bool uploadSucceeded = true;
   std::streamsize uploadedBytes = 0;
   int partNumber = 1;
   Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::CompletedPart> parts;
   while (uploadedBytes < objectSize) {
       std::cout << "Uploading part " << partNumber << "." << std::endl;

       std::vector<unsigned char> buffer(UPLOAD_BUFFER_SIZE);
       std::streamsize bytesToRead =
static_cast<std::streamsize>(std::min(buffer.size(),

objectSize - uploadedBytes));
       ioStream->read((char *) buffer.data(), bytesToRead);
       Aws::Utils::Stream::PreallocatedStreamBuf
preallocatedStreamBuf(buffer.data(),

bytesToRead);
       std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> body =
               Aws::MakeShared<Aws::IOStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                              &preallocatedStreamBuf);

       Hasher hasher;
       if (!hasher.calculateObjectHash(*body, hashMethod)) {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error calculating hash." << std::endl;
            uploadSucceeded = false;
            break;
        }

        Aws::String base64HashString = hasher.getBase64HashString();
        partHashes.push_back(base64HashString);

        Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer hashBuffer = hasher.getByteBufferHash();

        totalHashBuffer.insert(totalHashBuffer.end(),
hashBuffer.GetUnderlyingData(),
                               hashBuffer.GetUnderlyingData() +
hashBuffer.GetLength());

        Aws::String calculatedHash;
        if (gUseCalculatedChecksum) {
            calculatedHash = base64HashString;
        }
        Aws::S3::Model::UploadPartOutcome uploadPartOutcome = uploadPart(bucket,
key, uploadID, partNumber,

checksumAlgorithm, base64HashString, body,
                                                                        client);
        if (uploadPartOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::S3::Model::UploadPartResult &uploadPartResult =
uploadPartOutcome.GetResult();
            Aws::S3::Model::CompletedPart completedPart;
            completedPart.SetETag(uploadPartResult.GetETag());
            completedPart.SetPartNumber(partNumber);
            switch (hashMethod) {
                case AwsDoc::S3::MD5:
                    break; // Do nothing.
                case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:

completedPart.SetChecksumSHA1(uploadPartResult.GetChecksumSHA1());
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:

completedPart.SetChecksumSHA256(uploadPartResult.GetChecksumSHA256());
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:

completedPart.SetChecksumCRC32(uploadPartResult.GetChecksumCRC32());
```

```
                    break;
                case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:

completedPart.SetChecksumCRC32C(uploadPartResult.GetChecksumCRC32C());
                    break;
                default:
                    std::cerr << "Unhandled hash method for completedPart." <<
std::endl;
                    break;
            }

            parts.push_back(completedPart);
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error uploading part. " <<
                      uploadPartOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            uploadSucceeded = false;
            break;
        }

        uploadedBytes += bytesToRead;
        partNumber++;
    }

    if (!uploadSucceeded) {
        abortMultipartUpload(bucket, key, uploadID, client);
        return false;
    } else {

        Aws::S3::Model::CompleteMultipartUploadOutcome
completeMultipartUploadOutcome = completeMultipartUpload(bucket,

                                 key,

                                 uploadID,

                                 parts,

                                 client);

        if (completeMultipartUploadOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Multipart upload completed." << std::endl;
            if (!hashDataResult.calculateObjectHash(totalHashBuffer, hashMethod)) {
                std::cerr << "Error calculating hash." << std::endl;
                return false;
```

```
            }
        } else {
            std::cerr << "Error completing multipart upload." <<
                      completeMultipartUploadOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }

        return completeMultipartUploadOutcome.IsSuccess();
    }
}

//! Routine which retrieves the string for a HASH_METHOD constant.
/*!
    \param: hashMethod: A HASH_METHOD constant.
    \return: String: A string description of the hash method.
*/
Aws::String AwsDoc::S3::stringForHashMethod(AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod) {
    switch (hashMethod) {
        case AwsDoc::S3::DEFAULT:
            return "Default";
        case AwsDoc::S3::MD5:
            return "MD5";
        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
            return "SHA1";
        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
            return "SHA256";
        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
            return "CRC32";
        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
            return "CRC32C";
        default:
            return "Unknown";
    }
}

//! Routine that returns the ChecksumAlgorithm for a HASH_METHOD constant.
/*!
    \param: hashMethod: A HASH_METHOD constant.
    \return: ChecksumAlgorithm: The ChecksumAlgorithm enum.
*/
Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm
AwsDoc::S3::getChecksumAlgorithmForHashMethod(AwsDoc::S3::HASH_METHOD hashMethod) {
    Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm result =
 Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::NOT_SET;
```

```
    switch (hashMethod) {
        case AwsDoc::S3::DEFAULT:
            std::cerr << "getChecksumAlgorithmForHashMethod- DEFAULT is not valid."
 << std::endl;
            break;  // Default is not supported.
        case AwsDoc::S3::MD5:
            break; // Ignore MD5.
        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA1:
            result = Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::SHA1;
            break;
        case AwsDoc::S3::SHA256:
            result = Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::SHA256;
            break;
        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32:
            result = Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::CRC32;
            break;
        case AwsDoc::S3::CRC32C:
            result = Aws::S3::Model::ChecksumAlgorithm::CRC32C;
            break;
        default:
            std::cerr << "Unknown hash method." << std::endl;
            break;

    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which cleans up after the example is complete.
/*!
    \param bucket: The name of the S3 bucket where the object was uploaded.
    \param clientConfiguration: The client configuration for the S3 client.
    \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::cleanUp(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                         const Aws::S3::S3ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration)
 {

    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> keysResult;
    bool result = true;
    if (AwsDoc::S3::listObjects(bucketName, keysResult, clientConfiguration)) {
        if (!keysResult.empty()) {
            result = AwsDoc::S3::deleteObjects(keysResult, bucketName,
                                               clientConfiguration);
```

```
        }
    } else {
        result = false;
    }

    return result && AwsDoc::S3::deleteBucket(bucketName, clientConfiguration);
}

//! Console interaction introducing the workflow.
/*!
  \param bucketName: The name of the S3 bucket to use.
*/
void AwsDoc::S3::introductoryExplanations(const Aws::String &bucketName) {

    std::cout
            << "Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) object
 integrity workflow."
            << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout
            << "This workflow demonstrates how Amazon S3 uses checksum values to
 verify the integrity of data\n";
    std::cout << "uploaded to Amazon S3 buckets" << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "The AWS SDK for C++ automatically handles checksums.\n";
    std::cout
            << "By default it calculates a checksum that is uploaded with an object.
\n"
            << "The default checksum algorithm for PutObject and MultiPart upload is
 an MD5 hash.\n"
            << "The default checksum algorithm for TransferManager uploads is a
 CRC32 checksum."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "You can override the default behavior, requiring one of the
 following checksums,\n";
    std::cout << "MD5, CRC32, CRC32C, SHA-1 or SHA-256." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "You can also set the checksum hash value, instead of letting the
 SDK calculate the value."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/
latest/userguide/checking-object-integrity.html."
            << std::endl;
```

```
    std::cout
            << "This workflow will locally compute checksums for files uploaded to
 an Amazon S3 bucket,\n";
    std::cout << "even when the SDK also computes the checksum." << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "This is done to provide demonstration code for how the checksums are
 calculated."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout << "A bucket named '" << bucketName << "' will be created for the
 object uploads."
              << std::endl;
}

//! Console interaction which explains the PutObject results.
/*!
*/
void AwsDoc::S3::explainPutObjectResults() {

    std::cout << "The upload was successful.\n";
    std::cout << "If the checksums had not matched, the upload would have failed."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "The checksums calculated by the server have been retrieved using the
 GetObjectAttributes."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "The locally calculated checksums have been verified against the
 retrieved checksums."
            << std::endl;
}

//! Console interaction explaining transfer manager uploads.
/*!
  \param objectKey: The key for the object being uploaded.
*/
void AwsDoc::S3::introductoryTransferManagerUploadExplanations(
        const Aws::String &objectKey) {
    std::cout
            << "Now the workflow will demonstrate object integrity for
 TransferManager multi-part uploads."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
```

```
            << "The AWS C++ SDK has a TransferManager class which simplifies
 multipart uploads."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "The following code lets the TransferManager handle much of the
 checksum configuration."
            << std::endl;

    std::cout << "An object with the key '" << objectKey
              << " will be uploaded by the TransferManager using a "
              << BUFFER_SIZE_IN_MEGABYTES << " MB buffer." << std::endl;
    if (gUseCalculatedChecksum) {
        std::cout << "For TransferManager uploads, this demo always lets the SDK
 calculate the hash value."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    pressEnterToContinue();
    printAsterisksLine();
}

//! Console interaction explaining multi-part uploads.
/*!
  \param objectKey: The key for the object being uploaded.
  \param chosenHashMethod: The hash method selected by the user.
*/
void AwsDoc::S3::multiPartUploadExplanations(const Aws::String &objectKey,
                                             HASH_METHOD chosenHashMethod) {
    std::cout
            << "Now we will provide an in-depth demonstration of multi-part
 uploading by calling the multi-part upload APIs directly."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout << "These are the same APIs used by the TransferManager when uploading
 large files."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "In the following code, the checksums are also calculated locally and
 then compared."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "For multi-part uploads, a checksum is uploaded with each part. The
 final checksum is a concatenation of"
            << std::endl;
    std::cout << "the checksums for each part." << std::endl;
```

```
    std::cout
            << "This is explained in the user guide, https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AmazonS3/latest/userguide/checking-object-integrity.html,\""
            << " in the section \"Using part-level checksums for multipart uploads
\"." << std::endl;

    std::cout << "Starting multipart upload of with hash method " <<
              stringForHashMethod(chosenHashMethod) << " uploading to with object
 key\n"
              << "'" << objectKey << "'," << std::endl;

}

//! Create a large file for doing multi-part uploads.
/*!
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::createLargeFileIfNotExists() {
    // Generate a large file by writing this source file multiple times to a new
 file.
    if (std::filesystem::exists(MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE)) {
        return true;
    }

    std::ofstream newFile(MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE, std::ios::out

                                                | std::ios::binary);

    if (!newFile) {
        std::cerr << "createLargeFileIfNotExists- Error creating file " <<
 MULTI_PART_TEST_FILE <<
                  std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    std::ifstream input(TEST_FILE, std::ios::in

                                  | std::ios::binary);
    if (!input) {
        std::cerr << "Error opening file " << TEST_FILE <<
                  std::endl;
        return false;
    }
    std::stringstream buffer;
    buffer << input.rdbuf();
```

```
    input.close();

    while (newFile.tellp() < LARGE_FILE_SIZE && !newFile.bad()) {
        buffer.seekg(std::stringstream::beg);
        newFile << buffer.rdbuf();
    }

    newFile.close();

    return true;
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per C++ .
  - AbortMultipartUpload
  - CompleteMultipartUpload
  - CreateMultipartUpload
  - DeleteObject
  - GetObjectAttributes
  - PutObject
  - UploadPart

Esempi di Secrets Manager con SDK for C++

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per C++ with Secrets Manager.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`GetSecretValue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetSecretValue`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Retrieve an AWS Secrets Manager encrypted secret.
/*!
  \param secretID: The ID for the secret.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SecretsManager::getSecretValue(const Aws::String &secretID,
                                            const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SecretsManager::SecretsManagerClient
 secretsManagerClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SecretsManager::Model::GetSecretValueRequest request;
    request.SetSecretId(secretID);

    Aws::SecretsManager::Model::GetSecretValueOutcome getSecretValueOutcome =
 secretsManagerClient.GetSecretValue(
            request);
    if (getSecretValueOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Secret is: "
                  << getSecretValueOutcome.GetResult().GetSecretString() <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed with Error: " << getSecretValueOutcome.GetError()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return getSecretValueOutcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetSecretValueconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon SES con SDK for C++

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per C++ con Amazon SES.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateReceiptFilter`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateReceiptFilter`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt filter..
```

```
/*!
  \param receiptFilterName: The name for the receipt filter.
  \param cidr: IP address or IP address range in Classless Inter-Domain Routing
 (CIDR) notation.
  \param policy: Block or allow enum of type ReceiptFilterPolicy.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::createReceiptFilter(const Aws::String &receiptFilterName,
                                      const Aws::String &cidr,
                                      Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptFilterPolicy policy,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptFilterRequest createReceiptFilterRequest;
    Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptFilter receiptFilter;
    Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptIpFilter receiptIpFilter;
    receiptIpFilter.SetCidr(cidr);
    receiptIpFilter.SetPolicy(policy);
    receiptFilter.SetName(receiptFilterName);
    receiptFilter.SetIpFilter(receiptIpFilter);
    createReceiptFilterRequest.SetFilter(receiptFilter);
    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptFilterOutcome createReceiptFilterOutcome =
 sesClient.CreateReceiptFilter(
            createReceiptFilterRequest);
    if (createReceiptFilterOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created receipt filter." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating receipt filter: " <<
                  createReceiptFilterOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return createReceiptFilterOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateReceiptFilterconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`CreateReceiptRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateReceiptRule`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt rule.
/*!
  \param receiptRuleName: The name for the receipt rule.
  \param s3BucketName: The name of the S3 bucket for incoming mail.
  \param s3ObjectKeyPrefix: The prefix for the objects in the S3 bucket.
  \param ruleSetName: The name of the rule set where the receipt rule is added.
  \param recipients: Aws::Vector of recipients.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::createReceiptRule(const Aws::String &receiptRuleName,
                                    const Aws::String &s3BucketName,
                                    const Aws::String &s3ObjectKeyPrefix,
                                    const Aws::String &ruleSetName,
                                    const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &recipients,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptRuleRequest createReceiptRuleRequest;

    Aws::SES::Model::S3Action s3Action;
    s3Action.SetBucketName(s3BucketName);
    s3Action.SetObjectKeyPrefix(s3ObjectKeyPrefix);

    Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptAction receiptAction;
    receiptAction.SetS3Action(s3Action);

    Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptRule receiptRule;
    receiptRule.SetName(receiptRuleName);
    receiptRule.WithRecipients(recipients);

    Aws::Vector<Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptAction> receiptActionList;
    receiptActionList.emplace_back(receiptAction);
```

```
    receiptRule.SetActions(receiptActionList);

    createReceiptRuleRequest.SetRuleSetName(ruleSetName);
    createReceiptRuleRequest.SetRule(receiptRule);

    auto outcome = sesClient.CreateReceiptRule(createReceiptRuleRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created receipt rule." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating receipt rule. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateReceiptRuleconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`CreateReceiptRuleSet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateReceiptRuleSet`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt rule set.
/*!
  \param ruleSetName: The name of the rule set.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
```

```
bool AwsDoc::SES::createReceiptRuleSet(const Aws::String &ruleSetName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptRuleSetRequest createReceiptRuleSetRequest;

    createReceiptRuleSetRequest.SetRuleSetName(ruleSetName);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptRuleSetOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.CreateReceiptRuleSet(
            createReceiptRuleSetRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created receipt rule set." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating receipt rule set. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateReceiptRuleSetconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`CreateTemplate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTemplate`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) template.
```

```
/*!
  \param templateName: The name of the template.
  \param htmlPart: The HTML body of the email.
  \param subjectPart: The subject line of the email.
  \param textPart: The plain text version of the email.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::createTemplate(const Aws::String &templateName,
                                 const Aws::String &htmlPart,
                                 const Aws::String &subjectPart,
                                 const Aws::String &textPart,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateTemplateRequest createTemplateRequest;
    Aws::SES::Model::Template aTemplate;

    aTemplate.SetTemplateName(templateName);
    aTemplate.SetHtmlPart(htmlPart);
    aTemplate.SetSubjectPart(subjectPart);
    aTemplate.SetTextPart(textPart);

    createTemplateRequest.SetTemplate(aTemplate);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateTemplateOutcome outcome = sesClient.CreateTemplate(
            createTemplateRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created template." << templateName << "."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating template. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTemplateconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteIdentity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteIdentity`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Delete the specified identity (an email address or a domain).
/*!
  \param identity: The identity to delete.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteIdentity(const Aws::String &identity,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteIdentityRequest deleteIdentityRequest;

    deleteIdentityRequest.SetIdentity(identity);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteIdentityOutcome outcome = sesClient.DeleteIdentity(
            deleteIdentityRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted identity." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting identity. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteIdentityconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteReceiptFilter`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteReceiptFilter`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt filter.
/*!
  \param receiptFilterName: The name for the receipt filter.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteReceiptFilter(const Aws::String &receiptFilterName,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptFilterRequest deleteReceiptFilterRequest;

    deleteReceiptFilterRequest.SetFilterName(receiptFilterName);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptFilterOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.DeleteReceiptFilter(
            deleteReceiptFilterRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted receipt filter." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting receipt filter. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteReceiptFilterconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteReceiptRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteReceiptRule`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt rule.
/*!
  \param receiptRuleName: The name for the receipt rule.
  \param receiptRuleSetName: The name for the receipt rule set.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteReceiptRule(const Aws::String &receiptRuleName,
                                    const Aws::String &receiptRuleSetName,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptRuleRequest deleteReceiptRuleRequest;

    deleteReceiptRuleRequest.SetRuleName(receiptRuleName);
    deleteReceiptRuleRequest.SetRuleSetName(receiptRuleSetName);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptRuleOutcome outcome = sesClient.DeleteReceiptRule(
            deleteReceiptRuleRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted receipt rule." << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    else {
        std::cout << "Error deleting receipt rule. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteReceiptRuleconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteReceiptRuleSet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteReceiptRuleSet`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt rule set.
/*!
  \param receiptRuleSetName: The name for the receipt rule set.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteReceiptRuleSet(const Aws::String &receiptRuleSetName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptRuleSetRequest deleteReceiptRuleSetRequest;

    deleteReceiptRuleSetRequest.SetRuleSetName(receiptRuleSetName);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptRuleSetOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.DeleteReceiptRuleSet(
```

```
            deleteReceiptRuleSetRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted receipt rule set." << std::endl;
    }

    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting receipt rule set. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteReceiptRuleSetconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteTemplate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTemplate`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) template.
/*!
  \param templateName: The name for the template.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteTemplate(const Aws::String &templateName,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteTemplateRequest deleteTemplateRequest;
```

```
    deleteTemplateRequest.SetTemplateName(templateName);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteTemplateOutcome outcome = sesClient.DeleteTemplate(
            deleteTemplateRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted template." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting template. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTemplateconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`GetTemplate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetTemplate`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Get a template's attributes.
/*!
  \param templateName: The name for the template.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::getTemplate(const Aws::String &templateName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
```

```
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::GetTemplateRequest getTemplateRequest;

    getTemplateRequest.SetTemplateName(templateName);

    Aws::SES::Model::GetTemplateOutcome outcome = sesClient.GetTemplate(
            getTemplateRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully got template." << std::endl;
    }

    else {
        std::cerr << "Error getting template. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetTemplateconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`ListIdentities`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListIdentities`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! List the identities associated with this account.
/*!
  \param identityType: The identity type enum. "NOT_SET" is a valid option.
  \param identities; A vector to receive the retrieved identities.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
```

```
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::listIdentities(Aws::SES::Model::IdentityType identityType,
                                 Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &identities,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::ListIdentitiesRequest listIdentitiesRequest;

    if (identityType != Aws::SES::Model::IdentityType::NOT_SET) {
        listIdentitiesRequest.SetIdentityType(identityType);
    }

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for paginated results.
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            listIdentitiesRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }
        Aws::SES::Model::ListIdentitiesOutcome outcome = sesClient.ListIdentities(
                listIdentitiesRequest);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const auto &retrievedIdentities = outcome.GetResult().GetIdentities();
            if (!retrievedIdentities.empty()) {
                identities.insert(identities.cend(), retrievedIdentities.cbegin(),
                                  retrievedIdentities.cend());
            }
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Error listing identities. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListIdentitiesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`ListReceiptFilters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListReceiptFilters`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! List the receipt filters associated with this account.
/*!
  \param filters; A vector of "ReceiptFilter" to receive the retrieved filters.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SES::listReceiptFilters(Aws::Vector<Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptFilter>
 &filters,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::SES::Model::ListReceiptFiltersRequest listReceiptFiltersRequest;

    Aws::SES::Model::ListReceiptFiltersOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.ListReceiptFilters(
            listReceiptFiltersRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto &retrievedFilters = outcome.GetResult().GetFilters();
        if (!retrievedFilters.empty()) {
            filters.insert(filters.cend(), retrievedFilters.cbegin(),
                           retrievedFilters.cend());
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error retrieving IP address filters: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListReceiptFiltersconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`SendEmail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendEmail`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Send an email to a list of recipients.
/*!
  \param recipients; Vector of recipient email addresses.
  \param subject: Email subject.
  \param htmlBody: Email body as HTML. At least one body data is required.
  \param textBody: Email body as plain text. At least one body data is required.
  \param senderEmailAddress: Email address of sender. Ignored if empty string.
  \param ccAddresses: Vector of cc addresses. Ignored if empty.
  \param replyToAddress: Reply to email address. Ignored if empty string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::sendEmail(const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &recipients,
                            const Aws::String &subject,
                            const Aws::String &htmlBody,
                            const Aws::String &textBody,
                            const Aws::String &senderEmailAddress,
                            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &ccAddresses,
                            const Aws::String &replyToAddress,
                            const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::Destination destination;
    if (!ccAddresses.empty()) {
        destination.WithCcAddresses(ccAddresses);
```

```
    }
    if (!recipients.empty()) {
        destination.WithToAddresses(recipients);
    }

    Aws::SES::Model::Body message_body;
    if (!htmlBody.empty()) {
        message_body.SetHtml(
                Aws::SES::Model::Content().WithCharset("UTF-8").WithData(htmlBody));
    }

    if (!textBody.empty()) {
        message_body.SetText(
                Aws::SES::Model::Content().WithCharset("UTF-8").WithData(textBody));
    }

    Aws::SES::Model::Message message;
    message.SetBody(message_body);
    message.SetSubject(
            Aws::SES::Model::Content().WithCharset("UTF-8").WithData(subject));

    Aws::SES::Model::SendEmailRequest sendEmailRequest;
    sendEmailRequest.SetDestination(destination);
    sendEmailRequest.SetMessage(message);
    if (!senderEmailAddress.empty()) {
        sendEmailRequest.SetSource(senderEmailAddress);
    }
    if (!replyToAddress.empty()) {
        sendEmailRequest.AddReplyToAddresses(replyToAddress);
    }

    auto outcome = sesClient.SendEmail(sendEmailRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully sent message with ID "
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetMessageId()
                  << "." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error sending message. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendEmailconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`SendTemplatedEmail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendTemplatedEmail`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Send a templated email to a list of recipients.
/*!
  \param recipients; Vector of recipient email addresses.
  \param templateName: The name of the template to use.
  \param templateData: Map of key-value pairs for replacing text in template.
  \param senderEmailAddress: Email address of sender. Ignored if empty string.
  \param ccAddresses: Vector of cc addresses. Ignored if empty.
  \param replyToAddress: Reply to email address. Ignored if empty string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::sendTemplatedEmail(const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &recipients,
                                     const Aws::String &templateName,
                                     const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String>
 &templateData,
                                     const Aws::String &senderEmailAddress,
                                     const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &ccAddresses,
                                     const Aws::String &replyToAddress,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::Destination destination;
    if (!ccAddresses.empty()) {
        destination.WithCcAddresses(ccAddresses);
```

```
    }
    if (!recipients.empty()) {
        destination.WithToAddresses(recipients);
    }

    Aws::SES::Model::SendTemplatedEmailRequest sendTemplatedEmailRequest;
    sendTemplatedEmailRequest.SetDestination(destination);
    sendTemplatedEmailRequest.SetTemplate(templateName);

    std::ostringstream templateDataStream;
    templateDataStream << "{";
    size_t dataCount = 0;
    for (auto &pair: templateData) {
        templateDataStream << "\"" << pair.first << "\":\"" << pair.second << "\"";
        dataCount++;
        if (dataCount < templateData.size()) {
            templateDataStream << ",";
        }
    }
    templateDataStream << "}";

    sendTemplatedEmailRequest.SetTemplateData(templateDataStream.str());

    if (!senderEmailAddress.empty()) {
        sendTemplatedEmailRequest.SetSource(senderEmailAddress);
    }
    if (!replyToAddress.empty()) {
        sendTemplatedEmailRequest.AddReplyToAddresses(replyToAddress);
    }

    auto outcome = sesClient.SendTemplatedEmail(sendTemplatedEmailRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully sent templated message with ID "
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetMessageId()
                  << "." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error sending templated message. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendTemplatedEmailconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`UpdateTemplate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateTemplate`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Update an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) template.
/*!
  \param templateName: The name of the template.
  \param htmlPart: The HTML body of the email.
  \param subjectPart: The subject line of the email.
  \param textPart: The plain text version of the email.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::updateTemplate(const Aws::String &templateName,
                                 const Aws::String &htmlPart,
                                 const Aws::String &subjectPart,
                                 const Aws::String &textPart,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::Template templateValues;

    templateValues.SetTemplateName(templateName);
    templateValues.SetSubjectPart(subjectPart);
    templateValues.SetHtmlPart(htmlPart);
    templateValues.SetTextPart(textPart);

    Aws::SES::Model::UpdateTemplateRequest updateTemplateRequest;
```

```
    updateTemplateRequest.SetTemplate(templateValues);

    Aws::SES::Model::UpdateTemplateOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.UpdateTemplate(updateTemplateRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated template." << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error updating template. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateTemplateconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`VerifyEmailIdentity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`VerifyEmailIdentity`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Add an email address to the list of identities associated with this account and
//! initiate verification.
/*!
  \param emailAddress; The email address to add.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::verifyEmailIdentity(const Aws::String &emailAddress,
                        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration)
{
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::SES::Model::VerifyEmailIdentityRequest verifyEmailIdentityRequest;

    verifyEmailIdentityRequest.SetEmailAddress(emailAddress);

    Aws::SES::Model::VerifyEmailIdentityOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.VerifyEmailIdentity(verifyEmailIdentityRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess())
    {
        std::cout << "Email verification initiated." << std::endl;
    }

    else
    {
        std::cerr << "Error initiating email verification. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, VerifyEmailIdentityconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per C++

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless, con i relativi report.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API REST C++ che interroga dati Amazon Aurora Serverless e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Esempi di Amazon SNS con SDK for C++

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per C++ con Amazon SNS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Amazon SNS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon SNS.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)
```

```
# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS sns)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_sns")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line you may
 need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_sns.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file origine hello_sns.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sns/SNSClient.h>
#include <aws/sns/model/ListTopicsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello SNS" starter application which initializes an Amazon Simple
 Notification
 *  Service (Amazon SNS) client and lists the SNS topics in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_sns'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Topic> allTopics;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated response.
        do {
            Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsRequest request;

            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            const Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsOutcome outcome = snsClient.ListTopics(
                    request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Topic> &paginatedTopics =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetTopics();
```

```
                if (!paginatedTopics.empty()) {
                    allTopics.insert(allTopics.cend(), paginatedTopics.cbegin(),
                                     paginatedTopics.cend());
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing topics " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                return 1;
            }

            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Hello Amazon SNS! You have " << allTopics.size() << " topic"
                  << (allTopics.size() == 1 ? "" : "s") << " in your account."
                  << std::endl;

        if (!allTopics.empty()) {
            std::cout << "Here are your topic ARNs." << std::endl;
            for (const Aws::SNS::Model::Topic &topic: allTopics) {
                std::cout << "  * " << topic.GetTopicArn() << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTopicssezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateTopic`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTopic`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
/*!
  \param topicName: An Amazon SNS topic name.
  \param topicARNResult: String to return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the
 topic.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::createTopic(const Aws::String &topicName,
                              Aws::String &topicARNResult,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicRequest request;
    request.SetName(topicName);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.CreateTopic(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        topicARNResult = outcome.GetResult().GetTopicArn();
        std::cout << "Successfully created an Amazon SNS topic " << topicName
                  << " with topic ARN '" << topicARNResult
                  << "'." << std::endl;

    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating topic " << topicName << ":" <<
```

```
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        topicARNResult.clear();
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTopicconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteTopic`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTopic`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
/*!
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::deleteTopic(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.DeleteTopic(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted the Amazon SNS topic " << topicARN <<
 std::endl;
```

```
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting topic " << topicARN << ":" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTopicconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`GetSMSAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetSMSAttributes`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Retrieve the default settings for sending SMS messages from your AWS account by
 using
//! Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SNS::getSMSType(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration)
 {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::GetSMSAttributesRequest request;
    //Set the request to only retrieve the DefaultSMSType setting.
    //Without the following line, GetSMSAttributes would retrieve all settings.
    request.AddAttributes("DefaultSMSType");
```

```
    const Aws::SNS::Model::GetSMSAttributesOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.GetSMSAttributes(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> attributes =
                outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes();
        if (!attributes.empty()) {
            for (auto const &att: attributes) {
                std::cout << att.first << ":  " << att.second << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cout
                    << "AwsDoc::SNS::getSMSType - an empty map of attributes was
 retrieved."
                    << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while getting SMS Type: '"
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << "'" << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Get SMSAttributes in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`GetTopicAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`GetTopicAttributes`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Retrieve the properties of an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 topic.
/*!
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::getTopicAttributes(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::SNS::Model::GetTopicAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::GetTopicAttributesOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.GetTopicAttributes(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Topic Attributes:" << std::endl;
        for (auto const &attribute: outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes()) {
            std::cout << "  * " << attribute.first << " : " << attribute.second
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while getting Topic attributes "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetTopicAttributesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`ListSubscriptions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListSubscriptions`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Retrieve a list of Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 subscriptions.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::listSubscriptions(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated response.
    bool result = true;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Subscription> subscriptions;
    do {
        Aws::SNS::Model::ListSubscriptionsRequest request;

        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        const Aws::SNS::Model::ListSubscriptionsOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.ListSubscriptions(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Subscription> &newSubscriptions =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptions();
            subscriptions.insert(subscriptions.cend(), newSubscriptions.begin(),
                                 newSubscriptions.end());
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing subscriptions "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      <<
```

```
                        std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;
        }

        nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    if (result) {
        if (subscriptions.empty()) {
            std::cout << "No subscriptions found" << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Subscriptions list:" << std::endl;
            for (auto const &subscription: subscriptions) {
                std::cout << "  * " << subscription.GetSubscriptionArn() <<
 std::endl;
            }
        }
    }
    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListSubscriptionsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`ListTopics`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTopics`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Retrieve a list of Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topics.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
```

```
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SNS::listTopics(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration)
 {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated response.
    bool result = true;
    do {
        Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsRequest request;

        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        const Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsOutcome outcome = snsClient.ListTopics(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Topics list:" << std::endl;
            for (auto const &topic: outcome.GetResult().GetTopics()) {
                std::cout << "  * " << topic.GetTopicArn() << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing topics " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
 <<
                      std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;
        }

        nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    return result;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTopicsconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`Publish`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Publish`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Send a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
/*!
  \param message: The message to publish.
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::publishToTopic(const Aws::String &message,
                                 const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
    request.SetMessage(message);
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Message published successfully with id '"
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetMessageId() << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while publishing message "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

Pubblica un messaggio con un attributo.

```
        static const Aws::String TONE_ATTRIBUTE("tone");
        static const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> TONES = {"cheerful", "funny",
"serious",
                                                       "sincere"};

        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
        Aws::String message = askQuestion("Enter a message text to publish.  ");
        request.SetMessage(message);

        if (filteringMessages && askYesNoQuestion(
                "Add an attribute to this message? (y/n) ")) {
            for (size_t i = 0; i < TONES.size(); ++i) {
                std::cout << "  " << (i + 1) << ". " << TONES[i] << std::endl;
            }
            int selection = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter a number for an attribute. ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(TONES.size()));
            Aws::SNS::Model::MessageAttributeValue messageAttributeValue;
            messageAttributeValue.SetDataType("String");
            messageAttributeValue.SetStringValue(TONES[selection - 1]);
            request.AddMessageAttributes(TONE_ATTRIBUTE, messageAttributeValue);
        }

        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Your message was successfully published." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Publish. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
```

```
            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per C++ .

`SetSMSAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SetSMSAttributes`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Come usare Amazon SNS per impostare l'attributo predefinitoSMSType .

```
//! Set the default settings for sending SMS messages.
/*!
  \param smsType: The type of SMS message that you will send by default.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::setSMSType(const Aws::String &smsType,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::SetSMSAttributesRequest request;
    request.AddAttributes("DefaultSMSType", smsType);
```

```
    const Aws::SNS::Model::SetSMSAttributesOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.SetSMSAttributes(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "SMS Type set successfully " << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while setting SMS Type: '"
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << "'" << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Set SMSAttributes in AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`Subscribe`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Subscribe`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Sottoscrivi un indirizzo email a un argomento.

```
//! Subscribe to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic with
 delivery to an email address.
/*!
  \param topicARN: An SNS topic Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
  \param emailAddress: An email address.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::subscribeEmail(const Aws::String &topicARN,
```

```
                                const Aws::String &emailAddress,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
    request.SetProtocol("email");
    request.SetEndpoint(emailAddress);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome = snsClient.Subscribe(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Subscribed successfully." << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Subscription ARN '" <<
 outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn()
                  << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while subscribing " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

Sottoscrivi un'applicazione mobile a un argomento.

```
//! Subscribe to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic with
 delivery to a mobile app.
/*!
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param endpointARN: The ARN for a mobile app or device endpoint.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SNS::subscribeApp(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                          const Aws::String &endpointARN,
                          const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
    request.SetProtocol("application");
    request.SetEndpoint(endpointARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome = snsClient.Subscribe(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Subscribed successfully." << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Subscription ARN '" <<
 outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn()
                  << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while subscribing " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

Sottoscrivi una funzione Lambda a un argomento.

```
//! Subscribe to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic with
 delivery to an AWS Lambda function.
/*!
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param lambdaFunctionARN: The ARN for an AWS Lambda function.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::subscribeLambda(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                  const Aws::String &lambdaFunctionARN,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
    request.SetProtocol("lambda");
```

```
    request.SetEndpoint(lambdaFunctionARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome = snsClient.Subscribe(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Subscribed successfully." << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Subscription ARN '" <<
 outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn()
                  << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while subscribing " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

Sottoscrivi una coda SQS a un argomento.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
            request.SetProtocol("sqs");
            request.SetEndpoint(queueARN);

            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.Subscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                Aws::String subscriptionARN =
 outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn();
                std::cout << "The queue '" << queueName
                          << "' has been subscribed to the topic '"
                          << "'" << topicName << "'" << std::endl;
                std::cout << "with the subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN << "."
                          << std::endl;
```

```
                subscriptionARNS.push_back(subscriptionARN);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Subscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
```

Sottoscrivi un argomento con un filtro.

```
        static const Aws::String TONE_ATTRIBUTE("tone");
        static const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> TONES = {"cheerful", "funny",
"serious",
                                                       "sincere"};

        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
            request.SetProtocol("sqs");
            request.SetEndpoint(queueARN);
            if (isFifoTopic) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout << "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters."
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout
                            << "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only
the filtered messages "
                            << "will be received in the queue." << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For information about message filtering, "
```

```
                              << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-
message-filtering.html"
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For this example, you can filter messages by a \""
                              << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\" attribute." << std::endl;
                }

                std::ostringstream ostringstream;
                ostringstream << "Filter messages for \"" << queueName
                              << "\"'s subscription to the topic \""
                              << topicName << "\"?  (y/n)";

                // Add filter if user answers yes.
                if (askYesNoQuestion(ostringstream.str())) {
                    Aws::String jsonPolicy = getFilterPolicyFromUser();
                    if (!jsonPolicy.empty()) {
                        filteringMessages = true;

                        std::cout << "This is the filter policy for this
subscription."
                                  << std::endl;
                        std::cout << jsonPolicy << std::endl;

                        request.AddAttributes("FilterPolicy", jsonPolicy);
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout
                                << "Because you did not select any attributes, no
filter "
                                << "will be added to this subscription." <<
std::endl;
                    }
                }
            }  // if (isFifoTopic)
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
snsClient.Subscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                Aws::String subscriptionARN =
outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn();
                std::cout << "The queue '" << queueName
                          << "' has been subscribed to the topic '"
                          << "'" << topicName << "'" << std::endl;
                std::cout << "with the subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN << "."
```

```
                          << std::endl;
                subscriptionARNS.push_back(subscriptionARN);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Subscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }

//! Routine that lets the user select attributes for a subscription filter policy.
/*!
 \sa getFilterPolicyFromUser()
 \return Aws::String: The filter policy as JSON.
 */
Aws::String AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::getFilterPolicyFromUser() {
    std::cout
            << "You can filter messages by one or more of the following \""
            << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\" attributes." << std::endl;

    std::vector<Aws::String> filterSelections;
    int selection;
    do {
        for (size_t j = 0; j < TONES.size(); ++j) {
            std::cout << "  " << (j + 1) << ". " << TONES[j]
                      << std::endl;
        }
        selection = askQuestionForIntRange(
                "Enter a number (or enter zero to stop adding more). ",
                0, static_cast<int>(TONES.size()));

        if (selection != 0) {
            const Aws::String &selectedTone(TONES[selection - 1]);
            // Add the tone to the selection if it is not already added.
            if (std::find(filterSelections.begin(),
                          filterSelections.end(),
                          selectedTone)
```

```
                == filterSelections.end()) {
                filterSelections.push_back(selectedTone);
            }
        }
    } while (selection != 0);

    Aws::String result;
    if (!filterSelections.empty()) {
        std::ostringstream jsonPolicyStream;
        jsonPolicyStream << "{ \"" << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\": [";


        for (size_t j = 0; j < filterSelections.size(); ++j) {
            jsonPolicyStream << "\"" << filterSelections[j] << "\"";
            if (j < filterSelections.size() - 1) {
                jsonPolicyStream << ",";
            }
        }
        jsonPolicyStream << "] }";

        result = jsonPolicyStream.str();
    }

    return result;
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento sulle API AWS SDK per C++ .

`Unsubscribe`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`Unsubscribe`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//! Delete a subscription to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 topic.
/*!
  \param subscriptionARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic
 subscription.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::unsubscribe(const Aws::String &subscriptionARN,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeRequest request;
    request.SetSubscriptionArn(subscriptionARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.Unsubscribe(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Unsubscribed successfully " << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while unsubscribing " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Annullamento della sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per C++ .

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per C++

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Pubblicazione di un SMS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare messaggi SMS utilizzando Amazon SNS.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Publish SMS: use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to send an SMS
 text message to a phone number.
 * Note: This requires additional AWS configuration prior to running example.
 *
 *  NOTE: When you start using Amazon SNS to send SMS messages, your AWS account is
 in the SMS sandbox and you can only
 *  use verified destination phone numbers. See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/
latest/dg/sns-sms-sandbox.html.
```

```
 *  NOTE: If destination is in the US, you also have an additional restriction that
 you have use a dedicated
 *  origination ID (phone number). You can request an origination number using
 Amazon Pinpoint for a fee.
 *  See https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/provisioning-and-using-10dlc-
origination-numbers-with-amazon-sns/
 *  for more information.
 *
 *  <phone_number_value> input parameter uses E.164 format.
 *  For example, in United States, this input value should be of the form:
 +12223334444
 */

//! Send an SMS text message to a phone number.
/*!
  \param message: The message to publish.
  \param phoneNumber: The phone number of the recipient in E.164 format.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::publishSms(const Aws::String &message,
                             const Aws::String &phoneNumber,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
    request.SetMessage(message);
    request.SetPhoneNumber(phoneNumber);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Message published successfully with message id, '"
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetMessageId() << "'."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while publishing message "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per C++ .

Pubblicazione di messaggi nelle code

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creazione di un argomento (FIFO o non FIFO).
- Sottoscrizione di diverse code all'argomento con la possibilità di applicare un filtro.
- Pubblicazione di un messaggio nell'argomento.
- Esame delle code per i messaggi ricevuti.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Workflow for messaging with topics and queues using Amazon SNS and Amazon SQS.
/*!
 \param clientConfig Aws client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::messagingWithTopicsAndQueues(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    std::cout << "Welcome to messaging with topics and queues." << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "In this workflow, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe "
              << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES <<
              " SQS queues to the topic." << std::endl;
```

```
    std::cout
            << "You can select from several options for configuring the topic and
 the subscriptions for the "
            << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES << " queues." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "You can then post to the topic and see the results in the queues."
              << std::endl;

    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out)."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and
 message filtering."
            << std::endl;
    bool isFifoTopic = askYesNoQuestion(
            "Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n) ");

    bool contentBasedDeduplication = false;
    Aws::String topicName;
    if (isFifoTopic) {
        printAsterisksLine();
        std::cout << "Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is
 supported."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or automatically
 generated "
                << "from content using a hash function." << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic, any
 message "
                << "published and determined to have the same deduplication ID, "
                << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted but
 not delivered."
                << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "For more information about deduplication, "
                << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-
dedup.html."
```

```
                << std::endl;
        contentBasedDeduplication = askYesNoQuestion(
                "Use content-based deduplication instead of entering a deduplication
ID? (y/n) ");
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> queueURLS;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> subscriptionARNS;

    Aws::String topicARN;
    {
        topicName = askQuestion("Enter a name for your SNS topic. ");

        // 1.  Create an Amazon SNS topic, either FIFO or non-FIFO.
        Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicRequest request;

        if (isFifoTopic) {
            request.AddAttributes("FifoTopic", "true");
            if (contentBasedDeduplication) {
                request.AddAttributes("ContentBasedDeduplication", "true");
            }
            topicName = topicName + FIFO_SUFFIX;

            std::cout
                    << "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be
appended to the topic name."
                    << std::endl;
        }

        request.SetName(topicName);

        Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicOutcome outcome =
snsClient.CreateTopic(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            topicARN = outcome.GetResult().GetTopicArn();
            std::cout << "Your new topic with the name '" << topicName
                      << "' and the topic Amazon Resource Name (ARN) " << std::endl;
            std::cout << "'" << topicARN << "' has been created." << std::endl;

        }
```

```
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::CreateTopic. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now you will create " << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES
              << " SQS queues to subscribe to the topic." << std::endl;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> queueNames;
    bool filteringMessages = false;
    bool first = true;
    for (int i = 1; i <= NUMBER_OF_QUEUES; ++i) {
        Aws::String queueURL;
        Aws::String queueName;
        {
            printAsterisksLine();
            std::ostringstream ostringstream;
            ostringstream << "Enter a name for " << (first ? "an" : "the next")
                          << " SQS queue. ";
            queueName = askQuestion(ostringstream.str());

            // 2.  Create an SQS queue.
            Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueRequest request;
            if (isFifoTopic) {

request.AddAttributes(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::FifoQueue,
                                      "true");
                queueName = queueName + FIFO_SUFFIX;

                if (first) // Only explain this once.
                {
                    std::cout
```

```
                            << "Because you are creating a FIFO SQS queue, '.fifo'
must "
                            << "be appended to the queue name." << std::endl;
                }
            }

            request.SetQueueName(queueName);
            queueNames.push_back(queueName);

            Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.CreateQueue(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                queueURL = outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrl();
                std::cout << "Your new SQS queue with the name '" << queueName
                          << "' and the queue URL " << std::endl;
                std::cout << "'" << queueURL << "' has been created." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::CreateQueue. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }
        queueURLS.push_back(queueURL);

        if (first) // Only explain this once.
        {
            std::cout
                    << "The queue URL is used to retrieve the queue ARN, which is "
                    << "used to create a subscription." << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::String queueARN;
        {
            // 3.  Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.
```

```
            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

request.AddAttributeNames(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);

            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName, Aws::String>
&attributes =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes();
                const auto &iter = attributes.find(
                        Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);
                if (iter != attributes.end()) {
                    queueARN = iter->second;
                    std::cout << "The queue ARN '" << queueARN
                              << "' has been retrieved."
                              << std::endl;
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr
                            << "Error ARN attribute not returned by
GetQueueAttribute."
                            << std::endl;

                    cleanUp(topicARN,
                            queueURLS,
                            subscriptionARNS,
                            snsClient,
                            sqsClient);

                    return false;
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::GetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
```

```
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        if (first) {
            std::cout
                    << "An IAM policy must be attached to an SQS queue, enabling it
to receive "
                       "messages from an SNS topic." << std::endl;
        }

        {
            // 4.  Set the SQS queue policy attribute with a policy enabling the
receipt of SNS messages.
            Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
            Aws::String policy = createPolicyForQueue(queueARN, topicARN);
            request.AddAttributes(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::Policy,
                                  policy);

            Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The attributes for the queue '" << queueName
                          << "' were successfully updated." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::SetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }
```

```
        printAsterisksLine();

        {
            // 5.  Subscribe the SQS queue to the SNS topic.
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
            request.SetProtocol("sqs");
            request.SetEndpoint(queueARN);
            if (isFifoTopic) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout << "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters."
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout
                            << "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only
 the filtered messages "
                            << "will be received in the queue." << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For information about message filtering, "
                              << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-
message-filtering.html"
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For this example, you can filter messages by a \""
                              << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\" attribute." << std::endl;
                }

                std::ostringstream ostringstream;
                ostringstream << "Filter messages for \"" << queueName
                              << "\"'s subscription to the topic \""
                              << topicName << "\"?  (y/n)";

                // Add filter if user answers yes.
                if (askYesNoQuestion(ostringstream.str())) {
                    Aws::String jsonPolicy = getFilterPolicyFromUser();
                    if (!jsonPolicy.empty()) {
                        filteringMessages = true;

                        std::cout << "This is the filter policy for this
 subscription."
                                  << std::endl;
                        std::cout << jsonPolicy << std::endl;

                        request.AddAttributes("FilterPolicy", jsonPolicy);
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout
```

```
                                << "Because you did not select any attributes, no
filter "
                                << "will be added to this subscription." <<
std::endl;
                    }
                }
            }  // if (isFifoTopic)
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
snsClient.Subscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                Aws::String subscriptionARN =
outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn();
                std::cout << "The queue '" << queueName
                          << "' has been subscribed to the topic '"
                          << "'" << topicName << "'" << std::endl;
                std::cout << "with the subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN << "."
                          << std::endl;
                subscriptionARNS.push_back(subscriptionARN);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Subscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        first = false;
    }

    first = true;
    do {
        printAsterisksLine();

        // 6.  Publish a message to the SNS topic.
        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
```

```
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
        Aws::String message = askQuestion("Enter a message text to publish.  ");
        request.SetMessage(message);
        if (isFifoTopic) {
            if (first) {
                std::cout
                        << "Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set a
message group ID."
                        << std::endl;
                std::cout
                        << "All messages within the same group will be received in
the "
                        << "order they were published." << std::endl;
            }
            Aws::String messageGroupID = askQuestion(
                    "Enter a message group ID for this message. ");
            request.SetMessageGroupId(messageGroupID);
            if (!contentBasedDeduplication) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout
                            << "Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, "
                            << "you must enter a deduplication ID." << std::endl;
                }
                Aws::String deduplicationID = askQuestion(
                        "Enter a deduplication ID for this message. ");
                request.SetMessageDeduplicationId(deduplicationID);
            }
        }

        if (filteringMessages && askYesNoQuestion(
                "Add an attribute to this message? (y/n) ")) {
            for (size_t i = 0; i < TONES.size(); ++i) {
                std::cout << "  " << (i + 1) << ". " << TONES[i] << std::endl;
            }
            int selection = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter a number for an attribute. ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(TONES.size()));
            Aws::SNS::Model::MessageAttributeValue messageAttributeValue;
            messageAttributeValue.SetDataType("String");
            messageAttributeValue.SetStringValue(TONES[selection - 1]);
            request.AddMessageAttributes(TONE_ATTRIBUTE, messageAttributeValue);
        }
```

```
        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Your message was successfully published." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Publish. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }

        first = false;
    } while (askYesNoQuestion("Post another message? (y/n) "));

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now the SQS queue will be polled to retrieve the messages."
              << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press any key to continue...", alwaysTrueTest);

    for (size_t i = 0; i < queueURLS.size(); ++i) {
        // 7.  Poll an SQS queue for its messages.
        std::vector<Aws::String> messages;
        std::vector<Aws::String> receiptHandles;
        while (true) {
            Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageRequest request;
            request.SetMaxNumberOfMessages(10);
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);

            // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
            // For information about long polling, see
            // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
            request.SetWaitTimeSeconds(1);
            Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.ReceiveMessage(request);
```

```
            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::SQS::Model::Message> &newMessages =
outcome.GetResult().GetMessages();
                if (newMessages.empty()) {
                    break;
                }
                else {
                    for (const Aws::SQS::Model::Message &message: newMessages) {
                        messages.push_back(message.GetBody());
                        receiptHandles.push_back(message.GetReceiptHandle());
                    }
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::ReceiveMessage. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        printAsterisksLine();

        if (messages.empty()) {
            std::cout << "No messages were ";
        }
        else if (messages.size() == 1) {
            std::cout << "One message was ";
        }
        else {
            std::cout << messages.size() << " messages were ";
        }
        std::cout << "received by the queue '" << queueNames[i]
                  << "'." << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::String &message: messages) {
            std::cout << "  Message : '" << message << "'."
```

```
                    << std::endl;
        }

        // 8.  Delete a batch of messages from an SQS queue.
        if (!receiptHandles.empty()) {
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);
            int id = 1; // Ids must be unique within a batch delete request.
            for (const Aws::String &receiptHandle: receiptHandles) {
                Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry entry;
                entry.SetId(std::to_string(id));
                ++id;
                entry.SetReceiptHandle(receiptHandle);
                request.AddEntries(entry);
            }

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The batch deletion of messages was successful."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteMessageBatch. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    return cleanUp(topicARN,
                   queueURLS,
                   subscriptionARNS,
                   snsClient,
                   sqsClient,
                   true); // askUser
```

```
}


bool AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::cleanUp(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                      const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &queueURLS,
                                      const Aws::Vector<Aws::String>
 &subscriptionARNS,
                                      const Aws::SNS::SNSClient &snsClient,
                                      const Aws::SQS::SQSClient &sqsClient,
                                      bool askUser) {
    bool result = true;
    printAsterisksLine();
    if (!queueURLS.empty() && askUser &&
        askYesNoQuestion("Delete the SQS queues? (y/n) ")) {

        for (const auto &queueURL: queueURLS) {
            // 9.  Delete an SQS queue.
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteQueue(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The queue with URL '" << queueURL
                          << "' was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteQueue. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }

        for (const auto &subscriptionARN: subscriptionARNS) {
            // 10. Unsubscribe an SNS subscription.
            Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetSubscriptionArn(subscriptionARN);

            Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeOutcome outcome =
                    snsClient.Unsubscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
                std::cout << "Unsubscribe of subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN
                          << "' was successful." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Unsubscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    if (!topicARN.empty() && askUser &&
        askYesNoQuestion("Delete the SNS topic? (y/n) ")) {

        // 11. Delete an SNS topic.
        Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

        Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.DeleteTopic(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The topic with ARN '" << topicARN
                      << "' was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::DeleteTopicRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    return result;
}

//! Create an IAM policy that gives an SQS queue permission to receive messages from
 an SNS topic.
/*!
 \sa createPolicyForQueue()
 \param queueARN: The SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
 \param topicARN: The SNS topic ARN.
```

```
 \return Aws::String: The policy as JSON.
 */
Aws::String AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::createPolicyForQueue(const Aws::String
 &queueARN,
                                                           const Aws::String
 &topicARN) {
    std::ostringstream policyStream;
    policyStream << R"({
        "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {
                "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                    "Resource": ")" << queueARN << R"(",
                    "Condition": {
                "ArnEquals": {
                    "aws:SourceArn": ")" << topicARN << R"("
                }
            }
        }
        ]
    })";

    return policyStream.str();
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per C++ .
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Pubblicare
  - ReceiveMessage

- SetQueueAttributes
- Subscribe
- Unsubscribe

Esempi di Amazon SQS con SDK for C++

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per C++ con Amazon SQS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon SQS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon SQS.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per il CMake file CMake Lists.txt.

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS sqs)
```

```
# Set this project's name.
project("hello_sqs")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if(WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line you may
 need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_sqs.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

Codice per il file sorgente hello_sqs.cpp.

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
```

```
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/ListQueuesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello SQS" starter application that initializes an Amazon Simple Queue
 Service
 *  (Amazon SQS) client and lists the SQS queues in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_sqs'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> allQueueUrls;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated response.
        do {
            Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesRequest request;

            Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.ListQueues(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &pageOfQueueUrls =
 outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrls();
                if (!pageOfQueueUrls.empty()) {
                    allQueueUrls.insert(allQueueUrls.cend(),
 pageOfQueueUrls.cbegin(),
                                        pageOfQueueUrls.cend());
                }
            }
```

```
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::ListQueues. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        } while (!nextToken.empty());


        std::cout << "Hello Amazon SQS! You have " << allQueueUrls.size() << "
 queue"
                  << (allQueueUrls.size() == 1 ? "" : "s") << " in your account."
                  << std::endl;

        if (!allQueueUrls.empty()) {
            std::cout << "Here are your queue URLs." << std::endl;
            for (const Aws::String &queueUrl: allQueueUrls) {
                std::cout << "  * " << queueUrl << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListQueuessezione AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`ChangeMessageVisibility`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ChangeMessageVisibility`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Changes the visibility timeout of a message in an Amazon Simple Queue Service
//! (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param messageReceiptHandle: A message receipt handle.
  \param visibilityTimeoutSeconds: Visibility timeout in seconds.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::changeMessageVisibility(
        const Aws::String &queue_url,
        const Aws::String &messageReceiptHandle,
        int visibilityTimeoutSeconds,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queue_url);
    request.SetReceiptHandle(messageReceiptHandle);
    request.SetVisibilityTimeout(visibilityTimeoutSeconds);

    auto outcome = sqsClient.ChangeMessageVisibility(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully changed visibility of message " <<
                  messageReceiptHandle << " from queue " << queue_url << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error changing visibility of message from queue "
                  << queue_url << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ChangeMessageVisibilityconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`CreateQueue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateQueue`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueName: An Amazon SQS queue name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::createQueue(const Aws::String &queueName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueRequest request;
    request.SetQueueName(queueName);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.CreateQueue(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
        std::cout << "Successfully created queue " << queueName << " with a queue
 URL "
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrl() << "." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating queue " << queueName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateQueueconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteMessage`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Delete a message from an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param messageReceiptHandle: A message receipt handle.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::deleteMessage(const Aws::String &queueUrl,
                                const Aws::String &messageReceiptHandle,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
```

```
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueUrl);
    request.SetReceiptHandle(messageReceiptHandle);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageOutcome outcome = sqsClient.DeleteMessage(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted message from queue " << queueUrl
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting message from queue " << queueUrl << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteMessageconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteMessageBatch`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteMessageBatch`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);
            int id = 1; // Ids must be unique within a batch delete request.
            for (const Aws::String &receiptHandle: receiptHandles) {
                Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry entry;
                entry.SetId(std::to_string(id));
                ++id;
                entry.SetReceiptHandle(receiptHandle);
                request.AddEntries(entry);
            }

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The batch deletion of messages was successful."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteMessageBatch. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteMessageBatchconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`DeleteQueue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteQueue`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Delete an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueURL: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::deleteQueue(const Aws::String &queueURL,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.DeleteQueue(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted queue with url " << queueURL <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting queue " << queueURL << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteQueueconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

GetQueueAttributes

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetQueueAttributes`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

request.AddAttributeNames(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);

            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName, Aws::String>
&attributes =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes();
                const auto &iter = attributes.find(
                        Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);
                if (iter != attributes.end()) {
                    queueARN = iter->second;
                    std::cout << "The queue ARN '" << queueARN
                              << "' has been retrieved."
                              << std::endl;
                }

            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::GetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                            << std::endl;


            }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetQueueAttributesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`GetQueueUrl`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetQueueUrl`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Get the URL for an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueName: An Amazon SQS queue name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::getQueueUrl(const Aws::String &queueName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueUrlRequest request;
    request.SetQueueName(queueName);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueUrlOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.GetQueueUrl(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
        std::cout << "Queue " << queueName << " has url " <<
                  outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrl() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error getting url for queue " << queueName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetQueueUrlconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`ListQueues`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListQueues`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! List the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queues within an AWS account.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SQS::listQueues(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration)
 {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesRequest listQueuesRequest;
```

```
    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> allQueueUrls;

    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            listQueuesRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }
        const Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesOutcome outcome = sqsClient.ListQueues(
                listQueuesRequest);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &queueUrls =
 outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrls();
            allQueueUrls.insert(allQueueUrls.end(),
                                queueUrls.begin(),
                                queueUrls.end());

            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing queues: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << allQueueUrls.size() << " Amazon SQS queue(s) found." << std::endl;
    for (const auto &iter: allQueueUrls) {
        std::cout << " " << iter << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListQueuesconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`ReceiveMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ReceiveMessage`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Receive a message from an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::receiveMessage(const Aws::String &queueUrl,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueUrl);
    request.SetMaxNumberOfMessages(1);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageOutcome outcome = sqsClient.ReceiveMessage(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {

        const Aws::Vector<Aws::SQS::Model::Message> &messages =
                outcome.GetResult().GetMessages();
        if (!messages.empty()) {
            const Aws::SQS::Model::Message &message = messages[0];
            std::cout << "Received message:" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  MessageId: " << message.GetMessageId() << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  ReceiptHandle: " << message.GetReceiptHandle() <<
 std::endl;
            std::cout << "  Body: " << message.GetBody() << std::endl << std::endl;
        }
        else {
```

```
            std::cout << "No messages received from queue " << queueUrl <<
                      std::endl;

        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error receiving message from queue " << queueUrl << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ReceiveMessageconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`SendMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendMessage`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Send a message to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param messageBody: A message body.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::sendMessage(const Aws::String &queueUrl,
                              const Aws::String &messageBody,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
```

```
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::SendMessageRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueUrl);
    request.SetMessageBody(messageBody);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::SendMessageOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.SendMessage(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully sent message to " << queueUrl <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error sending message to " << queueUrl << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendMessageconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

`SetQueueAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SetQueueAttributes`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Set the value for an attribute in an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
 queue.
```

```
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param attributeName: An attribute name enum.
  \param attribute: The attribute value as a string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::setQueueAttributes(const Aws::String &queueURL,
                                     Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName
 attributeName,
                                     const Aws::String &attribute,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
    request.AddAttributes(
            attributeName,
            attribute);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully set the attribute  " <<

 Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeNameMapper::GetNameForQueueAttributeName(
                         attributeName)
                  << " with value " << attribute << " in queue " <<
                  queueURL << "." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error setting attribute for  queue " <<
                  queueURL << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

Configura una coda dead-letter.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Connect an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to an associated
//! dead-letter queue.
/*!
  \param srcQueueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param deadLetterQueueARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an Amazon SQS dead-
letter queue.
  \param maxReceiveCount: The max receive count of a message before it is sent to
 the dead-letter queue.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::setDeadLetterQueue(const Aws::String &srcQueueUrl,
                                     const Aws::String &deadLetterQueueARN,
                                     int maxReceiveCount,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::String redrivePolicy = MakeRedrivePolicy(deadLetterQueueARN,
 maxReceiveCount);

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(srcQueueUrl);
    request.AddAttributes(
            Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::RedrivePolicy,
            redrivePolicy);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
            sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully set dead letter queue for queue  " <<
                  srcQueueUrl << " to " << deadLetterQueueARN << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error setting dead letter queue for queue " <<
                  srcQueueUrl << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Make a redrive policy for a dead-letter queue.
/*!
  \param queueArn: An Amazon SQS ARN for the dead-letter queue.
  \param maxReceiveCount: The max receive count of a message before it is sent to
 the dead-letter queue.
  \return Aws::String: Policy as JSON string.
 */
Aws::String MakeRedrivePolicy(const Aws::String &queueArn, int maxReceiveCount) {
    Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue redrive_arn_entry;
    redrive_arn_entry.AsString(queueArn);

    Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue max_msg_entry;
    max_msg_entry.AsInteger(maxReceiveCount);

    Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue policy_map;
    policy_map.WithObject("deadLetterTargetArn", redrive_arn_entry);
    policy_map.WithObject("maxReceiveCount", max_msg_entry);

    return policy_map.View().WriteReadable();
}
```

Configura una coda Amazon SQS per utilizzare il polling lungo.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Set the wait time for an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue poll.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param pollTimeSeconds: The receive message wait time in seconds.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::setQueueLongPollingAttribute(const Aws::String &queueURL,
                                               const Aws::String &pollTimeSeconds,
                                               const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
    request.AddAttributes(
            Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds,
            pollTimeSeconds);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated long polling time for queue " <<
                  queueURL << " to " << pollTimeSeconds << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error updating long polling time for queue " <<
                  queueURL << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API SetQueueAttributesReference AWS SDK per C++ .

Scenari

Pubblicazione di messaggi nelle code

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creazione di un argomento (FIFO o non FIFO).
- Sottoscrizione di diverse code all'argomento con la possibilità di applicare un filtro.
- Pubblicazione di un messaggio nell'argomento.
- Esame delle code per i messaggi ricevuti.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Workflow for messaging with topics and queues using Amazon SNS and Amazon SQS.
/*!
 \param clientConfig Aws client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::messagingWithTopicsAndQueues(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    std::cout << "Welcome to messaging with topics and queues." << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "In this workflow, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe "
              << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES <<
              " SQS queues to the topic." << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "You can select from several options for configuring the topic and
 the subscriptions for the "
            << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES << " queues." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "You can then post to the topic and see the results in the queues."
              << std::endl;

    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out)."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and
 message filtering."
            << std::endl;
    bool isFifoTopic = askYesNoQuestion(
```

```
            "Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n) ");

    bool contentBasedDeduplication = false;
    Aws::String topicName;
    if (isFifoTopic) {
        printAsterisksLine();
        std::cout << "Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is
 supported."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or automatically
 generated "
                << "from content using a hash function." << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic, any
 message "
                << "published and determined to have the same deduplication ID, "
                << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted but
 not delivered."
                << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "For more information about deduplication, "
                << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-
dedup.html."
                << std::endl;
        contentBasedDeduplication = askYesNoQuestion(
                "Use content-based deduplication instead of entering a deduplication
 ID? (y/n) ");
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> queueURLS;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> subscriptionARNS;

    Aws::String topicARN;
    {
        topicName = askQuestion("Enter a name for your SNS topic. ");

        // 1.  Create an Amazon SNS topic, either FIFO or non-FIFO.
        Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicRequest request;
```

```
        if (isFifoTopic) {
            request.AddAttributes("FifoTopic", "true");
            if (contentBasedDeduplication) {
                request.AddAttributes("ContentBasedDeduplication", "true");
            }
            topicName = topicName + FIFO_SUFFIX;

            std::cout
                    << "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be
appended to the topic name."
                    << std::endl;
        }

        request.SetName(topicName);

        Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicOutcome outcome =
snsClient.CreateTopic(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            topicARN = outcome.GetResult().GetTopicArn();
            std::cout << "Your new topic with the name '" << topicName
                      << "' and the topic Amazon Resource Name (ARN) " << std::endl;
            std::cout << "'" << topicARN << "' has been created." << std::endl;

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::CreateTopic. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now you will create " << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES
```

```
              << " SQS queues to subscribe to the topic." << std::endl;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> queueNames;
    bool filteringMessages = false;
    bool first = true;
    for (int i = 1; i <= NUMBER_OF_QUEUES; ++i) {
        Aws::String queueURL;
        Aws::String queueName;
        {
            printAsterisksLine();
            std::ostringstream ostringstream;
            ostringstream << "Enter a name for " << (first ? "an" : "the next")
                          << " SQS queue. ";
            queueName = askQuestion(ostringstream.str());

            // 2.  Create an SQS queue.
            Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueRequest request;
            if (isFifoTopic) {

request.AddAttributes(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::FifoQueue,
                                      "true");
                queueName = queueName + FIFO_SUFFIX;

                if (first) // Only explain this once.
                {
                    std::cout
                            << "Because you are creating a FIFO SQS queue, '.fifo'
must "
                            << "be appended to the queue name." << std::endl;
                }
            }

            request.SetQueueName(queueName);
            queueNames.push_back(queueName);

            Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.CreateQueue(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                queueURL = outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrl();
                std::cout << "Your new SQS queue with the name '" << queueName
                          << "' and the queue URL " << std::endl;
                std::cout << "'" << queueURL << "' has been created." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
```

```
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::CreateQueue. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }
        queueURLS.push_back(queueURL);

        if (first) // Only explain this once.
        {
            std::cout
                    << "The queue URL is used to retrieve the queue ARN, which is "
                    << "used to create a subscription." << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::String queueARN;
        {
            // 3.  Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.
            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

request.AddAttributeNames(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);

            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName, Aws::String>
&attributes =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes();
                const auto &iter = attributes.find(
                        Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);
                if (iter != attributes.end()) {
                    queueARN = iter->second;
                    std::cout << "The queue ARN '" << queueARN
                              << "' has been retrieved."
                              << std::endl;
```

```
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr
                            << "Error ARN attribute not returned by
GetQueueAttribute."
                            << std::endl;

                    cleanUp(topicARN,
                            queueURLS,
                            subscriptionARNS,
                            snsClient,
                            sqsClient);

                    return false;
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::GetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        if (first) {
            std::cout
                    << "An IAM policy must be attached to an SQS queue, enabling it
to receive "
                       "messages from an SNS topic." << std::endl;
        }

        {
            // 4.  Set the SQS queue policy attribute with a policy enabling the
receipt of SNS messages.
            Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
            Aws::String policy = createPolicyForQueue(queueARN, topicARN);
```

```
            request.AddAttributes(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::Policy,
                                  policy);

            Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The attributes for the queue '" << queueName
                          << "' were successfully updated." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::SetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        printAsterisksLine();

        {
            // 5.  Subscribe the SQS queue to the SNS topic.
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
            request.SetProtocol("sqs");
            request.SetEndpoint(queueARN);
            if (isFifoTopic) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout << "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters."
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout
                            << "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only
 the filtered messages "
                            << "will be received in the queue." << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For information about message filtering, "
                              << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-
message-filtering.html"
```

```
                            << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For this example, you can filter messages by a \""
                              << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\" attribute." << std::endl;
                }

                std::ostringstream ostringstream;
                ostringstream << "Filter messages for \"" << queueName
                              << "\"'s subscription to the topic \""
                              << topicName << "\"?  (y/n)";

                // Add filter if user answers yes.
                if (askYesNoQuestion(ostringstream.str())) {
                    Aws::String jsonPolicy = getFilterPolicyFromUser();
                    if (!jsonPolicy.empty()) {
                        filteringMessages = true;

                        std::cout << "This is the filter policy for this
subscription."
                                  << std::endl;
                        std::cout << jsonPolicy << std::endl;

                        request.AddAttributes("FilterPolicy", jsonPolicy);
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout
                                << "Because you did not select any attributes, no
filter "
                                << "will be added to this subscription." <<
std::endl;
                    }
                }
            }  // if (isFifoTopic)
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
snsClient.Subscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                Aws::String subscriptionARN =
outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn();
                std::cout << "The queue '" << queueName
                          << "' has been subscribed to the topic '"
                          << "'" << topicName << "'" << std::endl;
                std::cout << "with the subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN << "."
                          << std::endl;
                subscriptionARNS.push_back(subscriptionARN);
```

```
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Subscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        first = false;
    }

    first = true;
    do {
        printAsterisksLine();

        // 6.  Publish a message to the SNS topic.
        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
        Aws::String message = askQuestion("Enter a message text to publish.  ");
        request.SetMessage(message);
        if (isFifoTopic) {
            if (first) {
                std::cout
                        << "Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set a
message group ID."
                        << std::endl;
                std::cout
                        << "All messages within the same group will be received in
the "
                        << "order they were published." << std::endl;
            }
            Aws::String messageGroupID = askQuestion(
                    "Enter a message group ID for this message. ");
            request.SetMessageGroupId(messageGroupID);
            if (!contentBasedDeduplication) {
                if (first) {
```

```
                    std::cout
                            << "Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, "
                            << "you must enter a deduplication ID." << std::endl;
                }
                Aws::String deduplicationID = askQuestion(
                        "Enter a deduplication ID for this message. ");
                request.SetMessageDeduplicationId(deduplicationID);
            }
        }

        if (filteringMessages && askYesNoQuestion(
                "Add an attribute to this message? (y/n) ")) {
            for (size_t i = 0; i < TONES.size(); ++i) {
                std::cout << "  " << (i + 1) << ". " << TONES[i] << std::endl;
            }
            int selection = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter a number for an attribute. ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(TONES.size()));
            Aws::SNS::Model::MessageAttributeValue messageAttributeValue;
            messageAttributeValue.SetDataType("String");
            messageAttributeValue.SetStringValue(TONES[selection - 1]);
            request.AddMessageAttributes(TONE_ATTRIBUTE, messageAttributeValue);
        }

        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Your message was successfully published." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Publish. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }
```

```
        first = false;
    } while (askYesNoQuestion("Post another message? (y/n) "));

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now the SQS queue will be polled to retrieve the messages."
              << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press any key to continue...", alwaysTrueTest);

    for (size_t i = 0; i < queueURLS.size(); ++i) {
        // 7.  Poll an SQS queue for its messages.
        std::vector<Aws::String> messages;
        std::vector<Aws::String> receiptHandles;
        while (true) {
            Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageRequest request;
            request.SetMaxNumberOfMessages(10);
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);

            // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
            // For information about long polling, see
            // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
            request.SetWaitTimeSeconds(1);
            Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.ReceiveMessage(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::SQS::Model::Message> &newMessages =
 outcome.GetResult().GetMessages();
                if (newMessages.empty()) {
                    break;
                }
                else {
                    for (const Aws::SQS::Model::Message &message: newMessages) {
                        messages.push_back(message.GetBody());
                        receiptHandles.push_back(message.GetReceiptHandle());
                    }
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::ReceiveMessage. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
```

```
                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        printAsterisksLine();

        if (messages.empty()) {
            std::cout << "No messages were ";
        }
        else if (messages.size() == 1) {
            std::cout << "One message was ";
        }
        else {
            std::cout << messages.size() << " messages were ";
        }
        std::cout << "received by the queue '" << queueNames[i]
                  << "'." << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::String &message: messages) {
            std::cout << "  Message : '" << message << "'."
                      << std::endl;
        }

        // 8.  Delete a batch of messages from an SQS queue.
        if (!receiptHandles.empty()) {
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);
            int id = 1; // Ids must be unique within a batch delete request.
            for (const Aws::String &receiptHandle: receiptHandles) {
                Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry entry;
                entry.SetId(std::to_string(id));
                ++id;
                entry.SetReceiptHandle(receiptHandle);
                request.AddEntries(entry);
            }

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(request);
```

```
            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The batch deletion of messages was successful."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteMessageBatch. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    return cleanUp(topicARN,
                   queueURLS,
                   subscriptionARNS,
                   snsClient,
                   sqsClient,
                   true); // askUser
}


bool AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::cleanUp(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                      const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &queueURLS,
                                      const Aws::Vector<Aws::String>
 &subscriptionARNS,
                                      const Aws::SNS::SNSClient &snsClient,
                                      const Aws::SQS::SQSClient &sqsClient,
                                      bool askUser) {
    bool result = true;
    printAsterisksLine();
    if (!queueURLS.empty() && askUser &&
        askYesNoQuestion("Delete the SQS queues? (y/n) ")) {

        for (const auto &queueURL: queueURLS) {
            // 9.  Delete an SQS queue.
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
```

```
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteQueue(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The queue with URL '" << queueURL
                          << "' was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteQueue. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }

        for (const auto &subscriptionARN: subscriptionARNS) {
            // 10. Unsubscribe an SNS subscription.
            Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetSubscriptionArn(subscriptionARN);

            Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeOutcome outcome =
                    snsClient.Unsubscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Unsubscribe of subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN
                          << "' was successful." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Unsubscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    if (!topicARN.empty() && askUser &&
        askYesNoQuestion("Delete the SNS topic? (y/n) ")) {

        // 11. Delete an SNS topic.
        Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
```

```
        Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.DeleteTopic(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The topic with ARN '" << topicARN
                      << "' was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::DeleteTopicRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    return result;
}

//! Create an IAM policy that gives an SQS queue permission to receive messages from
 an SNS topic.
/*!
 \sa createPolicyForQueue()
 \param queueARN: The SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
 \param topicARN: The SNS topic ARN.
 \return Aws::String: The policy as JSON.
 */
Aws::String AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::createPolicyForQueue(const Aws::String
 &queueARN,
                                                           const Aws::String
 &topicARN) {
    std::ostringstream policyStream;
    policyStream << R"({
        "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {
                "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                    "Resource": ")" << queueARN << R"(",
                    "Condition": {
                "ArnEquals": {
                    "aws:SourceArn": ")" << topicARN << R"("
```

```
                }
            }
        }
        ]
    })";

    return policyStream.str();
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per C++ .
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Pubblicare
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

AWS STS esempi di utilizzo di SDK for C++

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per C++ with AWS STS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`AssumeRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AssumeRole`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
bool AwsDoc::STS::assumeRole(const Aws::String &roleArn,
                             const Aws::String &roleSessionName,
                             const Aws::String &externalId,
                             Aws::Auth::AWSCredentials &credentials,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::STS::STSClient sts(clientConfig);
    Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleRequest sts_req;

    sts_req.SetRoleArn(roleArn);
    sts_req.SetRoleSessionName(roleSessionName);
    sts_req.SetExternalId(externalId);

    const Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleOutcome outcome = sts.AssumeRole(sts_req);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error assuming IAM role. " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Credentials successfully retrieved." << std::endl;
        const Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleResult result = outcome.GetResult();
        const Aws::STS::Model::Credentials &temp_credentials =
 result.GetCredentials();

        // Store temporary credentials in return argument.
```

```
        // Note: The credentials object returned by assumeRole differs
        // from the AWSCredentials object used in most situations.
        credentials.SetAWSAccessKeyId(temp_credentials.GetAccessKeyId());
        credentials.SetAWSSecretKey(temp_credentials.GetSecretAccessKey());
        credentials.SetSessionToken(temp_credentials.GetSessionToken());
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AssumeRoleconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Transcribe Streaming con SDK for C++

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon AWS SDK per C++ Transcribe Streaming.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`StartStreamTranscription`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartStreamTranscription`.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
int main() {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;

    Aws::InitAPI(options);
    {
        //TODO(User): Set to the region of your AWS account.
        const Aws::String region = Aws::Region::US_WEST_2;

        //Load a profile that has been granted AmazonTranscribeFullAccess AWS
 managed permission policy.
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration config;
#ifdef _WIN32
        // ATTENTION: On Windows with the AWS C++ SDK, this example only runs if the
 SDK is built
        // with the curl library.
        // For more information, see the accompanying ReadMe.
        // For more information, see "Building the SDK for Windows with curl".
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-cpp/v1/developer-guide/setup-
windows.html
        //TODO(User): Update to the location of your .crt file.
        config.caFile = "C:/curl/bin/curl-ca-bundle.crt";
#endif
        config.region = region;

        TranscribeStreamingServiceClient client(config);
        StartStreamTranscriptionHandler handler;
        handler.SetOnErrorCallback(
                []( const Aws::Client::AWSError<TranscribeStreamingServiceErrors>
 &error) {
                        std::cerr << "ERROR: " + error.GetMessage() << std::endl;
                });
        //SetTranscriptEventCallback called for every 'chunk' of file transcripted.
        // Partial results are returned in real time.
        handler.SetTranscriptEventCallback([](const TranscriptEvent &ev) {
```

```
                for (auto &&r: ev.GetTranscript().GetResults()) {
                    if (r.GetIsPartial()) {
                        std::cout << "[partial] ";
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout << "[Final] ";
                    }
                    for (auto &&alt: r.GetAlternatives()) {
                        std::cout << alt.GetTranscript() << std::endl;
                    }
                }
        });

        StartStreamTranscriptionRequest request;
        request.SetMediaSampleRateHertz(SAMPLE_RATE);
        request.SetLanguageCode(LanguageCode::en_US);
        request.SetMediaEncoding(
                MediaEncoding::pcm); // wav and aiff files are PCM formats.
        request.SetEventStreamHandler(handler);

        auto OnStreamReady = [](AudioStream &stream) {
                Aws::FStream file(FILE_NAME, std::ios_base::in |
std::ios_base::binary);
                if (!file.is_open()) {
                    std::cerr << "Failed to open " << FILE_NAME << '\n';
                }
                std::array<char, BUFFER_SIZE> buf;
                int i = 0;
                while (file) {
                    file.read(&buf[0], buf.size());

                    if (!file)
                        std::cout << "File: only " << file.gcount() << " could be
read"
                                  << std::endl;

                    Aws::Vector<unsigned char> bits{buf.begin(), buf.end()};
                    AudioEvent event(std::move(bits));
                    if (!stream) {
                        std::cerr << "Failed to create a stream" << std::endl;
                        break;
                    }
                    //The std::basic_istream::gcount() is used to count the
characters in the given string. It returns
```

```
                    //the number of characters extracted by the last read()
 operation.
                    if (file.gcount() > 0) {
                        if (!stream.WriteAudioEvent(event)) {
                            std::cerr << "Failed to write an audio event" <<
 std::endl;
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                    else {
                        break;
                    }
                    std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::milliseconds(
                            25)); // Slow down because we are streaming from a file.
                }
                if (!stream.WriteAudioEvent(
                        AudioEvent())) {
                    // Per the spec, we have to send an empty event (an event
 without a payload) at the end.
                    std::cerr << "Failed to send an empty frame" << std::endl;
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "Successfully sent the empty frame" << std::endl;
                }
                stream.flush();
                stream.Close();
        };

        Aws::Utils::Threading::Semaphore signaling(0 /*initialCount*/, 1 /
*maxCount*/);
        auto OnResponseCallback = [&signaling](
                const TranscribeStreamingServiceClient * /*unused*/,
                const Model::StartStreamTranscriptionRequest & /*unused*/,
                const Model::StartStreamTranscriptionOutcome &outcome,
                const std::shared_ptr<const Aws::Client::AsyncCallerContext> & /
*unused*/) {

                if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    std::cerr << "Transcribe streaming error "
                              << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                }

                signaling.Release();
        };
```

```
        std::cout << "Starting..." << std::endl;
        client.StartStreamTranscriptionAsync(request, OnStreamReady,
 OnResponseCallback,
                                             nullptr /*context*/);
        signaling.WaitOne(); // Prevent the application from exiting until we're
 done.
        std::cout << "Done" << std::endl;
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options);

    return 0;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartStreamTranscriptionconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Scenari

Trascrivi un file audio

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come generare una trascrizione di un file audio sorgente utilizzando lo streaming di Amazon Transcribe.

SDK per C++

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
int main() {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;

    Aws::InitAPI(options);
    {
        //TODO(User): Set to the region of your AWS account.
        const Aws::String region = Aws::Region::US_WEST_2;
```

```
        //Load a profile that has been granted AmazonTranscribeFullAccess AWS
 managed permission policy.
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration config;
#ifdef _WIN32
        // ATTENTION: On Windows with the AWS C++ SDK, this example only runs if the
 SDK is built
        // with the curl library.
        // For more information, see the accompanying ReadMe.
        // For more information, see "Building the SDK for Windows with curl".
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-cpp/v1/developer-guide/setup-
windows.html
        //TODO(User): Update to the location of your .crt file.
        config.caFile = "C:/curl/bin/curl-ca-bundle.crt";
#endif
        config.region = region;

        TranscribeStreamingServiceClient client(config);
        StartStreamTranscriptionHandler handler;
        handler.SetOnErrorCallback(
                [](const Aws::Client::AWSError<TranscribeStreamingServiceErrors>
 &error) {
                        std::cerr << "ERROR: " + error.GetMessage() << std::endl;
                });
        //SetTranscriptEventCallback called for every 'chunk' of file transcripted.
        // Partial results are returned in real time.
        handler.SetTranscriptEventCallback([](const TranscriptEvent &ev) {
                for (auto &&r: ev.GetTranscript().GetResults()) {
                    if (r.GetIsPartial()) {
                        std::cout << "[partial] ";
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout << "[Final] ";
                    }
                    for (auto &&alt: r.GetAlternatives()) {
                        std::cout << alt.GetTranscript() << std::endl;
                    }
                }
        });

        StartStreamTranscriptionRequest request;
        request.SetMediaSampleRateHertz(SAMPLE_RATE);
        request.SetLanguageCode(LanguageCode::en_US);
        request.SetMediaEncoding(
                MediaEncoding::pcm); // wav and aiff files are PCM formats.
```

```
        request.SetEventStreamHandler(handler);

        auto OnStreamReady = [](AudioStream &stream) {
                Aws::FStream file(FILE_NAME, std::ios_base::in |
std::ios_base::binary);
                if (!file.is_open()) {
                    std::cerr << "Failed to open " << FILE_NAME << '\n';
                }
                std::array<char, BUFFER_SIZE> buf;
                int i = 0;
                while (file) {
                    file.read(&buf[0], buf.size());

                    if (!file)
                        std::cout << "File: only " << file.gcount() << " could be
read"
                                  << std::endl;

                    Aws::Vector<unsigned char> bits{buf.begin(), buf.end()};
                    AudioEvent event(std::move(bits));
                    if (!stream) {
                        std::cerr << "Failed to create a stream" << std::endl;
                        break;
                    }
                    //The std::basic_istream::gcount() is used to count the
characters in the given string. It returns
                    //the number of characters extracted by the last read()
operation.
                    if (file.gcount() > 0) {
                        if (!stream.WriteAudioEvent(event)) {
                            std::cerr << "Failed to write an audio event" <<
std::endl;
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                    else {
                        break;
                    }
                    std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::milliseconds(
                            25)); // Slow down because we are streaming from a file.
                }
                if (!stream.WriteAudioEvent(
                        AudioEvent())) {
```

```
                    // Per the spec, we have to send an empty event (an event
 without a payload) at the end.
                    std::cerr << "Failed to send an empty frame" << std::endl;
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "Successfully sent the empty frame" << std::endl;
                }
                stream.flush();
                stream.Close();
        };

        Aws::Utils::Threading::Semaphore signaling(0 /*initialCount*/, 1 /
*maxCount*/);
        auto OnResponseCallback = [&signaling](
                const TranscribeStreamingServiceClient * /*unused*/,
                const Model::StartStreamTranscriptionRequest & /*unused*/,
                const Model::StartStreamTranscriptionOutcome &outcome,
                const std::shared_ptr<const Aws::Client::AsyncCallerContext> & /
*unused*/) {

                if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    std::cerr << "Transcribe streaming error "
                              << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                }

                signaling.Release();
        };

        std::cout << "Starting..." << std::endl;
        client.StartStreamTranscriptionAsync(request, OnStreamReady,
 OnResponseCallback,
                                             nullptr /*context*/);
        signaling.WaitOne(); // Prevent the application from exiting until we're
 done.
        std::cout << "Done" << std::endl;
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options);

    return 0;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartStreamTranscriptionconsulta AWS SDK per C++ API Reference.

Esempi di codice per SDK for Go V2

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare la AWS SDK per Go V2 con. AWS

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Alcuni servizi contengono categorie di esempio aggiuntive che mostrano come sfruttare le librerie o le funzioni specifiche del servizio.

Altre risorse

- Guida per sviluppatori SDK for Go V2: ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo di Go with. AWS
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Servizi

- Esempi di API Gateway con SDK for Go V2
- Esempi di Aurora con SDK for Go V2
- Esempi di Amazon Bedrock con SDK for Go V2
- Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Runtime con SDK for Go V2
- AWS CloudFormation esempi che utilizzano SDK for Go V2
- CloudWatch Esempi di log utilizzando SDK for Go V2
- Esempi di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider che utilizzano SDK for Go V2
- Esempi di Amazon DocumentDB con SDK for Go V2
- Esempi di DynamoDB con SDK for Go V2
- Esempi IAM che utilizzano SDK for Go V2
- Esempi di Kinesis con SDK for Go V2

- Esempi di Lambda con SDK for Go V2
- Esempi di Amazon MSK con SDK for Go V2
- Esempi di Partner Central con SDK for Go V2
- Esempi di Amazon RDS con SDK for Go V2
- Esempi di Amazon Redshift con SDK for Go V2
- Esempi di Amazon S3 con SDK for Go V2
- Esempi di Amazon SNS con SDK for Go V2
- Esempi di Amazon SQS con SDK for Go V2

Esempi di API Gateway con SDK for Go V2

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Go V2 con API Gateway.

AWS i contributi della community sono esempi che sono stati creati e gestiti da più team AWS. Per fornire feedback, utilizza il meccanismo fornito negli archivi collegati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- AWS contributi della comunità

AWS contributi della comunità

Crea e testa un'applicazione serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless utilizzando API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB

SDK per Go V2

> Mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless composta da un API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB utilizzando Go SDK.
>
> Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Esempi di Aurora con SDK for Go V2

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Go V2 con Aurora.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Aurora

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Aurora.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
```

```
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Aurora client and list up to
 20
// DB clusters in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 auroraClient := rds.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 const maxClusters = 20
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v DB clusters.\n", maxClusters)
 output, err := auroraClient.DescribeDBClusters(
  ctx, &rds.DescribeDBClustersInput{MaxRecords: aws.Int32(maxClusters)})
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list DB clusters: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(output.DBClusters) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("No DB clusters found.")
 } else {
  for _, cluster := range output.DBClusters {
   fmt.Printf("DB cluster %v has database %v.\n", *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier,
    *cluster.DatabaseName)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un gruppo di parametri del cluster di database Aurora personalizzati e imposta i relativi valori.
- Crea un cluster di database che utilizza il gruppo di parametri.
- Crea un'istanza database che contiene un database.
- Acquisisci uno snapshot del cluster di database, quindi elimina le risorse.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
import (
 "aurora/actions"
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "slices"
 "sort"
 "strconv"
 "strings"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/google/uuid"
)

// GetStartedClusters is an interactive example that shows you how to use the AWS
 SDK for Go
// with Amazon Aurora to do the following:
//
// 1. Create a custom DB cluster parameter group and set parameter values.
// 2. Create an Aurora DB cluster that is configured to use the parameter group.
// 3. Create a DB instance in the DB cluster that contains a database.
// 4. Take a snapshot of the DB cluster.
// 5. Delete the DB instance, DB cluster, and parameter group.
type GetStartedClusters struct {
 sdkConfig  aws.Config
 dbClusters actions.DbClusters
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
 helper     IScenarioHelper
 isTestRun  bool
}

// NewGetStartedClusters constructs a GetStartedClusters instance from a
 configuration.
// It uses the specified config to get an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS)
// client and create wrappers for the actions used in the scenario.
func NewGetStartedClusters(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) GetStartedClusters {
 auroraClient := rds.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 return GetStartedClusters{
  sdkConfig:  sdkConfig,
  dbClusters: actions.DbClusters{AuroraClient: auroraClient},
  questioner: questioner,
  helper:     helper,
 }
}

// Run runs the interactive scenario.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) Run(ctx context.Context, dbEngine string,
 parameterGroupName string,
 clusterName string, dbName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
```

```
    log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   }
  }()

  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon Aurora DB Cluster demo.")
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

  parameterGroup := scenario.CreateParameterGroup(ctx, dbEngine, parameterGroupName)
  scenario.SetUserParameters(ctx, parameterGroupName)
  cluster := scenario.CreateCluster(ctx, clusterName, dbEngine, dbName,
  parameterGroup)
  scenario.helper.Pause(5)
  dbInstance := scenario.CreateInstance(ctx, cluster)
  scenario.DisplayConnection(cluster)
  scenario.CreateSnapshot(ctx, clusterName)
  scenario.Cleanup(ctx, dbInstance, cluster, parameterGroup)

  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateParameterGroup shows how to get available engine versions for a specified
// database engine and create a DB cluster parameter group that is compatible with a
// selected engine family.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) CreateParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 dbEngine string,
 parameterGroupName string) *types.DBClusterParameterGroup {

 log.Printf("Checking for an existing DB cluster parameter group named %v.\n",
  parameterGroupName)
 parameterGroup, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetParameterGroup(ctx,
 parameterGroupName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if parameterGroup == nil {
  log.Printf("Getting available database engine versions for %v.\n", dbEngine)
  engineVersions, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetEngineVersions(ctx, dbEngine, "")
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
```

```
  familySet := map[string]struct{}{}
  for _, family := range engineVersions {
   familySet[*family.DBParameterGroupFamily] = struct{}{}
  }
  var families []string
  for family := range familySet {
   families = append(families, family)
  }
  sort.Strings(families)
  familyIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Which family do you want to use?\n",
 families)
  log.Println("Creating a DB cluster parameter group.")
  _, err = scenario.dbClusters.CreateParameterGroup(
   ctx, parameterGroupName, families[familyIndex], "Example parameter group.")
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  parameterGroup, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetParameterGroup(ctx,
 parameterGroupName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }
 log.Printf("Parameter group %v:\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
 log.Printf("\tName: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName)
 log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupArn)
 log.Printf("\tFamily: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
 log.Printf("\tDescription: %v\n", *parameterGroup.Description)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return parameterGroup

}

// SetUserParameters shows how to get the parameters contained in a custom parameter
// group and update some of the parameter values in the group.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) SetUserParameters(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) {
 log.Println("Let's set some parameter values in your parameter group.")
 dbParameters, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetParameters(ctx, parameterGroupName, "")
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 var updateParams []types.Parameter
 for _, dbParam := range dbParameters {
```

```
  if strings.HasPrefix(*dbParam.ParameterName, "auto_increment") &&
   *dbParam.IsModifiable && *dbParam.DataType == "integer" {
   log.Printf("The %v parameter is described as:\n\t%v",
    *dbParam.ParameterName, *dbParam.Description)
   rangeSplit := strings.Split(*dbParam.AllowedValues, "-")
   lower, _ := strconv.Atoi(rangeSplit[0])
   upper, _ := strconv.Atoi(rangeSplit[1])
   newValue := scenario.questioner.AskInt(
    fmt.Sprintf("Enter a value between %v and %v:", lower, upper),
    demotools.InIntRange{Lower: lower, Upper: upper})
   dbParam.ParameterValue = aws.String(strconv.Itoa(newValue))
   updateParams = append(updateParams, dbParam)
  }
 }
 err = scenario.dbClusters.UpdateParameters(ctx, parameterGroupName, updateParams)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a source of
 'user'.")
 userParameters, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetParameters(ctx, parameterGroupName,
 "user")
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Here are the parameters you've set:")
 for _, param := range userParameters {
  log.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", *param.ParameterName, *param.ParameterValue)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateCluster shows how to create an Aurora DB cluster that contains a database
// of a specified type. The database is also configured to use a custom DB cluster
// parameter group.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) CreateCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName
 string, dbEngine string,
 dbName string, parameterGroup *types.DBClusterParameterGroup) *types.DBCluster {

 log.Println("Checking for an existing DB cluster.")
 cluster, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetDbCluster(ctx, clusterName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
```

```
 if cluster == nil {
  adminUsername := scenario.questioner.Ask(
   "Enter an administrator user name for the database: ", demotools.NotEmpty{})
  adminPassword := scenario.questioner.Ask(
   "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters): ",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
  engineVersions, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetEngineVersions(ctx, dbEngine,
 *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  var engineChoices []string
  for _, engine := range engineVersions {
   engineChoices = append(engineChoices, *engine.EngineVersion)
  }
  log.Println("The available engines for your parameter group are:")
  engineIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Which engine do you want to use?\n",
 engineChoices)
  log.Printf("Creating DB cluster %v and database %v.\n", clusterName, dbName)
  log.Printf("The DB cluster is configured to use\nyour custom parameter group %v
\n",
   *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName)
  log.Printf("and selected engine %v.\n", engineChoices[engineIndex])
  log.Println("This typically takes several minutes.")
  cluster, err = scenario.dbClusters.CreateDbCluster(
   ctx, clusterName, *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName, dbName, dbEngine,
   engineChoices[engineIndex], adminUsername, adminPassword)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for *cluster.Status != "available" {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   cluster, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetDbCluster(ctx, clusterName)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Cluster created and available.")
  }
 }
 log.Println("Cluster data:")
 log.Printf("\tDBClusterIdentifier: %v\n", *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
 log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *cluster.DBClusterArn)
 log.Printf("\tStatus: %v\n", *cluster.Status)
 log.Printf("\tEngine: %v\n", *cluster.Engine)
```

```
 log.Printf("\tEngine version: %v\n", *cluster.EngineVersion)
 log.Printf("\tDBClusterParameterGroup: %v\n", *cluster.DBClusterParameterGroup)
 log.Printf("\tEngineMode: %v\n", *cluster.EngineMode)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return cluster
}

// CreateInstance shows how to create a DB instance in an existing Aurora DB
 cluster.
// A new DB cluster contains no DB instances, so you must add one. The first DB
 instance
// that is added to a DB cluster defaults to a read-write DB instance.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) CreateInstance(ctx context.Context, cluster
 *types.DBCluster) *types.DBInstance {
 log.Println("Checking for an existing database instance.")
 dbInstance, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetInstance(ctx,
 *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if dbInstance == nil {
  log.Println("Let's create a database instance in your DB cluster.")
  log.Println("First, choose a DB instance type:")
  instOpts, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetOrderableInstances(
   ctx, *cluster.Engine, *cluster.EngineVersion)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  var instChoices []string
  for _, opt := range instOpts {
   instChoices = append(instChoices, *opt.DBInstanceClass)
  }
  slices.Sort(instChoices)
  instChoices = slices.Compact(instChoices)
  instIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice(
   "Which DB instance class do you want to use?\n", instChoices)
  log.Println("Creating a database instance. This typically takes several minutes.")
  dbInstance, err = scenario.dbClusters.CreateInstanceInCluster(
   ctx, *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier, *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier, *cluster.Engine,
   instChoices[instIndex])
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for *dbInstance.DBInstanceStatus != "available" {
```

```
    scenario.helper.Pause(30)
    dbInstance, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetInstance(ctx,
 *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
   }
  }
 log.Println("Instance data:")
 log.Printf("\tDBInstanceIdentifier: %v\n", *dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
 log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *dbInstance.DBInstanceArn)
 log.Printf("\tStatus: %v\n", *dbInstance.DBInstanceStatus)
 log.Printf("\tEngine: %v\n", *dbInstance.Engine)
 log.Printf("\tEngine version: %v\n", *dbInstance.EngineVersion)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return dbInstance
}

// DisplayConnection displays connection information about an Aurora DB cluster and
 tips
// on how to connect to it.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) DisplayConnection(cluster *types.DBCluster) {
 log.Println(
  "You can now connect to your database using your favorite MySql client.\n" +
   "One way to connect is by using the 'mysql' shell on an Amazon EC2 instance\n" +
   "that is running in the same VPC as your database cluster. Pass the endpoint,\n"
 +
   "port, and administrator user name to 'mysql' and enter your password\n" +
   "when prompted:")
 log.Printf("\n\tmysql -h %v -P %v -u %v -p\n",
  *cluster.Endpoint, *cluster.Port, *cluster.MasterUsername)
 log.Println("For more information, see the User Guide for Aurora:\n" +
  "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/
CHAP_GettingStartedAurora.CreatingConnecting.Aurora.html#CHAP_GettingStartedAurora.Aurora.Co
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateSnapshot shows how to create a DB cluster snapshot and wait until it's
 available.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) CreateSnapshot(ctx context.Context, clusterName
 string) {
 if scenario.questioner.AskBool(
  "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB cluster (y/n)? ", "y") {
  snapshotId := fmt.Sprintf("%v-%v", clusterName, scenario.helper.UniqueId())
```

```
  log.Printf("Creating a snapshot named %v. This typically takes a few minutes.\n",
 snapshotId)
  snapshot, err := scenario.dbClusters.CreateClusterSnapshot(ctx, clusterName,
 snapshotId)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for *snapshot.Status != "available" {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   snapshot, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetClusterSnapshot(ctx, snapshotId)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
  log.Println("Snapshot data:")
  log.Printf("\tDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier: %v\n",
 *snapshot.DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier)
  log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *snapshot.DBClusterSnapshotArn)
  log.Printf("\tStatus: %v\n", *snapshot.Status)
  log.Printf("\tEngine: %v\n", *snapshot.Engine)
  log.Printf("\tEngine version: %v\n", *snapshot.EngineVersion)
  log.Printf("\tDBClusterIdentifier: %v\n", *snapshot.DBClusterIdentifier)
  log.Printf("\tSnapshotCreateTime: %v\n", *snapshot.SnapshotCreateTime)
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 }
}

// Cleanup shows how to clean up a DB instance, DB cluster, and DB cluster parameter
 group.
// Before the DB cluster parameter group can be deleted, all associated DB instances
 and
// DB clusters must first be deleted.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) Cleanup(ctx context.Context, dbInstance
 *types.DBInstance, cluster *types.DBCluster,
 parameterGroup *types.DBClusterParameterGroup) {

 if scenario.questioner.AskBool(
  "\nDo you want to delete the database instance, DB cluster, and parameter group
 (y/n)? ", "y") {
  log.Printf("Deleting database instance %v.\n", *dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
  err := scenario.dbClusters.DeleteInstance(ctx, *dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
```

```
  log.Printf("Deleting database cluster %v.\n", *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
  err = scenario.dbClusters.DeleteDbCluster(ctx, *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println(
   "Waiting for the DB instance and DB cluster to delete. This typically takes
 several minutes.")
  for dbInstance != nil || cluster != nil {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   if dbInstance != nil {
    dbInstance, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetInstance(ctx,
 *dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
   }
   if cluster != nil {
    cluster, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetDbCluster(ctx,
 *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
   }
  }
  log.Printf("Deleting parameter group %v.",
 *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName)
  err = scenario.dbClusters.DeleteParameterGroup(ctx,
 *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }
}

// IScenarioHelper abstracts the function from a scenario so that it
// can be mocked for unit testing.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 UniqueId() string
}
type ScenarioHelper struct{}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
```

```
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
}

// UniqueId returns a new UUID.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) UniqueId() string {
 return uuid.New().String()
}
```

Definisci le funzioni richiamate dallo scenario per gestire le operazioni Aurora.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}


// GetParameterGroup gets a DB cluster parameter group by name.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) (
 *types.DBClusterParameterGroup, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups(
  ctx, &rds.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("Parameter group %v does not exist.\n", parameterGroupName)
   err = nil
  } else {
```

```
    log.Printf("Error getting parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
   }
   return nil, err
  } else {
   return &output.DBClusterParameterGroups[0], err
  }
 }


// CreateParameterGroup creates a DB cluster parameter group that is based on the
 specified
// parameter group family.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateParameterGroup(
 ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName string, parameterGroupFamily string,
 description string) (
 *types.DBClusterParameterGroup, error) {

 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBClusterParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.CreateDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   DBParameterGroupFamily:      aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
   Description:                 aws.String(description),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBClusterParameterGroup, err
 }
}



// DeleteParameterGroup deletes the named DB cluster parameter group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
```

```
  return nil
 }
}



// GetParameters gets the parameters that are contained in a DB cluster parameter
 group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetParameters(ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName
 string, source string) (
 []types.Parameter, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeDBClusterParametersOutput
 var params []types.Parameter
 var err error
 parameterPaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeDBClusterParametersPaginator(clusters.AuroraClient,
  &rds.DescribeDBClusterParametersInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Source:                      aws.String(source),
  })
 for parameterPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = parameterPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get paramaeters for %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
   break
  } else {
   params = append(params, output.Parameters...)
  }
 }
 return params, err
}



// UpdateParameters updates parameters in a named DB cluster parameter group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) UpdateParameters(ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName
 string, params []types.Parameter) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Parameters:                  params,
  })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't update parameters in %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// GetDbCluster gets data about an Aurora DB cluster.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetDbCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName string)
 (*types.DBCluster, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusters(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBClustersInput{
   DBClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBClusterNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB cluster %v does not exist.\n", clusterName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBClusters[0], err
 }
}



// CreateDbCluster creates a DB cluster that is configured to use the specified
 parameter group.
// The newly created DB cluster contains a database that uses the specified engine
 and
// engine version.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateDbCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName string,
 parameterGroupName string,
 dbName string, dbEngine string, dbEngineVersion string, adminName string,
 adminPassword string) (
 *types.DBCluster, error) {
```

```
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBCluster(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBClusterInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier:         aws.String(clusterName),
  Engine:                      aws.String(dbEngine),
  DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  DatabaseName:                aws.String(dbName),
  EngineVersion:               aws.String(dbEngineVersion),
  MasterUserPassword:          aws.String(adminPassword),
  MasterUsername:              aws.String(adminName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBCluster, err
 }
}



// DeleteDbCluster deletes a DB cluster without keeping a final snapshot.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteDbCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName string)
 error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBCluster(ctx, &rds.DeleteDBClusterInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:   aws.Bool(true),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// CreateClusterSnapshot creates a snapshot of a DB cluster.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateClusterSnapshot(ctx context.Context, clusterName
 string, snapshotName string) (
 *types.DBClusterSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBClusterSnapshot(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBClusterSnapshotInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier:         aws.String(clusterName),
```

```
  DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBClusterSnapshot, nil
 }
}



// GetClusterSnapshot gets a DB cluster snapshot.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetClusterSnapshot(ctx context.Context, snapshotName
 string) (*types.DBClusterSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusterSnapshots(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsInput{
   DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBClusterSnapshots[0], nil
 }
}



// CreateInstanceInCluster creates a database instance in an existing DB cluster.
 The first database that is
// created defaults to a read-write DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateInstanceInCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName
 string, instanceName string,
 dbEngine string, dbInstanceClass string) (*types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBInstance(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBClusterIdentifier:  aws.String(clusterName),
  Engine:               aws.String(dbEngine),
  DBInstanceClass:      aws.String(dbInstanceClass),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
```

```
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBInstance, nil
 }
}



// GetInstance gets data about a DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName string) (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBInstances(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{
   DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBInstanceNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB instance %v does not exist.\n", instanceName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBInstances[0], nil
 }
}



// DeleteInstance deletes a DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName string)
 error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBInstance(ctx, &rds.DeleteDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier:   aws.String(instanceName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:      aws.Bool(true),
  DeleteAutomatedBackups: aws.Bool(true),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
```

```
 }
}



// GetEngineVersions gets database engine versions that are available for the
 specified engine
// and parameter group family.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetEngineVersions(ctx context.Context, engine string,
 parameterGroupFamily string) (
 []types.DBEngineVersion, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBEngineVersions(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBEngineVersionsInput{
   Engine:                 aws.String(engine),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get engine versions for %v: %v\n", engine, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBEngineVersions, nil
 }
}



// GetOrderableInstances uses a paginator to get DB instance options that can be
 used to create DB instances that are
// compatible with a set of specifications.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetOrderableInstances(ctx context.Context, engine
 string, engineVersion string) (
 []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutput
 var instances []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption
 var err error
 orderablePaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPaginator(clusters.AuroraClient,
  &rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsInput{
   Engine:        aws.String(engine),
   EngineVersion: aws.String(engineVersion),
  })
 for orderablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = orderablePaginator.NextPage(ctx)
```

```
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get orderable DB instances: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   instances = append(instances, output.OrderableDBInstanceOptions...)
  }
 }
 return instances, err
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - CreaDBCluster
  - CreaDBClusterParameterGroup
  - Crea DBCluster istantanea
  - CreaDBInstance
  - EliminaDBCluster
  - EliminaDBClusterParameterGroup
  - EliminaDBInstance
  - Descriva DBCluster ParameterGroups
  - DBClusterDescrivi parametri
  - Descrivi le DBCluster istantanee
  - Descriva DBClusters
  - Descrivi DBEngine versioni
  - Descriva DBInstances
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni
  - ModificaDBClusterParameterGroup

Azioni

`CreateDBCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateDBCluster`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateDbCluster creates a DB cluster that is configured to use the specified
 parameter group.
// The newly created DB cluster contains a database that uses the specified engine
 and
// engine version.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateDbCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName string,
 parameterGroupName string,
 dbName string, dbEngine string, dbEngineVersion string, adminName string,
 adminPassword string) (
 *types.DBCluster, error) {

 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBCluster(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBClusterInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier:         aws.String(clusterName),
  Engine:                      aws.String(dbEngine),
  DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  DatabaseName:                aws.String(dbName),
```

```
  EngineVersion:                aws.String(dbEngineVersion),
  MasterUserPassword:           aws.String(adminPassword),
  MasterUsername:               aws.String(adminName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBCluster, err
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
```

```
}



// CreateParameterGroup creates a DB cluster parameter group that is based on the
 specified
// parameter group family.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateParameterGroup(
 ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName string, parameterGroupFamily string,
 description string) (
 *types.DBClusterParameterGroup, error) {

 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBClusterParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.CreateDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   DBParameterGroupFamily:      aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
   Description:                 aws.String(description),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBClusterParameterGroup, err
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateClusterSnapshot creates a snapshot of a DB cluster.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateClusterSnapshot(ctx context.Context, clusterName
 string, snapshotName string) (
 *types.DBClusterSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBClusterSnapshot(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBClusterSnapshotInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier:         aws.String(clusterName),
  DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBClusterSnapshot, nil
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster Snapshot in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`CreateDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBInstance`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateInstanceInCluster creates a database instance in an existing DB cluster.
 The first database that is
// created defaults to a read-write DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateInstanceInCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName
 string, instanceName string,
 dbEngine string, dbInstanceClass string) (*types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBInstance(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBClusterIdentifier:  aws.String(clusterName),
  Engine:               aws.String(dbEngine),
  DBInstanceClass:      aws.String(dbInstanceClass),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
```

```
  return output.DBInstance, nil
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBInstance in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DeleteDBCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDBCluster`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// DeleteDbCluster deletes a DB cluster without keeping a final snapshot.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteDbCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName string)
 error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBCluster(ctx, &rds.DeleteDBClusterInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterName),
```

```
  SkipFinalSnapshot:   aws.Bool(true),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}
```

```
// DeleteParameterGroup deletes the named DB cluster parameter group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DeleteDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDBInstance`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// DeleteInstance deletes a DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName string)
 error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBInstance(ctx, &rds.DeleteDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier:   aws.String(instanceName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:      aws.Bool(true),
  DeleteAutomatedBackups: aws.Bool(true),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetParameterGroup gets a DB cluster parameter group by name.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) (
 *types.DBClusterParameterGroup, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups(
  ctx, &rds.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("Parameter group %v does not exist.\n", parameterGroupName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Error getting parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBClusterParameterGroups[0], err
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBCluster ParameterGroups in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DescribeDBClusterParameters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBClusterParameters`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetParameters gets the parameters that are contained in a DB cluster parameter
 group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetParameters(ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName
 string, source string) (
 []types.Parameter, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeDBClusterParametersOutput
 var params []types.Parameter
 var err error
 parameterPaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeDBClusterParametersPaginator(clusters.AuroraClient,
  &rds.DescribeDBClusterParametersInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Source:                      aws.String(source),
```

```
  })
 for parameterPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = parameterPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get paramaeters for %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
   break
  } else {
   params = append(params, output.Parameters...)
  }
 }
 return params, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DBClusterDescrivi i parametri in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)
```

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetClusterSnapshot gets a DB cluster snapshot.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetClusterSnapshot(ctx context.Context, snapshotName
 string) (*types.DBClusterSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusterSnapshots(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsInput{
   DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBClusterSnapshots[0], nil
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi le DBCluster istantanee in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DescribeDBClusters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBClusters`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
```

```
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetDbCluster gets data about an Aurora DB cluster.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetDbCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterName string)
 (*types.DBCluster, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusters(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBClustersInput{
   DBClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBClusterNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB cluster %v does not exist.\n", clusterName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBClusters[0], err
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBEngineVersions`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetEngineVersions gets database engine versions that are available for the
 specified engine
// and parameter group family.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetEngineVersions(ctx context.Context, engine string,
 parameterGroupFamily string) (
 []types.DBEngineVersion, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBEngineVersions(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBEngineVersionsInput{
   Engine:                 aws.String(engine),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get engine versions for %v: %v\n", engine, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBEngineVersions, nil
 }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBEngine le versioni in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DescribeDBInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBInstances`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetInstance gets data about a DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName string) (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBInstances(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{
```

```
    DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
   })
  if err != nil {
   var notFoundError *types.DBInstanceNotFoundFault
   if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
    log.Printf("DB instance %v does not exist.\n", instanceName)
    err = nil
   } else {
    log.Printf("Couldn't get instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
   }
   return nil, err
  } else {
   return &output.DBInstances[0], nil
  }
 }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)
```

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetOrderableInstances uses a paginator to get DB instance options that can be
 used to create DB instances that are
// compatible with a set of specifications.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetOrderableInstances(ctx context.Context, engine
 string, engineVersion string) (
 []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutput
 var instances []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption
 var err error
 orderablePaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPaginator(clusters.AuroraClient,
  &rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsInput{
   Engine:        aws.String(engine),
   EngineVersion: aws.String(engineVersion),
  })
 for orderablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = orderablePaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get orderable DB instances: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   instances = append(instances, output.OrderableDBInstanceOptions...)
  }
 }
 return instances, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// UpdateParameters updates parameters in a named DB cluster parameter group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) UpdateParameters(ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName
 string, params []types.Parameter) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Parameters:                  params,
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update parameters in %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Modify DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Bedrock con SDK for Go V2

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la versione AWS SDK per Go 2 con Amazon Bedrock.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Amazon Bedrock

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon Bedrock.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrock"
)
```

```
const region = "us-east-1"

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an Amazon Bedrock client and
// list the available foundation models in your account and the chosen region.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx, config.WithRegion(region))
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 bedrockClient := bedrock.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 result, err := bedrockClient.ListFoundationModels(ctx,
 &bedrock.ListFoundationModelsInput{})
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list foundation models. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(result.ModelSummaries) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("There are no foundation models.")
 }
 for _, modelSummary := range result.ModelSummaries {
  fmt.Println(*modelSummary.ModelId)
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFoundationModelssezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`ListFoundationModels`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListFoundationModels`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i modelli di fondazione Bedrock disponibili.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrock"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrock/types"
)

// FoundationModelWrapper encapsulates Amazon Bedrock actions used in the examples.
// It contains a Bedrock service client that is used to perform foundation model
 actions.
type FoundationModelWrapper struct {
 BedrockClient *bedrock.Client
}



// ListPolicies lists Bedrock foundation models that you can use.
func (wrapper FoundationModelWrapper) ListFoundationModels(ctx context.Context)
 ([]types.FoundationModelSummary, error) {

 var models []types.FoundationModelSummary

 result, err := wrapper.BedrockClient.ListFoundationModels(ctx,
 &bedrock.ListFoundationModelsInput{})
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list foundation models. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  models = result.ModelSummaries
 }
 return models, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la sezione ListFoundationModels AWS SDK per GoAPI Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Runtime con SDK for Go V2

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Go V2 con Amazon Bedrock Runtime.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Amazon Bedrock

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon Bedrock.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main
```

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "flag"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "os"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
)

// Each model provider defines their own individual request and response formats.
// For the format, ranges, and default values for the different models, refer to:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters.html

type ClaudeRequest struct {
 Prompt            string `json:"prompt"`
 MaxTokensToSample int    `json:"max_tokens_to_sample"`
 // Omitting optional request parameters
}

type ClaudeResponse struct {
 Completion string `json:"completion"`
}

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an Amazon Bedrock Runtime client
// and invokes Anthropic Claude 2 inside your account and the chosen region.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {

 region := flag.String("region", "us-east-1", "The AWS region")
 flag.Parse()

 fmt.Printf("Using AWS region: %s\n", *region)

 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx, config.WithRegion(*region))
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
```

```
 fmt.Println(err)
 return
}

client := bedrockruntime.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)

modelId := "anthropic.claude-v2"

prompt := "Hello, how are you today?"

// Anthropic Claude requires you to enclose the prompt as follows:
prefix := "Human: "
postfix := "\n\nAssistant:"
wrappedPrompt := prefix + prompt + postfix

request := ClaudeRequest{
 Prompt:            wrappedPrompt,
 MaxTokensToSample: 200,
}

body, err := json.Marshal(request)
if err != nil {
 log.Panicln("Couldn't marshal the request: ", err)
}

result, err := client.InvokeModel(ctx, &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelInput{
 ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
 ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
 Body:        body,
})

if err != nil {
 errMsg := err.Error()
 if strings.Contains(errMsg, "no such host") {
  fmt.Printf("Error: The Bedrock service is not available in the selected
 region. Please double-check the service availability for your region at https://
aws.amazon.com/about-aws/global-infrastructure/regional-product-services/.\n")
 } else if strings.Contains(errMsg, "Could not resolve the foundation model") {
  fmt.Printf("Error: Could not resolve the foundation model from model identifier:
 \"%v\". Please verify that the requested model exists and is accessible within the
 specified region.\n", modelId)
 } else {
  fmt.Printf("Error: Couldn't invoke Anthropic Claude. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
```

```
  os.Exit(1)
 }

 var response ClaudeResponse

 err = json.Unmarshal(result.Body, &response)

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to unmarshal", err)
 }
 fmt.Println("Prompt:\n", prompt)
 fmt.Println("Response from Anthropic Claude:\n", response.Completion)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la InvokeModelsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Argomenti

- Scenari
- Amazon Titan Image Generator
- Testo Amazon Titan
- Anthropic Claude

Scenari

Richiama più modelli di base su Amazon Bedrock

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come preparare e inviare un prompt a una varietà di modelli in grandi lingue (LLMs) su Amazon Bedrock

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Richiama più modelli di base su Amazon Bedrock.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/base64"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "math/rand"
 "os"
 "path/filepath"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/bedrock-runtime/actions"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// InvokeModelsScenario demonstrates how to use the Amazon Bedrock Runtime client
// to invoke various foundation models for text and image generation
//
// 1. Generate text with Anthropic Claude 2
// 2. Generate text with AI21 Labs Jurassic-2
// 3. Generate text with Meta Llama 2 Chat
// 4. Generate text and asynchronously process the response stream with Anthropic
 Claude 2
// 5. Generate an image with the Amazon Titan image generation model
// 6. Generate text with Amazon Titan Text G1 Express model
type InvokeModelsScenario struct {
 sdkConfig             aws.Config
 invokeModelWrapper    actions.InvokeModelWrapper
 responseStreamWrapper actions.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamWrapper
 questioner            demotools.IQuestioner
}

// NewInvokeModelsScenario constructs an InvokeModelsScenario instance from a
 configuration.
// It uses the specified config to get a Bedrock Runtime client and create wrappers
 for the
// actions used in the scenario.
func NewInvokeModelsScenario(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 InvokeModelsScenario {
 client := bedrockruntime.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
```

```
 return InvokeModelsScenario{
  sdkConfig:             sdkConfig,
  invokeModelWrapper:    actions.InvokeModelWrapper{BedrockRuntimeClient: client},
  responseStreamWrapper:
 actions.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamWrapper{BedrockRuntimeClient: client},
  questioner:            questioner,
 }
}

// Runs the interactive scenario.
func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) Run(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo: %v\n", r)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Runtime model invocation demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))

 log.Printf("First, let's invoke a few large-language models using the synchronous
 client:\n\n")

 text2textPrompt := "In one paragraph, who are you?"

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
 log.Printf("Invoking Claude with prompt: %v\n", text2textPrompt)
 scenario.InvokeClaude(ctx, text2textPrompt)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
 log.Printf("Invoking Jurassic-2 with prompt: %v\n", text2textPrompt)
 scenario.InvokeJurassic2(ctx, text2textPrompt)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))
 log.Printf("Now, let's invoke Claude with the asynchronous client and process the
 response stream:\n\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
 log.Printf("Invoking Claude with prompt: %v\n", text2textPrompt)
 scenario.InvokeWithResponseStream(ctx, text2textPrompt)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))
```

```
 log.Printf("Now, let's create an image with the Amazon Titan image generation
 model:\n\n")

 text2ImagePrompt := "stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot"
 seed := rand.Int63n(2147483648)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
 log.Printf("Invoking Amazon Titan with prompt: %v\n", text2ImagePrompt)
 scenario.InvokeTitanImage(ctx, text2ImagePrompt, seed)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
 log.Printf("Invoking Titan Text Express with prompt: %v\n", text2textPrompt)
 scenario.InvokeTitanText(ctx, text2textPrompt)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))
}

func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeClaude(ctx context.Context, prompt
 string) {
 completion, err := scenario.invokeModelWrapper.InvokeClaude(ctx, prompt)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("\nClaude     : %v\n", strings.TrimSpace(completion))
}

func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeJurassic2(ctx context.Context, prompt
 string) {
 completion, err := scenario.invokeModelWrapper.InvokeJurassic2(ctx, prompt)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("\nJurassic-2 : %v\n", strings.TrimSpace(completion))
}

func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeWithResponseStream(ctx context.Context,
 prompt string) {
 log.Println("\nClaude with response stream:")
 _, err := scenario.responseStreamWrapper.InvokeModelWithResponseStream(ctx, prompt)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
```

```
 log.Println()
}

func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeTitanImage(ctx context.Context, prompt
 string, seed int64) {
 base64ImageData, err := scenario.invokeModelWrapper.InvokeTitanImage(ctx, prompt,
 seed)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 imagePath := saveImage(base64ImageData, "amazon.titan-image-generator-v1")
 fmt.Printf("The generated image has been saved to %s\n", imagePath)
}

func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeTitanText(ctx context.Context, prompt
 string) {
 completion, err := scenario.invokeModelWrapper.InvokeTitanText(ctx, prompt)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("\nTitan Text Express    : %v\n\n", strings.TrimSpace(completion))
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - InvokeModel
  - InvokeModelWithResponseStream

Amazon Titan Image Generator

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come richiamare Amazon Titan Image su Amazon Bedrock per generare un'immagine.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un'immagine con Amazon Titan Image Generator.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
)

// InvokeModelWrapper encapsulates Amazon Bedrock actions used in the examples.
// It contains a Bedrock Runtime client that is used to invoke foundation models.
type InvokeModelWrapper struct {
 BedrockRuntimeClient *bedrockruntime.Client
}



type TitanImageRequest struct {
 TaskType              string                `json:"taskType"`
 TextToImageParams     TextToImageParams     `json:"textToImageParams"`
 ImageGenerationConfig ImageGenerationConfig `json:"imageGenerationConfig"`
}
type TextToImageParams struct {
 Text string `json:"text"`
}
type ImageGenerationConfig struct {
 NumberOfImages int     `json:"numberOfImages"`
 Quality        string  `json:"quality"`
 CfgScale       float64 `json:"cfgScale"`
 Height         int     `json:"height"`
 Width          int     `json:"width"`
```

```
 Seed           int64   `json:"seed"`
}

type TitanImageResponse struct {
 Images []string `json:"images"`
}

// Invokes the Titan Image model to create an image using the input provided
// in the request body.
func (wrapper InvokeModelWrapper) InvokeTitanImage(ctx context.Context, prompt
 string, seed int64) (string, error) {
 modelId := "amazon.titan-image-generator-v1"

 body, err := json.Marshal(TitanImageRequest{
  TaskType: "TEXT_IMAGE",
  TextToImageParams: TextToImageParams{
   Text: prompt,
  },
  ImageGenerationConfig: ImageGenerationConfig{
   NumberOfImages: 1,
   Quality:        "standard",
   CfgScale:       8.0,
   Height:         512,
   Width:          512,
   Seed:           seed,
  },
 })

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to marshal", err)
 }

 output, err := wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.InvokeModel(ctx,
 &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelInput{
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
  Body:        body,
 })

 if err != nil {
  ProcessError(err, modelId)
 }

 var response TitanImageResponse
```

```
 if err := json.Unmarshal(output.Body, &response); err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to unmarshal", err)
 }

 base64ImageData := response.Images[0]

 return base64ImageData, nil

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per GoAPI Reference.

Testo Amazon Titan

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
)
```

```
// InvokeModelWrapper encapsulates Amazon Bedrock actions used in the examples.
// It contains a Bedrock Runtime client that is used to invoke foundation models.
type InvokeModelWrapper struct {
 BedrockRuntimeClient *bedrockruntime.Client
}



// Each model provider has their own individual request and response formats.
// For the format, ranges, and default values for Amazon Titan Text, refer to:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-titan-
text.html
type TitanTextRequest struct {
 InputText            string               `json:"inputText"`
 TextGenerationConfig TextGenerationConfig `json:"textGenerationConfig"`
}

type TextGenerationConfig struct {
 Temperature   float64  `json:"temperature"`
 TopP          float64  `json:"topP"`
 MaxTokenCount int      `json:"maxTokenCount"`
 StopSequences []string `json:"stopSequences,omitempty"`
}

type TitanTextResponse struct {
 InputTextTokenCount int      `json:"inputTextTokenCount"`
 Results             []Result `json:"results"`
}

type Result struct {
 TokenCount       int    `json:"tokenCount"`
 OutputText       string `json:"outputText"`
 CompletionReason string `json:"completionReason"`
}

func (wrapper InvokeModelWrapper) InvokeTitanText(ctx context.Context, prompt
 string) (string, error) {
 modelId := "amazon.titan-text-express-v1"

 body, err := json.Marshal(TitanTextRequest{
  InputText: prompt,
  TextGenerationConfig: TextGenerationConfig{
   Temperature:   0,
   TopP:          1,
```

```
    MaxTokenCount: 4096,
   },
  })

  if err != nil {
   log.Fatal("failed to marshal", err)
  }

  output, err := wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.InvokeModel(ctx,
  &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelInput{
   ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
   ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
   Body:        body,
  })

  if err != nil {
   ProcessError(err, modelId)
  }

  var response TitanTextResponse
  if err := json.Unmarshal(output.Body, &response); err != nil {
   log.Fatal("failed to unmarshal", err)
  }

  return response.Results[0].OutputText, nil
 }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per GoAPI Reference.

Anthropic Claude

conversare

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
import (
 "context"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime/types"
)

// ConverseWrapper encapsulates Amazon Bedrock actions used in the examples.
// It contains a Bedrock Runtime client that is used to invoke Bedrock.
type ConverseWrapper struct {
 BedrockRuntimeClient *bedrockruntime.Client
}



func (wrapper ConverseWrapper) ConverseClaude(ctx context.Context, prompt string)
 (string, error) {
 var content = types.ContentBlockMemberText{
  Value: prompt,
 }
 var message = types.Message{
  Content: []types.ContentBlock{&content},
  Role:    "user",
 }
 modelId := "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"
 var converseInput = bedrockruntime.ConverseInput{
  ModelId:  aws.String(modelId),
  Messages: []types.Message{message},
 }
 response, err := wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.Converse(ctx, &converseInput)
 if err != nil {
  ProcessError(err, modelId)
```

```
 }

 responseText, _ := response.Output.(*types.ConverseOutputMemberMessage)
 responseContentBlock := responseText.Value.Content[0]
 text, _ := responseContentBlock.(*types.ContentBlockMemberText)
 return text.Value, nil

}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK per Go

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invoca il modello di base Anthropic Claude 2 per generare testo.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
)

// InvokeModelWrapper encapsulates Amazon Bedrock actions used in the examples.
// It contains a Bedrock Runtime client that is used to invoke foundation models.
type InvokeModelWrapper struct {
```

```
 BedrockRuntimeClient *bedrockruntime.Client
}



// Each model provider has their own individual request and response formats.
// For the format, ranges, and default values for Anthropic Claude, refer to:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-claude.html

type ClaudeRequest struct {
 Prompt            string   `json:"prompt"`
 MaxTokensToSample int      `json:"max_tokens_to_sample"`
 Temperature       float64  `json:"temperature,omitempty"`
 StopSequences     []string `json:"stop_sequences,omitempty"`
}

type ClaudeResponse struct {
 Completion string `json:"completion"`
}

// Invokes Anthropic Claude on Amazon Bedrock to run an inference using the input
// provided in the request body.
func (wrapper InvokeModelWrapper) InvokeClaude(ctx context.Context, prompt string)
 (string, error) {
 modelId := "anthropic.claude-v2"

 // Anthropic Claude requires enclosing the prompt as follows:
 enclosedPrompt := "Human: " + prompt + "\n\nAssistant:"

 body, err := json.Marshal(ClaudeRequest{
  Prompt:            enclosedPrompt,
  MaxTokensToSample: 200,
  Temperature:       0.5,
  StopSequences:     []string{"\n\nHuman:"},
 })

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to marshal", err)
 }

 output, err := wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.InvokeModel(ctx,
 &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelInput{
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
```

```
  Body:        body,
 })

 if err != nil {
  ProcessError(err, modelId)
 }

 var response ClaudeResponse
 if err := json.Unmarshal(output.Body, &response); err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to unmarshal", err)
 }

 return response.Completion, nil
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la sezione API InvokeModelReference AWS SDK per Go .

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ai modelli Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model, e stampare il flusso di risposta.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"
```

```
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime/types"
)

// InvokeModelWithResponseStreamWrapper encapsulates Amazon Bedrock actions used in
 the examples.
// It contains a Bedrock Runtime client that is used to invoke foundation models.
type InvokeModelWithResponseStreamWrapper struct {
 BedrockRuntimeClient *bedrockruntime.Client
}



// Each model provider defines their own individual request and response formats.
// For the format, ranges, and default values for the different models, refer to:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters.html

type Request struct {
 Prompt            string  `json:"prompt"`
 MaxTokensToSample int     `json:"max_tokens_to_sample"`
 Temperature       float64 `json:"temperature,omitempty"`
}

type Response struct {
 Completion string `json:"completion"`
}

// Invokes Anthropic Claude on Amazon Bedrock to run an inference and asynchronously
// process the response stream.

func (wrapper InvokeModelWithResponseStreamWrapper)
 InvokeModelWithResponseStream(ctx context.Context, prompt string) (string, error) {

 modelId := "anthropic.claude-v2"

 // Anthropic Claude requires you to enclose the prompt as follows:
 prefix := "Human: "
 postfix := "\n\nAssistant:"
 prompt = prefix + prompt + postfix

 request := ClaudeRequest{
```

```
  Prompt:            prompt,
  MaxTokensToSample: 200,
  Temperature:       0.5,
  StopSequences:     []string{"\n\nHuman:"},
 }

 body, err := json.Marshal(request)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln("Couldn't marshal the request: ", err)
 }

 output, err := wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.InvokeModelWithResponseStream(ctx,
 &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamInput{
  Body:        body,
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
 })

 if err != nil {
  errMsg := err.Error()
  if strings.Contains(errMsg, "no such host") {
   log.Printf("The Bedrock service is not available in the selected region. Please
 double-check the service availability for your region at https://aws.amazon.com/
about-aws/global-infrastructure/regional-product-services/.\n")
  } else if strings.Contains(errMsg, "Could not resolve the foundation model") {
   log.Printf("Could not resolve the foundation model from model identifier: \"%v
\". Please verify that the requested model exists and is accessible within the
 specified region.\n", modelId)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't invoke Anthropic Claude. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }

 resp, err := processStreamingOutput(ctx, output, func(ctx context.Context, part
 []byte) error {
  fmt.Print(string(part))
  return nil
 })

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal("streaming output processing error: ", err)
 }

 return resp.Completion, nil
```

```
}

type StreamingOutputHandler func(ctx context.Context, part []byte) error

func processStreamingOutput(ctx context.Context, output
 *bedrockruntime.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamOutput, handler
 StreamingOutputHandler) (Response, error) {

 var combinedResult string
 resp := Response{}

 for event := range output.GetStream().Events() {
  switch v := event.(type) {
  case *types.ResponseStreamMemberChunk:

   //fmt.Println("payload", string(v.Value.Bytes))

   var resp Response
   err := json.NewDecoder(bytes.NewReader(v.Value.Bytes)).Decode(&resp)
   if err != nil {
    return resp, err
   }

   err = handler(ctx, []byte(resp.Completion))
   if err != nil {
    return resp, err
   }

   combinedResult += resp.Completion

  case *types.UnknownUnionMember:
   fmt.Println("unknown tag:", v.Tag)

  default:
   fmt.Println("union is nil or unknown type")
  }
 }

 resp.Completion = combinedResult

 return resp, nil
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModelWithResponseStream AWS SDK per GoAPI Reference.

AWS CloudFormation esempi che utilizzano SDK for Go V2

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Go V2 con. AWS CloudFormation

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`DescribeStacks`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeStacks`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
)

// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string)
 StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(ctx,
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeStackssezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

CloudWatch Esempi di log utilizzando SDK for Go V2

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Go V2 con Logs. CloudWatch

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`StartLiveTail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartLiveTail`.

SDK per Go V2

Includere i file richiesti.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs/types"
)
```

Gestisci gli eventi della sessione Live Tail.

```
func handleEventStreamAsync(stream *cloudwatchlogs.StartLiveTailEventStream) {
 eventsChan := stream.Events()
 for {
  event := <-eventsChan
  switch e := event.(type) {
  case *types.StartLiveTailResponseStreamMemberSessionStart:
   log.Println("Received SessionStart event")
  case *types.StartLiveTailResponseStreamMemberSessionUpdate:
   for _, logEvent := range e.Value.SessionResults {
    log.Println(*logEvent.Message)
   }
  default:
   // Handle on-stream exceptions
```

```
    if err := stream.Err(); err != nil {
     log.Fatalf("Error occured during streaming: %v", err)
    } else if event == nil {
     log.Println("Stream is Closed")
     return
    } else {
     log.Fatalf("Unknown event type: %T", e)
    }
   }
  }
 }
```

Avvia la sessione Live Tail.

```
cfg, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
if err != nil {
 panic("configuration error, " + err.Error())
}
client := cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(cfg)

request := &cloudwatchlogs.StartLiveTailInput{
 LogGroupIdentifiers:   logGroupIdentifiers,
 LogStreamNames:        logStreamNames,
 LogEventFilterPattern: logEventFilterPattern,
}

response, err := client.StartLiveTail(context.TODO(), request)
// Handle pre-stream Exceptions
if err != nil {
 log.Fatalf("Failed to start streaming: %v", err)
}

// Start a Goroutine to handle events over stream
stream := response.GetStream()
go handleEventStreamAsync(stream)
```

Interrompi la sessione Live Tail dopo un certo periodo di tempo.

```
// Close the stream (which ends the session) after a timeout
time.Sleep(10 * time.Second)
stream.Close()
```

```
 log.Println("Event stream closed")
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per Go API StartLiveTailReference.

Esempi di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider che utilizzano SDK for Go V2

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la versione AWS SDK per Go 2 con Amazon Cognito Identity Provider.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Amazon Cognito

Gli esempi di codice seguente mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon Cognito.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Notification Service
// (Amazon SNS) client and list the topics in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 cognitoClient := cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the user pools for your account.")
 var pools []types.UserPoolDescriptionType
 paginator := cognitoidentityprovider.NewListUserPoolsPaginator(
  cognitoClient, &cognitoidentityprovider.ListUserPoolsInput{MaxResults:
 aws.Int32(10)})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get user pools. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  } else {
   pools = append(pools, output.UserPools...)
  }
 }
 if len(pools) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any user pools!")
 } else {
  for _, pool := range pools {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", *pool.Name, *pool.Id)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListUserPoolssezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`AdminCreateUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AdminCreateUser`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}
```

```
// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool. This
 method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 userName string, userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AdminCreateUsersezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`AdminSetUserPassword`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AdminSetUserPassword`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a user
 without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AdminSetUserPasswordsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`ConfirmForgotPassword`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ConfirmForgotPassword`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId
 string, code string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
```

```
    log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
   }
  }
  return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ConfirmForgotPasswordsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DeleteUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteUser`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}
```

```
// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userAccessToken string)
 error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteUsersezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`ForgotPassword`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ForgotPassword`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)
```

```
type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string) (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ForgotPasswordsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`InitiateAuth`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`InitiateAuth`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
```

```
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la InitiateAuthsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`ListUserPools`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListUserPools`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Notification Service
// (Amazon SNS) client and list the topics in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 cognitoClient := cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the user pools for your account.")
 var pools []types.UserPoolDescriptionType
 paginator := cognitoidentityprovider.NewListUserPoolsPaginator(
```

```
  cognitoClient, &cognitoidentityprovider.ListUserPoolsInput{MaxResults:
 aws.Int32(10)})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get user pools. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  } else {
   pools = append(pools, output.UserPools...)
  }
 }
 if len(pools) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any user pools!")
 } else {
  for _, pool := range pools {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", *pool.Name, *pool.Id)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListUserPoolssezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`SignUp`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SignUp`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SignUpsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`UpdateUserPool`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateUserPool`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger is
 specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
```

```
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId,
 err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateUserPoolsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Scenari

Confermare automaticamente gli utenti noti con una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come confermare automaticamente gli utenti noti di Amazon Cognito con una funzione Lambda.

- Configura un pool di utenti per chiamare una funzione Lambda per il trigger `PreSignUp`.
- Registra un utente con Amazon Cognito.
- La funzione Lambda esegue la scansione di una tabella DynamoDB e conferma automaticamente gli utenti noti.
- Accedi come nuovo utente, quindi elimina le risorse.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// AutoConfirm separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type AutoConfirm struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}
```

```
// NewAutoConfirm constructs a new auto confirm runner.
func NewAutoConfirm(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner, helper
 IScenarioHelper) AutoConfirm {
 scenario := AutoConfirm{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddPreSignUpTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 PreSignUp trigger.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) AddPreSignUpTrigger(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, functionArn string) {
 log.Printf("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the PreSignUp trigger from
 Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens when a user signs up, and lets your function take action
 before the main Cognito\n" +
  "sign up processing occurs.\n")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  ctx, userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.PreSignUp, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(functionArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle the PreSignUp
 trigger.\n",
  functionArn, userPoolId)
}

// SignUpUser signs up a user from the known user table with a password you specify.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) SignUpUser(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 usersTable string) (string, string) {
 log.Println("Let's sign up a user to your Cognito user pool. When the user's email
 matches an email in the\n" +
  "DynamoDB known users table, it is automatically verified and the user is
 confirmed.")

 knownUsers, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(ctx, usersTable)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 userChoice := runner.questioner.AskChoice("Which user do you want to use?\n",
 knownUsers.UserNameList())
 user := knownUsers.Users[userChoice]

 var signedUp bool
 var userConfirmed bool
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("Enter a password that has at least eight
 characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !signedUp {
  log.Printf("Signing up user '%v' with email '%v' to Cognito.\n", user.UserName,
 user.UserEmail)
  userConfirmed, err = runner.cognitoActor.SignUp(ctx, clientId, user.UserName,
 password, user.UserEmail)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
   if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
    password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("Enter another password:", 8)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   signedUp = true
  }
 }
 log.Printf("User %v signed up, confirmed = %v.\n", user.UserName, userConfirmed)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 return user.UserName, password
}

// SignInUser signs in a user.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) SignInUser(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) string {
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")
 log.Printf("Let's sign in as %v...\n", userName)
 authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, userName, password)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
```

```
 log.Printf("Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with: %v...\n",
 (*authResult.AccessToken)[:10])
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return *authResult.AccessToken
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) Run(ctx context.Context, stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(ctx, stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]
 runner.helper.PopulateUserTable(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"])

 runner.AddPreSignUpTrigger(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["AutoConfirmFunctionArn"])
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers, actions.PreSignUp)
 userName, password := runner.SignUpUser(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"],
 stackOutputs["TableName"])
 runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(ctx, stackOutputs["AutoConfirmFunction"])
 runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
  runner.SignInUser(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], userName, password))

 runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Gestisci il trigger `PreSignUp` con una funzione Lambda.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "os"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 dynamodbtypes "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
}

// GetKey marshals the user email value to a DynamoDB key format.
func (user UserInfo) GetKey() map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue {
 userEmail, err := attributevalue.Marshal(user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue{"UserEmail": userEmail}
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the PreSignUp event by looking up a user in an Amazon
 DynamoDB table and
```

```
// specifying whether they should be confirmed and verified.
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event
 events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPreSignup) (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPreSignup,
 error) {
 log.Printf("Received presignup from %v for user '%v'", event.TriggerSource,
 event.UserName)
 if event.TriggerSource != "PreSignUp_SignUp" {
  // Other trigger sources, such as PreSignUp_AdminInitiateAuth, ignore the response
 from this handler.
  return event, nil
 }
 tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
 user := UserInfo{
  UserEmail: event.Request.UserAttributes["email"],
 }
 log.Printf("Looking up email %v in table %v.\n", user.UserEmail, tableName)
 output, err := h.dynamoClient.GetItem(ctx, &dynamodb.GetItemInput{
  Key:       user.GetKey(),
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Error looking up email %v.\n", user.UserEmail)
  return event, err
 }
 if output.Item == nil {
  log.Printf("Email %v not found. Email verification is required.\n",
 user.UserEmail)
  return event, err
 }

 err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(output.Item, &user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal DynamoDB item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return event, err
 }

 if user.UserName != event.UserName {
  log.Printf("UserEmail %v found, but stored UserName '%v' does not match supplied
 UserName '%v'. Verification is required.\n",
   user.UserEmail, user.UserName, event.UserName)
 } else {
  log.Printf("UserEmail %v found with matching UserName %v. User is confirmed.\n",
 user.UserEmail, user.UserName)
  event.Response.AutoConfirmUser = true
```

```
  event.Response.AutoVerifyEmail = true
 }

 return event, err
}

func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

Crea una struttura che esegue operazioni comuni.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "time"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs,
 error)
 PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
```

```
 GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string)
 (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(ctx, stackName), nil
}
```

```
// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for this
 example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 (actions.UserList, error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string,
 user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users table...
\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(ctx, tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the specified
 Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with your
 Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(ctx, functionName)
 if err != nil {
```

```
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(ctx, functionName,
 *logStream.LogStreamName, 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiude le azioni di Amazon Cognito.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
```

```
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger is
 specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId,
 err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

```
// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
```

```
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string) (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId
 string, code string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
```

```
    log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
   }
  }
  return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userAccessToken string)
 error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool. This
 method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 userName string, userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
```

```
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a user
 without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiude le azioni di DynamoDB.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
```

```
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_%v",
 i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (UserList,
 error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user User)
 error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiuda le azioni di CloudWatch Logs.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs/types"
)

type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, logStreamName string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(ctx, &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiuda le azioni. AWS CloudFormation

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
)
```

```
// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string)
 StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(ctx,
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

Eliminare le risorse.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
```

```
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources \n"
 +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(ctx, accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
   triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i], HandlerArn:
 nil}
  }
```

```
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(ctx, resources.userPoolId,
 triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
 }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - DeleteUser
  - InitiateAuth
  - SignUp
  - UpdateUserPool

Migrare automaticamente gli utenti noti con una funzione Lambda

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come migrare automaticamente gli utenti noti di Amazon Cognito con una funzione Lambda.

- Configura un pool di utenti per chiamare una funzione Lambda per il trigger `MigrateUser`.
- Accedi ad Amazon Cognito con un nome utente e un indirizzo e-mail non incluso nel pool di utenti.
- La funzione Lambda esegue la scansione di una tabella DynamoDB e migra automaticamente gli utenti noti al pool di utenti.
- Esegui il flusso della password dimenticata per reimpostare la password per l'utente migrato.
- Accedi come nuovo utente, quindi elimina le risorse.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// MigrateUser separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type MigrateUser struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewMigrateUser constructs a new migrate user runner.
func NewMigrateUser(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner, helper
 IScenarioHelper) MigrateUser {
 scenario := MigrateUser{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
```

```
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddMigrateUserTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 MigrateUser trigger.
func (runner *MigrateUser) AddMigrateUserTrigger(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, functionArn string) {
 log.Printf("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the MigrateUser trigger from
 Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens when an unknown user signs in, and lets your function take
 action before Cognito\n" +
  "rejects the user.\n\n")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  ctx, userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.UserMigration, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(functionArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle the MigrateUser
 trigger.\n",
  functionArn, userPoolId)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SignInUser adds a new user to the known users table and signs that user in to
 Amazon Cognito.
func (runner *MigrateUser) SignInUser(ctx context.Context, usersTable string,
 clientId string) (bool, actions.User) {
 log.Println("Let's sign in a user to your Cognito user pool. When the username and
 email matches an entry in the\n" +
  "DynamoDB known users table, the email is automatically verified and the user is
 migrated to the Cognito user pool.")

 user := actions.User{}
 user.UserName = runner.questioner.Ask("\nEnter a username:")
 user.UserEmail = runner.questioner.Ask("\nEnter an email that you own. This email
 will be used to confirm user migration\n" +
  "during this example:")
```

```
 runner.helper.AddKnownUser(ctx, usersTable, user)

 var err error
 var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 signedIn := false
 for !signedIn && resetRequired == nil {
  log.Printf("Signing in to Cognito as user '%v'. The expected result is a
 PasswordResetRequiredException.\n\n", user.UserName)
  authResult, err = runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, user.UserName, "_")
  if err != nil {
   if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
    log.Printf("\nUser '%v' is not in the Cognito user pool but was found in the
 DynamoDB known users table.\n"+
     "User migration is started and a password reset is required.", user.UserName)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   log.Printf("User '%v' successfully signed in. This is unexpected and probably
 means you have not\n"+
    "cleaned up a previous run of this scenario, so the user exist in the Cognito
 user pool.\n"+
    "You can continue this example and select to clean up resources, or manually
 remove\n"+
    "the user from your user pool and try again.", user.UserName)
   runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
 *authResult.AccessToken)
   signedIn = true
  }
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return resetRequired != nil, user
}

// ResetPassword starts a password recovery flow.
func (runner *MigrateUser) ResetPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string, user
 actions.User) {
 wantCode := runner.questioner.AskBool(fmt.Sprintf("In order to migrate the user to
 Cognito, you must be able to receive a confirmation\n"+
  "code by email at %v. Do you want to send a code (y/n)?", user.UserEmail), "y")
 if !wantCode {
```

```
 log.Println("To complete this example and successfully migrate a user to Cognito,
you must enter an email\n" +
  "you own that can receive a confirmation code.")
 return
}
codeDelivery, err := runner.cognitoActor.ForgotPassword(ctx, clientId,
user.UserName)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("\nA confirmation code has been sent to %v.", *codeDelivery.Destination)
code := runner.questioner.Ask("Check your email and enter it here:")

confirmed := false
password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter a password that has at least
eight characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
 "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
for !confirmed {
 log.Printf("\nConfirming password reset for user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
 err = runner.cognitoActor.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx, clientId, code,
user.UserName, password)
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter another password:", 8)
  } else {
   panic(err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = true
 }
}
log.Printf("User '%v' successfully confirmed and migrated.\n", user.UserName)
log.Println("Signing in with your username and password...")
authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, user.UserName,
password)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with: %v...\n",
(*authResult.AccessToken)[:10])
runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
*authResult.AccessToken)
```

```
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *MigrateUser) Run(ctx context.Context, stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(ctx, stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]

 runner.AddMigrateUserTrigger(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["MigrateUserFunctionArn"])
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers,
 actions.UserMigration)
 resetNeeded, user := runner.SignInUser(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"],
 stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"])
 if resetNeeded {
  runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(ctx, stackOutputs["MigrateUserFunction"])
  runner.ResetPassword(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], user)
 }

 runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Gestisci il trigger `MigrateUser` con una funzione Lambda.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "os"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
)

const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the MigrateUser event by looking up a user in an Amazon
 DynamoDB table and
// specifying whether they should be migrated to the user pool.
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event
 events.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUser) (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUser,
 error) {
 log.Printf("Received migrate trigger from %v for user '%v'", event.TriggerSource,
 event.UserName)
 if event.TriggerSource != "UserMigration_Authentication" {
  return event, nil
 }
 tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
 user := UserInfo{
  UserName: event.UserName,
```

```
 }
 log.Printf("Looking up user '%v' in table %v.\n", user.UserName, tableName)
 filterEx := expression.Name("UserName").Equal(expression.Value(user.UserName))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithFilter(filterEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Error building expression to query for user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  return event, err
 }
 output, err := h.dynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName:                 aws.String(tableName),
  FilterExpression:          expr.Filter(),
  ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
  ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Error looking up user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  return event, err
 }
 if len(output.Items) == 0 {
  log.Printf("User '%v' not found, not migrating user.\n", user.UserName)
  return event, err
 }

 var users []UserInfo
 err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &users)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal DynamoDB items. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return event, err
 }

 user = users[0]
 log.Printf("UserName '%v' found with email %v. User is migrated and must reset
 password.\n", user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.UserAttributes = map[string]string{
  "email":          user.UserEmail,
  "email_verified": "true", // email_verified is required for the forgot password
 flow.
 }
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.FinalUserStatus = "RESET_REQUIRED"
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.MessageAction = "SUPPRESS"

 return event, err
}
```

```
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

Crea una struttura che esegue operazioni comuni.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "time"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs,
 error)
 PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName string)
}
```

```
// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string)
 (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(ctx, stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for this
 example.\n", tableName)
```

```
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 (actions.UserList, error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string,
 user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users table...
\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(ctx, tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the specified
 Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with your
 Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(ctx, functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
```

```
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(ctx, functionName,
 *logStream.LogStreamName, 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiude le azioni di Amazon Cognito.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
```

```
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger is
 specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId,
 err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
```

```
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
```

```
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string) (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId
 string, code string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
```

```
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userAccessToken string)
 error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool. This
 method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 userName string, userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
```

```
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a user
 without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiude le azioni di DynamoDB.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)
```

```
// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_%v",
 i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
```

```
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (UserList,
 error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user User)
 error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
```

```
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiuda le azioni di CloudWatch Logs.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs/types"
)

type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
```

```
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, logStreamName string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(ctx, &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiuda le azioni. AWS CloudFormation

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
)

// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
```

```
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string)
 StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(ctx,
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

Eliminare le risorse.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
```

```
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources \n"
 +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(ctx, accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
   triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i], HandlerArn:
 nil}
  }
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(ctx, resources.userPoolId,
 triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
```

```
  }
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
 }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - ConfirmForgotPassword
  - DeleteUser
  - ForgotPassword
  - InitiateAuth
  - SignUp
  - UpdateUserPool

Scrivere i dati di attività personalizzate con una funzione Lambda dopo l'autenticazione utente di Amazon Cognito tramite un SDK

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come scrivere dati di attività personalizzate con una funzione Lambda dopo l'autenticazione utente di Amazon Cognito.

- Usa le funzioni di amministratore per aggiungere un utente a un pool di utenti.
- Configura un pool di utenti per chiamare una funzione Lambda per il trigger `PostAuthentication`.
- Accedere con il nuovo utente ad Amazon Cognito.
- La funzione Lambda scrive informazioni personalizzate nei CloudWatch log e in una tabella DynamoDB.
- Acquisisci e visualizza dati personalizzati dalla tabella DynamoDB, quindi elimina le risorse.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// ActivityLog separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type ActivityLog struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewActivityLog constructs a new activity log runner.
func NewActivityLog(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner, helper
 IScenarioHelper) ActivityLog {
 scenario := ActivityLog{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
```

```
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddUserToPool selects a user from the known users table and uses administrator
 credentials to add the user to the user pool.
func (runner *ActivityLog) AddUserToPool(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 tableName string) (string, string) {
 log.Println("To facilitate this example, let's add a user to the user pool using
 administrator privileges.")
 users, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 user := users.Users[0]
 log.Printf("Adding known user %v to the user pool.\n", user.UserName)
 err = runner.cognitoActor.AdminCreateUser(ctx, userPoolId, user.UserName,
 user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 pwSet := false
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter a password that has at least
 eight characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !pwSet {
  log.Printf("\nSetting password for user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  err = runner.cognitoActor.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx, userPoolId, user.UserName,
 password)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
   if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
    password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter another password:", 8)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   pwSet = true
  }
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
 return user.UserName, password
}

// AddActivityLogTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 PostAuthentication trigger.
func (runner *ActivityLog) AddActivityLogTrigger(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, activityLogArn string) {
 log.Println("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the PostAuthentication trigger
 from Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens after a user is authenticated, and lets your function take
 action, such as logging\n" +
  "the outcome.")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  ctx, userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.PostAuthentication, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(activityLogArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers,
 actions.PostAuthentication)
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle PostAuthentication
 Cognito trigger.\n",
  activityLogArn, userPoolId)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SignInUser signs in as the specified user.
func (runner *ActivityLog) SignInUser(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) {
 log.Printf("Now we'll sign in user %v and check the results in the logs and the
 DynamoDB table.", userName)
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, userName, password)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Sign in successful.",
  "The PostAuthentication Lambda handler writes custom information to CloudWatch
 Logs.")

 runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
 *authResult.AccessToken)
```

```
}

// GetKnownUserLastLogin gets the login info for a user from the Amazon DynamoDB
 table and displays it.
func (runner *ActivityLog) GetKnownUserLastLogin(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string, userName string) {
 log.Println("The PostAuthentication handler also writes login data to the DynamoDB
 table.")
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")
 users, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, user := range users.Users {
  if user.UserName == userName {
   log.Println("The last login info for the user in the known users table is:")
   log.Printf("\t%+v", *user.LastLogin)
  }
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *ActivityLog) Run(ctx context.Context, stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(ctx, stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]
 runner.helper.PopulateUserTable(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"])
 userName, password := runner.AddUserToPool(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["TableName"])
```

```
 runner.AddActivityLogTrigger(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["ActivityLogFunctionArn"])
 runner.SignInUser(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], userName, password)
 runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(ctx, stackOutputs["ActivityLogFunction"])
 runner.GetKnownUserLastLogin(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"], userName)

 runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Gestisci il trigger `PostAuthentication` con una funzione Lambda.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 dynamodbtypes "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// LoginInfo defines structured login data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string `dynamodbav:"UserPoolId"`
 ClientId   string `dynamodbav:"ClientId"`
 Time       string `dynamodbav:"Time"`
```

```
}

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string    `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string    `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
 LastLogin LoginInfo `dynamodbav:"LastLogin"`
}

// GetKey marshals the user email value to a DynamoDB key format.
func (user UserInfo) GetKey() map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue {
 userEmail, err := attributevalue.Marshal(user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue{"UserEmail": userEmail}
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the PostAuthentication event by writing custom data to the
 logs and
// to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context,
 event events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPostAuthentication)
 (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPostAuthentication, error) {
 log.Printf("Received post authentication trigger from %v for user '%v'",
 event.TriggerSource, event.UserName)
 tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
 user := UserInfo{
  UserName:  event.UserName,
  UserEmail: event.Request.UserAttributes["email"],
  LastLogin: LoginInfo{
   UserPoolId: event.UserPoolID,
   ClientId:   event.CallerContext.ClientID,
   Time:       time.Now().Format(time.UnixDate),
  },
 }
 // Write to CloudWatch Logs.
 fmt.Printf("%#v", user)
```

```
 // Also write to an external system. This examples uses DynamoDB to demonstrate.
 userMap, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshal to DynamoDB map. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else if len(userMap) == 0 {
  log.Printf("User info marshaled to an empty map.")
 } else {
  _, err := h.dynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
   Item:      userMap,
   TableName: aws.String(tableName),
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't write to DynamoDB. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Wrote user info to DynamoDB table %v.\n", tableName)
  }
 }

 return event, nil
}

func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

Crea una struttura che esegue operazioni comuni.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "time"
```

```
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs,
 error)
 PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}
```

```
// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string)
 (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(ctx, stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for this
 example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 (actions.UserList, error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string,
 user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users table...
\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(ctx, tableName, user)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the specified
 Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with your
 Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(ctx, functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(ctx, functionName,
 *logStream.LogStreamName, 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiude le azioni di Amazon Cognito.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
```

```
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger is
 specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId,
 err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
```

```
    lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
   }
  }
  _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(ctx,
  &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
   UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
   LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
  }
  return err
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}
```

```
// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string) (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}
```

```
// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId
 string, code string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userAccessToken string)
 error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool. This
 method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
```

```
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 userName string, userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a user
 without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
```

```
 return err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiude le azioni di DynamoDB.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
```

```
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_%v",
 i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (UserList,
 error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user User)
 error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiuda le azioni di CloudWatch Logs.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs/types"
)
```

```
type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, logStreamName string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(ctx, &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
```

```
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiuda le azioni. AWS CloudFormation

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
)

// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string)
 StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(ctx,
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

Eliminare le risorse.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources \n"
 +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
```

```
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(ctx, accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
   triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i], HandlerArn:
 nil}
  }
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(ctx, resources.userPoolId,
 triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
 }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - AdminCreateUser
  - AdminSetUserPassword
  - DeleteUser
  - InitiateAuth
  - UpdateUserPool

Esempi di Amazon DocumentDB con SDK for Go V2

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la versione AWS SDK per Go 2 con Amazon DocumentDB.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Esempi serverless

Esempi serverless

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon DocumentDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso di modifiche di DocumentDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda tramite Go.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)
```

```
type Event struct {
 Events []Record `json:"events"`
}

type Record struct {
 Event struct {
  OperationType string `json:"operationType"`
  NS            struct {
   DB   string `json:"db"`
   Coll string `json:"coll"`
  } `json:"ns"`
  FullDocument interface{} `json:"fullDocument"`
 } `json:"event"`
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}

func handler(ctx context.Context, event Event) (string, error) {
 fmt.Println("Loading function")
 for _, record := range event.Events {
  logDocumentDBEvent(record)
 }

 return "OK", nil
}

func logDocumentDBEvent(record Record) {
 fmt.Printf("Operation type: %s\n", record.Event.OperationType)
 fmt.Printf("db: %s\n", record.Event.NS.DB)
 fmt.Printf("collection: %s\n", record.Event.NS.Coll)
 docBytes, _ := json.MarshalIndent(record.Event.FullDocument, "", "  ")
 fmt.Printf("Full document: %s\n", string(docBytes))
}
```

Esempi di DynamoDB con SDK for Go V2

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la versione AWS SDK per Go V2 con DynamoDB.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

AWS i contributi della community sono esempi che sono stati creati e gestiti da diversi team. AWS Per fornire feedback, utilizza il meccanismo fornito negli archivi collegati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless
- AWS contributi della comunità

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea una tabella in grado di contenere i dati del filmato.
- Inserisci, ottieni e aggiorna un singolo filmato nella tabella.
- Scrivi i dati del filmato nella tabella da un file JSON di esempio.
- Esegui una query sui filmati che sono stati rilasciati in un dato anno.
- Cerca i filmati che sono stati distribuiti in diversi anni.
- Elimina un filmato dalla tabella, quindi elimina la tabella.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo per creare la tabella ed eseguire azioni su di essa.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/dynamodb/actions"
)

// RunMovieScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to use the AWS SDK
 for Go
// to create and use an Amazon DynamoDB table that stores data about movies.
//
//  1. Create a table that can hold movie data.
//  2. Put, get, and update a single movie in the table.
//  3. Write movie data to the table from a sample JSON file.
//  4. Query for movies that were released in a given year.
//  5. Scan for movies that were released in a range of years.
//  6. Delete a movie from the table.
//  7. Delete the table.
//
// This example creates a DynamoDB service client from the specified sdkConfig so
 that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
//
```

```
// The specified movie sampler is used to get sample data from a URL that is loaded
// into the named table.
func RunMovieScenario(
 ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 tableName string,
 movieSampler actions.IMovieSampler) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   fmt.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB getting started demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 tableBasics := actions.TableBasics{TableName: tableName,
  DynamoDbClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)}

 exists, err := tableBasics.TableExists(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if !exists {
  log.Printf("Creating table %v...\n", tableName)
  _, err = tableBasics.CreateMovieTable(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Created table %v.\n", tableName)
  }
 } else {
  log.Printf("Table %v already exists.\n", tableName)
 }

 var customMovie actions.Movie
 customMovie.Title = questioner.Ask("Enter a movie title to add to the table:",
  demotools.NotEmpty{})
 customMovie.Year = questioner.AskInt("What year was it released?",
  demotools.NotEmpty{}, demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 1900, Upper: 2030})
 customMovie.Info = map[string]interface{}{}
 customMovie.Info["rating"] = questioner.AskFloat64(
  "Enter a rating between 1 and 10:",
  demotools.NotEmpty{}, demotools.InFloatRange{Lower: 1, Upper: 10})
```

```
customMovie.Info["plot"] = questioner.Ask("What's the plot? ",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
err = tableBasics.AddMovie(ctx, customMovie)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Added %v to the movie table.\n", customMovie.Title)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's update your movie. You previously rated it %v.\n",
customMovie.Info["rating"])
customMovie.Info["rating"] = questioner.AskFloat64(
 "What new rating would you give it?",
 demotools.NotEmpty{}, demotools.InFloatRange{Lower: 1, Upper: 10})
log.Printf("You summarized the plot as '%v'.\n", customMovie.Info["plot"])
customMovie.Info["plot"] = questioner.Ask("What would you say now?",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
attributes, err := tableBasics.UpdateMovie(ctx, customMovie)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Updated %v with new values.\n", customMovie.Title)
 for _, attVal := range attributes {
  for valKey, val := range attVal {
   log.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", valKey, val)
  }
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Getting movie data from %v and adding 250 movies to the table...\n",
 movieSampler.GetURL())
movies := movieSampler.GetSampleMovies()
written, err := tableBasics.AddMovieBatch(ctx, movies, 250)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
} else {
 log.Printf("Added %v movies to the table.\n", written)
}

show := 10
if show > written {
 show = written
}
log.Printf("The first %v movies in the table are:", show)
for index, movie := range movies[:show] {
 log.Printf("\t%v. %v\n", index+1, movie.Title)
```

```
}
movieIndex := questioner.AskInt(
 "Enter the number of a movie to get info about it: ",
 demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 1, Upper: show},
)
movie, err := tableBasics.GetMovie(ctx, movies[movieIndex-1].Title,
movies[movieIndex-1].Year)
if err == nil {
 log.Println(movie)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Let's get a list of movies released in a given year.")
releaseYear := questioner.AskInt("Enter a year between 1972 and 2018: ",
 demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 1972, Upper: 2018},
)
releases, err := tableBasics.Query(ctx, releaseYear)
if err == nil {
 if len(releases) == 0 {
  log.Printf("I couldn't find any movies released in %v!\n", releaseYear)
 } else {
  for _, movie = range releases {
   log.Println(movie)
  }
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Now let's scan for movies released in a range of years.")
startYear := questioner.AskInt("Enter a year: ",
 demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 1972, Upper: 2018})
endYear := questioner.AskInt("Enter another year: ",
 demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 1972, Upper: 2018})
releases, err = tableBasics.Scan(ctx, startYear, endYear)
if err == nil {
 if len(releases) == 0 {
  log.Printf("I couldn't find any movies released between %v and %v!\n", startYear,
endYear)
 } else {
  log.Printf("Found %v movies. In this list, the plot is <nil> because "+
   "we used a projection expression when scanning for items to return only "+
   "the title, year, and rating.\n", len(releases))
  for _, movie = range releases {
   log.Println(movie)
```

```
    }
   }
  }
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

  var tables []string
  if questioner.AskBool("Do you want to list all of your tables? (y/n) ", "y") {
   tables, err = tableBasics.ListTables(ctx)
   if err == nil {
    log.Printf("Found %v tables:", len(tables))
    for _, table := range tables {
     log.Printf("\t%v", table)
    }
   }
  }
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

  log.Printf("Let's remove your movie '%v'.\n", customMovie.Title)
  if questioner.AskBool("Do you want to delete it from the table? (y/n) ", "y") {
   err = tableBasics.DeleteMovie(ctx, customMovie)
  }
  if err == nil {
   log.Printf("Deleted %v.\n", customMovie.Title)
  }

  if questioner.AskBool("Delete the table, too? (y/n)", "y") {
   err = tableBasics.DeleteTable(ctx)
  } else {
   log.Println("Don't forget to delete the table when you're done or you might " +
    "incur charges on your account.")
  }
  if err == nil {
   log.Printf("Deleted table %v.\n", tableBasics.TableName)
  }

  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Definisci una struttura Movie utilizzata in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
```

```
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

Crea una struttura e metodi che chiamano azioni DynamoDB.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// TableExists determines whether a DynamoDB table exists.
func (basics TableBasics) TableExists(ctx context.Context) (bool, error) {
 exists := true
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DescribeTable(
  ctx, &dynamodb.DescribeTableInput{TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundEx *types.ResourceNotFoundException
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundEx) {
   log.Printf("Table %v does not exist.\n", basics.TableName)
   err = nil
  } else {
```

```
    log.Printf("Couldn't determine existence of table %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 basics.TableName, err)
  }
  exists = false
 }
 return exists, err
}



// CreateMovieTable creates a DynamoDB table with a composite primary key defined as
// a string sort key named `title`, and a numeric partition key named `year`.
// This function uses NewTableExistsWaiter to wait for the table to be created by
// DynamoDB before it returns.
func (basics TableBasics) CreateMovieTable(ctx context.Context)
 (*types.TableDescription, error) {
 var tableDesc *types.TableDescription
 table, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.CreateTable(ctx, &dynamodb.CreateTableInput{
  AttributeDefinitions: []types.AttributeDefinition{{
   AttributeName: aws.String("year"),
   AttributeType: types.ScalarAttributeTypeN,
  }, {
   AttributeName: aws.String("title"),
   AttributeType: types.ScalarAttributeTypeS,
  }},
  KeySchema: []types.KeySchemaElement{{
   AttributeName: aws.String("year"),
   KeyType:       types.KeyTypeHash,
  }, {
   AttributeName: aws.String("title"),
   KeyType:       types.KeyTypeRange,
  }},
  TableName:   aws.String(basics.TableName),
  BillingMode: types.BillingModePayPerRequest,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create table %v. Here's why: %v\n", basics.TableName, err)
 } else {
  waiter := dynamodb.NewTableExistsWaiter(basics.DynamoDbClient)
  err = waiter.Wait(ctx, &dynamodb.DescribeTableInput{
   TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)}, 5*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Wait for table exists failed. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
```

```
  tableDesc = table.TableDescription
  log.Printf("Ccreating table test")
 }
 return tableDesc, err
}



// ListTables lists the DynamoDB table names for the current account.
func (basics TableBasics) ListTables(ctx context.Context) ([]string, error) {
 var tableNames []string
 var output *dynamodb.ListTablesOutput
 var err error
 tablePaginator := dynamodb.NewListTablesPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.ListTablesInput{})
 for tablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = tablePaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't list tables. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   tableNames = append(tableNames, output.TableNames...)
  }
 }
 return tableNames, err
}



// AddMovie adds a movie the DynamoDB table.
func (basics TableBasics) AddMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 item, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(movie)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName), Item: item,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't add item to table. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

```
// UpdateMovie updates the rating and plot of a movie that already exists in the
// DynamoDB table. This function uses the `expression` package to build the update
// expression.
func (basics TableBasics) UpdateMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie)
 (map[string]map[string]interface{}, error) {
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.UpdateItemOutput
 var attributeMap map[string]map[string]interface{}
 update := expression.Set(expression.Name("info.rating"),
 expression.Value(movie.Info["rating"]))
 update.Set(expression.Name("info.plot"), expression.Value(movie.Info["plot"]))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithUpdate(update).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expression for update. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  response, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.UpdateItem(ctx, &dynamodb.UpdateItemInput{
   TableName:                aws.String(basics.TableName),
   Key:                      movie.GetKey(),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   UpdateExpression:         expr.Update(),
   ReturnValues:             types.ReturnValueUpdatedNew,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't update movie %v. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title, err)
  } else {
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Attributes, &attributeMap)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshall update response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   }
  }
 }
 return attributeMap, err
}



// AddMovieBatch adds a slice of movies to the DynamoDB table. The function sends
// batches of 25 movies to DynamoDB until all movies are added or it reaches the
// specified maximum.
func (basics TableBasics) AddMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie,
 maxMovies int) (int, error) {
```

```
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 written := 0
 batchSize := 25 // DynamoDB allows a maximum batch size of 25 items.
 start := 0
 end := start + batchSize
 for start < maxMovies && start < len(movies) {
  var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
  if end > len(movies) {
   end = len(movies)
  }
  for _, movie := range movies[start:end] {
   item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(movie)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't marshal movie %v for batch writing. Here's why: %v\n",
 movie.Title, err)
   } else {
    writeReqs = append(
     writeReqs,
     types.WriteRequest{PutRequest: &types.PutRequest{Item: item}},
    )
   }
  }
  _, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
   RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{basics.TableName: writeReqs}})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't add a batch of movies to %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 basics.TableName, err)
  } else {
   written += len(writeReqs)
  }
  start = end
  end += batchSize
 }

 return written, err
}



// GetMovie gets movie data from the DynamoDB table by using the primary composite
 key
// made of title and year.
```

```
func (basics TableBasics) GetMovie(ctx context.Context, title string, year int)
 (Movie, error) {
 movie := Movie{Title: title, Year: year}
 response, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.GetItem(ctx, &dynamodb.GetItemInput{
  Key: movie.GetKey(), TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about %v. Here's why: %v\n", title, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Item, &movie)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return movie, err
}



// Query gets all movies in the DynamoDB table that were released in the specified
 year.
// The function uses the `expression` package to build the key condition expression
// that is used in the query.
func (basics TableBasics) Query(ctx context.Context, releaseYear int) ([]Movie,
 error) {
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.QueryOutput
 var movies []Movie
 keyEx := expression.Key("year").Equal(expression.Value(releaseYear))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithKeyCondition(keyEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expression for query. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  queryPaginator := dynamodb.NewQueryPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.QueryInput{
   TableName:                 aws.String(basics.TableName),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   KeyConditionExpression:    expr.KeyCondition(),
  })
  for queryPaginator.HasMorePages() {
   response, err = queryPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
   if err != nil {
```

```
    log.Printf("Couldn't query for movies released in %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 releaseYear, err)
    break
   } else {
    var moviePage []Movie
    err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &moviePage)
    if err != nil {
     log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal query response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
     break
    } else {
     movies = append(movies, moviePage...)
    }
   }
  }
 }
 return movies, err
}



// Scan gets all movies in the DynamoDB table that were released in a range of years
// and projects them to return a reduced set of fields.
// The function uses the `expression` package to build the filter and projection
// expressions.
func (basics TableBasics) Scan(ctx context.Context, startYear int, endYear int)
 ([]Movie, error) {
 var movies []Movie
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.ScanOutput
 filtEx := expression.Name("year").Between(expression.Value(startYear),
 expression.Value(endYear))
 projEx := expression.NamesList(
  expression.Name("year"), expression.Name("title"), expression.Name("info.rating"))
 expr, err :=
 expression.NewBuilder().WithFilter(filtEx).WithProjection(projEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expressions for scan. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  scanPaginator := dynamodb.NewScanPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.ScanInput{
   TableName:                 aws.String(basics.TableName),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   FilterExpression:          expr.Filter(),
```

```
   ProjectionExpression:      expr.Projection(),
  })
  for scanPaginator.HasMorePages() {
   response, err = scanPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't scan for movies released between %v and %v. Here's why: %v
\n",
     startYear, endYear, err)
    break
   } else {
    var moviePage []Movie
    err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &moviePage)
    if err != nil {
     log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal query response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
     break
    } else {
     movies = append(movies, moviePage...)
    }
   }
  }
 }
 return movies, err
}



// DeleteMovie removes a movie from the DynamoDB table.
func (basics TableBasics) DeleteMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DeleteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.DeleteItemInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName), Key: movie.GetKey(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete %v from the table. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title,
 err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteTable deletes the DynamoDB table and all of its data.
func (basics TableBasics) DeleteTable(ctx context.Context) error {
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DeleteTable(ctx, &dynamodb.DeleteTableInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)})
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete table %v. Here's why: %v\n", basics.TableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

Azioni

`BatchExecuteStatement`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`BatchExecuteStatement`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Definisci una struttura di ricevitore di funzioni per l'esempio.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// PartiQLRunner encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
// PartiQL examples. It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on
 the
// specified table.
type PartiQLRunner struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}
```

Utilizzo di batch di istruzioni INSERT per aggiungere elementi.

```
// AddMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL INSERT statements to add multiple movies to
 the
// DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) AddMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie) error
 {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year,
 movie.Info})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(fmt.Sprintf(
    "INSERT INTO \"%v\" VALUE {'title': ?, 'year': ?, 'info': ?}",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
```

```
  }
 }

 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't insert a batch of items with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Utilizzo di batch di istruzioni SELECT per ottenere elementi.

```
// GetMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL SELECT statements to get multiple movies
 from
// the DynamoDB table by title and year.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie)
 ([]Movie, error) {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("SELECT * FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?", runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 output, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 var outMovies []Movie
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a batch of items with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n", err)
```

```
 } else {
  for _, response := range output.Responses {
   var movie Movie
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Item, &movie)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   } else {
    outMovies = append(outMovies, movie)
   }
  }
 }
 return outMovies, err
}
```

Utilizzo di batch di istruzioni UPDATE per aggiornare elementi.

```
// UpdateMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL UPDATE statements to update the rating
 of
// multiple movies that already exist in the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) UpdateMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie,
 ratings []float64) error {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{ratings[index],
 movie.Title, movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("UPDATE \"%v\" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? AND year=?",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update the batch of movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Utilizzo di batch di istruzioni DELETE per eliminare elementi.

```
// DeleteMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL DELETE statements to remove multiple
 movies
// from the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) DeleteMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie)
 error {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("DELETE FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?", runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete the batch of movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Definite una struttura Movie utilizzata in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
```

```
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`BatchWriteItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`BatchWriteItem`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}
```

```
// AddMovieBatch adds a slice of movies to the DynamoDB table. The function sends
// batches of 25 movies to DynamoDB until all movies are added or it reaches the
// specified maximum.
func (basics TableBasics) AddMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie,
 maxMovies int) (int, error) {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 written := 0
 batchSize := 25 // DynamoDB allows a maximum batch size of 25 items.
 start := 0
 end := start + batchSize
 for start < maxMovies && start < len(movies) {
  var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
  if end > len(movies) {
   end = len(movies)
  }
  for _, movie := range movies[start:end] {
   item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(movie)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't marshal movie %v for batch writing. Here's why: %v\n",
 movie.Title, err)
   } else {
    writeReqs = append(
     writeReqs,
     types.WriteRequest{PutRequest: &types.PutRequest{Item: item}},
    )
   }
  }
  _, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
   RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{basics.TableName: writeReqs}})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't add a batch of movies to %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 basics.TableName, err)
  } else {
   written += len(writeReqs)
  }
  start = end
  end += batchSize
 }

 return written, err
```

```
}
```

Definisci una struttura Movie utilizzata in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                   `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
```

```
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchWriteItemsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`CreateTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTable`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
```

```
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// CreateMovieTable creates a DynamoDB table with a composite primary key defined as
// a string sort key named `title`, and a numeric partition key named `year`.
// This function uses NewTableExistsWaiter to wait for the table to be created by
// DynamoDB before it returns.
func (basics TableBasics) CreateMovieTable(ctx context.Context)
 (*types.TableDescription, error) {
 var tableDesc *types.TableDescription
 table, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.CreateTable(ctx, &dynamodb.CreateTableInput{
  AttributeDefinitions: []types.AttributeDefinition{{
   AttributeName: aws.String("year"),
   AttributeType: types.ScalarAttributeTypeN,
  }, {
   AttributeName: aws.String("title"),
   AttributeType: types.ScalarAttributeTypeS,
  }},
  KeySchema: []types.KeySchemaElement{{
   AttributeName: aws.String("year"),
   KeyType:       types.KeyTypeHash,
  }, {
   AttributeName: aws.String("title"),
   KeyType:       types.KeyTypeRange,
  }},
  TableName:   aws.String(basics.TableName),
  BillingMode: types.BillingModePayPerRequest,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create table %v. Here's why: %v\n", basics.TableName, err)
 } else {
  waiter := dynamodb.NewTableExistsWaiter(basics.DynamoDbClient)
  err = waiter.Wait(ctx, &dynamodb.DescribeTableInput{
   TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)}, 5*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Wait for table exists failed. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  tableDesc = table.TableDescription
  log.Printf("Ccreating table test")
 }
```

```
 return tableDesc, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateTablesezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DeleteItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteItem`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}
```

```
// DeleteMovie removes a movie from the DynamoDB table.
func (basics TableBasics) DeleteMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DeleteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.DeleteItemInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName), Key: movie.GetKey(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete %v from the table. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Definisci una struttura Movie utilizzata in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
```

```
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteItemsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DeleteTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTable`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// DeleteTable deletes the DynamoDB table and all of its data.
func (basics TableBasics) DeleteTable(ctx context.Context) error {
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DeleteTable(ctx, &dynamodb.DeleteTableInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete table %v. Here's why: %v\n", basics.TableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTablesezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DescribeTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeTable`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// TableExists determines whether a DynamoDB table exists.
func (basics TableBasics) TableExists(ctx context.Context) (bool, error) {
 exists := true
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DescribeTable(
  ctx, &dynamodb.DescribeTableInput{TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundEx *types.ResourceNotFoundException
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundEx) {
   log.Printf("Table %v does not exist.\n", basics.TableName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't determine existence of table %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 basics.TableName, err)
  }
  exists = false
 }
 return exists, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeTablesezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`ExecuteStatement`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ExecuteStatement`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Definisci una struttura di ricevitore di funzioni per l'esempio.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// PartiQLRunner encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
// PartiQL examples. It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on
 the
// specified table.
type PartiQLRunner struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}
```

Utilizzo di un'istruzione INSERT per aggiungere un elemento.

```
// AddMovie runs a PartiQL INSERT statement to add a movie to the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) AddMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year,
 movie.Info})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("INSERT INTO \"%v\" VALUE {'title': ?, 'year': ?, 'info': ?}",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't insert an item with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Utilizzo di un'istruzione SELECT per ottenere un elemento.

```
// GetMovie runs a PartiQL SELECT statement to get a movie from the DynamoDB table
 by
// title and year.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetMovie(ctx context.Context, title string, year int)
 (Movie, error) {
 var movie Movie
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{title, year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 response, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("SELECT * FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
```

```
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about %v. Here's why: %v\n", title, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Items[0], &movie)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return movie, err
}
```

Utilizzo di un'istruzione SELECT per ottenere un elenco di elementi e proiettare i risultati.

```
// GetAllMovies runs a PartiQL SELECT statement to get all movies from the DynamoDB
 table.
// pageSize is not typically required and is used to show how to paginate the
 results.
// The results are projected to return only the title and rating of each movie.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetAllMovies(ctx context.Context, pageSize int32)
 ([]map[string]interface{}, error) {
 var output []map[string]interface{}
 var response *dynamodb.ExecuteStatementOutput
 var err error
 var nextToken *string
 for moreData := true; moreData; {
  response, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("SELECT title, info.rating FROM \"%v\"", runner.TableName)),
   Limit:     aws.Int32(pageSize),
   NextToken: nextToken,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   moreData = false
  } else {
   var pageOutput []map[string]interface{}
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &pageOutput)
```

```
    if err != nil {
     log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
    } else {
     log.Printf("Got a page of length %v.\n", len(response.Items))
     output = append(output, pageOutput...)
    }
    nextToken = response.NextToken
    moreData = nextToken != nil
   }
  }
  return output, err
}
```

Utilizzo di un'istruzione UPDATE per aggiornare un elemento.

```
// UpdateMovie runs a PartiQL UPDATE statement to update the rating of a movie that
// already exists in the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) UpdateMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie, rating
 float64) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{rating, movie.Title,
 movie.Year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("UPDATE \"%v\" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update movie %v. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Utilizzo di un'istruzione DELETE per eliminare un elemento.

```
// DeleteMovie runs a PartiQL DELETE statement to remove a movie from the DynamoDB
 table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) DeleteMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("DELETE FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete %v from the table. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Definite una struttura Movie utilizzata in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
```

```
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

GetItem

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetItem`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// GetMovie gets movie data from the DynamoDB table by using the primary composite
 key
// made of title and year.
func (basics TableBasics) GetMovie(ctx context.Context, title string, year int)
 (Movie, error) {
 movie := Movie{Title: title, Year: year}
 response, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.GetItem(ctx, &dynamodb.GetItemInput{
  Key: movie.GetKey(), TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about %v. Here's why: %v\n", title, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Item, &movie)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return movie, err
}
```

Definisci una struttura Movie utilizzata in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetItemsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`ListTables`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTables`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// ListTables lists the DynamoDB table names for the current account.
func (basics TableBasics) ListTables(ctx context.Context) ([]string, error) {
 var tableNames []string
 var output *dynamodb.ListTablesOutput
 var err error
 tablePaginator := dynamodb.NewListTablesPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.ListTablesInput{})
 for tablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = tablePaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't list tables. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   tableNames = append(tableNames, output.TableNames...)
  }
 }
 return tableNames, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTablessezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`PutItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutItem`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// AddMovie adds a movie the DynamoDB table.
func (basics TableBasics) AddMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 item, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(movie)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName), Item: item,
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't add item to table. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Definisci una struttura Movie utilizzata in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
```

```
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutItemsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`Query`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Query`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)
```

```
// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// Query gets all movies in the DynamoDB table that were released in the specified
 year.
// The function uses the `expression` package to build the key condition expression
// that is used in the query.
func (basics TableBasics) Query(ctx context.Context, releaseYear int) ([]Movie,
 error) {
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.QueryOutput
 var movies []Movie
 keyEx := expression.Key("year").Equal(expression.Value(releaseYear))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithKeyCondition(keyEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expression for query. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  queryPaginator := dynamodb.NewQueryPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.QueryInput{
   TableName:                 aws.String(basics.TableName),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   KeyConditionExpression:    expr.KeyCondition(),
  })
  for queryPaginator.HasMorePages() {
   response, err = queryPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't query for movies released in %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 releaseYear, err)
    break
   } else {
    var moviePage []Movie
    err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &moviePage)
    if err != nil {
     log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal query response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
     break
    } else {
```

```
      movies = append(movies, moviePage...)
     }
    }
   }
  }
 return movies, err
}
```

Definisci una struttura Movie utilizzata in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                   `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
```

```
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .

`Scan`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Scan`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// Scan gets all movies in the DynamoDB table that were released in a range of years
// and projects them to return a reduced set of fields.
// The function uses the `expression` package to build the filter and projection
// expressions.
func (basics TableBasics) Scan(ctx context.Context, startYear int, endYear int)
 ([]Movie, error) {
 var movies []Movie
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.ScanOutput
 filtEx := expression.Name("year").Between(expression.Value(startYear),
 expression.Value(endYear))
 projEx := expression.NamesList(
  expression.Name("year"), expression.Name("title"), expression.Name("info.rating"))
 expr, err :=
 expression.NewBuilder().WithFilter(filtEx).WithProjection(projEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expressions for scan. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  scanPaginator := dynamodb.NewScanPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.ScanInput{
   TableName:                aws.String(basics.TableName),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   FilterExpression:         expr.Filter(),
   ProjectionExpression:     expr.Projection(),
  })
  for scanPaginator.HasMorePages() {
   response, err = scanPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
   if err != nil {
```

```
    log.Printf("Couldn't scan for movies released between %v and %v. Here's why: %v
\n",
     startYear, endYear, err)
    break
   } else {
    var moviePage []Movie
    err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &moviePage)
    if err != nil {
     log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal query response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
     break
    } else {
     movies = append(movies, moviePage...)
    }
   }
  }
 }
 return movies, err
}
```

Definisci una struttura Movie utilizzata in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
```

```
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Scan nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per Go .

`UpdateItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateItem`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// UpdateMovie updates the rating and plot of a movie that already exists in the
// DynamoDB table. This function uses the `expression` package to build the update
// expression.
func (basics TableBasics) UpdateMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie)
 (map[string]map[string]interface{}, error) {
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.UpdateItemOutput
 var attributeMap map[string]map[string]interface{}
 update := expression.Set(expression.Name("info.rating"),
 expression.Value(movie.Info["rating"]))
 update.Set(expression.Name("info.plot"), expression.Value(movie.Info["plot"]))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithUpdate(update).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expression for update. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  response, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.UpdateItem(ctx, &dynamodb.UpdateItemInput{
   TableName:                 aws.String(basics.TableName),
   Key:                       movie.GetKey(),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
```

```
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   UpdateExpression:          expr.Update(),
   ReturnValues:              types.ReturnValueUpdatedNew,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't update movie %v. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title, err)
  } else {
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Attributes, &attributeMap)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshall update response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   }
  }
 }
 return attributeMap, err
}
```

Definisci una struttura Movie utilizzata in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                   `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
```

```
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateItemsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Scenari

Esecuzione di una query su una tabella mediante batch di istruzioni PartiQL

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ricezione di un batch di elementi mediante più istruzioni SELECT.
- Aggiunta di un batch di articoli eseguendo più istruzioni INSERT.
- Aggiornamento di un batch di elementi mediante più istruzioni UPDATE.
- Eliminazione di un batch di elementi mediante più istruzioni DELETE.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esecuzione di uno scenario che crea una tabella ed esegue batch di query PartiQL.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/dynamodb/actions"
)

// RunPartiQLBatchScenario shows you how to use the AWS SDK for Go
// to run batches of PartiQL statements to query a table that stores data about
 movies.
//
//   - Use batches of PartiQL statements to add, get, update, and delete data for
//     individual movies.
//
// This example creates an Amazon DynamoDB service client from the specified
 sdkConfig so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// This example creates and deletes a DynamoDB table to use during the scenario.
func RunPartiQLBatchScenario(ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config, tableName
 string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   fmt.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  }
 }()
```

```
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL batch demo.")
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

tableBasics := actions.TableBasics{
 DynamoDbClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 TableName:      tableName,
}
runner := actions.PartiQLRunner{
 DynamoDbClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 TableName:      tableName,
}

exists, err := tableBasics.TableExists(ctx)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
if !exists {
 log.Printf("Creating table %v...\n", tableName)
 _, err = tableBasics.CreateMovieTable(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 } else {
  log.Printf("Created table %v.\n", tableName)
 }
} else {
 log.Printf("Table %v already exists.\n", tableName)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

currentYear, _, _ := time.Now().Date()
customMovies := []actions.Movie{{
 Title: "House PartiQL",
 Year:  currentYear - 5,
 Info: map[string]interface{}{
  "plot":   "Wacky high jinks result from querying a mysterious database.",
  "rating": 8.5}}, {
 Title: "House PartiQL 2",
 Year:  currentYear - 3,
 Info: map[string]interface{}{
  "plot":   "Moderate high jinks result from querying another mysterious
database.",
  "rating": 6.5}}, {
 Title: "House PartiQL 3",
```

```
 Year:  currentYear - 1,
 Info: map[string]interface{}{
  "plot":   "Tepid high jinks result from querying yet another mysterious
database.",
  "rating": 2.5},
},
}

log.Printf("Inserting a batch of movies into table '%v'.\n", tableName)
err = runner.AddMovieBatch(ctx, customMovies)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Added %v movies to the table.\n", len(customMovies))
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Getting data for a batch of movies.")
movies, err := runner.GetMovieBatch(ctx, customMovies)
if err == nil {
 for _, movie := range movies {
  log.Println(movie)
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

newRatings := []float64{7.7, 4.4, 1.1}
log.Println("Updating a batch of movies with new ratings.")
err = runner.UpdateMovieBatch(ctx, customMovies, newRatings)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Updated %v movies with new ratings.\n", len(customMovies))
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Getting projected data from the table to verify our update.")
log.Println("Using a page size of 2 to demonstrate paging.")
projections, err := runner.GetAllMovies(ctx, 2)
if err == nil {
 log.Println("All movies:")
 for _, projection := range projections {
  log.Println(projection)
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Deleting a batch of movies.")
```

```
 err = runner.DeleteMovieBatch(ctx, customMovies)
 if err == nil {
  log.Printf("Deleted %v movies.\n", len(customMovies))
 }

 err = tableBasics.DeleteTable(ctx)
 if err == nil {
  log.Printf("Deleted table %v.\n", tableBasics.TableName)
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Definisci una struttura Movie utilizzata in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}
```

```
// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

Crea una struttura e dei metodi che eseguono istruzioni PartiQL.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// PartiQLRunner encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
// PartiQL examples. It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on
 the
// specified table.
type PartiQLRunner struct {
```

```
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// AddMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL INSERT statements to add multiple movies to
 the
// DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) AddMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie) error
 {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year,
 movie.Info})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(fmt.Sprintf(
    "INSERT INTO \"%v\" VALUE {'title': ?, 'year': ?, 'info': ?}",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't insert a batch of items with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// GetMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL SELECT statements to get multiple movies
 from
// the DynamoDB table by title and year.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie)
 ([]Movie, error) {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
```

```
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("SELECT * FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?", runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 output, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 var outMovies []Movie
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a batch of items with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  for _, response := range output.Responses {
   var movie Movie
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Item, &movie)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   } else {
    outMovies = append(outMovies, movie)
   }
  }
 }
 return outMovies, err
}



// GetAllMovies runs a PartiQL SELECT statement to get all movies from the DynamoDB
 table.
// pageSize is not typically required and is used to show how to paginate the
 results.
// The results are projected to return only the title and rating of each movie.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetAllMovies(ctx context.Context, pageSize int32)
 ([]map[string]interface{}, error) {
 var output []map[string]interface{}
 var response *dynamodb.ExecuteStatementOutput
```

```
 var err error
 var nextToken *string
 for moreData := true; moreData; {
  response, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("SELECT title, info.rating FROM \"%v\"", runner.TableName)),
   Limit:     aws.Int32(pageSize),
   NextToken: nextToken,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   moreData = false
  } else {
   var pageOutput []map[string]interface{}
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &pageOutput)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Got a page of length %v.\n", len(response.Items))
    output = append(output, pageOutput...)
   }
   nextToken = response.NextToken
   moreData = nextToken != nil
  }
 }
 return output, err
}



// UpdateMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL UPDATE statements to update the rating
 of
// multiple movies that already exist in the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) UpdateMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie,
 ratings []float64) error {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{ratings[index],
 movie.Title, movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
```

```
    Statement: aws.String(
     fmt.Sprintf("UPDATE \"%v\" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? AND year=?",
 runner.TableName)),
    Parameters: params,
   }
 }

 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update the batch of movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL DELETE statements to remove multiple
 movies
// from the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) DeleteMovieBatch(ctx context.Context, movies []Movie)
 error {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("DELETE FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?", runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete the batch of movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
```

```
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta BatchExecuteStatement AWS SDK per GoAPI Reference.

Esecuzione di una query mediante PartiQL

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ricezione di un articolo eseguendo un'istruzione SELECT.
- Aggiunta di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione INSERT.
- Aggiornamento di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione UPDATE.
- Eliminazione di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione DELETE.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esecuzione di uno scenario che crea una tabella ed esegue query PartiQL.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/dynamodb/actions"
)

// RunPartiQLSingleScenario shows you how to use the AWS SDK for Go
```

```
// to use PartiQL to query a table that stores data about movies.
//
// * Use PartiQL statements to add, get, update, and delete data for individual
 movies.
//
// This example creates an Amazon DynamoDB service client from the specified
 sdkConfig so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// This example creates and deletes a DynamoDB table to use during the scenario.
func RunPartiQLSingleScenario(ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config, tableName
 string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   fmt.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL single action demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 tableBasics := actions.TableBasics{
  DynamoDbClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
  TableName:      tableName,
 }
 runner := actions.PartiQLRunner{
  DynamoDbClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
  TableName:      tableName,
 }

 exists, err := tableBasics.TableExists(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if !exists {
  log.Printf("Creating table %v...\n", tableName)
  _, err = tableBasics.CreateMovieTable(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Created table %v.\n", tableName)
  }
 } else {
```

```
 log.Printf("Table %v already exists.\n", tableName)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

currentYear, _, _ := time.Now().Date()
customMovie := actions.Movie{
 Title: "24 Hour PartiQL People",
 Year:  currentYear,
 Info: map[string]interface{}{
  "plot":   "A group of data developers discover a new query language they can't
stop using.",
  "rating": 9.9,
 },
}

log.Printf("Inserting movie '%v' released in %v.", customMovie.Title,
customMovie.Year)
err = runner.AddMovie(ctx, customMovie)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Added %v to the movie table.\n", customMovie.Title)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Getting data for movie '%v' released in %v.", customMovie.Title,
customMovie.Year)
movie, err := runner.GetMovie(ctx, customMovie.Title, customMovie.Year)
if err == nil {
 log.Println(movie)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

newRating := 6.6
log.Printf("Updating movie '%v' with a rating of %v.", customMovie.Title,
newRating)
err = runner.UpdateMovie(ctx, customMovie, newRating)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Updated %v with a new rating.\n", customMovie.Title)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Getting data again to verify the update.")
movie, err = runner.GetMovie(ctx, customMovie.Title, customMovie.Year)
if err == nil {
 log.Println(movie)
```

```
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Printf("Deleting movie '%v'.\n", customMovie.Title)
 err = runner.DeleteMovie(ctx, customMovie)
 if err == nil {
  log.Printf("Deleted %v.\n", customMovie.Title)
 }

 err = tableBasics.DeleteTable(ctx)
 if err == nil {
  log.Printf("Deleted table %v.\n", tableBasics.TableName)
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Definisci una struttura Movie utilizzata in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "net/http"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
```

```
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

Crea una struttura e dei metodi che eseguono istruzioni PartiQL.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// PartiQLRunner encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
```

```
// PartiQL examples. It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on
 the
// specified table.
type PartiQLRunner struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// AddMovie runs a PartiQL INSERT statement to add a movie to the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) AddMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year,
 movie.Info})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("INSERT INTO \"%v\" VALUE {'title': ?, 'year': ?, 'info': ?}",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't insert an item with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// GetMovie runs a PartiQL SELECT statement to get a movie from the DynamoDB table
 by
// title and year.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetMovie(ctx context.Context, title string, year int)
 (Movie, error) {
 var movie Movie
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{title, year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 response, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
```

```
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("SELECT * FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about %v. Here's why: %v\n", title, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Items[0], &movie)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return movie, err
}



// UpdateMovie runs a PartiQL UPDATE statement to update the rating of a movie that
// already exists in the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) UpdateMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie, rating
 float64) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{rating, movie.Title,
 movie.Year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("UPDATE \"%v\" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update movie %v. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title, err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteMovie runs a PartiQL DELETE statement to remove a movie from the DynamoDB
 table.
```

```
func (runner PartiQLRunner) DeleteMovie(ctx context.Context, movie Movie) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(ctx,
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("DELETE FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete %v from the table. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ExecuteStatement AWS SDK per GoAPI Reference.

Esempi serverless

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Go.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "fmt"
)

func HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event events.DynamoDBEvent) (*string, error)
 {
 if len(event.Records) == 0 {
  return nil, fmt.Errorf("received empty event")
 }

 for _, record := range event.Records {
   LogDynamoDBRecord(record)
 }

 message := fmt.Sprintf("Records processed: %d", len(event.Records))
 return &message, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}

func LogDynamoDBRecord(record events.DynamoDBEventRecord){
 fmt.Println(record.EventID)
 fmt.Println(record.EventName)
 fmt.Printf("%+v\n", record.Change)
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Go.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

type BatchItemFailure struct {
 ItemIdentifier string `json:"ItemIdentifier"`
}

type BatchResult struct {
 BatchItemFailures []BatchItemFailure `json:"BatchItemFailures"`
}

func HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event events.DynamoDBEvent) (*BatchResult,
 error) {
 var batchItemFailures []BatchItemFailure
 curRecordSequenceNumber := ""

 for _, record := range event.Records {
  // Process your record
  curRecordSequenceNumber = record.Change.SequenceNumber
 }

 if curRecordSequenceNumber != "" {
  batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, BatchItemFailure{ItemIdentifier:
 curRecordSequenceNumber})
 }
```

```
 batchResult := BatchResult{
  BatchItemFailures: batchItemFailures,
 }

 return &batchResult, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}
```

AWS contributi della comunità

Crea e testa un'applicazione serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless utilizzando API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB

SDK per Go V2

Mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless composta da un API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB utilizzando Go SDK.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Esempi IAM che utilizzano SDK for Go V2

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la AWS SDK per Go V2 con IAM.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello IAM

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare IAM.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM)
// client and list up to 10 policies in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
```

```
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 iamClient := iam.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 const maxPols = 10
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v policies for your account.\n", maxPols)
 result, err := iamClient.ListPolicies(ctx, &iam.ListPoliciesInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxPols),
 })
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list policies for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(result.Policies) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any policies!")
 } else {
  for _, policy := range result.Policies {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *policy.PolicyName)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListPoliciessezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un utente e assumere un ruolo.

> **Warning**
>
> Per evitare rischi per la sicurezza, non utilizzare gli utenti IAM per l'autenticazione quando sviluppi software creato ad hoc o lavori con dati reali. Utilizza invece la federazione con un provider di identità come AWS IAM Identity Center.

- Crea un utente che non disponga di autorizzazioni.
- Crea un ruolo che conceda l'autorizzazione per elencare i bucket Amazon S3 per l'account.
- Aggiungi una policy per consentire all'utente di assumere il ruolo.
- Assumi il ruolo ed elenca i bucket S3 utilizzando le credenziali temporanee, quindi ripulisci le risorse.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "math/rand"
 "strings"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/credentials"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sts"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/iam/actions"
)

// AssumeRoleScenario shows you how to use the AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM)
// service to perform the following actions:
//
//  1. Create a user who has no permissions.
//  2. Create a role that grants permission to list Amazon Simple Storage Service
//     (Amazon S3) buckets for the account.
//  3. Add a policy to let the user assume the role.
//  4. Try and fail to list buckets without permissions.
//  5. Assume the role and list S3 buckets using temporary credentials.
//  6. Delete the policy, role, and user.
type AssumeRoleScenario struct {
 sdkConfig      aws.Config
 accountWrapper actions.AccountWrapper
 policyWrapper  actions.PolicyWrapper
 roleWrapper    actions.RoleWrapper
 userWrapper    actions.UserWrapper
 questioner     demotools.IQuestioner
 helper         IScenarioHelper
 isTestRun      bool
}

// NewAssumeRoleScenario constructs an AssumeRoleScenario instance from a
 configuration.
// It uses the specified config to get an IAM client and create wrappers for the
 actions
// used in the scenario.
func NewAssumeRoleScenario(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) AssumeRoleScenario {
 iamClient := iam.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 return AssumeRoleScenario{
  sdkConfig:      sdkConfig,
  accountWrapper: actions.AccountWrapper{IamClient: iamClient},
  policyWrapper:  actions.PolicyWrapper{IamClient: iamClient},
  roleWrapper:    actions.RoleWrapper{IamClient: iamClient},
  userWrapper:    actions.UserWrapper{IamClient: iamClient},
  questioner:     questioner,
  helper:         helper,
```

```
 }
}

// addTestOptions appends the API options specified in the original configuration to
// another configuration. This is used to attach the middleware stubber to clients
// that are constructed during the scenario, which is needed for unit testing.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) addTestOptions(scenarioConfig *aws.Config) {
 if scenario.isTestRun {
  scenarioConfig.APIOptions = append(scenarioConfig.APIOptions,
 scenario.sdkConfig.APIOptions...)
 }
}

// Run runs the interactive scenario.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) Run(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.\n")
   log.Println(r)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) assume role
 demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 user := scenario.CreateUser(ctx)
 accessKey := scenario.CreateAccessKey(ctx, user)
 role := scenario.CreateRoleAndPolicies(ctx, user)
 noPermsConfig := scenario.ListBucketsWithoutPermissions(ctx, accessKey)
 scenario.ListBucketsWithAssumedRole(ctx, noPermsConfig, role)
 scenario.Cleanup(ctx, user, role)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateUser creates a new IAM user. This user has no permissions.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) CreateUser(ctx context.Context) *types.User {
 log.Println("Let's create an example user with no permissions.")
 userName := scenario.questioner.Ask("Enter a name for the example user:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
```

```
 user, err := scenario.userWrapper.GetUser(ctx, userName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if user == nil {
  user, err = scenario.userWrapper.CreateUser(ctx, userName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("Created user %v.\n", *user.UserName)
 } else {
  log.Printf("User %v already exists.\n", *user.UserName)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return user
}

// CreateAccessKey creates an access key for the user.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) CreateAccessKey(ctx context.Context, user
 *types.User) *types.AccessKey {
 accessKey, err := scenario.userWrapper.CreateAccessKeyPair(ctx, *user.UserName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Created access key %v for your user.", *accessKey.AccessKeyId)
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds for your user to be ready...")
 scenario.helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return accessKey
}

// CreateRoleAndPolicies creates a policy that grants permission to list S3 buckets
 for
// the current account and attaches the policy to a newly created role. It also adds
 an
// inline policy to the specified user that grants the user permission to assume the
 role.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) CreateRoleAndPolicies(ctx context.Context, user
 *types.User) *types.Role {
 log.Println("Let's create a role and policy that grant permission to list S3
 buckets.")
 scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 listBucketsRole, err := scenario.roleWrapper.CreateRole(ctx,
 scenario.helper.GetName(), *user.Arn)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Created role %v.\n", *listBucketsRole.RoleName)
 listBucketsPolicy, err := scenario.policyWrapper.CreatePolicy(
  ctx, scenario.helper.GetName(), []string{"s3:ListAllMyBuckets"}, "arn:aws:s3:::*")
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Created policy %v.\n", *listBucketsPolicy.PolicyName)
 err = scenario.roleWrapper.AttachRolePolicy(ctx, *listBucketsPolicy.Arn,
 *listBucketsRole.RoleName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Attached policy %v to role %v.\n", *listBucketsPolicy.PolicyName,
  *listBucketsRole.RoleName)
 err = scenario.userWrapper.CreateUserPolicy(ctx, *user.UserName,
 scenario.helper.GetName(),
  []string{"sts:AssumeRole"}, *listBucketsRole.Arn)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Created an inline policy for user %v that lets the user assume the
 role.\n",
  *user.UserName)
 log.Println("Let's give AWS a few seconds to propagate these new resources and
 connections...")
 scenario.helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return listBucketsRole
}

// ListBucketsWithoutPermissions creates an Amazon S3 client from the user's access
 key
// credentials and tries to list buckets for the account. Because the user does not
 have
// permission to perform this action, the action fails.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) ListBucketsWithoutPermissions(ctx
 context.Context, accessKey *types.AccessKey) *aws.Config {
 log.Println("Let's try to list buckets without permissions. This should return an
 AccessDenied error.")
 scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 noPermsConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx,
```

```
  config.WithCredentialsProvider(credentials.NewStaticCredentialsProvider(
   *accessKey.AccessKeyId, *accessKey.SecretAccessKey, ""),
  ))
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }

 // Add test options if this is a test run. This is needed only for testing
 purposes.
 scenario.addTestOptions(&noPermsConfig)

 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(noPermsConfig)
 _, err = s3Client.ListBuckets(ctx, &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
 if err != nil {
  // The SDK for Go does not model the AccessDenied error, so check ErrorCode
 directly.
  var ae smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &ae) {
   switch ae.ErrorCode() {
   case "AccessDenied":
    log.Println("Got AccessDenied error, which is the expected result because\n" +
     "the ListBuckets call was made without permissions.")
   default:
    log.Println("Expected AccessDenied, got something else.")
    panic(err)
   }
  }
 } else {
  log.Println("Expected AccessDenied error when calling ListBuckets without
 permissions,\n" +
   "but the call succeeded. Continuing the example anyway...")
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return &noPermsConfig
}

// ListBucketsWithAssumedRole performs the following actions:
//
//  1. Creates an AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) client from the config
 created from
//     the user's access key credentials.
//  2. Gets temporary credentials by assuming the role that grants permission to
 list the
//     buckets.
```

```
//  3. Creates an Amazon S3 client from the temporary credentials.
//  4. Lists buckets for the account. Because the temporary credentials are
 generated by
//     assuming the role that grants permission, the action succeeds.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) ListBucketsWithAssumedRole(ctx context.Context,
 noPermsConfig *aws.Config, role *types.Role) {
 log.Println("Let's assume the role that grants permission to list buckets and try
 again.")
 scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 stsClient := sts.NewFromConfig(*noPermsConfig)
 tempCredentials, err := stsClient.AssumeRole(ctx, &sts.AssumeRoleInput{
  RoleArn:         role.Arn,
  RoleSessionName: aws.String("AssumeRoleExampleSession"),
  DurationSeconds: aws.Int32(900),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't assume role %v.\n", *role.RoleName)
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Assumed role %v, got temporary credentials.\n", *role.RoleName)
 assumeRoleConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx,
  config.WithCredentialsProvider(credentials.NewStaticCredentialsProvider(
   *tempCredentials.Credentials.AccessKeyId,
   *tempCredentials.Credentials.SecretAccessKey,
   *tempCredentials.Credentials.SessionToken),
  ),
 )
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }

 // Add test options if this is a test run. This is needed only for testing
 purposes.
 scenario.addTestOptions(&assumeRoleConfig)

 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(assumeRoleConfig)
 result, err := s3Client.ListBuckets(ctx, &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
 if err != nil {
  log.Println("Couldn't list buckets with assumed role credentials.")
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Successfully called ListBuckets with assumed role credentials, \n" +
  "here are some of them:")
 for i := 0; i < len(result.Buckets) && i < 5; i++ {
```

```
  log.Printf("\t%v\n", *result.Buckets[i].Name)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Cleanup deletes all resources created for the scenario.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) Cleanup(ctx context.Context, user *types.User,
 role *types.Role) {
 if scenario.questioner.AskBool(
  "Do you want to delete the resources created for this example? (y/n)", "y",
 ) {
  policies, err := scenario.roleWrapper.ListAttachedRolePolicies(ctx,
 *role.RoleName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for _, policy := range policies {
   err = scenario.roleWrapper.DetachRolePolicy(ctx, *role.RoleName,
 *policy.PolicyArn)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   err = scenario.policyWrapper.DeletePolicy(ctx, *policy.PolicyArn)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Printf("Detached policy %v from role %v and deleted the policy.\n",
    *policy.PolicyName, *role.RoleName)
  }
  err = scenario.roleWrapper.DeleteRole(ctx, *role.RoleName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("Deleted role %v.\n", *role.RoleName)

  userPols, err := scenario.userWrapper.ListUserPolicies(ctx, *user.UserName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for _, userPol := range userPols {
   err = scenario.userWrapper.DeleteUserPolicy(ctx, *user.UserName, userPol)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
```

```
    log.Printf("Deleted policy %v from user %v.\n", userPol, *user.UserName)
   }
   keys, err := scenario.userWrapper.ListAccessKeys(ctx, *user.UserName)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   for _, key := range keys {
    err = scenario.userWrapper.DeleteAccessKey(ctx, *user.UserName, *key.AccessKeyId)
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
    log.Printf("Deleted access key %v from user %v.\n", *key.AccessKeyId,
  *user.UserName)
   }
   err = scenario.userWrapper.DeleteUser(ctx, *user.UserName)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Printf("Deleted user %v.\n", *user.UserName)
   log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  }

}

// IScenarioHelper abstracts input and wait functions from a scenario so that they
// can be mocked for unit testing.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 GetName() string
 Pause(secs int)
}

const rMax = 100000

type ScenarioHelper struct {
 Prefix string
 Random *rand.Rand
}

// GetName returns a unique name formed of a prefix and a random number.
func (helper *ScenarioHelper) GetName() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", helper.Prefix, helper.Random.Intn(rMax))
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
```

```
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
}
```

Definisci una struttura che racchiude le azioni dell'account.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// AccountWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) account
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform account actions.
type AccountWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// GetAccountPasswordPolicy gets the account password policy for the current
 account.
// If no policy has been set, a NoSuchEntityException is error is returned.
func (wrapper AccountWrapper) GetAccountPasswordPolicy(ctx context.Context)
 (*types.PasswordPolicy, error) {
 var pwPolicy *types.PasswordPolicy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetAccountPasswordPolicy(ctx,
  &iam.GetAccountPasswordPolicyInput{})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get account password policy. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  pwPolicy = result.PasswordPolicy
 }
 return pwPolicy, err
}
```

```
// ListSAMLProviders gets the SAML providers for the account.
func (wrapper AccountWrapper) ListSAMLProviders(ctx context.Context)
 ([]types.SAMLProviderListEntry, error) {
 var providers []types.SAMLProviderListEntry
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListSAMLProviders(ctx,
 &iam.ListSAMLProvidersInput{})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list SAML providers. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  providers = result.SAMLProviderList
 }
 return providers, err
}
```

Definisci una struttura che racchiude le azioni della policy.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// PolicyWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform policy actions.
type PolicyWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListPolicies gets up to maxPolicies policies.
```

```
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) ListPolicies(ctx context.Context, maxPolicies int32)
 ([]types.Policy, error) {
 var policies []types.Policy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListPolicies(ctx, &iam.ListPoliciesInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxPolicies),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  policies = result.Policies
 }
 return policies, err
}



// PolicyDocument defines a policy document as a Go struct that can be serialized
// to JSON.
type PolicyDocument struct {
 Version   string
 Statement []PolicyStatement
}

// PolicyStatement defines a statement in a policy document.
type PolicyStatement struct {
 Effect    string
 Action    []string
 Principal map[string]string `json:",omitempty"`
 Resource  *string           `json:",omitempty"`
}

// CreatePolicy creates a policy that grants a list of actions to the specified
 resource.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) CreatePolicy(ctx context.Context, policyName string,
 actions []string,
 resourceArn string) (*types.Policy, error) {
 var policy *types.Policy
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:   "Allow",
   Action:   actions,
```

```
   Resource: aws.String(resourceArn),
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document for %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 resourceArn, err)
  return nil, err
 }
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreatePolicy(ctx, &iam.CreatePolicyInput{
  PolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  PolicyName:     aws.String(policyName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyName, err)
 } else {
  policy = result.Policy
 }
 return policy, err
}



// GetPolicy gets data about a policy.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) GetPolicy(ctx context.Context, policyArn string)
 (*types.Policy, error) {
 var policy *types.Policy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetPolicy(ctx, &iam.GetPolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn, err)
 } else {
  policy = result.Policy
 }
 return policy, err
}



// DeletePolicy deletes a policy.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) DeletePolicy(ctx context.Context, policyArn string)
 error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeletePolicy(ctx, &iam.DeletePolicyInput{
```

```
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Definisci una struttura che racchiude le azioni del ruolo.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListRoles gets up to maxRoles roles.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListRoles(ctx context.Context, maxRoles int32)
 ([]types.Role, error) {
 var roles []types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListRoles(ctx,
  &iam.ListRolesInput{MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxRoles)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list roles. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  roles = result.Roles
```

```
 }
 return roles, err
}



// CreateRole creates a role that trusts a specified user. The trusted user can
 assume
// the role to acquire its permissions.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) CreateRole(ctx context.Context, roleName string,
 trustedUserArn string) (*types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 trustPolicy := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:    "Allow",
   Principal: map[string]string{"AWS": trustedUserArn},
   Action:    []string{"sts:AssumeRole"},
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(trustPolicy)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create trust policy for %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 trustedUserArn, err)
  return nil, err
 }
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateRole(ctx, &iam.CreateRoleInput{
  AssumeRolePolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  RoleName:                 aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}



// GetRole gets data about a role.
```

```
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) GetRole(ctx context.Context, roleName string)
 (*types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetRole(ctx,
  &iam.GetRoleInput{RoleName: aws.String(roleName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}



// CreateServiceLinkedRole creates a service-linked role that is owned by the
 specified service.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) CreateServiceLinkedRole(ctx context.Context, serviceName
 string, description string) (
 *types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateServiceLinkedRole(ctx,
 &iam.CreateServiceLinkedRoleInput{
  AWSServiceName: aws.String(serviceName),
  Description:    aws.String(description),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create service-linked role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 serviceName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}



// DeleteServiceLinkedRole deletes a service-linked role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DeleteServiceLinkedRole(ctx context.Context, roleName
 string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteServiceLinkedRole(ctx,
 &iam.DeleteServiceLinkedRoleInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName)},
 )
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete service-linked role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}



// AttachRolePolicy attaches a policy to a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) AttachRolePolicy(ctx context.Context, policyArn string,
 roleName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.AttachRolePolicy(ctx, &iam.AttachRolePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
  RoleName:  aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't attach policy %v to role %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn,
 roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}



// ListAttachedRolePolicies lists the policies that are attached to the specified
 role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListAttachedRolePolicies(ctx context.Context, roleName
 string) ([]types.AttachedPolicy, error) {
 var policies []types.AttachedPolicy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListAttachedRolePolicies(ctx,
 &iam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list attached policies for role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 roleName, err)
 } else {
  policies = result.AttachedPolicies
 }
 return policies, err
}
```

```
// DetachRolePolicy detaches a policy from a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DetachRolePolicy(ctx context.Context, roleName string,
 policyArn string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DetachRolePolicy(ctx, &iam.DetachRolePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
  RoleName:  aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't detach policy from role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}



// ListRolePolicies lists the inline policies for a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListRolePolicies(ctx context.Context, roleName string)
 ([]string, error) {
 var policies []string
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListRolePolicies(ctx, &iam.ListRolePoliciesInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies for role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 } else {
  policies = result.PolicyNames
 }
 return policies, err
}



// DeleteRole deletes a role. All attached policies must be detached before a
// role can be deleted.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DeleteRole(ctx context.Context, roleName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteRole(ctx, &iam.DeleteRoleInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Definisci una struttura che racchiude le azioni dell'utente.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListUsers gets up to maxUsers number of users.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListUsers(ctx context.Context, maxUsers int32)
 ([]types.User, error) {
 var users []types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListUsers(ctx, &iam.ListUsersInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxUsers),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  users = result.Users
 }
 return users, err
}
```

```
// GetUser gets data about a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) GetUser(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 (*types.User, error) {
 var user *types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetUser(ctx, &iam.GetUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var apiError smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiError) {
   switch apiError.(type) {
   case *types.NoSuchEntityException:
    log.Printf("User %v does not exist.\n", userName)
    err = nil
   default:
    log.Printf("Couldn't get user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
   }
  }
 } else {
  user = result.User
 }
 return user, err
}



// CreateUser creates a new user with the specified name.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateUser(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 (*types.User, error) {
 var user *types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateUser(ctx, &iam.CreateUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 } else {
  user = result.User
 }
 return user, err
}
```

```
// CreateUserPolicy adds an inline policy to a user. This example creates a policy
 that
// grants a list of actions on a specified role.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateUserPolicy(ctx context.Context, userName string,
 policyName string, actions []string,
 roleArn string) error {
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:   "Allow",
   Action:   actions,
   Resource: aws.String(roleArn),
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document for %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleArn,
 err)
  return err
 }
 _, err = wrapper.IamClient.PutUserPolicy(ctx, &iam.PutUserPolicyInput{
  PolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  PolicyName:     aws.String(policyName),
  UserName:       aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 }
 return err
}



// ListUserPolicies lists the inline policies for the specified user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListUserPolicies(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 ([]string, error) {
 var policies []string
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListUserPolicies(ctx, &iam.ListUserPoliciesInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
```

```
 } else {
  policies = result.PolicyNames
 }
 return policies, err
}



// DeleteUserPolicy deletes an inline policy from a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteUserPolicy(ctx context.Context, userName string,
 policyName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteUserPolicy(ctx, &iam.DeleteUserPolicyInput{
  PolicyName: aws.String(policyName),
  UserName:   aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete policy from user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser deletes a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteUser(ctx, &iam.DeleteUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 }
 return err
}



// CreateAccessKeyPair creates an access key for a user. The returned access key
 contains
// the ID and secret credentials needed to use the key.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateAccessKeyPair(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 (*types.AccessKey, error) {
 var key *types.AccessKey
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateAccessKey(ctx, &iam.CreateAccessKeyInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName)})
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create access key pair for user %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 } else {
  key = result.AccessKey
 }
 return key, err
}



// DeleteAccessKey deletes an access key from a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteAccessKey(ctx context.Context, userName string,
 keyId string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteAccessKey(ctx, &iam.DeleteAccessKeyInput{
  AccessKeyId: aws.String(keyId),
  UserName:    aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete access key %v. Here's why: %v\n", keyId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// ListAccessKeys lists the access keys for the specified user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListAccessKeys(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 ([]types.AccessKeyMetadata, error) {
 var keys []types.AccessKeyMetadata
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListAccessKeys(ctx, &iam.ListAccessKeysInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list access keys for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
 } else {
  keys = result.AccessKeyMetadata
 }
 return keys, err
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

Azioni

`AttachRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`AttachRolePolicy`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// AttachRolePolicy attaches a policy to a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) AttachRolePolicy(ctx context.Context, policyArn string,
 roleName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.AttachRolePolicy(ctx, &iam.AttachRolePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
  RoleName:  aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't attach policy %v to role %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn,
 roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AttachRolePolicysezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`CreateAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateAccessKey`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// CreateAccessKeyPair creates an access key for a user. The returned access key
 contains
// the ID and secret credentials needed to use the key.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateAccessKeyPair(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 (*types.AccessKey, error) {
 var key *types.AccessKey
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateAccessKey(ctx, &iam.CreateAccessKeyInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create access key pair for user %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 } else {
  key = result.AccessKey
 }
 return key, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAccessKeysezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`CreatePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreatePolicy`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// PolicyWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform policy actions.
type PolicyWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// PolicyDocument defines a policy document as a Go struct that can be serialized
// to JSON.
type PolicyDocument struct {
 Version   string
 Statement []PolicyStatement
}

// PolicyStatement defines a statement in a policy document.
type PolicyStatement struct {
 Effect    string
```

```
 Action    []string
 Principal map[string]string `json:",omitempty"`
 Resource  *string           `json:",omitempty"`
}

// CreatePolicy creates a policy that grants a list of actions to the specified
 resource.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) CreatePolicy(ctx context.Context, policyName string,
 actions []string,
 resourceArn string) (*types.Policy, error) {
 var policy *types.Policy
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:   "Allow",
   Action:   actions,
   Resource: aws.String(resourceArn),
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document for %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 resourceArn, err)
  return nil, err
 }
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreatePolicy(ctx, &iam.CreatePolicyInput{
  PolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  PolicyName:     aws.String(policyName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyName, err)
 } else {
  policy = result.Policy
 }
 return policy, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreatePolicysezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`CreateRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateRole`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// CreateRole creates a role that trusts a specified user. The trusted user can
 assume
// the role to acquire its permissions.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) CreateRole(ctx context.Context, roleName string,
 trustedUserArn string) (*types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 trustPolicy := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
```

```
    Effect:    "Allow",
    Principal: map[string]string{"AWS": trustedUserArn},
    Action:    []string{"sts:AssumeRole"},
   }},
  }
  policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(trustPolicy)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create trust policy for %v. Here's why: %v\n",
  trustedUserArn, err)
   return nil, err
  }
  result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateRole(ctx, &iam.CreateRoleInput{
   AssumeRolePolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
   RoleName:                 aws.String(roleName),
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
  } else {
   role = result.Role
  }
  return role, err
 }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateRolesezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`CreateServiceLinkedRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateServiceLinkedRole`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
```

```
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// CreateServiceLinkedRole creates a service-linked role that is owned by the
 specified service.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) CreateServiceLinkedRole(ctx context.Context, serviceName
 string, description string) (
 *types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateServiceLinkedRole(ctx,
 &iam.CreateServiceLinkedRoleInput{
  AWSServiceName: aws.String(serviceName),
  Description:    aws.String(description),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create service-linked role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 serviceName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateServiceLinkedRolesezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`CreateUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateUser`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// CreateUser creates a new user with the specified name.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateUser(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 (*types.User, error) {
 var user *types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateUser(ctx, &iam.CreateUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 } else {
```

```
  user = result.User
 }
 return user, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateUsersezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DeleteAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAccessKey`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}
```

```
// DeleteAccessKey deletes an access key from a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteAccessKey(ctx context.Context, userName string,
 keyId string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteAccessKey(ctx, &iam.DeleteAccessKeyInput{
  AccessKeyId: aws.String(keyId),
  UserName:    aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete access key %v. Here's why: %v\n", keyId, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteAccessKeysezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DeletePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeletePolicy`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)
```

```
// PolicyWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform policy actions.
type PolicyWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DeletePolicy deletes a policy.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) DeletePolicy(ctx context.Context, policyArn string)
 error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeletePolicy(ctx, &iam.DeletePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeletePolicysezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DeleteRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteRole`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
```

```
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DeleteRole deletes a role. All attached policies must be detached before a
// role can be deleted.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DeleteRole(ctx context.Context, roleName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteRole(ctx, &iam.DeleteRoleInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteRolesezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DeleteServiceLinkedRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteServiceLinkedRole`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DeleteServiceLinkedRole deletes a service-linked role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DeleteServiceLinkedRole(ctx context.Context, roleName
 string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteServiceLinkedRole(ctx,
 &iam.DeleteServiceLinkedRoleInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete service-linked role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteServiceLinkedRolesezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DeleteUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteUser`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DeleteUser deletes a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteUser(ctx, &iam.DeleteUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteUsersezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DeleteUserPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteUserPolicy`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DeleteUserPolicy deletes an inline policy from a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteUserPolicy(ctx context.Context, userName string,
 policyName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteUserPolicy(ctx, &iam.DeleteUserPolicyInput{
  PolicyName: aws.String(policyName),
  UserName:   aws.String(userName),
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete policy from user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteUserPolicysezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DetachRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetachRolePolicy`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}
```

```
// DetachRolePolicy detaches a policy from a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DetachRolePolicy(ctx context.Context, roleName string,
 policyArn string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DetachRolePolicy(ctx, &iam.DetachRolePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
  RoleName:  aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't detach policy from role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetachRolePolicysezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`GetAccountPasswordPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetAccountPasswordPolicy`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// AccountWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) account
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform account actions.
```

```
type AccountWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// GetAccountPasswordPolicy gets the account password policy for the current
 account.
// If no policy has been set, a NoSuchEntityException is error is returned.
func (wrapper AccountWrapper) GetAccountPasswordPolicy(ctx context.Context)
 (*types.PasswordPolicy, error) {
 var pwPolicy *types.PasswordPolicy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetAccountPasswordPolicy(ctx,
  &iam.GetAccountPasswordPolicyInput{})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get account password policy. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  pwPolicy = result.PasswordPolicy
 }
 return pwPolicy, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetAccountPasswordPolicysezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`GetPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetPolicy`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
```

```
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// PolicyWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform policy actions.
type PolicyWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// GetPolicy gets data about a policy.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) GetPolicy(ctx context.Context, policyArn string)
 (*types.Policy, error) {
 var policy *types.Policy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetPolicy(ctx, &iam.GetPolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn, err)
 } else {
  policy = result.Policy
 }
 return policy, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetPolicysezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`GetRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetRole`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// GetRole gets data about a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) GetRole(ctx context.Context, roleName string)
 (*types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetRole(ctx,
  &iam.GetRoleInput{RoleName: aws.String(roleName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetRolesezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`GetUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetUser`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// GetUser gets data about a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) GetUser(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 (*types.User, error) {
 var user *types.User
```

```
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetUser(ctx, &iam.GetUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var apiError smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiError) {
   switch apiError.(type) {
   case *types.NoSuchEntityException:
    log.Printf("User %v does not exist.\n", userName)
    err = nil
   default:
    log.Printf("Couldn't get user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
   }
  }
 } else {
  user = result.User
 }
 return user, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetUsersezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`ListAccessKeys`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListAccessKeys`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
```

```
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListAccessKeys lists the access keys for the specified user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListAccessKeys(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 ([]types.AccessKeyMetadata, error) {
 var keys []types.AccessKeyMetadata
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListAccessKeys(ctx, &iam.ListAccessKeysInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list access keys for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
 } else {
  keys = result.AccessKeyMetadata
 }
 return keys, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListAccessKeyssezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`ListAttachedRolePolicies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListAttachedRolePolicies`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListAttachedRolePolicies lists the policies that are attached to the specified
 role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListAttachedRolePolicies(ctx context.Context, roleName
 string) ([]types.AttachedPolicy, error) {
 var policies []types.AttachedPolicy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListAttachedRolePolicies(ctx,
 &iam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list attached policies for role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 roleName, err)
 } else {
  policies = result.AttachedPolicies
```

```
 }
 return policies, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListAttachedRolePoliciessezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`ListGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListGroups`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// GroupWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) group actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform group actions.
type GroupWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListGroups lists up to maxGroups number of groups.
```

```
func (wrapper GroupWrapper) ListGroups(ctx context.Context, maxGroups int32)
 ([]types.Group, error) {
 var groups []types.Group
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListGroups(ctx, &iam.ListGroupsInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxGroups),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list groups. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  groups = result.Groups
 }
 return groups, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListGroupssezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`ListPolicies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListPolicies`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)
```

```
// PolicyWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform policy actions.
type PolicyWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListPolicies gets up to maxPolicies policies.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) ListPolicies(ctx context.Context, maxPolicies int32)
 ([]types.Policy, error) {
 var policies []types.Policy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListPolicies(ctx, &iam.ListPoliciesInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxPolicies),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  policies = result.Policies
 }
 return policies, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListPoliciessezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`ListRolePolicies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListRolePolicies`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListRolePolicies lists the inline policies for a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListRolePolicies(ctx context.Context, roleName string)
 ([]string, error) {
 var policies []string
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListRolePolicies(ctx, &iam.ListRolePoliciesInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies for role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 } else {
  policies = result.PolicyNames
 }
 return policies, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListRolePoliciessezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`ListRoles`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListRoles`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListRoles gets up to maxRoles roles.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListRoles(ctx context.Context, maxRoles int32)
 ([]types.Role, error) {
 var roles []types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListRoles(ctx,
  &iam.ListRolesInput{MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxRoles)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list roles. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  roles = result.Roles
 }
 return roles, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListRolessezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`ListSAMLProviders`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListSAMLProviders`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
)

// AccountWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) account
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform account actions.
type AccountWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListSAMLProviders gets the SAML providers for the account.
func (wrapper AccountWrapper) ListSAMLProviders(ctx context.Context)
 ([]types.SAMLProviderListEntry, error) {
 var providers []types.SAMLProviderListEntry
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListSAMLProviders(ctx,
 &iam.ListSAMLProvidersInput{})
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list SAML providers. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  providers = result.SAMLProviderList
 }
 return providers, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta List SAMLProviders in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`ListUserPolicies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListUserPolicies`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}
```

```
// ListUserPolicies lists the inline policies for the specified user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListUserPolicies(ctx context.Context, userName string)
 ([]string, error) {
 var policies []string
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListUserPolicies(ctx, &iam.ListUserPoliciesInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 } else {
  policies = result.PolicyNames
 }
 return policies, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListUserPoliciessezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`ListUsers`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListUsers`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListUsers gets up to maxUsers number of users.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListUsers(ctx context.Context, maxUsers int32)
 ([]types.User, error) {
 var users []types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListUsers(ctx, &iam.ListUsersInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxUsers),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  users = result.Users
 }
 return users, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListUserssezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`PutUserPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutUserPolicy`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// CreateUserPolicy adds an inline policy to a user. This example creates a policy
 that
// grants a list of actions on a specified role.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateUserPolicy(ctx context.Context, userName string,
 policyName string, actions []string,
 roleArn string) error {
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:   "Allow",
   Action:   actions,
   Resource: aws.String(roleArn),
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document for %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleArn,
 err)
  return err
 }
```

```
 _, err = wrapper.IamClient.PutUserPolicy(ctx, &iam.PutUserPolicyInput{
  PolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  PolicyName:     aws.String(policyName),
  UserName:       aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutUserPolicysezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Esempi di Kinesis con SDK for Go V2

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la versione AWS SDK per Go V2 con Kinesis.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Esempi serverless

Esempi serverless

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione recupera il payload Kinesis, lo decodifica da Base64 e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda tramite Go.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, kinesisEvent events.KinesisEvent) error {
 if len(kinesisEvent.Records) == 0 {
  log.Printf("empty Kinesis event received")
  return nil
 }

 for _, record := range kinesisEvent.Records {
  log.Printf("processed Kinesis event with EventId: %v", record.EventID)
  recordDataBytes := record.Kinesis.Data
  recordDataText := string(recordDataBytes)
  log.Printf("record data: %v", recordDataText)
  // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
 }
 log.Printf("successfully processed %v records", len(kinesisEvent.Records))
 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite Go.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, kinesisEvent events.KinesisEvent)
 (map[string]interface{}, error) {
 batchItemFailures := []map[string]interface{}{}

 for _, record := range kinesisEvent.Records {
  curRecordSequenceNumber := ""

  // Process your record
  if /* Your record processing condition here */ {
   curRecordSequenceNumber = record.Kinesis.SequenceNumber
  }

  // Add a condition to check if the record processing failed
  if curRecordSequenceNumber != "" {
   batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, map[string]interface{}
{"itemIdentifier": curRecordSequenceNumber})
  }
 }

 kinesisBatchResponse := map[string]interface{}{
  "batchItemFailures": batchItemFailures,
 }
```

```
 return kinesisBatchResponse, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Esempi di Lambda con SDK for Go V2

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Go V2 con Lambda.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

AWS i contributi della community sono esempi che sono stati creati e gestiti da più team. AWS Per fornire feedback, utilizza il meccanismo fornito negli archivi collegati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Lambda

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare Lambda.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an AWS Lambda client and list up to
 10
// functions in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 lambdaClient := lambda.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)

 maxItems := 10
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v functions for your account.\n", maxItems)
 result, err := lambdaClient.ListFunctions(ctx, &lambda.ListFunctionsInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(int32(maxItems)),
 })
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list functions for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(result.Functions) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any functions!")
 } else {
  for _, function := range result.Functions {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *function.FunctionName)
  }
```

```
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFunctionssezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless
- AWS contributi della comunità

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un ruolo IAM e una funzione Lambda, quindi carica il codice del gestore.
- Richiamare la funzione con un singolo parametro e ottenere i risultati.
- Aggiorna il codice della funzione e configuralo con una variabile di ambiente.
- Richiamare la funzione con nuovi parametri e ottenere i risultati. Visualizza il log di esecuzione restituito.
- Elenca le funzioni dell'account, quindi elimina le risorse.

Per ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo di Lambda, consulta Creare una funzione Lambda con la console.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare uno scenario interattivo che ti mostri come iniziare a usare le funzioni Lambda.

```
import (
 "archive/zip"
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/base64"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "os"
 "strings"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
 iamtypes "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam/types"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/lambda/actions"
)

// GetStartedFunctionsScenario shows you how to use AWS Lambda to perform the
 following
// actions:
//
//  1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role and Lambda function,
 then upload handler code.
//  2. Invoke the function with a single parameter and get results.
//  3. Update the function code and configure with an environment variable.
//  4. Invoke the function with new parameters and get results. Display the returned
 execution log.
//  5. List the functions for your account, then clean up resources.
type GetStartedFunctionsScenario struct {
 sdkConfig       aws.Config
 functionWrapper actions.FunctionWrapper
 questioner      demotools.IQuestioner
 helper          IScenarioHelper
 isTestRun       bool
}
```

```
// NewGetStartedFunctionsScenario constructs a GetStartedFunctionsScenario instance
 from a configuration.
// It uses the specified config to get a Lambda client and create wrappers for the
 actions
// used in the scenario.
func NewGetStartedFunctionsScenario(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) GetStartedFunctionsScenario {
 lambdaClient := lambda.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 return GetStartedFunctionsScenario{
  sdkConfig:       sdkConfig,
  functionWrapper: actions.FunctionWrapper{LambdaClient: lambdaClient},
  questioner:      questioner,
  helper:          helper,
 }
}

// Run runs the interactive scenario.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) Run(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.\n")
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the AWS Lambda get started with functions demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 role := scenario.GetOrCreateRole(ctx)
 funcName := scenario.CreateFunction(ctx, role)
 scenario.InvokeIncrement(ctx, funcName)
 scenario.UpdateFunction(ctx, funcName)
 scenario.InvokeCalculator(ctx, funcName)
 scenario.ListFunctions(ctx)
 scenario.Cleanup(ctx, role, funcName)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// GetOrCreateRole checks whether the specified role exists and returns it if it
 does.
```

```
// Otherwise, a role is created that specifies Lambda as a trusted principal.
// The AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole managed policy is attached to the role and the
 role
// is returned.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) GetOrCreateRole(ctx context.Context)
 *iamtypes.Role {
 var role *iamtypes.Role
 iamClient := iam.NewFromConfig(scenario.sdkConfig)
 log.Println("First, we need an IAM role that Lambda can assume.")
 roleName := scenario.questioner.Ask("Enter a name for the role:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
 getOutput, err := iamClient.GetRole(ctx, &iam.GetRoleInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName)})
 if err != nil {
  var noSuch *iamtypes.NoSuchEntityException
  if errors.As(err, &noSuch) {
   log.Printf("Role %v doesn't exist. Creating it....\n", roleName)
  } else {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't check whether role %v exists. Here's why: %v\n",
    roleName, err)
  }
 } else {
  role = getOutput.Role
  log.Printf("Found role %v.\n", *role.RoleName)
 }
 if role == nil {
  trustPolicy := PolicyDocument{
   Version: "2012-10-17",
   Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
    Effect:    "Allow",
    Principal: map[string]string{"Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"},
    Action:    []string{"sts:AssumeRole"},
   }},
  }
  policyArn := "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole"
  createOutput, err := iamClient.CreateRole(ctx, &iam.CreateRoleInput{
   AssumeRolePolicyDocument: aws.String(trustPolicy.String()),
   RoleName:                 aws.String(roleName),
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't create role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
  }
  role = createOutput.Role
  _, err = iamClient.AttachRolePolicy(ctx, &iam.AttachRolePolicyInput{
```

```
    PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
    RoleName:  aws.String(roleName),
   })
   if err != nil {
    log.Panicf("Couldn't attach a policy to role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName,
  err)
   }
   log.Printf("Created role %v.\n", *role.RoleName)
   log.Println("Let's give AWS a few seconds to propagate resources...")
   scenario.helper.Pause(10)
  }
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  return role
}

// CreateFunction creates a Lambda function and uploads a handler written in Python.
// The code for the Python handler is packaged as a []byte in .zip format.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) CreateFunction(ctx context.Context, role
 *iamtypes.Role) string {
 log.Println("Let's create a function that increments a number.\n" +
  "The function uses the 'lambda_handler_basic.py' script found in the \n" +
  "'handlers' directory of this project.")
 funcName := scenario.questioner.Ask("Enter a name for the Lambda function:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
 zipPackage := scenario.helper.CreateDeploymentPackage("lambda_handler_basic.py",
 fmt.Sprintf("%v.py", funcName))
 log.Printf("Creating function %v and waiting for it to be ready.", funcName)
 funcState := scenario.functionWrapper.CreateFunction(ctx, funcName,
 fmt.Sprintf("%v.lambda_handler", funcName),
  role.Arn, zipPackage)
 log.Printf("Your function is %v.", funcState)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return funcName
}

// InvokeIncrement invokes a Lambda function that increments a number. The function
// parameters are contained in a Go struct that is used to serialize the parameters
 to
// a JSON payload that is passed to the function.
// The result payload is deserialized into a Go struct that contains an int value.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) InvokeIncrement(ctx context.Context,
 funcName string) {
 parameters := actions.IncrementParameters{Action: "increment"}
 log.Println("Let's invoke our function. This function increments a number.")
```

```
 parameters.Number = scenario.questioner.AskInt("Enter a number to increment:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
 log.Printf("Invoking %v with %v...\n", funcName, parameters.Number)
 invokeOutput := scenario.functionWrapper.Invoke(ctx, funcName, parameters, false)
 var payload actions.LambdaResultInt
 err := json.Unmarshal(invokeOutput.Payload, &payload)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't unmarshal payload from invoking %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   funcName, err)
 }
 log.Printf("Invoking %v with %v returned %v.\n", funcName, parameters.Number,
 payload)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// UpdateFunction updates the code for a Lambda function by uploading a simple
 arithmetic
// calculator written in Python. The code for the Python handler is packaged as a
// []byte in .zip format.
// After the code is updated, the configuration is also updated with a new log
// level that instructs the handler to log additional information.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) UpdateFunction(ctx context.Context,
 funcName string) {
 log.Println("Let's update the function to an arithmetic calculator.\n" +
  "The function uses the 'lambda_handler_calculator.py' script found in the \n" +
  "'handlers' directory of this project.")
 scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 log.Println("Creating deployment package...")
 zipPackage :=
 scenario.helper.CreateDeploymentPackage("lambda_handler_calculator.py",
  fmt.Sprintf("%v.py", funcName))
 log.Println("...and updating the Lambda function and waiting for it to be ready.")
 funcState := scenario.functionWrapper.UpdateFunctionCode(ctx, funcName, zipPackage)
 log.Printf("Updated function %v. Its current state is %v.", funcName, funcState)
 log.Println("This function uses an environment variable to control logging level.")
 log.Println("Let's set it to DEBUG to get the most logging.")
 scenario.functionWrapper.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(ctx, funcName,
  map[string]string{"LOG_LEVEL": "DEBUG"})
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// InvokeCalculator invokes the Lambda calculator function. The parameters are
 stored in a
```

```
// Go struct that is used to serialize the parameters to a JSON payload. That
 payload is then passed
// to the function.
// The result payload is deserialized to a Go struct that stores the result as
 either an
// int or float32, depending on the kind of operation that was specified.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) InvokeCalculator(ctx context.Context,
 funcName string) {
 wantInvoke := true
 choices := []string{"plus", "minus", "times", "divided-by"}
 for wantInvoke {
  choice := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Select an arithmetic operation:\n",
 choices)
  x := scenario.questioner.AskInt("Enter a value for x:", demotools.NotEmpty{})
  y := scenario.questioner.AskInt("Enter a value for y:", demotools.NotEmpty{})
  log.Printf("Invoking %v %v %v...", x, choices[choice], y)
  calcParameters := actions.CalculatorParameters{
   Action: choices[choice],
   X:      x,
   Y:      y,
  }
  invokeOutput := scenario.functionWrapper.Invoke(ctx, funcName, calcParameters,
 true)
  var payload any
  if choice == 3 { // divide-by results in a float.
   payload = actions.LambdaResultFloat{}
  } else {
   payload = actions.LambdaResultInt{}
  }
  err := json.Unmarshal(invokeOutput.Payload, &payload)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't unmarshal payload from invoking %v. Here's why: %v\n",
    funcName, err)
  }
  log.Printf("Invoking %v with %v %v %v returned %v.\n", funcName,
   calcParameters.X, calcParameters.Action, calcParameters.Y, payload)
  scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter to see the logs from the call.")
  logRes, err := base64.StdEncoding.DecodeString(*invokeOutput.LogResult)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't decode log result. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  log.Println(string(logRes))
  wantInvoke = scenario.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to calculate again? (y/n)",
 "y")
```

```
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// ListFunctions lists up to the specified number of functions for your account.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) ListFunctions(ctx context.Context) {
 count := scenario.questioner.AskInt(
  "Let's list functions for your account. How many do you want to see?",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
 functions := scenario.functionWrapper.ListFunctions(ctx, count)
 log.Printf("Found %v functions:", len(functions))
 for _, function := range functions {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *function.FunctionName)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Cleanup removes the IAM and Lambda resources created by the example.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) Cleanup(ctx context.Context, role
 *iamtypes.Role, funcName string) {
 if scenario.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to clean up resources created for this
 example? (y/n)",
  "y") {
  iamClient := iam.NewFromConfig(scenario.sdkConfig)
  policiesOutput, err := iamClient.ListAttachedRolePolicies(ctx,
   &iam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesInput{RoleName: role.RoleName})
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't get policies attached to role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
    *role.RoleName, err)
  }
  for _, policy := range policiesOutput.AttachedPolicies {
   _, err = iamClient.DetachRolePolicy(ctx, &iam.DetachRolePolicyInput{
    PolicyArn: policy.PolicyArn, RoleName: role.RoleName,
   })
   if err != nil {
    log.Panicf("Couldn't detach policy %v from role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
     *policy.PolicyArn, *role.RoleName, err)
   }
  }
  _, err = iamClient.DeleteRole(ctx, &iam.DeleteRoleInput{RoleName: role.RoleName})
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't delete role %v. Here's why: %v\n", *role.RoleName, err)
  }
  log.Printf("Deleted role %v.\n", *role.RoleName)
```

```
  scenario.functionWrapper.DeleteFunction(ctx, funcName)
  log.Printf("Deleted function %v.\n", funcName)
 } else {
  log.Println("Okay. Don't forget to delete the resources when you're done with
 them.")
 }
}

// IScenarioHelper abstracts I/O and wait functions from a scenario so that they
// can be mocked for unit testing.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 CreateDeploymentPackage(sourceFile string, destinationFile string) *bytes.Buffer
}

// ScenarioHelper lets the caller specify the path to Lambda handler functions.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 HandlerPath string
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper *ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
}

// CreateDeploymentPackage creates an AWS Lambda deployment package from a source
 file. The
// deployment package is stored in .zip format in a bytes.Buffer. The buffer can be
// used to pass a []byte to Lambda when creating the function.
// The specified destinationFile is the name to give the file when it's deployed to
 Lambda.
func (helper *ScenarioHelper) CreateDeploymentPackage(sourceFile string,
 destinationFile string) *bytes.Buffer {
 var err error
 buffer := &bytes.Buffer{}
 writer := zip.NewWriter(buffer)
 zFile, err := writer.Create(destinationFile)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't create destination archive %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 destinationFile, err)
 }
 sourceBody, err := os.ReadFile(fmt.Sprintf("%v/%v", helper.HandlerPath,
 sourceFile))
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't read handler source file %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   sourceFile, err)
 } else {
  _, err = zFile.Write(sourceBody)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't write handler %v to zip archive. Here's why: %v\n",
    sourceFile, err)
  }
 }
 err = writer.Close()
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't close zip writer. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return buffer
}
```

Creare una struttura che racchiude le singole operazioni Lambda.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)

// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}


// GetFunction gets data about the Lambda function specified by functionName.
```

```
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) GetFunction(ctx context.Context, functionName string)
 types.State {
 var state types.State
 funcOutput, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.GetFunction(ctx, &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't get function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 } else {
  state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
 }
 return state
}



// CreateFunction creates a new Lambda function from code contained in the
 zipPackage
// buffer. The specified handlerName must match the name of the file and function
// contained in the uploaded code. The role specified by iamRoleArn is assumed by
// Lambda and grants specific permissions.
// When the function already exists, types.StateActive is returned.
// When the function is created, a lambda.FunctionActiveV2Waiter is used to wait
 until the
// function is active.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) CreateFunction(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, handlerName string,
 iamRoleArn *string, zipPackage *bytes.Buffer) types.State {
 var state types.State
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.CreateFunction(ctx, &lambda.CreateFunctionInput{
  Code:         &types.FunctionCode{ZipFile: zipPackage.Bytes()},
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  Role:         iamRoleArn,
  Handler:      aws.String(handlerName),
  Publish:      true,
  Runtime:      types.RuntimePython39,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resConflict *types.ResourceConflictException
  if errors.As(err, &resConflict) {
   log.Printf("Function %v already exists.\n", functionName)
   state = types.StateActive
  } else {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't create function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
```

```
  }
 } else {
  waiter := lambda.NewFunctionActiveV2Waiter(wrapper.LambdaClient)
  funcOutput, err := waiter.WaitForOutput(ctx, &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
   FunctionName: aws.String(functionName)}, 1*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't wait for function %v to be active. Here's why: %v\n",
 functionName, err)
  } else {
   state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
  }
 }
 return state
}



// UpdateFunctionCode updates the code for the Lambda function specified by
 functionName.
// The existing code for the Lambda function is entirely replaced by the code in the
// zipPackage buffer. After the update action is called, a
 lambda.FunctionUpdatedV2Waiter
// is used to wait until the update is successful.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) UpdateFunctionCode(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, zipPackage *bytes.Buffer) types.State {
 var state types.State
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.UpdateFunctionCode(ctx,
 &lambda.UpdateFunctionCodeInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName), ZipFile: zipPackage.Bytes(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't update code for function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName,
 err)
 } else {
  waiter := lambda.NewFunctionUpdatedV2Waiter(wrapper.LambdaClient)
  funcOutput, err := waiter.WaitForOutput(ctx, &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
   FunctionName: aws.String(functionName)}, 1*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't wait for function %v to be active. Here's why: %v\n",
 functionName, err)
  } else {
   state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
  }
 }
```

```
 return state
}



// UpdateFunctionConfiguration updates a map of environment variables configured for
// the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) UpdateFunctionConfiguration(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string, envVars map[string]string) {
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(ctx,
 &lambda.UpdateFunctionConfigurationInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  Environment:  &types.Environment{Variables: envVars},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't update configuration for %v. Here's why: %v", functionName,
 err)
 }
}



// ListFunctions lists up to maxItems functions for the account. This function uses
 a
// lambda.ListFunctionsPaginator to paginate the results.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) ListFunctions(ctx context.Context, maxItems int)
 []types.FunctionConfiguration {
 var functions []types.FunctionConfiguration
 paginator := lambda.NewListFunctionsPaginator(wrapper.LambdaClient,
 &lambda.ListFunctionsInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(int32(maxItems)),
 })
 for paginator.HasMorePages() && len(functions) < maxItems {
  pageOutput, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't list functions for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  functions = append(functions, pageOutput.Functions...)
 }
 return functions
}
```

```
// DeleteFunction deletes the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) DeleteFunction(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string) {
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.DeleteFunction(ctx, &lambda.DeleteFunctionInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't delete function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 }
}



// Invoke invokes the Lambda function specified by functionName, passing the
 parameters
// as a JSON payload. When getLog is true, types.LogTypeTail is specified, which
 tells
// Lambda to include the last few log lines in the returned result.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) Invoke(ctx context.Context, functionName string,
 parameters any, getLog bool) *lambda.InvokeOutput {
 logType := types.LogTypeNone
 if getLog {
  logType = types.LogTypeTail
 }
 payload, err := json.Marshal(parameters)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't marshal parameters to JSON. Here's why %v\n", err)
 }
 invokeOutput, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.Invoke(ctx, &lambda.InvokeInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  LogType:      logType,
  Payload:      payload,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't invoke function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 }
 return invokeOutput
}



// IncrementParameters is used to serialize parameters to the increment Lambda
 handler.
type IncrementParameters struct {
```

```
 Action string `json:"action"`
 Number int    `json:"number"`
}

// CalculatorParameters is used to serialize parameters to the calculator Lambda
 handler.
type CalculatorParameters struct {
 Action string `json:"action"`
 X      int    `json:"x"`
 Y      int    `json:"y"`
}

// LambdaResultInt is used to deserialize an int result from a Lambda handler.
type LambdaResultInt struct {
 Result int `json:"result"`
}

// LambdaResultFloat is used to deserialize a float32 result from a Lambda handler.
type LambdaResultFloat struct {
 Result float32 `json:"result"`
}
```

Definire un gestore Lambda che incrementa un numero.

```
import logging

logger = logging.getLogger()
logger.setLevel(logging.INFO)


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    """
    Accepts an action and a single number, performs the specified action on the
 number,
    and returns the result. The only allowable action is 'increment'.

    :param event: The event dict that contains the parameters sent when the function
                  is invoked.
    :param context: The context in which the function is called.
    :return: The result of the action.
    """
```

```
    result = None
    action = event.get("action")
    if action == "increment":
        result = event.get("number", 0) + 1
        logger.info("Calculated result of %s", result)
    else:
        logger.error("%s is not a valid action.", action)

    response = {"result": result}
    return response
```

Definire un secondo gestore Lambda che esegue operazioni aritmetiche.

```
import logging
import os


logger = logging.getLogger()

# Define a list of Python lambda functions that are called by this AWS Lambda
 function.
ACTIONS = {
    "plus": lambda x, y: x + y,
    "minus": lambda x, y: x - y,
    "times": lambda x, y: x * y,
    "divided-by": lambda x, y: x / y,
}


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    """
    Accepts an action and two numbers, performs the specified action on the numbers,
    and returns the result.

    :param event: The event dict that contains the parameters sent when the function
                  is invoked.
    :param context: The context in which the function is called.
    :return: The result of the specified action.
    """
    # Set the log level based on a variable configured in the Lambda environment.
```

```
    logger.setLevel(os.environ.get("LOG_LEVEL", logging.INFO))
    logger.debug("Event: %s", event)

    action = event.get("action")
    func = ACTIONS.get(action)
    x = event.get("x")
    y = event.get("y")
    result = None
    try:
        if func is not None and x is not None and y is not None:
            result = func(x, y)
            logger.info("%s %s %s is %s", x, action, y, result)
        else:
            logger.error("I can't calculate %s %s %s.", x, action, y)
    except ZeroDivisionError:
        logger.warning("I can't divide %s by 0!", x)

    response = {"result": result}
    return response
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Azioni

`CreateFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateFunction`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)

// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// CreateFunction creates a new Lambda function from code contained in the
 zipPackage
// buffer. The specified handlerName must match the name of the file and function
// contained in the uploaded code. The role specified by iamRoleArn is assumed by
// Lambda and grants specific permissions.
// When the function already exists, types.StateActive is returned.
// When the function is created, a lambda.FunctionActiveV2Waiter is used to wait
 until the
// function is active.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) CreateFunction(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, handlerName string,
 iamRoleArn *string, zipPackage *bytes.Buffer) types.State {
```

```
 var state types.State
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.CreateFunction(ctx, &lambda.CreateFunctionInput{
  Code:         &types.FunctionCode{ZipFile: zipPackage.Bytes()},
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  Role:         iamRoleArn,
  Handler:      aws.String(handlerName),
  Publish:      true,
  Runtime:      types.RuntimePython39,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resConflict *types.ResourceConflictException
  if errors.As(err, &resConflict) {
   log.Printf("Function %v already exists.\n", functionName)
   state = types.StateActive
  } else {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't create function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
  }
 } else {
  waiter := lambda.NewFunctionActiveV2Waiter(wrapper.LambdaClient)
  funcOutput, err := waiter.WaitForOutput(ctx, &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
   FunctionName: aws.String(functionName)}, 1*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't wait for function %v to be active. Here's why: %v\n",
 functionName, err)
  } else {
   state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
  }
 }
 return state
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateFunctionsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DeleteFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteFunction`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)

// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// DeleteFunction deletes the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) DeleteFunction(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string) {
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.DeleteFunction(ctx, &lambda.DeleteFunctionInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't delete function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteFunctionsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`GetFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetFunction`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)

// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// GetFunction gets data about the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) GetFunction(ctx context.Context, functionName string)
 types.State {
 var state types.State
 funcOutput, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.GetFunction(ctx, &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
```

```
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't get function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 } else {
  state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
 }
 return state
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetFunctionsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`Invoke`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Invoke`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)

// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
```

```
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// Invoke invokes the Lambda function specified by functionName, passing the
 parameters
// as a JSON payload. When getLog is true, types.LogTypeTail is specified, which
 tells
// Lambda to include the last few log lines in the returned result.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) Invoke(ctx context.Context, functionName string,
 parameters any, getLog bool) *lambda.InvokeOutput {
 logType := types.LogTypeNone
 if getLog {
  logType = types.LogTypeTail
 }
 payload, err := json.Marshal(parameters)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't marshal parameters to JSON. Here's why %v\n", err)
 }
 invokeOutput, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.Invoke(ctx, &lambda.InvokeInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  LogType:      logType,
  Payload:      payload,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't invoke function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 }
 return invokeOutput
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Invoke nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .

`ListFunctions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`ListFunctions`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)

// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// ListFunctions lists up to maxItems functions for the account. This function uses
 a
// lambda.ListFunctionsPaginator to paginate the results.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) ListFunctions(ctx context.Context, maxItems int)
 []types.FunctionConfiguration {
 var functions []types.FunctionConfiguration
 paginator := lambda.NewListFunctionsPaginator(wrapper.LambdaClient,
 &lambda.ListFunctionsInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(int32(maxItems)),
 })
 for paginator.HasMorePages() && len(functions) < maxItems {
  pageOutput, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
```

```
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't list functions for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  functions = append(functions, pageOutput.Functions...)
 }
 return functions
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFunctionssezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`UpdateFunctionCode`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateFunctionCode`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)

// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
```

```
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// UpdateFunctionCode updates the code for the Lambda function specified by
 functionName.
// The existing code for the Lambda function is entirely replaced by the code in the
// zipPackage buffer. After the update action is called, a
 lambda.FunctionUpdatedV2Waiter
// is used to wait until the update is successful.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) UpdateFunctionCode(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, zipPackage *bytes.Buffer) types.State {
 var state types.State
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.UpdateFunctionCode(ctx,
 &lambda.UpdateFunctionCodeInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName), ZipFile: zipPackage.Bytes(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't update code for function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName,
 err)
 } else {
  waiter := lambda.NewFunctionUpdatedV2Waiter(wrapper.LambdaClient)
  funcOutput, err := waiter.WaitForOutput(ctx, &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
   FunctionName: aws.String(functionName)}, 1*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't wait for function %v to be active. Here's why: %v\n",
 functionName, err)
  } else {
   state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
  }
 }
 return state
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateFunctionCodesezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda/types"
)

// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// UpdateFunctionConfiguration updates a map of environment variables configured for
// the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) UpdateFunctionConfiguration(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string, envVars map[string]string) {
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(ctx,
 &lambda.UpdateFunctionConfigurationInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  Environment:  &types.Environment{Variables: envVars},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't update configuration for %v. Here's why: %v", functionName,
 err)
```

```
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateFunctionConfigurationsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Scenari

Confermare automaticamente gli utenti noti con una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come confermare automaticamente gli utenti noti di Amazon Cognito con una funzione Lambda.

- Configura un pool di utenti per chiamare una funzione Lambda per il trigger `PreSignUp`.
- Registra un utente con Amazon Cognito.
- La funzione Lambda esegue la scansione di una tabella DynamoDB e conferma automaticamente gli utenti noti.
- Accedi come nuovo utente, quindi elimina le risorse.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// AutoConfirm separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type AutoConfirm struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewAutoConfirm constructs a new auto confirm runner.
func NewAutoConfirm(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner, helper
 IScenarioHelper) AutoConfirm {
 scenario := AutoConfirm{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddPreSignUpTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 PreSignUp trigger.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) AddPreSignUpTrigger(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, functionArn string) {
 log.Printf("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the PreSignUp trigger from
 Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens when a user signs up, and lets your function take action
 before the main Cognito\n" +
  "sign up processing occurs.\n")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  ctx, userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.PreSignUp, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(functionArn)})
 if err != nil {
```

```
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle the PreSignUp
 trigger.\n",
  functionArn, userPoolId)
}

// SignUpUser signs up a user from the known user table with a password you specify.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) SignUpUser(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 usersTable string) (string, string) {
 log.Println("Let's sign up a user to your Cognito user pool. When the user's email
 matches an email in the\n" +
  "DynamoDB known users table, it is automatically verified and the user is
 confirmed.")

 knownUsers, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(ctx, usersTable)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 userChoice := runner.questioner.AskChoice("Which user do you want to use?\n",
 knownUsers.UserNameList())
 user := knownUsers.Users[userChoice]

 var signedUp bool
 var userConfirmed bool
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("Enter a password that has at least eight
 characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !signedUp {
  log.Printf("Signing up user '%v' with email '%v' to Cognito.\n", user.UserName,
 user.UserEmail)
  userConfirmed, err = runner.cognitoActor.SignUp(ctx, clientId, user.UserName,
 password, user.UserEmail)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
   if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
    password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("Enter another password:", 8)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   signedUp = true
  }
 }
```

```
 log.Printf("User %v signed up, confirmed = %v.\n", user.UserName, userConfirmed)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 return user.UserName, password
}

// SignInUser signs in a user.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) SignInUser(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) string {
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")
 log.Printf("Let's sign in as %v...\n", userName)
 authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, userName, password)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with: %v...\n",
 (*authResult.AccessToken)[:10])
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return *authResult.AccessToken
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) Run(ctx context.Context, stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(ctx, stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]
 runner.helper.PopulateUserTable(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"])
```

```
 runner.AddPreSignUpTrigger(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["AutoConfirmFunctionArn"])
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers, actions.PreSignUp)
 userName, password := runner.SignUpUser(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"],
 stackOutputs["TableName"])
 runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(ctx, stackOutputs["AutoConfirmFunction"])
 runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
  runner.SignInUser(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], userName, password))

 runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Gestisci il trigger `PreSignUp` con una funzione Lambda.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "os"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 dynamodbtypes "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
}
```

```
// GetKey marshals the user email value to a DynamoDB key format.
func (user UserInfo) GetKey() map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue {
 userEmail, err := attributevalue.Marshal(user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue{"UserEmail": userEmail}
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the PreSignUp event by looking up a user in an Amazon
 DynamoDB table and
// specifying whether they should be confirmed and verified.
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event
 events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPreSignup) (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPreSignup,
 error) {
 log.Printf("Received presignup from %v for user '%v'", event.TriggerSource,
 event.UserName)
 if event.TriggerSource != "PreSignUp_SignUp" {
  // Other trigger sources, such as PreSignUp_AdminInitiateAuth, ignore the response
 from this handler.
  return event, nil
 }
 tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
 user := UserInfo{
  UserEmail: event.Request.UserAttributes["email"],
 }
 log.Printf("Looking up email %v in table %v.\n", user.UserEmail, tableName)
 output, err := h.dynamoClient.GetItem(ctx, &dynamodb.GetItemInput{
  Key:       user.GetKey(),
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Error looking up email %v.\n", user.UserEmail)
  return event, err
 }
 if output.Item == nil {
  log.Printf("Email %v not found. Email verification is required.\n",
 user.UserEmail)
  return event, err
```

```
 }

 err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(output.Item, &user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal DynamoDB item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return event, err
 }

 if user.UserName != event.UserName {
  log.Printf("UserEmail %v found, but stored UserName '%v' does not match supplied
 UserName '%v'. Verification is required.\n",
   user.UserEmail, user.UserName, event.UserName)
 } else {
  log.Printf("UserEmail %v found with matching UserName %v. User is confirmed.\n",
 user.UserEmail, user.UserName)
  event.Response.AutoConfirmUser = true
  event.Response.AutoVerifyEmail = true
 }

 return event, err
}

func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

Crea una struttura che esegue operazioni comuni.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "strings"
```

```
 "time"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs,
 error)
 PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
```

```
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string)
 (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(ctx, stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for this
 example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 (actions.UserList, error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string,
 user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users table...
\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
```

```
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(ctx, tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the specified
 Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with your
 Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(ctx, functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(ctx, functionName,
 *logStream.LogStreamName, 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiude le azioni di Amazon Cognito.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger is
 specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId,
 err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
```

```
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}
```

```
// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string) (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}
```

```
// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId
 string, code string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userAccessToken string)
 error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool. This
 method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
```

```
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 userName string, userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a user
 without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
```

```
 return err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiude le azioni di DynamoDB.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
```

```
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_%v",
 i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (UserList,
 error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user User)
 error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiuda le azioni di CloudWatch Logs.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs/types"
)
```

```
type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, logStreamName string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(ctx, &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
```

```
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiuda le azioni. AWS CloudFormation

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
)

// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string)
 StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(ctx,
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

Eliminare le risorse.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources \n"
 +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
```

```
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(ctx, accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
   triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i], HandlerArn:
 nil}
  }
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(ctx, resources.userPoolId,
 triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
 }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - DeleteUser
  - InitiateAuth
  - SignUp
  - UpdateUserPool

Migrare automaticamente gli utenti noti con una funzione Lambda

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come migrare automaticamente gli utenti noti di Amazon Cognito con una funzione Lambda.

- Configura un pool di utenti per chiamare una funzione Lambda per il trigger `MigrateUser`.
- Accedi ad Amazon Cognito con un nome utente e un indirizzo e-mail non incluso nel pool di utenti.
- La funzione Lambda esegue la scansione di una tabella DynamoDB e migra automaticamente gli utenti noti al pool di utenti.
- Esegui il flusso della password dimenticata per reimpostare la password per l'utente migrato.
- Accedi come nuovo utente, quindi elimina le risorse.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// MigrateUser separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type MigrateUser struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
```

```
}

// NewMigrateUser constructs a new migrate user runner.
func NewMigrateUser(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner, helper
 IScenarioHelper) MigrateUser {
 scenario := MigrateUser{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddMigrateUserTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 MigrateUser trigger.
func (runner *MigrateUser) AddMigrateUserTrigger(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, functionArn string) {
 log.Printf("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the MigrateUser trigger from
 Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens when an unknown user signs in, and lets your function take
 action before Cognito\n" +
  "rejects the user.\n\n")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  ctx, userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.UserMigration, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(functionArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle the MigrateUser
 trigger.\n",
  functionArn, userPoolId)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SignInUser adds a new user to the known users table and signs that user in to
 Amazon Cognito.
func (runner *MigrateUser) SignInUser(ctx context.Context, usersTable string,
 clientId string) (bool, actions.User) {
```

```
log.Println("Let's sign in a user to your Cognito user pool. When the username and
email matches an entry in the\n" +
 "DynamoDB known users table, the email is automatically verified and the user is
migrated to the Cognito user pool.")

user := actions.User{}
user.UserName = runner.questioner.Ask("\nEnter a username:")
user.UserEmail = runner.questioner.Ask("\nEnter an email that you own. This email
will be used to confirm user migration\n" +
 "during this example:")

runner.helper.AddKnownUser(ctx, usersTable, user)

var err error
var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
signedIn := false
for !signedIn && resetRequired == nil {
 log.Printf("Signing in to Cognito as user '%v'. The expected result is a
PasswordResetRequiredException.\n\n", user.UserName)
 authResult, err = runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, user.UserName, "_")
 if err != nil {
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Printf("\nUser '%v' is not in the Cognito user pool but was found in the
DynamoDB known users table.\n"+
    "User migration is started and a password reset is required.", user.UserName)
  } else {
   panic(err)
  }
 } else {
  log.Printf("User '%v' successfully signed in. This is unexpected and probably
means you have not\n"+
   "cleaned up a previous run of this scenario, so the user exist in the Cognito
user pool.\n"+
   "You can continue this example and select to clean up resources, or manually
remove\n"+
   "the user from your user pool and try again.", user.UserName)
  runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
*authResult.AccessToken)
  signedIn = true
 }
}

log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
 return resetRequired != nil, user
}

// ResetPassword starts a password recovery flow.
func (runner *MigrateUser) ResetPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string, user
 actions.User) {
 wantCode := runner.questioner.AskBool(fmt.Sprintf("In order to migrate the user to
 Cognito, you must be able to receive a confirmation\n"+
  "code by email at %v. Do you want to send a code (y/n)?", user.UserEmail), "y")
 if !wantCode {
  log.Println("To complete this example and successfully migrate a user to Cognito,
 you must enter an email\n" +
   "you own that can receive a confirmation code.")
  return
 }
 codeDelivery, err := runner.cognitoActor.ForgotPassword(ctx, clientId,
 user.UserName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("\nA confirmation code has been sent to %v.", *codeDelivery.Destination)
 code := runner.questioner.Ask("Check your email and enter it here:")

 confirmed := false
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter a password that has at least
 eight characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !confirmed {
  log.Printf("\nConfirming password reset for user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  err = runner.cognitoActor.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx, clientId, code,
 user.UserName, password)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
   if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
    password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter another password:", 8)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   confirmed = true
  }
 }
 log.Printf("User '%v' successfully confirmed and migrated.\n", user.UserName)
 log.Println("Signing in with your username and password...")
```

```
 authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, user.UserName,
 password)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with: %v...\n",
 (*authResult.AccessToken)[:10])
 runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
 *authResult.AccessToken)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *MigrateUser) Run(ctx context.Context, stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(ctx, stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]

 runner.AddMigrateUserTrigger(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["MigrateUserFunctionArn"])
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers,
 actions.UserMigration)
 resetNeeded, user := runner.SignInUser(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"],
 stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"])
 if resetNeeded {
  runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(ctx, stackOutputs["MigrateUserFunction"])
  runner.ResetPassword(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], user)
 }
```

```
 runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Gestisci il trigger `MigrateUser` con una funzione Lambda.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "os"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/expression"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
)

const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the MigrateUser event by looking up a user in an Amazon
 DynamoDB table and
// specifying whether they should be migrated to the user pool.
```

```
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event
 events.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUser) (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUser,
 error) {
 log.Printf("Received migrate trigger from %v for user '%v'", event.TriggerSource,
 event.UserName)
 if event.TriggerSource != "UserMigration_Authentication" {
  return event, nil
 }
 tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
 user := UserInfo{
  UserName: event.UserName,
 }
 log.Printf("Looking up user '%v' in table %v.\n", user.UserName, tableName)
 filterEx := expression.Name("UserName").Equal(expression.Value(user.UserName))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithFilter(filterEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Error building expression to query for user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  return event, err
 }
 output, err := h.dynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName:                aws.String(tableName),
  FilterExpression:         expr.Filter(),
  ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
  ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Error looking up user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  return event, err
 }
 if len(output.Items) == 0 {
  log.Printf("User '%v' not found, not migrating user.\n", user.UserName)
  return event, err
 }

 var users []UserInfo
 err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &users)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal DynamoDB items. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return event, err
 }

 user = users[0]
 log.Printf("UserName '%v' found with email %v. User is migrated and must reset
 password.\n", user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
```

```
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.UserAttributes = map[string]string{
  "email":          user.UserEmail,
  "email_verified": "true", // email_verified is required for the forgot password
 flow.
 }
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.FinalUserStatus = "RESET_REQUIRED"
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.MessageAction = "SUPPRESS"

 return event, err
}

func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

Crea una struttura che esegue operazioni comuni.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "time"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this example.
```

```
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs,
 error)
 PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
```

```
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string)
 (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(ctx, stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for this
 example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 (actions.UserList, error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string,
 user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users table...
\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(ctx, tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the specified
 Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
```

```
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with your
 Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(ctx, functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(ctx, functionName,
 *logStream.LogStreamName, 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiude le azioni di Amazon Cognito.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito trigger.
type Trigger int
```

```
const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger is
 specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId,
 err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
```

```
 }
 return err
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
```

```
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string) (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId
 string, code string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
```

```
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userAccessToken string)
 error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool. This
 method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 userName string, userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a user
 without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiude le azioni di DynamoDB.

```
import (
 "context"
```

```
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}
```

```
// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_%v",
 i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (UserList,
 error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return userList, err
}
```

```
// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user User)
 error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiuda le azioni di CloudWatch Logs.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs/types"
)

type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
```

```
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, logStreamName string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(ctx, &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiuda le azioni. AWS CloudFormation

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
)

// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string)
 StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(ctx,
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

Eliminare le risorse.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)
```

```
// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources \n"
 +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(ctx, accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
```

```
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
   triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i], HandlerArn:
 nil}
  }
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(ctx, resources.userPoolId,
 triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
 }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - ConfirmForgotPassword
  - DeleteUser
  - ForgotPassword
  - InitiateAuth
  - SignUp
  - UpdateUserPool

Scrivere i dati di attività personalizzate con una funzione Lambda dopo l'autenticazione utente di Amazon Cognito tramite un SDK

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come scrivere dati di attività personalizzate con una funzione Lambda dopo l'autenticazione utente di Amazon Cognito.

- Usa le funzioni di amministratore per aggiungere un utente a un pool di utenti.
- Configura un pool di utenti per chiamare una funzione Lambda per il trigger `PostAuthentication`.
- Accedere con il nuovo utente ad Amazon Cognito.

- La funzione Lambda scrive informazioni personalizzate nei CloudWatch log e in una tabella DynamoDB.
- Acquisisci e visualizza dati personalizzati dalla tabella DynamoDB, quindi elimina le risorse.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// ActivityLog separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type ActivityLog struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewActivityLog constructs a new activity log runner.
func NewActivityLog(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner, helper
 IScenarioHelper) ActivityLog {
```

```
 scenario := ActivityLog{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddUserToPool selects a user from the known users table and uses administrator
 credentials to add the user to the user pool.
func (runner *ActivityLog) AddUserToPool(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 tableName string) (string, string) {
 log.Println("To facilitate this example, let's add a user to the user pool using
 administrator privileges.")
 users, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 user := users.Users[0]
 log.Printf("Adding known user %v to the user pool.\n", user.UserName)
 err = runner.cognitoActor.AdminCreateUser(ctx, userPoolId, user.UserName,
 user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 pwSet := false
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter a password that has at least
 eight characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !pwSet {
  log.Printf("\nSetting password for user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  err = runner.cognitoActor.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx, userPoolId, user.UserName,
 password)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
   if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
    password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter another password:", 8)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
```

```
    pwSet = true
   }
  }

  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

  return user.UserName, password
}

// AddActivityLogTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 PostAuthentication trigger.
func (runner *ActivityLog) AddActivityLogTrigger(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, activityLogArn string) {
 log.Println("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the PostAuthentication trigger
 from Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens after a user is authenticated, and lets your function take
 action, such as logging\n" +
  "the outcome.")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  ctx, userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.PostAuthentication, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(activityLogArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers,
 actions.PostAuthentication)
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle PostAuthentication
 Cognito trigger.\n",
  activityLogArn, userPoolId)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SignInUser signs in as the specified user.
func (runner *ActivityLog) SignInUser(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) {
 log.Printf("Now we'll sign in user %v and check the results in the logs and the
 DynamoDB table.", userName)
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(ctx, clientId, userName, password)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
```

```
 log.Println("Sign in successful.",
  "The PostAuthentication Lambda handler writes custom information to CloudWatch
 Logs.")

 runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
 *authResult.AccessToken)
}

// GetKnownUserLastLogin gets the login info for a user from the Amazon DynamoDB
 table and displays it.
func (runner *ActivityLog) GetKnownUserLastLogin(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string, userName string) {
 log.Println("The PostAuthentication handler also writes login data to the DynamoDB
 table.")
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")
 users, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, user := range users.Users {
  if user.UserName == userName {
   log.Println("The last login info for the user in the known users table is:")
   log.Printf("\t%+v", *user.LastLogin)
  }
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *ActivityLog) Run(ctx context.Context, stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(ctx, stackName)
 if err != nil {
```

```
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]
 runner.helper.PopulateUserTable(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"])
 userName, password := runner.AddUserToPool(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["TableName"])

 runner.AddActivityLogTrigger(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["ActivityLogFunctionArn"])
 runner.SignInUser(ctx, stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], userName, password)
 runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(ctx, stackOutputs["ActivityLogFunction"])
 runner.GetKnownUserLastLogin(ctx, stackOutputs["TableName"], userName)

 runner.resources.Cleanup(ctx)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Gestisci il trigger `PostAuthentication` con una funzione Lambda.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 dynamodbtypes "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"
```

```
// LoginInfo defines structured login data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string `dynamodbav:"UserPoolId"`
 ClientId   string `dynamodbav:"ClientId"`
 Time       string `dynamodbav:"Time"`
}

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string    `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string    `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
 LastLogin LoginInfo `dynamodbav:"LastLogin"`
}

// GetKey marshals the user email value to a DynamoDB key format.
func (user UserInfo) GetKey() map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue {
 userEmail, err := attributevalue.Marshal(user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue{"UserEmail": userEmail}
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the PostAuthentication event by writing custom data to the
 logs and
// to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context,
 event events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPostAuthentication)
 (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPostAuthentication, error) {
 log.Printf("Received post authentication trigger from %v for user '%v'",
 event.TriggerSource, event.UserName)
 tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
 user := UserInfo{
  UserName:  event.UserName,
  UserEmail: event.Request.UserAttributes["email"],
  LastLogin: LoginInfo{
   UserPoolId: event.UserPoolID,
   ClientId:   event.CallerContext.ClientID,
```

```
    Time:       time.Now().Format(time.UnixDate),
   },
  }
  // Write to CloudWatch Logs.
  fmt.Printf("%#v", user)

  // Also write to an external system. This examples uses DynamoDB to demonstrate.
  userMap, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshal to DynamoDB map. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  } else if len(userMap) == 0 {
   log.Printf("User info marshaled to an empty map.")
  } else {
   _, err := h.dynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
    Item:      userMap,
    TableName: aws.String(tableName),
   })
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't write to DynamoDB. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Wrote user info to DynamoDB table %v.\n", tableName)
   }
  }

  return event, nil
}

func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

Crea una struttura che esegue operazioni comuni.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "time"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs,
 error)
 PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
```

```
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string)
 (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(ctx, stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(ctx context.Context, tableName
 string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for this
 example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 (actions.UserList, error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(ctx, tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}
```

```
// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string,
 user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users table...
\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(ctx, tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the specified
 Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with your
 Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(ctx, functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(ctx, functionName,
 *logStream.LogStreamName, 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiude le azioni di Amazon Cognito.

```
import (
```

```
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger is
 specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId,
 err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
```

```
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
```

```
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(ctx context.Context, clientId string, userName
 string, password string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId string,
 userName string) (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx context.Context, clientId
 string, code string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(ctx context.Context, userAccessToken string)
 error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

```
// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool. This
 method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(ctx context.Context, userPoolId string,
 userName string, userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a user
 without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(ctx context.Context, userPoolId
 string, userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(ctx,
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
```

```
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiude le azioni di DynamoDB.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/dynamodb/attributevalue"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/dynamodb/types"
)

// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
```

```
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(ctx context.Context, tableName string)
 error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_%v",
 i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(ctx, &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
```

```
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(ctx context.Context, tableName string) (UserList,
 error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(ctx context.Context, tableName string, user User)
 error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiuda le azioni di CloudWatch Logs.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs/types"
)

type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(ctx context.Context,
 functionName string) (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(ctx,
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(ctx context.Context, functionName
 string, logStreamName string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(ctx, &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

Crea una struttura che racchiuda le azioni. AWS CloudFormation

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudformation"
)

// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(ctx context.Context, stackName string)
 StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(ctx,
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
```

```
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

Eliminare le risorse.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources \n"
 +
```

```
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(ctx, accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
   triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i], HandlerArn:
 nil}
  }
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(ctx, resources.userPoolId,
 triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
 }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - AdminCreateUser
  - AdminSetUserPassword
  - DeleteUser
  - InitiateAuth

- UpdateUserPool

Esempi serverless

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che si connette a un database RDS. La funzione effettua una semplice richiesta al database e restituisce il risultato.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda tramite Go.

```
/*
Golang v2 code here.
*/

package main

import (
 "context"
 "database/sql"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "os"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/rds/auth"
 _ "github.com/go-sql-driver/mysql"
)

type MyEvent struct {
 Name string `json:"name"`
}
```

```
func HandleRequest(event *MyEvent) (map[string]interface{}, error) {

 var dbName string = os.Getenv("DatabaseName")
 var dbUser string = os.Getenv("DatabaseUser")
 var dbHost string = os.Getenv("DBHost") // Add hostname without https
 var dbPort int = os.Getenv("Port")      // Add port number
 var dbEndpoint string = fmt.Sprintf("%s:%d", dbHost, dbPort)
 var region string = os.Getenv("AWS_REGION")

 cfg, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  panic("configuration error: " + err.Error())
 }

 authenticationToken, err := auth.BuildAuthToken(
  context.TODO(), dbEndpoint, region, dbUser, cfg.Credentials)
 if err != nil {
  panic("failed to create authentication token: " + err.Error())
 }

 dsn := fmt.Sprintf("%s:%s@tcp(%s)/%s?tls=true&allowCleartextPasswords=true",
  dbUser, authenticationToken, dbEndpoint, dbName,
 )

 db, err := sql.Open("mysql", dsn)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }

 defer db.Close()

 var sum int
 err = db.QueryRow("SELECT ?+? AS sum", 3, 2).Scan(&sum)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 s := fmt.Sprint(sum)
 message := fmt.Sprintf("The selected sum is: %s", s)

 messageBytes, err := json.Marshal(message)
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }
```

```
 messageString := string(messageBytes)
 return map[string]interface{}{
  "statusCode": 200,
  "headers":    map[string]string{"Content-Type": "application/json"},
  "body":       messageString,
 }, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}
```

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione recupera il payload Kinesis, lo decodifica da Base64 e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda tramite Go.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)
```

```
func handler(ctx context.Context, kinesisEvent events.KinesisEvent) error {
 if len(kinesisEvent.Records) == 0 {
  log.Printf("empty Kinesis event received")
  return nil
 }

 for _, record := range kinesisEvent.Records {
  log.Printf("processed Kinesis event with EventId: %v", record.EventID)
  recordDataBytes := record.Kinesis.Data
  recordDataText := string(recordDataBytes)
  log.Printf("record data: %v", recordDataText)
  // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
 }
 log.Printf("successfully processed %v records", len(kinesisEvent.Records))
 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Go.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main
```

```
import (
 "context"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "fmt"
)

func HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event events.DynamoDBEvent) (*string, error)
 {
 if len(event.Records) == 0 {
  return nil, fmt.Errorf("received empty event")
 }

 for _, record := range event.Records {
   LogDynamoDBRecord(record)
 }

 message := fmt.Sprintf("Records processed: %d", len(event.Records))
 return &message, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}

func LogDynamoDBRecord(record events.DynamoDBEventRecord){
 fmt.Println(record.EventID)
 fmt.Println(record.EventName)
 fmt.Printf("%+v\n", record.Change)
}
```

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon DocumentDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso di modifiche di DocumentDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda tramite Go.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

type Event struct {
 Events []Record `json:"events"`
}

type Record struct {
 Event struct {
  OperationType string `json:"operationType"`
  NS            struct {
   DB   string `json:"db"`
   Coll string `json:"coll"`
  } `json:"ns"`
  FullDocument interface{} `json:"fullDocument"`
 } `json:"event"`
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}

func handler(ctx context.Context, event Event) (string, error) {
 fmt.Println("Loading function")
 for _, record := range event.Events {
```

```
  logDocumentDBEvent(record)
 }

 return "OK", nil
}

func logDocumentDBEvent(record Record) {
 fmt.Printf("Operation type: %s\n", record.Event.OperationType)
 fmt.Printf("db: %s\n", record.Event.NS.DB)
 fmt.Printf("collection: %s\n", record.Event.NS.Coll)
 docBytes, _ := json.MarshalIndent(record.Event.FullDocument, "", "  ")
 fmt.Printf("Full document: %s\n", string(docBytes))
}
```

Invocare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon MSK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento generato dalla ricezione di record da un cluster Amazon MSK. La funzione recupera il payload MSK e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon MSK con Lambda tramite Go.

```
package main

import (
 "encoding/base64"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)
```

```
func handler(event events.KafkaEvent) {
 for key, records := range event.Records {
  fmt.Println("Key:", key)

  for _, record := range records {
   fmt.Println("Record:", record)

   decodedValue, _ := base64.StdEncoding.DecodeString(record.Value)
   message := string(decodedValue)
   fmt.Println("Message:", message)
  }
 }
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon S3

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dal caricamento di un oggetto in un bucket S3. La funzione recupera il nome del bucket S3 e la chiave dell'oggetto dal parametro evento e chiama l'API Amazon S3 per recuperare e registrare il tipo di contenuto dell'oggetto.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento S3 con Lambda tramite Go.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
```

```
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, s3Event events.S3Event) error {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("failed to load default config: %s", err)
  return err
 }
 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)

 for _, record := range s3Event.Records {
  bucket := record.S3.Bucket.Name
  key := record.S3.Object.URLDecodedKey
  headOutput, err := s3Client.HeadObject(ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{
   Bucket: &bucket,
   Key:    &key,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("error getting head of object %s/%s: %s", bucket, key, err)
   return err
  }
  log.Printf("successfully retrieved %s/%s of type %s", bucket, key,
 *headOutput.ContentType)
 }

 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SNS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da un argomento SNS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SNS con Lambda tramite Go.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, snsEvent events.SNSEvent) {
 for _, record := range snsEvent.Records {
  processMessage(record)
 }
 fmt.Println("done")
}

func processMessage(record events.SNSEventRecord) {
 message := record.SNS.Message
 fmt.Printf("Processed message: %s\n", message)
 // TODO: Process your record here
}

func main() {
```

```
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da una coda SQS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SQS con Lambda tramite Go.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package integration_sqs_to_lambda

import (
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(event events.SQSEvent) error {
 for _, record := range event.Records {
  err := processMessage(record)
  if err != nil {
   return err
  }
 }
 fmt.Println("done")
 return nil
}
```

```
func processMessage(record events.SQSMessage) error {
 fmt.Printf("Processed message %s\n", record.Body)
 // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite Go.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, kinesisEvent events.KinesisEvent)
 (map[string]interface{}, error) {
 batchItemFailures := []map[string]interface{}{}
```

```
 for _, record := range kinesisEvent.Records {
  curRecordSequenceNumber := ""

  // Process your record
  if /* Your record processing condition here */ {
   curRecordSequenceNumber = record.Kinesis.SequenceNumber
  }

  // Add a condition to check if the record processing failed
  if curRecordSequenceNumber != "" {
   batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, map[string]interface{}
{"itemIdentifier": curRecordSequenceNumber})
  }
 }

 kinesisBatchResponse := map[string]interface{}{
  "batchItemFailures": batchItemFailures,
 }
 return kinesisBatchResponse, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Go.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

type BatchItemFailure struct {
 ItemIdentifier string `json:"ItemIdentifier"`
}

type BatchResult struct {
 BatchItemFailures []BatchItemFailure `json:"BatchItemFailures"`
}

func HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event events.DynamoDBEvent) (*BatchResult,
 error) {
 var batchItemFailures []BatchItemFailure
 curRecordSequenceNumber := ""

 for _, record := range event.Records {
  // Process your record
  curRecordSequenceNumber = record.Change.SequenceNumber
 }

 if curRecordSequenceNumber != "" {
  batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, BatchItemFailure{ItemIdentifier:
 curRecordSequenceNumber})
 }

 batchResult := BatchResult{
  BatchItemFailures: batchItemFailures,
 }

 return &batchResult, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
```

```
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da una coda SQS. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di SQS con Lambda tramite Go.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, sqsEvent events.SQSEvent) (map[string]interface{},
 error) {
 batchItemFailures := []map[string]interface{}{}

 for _, message := range sqsEvent.Records {

  if /* Your message processing condition here */ {
   batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, map[string]interface{}
{"itemIdentifier": message.MessageId})
  }
```

```
 }

 sqsBatchResponse := map[string]interface{}{
  "batchItemFailures": batchItemFailures,
 }
 return sqsBatchResponse, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

AWS contributi della comunità

Crea e testa un'applicazione serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless utilizzando API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB

SDK per Go V2

Mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless composta da un API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB utilizzando Go SDK.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Esempi di Amazon MSK con SDK for Go V2

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la AWS SDK per Go versione 2 con Amazon MSK.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Esempi serverless

Esempi serverless

Invocare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon MSK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento generato dalla ricezione di record da un cluster Amazon MSK. La funzione recupera il payload MSK e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon MSK con Lambda tramite Go.

```
package main

import (
 "encoding/base64"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(event events.KafkaEvent) {
 for key, records := range event.Records {
  fmt.Println("Key:", key)

  for _, record := range records {
   fmt.Println("Record:", record)

   decodedValue, _ := base64.StdEncoding.DecodeString(record.Value)
```

```
    message := string(decodedValue)
    fmt.Println("Message:", message)
   }
  }
 }

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Esempi di Partner Central con SDK for Go V2

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Go V2 con Partner Central.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`GetOpportunity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetOpportunity`.

SDK per Go V2

Ottieni un'opportunità.

```
package main

import (
```

```
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/partnercentralselling"
)

func main() {
 config, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal(err)
 }

 config.Region = "us-east-1"

 client := partnercentralselling.NewFromConfig(config)

 output, err := client.GetOpportunity(context.TODO(),
 &partnercentralselling.GetOpportunityInput{
  Identifier: aws.String("O1111111"),
  Catalog:    aws.String("AWS"),
 })

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal(err)
 }
 log.Println("printing opportuniy...\n")

 jsonOutput, err := json.MarshalIndent(output, "", "    ")

 fmt.Println(string(jsonOutput))
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GetOpportunitysezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`ListOpportunities`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListOpportunities`.

SDK per Go V2

Elenca le opportunità.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/partnercentralselling"
)

func main() {
 config, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal(err)
 }

 config.Region = "us-east-1"

 client := partnercentralselling.NewFromConfig(config)

 output, err := client.ListOpportunities(context.TODO(),
 &partnercentralselling.ListOpportunitiesInput{
  MaxResults: aws.Int32(2),
  Catalog:    aws.String("AWS"),
 })

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal(err)
 }

 jsonOutput, err := json.MarshalIndent(output, "", "    ")
 fmt.Println(string(jsonOutput))
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListOpportunitiesconsulta AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon RDS con SDK for Go V2

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la AWS SDK per Go versione 2 con Amazon RDS.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Amazon RDS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon RDS.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
```

```
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Relational Database Service
 (Amazon RDS)
// client and list up to 20 DB instances in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 rdsClient := rds.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 const maxInstances = 20
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v DB instances.\n", maxInstances)
 output, err := rdsClient.DescribeDBInstances(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{MaxRecords: aws.Int32(maxInstances)})
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list DB instances: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(output.DBInstances) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("No DB instances found.")
 } else {
  for _, instance := range output.DBInstances {
   fmt.Printf("DB instance %v has database %v.\n", *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier,
    *instance.DBName)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

- Esempi serverless

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creare un gruppo di parametri database personalizzati e imposta i relativi valori.
- Creare un'istanza database configurata per utilizzare il gruppo di parametri. L'istanza DB contiene anche un database.
- Acquisire uno snapshot dell'istanza.
- Eliminare l'istanza e il gruppo di parametri.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "sort"
 "strconv"
 "strings"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/rds/actions"
 "github.com/google/uuid"
```

```
)

// GetStartedInstances is an interactive example that shows you how to use the AWS
 SDK for Go
// with Amazon Relation Database Service (Amazon RDS) to do the following:
//
//  1. Create a custom DB parameter group and set parameter values.
//  2. Create a DB instance that is configured to use the parameter group. The DB
 instance
//     also contains a database.
//  3. Take a snapshot of the DB instance.
//  4. Delete the DB instance and parameter group.
type GetStartedInstances struct {
 sdkConfig  aws.Config
 instances  actions.DbInstances
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
 helper     IScenarioHelper
 isTestRun  bool
}

// NewGetStartedInstances constructs a GetStartedInstances instance from a
 configuration.
// It uses the specified config to get an Amazon RDS
// client and create wrappers for the actions used in the scenario.
func NewGetStartedInstances(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) GetStartedInstances {
 rdsClient := rds.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 return GetStartedInstances{
  sdkConfig:  sdkConfig,
  instances:  actions.DbInstances{RdsClient: rdsClient},
  questioner: questioner,
  helper:     helper,
 }
}

// Run runs the interactive scenario.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) Run(ctx context.Context, dbEngine string,
 parameterGroupName string,
 instanceName string, dbName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  }
 }()
```

```
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB
 Instance demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 parameterGroup := scenario.CreateParameterGroup(ctx, dbEngine, parameterGroupName)
 scenario.SetUserParameters(ctx, parameterGroupName)
 instance := scenario.CreateInstance(ctx, instanceName, dbEngine, dbName,
 parameterGroup)
 scenario.DisplayConnection(instance)
 scenario.CreateSnapshot(ctx, instance)
 scenario.Cleanup(ctx, instance, parameterGroup)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateParameterGroup shows how to get available engine versions for a specified
// database engine and create a DB parameter group that is compatible with a
// selected engine family.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) CreateParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 dbEngine string,
 parameterGroupName string) *types.DBParameterGroup {

 log.Printf("Checking for an existing DB parameter group named %v.\n",
  parameterGroupName)
 parameterGroup, err := scenario.instances.GetParameterGroup(ctx,
 parameterGroupName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if parameterGroup == nil {
  log.Printf("Getting available database engine versions for %v.\n", dbEngine)
  engineVersions, err := scenario.instances.GetEngineVersions(ctx, dbEngine, "")
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }

  familySet := map[string]struct{}{}
  for _, family := range engineVersions {
   familySet[*family.DBParameterGroupFamily] = struct{}{}
  }
```

```
  var families []string
  for family := range familySet {
   families = append(families, family)
  }
  sort.Strings(families)
  familyIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Which family do you want to use?\n",
 families)
  log.Println("Creating a DB parameter group.")
  _, err = scenario.instances.CreateParameterGroup(
   ctx, parameterGroupName, families[familyIndex], "Example parameter group.")
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  parameterGroup, err = scenario.instances.GetParameterGroup(ctx,
 parameterGroupName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }
 log.Printf("Parameter group %v:\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
 log.Printf("\tName: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName)
 log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupArn)
 log.Printf("\tFamily: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
 log.Printf("\tDescription: %v\n", *parameterGroup.Description)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return parameterGroup
}

// SetUserParameters shows how to get the parameters contained in a custom parameter
// group and update some of the parameter values in the group.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) SetUserParameters(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) {
 log.Println("Let's set some parameter values in your parameter group.")
 dbParameters, err := scenario.instances.GetParameters(ctx, parameterGroupName, "")
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 var updateParams []types.Parameter
 for _, dbParam := range dbParameters {
  if strings.HasPrefix(*dbParam.ParameterName, "auto_increment") &&
   *dbParam.IsModifiable && *dbParam.DataType == "integer" {
   log.Printf("The %v parameter is described as:\n\t%v",
    *dbParam.ParameterName, *dbParam.Description)
   rangeSplit := strings.Split(*dbParam.AllowedValues, "-")
```

```
    lower, _ := strconv.Atoi(rangeSplit[0])
    upper, _ := strconv.Atoi(rangeSplit[1])
    newValue := scenario.questioner.AskInt(
     fmt.Sprintf("Enter a value between %v and %v:", lower, upper),
     demotools.InIntRange{Lower: lower, Upper: upper})
    dbParam.ParameterValue = aws.String(strconv.Itoa(newValue))
    updateParams = append(updateParams, dbParam)
   }
  }
  err = scenario.instances.UpdateParameters(ctx, parameterGroupName, updateParams)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("To get a list of parameters that you set previously, specify a source
  of 'user'.")
  userParameters, err := scenario.instances.GetParameters(ctx, parameterGroupName,
  "user")
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Here are the parameters you set:")
  for _, param := range userParameters {
   log.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", *param.ParameterName, *param.ParameterValue)
  }
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateInstance shows how to create a DB instance that contains a database of a
// specified type. The database is also configured to use a custom DB parameter
 group.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) CreateInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string, dbEngine string,
 dbName string, parameterGroup *types.DBParameterGroup) *types.DBInstance {

 log.Println("Checking for an existing DB instance.")
 instance, err := scenario.instances.GetInstance(ctx, instanceName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if instance == nil {
  adminUsername := scenario.questioner.Ask(
   "Enter an administrator username for the database: ", demotools.NotEmpty{})
  adminPassword := scenario.questioner.AskPassword(
   "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters): ", 7)
```

```
 engineVersions, err := scenario.instances.GetEngineVersions(ctx, dbEngine,
  *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 var engineChoices []string
 for _, engine := range engineVersions {
  engineChoices = append(engineChoices, *engine.EngineVersion)
 }
 engineIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice(
  "The available engines for your parameter group are:\n", engineChoices)
 engineSelection := engineVersions[engineIndex]
 instOpts, err := scenario.instances.GetOrderableInstances(ctx,
*engineSelection.Engine,
  *engineSelection.EngineVersion)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 optSet := map[string]struct{}{}
 for _, opt := range instOpts {
  if strings.Contains(*opt.DBInstanceClass, "micro") {
   optSet[*opt.DBInstanceClass] = struct{}{}
  }
 }
 var optChoices []string
 for opt := range optSet {
  optChoices = append(optChoices, opt)
 }
 sort.Strings(optChoices)
 optIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice(
  "The available micro DB instance classes for your database engine are:\n",
optChoices)
 storageType := "standard"
 allocatedStorage := int32(5)
 log.Printf("Creating a DB instance named %v and database %v.\n"+
  "The DB instance is configured to use your custom parameter group %v,\n"+
  "selected engine %v,\n"+
  "selected DB instance class %v,"+
  "and %v GiB of %v storage.\n"+
  "This typically takes several minutes.",
  instanceName, dbName, *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName,
*engineSelection.EngineVersion,
  optChoices[optIndex], allocatedStorage, storageType)
 instance, err = scenario.instances.CreateInstance(
```

```
    ctx, instanceName, dbName, *engineSelection.Engine,
  *engineSelection.EngineVersion,
    *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName, optChoices[optIndex], storageType,
    allocatedStorage, adminUsername, adminPassword)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   for *instance.DBInstanceStatus != "available" {
    scenario.helper.Pause(30)
    instance, err = scenario.instances.GetInstance(ctx, instanceName)
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
   }
   log.Println("Instance created and available.")
  }
  log.Println("Instance data:")
  log.Printf("\tDBInstanceIdentifier: %v\n", *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
  log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *instance.DBInstanceArn)
  log.Printf("\tStatus: %v\n", *instance.DBInstanceStatus)
  log.Printf("\tEngine: %v\n", *instance.Engine)
  log.Printf("\tEngine version: %v\n", *instance.EngineVersion)
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  return instance
}

// DisplayConnection displays connection information about a DB instance and tips
// on how to connect to it.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) DisplayConnection(instance *types.DBInstance) {
  log.Println(
   "You can now connect to your database by using your favorite MySQL client.\n" +
    "One way to connect is by using the 'mysql' shell on an Amazon EC2 instance\n" +
    "that is running in the same VPC as your DB instance. Pass the endpoint,\n" +
    "port, and administrator username to 'mysql'. Then, enter your password\n" +
    "when prompted:")
  log.Printf("\n\tmysql -h %v -P %v -u %v -p\n",
   *instance.Endpoint.Address, instance.Endpoint.Port, *instance.MasterUsername)
  log.Println("For more information, see the User Guide for RDS:\n" +
   "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/
CHAP_GettingStarted.CreatingConnecting.MySQL.html#CHAP_GettingStarted.Connecting.MySQL")
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

```
// CreateSnapshot shows how to create a DB instance snapshot and wait until it's
 available.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) CreateSnapshot(ctx context.Context, instance
 *types.DBInstance) {
 if scenario.questioner.AskBool(
  "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB instance (y/n)? ", "y") {
  snapshotId := fmt.Sprintf("%v-%v", *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier,
 scenario.helper.UniqueId())
  log.Printf("Creating a snapshot named %v. This typically takes a few minutes.\n",
 snapshotId)
  snapshot, err := scenario.instances.CreateSnapshot(ctx,
 *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier, snapshotId)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for *snapshot.Status != "available" {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   snapshot, err = scenario.instances.GetSnapshot(ctx, snapshotId)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
  log.Println("Snapshot data:")
  log.Printf("\tDBSnapshotIdentifier: %v\n", *snapshot.DBSnapshotIdentifier)
  log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *snapshot.DBSnapshotArn)
  log.Printf("\tStatus: %v\n", *snapshot.Status)
  log.Printf("\tEngine: %v\n", *snapshot.Engine)
  log.Printf("\tEngine version: %v\n", *snapshot.EngineVersion)
  log.Printf("\tDBInstanceIdentifier: %v\n", *snapshot.DBInstanceIdentifier)
  log.Printf("\tSnapshotCreateTime: %v\n", *snapshot.SnapshotCreateTime)
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 }
}

// Cleanup shows how to clean up a DB instance and DB parameter group.
// Before the DB parameter group can be deleted, all associated DB instances must
 first be deleted.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) Cleanup(
 ctx context.Context, instance *types.DBInstance, parameterGroup
 *types.DBParameterGroup) {

 if scenario.questioner.AskBool(
  "\nDo you want to delete the database instance and parameter group (y/n)? ", "y")
 {
```

```
  log.Printf("Deleting database instance %v.\n", *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
  err := scenario.instances.DeleteInstance(ctx, *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println(
   "Waiting for the DB instance to delete. This typically takes several minutes.")
  for instance != nil {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   instance, err = scenario.instances.GetInstance(ctx,
 *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
  log.Printf("Deleting parameter group %v.", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName)
  err = scenario.instances.DeleteParameterGroup(ctx,
 *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }
}

// IScenarioHelper abstracts the function from a scenario so that it
// can be mocked for unit testing.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 UniqueId() string
}
type ScenarioHelper struct{}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
}

// UniqueId returns a new UUID.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) UniqueId() string {
 return uuid.New().String()
}
```

Definisci le funzioni richiamate dallo scenario per gestire le operazioni di Amazon RDS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}


// GetParameterGroup gets a DB parameter group by name.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) (
 *types.DBParameterGroup, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBParameterGroups(
  ctx, &rds.DescribeDBParameterGroupsInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("Parameter group %v does not exist.\n", parameterGroupName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Error getting parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBParameterGroups[0], err
 }
}



// CreateParameterGroup creates a DB parameter group that is based on the specified
// parameter group family.
```

```
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateParameterGroup(
 ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName string, parameterGroupFamily string,
 description string) (
 *types.DBParameterGroup, error) {

 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.CreateDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName:   aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
   Description:            aws.String(description),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBParameterGroup, err
 }
}



// DeleteParameterGroup deletes the named DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) DeleteParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.DeleteDBParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.DeleteDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// GetParameters gets the parameters that are contained in a DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetParameters(ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName
 string, source string) (
 []types.Parameter, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeDBParametersOutput
```

```
 var params []types.Parameter
 var err error
 parameterPaginator := rds.NewDescribeDBParametersPaginator(instances.RdsClient,
  &rds.DescribeDBParametersInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Source:               aws.String(source),
  })
 for parameterPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = parameterPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get parameters for %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
   break
  } else {
   params = append(params, output.Parameters...)
  }
 }
 return params, err
}



// UpdateParameters updates parameters in a named DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) UpdateParameters(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string, params []types.Parameter) error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.ModifyDBParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.ModifyDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Parameters:           params,
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update parameters in %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// CreateSnapshot creates a snapshot of a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateSnapshot(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string, snapshotName string) (
 *types.DBSnapshot, error) {
```

```
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBSnapshot(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBSnapshotInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBSnapshot, nil
 }
}



// GetSnapshot gets a DB instance snapshot.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetSnapshot(ctx context.Context, snapshotName string)
 (*types.DBSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBSnapshots(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBSnapshotsInput{
   DBSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBSnapshots[0], nil
 }
}



// CreateInstance creates a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string, dbName string,
 dbEngine string, dbEngineVersion string, parameterGroupName string, dbInstanceClass
 string,
 storageType string, allocatedStorage int32, adminName string, adminPassword string)
 (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBInstance(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBName:               aws.String(dbName),
```

```
  DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  Engine:               aws.String(dbEngine),
  EngineVersion:        aws.String(dbEngineVersion),
  DBInstanceClass:      aws.String(dbInstanceClass),
  StorageType:          aws.String(storageType),
  AllocatedStorage:     aws.Int32(allocatedStorage),
  MasterUsername:       aws.String(adminName),
  MasterUserPassword:   aws.String(adminPassword),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBInstance, nil
 }
}



// GetInstance gets data about a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName string)
 (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBInstances(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{
   DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBInstanceNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB instance %v does not exist.\n", instanceName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBInstances[0], nil
 }
}



// DeleteInstance deletes a DB instance.
```

```
func (instances *DbInstances) DeleteInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string) error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.DeleteDBInstance(ctx, &rds.DeleteDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier:   aws.String(instanceName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:      aws.Bool(true),
  DeleteAutomatedBackups: aws.Bool(true),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// GetEngineVersions gets database engine versions that are available for the
 specified engine
// and parameter group family.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetEngineVersions(ctx context.Context, engine string,
 parameterGroupFamily string) (
 []types.DBEngineVersion, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBEngineVersions(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBEngineVersionsInput{
   Engine:                 aws.String(engine),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get engine versions for %v: %v\n", engine, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBEngineVersions, nil
 }
}



// GetOrderableInstances uses a paginator to get DB instance options that can be
 used to create DB instances that are
// compatible with a set of specifications.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetOrderableInstances(ctx context.Context, engine
 string, engineVersion string) (
 []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption, error) {
```

```
 var output *rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutput
 var instanceOptions []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption
 var err error
 orderablePaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPaginator(instances.RdsClient,
  &rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsInput{
   Engine:        aws.String(engine),
   EngineVersion: aws.String(engineVersion),
  })
 for orderablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = orderablePaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get orderable DB instance options: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   instanceOptions = append(instanceOptions, output.OrderableDBInstanceOptions...)
  }
 }
 return instanceOptions, err
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - CreaDBInstance
  - Crea DBParameter gruppo
  - CreaDBSnapshot
  - EliminaDBInstance
  - Elimina DBParameter gruppo
  - Descrivi DBEngine versioni
  - Descriva DBInstances
  - DBParameterDescrivi gruppi
  - Descriva DBParameters
  - Descriva DBSnapshots
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni
  - Modifica DBParameter gruppo

Azioni

`CreateDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBInstance`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateInstance creates a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string, dbName string,
 dbEngine string, dbEngineVersion string, parameterGroupName string, dbInstanceClass
 string,
 storageType string, allocatedStorage int32, adminName string, adminPassword string)
 (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBInstance(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
```

```
  DBName:                aws.String(dbName),
  DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  Engine:                aws.String(dbEngine),
  EngineVersion:         aws.String(dbEngineVersion),
  DBInstanceClass:       aws.String(dbInstanceClass),
  StorageType:           aws.String(storageType),
  AllocatedStorage:      aws.Int32(allocatedStorage),
  MasterUsername:        aws.String(adminName),
  MasterUserPassword:    aws.String(adminPassword),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBInstance, nil
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBInstance in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`CreateDBParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBParameterGroup`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateParameterGroup creates a DB parameter group that is based on the specified
// parameter group family.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateParameterGroup(
 ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName string, parameterGroupFamily string,
 description string) (
 *types.DBParameterGroup, error) {

 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.CreateDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName:   aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
   Description:            aws.String(description),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBParameterGroup, err
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBParameter Group in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`CreateDBSnapshot`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBSnapshot`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateSnapshot creates a snapshot of a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateSnapshot(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string, snapshotName string) (
 *types.DBSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBSnapshot(ctx,
 &rds.CreateDBSnapshotInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBSnapshot, nil
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBSnapshot in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DeleteDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDBInstance`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// DeleteInstance deletes a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) DeleteInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName
 string) error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.DeleteDBInstance(ctx, &rds.DeleteDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier:   aws.String(instanceName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:      aws.Bool(true),
  DeleteAutomatedBackups: aws.Bool(true),
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DeleteDBParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDBParameterGroup`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}
```

```
// DeleteParameterGroup deletes the named DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) DeleteParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.DeleteDBParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.DeleteDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBParameter Group in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBEngineVersions`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)
```

```
type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetEngineVersions gets database engine versions that are available for the
 specified engine
// and parameter group family.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetEngineVersions(ctx context.Context, engine string,
 parameterGroupFamily string) (
 []types.DBEngineVersion, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBEngineVersions(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBEngineVersionsInput{
   Engine:                 aws.String(engine),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get engine versions for %v: %v\n", engine, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBEngineVersions, nil
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBEngine le versioni in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DescribeDBInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBInstances`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetInstance gets data about a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetInstance(ctx context.Context, instanceName string)
 (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBInstances(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{
   DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBInstanceNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB instance %v does not exist.\n", instanceName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBInstances[0], nil
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DescribeDBParameterGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBParameterGroups`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetParameterGroup gets a DB parameter group by name.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetParameterGroup(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string) (
 *types.DBParameterGroup, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBParameterGroups(
  ctx, &rds.DescribeDBParameterGroupsInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("Parameter group %v does not exist.\n", parameterGroupName)
   err = nil
  } else {
```

```
    log.Printf("Error getting parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
   }
   return nil, err
  } else {
   return &output.DBParameterGroups[0], err
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivere DBParameter i gruppi in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DescribeDBParameters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBParameters`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}
```

```
// GetParameters gets the parameters that are contained in a DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetParameters(ctx context.Context, parameterGroupName
 string, source string) (
 []types.Parameter, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeDBParametersOutput
 var params []types.Parameter
 var err error
 parameterPaginator := rds.NewDescribeDBParametersPaginator(instances.RdsClient,
  &rds.DescribeDBParametersInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Source:               aws.String(source),
  })
 for parameterPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = parameterPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get parameters for %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
   break
  } else {
   params = append(params, output.Parameters...)
  }
 }
 return params, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBParameters in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DescribeDBSnapshots`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBSnapshots`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetSnapshot gets a DB instance snapshot.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetSnapshot(ctx context.Context, snapshotName string)
 (*types.DBSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBSnapshots(ctx,
  &rds.DescribeDBSnapshotsInput{
   DBSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBSnapshots[0], nil
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBSnapshots in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetOrderableInstances uses a paginator to get DB instance options that can be
 used to create DB instances that are
// compatible with a set of specifications.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetOrderableInstances(ctx context.Context, engine
 string, engineVersion string) (
 []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutput
 var instanceOptions []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption
 var err error
 orderablePaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPaginator(instances.RdsClient,
  &rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsInput{
   Engine:        aws.String(engine),
   EngineVersion: aws.String(engineVersion),
  })
 for orderablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
```

```
  output, err = orderablePaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get orderable DB instance options: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   instanceOptions = append(instanceOptions, output.OrderableDBInstanceOptions...)
  }
 }
 return instanceOptions, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`ModifyDBParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ModifyDBParameterGroup`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds/types"
)

type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
```

```
}



// UpdateParameters updates parameters in a named DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) UpdateParameters(ctx context.Context,
 parameterGroupName string, params []types.Parameter) error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.ModifyDBParameterGroup(ctx,
  &rds.ModifyDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Parameters:           params,
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update parameters in %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Modify DBParameter Group in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Esempi serverless

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che si connette a un database RDS. La funzione effettua una semplice richiesta al database e restituisce il risultato.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda tramite Go.

```
/*
```

```
Golang v2 code here.
*/

package main

import (
 "context"
 "database/sql"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "os"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/rds/auth"
 _ "github.com/go-sql-driver/mysql"
)

type MyEvent struct {
 Name string `json:"name"`
}

func HandleRequest(event *MyEvent) (map[string]interface{}, error) {

 var dbName string = os.Getenv("DatabaseName")
 var dbUser string = os.Getenv("DatabaseUser")
 var dbHost string = os.Getenv("DBHost") // Add hostname without https
 var dbPort int = os.Getenv("Port")      // Add port number
 var dbEndpoint string = fmt.Sprintf("%s:%d", dbHost, dbPort)
 var region string = os.Getenv("AWS_REGION")

 cfg, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  panic("configuration error: " + err.Error())
 }

 authenticationToken, err := auth.BuildAuthToken(
  context.TODO(), dbEndpoint, region, dbUser, cfg.Credentials)
 if err != nil {
  panic("failed to create authentication token: " + err.Error())
 }

 dsn := fmt.Sprintf("%s:%s@tcp(%s)/%s?tls=true&allowCleartextPasswords=true",
  dbUser, authenticationToken, dbEndpoint, dbName,
```

```
 )

 db, err := sql.Open("mysql", dsn)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }

 defer db.Close()

 var sum int
 err = db.QueryRow("SELECT ?+? AS sum", 3, 2).Scan(&sum)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 s := fmt.Sprint(sum)
 message := fmt.Sprintf("The selected sum is: %s", s)

 messageBytes, err := json.Marshal(message)
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }

 messageString := string(messageBytes)
 return map[string]interface{}{
  "statusCode": 200,
  "headers":    map[string]string{"Content-Type": "application/json"},
  "body":       messageString,
 }, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}
```

Esempi di Amazon Redshift con SDK for Go V2

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la AWS SDK per Go versione 2 con Amazon Redshift.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon Redshift

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon Redshift.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create a Redshift client
// and list up to 10 clusters in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
```

```
 fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
account?")
 fmt.Println(err)
 return
}
redshiftClient := redshift.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
count := 20
fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v clusters for your account.\n", count)
result, err := redshiftClient.DescribeClusters(ctx,
&redshift.DescribeClustersInput{
 MaxRecords: aws.Int32(int32(count)),
})
if err != nil {
 fmt.Printf("Couldn't list clusters for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 return
}
if len(result.Clusters) == 0 {
 fmt.Println("You don't have any clusters!")
 return
}
for _, cluster := range result.Clusters {
 fmt.Printf("\t%v : %v\n", *cluster.ClusterIdentifier, *cluster.ClusterStatus)
}
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeClusterssezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un cluster Redshift.
- Elenca i database nel cluster.

- Crea una tabella denominata Movies.
- Compilate la tabella Film.
- Eseguite una query nella tabella Film per anno.
- Modifica il cluster Redshift.
- Elimina il cluster Amazon Redshift.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package scenarios

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "math/rand"
 "strings"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 redshift_types "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift/types"
 redshiftdata_types "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshiftdata/types"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/secretsmanager"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/redshift/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshiftdata"
)

// IScenarioHelper abstracts input and wait functions from a scenario so that they
// can be mocked for unit testing.
```

```
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 GetName() string
}

const rMax = 100000

type ScenarioHelper struct {
 Prefix string
 Random *rand.Rand
}

// GetName returns a unique name formed of a prefix and a random number.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetName() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", helper.Prefix, helper.Random.Intn(rMax))
}

// RedshiftBasicsScenario separates the steps of this scenario into individual
 functions so that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type RedshiftBasicsScenario struct {
 sdkConfig         aws.Config
 helper            IScenarioHelper
 questioner        demotools.IQuestioner
 pauser            demotools.IPausable
 filesystem        demotools.IFileSystem
 redshiftActor     *actions.RedshiftActions
 redshiftDataActor *actions.RedshiftDataActions
 secretsmanager    *SecretsManager
}

// SecretsManager is used to retrieve username and password information from a
 secure service.
type SecretsManager struct {
 SecretsManagerClient *secretsmanager.Client
}

// RedshiftBasics constructs a new Redshift Basics runner.
func RedshiftBasics(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner, pauser
 demotools.IPausable, filesystem demotools.IFileSystem, helper IScenarioHelper)
 RedshiftBasicsScenario {
 scenario := RedshiftBasicsScenario{
  sdkConfig:         sdkConfig,
  helper:            helper,
  questioner:        questioner,
```

```
  pauser:            pauser,
  filesystem:        filesystem,
  secretsmanager:    &SecretsManager{SecretsManagerClient:
 secretsmanager.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  redshiftActor:     &actions.RedshiftActions{RedshiftClient:
 redshift.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  redshiftDataActor: &actions.RedshiftDataActions{RedshiftDataClient:
 redshiftdata.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}


// Movie makes it easier to use Movie objects given in json format.
type Movie struct {
 ID    int    `json:"id"`
 Title string `json:"title"`
 Year  int    `json:"year"`
}


// User makes it easier to get the User data back from SecretsManager and use it
 later.
type User struct {
 Username string `json:"userName"`
 Password string `json:"userPassword"`
}

// Run runs the RedshiftBasics interactive example that shows you how to use Amazon
// Redshift and how to interact with its common endpoints.
//
// 0. Retrieve username and password information to access Redshift.
// 1. Create a cluster.
// 2. Wait for the cluster to become available.
// 3. List the available databases in the region.
// 4. Create a table named "Movies" in the "dev" database.
// 5. Populate the movies table from the "movies.json" file.
// 6. Query the movies table by year.
// 7. Modify the cluster's maintenance window.
// 8. Optionally clean up all resources created during this demo.
//
// This example creates an Amazon Redshift service client from the specified
 sdkConfig so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
```

```
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
func (runner *RedshiftBasicsScenario) Run(ctx context.Context) {

 user := User{}
 secretId := "s3express/basics/secrets"
 clusterId := "demo-cluster-1"
 maintenanceWindow := "wed:07:30-wed:08:00"
 databaseName := "dev"
 tableName := "Movies"
 fileName := "Movies.json"
 nodeType := "ra3.xlplus"
 clusterType := "single-node"

 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   _, isMock := runner.questioner.(*demotools.MockQuestioner)
   if isMock || runner.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to see the full error message
 (y/n)?", "y") {
    log.Println(r)
   }
   runner.cleanUpResources(ctx, clusterId, databaseName, tableName, user.Username,
 runner.questioner)
  }
 }()

 // Retrieve the userName and userPassword from SecretsManager
 output, err := runner.secretsmanager.SecretsManagerClient.GetSecretValue(ctx,
 &secretsmanager.GetSecretValueInput{
  SecretId: aws.String(secretId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("There was a problem getting the secret value: %s", err)
  log.Printf("Please make sure to create a secret named 's3express/basics/secrets'
 with keys of 'userName' and 'userPassword'.")
  panic(err)
 }

 err = json.Unmarshal([]byte(*output.SecretString), &user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("There was a problem parsing the secret value from JSON: %s", err)
```

```
 panic(err)
}

// Create the Redshift cluster
_, err = runner.redshiftActor.CreateCluster(ctx, clusterId, user.Username,
user.Password, nodeType, clusterType, true)
if err != nil {
 var clusterAlreadyExistsFault *redshift_types.ClusterAlreadyExistsFault
 if errors.As(err, &clusterAlreadyExistsFault) {
  log.Println("Cluster already exists. Continuing.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Error creating cluster.")
  panic(err)
 }
}

// Wait for the cluster to become available
waiter := redshift.NewClusterAvailableWaiter(runner.redshiftActor.RedshiftClient)
err = waiter.Wait(ctx, &redshift.DescribeClustersInput{
 ClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterId),
}, 5*time.Minute)
if err != nil {
 log.Println("An error occurred waiting for the cluster.")
 panic(err)
}

// Get some info about the cluster
describeOutput, err := runner.redshiftActor.DescribeClusters(ctx, clusterId)
if err != nil {
 log.Println("Something went wrong trying to get information about the cluster.")
 panic(err)
}
log.Println("Here's some information about the cluster.")
log.Printf("The cluster's status is %s", *describeOutput.Clusters[0].ClusterStatus)
log.Printf("The cluster was created at %s",
*describeOutput.Clusters[0].ClusterCreateTime)

// List databases
log.Println("List databases in", clusterId)
runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter to continue...")
err = runner.redshiftDataActor.ListDatabases(ctx, clusterId, databaseName,
user.Username)
if err != nil {
 log.Printf("Failed to list databases: %v\n", err)
```

```
 panic(err)
}

// Create the "Movies" table
log.Println("Now you will create a table named " + tableName + ".")
runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter to continue...")
err = nil
result, err := runner.redshiftDataActor.CreateTable(ctx, clusterId, databaseName,
tableName, user.Username, runner.pauser, []string{"title VARCHAR(256)", "year
INT"})
if err != nil {
 log.Printf("Failed to create table: %v\n", err)
 panic(err)
}

describeInput := redshiftdata.DescribeStatementInput{
 Id: result.Id,
}
query := actions.RedshiftQuery{
 Context: ctx,
 Input:   describeInput,
 Result:  result,
}
err = runner.redshiftDataActor.WaitForQueryStatus(query, runner.pauser, true)
if err != nil {
 log.Printf("Failed to execute query: %v\n", err)
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Successfully executed query\n")

// Populate the "Movies" table
runner.PopulateMoviesTable(ctx, clusterId, databaseName, tableName, user.Username,
fileName)

// Query the "Movies" table by year
log.Println("Query the Movies table by year.")
year := runner.questioner.AskInt(
 fmt.Sprintf("Enter a value between %v and %v:", 2012, 2014),
 demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 2012, Upper: 2014})
runner.QueryMoviesByYear(ctx, clusterId, databaseName, tableName, user.Username,
year)

// Modify the cluster's maintenance window
runner.redshiftActor.ModifyCluster(ctx, clusterId, maintenanceWindow)
```

```
 // Delete the Redshift cluster if confirmed
 runner.cleanUpResources(ctx, clusterId, databaseName, tableName, user.Username,
 runner.questioner)

 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
}

// cleanUpResources asks the user if they would like to delete each resource created
 during the scenario, from most
// impactful to least impactful. If any choice to delete is made, further deletion
 attempts are skipped.
func (runner *RedshiftBasicsScenario) cleanUpResources(ctx context.Context,
 clusterId string, databaseName string, tableName string, userName string,
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner) {
 deleted := false
 var err error = nil
 if questioner.AskBool("Do you want to delete the entire cluster? This will clean up
 all resources. (y/n)", "y") {
  deleted, err = runner.redshiftActor.DeleteCluster(ctx, clusterId)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Error deleting cluster: %v", err)
  }
 }
 if !deleted && questioner.AskBool("Do you want to delete the dev table? This will
 clean up all inserted records but keep your cluster intact. (y/n)", "y") {
  deleted, err = runner.redshiftDataActor.DeleteTable(ctx, clusterId, databaseName,
 tableName, userName)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Error deleting movies table: %v", err)
  }
 }
 if !deleted && questioner.AskBool("Do you want to delete all rows in the Movies
 table? This will clean up all inserted records but keep your cluster and table
 intact. (y/n)", "y") {
  deleted, err = runner.redshiftDataActor.DeleteDataRows(ctx, clusterId,
 databaseName, tableName, userName, runner.pauser)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Error deleting data rows: %v", err)
  }
 }
 if !deleted {
  log.Print("Please manually delete any unwanted resources.")
 }
```

```
}


// loadMoviesFromJSON takes the <fileName> file and populates a slice of Movie
 objects.
func (runner *RedshiftBasicsScenario) loadMoviesFromJSON(fileName string, filesystem
 demotools.IFileSystem) ([]Movie, error) {
 file, err := filesystem.OpenFile("../../resources/sample_files/" + fileName)
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }
 defer filesystem.CloseFile(file)

 var movies []Movie
 err = json.NewDecoder(file).Decode(&movies)
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }

 return movies, nil
}



// PopulateMoviesTable reads data from the <fileName> file and inserts records into
 the "Movies" table.
func (runner *RedshiftBasicsScenario) PopulateMoviesTable(ctx context.Context,
 clusterId string, databaseName string, tableName string, userName string, fileName
 string) {
 log.Println("Populate the " + tableName + " table using the " + fileName + "
 file.")
 numRecords := runner.questioner.AskInt(
  fmt.Sprintf("Enter a value between %v and %v:", 10, 100),
  demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 10, Upper: 100})

 movies, err := runner.loadMoviesFromJSON(fileName, runner.filesystem)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to load movies from JSON: %v\n", err)
  panic(err)
 }

 var sqlStatements []string

 for i, movie := range movies {
```

```
  if i >= numRecords {
   break
  }

  sqlStatement := fmt.Sprintf(`INSERT INTO %s (title, year) VALUES ('%s', %d);`,
   tableName,
   strings.Replace(movie.Title, "'", "''", -1), // Double any single quotes to
 escape them
   movie.Year)

  sqlStatements = append(sqlStatements, sqlStatement)
 }

 input := &redshiftdata.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  ClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterId),
  Database:          aws.String(databaseName),
  DbUser:            aws.String(userName),
  Sqls:              sqlStatements,
 }

 result, err := runner.redshiftDataActor.ExecuteBatchStatement(ctx, *input)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to execute batch statement: %v\n", err)
  panic(err)
 }

 describeInput := redshiftdata.DescribeStatementInput{
  Id: result.Id,
 }

 query := actions.RedshiftQuery{
  Context: ctx,
  Result:  result,
  Input:   describeInput,
 }
 err = runner.redshiftDataActor.WaitForQueryStatus(query, runner.pauser, true)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to execute batch insert query: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 log.Printf("Successfully executed batch statement\n")

 log.Printf("%d records were added to the Movies table.\n", numRecords)
}
```

```
// QueryMoviesByYear retrieves only movies from the "Movies" table which match the
 given year.
func (runner *RedshiftBasicsScenario) QueryMoviesByYear(ctx context.Context,
 clusterId string, databaseName string, tableName string, userName string, year int)
 {

 sqlStatement := fmt.Sprintf(`SELECT title FROM %s WHERE year = %d;`, tableName,
 year)

 input := &redshiftdata.ExecuteStatementInput{
  ClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterId),
  Database:          aws.String(databaseName),
  DbUser:            aws.String(userName),
  Sql:               aws.String(sqlStatement),
 }

 result, err := runner.redshiftDataActor.ExecuteStatement(ctx, *input)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to query movies: %v\n", err)
  panic(err)
 }

 log.Println("The identifier of the statement is ", *result.Id)

 describeInput := redshiftdata.DescribeStatementInput{
  Id: result.Id,
 }

 query := actions.RedshiftQuery{
  Context: ctx,
  Input:   describeInput,
  Result:  result,
 }
 err = runner.redshiftDataActor.WaitForQueryStatus(query, runner.pauser, true)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to execute query: %v\n", err)
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Successfully executed query\n")
```

```
 getResultOutput, err := runner.redshiftDataActor.GetStatementResult(ctx,
 *result.Id)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to query movies: %v\n", err)
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, row := range getResultOutput.Records {
  for _, col := range row {
   title, ok := col.(*redshiftdata_types.FieldMemberStringValue)
   if !ok {
    log.Println("Failed to parse the field")
   } else {
    log.Printf("The Movie title field is %s\n", title.Value)
   }
  }
 }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - CreateCluster
  - DescribeClusters
  - DescribeStatement
  - ExecuteStatement
  - GetStatementResult
  - ListDatabasesPaginator
  - ModifyCluster

Azioni

`CreateCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateCluster`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift/types"
)



// RedshiftActions wraps Redshift service actions.
type RedshiftActions struct {
 RedshiftClient *redshift.Client
}



// CreateCluster sends a request to create a cluster with the given clusterId using
 the provided credentials.
func (actor RedshiftActions) CreateCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterId string,
 userName string, userPassword string, nodeType string, clusterType string,
 publiclyAccessible bool) (*redshift.CreateClusterOutput, error) {
 // Create a new Redshift cluster
 input := &redshift.CreateClusterInput{
  ClusterIdentifier:  aws.String(clusterId),
  MasterUserPassword: aws.String(userPassword),
  MasterUsername:     aws.String(userName),
  NodeType:           aws.String(nodeType),
  ClusterType:        aws.String(clusterType),
  PubliclyAccessible: aws.Bool(publiclyAccessible),
```

```
 }
 var opErr *types.ClusterAlreadyExistsFault
 output, err := actor.RedshiftClient.CreateCluster(ctx, input)
 if err != nil && errors.As(err, &opErr) {
  log.Println("Cluster already exists")
  return nil, nil
 } else if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to create Redshift cluster: %v\n", err)
  return nil, err
 }

 log.Printf("Created cluster %s\n", *output.Cluster.ClusterIdentifier)
 return output, nil
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateClustersezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DeleteCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteCluster`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift/types"
```

```
)



// RedshiftActions wraps Redshift service actions.
type RedshiftActions struct {
 RedshiftClient *redshift.Client
}



// DeleteCluster deletes the given cluster.
func (actor RedshiftActions) DeleteCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterId string)
 (bool, error) {
 input := redshift.DeleteClusterInput{
  ClusterIdentifier:        aws.String(clusterId),
  SkipFinalClusterSnapshot: aws.Bool(true),
 }
 _, err := actor.RedshiftClient.DeleteCluster(ctx, &input)
 var opErr *types.ClusterNotFoundFault
 if err != nil && errors.As(err, &opErr) {
  log.Println("Cluster was not found. Where could it be?")
  return false, err
 } else if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to delete Redshift cluster: %v\n", err)
  return false, err
 }
 waiter := redshift.NewClusterDeletedWaiter(actor.RedshiftClient)
 err = waiter.Wait(ctx, &redshift.DescribeClustersInput{
  ClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterId),
 }, 5*time.Minute)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Wait time exceeded for deleting cluster, continuing: %v\n", err)
 }
 log.Printf("The cluster %s was deleted\n", clusterId)
 return true, nil
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteClustersezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DescribeClusters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeClusters`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift/types"
)



// RedshiftActions wraps Redshift service actions.
type RedshiftActions struct {
 RedshiftClient *redshift.Client
}



// DescribeClusters returns information about the given cluster.
func (actor RedshiftActions) DescribeClusters(ctx context.Context, clusterId string)
 (*redshift.DescribeClustersOutput, error) {
 input, err := actor.RedshiftClient.DescribeClusters(ctx,
 &redshift.DescribeClustersInput{
  ClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterId),
 })
 var opErr *types.AccessToClusterDeniedFault
 if errors.As(err, &opErr) {
  println("Access to cluster denied.")
```

```
  panic(err)
 } else if err != nil {
  println("Failed to describe Redshift clusters.")
  return nil, err
 }
 return input, nil
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeClustersSezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`ModifyCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ModifyCluster`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/redshift/types"
)



// RedshiftActions wraps Redshift service actions.
type RedshiftActions struct {
 RedshiftClient *redshift.Client
}
```

```
// ModifyCluster sets the preferred maintenance window for the given cluster.
func (actor RedshiftActions) ModifyCluster(ctx context.Context, clusterId string,
 maintenanceWindow string) *redshift.ModifyClusterOutput {
 // Modify the cluster's maintenance window
 input := &redshift.ModifyClusterInput{
  ClusterIdentifier:          aws.String(clusterId),
  PreferredMaintenanceWindow: aws.String(maintenanceWindow),
 }

 var opErr *types.InvalidClusterStateFault
 output, err := actor.RedshiftClient.ModifyCluster(ctx, input)
 if err != nil && errors.As(err, &opErr) {
  log.Println("Cluster is in an invalid state.")
  panic(err)
 } else if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Failed to modify Redshift cluster: %v\n", err)
  panic(err)
 }

 log.Printf("The cluster was successfully modified and now has %s as the maintenance
 window\n", *output.Cluster.PreferredMaintenanceWindow)
 return output
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ModifyClustersezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon S3 con SDK for Go V2

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la AWS SDK per Go V2 con Amazon S3.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Amazon S3

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon S3.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Storage Service
// (Amazon S3) client and list up to 10 buckets in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
```

```
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 count := 10
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v buckets for your account.\n", count)
 result, err := s3Client.ListBuckets(ctx, &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
 if err != nil {
  var ae smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &ae) && ae.ErrorCode() == "AccessDenied" {
   fmt.Println("You don't have permission to list buckets for this account.")
  } else {
   fmt.Printf("Couldn't list buckets for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  return
 }
 if len(result.Buckets) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any buckets!")
 } else {
  if count > len(result.Buckets) {
   count = len(result.Buckets)
  }
  for _, bucket := range result.Buckets[:count] {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *bucket.Name)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListBucketssezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un bucket e carica un file in tale bucket.
- Scaricare un oggetto da un bucket.
- Copiare un oggetto in una sottocartella in un bucket.
- Elencare gli oggetti in un bucket.
- Elimina il bucket e tutti gli oggetti in esso contenuti.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Definisci una struttura che racchiude le azioni del bucket e dell'oggetto utilizzate dallo scenario.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)
```

```
// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// ListBuckets lists the buckets in the current account.
func (basics BucketBasics) ListBuckets(ctx context.Context) ([]types.Bucket, error)
 {
 var err error
 var output *s3.ListBucketsOutput
 var buckets []types.Bucket
 bucketPaginator := s3.NewListBucketsPaginator(basics.S3Client,
 &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
 for bucketPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = bucketPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   var apiErr smithy.APIError
   if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() == "AccessDenied" {
    fmt.Println("You don't have permission to list buckets for this account.")
    err = apiErr
   } else {
    log.Printf("Couldn't list buckets for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   }
   break
  } else {
   buckets = append(buckets, output.Buckets...)
  }
 }
 return buckets, err
}



// BucketExists checks whether a bucket exists in the current account.
func (basics BucketBasics) BucketExists(ctx context.Context, bucketName string)
 (bool, error) {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.HeadBucket(ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
 })
```

```
 exists := true
 if err != nil {
  var apiError smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiError) {
   switch apiError.(type) {
   case *types.NotFound:
    log.Printf("Bucket %v is available.\n", bucketName)
    exists = false
    err = nil
   default:
    log.Printf("Either you don't have access to bucket %v or another error occurred.
 "+
     "Here's what happened: %v\n", bucketName, err)
   }
  }
 } else {
  log.Printf("Bucket %v exists and you already own it.", bucketName)
 }

 return exists, err
}



// CreateBucket creates a bucket with the specified name in the specified Region.
func (basics BucketBasics) CreateBucket(ctx context.Context, name string, region
 string) error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.CreateBucket(ctx, &s3.CreateBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(name),
  CreateBucketConfiguration: &types.CreateBucketConfiguration{
   LocationConstraint: types.BucketLocationConstraint(region),
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var owned *types.BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou
  var exists *types.BucketAlreadyExists
  if errors.As(err, &owned) {
   log.Printf("You already own bucket %s.\n", name)
   err = owned
  } else if errors.As(err, &exists) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s already exists.\n", name)
   err = exists
  }
 } else {
```

```
  err = s3.NewBucketExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{Bucket: aws.String(name)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for bucket %s to exist.\n", name)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// UploadFile reads from a file and puts the data into an object in a bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) UploadFile(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKey string, fileName string) error {
 file, err := os.Open(fileName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't open file %v to upload. Here's why: %v\n", fileName, err)
 } else {
  defer file.Close()
  _, err = basics.S3Client.PutObject(ctx, &s3.PutObjectInput{
   Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
   Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
   Body:   file,
  })
  if err != nil {
   var apiErr smithy.APIError
   if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() == "EntityTooLarge" {
    log.Printf("Error while uploading object to %s. The object is too large.\n"+
     "To upload objects larger than 5GB, use the S3 console (160GB max)\n"+
     "or the multipart upload API (5TB max).", bucketName)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Couldn't upload file %v to %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
     fileName, bucketName, objectKey, err)
   }
  } else {
   err = s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
    ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName), Key:
 aws.String(objectKey)}, time.Minute)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist.\n", objectKey)
   }
  }
 }
 return err
```

```
}



// UploadLargeObject uses an upload manager to upload data to an object in a bucket.
// The upload manager breaks large data into parts and uploads the parts
 concurrently.
func (basics BucketBasics) UploadLargeObject(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKey string, largeObject []byte) error {
 largeBuffer := bytes.NewReader(largeObject)
 var partMiBs int64 = 10
 uploader := manager.NewUploader(basics.S3Client, func(u *manager.Uploader) {
  u.PartSize = partMiBs * 1024 * 1024
 })
 _, err := uploader.Upload(ctx, &s3.PutObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
  Body:   largeBuffer,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var apiErr smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() == "EntityTooLarge" {
   log.Printf("Error while uploading object to %s. The object is too large.\n"+
    "The maximum size for a multipart upload is 5TB.", bucketName)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't upload large object to %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
    bucketName, objectKey, err)
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName), Key:
 aws.String(objectKey)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist.\n", objectKey)
  }
 }

 return err
}



// DownloadFile gets an object from a bucket and stores it in a local file.
```

```
func (basics BucketBasics) DownloadFile(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKey string, fileName string) error {
 result, err := basics.S3Client.GetObject(ctx, &s3.GetObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Can't get object %s from bucket %s. No such key exists.\n",
 objectKey, bucketName)
   err = noKey
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get object %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n", bucketName, objectKey,
 err)
  }
  return err
 }
 defer result.Body.Close()
 file, err := os.Create(fileName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create file %v. Here's why: %v\n", fileName, err)
  return err
 }
 defer file.Close()
 body, err := io.ReadAll(result.Body)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't read object body from %v. Here's why: %v\n", objectKey, err)
 }
 _, err = file.Write(body)
 return err
}



// DownloadLargeObject uses a download manager to download an object from a bucket.
// The download manager gets the data in parts and writes them to a buffer until all
 of
// the data has been downloaded.
func (basics BucketBasics) DownloadLargeObject(ctx context.Context, bucketName
 string, objectKey string) ([]byte, error) {
 var partMiBs int64 = 10
 downloader := manager.NewDownloader(basics.S3Client, func(d *manager.Downloader) {
  d.PartSize = partMiBs * 1024 * 1024
```

```
 })
 buffer := manager.NewWriteAtBuffer([]byte{})
 _, err := downloader.Download(ctx, buffer, &s3.GetObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't download large object from %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }
 return buffer.Bytes(), err
}



// CopyToFolder copies an object in a bucket to a subfolder in the same bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) CopyToFolder(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKey string, folderName string) error {
 objectDest := fmt.Sprintf("%v/%v", folderName, objectKey)
 _, err := basics.S3Client.CopyObject(ctx, &s3.CopyObjectInput{
  Bucket:     aws.String(bucketName),
  CopySource: aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v/%v", bucketName, objectKey)),
  Key:        aws.String(objectDest),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var notActive *types.ObjectNotInActiveTierError
  if errors.As(err, &notActive) {
   log.Printf("Couldn't copy object %s from %s because the object isn't in the
 active tier.\n",
    objectKey, bucketName)
   err = notActive
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName), Key:
 aws.String(objectDest)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist.\n", objectDest)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

```
// CopyToBucket copies an object in a bucket to another bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) CopyToBucket(ctx context.Context, sourceBucket string,
 destinationBucket string, objectKey string) error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.CopyObject(ctx, &s3.CopyObjectInput{
  Bucket:     aws.String(destinationBucket),
  CopySource: aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v/%v", sourceBucket, objectKey)),
  Key:        aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var notActive *types.ObjectNotInActiveTierError
  if errors.As(err, &notActive) {
   log.Printf("Couldn't copy object %s from %s because the object isn't in the
 active tier.\n",
    objectKey, sourceBucket)
   err = notActive
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(destinationBucket), Key:
 aws.String(objectKey)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist.\n", objectKey)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// ListObjects lists the objects in a bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) ListObjects(ctx context.Context, bucketName string)
 ([]types.Object, error) {
 var err error
 var output *s3.ListObjectsV2Output
 input := &s3.ListObjectsV2Input{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
 }
 var objects []types.Object
 objectPaginator := s3.NewListObjectsV2Paginator(basics.S3Client, input)
 for objectPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = objectPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
```

```
    if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
     log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucketName)
     err = noBucket
    }
    break
   } else {
    objects = append(objects, output.Contents...)
   }
  }
  return objects, err
}



// DeleteObjects deletes a list of objects from a bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) DeleteObjects(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKeys []string) error {
 var objectIds []types.ObjectIdentifier
 for _, key := range objectKeys {
  objectIds = append(objectIds, types.ObjectIdentifier{Key: aws.String(key)})
 }
 output, err := basics.S3Client.DeleteObjects(ctx, &s3.DeleteObjectsInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Delete: &types.Delete{Objects: objectIds, Quiet: aws.Bool(true)},
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Errors) > 0 {
  log.Printf("Error deleting objects from bucket %s.\n", bucketName)
  if err != nil {
   var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
   if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucketName)
    err = noBucket
   }
  } else if len(output.Errors) > 0 {
   for _, outErr := range output.Errors {
    log.Printf("%s: %s\n", *outErr.Key, *outErr.Message)
   }
   err = fmt.Errorf("%s", *output.Errors[0].Message)
  }
 } else {
  for _, delObjs := range output.Deleted {
   err = s3.NewObjectNotExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
    ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName), Key: delObjs.Key},
 time.Minute)
```

```
    if err != nil {
     log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to be deleted.\n",
 *delObjs.Key)
    } else {
     log.Printf("Deleted %s.\n", *delObjs.Key)
    }
   }
  }
  return err
}



// DeleteBucket deletes a bucket. The bucket must be empty or an error is returned.
func (basics BucketBasics) DeleteBucket(ctx context.Context, bucketName string)
 error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.DeleteBucket(ctx, &s3.DeleteBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName)})
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucketName)
   err = noBucket
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't delete bucket %v. Here's why: %v\n", bucketName, err)
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewBucketNotExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for bucket %s to be deleted.\n", bucketName)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Deleted %s.\n", bucketName)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che ti mostri come lavorare con i bucket e gli oggetti S3.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "os"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/s3/actions"
)

// RunGetStartedScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to use Amazon
// Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) to create an S3 bucket and use it to store
 objects.
//
// 1. Create a bucket.
// 2. Upload a local file to the bucket.
// 3. Download an object to a local file.
// 4. Copy an object to a different folder in the bucket.
// 5. List objects in the bucket.
// 6. Delete all objects in the bucket.
// 7. Delete the bucket.
//
// This example creates an Amazon S3 service client from the specified sdkConfig so
 that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
func RunGetStartedScenario(ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   _, isMock := questioner.(*demotools.MockQuestioner)
   if isMock || questioner.AskBool("Do you want to see the full error message (y/
n)?", "y") {
    log.Println(r)
   }
  }
 }()
```

```
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started demo.")
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
bucketBasics := actions.BucketBasics{S3Client: s3Client}

count := 10
log.Printf("Let's list up to %v buckets for your account:", count)
buckets, err := bucketBasics.ListBuckets(ctx)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
if len(buckets) == 0 {
 log.Println("You don't have any buckets!")
} else {
 if count > len(buckets) {
  count = len(buckets)
 }
 for _, bucket := range buckets[:count] {
  log.Printf("\t%v\n", *bucket.Name)
 }
}

bucketName := questioner.Ask("Let's create a bucket. Enter a name for your
bucket:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
bucketExists, err := bucketBasics.BucketExists(ctx, bucketName)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
if !bucketExists {
 err = bucketBasics.CreateBucket(ctx, bucketName, sdkConfig.Region)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 } else {
  log.Println("Bucket created.")
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

fmt.Println("Let's upload a file to your bucket.")
smallFile := questioner.Ask("Enter the path to a file you want to upload:",
```

```
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
const smallKey = "doc-example-key"
err = bucketBasics.UploadFile(ctx, bucketName, smallKey, smallFile)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Uploaded %v as %v.\n", smallFile, smallKey)
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's download %v to a file.", smallKey)
downloadFileName := questioner.Ask("Enter a name for the downloaded file:",
demotools.NotEmpty{})
err = bucketBasics.DownloadFile(ctx, bucketName, smallKey, downloadFileName)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("File %v downloaded.", downloadFileName)
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's copy %v to a folder in the same bucket.", smallKey)
folderName := questioner.Ask("Enter a folder name: ", demotools.NotEmpty{})
err = bucketBasics.CopyToFolder(ctx, bucketName, smallKey, folderName)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Copied %v to %v/%v.\n", smallKey, folderName, smallKey)
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Let's list the objects in your bucket.")
questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
objects, err := bucketBasics.ListObjects(ctx, bucketName)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Found %v objects.\n", len(objects))
var objKeys []string
for _, object := range objects {
 objKeys = append(objKeys, *object.Key)
 log.Printf("\t%v\n", *object.Key)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

if questioner.AskBool("Do you want to delete your bucket and all of its "+
 "contents? (y/n)", "y") {
```

```
  log.Println("Deleting objects.")
  err = bucketBasics.DeleteObjects(ctx, bucketName, objKeys)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Deleting bucket.")
  err = bucketBasics.DeleteBucket(ctx, bucketName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("Deleting downloaded file %v.\n", downloadFileName)
  err = os.Remove(downloadFileName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 } else {
  log.Println("Okay. Don't forget to delete objects from your bucket to avoid
 charges.")
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

Azioni

`CopyObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare. `CopyObject`

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}
```

```
// CopyToBucket copies an object in a bucket to another bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) CopyToBucket(ctx context.Context, sourceBucket string,
 destinationBucket string, objectKey string) error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.CopyObject(ctx, &s3.CopyObjectInput{
  Bucket:     aws.String(destinationBucket),
  CopySource: aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v/%v", sourceBucket, objectKey)),
  Key:        aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var notActive *types.ObjectNotInActiveTierError
  if errors.As(err, &notActive) {
   log.Printf("Couldn't copy object %s from %s because the object isn't in the
 active tier.\n",
    objectKey, sourceBucket)
   err = notActive
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(destinationBucket), Key:
 aws.String(objectKey)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist.\n", objectKey)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CopyObjectsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`CreateBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateBucket`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un bucket con configurazione predefinita.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// CreateBucket creates a bucket with the specified name in the specified Region.
func (basics BucketBasics) CreateBucket(ctx context.Context, name string, region
 string) error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.CreateBucket(ctx, &s3.CreateBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(name),
  CreateBucketConfiguration: &types.CreateBucketConfiguration{
   LocationConstraint: types.BucketLocationConstraint(region),
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var owned *types.BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou
  var exists *types.BucketAlreadyExists
  if errors.As(err, &owned) {
   log.Printf("You already own bucket %s.\n", name)
```

```
    err = owned
   } else if errors.As(err, &exists) {
    log.Printf("Bucket %s already exists.\n", name)
    err = exists
   }
  } else {
   err = s3.NewBucketExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
    ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{Bucket: aws.String(name)}, time.Minute)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for bucket %s to exist.\n", name)
   }
  }
  return err
}
```

Crea un bucket con blocco degli oggetti e attendi che esista.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}
```

```
// CreateBucketWithLock creates a new S3 bucket with optional object locking enabled
// and waits for the bucket to exist before returning.
func (actor S3Actions) CreateBucketWithLock(ctx context.Context, bucket string,
 region string, enableObjectLock bool) (string, error) {
 input := &s3.CreateBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  CreateBucketConfiguration: &types.CreateBucketConfiguration{
   LocationConstraint: types.BucketLocationConstraint(region),
  },
 }

 if enableObjectLock {
  input.ObjectLockEnabledForBucket = aws.Bool(true)
 }

 _, err := actor.S3Client.CreateBucket(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var owned *types.BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou
  var exists *types.BucketAlreadyExists
  if errors.As(err, &owned) {
   log.Printf("You already own bucket %s.\n", bucket)
   err = owned
  } else if errors.As(err, &exists) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s already exists.\n", bucket)
   err = exists
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewBucketExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for bucket %s to exist.\n", bucket)
  }
 }

 return bucket, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per Go API CreateBucketReference.

`DeleteBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteBucket`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// DeleteBucket deletes a bucket. The bucket must be empty or an error is returned.
func (basics BucketBasics) DeleteBucket(ctx context.Context, bucketName string)
 error {
```

```
 _, err := basics.S3Client.DeleteBucket(ctx, &s3.DeleteBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName)})
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucketName)
   err = noBucket
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't delete bucket %v. Here's why: %v\n", bucketName, err)
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewBucketNotExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for bucket %s to be deleted.\n", bucketName)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Deleted %s.\n", bucketName)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteBucketsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DeleteObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteObject`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
```

```
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// DeleteObject deletes an object from a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) DeleteObject(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key string,
 versionId string, bypassGovernance bool) (bool, error) {
 deleted := false
 input := &s3.DeleteObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
 }
 if versionId != "" {
  input.VersionId = aws.String(versionId)
 }
 if bypassGovernance {
  input.BypassGovernanceRetention = aws.Bool(true)
 }
 _, err := actor.S3Client.DeleteObject(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) {
   switch apiErr.ErrorCode() {
   case "AccessDenied":
```

```
    log.Printf("Access denied: cannot delete object %s from %s.\n", key, bucket)
    err = nil
   case "InvalidArgument":
    if bypassGovernance {
     log.Printf("You cannot specify bypass governance on a bucket without lock
 enabled.")
     err = nil
    }
   }
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewObjectNotExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket), Key: aws.String(key)},
 time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s in bucket %s to be deleted.\n",
 key, bucket)
  } else {
   deleted = true
  }
 }
 return deleted, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteObjectsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DeleteObjects`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteObjects`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
```

```
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// DeleteObjects deletes a list of objects from a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) DeleteObjects(ctx context.Context, bucket string, objects
 []types.ObjectIdentifier, bypassGovernance bool) error {
 if len(objects) == 0 {
  return nil
 }

 input := s3.DeleteObjectsInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Delete: &types.Delete{
   Objects: objects,
   Quiet:   aws.Bool(true),
  },
 }
 if bypassGovernance {
  input.BypassGovernanceRetention = aws.Bool(true)
 }
 delOut, err := actor.S3Client.DeleteObjects(ctx, &input)
 if err != nil || len(delOut.Errors) > 0 {
  log.Printf("Error deleting objects from bucket %s.\n", bucket)
  if err != nil {
   var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
```

```
    if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
     log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
     err = noBucket
    }
   } else if len(delOut.Errors) > 0 {
    for _, outErr := range delOut.Errors {
     log.Printf("%s: %s\n", *outErr.Key, *outErr.Message)
    }
    err = fmt.Errorf("%s", *delOut.Errors[0].Message)
   }
  } else {
   for _, delObjs := range delOut.Deleted {
    err = s3.NewObjectNotExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(
     ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket), Key: delObjs.Key},
  time.Minute)
    if err != nil {
     log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to be deleted.\n",
  *delObjs.Key)
    } else {
     log.Printf("Deleted %s.\n", *delObjs.Key)
    }
   }
  }
  return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteObjectssezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`GetObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetObject`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// DownloadFile gets an object from a bucket and stores it in a local file.
func (basics BucketBasics) DownloadFile(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKey string, fileName string) error {
 result, err := basics.S3Client.GetObject(ctx, &s3.GetObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Can't get object %s from bucket %s. No such key exists.\n",
 objectKey, bucketName)
   err = noKey
  } else {
```

```
    log.Printf("Couldn't get object %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n", bucketName, objectKey,
 err)
  }
  return err
 }
 defer result.Body.Close()
 file, err := os.Create(fileName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create file %v. Here's why: %v\n", fileName, err)
  return err
 }
 defer file.Close()
 body, err := io.ReadAll(result.Body)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't read object body from %v. Here's why: %v\n", objectKey, err)
 }
 _, err = file.Write(body)
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetObjectsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`GetObjectLegalHold`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetObjectLegalHold`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
```

```
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// GetObjectLegalHold retrieves the legal hold status for an S3 object.
func (actor S3Actions) GetObjectLegalHold(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, versionId string) (*types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus, error) {
 var status *types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus
 input := &s3.GetObjectLegalHoldInput{
  Bucket:    aws.String(bucket),
  Key:       aws.String(key),
  VersionId: aws.String(versionId),
 }

 output, err := actor.S3Client.GetObjectLegalHold(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noSuchKeyErr *types.NoSuchKey
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noSuchKeyErr) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noSuchKeyErr
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) {
   switch apiErr.ErrorCode() {
   case "NoSuchObjectLockConfiguration":
    log.Printf("Object %s does not have an object lock configuration.\n", key)
    err = nil
   case "InvalidRequest":
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not have an object lock configuration.\n", bucket)
    err = nil
   }
```

```
  }
 } else {
  status = &output.LegalHold.Status
 }

 return status, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetObjectLegalHoldsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`GetObjectLockConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetObjectLockConfiguration`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
```

```
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// GetObjectLockConfiguration retrieves the object lock configuration for an S3
 bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) GetObjectLockConfiguration(ctx context.Context, bucket
 string) (*types.ObjectLockConfiguration, error) {
 var lockConfig *types.ObjectLockConfiguration
 input := &s3.GetObjectLockConfigurationInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
 }

 output, err := actor.S3Client.GetObjectLockConfiguration(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() ==
 "ObjectLockConfigurationNotFoundError" {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not have an object lock configuration.\n", bucket)
   err = nil
  }
 } else {
  lockConfig = output.ObjectLockConfiguration
 }

 return lockConfig, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetObjectLockConfigurationsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`GetObjectRetention`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetObjectRetention`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// GetObjectRetention retrieves the object retention configuration for an S3 object.
func (actor S3Actions) GetObjectRetention(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string) (*types.ObjectLockRetention, error) {
 var retention *types.ObjectLockRetention
 input := &s3.GetObjectRetentionInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
 }

 output, err := actor.S3Client.GetObjectRetention(ctx, input)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) {
   switch apiErr.ErrorCode() {
   case "NoSuchObjectLockConfiguration":
    err = nil
   case "InvalidRequest":
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not have locking enabled.", bucket)
    err = nil
   }
  }
 } else {
  retention = output.Retention
 }

 return retention, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetObjectRetentionsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`HeadBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`HeadBucket`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
```

```
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// BucketExists checks whether a bucket exists in the current account.
func (basics BucketBasics) BucketExists(ctx context.Context, bucketName string)
 (bool, error) {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.HeadBucket(ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
 })
 exists := true
 if err != nil {
  var apiError smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiError) {
   switch apiError.(type) {
   case *types.NotFound:
    log.Printf("Bucket %v is available.\n", bucketName)
    exists = false
    err = nil
   default:
    log.Printf("Either you don't have access to bucket %v or another error occurred.
 "+
     "Here's what happened: %v\n", bucketName, err)
   }
```

```
  }
 } else {
  log.Printf("Bucket %v exists and you already own it.", bucketName)
 }

 return exists, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la HeadBucketsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`ListBuckets`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListBuckets`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)
```

```
// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// ListBuckets lists the buckets in the current account.
func (basics BucketBasics) ListBuckets(ctx context.Context) ([]types.Bucket, error)
 {
 var err error
 var output *s3.ListBucketsOutput
 var buckets []types.Bucket
 bucketPaginator := s3.NewListBucketsPaginator(basics.S3Client,
 &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
 for bucketPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = bucketPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   var apiErr smithy.APIError
   if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() == "AccessDenied" {
    fmt.Println("You don't have permission to list buckets for this account.")
    err = apiErr
   } else {
    log.Printf("Couldn't list buckets for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   }
   break
  } else {
   buckets = append(buckets, output.Buckets...)
  }
 }
 return buckets, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListBucketssezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`ListObjectVersions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListObjectVersions`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// ListObjectVersions lists all versions of all objects in a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) ListObjectVersions(ctx context.Context, bucket string)
 ([]types.ObjectVersion, error) {
 var err error
 var output *s3.ListObjectVersionsOutput
 var versions []types.ObjectVersion
 input := &s3.ListObjectVersionsInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket)}
 versionPaginator := s3.NewListObjectVersionsPaginator(actor.S3Client, input)
 for versionPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = versionPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
```

```
  if err != nil {
   var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
   if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
    err = noBucket
   }
   break
  } else {
   versions = append(versions, output.Versions...)
  }
 }
 return versions, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListObjectVersionssezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`ListObjectsV2`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListObjectsV2`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// ListObjects lists the objects in a bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) ListObjects(ctx context.Context, bucketName string)
 ([]types.Object, error) {
 var err error
 var output *s3.ListObjectsV2Output
 input := &s3.ListObjectsV2Input{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
 }
 var objects []types.Object
 objectPaginator := s3.NewListObjectsV2Paginator(basics.S3Client, input)
 for objectPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = objectPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
   if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucketName)
    err = noBucket
   }
   break
  } else {
   objects = append(objects, output.Contents...)
  }
 }
 return objects, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListObjectsversione V2 in AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`PutObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutObject`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Metti un oggetto in un bucket utilizzando l'API di basso livello.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}
```

```
// UploadFile reads from a file and puts the data into an object in a bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) UploadFile(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKey string, fileName string) error {
 file, err := os.Open(fileName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't open file %v to upload. Here's why: %v\n", fileName, err)
 } else {
  defer file.Close()
  _, err = basics.S3Client.PutObject(ctx, &s3.PutObjectInput{
   Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
   Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
   Body:   file,
  })
  if err != nil {
   var apiErr smithy.APIError
   if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() == "EntityTooLarge" {
    log.Printf("Error while uploading object to %s. The object is too large.\n"+
     "To upload objects larger than 5GB, use the S3 console (160GB max)\n"+
     "or the multipart upload API (5TB max).", bucketName)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Couldn't upload file %v to %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
     fileName, bucketName, objectKey, err)
   }
  } else {
   err = s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
    ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName), Key:
 aws.String(objectKey)}, time.Minute)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist.\n", objectKey)
   }
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

Carica un oggetto in un bucket utilizzando un gestore di trasferimenti.

```
import (
```

```
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// UploadObject uses the S3 upload manager to upload an object to a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) UploadObject(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key string,
 contents string) (string, error) {
 var outKey string
 input := &s3.PutObjectInput{
  Bucket:            aws.String(bucket),
  Key:               aws.String(key),
  Body:              bytes.NewReader([]byte(contents)),
  ChecksumAlgorithm: types.ChecksumAlgorithmSha256,
 }
 output, err := actor.S3Manager.Upload(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  }
 } else {
  err := s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{
   Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
   Key:    aws.String(key),
  }, time.Minute)
```

```
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist in %s.\n", key, bucket)
  } else {
   outKey = *output.Key
  }
 }
 return outKey, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione PutObject AWS SDK per GoAPI Reference.

`PutObjectLegalHold`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutObjectLegalHold`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)
```

```
// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// PutObjectLegalHold sets the legal hold configuration for an S3 object.
func (actor S3Actions) PutObjectLegalHold(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, versionId string, legalHoldStatus types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus) error {
 input := &s3.PutObjectLegalHoldInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
  LegalHold: &types.ObjectLockLegalHold{
   Status: legalHoldStatus,
  },
 }
 if versionId != "" {
  input.VersionId = aws.String(versionId)
 }

 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutObjectLegalHold(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
  }
 }

 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutObjectLegalHoldsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`PutObjectLockConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutObjectLockConfiguration`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Imposta la configurazione di blocco degli oggetti di un bucket.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// EnableObjectLockOnBucket enables object locking on an existing bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) EnableObjectLockOnBucket(ctx context.Context, bucket string)
 error {
 // Versioning must be enabled on the bucket before object locking is enabled.
 verInput := &s3.PutBucketVersioningInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  VersioningConfiguration: &types.VersioningConfiguration{
   MFADelete: types.MFADeleteDisabled,
   Status:    types.BucketVersioningStatusEnabled,
```

```
  },
 }
 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutBucketVersioning(ctx, verInput)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  }
  return err
 }

 input := &s3.PutObjectLockConfigurationInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  ObjectLockConfiguration: &types.ObjectLockConfiguration{
   ObjectLockEnabled: types.ObjectLockEnabledEnabled,
  },
 }
 _, err = actor.S3Client.PutObjectLockConfiguration(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  }
 }

 return err
}
```

Imposta il periodo di conservazione predefinito di un bucket.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// ModifyDefaultBucketRetention modifies the default retention period of an existing
 bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) ModifyDefaultBucketRetention(
 ctx context.Context, bucket string, lockMode types.ObjectLockEnabled,
 retentionPeriod int32, retentionMode types.ObjectLockRetentionMode) error {

 input := &s3.PutObjectLockConfigurationInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  ObjectLockConfiguration: &types.ObjectLockConfiguration{
   ObjectLockEnabled: lockMode,
   Rule: &types.ObjectLockRule{
    DefaultRetention: &types.DefaultRetention{
     Days: aws.Int32(retentionPeriod),
     Mode: retentionMode,
    },
   },
  },
 }
 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutObjectLockConfiguration(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  }
 }

 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione PutObjectLockConfiguration AWS SDK per GoAPI Reference.

`PutObjectRetention`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutObjectRetention`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}
```

```
// PutObjectRetention sets the object retention configuration for an S3 object.
func (actor S3Actions) PutObjectRetention(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, retentionMode types.ObjectLockRetentionMode, retentionPeriodDays int32)
 error {
 input := &s3.PutObjectRetentionInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
  Retention: &types.ObjectLockRetention{
   Mode:            retentionMode,
   RetainUntilDate: aws.Time(time.Now().AddDate(0, 0, int(retentionPeriodDays))),
  },
  BypassGovernanceRetention: aws.Bool(true),
 }

 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutObjectRetention(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
  }
 }

 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutObjectRetentionsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un URL prefirmato

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un URL predefinito per Amazon S3 e caricare un oggetto.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea funzioni che eseguono il wrap delle operazioni S3 di prefirma.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 v4 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws/signer/v4"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
)

// Presigner encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) presign
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains PresignClient, a client that is used to presign requests to Amazon
 S3.
// Presigned requests contain temporary credentials and can be made from any HTTP
 client.
type Presigner struct {
 PresignClient *s3.PresignClient
}



// GetObject makes a presigned request that can be used to get an object from a
 bucket.
// The presigned request is valid for the specified number of seconds.
func (presigner Presigner) GetObject(
 ctx context.Context, bucketName string, objectKey string, lifetimeSecs int64)
 (*v4.PresignedHTTPRequest, error) {
 request, err := presigner.PresignClient.PresignGetObject(ctx, &s3.GetObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
```

```
 }, func(opts *s3.PresignOptions) {
  opts.Expires = time.Duration(lifetimeSecs * int64(time.Second))
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a presigned request to get %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }
 return request, err
}



// PutObject makes a presigned request that can be used to put an object in a
 bucket.
// The presigned request is valid for the specified number of seconds.
func (presigner Presigner) PutObject(
 ctx context.Context, bucketName string, objectKey string, lifetimeSecs int64)
 (*v4.PresignedHTTPRequest, error) {
 request, err := presigner.PresignClient.PresignPutObject(ctx, &s3.PutObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 }, func(opts *s3.PresignOptions) {
  opts.Expires = time.Duration(lifetimeSecs * int64(time.Second))
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a presigned request to put %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }
 return request, err
}



// DeleteObject makes a presigned request that can be used to delete an object from
 a bucket.
func (presigner Presigner) DeleteObject(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKey string) (*v4.PresignedHTTPRequest, error) {
 request, err := presigner.PresignClient.PresignDeleteObject(ctx,
 &s3.DeleteObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a presigned request to delete object %v. Here's why: %v
\n", objectKey, err)
 }
 return request, err
}



func (presigner Presigner) PresignPostObject(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKey string, lifetimeSecs int64) (*s3.PresignedPostRequest, error) {
 request, err := presigner.PresignClient.PresignPostObject(ctx, &s3.PutObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 }, func(options *s3.PresignPostOptions) {
  options.Expires = time.Duration(lifetimeSecs) * time.Second
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a presigned post request to put %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
 bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }
 return request, nil
}
```

Esegui un esempio interattivo che generi e utilizzi presigned URLs per caricare, scaricare ed eliminare un oggetto S3.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "io"
 "log"
 "mime/multipart"
 "net/http"
 "os"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
```

```
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/s3/actions"
)



// RunPresigningScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to get
 presigned
// HTTP requests that you can use to move data into and out of Amazon Simple Storage
// Service (Amazon S3). The presigned requests contain temporary credentials and can
// be used by an HTTP client.
//
// 1. Get a presigned request to put an object in a bucket.
// 2. Use the net/http package to use the presigned request to upload a local file
 to the bucket.
// 3. Get a presigned request to get an object from a bucket.
// 4. Use the net/http package to use the presigned request to download the object
 to a local file.
// 5. Get a presigned request to delete an object from a bucket.
// 6. Use the net/http package to use the presigned request to delete the object.
//
// This example creates an Amazon S3 presign client from the specified sdkConfig so
 that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
//
// It uses an IHttpRequester interface to abstract HTTP requests so they can be
 mocked
// during testing.
func RunPresigningScenario(ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner, httpRequester IHttpRequester) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   _, isMock := questioner.(*demotools.MockQuestioner)
   if isMock || questioner.AskBool("Do you want to see the full error message (y/
n)?", "y") {
    log.Println(r)
   }
  }
 }()
```

```
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon S3 presigning demo.")
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
bucketBasics := actions.BucketBasics{S3Client: s3Client}
presignClient := s3.NewPresignClient(s3Client)
presigner := actions.Presigner{PresignClient: presignClient}

bucketName := questioner.Ask("We'll need a bucket. Enter a name for a bucket "+
 "you own or one you want to create:", demotools.NotEmpty{})
bucketExists, err := bucketBasics.BucketExists(ctx, bucketName)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
if !bucketExists {
 err = bucketBasics.CreateBucket(ctx, bucketName, sdkConfig.Region)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 } else {
  log.Println("Bucket created.")
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's presign a request to upload a file to your bucket.")
uploadFilename := questioner.Ask("Enter the path to a file you want to upload:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
uploadKey := questioner.Ask("What would you like to name the uploaded object?",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
uploadFile, err := os.Open(uploadFilename)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
defer uploadFile.Close()
presignedPutRequest, err := presigner.PutObject(ctx, bucketName, uploadKey, 60)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Got a presigned %v request to URL:\n\t%v\n",
presignedPutRequest.Method,
 presignedPutRequest.URL)
log.Println("Using net/http to send the request...")
info, err := uploadFile.Stat()
```

```
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
putResponse, err := httpRequester.Put(presignedPutRequest.URL, info.Size(),
uploadFile)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("%v object %v with presigned URL returned %v.",
presignedPutRequest.Method,
 uploadKey, putResponse.StatusCode)
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's presign a request to download the object.")
questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
presignedGetRequest, err := presigner.GetObject(ctx, bucketName, uploadKey, 60)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Got a presigned %v request to URL:\n\t%v\n",
presignedGetRequest.Method,
 presignedGetRequest.URL)
log.Println("Using net/http to send the request...")
getResponse, err := httpRequester.Get(presignedGetRequest.URL)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("%v object %v with presigned URL returned %v.",
presignedGetRequest.Method,
 uploadKey, getResponse.StatusCode)
defer getResponse.Body.Close()
downloadBody, err := io.ReadAll(getResponse.Body)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Downloaded %v bytes. Here are the first 100 of them:\n",
len(downloadBody))
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
log.Println(string(downloadBody[:100]))
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Now we'll create a new request to put the same object using a
presigned post request")
questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
```

```
 presignPostRequest, err := presigner.PresignPostObject(ctx, bucketName, uploadKey,
 60)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Got a presigned post request to url %v with values %v\n",
 presignPostRequest.URL, presignPostRequest.Values)
 log.Println("Using net/http multipart to send the request...")
 uploadFile, err = os.Open(uploadFilename)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 defer uploadFile.Close()
 multiPartResponse, err := sendMultipartRequest(presignPostRequest.URL,
 presignPostRequest.Values, uploadFile, uploadKey, httpRequester)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Presign post object %v with presigned URL returned %v.", uploadKey,
 multiPartResponse.StatusCode)

 log.Println("Let's presign a request to delete the object.")
 questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 presignedDelRequest, err := presigner.DeleteObject(ctx, bucketName, uploadKey)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Got a presigned %v request to URL:\n\t%v\n",
 presignedDelRequest.Method,
  presignedDelRequest.URL)
 log.Println("Using net/http to send the request...")
 delResponse, err := httpRequester.Delete(presignedDelRequest.URL)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("%v object %v with presigned URL returned %v.\n",
 presignedDelRequest.Method,
  uploadKey, delResponse.StatusCode)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Definisci un wrapper di richieste HTTP utilizzato dall'esempio per effettuare richieste HTTP.

```
// IHttpRequester abstracts HTTP requests into an interface so it can be mocked
 during
// unit testing.
type IHttpRequester interface {
 Get(url string) (resp *http.Response, err error)
 Post(url, contentType string, body io.Reader) (resp *http.Response, err error)
 Put(url string, contentLength int64, body io.Reader) (resp *http.Response, err
 error)
 Delete(url string) (resp *http.Response, err error)
}

// HttpRequester uses the net/http package to make HTTP requests during the
 scenario.
type HttpRequester struct{}

func (httpReq HttpRequester) Get(url string) (resp *http.Response, err error) {
 return http.Get(url)
}
func (httpReq HttpRequester) Post(url, contentType string, body io.Reader) (resp
 *http.Response, err error) {
 postRequest, err := http.NewRequest("POST", url, body)
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }
 postRequest.Header.Set("Content-Type", contentType)
 return http.DefaultClient.Do(postRequest)
}

func (httpReq HttpRequester) Put(url string, contentLength int64, body io.Reader)
 (resp *http.Response, err error) {
 putRequest, err := http.NewRequest("PUT", url, body)
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }
 putRequest.ContentLength = contentLength
 return http.DefaultClient.Do(putRequest)
}
func (httpReq HttpRequester) Delete(url string) (resp *http.Response, err error) {
```

```
 delRequest, err := http.NewRequest("DELETE", url, nil)
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }
 return http.DefaultClient.Do(delRequest)
}
```

Blocca oggetti Amazon S3

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare le funzionalità di blocco degli oggetti di S3.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le funzionalità di blocco degli oggetti di Amazon S3.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"

 "s3_object_lock/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// ObjectLockScenario contains the steps to run the S3 Object Lock workflow.
type ObjectLockScenario struct {
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
```

```
 resources  Resources
 s3Actions  *actions.S3Actions
 sdkConfig  aws.Config
}

// NewObjectLockScenario constructs a new ObjectLockScenario instance.
func NewObjectLockScenario(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ObjectLockScenario {
 scenario := ObjectLockScenario{
  questioner: questioner,
  resources:  Resources{},
  s3Actions:  &actions.S3Actions{S3Client: s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  sdkConfig:  sdkConfig,
 }
 scenario.s3Actions.S3Manager = manager.NewUploader(scenario.s3Actions.S3Client)
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.s3Actions, questioner)
 return scenario
}

type nameLocked struct {
 name   string
 locked bool
}

var createInfo = []nameLocked{
 {"standard-bucket", false},
 {"lock-bucket", true},
 {"retention-bucket", false},
}

// CreateBuckets creates the S3 buckets required for the workflow.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) CreateBuckets(ctx context.Context) {
 log.Println("Let's create some S3 buckets to use for this workflow.")
 success := false
 for !success {
  prefix := scenario.questioner.Ask(
   "This example creates three buckets. Enter a prefix to name your buckets
 (remember bucket names must be globally unique):")

  for _, info := range createInfo {
   log.Println(fmt.Sprintf("%s.%s", prefix, info.name))
   bucketName, err := scenario.s3Actions.CreateBucketWithLock(ctx, fmt.Sprintf("%s.
%s", prefix, info.name), scenario.sdkConfig.Region, info.locked)
   if err != nil {
```

```
    switch err.(type) {
    case *types.BucketAlreadyExists, *types.BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou:
     log.Printf("Couldn't create bucket %s.\n", bucketName)
    default:
     panic(err)
    }
    break
   }
   scenario.resources.demoBuckets[info.name] = &DemoBucket{
    name:       bucketName,
    objectKeys: []string{},
   }
   log.Printf("Created bucket %s.\n", bucketName)
  }

  if len(scenario.resources.demoBuckets) < len(createInfo) {
   scenario.resources.deleteBuckets(ctx)
  } else {
   success = true
  }
 }

 log.Println("S3 buckets created.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// EnableLockOnBucket enables object locking on an existing bucket.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) EnableLockOnBucket(ctx context.Context) {
 log.Println("\nA bucket can be configured to use object locking.")
 scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter to continue.")

 var err error
 bucket := scenario.resources.demoBuckets["retention-bucket"]
 err = scenario.s3Actions.EnableObjectLockOnBucket(ctx, bucket.name)
 if err != nil {
  switch err.(type) {
  case *types.NoSuchBucket:
   log.Printf("Couldn't enable object locking on bucket %s.\n", bucket.name)
  default:
   panic(err)
  }
 } else {
  log.Printf("Object locking enabled on bucket %s.", bucket.name)
 }
```

```
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SetDefaultRetentionPolicy sets a default retention governance policy on a bucket.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) SetDefaultRetentionPolicy(ctx context.Context) {
 log.Println("\nA bucket can be configured to use object locking with a default
 retention period.")

 bucket := scenario.resources.demoBuckets["retention-bucket"]
 retentionPeriod := scenario.questioner.AskInt("Enter the default retention period
 in days: ")
 err := scenario.s3Actions.ModifyDefaultBucketRetention(ctx,
 bucket.name, types.ObjectLockEnabledEnabled, int32(retentionPeriod),
 types.ObjectLockRetentionModeGovernance)
 if err != nil {
  switch err.(type) {
  case *types.NoSuchBucket:
   log.Printf("Couldn't configure a default retention period on bucket %s.\n",
 bucket.name)
  default:
   panic(err)
  }
 } else {
  log.Printf("Default retention policy set on bucket %s with %d day retention
 period.", bucket.name, retentionPeriod)
  bucket.retentionEnabled = true
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// UploadTestObjects uploads test objects to the S3 buckets.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) UploadTestObjects(ctx context.Context) {
 log.Println("Uploading test objects to S3 buckets.")

 for _, info := range createInfo {
  bucket := scenario.resources.demoBuckets[info.name]
  for i := 0; i < 2; i++ {
   key, err := scenario.s3Actions.UploadObject(ctx, bucket.name,
 fmt.Sprintf("example-%d", i),
    fmt.Sprintf("Example object content #%d in bucket %s.", i, bucket.name))
   if err != nil {
    switch err.(type) {
```

```
    case *types.NoSuchBucket:
     log.Printf("Couldn't upload %s to bucket %s.\n", key, bucket.name)
    default:
     panic(err)
    }
   } else {
    log.Printf("Uploaded %s to bucket %s.\n", key, bucket.name)
    bucket.objectKeys = append(bucket.objectKeys, key)
   }
  }
 }

 scenario.questioner.Ask("Test objects uploaded. Press Enter to continue.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SetObjectLockConfigurations sets object lock configurations on the test objects.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) SetObjectLockConfigurations(ctx context.Context)
 {
 log.Println("Now let's set object lock configurations on individual objects.")

 buckets := []*DemoBucket{scenario.resources.demoBuckets["lock-bucket"],
 scenario.resources.demoBuckets["retention-bucket"]}
 for _, bucket := range buckets {
  for index, objKey := range bucket.objectKeys {
   switch index {
   case 0:
    if scenario.questioner.AskBool(fmt.Sprintf("\nDo you want to add a legal hold to
 %s in %s (y/n)? ", objKey, bucket.name), "y") {
     err := scenario.s3Actions.PutObjectLegalHold(ctx, bucket.name, objKey, "",
 types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatusOn)
     if err != nil {
      switch err.(type) {
      case *types.NoSuchKey:
       log.Printf("Couldn't set legal hold on %s.\n", objKey)
      default:
       panic(err)
      }
     } else {
      log.Printf("Legal hold set on %s.\n", objKey)
     }
    }
   case 1:
```

```
    q := fmt.Sprintf("\nDo you want to add a 1 day Governance retention period to %s
 in %s?\n"+
     "Reminder: Only a user with the s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission is able
 to delete this object\n"+
     "or its bucket until the retention period has expired. (y/n) ", objKey,
 bucket.name)
    if scenario.questioner.AskBool(q, "y") {
     err := scenario.s3Actions.PutObjectRetention(ctx, bucket.name, objKey,
 types.ObjectLockRetentionModeGovernance, 1)
     if err != nil {
      switch err.(type) {
      case *types.NoSuchKey:
       log.Printf("Couldn't set retention period on %s in %s.\n", objKey,
 bucket.name)
      default:
       panic(err)
      }
     } else {
      log.Printf("Retention period set to 1 for %s.", objKey)
      bucket.retentionEnabled = true
     }
    }
   }
  }
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

const (
 ListAll = iota
 DeleteObject
 DeleteRetentionObject
 OverwriteObject
 ViewRetention
 ViewLegalHold
 Finish
)

// InteractWithObjects allows the user to interact with the objects and test the
 object lock configurations.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) InteractWithObjects(ctx context.Context) {
 log.Println("Now you can interact with the objects to explore the object lock
 configurations.")
 interactiveChoices := []string{
```

```
 "List all objects and buckets.",
 "Attempt to delete an object.",
 "Attempt to delete an object with retention period bypass.",
 "Attempt to overwrite a file.",
 "View the retention settings for an object.",
 "View the legal hold settings for an object.",
 "Finish the workflow."}

choice := ListAll
for choice != Finish {
 objList := scenario.GetAllObjects(ctx)
 objChoices := scenario.makeObjectChoiceList(objList)
 choice = scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Choose an action from the menu:\n",
interactiveChoices)
 switch choice {
 case ListAll:
  log.Println("The current objects in the example buckets are:")
  for _, objChoice := range objChoices {
   log.Println("\t", objChoice)
  }
 case DeleteObject, DeleteRetentionObject:
  objChoice := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Enter the number of the object to
delete:\n", objChoices)
  obj := objList[objChoice]
  deleted, err := scenario.s3Actions.DeleteObject(ctx, obj.bucket, obj.key,
obj.versionId, choice == DeleteRetentionObject)
  if err != nil {
   switch err.(type) {
   case *types.NoSuchKey:
    log.Println("Nothing to delete.")
   default:
    panic(err)
   }
  } else if deleted {
   log.Printf("Object %s deleted.\n", obj.key)
  }
 case OverwriteObject:
  objChoice := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Enter the number of the object to
overwrite:\n", objChoices)
  obj := objList[objChoice]
  _, err := scenario.s3Actions.UploadObject(ctx, obj.bucket, obj.key,
fmt.Sprintf("New content in object %s.", obj.key))
  if err != nil {
   switch err.(type) {
```

```
    case *types.NoSuchBucket:
     log.Println("Couldn't upload to nonexistent bucket.")
    default:
     panic(err)
    }
   } else {
    log.Printf("Uploaded new content to object %s.\n", obj.key)
   }
  case ViewRetention:
   objChoice := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Enter the number of the object to
view:\n", objChoices)
   obj := objList[objChoice]
   retention, err := scenario.s3Actions.GetObjectRetention(ctx, obj.bucket, obj.key)
   if err != nil {
    switch err.(type) {
    case *types.NoSuchKey:
     log.Printf("Can't get retention configuration for %s.\n", obj.key)
    default:
     panic(err)
    }
   } else if retention != nil {
    log.Printf("Object %s has retention mode %s until %v.\n", obj.key,
retention.Mode, retention.RetainUntilDate)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Object %s does not have object retention configured.\n", obj.key)
   }
  case ViewLegalHold:
   objChoice := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Enter the number of the object to
view:\n", objChoices)
   obj := objList[objChoice]
   legalHold, err := scenario.s3Actions.GetObjectLegalHold(ctx, obj.bucket, obj.key,
obj.versionId)
   if err != nil {
    switch err.(type) {
    case *types.NoSuchKey:
     log.Printf("Can't get legal hold configuration for %s.\n", obj.key)
    default:
     panic(err)
    }
   } else if legalHold != nil {
    log.Printf("Object %s has legal hold %v.", obj.key, *legalHold)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Object %s does not have legal hold configured.", obj.key)
   }
```

```
  case Finish:
   log.Println("Let's clean up.")
  }
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 }
}

type BucketKeyVersionId struct {
 bucket    string
 key       string
 versionId string
}

// GetAllObjects gets the object versions in the example S3 buckets and returns them
 in a flattened list.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) GetAllObjects(ctx context.Context)
 []BucketKeyVersionId {
 var objectList []BucketKeyVersionId
 for _, info := range createInfo {
  bucket := scenario.resources.demoBuckets[info.name]
  versions, err := scenario.s3Actions.ListObjectVersions(ctx, bucket.name)
  if err != nil {
   switch err.(type) {
   case *types.NoSuchBucket:
    log.Printf("Couldn't get object versions for %s.\n", bucket.name)
   default:
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   for _, version := range versions {
    objectList = append(objectList,
     BucketKeyVersionId{bucket: bucket.name, key: *version.Key, versionId:
 *version.VersionId})
   }
  }
 }
 return objectList
}

// makeObjectChoiceList makes the object version list into a list of strings that
 are displayed
// as choices.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) makeObjectChoiceList(bucketObjects
 []BucketKeyVersionId) []string {
```

```
 choices := make([]string, len(bucketObjects))
 for i := 0; i < len(bucketObjects); i++ {
  choices[i] = fmt.Sprintf("%s in %s with VersionId %s.",
   bucketObjects[i].key, bucketObjects[i].bucket, bucketObjects[i].versionId)
 }
 return choices
}

// Run runs the S3 Object Lock scenario.
func (scenario *ObjectLockScenario) Run(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   _, isMock := scenario.questioner.(*demotools.MockQuestioner)
   if isMock || scenario.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to see the full error
 message (y/n)?", "y") {
    log.Println(r)
   }
   scenario.resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon S3 Object Lock Feature Scenario.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 scenario.CreateBuckets(ctx)
 scenario.EnableLockOnBucket(ctx)
 scenario.SetDefaultRetentionPolicy(ctx)
 scenario.UploadTestObjects(ctx)
 scenario.SetObjectLockConfigurations(ctx)
 scenario.InteractWithObjects(ctx)

 scenario.resources.Cleanup(ctx)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Definisci una struttura che racchiuda le azioni S3 utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// S3Actions wraps S3 service actions.
type S3Actions struct {
 S3Client  *s3.Client
 S3Manager *manager.Uploader
}



// CreateBucketWithLock creates a new S3 bucket with optional object locking enabled
// and waits for the bucket to exist before returning.
func (actor S3Actions) CreateBucketWithLock(ctx context.Context, bucket string,
 region string, enableObjectLock bool) (string, error) {
 input := &s3.CreateBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  CreateBucketConfiguration: &types.CreateBucketConfiguration{
   LocationConstraint: types.BucketLocationConstraint(region),
  },
 }

 if enableObjectLock {
  input.ObjectLockEnabledForBucket = aws.Bool(true)
 }

 _, err := actor.S3Client.CreateBucket(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var owned *types.BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou
  var exists *types.BucketAlreadyExists
```

```
  if errors.As(err, &owned) {
   log.Printf("You already own bucket %s.\n", bucket)
   err = owned
  } else if errors.As(err, &exists) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s already exists.\n", bucket)
   err = exists
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewBucketExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for bucket %s to exist.\n", bucket)
  }
 }

 return bucket, err
}



// GetObjectLegalHold retrieves the legal hold status for an S3 object.
func (actor S3Actions) GetObjectLegalHold(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, versionId string) (*types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus, error) {
 var status *types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus
 input := &s3.GetObjectLegalHoldInput{
  Bucket:    aws.String(bucket),
  Key:       aws.String(key),
  VersionId: aws.String(versionId),
 }

 output, err := actor.S3Client.GetObjectLegalHold(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noSuchKeyErr *types.NoSuchKey
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noSuchKeyErr) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noSuchKeyErr
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) {
   switch apiErr.ErrorCode() {
   case "NoSuchObjectLockConfiguration":
    log.Printf("Object %s does not have an object lock configuration.\n", key)
    err = nil
   case "InvalidRequest":
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not have an object lock configuration.\n", bucket)
```

```
    err = nil
   }
  }
 } else {
  status = &output.LegalHold.Status
 }

 return status, err
}



// GetObjectLockConfiguration retrieves the object lock configuration for an S3
 bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) GetObjectLockConfiguration(ctx context.Context, bucket
 string) (*types.ObjectLockConfiguration, error) {
 var lockConfig *types.ObjectLockConfiguration
 input := &s3.GetObjectLockConfigurationInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
 }

 output, err := actor.S3Client.GetObjectLockConfiguration(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() ==
 "ObjectLockConfigurationNotFoundError" {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not have an object lock configuration.\n", bucket)
   err = nil
  }
 } else {
  lockConfig = output.ObjectLockConfiguration
 }

 return lockConfig, err
}



// GetObjectRetention retrieves the object retention configuration for an S3 object.
```

```
func (actor S3Actions) GetObjectRetention(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string) (*types.ObjectLockRetention, error) {
 var retention *types.ObjectLockRetention
 input := &s3.GetObjectRetentionInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
 }

 output, err := actor.S3Client.GetObjectRetention(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) {
   switch apiErr.ErrorCode() {
   case "NoSuchObjectLockConfiguration":
    err = nil
   case "InvalidRequest":
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not have locking enabled.", bucket)
    err = nil
   }
  }
 } else {
  retention = output.Retention
 }

 return retention, err
}



// PutObjectLegalHold sets the legal hold configuration for an S3 object.
func (actor S3Actions) PutObjectLegalHold(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, versionId string, legalHoldStatus types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus) error {
 input := &s3.PutObjectLegalHoldInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
  LegalHold: &types.ObjectLockLegalHold{
   Status: legalHoldStatus,
  },
 }
 if versionId != "" {
```

```
  input.VersionId = aws.String(versionId)
 }

 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutObjectLegalHold(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
  }
 }

 return err
}



// ModifyDefaultBucketRetention modifies the default retention period of an existing
 bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) ModifyDefaultBucketRetention(
 ctx context.Context, bucket string, lockMode types.ObjectLockEnabled,
 retentionPeriod int32, retentionMode types.ObjectLockRetentionMode) error {

 input := &s3.PutObjectLockConfigurationInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  ObjectLockConfiguration: &types.ObjectLockConfiguration{
   ObjectLockEnabled: lockMode,
   Rule: &types.ObjectLockRule{
    DefaultRetention: &types.DefaultRetention{
     Days: aws.Int32(retentionPeriod),
     Mode: retentionMode,
    },
   },
  },
 }
 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutObjectLockConfiguration(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  }
 }
```

```
 return err
}



// EnableObjectLockOnBucket enables object locking on an existing bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) EnableObjectLockOnBucket(ctx context.Context, bucket string)
 error {
 // Versioning must be enabled on the bucket before object locking is enabled.
 verInput := &s3.PutBucketVersioningInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  VersioningConfiguration: &types.VersioningConfiguration{
   MFADelete: types.MFADeleteDisabled,
   Status:    types.BucketVersioningStatusEnabled,
  },
 }
 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutBucketVersioning(ctx, verInput)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  }
  return err
 }

 input := &s3.PutObjectLockConfigurationInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  ObjectLockConfiguration: &types.ObjectLockConfiguration{
   ObjectLockEnabled: types.ObjectLockEnabledEnabled,
  },
 }
 _, err = actor.S3Client.PutObjectLockConfiguration(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
   log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
   err = noBucket
  }
 }

 return err
}
```

```
// PutObjectRetention sets the object retention configuration for an S3 object.
func (actor S3Actions) PutObjectRetention(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key
 string, retentionMode types.ObjectLockRetentionMode, retentionPeriodDays int32)
 error {
 input := &s3.PutObjectRetentionInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
  Retention: &types.ObjectLockRetention{
   Mode:            retentionMode,
   RetainUntilDate: aws.Time(time.Now().AddDate(0, 0, int(retentionPeriodDays))),
  },
  BypassGovernanceRetention: aws.Bool(true),
 }

 _, err := actor.S3Client.PutObjectRetention(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in bucket %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
  }
 }

 return err
}



// UploadObject uses the S3 upload manager to upload an object to a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) UploadObject(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key string,
 contents string) (string, error) {
 var outKey string
 input := &s3.PutObjectInput{
  Bucket:            aws.String(bucket),
  Key:               aws.String(key),
  Body:              bytes.NewReader([]byte(contents)),
  ChecksumAlgorithm: types.ChecksumAlgorithmSha256,
 }
 output, err := actor.S3Manager.Upload(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
  if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
```

```
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
    err = noBucket
   }
  } else {
   err := s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{
    Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
    Key:    aws.String(key),
   }, time.Minute)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist in %s.\n", key, bucket)
   } else {
    outKey = *output.Key
   }
  }
  return outKey, err
}



// ListObjectVersions lists all versions of all objects in a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) ListObjectVersions(ctx context.Context, bucket string)
 ([]types.ObjectVersion, error) {
 var err error
 var output *s3.ListObjectVersionsOutput
 var versions []types.ObjectVersion
 input := &s3.ListObjectVersionsInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket)}
 versionPaginator := s3.NewListObjectVersionsPaginator(actor.S3Client, input)
 for versionPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = versionPaginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
   if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
    err = noBucket
   }
   break
  } else {
   versions = append(versions, output.Versions...)
  }
 }
 return versions, err
}
```

```
// DeleteObject deletes an object from a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) DeleteObject(ctx context.Context, bucket string, key string,
 versionId string, bypassGovernance bool) (bool, error) {
 deleted := false
 input := &s3.DeleteObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Key:    aws.String(key),
 }
 if versionId != "" {
  input.VersionId = aws.String(versionId)
 }
 if bypassGovernance {
  input.BypassGovernanceRetention = aws.Bool(true)
 }
 _, err := actor.S3Client.DeleteObject(ctx, input)
 if err != nil {
  var noKey *types.NoSuchKey
  var apiErr *smithy.GenericAPIError
  if errors.As(err, &noKey) {
   log.Printf("Object %s does not exist in %s.\n", key, bucket)
   err = noKey
  } else if errors.As(err, &apiErr) {
   switch apiErr.ErrorCode() {
   case "AccessDenied":
    log.Printf("Access denied: cannot delete object %s from %s.\n", key, bucket)
    err = nil
   case "InvalidArgument":
    if bypassGovernance {
     log.Printf("You cannot specify bypass governance on a bucket without lock
 enabled.")
     err = nil
    }
   }
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewObjectNotExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket), Key: aws.String(key)},
 time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s in bucket %s to be deleted.\n",
 key, bucket)
  } else {
   deleted = true
```

```
  }
 }
 return deleted, err
}



// DeleteObjects deletes a list of objects from a bucket.
func (actor S3Actions) DeleteObjects(ctx context.Context, bucket string, objects
 []types.ObjectIdentifier, bypassGovernance bool) error {
 if len(objects) == 0 {
  return nil
 }

 input := s3.DeleteObjectsInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucket),
  Delete: &types.Delete{
   Objects: objects,
   Quiet:   aws.Bool(true),
  },
 }
 if bypassGovernance {
  input.BypassGovernanceRetention = aws.Bool(true)
 }
 delOut, err := actor.S3Client.DeleteObjects(ctx, &input)
 if err != nil || len(delOut.Errors) > 0 {
  log.Printf("Error deleting objects from bucket %s.\n", bucket)
  if err != nil {
   var noBucket *types.NoSuchBucket
   if errors.As(err, &noBucket) {
    log.Printf("Bucket %s does not exist.\n", bucket)
    err = noBucket
   }
  } else if len(delOut.Errors) > 0 {
   for _, outErr := range delOut.Errors {
    log.Printf("%s: %s\n", *outErr.Key, *outErr.Message)
   }
   err = fmt.Errorf("%s", *delOut.Errors[0].Message)
  }
 } else {
  for _, delObjs := range delOut.Deleted {
   err = s3.NewObjectNotExistsWaiter(actor.S3Client).Wait(
    ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket), Key: delObjs.Key},
 time.Minute)
```

```
    if err != nil {
     log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to be deleted.\n",
 *delObjs.Key)
    } else {
     log.Printf("Deleted %s.\n", *delObjs.Key)
    }
   }
  }
 return err
}
```

Eliminare le risorse.

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "s3_object_lock/actions"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// DemoBucket contains metadata for buckets used in this example.
type DemoBucket struct {
 name             string
 retentionEnabled bool
 objectKeys       []string
}

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during the ObjectLockScenario and
 handles
// cleanup when the scenario finishes.
type Resources struct {
 demoBuckets map[string]*DemoBucket

 s3Actions  *actions.S3Actions
```

```
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
}

// init initializes objects in the Resources struct.
func (resources *Resources) init(s3Actions *actions.S3Actions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.s3Actions = s3Actions
 resources.questioner = questioner
 resources.demoBuckets = map[string]*DemoBucket{}
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during the ObjectLockScenario.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources " +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if !wantDelete {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
  return
 }

 log.Println("Removing objects from S3 buckets and deleting buckets...")
 resources.deleteBuckets(ctx)
 //resources.deleteRetentionObjects(resources.retentionBucket,
 resources.retentionObjects)

 log.Println("Cleanup complete.")
}

// deleteBuckets empties and then deletes all buckets created during the
 ObjectLockScenario.
func (resources *Resources) deleteBuckets(ctx context.Context) {
 for _, info := range createInfo {
  bucket := resources.demoBuckets[info.name]
  resources.deleteObjects(ctx, bucket)
```

```
  _, err := resources.s3Actions.S3Client.DeleteBucket(ctx, &s3.DeleteBucketInput{
   Bucket: aws.String(bucket.name),
  })
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }
 for _, info := range createInfo {
  bucket := resources.demoBuckets[info.name]
  err := s3.NewBucketNotExistsWaiter(resources.s3Actions.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadBucketInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucket.name)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for bucket %s to be deleted.\n", bucket.name)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Deleted %s.\n", bucket.name)
  }
 }
 resources.demoBuckets = map[string]*DemoBucket{}
}

// deleteObjects deletes all objects in the specified bucket.
func (resources *Resources) deleteObjects(ctx context.Context, bucket *DemoBucket) {
 lockConfig, err := resources.s3Actions.GetObjectLockConfiguration(ctx, bucket.name)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 versions, err := resources.s3Actions.ListObjectVersions(ctx, bucket.name)
 if err != nil {
  switch err.(type) {
  case *types.NoSuchBucket:
   log.Printf("No objects to get from %s.\n", bucket.name)
  default:
   panic(err)
  }
 }
 delObjects := make([]types.ObjectIdentifier, len(versions))
 for i, version := range versions {
  if lockConfig != nil && lockConfig.ObjectLockEnabled ==
 types.ObjectLockEnabledEnabled {
   status, err := resources.s3Actions.GetObjectLegalHold(ctx, bucket.name,
 *version.Key, *version.VersionId)
   if err != nil {
    switch err.(type) {
    case *types.NoSuchKey:
```

```
     log.Printf("Couldn't determine legal hold status for %s in %s.\n",
 *version.Key, bucket.name)
    default:
     panic(err)
    }
   } else if status != nil && *status == types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatusOn {
    err = resources.s3Actions.PutObjectLegalHold(ctx, bucket.name, *version.Key,
 *version.VersionId, types.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatusOff)
    if err != nil {
     switch err.(type) {
     case *types.NoSuchKey:
      log.Printf("Couldn't turn off legal hold for %s in %s.\n", *version.Key,
 bucket.name)
     default:
      panic(err)
     }
    }
   }
  }
  delObjects[i] = types.ObjectIdentifier{Key: version.Key, VersionId:
 version.VersionId}
 }
 err = resources.s3Actions.DeleteObjects(ctx, bucket.name, delObjects,
 bucket.retentionEnabled)
 if err != nil {
  switch err.(type) {
  case *types.NoSuchBucket:
   log.Println("Nothing to delete.")
  default:
   panic(err)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - GetObjectLegalHold
  - GetObjectLockConfiguration
  - GetObjectRetention
  - PutObjectLegalHold

- PutObjectLockConfiguration
- PutObjectRetention

Caricamento o download di file di grandi dimensioni

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come caricare o scaricare file di grandi dimensioni da e verso Amazon S3.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Caricamento di un oggetto utilizzando il caricamento in più parti.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea funzioni che utilizzano i gestori di upload e download per suddividere i dati in parti e trasferirli contemporaneamente.

```
import (
 "bytes"
 "context"
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "io"
 "log"
 "os"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/s3/manager"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3/types"
 "github.com/aws/smithy-go"
)

// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions
// used in the examples.
```

```
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// UploadLargeObject uses an upload manager to upload data to an object in a bucket.
// The upload manager breaks large data into parts and uploads the parts
 concurrently.
func (basics BucketBasics) UploadLargeObject(ctx context.Context, bucketName string,
 objectKey string, largeObject []byte) error {
 largeBuffer := bytes.NewReader(largeObject)
 var partMiBs int64 = 10
 uploader := manager.NewUploader(basics.S3Client, func(u *manager.Uploader) {
  u.PartSize = partMiBs * 1024 * 1024
 })
 _, err := uploader.Upload(ctx, &s3.PutObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
  Body:   largeBuffer,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var apiErr smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiErr) && apiErr.ErrorCode() == "EntityTooLarge" {
   log.Printf("Error while uploading object to %s. The object is too large.\n"+
    "The maximum size for a multipart upload is 5TB.", bucketName)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't upload large object to %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
    bucketName, objectKey, err)
  }
 } else {
  err = s3.NewObjectExistsWaiter(basics.S3Client).Wait(
   ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{Bucket: aws.String(bucketName), Key:
 aws.String(objectKey)}, time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Failed attempt to wait for object %s to exist.\n", objectKey)
  }
 }

 return err
}
```

```
// DownloadLargeObject uses a download manager to download an object from a bucket.
// The download manager gets the data in parts and writes them to a buffer until all
 of
// the data has been downloaded.
func (basics BucketBasics) DownloadLargeObject(ctx context.Context, bucketName
 string, objectKey string) ([]byte, error) {
 var partMiBs int64 = 10
 downloader := manager.NewDownloader(basics.S3Client, func(d *manager.Downloader) {
  d.PartSize = partMiBs * 1024 * 1024
 })
 buffer := manager.NewWriteAtBuffer([]byte{})
 _, err := downloader.Download(ctx, buffer, &s3.GetObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't download large object from %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }
 return buffer.Bytes(), err
}
```

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che mostri come utilizzare i gestori di upload e download nel contesto.

```
import (
 "context"
 "crypto/rand"
 "log"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/s3/actions"
)

// RunLargeObjectScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to use Amazon
```

```
// Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) to upload and download large objects.
//
// 1. Create a bucket.
// 3. Upload a large object to the bucket by using an upload manager.
// 5. Download a large object by using a download manager.
// 8. Delete all objects in the bucket.
// 9. Delete the bucket.
//
// This example creates an Amazon S3 service client from the specified sdkConfig so
 that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
func RunLargeObjectScenario(ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   _, isMock := questioner.(*demotools.MockQuestioner)
   if isMock || questioner.AskBool("Do you want to see the full error message (y/
n)?", "y") {
    log.Println(r)
   }
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon S3 large object demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 bucketBasics := actions.BucketBasics{S3Client: s3Client}

 bucketName := questioner.Ask("Let's create a bucket. Enter a name for your
 bucket:",
  demotools.NotEmpty{})
 bucketExists, err := bucketBasics.BucketExists(ctx, bucketName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if !bucketExists {
  err = bucketBasics.CreateBucket(ctx, bucketName, sdkConfig.Region)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 } else {
  log.Println("Bucket created.")
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

mibs := 30
log.Printf("Let's create a slice of %v MiB of random bytes and upload it to your
bucket. ", mibs)
questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
largeBytes := make([]byte, 1024*1024*mibs)
_, _ = rand.Read(largeBytes)
largeKey := "doc-example-large"
log.Println("Uploading...")
err = bucketBasics.UploadLargeObject(ctx, bucketName, largeKey, largeBytes)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Uploaded %v MiB object as %v", mibs, largeKey)
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's download the %v MiB object.", mibs)
questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
log.Println("Downloading...")
largeDownload, err := bucketBasics.DownloadLargeObject(ctx, bucketName, largeKey)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Downloaded %v bytes.", len(largeDownload))
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

if questioner.AskBool("Do you want to delete your bucket and all of its "+
 "contents? (y/n)", "y") {
 log.Println("Deleting object.")
 err = bucketBasics.DeleteObjects(ctx, bucketName, []string{largeKey})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Deleting bucket.")
 err = bucketBasics.DeleteBucket(ctx, bucketName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
```

```
  }
 } else {
  log.Println("Okay. Don't forget to delete objects from your bucket to avoid
 charges.")
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Esempi serverless

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon S3

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dal caricamento di un oggetto in un bucket S3. La funzione recupera il nome del bucket S3 e la chiave dell'oggetto dal parametro evento e chiama l'API Amazon S3 per recuperare e registrare il tipo di contenuto dell'oggetto.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento S3 con Lambda tramite Go.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, s3Event events.S3Event) error {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("failed to load default config: %s", err)
  return err
 }
 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)

 for _, record := range s3Event.Records {
  bucket := record.S3.Bucket.Name
  key := record.S3.Object.URLDecodedKey
  headOutput, err := s3Client.HeadObject(ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{
   Bucket: &bucket,
   Key:    &key,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("error getting head of object %s/%s: %s", bucket, key, err)
   return err
  }
  log.Printf("successfully retrieved %s/%s of type %s", bucket, key,
 *headOutput.ContentType)
 }

 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Esempi di Amazon SNS con SDK for Go V2

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la AWS SDK per Go versione 2 con Amazon SNS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Amazon SNS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon SNS.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Notification Service
// (Amazon SNS) client and list the topics in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
```

```
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 snsClient := sns.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the topics for your account.")
 var topics []types.Topic
 paginator := sns.NewListTopicsPaginator(snsClient, &sns.ListTopicsInput{})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get topics. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   topics = append(topics, output.Topics...)
  }
 }
 if len(topics) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any topics!")
 } else {
  for _, topic := range topics {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *topic.TopicArn)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTopicssezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless

Azioni

`CreateTopic`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTopic`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}



// CreateTopic creates an Amazon SNS topic with the specified name. You can
 optionally
// specify that the topic is created as a FIFO topic and whether it uses content-
based
// deduplication instead of ID-based deduplication.
func (actor SnsActions) CreateTopic(ctx context.Context, topicName string,
 isFifoTopic bool, contentBasedDeduplication bool) (string, error) {
 var topicArn string
 topicAttributes := map[string]string{}
```

```
 if isFifoTopic {
  topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
 }
 if contentBasedDeduplication {
  topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
 }
 topic, err := actor.SnsClient.CreateTopic(ctx, &sns.CreateTopicInput{
  Name:       aws.String(topicName),
  Attributes: topicAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicName, err)
 } else {
  topicArn = *topic.TopicArn
 }

 return topicArn, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateTopicsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DeleteTopic`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTopic`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}



// DeleteTopic delete an Amazon SNS topic.
func (actor SnsActions) DeleteTopic(ctx context.Context, topicArn string) error {
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.DeleteTopic(ctx, &sns.DeleteTopicInput{
  TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicArn, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTopicsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`ListTopics`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTopics`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main
```

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Notification Service
// (Amazon SNS) client and list the topics in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 snsClient := sns.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the topics for your account.")
 var topics []types.Topic
 paginator := sns.NewListTopicsPaginator(snsClient, &sns.ListTopicsInput{})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get topics. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   topics = append(topics, output.Topics...)
  }
 }
 if len(topics) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any topics!")
 } else {
  for _, topic := range topics {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *topic.TopicArn)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTopicssezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`Publish`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Publish`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}



// Publish publishes a message to an Amazon SNS topic. The message is then sent to
 all
// subscribers. When the topic is a FIFO topic, the message must also contain a
 group ID
```

```
// and, when ID-based deduplication is used, a deduplication ID. An optional key-
value
// filter attribute can be specified so that the message can be filtered according
 to
// a filter policy.
func (actor SnsActions) Publish(ctx context.Context, topicArn string, message
 string, groupId string, dedupId string, filterKey string, filterValue string) error
 {
 publishInput := sns.PublishInput{TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn), Message:
 aws.String(message)}
 if groupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageGroupId = aws.String(groupId)
 }
 if dedupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageDeduplicationId = aws.String(dedupId)
 }
 if filterKey != "" && filterValue != "" {
  publishInput.MessageAttributes = map[string]types.MessageAttributeValue{
   filterKey: {DataType: aws.String("String"), StringValue:
 aws.String(filterValue)},
  }
 }
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.Publish(ctx, &publishInput)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't publish message to topic %v. Here's why: %v", topicArn, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per Go .

`Subscribe`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`Subscribe`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Iscrivi una coda a un argomento con filtri opzionali.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}



// SubscribeQueue subscribes an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to an
// Amazon SNS topic. When filterMap is not nil, it is used to specify a filter
 policy
// so that messages are only sent to the queue when the message has the specified
 attributes.
func (actor SnsActions) SubscribeQueue(ctx context.Context, topicArn string,
 queueArn string, filterMap map[string][]string) (string, error) {
 var subscriptionArn string
 var attributes map[string]string
 if filterMap != nil {
  filterBytes, err := json.Marshal(filterMap)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create filter policy, here's why: %v\n", err)
```

```
    return "", err
   }
   attributes = map[string]string{"FilterPolicy": string(filterBytes)}
  }
  output, err := actor.SnsClient.Subscribe(ctx, &sns.SubscribeInput{
   Protocol:              aws.String("sqs"),
   TopicArn:              aws.String(topicArn),
   Attributes:            attributes,
   Endpoint:              aws.String(queueArn),
   ReturnSubscriptionArn: true,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't susbscribe queue %v to topic %v. Here's why: %v\n",
    queueArn, topicArn, err)
  } else {
   subscriptionArn = *output.SubscriptionArn
  }

  return subscriptionArn, err
 }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento sulle API AWS SDK per Go .

Scenari

Pubblicazione di messaggi nelle code

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creazione di un argomento (FIFO o non FIFO).
- Sottoscrizione di diverse code all'argomento con la possibilità di applicare un filtro.
- Pubblicazione di un messaggio nell'argomento.
- Esame delle code per i messaggi ricevuti.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "topics_and_queues/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

const FIFO_SUFFIX = ".fifo"
const TONE_KEY = "tone"

var ToneChoices = []string{"cheerful", "funny", "serious", "sincere"}

// MessageBody is used to deserialize the body of a message from a JSON string.
type MessageBody struct {
 Message string
}

// ScenarioRunner separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type ScenarioRunner struct {
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
 snsActor   *actions.SnsActions
 sqsActor   *actions.SqsActions
```

```
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) CreateTopic(ctx context.Context) (string, string, bool,
 bool) {
 log.Println("SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out) or standard.
\n" +
  "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and message
 filtering.")
 isFifoTopic := runner.questioner.AskBool("\nWould you like to work with FIFO
 topics? (y/n) ", "y")

 contentBasedDeduplication := false
 if isFifoTopic {
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  log.Println("Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is supported.\n"
 +
   "Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or are automatically generated
\n" +
   "from content using a hash function. If a message is successfully published to\n"
 +
   "an SNS FIFO topic, any message published and determined to have the same\n" +
   "deduplication ID, within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted\n"
 +
   "but not delivered. For more information about deduplication, see:\n" +
   "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.")
  contentBasedDeduplication = runner.questioner.AskBool(
   "\nDo you want to use content-based deduplication instead of entering a
 deduplication ID? (y/n) ", "y")
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 topicName := runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a name for your SNS topic. ")
 if isFifoTopic {
  topicName = fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", topicName, FIFO_SUFFIX)
  log.Printf("Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '%v' must be appended to\n"+
   "the topic name.", FIFO_SUFFIX)
 }

 topicArn, err := runner.snsActor.CreateTopic(ctx, topicName, isFifoTopic,
 contentBasedDeduplication)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Your new topic with the name '%v' and Amazon Resource Name (ARN) \n"+
```

```
  "'%v' has been created.", topicName, topicArn)

 return topicName, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) CreateQueue(ctx context.Context, ordinal string,
 isFifoTopic bool) (string, string) {
 queueName := runner.questioner.Ask(fmt.Sprintf("Enter a name for the %v SQS queue.
 ", ordinal))
 if isFifoTopic {
  queueName = fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", queueName, FIFO_SUFFIX)
  if ordinal == "first" {
   log.Printf("Because you are creating a FIFO SQS queue, '%v' must "+
    "be appended to the queue name.\n", FIFO_SUFFIX)
  }
 }
 queueUrl, err := runner.sqsActor.CreateQueue(ctx, queueName, isFifoTopic)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Your new SQS queue with the name '%v' and the queue URL "+
  "'%v' has been created.", queueName, queueUrl)

 return queueName, queueUrl
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) SubscribeQueueToTopic(
 ctx context.Context, queueName string, queueUrl string, topicName string, topicArn
 string, ordinal string,
 isFifoTopic bool) (string, bool) {

 queueArn, err := runner.sqsActor.GetQueueArn(ctx, queueUrl)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("The ARN of your queue is: %v.\n", queueArn)

 err = runner.sqsActor.AttachSendMessagePolicy(ctx, queueUrl, queueArn, topicArn)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Attached an IAM policy to the queue so the SNS topic can send " +
  "messages to it.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
var filterPolicy map[string][]string
if isFifoTopic {
 if ordinal == "first" {
  log.Println("Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters.\n" +
   "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered messages\n" +
   "will be received in the queue.\n" +
   "For information about message filtering, see\n" +
   "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-filtering.html\n" +
   "For this example, you can filter messages by a \"tone\" attribute.")
 }

 wantFiltering := runner.questioner.AskBool(
  fmt.Sprintf("Do you want to filter messages that are sent to \"%v\"\n"+
   "from the %v topic? (y/n) ", queueName, topicName), "y")
 if wantFiltering {
  log.Println("You can filter messages by one or more of the following \"tone\"
attributes.")

  var toneSelections []string
  askAboutTones := true
  for askAboutTones {
   toneIndex := runner.questioner.AskChoice(
    "Enter the number of the tone you want to filter by:\n", ToneChoices)
   toneSelections = append(toneSelections, ToneChoices[toneIndex])
   askAboutTones = runner.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to add another tone to
the filter? (y/n) ", "y")
  }
  log.Printf("Your subscription will be filtered to only pass the following tones:
%v\n", toneSelections)
  filterPolicy = map[string][]string{TONE_KEY: toneSelections}
 }
}

subscriptionArn, err := runner.snsActor.SubscribeQueue(ctx, topicArn, queueArn,
filterPolicy)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("The queue %v is now subscribed to the topic %v with the subscription
ARN %v.\n",
 queueName, topicName, subscriptionArn)

return subscriptionArn, filterPolicy != nil
```

```
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) PublishMessages(ctx context.Context, topicArn string,
 isFifoTopic bool, contentBasedDeduplication bool, usingFilters bool) {
 var message string
 var groupId string
 var dedupId string
 var toneSelection string
 publishMore := true
 for publishMore {
  groupId = ""
  dedupId = ""
  toneSelection = ""
  message = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a message to publish: ")
  if isFifoTopic {
   log.Println("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set a message group ID.
\n" +
    "All messages within the same group will be received in the order they were
 published.")
   groupId = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a message group ID: ")
   if !contentBasedDeduplication {
    log.Println("Because you are not using content-based deduplication,\n" +
     "you must enter a deduplication ID.")
    dedupId = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a deduplication ID: ")
   }
  }
  if usingFilters {
   if runner.questioner.AskBool("Add a tone attribute so this message can be
 filtered? (y/n) ", "y") {
    toneIndex := runner.questioner.AskChoice(
     "Enter the number of the tone you want to filter by:\n", ToneChoices)
    toneSelection = ToneChoices[toneIndex]
   }
  }

  err := runner.snsActor.Publish(ctx, topicArn, message, groupId, dedupId, TONE_KEY,
 toneSelection)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println(("Your message was published."))

  publishMore = runner.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to publish another messsage?
 (y/n) ", "y")
```

```
 }
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) PollForMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrls
 []string) {
 log.Println("Polling queues for messages...")
 for _, queueUrl := range queueUrls {
  var messages []types.Message
  for {
   currentMsgs, err := runner.sqsActor.GetMessages(ctx, queueUrl, 10, 1)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   if len(currentMsgs) == 0 {
    break
   }
   messages = append(messages, currentMsgs...)
  }
  if len(messages) == 0 {
   log.Printf("No messages were received by queue %v.\n", queueUrl)
  } else if len(messages) == 1 {
   log.Printf("One message was received by queue %v:\n", queueUrl)

  } else {
   log.Printf("%v messages were received by queue %v:\n", len(messages), queueUrl)
  }
  for msgIndex, message := range messages {
   messageBody := MessageBody{}
   err := json.Unmarshal([]byte(*message.Body), &messageBody)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Printf("Message %v: %v\n", msgIndex+1, messageBody.Message)
  }

  if len(messages) > 0 {
   log.Printf("Deleting %v messages from queue %v.\n", len(messages), queueUrl)
   err := runner.sqsActor.DeleteMessages(ctx, queueUrl, messages)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
 }
}
```

```
// RunTopicsAndQueuesScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to use
 the
// AWS SDK for Go to create and use Amazon SNS topics and Amazon SQS queues.
//
// 1. Create a topic (FIFO or non-FIFO).
// 2. Subscribe several queues to the topic with an option to apply a filter.
// 3. Publish messages to the topic.
// 4. Poll the queues for messages received.
// 5. Delete the topic and the queues.
//
// This example creates service clients from the specified sdkConfig so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
func RunTopicsAndQueuesScenario(
 ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources := Resources{}
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.\n" +
    "Cleaning up any resources that were created...")
   resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()
 queueCount := 2

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.\n\n"+
  "In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe %v SQS queues to the
\n"+
  "topic. You can select from several options for configuring the topic and the\n"+
  "subscriptions for the queues. You can then post to the topic and see the results
\n"+
  "in the queues.\n", queueCount)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 runner := ScenarioRunner{
  questioner: questioner,
  snsActor:   &actions.SnsActions{SnsClient: sns.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  sqsActor:   &actions.SqsActions{SqsClient: sqs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
```

```
 }
 resources.snsActor = runner.snsActor
 resources.sqsActor = runner.sqsActor

 topicName, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication :=
 runner.CreateTopic(ctx)
 resources.topicArn = topicArn
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Printf("Now you will create %v SQS queues and subscribe them to the topic.\n",
 queueCount)
 ordinals := []string{"first", "next"}
 usingFilters := false
 for _, ordinal := range ordinals {
  queueName, queueUrl := runner.CreateQueue(ctx, ordinal, isFifoTopic)
  resources.queueUrls = append(resources.queueUrls, queueUrl)

  _, filtering := runner.SubscribeQueueToTopic(ctx, queueName, queueUrl, topicName,
 topicArn, ordinal, isFifoTopic)
  usingFilters = usingFilters || filtering
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 runner.PublishMessages(ctx, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication,
 usingFilters)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 runner.PollForMessages(ctx, resources.queueUrls)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 wantCleanup := questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all AWS resources created
 for this scenario? (y/n) ", "y")
 if wantCleanup {
  log.Println("Cleaning up resources...")
  resources.Cleanup(ctx)
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Definisci una struttura che racchiuda le azioni di Amazon SNS utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}



// CreateTopic creates an Amazon SNS topic with the specified name. You can
 optionally
// specify that the topic is created as a FIFO topic and whether it uses content-
based
// deduplication instead of ID-based deduplication.
func (actor SnsActions) CreateTopic(ctx context.Context, topicName string,
 isFifoTopic bool, contentBasedDeduplication bool) (string, error) {
 var topicArn string
 topicAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoTopic {
  topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
 }
 if contentBasedDeduplication {
  topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
 }
 topic, err := actor.SnsClient.CreateTopic(ctx, &sns.CreateTopicInput{
  Name:       aws.String(topicName),
  Attributes: topicAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicName, err)
 } else {
```

```
  topicArn = *topic.TopicArn
 }

 return topicArn, err
}



// DeleteTopic delete an Amazon SNS topic.
func (actor SnsActions) DeleteTopic(ctx context.Context, topicArn string) error {
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.DeleteTopic(ctx, &sns.DeleteTopicInput{
  TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicArn, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SubscribeQueue subscribes an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to an
// Amazon SNS topic. When filterMap is not nil, it is used to specify a filter
 policy
// so that messages are only sent to the queue when the message has the specified
 attributes.
func (actor SnsActions) SubscribeQueue(ctx context.Context, topicArn string,
 queueArn string, filterMap map[string][]string) (string, error) {
 var subscriptionArn string
 var attributes map[string]string
 if filterMap != nil {
  filterBytes, err := json.Marshal(filterMap)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create filter policy, here's why: %v\n", err)
   return "", err
  }
  attributes = map[string]string{"FilterPolicy": string(filterBytes)}
 }
 output, err := actor.SnsClient.Subscribe(ctx, &sns.SubscribeInput{
  Protocol:              aws.String("sqs"),
  TopicArn:              aws.String(topicArn),
  Attributes:            attributes,
  Endpoint:              aws.String(queueArn),
  ReturnSubscriptionArn: true,
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't susbscribe queue %v to topic %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   queueArn, topicArn, err)
 } else {
  subscriptionArn = *output.SubscriptionArn
 }

 return subscriptionArn, err
}



// Publish publishes a message to an Amazon SNS topic. The message is then sent to
 all
// subscribers. When the topic is a FIFO topic, the message must also contain a
 group ID
// and, when ID-based deduplication is used, a deduplication ID. An optional key-
value
// filter attribute can be specified so that the message can be filtered according
 to
// a filter policy.
func (actor SnsActions) Publish(ctx context.Context, topicArn string, message
 string, groupId string, dedupId string, filterKey string, filterValue string) error
 {
 publishInput := sns.PublishInput{TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn), Message:
 aws.String(message)}
 if groupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageGroupId = aws.String(groupId)
 }
 if dedupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageDeduplicationId = aws.String(dedupId)
 }
 if filterKey != "" && filterValue != "" {
  publishInput.MessageAttributes = map[string]types.MessageAttributeValue{
   filterKey: {DataType: aws.String("String"), StringValue:
 aws.String(filterValue)},
  }
 }
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.Publish(ctx, &publishInput)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't publish message to topic %v. Here's why: %v", topicArn, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Definisci una struttura che racchiude le azioni di Amazon SQS utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
)

// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// CreateQueue creates an Amazon SQS queue with the specified name. You can specify
// whether the queue is created as a FIFO queue.
func (actor SqsActions) CreateQueue(ctx context.Context, queueName string,
 isFifoQueue bool) (string, error) {
 var queueUrl string
 queueAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoQueue {
  queueAttributes["FifoQueue"] = "true"
 }
 queue, err := actor.SqsClient.CreateQueue(ctx, &sqs.CreateQueueInput{
  QueueName:  aws.String(queueName),
  Attributes: queueAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueName, err)
 } else {
  queueUrl = *queue.QueueUrl
 }
```

```
 return queueUrl, err
}



// GetQueueArn uses the GetQueueAttributes action to get the Amazon Resource Name
 (ARN)
// of an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetQueueArn(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string) (string,
 error) {
 var queueArn string
 arnAttributeName := types.QueueAttributeNameQueueArn
 attribute, err := actor.SqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(ctx,
 &sqs.GetQueueAttributesInput{
  QueueUrl:       aws.String(queueUrl),
  AttributeNames: []types.QueueAttributeName{arnAttributeName},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get ARN for queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 } else {
  queueArn = attribute.Attributes[string(arnAttributeName)]
 }
 return queueArn, err
}



// AttachSendMessagePolicy uses the SetQueueAttributes action to attach a policy to
 an
// Amazon SQS queue that allows the specified Amazon SNS topic to send messages to
 the
// queue.
func (actor SqsActions) AttachSendMessagePolicy(ctx context.Context, queueUrl
 string, queueArn string, topicArn string) error {
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:    "Allow",
   Action:    "sqs:SendMessage",
   Principal: map[string]string{"Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"},
   Resource:  aws.String(queueArn),
   Condition: PolicyCondition{"ArnEquals": map[string]string{"aws:SourceArn":
 topicArn}},
```

```
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return err
 }
 _, err = actor.SqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(ctx, &sqs.SetQueueAttributesInput{
  Attributes: map[string]string{
   string(types.QueueAttributeNamePolicy): string(policyBytes),
  },
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't set send message policy on queue %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}

// PolicyDocument defines a policy document as a Go struct that can be serialized
// to JSON.
type PolicyDocument struct {
 Version   string
 Statement []PolicyStatement
}

// PolicyStatement defines a statement in a policy document.
type PolicyStatement struct {
 Effect    string
 Action    string
 Principal map[string]string `json:",omitempty"`
 Resource  *string           `json:",omitempty"`
 Condition PolicyCondition   `json:",omitempty"`
}

// PolicyCondition defines a condition in a policy.
type PolicyCondition map[string]map[string]string



// GetMessages uses the ReceiveMessage action to get messages from an Amazon SQS
 queue.
```

```
func (actor SqsActions) GetMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string,
 maxMessages int32, waitTime int32) ([]types.Message, error) {
 var messages []types.Message
 result, err := actor.SqsClient.ReceiveMessage(ctx, &sqs.ReceiveMessageInput{
  QueueUrl:            aws.String(queueUrl),
  MaxNumberOfMessages: maxMessages,
  WaitTimeSeconds:     waitTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 } else {
  messages = result.Messages
 }
 return messages, err
}



// DeleteMessages uses the DeleteMessageBatch action to delete a batch of messages
 from
// an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string,
 messages []types.Message) error {
 entries := make([]types.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry, len(messages))
 for msgIndex := range messages {
  entries[msgIndex].Id = aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v", msgIndex))
  entries[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle = messages[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle
 }
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(ctx, &sqs.DeleteMessageBatchInput{
  Entries:  entries,
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl,
 err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteQueue deletes an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteQueue(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string) error {
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteQueue(ctx, &sqs.DeleteQueueInput{
```

```
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Eliminare le risorse.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "topics_and_queues/actions"
)

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 topicArn  string
 queueUrls []string
 snsActor  *actions.SnsActions
 sqsActor  *actions.SqsActions
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   fmt.Println("Something went wrong during cleanup. Use the AWS Management Console
\n" +
    "to remove any remaining resources that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 var err error
 if resources.topicArn != "" {
  log.Printf("Deleting topic %v.\n", resources.topicArn)
  err = resources.snsActor.DeleteTopic(ctx, resources.topicArn)
  if err != nil {
```

```
    panic(err)
   }
  }

  for _, queueUrl := range resources.queueUrls {
   log.Printf("Deleting queue %v.\n", queueUrl)
   err = resources.sqsActor.DeleteQueue(ctx, queueUrl)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
 }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Pubblicare
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

Esempi serverless

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SNS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da un argomento SNS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SNS con Lambda tramite Go.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, snsEvent events.SNSEvent) {
 for _, record := range snsEvent.Records {
  processMessage(record)
 }
 fmt.Println("done")
}

func processMessage(record events.SNSEventRecord) {
 message := record.SNS.Message
 fmt.Printf("Processed message: %s\n", message)
 // TODO: Process your record here
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Esempi di Amazon SQS con SDK for Go V2

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la versione AWS SDK per Go V2 con Amazon SQS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon SQS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon SQS.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
)
```

```
// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Queue Service
// (Amazon SQS) client and list the queues in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 sqsClient := sqs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the queues for your account.")
 var queueUrls []string
 paginator := sqs.NewListQueuesPaginator(sqsClient, &sqs.ListQueuesInput{})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get queues. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   queueUrls = append(queueUrls, output.QueueUrls...)
  }
 }
 if len(queueUrls) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any queues!")
 } else {
  for _, queueUrl := range queueUrls {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", queueUrl)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListQueuessezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

- Esempi serverless

Azioni

`CreateQueue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateQueue`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
)

// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// CreateQueue creates an Amazon SQS queue with the specified name. You can specify
// whether the queue is created as a FIFO queue.
func (actor SqsActions) CreateQueue(ctx context.Context, queueName string,
 isFifoQueue bool) (string, error) {
 var queueUrl string
```

```
 queueAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoQueue {
  queueAttributes["FifoQueue"] = "true"
 }
 queue, err := actor.SqsClient.CreateQueue(ctx, &sqs.CreateQueueInput{
  QueueName:  aws.String(queueName),
  Attributes: queueAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueName, err)
 } else {
  queueUrl = *queue.QueueUrl
 }

 return queueUrl, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateQueuesezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DeleteMessageBatch`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteMessageBatch`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
)

// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// DeleteMessages uses the DeleteMessageBatch action to delete a batch of messages
 from
// an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string,
 messages []types.Message) error {
 entries := make([]types.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry, len(messages))
 for msgIndex := range messages {
  entries[msgIndex].Id = aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v", msgIndex))
  entries[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle = messages[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle
 }
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(ctx, &sqs.DeleteMessageBatchInput{
  Entries:  entries,
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteMessageBatchsezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`DeleteQueue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteQueue`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
)

// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// DeleteQueue deletes an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteQueue(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string) error {
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteQueue(ctx, &sqs.DeleteQueueInput{
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteQueuesezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`GetQueueAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetQueueAttributes`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
)

// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// GetQueueArn uses the GetQueueAttributes action to get the Amazon Resource Name
 (ARN)
// of an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetQueueArn(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string) (string,
 error) {
 var queueArn string
 arnAttributeName := types.QueueAttributeNameQueueArn
 attribute, err := actor.SqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(ctx,
 &sqs.GetQueueAttributesInput{
  QueueUrl:       aws.String(queueUrl),
  AttributeNames: []types.QueueAttributeName{arnAttributeName},
```

```
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get ARN for queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 } else {
  queueArn = attribute.Attributes[string(arnAttributeName)]
 }
 return queueArn, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetQueueAttributessezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`ListQueues`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListQueues`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Queue Service
// (Amazon SQS) client and list the queues in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
```

```
func main() {
 ctx := context.Background()
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 sqsClient := sqs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the queues for your account.")
 var queueUrls []string
 paginator := sqs.NewListQueuesPaginator(sqsClient, &sqs.ListQueuesInput{})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(ctx)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get queues. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   queueUrls = append(queueUrls, output.QueueUrls...)
  }
 }
 if len(queueUrls) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any queues!")
 } else {
  for _, queueUrl := range queueUrls {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", queueUrl)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListQueuessezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`ReceiveMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ReceiveMessage`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
)

// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// GetMessages uses the ReceiveMessage action to get messages from an Amazon SQS
 queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string,
 maxMessages int32, waitTime int32) ([]types.Message, error) {
 var messages []types.Message
 result, err := actor.SqsClient.ReceiveMessage(ctx, &sqs.ReceiveMessageInput{
  QueueUrl:            aws.String(queueUrl),
  MaxNumberOfMessages: maxMessages,
  WaitTimeSeconds:     waitTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 } else {
  messages = result.Messages
```

```
 }
 return messages, err
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ReceiveMessagesezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

`SetQueueAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SetQueueAttributes`.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
)

// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// AttachSendMessagePolicy uses the SetQueueAttributes action to attach a policy to
 an
```

```
// Amazon SQS queue that allows the specified Amazon SNS topic to send messages to
 the
// queue.
func (actor SqsActions) AttachSendMessagePolicy(ctx context.Context, queueUrl
 string, queueArn string, topicArn string) error {
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:    "Allow",
   Action:    "sqs:SendMessage",
   Principal: map[string]string{"Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"},
   Resource:  aws.String(queueArn),
   Condition: PolicyCondition{"ArnEquals": map[string]string{"aws:SourceArn":
 topicArn}},
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return err
 }
 _, err = actor.SqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(ctx, &sqs.SetQueueAttributesInput{
  Attributes: map[string]string{
   string(types.QueueAttributeNamePolicy): string(policyBytes),
  },
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't set send message policy on queue %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}

// PolicyDocument defines a policy document as a Go struct that can be serialized
// to JSON.
type PolicyDocument struct {
 Version   string
 Statement []PolicyStatement
}

// PolicyStatement defines a statement in a policy document.
type PolicyStatement struct {
 Effect    string
```

```
 Action    string
 Principal map[string]string `json:",omitempty"`
 Resource  *string           `json:",omitempty"`
 Condition PolicyCondition   `json:",omitempty"`
}

// PolicyCondition defines a condition in a policy.
type PolicyCondition map[string]map[string]string
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SetQueueAttributessezione AWS SDK per Go API Reference.

Scenari

Pubblicazione di messaggi nelle code

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creazione di un argomento (FIFO o non FIFO).
- Sottoscrizione di diverse code all'argomento con la possibilità di applicare un filtro.
- Pubblicazione di un messaggio nell'argomento.
- Esame delle code per i messaggi ricevuti.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"
```

```
 "strings"
 "topics_and_queues/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

const FIFO_SUFFIX = ".fifo"
const TONE_KEY = "tone"

var ToneChoices = []string{"cheerful", "funny", "serious", "sincere"}

// MessageBody is used to deserialize the body of a message from a JSON string.
type MessageBody struct {
 Message string
}

// ScenarioRunner separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type ScenarioRunner struct {
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
 snsActor   *actions.SnsActions
 sqsActor   *actions.SqsActions
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) CreateTopic(ctx context.Context) (string, string, bool,
 bool) {
 log.Println("SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out) or standard.
\n" +
  "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and message
 filtering.")
 isFifoTopic := runner.questioner.AskBool("\nWould you like to work with FIFO
 topics? (y/n) ", "y")

 contentBasedDeduplication := false
 if isFifoTopic {
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  log.Println("Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is supported.\n"
 +
```

```
   "Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or are automatically generated
\n" +
   "from content using a hash function. If a message is successfully published to\n"
 +
   "an SNS FIFO topic, any message published and determined to have the same\n" +
   "deduplication ID, within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted\n"
 +
   "but not delivered. For more information about deduplication, see:\n" +
   "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.")
  contentBasedDeduplication = runner.questioner.AskBool(
   "\nDo you want to use content-based deduplication instead of entering a
 deduplication ID? (y/n) ", "y")
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 topicName := runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a name for your SNS topic. ")
 if isFifoTopic {
  topicName = fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", topicName, FIFO_SUFFIX)
  log.Printf("Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '%v' must be appended to\n"+
   "the topic name.", FIFO_SUFFIX)
 }

 topicArn, err := runner.snsActor.CreateTopic(ctx, topicName, isFifoTopic,
 contentBasedDeduplication)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Your new topic with the name '%v' and Amazon Resource Name (ARN) \n"+
  "'%v' has been created.", topicName, topicArn)

 return topicName, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) CreateQueue(ctx context.Context, ordinal string,
 isFifoTopic bool) (string, string) {
 queueName := runner.questioner.Ask(fmt.Sprintf("Enter a name for the %v SQS queue.
 ", ordinal))
 if isFifoTopic {
  queueName = fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", queueName, FIFO_SUFFIX)
  if ordinal == "first" {
   log.Printf("Because you are creating a FIFO SQS queue, '%v' must "+
    "be appended to the queue name.\n", FIFO_SUFFIX)
  }
 }
```

```
 queueUrl, err := runner.sqsActor.CreateQueue(ctx, queueName, isFifoTopic)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Your new SQS queue with the name '%v' and the queue URL "+
  "'%v' has been created.", queueName, queueUrl)

 return queueName, queueUrl
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) SubscribeQueueToTopic(
 ctx context.Context, queueName string, queueUrl string, topicName string, topicArn
 string, ordinal string,
 isFifoTopic bool) (string, bool) {

 queueArn, err := runner.sqsActor.GetQueueArn(ctx, queueUrl)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("The ARN of your queue is: %v.\n", queueArn)

 err = runner.sqsActor.AttachSendMessagePolicy(ctx, queueUrl, queueArn, topicArn)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Attached an IAM policy to the queue so the SNS topic can send " +
  "messages to it.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 var filterPolicy map[string][]string
 if isFifoTopic {
  if ordinal == "first" {
   log.Println("Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters.\n" +
    "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered messages\n" +
    "will be received in the queue.\n" +
    "For information about message filtering, see\n" +
    "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-filtering.html\n" +
    "For this example, you can filter messages by a \"tone\" attribute.")
  }

  wantFiltering := runner.questioner.AskBool(
   fmt.Sprintf("Do you want to filter messages that are sent to \"%v\"\n"+
    "from the %v topic? (y/n) ", queueName, topicName), "y")
  if wantFiltering {
```

```
    log.Println("You can filter messages by one or more of the following \"tone\"
 attributes.")

    var toneSelections []string
    askAboutTones := true
    for askAboutTones {
     toneIndex := runner.questioner.AskChoice(
      "Enter the number of the tone you want to filter by:\n", ToneChoices)
     toneSelections = append(toneSelections, ToneChoices[toneIndex])
     askAboutTones = runner.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to add another tone to
 the filter? (y/n) ", "y")
    }
    log.Printf("Your subscription will be filtered to only pass the following tones:
 %v\n", toneSelections)
    filterPolicy = map[string][]string{TONE_KEY: toneSelections}
   }
  }

  subscriptionArn, err := runner.snsActor.SubscribeQueue(ctx, topicArn, queueArn,
  filterPolicy)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("The queue %v is now subscribed to the topic %v with the subscription
  ARN %v.\n",
   queueName, topicName, subscriptionArn)

  return subscriptionArn, filterPolicy != nil
 }

 func (runner ScenarioRunner) PublishMessages(ctx context.Context, topicArn string,
  isFifoTopic bool, contentBasedDeduplication bool, usingFilters bool) {
  var message string
  var groupId string
  var dedupId string
  var toneSelection string
  publishMore := true
  for publishMore {
   groupId = ""
   dedupId = ""
   toneSelection = ""
   message = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a message to publish: ")
   if isFifoTopic {
```

```
   log.Println("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set a message group ID.
\n" +
    "All messages within the same group will be received in the order they were
 published.")
   groupId = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a message group ID: ")
   if !contentBasedDeduplication {
    log.Println("Because you are not using content-based deduplication,\n" +
     "you must enter a deduplication ID.")
    dedupId = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a deduplication ID: ")
   }
  }
  if usingFilters {
   if runner.questioner.AskBool("Add a tone attribute so this message can be
 filtered? (y/n) ", "y") {
    toneIndex := runner.questioner.AskChoice(
     "Enter the number of the tone you want to filter by:\n", ToneChoices)
    toneSelection = ToneChoices[toneIndex]
   }
  }

  err := runner.snsActor.Publish(ctx, topicArn, message, groupId, dedupId, TONE_KEY,
 toneSelection)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println(("Your message was published."))

  publishMore = runner.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to publish another messsage?
 (y/n) ", "y")
 }
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) PollForMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrls
 []string) {
 log.Println("Polling queues for messages...")
 for _, queueUrl := range queueUrls {
  var messages []types.Message
  for {
   currentMsgs, err := runner.sqsActor.GetMessages(ctx, queueUrl, 10, 1)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   if len(currentMsgs) == 0 {
    break
```

```
    }
    messages = append(messages, currentMsgs...)
   }
   if len(messages) == 0 {
    log.Printf("No messages were received by queue %v.\n", queueUrl)
   } else if len(messages) == 1 {
    log.Printf("One message was received by queue %v:\n", queueUrl)

   } else {
    log.Printf("%v messages were received by queue %v:\n", len(messages), queueUrl)
   }
   for msgIndex, message := range messages {
    messageBody := MessageBody{}
    err := json.Unmarshal([]byte(*message.Body), &messageBody)
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
    log.Printf("Message %v: %v\n", msgIndex+1, messageBody.Message)
   }

   if len(messages) > 0 {
    log.Printf("Deleting %v messages from queue %v.\n", len(messages), queueUrl)
    err := runner.sqsActor.DeleteMessages(ctx, queueUrl, messages)
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
   }
  }
}

// RunTopicsAndQueuesScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to use
 the
// AWS SDK for Go to create and use Amazon SNS topics and Amazon SQS queues.
//
// 1. Create a topic (FIFO or non-FIFO).
// 2. Subscribe several queues to the topic with an option to apply a filter.
// 3. Publish messages to the topic.
// 4. Poll the queues for messages received.
// 5. Delete the topic and the queues.
//
// This example creates service clients from the specified sdkConfig so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
```

```
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
func RunTopicsAndQueuesScenario(
 ctx context.Context, sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources := Resources{}
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.\n" +
    "Cleaning up any resources that were created...")
   resources.Cleanup(ctx)
  }
 }()
 queueCount := 2

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.\n\n"+
  "In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe %v SQS queues to the
\n"+
  "topic. You can select from several options for configuring the topic and the\n"+
  "subscriptions for the queues. You can then post to the topic and see the results
\n"+
  "in the queues.\n", queueCount)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 runner := ScenarioRunner{
  questioner: questioner,
  snsActor:   &actions.SnsActions{SnsClient: sns.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  sqsActor:   &actions.SqsActions{SqsClient: sqs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 resources.snsActor = runner.snsActor
 resources.sqsActor = runner.sqsActor

 topicName, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication :=
 runner.CreateTopic(ctx)
 resources.topicArn = topicArn
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Printf("Now you will create %v SQS queues and subscribe them to the topic.\n",
 queueCount)
 ordinals := []string{"first", "next"}
 usingFilters := false
 for _, ordinal := range ordinals {
```

```
  queueName, queueUrl := runner.CreateQueue(ctx, ordinal, isFifoTopic)
  resources.queueUrls = append(resources.queueUrls, queueUrl)

  _, filtering := runner.SubscribeQueueToTopic(ctx, queueName, queueUrl, topicName,
 topicArn, ordinal, isFifoTopic)
  usingFilters = usingFilters || filtering
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 runner.PublishMessages(ctx, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication,
 usingFilters)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 runner.PollForMessages(ctx, resources.queueUrls)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 wantCleanup := questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all AWS resources created
 for this scenario? (y/n) ", "y")
 if wantCleanup {
  log.Println("Cleaning up resources...")
  resources.Cleanup(ctx)
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

Definisci una struttura che racchiuda le azioni di Amazon SNS utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)
```

```
// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}



// CreateTopic creates an Amazon SNS topic with the specified name. You can
 optionally
// specify that the topic is created as a FIFO topic and whether it uses content-
based
// deduplication instead of ID-based deduplication.
func (actor SnsActions) CreateTopic(ctx context.Context, topicName string,
 isFifoTopic bool, contentBasedDeduplication bool) (string, error) {
 var topicArn string
 topicAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoTopic {
  topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
 }
 if contentBasedDeduplication {
  topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
 }
 topic, err := actor.SnsClient.CreateTopic(ctx, &sns.CreateTopicInput{
  Name:       aws.String(topicName),
  Attributes: topicAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicName, err)
 } else {
  topicArn = *topic.TopicArn
 }

 return topicArn, err
}



// DeleteTopic delete an Amazon SNS topic.
func (actor SnsActions) DeleteTopic(ctx context.Context, topicArn string) error {
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.DeleteTopic(ctx, &sns.DeleteTopicInput{
  TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn)})
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicArn, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SubscribeQueue subscribes an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to an
// Amazon SNS topic. When filterMap is not nil, it is used to specify a filter
 policy
// so that messages are only sent to the queue when the message has the specified
 attributes.
func (actor SnsActions) SubscribeQueue(ctx context.Context, topicArn string,
 queueArn string, filterMap map[string][]string) (string, error) {
 var subscriptionArn string
 var attributes map[string]string
 if filterMap != nil {
  filterBytes, err := json.Marshal(filterMap)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create filter policy, here's why: %v\n", err)
   return "", err
  }
  attributes = map[string]string{"FilterPolicy": string(filterBytes)}
 }
 output, err := actor.SnsClient.Subscribe(ctx, &sns.SubscribeInput{
  Protocol:              aws.String("sqs"),
  TopicArn:              aws.String(topicArn),
  Attributes:            attributes,
  Endpoint:              aws.String(queueArn),
  ReturnSubscriptionArn: true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't susbscribe queue %v to topic %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   queueArn, topicArn, err)
 } else {
  subscriptionArn = *output.SubscriptionArn
 }

 return subscriptionArn, err
}
```

```
// Publish publishes a message to an Amazon SNS topic. The message is then sent to
 all
// subscribers. When the topic is a FIFO topic, the message must also contain a
 group ID
// and, when ID-based deduplication is used, a deduplication ID. An optional key-
value
// filter attribute can be specified so that the message can be filtered according
 to
// a filter policy.
func (actor SnsActions) Publish(ctx context.Context, topicArn string, message
 string, groupId string, dedupId string, filterKey string, filterValue string) error
 {
 publishInput := sns.PublishInput{TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn), Message:
 aws.String(message)}
 if groupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageGroupId = aws.String(groupId)
 }
 if dedupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageDeduplicationId = aws.String(dedupId)
 }
 if filterKey != "" && filterValue != "" {
  publishInput.MessageAttributes = map[string]types.MessageAttributeValue{
   filterKey: {DataType: aws.String("String"), StringValue:
 aws.String(filterValue)},
  }
 }
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.Publish(ctx, &publishInput)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't publish message to topic %v. Here's why: %v", topicArn, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Definisci una struttura che racchiude le azioni di Amazon SQS utilizzate in questo esempio.

```
import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "log"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs/types"
)

// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// CreateQueue creates an Amazon SQS queue with the specified name. You can specify
// whether the queue is created as a FIFO queue.
func (actor SqsActions) CreateQueue(ctx context.Context, queueName string,
 isFifoQueue bool) (string, error) {
 var queueUrl string
 queueAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoQueue {
  queueAttributes["FifoQueue"] = "true"
 }
 queue, err := actor.SqsClient.CreateQueue(ctx, &sqs.CreateQueueInput{
  QueueName:  aws.String(queueName),
  Attributes: queueAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueName, err)
 } else {
  queueUrl = *queue.QueueUrl
 }

 return queueUrl, err
}



// GetQueueArn uses the GetQueueAttributes action to get the Amazon Resource Name
 (ARN)
// of an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetQueueArn(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string) (string,
 error) {
 var queueArn string
```

```
 arnAttributeName := types.QueueAttributeNameQueueArn
 attribute, err := actor.SqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(ctx,
 &sqs.GetQueueAttributesInput{
  QueueUrl:       aws.String(queueUrl),
  AttributeNames: []types.QueueAttributeName{arnAttributeName},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get ARN for queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 } else {
  queueArn = attribute.Attributes[string(arnAttributeName)]
 }
 return queueArn, err
}



// AttachSendMessagePolicy uses the SetQueueAttributes action to attach a policy to
 an
// Amazon SQS queue that allows the specified Amazon SNS topic to send messages to
 the
// queue.
func (actor SqsActions) AttachSendMessagePolicy(ctx context.Context, queueUrl
 string, queueArn string, topicArn string) error {
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:    "Allow",
   Action:    "sqs:SendMessage",
   Principal: map[string]string{"Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"},
   Resource:  aws.String(queueArn),
   Condition: PolicyCondition{"ArnEquals": map[string]string{"aws:SourceArn":
 topicArn}},
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return err
 }
 _, err = actor.SqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(ctx, &sqs.SetQueueAttributesInput{
  Attributes: map[string]string{
   string(types.QueueAttributeNamePolicy): string(policyBytes),
  },
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
```

```
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't set send message policy on queue %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}

// PolicyDocument defines a policy document as a Go struct that can be serialized
// to JSON.
type PolicyDocument struct {
 Version   string
 Statement []PolicyStatement
}

// PolicyStatement defines a statement in a policy document.
type PolicyStatement struct {
 Effect    string
 Action    string
 Principal map[string]string `json:",omitempty"`
 Resource  *string           `json:",omitempty"`
 Condition PolicyCondition   `json:",omitempty"`
}

// PolicyCondition defines a condition in a policy.
type PolicyCondition map[string]map[string]string



// GetMessages uses the ReceiveMessage action to get messages from an Amazon SQS
 queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string,
 maxMessages int32, waitTime int32) ([]types.Message, error) {
 var messages []types.Message
 result, err := actor.SqsClient.ReceiveMessage(ctx, &sqs.ReceiveMessageInput{
  QueueUrl:            aws.String(queueUrl),
  MaxNumberOfMessages: maxMessages,
  WaitTimeSeconds:     waitTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 } else {
  messages = result.Messages
 }
```

```
 return messages, err
}



// DeleteMessages uses the DeleteMessageBatch action to delete a batch of messages
 from
// an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteMessages(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string,
 messages []types.Message) error {
 entries := make([]types.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry, len(messages))
 for msgIndex := range messages {
  entries[msgIndex].Id = aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v", msgIndex))
  entries[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle = messages[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle
 }
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(ctx, &sqs.DeleteMessageBatchInput{
  Entries:  entries,
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl,
 err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteQueue deletes an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteQueue(ctx context.Context, queueUrl string) error {
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteQueue(ctx, &sqs.DeleteQueueInput{
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

Eliminare le risorse.

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "topics_and_queues/actions"
)

// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 topicArn  string
 queueUrls []string
 snsActor  *actions.SnsActions
 sqsActor  *actions.SqsActions
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources Resources) Cleanup(ctx context.Context) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   fmt.Println("Something went wrong during cleanup. Use the AWS Management Console
\n" +
    "to remove any remaining resources that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 var err error
 if resources.topicArn != "" {
  log.Printf("Deleting topic %v.\n", resources.topicArn)
  err = resources.snsActor.DeleteTopic(ctx, resources.topicArn)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }

 for _, queueUrl := range resources.queueUrls {
  log.Printf("Deleting queue %v.\n", queueUrl)
  err = resources.sqsActor.DeleteQueue(ctx, queueUrl)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Go .
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Pubblicare
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

Esempi serverless

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da una coda SQS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SQS con Lambda tramite Go.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
```

```
package integration_sqs_to_lambda

import (
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(event events.SQSEvent) error {
 for _, record := range event.Records {
  err := processMessage(record)
  if err != nil {
   return err
  }
 }
 fmt.Println("done")
 return nil
}

func processMessage(record events.SQSMessage) error {
 fmt.Printf("Processed message %s\n", record.Body)
 // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da una coda SQS. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per Go V2

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di SQS con Lambda tramite Go.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, sqsEvent events.SQSEvent) (map[string]interface{},
 error) {
 batchItemFailures := []map[string]interface{}{}

 for _, message := range sqsEvent.Records {

  if /* Your message processing condition here */ {
   batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, map[string]interface{}
{"itemIdentifier": message.MessageId})
  }
 }

 sqsBatchResponse := map[string]interface{}{
  "batchItemFailures": batchItemFailures,
 }
 return sqsBatchResponse, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Esempi di codice per SDK for JavaScript (v2)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare AWS SDK per JavaScript (v2) con. AWS

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Alcuni servizi contengono categorie di esempio aggiuntive che mostrano come sfruttare le librerie o le funzioni specifiche del servizio.

Altre risorse

- Guida per sviluppatori SDK for JavaScript (v2): ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo con. JavaScript AWS
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Servizi

- CloudWatch esempi che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v2)
- CloudWatch Esempi di eventi che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v2)
- CloudWatch Registra esempi utilizzando SDK for JavaScript (v2)
- Esempi di DynamoDB che utilizzano SDK JavaScript for (v2)
- AWS Entity Resolution esempi che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v2)
- EventBridge esempi che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v2)
- Esempi di IAM che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v2)
- Esempi di Lambda con SDK for JavaScript (v2)

- Esempi di Amazon Pinpoint con SDK for JavaScript (v2)
- Esempi di API Amazon Pinpoint SMS e Voice con SDK for JavaScript (v2)
- Esempi di S3 Glacier che utilizzano SDK for (v2) JavaScript
- Esempi di Amazon SNS con SDK for JavaScript (v2)
- Esempi di Amazon SQS con SDK for JavaScript (v2)
- AWS STS esempi che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v2)

CloudWatch esempi che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v2)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v2) con. CloudWatch

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`DeleteAlarms`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAlarms`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

var params = {
  AlarmNames: ["Web_Server_CPU_Utilization"],
};

cw.deleteAlarms(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteAlarmssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
```

```
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

cw.describeAlarms({ StateValue: "INSUFFICIENT_DATA" }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    // List the names of all current alarms in the console
    data.MetricAlarms.forEach(function (item, index, array) {
      console.log(item.AlarmName);
    });
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAlarmsForMetricsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DisableAlarmActions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DisableAlarmActions`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
```

```
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

cw.disableAlarmActions(
  { AlarmNames: ["Web_Server_CPU_Utilization"] },
  function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log("Error", err);
    } else {
      console.log("Success", data);
    }
  }
);
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DisableAlarmActionssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`EnableAlarmActions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`EnableAlarmActions`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

var params = {
```

```
  AlarmName: "Web_Server_CPU_Utilization",
  ComparisonOperator: "GreaterThanThreshold",
  EvaluationPeriods: 1,
  MetricName: "CPUUtilization",
  Namespace: "AWS/EC2",
  Period: 60,
  Statistic: "Average",
  Threshold: 70.0,
  ActionsEnabled: true,
  AlarmActions: ["ACTION_ARN"],
  AlarmDescription: "Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%",
  Dimensions: [
    {
      Name: "InstanceId",
      Value: "INSTANCE_ID",
    },
  ],
  Unit: "Percent",
};

cw.putMetricAlarm(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Alarm action added", data);
    var paramsEnableAlarmAction = {
      AlarmNames: [params.AlarmName],
    };
    cw.enableAlarmActions(paramsEnableAlarmAction, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Error", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Alarm action enabled", data);
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la EnableAlarmActionssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListMetrics`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListMetrics`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

var params = {
  Dimensions: [
    {
      Name: "LogGroupName" /* required */,
    },
  ],
  MetricName: "IncomingLogEvents",
  Namespace: "AWS/Logs",
};

cw.listMetrics(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Metrics", JSON.stringify(data.Metrics));
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListMetricssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`PutMetricAlarm`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutMetricAlarm`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

var params = {
  AlarmName: "Web_Server_CPU_Utilization",
  ComparisonOperator: "GreaterThanThreshold",
  EvaluationPeriods: 1,
  MetricName: "CPUUtilization",
  Namespace: "AWS/EC2",
  Period: 60,
  Statistic: "Average",
  Threshold: 70.0,
  ActionsEnabled: false,
  AlarmDescription: "Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%",
  Dimensions: [
    {
      Name: "InstanceId",
      Value: "INSTANCE_ID",
    },
  ],
  Unit: "Percent",
};

cw.putMetricAlarm(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
```

```
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutMetricAlarmsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`PutMetricData`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutMetricData`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

// Create parameters JSON for putMetricData
var params = {
  MetricData: [
    {
      MetricName: "PAGES_VISITED",
      Dimensions: [
        {
          Name: "UNIQUE_PAGES",
          Value: "URLS",
        },
      ],
```

```
      Unit: "None",
      Value: 1.0,
    },
  ],
  Namespace: "SITE/TRAFFIC",
};

cw.putMetricData(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", JSON.stringify(data));
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutMetricDatasezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

CloudWatch Esempi di eventi che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v2)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v2) with CloudWatch Events.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`PutEvents`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutEvents`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var cwevents = new AWS.CloudWatchEvents({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Entries: [
    {
      Detail: '{ "key1": "value1", "key2": "value2" }',
      DetailType: "appRequestSubmitted",
      Resources: ["RESOURCE_ARN"],
      Source: "com.company.app",
    },
  ],
};

cwevents.putEvents(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Entries);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutEventssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`PutRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutRule`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var cwevents = new AWS.CloudWatchEvents({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Name: "DEMO_EVENT",
  RoleArn: "IAM_ROLE_ARN",
  ScheduleExpression: "rate(5 minutes)",
  State: "ENABLED",
};

cwevents.putRule(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.RuleArn);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutRulesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`PutTargets`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutTargets`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var cwevents = new AWS.CloudWatchEvents({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Rule: "DEMO_EVENT",
  Targets: [
    {
      Arn: "LAMBDA_FUNCTION_ARN",
      Id: "myCloudWatchEventsTarget",
    },
  ],
};

cwevents.putTargets(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutTargetssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

CloudWatch Registra esempi utilizzando SDK for JavaScript (v2)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v2) with Logs. CloudWatch

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`DeleteSubscriptionFilter`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteSubscriptionFilter`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the CloudWatchLogs service object
var cwl = new AWS.CloudWatchLogs({ apiVersion: "2014-03-28" });

var params = {
  filterName: "FILTER",
```

```
  logGroupName: "LOG_GROUP",
};

cwl.deleteSubscriptionFilter(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteSubscriptionFiltersezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DescribeSubscriptionFilters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeSubscriptionFilters`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the CloudWatchLogs service object
var cwl = new AWS.CloudWatchLogs({ apiVersion: "2014-03-28" });

var params = {
  logGroupName: "GROUP_NAME",
  limit: 5,
};
```

```
cwl.describeSubscriptionFilters(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.subscriptionFilters);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSubscriptionFilterssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`PutSubscriptionFilter`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutSubscriptionFilter`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the CloudWatchLogs service object
var cwl = new AWS.CloudWatchLogs({ apiVersion: "2014-03-28" });

var params = {
  destinationArn: "LAMBDA_FUNCTION_ARN",
  filterName: "FILTER_NAME",
  filterPattern: "ERROR",
  logGroupName: "LOG_GROUP",
};

cwl.putSubscriptionFilter(params, function (err, data) {
```

```
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutSubscriptionFiltersezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Esempi di DynamoDB che utilizzano SDK JavaScript for (v2)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v2) con DynamoDB.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`BatchGetItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`BatchGetItem`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  RequestItems: {
    TABLE_NAME: {
      Keys: [
        { KEY_NAME: { N: "KEY_VALUE_1" } },
        { KEY_NAME: { N: "KEY_VALUE_2" } },
        { KEY_NAME: { N: "KEY_VALUE_3" } },
      ],
      ProjectionExpression: "KEY_NAME, ATTRIBUTE",
    },
  },
};

ddb.batchGetItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    data.Responses.TABLE_NAME.forEach(function (element, index, array) {
      console.log(element);
    });
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchGetItemsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`BatchWriteItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`BatchWriteItem`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  RequestItems: {
    TABLE_NAME: [
      {
        PutRequest: {
          Item: {
            KEY: { N: "KEY_VALUE" },
            ATTRIBUTE_1: { S: "ATTRIBUTE_1_VALUE" },
            ATTRIBUTE_2: { N: "ATTRIBUTE_2_VALUE" },
          },
        },
      },
      {
        PutRequest: {
          Item: {
            KEY: { N: "KEY_VALUE" },
            ATTRIBUTE_1: { S: "ATTRIBUTE_1_VALUE" },
            ATTRIBUTE_2: { N: "ATTRIBUTE_2_VALUE" },
          },
```

```
        },
      },
    ],
  },
};

ddb.batchWriteItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchWriteItemsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTable`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  AttributeDefinitions: [
```

```
    {
      AttributeName: "CUSTOMER_ID",
      AttributeType: "N",
    },
    {
      AttributeName: "CUSTOMER_NAME",
      AttributeType: "S",
    },
  ],
  KeySchema: [
    {
      AttributeName: "CUSTOMER_ID",
      KeyType: "HASH",
    },
    {
      AttributeName: "CUSTOMER_NAME",
      KeyType: "RANGE",
    },
  ],
  ProvisionedThroughput: {
    ReadCapacityUnits: 1,
    WriteCapacityUnits: 1,
  },
  TableName: "CUSTOMER_LIST",
  StreamSpecification: {
    StreamEnabled: false,
  },
};

// Call DynamoDB to create the table
ddb.createTable(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Table Created", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateTablesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteItem`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina un item dalla tabella.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "TABLE",
  Key: {
    KEY_NAME: { N: "VALUE" },
  },
};

// Call DynamoDB to delete the item from the table
ddb.deleteItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

Elimina un elemento da una tabella utilizzando il client documento DynamoDB.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
```

```
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB document client
var docClient = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  Key: {
    HASH_KEY: VALUE,
  },
  TableName: "TABLE",
};

docClient.delete(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteItemsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTable`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
```

```
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: process.argv[2],
};

// Call DynamoDB to delete the specified table
ddb.deleteTable(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err && err.code === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
    console.log("Error: Table not found");
  } else if (err && err.code === "ResourceInUseException") {
    console.log("Error: Table in use");
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTablesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DescribeTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeTable`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });
```

```
// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: process.argv[2],
};

// Call DynamoDB to retrieve the selected table descriptions
ddb.describeTable(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Table.KeySchema);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeTablesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetItem`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni un elemento da una tabella.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
```

```
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "TABLE",
  Key: {
    KEY_NAME: { N: "001" },
  },
  ProjectionExpression: "ATTRIBUTE_NAME",
};

// Call DynamoDB to read the item from the table
ddb.getItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Item);
  }
});
```

Ottieni un elemento da una tabella utilizzando il client documento DynamoDB.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB document client
var docClient = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "EPISODES_TABLE",
  Key: { KEY_NAME: VALUE },
};

docClient.get(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Item);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetItemsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListTables`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTables`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

// Call DynamoDB to retrieve the list of tables
ddb.listTables({ Limit: 10 }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err.code);
  } else {
    console.log("Table names are ", data.TableNames);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTablessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`PutItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutItem`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Inserisci un elemento in una tabella.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "CUSTOMER_LIST",
  Item: {
    CUSTOMER_ID: { N: "001" },
    CUSTOMER_NAME: { S: "Richard Roe" },
  },
};

// Call DynamoDB to add the item to the table
ddb.putItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

Inserisci un elemento in una tabella utilizzando il client documento DynamoDB.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });
```

```
// Create DynamoDB document client
var docClient = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "TABLE",
  Item: {
    HASHKEY: VALUE,
    ATTRIBUTE_1: "STRING_VALUE",
    ATTRIBUTE_2: VALUE_2,
  },
};

docClient.put(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutItemsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`Query`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Query`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });
```

```
// Create DynamoDB document client
var docClient = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  ExpressionAttributeValues: {
    ":s": 2,
    ":e": 9,
    ":topic": "PHRASE",
  },
  KeyConditionExpression: "Season = :s and Episode > :e",
  FilterExpression: "contains (Subtitle, :topic)",
  TableName: "EPISODES_TABLE",
};

docClient.query(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Items);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

`Scan`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`Scan`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js.
```

```
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the AWS Region.
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB service object.
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

const params = {
  // Specify which items in the results are returned.
  FilterExpression: "Subtitle = :topic AND Season = :s AND Episode = :e",
  // Define the expression attribute value, which are substitutes for the values you
 want to compare.
  ExpressionAttributeValues: {
    ":topic": { S: "SubTitle2" },
    ":s": { N: 1 },
    ":e": { N: 2 },
  },
  // Set the projection expression, which are the attributes that you want.
  ProjectionExpression: "Season, Episode, Title, Subtitle",
  TableName: "EPISODES_TABLE",
};

ddb.scan(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
    data.Items.forEach(function (element, index, array) {
      console.log(
        "printing",
        element.Title.S + " (" + element.Subtitle.S + ")"
      );
    });
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Scan nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Scenari

Richiamo a una funzione Lambda da un browser

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come richiamare una AWS Lambda funzione da un browser.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

Puoi creare un'applicazione basata su browser che utilizza una AWS Lambda funzione per aggiornare una tabella Amazon DynamoDB con selezioni utente.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Lambda

AWS Entity Resolution esempi che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v2)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v2) con. AWS Entity Resolution

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea una mappatura dello schema.
- Crea un AWS Entity Resolution flusso di lavoro.

- Avvia il processo corrispondente per il flusso di lavoro.
- Ottieni dettagli sul lavoro corrispondente.
- Ottieni la mappatura dello schema.
- Elenca tutte le mappature dello schema.
- Etichetta la risorsa Schema Mapping.
- Eliminare gli AWS Entity Resolution asset.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le AWS Entity Resolution funzionalità.

```
import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import {
  CloudFormationClient,
  CreateStackCommand,
  DeleteStackCommand,
  DescribeStacksCommand,
  waitUntilStackExists,
  waitUntilStackCreateComplete,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudformation";
import {
  EntityResolutionClient,
  CreateSchemaMappingCommand,
  CreateMatchingWorkflowCommand,
  GetMatchingJobCommand,
  StartMatchingJobCommand,
  GetSchemaMappingCommand,
  ListSchemaMappingsCommand,
```

```
  TagResourceCommand,
  DeleteMatchingWorkflowCommand,
  DeleteSchemaMappingCommand,
  ConflictException,
  ValidationException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import {
  DeleteObjectsCommand,
  DeleteBucketCommand,
  PutObjectCommand,
  S3Client,
  ListObjectsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { wait } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { readFile } from "node:fs/promises";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { dirname } from "node:path";

const __filename = fileURLToPath(import.meta.url);
const __dirname = dirname(__filename);
const stackName = `${data.inputs.entityResolutionStack}`;

/*The inputs for this example can be edited in the ../input.json.*/
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };
const skipWhenErrors = (state) => state.errors.length > 0;
/**
 * Used repeatedly to have the user press enter.
 * @type {ScenarioInput}
 */
/* v8 ignore next 3 */
const pressEnter = new ScenarioInput("continue", "Press Enter to continue", {
  type: "input",
  verbose: "false",
  skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
});

const region = "eu-west-1";

const entityResolutionClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });
const cloudFormationClient = new CloudFormationClient({ region: region });
const s3Client = new S3Client({ region: region });
```

```
const greet = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greet",
  "AWS Entity Resolution is a fully-managed machine learning service provided by " +
    "Amazon Web Services (AWS) that helps organizations extract, link, and " +
    "organize information from multiple data sources. It leverages natural " +
    "language processing and deep learning models to identify and resolve " +
    "entities, such as people, places, organizations, and products, " +
    "across structured and unstructured data.\n" +
    "\n" +
    "With Entity Resolution, customers can build robust data integration " +
    "pipelines to combine and reconcile data from multiple systems, databases, " +
    "and documents. The service can handle ambiguous, incomplete, or conflicting " +
    "information, and provide a unified view of entities and their relationships. "
 +
    "This can be particularly valuable in applications such as customer 360, " +
    "fraud detection, supply chain management, and knowledge management, where " +
    "accurate entity identification is crucial.\n" +
    "\n" +
    "The `EntityResolutionAsyncClient` interface in the AWS SDK for Java 2.x " +
    "provides a set of methods to programmatically interact with the AWS Entity " +
    "Resolution service. This allows developers to automate the entity extraction, "
 +
    "linking, and deduplication process as part of their data processing workflows.
 " +
    "With Entity Resolution, organizations can unlock the value of their data, " +
    "improve decision-making, and enhance customer experiences by having a reliable,
 " +
    "comprehensive view of their key entities.",

  { header: true },
);
const displayBuildCloudFormationStack = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayBuildCloudFormationStack",
  "To prepare the AWS resources needed for this scenario application, the next step
 uploads " +
    "a CloudFormation template whose resulting stack creates the following
 resources:\n" +
    "- An AWS Glue Data Catalog table \n" +
    "- An AWS IAM role \n" +
    "- An AWS S3 bucket \n" +
    "- An AWS Entity Resolution Schema \n" +
    "It can take a couple minutes for the Stack to finish creating the resources.",
);
```

```
const sdkBuildCloudFormationStack = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkBuildCloudFormationStack",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const data = readFileSync(
        `${__dirname}/../../../../resources/cfn/entity-resolution-basics/entity-
resolution-basics-template.yml`,
        "utf8",
      );
      await cloudFormationClient.send(
        new CreateStackCommand({
          StackName: stackName,
          TemplateBody: data,
          Capabilities: ["CAPABILITY_IAM"],
        }),
      );
      await waitUntilStackExists(
        { client: cloudFormationClient },
        { StackName: stackName },
      );
      await waitUntilStackCreateComplete(
        { client: cloudFormationClient },
        { StackName: stackName },
      );
      const stack = await cloudFormationClient.send(
        new DescribeStacksCommand({
          StackName: stackName,
        }),
      );

      state.entityResolutionRole = stack.Stacks[0].Outputs[1];
      state.jsonGlueTable = stack.Stacks[0].Outputs[2];
      state.CSVGlueTable = stack.Stacks[0].Outputs[3];
      state.glueDataBucket = stack.Stacks[0].Outputs[0];
      state.stackName = stack.StackName;
      console.log(state.glueDataBucket);
      console.log(
        `The  ARN of the EntityResolution Role is
 ${state.entityResolutionRole.OutputValue}`,
      );
      console.log(
        `The ARN of the Json Glue Table is ${state.jsonGlueTable.OutputValue}`,
      );
```

```
      console.log(
        `The ARN of the CSV Glue Table is ${state.CSVGlueTable.OutputValue}`,
      );
      console.log(
        `The name of the Glue Data Bucket is ${state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue}\n`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
    try {
      console.log(
        `Uploading the following JSON in ../data.json to the
 ${state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue} S3 bucket...`,
      );
      const bucketName = state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue;

      const putObjectParams = {
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: "jsonData/data.json",
        Body: await readFileSync(
          `${__dirname}/../../../../javascriptv3/example_code/entityresolution/
data.json`,
        ),
      };
      const command = new PutObjectCommand(putObjectParams);
      const response = await s3Client.send(command);
      console.log(
        `../data.json file data uploaded to the ${state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue}
 S3 bucket.\n`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
    try {
      console.log(
        `Uploading the CSV data in ../data.csv to the
 ${state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue} S3 bucket...`,
      );

      const bucketName = state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue;
      const putObjectParams = {
        Bucket: bucketName,
```

```
        Key: "csvData/data.csv",
        Body: await readFileSync(
          `${__dirname}/../../../../javascriptv3/example_code/entityresolution/
data.csv`,
        ),
      };
      const command = new PutObjectCommand(putObjectParams);
      const response = await s3Client.send(command);
      console.log(
        `../data.csv file data uploaded to the ${state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue}
 S3 bucket.`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayCreateSchemaMapping = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateSchemaMapping",
  "1. Create Schema Mapping" +
    "Entity Resolution schema mapping aligns and integrates data from " +
    "multiple sources by identifying and matching corresponding entities " +
    "like customers or products. It unifies schemas, resolves conflicts, " +
    "and uses machine learning to link related entities, enabling a " +
    "consolidated, accurate view for improved data quality and decision-making." +
    "\n" +
    "In this example, the schema mapping lines up with the fields in the JSON and
 CSV objects. That is, " +
    " it contains these fields: id, name, and email. ",
);

const sdkCreateSchemaMapping = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateSchemaMapping",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const createSchemaMappingParamsJson = {
      schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
      mappedInputFields: [
        {
          fieldName: "id",
          type: "UNIQUE_ID",
        },
        {
```

```
          fieldName: "name",
          type: "NAME",
        },
        {
          fieldName: "email",
          type: "EMAIL_ADDRESS",
        },
      ],
    };
    const createSchemaMappingParamsCSV = {
      schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameCSV}`,
      mappedInputFields: [
        {
          fieldName: "id",
          type: "UNIQUE_ID",
        },
        {
          fieldName: "name",
          type: "NAME",
        },
        {
          fieldName: "email",
          type: "EMAIL_ADDRESS",
        },
        {
          fieldName: "phone",
          type: "PROVIDER_ID",
          subType: "STRING",
        },
      ],
    };
    try {
      const command = new CreateSchemaMappingCommand(
        createSchemaMappingParamsJson,
      );
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      state.schemaNameJson = response.schemaName;
      state.schemaArn = response.schemaArn;
      state.idOutputAttribute = response.mappedInputFields[0].fieldName;
      state.nameOutputAttribute = response.mappedInputFields[1].fieldName;
      state.emailOutputAttribute = response.mappedInputFields[2].fieldName;

      console.log("The JSON schema mapping name is ", state.schemaNameJson);
    } catch (caught) {
```

```
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `The schema mapping already exists: ${caught.message} \n Exiting
 program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
    try {
      const command = new CreateSchemaMappingCommand(
        createSchemaMappingParamsCSV,
      );
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      state.schemaNameCSV = response.schemaName;
      state.phoneOutputAttribute = response.mappedInputFields[3].fieldName;
      console.log("The CSV schema mapping name is ", state.schemaNameCSV);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `An unexpected error occurred while creating the geofence collection:
 ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
  },
);
const displayCreateMatchingWorkflow = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateMatchingWorkflow",
  "2. Create an AWS Entity Resolution Workflow. " +
    "An Entity Resolution matching workflow identifies and links records " +
    "across datasets that represent the same real-world entity, such as " +
    "customers or products. Using techniques like schema mapping, " +
    "data profiling, and machine learning algorithms, " +
    "it evaluates attributes like names or emails to detect duplicates " +
    "or relationships, even with variations or inconsistencies. " +
    "The workflow outputs consolidated, de-duplicated data." +
    "\n" +
    "We will use the machine learning-based matching technique.",
);

const sdkCreateMatchingWorkflow = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateMatchingWorkflow",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
```

```
    const createMatchingWorkflowParams = {
      roleArn: `${state.entityResolutionRole.OutputValue}`,
      workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
      description: "Created by using the AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3).",
      inputSourceConfig: [
        {
          inputSourceARN: `${state.jsonGlueTable.OutputValue}`,
          schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
          applyNormalization: false,
        },
        {
          inputSourceARN: `${state.CSVGlueTable.OutputValue}`,
          schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameCSV}`,
          applyNormalization: false,
        },
      ],
      outputSourceConfig: [
        {
          outputS3Path: `s3://${state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue}/eroutput`,
          output: [
            {
              name: state.idOutputAttribute,
            },
            {
              name: state.nameOutputAttribute,
            },
            {
              name: state.emailOutputAttribute,
            },
            {
              name: state.phoneOutputAttribute,
            },
          ],
          applyNormalization: false,
        },
      ],
      resolutionTechniques: { resolutionType: "ML_MATCHING" },
    };
    try {
      const command = new CreateMatchingWorkflowCommand(
        createMatchingWorkflowParams,
      );
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      state.workflowArn = response.workflowArn;
```

```
      console.log(
        `Workflow created successfully.\n The workflow ARN is:
 ${response.workflowArn}`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `The matching workflow already exists: ${caught.message} \n Exiting
 program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
      if (caught instanceof ValidationException) {
        console.error(
          `There was a validation exception: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
  },
);
const displayMatchingJobOfWorkflow = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayMatchingJobOfWorkflow",
  "3. Start the matching job of the workflow",
);

const sdkMatchingJobOfWorkflow = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdk",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const matchingJobOfWorkflowParams = {
      workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
    };
    try {
      const command = new StartMatchingJobCommand(matchingJobOfWorkflowParams);
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      state.jobID = response.jobId;
      console.log(`Job ID: ${state.jobID} \n
The matching job was successfully started.`);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `The matching workflow already exists: ${caught.message} \n Exiting
 program.`,
        );
```

```
        return;
      }
    }
  },
);

const displayGetDetailsforJob = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayGetDetailsforJob",
  `4. While the matching job is running, let's look at other API methods. First,
 let's get details for the job `,
);

const sdkGetDetailsforJob = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkGetDetailsforJob",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const getDetailsforJobParams = {
      workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
      jobId: `${state.jobID}`,
    };
    try {
      const command = new GetMatchingJobCommand(getDetailsforJobParams);
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      state.Status = response.status;
      state.response = response;
      console.log(`Job status: ${state.Status} `);
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayGetSchemaMappingJson = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayGetSchemaMappingJson",
  "5. Get the schema mapping for the JSON data.",
);

const sdkGetSchemaMappingJson = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkGetSchemaMappingJson",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const getSchemaMappingJsonParams = {
      schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
    };
    try {
```

```
      const command = new GetSchemaMappingCommand(getSchemaMappingJsonParams);
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      console.log("Schema·mapping·ARN·is:·", response.schemaArn);
      const resultMappings = response.mappedInputFields;
      const noOfResultMappings = resultMappings.length;
      for (let i = 0; i < noOfResultMappings; i++) {
        console.log(
          `Attribute name: ${resultMappings[i].fieldName} `,
          `Attribute type: ${resultMappings[i].type}`,
        );
      }
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayListSchemaMappings = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayListSchemaMappings",
  "6. List Schema Mappings.",
);

const sdkListSchemaMappings = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkListSchemaMappings",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const command = new ListSchemaMappingsCommand({});
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      const noOfSchemas = response.schemaList.length;
      for (let i = 0; i < noOfSchemas; i++) {
        console.log(
          `Schema Mapping Name: ${response.schemaList[i].schemaName} `,
        );
      }
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayTagTheJsonSchema = new ScenarioOutput(
  "display",
```

```
  "7. Tag the resource. \n" +
    "Tags can help you organize and categorize your Entity Resolution resources. " +
    "You can also use them to scope user permissions by granting a user permission "
 +
    "to access or change only resources with certain tag values. " +
    "In Entity Resolution, SchemaMapping and MatchingWorkflow can be tagged. For
 this example, " +
    "the SchemaMapping is tagged.",
);

const sdkTagTheJsonSchema = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkGetSchemaMappingJson",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const tagResourceCommandParams = {
      resourceArn: state.schemaArn,
      tags: {
        tag1: "tag1Value",
        tag2: "tag2Value",
      },
    };
    try {
      const command = new TagResourceCommand(tagResourceCommandParams);
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      console.log("Successfully tagged the resource.");
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayGetJobInfo = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayGetJobInfo",
  "8. View the results of the AWS Entity Resolution Workflow.\n " +
    "Please perform this task manually in the AWS Management Console. ",
);

const displayDeleteResources = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayDeleteResources",
  "9. Delete the resources \n" +
    "You cannot delete a workflow that is in a running state. So this will take ~30
 minutes.\n" +
    "If you don't want to delete the resources, simply exit this application.",
);
```

```
const sdkDeleteResources = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkDeleteResources",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    console.log(
      "You selected to delete the resources. This will take about 30 minutes.",
    );
    await wait(1800);
    const bucketName = state.glueDataBucket.OutputValue;
    try {
      const emptyBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
        const listObjectsCommand = new ListObjectsCommand({
          Bucket: bucketName,
        });
        const { Contents } = await s3Client.send(listObjectsCommand);
        const keys = Contents.map((c) => c.Key);

        const deleteObjectsCommand = new DeleteObjectsCommand({
          Bucket: bucketName,
          Delete: { Objects: keys.map((key) => ({ Key: key })) },
        });
        await s3Client.send(deleteObjectsCommand);
        console.log(`Bucket ${bucketName} emptied successfully.\n`);
      };
      await emptyBucket({ bucketName });
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("error ", error);
    }
    try {
      const deleteBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
        const command = new DeleteBucketCommand({ Bucket: bucketName });
        await s3Client.send(command);
        console.log(`Bucket ${bucketName} deleted successfully.\n`);
      };
      await deleteBucket({ bucketName });
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("error ", error);
    }
    try {
      console.log(
        "Now we will delete the CloudFormation stack, which deletes the resources
 that were created at the beginning of the scenario.",
      );
      const deleteStackParams = { StackName: `${state.stackName}` };
```

```
      const command = new DeleteStackCommand(deleteStackParams);
      const response = await cloudFormationClient.send(command);
      console.log("CloudFormation stack deleted successfully.");
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("error ", error);
    }
    try {
      const deleteWorkflowParams = {
        workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
      };
      const command = new DeleteMatchingWorkflowCommand(deleteWorkflowParams);
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      console.log("Workflow deleted successfully!");
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `Job associated with workflow ${data.inputs.workflowName} is still
running, so can't be deleted.
          Neither can schemas ${data.inputs.schemaNameJson} and
${data.inputs.schemaNameCSV} associated with it. Please confirm this workflow is
finished in the AWS Management Console, then delete it manually.`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
    }
    try {
      const deleteJSONschemaMapping = {
        schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
      };
      const command = new DeleteSchemaMappingCommand(deleteJSONschemaMapping);
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      console.log("Schema mapping deleted successfully. ");
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `The schema ${data.inputs.schemaNameJson} can't be deleted because it is
associated with workflow
           ${data.inputs.workflowName}, which is still running. Please confirm this
workflow is finished in the AWS Management Console, then delete it manually.`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
    }
    try {
```

```
      const deleteCSVschemaMapping = {
        schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameCSV}`,
      };
      const command = new DeleteSchemaMappingCommand(deleteCSVschemaMapping);
      const response = await entityResolutionClient.send(command);
      console.log("Schema mapping deleted successfully.");
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `The schema ${data.inputs.schemaNameCSV} can't be deleted because it
 is associated with workflow ${data.inputs.workflowName}, which is still running.
 Please confirm this workflow is finished in the AWS Management Console, then delete
 it manually.`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      state.confirmDeleteResources === "",
  },
);

const goodbye = new ScenarioOutput(
  "goodbye",
  "Thank you for checking out the Amazon Location Service Use demo. We hope you " +
    "learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps today!" +
    " For more Amazon Location Services examples in different programming languages,
 have a look at: " +
    "https://docs.aws.amazon.com/code-library/latest/ug/
location_code_examples.html",
);

const myScenario = new Scenario("Entity Resolution Basics Scenario", [
  greet,
  pressEnter,
  displayBuildCloudFormationStack,
  sdkBuildCloudFormationStack,
  pressEnter,
  displayCreateSchemaMapping,
  sdkCreateSchemaMapping,
  pressEnter,
  displayCreateMatchingWorkflow,
```

```
  sdkCreateMatchingWorkflow,
  pressEnter,
  displayMatchingJobOfWorkflow,
  sdkMatchingJobOfWorkflow,
  pressEnter,
  displayGetDetailsforJob,
  sdkGetDetailsforJob,
  pressEnter,
  displayGetSchemaMappingJson,
  sdkGetSchemaMappingJson,
  pressEnter,
  displayListSchemaMappings,
  sdkListSchemaMappings,
  pressEnter,
  displayTagTheJsonSchema,
  sdkTagTheJsonSchema,
  pressEnter,
  displayGetJobInfo,
  pressEnter,
  displayDeleteResources,
  pressEnter,
  sdkDeleteResources,
  pressEnter,
  goodbye,
]);

/** @type {{ stepHandlerOptions: StepHandlerOptions }} */
export const main = async (stepHandlerOptions) => {
  await myScenario.run(stepHandlerOptions);
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const { values } = parseArgs({
    options: {
      yes: {
        type: "boolean",
        short: "y",
      },
    },
  });
  main({ confirmAll: values.yes });
}
```

EventBridge esempi che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v2)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v2) con. EventBridge

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`PutEvents`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutEvents`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var ebevents = new AWS.EventBridge({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });
```

```
var params = {
  Entries: [
    {
      Detail: '{ "key1": "value1", "key2": "value2" }',
      DetailType: "appRequestSubmitted",
      Resources: ["RESOURCE_ARN"],
      Source: "com.company.app",
    },
  ],
};

ebevents.putEvents(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Entries);
  }
});
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutEventssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`PutRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutRule`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
```

```
var ebevents = new AWS.EventBridge({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Name: "DEMO_EVENT",
  RoleArn: "IAM_ROLE_ARN",
  ScheduleExpression: "rate(5 minutes)",
  State: "ENABLED",
};

ebevents.putRule(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.RuleArn);
  }
});
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutRulesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`PutTargets`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutTargets`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var ebevents = new AWS.EventBridge({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
```

```
  Rule: "DEMO_EVENT",
  Targets: [
    {
      Arn: "LAMBDA_FUNCTION_ARN",
      Id: "myEventBridgeTarget",
    },
  ],
};

ebevents.putTargets(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutTargetssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Esempi di IAM che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v2)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v2) con IAM.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`AttachRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AttachRolePolicy`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var paramsRoleList = {
  RoleName: process.argv[2],
};

iam.listAttachedRolePolicies(paramsRoleList, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    var myRolePolicies = data.AttachedPolicies;
    myRolePolicies.forEach(function (val, index, array) {
      if (myRolePolicies[index].PolicyName === "AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess") {
        console.log(
          "AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess is already attached to this role."
        );
        process.exit();
      }
    });
    var params = {
      PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess",
      RoleName: process.argv[2],
    };
    iam.attachRolePolicy(params, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Unable to attach policy to role", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Role attached successfully");
```

```
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AttachRolePolicysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateAccessKey`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.createAccessKey({ UserName: "IAM_USER_NAME" }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.AccessKey);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAccessKeysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateAccountAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateAccountAlias`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.createAccountAlias({ AccountAlias: process.argv[2] }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAccountAliassezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreatePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreatePolicy`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var myManagedPolicy = {
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: [
    {
      Effect: "Allow",
      Action: "logs:CreateLogGroup",
      Resource: "RESOURCE_ARN",
    },
    {
      Effect: "Allow",
      Action: [
        "dynamodb:DeleteItem",
        "dynamodb:GetItem",
        "dynamodb:PutItem",
        "dynamodb:Scan",
        "dynamodb:UpdateItem",
      ],
      Resource: "RESOURCE_ARN",
    },
  ],
};

var params = {
  PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify(myManagedPolicy),
  PolicyName: "myDynamoDBPolicy",
};
```

```
iam.createPolicy(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreatePolicysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateUser`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  UserName: process.argv[2],
};

iam.getUser(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err && err.code === "NoSuchEntity") {
    iam.createUser(params, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
```

```
        console.log("Error", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Success", data);
      }
    });
  } else {
    console.log(
      "User " + process.argv[2] + " already exists",
      data.User.UserId
    );
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateUsersezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAccessKey`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  AccessKeyId: "ACCESS_KEY_ID",
  UserName: "USER_NAME",
};
```

```
iam.deleteAccessKey(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteAccessKeysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteAccountAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAccountAlias`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.deleteAccountAlias({ AccountAlias: process.argv[2] }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteAccountAliassezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteServerCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteServerCertificate`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.deleteServerCertificate(
  { ServerCertificateName: "CERTIFICATE_NAME" },
  function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log("Error", err);
    } else {
      console.log("Success", data);
    }
  }
);
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteServerCertificatesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteUser`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  UserName: process.argv[2],
};

iam.getUser(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err && err.code === "NoSuchEntity") {
    console.log("User " + process.argv[2] + " does not exist.");
  } else {
    iam.deleteUser(params, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Error", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Success", data);
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteUsersezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DetachRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetachRolePolicy`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var paramsRoleList = {
  RoleName: process.argv[2],
};

iam.listAttachedRolePolicies(paramsRoleList, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    var myRolePolicies = data.AttachedPolicies;
    myRolePolicies.forEach(function (val, index, array) {
      if (myRolePolicies[index].PolicyName === "AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess") {
        var params = {
          PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess",
          RoleName: process.argv[2],
        };
        iam.detachRolePolicy(params, function (err, data) {
          if (err) {
            console.log("Unable to detach policy from role", err);
```

```
          } else {
            console.log("Policy detached from role successfully");
            process.exit();
          }
        });
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetachRolePolicysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetAccessKeyLastUsed`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetAccessKeyLastUsed`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.getAccessKeyLastUsed(
  { AccessKeyId: "ACCESS_KEY_ID" },
  function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log("Error", err);
    } else {
```

```
      console.log("Success", data.AccessKeyLastUsed);
    }
  }
);
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetAccessKeyLastUsedsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetPolicy`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AWSLambdaExecute",
};

iam.getPolicy(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Policy.Description);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetPolicysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetServerCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetServerCertificate`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.getServerCertificate(
  { ServerCertificateName: "CERTIFICATE_NAME" },
  function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log("Error", err);
    } else {
      console.log("Success", data);
    }
  }
);
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetServerCertificatesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListAccessKeys`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListAccessKeys`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  MaxItems: 5,
  UserName: "IAM_USER_NAME",
};

iam.listAccessKeys(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListAccessKeyssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListAccountAliases`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListAccountAliases`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.listAccountAliases({ MaxItems: 10 }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListAccountAliassezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListServerCertificates`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListServerCertificates`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.listServerCertificates({}, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListServerCertificatessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListUsers`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListUsers`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });
```

```
var params = {
  MaxItems: 10,
};

iam.listUsers(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    var users = data.Users || [];
    users.forEach(function (user) {
      console.log("User " + user.UserName + " created", user.CreateDate);
    });
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListUserssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`UpdateAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateAccessKey`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
```

```
  AccessKeyId: "ACCESS_KEY_ID",
  Status: "Active",
  UserName: "USER_NAME",
};

iam.updateAccessKey(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateAccessKeysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`UpdateServerCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateServerCertificate`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  ServerCertificateName: "CERTIFICATE_NAME",
  NewServerCertificateName: "NEW_CERTIFICATE_NAME",
```

```
};

iam.updateServerCertificate(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateServerCertificatesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`UpdateUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateUser`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  UserName: process.argv[2],
  NewUserName: process.argv[3],
};

iam.updateUser(params, function (err, data) {
```

```
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateUsersezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Esempi di Lambda con SDK for JavaScript (v2)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v2) con Lambda.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Richiamo a una funzione Lambda da un browser

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come richiamare una AWS Lambda funzione da un browser.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> Puoi creare un'applicazione basata su browser che utilizza una AWS Lambda funzione per aggiornare una tabella Amazon DynamoDB con selezioni utente.
>
> Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Esempi di Amazon Pinpoint con SDK for JavaScript (v2)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v2) con Amazon Pinpoint.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`SendMessages`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendMessages`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio e-mail.

```
"use strict";

const AWS = require("aws-sdk");
```

```
// The AWS Region that you want to use to send the email. For a list of
// AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint API is available, see
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/apireference/
const aws_region = "us-west-2";

// The "From" address. This address has to be verified in Amazon Pinpoint
// in the region that you use to send email.
const senderAddress = "sender@example.com";

// The address on the "To" line. If your Amazon Pinpoint account is in
// the sandbox, this address also has to be verified.
var toAddress = "recipient@example.com";

// The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you send this message.
// Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or application
// that you choose.
const appId = "ce796be37f32f178af652b26eexample";

// The subject line of the email.
var subject = "Amazon Pinpoint (AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)";

// The email body for recipients with non-HTML email clients.
var body_text = `Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)
-----------------------------------------------------
This email was sent with Amazon Pinpoint using the AWS SDK for JavaScript in
 Node.js.
For more information, see https:\/\/aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-node-js/`;

// The body of the email for recipients whose email clients support HTML content.
var body_html = `<html>
<head></head>
<body>
  <h1>Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)</h1>
  <p>This email was sent with
    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/'>the Amazon Pinpoint API</a> using the
    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-node-js/'>
      AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js</a>.</p>
</body>
</html>`;

// The character encoding the you want to use for the subject line and
// message body of the email.
var charset = "UTF-8";
```

```
// Specify that you're using a shared credentials file.
var credentials = new AWS.SharedIniFileCredentials({ profile: "default" });
AWS.config.credentials = credentials;

// Specify the region.
AWS.config.update({ region: aws_region });

//Create a new Pinpoint object.
var pinpoint = new AWS.Pinpoint();

// Specify the parameters to pass to the API.
var params = {
  ApplicationId: appId,
  MessageRequest: {
    Addresses: {
      [toAddress]: {
        ChannelType: "EMAIL",
      },
    },
    MessageConfiguration: {
      EmailMessage: {
        FromAddress: senderAddress,
        SimpleEmail: {
          Subject: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: subject,
          },
          HtmlPart: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: body_html,
          },
          TextPart: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: body_text,
          },
        },
      },
    },
  },
};

//Try to send the email.
pinpoint.sendMessages(params, function (err, data) {
```

```
  // If something goes wrong, print an error message.
  if (err) {
    console.log(err.message);
  } else {
    console.log(
      "Email sent! Message ID: ",
      data["MessageResponse"]["Result"][toAddress]["MessageId"]
    );
  }
});
```

Invia un messaggio SMS.

```
"use strict";

var AWS = require("aws-sdk");

// The AWS Region that you want to use to send the message. For a list of
// AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint API is available, see
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/apireference/.
var aws_region = "us-east-1";

// The phone number or short code to send the message from. The phone number
// or short code that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint
// account. For best results, specify long codes in E.164 format.
var originationNumber = "+12065550199";

// The recipient's phone number.  For best results, you should specify the
// phone number in E.164 format.
var destinationNumber = "+14255550142";

// The content of the SMS message.
var message =
  "This message was sent through Amazon Pinpoint " +
  "using the AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js. Reply STOP to " +
  "opt out.";

// The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you send this message.
// Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or application
// that you choose.
```

```
var applicationId = "ce796be37f32f178af652b26eexample";

// The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
// time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
// marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.
var messageType = "TRANSACTIONAL";

// The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
var registeredKeyword = "myKeyword";

// The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
// varies by country or region. For more information, see
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-countries.html
var senderId = "MySenderID";

// Specify that you're using a shared credentials file, and optionally specify
// the profile that you want to use.
var credentials = new AWS.SharedIniFileCredentials({ profile: "default" });
AWS.config.credentials = credentials;

// Specify the region.
AWS.config.update({ region: aws_region });

//Create a new Pinpoint object.
var pinpoint = new AWS.Pinpoint();

// Specify the parameters to pass to the API.
var params = {
  ApplicationId: applicationId,
  MessageRequest: {
    Addresses: {
      [destinationNumber]: {
        ChannelType: "SMS",
      },
    },
    MessageConfiguration: {
      SMSMessage: {
        Body: message,
        Keyword: registeredKeyword,
        MessageType: messageType,
        OriginationNumber: originationNumber,
        SenderId: senderId,
      },
    },
```

```
  },
};

//Try to send the message.
pinpoint.sendMessages(params, function (err, data) {
  // If something goes wrong, print an error message.
  if (err) {
    console.log(err.message);
    // Otherwise, show the unique ID for the message.
  } else {
    console.log(
      "Message sent! " +
        data["MessageResponse"]["Result"][destinationNumber]["StatusMessage"]
    );
  }
});
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SendMessagessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Esempi di API Amazon Pinpoint SMS e Voice con SDK for JavaScript (v2)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l'API AWS SDK per JavaScript (v2) with Amazon Pinpoint SMS and Voice.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`SendVoiceMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendVoiceMessage`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
"use strict";

var AWS = require("aws-sdk");

// The AWS Region that you want to use to send the voice message. For a list of
// AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint SMS and Voice API is available, see
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint-sms-voice/latest/APIReference/
var aws_region = "us-east-1";

// The phone number that the message is sent from. The phone number that you
// specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account. For best results,
 you
// should specify the phone number in E.164 format.
var originationNumber = "+12065550110";

// The recipient's phone number. For best results, you should specify the phone
// number in E.164 format.
var destinationNumber = "+12065550142";

// The language to use when sending the message. For a list of supported
// languages, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/polly/latest/dg/SupportedLanguage.html
var languageCode = "en-US";

// The Amazon Polly voice that you want to use to send the message. For a list
// of voices, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/polly/latest/dg/voicelist.html
var voiceId = "Matthew";

// The content of the message. This example uses SSML to customize and control
```

```
// certain aspects of the message, such as the volume or the speech rate.
// The message can't contain any line breaks.
var ssmlMessage =
  "<speak>" +
  "This is a test message sent from <emphasis>Amazon Pinpoint</emphasis> " +
  "using the <break strength='weak'/>AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js. " +
  "<amazon:effect phonation='soft'>Thank you for listening." +
  "</amazon:effect>" +
  "</speak>";

// The phone number that you want to appear on the recipient's device. The phone
// number that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account.
var callerId = "+12065550199";

// The configuration set that you want to use to send the message.
var configurationSet = "ConfigSet";

// Specify that you're using a shared credentials file, and optionally specify
// the profile that you want to use.
var credentials = new AWS.SharedIniFileCredentials({ profile: "default" });
AWS.config.credentials = credentials;

// Specify the region.
AWS.config.update({ region: aws_region });

//Create a new Pinpoint object.
var pinpointsmsvoice = new AWS.PinpointSMSVoice();

var params = {
  CallerId: callerId,
  ConfigurationSetName: configurationSet,
  Content: {
    SSMLMessage: {
      LanguageCode: languageCode,
      Text: ssmlMessage,
      VoiceId: voiceId,
    },
  },
  DestinationPhoneNumber: destinationNumber,
  OriginationPhoneNumber: originationNumber,
};

//Try to send the message.
pinpointsmsvoice.sendVoiceMessage(params, function (err, data) {
```

```
  // If something goes wrong, print an error message.
  if (err) {
    console.log(err.message);
    // Otherwise, show the unique ID for the message.
  } else {
    console.log("Message sent! Message ID: " + data["MessageId"]);
  }
});
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SendVoiceMessagesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Esempi di S3 Glacier che utilizzano SDK for (v2) JavaScript

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v2) con S3 Glacier.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateVault`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateVault`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the SDK for JavaScript
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create a new service object
var glacier = new AWS.Glacier({ apiVersion: "2012-06-01" });
// Call Glacier to create the vault
glacier.createVault({ vaultName: "YOUR_VAULT_NAME" }, function (err) {
  if (!err) {
    console.log("Created vault!");
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateVaultsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`UploadArchive`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UploadArchive`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the SDK for JavaScript
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
```

```
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create a new service object and buffer
var glacier = new AWS.Glacier({ apiVersion: "2012-06-01" });
buffer = Buffer.alloc(2.5 * 1024 * 1024); // 2.5MB buffer

var params = { vaultName: "YOUR_VAULT_NAME", body: buffer };
// Call Glacier to upload the archive.
glacier.uploadArchive(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error uploading archive!", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Archive ID", data.archiveId);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UploadArchivesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`UploadMultipartPart`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UploadMultipartPart`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creazione di un caricamento in più parti di blocchi da 1 megabyte di un oggetto Buffer.

```
// Create a new service object and some supporting variables
var glacier = new AWS.Glacier({ apiVersion: "2012-06-01" }),
  vaultName = "YOUR_VAULT_NAME",
  buffer = new Buffer(2.5 * 1024 * 1024), // 2.5MB buffer
  partSize = 1024 * 1024, // 1MB chunks,
```

```
  numPartsLeft = Math.ceil(buffer.length / partSize),
  startTime = new Date(),
  params = { vaultName: vaultName, partSize: partSize.toString() };

// Compute the complete SHA-256 tree hash so we can pass it
// to completeMultipartUpload request at the end
var treeHash = glacier.computeChecksums(buffer).treeHash;

// Initiate the multipart upload
console.log("Initiating upload to", vaultName);
// Call Glacier to initiate the upload.
glacier.initiateMultipartUpload(params, function (mpErr, multipart) {
  if (mpErr) {
    console.log("Error!", mpErr.stack);
    return;
  }
  console.log("Got upload ID", multipart.uploadId);

  // Grab each partSize chunk and upload it as a part
  for (var i = 0; i < buffer.length; i += partSize) {
    var end = Math.min(i + partSize, buffer.length),
      partParams = {
        vaultName: vaultName,
        uploadId: multipart.uploadId,
        range: "bytes " + i + "-" + (end - 1) + "/*",
        body: buffer.slice(i, end),
      };

    // Send a single part
    console.log("Uploading part", i, "=", partParams.range);
    glacier.uploadMultipartPart(partParams, function (multiErr, mData) {
      if (multiErr) return;
      console.log("Completed part", this.request.params.range);
      if (--numPartsLeft > 0) return; // complete only when all parts uploaded

      var doneParams = {
        vaultName: vaultName,
        uploadId: multipart.uploadId,
        archiveSize: buffer.length.toString(),
        checksum: treeHash, // the computed tree hash
      };

      console.log("Completing upload...");
      glacier.completeMultipartUpload(doneParams, function (err, data) {
```

```
        if (err) {
          console.log("An error occurred while uploading the archive");
          console.log(err);
        } else {
          var delta = (new Date() - startTime) / 1000;
          console.log("Completed upload in", delta, "seconds");
          console.log("Archive ID:", data.archiveId);
          console.log("Checksum:  ", data.checksum);
        }
      });
    });
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UploadMultipartPartsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon SNS con SDK for JavaScript (v2)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v2) con Amazon SNS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`GetTopicAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetTopicAttributes`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create promise and SNS service object
var getTopicAttribsPromise = new AWS.SNS({ apiVersion: "2010-03-31" })
  .getTopicAttributes({ TopicArn: "TOPIC_ARN" })
  .promise();

// Handle promise's fulfilled/rejected states
getTopicAttribsPromise
  .then(function (data) {
    console.log(data);
  })
  .catch(function (err) {
    console.error(err, err.stack);
  });
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetTopicAttributessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon SQS con SDK for JavaScript (v2)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v2) con Amazon SQS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`ChangeMessageVisibility`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ChangeMessageVisibility`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ricevi un messaggio Amazon SQS e modificane la visibilità del timeout.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region to us-west-2
AWS.config.update({ region: "us-west-2" });

// Create the SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var queueURL = "https://sqs.REGION.amazonaws.com/ACCOUNT-ID/QUEUE-NAME";

var params = {
  AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
  MaxNumberOfMessages: 1,
  MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
  QueueUrl: queueURL,
```

```
};

sqs.receiveMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Receive Error", err);
  } else {
    // Make sure we have a message
    if (data.Messages != null) {
      var visibilityParams = {
        QueueUrl: queueURL,
        ReceiptHandle: data.Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
        VisibilityTimeout: 20, // 20 second timeout
      };
      sqs.changeMessageVisibility(visibilityParams, function (err, data) {
        if (err) {
          console.log("Delete Error", err);
        } else {
          console.log("Timeout Changed", data);
        }
      });
    } else {
      console.log("No messages to change");
    }
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API ChangeMessageVisibilityReference.

`CreateQueue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateQueue`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una coda standard Amazon SQS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  QueueName: "SQS_QUEUE_NAME",
  Attributes: {
    DelaySeconds: "60",
    MessageRetentionPeriod: "86400",
  },
};

sqs.createQueue(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.QueueUrl);
  }
});
```

Crea una coda Amazon SQS che attende l'arrivo di un messaggio.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  QueueName: "SQS_QUEUE_NAME",
  Attributes: {
    ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds: "20",
  },
};
```

```
sqs.createQueue(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.QueueUrl);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API CreateQueueReference AWS SDK per JavaScript .

`DeleteMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteMessage`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ricevi ed elimina messaggi Amazon SQS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var queueURL = "SQS_QUEUE_URL";

var params = {
  AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
  MaxNumberOfMessages: 10,
```

```
  MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
  QueueUrl: queueURL,
  VisibilityTimeout: 20,
  WaitTimeSeconds: 0,
};

sqs.receiveMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Receive Error", err);
  } else if (data.Messages) {
    var deleteParams = {
      QueueUrl: queueURL,
      ReceiptHandle: data.Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
    };
    sqs.deleteMessage(deleteParams, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Delete Error", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Message Deleted", data);
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DeleteMessage AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

`DeleteQueue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteQueue`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina una coda Amazon SQS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  QueueUrl: "SQS_QUEUE_URL",
};

sqs.deleteQueue(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API DeleteQueueReference.

`GetQueueUrl`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetQueueUrl`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni l'URL per una coda Amazon SQS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  QueueName: "SQS_QUEUE_NAME",
};

sqs.getQueueUrl(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.QueueUrl);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API GetQueueUrlReference.

`ListQueues`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListQueues`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca le tue code Amazon SQS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
```

```
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {};

sqs.listQueues(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.QueueUrls);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API ListQueuesReference.

`ReceiveMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ReceiveMessage`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ricevi un messaggio da una coda Amazon SQS utilizzando il supporto per sondaggi lunghi.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });
```

```
var queueURL = "SQS_QUEUE_URL";

var params = {
  AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
  MaxNumberOfMessages: 1,
  MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
  QueueUrl: queueURL,
  WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
};

sqs.receiveMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta ReceiveMessagela sezione API Reference.AWS SDK per JavaScript

`SendMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendMessage`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio a una coda Amazon SQS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });
```

```
// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  // Remove DelaySeconds parameter and value for FIFO queues
  DelaySeconds: 10,
  MessageAttributes: {
    Title: {
      DataType: "String",
      StringValue: "The Whistler",
    },
    Author: {
      DataType: "String",
      StringValue: "John Grisham",
    },
    WeeksOn: {
      DataType: "Number",
      StringValue: "6",
    },
  },
  MessageBody:
    "Information about current NY Times fiction bestseller for week of 12/11/2016.",
  // MessageDeduplicationId: "TheWhistler",  // Required for FIFO queues
  // MessageGroupId: "Group1",  // Required for FIFO queues
  QueueUrl: "SQS_QUEUE_URL",
};

sqs.sendMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.MessageId);
  }
});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API SendMessageReference.

AWS STS esempi che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v2)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v2) con. AWS STS

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`AssumeRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AssumeRole`.

SDK per JavaScript (v2)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
const AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

var roleToAssume = {
  RoleArn: "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/RoleName",
  RoleSessionName: "session1",
  DurationSeconds: 900,
};
```

```
var roleCreds;

// Create the STS service object
var sts = new AWS.STS({ apiVersion: "2011-06-15" });

//Assume Role
sts.assumeRole(roleToAssume, function (err, data) {
  if (err) console.log(err, err.stack);
  else {
    roleCreds = {
      accessKeyId: data.Credentials.AccessKeyId,
      secretAccessKey: data.Credentials.SecretAccessKey,
      sessionToken: data.Credentials.SessionToken,
    };
    stsGetCallerIdentity(roleCreds);
  }
});

//Get Arn of current identity
function stsGetCallerIdentity(creds) {
  var stsParams = { credentials: creds };
  // Create STS service object
  var sts = new AWS.STS(stsParams);

  sts.getCallerIdentity({}, function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log(err, err.stack);
    } else {
      console.log(data.Arn);
    }
  });
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AssumeRolesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Esempi di codice per SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con. AWS

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Alcuni servizi contengono categorie di esempio aggiuntive che mostrano come sfruttare le librerie o le funzioni specifiche del servizio.

Altre risorse

- Guida per sviluppatori SDK for JavaScript (v3): ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo con. JavaScript AWS
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Servizi

- Esempi di API Gateway che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di Aurora con SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di Auto Scaling con SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di Amazon Bedrock con SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Runtime con SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Agents che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime con SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- CloudWatch esempi che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- CloudWatch Esempi di eventi che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- CloudWatch Registra esempi utilizzando SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- CodeBuild esempi che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di identità di Amazon Cognito con SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di Amazon Comprehend con SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di Amazon DocumentDB con SDK for JavaScript (v3)

- Esempi di DynamoDB che utilizzano SDK JavaScript for (v3)
- EC2 Esempi di Amazon che utilizzano SDK per JavaScript (v3)
- Elastic Load Balancing - Esempi della versione 2 che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- AWS Entity Resolution esempi che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- EventBridge esempi che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- AWS Glue esempi che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- HealthImaging esempi che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi IAM che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- AWS IoT SiteWise esempi che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di Kinesis con SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di Lambda con SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di Amazon Lex con SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di Amazon Location con SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di Amazon MSK con SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di Amazon Personalize utilizzando SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di Amazon Personalize Events utilizzando SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di Amazon Personalize Runtime utilizzando SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di Amazon Pinpoint con SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di Amazon Polly con SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di Amazon RDS con SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di Amazon RDS Data Service con SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di Amazon Redshift con SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di Amazon Rekognition con SDK for (v3) JavaScript
- Esempi di Amazon S3 con SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di S3 Glacier che utilizzano SDK for (v3) JavaScript
- SageMaker Esempi di intelligenza artificiale che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di Secrets Manager con SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di Amazon SES con SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di Amazon SNS con SDK for JavaScript (v3)

- Esempi di Amazon SQS con SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di Step Functions con SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- AWS STS esempi che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Supporto esempi che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di Systems Manager con SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di Amazon Textract con SDK for JavaScript (v3)
- Esempi di Amazon Transcribe con SDK JavaScript for (v3)
- Esempi di Amazon Translate con SDK for JavaScript (v3)

Esempi di API Gateway che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) with API Gateway.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.
>
> Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Utilizzo di un'API Gateway per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da Amazon API Gateway.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione utilizzando l'API di JavaScript runtime Lambda. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. In questo esempio viene illustrato come creare una funzione Lambda richiamata da Gateway Amazon API che analizza una tabella Amazon DynamoDB per le ricorrenze di lavoro e utilizza Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) per inviare un messaggio di testo ai dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Questo esempio è anche disponibile nella Guida per lo sviluppatore di AWS SDK per JavaScript v3 .

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Esempi di Aurora con SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Aurora.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

Mostra come utilizzare AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) per creare un'applicazione Web che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza un front-end creato con React.js per interagire con un backend Express Node.js.

- Integra un'applicazione web React.js con. Servizi AWS
- Elenca, aggiungi e aggiorna elementi in una tabella Aurora.
- Invia un report per e-mail degli elementi di lavoro filtrati tramite Amazon SES.
- Distribuisci e gestisci risorse di esempio con lo AWS CloudFormation script incluso.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora

- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Esempi di Auto Scaling con SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Auto Scaling.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
```

```
    await client.send(
      new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
        TargetGroupARNs: [state.targetGroupArn],
      }),
    );
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un servizio Web con bilanciamento del carico che restituisca consigli su libri, film e canzoni. L'esempio mostra come il servizio risponde ai guasti e spiega come ristrutturarlo per una maggiore resilienza in caso di guasti.

- Utilizza un gruppo Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling per creare istanze Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) basate su un modello di avvio e per mantenere il numero di istanze in un intervallo specificato.
- Gestisci e distribuisci le richieste HTTP con Elastic Load Balancing.
- Monitora lo stato delle istanze in un gruppo con dimensionamento automatico e inoltra le richieste soltanto alle istanze integre.
- Esegui un server web Python su ogni EC2 istanza per gestire le richieste HTTP. Il server Web risponde con consigli e controlli dell'integrità.
- Simula un servizio di raccomandazione con una tabella Amazon DynamoDB.
- Controlla la risposta del server web alle richieste e ai controlli di integrità aggiornando AWS Systems Manager i parametri.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
#!/usr/bin/env node
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

import {
  Scenario,
  parseScenarioArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * The workflow steps are split into three stages:
 *   - deploy
 *   - demo
 *   - destroy
 *
 * Each of these stages has a corresponding file prefixed with steps-*.
 */
import { deploySteps } from "./steps-deploy.js";
import { demoSteps } from "./steps-demo.js";
import { destroySteps } from "./steps-destroy.js";

/**
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
const context = {};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
 */
export const scenarios = {
  // Deploys all resources necessary for the workflow.
  deploy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Deploy", deploySteps, context),
  // Demonstrates how a fragile web service can be made more resilient.
  demo: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Demo", demoSteps, context),
  // Destroys the resources created for the workflow.
  destroy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Destroy", destroySteps, context),
};

// Call function if run directly
```

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios, {
    name: "Resilient Workflow",
    synopsis:
      "node index.js --scenario <deploy | demo | destroy> [-h|--help] [-y|--yes] [-
v|--verbose]",
    description: "Deploy and interact with scalable EC2 instances.",
  });
}
```

Crea passaggi per distribuire tutte le risorse.

```
import { join } from "node:path";
import { readFileSync, writeFileSync } from "node:fs";
import axios from "axios";

import {
  BatchWriteItemCommand,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  CreateKeyPairCommand,
  CreateLaunchTemplateCommand,
  DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand,
  DescribeVpcsCommand,
  DescribeSubnetsCommand,
  DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand,
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { SSMClient, GetParameterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  AutoScalingClient,
  AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  CreateListenerCommand,
  CreateLoadBalancerCommand,
  CreateTargetGroupCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { saveState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH, ROOT } from "./constants.js";
import { initParamsSteps } from "./steps-reset-params.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const deploySteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("introduction", MESSAGES.introduction, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmDeployment", MESSAGES.confirmDeployment, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "handleConfirmDeployment",
    (c) => c.confirmDeployment === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingTable",
    MESSAGES.creatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createTable", async () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
```

```
    await client.send(
      new CreateTableCommand({
        TableName: NAMES.tableName,
        ProvisionedThroughput: {
          ReadCapacityUnits: 5,
          WriteCapacityUnits: 5,
        },
        AttributeDefinitions: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            AttributeType: "S",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            AttributeType: "N",
          },
        ],
        KeySchema: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            KeyType: "HASH",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            KeyType: "RANGE",
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: NAMES.tableName });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdTable",
    MESSAGES.createdTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatingTable",
    MESSAGES.populatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("populateTable", () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    /**
     * @type {{ default: import("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb").PutRequest['Item'][] }}
     */
```

```
    const recommendations = JSON.parse(
      readFileSync(join(RESOURCES_PATH, "recommendations.json")),
    );

    return client.send(
      new BatchWriteItemCommand({
        RequestItems: {
          [NAMES.tableName]: recommendations.map((item) => ({
            PutRequest: { Item: item },
          })),
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatedTable",
    MESSAGES.populatedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.creatingKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createKeyPair", async () => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { KeyMaterial } = await client.send(
      new CreateKeyPairCommand({
        KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
      }),
    );

    writeFileSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`, KeyMaterial, { mode: 0o600 });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.createdKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstancePolicy",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstancePolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
```

```
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      Policy: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreatePolicyCommand({
        PolicyName: NAMES.instancePolicyName,
        PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(RESOURCES_PATH, "instance_policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
    state.instancePolicyArn = Arn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstancePolicy", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstancePolicy
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_ARN}", state.instancePolicyArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceRole", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new CreateRoleCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(ROOT, "assume-role-policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
```

```
    "attachingPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachingPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachPolicyToRole", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        PolicyArn: state.instancePolicyArn,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachedPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      InstanceProfile: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
    state.instanceProfileArn = Arn;

    await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
      { client },
      { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstanceProfile", (state) =>
```

```
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_ARN}", state.instanceProfileArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addingRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addingRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("addRoleToInstanceProfile", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addedRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addedRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  ...initParamsSteps,
  new ScenarioOutput("creatingLaunchTemplate", MESSAGES.creatingLaunchTemplate),
  new ScenarioAction("createLaunchTemplate", async () => {
    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    const { Parameter } = await ssmClient.send(
      new GetParameterCommand({
        Name: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
      }),
    );
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    await ec2Client.send(
      new CreateLaunchTemplateCommand({
        LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        LaunchTemplateData: {
          InstanceType: "t3.micro",
          ImageId: Parameter.Value,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
          UserData: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "server_startup_script.sh"),
```

```
          ).toString("base64"),
          KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLaunchTemplate",
    MESSAGES.createdLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingAutoScalingGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    const { AvailabilityZones } = await ec2Client.send(
      new DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand({}),
    );
    state.availabilityZoneNames = AvailabilityZones.map((az) => az.ZoneName);
    const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          AvailabilityZones: state.availabilityZoneNames,
          AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
          LaunchTemplate: {
            LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
            Version: "$Default",
          },
          MinSize: 3,
          MaxSize: 3,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdAutoScalingGroup",
```

```
    /**
     * @param {{ availabilityZoneNames: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.createdAutoScalingGroup
        .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName)
        .replace(
          "${AVAILABILITY_ZONE_NAMES}",
          state.availabilityZoneNames.join(", "),
        ),
  ),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmContinue", MESSAGES.confirmContinue, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("loadBalancer", MESSAGES.loadBalancer),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingVpc", MESSAGES.gettingVpc),
  new ScenarioAction("getVpc", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Vpcs } = await client.send(
      new DescribeVpcsCommand({
        Filters: [{ Name: "is-default", Values: ["true"] }],
      }),
    );
    state.defaultVpc = Vpcs[0].VpcId;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("gotVpc", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.gotVpc.replace("${VPC_ID}", state.defaultVpc),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingSubnets", MESSAGES.gettingSubnets),
  new ScenarioAction("getSubnets", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Subnets } = await client.send(
      new DescribeSubnetsCommand({
        Filters: [
          { Name: "vpc-id", Values: [state.defaultVpc] },
          { Name: "availability-zone", Values: state.availabilityZoneNames },
          { Name: "default-for-az", Values: ["true"] },
        ],
      }),
    );
    state.subnets = Subnets.map((subnet) => subnet.SubnetId);
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "gotSubnets",
```

```
    /**
     * @param {{ subnets: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.gotSubnets.replace("${SUBNETS}", state.subnets.join(", ")),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
      new CreateTargetGroupCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
        Protocol: "HTTP",
        Port: 80,
        HealthCheckPath: "/healthcheck",
        HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10,
        HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds: 5,
        HealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        VpcId: state.defaultVpc,
      }),
    );
    const targetGroup = TargetGroups[0];
    state.targetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn;
    state.targetGroupProtocol = targetGroup.Protocol;
    state.targetGroupPort = targetGroup.Port;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancer",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancer.replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName),
  ),
```

```
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
      new CreateLoadBalancerCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerName,
        Subnets: state.subnets,
      }),
    );
    state.loadBalancerDns = LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
    state.loadBalancerArn = LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
    await waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(
      { client },
      { Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerName] },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdLoadBalancer", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancer
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingListener",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerListener
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createListener", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { Listeners } = await client.send(
      new CreateListenerCommand({
        LoadBalancerArn: state.loadBalancerArn,
        Protocol: state.targetGroupProtocol,
        Port: state.targetGroupPort,
        DefaultActions: [
          { Type: "forward", TargetGroupArn: state.targetGroupArn },
        ],
      }),
    );
    const listener = Listeners[0];
    state.loadBalancerListenerArn = listener.ListenerArn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdListener", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerListener.replace(
      "${LB_LISTENER_ARN}",
```

```
      state.loadBalancerListenerArn,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName)
      .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
        TargetGroupARNs: [state.targetGroupArn],
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup,
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingInboundPort", MESSAGES.verifyingInboundPort),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "verifyInboundPort",
    /**
     *
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').SecurityGroup}}
state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
          Filters: [{ Name: "group-name", Values: ["default"] }],
        }),
      );
      if (!SecurityGroups) {
        state.verifyInboundPortError = new Error(MESSAGES.noSecurityGroups);
      }
      state.defaultSecurityGroup = SecurityGroups[0];

      /**
       * @type {string}
```

```
      */
    const ipResponse = (await axios.get("http://checkip.amazonaws.com")).data;
    state.myIp = ipResponse.trim();
    const myIpRules = state.defaultSecurityGroup.IpPermissions.filter(
      ({ IpRanges }) =>
        IpRanges.some(
          ({ CidrIp }) =>
            CidrIp.startsWith(state.myIp) || CidrIp === "0.0.0.0/0",
        ),
    )
      .filter(({ IpProtocol }) => IpProtocol === "tcp")
      .filter(({ FromPort }) => FromPort === 80);

    state.myIpRules = myIpRules;
  },
),
new ScenarioOutput(
  "verifiedInboundPort",
  /**
   * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
   */
  (state) => {
    if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
      return MESSAGES.foundIpRules.replace(
        "${IP_RULES}",
        JSON.stringify(state.myIpRules, null, 2),
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
  },
),
new ScenarioInput(
  "shouldAddInboundRule",
  /**
   * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
   */
  (state) => {
    if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
      return false;
    }
    return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
  },
  { type: "confirm" },
),
```

```
  new ScenarioAction(
    "addInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      if (!state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
        return;
      }

      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
          GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
          CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
          FromPort: 80,
          ToPort: 80,
          IpProtocol: "tcp",
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("addedInboundRule", (state) => {
    if (state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
      return MESSAGES.addedInboundRule.replace("${IP_ADDRESS}", state.myIp);
    }
    return false;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingEndpoint", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.verifyingEndpoint.replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("verifyEndpoint", async (state) => {
    try {
      const response = await retry({ intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDns}`),
      );
      state.endpointResponse = JSON.stringify(response.data, null, 2);
    } catch (e) {
      state.verifyEndpointError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifiedEndpoint", (state) => {
    if (state.verifyEndpointError) {
```

```
      console.error(state.verifyEndpointError);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.verifiedEndpoint.replace(
        "${ENDPOINT_RESPONSE}",
        state.endpointResponse,
      );
    }
  }),
  saveState,
];
```

Crea i passaggi per eseguire la demo.

```
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { join } from "node:path";

import axios from "axios";

import {
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  DescribeTargetHealthCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";
import {
  DescribeInstanceInformationCommand,
  PutParameterCommand,
  SSMClient,
  SendCommandCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand,
  EC2Client,
  RebootInstancesCommand,
  ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

const getRecommendation = new ScenarioAction(
  "getRecommendation",
  async (state) => {
    const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
    if (loadBalancer) {
      state.loadBalancerDnsName = loadBalancer.DNSName;
      try {
        state.recommendation = (
          await axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDnsName}`)
        ).data;
      } catch (e) {
        state.recommendation = e instanceof Error ? e.message : e;
      }
    } else {
      throw new Error(MESSAGES.demoFindLoadBalancerError);
    }
  },
);

const getRecommendationResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getRecommendationResult",
  (state) =>
    `Recommendation:\n${JSON.stringify(state.recommendation, null, 2)}`,
  { preformatted: true },
);
```

```
const getHealthCheck = new ScenarioAction("getHealthCheck", async (state) => {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
      Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
    }),
  );

  const { TargetHealthDescriptions } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetHealthCommand({
      TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
    }),
  );
  state.targetHealthDescriptions = TargetHealthDescriptions;
});

const getHealthCheckResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getHealthCheckResult",
  /**
   * @param {{ targetHealthDescriptions: import('@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-
balancing-v2').TargetHealthDescription[]}} state
   */
  (state) => {
    const status = state.targetHealthDescriptions
      .map((th) => `${th.Target.Id}: ${th.TargetHealth.State}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Health check:\n${status}`;
  },
  { preformatted: true },
);

const loadBalancerLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "loadBalancerLoop",
  getRecommendation.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ loadBalancerCheck }) => loadBalancerCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput(
        "loadBalancerCheck",
        MESSAGES.demoLoadBalancerCheck,
        {
          type: "confirm",
        },
      ),
```

```
      output: getRecommendationResult,
    },
  },
);

const healthCheckLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "healthCheckLoop",
  getHealthCheck.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ healthCheck }) => healthCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput("healthCheck", MESSAGES.demoHealthCheck, {
        type: "confirm",
      }),
      output: getHealthCheckResult,
    },
  },
);

const statusSteps = [
  getRecommendation,
  getRecommendationResult,
  getHealthCheck,
  getHealthCheckResult,
];

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const demoSteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("header", MESSAGES.demoHeader, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioOutput("sanityCheck", MESSAGES.demoSanityCheck),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "brokenDependencyConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBrokenDependencyConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("brokenDependency", async (state) => {
    if (!state.brokenDependencyConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      state.badTableName = `fake-table-${Date.now()}`;
```

```
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
          Value: state.badTableName,
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testBrokenDependency", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.demoTestBrokenDependency.replace(
      "${TABLE_NAME}",
      state.badTableName,
    ),
  ),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "staticResponseConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoStaticResponseConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("staticResponse", async (state) => {
    if (!state.staticResponseConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmFailureResponseKey,
          Value: "static",
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testStaticResponse", MESSAGES.demoTestStaticResponse),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "badCredentialsConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBadCredentialsConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
```

```
  new ScenarioAction("badCredentialsExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.badCredentialsConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("fixDynamoDBName", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "badCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling').Instance }}
state
     */
    async (state) => {
      await createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile();
      const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
      const { AutoScalingGroups } = await autoScalingClient.send(
        new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand({
          AutoScalingGroupNames: [NAMES.autoScalingGroupName],
        }),
      );
      state.targetInstance = AutoScalingGroups[0].Instances[0];
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
      const { IamInstanceProfileAssociations } = await ec2Client.send(
        new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand({
          Filters: [
            { Name: "instance-id", Values: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId] },
          ],
        }),
      );
      state.instanceProfileAssociationId =
        IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0].AssociationId;
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        ec2Client.send(
          new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand({
```

```
            AssociationId: state.instanceProfileAssociationId,
            IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
          }),
        ),
      );

      await ec2Client.send(
        new RebootInstancesCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
        }),
      );

      const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 20000, maxRetries: 15 }, async () => {
        const { InstanceInformationList } = await ssmClient.send(
          new DescribeInstanceInformationCommand({}),
        );

        const instance = InstanceInformationList.find(
          (info) => info.InstanceId === state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
        );

        if (!instance) {
          throw new Error("Instance not found.");
        }
      });

      await ssmClient.send(
        new SendCommandCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
          DocumentName: "AWS-RunShellScript",
          Parameters: { commands: ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"] },
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "testBadCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-ssm').InstanceInformation}}
state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoTestBadCredentials.replace(
```

```
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
  ),
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "deepHealthCheckConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoDeepHealthCheckConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheckExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.deepHealthCheckConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheck", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmHealthCheckKey,
        Value: "deep",
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testDeepHealthCheck", MESSAGES.demoTestDeepHealthCheck),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "killInstanceConfirmation",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoKillInstanceConfirmation.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("killInstanceExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.killInstanceConfirmation) {
```

```
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "killInstance",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
      await client.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: false,
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("testKillInstance", MESSAGES.demoTestKillInstance),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput("failOpenConfirmation", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenConfirmation, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpenExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.failOpenConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpen", () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: `fake-table-${Date.now()}`,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testFailOpen", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenTest),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
```

```
  new ScenarioInput(
    "resetTableConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoResetTableConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTableExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.resetTableConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTable", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testResetTable", MESSAGES.demoTestResetTable),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
];

async function createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile() {
  const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
  const { Policy } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreatePolicyCommand({
      PolicyName: NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
        join(RESOURCES_PATH, "ssm_only_policy.json"),
      ),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new CreateRoleCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
        Version: "2012-10-17",
        Statement: [
          {
            Effect: "Allow",
```

```
            Principal: { Service: "ec2.amazonaws.com" },
            Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
          },
        ],
      }),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: Policy.Arn,
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
    }),
  );
  const { InstanceProfile } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    }),
  );
  await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
    { client: iamClient },
    { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    }),
  );

  return InstanceProfile;
}
```

Crea i passaggi per distruggere tutte le risorse.

```
import { unlinkSync } from "node:fs";
```

```
import { DynamoDBClient, DeleteTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  DeleteKeyPairCommand,
  DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand,
  RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  DeleteInstanceProfileCommand,
  RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  paginateListPolicies,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DeleteLoadBalancerCommand,
  DeleteTargetGroupCommand,
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { loadState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
```

```
export const destroySteps = [
  loadState,
  new ScenarioInput("destroy", MESSAGES.destroy, { type: "confirm" }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "abort",
    (state) => state.destroy === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteTable", async (c) => {
    try {
      const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: NAMES.tableName }));
    } catch (e) {
      c.deleteTableError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteTableResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteTableError) {
      console.error(state.deleteTableError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteTableError.replace(
        "${TABLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.tableName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteKeyPair", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName }),
      );
      unlinkSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`);
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteKeyPairError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteKeyPairResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteKeyPairError) {
      console.error(state.deleteKeyPairError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteKeyPairError.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    }
```

```
    return MESSAGES.deletedKeyPair.replace(
      "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
      NAMES.keyPairName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachPolicyFromRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

      if (!policy) {
        state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = new Error(
          `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
        );
      } else {
        await client.send(
          new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
            RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
            PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
          }),
        );
      }
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachedPolicyFromRole", (state) => {
    if (state.detachPolicyFromRoleError) {
      console.error(state.detachPolicyFromRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.detachPolicyFromRoleError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedPolicyFromRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

    if (!policy) {
      state.deletePolicyError = new Error(
        `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
```

```
      );
    } else {
      return client.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deletePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deletePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deletePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deletePolicyError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedPolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("removeRoleFromInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("removeRoleFromInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfile) {
      console.error(state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.removedRoleFromInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
```

```
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceRoleError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
```

```
        NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    try {
      await terminateGroupInstances(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 60000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        await deleteAutoScalingGroup(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteAutoScalingGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteAutoScalingGroupError.replace(
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLaunchTemplate", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    try {
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand({
          LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLaunchTemplateError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLaunchTemplateResult", (state) => {
```

```
    if (state.deleteLaunchTemplateError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLaunchTemplateError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLaunchTemplateError.replace(
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLoadBalancerCommand({
          LoadBalancerArn: loadBalancer.LoadBalancerArn,
        }),
      );
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        const lb = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
        if (lb) {
          throw new Error("Load balancer still exists.");
        }
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerError.replace(
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancer.replace(
      "${LB_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerName,
    );
  }),
```

```
new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  try {
    const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
      new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
        Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
      }),
    );

    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      client.send(
        new DeleteTargetGroupCommand({
          TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
        }),
      ),
    );
  } catch (e) {
    state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError = e;
  }
}),
new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupResult", (state) => {
  if (state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError) {
    console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError);
    return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    );
  }
  return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
    "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
    NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
  );
}),
new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile", async (state) => {
  try {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
        RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      }),
    );
  } catch (e) {
    state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError = e;
```

```
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
```

```
          PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyPolicy", async (state) => {
```

```
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyPolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError.replace(
        "${POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyPolicy.replace(
      "${POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
```

```
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyRole.replace(
      "${ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "revokeSecurityGroupIngress",
    async (
      /** @type {{ myIp: string, defaultSecurityGroup: { GroupId: string } }} */
 state,
    ) => {
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});

      try {
        await ec2Client.send(
          new RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
            GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
            CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
            FromPort: 80,
            ToPort: 80,
            IpProtocol: "tcp",
          }),
        );
      } catch (e) {
        state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError = e;
      }
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("revokeSecurityGroupIngressResult", (state) => {
    if (state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError) {
      console.error(state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError);
      return MESSAGES.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError.replace(
        "${IP}",
        state.myIp,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.revokedSecurityGroupIngress.replace("${IP}", state.myIp);
  }),
];

/**
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
```

```
async function findPolicy(policyName) {
  const client = new IAMClient({});
  const paginatedPolicies = paginateListPolicies({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedPolicies) {
    const policy = page.Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === policyName);
    if (policy) {
      return policy;
    }
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function deleteAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: groupName,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
    if (!(err instanceof Error)) {
      throw err;
    }
    console.log(err.name);
    throw err;
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function terminateGroupInstances(groupName) {
  const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const group = await findAutoScalingGroup(groupName);
  await autoScalingClient.send(
    new UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
      AutoScalingGroupName: group.AutoScalingGroupName,
      MinSize: 0,
    }),
  );
  for (const i of group.Instances) {
```

```
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: i.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: true,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }
}

async function findAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const paginatedGroups = paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedGroups) {
    const group = page.AutoScalingGroups.find(
      (g) => g.AutoScalingGroupName === groupName,
    );
    if (group) {
      return group;
    }
  }
  throw new Error(`Auto scaling group ${groupName} not found.`);
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer

- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Esempi di Amazon Bedrock con SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Amazon Bedrock.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Amazon Bedrock

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon Bedrock.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  BedrockClient,
  ListFoundationModelsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock";

const REGION = "us-east-1";
const client = new BedrockClient({ region: REGION });

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListFoundationModelsCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  const models = response.modelSummaries;

  console.log("Listing the available Bedrock foundation models:");

  for (const model of models) {
    console.log("=".repeat(42));
    console.log(` Model: ${model.modelId}`);
    console.log("-".repeat(42));
    console.log(` Name: ${model.modelName}`);
    console.log(` Provider: ${model.providerName}`);
    console.log(` Model ARN: ${model.modelArn}`);
    console.log(` Input modalities: ${model.inputModalities}`);
    console.log(` Output modalities: ${model.outputModalities}`);
    console.log(` Supported customizations: ${model.customizationsSupported}`);
    console.log(` Supported inference types: ${model.inferenceTypesSupported}`);
    console.log(` Lifecycle status: ${model.modelLifecycle.status}`);
    console.log(`${"=".repeat(42)}\n`);
  }
```

```
  const active = models.filter(
    (m) => m.modelLifecycle.status === "ACTIVE",
  ).length;
  const legacy = models.filter(
    (m) => m.modelLifecycle.status === "LEGACY",
  ).length;

  console.log(
    `There are ${active} active and ${legacy} legacy foundation models in
 ${REGION}.`,
  );

  return response;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  await main();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFoundationModelssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`GetFoundationModel`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetFoundationModel`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni dettagli su un modello di base.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  BedrockClient,
  GetFoundationModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock";

/**
 * Get details about an Amazon Bedrock foundation model.
 *
 * @return {FoundationModelDetails} - The list of available bedrock foundation
 models.
 */
export const getFoundationModel = async () => {
  const client = new BedrockClient();

  const command = new GetFoundationModelCommand({
    modelIdentifier: "amazon.titan-embed-text-v1",
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);

  return response.modelDetails;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const model = await getFoundationModel();
  console.log(model);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetFoundationModelsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListFoundationModels`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListFoundationModels`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i modelli di base disponibili.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  BedrockClient,
  ListFoundationModelsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock";

/**
 * List the available Amazon Bedrock foundation models.
 *
 * @return {FoundationModelSummary[]} - The list of available bedrock foundation
 models.
 */
export const listFoundationModels = async () => {
  const client = new BedrockClient();

  const input = {
    // byProvider: 'STRING_VALUE',
    // byCustomizationType: 'FINE_TUNING' || 'CONTINUED_PRE_TRAINING',
    // byOutputModality: 'TEXT' || 'IMAGE' || 'EMBEDDING',
    // byInferenceType: 'ON_DEMAND' || 'PROVISIONED',
  };

  const command = new ListFoundationModelsCommand(input);

  const response = await client.send(command);

  return response.modelSummaries;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
```

```
  const models = await listFoundationModels();
  console.log(models);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListFoundationModelssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Runtime con SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Amazon Bedrock Runtime.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Amazon Bedrock

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon Bedrock.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * @typedef {Object} Content
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Usage
 * @property {number} input_tokens
 * @property {number} output_tokens
```

```
 *
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseBody
 * @property {Content[]} content
 * @property {Usage} usage
 */

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

const AWS_REGION = "us-east-1";

const MODEL_ID = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";
const PROMPT = "Hi. In a short paragraph, explain what you can do.";

const hello = async () => {
  console.log("=".repeat(35));
  console.log("Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock demo!");
  console.log("=".repeat(35));

  console.log("Model: Anthropic Claude 3 Haiku");
  console.log(`Prompt: ${PROMPT}\n`);
  console.log("Invoking model...\n");

  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: AWS_REGION });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
    messages: [{ role: "user", content: [{ type: "text", text: PROMPT }] }],
  };

  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the response.
  const apiResponse = await client.send(
    new InvokeModelCommand({
      contentType: "application/json",
      body: JSON.stringify(payload),
      modelId: MODEL_ID,
    }),
  );
```

```
  // Decode and return the response(s)
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {ResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  const responses = responseBody.content;

  if (responses.length === 1) {
    console.log(`Response: ${responses[0].text}`);
  } else {
    console.log("Haiku returned multiple responses:");
    console.log(responses);
  }

  console.log(`\nNumber of input tokens:   ${responseBody.usage.input_tokens}`);
  console.log(`Number of output tokens: ${responseBody.usage.output_tokens}`);
};

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  await hello();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la InvokeModelsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Argomenti

- Scenari
- Amazon Nova
- Amazon Nova Tela
- Testo Amazon Titan
- Anthropic Claude
- Cohere Command
- Meta Llama
- IA Mistral

Scenari

Richiama più modelli di base su Amazon Bedrock

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come preparare e inviare un prompt a una varietà di modelli in grandi lingue (LLMs) su Amazon Bedrock

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { FoundationModels } from "../config/foundation_models.js";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ModelConfig
 * @property {Function} module
 * @property {Function} invoker
 * @property {string} modelId
 * @property {string} modelName
 */

const greeting = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greeting",
  "Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Runtime client demo!",
  { header: true },
);

const selectModel = new ScenarioInput("model", "First, select a model:", {
  type: "select",
  choices: Object.values(FoundationModels).map((model) => ({
```

```
    name: model.modelName,
    value: model,
  })),
});

const enterPrompt = new ScenarioInput("prompt", "Now, enter your prompt:", {
  type: "input",
});

const printDetails = new ScenarioOutput(
  "print details",
  /**
   * @param {{ model: ModelConfig, prompt: string }} c
   */
  (c) => console.log(`Invoking ${c.model.modelName} with '${c.prompt}'...`),
);

const invokeModel = new ScenarioAction(
  "invoke model",
  /**
   * @param {{ model: ModelConfig, prompt: string, response: string }} c
   */
  async (c) => {
    const modelModule = await c.model.module();
    const invoker = c.model.invoker(modelModule);
    c.response = await invoker(c.prompt, c.model.modelId);
  },
);

const printResponse = new ScenarioOutput(
  "print response",
  /**
   * @param {{ response: string }} c
   */
  (c) => c.response,
);

const scenario = new Scenario("Amazon Bedrock Runtime Demo", [
  greeting,
  selectModel,
  enterPrompt,
  printDetails,
  invokeModel,
  printResponse,
```

```
]);

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  scenario.run();
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - InvokeModel
  - InvokeModelWithResponseStream

Utilizzo dello strumento con l'API Converse

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'interazione tipica tra un'applicazione, un modello di intelligenza artificiale generativa e strumenti connessi o come APIs mediare le interazioni tra l'IA e il mondo esterno. Utilizza l'esempio del collegamento di un'API meteorologica esterna al modello di intelligenza artificiale in modo che possa fornire informazioni meteorologiche in tempo reale basate sull'input dell'utente.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

L'esecuzione principale del flusso dello scenario. Questo scenario orchestra la conversazione tra l'utente, l'API Amazon Bedrock Converse e uno strumento meteorologico.

```
/* Before running this JavaScript code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API and a
 weather tool.
The script interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide weather
 information based on user
input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.*/
```

```
import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { dirname } from "node:path";
const __filename = fileURLToPath(import.meta.url);
import data from "./questions.json" with { type: "json" };
import toolConfig from "./tool_config.json" with { type: "json" };

const systemPrompt = [
  {
    text:
      "You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-
specified locations using only\n" +
      "the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the coordinates
 from the location yourself.\n" +
      "If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer to
 it in your response.\n" +
      "To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.\n" +
      "If the user specifies a state, country, or region, infer the locations of
 cities within that state.\n" +
      "\n" +
      "- Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each step.
\n" +
      "- Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information. \n"
 +
      "- Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.\n" +
      "- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and suggest
 other options.\n" +
      "- Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather reports
 concise. Sparingly use\n" +
      "  emojis where appropriate.\n" +
      "- Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
 \n" +
```

```
      "- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 Weather_Tool.\n" +
      "- Complete the entire process until you have all required data before sending
 the complete response.",
  },
];
const tools_config = toolConfig;

/// Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with Bedrock.
async function askQuestion(userMessage) {
  // The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool use function.
  // This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
  const max_recursions = 5;
  const messages = [
    {
      role: "user",
      content: [{ text: userMessage }],
    },
  ];
  try {
    const response = await SendConversationtoBedrock(messages);
    await ProcessModelResponseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions);
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("error ", error);
  }
}

// Sends the conversation, the system prompt, and the tool spec to Amazon Bedrock,
 and returns the response.
// param "messages" - The conversation history including the next message to send.
// return - The response from Amazon Bedrock.
async function SendConversationtoBedrock(messages) {
  const bedRockRuntimeClient = new BedrockRuntimeClient({
    region: "us-east-1",
  });
  try {
    const modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";
    const response = await bedRockRuntimeClient.send(
      new ConverseCommand({
        modelId: modelId,
        messages: messages,
        system: systemPrompt,
        toolConfig: tools_config,
      }),
```

```
    );
    return response;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught.name === "ModelNotReady") {
      console.log(
        "`${caught.name}` - Model not ready, please wait and try again.",
      );
      throw caught;
    }
    if (caught.name === "BedrockRuntimeException") {
      console.log(
        '`${caught.name}` - "Error occurred while sending Converse request.',
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  }
}

// Processes the response received via Amazon Bedrock and performs the necessary
 actions based on the stop reason.
// param "response" - The model's response returned via Amazon Bedrock.
// param "messages" - The conversation history.
// param "max_recursions" - The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
async function ProcessModelResponseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions) {
  if (max_recursions <= 0) {
    await HandleToolUseAsync(response, messages);
  }
  if (response.stopReason === "tool_use") {
    await HandleToolUseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions - 1);
  }
  if (response.stopReason === "end_turn") {
    const messageToPrint = response.output.message.content[0].text;
    console.log(messageToPrint.replace(/<[^>]+>/g, ""));
  }
}
// Handles the tool use case by invoking the specified tool and sending the tool's
 response back to Bedrock.
// The tool response is appended to the conversation, and the conversation is sent
 back to Amazon Bedrock for further processing.
// param "response" - the model's response containing the tool use request.
// param "messages" - the conversation history.
// param "max_recursions" - The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
async function HandleToolUseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions) {
  const toolResultFinal = [];
```

```
try {
  const output_message = response.output.message;
  messages.push(output_message);
  const toolRequests = output_message.content;
  const toolMessage = toolRequests[0].text;
  console.log(toolMessage.replace(/<[^>]+>/g, ""));
  for (const toolRequest of toolRequests) {
    if (Object.hasOwn(toolRequest, "toolUse")) {
      const toolUse = toolRequest.toolUse;
      const latitude = toolUse.input.latitude;
      const longitude = toolUse.input.longitude;
      const toolUseID = toolUse.toolUseId;
      console.log(
        `Requesting tool ${toolUse.name}, Tool use id ${toolUseID}`,
      );
      if (toolUse.name === "Weather_Tool") {
        try {
          const current_weather = await callWeatherTool(
            longitude,
            latitude,
          ).then((current_weather) => current_weather);
          const currentWeather = current_weather;
          const toolResult = {
            toolResult: {
              toolUseId: toolUseID,
              content: [{ json: currentWeather }],
            },
          };
          toolResultFinal.push(toolResult);
        } catch (err) {
          console.log("An error occurred. ", err);
        }
      }
    }
  }

  const toolResultMessage = {
    role: "user",
    content: toolResultFinal,
  };
  messages.push(toolResultMessage);
  // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
  await ProcessModelResponseAsync(
    await SendConversationtoBedrock(messages),
```

```
      messages,
    );
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("An error occurred. ", error);
  }
}
// Call the Weathertool.
// param = longitude of location
// param = latitude of location
async function callWeatherTool(longitude, latitude) {
  // Open-Meteo API endpoint
  const apiUrl = `https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast?latitude=
${latitude}&longitude=${longitude}&current_weather=true`;

  // Fetch the weather data.
  return fetch(apiUrl)
    .then((response) => {
      return response.json().then((current_weather) => {
        return current_weather;
      });
    })
    .catch((error) => {
      console.error("Error fetching weather data:", error);
    });
}
/**
 * Used repeatedly to have the user press enter.
 * @type {ScenarioInput}
 */
const pressEnter = new ScenarioInput("continue", "Press Enter to continue", {
  type: "input",
});

const greet = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greet",
  "Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo! \n" +
    "This assistant provides current weather information for user-specified
 locations. " +
    "You can ask for weather details by providing the location name or coordinates."
 +
    "Weather information will be provided using a custom Tool and open-meteo API." +
    "For the purposes of this example, we'll use in order the questions in ./
questions.json :\n" +
    "What's the weather like in Seattle? " +
```

```
    "What's the best kind of cat? " +
    "Where is the warmest city in Washington State right now? " +
    "What's the warmest city in California right now?\n" +
    "To exit the program, simply type 'x' and press Enter.\n" +
    "Have fun and experiment with the app by editing the questions in ./
questions.json! " +
    "P.S.: You're not limited to single locations, or even to using English! ",

  { header: true },
);
const displayAskQuestion1 = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayAskQuestion1",
  "Press enter to ask question number 1 (default is 'What's the weather like in
 Seattle?')",
);

const askQuestion1 = new ScenarioAction(
  "askQuestion1",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const userMessage1 = data.questions["question-1"];
    await askQuestion(userMessage1);
  },
);

const displayAskQuestion2 = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayAskQuestion2",
  "Press enter to ask question number 2 (default is 'What's the best kind of
 cat?')",
);

const askQuestion2 = new ScenarioAction(
  "askQuestion2",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const userMessage2 = data.questions["question-2"];
    await askQuestion(userMessage2);
  },
);
const displayAskQuestion3 = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayAskQuestion3",
  "Press enter to ask question number 3 (default is 'Where is the warmest city in
 Washington State right now?')",
);

const askQuestion3 = new ScenarioAction(
```

```
  "askQuestion3",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const userMessage3 = data.questions["question-3"];
    await askQuestion(userMessage3);
  },
);

const displayAskQuestion4 = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayAskQuestion4",
  "Press enter to ask question number 4 (default is 'What's the warmest city in
 California right now?')",
);

const askQuestion4 = new ScenarioAction(
  "askQuestion4",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const userMessage4 = data.questions["question-4"];
    await askQuestion(userMessage4);
  },
);

const goodbye = new ScenarioOutput(
  "goodbye",
  "Thank you for checking out the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo. We hope you\n" +
    "learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps today!\n" +
    "For more Bedrock examples in different programming languages, have a look at:
\n" +
    "https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/
service_code_examples.html",
);

const myScenario = new Scenario("Converse Tool Scenario", [
  greet,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion1,
  askQuestion1,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion2,
  askQuestion2,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion3,
  askQuestion3,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion4,
```

```
  askQuestion4,
  pressEnter,
  goodbye,
]);

/** @type {{ stepHandlerOptions: StepHandlerOptions }} */
export const main = async (stepHandlerOptions) => {
  await myScenario.run(stepHandlerOptions);
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const { values } = parseArgs({
    options: {
      yes: {
        type: "boolean",
        short: "y",
      },
    },
  });
  main({ confirmAll: values.yes });
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK per JavaScript

Amazon Nova

conversare

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Nova foundation models to
 generate text.
// It shows how to:
// - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
// - Create a message
// - Configure and send a request
// - Process the response

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConversationRole,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
// Credentials will be automatically loaded from the environment.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Step 2: Specify which model to use:
// Available Amazon Nova models and their characteristics:
// - Amazon Nova Micro: Text-only model optimized for lowest latency and cost
// - Amazon Nova Lite:  Fast, low-cost multimodal model for image, video, and text
// - Amazon Nova Pro:   Advanced multimodal model balancing accuracy, speed, and
 cost
//
// For the most current model IDs, see:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-supported.html
const modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

// Step 3: Create the message
// The message includes the text prompt and specifies that it comes from the user
const inputText =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const message = {
  content: [{ text: inputText }],
  role: ConversationRole.USER,
};

// Step 4: Configure the request
// Optional parameters to control the model's response:
// - maxTokens: maximum number of tokens to generate
// - temperature: randomness (max: 1.0, default: 0.7)
//   OR
```

```
// - topP: diversity of word choice (max: 1.0, default: 0.9)
// Note: Use either temperature OR topP, but not both
const request = {
  modelId,
  messages: [message],
  inferenceConfig: {
    maxTokens: 500, // The maximum response length
    temperature: 0.5, // Using temperature for randomness control
    //topP: 0.9,        // Alternative: use topP instead of temperature
  },
};

// Step 5: Send and process the request
// - Send the request to the model
// - Extract and return the generated text from the response
try {
  const response = await client.send(new ConverseCommand(request));
  console.log(response.output.message.content[0].text);
} catch (error) {
  console.error(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${error.message}`);
  throw error;
}
```

Invia una conversazione di messaggi ad Amazon Nova utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con una configurazione dello strumento.

```
// This example demonstrates how to send a conversation of messages to Amazon Nova
 using Bedrock's Converse API with a tool configuration.
// It shows how to:
// - 1. Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
// - 2. Define the parameters required enable Amazon Bedrock to use a tool when
 formulating its response (model ID, user input, system prompt, and the tool spec)
// - 3. Send the request to Amazon Bedrock, and returns the response.
// - 4. Add the tool response to the conversation, and send it back to Amazon
 Bedrock.
// - 5. Publish the response.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";
```

```
// Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client

// Credentials will be automatically loaded from the environment
const bedRockRuntimeClient = new BedrockRuntimeClient({
  region: "us-east-1",
});

// Step 2. Define the parameters required enable Amazon Bedrock to use a tool when
 formulating its response.

// The Bedrock Model ID.
const modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

// The system prompt to help Amazon Bedrock craft it's response.
const system_prompt = [
  {
    text:
      "You are a music expert that provides the most popular song played on a radio
 station, using only the\n" +
      "the top_song tool, which he call sign for the radio station for which you
 want the most popular song. " +
      "Example calls signs are WZPZ and WKRP. \n" +
      "- Only use the top_song tool. Never guess or make up information. \n" +
      "- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and suggest
 other options.\n" +
      "- Only respond to queries about the most popular song played on a radio
 station\n" +
      "Remind off-topic users of your purpose. \n" +
      "- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 the top_song tool.\n",
  },
];
//  The user's question.
const message = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: "What is the most popular song on WZPZ?" }],
  },
];
// The tool specification. In this case, it uses an example schema for
// a tool that gets the most popular song played on a radio station.
const tool_config = {
  tools: [
```

```
    {
      toolSpec: {
        name: "top_song",
        description: "Get the most popular song played on a radio station.",
        inputSchema: {
          json: {
            type: "object",
            properties: {
              sign: {
                type: "string",
                description:
                  "The call sign for the radio station for which you want the most
 popular song. Example calls signs are WZPZ and WKRP.",
              },
            },
            required: ["sign"],
          },
        },
      },
    },
  ],
};

// Helper function to return the song and artist from top_song tool.
async function get_top_song(call_sign) {
  try {
    if (call_sign === "WZPZ") {
      const song = "Elemental Hotel";
      const artist = "8 Storey Hike";
      return { song, artist };
    }
  } catch (error) {
    console.log(`${error.message}`);
  }
}

// 3. Send the request to Amazon Bedrock, and returns the response.
export async function SendConversationtoBedrock(
  modelId,
  message,
  system_prompt,
  tool_config,
) {
  try {
```

```
    const response = await bedRockRuntimeClient.send(
      new ConverseCommand({
        modelId: modelId,
        messages: message,
        system: system_prompt,
        toolConfig: tool_config,
      }),
    );
    if (response.stopReason === "tool_use") {
      const toolResultFinal = [];
      try {
        const output_message = response.output.message;
        message.push(output_message);
        const toolRequests = output_message.content;
        const toolMessage = toolRequests[0].text;
        console.log(toolMessage.replace(/<[^>]+>/g, ""));
        for (const toolRequest of toolRequests) {
          if (Object.hasOwn(toolRequest, "toolUse")) {
            const toolUse = toolRequest.toolUse;
            const sign = toolUse.input.sign;
            const toolUseID = toolUse.toolUseId;
            console.log(
              `Requesting tool ${toolUse.name}, Tool use id ${toolUseID}`,
            );
            if (toolUse.name === "top_song") {
              const toolResult = [];
              try {
                const top_song = await get_top_song(toolUse.input.sign).then(
                  (top_song) => top_song,
                );
                const toolResult = {
                  toolResult: {
                    toolUseId: toolUseID,
                    content: [
                      {
                        json: { song: top_song.song, artist: top_song.artist },
                      },
                    ],
                  },
                };
                toolResultFinal.push(toolResult);
              } catch (err) {
                const toolResult = {
                  toolUseId: toolUseID,
```

```
                  content: [{ json: { text: err.message } }],
                  status: "error",
                };
              }
            }
          }
        }
        const toolResultMessage = {
          role: "user",
          content: toolResultFinal,
        };
        // Step 4. Add the tool response to the conversation, and send it back to
Amazon Bedrock.

        message.push(toolResultMessage);
        await SendConversationtoBedrock(
          modelId,
          message,
          system_prompt,
          tool_config,
        );
      } catch (caught) {
        console.error(`${caught.message}`);
        throw caught;
      }
    }

    // 4. Publish the response.
    if (response.stopReason === "end_turn") {
      const finalMessage = response.output.message.content[0].text;
      const messageToPrint = finalMessage.replace(/<[^>]+>/g);
      console.log(messageToPrint.replace(/<[^>]+>/g));
      return messageToPrint;
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught.name === "ModelNotReady") {
      console.log(
        `${caught.name} - Model not ready, please wait and try again.`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
    if (caught.name === "BedrockRuntimeException") {
      console.log(
        `${caught.name} - Error occurred while sending Converse request`,
```

```
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  }
}
await SendConversationtoBedrock(modelId, message, system_prompt, tool_config);
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

ConverseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Nova foundation models
// to generate streaming text responses.
// It shows how to:
// - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
// - Create a message
// - Configure a streaming request
// - Process the streaming response

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConversationRole,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
```

```
// Credentials will be automatically loaded from the environment
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Step 2: Specify which model to use
// Available Amazon Nova models and their characteristics:
// - Amazon Nova Micro: Text-only model optimized for lowest latency and cost
// - Amazon Nova Lite:  Fast, low-cost multimodal model for image, video, and text
// - Amazon Nova Pro:   Advanced multimodal model balancing accuracy, speed, and
 cost
//
// For the most current model IDs, see:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-supported.html
const modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

// Step 3: Create the message
// The message includes the text prompt and specifies that it comes from the user
const inputText =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one paragraph";
const message = {
  content: [{ text: inputText }],
  role: ConversationRole.USER,
};

// Step 4: Configure the streaming request
// Optional parameters to control the model's response:
// - maxTokens: maximum number of tokens to generate
// - temperature: randomness (max: 1.0, default: 0.7)
//   OR
// - topP: diversity of word choice (max: 1.0, default: 0.9)
// Note: Use either temperature OR topP, but not both
const request = {
  modelId,
  messages: [message],
  inferenceConfig: {
    maxTokens: 500, // The maximum response length
    temperature: 0.5, // Using temperature for randomness control
    //topP: 0.9,        // Alternative: use topP instead of temperature
  },
};

// Step 5: Send and process the streaming request
// - Send the request to the model
// - Process each chunk of the streaming response
try {
```

```
  const response = await client.send(new ConverseStreamCommand(request));

  for await (const chunk of response.stream) {
    if (chunk.contentBlockDelta) {
      // Print each text chunk as it arrives
      process.stdout.write(chunk.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text || "");
    }
  }
} catch (error) {
  console.error(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${error.message}`);
  process.exitCode = 1;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API ConverseStreamReference.

Scenario: utilizzo dello strumento con l'API Converse

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'interazione tipica tra un'applicazione, un modello di intelligenza artificiale generativa e strumenti connessi o come APIs mediare le interazioni tra l'IA e il mondo esterno. Utilizza l'esempio del collegamento di un'API meteorologica esterna al modello di intelligenza artificiale in modo che possa fornire informazioni meteorologiche in tempo reale basate sull'input dell'utente.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

L'esecuzione principale del flusso dello scenario. Questo scenario orchestra la conversazione tra l'utente, l'API Amazon Bedrock Converse e uno strumento meteorologico.

```
/* Before running this JavaScript code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API and a
 weather tool.
```

```
The script interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide weather
 information based on user
input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.*/

import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { dirname } from "node:path";
const __filename = fileURLToPath(import.meta.url);
import data from "./questions.json" with { type: "json" };
import toolConfig from "./tool_config.json" with { type: "json" };

const systemPrompt = [
  {
    text:
      "You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-
specified locations using only\n" +
      "the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the coordinates
 from the location yourself.\n" +
      "If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer to
 it in your response.\n" +
      "To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.\n" +
      "If the user specifies a state, country, or region, infer the locations of
 cities within that state.\n" +
      "\n" +
      "- Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each step.
\n" +
      "- Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information. \n"
 +
      "- Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.\n" +
      "- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and suggest
 other options.\n" +
```

```
      "- Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather reports
 concise. Sparingly use\n" +
      "  emojis where appropriate.\n" +
      "- Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
 \n" +
      "- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 Weather_Tool.\n" +
      "- Complete the entire process until you have all required data before sending
 the complete response.",
  },
];
const tools_config = toolConfig;

/// Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with Bedrock.
async function askQuestion(userMessage) {
  // The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool use function.
  // This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
  const max_recursions = 5;
  const messages = [
    {
      role: "user",
      content: [{ text: userMessage }],
    },
  ];
  try {
    const response = await SendConversationtoBedrock(messages);
    await ProcessModelResponseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions);
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("error ", error);
  }
}

// Sends the conversation, the system prompt, and the tool spec to Amazon Bedrock,
 and returns the response.
// param "messages" - The conversation history including the next message to send.
// return - The response from Amazon Bedrock.
async function SendConversationtoBedrock(messages) {
  const bedRockRuntimeClient = new BedrockRuntimeClient({
    region: "us-east-1",
  });
  try {
    const modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";
    const response = await bedRockRuntimeClient.send(
      new ConverseCommand({
```

```
        modelId: modelId,
        messages: messages,
        system: systemPrompt,
        toolConfig: tools_config,
      }),
    );
    return response;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught.name === "ModelNotReady") {
      console.log(
        "`${caught.name}` - Model not ready, please wait and try again.",
      );
      throw caught;
    }
    if (caught.name === "BedrockRuntimeException") {
      console.log(
        '`${caught.name}` - "Error occurred while sending Converse request.',
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  }
}

// Processes the response received via Amazon Bedrock and performs the necessary
 actions based on the stop reason.
// param "response" - The model's response returned via Amazon Bedrock.
// param "messages" - The conversation history.
// param "max_recursions" - The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
async function ProcessModelResponseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions) {
  if (max_recursions <= 0) {
    await HandleToolUseAsync(response, messages);
  }
  if (response.stopReason === "tool_use") {
    await HandleToolUseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions - 1);
  }
  if (response.stopReason === "end_turn") {
    const messageToPrint = response.output.message.content[0].text;
    console.log(messageToPrint.replace(/<[^>]+>/g, ""));
  }
}
// Handles the tool use case by invoking the specified tool and sending the tool's
 response back to Bedrock.
// The tool response is appended to the conversation, and the conversation is sent
 back to Amazon Bedrock for further processing.
```

```
// param "response" - the model's response containing the tool use request.
// param "messages" - the conversation history.
// param "max_recursions" - The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
async function HandleToolUseAsync(response, messages, max_recursions) {
  const toolResultFinal = [];
  try {
    const output_message = response.output.message;
    messages.push(output_message);
    const toolRequests = output_message.content;
    const toolMessage = toolRequests[0].text;
    console.log(toolMessage.replace(/<[^>]+>/g, ""));
    for (const toolRequest of toolRequests) {
      if (Object.hasOwn(toolRequest, "toolUse")) {
        const toolUse = toolRequest.toolUse;
        const latitude = toolUse.input.latitude;
        const longitude = toolUse.input.longitude;
        const toolUseID = toolUse.toolUseId;
        console.log(
          `Requesting tool ${toolUse.name}, Tool use id ${toolUseID}`,
        );
        if (toolUse.name === "Weather_Tool") {
          try {
            const current_weather = await callWeatherTool(
              longitude,
              latitude,
            ).then((current_weather) => current_weather);
            const currentWeather = current_weather;
            const toolResult = {
              toolResult: {
                toolUseId: toolUseID,
                content: [{ json: currentWeather }],
              },
            };
            toolResultFinal.push(toolResult);
          } catch (err) {
            console.log("An error occurred. ", err);
          }
        }
      }
    }

    const toolResultMessage = {
      role: "user",
      content: toolResultFinal,
```

```
    };
    messages.push(toolResultMessage);
    // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
    await ProcessModelResponseAsync(
      await SendConversationtoBedrock(messages),
      messages,
    );
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("An error occurred. ", error);
  }
}
// Call the Weathertool.
// param = longitude of location
// param = latitude of location
async function callWeatherTool(longitude, latitude) {
  // Open-Meteo API endpoint
  const apiUrl = `https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast?latitude=
${latitude}&longitude=${longitude}&current_weather=true`;

  // Fetch the weather data.
  return fetch(apiUrl)
    .then((response) => {
      return response.json().then((current_weather) => {
        return current_weather;
      });
    })
    .catch((error) => {
      console.error("Error fetching weather data:", error);
    });
}
/**
 * Used repeatedly to have the user press enter.
 * @type {ScenarioInput}
 */
const pressEnter = new ScenarioInput("continue", "Press Enter to continue", {
  type: "input",
});

const greet = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greet",
  "Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo! \n" +
    "This assistant provides current weather information for user-specified
 locations. " +
```

```
    "You can ask for weather details by providing the location name or coordinates."
 +
    "Weather information will be provided using a custom Tool and open-meteo API." +
    "For the purposes of this example, we'll use in order the questions in ./
questions.json :\n" +
    "What's the weather like in Seattle? " +
    "What's the best kind of cat? " +
    "Where is the warmest city in Washington State right now? " +
    "What's the warmest city in California right now?\n" +
    "To exit the program, simply type 'x' and press Enter.\n" +
    "Have fun and experiment with the app by editing the questions in ./
questions.json! " +
    "P.S.: You're not limited to single locations, or even to using English! ",

  { header: true },
);
const displayAskQuestion1 = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayAskQuestion1",
  "Press enter to ask question number 1 (default is 'What's the weather like in
 Seattle?')",
);

const askQuestion1 = new ScenarioAction(
  "askQuestion1",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const userMessage1 = data.questions["question-1"];
    await askQuestion(userMessage1);
  },
);

const displayAskQuestion2 = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayAskQuestion2",
  "Press enter to ask question number 2 (default is 'What's the best kind of
 cat?')",
);

const askQuestion2 = new ScenarioAction(
  "askQuestion2",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const userMessage2 = data.questions["question-2"];
    await askQuestion(userMessage2);
  },
);
const displayAskQuestion3 = new ScenarioOutput(
```

```
  "displayAskQuestion3",
  "Press enter to ask question number 3 (default is 'Where is the warmest city in
 Washington State right now?')",
);

const askQuestion3 = new ScenarioAction(
  "askQuestion3",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const userMessage3 = data.questions["question-3"];
    await askQuestion(userMessage3);
  },
);

const displayAskQuestion4 = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayAskQuestion4",
  "Press enter to ask question number 4 (default is 'What's the warmest city in
 California right now?')",
);

const askQuestion4 = new ScenarioAction(
  "askQuestion4",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const userMessage4 = data.questions["question-4"];
    await askQuestion(userMessage4);
  },
);

const goodbye = new ScenarioOutput(
  "goodbye",
  "Thank you for checking out the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo. We hope you\n" +
    "learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps today!\n" +
    "For more Bedrock examples in different programming languages, have a look at:
\n" +
    "https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/
service_code_examples.html",
);

const myScenario = new Scenario("Converse Tool Scenario", [
  greet,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion1,
  askQuestion1,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion2,
```

```
  askQuestion2,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion3,
  askQuestion3,
  pressEnter,
  displayAskQuestion4,
  askQuestion4,
  pressEnter,
  goodbye,
]);

/** @type {{ stepHandlerOptions: StepHandlerOptions }} */
export const main = async (stepHandlerOptions) => {
  await myScenario.run(stepHandlerOptions);
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const { values } = parseArgs({
    options: {
      yes: {
        type: "boolean",
        short: "y",
      },
    },
  });
  main({ confirmAll: values.yes });
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK per JavaScript

Amazon Nova Tela

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come richiamare Amazon Nova Canvas su Amazon Bedrock per generare un'immagine.

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un'immagine con Amazon Nova Canvas.

```
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";
import { saveImage } from "../../utils/image-creation.js";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use Amazon Nova Canvas to generate images.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Configure the image generation parameters
 * - Send a request to generate an image
 * - Process the response and handle the generated image
 *
 * @returns {Promise<string>} Base64-encoded image data
 */
export const invokeModel = async () => {
  // Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
  // Credentials will be automatically loaded from the environment
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Step 2: Specify which model to use
  // For the latest available models, see:
  // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-supported.html
  const modelId = "amazon.nova-canvas-v1:0";

  // Step 3: Configure the request payload
  // First, set the main parameters:
  // - prompt: Text description of the image to generate
  // - seed: Random number for reproducible generation (0 to 858,993,459)
  const prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot";
```

```
  const seed = Math.floor(Math.random() * 858993460);

  // Then, create the payload using the following structure:
  // - taskType: TEXT_IMAGE (specifies text-to-image generation)
  // - textToImageParams: Contains the text prompt
  // - imageGenerationConfig: Contains optional generation settings (seed, quality,
 etc.)
  // For a list of available request parameters, see:
  // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/nova/latest/userguide/image-gen-req-resp-
structure.html
  const payload = {
    taskType: "TEXT_IMAGE",
    textToImageParams: {
      text: prompt,
    },
    imageGenerationConfig: {
      seed,
      quality: "standard",
    },
  };

  // Step 4: Send and process the request
  // - Embed the payload in a request object
  // - Send the request to the model
  // - Extract and return the generated image data from the response
  try {
    const request = {
      modelId,
      body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    };
    const response = await client.send(new InvokeModelCommand(request));

    const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(response.body);
    // The response includes an array of base64-encoded PNG images
    /** @type {{images: string[]}} */
    const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
    return responseBody.images[0]; // Base64-encoded image data
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${error.message}`);
    throw error;
  }
};

// If run directly, execute the example and save the generated image
```

```
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  console.log("Generating image. This may take a few seconds...");
  invokeModel()
    .then(async (imageData) => {
      const imagePath = await saveImage(imageData, "nova-canvas");
      // Example path: javascriptv3/example_code/bedrock-runtime/output/nova-canvas/
image-01.png
      console.log(`Image saved to: ${imagePath}`);
    })
    .catch((error) => {
      console.error("Execution failed:", error);
      process.exitCode = 1;
    });
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la InvokeModelsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Testo Amazon Titan

conversare

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";
```

```
// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
const modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK per JavaScript

ConverseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
const modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseStreamCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
```

```
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
  for await (const item of response.stream) {
    if (item.contentBlockDelta) {
      process.stdout.write(item.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text);
    }
  }
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API ConverseStreamReference AWS SDK per JavaScript .

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import { FoundationModels } from "../../config/foundation_models.js";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";
```

```
/**
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseBody
 * @property {Object[]} results
 */

/**
 * Invokes an Amazon Titan Text generation model.
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "amazon.titan-text-express-v1".
 */
export const invokeModel = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "amazon.titan-text-express-v1",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    inputText: prompt,
    textGenerationConfig: {
      maxTokenCount: 4096,
      stopSequences: [],
      temperature: 0,
      topP: 1,
    },
  };

  // Invoke the model with the payload and wait for the response.
  const command = new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  // Decode and return the response.
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {ResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  return responseBody.results[0].outputText;
```

```
};

// Invoke the function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const prompt =
    'Complete the following in one sentence: "Once upon a time..."';
  const modelId = FoundationModels.TITAN_TEXT_G1_EXPRESS.modelId;
  console.log(`Prompt: ${prompt}`);
  console.log(`Model ID: ${modelId}`);

  try {
    console.log("-".repeat(53));
    const response = await invokeModel(prompt, modelId);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

Anthropic Claude

conversare

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.
```

```
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
const modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK per JavaScript

ConverseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
const modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseStreamCommand({
  modelId,
```

```
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
  for await (const item of response.stream) {
    if (item.contentBlockDelta) {
      process.stdout.write(item.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text);
    }
  }
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta ConverseStreamla sezione API Reference.AWS SDK per JavaScript

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
```

```
import { FoundationModels } from "../../config/foundation_models.js";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
  InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseContent
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} MessagesResponseBody
 * @property {ResponseContent[]} content
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Delta
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Message
 * @property {string} role
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Chunk
 * @property {string} type
 * @property {Delta} delta
 * @property {Message} message
 */

/**
 * Invokes Anthropic Claude 3 using the Messages API.
 *
 * To learn more about the Anthropic Messages API, go to:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-anthropic-
claude-messages.html
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0".
 */
export const invokeModel = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });
```

```
  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
    messages: [
      {
        role: "user",
        content: [{ type: "text", text: prompt }],
      },
    ],
  };

  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the response.
  const command = new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  // Decode and return the response(s)
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {MessagesResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  return responseBody.content[0].text;
};

/**
 * Invokes Anthropic Claude 3 and processes the response stream.
 *
 * To learn more about the Anthropic Messages API, go to:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-anthropic-
claude-messages.html
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0".
 */
export const invokeModelWithResponseStream = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });
```

```
  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
    messages: [
      {
        role: "user",
        content: [{ type: "text", text: prompt }],
      },
    ],
  };

  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the API to respond.
  const command = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  let completeMessage = "";

  // Decode and process the response stream
  for await (const item of apiResponse.body) {
    /** @type Chunk */
    const chunk = JSON.parse(new TextDecoder().decode(item.chunk.bytes));
    const chunk_type = chunk.type;

    if (chunk_type === "content_block_delta") {
      const text = chunk.delta.text;
      completeMessage = completeMessage + text;
      process.stdout.write(text);
    }
  }

  // Return the final response
  return completeMessage;
};

// Invoke the function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const prompt = 'Write a paragraph starting with: "Once upon a time..."';
  const modelId = FoundationModels.CLAUDE_3_HAIKU.modelId;
```

```
  console.log(`Prompt: ${prompt}`);
  console.log(`Model ID: ${modelId}`);

  try {
    console.log("-".repeat(53));
    const response = await invokeModel(prompt, modelId);
    console.log(`\n${"-".repeat(53)}`);
    console.log("Final structured response:");
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(`\n${err}`);
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ai modelli Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model, e stampare il flusso di risposta.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import { FoundationModels } from "../../config/foundation_models.js";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
  InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";
```

```
/**
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseContent
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} MessagesResponseBody
 * @property {ResponseContent[]} content
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Delta
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Message
 * @property {string} role
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Chunk
 * @property {string} type
 * @property {Delta} delta
 * @property {Message} message
 */

/**
 * Invokes Anthropic Claude 3 using the Messages API.
 *
 * To learn more about the Anthropic Messages API, go to:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-anthropic-
claude-messages.html
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0".
 */
export const invokeModel = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
    messages: [
      {
```

```
        role: "user",
        content: [{ type: "text", text: prompt }],
      },
    ],
  };

  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the response.
  const command = new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  // Decode and return the response(s)
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {MessagesResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  return responseBody.content[0].text;
};

/**
 * Invokes Anthropic Claude 3 and processes the response stream.
 *
 * To learn more about the Anthropic Messages API, go to:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-anthropic-
claude-messages.html
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0".
 */
export const invokeModelWithResponseStream = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
    messages: [
```

```
      {
        role: "user",
        content: [{ type: "text", text: prompt }],
      },
    ],
  };

  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the API to respond.
  const command = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  let completeMessage = "";

  // Decode and process the response stream
  for await (const item of apiResponse.body) {
    /** @type Chunk */
    const chunk = JSON.parse(new TextDecoder().decode(item.chunk.bytes));
    const chunk_type = chunk.type;

    if (chunk_type === "content_block_delta") {
      const text = chunk.delta.text;
      completeMessage = completeMessage + text;
      process.stdout.write(text);
    }
  }

  // Return the final response
  return completeMessage;
};

// Invoke the function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const prompt = 'Write a paragraph starting with: "Once upon a time..."';
  const modelId = FoundationModels.CLAUDE_3_HAIKU.modelId;
  console.log(`Prompt: ${prompt}`);
  console.log(`Model ID: ${modelId}`);

  try {
    console.log("-".repeat(53));
    const response = await invokeModel(prompt, modelId);
```

```
    console.log(`\n${"-".repeat(53)}`);
    console.log("Final structured response:");
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(`\n${err}`);
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModelWithResponseStream AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

Cohere Command

conversare

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
const modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";
```

```
// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK per JavaScript

ConverseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
const modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseStreamCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
```

```
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
  for await (const item of response.stream) {
    if (item.contentBlockDelta) {
      process.stdout.write(item.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text);
    }
  }
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API ConverseStreamReference AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Meta Llama

conversare

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Meta Llama.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
const modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK per JavaScript

ConverseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Meta Llama.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
const modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseStreamCommand({
  modelId,
```

```
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
  for await (const item of response.stream) {
    if (item.contentBlockDelta) {
      process.stdout.write(item.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text);
    }
  }
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API ConverseStreamReference AWS SDK per JavaScript .

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
// Send a prompt to Meta Llama 3 and print the response.

import {
```

```
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-west-2" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70B Instruct.
const modelId = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the user message to send.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one sentence.";

// Embed the message in Llama 3's prompt format.
const prompt = `
<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
${userMessage}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
`;

// Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
const request = {
  prompt,
  // Optional inference parameters:
  max_gen_len: 512,
  temperature: 0.5,
  top_p: 0.9,
};

// Encode and send the request.
const response = await client.send(
  new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(request),
    modelId,
  }),
);

// Decode the native response body.
/** @type {{ generation: string }} */
const nativeResponse = JSON.parse(new TextDecoder().decode(response.body));
```

```
// Extract and print the generated text.
const responseText = nativeResponse.generation;
console.log(responseText);

// Learn more about the Llama 3 prompt format at:
// https://llama.meta.com/docs/model-cards-and-prompt-formats/meta-llama-3/#special-
tokens-used-with-meta-llama-3
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model, e stampare il flusso di risposta.

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Send a prompt to Meta Llama 3 and print the response stream in real-time.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-west-2" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70B Instruct.
const modelId = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the user message to send.
const userMessage =
```

```
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one sentence.";

// Embed the message in Llama 3's prompt format.
const prompt = `
<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
${userMessage}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
`;

// Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
const request = {
  prompt,
  // Optional inference parameters:
  max_gen_len: 512,
  temperature: 0.5,
  top_p: 0.9,
};

// Encode and send the request.
const responseStream = await client.send(
  new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(request),
    modelId,
  }),
);

// Extract and print the response stream in real-time.
for await (const event of responseStream.body) {
  /** @type {{ generation: string }} */
  const chunk = JSON.parse(new TextDecoder().decode(event.chunk.bytes));
  if (chunk.generation) {
    process.stdout.write(chunk.generation);
  }
}

// Learn more about the Llama 3 prompt format at:
// https://llama.meta.com/docs/model-cards-and-prompt-formats/meta-llama-3/#special-
tokens-used-with-meta-llama-3
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModelWithResponseStream AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

IA Mistral

conversare

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Mistral, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Mistral, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Mistral.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
const modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];
```

```
// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK per JavaScript

ConverseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Mistral, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Mistral utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Mistral.
```

```
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
const modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseStreamCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
  for await (const item of response.stream) {
    if (item.contentBlockDelta) {
      process.stdout.write(item.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text);
    }
  }
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ConverseStreamAPI Reference.AWS SDK per JavaScript

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ai modelli Mistral, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import { FoundationModels } from "../../config/foundation_models.js";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Output
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseBody
 * @property {Output[]} outputs
 */

/**
 * Invokes a Mistral 7B Instruct model.
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "mistral.mistral-7b-instruct-v0:2".
```

```
 */
export const invokeModel = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "mistral.mistral-7b-instruct-v0:2",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Mistral instruct models provide optimal results when embedding
  // the prompt into the following template:
  const instruction = `<s>[INST] ${prompt} [/INST]`;

  // Prepare the payload.
  const payload = {
    prompt: instruction,
    max_tokens: 500,
    temperature: 0.5,
  };

  // Invoke the model with the payload and wait for the response.
  const command = new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  // Decode and return the response.
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {ResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  return responseBody.outputs[0].text;
};

// Invoke the function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const prompt =
    'Complete the following in one sentence: "Once upon a time..."';
  const modelId = FoundationModels.MISTRAL_7B.modelId;
  console.log(`Prompt: ${prompt}`);
  console.log(`Model ID: ${modelId}`);

  try {
    console.log("-".repeat(53));
```

```
    const response = await invokeModel(prompt, modelId);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Agents che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Amazon Bedrock Agents.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve agenti Amazon Bedrock

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come iniziare a usare Amazon Bedrock Agents.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
```

```
  GetAgentCommand,
  paginateListAgents,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} AgentSummary
 */

/**
 * A simple scenario to demonstrate basic setup and interaction with the Bedrock
 Agents Client.
 *
 * This function first initializes the Amazon Bedrock Agents client for a specific
 region.
 * It then retrieves a list of existing agents using the streamlined paginator
 approach.
 * For each agent found, it retrieves detailed information using a command object.
 *
 * Demonstrates:
 * - Use of the Bedrock Agents client to initialize and communicate with the AWS
 service.
 * - Listing resources in a paginated response pattern.
 * - Accessing an individual resource using a command object.
 *
 * @returns {Promise<void>} A promise that resolves when the function has completed
 execution.
 */
export const main = async () => {
  const region = "us-east-1";

  console.log("=".repeat(68));

  console.log(`Initializing Amazon Bedrock Agents client for ${region}...`);
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  console.log("Retrieving the list of existing agents...");
  const paginatorConfig = { client };
  const pages = paginateListAgents(paginatorConfig, {});

  /** @type {AgentSummary[]} */
  const agentSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of pages) {
    agentSummaries.push(...page.agentSummaries);
  }
```

```
  console.log(`Found ${agentSummaries.length} agents in ${region}.`);

  if (agentSummaries.length > 0) {
    for (const agentSummary of agentSummaries) {
      const agentId = agentSummary.agentId;
      console.log("=".repeat(68));
      console.log(`Retrieving agent with ID: ${agentId}:`);
      console.log("-".repeat(68));

      const command = new GetAgentCommand({ agentId });
      const response = await client.send(command);
      const agent = response.agent;

      console.log(` Name: ${agent.agentName}`);
      console.log(` Status: ${agent.agentStatus}`);
      console.log(` ARN: ${agent.agentArn}`);
      console.log(` Foundation model: ${agent.foundationModel}`);
    }
  }
  console.log("=".repeat(68));
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  await main();
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - GetAgent
  - ListAgents

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateAgent`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateAgent`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creazione di un agente

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { checkForPlaceholders } from "../lib/utils.js";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  CreateAgentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * Creates an Amazon Bedrock Agent.
 *
 * @param {string} agentName - A name for the agent that you create.
 * @param {string} foundationModel - The foundation model to be used by the agent
 you create.
 * @param {string} agentResourceRoleArn - The ARN of the IAM role with permissions
 required by the agent.
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<import("@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent").Agent>} An object
 containing details of the created agent.
 */
export const createAgent = async (
  agentName,
  foundationModel,
  agentResourceRoleArn,
  region = "us-east-1",
) => {
```

```
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  const command = new CreateAgentCommand({
    agentName,
    foundationModel,
    agentResourceRoleArn,
  });
  const response = await client.send(command);

  return response.agent;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  // Replace the placeholders for agentName and accountId, and roleName with a
 unique name for the new agent,
  // the id of your AWS account, and the name of an existing execution role that the
 agent can use inside your account.
  // For foundationModel, specify the desired model. Ensure to remove the brackets
 '[]' before adding your data.

  // A string (max 100 chars) that can include letters, numbers, dashes '-', and
 underscores '_'.
  const agentName = "[your-bedrock-agent-name]";

  // Your AWS account id.
  const accountId = "[123456789012]";

  // The name of the agent's execution role. It must be prefixed by
 `AmazonBedrockExecutionRoleForAgents_`.
  const roleName = "[AmazonBedrockExecutionRoleForAgents_your-role-name]";

  // The ARN for the agent's execution role.
  // Follow the ARN format: 'arn:aws:iam::account-id:role/role-name'
  const roleArn = `arn:aws:iam::${accountId}:role/${roleName}`;

  // Specify the model for the agent. Change if a different model is preferred.
  const foundationModel = "anthropic.claude-v2";

  // Check for unresolved placeholders in agentName and roleArn.
  checkForPlaceholders([agentName, roleArn]);

  console.log("Creating a new agent...");
```

```
  const agent = await createAgent(agentName, foundationModel, roleArn);
  console.log(agent);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAgentsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteAgent`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAgent`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Eliminare un agente.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { checkForPlaceholders } from "../lib/utils.js";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  DeleteAgentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * Deletes an Amazon Bedrock Agent.
 *
 * @param {string} agentId - The unique identifier of the agent to delete.
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<import("@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-
agent").DeleteAgentCommandOutput>} An object containing the agent id, the status,
 and some additional metadata.
 */
export const deleteAgent = (agentId, region = "us-east-1") => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });
  const command = new DeleteAgentCommand({ agentId });
```

```
  return client.send(command);
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  // Replace the placeholders for agentId with an existing agent's id.
  // Ensure to remove the brackets (`[]`) before adding your data.

  // The agentId must be an alphanumeric string with exactly 10 characters.
  const agentId = "[ABC123DE45]";

  // Check for unresolved placeholders in agentId.
  checkForPlaceholders([agentId]);

  console.log(`Deleting agent with ID ${agentId}...`);

  const response = await deleteAgent(agentId);
  console.log(response);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteAgentsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetAgent`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetAgent`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Trovate un agente.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { checkForPlaceholders } from "../lib/utils.js";

import {
```

```
  BedrockAgentClient,
  GetAgentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * Retrieves the details of an Amazon Bedrock Agent.
 *
 * @param {string} agentId - The unique identifier of the agent.
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<import("@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent").Agent>} An object
 containing the agent details.
 */
export const getAgent = async (agentId, region = "us-east-1") => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  const command = new GetAgentCommand({ agentId });
  const response = await client.send(command);
  return response.agent;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  // Replace the placeholders for agentId with an existing agent's id.
  // Ensure to remove the brackets '[]' before adding your data.

  // The agentId must be an alphanumeric string with exactly 10 characters.
  const agentId = "[ABC123DE45]";

  // Check for unresolved placeholders in agentId.
  checkForPlaceholders([agentId]);

  console.log(`Retrieving agent with ID ${agentId}...`);

  const agent = await getAgent(agentId);
  console.log(agent);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetAgentsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListAgentActionGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListAgentActionGroups`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i gruppi d'azione di un agente.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { checkForPlaceholders } from "../lib/utils.js";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  ListAgentActionGroupsCommand,
  paginateListAgentActionGroups,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * Retrieves a list of Action Groups of an agent utilizing the paginator function.
 *
 * This function leverages a paginator, which abstracts the complexity of
 pagination, providing
 * a straightforward way to handle paginated results inside a `for await...of` loop.
 *
 * @param {string} agentId - The unique identifier of the agent.
 * @param {string} agentVersion - The version of the agent.
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<ActionGroupSummary[]>} An array of action group summaries.
 */
export const listAgentActionGroupsWithPaginator = async (
  agentId,
  agentVersion,
  region = "us-east-1",
) => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  // Create a paginator configuration
  const paginatorConfig = {
    client,
    pageSize: 10, // optional, added for demonstration purposes
```

```
  };

  const params = { agentId, agentVersion };

  const pages = paginateListAgentActionGroups(paginatorConfig, params);

  // Paginate until there are no more results
  const actionGroupSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of pages) {
    actionGroupSummaries.push(...page.actionGroupSummaries);
  }

  return actionGroupSummaries;
};

/**
 * Retrieves a list of Action Groups of an agent utilizing the
 ListAgentActionGroupsCommand.
 *
 * This function demonstrates the manual approach, sending a command to the client
 and processing the response.
 * Pagination must manually be managed. For a simplified approach that abstracts
 away pagination logic, see
 * the `listAgentActionGroupsWithPaginator()` example below.
 *
 * @param {string} agentId - The unique identifier of the agent.
 * @param {string} agentVersion - The version of the agent.
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<ActionGroupSummary[]>} An array of action group summaries.
 */
export const listAgentActionGroupsWithCommandObject = async (
  agentId,
  agentVersion,
  region = "us-east-1",
) => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  let nextToken;
  const actionGroupSummaries = [];
  do {
    const command = new ListAgentActionGroupsCommand({
      agentId,
      agentVersion,
      nextToken,
```

```
      maxResults: 10, // optional, added for demonstration purposes
    });

    /** @type {{actionGroupSummaries: ActionGroupSummary[], nextToken?: string}} */
    const response = await client.send(command);

    for (const actionGroup of response.actionGroupSummaries || []) {
      actionGroupSummaries.push(actionGroup);
    }

    nextToken = response.nextToken;
  } while (nextToken);

  return actionGroupSummaries;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  // Replace the placeholders for agentId and agentVersion with an existing agent's
 id and version.
  // Ensure to remove the brackets '[]' before adding your data.

  // The agentId must be an alphanumeric string with exactly 10 characters.
  const agentId = "[ABC123DE45]";

  // A string either containing `DRAFT` or a number with 1-5 digits (e.g., '123' or
 'DRAFT').
  const agentVersion = "[DRAFT]";

  // Check for unresolved placeholders in agentId and agentVersion.
  checkForPlaceholders([agentId, agentVersion]);

  console.log("=".repeat(68));
  console.log(
    "Listing agent action groups using ListAgentActionGroupsCommand:",
  );

  for (const actionGroup of await listAgentActionGroupsWithCommandObject(
    agentId,
    agentVersion,
  )) {
    console.log(actionGroup);
  }
```

```
  console.log("=".repeat(68));
  console.log(
    "Listing agent action groups using the paginateListAgents function:",
  );
  for (const actionGroup of await listAgentActionGroupsWithPaginator(
    agentId,
    agentVersion,
  )) {
    console.log(actionGroup);
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListAgentActionGroupssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListAgents`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListAgents`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca gli agenti appartenenti a un account.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  ListAgentsCommand,
  paginateListAgents,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * Retrieves a list of available Amazon Bedrock agents utilizing the paginator
 function.
```

```
 *
 * This function leverages a paginator, which abstracts the complexity of
 pagination, providing
 * a straightforward way to handle paginated results inside a `for await...of` loop.
 *
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<AgentSummary[]>} An array of agent summaries.
 */
export const listAgentsWithPaginator = async (region = "us-east-1") => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  const paginatorConfig = {
    client,
    pageSize: 10, // optional, added for demonstration purposes
  };

  const pages = paginateListAgents(paginatorConfig, {});

  // Paginate until there are no more results
  const agentSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of pages) {
    agentSummaries.push(...page.agentSummaries);
  }

  return agentSummaries;
};

/**
 * Retrieves a list of available Amazon Bedrock agents utilizing the
 ListAgentsCommand.
 *
 * This function demonstrates the manual approach, sending a command to the client
 and processing the response.
 * Pagination must manually be managed. For a simplified approach that abstracts
 away pagination logic, see
 * the `listAgentsWithPaginator()` example below.
 *
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<AgentSummary[]>} An array of agent summaries.
 */
export const listAgentsWithCommandObject = async (region = "us-east-1") => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  let nextToken;
```

```
  const agentSummaries = [];
  do {
    const command = new ListAgentsCommand({
      nextToken,
      maxResults: 10, // optional, added for demonstration purposes
    });

    /** @type {{agentSummaries: AgentSummary[], nextToken?: string}} */
    const paginatedResponse = await client.send(command);

    agentSummaries.push(...(paginatedResponse.agentSummaries || []));

    nextToken = paginatedResponse.nextToken;
  } while (nextToken);

  return agentSummaries;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  console.log("=".repeat(68));
  console.log("Listing agents using ListAgentsCommand:");
  for (const agent of await listAgentsWithCommandObject()) {
    console.log(agent);
  }

  console.log("=".repeat(68));
  console.log("Listing agents using the paginateListAgents function:");
  for (const agent of await listAgentsWithPaginator()) {
    console.log(agent);
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListAgentssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime con SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) with Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`InvokeAgent`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`InvokeAgent`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  BedrockAgentRuntimeClient,
  InvokeAgentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent-runtime";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseBody
 * @property {string} completion
 */

/**
 * Invokes a Bedrock agent to run an inference using the input
 * provided in the request body.
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The prompt that you want the Agent to complete.
 * @param {string} sessionId - An arbitrary identifier for the session.
```

```
 */
export const invokeBedrockAgent = async (prompt, sessionId) => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });
  // const client = new BedrockAgentRuntimeClient({
  //   region: "us-east-1",
  //   credentials: {
  //     accessKeyId: "accessKeyId", // permission to invoke agent
  //     secretAccessKey: "accessKeySecret",
  //   },
  // });

  const agentId = "AJBHXXILZN";
  const agentAliasId = "AVKP1ITZAA";

  const command = new InvokeAgentCommand({
    agentId,
    agentAliasId,
    sessionId,
    inputText: prompt,
  });

  try {
    let completion = "";
    const response = await client.send(command);

    if (response.completion === undefined) {
      throw new Error("Completion is undefined");
    }

    for await (const chunkEvent of response.completion) {
      const chunk = chunkEvent.chunk;
      console.log(chunk);
      const decodedResponse = new TextDecoder("utf-8").decode(chunk.bytes);
      completion += decodedResponse;
    }

    return { sessionId: sessionId, completion };
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
```

```
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const result = await invokeBedrockAgent("I need help.", "123");
  console.log(result);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la InvokeAgentsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`InvokeFlow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`InvokeFlow`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  BedrockAgentRuntimeClient,
  InvokeFlowCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent-runtime";

/**
 * Invokes an alias of a flow to run the inputs that you specify and return
 * the output of each node as a stream.
 *
 * @param {{
 *  flowIdentifier: string,
 *  flowAliasIdentifier: string,
 *  prompt?: string,
 *  region?: string
 * }} options
 * @returns {Promise<import("@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent").FlowNodeOutput>} An
 object containing information about the output from flow invocation.
 */
export const invokeBedrockFlow = async ({
```

```
  flowIdentifier,
  flowAliasIdentifier,
  prompt = "Hi, how are you?",
  region = "us-east-1",
}) => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentRuntimeClient({ region });

  const command = new InvokeFlowCommand({
    flowIdentifier,
    flowAliasIdentifier,
    inputs: [
      {
        content: {
          document: prompt,
        },
        nodeName: "FlowInputNode",
        nodeOutputName: "document",
      },
    ],
  });

  let flowResponse = {};
  const response = await client.send(command);

  for await (const chunkEvent of response.responseStream) {
    const { flowOutputEvent, flowCompletionEvent } = chunkEvent;

    if (flowOutputEvent) {
      flowResponse = { ...flowResponse, ...flowOutputEvent };
      console.log("Flow output event:", flowOutputEvent);
    } else if (flowCompletionEvent) {
      flowResponse = { ...flowResponse, ...flowCompletionEvent };
      console.log("Flow completion event:", flowCompletionEvent);
    }
  }

  return flowResponse;
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
```

```
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    flowIdentifier: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    flowAliasIdentifier: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    prompt: {
      type: "string",
    },
    region: {
      type: "string",
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    invokeBedrockFlow(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la InvokeFlowsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

CloudWatch esempi che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con. CloudWatch

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`DeleteAlarms`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAlarms`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { DeleteAlarmsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteAlarmsCommand({
    AlarmNames: [process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME], // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

```
export default run();
```

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteAlarmssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { DescribeAlarmsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeAlarmsCommand({
    AlarmNames: [process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME], // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
```

```
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAlarmsForMetricsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DisableAlarmActions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DisableAlarmActions`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { DisableAlarmActionsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DisableAlarmActionsCommand({
    AlarmNames: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME, // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
```

```
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DisableAlarmActionssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`EnableAlarmActions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`EnableAlarmActions`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { EnableAlarmActionsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";
```

```
const run = async () => {
  const command = new EnableAlarmActionsCommand({
    AlarmNames: [process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME], // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la EnableAlarmActionssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListMetrics`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListMetrics`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import {
  CloudWatchServiceException,
  ListMetricsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  // Use the AWS console to see available namespaces and metric names. Custom
 metrics can also be created.
  // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
viewing_metrics_with_cloudwatch.html
  const command = new ListMetricsCommand({
    Dimensions: [
      {
        Name: "LogGroupName",
      },
    ],
    MetricName: "IncomingLogEvents",
    Namespace: "AWS/Logs",
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(`Metrics count: ${response.Metrics?.length}`);
    return response;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof CloudWatchServiceException) {
      console.error(`Error from CloudWatch. ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListMetricssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`PutMetricAlarm`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutMetricAlarm`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { PutMetricAlarmCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  // This alarm triggers when CPUUtilization exceeds 70% for one minute.
  const command = new PutMetricAlarmCommand({
    AlarmName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME, // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
    ComparisonOperator: "GreaterThanThreshold",
    EvaluationPeriods: 1,
    MetricName: "CPUUtilization",
    Namespace: "AWS/EC2",
    Period: 60,
    Statistic: "Average",
    Threshold: 70.0,
    ActionsEnabled: false,
    AlarmDescription: "Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%",
    Dimensions: [
      {
        Name: "InstanceId",
        Value: process.env.EC2_INSTANCE_ID, // Set the value of EC_INSTANCE_ID to
 the Id of an existing Amazon EC2 instance.
      },
    ],
    Unit: "Percent",
  });
```

```
  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutMetricAlarmsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`PutMetricData`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutMetricData`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { PutMetricDataCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
```

```
  // See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/APIReference/
API_PutMetricData.html#API_PutMetricData_RequestParameters
  // and https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
publishingMetrics.html
  // for more information about the parameters in this command.
  const command = new PutMetricDataCommand({
    MetricData: [
      {
        MetricName: "PAGES_VISITED",
        Dimensions: [
          {
            Name: "UNIQUE_PAGES",
            Value: "URLS",
          },
        ],
        Unit: "None",
        Value: 1.0,
      },
    ],
    Namespace: "SITE/TRAFFIC",
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutMetricDatasezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

CloudWatch Esempi di eventi che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) with CloudWatch Events.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`PutEvents`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutEvents`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { PutEventsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new PutEventsCommand({
    // The list of events to send to Amazon CloudWatch Events.
    Entries: [
      {
        // The name of the application or service that is sending the event.
```

```
        Source: "my.app",

        // The name of the event that is being sent.
        DetailType: "My Custom Event",

        // The data that is sent with the event.
        Detail: JSON.stringify({ timeOfEvent: new Date().toISOString() }),
      },
    ],
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { CloudWatchEventsClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";

export const client = new CloudWatchEventsClient({});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutEventssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`PutRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutRule`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { PutRuleCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  // Request parameters for PutRule.
  // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/eventbridge/latest/APIReference/
API_PutRule.html#API_PutRule_RequestParameters
  const command = new PutRuleCommand({
    Name: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_RULE,

    // The event pattern for the rule.
    //  Example: {"source": ["my.app"]}
    EventPattern: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_RULE_PATTERN,

    // The state of the rule. Valid values: ENABLED, DISABLED
    State: "ENABLED",
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { CloudWatchEventsClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";

export const client = new CloudWatchEventsClient({});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutRulesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`PutTargets`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutTargets`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { PutTargetsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new PutTargetsCommand({
    // The name of the Amazon CloudWatch Events rule.
    Rule: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_RULE,

    // The targets to add to the rule.
    Targets: [
      {
        Arn: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_TARGET_ARN,
        // The ID of the target. Choose a unique ID for each target.
        Id: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_TARGET_ID,
      },
    ],
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { CloudWatchEventsClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";

export const client = new CloudWatchEventsClient({});
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutTargetssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

CloudWatch Registra esempi utilizzando SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) with Logs. CloudWatch

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateLogGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateLogGroup`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { CreateLogGroupCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new CreateLogGroupCommand({
    // The name of the log group.
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateLogGroupsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteLogGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteLogGroup`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteLogGroupCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteLogGroupCommand({
    // The name of the log group.
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteLogGroupsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteSubscriptionFilter`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteSubscriptionFilter`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteSubscriptionFilterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteSubscriptionFilterCommand({
    // The name of the filter.
    filterName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_FILTER_NAME,
```

```
    // The name of the log group.
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteSubscriptionFiltersezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DescribeLogGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeLogGroups`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  paginateDescribeLogGroups,
  CloudWatchLogsClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";

const client = new CloudWatchLogsClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const paginatedLogGroups = paginateDescribeLogGroups({ client }, {});
  const logGroups = [];

  for await (const page of paginatedLogGroups) {
```

```
    if (page.logGroups?.every((lg) => !!lg)) {
      logGroups.push(...page.logGroups);
    }
  }

  console.log(logGroups);
  return logGroups;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeLogGroupssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DescribeSubscriptionFilters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeSubscriptionFilters`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DescribeSubscriptionFiltersCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-
logs";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  // This will return a list of all subscription filters in your account
  // matching the log group name.
  const command = new DescribeSubscriptionFiltersCommand({
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
    limit: 1,
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
```

```
  }
};

export default run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSubscriptionFilterssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetQueryResults`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetQueryResults`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Simple wrapper for the GetQueryResultsCommand.
 * @param {string} queryId
 */
_getQueryResults(queryId) {
  return this.client.send(new GetQueryResultsCommand({ queryId }));
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetQueryResultssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`PutSubscriptionFilter`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutSubscriptionFilter`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { PutSubscriptionFilterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new PutSubscriptionFilterCommand({
    // An ARN of a same-account Kinesis stream, Kinesis Firehose
    // delivery stream, or Lambda function.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/
SubscriptionFilters.html
    destinationArn: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_DESTINATION_ARN,

    // A name for the filter.
    filterName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_FILTER_NAME,

    // A filter pattern for subscribing to a filtered stream of log events.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/
FilterAndPatternSyntax.html
    filterPattern: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_FILTER_PATTERN,

    // The name of the log group. Messages in this group matching the filter pattern
    // will be sent to the destination ARN.
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutSubscriptionFiltersezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

StartLiveTail

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartLiveTail`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Includere i file richiesti.

```
import { CloudWatchLogsClient, StartLiveTailCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-
cloudwatch-logs";
```

Gestisci gli eventi della sessione di Live Tail.

```
async function handleResponseAsync(response) {
    try {
      for await (const event of response.responseStream) {
        if (event.sessionStart !== undefined) {
          console.log(event.sessionStart);
        } else if (event.sessionUpdate !== undefined) {
          for (const logEvent of event.sessionUpdate.sessionResults) {
            const timestamp = logEvent.timestamp;
            const date = new Date(timestamp);
            console.log("[" + date + "] " + logEvent.message);
          }
        } else {
            console.error("Unknown event type");
        }
      }
    } catch (err) {
        // On-stream exceptions are captured here
        console.error(err)
    }
}
```

Avvia la sessione Live Tail.

```
    const client = new CloudWatchLogsClient();
```

```
const command = new StartLiveTailCommand({
    logGroupIdentifiers: logGroupIdentifiers,
    logStreamNames: logStreamNames,
    logEventFilterPattern: filterPattern
});
try{
    const response = await client.send(command);
    handleResponseAsync(response);
} catch (err){
    // Pre-stream exceptions are captured here
    console.log(err);
}
```

Interrompi la sessione Live Tail dopo un certo periodo di tempo.

```
/* Set a timeout to close the client. This will stop the Live Tail session. */
setTimeout(function() {
    console.log("Client timeout");
    client.destroy();
  }, 10000);
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API StartLiveTailReference.

`StartQuery`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartQuery`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
```

```
 * Wrapper for the StartQueryCommand. Uses a static query string
 * for consistency.
 * @param {[Date, Date]} dateRange
 * @param {number} maxLogs
 * @returns {Promise<{ queryId: string }>}
 */
async _startQuery([startDate, endDate], maxLogs = 10000) {
  try {
    return await this.client.send(
      new StartQueryCommand({
        logGroupNames: this.logGroupNames,
        queryString: "fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp asc",
        startTime: startDate.valueOf(),
        endTime: endDate.valueOf(),
        limit: maxLogs,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
    /** @type {string} */
    const message = err.message;
    if (message.startsWith("Query's end date and time")) {
      // This error indicates that the query's start or end date occur
      // before the log group was created.
      throw new DateOutOfBoundsError(message);
    }

    throw err;
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartQuerysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Scenari

Esegui una query di grandi dimensioni

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare CloudWatch Logs per interrogare più di 10.000 record.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo è il punto di ingresso.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { CloudWatchLogsClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { CloudWatchQuery } from "./cloud-watch-query.js";

console.log("Starting a recursive query...");

if (!process.env.QUERY_START_DATE || !process.env.QUERY_END_DATE) {
  throw new Error(
    "QUERY_START_DATE and QUERY_END_DATE environment variables are required.",
  );
}

const cloudWatchQuery = new CloudWatchQuery(new CloudWatchLogsClient({}), {
  logGroupNames: ["/workflows/cloudwatch-logs/large-query"],
  dateRange: [
    new Date(Number.parseInt(process.env.QUERY_START_DATE)),
    new Date(Number.parseInt(process.env.QUERY_END_DATE)),
  ],
});

await cloudWatchQuery.run();

console.log(
  `Queries finished in ${cloudWatchQuery.secondsElapsed} seconds.\nTotal logs found:
 ${cloudWatchQuery.results.length}`,
);
```

Questa è una classe che divide le interrogazioni in più fasi, se necessario.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  StartQueryCommand,
  GetQueryResultsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { splitDateRange } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-date.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

class DateOutOfBoundsError extends Error {}

export class CloudWatchQuery {
  /**
   * Run a query for all CloudWatch Logs within a certain date range.
   * CloudWatch logs return a max of 10,000 results. This class
   * performs a binary search across all of the logs in the provided
   * date range if a query returns the maximum number of results.
   *
   * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs').CloudWatchLogsClient} client
   * @param {{ logGroupNames: string[], dateRange: [Date, Date], queryConfig:
 { limit: number } }} config
   */
  constructor(client, { logGroupNames, dateRange, queryConfig }) {
    this.client = client;
    /**
     * All log groups are queried.
     */
    this.logGroupNames = logGroupNames;

    /**
     * The inclusive date range that is queried.
     */
    this.dateRange = dateRange;

    /**
     * CloudWatch Logs never returns more than 10,000 logs.
     */
    this.limit = queryConfig?.limit ?? 10000;

    /**
     * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").ResultField[][]}
     */
    this.results = [];
  }
```

```
/**
 * Run the query.
 */
async run() {
  this.secondsElapsed = 0;
  const start = new Date();
  this.results = await this._largeQuery(this.dateRange);
  const end = new Date();
  this.secondsElapsed = (end - start) / 1000;
  return this.results;
}

/**
 * Recursively query for logs.
 * @param {[Date, Date]} dateRange
 * @returns {Promise<import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").ResultField[][]>}
 */
async _largeQuery(dateRange) {
  const logs = await this._query(dateRange, this.limit);

  console.log(
    `Query date range: ${dateRange
      .map((d) => d.toISOString())
      .join(" to ")}. Found ${logs.length} logs.`,
  );

  if (logs.length < this.limit) {
    return logs;
  }

  const lastLogDate = this._getLastLogDate(logs);
  const offsetLastLogDate = new Date(lastLogDate);
  offsetLastLogDate.setMilliseconds(lastLogDate.getMilliseconds() + 1);
  const subDateRange = [offsetLastLogDate, dateRange[1]];
  const [r1, r2] = splitDateRange(subDateRange);
  const results = await Promise.all([
    this._largeQuery(r1),
    this._largeQuery(r2),
  ]);
  return [logs, ...results].flat();
}

/**
 * Find the most recent log in a list of logs.
```

```
 * @param {import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").ResultField[][]} logs
 */
_getLastLogDate(logs) {
  const timestamps = logs
    .map(
      (log) =>
        log.find((fieldMeta) => fieldMeta.field === "@timestamp")?.value,
    )
    .filter((t) => !!t)
    .map((t) => `${t}Z`)
    .sort();

  if (!timestamps.length) {
    throw new Error("No timestamp found in logs.");
  }

  return new Date(timestamps[timestamps.length - 1]);
}

/**
 * Simple wrapper for the GetQueryResultsCommand.
 * @param {string} queryId
 */
_getQueryResults(queryId) {
  return this.client.send(new GetQueryResultsCommand({ queryId }));
}

/**
 * Starts a query and waits for it to complete.
 * @param {[Date, Date]} dateRange
 * @param {number} maxLogs
 */
async _query(dateRange, maxLogs) {
  try {
    const { queryId } = await this._startQuery(dateRange, maxLogs);
    const { results } = await this._waitUntilQueryDone(queryId);
    return results ?? [];
  } catch (err) {
    /**
     * This error is thrown when StartQuery returns an error indicating
     * that the query's start or end date occur before the log group was
     * created.
     */
    if (err instanceof DateOutOfBoundsError) {
```

```
        return [];
      }
      throw err;
    }
  }

  /**
   * Wrapper for the StartQueryCommand. Uses a static query string
   * for consistency.
   * @param {[Date, Date]} dateRange
   * @param {number} maxLogs
   * @returns {Promise<{ queryId: string }>}
   */
  async _startQuery([startDate, endDate], maxLogs = 10000) {
    try {
      return await this.client.send(
        new StartQueryCommand({
          logGroupNames: this.logGroupNames,
          queryString: "fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp asc",
          startTime: startDate.valueOf(),
          endTime: endDate.valueOf(),
          limit: maxLogs,
        }),
      );
    } catch (err) {
      /** @type {string} */
      const message = err.message;
      if (message.startsWith("Query's end date and time")) {
        // This error indicates that the query's start or end date occur
        // before the log group was created.
        throw new DateOutOfBoundsError(message);
      }

      throw err;
    }
  }

  /**
   * Call GetQueryResultsCommand until the query is done.
   * @param {string} queryId
   */
  _waitUntilQueryDone(queryId) {
    const getResults = async () => {
      const results = await this._getQueryResults(queryId);
```

```
      const queryDone = [
        "Complete",
        "Failed",
        "Cancelled",
        "Timeout",
        "Unknown",
      ].includes(results.status);

      return { queryDone, results };
    };

    return retry(
      { intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60, quiet: true },
      async () => {
        const { queryDone, results } = await getResults();
        if (!queryDone) {
          throw new Error("Query not done.");
        }

        return results;
      },
    );
  }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - GetQueryResults
  - StartQuery

Utilizzo degli eventi pianificati per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da un evento EventBridge pianificato di Amazon.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come creare un evento EventBridge pianificato da Amazon che richiami una AWS Lambda funzione. Configura EventBridge per utilizzare un'espressione cron per pianificare quando viene richiamata la funzione Lambda. In questo esempio, crei una funzione Lambda utilizzando l'API

JavaScript Lambda runtime. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. Questo esempio dimostra come creare un'app che invia un messaggio di testo via mobile ai tuoi dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Questo esempio è anche disponibile nella Guida per lo sviluppatore di AWS SDK per JavaScript v3 .

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch Registri
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

CodeBuild esempi che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con. CodeBuild

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateProject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateProject`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un progetto.

```
import {
  ArtifactsType,
  CodeBuildClient,
  ComputeType,
  CreateProjectCommand,
  EnvironmentType,
  SourceType,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-codebuild";

// Create the AWS CodeBuild project.
export const createProject = async (
  projectName = "MyCodeBuilder",
  roleArn = "arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxxxx:role/CodeBuildAdmin",
  buildOutputBucket = "xxxx",
  githubUrl = "https://...",
) => {
  const codeBuildClient = new CodeBuildClient({});

  const response = await codeBuildClient.send(
    new CreateProjectCommand({
      artifacts: {
        // The destination of the build artifacts.
        type: ArtifactsType.S3,
        location: buildOutputBucket,
      },
      // Information about the build environment. The combination of "computeType"
 and "type" determines the
      // requirements for the environment such as CPU, memory, and disk space.
      environment: {
        // Build environment compute types.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codebuild/latest/userguide/build-env-ref-
compute-types.html
        computeType: ComputeType.BUILD_GENERAL1_SMALL,
```

```
        // Docker image identifier.
        // See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codebuild/latest/userguide/build-env-ref-
available.html
        image: "aws/codebuild/standard:7.0",
        // Build environment type.
        type: EnvironmentType.LINUX_CONTAINER,
      },
      name: projectName,
      // A role ARN with permission to create a CodeBuild project, write to the
 artifact location, and write CloudWatch logs.
      serviceRole: roleArn,
      source: {
        // The type of repository that contains the source code to be built.
        type: SourceType.GITHUB,
        // The location of the repository that contains the source code to be built.
        location: githubUrl,
      },
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  //   {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //       httpStatusCode: 200,
  //       requestId: 'b428b244-777b-49a6-a48d-5dffedced8e7',
  //       extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //       cfId: undefined,
  //       attempts: 1,
  //       totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     project: {
  //       arn: 'arn:aws:codebuild:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:project/MyCodeBuilder',
  //       artifacts: {
  //         encryptionDisabled: false,
  //         location: 'xxxxxx-xxxxxxx-xxxxxx',
  //         name: 'MyCodeBuilder',
  //         namespaceType: 'NONE',
  //         packaging: 'NONE',
  //         type: 'S3'
  //       },
  //       badge: { badgeEnabled: false },
  //       cache: { type: 'NO_CACHE' },
  //       created: 2023-08-18T14:46:48.979Z,
  //       encryptionKey: 'arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:alias/aws/s3',
  //       environment: {
```

```
  //         computeType: 'BUILD_GENERAL1_SMALL',
  //         environmentVariables: [],
  //         image: 'aws/codebuild/standard:7.0',
  //         imagePullCredentialsType: 'CODEBUILD',
  //         privilegedMode: false,
  //         type: 'LINUX_CONTAINER'
  //       },
  //       lastModified: 2023-08-18T14:46:48.979Z,
  //       name: 'MyCodeBuilder',
  //       projectVisibility: 'PRIVATE',
  //       queuedTimeoutInMinutes: 480,
  //       serviceRole: 'arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxxxx:role/CodeBuildAdmin',
  //       source: {
  //         insecureSsl: false,
  //         location: 'https://...',
  //         reportBuildStatus: false,
  //         type: 'GITHUB'
  //       },
  //       timeoutInMinutes: 60
  //     }
  //   }
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateProjectsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Esempi di identità di Amazon Cognito con SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Amazon Cognito Identity.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione Amazon Textract explorer

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come esplorare l'output di Amazon Textract tramite un'applicazione interattiva.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per JavaScript creare un'applicazione React che utilizza Amazon Textract per estrarre dati dall'immagine di un documento e visualizzarli in una pagina Web interattiva. Questo esempio viene eseguito in un browser Web e richiede, come credenziali, un'identità autenticata Amazon Cognito. Utilizza Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) per l'archiviazione e per le notifiche esegue il polling di una coda di Servizio di coda semplice Amazon (Amazon SQS) sottoscritta a un argomento Servizio di notifica semplice Amazon (Amazon SNS).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

Esempi di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Amazon Cognito Identity Provider.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Amazon Cognito

Gli esempi di codice seguente mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon Cognito.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  paginateListUserPools,
  CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-provider";

const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

export const helloCognito = async () => {
  const paginator = paginateListUserPools({ client }, {});

  const userPoolNames = [];

  for await (const page of paginator) {
    const names = page.UserPools.map((pool) => pool.Name);
    userPoolNames.push(...names);
  }

  console.log("User pool names: ");
  console.log(userPoolNames.join("\n"));
  return userPoolNames;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListUserPoolssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`AdminGetUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AdminGetUser`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const adminGetUser = ({ userPoolId, username }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new AdminGetUserCommand({
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    Username: username,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AdminGetUsersezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`AdminInitiateAuth`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AdminInitiateAuth`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const adminInitiateAuth = ({ clientId, userPoolId, username, password }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new AdminInitiateAuthCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    AuthFlow: AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
    AuthParameters: { USERNAME: username, PASSWORD: password },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AdminInitiateAuthsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`AdminRespondToAuthChallenge`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AdminRespondToAuthChallenge`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const adminRespondToAuthChallenge = ({
  userPoolId,
  clientId,
```

```
  username,
  totp,
  session,
}) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});
  const command = new AdminRespondToAuthChallengeCommand({
    ChallengeName: ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
    ChallengeResponses: {
      SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE: totp,
      USERNAME: username,
    },
    ClientId: clientId,
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    Session: session,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AdminRespondToAuthChallengesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`AssociateSoftwareToken`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AssociateSoftwareToken`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const associateSoftwareToken = (session) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});
  const command = new AssociateSoftwareTokenCommand({
    Session: session,
  });
```

```
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AssociateSoftwareTokensezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ConfirmDevice`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ConfirmDevice`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const confirmDevice = ({ deviceKey, accessToken, passwordVerifier, salt }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new ConfirmDeviceCommand({
    DeviceKey: deviceKey,
    AccessToken: accessToken,
    DeviceSecretVerifierConfig: {
      PasswordVerifier: passwordVerifier,
      Salt: salt,
    },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ConfirmDeviceconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ConfirmSignUp`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ConfirmSignUp`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const confirmSignUp = ({ clientId, username, code }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new ConfirmSignUpCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    Username: username,
    ConfirmationCode: code,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ConfirmSignUpconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteUser`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Delete the signed-in user. Useful for allowing a user to delete their
 * own profile.
 * @param {{ region: string, accessToken: string }} config
```

```
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").DeleteUserCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const deleteUser = async ({ region, accessToken }) => {
  try {
    const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({ region });
    const response = await client.send(
      new DeleteUserCommand({ AccessToken: accessToken }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteUserconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`InitiateAuth`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`InitiateAuth`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const initiateAuth = ({ username, password, clientId }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new InitiateAuthCommand({
    AuthFlow: AuthFlowType.USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
    AuthParameters: {
      USERNAME: username,
      PASSWORD: password,
    },
    ClientId: clientId,
  });
```

```
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, InitiateAuthconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListUsers`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListUsers`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const listUsers = ({ userPoolId }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new ListUsersCommand({
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListUsersconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ResendConfirmationCode`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ResendConfirmationCode`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const resendConfirmationCode = ({ clientId, username }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new ResendConfirmationCodeCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    Username: username,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ResendConfirmationCodeconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`RespondToAuthChallenge`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RespondToAuthChallenge`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const respondToAuthChallenge = ({
  clientId,
  username,
  session,
  userPoolId,
```

```
  code,
}) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new RespondToAuthChallengeCommand({
    ChallengeName: ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
    ChallengeResponses: {
      SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE: code,
      USERNAME: username,
    },
    ClientId: clientId,
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    Session: session,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RespondToAuthChallengeconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`SignUp`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SignUp`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const signUp = ({ clientId, username, password, email }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new SignUpCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    Username: username,
    Password: password,
```

```
    UserAttributes: [{ Name: "email", Value: email }],
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SignUpconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`UpdateUserPool`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateUserPool`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Connect a Lambda function to the PreSignUp trigger for a Cognito user pool
 * @param {{ region: string, userPoolId: string, handlerArn: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").UpdateUserPoolCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const addPreSignUpHandler = async ({
  region,
  userPoolId,
  handlerArn,
}) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({
      region,
    });

    const command = new UpdateUserPoolCommand({
      UserPoolId: userPoolId,
      LambdaConfig: {
        PreSignUp: handlerArn,
      },
```

```
    });

    const response = await cognitoClient.send(command);
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateUserPoolconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`VerifySoftwareToken`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`VerifySoftwareToken`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const verifySoftwareToken = (totp) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  // The 'Session' is provided in the response to 'AssociateSoftwareToken'.
  const session = process.env.SESSION;

  if (!session) {
    throw new Error(
      "Missing a valid Session. Did you run 'admin-initiate-auth'?",
    );
  }

  const command = new VerifySoftwareTokenCommand({
    Session: session,
    UserCode: totp,
  });

  return client.send(command);
```

```
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, VerifySoftwareTokenconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Scenari

Confermare automaticamente gli utenti noti con una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come confermare automaticamente gli utenti noti di Amazon Cognito con una funzione Lambda.

- Configura un pool di utenti per chiamare una funzione Lambda per il trigger `PreSignUp`.
- Registra un utente con Amazon Cognito.
- La funzione Lambda esegue la scansione di una tabella DynamoDB e conferma automaticamente gli utenti noti.
- Accedi come nuovo utente, quindi elimina le risorse.

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Configura un'esecuzione interattiva dello "Scenario". Gli esempi JavaScript (v3) condividono uno Scenario runner per semplificare esempi complessi. Il codice sorgente completo è attivo. GitHub

```
import { AutoConfirm } from "./scenario-auto-confirm.js";

/**
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
const context = {
  errors: [],
  users: [
    {
```

```
      UserName: "test_user_1",
      UserEmail: "test_email_1@example.com",
    },
    {
      UserName: "test_user_2",
      UserEmail: "test_email_2@example.com",
    },
    {
      UserName: "test_user_3",
      UserEmail: "test_email_3@example.com",
    },
  ],
};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
 */
export const scenarios = {
  // Demonstrate automatically confirming known users in a database.
  "auto-confirm": AutoConfirm(context),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseScenarioArgs } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios, {
    name: "Cognito user pools and triggers",
    description:
      "Demonstrate how to use the AWS SDKs to customize Amazon Cognito
 authentication behavior.",
  });
}
```

Questo scenario dimostra la conferma automatica di un utente noto. Orchestra i passaggi di esempio.

```
import { wait } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";
import {
```

```
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";

import {
  getStackOutputs,
  logCleanUpReminder,
  promptForStackName,
  promptForStackRegion,
  skipWhenErrors,
} from "./steps-common.js";
import { populateTable } from "./actions/dynamodb-actions.js";
import {
  addPreSignUpHandler,
  deleteUser,
  getUser,
  signIn,
  signUpUser,
} from "./actions/cognito-actions.js";
import {
  getLatestLogStreamForLambda,
  getLogEvents,
} from "./actions/cloudwatch-logs-actions.js";

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *   errors: Error[],
 *   password: string,
 *   users: { UserName: string, UserEmail: string }[],
 *   selectedUser?: string,
 *   stackName?: string,
 *   stackRegion?: string,
 *   token?: string,
 *   confirmDeleteSignedInUser?: boolean,
 *   TableName?: string,
 *   UserPoolClientId?: string,
 *   UserPoolId?: string,
 *   UserPoolArn?: string,
 *   AutoConfirmHandlerArn?: string,
 *   AutoConfirmHandlerName?: string
 * }} State
 */
```

```
const greeting = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greeting",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => `This demo will populate some users into the \
database created as part of the "${state.stackName}" stack. \
Then the AutoConfirmHandler will be linked to the PreSignUp \
trigger from Cognito. Finally, you will choose a user to sign up.`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logPopulatingUsers = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logPopulatingUsers",
  "Populating the DynamoDB table with some users.",
  { skipWhenErrors: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logPopulatingUsersComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logPopulatingUsersComplete",
  "Done populating users.",
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const populateUsers = new ScenarioAction(
  "populateUsers",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [_, err] = await populateTable({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      tableName: state.TableName,
      items: state.users,
    });
    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

const logSetupSignUpTrigger = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSetupSignUpTrigger",
  "Setting up the PreSignUp trigger for the Cognito User Pool.",
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);
```

```
const setupSignUpTrigger = new ScenarioAction(
  "setupSignUpTrigger",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [_, err] = await addPreSignUpHandler({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      userPoolId: state.UserPoolId,
      handlerArn: state.AutoConfirmHandlerArn,
    });
    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

const logSetupSignUpTriggerComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSetupSignUpTriggerComplete",
  (
    /** @type {State} */ state,
  ) => `The lambda function "${state.AutoConfirmHandlerName}" \
has been configured as the PreSignUp trigger handler for the user pool
 "${state.UserPoolId}".`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const selectUser = new ScenarioInput(
  "selectedUser",
  "Select a user to sign up.",
  {
    type: "select",
    choices: (/** @type {State} */ state) => state.users.map((u) => u.UserName),
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
    default: (/** @type {State} */ state) => state.users[0].UserName,
  },
);

const checkIfUserAlreadyExists = new ScenarioAction(
  "checkIfUserAlreadyExists",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [user, err] = await getUser({
      region: state.stackRegion,
```

```
      userPoolId: state.UserPoolId,
      username: state.selectedUser,
    });

    if (err?.name === "UserNotFoundException") {
      // Do nothing. We're not expecting the user to exist before
      // sign up is complete.
      return;
    }

    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
      return;
    }

    if (user) {
      state.errors.push(
        new Error(
          `The user "${state.selectedUser}" already exists in the user pool
 "${state.UserPoolId}".`,
        ),
      );
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

const createPassword = new ScenarioInput(
  "password",
  "Enter a password that has at least eight characters, uppercase, lowercase,
 numbers and symbols.",
  { type: "password", skipWhen: skipWhenErrors, default: "Abcd1234!" },
);

const logSignUpExistingUser = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignUpExistingUser",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => `Signing up user "${state.selectedUser}".`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const signUpExistingUser = new ScenarioAction(
  "signUpExistingUser",
```

```
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const signUp = (password) =>
      signUpUser({
        region: state.stackRegion,
        userPoolClientId: state.UserPoolClientId,
        username: state.selectedUser,
        email: state.users.find((u) => u.UserName === state.selectedUser)
          .UserEmail,
        password,
      });

    let [_, err] = await signUp(state.password);

    while (err?.name === "InvalidPasswordException") {
      console.warn("The password you entered was invalid.");
      await createPassword.handle(state);
      [_, err] = await signUp(state.password);
    }

    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logSignUpExistingUserComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignUpExistingUserComplete",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `"${state.selectedUser} was signed up successfully.`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logLambdaLogs = new ScenarioAction(
  "logLambdaLogs",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    console.log(
      "Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...\n",
    );
    await wait(10);

    const [logStream, logStreamErr] = await getLatestLogStreamForLambda({
      functionName: state.AutoConfirmHandlerName,
      region: state.stackRegion,
```

```
    });
    if (logStreamErr) {
      state.errors.push(logStreamErr);
      return;
    }

    console.log(
      `Getting some recent events from log stream "${logStream.logStreamName}"`,
    );
    const [logEvents, logEventsErr] = await getLogEvents({
      functionName: state.AutoConfirmHandlerName,
      region: state.stackRegion,
      eventCount: 10,
      logStreamName: logStream.logStreamName,
    });
    if (logEventsErr) {
      state.errors.push(logEventsErr);
      return;
    }

    console.log(logEvents.map((ev) => `\t${ev.message}`).join(""));
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logSignInUser = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignInUser",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => `Let's sign in as ${state.selectedUser}`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const signInUser = new ScenarioAction(
  "signInUser",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [response, err] = await signIn({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      clientId: state.UserPoolClientId,
      username: state.selectedUser,
      password: state.password,
    });

    if (err?.name === "PasswordResetRequiredException") {
      state.errors.push(new Error("Please reset your password."));
      return;
```

```
    }

    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
      return;
    }

    state.token = response?.AuthenticationResult?.AccessToken;
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logSignInUserComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignInUserComplete",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with: ${state.token.slice(0,
 11)}`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const confirmDeleteSignedInUser = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirmDeleteSignedInUser",
  "Do you want to delete the currently signed in user?",
  { type: "confirm", skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const deleteSignedInUser = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteSignedInUser",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [_, err] = await deleteUser({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      accessToken: state.token,
    });

    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      skipWhenErrors(state) || !state.confirmDeleteSignedInUser,
  },
);
```

```
const logErrors = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logErrors",
  (/** @type {State}*/ state) => {
    const errorList = state.errors
      .map((err) => ` - ${err.name}: ${err.message}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Scenario errors found:\n${errorList}`;
  },
  {
    // Don't log errors when there aren't any!
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) => state.errors.length === 0,
  },
);

export const AutoConfirm = (context) =>
  new Scenario(
    "AutoConfirm",
    [
      promptForStackName,
      promptForStackRegion,
      getStackOutputs,
      greeting,
      logPopulatingUsers,
      populateUsers,
      logPopulatingUsersComplete,
      logSetupSignUpTrigger,
      setupSignUpTrigger,
      logSetupSignUpTriggerComplete,
      selectUser,
      checkIfUserAlreadyExists,
      createPassword,
      logSignUpExistingUser,
      signUpExistingUser,
      logSignUpExistingUserComplete,
      logLambdaLogs,
      logSignInUser,
      signInUser,
      logSignInUserComplete,
      confirmDeleteSignedInUser,
      deleteSignedInUser,
      logCleanUpReminder,
      logErrors,
    ],
    context,
```

```
  );
```

Questi sono passaggi condivisi con altri scenari.

```
import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
import { getCfnOutputs } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/sdk/cfn-outputs.js";

export const skipWhenErrors = (state) => state.errors.length > 0;

export const getStackOutputs = new ScenarioAction(
  "getStackOutputs",
  async (state) => {
    if (!state.stackName || !state.stackRegion) {
      state.errors.push(
        new Error(
          "No stack name or region provided. The stack name and \
region are required to fetch CFN outputs relevant to this example.",
        ),
      );
      return;
    }

    const outputs = await getCfnOutputs(state.stackName, state.stackRegion);
    Object.assign(state, outputs);
  },
);

export const promptForStackName = new ScenarioInput(
  "stackName",
  "Enter the name of the stack you deployed earlier.",
  { type: "input", default: "PoolsAndTriggersStack" },
);

export const promptForStackRegion = new ScenarioInput(
  "stackRegion",
  "Enter the region of the stack you deployed earlier.",
  { type: "input", default: "us-east-1" },
);
```

```
export const logCleanUpReminder = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logCleanUpReminder",
  "All done. Remember to run 'cdk destroy' to teardown the stack.",
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);
```

Un handler per il trigger `PreSignUp` con una funzione Lambda.

```
import type { PreSignUpTriggerEvent, Handler } from "aws-lambda";
import type { UserRepository } from "./user-repository";
import { DynamoDBUserRepository } from "./user-repository";

export class PreSignUpHandler {
  private userRepository: UserRepository;

  constructor(userRepository: UserRepository) {
    this.userRepository = userRepository;
  }

  private isPreSignUpTriggerSource(event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent): boolean {
    return event.triggerSource === "PreSignUp_SignUp";
  }

  private getEventUserEmail(event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent): string {
    return event.request.userAttributes.email;
  }

  async handlePreSignUpTriggerEvent(
    event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent,
  ): Promise<PreSignUpTriggerEvent> {
    console.log(
      `Received presignup from ${event.triggerSource} for user '${event.userName}'`,
    );

    if (!this.isPreSignUpTriggerSource(event)) {
      return event;
    }

    const eventEmail = this.getEventUserEmail(event);
    console.log(`Looking up email ${eventEmail}.`);
    const storedUserInfo =
```

```
      await this.userRepository.getUserInfoByEmail(eventEmail);

    if (!storedUserInfo) {
      console.log(
        `Email ${eventEmail} not found. Email verification is required.`,
      );
      return event;
    }

    if (storedUserInfo.UserName !== event.userName) {
      console.log(
        `UserEmail ${eventEmail} found, but stored UserName
 '${storedUserInfo.UserName}' does not match supplied UserName '${event.userName}'.
 Verification is required.`,
      );
    } else {
      console.log(
        `UserEmail ${eventEmail} found with matching UserName
 ${storedUserInfo.UserName}. User is confirmed.`,
      );
      event.response.autoConfirmUser = true;
      event.response.autoVerifyEmail = true;
    }
    return event;
  }
}

const createPreSignUpHandler = (): PreSignUpHandler => {
  const tableName = process.env.TABLE_NAME;
  if (!tableName) {
    throw new Error("TABLE_NAME environment variable is not set");
  }

  const userRepository = new DynamoDBUserRepository(tableName);
  return new PreSignUpHandler(userRepository);
};

export const handler: Handler = async (event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent) => {
  const preSignUpHandler = createPreSignUpHandler();
  return preSignUpHandler.handlePreSignUpTriggerEvent(event);
};
```

Modulo di azioni CloudWatch Logs.

```
import {
  CloudWatchLogsClient,
  GetLogEventsCommand,
  OrderBy,
  paginateDescribeLogStreams,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";

/**
 * Get the latest log stream for a Lambda function.
 * @param {{ functionName: string, region: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").LogStream | null,
 unknown]>}
 */
export const getLatestLogStreamForLambda = async ({ functionName, region }) => {
  try {
    const logGroupName = `/aws/lambda/${functionName}`;
    const cwlClient = new CloudWatchLogsClient({ region });
    const paginator = paginateDescribeLogStreams(
      { client: cwlClient },
      {
        descending: true,
        limit: 1,
        orderBy: OrderBy.LastEventTime,
        logGroupName,
      },
    );

    for await (const page of paginator) {
      return [page.logStreams[0], null];
    }
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Get the log events for a Lambda function's log stream.
 * @param {{
 *   functionName: string,
 *   logStreamName: string,
 *   eventCount: number,
```

```
 *   region: string
 * }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").OutputLogEvent[] |
 null, unknown]>}
 */
export const getLogEvents = async ({
  functionName,
  logStreamName,
  eventCount,
  region,
}) => {
  try {
    const cwlClient = new CloudWatchLogsClient({ region });
    const logGroupName = `/aws/lambda/${functionName}`;
    const response = await cwlClient.send(
      new GetLogEventsCommand({
        logStreamName: logStreamName,
        limit: eventCount,
        logGroupName: logGroupName,
      }),
    );

    return [response.events, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

Modulo di azioni Amazon Cognito.

```
import {
  AdminGetUserCommand,
  CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
  DeleteUserCommand,
  InitiateAuthCommand,
  SignUpCommand,
  UpdateUserPoolCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-provider";

/**
 * Connect a Lambda function to the PreSignUp trigger for a Cognito user pool
```

```
 * @param {{ region: string, userPoolId: string, handlerArn: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").UpdateUserPoolCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const addPreSignUpHandler = async ({
  region,
  userPoolId,
  handlerArn,
}) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({
      region,
    });

    const command = new UpdateUserPoolCommand({
      UserPoolId: userPoolId,
      LambdaConfig: {
        PreSignUp: handlerArn,
      },
    });

    const response = await cognitoClient.send(command);
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Attempt to register a user to a user pool with a given username and password.
 * @param {{
 *   region: string,
 *   userPoolClientId: string,
 *   username: string,
 *   email: string,
 *   password: string
 * }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").SignUpCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const signUpUser = async ({
  region,
  userPoolClientId,
  username,
```

```
  email,
  password,
}) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({
      region,
    });

    const response = await cognitoClient.send(
      new SignUpCommand({
        ClientId: userPoolClientId,
        Username: username,
        Password: password,
        UserAttributes: [{ Name: "email", Value: email }],
      }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Sign in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password authentication
 flow.
 * @param {{ region: string, clientId: string, username: string, password: string }}
 config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").InitiateAuthCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const signIn = async ({ region, clientId, username, password }) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({ region });
    const response = await cognitoClient.send(
      new InitiateAuthCommand({
        AuthFlow: "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
        ClientId: clientId,
        AuthParameters: { USERNAME: username, PASSWORD: password },
      }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
```

```
};

/**
 * Retrieve an existing user from a user pool.
 * @param {{ region: string, userPoolId: string, username: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").AdminGetUserCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const getUser = async ({ region, userPoolId, username }) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({ region });
    const response = await cognitoClient.send(
      new AdminGetUserCommand({
        UserPoolId: userPoolId,
        Username: username,
      }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Delete the signed-in user. Useful for allowing a user to delete their
 * own profile.
 * @param {{ region: string, accessToken: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").DeleteUserCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const deleteUser = async ({ region, accessToken }) => {
  try {
    const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({ region });
    const response = await client.send(
      new DeleteUserCommand({ AccessToken: accessToken }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

Modulo di azioni DynamoDB.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  BatchWriteCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

/**
 * Populate a DynamoDB table with provide items.
 * @param {{ region: string, tableName: string, items: Record<string, unknown>[] }}
 config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb").BatchWriteCommandOutput |
 null, unknown]>}
 */
export const populateTable = async ({ region, tableName, items }) => {
  try {
    const ddbClient = new DynamoDBClient({ region });
    const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(ddbClient);
    const response = await docClient.send(
      new BatchWriteCommand({
        RequestItems: {
          [tableName]: items.map((item) => ({
            PutRequest: {
              Item: item,
            },
          })),
        },
      }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - DeleteUser
  - InitiateAuth

- SignUp
- UpdateUserPool

Registrazione di un utente a un pool di utenti che richiede l'autenticazione MFA

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Registra e conferma un utente con nome utente, password e indirizzo e-mail.
- Configura l'autenticazione a più fattori associando un'applicazione MFA all'utente.
- Accedi utilizzando una password e un codice MFA.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Per un'esperienza ottimale, clona il GitHub repository ed esegui questo esempio. Il codice seguente rappresenta un esempio dell'applicazione completa.

```
import { logger } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";
import { signUp } from "../../../actions/sign-up.js";
import { FILE_USER_POOLS } from "./constants.js";
import { getSecondValuesFromEntries } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-
csv.js";

const validateClient = (clientId) => {
  if (!clientId) {
    throw new Error(
      `App client id is missing. Did you run 'create-user-pool'?`,
    );
  }
};

const validateUser = (username, password, email) => {
  if (!(username && password && email)) {
    throw new Error(
```

```
      `Username, password, and email must be provided as arguments to the 'sign-up'
 command.`,
    );
  }
};

const signUpHandler = async (commands) => {
  const [_, username, password, email] = commands;

  try {
    validateUser(username, password, email);
    /**
     * @type {string[]}
     */
    const values = getSecondValuesFromEntries(FILE_USER_POOLS);
    const clientId = values[0];
    validateClient(clientId);
    logger.log("Signing up.");
    await signUp({ clientId, username, password, email });
    logger.log(`Signed up. A confirmation email has been sent to: ${email}.`);
    logger.log(
      `Run 'confirm-sign-up ${username} <code>' to confirm your account.`,
    );
  } catch (err) {
    logger.error(err);
  }
};

export { signUpHandler };

const signUp = ({ clientId, username, password, email }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new SignUpCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    Username: username,
    Password: password,
    UserAttributes: [{ Name: "email", Value: email }],
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

import { logger } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";
```

```
import { confirmSignUp } from "../../../actions/confirm-sign-up.js";
import { FILE_USER_POOLS } from "./constants.js";
import { getSecondValuesFromEntries } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-
csv.js";

const validateClient = (clientId) => {
  if (!clientId) {
    throw new Error(
      `App client id is missing. Did you run 'create-user-pool'?`,
    );
  }
};

const validateUser = (username) => {
  if (!username) {
    throw new Error(
      `Username name is missing. It must be provided as an argument to the 'confirm-
sign-up' command.`,
    );
  }
};

const validateCode = (code) => {
  if (!code) {
    throw new Error(
      `Verification code is missing. It must be provided as an argument to the
 'confirm-sign-up' command.`,
    );
  }
};

const confirmSignUpHandler = async (commands) => {
  const [_, username, code] = commands;

  try {
    validateUser(username);
    validateCode(code);
    /**
     * @type {string[]}
     */
    const values = getSecondValuesFromEntries(FILE_USER_POOLS);
    const clientId = values[0];
    validateClient(clientId);
    logger.log("Confirming user.");
```

```
    await confirmSignUp({ clientId, username, code });
    logger.log(
      `User confirmed. Run 'admin-initiate-auth ${username} <password>' to sign
 in.`,
    );
  } catch (err) {
    logger.error(err);
  }
};

export { confirmSignUpHandler };

const confirmSignUp = ({ clientId, username, code }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new ConfirmSignUpCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    Username: username,
    ConfirmationCode: code,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

import qrcode from "qrcode-terminal";
import { logger } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";
import { adminInitiateAuth } from "../../../actions/admin-initiate-auth.js";
import { associateSoftwareToken } from "../../../actions/associate-software-
token.js";
import { FILE_USER_POOLS } from "./constants.js";
import { getFirstEntry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-csv.js";

const handleMfaSetup = async (session, username) => {
  const { SecretCode, Session } = await associateSoftwareToken(session);

  // Store the Session for use with 'VerifySoftwareToken'.
  process.env.SESSION = Session;

  console.log(
    "Scan this code in your preferred authenticator app, then run 'verify-software-
token' to finish the setup.",
  );
  qrcode.generate(
    `otpauth://totp/${username}?secret=${SecretCode}`,
```

```
    { small: true },
    console.log,
  );
};

const handleSoftwareTokenMfa = (session) => {
  // Store the Session for use with 'AdminRespondToAuthChallenge'.
  process.env.SESSION = session;
};

const validateClient = (id) => {
  if (!id) {
    throw new Error(
      `User pool client id is missing. Did you run 'create-user-pool'?`,
    );
  }
};

const validateId = (id) => {
  if (!id) {
    throw new Error(`User pool id is missing. Did you run 'create-user-pool'?`);
  }
};

const validateUser = (username, password) => {
  if (!(username && password)) {
    throw new Error(
      `Username and password must be provided as arguments to the 'admin-initiate-
auth' command.`,
    );
  }
};

const adminInitiateAuthHandler = async (commands) => {
  const [_, username, password] = commands;

  try {
    validateUser(username, password);

    const [userPoolId, clientId] = getFirstEntry(FILE_USER_POOLS);
    validateId(userPoolId);
    validateClient(clientId);

    logger.log("Signing in.");
```

```
    const { ChallengeName, Session } = await adminInitiateAuth({
      clientId,
      userPoolId,
      username,
      password,
    });

    if (ChallengeName === "MFA_SETUP") {
      logger.log("MFA setup is required.");
      return handleMfaSetup(Session, username);
    }

    if (ChallengeName === "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA") {
      handleSoftwareTokenMfa(Session);
      logger.log(`Run 'admin-respond-to-auth-challenge ${username} <totp>'`);
    }
  } catch (err) {
    logger.error(err);
  }
};

export { adminInitiateAuthHandler };

const adminInitiateAuth = ({ clientId, userPoolId, username, password }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new AdminInitiateAuthCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    AuthFlow: AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
    AuthParameters: { USERNAME: username, PASSWORD: password },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

import { logger } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";
import { adminRespondToAuthChallenge } from "../../../actions/admin-respond-to-auth-
challenge.js";
import { getFirstEntry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-csv.js";
import { FILE_USER_POOLS } from "./constants.js";

const verifyUsername = (username) => {
  if (!username) {
```

```
    throw new Error(
      `Username is missing. It must be provided as an argument to the 'admin-
respond-to-auth-challenge' command.`,
    );
  }
};

const verifyTotp = (totp) => {
  if (!totp) {
    throw new Error(
      `Time-based one-time password (TOTP) is missing. It must be provided as an
 argument to the 'admin-respond-to-auth-challenge' command.`,
    );
  }
};

const storeAccessToken = (token) => {
  process.env.AccessToken = token;
};

const adminRespondToAuthChallengeHandler = async (commands) => {
  const [_, username, totp] = commands;

  try {
    verifyUsername(username);
    verifyTotp(totp);

    const [userPoolId, clientId] = getFirstEntry(FILE_USER_POOLS);
    const session = process.env.SESSION;

    const { AuthenticationResult } = await adminRespondToAuthChallenge({
      clientId,
      userPoolId,
      username,
      totp,
      session,
    });

    storeAccessToken(AuthenticationResult.AccessToken);

    logger.log("Successfully authenticated.");
  } catch (err) {
    logger.error(err);
  }
```

```
};

export { adminRespondToAuthChallengeHandler };

const respondToAuthChallenge = ({
  clientId,
  username,
  session,
  userPoolId,
  code,
}) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new RespondToAuthChallengeCommand({
    ChallengeName: ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
    ChallengeResponses: {
      SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE: code,
      USERNAME: username,
    },
    ClientId: clientId,
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    Session: session,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

import { logger } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";
import { verifySoftwareToken } from "../../../actions/verify-software-token.js";

const validateTotp = (totp) => {
  if (!totp) {
    throw new Error(
      `Time-based one-time password (TOTP) must be provided to the 'validate-
software-token' command.`,
    );
  }
};
const verifySoftwareTokenHandler = async (commands) => {
  const [_, totp] = commands;

  try {
    validateTotp(totp);
```

```
    logger.log("Verifying TOTP.");
    await verifySoftwareToken(totp);
    logger.log("TOTP Verified. Run 'admin-initiate-auth' again to sign-in.");
  } catch (err) {
    logger.error(err);
  }
};

export { verifySoftwareTokenHandler };

const verifySoftwareToken = (totp) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  // The 'Session' is provided in the response to 'AssociateSoftwareToken'.
  const session = process.env.SESSION;

  if (!session) {
    throw new Error(
      "Missing a valid Session. Did you run 'admin-initiate-auth'?",
    );
  }

  const command = new VerifySoftwareTokenCommand({
    Session: session,
    UserCode: totp,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth

- ListUsers
- ResendConfirmationCode
- RespondToAuthChallenge
- SignUp
- VerifySoftwareToken

Esempi di Amazon Comprehend con SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Amazon Comprehend.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Creazione di un'app in streaming Amazon Transcribe

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione che registra, trascrive e traduce l'audio in tempo reale e invia tramite e-mail i risultati.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come utilizzare Amazon Transcribe per creare un'applicazione che registra, trascrive e traduce l'audio in tempo reale e invia i risultati per e-mail tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend

- Amazon SES
- Amazon Transcribe
- Amazon Translate

Creazione di un chatbot Amazon Lex

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un chatbot per coinvolgere i visitatori del tuo sito web.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon Lex per creare un Chatbot all'interno di un'applicazione Web per coinvolgere i visitatori del sito Web.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo Costruire un chatbot Amazon Lex nella guida per gli AWS SDK per JavaScript sviluppatori.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

Crea un'applicazione per analizzare il feedback dei clienti

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione che analizza le schede dei commenti dei clienti, le traduce dalla loro lingua originale, ne determina il sentiment e genera un file audio dal testo tradotto.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.

- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in. GitHub I seguenti estratti mostrano come AWS SDK per JavaScript viene utilizzato all'interno delle funzioni Lambda.

```
import {
  ComprehendClient,
  DetectDominantLanguageCommand,
  DetectSentimentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-comprehend";

/**
 * Determine the language and sentiment of the extracted text.
 *
 * @param {{ source_text: string}} extractTextOutput
 */
export const handler = async (extractTextOutput) => {
  const comprehendClient = new ComprehendClient({});

  const detectDominantLanguageCommand = new DetectDominantLanguageCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
  });

  // The source language is required for sentiment analysis and
  // translation in the next step.
  const { Languages } = await comprehendClient.send(
    detectDominantLanguageCommand,
  );

  const languageCode = Languages[0].LanguageCode;

  const detectSentimentCommand = new DetectSentimentCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
    LanguageCode: languageCode,
  });

  const { Sentiment } = await comprehendClient.send(detectSentimentCommand);

  return {
    sentiment: Sentiment,
    language_code: languageCode,
```

```
  };
};
```

```
import {
  DetectDocumentTextCommand,
  TextractClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-textract";

/**
 * Fetch the S3 object from the event and analyze it using Amazon Textract.
 *
 * @param {import("@types/aws-lambda").EventBridgeEvent<"Object Created">}
 eventBridgeS3Event
 */
export const handler = async (eventBridgeS3Event) => {
  const textractClient = new TextractClient();

  const detectDocumentTextCommand = new DetectDocumentTextCommand({
    Document: {
      S3Object: {
        Bucket: eventBridgeS3Event.bucket,
        Name: eventBridgeS3Event.object,
      },
    },
  });

  // Textract returns a list of blocks. A block can be a line, a page, word, etc.
  // Each block also contains geometry of the detected text.
  // For more information on the Block type, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
textract/latest/dg/API_Block.html.
  const { Blocks } = await textractClient.send(detectDocumentTextCommand);

  // For the purpose of this example, we are only interested in words.
  const extractedWords = Blocks.filter((b) => b.BlockType === "WORD").map(
    (b) => b.Text,
  );

  return extractedWords.join(" ");
};
```

```
import { PollyClient, SynthesizeSpeechCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-polly";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { Upload } from "@aws-sdk/lib-storage";
```

```
/**
 * Synthesize an audio file from text.
 *
 * @param {{ bucket: string, translated_text: string, object: string}}
 sourceDestinationConfig
 */
export const handler = async (sourceDestinationConfig) => {
  const pollyClient = new PollyClient({});

  const synthesizeSpeechCommand = new SynthesizeSpeechCommand({
    Engine: "neural",
    Text: sourceDestinationConfig.translated_text,
    VoiceId: "Ruth",
    OutputFormat: "mp3",
  });

  const { AudioStream } = await pollyClient.send(synthesizeSpeechCommand);

  const audioKey = `${sourceDestinationConfig.object}.mp3`;

  // Store the audio file in S3.
  const s3Client = new S3Client();
  const upload = new Upload({
    client: s3Client,
    params: {
      Bucket: sourceDestinationConfig.bucket,
      Key: audioKey,
      Body: AudioStream,
      ContentType: "audio/mp3",
    },
  });

  await upload.done();
  return audioKey;
};
```

```
import {
  TranslateClient,
  TranslateTextCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-translate";

/**
```

```
 * Translate the extracted text to English.
 *
 * @param {{ extracted_text: string, source_language_code: string}}
 textAndSourceLanguage
 */
export const handler = async (textAndSourceLanguage) => {
  const translateClient = new TranslateClient({});

  const translateCommand = new TranslateTextCommand({
    SourceLanguageCode: textAndSourceLanguage.source_language_code,
    TargetLanguageCode: "en",
    Text: textAndSourceLanguage.extracted_text,
  });

  const { TranslatedText } = await translateClient.send(translateCommand);

  return { translated_text: TranslatedText };
};
```

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Esempi di Amazon DocumentDB con SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Amazon DocumentDB.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Esempi serverless

Esempi serverless

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon DocumentDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso di modifiche di DocumentDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda utilizzando. JavaScript

```
console.log('Loading function');
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
    event.events.forEach(record => {
        logDocumentDBEvent(record);
    });
    return 'OK';
};

const logDocumentDBEvent = (record) => {
    console.log('Operation type: ' + record.event.operationType);
    console.log('db: ' + record.event.ns.db);
    console.log('collection: ' + record.event.ns.coll);
    console.log('Full document:', JSON.stringify(record.event.fullDocument, null,
 2));
};
```

Consumo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda utilizzando TypeScript

```
import { DocumentDBEventRecord, DocumentDBEventSubscriptionContext } from 'aws-
lambda';

console.log('Loading function');
```

```
export const handler = async (
  event: DocumentDBEventSubscriptionContext,
  context: any
): Promise<string> => {
  event.events.forEach((record: DocumentDBEventRecord) => {
    logDocumentDBEvent(record);
  });
  return 'OK';
};

const logDocumentDBEvent = (record: DocumentDBEventRecord): void => {
  console.log('Operation type: ' + record.event.operationType);
  console.log('db: ' + record.event.ns.db);
  console.log('collection: ' + record.event.ns.coll);
  console.log('Full document:', JSON.stringify(record.event.fullDocument, null, 2));
};
```

Esempi di DynamoDB che utilizzano SDK JavaScript for (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con DynamoDB.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello DynamoDB

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare DynamoDB.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Per maggiori dettagli sull'utilizzo di DynamoDB AWS SDK per JavaScript in, consulta Programmazione di DynamoDB con. JavaScript

```
import { ListTablesCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListTablesCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response.TableNames.join("\n"));
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta ListTablesla sezione API Reference.AWS SDK per JavaScript

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea una tabella in grado di contenere i dati del filmato.

- Inserisci, ottieni e aggiorna un singolo filmato nella tabella.
- Scrivi i dati del filmato nella tabella da un file JSON di esempio.
- Esegui una query sui filmati che sono stati rilasciati in un dato anno.
- Cerca i filmati che sono stati distribuiti in diversi anni.
- Elimina un filmato dalla tabella, quindi elimina la tabella.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import {
  BillingMode,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DeleteTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

/**
 * This module is a convenience library. It abstracts Amazon DynamoDB's data type
 * descriptors (such as S, N, B, and BOOL) by marshalling JavaScript objects into
 * AttributeValue shapes.
 */
import {
  BatchWriteCommand,
  DeleteCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  GetCommand,
  PutCommand,
  UpdateCommand,
  paginateQuery,
  paginateScan,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

// These modules are local to our GitHub repository. We recommend cloning
```

```
// the project from GitHub if you want to run this example.
// For more information, see https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples.
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";
import { chunkArray } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-array.js";

const dirname = dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url);
const tableName = getUniqueName("Movies");
const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

const log = (msg) => console.log(`[SCENARIO] ${msg}`);

export const main = async () => {
  /**
   * Create a table.
   */

  const createTableCommand = new CreateTableCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    // This example performs a large write to the database.
    // Set the billing mode to PAY_PER_REQUEST to
    // avoid throttling the large write.
    BillingMode: BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST,
    // Define the attributes that are necessary for the key schema.
    AttributeDefinitions: [
      {
        AttributeName: "year",
        // 'N' is a data type descriptor that represents a number type.
        // For a list of all data type descriptors, see the following link.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Programming.LowLevelAPI.html#Programming.LowLevelAPI.DataTypeDescriptors
        AttributeType: "N",
      },
      { AttributeName: "title", AttributeType: "S" },
    ],
    // The KeySchema defines the primary key. The primary key can be
    // a partition key, or a combination of a partition key and a sort key.
    // Key schema design is important. For more info, see
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/best-
practices.html
    KeySchema: [
      // The way your data is accessed determines how you structure your keys.
      // The movies table will be queried for movies by year. It makes sense
```

```
      // to make year our partition (HASH) key.
      { AttributeName: "year", KeyType: "HASH" },
      { AttributeName: "title", KeyType: "RANGE" },
    ],
  });

  log("Creating a table.");
  const createTableResponse = await client.send(createTableCommand);
  log(`Table created: ${JSON.stringify(createTableResponse.TableDescription)}`);

  // This polls with DescribeTableCommand until the requested table is 'ACTIVE'.
  // You can't write to a table before it's active.
  log("Waiting for the table to be active.");
  await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: tableName });
  log("Table active.");

  /**
   * Add a movie to the table.
   */

  log("Adding a single movie to the table.");
  // PutCommand is the first example usage of 'lib-dynamodb'.
  const putCommand = new PutCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Item: {
      // In 'client-dynamodb', the AttributeValue would be required (`year: { N:
1981 }`)
      // 'lib-dynamodb' simplifies the usage ( `year: 1981` )
      year: 1981,
      // The preceding KeySchema defines 'title' as our sort (RANGE) key, so 'title'
      // is required.
      title: "The Evil Dead",
      // Every other attribute is optional.
      info: {
        genres: ["Horror"],
      },
    },
  });
  await docClient.send(putCommand);
  log("The movie was added.");

  /**
   * Get a movie from the table.
   */
```

```
  log("Getting a single movie from the table.");
  const getCommand = new GetCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    // Requires the complete primary key. For the movies table, the primary key
    // is only the id (partition key).
    Key: {
      year: 1981,
      title: "The Evil Dead",
    },
    // Set this to make sure that recent writes are reflected.
    // For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/
developerguide/HowItWorks.ReadConsistency.html.
    ConsistentRead: true,
  });
  const getResponse = await docClient.send(getCommand);
  log(`Got the movie: ${JSON.stringify(getResponse.Item)}`);

  /**
   * Update a movie in the table.
   */

  log("Updating a single movie in the table.");
  const updateCommand = new UpdateCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: { year: 1981, title: "The Evil Dead" },
    // This update expression appends "Comedy" to the list of genres.
    // For more information on update expressions, see
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Expressions.UpdateExpressions.html
    UpdateExpression: "set #i.#g = list_append(#i.#g, :vals)",
    ExpressionAttributeNames: { "#i": "info", "#g": "genres" },
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":vals": ["Comedy"],
    },
    ReturnValues: "ALL_NEW",
  });
  const updateResponse = await docClient.send(updateCommand);
  log(`Movie updated: ${JSON.stringify(updateResponse.Attributes)}`);

  /**
   * Delete a movie from the table.
   */
```

```
log("Deleting a single movie from the table.");
const deleteCommand = new DeleteCommand({
  TableName: tableName,
  Key: { year: 1981, title: "The Evil Dead" },
});
await client.send(deleteCommand);
log("Movie deleted.");

/**
 * Upload a batch of movies.
 */

log("Adding movies from local JSON file.");
const file = readFileSync(
  `${dirname}../../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json`,
);
const movies = JSON.parse(file.toString());
// chunkArray is a local convenience function. It takes an array and returns
// a generator function. The generator function yields every N items.
const movieChunks = chunkArray(movies, 25);
// For every chunk of 25 movies, make one BatchWrite request.
for (const chunk of movieChunks) {
  const putRequests = chunk.map((movie) => ({
    PutRequest: {
      Item: movie,
    },
  }));

  const command = new BatchWriteCommand({
    RequestItems: {
      [tableName]: putRequests,
    },
  });

  await docClient.send(command);
}
log("Movies added.");

/**
 * Query for movies by year.
 */

log("Querying for all movies from 1981.");
const paginatedQuery = paginateQuery(
```

```
    { client: docClient },
    {
      TableName: tableName,
      //For more information about query expressions, see
      // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Query.html#Query.KeyConditionExpressions
      KeyConditionExpression: "#y = :y",
      // 'year' is a reserved word in DynamoDB. Indicate that it's an attribute
      // name by using an expression attribute name.
      ExpressionAttributeNames: { "#y": "year" },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: { ":y": 1981 },
      ConsistentRead: true,
    },
  );
  /**
   * @type { Record<string, any>[] };
   */
  const movies1981 = [];
  for await (const page of paginatedQuery) {
    movies1981.push(...page.Items);
  }
  log(`Movies: ${movies1981.map((m) => m.title).join(", ")}`);

  /**
   * Scan the table for movies between 1980 and 1990.
   */

  log("Scan for movies released between 1980 and 1990");
  // A 'Scan' operation always reads every item in the table. If your design
 requires
  // the use of 'Scan', consider indexing your table or changing your design.
  // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/bp-query-
scan.html
  const paginatedScan = paginateScan(
    { client: docClient },
    {
      TableName: tableName,
      // Scan uses a filter expression instead of a key condition expression. Scan
 will
      // read the entire table and then apply the filter.
      FilterExpression: "#y between :y1 and :y2",
      ExpressionAttributeNames: { "#y": "year" },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: { ":y1": 1980, ":y2": 1990 },
      ConsistentRead: true,
```

```
    },
  );
  /**
   * @type { Record<string, any>[] };
   */
  const movies1980to1990 = [];
  for await (const page of paginatedScan) {
    movies1980to1990.push(...page.Items);
  }
  log(
    `Movies: ${movies1980to1990
      .map((m) => `${m.title} (${m.year})`)
      .join(", ")}`,
  );

  /**
   * Delete the table.
   */

  const deleteTableCommand = new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: tableName });
  log(`Deleting table ${tableName}.`);
  await client.send(deleteTableCommand);
  log("Table deleted.");
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

Azioni

`BatchExecuteStatement`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`BatchExecuteStatement`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creazione di un batch di elementi mediante PartiQL.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const breakfastFoods = ["Eggs", "Bacon", "Sausage"];
  const command = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statements: breakfastFoods.map((food) => ({
      Statement: `INSERT INTO BreakfastFoods value {'Name':?}`,
      Parameters: [food],
    })),
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

Ottenimento di un batch di elementi mediante PartiQL.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: "SELECT * FROM PepperMeasurements WHERE Unit=?",
        Parameters: ["Teaspoons"],
        ConsistentRead: true,
      },
      {
        Statement: "SELECT * FROM PepperMeasurements WHERE Unit=?",
        Parameters: ["Grams"],
        ConsistentRead: true,
      },
    ],
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

Aggiornamento di un batch di elementi mediante PartiQL.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);
```

```
export const main = async () => {
  const eggUpdates = [
    ["duck", "fried"],
    ["chicken", "omelette"],
  ];
  const command = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statements: eggUpdates.map((change) => ({
      Statement: "UPDATE Eggs SET Style=? where Variety=?",
      Parameters: [change[1], change[0]],
    })),
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

Eliminazione di un batch di elementi mediante PartiQL.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: "DELETE FROM Flavors where Name=?",
        Parameters: ["Grape"],
      },
      {
        Statement: "DELETE FROM Flavors where Name=?",
        Parameters: ["Strawberry"],
      },
    ],
```

```
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, BatchExecuteStatementconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`BatchGetItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`BatchGetItem`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio utilizza il client di documenti per semplificare il lavoro con gli elementi in DynamoDB. Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta BatchGet.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { BatchGetCommand, DynamoDBDocumentClient } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new BatchGetCommand({
    // Each key in this object is the name of a table. This example refers
    // to a Books table.
    RequestItems: {
      Books: {
        // Each entry in Keys is an object that specifies a primary key.
        Keys: [
          {
            Title: "How to AWS",
```

```
          },
          {
            Title: "DynamoDB for DBAs",
          },
        ],
        // Only return the "Title" and "PageCount" attributes.
        ProjectionExpression: "Title, PageCount",
      },
    },
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response.Responses.Books);
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la BatchGetItemsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`BatchWriteItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`BatchWriteItem`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio utilizza il client di documenti per semplificare il lavoro con gli elementi in DynamoDB. Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta BatchWrite.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  BatchWriteCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";
```

```
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";

// These modules are local to our GitHub repository. We recommend cloning
// the project from GitHub if you want to run this example.
// For more information, see https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples.
import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";
import { chunkArray } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-array.js";

const dirname = dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url);

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const file = readFileSync(
    `${dirname}../../../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json`,
  );

  const movies = JSON.parse(file.toString());

  // chunkArray is a local convenience function. It takes an array and returns
  // a generator function. The generator function yields every N items.
  const movieChunks = chunkArray(movies, 25);

  // For every chunk of 25 movies, make one BatchWrite request.
  for (const chunk of movieChunks) {
    const putRequests = chunk.map((movie) => ({
      PutRequest: {
        Item: movie,
      },
    }));

    const command = new BatchWriteCommand({
      RequestItems: {
        // An existing table is required. A composite key of 'title' and 'year' is
 recommended
        // to account for duplicate titles.
        BatchWriteMoviesTable: putRequests,
      },
    });

    await docClient.send(command);
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la BatchWriteItemsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTable`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { CreateTableCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new CreateTableCommand({
    TableName: "EspressoDrinks",
    // For more information about data types,
    // see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
HowItWorks.NamingRulesDataTypes.html#HowItWorks.DataTypes and
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Programming.LowLevelAPI.html#Programming.LowLevelAPI.DataTypeDescriptors
    AttributeDefinitions: [
      {
        AttributeName: "DrinkName",
        AttributeType: "S",
      },
    ],
    KeySchema: [
      {
        AttributeName: "DrinkName",
        KeyType: "HASH",
      },
    ],
```

```
    BillingMode: "PAY_PER_REQUEST",
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTableconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteItem`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio utilizza il client di documenti per semplificare il lavoro con gli elementi in DynamoDB. Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteCommand.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { DynamoDBDocumentClient, DeleteCommand } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteCommand({
    TableName: "Sodas",
    Key: {
      Flavor: "Cola",
    },
  });
```

```
  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteItemsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTable`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteTableCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteTableCommand({
    TableName: "DecafCoffees",
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTableconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DescribeTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeTable`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DescribeTableCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeTableCommand({
    TableName: "Pastries",
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(`TABLE NAME: ${response.Table.TableName}`);
  console.log(`TABLE ITEM COUNT: ${response.Table.ItemCount}`);
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeTableconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DescribeTimeToLive`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeTimeToLive`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Descrivi la configurazione TTL su una tabella DynamoDB esistente utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
import { DynamoDBClient, DescribeTimeToLiveCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-
dynamodb";

export const describeTTL = async (tableName, region) => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    try {
        const ttlDescription = await client.send(new
 DescribeTimeToLiveCommand({ TableName: tableName }));

        if (ttlDescription.TimeToLiveDescription.TimeToLiveStatus === 'ENABLED') {
            console.log("TTL is enabled for table %s.", tableName);
        } else {
            console.log("TTL is not enabled for table %s.", tableName);
        }

        return ttlDescription;
    } catch (e) {
        console.error(`Error describing table: ${e}`);
        throw e;
    }
}

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
// describeTTL('your-table-name', 'us-east-1');
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API DescribeTimeToLiveReference AWS SDK per JavaScript .

`ExecuteStatement`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ExecuteStatement`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creazione di un elemento mediante PartiQL.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statement: `INSERT INTO Flowers value {'Name':?}`,
    Parameters: ["Rose"],
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

Ottenimento di un elemento mediante PartiQL.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
```

```
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statement: "SELECT * FROM CloudTypes WHERE IsStorm=?",
    Parameters: [false],
    ConsistentRead: true,
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

Aggiornamento di un elemento mediante PartiQL.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statement: "UPDATE EyeColors SET IsRecessive=? where Color=?",
    Parameters: [true, "blue"],
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

Eliminazione di un elemento mediante PartiQL.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
```

```
import {
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statement: "DELETE FROM PaintColors where Name=?",
    Parameters: ["Purple"],
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ExecuteStatementconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetItem`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio utilizza il client di documenti per semplificare il lavoro con gli elementi in DynamoDB. Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetCommand.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { DynamoDBDocumentClient, GetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
```

```
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new GetCommand({
    TableName: "AngryAnimals",
    Key: {
      CommonName: "Shoebill",
    },
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GetItemsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListTables`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTables`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { ListTablesCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListTablesCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTablesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`PutItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutItem`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio utilizza il client di documenti per semplificare il lavoro con gli elementi in DynamoDB. Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutCommand.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { PutCommand, DynamoDBDocumentClient } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new PutCommand({
    TableName: "HappyAnimals",
    Item: {
      CommonName: "Shiba Inu",
    },
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la PutItemsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`Query`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Query`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio utilizza il client di documenti per semplificare il lavoro con gli elementi in DynamoDB. Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta QueryCommand.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { QueryCommand, DynamoDBDocumentClient } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new QueryCommand({
    TableName: "CoffeeCrop",
    KeyConditionExpression:
      "OriginCountry = :originCountry AND RoastDate > :roastDate",
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":originCountry": "Ethiopia",
      ":roastDate": "2023-05-01",
    },
    ConsistentRead: true,
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Scan

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Scan`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio utilizza il client di documenti per semplificare il lavoro con gli elementi in DynamoDB. Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ScanCommand.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { DynamoDBDocumentClient, ScanCommand } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ScanCommand({
    ProjectionExpression: "#Name, Color, AvgLifeSpan",
    ExpressionAttributeNames: { "#Name": "Name" },
    TableName: "Birds",
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  for (const bird of response.Items) {
    console.log(`${bird.Name} - (${bird.Color}, ${bird.AvgLifeSpan})`);
  }
  return response;
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Scan nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

`UpdateItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateItem`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio utilizza il client di documenti per semplificare il lavoro con gli elementi in DynamoDB. Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateCommand.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { DynamoDBDocumentClient, UpdateCommand } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new UpdateCommand({
    TableName: "Dogs",
    Key: {
      Breed: "Labrador",
    },
    UpdateExpression: "set Color = :color",
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":color": "black",
    },
    ReturnValues: "ALL_NEW",
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la UpdateItemsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`UpdateTimeToLive`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateTimeToLive`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Abilita TTL su una tabella DynamoDB esistente.

```
import { DynamoDBClient, UpdateTimeToLiveCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

export const enableTTL = async (tableName, ttlAttribute, region = 'us-east-1') => {

    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        TimeToLiveSpecification: {
            Enabled: true,
            AttributeName: ttlAttribute
        }
    };

    try {
        const response = await client.send(new UpdateTimeToLiveCommand(params));
        if (response.$metadata.httpStatusCode === 200) {
            console.log(`TTL enabled successfully for table ${tableName}, using
 attribute name ${ttlAttribute}.`);
        } else {
            console.log(`Failed to enable TTL for table ${tableName}, response
 object: ${response}`);
        }
        return response;
    } catch (e) {
        console.error(`Error enabling TTL: ${e}`);
        throw e;
    }
};

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
// enableTTL('ExampleTable', 'exampleTtlAttribute');
```

Disabilita il TTL su una tabella DynamoDB esistente.

```
import { DynamoDBClient, UpdateTimeToLiveCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

export const disableTTL = async (tableName, ttlAttribute, region = 'us-east-1') => {

    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        TimeToLiveSpecification: {
            Enabled: false,
            AttributeName: ttlAttribute
        }
    };

    try {
        const response = await client.send(new UpdateTimeToLiveCommand(params));
        if (response.$metadata.httpStatusCode === 200) {
            console.log(`TTL disabled successfully for table ${tableName}, using
 attribute name ${ttlAttribute}.`);
        } else {
            console.log(`Failed to disable TTL for table ${tableName}, response
 object: ${response}`);
        }
        return response;
    } catch (e) {
        console.error(`Error disabling TTL: ${e}`);
        throw e;
    }
};

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
// disableTTL('ExampleTable', 'exampleTtlAttribute');
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API UpdateTimeToLiveReference AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Scenari

Costruisci un'app per inviare dati a una tabella DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione che invia dati a una tabella Amazon DynamoDB e ti avvisa quando un utente aggiorna la tabella.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

Questo esempio mostra come creare un'app che consenta agli utenti di inviare dati a una tabella Amazon DynamoDB e un messaggio di testo all'amministratore utilizzando Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Questo esempio è anche disponibile nella Guida per lo sviluppatore di AWS SDK per JavaScript v3 .

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SNS

Confronta più valori con un singolo attributo

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come confrontare più valori con un singolo attributo in DynamoDB.

- Utilizzate l'operatore IN per confrontare più valori con un singolo attributo.
- Confronta l'operatore IN con più condizioni OR.
- Comprendi i vantaggi in termini di prestazioni e complessità di espressione derivanti dall'utilizzo di IN.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Confronta più valori con un singolo attributo utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
```

```
  ScanCommand,
  QueryCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Query or scan a DynamoDB table to find items where an attribute matches any value
 from a list.
 *
 * This function demonstrates the use of the IN operator to compare a single
 attribute
 * against multiple possible values, which is more efficient than using multiple OR
 conditions.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} attributeName - The name of the attribute to compare against the
 values list
 * @param {Array} valuesList - List of values to compare the attribute against
 * @param {string} [partitionKeyName] - Optional name of the partition key attribute
 for query operations
 * @param {string} [partitionKeyValue] - Optional value of the partition key to
 query
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB containing the matching
 items
 */
async function compareMultipleValues(
  config,
  tableName,
  attributeName,
  valuesList,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create the filter expression using the IN operator
  const filterExpression = `${attributeName} IN (${valuesList.map((_, index) =>
 `:val${index}`).join(', ')})`;

  // Create expression attribute values for the values list
  const expressionAttributeValues = valuesList.reduce((acc, val, index) => {
    acc[`:val${index}`] = val;
```

```
    return acc;
  }, {});

  // If partition key is provided, perform a query operation
  if (partitionKeyName && partitionKeyValue) {
    const keyCondition = `${partitionKeyName} = :partitionKey`;
    expressionAttributeValues[':partitionKey'] = partitionKeyValue;

    // Initialize array to collect all items
    let allItems = [];
    let lastEvaluatedKey;

    // Use pagination to get all results
    do {
      const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        KeyConditionExpression: keyCondition,
        FilterExpression: filterExpression,
        ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues
      };

      // Add ExclusiveStartKey if we have a lastEvaluatedKey from a previous query
      if (lastEvaluatedKey) {
        params.ExclusiveStartKey = lastEvaluatedKey;
      }

      const response = await docClient.send(new QueryCommand(params));

      // Add the items from this page to our collection
      if (response.Items && response.Items.length > 0) {
        allItems = [...allItems, ...response.Items];
      }

      // Get the key for the next page of results
      lastEvaluatedKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;
    } while (lastEvaluatedKey);

    // Return the complete result
    return {
      Items: allItems,
      Count: allItems.length
    };
  } else {
    // Otherwise, perform a scan operation
```

```
    // Initialize array to collect all items
    let allItems = [];
    let lastEvaluatedKey;

    // Use pagination to get all results
    do {
      const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        FilterExpression: filterExpression,
        ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues
      };

      // Add ExclusiveStartKey if we have a lastEvaluatedKey from a previous scan
      if (lastEvaluatedKey) {
        params.ExclusiveStartKey = lastEvaluatedKey;
      }

      const response = await docClient.send(new ScanCommand(params));

      // Add the items from this page to our collection
      if (response.Items && response.Items.length > 0) {
        allItems = [...allItems, ...response.Items];
      }

      // Get the key for the next page of results
      lastEvaluatedKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;
    } while (lastEvaluatedKey);

    // Return the complete result
    return {
      Items: allItems,
      Count: allItems.length
    };
  }
}

/**
 * Alternative implementation using multiple OR conditions instead of the IN
 operator.
 *
 * This function is provided for comparison to show why using the IN operator is
 preferable.
 * With many values, this approach becomes verbose and less efficient.
 *
```

```
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} attributeName - The name of the attribute to compare against the
 values list
 * @param {Array} valuesList - List of values to compare the attribute against
 * @param {string} [partitionKeyName] - Optional name of the partition key attribute
 for query operations
 * @param {string} [partitionKeyValue] - Optional value of the partition key to
 query
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB containing the matching
 items
 */
async function compareWithOrConditions(
  config,
  tableName,
  attributeName,
  valuesList,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // If no values provided, return empty result
  if (!valuesList || valuesList.length === 0) {
    return {
      Items: [],
      Count: 0
    };
  }

  // Create the filter expression using multiple OR conditions
  const filterConditions = valuesList.map((_, index) => `${attributeName} = :val
${index}`);
  const filterExpression = filterConditions.join(' OR ');

  // Create expression attribute values for the values list
  const expressionAttributeValues = valuesList.reduce((acc, val, index) => {
    acc[`:val${index}`] = val;
    return acc;
  }, {});

  // If partition key is provided, perform a query operation
```

```
if (partitionKeyName && partitionKeyValue) {
  const keyCondition = `${partitionKeyName} = :partitionKey`;
  expressionAttributeValues[':partitionKey'] = partitionKeyValue;

  // Initialize array to collect all items
  let allItems = [];
  let lastEvaluatedKey;

  // Use pagination to get all results
  do {
    const params = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: keyCondition,
      FilterExpression: filterExpression,
      ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues
    };

    // Add ExclusiveStartKey if we have a lastEvaluatedKey from a previous query
    if (lastEvaluatedKey) {
      params.ExclusiveStartKey = lastEvaluatedKey;
    }

    const response = await docClient.send(new QueryCommand(params));

    // Add the items from this page to our collection
    if (response.Items && response.Items.length > 0) {
      allItems = [...allItems, ...response.Items];
    }

    // Get the key for the next page of results
    lastEvaluatedKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;
  } while (lastEvaluatedKey);

  // Return the complete result
  return {
    Items: allItems,
    Count: allItems.length
  };
} else {
  // Otherwise, perform a scan operation
  // Initialize array to collect all items
  let allItems = [];
  let lastEvaluatedKey;
```

```
    // Use pagination to get all results
    do {
      const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        FilterExpression: filterExpression,
        ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues
      };

      // Add ExclusiveStartKey if we have a lastEvaluatedKey from a previous scan
      if (lastEvaluatedKey) {
        params.ExclusiveStartKey = lastEvaluatedKey;
      }

      const response = await docClient.send(new ScanCommand(params));

      // Add the items from this page to our collection
      if (response.Items && response.Items.length > 0) {
        allItems = [...allItems, ...response.Items];
      }

      // Get the key for the next page of results
      lastEvaluatedKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;
    } while (lastEvaluatedKey);

    // Return the complete result
    return {
      Items: allItems,
      Count: allItems.length
    };
  }
}
```

Esempio di utilizzo del confronto di più valori con AWS SDK per JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example of how to use the compareMultipleValues function.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "Products";
  const attributeName = "Category";
```

```
 const valuesList = ["Electronics", "Computers", "Accessories"];

 console.log(`Searching for products in any of these categories:
${valuesList.join(', ')}`);

 try {
   // Using the IN operator (recommended approach)
   console.log("\nApproach 1: Using the IN operator");
   const response = await compareMultipleValues(
     config,
     tableName,
     attributeName,
     valuesList
   );

   console.log(`Found ${response.Count} products in the specified categories`);

   // Using multiple OR conditions (alternative approach)
   console.log("\nApproach 2: Using multiple OR conditions");
   const response2 = await compareWithOrConditions(
     config,
     tableName,
     attributeName,
     valuesList
   );

   console.log(`Found ${response2.Count} products in the specified categories`);

   // Example with a query operation
   console.log("\nQuerying a specific manufacturer's products in multiple
categories");
   const partitionKeyName = "Manufacturer";
   const partitionKeyValue = "Acme";

   const response3 = await compareMultipleValues(
     config,
     tableName,
     attributeName,
     valuesList,
     partitionKeyName,
     partitionKeyValue
   );
```

```
    console.log(`Found ${response3.Count} Acme products in the specified
 categories`);

    // Explain the benefits of using the IN operator
    console.log("\nBenefits of using the IN operator:");
    console.log("1. More concise expression compared to multiple OR conditions");
    console.log("2. Better readability and maintainability");
    console.log("3. Potentially better performance with large value lists");
    console.log("4. Simpler code that's less prone to errors");
    console.log("5. Easier to modify when adding or removing values");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - Query
  - Scan

Aggiorna in modo condizionale il TTL di un elemento

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiornare in modo condizionale il TTL di un elemento.

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

Aggiorna il TTL su un elemento DynamoDB esistente in una tabella, con una condizione.

```
import { DynamoDBClient, UpdateItemCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { marshall, unmarshall } from "@aws-sdk/util-dynamodb";

export const updateItemConditional = async (tableName, partitionKey, sortKey, region
 = 'us-east-1', newAttribute = 'default-value') => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    const currentTime = Math.floor(Date.now() / 1000);
```

```
    const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        Key: marshall({
            artist: partitionKey,
            album: sortKey
        }),
        UpdateExpression: "SET newAttribute = :newAttribute",
        ConditionExpression: "expireAt > :expiration",
        ExpressionAttributeValues: marshall({
            ':newAttribute': newAttribute,
            ':expiration': currentTime
        }),
        ReturnValues: "ALL_NEW"
    };

    try {
        const response = await client.send(new UpdateItemCommand(params));
        const responseData = unmarshall(response.Attributes);
        console.log("Item updated successfully: ", responseData);
        return responseData;
    } catch (error) {
        if (error.name === "ConditionalCheckFailedException") {
            console.log("Condition check failed: Item's 'expireAt' is expired.");
        } else {
            console.error("Error updating item: ", error);
        }
        throw error;
    }
};

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
// updateItemConditional('your-table-name', 'your-partition-key-value', 'your-sort-
key-value');
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API UpdateItemReference AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Conta gli operatori di espressione

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come contare gli operatori di espressione in DynamoDB.

- Comprendi il limite di 300 operatori di DynamoDB.

- Conta gli operatori nelle espressioni complesse.
- Ottimizza le espressioni per rimanere entro i limiti.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Dimostra il conteggio degli operatori di espressioni utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  UpdateCommand,
  QueryCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Create a complex filter expression with a specified number of conditions.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to generate a complex expression with
 * a specific number of operators to test the 300 operator limit.
 *
 * @param {number} conditionsCount - Number of conditions to include
 * @param {boolean} useAnd - Whether to use AND (true) or OR (false) between
 conditions
 * @returns {Object} - Object containing the filter expression and attribute values
 */
function createComplexFilterExpression(conditionsCount, useAnd = true) {
  // Initialize the expression parts and attribute values
  const conditions = [];
  const expressionAttributeValues = {};

  // Generate the specified number of conditions
  for (let i = 0; i < conditionsCount; i++) {
    // Alternate between different comparison operators for variety
    let condition;
    const valueKey = `:val${i}`;

    switch (i % 5) {
      case 0:
        condition = `attribute${i} = ${valueKey}`;
        expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = `value${i}`;
        break;
      case 1:
```

```
        condition = `attribute${i} > ${valueKey}`;
        expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = i;
        break;
      case 2:
        condition = `attribute${i} < ${valueKey}`;
        expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = i * 10;
        break;
      case 3:
        condition = `contains(attribute${i}, ${valueKey})`;
        expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = `substring${i}`;
        break;
      case 4:
        condition = `attribute_exists(attribute${i})`;
        break;
    }

    conditions.push(condition);
  }

  // Join the conditions with AND or OR
  const operator = useAnd ? " AND " : " OR ";
  const filterExpression = conditions.join(operator);

  // Calculate the operator count
  // Each condition has 1 operator (=, >, <, contains, attribute_exists)
  // Each AND or OR between conditions is 1 operator
  const operatorCount = conditionsCount + (conditionsCount > 0 ? conditionsCount -
 1 : 0);

  return {
    filterExpression,
    expressionAttributeValues,
    operatorCount
  };
}

/**
 * Create a complex update expression with a specified number of operations.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to generate a complex update expression with
 * a specific number of operators to test the 300 operator limit.
 *
 * @param {number} operationsCount - Number of operations to include
 * @returns {Object} - Object containing the update expression and attribute values
```

```
 */
function createComplexUpdateExpression(operationsCount) {
  // Initialize the expression parts and attribute values
  const setOperations = [];
  const expressionAttributeValues = {};

  // Generate the specified number of SET operations
  for (let i = 0; i < operationsCount; i++) {
    // Alternate between different types of SET operations
    let operation;
    const valueKey = `:val${i}`;

    switch (i % 3) {
      case 0:
        // Simple assignment (1 operator: =)
        operation = `attribute${i} = ${valueKey}`;
        expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = `value${i}`;
        break;
      case 1:
        // Addition (2 operators: = and +)
        operation = `attribute${i} = attribute${i} + ${valueKey}`;
        expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = i;
        break;
      case 2:
        // Conditional assignment with if_not_exists (2 operators: = and
 if_not_exists)
        operation = `attribute${i} = if_not_exists(attribute${i}, ${valueKey})`;
        expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = i * 10;
        break;
    }

    setOperations.push(operation);
  }

  // Create the update expression
  const updateExpression = `SET ${setOperations.join(", ")}`;

  // Calculate the operator count
  // Each operation has 1-2 operators as noted above
  let operatorCount = 0;
  for (let i = 0; i < operationsCount; i++) {
    operatorCount += (i % 3 === 0) ? 1 : 2;
  }
```

```
  return {
    updateExpression,
    expressionAttributeValues,
    operatorCount
  };
}

/**
 * Test the operator limit by attempting an operation with a complex expression.
 *
 * This function demonstrates what happens when an expression approaches or
 * exceeds the 300 operator limit.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {number} operatorCount - Target number of operators to include
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - Result of the operation attempt
 */
async function testOperatorLimit(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  operatorCount
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create a complex update expression with the specified operator count
  const { updateExpression, expressionAttributeValues, operatorCount: actualCount }
 =
    createComplexUpdateExpression(Math.ceil(operatorCount / 1.5)); // Adjust to get
 close to target count

  console.log(`Generated update expression with approximately ${actualCount}
 operators`);

  // Define the update parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: updateExpression,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues,
```

```
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  try {
    // Attempt the update operation
    const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));
    return {
      success: true,
      message: `Operation succeeded with ${actualCount} operators`,
      data: response
    };
  } catch (error) {
    // Check if the error is due to exceeding the operator limit
    if (error.name === "ValidationException" &&
        error.message.includes("too many operators")) {
      return {
        success: false,
        message: `Operation failed: ${error.message}`,
        operatorCount: actualCount
      };
    }

    // Return other errors
    return {
      success: false,
      message: `Operation failed: ${error.message}`,
      error
    };
  }
}

/**
 * Break down a complex expression into multiple simpler operations.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to handle expressions that would exceed
 * the 300 operator limit by breaking them into multiple operations.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {number} totalOperations - Total number of operations to perform
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - Result of the operations
 */
async function breakDownComplexExpression(
```

```
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  totalOperations
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Calculate how many operations we can safely include in each batch
  // Using 150 as a conservative limit (well below 300)
  const operationsPerBatch = 100;
  const batchCount = Math.ceil(totalOperations / operationsPerBatch);

  console.log(`Breaking down ${totalOperations} operations into ${batchCount}
 batches`);

  const results = [];

  // Process each batch
  for (let batch = 0; batch < batchCount; batch++) {
    // Calculate the operations for this batch
    const batchStart = batch * operationsPerBatch;
    const batchEnd = Math.min(batchStart + operationsPerBatch, totalOperations);
    const batchSize = batchEnd - batchStart;

    console.log(`Processing batch ${batch + 1}/${batchCount} with ${batchSize}
 operations`);

    // Create an update expression for this batch
    const { updateExpression, expressionAttributeValues, operatorCount } =
      createComplexUpdateExpression(batchSize);

    // Define the update parameters
    const params = {
      TableName: tableName,
      Key: key,
      UpdateExpression: updateExpression,
      ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues,
      ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
    };

    try {
      // Perform the update operation for this batch
```

```
      const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

      results.push({
        batch: batch + 1,
        success: true,
        operatorCount,
        attributes: response.Attributes
      });
    } catch (error) {
      results.push({
        batch: batch + 1,
        success: false,
        operatorCount,
        error: error.message
      });

      // Stop processing if an error occurs
      break;
    }
  }

  return {
    totalBatches: batchCount,
    results
  };
}

/**
 * Count operators in a DynamoDB expression based on the rules in the documentation.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how operators are counted according to the
 * DynamoDB documentation.
 *
 * @param {string} expression - The DynamoDB expression to analyze
 * @returns {Object} - Breakdown of operator counts
 */
function countOperatorsInExpression(expression) {
  // Initialize counters for different operator types
  const counts = {
    comparisonOperators: 0,
    logicalOperators: 0,
    functions: 0,
    arithmeticOperators: 0,
    specialOperators: 0,
```

```
    total: 0
  };

  // Count comparison operators (=, <>, <, <=, >, >=)
  const comparisonRegex = /[^<>]=[^=]|<>|<=|>=|[^<]>[^=]|[^>]<[^=]/g;
  const comparisonMatches = expression.match(comparisonRegex) || [];
  counts.comparisonOperators = comparisonMatches.length;

  // Count logical operators (AND, OR, NOT)
  const andMatches = expression.match(/\bAND\b/g) || [];
  const orMatches = expression.match(/\bOR\b/g) || [];
  const notMatches = expression.match(/\bNOT\b/g) || [];
  counts.logicalOperators = andMatches.length + orMatches.length +
 notMatches.length;

  // Count functions (attribute_exists, attribute_not_exists, attribute_type,
 begins_with, contains, size)
  const functionRegex = /\b(attribute_exists|attribute_not_exists|attribute_type|
begins_with|contains|size|if_not_exists)\(/g;
  const functionMatches = expression.match(functionRegex) || [];
  counts.functions = functionMatches.length;

  // Count arithmetic operators (+ and -)
  const arithmeticMatches = expression.match(/[a-zA-Z0-9_)\]]\s*[\+\-]\s*[a-zA-
Z0-9_(:]/g) || [];
  counts.arithmeticOperators = arithmeticMatches.length;

  // Count special operators (BETWEEN, IN)
  const betweenMatches = expression.match(/\bBETWEEN\b/g) || [];
  const inMatches = expression.match(/\bIN\b/g) || [];
  counts.specialOperators = betweenMatches.length + inMatches.length;

  // Add extra operators for BETWEEN (each BETWEEN includes an AND)
  counts.logicalOperators += betweenMatches.length;

  // Calculate total
  counts.total = counts.comparisonOperators +
                 counts.logicalOperators +
                 counts.functions +
                 counts.arithmeticOperators +
                 counts.specialOperators;

  return counts;
}
```

Esempio di utilizzo dell'operatore di espressione che conta con. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
/**
 * Example of how to work with expression operator counting.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "Products";
  const key = { ProductId: "P12345" };

  console.log("Demonstrating DynamoDB expression operator counting and the 300
 operator limit");

  try {
    // Example 1: Analyze a simple expression
    console.log("\nExample 1: Analyzing a simple expression");
    const simpleExpression = "Price = :price AND Rating > :rating AND Category IN
 (:cat1, :cat2, :cat3)";
    const simpleCount = countOperatorsInExpression(simpleExpression);

    console.log(`Expression: ${simpleExpression}`);
    console.log("Operator count breakdown:");
    console.log(`- Comparison operators: ${simpleCount.comparisonOperators}`);
    console.log(`- Logical operators: ${simpleCount.logicalOperators}`);
    console.log(`- Functions: ${simpleCount.functions}`);
    console.log(`- Arithmetic operators: ${simpleCount.arithmeticOperators}`);
    console.log(`- Special operators: ${simpleCount.specialOperators}`);
    console.log(`- Total operators: ${simpleCount.total}`);

    // Example 2: Analyze a complex expression
    console.log("\nExample 2: Analyzing a complex expression");
    const complexExpression =
      "(attribute_exists(Category) AND Size BETWEEN :min AND :max) OR " +
      "(Price > :price AND contains(Description, :keyword) AND " +
      "(Rating >= :minRating OR Reviews > :minReviews))";
    const complexCount = countOperatorsInExpression(complexExpression);

    console.log(`Expression: ${complexExpression}`);
    console.log("Operator count breakdown:");
    console.log(`- Comparison operators: ${complexCount.comparisonOperators}`);
```

```
   console.log(`- Logical operators: ${complexCount.logicalOperators}`);
   console.log(`- Functions: ${complexCount.functions}`);
   console.log(`- Arithmetic operators: ${complexCount.arithmeticOperators}`);
   console.log(`- Special operators: ${complexCount.specialOperators}`);
   console.log(`- Total operators: ${complexCount.total}`);

   // Example 3: Test approaching the operator limit
   console.log("\nExample 3: Testing an expression approaching the operator
limit");
   const approachingLimit = await testOperatorLimit(config, tableName, key, 290);
   console.log(approachingLimit.message);

   // Example 4: Test exceeding the operator limit
   console.log("\nExample 4: Testing an expression exceeding the operator limit");
   const exceedingLimit = await testOperatorLimit(config, tableName, key, 310);
   console.log(exceedingLimit.message);

   // Example 5: Breaking down a complex expression
   console.log("\nExample 5: Breaking down a complex expression into multiple
operations");
   const breakdownResult = await breakDownComplexExpression(config, tableName, key,
500);
   console.log(`Processed ${breakdownResult.results.length} of
${breakdownResult.totalBatches} batches`);

   // Explain the operator counting rules
   console.log("\nKey points about DynamoDB expression operator counting:");
   console.log("1. The maximum number of operators in any expression is 300");
   console.log("2. Each comparison operator (=, <>, <, <=, >, >=) counts as 1
operator");
   console.log("3. Each logical operator (AND, OR, NOT) counts as 1 operator");
   console.log("4. Each function call (attribute_exists, contains, etc.) counts as
1 operator");
   console.log("5. Each arithmetic operator (+ or -) counts as 1 operator");
   console.log("6. BETWEEN counts as 2 operators (BETWEEN itself and the AND within
it)");
   console.log("7. IN counts as 1 operator regardless of the number of values");
   console.log("8. Parentheses for grouping and attribute paths don't count as
operators");
   console.log("9. When you exceed the limit, the error always reports '301
operators'");
   console.log("10. For complex operations, break them into multiple smaller
operations");
```

```
  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione UpdateItem AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Crea una tabella con la velocità effettiva a caldo abilitata

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una tabella con la velocità effettiva calda abilitata.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Crea una tabella DynamoDB con l'impostazione della velocità effettiva calda utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
import { DynamoDBClient, CreateTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

export async function createDynamoDBTableWithWarmThroughput(
  tableName,
  partitionKey,
  sortKey,
  miscKeyAttr,
  nonKeyAttr,
  tableProvisionedReadUnits,
  tableProvisionedWriteUnits,
  tableWarmReads,
  tableWarmWrites,
  indexName,
  indexProvisionedReadUnits,
  indexProvisionedWriteUnits,
  indexWarmReads,
  indexWarmWrites,
  region = "us-east-1"
) {
  try {
    const ddbClient = new DynamoDBClient({ region: region });
    const command = new CreateTableCommand({
      TableName: tableName,
      AttributeDefinitions: [
          { AttributeName: partitionKey, AttributeType: "S" },
          { AttributeName: sortKey, AttributeType: "S" },
          { AttributeName: miscKeyAttr, AttributeType: "N" },
      ],
      KeySchema: [
          { AttributeName: partitionKey, KeyType: "HASH" },
          { AttributeName: sortKey, KeyType: "RANGE" },
      ],
      ProvisionedThroughput: {
          ReadCapacityUnits: tableProvisionedReadUnits,
          WriteCapacityUnits: tableProvisionedWriteUnits,
      },
      WarmThroughput: {
          ReadUnitsPerSecond: tableWarmReads,
          WriteUnitsPerSecond: tableWarmWrites,
      },
      GlobalSecondaryIndexes: [
          {
            IndexName: indexName,
```

```
            KeySchema: [
                { AttributeName: sortKey, KeyType: "HASH" },
                { AttributeName: miscKeyAttr, KeyType: "RANGE" },
            ],
            Projection: {
                ProjectionType: "INCLUDE",
                NonKeyAttributes: [nonKeyAttr],
            },
            ProvisionedThroughput: {
                ReadCapacityUnits: indexProvisionedReadUnits,
                WriteCapacityUnits: indexProvisionedWriteUnits,
            },
            WarmThroughput: {
                ReadUnitsPerSecond: indexWarmReads,
                WriteUnitsPerSecond: indexWarmWrites,
            },
          },
      ],
    });
    const response = await ddbClient.send(command);
    console.log(response);
    return response;
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error creating table: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
/*
createDynamoDBTableWithWarmThroughput(
  'example-table',
  'pk',
  'sk',
  'gsiKey',
  'data',
  10, 10, 5, 5,
  'example-index',
  5, 5, 2, 2
);
*/
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API CreateTableReference AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Crea un elemento con un TTL

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un elemento con TTL.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { DynamoDBClient, PutItemCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

export function createDynamoDBItem(table_name, region, partition_key, sort_key) {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    // Get the current time in epoch second format
    const current_time = Math.floor(new Date().getTime() / 1000);

    // Calculate the expireAt time (90 days from now) in epoch second format
    const expire_at = Math.floor((new Date().getTime() + 90 * 24 * 60 * 60 * 1000) /
 1000);

    // Create DynamoDB item
    const item = {
        'partitionKey': {'S': partition_key},
        'sortKey': {'S': sort_key},
        'createdAt': {'N': current_time.toString()},
        'expireAt': {'N': expire_at.toString()}
    };

    const putItemCommand = new PutItemCommand({
        TableName: table_name,
        Item: item,
        ProvisionedThroughput: {
            ReadCapacityUnits: 1,
            WriteCapacityUnits: 1,
        },
    });

    client.send(putItemCommand, function(err, data) {
        if (err) {
```

```
            console.log("Exception encountered when creating item %s, here's what
 happened: ", data, err);
            throw err;
        } else {
            console.log("Item created successfully: %s.", data);
            return data;
        }
    });
}

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
// createDynamoDBItem('your-table-name', 'us-east-1', 'your-partition-key-value',
 'your-sort-key-value');
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API PutItemReference.

Eliminare i dati utilizzando PartiQL DELETE

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eliminare i dati utilizzando le istruzioni PartiQL DELETE.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Eliminare elementi da una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando le istruzioni PartiQL DELETE con. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
/**
 * This example demonstrates how to delete items from a DynamoDB table using
 PartiQL.
 * It shows different ways to delete documents with various index types.
 */
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

/**
 * Delete a single item by its partition key using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
```

```
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const deleteItemByPartitionKey = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `DELETE FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${partitionKeyName} = ?`,
    Parameters: [partitionKeyValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item deleted successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error deleting item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Delete an item by its composite key (partition key + sort key) using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param sortKeyName - The name of the sort key attribute
 * @param sortKeyValue - The value of the sort key
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const deleteItemByCompositeKey = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number,
  sortKeyName: string,
  sortKeyValue: string | number
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
```

```
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `DELETE FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${partitionKeyName} = ? AND
 ${sortKeyName} = ?`,
    Parameters: [partitionKeyValue, sortKeyValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item deleted successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error deleting item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Delete an item with a condition to ensure the delete only happens if a condition
 is met.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param conditionAttribute - The attribute to check in the condition
 * @param conditionValue - The value to compare against in the condition
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const deleteItemWithCondition = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number,
  conditionAttribute: string,
  conditionValue: any
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `DELETE FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${partitionKeyName} = ? AND
 ${conditionAttribute} = ?`,
    Parameters: [partitionKeyValue, conditionValue],
  };
```

```
  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item deleted with condition successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error deleting item with condition:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Batch delete multiple items using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param keys - Array of objects containing key information
 * @returns The response from the BatchExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const batchDeleteItems = async (
  tableName: string,
  keys: Array<{
    partitionKeyName: string;
    partitionKeyValue: string | number;
    sortKeyName?: string;
    sortKeyValue?: string | number;
  }>
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create statements for each delete
  const statements = keys.map((key) => {
    if (key.sortKeyName && key.sortKeyValue !== undefined) {
      return {
        Statement: `DELETE FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${key.partitionKeyName} = ? AND
 ${key.sortKeyName} = ?`,
        Parameters: [key.partitionKeyValue, key.sortKeyValue],
      };
    } else {
      return {
        Statement: `DELETE FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${key.partitionKeyName} = ?`,
        Parameters: [key.partitionKeyValue],
      };
    }
```

```
  });

  const params = {
    Statements: statements,
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new BatchExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Items batch deleted successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error batch deleting items:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Delete multiple items that match a filter condition.
 * Note: This performs a scan operation which can be expensive on large tables.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param filterAttribute - The attribute to filter on
 * @param filterValue - The value to filter by
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const deleteItemsByFilter = async (
  tableName: string,
  filterAttribute: string,
  filterValue: any
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `DELETE FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${filterAttribute} = ?`,
    Parameters: [filterValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Items deleted by filter successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error deleting items by filter:", err);
```

```
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Example usage showing how to delete items with different index types
 */
export const deleteExamples = async () => {
  // Delete an item by partition key (simple primary key)
  await deleteItemByPartitionKey("UsersTable", "userId", "user123");

  // Delete an item by composite key (partition key + sort key)
  await deleteItemByCompositeKey(
    "OrdersTable",
    "orderId",
    "order456",
    "productId",
    "prod789"
  );

  // Delete with a condition
  await deleteItemWithCondition(
    "UsersTable",
    "userId",
    "user789",
    "userStatus",
    "inactive"
  );

  // Batch delete multiple items
  await batchDeleteItems("UsersTable", [
    { partitionKeyName: "userId", partitionKeyValue: "user234" },
    { partitionKeyName: "userId", partitionKeyValue: "user345" },
  ]);

  // Batch delete items with composite keys
  await batchDeleteItems("OrdersTable", [
    {
      partitionKeyName: "orderId",
      partitionKeyValue: "order567",
      sortKeyName: "productId",
      sortKeyValue: "prod123",
    },
    {
```

```
      partitionKeyName: "orderId",
      partitionKeyValue: "order678",
      sortKeyName: "productId",
      sortKeyValue: "prod456",
    },
  ]);

  // Delete items by filter (use with caution)
  await deleteItemsByFilter("UsersTable", "userStatus", "deleted");
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - BatchExecuteStatement
  - ExecuteStatement

Inserimento di dati utilizzando PartiQL INSERT

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inserire dati utilizzando le istruzioni PartiQL INSERT.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Inserisci elementi in una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando le istruzioni PartiQL INSERT con. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
/**
 * This example demonstrates how to insert items into a DynamoDB table using
 PartiQL.
 * It shows different ways to insert documents with various index types.
 */
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

/**
 * Insert a single item into a DynamoDB table using PartiQL.
 *
```

```
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param item - The item to insert
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const insertItem = async (tableName: string, item: Record<string, any>) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Convert the item to a string representation for PartiQL
  const itemString = JSON.stringify(item).replace(/"([^"]+)":/g, '$1:');

  const params = {
    Statement: `INSERT INTO "${tableName}" VALUE ${itemString}`,
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item inserted successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error inserting item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Insert multiple items into a DynamoDB table using PartiQL batch operation.
 * This is more efficient than inserting items one by one.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param items - Array of items to insert
 * @returns The response from the BatchExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const batchInsertItems = async (tableName: string, items: Record<string,
 any>[]) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create statements for each item
  const statements = items.map((item) => {
    const itemString = JSON.stringify(item).replace(/"([^"]+)":/g, '$1:');
    return {
      Statement: `INSERT INTO "${tableName}" VALUE ${itemString}`,
    };
```

```
  });

  const params = {
    Statements: statements,
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new BatchExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Items inserted successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error batch inserting items:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Insert an item with a condition to prevent overwriting existing items.
 * This is useful for ensuring you don't accidentally overwrite data.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param item - The item to insert
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const insertItemWithCondition = async (
  tableName: string,
  item: Record<string, any>,
  partitionKeyName: string
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const itemString = JSON.stringify(item).replace(/"([^"]+)":/g, '$1:');
  const partitionKeyValue = JSON.stringify(item[partitionKeyName]);

  const params = {
    Statement: `INSERT INTO "${tableName}" VALUE ${itemString} WHERE
 attribute_not_exists(${partitionKeyName})`,
    Parameters: [{ S: partitionKeyValue }],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
```

```
    console.log("Item inserted with condition successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error inserting item with condition:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Example usage showing how to insert items with different index types
 */
export const insertExamples = async () => {
  // Example table with a simple primary key (just partition key)
  const simpleKeyItem = {
    userId: "user123",
    name: "John Doe",
    email: "john@example.com",
  };
  await insertItem("UsersTable", simpleKeyItem);

  // Example table with composite key (partition key + sort key)
  const compositeKeyItem = {
    orderId: "order456",
    productId: "prod789",
    quantity: 2,
    price: 29.99,
  };
  await insertItem("OrdersTable", compositeKeyItem);

  // Example with Global Secondary Index (GSI)
  // The GSI might be on the email attribute
  const gsiItem = {
    userId: "user789",
    email: "jane@example.com",
    name: "Jane Smith",
    userType: "premium",  // This could be part of a GSI
  };
  await insertItem("UsersTable", gsiItem);

  // Example with Local Secondary Index (LSI)
  // LSI uses the same partition key but different sort key
  const lsiItem = {
    orderId: "order567",  // Partition key
    productId: "prod123", // Sort key for the table
```

```
    orderDate: "2023-11-15", // Potential sort key for an LSI
    quantity: 1,
    price: 19.99,
  };
  await insertItem("OrdersTable", lsiItem);

  // Batch insert example with multiple items
  const batchItems = [
    {
      userId: "user234",
      name: "Alice Johnson",
      email: "alice@example.com",
    },
    {
      userId: "user345",
      name: "Bob Williams",
      email: "bob@example.com",
    },
  ];
  await batchInsertItems("UsersTable", batchItems);
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - BatchExecuteStatement
  - ExecuteStatement

Richiamo a una funzione Lambda da un browser

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come richiamare una AWS Lambda funzione da un browser.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Puoi creare un'applicazione basata su browser che utilizza una AWS Lambda funzione per aggiornare una tabella Amazon DynamoDB con selezioni utente. Questa app utilizza la versione 3. AWS SDK per JavaScript

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Esegui operazioni di interrogazione avanzate

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire operazioni di interrogazione avanzate in DynamoDB.

- Tabelle di interrogazione che utilizzano varie tecniche di filtraggio e condizione.
- Implementa l'impaginazione per set di risultati di grandi dimensioni.
- Usa gli indici secondari globali per modelli di accesso alternativi.
- Applica controlli di coerenza in base ai requisiti dell'applicazione.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Interroga con letture fortemente coerenti utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table with configurable read consistency
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {boolean} useConsistentRead - Whether to use strongly consistent reads
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryWithConsistentRead(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  useConsistentRead = false
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
```

```
    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue",
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName
      },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue }
      },
      ConsistentRead: useConsistentRead
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with consistent read: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

Esegui una query utilizzando un indice secondario globale con AWS SDK per JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table using the primary key
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} userId - The user ID to query by (partition key)
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryTable(
  config,
  tableName,
  userId
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
```

```
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input for the base table
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "user_id = :userId",
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":userId": { S: userId }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying table: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB Global Secondary Index (GSI)
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} indexName - The name of the GSI to query
 * @param {string} gameId - The game ID to query by (GSI partition key)
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryGSI(
  config,
  tableName,
  indexName,
  gameId
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input for the GSI
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      IndexName: indexName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "game_id = :gameId",
```

```
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":gameId": { S: gameId }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying GSI: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

Interrogazione con impaginazione utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example demonstrating how to handle large query result sets in DynamoDB using
 pagination
 *
 * This example shows:
 * - How to use pagination to handle large result sets
 * - How to use LastEvaluatedKey to retrieve the next page of results
 * - How to construct subsequent query requests using ExclusiveStartKey
 */
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table with pagination to handle large result sets
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {number} pageSize - Number of items per page
 * @returns {Promise<Array>} - All items from the query
 */
async function queryWithPagination(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
```

```
  partitionKeyValue,
  pageSize = 25
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Initialize variables for pagination
    let lastEvaluatedKey = undefined;
    const allItems = [];
    let pageCount = 0;

    // Loop until all pages are retrieved
    do {
      // Construct the query input
      const input = {
        TableName: tableName,
        KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue",
        Limit: pageSize,
        ExpressionAttributeNames: {
          "#pk": partitionKeyName
        },
        ExpressionAttributeValues: {
          ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue }
        }
      };

      // Add ExclusiveStartKey if we have a LastEvaluatedKey from a previous query
      if (lastEvaluatedKey) {
        input.ExclusiveStartKey = lastEvaluatedKey;
      }

      // Execute the query
      const command = new QueryCommand(input);
      const response = await client.send(command);

      // Process the current page of results
      pageCount++;
      console.log(`Processing page ${pageCount} with ${response.Items.length}
 items`);

      // Add the items from this page to our collection
      if (response.Items && response.Items.length > 0) {
        allItems.push(...response.Items);
```

```
      }

      // Get the LastEvaluatedKey for the next page
      lastEvaluatedKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;

    } while (lastEvaluatedKey); // Continue until there are no more pages

    console.log(`Query complete. Retrieved ${allItems.length} items in ${pageCount}
 pages.`);
    return allItems;
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with pagination: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Example usage:
 *
 * // Query all items in the "AWS DynamoDB" forum with pagination
 * const allItems = await queryWithPagination(
 *   { region: "us-west-2" },
 *   "ForumThreads",
 *   "ForumName",
 *   "AWS DynamoDB",
 *   25 // 25 items per page
 * );
 *
 * console.log(`Total items retrieved: ${allItems.length}`);
 *
 * // Notes on pagination:
 * // - LastEvaluatedKey contains the primary key of the last evaluated item
 * // - When LastEvaluatedKey is undefined/null, there are no more items to retrieve
 * // - ExclusiveStartKey tells DynamoDB where to start the next page
 * // - Pagination helps manage memory usage for large result sets
 * // - Each page requires a separate network request to DynamoDB
 */

module.exports = { queryWithPagination };
```

Interrogazione con filtri complessi utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table with a complex filter expression
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {number|string} minViews - Minimum number of views for filtering
 * @param {number|string} minReplies - Minimum number of replies for filtering
 * @param {string} requiredTag - Tag that must be present in the item's tags set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryWithComplexFilter(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  minViews,
  minReplies,
  requiredTag
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue",
      FilterExpression: "views >= :minViews AND replies >= :minReplies AND
 contains(tags, :tag)",
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName
      },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
        ":minViews": { N: minViews.toString() },
        ":minReplies": { N: minReplies.toString() },
        ":tag": { S: requiredTag }
      }
    };
```

```
    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with complex filter: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

Interrogazione con un'espressione di filtro costruita dinamicamente utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript.

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

async function queryWithDynamicFilter(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  sortKeyName,
  sortKeyValue,
  filterParams = {}
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Initialize filter expression components
    let filterExpressions = [];
    const expressionAttributeValues = {
      ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
      ":skValue": { S: sortKeyValue }
    };
    const expressionAttributeNames = {
      "#pk": partitionKeyName,
      "#sk": sortKeyName
    };

    // Add status filter if provided
    if (filterParams.status) {
      filterExpressions.push("status = :status");
```

```
      expressionAttributeValues[":status"] = { S: filterParams.status };
    }

    // Add minimum views filter if provided
    if (filterParams.minViews !== undefined) {
      filterExpressions.push("views >= :minViews");
      expressionAttributeValues[":minViews"] = { N:
 filterParams.minViews.toString() };
    }

    // Add author filter if provided
    if (filterParams.author) {
      filterExpressions.push("author = :author");
      expressionAttributeValues[":author"] = { S: filterParams.author };
    }

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue AND #sk = :skValue"
    };

    // Add filter expression if any filters were provided
    if (filterExpressions.length > 0) {
      input.FilterExpression = filterExpressions.join(" AND ");
    }

    // Add expression attribute names and values
    input.ExpressionAttributeNames = expressionAttributeNames;
    input.ExpressionAttributeValues = expressionAttributeValues;

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with dynamic filter: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Esegui operazioni sull'elenco

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire operazioni sugli elenchi in DynamoDB.

- Aggiungere elementi a un attributo di elenco.
- Rimuove elementi da un attributo di elenco.
- Aggiorna elementi specifici in un elenco per indice.
- Usa le funzioni di aggiunta alla lista e all'indice delle liste.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Dimostra le operazioni sugli elenchi utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  UpdateCommand,
  GetCommand,
  PutCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Append elements to a list attribute.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use the list_append function to add elements
 * to the end of a list.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} listName - The name of the list attribute
 * @param {Array} values - The values to append to the list
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function appendToList(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  listName,
  values
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
```

```
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using list_append
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${listName} =
 list_append(if_not_exists(${listName}, :empty_list), :values)`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":empty_list": [],
      ":values": values
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Prepend elements to a list attribute.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use the list_append function to add elements
 * to the beginning of a list.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} listName - The name of the list attribute
 * @param {Array} values - The values to prepend to the list
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function prependToList(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  listName,
  values
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
```

```
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using list_append
  // Note: To prepend, we put the new values first in the list_append function
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${listName} = list_append(:values,
 if_not_exists(${listName}, :empty_list))`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":empty_list": [],
      ":values": values
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Update a specific element in a list by index.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to update a specific element in a list
 * using the index notation.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} listName - The name of the list attribute
 * @param {number} index - The index of the element to update
 * @param {any} value - The new value for the element
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateListElement(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  listName,
  index,
  value
) {
```

```
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using index notation
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${listName}[${index}] = :value`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":value": value
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Remove an element from a list by index.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to remove a specific element from a list
 * using the REMOVE action with index notation.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} listName - The name of the list attribute
 * @param {number} index - The index of the element to remove
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function removeListElement(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  listName,
  index
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);
```

```
  // Define the update parameters using REMOVE with index notation
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `REMOVE ${listName}[${index}]`,
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Concatenate two lists.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to concatenate two lists using the list_append
 function.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} listName1 - The name of the first list attribute
 * @param {string} listName2 - The name of the second list attribute
 * @param {string} resultListName - The name of the attribute to store the
 concatenated list
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function concatenateLists(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  listName1,
  listName2,
  resultListName
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using list_append
  const params = {
```

```
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${resultListName} =
 list_append(if_not_exists(${listName1}, :empty_list),
 if_not_exists(${listName2}, :empty_list))`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":empty_list": []
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Create a nested list structure.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to create and work with nested lists.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} listName - The name of the list attribute
 * @param {Array} nestedLists - An array of arrays to create a nested list structure
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function createNestedList(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  listName,
  nestedLists
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters to create a nested list
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
```

```
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${listName} = :nested_lists`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":nested_lists": nestedLists
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Update an element in a nested list.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to update an element in a nested list
 * using multiple index notations.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} listName - The name of the list attribute
 * @param {number} outerIndex - The index in the outer list
 * @param {number} innerIndex - The index in the inner list
 * @param {any} value - The new value for the element
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateNestedListElement(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  listName,
  outerIndex,
  innerIndex,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using multiple index notations
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
```

```
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${listName}[${outerIndex}][${innerIndex}] = :value`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":value": value
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Get the current value of an item.
 *
 * Helper function to retrieve the current value of an item.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to get
 * @returns {Promise<Object|null>} - The item or null if not found
 */
async function getItem(
  config,
  tableName,
  key
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the get parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  };

  // Perform the get operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new GetCommand(params));

  // Return the item if it exists, otherwise null
  return response.Item || null;
```

```
}
```

Esempio di utilizzo delle operazioni di elenco con AWS SDK per JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example of how to work with lists in DynamoDB.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "UserProfiles";
  const key = { UserId: "U12345" };

  console.log("Demonstrating list operations in DynamoDB");

  try {
    // Example 1: Append elements to a list
    console.log("\nExample 1: Appending elements to a list");
    const response1 = await appendToList(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "RecentSearches",
      ["laptop", "headphones", "monitor"]
    );

    console.log("Appended to list:", response1.Attributes);

    // Example 2: Prepend elements to a list
    console.log("\nExample 2: Prepending elements to a list");
    const response2 = await prependToList(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "RecentSearches",
      ["keyboard", "mouse"]
    );

    console.log("Prepended to list:", response2.Attributes);

    // Get the current state of the item
    let currentItem = await getItem(config, tableName, key);
```

```
    console.log("\nCurrent state of RecentSearches:", currentItem?.RecentSearches);

    // Example 3: Update a specific element in a list
    console.log("\nExample 3: Updating a specific element in a list");
    const response3 = await updateListElement(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "RecentSearches",
      0, // Update the first element
      "mechanical keyboard" // New value
    );

    console.log("Updated list element:", response3.Attributes);

    // Example 4: Remove an element from a list
    console.log("\nExample 4: Removing an element from a list");
    const response4 = await removeListElement(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "RecentSearches",
      2 // Remove the third element
    );

    console.log("List after removing element:", response4.Attributes);

    // Example 5: Create and concatenate lists
    console.log("\nExample 5: Creating and concatenating lists");

    // First, create two separate lists
    await updateWithMultipleActions(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "SET WishList = :wishlist, SavedItems = :saveditems",
      null,
      {
        ":wishlist": ["gaming laptop", "wireless earbuds"],
        ":saveditems": ["smartphone", "tablet"]
      }
    );

    // Then, concatenate them
```

```
    const response5 = await concatenateLists(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "WishList",
      "SavedItems",
      "AllItems"
    );

    console.log("Concatenated lists:", response5.Attributes);

    // Example 6: Create a nested list structure
    console.log("\nExample 6: Creating a nested list structure");
    const response6 = await createNestedList(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Categories",
      [
        ["Electronics", "Computers", "Accessories"],
        ["Books", "Magazines", "E-books"],
        ["Clothing", "Shoes", "Watches"]
      ]
    );

    console.log("Created nested list:", response6.Attributes);

    // Example 7: Update an element in a nested list
    console.log("\nExample 7: Updating an element in a nested list");
    const response7 = await updateNestedListElement(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Categories",
      0, // First inner list
      1, // Second element in that list
      "Laptops" // New value
    );

    console.log("Updated nested list element:", response7.Attributes);

    // Get the final state of the item
    currentItem = await getItem(config, tableName, key);
    console.log("\nFinal state of the item:", JSON.stringify(currentItem, null, 2));
```

```
    // Explain list operations
    console.log("\nKey points about list operations in DynamoDB:");
    console.log("1. Use list_append to add elements to a list");
    console.log("2. To append elements, use list_append(existingList,
 newElements)");
    console.log("3. To prepend elements, use list_append(newElements,
 existingList)");
    console.log("4. Use if_not_exists to handle cases where the list might not exist
 yet");
    console.log("5. Use index notation (list[0]) to access or update specific
 elements");
    console.log("6. Use REMOVE with index notation to remove elements from a list");
    console.log("7. Lists can contain elements of different types");
    console.log("8. Lists can be nested (lists of lists)");
    console.log("9. Use multiple index notations (list[0][1]) to access nested list
 elements");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}

/**
 * Helper function for the examples.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} updateExpression - The update expression
 * @param {Object} expressionAttributeNames - Expression attribute name placeholders
 * @param {Object} expressionAttributeValues - Expression attribute value
 placeholders
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateWithMultipleActions(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  updateExpression,
  expressionAttributeNames,
  expressionAttributeValues
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
```

```
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Prepare the update parameters
  const updateParams = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: updateExpression,
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Add expression attribute names if provided
  if (expressionAttributeNames) {
    updateParams.ExpressionAttributeNames = expressionAttributeNames;
  }

  // Add expression attribute values if provided
  if (expressionAttributeValues) {
    updateParams.ExpressionAttributeValues = expressionAttributeValues;
  }

  // Execute the update
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(updateParams));

  return response;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateItemsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Esegui operazioni sulla mappa

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire operazioni di mappatura in DynamoDB.

- Aggiungi e aggiorna gli attributi annidati nelle strutture della mappa.
- Rimuovi campi specifici dalle mappe.
- Lavora con attributi di mappa profondamente annidati.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Dimostra le operazioni sulla mappa utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
/**
 * Example of updating map attributes in DynamoDB.
 *
 * This module demonstrates how to update map attributes that may not exist,
 * how to update nested attributes, and how to handle various map update scenarios.
 */

const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  UpdateCommand,
  GetCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Update a map attribute safely, handling the case where the map might not exist.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the if_not_exists function to safely update
 * a map attribute that might not exist yet.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} mapName - The name of the map attribute
 * @param {string} mapKey - The key within the map to update
 * @param {any} value - The value to set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateMapAttributeSafe(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  mapName,
  mapKey,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using SET with if_not_exists
  const params = {
```

```
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${mapName}.${mapKey} = :value`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":value": value
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  try {
    // Perform the update operation
    const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));
    return response;
  } catch (error) {
    // If the error is because the map doesn't exist, create it
    if (error.name === "ValidationException" &&
        error.message.includes("The document path provided in the update expression
 is invalid")) {

      // Create the map with the specified key-value pair
      const createParams = {
        TableName: tableName,
        Key: key,
        UpdateExpression: `SET ${mapName} = :map`,
        ExpressionAttributeValues: {
          ":map": { [mapKey]: value }
        },
        ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
      };

      return await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(createParams));
    }

    // Re-throw other errors
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Update a map attribute using the if_not_exists function.
 *
 * This function demonstrates a more elegant approach using if_not_exists
 * to handle the case where the map doesn't exist yet.
 *
```

```
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} mapName - The name of the map attribute
 * @param {string} mapKey - The key within the map to update
 * @param {any} value - The value to set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateMapAttributeWithIfNotExists(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  mapName,
  mapKey,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using SET with if_not_exists
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${mapName} = if_not_exists(${mapName}, :emptyMap),
 ${mapName}.${mapKey} = :value`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":emptyMap": {},
      ":value": value
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Add a value to a deeply nested map, creating parent maps if they don't exist.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to update a deeply nested attribute,
 * creating any parent maps that don't exist along the way.
```

```
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string[]} path - The path to the nested attribute as an array of keys
 * @param {any} value - The value to set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function addToNestedMap(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  path,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Build the update expression and expression attribute values
  let updateExpression = "SET";
  const expressionAttributeValues = {};

  // For each level in the path, create a map if it doesn't exist
  for (let i = 0; i < path.length; i++) {
    const currentPath = path.slice(0, i + 1).join(".");
    const parentPath = i > 0 ? path.slice(0, i).join(".") : null;

    if (parentPath) {
      updateExpression += ` ${parentPath} = if_not_exists(${parentPath}, :emptyMap
${i}),`;
      expressionAttributeValues[`:emptyMap${i}`] = {};
    }
  }

  // Set the final value
  const fullPath = path.join(".");
  updateExpression += ` ${fullPath} = :value`;
  expressionAttributeValues[":value"] = value;

  // Define the update parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
```

```
    UpdateExpression: updateExpression,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues,
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Update multiple fields in a map attribute in a single operation.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to update multiple fields in a map
 * in a single DynamoDB operation.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} mapName - The name of the map attribute
 * @param {Object} updates - Object containing key-value pairs to update
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateMultipleMapFields(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  mapName,
  updates
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Build the update expression and expression attribute values
  let updateExpression = `SET ${mapName} = if_not_exists(${mapName}, :emptyMap)`;
  const expressionAttributeValues = {
    ":emptyMap": {}
  };

  // Add each update to the expression
  Object.entries(updates).forEach(([field, value], index) => {
    updateExpression += `, ${mapName}.${field} = :val${index}`;
```

```
    expressionAttributeValues[`:val${index}`] = value;
  });

  // Define the update parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: updateExpression,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues,
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Get the current value of an item.
 *
 * Helper function to retrieve the current value of an item.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to get
 * @returns {Promise<Object|null>} - The item or null if not found
 */
async function getItem(
  config,
  tableName,
  key
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the get parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  };

  // Perform the get operation
```

```
  const response = await docClient.send(new GetCommand(params));

  // Return the item if it exists, otherwise null
  return response.Item || null;
}

/**
 * Example of how to use the map attribute update functions.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "Users";
  const key = { UserId: "U12345" };

  console.log("Demonstrating different approaches to update map attributes in
 DynamoDB");

  try {
    // Example 1: Update a map attribute that might not exist (two-step approach)
    console.log("\nExample 1: Updating a map attribute that might not exist (two-
step approach)");
    const response1 = await updateMapAttributeSafe(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Preferences",
      "Theme",
      "Dark"
    );

    console.log("Updated preferences:", response1.Attributes);

    // Example 2: Update a map attribute using if_not_exists (elegant approach)
    console.log("\nExample 2: Updating a map attribute using if_not_exists (elegant
 approach)");
    const response2 = await updateMapAttributeWithIfNotExists(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Settings",
      "NotificationsEnabled",
      true
    );
```

```
    console.log("Updated settings:", response2.Attributes);

    // Example 3: Update a deeply nested attribute
    console.log("\nExample 3: Updating a deeply nested attribute");
    const response3 = await addToNestedMap(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      ["Profile", "Address", "City"],
      "Seattle"
    );

    console.log("Updated nested attribute:", response3.Attributes);

    // Example 4: Update multiple fields in a map
    console.log("\nExample 4: Updating multiple fields in a map");
    const response4 = await updateMultipleMapFields(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "ContactInfo",
      {
        Email: "user@example.com",
        Phone: "555-123-4567",
        PreferredContact: "Email"
      }
    );

    console.log("Updated multiple fields:", response4.Attributes);

    // Get the final state of the item
    console.log("\nFinal state of the item:");
    const item = await getItem(config, tableName, key);
    console.log(JSON.stringify(item, null, 2));

    // Explain the benefits of different approaches
    console.log("\nKey points about updating map attributes:");
    console.log("1. Use if_not_exists to handle maps that might not exist");
    console.log("2. Multiple updates can be combined in a single operation");
    console.log("3. Deeply nested attributes require creating parent maps");
    console.log("4. DynamoDB expressions are atomic - the entire update succeeds or
fails");
```

```
    console.log("5. Using a single operation is more efficient than multiple
 separate updates");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}

// Export the functions
module.exports = {
  updateMapAttributeSafe,
  updateMapAttributeWithIfNotExists,
  addToNestedMap,
  updateMultipleMapFields,
  getItem,
  exampleUsage
};

// Run the example if this file is executed directly
if (require.main === module) {
  exampleUsage();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateItemsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Esegui operazioni impostate

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire operazioni di set in DynamoDB.

- Aggiungere elementi a un attributo set.
- Rimuove elementi da un attributo set.
- Usa le operazioni ADD e DELETE con i set.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Dimostra le operazioni sul set utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
```

```
  UpdateCommand,
  GetCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Add elements to a set attribute.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the ADD operation to add elements to a set.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} setName - The name of the set attribute
 * @param {Array} values - The values to add to the set
 * @param {string} setType - The type of set ('string', 'number', or 'binary')
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function addToSet(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  setName,
  values,
  setType = 'string'
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create the appropriate set type
  let setValues;
  if (setType === 'string') {
    setValues = new Set(values.map(String));
  } else if (setType === 'number') {
    setValues = new Set(values.map(Number));
  } else if (setType === 'binary') {
    setValues = new Set(values);
  } else {
    throw new Error(`Unsupported set type: ${setType}`);
  }

  // Define the update parameters using ADD
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
```

```
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `ADD ${setName} :values`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":values": setValues
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Remove elements from a set attribute.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the DELETE operation to remove elements from a
 set.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} setName - The name of the set attribute
 * @param {Array} values - The values to remove from the set
 * @param {string} setType - The type of set ('string', 'number', or 'binary')
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function removeFromSet(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  setName,
  values,
  setType = 'string'
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create the appropriate set type
  let setValues;
  if (setType === 'string') {
    setValues = new Set(values.map(String));
```

```
  } else if (setType === 'number') {
    setValues = new Set(values.map(Number));
  } else if (setType === 'binary') {
    setValues = new Set(values);
  } else {
    throw new Error(`Unsupported set type: ${setType}`);
  }

  // Define the update parameters using DELETE
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `DELETE ${setName} :values`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":values": setValues
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Create a new set attribute with initial values.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the SET operation to create a new set attribute.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} setName - The name of the set attribute
 * @param {Array} values - The initial values for the set
 * @param {string} setType - The type of set ('string', 'number', or 'binary')
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function createSet(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  setName,
  values,
```

```
  setType = 'string'
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create the appropriate set type
  let setValues;
  if (setType === 'string') {
    setValues = new Set(values.map(String));
  } else if (setType === 'number') {
    setValues = new Set(values.map(Number));
  } else if (setType === 'binary') {
    setValues = new Set(values);
  } else {
    throw new Error(`Unsupported set type: ${setType}`);
  }

  // Define the update parameters using SET
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${setName} = :values`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":values": setValues
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Replace an entire set attribute with a new set of values.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the SET operation to replace an entire set.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} setName - The name of the set attribute
```

```
 * @param {Array} values - The new values for the set
 * @param {string} setType - The type of set ('string', 'number', or 'binary')
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function replaceSet(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  setName,
  values,
  setType = 'string'
) {
  // This is the same as createSet, but included for clarity of intent
  return await createSet(config, tableName, key, setName, values, setType);
}

/**
 * Remove the last element from a set and handle the empty set case.
 *
 * This function demonstrates what happens when you delete the last element of a
 set.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} setName - The name of the set attribute
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The result of the operation
 */
async function removeLastElementFromSet(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  setName
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // First, get the current item to check the set
  const currentItem = await getItem(config, tableName, key);

  // Check if the set exists and has elements
  if (!currentItem || !currentItem[setName] || currentItem[setName].size === 0) {
    return {
```

```
      success: false,
      message: "Set doesn't exist or is already empty",
      item: currentItem
    };
  }

  // Get the set values
  const setValues = Array.from(currentItem[setName]);

  // If there's only one element left, remove the attribute entirely
  if (setValues.length === 1) {
    // Define the update parameters to remove the attribute
    const params = {
      TableName: tableName,
      Key: key,
      UpdateExpression: `REMOVE ${setName}`,
      ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
    };

    // Perform the update operation
    await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

    return {
      success: true,
      message: "Last element removed, attribute has been deleted",
      removedValue: setValues[0]
    };
  } else {
    // Otherwise, remove just the last element
    // Create a set with just the last element
    const lastElement = setValues[setValues.length - 1];
    const setType = typeof lastElement === 'number' ? 'number' : 'string';

    // Remove the last element
    const response = await removeFromSet(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      setName,
      [lastElement],
      setType
    );

    return {
```

```
      success: true,
      message: "Last element removed, set still contains elements",
      removedValue: lastElement,
      remainingSet: response.Attributes[setName]
    };
  }
}

/**
 * Get the current value of an item.
 *
 * Helper function to retrieve the current value of an item.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to get
 * @returns {Promise<Object|null>} - The item or null if not found
 */
async function getItem(
  config,
  tableName,
  key
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the get parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  };

  // Perform the get operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new GetCommand(params));

  // Return the item if it exists, otherwise null
  return response.Item || null;
}
```

Esempio di utilizzo delle operazioni di set con AWS SDK per JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example of how to work with sets in DynamoDB.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "Users";
  const key = { UserId: "U12345" };

  console.log("Demonstrating set operations in DynamoDB");

  try {
    // Example 1: Create a string set
    console.log("\nExample 1: Creating a string set");
    const response1 = await createSet(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Interests",
      ["Reading", "Hiking", "Cooking"],
      "string"
    );

    console.log("Created set:", response1.Attributes);

    // Example 2: Add elements to a set
    console.log("\nExample 2: Adding elements to a set");
    const response2 = await addToSet(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Interests",
      ["Photography", "Travel"],
      "string"
    );

    console.log("Updated set after adding elements:", response2.Attributes);

    // Example 3: Remove elements from a set
    console.log("\nExample 3: Removing elements from a set");
    const response3 = await removeFromSet(
      config,
      tableName,
```

```
    key,
    "Interests",
    ["Cooking"],
    "string"
  );

  console.log("Updated set after removing elements:", response3.Attributes);

  // Example 4: Create a number set
  console.log("\nExample 4: Creating a number set");
  const response4 = await createSet(
    config,
    tableName,
    key,
    "FavoriteNumbers",
    [7, 42, 99],
    "number"
  );

  console.log("Created number set:", response4.Attributes);

  // Example 5: Replace an entire set
  console.log("\nExample 5: Replacing an entire set");
  const response5 = await replaceSet(
    config,
    tableName,
    key,
    "Interests",
    ["Gaming", "Movies", "Music"],
    "string"
  );

  console.log("Replaced set:", response5.Attributes);

  // Example 6: Remove the last element from a set
  console.log("\nExample 6: Removing the last element from a set");

  // First, create a set with just one element
  await createSet(
    config,
    tableName,
    { UserId: "U67890" },
    "Tags",
    ["LastTag"],
```

```
      "string"
    );

    // Then, remove the last element
    const response6 = await removeLastElementFromSet(
      config,
      tableName,
      { UserId: "U67890" },
      "Tags"
    );

    console.log(response6.message);
    console.log("Removed value:", response6.removedValue);

    // Get the final state of the items
    console.log("\nFinal state of the items:");
    const item1 = await getItem(config, tableName, key);
    console.log("User U12345:", JSON.stringify(item1, null, 2));

    const item2 = await getItem(config, tableName, { UserId: "U67890" });
    console.log("User U67890:", JSON.stringify(item2, null, 2));

    // Explain set operations
    console.log("\nKey points about set operations in DynamoDB:");
    console.log("1. Use ADD to add elements to a set (duplicates are automatically
 removed)");
    console.log("2. Use DELETE to remove elements from a set");
    console.log("3. Use SET to create a new set or replace an existing one");
    console.log("4. DynamoDB supports three types of sets: string sets, number sets,
 and binary sets");
    console.log("5. When you delete the last element from a set, the attribute
 remains as an empty set");
    console.log("6. To remove an empty set, use the REMOVE operation");
    console.log("7. Sets automatically maintain unique values (no duplicates)");
    console.log("8. You cannot mix data types within a set");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateItemin AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Esecuzione di una query su una tabella mediante batch di istruzioni PartiQL

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ricezione di un batch di elementi mediante più istruzioni SELECT.
- Aggiunta di un batch di articoli eseguendo più istruzioni INSERT.
- Aggiornamento di un batch di elementi mediante più istruzioni UPDATE.
- Eliminazione di un batch di elementi mediante più istruzioni DELETE.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Eseguire le istruzioni PartiQL in batch.

```
import {
  BillingMode,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DeleteTableCommand,
  DescribeTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";
import { ScenarioInput } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

const log = (msg) => console.log(`[SCENARIO] ${msg}`);
const tableName = "Cities";

export const main = async (confirmAll = false) => {
  /**
```

```
    * Delete table if it exists.
    */
  try {
    await client.send(new DescribeTableCommand({ TableName: tableName }));
    // If no error was thrown, the table exists.
    const input = new ScenarioInput(
      "deleteTable",
      `A table named ${tableName} already exists. If you choose not to delete
this table, the scenario cannot continue. Delete it?`,
      { type: "confirm", confirmAll },
    );
    const deleteTable = await input.handle({}, { confirmAll });
    if (deleteTable) {
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ tableName }));
    } else {
      console.warn(
        "Scenario could not run. Either delete ${tableName} or provide a unique
 table name.",
      );
      return;
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException"
    ) {
      // Do nothing. This means the table is not there.
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  /**
   * Create a table.
   */

  log("Creating a table.");
  const createTableCommand = new CreateTableCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    // This example performs a large write to the database.
    // Set the billing mode to PAY_PER_REQUEST to
    // avoid throttling the large write.
    BillingMode: BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST,
    // Define the attributes that are necessary for the key schema.
```

```
    AttributeDefinitions: [
      {
        AttributeName: "name",
        // 'S' is a data type descriptor that represents a number type.
        // For a list of all data type descriptors, see the following link.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Programming.LowLevelAPI.html#Programming.LowLevelAPI.DataTypeDescriptors
        AttributeType: "S",
      },
    ],
    // The KeySchema defines the primary key. The primary key can be
    // a partition key, or a combination of a partition key and a sort key.
    // Key schema design is important. For more info, see
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/best-
practices.html
    KeySchema: [{ AttributeName: "name", KeyType: "HASH" }],
  });
  await client.send(createTableCommand);
  log(`Table created: ${tableName}.`);

  /**
   * Wait until the table is active.
   */

  // This polls with DescribeTableCommand until the requested table is 'ACTIVE'.
  // You can't write to a table before it's active.
  log("Waiting for the table to be active.");
  await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: tableName });
  log("Table active.");

  /**
   * Insert items.
   */

  log("Inserting cities into the table.");
  const addItemsStatementCommand = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.insert.html
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: `INSERT INTO ${tableName} value {'name':?, 'population':?}`,
        Parameters: ["Alachua", 10712],
      },
      {
```

```
        Statement: `INSERT INTO ${tableName} value {'name':?, 'population':?}`,
        Parameters: ["High Springs", 6415],
      },
    ],
  });
  await docClient.send(addItemsStatementCommand);
  log("Cities inserted.");

  /**
   * Select items.
   */

  log("Selecting cities from the table.");
  const selectItemsStatementCommand = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.select.html
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: `SELECT * FROM ${tableName} WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: ["Alachua"],
      },
      {
        Statement: `SELECT * FROM ${tableName} WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: ["High Springs"],
      },
    ],
  });
  const selectItemResponse = await docClient.send(selectItemsStatementCommand);
  log(
    `Got cities: ${selectItemResponse.Responses.map(
      (r) => `${r.Item.name} (${r.Item.population})`,
    ).join(", ")}`,
  );

  /**
   * Update items.
   */

  log("Modifying the populations.");
  const updateItemStatementCommand = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.update.html
    Statements: [
      {
```

```
        Statement: `UPDATE ${tableName} SET population=? WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: [10, "Alachua"],
      },
      {
        Statement: `UPDATE ${tableName} SET population=? WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: [5, "High Springs"],
      },
    ],
  });
  await docClient.send(updateItemStatementCommand);
  log("Updated cities.");

  /**
   * Delete the items.
   */

  log("Deleting the cities.");
  const deleteItemStatementCommand = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.delete.html
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: `DELETE FROM ${tableName} WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: ["Alachua"],
      },
      {
        Statement: `DELETE FROM ${tableName} WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: ["High Springs"],
      },
    ],
  });
  await docClient.send(deleteItemStatementCommand);
  log("Cities deleted.");

  /**
   * Delete the table.
   */

  log("Deleting the table.");
  const deleteTableCommand = new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: tableName });
  await client.send(deleteTableCommand);
  log("Table deleted.");
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, BatchExecuteStatementconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Esecuzione di una query mediante PartiQL

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ricezione di un articolo eseguendo un'istruzione SELECT.
- Aggiunta di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione INSERT.
- Aggiornamento di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione UPDATE.
- Eliminazione di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione DELETE.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Eseguire le singole istruzioni PartiQL.

```
import {
  BillingMode,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DeleteTableCommand,
  DescribeTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";
import { ScenarioInput } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);
```

```
const log = (msg) => console.log(`[SCENARIO] ${msg}`);
const tableName = "SingleOriginCoffees";

export const main = async (confirmAll = false) => {
  /**
   * Delete table if it exists.
   */
  try {
    await client.send(new DescribeTableCommand({ TableName: tableName }));
    // If no error was thrown, the table exists.
    const input = new ScenarioInput(
      "deleteTable",
      `A table named ${tableName} already exists. If you choose not to delete
this table, the scenario cannot continue. Delete it?`,
      { type: "confirm", confirmAll },
    );
    const deleteTable = await input.handle({});
    if (deleteTable) {
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ tableName }));
    } else {
      console.warn(
        "Scenario could not run. Either delete ${tableName} or provide a unique
 table name.",
      );
      return;
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException"
    ) {
      // Do nothing. This means the table is not there.
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  /**
   * Create a table.
   */

  log("Creating a table.");
  const createTableCommand = new CreateTableCommand({
```

```
    TableName: tableName,
    // This example performs a large write to the database.
    // Set the billing mode to PAY_PER_REQUEST to
    // avoid throttling the large write.
    BillingMode: BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST,
    // Define the attributes that are necessary for the key schema.
    AttributeDefinitions: [
      {
        AttributeName: "varietal",
        // 'S' is a data type descriptor that represents a number type.
        // For a list of all data type descriptors, see the following link.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Programming.LowLevelAPI.html#Programming.LowLevelAPI.DataTypeDescriptors
        AttributeType: "S",
      },
    ],
    // The KeySchema defines the primary key. The primary key can be
    // a partition key, or a combination of a partition key and a sort key.
    // Key schema design is important. For more info, see
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/best-
practices.html
    KeySchema: [{ AttributeName: "varietal", KeyType: "HASH" }],
  });
  await client.send(createTableCommand);
  log(`Table created: ${tableName}.`);

  /**
   * Wait until the table is active.
   */

  // This polls with DescribeTableCommand until the requested table is 'ACTIVE'.
  // You can't write to a table before it's active.
  log("Waiting for the table to be active.");
  await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: tableName });
  log("Table active.");

  /**
   * Insert an item.
   */

  log("Inserting a coffee into the table.");
  const addItemStatementCommand = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.insert.html
```

```
    Statement: `INSERT INTO ${tableName} value {'varietal':?, 'profile':?}`,
    Parameters: ["arabica", ["chocolate", "floral"]],
  });
  await client.send(addItemStatementCommand);
  log("Coffee inserted.");

  /**
   * Select an item.
   */

  log("Selecting the coffee from the table.");
  const selectItemStatementCommand = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.select.html
    Statement: `SELECT * FROM ${tableName} WHERE varietal=?`,
    Parameters: ["arabica"],
  });
  const selectItemResponse = await docClient.send(selectItemStatementCommand);
  log(`Got coffee: ${JSON.stringify(selectItemResponse.Items[0])}`);

  /**
   * Update the item.
   */

  log("Add a flavor profile to the coffee.");
  const updateItemStatementCommand = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.update.html
    Statement: `UPDATE ${tableName} SET profile=list_append(profile, ?) WHERE
 varietal=?`,
    Parameters: [["fruity"], "arabica"],
  });
  await client.send(updateItemStatementCommand);
  log("Updated coffee");

  /**
   * Delete the item.
   */

  log("Deleting the coffee.");
  const deleteItemStatementCommand = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.delete.html
    Statement: `DELETE FROM ${tableName} WHERE varietal=?`,
```

```
    Parameters: ["arabica"],
  });
  await docClient.send(deleteItemStatementCommand);
  log("Coffee deleted.");

  /**
   * Delete the table.
   */

  log("Deleting the table.");
  const deleteTableCommand = new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: tableName });
  await client.send(deleteTableCommand);
  log("Table deleted.");
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ExecuteStatementconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Interroga una tabella utilizzando un indice secondario globale

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire una query su una tabella utilizzando un indice secondario globale.

- Interroga una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando la sua chiave primaria.
- Interroga un Global Secondary Index (GSI) per modelli di accesso alternativi.
- Confronta le query relative alle tabelle e le interrogazioni GSI.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando la chiave primaria con. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table using the primary key
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} userId - The user ID to query by (partition key)
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
```

```
async function queryTable(
  config,
  tableName,
  userId
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input for the base table
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "user_id = :userId",
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":userId": { S: userId }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying table: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

Interroga un DynamoDB Global Secondary Index (GSI) con. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB Global Secondary Index (GSI)
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} indexName - The name of the GSI to query
 * @param {string} gameId - The game ID to query by (GSI partition key)
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryGSI(
  config,
  tableName,
  indexName,
```

```
  gameId
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input for the GSI
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      IndexName: indexName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "game_id = :gameId",
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":gameId": { S: gameId }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying GSI: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Interroga una tabella utilizzando una condizione begins_with

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come interrogare una tabella utilizzando una condizione begins_with.

- Utilizzate la funzione begins_with in un'espressione di condizione chiave.
- Filtra gli elementi in base a uno schema di prefisso nella chiave di ordinamento.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando una condizione begins_with sulla chiave di ordinamento con. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table for items where the sort key begins with a specific
 prefix
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {string} sortKeyName - The name of the sort key
 * @param {string} prefix - The prefix to match at the beginning of the sort key
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryWithBeginsWith(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  sortKeyName,
  prefix
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue AND begins_with(#sk, :prefix)",
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName,
        "#sk": sortKeyName
      },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
        ":prefix": { S: prefix }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
```

```
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with begins_with: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Interroga una tabella utilizzando un intervallo di date

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire una query su una tabella utilizzando un intervallo di date nella chiave di ordinamento.

- Interroga gli elementi all'interno di un intervallo di date specifico.
- Utilizza gli operatori di confronto sulle chiavi di ordinamento in formato data.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB per gli elementi compresi in un intervallo di date con. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table for items within a specific date range on the sort key
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {string} sortKeyName - The name of the sort key (must be a date/time
 attribute)
 * @param {Date} startDate - The start date for the range query
 * @param {Date} endDate - The end date for the range query
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryByDateRangeOnSortKey(
  config,
  tableName,
```

```
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  sortKeyName,
  startDate,
  endDate
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Format dates as ISO strings for DynamoDB
    const formattedStartDate = startDate.toISOString();
    const formattedEndDate = endDate.toISOString();

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: '#pk = :pkValue AND #sk BETWEEN :startDate
 AND :endDate',
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName,
        "#sk": sortKeyName
      },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
        ":startDate": { S: formattedStartDate },
        ":endDate": { S: formattedEndDate }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying by date range on sort key: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Interroga una tabella con un'espressione di filtro complessa

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire una query su una tabella con un'espressione di filtro complessa.

- Applica espressioni di filtro complesse ai risultati delle query.
- Combina più condizioni utilizzando operatori logici.
- Filtra gli elementi in base ad attributi non chiave.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con un'espressione di filtro complessa utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table with a complex filter expression
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {number|string} minViews - Minimum number of views for filtering
 * @param {number|string} minReplies - Minimum number of replies for filtering
 * @param {string} requiredTag - Tag that must be present in the item's tags set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryWithComplexFilter(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  minViews,
  minReplies,
  requiredTag
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input
```

```
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue",
      FilterExpression: "views >= :minViews AND replies >= :minReplies AND
 contains(tags, :tag)",
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName
      },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
        ":minViews": { N: minViews.toString() },
        ":minReplies": { N: minReplies.toString() },
        ":tag": { S: requiredTag }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with complex filter: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Interroga una tabella con un'espressione di filtro dinamica

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire una query su una tabella con un'espressione di filtro dinamica.

- Crea espressioni di filtro in modo dinamico in fase di esecuzione.
- Crea condizioni di filtro in base all'input dell'utente o allo stato dell'applicazione.
- Aggiungi o rimuovi i criteri di filtro in modo condizionale.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con un'espressione di filtro costruita dinamicamente utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

async function queryWithDynamicFilter(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  sortKeyName,
  sortKeyValue,
  filterParams = {}
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Initialize filter expression components
    let filterExpressions = [];
    const expressionAttributeValues = {
      ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
      ":skValue": { S: sortKeyValue }
    };
    const expressionAttributeNames = {
      "#pk": partitionKeyName,
      "#sk": sortKeyName
    };

    // Add status filter if provided
    if (filterParams.status) {
      filterExpressions.push("status = :status");
      expressionAttributeValues[":status"] = { S: filterParams.status };
    }

    // Add minimum views filter if provided
    if (filterParams.minViews !== undefined) {
      filterExpressions.push("views >= :minViews");
      expressionAttributeValues[":minViews"] = { N:
 filterParams.minViews.toString() };
    }
```

```
    // Add author filter if provided
    if (filterParams.author) {
      filterExpressions.push("author = :author");
      expressionAttributeValues[":author"] = { S: filterParams.author };
    }

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue AND #sk = :skValue"
    };

    // Add filter expression if any filters were provided
    if (filterExpressions.length > 0) {
      input.FilterExpression = filterExpressions.join(" AND ");
    }

    // Add expression attribute names and values
    input.ExpressionAttributeNames = expressionAttributeNames;
    input.ExpressionAttributeValues = expressionAttributeValues;

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with dynamic filter: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Interroga una tabella con attributi annidati

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come interrogare una tabella con attributi annidati.

- Accedi e filtra in base agli attributi annidati negli elementi DynamoDB.
- Utilizza le espressioni del percorso del documento per fare riferimento agli elementi nidificati.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con attributi annidati utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table filtering on a nested attribute
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} productId - The product ID to query by (partition key)
 * @param {string} category - The category to filter by (nested attribute)
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryWithNestedAttribute(
  config,
  tableName,
  productId,
  category
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "product_id = :productId",
      FilterExpression: "details.category = :category",
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":productId": { S: productId },
        ":category": { S: category }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with nested attribute: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Interroga una tabella con impaginazione

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come interrogare una tabella con impaginazione.

- Implementa la paginazione per i risultati delle query DynamoDB.
- Utilizzate il LastEvaluatedKey per recuperare le pagine successive.
- Controlla il numero di elementi per pagina con il parametro Limit.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con impaginazione utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
/**
 * Example demonstrating how to handle large query result sets in DynamoDB using
 pagination
 *
 * This example shows:
 * - How to use pagination to handle large result sets
 * - How to use LastEvaluatedKey to retrieve the next page of results
 * - How to construct subsequent query requests using ExclusiveStartKey
 */
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table with pagination to handle large result sets
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {number} pageSize - Number of items per page
 * @returns {Promise<Array>} - All items from the query
 */
async function queryWithPagination(
  config,
```

```
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  pageSize = 25
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Initialize variables for pagination
    let lastEvaluatedKey = undefined;
    const allItems = [];
    let pageCount = 0;

    // Loop until all pages are retrieved
    do {
      // Construct the query input
      const input = {
        TableName: tableName,
        KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue",
        Limit: pageSize,
        ExpressionAttributeNames: {
          "#pk": partitionKeyName
        },
        ExpressionAttributeValues: {
          ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue }
        }
      };

      // Add ExclusiveStartKey if we have a LastEvaluatedKey from a previous query
      if (lastEvaluatedKey) {
        input.ExclusiveStartKey = lastEvaluatedKey;
      }

      // Execute the query
      const command = new QueryCommand(input);
      const response = await client.send(command);

      // Process the current page of results
      pageCount++;
      console.log(`Processing page ${pageCount} with ${response.Items.length}
 items`);

      // Add the items from this page to our collection
```

```
      if (response.Items && response.Items.length > 0) {
        allItems.push(...response.Items);
      }

      // Get the LastEvaluatedKey for the next page
      lastEvaluatedKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;

    } while (lastEvaluatedKey); // Continue until there are no more pages

    console.log(`Query complete. Retrieved ${allItems.length} items in ${pageCount}
 pages.`);
    return allItems;
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with pagination: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Example usage:
 *
 * // Query all items in the "AWS DynamoDB" forum with pagination
 * const allItems = await queryWithPagination(
 *   { region: "us-west-2" },
 *   "ForumThreads",
 *   "ForumName",
 *   "AWS DynamoDB",
 *   25 // 25 items per page
 * );
 *
 * console.log(`Total items retrieved: ${allItems.length}`);
 *
 * // Notes on pagination:
 * // - LastEvaluatedKey contains the primary key of the last evaluated item
 * // - When LastEvaluatedKey is undefined/null, there are no more items to retrieve
 * // - ExclusiveStartKey tells DynamoDB where to start the next page
 * // - Pagination helps manage memory usage for large result sets
 * // - Each page requires a separate network request to DynamoDB
 */

module.exports = { queryWithPagination };
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Interroga una tabella con letture fortemente coerenti

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come interrogare una tabella con letture fortemente coerenti.

- Configura il livello di coerenza per le query DynamoDB.
- Utilizza letture fortemente coerenti per ottenere la maggior parte dei dati. up-to-date
- Comprendi i compromessi tra coerenza finale e forte coerenza.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con coerenza di lettura configurabile utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table with configurable read consistency
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {boolean} useConsistentRead - Whether to use strongly consistent reads
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryWithConsistentRead(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  useConsistentRead = false
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
```

```
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pkValue",
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName
      },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue }
      },
      ConsistentRead: useConsistentRead
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying with consistent read: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Interroga i dati utilizzando PartiQL SELECT

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come interrogare i dati utilizzando le istruzioni PartiQL SELECT.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Interroga gli elementi da una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando le istruzioni PartiQL SELECT con. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
/**
 * This example demonstrates how to query items from a DynamoDB table using PartiQL.
 * It shows different ways to select data with various index types.
 */
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
```

```
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

/**
 * Select all items from a DynamoDB table using PartiQL.
 * Note: This should be used with caution on large tables.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const selectAllItems = async (tableName: string) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `SELECT * FROM "${tableName}"`,
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Items retrieved successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error retrieving items:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Select an item by its primary key using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const selectItemByPartitionKey = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);
```

```
  const params = {
    Statement: `SELECT * FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${partitionKeyName} = ?`,
    Parameters: [partitionKeyValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item retrieved successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error retrieving item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Select an item by its composite key (partition key + sort key) using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param sortKeyName - The name of the sort key attribute
 * @param sortKeyValue - The value of the sort key
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const selectItemByCompositeKey = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number,
  sortKeyName: string,
  sortKeyValue: string | number
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `SELECT * FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${partitionKeyName} = ? AND
 ${sortKeyName} = ?`,
    Parameters: [partitionKeyValue, sortKeyValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
```

```
    console.log("Item retrieved successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error retrieving item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Select items using a filter condition with PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param filterAttribute - The attribute to filter on
 * @param filterValue - The value to filter by
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const selectItemsWithFilter = async (
  tableName: string,
  filterAttribute: string,
  filterValue: string | number
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `SELECT * FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${filterAttribute} = ?`,
    Parameters: [filterValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Items retrieved successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error retrieving items:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Select items using a begins_with function for prefix matching.
 * This is useful for querying hierarchical data.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
```

```
 * @param attributeName - The attribute to check for prefix
 * @param prefix - The prefix to match
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const selectItemsByPrefix = async (
  tableName: string,
  attributeName: string,
  prefix: string
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `SELECT * FROM "${tableName}" WHERE
 begins_with(${attributeName}, ?)`,
    Parameters: [prefix],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Items retrieved successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error retrieving items:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Select items using a between condition for range queries.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param attributeName - The attribute to check for range
 * @param startValue - The start value of the range
 * @param endValue - The end value of the range
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const selectItemsByRange = async (
  tableName: string,
  attributeName: string,
  startValue: number | string,
  endValue: number | string
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
```

```
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `SELECT * FROM "${tableName}" WHERE ${attributeName} BETWEEN ? AND ?
`,
    Parameters: [startValue, endValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Items retrieved successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error retrieving items:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Example usage showing how to select items with different index types
 */
export const selectExamples = async () => {
  // Select all items from a table (use with caution on large tables)
  await selectAllItems("UsersTable");

  // Select by partition key (simple primary key)
  await selectItemByPartitionKey("UsersTable", "userId", "user123");

  // Select by composite key (partition key + sort key)
  await selectItemByCompositeKey("OrdersTable", "orderId", "order456", "productId",
 "prod789");

  // Select with a filter condition (can use any attribute)
  await selectItemsWithFilter("UsersTable", "userType", "premium");

  // Select items with a prefix (useful for hierarchical data)
  await selectItemsByPrefix("ProductsTable", "category", "electronics");

  // Select items within a range (useful for numeric or date ranges)
  await selectItemsByRange("OrdersTable", "orderDate", "2023-01-01", "2023-12-31");
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - BatchExecuteStatement
  - ExecuteStatement

Interrogazione per elementi TTL

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire una query per gli elementi TTL.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Interroga l'espressione filtrata per raccogliere elementi TTL in una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
import { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { marshall, unmarshall } from "@aws-sdk/util-dynamodb";

export const queryFiltered = async (tableName, primaryKey, region = 'us-east-1') =>
 {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    const currentTime = Math.floor(Date.now() / 1000);

    const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pk",
        FilterExpression: "#ea > :ea",
        ExpressionAttributeNames: {
            "#pk": "primaryKey",
            "#ea": "expireAt"
        },
        ExpressionAttributeValues: marshall({
            ":pk": primaryKey,
            ":ea": currentTime
        })
    };

    try {
        const { Items } = await client.send(new QueryCommand(params));
```

```
        Items.forEach(item => {
            console.log(unmarshall(item))
        });
        return Items;
    } catch (err) {
        console.error(`Error querying items: ${err}`);
        throw err;
    }
}

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
// queryFiltered('your-table-name', 'your-partition-key-value');
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Query nelle tabelle utilizzando modelli di data e ora

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come interrogare le tabelle utilizzando modelli di data e ora.

- Archivia e interroga date/time i valori in DynamoDB.
- Implementa interrogazioni su intervalli di date utilizzando chiavi di ordinamento.
- Formatta le stringhe di data per un'interrogazione efficace.

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

Esegui una query utilizzando intervalli di date nelle chiavi di ordinamento con. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table for items within a specific date range on the sort key
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {string} sortKeyName - The name of the sort key (must be a date/time
 attribute)
```

```
 * @param {Date} startDate - The start date for the range query
 * @param {Date} endDate - The end date for the range query
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryByDateRangeOnSortKey(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  sortKeyName,
  startDate,
  endDate
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Format dates as ISO strings for DynamoDB
    const formattedStartDate = startDate.toISOString();
    const formattedEndDate = endDate.toISOString();

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: '#pk = :pkValue AND #sk BETWEEN :startDate
 AND :endDate',
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName,
        "#sk": sortKeyName
      },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
        ":startDate": { S: formattedStartDate },
        ":endDate": { S: formattedEndDate }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying by date range on sort key: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
```

```
}
```

Interroga utilizzando variabili data-ora con. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");

/**
 * Queries a DynamoDB table for items within a specific date range
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS SDK configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key
 * @param {string} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {string} dateKeyName - The name of the date attribute to filter on
 * @param {Date} startDate - The start date for the range query
 * @param {Date} endDate - The end date for the range query
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The query response
 */
async function queryByDateRange(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  dateKeyName,
  startDate,
  endDate
) {
  try {
    // Create DynamoDB client
    const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);

    // Format dates as ISO strings for DynamoDB
    const formattedStartDate = startDate.toISOString();
    const formattedEndDate = endDate.toISOString();

    // Construct the query input
    const input = {
      TableName: tableName,
      KeyConditionExpression: `#pk = :pkValue AND #dateAttr BETWEEN :startDate
 AND :endDate`,
      ExpressionAttributeNames: {
        "#pk": partitionKeyName,
```

```
        "#dateAttr": dateKeyName
      },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: {
        ":pkValue": { S: partitionKeyValue },
        ":startDate": { S: formattedStartDate },
        ":endDate": { S: formattedEndDate }
      }
    };

    // Execute the query
    const command = new QueryCommand(input);
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error querying by date range: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Comprendi l'ordine di aggiornamento delle espressioni

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come comprendere l'ordine delle espressioni di aggiornamento.

- Scopri come DynamoDB elabora le espressioni di aggiornamento.
- Comprendi l'ordine delle operazioni nelle espressioni di aggiornamento.
- Evita risultati imprevisti comprendendo la valutazione delle espressioni.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Dimostra l'ordine di aggiornamento delle espressioni utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  UpdateCommand,
  GetCommand,
  PutCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");
```

```
/**
 * Update an item with multiple actions in a single update expression.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use multiple actions in a single update
 expression
 * and how DynamoDB processes these actions.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The primary key of the item to update
 * @param {string} updateExpression - The update expression with multiple actions
 * @param {Object} [expressionAttributeNames] - Expression attribute name
 placeholders
 * @param {Object} [expressionAttributeValues] - Expression attribute value
 placeholders
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateWithMultipleActions(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  updateExpression,
  expressionAttributeNames,
  expressionAttributeValues
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Prepare the update parameters
  const updateParams = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: updateExpression,
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Add expression attribute names if provided
  if (expressionAttributeNames) {
    updateParams.ExpressionAttributeNames = expressionAttributeNames;
  }

  // Add expression attribute values if provided
```

```
  if (expressionAttributeValues) {
    updateParams.ExpressionAttributeValues = expressionAttributeValues;
  }

  // Execute the update
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(updateParams));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Demonstrate that variables hold copies of existing values before modifications.
 *
 * This function creates an item with initial values, then updates it with an
 expression
 * that uses the values of attributes before they are modified in the same
 expression.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The primary key of the item to create and update
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - A dictionary containing the results of the
 demonstration
 */
async function demonstrateValueCopying(
  config,
  tableName,
  key
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Step 1: Create an item with initial values
  const initialItem = { ...key, a: 1, b: 2, c: 3 };

  await docClient.send(new PutCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Item: initialItem
  }));

  // Step 2: Get the item to verify initial state
  const responseBefore = await docClient.send(new GetCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
```

```
    Key: key
  }));

  const itemBefore = responseBefore.Item || {};

  // Step 3: Update the item with an expression that uses values before they are
 modified
  // This expression removes 'a', then sets 'b' to the value of 'a', and 'c' to the
 value of 'b'
  const updateResponse = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: "REMOVE a SET b = a, c = b",
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  }));

  // Step 4: Get the item to verify final state
  const responseAfter = await docClient.send(new GetCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  }));

  const itemAfter = responseAfter.Item || {};

  // Return the results
  return {
    initialState: itemBefore,
    updateResponse: updateResponse,
    finalState: itemAfter
  };
}

/**
 * Demonstrate the order in which different action types are processed.
 *
 * This function creates an item with initial values, then updates it with an
 expression
 * that includes multiple action types (SET, REMOVE, ADD, DELETE) to show the order
 * in which they are processed.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The primary key of the item to create and update
```

```
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - A dictionary containing the results of the
 demonstration
 */
async function demonstrateActionOrder(
  config,
  tableName,
  key
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Step 1: Create an item with initial values
  const initialItem = {
    ...key,
    counter: 10,
    set_attr: new Set(["A", "B", "C"]),
    to_remove: "This will be removed",
    to_modify: "Original value"
  };

  await docClient.send(new PutCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Item: initialItem
  }));

  // Step 2: Get the item to verify initial state
  const responseBefore = await docClient.send(new GetCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  }));

  const itemBefore = responseBefore.Item || {};

  // Step 3: Update the item with multiple action types
  // The actions will be processed in this order: REMOVE, SET, ADD, DELETE
  const updateResponse = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: "REMOVE to_remove SET to_modify = :new_value ADD
 counter :increment DELETE set_attr :elements",
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":new_value": "Updated value",
      ":increment": 5,
```

```
      ":elements": new Set(["B"])
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  }));

  // Step 4: Get the item to verify final state
  const responseAfter = await docClient.send(new GetCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  }));

  const itemAfter = responseAfter.Item || {};

  // Return the results
  return {
    initialState: itemBefore,
    updateResponse: updateResponse,
    finalState: itemAfter
  };
}

/**
 * Update multiple attributes with a single SET action.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to update multiple attributes in a single SET
 action,
 * which is more efficient than using multiple separate update operations.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The primary key of the item to update
 * @param {Object} attributes - The attributes to update and their new values
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateWithMultipleSetActions(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  attributes
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);
```

```
  // Build the update expression and expression attribute values
  let updateExpression = "SET ";
  const expressionAttributeValues = {};

  // Add each attribute to the update expression
  Object.entries(attributes).forEach(([attrName, attrValue], index) => {
    const valuePlaceholder = `:val${index}`;

    if (index > 0) {
      updateExpression += ", ";
    }
    updateExpression += `${attrName} = ${valuePlaceholder}`;

    expressionAttributeValues[valuePlaceholder] = attrValue;
  });

  // Execute the update
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: updateExpression,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues,
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  }));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Update an attribute with a value from another attribute or a default value.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use if_not_exists to conditionally copy a value
 * from one attribute to another, or use a default value if the source doesn't
 exist.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The primary key of the item to update
 * @param {string} sourceAttribute - The attribute to copy the value from
 * @param {string} targetAttribute - The attribute to update
 * @param {any} defaultValue - The default value to use if the source attribute
 doesn't exist
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
```

```
async function updateWithConditionalValueCopying(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  sourceAttribute,
  targetAttribute,
  defaultValue
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Use if_not_exists to conditionally copy the value
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${targetAttribute} =
 if_not_exists(${sourceAttribute}, :default)`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":default": defaultValue
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  }));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Demonstrate complex update expressions with multiple operations on the same
 attribute.
 *
 * This function shows how DynamoDB processes multiple operations on the same
 attribute
 * in a single update expression.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The primary key of the item to create and update
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - A dictionary containing the results of the
 demonstration
 */
async function demonstrateMultipleOperationsOnSameAttribute(
  config,
  tableName,
```

```
  key
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Step 1: Create an item with initial values
  const initialItem = {
    ...key,
    counter: 10,
    list_attr: [1, 2, 3],
    map_attr: {
      nested1: "value1",
      nested2: "value2"
    }
  };

  await docClient.send(new PutCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Item: initialItem
  }));

  // Step 2: Get the item to verify initial state
  const responseBefore = await docClient.send(new GetCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  }));

  const itemBefore = responseBefore.Item || {};

  // Step 3: Update the item with multiple operations on the same attributes
  const updateResponse = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `
      SET counter = counter + :inc1,
          counter = counter + :inc2,
          map_attr.nested1 = :new_val1,
          map_attr.nested3 = :new_val3,
          list_attr[0] = list_attr[1],
          list_attr[1] = list_attr[2]
    `,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":inc1": 5,
```

```
      ":inc2": 3,
      ":new_val1": "updated_value1",
      ":new_val3": "new_value3"
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  }));

  // Step 4: Get the item to verify final state
  const responseAfter = await docClient.send(new GetCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  }));

  const itemAfter = responseAfter.Item || {};

  // Return the results
  return {
    initialState: itemBefore,
    updateResponse: updateResponse,
    finalState: itemAfter
  };
}
```

Esempio di utilizzo dell'ordine di aggiornamento delle espressioni con AWS SDK per JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example of how to use update expression order of operations in DynamoDB.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "OrderProcessing";

  console.log("Demonstrating update expression order of operations in DynamoDB");

  try {
    // Example 1: Demonstrating value copying in update expressions
    console.log("\nExample 1: Demonstrating value copying in update expressions");
    const results1 = await demonstrateValueCopying(
      config,
      tableName,
      { OrderId: "order123" }
```

```
    );

    console.log("Initial state:", JSON.stringify(results1.initialState, null, 2));
    console.log("Update response:", JSON.stringify(results1.updateResponse, null,
2));
    console.log("Final state:", JSON.stringify(results1.finalState, null, 2));

    console.log("\nExplanation:");
    console.log("1. The initial state had a=1, b=2, c=3");
    console.log("2. The update expression 'REMOVE a SET b = a, c = b' did the
following:");
    console.log("   - Copied the value of 'a' (which was 1) to be used for 'b'");
    console.log("   - Copied the value of 'b' (which was 2) to be used for 'c'");
    console.log("   - Removed the attribute 'a'");
    console.log("3. The final state has b=1, c=2, and 'a' is removed");
    console.log("4. This demonstrates that DynamoDB uses the values of attributes as
they were BEFORE any modifications");

    // Example 2: Demonstrating the order of different action types
    console.log("\nExample 2: Demonstrating the order of different action types");
    const results2 = await demonstrateActionOrder(
      config,
      tableName,
      { OrderId: "order456" }
    );

    console.log("Initial state:", JSON.stringify(results2.initialState, null, 2));
    console.log("Update response:", JSON.stringify(results2.updateResponse, null,
2));
    console.log("Final state:", JSON.stringify(results2.finalState, null, 2));

    console.log("\nExplanation:");
    console.log("1. The update expression contained multiple action types: REMOVE,
SET, ADD, DELETE");
    console.log("2. DynamoDB processes these actions in this order: REMOVE, SET,
ADD, DELETE");
    console.log("3. First, 'to_remove' was removed");
    console.log("4. Then, 'to_modify' was set to a new value");
    console.log("5. Next, 'counter' was incremented by 5");
    console.log("6. Finally, 'B' was removed from the set attribute");

    // Example 3: Updating multiple attributes in a single SET action
    console.log("\nExample 3: Updating multiple attributes in a single SET action");
    const response3 = await updateWithMultipleSetActions(
```

```
      config,
      tableName,
      { OrderId: "order789" },
      {
        Status: "Shipped",
        ShippingDate: "2025-05-28",
        TrackingNumber: "1Z999AA10123456784"
      }
    );

    console.log("Multiple attributes updated successfully:",
JSON.stringify(response3.Attributes, null, 2));

    // Example 4: Conditional value copying with if_not_exists
    console.log("\nExample 4: Conditional value copying with if_not_exists");
    const response4 = await updateWithConditionalValueCopying(
      config,
      tableName,
      { OrderId: "order101" },
      "PreferredShippingMethod",
      "ShippingMethod",
      "Standard"
    );

    console.log("Conditional value copying result:",
JSON.stringify(response4.Attributes, null, 2));

    // Example 5: Multiple operations on the same attribute
    console.log("\nExample 5: Multiple operations on the same attribute");
    const results5 = await demonstrateMultipleOperationsOnSameAttribute(
      config,
      tableName,
      { OrderId: "order202" }
    );

    console.log("Initial state:", JSON.stringify(results5.initialState, null, 2));
    console.log("Update response:", JSON.stringify(results5.updateResponse, null,
2));
    console.log("Final state:", JSON.stringify(results5.finalState, null, 2));

    console.log("\nExplanation:");
    console.log("1. The counter was incremented twice (first by 5, then by 3) for a
total of +8");
```

```
    console.log("2. The map attribute had one value updated and a new nested
 attribute added");
    console.log("3. The list attribute had values shifted (value at index 1 moved to
 index 0, value at index 2 moved to index 1)");
    console.log("4. All operations within the SET action are processed from left to
 right");

    // Key points about update expression order of operations
    console.log("\nKey Points About Update Expression Order of Operations:");
    console.log("1. Variables in expressions hold copies of attribute values as they
 existed BEFORE any modifications");
    console.log("2. Multiple actions in an update expression are processed in this
 order: REMOVE, SET, ADD, DELETE");
    console.log("3. Within each action type, operations are processed from left to
 right");
    console.log("4. You can reference the same attribute multiple times in an
 expression");
    console.log("5. You can use if_not_exists() to conditionally set values based on
 attribute existence");
    console.log("6. Using a single update expression with multiple actions is more
 efficient than multiple separate updates");
    console.log("7. The update expression is atomic - either all actions succeed or
 none do");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateItemin AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Aggiorna l'impostazione del throughput caldo di una tabella

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiornare l'impostazione del throughput caldo di una tabella.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Aggiorna l'impostazione del throughput caldo su una tabella DynamoDB esistente utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
import { DynamoDBClient, UpdateTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
```

```
export async function updateDynamoDBTableWarmThroughput(
  tableName,
  tableReadUnits,
  tableWriteUnits,
  gsiName,
  gsiReadUnits,
  gsiWriteUnits,
  region = "us-east-1"
) {
  try {
    const ddbClient = new DynamoDBClient({ region: region });

    // Construct the update table request
    const updateTableRequest = {
      TableName: tableName,
      GlobalSecondaryIndexUpdates: [
        {
            Update: {
                IndexName: gsiName,
                WarmThroughput: {
                    ReadUnitsPerSecond: gsiReadUnits,
                    WriteUnitsPerSecond: gsiWriteUnits,
                },
            },
        },
      ],
      WarmThroughput: {
          ReadUnitsPerSecond: tableReadUnits,
          WriteUnitsPerSecond: tableWriteUnits,
      },
    };

    const command = new UpdateTableCommand(updateTableRequest);
    const response = await ddbClient.send(command);
    console.log(`Table updated successfully! Response:
 ${JSON.stringify(response)}`);
    return response;
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(`Error updating table: ${error}`);
    throw error;
  }
}
```

```
// Example usage (commented out for testing)
/*
updateDynamoDBTableWarmThroughput(
  'example-table',
  5, 5,
  'example-index',
  2, 2
);
*/
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API UpdateTableReference AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Aggiorna il TTL di un elemento

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiornare il TTL di un elemento.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { DynamoDBClient, UpdateItemCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { marshall, unmarshall } from "@aws-sdk/util-dynamodb";

export const updateItem = async (tableName, partitionKey, sortKey, region = 'us-
east-1') => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    const currentTime = Math.floor(Date.now() / 1000);
    const expireAt = Math.floor((Date.now() + 90 * 24 * 60 * 60 * 1000) / 1000);

    const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        Key: marshall({
            partitionKey: partitionKey,
            sortKey: sortKey
        }),
        UpdateExpression: "SET updatedAt = :c, expireAt = :e",
        ExpressionAttributeValues: marshall({
            ":c": currentTime,
```

```
            ":e": expireAt
        }),
    };

    try {
        const data = await client.send(new UpdateItemCommand(params));
        const responseData = unmarshall(data.Attributes);
        console.log("Item updated successfully: %s", responseData);
        return responseData;
    } catch (err) {
        console.error("Error updating item:", err);
        throw err;
    }
}

// Example usage (commented out for testing)
// updateItem('your-table-name', 'your-partition-key-value', 'your-sort-key-value');
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API UpdateItemReference.

Aggiorna i dati utilizzando PartiQL UPDATE

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiornare i dati utilizzando le istruzioni PartiQL UPDATE.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Aggiorna gli elementi in una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando le istruzioni PartiQL UPDATE con. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
/**
 * This example demonstrates how to update items in a DynamoDB table using PartiQL.
 * It shows different ways to update documents with various index types.
 */
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";
```

```
/**
 * Update a single attribute of an item using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param attributeName - The name of the attribute to update
 * @param attributeValue - The new value for the attribute
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const updateSingleAttribute = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number,
  attributeName: string,
  attributeValue: any
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `UPDATE "${tableName}" SET ${attributeName} = ? WHERE
 ${partitionKeyName} = ?`,
    Parameters: [attributeValue, partitionKeyValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item updated successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error updating item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Update multiple attributes of an item using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param attributeUpdates - Object containing attribute names and their new values
```

```
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const updateMultipleAttributes = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number,
  attributeUpdates: Record<string, any>
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create SET clause for each attribute
  const setClause = Object.keys(attributeUpdates)
    .map((attr, index) => `${attr} = ?`)
    .join(", ");

  // Create parameters array with attribute values followed by the partition key
 value
  const parameters = [...Object.values(attributeUpdates), partitionKeyValue];

  const params = {
    Statement: `UPDATE "${tableName}" SET ${setClause} WHERE ${partitionKeyName} = ?
`,
    Parameters: parameters,
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item updated successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error updating item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Update an item identified by a composite key (partition key + sort key) using
 PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param sortKeyName - The name of the sort key attribute
```

```
 * @param sortKeyValue - The value of the sort key
 * @param attributeName - The name of the attribute to update
 * @param attributeValue - The new value for the attribute
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const updateItemWithCompositeKey = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number,
  sortKeyName: string,
  sortKeyValue: string | number,
  attributeName: string,
  attributeValue: any
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `UPDATE "${tableName}" SET ${attributeName} = ? WHERE
 ${partitionKeyName} = ? AND ${sortKeyName} = ?`,
    Parameters: [attributeValue, partitionKeyValue, sortKeyValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item updated successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error updating item:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Update an item with a condition to ensure the update only happens if a condition
 is met.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param attributeName - The name of the attribute to update
 * @param attributeValue - The new value for the attribute
 * @param conditionAttribute - The attribute to check in the condition
 * @param conditionValue - The value to compare against in the condition
```

```
 * @returns The response from the ExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const updateItemWithCondition = async (
  tableName: string,
  partitionKeyName: string,
  partitionKeyValue: string | number,
  attributeName: string,
  attributeValue: any,
  conditionAttribute: string,
  conditionValue: any
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  const params = {
    Statement: `UPDATE "${tableName}" SET ${attributeName} = ? WHERE
 ${partitionKeyName} = ? AND ${conditionAttribute} = ?`,
    Parameters: [attributeValue, partitionKeyValue, conditionValue],
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new ExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Item updated with condition successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error updating item with condition:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Batch update multiple items using PartiQL.
 *
 * @param tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param updates - Array of objects containing key and update information
 * @returns The response from the BatchExecuteStatementCommand
 */
export const batchUpdateItems = async (
  tableName: string,
  updates: Array<{
    partitionKeyName: string;
    partitionKeyValue: string | number;
    attributeName: string;
    attributeValue: any;
```

```
  }>
) => {
  const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create statements for each update
  const statements = updates.map((update) => {
    return {
      Statement: `UPDATE "${tableName}" SET ${update.attributeName} = ? WHERE
 ${update.partitionKeyName} = ?`,
      Parameters: [update.attributeValue, update.partitionKeyValue],
    };
  });

  const params = {
    Statements: statements,
  };

  try {
    const data = await docClient.send(new BatchExecuteStatementCommand(params));
    console.log("Items batch updated successfully");
    return data;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Error batch updating items:", err);
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Example usage showing how to update items with different index types
 */
export const updateExamples = async () => {
  // Update a single attribute using a simple primary key
  await updateSingleAttribute("UsersTable", "userId", "user123", "email",
 "newemail@example.com");

  // Update multiple attributes at once
  await updateMultipleAttributes("UsersTable", "userId", "user123", {
    email: "newemail@example.com",
    name: "John Smith",
    lastLogin: new Date().toISOString(),
  });

  // Update an item with a composite key (partition key + sort key)
```

```
  await updateItemWithCompositeKey(
    "OrdersTable",
    "orderId",
    "order456",
    "productId",
    "prod789",
    "quantity",
    5
  );

  // Update with a condition
  await updateItemWithCondition(
    "UsersTable",
    "userId",
    "user123",
    "userStatus",
    "active",
    "userType",
    "premium"
  );

  // Batch update multiple items
  await batchUpdateItems("UsersTable", [
    {
      partitionKeyName: "userId",
      partitionKeyValue: "user123",
      attributeName: "lastLogin",
      attributeValue: new Date().toISOString(),
    },
    {
      partitionKeyName: "userId",
      partitionKeyValue: "user456",
      attributeName: "lastLogin",
      attributeValue: new Date().toISOString(),
    },
  ]);
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - BatchExecuteStatement

- ExecuteStatement

Utilizzo di un'API Gateway per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da Amazon API Gateway.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione utilizzando l'API di JavaScript runtime Lambda. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. In questo esempio viene illustrato come creare una funzione Lambda richiamata da Gateway Amazon API che analizza una tabella Amazon DynamoDB per le ricorrenze di lavoro e utilizza Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) per inviare un messaggio di testo ai dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Questo esempio è anche disponibile nella Guida per lo sviluppatore di AWS SDK per JavaScript v3 .

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Usa le controoperazioni atomiche

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare le operazioni del contatore atomico in DynamoDB.

- Incrementa i contatori atomicamente utilizzando le operazioni ADD e SET.
- Incrementa in modo sicuro i contatori che potrebbero non esistere.
- Implementa un blocco ottimistico per le operazioni di sportello.

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

Dimostra le controoperazioni atomiche utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  UpdateCommand,
  GetCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Increment a counter using the ADD operation.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the ADD operation for atomic increments.
 * The ADD operation is atomic and is the recommended way to increment counters.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} counterName - The name of the counter attribute
 * @param {number} incrementValue - The value to increment by
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function incrementCounterWithAdd(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  counterName,
  incrementValue
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using ADD
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `ADD ${counterName} :increment`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":increment": incrementValue
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
```

```
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Increment a counter using the SET operation with an expression.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the SET operation with an expression for
 increments.
 * While this approach works, it's less idiomatic for simple increments than using
 ADD.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} counterName - The name of the counter attribute
 * @param {number} incrementValue - The value to increment by
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function incrementCounterWithSet(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  counterName,
  incrementValue
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using SET with an expression
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${counterName} = ${counterName} + :increment`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":increment": incrementValue
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };
```

```
  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Increment a counter safely, handling the case where the counter might not exist.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using the if_not_exists function with SET to safely
 * increment a counter that might not exist yet.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} counterName - The name of the counter attribute
 * @param {number} incrementValue - The value to increment by
 * @param {number} defaultValue - The default value if the counter doesn't exist
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function incrementCounterSafely(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  counterName,
  incrementValue,
  defaultValue = 0
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using SET with if_not_exists
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${counterName} = if_not_exists(${counterName}, :default)
 + :increment`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":increment": incrementValue,
      ":default": defaultValue
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
```

```
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Increment a counter with optimistic locking to prevent race conditions.
 *
 * This function demonstrates using a condition expression to implement optimistic
 * locking, which prevents race conditions when multiple processes try to update
 * the same counter.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} counterName - The name of the counter attribute
 * @param {number} incrementValue - The value to increment by
 * @param {number} expectedValue - The expected current value of the counter
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function incrementCounterWithLocking(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  counterName,
  incrementValue,
  expectedValue
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters with a condition expression
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${counterName} = ${counterName} + :increment`,
    ConditionExpression: `${counterName} = :expected`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":increment": incrementValue,
      ":expected": expectedValue
```

```
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  try {
    // Perform the update operation
    const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));
    return {
      success: true,
      data: response
    };
  } catch (error) {
    // Check if the error is due to the condition check failing
    if (error.name === "ConditionalCheckFailedException") {
      return {
        success: false,
        error: "Optimistic locking failed: the counter value has changed"
      };
    }
    // Re-throw other errors
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Get the current value of a counter.
 *
 * Helper function to retrieve the current value of a counter attribute.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to get
 * @param {string} counterName - The name of the counter attribute
 * @returns {Promise<number|null>} - The current counter value or null if not found
 */
async function getCounterValue(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  counterName
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);
```

```
  // Define the get parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  };

  // Perform the get operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new GetCommand(params));

  // Return the counter value if it exists, otherwise null
  return response.Item && counterName in response.Item
    ? response.Item[counterName]
    : null;
}
```

Esempio di utilizzo delle operazioni di conteggio atomico con. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
/**
 * Example of how to use the atomic counter operations.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "Products";
  const key = { ProductId: "P12345" };
  const counterName = "ViewCount";
  const incrementValue = 1;

  console.log("Demonstrating different approaches to increment counters in
 DynamoDB");

  try {
    // Example 1: Using ADD operation (recommended for simple increments)
    console.log("\nExample 1: Incrementing counter with ADD operation");
    const response1 = await incrementCounterWithAdd(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      counterName,
      incrementValue
    );
```

```
    console.log(`Counter incremented to: ${response1.Attributes[counterName]}`);

    // Example 2: Using SET operation with an expression
    console.log("\nExample 2: Incrementing counter with SET operation");
    const response2 = await incrementCounterWithSet(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      counterName,
      incrementValue
    );

    console.log(`Counter incremented to: ${response2.Attributes[counterName]}`);

    // Example 3: Safely incrementing a counter that might not exist
    console.log("\nExample 3: Safely incrementing counter that might not exist");
    const newKey = { ProductId: "P67890" };
    const response3 = await incrementCounterSafely(
      config,
      tableName,
      newKey,
      counterName,
      incrementValue,
      0
    );

    console.log(`Counter initialized and incremented to:
${response3.Attributes[counterName]}`);

    // Example 4: Incrementing with optimistic locking
    console.log("\nExample 4: Incrementing with optimistic locking");

    // First, get the current counter value
    const currentValue = await getCounterValue(config, tableName, key, counterName);
    console.log(`Current counter value: ${currentValue}`);

    // Then, try to increment with optimistic locking
    const response4 = await incrementCounterWithLocking(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      counterName,
      incrementValue,
```

```
      currentValue
    );

    if (response4.success) {
      console.log(`Counter successfully incremented to:
 ${response4.data.Attributes[counterName]}`);
    } else {
      console.log(response4.error);
    }

    // Explain the differences between ADD and SET
    console.log("\nKey differences between ADD and SET for counter operations:");
    console.log("1. ADD is more concise and idiomatic for simple increments");
    console.log("2. SET with expressions is more flexible for complex operations");
    console.log("3. Both operations are atomic and safe for concurrent updates");
    console.log("4. SET with if_not_exists is required when the attribute might not
 exist");
    console.log("5. Optimistic locking can be added to either approach for
 additional safety");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateItemin AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Usa operazioni condizionali

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare le operazioni condizionali in DynamoDB.

- Implementa scritture condizionali per evitare la sovrascrittura dei dati.
- Utilizza le espressioni condizionali per applicare le regole aziendali.
- Gestisci con garbo gli errori dei controlli condizionali.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

Dimostra le operazioni condizionali utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
```

```
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  UpdateCommand,
  DeleteCommand,
  GetCommand,
  PutCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Perform a conditional update operation.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to update an item only if a condition is met.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} conditionAttribute - The attribute to check in the condition
 * @param {any} conditionValue - The value to compare against
 * @param {string} updateAttribute - The attribute to update
 * @param {any} updateValue - The new value to set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - Result of the operation
 */
async function conditionalUpdate(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  conditionAttribute,
  conditionValue,
  updateAttribute,
  updateValue
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters with a condition expression
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${updateAttribute} = :value`,
    ConditionExpression: `${conditionAttribute} = :condition`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":value": updateValue,
      ":condition": conditionValue
```

```
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  try {
    // Perform the update operation
    const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

    return {
      success: true,
      message: "Condition was met and update was performed",
      updatedAttributes: response.Attributes
    };
  } catch (error) {
    // Check if the error is due to the condition check failing
    if (error.name === "ConditionalCheckFailedException") {
      return {
        success: false,
        message: "Condition was not met, update was not performed",
        error: "ConditionalCheckFailedException"
      };
    }

    // Re-throw other errors
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Perform a conditional delete operation.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to delete an item only if a condition is met.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to delete
 * @param {string} conditionAttribute - The attribute to check in the condition
 * @param {any} conditionValue - The value to compare against
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - Result of the operation
 */
async function conditionalDelete(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
```

```
  conditionAttribute,
  conditionValue
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the delete parameters with a condition expression
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    ConditionExpression: `${conditionAttribute} = :condition`,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":condition": conditionValue
    },
    ReturnValues: "ALL_OLD"
  };

  try {
    // Perform the delete operation
    const response = await docClient.send(new DeleteCommand(params));

    return {
      success: true,
      message: "Condition was met and item was deleted",
      deletedItem: response.Attributes
    };
  } catch (error) {
    // Check if the error is due to the condition check failing
    if (error.name === "ConditionalCheckFailedException") {
      return {
        success: false,
        message: "Condition was not met, item was not deleted",
        error: "ConditionalCheckFailedException"
      };
    }

    // Re-throw other errors
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Implement optimistic locking with a version number.
```

```
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use a version number for optimistic locking
 * to prevent race conditions when multiple processes update the same item.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {Object} updates - The attributes to update
 * @param {number} expectedVersion - The expected current version number
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - Result of the operation
 */
async function updateWithOptimisticLocking(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  updates,
  expectedVersion
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Build the update expression
  const updateExpressions = [];
  const expressionAttributeValues = {
    ":expectedVersion": expectedVersion,
    ":newVersion": expectedVersion + 1
  };

  // Add each update to the expression
  Object.entries(updates).forEach(([attribute, value], index) => {
    updateExpressions.push(`${attribute} = :val${index}`);
    expressionAttributeValues[`:val${index}`] = value;
  });

  // Add the version update
  updateExpressions.push("version = :newVersion");

  // Define the update parameters with a condition expression
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${updateExpressions.join(", ")}`,
    ConditionExpression: "version = :expectedVersion",
```

```
    ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues,
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  try {
    // Perform the update operation
    const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

    return {
      success: true,
      message: "Update succeeded with optimistic locking",
      newVersion: expectedVersion + 1,
      updatedAttributes: response.Attributes
    };
  } catch (error) {
    // Check if the error is due to the condition check failing
    if (error.name === "ConditionalCheckFailedException") {
      return {
        success: false,
        message: "Optimistic locking failed: the item was modified by another
 process",
        error: "ConditionalCheckFailedException"
      };
    }

    // Re-throw other errors
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Implement a conditional write that creates an item only if it doesn't exist.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use attribute_not_exists to create an item
 * only if it doesn't already exist (similar to an "INSERT IF NOT EXISTS"
 operation).
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} item - The item to create
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - Result of the operation
 */
async function createIfNotExists(
  config,
```

```
  tableName,
  item
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Extract the primary key attributes
  const keyAttributes = Object.keys(item).filter(attr =>
    attr === "id" || attr === "ID" || attr === "Id" ||
    attr.endsWith("Id") || attr.endsWith("ID") ||
    attr.endsWith("Key")
  );

  if (keyAttributes.length === 0) {
    throw new Error("Could not determine primary key attributes");
  }

  // Create a condition expression that checks if the item doesn't exist
  const conditionExpression = `attribute_not_exists(${keyAttributes[0]})`;

  // Define the put parameters with a condition expression
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Item: item,
    ConditionExpression: conditionExpression
  };

  try {
    // Perform the put operation
    await docClient.send(new PutCommand(params));

    return {
      success: true,
      message: "Item was created because it didn't exist",
      item
    };
  } catch (error) {
    // Check if the error is due to the condition check failing
    if (error.name === "ConditionalCheckFailedException") {
      return {
        success: false,
        message: "Item already exists, creation was skipped",
        error: "ConditionalCheckFailedException"
```

```
      };
    }

    // Re-throw other errors
    throw error;
  }
}

/**
 * Get the current value of an item.
 *
 * Helper function to retrieve the current value of an item.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to get
 * @returns {Promise<Object|null>} - The item or null if not found
 */
async function getItem(
  config,
  tableName,
  key
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the get parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  };

  // Perform the get operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new GetCommand(params));

  // Return the item if it exists, otherwise null
  return response.Item || null;
}
```

Esempio di utilizzo di operazioni condizionali con. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
/**
 * Example of how to use conditional operations.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "Products";
  const key = { ProductId: "P12345" };

  console.log("Demonstrating conditional operations in DynamoDB");

  try {
    // Example 1: Conditional update based on attribute value
    console.log("\nExample 1: Conditional update based on attribute value");
    const updateResult = await conditionalUpdate(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Category",
      "Electronics",
      "Price",
      299.99
    );

    console.log(`Result: ${updateResult.message}`);
    if (updateResult.success) {
      console.log("Updated attributes:", updateResult.updatedAttributes);
    }

    // Example 2: Conditional delete based on attribute value
    console.log("\nExample 2: Conditional delete based on attribute value");
    const deleteResult = await conditionalDelete(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "InStock",
      false
    );

    console.log(`Result: ${deleteResult.message}`);
    if (deleteResult.success) {
      console.log("Deleted item:", deleteResult.deletedItem);
    }
```

```
// Example 3: Optimistic locking with version number
console.log("\nExample 3: Optimistic locking with version number");

// First, get the current item to check its version
const currentItem = await getItem(config, tableName, { ProductId: "P67890" });
const currentVersion = currentItem ? (currentItem.version || 0) : 0;

console.log(`Current version: ${currentVersion}`);

// Then, update with optimistic locking
const lockingResult = await updateWithOptimisticLocking(
  config,
  tableName,
  { ProductId: "P67890" },
  {
    Name: "Updated Product Name",
    Description: "This is an updated description"
  },
  currentVersion
);

console.log(`Result: ${lockingResult.message}`);
if (lockingResult.success) {
  console.log(`New version: ${lockingResult.newVersion}`);
  console.log("Updated attributes:", lockingResult.updatedAttributes);
}

// Example 4: Create item only if it doesn't exist
console.log("\nExample 4: Create item only if it doesn't exist");
const createResult = await createIfNotExists(
  config,
  tableName,
  {
    ProductId: "P99999",
    Name: "New Product",
    Category: "Accessories",
    Price: 19.99,
    InStock: true
  }
);

console.log(`Result: ${createResult.message}`);
if (createResult.success) {
```

```
      console.log("Created item:", createResult.item);
    }

    // Explain conditional operations
    console.log("\nKey points about conditional operations:");
    console.log("1. Conditional operations only succeed if the condition is met");
    console.log("2. ConditionalCheckFailedException indicates the condition wasn't
 met");
    console.log("3. Optimistic locking prevents race conditions in concurrent
 updates");
    console.log("4. attribute_exists and attribute_not_exists are useful for
 checking if attributes are present");
    console.log("5. Conditional operations are atomic - they either succeed
 completely or fail completely");
    console.log("6. You can use any valid comparison operators and functions in
 condition expressions");
    console.log("7. Conditional operations don't consume write capacity if the
 condition fails");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - DeleteItem
  - PutItem
  - UpdateItem

Usa i nomi degli attributi di espressione

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare i nomi degli attributi di espressione in DynamoDB.

- Lavora con parole riservate nelle espressioni DynamoDB.
- Usa i segnaposto per i nomi degli attributi di espressione.
- Gestisci i caratteri speciali nei nomi degli attributi.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Dimostra i nomi degli attributi di espressione utilizzando. AWS SDK per JavaScript

```
const { DynamoDBClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb");
const {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  UpdateCommand,
  GetCommand,
  QueryCommand,
  ScanCommand
} = require("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb");

/**
 * Update an attribute that is a reserved word in DynamoDB.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to update
 * attributes that are reserved words in DynamoDB.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} reservedWordAttribute - The reserved word attribute to update
 * @param {any} value - The value to set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateReservedWordAttribute(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  reservedWordAttribute,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using expression attribute names
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: "SET #attr = :value",
    ExpressionAttributeNames: {
      "#attr": reservedWordAttribute
```

```
    },
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":value": value
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Update an attribute that contains special characters.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to update
 * attributes that contain special characters.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string} specialCharAttribute - The attribute with special characters to
 update
 * @param {any} value - The value to set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateSpecialCharacterAttribute(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  specialCharAttribute,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the update parameters using expression attribute names
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: "SET #attr = :value",
    ExpressionAttributeNames: {
```

```
      "#attr": specialCharAttribute
    },
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":value": value
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Query items using an attribute that is a reserved word.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names in a query
 * when the attribute is a reserved word.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {string} partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute
 * @param {any} partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key
 * @param {string} reservedWordAttribute - The reserved word attribute to filter on
 * @param {any} value - The value to compare against
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function queryWithReservedWordAttribute(
  config,
  tableName,
  partitionKeyName,
  partitionKeyValue,
  reservedWordAttribute,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the query parameters using expression attribute names
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    KeyConditionExpression: "#pkName = :pkValue",
```

```
    FilterExpression: "#attr = :value",
    ExpressionAttributeNames: {
      "#pkName": partitionKeyName,
      "#attr": reservedWordAttribute
    },
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":pkValue": partitionKeyValue,
      ":value": value
    }
  };

  // Perform the query operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new QueryCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Update a nested attribute with a path that contains reserved words.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to update
 * nested attributes where the path contains reserved words.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to update
 * @param {string[]} attributePath - The path to the nested attribute as an array
 * @param {any} value - The value to set
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function updateNestedReservedWordAttribute(
  config,
  tableName,
  key,
  attributePath,
  value
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create expression attribute names for each part of the path
  const expressionAttributeNames = {};
  for (let i = 0; i < attributePath.length; i++) {
```

```
    expressionAttributeNames[`#attr${i}`] = attributePath[i];
  }

  // Build the attribute path using the expression attribute names
  const attributePathExpression = attributePath
    .map((_, i) => `#attr${i}`)
    .join(".");

  // Define the update parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key,
    UpdateExpression: `SET ${attributePathExpression} = :value`,
    ExpressionAttributeNames: expressionAttributeNames,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":value": value
    },
    ReturnValues: "UPDATED_NEW"
  };

  // Perform the update operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new UpdateCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Scan a table with multiple attribute name placeholders.
 *
 * This function demonstrates how to use multiple expression attribute names
 * in a complex filter expression.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} filters - Object mapping attribute names to filter values
 * @returns {Promise<Object>} - The response from DynamoDB
 */
async function scanWithMultipleAttributeNames(
  config,
  tableName,
  filters
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
```

```
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Create expression attribute names and values
  const expressionAttributeNames = {};
  const expressionAttributeValues = {};
  const filterConditions = [];

  // Build the filter expression
  Object.entries(filters).forEach(([attrName, value], index) => {
    const nameKey = `#attr${index}`;
    const valueKey = `:val${index}`;

    expressionAttributeNames[nameKey] = attrName;
    expressionAttributeValues[valueKey] = value;
    filterConditions.push(`${nameKey} = ${valueKey}`);
  });

  // Join the filter conditions with AND
  const filterExpression = filterConditions.join(" AND ");

  // Define the scan parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    FilterExpression: filterExpression,
    ExpressionAttributeNames: expressionAttributeNames,
    ExpressionAttributeValues: expressionAttributeValues
  };

  // Perform the scan operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new ScanCommand(params));

  return response;
}

/**
 * Get the current value of an item.
 *
 * Helper function to retrieve the current value of an item.
 *
 * @param {Object} config - AWS configuration object
 * @param {string} tableName - The name of the DynamoDB table
 * @param {Object} key - The key of the item to get
 * @returns {Promise<Object|null>} - The item or null if not found
 */
```

```
async function getItem(
  config,
  tableName,
  key
) {
  // Initialize the DynamoDB client
  const client = new DynamoDBClient(config);
  const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

  // Define the get parameters
  const params = {
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: key
  };

  // Perform the get operation
  const response = await docClient.send(new GetCommand(params));

  // Return the item if it exists, otherwise null
  return response.Item || null;
}
```

Esempio di utilizzo dei nomi degli attributi di espressione con AWS SDK per JavaScript.

```
/**
 * Example of how to use expression attribute names.
 */
async function exampleUsage() {
  // Example parameters
  const config = { region: "us-west-2" };
  const tableName = "Products";
  const key = { ProductId: "P12345" };

  console.log("Demonstrating expression attribute names in DynamoDB");

  try {
    // Example 1: Update an attribute that is a reserved word
    console.log("\nExample 1: Updating an attribute that is a reserved word");
    const response1 = await updateReservedWordAttribute(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
```

```
      "Size", // "SIZE" is a reserved word in DynamoDB
      "Large"
    );

    console.log("Updated attribute:", response1.Attributes);

    // Example 2: Update an attribute with special characters
    console.log("\nExample 2: Updating an attribute with special characters");
    const response2 = await updateSpecialCharacterAttribute(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      "Product-Type", // Contains a hyphen, which is a special character
      "Electronics"
    );

    console.log("Updated attribute:", response2.Attributes);

    // Example 3: Query with a reserved word attribute
    console.log("\nExample 3: Querying with a reserved word attribute");
    const response3 = await queryWithReservedWordAttribute(
      config,
      tableName,
      "Category",
      "Electronics",
      "Count", // "COUNT" is a reserved word in DynamoDB
      10
    );

    console.log(`Found ${response3.Items.length} items`);

    // Example 4: Update a nested attribute with reserved words in the path
    console.log("\nExample 4: Updating a nested attribute with reserved words in the
path");
    const response4 = await updateNestedReservedWordAttribute(
      config,
      tableName,
      key,
      ["Dimensions", "Size", "Height"], // "SIZE" is a reserved word
      30
    );

    console.log("Updated nested attribute:", response4.Attributes);
```

```
    // Example 5: Scan with multiple attribute name placeholders
    console.log("\nExample 5: Scanning with multiple attribute name placeholders");
    const response5 = await scanWithMultipleAttributeNames(
      config,
      tableName,
      {
        "Size": "Large",
        "Count": 10,
        "Product-Type": "Electronics"
      }
    );

    console.log(`Found ${response5.Items.length} items`);

    // Get the final state of the item
    console.log("\nFinal state of the item:");
    const item = await getItem(config, tableName, key);
    console.log(JSON.stringify(item, null, 2));

    // Show some common reserved words
    console.log("\nSome common DynamoDB reserved words:");
    const commonReservedWords = [
      "ABORT", "ABSOLUTE", "ACTION", "ADD", "ALL", "ALTER", "AND", "ANY", "AS",
      "ASC", "BETWEEN", "BY", "CASE", "CAST", "COLUMN", "CONNECT", "COUNT",
      "CREATE", "CURRENT", "DATE", "DELETE", "DESC", "DROP", "ELSE", "EXISTS",
      "FOR", "FROM", "GRANT", "GROUP", "HAVING", "IN", "INDEX", "INSERT", "INTO",
      "IS", "JOIN", "KEY", "LEVEL", "LIKE", "LIMIT", "LOCAL", "MAX", "MIN", "NAME",
      "NOT", "NULL", "OF", "ON", "OR", "ORDER", "OUTER", "REPLACE", "RETURN",
      "SELECT", "SET", "SIZE", "TABLE", "THEN", "TO", "UPDATE", "USER", "VALUES",
      "VIEW", "WHERE"
    ];
    console.log(commonReservedWords.join(", "));

    // Explain expression attribute names
    console.log("\nKey points about expression attribute names:");
    console.log("1. Use expression attribute names (#name) for reserved words");
    console.log("2. Use expression attribute names for attributes with special
characters");
    console.log("3. Special characters include: spaces, hyphens, dots, and other
non-alphanumeric characters");
    console.log("4. Expression attribute names are required for nested attributes
with reserved words");
    console.log("5. You can use multiple expression attribute names in a single
expression");
```

```
    console.log("6. Expression attribute names are case-sensitive");
    console.log("7. Expression attribute names are only used in expressions, not in
 the actual data");

  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error:", error);
  }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - Query
  - UpdateItem

Utilizzo degli eventi pianificati per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da un evento EventBridge pianificato di Amazon.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come creare un evento EventBridge pianificato da Amazon che richiami una AWS Lambda funzione. Configura EventBridge per utilizzare un'espressione cron per pianificare quando viene richiamata la funzione Lambda. In questo esempio, crei una funzione Lambda utilizzando l'API JavaScript Lambda runtime. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. Questo esempio dimostra come creare un'app che invia un messaggio di testo via mobile ai tuoi dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Questo esempio è anche disponibile nella Guida per lo sviluppatore di AWS SDK per JavaScript v3 .

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch Registri
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge

- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Esempi serverless

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda utilizzando. JavaScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
    console.log(JSON.stringify(event, null, 2));
    event.Records.forEach(record => {
        logDynamoDBRecord(record);
    });
};

const logDynamoDBRecord = (record) => {
    console.log(record.eventID);
    console.log(record.eventName);
    console.log(`DynamoDB Record: ${JSON.stringify(record.dynamodb)}`);
};
```

Consumo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda utilizzando. TypeScript

```
export const handler = async (event, context) => {
    console.log(JSON.stringify(event, null, 2));
```

```
    event.Records.forEach(record => {
        logDynamoDBRecord(record);
    });
}
const logDynamoDBRecord = (record) => {
    console.log(record.eventID);
    console.log(record.eventName);
    console.log(`DynamoDB Record: ${JSON.stringify(record.dynamodb)}`);
};
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione degli errori degli elementi batch di DynamoDB utilizzando Lambda. JavaScript

```
export const handler = async (event) => {
  const records = event.Records;
  let curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

  for (const record of records) {
    try {
      // Process your record
      curRecordSequenceNumber = record.dynamodb.SequenceNumber;
    } catch (e) {
      // Return failed record's sequence number
      return { batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: curRecordSequenceNumber }] };
    }
  }

  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
```

```
};
```

Segnalazione degli errori degli elementi batch di DynamoDB utilizzando Lambda. TypeScript

```
import {
  DynamoDBBatchResponse,
  DynamoDBBatchItemFailure,
  DynamoDBStreamEvent,
} from "aws-lambda";

export const handler = async (
  event: DynamoDBStreamEvent
): Promise<DynamoDBBatchResponse> => {
  const batchItemFailures: DynamoDBBatchItemFailure[] = [];
  let curRecordSequenceNumber;

  for (const record of event.Records) {
    curRecordSequenceNumber = record.dynamodb?.SequenceNumber;

    if (curRecordSequenceNumber) {
      batchItemFailures.push({
        itemIdentifier: curRecordSequenceNumber,
      });
    }
  }

  return { batchItemFailures: batchItemFailures };
};
```

EC2 Esempi di Amazon che utilizzano SDK per JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Amazon EC2.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Amazon EC2

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon EC2.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

// Call DescribeSecurityGroups and display the result.
export const main = async () => {
  const client = new EC2Client();
  try {
    const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
      new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({}),
    );

    const securityGroupList = SecurityGroups.slice(0, 9)
      .map((sg) => ` • ${sg.GroupId}: ${sg.GroupName}`)
      .join("\n");

    console.log(
      "Hello, Amazon EC2! Let's list up to 10 of your security groups:",
```

```
    );
    console.log(securityGroupList);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

// Call function if run directly.
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeSecurityGroupsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creare una coppia di chiavi e un gruppo di sicurezza.
- Selezionare un'Amazon Machine Image (AMI) e un tipo di istanza compatibile e quindi creare un'istanza.
- Arrestare e riavviare l'istanza.
- Associazione di un indirizzo IP elastico all'istanza
- Connettiti alla tua istanza con SSH, quindi elimina le risorse.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo file contiene un elenco di azioni comuni utilizzate con EC2. I passaggi sono costruiti con un framework Scenario che semplifica l'esecuzione di un esempio interattivo. Per il contesto completo, visita il GitHub repository.

```
import { tmpdir } from "node:os";
import { writeFile, mkdtemp, rm } from "node:fs/promises";
import { join } from "node:path";
import { get } from "node:http";

import {
  AllocateAddressCommand,
  AssociateAddressCommand,
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
  CreateKeyPairCommand,
  CreateSecurityGroupCommand,
  DeleteKeyPairCommand,
  DeleteSecurityGroupCommand,
  DisassociateAddressCommand,
  paginateDescribeImages,
  paginateDescribeInstances,
  paginateDescribeInstanceTypes,
  ReleaseAddressCommand,
  RunInstancesCommand,
  StartInstancesCommand,
  StopInstancesCommand,
  TerminateInstancesCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceStatusOk,
  waitUntilInstanceStopped,
  waitUntilInstanceTerminated,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
```

```
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

import { paginateGetParametersByPath, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *   ec2Client: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').EC2Client,
 *   errors: Error[],
 *   keyPairId?: string,
 *   tmpDirectory?: string,
 *   securityGroupId?: string,
 *   ipAddress?: string,
 *   images?: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').Image[],
 *   image?: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').Image,
 *   instanceTypes?: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').InstanceTypeInfo[],
 *   instanceId?: string,
 *   instanceIpAddress?: string,
 *   allocationId?: string,
 *   allocatedIpAddress?: string,
 *   associationId?: string,
 * }} State
 */

/**
 * A skip function provided to the `skipWhen` of a Step when you want
 * to ignore that step if any errors have occurred.
 * @param {State} state
 */
const skipWhenErrors = (state) => state.errors.length > 0;

const MAX_WAITER_TIME_IN_SECONDS = 60 * 8;

export const confirm = new ScenarioInput("confirmContinue", "Continue?", {
  type: "confirm",
  skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
});

export const exitOnNoConfirm = new ScenarioAction(
  "exitOnConfirmContinueFalse",
  (/** @type { { earlyExit: boolean } & Record<string, any>} */ state) => {
    if (!state[confirm.name]) {
      state.earlyExit = true;
    }
```

```
  },
  {
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

export const greeting = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greeting",
  `

Welcome to the Amazon EC2 basic usage scenario.

Before you launch an instances, you'll need to provide a few things:
 - A key pair - This is for SSH access to your EC2 instance. You only need to
 provide the name.
 - A security group - This is used for configuring access to your instance. Again,
 only the name is needed.
 - An IP address - Your public IP address will be fetched.
 - An Amazon Machine Image (AMI)
 - A compatible instance type`,
  { header: true, preformatted: true, skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const provideKeyPairName = new ScenarioInput(
  "keyPairName",
  "Provide a name for a new key pair.",
  { type: "input", default: "ec2-example-key-pair", skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const createKeyPair = new ScenarioAction(
  "createKeyPair",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      // Create a key pair in Amazon EC2.
      const { KeyMaterial, KeyPairId } = await state.ec2Client.send(
        // A unique name for the key pair. Up to 255 ASCII characters.
        new CreateKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: state[provideKeyPairName.name] }),
      );

      state.keyPairId = KeyPairId;

      // Save the private key in a temporary location.
      state.tmpDirectory = await mkdtemp(join(tmpdir(), "ec2-scenario-tmp"));
      await writeFile(
```

```
        `${state.tmpDirectory}/${state[provideKeyPairName.name]}.pem`,
        KeyMaterial,
        {
          mode: 0o400,
        },
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
        caught.name === "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate"
      ) {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Try another key name.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logKeyPair = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logKeyPair",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Created the key pair ${state[provideKeyPairName.name]}.`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const confirmDeleteKeyPair = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirmDeleteKeyPair",
  "Do you want to delete the key pair?",
  {
    type: "confirm",
    // Don't do anything when a key pair was never created.
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) => !state.keyPairId,
  },
);

export const maybeDeleteKeyPair = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteKeyPair",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      // Delete a key pair by name from EC2
      await state.ec2Client.send(
        new DeleteKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: state[provideKeyPairName.name] }),
```

```
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
        // Occurs when a required parameter (e.g. KeyName) is undefined.
        caught.name === "MissingParameter"
      ) {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Did you provide the required value?`;
      }
      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  {
    // Don't do anything when there's no key pair to delete or the user chooses
    // to keep it.
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      !state.keyPairId || !state[confirmDeleteKeyPair.name],
  },
);

export const provideSecurityGroupName = new ScenarioInput(
  "securityGroupName",
  "Provide a name for a new security group.",
  { type: "input", default: "ec2-scenario-sg", skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const createSecurityGroup = new ScenarioAction(
  "createSecurityGroup",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      // Create a new security group that will be used to configure ingress/egress
 for
      // an EC2 instance.
      const { GroupId } = await state.ec2Client.send(
        new CreateSecurityGroupCommand({
          GroupName: state[provideSecurityGroupName.name],
          Description: "A security group for the Amazon EC2 example.",
        }),
      );
      state.securityGroupId = GroupId;
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidGroup.Duplicate") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please provide a different name for
 your security group.`;
```

```
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logSecurityGroup = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSecurityGroup",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Created the security group ${state.securityGroupId}.`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const confirmDeleteSecurityGroup = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirmDeleteSecurityGroup",
  "Do you want to delete the security group?",
  {
    type: "confirm",
    // Don't do anything when a security group was never created.
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) => !state.securityGroupId,
  },
);

export const maybeDeleteSecurityGroup = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteSecurityGroup",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      // Delete the security group if the 'skipWhen' condition below is not met.
      await state.ec2Client.send(
        new DeleteSecurityGroupCommand({
          GroupId: state.securityGroupId,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
        caught.name === "InvalidGroupId.Malformed"
      ) {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please provide a valid GroupId.`;
      }
      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
```

```
  },
  {
    // Don't do anything when there's no security group to delete
    // or the user chooses to keep it.
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      !state.securityGroupId || !state[confirmDeleteSecurityGroup.name],
  },
);

export const authorizeSecurityGroupIngress = new ScenarioAction(
  "authorizeSecurity",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      // Get the public IP address of the machine running this example.
      const ipAddress = await new Promise((res, rej) => {
        get("http://checkip.amazonaws.com", (response) => {
          let data = "";
          response.on("data", (chunk) => {
            data += chunk;
          });
          response.on("end", () => res(data.trim()));
        }).on("error", (err) => {
          rej(err);
        });
      });
      state.ipAddress = ipAddress;
      // Allow ingress from the IP address above to the security group.
      // This will allow you to SSH into the EC2 instance.
      const command = new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
        GroupId: state.securityGroupId,
        IpPermissions: [
          {
            IpProtocol: "tcp",
            FromPort: 22,
            ToPort: 22,
            IpRanges: [{ CidrIp: `${ipAddress}/32` }],
          },
        ],
      });

      await state.ec2Client.send(command);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
```

```
        caught.name === "InvalidGroupId.Malformed"
      ) {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please provide a valid GroupId.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logSecurityGroupIngress = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSecurityGroupIngress",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Allowed SSH access from your public IP: ${state.ipAddress}.`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const getImages = new ScenarioAction(
  "images",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const AMIs = [];
    // Some AWS services publish information about common artifacts as AWS Systems
 Manager (SSM)
    // public parameters. For example, the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
    // service publishes information about Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) as public
 parameters.

    // Create the paginator for getting images. Actions that return multiple pages
 of
    // results have paginators to simplify those calls.
    const getParametersByPathPaginator = paginateGetParametersByPath(
      {
        // Not storing this client in state since it's only used once.
        client: new SSMClient({}),
      },
      {
        // The path to the public list of the latest amazon-linux instances.
        Path: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest",
      },
    );

    try {
      for await (const page of getParametersByPathPaginator) {
```

```
        for (const param of page.Parameters) {
          // Filter by Amazon Linux 2
          if (param.Name.includes("amzn2")) {
            AMIs.push(param.Value);
          }
        }
      }
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidFilterValue") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message} Please provide a valid filter value for
 paginateGetParametersByPath.`;
      }
      state.errors.push(caught);
      return;
    }

    const imageDetails = [];
    const describeImagesPaginator = paginateDescribeImages(
      { client: state.ec2Client },
      // The images found from the call to SSM.
      { ImageIds: AMIs },
    );

    try {
      // Get more details for the images found above.
      for await (const page of describeImagesPaginator) {
        imageDetails.push(...(page.Images || []));
      }

      // Store the image details for later use.
      state.images = imageDetails;
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidAMIID.NotFound") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please provide a valid image id.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const provideImage = new ScenarioInput(
  "image",
```

```
  "Select one of the following images.",
  {
    type: "select",
    choices: (/** @type { State } */ state) =>
      state.images.map((image) => ({
        name: `${image.Description}`,
        value: image,
      })),
    default: (/** @type { State } */ state) => state.images[0],
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

export const getCompatibleInstanceTypes = new ScenarioAction(
  "getCompatibleInstanceTypes",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    // Get more details about instance types that match the architecture of
    // the provided image.
    const paginator = paginateDescribeInstanceTypes(
      { client: state.ec2Client, pageSize: 25 },
      {
        Filters: [
          {
            Name: "processor-info.supported-architecture",
            // The value selected from provideImage()
            Values: [state.image.Architecture],
          },
          // Filter for smaller, less expensive, types.
          { Name: "instance-type", Values: ["*.micro", "*.small"] },
        ],
      },
    );

    const instanceTypes = [];

    try {
      for await (const page of paginator) {
        if (page.InstanceTypes.length) {
          instanceTypes.push(...(page.InstanceTypes || []));
        }
      }

      if (!instanceTypes.length) {
        state.errors.push(
```

```
          "No instance types matched the instance type filters.",
        );
      }
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidParameterValue") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please check the provided values and
 try again.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }

    state.instanceTypes = instanceTypes;
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const provideInstanceType = new ScenarioInput(
  "instanceType",
  "Select an instance type.",
  {
    choices: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      state.instanceTypes.map((instanceType) => ({
        name: `${instanceType.InstanceType} - Memory:
${instanceType.MemoryInfo.SizeInMiB}`,
        value: instanceType.InstanceType,
      })),
    type: "select",
    default: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      state.instanceTypes[0].InstanceType,
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

export const runInstance = new ScenarioAction(
  "runInstance",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    const { Instances } = await state.ec2Client.send(
      new RunInstancesCommand({
        KeyName: state[provideKeyPairName.name],
        SecurityGroupIds: [state.securityGroupId],
        ImageId: state.image.ImageId,
        InstanceType: state[provideInstanceType.name],
```

```
        // Availability Zones have capacity limitations that may impact your ability
 to launch instances.
        // The `RunInstances` operation will only succeed if it can allocate at
 least the `MinCount` of instances.
        // However, EC2 will attempt to launch up to the `MaxCount` of instances,
 even if the full request cannot be satisfied.
        // If you need a specific number of instances, use `MinCount` and `MaxCount`
 set to the same value.
        // If you want to launch up to a certain number of instances, use `MaxCount`
 and let EC2 provision as many as possible.
        // If you require a minimum number of instances, but do not want to exceed a
 maximum, use both `MinCount` and `MaxCount`.
        MinCount: 1,
        MaxCount: 1,
      }),
    );

    state.instanceId = Instances[0].InstanceId;

    try {
      // Poll `DescribeInstanceStatus` until status is "ok".
      await waitUntilInstanceStatusOk(
        {
          client: state.ec2Client,
          maxWaitTime: MAX_WAITER_TIME_IN_SECONDS,
        },
        { InstanceIds: [Instances[0].InstanceId] },
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "TimeoutError") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Try increasing the maxWaitTime in the
 waiter.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logRunInstance = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logRunInstance",
  "The next step is to run your EC2 instance for the first time. This can take a few
 minutes.",
```

```
  { header: true, skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const describeInstance = new ScenarioAction(
  "describeInstance",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    /** @type { import("@aws-sdk/client-ec2").Instance[] } */
    const instances = [];

    try {
      const paginator = paginateDescribeInstances(
        {
          client: state.ec2Client,
        },
        {
          // Only get our created instance.
          InstanceIds: [state.instanceId],
        },
      );

      for await (const page of paginator) {
        for (const reservation of page.Reservations) {
          instances.push(...reservation.Instances);
        }
      }
      if (instances.length !== 1) {
        throw new Error(`Instance ${state.instanceId} not found.`);
      }

      // The only info we need is the IP address for SSH purposes.
      state.instanceIpAddress = instances[0].PublicIpAddress;
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidParameterValue") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please check provided values and try
 again.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logSSHConnectionInfo = new ScenarioOutput(
```

```
  "logSSHConnectionInfo",
  (/** @type { State } */ state) =>
    `You can now SSH into your instance using the following command:
ssh -i ${state.tmpDirectory}/${state[provideKeyPairName.name]}.pem ec2-user@
${state.instanceIpAddress}`,
  { preformatted: true, skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logStopInstance = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logStopInstance",
  "Stopping your EC2 instance.",
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const stopInstance = new ScenarioAction(
  "stopInstance",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    try {
      await state.ec2Client.send(
        new StopInstancesCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.instanceId],
        }),
      );

      await waitUntilInstanceStopped(
        {
          client: state.ec2Client,
          maxWaitTime: MAX_WAITER_TIME_IN_SECONDS,
        },
        { InstanceIds: [state.instanceId] },
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "TimeoutError") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Try increasing the maxWaitTime in the
 waiter.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  // Don't try to stop an instance that doesn't exist.
  { skipWhen: (/** @type { State } */ state) => !state.instanceId },
);
```

```
export const logIpAddressBehavior = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logIpAddressBehavior",
  [
    "When you run an instance, by default it's assigned an IP address.",
    "That IP address is not static. It will change every time the instance is
 restarted.",
    "The next step is to stop and restart your instance to demonstrate this
 behavior.",
  ].join(" "),
  { header: true, skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logStartInstance = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logStartInstance",
  (/** @type { State } */ state) => `Starting instance ${state.instanceId}`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const startInstance = new ScenarioAction(
  "startInstance",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    try {
      await state.ec2Client.send(
        new StartInstancesCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.instanceId],
        }),
      );

      await waitUntilInstanceStatusOk(
        {
          client: state.ec2Client,
          maxWaitTime: MAX_WAITER_TIME_IN_SECONDS,
        },
        { InstanceIds: [state.instanceId] },
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "TimeoutError") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Try increasing the maxWaitTime in the
 waiter.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
```

```
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logIpAllocation = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logIpAllocation",
  [
    "It is possible to have a static IP address.",
    "To demonstrate this, an IP will be allocated and associated to your EC2
 instance.",
  ].join(" "),
  { header: true, skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const allocateIp = new ScenarioAction(
  "allocateIp",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    try {
      // An Elastic IP address is allocated to your AWS account, and is yours until
 you release it.
      const { AllocationId, PublicIp } = await state.ec2Client.send(
        new AllocateAddressCommand({}),
      );
      state.allocationId = AllocationId;
      state.allocatedIpAddress = PublicIp;
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Did you provide these values?`;
      }
      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const associateIp = new ScenarioAction(
  "associateIp",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    try {
      // Associate an allocated IP address to an EC2 instance. An IP address can be
 allocated
      // with the AllocateAddress action.
      const { AssociationId } = await state.ec2Client.send(
        new AssociateAddressCommand({
          AllocationId: state.allocationId,
```

```
          InstanceId: state.instanceId,
        }),
      );
      state.associationId = AssociationId;
      // Update the IP address that is being tracked to match
      // the one just associated.
      state.instanceIpAddress = state.allocatedIpAddress;
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
        caught.name === "InvalidAllocationID.NotFound"
      ) {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Did you provide the ID of a valid
 Elastic IP address AllocationId?`;
      }
      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logStaticIpProof = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logStaticIpProof",
  "The IP address should remain the same even after stopping and starting the
 instance.",
  { header: true, skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const logCleanUp = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logCleanUp",
  "That's it! You can choose to clean up the resources now, or clean them up on your
 own later.",
  { header: true, skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

export const confirmDisassociateAddress = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirmDisassociateAddress",
  "Do you want to disassociate and release the static IP address created earlier?",
  {
    type: "confirm",
    skipWhen: (/** @type { State } */ state) => !state.associationId,
  },
);
```

```
export const maybeDisassociateAddress = new ScenarioAction(
  "maybeDisassociateAddress",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    try {
      await state.ec2Client.send(
        new DisassociateAddressCommand({
          AssociationId: state.associationId,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
        caught.name === "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound"
      ) {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please provide a valid association
 ID.`;
      }
      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type { State } */ state) =>
      !state[confirmDisassociateAddress.name] || !state.associationId,
  },
);

export const maybeReleaseAddress = new ScenarioAction(
  "maybeReleaseAddress",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    try {
      await state.ec2Client.send(
        new ReleaseAddressCommand({
          AllocationId: state.allocationId,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
        caught.name === "InvalidAllocationID.NotFound"
      ) {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Please provide a valid AllocationID.`;
      }
      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
```

```
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type { State } */ state) =>
      !state[confirmDisassociateAddress.name] || !state.allocationId,
  },
);

export const confirmTerminateInstance = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirmTerminateInstance",
  "Do you want to terminate the instance?",
  // Don't do anything when an instance was never run.
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type { State } */ state) => !state.instanceId,
    type: "confirm",
  },
);

export const maybeTerminateInstance = new ScenarioAction(
  "terminateInstance",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    try {
      await state.ec2Client.send(
        new TerminateInstancesCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.instanceId],
        }),
      );
      await waitUntilInstanceTerminated(
        { client: state.ec2Client },
        { InstanceIds: [state.instanceId] },
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "TimeoutError") {
        caught.message = `${caught.message}. Try increasing the maxWaitTime in the
 waiter.`;
      }

      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
  {
    // Don't do anything when there's no instance to terminate or the
    // use chooses not to terminate.
    skipWhen: (/** @type { State } */ state) =>
      !state.instanceId || !state[confirmTerminateInstance.name],
```

```
  },
);

export const deleteTemporaryDirectory = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteTemporaryDirectory",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    try {
      await rm(state.tmpDirectory, { recursive: true });
    } catch (caught) {
      state.errors.push(caught);
    }
  },
);

export const logErrors = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logErrors",
  (/** @type {State}*/ state) => {
    const errorList = state.errors
      .map((err) => ` - ${err.name}: ${err.message}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Scenario errors found:\n${errorList}`;
  },
  {
    preformatted: true,
    header: true,
    // Don't log errors when there aren't any!
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) => state.errors.length === 0,
  },
);
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteSecurityGroup

- DescribeImages
- DescribeInstanceTypes
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeKeyPairs
- DescribeSecurityGroups
- DisassociateAddress
- ReleaseAddress
- RunInstances
- StartInstances
- StopInstances
- TerminateInstances
- UnmonitorInstances

Azioni

`AllocateAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`AllocateAddress`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { AllocateAddressCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Allocates an Elastic IP address to your AWS account.
 */
export const main = async () => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new AllocateAddressCommand({});
```

```
  try {
    const { AllocationId, PublicIp } = await client.send(command);
    console.log("A new IP address has been allocated to your account:");
    console.log(`ID: ${AllocationId} Public IP: ${PublicIp}`);
    console.log(
      "You can view your IP addresses in the AWS Management Console for Amazon EC2.
 Look under Network & Security > Elastic IPs",
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide these values?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
// Call function if run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AllocateAddressconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`AssociateAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AssociateAddress`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { AssociateAddressCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
```

```
 * Associates an Elastic IP address, or carrier IP address (for instances that are
 in subnets in Wavelength Zones)
 * with an instance or a network interface.
 * @param {{ instanceId: string, allocationId: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceId, allocationId }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new AssociateAddressCommand({
    // You need to allocate an Elastic IP address before associating it with an
 instance.
    // You can do that with the AllocateAddressCommand.
    AllocationId: allocationId,
    // You need to create an EC2 instance before an IP address can be associated
 with it.
    // You can do that with the RunInstancesCommand.
    InstanceId: instanceId,
  });

  try {
    const { AssociationId } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(
      `Address with allocation ID ${allocationId} is now associated with instance
 ${instanceId}.`,
      `The association ID is ${AssociationId}.`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidAllocationID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. Did you provide the ID of a valid Elastic IP address
 AllocationId?`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AssociateAddressconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
  EC2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Adds the specified inbound (ingress) rules to a security group.
 * @param {{ groupId: string, ipAddress: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ groupId, ipAddress }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
    // Use a group ID from the AWS console or
    // the DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand.
    GroupId: groupId,
    IpPermissions: [
      {
        IpProtocol: "tcp",
        FromPort: 22,
        ToPort: 22,
        // The IP address to authorize.
        // For more information on this notation, see
        // https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classless_Inter-
Domain_Routing#CIDR_notation
        IpRanges: [{ CidrIp: `${ipAddress}/32` }],
      },
    ],
  });

  try {
    const { SecurityGroupRules } = await client.send(command);
```

```
    console.log(JSON.stringify(SecurityGroupRules, null, 2));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidGroupId.Malformed") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Please provide a valid GroupId.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateKeyPair`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateKeyPair`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { CreateKeyPairCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Creates an ED25519 or 2048-bit RSA key pair with the specified name and in the
 specified PEM or PPK format.
 * Amazon EC2 stores the public key and displays the private key for you to save to
 a file.
 * @param {{ keyName: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ keyName }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new CreateKeyPairCommand({
    KeyName: keyName,
  });
```

```
  try {
    const { KeyMaterial, KeyName } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(KeyName);
    console.log(KeyMaterial);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Try another key name.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateKeyPairconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateLaunchTemplate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateLaunchTemplate`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    const { Parameter } = await ssmClient.send(
      new GetParameterCommand({
        Name: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
      }),
    );
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    await ec2Client.send(
      new CreateLaunchTemplateCommand({
        LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        LaunchTemplateData: {
          InstanceType: "t3.micro",
          ImageId: Parameter.Value,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
```

```
          UserData: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "server_startup_script.sh"),
          ).toString("base64"),
          KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
        },
      }),
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateLaunchTemplateconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateSecurityGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateSecurityGroup`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { CreateSecurityGroupCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Creates a security group.
 * @param {{ groupName: string, description: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ groupName, description }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new CreateSecurityGroupCommand({
    // Up to 255 characters in length. Cannot start with sg-.
    GroupName: groupName,
    // Up to 255 characters in length.
    Description: description,
  });

  try {
    const { GroupId } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(GroupId);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidParameterValue") {
```

```
      console.warn(`${caught.message}.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateSecurityGroupconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteKeyPair`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteKeyPair`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteKeyPairCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Deletes the specified key pair, by removing the public key from Amazon EC2.
 * @param {{ keyName: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ keyName }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new DeleteKeyPairCommand({
    KeyName: keyName,
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Successfully deleted key pair.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide the required value?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
```

```
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteKeyPairconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteLaunchTemplate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteLaunchTemplate`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    await client.send(
      new DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand({
        LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      }),
    );
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteLaunchTemplateconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteSecurityGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteSecurityGroup`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteSecurityGroupCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Deletes a security group.
 * @param {{ groupId: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ groupId }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new DeleteSecurityGroupCommand({
    GroupId: groupId,
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Security group deleted successfully.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidGroupId.Malformed") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Please provide a valid GroupId.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteSecurityGroupconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DescribeAddresses`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAddresses`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DescribeAddressesCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
```

```
/**
 * Describes the specified Elastic IP addresses or all of your Elastic IP addresses.
 * @param {{ allocationId: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ allocationId }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new DescribeAddressesCommand({
    // You can omit this property to show all addresses.
    AllocationIds: [allocationId],
  });

  try {
    const { Addresses } = await client.send(command);
    const addressList = Addresses.map((address) => ` • ${address.PublicIp}`);
    console.log("Elastic IP addresses:");
    console.log(addressList.join("\n"));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidAllocationID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Please provide a valid AllocationId.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAddressesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
      const { IamInstanceProfileAssociations } = await ec2Client.send(
        new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand({
          Filters: [
            { Name: "instance-id", Values: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId] },
          ],
        }),
      );
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DescribeImages`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeImages`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { EC2Client, paginateDescribeImages } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Describes the specified images (AMIs, AKIs, and ARIs) available to you or all of
 the images available to you.
 * @param {{ architecture: string, pageSize: number }} options
 */
```

```
export const main = async ({ architecture, pageSize }) => {
  pageSize = Number.parseInt(pageSize);
  const client = new EC2Client({});

  // The paginate function is a wrapper around the base command.
  const paginator = paginateDescribeImages(
    // Without limiting the page size, this call can take a long time. pageSize is
 just sugar for
    // the MaxResults property in the base command.
    { client, pageSize },
    {
      // There are almost 70,000 images available. Be specific with your filtering
      // to increase efficiency.
      // See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/clients/client-
ec2/interfaces/describeimagescommandinput.html#filters
      Filters: [{ Name: "architecture", Values: [architecture] }],
    },
  );

  /**
   * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').Image[]}
   */
  const images = [];
  let recordsScanned = 0;

  try {
    for await (const page of paginator) {
      recordsScanned += pageSize;
      if (page.Images.length) {
        images.push(...page.Images);
        break;
      }
      console.log(
        `No matching image found yet. Searched ${recordsScanned} records.`,
      );
    }

    if (images.length) {
      console.log(
        `Found ${images.length} images:\n\n${images.map((image) =>
 image.Name).join("\n")}\n`,
      );
    } else {
      console.log(
```

```
        `No matching images found. Searched ${recordsScanned} records.\n`,
      );
    }

    return images;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidParameterValue") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
      return [];
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeImagesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DescribeInstanceTypes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeInstanceTypes`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { EC2Client, paginateDescribeInstanceTypes } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Describes the specified instance types. By default, all instance types for the
 * current Region are described. Alternatively, you can filter the results.
 * @param {{ pageSize: string, supportedArch: string[], freeTier: boolean }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ pageSize, supportedArch, freeTier }) => {
  pageSize = Number.parseInt(pageSize);
  const client = new EC2Client({});

  // The paginate function is a wrapper around the underlying command.
  const paginator = paginateDescribeInstanceTypes(
```

```
    // Without limiting the page size, this call can take a long time. pageSize is
 just sugar for
    // the MaxResults property in the underlying command.
    { client, pageSize },
    {
      Filters: [
        {
          Name: "processor-info.supported-architecture",
          Values: supportedArch,
        },
        { Name: "free-tier-eligible", Values: [freeTier ? "true" : "false"] },
      ],
    },
  );

  try {
    /**
     * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').InstanceTypeInfo[]}
     */
    const instanceTypes = [];

    for await (const page of paginator) {
      if (page.InstanceTypes.length) {
        instanceTypes.push(...page.InstanceTypes);

        // When we have at least 1 result, we can stop.
        if (instanceTypes.length >= 1) {
          break;
        }
      }
    }
    console.log(
      `Memory size in MiB for matching instance types:\n\n${instanceTypes.map((it)
 => `${it.InstanceType}: ${it.MemoryInfo.SizeInMiB} MiB`).join("\n")}`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidParameterValue") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
      return [];
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeInstanceTypesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DescribeInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeInstances`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { EC2Client, paginateDescribeInstances } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * List all of your EC2 instances running with the provided architecture that
 * were launched in the past month.
 * @param {{ pageSize: string, architectures: string[] }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ pageSize, architectures }) => {
  pageSize = Number.parseInt(pageSize);
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const d = new Date();
  const year = d.getFullYear();
  const month = `0${d.getMonth() + 1}`.slice(-2);
  const launchTimePattern = `${year}-${month}-*`;

  const paginator = paginateDescribeInstances(
    {
      client,
      pageSize,
    },
    {
      Filters: [
        { Name: "architecture", Values: architectures },
        { Name: "instance-state-name", Values: ["running"] },
        {
```

```
          Name: "launch-time",
          Values: [launchTimePattern],
        },
      ],
    },
  );

  try {
    /**
     * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').Instance[]}
     */
    const instanceList = [];
    for await (const page of paginator) {
      const { Reservations } = page;
      for (const reservation of Reservations) {
        instanceList.push(...reservation.Instances);
      }
    }
    console.log(
      `Running instances launched this month:\n\n${instanceList.map((instance) =>
 instance.InstanceId).join("\n")}`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidParameterValue") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DescribeKeyPairs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeKeyPairs`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DescribeKeyPairsCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * List all key pairs in the current AWS account.
 * @param {{ dryRun: boolean }}
 */
export const main = async ({ dryRun }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new DescribeKeyPairsCommand({ DryRun: dryRun });

  try {
    const { KeyPairs } = await client.send(command);
    const keyPairList = KeyPairs.map(
      (kp) => ` • ${kp.KeyPairId}: ${kp.KeyName}`,
    ).join("\n");
    console.log("The following key pairs were found in your account:");
    console.log(keyPairList);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "DryRunOperation") {
      console.log(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeKeyPairsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DescribeRegions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeRegions`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DescribeRegionsCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * List all available AWS regions.
 * @param {{ regionNames: string[], includeOptInRegions: boolean }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ regionNames, includeOptInRegions }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new DescribeRegionsCommand({
    // By default this command will not show regions that require you to opt-in.
    // When AllRegions is true, even the regions that require opt-in will be
 returned.
    AllRegions: includeOptInRegions,
    // You can omit the Filters property if you want to get all regions.
    Filters: regionNames?.length
      ? [
          {
            Name: "region-name",
            // You can specify multiple values for a filter.
            // You can also use '*' as a wildcard. This will return all
            // of the regions that start with `us-east-`.
            Values: regionNames,
          },
        ]
      : undefined,
  });

  try {
    const { Regions } = await client.send(command);
    const regionsList = Regions.map((reg) => ` • ${reg.RegionName}`);
    console.log("Found regions:");
    console.log(regionsList.join("\n"));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "DryRunOperation") {
```

```
      console.log(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeRegionsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DescribeSecurityGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeSecurityGroups`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Describes the specified security groups or all of your security groups.
 * @param {{ groupIds: string[] }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ groupIds = [] }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
    GroupIds: groupIds,
  });

  try {
    const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(command);
    const sgList = SecurityGroups.map(
      (sg) => `• ${sg.GroupName} (${sg.GroupId}): ${sg.Description}`,
    ).join("\n");
    if (sgList.length) {
      console.log(`Security groups:\n${sgList}`);
    } else {
```

```
      console.log("No security groups found.");
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidGroupId.Malformed") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Please provide a valid GroupId.`);
    } else if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidGroup.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(caught.message);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeSecurityGroupsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DescribeSubnets`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeSubnets`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Subnets } = await client.send(
      new DescribeSubnetsCommand({
        Filters: [
          { Name: "vpc-id", Values: [state.defaultVpc] },
          { Name: "availability-zone", Values: state.availabilityZoneNames },
          { Name: "default-for-az", Values: ["true"] },
        ],
      }),
```

```
    );
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeSubnetsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DescribeVpcs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeVpcs`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const client = new EC2Client({});
const { Vpcs } = await client.send(
  new DescribeVpcsCommand({
    Filters: [{ Name: "is-default", Values: ["true"] }],
  }),
);
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeVpcsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DisassociateAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DisassociateAddress`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DisassociateAddressCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
```

```
/**
 * Disassociate an Elastic IP address from an instance.
 * @param {{ associationId: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ associationId }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new DisassociateAddressCommand({
    // You can also use PublicIp, but that is for EC2 classic which is being
 retired.
    AssociationId: associationId,
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Successfully disassociated address");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisassociateAddressconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`MonitorInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`MonitorInstances`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { EC2Client, MonitorInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Turn on detailed monitoring for the selected instance.
 * By default, metrics are sent to Amazon CloudWatch every 5 minutes.
 * For a cost you can enable detailed monitoring which sends metrics every minute.
 * @param {{ instanceIds: string[] }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceIds }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new MonitorInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: instanceIds,
  });

  try {
    const { InstanceMonitorings } = await client.send(command);
    const instancesBeingMonitored = InstanceMonitorings.map(
      (im) =>
        ` • Detailed monitoring state for ${im.InstanceId} is
 ${im.Monitoring.State}.`,
    );
    console.log("Monitoring status:");
    console.log(instancesBeingMonitored.join("\n"));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "InvalidParameterValue") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, MonitorInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`RebootInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RebootInstances`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { EC2Client, RebootInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Requests a reboot of the specified instances. This operation is asynchronous;
 * it only queues a request to reboot the specified instances.
 * @param {{ instanceIds: string[] }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceIds }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new RebootInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: instanceIds,
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Instance rebooted successfully.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. Please provide the InstanceId of a valid instance to
 reboot.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RebootInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ReleaseAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ReleaseAddress`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { ReleaseAddressCommand, EC2Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Release an Elastic IP address.
 * @param {{ allocationId: string }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ allocationId }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new ReleaseAddressCommand({
    // You can also use PublicIp, but that is for EC2 classic which is being
 retired.
    AllocationId: allocationId,
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Successfully released address.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidAllocationID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Please provide a valid AllocationID.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ReleaseAddressconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      ec2Client.send(
        new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand({
          AssociationId: state.instanceProfileAssociationId,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
        }),
      ),
    );
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`RunInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RunInstances`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { EC2Client, RunInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

/**
 * Create new EC2 instances.
 * @param {{
 *  keyName: string,
 *  securityGroupIds: string[],
 *  imageId: string,
 *  instanceType: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2')._InstanceType,
 *  minCount?: number,
 *  maxCount?: number }} options
 */
export const main = async ({
  keyName,
  securityGroupIds,
  imageId,
  instanceType,
  minCount = "1",
  maxCount = "1",
}) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  minCount = Number.parseInt(minCount);
  maxCount = Number.parseInt(maxCount);
  const command = new RunInstancesCommand({
    // Your key pair name.
    KeyName: keyName,
    // Your security group.
    SecurityGroupIds: securityGroupIds,
    // An Amazon Machine Image (AMI). There are multiple ways to search for AMIs.
 For more information, see:
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/finding-an-ami.html
    ImageId: imageId,
    // An instance type describing the resources provided to your instance. There
 are multiple
    // ways to search for instance types. For more information see:
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/instance-discovery.html
    InstanceType: instanceType,
    // Availability Zones have capacity limitations that may impact your ability to
 launch instances.
    // The `RunInstances` operation will only succeed if it can allocate at least
 the `MinCount` of instances.
    // However, EC2 will attempt to launch up to the `MaxCount` of instances, even
 if the full request cannot be satisfied.
```

```
    // If you need a specific number of instances, use `MinCount` and `MaxCount` set
 to the same value.
    // If you want to launch up to a certain number of instances, use `MaxCount` and
 let EC2 provision as many as possible.
    // If you require a minimum number of instances, but do not want to exceed a
 maximum, use both `MinCount` and `MaxCount`.
    MinCount: minCount,
    MaxCount: maxCount,
  });

  try {
    const { Instances } = await client.send(command);
    const instanceList = Instances.map(
      (instance) => `• ${instance.InstanceId}`,
    ).join("\n");
    console.log(`Launched instances:\n${instanceList}`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceCountExceeded") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RunInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`StartInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartInstances`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { EC2Client, StartInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
```

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Starts an Amazon EBS-backed instance that you've previously stopped.
 * @param {{ instanceIds }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceIds }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new StartInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: instanceIds,
  });

  try {
    const { StartingInstances } = await client.send(command);
    const instanceIdList = StartingInstances.map(
      (instance) => ` • ${instance.InstanceId}`,
    );
    console.log("Starting instances:");
    console.log(instanceIdList.join("\n"));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`StopInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StopInstances`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { EC2Client, StopInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Stop one or more EC2 instances.
 * @param {{ instanceIds: string[] }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceIds }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new StopInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: instanceIds,
  });

  try {
    const { StoppingInstances } = await client.send(command);
    const instanceIdList = StoppingInstances.map(
      (instance) => ` • ${instance.InstanceId}`,
    );
    console.log("Stopping instances:");
    console.log(instanceIdList.join("\n"));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StopInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`TerminateInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`TerminateInstances`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { EC2Client, TerminateInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Terminate one or more EC2 instances.
 * @param {{ instanceIds: string[] }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceIds }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new TerminateInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: instanceIds,
  });

  try {
    const { TerminatingInstances } = await client.send(command);
    const instanceList = TerminatingInstances.map(
      (instance) => ` • ${instance.InstanceId}`,
    );
    console.log("Terminating instances:");
    console.log(instanceList.join("\n"));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
```

```
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, TerminateInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`UnmonitorInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UnmonitorInstances`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { EC2Client, UnmonitorInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Turn off detailed monitoring for the selected instance.
 * @param {{ instanceIds: string[] }} options
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceIds }) => {
  const client = new EC2Client({});
  const command = new UnmonitorInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: instanceIds,
  });

  try {
    const { InstanceMonitorings } = await client.send(command);
    const instanceMonitoringsList = InstanceMonitorings.map(
      (im) =>
        ` • Detailed monitoring state for ${im.InstanceId} is
 ${im.Monitoring.State}.`,
    );
```

```
    console.log("Monitoring status:");
    console.log(instanceMonitoringsList.join("\n"));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound"
    ) {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UnmonitorInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un servizio Web con bilanciamento del carico che restituisca consigli su libri, film e canzoni. L'esempio mostra come il servizio risponde ai guasti e spiega come ristrutturarlo per una maggiore resilienza in caso di guasti.

- Utilizza un gruppo Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling per creare istanze Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) basate su un modello di avvio e per mantenere il numero di istanze in un intervallo specificato.
- Gestisci e distribuisci le richieste HTTP con Elastic Load Balancing.
- Monitora lo stato delle istanze in un gruppo con dimensionamento automatico e inoltra le richieste soltanto alle istanze integre.
- Esegui un server web Python su ogni EC2 istanza per gestire le richieste HTTP. Il server Web risponde con consigli e controlli dell'integrità.
- Simula un servizio di raccomandazione con una tabella Amazon DynamoDB.
- Controlla la risposta del server web alle richieste e ai controlli di integrità aggiornando AWS Systems Manager i parametri.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
#!/usr/bin/env node
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

import {
  Scenario,
  parseScenarioArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * The workflow steps are split into three stages:
 *   - deploy
 *   - demo
 *   - destroy
 *
 * Each of these stages has a corresponding file prefixed with steps-*.
 */
import { deploySteps } from "./steps-deploy.js";
import { demoSteps } from "./steps-demo.js";
import { destroySteps } from "./steps-destroy.js";

/**
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
const context = {};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
 */
export const scenarios = {
```

```
  // Deploys all resources necessary for the workflow.
  deploy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Deploy", deploySteps, context),
  // Demonstrates how a fragile web service can be made more resilient.
  demo: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Demo", demoSteps, context),
  // Destroys the resources created for the workflow.
  destroy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Destroy", destroySteps, context),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios, {
    name: "Resilient Workflow",
    synopsis:
      "node index.js --scenario <deploy | demo | destroy> [-h|--help] [-y|--yes] [-
v|--verbose]",
    description: "Deploy and interact with scalable EC2 instances.",
  });
}
```

Crea passaggi per distribuire tutte le risorse.

```
import { join } from "node:path";
import { readFileSync, writeFileSync } from "node:fs";
import axios from "axios";

import {
  BatchWriteItemCommand,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  CreateKeyPairCommand,
  CreateLaunchTemplateCommand,
  DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand,
  DescribeVpcsCommand,
  DescribeSubnetsCommand,
  DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand,
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { SSMClient, GetParameterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  AutoScalingClient,
  AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  CreateListenerCommand,
  CreateLoadBalancerCommand,
  CreateTargetGroupCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { saveState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH, ROOT } from "./constants.js";
import { initParamsSteps } from "./steps-reset-params.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const deploySteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("introduction", MESSAGES.introduction, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmDeployment", MESSAGES.confirmDeployment, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
```

```
    "handleConfirmDeployment",
    (c) => c.confirmDeployment === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingTable",
    MESSAGES.creatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createTable", async () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    await client.send(
      new CreateTableCommand({
        TableName: NAMES.tableName,
        ProvisionedThroughput: {
          ReadCapacityUnits: 5,
          WriteCapacityUnits: 5,
        },
        AttributeDefinitions: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            AttributeType: "S",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            AttributeType: "N",
          },
        ],
        KeySchema: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            KeyType: "HASH",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            KeyType: "RANGE",
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: NAMES.tableName });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdTable",
    MESSAGES.createdTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
```

```
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatingTable",
    MESSAGES.populatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("populateTable", () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    /**
     * @type {{ default: import("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb").PutRequest['Item'][] }}
     */
    const recommendations = JSON.parse(
      readFileSync(join(RESOURCES_PATH, "recommendations.json")),
    );

    return client.send(
      new BatchWriteItemCommand({
        RequestItems: {
          [NAMES.tableName]: recommendations.map((item) => ({
            PutRequest: { Item: item },
          })),
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatedTable",
    MESSAGES.populatedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.creatingKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createKeyPair", async () => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { KeyMaterial } = await client.send(
      new CreateKeyPairCommand({
        KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
      }),
    );

    writeFileSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`, KeyMaterial, { mode: 0o600 });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.createdKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
```

```
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstancePolicy",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstancePolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      Policy: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreatePolicyCommand({
        PolicyName: NAMES.instancePolicyName,
        PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(RESOURCES_PATH, "instance_policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
    state.instancePolicyArn = Arn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstancePolicy", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstancePolicy
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_ARN}", state.instancePolicyArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceRole", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new CreateRoleCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(ROOT, "assume-role-policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
```

```
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachingPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachPolicyToRole", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        PolicyArn: state.instancePolicyArn,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachedPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      InstanceProfile: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
```

```
    );
    state.instanceProfileArn = Arn;

    await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
      { client },
      { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstanceProfile", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_ARN}", state.instanceProfileArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addingRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addingRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("addRoleToInstanceProfile", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addedRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addedRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  ...initParamsSteps,
  new ScenarioOutput("creatingLaunchTemplate", MESSAGES.creatingLaunchTemplate),
  new ScenarioAction("createLaunchTemplate", async () => {
    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    const { Parameter } = await ssmClient.send(
      new GetParameterCommand({
        Name: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
      }),
    );
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
```

```
    await ec2Client.send(
      new CreateLaunchTemplateCommand({
        LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        LaunchTemplateData: {
          InstanceType: "t3.micro",
          ImageId: Parameter.Value,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
          UserData: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "server_startup_script.sh"),
          ).toString("base64"),
          KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLaunchTemplate",
    MESSAGES.createdLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingAutoScalingGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    const { AvailabilityZones } = await ec2Client.send(
      new DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand({}),
    );
    state.availabilityZoneNames = AvailabilityZones.map((az) => az.ZoneName);
    const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          AvailabilityZones: state.availabilityZoneNames,
          AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
          LaunchTemplate: {
            LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
            Version: "$Default",
```

```
          },
          MinSize: 3,
          MaxSize: 3,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdAutoScalingGroup",
    /**
     * @param {{ availabilityZoneNames: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.createdAutoScalingGroup
        .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName)
        .replace(
          "${AVAILABILITY_ZONE_NAMES}",
          state.availabilityZoneNames.join(", "),
        ),
  ),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmContinue", MESSAGES.confirmContinue, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("loadBalancer", MESSAGES.loadBalancer),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingVpc", MESSAGES.gettingVpc),
  new ScenarioAction("getVpc", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Vpcs } = await client.send(
      new DescribeVpcsCommand({
        Filters: [{ Name: "is-default", Values: ["true"] }],
      }),
    );
    state.defaultVpc = Vpcs[0].VpcId;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("gotVpc", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.gotVpc.replace("${VPC_ID}", state.defaultVpc),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingSubnets", MESSAGES.gettingSubnets),
  new ScenarioAction("getSubnets", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Subnets } = await client.send(
      new DescribeSubnetsCommand({
        Filters: [
          { Name: "vpc-id", Values: [state.defaultVpc] },
```

```
          { Name: "availability-zone", Values: state.availabilityZoneNames },
          { Name: "default-for-az", Values: ["true"] },
        ],
      }),
    );
    state.subnets = Subnets.map((subnet) => subnet.SubnetId);
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "gotSubnets",
    /**
     * @param {{ subnets: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.gotSubnets.replace("${SUBNETS}", state.subnets.join(", ")),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
      new CreateTargetGroupCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
        Protocol: "HTTP",
        Port: 80,
        HealthCheckPath: "/healthcheck",
        HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10,
        HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds: 5,
        HealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        VpcId: state.defaultVpc,
      }),
    );
    const targetGroup = TargetGroups[0];
    state.targetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn;
    state.targetGroupProtocol = targetGroup.Protocol;
    state.targetGroupPort = targetGroup.Port;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
```

```
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancer",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancer.replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
      new CreateLoadBalancerCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerName,
        Subnets: state.subnets,
      }),
    );
    state.loadBalancerDns = LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
    state.loadBalancerArn = LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
    await waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(
      { client },
      { Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerName] },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdLoadBalancer", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancer
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingListener",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerListener
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createListener", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { Listeners } = await client.send(
      new CreateListenerCommand({
        LoadBalancerArn: state.loadBalancerArn,
        Protocol: state.targetGroupProtocol,
        Port: state.targetGroupPort,
        DefaultActions: [
          { Type: "forward", TargetGroupArn: state.targetGroupArn },
```

```
        ],
      }),
    );
    const listener = Listeners[0];
    state.loadBalancerListenerArn = listener.ListenerArn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdListener", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerListener.replace(
      "${LB_LISTENER_ARN}",
      state.loadBalancerListenerArn,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName)
      .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
        TargetGroupARNs: [state.targetGroupArn],
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup,
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingInboundPort", MESSAGES.verifyingInboundPort),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "verifyInboundPort",
    /**
     *
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').SecurityGroup}}
state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
          Filters: [{ Name: "group-name", Values: ["default"] }],
```

```
        }),
      );
      if (!SecurityGroups) {
        state.verifyInboundPortError = new Error(MESSAGES.noSecurityGroups);
      }
      state.defaultSecurityGroup = SecurityGroups[0];

      /**
       * @type {string}
       */
      const ipResponse = (await axios.get("http://checkip.amazonaws.com")).data;
      state.myIp = ipResponse.trim();
      const myIpRules = state.defaultSecurityGroup.IpPermissions.filter(
        ({ IpRanges }) =>
          IpRanges.some(
            ({ CidrIp }) =>
              CidrIp.startsWith(state.myIp) || CidrIp === "0.0.0.0/0",
          ),
      )
        .filter(({ IpProtocol }) => IpProtocol === "tcp")
        .filter(({ FromPort }) => FromPort === 80);

      state.myIpRules = myIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "verifiedInboundPort",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return MESSAGES.foundIpRules.replace(
          "${IP_RULES}",
          JSON.stringify(state.myIpRules, null, 2),
        );
      }
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioInput(
    "shouldAddInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
```

```
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return false;
      }
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    },
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "addInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      if (!state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
        return;
      }

      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
          GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
          CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
          FromPort: 80,
          ToPort: 80,
          IpProtocol: "tcp",
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("addedInboundRule", (state) => {
    if (state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
      return MESSAGES.addedInboundRule.replace("${IP_ADDRESS}", state.myIp);
    }
    return false;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingEndpoint", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.verifyingEndpoint.replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("verifyEndpoint", async (state) => {
    try {
      const response = await retry({ intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
```

```
        axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDns}`),
      );
      state.endpointResponse = JSON.stringify(response.data, null, 2);
    } catch (e) {
      state.verifyEndpointError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifiedEndpoint", (state) => {
    if (state.verifyEndpointError) {
      console.error(state.verifyEndpointError);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.verifiedEndpoint.replace(
        "${ENDPOINT_RESPONSE}",
        state.endpointResponse,
      );
    }
  }),
  saveState,
];
```

Crea i passaggi per eseguire la demo.

```
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { join } from "node:path";

import axios from "axios";

import {
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  DescribeTargetHealthCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";
import {
  DescribeInstanceInformationCommand,
  PutParameterCommand,
  SSMClient,
  SendCommandCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
```

```
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand,
  EC2Client,
  RebootInstancesCommand,
  ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

const getRecommendation = new ScenarioAction(
  "getRecommendation",
  async (state) => {
    const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
    if (loadBalancer) {
      state.loadBalancerDnsName = loadBalancer.DNSName;
      try {
        state.recommendation = (
          await axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDnsName}`)
        ).data;
      } catch (e) {
        state.recommendation = e instanceof Error ? e.message : e;
      }
    } else {
      throw new Error(MESSAGES.demoFindLoadBalancerError);
    }
  },
```

```
);

const getRecommendationResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getRecommendationResult",
  (state) =>
    `Recommendation:\n${JSON.stringify(state.recommendation, null, 2)}`,
  { preformatted: true },
);

const getHealthCheck = new ScenarioAction("getHealthCheck", async (state) => {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
      Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
    }),
  );

  const { TargetHealthDescriptions } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetHealthCommand({
      TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
    }),
  );
  state.targetHealthDescriptions = TargetHealthDescriptions;
});

const getHealthCheckResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getHealthCheckResult",
  /**
   * @param {{ targetHealthDescriptions: import('@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-
balancing-v2').TargetHealthDescription[]}} state
   */
  (state) => {
    const status = state.targetHealthDescriptions
      .map((th) => `${th.Target.Id}: ${th.TargetHealth.State}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Health check:\n${status}`;
  },
  { preformatted: true },
);

const loadBalancerLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "loadBalancerLoop",
  getRecommendation.action,
  {
```

```
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ loadBalancerCheck }) => loadBalancerCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput(
        "loadBalancerCheck",
        MESSAGES.demoLoadBalancerCheck,
        {
          type: "confirm",
        },
      ),
      output: getRecommendationResult,
    },
  },
);

const healthCheckLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "healthCheckLoop",
  getHealthCheck.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ healthCheck }) => healthCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput("healthCheck", MESSAGES.demoHealthCheck, {
        type: "confirm",
      }),
      output: getHealthCheckResult,
    },
  },
);

const statusSteps = [
  getRecommendation,
  getRecommendationResult,
  getHealthCheck,
  getHealthCheckResult,
];

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const demoSteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("header", MESSAGES.demoHeader, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioOutput("sanityCheck", MESSAGES.demoSanityCheck),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "brokenDependencyConfirmation",
```

```
    MESSAGES.demoBrokenDependencyConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("brokenDependency", async (state) => {
    if (!state.brokenDependencyConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      state.badTableName = `fake-table-${Date.now()}`;
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
          Value: state.badTableName,
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testBrokenDependency", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.demoTestBrokenDependency.replace(
      "${TABLE_NAME}",
      state.badTableName,
    ),
  ),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "staticResponseConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoStaticResponseConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("staticResponse", async (state) => {
    if (!state.staticResponseConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmFailureResponseKey,
          Value: "static",
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
```

```
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testStaticResponse", MESSAGES.demoTestStaticResponse),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "badCredentialsConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBadCredentialsConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("badCredentialsExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.badCredentialsConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("fixDynamoDBName", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "badCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling').Instance }}
state
     */
    async (state) => {
      await createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile();
      const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
      const { AutoScalingGroups } = await autoScalingClient.send(
        new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand({
          AutoScalingGroupNames: [NAMES.autoScalingGroupName],
        }),
      );
      state.targetInstance = AutoScalingGroups[0].Instances[0];
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
      const { IamInstanceProfileAssociations } = await ec2Client.send(
        new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand({
          Filters: [
```

```
            { Name: "instance-id", Values: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId] },
          ],
        }),
      );
      state.instanceProfileAssociationId =
        IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0].AssociationId;
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        ec2Client.send(
          new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand({
            AssociationId: state.instanceProfileAssociationId,
            IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
          }),
        ),
      );

      await ec2Client.send(
        new RebootInstancesCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
        }),
      );

      const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 20000, maxRetries: 15 }, async () => {
        const { InstanceInformationList } = await ssmClient.send(
          new DescribeInstanceInformationCommand({}),
        );

        const instance = InstanceInformationList.find(
          (info) => info.InstanceId === state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
        );

        if (!instance) {
          throw new Error("Instance not found.");
        }
      });

      await ssmClient.send(
        new SendCommandCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
          DocumentName: "AWS-RunShellScript",
          Parameters: { commands: ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"] },
        }),
      );
    },
```

```
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "testBadCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-ssm').InstanceInformation}}
 state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoTestBadCredentials.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
  ),
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "deepHealthCheckConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoDeepHealthCheckConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheckExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.deepHealthCheckConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheck", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmHealthCheckKey,
        Value: "deep",
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testDeepHealthCheck", MESSAGES.demoTestDeepHealthCheck),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "killInstanceConfirmation",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
```

```
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoKillInstanceConfirmation.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("killInstanceExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.killInstanceConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "killInstance",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
      await client.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: false,
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("testKillInstance", MESSAGES.demoTestKillInstance),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput("failOpenConfirmation", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenConfirmation, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpenExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.failOpenConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpen", () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
```

```
        Value: `fake-table-${Date.now()}`,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testFailOpen", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenTest),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "resetTableConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoResetTableConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTableExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.resetTableConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTable", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testResetTable", MESSAGES.demoTestResetTable),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
];

async function createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile() {
  const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
  const { Policy } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreatePolicyCommand({
      PolicyName: NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
        join(RESOURCES_PATH, "ssm_only_policy.json"),
      ),
    }),
```

```
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new CreateRoleCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
        Version: "2012-10-17",
        Statement: [
          {
            Effect: "Allow",
            Principal: { Service: "ec2.amazonaws.com" },
            Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
          },
        ],
      }),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: Policy.Arn,
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
    }),
  );
  const { InstanceProfile } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    }),
  );
  await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
    { client: iamClient },
    { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    }),
  );
```

```
  return InstanceProfile;
}
```

Crea i passaggi per distruggere tutte le risorse.

```
import { unlinkSync } from "node:fs";

import { DynamoDBClient, DeleteTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  DeleteKeyPairCommand,
  DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand,
  RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  DeleteInstanceProfileCommand,
  RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  paginateListPolicies,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DeleteLoadBalancerCommand,
  DeleteTargetGroupCommand,
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
```

```
import { loadState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const destroySteps = [
  loadState,
  new ScenarioInput("destroy", MESSAGES.destroy, { type: "confirm" }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "abort",
    (state) => state.destroy === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteTable", async (c) => {
    try {
      const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: NAMES.tableName }));
    } catch (e) {
      c.deleteTableError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteTableResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteTableError) {
      console.error(state.deleteTableError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteTableError.replace(
        "${TABLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.tableName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteKeyPair", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName }),
      );
      unlinkSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`);
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteKeyPairError = e;
    }
```

```
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteKeyPairResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteKeyPairError) {
      console.error(state.deleteKeyPairError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteKeyPairError.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedKeyPair.replace(
      "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
      NAMES.keyPairName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachPolicyFromRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

      if (!policy) {
        state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = new Error(
          `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
        );
      } else {
        await client.send(
          new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
            RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
            PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
          }),
        );
      }
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachedPolicyFromRole", (state) => {
    if (state.detachPolicyFromRoleError) {
      console.error(state.detachPolicyFromRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.detachPolicyFromRoleError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedPolicyFromRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
```

```
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

    if (!policy) {
      state.deletePolicyError = new Error(
        `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
      );
    } else {
      return client.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deletePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deletePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deletePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deletePolicyError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedPolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("removeRoleFromInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
```

```
  new ScenarioOutput("removeRoleFromInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfile) {
      console.error(state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.removedRoleFromInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceRoleError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
```

```
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    try {
      await terminateGroupInstances(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 60000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        await deleteAutoScalingGroup(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteAutoScalingGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteAutoScalingGroupError.replace(
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLaunchTemplate", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    try {
      await client.send(
```

```
        new DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand({
          LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLaunchTemplateError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLaunchTemplateResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLaunchTemplateError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLaunchTemplateError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLaunchTemplateError.replace(
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLoadBalancerCommand({
          LoadBalancerArn: loadBalancer.LoadBalancerArn,
        }),
      );
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        const lb = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
        if (lb) {
          throw new Error("Load balancer still exists.");
        }
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerError.replace(
```

```
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancer.replace(
      "${LB_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    try {
      const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
          Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
        }),
      );

      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        client.send(
          new DeleteTargetGroupCommand({
            TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
          }),
        ),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
```

```
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy
```

```
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
```

```
        NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyPolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyPolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError.replace(
        "${POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyPolicy.replace(
      "${POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError = e;
```

```
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyRole.replace(
      "${ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "revokeSecurityGroupIngress",
    async (
      /** @type {{ myIp: string, defaultSecurityGroup: { GroupId: string } }} */
state,
    ) => {
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});

      try {
        await ec2Client.send(
          new RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
            GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
            CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
            FromPort: 80,
            ToPort: 80,
            IpProtocol: "tcp",
          }),
        );
      } catch (e) {
        state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError = e;
      }
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("revokeSecurityGroupIngressResult", (state) => {
    if (state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError) {
      console.error(state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError);
      return MESSAGES.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError.replace(
        "${IP}",
        state.myIp,
```

```
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.revokedSecurityGroupIngress.replace("${IP}", state.myIp);
  }),
];

/**
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
async function findPolicy(policyName) {
  const client = new IAMClient({});
  const paginatedPolicies = paginateListPolicies({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedPolicies) {
    const policy = page.Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === policyName);
    if (policy) {
      return policy;
    }
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function deleteAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: groupName,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
    if (!(err instanceof Error)) {
      throw err;
    }
    console.log(err.name);
    throw err;
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function terminateGroupInstances(groupName) {
```

```
  const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const group = await findAutoScalingGroup(groupName);
  await autoScalingClient.send(
    new UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
      AutoScalingGroupName: group.AutoScalingGroupName,
      MinSize: 0,
    }),
  );
  for (const i of group.Instances) {
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: i.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: true,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }
}

async function findAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const paginatedGroups = paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedGroups) {
    const group = page.AutoScalingGroups.find(
      (g) => g.AutoScalingGroupName === groupName,
    );
    if (group) {
      return group;
    }
  }
  throw new Error(`Auto scaling group ${groupName} not found.`);
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate

- CreateListener
- CreateLoadBalancer
- CreateTargetGroup
- DeleteAutoScalingGroup
- DeleteInstanceProfile
- DeleteLaunchTemplate
- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Elastic Load Balancing - Esempi della versione 2 che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Elastic Load Balancing - Version 2.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Elastic Load Balancing

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Elastic Load Balancing.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  DescribeLoadBalancersCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

export async function main() {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
    new DescribeLoadBalancersCommand({}),
  );
  const loadBalancersList = LoadBalancers.map(
    (lb) => `• ${lb.LoadBalancerName}: ${lb.DNSName}`,
  ).join("\n");
  console.log(
    "Hello, Elastic Load Balancing! Let's list some of your load balancers:\n",
    loadBalancersList,
  );
}

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
```

```
  main();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeLoadBalancersconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateListener`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateListener`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
const { Listeners } = await client.send(
  new CreateListenerCommand({
    LoadBalancerArn: state.loadBalancerArn,
    Protocol: state.targetGroupProtocol,
    Port: state.targetGroupPort,
    DefaultActions: [
      { Type: "forward", TargetGroupArn: state.targetGroupArn },
    ],
  }),
);
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateListenerconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateLoadBalancer`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateLoadBalancer`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
  new CreateLoadBalancerCommand({
    Name: NAMES.loadBalancerName,
    Subnets: state.subnets,
  }),
);
state.loadBalancerDns = LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
state.loadBalancerArn = LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
await waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(
  { client },
  { Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerName] },
);
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateLoadBalancerconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateTargetGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTargetGroup`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
  new CreateTargetGroupCommand({
    Name: NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    Protocol: "HTTP",
    Port: 80,
    HealthCheckPath: "/healthcheck",
    HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10,
    HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds: 5,
    HealthyThresholdCount: 2,
    UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2,
    VpcId: state.defaultVpc,
  }),
);
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTargetGroupconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteLoadBalancer`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteLoadBalancer`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
  await client.send(
    new DeleteLoadBalancerCommand({
      LoadBalancerArn: loadBalancer.LoadBalancerArn,
    }),
  );
  await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
    const lb = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
    if (lb) {
      throw new Error("Load balancer still exists.");
```

```
    }
  });
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteLoadBalancerconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteTargetGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTargetGroup`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
try {
  const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
      Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
    }),
  );

  await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
    client.send(
      new DeleteTargetGroupCommand({
        TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
      }),
    ),
  );
} catch (e) {
  state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError = e;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTargetGroupconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DescribeLoadBalancers`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeLoadBalancers`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  DescribeLoadBalancersCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

export async function main() {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
    new DescribeLoadBalancersCommand({}),
  );
  const loadBalancersList = LoadBalancers.map(
    (lb) => `• ${lb.LoadBalancerName}: ${lb.DNSName}`,
  ).join("\n");
  console.log(
    "Hello, Elastic Load Balancing! Let's list some of your load balancers:\n",
    loadBalancersList,
  );
}

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeLoadBalancersconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DescribeTargetGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeTargetGroups`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
  new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
    Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
  }),
);
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeTargetGroupsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DescribeTargetHealth`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeTargetHealth`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const { TargetHealthDescriptions } = await client.send(
  new DescribeTargetHealthCommand({
    TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
  }),
);
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeTargetHealthconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un servizio Web con bilanciamento del carico che restituisca consigli su libri, film e canzoni. L'esempio mostra come il servizio risponde ai guasti e spiega come ristrutturarlo per una maggiore resilienza in caso di guasti.

- Utilizza un gruppo Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling per creare istanze Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) basate su un modello di avvio e per mantenere il numero di istanze in un intervallo specificato.
- Gestisci e distribuisci le richieste HTTP con Elastic Load Balancing.
- Monitora lo stato delle istanze in un gruppo con dimensionamento automatico e inoltra le richieste soltanto alle istanze integre.
- Esegui un server web Python su ogni EC2 istanza per gestire le richieste HTTP. Il server Web risponde con consigli e controlli dell'integrità.
- Simula un servizio di raccomandazione con una tabella Amazon DynamoDB.
- Controlla la risposta del server web alle richieste e ai controlli di integrità aggiornando AWS Systems Manager i parametri.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
#!/usr/bin/env node
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

import {
  Scenario,
```

```
  parseScenarioArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * The workflow steps are split into three stages:
 *   - deploy
 *   - demo
 *   - destroy
 *
 * Each of these stages has a corresponding file prefixed with steps-*.
 */
import { deploySteps } from "./steps-deploy.js";
import { demoSteps } from "./steps-demo.js";
import { destroySteps } from "./steps-destroy.js";

/**
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
const context = {};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
 */
export const scenarios = {
  // Deploys all resources necessary for the workflow.
  deploy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Deploy", deploySteps, context),
  // Demonstrates how a fragile web service can be made more resilient.
  demo: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Demo", demoSteps, context),
  // Destroys the resources created for the workflow.
  destroy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Destroy", destroySteps, context),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios, {
    name: "Resilient Workflow",
    synopsis:
      "node index.js --scenario <deploy | demo | destroy> [-h|--help] [-y|--yes] [-
v|--verbose]",
```

```
    description: "Deploy and interact with scalable EC2 instances.",
  });
}
```

Crea passaggi per distribuire tutte le risorse.

```
import { join } from "node:path";
import { readFileSync, writeFileSync } from "node:fs";
import axios from "axios";

import {
  BatchWriteItemCommand,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  CreateKeyPairCommand,
  CreateLaunchTemplateCommand,
  DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand,
  DescribeVpcsCommand,
  DescribeSubnetsCommand,
  DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand,
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { SSMClient, GetParameterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  AutoScalingClient,
  AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
```

```
  CreateListenerCommand,
  CreateLoadBalancerCommand,
  CreateTargetGroupCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { saveState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH, ROOT } from "./constants.js";
import { initParamsSteps } from "./steps-reset-params.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const deploySteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("introduction", MESSAGES.introduction, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmDeployment", MESSAGES.confirmDeployment, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "handleConfirmDeployment",
    (c) => c.confirmDeployment === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingTable",
    MESSAGES.creatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createTable", async () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    await client.send(
      new CreateTableCommand({
        TableName: NAMES.tableName,
        ProvisionedThroughput: {
          ReadCapacityUnits: 5,
          WriteCapacityUnits: 5,
        },
        AttributeDefinitions: [
```

```
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            AttributeType: "S",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            AttributeType: "N",
          },
        ],
        KeySchema: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            KeyType: "HASH",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            KeyType: "RANGE",
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: NAMES.tableName });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdTable",
    MESSAGES.createdTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatingTable",
    MESSAGES.populatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("populateTable", () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    /**
     * @type {{ default: import("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb").PutRequest['Item'][] }}
     */
    const recommendations = JSON.parse(
      readFileSync(join(RESOURCES_PATH, "recommendations.json")),
    );

    return client.send(
      new BatchWriteItemCommand({
        RequestItems: {
          [NAMES.tableName]: recommendations.map((item) => ({
```

```
            PutRequest: { Item: item },
          })),
        },
      },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatedTable",
    MESSAGES.populatedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.creatingKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createKeyPair", async () => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { KeyMaterial } = await client.send(
      new CreateKeyPairCommand({
        KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
      }),
    );

    writeFileSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`, KeyMaterial, { mode: 0o600 });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.createdKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstancePolicy",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstancePolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      Policy: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreatePolicyCommand({
        PolicyName: NAMES.instancePolicyName,
        PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(RESOURCES_PATH, "instance_policy.json"),
```

```
        ),
      }),
    );
    state.instancePolicyArn = Arn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstancePolicy", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstancePolicy
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_ARN}", state.instancePolicyArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceRole", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new CreateRoleCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(ROOT, "assume-role-policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachingPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachPolicyToRole", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    await client.send(
```

```
      new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        PolicyArn: state.instancePolicyArn,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachedPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      InstanceProfile: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
    state.instanceProfileArn = Arn;

    await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
      { client },
      { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstanceProfile", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_ARN}", state.instanceProfileArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addingRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addingRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
```

```
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("addRoleToInstanceProfile", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addedRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addedRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  ...initParamsSteps,
  new ScenarioOutput("creatingLaunchTemplate", MESSAGES.creatingLaunchTemplate),
  new ScenarioAction("createLaunchTemplate", async () => {
    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    const { Parameter } = await ssmClient.send(
      new GetParameterCommand({
        Name: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
      }),
    );
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    await ec2Client.send(
      new CreateLaunchTemplateCommand({
        LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        LaunchTemplateData: {
          InstanceType: "t3.micro",
          ImageId: Parameter.Value,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
          UserData: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "server_startup_script.sh"),
          ).toString("base64"),
          KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLaunchTemplate",
```

```
    MESSAGES.createdLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingAutoScalingGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    const { AvailabilityZones } = await ec2Client.send(
      new DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand({}),
    );
    state.availabilityZoneNames = AvailabilityZones.map((az) => az.ZoneName);
    const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          AvailabilityZones: state.availabilityZoneNames,
          AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
          LaunchTemplate: {
            LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
            Version: "$Default",
          },
          MinSize: 3,
          MaxSize: 3,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdAutoScalingGroup",
    /**
     * @param {{ availabilityZoneNames: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.createdAutoScalingGroup
        .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName)
        .replace(
          "${AVAILABILITY_ZONE_NAMES}",
```

```
        state.availabilityZoneNames.join(", "),
      ),
  ),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmContinue", MESSAGES.confirmContinue, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("loadBalancer", MESSAGES.loadBalancer),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingVpc", MESSAGES.gettingVpc),
  new ScenarioAction("getVpc", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Vpcs } = await client.send(
      new DescribeVpcsCommand({
        Filters: [{ Name: "is-default", Values: ["true"] }],
      }),
    );
    state.defaultVpc = Vpcs[0].VpcId;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("gotVpc", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.gotVpc.replace("${VPC_ID}", state.defaultVpc),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingSubnets", MESSAGES.gettingSubnets),
  new ScenarioAction("getSubnets", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Subnets } = await client.send(
      new DescribeSubnetsCommand({
        Filters: [
          { Name: "vpc-id", Values: [state.defaultVpc] },
          { Name: "availability-zone", Values: state.availabilityZoneNames },
          { Name: "default-for-az", Values: ["true"] },
        ],
      }),
    );
    state.subnets = Subnets.map((subnet) => subnet.SubnetId);
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "gotSubnets",
    /**
     * @param {{ subnets: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.gotSubnets.replace("${SUBNETS}", state.subnets.join(", ")),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
```

```
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
      new CreateTargetGroupCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
        Protocol: "HTTP",
        Port: 80,
        HealthCheckPath: "/healthcheck",
        HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10,
        HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds: 5,
        HealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        VpcId: state.defaultVpc,
      }),
    );
    const targetGroup = TargetGroups[0];
    state.targetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn;
    state.targetGroupProtocol = targetGroup.Protocol;
    state.targetGroupPort = targetGroup.Port;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancer",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancer.replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
      new CreateLoadBalancerCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerName,
        Subnets: state.subnets,
      }),
    );
```

```
    state.loadBalancerDns = LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
    state.loadBalancerArn = LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
    await waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(
      { client },
      { Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerName] },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdLoadBalancer", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancer
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingListener",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerListener
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createListener", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { Listeners } = await client.send(
      new CreateListenerCommand({
        LoadBalancerArn: state.loadBalancerArn,
        Protocol: state.targetGroupProtocol,
        Port: state.targetGroupPort,
        DefaultActions: [
          { Type: "forward", TargetGroupArn: state.targetGroupArn },
        ],
      }),
    );
    const listener = Listeners[0];
    state.loadBalancerListenerArn = listener.ListenerArn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdListener", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerListener.replace(
      "${LB_LISTENER_ARN}",
      state.loadBalancerListenerArn,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName)
      .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName),
```

```
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
        TargetGroupARNs: [state.targetGroupArn],
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup,
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingInboundPort", MESSAGES.verifyingInboundPort),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "verifyInboundPort",
    /**
     *
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').SecurityGroup}}
state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
          Filters: [{ Name: "group-name", Values: ["default"] }],
        }),
      );
      if (!SecurityGroups) {
        state.verifyInboundPortError = new Error(MESSAGES.noSecurityGroups);
      }
      state.defaultSecurityGroup = SecurityGroups[0];

      /**
       * @type {string}
       */
      const ipResponse = (await axios.get("http://checkip.amazonaws.com")).data;
      state.myIp = ipResponse.trim();
      const myIpRules = state.defaultSecurityGroup.IpPermissions.filter(
        ({ IpRanges }) =>
          IpRanges.some(
            ({ CidrIp }) =>
              CidrIp.startsWith(state.myIp) || CidrIp === "0.0.0.0/0",
```

```
          ),
      )
        .filter(({ IpProtocol }) => IpProtocol === "tcp")
        .filter(({ FromPort }) => FromPort === 80);

      state.myIpRules = myIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "verifiedInboundPort",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return MESSAGES.foundIpRules.replace(
          "${IP_RULES}",
          JSON.stringify(state.myIpRules, null, 2),
        );
      }
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioInput(
    "shouldAddInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return false;
      }
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    },
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "addInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      if (!state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
```

```
        return;
      }

      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
          GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
          CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
          FromPort: 80,
          ToPort: 80,
          IpProtocol: "tcp",
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("addedInboundRule", (state) => {
    if (state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
      return MESSAGES.addedInboundRule.replace("${IP_ADDRESS}", state.myIp);
    }
    return false;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingEndpoint", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.verifyingEndpoint.replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("verifyEndpoint", async (state) => {
    try {
      const response = await retry({ intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDns}`),
      );
      state.endpointResponse = JSON.stringify(response.data, null, 2);
    } catch (e) {
      state.verifyEndpointError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifiedEndpoint", (state) => {
    if (state.verifyEndpointError) {
      console.error(state.verifyEndpointError);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.verifiedEndpoint.replace(
        "${ENDPOINT_RESPONSE}",
        state.endpointResponse,
      );
    }
  }),
```

```
  saveState,
];
```

Crea i passaggi per eseguire la demo.

```
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { join } from "node:path";

import axios from "axios";

import {
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  DescribeTargetHealthCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";
import {
  DescribeInstanceInformationCommand,
  PutParameterCommand,
  SSMClient,
  SendCommandCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand,
  EC2Client,
  RebootInstancesCommand,
  ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
```

```
import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

const getRecommendation = new ScenarioAction(
  "getRecommendation",
  async (state) => {
    const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
    if (loadBalancer) {
      state.loadBalancerDnsName = loadBalancer.DNSName;
      try {
        state.recommendation = (
          await axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDnsName}`)
        ).data;
      } catch (e) {
        state.recommendation = e instanceof Error ? e.message : e;
      }
    } else {
      throw new Error(MESSAGES.demoFindLoadBalancerError);
    }
  },
);

const getRecommendationResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getRecommendationResult",
  (state) =>
    `Recommendation:\n${JSON.stringify(state.recommendation, null, 2)}`,
  { preformatted: true },
);

const getHealthCheck = new ScenarioAction("getHealthCheck", async (state) => {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
      Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
    }),
  );
```

```
  const { TargetHealthDescriptions } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetHealthCommand({
      TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
    }),
  );
  state.targetHealthDescriptions = TargetHealthDescriptions;
});

const getHealthCheckResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getHealthCheckResult",
  /**
   * @param {{ targetHealthDescriptions: import('@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-
balancing-v2').TargetHealthDescription[]}} state
   */
  (state) => {
    const status = state.targetHealthDescriptions
      .map((th) => `${th.Target.Id}: ${th.TargetHealth.State}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Health check:\n${status}`;
  },
  { preformatted: true },
);

const loadBalancerLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "loadBalancerLoop",
  getRecommendation.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ loadBalancerCheck }) => loadBalancerCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput(
        "loadBalancerCheck",
        MESSAGES.demoLoadBalancerCheck,
        {
          type: "confirm",
        },
      ),
      output: getRecommendationResult,
    },
  },
);

const healthCheckLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "healthCheckLoop",
  getHealthCheck.action,
```

```
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ healthCheck }) => healthCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput("healthCheck", MESSAGES.demoHealthCheck, {
        type: "confirm",
      }),
      output: getHealthCheckResult,
    },
  },
);

const statusSteps = [
  getRecommendation,
  getRecommendationResult,
  getHealthCheck,
  getHealthCheckResult,
];

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const demoSteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("header", MESSAGES.demoHeader, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioOutput("sanityCheck", MESSAGES.demoSanityCheck),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "brokenDependencyConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBrokenDependencyConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("brokenDependency", async (state) => {
    if (!state.brokenDependencyConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      state.badTableName = `fake-table-${Date.now()}`;
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
          Value: state.badTableName,
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
```

```
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testBrokenDependency", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.demoTestBrokenDependency.replace(
      "${TABLE_NAME}",
      state.badTableName,
    ),
  ),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "staticResponseConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoStaticResponseConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("staticResponse", async (state) => {
    if (!state.staticResponseConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmFailureResponseKey,
          Value: "static",
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testStaticResponse", MESSAGES.demoTestStaticResponse),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "badCredentialsConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBadCredentialsConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("badCredentialsExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.badCredentialsConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("fixDynamoDBName", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
```

```
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "badCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling').Instance }}
state
     */
    async (state) => {
      await createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile();
      const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
      const { AutoScalingGroups } = await autoScalingClient.send(
        new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand({
          AutoScalingGroupNames: [NAMES.autoScalingGroupName],
        }),
      );
      state.targetInstance = AutoScalingGroups[0].Instances[0];
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
      const { IamInstanceProfileAssociations } = await ec2Client.send(
        new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand({
          Filters: [
            { Name: "instance-id", Values: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId] },
          ],
        }),
      );
      state.instanceProfileAssociationId =
        IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0].AssociationId;
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        ec2Client.send(
          new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand({
            AssociationId: state.instanceProfileAssociationId,
            IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
          }),
        ),
      );

      await ec2Client.send(
        new RebootInstancesCommand({
```

```
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
        }),
      );

      const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 20000, maxRetries: 15 }, async () => {
        const { InstanceInformationList } = await ssmClient.send(
          new DescribeInstanceInformationCommand({}),
        );

        const instance = InstanceInformationList.find(
          (info) => info.InstanceId === state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
        );

        if (!instance) {
          throw new Error("Instance not found.");
        }
      });

      await ssmClient.send(
        new SendCommandCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
          DocumentName: "AWS-RunShellScript",
          Parameters: { commands: ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"] },
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "testBadCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-ssm').InstanceInformation}}
state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoTestBadCredentials.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
  ),
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "deepHealthCheckConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoDeepHealthCheckConfirmation,
```

```
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheckExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.deepHealthCheckConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheck", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmHealthCheckKey,
        Value: "deep",
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testDeepHealthCheck", MESSAGES.demoTestDeepHealthCheck),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "killInstanceConfirmation",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoKillInstanceConfirmation.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("killInstanceExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.killInstanceConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "killInstance",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
```

```
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
      await client.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: false,
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("testKillInstance", MESSAGES.demoTestKillInstance),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput("failOpenConfirmation", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenConfirmation, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpenExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.failOpenConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpen", () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: `fake-table-${Date.now()}`,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testFailOpen", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenTest),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "resetTableConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoResetTableConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTableExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.resetTableConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
```

```
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTable", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testResetTable", MESSAGES.demoTestResetTable),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
];

async function createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile() {
  const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
  const { Policy } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreatePolicyCommand({
      PolicyName: NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
        join(RESOURCES_PATH, "ssm_only_policy.json"),
      ),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new CreateRoleCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
        Version: "2012-10-17",
        Statement: [
          {
            Effect: "Allow",
            Principal: { Service: "ec2.amazonaws.com" },
            Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
          },
        ],
      }),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
```

```
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: Policy.Arn,
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
    }),
  );
  const { InstanceProfile } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    }),
  );
  await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
    { client: iamClient },
    { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    }),
  );

  return InstanceProfile;
}
```

Crea i passaggi per distruggere tutte le risorse.

```
import { unlinkSync } from "node:fs";

import { DynamoDBClient, DeleteTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  DeleteKeyPairCommand,
  DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand,
  RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
```

```
  IAMClient,
  DeleteInstanceProfileCommand,
  RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  paginateListPolicies,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DeleteLoadBalancerCommand,
  DeleteTargetGroupCommand,
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { loadState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const destroySteps = [
  loadState,
  new ScenarioInput("destroy", MESSAGES.destroy, { type: "confirm" }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "abort",
    (state) => state.destroy === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteTable", async (c) => {
```

```
    try {
      const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: NAMES.tableName }));
    } catch (e) {
      c.deleteTableError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteTableResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteTableError) {
      console.error(state.deleteTableError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteTableError.replace(
        "${TABLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.tableName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteKeyPair", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName }),
      );
      unlinkSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`);
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteKeyPairError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteKeyPairResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteKeyPairError) {
      console.error(state.deleteKeyPairError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteKeyPairError.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedKeyPair.replace(
      "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
      NAMES.keyPairName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachPolicyFromRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
```

```
      const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

      if (!policy) {
        state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = new Error(
          `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
        );
      } else {
        await client.send(
          new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
            RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
            PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
          }),
        );
      }
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachedPolicyFromRole", (state) => {
    if (state.detachPolicyFromRoleError) {
      console.error(state.detachPolicyFromRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.detachPolicyFromRoleError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedPolicyFromRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

    if (!policy) {
      state.deletePolicyError = new Error(
        `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
      );
    } else {
      return client.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    }
```

```
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deletePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deletePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deletePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deletePolicyError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedPolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("removeRoleFromInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("removeRoleFromInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfile) {
      console.error(state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.removedRoleFromInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
```

```
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceRoleError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    );
  }),
```

```
  new ScenarioAction("deleteAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    try {
      await terminateGroupInstances(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 60000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        await deleteAutoScalingGroup(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteAutoScalingGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteAutoScalingGroupError.replace(
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLaunchTemplate", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    try {
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand({
          LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLaunchTemplateError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLaunchTemplateResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLaunchTemplateError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLaunchTemplateError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLaunchTemplateError.replace(
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLaunchTemplate.replace(
```

```
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLoadBalancerCommand({
          LoadBalancerArn: loadBalancer.LoadBalancerArn,
        }),
      );
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        const lb = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
        if (lb) {
          throw new Error("Load balancer still exists.");
        }
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerError.replace(
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancer.replace(
      "${LB_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    try {
      const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
          Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
        }),
      );
```

```
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      client.send(
        new DeleteTargetGroupCommand({
          TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
        }),
      ),
    );
  } catch (e) {
    state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError = e;
  }
}),
new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupResult", (state) => {
  if (state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError) {
    console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError);
    return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    );
  }
  return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
    "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
    NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
  );
}),
new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile", async (state) => {
  try {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
        RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      }),
    );
  } catch (e) {
    state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError = e;
  }
}),
new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileResult", (state) => {
  if (state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError) {
    console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError);
    return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
```

```
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
```

```
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyPolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
```

```
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyPolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError.replace(
        "${POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyPolicy.replace(
      "${POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyRole.replace(
      "${ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "revokeSecurityGroupIngress",
```

```
    async (
      /** @type {{ myIp: string, defaultSecurityGroup: { GroupId: string } }} */
 state,
    ) => {
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});

      try {
        await ec2Client.send(
          new RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
            GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
            CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
            FromPort: 80,
            ToPort: 80,
            IpProtocol: "tcp",
          }),
        );
      } catch (e) {
        state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError = e;
      }
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("revokeSecurityGroupIngressResult", (state) => {
    if (state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError) {
      console.error(state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError);
      return MESSAGES.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError.replace(
        "${IP}",
        state.myIp,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.revokedSecurityGroupIngress.replace("${IP}", state.myIp);
  }),
];

/**
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
async function findPolicy(policyName) {
  const client = new IAMClient({});
  const paginatedPolicies = paginateListPolicies({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedPolicies) {
    const policy = page.Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === policyName);
    if (policy) {
      return policy;
    }
```

```
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function deleteAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: groupName,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
    if (!(err instanceof Error)) {
      throw err;
    }
    console.log(err.name);
    throw err;
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function terminateGroupInstances(groupName) {
  const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const group = await findAutoScalingGroup(groupName);
  await autoScalingClient.send(
    new UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
      AutoScalingGroupName: group.AutoScalingGroupName,
      MinSize: 0,
    }),
  );
  for (const i of group.Instances) {
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: i.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: true,
        }),
      ),
    );
```

```
  }
}

async function findAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const paginatedGroups = paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedGroups) {
    const group = page.AutoScalingGroups.find(
      (g) => g.AutoScalingGroupName === groupName,
    );
    if (group) {
      return group;
    }
  }
  throw new Error(`Auto scaling group ${groupName} not found.`);
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances

- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

AWS Entity Resolution esempi che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con. AWS Entity Resolution

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve AWS Entity Resolution

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS Entity Resolution.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
```

```
import {
  EntityResolutionClient,
  ListMatchingWorkflowsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";

export const main = async () => {
  const region = "eu-west-1";
  const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });
  try {
    const command = new ListMatchingWorkflowsCommand({});
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
    const workflowSummaries = response.workflowSummaries;
    for (const workflowSummary of workflowSummaries) {
      console.log(`Attribute name: ${workflowSummaries[0].workflowName} `);
    }
    if (workflowSummaries.length === 0) {
      console.log("No matching workflows found.");
    }
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(
      `An error occurred in listing the workflow summaries: ${error.message} \n
 Exiting program.`,
    );
    return;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, listMatchingWorkflowsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CheckWorkflowStatus`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CheckWorkflowStatus`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  GetMatchingJobCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async ({ workflowName, jobId }) => {
  const getMatchingJobParams = {
    workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
    jobId: `${data.inputs.jobId}`,
  };
  try {
    const command = new GetMatchingJobCommand(getMatchingJobParams);
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
    console.log(`Job status: ${response.status}`);
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("error ", error.message);
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CheckWorkflowStatusconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateMatchingWorkflow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateMatchingWorkflow`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  CreateMatchingWorkflowCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  const createMatchingWorkflowParams = {
    roleArn: `${data.inputs.roleArn}`,
    workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
    description: "Created by using the AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3).",
    inputSourceConfig: [
      {
        inputSourceARN: `${data.inputs.JSONinputSourceARN}`,
        schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
        applyNormalization: false,
      },
      {
        inputSourceARN: `${data.inputs.CSVinputSourceARN}`,
        schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameCSV}`,
        applyNormalization: false,
      },
    ],
```

```
    outputSourceConfig: [
      {
        outputS3Path: `s3://${data.inputs.myBucketName}/eroutput`,
        output: [
          {
            name: "id",
          },
          {
            name: "name",
          },
          {
            name: "email",
          },
          {
            name: "phone",
          },
        ],
        applyNormalization: false,
      },
    ],
    resolutionTechniques: { resolutionType: "ML_MATCHING" },
  };
  try {
    const command = new CreateMatchingWorkflowCommand(
      createMatchingWorkflowParams,
    );
    const response = await erClient.send(command);

    console.log(
      `Workflow created successfully.\n The workflow ARN is:
 ${response.workflowArn}`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    console.error(caught.message);
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateMatchingWorkflowconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateSchemaMapping`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateSchemaMapping`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  CreateSchemaMappingCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  const createSchemaMappingParamsJson = {
    schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
    mappedInputFields: [
      {
        fieldName: "id",
        type: "UNIQUE_ID",
      },
      {
        fieldName: "name",
        type: "NAME",
      },
      {
        fieldName: "email",
        type: "EMAIL_ADDRESS",
      },
    ],
```

```
  };
  const createSchemaMappingParamsCSV = {
    schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameCSV}`,
    mappedInputFields: [
      {
        fieldName: "id",
        type: "UNIQUE_ID",
      },
      {
        fieldName: "name",
        type: "NAME",
      },
      {
        fieldName: "email",
        type: "EMAIL_ADDRESS",
      },
      {
        fieldName: "phone",
        type: "PROVIDER_ID",
        subType: "STRING",
      },
    ],
  };
  try {
    const command = new CreateSchemaMappingCommand(
      createSchemaMappingParamsJson,
    );
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
    console.log("The JSON schema mapping name is ", response.schemaName);
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("error ", error.message);
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateSchemaMappingconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteMatchingWorkflow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteMatchingWorkflow`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  DeleteMatchingWorkflowCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    const deleteWorkflowParams = {
      workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
    };
    const command = new DeleteMatchingWorkflowCommand(deleteWorkflowParams);
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
    console.log("Workflow deleted successfully!", response);
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("error ", error);
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteMatchingWorkflowsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteSchemaMapping`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteSchemaMapping`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  DeleteSchemaMappingCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  const deleteSchemaMapping = {
    schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
  };
  try {
    const command = new DeleteSchemaMappingCommand(deleteSchemaMapping);
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
    console.log("Schema mapping deleted successfully. ", response);
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("error ", error);
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteSchemaMappingsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetMatchingJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetMatchingJob`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  GetMatchingJobCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  async function getInfo() {
    const getJobInfoParams = {
      workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
      jobId: `${data.inputs.jobId}`,
    };
    try {
      const command = new GetMatchingJobCommand(getJobInfoParams);
      const response = await erClient.send(command);
      console.log(`Job status: ${response.status}`);
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("error ", error.message);
    }
```

```
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetMatchingJobsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetSchemaMapping`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetSchemaMapping`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  GetSchemaMappingCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  const getSchemaMappingJsonParams = {
    schemaName: `${data.inputs.schemaNameJson}`,
  };
  try {
    const command = new GetSchemaMappingCommand(getSchemaMappingJsonParams);
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
```

```
    console.log(response);
    console.log(
      `Schema mapping for the JSON data:\n ${response.mappedInputFields[0]}`,
    );
    console.log("Schema mapping ARN is: ", response.schemaArn);
  } catch (caught) {
    console.error(caught.message);
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetSchemaMappingsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListSchemaMappings`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListSchemaMappings`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  ListSchemaMappingsCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });
```

```
export const main = async () => {
  async function getInfo() {
    const listSchemaMappingsParams = {
      workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
      jobId: `${data.inputs.jobId}`,
    };
    try {
      const command = new ListSchemaMappingsCommand(listSchemaMappingsParams);
      const response = await erClient.send(command);
      const noOfSchemas = response.schemaList.length;
      for (let i = 0; i < noOfSchemas; i++) {
        console.log(
          `Schema Mapping Name: ${response.schemaList[i].schemaName} `,
        );
      }
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
  }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListSchemaMappingssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`StartMatchingJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartMatchingJob`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.
```

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  StartMatchingJobCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  const matchingJobOfWorkflowParams = {
    workflowName: `${data.inputs.workflowName}`,
  };
  try {
    const command = new StartMatchingJobCommand(matchingJobOfWorkflowParams);
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
    console.log(`Job ID: ${response.jobID} \n
The matching job was successfully started.`);
  } catch (caught) {
    console.error(caught.message);
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartMatchingJobsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`TagEntityResource`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`TagEntityResource`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
//The default inputs for this demo are read from the ../inputs.json.

import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

import {
  TagResourceCommand,
  EntityResolutionClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-entityresolution";
import data from "../inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const erClient = new EntityResolutionClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  const tagResourceCommandParams = {
    resourceArn: `${data.inputs.schemaArn}`,
    tags: {
      tag1: "tag1Value",
      tag2: "tag2Value",
    },
  };
  try {
    const command = new TagResourceCommand(tagResourceCommandParams);
    const response = await erClient.send(command);
    console.log("Successfully tagged the resource.");
  } catch (caught) {
    console.error(caught.message);
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la TagEntityResourcesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

EventBridge esempi che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con. EventBridge

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`PutEvents`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutEvents`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import {
  EventBridgeClient,
  PutEventsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-eventbridge";

export const putEvents = async (
  source = "eventbridge.integration.test",
  detailType = "greeting",
  resources = [],
```

```
) => {
  const client = new EventBridgeClient({});

  const response = await client.send(
    new PutEventsCommand({
      Entries: [
        {
          Detail: JSON.stringify({ greeting: "Hello there." }),
          DetailType: detailType,
          Resources: resources,
          Source: source,
        },
      ],
    }),
  );

  console.log("PutEvents response:");
  console.log(response);
  // PutEvents response:
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '3d0df73d-dcea-4a23-ae0d-f5556a3ac109',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   Entries: [ { EventId: '51620841-5af4-6402-d9bc-b77734991eb5' } ],
  //   FailedEntryCount: 0
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutEventssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`PutRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutRule`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { EventBridgeClient, PutRuleCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-eventbridge";

export const putRule = async (
  ruleName = "some-rule",
  source = "some-source",
) => {
  const client = new EventBridgeClient({});

  const response = await client.send(
    new PutRuleCommand({
      Name: ruleName,
      EventPattern: JSON.stringify({ source: [source] }),
      State: "ENABLED",
      EventBusName: "default",
    }),
  );

  console.log("PutRule response:");
  console.log(response);
  // PutRule response:
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'd7292ced-1544-421b-842f-596326bc7072',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   RuleArn: 'arn:aws:events:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:rule/
EventBridgeTestRule-1696280037720'
  // }
  return response;
```

```
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutRulesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`PutTargets`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutTargets`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import {
  EventBridgeClient,
  PutTargetsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-eventbridge";

export const putTarget = async (
  existingRuleName = "some-rule",
  targetArn = "arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:000000000000:function:test-func",
  uniqueId = Date.now().toString(),
) => {
  const client = new EventBridgeClient({});
  const response = await client.send(
    new PutTargetsCommand({
      Rule: existingRuleName,
      Targets: [
        {
          Arn: targetArn,
          Id: uniqueId,
        },
      ],
    }),
  );
```

```
  console.log("PutTargets response:");
  console.log(response);
  // PutTargets response:
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'f5b23b9a-2c17-45c1-ad5c-f926c3692e3d',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   FailedEntries: [],
  //   FailedEntryCount: 0
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutTargetssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Scenari

Utilizzo degli eventi pianificati per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da un evento EventBridge pianificato di Amazon.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come creare un evento EventBridge pianificato da Amazon che richiami una AWS Lambda funzione. Configura EventBridge per utilizzare un'espressione cron per pianificare quando viene richiamata la funzione Lambda. In questo esempio, crei una funzione Lambda utilizzando l'API JavaScript Lambda runtime. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. Questo esempio dimostra come creare un'app che invia un messaggio di testo via mobile ai tuoi dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Questo esempio è anche disponibile nella Guida per lo sviluppatore di AWS SDK per JavaScript v3 .

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch Registri
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

AWS Glue esempi che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con. AWS Glue

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve AWS Glue

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS Glue.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { ListJobsCommand, GlueClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-glue";

const client = new GlueClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListJobsCommand({});

  const { JobNames } = await client.send(command);
  const formattedJobNames = JobNames.join("\n");
  console.log("Job names: ");
  console.log(formattedJobNames);
  return JobNames;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListJobssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un crawler che esegue la scansione di un bucket Amazon S3 pubblico e genera un database di metadati in formato CSV.
- Elenca le informazioni su database e tabelle nel tuo AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- Crea un processo per estrarre i dati CSV dal bucket S3, trasformare i dati e caricare l'output in formato JSON in un altro bucket S3.
- Elenca le informazioni sulle esecuzioni dei processi, visualizza i dati trasformati e pulisci le risorse.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tutorial: Guida introduttiva a AWS Glue Studio.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare e avviare un crawler in grado di eseguire il crawling di un bucket pubblico di Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) generando un database di metadati che descrive i dati rilevati in formato CSV.

```
const createCrawler = (name, role, dbName, tablePrefix, s3TargetPath) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new CreateCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
    Role: role,
    DatabaseName: dbName,
    TablePrefix: tablePrefix,
    Targets: {
      S3Targets: [{ Path: s3TargetPath }],
    },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const getCrawler = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const startCrawler = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new StartCrawlerCommand({
```

```
    Name: name,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const crawlerExists = async ({ getCrawler }, crawlerName) => {
  try {
    await getCrawler(crawlerName);
    return true;
  } catch {
    return false;
  }
};

/**
 * @param {{ createCrawler: import('../../../actions/create-
crawler.js').createCrawler}} actions
 */
const makeCreateCrawlerStep = (actions) => async (context) => {
  if (await crawlerExists(actions, process.env.CRAWLER_NAME)) {
    log("Crawler already exists. Skipping creation.");
  } else {
    await actions.createCrawler(
      process.env.CRAWLER_NAME,
      process.env.ROLE_NAME,
      process.env.DATABASE_NAME,
      process.env.TABLE_PREFIX,
      process.env.S3_TARGET_PATH,
    );

    log("Crawler created successfully.", { type: "success" });
  }

  return { ...context };
};

/**
 * @param {(name: string) => Promise<import('@aws-sdk/client-
glue').GetCrawlerCommandOutput>} getCrawler
 * @param {string} crawlerName
 */
const waitForCrawler = async (getCrawler, crawlerName) => {
  const waitTimeInSeconds = 30;
```

```
  const { Crawler } = await getCrawler(crawlerName);

  if (!Crawler) {
    throw new Error(`Crawler with name ${crawlerName} not found.`);
  }

  if (Crawler.State === "READY") {
    return;
  }

  log(`Crawler is ${Crawler.State}. Waiting ${waitTimeInSeconds} seconds...`);
  await wait(waitTimeInSeconds);
  return waitForCrawler(getCrawler, crawlerName);
};

const makeStartCrawlerStep =
  ({ startCrawler, getCrawler }) =>
  async (context) => {
    log("Starting crawler.");
    await startCrawler(process.env.CRAWLER_NAME);
    log("Crawler started.", { type: "success" });

    log("Waiting for crawler to finish running. This can take a while.");
    await waitForCrawler(getCrawler, process.env.CRAWLER_NAME);
    log("Crawler ready.", { type: "success" });

    return { ...context };
  };
```

Elenca le informazioni su database e tabelle nel tuo AWS Glue Data Catalog.

```
const getDatabase = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetDatabaseCommand({
    Name: name,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const getTables = (databaseName) => {
```

```
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetTablesCommand({
    DatabaseName: databaseName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const makeGetDatabaseStep =
  ({ getDatabase }) =>
  async (context) => {
    const {
      Database: { Name },
    } = await getDatabase(process.env.DATABASE_NAME);
    log(`Database: ${Name}`);
    return { ...context };
  };

/**
 * @param {{ getTables: () => Promise<import('@aws-sdk/client-
glue').GetTablesCommandOutput}} config
 */
const makeGetTablesStep =
  ({ getTables }) =>
  async (context) => {
    const { TableList } = await getTables(process.env.DATABASE_NAME);
    log("Tables:");
    log(TableList.map((table) => `  • ${table.Name}\n`));
    return { ...context };
  };
```

Creare e avviare un processo che estrae i dati CSV dal bucket Amazon S3 di origine, li trasforma rimuovendo e rinominando i campi e carica l'output in formato JSON in un altro bucket Amazon S3.

```
const createJob = (name, role, scriptBucketName, scriptKey) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new CreateJobCommand({
    Name: name,
    Role: role,
```

```
    Command: {
      Name: "glueetl",
      PythonVersion: "3",
      ScriptLocation: `s3://${scriptBucketName}/${scriptKey}`,
    },
    GlueVersion: "3.0",
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const startJobRun = (jobName, dbName, tableName, bucketName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new StartJobRunCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
    Arguments: {
      "--input_database": dbName,
      "--input_table": tableName,
      "--output_bucket_url": `s3://${bucketName}/`,
    },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const makeCreateJobStep =
  ({ createJob }) =>
  async (context) => {
    log("Creating Job.");
    await createJob(
      process.env.JOB_NAME,
      process.env.ROLE_NAME,
      process.env.BUCKET_NAME,
      process.env.PYTHON_SCRIPT_KEY,
    );
    log("Job created.", { type: "success" });

    return { ...context };
  };

/**
 * @param {(name: string, runId: string) => Promise<import('@aws-sdk/client-
glue').GetJobRunCommandOutput> }  getJobRun
```

```
 * @param {string} jobName
 * @param {string} jobRunId
 */
const waitForJobRun = async (getJobRun, jobName, jobRunId) => {
  const waitTimeInSeconds = 30;
  const { JobRun } = await getJobRun(jobName, jobRunId);

  if (!JobRun) {
    throw new Error(`Job run with id ${jobRunId} not found.`);
  }

  switch (JobRun.JobRunState) {
    case "FAILED":
    case "TIMEOUT":
    case "STOPPED":
    case "ERROR":
      throw new Error(
        `Job ${JobRun.JobRunState}. Error: ${JobRun.ErrorMessage}`,
      );
    case "SUCCEEDED":
      return;
    default:
      break;
  }

  log(
    `Job ${JobRun.JobRunState}. Waiting ${waitTimeInSeconds} more seconds...`,
  );
  await wait(waitTimeInSeconds);
  return waitForJobRun(getJobRun, jobName, jobRunId);
};

/**
 * @param {{ prompter: { prompt: () => Promise<{ shouldOpen: boolean }>} }} context
 */
const promptToOpen = async (context) => {
  const { shouldOpen } = await context.prompter.prompt({
    name: "shouldOpen",
    type: "confirm",
    message: "Open the output bucket in your browser?",
  });

  if (shouldOpen) {
    return open(
```

```
      `https://s3.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/buckets/${process.env.BUCKET_NAME} to
 view the output.`,
    );
  }
};

const makeStartJobRunStep =
  ({ startJobRun, getJobRun }) =>
  async (context) => {
    log("Starting job.");
    const { JobRunId } = await startJobRun(
      process.env.JOB_NAME,
      process.env.DATABASE_NAME,
      process.env.TABLE_NAME,
      process.env.BUCKET_NAME,
    );
    log("Job started.", { type: "success" });

    log("Waiting for job to finish running. This can take a while.");
    await waitForJobRun(getJobRun, process.env.JOB_NAME, JobRunId);
    log("Job run succeeded.", { type: "success" });

    await promptToOpen(context);

    return { ...context };
  };
```

Elencare le informazioni sulle esecuzioni dei processi e visualizzare alcuni dei dati trasformati.

```
const getJobRuns = (jobName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});
  const command = new GetJobRunsCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const getJobRun = (jobName, jobRunId) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});
  const command = new GetJobRunCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
```

```
    RunId: jobRunId,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

/**
 * @typedef {{ prompter: { prompt: () => Promise<{jobName: string}> } }} Context
 */

/**
 * @typedef {() => Promise<import('@aws-sdk/client-glue').GetJobRunCommandOutput>}
 getJobRun
 */

/**
 * @typedef {() => Promise<import('@aws-sdk/client-glue').GetJobRunsCommandOutput}
 getJobRuns
 */

/**
 *
 * @param {getJobRun} getJobRun
 * @param {string} jobName
 * @param {string} jobRunId
 */
const logJobRunDetails = async (getJobRun, jobName, jobRunId) => {
  const { JobRun } = await getJobRun(jobName, jobRunId);
  log(JobRun, { type: "object" });
};

/**
 *
 * @param {{getJobRuns: getJobRuns, getJobRun: getJobRun }} funcs
 */
const makePickJobRunStep =
  ({ getJobRuns, getJobRun }) =>
  async (/** @type { Context } */ context) => {
    if (context.selectedJobName) {
      const { JobRuns } = await getJobRuns(context.selectedJobName);

      const { jobRunId } = await context.prompter.prompt({
        name: "jobRunId",
        type: "list",
```

```
        message: "Select a job run to see details.",
        choices: JobRuns.map((run) => run.Id),
      });

      logJobRunDetails(getJobRun, context.selectedJobName, jobRunId);
    }

    return { ...context };
  };
```

Eliminare tutte le risorse create dalla demo.

```
const deleteJob = (jobName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteJobCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const deleteTable = (databaseName, tableName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteTableCommand({
    DatabaseName: databaseName,
    Name: tableName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const deleteDatabase = (databaseName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteDatabaseCommand({
    Name: databaseName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

```
const deleteCrawler = (crawlerName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteCrawlerCommand({
    Name: crawlerName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

/**
 *
 * @param {import('../../../actions/delete-job.js').deleteJob} deleteJobFn
 * @param {string[]} jobNames
 * @param {{ prompter: { prompt: () => Promise<any> }}} context
 */
const handleDeleteJobs = async (deleteJobFn, jobNames, context) => {
  /**
   * @type {{ selectedJobNames: string[] }}
   */
  const { selectedJobNames } = await context.prompter.prompt({
    name: "selectedJobNames",
    type: "checkbox",
    message: "Let's clean up jobs. Select jobs to delete.",
    choices: jobNames,
  });

  if (selectedJobNames.length === 0) {
    log("No jobs selected.");
  } else {
    log("Deleting jobs.");
    await Promise.all(
      selectedJobNames.map((n) => deleteJobFn(n).catch(console.error)),
    );
    log("Jobs deleted.", { type: "success" });
  }
};

/**
 * @param {{
 *   listJobs: import('../../../actions/list-jobs.js').listJobs,
 *   deleteJob: import('../../../actions/delete-job.js').deleteJob
 * }} config
```

```
 */
const makeCleanUpJobsStep =
  ({ listJobs, deleteJob }) =>
  async (context) => {
    const { JobNames } = await listJobs();
    if (JobNames.length > 0) {
      await handleDeleteJobs(deleteJob, JobNames, context);
    }

    return { ...context };
  };

/**
 * @param {import('../../../actions/delete-table.js').deleteTable} deleteTable
 * @param {string} databaseName
 * @param {string[]} tableNames
 */
const deleteTables = (deleteTable, databaseName, tableNames) =>
  Promise.all(
    tableNames.map((tableName) =>
      deleteTable(databaseName, tableName).catch(console.error),
    ),
  );

/**
 * @param {{
 *  getTables: import('../../../actions/get-tables.js').getTables,
 *  deleteTable: import('../../../actions/delete-table.js').deleteTable
 * }} config
 */
const makeCleanUpTablesStep =
  ({ getTables, deleteTable }) =>
  /**
   * @param {{ prompter: { prompt: () => Promise<any>}}} context
   */
  async (context) => {
    const { TableList } = await getTables(process.env.DATABASE_NAME).catch(
      () => ({ TableList: null }),
    );

    if (TableList && TableList.length > 0) {
      /**
       * @type {{ tableNames: string[] }}
       */
```

```
      const { tableNames } = await context.prompter.prompt({
        name: "tableNames",
        type: "checkbox",
        message: "Let's clean up tables. Select tables to delete.",
        choices: TableList.map((t) => t.Name),
      });

      if (tableNames.length === 0) {
        log("No tables selected.");
      } else {
        log("Deleting tables.");
        await deleteTables(deleteTable, process.env.DATABASE_NAME, tableNames);
        log("Tables deleted.", { type: "success" });
      }
    }

    return { ...context };
  };

/**
 * @param {import('../../../actions/delete-database.js').deleteDatabase}
 deleteDatabase
 * @param {string[]} databaseNames
 */
const deleteDatabases = (deleteDatabase, databaseNames) =>
  Promise.all(
    databaseNames.map((dbName) => deleteDatabase(dbName).catch(console.error)),
  );

/**
 * @param {{
 *   getDatabases: import('../../../actions/get-databases.js').getDatabases
 *   deleteDatabase: import('../../../actions/delete-database.js').deleteDatabase
 * }} config
 */
const makeCleanUpDatabasesStep =
  ({ getDatabases, deleteDatabase }) =>
  /**
   * @param {{ prompter: { prompt: () => Promise<any>}} context
   */
  async (context) => {
    const { DatabaseList } = await getDatabases();

    if (DatabaseList.length > 0) {
```

```
      /** @type {{ dbNames: string[] }} */
      const { dbNames } = await context.prompter.prompt({
        name: "dbNames",
        type: "checkbox",
        message: "Let's clean up databases. Select databases to delete.",
        choices: DatabaseList.map((db) => db.Name),
      });

      if (dbNames.length === 0) {
        log("No databases selected.");
      } else {
        log("Deleting databases.");
        await deleteDatabases(deleteDatabase, dbNames);
        log("Databases deleted.", { type: "success" });
      }
    }

    return { ...context };
  };

const cleanUpCrawlerStep = async (context) => {
  log("Deleting crawler.");

  try {
    await deleteCrawler(process.env.CRAWLER_NAME);
    log("Crawler deleted.", { type: "success" });
  } catch (err) {
    if (err.name === "EntityNotFoundException") {
      log("Crawler is already deleted.");
    } else {
      throw err;
    }
  }

  return { ...context };
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob

- DeleteCrawler
- DeleteDatabase
- DeleteJob
- DeleteTable
- GetCrawler
- GetDatabase
- GetDatabases
- GetJob
- GetJobRun
- GetJobRuns
- GetTables
- ListJobs
- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

Azioni

`CreateCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateCrawler`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const createCrawler = (name, role, dbName, tablePrefix, s3TargetPath) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new CreateCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
    Role: role,
    DatabaseName: dbName,
```

```
    TablePrefix: tablePrefix,
    Targets: {
      S3Targets: [{ Path: s3TargetPath }],
    },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateCrawlersezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateJob`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const createJob = (name, role, scriptBucketName, scriptKey) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new CreateJobCommand({
    Name: name,
    Role: role,
    Command: {
      Name: "glueetl",
      PythonVersion: "3",
      ScriptLocation: `s3://${scriptBucketName}/${scriptKey}`,
    },
    GlueVersion: "3.0",
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateJobsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteCrawler`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const deleteCrawler = (crawlerName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteCrawlerCommand({
    Name: crawlerName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteCrawlersezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteDatabase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDatabase`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const deleteDatabase = (databaseName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteDatabaseCommand({
    Name: databaseName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteDatabasesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteJob`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const deleteJob = (jobName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteJobCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
```

```
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteJobsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTable`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const deleteTable = (databaseName, tableName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteTableCommand({
    DatabaseName: databaseName,
    Name: tableName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTablesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetCrawler`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const getCrawler = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetCrawlersezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetDatabase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetDatabase`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const getDatabase = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetDatabaseCommand({
    Name: name,
  });
```

```
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetDatabasesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetDatabases`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetDatabases`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const getDatabases = () => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetDatabasesCommand({});

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetDatabasessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetJob`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const getJob = (jobName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetJobCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetJobsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetJobRun`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetJobRun`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const getJobRun = (jobName, jobRunId) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});
  const command = new GetJobRunCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
    RunId: jobRunId,
  });
```

```
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetJobRunsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetJobRuns`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetJobRuns`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const getJobRuns = (jobName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});
  const command = new GetJobRunsCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetJobRunssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetTables`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetTables`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const getTables = (databaseName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetTablesCommand({
    DatabaseName: databaseName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetTablessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListJobs`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const listJobs = () => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new ListJobsCommand({});

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListJobssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`StartCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartCrawler`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const startCrawler = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new StartCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartCrawlersezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`StartJobRun`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartJobRun`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const startJobRun = (jobName, dbName, tableName, bucketName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new StartJobRunCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
    Arguments: {
      "--input_database": dbName,
```

```
      "--input_table": tableName,
      "--output_bucket_url": `s3://${bucketName}/`,
    },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartJobRunsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

HealthImaging esempi che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con. HealthImaging

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve HealthImaging

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare HealthImaging.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import {
  ListDatastoresCommand,
  MedicalImagingClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";

// When no region or credentials are provided, the SDK will use the
// region and credentials from the local AWS config.
const client = new MedicalImagingClient({});
```

```
export const helloMedicalImaging = async () => {
  const command = new ListDatastoresCommand({});

  const { datastoreSummaries } = await client.send(command);
  console.log("Datastores: ");
  console.log(datastoreSummaries.map((item) => item.datastoreName).join("\n"));
  return datastoreSummaries;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API ListDatastoresReference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CopyImageSet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CopyImageSet`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Funzione di utilità per copiare un set di immagini.

```
import { CopyImageSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} imageSetId - The source image set ID.
 * @param {string} sourceVersionId - The source version ID.
```

```
 * @param {string} destinationImageSetId - The optional ID of the destination image
 set.
 * @param {string} destinationVersionId - The optional version ID of the destination
 image set.
 * @param {boolean} force - Force the copy action.
 * @param {[string]} copySubsets - A subset of instance IDs to copy.
 */
export const copyImageSet = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetId = "xxxxxxxxxxxx",
  sourceVersionId = "1",
  destinationImageSetId = "",
  destinationVersionId = "",
  force = false,
  copySubsets = [],
) => {
  try {
    const params = {
      datastoreId: datastoreId,
      sourceImageSetId: imageSetId,
      copyImageSetInformation: {
        sourceImageSet: { latestVersionId: sourceVersionId },
      },
      force: force,
    };
    if (destinationImageSetId !== "" && destinationVersionId !== "") {
      params.copyImageSetInformation.destinationImageSet = {
        imageSetId: destinationImageSetId,
        latestVersionId: destinationVersionId,
      };
    }

    if (copySubsets.length > 0) {
      let copySubsetsJson;
      copySubsetsJson = {
        SchemaVersion: 1.1,
        Study: {
          Series: {
            imageSetId: {
              Instances: {},
            },
          },
        },
      };
```

```
      for (let i = 0; i < copySubsets.length; i++) {
        copySubsetsJson.Study.Series.imageSetId.Instances[copySubsets[i]] = {};
      }

      params.copyImageSetInformation.dicomCopies = copySubsetsJson;
    }

    const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
      new CopyImageSetCommand(params),
    );
    console.log(response);
    // {
    //     '$metadata': {
    //         httpStatusCode: 200,
    //         requestId: 'd9b219ce-cc48-4a44-a5b2-c5c3068f1ee8',
    //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
    //         cfId: undefined,
    //         attempts: 1,
    //         totalRetryDelay: 0
    //      },
    //       datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //       destinationImageSetProperties: {
    //             createdAt: 2023-09-27T19:46:21.824Z,
    //             imageSetArn: 'arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:xxxxxxxxxxx:datastore/xxxxxxxxxxxxx/imageset/xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //             imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //             imageSetState: 'LOCKED',
    //             imageSetWorkflowStatus: 'COPYING',
    //             latestVersionId: '1',
    //             updatedAt: 2023-09-27T19:46:21.824Z
    //       },
    //       sourceImageSetProperties: {
    //             createdAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:26.427Z,
    //             imageSetArn: 'arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:xxxxxxxxxxx:datastore/xxxxxxxxxxxxx/imageset/xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //             imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //             imageSetState: 'LOCKED',
    //             imageSetWorkflowStatus: 'COPYING_WITH_READ_ONLY_ACCESS',
    //             latestVersionId: '4',
    //             updatedAt: 2023-09-27T19:46:21.824Z
    //      }
    // }
    return response;
```

```
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

Copia un set di immagini senza una destinazione.

```
  await copyImageSet(
    "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "1",
  );
```

Copia un set di immagini con una destinazione.

```
  await copyImageSet(
    "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "1",
    "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "1",
    false,
  );
```

Copia un sottoinsieme di un set di immagini con una destinazione e forza la copia.

```
  await copyImageSet(
    "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "1",
    "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "1",
    true,
    ["12345678901234567890123456789012", "11223344556677889900112233445566"],
  );
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione CopyImageSet AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`CreateDatastore`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateDatastore`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { CreateDatastoreCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreName - The name of the data store to create.
 */
export const createDatastore = async (datastoreName = "DATASTORE_NAME") => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new CreateDatastoreCommand({ datastoreName: datastoreName }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //       httpStatusCode: 200,
  //       requestId: 'a71cd65f-2382-49bf-b682-f9209d8d399b',
  //       extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //       cfId: undefined,
  //       attempts: 1,
  //       totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    },
  //    datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //    datastoreStatus: 'CREATING'
  // }
  return response;
```

```
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API CreateDatastoreReference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`DeleteDatastore`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`DeleteDatastore`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { DeleteDatastoreCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store to delete.
 */
export const deleteDatastore = async (datastoreId = "DATASTORE_ID") => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new DeleteDatastoreCommand({ datastoreId }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //           httpStatusCode: 200,
  //           requestId: 'f5beb409-678d-48c9-9173-9a001ee1ebb1',
  //           extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //           cfId: undefined,
  //           attempts: 1,
  //           totalRetryDelay: 0
  //        },
  //     datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     datastoreStatus: 'DELETING'
  // }
```

```
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API DeleteDatastoreReference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`DeleteImageSet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`DeleteImageSet`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { DeleteImageSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The data store ID.
 * @param {string} imageSetId - The image set ID.
 */
export const deleteImageSet = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new DeleteImageSetCommand({
      datastoreId: datastoreId,
      imageSetId: imageSetId,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //    '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '6267bbd2-eaa5-4a50-8ee8-8fddf535cf73',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
```

```
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     imageSetState: 'LOCKED',
  //     imageSetWorkflowStatus: 'DELETING'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API DeleteImageSetReference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`GetDICOMImportJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`GetDICOMImportJob`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { GetDICOMImportJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} jobId - The ID of the import job.
 */
export const getDICOMImportJob = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  jobId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new GetDICOMImportJobCommand({ datastoreId: datastoreId, jobId: jobId }),
  );
```

```
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: 'a2637936-78ea-44e7-98b8-7a87d95dfaee',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  // },
  //     jobProperties: {
  //         dataAccessRoleArn: 'arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxxxx:role/dicom_import',
  //             datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             endedAt: 2023-09-19T17:29:21.753Z,
  //             inputS3Uri: 's3://healthimaging-source/CTStudy/',
  //             jobId: ''xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx'',
  //             jobName: 'job_1',
  //             jobStatus: 'COMPLETED',
  //             outputS3Uri: 's3://health-imaging-dest/
ouput_ct/'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx'-DicomImport-'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx'/',
  //             submittedAt: 2023-09-19T17:27:25.143Z
  //     }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Get DICOMImport Job in AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`GetDatastore`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`GetDatastore`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { GetDatastoreCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreID - The ID of the data store.
 */
export const getDatastore = async (datastoreID = "DATASTORE_ID") => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new GetDatastoreCommand({ datastoreId: datastoreID }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //       httpStatusCode: 200,
  //       requestId: '55ea7d2e-222c-4a6a-871e-4f591f40cadb',
  //       extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //       cfId: undefined,
  //       attempts: 1,
  //       totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    },
  //   datastoreProperties: {
  //        createdAt: 2023-08-04T18:50:36.239Z,
  //         datastoreArn: 'arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxx:datastore/
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //         datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //         datastoreName: 'my_datastore',
  //         datastoreStatus: 'ACTIVE',
  //         updatedAt: 2023-08-04T18:50:36.239Z
  //   }
  // }
  return response.datastoreProperties;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API GetDatastoreReference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`GetImageFrame`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`GetImageFrame`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { GetImageFrameCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} imageFrameFileName - The name of the file for the HTJ2K-encoded
 image frame.
 * @param {string} datastoreID - The data store's ID.
 * @param {string} imageSetID - The image set's ID.
 * @param {string} imageFrameID - The image frame's ID.
 */
export const getImageFrame = async (
  imageFrameFileName = "image.jph",
  datastoreID = "DATASTORE_ID",
  imageSetID = "IMAGE_SET_ID",
  imageFrameID = "IMAGE_FRAME_ID",
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new GetImageFrameCommand({
      datastoreId: datastoreID,
      imageSetId: imageSetID,
      imageFrameInformation: { imageFrameId: imageFrameID },
    }),
  );
  const buffer = await response.imageFrameBlob.transformToByteArray();
  writeFileSync(imageFrameFileName, buffer);

  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: 'e4ab42a5-25a3-4377-873f-374ecf4380e1',
```

```
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     contentType: 'application/octet-stream',
  //     imageFrameBlob: <ref *1> IncomingMessage {}
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API GetImageFrameReference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`GetImageSet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`GetImageSet`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { GetImageSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} imageSetId - The ID of the image set.
 * @param {string} imageSetVersion - The optional version of the image set.
 *
 */
export const getImageSet = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetVersion = "",
) => {
  const params = { datastoreId: datastoreId, imageSetId: imageSetId };
```

```
  if (imageSetVersion !== "") {
    params.imageSetVersion = imageSetVersion;
  }
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new GetImageSetCommand(params),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '0615c161-410d-4d06-9d8c-6e1241bb0a5a',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  // },
  //     createdAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:26.427Z,
  //     datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     imageSetArn: 'arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxx:datastore/
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx/imageset/xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     imageSetState: 'ACTIVE',
  //     imageSetWorkflowStatus: 'CREATED',
  //     updatedAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:26.427Z,
  //     versionId: '1'
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API GetImageSetReference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`GetImageSetMetadata`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`GetImageSetMetadata`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Funzione di utilità per ottenere i metadati del set di immagini.

```
import { GetImageSetMetadataCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";
import { writeFileSync } from "node:fs";

/**
 * @param {string} metadataFileName - The name of the file for the gzipped metadata.
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} imagesetId - The ID of the image set.
 * @param {string} versionID - The optional version ID of the image set.
 */
export const getImageSetMetadata = async (
  metadataFileName = "metadata.json.gzip",
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  imagesetId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  versionID = "",
) => {
  const params = { datastoreId: datastoreId, imageSetId: imagesetId };

  if (versionID) {
    params.versionID = versionID;
  }

  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new GetImageSetMetadataCommand(params),
  );
  const buffer = await response.imageSetMetadataBlob.transformToByteArray();
  writeFileSync(metadataFileName, buffer);

  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '5219b274-30ff-4986-8cab-48753de3a599',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
```

```
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  // },
  //     contentType: 'application/json',
  //     contentEncoding: 'gzip',
  //     imageSetMetadataBlob: <ref *1> IncomingMessage {}
  // }

  return response;
};
```

Ottieni i metadati del set di immagini senza versione.

```
  try {
    await getImageSetMetadata(
      "metadata.json.gzip",
      "12345678901234567890123456789012",
      "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
```

Ottieni i metadati del set di immagini con la versione.

```
  try {
    await getImageSetMetadata(
      "metadata2.json.gzip",
      "12345678901234567890123456789012",
      "12345678901234567890123456789012",
      "1",
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione GetImageSetMetadata AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`ListDICOMImportJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`ListDICOMImportJobs`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { paginateListDICOMImportJobs } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 */
export const listDICOMImportJobs = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
) => {
  const paginatorConfig = {
    client: medicalImagingClient,
    pageSize: 50,
  };

  const commandParams = { datastoreId: datastoreId };
  const paginator = paginateListDICOMImportJobs(paginatorConfig, commandParams);

  const jobSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of paginator) {
    // Each page contains a list of `jobSummaries`. The list is truncated if is
 larger than `pageSize`.
    jobSummaries.push(...page.jobSummaries);
    console.log(page);
  }
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '3c20c66e-0797-446a-a1d8-91b742fd15a0',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
```

```
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  // },
  //     jobSummaries: [
  //         {
  //             dataAccessRoleArn: 'arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxxxx:role/dicom_import',
  //             datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             endedAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:51.351Z,
  //             jobId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             jobName: 'test-1',
  //             jobStatus: 'COMPLETED',
  //             submittedAt: 2023-09-22T14:48:45.767Z
  // }
  // ]}

  return jobSummaries;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta List DICOMImport Jobs in AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`ListDatastores`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`ListDatastores`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { paginateListDatastores } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

export const listDatastores = async () => {
  const paginatorConfig = {
    client: medicalImagingClient,
    pageSize: 50,
  };
```

```
  const commandParams = {};
  const paginator = paginateListDatastores(paginatorConfig, commandParams);

  /**
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging").DatastoreSummary[]}
   */
  const datastoreSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of paginator) {
    // Each page contains a list of `jobSummaries`. The list is truncated if is
 larger than `pageSize`.
    datastoreSummaries.push(...page.datastoreSummaries);
    console.log(page);
  }
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //       httpStatusCode: 200,
  //       requestId: '6aa99231-d9c2-4716-a46e-edb830116fa3',
  //       extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //       cfId: undefined,
  //       attempts: 1,
  //       totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   datastoreSummaries: [
  //     {
  //       createdAt: 2023-08-04T18:49:54.429Z,
  //       datastoreArn: 'arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxx:datastore/
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //       datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //       datastoreName: 'my_datastore',
  //       datastoreStatus: 'ACTIVE',
  //       updatedAt: 2023-08-04T18:49:54.429Z
  //     }
  //     ...
  //   ]
  // }

  return datastoreSummaries;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API ListDatastoresReference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`ListImageSetVersions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`ListImageSetVersions`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { paginateListImageSetVersions } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} imageSetId - The ID of the image set.
 */
export const listImageSetVersions = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetId = "xxxxxxxxxxxx",
) => {
  const paginatorConfig = {
    client: medicalImagingClient,
    pageSize: 50,
  };

  const commandParams = { datastoreId, imageSetId };
  const paginator = paginateListImageSetVersions(
    paginatorConfig,
    commandParams,
  );

  const imageSetPropertiesList = [];
  for await (const page of paginator) {
    // Each page contains a list of `jobSummaries`. The list is truncated if is
 larger than `pageSize`.
    imageSetPropertiesList.push(...page.imageSetPropertiesList);
    console.log(page);
  }
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
```

```
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '74590b37-a002-4827-83f2-3c590279c742',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     imageSetPropertiesList: [
  //         {
  //             ImageSetWorkflowStatus: 'CREATED',
  //             createdAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:26.427Z,
  //             imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             imageSetState: 'ACTIVE',
  //             versionId: '1'
  //         }]
  // }
  return imageSetPropertiesList;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API ListImageSetVersionsReference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`ListTagsForResource`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`ListTagsForResource`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { ListTagsForResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data store
 or image set.
 */
```

```
export const listTagsForResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:abc:datastore/def/imageset/ghi",
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new ListTagsForResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '008fc6d3-abec-4870-a155-20fa3631e645',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     tags: { Deployment: 'Development' }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API ListTagsForResourceReference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`SearchImageSets`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`SearchImageSets`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

La funzione di utilità per la ricerca di set di immagini.

```
import { paginateSearchImageSets } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";
```

```
/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The data store's ID.
 * @param { import('@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging').SearchFilter[] } filters - The
 search criteria filters.
 * @param { import('@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging').Sort } sort - The search
 criteria sort.
 */
export const searchImageSets = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxx",
  searchCriteria = {},
) => {
  const paginatorConfig = {
    client: medicalImagingClient,
    pageSize: 50,
  };

  const commandParams = {
    datastoreId: datastoreId,
    searchCriteria: searchCriteria,
  };

  const paginator = paginateSearchImageSets(paginatorConfig, commandParams);

  const imageSetsMetadataSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of paginator) {
    // Each page contains a list of `jobSummaries`. The list is truncated if is
 larger than `pageSize`.
    imageSetsMetadataSummaries.push(...page.imageSetsMetadataSummaries);
    console.log(page);
  }
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: 'f009ea9c-84ca-4749-b5b6-7164f00a5ada',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     imageSetsMetadataSummaries: [
  //         {
  //             DICOMTags: [Object],
  //             createdAt: "2023-09-19T16:59:40.551Z",
  //             imageSetId: '7f75e1b5c0f40eac2b24cf712f485f50',
```

```
  //             updatedAt: "2023-09-19T16:59:40.551Z",
  //             version: 1
  //         }]
  // }

  return imageSetsMetadataSummaries;
};
```

Caso d'uso #1: operatore EQUAL.

```
  const datastoreId = "12345678901234567890123456789012";

  try {
    const searchCriteria = {
      filters: [
        {
          values: [{ DICOMPatientId: "1234567" }],
          operator: "EQUAL",
        },
      ],
    };

    await searchImageSets(datastoreId, searchCriteria);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
```

Caso d'uso #2: operatore BETWEEN che utilizza DICOMStudy data e DICOMStudy ora.

```
  const datastoreId = "12345678901234567890123456789012";

  try {
    const searchCriteria = {
      filters: [
        {
          values: [
            {
              DICOMStudyDateAndTime: {
                DICOMStudyDate: "19900101",
                DICOMStudyTime: "000000",
              },
```

```
            },
            {
              DICOMStudyDateAndTime: {
                DICOMStudyDate: "20230901",
                DICOMStudyTime: "000000",
              },
            },
          ],
          operator: "BETWEEN",
        },
      ],
    };

    await searchImageSets(datastoreId, searchCriteria);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
```

Caso d'uso #3: operatore BETWEEN che utilizza CreateDat. Gli studi sul tempo erano precedentemente persistenti.

```
const datastoreId = "12345678901234567890123456789012";

try {
  const searchCriteria = {
    filters: [
      {
        values: [
          { createdAt: new Date("1985-04-12T23:20:50.52Z") },
          { createdAt: new Date() },
        ],
        operator: "BETWEEN",
      },
    ],
  };

  await searchImageSets(datastoreId, searchCriteria);
} catch (err) {
  console.error(err);
}
```

Caso d'uso #4: operatore EQUAL su DICOMSeries instanceUID e BETWEEN su updatedAt e ordina la risposta in ordine ASC nel campo updatedAt.

```
const datastoreId = "12345678901234567890123456789012";

try {
  const searchCriteria = {
    filters: [
      {
        values: [
          { updatedAt: new Date("1985-04-12T23:20:50.52Z") },
          { updatedAt: new Date() },
        ],
        operator: "BETWEEN",
      },
      {
        values: [
          {
            DICOMSeriesInstanceUID:
              "1.1.123.123456.1.12.1.1234567890.1234.12345678.123",
          },
        ],
        operator: "EQUAL",
      },
    ],
    sort: {
      sortOrder: "ASC",
      sortField: "updatedAt",
    },
  };

  await searchImageSets(datastoreId, searchCriteria);
} catch (err) {
  console.error(err);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API Reference. SearchImageSetsAWS SDK per JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

StartDICOMImportJob

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`StartDICOMImportJob`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { StartDICOMImportJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} jobName - The name of the import job.
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} dataAccessRoleArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role
 that grants permission.
 * @param {string} inputS3Uri - The URI of the S3 bucket containing the input files.
 * @param {string} outputS3Uri - The URI of the S3 bucket where the output files are
 stored.
 */
export const startDicomImportJob = async (
  jobName = "test-1",
  datastoreId = "12345678901234567890123456789012",
  dataAccessRoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxxxx:role/ImportJobDataAccessRole",
  inputS3Uri = "s3://medical-imaging-dicom-input/dicom_input/",
  outputS3Uri = "s3://medical-imaging-output/job_output/",
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new StartDICOMImportJobCommand({
      jobName: jobName,
      datastoreId: datastoreId,
      dataAccessRoleArn: dataAccessRoleArn,
      inputS3Uri: inputS3Uri,
      outputS3Uri: outputS3Uri,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
```

```
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '6e81d191-d46b-4e48-a08a-cdcc7e11eb79',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  // },
  //     datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     jobId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     jobStatus: 'SUBMITTED',
  //     submittedAt: 2023-09-22T14:48:45.767Z
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Start DICOMImport Job in AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`TagResource`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`TagResource`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { TagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data store
 or image set.
 * @param {Record<string,string>} tags - The tags to add to the resource as JSON.
 *                      - For example: {"Deployment" : "Development"}
 */
export const tagResource = async (
```

```
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/imageset/
xxx",
  tags = {},
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new TagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tags: tags }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API TagResourceReference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`UntagResource`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`UntagResource`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { UntagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
```

```
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data store
 or image set.
 * @param {string[]} tagKeys - The keys of the tags to remove.
 */
export const untagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/imageset/
xxx",
  tagKeys = [],
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new UntagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tagKeys: tagKeys }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API UntagResourceReference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`UpdateImageSetMetadata`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`UpdateImageSetMetadata`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

```
import { UpdateImageSetMetadataCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the HealthImaging data store.
 * @param {string} imageSetId - The ID of the HealthImaging image set.
 * @param {string} latestVersionId - The ID of the HealthImaging image set version.
 * @param {{}} updateMetadata - The metadata to update.
 * @param {boolean} force - Force the update.
 */
export const updateImageSetMetadata = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetId = "xxxxxxxxxx",
  latestVersionId = "1",
  updateMetadata = "{}",
  force = false,
) => {
  try {
    const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
      new UpdateImageSetMetadataCommand({
        datastoreId: datastoreId,
        imageSetId: imageSetId,
        latestVersionId: latestVersionId,
        updateImageSetMetadataUpdates: updateMetadata,
        force: force,
      }),
    );
    console.log(response);
    // {
    //     '$metadata': {
    //     httpStatusCode: 200,
    //         requestId: '7966e869-e311-4bff-92ec-56a61d3003ea',
    //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
    //         cfId: undefined,
    //         attempts: 1,
    //         totalRetryDelay: 0
    // },
    //     createdAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:26.427Z,
    //     datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //     imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //     imageSetState: 'LOCKED',
    //     imageSetWorkflowStatus: 'UPDATING',
```

```
    //     latestVersionId: '4',
    //     updatedAt: 2023-09-27T19:41:43.494Z
    // }
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

Caso d'uso #1: inserire o aggiornare un attributo e forzare l'aggiornamento.

```
    const insertAttributes = JSON.stringify({
      SchemaVersion: 1.1,
      Study: {
        DICOM: {
          StudyDescription: "CT CHEST",
        },
      },
    });

    const updateMetadata = {
      DICOMUpdates: {
        updatableAttributes: new TextEncoder().encode(insertAttributes),
      },
    };

    await updateImageSetMetadata(
      datastoreID,
      imageSetID,
      versionID,
      updateMetadata,
      true,
    );
```

Caso d'uso #2: rimuovere un attributo.

```
    // Attribute key and value must match the existing attribute.
    const remove_attribute = JSON.stringify({
      SchemaVersion: 1.1,
      Study: {
        DICOM: {
```

```
        StudyDescription: "CT CHEST",
      },
    },
  });

  const updateMetadata = {
    DICOMUpdates: {
      removableAttributes: new TextEncoder().encode(remove_attribute),
    },
  };

  await updateImageSetMetadata(
    datastoreID,
    imageSetID,
    versionID,
    updateMetadata,
  );
```

Caso d'uso #3: rimuove un'istanza.

```
  const remove_instance = JSON.stringify({
    SchemaVersion: 1.1,
    Study: {
      Series: {
        "1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {
          Instances: {
            "1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {},
          },
        },
      },
    },
  });

  const updateMetadata = {
    DICOMUpdates: {
      removableAttributes: new TextEncoder().encode(remove_instance),
    },
  };

  await updateImageSetMetadata(
    datastoreID,
    imageSetID,
```

```
    versionID,
    updateMetadata,
  );
```

Caso d'uso #4: ripristina una versione precedente.

```
const updateMetadata = {
  revertToVersionId: "1",
};

await updateImageSetMetadata(
  datastoreID,
  imageSetID,
  versionID,
  updateMetadata,
);
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione UpdateImageSetMetadata AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Scenari

Inizia con set di immagini e cornici di immagini

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come importare file DICOM e scaricare cornici di immagini in HealthImaging.

L'implementazione è strutturata come un'applicazione a riga di comando.

- Imposta le risorse per un'importazione DICOM.
- Importa file DICOM in un archivio dati.
- Recuperate il set di immagini IDs per il processo di importazione.

- Recuperate la cornice dell'immagine IDs per i set di immagini.
- Scarica, decodifica e verifica le cornici dell'immagine.
- Eliminare le risorse.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Orchestra i passaggi (). index.js

```
import {
  parseScenarioArgs,
  Scenario,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import {
  saveState,
  loadState,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";

import {
  createStack,
  deployStack,
  getAccountId,
  getDatastoreName,
  getStackName,
  outputState,
  waitForStackCreation,
} from "./deploy-steps.js";
import {
  doCopy,
  selectDataset,
  copyDataset,
  outputCopiedObjects,
} from "./dataset-steps.js";
import {
  doImport,
  outputImportJobStatus,
  startDICOMImport,
  waitForImportJobCompletion,
} from "./import-steps.js";
import {
  getManifestFile,
  outputImageSetIds,
```

```
  parseManifestFile,
} from "./image-set-steps.js";
import {
  getImageSetMetadata,
  outputImageFrameIds,
} from "./image-frame-steps.js";
import { decodeAndVerifyImages, doVerify } from "./verify-steps.js";
import {
  confirmCleanup,
  deleteImageSets,
  deleteStack,
} from "./clean-up-steps.js";

const context = {};

const scenarios = {
  deploy: new Scenario(
    "Deploy Resources",
    [
      deployStack,
      getStackName,
      getDatastoreName,
      getAccountId,
      createStack,
      waitForStackCreation,
      outputState,
      saveState,
    ],
    context,
  ),
  demo: new Scenario(
    "Run Demo",
    [
      loadState,
      doCopy,
      selectDataset,
      copyDataset,
      outputCopiedObjects,
      doImport,
      startDICOMImport,
      waitForImportJobCompletion,
      outputImportJobStatus,
      getManifestFile,
      parseManifestFile,
```

```
      outputImageSetIds,
      getImageSetMetadata,
      outputImageFrameIds,
      doVerify,
      decodeAndVerifyImages,
      saveState,
    ],
    context,
  ),
  destroy: new Scenario(
    "Clean Up Resources",
    [loadState, confirmCleanup, deleteImageSets, deleteStack],
    context,
  ),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios, {
    name: "Health Imaging Workflow",
    description:
      "Work with DICOM images using an AWS Health Imaging data store.",
    synopsis:
      "node index.js --scenario <deploy | demo | destroy> [-h|--help] [-y|--yes] [-
v|--verbose]",
  });
}
```

Distribuisci risorse (). deploy-steps.js

```
import fs from "node:fs/promises";
import path from "node:path";

import {
  CloudFormationClient,
  CreateStackCommand,
  DescribeStacksCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudformation";
import { STSClient, GetCallerIdentityCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sts";

import {
```

```
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

const cfnClient = new CloudFormationClient({});
const stsClient = new STSClient({});

const __dirname = path.dirname(new URL(import.meta.url).pathname);
const cfnTemplatePath = path.join(
  __dirname,
  "../../../../../scenarios/features/healthimaging_image_sets/resources/
cfn_template.yaml",
);

export const deployStack = new ScenarioInput(
  "deployStack",
  "Do you want to deploy the CloudFormation stack?",
  { type: "confirm" },
);

export const getStackName = new ScenarioInput(
  "getStackName",
  "Enter a name for the CloudFormation stack:",
  { type: "input", skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack },
);

export const getDatastoreName = new ScenarioInput(
  "getDatastoreName",
  "Enter a name for the HealthImaging datastore:",
  { type: "input", skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack },
);

export const getAccountId = new ScenarioAction(
  "getAccountId",
  async (/** @type {{}} */ state) => {
    const command = new GetCallerIdentityCommand({});
    const response = await stsClient.send(command);
    state.accountId = response.Account;
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack,
  },
```

```
);

export const createStack = new ScenarioAction(
  "createStack",
  async (/** @type {{}} */ state) => {
    const stackName = state.getStackName;
    const datastoreName = state.getDatastoreName;
    const accountId = state.accountId;

    const command = new CreateStackCommand({
      StackName: stackName,
      TemplateBody: await fs.readFile(cfnTemplatePath, "utf8"),
      Capabilities: ["CAPABILITY_IAM"],
      Parameters: [
        {
          ParameterKey: "datastoreName",
          ParameterValue: datastoreName,
        },
        {
          ParameterKey: "userAccountID",
          ParameterValue: accountId,
        },
      ],
    });

    const response = await cfnClient.send(command);
    state.stackId = response.StackId;
  },
  { skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack },
);

export const waitForStackCreation = new ScenarioAction(
  "waitForStackCreation",
  async (/** @type {{}} */ state) => {
    const command = new DescribeStacksCommand({
      StackName: state.stackId,
    });

    await retry({ intervalInMs: 10000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
      const response = await cfnClient.send(command);
      const stack = response.Stacks?.find(
        (s) => s.StackName === state.getStackName,
      );
      if (!stack || stack.StackStatus === "CREATE_IN_PROGRESS") {
```

```
        throw new Error("Stack creation is still in progress");
      }
      if (stack.StackStatus === "CREATE_COMPLETE") {
        state.stackOutputs = stack.Outputs?.reduce((acc, output) => {
          acc[output.OutputKey] = output.OutputValue;
          return acc;
        }, {});
      } else {
        throw new Error(
          `Stack creation failed with status: ${stack.StackStatus}`,
        );
      }
    });
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack,
  },
);

export const outputState = new ScenarioOutput(
  "outputState",
  (/** @type {{}} */ state) => {
    /**
     * @type {{ stackOutputs: { DatastoreID: string, BucketName: string, RoleArn:
 string }}}
     */
    const { stackOutputs } = state;
    return `Stack creation completed. Output values:
Datastore ID: ${stackOutputs?.DatastoreID}
Bucket Name: ${stackOutputs?.BucketName}
Role ARN: ${stackOutputs?.RoleArn}
    `;
  },
  { skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack },
);
```

Copiare i file DICOM ()dataset-steps.js.

```
import {
  S3Client,
  CopyObjectCommand,
  ListObjectsV2Command,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

const s3Client = new S3Client({});

const datasetOptions = [
  {
    name: "CT of chest (2 images)",
    value: "00029d25-fb18-4d42-aaa5-a0897d1ac8f7",
  },
  {
    name: "CT of pelvis (57 images)",
    value: "00025d30-ef8f-4135-a35a-d83eff264fc1",
  },
  {
    name: "MRI of head (192 images)",
    value: "0002d261-8a5d-4e63-8e2e-0cbfac87b904",
  },
  {
    name: "MRI of breast (92 images)",
    value: "0002dd07-0b7f-4a68-a655-44461ca34096",
  },
];

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   doCopy: boolean
 * }}} State
 */

export const selectDataset = new ScenarioInput(
  "selectDataset",
  (state) => {
    if (!state.doCopy) {
      process.exit(0);
    }
    return "Select a DICOM dataset to import:";
```

```
  },
  {
    type: "select",
    choices: datasetOptions,
  },
);

export const doCopy = new ScenarioInput(
  "doCopy",
  "Do you want to copy images from the public dataset into your bucket?",
  {
    type: "confirm",
  },
);

export const copyDataset = new ScenarioAction(
  "copyDataset",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    const inputBucket = state.stackOutputs.BucketName;
    const inputPrefix = "input/";
    const selectedDatasetId = state.selectDataset;

    const sourceBucket = "idc-open-data";
    const sourcePrefix = `${selectedDatasetId}`;

    const listObjectsCommand = new ListObjectsV2Command({
      Bucket: sourceBucket,
      Prefix: sourcePrefix,
    });

    const objects = await s3Client.send(listObjectsCommand);

    const copyPromises = objects.Contents.map((object) => {
      const sourceKey = object.Key;
      const destinationKey = `${inputPrefix}${sourceKey
        .split("/")
        .slice(1)
        .join("/")}`;

      const copyCommand = new CopyObjectCommand({
        Bucket: inputBucket,
        CopySource: `/${sourceBucket}/${sourceKey}`,
        Key: destinationKey,
      });
```

```
      return s3Client.send(copyCommand);
    });

    const results = await Promise.all(copyPromises);
    state.copiedObjects = results.length;
  },
);

export const outputCopiedObjects = new ScenarioOutput(
  "outputCopiedObjects",
  (state) => `${state.copiedObjects} DICOM files were copied.`,
);
```

Avvia l'importazione nel datastore (). import-steps.js

```
import {
  MedicalImagingClient,
  StartDICOMImportJobCommand,
  GetDICOMImportJobCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   RoleArn: string
 * }}} State
 */

export const doImport = new ScenarioInput(
  "doImport",
  "Do you want to import DICOM images into your datastore?",
  {
    type: "confirm",
```

```
    default: true,
  },
);

export const startDICOMImport = new ScenarioAction(
  "startDICOMImport",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    if (!state.doImport) {
      process.exit(0);
    }
    const medicalImagingClient = new MedicalImagingClient({});
    const inputS3Uri = `s3://${state.stackOutputs.BucketName}/input/`;
    const outputS3Uri = `s3://${state.stackOutputs.BucketName}/output/`;

    const command = new StartDICOMImportJobCommand({
      dataAccessRoleArn: state.stackOutputs.RoleArn,
      datastoreId: state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID,
      inputS3Uri,
      outputS3Uri,
    });

    const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(command);
    state.importJobId = response.jobId;
  },
);

export const waitForImportJobCompletion = new ScenarioAction(
  "waitForImportJobCompletion",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const medicalImagingClient = new MedicalImagingClient({});
    const command = new GetDICOMImportJobCommand({
      datastoreId: state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID,
      jobId: state.importJobId,
    });

    await retry({ intervalInMs: 10000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
      const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(command);
      const jobStatus = response.jobProperties?.jobStatus;
      if (!jobStatus || jobStatus === "IN_PROGRESS") {
        throw new Error("Import job is still in progress");
      }
      if (jobStatus === "COMPLETED") {
        state.importJobOutputS3Uri = response.jobProperties.outputS3Uri;
      } else {
```

```
        throw new Error(`Import job failed with status: ${jobStatus}`);
      }
    });
  },
);

export const outputImportJobStatus = new ScenarioOutput(
  "outputImportJobStatus",
  (state) =>
    `DICOM import job completed. Output location: ${state.importJobOutputS3Uri}`,
);
```

Ottieni il set di immagini IDs (image-set-steps.js-).

```
import { S3Client, GetObjectCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   RoleArn: string
 * }, importJobId: string,
 * importJobOutputS3Uri: string,
 * imageSetIds: string[],
 * manifestContent: { jobSummary: { imageSetsSummary: { imageSetId: string }[] } }
 * }} State
 */

const s3Client = new S3Client({});

export const getManifestFile = new ScenarioAction(
  "getManifestFile",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const bucket = state.stackOutputs.BucketName;
    const prefix = `output/${state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID}-DicomImport-
${state.importJobId}/`;
    const key = `${prefix}job-output-manifest.json`;
```

```
    const command = new GetObjectCommand({
      Bucket: bucket,
      Key: key,
    });

    const response = await s3Client.send(command);
    const manifestContent = await response.Body.transformToString();
    state.manifestContent = JSON.parse(manifestContent);
  },
);

export const parseManifestFile = new ScenarioAction(
  "parseManifestFile",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const imageSetIds =
      state.manifestContent.jobSummary.imageSetsSummary.reduce((ids, next) => {
        return Object.assign({}, ids, {
          [next.imageSetId]: next.imageSetId,
        });
      }, {});
    state.imageSetIds = Object.keys(imageSetIds);
  },
);

export const outputImageSetIds = new ScenarioOutput(
  "outputImageSetIds",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `The image sets created by this import job are: \n${state.imageSetIds
      .map((id) => `Image set: ${id}`)
      .join("\n")}`,
);
```

Ottieni la cornice dell'immagine IDs (image-frame-steps.js).

```
import {
  MedicalImagingClient,
  GetImageSetMetadataCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { gunzip } from "node:zlib";
import { promisify } from "node:util";
```

```
import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

const gunzipAsync = promisify(gunzip);

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMValueRepresentation
 * @property {string} name
 * @property {string} type
 * @property {string} value
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ImageFrameInformation
 * @property {string} ID
 * @property {Array<{ Checksum: number, Height: number, Width: number }>}
 PixelDataChecksumFromBaseToFullResolution
 * @property {number} MinPixelValue
 * @property {number} MaxPixelValue
 * @property {number} FrameSizeInBytes
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMMetadata
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {DICOMValueRepresentation[]} DICOMVRs
 * @property {ImageFrameInformation[]} ImageFrames
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Series
 * @property {{ [key: string]: DICOMMetadata }} Instances
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Study
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {Series[]} Series
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Patient
```

```
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *  SchemaVersion: string,
 *  DatastoreID: string,
 *  ImageSetID: string,
 *  Patient: Patient,
 *  Study: Study
 * }} ImageSetMetadata
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   RoleArn: string
 * }, imageSetIds: string[] }} State
 */

const medicalImagingClient = new MedicalImagingClient({});

export const getImageSetMetadata = new ScenarioAction(
  "getImageSetMetadata",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const outputMetadata = [];

    for (const imageSetId of state.imageSetIds) {
      const command = new GetImageSetMetadataCommand({
        datastoreId: state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID,
        imageSetId,
      });

      const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(command);
      const compressedMetadataBlob =
        await response.imageSetMetadataBlob.transformToByteArray();
      const decompressedMetadata = await gunzipAsync(compressedMetadataBlob);
      const imageSetMetadata = JSON.parse(decompressedMetadata.toString());

      outputMetadata.push(imageSetMetadata);
    }

    state.imageSetMetadata = outputMetadata;
```

```
  },
);

export const outputImageFrameIds = new ScenarioOutput(
  "outputImageFrameIds",
  (/** @type {State & { imageSetMetadata: ImageSetMetadata[] }} */ state) => {
    let output = "";

    for (const metadata of state.imageSetMetadata) {
      const imageSetId = metadata.ImageSetID;
      /** @type {DICOMMetadata[]} */
      const instances = Object.values(metadata.Study.Series).flatMap(
        (series) => {
          return Object.values(series.Instances);
        },
      );
      const imageFrameIds = instances.flatMap((instance) =>
        instance.ImageFrames.map((frame) => frame.ID),
      );

      output += `Image set ID: ${imageSetId}\nImage frame IDs:\n
${imageFrameIds.join(
        "\n",
      )}\n\n`;
    }

    return output;
  },
);
```

Verifica le cornici dell'immagine (verify-steps.js). La libreria AWS HealthImaging Pixel Data Verification è stata utilizzata per la verifica.

```
import { spawn } from "node:child_process";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMValueRepresentation
```

```
 * @property {string} name
 * @property {string} type
 * @property {string} value
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ImageFrameInformation
 * @property {string} ID
 * @property {Array<{ Checksum: number, Height: number, Width: number }>}
 PixelDataChecksumFromBaseToFullResolution
 * @property {number} MinPixelValue
 * @property {number} MaxPixelValue
 * @property {number} FrameSizeInBytes
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMMetadata
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {DICOMValueRepresentation[]} DICOMVRs
 * @property {ImageFrameInformation[]} ImageFrames
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Series
 * @property {{ [key: string]: DICOMMetadata }} Instances
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Study
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {Series[]} Series
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Patient
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *  SchemaVersion: string,
 *  DatastoreID: string,
 *  ImageSetID: string,
 *  Patient: Patient,
```

```
 *  Study: Study
 * }} ImageSetMetadata
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   RoleArn: string
 * }, imageSetMetadata: ImageSetMetadata[] }} State
 */

export const doVerify = new ScenarioInput(
  "doVerify",
  "Do you want to verify the imported images?",
  {
    type: "confirm",
    default: true,
  },
);

export const decodeAndVerifyImages = new ScenarioAction(
  "decodeAndVerifyImages",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    if (!state.doVerify) {
      process.exit(0);
    }
    const verificationTool = "./pixel-data-verification/index.js";

    for (const metadata of state.imageSetMetadata) {
      const datastoreId = state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID;
      const imageSetId = metadata.ImageSetID;

      for (const [seriesInstanceUid, series] of Object.entries(
        metadata.Study.Series,
      )) {
        for (const [sopInstanceUid, _] of Object.entries(series.Instances)) {
          console.log(
            `Verifying image set ${imageSetId} with series ${seriesInstanceUid} and
 sop ${sopInstanceUid}`,
          );
          const child = spawn(
            "node",
            [
```

```
              verificationTool,
              datastoreId,
              imageSetId,
              seriesInstanceUid,
              sopInstanceUid,
            ],
            { stdio: "inherit" },
          );

          await new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
            child.on("exit", (code) => {
              if (code === 0) {
                resolve();
              } else {
                reject(
                  new Error(
                    `Verification tool exited with code ${code} for image set
 ${imageSetId}`,
                  ),
                );
              }
            });
          });
        }
      }
    }
  },
);
```

Distruggi le risorse (clean-up-steps.js).

```
import {
  CloudFormationClient,
  DeleteStackCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudformation";
import {
  MedicalImagingClient,
  DeleteImageSetCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
```

```
  ScenarioInput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMValueRepresentation
 * @property {string} name
 * @property {string} type
 * @property {string} value
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ImageFrameInformation
 * @property {string} ID
 * @property {Array<{ Checksum: number, Height: number, Width: number }>}
 PixelDataChecksumFromBaseToFullResolution
 * @property {number} MinPixelValue
 * @property {number} MaxPixelValue
 * @property {number} FrameSizeInBytes
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMMetadata
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {DICOMValueRepresentation[]} DICOMVRs
 * @property {ImageFrameInformation[]} ImageFrames
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Series
 * @property {{ [key: string]: DICOMMetadata }} Instances
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Study
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {Series[]} Series
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Patient
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 */

/**
```

```
 * @typedef {{
 *  SchemaVersion: string,
 *  DatastoreID: string,
 *  ImageSetID: string,
 *  Patient: Patient,
 *  Study: Study
 * }} ImageSetMetadata
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   RoleArn: string
 * }, imageSetMetadata: ImageSetMetadata[] }} State
 */

const cfnClient = new CloudFormationClient({});
const medicalImagingClient = new MedicalImagingClient({});

export const confirmCleanup = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirmCleanup",
  "Do you want to delete the created resources?",
  { type: "confirm" },
);

export const deleteImageSets = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteImageSets",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const datastoreId = state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID;

    for (const metadata of state.imageSetMetadata) {
      const command = new DeleteImageSetCommand({
        datastoreId,
        imageSetId: metadata.ImageSetID,
      });

      try {
        await medicalImagingClient.send(command);
        console.log(`Successfully deleted image set ${metadata.ImageSetID}`);
      } catch (e) {
        if (e instanceof Error) {
          if (e.name === "ConflictException") {
            console.log(`Image set ${metadata.ImageSetID} already deleted`);
```

```
          }
        }
      }
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.confirmCleanup,
  },
);

export const deleteStack = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteStack",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const stackName = state.getStackName;

    const command = new DeleteStackCommand({
      StackName: stackName,
    });

    await cfnClient.send(command);
    console.log(`Stack ${stackName} deletion initiated`);
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.confirmCleanup,
  },
);
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - DeleteImageSet
  - Trova DICOMImport lavoro
  - GetImageFrame
  - GetImageSetMetadata
  - SearchImageSets
  - Avvia DICOMImport Job

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Taggare un archivio dati

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come etichettare un HealthImaging data store.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Per etichettare un archivio dati.

```
  try {
    const datastoreArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const tags = {
      Deployment: "Development",
    };
    await tagResource(datastoreArn, tags);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

La funzione di utilità per etichettare una risorsa.

```
import { TagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data store
 or image set.
 * @param {Record<string,string>} tags - The tags to add to the resource as JSON.
 *                      - For example: {"Deployment" : "Development"}
 */
export const tagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/imageset/
xxx",
  tags = {},
```

```
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new TagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tags: tags }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

Per elencare i tag per un archivio dati.

```
  try {
    const datastoreArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const { tags } = await listTagsForResource(datastoreArn);
    console.log(tags);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

La funzione di utilità per elencare i tag di una risorsa.

```
import { ListTagsForResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data store
 or image set.
 */
export const listTagsForResource = async (
```

```
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:abc:datastore/def/imageset/ghi",
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new ListTagsForResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '008fc6d3-abec-4870-a155-20fa3631e645',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     tags: { Deployment: 'Development' }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

Per rimuovere i tag da un archivio dati.

```
  try {
    const datastoreArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const keys = ["Deployment"];
    await untagResource(datastoreArn, keys);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

La funzione di utilità per rimuovere il tag di una risorsa.

```
import { UntagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data store
 or image set.
```

```
 * @param {string[]} tagKeys - The keys of the tags to remove.
 */
export const untagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/imageset/
xxx",
  tagKeys = [],
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new UntagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tagKeys: tagKeys }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Taggare un set di immagini

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come etichettare un set di HealthImaging immagini.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Per etichettare un set di immagini.

```
  try {
    const imagesetArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const tags = {
      Deployment: "Development",
    };
    await tagResource(imagesetArn, tags);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

La funzione di utilità per etichettare una risorsa.

```
import { TagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data store
 or image set.
 * @param {Record<string,string>} tags - The tags to add to the resource as JSON.
 *                      - For example: {"Deployment" : "Development"}
 */
export const tagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/imageset/
xxx",
  tags = {},
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new TagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tags: tags }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
```

```
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

Per elencare i tag per un set di immagini.

```
  try {
    const imagesetArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const { tags } = await listTagsForResource(imagesetArn);
    console.log(tags);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

La funzione di utilità per elencare i tag di una risorsa.

```
import { ListTagsForResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data store
 or image set.
 */
export const listTagsForResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:abc:datastore/def/imageset/ghi",
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new ListTagsForResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
```

```
  //         requestId: '008fc6d3-abec-4870-a155-20fa3631e645',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     tags: { Deployment: 'Development' }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

Per rimuovere i tag da un set di immagini.

```
  try {
    const imagesetArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const keys = ["Deployment"];
    await untagResource(imagesetArn, keys);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

La funzione di utilità per rimuovere il tag di una risorsa.

```
import { UntagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data store
 or image set.
 * @param {string[]} tagKeys - The keys of the tags to remove.
 */
export const untagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/imageset/
xxx",
  tagKeys = [],
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
```

```
    new UntagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tagKeys: tagKeys }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esempi IAM che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con IAM.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello IAM

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare IAM.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { IAMClient, paginateListPolicies } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

export const listLocalPolicies = async () => {
  /**
   * In v3, the clients expose paginateOperationName APIs that are written using
 async generators so that you can use async iterators in a for await..of loop.
   * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators
   */
  const paginator = paginateListPolicies(
    { client, pageSize: 10 },
    // List only customer managed policies.
    { Scope: "Local" },
  );

  console.log("IAM policies defined in your account:");
  let policyCount = 0;
```

```
  for await (const page of paginator) {
    if (page.Policies) {
      for (const policy of page.Policies) {
        console.log(`${policy.PolicyName}`);
        policyCount++;
      }
    }
  }
  console.log(`Found ${policyCount} policies.`);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListPoliciessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un utente e assumere un ruolo.

> **Warning**
> Per evitare rischi per la sicurezza, non utilizzare gli utenti IAM per l'autenticazione quando sviluppi software creato ad hoc o lavori con dati reali. Utilizza invece la federazione con un provider di identità come AWS IAM Identity Center.

- Crea un utente che non disponga di autorizzazioni.
- Crea un ruolo che conceda l'autorizzazione per elencare i bucket Amazon S3 per l'account.
- Aggiungi una policy per consentire all'utente di assumere il ruolo.
- Assumi il ruolo ed elenca i bucket S3 utilizzando le credenziali temporanee, quindi ripulisci le risorse.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un utente IAM che conceda l'autorizzazione per elencare i bucket Amazon S3. L'utente dispone dei diritti soltanto per assumere il ruolo. Dopo aver assunto il ruolo, utilizza le credenziali temporanee per elencare i bucket per l'account.

```
import {
  CreateUserCommand,
  GetUserCommand,
  CreateAccessKeyCommand,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  DeleteAccessKeyCommand,
  DeleteUserCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  IAMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { ListBucketsCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { AssumeRoleCommand, STSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sts";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";
import { ScenarioInput } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

// Set the parameters.
const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
const userName = "iam_basic_test_username";
const policyName = "iam_basic_test_policy";
const roleName = "iam_basic_test_role";

/**
 * Create a new IAM user. If the user already exists, give
 * the option to delete and re-create it.
 * @param {string} name
 */
```

```
export const createUser = async (name, confirmAll = false) => {
  try {
    const { User } = await iamClient.send(
      new GetUserCommand({ UserName: name }),
    );
    const input = new ScenarioInput(
      "deleteUser",
      "Do you want to delete and remake this user?",
      { type: "confirm" },
    );
    const deleteUser = await input.handle({}, { confirmAll });
    // If the user exists, and you want to delete it, delete the user
    // and then create it again.
    if (deleteUser) {
      await iamClient.send(new DeleteUserCommand({ UserName: User.UserName }));
      await iamClient.send(new CreateUserCommand({ UserName: name }));
    } else {
      console.warn(
        `${name} already exists. The scenario may not work as expected.`,
      );
      return User;
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    // If there is no user by that name, create one.
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "NoSuchEntityException") {
      const { User } = await iamClient.send(
        new CreateUserCommand({ UserName: name }),
      );
      return User;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};

export const main = async (confirmAll = false) => {
  // Create a user. The user has no permissions by default.
  const User = await createUser(userName, confirmAll);

  if (!User) {
    throw new Error("User not created");
  }

  // Create an access key. This key is used to authenticate the new user to
```

```
  // Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) and AWS Security Token Service (AWS
 STS).
  // It's not best practice to use access keys. For more information, see https://
aws.amazon.com/iam/resources/best-practices/.
  const createAccessKeyResponse = await iamClient.send(
    new CreateAccessKeyCommand({ UserName: userName }),
  );

  if (
    !createAccessKeyResponse.AccessKey?.AccessKeyId ||
    !createAccessKeyResponse.AccessKey?.SecretAccessKey
  ) {
    throw new Error("Access key not created");
  }

  const {
    AccessKey: { AccessKeyId, SecretAccessKey },
  } = createAccessKeyResponse;

  let s3Client = new S3Client({
    credentials: {
      accessKeyId: AccessKeyId,
      secretAccessKey: SecretAccessKey,
    },
  });

  // Retry the list buckets operation until it succeeds. InvalidAccessKeyId is
  // thrown while the user and access keys are still stabilizing.
  await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 300 }, async () => {
    try {
      return await listBuckets(s3Client);
    } catch (err) {
      if (err instanceof Error && err.name === "InvalidAccessKeyId") {
        throw err;
      }
    }
  });

  // Retry the create role operation until it succeeds. A MalformedPolicyDocument
 error
  // is thrown while the user and access keys are still stabilizing.
  const { Role } = await retry(
    {
      intervalInMs: 2000,
```

```
      maxRetries: 60,
    },
    () =>
      iamClient.send(
        new CreateRoleCommand({
          AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
            Version: "2012-10-17",
            Statement: [
              {
                Effect: "Allow",
                Principal: {
                  // Allow the previously created user to assume this role.
                  AWS: User.Arn,
                },
                Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
              },
            ],
          }),
          RoleName: roleName,
        }),
      ),
  );

  if (!Role) {
    throw new Error("Role not created");
  }

  // Create a policy that allows the user to list S3 buckets.
  const { Policy: listBucketPolicy } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreatePolicyCommand({
      PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
        Version: "2012-10-17",
        Statement: [
          {
            Effect: "Allow",
            Action: ["s3:ListAllMyBuckets"],
            Resource: "*",
          },
        ],
      }),
      PolicyName: policyName,
    }),
  );
```

```
if (!listBucketPolicy) {
  throw new Error("Policy not created");
}

// Attach the policy granting the 's3:ListAllMyBuckets' action to the role.
await iamClient.send(
  new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: listBucketPolicy.Arn,
    RoleName: Role.RoleName,
  }),
);

// Assume the role.
const stsClient = new STSClient({
  credentials: {
    accessKeyId: AccessKeyId,
    secretAccessKey: SecretAccessKey,
  },
});

// Retry the assume role operation until it succeeds.
const { Credentials } = await retry(
  { intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 60 },
  () =>
    stsClient.send(
      new AssumeRoleCommand({
        RoleArn: Role.Arn,
        RoleSessionName: `iamBasicScenarioSession-${Math.floor(
          Math.random() * 1000000,
        )}`,
        DurationSeconds: 900,
      }),
    ),
);

if (!Credentials?.AccessKeyId || !Credentials?.SecretAccessKey) {
  throw new Error("Credentials not created");
}

s3Client = new S3Client({
  credentials: {
    accessKeyId: Credentials.AccessKeyId,
    secretAccessKey: Credentials.SecretAccessKey,
    sessionToken: Credentials.SessionToken,
```

```
    },
  });

  // List the S3 buckets again.
  // Retry the list buckets operation until it succeeds. AccessDenied might
  // be thrown while the role policy is still stabilizing.
  await retry({ intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 120 }, () =>
    listBuckets(s3Client),
  );

  // Clean up.
  await iamClient.send(
    new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
      PolicyArn: listBucketPolicy.Arn,
      RoleName: Role.RoleName,
    }),
  );

  await iamClient.send(
    new DeletePolicyCommand({
      PolicyArn: listBucketPolicy.Arn,
    }),
  );

  await iamClient.send(
    new DeleteRoleCommand({
      RoleName: Role.RoleName,
    }),
  );

  await iamClient.send(
    new DeleteAccessKeyCommand({
      UserName: userName,
      AccessKeyId,
    }),
  );

  await iamClient.send(
    new DeleteUserCommand({
      UserName: userName,
    }),
  );
};
```

```
/**
 *
 * @param {S3Client} s3Client
 */
const listBuckets = async (s3Client) => {
  const { Buckets } = await s3Client.send(new ListBucketsCommand({}));

  if (!Buckets) {
    throw new Error("Buckets not listed");
  }

  console.log(Buckets.map((bucket) => bucket.Name).join("\n"));
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

Azioni

`AttachRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`AttachRolePolicy`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Collega la policy.

```
import { AttachRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const attachRolePolicy = (policyArn, roleName) => {
  const command = new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AttachRolePolicysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateAccessKey`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea la chiave di accesso.

```
import { CreateAccessKeyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} userName
 */
export const createAccessKey = (userName) => {
  const command = new CreateAccessKeyCommand({ UserName: userName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAccessKeysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateAccountAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateAccountAlias`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea l'alias dell'account.

```
import { CreateAccountAliasCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} alias - A unique name for the account alias.
 * @returns
 */
export const createAccountAlias = (alias) => {
  const command = new CreateAccountAliasCommand({
    AccountAlias: alias,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAccountAliassezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateGroup`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { CreateGroupCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});
```

```
/**
 *
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
export const createGroup = async (groupName) => {
  const command = new CreateGroupCommand({ GroupName: groupName });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateGroupsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateInstanceProfile`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateInstanceProfile`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const { InstanceProfile } = await iamClient.send(
  new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
    InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
  }),
);
await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
  { client: iamClient },
  { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
);
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateInstanceProfilesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreatePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreatePolicy`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea la policy.

```
import { CreatePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
export const createPolicy = (policyName) => {
  const command = new CreatePolicyCommand({
    PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [
        {
          Effect: "Allow",
          Action: "*",
          Resource: "*",
        },
      ],
    }),
    PolicyName: policyName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreatePolicysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateRole`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il ruolo.

```
import { CreateRoleCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const createRole = (roleName) => {
  const command = new CreateRoleCommand({
    AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [
        {
          Effect: "Allow",
          Principal: {
            Service: "lambda.amazonaws.com",
          },
          Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
        },
      ],
    }),
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
```

```
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateRolesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateSAMLProvider`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateSAMLProvider`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { CreateSAMLProviderCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import * as path from "node:path";
import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * This sample document was generated using Auth0.
 * For more information on generating this document,
 see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
id_roles_providers_create_saml.html#samlstep1.
 */
const sampleMetadataDocument = readFileSync(
  path.join(
    dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url),
    "../../../../resources/sample_files/sample_saml_metadata.xml",
  ),
);

/**
 *
 * @param {*} providerName
 * @returns
```

```
 */
export const createSAMLProvider = async (providerName) => {
  const command = new CreateSAMLProviderCommand({
    Name: providerName,
    SAMLMetadataDocument: sampleMetadataDocument.toString(),
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create SAMLProvider in AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateServiceLinkedRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateServiceLinkedRole`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un ruolo collegato ai servizi.

```
import {
  CreateServiceLinkedRoleCommand,
  GetRoleCommand,
  IAMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} serviceName
```

```
 */
export const createServiceLinkedRole = async (serviceName) => {
  const command = new CreateServiceLinkedRoleCommand({
    // For a list of AWS services that support service-linked roles,
    // see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference_aws-services-
that-work-with-iam.html.
    //
    // For a list of AWS service endpoints, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/
latest/gr/aws-service-information.html.
    AWSServiceName: serviceName,
  });
  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
    return response;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidInputException" &&
      caught.message.includes(
        "Service role name AWSServiceRoleForElasticBeanstalk has been taken in this
 account",
      )
    ) {
      console.warn(caught.message);
      return client.send(
        new GetRoleCommand({ RoleName: "AWSServiceRoleForElasticBeanstalk" }),
      );
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateServiceLinkedRolesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateUser`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare l'utente.

```
import { CreateUserCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} name
 */
export const createUser = (name) => {
  const command = new CreateUserCommand({ UserName: name });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateUsersezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAccessKey`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina la chiave di accesso.

```
import { DeleteAccessKeyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} userName
 * @param {string} accessKeyId
 */
export const deleteAccessKey = (userName, accessKeyId) => {
  const command = new DeleteAccessKeyCommand({
    AccessKeyId: accessKeyId,
    UserName: userName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteAccessKeysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteAccountAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAccountAlias`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina l'alias dell'account.

```
import { DeleteAccountAliasCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});
```

```
/**
 *
 * @param {string} alias
 */
export const deleteAccountAlias = (alias) => {
  const command = new DeleteAccountAliasCommand({ AccountAlias: alias });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteAccountAliassezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteGroup`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteGroupCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
export const deleteGroup = async (groupName) => {
  const command = new DeleteGroupCommand({
    GroupName: groupName,
  });
```

```
  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteGroupsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteInstanceProfile`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteInstanceProfile`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteInstanceProfilesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeletePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeletePolicy`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Eliminare il criterio.

```
import { DeletePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 */
export const deletePolicy = (policyArn) => {
  const command = new DeletePolicyCommand({ PolicyArn: policyArn });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeletePolicysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteRole`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina il ruolo.

```
import { DeleteRoleCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
```

```
const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const deleteRole = (roleName) => {
  const command = new DeleteRoleCommand({ RoleName: roleName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteRolesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteRolePolicy`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
export const deleteRolePolicy = (roleName, policyName) => {
  const command = new DeleteRolePolicyCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
    PolicyName: policyName,
  });
  return client.send(command);
```

```
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteRolePolicysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteSAMLProvider`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteSAMLProvider`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteSAMLProviderCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} providerArn
 * @returns
 */
export const deleteSAMLProvider = async (providerArn) => {
  const command = new DeleteSAMLProviderCommand({
    SAMLProviderArn: providerArn,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete SAMLProvider in AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteServerCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteServerCertificate`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina un certificato del server.

```
import { DeleteServerCertificateCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} certName
 */
export const deleteServerCertificate = (certName) => {
  const command = new DeleteServerCertificateCommand({
    ServerCertificateName: certName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteServerCertificateconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteServiceLinkedRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteServiceLinkedRole`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteServiceLinkedRoleCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const deleteServiceLinkedRole = (roleName) => {
  const command = new DeleteServiceLinkedRoleCommand({ RoleName: roleName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteServiceLinkedRolesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteUser`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Eliminare l'utente.

```
import { DeleteUserCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
```

```
const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} name
 */
export const deleteUser = (name) => {
  const command = new DeleteUserCommand({ UserName: name });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteUsersezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DetachRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetachRolePolicy`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Scollega la policy.

```
import { DetachRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const detachRolePolicy = (policyArn, roleName) => {
  const command = new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
```

```
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetachRolePolicysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetAccessKeyLastUsed`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetAccessKeyLastUsed`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera la chiave di accesso.

```
import { GetAccessKeyLastUsedCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} accessKeyId
 */
export const getAccessKeyLastUsed = async (accessKeyId) => {
  const command = new GetAccessKeyLastUsedCommand({
    AccessKeyId: accessKeyId,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
```

```
  if (response.AccessKeyLastUsed?.LastUsedDate) {
    console.log(`
    ${accessKeyId} was last used by ${response.UserName} via
    the ${response.AccessKeyLastUsed.ServiceName} service on
    ${response.AccessKeyLastUsed.LastUsedDate.toISOString()}
    `);
  }

  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetAccessKeyLastUsedsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetAccountPasswordPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetAccountPasswordPolicy`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera la policy sulla password dell'account.

```
import {
  GetAccountPasswordPolicyCommand,
  IAMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

export const getAccountPasswordPolicy = async () => {
  const command = new GetAccountPasswordPolicyCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
```

```
  console.log(response.PasswordPolicy);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetAccountPasswordPolicysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetPolicy`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera la policy.

```
import { GetPolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 */
export const getPolicy = (policyArn) => {
  const command = new GetPolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetPolicysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetRole`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera il ruolo.

```
import { GetRoleCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const getRole = (roleName) => {
  const command = new GetRoleCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetRolesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetServerCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetServerCertificate`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera un certificato del server.

```
import { GetServerCertificateCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} certName
 * @returns
 */
export const getServerCertificate = async (certName) => {
  const command = new GetServerCertificateCommand({
    ServerCertificateName: certName,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetServerCertificatesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatus`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatus`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatusCommand,
  IAMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} deletionTaskId
 */
export const getServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatus = (deletionTaskId) => {
  const command = new GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatusCommand({
    DeletionTaskId: deletionTaskId,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatussezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListAccessKeys`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListAccessKeys`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca le chiavi di accesso.

```
import { ListAccessKeysCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to simplify
 this.
 *
 * @param {string} userName
 */
export async function* listAccessKeys(userName) {
  const command = new ListAccessKeysCommand({
    MaxItems: 5,
    UserName: userName,
  });

  /**
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-iam").ListAccessKeysCommandOutput | undefined}
   */
  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response?.AccessKeyMetadata?.length) {
    for (const key of response.AccessKeyMetadata) {
      yield key;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListAccessKeysCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
        }),
```

```
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListAccessKeyssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListAccountAliases`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListAccountAliases`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca gli alias di un account.

```
import { ListAccountAliasesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to simplify
 this.
 */
export async function* listAccountAliases() {
  const command = new ListAccountAliasesCommand({ MaxItems: 5 });

  let response = await client.send(command);
```

```
  while (response.AccountAliases?.length) {
    for (const alias of response.AccountAliases) {
      yield alias;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListAccountAliasesCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
          MaxItems: 5,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListAccountAliasessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListAttachedRolePolicies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListAttachedRolePolicies`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca le policy collegate a un ruolo.

```
import {
  ListAttachedRolePoliciesCommand,
  IAMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
```

```
const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to simplify
 this.
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export async function* listAttachedRolePolicies(roleName) {
  const command = new ListAttachedRolePoliciesCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.AttachedPolicies?.length) {
    for (const policy of response.AttachedPolicies) {
      yield policy;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListAttachedRolePoliciesCommand({
          RoleName: roleName,
          Marker: response.Marker,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListAttachedRolePoliciessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListGroups`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i gruppi.

```
import { ListGroupsCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to simplify
 this.
 */
export async function* listGroups() {
  const command = new ListGroupsCommand({
    MaxItems: 10,
  });

  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.Groups?.length) {
    for (const group of response.Groups) {
      yield group;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListGroupsCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
          MaxItems: 10,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListGroupssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListPolicies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListPolicies`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca le policy.

```
import { ListPoliciesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to simplify
 this.
 *
 */
export async function* listPolicies() {
  const command = new ListPoliciesCommand({
    MaxItems: 10,
    OnlyAttached: false,
    // List only the customer managed policies in your Amazon Web Services account.
    Scope: "Local",
  });

  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.Policies?.length) {
    for (const policy of response.Policies) {
```

```
      yield policy;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListPoliciesCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
          MaxItems: 10,
          OnlyAttached: false,
          Scope: "Local",
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListPoliciessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListRolePolicies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListRolePolicies`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca le policy.

```
import { ListRolePoliciesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
```

```
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to simplify
 this.
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export async function* listRolePolicies(roleName) {
  const command = new ListRolePoliciesCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
    MaxItems: 10,
  });

  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.PolicyNames?.length) {
    for (const policyName of response.PolicyNames) {
      yield policyName;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListRolePoliciesCommand({
          RoleName: roleName,
          MaxItems: 10,
          Marker: response.Marker,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListRolePoliciessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListRoles`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListRoles`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i ruoli.

```
import { ListRolesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to simplify
 this.
 *
 */
export async function* listRoles() {
  const command = new ListRolesCommand({
    MaxItems: 10,
  });

  /**
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-iam").ListRolesCommandOutput | undefined}
   */
  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response?.Roles?.length) {
    for (const role of response.Roles) {
      yield role;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListRolesCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
        }),
      );
    } else {
```

```
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListRolessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListSAMLProviders`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListSAMLProviders`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca gli IdP SAML.

```
import { ListSAMLProvidersCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

export const listSamlProviders = async () => {
  const command = new ListSAMLProvidersCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta List SAMLProviders in AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListServerCertificates`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListServerCertificates`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i certificati.

```
import { ListServerCertificatesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to simplify
 this.
 *
 */
export async function* listServerCertificates() {
  const command = new ListServerCertificatesCommand({});
  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.ServerCertificateMetadataList?.length) {
    for await (const cert of response.ServerCertificateMetadataList) {
      yield cert;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(new ListServerCertificatesCommand({}));
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListServerCertificatessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListUsers`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListUsers`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca gli utenti.

```
import { ListUsersCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

export const listUsers = async () => {
  const command = new ListUsersCommand({ MaxItems: 10 });

  const response = await client.send(command);

  for (const { UserName, CreateDate } of response.Users) {
    console.log(`${UserName} created on: ${CreateDate}`);
  }
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListUserssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`PutRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutRolePolicy`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { PutRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const examplePolicyDocument = JSON.stringify({
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: [
    {
      Sid: "VisualEditor0",
      Effect: "Allow",
      Action: [
        "s3:ListBucketMultipartUploads",
        "s3:ListBucketVersions",
        "s3:ListBucket",
        "s3:ListMultipartUploadParts",
      ],
      Resource: "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket",
    },
    {
      Sid: "VisualEditor1",
      Effect: "Allow",
      Action: [
        "s3:ListStorageLensConfigurations",
        "s3:ListAccessPointsForObjectLambda",
        "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
        "s3:ListAccessPoints",
        "s3:ListJobs",
        "s3:ListMultiRegionAccessPoints",
      ],
      Resource: "*",
    },
  ],
});

const client = new IAMClient({});
```

```
/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 * @param {string} policyName
 * @param {string} policyDocument
 */
export const putRolePolicy = async (roleName, policyName, policyDocument) => {
  const command = new PutRolePolicyCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
    PolicyName: policyName,
    PolicyDocument: policyDocument,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutRolePolicysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`UpdateAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateAccessKey`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiorna la chiave di accesso.

```
import {
  UpdateAccessKeyCommand,
  IAMClient,
  StatusType,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
```

```
const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} userName
 * @param {string} accessKeyId
 */
export const updateAccessKey = (userName, accessKeyId) => {
  const command = new UpdateAccessKeyCommand({
    AccessKeyId: accessKeyId,
    Status: StatusType.Inactive,
    UserName: userName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateAccessKeysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`UpdateServerCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateServerCertificate`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiorna un certificato del server.

```
import { UpdateServerCertificateCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
```

```
 *
 * @param {string} currentName
 * @param {string} newName
 */
export const updateServerCertificate = (currentName, newName) => {
  const command = new UpdateServerCertificateCommand({
    ServerCertificateName: currentName,
    NewServerCertificateName: newName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateServerCertificatesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`UpdateUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateUser`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiorna l'utente.

```
import { UpdateUserCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} currentUserName
 * @param {string} newUserName
 */
```

```
export const updateUser = (currentUserName, newUserName) => {
  const command = new UpdateUserCommand({
    UserName: currentUserName,
    NewUserName: newUserName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateUsersezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`UploadServerCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UploadServerCertificate`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { UploadServerCertificateCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";
import * as path from "node:path";

const client = new IAMClient({});

const certMessage = `Generate a certificate and key with the following command, or
 the equivalent for your system.

openssl req -x509 -newkey rsa:4096 -sha256 -days 3650 -nodes \
-keyout example.key -out example.crt -subj "/CN=example.com" \
-addext "subjectAltName=DNS:example.com,DNS:www.example.net,IP:10.0.0.1"
`;

const getCertAndKey = () => {
```

```
  try {
    const cert = readFileSync(
      path.join(dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url), "./example.crt"),
    );
    const key = readFileSync(
      path.join(dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url), "./example.key"),
    );
    return { cert, key };
  } catch (err) {
    if (err.code === "ENOENT") {
      throw new Error(
        `Certificate and/or private key not found. ${certMessage}`,
      );
    }

    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 *
 * @param {string} certificateName
 */
export const uploadServerCertificate = (certificateName) => {
  const { cert, key } = getCertAndKey();
  const command = new UploadServerCertificateCommand({
    ServerCertificateName: certificateName,
    CertificateBody: cert.toString(),
    PrivateKey: key.toString(),
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UploadServerCertificatesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un servizio Web con bilanciamento del carico che restituisca consigli su libri, film e canzoni. L'esempio mostra come il servizio risponde ai guasti e spiega come ristrutturarlo per una maggiore resilienza in caso di guasti.

- Utilizza un gruppo Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling per creare istanze Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) basate su un modello di avvio e per mantenere il numero di istanze in un intervallo specificato.
- Gestisci e distribuisci le richieste HTTP con Elastic Load Balancing.
- Monitora lo stato delle istanze in un gruppo con dimensionamento automatico e inoltra le richieste soltanto alle istanze integre.
- Esegui un server web Python su ogni EC2 istanza per gestire le richieste HTTP. Il server Web risponde con consigli e controlli dell'integrità.
- Simula un servizio di raccomandazione con una tabella Amazon DynamoDB.
- Controlla la risposta del server web alle richieste e ai controlli di integrità aggiornando AWS Systems Manager i parametri.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
#!/usr/bin/env node
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

import {
  Scenario,
  parseScenarioArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
```

```
/**
 * The workflow steps are split into three stages:
 *   - deploy
 *   - demo
 *   - destroy
 *
 * Each of these stages has a corresponding file prefixed with steps-*.
 */
import { deploySteps } from "./steps-deploy.js";
import { demoSteps } from "./steps-demo.js";
import { destroySteps } from "./steps-destroy.js";

/**
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
const context = {};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
 */
export const scenarios = {
  // Deploys all resources necessary for the workflow.
  deploy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Deploy", deploySteps, context),
  // Demonstrates how a fragile web service can be made more resilient.
  demo: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Demo", demoSteps, context),
  // Destroys the resources created for the workflow.
  destroy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Destroy", destroySteps, context),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios, {
    name: "Resilient Workflow",
    synopsis:
      "node index.js --scenario <deploy | demo | destroy> [-h|--help] [-y|--yes] [-
v|--verbose]",
    description: "Deploy and interact with scalable EC2 instances.",
  });
```

```
}
```

Crea passaggi per distribuire tutte le risorse.

```
import { join } from "node:path";
import { readFileSync, writeFileSync } from "node:fs";
import axios from "axios";

import {
  BatchWriteItemCommand,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  CreateKeyPairCommand,
  CreateLaunchTemplateCommand,
  DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand,
  DescribeVpcsCommand,
  DescribeSubnetsCommand,
  DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand,
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { SSMClient, GetParameterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  AutoScalingClient,
  AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  CreateListenerCommand,
  CreateLoadBalancerCommand,
```

```
  CreateTargetGroupCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { saveState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH, ROOT } from "./constants.js";
import { initParamsSteps } from "./steps-reset-params.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const deploySteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("introduction", MESSAGES.introduction, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmDeployment", MESSAGES.confirmDeployment, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "handleConfirmDeployment",
    (c) => c.confirmDeployment === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingTable",
    MESSAGES.creatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createTable", async () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    await client.send(
      new CreateTableCommand({
        TableName: NAMES.tableName,
        ProvisionedThroughput: {
          ReadCapacityUnits: 5,
          WriteCapacityUnits: 5,
        },
        AttributeDefinitions: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
```

```
            AttributeType: "S",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            AttributeType: "N",
          },
        ],
        KeySchema: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            KeyType: "HASH",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            KeyType: "RANGE",
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: NAMES.tableName });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdTable",
    MESSAGES.createdTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatingTable",
    MESSAGES.populatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("populateTable", () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    /**
     * @type {{ default: import("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb").PutRequest['Item'][] }}
     */
    const recommendations = JSON.parse(
      readFileSync(join(RESOURCES_PATH, "recommendations.json")),
    );

    return client.send(
      new BatchWriteItemCommand({
        RequestItems: {
          [NAMES.tableName]: recommendations.map((item) => ({
            PutRequest: { Item: item },
          })),
```

```
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatedTable",
    MESSAGES.populatedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.creatingKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createKeyPair", async () => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { KeyMaterial } = await client.send(
      new CreateKeyPairCommand({
        KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
      }),
    );

    writeFileSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`, KeyMaterial, { mode: 0o600 });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.createdKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstancePolicy",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstancePolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      Policy: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreatePolicyCommand({
        PolicyName: NAMES.instancePolicyName,
        PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(RESOURCES_PATH, "instance_policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
```

```
    );
    state.instancePolicyArn = Arn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstancePolicy", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstancePolicy
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_ARN}", state.instancePolicyArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceRole", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new CreateRoleCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(ROOT, "assume-role-policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachingPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachPolicyToRole", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
```

```
        PolicyArn: state.instancePolicyArn,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachedPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      InstanceProfile: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
    state.instanceProfileArn = Arn;

    await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
      { client },
      { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstanceProfile", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_ARN}", state.instanceProfileArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addingRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addingRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
```

```
  new ScenarioAction("addRoleToInstanceProfile", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addedRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addedRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  ...initParamsSteps,
  new ScenarioOutput("creatingLaunchTemplate", MESSAGES.creatingLaunchTemplate),
  new ScenarioAction("createLaunchTemplate", async () => {
    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    const { Parameter } = await ssmClient.send(
      new GetParameterCommand({
        Name: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
      }),
    );
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    await ec2Client.send(
      new CreateLaunchTemplateCommand({
        LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        LaunchTemplateData: {
          InstanceType: "t3.micro",
          ImageId: Parameter.Value,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
          UserData: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "server_startup_script.sh"),
          ).toString("base64"),
          KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLaunchTemplate",
    MESSAGES.createdLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
```

```
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingAutoScalingGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    const { AvailabilityZones } = await ec2Client.send(
      new DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand({}),
    );
    state.availabilityZoneNames = AvailabilityZones.map((az) => az.ZoneName);
    const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          AvailabilityZones: state.availabilityZoneNames,
          AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
          LaunchTemplate: {
            LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
            Version: "$Default",
          },
          MinSize: 3,
          MaxSize: 3,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdAutoScalingGroup",
    /**
     * @param {{ availabilityZoneNames: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.createdAutoScalingGroup
        .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName)
        .replace(
          "${AVAILABILITY_ZONE_NAMES}",
          state.availabilityZoneNames.join(", "),
        ),
```

```
  ),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmContinue", MESSAGES.confirmContinue, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("loadBalancer", MESSAGES.loadBalancer),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingVpc", MESSAGES.gettingVpc),
  new ScenarioAction("getVpc", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Vpcs } = await client.send(
      new DescribeVpcsCommand({
        Filters: [{ Name: "is-default", Values: ["true"] }],
      }),
    );
    state.defaultVpc = Vpcs[0].VpcId;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("gotVpc", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.gotVpc.replace("${VPC_ID}", state.defaultVpc),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingSubnets", MESSAGES.gettingSubnets),
  new ScenarioAction("getSubnets", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Subnets } = await client.send(
      new DescribeSubnetsCommand({
        Filters: [
          { Name: "vpc-id", Values: [state.defaultVpc] },
          { Name: "availability-zone", Values: state.availabilityZoneNames },
          { Name: "default-for-az", Values: ["true"] },
        ],
      }),
    );
    state.subnets = Subnets.map((subnet) => subnet.SubnetId);
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "gotSubnets",
    /**
     * @param {{ subnets: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.gotSubnets.replace("${SUBNETS}", state.subnets.join(", ")),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
```

```
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
      new CreateTargetGroupCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
        Protocol: "HTTP",
        Port: 80,
        HealthCheckPath: "/healthcheck",
        HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10,
        HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds: 5,
        HealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        VpcId: state.defaultVpc,
      }),
    );
    const targetGroup = TargetGroups[0];
    state.targetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn;
    state.targetGroupProtocol = targetGroup.Protocol;
    state.targetGroupPort = targetGroup.Port;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancer",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancer.replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
      new CreateLoadBalancerCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerName,
        Subnets: state.subnets,
      }),
    );
    state.loadBalancerDns = LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
    state.loadBalancerArn = LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
```

```
    await waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(
      { client },
      { Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerName] },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdLoadBalancer", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancer
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingListener",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerListener
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createListener", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { Listeners } = await client.send(
      new CreateListenerCommand({
        LoadBalancerArn: state.loadBalancerArn,
        Protocol: state.targetGroupProtocol,
        Port: state.targetGroupPort,
        DefaultActions: [
          { Type: "forward", TargetGroupArn: state.targetGroupArn },
        ],
      }),
    );
    const listener = Listeners[0];
    state.loadBalancerListenerArn = listener.ListenerArn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdListener", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerListener.replace(
      "${LB_LISTENER_ARN}",
      state.loadBalancerListenerArn,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName)
      .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
```

```
    const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
        TargetGroupARNs: [state.targetGroupArn],
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup,
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingInboundPort", MESSAGES.verifyingInboundPort),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "verifyInboundPort",
    /**
     *
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').SecurityGroup}}
state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
          Filters: [{ Name: "group-name", Values: ["default"] }],
        }),
      );
      if (!SecurityGroups) {
        state.verifyInboundPortError = new Error(MESSAGES.noSecurityGroups);
      }
      state.defaultSecurityGroup = SecurityGroups[0];

      /**
       * @type {string}
       */
      const ipResponse = (await axios.get("http://checkip.amazonaws.com")).data;
      state.myIp = ipResponse.trim();
      const myIpRules = state.defaultSecurityGroup.IpPermissions.filter(
        ({ IpRanges }) =>
          IpRanges.some(
            ({ CidrIp }) =>
              CidrIp.startsWith(state.myIp) || CidrIp === "0.0.0.0/0",
          ),
      )
```

```
        .filter(({ IpProtocol }) => IpProtocol === "tcp")
        .filter(({ FromPort }) => FromPort === 80);

      state.myIpRules = myIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "verifiedInboundPort",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return MESSAGES.foundIpRules.replace(
          "${IP_RULES}",
          JSON.stringify(state.myIpRules, null, 2),
        );
      }
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioInput(
    "shouldAddInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return false;
      }
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    },
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "addInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      if (!state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
        return;
      }
```

```
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
          GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
          CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
          FromPort: 80,
          ToPort: 80,
          IpProtocol: "tcp",
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("addedInboundRule", (state) => {
    if (state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
      return MESSAGES.addedInboundRule.replace("${IP_ADDRESS}", state.myIp);
    }
    return false;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingEndpoint", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.verifyingEndpoint.replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("verifyEndpoint", async (state) => {
    try {
      const response = await retry({ intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDns}`),
      );
      state.endpointResponse = JSON.stringify(response.data, null, 2);
    } catch (e) {
      state.verifyEndpointError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifiedEndpoint", (state) => {
    if (state.verifyEndpointError) {
      console.error(state.verifyEndpointError);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.verifiedEndpoint.replace(
        "${ENDPOINT_RESPONSE}",
        state.endpointResponse,
      );
    }
  }),
  saveState,
];
```

Crea i passaggi per eseguire la demo.

```
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { join } from "node:path";

import axios from "axios";

import {
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  DescribeTargetHealthCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";
import {
  DescribeInstanceInformationCommand,
  PutParameterCommand,
  SSMClient,
  SendCommandCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand,
  EC2Client,
  RebootInstancesCommand,
  ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
```

```
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

const getRecommendation = new ScenarioAction(
  "getRecommendation",
  async (state) => {
    const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
    if (loadBalancer) {
      state.loadBalancerDnsName = loadBalancer.DNSName;
      try {
        state.recommendation = (
          await axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDnsName}`)
        ).data;
      } catch (e) {
        state.recommendation = e instanceof Error ? e.message : e;
      }
    } else {
      throw new Error(MESSAGES.demoFindLoadBalancerError);
    }
  },
);

const getRecommendationResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getRecommendationResult",
  (state) =>
    `Recommendation:\n${JSON.stringify(state.recommendation, null, 2)}`,
  { preformatted: true },
);

const getHealthCheck = new ScenarioAction("getHealthCheck", async (state) => {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
      Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
    }),
  );

  const { TargetHealthDescriptions } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetHealthCommand({
```

```
      TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
    }),
  );
  state.targetHealthDescriptions = TargetHealthDescriptions;
});

const getHealthCheckResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getHealthCheckResult",
  /**
   * @param {{ targetHealthDescriptions: import('@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-
balancing-v2').TargetHealthDescription[]}} state
   */
  (state) => {
    const status = state.targetHealthDescriptions
      .map((th) => `${th.Target.Id}: ${th.TargetHealth.State}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Health check:\n${status}`;
  },
  { preformatted: true },
);

const loadBalancerLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "loadBalancerLoop",
  getRecommendation.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ loadBalancerCheck }) => loadBalancerCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput(
        "loadBalancerCheck",
        MESSAGES.demoLoadBalancerCheck,
        {
          type: "confirm",
        },
      ),
      output: getRecommendationResult,
    },
  },
);

const healthCheckLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "healthCheckLoop",
  getHealthCheck.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
```

```
      whileFn: ({ healthCheck }) => healthCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput("healthCheck", MESSAGES.demoHealthCheck, {
        type: "confirm",
      }),
      output: getHealthCheckResult,
    },
  },
);

const statusSteps = [
  getRecommendation,
  getRecommendationResult,
  getHealthCheck,
  getHealthCheckResult,
];

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const demoSteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("header", MESSAGES.demoHeader, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioOutput("sanityCheck", MESSAGES.demoSanityCheck),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "brokenDependencyConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBrokenDependencyConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("brokenDependency", async (state) => {
    if (!state.brokenDependencyConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      state.badTableName = `fake-table-${Date.now()}`;
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
          Value: state.badTableName,
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
```

```
    new ScenarioOutput("testBrokenDependency", (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoTestBrokenDependency.replace(
        "${TABLE_NAME}",
        state.badTableName,
      ),
    ),
    ...statusSteps,
    new ScenarioInput(
      "staticResponseConfirmation",
      MESSAGES.demoStaticResponseConfirmation,
      { type: "confirm" },
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("staticResponse", async (state) => {
      if (!state.staticResponseConfirmation) {
        process.exit();
      } else {
        const client = new SSMClient({});
        await client.send(
          new PutParameterCommand({
            Name: NAMES.ssmFailureResponseKey,
            Value: "static",
            Overwrite: true,
            Type: "String",
          }),
        );
      }
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput("testStaticResponse", MESSAGES.demoTestStaticResponse),
    ...statusSteps,
    new ScenarioInput(
      "badCredentialsConfirmation",
      MESSAGES.demoBadCredentialsConfirmation,
      { type: "confirm" },
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("badCredentialsExit", (state) => {
      if (!state.badCredentialsConfirmation) {
        process.exit();
      }
    }),
    new ScenarioAction("fixDynamoDBName", async () => {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
```

```
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "badCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling').Instance }}
state
     */
    async (state) => {
      await createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile();
      const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
      const { AutoScalingGroups } = await autoScalingClient.send(
        new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand({
          AutoScalingGroupNames: [NAMES.autoScalingGroupName],
        }),
      );
      state.targetInstance = AutoScalingGroups[0].Instances[0];
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
      const { IamInstanceProfileAssociations } = await ec2Client.send(
        new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand({
          Filters: [
            { Name: "instance-id", Values: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId] },
          ],
        }),
      );
      state.instanceProfileAssociationId =
        IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0].AssociationId;
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        ec2Client.send(
          new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand({
            AssociationId: state.instanceProfileAssociationId,
            IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
          }),
        ),
      );

      await ec2Client.send(
        new RebootInstancesCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
        }),
```

```
      );

      const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 20000, maxRetries: 15 }, async () => {
        const { InstanceInformationList } = await ssmClient.send(
          new DescribeInstanceInformationCommand({}),
        );

        const instance = InstanceInformationList.find(
          (info) => info.InstanceId === state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
        );

        if (!instance) {
          throw new Error("Instance not found.");
        }
      });

      await ssmClient.send(
        new SendCommandCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
          DocumentName: "AWS-RunShellScript",
          Parameters: { commands: ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"] },
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "testBadCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-ssm').InstanceInformation}}
state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoTestBadCredentials.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
  ),
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "deepHealthCheckConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoDeepHealthCheckConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
```

```
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheckExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.deepHealthCheckConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheck", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmHealthCheckKey,
        Value: "deep",
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testDeepHealthCheck", MESSAGES.demoTestDeepHealthCheck),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "killInstanceConfirmation",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoKillInstanceConfirmation.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("killInstanceExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.killInstanceConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "killInstance",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
```

```
      const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
      await client.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: false,
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("testKillInstance", MESSAGES.demoTestKillInstance),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput("failOpenConfirmation", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenConfirmation, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpenExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.failOpenConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpen", () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: `fake-table-${Date.now()}`,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testFailOpen", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenTest),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "resetTableConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoResetTableConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTableExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.resetTableConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
```

```
  new ScenarioAction("resetTable", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testResetTable", MESSAGES.demoTestResetTable),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
];

async function createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile() {
  const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
  const { Policy } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreatePolicyCommand({
      PolicyName: NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
        join(RESOURCES_PATH, "ssm_only_policy.json"),
      ),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new CreateRoleCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
        Version: "2012-10-17",
        Statement: [
          {
            Effect: "Allow",
            Principal: { Service: "ec2.amazonaws.com" },
            Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
          },
        ],
      }),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
```

```
      PolicyArn: Policy.Arn,
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
    }),
  );
  const { InstanceProfile } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    }),
  );
  await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
    { client: iamClient },
    { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    }),
  );

  return InstanceProfile;
}
```

Crea i passaggi per distruggere tutte le risorse.

```
import { unlinkSync } from "node:fs";

import { DynamoDBClient, DeleteTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  DeleteKeyPairCommand,
  DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand,
  RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  DeleteInstanceProfileCommand,
```

```
  RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  paginateListPolicies,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DeleteLoadBalancerCommand,
  DeleteTargetGroupCommand,
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { loadState } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const destroySteps = [
  loadState,
  new ScenarioInput("destroy", MESSAGES.destroy, { type: "confirm" }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "abort",
    (state) => state.destroy === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteTable", async (c) => {
    try {
      const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
```

```
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: NAMES.tableName }));
    } catch (e) {
      c.deleteTableError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteTableResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteTableError) {
      console.error(state.deleteTableError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteTableError.replace(
        "${TABLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.tableName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteKeyPair", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName }),
      );
      unlinkSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`);
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteKeyPairError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteKeyPairResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteKeyPairError) {
      console.error(state.deleteKeyPairError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteKeyPairError.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedKeyPair.replace(
      "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
      NAMES.keyPairName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachPolicyFromRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);
```

```
      if (!policy) {
        state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = new Error(
          `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
        );
      } else {
        await client.send(
          new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
            RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
            PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
          }),
        );
      }
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachedPolicyFromRole", (state) => {
    if (state.detachPolicyFromRoleError) {
      console.error(state.detachPolicyFromRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.detachPolicyFromRoleError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedPolicyFromRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

    if (!policy) {
      state.deletePolicyError = new Error(
        `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
      );
    } else {
      return client.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deletePolicyResult", (state) => {
```

```
    if (state.deletePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deletePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deletePolicyError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedPolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("removeRoleFromInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("removeRoleFromInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfile) {
      console.error(state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.removedRoleFromInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        }),
      );
```

```
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceRoleError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    try {
```

```
      await terminateGroupInstances(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 60000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        await deleteAutoScalingGroup(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteAutoScalingGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteAutoScalingGroupError.replace(
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLaunchTemplate", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    try {
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand({
          LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLaunchTemplateError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLaunchTemplateResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLaunchTemplateError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLaunchTemplateError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLaunchTemplateError.replace(
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
```

```
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLoadBalancerCommand({
          LoadBalancerArn: loadBalancer.LoadBalancerArn,
        }),
      );
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        const lb = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
        if (lb) {
          throw new Error("Load balancer still exists.");
        }
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerError.replace(
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancer.replace(
      "${LB_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    try {
      const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
          Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
        }),
      );

      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
```

```
        client.send(
          new DeleteTargetGroupCommand({
            TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
          }),
        ),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile
```

```
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError);
```

```
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
    }
    return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy
      .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
      .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyPolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError = e;
```

```
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyPolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError.replace(
        "${POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyPolicy.replace(
      "${POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyRole.replace(
      "${ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "revokeSecurityGroupIngress",
    async (
```

```
      /** @type {{ myIp: string, defaultSecurityGroup: { GroupId: string } }} */
 state,
    ) => {
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});

      try {
        await ec2Client.send(
          new RevokeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
            GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
            CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
            FromPort: 80,
            ToPort: 80,
            IpProtocol: "tcp",
          }),
        );
      } catch (e) {
        state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError = e;
      }
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("revokeSecurityGroupIngressResult", (state) => {
    if (state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError) {
      console.error(state.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError);
      return MESSAGES.revokeSecurityGroupIngressError.replace(
        "${IP}",
        state.myIp,
      );
    }
    return MESSAGES.revokedSecurityGroupIngress.replace("${IP}", state.myIp);
  }),
];

/**
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
async function findPolicy(policyName) {
  const client = new IAMClient({});
  const paginatedPolicies = paginateListPolicies({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedPolicies) {
    const policy = page.Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === policyName);
    if (policy) {
      return policy;
    }
  }
```

```
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function deleteAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: groupName,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
    if (!(err instanceof Error)) {
      throw err;
    }
    console.log(err.name);
    throw err;
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function terminateGroupInstances(groupName) {
  const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const group = await findAutoScalingGroup(groupName);
  await autoScalingClient.send(
    new UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
      AutoScalingGroupName: group.AutoScalingGroupName,
      MinSize: 0,
    }),
  );
  for (const i of group.Instances) {
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: i.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: true,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }
```

```
}

async function findAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const paginatedGroups = paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedGroups) {
    const group = page.AutoScalingGroups.find(
      (g) => g.AutoScalingGroupName === groupName,
    );
    if (group) {
      return group;
    }
  }
  throw new Error(`Auto scaling group ${groupName} not found.`);
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers

- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

AWS IoT SiteWise esempi che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con. AWS IoT SiteWise

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao AWS IoT SiteWise

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS IoT SiteWise.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  paginateListAssetModels,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";

// Call ListDocuments and display the result.
export const main = async () => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient();
  const listAssetModelsPaginated = [];
  console.log(
    "Hello, AWS Systems Manager! Let's list some of your documents:\n",
  );
  try {
    // The paginate function is a wrapper around the base command.
    const paginator = paginateListAssetModels({ client }, { maxResults: 5 });
    for await (const page of paginator) {
      listAssetModelsPaginated.push(...page.assetModelSummaries);
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    console.error(`There was a problem saying hello: ${caught.message}`);
    throw caught;
  }
  for (const { name, creationDate } of listAssetModelsPaginated) {
    console.log(`${name} - ${creationDate}`);
  }
};

// Call function if run directly.
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListAssetModelssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un modello di AWS IoT SiteWise asset.
- Crea una AWS IoT SiteWise risorsa.
- Recupera i valori dell'ID della proprietà.
- Invia dati a una AWS IoT SiteWise risorsa.
- Recupera il valore della proprietà AWS IoT SiteWise Asset.
- Crea un AWS IoT SiteWise portale.
- Crea un AWS IoT SiteWise gateway.
- Descrivi il AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.
- Eliminare gli AWS IoT SiteWise asset.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
  //} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
} from "../../libs/scenario/index.js";
import {
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
  CreateAssetModelCommand,
  CreateAssetCommand,
  ListAssetModelPropertiesCommand,
  BatchPutAssetPropertyValueCommand,
  GetAssetPropertyValueCommand,
```

```
  CreatePortalCommand,
  DescribePortalCommand,
  CreateGatewayCommand,
  DescribeGatewayCommand,
  DeletePortalCommand,
  DeleteGatewayCommand,
  DeleteAssetCommand,
  DeleteAssetModelCommand,
  DescribeAssetModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import {
  CloudFormationClient,
  CreateStackCommand,
  DeleteStackCommand,
  DescribeStacksCommand,
  waitUntilStackExists,
  waitUntilStackCreateComplete,
  waitUntilStackDeleteComplete,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudformation";
import { wait } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { dirname } from "node:path";

const __filename = fileURLToPath(import.meta.url);
const __dirname = dirname(__filename);
const stackName = "SiteWiseBasicsStack";

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *   iotSiteWiseClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise').IotSiteWiseClient,
 *   cloudFormationClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
cloudformation').CloudFormationClient,
 *   stackName,
 *   stack,
 *   askToDeleteResources: true,
 *   asset: {assetName: "MyAsset1"},
 *   assetModel: {assetModelName: "MyAssetModel1"},
 *   portal: {portalName: "MyPortal1"},
 *   gateway: {gatewayName: "MyGateway1"},
 *   propertyIds: [],
 *   contactEmail: "user@mydomain.com",
 *   thing: "MyThing1",
```

```
 *   sampleData: { temperature: 23.5, humidity: 65.0}
 * }} State
 */

/**
 * Used repeatedly to have the user press enter.
 * @type {ScenarioInput}
 */
const pressEnter = new ScenarioInput("continue", "Press Enter to continue", {
  type: "confirm",
});

const greet = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greet",
  `AWS IoT SiteWise is a fully managed industrial software-as-a-service (SaaS)
 that makes it easy to collect, store, organize, and monitor data from industrial
 equipment and processes. It is designed to help industrial and manufacturing
 organizations collect data from their equipment and processes, and use that data to
 make informed decisions about their operations.
One of the key features of AWS IoT SiteWise is its ability to connect to a wide
 range of industrial equipment and systems, including programmable logic controllers
 (PLCs), sensors, and other industrial devices. It can collect data from these
 devices and organize it into a unified data model, making it easier to analyze and
 gain insights from the data. AWS IoT SiteWise also provides tools for visualizing
 the data, setting up alarms and alerts, and generating reports.
Another key feature of AWS IoT SiteWise is its ability to scale to handle large
 volumes of data. It can collect and store data from thousands of devices and
 process millions of data points per second, making it suitable for large-scale
 industrial operations. Additionally, AWS IoT SiteWise is designed to be secure
 and compliant, with features like role-based access controls, data encryption,
 and integration with other AWS services for additional security and compliance
 features.

Let's get started...`,
  { header: true },
);

const displayBuildCloudFormationStack = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayBuildCloudFormationStack",
  "This scenario uses AWS CloudFormation to create an IAM role that is required for
 this scenario. The stack will now be deployed.",
);

const sdkBuildCloudFormationStack = new ScenarioAction(
```

```
  "sdkBuildCloudFormationStack",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const data = readFileSync(
        `${__dirname}/../../../../resources/cfn/iotsitewise_basics/SitewiseRoles-
template.yml`,
        "utf8",
      );
      await state.cloudFormationClient.send(
        new CreateStackCommand({
          StackName: stackName,
          TemplateBody: data,
          Capabilities: ["CAPABILITY_IAM"],
        }),
      );
      await waitUntilStackExists(
        { client: state.cloudFormationClient },
        { StackName: stackName },
      );
      await waitUntilStackCreateComplete(
        { client: state.cloudFormationClient },
        { StackName: stackName },
      );
      const stack = await state.cloudFormationClient.send(
        new DescribeStacksCommand({
          StackName: stackName,
        }),
      );
      state.stack = stack.Stacks[0].Outputs[0];
      console.log(`The ARN of the IAM role is ${state.stack.OutputValue}`);
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayCreateAWSSiteWiseAssetModel = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateAWSSiteWiseAssetModel",
  `1. Create an AWS SiteWise Asset Model
An AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model is a way to represent the physical assets, such
 as equipment, processes, and systems, that exist in an industrial environment.
 This model provides a structured and hierarchical representation of these assets,
 allowing users to define the relationships and properties of each asset.
```

```
This scenario creates two asset model properties: temperature and humidity.`,
);

const sdkCreateAWSSiteWiseAssetModel = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateAWSSiteWiseAssetModel",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    let assetModelResponse;
    try {
      assetModelResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new CreateAssetModelCommand({
          assetModelName: state.assetModel.assetModelName,
          assetModelProperties: [
            {
              name: "Temperature",
              dataType: "DOUBLE",
              type: {
                measurement: {},
              },
            },
            {
              name: "Humidity",
              dataType: "DOUBLE",
              type: {
                measurement: {},
              },
            },
          ],
        }),
      );
      state.assetModel.assetModelId = assetModelResponse.assetModelId;
      console.log(
        `Asset Model successfully created. Asset Model ID:
 ${state.assetModel.assetModelId}`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceAlreadyExistsException") {
        console.log(
          `The Asset Model ${state.assetModel.assetModelName} already exists.`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
```

```
    }
  },
);

const displayCreateAWSIoTSiteWiseAssetModel = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateAWSIoTSiteWiseAssetModel",
  `2. Create an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset
The IoT SiteWise model that we just created defines the structure and metadata for
 your physical assets. Now we create an asset from the asset model.

Let's wait 30 seconds for the asset to be ready.`,
);

const waitThirtySeconds = new ScenarioAction("waitThirtySeconds", async () => {
  await wait(30); // wait 30 seconds
  console.log("Time's up! Let's check the asset's status.");
});

const sdkCreateAWSIoTSiteWiseAssetModel = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateAWSIoTSiteWiseAssetModel",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const assetResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new CreateAssetCommand({
          assetModelId: state.assetModel.assetModelId,
          assetName: state.asset.assetName,
        }),
      );
      state.asset.assetId = assetResponse.assetId;
      console.log(`Asset created with ID: ${state.asset.assetId}`);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(
          `The Asset ${state.assetModel.assetModelName} was not found.`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayRetrievePropertyId = new ScenarioOutput(
```

```
  "displayRetrievePropertyId",
  `3. Retrieve the property ID values

To send data to an asset, we need to get the property ID values. In this scenario,
 we access the temperature and humidity property ID values.`,
);

const sdkRetrievePropertyId = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkRetrievePropertyId",
  async (state) => {
    try {
      const retrieveResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new ListAssetModelPropertiesCommand({
          assetModelId: state.assetModel.assetModelId,
        }),
      );
      for (const retrieveResponseKey in
 retrieveResponse.assetModelPropertySummaries) {
        if (
          retrieveResponse.assetModelPropertySummaries[retrieveResponseKey]
            .name === "Humidity"
        ) {
          state.propertyIds.Humidity =
            retrieveResponse.assetModelPropertySummaries[
              retrieveResponseKey
            ].id;
        }
        if (
          retrieveResponse.assetModelPropertySummaries[retrieveResponseKey]
            .name === "Temperature"
        ) {
          state.propertyIds.Temperature =
            retrieveResponse.assetModelPropertySummaries[
              retrieveResponseKey
            ].id;
        }
      }
      console.log(`The Humidity propertyId is ${state.propertyIds.Humidity}`);
      console.log(
        `The Temperature propertyId is ${state.propertyIds.Temperature}`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "IoTSiteWiseException") {
        console.log(
```

```
          `There was a problem retrieving the properties: ${caught.message}`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displaySendDataToIoTSiteWiseAsset = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displaySendDataToIoTSiteWiseAsset",
  `4. Send data to an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset

By sending data to an IoT SiteWise Asset, you can aggregate data from multiple
 sources, normalize the data into a standard format, and store it in a centralized
 location. This makes it easier to analyze and gain insights from the data.

In this example, we generate sample temperature and humidity data and send it to the
 AWS IoT SiteWise asset.`,
);

const sdkSendDataToIoTSiteWiseAsset = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkSendDataToIoTSiteWiseAsset",
  async (state) => {
    try {
      const sendResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new BatchPutAssetPropertyValueCommand({
          entries: [
            {
              entryId: "entry-3",
              assetId: state.asset.assetId,
              propertyId: state.propertyIds.Humidity,
              propertyValues: [
                {
                  value: {
                    doubleValue: state.sampleData.humidity,
                  },
                  timestamp: {
                    timeInSeconds: Math.floor(Date.now() / 1000),
                  },
                },
              ],
            },
```

```
            {
              entryId: "entry-4",
              assetId: state.asset.assetId,
              propertyId: state.propertyIds.Temperature,
              propertyValues: [
                {
                  value: {
                    doubleValue: state.sampleData.temperature,
                  },
                  timestamp: {
                    timeInSeconds: Math.floor(Date.now() / 1000),
                  },
                },
              ],
            },
          ],
        }),
      );
      console.log("The data was sent successfully.");
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(`The Asset ${state.asset.assetName} was not found.`);
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayRetrieveValueOfIoTSiteWiseAsset = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayRetrieveValueOfIoTSiteWiseAsset",
  `5. Retrieve the value of the IoT SiteWise Asset property

IoT SiteWise is an AWS service that allows you to collect, process, and analyze
 industrial data from connected equipment and sensors. One of the key benefits of
 reading an IoT SiteWise property is the ability to gain valuable insights from your
 industrial data.`,
);

const sdkRetrieveValueOfIoTSiteWiseAsset = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkRetrieveValueOfIoTSiteWiseAsset",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
```

```
      const temperatureResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new GetAssetPropertyValueCommand({
          assetId: state.asset.assetId,
          propertyId: state.propertyIds.Temperature,
        }),
      );
      const humidityResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new GetAssetPropertyValueCommand({
          assetId: state.asset.assetId,
          propertyId: state.propertyIds.Humidity,
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `The property value for Temperature is
 ${temperatureResponse.propertyValue.value.doubleValue}`,
      );
      console.log(
        `The property value for Humidity is
 ${humidityResponse.propertyValue.value.doubleValue}`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(`The Asset ${state.asset.assetName} was not found.`);
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayCreateIoTSiteWisePortal = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateIoTSiteWisePortal",
  `6. Create an IoT SiteWise Portal

An IoT SiteWise Portal allows you to aggregate data from multiple industrial
 sources, such as sensors, equipment, and control systems, into a centralized
 platform.`,
);

const sdkCreateIoTSiteWisePortal = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateIoTSiteWisePortal",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
```

```
      const createPortalResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new CreatePortalCommand({
          portalName: state.portal.portalName,
          portalContactEmail: state.contactEmail,
          roleArn: state.stack.OutputValue,
        }),
      );
      state.portal = { ...state.portal, ...createPortalResponse };
      await wait(5); // Allow the portal to properly propagate.
      console.log(
        `Portal created successfully. Portal ID ${createPortalResponse.portalId}`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "IoTSiteWiseException") {
        console.log(
          `There was a problem creating the Portal: ${caught.message}.`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayDescribePortal = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayDescribePortal",
  `7. Describe the Portal

In this step, we get a description of the portal and display the portal URL.`,
);

const sdkDescribePortal = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkDescribePortal",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const describePortalResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new DescribePortalCommand({
          portalId: state.portal.portalId,
        }),
      );
      console.log(`Portal URL: ${describePortalResponse.portalStartUrl}`);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
```

```
        console.log(`The Portal ${state.portal.portalName} was not found.`);
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayCreateIoTSiteWiseGateway = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateIoTSiteWiseGateway",
  `8. Create an IoT SiteWise Gateway

IoT SiteWise Gateway serves as the bridge between industrial equipment, sensors, and
 the cloud-based IoT SiteWise service. It is responsible for securely collecting,
 processing, and transmitting data from various industrial assets to the IoT
 SiteWise platform, enabling real-time monitoring, analysis, and optimization of
 industrial operations.`,
);

const sdkCreateIoTSiteWiseGateway = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateIoTSiteWiseGateway",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const createGatewayResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new CreateGatewayCommand({
          gatewayName: state.gateway.gatewayName,
          gatewayPlatform: {
            greengrassV2: {
              coreDeviceThingName: state.thing,
            },
          },
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Gateway creation completed successfully. ID is
 ${createGatewayResponse.gatewayId}`,
      );
      state.gateway.gatewayId = createGatewayResponse.gatewayId;
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "IoTSiteWiseException") {
        console.log(
          `There was a problem creating the gateway: ${caught.message}.`,
        );
```

```
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const displayDescribeIoTSiteWiseGateway = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayDescribeIoTSiteWiseGateway",
  "9. Describe the IoT SiteWise Gateway",
);

const sdkDescribeIoTSiteWiseGateway = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkDescribeIoTSiteWiseGateway",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const describeGatewayResponse = await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new DescribeGatewayCommand({
          gatewayId: state.gateway.gatewayId,
        }),
      );
      console.log("Gateway creation completed successfully.");
      console.log(`Gateway Name: ${describeGatewayResponse.gatewayName}`);
      console.log(`Gateway ARN: ${describeGatewayResponse.gatewayArn}`);
      console.log(
        `Gateway Platform: ${Object.keys(describeGatewayResponse.gatewayPlatform)}`,
      );
      console.log(
        `Gateway Creation Date: ${describeGatewayResponse.creationDate}`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(`The Gateway ${state.gateway.gatewayId} was not found.`);
        throw caught;
      }
      console.error(`${caught.message}`);
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const askToDeleteResources = new ScenarioInput(
  "askToDeleteResources",
```

```
  `10. Delete the AWS IoT SiteWise Assets

Before you can delete the Asset Model, you must delete the assets.`,
  { type: "confirm" },
);

const displayConfirmDeleteResources = new ScenarioAction(
  "displayConfirmDeleteResources",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    if (state.askToDeleteResources) {
      return "You selected to delete the SiteWise assets.";
    }
    return "The resources will not be deleted. Please delete them manually to avoid
 charges.";
  },
);

const sdkDeleteResources = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkDeleteResources",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    await wait(10); // Give the portal status time to catch up.
    try {
      await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new DeletePortalCommand({
          portalId: state.portal.portalId,
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Portal ${state.portal.portalName} was deleted successfully.`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(`The Portal ${state.portal.portalName} was not found.`);
      } else {
        console.log(`When trying to delete the portal: ${caught.message}`);
      }
    }

    try {
      await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new DeleteGatewayCommand({
          gatewayId: state.gateway.gatewayId,
        }),
      );
```

```
      console.log(
        `Gateway ${state.gateway.gatewayName} was deleted successfully.`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(`The Gateway ${state.gateway.gatewayId} was not found.`);
      } else {
        console.log(`When trying to delete the gateway: ${caught.message}`);
      }
    }

    try {
      await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new DeleteAssetCommand({
          assetId: state.asset.assetId,
        }),
      );
      await wait(5); // Allow the delete to finish.
      console.log(`Asset ${state.asset.assetName} was deleted successfully.`);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(`The Asset ${state.asset.assetName} was not found.`);
      } else {
        console.log(`When deleting the asset: ${caught.message}`);
      }
    }

    await wait(30); // Allow asset deletion to finish.
    try {
      await state.iotSiteWiseClient.send(
        new DeleteAssetModelCommand({
          assetModelId: state.assetModel.assetModelId,
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Asset Model ${state.assetModel.assetModelName} was deleted successfully.`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
        console.log(
          `The Asset Model ${state.assetModel.assetModelName} was not found.`,
        );
      } else {
        console.log(`When deleting the asset model: ${caught.message}`);
```

```
      }
    }

    try {
      await state.cloudFormationClient.send(
        new DeleteStackCommand({
          StackName: stackName,
        }),
      );
      await waitUntilStackDeleteComplete(
        { client: state.cloudFormationClient },
        { StackName: stackName },
      );
      console.log("The stack was deleted successfully.");
    } catch (caught) {
      console.log(
        `${caught.message}. The stack was NOT deleted. Please clean up the resources
 manually.`,
      );
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.askToDeleteResources },
);

const goodbye = new ScenarioOutput(
  "goodbye",
  "This concludes the IoT Sitewise Basics scenario for the AWS Javascript SDK v3.
 Thank you!",
);

const myScenario = new Scenario(
  "IoTSiteWise Basics",
  [
    greet,
    pressEnter,
    displayBuildCloudFormationStack,
    sdkBuildCloudFormationStack,
    pressEnter,
    displayCreateAWSSiteWiseAssetModel,
    sdkCreateAWSSiteWiseAssetModel,
    displayCreateAWSIoTSiteWiseAssetModel,
    pressEnter,
    waitThirtySeconds,
    sdkCreateAWSIoTSiteWiseAssetModel,
```

```
    pressEnter,
    displayRetrievePropertyId,
    sdkRetrievePropertyId,
    pressEnter,
    displaySendDataToIoTSiteWiseAsset,
    sdkSendDataToIoTSiteWiseAsset,
    pressEnter,
    displayRetrieveValueOfIoTSiteWiseAsset,
    sdkRetrieveValueOfIoTSiteWiseAsset,
    pressEnter,
    displayCreateIoTSiteWisePortal,
    sdkCreateIoTSiteWisePortal,
    pressEnter,
    displayDescribePortal,
    sdkDescribePortal,
    pressEnter,
    displayCreateIoTSiteWiseGateway,
    sdkCreateIoTSiteWiseGateway,
    pressEnter,
    displayDescribeIoTSiteWiseGateway,
    sdkDescribeIoTSiteWiseGateway,
    pressEnter,
    askToDeleteResources,
    displayConfirmDeleteResources,
    sdkDeleteResources,
    goodbye,
  ],
  {
    iotSiteWiseClient: new IoTSiteWiseClient({}),
    cloudFormationClient: new CloudFormationClient({}),
    asset: { assetName: "MyAsset1" },
    assetModel: { assetModelName: "MyAssetModel1" },
    portal: { portalName: "MyPortal1" },
    gateway: { gatewayName: "MyGateway1" },
    propertyIds: [],
    contactEmail: "user@mydomain.com",
    thing: "MyThing1",
    sampleData: { temperature: 23.5, humidity: 65.0 },
  },
);

/** @type {{ stepHandlerOptions: StepHandlerOptions }} */
export const main = async (stepHandlerOptions) => {
  await myScenario.run(stepHandlerOptions);
```

```
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const { values } = parseArgs({
    options: {
      yes: {
        type: "boolean",
        short: "y",
      },
    },
  });
  main({ confirmAll: values.yes });
}
```

Azioni

`BatchPutAssetPropertyValue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`BatchPutAssetPropertyValue`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  BatchPutAssetPropertyValueCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Batch put asset property values.
 * @param {{ entries : array }}
 */
```

```
export const main = async ({ entries }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const result = await client.send(
      new BatchPutAssetPropertyValueCommand({
        entries: entries,
      }),
    );
    console.log("Asset properties batch put successfully.");
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. A resource could not be found.`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchPutAssetPropertyValuesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateAsset`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateAsset`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  CreateAssetCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
```

```
/**
 * Create an Asset.
 * @param {{ assetName : string, assetModelId: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ assetName, assetModelId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const result = await client.send(
      new CreateAssetCommand({
        assetName: assetName, // The name to give the Asset.
        assetModelId: assetModelId, // The ID of the asset model from which to
 create the asset.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Asset created successfully.");
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. The asset model could not be found. Please check the
 asset model id.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAssetsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateAssetModel`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateAssetModel`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  CreateAssetModelCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create an Asset Model.
 * @param {{ assetName : string, assetModelId: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ assetModelName, assetModelId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const result = await client.send(
      new CreateAssetModelCommand({
        assetModelName: assetModelName, // The name to give the Asset Model.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Asset model created successfully.");
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "IoTSiteWiseError") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. There was a problem creating the asset model.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAssetModelsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateGateway`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateGateway`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  CreateGatewayCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create a Gateway.
 * @param {{  }}
 */
export const main = async ({ gatewayName }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const result = await client.send(
      new CreateGatewayCommand({
        gatewayName: gatewayName, // The name to give the created Gateway.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Gateway created successfully.");
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "IoTSiteWiseError") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. There was a problem creating the Gateway.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateGatewaysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreatePortal`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreatePortal`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  CreatePortalCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create a Portal.
 * @param {{ portalName: string, portalContactEmail: string, roleArn: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ portalName, portalContactEmail, roleArn }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const result = await client.send(
      new CreatePortalCommand({
        portalName: portalName, // The name to give the created Portal.
        portalContactEmail: portalContactEmail, // A valid contact email.
        roleArn: roleArn, // The ARN of a service role that allows the portal's
 users to access the portal's resources.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Portal created successfully.");
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "IoTSiteWiseError") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. There was a problem creating the Portal.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
```

```
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreatePortalsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteAsset`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAsset`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  DeleteAssetCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Delete an asset.
 * @param {{ assetId : string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ assetId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAssetCommand({
        assetId: assetId, // The model id to delete.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Asset deleted successfully.");
    return { assetDeleted: true };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
```

```
        `${caught.message}. There was a problem deleting the asset.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteAssetsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteAssetModel`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAssetModel`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  DeleteAssetModelCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Delete an asset model.
 * @param {{ assetModelId : string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ assetModelId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAssetModelCommand({
        assetModelId: assetModelId, // The model id to delete.
      }),
    );
```

```
    console.log("Asset model deleted successfully.");
    return { assetModelDeleted: true };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. There was a problem deleting the asset model.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAssetModelconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteGateway`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteGateway`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  DeleteGatewayCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create an SSM document.
 * @param {{ content: string, name: string, documentType?: DocumentType }}
 */
export const main = async ({ gatewayId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
```

```
    await client.send(
      new DeleteGatewayCommand({
        gatewayId: gatewayId, // The ID of the Gateway to describe.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Gateway deleted successfully.");
    return { gatewayDeleted: true };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. The Gateway could not be found. Please check the Gateway
 Id.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteGatewayconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeletePortal`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeletePortal`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  DeletePortalCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * List asset models.
```

```
 * @param {{ portalId : string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ portalId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeletePortalCommand({
        portalId: portalId, // The id of the portal.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Portal deleted successfully.");
    return { portalDeleted: true };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. There was a problem deleting the portal. Please check
 the portal id.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeletePortalconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DescribeAssetModel`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAssetModel`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  DescribeAssetModelCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Describe an asset model.
 * @param {{ assetModelId : string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ assetModelId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const { assetModelDescription } = await client.send(
      new DescribeAssetModelCommand({
        assetModelId: assetModelId, // The ID of the Gateway to describe.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Asset model information retrieved successfully.");
    return { assetModelDescription: assetModelDescription };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. The asset model could not be found. Please check the
 asset model id.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAssetModelconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DescribeGateway`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeGateway`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  DescribeGatewayCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create an SSM document.
 * @param {{ content: string, name: string, documentType?: DocumentType }}
 */
export const main = async ({ gatewayId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const { gatewayDescription } = await client.send(
      new DescribeGatewayCommand({
        gatewayId: gatewayId, // The ID of the Gateway to describe.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Gateway information retrieved successfully.");
    return { gatewayDescription: gatewayDescription };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. The Gateway could not be found. Please check the Gateway
 Id.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeGatewayconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DescribePortal`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribePortal`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  DescribePortalCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Describe a portal.
 * @param {{ portalId: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ portalId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const result = await client.send(
      new DescribePortalCommand({
        portalId: portalId, // The ID of the Gateway to describe.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Portal information retrieved successfully.");
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. The Portal could not be found. Please check the Portal
 Id.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribePortalconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetAssetPropertyValue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetAssetPropertyValue`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  GetAssetPropertyValueCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Describe an asset property value.
 * @param {{ entryId : string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ entryId }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const result = await client.send(
      new GetAssetPropertyValueCommand({
        entryId: entryId, // The ID of the Gateway to describe.
      }),
    );
    console.log("Asset property information retrieved successfully.");
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ResourceNotFound") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. The asset property entry could not be found. Please
 check the entry id.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetAssetPropertyValueconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListAssetModels`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListAssetModels`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  ListAssetModelsCommand,
  IoTSiteWiseClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iotsitewise";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * List asset models.
 * @param {{ assetModelTypes : array }}
 */
export const main = async ({ assetModelTypes = [] }) => {
  const client = new IoTSiteWiseClient({});
  try {
    const result = await client.send(
      new ListAssetModelsCommand({
        assetModelTypes: assetModelTypes, // The model types to list
      }),
    );
    console.log("Asset model types retrieved successfully.");
    return result;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "IoTSiteWiseError") {
      console.warn(
        `${caught.message}. There was a problem listing the asset model types.`,
      );
    } else {
```

```
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAssetModelsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Esempi di Kinesis con SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Kinesis.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Esempi serverless

Azioni

`PutRecords`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutRecords`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { PutRecordsCommand, KinesisClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-kinesis";

/**
 * Put multiple records into a Kinesis stream.
 * @param {{ streamArn: string }} config
 */
export const main = async ({ streamArn }) => {
  const client = new KinesisClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new PutRecordsCommand({
        StreamARN: streamArn,
        Records: [
          {
            Data: new Uint8Array(),
            /**
             * Determines which shard in the stream the data record is assigned to.
             * Partition keys are Unicode strings with a maximum length limit of 256
             * characters for each key. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams uses the
 partition
             * key as input to a hash function that maps the partition key and
             * associated data to a specific shard.
             */
            PartitionKey: "TEST_KEY",
          },
          {
            Data: new Uint8Array(),
            PartitionKey: "TEST_KEY",
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error) {
      //
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly.
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
```

```
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const options = {
    streamArn: {
      type: "string",
      description: "The ARN of the stream.",
    },
  };

  const { values } = parseArgs({ options });
  main(values);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutRecordsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Esempi serverless

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione recupera il payload Kinesis, lo decodifica da Base64 e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda utilizzando. JavaScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      console.log(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
```

```
      console.log(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      throw err;
    }
  }
  console.log(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(payload) {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

Consumo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda utilizzando. TypeScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  KinesisStreamEvent,
  Context,
  KinesisStreamHandler,
  KinesisStreamRecordPayload,
} from "aws-lambda";
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";

const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "kinesis-stream-handler-sample",
});

export const functionHandler: KinesisStreamHandler = async (
  event: KinesisStreamEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      logger.info(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
```

```
      logger.info(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      logger.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      throw err;
    }
    logger.info(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  }
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(
  payload: KinesisStreamRecordPayload
): Promise<string> {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite Javascript.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      console.log(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
```

```
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      console.log(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
           Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards. */
      return {
        batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record.kinesis.sequenceNumber }],
      };
    }
  }
  console.log(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(payload) {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

Segnalazione degli errori degli elementi batch di Kinesis utilizzando Lambda. TypeScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  KinesisStreamEvent,
  Context,
  KinesisStreamHandler,
  KinesisStreamRecordPayload,
  KinesisStreamBatchResponse,
} from "aws-lambda";
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";

const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "kinesis-stream-handler-sample",
});
```

```
export const functionHandler: KinesisStreamHandler = async (
  event: KinesisStreamEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<KinesisStreamBatchResponse> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      logger.info(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      logger.info(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      logger.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
           Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards. */
      return {
        batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record.kinesis.sequenceNumber }],
      };
    }
  }
  logger.info(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(
  payload: KinesisStreamRecordPayload
): Promise<string> {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

Esempi di Lambda con SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Lambda.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Lambda

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare Lambda.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { LambdaClient, paginateListFunctions } from "@aws-sdk/client-lambda";

const client = new LambdaClient({});

export const helloLambda = async () => {
  const paginator = paginateListFunctions({ client }, {});
  const functions = [];

  for await (const page of paginator) {
    const funcNames = page.Functions.map((f) => f.FunctionName);
    functions.push(...funcNames);
  }

  console.log("Functions:");
  console.log(functions.join("\n"));
  return functions;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListFunctionsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un ruolo IAM e una funzione Lambda, quindi carica il codice del gestore.
- Richiamare la funzione con un singolo parametro e ottenere i risultati.
- Aggiorna il codice della funzione e configuralo con una variabile di ambiente.
- Richiamare la funzione con nuovi parametri e ottenere i risultati. Visualizza il log di esecuzione restituito.
- Elenca le funzioni dell'account, quindi elimina le risorse.

Per ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo di Lambda, consulta Creare una funzione Lambda con la console.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un ruolo AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) che conceda a Lambda l'autorizzazione di scrittura nei log.

```
    logger.log(`Creating role (${NAME_ROLE_LAMBDA})...`);
```

```
    const response = await createRole(NAME_ROLE_LAMBDA);

import { AttachRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const attachRolePolicy = (policyArn, roleName) => {
  const command = new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

Creare una funzione Lambda e caricare il codice del gestore.

```
const createFunction = async (funcName, roleArn) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const code = await readFile(`${dirname}../functions/${funcName}.zip`);

  const command = new CreateFunctionCommand({
    Code: { ZipFile: code },
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Role: roleArn,
    Architectures: [Architecture.arm64],
    Handler: "index.handler", // Required when sending a .zip file
    PackageType: PackageType.Zip, // Required when sending a .zip file
    Runtime: Runtime.nodejs16x, // Required when sending a .zip file
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

Richiamare la funzione con un singolo parametro e ottenere i risultati.

```
const invoke = async (funcName, payload) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new InvokeCommand({
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Payload: JSON.stringify(payload),
    LogType: LogType.Tail,
  });

  const { Payload, LogResult } = await client.send(command);
  const result = Buffer.from(Payload).toString();
  const logs = Buffer.from(LogResult, "base64").toString();
  return { logs, result };
};
```

Aggiornare il codice della funzione e configurare il suo ambiente Lambda con una variabile di ambiente.

```
const updateFunctionCode = async (funcName, newFunc) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const code = await readFile(`${dirname}../functions/${newFunc}.zip`);
  const command = new UpdateFunctionCodeCommand({
    ZipFile: code,
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Architectures: [Architecture.arm64],
    Handler: "index.handler", // Required when sending a .zip file
    PackageType: PackageType.Zip, // Required when sending a .zip file
    Runtime: Runtime.nodejs16x, // Required when sending a .zip file
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const updateFunctionConfiguration = (funcName) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const config = readFileSync(`${dirname}../functions/config.json`).toString();
  const command = new UpdateFunctionConfigurationCommand({
    ...JSON.parse(config),
    FunctionName: funcName,
  });
  const result = client.send(command);
  waitForFunctionUpdated({ FunctionName: funcName });
  return result;
```

```
};
```

Elencare le funzioni per l'account.

```
const listFunctions = () => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new ListFunctionsCommand({});

  return client.send(command);
};
```

Eliminare il ruolo IAM e la funzione Lambda.

```
import { DeleteRoleCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const deleteRole = (roleName) => {
  const command = new DeleteRoleCommand({ RoleName: roleName });
  return client.send(command);
};

/**
 * @param {string} funcName
 */
const deleteFunction = (funcName) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new DeleteFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: funcName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction

- GetFunction
- Invoke
- ListFunctions
- UpdateFunctionCode
- UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Azioni

`CreateFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateFunction`

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const createFunction = async (funcName, roleArn) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const code = await readFile(`${dirname}../functions/${funcName}.zip`);

  const command = new CreateFunctionCommand({
    Code: { ZipFile: code },
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Role: roleArn,
    Architectures: [Architecture.arm64],
    Handler: "index.handler", // Required when sending a .zip file
    PackageType: PackageType.Zip, // Required when sending a .zip file
    Runtime: Runtime.nodejs16x, // Required when sending a .zip file
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateFunctionconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteFunction`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * @param {string} funcName
 */
const deleteFunction = (funcName) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new DeleteFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: funcName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteFunctionconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetFunction`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const getFunction = (funcName) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new GetFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: funcName });
```

```
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetFunctionconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`Invoke`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Invoke`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const invoke = async (funcName, payload) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new InvokeCommand({
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Payload: JSON.stringify(payload),
    LogType: LogType.Tail,
  });

  const { Payload, LogResult } = await client.send(command);
  const result = Buffer.from(Payload).toString();
  const logs = Buffer.from(LogResult, "base64").toString();
  return { logs, result };
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Invoke nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

`ListFunctions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`ListFunctions`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const listFunctions = () => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new ListFunctionsCommand({});

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListFunctionsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`UpdateFunctionCode`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateFunctionCode`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const updateFunctionCode = async (funcName, newFunc) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const code = await readFile(`${dirname}../functions/${newFunc}.zip`);
  const command = new UpdateFunctionCodeCommand({
    ZipFile: code,
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Architectures: [Architecture.arm64],
    Handler: "index.handler", // Required when sending a .zip file
    PackageType: PackageType.Zip, // Required when sending a .zip file
```

```
    Runtime: Runtime.nodejs16x, // Required when sending a .zip file
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateFunctionCodeconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
const updateFunctionConfiguration = (funcName) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const config = readFileSync(`${dirname}../functions/config.json`).toString();
  const command = new UpdateFunctionConfigurationCommand({
    ...JSON.parse(config),
    FunctionName: funcName,
  });
  const result = client.send(command);
  waitForFunctionUpdated({ FunctionName: funcName });
  return result;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateFunctionConfigurationconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Scenari

Confermare automaticamente gli utenti noti con una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come confermare automaticamente gli utenti noti di Amazon Cognito con una funzione Lambda.

- Configura un pool di utenti per chiamare una funzione Lambda per il trigger `PreSignUp`.
- Registra un utente con Amazon Cognito.
- La funzione Lambda esegue la scansione di una tabella DynamoDB e conferma automaticamente gli utenti noti.
- Accedi come nuovo utente, quindi elimina le risorse.

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Configura un'esecuzione interattiva dello "Scenario". Gli esempi JavaScript (v3) condividono uno Scenario runner per semplificare esempi complessi. Il codice sorgente completo è attivo. GitHub

```
import { AutoConfirm } from "./scenario-auto-confirm.js";

/**
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
const context = {
  errors: [],
  users: [
    {
      UserName: "test_user_1",
      UserEmail: "test_email_1@example.com",
    },
    {
      UserName: "test_user_2",
      UserEmail: "test_email_2@example.com",
```

```
    },
    {
      UserName: "test_user_3",
      UserEmail: "test_email_3@example.com",
    },
  ],
};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
 */
export const scenarios = {
  // Demonstrate automatically confirming known users in a database.
  "auto-confirm": AutoConfirm(context),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseScenarioArgs } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios, {
    name: "Cognito user pools and triggers",
    description:
      "Demonstrate how to use the AWS SDKs to customize Amazon Cognito
 authentication behavior.",
  });
}
```

Questo scenario dimostra la conferma automatica di un utente noto. Orchestra i passaggi di esempio.

```
import { wait } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";
import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
```

```
import {
  getStackOutputs,
  logCleanUpReminder,
  promptForStackName,
  promptForStackRegion,
  skipWhenErrors,
} from "./steps-common.js";
import { populateTable } from "./actions/dynamodb-actions.js";
import {
  addPreSignUpHandler,
  deleteUser,
  getUser,
  signIn,
  signUpUser,
} from "./actions/cognito-actions.js";
import {
  getLatestLogStreamForLambda,
  getLogEvents,
} from "./actions/cloudwatch-logs-actions.js";

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *   errors: Error[],
 *   password: string,
 *   users: { UserName: string, UserEmail: string }[],
 *   selectedUser?: string,
 *   stackName?: string,
 *   stackRegion?: string,
 *   token?: string,
 *   confirmDeleteSignedInUser?: boolean,
 *   TableName?: string,
 *   UserPoolClientId?: string,
 *   UserPoolId?: string,
 *   UserPoolArn?: string,
 *   AutoConfirmHandlerArn?: string,
 *   AutoConfirmHandlerName?: string
 * }} State
 */

const greeting = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greeting",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => `This demo will populate some users into the \
database created as part of the "${state.stackName}" stack. \
Then the AutoConfirmHandler will be linked to the PreSignUp \
```

```
trigger from Cognito. Finally, you will choose a user to sign up.`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logPopulatingUsers = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logPopulatingUsers",
  "Populating the DynamoDB table with some users.",
  { skipWhenErrors: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logPopulatingUsersComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logPopulatingUsersComplete",
  "Done populating users.",
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const populateUsers = new ScenarioAction(
  "populateUsers",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [_, err] = await populateTable({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      tableName: state.TableName,
      items: state.users,
    });
    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

const logSetupSignUpTrigger = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSetupSignUpTrigger",
  "Setting up the PreSignUp trigger for the Cognito User Pool.",
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const setupSignUpTrigger = new ScenarioAction(
  "setupSignUpTrigger",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [_, err] = await addPreSignUpHandler({
      region: state.stackRegion,
```

```
      userPoolId: state.UserPoolId,
      handlerArn: state.AutoConfirmHandlerArn,
    });
    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

const logSetupSignUpTriggerComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSetupSignUpTriggerComplete",
  (
    /** @type {State} */ state,
  ) => `The lambda function "${state.AutoConfirmHandlerName}" \
has been configured as the PreSignUp trigger handler for the user pool
 "${state.UserPoolId}".`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const selectUser = new ScenarioInput(
  "selectedUser",
  "Select a user to sign up.",
  {
    type: "select",
    choices: (/** @type {State} */ state) => state.users.map((u) => u.UserName),
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
    default: (/** @type {State} */ state) => state.users[0].UserName,
  },
);

const checkIfUserAlreadyExists = new ScenarioAction(
  "checkIfUserAlreadyExists",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [user, err] = await getUser({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      userPoolId: state.UserPoolId,
      username: state.selectedUser,
    });

    if (err?.name === "UserNotFoundException") {
      // Do nothing. We're not expecting the user to exist before
```

```
      // sign up is complete.
      return;
    }

    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
      return;
    }

    if (user) {
      state.errors.push(
        new Error(
          `The user "${state.selectedUser}" already exists in the user pool
 "${state.UserPoolId}".`,
        ),
      );
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: skipWhenErrors,
  },
);

const createPassword = new ScenarioInput(
  "password",
  "Enter a password that has at least eight characters, uppercase, lowercase,
 numbers and symbols.",
  { type: "password", skipWhen: skipWhenErrors, default: "Abcd1234!" },
);

const logSignUpExistingUser = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignUpExistingUser",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => `Signing up user "${state.selectedUser}".`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const signUpExistingUser = new ScenarioAction(
  "signUpExistingUser",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const signUp = (password) =>
      signUpUser({
        region: state.stackRegion,
        userPoolClientId: state.UserPoolClientId,
        username: state.selectedUser,
```

```
        email: state.users.find((u) => u.UserName === state.selectedUser)
          .UserEmail,
        password,
      });

    let [_, err] = await signUp(state.password);

    while (err?.name === "InvalidPasswordException") {
      console.warn("The password you entered was invalid.");
      await createPassword.handle(state);
      [_, err] = await signUp(state.password);
    }

    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logSignUpExistingUserComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignUpExistingUserComplete",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `"${state.selectedUser} was signed up successfully.`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logLambdaLogs = new ScenarioAction(
  "logLambdaLogs",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    console.log(
      "Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...\n",
    );
    await wait(10);

    const [logStream, logStreamErr] = await getLatestLogStreamForLambda({
      functionName: state.AutoConfirmHandlerName,
      region: state.stackRegion,
    });
    if (logStreamErr) {
      state.errors.push(logStreamErr);
      return;
    }
```

```
    console.log(
      `Getting some recent events from log stream "${logStream.logStreamName}"`,
    );
    const [logEvents, logEventsErr] = await getLogEvents({
      functionName: state.AutoConfirmHandlerName,
      region: state.stackRegion,
      eventCount: 10,
      logStreamName: logStream.logStreamName,
    });
    if (logEventsErr) {
      state.errors.push(logEventsErr);
      return;
    }

    console.log(logEvents.map((ev) => `\t${ev.message}`).join(""));
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logSignInUser = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignInUser",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => `Let's sign in as ${state.selectedUser}`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const signInUser = new ScenarioAction(
  "signInUser",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [response, err] = await signIn({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      clientId: state.UserPoolClientId,
      username: state.selectedUser,
      password: state.password,
    });

    if (err?.name === "PasswordResetRequiredException") {
      state.errors.push(new Error("Please reset your password."));
      return;
    }

    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
      return;
    }
```

```
    state.token = response?.AuthenticationResult?.AccessToken;
  },
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const logSignInUserComplete = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logSignInUserComplete",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with: ${state.token.slice(0,
 11)}`,
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const confirmDeleteSignedInUser = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirmDeleteSignedInUser",
  "Do you want to delete the currently signed in user?",
  { type: "confirm", skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
);

const deleteSignedInUser = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteSignedInUser",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const [_, err] = await deleteUser({
      region: state.stackRegion,
      accessToken: state.token,
    });

    if (err) {
      state.errors.push(err);
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      skipWhenErrors(state) || !state.confirmDeleteSignedInUser,
  },
);

const logErrors = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logErrors",
  (/** @type {State}*/ state) => {
    const errorList = state.errors
      .map((err) => ` - ${err.name}: ${err.message}`)
      .join("\n");
```

```
    return `Scenario errors found:\n${errorList}`;
  },
  {
    // Don't log errors when there aren't any!
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) => state.errors.length === 0,
  },
);

export const AutoConfirm = (context) =>
  new Scenario(
    "AutoConfirm",
    [
      promptForStackName,
      promptForStackRegion,
      getStackOutputs,
      greeting,
      logPopulatingUsers,
      populateUsers,
      logPopulatingUsersComplete,
      logSetupSignUpTrigger,
      setupSignUpTrigger,
      logSetupSignUpTriggerComplete,
      selectUser,
      checkIfUserAlreadyExists,
      createPassword,
      logSignUpExistingUser,
      signUpExistingUser,
      logSignUpExistingUserComplete,
      logLambdaLogs,
      logSignInUser,
      signInUser,
      logSignInUserComplete,
      confirmDeleteSignedInUser,
      deleteSignedInUser,
      logCleanUpReminder,
      logErrors,
    ],
    context,
  );
```

Questi sono passaggi condivisi con altri scenari.

```
import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
import { getCfnOutputs } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/sdk/cfn-outputs.js";

export const skipWhenErrors = (state) => state.errors.length > 0;

export const getStackOutputs = new ScenarioAction(
  "getStackOutputs",
  async (state) => {
    if (!state.stackName || !state.stackRegion) {
      state.errors.push(
        new Error(
          "No stack name or region provided. The stack name and \
region are required to fetch CFN outputs relevant to this example.",
        ),
      );
      return;
    }

    const outputs = await getCfnOutputs(state.stackName, state.stackRegion);
    Object.assign(state, outputs);
  },
);

export const promptForStackName = new ScenarioInput(
  "stackName",
  "Enter the name of the stack you deployed earlier.",
  { type: "input", default: "PoolsAndTriggersStack" },
);

export const promptForStackRegion = new ScenarioInput(
  "stackRegion",
  "Enter the region of the stack you deployed earlier.",
  { type: "input", default: "us-east-1" },
);

export const logCleanUpReminder = new ScenarioOutput(
  "logCleanUpReminder",
  "All done. Remember to run 'cdk destroy' to teardown the stack.",
  { skipWhen: skipWhenErrors },
```

```
);
```

Un handler per il trigger `PreSignUp` con una funzione Lambda.

```
import type { PreSignUpTriggerEvent, Handler } from "aws-lambda";
import type { UserRepository } from "./user-repository";
import { DynamoDBUserRepository } from "./user-repository";

export class PreSignUpHandler {
  private userRepository: UserRepository;

  constructor(userRepository: UserRepository) {
    this.userRepository = userRepository;
  }

  private isPreSignUpTriggerSource(event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent): boolean {
    return event.triggerSource === "PreSignUp_SignUp";
  }

  private getEventUserEmail(event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent): string {
    return event.request.userAttributes.email;
  }

  async handlePreSignUpTriggerEvent(
    event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent,
  ): Promise<PreSignUpTriggerEvent> {
    console.log(
      `Received presignup from ${event.triggerSource} for user '${event.userName}'`,
    );

    if (!this.isPreSignUpTriggerSource(event)) {
      return event;
    }

    const eventEmail = this.getEventUserEmail(event);
    console.log(`Looking up email ${eventEmail}.`);
    const storedUserInfo =
      await this.userRepository.getUserInfoByEmail(eventEmail);

    if (!storedUserInfo) {
      console.log(
        `Email ${eventEmail} not found. Email verification is required.`,
```

```
      );
      return event;
    }

    if (storedUserInfo.UserName !== event.userName) {
      console.log(
        `UserEmail ${eventEmail} found, but stored UserName
 '${storedUserInfo.UserName}' does not match supplied UserName '${event.userName}'.
 Verification is required.`,
      );
    } else {
      console.log(
        `UserEmail ${eventEmail} found with matching UserName
 ${storedUserInfo.UserName}. User is confirmed.`,
      );
      event.response.autoConfirmUser = true;
      event.response.autoVerifyEmail = true;
    }
    return event;
  }
}

const createPreSignUpHandler = (): PreSignUpHandler => {
  const tableName = process.env.TABLE_NAME;
  if (!tableName) {
    throw new Error("TABLE_NAME environment variable is not set");
  }

  const userRepository = new DynamoDBUserRepository(tableName);
  return new PreSignUpHandler(userRepository);
};

export const handler: Handler = async (event: PreSignUpTriggerEvent) => {
  const preSignUpHandler = createPreSignUpHandler();
  return preSignUpHandler.handlePreSignUpTriggerEvent(event);
};
```

Modulo di azioni CloudWatch Logs.

```
import {
  CloudWatchLogsClient,
```

```
  GetLogEventsCommand,
  OrderBy,
  paginateDescribeLogStreams,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";

/**
 * Get the latest log stream for a Lambda function.
 * @param {{ functionName: string, region: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").LogStream | null,
 unknown]>}
 */
export const getLatestLogStreamForLambda = async ({ functionName, region }) => {
  try {
    const logGroupName = `/aws/lambda/${functionName}`;
    const cwlClient = new CloudWatchLogsClient({ region });
    const paginator = paginateDescribeLogStreams(
      { client: cwlClient },
      {
        descending: true,
        limit: 1,
        orderBy: OrderBy.LastEventTime,
        logGroupName,
      },
    );

    for await (const page of paginator) {
      return [page.logStreams[0], null];
    }
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Get the log events for a Lambda function's log stream.
 * @param {{
 *   functionName: string,
 *   logStreamName: string,
 *   eventCount: number,
 *   region: string
 * }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").OutputLogEvent[] |
 null, unknown]>}
 */
```

```
export const getLogEvents = async ({
  functionName,
  logStreamName,
  eventCount,
  region,
}) => {
  try {
    const cwlClient = new CloudWatchLogsClient({ region });
    const logGroupName = `/aws/lambda/${functionName}`;
    const response = await cwlClient.send(
      new GetLogEventsCommand({
        logStreamName: logStreamName,
        limit: eventCount,
        logGroupName: logGroupName,
      }),
    );

    return [response.events, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

Modulo di azioni Amazon Cognito.

```
import {
  AdminGetUserCommand,
  CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
  DeleteUserCommand,
  InitiateAuthCommand,
  SignUpCommand,
  UpdateUserPoolCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-provider";

/**
 * Connect a Lambda function to the PreSignUp trigger for a Cognito user pool
 * @param {{ region: string, userPoolId: string, handlerArn: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").UpdateUserPoolCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const addPreSignUpHandler = async ({
```

```
  region,
  userPoolId,
  handlerArn,
}) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({
      region,
    });

    const command = new UpdateUserPoolCommand({
      UserPoolId: userPoolId,
      LambdaConfig: {
        PreSignUp: handlerArn,
      },
    });

    const response = await cognitoClient.send(command);
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Attempt to register a user to a user pool with a given username and password.
 * @param {{
 *   region: string,
 *   userPoolClientId: string,
 *   username: string,
 *   email: string,
 *   password: string
 * }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").SignUpCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const signUpUser = async ({
  region,
  userPoolClientId,
  username,
  email,
  password,
}) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({
```

```
      region,
    });

    const response = await cognitoClient.send(
      new SignUpCommand({
        ClientId: userPoolClientId,
        Username: username,
        Password: password,
        UserAttributes: [{ Name: "email", Value: email }],
      }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Sign in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password authentication
 flow.
 * @param {{ region: string, clientId: string, username: string, password: string }}
 config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").InitiateAuthCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const signIn = async ({ region, clientId, username, password }) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({ region });
    const response = await cognitoClient.send(
      new InitiateAuthCommand({
        AuthFlow: "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
        ClientId: clientId,
        AuthParameters: { USERNAME: username, PASSWORD: password },
      }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Retrieve an existing user from a user pool.
 * @param {{ region: string, userPoolId: string, username: string }} config
```

```
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").AdminGetUserCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const getUser = async ({ region, userPoolId, username }) => {
  try {
    const cognitoClient = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({ region });
    const response = await cognitoClient.send(
      new AdminGetUserCommand({
        UserPoolId: userPoolId,
        Username: username,
      }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};

/**
 * Delete the signed-in user. Useful for allowing a user to delete their
 * own profile.
 * @param {{ region: string, accessToken: string }} config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-
provider").DeleteUserCommandOutput | null, unknown]>}
 */
export const deleteUser = async ({ region, accessToken }) => {
  try {
    const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({ region });
    const response = await client.send(
      new DeleteUserCommand({ AccessToken: accessToken }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

Modulo di azioni DynamoDB.

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
```

```
  BatchWriteCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

/**
 * Populate a DynamoDB table with provide items.
 * @param {{ region: string, tableName: string, items: Record<string, unknown>[] }}
 config
 * @returns {Promise<[import("@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb").BatchWriteCommandOutput |
 null, unknown]>}
 */
export const populateTable = async ({ region, tableName, items }) => {
  try {
    const ddbClient = new DynamoDBClient({ region });
    const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(ddbClient);
    const response = await docClient.send(
      new BatchWriteCommand({
        RequestItems: {
          [tableName]: items.map((item) => ({
            PutRequest: {
              Item: item,
            },
          })),
        },
      }),
    );
    return [response, null];
  } catch (err) {
    return [null, err];
  }
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - DeleteUser
  - InitiateAuth
  - SignUp
  - UpdateUserPool

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Crea un'applicazione per analizzare il feedback dei clienti

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione che analizza le schede dei commenti dei clienti, le traduce dalla loro lingua originale, ne determina il sentiment e genera un file audio dal testo tradotto.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.

- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in. GitHub I seguenti estratti mostrano come AWS SDK per JavaScript viene utilizzato all'interno delle funzioni Lambda.

```
import {
  ComprehendClient,
  DetectDominantLanguageCommand,
  DetectSentimentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-comprehend";

/**
 * Determine the language and sentiment of the extracted text.
 *
 * @param {{ source_text: string}} extractTextOutput
 */
export const handler = async (extractTextOutput) => {
  const comprehendClient = new ComprehendClient({});

  const detectDominantLanguageCommand = new DetectDominantLanguageCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
  });

  // The source language is required for sentiment analysis and
  // translation in the next step.
  const { Languages } = await comprehendClient.send(
    detectDominantLanguageCommand,
  );

  const languageCode = Languages[0].LanguageCode;

  const detectSentimentCommand = new DetectSentimentCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
    LanguageCode: languageCode,
  });

  const { Sentiment } = await comprehendClient.send(detectSentimentCommand);

  return {
    sentiment: Sentiment,
    language_code: languageCode,
```

```
  };
};
```

```
import {
  DetectDocumentTextCommand,
  TextractClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-textract";

/**
 * Fetch the S3 object from the event and analyze it using Amazon Textract.
 *
 * @param {import("@types/aws-lambda").EventBridgeEvent<"Object Created">}
 eventBridgeS3Event
 */
export const handler = async (eventBridgeS3Event) => {
  const textractClient = new TextractClient();

  const detectDocumentTextCommand = new DetectDocumentTextCommand({
    Document: {
      S3Object: {
        Bucket: eventBridgeS3Event.bucket,
        Name: eventBridgeS3Event.object,
      },
    },
  });

  // Textract returns a list of blocks. A block can be a line, a page, word, etc.
  // Each block also contains geometry of the detected text.
  // For more information on the Block type, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
textract/latest/dg/API_Block.html.
  const { Blocks } = await textractClient.send(detectDocumentTextCommand);

  // For the purpose of this example, we are only interested in words.
  const extractedWords = Blocks.filter((b) => b.BlockType === "WORD").map(
    (b) => b.Text,
  );

  return extractedWords.join(" ");
};
```

```
import { PollyClient, SynthesizeSpeechCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-polly";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { Upload } from "@aws-sdk/lib-storage";
```

```
/**
 * Synthesize an audio file from text.
 *
 * @param {{ bucket: string, translated_text: string, object: string}}
 sourceDestinationConfig
 */
export const handler = async (sourceDestinationConfig) => {
  const pollyClient = new PollyClient({});

  const synthesizeSpeechCommand = new SynthesizeSpeechCommand({
    Engine: "neural",
    Text: sourceDestinationConfig.translated_text,
    VoiceId: "Ruth",
    OutputFormat: "mp3",
  });

  const { AudioStream } = await pollyClient.send(synthesizeSpeechCommand);

  const audioKey = `${sourceDestinationConfig.object}.mp3`;

  // Store the audio file in S3.
  const s3Client = new S3Client();
  const upload = new Upload({
    client: s3Client,
    params: {
      Bucket: sourceDestinationConfig.bucket,
      Key: audioKey,
      Body: AudioStream,
      ContentType: "audio/mp3",
    },
  });

  await upload.done();
  return audioKey;
};
```

```
import {
  TranslateClient,
  TranslateTextCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-translate";

/**
```

```
 * Translate the extracted text to English.
 *
 * @param {{ extracted_text: string, source_language_code: string}}
 textAndSourceLanguage
 */
export const handler = async (textAndSourceLanguage) => {
  const translateClient = new TranslateClient({});

  const translateCommand = new TranslateTextCommand({
    SourceLanguageCode: textAndSourceLanguage.source_language_code,
    TargetLanguageCode: "en",
    Text: textAndSourceLanguage.extracted_text,
  });

  const { TranslatedText } = await translateClient.send(translateCommand);

  return { translated_text: TranslatedText };
};
```

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Richiamo a una funzione Lambda da un browser

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come richiamare una AWS Lambda funzione da un browser.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Puoi creare un'applicazione basata su browser che utilizza una AWS Lambda funzione per aggiornare una tabella Amazon DynamoDB con selezioni utente. Questa app utilizza la versione 3. AWS SDK per JavaScript

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Utilizzo di un'API Gateway per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da Amazon API Gateway.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione utilizzando l'API di JavaScript runtime Lambda. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. In questo esempio viene illustrato come creare una funzione Lambda richiamata da Gateway Amazon API che analizza una tabella Amazon DynamoDB per le ricorrenze di lavoro e utilizza Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) per inviare un messaggio di testo ai dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Questo esempio è anche disponibile nella Guida per lo sviluppatore di AWS SDK per JavaScript v3 .

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Utilizzo degli eventi pianificati per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da un evento EventBridge pianificato di Amazon.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come creare un evento EventBridge pianificato da Amazon che richiami una AWS Lambda funzione. Configura EventBridge per utilizzare un'espressione cron per pianificare quando viene richiamata la funzione Lambda. In questo esempio, crei una funzione Lambda utilizzando l'API JavaScript Lambda runtime. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. Questo esempio dimostra come creare un'app che invia un messaggio di testo via mobile ai tuoi dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Questo esempio è anche disponibile nella Guida per lo sviluppatore di AWS SDK per JavaScript v3 .

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch Registri
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Esempi serverless

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che si connette a un database RDS. La funzione effettua una semplice richiesta al database e restituisce il risultato.

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda utilizzando. JavaScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
/*
Node.js code here.
*/
// ES6+ example
import { Signer } from "@aws-sdk/rds-signer";
import mysql from 'mysql2/promise';

async function createAuthToken() {
  // Define connection authentication parameters
  const dbinfo = {

    hostname: process.env.ProxyHostName,
    port: process.env.Port,
    username: process.env.DBUserName,
    region: process.env.AWS_REGION,

  }

  // Create RDS Signer object
  const signer = new Signer(dbinfo);

  // Request authorization token from RDS, specifying the username
  const token = await signer.getAuthToken();
  return token;
}

async function dbOps() {

  // Obtain auth token
  const token = await createAuthToken();
  // Define connection configuration
  let connectionConfig = {
    host: process.env.ProxyHostName,
    user: process.env.DBUserName,
    password: token,
    database: process.env.DBName,
    ssl: 'Amazon RDS'
  }
  // Create the connection to the DB
  const conn = await mysql.createConnection(connectionConfig);
  // Obtain the result of the query
```

```
  const [res,] = await conn.execute('select ?+? as sum', [3, 2]);
  return res;

}

export const handler = async (event) => {
  // Execute database flow
  const result = await dbOps();
  // Return result
  return {
    statusCode: 200,
    body: JSON.stringify("The selected sum is: " + result[0].sum)
  }
};
```

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda utilizzando. TypeScript

```
import { Signer } from "@aws-sdk/rds-signer";
import mysql from 'mysql2/promise';

// RDS settings
// Using '!' (non-null assertion operator) to tell the TypeScript compiler that the
 DB settings are not null or undefined,
const proxy_host_name = process.env.PROXY_HOST_NAME!
const port = parseInt(process.env.PORT!)
const db_name = process.env.DB_NAME!
const db_user_name = process.env.DB_USER_NAME!
const aws_region = process.env.AWS_REGION!


async function createAuthToken(): Promise<string> {

    // Create RDS Signer object
    const signer = new Signer({
        hostname: proxy_host_name,
        port: port,
        region: aws_region,
        username: db_user_name
    });

    // Request authorization token from RDS, specifying the username
```

```
    const token = await signer.getAuthToken();
    return token;
}

async function dbOps(): Promise<mysql.QueryResult | undefined> {
    try {
        // Obtain auth token
        const token = await createAuthToken();
        const conn = await mysql.createConnection({
            host: proxy_host_name,
            user: db_user_name,
            password: token,
            database: db_name,
            ssl: 'Amazon RDS' // Ensure you have the CA bundle for SSL connection
        });
        const [rows, fields] = await conn.execute('SELECT ? + ? AS sum', [3, 2]);
        console.log('result:', rows);
        return rows;
    }
    catch (err) {
        console.log(err);
    }
}

export const lambdaHandler = async (event: any): Promise<{ statusCode: number; body:
 string }> => {
    // Execute database flow
    const result = await dbOps();

    // Return error is result is undefined
    if (result == undefined)
        return {
            statusCode: 500,
            body: JSON.stringify(`Error with connection to DB host`)
        }

    // Return result
    return {
        statusCode: 200,
        body: JSON.stringify(`The selected sum is: ${result[0].sum}`)
    };
};
```

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione recupera il payload Kinesis, lo decodifica da Base64 e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda utilizzando. JavaScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      console.log(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      console.log(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      throw err;
    }
  }
  console.log(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(payload) {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

Consumo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda utilizzando. TypeScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  KinesisStreamEvent,
  Context,
  KinesisStreamHandler,
  KinesisStreamRecordPayload,
} from "aws-lambda";
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";

const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "kinesis-stream-handler-sample",
});

export const functionHandler: KinesisStreamHandler = async (
  event: KinesisStreamEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      logger.info(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      logger.info(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      logger.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      throw err;
    }
    logger.info(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  }
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(
  payload: KinesisStreamRecordPayload
): Promise<string> {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda utilizzando. JavaScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
    console.log(JSON.stringify(event, null, 2));
    event.Records.forEach(record => {
        logDynamoDBRecord(record);
    });
};

const logDynamoDBRecord = (record) => {
    console.log(record.eventID);
    console.log(record.eventName);
    console.log(`DynamoDB Record: ${JSON.stringify(record.dynamodb)}`);
};
```

Consumo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda utilizzando. TypeScript

```
export const handler = async (event, context) => {
    console.log(JSON.stringify(event, null, 2));
    event.Records.forEach(record => {
        logDynamoDBRecord(record);
    });
}
const logDynamoDBRecord = (record) => {
```

```
    console.log(record.eventID);
    console.log(record.eventName);
    console.log(`DynamoDB Record: ${JSON.stringify(record.dynamodb)}`);
};
```

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon DocumentDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso di modifiche di DocumentDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda utilizzando. JavaScript

```
console.log('Loading function');
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
    event.events.forEach(record => {
        logDocumentDBEvent(record);
    });
    return 'OK';
};

const logDocumentDBEvent = (record) => {
    console.log('Operation type: ' + record.event.operationType);
    console.log('db: ' + record.event.ns.db);
    console.log('collection: ' + record.event.ns.coll);
    console.log('Full document:', JSON.stringify(record.event.fullDocument, null,
 2));
};
```

Consumo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda utilizzando TypeScript

```
import { DocumentDBEventRecord, DocumentDBEventSubscriptionContext } from 'aws-
lambda';

console.log('Loading function');

export const handler = async (
  event: DocumentDBEventSubscriptionContext,
  context: any
): Promise<string> => {
  event.events.forEach((record: DocumentDBEventRecord) => {
    logDocumentDBEvent(record);
  });
  return 'OK';
};

const logDocumentDBEvent = (record: DocumentDBEventRecord): void => {
  console.log('Operation type: ' + record.event.operationType);
  console.log('db: ' + record.event.ns.db);
  console.log('collection: ' + record.event.ns.coll);
  console.log('Full document:', JSON.stringify(record.event.fullDocument, null, 2));
};
```

Invocare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon MSK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento generato dalla ricezione di record da un cluster Amazon MSK. La funzione recupera il payload MSK e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento Amazon MSK con JavaScript Lambda utilizzando.

```
exports.handler = async (event) => {
```

```
    // Iterate through keys
    for (let key in event.records) {
      console.log('Key: ', key)
      // Iterate through records
      event.records[key].map((record) => {
        console.log('Record: ', record)
        // Decode base64
        const msg = Buffer.from(record.value, 'base64').toString()
        console.log('Message:', msg)
      })
    }
}
```

Consumo di un evento Amazon MSK con TypeScript Lambda utilizzando.

```
import { MSKEvent, Context } from "aws-lambda";
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";

const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "msk-handler-sample",
});

export const handler = async (
  event: MSKEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const [topic, topicRecords] of Object.entries(event.records)) {
    logger.info(`Processing key: ${topic}`);

    // Process each record in the partition
    for (const record of topicRecords) {
      try {
        // Decode the message value from base64
        const decodedMessage = Buffer.from(record.value, 'base64').toString();

        logger.info({
          message: decodedMessage
        });
      }
      catch (error) {
        logger.error('Error processing event', { error });
```

```
        throw error;
      }
    };
  }
}
```

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon S3

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dal caricamento di un oggetto in un bucket S3. La funzione recupera il nome del bucket S3 e la chiave dell'oggetto dal parametro evento e chiama l'API Amazon S3 per recuperare e registrare il tipo di contenuto dell'oggetto.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento S3 con JavaScript Lambda utilizzando.

```
import { S3Client, HeadObjectCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client();

export const handler = async (event, context) => {

    // Get the object from the event and show its content type
    const bucket = event.Records[0].s3.bucket.name;
    const key = decodeURIComponent(event.Records[0].s3.object.key.replace(/\+/g, '
 '));

    try {
        const { ContentType } = await client.send(new HeadObjectCommand({
            Bucket: bucket,
            Key: key,
        }));
```

```
        console.log('CONTENT TYPE:', ContentType);
        return ContentType;

    } catch (err) {
        console.log(err);
        const message = `Error getting object ${key} from bucket ${bucket}. Make
 sure they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.`;
        console.log(message);
        throw new Error(message);
    }
};
```

Consumo di un evento S3 con TypeScript Lambda utilizzando.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { S3Event } from 'aws-lambda';
import { S3Client, HeadObjectCommand } from '@aws-sdk/client-s3';

const s3 = new S3Client({ region: process.env.AWS_REGION });

export const handler = async (event: S3Event): Promise<string | undefined> => {
  // Get the object from the event and show its content type
  const bucket = event.Records[0].s3.bucket.name;
  const key = decodeURIComponent(event.Records[0].s3.object.key.replace(/\+/g, '
 '));
  const params = {
    Bucket: bucket,
    Key: key,
  };
  try {
    const { ContentType } = await s3.send(new HeadObjectCommand(params));
    console.log('CONTENT TYPE:', ContentType);
    return ContentType;
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
    const message = `Error getting object ${key} from bucket ${bucket}. Make sure
 they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.`;
    console.log(message);
    throw new Error(message);
  }
};
```

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SNS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da un argomento SNS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento SNS con JavaScript Lambda che utilizza.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(record);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(record) {
  try {
    const message = JSON.stringify(record.Sns.Message);
    console.log(`Processed message ${message}`);
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

Consumo di un evento SNS con TypeScript Lambda utilizzando.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SNSEvent, Context, SNSHandler, SNSEventRecord } from "aws-lambda";
```

```
export const functionHandler: SNSHandler = async (
  event: SNSEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(record);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(record: SNSEventRecord): Promise<any> {
  try {
    const message: string = JSON.stringify(record.Sns.Message);
    console.log(`Processed message ${message}`);
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da una coda SQS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento SQS con JavaScript Lambda utilizzando.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
```

```
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const message of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(message);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(message) {
  try {
    console.log(`Processed message ${message.body}`);
    // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

Consumo di un evento SQS con TypeScript Lambda utilizzando.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SQSEvent, Context, SQSHandler, SQSRecord } from "aws-lambda";

export const functionHandler: SQSHandler = async (
  event: SQSEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const message of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(message);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(message: SQSRecord): Promise<any> {
  try {
    console.log(`Processed message ${message.body}`);
    // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
```

```
  }
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite Javascript.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      console.log(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      console.log(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
           Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards. */
      return {
        batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record.kinesis.sequenceNumber }],
      };
    }
  }
  console.log(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
```

```
  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(payload) {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

Segnalazione degli errori degli elementi batch di Kinesis utilizzando Lambda. TypeScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  KinesisStreamEvent,
  Context,
  KinesisStreamHandler,
  KinesisStreamRecordPayload,
  KinesisStreamBatchResponse,
} from "aws-lambda";
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";

const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "kinesis-stream-handler-sample",
});

export const functionHandler: KinesisStreamHandler = async (
  event: KinesisStreamEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<KinesisStreamBatchResponse> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      logger.info(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      logger.info(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      logger.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
```

```
            Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards. */
      return {
        batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record.kinesis.sequenceNumber }],
      };
    }
  }
  logger.info(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(
  payload: KinesisStreamRecordPayload
): Promise<string> {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione degli errori degli elementi batch di DynamoDB utilizzando Lambda. JavaScript

```
export const handler = async (event) => {
  const records = event.Records;
  let curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

  for (const record of records) {
```

```
    try {
      // Process your record
      curRecordSequenceNumber = record.dynamodb.SequenceNumber;
    } catch (e) {
      // Return failed record's sequence number
      return { batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: curRecordSequenceNumber }] };
    }
  }

  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};
```

Segnalazione degli errori degli elementi batch di DynamoDB utilizzando Lambda. TypeScript

```
import {
  DynamoDBBatchResponse,
  DynamoDBBatchItemFailure,
  DynamoDBStreamEvent,
} from "aws-lambda";

export const handler = async (
  event: DynamoDBStreamEvent
): Promise<DynamoDBBatchResponse> => {
  const batchItemFailures: DynamoDBBatchItemFailure[] = [];
  let curRecordSequenceNumber;

  for (const record of event.Records) {
    curRecordSequenceNumber = record.dynamodb?.SequenceNumber;

    if (curRecordSequenceNumber) {
      batchItemFailures.push({
        itemIdentifier: curRecordSequenceNumber,
      });
    }
  }

  return { batchItemFailures: batchItemFailures };
};
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da una coda SQS. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione degli errori degli elementi batch SQS utilizzando Lambda. JavaScript

```
// Node.js 20.x Lambda runtime, AWS SDK for Javascript V3
export const handler = async (event, context) => {
    const batchItemFailures = [];
    for (const record of event.Records) {
        try {
            await processMessageAsync(record, context);
        } catch (error) {
            batchItemFailures.push({ itemIdentifier: record.messageId });
        }
    }
    return { batchItemFailures };
};

async function processMessageAsync(record, context) {
    if (record.body && record.body.includes("error")) {
        throw new Error("There is an error in the SQS Message.");
    }
    console.log(`Processed message: ${record.body}`);
}
```

Segnalazione degli errori degli elementi batch SQS utilizzando Lambda. TypeScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SQSEvent, SQSBatchResponse, Context, SQSBatchItemFailure, SQSRecord } from
 'aws-lambda';
```

```
export const handler = async (event: SQSEvent, context: Context):
 Promise<SQSBatchResponse> => {
    const batchItemFailures: SQSBatchItemFailure[] = [];

    for (const record of event.Records) {
        try {
            await processMessageAsync(record);
        } catch (error) {
            batchItemFailures.push({ itemIdentifier: record.messageId });
        }
    }

    return {batchItemFailures: batchItemFailures};
};

async function processMessageAsync(record: SQSRecord): Promise<void> {
    if (record.body && record.body.includes("error")) {
        throw new Error('There is an error in the SQS Message.');
    }
    console.log(`Processed message ${record.body}`);
}
```

Esempi di Amazon Lex con SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Amazon Lex.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Creazione di un chatbot Amazon Lex

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un chatbot per coinvolgere i visitatori del tuo sito web.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon Lex per creare un Chatbot all'interno di un'applicazione Web per coinvolgere i visitatori del sito Web.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo Costruire un chatbot Amazon Lex nella guida per gli AWS SDK per JavaScript sviluppatori.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

Esempi di Amazon Location con SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Amazon Location.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon Location Service

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon Location Service.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  LocationClient,
  ListGeofenceCollectionsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";

/**
 * Lists geofences from a specified geofence collection asynchronously.
 */
export const main = async () => {
  const region = "eu-west-1";
  const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
  const listGeofenceCollParams = {
    MaxResults: 100,
  };
  try {
    const command = new ListGeofenceCollectionsCommand(listGeofenceCollParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    const geofenceEntries = response.Entries;
    if (geofenceEntries.length === 0) {
      console.log("No Geofences were found in the collection.");
    } else {
      for (const geofenceEntry of geofenceEntries) {
        console.log(`Geofence ID: ${geofenceEntry.CollectionName}`);
      }
    }
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(
      `A validation error occurred while creating geofence: ${error} \n Exiting
 program.`,
    );
    return;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListGeofencesPaginatorconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea una mappa delle sedi di Amazon.
- Crea una chiave API Amazon Location.
- Visualizza l'URL della mappa.
- Crea una raccolta di geofence.
- Memorizza una geometria di geofence.
- Crea una risorsa di tracciamento.
- Aggiorna la posizione di un dispositivo.
- Recupera l'aggiornamento di posizione più recente per un dispositivo specificato.
- Crea un calcolatore di percorso.
- Determina la distanza tra Seattle e Vancouver.
- Usa il livello superiore di Amazon Location APIs.
- Elimina le risorse di localizzazione di Amazon.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/*
Before running this JavaScript code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
This demo illustrates how to use the AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) to work with Amazon
 Location Service.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-javascript/v3/developer-guide/getting-
started.html
*/

import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

import {
  CreateMapCommand,
  CreateGeofenceCollectionCommand,
  PutGeofenceCommand,
  CreateTrackerCommand,
  BatchUpdateDevicePositionCommand,
  GetDevicePositionCommand,
  CreateRouteCalculatorCommand,
  CalculateRouteCommand,
  LocationClient,
  ConflictException,
  ResourceNotFoundException,
  DeleteGeofenceCollectionCommand,
  DeleteRouteCalculatorCommand,
```

```
  DeleteTrackerCommand,
  DeleteMapCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";

import {
  GeoPlacesClient,
  ReverseGeocodeCommand,
  SearchNearbyCommand,
  SearchTextCommand,
  GetPlaceCommand,
  ValidationException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-geo-places";

import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";

/*The inputs for this example can be edited in the ./input.json.*/
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

/**
 * Used repeatedly to have the user press enter.
 * @type {ScenarioInput}
 */
/* v8 ignore next 3 */
const pressEnter = new ScenarioInput("continue", "Press Enter to continue", {
  type: "confirm",
  verbose: "false",
});

const pressEnterConfirm = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirm",
  "Press Enter to continue",
  {
    type: "confirm",
    verbose: "false",
  },
);

const region = "eu-west-1";

const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });

const greet = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greet",
```

```
  "Welcome to the Amazon Location Use demo! \n" +
    "AWS Location Service is a fully managed service offered by Amazon Web Services
 (AWS) that " +
    "provides location-based services for developers. This service simplifies " +
    "the integration of location-based features into applications, making it " +
    "Maps: The service provides access to high-quality maps, satellite imagery, " +
    "and geospatial data from various providers, allowing developers to " +
    "easily embed maps into their applications:\n" +
    "Tracking: The Location Service enables real-time tracking of mobile devices, "
 +
    "assets, or other entities, allowing developers to build applications " +
    "that can monitor the location of people, vehicles, or other objects.\n" +
    "Geocoding: The service provides the ability to convert addresses or " +
    "location names into geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude), " +
    "and vice versa, enabling developers to integrate location-based search " +
    "and routing functionality into their applications. " +
    "Please define values ./inputs.json for each user-defined variable used in this
 app. Otherwise the default is used:\n" +
    "- mapName: The name of the map to be create (default is 'AWSMap').\n" +
    "- keyName: The name of the API key to create (default is ' AWSApiKey')\n" +
    "- collectionName: The name of the geofence collection (default is
 'AWSLocationCollection')\n" +
    "- geoId: The geographic identifier used for the geofence or map (default is
 'geoId')\n" +
    "- trackerName: The name of the tracker (default is 'geoTracker')\n" +
    "- calculatorName: The name of the route calculator (default is
 'AWSRouteCalc')\n" +
    "- deviceId: The ID of the device (default is 'iPhone-112356')",

  { header: true },
);
const displayCreateAMap = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateAMap",
  "1. Create a map\n" +
    "An AWS Location map can enhance the user experience of your " +
    " application by providing accurate and personalized location-based " +
    " features. For example, you could use the geocoding capabilities to " +
    " allow users to search for and locate businesses, landmarks, or " +
    " other points of interest within a specific region.",
);

const sdkCreateAMap = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateAMap",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
```

```
    const createMapParams = {
      MapName: `${data.inputs.mapName}`,
      Configuration: { style: "VectorEsriNavigation" },
    };
    try {
      const command = new CreateMapCommand(createMapParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      state.MapName = response.MapName;
      console.log("Map created. Map ARN is: ", state.MapName);
    } catch (error) {
      console.error("Error creating map: ", error);
      throw error;
    }
  },
);

const displayMapUrl = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayMapUrl",
  "2. Display Map URL\n" +
    "When you embed a map in a web app or website, the API key is " +
    "included in the map tile URL to authenticate requests. You can " +
    "restrict API keys to specific AWS Location operations (e.g., only " +
    "maps, not geocoding). API keys can expire, ensuring temporary " +
    "access control.\n" +
    "In order to get the MAP URL you need to create and get the API Key value. " +
    "You can create and get the key value using the AWS Management Console under " +
    "Location Services. These operations cannot be completed using the " +
    "AWS SDK. For more information about getting the key value, see " +
    "the AWS Location Documentation.",
);

const sdkDisplayMapUrl = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkDisplayMapUrl",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const mapURL = `https://maps.geo.aws.amazon.com/maps/v0/maps/${state.MapName}/
tiles/{z}/{x}/{y}?key=API_KEY_VALUE`;
    state.mapURL = mapURL;
    console.log(
      `Replace \'API_KEY_VALUE\' in the following URL with the value for the API key
 you create and get from the AWS Management Console under Location Services. This is
 then the Map URL you can embed this URL in your Web app:\n
${state.mapURL}`,
    );
  },
```

```
);
const displayCreateGeoFenceColl = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateGeoFenceColl",
  "3. Create a geofence collection, which manages and stores geofences.",
);

const sdkCreateGeoFenceColl = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateGeoFenceColl",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    // Creates a new geofence collection.
    const geoFenceCollParams = {
      CollectionName: `${data.inputs.collectionName}`,
    };
    try {
      const command = new CreateGeofenceCollectionCommand(geoFenceCollParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      state.CollectionName = response.CollectionName;
      console.log(
        `The geofence collection was successfully created: ${state.CollectionName}`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `An unexpected error occurred while creating the geofence collection:
 ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
  },
);
const displayStoreGeometry = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayStoreGeometry",
  "4. Store a geofence geometry in a given geofence collection. " +
    "An AWS Location geofence is a virtual boundary that defines a geographic area "
 +
    "on a map. It is a useful feature for tracking the location of " +
    "assets or monitoring the movement of objects within a specific region. " +
    "To define a geofence, you need to specify the coordinates of a " +
    "polygon that represents the area of interest. The polygon must be " +
    "defined in a counter-clockwise direction, meaning that the points of " +
    "the polygon must be listed in a counter-clockwise order. " +
    "This is a requirement for the AWS Location service to correctly " +
    "interpret the geofence and ensure that the location data is " +
```

```
    "accurately processed within the defined area.",
);

const sdkStoreGeometry = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkStoreGeometry",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const geoFenceGeoParams = {
      CollectionName: `${data.inputs.collectionName}`,
      GeofenceId: `${data.inputs.geoId}`,
      Geometry: {
        Polygon: [
          [
            [-122.3381, 47.6101],
            [-122.3281, 47.6101],
            [-122.3281, 47.6201],
            [-122.3381, 47.6201],
            [-122.3381, 47.6101],
          ],
        ],
      },
    };
    try {
      const command = new PutGeofenceCommand(geoFenceGeoParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      state.GeoFencId = response.GeofenceId;
      console.log("GeoFence created. GeoFence ID is: ", state.GeoFencId);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ValidationException) {
        console.error(
          `A validation error occurred while creating geofence: ${caught.message} \n
 Exiting program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
  },
);
const displayCreateTracker = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateTracker",
  "5. Create a tracker resource which lets you retrieve current and historical
 location of devices.",
);

const sdkCreateTracker = new ScenarioAction(
```

```
  "sdkCreateTracker",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    //Creates a new tracker resource in your AWS account, which you can use to track
 the location of devices.
    const createTrackerParams = {
      TrackerName: `${data.inputs.trackerName}`,
      Description: "Created using the JavaScript V3 SDK",
      PositionFiltering: "TimeBased",
    };
    try {
      const command = new CreateTrackerCommand(createTrackerParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      state.trackerName = response.TrackerName;
      console.log("Tracker created. Tracker name is : ", state.trackerName);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
        console.error(
          `A validation error occurred while creating geofence: ${caught.message} \n
 Exiting program.`,
        );
      } else {
        `An unexpected error error occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`;
      }
      return;
    }
  },
);
const displayUpdatePosition = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayUpdatePosition",
  "6. Update the position of a device in the location tracking system." +
    "The AWS Location Service does not enforce a strict format for deviceId, but it
 must:\n " +
    "- Be a string (case-sensitive).\n" +
    "- Be 1-100 characters long.\n" +
    "- Contain only: Alphanumeric characters (A-Z, a-z, 0-9); Underscores (_);
 Hyphens (-); and be the same ID used when sending and retrieving positions.",
);

const sdkUpdatePosition = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkUpdatePosition",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    // Updates the position of a device in the location tracking system.

    const updateDevicePosParams = {
```

```
      TrackerName: `${data.inputs.trackerName}`,
      Updates: [
        {
          DeviceId: `${data.inputs.deviceId}`,
          SampleTime: new Date(),
          Position: [-122.4194, 37.7749],
        },
      ],
    };
    try {
      const command = new BatchUpdateDevicePositionCommand(
        updateDevicePosParams,
      );
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      console.log(
        `Device with id ${data.inputs.deviceId} was successfully updated in the
 location tracking system. `,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
        console.error(
          `A validation error occurred while updating the device: ${caught.message}
 \n Exiting program.`,
        );
      }
    }
  },
);
const displayRetrievePosition = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayRetrievePosition",
  "7. Retrieve the most recent position update for a specified device.",
);

const sdkRetrievePosition = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkRetrievePosition",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const devicePositionParams = {
      TrackerName: `${data.inputs.trackerName}`,
      DeviceId: `${data.inputs.deviceId}`,
    };
    try {
      const command = new GetDevicePositionCommand(devicePositionParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      state.position = response.Position;
```

```
      console.log("Successfully fetched device position: : ", state.position);
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
        console.error(
          `"The resource was not found: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
      } else {
        `An unexpected error error occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`;
      }
      return;
    }
  },
);
const displayCreateRouteCalc = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayCreateRouteCalc",
  "8. Create a route calculator.",
);

const sdkCreateRouteCalc = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateRouteCalc",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const routeCalcParams = {
      CalculatorName: `${data.inputs.calculatorName}`,
      DataSource: "Esri",
    };
    try {
      // Creates a new route calculator with the specified name and data source.
      const command = new CreateRouteCalculatorCommand(routeCalcParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      state.CalculatorName = response.CalculatorName;
      console.log(
        "Route calculator created successfully. Calculator name is: ",
        state.CalculatorName,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
        console.error(
          `An conflict occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
  },
);
```

```
const displayDetermineDist = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayDetermineDist",
  "9. Determine the distance between Seattle and Vancouver using the route
 calculator.",
);

const sdkDetermineDist = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkDetermineDist",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    // Calculates the distance between two locations asynchronously.
    const determineDist = {
      CalculatorName: `${data.inputs.calculatorName}`,
      DeparturePosition: [-122.3321, 47.6062],
      DestinationPosition: [-123.1216, 49.2827],
      TravelMode: "Car",
      DistanceUnit: "Kilometers",
    };
    try {
      const command = new CalculateRouteCommand(determineDist);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);

      console.log(
        "Successfully calculated route. The distance in kilometers is : ",
        response.Summary.Distance,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
        console.error(
          `Failed to calculate route: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
      }
      return;
    }
  },
);
const displayUseGeoPlacesClient = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayUseGeoPlacesClient",
  "10. Use the GeoPlacesAsyncClient to perform additional operations. " +
    "This scenario will show use of the GeoPlacesClient that enables" +
    "location search and geocoding capabilities for your applications. " +
    "We are going to use this client to perform these AWS Location tasks: \n" +
    " - Reverse Geocoding (reverseGeocode): Converts geographic coordinates into
 addresses.\n " +
    " - Place Search (searchText): Finds places based on search queries.\n " +
```

```
    " - Nearby Search (searchNearby): Finds places near a specific location.\n " +
    "First we will perform a Reverse Geocoding operation",
);

const sdkUseGeoPlacesClient = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkUseGeoPlacesClient",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const geoPlacesClient = new GeoPlacesClient({ region: region });

    const reverseGeoCodeParams = {
      QueryPosition: [-122.4194, 37.7749],
    };
    const searchTextParams = {
      QueryText: "coffee shop",
      BiasPosition: [-122.4194, 37.7749], //San Fransisco
    };
    const searchNearbyParams = {
      QueryPosition: [-122.4194, 37.7749],
      QueryRadius: Number("1000"),
    };
    try {
      /*   Performs reverse geocoding using the AWS Geo Places API.
     Reverse geocoding is the process of converting geographic coordinates (latitude
 and longitude) to a human-readable address.
     This method uses the latitude and longitude of San Francisco as the input, and
 prints the resulting address.*/

      console.log("Use latitude 37.7749 and longitude -122.4194.");
      const command = new ReverseGeocodeCommand(reverseGeoCodeParams);
      const response = await geoPlacesClient.send(command);
      console.log(
        "Successfully calculated route. The distance in kilometers is : ",
        response.ResultItems[0].Distance,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ValidationException) {
        console.error(
          `An conflict occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
    try {
      console.log(
```

```
        "Now we are going to perform a text search using coffee shop",
      );

      /*Searches for a place using the provided search query and prints the detailed
information of the first result.
 @param searchTextParams the search query to be used for the place search (ex,
coffee shop)*/

      const command = new SearchTextCommand(searchTextParams);
      const response = await geoPlacesClient.send(command);
      const placeId = response.ResultItems[0].PlaceId.toString();
      const getPlaceCommand = new GetPlaceCommand({
        PlaceId: placeId,
      });
      const getPlaceResponse = await geoPlacesClient.send(getPlaceCommand);
      console.log(
        `Detailed Place Information: \n Name and address:
${getPlaceResponse.Address.Label}`,
      );

      const foodTypes = getPlaceResponse.FoodTypes;
      if (foodTypes.length) {
        console.log("Food Types: ");
        for (const foodType of foodTypes) {
          console.log("- ", foodType.LocalizedName);
        }
      } else {
        console.log("No food types available.");
      }
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ValidationException) {
        console.error(
          `An conflict occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
    try {
      console.log("\nNow we are going to perform a nearby search.");
      const command = new SearchNearbyCommand(searchNearbyParams);
      const response = await geoPlacesClient.send(command);
      const resultItems = response.ResultItems;
      console.log("\nSuccessfully performed nearby search.");
      for (const resultItem of resultItems) {
```

```
        console.log("Name and address: ", resultItem.Address.Label);
        console.log("Distance: ", resultItem.Distance);
      }
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof ValidationException) {
        console.error(
          `An conflict occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
        );
        return;
      }
    }
  },
);

const displayDeleteResources = new ScenarioOutput(
  "displayDeleteResources",
  "11. Delete the AWS Location Services resources. " +
    "Would you like to delete the AWS Location Services resources? (y/n)",
);

const sdkDeleteResources = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkDeleteResources",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const deleteGeofenceCollParams = {
      CollectionName: `${state.CollectionName}`,
    };
    const deleteRouteCalculatorParams = {
      CalculatorName: `${state.CalculatorName}`,
    };
    const deleteTrackerParams = { TrackerName: `${state.trackerName}` };
    const deleteMapParams = { MapName: `${state.MapName}` };
    try {
      const command = new DeleteMapCommand(deleteMapParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      console.log("Map deleted.");
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("Error deleting map: ", error);
    }
    try {
      const command = new DeleteGeofenceCollectionCommand(
        deleteGeofenceCollParams,
      );
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      console.log("Geofence collection deleted.");
```

```
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("Error deleting geofence collection: ", error);
    }
    try {
      const command = new DeleteRouteCalculatorCommand(
        deleteRouteCalculatorParams,
      );
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      console.log("Route calculator deleted.");
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("Error deleting route calculator: ", error);
    }
    try {
      const command = new DeleteTrackerCommand(deleteTrackerParams);
      const response = await locationClient.send(command);
      console.log("Tracker deleted.");
    } catch (error) {
      console.log("Error deleting tracker: ", error);
    }
  },
);

const goodbye = new ScenarioOutput(
  "goodbye",
  "Thank you for checking out the Amazon Location Service Use demo. We hope you " +
    "learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps today!" +
    " For more Amazon Location Services examples in different programming languages,
 have a look at: " +
    "https://docs.aws.amazon.com/code-library/latest/ug/
location_code_examples.html",
);

const myScenario = new Scenario("Location Services Scenario", [
  greet,
  pressEnter,
  displayCreateAMap,
  sdkCreateAMap,
  pressEnter,
  displayMapUrl,
  sdkDisplayMapUrl,
  pressEnter,
  displayCreateGeoFenceColl,
  sdkCreateGeoFenceColl,
  pressEnter,
```

```
  displayStoreGeometry,
  sdkStoreGeometry,
  pressEnter,
  displayCreateTracker,
  sdkCreateTracker,
  pressEnter,
  displayUpdatePosition,
  sdkUpdatePosition,
  pressEnter,
  displayRetrievePosition,
  sdkRetrievePosition,
  pressEnter,
  displayCreateRouteCalc,
  sdkCreateRouteCalc,
  pressEnter,
  displayDetermineDist,
  sdkDetermineDist,
  pressEnter,
  displayUseGeoPlacesClient,
  sdkUseGeoPlacesClient,
  pressEnter,
  displayDeleteResources,
  pressEnterConfirm,
  sdkDeleteResources,
  goodbye,
]);

/** @type {{ stepHandlerOptions: StepHandlerOptions }} */
export const main = async (stepHandlerOptions) => {
  await myScenario.run(stepHandlerOptions);
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const { values } = parseArgs({
    options: {
      yes: {
        type: "boolean",
        short: "y",
      },
    },
  });
  main({ confirmAll: values.yes });
}
```

Azioni

`BatchUpdateDevicePosition`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`BatchUpdateDevicePosition`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  BatchUpdateDevicePositionCommand,
  LocationClient,
  ResourceNotFoundException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };
const region = "eu-west-1";
const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
const updateDevicePosParams = {
  TrackerName: `${data.inputs.trackerName}`,
  Updates: [
    {
      DeviceId: `${data.inputs.deviceId}`,
      SampleTime: new Date(),
      Position: [-122.4194, 37.7749],
    },
  ],
};
export const main = async () => {
  try {
    const command = new BatchUpdateDevicePositionCommand(updateDevicePosParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    //console.log("response ", response.Errors[0].Error);
```

```
    console.log(
      `Device with id ${data.inputs.deviceId} was successfully updated in the
 location tracking system. `,
      response,
    );
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("error ", error);
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, BatchUpdateDevicePositionconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CalculateRoute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CalculateRoute`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  CalculateRouteCommand,
  ResourceNotFoundException,
  LocationClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  const routeCalcParams = {
    CalculatorName: `${data.inputs.calculatorName}`,
```

```
    DeparturePosition: [-122.3321, 47.6062],
    DestinationPosition: [-123.1216, 49.2827],
    TravelMode: "Car",
    DistanceUnit: "Kilometers",
  };
  try {
    const command = new CalculateRouteCommand(routeCalcParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);

    console.log(
      "Successfully calculated route. The distance in kilometers is : ",
      response.Summary.Distance,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
      console.error(
        `An conflict occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
      );
      return;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CalculateRouteconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateGeofenceCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateGeofenceCollection`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
```

```
  ConflictException,
  CreateGeofenceCollectionCommand,
  LocationClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
  const geoFenceCollParams = {
    CollectionName: `${data.inputs.collectionName}`,
  };
  const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
  try {
    const command = new CreateGeofenceCollectionCommand(geoFenceCollParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    console.log(
      "Collection created. Collection name is: ",
      response.CollectionName,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
      console.error("A conflict occurred. Exiting program.");
      return;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateGeofenceCollectionconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateMap`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateMap`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { CreateMapCommand, LocationClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
  const CreateMapCommandInput = {
    MapName: `${data.inputs.mapName}`,
    Configuration: { style: "VectorEsriNavigation" },
  };
  const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
  try {
    const command = new CreateMapCommand(CreateMapCommandInput);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    console.log("Map created. Map ARN is : ", response.MapArn);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error creating map: ", error);
    throw error;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateMapconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateRouteCalculator`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateRouteCalculator`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  ConflictException,
  CreateRouteCalculatorCommand,
  LocationClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });

export const main = async () => {
  const routeCalcParams = {
    CalculatorName: `${data.inputs.calculatorName}`,
    DataSource: "Esri",
  };
  try {
    const command = new CreateRouteCalculatorCommand(routeCalcParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);

    console.log(
      "Route calculator created successfully. Calculator name is ",
      response.CalculatorName,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof ConflictException) {
      console.error(
        `An conflict occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
      );
      return;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateRouteCalculatorconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateTracker`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTracker`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { CreateTrackerCommand, LocationClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
  const createTrackerParams = {
    TrackerName: `${data.inputs.trackerName}`,
  };
  const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
  try {
    const command = new CreateTrackerCommand(createTrackerParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    //state.trackerName - response.TrackerName;
    console.log("Tracker created. Tracker name is : ", response.TrackerName);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error("Error creating map: ", error);
    throw error;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTrackerconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteGeofenceCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteGeofenceCollection`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  DeleteGeofenceCollectionCommand,
  LocationClient,
  ResourceNotFoundException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
  const deleteGeofenceCollParams = {
    CollectionName: `${data.inputs.collectionName}`,
  };
  const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
  try {
    const command = new DeleteGeofenceCollectionCommand(
      deleteGeofenceCollParams,
    );
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    console.log("Collection deleted.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
      console.error(
        `${data.inputs.collectionName} Geofence collection not found.`,
      );
      return;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteGeofenceCollectionconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteMap`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteMap`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  DeleteMapCommand,
  LocationClient,
  ResourceNotFoundException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
  const deleteMapParams = {
    MapName: `${data.inputs.mapName}`,
  };
  try {
    const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
    const command = new DeleteMapCommand(deleteMapParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    console.log("Map deleted.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
      console.error(`${data.inputs.mapName} map not found.`);
      return;
    }
```

```
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteMapconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteRouteCalculator`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteRouteCalculator`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  DeleteRouteCalculatorCommand,
  LocationClient,
  ResourceNotFoundException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
  const deleteRouteCalculatorParams = {
    CalculatorName: `${data.inputs.calculatorName}`,
  };
  try {
    const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
    const command = new DeleteRouteCalculatorCommand(
      deleteRouteCalculatorParams,
    );
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    console.log("Route calculator deleted.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
```

```
      console.error(
        `${data.inputs.calculatorName} route calculator not found.`,
      );
      return;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteRouteCalculatorconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteTracker`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTracker`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  DeleteTrackerCommand,
  LocationClient,
  ResourceNotFoundException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
  const deleteTrackerParams = {
    TrackerName: `${data.inputs.trackerName}`,
  };
  try {
    const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
    const command = new DeleteTrackerCommand(deleteTrackerParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
```

```
    console.log("Tracker deleted.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
      console.error(`${data.inputs.trackerName} tracker not found.`);
      return;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTrackerconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetDevicePosition`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetDevicePosition`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  GetDevicePositionCommand,
  LocationClient,
  ResourceNotFoundException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";

export const main = async () => {
  const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
  const deviceId = `${data.inputs.deviceId}`;
  const trackerName = `${data.inputs.trackerName}`;

  const devicePositionParams = {
    DeviceId: deviceId,
```

```
    TrackerName: trackerName,
  };
  try {
    const command = new GetDevicePositionCommand(devicePositionParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    //state.position = response.position;
    console.log("Successfully fetched device position: ", response);
  } catch (error) {
    console.log("Error ", error);
    /*  if (caught instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
      console.error(
        `"The resource was not found: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`,
      );
    } else {
      `An unexpected error error occurred: ${caught.message} \n Exiting program.`;
    }
    return;*/
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetDevicePositionconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`PutGeofence`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutGeofence`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  PutGeofenceCommand,
  LocationClient,
  ValidationException,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-location";
import data from "./inputs.json" with { type: "json" };

const region = "eu-west-1";
const locationClient = new LocationClient({ region: region });
export const main = async () => {
  const geoFenceGeoParams = {
    CollectionName: `${data.inputs.collectionName}`,
    GeofenceId: `${data.inputs.geoId}`,
    Geometry: {
      Polygon: [
        [
          [-122.3381, 47.6101],
          [-122.3281, 47.6101],
          [-122.3281, 47.6201],
          [-122.3381, 47.6201],
          [-122.3381, 47.6101],
        ],
      ],
    },
  };
  try {
    const command = new PutGeofenceCommand(geoFenceGeoParams);
    const response = await locationClient.send(command);
    console.log("GeoFence created. GeoFence ID is: ", response.GeofenceId);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error(
      `A validation error occurred while creating geofence: ${error} \n Exiting
 program.`,
    );
    return;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutGeofenceconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon MSK con SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Amazon MSK.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Esempi serverless

Esempi serverless

Invocare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon MSK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento generato dalla ricezione di record da un cluster Amazon MSK. La funzione recupera il payload MSK e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento Amazon MSK con JavaScript Lambda utilizzando.

```
exports.handler = async (event) => {
    // Iterate through keys
    for (let key in event.records) {
      console.log('Key: ', key)
      // Iterate through records
      event.records[key].map((record) => {
        console.log('Record: ', record)
        // Decode base64
        const msg = Buffer.from(record.value, 'base64').toString()
        console.log('Message:', msg)
      })
    }
}
```

Consumo di un evento Amazon MSK con TypeScript Lambda utilizzando.

```
import { MSKEvent, Context } from "aws-lambda";
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";

const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "msk-handler-sample",
});

export const handler = async (
  event: MSKEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const [topic, topicRecords] of Object.entries(event.records)) {
    logger.info(`Processing key: ${topic}`);

    // Process each record in the partition
    for (const record of topicRecords) {
      try {
        // Decode the message value from base64
        const decodedMessage = Buffer.from(record.value, 'base64').toString();

        logger.info({
          message: decodedMessage
        });
      }
      catch (error) {
        logger.error('Error processing event', { error });
        throw error;
      }
    };
  }
}
```

Esempi di Amazon Personalize utilizzando SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Amazon Personalize.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateBatchInferenceJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateBatchInferenceJob`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateBatchInferenceJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the batch inference job's parameters.

export const createBatchInferenceJobParam = {
  jobName: "JOB_NAME",
  jobInput: {
    s3DataSource: {
      path: "INPUT_PATH",
    },
  },
  jobOutput: {
```

```
    s3DataDestination: {
      path: "OUTPUT_PATH",
    },
  },
  roleArn: "ROLE_ARN",
  solutionVersionArn: "SOLUTION_VERSION_ARN",
  numResults: 20,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateBatchInferenceJobCommand(createBatchInferenceJobParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateBatchInferenceJobconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateBatchSegmentJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateBatchSegmentJob`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateBatchSegmentJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
```

```
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the batch segment job's parameters.

export const createBatchSegmentJobParam = {
  jobName: "NAME",
  jobInput: {
    s3DataSource: {
      path: "INPUT_PATH",
    },
  },
  jobOutput: {
    s3DataDestination: {
      path: "OUTPUT_PATH",
    },
  },
  roleArn: "ROLE_ARN",
  solutionVersionArn: "SOLUTION_VERSION_ARN",
  numResults: 20,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateBatchSegmentJobCommand(createBatchSegmentJobParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateBatchSegmentJobconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateCampaign`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateCampaign`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.

import { CreateCampaignCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the campaign's parameters.
export const createCampaignParam = {
  solutionVersionArn: "SOLUTION_VERSION_ARN" /* required */,
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
  minProvisionedTPS: 1 /* optional integer */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateCampaignCommand(createCampaignParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateCampaignconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateDataset`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDataset`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateDatasetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the dataset's parameters.
export const createDatasetParam = {
  datasetGroupArn: "DATASET_GROUP_ARN" /* required */,
  datasetType: "DATASET_TYPE" /* required */,
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
  schemaArn: "SCHEMA_ARN" /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateDatasetCommand(createDatasetParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateDatasetconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateDatasetExportJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDatasetExportJob`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateDatasetExportJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the export job parameters.
export const datasetExportJobParam = {
  datasetArn: "DATASET_ARN" /* required */,
  jobOutput: {
    s3DataDestination: {
      path: "S3_DESTINATION_PATH" /* required */,
      //kmsKeyArn: 'ARN'  /* include if your bucket uses AWS KMS for encryption
    },
  },
  jobName: "NAME" /* required */,
  roleArn: "ROLE_ARN" /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateDatasetExportJobCommand(datasetExportJobParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
```

```
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateDatasetExportJobconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateDatasetGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDatasetGroup`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.

import { CreateDatasetGroupCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the dataset group parameters.
export const createDatasetGroupParam = {
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
};

export const run = async (createDatasetGroupParam) => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateDatasetGroupCommand(createDatasetGroupParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return "Run successfully"; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
```

```
};
run(createDatasetGroupParam);
```

Crea un gruppo di set di dati di dominio.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateDatasetGroupCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the domain dataset group parameters.
export const domainDatasetGroupParams = {
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
  domain:
    "DOMAIN" /* required for a domain dsg, specify ECOMMERCE or VIDEO_ON_DEMAND */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateDatasetGroupCommand(domainDatasetGroupParams),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione CreateDatasetGroup AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

`CreateDatasetImportJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDatasetImportJob`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateDatasetImportJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the dataset import job parameters.
export const datasetImportJobParam = {
  datasetArn: "DATASET_ARN" /* required */,
  dataSource: {
    /* required */
    dataLocation: "S3_PATH",
  },
  jobName: "NAME" /* required */,
  roleArn: "ROLE_ARN" /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateDatasetImportJobCommand(datasetImportJobParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateDatasetImportJobconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateEventTracker`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateEventTracker`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateEventTrackerCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the event tracker's parameters.
export const createEventTrackerParam = {
  datasetGroupArn: "DATASET_GROUP_ARN" /* required */,
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateEventTrackerCommand(createEventTrackerParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateEventTrackerconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateFilter`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateFilter`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateFilterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the filter's parameters.
export const createFilterParam = {
  datasetGroupArn: "DATASET_GROUP_ARN" /* required */,
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
  filterExpression: "FILTER_EXPRESSION" /*required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateFilterCommand(createFilterParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateFilterconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateRecommender`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateRecommender`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateRecommenderCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the recommender's parameters.
export const createRecommenderParam = {
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
  recipeArn: "RECIPE_ARN" /* required */,
  datasetGroupArn: "DATASET_GROUP_ARN" /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateRecommenderCommand(createRecommenderParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateRecommenderconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateSchema`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateSchema`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateSchemaCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

import fs from "node:fs";

const schemaFilePath = "SCHEMA_PATH";
let mySchema = "";

try {
  mySchema = fs.readFileSync(schemaFilePath).toString();
} catch (err) {
  mySchema = "TEST"; // For unit tests.
}
// Set the schema parameters.
export const createSchemaParam = {
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
  schema: mySchema /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateSchemaCommand(createSchemaParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
```

```
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

Crea uno schema con un dominio.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateSchemaCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

import fs from "node:fs";

const schemaFilePath = "SCHEMA_PATH";
let mySchema = "";

try {
  mySchema = fs.readFileSync(schemaFilePath).toString();
} catch (err) {
  mySchema = "TEST"; // for unit tests.
}

// Set the domain schema parameters.
export const createDomainSchemaParam = {
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
  schema: mySchema /* required */,
  domain:
    "DOMAIN" /* required for a domain dataset group, specify ECOMMERCE or
 VIDEO_ON_DEMAND */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateSchemaCommand(createDomainSchemaParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
```

```
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateSchemasezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateSolution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateSolution`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateSolutionCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the solution parameters.
export const createSolutionParam = {
  datasetGroupArn: "DATASET_GROUP_ARN" /* required */,
  recipeArn: "RECIPE_ARN" /* required */,
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateSolutionCommand(createSolutionParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
```

```
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateSolutionconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateSolutionVersion`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateSolutionVersion`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateSolutionVersionCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the solution version parameters.
export const solutionVersionParam = {
  solutionArn: "SOLUTION_ARN" /* required */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateSolutionVersionCommand(solutionVersionParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
```

```
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateSolutionVersionconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Personalize Events utilizzando SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Amazon Personalize Events.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`PutEvents`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutEvents`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { PutEventsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-events";
```

```
import { personalizeEventsClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeEventsClient = new PersonalizeEventsClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Convert your UNIX timestamp to a Date.
const sentAtDate = new Date(1613443801 * 1000); // 1613443801 is a testing value.
 Replace it with your sentAt timestamp in UNIX format.

// Set put events parameters.
const putEventsParam = {
  eventList: [
    /* required */
    {
      eventType: "EVENT_TYPE" /* required */,
      sentAt: sentAtDate /* required, must be a Date with js */,
      eventId: "EVENT_ID" /* optional */,
      itemId: "ITEM_ID" /* optional */,
    },
  ],
  sessionId: "SESSION_ID" /* required */,
  trackingId: "TRACKING_ID" /* required */,
  userId: "USER_ID" /* required */,
};
export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeEventsClient.send(
      new PutEventsCommand(putEventsParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutEventsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`PutItems`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutItems`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { PutItemsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-events";
import { personalizeEventsClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeEventsClient = new PersonalizeEventsClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the put items parameters. For string properties and values, use the \
 character to escape quotes.
const putItemsParam = {
  datasetArn: "DATASET_ARN" /* required */,
  items: [
    /* required */
    {
      itemId: "ITEM_ID" /*  required */,
      properties:
        '{"PROPERTY1_NAME": "PROPERTY1_VALUE", "PROPERTY2_NAME": "PROPERTY2_VALUE",
 "PROPERTY3_NAME": "PROPERTY3_VALUE"}' /* optional */,
    },
  ],
};
export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeEventsClient.send(
      new PutItemsCommand(putItemsParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutItemsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`PutUsers`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutUsers`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { PutUsersCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-events";
import { personalizeEventsClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeEventsClient = new PersonalizeEventsClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the put users parameters. For string properties and values, use the \
 character to escape quotes.
const putUsersParam = {
  datasetArn: "DATASET_ARN",
  users: [
    {
      userId: "USER_ID",
      properties: '{"PROPERTY1_NAME": "PROPERTY1_VALUE"}',
    },
  ],
};
export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeEventsClient.send(
      new PutUsersCommand(putUsersParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
```

```
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutUsersconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Personalize Runtime utilizzando SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Amazon Personalize Runtime.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`GetPersonalizedRanking`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetPersonalizedRanking`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { GetPersonalizedRankingCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-runtime";
import { personalizeRuntimeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeRuntimeClient = new PersonalizeRuntimeClient({ region:
 "REGION"});
```

```
// Set the ranking request parameters.
export const getPersonalizedRankingParam = {
  campaignArn: "CAMPAIGN_ARN" /* required */,
  userId: "USER_ID" /* required */,
  inputList: ["ITEM_ID_1", "ITEM_ID_2", "ITEM_ID_3", "ITEM_ID_4"],
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeRuntimeClient.send(
      new GetPersonalizedRankingCommand(getPersonalizedRankingParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetPersonalizedRankingconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetRecommendations`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetRecommendations`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { GetRecommendationsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-runtime";
```

```
import { personalizeRuntimeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeRuntimeClient = new PersonalizeRuntimeClient({ region:
 "REGION"});

// Set the recommendation request parameters.
export const getRecommendationsParam = {
  campaignArn: "CAMPAIGN_ARN" /* required */,
  userId: "USER_ID" /* required */,
  numResults: 15 /* optional */,
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeRuntimeClient.send(
      new GetRecommendationsCommand(getRecommendationsParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

Ottieni consigli con un filtro (gruppo di set di dati personalizzato).

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { GetRecommendationsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-runtime";
import { personalizeRuntimeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeRuntimeClient = new PersonalizeRuntimeClient({ region:
 "REGION"});

// Set the recommendation request parameters.
export const getRecommendationsParam = {
  recommenderArn: "RECOMMENDER_ARN" /* required */,
  userId: "USER_ID" /* required */,
  numResults: 15 /* optional */,
};
```

```
export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeRuntimeClient.send(
      new GetRecommendationsCommand(getRecommendationsParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

Ottieni consigli filtrati da un consulente creato in un gruppo di set di dati di dominio.

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { GetRecommendationsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-runtime";
import { personalizeRuntimeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here:
// const personalizeRuntimeClient = new PersonalizeRuntimeClient({ region:
 "REGION"});

// Set recommendation request parameters.
export const getRecommendationsParam = {
  campaignArn: "CAMPAIGN_ARN" /* required */,
  userId: "USER_ID" /* required */,
  numResults: 15 /* optional */,
  filterArn: "FILTER_ARN" /* required to filter recommendations */,
  filterValues: {
    PROPERTY:
      '"VALUE"' /* Only required if your filter has a placeholder parameter */,
  },
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeRuntimeClient.send(
      new GetRecommendationsCommand(getRecommendationsParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
```

```
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la sezione API GetRecommendationsReference AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Esempi di Amazon Pinpoint con SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Amazon Pinpoint.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`SendMessages`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendMessages`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { PinpointClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-pinpoint";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "us-east-1";
export const pinClient = new PinpointClient({ region: REGION });
```

Invia un messaggio e-mail.

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { SendMessagesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-pinpoint";
import { pinClient } from "./libs/pinClient.js";

// The FromAddress must be verified in SES.
const fromAddress = "FROM_ADDRESS";
const toAddress = "TO_ADDRESS";
const projectId = "PINPOINT_PROJECT_ID";

// The subject line of the email.
const subject = "Amazon Pinpoint Test (AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)";

// The email body for recipients with non-HTML email clients.
const body_text = `Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)
-----------------------------------------------------
This email was sent with Amazon Pinpoint using the AWS SDK for JavaScript in
 Node.js.
For more information, see https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-node-js/`;

// The body of the email for recipients whose email clients support HTML content.
const body_html = `<html>
<head></head>
<body>
  <h1>Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)</h1>
  <p>This email was sent with
    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/'>the Amazon Pinpoint Email API</a>
 using the
    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-node-js/'>
      AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js</a>.</p>
</body>
</html>`;

// The character encoding for the subject line and message body of the email.
const charset = "UTF-8";
```

```
const params = {
  ApplicationId: projectId,
  MessageRequest: {
    Addresses: {
      [toAddress]: {
        ChannelType: "EMAIL",
      },
    },
    MessageConfiguration: {
      EmailMessage: {
        FromAddress: fromAddress,
        SimpleEmail: {
          Subject: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: subject,
          },
          HtmlPart: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: body_html,
          },
          TextPart: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: body_text,
          },
        },
      },
    },
  },
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const { MessageResponse } = await pinClient.send(
      new SendMessagesCommand(params),
    );

    if (!MessageResponse) {
      throw new Error("No message response.");
    }

    if (!MessageResponse.Result) {
      throw new Error("No message result.");
    }
```

```
    const recipientResult = MessageResponse.Result[toAddress];

    if (recipientResult.StatusCode !== 200) {
      throw new Error(recipientResult.StatusMessage);
    }
    console.log(recipientResult.MessageId);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err.message);
  }
};

run();
```

Invia un messaggio SMS.

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { SendMessagesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-pinpoint";
import { pinClient } from "./libs/pinClient.js";

/* The phone number or short code to send the message from. The phone number
 or short code that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint
account. For best results, specify long codes in E.164 format. */
const originationNumber = "SENDER_NUMBER"; //e.g., +1XXXXXXXXXX

// The recipient's phone number.  For best results, you should specify the phone
 number in E.164 format.
const destinationNumber = "RECEIVER_NUMBER"; //e.g., +1XXXXXXXXXX

// The content of the SMS message.
const message =
  "This message was sent through Amazon Pinpoint " +
  "using the AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js. Reply STOP to " +
  "opt out.";

/*The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you send this message.
Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or application
that you choose.*/
const projectId = "PINPOINT_PROJECT_ID"; //e.g., XXXXXXXX66e4e9986478cXXXXXXXXX

/* The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
```

```
marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.*/
const messageType = "TRANSACTIONAL";

// The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
const registeredKeyword = "myKeyword";

/* The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
// varies by country or region. For more information, see
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-countries.html.*/

const senderId = "MySenderID";

// Specify the parameters to pass to the API.
const params = {
  ApplicationId: projectId,
  MessageRequest: {
    Addresses: {
      [destinationNumber]: {
        ChannelType: "SMS",
      },
    },
    MessageConfiguration: {
      SMSMessage: {
        Body: message,
        Keyword: registeredKeyword,
        MessageType: messageType,
        OriginationNumber: originationNumber,
        SenderId: senderId,
      },
    },
  },
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await pinClient.send(new SendMessagesCommand(params));
    console.log(
      `Message sent!
 ${data.MessageResponse.Result[destinationNumber].StatusMessage}`,
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
  }
};
```

```
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendMessagesconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Polly con SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Amazon Polly.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Crea un'applicazione per analizzare il feedback dei clienti

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione che analizza le schede dei commenti dei clienti, le traduce dalla loro lingua originale, ne determina il sentiment e genera un file audio dal testo tradotto.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.

- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in. GitHub I seguenti estratti mostrano come AWS SDK per JavaScript viene utilizzato all'interno delle funzioni Lambda.

```
import {
  ComprehendClient,
  DetectDominantLanguageCommand,
  DetectSentimentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-comprehend";

/**
 * Determine the language and sentiment of the extracted text.
 *
 * @param {{ source_text: string}} extractTextOutput
 */
export const handler = async (extractTextOutput) => {
  const comprehendClient = new ComprehendClient({});

  const detectDominantLanguageCommand = new DetectDominantLanguageCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
  });

  // The source language is required for sentiment analysis and
  // translation in the next step.
  const { Languages } = await comprehendClient.send(
    detectDominantLanguageCommand,
  );

  const languageCode = Languages[0].LanguageCode;

  const detectSentimentCommand = new DetectSentimentCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
    LanguageCode: languageCode,
  });

  const { Sentiment } = await comprehendClient.send(detectSentimentCommand);

  return {
    sentiment: Sentiment,
    language_code: languageCode,
  };
```

```
};
```

```
import {
  DetectDocumentTextCommand,
  TextractClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-textract";

/**
 * Fetch the S3 object from the event and analyze it using Amazon Textract.
 *
 * @param {import("@types/aws-lambda").EventBridgeEvent<"Object Created">}
 eventBridgeS3Event
 */
export const handler = async (eventBridgeS3Event) => {
  const textractClient = new TextractClient();

  const detectDocumentTextCommand = new DetectDocumentTextCommand({
    Document: {
      S3Object: {
        Bucket: eventBridgeS3Event.bucket,
        Name: eventBridgeS3Event.object,
      },
    },
  });

  // Textract returns a list of blocks. A block can be a line, a page, word, etc.
  // Each block also contains geometry of the detected text.
  // For more information on the Block type, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
textract/latest/dg/API_Block.html.
  const { Blocks } = await textractClient.send(detectDocumentTextCommand);

  // For the purpose of this example, we are only interested in words.
  const extractedWords = Blocks.filter((b) => b.BlockType === "WORD").map(
    (b) => b.Text,
  );

  return extractedWords.join(" ");
};
```

```
import { PollyClient, SynthesizeSpeechCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-polly";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { Upload } from "@aws-sdk/lib-storage";
```

```
/**
 * Synthesize an audio file from text.
 *
 * @param {{ bucket: string, translated_text: string, object: string}}
 sourceDestinationConfig
 */
export const handler = async (sourceDestinationConfig) => {
  const pollyClient = new PollyClient({});

  const synthesizeSpeechCommand = new SynthesizeSpeechCommand({
    Engine: "neural",
    Text: sourceDestinationConfig.translated_text,
    VoiceId: "Ruth",
    OutputFormat: "mp3",
  });

  const { AudioStream } = await pollyClient.send(synthesizeSpeechCommand);

  const audioKey = `${sourceDestinationConfig.object}.mp3`;

  // Store the audio file in S3.
  const s3Client = new S3Client();
  const upload = new Upload({
    client: s3Client,
    params: {
      Bucket: sourceDestinationConfig.bucket,
      Key: audioKey,
      Body: AudioStream,
      ContentType: "audio/mp3",
    },
  });

  await upload.done();
  return audioKey;
};
```

```
import {
  TranslateClient,
  TranslateTextCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-translate";

/**
 * Translate the extracted text to English.
```

```
 *
 * @param {{ extracted_text: string, source_language_code: string}}
 textAndSourceLanguage
 */
export const handler = async (textAndSourceLanguage) => {
  const translateClient = new TranslateClient({});

  const translateCommand = new TranslateTextCommand({
    SourceLanguageCode: textAndSourceLanguage.source_language_code,
    TargetLanguageCode: "en",
    Text: textAndSourceLanguage.extracted_text,
  });

  const { TranslatedText } = await translateClient.send(translateCommand);

  return { translated_text: TranslatedText };
};
```

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Esempi di Amazon RDS con SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Amazon RDS.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

- Esempi serverless

Scenari

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

Mostra come utilizzare AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) per creare un'applicazione Web che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza un front-end creato con React.js per interagire con un backend Express Node.js.

- Integra un'applicazione web React.js con. Servizi AWS
- Elenca, aggiungi e aggiorna elementi in una tabella Aurora.
- Invia un report per e-mail degli elementi di lavoro filtrati tramite Amazon SES.
- Distribuisci e gestisci risorse di esempio con lo AWS CloudFormation script incluso.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Esempi serverless

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che si connette a un database RDS. La funzione effettua una semplice richiesta al database e restituisce il risultato.

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda utilizzando. JavaScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
/*
Node.js code here.
*/
// ES6+ example
import { Signer } from "@aws-sdk/rds-signer";
import mysql from 'mysql2/promise';

async function createAuthToken() {
  // Define connection authentication parameters
  const dbinfo = {

    hostname: process.env.ProxyHostName,
    port: process.env.Port,
    username: process.env.DBUserName,
    region: process.env.AWS_REGION,

  }

  // Create RDS Signer object
  const signer = new Signer(dbinfo);

  // Request authorization token from RDS, specifying the username
  const token = await signer.getAuthToken();
  return token;
}

async function dbOps() {

  // Obtain auth token
  const token = await createAuthToken();
  // Define connection configuration
```

```
  let connectionConfig = {
    host: process.env.ProxyHostName,
    user: process.env.DBUserName,
    password: token,
    database: process.env.DBName,
    ssl: 'Amazon RDS'
  }
  // Create the connection to the DB
  const conn = await mysql.createConnection(connectionConfig);
  // Obtain the result of the query
  const [res,] = await conn.execute('select ?+? as sum', [3, 2]);
  return res;

}

export const handler = async (event) => {
  // Execute database flow
  const result = await dbOps();
  // Return result
  return {
    statusCode: 200,
    body: JSON.stringify("The selected sum is: " + result[0].sum)
  }
};
```

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda utilizzando. TypeScript

```
import { Signer } from "@aws-sdk/rds-signer";
import mysql from 'mysql2/promise';

// RDS settings
// Using '!' (non-null assertion operator) to tell the TypeScript compiler that the
 DB settings are not null or undefined,
const proxy_host_name = process.env.PROXY_HOST_NAME!
const port = parseInt(process.env.PORT!)
const db_name = process.env.DB_NAME!
const db_user_name = process.env.DB_USER_NAME!
const aws_region = process.env.AWS_REGION!


async function createAuthToken(): Promise<string> {
```

```
    // Create RDS Signer object
    const signer = new Signer({
        hostname: proxy_host_name,
        port: port,
        region: aws_region,
        username: db_user_name
    });

    // Request authorization token from RDS, specifying the username
    const token = await signer.getAuthToken();
    return token;
}

async function dbOps(): Promise<mysql.QueryResult | undefined> {
    try {
        // Obtain auth token
        const token = await createAuthToken();
        const conn = await mysql.createConnection({
            host: proxy_host_name,
            user: db_user_name,
            password: token,
            database: db_name,
            ssl: 'Amazon RDS' // Ensure you have the CA bundle for SSL connection
        });
        const [rows, fields] = await conn.execute('SELECT ? + ? AS sum', [3, 2]);
        console.log('result:', rows);
        return rows;
    }
    catch (err) {
        console.log(err);
    }
}

export const lambdaHandler = async (event: any): Promise<{ statusCode: number; body:
 string }> => {
    // Execute database flow
    const result = await dbOps();

    // Return error is result is undefined
    if (result == undefined)
        return {
            statusCode: 500,
            body: JSON.stringify(`Error with connection to DB host`)
```

```
        }

    // Return result
    return {
        statusCode: 200,
        body: JSON.stringify(`The selected sum is: ${result[0].sum}`)
    };
};
```

Esempi di Amazon RDS Data Service con SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Amazon RDS Data Service.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

Mostra come utilizzare AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) per creare un'applicazione Web che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza un front-end creato con React.js per interagire con un backend Express Node.js.

- Integra un'applicazione web React.js con. Servizi AWS

- Elenca, aggiungi e aggiorna elementi in una tabella Aurora.
- Invia un report per e-mail degli elementi di lavoro filtrati tramite Amazon SES.
- Distribuisci e gestisci risorse di esempio con lo AWS CloudFormation script incluso.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Esempi di Amazon Redshift con SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Amazon Redshift.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateCluster`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il client.

```
import { RedshiftClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const redshiftClient = new RedshiftClient({ region: REGION });
export { redshiftClient };
```

Crea il cluster .

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { CreateClusterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
import { redshiftClient } from "./libs/redshiftClient.js";

const params = {
  ClusterIdentifier: "CLUSTER_NAME", // Required
  NodeType: "NODE_TYPE", //Required
  MasterUsername: "MASTER_USER_NAME", // Required - must be lowercase
  MasterUserPassword: "MASTER_USER_PASSWORD", // Required - must contain at least
 one uppercase letter, and one number
  ClusterType: "CLUSTER_TYPE", // Required
  IAMRoleARN: "IAM_ROLE_ARN", // Optional - the ARN of an IAM role with permissions
 your cluster needs to access other AWS services on your behalf, such as Amazon S3.
  ClusterSubnetGroupName: "CLUSTER_SUBNET_GROUPNAME", //Optional - the name of a
 cluster subnet group to be associated with this cluster. Defaults to 'default' if
 not specified.
  DBName: "DATABASE_NAME", // Optional - defaults to 'dev' if not specified
  Port: "PORT_NUMBER", // Optional - defaults to '5439' if not specified
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
```

```
    const data = await redshiftClient.send(new CreateClusterCommand(params));
    console.log(
      `Cluster ${data.Cluster.ClusterIdentifier} successfully created`,
    );
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateClusterconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteCluster`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il client.

```
import { RedshiftClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const redshiftClient = new RedshiftClient({ region: REGION });
export { redshiftClient };
```

Crea il cluster .

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { DeleteClusterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
```

```
import { redshiftClient } from "./libs/redshiftClient.js";

const params = {
  ClusterIdentifier: "CLUSTER_NAME",
  SkipFinalClusterSnapshot: false,
  FinalClusterSnapshotIdentifier: "CLUSTER_SNAPSHOT_ID",
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await redshiftClient.send(new DeleteClusterCommand(params));
    console.log("Success, cluster deleted. ", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteClusterconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DescribeClusters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeClusters`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il client.

```
import { RedshiftClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const redshiftClient = new RedshiftClient({ region: REGION });
```

```
export { redshiftClient };
```

Descrivi i tuoi cluster.

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { DescribeClustersCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
import { redshiftClient } from "./libs/redshiftClient.js";

const params = {
  ClusterIdentifier: "CLUSTER_NAME",
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await redshiftClient.send(new DescribeClustersCommand(params));
    console.log("Success", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DescribeClusters AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

`ModifyCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ModifyCluster`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il client.

```
import { RedshiftClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const redshiftClient = new RedshiftClient({ region: REGION });
export { redshiftClient };
```

Modifica un cluster.

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { ModifyClusterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
import { redshiftClient } from "./libs/redshiftClient.js";

// Set the parameters
const params = {
  ClusterIdentifier: "CLUSTER_NAME",
  MasterUserPassword: "NEW_MASTER_USER_PASSWORD",
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await redshiftClient.send(new ModifyClusterCommand(params));
    console.log("Success was modified.", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ModifyClusterconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Rekognition con SDK for (v3) JavaScript

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Amazon Rekognition.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Rilevamento di oggetti nelle immagini

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'app che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare oggetti per categoria nelle immagini.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

Mostra come usare Amazon Rekognition AWS SDK per JavaScript con la per creare un'app che utilizzi Amazon Rekognition per identificare gli oggetti per categoria nelle immagini che si trovano in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Scopri come:

- Creare un utente non autenticato tramite Amazon Cognito.
- Analizza le immagini per rilevare gli oggetti tramite Amazon Rekognition.
- Verificare un indirizzo e-mail per Amazon SES.
- Inviare una notifica e-mail tramite Amazon SES.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Esempi di Amazon S3 con SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Amazon S3.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Amazon S3

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon S3.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  paginateListBuckets,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * List the S3 buckets in your configured AWS account.
 */
export const helloS3 = async () => {
  // When no region or credentials are provided, the SDK will use the
  // region and credentials from the local AWS config.
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    /**
     * @type { import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").Bucket[] }
     */
    const buckets = [];

    for await (const page of paginateListBuckets({ client }, {})) {
      buckets.push(...page.Buckets);
    }
    console.log("Buckets: ");
    console.log(buckets.map((bucket) => bucket.Name).join("\n"));
    return buckets;
  } catch (caught) {
    // ListBuckets does not throw any modeled errors. Any error caught
    // here will be something generic like `AccessDenied`.
```

```
    if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(`${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      // Something besides S3 failed.
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListBucketsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un bucket e carica un file in tale bucket.
- Scaricare un oggetto da un bucket.
- Copiare un oggetto in una sottocartella in un bucket.
- Elencare gli oggetti in un bucket.
- Elimina il bucket e tutti gli oggetti in esso contenuti.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Innanzitutto, importa tutti i moduli necessari.

```
// Used to check if currently running file is this file.
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { readdirSync, readFileSync, writeFileSync } from "node:fs";

// Local helper utils.
import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";
import { Prompter } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/prompter.js";
import { wrapText } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

import {
  S3Client,
  CreateBucketCommand,
  PutObjectCommand,
  ListObjectsCommand,
  CopyObjectCommand,
  GetObjectCommand,
  DeleteObjectsCommand,
  DeleteBucketCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
```

Le importazioni precedenti fanno riferimento ad alcune utilità di supporto. Queste utilità sono locali al GitHub repository collegato all'inizio di questa sezione. Come riferimento, consulta le implementazioni di tali utilità riportate di seguito.

```
export const dirnameFromMetaUrl = (metaUrl) =>
  fileURLToPath(new URL(".", metaUrl));

import { select, input, confirm, checkbox, password } from "@inquirer/prompts";

export class Prompter {
  /**
   * @param {{ message: string, choices: { name: string, value: string }[]}} options
   */
  select(options) {
    return select(options);
  }

  /**
   * @param {{ message: string }} options
   */
```

```
  input(options) {
    return input(options);
  }

  /**
   * @param {{ message: string }} options
   */
  password(options) {
    return password({ ...options, mask: true });
  }

  /**
   * @param {string} prompt
   */
  checkContinue = async (prompt = "") => {
    const prefix = prompt && `${prompt} `;
    const ok = await this.confirm({
      message: `${prefix}Continue?`,
    });
    if (!ok) throw new Error("Exiting...");
  };

  /**
   * @param {{ message: string }} options
   */
  confirm(options) {
    return confirm(options);
  }

  /**
   * @param {{ message: string, choices: { name: string, value: string }[]}} options
   */
  checkbox(options) {
    return checkbox(options);
  }
}

export const wrapText = (text, char = "=") => {
  const rule = char.repeat(80);
  return `${rule}\n    ${text}\n${rule}\n`;
};
```

Gli oggetti in S3 sono archiviati in "bucket". Definiamo una funzione per creare un nuovo bucket.

```
export const createBucket = async () => {
  const bucketName = await prompter.input({
    message: "Enter a bucket name. Bucket names must be globally unique:",
  });
  const command = new CreateBucketCommand({ Bucket: bucketName });
  await s3Client.send(command);
  console.log("Bucket created successfully.\n");
  return bucketName;
};
```

I bucket contengono "oggetti". Questa funzione carica il contenuto di una directory nel bucket come oggetti.

```
export const uploadFilesToBucket = async ({ bucketName, folderPath }) => {
  console.log(`Uploading files from ${folderPath}\n`);
  const keys = readdirSync(folderPath);
  const files = keys.map((key) => {
    const filePath = `${folderPath}/${key}`;
    const fileContent = readFileSync(filePath);
    return {
      Key: key,
      Body: fileContent,
    };
  });

  for (const file of files) {
    await s3Client.send(
      new PutObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Body: file.Body,
        Key: file.Key,
      }),
    );
    console.log(`${file.Key} uploaded successfully.`);
  }
};
```

Dopo aver caricato gli oggetti, verifica che siano stati caricati correttamente. Puoi usare ListObjects per questo. Utilizzerai la proprietà 'Key', ma ci sono anche altre proprietà utili nella risposta.

```
export const listFilesInBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const command = new ListObjectsCommand({ Bucket: bucketName });
  const { Contents } = await s3Client.send(command);
  const contentsList = Contents.map((c) => ` • ${c.Key}`).join("\n");
  console.log("\nHere's a list of files in the bucket:");
  console.log(`${contentsList}\n`);
};
```

A volte potresti voler copiare un oggetto da un bucket ad altri bucket. Usa il CopyObject comando per questo.

```
export const copyFileFromBucket = async ({ destinationBucket }) => {
  const proceed = await prompter.confirm({
    message: "Would you like to copy an object from another bucket?",
  });

  if (!proceed) {
    return;
  }
  const copy = async () => {
    try {
      const sourceBucket = await prompter.input({
        message: "Enter source bucket name:",
      });
      const sourceKey = await prompter.input({
        message: "Enter source key:",
      });
      const destinationKey = await prompter.input({
        message: "Enter destination key:",
      });

      const command = new CopyObjectCommand({
        Bucket: destinationBucket,
        CopySource: `${sourceBucket}/${sourceKey}`,
        Key: destinationKey,
      });
      await s3Client.send(command);
      await copyFileFromBucket({ destinationBucket });
```

```
    } catch (err) {
      console.error("Copy error.");
      console.error(err);
      const retryAnswer = await prompter.confirm({ message: "Try again?" });
      if (retryAnswer) {
        await copy();
      }
    }
  };
  await copy();
};
```

Non esiste un metodo SDK per ottenere più oggetti da un bucket. Creerai invece un elenco di oggetti da scaricare ed eseguirai iterazioni su di essi.

```
export const downloadFilesFromBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const { Contents } = await s3Client.send(
    new ListObjectsCommand({ Bucket: bucketName }),
  );
  const path = await prompter.input({
    message: "Enter destination path for files:",
  });

  for (const content of Contents) {
    const obj = await s3Client.send(
      new GetObjectCommand({ Bucket: bucketName, Key: content.Key }),
    );
    writeFileSync(
      `${path}/${content.Key}`,
      await obj.Body.transformToByteArray(),
    );
  }
  console.log("Files downloaded successfully.\n");
};
```

È il momento di eseguire una pulizia delle risorse. Prima di poter essere eliminato, un bucket deve essere vuoto. Queste due funzioni svuotano ed eliminano il bucket.

```
export const emptyBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const listObjectsCommand = new ListObjectsCommand({ Bucket: bucketName });
```

```
  const { Contents } = await s3Client.send(listObjectsCommand);
  const keys = Contents.map((c) => c.Key);

  const deleteObjectsCommand = new DeleteObjectsCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    Delete: { Objects: keys.map((key) => ({ Key: key })) },
  });
  await s3Client.send(deleteObjectsCommand);
  console.log(`${bucketName} emptied successfully.\n`);
};

export const deleteBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const command = new DeleteBucketCommand({ Bucket: bucketName });
  await s3Client.send(command);
  console.log(`${bucketName} deleted successfully.\n`);
};
```

La funzione "principale" esegue entrambe le operazioni. Se esegui direttamente questo file, verrà chiamata la funzione principale.

```
const main = async () => {
  const OBJECT_DIRECTORY = `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(
    import.meta.url,
  )}../../../../resources/sample_files/.sample_media`;

  try {
    console.log(wrapText("Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started example."));
    console.log("Let's create a bucket.");
    const bucketName = await createBucket();
    await prompter.confirm({ message: continueMessage });

    console.log(wrapText("File upload."));
    console.log(
      "I have some default files ready to go. You can edit the source code to
 provide your own.",
    );
    await uploadFilesToBucket({
      bucketName,
      folderPath: OBJECT_DIRECTORY,
    });

    await listFilesInBucket({ bucketName });
```

```
    await prompter.confirm({ message: continueMessage });

    console.log(wrapText("Copy files."));
    await copyFileFromBucket({ destinationBucket: bucketName });
    await listFilesInBucket({ bucketName });
    await prompter.confirm({ message: continueMessage });

    console.log(wrapText("Download files."));
    await downloadFilesFromBucket({ bucketName });

    console.log(wrapText("Clean up."));
    await emptyBucket({ bucketName });
    await deleteBucket({ bucketName });
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

Azioni

`CopyObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CopyObject`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Copia l'oggetto.

```
import {
  S3Client,
  CopyObjectCommand,
  ObjectNotInActiveTierError,
  waitUntilObjectExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Copy an S3 object from one bucket to another.
 *
 * @param {{
 *   sourceBucket: string,
 *   sourceKey: string,
 *   destinationBucket: string,
 *   destinationKey: string }} config
 */
export const main = async ({
  sourceBucket,
  sourceKey,
  destinationBucket,
  destinationKey,
}) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    await client.send(
      new CopyObjectCommand({
        CopySource: `${sourceBucket}/${sourceKey}`,
        Bucket: destinationBucket,
        Key: destinationKey,
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilObjectExists(
```

```
      { client },
      { Bucket: destinationBucket, Key: destinationKey },
    );
    console.log(
      `Successfully copied ${sourceBucket}/${sourceKey} to ${destinationBucket}/
${destinationKey}`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof ObjectNotInActiveTierError) {
      console.error(
        `Could not copy ${sourceKey} from ${sourceBucket}. Object is not in the
 active tier.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

Copia l'oggetto a condizione ETag che non corrisponda a quello fornito.

```
import {
  CopyObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

// Optionally edit the default key name of the copied object in 'object_name.json'
import data from "../scenarios/conditional-requests/object_name.json" assert {
  type: "json",
};

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ sourceBucketName: string, sourceKeyName: string, destinationBucketName:
 string, eTag: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  sourceBucketName,
  sourceKeyName,
```

```
  destinationBucketName,
  eTag,
}) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const name = data.name;
  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new CopyObjectCommand({
        CopySource: `${sourceBucketName}/${sourceKeyName}`,
        Bucket: destinationBucketName,
        Key: `${name}${sourceKeyName}`,
        CopySourceIfMatch: eTag,
      }),
    );
    console.log("Successfully copied object to bucket.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while copying object "${sourceKeyName}" from
 "${sourceBucketName}". No such key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Unable to copy object "${sourceKeyName}" to bucket "${sourceBucketName}":
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    sourceBucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
```

```
    },
    sourceKeyName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    destinationBucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    eTag: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

Copia l'oggetto a condizione ETag che non corrisponda a quello fornito.

```
import {
  CopyObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

// Optionally edit the default key name of the copied object in 'object_name.json'
import data from "../scenarios/conditional-requests/object_name.json" assert {
  type: "json",
};
```

```
/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ sourceBucketName: string, sourceKeyName: string, destinationBucketName:
 string, eTag: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  sourceBucketName,
  sourceKeyName,
  destinationBucketName,
  eTag,
}) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const name = data.name;

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new CopyObjectCommand({
        CopySource: `${sourceBucketName}/${sourceKeyName}`,
        Bucket: destinationBucketName,
        Key: `${name}${sourceKeyName}`,
        CopySourceIfNoneMatch: eTag,
      }),
    );
    console.log("Successfully copied object to bucket.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while copying object "${sourceKeyName}" from
 "${sourceBucketName}". No such key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Unable to copy object "${sourceKeyName}" to bucket "${sourceBucketName}":
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
```

```
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    sourceBucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    sourceKeyName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    destinationBucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    eTag: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

Copia l'oggetto a condizione che sia stato creato o modificato in un determinato periodo di tempo.

```
import {
```

```
  CopyObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

// Optionally edit the default key name of the copied object in 'object_name.json'
import data from "../scenarios/conditional-requests/object_name.json" assert {
  type: "json",
};

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ sourceBucketName: string, sourceKeyName: string, destinationBucketName:
 string }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  sourceBucketName,
  sourceKeyName,
  destinationBucketName,
}) => {
  const date = new Date();
  date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);

  const name = data.name;
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const copySource = `${sourceBucketName}/${sourceKeyName}`;
  const copiedKey = name + sourceKeyName;

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new CopyObjectCommand({
        CopySource: copySource,
        Bucket: destinationBucketName,
        Key: copiedKey,
        CopySourceIfModifiedSince: date,
      }),
    );
    console.log("Successfully copied object to bucket.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while copying object "${sourceKeyName}" from
 "${sourceBucketName}". No such key exists.`,
```

```
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while copying object from ${sourceBucketName}.
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    sourceBucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    sourceKeyName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    destinationBucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
```

```
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

Copia l'oggetto a condizione che non sia stato creato o modificato in un determinato periodo di tempo.

```
import {
  CopyObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

// Optionally edit the default key name of the copied object in 'object_name.json'
import data from "../scenarios/conditional-requests/object_name.json" assert {
  type: "json",
};

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ sourceBucketName: string, sourceKeyName: string, destinationBucketName:
 string }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  sourceBucketName,
  sourceKeyName,
  destinationBucketName,
}) => {
  const date = new Date();
  date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const name = data.name;
  const copiedKey = name + sourceKeyName;
  const copySource = `${sourceBucketName}/${sourceKeyName}`;

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new CopyObjectCommand({
        CopySource: copySource,
        Bucket: destinationBucketName,
```

```
        Key: copiedKey,
        CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince: date,
      }),
    );
    console.log("Successfully copied object to bucket.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while copying object "${sourceKeyName}" from
 "${sourceBucketName}". No such key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while copying object from ${sourceBucketName}.
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    sourceBucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    sourceKeyName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    destinationBucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
```

```
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione CopyObject AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

`CreateBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateBucket`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il bucket.

```
import {
  BucketAlreadyExists,
  BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou,
  CreateBucketCommand,
  S3Client,
  waitUntilBucketExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Create an Amazon S3 bucket.
```

```
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }} config
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const { Location } = await client.send(
      new CreateBucketCommand({
        // The name of the bucket. Bucket names are unique and have several other
 constraints.
        // See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/
bucketnamingrules.html
        Bucket: bucketName,
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilBucketExists({ client }, { Bucket: bucketName });
    console.log(`Bucket created with location ${Location}`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof BucketAlreadyExists) {
      console.error(
        `The bucket "${bucketName}" already exists in another AWS account. Bucket
 names must be globally unique.`,
      );
    }
    // WARNING: If you try to create a bucket in the North Virginia region,
    // and you already own a bucket in that region with the same name, this
    // error will not be thrown. Instead, the call will return successfully
    // and the ACL on that bucket will be reset.
    else if (caught instanceof BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou) {
      console.error(
        `The bucket "${bucketName}" already exists in this AWS account.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateBucketconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteBucket`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina il bucket.

```
import {
  DeleteBucketCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Delete an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new DeleteBucketCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Bucket was deleted.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while deleting bucket. The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
```

```
        `Error from S3 while deleting the bucket. ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteBucketconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteBucketPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteBucketPolicy`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina la policy del bucket.

```
import {
  DeleteBucketPolicyCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Remove the policy from an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    await client.send(
```

```
      new DeleteBucketPolicyCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
      }),
    );
    console.log(`Bucket policy deleted from "${bucketName}".`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while deleting policy from ${bucketName}. The bucket doesn't
 exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while deleting policy from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteBucketPolicyconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteBucketWebsite`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteBucketWebsite`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina la configurazione del sito Web dal bucket.

```
import {
  DeleteBucketWebsiteCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Remove the website configuration for a bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteBucketWebsiteCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
      }),
    );
    // The response code will be successful for both removed configurations and
    // configurations that did not exist in the first place.
    console.log(
      `The bucket "${bucketName}" is not longer configured as a website, or it never
 was.`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while removing website configuration from ${bucketName}. The
 bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while removing website configuration from ${bucketName}.
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
```

```
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteBucketWebsiteconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteObject`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina un oggetto.

```
import {
  DeleteObjectCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
  waitUntilObjectNotExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Delete one object from an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilObjectNotExists(
```

```
      { client },
      { Bucket: bucketName, Key: key },
    );
    // A successful delete, or a delete for a non-existent object, both return
    // a 204 response code.
    console.log(
      `The object "${key}" from bucket "${bucketName}" was deleted, or it didn't
 exist.`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while deleting object from ${bucketName}. The bucket doesn't
 exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while deleting object from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteObjectconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteObjects`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteObjects`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina più oggetti.

```
import {
  DeleteObjectsCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
  waitUntilObjectNotExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Delete multiple objects from an S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, keys: string[] }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, keys }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const { Deleted } = await client.send(
      new DeleteObjectsCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Delete: {
          Objects: keys.map((k) => ({ Key: k })),
        },
      }),
    );
    for (const key in keys) {
      await waitUntilObjectNotExists(
        { client },
        { Bucket: bucketName, Key: key },
      );
    }
    console.log(
      `Successfully deleted ${Deleted.length} objects from S3 bucket. Deleted
 objects:`,
    );
    console.log(Deleted.map((d) => ` • ${d.Key}`).join("\n"));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while deleting objects from ${bucketName}. The bucket doesn't
 exist.`,
```

```
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while deleting objects from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteObjectsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetBucketAcl`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetBucketAcl`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera le autorizzazioni ACL.

```
import {
  GetBucketAclCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Retrieves the Access Control List (ACL) for an S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
```

```
  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetBucketAclCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
      }),
    );
    console.log(`ACL for bucket "${bucketName}":`);
    console.log(JSON.stringify(response, null, 2));
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting ACL for ${bucketName}. The bucket doesn't
 exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting ACL for ${bucketName}. ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetBucketAclconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetBucketCors`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetBucketCors`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera la policy CORS per il bucket.

```
import {
  GetBucketCorsCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Log the Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) configuration information
 * set for the bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new GetBucketCorsCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
  });

  try {
    const { CORSRules } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(JSON.stringify(CORSRules));
    CORSRules.forEach((cr, i) => {
      console.log(
        `\nCORSRule ${i + 1}`,
        `\n${"-".repeat(10)}`,
        `\nAllowedHeaders: ${cr.AllowedHeaders}`,
        `\nAllowedMethods: ${cr.AllowedMethods}`,
        `\nAllowedOrigins: ${cr.AllowedOrigins}`,
        `\nExposeHeaders: ${cr.ExposeHeaders}`,
        `\nMaxAgeSeconds: ${cr.MaxAgeSeconds}`,
      );
    });
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
```

```
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting bucket CORS rules for ${bucketName}. The bucket
 doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting bucket CORS rules for ${bucketName}.
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetBucketCorsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetBucketPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetBucketPolicy`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera la policy del bucket.

```
import {
  GetBucketPolicyCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
```

```
/**
 * Logs the policy for a specified bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const { Policy } = await client.send(
      new GetBucketPolicyCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
      }),
    );
    console.log(`Policy for "${bucketName}":\n${Policy}`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting policy from ${bucketName}. The bucket doesn't
 exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting policy from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetBucketPolicyconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetBucketWebsite`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetBucketWebsite`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera la configurazione del sito Web.

```
import {
  GetBucketWebsiteCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Log the website configuration for a bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetBucketWebsiteCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
      }),
    );
    console.log(
      `Your bucket is set up to host a website with the following configuration:\n
${JSON.stringify(response, null, 2)}`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchWebsiteConfiguration"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting website configuration for ${bucketName}. The
 bucket isn't configured as a website.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
```

```
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting website configuration for ${bucketName}.
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetBucketWebsiteconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetObject`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Scarica l'oggetto.

```
import {
  GetObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
```

```
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
      }),
    );
    // The Body object also has 'transformToByteArray' and 'transformToWebStream'
 methods.
    const str = await response.Body.transformToString();
    console.log(str);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object "${key}" from "${bucketName}". No such
 key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

Scarica l'oggetto a condizione che ETag corrisponda a quello fornito.

```
import {
  GetObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string, eTag: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key, eTag }) => {
```

```
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
        IfMatch: eTag,
      }),
    );
    // The Body object also has 'transformToByteArray' and 'transformToWebStream'
 methods.
    const str = await response.Body.transformToString();
    console.log("Success. Here is text of the file:", str);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object "${key}" from "${bucketName}". No such
 key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
```

```
    key: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    eTag: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

Scarica l'oggetto a condizione ETag che non corrisponda a quello fornito.

```
import {
  GetObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string, eTag: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key, eTag }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
```

```
      new GetObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
        IfNoneMatch: eTag,
      }),
    );
    // The Body object also has 'transformToByteArray' and 'transformToWebStream'
 methods.
    const str = await response.Body.transformToString();
    console.log("Success. Here is text of the file:", str);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object "${key}" from "${bucketName}". No such
 key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object from ${bucketName}. ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    key: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
```

```
    eTag: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

Scarica l'oggetto a condizione che sia stato creato o modificato in un determinato periodo di tempo.

```
import {
  GetObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const date = new Date();
  date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);
  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
```

```
        Key: key,
        IfModifiedSince: date,
      }),
    );
    // The Body object also has 'transformToByteArray' and 'transformToWebStream'
 methods.
    const str = await response.Body.transformToString();
    console.log("Success. Here is text of the file:", str);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object "${key}" from "${bucketName}". No such
 key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    key: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
```

```
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

Scarica l'oggetto a condizione che non sia stato creato o modificato in un determinato periodo di tempo.

```
import {
  GetObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const date = new Date();
  date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);
  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
        IfUnmodifiedSince: date,
      }),
    );
    // The Body object also has 'transformToByteArray' and 'transformToWebStream'
 methods.
```

```
    const str = await response.Body.transformToString();
    console.log("Success. Here is text of the file:", str);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object "${key}" from "${bucketName}". No such
 key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    key: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
```

```
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione GetObject AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

`GetObjectLegalHold`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetObjectLegalHold`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  GetObjectLegalHoldCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Get an object's current legal hold status.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetObjectLegalHoldCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
```

```
        Key: key,
        // Optionally, you can provide additional parameters
        // ExpectedBucketOwner: "<account ID that is expected to own the bucket>",
        // VersionId: "<the specific version id of the object to check>",
      }),
    );
    console.log(`Legal Hold Status: ${response.LegalHold.Status}`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting legal hold status for ${key} in ${bucketName}.
 The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting legal hold status for ${key} in ${bucketName}
 from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    key: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
```

```
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetObjectLegalHoldconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetObjectLockConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetObjectLockConfiguration`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  GetObjectLockConfigurationCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Gets the Object Lock configuration for a bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
```

```
  try {
    const { ObjectLockConfiguration } = await client.send(
      new GetObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        // Optionally, you can provide additional parameters
        // ExpectedBucketOwner: "<account ID that is expected to own the bucket>",
      }),
    );
    console.log(
      `Object Lock Configuration:\n${JSON.stringify(ObjectLockConfiguration)}`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object lock configuration for ${bucketName}.
 The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object lock configuration for ${bucketName}.
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
```

```
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetObjectLockConfigurationconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetObjectRetention`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetObjectRetention`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  GetObjectRetentionCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Log the "RetainUntilDate" for an object in an S3 bucket.
```

```
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const { Retention } = await client.send(
      new GetObjectRetentionCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
      }),
    );
    console.log(
      `${key} in ${bucketName} will be retained until ${Retention.RetainUntilDate}`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchObjectLockConfiguration"
    ) {
      console.warn(
        `The object "${key}" in the bucket "${bucketName}" does not have an
 ObjectLock configuration.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object retention settings for "${bucketName}".
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
```

```
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    key: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetObjectRetentionconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListBuckets`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListBuckets`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i bucket.

```
import {
  paginateListBuckets,
```

```
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * List the Amazon S3 buckets in your account.
 */
export const main = async () => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  /** @type {?import('@aws-sdk/client-s3').Owner} */
  let Owner = null;

  /** @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-s3').Bucket[]} */
  const Buckets = [];

  try {
    const paginator = paginateListBuckets({ client }, {});

    for await (const page of paginator) {
      if (!Owner) {
        Owner = page.Owner;
      }

      Buckets.push(...page.Buckets);
    }

    console.log(
      `${Owner.DisplayName} owns ${Buckets.length} bucket${
        Buckets.length === 1 ? "" : "s"
      }:`,
    );
    console.log(`${Buckets.map((b) => ` • ${b.Name}`).join("\n")}`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while listing buckets.  ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListBucketsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListObjectsV2`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListObjectsV2`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca tutti gli oggetti nel bucket. Se è presente più di un oggetto, IsTruncated NextContinuationToken verrà utilizzato per scorrere l'elenco completo.

```
import {
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
  // This command supersedes the ListObjectsCommand and is the recommended way to
 list objects.
  paginateListObjectsV2,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Log all of the object keys in a bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, pageSize: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, pageSize }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  /** @type {string[][]} */
  const objects = [];
  try {
    const paginator = paginateListObjectsV2(
      { client, /* Max items per page */ pageSize: Number.parseInt(pageSize) },
      { Bucket: bucketName },
    );

    for await (const page of paginator) {
```

```
      objects.push(page.Contents.map((o) => o.Key));
    }
    objects.forEach((objectList, pageNum) => {
      console.log(
        `Page ${pageNum + 1}\n------\n${objectList.map((o) => `•
 ${o}`).join("\n")}\n`,
      );
    });
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while listing objects for "${bucketName}". The bucket doesn't
 exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while listing objects for "${bucketName}".  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la versione ListObjectsV2 in AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`PutBucketAcl`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutBucketAcl`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Inserisci l'ACL del bucket.

```
import {
  PutBucketAclCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Grant read access to a user using their canonical AWS account ID.
 *
 * Most Amazon S3 use cases don't require the use of access control lists (ACLs).
 * We recommend that you disable ACLs, except in unusual circumstances where
 * you need to control access for each object individually. Consider a policy
 instead.
 * For more information see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/
bucket-policies.html.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, granteeCanonicalUserId: string,
 ownerCanonicalUserId }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  bucketName,
  granteeCanonicalUserId,
  ownerCanonicalUserId,
}) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new PutBucketAclCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    AccessControlPolicy: {
      Grants: [
        {
          Grantee: {
            // The canonical ID of the user. This ID is an obfuscated form of your
 AWS account number.
            // It's unique to Amazon S3 and can't be found elsewhere.
```

```
            // For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/
latest/userguide/finding-canonical-user-id.html.
            ID: granteeCanonicalUserId,
            Type: "CanonicalUser",
          },
          // One of FULL_CONTROL | READ | WRITE | READ_ACP | WRITE_ACP
          // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/
API_Grant.html#AmazonS3-Type-Grant-Permission
          Permission: "READ",
        },
      ],
      Owner: {
        ID: ownerCanonicalUserId,
      },
    },
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log(`Granted READ access to ${bucketName}`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while setting ACL for bucket ${bucketName}. The bucket
 doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while setting ACL for bucket ${bucketName}. ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutBucketAclconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`PutBucketCors`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutBucketCors`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiungi una regola CORS.

```
import {
  PutBucketCorsCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Allows cross-origin requests to an S3 bucket by setting the CORS configuration.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    await client.send(
      new PutBucketCorsCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        CORSConfiguration: {
          CORSRules: [
            {
              // Allow all headers to be sent to this bucket.
              AllowedHeaders: ["*"],
              // Allow only GET and PUT methods to be sent to this bucket.
              AllowedMethods: ["GET", "PUT"],
              // Allow only requests from the specified origin.
              AllowedOrigins: ["https://www.example.com"],
              // Allow the entity tag (ETag) header to be returned in the response.
 The ETag header
```

```
              // The entity tag represents a specific version of the object. The
ETag reflects
              // changes only to the contents of an object, not its metadata.
              ExposeHeaders: ["ETag"],
              // How long the requesting browser should cache the preflight
response. After
              // this time, the preflight request will have to be made again.
              MaxAgeSeconds: 3600,
            },
          ],
        },
      },
    );
    console.log(`Successfully set CORS rules for bucket: ${bucketName}`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while setting CORS rules for ${bucketName}. The bucket
doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while setting CORS rules for ${bucketName}. ${caught.name}:
${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutBucketCorsconsulta AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`PutBucketPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutBucketPolicy`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiungi la policy.

```
import {
  PutBucketPolicyCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Grant an IAM role GetObject access to all of the objects
 * in the provided bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, iamRoleArn: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, iamRoleArn }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new PutBucketPolicyCommand({
    // This is a resource-based policy. For more information on resource-based
 policies,
    // see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
access_policies.html#policies_resource-based.
    Policy: JSON.stringify({
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [
        {
          Effect: "Allow",
          Principal: {
            AWS: iamRoleArn,
          },
          Action: "s3:GetObject",
          Resource: `arn:aws:s3:::${bucketName}/*`,
        },
      ],
    }),
    // Apply the preceding policy to this bucket.
    Bucket: bucketName,
```

```
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log(
      `GetObject access to the bucket "${bucketName}" was granted to the provided
 IAM role.`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "MalformedPolicy"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while setting the bucket policy for the bucket
 "${bucketName}". The policy was malformed.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while setting the bucket policy for the bucket
 "${bucketName}". ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutBucketPolicysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`PutBucketWebsite`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutBucketWebsite`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Imposta la configurazione del sito Web.

```
import {
  PutBucketWebsiteCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Configure an Amazon S3 bucket to serve a static website.
 * Website access must also be granted separately. For more information
 * on setting the permissions for website access, see
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/
WebsiteAccessPermissionsReqd.html.
 *
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new PutBucketWebsiteCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    WebsiteConfiguration: {
      ErrorDocument: {
        // The object key name to use when a 4XX class error occurs.
        Key: "error.html",
      },
      IndexDocument: {
        // A suffix that is appended to a request when the request is
        // for a directory.
        Suffix: "index.html",
      },
    },
  });

  try {
```

```
    await client.send(command);
    console.log(
      `The bucket "${bucketName}" has been configured as a static website.`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while configuring the bucket "${bucketName}" as a static
website. The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while configuring the bucket "${bucketName}" as a static
website. ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutBucketWebsitesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`PutObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutObject`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Carica l'oggetto.

```
import { readFile } from "node:fs/promises";

import {
  PutObjectCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Upload a file to an S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string, filePath: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key, filePath }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new PutObjectCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    Key: key,
    Body: await readFile(filePath),
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "EntityTooLarge"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while uploading object to ${bucketName}. \
The object was too large. To upload objects larger than 5GB, use the S3 console
 (160GB max) \
or the multipart upload API (5TB max).`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while uploading object to ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
```

```
  }
};
```

Carica l'oggetto a condizione che ETag corrisponda a quello fornito.

```
import {
  GetObjectCommand,
  NoSuchKey,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Get a single object from a specified S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string, eTag: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key, eTag }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new GetObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
        IfMatch: eTag,
      }),
    );
    // The Body object also has 'transformToByteArray' and 'transformToWebStream'
 methods.
    const str = await response.Body.transformToString();
    console.log("Success. Here is text of the file:", str);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object "${key}" from "${bucketName}". No such
 key exists.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while getting object from ${bucketName}.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
```

```
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    key: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    eTag: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutObjectsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`PutObjectLegalHold`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutObjectLegalHold`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  PutObjectLegalHoldCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Apply a legal hold configuration to the specified object.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, objectKey: string, legalHoldStatus: "ON" | "OFF" }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, objectKey, legalHoldStatus }) => {
  if (!["OFF", "ON"].includes(legalHoldStatus.toUpperCase())) {
    throw new Error(
      "Invalid parameter. legalHoldStatus must be 'ON' or 'OFF'.",
    );
  }

  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new PutObjectLegalHoldCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    Key: objectKey,
    LegalHold: {
      // Set the status to 'ON' to place a legal hold on the object.
      // Set the status to 'OFF' to remove the legal hold.
      Status: legalHoldStatus,
    },
```

```
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log(
      `Legal hold status set to "${legalHoldStatus}" for "${objectKey}" in
 "${bucketName}"`,
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while modifying legal hold status for "${objectKey}" in
 "${bucketName}". The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while modifying legal hold status for "${objectKey}" in
 "${bucketName}". ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    objectKey: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
```

```
    },
    legalHoldStatus: {
      type: "string",
      default: "ON",
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutObjectLegalHoldsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`PutObjectLockConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutObjectLockConfiguration`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Imposta la configurazione di blocco degli oggetti di un bucket.

```
import {
  PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Enable S3 Object Lock for an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * After you enable Object Lock on a bucket, you can't
 * disable Object Lock or suspend versioning for that bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, enabled: boolean }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    // The Object Lock configuration that you want to apply to the specified bucket.
    ObjectLockConfiguration: {
      ObjectLockEnabled: "Enabled",
    },
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log(`Object Lock for "${bucketName}" enabled.`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while modifying the object lock configuration for the bucket
 "${bucketName}". The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while modifying the object lock configuration for the bucket
 "${bucketName}". ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
```

```
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

Imposta il periodo di conservazione predefinito di un bucket.

```
import {
  PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Change the default retention settings for an object in an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, retentionDays: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, retentionDays }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  try {
```

```
   await client.send(
     new PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
       Bucket: bucketName,
       // The Object Lock configuration that you want to apply to the specified
bucket.
       ObjectLockConfiguration: {
         ObjectLockEnabled: "Enabled",
         Rule: {
           // The default Object Lock retention mode and period that you want to
apply
           // to new objects placed in the specified bucket. Bucket settings
require
           // both a mode and a period. The period can be either Days or Years but
           // you must select one.
           DefaultRetention: {
             // In governance mode, users can't overwrite or delete an object
version
             // or alter its lock settings unless they have special permissions.
With
             // governance mode, you protect objects against being deleted by most
users,
             // but you can still grant some users permission to alter the
retention settings
             // or delete the objects if necessary.
             Mode: "GOVERNANCE",
             Days: Number.parseInt(retentionDays),
           },
         },
       },
     }),
   );
   console.log(
     `Set default retention mode to "GOVERNANCE" with a retention period of
${retentionDays} day(s).`,
   );
 } catch (caught) {
   if (
     caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
     caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
   ) {
     console.error(
       `Error from S3 while setting the default object retention for a bucket. The
bucket doesn't exist.`,
     );
```

```
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while setting the default object retention for a bucket.
 ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    retentionDays: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione PutObjectLockConfiguration AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

`PutObjectRetention`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutObjectRetention`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  PutObjectRetentionCommand,
  S3Client,
  S3ServiceException,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * Place a 24-hour retention period on an object in an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  const command = new PutObjectRetentionCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    Key: key,
    BypassGovernanceRetention: false,
    Retention: {
      // In governance mode, users can't overwrite or delete an object version
      // or alter its lock settings unless they have special permissions. With
      // governance mode, you protect objects against being deleted by most users,
      // but you can still grant some users permission to alter the retention
 settings
      // or delete the objects if necessary.
      Mode: "GOVERNANCE",
      RetainUntilDate: new Date(new Date().getTime() + 24 * 60 * 60 * 1000),
    },
  });
```

```
  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Object Retention settings updated.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof S3ServiceException &&
      caught.name === "NoSuchBucket"
    ) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while modifying the governance mode and retention period on
 an object. The bucket doesn't exist.`,
      );
    } else if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
      console.error(
        `Error from S3 while modifying the governance mode and retention period on
 an object. ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
import {
  isMain,
  validateArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-node.js";

const loadArgs = () => {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
    key: {
      type: "string",
      required: true,
    },
  };
  const results = parseArgs({ options });
  const { errors } = validateArgs({ options }, results);
```

```
  return { errors, results };
};

if (isMain(import.meta.url)) {
  const { errors, results } = loadArgs();
  if (!errors) {
    main(results.values);
  } else {
    console.error(errors.join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutObjectRetentionsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un URL prefirmato

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un URL predefinito per Amazon S3 e caricare un oggetto.

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un URL prefirmato per caricare un oggetto in un bucket.

```
import https from "node:https";

import { XMLParser } from "fast-xml-parser";
import { PutObjectCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { fromIni } from "@aws-sdk/credential-providers";
import { HttpRequest } from "@smithy/protocol-http";
import {
  getSignedUrl,
  S3RequestPresigner,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/s3-request-presigner";
import { parseUrl } from "@smithy/url-parser";
import { formatUrl } from "@aws-sdk/util-format-url";
import { Hash } from "@smithy/hash-node";

const createPresignedUrlWithoutClient = async ({ region, bucket, key }) => {
  const url = parseUrl(`https://${bucket}.s3.${region}.amazonaws.com/${key}`);
  const presigner = new S3RequestPresigner({
    credentials: fromIni(),
    region,
    sha256: Hash.bind(null, "sha256"),
  });

  const signedUrlObject = await presigner.presign(
    new HttpRequest({ ...url, method: "PUT" }),
  );
  return formatUrl(signedUrlObject);
};

const createPresignedUrlWithClient = ({ region, bucket, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({ region });
  const command = new PutObjectCommand({ Bucket: bucket, Key: key });
  return getSignedUrl(client, command, { expiresIn: 3600 });
};

/**
 * Make a PUT request to the provided URL.
 *
 * @param {string} url
 * @param {string} data
 */
const put = (url, data) => {
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    const req = https.request(
      url,
      { method: "PUT", headers: { "Content-Length": new Blob([data]).size } },
      (res) => {
        let responseBody = "";
        res.on("data", (chunk) => {
          responseBody += chunk;
        });
        res.on("end", () => {
          const parser = new XMLParser();
          if (res.statusCode >= 200 && res.statusCode <= 299) {
```

```
            resolve(parser.parse(responseBody, true));
          } else {
            reject(parser.parse(responseBody, true));
          }
        });
      },
    );
    req.on("error", (err) => {
      reject(err);
    });
    req.write(data);
    req.end();
  });
};

/**
 * Create two presigned urls for uploading an object to an S3 bucket.
 * The first presigned URL is created with credentials from the shared INI file
 * in the current environment. The second presigned URL is created using an
 * existing S3Client instance that has already been provided with credentials.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string, region: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key, region }) => {
  try {
    const noClientUrl = await createPresignedUrlWithoutClient({
      bucket: bucketName,
      key,
      region,
    });

    const clientUrl = await createPresignedUrlWithClient({
      bucket: bucketName,
      region,
      key,
    });

    // After you get the presigned URL, you can provide your own file
    // data. Refer to put() above.
    console.log("Calling PUT using presigned URL without client");
    await put(noClientUrl, "Hello World");

    console.log("Calling PUT using presigned URL with client");
    await put(clientUrl, "Hello World");
```

```
    console.log("\nDone. Check your S3 console.");
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "CredentialsProviderError") {
      console.error(
        `There was an error getting your credentials. Are your local credentials
 configured?\n${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

Crea un URL prefirmato per scaricare un oggetto da un bucket.

```
import { GetObjectCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { fromIni } from "@aws-sdk/credential-providers";
import { HttpRequest } from "@smithy/protocol-http";
import {
  getSignedUrl,
  S3RequestPresigner,
} from "@aws-sdk/s3-request-presigner";
import { parseUrl } from "@smithy/url-parser";
import { formatUrl } from "@aws-sdk/util-format-url";
import { Hash } from "@smithy/hash-node";

const createPresignedUrlWithoutClient = async ({ region, bucket, key }) => {
  const url = parseUrl(`https://${bucket}.s3.${region}.amazonaws.com/${key}`);
  const presigner = new S3RequestPresigner({
    credentials: fromIni(),
    region,
    sha256: Hash.bind(null, "sha256"),
  });

  const signedUrlObject = await presigner.presign(new HttpRequest(url));
  return formatUrl(signedUrlObject);
};

const createPresignedUrlWithClient = ({ region, bucket, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({ region });
  const command = new GetObjectCommand({ Bucket: bucket, Key: key });
  return getSignedUrl(client, command, { expiresIn: 3600 });
```

```
};

/**
 * Create two presigned urls for downloading an object from an S3 bucket.
 * The first presigned URL is created with credentials from the shared INI file
 * in the current environment. The second presigned URL is created using an
 * existing S3Client instance that has already been provided with credentials.
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string, region: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key, region }) => {
  try {
    const noClientUrl = await createPresignedUrlWithoutClient({
      bucket: bucketName,
      region,
      key,
    });

    const clientUrl = await createPresignedUrlWithClient({
      bucket: bucketName,
      region,
      key,
    });

    console.log("Presigned URL without client");
    console.log(noClientUrl);
    console.log("\n");

    console.log("Presigned URL with client");
    console.log(clientUrl);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "CredentialsProviderError") {
      console.error(
        `There was an error getting your credentials. Are your local credentials
 configured?\n${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Creare una pagina Web che elenca gli oggetti Amazon S3

Il codice di esempio seguente mostra come elencare gli oggetti Amazon S3 in una pagina Web.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Il codice seguente è il componente React pertinente che effettua chiamate all' AWS SDK. Una versione eseguibile dell'applicazione contenente questo componente è disponibile al link precedente. GitHub

```
import { useEffect, useState } from "react";
import {
  ListObjectsCommand,
  type ListObjectsCommandOutput,
  S3Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { fromCognitoIdentityPool } from "@aws-sdk/credential-providers";
import "./App.css";

function App() {
  const [objects, setObjects] = useState<
    Required<ListObjectsCommandOutput>["Contents"]
  >([]);

  useEffect(() => {
    const client = new S3Client({
      region: "us-east-1",
      // Unless you have a public bucket, you'll need access to a private bucket.
      // One way to do this is to create an Amazon Cognito identity pool, attach a
 role to the pool,
      // and grant the role access to the 's3:GetObject' action.
      //
      // You'll also need to configure the CORS settings on the bucket to allow
 traffic from
      // this example site. Here's an example configuration that allows all origins.
 Don't
      // do this in production.
      //[
      //  {
      //    "AllowedHeaders": ["*"],
      //    "AllowedMethods": ["GET"],
      //    "AllowedOrigins": ["*"],
      //    "ExposeHeaders": [],
      //  },
      //]
      //
      credentials: fromCognitoIdentityPool({
        clientConfig: { region: "us-east-1" },
        identityPoolId: "<YOUR_IDENTITY_POOL_ID>",
      }),
    });
    const command = new ListObjectsCommand({ Bucket: "bucket-name" });
    client.send(command).then(({ Contents }) => setObjects(Contents || []));
```

```
  }, []);

  return (
    <div className="App">
      {objects.map((o) => (
        <div key={o.ETag}>{o.Key}</div>
      ))}
    </div>
  );
}

export default App;
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API ListObjectsReference AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Creazione di un'applicazione Amazon Textract explorer

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come esplorare l'output di Amazon Textract tramite un'applicazione interattiva.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per JavaScript creare un'applicazione React che utilizza Amazon Textract per estrarre dati dall'immagine di un documento e visualizzarli in una pagina Web interattiva. Questo esempio viene eseguito in un browser Web e richiede, come credenziali, un'identità autenticata Amazon Cognito. Utilizza Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) per l'archiviazione e per le notifiche esegue il polling di una coda di Servizio di coda semplice Amazon (Amazon SQS) sottoscritta a un argomento Servizio di notifica semplice Amazon (Amazon SNS).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

Eliminare tutti gli oggetti in un bucket

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eliminare tutti gli oggetti in un bucket Amazon S3.

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina tutti gli oggetti per un determinato bucket Amazon S3.

```
import {
  DeleteObjectsCommand,
  paginateListObjectsV2,
  S3Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 *
 * @param {{ bucketName: string }} config
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});
  try {
    console.log(`Deleting all objects in bucket: ${bucketName}`);

    const paginator = paginateListObjectsV2(
      { client },
      {
        Bucket: bucketName,
      },
    );

    const objectKeys = [];
    for await (const { Contents } of paginator) {
      objectKeys.push(...Contents.map((obj) => ({ Key: obj.Key })));
    }

    const deleteCommand = new DeleteObjectsCommand({
```

```
      Bucket: bucketName,
      Delete: { Objects: objectKeys },
    });

    await client.send(deleteCommand);

    console.log(`All objects deleted from bucket: ${bucketName}`);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error) {
      console.error(
        `Failed to empty ${bucketName}. ${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    }
  }
};

// Call function if run directly.
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const options = {
    bucketName: {
      type: "string",
    },
  };

  const { values } = parseArgs({ options });
  main(values);
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - DeleteObjects
  - ListObjectsV2

Rilevamento di oggetti nelle immagini

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'app che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare oggetti per categoria nelle immagini.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

Mostra come usare Amazon Rekognition AWS SDK per JavaScript con la per creare un'app che utilizzi Amazon Rekognition per identificare gli oggetti per categoria nelle immagini che si trovano in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Scopri come:

- Creare un utente non autenticato tramite Amazon Cognito.
- Analizza le immagini per rilevare gli oggetti tramite Amazon Rekognition.
- Verificare un indirizzo e-mail per Amazon SES.
- Inviare una notifica e-mail tramite Amazon SES.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Blocca oggetti Amazon S3

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare le funzionalità di blocco degli oggetti di S3.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Punto di ingresso per lo scenario ()index.js. Questo orchestra tutti i passaggi. Visita GitHub per vedere i dettagli di implementazione di Scenario, ScenarioInput ScenarioOutput, e. ScenarioAction

```
import * as Scenarios from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
```

```
import {
  exitOnFalse,
  loadState,
  saveState,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";

import { welcome, welcomeContinue } from "./welcome.steps.js";
import {
  confirmCreateBuckets,
  confirmPopulateBuckets,
  confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled,
  confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention,
  confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled,
  confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention,
  confirmUpdateLockPolicy,
  confirmUpdateRetention,
  createBuckets,
  createBucketsAction,
  getBucketPrefix,
  populateBuckets,
  populateBucketsAction,
  setLegalHoldFileEnabledAction,
  setLegalHoldFileRetentionAction,
  setRetentionPeriodFileEnabledAction,
  setRetentionPeriodFileRetentionAction,
  updateLockPolicy,
  updateLockPolicyAction,
  updateRetention,
  updateRetentionAction,
} from "./setup.steps.js";

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {Record<string, any>} initialState
 */
export const getWorkflowStages = (scenarios, initialState = {}) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  return {
    deploy: new scenarios.Scenario(
      "S3 Object Locking - Deploy",
      [
        welcome(scenarios),
        welcomeContinue(scenarios),
```

```
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "welcomeContinue"),
        getBucketPrefix(scenarios),
        createBuckets(scenarios),
        confirmCreateBuckets(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmCreateBuckets"),
        createBucketsAction(scenarios, client),
        updateRetention(scenarios),
        confirmUpdateRetention(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmUpdateRetention"),
        updateRetentionAction(scenarios, client),
        populateBuckets(scenarios),
        confirmPopulateBuckets(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmPopulateBuckets"),
        populateBucketsAction(scenarios, client),
        updateLockPolicy(scenarios),
        confirmUpdateLockPolicy(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmUpdateLockPolicy"),
        updateLockPolicyAction(scenarios, client),
        confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled(scenarios),
        setLegalHoldFileEnabledAction(scenarios, client),
        confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled(scenarios),
        setRetentionPeriodFileEnabledAction(scenarios, client),
        confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention(scenarios),
        setLegalHoldFileRetentionAction(scenarios, client),
        confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention(scenarios),
        setRetentionPeriodFileRetentionAction(scenarios, client),
        saveState,
      ],
      initialState,
    ),
    demo: new scenarios.Scenario(
      "S3 Object Locking - Demo",
      [loadState, replAction(scenarios, client)],
      initialState,
    ),
    clean: new scenarios.Scenario(
      "S3 Object Locking - Destroy",
      [
        loadState,
        confirmCleanup(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmCleanup"),
        cleanupAction(scenarios, client),
      ],
      initialState,
```

```
    ),
  };
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { cleanupAction, confirmCleanup } from "./clean.steps.js";
import { replAction } from "./repl.steps.js";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const objectLockingScenarios = getWorkflowStages(Scenarios);
  Scenarios.parseScenarioArgs(objectLockingScenarios, {
    name: "Amazon S3 object locking workflow",
    description:
      "Work with Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) object locking
 features.",
    synopsis:
      "node index.js --scenario <deploy | demo | clean> [-h|--help] [-y|--yes] [-
v|--verbose]",
  });
}
```

Invia messaggi di benvenuto alla console (welcome.steps.js).

```
/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const welcome = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "welcome",
    "Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) Object Locking Feature
 Scenario. For this workflow, we will use the AWS SDK for JavaScript to create
 several S3 buckets and files to demonstrate working with S3 locking features.",
    { header: true },
  );

/**
```

```
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const welcomeContinue = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "welcomeContinue",
    "Press Enter when you are ready to start.",
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

export { welcome, welcomeContinue };
```

Distribuisci bucket, oggetti e impostazioni dei file ()setup.steps.js.

```
import {
  BucketVersioningStatus,
  ChecksumAlgorithm,
  CreateBucketCommand,
  MFADeleteStatus,
  PutBucketVersioningCommand,
  PutObjectCommand,
  PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand,
  PutObjectLegalHoldCommand,
  PutObjectRetentionCommand,
  ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus,
  ObjectLockRetentionMode,
  GetBucketVersioningCommand,
  BucketAlreadyExists,
  BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou,
  S3ServiceException,
  waitUntilBucketExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client} S3Client
 */
```

```
/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const getBucketPrefix = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "bucketPrefix",
    "Provide a prefix that will be used for bucket creation.",
    { type: "input", default: "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const createBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "createBuckets",
    (state) => `The following buckets will be created:
         ${state.bucketPrefix}-no-lock with object lock False.
         ${state.bucketPrefix}-lock-enabled with object lock True.
         ${state.bucketPrefix}-retention-after-creation with object lock False.`,
    { preformatted: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmCreateBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput("confirmCreateBuckets", "Create the buckets?", {
    type: "confirm",
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const createBucketsAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("createBucketsAction", async (state) => {
    const noLockBucketName = `${state.bucketPrefix}-no-lock`;
    const lockEnabledBucketName = `${state.bucketPrefix}-lock-enabled`;
    const retentionBucketName = `${state.bucketPrefix}-retention-after-creation`;

    try {
      await client.send(new CreateBucketCommand({ Bucket: noLockBucketName }));
      await waitUntilBucketExists({ client }, { Bucket: noLockBucketName });
```

```
      await client.send(
        new CreateBucketCommand({
          Bucket: lockEnabledBucketName,
          ObjectLockEnabledForBucket: true,
        }),
      );
      await waitUntilBucketExists(
        { client },
        { Bucket: lockEnabledBucketName },
      );
      await client.send(
        new CreateBucketCommand({ Bucket: retentionBucketName }),
      );
      await waitUntilBucketExists({ client }, { Bucket: retentionBucketName });

      state.noLockBucketName = noLockBucketName;
      state.lockEnabledBucketName = lockEnabledBucketName;
      state.retentionBucketName = retentionBucketName;
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof BucketAlreadyExists ||
        caught instanceof BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou
      ) {
        console.error(`${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`);
        state.earlyExit = true;
      } else {
        throw caught;
      }
    }
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const populateBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "populateBuckets",
    (state) => `The following test files will be created:
         file0.txt in ${state.bucketPrefix}-no-lock.
         file1.txt in ${state.bucketPrefix}-no-lock.
         file0.txt in ${state.bucketPrefix}-lock-enabled.
         file1.txt in ${state.bucketPrefix}-lock-enabled.
         file0.txt in ${state.bucketPrefix}-retention-after-creation.
         file1.txt in ${state.bucketPrefix}-retention-after-creation.`,
```

```
    { preformatted: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmPopulateBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmPopulateBuckets",
    "Populate the buckets?",
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const populateBucketsAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("populateBucketsAction", async (state) => {
    try {
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectCommand({
          Bucket: state.noLockBucketName,
          Key: "file0.txt",
          Body: "Content",
          ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
        }),
      );
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectCommand({
          Bucket: state.noLockBucketName,
          Key: "file1.txt",
          Body: "Content",
          ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
        }),
      );
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectCommand({
          Bucket: state.lockEnabledBucketName,
          Key: "file0.txt",
          Body: "Content",
          ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
        }),
      );
```

```
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectCommand({
          Bucket: state.lockEnabledBucketName,
          Key: "file1.txt",
          Body: "Content",
          ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
        }),
      );
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectCommand({
          Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
          Key: "file0.txt",
          Body: "Content",
          ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
        }),
      );
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectCommand({
          Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
          Key: "file1.txt",
          Body: "Content",
          ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
        console.error(
          `Error from S3 while uploading object.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
        );
      } else {
        throw caught;
      }
    }
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const updateRetention = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "updateRetention",
    (state) => `A bucket can be configured to use object locking with a default
 retention period.
```

```
A default retention period will be configured for ${state.bucketPrefix}-retention-
after-creation.`,
    { preformatted: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmUpdateRetention = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmUpdateRetention",
    "Configure default retention period?",
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const updateRetentionAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("updateRetentionAction", async (state) => {
    await client.send(
      new PutBucketVersioningCommand({
        Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
        VersioningConfiguration: {
          MFADelete: MFADeleteStatus.Disabled,
          Status: BucketVersioningStatus.Enabled,
        },
      }),
    );

    const getBucketVersioning = new GetBucketVersioningCommand({
      Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
    });

    await retry({ intervalInMs: 500, maxRetries: 10 }, async () => {
      const { Status } = await client.send(getBucketVersioning);
      if (Status !== "Enabled") {
        throw new Error("Bucket versioning is not enabled.");
      }
    });

    await client.send(
      new PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
```

```
        Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
        ObjectLockConfiguration: {
          ObjectLockEnabled: "Enabled",
          Rule: {
            DefaultRetention: {
              Mode: "GOVERNANCE",
              Years: 1,
            },
          },
        },
      }),
    );
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const updateLockPolicy = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "updateLockPolicy",
    (state) => `Object lock policies can also be added to existing buckets.
An object lock policy will be added to ${state.bucketPrefix}-lock-enabled.`,
    { preformatted: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmUpdateLockPolicy = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmUpdateLockPolicy",
    "Add object lock policy?",
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const updateLockPolicyAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("updateLockPolicyAction", async (state) => {
    await client.send(
      new PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
        Bucket: state.lockEnabledBucketName,
```

```
        ObjectLockConfiguration: {
          ObjectLockEnabled: "Enabled",
        },
      }),
    );
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled",
    (state) =>
      `Would you like to add a legal hold to file0.txt in
 ${state.lockEnabledBucketName}?`,
    {
      type: "confirm",
    },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const setLegalHoldFileEnabledAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction(
    "setLegalHoldFileEnabledAction",
    async (state) => {
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectLegalHoldCommand({
          Bucket: state.lockEnabledBucketName,
          Key: "file0.txt",
          LegalHold: {
            Status: ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.ON,
          },
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Modified legal hold for file0.txt in ${state.lockEnabledBucketName}.`,
      );
    },
    { skipWhen: (state) => !state.confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled },
```

```
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled",
    (state) =>
      `Would you like to add a 1 day Governance retention period to file1.txt in
 ${state.lockEnabledBucketName}?
Reminder: Only a user with the s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission will be able
 to delete this file or its bucket until the retention period has expired.`,
    {
      type: "confirm",
    },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const setRetentionPeriodFileEnabledAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction(
    "setRetentionPeriodFileEnabledAction",
    async (state) => {
      const retentionDate = new Date();
      retentionDate.setDate(retentionDate.getDate() + 1);
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectRetentionCommand({
          Bucket: state.lockEnabledBucketName,
          Key: "file1.txt",
          Retention: {
            Mode: ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE,
            RetainUntilDate: retentionDate,
          },
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Set retention for file1.txt in ${state.lockEnabledBucketName} until
 ${retentionDate.toISOString().split("T")[0]}.`,
      );
    },
```

```
    { skipWhen: (state) => !state.confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention",
    (state) =>
      `Would you like to add a legal hold to file0.txt in
 ${state.retentionBucketName}?`,
    {
      type: "confirm",
    },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const setLegalHoldFileRetentionAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction(
    "setLegalHoldFileRetentionAction",
    async (state) => {
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectLegalHoldCommand({
          Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
          Key: "file0.txt",
          LegalHold: {
            Status: ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.ON,
          },
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Modified legal hold for file0.txt in ${state.retentionBucketName}.`,
      );
    },
    { skipWhen: (state) => !state.confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
```

```
 */
const confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention",
    (state) =>
      `Would you like to add a 1 day Governance retention period to file1.txt in
 ${state.retentionBucketName}?
Reminder: Only a user with the s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission will be able
 to delete this file or its bucket until the retention period has expired.`,
    {
      type: "confirm",
    },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const setRetentionPeriodFileRetentionAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction(
    "setRetentionPeriodFileRetentionAction",
    async (state) => {
      const retentionDate = new Date();
      retentionDate.setDate(retentionDate.getDate() + 1);
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectRetentionCommand({
          Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
          Key: "file1.txt",
          Retention: {
            Mode: ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE,
            RetainUntilDate: retentionDate,
          },
          BypassGovernanceRetention: true,
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Set retention for file1.txt in ${state.retentionBucketName} until
 ${retentionDate.toISOString().split("T")[0]}.`,
      );
    },
    { skipWhen: (state) => !state.confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention },
  );

export {
```

```
  getBucketPrefix,
  createBuckets,
  confirmCreateBuckets,
  createBucketsAction,
  populateBuckets,
  confirmPopulateBuckets,
  populateBucketsAction,
  updateRetention,
  confirmUpdateRetention,
  updateRetentionAction,
  updateLockPolicy,
  confirmUpdateLockPolicy,
  updateLockPolicyAction,
  confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled,
  setLegalHoldFileEnabledAction,
  confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled,
  setRetentionPeriodFileEnabledAction,
  confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention,
  setLegalHoldFileRetentionAction,
  confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention,
  setRetentionPeriodFileRetentionAction,
};
```

Visualizza ed elimina i file nei bucket (). repl.steps.js

```
import {
  ChecksumAlgorithm,
  DeleteObjectCommand,
  GetObjectLegalHoldCommand,
  GetObjectLockConfigurationCommand,
  GetObjectRetentionCommand,
  ListObjectVersionsCommand,
  PutObjectCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client} S3Client
 */
```

```
const choices = {
  EXIT: 0,
  LIST_ALL_FILES: 1,
  DELETE_FILE: 2,
  DELETE_FILE_WITH_RETENTION: 3,
  OVERWRITE_FILE: 4,
  VIEW_RETENTION_SETTINGS: 5,
  VIEW_LEGAL_HOLD_SETTINGS: 6,
};

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const replInput = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "replChoice",
    "Explore the S3 locking features by selecting one of the following choices",
    {
      type: "select",
      choices: [
        { name: "List all files in buckets", value: choices.LIST_ALL_FILES },
        { name: "Attempt to delete a file.", value: choices.DELETE_FILE },
        {
          name: "Attempt to delete a file with retention period bypass.",
          value: choices.DELETE_FILE_WITH_RETENTION,
        },
        { name: "Attempt to overwrite a file.", value: choices.OVERWRITE_FILE },
        {
          name: "View the object and bucket retention settings for a file.",
          value: choices.VIEW_RETENTION_SETTINGS,
        },
        {
          name: "View the legal hold settings for a file.",
          value: choices.VIEW_LEGAL_HOLD_SETTINGS,
        },
        { name: "Finish the workflow.", value: choices.EXIT },
      ],
    },
  );

/**
 * @param {S3Client} client
 * @param {string[]} buckets
```

```
 */
const getAllFiles = async (client, buckets) => {
  /** @type {{bucket: string, key: string, version: string}[]} */
  const files = [];
  for (const bucket of buckets) {
    const objectsResponse = await client.send(
      new ListObjectVersionsCommand({ Bucket: bucket }),
    );
    for (const version of objectsResponse.Versions || []) {
      const { Key, VersionId } = version;
      files.push({ bucket, key: Key, version: VersionId });
    }
  }

  return files;
};

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const replAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction(
    "replAction",
    async (state) => {
      const files = await getAllFiles(client, [
        state.noLockBucketName,
        state.lockEnabledBucketName,
        state.retentionBucketName,
      ]);

      const fileInput = new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
        "selectedFile",
        "Select a file:",
        {
          type: "select",
          choices: files.map((file, index) => ({
            name: `${index + 1}: ${file.bucket}: ${file.key} (version: ${
              file.version
            })`,
            value: index,
          })),
        },
      );
```

```
      const { replChoice } = state;

      switch (replChoice) {
        case choices.LIST_ALL_FILES: {
          const files = await getAllFiles(client, [
            state.noLockBucketName,
            state.lockEnabledBucketName,
            state.retentionBucketName,
          ]);
          state.replOutput = files
            .map(
              (file) =>
                `${file.bucket}: ${file.key} (version: ${file.version})`,
            )
            .join("\n");
          break;
        }
        case choices.DELETE_FILE: {
          /** @type {number} */
          const fileToDelete = await fileInput.handle(state);
          const selectedFile = files[fileToDelete];
          try {
            await client.send(
              new DeleteObjectCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
                Key: selectedFile.key,
                VersionId: selectedFile.version,
              }),
            );
            state.replOutput = `Deleted ${selectedFile.key} in
${selectedFile.bucket}.`;
          } catch (err) {
            state.replOutput = `Unable to delete object ${selectedFile.key} in
bucket ${selectedFile.bucket}: ${err.message}`;
          }
          break;
        }
        case choices.DELETE_FILE_WITH_RETENTION: {
          /** @type {number} */
          const fileToDelete = await fileInput.handle(state);
          const selectedFile = files[fileToDelete];
          try {
            await client.send(
```

```
              new DeleteObjectCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
                Key: selectedFile.key,
                VersionId: selectedFile.version,
                BypassGovernanceRetention: true,
              }),
            );
            state.replOutput = `Deleted ${selectedFile.key} in
${selectedFile.bucket}.`;
          } catch (err) {
            state.replOutput = `Unable to delete object ${selectedFile.key} in
bucket ${selectedFile.bucket}: ${err.message}`;
          }
          break;
        }
        case choices.OVERWRITE_FILE: {
          /** @type {number} */
          const fileToOverwrite = await fileInput.handle(state);
          const selectedFile = files[fileToOverwrite];
          try {
            await client.send(
              new PutObjectCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
                Key: selectedFile.key,
                Body: "New content",
                ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
              }),
            );
            state.replOutput = `Overwrote ${selectedFile.key} in
${selectedFile.bucket}.`;
          } catch (err) {
            state.replOutput = `Unable to overwrite object ${selectedFile.key} in
bucket ${selectedFile.bucket}: ${err.message}`;
          }
          break;
        }
        case choices.VIEW_RETENTION_SETTINGS: {
          /** @type {number} */
          const fileToView = await fileInput.handle(state);
          const selectedFile = files[fileToView];
          try {
            const retention = await client.send(
              new GetObjectRetentionCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
```

```
                Key: selectedFile.key,
                VersionId: selectedFile.version,
              }),
            );
            const bucketConfig = await client.send(
              new GetObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
              }),
            );
            state.replOutput = `Object retention for ${selectedFile.key}
 in ${selectedFile.bucket}: ${retention.Retention?.Mode} until
 ${retention.Retention?.RetainUntilDate?.toISOString()}.
Bucket object lock config for ${selectedFile.bucket} in ${selectedFile.bucket}:
Enabled: ${bucketConfig.ObjectLockConfiguration?.ObjectLockEnabled}
Rule:
 ${JSON.stringify(bucketConfig.ObjectLockConfiguration?.Rule?.DefaultRetention)}`;
          } catch (err) {
            state.replOutput = `Unable to fetch object lock retention:
 '${err.message}'`;
          }
          break;
        }
        case choices.VIEW_LEGAL_HOLD_SETTINGS: {
          /** @type {number} */
          const fileToView = await fileInput.handle(state);
          const selectedFile = files[fileToView];
          try {
            const legalHold = await client.send(
              new GetObjectLegalHoldCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
                Key: selectedFile.key,
                VersionId: selectedFile.version,
              }),
            );
            state.replOutput = `Object legal hold for ${selectedFile.key} in
 ${selectedFile.bucket}: Status: ${legalHold.LegalHold?.Status}`;
          } catch (err) {
            state.replOutput = `Unable to fetch legal hold: '${err.message}'`;
          }
          break;
        }
        default:
          throw new Error(`Invalid replChoice: ${replChoice}`);
      }
```

```
    },
    {
      whileConfig: {
        whileFn: ({ replChoice }) => replChoice !== choices.EXIT,
        input: replInput(scenarios),
        output: new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
          "REPL output",
          (state) => state.replOutput,
          { preformatted: true },
        ),
      },
    },
  );

export { replInput, replAction, choices };
```

Distruggi tutte le risorse create (clean.steps.js).

```
import {
  DeleteObjectCommand,
  DeleteBucketCommand,
  ListObjectVersionsCommand,
  GetObjectLegalHoldCommand,
  GetObjectRetentionCommand,
  PutObjectLegalHoldCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client} S3Client
 */

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmCleanup = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput("confirmCleanup", "Clean up resources?", {
    type: "confirm",
  });
```

```
/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const cleanupAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("cleanupAction", async (state) => {
    const { noLockBucketName, lockEnabledBucketName, retentionBucketName } =
      state;

    const buckets = [
      noLockBucketName,
      lockEnabledBucketName,
      retentionBucketName,
    ];

    for (const bucket of buckets) {
      /** @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").ListObjectVersionsCommandOutput} */
      let objectsResponse;

      try {
        objectsResponse = await client.send(
          new ListObjectVersionsCommand({
            Bucket: bucket,
          }),
        );
      } catch (e) {
        if (e instanceof Error && e.name === "NoSuchBucket") {
          console.log("Object's bucket has already been deleted.");
          continue;
        }
        throw e;
      }

      for (const version of objectsResponse.Versions || []) {
        const { Key, VersionId } = version;

        try {
          const legalHold = await client.send(
            new GetObjectLegalHoldCommand({
              Bucket: bucket,
              Key,
              VersionId,
            }),
```

```
          );

          if (legalHold.LegalHold?.Status === "ON") {
            await client.send(
              new PutObjectLegalHoldCommand({
                Bucket: bucket,
                Key,
                VersionId,
                LegalHold: {
                  Status: "OFF",
                },
              }),
            );
          }
        } catch (err) {
          console.log(
            `Unable to fetch legal hold for ${Key} in ${bucket}: '${err.message}'`,
          );
        }

        try {
          const retention = await client.send(
            new GetObjectRetentionCommand({
              Bucket: bucket,
              Key,
              VersionId,
            }),
          );

          if (retention.Retention?.Mode === "GOVERNANCE") {
            await client.send(
              new DeleteObjectCommand({
                Bucket: bucket,
                Key,
                VersionId,
                BypassGovernanceRetention: true,
              }),
            );
          }
        } catch (err) {
          console.log(
            `Unable to fetch object lock retention for ${Key} in ${bucket}:
'${err.message}'`,
          );
```

```
        }

        await client.send(
          new DeleteObjectCommand({
            Bucket: bucket,
            Key,
            VersionId,
          }),
        );
      }

      await client.send(new DeleteBucketCommand({ Bucket: bucket }));
      console.log(`Delete for ${bucket} complete.`);
    }
  });

export { confirmCleanup, cleanupAction };
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - GetObjectLegalHold
  - GetObjectLockConfiguration
  - GetObjectRetention
  - PutObjectLegalHold
  - PutObjectLockConfiguration
  - PutObjectRetention

Effettua richieste condizionali

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiungere precondizioni alle richieste Amazon S3.

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Punto di ingresso per il flusso di lavoro ()index.js. Questo orchestra tutti i passaggi. Visita GitHub per vedere i dettagli di implementazione di Scenario, ScenarioInput ScenarioOutput, e. ScenarioAction

```
import * as Scenarios from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import {
  exitOnFalse,
  loadState,
  saveState,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";

import { welcome, welcomeContinue } from "./welcome.steps.js";
import {
  confirmCreateBuckets,
  confirmPopulateBuckets,
  createBuckets,
  createBucketsAction,
  getBucketPrefix,
  populateBuckets,
  populateBucketsAction,
} from "./setup.steps.js";

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {Record<string, any>} initialState
 */
export const getWorkflowStages = (scenarios, initialState = {}) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  return {
    deploy: new scenarios.Scenario(
      "S3 Conditional Requests - Deploy",
      [
        welcome(scenarios),
        welcomeContinue(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "welcomeContinue"),
        getBucketPrefix(scenarios),
        createBuckets(scenarios),
        confirmCreateBuckets(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmCreateBuckets"),
        createBucketsAction(scenarios, client),
        populateBuckets(scenarios),
        confirmPopulateBuckets(scenarios),
```

```
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmPopulateBuckets"),
        populateBucketsAction(scenarios, client),
        saveState,
      ],
      initialState,
    ),
    demo: new scenarios.Scenario(
      "S3 Conditional Requests - Demo",
      [loadState, welcome(scenarios), replAction(scenarios, client)],
      initialState,
    ),
    clean: new scenarios.Scenario(
      "S3 Conditional Requests - Destroy",
      [
        loadState,
        confirmCleanup(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmCleanup"),
        cleanupAction(scenarios, client),
      ],
      initialState,
    ),
  };
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { cleanupAction, confirmCleanup } from "./clean.steps.js";
import { replAction } from "./repl.steps.js";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const objectLockingScenarios = getWorkflowStages(Scenarios);
  Scenarios.parseScenarioArgs(objectLockingScenarios, {
    name: "Amazon S3 object locking workflow",
    description:
      "Work with Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) object locking
 features.",
    synopsis:
      "node index.js --scenario <deploy | demo | clean> [-h|--help] [-y|--yes] [-
v|--verbose]",
  });
}
```

Invia messaggi di benvenuto alla console (welcome.steps.js).

```
/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const welcome = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "welcome",
    "This example demonstrates the use of conditional requests for S3 operations." +
      " You can use conditional requests to add preconditions to S3 read requests to
 return " +
      "or copy an object based on its Entity tag (ETag), or last modified date.You
 can use " +
      "a conditional write requests to prevent overwrites by ensuring there is no
 existing " +
      "object with the same key.\n" +
      "This example will enable you to perform conditional reads and writes that
 will succeed " +
      "or fail based on your selected options.\n" +
      "Sample buckets and a sample object will be created as part of the example.\n"
 +
      "Some steps require a key name prefix to be defined by the user. Before you
 begin, you can " +
      "optionally edit this prefix in ./object_name.json. If you do so, please
 reload the scenario before you begin.",
    { header: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const welcomeContinue = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "welcomeContinue",
    "Press Enter when you are ready to start.",
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

export { welcome, welcomeContinue };
```

Distribuisci bucket e oggetti ()setup.steps.js.

```
import {
  ChecksumAlgorithm,
  CreateBucketCommand,
  PutObjectCommand,
  BucketAlreadyExists,
  BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou,
  S3ServiceException,
  waitUntilBucketExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client} S3Client
 */

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const getBucketPrefix = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "bucketPrefix",
    "Provide a prefix that will be used for bucket creation.",
    { type: "input", default: "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" },
  );
/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const createBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "createBuckets",
    (state) => `The following buckets will be created:
         ${state.bucketPrefix}-source-bucket.
         ${state.bucketPrefix}-destination-bucket.`,
    { preformatted: true },
  );
```

```
/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmCreateBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput("confirmCreateBuckets", "Create the buckets?", {
    type: "confirm",
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const createBucketsAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("createBucketsAction", async (state) => {
    const sourceBucketName = `${state.bucketPrefix}-source-bucket`;
    const destinationBucketName = `${state.bucketPrefix}-destination-bucket`;

    try {
      await client.send(
        new CreateBucketCommand({
          Bucket: sourceBucketName,
        }),
      );
      await waitUntilBucketExists({ client }, { Bucket: sourceBucketName });
      await client.send(
        new CreateBucketCommand({
          Bucket: destinationBucketName,
        }),
      );
      await waitUntilBucketExists(
        { client },
        { Bucket: destinationBucketName },
      );

      state.sourceBucketName = sourceBucketName;
      state.destinationBucketName = destinationBucketName;
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof BucketAlreadyExists ||
        caught instanceof BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou
      ) {
        console.error(`${caught.name}: ${caught.message}`);
        state.earlyExit = true;
      } else {
```

```
        throw caught;
      }
    }
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const populateBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "populateBuckets",
    (state) => `The following test files will be created:
         file01.txt in ${state.bucketPrefix}-source-bucket.`,
    { preformatted: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmPopulateBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmPopulateBuckets",
    "Populate the buckets?",
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const populateBucketsAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("populateBucketsAction", async (state) => {
    try {
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectCommand({
          Bucket: state.sourceBucketName,
          Key: "file01.txt",
          Body: "Content",
          ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught instanceof S3ServiceException) {
        console.error(
```

```
          `Error from S3 while uploading object.  ${caught.name}:
 ${caught.message}`,
        );
      } else {
        throw caught;
      }
    }
  });

export {
  confirmCreateBuckets,
  confirmPopulateBuckets,
  createBuckets,
  createBucketsAction,
  getBucketPrefix,
  populateBuckets,
  populateBucketsAction,
};
```

Ottieni, copia e inserisci oggetti utilizzando le richieste condizionali S3 (). repl.steps.js

```
import path from "node:path";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { dirname } from "node:path";

import {
  ListObjectVersionsCommand,
  GetObjectCommand,
  CopyObjectCommand,
  PutObjectCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import data from "./object_name.json" assert { type: "json" };
import { readFile } from "node:fs/promises";
import {
  ScenarioInput,
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "../../../libs/scenario/index.js";

/**
```

```
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client} S3Client
 */

const choices = {
  EXIT: 0,
  LIST_ALL_FILES: 1,
  CONDITIONAL_READ: 2,
  CONDITIONAL_COPY: 3,
  CONDITIONAL_WRITE: 4,
};

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const replInput = (scenarios) =>
  new ScenarioInput(
    "replChoice",
    "Explore the S3 conditional request features by selecting one of the following
 choices",
    {
      type: "select",
      choices: [
        { name: "Print list of bucket items.", value: choices.LIST_ALL_FILES },
        {
          name: "Perform a conditional read.",
          value: choices.CONDITIONAL_READ,
        },
        {
          name: "Perform a conditional copy. These examples use the key name prefix
 defined in ./object_name.json.",
          value: choices.CONDITIONAL_COPY,
        },
        {
          name: "Perform a conditional write. This example use the sample file ./
text02.txt.",
          value: choices.CONDITIONAL_WRITE,
        },
        { name: "Finish the workflow.", value: choices.EXIT },
      ],
    },
```

```
  );

/**
 * @param {S3Client} client
 * @param {string[]} buckets
 */
const getAllFiles = async (client, buckets) => {
  /** @type {{bucket: string, key: string, version: string}[]} */
  const files = [];
  for (const bucket of buckets) {
    const objectsResponse = await client.send(
      new ListObjectVersionsCommand({ Bucket: bucket }),
    );
    for (const version of objectsResponse.Versions || []) {
      const { Key } = version;
      files.push({ bucket, key: Key });
    }
  }
  return files;
};

/**
 * @param {S3Client} client
 * @param {string[]} buckets
 * @param {string} key
 */
const getEtag = async (client, bucket, key) => {
  const objectsResponse = await client.send(
    new GetObjectCommand({
      Bucket: bucket,
      Key: key,
    }),
  );
  return objectsResponse.ETag;
};

/**
 * @param {S3Client} client
 * @param {string[]} buckets
 */

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
```

```
 */
export const replAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new ScenarioAction(
    "replAction",
    async (state) => {
      const files = await getAllFiles(client, [
        state.sourceBucketName,
        state.destinationBucketName,
      ]);

      const fileInput = new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
        "selectedFile",
        "Select a file to use:",
        {
          type: "select",
          choices: files.map((file, index) => ({
            name: `${index + 1}: ${file.bucket}: ${file.key} (Etag: ${
              file.version
            })`,
            value: index,
          })),
        },
      );
      const condReadOptions = new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
        "selectOption",
        "Which conditional read action would you like to take?",
        {
          type: "select",
          choices: [
            "If-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should succeed.",
            "If-None-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should fail.",
            "If-Modified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
 succeed.",
            "If-Unmodified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
 fail.",
          ],
        },
      );
      const condCopyOptions = new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
        "selectOption",
        "Which conditional copy action would you like to take?",
        {
          type: "select",
          choices: [
```

```
            "If-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should succeed.",
            "If-None-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should fail.",
            "If-Modified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
succeed.",
            "If-Unmodified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
fail.",
          ],
        },
      );
      const condWriteOptions = new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
        "selectOption",
        "Which conditional write action would you like to take?",
        {
          type: "select",
          choices: [
            "IfNoneMatch condition on the object key: If the key is a duplicate, the
write will fail.",
          ],
        },
      );

      const { replChoice } = state;

      switch (replChoice) {
        case choices.LIST_ALL_FILES: {
          const files = await getAllFiles(client, [
            state.sourceBucketName,
            state.destinationBucketName,
          ]);
          state.replOutput = files
            .map(
              (file) => `Items in bucket ${file.bucket}: object: ${file.key} `,
            )
            .join("\n");
          break;
        }
        case choices.CONDITIONAL_READ:
          {
            const selectedCondRead = await condReadOptions.handle(state);
            if (
              selectedCondRead ===
              "If-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should succeed."
            ) {
              const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
```

```
              const key = "file01.txt";
              const ETag = await getEtag(client, bucket, key);

              try {
                await client.send(
                  new GetObjectCommand({
                    Bucket: bucket,
                    Key: key,
                    IfMatch: ETag,
                  }),
                );
                state.replOutput = `${key} in bucket ${state.sourceBucketName} read
because ETag provided matches the object's ETag.`;
              } catch (err) {
                state.replOutput = `Unable to read object ${key} in bucket
${state.sourceBucketName}: ${err.message}`;
              }
              break;
            }
            if (
              selectedCondRead ===
              "If-None-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should fail."
            ) {
              const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
              const key = "file01.txt";
              const ETag = await getEtag(client, bucket, key);

              try {
                await client.send(
                  new GetObjectCommand({
                    Bucket: bucket,
                    Key: key,
                    IfNoneMatch: ETag,
                  }),
                );
                state.replOutput = `${key} in ${state.sourceBucketName} was
returned.`;
              } catch (err) {
                state.replOutput = `${key} in ${state.sourceBucketName} was not
read: ${err.message}`;
              }
              break;
            }
            if (
```

```
              selectedCondRead ===
              "If-Modified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
succeed."
            ) {
              const date = new Date();
              date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);

              const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
              const key = "file01.txt";
              try {
                await client.send(
                  new GetObjectCommand({
                    Bucket: bucket,
                    Key: key,
                    IfModifiedSince: date,
                  }),
                );
                state.replOutput = `${key} in bucket ${state.sourceBucketName} read
because it has been created or modified in the last 24 hours.`;
              } catch (err) {
                state.replOutput = `Unable to read object ${key} in bucket
${state.sourceBucketName}: ${err.message}`;
              }
              break;
            }
            if (
              selectedCondRead ===
              "If-Unmodified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
fail."
            ) {
              const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
              const key = "file01.txt";

              const date = new Date();
              date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);
              try {
                await client.send(
                  new GetObjectCommand({
                    Bucket: bucket,
                    Key: key,
                    IfUnmodifiedSince: date,
                  }),
                );
                state.replOutput = `${key} in ${state.sourceBucketName} was read.`;
```

```
            } catch (err) {
              state.replOutput = `${key} in ${state.sourceBucketName} was not
read: ${err.message}`;
            }
            break;
          }
        }
        break;
      case choices.CONDITIONAL_COPY: {
        const selectedCondCopy = await condCopyOptions.handle(state);
        if (
          selectedCondCopy ===
          "If-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should succeed."
        ) {
          const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
          const key = "file01.txt";
          const ETag = await getEtag(client, bucket, key);

          const copySource = `${bucket}/${key}`;
          // Optionally edit the default key name prefix of the copied object
in ./object_name.json.
          const name = data.name;
          const copiedKey = `${name}${key}`;
          try {
            await client.send(
              new CopyObjectCommand({
                CopySource: copySource,
                Bucket: state.destinationBucketName,
                Key: copiedKey,
                CopySourceIfMatch: ETag,
              }),
            );
            state.replOutput = `${key} copied as ${copiedKey} to bucket
${state.destinationBucketName} because ETag provided matches the object's ETag.`;
          } catch (err) {
            state.replOutput = `Unable to copy object ${key} as ${copiedKey} to
bucket ${state.destinationBucketName}: ${err.message}`;
          }
          break;
        }
        if (
          selectedCondCopy ===
          "If-None-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should fail."
        ) {
```

```
            const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
            const key = "file01.txt";
            const ETag = await getEtag(client, bucket, key);
            const copySource = `${bucket}/${key}`;
            // Optionally edit the default key name prefix of the copied object
in ./object_name.json.
            const name = data.name;
            const copiedKey = `${name}${key}`;

            try {
              await client.send(
                new CopyObjectCommand({
                  CopySource: copySource,
                  Bucket: state.destinationBucketName,
                  Key: copiedKey,
                  CopySourceIfNoneMatch: ETag,
                }),
              );
              state.replOutput = `${copiedKey} copied to bucket
${state.destinationBucketName}`;
            } catch (err) {
              state.replOutput = `Unable to copy object as ${key} as as ${copiedKey}
to bucket ${state.destinationBucketName}: ${err.message}`;
            }
            break;
          }
          if (
            selectedCondCopy ===
            "If-Modified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
succeed."
          ) {
            const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
            const key = "file01.txt";
            const copySource = `${bucket}/${key}`;
            // Optionally edit the default key name prefix of the copied object
in ./object_name.json.
            const name = data.name;
            const copiedKey = `${name}${key}`;

            const date = new Date();
            date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);

            try {
              await client.send(
```

```
                new CopyObjectCommand({
                  CopySource: copySource,
                  Bucket: state.destinationBucketName,
                  Key: copiedKey,
                  CopySourceIfModifiedSince: date,
                }),
              );
              state.replOutput = `${key} copied as ${copiedKey} to bucket
${state.destinationBucketName} because it has been created or modified in the last
24 hours.`;
            } catch (err) {
              state.replOutput = `Unable to copy object ${key} as ${copiedKey} to
bucket ${state.destinationBucketName} : ${err.message}`;
            }
            break;
          }
          if (
            selectedCondCopy ===
            "If-Unmodified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
fail."
          ) {
            const bucket = state.sourceBucketName;
            const key = "file01.txt";
            const copySource = `${bucket}/${key}`;
            // Optionally edit the default key name prefix of the copied object
in ./object_name.json.
            const name = data.name;
            const copiedKey = `${name}${key}`;

            const date = new Date();
            date.setDate(date.getDate() - 1);

            try {
              await client.send(
                new CopyObjectCommand({
                  CopySource: copySource,
                  Bucket: state.destinationBucketName,
                  Key: copiedKey,
                  CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince: date,
                }),
              );
              state.replOutput = `${copiedKey} copied to bucket
${state.destinationBucketName} because it has not been created or modified in the
last 24 hours.`;
```

```
            } catch (err) {
              state.replOutput = `Unable to copy object ${key} to bucket
${state.destinationBucketName}: ${err.message}`;
            }
          }
          break;
        }
        case choices.CONDITIONAL_WRITE:
          {
            const selectedCondWrite = await condWriteOptions.handle(state);
            if (
              selectedCondWrite ===
              "IfNoneMatch condition on the object key: If the key is a duplicate,
the write will fail."
            ) {
              // Optionally edit the default key name prefix of the copied object
in ./object_name.json.
              const key = "text02.txt";
              const __filename = fileURLToPath(import.meta.url);
              const __dirname = dirname(__filename);
              const filePath = path.join(__dirname, "text02.txt");
              try {
                await client.send(
                  new PutObjectCommand({
                    Bucket: `${state.destinationBucketName}`,
                    Key: `${key}`,
                    Body: await readFile(filePath),
                    IfNoneMatch: "*",
                  }),
                );
                state.replOutput = `${key} uploaded to bucket
${state.destinationBucketName} because the key is not a duplicate.`;
              } catch (err) {
                state.replOutput = `Unable to upload object to bucket
${state.destinationBucketName}:${err.message}`;
              }
              break;
            }
          }
          break;

        default:
          throw new Error(`Invalid replChoice: ${replChoice}`);
      }
```

```
    },
    {
      whileConfig: {
        whileFn: ({ replChoice }) => replChoice !== choices.EXIT,
        input: replInput(scenarios),
        output: new ScenarioOutput("REPL output", (state) => state.replOutput, {
          preformatted: true,
        }),
      },
    },
  );

export { replInput, choices };
```

Distruggi tutte le risorse create ()clean.steps.js.

```
import {
  DeleteObjectCommand,
  DeleteBucketCommand,
  ListObjectVersionsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client} S3Client
 */

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmCleanup = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput("confirmCleanup", "Clean up resources?", {
    type: "confirm",
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
```

```
const cleanupAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("cleanupAction", async (state) => {
    const { sourceBucketName, destinationBucketName } = state;
    const buckets = [sourceBucketName, destinationBucketName].filter((b) => b);

    for (const bucket of buckets) {
      try {
        let objectsResponse;
        objectsResponse = await client.send(
          new ListObjectVersionsCommand({
            Bucket: bucket,
          }),
        );
        for (const version of objectsResponse.Versions || []) {
          const { Key, VersionId } = version;
          try {
            await client.send(
              new DeleteObjectCommand({
                Bucket: bucket,
                Key,
                VersionId,
              }),
            );
          } catch (err) {
            console.log(`An error occurred: ${err.message} `);
          }
        }
      } catch (e) {
        if (e instanceof Error && e.name === "NoSuchBucket") {
          console.log("Objects and buckets have already been deleted.");
          continue;
        }
        throw e;
      }

      await client.send(new DeleteBucketCommand({ Bucket: bucket }));
      console.log(`Delete for ${bucket} complete.`);
    }
  });

export { confirmCleanup, cleanupAction };
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - CopyObject
  - GetObject
  - PutObject

Caricamento o download di file di grandi dimensioni

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come caricare o scaricare file di grandi dimensioni da e verso Amazon S3.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Caricamento di un oggetto utilizzando il caricamento in più parti.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Carica un file di grandi dimensioni.

```
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { Upload } from "@aws-sdk/lib-storage";

import {
  ProgressBar,
  logger,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";

const twentyFiveMB = 25 * 1024 * 1024;

export const createString = (size = twentyFiveMB) => {
  return "x".repeat(size);
};

/**
 * Create a 25MB file and upload it in parts to the specified
 * Amazon S3 bucket.
```

```
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  const str = createString();
  const buffer = Buffer.from(str, "utf8");
  const progressBar = new ProgressBar({
    description: `Uploading "${key}" to "${bucketName}"`,
    barLength: 30,
  });

  try {
    const upload = new Upload({
      client: new S3Client({}),
      params: {
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
        Body: buffer,
      },
    });

    upload.on("httpUploadProgress", ({ loaded, total }) => {
      progressBar.update({ current: loaded, total });
    });

    await upload.done();
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "AbortError") {
      logger.error(`Multipart upload was aborted. ${caught.message}`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

Scarica un file di grandi dimensioni.

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import { GetObjectCommand, NoSuchKey, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { createWriteStream, rmSync } from "node:fs";

const s3Client = new S3Client({});
```

```
const oneMB = 1024 * 1024;

export const getObjectRange = ({ bucket, key, start, end }) => {
  const command = new GetObjectCommand({
    Bucket: bucket,
    Key: key,
    Range: `bytes=${start}-${end}`,
  });

  return s3Client.send(command);
};

/**
 * @param {string | undefined} contentRange
 */
export const getRangeAndLength = (contentRange) => {
  const [range, length] = contentRange.split("/");
  const [start, end] = range.split("-");
  return {
    start: Number.parseInt(start),
    end: Number.parseInt(end),
    length: Number.parseInt(length),
  };
};

export const isComplete = ({ end, length }) => end === length - 1;

const downloadInChunks = async ({ bucket, key }) => {
  const writeStream = createWriteStream(
    fileURLToPath(new URL(`./${key}`, import.meta.url)),
  ).on("error", (err) => console.error(err));

  let rangeAndLength = { start: -1, end: -1, length: -1 };

  while (!isComplete(rangeAndLength)) {
    const { end } = rangeAndLength;
    const nextRange = { start: end + 1, end: end + oneMB };

    const { ContentRange, Body } = await getObjectRange({
      bucket,
      key,
      ...nextRange,
    });
    console.log(`Downloaded bytes ${nextRange.start} to ${nextRange.end}`);
```

```
    writeStream.write(await Body.transformToByteArray());
    rangeAndLength = getRangeAndLength(ContentRange);
  }
};

/**
 * Download a large object from and Amazon S3 bucket.
 *
 * When downloading a large file, you might want to break it down into
 * smaller pieces. Amazon S3 accepts a Range header to specify the start
 * and end of the byte range to be downloaded.
 *
 * @param {{ bucketName: string, key: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ bucketName, key }) => {
  try {
    await downloadInChunks({
      bucket: bucketName,
      key: key,
    });
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof NoSuchKey) {
      console.error(`Failed to download object. No such key "${key}".`);
      rmSync(key);
    }
  }
};
```

Esempi serverless

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon S3

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dal caricamento di un oggetto in un bucket S3. La funzione recupera il nome del bucket S3 e la chiave dell'oggetto dal parametro evento e chiama l'API Amazon S3 per recuperare e registrare il tipo di contenuto dell'oggetto.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento S3 con JavaScript Lambda utilizzando.

```
import { S3Client, HeadObjectCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client();

export const handler = async (event, context) => {

    // Get the object from the event and show its content type
    const bucket = event.Records[0].s3.bucket.name;
    const key = decodeURIComponent(event.Records[0].s3.object.key.replace(/\+/g, '
 '));

    try {
        const { ContentType } = await client.send(new HeadObjectCommand({
            Bucket: bucket,
            Key: key,
        }));

        console.log('CONTENT TYPE:', ContentType);
        return ContentType;

    } catch (err) {
        console.log(err);
        const message = `Error getting object ${key} from bucket ${bucket}. Make
 sure they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.`;
        console.log(message);
        throw new Error(message);
    }
};
```

Consumo di un evento S3 con TypeScript Lambda utilizzando.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { S3Event } from 'aws-lambda';
import { S3Client, HeadObjectCommand } from '@aws-sdk/client-s3';

const s3 = new S3Client({ region: process.env.AWS_REGION });

export const handler = async (event: S3Event): Promise<string | undefined> => {
  // Get the object from the event and show its content type
  const bucket = event.Records[0].s3.bucket.name;
  const key = decodeURIComponent(event.Records[0].s3.object.key.replace(/\+/g, '
 '));
  const params = {
    Bucket: bucket,
    Key: key,
  };
  try {
    const { ContentType } = await s3.send(new HeadObjectCommand(params));
    console.log('CONTENT TYPE:', ContentType);
    return ContentType;
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
    const message = `Error getting object ${key} from bucket ${bucket}. Make sure
 they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.`;
    console.log(message);
    throw new Error(message);
  }
};
```

Esempi di S3 Glacier che utilizzano SDK for (v3) JavaScript

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con S3 Glacier.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateVault`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateVault`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il client.

```
const { GlacierClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-glacier");
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const glacierClient = new GlacierClient({ region: REGION });
export { glacierClient };
```

Crea la vault.

```
// Load the SDK for JavaScript
import { CreateVaultCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-glacier";
import { glacierClient } from "./libs/glacierClient.js";

// Set the parameters
const vaultname = "VAULT_NAME"; // VAULT_NAME
const params = { vaultName: vaultname };

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await glacierClient.send(new CreateVaultCommand(params));
```

```
    console.log("Success, vault created!");
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error");
  }
};
run();
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateVaultsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`UploadArchive`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UploadArchive`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il client.

```
const { GlacierClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-glacier");
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const glacierClient = new GlacierClient({ region: REGION });
export { glacierClient };
```

Caricamento dell'archivio.

```
// Load the SDK for JavaScript
import { UploadArchiveCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-glacier";
import { glacierClient } from "./libs/glacierClient.js";
```

```
// Set the parameters
const vaultname = "VAULT_NAME"; // VAULT_NAME

// Create a new service object and buffer
const buffer = new Buffer.alloc(2.5 * 1024 * 1024); // 2.5MB buffer
const params = { vaultName: vaultname, body: buffer };

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await glacierClient.send(new UploadArchiveCommand(params));
    console.log("Archive ID", data.archiveId);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error uploading archive!", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UploadArchivesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

SageMaker Esempi di intelligenza artificiale che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con SageMaker AI.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao SageMaker AI

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare l' SageMaker IA.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  SageMakerClient,
  ListNotebookInstancesCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker";

const client = new SageMakerClient({
  region: "us-west-2",
});

export const helloSagemaker = async () => {
  const command = new ListNotebookInstancesCommand({ MaxResults: 5 });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(
    "Hello Amazon SageMaker! Let's list some of your notebook instances:",
  );

  const instances = response.NotebookInstances || [];

  if (instances.length === 0) {
    console.log(
      "• No notebook instances found. Try creating one in the AWS Management Console
 or with the CreateNotebookInstanceCommand.",
    );
  } else {
    console.log(
      instances
        .map(
          (i) =>
            `• Instance: ${i.NotebookInstanceName}\n  Arn:${
              i.NotebookInstanceArn
```

```
            } \n  Creation Date: ${i.CreationTime.toISOString()}`,
        )
        .join("\n"),
    );
  }

  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListNotebookInstancessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreatePipeline`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreatePipeline`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Una funzione che crea una pipeline SageMaker AI utilizzando una definizione JSON fornita localmente.

```
/**
 * Create the Amazon SageMaker pipeline using a JSON pipeline definition. The
 definition
 * can also be provided as an Amazon S3 object using PipelineDefinitionS3Location.
 * @param {{roleArn: string, name: string, sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
sagemaker').SageMakerClient}} props
```

```
 */
export async function createSagemakerPipeline({
  // Assumes an AWS IAM role has been created for this pipeline.
  roleArn,
  name,
  // Assumes an AWS Lambda function has been created for this pipeline.
  functionArn,
  sagemakerClient,
}) {
  const pipelineDefinition = readFileSync(
    // dirnameFromMetaUrl is a local utility function. You can find its
 implementation
    // on GitHub.
    `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(
      import.meta.url,
    )}../../../../../scenarios/features/sagemaker_pipelines/resources/
GeoSpatialPipeline.json`,
  )
    .toString()
    .replace(/\*FUNCTION_ARN\*/g, functionArn);

  let arn = null;

  const createPipeline = () =>
    sagemakerClient.send(
      new CreatePipelineCommand({
        PipelineName: name,
        PipelineDefinition: pipelineDefinition,
        RoleArn: roleArn,
      }),
    );

  try {
    const { PipelineArn } = await createPipeline();
    arn = PipelineArn;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "ValidationException" &&
      caught.message.includes(
        "Pipeline names must be unique within an AWS account and region",
      )
    ) {
      const { PipelineArn } = await sagemakerClient.send(
```

```
        new DescribePipelineCommand({ PipelineName: name }),
      );
      arn = PipelineArn;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await sagemakerClient.send(
        new DeletePipelineCommand({ PipelineName: name }),
      );
    },
  };
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API CreatePipelineReference.

`DeletePipeline`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeletePipeline`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

La sintassi per eliminare una pipeline SageMaker AI. Questo codice fa parte di una funzione più ampia. Fai riferimento a «Crea una pipeline» o al GitHub repository per ulteriori informazioni.

```
      await sagemakerClient.send(
        new DeletePipelineCommand({ PipelineName: name }),
      );
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeletePipelinela sezione API Reference.AWS SDK per JavaScript

`DescribePipelineExecution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribePipelineExecution`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Attendi che l'esecuzione di una pipeline SageMaker AI abbia successo, fallisca o si fermi.

```
/**
 * Poll the executing pipeline until the status is 'SUCCEEDED', 'STOPPED', or
 'FAILED'.
 * @param {{ arn: string, sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
sagemaker').SageMakerClient, wait: (ms: number) => Promise<void>}} props
 */
export async function waitForPipelineComplete({ arn, sagemakerClient, wait }) {
  const command = new DescribePipelineExecutionCommand({
    PipelineExecutionArn: arn,
  });

  let complete = false;
  const intervalInSeconds = 15;
  const COMPLETION_STATUSES = [
    PipelineExecutionStatus.FAILED,
    PipelineExecutionStatus.STOPPED,
    PipelineExecutionStatus.SUCCEEDED,
  ];

  do {
    const { PipelineExecutionStatus: status, FailureReason } =
      await sagemakerClient.send(command);

    complete = COMPLETION_STATUSES.includes(status);
```

```
    if (!complete) {
      console.log(
        `Pipeline is ${status}. Waiting ${intervalInSeconds} seconds before checking
 again.`,
      );
      await wait(intervalInSeconds);
    } else if (status === PipelineExecutionStatus.FAILED) {
      throw new Error(`Pipeline failed because: ${FailureReason}`);
    } else if (status === PipelineExecutionStatus.STOPPED) {
      throw new Error("Pipeline was forcefully stopped.");
    } else {
      console.log(`Pipeline execution ${status}.`);
    }
  } while (!complete);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DescribePipelineExecution AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

`StartPipelineExecution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartPipelineExecution`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Avvia l'esecuzione di una pipeline SageMaker AI.

```
/**
 * Start the execution of the Amazon SageMaker pipeline. Parameters that are
 * passed in are used in the AWS Lambda function.
 * @param {{
 *   name: string,
 *   sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker').SageMakerClient,
 *   roleArn: string,
 *   queueUrl: string,
```

```
 *   s3InputBucketName: string,
 * }} props
 */
export async function startPipelineExecution({
  sagemakerClient,
  name,
  bucketName,
  roleArn,
  queueUrl,
}) {
  /**
   * The Vector Enrichment Job requests CSV data. This configuration points to a CSV
   * file in an Amazon S3 bucket.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig}
   */
  const inputConfig = {
    DataSourceConfig: {
      S3Data: {
        S3Uri: `s3://${bucketName}/input/sample_data.csv`,
      },
    },
    DocumentType: VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType.CSV,
  };

  /**
   * The Vector Enrichment Job adds additional data to the source CSV. This
 configuration points
   * to an Amazon S3 prefix where the output will be stored.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig}
   */
  const outputConfig = {
    S3Data: {
      S3Uri: `s3://${bucketName}/output/`,
    },
  };

  /**
   * This job will be a Reverse Geocoding Vector Enrichment Job. Reverse Geocoding
 requires
   * latitude and longitude values.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").VectorEnrichmentJobConfig}
```

```
   */
  const jobConfig = {
    ReverseGeocodingConfig: {
      XAttributeName: "Longitude",
      YAttributeName: "Latitude",
    },
  };

  const { PipelineExecutionArn } = await sagemakerClient.send(
    new StartPipelineExecutionCommand({
      PipelineName: name,
      PipelineExecutionDisplayName: `${name}-example-execution`,
      PipelineParameters: [
        { Name: "parameter_execution_role", Value: roleArn },
        { Name: "parameter_queue_url", Value: queueUrl },
        {
          Name: "parameter_vej_input_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(inputConfig),
        },
        {
          Name: "parameter_vej_export_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(outputConfig),
        },
        {
          Name: "parameter_step_1_vej_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(jobConfig),
        },
      ],
    }),
  );

  return {
    arn: PipelineExecutionArn,
  };
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione StartPipelineExecution AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

Scenari

Inizia con i lavori e le pipeline geospaziali

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Imposta le risorse per una pipeline.
- Configura una pipeline che esegua un lavoro geospaziale.
- Avvio dell'esecuzione di una pipeline.
- Monitora lo stato dell'esecuzione.
- Visualizza l'output della pipeline.
- Eliminare le risorse.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creare ed eseguire SageMaker pipeline utilizzando AWS SDKs Community.aws.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Il seguente estratto di file contiene funzioni che utilizzano il client SageMaker AI per gestire una pipeline.

```
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";

import {
  CreateRoleCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  GetRoleCommand,
  ListPoliciesCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
```

```
import {
  PublishLayerVersionCommand,
  DeleteLayerVersionCommand,
  CreateFunctionCommand,
  Runtime,
  DeleteFunctionCommand,
  CreateEventSourceMappingCommand,
  DeleteEventSourceMappingCommand,
  GetFunctionCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-lambda";

import {
  PutObjectCommand,
  CreateBucketCommand,
  DeleteBucketCommand,
  DeleteObjectCommand,
  GetObjectCommand,
  ListObjectsV2Command,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

import {
  CreatePipelineCommand,
  DeletePipelineCommand,
  DescribePipelineCommand,
  DescribePipelineExecutionCommand,
  PipelineExecutionStatus,
  StartPipelineExecutionCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker";

import { VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType } from "@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial";

import {
  CreateQueueCommand,
  DeleteQueueCommand,
  GetQueueAttributesCommand,
  GetQueueUrlCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

/**
```

```
 * Create the AWS IAM role that will be assumed by AWS Lambda.
 * @param {{ name: string, iamClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-iam').IAMClient }}
 props
 */
export async function createLambdaExecutionRole({ name, iamClient }) {
  const createRole = () =>
    iamClient.send(
      new CreateRoleCommand({
        RoleName: name,
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
          Version: "2012-10-17",
          Statement: [
            {
              Effect: "Allow",
              Action: ["sts:AssumeRole"],
              Principal: { Service: ["lambda.amazonaws.com"] },
            },
          ],
        }),
      }),
    );

  let role = null;

  try {
    const { Role } = await createRole();
    role = Role;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "EntityAlreadyExistsException"
    ) {
      const { Role } = await iamClient.send(
        new GetRoleCommand({ RoleName: name }),
      );
      role = Role;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn: role.Arn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
```

```
      await iamClient.send(new DeleteRoleCommand({ RoleName: name }));
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Create an AWS IAM policy that will be attached to the AWS IAM role assumed by the
 AWS Lambda function.
 * The policy grants permission to work with Amazon SQS, Amazon CloudWatch, and
 Amazon SageMaker.
 * @param {{name: string, iamClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-iam').IAMClient,
 pipelineExecutionRoleArn: string}} props
 */
export async function createLambdaExecutionPolicy({
  name,
  iamClient,
  pipelineExecutionRoleArn,
}) {
  const policyConfig = {
    Version: "2012-10-17",
    Statement: [
      {
        Effect: "Allow",
        Action: [
          "sqs:ReceiveMessage",
          "sqs:DeleteMessage",
          "sqs:GetQueueAttributes",
          "logs:CreateLogGroup",
          "logs:CreateLogStream",
          "logs:PutLogEvents",
          "sagemaker-geospatial:StartVectorEnrichmentJob",
          "sagemaker-geospatial:GetVectorEnrichmentJob",
          "sagemaker:SendPipelineExecutionStepFailure",
          "sagemaker:SendPipelineExecutionStepSuccess",
          "sagemaker-geospatial:ExportVectorEnrichmentJob",
        ],
        Resource: "*",
      },
      {
        Effect: "Allow",
        // The AWS Lambda function needs permission to pass the pipeline execution
 role to
        // the StartVectorEnrichmentCommand. This restriction prevents an AWS Lambda
 function
```

```
        // from elevating privileges. For more information, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
id_roles_use_passrole.html
        Action: ["iam:PassRole"],
        Resource: `${pipelineExecutionRoleArn}`,
        Condition: {
          StringEquals: {
            "iam:PassedToService": [
              "sagemaker.amazonaws.com",
              "sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com",
            ],
          },
        },
      },
    ],
  };

  const createPolicy = () =>
    iamClient.send(
      new CreatePolicyCommand({
        PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify(policyConfig),
        PolicyName: name,
      }),
    );

  let policy = null;

  try {
    const { Policy } = await createPolicy();
    policy = Policy;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "EntityAlreadyExistsException"
    ) {
      const { Policies } = await iamClient.send(new ListPoliciesCommand({}));
      if (Policies) {
        policy = Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === name);
      } else {
        throw new Error("No policies found.");
      }
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
```

```
  }

  return {
    arn: policy?.Arn,
    policyConfig,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await iamClient.send(new DeletePolicyCommand({ PolicyArn: policy?.Arn }));
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Attach an AWS IAM policy to an AWS IAM role.
 * @param {{roleName: string, policyArn: string, iamClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
iam').IAMClient}} props
 */
export async function attachPolicy({ roleName, policyArn, iamClient }) {
  const attachPolicyCommand = new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
  });

  await iamClient.send(attachPolicyCommand);
  return {
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: roleName,
          PolicyArn: policyArn,
        }),
      );
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Create an AWS Lambda layer that contains the Amazon SageMaker and Amazon
 SageMaker Geospatial clients
 * in the runtime. The default runtime supports v3.188.0 of the JavaScript SDK. The
 Amazon SageMaker
 * Geospatial client wasn't introduced until v3.221.0.
 * @param {{ name: string, lambdaClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
lambda').LambdaClient }} props
 */
```

```
export async function createLambdaLayer({ name, lambdaClient }) {
  const layerPath = `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url)}lambda/nodejs.zip`;
  const { LayerVersionArn, Version } = await lambdaClient.send(
    new PublishLayerVersionCommand({
      LayerName: name,
      Content: {
        ZipFile: Uint8Array.from(readFileSync(layerPath)),
      },
    }),
  );

  return {
    versionArn: LayerVersionArn,
    version: Version,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await lambdaClient.send(
        new DeleteLayerVersionCommand({
          LayerName: name,
          VersionNumber: Version,
        }),
      );
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Deploy the AWS Lambda function that will be used to respond to Amazon SageMaker
 pipeline
 * execution steps.
 * @param {{roleArn: string, name: string, lambdaClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
lambda').LambdaClient, layerVersionArn: string}} props
 */
export async function createLambdaFunction({
  name,
  roleArn,
  lambdaClient,
  layerVersionArn,
}) {
  const lambdaPath = `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(
    import.meta.url,
  )}lambda/dist/index.mjs.zip`;

  // If a function of the same name already exists, return that
  // function's ARN instead. By default this is
```

```
// "sagemaker-wkflw-lambda-function", so collisions are
// unlikely.
const createFunction = async () => {
  try {
    return await lambdaClient.send(
      new CreateFunctionCommand({
        Code: {
          ZipFile: Uint8Array.from(readFileSync(lambdaPath)),
        },
        Runtime: Runtime.nodejs18x,
        Handler: "index.handler",
        Layers: [layerVersionArn],
        FunctionName: name,
        Role: roleArn,
      }),
    );
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "ResourceConflictException"
    ) {
      const { Configuration } = await lambdaClient.send(
        new GetFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: name }),
      );
      return Configuration;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};

// Function creation fails if the Role is not ready. This retries
// function creation until it succeeds or it times out.
const { FunctionArn } = await retry(
  { intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 },
  createFunction,
);

return {
  arn: FunctionArn,
  cleanUp: async () => {
    await lambdaClient.send(
      new DeleteFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: name }),
    );
  },
```

```
  };
}

/**
 * This uploads some sample coordinate data to an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * The Amazon SageMaker Geospatial vector enrichment job will take the simple Lat/
Long
 * coordinates in this file and augment them with more detailed location data.
 * @param {{bucketName: string, s3Client: import('@aws-sdk/client-s3').S3Client}}
 props
 */
export async function uploadCSVDataToS3({ bucketName, s3Client }) {
  const s3Path = `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(
    import.meta.url,
  )}../../../../../scenarios/features/sagemaker_pipelines/resources/
latlongtest.csv`;

  await s3Client.send(
    new PutObjectCommand({
      Bucket: bucketName,
      Key: "input/sample_data.csv",
      Body: readFileSync(s3Path),
    }),
  );
}

/**
 * Create the AWS IAM role that will be assumed by the Amazon SageMaker pipeline.
 * @param {{name: string, iamClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-iam').IAMClient, wait:
 (ms: number) => Promise<void>}} props
 */
export async function createSagemakerRole({ name, iamClient, wait }) {
  let role = null;

  const createRole = () =>
    iamClient.send(
      new CreateRoleCommand({
        RoleName: name,
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
          Version: "2012-10-17",
          Statement: [
            {
              Effect: "Allow",
              Action: ["sts:AssumeRole"],
```

```
              Principal: {
                Service: [
                  "sagemaker.amazonaws.com",
                  "sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com",
                ],
              },
            },
          ],
        }),
      }),
    );

  try {
    const { Role } = await createRole();
    role = Role;
    // Wait for the role to be ready.
    await wait(10);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "EntityAlreadyExistsException"
    ) {
      const { Role } = await iamClient.send(
        new GetRoleCommand({ RoleName: name }),
      );
      role = Role;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn: role.Arn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await iamClient.send(new DeleteRoleCommand({ RoleName: name }));
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Create the Amazon SageMaker execution policy. This policy grants permission to
 * invoke the AWS Lambda function, read/write to the Amazon S3 bucket, and send
 messages to
 * the Amazon SQS queue.
```

```
 * @param {{ name: string, sqsQueueArn: string, lambdaArn: string, iamClient:
 import('@aws-sdk/client-iam').IAMClient, s3BucketName: string}} props
 */
export async function createSagemakerExecutionPolicy({
  sqsQueueArn,
  lambdaArn,
  iamClient,
  name,
  s3BucketName,
}) {
  const policyConfig = {
    Version: "2012-10-17",
    Statement: [
      {
        Effect: "Allow",
        Action: ["lambda:InvokeFunction"],
        Resource: lambdaArn,
      },
      {
        Effect: "Allow",
        Action: ["s3:*"],
        Resource: [
          `arn:aws:s3:::${s3BucketName}`,
          `arn:aws:s3:::${s3BucketName}/*`,
        ],
      },
      {
        Effect: "Allow",
        Action: ["sqs:SendMessage"],
        Resource: sqsQueueArn,
      },
    ],
  };

  const createPolicy = () =>
    iamClient.send(
      new CreatePolicyCommand({
        PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify(policyConfig),
        PolicyName: name,
      }),
    );

  let policy = null;
```

```
  try {
    const { Policy } = await createPolicy();
    policy = Policy;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "EntityAlreadyExistsException"
    ) {
      const { Policies } = await iamClient.send(new ListPoliciesCommand({}));
      if (Policies) {
        policy = Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === name);
      } else {
        throw new Error("No policies found.");
      }
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn: policy?.Arn,
    policyConfig,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await iamClient.send(new DeletePolicyCommand({ PolicyArn: policy?.Arn }));
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Create the Amazon SageMaker pipeline using a JSON pipeline definition. The
 definition
 * can also be provided as an Amazon S3 object using PipelineDefinitionS3Location.
 * @param {{roleArn: string, name: string, sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
sagemaker').SageMakerClient}} props
 */
export async function createSagemakerPipeline({
  // Assumes an AWS IAM role has been created for this pipeline.
  roleArn,
  name,
  // Assumes an AWS Lambda function has been created for this pipeline.
  functionArn,
  sagemakerClient,
}) {
  const pipelineDefinition = readFileSync(
```

```
    // dirnameFromMetaUrl is a local utility function. You can find its
 implementation
    // on GitHub.
    `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(
      import.meta.url,
    )}../../../../../scenarios/features/sagemaker_pipelines/resources/
GeoSpatialPipeline.json`,
  )
    .toString()
    .replace(/\*FUNCTION_ARN\*/g, functionArn);

  let arn = null;

  const createPipeline = () =>
    sagemakerClient.send(
      new CreatePipelineCommand({
        PipelineName: name,
        PipelineDefinition: pipelineDefinition,
        RoleArn: roleArn,
      }),
    );

  try {
    const { PipelineArn } = await createPipeline();
    arn = PipelineArn;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "ValidationException" &&
      caught.message.includes(
        "Pipeline names must be unique within an AWS account and region",
      )
    ) {
      const { PipelineArn } = await sagemakerClient.send(
        new DescribePipelineCommand({ PipelineName: name }),
      );
      arn = PipelineArn;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn,
```

```
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await sagemakerClient.send(
        new DeletePipelineCommand({ PipelineName: name }),
      );
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Create an Amazon SQS queue. The Amazon SageMaker pipeline will send messages
 * to this queue that are then processed by the AWS Lambda function.
 * @param {{name: string, sqsClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-sqs').SQSClient}} props
 */
export async function createSQSQueue({ name, sqsClient }) {
  const createSqsQueue = () =>
    sqsClient.send(
      new CreateQueueCommand({
        QueueName: name,
        Attributes: {
          DelaySeconds: "5",
          ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds: "5",
          VisibilityTimeout: "300",
        },
      }),
    );

  let queueUrl = null;
  try {
    const { QueueUrl } = await createSqsQueue();
    queueUrl = QueueUrl;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "QueueNameExists") {
      const { QueueUrl } = await sqsClient.send(
        new GetQueueUrlCommand({ QueueName: name }),
      );
      queueUrl = QueueUrl;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  const { Attributes } = await retry(
    { intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 },
    () =>
```

```
      sqsClient.send(
        new GetQueueAttributesCommand({
          QueueUrl: queueUrl,
          AttributeNames: ["QueueArn"],
        }),
      ),
  );

  return {
    queueUrl,
    queueArn: Attributes.QueueArn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await sqsClient.send(new DeleteQueueCommand({ QueueUrl: queueUrl }));
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Configure the AWS Lambda function to long poll for messages from the Amazon SQS
 * queue.
 * @param {{
 *   paginateListEventSourceMappings: () => Generator<import('@aws-sdk/client-
lambda').ListEventSourceMappingsCommandOutput>,
 *   lambdaName: string,
 *   queueArn: string,
 *   lambdaClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-lambda').LambdaClient}} props
 */
export async function configureLambdaSQSEventSource({
  lambdaName,
  queueArn,
  lambdaClient,
  paginateListEventSourceMappings,
}) {
  let uuid = null;
  const createEvenSourceMapping = () =>
    lambdaClient.send(
      new CreateEventSourceMappingCommand({
        EventSourceArn: queueArn,
        FunctionName: lambdaName,
      }),
    );

  try {
    const { UUID } = await createEvenSourceMapping();
```

```
    uuid = UUID;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "ResourceConflictException"
    ) {
      const paginator = paginateListEventSourceMappings(
        { client: lambdaClient },
        {},
      );
      /**
       * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-lambda').EventSourceMappingConfiguration[]}
       */
      const eventSourceMappings = [];
      for await (const page of paginator) {
        eventSourceMappings.concat(page.EventSourceMappings || []);
      }

      const { Configuration } = await lambdaClient.send(
        new GetFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: lambdaName }),
      );

      uuid = eventSourceMappings.find(
        (mapping) =>
          mapping.EventSourceArn === queueArn &&
          mapping.FunctionArn === Configuration.FunctionArn,
      ).UUID;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await lambdaClient.send(
        new DeleteEventSourceMappingCommand({
          UUID: uuid,
        }),
      );
    },
  };
}

/**
```

```
 * Create an Amazon S3 bucket that will store the simple coordinate file as input
 * and the output of the Amazon SageMaker Geospatial vector enrichment job.
 * @param {{
 *   s3Client: import('@aws-sdk/client-s3').S3Client,
 *   name: string,
 *   paginateListObjectsV2: () => Generator<import('@aws-sdk/client-
s3').ListObjectsCommandOutput>
 * }} props
 */
export async function createS3Bucket({
  name,
  s3Client,
  paginateListObjectsV2,
}) {
  await s3Client.send(new CreateBucketCommand({ Bucket: name }));

  return {
    cleanUp: async () => {
      const paginator = paginateListObjectsV2(
        { client: s3Client },
        { Bucket: name },
      );
      for await (const page of paginator) {
        const objects = page.Contents;
        if (objects) {
          for (const object of objects) {
            await s3Client.send(
              new DeleteObjectCommand({ Bucket: name, Key: object.Key }),
            );
          }
        }
      }
      await s3Client.send(new DeleteBucketCommand({ Bucket: name }));
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Start the execution of the Amazon SageMaker pipeline. Parameters that are
 * passed in are used in the AWS Lambda function.
 * @param {{
 *   name: string,
 *   sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker').SageMakerClient,
 *   roleArn: string,
```

```
 *   queueUrl: string,
 *   s3InputBucketName: string,
 * }} props
 */
export async function startPipelineExecution({
  sagemakerClient,
  name,
  bucketName,
  roleArn,
  queueUrl,
}) {
  /**
   * The Vector Enrichment Job requests CSV data. This configuration points to a CSV
   * file in an Amazon S3 bucket.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig}
   */
  const inputConfig = {
    DataSourceConfig: {
      S3Data: {
        S3Uri: `s3://${bucketName}/input/sample_data.csv`,
      },
    },
    DocumentType: VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType.CSV,
  };

  /**
   * The Vector Enrichment Job adds additional data to the source CSV. This
 configuration points
   * to an Amazon S3 prefix where the output will be stored.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig}
   */
  const outputConfig = {
    S3Data: {
      S3Uri: `s3://${bucketName}/output/`,
    },
  };

  /**
   * This job will be a Reverse Geocoding Vector Enrichment Job. Reverse Geocoding
 requires
   * latitude and longitude values.
```

```
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").VectorEnrichmentJobConfig}
   */
  const jobConfig = {
    ReverseGeocodingConfig: {
      XAttributeName: "Longitude",
      YAttributeName: "Latitude",
    },
  };

  const { PipelineExecutionArn } = await sagemakerClient.send(
    new StartPipelineExecutionCommand({
      PipelineName: name,
      PipelineExecutionDisplayName: `${name}-example-execution`,
      PipelineParameters: [
        { Name: "parameter_execution_role", Value: roleArn },
        { Name: "parameter_queue_url", Value: queueUrl },
        {
          Name: "parameter_vej_input_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(inputConfig),
        },
        {
          Name: "parameter_vej_export_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(outputConfig),
        },
        {
          Name: "parameter_step_1_vej_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(jobConfig),
        },
      ],
    }),
  );

  return {
    arn: PipelineExecutionArn,
  };
}

/**
 * Poll the executing pipeline until the status is 'SUCCEEDED', 'STOPPED', or
 'FAILED'.
 * @param {{ arn: string, sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
sagemaker').SageMakerClient, wait: (ms: number) => Promise<void>}} props
 */
```

```
export async function waitForPipelineComplete({ arn, sagemakerClient, wait }) {
  const command = new DescribePipelineExecutionCommand({
    PipelineExecutionArn: arn,
  });

  let complete = false;
  const intervalInSeconds = 15;
  const COMPLETION_STATUSES = [
    PipelineExecutionStatus.FAILED,
    PipelineExecutionStatus.STOPPED,
    PipelineExecutionStatus.SUCCEEDED,
  ];

  do {
    const { PipelineExecutionStatus: status, FailureReason } =
      await sagemakerClient.send(command);

    complete = COMPLETION_STATUSES.includes(status);

    if (!complete) {
      console.log(
        `Pipeline is ${status}. Waiting ${intervalInSeconds} seconds before checking
 again.`,
      );
      await wait(intervalInSeconds);
    } else if (status === PipelineExecutionStatus.FAILED) {
      throw new Error(`Pipeline failed because: ${FailureReason}`);
    } else if (status === PipelineExecutionStatus.STOPPED) {
      throw new Error("Pipeline was forcefully stopped.");
    } else {
      console.log(`Pipeline execution ${status}.`);
    }
  } while (!complete);
}

/**
 * Return the string value of an Amazon S3 object.
 * @param {{ bucket: string, key: string, s3Client: import('@aws-sdk/client-
s3').S3Client}} param0
 */
export async function getObject({ bucket, s3Client }) {
  const prefix = "output/";
  const { Contents } = await s3Client.send(
    new ListObjectsV2Command({ MaxKeys: 1, Bucket: bucket, Prefix: prefix }),
```

```
  );

  if (!Contents.length) {
    throw new Error("No objects found in bucket.");
  }

  // Find the CSV file.
  const outputObject = Contents.find((obj) => obj.Key.endsWith(".csv"));

  if (!outputObject) {
    throw new Error(`No CSV file found in bucket with the prefix "${prefix}".`);
  }

  const { Body } = await s3Client.send(
    new GetObjectCommand({
      Bucket: bucket,
      Key: outputObject.Key,
    }),
  );

  return Body.transformToString();
}
```

Questa funzione è un estratto da un file che utilizza le funzioni di libreria precedenti per configurare una pipeline SageMaker AI, eseguirla ed eliminare tutte le risorse create.

```
import { retry, wait } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";
import {
  attachPolicy,
  configureLambdaSQSEventSource,
  createLambdaExecutionPolicy,
  createLambdaExecutionRole,
  createLambdaFunction,
  createLambdaLayer,
  createS3Bucket,
  createSQSQueue,
  createSagemakerExecutionPolicy,
  createSagemakerPipeline,
  createSagemakerRole,
  getObject,
  startPipelineExecution,
  uploadCSVDataToS3,
```

```
  waitForPipelineComplete,
} from "./lib.js";
import { MESSAGES } from "./messages.js";

export class SageMakerPipelinesWkflw {
  names = {
    LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE: "sagemaker-wkflw-lambda-execution-role",
    LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY:
      "sagemaker-wkflw-lambda-execution-role-policy",
    LAMBDA_FUNCTION: "sagemaker-wkflw-lambda-function",
    LAMBDA_LAYER: "sagemaker-wkflw-lambda-layer",
    SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE: "sagemaker-wkflw-pipeline-execution-role",
    SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY:
      "sagemaker-wkflw-pipeline-execution-role-policy",
    SAGE_MAKER_PIPELINE: "sagemaker-wkflw-pipeline",
    SQS_QUEUE: "sagemaker-wkflw-sqs-queue",
    S3_BUCKET: `sagemaker-wkflw-s3-bucket-${Date.now()}`,
  };

  cleanUpFunctions = [];

  /**
   * @param {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/prompter.js").Prompter} prompter
   * @param {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/logger.js").Logger} logger
   * @param {{ IAM: import("@aws-sdk/client-iam").IAMClient, Lambda: import("@aws-
sdk/client-lambda").LambdaClient, SageMaker: import("@aws-sdk/client-
sagemaker").SageMakerClient, S3: import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client, SQS:
 import("@aws-sdk/client-sqs").SQSClient }} clients
   */
  constructor(prompter, logger, clients) {
    this.prompter = prompter;
    this.logger = logger;
    this.clients = clients;
  }

  async run() {
    try {
      await this.startWorkflow();
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(err);
      throw err;
    } finally {
      this.logger.logSeparator();
      const doCleanUp = await this.prompter.confirm({
```

```
        message: "Clean up resources?",
      });
      if (doCleanUp) {
        await this.cleanUp();
      }
    }
  }

  async cleanUp() {
    // Run all of the clean up functions. If any fail, we log the error and
continue.
    // This ensures all clean up functions are run.
    for (let i = this.cleanUpFunctions.length - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
      await retry(
        { intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60, swallowError: true },
        this.cleanUpFunctions[i],
      );
    }
  }

  async startWorkflow() {
    this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.greetingHeader);
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.greeting);

    this.logger.logSeparator();
    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingRole.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      ),
    );

    // Create an IAM role that will be assumed by the AWS Lambda function. This
function
    // is triggered by Amazon SQS messages and calls SageMaker and SageMaker
GeoSpatial actions.
    const { arn: lambdaExecutionRoleArn, cleanUp: lambdaExecutionRoleCleanUp } =
      await createLambdaExecutionRole({
        name: this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE,
        iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
      });
    // Add a clean up step to a stack for every resource created.
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaExecutionRoleCleanUp);
```

```
    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.roleCreated.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      ),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingRole.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      ),
    );

    // Create an IAM role that will be assumed by the SageMaker pipeline. The
pipeline
    // sends messages to an Amazon SQS queue and puts/retrieves Amazon S3 objects.
    const {
      arn: pipelineExecutionRoleArn,
      cleanUp: pipelineExecutionRoleCleanUp,
    } = await createSagemakerRole({
      iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
      name: this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      wait,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(pipelineExecutionRoleCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.roleCreated.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      ),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    // Create an IAM policy that allows the AWS Lambda function to invoke SageMaker
APIs.
    const {
      arn: lambdaExecutionPolicyArn,
      policy: lambdaPolicy,
      cleanUp: lambdaExecutionPolicyCleanUp,
```

```
    } = await createLambdaExecutionPolicy({
      name: this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY,
      s3BucketName: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
      iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
      pipelineExecutionRoleArn,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaExecutionPolicyCleanUp);

    console.log(JSON.stringify(lambdaPolicy, null, 2), "\n");

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.attachPolicy
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY)
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE),
    );

    await this.prompter.checkContinue();

    // Attach the Lambda execution policy to the execution role.
    const { cleanUp: lambdaExecutionRolePolicyCleanUp } = await attachPolicy({
      roleName: this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      policyArn: lambdaExecutionPolicyArn,
      iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaExecutionRolePolicyCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.policyAttached);

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    // Create Lambda layer for SageMaker packages.
    const { versionArn: layerVersionArn, cleanUp: lambdaLayerCleanUp } =
      await createLambdaLayer({
        name: this.names.LAMBDA_LAYER,
        lambdaClient: this.clients.Lambda,
      });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaLayerCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingFunction.replace(
        "${FUNCTION_NAME}",
        this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION,
      ),
    );
```

```
    // Create the Lambda function with the execution role.
    const { arn: lambdaArn, cleanUp: lambdaCleanUp } =
      await createLambdaFunction({
        roleArn: lambdaExecutionRoleArn,
        lambdaClient: this.clients.Lambda,
        name: this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION,
        layerVersionArn,
      });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.functionCreated.replace(
        "${FUNCTION_NAME}",
        this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION,
      ),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingSQSQueue.replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", this.names.SQS_QUEUE),
    );

    // Create an SQS queue for the SageMaker pipeline.
    const {
      queueUrl,
      queueArn,
      cleanUp: queueCleanUp,
    } = await createSQSQueue({
      name: this.names.SQS_QUEUE,
      sqsClient: this.clients.SQS,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(queueCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.sqsQueueCreated.replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", this.names.SQS_QUEUE),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.configuringLambdaSQSEventSource
        .replace("${LAMBDA_NAME}", this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION)
```

```
        .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", this.names.SQS_QUEUE),
    );

    // Configure the SQS queue as an event source for the Lambda.
    const { cleanUp: lambdaSQSEventSourceCleanUp } =
      await configureLambdaSQSEventSource({
        lambdaArn,
        lambdaName: this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION,
        queueArn,
        sqsClient: this.clients.SQS,
        lambdaClient: this.clients.Lambda,
      });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaSQSEventSourceCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.lambdaSQSEventSourceConfigured
        .replace("${LAMBDA_NAME}", this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION)
        .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", this.names.SQS_QUEUE),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    // Create an IAM policy that allows the SageMaker pipeline to invoke AWS Lambda
    // and send messages to the Amazon SQS queue.
    const {
      arn: pipelineExecutionPolicyArn,
      policy: sagemakerPolicy,
      cleanUp: pipelineExecutionPolicyCleanUp,
    } = await createSagemakerExecutionPolicy({
      sqsQueueArn: queueArn,
      lambdaArn,
      iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
      name: this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY,
      s3BucketName: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(pipelineExecutionPolicyCleanUp);

    console.log(JSON.stringify(sagemakerPolicy, null, 2));

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.attachPolicy
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY)
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE),
    );
```

```
    await this.prompter.checkContinue();

    // Attach the SageMaker execution policy to the execution role.
    const { cleanUp: pipelineExecutionRolePolicyCleanUp } = await attachPolicy({
      roleName: this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      policyArn: pipelineExecutionPolicyArn,
      iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(pipelineExecutionRolePolicyCleanUp);
    // Wait for the role to be ready. If the role is used immediately,
    // the pipeline will fail.
    await wait(5);

    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.policyAttached);

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingPipeline.replace(
        "${PIPELINE_NAME}",
        this.names.SAGE_MAKER_PIPELINE,
      ),
    );

    // Create the SageMaker pipeline.
    const { cleanUp: pipelineCleanUp } = await createSagemakerPipeline({
      roleArn: pipelineExecutionRoleArn,
      functionArn: lambdaArn,
      sagemakerClient: this.clients.SageMaker,
      name: this.names.SAGE_MAKER_PIPELINE,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(pipelineCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.pipelineCreated.replace(
        "${PIPELINE_NAME}",
        this.names.SAGE_MAKER_PIPELINE,
      ),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(
```

```
    MESSAGES.creatingS3Bucket.replace("${BUCKET_NAME}", this.names.S3_BUCKET),
  );

  // Create an S3 bucket for storing inputs and outputs.
  const { cleanUp: s3BucketCleanUp } = await createS3Bucket({
    name: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
    s3Client: this.clients.S3,
  });
  this.cleanUpFunctions.push(s3BucketCleanUp);

  await this.logger.log(
    MESSAGES.s3BucketCreated.replace("${BUCKET_NAME}", this.names.S3_BUCKET),
  );

  this.logger.logSeparator();

  await this.logger.log(
    MESSAGES.uploadingInputData.replace(
      "${BUCKET_NAME}",
      this.names.S3_BUCKET,
    ),
  );

  // Upload CSV Lat/Long data to S3.
  await uploadCSVDataToS3({
    bucketName: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
    s3Client: this.clients.S3,
  });

  await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.inputDataUploaded);

  this.logger.logSeparator();

  await this.prompter.checkContinue(MESSAGES.executePipeline);

  // Execute the SageMaker pipeline.
  const { arn: pipelineExecutionArn } = await startPipelineExecution({
    name: this.names.SAGE_MAKER_PIPELINE,
    sagemakerClient: this.clients.SageMaker,
    roleArn: pipelineExecutionRoleArn,
    bucketName: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
    queueUrl,
  });
```

```
    // Wait for the pipeline execution to finish.
    await waitForPipelineComplete({
      arn: pipelineExecutionArn,
      sagemakerClient: this.clients.SageMaker,
      wait,
    });

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.outputDelay);

    // The getOutput function will throw an error if the output is not
    // found. The retry function will retry a failed function call once
    // ever 10 seconds for 2 minutes.
    const output = await retry({ intervalInMs: 10000, maxRetries: 12 }, () =>
      getObject({
        bucket: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
        s3Client: this.clients.S3,
      }),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.outputDataRetrieved);
    console.log(output.split("\n").slice(0, 6).join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - CreatePipeline
  - DeletePipeline
  - DescribePipelineExecution
  - StartPipelineExecution
  - UpdatePipeline

Esempi di Secrets Manager con SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) with Secrets Manager.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`GetSecretValue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetSecretValue`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  GetSecretValueCommand,
  SecretsManagerClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-secrets-manager";

export const getSecretValue = async (secretName = "SECRET_NAME") => {
  const client = new SecretsManagerClient();
  const response = await client.send(
    new GetSecretValueCommand({
      SecretId: secretName,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '584eb612-f8b0-48c9-855e-6d246461b604',
```

```
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   ARN: 'arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:secret:binary-
secret-3873048-xxxxxx',
  //   CreatedDate: 2023-08-08T19:29:51.294Z,
  //   Name: 'binary-secret-3873048',
  //   SecretBinary: Uint8Array(11) [
  //      98, 105, 110, 97, 114,
  //     121,  32, 100, 97, 116,
  //      97
  //   ],
  //   VersionId: '712083f4-0d26-415e-8044-16735142cd6a',
  //   VersionStages: [ 'AWSCURRENT' ]
  // }

  if (response.SecretString) {
    return response.SecretString;
  }

  if (response.SecretBinary) {
    return response.SecretBinary;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetSecretValuesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon SES con SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Amazon SES.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateReceiptFilter`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateReceiptFilter`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  CreateReceiptFilterCommand,
  ReceiptFilterPolicy,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

const createCreateReceiptFilterCommand = ({ policy, ipOrRange, name }) => {
  return new CreateReceiptFilterCommand({
    Filter: {
      IpFilter: {
        Cidr: ipOrRange, // string, either a single IP address (10.0.0.1) or an IP
 address range in CIDR notation (10.0.0.1/24)).
        Policy: policy, // enum ReceiptFilterPolicy, email traffic from the filtered
 addressesOptions.
      },
      /*
        The name of the IP address filter. Only ASCII letters, numbers, underscores,
 or dashes.
```

```
        Must be less than 64 characters and start and end with a letter or number.
       */
      Name: name,
    },
  });
};

const FILTER_NAME = getUniqueName("ReceiptFilter");

const run = async () => {
  const createReceiptFilterCommand = createCreateReceiptFilterCommand({
    policy: ReceiptFilterPolicy.Allow,
    ipOrRange: "10.0.0.1",
    name: FILTER_NAME,
  });

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(createReceiptFilterCommand);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MessageRejected") {
      /** @type { import('@aws-sdk/client-ses').MessageRejected} */
      const messageRejectedError = caught;
      return messageRejectedError;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateReceiptFiltersezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateReceiptRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateReceiptRule`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { CreateReceiptRuleCommand, TlsPolicy } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

const RULE_SET_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleSetName");
const RULE_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleName");
const S3_BUCKET_NAME = getUniqueName("S3BucketName");

const createS3ReceiptRuleCommand = ({
  bucketName,
  emailAddresses,
  name,
  ruleSet,
}) => {
  return new CreateReceiptRuleCommand({
    Rule: {
      Actions: [
        {
          S3Action: {
            BucketName: bucketName,
            ObjectKeyPrefix: "email",
          },
        },
      ],
      Recipients: emailAddresses,
      Enabled: true,
      Name: name,
      ScanEnabled: false,
      TlsPolicy: TlsPolicy.Optional,
    },
    RuleSetName: ruleSet, // Required
  });
};
```

```
const run = async () => {
  const s3ReceiptRuleCommand = createS3ReceiptRuleCommand({
    bucketName: S3_BUCKET_NAME,
    emailAddresses: ["email@example.com"],
    name: RULE_NAME,
    ruleSet: RULE_SET_NAME,
  });

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(s3ReceiptRuleCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to create S3 receipt rule.", err);
    throw err;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateReceiptRulesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateReceiptRuleSet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateReceiptRuleSet`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { CreateReceiptRuleSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

const RULE_SET_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleSetName");

const createCreateReceiptRuleSetCommand = (ruleSetName) => {
  return new CreateReceiptRuleSetCommand({ RuleSetName: ruleSetName });
};
```

```
const run = async () => {
  const createReceiptRuleSetCommand =
    createCreateReceiptRuleSetCommand(RULE_SET_NAME);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(createReceiptRuleSetCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to create receipt rule set", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateReceiptRuleSetsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateTemplate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTemplate`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { CreateTemplateCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("TestTemplateName");

const createCreateTemplateCommand = () => {
  return new CreateTemplateCommand({
    /**
     * The template feature in Amazon SES is based on the Handlebars template
 system.
```

```
     */
    Template: {
      /**
       * The name of an existing template in Amazon SES.
       */
      TemplateName: TEMPLATE_NAME,
      HtmlPart: `
        <h1>Hello, {{contact.firstName}}!</h1>
        <p>
        Did you know Amazon has a mascot named Peccy?
        </p>
      `,
      SubjectPart: "Amazon Tip",
    },
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const createTemplateCommand = createCreateTemplateCommand();

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(createTemplateCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to create template.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateTemplatesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteIdentity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteIdentity`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteIdentityCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const IDENTITY_EMAIL = "fake@example.com";

const createDeleteIdentityCommand = (identityName) => {
  return new DeleteIdentityCommand({
    Identity: identityName,
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const deleteIdentityCommand = createDeleteIdentityCommand(IDENTITY_EMAIL);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(deleteIdentityCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to delete identity.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteIdentitysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteReceiptFilter`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteReceiptFilter`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteReceiptFilterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

const RECEIPT_FILTER_NAME = getUniqueName("ReceiptFilterName");

const createDeleteReceiptFilterCommand = (filterName) => {
  return new DeleteReceiptFilterCommand({ FilterName: filterName });
};

const run = async () => {
  const deleteReceiptFilterCommand =
    createDeleteReceiptFilterCommand(RECEIPT_FILTER_NAME);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(deleteReceiptFilterCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error deleting receipt filter.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteReceiptFiltersezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteReceiptRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteReceiptRule`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteReceiptRuleCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const RULE_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleName");
const RULE_SET_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleSetName");

const createDeleteReceiptRuleCommand = () => {
  return new DeleteReceiptRuleCommand({
    RuleName: RULE_NAME,
    RuleSetName: RULE_SET_NAME,
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const deleteReceiptRuleCommand = createDeleteReceiptRuleCommand();
  try {
    return await sesClient.send(deleteReceiptRuleCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to delete receipt rule.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteReceiptRulesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteReceiptRuleSet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteReceiptRuleSet`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteReceiptRuleSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const RULE_SET_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleSetName");

const createDeleteReceiptRuleSetCommand = () => {
  return new DeleteReceiptRuleSetCommand({ RuleSetName: RULE_SET_NAME });
};

const run = async () => {
  const deleteReceiptRuleSetCommand = createDeleteReceiptRuleSetCommand();

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(deleteReceiptRuleSetCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to delete receipt rule set.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteReceiptRuleSetsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteTemplate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTemplate`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteTemplateCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("TemplateName");

const createDeleteTemplateCommand = (templateName) =>
  new DeleteTemplateCommand({ TemplateName: templateName });

const run = async () => {
  const deleteTemplateCommand = createDeleteTemplateCommand(TEMPLATE_NAME);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(deleteTemplateCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to delete template.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTemplatesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetTemplate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetTemplate`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { GetTemplateCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("TemplateName");

const createGetTemplateCommand = (templateName) =>
  new GetTemplateCommand({ TemplateName: templateName });

const run = async () => {
  const getTemplateCommand = createGetTemplateCommand(TEMPLATE_NAME);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(getTemplateCommand);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MessageRejected") {
      /** @type { import('@aws-sdk/client-ses').MessageRejected} */
      const messageRejectedError = caught;
      return messageRejectedError;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetTemplatesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListIdentities`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListIdentities`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { ListIdentitiesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const createListIdentitiesCommand = () =>
  new ListIdentitiesCommand({ IdentityType: "EmailAddress", MaxItems: 10 });

const run = async () => {
  const listIdentitiesCommand = createListIdentitiesCommand();

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(listIdentitiesCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to list identities.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListIdentitiessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListReceiptFilters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListReceiptFilters`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { ListReceiptFiltersCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const createListReceiptFiltersCommand = () => new ListReceiptFiltersCommand({});

const run = async () => {
  const listReceiptFiltersCommand = createListReceiptFiltersCommand();

  return await sesClient.send(listReceiptFiltersCommand);
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListReceiptFilterssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListTemplates`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTemplates`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { ListTemplatesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const createListTemplatesCommand = (maxItems) =>
  new ListTemplatesCommand({ MaxItems: maxItems });

const run = async () => {
  const listTemplatesCommand = createListTemplatesCommand(10);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(listTemplatesCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to list templates.", err);
    return err;
```

```
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTemplatessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`SendBulkTemplatedEmail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendBulkTemplatedEmail`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { SendBulkTemplatedEmailCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import {
  getUniqueName,
  postfix,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

/**
 * Replace this with the name of an existing template.
 */
const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("ReminderTemplate");

/**
 * Replace these with existing verified emails.
 */
const VERIFIED_EMAIL_1 = postfix(getUniqueName("Bilbo"), "@example.com");
const VERIFIED_EMAIL_2 = postfix(getUniqueName("Frodo"), "@example.com");

const USERS = [
  { firstName: "Bilbo", emailAddress: VERIFIED_EMAIL_1 },
  { firstName: "Frodo", emailAddress: VERIFIED_EMAIL_2 },
];
```

```
/**
 *
 * @param { { emailAddress: string, firstName: string }[] } users
 * @param { string } templateName the name of an existing template in SES
 * @returns { SendBulkTemplatedEmailCommand }
 */
const createBulkReminderEmailCommand = (users, templateName) => {
  return new SendBulkTemplatedEmailCommand({
    /**
     * Each 'Destination' uses a corresponding set of replacement data. We can map
 each user
     * to a 'Destination' and provide user specific replacement data to create
 personalized emails.
     *
     * Here's an example of how a template would be replaced with user data:
     * Template: <h1>Hello {{name}},</h1><p>Don't forget about the party gifts!</p>
     * Destination 1: <h1>Hello Bilbo,</h1><p>Don't forget about the party gifts!</
p>
     * Destination 2: <h1>Hello Frodo,</h1><p>Don't forget about the party gifts!</
p>
     */
    Destinations: users.map((user) => ({
      Destination: { ToAddresses: [user.emailAddress] },
      ReplacementTemplateData: JSON.stringify({ name: user.firstName }),
    })),
    DefaultTemplateData: JSON.stringify({ name: "Shireling" }),
    Source: VERIFIED_EMAIL_1,
    Template: templateName,
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const sendBulkTemplateEmailCommand = createBulkReminderEmailCommand(
    USERS,
    TEMPLATE_NAME,
  );
  try {
    return await sesClient.send(sendBulkTemplateEmailCommand);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MessageRejected") {
      /** @type { import('@aws-sdk/client-ses').MessageRejected} */
      const messageRejectedError = caught;
      return messageRejectedError;
```

```
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SendBulkTemplatedEmailsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`SendEmail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendEmail`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { SendEmailCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const createSendEmailCommand = (toAddress, fromAddress) => {
  return new SendEmailCommand({
    Destination: {
      /* required */
      CcAddresses: [
        /* more items */
      ],
      ToAddresses: [
        toAddress,
        /* more To-email addresses */
      ],
    },
    Message: {
      /* required */
      Body: {
        /* required */
        Html: {
```

```
          Charset: "UTF-8",
          Data: "HTML_FORMAT_BODY",
        },
        Text: {
          Charset: "UTF-8",
          Data: "TEXT_FORMAT_BODY",
        },
      },
      Subject: {
        Charset: "UTF-8",
        Data: "EMAIL_SUBJECT",
      },
    },
    Source: fromAddress,
    ReplyToAddresses: [
      /* more items */
    ],
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const sendEmailCommand = createSendEmailCommand(
    "recipient@example.com",
    "sender@example.com",
  );

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(sendEmailCommand);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MessageRejected") {
      /** @type { import('@aws-sdk/client-ses').MessageRejected} */
      const messageRejectedError = caught;
      return messageRejectedError;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SendEmailsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`SendRawEmail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendRawEmail`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usare nodemailer per inviare un'e-mail con un allegato.

```
import sesClientModule from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
/**
 * nodemailer wraps the SES SDK and calls SendRawEmail. Use this for more advanced
 * functionality like adding attachments to your email.
 *
 * https://nodemailer.com/transports/ses/
 */
import nodemailer from "nodemailer";

/**
 * @param {string} from An Amazon SES verified email address.
 * @param {*} to An Amazon SES verified email address.
 */
export const sendEmailWithAttachments = (
  from = "from@example.com",
  to = "to@example.com",
) => {
  const ses = new sesClientModule.SESClient({});
  const transporter = nodemailer.createTransport({
    SES: { ses, aws: sesClientModule },
  });

  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    transporter.sendMail(
      {
        from,
        to,
        subject: "Hello World",
        text: "Greetings from Amazon SES!",
```

```
        attachments: [{ content: "Hello World!", filename: "hello.txt" }],
      },
      (err, info) => {
        if (err) {
          reject(err);
        } else {
          resolve(info);
        }
      },
    );
  });
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SendRawEmailsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`SendTemplatedEmail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendTemplatedEmail`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { SendTemplatedEmailCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import {
  getUniqueName,
  postfix,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

/**
 * Replace this with the name of an existing template.
 */
const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("ReminderTemplate");
```

```
/**
 * Replace these with existing verified emails.
 */
const VERIFIED_EMAIL = postfix(getUniqueName("Bilbo"), "@example.com");

const USER = { firstName: "Bilbo", emailAddress: VERIFIED_EMAIL };

/**
 *
 * @param { { emailAddress: string, firstName: string } } user
 * @param { string } templateName - The name of an existing template in Amazon SES.
 * @returns { SendTemplatedEmailCommand }
 */
const createReminderEmailCommand = (user, templateName) => {
  return new SendTemplatedEmailCommand({
    /**
     * Here's an example of how a template would be replaced with user data:
     * Template: <h1>Hello {{contact.firstName}},</h1><p>Don't forget about the
 party gifts!</p>
     * Destination: <h1>Hello Bilbo,</h1><p>Don't forget about the party gifts!</p>
     */
    Destination: { ToAddresses: [user.emailAddress] },
    TemplateData: JSON.stringify({ contact: { firstName: user.firstName } }),
    Source: VERIFIED_EMAIL,
    Template: templateName,
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const sendReminderEmailCommand = createReminderEmailCommand(
    USER,
    TEMPLATE_NAME,
  );
  try {
    return await sesClient.send(sendReminderEmailCommand);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MessageRejected") {
      /** @type { import('@aws-sdk/client-ses').MessageRejected} */
      const messageRejectedError = caught;
      return messageRejectedError;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SendTemplatedEmailsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`UpdateTemplate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateTemplate`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { UpdateTemplateCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("TemplateName");
const HTML_PART = "<h1>Hello, World!</h1>";

const createUpdateTemplateCommand = () => {
  return new UpdateTemplateCommand({
    Template: {
      TemplateName: TEMPLATE_NAME,
      HtmlPart: HTML_PART,
      SubjectPart: "Example",
      TextPart: "Updated template text.",
    },
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const updateTemplateCommand = createUpdateTemplateCommand();

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(updateTemplateCommand);
  } catch (err) {
```

```
    console.log("Failed to update template.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateTemplatesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`VerifyDomainIdentity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`VerifyDomainIdentity`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { VerifyDomainIdentityCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import {
  getUniqueName,
  postfix,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

/**
 * You must have access to the domain's DNS settings to complete the
 * domain verification process.
 */
const DOMAIN_NAME = postfix(getUniqueName("Domain"), ".example.com");

const createVerifyDomainIdentityCommand = () => {
  return new VerifyDomainIdentityCommand({ Domain: DOMAIN_NAME });
};

const run = async () => {
  const VerifyDomainIdentityCommand = createVerifyDomainIdentityCommand();
```

```
  try {
    return await sesClient.send(VerifyDomainIdentityCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to verify domain.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la VerifyDomainIdentitysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`VerifyEmailIdentity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`VerifyEmailIdentity`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { VerifyEmailIdentityCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const EMAIL_ADDRESS = "name@example.com";

const createVerifyEmailIdentityCommand = (emailAddress) => {
  return new VerifyEmailIdentityCommand({ EmailAddress: emailAddress });
};

const run = async () => {
  const verifyEmailIdentityCommand =
    createVerifyEmailIdentityCommand(EMAIL_ADDRESS);
  try {
    return await sesClient.send(verifyEmailIdentityCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to verify email identity.", err);
```

```
    return err;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la VerifyEmailIdentitysezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un'app in streaming Amazon Transcribe

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione che registra, trascrive e traduce l'audio in tempo reale e invia tramite e-mail i risultati.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come utilizzare Amazon Transcribe per creare un'applicazione che registra, trascrive e traduce l'audio in tempo reale e invia i risultati per e-mail tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SES
- Amazon Transcribe
- Amazon Translate

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per (v3 JavaScript)

Mostra come utilizzare AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) per creare un'applicazione Web che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza un front-end creato con React.js per interagire con un backend Express Node.js.

- Integra un'applicazione web React.js con. Servizi AWS
- Elenca, aggiungi e aggiorna elementi in una tabella Aurora.
- Invia un report per e-mail degli elementi di lavoro filtrati tramite Amazon SES.
- Distribuisci e gestisci risorse di esempio con lo AWS CloudFormation script incluso.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Rilevamento di oggetti nelle immagini

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'app che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare oggetti per categoria nelle immagini.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

Mostra come usare Amazon Rekognition AWS SDK per JavaScript con la per creare un'app che utilizzi Amazon Rekognition per identificare gli oggetti per categoria nelle immagini che si trovano in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Scopri come:

- Creare un utente non autenticato tramite Amazon Cognito.
- Analizza le immagini per rilevare gli oggetti tramite Amazon Rekognition.
- Verificare un indirizzo e-mail per Amazon SES.
- Inviare una notifica e-mail tramite Amazon SES.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Esempi di Amazon SNS con SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Amazon SNS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Amazon SNS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon SNS.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Inizializza un client SNS ed elenca gli argomenti nel tuo account.

```
import { SNSClient, paginateListTopics } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
```

```
export const helloSns = async () => {
  // The configuration object (`{}`) is required. If the region and credentials
  // are omitted, the SDK uses your local configuration if it exists.
  const client = new SNSClient({});

  // You can also use `ListTopicsCommand`, but to use that command you must
  // handle the pagination yourself. You can do that by sending the
 `ListTopicsCommand`
  // with the `NextToken` parameter from the previous request.
  const paginatedTopics = paginateListTopics({ client }, {});
  const topics = [];

  for await (const page of paginatedTopics) {
    if (page.Topics?.length) {
      topics.push(...page.Topics);
    }
  }

  const suffix = topics.length === 1 ? "" : "s";

  console.log(
    `Hello, Amazon SNS! You have ${topics.length} topic${suffix} in your account.`,
  );
  console.log(topics.map((t) => `  * ${t.TopicArn}`).join("\n"));
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTopicssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless

Azioni

`CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

export const checkIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut = async (
  phoneNumber = "5555555555",
) => {
  const command = new CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutCommand({
    phoneNumber,
  });

  const response = await snsClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '3341c28a-cdc8-5b39-a3ee-9fb0ee125732',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
```

```
  //   isOptedOut: false
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ConfirmSubscription`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ConfirmSubscription`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { ConfirmSubscriptionCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} token - This token is sent the subscriber. Only subscribers
 *                         that are not AWS services (HTTP/S, email) need to be
 confirmed.
```

```
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic for which you wish to confirm a
 subscription.
 */
export const confirmSubscription = async (
  token = "TOKEN",
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    // A subscription only needs to be confirmed if the endpoint type is
    // HTTP/S, email, or in another AWS account.
    new ConfirmSubscriptionCommand({
      Token: token,
      TopicArn: topicArn,
      // If this is true, the subscriber cannot unsubscribe while unauthenticated.
      AuthenticateOnUnsubscribe: "false",
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '4bb5bce9-805a-5517-8333-e1d2cface90b',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:TOPIC_NAME:xxxxxxxx-
xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ConfirmSubscriptionsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateTopic`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTopic`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { CreateTopicCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicName - The name of the topic to create.
 */
export const createTopic = async (topicName = "TOPIC_NAME") => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new CreateTopicCommand({ Name: topicName }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '087b8ad2-4593-50c4-a496-d7e90b82cf3e',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   TopicArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:TOPIC_NAME'
  // }
```

```
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateTopicsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteTopic`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTopic`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { DeleteTopicCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic to delete.
 */
export const deleteTopic = async (topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN") => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new DeleteTopicCommand({ TopicArn: topicArn }),
```

```
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'a10e2886-5a8f-5114-af36-75bd39498332',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   }
  // }
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTopicsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetSMSAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetSMSAttributes`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { GetSMSAttributesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

export const getSmsAttributes = async () => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    // If you have not modified the account-level mobile settings of SNS,
    // the DefaultSMSType is undefined. For this example, it was set to
    // Transactional.
    new GetSMSAttributesCommand({ attributes: ["DefaultSMSType"] }),
  );

  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '67ad8386-4169-58f1-bdb9-debd281d48d5',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   attributes: { DefaultSMSType: 'Transactional' }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Get SMSAttributes in AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetTopicAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`GetTopicAttributes`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { GetTopicAttributesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic to retrieve attributes for.
 */
export const getTopicAttributes = async (topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN") => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new GetTopicAttributesCommand({
      TopicArn: topicArn,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '36b6a24e-5473-5d4e-ac32-ff72d9a73d94',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   Attributes: {
  //     Policy: '{...}',
  //     Owner: 'xxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     SubscriptionsPending: '1',
  //     TopicArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:mytopic',
  //     TracingConfig: 'PassThrough',
  //     EffectiveDeliveryPolicy: '{"http":{"defaultHealthyRetryPolicy":
{"minDelayTarget":20,"maxDelayTarget":20,"numRetries":3,"numMaxDelayRetries":0,"numNoDelayRe
{"headerContentType":"text/plain; charset=UTF-8"}}}',
```

```
  //     SubscriptionsConfirmed: '0',
  //     DisplayName: '',
  //     SubscriptionsDeleted: '1'
  //   }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetTopicAttributessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListSubscriptions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListSubscriptions`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { ListSubscriptionsByTopicCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";
```

```
/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic for which you wish to list
 subscriptions.
 */
export const listSubscriptionsByTopic = async (topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN") => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new ListSubscriptionsByTopicCommand({ TopicArn: topicArn }),
  );

  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '0934fedf-0c4b-572e-9ed2-a3e38fadb0c8',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   Subscriptions: [
  //     {
  //       SubscriptionArn: 'PendingConfirmation',
  //       Owner: '901487484989',
  //       Protocol: 'email',
  //       Endpoint: 'corepyle@amazon.com',
  //       TopicArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:901487484989:mytopic'
  //     }
  //   ]
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListSubscriptionssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListTopics`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTopics`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { ListTopicsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

export const listTopics = async () => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(new ListTopicsCommand({}));
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '936bc5ad-83ca-53c2-b0b7-9891167b909e',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   Topics: [ { TopicArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:mytopic' } ]
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTopicssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`Publish`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Publish`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { PublishCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string | Record<string, any>} message - The message to send. Can be a
 plain string or an object
 *                                                  if you are using the `json`
 `MessageStructure`.
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic to which you would like to
 publish.
 */
export const publish = async (
  message = "Hello from SNS!",
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
) => {
```

```
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new PublishCommand({
      Message: message,
      TopicArn: topicArn,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'e7f77526-e295-5325-9ee4-281a43ad1f05',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   MessageId: 'xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

Pubblica un messaggio in un argomento con opzioni di gruppo, duplicazione e attributo.

```
  async publishMessages() {
    const message = await this.prompter.input({
      message: MESSAGES.publishMessagePrompt,
    });

    let groupId;
    let deduplicationId;
    let choices;

    if (this.isFifo) {
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.groupIdNotice);
      groupId = await this.prompter.input({
        message: MESSAGES.groupIdPrompt,
      });

      if (this.autoDedup === false) {
        await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationIdNotice);
        deduplicationId = await this.prompter.input({
          message: MESSAGES.deduplicationIdPrompt,
```

```
        });
      }

      choices = await this.prompter.checkbox({
        message: MESSAGES.messageAttributesPrompt,
        choices: toneChoices,
      });
    }

    await this.snsClient.send(
      new PublishCommand({
        TopicArn: this.topicArn,
        Message: message,
        ...(groupId
          ? {
              MessageGroupId: groupId,
            }
          : {}),
        ...(deduplicationId
          ? {
              MessageDeduplicationId: deduplicationId,
            }
          : {}),
        ...(choices
          ? {
              MessageAttributes: {
                tone: {
                  DataType: "String.Array",
                  StringValue: JSON.stringify(choices),
                },
              },
            }
          : {}),
      }),
    );

    const publishAnother = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.publishAnother,
    });

    if (publishAnother) {
      await this.publishMessages();
    }
  }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

`SetSMSAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`SetSMSAttributes`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { SetSMSAttributesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {"Transactional" | "Promotional"} defaultSmsType
 */
export const setSmsType = async (defaultSmsType = "Transactional") => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new SetSMSAttributesCommand({
      attributes: {
```

```
        // Promotional - (Default) Noncritical messages, such as marketing messages.
        // Transactional - Critical messages that support customer transactions,
        // such as one-time passcodes for multi-factor authentication.
        DefaultSMSType: defaultSmsType,
      },
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '1885b977-2d7e-535e-8214-e44be727e265',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Set SMSAttributes in AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`SetTopicAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SetTopicAttributes`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
```

```
// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { SetTopicAttributesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

export const setTopicAttributes = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  attributeName = "DisplayName",
  attributeValue = "Test Topic",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new SetTopicAttributesCommand({
      AttributeName: attributeName,
      AttributeValue: attributeValue,
      TopicArn: topicArn,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'd1b08d0e-e9a4-54c3-b8b1-d03238d2b935',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SetTopicAttributessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`Subscribe`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Subscribe`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { SubscribeCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic for which you wish to confirm a
 subscription.
 * @param {string} emailAddress - The email address that is subscribed to the topic.
 */
export const subscribeEmail = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  emailAddress = "usern@me.com",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new SubscribeCommand({
      Protocol: "email",
      TopicArn: topicArn,
      Endpoint: emailAddress,
```

```
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'c8e35bcd-b3c0-5940-9f66-06f6fcc108f0',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'pending confirmation'
  // }
};
```

Sottoscrivi un'applicazione mobile a un argomento.

```
import { SubscribeCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic the subscriber is subscribing to.
 * @param {string} endpoint - The Endpoint ARN of an application. This endpoint is
 created
 *                            when an application registers for notifications.
 */
export const subscribeApp = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  endpoint = "ENDPOINT",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new SubscribeCommand({
      Protocol: "application",
      TopicArn: topicArn,
      Endpoint: endpoint,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
```

```
  //     requestId: 'c8e35bcd-b3c0-5940-9f66-06f6fcc108f0',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'pending confirmation'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

Sottoscrivi una funzione Lambda a un argomento.

```
import { SubscribeCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic the subscriber is subscribing to.
 * @param {string} endpoint - The Endpoint ARN of and AWS Lambda function.
 */
export const subscribeLambda = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  endpoint = "ENDPOINT",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new SubscribeCommand({
      Protocol: "lambda",
      TopicArn: topicArn,
      Endpoint: endpoint,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'c8e35bcd-b3c0-5940-9f66-06f6fcc108f0',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'pending confirmation'
```

```
  // }
  return response;
};
```

Sottoscrivi una coda SQS a un argomento.

```
import { SubscribeCommand, SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

const client = new SNSClient({});

export const subscribeQueue = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  queueArn = "QUEUE_ARN",
) => {
  const command = new SubscribeCommand({
    TopicArn: topicArn,
    Protocol: "sqs",
    Endpoint: queueArn,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '931e13d9-5e2b-543f-8781-4e9e494c5ff2',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:subscribe-queue-
test-430895:xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

Sottoscrivi un argomento con un filtro.

```
import { SubscribeCommand, SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
```

```
const client = new SNSClient({});

export const subscribeQueueFiltered = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  queueArn = "QUEUE_ARN",
) => {
  const command = new SubscribeCommand({
    TopicArn: topicArn,
    Protocol: "sqs",
    Endpoint: queueArn,
    Attributes: {
      // This subscription will only receive messages with the 'event' attribute set
 to 'order_placed'.
      FilterPolicyScope: "MessageAttributes",
      FilterPolicy: JSON.stringify({
        event: ["order_placed"],
      }),
    },
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '931e13d9-5e2b-543f-8781-4e9e494c5ff2',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:subscribe-queue-
test-430895:xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento sulle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

`Unsubscribe`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`Unsubscribe`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare il client in un modulo separato ed esportarlo.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

Importare l'SDK e i moduli client e chiamare l'API.

```
import { UnsubscribeCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} subscriptionArn - The ARN of the subscription to cancel.
 */
const unsubscribe = async (
  subscriptionArn = "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:mytopic:xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-
xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new UnsubscribeCommand({
      SubscriptionArn: subscriptionArn,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
```

```
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '0178259a-9204-507c-b620-78a7570a44c6',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Annullamento della sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Scenari

Costruisci un'app per inviare dati a una tabella DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione che invia dati a una tabella Amazon DynamoDB e ti avvisa quando un utente aggiorna la tabella.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

Questo esempio mostra come creare un'app che consenta agli utenti di inviare dati a una tabella Amazon DynamoDB e un messaggio di testo all'amministratore utilizzando Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Questo esempio è anche disponibile nella Guida per lo sviluppatore di AWS SDK per JavaScript v3 .

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SNS

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Creazione di un'applicazione Amazon Textract explorer

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come esplorare l'output di Amazon Textract tramite un'applicazione interattiva.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per JavaScript creare un'applicazione React che utilizza Amazon Textract per estrarre dati dall'immagine di un documento e visualizzarli in una pagina Web interattiva. Questo esempio viene eseguito in un browser Web e richiede, come credenziali, un'identità autenticata Amazon Cognito. Utilizza Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) per l'archiviazione e per le notifiche esegue il polling di una coda di Servizio di coda semplice Amazon (Amazon SQS) sottoscritta a un argomento Servizio di notifica semplice Amazon (Amazon SNS).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

Pubblicazione di messaggi nelle code

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creazione di un argomento (FIFO o non FIFO).
- Sottoscrizione di diverse code all'argomento con la possibilità di applicare un filtro.
- Pubblicazione di un messaggio nell'argomento.
- Esame delle code per i messaggi ricevuti.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo è il punto di partenza per questo scenario.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

import { TopicsQueuesWkflw } from "./TopicsQueuesWkflw.js";
import { Prompter } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/prompter.js";

export const startSnsWorkflow = () => {
  const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

```
  const sqsClient = new SQSClient({});
  const prompter = new Prompter();
  const logger = console;

  const wkflw = new TopicsQueuesWkflw(snsClient, sqsClient, prompter, logger);

  wkflw.start();
};
```

Il codice precedente fornisce le dipendenze necessarie e avvia lo scenario. La sezione successiva contiene il blocco principale dell'esempio.

```
const toneChoices = [
  { name: "cheerful", value: "cheerful" },
  { name: "funny", value: "funny" },
  { name: "serious", value: "serious" },
  { name: "sincere", value: "sincere" },
];

export class TopicsQueuesWkflw {
  // SNS topic is configured as First-In-First-Out
  isFifo = true;

  // Automatic content-based deduplication is enabled.
  autoDedup = false;

  snsClient;
  sqsClient;
  topicName;
  topicArn;
  subscriptionArns = [];
  /**
   * @type {{ queueName: string, queueArn: string, queueUrl: string, policy?:
 string }[]}
   */
  queues = [];
  prompter;

  /**
   * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-sns').SNSClient} snsClient
```

```
 * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-sqs').SQSClient} sqsClient
 * @param {import('../../libs/prompter.js').Prompter} prompter
 * @param {import('../../libs/logger.js').Logger} logger
 */
constructor(snsClient, sqsClient, prompter, logger) {
  this.snsClient = snsClient;
  this.sqsClient = sqsClient;
  this.prompter = prompter;
  this.logger = logger;
}

async welcome() {
  await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.description);
}

async confirmFifo() {
  await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.snsFifoDescription);
  this.isFifo = await this.prompter.confirm({
    message: MESSAGES.snsFifoPrompt,
  });

  if (this.isFifo) {
    this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerDedup);
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationNotice);
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationDescription);
    this.autoDedup = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.deduplicationPrompt,
    });
  }
}

async createTopic() {
  await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.creatingTopics);
  this.topicName = await this.prompter.input({
    message: MESSAGES.topicNamePrompt,
  });
  if (this.isFifo) {
    this.topicName += ".fifo";
    this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerFifoNaming);
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.appendFifoNotice);
  }

  const response = await this.snsClient.send(
    new CreateTopicCommand({
```

```
        Name: this.topicName,
        Attributes: {
          FifoTopic: this.isFifo ? "true" : "false",
          ...(this.autoDedup ? { ContentBasedDeduplication: "true" } : {}),
        },
      }),
    );

    this.topicArn = response.TopicArn;

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.topicCreatedNotice
        .replace("${TOPIC_NAME}", this.topicName)
        .replace("${TOPIC_ARN}", this.topicArn),
    );
  }

  async createQueues() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.createQueuesNotice);
    // Increase this number to add more queues.
    const maxQueues = 2;

    for (let i = 0; i < maxQueues; i++) {
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.queueCount.replace("${COUNT}", i + 1));
      let queueName = await this.prompter.input({
        message: MESSAGES.queueNamePrompt.replace(
          "${EXAMPLE_NAME}",
          i === 0 ? "good-news" : "bad-news",
        ),
      });

      if (this.isFifo) {
        queueName += ".fifo";
        await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.appendFifoNotice);
      }

      const response = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new CreateQueueCommand({
          QueueName: queueName,
          Attributes: { ...(this.isFifo ? { FifoQueue: "true" } : {}) },
        }),
      );

      const { Attributes } = await this.sqsClient.send(
```

```
        new GetQueueAttributesCommand({
          QueueUrl: response.QueueUrl,
          AttributeNames: ["QueueArn"],
        }),
      );

      this.queues.push({
        queueName,
        queueArn: Attributes.QueueArn,
        queueUrl: response.QueueUrl,
      });

      await this.logger.log(
        MESSAGES.queueCreatedNotice
          .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", queueName)
          .replace("${QUEUE_URL}", response.QueueUrl)
          .replace("${QUEUE_ARN}", Attributes.QueueArn),
      );
    }
  }

  async attachQueueIamPolicies() {
    for (const [index, queue] of this.queues.entries()) {
      const policy = JSON.stringify(
        {
          Statement: [
            {
              Effect: "Allow",
              Principal: {
                Service: "sns.amazonaws.com",
              },
              Action: "sqs:SendMessage",
              Resource: queue.queueArn,
              Condition: {
                ArnEquals: {
                  "aws:SourceArn": this.topicArn,
                },
              },
            },
          ],
        },
        null,
        2,
      );
```

```
      if (index !== 0) {
        this.logger.logSeparator();
      }

      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.attachPolicyNotice);
      console.log(policy);
      const addPolicy = await this.prompter.confirm({
        message: MESSAGES.addPolicyConfirmation.replace(
          "${QUEUE_NAME}",
          queue.queueName,
        ),
      });

      if (addPolicy) {
        await this.sqsClient.send(
          new SetQueueAttributesCommand({
            QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
            Attributes: {
              Policy: policy,
            },
          }),
        );
        queue.policy = policy;
      } else {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.policyNotAttachedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
      }
    }
  }

  async subscribeQueuesToTopic() {
    for (const [index, queue] of this.queues.entries()) {
      /**
       * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-sns').SubscribeCommandInput}
       */
      const subscribeParams = {
        TopicArn: this.topicArn,
        Protocol: "sqs",
        Endpoint: queue.queueArn,
```

```
      };
      let tones = [];

      if (this.isFifo) {
        if (index === 0) {
          await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.fifoFilterNotice);
        }
        tones = await this.prompter.checkbox({
          message: MESSAGES.fifoFilterSelect.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
          choices: toneChoices,
        });

        if (tones.length) {
          subscribeParams.Attributes = {
            FilterPolicyScope: "MessageAttributes",
            FilterPolicy: JSON.stringify({
              tone: tones,
            }),
          };
        }
      }

      const { SubscriptionArn } = await this.snsClient.send(
        new SubscribeCommand(subscribeParams),
      );

      this.subscriptionArns.push(SubscriptionArn);

      await this.logger.log(
        MESSAGES.queueSubscribedNotice
          .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", queue.queueName)
          .replace("${TOPIC_NAME}", this.topicName)
          .replace("${TONES}", tones.length ? tones.join(", ") : "none"),
      );
    }
  }

  async publishMessages() {
    const message = await this.prompter.input({
      message: MESSAGES.publishMessagePrompt,
    });
```

```
    let groupId;
    let deduplicationId;
    let choices;

    if (this.isFifo) {
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.groupIdNotice);
      groupId = await this.prompter.input({
        message: MESSAGES.groupIdPrompt,
      });

      if (this.autoDedup === false) {
        await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationIdNotice);
        deduplicationId = await this.prompter.input({
          message: MESSAGES.deduplicationIdPrompt,
        });
      }

      choices = await this.prompter.checkbox({
        message: MESSAGES.messageAttributesPrompt,
        choices: toneChoices,
      });
    }

    await this.snsClient.send(
      new PublishCommand({
        TopicArn: this.topicArn,
        Message: message,
        ...(groupId
          ? {
              MessageGroupId: groupId,
            }
          : {}),
        ...(deduplicationId
          ? {
              MessageDeduplicationId: deduplicationId,
            }
          : {}),
        ...(choices
          ? {
              MessageAttributes: {
                tone: {
                  DataType: "String.Array",
                  StringValue: JSON.stringify(choices),
```

```
                },
              },
            }
          : {}),
      }),
    );

    const publishAnother = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.publishAnother,
    });

    if (publishAnother) {
      await this.publishMessages();
    }
  }

  async receiveAndDeleteMessages() {
    for (const queue of this.queues) {
      const { Messages } = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new ReceiveMessageCommand({
          QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
        }),
      );

      if (Messages) {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.messagesReceivedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
        console.log(Messages);

        await this.sqsClient.send(
          new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
            QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
            Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
              Id: message.MessageId,
              ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
            })),
          }),
        );
      } else {
        await this.logger.log(
```

```
          MESSAGES.noMessagesReceivedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
      }
    }

    const deleteAndPoll = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.deleteAndPollConfirmation,
    });

    if (deleteAndPoll) {
      await this.receiveAndDeleteMessages();
    }
  }

  async destroyResources() {
    for (const subscriptionArn of this.subscriptionArns) {
      await this.snsClient.send(
        new UnsubscribeCommand({ SubscriptionArn: subscriptionArn }),
      );
    }

    for (const queue of this.queues) {
      await this.sqsClient.send(
        new DeleteQueueCommand({ QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl }),
      );
    }

    if (this.topicArn) {
      await this.snsClient.send(
        new DeleteTopicCommand({ TopicArn: this.topicArn }),
      );
    }
  }

  async start() {
    console.clear();

    try {
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerWelcome);
      await this.welcome();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerFifo);
```

```
      await this.confirmFifo();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerCreateTopic);
      await this.createTopic();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerCreateQueues);
      await this.createQueues();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerAttachPolicy);
      await this.attachQueueIamPolicies();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerSubscribeQueues);
      await this.subscribeQueuesToTopic();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerPublishMessage);
      await this.publishMessages();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerReceiveMessages);
      await this.receiveAndDeleteMessages();
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(err);
    } finally {
      await this.destroyResources();
    }
  }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Pubblicare
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

Utilizzo di un'API Gateway per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da Amazon API Gateway.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione utilizzando l'API di JavaScript runtime Lambda. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. In questo esempio viene illustrato come creare una funzione Lambda richiamata da Gateway Amazon API che analizza una tabella Amazon DynamoDB per le ricorrenze di lavoro e utilizza Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) per inviare un messaggio di testo ai dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Questo esempio è anche disponibile nella Guida per lo sviluppatore di AWS SDK per JavaScript v3 .

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Utilizzo degli eventi pianificati per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da un evento EventBridge pianificato di Amazon.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come creare un evento EventBridge pianificato da Amazon che richiami una AWS Lambda funzione. Configura EventBridge per utilizzare un'espressione cron per pianificare quando viene richiamata la funzione Lambda. In questo esempio, crei una funzione Lambda utilizzando l'API JavaScript Lambda runtime. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. Questo esempio dimostra come creare un'app che invia un messaggio di testo via mobile ai tuoi dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Questo esempio è anche disponibile nella Guida per lo sviluppatore di AWS SDK per JavaScript v3 .

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch Registri
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Esempi serverless

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SNS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da un argomento SNS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento SNS con JavaScript Lambda utilizzando.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(record);
  }
```

```
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(record) {
  try {
    const message = JSON.stringify(record.Sns.Message);
    console.log(`Processed message ${message}`);
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

Consumo di un evento SNS con TypeScript Lambda utilizzando.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SNSEvent, Context, SNSHandler, SNSEventRecord } from "aws-lambda";

export const functionHandler: SNSHandler = async (
  event: SNSEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(record);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(record: SNSEventRecord): Promise<any> {
  try {
    const message: string = JSON.stringify(record.Sns.Message);
    console.log(`Processed message ${message}`);
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

Esempi di Amazon SQS con SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Amazon SQS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon SQS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon SQS.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Inizializza un client Amazon SQS ed elenca le code.

```
import { SQSClient, paginateListQueues } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

export const helloSqs = async () => {
  // The configuration object (`{}`) is required. If the region and credentials
  // are omitted, the SDK uses your local configuration if it exists.
  const client = new SQSClient({});

  // You can also use `ListQueuesCommand`, but to use that command you must
  // handle the pagination yourself. You can do that by sending the
 `ListQueuesCommand`
  // with the `NextToken` parameter from the previous request.
```

```
  const paginatedQueues = paginateListQueues({ client }, {});
  const queues = [];

  for await (const page of paginatedQueues) {
    if (page.QueueUrls?.length) {
      queues.push(...page.QueueUrls);
    }
  }

  const suffix = queues.length === 1 ? "" : "s";

  console.log(
    `Hello, Amazon SQS! You have ${queues.length} queue${suffix} in your account.`,
  );
  console.log(queues.map((t) => `  * ${t}`).join("\n"));
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API ListQueuesReference AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless

Azioni

`ChangeMessageVisibility`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ChangeMessageVisibility`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ricevi un messaggio Amazon SQS e modificane la visibilità del timeout.

```
import {
  ReceiveMessageCommand,
  ChangeMessageVisibilityCommand,
  SQSClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

const receiveMessage = (queueUrl) =>
  client.send(
    new ReceiveMessageCommand({
      AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
      MaxNumberOfMessages: 1,
      MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
      WaitTimeSeconds: 1,
    }),
  );

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const { Messages } = await receiveMessage(queueUrl);

  const response = await client.send(
    new ChangeMessageVisibilityCommand({
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
      ReceiptHandle: Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
      VisibilityTimeout: 20,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API ChangeMessageVisibilityReference.

`CreateQueue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateQueue`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una coda standard Amazon SQS.

```
import { CreateQueueCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_NAME = "test-queue";

export const main = async (sqsQueueName = SQS_QUEUE_NAME) => {
  const command = new CreateQueueCommand({
    QueueName: sqsQueueName,
    Attributes: {
      DelaySeconds: "60",
      MessageRetentionPeriod: "86400",
    },
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

Crea una coda Amazon SQS con polling lungo.

```
import { CreateQueueCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_NAME = "queue_name";

export const main = async (queueName = SQS_QUEUE_NAME) => {
  const response = await client.send(
    new CreateQueueCommand({
      QueueName: queueName,
      Attributes: {
```

```
        // When the wait time for the ReceiveMessage API action is greater than 0,
        // long polling is in effect. The maximum long polling wait time is 20
        // seconds. Long polling helps reduce the cost of using Amazon SQS by,
        // eliminating the number of empty responses and false empty responses.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
        ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds: "20",
      },
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API CreateQueueReference AWS SDK per JavaScript .

`DeleteMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteMessage`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ricevi ed elimina messaggi Amazon SQS.

```
import {
  ReceiveMessageCommand,
  DeleteMessageCommand,
  SQSClient,
  DeleteMessageBatchCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
```

```
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

const receiveMessage = (queueUrl) =>
  client.send(
    new ReceiveMessageCommand({
      AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
      MaxNumberOfMessages: 10,
      MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
      WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
      VisibilityTimeout: 20,
    }),
  );

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const { Messages } = await receiveMessage(queueUrl);

  if (!Messages) {
    return;
  }

  if (Messages.length === 1) {
    console.log(Messages[0].Body);
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        ReceiptHandle: Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
      }),
    );
  } else {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
          Id: message.MessageId,
          ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
        })),
      }),
    );
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DeleteMessage AWS SDK per JavaScriptAPI Reference.

`DeleteMessageBatch`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteMessageBatch`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  ReceiveMessageCommand,
  DeleteMessageCommand,
  SQSClient,
  DeleteMessageBatchCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

const receiveMessage = (queueUrl) =>
  client.send(
    new ReceiveMessageCommand({
      AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
      MaxNumberOfMessages: 10,
      MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
      WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
      VisibilityTimeout: 20,
    }),
  );

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const { Messages } = await receiveMessage(queueUrl);

  if (!Messages) {
    return;
```

```
  }

  if (Messages.length === 1) {
    console.log(Messages[0].Body);
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        ReceiptHandle: Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
      }),
    );
  } else {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
          Id: message.MessageId,
          ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
        })),
      }),
    );
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteMessageBatchsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteQueue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteQueue`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina una coda Amazon SQS.

```
import { DeleteQueueCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";
```

```
const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "test-queue-url";

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new DeleteQueueCommand({ QueueUrl: queueUrl });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API DeleteQueueReference.

`GetQueueAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetQueueAttributes`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { GetQueueAttributesCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue-url";

export const getQueueAttributes = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new GetQueueAttributesCommand({
    QueueUrl: queueUrl,
    AttributeNames: ["DelaySeconds"],
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
```

```
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '747a1192-c334-5682-a508-4cd5e8dc4e79',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   Attributes: { DelaySeconds: '1' }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetQueueAttributessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`GetQueueUrl`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetQueueUrl`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni l'URL per una coda Amazon SQS.

```
import { GetQueueUrlCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_NAME = "test-queue";

export const main = async (queueName = SQS_QUEUE_NAME) => {
  const command = new GetQueueUrlCommand({ QueueName: queueName });

  const response = await client.send(command);
```

```
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API GetQueueUrlReference.

`ListQueues`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListQueues`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca le tue code Amazon SQS.

```
import { paginateListQueues, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const paginatedListQueues = paginateListQueues({ client }, {});

  /** @type {string[]} */
  const urls = [];
  for await (const page of paginatedListQueues) {
    const nextUrls = page.QueueUrls?.filter((qurl) => !!qurl) || [];
    urls.push(...nextUrls);
    for (const url of urls) {
      console.log(url);
    }
  }

  return urls;
```

```
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API ListQueuesReference.

`ReceiveMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ReceiveMessage`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ricevi un messaggio da una coda Amazon SQS.

```
import {
  ReceiveMessageCommand,
  DeleteMessageCommand,
  SQSClient,
  DeleteMessageBatchCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

const receiveMessage = (queueUrl) =>
  client.send(
    new ReceiveMessageCommand({
      AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
      MaxNumberOfMessages: 10,
      MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
      WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
      VisibilityTimeout: 20,
    }),
  );
```

```
export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const { Messages } = await receiveMessage(queueUrl);

  if (!Messages) {
    return;
  }

  if (Messages.length === 1) {
    console.log(Messages[0].Body);
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        ReceiptHandle: Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
      }),
    );
  } else {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
          Id: message.MessageId,
          ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
        })),
      }),
    );
  }
};
```

Ricevi un messaggio da una coda Amazon SQS utilizzando il supporto per sondaggi lunghi.

```
import { ReceiveMessageCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue-url";

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new ReceiveMessageCommand({
    AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
    MaxNumberOfMessages: 1,
    MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
    QueueUrl: queueUrl,
```

```
    // The duration (in seconds) for which the call waits for a message
    // to arrive in the queue before returning. If a message is available,
    // the call returns sooner than WaitTimeSeconds. If no messages are
    // available and the wait time expires, the call returns successfully
    // with an empty list of messages.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/APIReference/
API_ReceiveMessage.html#API_ReceiveMessage_RequestSyntax
    WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta ReceiveMessagela sezione API Reference.AWS SDK per JavaScript

`SendMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendMessage`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio a una coda Amazon SQS.

```
import { SendMessageCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

export const main = async (sqsQueueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new SendMessageCommand({
    QueueUrl: sqsQueueUrl,
```

```
    DelaySeconds: 10,
    MessageAttributes: {
      Title: {
        DataType: "String",
        StringValue: "The Whistler",
      },
      Author: {
        DataType: "String",
        StringValue: "John Grisham",
      },
      WeeksOn: {
        DataType: "Number",
        StringValue: "6",
      },
    },
    MessageBody:
      "Information about current NY Times fiction bestseller for week of
 12/11/2016.",
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API SendMessageReference.

`SetQueueAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SetQueueAttributes`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { SetQueueAttributesCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue-url";

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new SetQueueAttributesCommand({
    QueueUrl: queueUrl,
    Attributes: {
      DelaySeconds: "1",
    },
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

Configura una coda Amazon SQS per utilizzare il polling lungo.

```
import { SetQueueAttributesCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new SetQueueAttributesCommand({
    Attributes: {
      ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds: "20",
    },
    QueueUrl: queueUrl,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

Configura una coda dead-letter.

```
import { SetQueueAttributesCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";
const DEAD_LETTER_QUEUE_ARN = "dead_letter_queue_arn";

export const main = async (
  queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL,
  deadLetterQueueArn = DEAD_LETTER_QUEUE_ARN,
) => {
  const command = new SetQueueAttributesCommand({
    Attributes: {
      RedrivePolicy: JSON.stringify({
        // Amazon SQS supports dead-letter queues (DLQ), which other
        // queues (source queues) can target for messages that can't
        // be processed (consumed) successfully.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-dead-letter-queues.html
        deadLetterTargetArn: deadLetterQueueArn,
        maxReceiveCount: "10",
      }),
    },
    QueueUrl: queueUrl,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API SetQueueAttributesReference AWS SDK per JavaScript .

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione Amazon Textract explorer

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come esplorare l'output di Amazon Textract tramite un'applicazione interattiva.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per JavaScript creare un'applicazione React che utilizza Amazon Textract per estrarre dati dall'immagine di un documento e visualizzarli in una pagina Web interattiva. Questo esempio viene eseguito in un browser Web e richiede, come credenziali, un'identità autenticata Amazon Cognito. Utilizza Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) per l'archiviazione e per le notifiche esegue il polling di una coda di Servizio di coda semplice Amazon (Amazon SQS) sottoscritta a un argomento Servizio di notifica semplice Amazon (Amazon SNS).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

Pubblicazione di messaggi nelle code

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creazione di un argomento (FIFO o non FIFO).
- Sottoscrizione di diverse code all'argomento con la possibilità di applicare un filtro.
- Pubblicazione di un messaggio nell'argomento.
- Esame delle code per i messaggi ricevuti.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo è il punto di partenza per questo scenario.

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

import { TopicsQueuesWkflw } from "./TopicsQueuesWkflw.js";
import { Prompter } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/prompter.js";

export const startSnsWorkflow = () => {
  const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
  const sqsClient = new SQSClient({});
  const prompter = new Prompter();
  const logger = console;

  const wkflw = new TopicsQueuesWkflw(snsClient, sqsClient, prompter, logger);

  wkflw.start();
};
```

Il codice precedente fornisce le dipendenze necessarie e avvia lo scenario. La sezione successiva contiene il blocco principale dell'esempio.

```
const toneChoices = [
  { name: "cheerful", value: "cheerful" },
  { name: "funny", value: "funny" },
  { name: "serious", value: "serious" },
  { name: "sincere", value: "sincere" },
];

export class TopicsQueuesWkflw {
  // SNS topic is configured as First-In-First-Out
  isFifo = true;

  // Automatic content-based deduplication is enabled.
  autoDedup = false;

  snsClient;
  sqsClient;
  topicName;
  topicArn;
```

```
  subscriptionArns = [];
  /**
   * @type {{ queueName: string, queueArn: string, queueUrl: string, policy?:
string }[]}
   */
  queues = [];
  prompter;

  /**
   * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-sns').SNSClient} snsClient
   * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-sqs').SQSClient} sqsClient
   * @param {import('../../libs/prompter.js').Prompter} prompter
   * @param {import('../../libs/logger.js').Logger} logger
   */
  constructor(snsClient, sqsClient, prompter, logger) {
    this.snsClient = snsClient;
    this.sqsClient = sqsClient;
    this.prompter = prompter;
    this.logger = logger;
  }

  async welcome() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.description);
  }

  async confirmFifo() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.snsFifoDescription);
    this.isFifo = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.snsFifoPrompt,
    });

    if (this.isFifo) {
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerDedup);
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationNotice);
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationDescription);
      this.autoDedup = await this.prompter.confirm({
        message: MESSAGES.deduplicationPrompt,
      });
    }
  }

  async createTopic() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.creatingTopics);
    this.topicName = await this.prompter.input({
```

```
      message: MESSAGES.topicNamePrompt,
    });
    if (this.isFifo) {
      this.topicName += ".fifo";
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerFifoNaming);
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.appendFifoNotice);
    }

    const response = await this.snsClient.send(
      new CreateTopicCommand({
        Name: this.topicName,
        Attributes: {
          FifoTopic: this.isFifo ? "true" : "false",
          ...(this.autoDedup ? { ContentBasedDeduplication: "true" } : {}),
        },
      }),
    );

    this.topicArn = response.TopicArn;

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.topicCreatedNotice
        .replace("${TOPIC_NAME}", this.topicName)
        .replace("${TOPIC_ARN}", this.topicArn),
    );
  }

  async createQueues() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.createQueuesNotice);
    // Increase this number to add more queues.
    const maxQueues = 2;

    for (let i = 0; i < maxQueues; i++) {
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.queueCount.replace("${COUNT}", i + 1));
      let queueName = await this.prompter.input({
        message: MESSAGES.queueNamePrompt.replace(
          "${EXAMPLE_NAME}",
          i === 0 ? "good-news" : "bad-news",
        ),
      });

      if (this.isFifo) {
        queueName += ".fifo";
        await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.appendFifoNotice);
```

```
      }

      const response = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new CreateQueueCommand({
          QueueName: queueName,
          Attributes: { ...(this.isFifo ? { FifoQueue: "true" } : {}) },
        }),
      );

      const { Attributes } = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new GetQueueAttributesCommand({
          QueueUrl: response.QueueUrl,
          AttributeNames: ["QueueArn"],
        }),
      );

      this.queues.push({
        queueName,
        queueArn: Attributes.QueueArn,
        queueUrl: response.QueueUrl,
      });

      await this.logger.log(
        MESSAGES.queueCreatedNotice
          .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", queueName)
          .replace("${QUEUE_URL}", response.QueueUrl)
          .replace("${QUEUE_ARN}", Attributes.QueueArn),
      );
    }
  }

  async attachQueueIamPolicies() {
    for (const [index, queue] of this.queues.entries()) {
      const policy = JSON.stringify(
        {
          Statement: [
            {
              Effect: "Allow",
              Principal: {
                Service: "sns.amazonaws.com",
              },
              Action: "sqs:SendMessage",
              Resource: queue.queueArn,
              Condition: {
```

```
                ArnEquals: {
                  "aws:SourceArn": this.topicArn,
                },
              },
            },
          ],
        },
        null,
        2,
      );

      if (index !== 0) {
        this.logger.logSeparator();
      }

      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.attachPolicyNotice);
      console.log(policy);
      const addPolicy = await this.prompter.confirm({
        message: MESSAGES.addPolicyConfirmation.replace(
          "${QUEUE_NAME}",
          queue.queueName,
        ),
      });

      if (addPolicy) {
        await this.sqsClient.send(
          new SetQueueAttributesCommand({
            QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
            Attributes: {
              Policy: policy,
            },
          }),
        );
        queue.policy = policy;
      } else {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.policyNotAttachedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
      }
    }
  }
```

```
  async subscribeQueuesToTopic() {
    for (const [index, queue] of this.queues.entries()) {
      /**
       * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-sns').SubscribeCommandInput}
       */
      const subscribeParams = {
        TopicArn: this.topicArn,
        Protocol: "sqs",
        Endpoint: queue.queueArn,
      };
      let tones = [];

      if (this.isFifo) {
        if (index === 0) {
          await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.fifoFilterNotice);
        }
        tones = await this.prompter.checkbox({
          message: MESSAGES.fifoFilterSelect.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
          choices: toneChoices,
        });

        if (tones.length) {
          subscribeParams.Attributes = {
            FilterPolicyScope: "MessageAttributes",
            FilterPolicy: JSON.stringify({
              tone: tones,
            }),
          };
        }
      }

      const { SubscriptionArn } = await this.snsClient.send(
        new SubscribeCommand(subscribeParams),
      );

      this.subscriptionArns.push(SubscriptionArn);

      await this.logger.log(
        MESSAGES.queueSubscribedNotice
          .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", queue.queueName)
```

```
        .replace("${TOPIC_NAME}", this.topicName)
        .replace("${TONES}", tones.length ? tones.join(", ") : "none"),
    );
  }
}

async publishMessages() {
  const message = await this.prompter.input({
    message: MESSAGES.publishMessagePrompt,
  });

  let groupId;
  let deduplicationId;
  let choices;

  if (this.isFifo) {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.groupIdNotice);
    groupId = await this.prompter.input({
      message: MESSAGES.groupIdPrompt,
    });

    if (this.autoDedup === false) {
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationIdNotice);
      deduplicationId = await this.prompter.input({
        message: MESSAGES.deduplicationIdPrompt,
      });
    }

    choices = await this.prompter.checkbox({
      message: MESSAGES.messageAttributesPrompt,
      choices: toneChoices,
    });
  }

  await this.snsClient.send(
    new PublishCommand({
      TopicArn: this.topicArn,
      Message: message,
      ...(groupId
        ? {
            MessageGroupId: groupId,
          }
        : {}),
      ...(deduplicationId
```

```
          ? {
              MessageDeduplicationId: deduplicationId,
            }
          : {}),
        ...(choices
          ? {
              MessageAttributes: {
                tone: {
                  DataType: "String.Array",
                  StringValue: JSON.stringify(choices),
                },
              },
            }
          : {}),
      }),
    );

    const publishAnother = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.publishAnother,
    });

    if (publishAnother) {
      await this.publishMessages();
    }
  }

  async receiveAndDeleteMessages() {
    for (const queue of this.queues) {
      const { Messages } = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new ReceiveMessageCommand({
          QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
        }),
      );

      if (Messages) {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.messagesReceivedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
        console.log(Messages);

        await this.sqsClient.send(
```

```
          new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
            QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
            Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
              Id: message.MessageId,
              ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
            })),
          }),
        );
      } else {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.noMessagesReceivedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
      }
    }

    const deleteAndPoll = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.deleteAndPollConfirmation,
    });

    if (deleteAndPoll) {
      await this.receiveAndDeleteMessages();
    }
  }

  async destroyResources() {
    for (const subscriptionArn of this.subscriptionArns) {
      await this.snsClient.send(
        new UnsubscribeCommand({ SubscriptionArn: subscriptionArn }),
      );
    }

    for (const queue of this.queues) {
      await this.sqsClient.send(
        new DeleteQueueCommand({ QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl }),
      );
    }

    if (this.topicArn) {
      await this.snsClient.send(
        new DeleteTopicCommand({ TopicArn: this.topicArn }),
      );
```

```
    }
  }

  async start() {
    console.clear();

    try {
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerWelcome);
      await this.welcome();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerFifo);
      await this.confirmFifo();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerCreateTopic);
      await this.createTopic();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerCreateQueues);
      await this.createQueues();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerAttachPolicy);
      await this.attachQueueIamPolicies();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerSubscribeQueues);
      await this.subscribeQueuesToTopic();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerPublishMessage);
      await this.publishMessages();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerReceiveMessages);
      await this.receiveAndDeleteMessages();
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(err);
    } finally {
      await this.destroyResources();
    }
  }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes

- Pubblicare
- ReceiveMessage
- SetQueueAttributes
- Subscribe
- Unsubscribe

Esempi serverless

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da una coda SQS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento SQS con JavaScript Lambda utilizzando.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const message of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(message);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(message) {
  try {
    console.log(`Processed message ${message.body}`);
    // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
```

```
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

Consumo di un evento SQS con TypeScript Lambda utilizzando.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SQSEvent, Context, SQSHandler, SQSRecord } from "aws-lambda";

export const functionHandler: SQSHandler = async (
  event: SQSEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const message of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(message);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(message: SQSRecord): Promise<any> {
  try {
    console.log(`Processed message ${message.body}`);
    // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da una coda SQS. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per (v3) JavaScript

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione degli errori degli elementi batch SQS utilizzando Lambda. JavaScript

```
// Node.js 20.x Lambda runtime, AWS SDK for Javascript V3
export const handler = async (event, context) => {
    const batchItemFailures = [];
    for (const record of event.Records) {
        try {
            await processMessageAsync(record, context);
        } catch (error) {
            batchItemFailures.push({ itemIdentifier: record.messageId });
        }
    }
    return { batchItemFailures };
};

async function processMessageAsync(record, context) {
    if (record.body && record.body.includes("error")) {
        throw new Error("There is an error in the SQS Message.");
    }
    console.log(`Processed message: ${record.body}`);
}
```

Segnalazione degli errori degli elementi batch SQS utilizzando Lambda. TypeScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SQSEvent, SQSBatchResponse, Context, SQSBatchItemFailure, SQSRecord } from
 'aws-lambda';

export const handler = async (event: SQSEvent, context: Context):
 Promise<SQSBatchResponse> => {
    const batchItemFailures: SQSBatchItemFailure[] = [];

    for (const record of event.Records) {
```

```
        try {
            await processMessageAsync(record);
        } catch (error) {
            batchItemFailures.push({ itemIdentifier: record.messageId });
        }
    }

    return {batchItemFailures: batchItemFailures};
};

async function processMessageAsync(record: SQSRecord): Promise<void> {
    if (record.body && record.body.includes("error")) {
        throw new Error('There is an error in the SQS Message.');
    }
    console.log(`Processed message ${record.body}`);
}
```

Esempi di Step Functions con SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) with Step Functions.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`StartExecution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartExecution`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { SFNClient, StartExecutionCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sfn";

/**
 * @param {{ sfnClient: SFNClient, stateMachineArn: string }} config
 */
export async function startExecution({ sfnClient, stateMachineArn }) {
  const response = await sfnClient.send(
    new StartExecutionCommand({
      stateMachineArn,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // Example response:
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '202a9309-c16a-454b-adeb-c4d19afe3bf2',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   executionArn: 'arn:aws:states:us-
east-1:000000000000:execution:MyStateMachine:aaaaaaaa-f787-49fb-a20c-1b61c64eafe6',
  //   startDate: 2024-01-04T15:54:08.362Z
  // }
  return response;
}

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  startExecution({ sfnClient: new SFNClient({}), stateMachineArn: "ARN" });
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartExecutionsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

AWS STS esempi che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con. AWS STS

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`AssumeRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AssumeRole`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il client.

```
import { STSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sts";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "us-east-1";
```

```
// Create an AWS STS service client object.
export const client = new STSClient({ region: REGION });
```

Assumi il ruolo IAM.

```
import { AssumeRoleCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sts";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Returns a set of temporary security credentials that you can use to
    // access Amazon Web Services resources that you might not normally
    // have access to.
    const command = new AssumeRoleCommand({
      // The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role to assume.
      RoleArn: "ROLE_ARN",
      // An identifier for the assumed role session.
      RoleSessionName: "session1",
      // The duration, in seconds, of the role session. The value specified
      // can range from 900 seconds (15 minutes) up to the maximum session
      // duration set for the role.
      DurationSeconds: 900,
    });
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AssumeRolesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Supporto esempi che utilizzano SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con. Supporto

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Supporto

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare Supporto.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Richiama main() `per eseguire l'esempio.

```
import {
  DescribeServicesCommand,
  SupportClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

// Change the value of 'region' to your preferred AWS Region.
const client = new SupportClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

const getServiceCount = async () => {
  try {
    const { services } = await client.send(new DescribeServicesCommand({}));
    return services.length;
  } catch (err) {
    if (err.name === "SubscriptionRequiredException") {
      throw new Error(
        "You must be subscribed to the AWS Support plan to use this feature.",
      );
    }
    throw err;
```

```
  }
};

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    const count = await getServiceCount();
    console.log(`Hello, AWS Support! There are ${count} services available.`);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Failed to get service count: ", err.message);
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeServicessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ottieni e visualizza i servizi e i livelli di gravità disponibili per i casi.
- Crea una richiesta di supporto utilizzando un servizio, una categoria e un livello di gravità selezionato.
- Ottieni e visualizza un elenco di casi aperti per il giorno corrente.
- Aggiungi un set di collegamenti e una comunicazione al nuovo caso.
- Descrivi il nuovo collegamento e la nuova comunicazione per il caso.
- Risolvi il caso.
- Ottieni e visualizza un elenco di casi risolti per il giorno corrente.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo nel terminale.

```
import {
  AddAttachmentsToSetCommand,
  AddCommunicationToCaseCommand,
  CreateCaseCommand,
  DescribeAttachmentCommand,
  DescribeCasesCommand,
  DescribeCommunicationsCommand,
  DescribeServicesCommand,
  DescribeSeverityLevelsCommand,
  ResolveCaseCommand,
  SupportClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-support";
import * as inquirer from "@inquirer/prompts";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

const wrapText = (text, char = "=") => {
  const rule = char.repeat(80);
  return `${rule}\n    ${text}\n${rule}\n`;
};

const client = new SupportClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Verify that the account has a Support plan.
export const verifyAccount = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeServicesCommand({});

  try {
    await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    if (err.name === "SubscriptionRequiredException") {
      throw new Error(
        "You must be subscribed to the AWS Support plan to use this feature.",
      );
```

```
    }
    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 * Select a service from the list returned from DescribeServices.
 */
export const getService = async () => {
  const { services } = await client.send(new DescribeServicesCommand({}));
  const selectedService = await inquirer.select({
    message:
      "Select a service. Your support case will be created for this service. The
 list of services is truncated for readability.",
    choices: services.slice(0, 10).map((s) => ({ name: s.name, value: s })),
  });
  return selectedService;
};

/**
 * @param {{ categories: import('@aws-sdk/client-support').Category[]}} service
 */
export const getCategory = async (service) => {
  const selectedCategory = await inquirer.select({
    message: "Select a category.",
    choices: service.categories.map((c) => ({ name: c.name, value: c })),
  });
  return selectedCategory;
};

// Get the available severity levels for the account.
export const getSeverityLevel = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeSeverityLevelsCommand({});
  const { severityLevels } = await client.send(command);
  const selectedSeverityLevel = await inquirer.select({
    message: "Select a severity level.",
    choices: severityLevels.map((s) => ({ name: s.name, value: s })),
  });
  return selectedSeverityLevel;
};

/**
 * Create a new support case
 * @param {{
```

```
 *  selectedService: import('@aws-sdk/client-support').Service
 *  selectedCategory: import('@aws-sdk/client-support').Category
 *  selectedSeverityLevel: import('@aws-sdk/client-support').SeverityLevel
 * }} selections
 * @returns
 */
export const createCase = async ({
  selectedService,
  selectedCategory,
  selectedSeverityLevel,
}) => {
  const command = new CreateCaseCommand({
    subject: "IGNORE: Test case",
    communicationBody: "This is a test. Please ignore.",
    serviceCode: selectedService.code,
    categoryCode: selectedCategory.code,
    severityCode: selectedSeverityLevel.code,
  });
  const { caseId } = await client.send(command);
  return caseId;
};

// Get a list of open support cases created today.
export const getTodaysOpenCases = async () => {
  const d = new Date();
  const startOfToday = new Date(d.getFullYear(), d.getMonth(), d.getDate());
  const command = new DescribeCasesCommand({
    includeCommunications: false,
    afterTime: startOfToday.toISOString(),
  });

  const { cases } = await client.send(command);

  if (cases.length === 0) {
    throw new Error(
      "Unexpected number of cases. Expected more than 0 open cases.",
    );
  }
  return cases;
};

// Create an attachment set.
export const createAttachmentSet = async () => {
  const command = new AddAttachmentsToSetCommand({
```

```
    attachments: [
      {
        fileName: "example.txt",
        data: new TextEncoder().encode("some example text"),
      },
    ],
  });
  const { attachmentSetId } = await client.send(command);
  return attachmentSetId;
};

export const linkAttachmentSetToCase = async (attachmentSetId, caseId) => {
  const command = new AddCommunicationToCaseCommand({
    attachmentSetId,
    caseId,
    communicationBody: "Adding attachment set to case.",
  });
  await client.send(command);
};

// Get all communications for a support case.
export const getCommunications = async (caseId) => {
  const command = new DescribeCommunicationsCommand({
    caseId,
  });
  const { communications } = await client.send(command);
  return communications;
};

/**
 * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-support').Communication[]} communications
 */
export const getFirstAttachment = (communications) => {
  const firstCommWithAttachment = communications.find(
    (c) => c.attachmentSet.length > 0,
  );
  return firstCommWithAttachment?.attachmentSet[0].attachmentId;
};

// Get an attachment.
export const getAttachment = async (attachmentId) => {
  const command = new DescribeAttachmentCommand({
    attachmentId,
  });
```

```
  const { attachment } = await client.send(command);
  return attachment;
};

// Resolve the case matching the given case ID.
export const resolveCase = async (caseId) => {
  const shouldResolve = await inquirer.confirm({
    message: `Do you want to resolve ${caseId}?`,
  });

  if (shouldResolve) {
    const command = new ResolveCaseCommand({
      caseId: caseId,
    });

    await client.send(command);
    return true;
  }
  return false;
};

/**
 * Find a specific case in the list of provided cases by case ID.
 * If the case is not found, and the results are paginated, continue
 * paging through the results.
 * @param {{
 *   caseId: string,
 *   cases: import('@aws-sdk/client-support').CaseDetails[]
 *   nextToken: string
 * }} options
 * @returns
 */
export const findCase = async ({ caseId, cases, nextToken }) => {
  const foundCase = cases.find((c) => c.caseId === caseId);

  if (foundCase) {
    return foundCase;
  }

  if (nextToken) {
    const response = await client.send(
      new DescribeCasesCommand({
        nextToken,
        includeResolvedCases: true,
```

```
      }),
    );
    return findCase({
      caseId,
      cases: response.cases,
      nextToken: response.nextToken,
    });
  }

  throw new Error(`${caseId} not found.`);
};

// Get all cases created today.
export const getTodaysResolvedCases = async (caseIdToWaitFor) => {
  const d = new Date("2023-01-18");
  const startOfToday = new Date(d.getFullYear(), d.getMonth(), d.getDate());
  const command = new DescribeCasesCommand({
    includeCommunications: false,
    afterTime: startOfToday.toISOString(),
    includeResolvedCases: true,
  });
  const { cases, nextToken } = await client.send(command);
  await findCase({ cases, caseId: caseIdToWaitFor, nextToken });
  return cases.filter((c) => c.status === "resolved");
};

const main = async () => {
  let caseId;
  try {
    console.log(wrapText("Welcome to the AWS Support basic usage scenario."));

    // Verify that the account is subscribed to support.
    await verifyAccount();

    // Provided a truncated list of services and prompt the user to select one.
    const selectedService = await getService();

    // Provided the categories for the selected service and prompt the user to
 select one.
    const selectedCategory = await getCategory(selectedService);

    // Provide the severity available severity levels for the account and prompt the
 user to select one.
    const selectedSeverityLevel = await getSeverityLevel();
```

```
    // Create a support case.
    console.log("\nCreating a support case.");
    caseId = await createCase({
      selectedService,
      selectedCategory,
      selectedSeverityLevel,
    });
    console.log(`Support case created: ${caseId}`);

    // Display a list of open support cases created today.
    const todaysOpenCases = await retry(
      { intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 15 },
      getTodaysOpenCases,
    );
    console.log(
      `\nOpen support cases created today: ${todaysOpenCases.length}`,
    );
    console.log(todaysOpenCases.map((c) => `${c.caseId}`).join("\n"));

    // Create an attachment set.
    console.log("\nCreating an attachment set.");
    const attachmentSetId = await createAttachmentSet();
    console.log(`Attachment set created: ${attachmentSetId}`);

    // Add the attachment set to the support case.
    console.log(`\nAdding attachment set to ${caseId}`);
    await linkAttachmentSetToCase(attachmentSetId, caseId);
    console.log(`Attachment set added to ${caseId}`);

    // List the communications for a support case.
    console.log(`\nListing communications for ${caseId}`);
    const communications = await getCommunications(caseId);
    console.log(
      communications
        .map(
          (c) =>
            `Communication created on ${c.timeCreated}. Has
${c.attachmentSet.length} attachments.`,
        )
        .join("\n"),
    );

    // Describe the first attachment.
```

```
    console.log(`\nDescribing attachment ${attachmentSetId}`);
    const attachmentId = getFirstAttachment(communications);
    const attachment = await getAttachment(attachmentId);
    console.log(
      `Attachment is the file '${
        attachment.fileName
      }' with data: \n${new TextDecoder().decode(attachment.data)}`,
    );

    // Confirm that the support case should be resolved.
    const isResolved = await resolveCase(caseId);
    if (isResolved) {
      // List the resolved cases and include the one previously created.
      // Resolved cases can take a while to appear.
      console.log(
        "\nWaiting for case status to be marked as resolved. This can take some
 time.",
      );
      const resolvedCases = await retry(
        { intervalInMs: 20000, maxRetries: 15 },
        () => getTodaysResolvedCases(caseId),
      );
      console.log("Resolved cases:");
      console.log(resolvedCases.map((c) => c.caseId).join("\n"));
    }
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - AddAttachmentsToSet
  - AddCommunicationToCase
  - CreateCase
  - DescribeAttachment
  - DescribeCases
  - DescribeCommunications
  - DescribeServices

- DescribeSeverityLevels
- ResolveCase

Azioni

`AddAttachmentsToSet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`AddAttachmentsToSet`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { AddAttachmentsToSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Create a new attachment set or add attachments to an existing set.
    // Provide an 'attachmentSetId' value to add attachments to an existing set.
    // Use AddCommunicationToCase or CreateCase to associate an attachment set with
 a support case.
    const response = await client.send(
      new AddAttachmentsToSetCommand({
        // You can add up to three attachments per set. The size limit is 5 MB per
 attachment.
        attachments: [
          {
            fileName: "example.txt",
            data: new TextEncoder().encode("some example text"),
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
    // Use this ID in AddCommunicationToCase or CreateCase.
    console.log(response.attachmentSetId);
```

```
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AddAttachmentsToSetsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`AddCommunicationToCase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AddCommunicationToCase`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { AddCommunicationToCaseCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  let attachmentSetId;

  try {
    // Add a communication to a case.
    const response = await client.send(
      new AddCommunicationToCaseCommand({
        communicationBody: "Adding an attachment.",
        // Set value to an existing support case id.
        caseId: "CASE_ID",
        // Optional. Set value to an existing attachment set id to add attachments
 to the case.
        attachmentSetId,
      }),
    );
```

```
    console.log(response);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AddCommunicationToCasesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateCase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateCase`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { CreateCaseCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Create a new case and log the case id.
    // Important: This creates a real support case in your account.
    const response = await client.send(
      new CreateCaseCommand({
        // The subject line of the case.
        subject: "IGNORE: Test case",
        // Use DescribeServices to find available service codes for each service.
        serviceCode: "service-quicksight-end-user",
        // Use DescribeSecurityLevels to find available severity codes for your
 support plan.
        severityCode: "low",
        // Use DescribeServices to find available category codes for each service.
```

```
        categoryCode: "end-user-support",
        // The main description of the support case.
        communicationBody: "This is a test. Please ignore.",
      }),
    );
    console.log(response.caseId);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateCasesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DescribeAttachment`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAttachment`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DescribeAttachmentCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Get the metadata and content of an attachment.
    const response = await client.send(
      new DescribeAttachmentCommand({
        // Set value to an existing attachment id.
        // Use DescribeCommunications or DescribeCases to find an attachment id.
        attachmentId: "ATTACHMENT_ID",
      }),
    );
    console.log(response.attachment?.fileName);
```

```
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAttachmentsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DescribeCases`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeCases`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DescribeCasesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Get all of the unresolved cases in your account.
    // Filter or expand results by providing parameters to the DescribeCasesCommand.
 Refer
    // to the TypeScript definition and the API doc for more information on possible
 parameters.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/clients/client-
support/interfaces/describecasescommandinput.html
    const response = await client.send(new DescribeCasesCommand({}));
    const caseIds = response.cases.map((supportCase) => supportCase.caseId);
    console.log(caseIds);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
```

```
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeCasessezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DescribeCommunications`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeCommunications`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DescribeCommunicationsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Get all communications for the support case.
    // Filter results by providing parameters to the DescribeCommunicationsCommand.
 Refer
    // to the TypeScript definition and the API doc for more information on possible
 parameters.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/clients/client-
support/interfaces/describecommunicationscommandinput.html
    const response = await client.send(
      new DescribeCommunicationsCommand({
        // Set value to an existing case id.
        caseId: "CASE_ID",
      }),
    );
    const text = response.communications.map((item) => item.body).join("\n");
    console.log(text);
    return response;
```

```
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeCommunicationssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DescribeSeverityLevels`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeSeverityLevels`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DescribeSeverityLevelsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Get the list of severity levels.
    // The available values depend on the support plan for the account.
    const response = await client.send(new DescribeSeverityLevelsCommand({}));
    console.log(response.severityLevels);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSeverityLevelssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ResolveCase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ResolveCase`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { ResolveCaseCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const main = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new ResolveCaseCommand({
        caseId: "CASE_ID",
      }),
    );

    console.log(response.finalCaseStatus);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ResolveCasesezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Esempi di Systems Manager con SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Systems Manager.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Systems Manager

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare Systems Manager.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { paginateListDocuments, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";

// Call ListDocuments and display the result.
export const main = async () => {
  const client = new SSMClient();
  const listDocumentsPaginated = [];
  console.log(
    "Hello, AWS Systems Manager! Let's list some of your documents:\n",
  );
  try {
    // The paginate function is a wrapper around the base command.
    const paginator = paginateListDocuments({ client }, { MaxResults: 5 });
    for await (const page of paginator) {
      listDocumentsPaginated.push(...page.DocumentIdentifiers);
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    console.error(`There was a problem saying hello: ${caught.message}`);
```

```
    throw caught;
  }

  for (const { Name, DocumentFormat, CreatedDate } of listDocumentsPaginated) {
    console.log(`${Name} - ${DocumentFormat} - ${CreatedDate}`);
  }
};

// Call function if run directly.
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListDocumentssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea una finestra di manutenzione.
- Modifica la pianificazione della finestra di manutenzione.
- Creare un documento.
- Invia un comando a un' EC2 istanza specificata.
- Crea un OpsItem.
- Aggiorna e risolvi il OpsItem.
- Eliminare la finestra di manutenzione OpsItem e il documento.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { fileURLToPath } from "node:url";
import {
  CreateDocumentCommand,
  CreateMaintenanceWindowCommand,
  CreateOpsItemCommand,
  DeleteDocumentCommand,
  DeleteMaintenanceWindowCommand,
  DeleteOpsItemCommand,
  DescribeOpsItemsCommand,
  DocumentAlreadyExists,
  OpsItemStatus,
  waitUntilCommandExecuted,
  CancelCommandCommand,
  paginateListCommandInvocations,
  SendCommandCommand,
  UpdateMaintenanceWindowCommand,
  UpdateOpsItemCommand,
  SSMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *   ssmClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-ssm').SSMClient,
 *   documentName?: string
 *   maintenanceWindow?: string
 *   winId?: int
 *   ec2InstanceId?: string
```

```
 *   requestedDateTime?: Date
 *   opsItemId?: string
 *   askToDeleteResources?: boolean
 * }} State
 */

const defaultMaintenanceWindow = "ssm-maintenance-window";
const defaultDocumentName = "ssmdocument";
// The timeout duration is highly dependent on the specific setup and environment
 necessary. This example handles only the most common error cases, and uses a much
 shorter duration than most productions systems would use.
const COMMAND_TIMEOUT_DURATION_SECONDS = 30; // 30 seconds

const pressEnter = new ScenarioInput("continue", "Press Enter to continue", {
  type: "confirm",
});

const greet = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greet",
  `Welcome to the AWS Systems Manager SDK Getting Started scenario.
    This program demonstrates how to interact with Systems Manager using the AWS SDK
 for JavaScript V3.
    Systems Manager is the operations hub for your AWS applications and resources
 and a secure end-to-end management solution.
    The program's primary functions include creating a maintenance window, creating
 a document, sending a command to a document,
    listing documents, listing commands, creating an OpsItem, modifying an OpsItem,
 and deleting Systems Manager resources.
    Upon completion of the program, all AWS resources are cleaned up.
    Let's get started...`,
  { header: true },
);

const createMaintenanceWindow = new ScenarioOutput(
  "createMaintenanceWindow",
  "Step 1: Create a Systems Manager maintenance window.",
);

const getMaintenanceWindow = new ScenarioInput(
  "maintenanceWindow",
  "Please enter the maintenance window name:",
  { type: "input", default: defaultMaintenanceWindow },
);
```

```
export const sdkCreateMaintenanceWindow = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateMaintenanceWindow",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const response = await state.ssmClient.send(
        new CreateMaintenanceWindowCommand({
          Name: state.maintenanceWindow,
          Schedule: "cron(0 10 ? * MON-FRI *)", //The schedule of the maintenance
 window in the form of a cron or rate expression.
          Duration: 2, //The duration of the maintenance window in hours.
          Cutoff: 1, //The number of hours before the end of the maintenance window
 that Amazon Web Services Systems Manager stops scheduling new tasks for execution.
          AllowUnassociatedTargets: true, //Allow the maintenance window to run on
 managed nodes, even if you haven't registered those nodes as targets.
        }),
      );
      state.winId = response.WindowId;
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      console.log(
        `An error occurred while creating the maintenance window. Please fix the
 error and try again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const modifyMaintenanceWindow = new ScenarioOutput(
  "modifyMaintenanceWindow",
  "Modify the maintenance window by changing the schedule.",
);

const sdkModifyMaintenanceWindow = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkModifyMaintenanceWindow",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      await state.ssmClient.send(
        new UpdateMaintenanceWindowCommand({
          WindowId: state.winId,
          Schedule: "cron(0 0 ? * MON *)",
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
```

```
      console.error(caught.message);
      console.log(
        `An error occurred while modifying the maintenance window. Please fix the
 error and try again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const createSystemsManagerActions = new ScenarioOutput(
  "createSystemsManagerActions",
  "Create a document that defines the actions that Systems Manager performs on your
 EC2 instance.",
);

const getDocumentName = new ScenarioInput(
  "documentName",
  "Please enter the document: ",
  { type: "input", default: defaultDocumentName },
);

const sdkCreateSSMDoc = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateSSMDoc",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const contentData = `{
                "schemaVersion": "2.2",
                "description": "Run a simple shell command",
                "mainSteps": [
                    {
                        "action": "aws:runShellScript",
                        "name": "runEchoCommand",
                        "inputs": {
                          "runCommand": [
                            "echo 'Hello, world!'"
                          ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }`;
    try {
      await state.ssmClient.send(
        new CreateDocumentCommand({
          Content: contentData,
```

```
          Name: state.documentName,
          DocumentType: "Command",
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.log(`Exception type: (${typeof caught})`);
      if (caught instanceof DocumentAlreadyExists) {
        console.log("Document already exists. Continuing...\n");
      } else {
        console.error(caught.message);
        console.log(
          `An error occurred while creating the document. Please fix the error and
 try again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
        );
        throw caught;
      }
    }
  },
);

const ec2HelloWorld = new ScenarioOutput(
  "ec2HelloWorld",
  `Now you have the option of running a command on an EC2 instance that echoes
 'Hello, world!'. In order to run this command, you must provide the instance ID
 of a Linux EC2 instance. If you do not already have a running Linux EC2 instance
 in your account, you can create one using the AWS console. For information about
 creating an EC2 instance, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/
ec2-launch-instance-wizard.html.`,
);

const enterIdOrSkipEC2HelloWorld = new ScenarioInput(
  "enterIdOrSkipEC2HelloWorld",
  "Enter your EC2 InstanceId or press enter to skip this step: ",
  { type: "input", default: "" },
);

const sdkEC2HelloWorld = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkEC2HelloWorld",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const response = await state.ssmClient.send(
        new SendCommandCommand({
          DocumentName: state.documentName,
          InstanceIds: [state.ec2InstanceId],
```

```
          TimeoutSeconds: COMMAND_TIMEOUT_DURATION_SECONDS,
        }),
      );
      state.CommandId = response.Command.CommandId;
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      console.log(
        `An error occurred while sending the command. Please fix the error and try
 again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      state.enterIdOrSkipEC2HelloWorld === "",
  },
);

const sdkGetCommandTime = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkGetCommandTime",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const listInvocationsPaginated = [];
    console.log(
      "Let's get the time when the specific command was sent to the specific managed
 node.",
    );

    console.log(
      `First, we'll wait for the command to finish executing. This may take up to
 ${COMMAND_TIMEOUT_DURATION_SECONDS} seconds.`,
    );
    const commandExecutedResult = waitUntilCommandExecuted(
      { client: state.ssmClient },
      {
        CommandId: state.CommandId,
        InstanceId: state.ec2InstanceId,
      },
    );
    // This is necessary because the TimeoutSeconds of SendCommandCommand is only
 for the delivery, not execution.
    try {
      await new Promise((_, reject) =>
        setTimeout(
```

```
          reject,
          COMMAND_TIMEOUT_DURATION_SECONDS * 1000,
          new Error("Command Timed Out"),
        ),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (caught.message === "Command Timed Out") {
        commandExecutedResult.state = "TIMED_OUT";
      } else {
        throw caught;
      }
    }

    if (commandExecutedResult.state !== "SUCCESS") {
      console.log(
        `The command with id: ${state.CommandId} did not execute in the allotted
time. Canceling command.`,
      );
      state.ssmClient.send(
        new CancelCommandCommand({
          CommandId: state.CommandId,
        }),
      );
      state.enterIdOrSkipEC2HelloWorld === "";
      return;
    }

    for await (const page of paginateListCommandInvocations(
      { client: state.ssmClient },
      { CommandId: state.CommandId },
    )) {
      listInvocationsPaginated.push(...page.CommandInvocations);
    }
    /**
     * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-ssm').CommandInvocation}
     */
    const commandInvocation = listInvocationsPaginated.shift(); // Because the call
was made with CommandId, there's only one result, so shift it off.
    state.requestedDateTime = commandInvocation.RequestedDateTime;

    console.log(
      `The command invocation happened at: ${state.requestedDateTime}.`,
    );
  },
```

```
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
      state.enterIdOrSkipEC2HelloWorld === "",
  },
);

const createSSMOpsItem = new ScenarioOutput(
  "createSSMOpsItem",
  `Now we will create a Systems Manager OpsItem. An OpsItem is a feature provided by
 the Systems Manager service. It is a type of operational data item that allows you
 to manage and track various operational issues, events, or tasks within your AWS
 environment.
You can create OpsItems to track and manage operational issues as they arise. For
 example, you could create an OpsItem whenever your application detects a critical
 error or an anomaly in your infrastructure.`,
);

const sdkCreateSSMOpsItem = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkCreateSSMOpsItem",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const response = await state.ssmClient.send(
        new CreateOpsItemCommand({
          Description: "Created by the System Manager Javascript API",
          Title: "Disk Space Alert",
          Source: "EC2",
          Category: "Performance",
          Severity: "2",
        }),
      );
      state.opsItemId = response.OpsItemId;
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      console.log(
        `An error occurred while creating the ops item. Please fix the error and try
 again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const updateOpsItem = new ScenarioOutput(
  "updateOpsItem",
```

```
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Now we will update the OpsItem: ${state.opsItemId}`,
);

const sdkUpdateOpsItem = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkUpdateOpsItem",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const _response = await state.ssmClient.send(
        new UpdateOpsItemCommand({
          OpsItemId: state.opsItemId,
          Description: `An update to ${state.opsItemId}`,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      console.log(
        `An error occurred while updating the ops item. Please fix the error and try
 again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const getOpsItemStatus = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getOpsItemStatus",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Now we will get the status of the OpsItem: ${state.opsItemId}`,
);

const sdkOpsItemStatus = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkGetOpsItemStatus",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const response = await state.ssmClient.send(
        new DescribeOpsItemsCommand({
          OpsItemId: state.opsItemId,
        }),
      );
      state.opsItemStatus = response.OpsItemStatus;
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      console.log(
```

```
        `An error occurred while describing the ops item. Please fix the error and
 try again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const resolveOpsItem = new ScenarioOutput(
  "resolveOpsItem",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `Now we will resolve the OpsItem: ${state.opsItemId}`,
);

const sdkResolveOpsItem = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkResolveOpsItem",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      const _response = await state.ssmClient.send(
        new UpdateOpsItemCommand({
          OpsItemId: state.opsItemId,
          Status: OpsItemStatus.RESOLVED,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.error(caught.message);
      console.log(
        `An error occurred while updating the ops item. Please fix the error and try
 again. Error message: ${caught.message}`,
      );
      throw caught;
    }
  },
);

const askToDeleteResources = new ScenarioInput(
  "askToDeleteResources",
  "Would you like to delete the Systems Manager resources created during this
 example run?",
  { type: "confirm" },
);

const confirmDeleteChoice = new ScenarioOutput(
  "confirmDeleteChoice",
```

```
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    if (state.askToDeleteResources) {
      return "You chose to delete the resources.";
    }
    return "The Systems Manager resources will not be deleted. Please delete them
 manually to avoid charges.";
  },
);

export const sdkDeleteResources = new ScenarioAction(
  "sdkDeleteResources",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    try {
      await state.ssmClient.send(
        new DeleteOpsItemCommand({
          OpsItemId: state.opsItemId,
        }),
      );
      console.log(`The ops item: ${state.opsItemId} was successfully deleted.`);
    } catch (caught) {
      console.log(
        `There was a problem deleting the ops item: ${state.opsItemId}. Please
 delete it manually. Error: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    }

    try {
      await state.ssmClient.send(
        new DeleteMaintenanceWindowCommand({
          Name: state.maintenanceWindow,
          WindowId: state.winId,
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `The maintenance window: ${state.maintenanceWindow} was successfully
 deleted.`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.log(
        `There was a problem deleting the maintenance window: ${state.opsItemId}.
 Please delete it manually. Error: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    }
```

```
    try {
      await state.ssmClient.send(
        new DeleteDocumentCommand({
          Name: state.documentName,
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `The document: ${state.documentName} was successfully deleted.`,
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      console.log(
        `There was a problem deleting the document: ${state.documentName}. Please
 delete it manually. Error: ${caught.message}`,
      );
    }
  },
  { skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.askToDeleteResources },
);

const goodbye = new ScenarioOutput(
  "goodbye",
  "This concludes the Systems Manager Basics scenario for the AWS Javascript SDK v3.
 Thank you!",
);

const myScenario = new Scenario(
  "SSM Basics",
  [
    greet,
    pressEnter,
    createMaintenanceWindow,
    getMaintenanceWindow,
    sdkCreateMaintenanceWindow,
    modifyMaintenanceWindow,
    pressEnter,
    sdkModifyMaintenanceWindow,
    createSystemsManagerActions,
    getDocumentName,
    sdkCreateSSMDoc,
    ec2HelloWorld,
    enterIdOrSkipEC2HelloWorld,
    sdkEC2HelloWorld,
    sdkGetCommandTime,
    pressEnter,
```

```
    createSSMOpsItem,
    pressEnter,
    sdkCreateSSMOpsItem,
    updateOpsItem,
    pressEnter,
    sdkUpdateOpsItem,
    getOpsItemStatus,
    pressEnter,
    sdkOpsItemStatus,
    resolveOpsItem,
    pressEnter,
    sdkResolveOpsItem,
    askToDeleteResources,
    confirmDeleteChoice,
    sdkDeleteResources,
    goodbye,
  ],
  { ssmClient: new SSMClient({}) },
);

/** @type {{ stepHandlerOptions: StepHandlerOptions }} */
export const main = async (stepHandlerOptions) => {
  await myScenario.run(stepHandlerOptions);
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const { values } = parseArgs({
    options: {
      yes: {
        type: "boolean",
        short: "y",
      },
    },
  });
  main({ confirmAll: values.yes });
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per JavaScript .
  - CreateDocument

- CreateMaintenanceWindow
- CreateOpsItem
- DeleteMaintenanceWindow
- ListCommandInvocations
- SendCommand
- UpdateOpsItem

Azioni

`CreateDocument`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateDocument`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { CreateDocumentCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create an SSM document.
 * @param {{ content: string, name: string, documentType?: DocumentType }}
 */
export const main = async ({ content, name, documentType }) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    const { documentDescription } = await client.send(
      new CreateDocumentCommand({
        Content: content, // The content for the new SSM document. The content must
 not exceed 64KB.
        Name: name,
        DocumentType: documentType, // Document format type can be JSON, YAML, or
 TEXT. The default format is JSON.
      }),
```

```
    );
    console.log("Document created successfully.");
    return { DocumentDescription: documentDescription };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "DocumentAlreadyExists") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide a new document name?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateDocumentsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateMaintenanceWindow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateMaintenanceWindow`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { CreateMaintenanceWindowCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create an SSM maintenance window.
 * @param {{ name: string, allowUnassociatedTargets: boolean, duration: number,
 cutoff: number, schedule: string, description?: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  name,
  allowUnassociatedTargets, // Allow the maintenance window to run on managed nodes,
 even if you haven't registered those nodes as targets.
  duration, // The duration of the maintenance window in hours.
```

```
  cutoff, // The number of hours before the end of the maintenance window that
 Amazon Web Services Systems Manager stops scheduling new tasks for execution.
  schedule, // The schedule of the maintenance window in the form of a cron or rate
 expression.
  description = undefined,
}) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});

  try {
    const { windowId } = await client.send(
      new CreateMaintenanceWindowCommand({
        Name: name,
        Description: description,
        AllowUnassociatedTargets: allowUnassociatedTargets, // Allow the maintenance
 window to run on managed nodes, even if you haven't registered those nodes as
 targets.
        Duration: duration, // The duration of the maintenance window in hours.
        Cutoff: cutoff, // The number of hours before the end of the maintenance
 window that Amazon Web Services Systems Manager stops scheduling new tasks for
 execution.
        Schedule: schedule, // The schedule of the maintenance window in the form of
 a cron or rate expression.
      }),
    );
    console.log(`Maintenance window created with Id: ${windowId}`);
    return { WindowId: windowId };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide these values?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateMaintenanceWindowsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`CreateOpsItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateOpsItem`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { CreateOpsItemCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Create an SSM OpsItem.
 * @param {{ title: string, source: string, category?: string, severity?: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  title,
  source,
  category = undefined,
  severity = undefined,
}) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    const { opsItemArn, opsItemId } = await client.send(
      new CreateOpsItemCommand({
        Title: title,
        Source: source, // The origin of the OpsItem, such as Amazon EC2 or Systems
 Manager.
        Category: category,
        Severity: severity,
      }),
    );
    console.log(`Ops item created with id: ${opsItemId}`);
    return { OpsItemArn: opsItemArn, OpsItemId: opsItemId };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide these values?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateOpsItemsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteDocument`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDocument`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteDocumentCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Delete an SSM document.
 * @param {{ documentName: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ documentName }) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(new DeleteDocumentCommand({ Name: documentName }));
    console.log(`Document '${documentName}' deleted.`);
    return { Deleted: true };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide this value?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteDocumentsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteMaintenanceWindow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteMaintenanceWindow`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { DeleteMaintenanceWindowCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Delete an SSM maintenance window.
 * @param {{ windowId: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ windowId }) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMaintenanceWindowCommand({ WindowId: windowId }),
    );
    console.log(`Maintenance window '${windowId}' deleted.`);
    return { Deleted: true };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide this value?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteMaintenanceWindowsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DescribeOpsItems`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeOpsItems`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import {
  OpsItemFilterOperator,
  OpsItemFilterKey,
  paginateDescribeOpsItems,
  SSMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Describe SSM OpsItems.
 * @param {{ opsItemId: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ opsItemId }) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    const describeOpsItemsPaginated = [];
    for await (const page of paginateDescribeOpsItems(
      { client },
      {
        OpsItemFilters: {
          Key: OpsItemFilterKey.OPSITEM_ID,
          Operator: OpsItemFilterOperator.EQUAL,
          Values: opsItemId,
        },
      },
    )) {
      describeOpsItemsPaginated.push(...page.OpsItemSummaries);
```

```
    }
    console.log("Here are the ops items:");
    console.log(describeOpsItemsPaginated);
    return { OpsItemSummaries: describeOpsItemsPaginated };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MissingParameter") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide this value?`);
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeOpsItemssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListCommandInvocations`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListCommandInvocations`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { paginateListCommandInvocations, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * List SSM command invocations on an instance.
 * @param {{ instanceId: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({ instanceId }) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    const listCommandInvocationsPaginated = [];
    // The paginate function is a wrapper around the base command.
    const paginator = paginateListCommandInvocations(
```

```
      { client },
      {
        InstanceId: instanceId,
      },
    );
    for await (const page of paginator) {
      listCommandInvocationsPaginated.push(...page.CommandInvocations);
    }
    console.log("Here is the list of command invocations:");
    console.log(listCommandInvocationsPaginated);
    return { CommandInvocations: listCommandInvocationsPaginated };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ValidationError") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide a valid instance ID?`);
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListCommandInvocationssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`SendCommand`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendCommand`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { SendCommandCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Send an SSM command to a managed node.
 * @param {{ documentName: string }}
```

```
 */
export const main = async ({ documentName }) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new SendCommandCommand({
        DocumentName: documentName,
      }),
    );
    console.log("Command sent successfully.");
    return { Success: true };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ValidationError") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Did you provide a valid document name?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SendCommandsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`UpdateMaintenanceWindow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateMaintenanceWindow`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { UpdateMaintenanceWindowCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Update an SSM maintenance window.
```

```
 * @param {{ windowId: string, allowUnassociatedTargets?: boolean, duration?:
 number, enabled?: boolean, name?: string, schedule?: string }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  windowId,
  allowUnassociatedTargets = undefined, //Allow the maintenance window to run on
 managed nodes, even if you haven't registered those nodes as targets.
  duration = undefined, //The duration of the maintenance window in hours.
  enabled = undefined,
  name = undefined,
  schedule = undefined, //The schedule of the maintenance window in the form of a
 cron or rate expression.
}) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    const { opsItemArn, opsItemId } = await client.send(
      new UpdateMaintenanceWindowCommand({
        WindowId: windowId,
        AllowUnassociatedTargets: allowUnassociatedTargets,
        Duration: duration,
        Enabled: enabled,
        Name: name,
        Schedule: schedule,
      }),
    );
    console.log("Maintenance window updated.");
    return { OpsItemArn: opsItemArn, OpsItemId: opsItemId };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "ValidationError") {
      console.warn(`${caught.message}. Are these values correct?`);
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateMaintenanceWindowsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`UpdateOpsItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateOpsItem`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import { UpdateOpsItemCommand, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import { parseArgs } from "node:util";

/**
 * Update an SSM OpsItem.
 * @param {{ opsItemId: string, status?: OpsItemStatus }}
 */
export const main = async ({
  opsItemId,
  status = undefined, // The OpsItem status. Status can be Open, In Progress, or
 Resolved
}) => {
  const client = new SSMClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new UpdateOpsItemCommand({
        OpsItemId: opsItemId,
        Status: status,
      }),
    );
    console.log("Ops item updated.");
    return { Success: true };
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "OpsItemLimitExceededException"
    ) {
      console.warn(
        `Couldn't create ops item because you have exceeded your open OpsItem limit.
 ${caught.message}.`,
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
```

```
  }
};
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateOpsItemsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Textract con SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Amazon Textract.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione Amazon Textract explorer

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come esplorare l'output di Amazon Textract tramite un'applicazione interattiva.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per JavaScript creare un'applicazione React che utilizza Amazon Textract per estrarre dati dall'immagine di un documento e visualizzarli in una pagina Web interattiva. Questo esempio viene eseguito in un browser Web e richiede, come credenziali, un'identità autenticata Amazon Cognito. Utilizza Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) per l'archiviazione e per le notifiche esegue il polling di una coda di Servizio di coda semplice Amazon (Amazon SQS) sottoscritta a un argomento Servizio di notifica semplice Amazon (Amazon SNS).
>
> Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

Crea un'applicazione per analizzare il feedback dei clienti

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione che analizza le schede dei commenti dei clienti, le traduce dalla loro lingua originale, ne determina il sentiment e genera un file audio dal testo tradotto.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in. GitHub I seguenti estratti mostrano come AWS SDK per JavaScript viene utilizzato all'interno delle funzioni Lambda.

```
import {
  ComprehendClient,
  DetectDominantLanguageCommand,
  DetectSentimentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-comprehend";

/**
 * Determine the language and sentiment of the extracted text.
```

```
 *
 * @param {{ source_text: string}} extractTextOutput
 */
export const handler = async (extractTextOutput) => {
  const comprehendClient = new ComprehendClient({});

  const detectDominantLanguageCommand = new DetectDominantLanguageCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
  });

  // The source language is required for sentiment analysis and
  // translation in the next step.
  const { Languages } = await comprehendClient.send(
    detectDominantLanguageCommand,
  );

  const languageCode = Languages[0].LanguageCode;

  const detectSentimentCommand = new DetectSentimentCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
    LanguageCode: languageCode,
  });

  const { Sentiment } = await comprehendClient.send(detectSentimentCommand);

  return {
    sentiment: Sentiment,
    language_code: languageCode,
  };
};
```

```
import {
  DetectDocumentTextCommand,
  TextractClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-textract";

/**
 * Fetch the S3 object from the event and analyze it using Amazon Textract.
 *
 * @param {import("@types/aws-lambda").EventBridgeEvent<"Object Created">}
 eventBridgeS3Event
 */
export const handler = async (eventBridgeS3Event) => {
```

```
  const textractClient = new TextractClient();

  const detectDocumentTextCommand = new DetectDocumentTextCommand({
    Document: {
      S3Object: {
        Bucket: eventBridgeS3Event.bucket,
        Name: eventBridgeS3Event.object,
      },
    },
  });

  // Textract returns a list of blocks. A block can be a line, a page, word, etc.
  // Each block also contains geometry of the detected text.
  // For more information on the Block type, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
textract/latest/dg/API_Block.html.
  const { Blocks } = await textractClient.send(detectDocumentTextCommand);

  // For the purpose of this example, we are only interested in words.
  const extractedWords = Blocks.filter((b) => b.BlockType === "WORD").map(
    (b) => b.Text,
  );

  return extractedWords.join(" ");
};
```

```
import { PollyClient, SynthesizeSpeechCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-polly";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { Upload } from "@aws-sdk/lib-storage";

/**
 * Synthesize an audio file from text.
 *
 * @param {{ bucket: string, translated_text: string, object: string}}
 sourceDestinationConfig
 */
export const handler = async (sourceDestinationConfig) => {
  const pollyClient = new PollyClient({});

  const synthesizeSpeechCommand = new SynthesizeSpeechCommand({
    Engine: "neural",
    Text: sourceDestinationConfig.translated_text,
    VoiceId: "Ruth",
    OutputFormat: "mp3",
```

```
  });

  const { AudioStream } = await pollyClient.send(synthesizeSpeechCommand);

  const audioKey = `${sourceDestinationConfig.object}.mp3`;

  // Store the audio file in S3.
  const s3Client = new S3Client();
  const upload = new Upload({
    client: s3Client,
    params: {
      Bucket: sourceDestinationConfig.bucket,
      Key: audioKey,
      Body: AudioStream,
      ContentType: "audio/mp3",
    },
  });

  await upload.done();
  return audioKey;
};
```

```
import {
  TranslateClient,
  TranslateTextCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-translate";

/**
 * Translate the extracted text to English.
 *
 * @param {{ extracted_text: string, source_language_code: string}}
 textAndSourceLanguage
 */
export const handler = async (textAndSourceLanguage) => {
  const translateClient = new TranslateClient({});

  const translateCommand = new TranslateTextCommand({
    SourceLanguageCode: textAndSourceLanguage.source_language_code,
    TargetLanguageCode: "en",
    Text: textAndSourceLanguage.extracted_text,
  });

  const { TranslatedText } = await translateClient.send(translateCommand);
```

```
  return { translated_text: TranslatedText };
};
```

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Esempi di Amazon Transcribe con SDK JavaScript for (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Amazon Transcribe.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il client.

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

Eliminare un processo di trascrizione medica.

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  MedicalTranscriptionJobName: "MEDICAL_JOB_NAME", // For example,
 'medical_transciption_demo'
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand(params),
    );
    console.log("Success - deleted");
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`DeleteTranscriptionJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTranscriptionJob`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Eliminare un processo di trascrizione.

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { DeleteTranscriptionJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  TranscriptionJobName: "JOB_NAME", // Required. For example, 'transciption_demo'
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new DeleteTranscriptionJobCommand(params),
    );
    console.log("Success - deleted");
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
```

```
run();
```

Crea il client.

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTranscriptionJobsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il client.

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

Elencare i processi di trascrizione medica.

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { StartMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  MedicalTranscriptionJobName: "MEDICAL_JOB_NAME", // Required
  OutputBucketName: "OUTPUT_BUCKET_NAME", // Required
  Specialty: "PRIMARYCARE", // Required. Possible values are 'PRIMARYCARE'
  Type: "JOB_TYPE", // Required. Possible values are 'CONVERSATION' and 'DICTATION'
  LanguageCode: "LANGUAGE_CODE", // For example, 'en-US'
  MediaFormat: "SOURCE_FILE_FORMAT", // For example, 'wav'
  Media: {
    MediaFileUri: "SOURCE_FILE_LOCATION",
    // The S3 object location of the input media file. The URI must be in the same
 region
    // as the API endpoint that you are calling.For example,
    // "https://transcribe-demo.s3-REGION.amazonaws.com/hello_world.wav"
  },
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new StartMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand(params),
    );
    console.log("Success - put", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListMedicalTranscriptionJobssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`ListTranscriptionJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTranscriptionJobs`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elencare i processi di trascrizione.

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js

import { ListTranscriptionJobsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  JobNameContains: "KEYWORD", // Not required. Returns only transcription
  // job names containing this string
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new ListTranscriptionJobsCommand(params),
    );
    console.log("Success", data.TranscriptionJobSummaries);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

Crea il client.

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
```

```
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTranscriptionJobssezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`StartMedicalTranscriptionJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartMedicalTranscriptionJob`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il client.

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

Avviare un processo di trascrizione medica.

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { StartMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
```

```
export const params = {
  MedicalTranscriptionJobName: "MEDICAL_JOB_NAME", // Required
  OutputBucketName: "OUTPUT_BUCKET_NAME", // Required
  Specialty: "PRIMARYCARE", // Required. Possible values are 'PRIMARYCARE'
  Type: "JOB_TYPE", // Required. Possible values are 'CONVERSATION' and 'DICTATION'
  LanguageCode: "LANGUAGE_CODE", // For example, 'en-US'
  MediaFormat: "SOURCE_FILE_FORMAT", // For example, 'wav'
  Media: {
    MediaFileUri: "SOURCE_FILE_LOCATION",
    // The S3 object location of the input media file. The URI must be in the same
 region
    // as the API endpoint that you are calling.For example,
    // "https://transcribe-demo.s3-REGION.amazonaws.com/hello_world.wav"
  },
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new StartMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand(params),
    );
    console.log("Success - put", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartMedicalTranscriptionJobsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

`StartTranscriptionJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartTranscriptionJob`.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Avviare un processo di trascrizione.

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { StartTranscriptionJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  TranscriptionJobName: "JOB_NAME",
  LanguageCode: "LANGUAGE_CODE", // For example, 'en-US'
  MediaFormat: "SOURCE_FILE_FORMAT", // For example, 'wav'
  Media: {
    MediaFileUri: "SOURCE_LOCATION",
    // For example, "https://transcribe-demo.s3-REGION.amazonaws.com/
hello_world.wav"
  },
  OutputBucketName: "OUTPUT_BUCKET_NAME",
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new StartTranscriptionJobCommand(params),
    );
    console.log("Success - put", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

Crea il client.

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per JavaScript.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartTranscriptionJobsezione AWS SDK per JavaScript API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un'app in streaming Amazon Transcribe

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione che registra, trascrive e traduce l'audio in tempo reale e invia tramite e-mail i risultati.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come utilizzare Amazon Transcribe per creare un'applicazione che registra, trascrive e traduce l'audio in tempo reale e invia i risultati per e-mail tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SES
- Amazon Transcribe
- Amazon Translate

Esempi di Amazon Translate con SDK for JavaScript (v3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per JavaScript (v3) con Amazon Translate.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Creazione di un'app in streaming Amazon Transcribe

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione che registra, trascrive e traduce l'audio in tempo reale e invia tramite e-mail i risultati.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come utilizzare Amazon Transcribe per creare un'applicazione che registra, trascrive e traduce l'audio in tempo reale e invia i risultati per e-mail tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SES
- Amazon Transcribe
- Amazon Translate

Creazione di un chatbot Amazon Lex

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un chatbot per coinvolgere i visitatori del tuo sito web.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon Lex per creare un Chatbot all'interno di un'applicazione Web per coinvolgere i visitatori del sito Web.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo Costruire un chatbot Amazon Lex nella guida per gli AWS SDK per JavaScript sviluppatori.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

Crea un'applicazione per analizzare il feedback dei clienti

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione che analizza le schede dei commenti dei clienti, le traduce dalla loro lingua originale, ne determina il sentiment e genera un file audio dal testo tradotto.

SDK per JavaScript (v3)

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in. GitHub I seguenti estratti mostrano come AWS SDK per JavaScript viene utilizzato all'interno delle funzioni Lambda.

```
import {
```

```
  ComprehendClient,
  DetectDominantLanguageCommand,
  DetectSentimentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-comprehend";

/**
 * Determine the language and sentiment of the extracted text.
 *
 * @param {{ source_text: string}} extractTextOutput
 */
export const handler = async (extractTextOutput) => {
  const comprehendClient = new ComprehendClient({});

  const detectDominantLanguageCommand = new DetectDominantLanguageCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
  });

  // The source language is required for sentiment analysis and
  // translation in the next step.
  const { Languages } = await comprehendClient.send(
    detectDominantLanguageCommand,
  );

  const languageCode = Languages[0].LanguageCode;

  const detectSentimentCommand = new DetectSentimentCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
    LanguageCode: languageCode,
  });

  const { Sentiment } = await comprehendClient.send(detectSentimentCommand);

  return {
    sentiment: Sentiment,
    language_code: languageCode,
  };
};
```

```
import {
  DetectDocumentTextCommand,
  TextractClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-textract";
```

```
/**
 * Fetch the S3 object from the event and analyze it using Amazon Textract.
 *
 * @param {import("@types/aws-lambda").EventBridgeEvent<"Object Created">}
 eventBridgeS3Event
 */
export const handler = async (eventBridgeS3Event) => {
  const textractClient = new TextractClient();

  const detectDocumentTextCommand = new DetectDocumentTextCommand({
    Document: {
      S3Object: {
        Bucket: eventBridgeS3Event.bucket,
        Name: eventBridgeS3Event.object,
      },
    },
  });

  // Textract returns a list of blocks. A block can be a line, a page, word, etc.
  // Each block also contains geometry of the detected text.
  // For more information on the Block type, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
textract/latest/dg/API_Block.html.
  const { Blocks } = await textractClient.send(detectDocumentTextCommand);

  // For the purpose of this example, we are only interested in words.
  const extractedWords = Blocks.filter((b) => b.BlockType === "WORD").map(
    (b) => b.Text,
  );

  return extractedWords.join(" ");
};
```

```
import { PollyClient, SynthesizeSpeechCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-polly";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { Upload } from "@aws-sdk/lib-storage";

/**
 * Synthesize an audio file from text.
 *
 * @param {{ bucket: string, translated_text: string, object: string}}
 sourceDestinationConfig
 */
export const handler = async (sourceDestinationConfig) => {
```

```
  const pollyClient = new PollyClient({});

  const synthesizeSpeechCommand = new SynthesizeSpeechCommand({
    Engine: "neural",
    Text: sourceDestinationConfig.translated_text,
    VoiceId: "Ruth",
    OutputFormat: "mp3",
  });

  const { AudioStream } = await pollyClient.send(synthesizeSpeechCommand);

  const audioKey = `${sourceDestinationConfig.object}.mp3`;

  // Store the audio file in S3.
  const s3Client = new S3Client();
  const upload = new Upload({
    client: s3Client,
    params: {
      Bucket: sourceDestinationConfig.bucket,
      Key: audioKey,
      Body: AudioStream,
      ContentType: "audio/mp3",
    },
  });

  await upload.done();
  return audioKey;
};
```

```
import {
  TranslateClient,
  TranslateTextCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-translate";

/**
 * Translate the extracted text to English.
 *
 * @param {{ extracted_text: string, source_language_code: string}}
 textAndSourceLanguage
 */
export const handler = async (textAndSourceLanguage) => {
  const translateClient = new TranslateClient({});
```

```
  const translateCommand = new TranslateTextCommand({
    SourceLanguageCode: textAndSourceLanguage.source_language_code,
    TargetLanguageCode: "en",
    Text: textAndSourceLanguage.extracted_text,
  });

  const { TranslatedText } = await translateClient.send(translateCommand);

  return { translated_text: TranslatedText };
};
```

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Esempi di codice per SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare AWS SDK for Java 2.x with AWS.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Alcuni servizi contengono categorie di esempio aggiuntive che mostrano come sfruttare le librerie o le funzioni specifiche del servizio.

Altre risorse

- Guida per sviluppatori SDK for Java 2.x: ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo di Java con. AWS

- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Servizi

- Esempi ACM che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di API Gateway che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Application Auto Scaling con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Application Recovery Controller che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Aurora con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Auto Scaling con SDK for Java 2.x
- AWS Batch esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Amazon Bedrock con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Runtime con SDK for Java 2.x
- CloudFront esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x
- CloudWatch esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x
- CloudWatch Esempi di eventi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x
- CloudWatch Esempi di log utilizzando SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di identità di Amazon Cognito con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Amazon Comprehend con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Firehose che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Amazon DocumentDB con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di DynamoDB con SDK for Java 2.x
- EC2 Esempi di Amazon che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Amazon ECR con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Amazon ECS con SDK for Java 2.x
- Elastic Load Balancing - Esempi della versione 2 che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x
- MediaStore esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x
- AWS Entity Resolution esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

- OpenSearch Esempi di servizi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x
- EventBridge esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x
- EventBridge Esempi di scheduler che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di previsione con SDK for Java 2.x
- AWS Glue esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x
- HealthImaging esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi IAM che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x
- AWS IoT esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x
- AWS IoT data esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x
- AWS IoT FleetWise esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x
- AWS IoT SiteWise esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Amazon Keyspaces con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Kinesis con SDK for Java 2.x
- AWS KMS esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Lambda con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Amazon Lex con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Amazon Location con SDK for Java 2.x
- Location Service Places: esempi con SDK for Java 2.x
- Marketplace AWS Esempi di API di catalogo che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x
- Marketplace AWS Esempi di API Agreement che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x
- MediaConvert esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Migration Hub con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Amazon MSK con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Neptune con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Partner Central con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Amazon Personalize con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Amazon Personalize Events con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Amazon Personalize Runtime con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Amazon Pinpoint con SDK for Java 2.x

- Esempi di API Amazon Pinpoint SMS e Voice con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Amazon Polly con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Amazon RDS con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Amazon RDS Data Service con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Amazon Redshift con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Amazon Rekognition con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di registrazione del dominio Route 53 utilizzando SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Amazon S3 con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Amazon S3 Control con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di S3 Directory Bucket che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di S3 Glacier con SDK for Java 2.x
- SageMaker Esempi di intelligenza artificiale che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Secrets Manager con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Amazon SES con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di API Amazon SES v2 con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Amazon SNS con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Amazon SQS con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Step Functions con SDK for Java 2.x
- AWS STS esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x
- Supporto esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Systems Manager che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Amazon Textract con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Amazon Transcribe con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Amazon Transcribe Streaming con SDK for Java 2.x
- Esempi di Amazon Translate con SDK for Java 2.x

Esempi ACM che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with ACM.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`AddTagsToCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AddTagsToCertificate`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class AddTagsToCertificate {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:    <certArn>

            Where:
```

```
                certArn - the ARN of the certificate.
            """;
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        String certArn = args[0];
        addTags(certArn);
    }

    /**
     * Adds tags to a certificate in AWS Certificate Manager (ACM).
     *
     * @param certArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the certificate to add tags
 to
     */
    public static void addTags(String certArn) {
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();
        List<Tag> expectedTags =
 List.of(Tag.builder().key("key").value("value").build());
        AddTagsToCertificateRequest addTagsToCertificateRequest =
 AddTagsToCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateArn(certArn)
            .tags(expectedTags)
            .build();

        try {
            acmClient.addTagsToCertificate(addTagsToCertificateRequest);
            System.out.println("Successfully added tags to a certificate");
        } catch (AcmException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AddTagsToCertificatesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteCertificate`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteCert {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:    <certArn>

            Where:
                certArn - the ARN of the certificate.
            """;
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        String certArn = args[0];
        deleteCertificate(certArn);
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an SSL/TLS certificate from the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM).
     *
     * @param certArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the certificate to be
 deleted
     */
    public static void deleteCertificate( String certArn) {
```

```
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();
        DeleteCertificateRequest request = DeleteCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateArn(certArn)
            .build();

        try {
            acmClient.deleteCertificate(request);
            System.out.println("The certificate was deleted");

        } catch (AcmException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteCertificatesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeCertificate`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
```

```
public class DescribeCert {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:    <certArn>

            Where:
                certArn - the ARN of the certificate.
            """;
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        String certArn = args[0];
        describeCertificate(certArn);
    }

    /**
     * Describes the details of an SSL/TLS certificate.
     *
     * @param certArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the certificate to describe
     * @throws AcmException if an error occurs while describing the certificate
     */
    public static void describeCertificate(String certArn) {
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();
        DescribeCertificateRequest req = DescribeCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateArn(certArn)
            .build();

        try {
            DescribeCertificateResponse response =
 acmClient.describeCertificate(req);

            // Print the certificate details.
            System.out.println("Certificate ARN: " +
 response.certificate().certificateArn());
            System.out.println("Domain Name: " +
 response.certificate().domainName());
            System.out.println("Issued By: " + response.certificate().issuer());
            System.out.println("Issued On: " + response.certificate().issuedAt());
            System.out.println("Status: " + response.certificate().status());
        } catch (AcmException e) {
```

```
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeCertificatesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ExportCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ExportCertificate`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ExportCertificate {

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:    <certArn>

            Where:
                certArn - the ARN of the certificate.
            """;
        if (args.length != 1) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        String certArn = args[0];
        exportCert(certArn);
    }

    /**
     * Exports an SSL/TLS certificate and its associated private key and certificate
chain from AWS Certificate Manager (ACM).
     *
     * @param certArn The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the certificate that you
want to export.
     * @throws IOException If an I/O error occurs while reading the private key
passphrase file or exporting the certificate.
     */
    public static void exportCert(String certArn) throws IOException {
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();

        // Initialize a file descriptor for the passphrase file.
        RandomAccessFile filePassphrase = null;
        ByteBuffer bufPassphrase = null;

        // Create a file stream for reading the private key passphrase.
        try {
            filePassphrase = new RandomAccessFile("C:\\AWS\\password.txt", "r");
        } catch (IllegalArgumentException | SecurityException |
FileNotFoundException ex) {
            throw ex;
        }

        // Create a channel to map the file.
        FileChannel channelPassphrase = filePassphrase.getChannel();

        // Map the file to the buffer.
        try {
            bufPassphrase = channelPassphrase.map(FileChannel.MapMode.READ_ONLY, 0,
channelPassphrase.size());
            channelPassphrase.close();
            filePassphrase.close();
        } catch (IOException ex) {
            throw ex;
        }
```

```
        // Create a request object.
        ExportCertificateRequest req = ExportCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateArn(certArn)
            .passphrase(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bufPassphrase))
            .build();

        // Export the certificate.
        ExportCertificateResponse result = null;
        try {
            result = acmClient.exportCertificate(req);
        } catch (InvalidArnException | InvalidTagException |
 ResourceNotFoundException ex) {
            throw ex;
        }

        // Clear the buffer.
        bufPassphrase.clear();

        // Display the certificate and certificate chain.
        String certificate = result.certificate();
        System.out.println(certificate);

        String certificateChain = result.certificateChain();
        System.out.println(certificateChain);

        // This example retrieves but does not display the private key.
        String privateKey = result.privateKey();
        System.out.println("The example is complete");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ExportCertificatesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ImportCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ImportCertificate`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ImportCert {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage: <bucketName> <certificateKey> <privateKeyKey>

            Where:
                bucketName - The name of the S3 bucket containing the certificate
 and private key.
                certificateKey - The object key for the SSL/TLS certificate file in
 S3.
                privateKeyKey - The object key for the private key file in S3.
            """;

        //if (args.length != 3) {
        //    System.out.println(usage);
        //    return;
       // }

        String bucketName = "certbucket100" ; //args[0];
        String certificateKey = "certificate.pem" ; // args[1];
        String privateKeyKey = "private_key.pem" ; //args[2];

        String certificateArn = importCertificate(bucketName, certificateKey,
 privateKeyKey);
        System.out.println("Certificate imported with ARN: " + certificateArn);
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Imports an SSL/TLS certificate and private key from S3 into AWS Certificate
Manager (ACM).
     *
     * @param bucketName     The name of the S3 bucket.
     * @param certificateKey The key for the SSL/TLS certificate file in S3.
     * @param privateKeyKey  The key for the private key file in S3.
     * @return The ARN of the imported certificate.
     */
    public static String importCertificate(String bucketName, String certificateKey,
String privateKeyKey) {
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();
        S3Client s3Client = S3Client.create();

        try {
            byte[] certificateBytes = downloadFileFromS3(s3Client, bucketName,
certificateKey);
            byte[] privateKeyBytes = downloadFileFromS3(s3Client, bucketName,
privateKeyKey);

            ImportCertificateRequest request = ImportCertificateRequest.builder()

.certificate(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(ByteBuffer.wrap(certificateBytes)))

.privateKey(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(ByteBuffer.wrap(privateKeyBytes)))
                    .build();

            ImportCertificateResponse response =
acmClient.importCertificate(request);
            return response.certificateArn();

        } catch (IOException e) {
            System.err.println("Error downloading certificate or private key from
S3: " + e.getMessage());
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println("S3 error: " + e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        return "";
    }

    /**
     * Downloads a file from Amazon S3 and returns its contents as a byte array.
```

```
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client.
     * @param bucketName The name of the S3 bucket.
     * @param objectKey  The key of the object in S3.
     * @return The file contents as a byte array.
     * @throws IOException If an I/O error occurs.
     */
    private static byte[] downloadFileFromS3(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName,
 String objectKey) throws IOException {
        GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(objectKey)
                .build();

        try (ResponseInputStream<GetObjectResponse> s3Object =
 s3Client.getObject(getObjectRequest);
             ByteArrayOutputStream byteArrayOutputStream = new
 ByteArrayOutputStream()) {
            IoUtils.copy(s3Object, byteArrayOutputStream);
            return byteArrayOutputStream.toByteArray();
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ImportCertificatesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListCertificates`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListCertificates`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListCerts {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        listCertificates();
    }

    /**
     * Lists all the certificates managed by AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) that have
 a status of "ISSUED".
     */
    public static void listCertificates() {
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();
        try {
            ListCertificatesRequest listRequest = ListCertificatesRequest.builder()
                .certificateStatuses(CertificateStatus.ISSUED)
                .maxItems(100)
                .build();
            ListCertificatesIterable listResponse =
 acmClient.listCertificatesPaginator(listRequest);

            // Print the certificate details using streams
            listResponse.certificateSummaryList().stream()
                .forEach(certificate -> {
                    System.out.println("Certificate ARN: " +
 certificate.certificateArn());
                    System.out.println("Certificate Domain Name: " +
 certificate.domainName());
                    System.out.println("Certificate Status: " +
 certificate.statusAsString());
                    System.out.println("---");
                });

        } catch (AcmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListCertificatessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListTagsForCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTagsForCertificate`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListCertTags {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

            Usage:    <certArn>

            Where:
                certArn - the ARN of the certificate.
            """;
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }
```

```
        String certArn = args[0];
        listCertTags(certArn);
    }

    /**
     * Lists the tags associated with an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
     *
     * @param certArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the ACM certificate
     */
    public static void listCertTags(String certArn) {
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();

        ListTagsForCertificateRequest request =
 ListTagsForCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateArn(certArn)
            .build();

        ListTagsForCertificateResponse response =
 acmClient.listTagsForCertificate(request);
        List<Tag> tagList = response.tags();
        tagList.forEach(tag -> {
            System.out.println("Key: " + tag.key());
            System.out.println("Value: " + tag.value());
        });
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTagsForCertificatesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`RemoveTagsFromCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RemoveTagsFromCertificate`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class RemoveTagsFromCert {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:    <certArn>

            Where:
                certArn - the ARN of the certificate.
            """;
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        String certArn = args[0];
        removeTags(certArn);
    }

    /**
     * Removes tags from an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
     *
     * @param certArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the certificate from which
 to remove tags
     */
    public static void removeTags(String certArn) {
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();
        List<Tag> expectedTags =
 List.of(Tag.builder().key("key").value("value").build());
        RemoveTagsFromCertificateRequest req =
 RemoveTagsFromCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateArn(certArn)
            .tags(expectedTags)
```

```
            .build();

        try {
            acmClient.removeTagsFromCertificate(req);
            System.out.println("Successfully removed tags from the certificate");
        } catch (AcmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RemoveTagsFromCertificatesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`RenewCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RenewCertificate`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class RenewCert {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:    <certArn>
```

```
            Where:
                certArn - the ARN of the certificate.
            """;
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        String certArn = args[0];
        renewCertificate(certArn);
    }

    /**
     * Renews an existing SSL/TLS certificate in AWS Certificate Manager (ACM).
     *
     * @param certArn The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the certificate to be
renewed.
     * @throws AcmException If there is an error renewing the certificate.
     */
    public static void renewCertificate(String certArn) {
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();

        RenewCertificateRequest certificateRequest =
RenewCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateArn(certArn)
            .build();

        try {
            acmClient.renewCertificate(certificateRequest);
            System.out.println("The certificate was renewed");
        } catch(AcmException e){
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RenewCertificatesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`RequestCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RequestCertificate`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class RequestCert {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        requestCertificate();
    }

    /**
     * Requests a certificate from the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) service.
     */
    public static void requestCertificate() {
        AcmClient acmClient = AcmClient.create();
        ArrayList<String> san = new ArrayList<>();
        san.add("www.example.com");

        RequestCertificateRequest req = RequestCertificateRequest.builder()
            .domainName("example.com")
            .idempotencyToken("1Aq25pTy")
            .subjectAlternativeNames(san)
            .build();

        try {
            RequestCertificateResponse response = acmClient.requestCertificate(req);
```

```
            System.out.println("Cert ARN IS " + response.certificateArn());
        } catch (AcmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RequestCertificatesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di API Gateway che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with API Gateway.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

AWS i contributi della community sono esempi che sono stati creati e gestiti da più team AWS. Per fornire feedback, utilizza il meccanismo fornito negli archivi collegati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari
- AWS contributi della comunità

Azioni

`CreateDeployment`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDeployment`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String createNewDeployment(ApiGatewayClient apiGateway, String
restApiId, String stageName) {

       try {
           CreateDeploymentRequest request = CreateDeploymentRequest.builder()
                   .restApiId(restApiId)
                   .description("Created using the AWS API Gateway Java API")
                   .stageName(stageName)
                   .build();

           CreateDeploymentResponse response =
apiGateway.createDeployment(request);
           System.out.println("The id of the deployment is " + response.id());
           return response.id();

       } catch (ApiGatewayException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateDeploymentsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateRestApi`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateRestApi`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String createAPI(ApiGatewayClient apiGateway, String restApiId,
String restApiName) {

       try {
           CreateRestApiRequest request = CreateRestApiRequest.builder()
                   .cloneFrom(restApiId)
                   .description("Created using the Gateway Java API")
                   .name(restApiName)
                   .build();

           CreateRestApiResponse response = apiGateway.createRestApi(request);
           System.out.println("The id of the new api is " + response.id());
           return response.id();

       } catch (ApiGatewayException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateRestApisezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteDeployment`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDeployment`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void deleteSpecificDeployment(ApiGatewayClient apiGateway, String
restApiId, String deploymentId) {

       try {
           DeleteDeploymentRequest request = DeleteDeploymentRequest.builder()
                   .restApiId(restApiId)
                   .deploymentId(deploymentId)
                   .build();

           apiGateway.deleteDeployment(request);
           System.out.println("Deployment was deleted");

       } catch (ApiGatewayException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteDeploymentsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteRestApi`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteRestApi`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void deleteAPI(ApiGatewayClient apiGateway, String restApiId) {

        try {
            DeleteRestApiRequest request = DeleteRestApiRequest.builder()
                    .restApiId(restApiId)
                    .build();

            apiGateway.deleteRestApi(request);
            System.out.println("The API was successfully deleted");

        } catch (ApiGatewayException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteRestApisezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Utilizzo di un'API Gateway per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da Amazon API Gateway.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione utilizzando l'API runtime Lambda Java. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. In questo esempio viene illustrato come creare una funzione Lambda richiamata da Gateway Amazon API che analizza una tabella Amazon DynamoDB per le ricorrenze di lavoro e utilizza Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) per inviare un messaggio di testo ai dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

AWS contributi della comunità

Crea e testa un'applicazione serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless utilizzando API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless composta da un API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB utilizzando Java SDK.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Esempi di Application Auto Scaling con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with Application Auto Scaling.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`DeleteScalingPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteScalingPolicy`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.ApplicationAutoScalingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ApplicationAutoScalingExceptio
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DeleteScalingPolicyRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DeregisterScalableTargetReques
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalableTargetsRequest
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalableTargetsRespons
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalingPoliciesRequest
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalingPoliciesRespons
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ScalableDimension;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ServiceNamespace;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class DisableDynamoDBAutoscaling {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
               <tableId> <policyName>\s

            Where:
               tableId - The table Id value (for example, table/Music).\s
               policyName - The name of the policy (for example, $Music5-scaling-
policy).

            """;
        if (args.length != 2) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        ApplicationAutoScalingClient appAutoScalingClient =
ApplicationAutoScalingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        ServiceNamespace ns = ServiceNamespace.DYNAMODB;
        ScalableDimension tableWCUs =
ScalableDimension.DYNAMODB_TABLE_WRITE_CAPACITY_UNITS;
        String tableId = args[0];
        String policyName = args[1];

        deletePolicy(appAutoScalingClient, policyName, tableWCUs, ns, tableId);
        verifyScalingPolicies(appAutoScalingClient, tableId, ns, tableWCUs);
        deregisterScalableTarget(appAutoScalingClient, tableId, ns, tableWCUs);
        verifyTarget(appAutoScalingClient, tableId, ns, tableWCUs);
    }

    public static void deletePolicy(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
appAutoScalingClient, String policyName, ScalableDimension tableWCUs,
ServiceNamespace ns, String tableId) {
        try {
            DeleteScalingPolicyRequest delSPRequest =
DeleteScalingPolicyRequest.builder()
                .policyName(policyName)
                .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
                .serviceNamespace(ns)
                .resourceId(tableId)
                .build();

            appAutoScalingClient.deleteScalingPolicy(delSPRequest);
            System.out.println(policyName +" was deleted successfully.");

        } catch (ApplicationAutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
    }

    // Verify that the scaling policy was deleted
```

```
   public static void verifyScalingPolicies(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
appAutoScalingClient, String tableId, ServiceNamespace ns, ScalableDimension
tableWCUs) {
       DescribeScalingPoliciesRequest dscRequest =
DescribeScalingPoliciesRequest.builder()
           .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
           .serviceNamespace(ns)
           .resourceId(tableId)
           .build();

       DescribeScalingPoliciesResponse response =
appAutoScalingClient.describeScalingPolicies(dscRequest);
       System.out.println("DescribeScalableTargets result: ");
       System.out.println(response);
   }

   public static void deregisterScalableTarget(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
appAutoScalingClient, String tableId, ServiceNamespace ns, ScalableDimension
tableWCUs) {
       try {
           DeregisterScalableTargetRequest targetRequest =
DeregisterScalableTargetRequest.builder()
               .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
               .serviceNamespace(ns)
               .resourceId(tableId)
               .build();

           appAutoScalingClient.deregisterScalableTarget(targetRequest);
           System.out.println("The scalable target was deregistered.");

       } catch (ApplicationAutoScalingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
       }
   }

   public static void verifyTarget(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
appAutoScalingClient, String tableId, ServiceNamespace ns, ScalableDimension
tableWCUs) {
       DescribeScalableTargetsRequest dscRequest =
DescribeScalableTargetsRequest.builder()
           .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
           .serviceNamespace(ns)
           .resourceIds(tableId)
           .build();
```

```
        DescribeScalableTargetsResponse response =
 appAutoScalingClient.describeScalableTargets(dscRequest);
        System.out.println("DescribeScalableTargets result: ");
        System.out.println(response);
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteScalingPolicysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`RegisterScalableTarget`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RegisterScalableTarget`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.ApplicationAutoScalingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ApplicationAutoScalingExceptio
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalableTargetsRequest
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalableTargetsRespons
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalingPoliciesRequest
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalingPoliciesRespons
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.PolicyType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.PredefinedMetricSpecification;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.PutScalingPolicyRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.RegisterScalableTargetRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ScalingPolicy;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ServiceNamespace;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ScalableDimension;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.MetricType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.TargetTrackingScalingPolicyCon
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class EnableDynamoDBAutoscaling {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
               <tableId> <roleARN> <policyName>\s

            Where:
               tableId - The table Id value (for example, table/Music).
               roleARN - The ARN of the role that has ApplicationAutoScaling
 permissions.
               policyName - The name of the policy to create.

            """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        System.out.println("This example registers an Amazon DynamoDB table, which
 is the resource to scale.");
```

```
        String tableId = args[0];
        String roleARN = args[1];
        String policyName = args[2];
        ServiceNamespace ns = ServiceNamespace.DYNAMODB;
        ScalableDimension tableWCUs =
ScalableDimension.DYNAMODB_TABLE_WRITE_CAPACITY_UNITS;
        ApplicationAutoScalingClient appAutoScalingClient =
ApplicationAutoScalingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        registerScalableTarget(appAutoScalingClient, tableId, roleARN, ns,
tableWCUs);
        verifyTarget(appAutoScalingClient, tableId, ns, tableWCUs);
        configureScalingPolicy(appAutoScalingClient, tableId, ns, tableWCUs,
policyName);
    }

    public static void registerScalableTarget(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
appAutoScalingClient, String tableId, String roleARN, ServiceNamespace ns,
ScalableDimension tableWCUs) {
        try {
            RegisterScalableTargetRequest targetRequest =
RegisterScalableTargetRequest.builder()
                .serviceNamespace(ns)
                .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
                .resourceId(tableId)
                .roleARN(roleARN)
                .minCapacity(5)
                .maxCapacity(10)
                .build();

            appAutoScalingClient.registerScalableTarget(targetRequest);
            System.out.println("You have registered " + tableId);

        } catch (ApplicationAutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
    }

    // Verify that the target was created.
    public static void verifyTarget(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
appAutoScalingClient, String tableId, ServiceNamespace ns, ScalableDimension
tableWCUs) {
```

```
        DescribeScalableTargetsRequest dscRequest =
DescribeScalableTargetsRequest.builder()
            .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
            .serviceNamespace(ns)
            .resourceIds(tableId)
            .build();

        DescribeScalableTargetsResponse response =
appAutoScalingClient.describeScalableTargets(dscRequest);
        System.out.println("DescribeScalableTargets result: ");
        System.out.println(response);
    }

    // Configure a scaling policy.
    public static void configureScalingPolicy(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
appAutoScalingClient, String tableId, ServiceNamespace ns, ScalableDimension
tableWCUs, String policyName) {
        // Check if the policy exists before creating a new one.
        DescribeScalingPoliciesResponse describeScalingPoliciesResponse =
appAutoScalingClient.describeScalingPolicies(DescribeScalingPoliciesRequest.builder()
            .serviceNamespace(ns)
            .resourceId(tableId)
            .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
            .build());

        if (!describeScalingPoliciesResponse.scalingPolicies().isEmpty()) {
            // If policies exist, consider updating an existing policy instead of
creating a new one.
            System.out.println("Policy already exists. Consider updating it
instead.");
            List<ScalingPolicy> polList =
describeScalingPoliciesResponse.scalingPolicies();
            for (ScalingPolicy pol : polList) {
                System.out.println("Policy name:" +pol.policyName());
            }
        } else {
            // If no policies exist, proceed with creating a new policy.
            PredefinedMetricSpecification specification =
PredefinedMetricSpecification.builder()

.predefinedMetricType(MetricType.DYNAMO_DB_WRITE_CAPACITY_UTILIZATION)
                .build();
```

```
            TargetTrackingScalingPolicyConfiguration policyConfiguration =
 TargetTrackingScalingPolicyConfiguration.builder()
                .predefinedMetricSpecification(specification)
                .targetValue(50.0)
                .scaleInCooldown(60)
                .scaleOutCooldown(60)
                .build();

            PutScalingPolicyRequest putScalingPolicyRequest =
 PutScalingPolicyRequest.builder()
                .targetTrackingScalingPolicyConfiguration(policyConfiguration)
                .serviceNamespace(ns)
                .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
                .resourceId(tableId)
                .policyName(policyName)
                .policyType(PolicyType.TARGET_TRACKING_SCALING)
                .build();

            try {
                appAutoScalingClient.putScalingPolicy(putScalingPolicyRequest);
                System.out.println("You have successfully created a scaling policy
 for an Application Auto Scaling scalable target");
            } catch (ApplicationAutoScalingException e) {
                System.err.println("Error: " + e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RegisterScalableTargetsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di Application Recovery Controller che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Application Recovery Controller. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`GetRoutingControlState`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetRoutingControlState`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static GetRoutingControlStateResponse
 getRoutingControlState(List<ClusterEndpoint> clusterEndpoints,
            String routingControlArn) {
        // As a best practice, we recommend choosing a random cluster endpoint to
 get or
        // set routing control states.
        // For more information, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/r53recovery/latest/dg/route53-arc-best-
practices.html#route53-arc-best-practices.regional
        Collections.shuffle(clusterEndpoints);
        for (ClusterEndpoint clusterEndpoint : clusterEndpoints) {
            try {
                System.out.println(clusterEndpoint);
                Route53RecoveryClusterClient client =
 Route53RecoveryClusterClient.builder()
                        .endpointOverride(URI.create(clusterEndpoint.endpoint()))
                        .region(Region.of(clusterEndpoint.region())).build();
                return client.getRoutingControlState(
                        GetRoutingControlStateRequest.builder()
                                .routingControlArn(routingControlArn).build());
            } catch (Exception exception) {
```

```
                System.out.println(exception);
            }
        }
        return null;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetRoutingControlStatesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`UpdateRoutingControlState`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateRoutingControlState`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static UpdateRoutingControlStateResponse
 updateRoutingControlState(List<ClusterEndpoint> clusterEndpoints,
            String routingControlArn,
            String routingControlState) {
        // As a best practice, we recommend choosing a random cluster endpoint to
 get or
        // set routing control states.
        // For more information, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/r53recovery/latest/dg/route53-arc-best-
practices.html#route53-arc-best-practices.regional
        Collections.shuffle(clusterEndpoints);
        for (ClusterEndpoint clusterEndpoint : clusterEndpoints) {
            try {
                System.out.println(clusterEndpoint);
                Route53RecoveryClusterClient client =
 Route53RecoveryClusterClient.builder()
                        .endpointOverride(URI.create(clusterEndpoint.endpoint()))
                        .region(Region.of(clusterEndpoint.region()))
                        .build();
```

```
                return client.updateRoutingControlState(
                        UpdateRoutingControlStateRequest.builder()

.routingControlArn(routingControlArn).routingControlState(routingControlState).build());
            } catch (Exception exception) {
                System.out.println(exception);
            }
        }
        return null;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateRoutingControlStatesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di Aurora con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x con Aurora.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Aurora

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Aurora.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.paginators.DescribeDBClustersIterable;

public class DescribeDbClusters {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeClusters(rdsClient);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeClusters(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        DescribeDBClustersIterable clustersIterable =
 rdsClient.describeDBClustersPaginator();
        clustersIterable.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.dbClusters().stream())
                .forEach(cluster -> System.out
                        .println("Database name: " + cluster.databaseName() + " Arn
 = " + cluster.dbClusterArn()));
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un gruppo di parametri del cluster di database Aurora personalizzati e imposta i relativi valori.
- Crea un cluster di database che utilizza il gruppo di parametri.
- Crea un'istanza database che contiene un database.
- Acquisisci uno snapshot del cluster di database, quindi elimina le risorse.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the
 * database credentials. If you do not create a
 * secret, this example will not work. For details, see:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html
 *
 * This Java example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Gets available engine families for Amazon Aurora MySQL-Compatible Edition
 * by calling the DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql') method.
```

```
 * 2. Selects an engine family and creates a custom DB cluster parameter group
 * by invoking the describeDBClusterParameters method.
 * 3. Gets the parameter groups by invoking the describeDBClusterParameterGroups
 * method.
 * 4. Gets parameters in the group by invoking the describeDBClusterParameters
 * method.
 * 5. Modifies the auto_increment_offset parameter by invoking the
 * modifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest method.
 * 6. Gets and displays the updated parameters.
 * 7. Gets a list of allowed engine versions by invoking the
 * describeDbEngineVersions method.
 * 8. Creates an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySQL
 * database.
 * 9. Waits for DB instance to be ready.
 * 10. Gets a list of instance classes available for the selected engine.
 * 11. Creates a database instance in the cluster.
 * 12. Waits for DB instance to be ready.
 * 13. Creates a snapshot.
 * 14. Waits for DB snapshot to be ready.
 * 15. Deletes the DB cluster.
 * 16. Deletes the DB cluster group.
 */
public class AuroraScenario {
    public static long sleepTime = 20;
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = "\n" +
                "Usage:\n" +
                "    <dbClusterGroupName> <dbParameterGroupFamily>
 <dbInstanceClusterIdentifier> <dbInstanceIdentifier> <dbName>
 <dbSnapshotIdentifier><secretName>"
                +
                "Where:\n" +
                "    dbClusterGroupName - The name of the DB cluster parameter
 group. \n" +
                "    dbParameterGroupFamily - The DB cluster parameter group family
 name (for example, aurora-mysql5.7). \n"
                +
                "    dbInstanceClusterIdentifier - The instance cluster identifier
 value.\n" +
                "    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier.\n" +
                "    dbName - The database name.\n" +
                "    dbSnapshotIdentifier - The snapshot identifier.\n" +
```

```
                "    secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that
contains the database credentials\"\n";
        ;

        if (args.length != 7) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbClusterGroupName = args[0];
        String dbParameterGroupFamily = args[1];
        String dbInstanceClusterIdentifier = args[2];
        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[3];
        String dbName = args[4];
        String dbSnapshotIdentifier = args[5];
        String secretName = args[6];

        // Retrieve the database credentials using AWS Secrets Manager.
        Gson gson = new Gson();
        User user = gson.fromJson(String.valueOf(getSecretValues(secretName)),
User.class);
        String username = user.getUsername();
        String userPassword = user.getPassword();

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Aurora example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Return a list of the available DB engines");
        describeDBEngines(rdsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create a custom parameter group");
        createDBClusterParameterGroup(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName,
dbParameterGroupFamily);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Get the parameter group");
        describeDbClusterParameterGroups(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Get the parameters in the group");
        describeDbClusterParameters(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName, 0);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter");
        modifyDBClusterParas(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Display the updated parameter value");
        describeDbClusterParameters(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName, -1);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Get a list of allowed engine versions");
        getAllowedEngines(rdsClient, dbParameterGroupFamily);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Create an Aurora DB cluster database");
        String arnClusterVal = createDBCluster(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName,
dbName, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
                username, userPassword);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the cluster is " + arnClusterVal);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Wait for DB instance to be ready");
        waitForInstanceReady(rdsClient, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Get a list of instance classes available for the
selected engine");
        String instanceClass = getListInstanceClasses(rdsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Create a database instance in the cluster.");
        String clusterDBARN = createDBInstanceCluster(rdsClient,
dbInstanceIdentifier, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
                instanceClass);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the database is " + clusterDBARN);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Wait for DB instance to be ready");
        waitDBInstanceReady(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Create a snapshot");
        createDBClusterSnapshot(rdsClient, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
dbSnapshotIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready");
        waitForSnapshotReady(rdsClient, dbSnapshotIdentifier,
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Delete the DB instance");
        deleteDatabaseInstance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("15. Delete the DB cluster");
        deleteCluster(rdsClient, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("16. Delete the DB cluster group");
        deleteDBClusterGroup(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName, clusterDBARN);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The Scenario has successfully completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        rdsClient.close();
```

```
    }

    private static SecretsManagerClient getSecretClient() {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        return SecretsManagerClient.builder()
                .region(region)

.credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();
    }

    private static String getSecretValues(String secretName) {
        SecretsManagerClient secretClient = getSecretClient();
        GetSecretValueRequest valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest.builder()
                .secretId(secretName)
                .build();

        GetSecretValueResponse valueResponse =
secretClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest);
        return valueResponse.secretString();
    }

    public static void deleteDBClusterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterGroupName, String clusterDBARN)
            throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            boolean isDataDel = false;
            boolean didFind;
            String instanceARN;

            // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
            while (!isDataDel) {
                DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
                List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
                int listSize = instanceList.size();
                didFind = false;
                int index = 1;
                for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn();
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(clusterDBARN) == 0) {
                        System.out.println(clusterDBARN + " still exists");
                        didFind = true;
                    }
```

```
                    if ((index == listSize) && (!didFind)) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
database ARN.
                        isDataDel = true;
                    }
                    Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    index++;
                }
            }

            DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest clusterParameterGroupRequest =
DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest
                    .builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                    .build();

            rdsClient.deleteDBClusterParameterGroup(clusterParameterGroupRequest);
            System.out.println(dbClusterGroupName + " was deleted.");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteCluster(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier) {
        try {
            DeleteDbClusterRequest deleteDbClusterRequest =
DeleteDbClusterRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                    .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                    .build();

            rdsClient.deleteDBCluster(deleteDbClusterRequest);
            System.out.println(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier + " was deleted!");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   public static void deleteDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
       try {
           DeleteDbInstanceRequest deleteDbInstanceRequest =
DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                   .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                   .deleteAutomatedBackups(true)
                   .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                   .build();

           DeleteDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.deleteDBInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest);
           System.out.println("The status of the database is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void waitForSnapshotReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbSnapshotIdentifier,
           String dbInstanceClusterIdentifier) {
       try {
           boolean snapshotReady = false;
           String snapshotReadyStr;
           System.out.println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.");

           DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest snapshotsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                   .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                   .build();

           while (!snapshotReady) {
               DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBClusterSnapshots(snapshotsRequest);
               List<DBClusterSnapshot> snapshotList =
response.dbClusterSnapshots();
               for (DBClusterSnapshot snapshot : snapshotList) {
                   snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status();
                   if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                       snapshotReady = true;
```

```
                    } else {
                        System.out.println(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 5000);
                    }
                }
            }

            System.out.println("The Snapshot is available!");

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createDBClusterSnapshot(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
            String dbSnapshotIdentifier) {
        try {
            CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest snapshotRequest =
CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                    .dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                    .build();

            CreateDbClusterSnapshotResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBClusterSnapshot(snapshotRequest);
            System.out.println("The Snapshot ARN is " +
response.dbClusterSnapshot().dbClusterSnapshotArn());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void waitDBInstanceReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        boolean instanceReady = false;
        String instanceReadyStr;
        System.out.println("Waiting for instance to become available.");
        try {
            DescribeDbInstancesRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeDbInstancesRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();

            String endpoint = "";
            while (!instanceReady) {
                DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances(instanceRequest);
                List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
                for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus();
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        endpoint = instance.endpoint().address();
                        instanceReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.print(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
            }
            System.out.println("Database instance is available! The connection
endpoint is " + endpoint);

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createDBInstanceCluster(RdsClient rdsClient,
            String dbInstanceIdentifier,
            String dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
            String instanceClass) {
        try {
            CreateDbInstanceRequest instanceRequest =
CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .dbInstanceClass(instanceClass)
                    .build();

            CreateDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBInstance(instanceRequest);
```

```
            System.out.print("The status is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());
            return response.dbInstance().dbInstanceArn();

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String getListInstanceClasses(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest optionsRequest =
DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest
                    .builder()
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsResponse response = rdsClient
                    .describeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(optionsRequest);
            List<OrderableDBInstanceOption> instanceOptions =
response.orderableDBInstanceOptions();
            String instanceClass = "";
            for (OrderableDBInstanceOption instanceOption : instanceOptions) {
                instanceClass = instanceOption.dbInstanceClass();
                System.out.println("The instance class is " +
instanceOption.dbInstanceClass());
                System.out.println("The engine version is " +
instanceOption.engineVersion());
            }
            return instanceClass;

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Waits until the database instance is available.
    public static void waitForInstanceReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterIdentifier) {
```

```
        boolean instanceReady = false;
        String instanceReadyStr;
        System.out.println("Waiting for instance to become available.");
        try {
            DescribeDbClustersRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeDbClustersRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier)
                    .build();

            while (!instanceReady) {
                DescribeDbClustersResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBClusters(instanceRequest);
                List<DBCluster> clusterList = response.dbClusters();
                for (DBCluster cluster : clusterList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = cluster.status();
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        instanceReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.print(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
            }
            System.out.println("Database cluster is available!");

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createDBCluster(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbParameterGroupFamily, String dbName,
            String dbClusterIdentifier, String userName, String password) {
        try {
            CreateDbClusterRequest clusterRequest = CreateDbClusterRequest.builder()
                    .databaseName(dbName)
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier)
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .masterUsername(userName)
                    .masterUserPassword(password)
                    .build();
```

```
            CreateDbClusterResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBCluster(clusterRequest);
            return response.dbCluster().dbClusterArn();

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
    public static void getAllowedEngines(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbParameterGroupFamily) {
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest versionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(versionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> dbEngines = response.dbEngineVersions();
            for (DBEngineVersion dbEngine : dbEngines) {
                System.out.println("The engine version is " +
dbEngine.engineVersion());
                System.out.println("The engine description is " +
dbEngine.dbEngineDescription());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter.
    public static void modifyDBClusterParas(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dClusterGroupName) {
        try {
            Parameter parameter1 = Parameter.builder()
                    .parameterName("auto_increment_offset")
                    .applyMethod("immediate")
```

```
                    .parameterValue("5")
                    .build();

            List<Parameter> paraList = new ArrayList<>();
            paraList.add(parameter1);
            ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dClusterGroupName)
                    .parameters(paraList)
                    .build();

            ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.modifyDBClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println(
                    "The parameter group " + response.dbClusterParameterGroupName()
+ " was successfully modified");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeDbClusterParameters(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbCLusterGroupName, int flag) {
        try {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest dbParameterGroupsRequest;
            if (flag == 0) {
                dbParameterGroupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                        .build();
            } else {
                dbParameterGroupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                        .source("user")
                        .build();
            }

            DescribeDbClusterParametersResponse response = rdsClient
                    .describeDBClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest);
            List<Parameter> dbParameters = response.parameters();
            String paraName;
```

```
            for (Parameter para : dbParameters) {
                // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
                // auto_increment_increment.
                paraName = para.parameterName();
                if ((paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0)
                        || (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0)) {
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter name is  " + paraName);
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter value is  " +
para.parameterValue());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is " +
para.dataType());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is " +
para.description());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is " +
para.allowedValues());
                }
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeDbClusterParameterGroups(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            List<DBClusterParameterGroup> groups =
rdsClient.describeDBClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
                    .dbClusterParameterGroups();
            for (DBClusterParameterGroup group : groups) {
                System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.dbClusterParameterGroupName());
                System.out.println("The group ARN is " +
group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
```

```
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createDBClusterParameterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterGroupName,
            String dbParameterGroupFamily) {
        try {
            CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                    .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateDbClusterParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println("The group name is " +
response.dbClusterParameterGroup().dbClusterParameterGroupName());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeDBEngines(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest engineVersionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .defaultOnly(true)
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> engines = response.dbEngineVersions();

            // Get all DBEngineVersion objects.
            for (DBEngineVersion engineOb : engines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the DB parameter group family for
the database engine is "
```

```
                        + engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily());
                System.out.println("The name of the database engine " +
 engineOb.engine());
                System.out.println("The version number of the database engine " +
 engineOb.engineVersion());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreaDBCluster
  - CreaDBClusterParameterGroup
  - Crea DBCluster istantanea
  - CreaDBInstance
  - EliminaDBCluster
  - EliminaDBClusterParameterGroup
  - EliminaDBInstance
  - Descriva DBCluster ParameterGroups
  - DBClusterDescrivi parametri
  - Descrivi le DBCluster istantanee
  - Descriva DBClusters
  - Descrivi DBEngine versioni
  - Descriva DBInstances
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni
  - ModificaDBClusterParameterGroup

Azioni

`CreateDBCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateDBCluster`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String createDBCluster(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbParameterGroupFamily, String dbName,
           String dbClusterIdentifier, String userName, String password) {
       try {
           CreateDbClusterRequest clusterRequest = CreateDbClusterRequest.builder()
                   .databaseName(dbName)
                   .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier)
                   .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                   .engine("aurora-mysql")
                   .masterUsername(userName)
                   .masterUserPassword(password)
                   .build();

           CreateDbClusterResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBCluster(clusterRequest);
           return response.dbCluster().dbClusterArn();

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void createDBClusterParameterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterGroupName,
           String dbParameterGroupFamily) {
       try {
           CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                   .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                   .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
                   .build();

           CreateDbClusterParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest);
           System.out.println("The group name is " +
response.dbClusterParameterGroup().dbClusterParameterGroupName());

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void createDBClusterSnapshot(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
           String dbSnapshotIdentifier) {
       try {
           CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest snapshotRequest =
CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                   .dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                   .build();

           CreateDbClusterSnapshotResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBClusterSnapshot(snapshotRequest);
           System.out.println("The Snapshot ARN is " +
response.dbClusterSnapshot().dbClusterSnapshotArn());

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster Snapshot in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBInstance`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String createDBInstanceCluster(RdsClient rdsClient,
           String dbInstanceIdentifier,
           String dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
           String instanceClass) {
       try {
           CreateDbInstanceRequest instanceRequest =
CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                   .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                   .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                   .engine("aurora-mysql")
                   .dbInstanceClass(instanceClass)
                   .build();

           CreateDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBInstance(instanceRequest);
           System.out.print("The status is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());
           return response.dbInstance().dbInstanceArn();

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBInstance in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteDBCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDBCluster`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void deleteCluster(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier) {
       try {
           DeleteDbClusterRequest deleteDbClusterRequest =
DeleteDbClusterRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                   .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                   .build();

           rdsClient.deleteDBCluster(deleteDbClusterRequest);
           System.out.println(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier + " was deleted!");

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void deleteDBClusterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterGroupName, String clusterDBARN)
           throws InterruptedException {
       try {
           boolean isDataDel = false;
           boolean didFind;
           String instanceARN;

           // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
           while (!isDataDel) {
               DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
               List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
               int listSize = instanceList.size();
               didFind = false;
               int index = 1;
               for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                   instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn();
                   if (instanceARN.compareTo(clusterDBARN) == 0) {
                       System.out.println(clusterDBARN + " still exists");
                       didFind = true;
                   }
                   if ((index == listSize) && (!didFind)) {
                       // Went through the entire list and did not find the
database ARN.
                       isDataDel = true;
                   }
                   Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                   index++;
               }
           }

           DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest clusterParameterGroupRequest =
DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest
                   .builder()
                   .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                   .build();

           rdsClient.deleteDBClusterParameterGroup(clusterParameterGroupRequest);
           System.out.println(dbClusterGroupName + " was deleted.");

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDBInstance`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void deleteDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
       try {
           DeleteDbInstanceRequest deleteDbInstanceRequest =
DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                   .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                   .deleteAutomatedBackups(true)
                   .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                   .build();

           DeleteDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.deleteDBInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest);
           System.out.println("The status of the database is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void describeDbClusterParameterGroups(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterGroupName) {
       try {
           DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                   .maxRecords(20)
                   .build();

           List<DBClusterParameterGroup> groups =
rdsClient.describeDBClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
                   .dbClusterParameterGroups();
           for (DBClusterParameterGroup group : groups) {
               System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.dbClusterParameterGroupName());
               System.out.println("The group ARN is " +
group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn());
           }

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBCluster ParameterGroups in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeDBClusterParameters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBClusterParameters`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void describeDbClusterParameters(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbCLusterGroupName, int flag) {
       try {
           DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest dbParameterGroupsRequest;
           if (flag == 0) {
               dbParameterGroupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                       .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                       .build();
           } else {
               dbParameterGroupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                       .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                       .source("user")
                       .build();
           }

           DescribeDbClusterParametersResponse response = rdsClient
                   .describeDBClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest);
           List<Parameter> dbParameters = response.parameters();
           String paraName;
           for (Parameter para : dbParameters) {
               // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
               // auto_increment_increment.
               paraName = para.parameterName();
               if ((paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0)
                       || (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0)) {
```

```
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter name is  " + paraName);
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter value is  " +
para.parameterValue());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is " +
para.dataType());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is " +
para.description());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is " +
para.allowedValues());
                }
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DBClusterDescrivi i parametri in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void waitForSnapshotReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbSnapshotIdentifier,
            String dbInstanceClusterIdentifier) {
        try {
            boolean snapshotReady = false;
            String snapshotReadyStr;
            System.out.println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.");
```

```
            DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest snapshotsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                    .build();

            while (!snapshotReady) {
                DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBClusterSnapshots(snapshotsRequest);
                List<DBClusterSnapshot> snapshotList =
response.dbClusterSnapshots();
                for (DBClusterSnapshot snapshot : snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status();
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.println(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 5000);
                    }
                }
            }

            System.out.println("The Snapshot is available!");

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi le DBCluster istantanee in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeDBClusters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBClusters`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void describeDbClusterParameters(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbCLusterGroupName, int flag) {
       try {
           DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest dbParameterGroupsRequest;
           if (flag == 0) {
               dbParameterGroupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                       .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                       .build();
           } else {
               dbParameterGroupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                       .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                       .source("user")
                       .build();
           }

           DescribeDbClusterParametersResponse response = rdsClient
                   .describeDBClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest);
           List<Parameter> dbParameters = response.parameters();
           String paraName;
           for (Parameter para : dbParameters) {
               // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
               // auto_increment_increment.
               paraName = para.parameterName();
               if ((paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0)
                       || (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0)) {
                   System.out.println("*** The parameter name is  " + paraName);
                   System.out.println("*** The parameter value is  " +
para.parameterValue());
                   System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is " +
para.dataType());
                   System.out.println("*** The parameter description is " +
para.description());
```

```
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is " +
para.allowedValues());
                }
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBEngineVersions`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void describeDBEngines(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest engineVersionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .defaultOnly(true)
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> engines = response.dbEngineVersions();

            // Get all DBEngineVersion objects.
            for (DBEngineVersion engineOb : engines) {
```

```
                System.out.println("The name of the DB parameter group family for
the database engine is "
                        + engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily());
                System.out.println("The name of the database engine " +
engineOb.engine());
                System.out.println("The version number of the database engine " +
engineOb.engineVersion());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBEngine le versioni in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeDBInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBInstances`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    // Waits until the database instance is available.
    public static void waitForInstanceReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterIdentifier) {
        boolean instanceReady = false;
        String instanceReadyStr;
        System.out.println("Waiting for instance to become available.");
        try {
            DescribeDbClustersRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeDbClustersRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier)
```

```
                    .build();

            while (!instanceReady) {
                DescribeDbClustersResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBClusters(instanceRequest);
                List<DBCluster> clusterList = response.dbClusters();
                for (DBCluster cluster : clusterList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = cluster.status();
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        instanceReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.print(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
            }
            System.out.println("Database cluster is available!");

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void describeDBEngines(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
```

```
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest engineVersionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .defaultOnly(true)
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> engines = response.dbEngineVersions();

            // Get all DBEngineVersion objects.
            for (DBEngineVersion engineOb : engines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the DB parameter group family for
the database engine is "
                        + engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily());
                System.out.println("The name of the database engine " +
engineOb.engine());
                System.out.println("The version number of the database engine " +
engineOb.engineVersion());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void describeDbClusterParameterGroups(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterGroupName) {
       try {
           DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                   .maxRecords(20)
                   .build();

           List<DBClusterParameterGroup> groups =
rdsClient.describeDBClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
                   .dbClusterParameterGroups();
           for (DBClusterParameterGroup group : groups) {
               System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.dbClusterParameterGroupName());
               System.out.println("The group ARN is " +
group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn());
           }

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Modify DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia e segnala gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon RDS.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API Spring REST che interroga i dati Serverless di Amazon Aurora e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire un esempio che utilizza l'API JDBC, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Esempi di Auto Scaling con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x con Auto Scaling.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Auto Scaling

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Auto Scaling.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.AutoScalingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingGroup;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeAutoScalingGroups {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        describeGroups(autoScalingClient);
    }

    public static void describeGroups(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient) {
```

```
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups();
        List<AutoScalingGroup> groups = response.autoScalingGroups();
        groups.forEach(group -> {
            System.out.println("Group Name: " + group.autoScalingGroupName());
            System.out.println("Group ARN: " + group.autoScalingGroupARN());
        });
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAutoScalingGroupssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un gruppo Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling con un modello di lancio e zone di disponibilità e ottieni informazioni sulle istanze in esecuzione.
- Abilita la raccolta di CloudWatch metriche Amazon.
- Aggiorna la capacità desiderata del gruppo e attendi l'avvio di un'istanza.
- Termina un'istanza nel gruppo.
- Elenca le attività di scalabilità che si verificano in risposta alle richieste degli utenti e ai cambiamenti di capacità.
- Ottieni statistiche per le CloudWatch metriche, quindi ripulisci le risorse.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * In addition, create a launch template. For more information, see the
 * following topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-launch-
templates.html#create-launch-template
 *
 * This code example performs the following operations:
 * 1. Creates an Auto Scaling group using an AutoScalingWaiter.
 * 2. Gets a specific Auto Scaling group and returns an instance Id value.
 * 3. Describes Auto Scaling with the Id value.
 * 4. Enables metrics collection.
 * 5. Update an Auto Scaling group.
 * 6. Describes Account details.
 * 7. Describe account details"
 * 8. Updates an Auto Scaling group to use an additional instance.
 * 9. Gets the specific Auto Scaling group and gets the number of instances.
 * 10. List the scaling activities that have occurred for the group.
 * 11. Terminates an instance in the Auto Scaling group.
 * 12. Stops the metrics collection.
 * 13. Deletes the Auto Scaling group.
 */

public class AutoScalingScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
```

```
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <groupName> <launchTemplateName> <vpcZoneId>

                Where:
                    groupName - The name of the Auto Scaling group.
                    launchTemplateName - The name of the launch template.\s
                    vpcZoneId - A subnet Id for a virtual private cloud (VPC) where
instances in the Auto Scaling group can be created.
                """;

        //if (args.length != 3) {
        //    System.out.println(usage);
        //    System.exit(1);
       // }

        String groupName = "Scott250" ; //rgs[0];
        String launchTemplateName = "MyTemplate5" ;//args[1];
        String vpcZoneId = "subnet-0ddc451b8a8a1aa44" ; //args[2];

        AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        Ec2Client ec2 = Ec2Client.create();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling example
scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create an Auto Scaling group named " + groupName);
        createAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, groupName, launchTemplateName,
vpcZoneId);
        System.out.println(
                "Wait 1 min for the resources, including the instance. Otherwise, an
empty instance Id is returned");
        Thread.sleep(60000);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Get Auto Scale group Id value");
```

```
        String instanceId = getSpecificAutoScalingGroups(autoScalingClient,
groupName);
        if (instanceId.compareTo("") == 0) {
            System.out.println("Error - no instance Id value");
            System.exit(1);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The instance Id value is " + instanceId);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Describe Auto Scaling with the Id value " +
instanceId);
        describeAutoScalingInstance(autoScalingClient, instanceId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Enable metrics collection " + instanceId);
        enableMetricsCollection(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Update an Auto Scaling group to update max size to
3");
        updateAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, groupName, launchTemplateName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Describe Auto Scaling groups");
        describeAutoScalingGroups(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Describe account details");
        describeAccountLimits(autoScalingClient);
        System.out.println(
                "Wait 1 min for the resources, including the instance. Otherwise, an
empty instance Id is returned");
        Thread.sleep(60000);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Set desired capacity to 2");
        setDesiredCapacity(autoScalingClient, groupName);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Get the two instance Id values and state");
        getSpecificAutoScalingGroups(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. List the scaling activities that have occurred for
the group");
        describeScalingActivities(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Terminate an instance in the Auto Scaling group");
        terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, instanceId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Stop the metrics collection");
        disableMetricsCollection(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Delete the Auto Scaling group");
        deleteAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The Scenario has successfully completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        autoScalingClient.close();
    }



    public static void describeScalingActivities(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
        try {
            DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest scalingActivitiesRequest =
DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .maxRecords(10)
```

```
                    .build();

            DescribeScalingActivitiesResponse response = autoScalingClient
                    .describeScalingActivities(scalingActivitiesRequest);
            List<Activity> activities = response.activities();
            for (Activity activity : activities) {
                System.out.println("The activity Id is " + activity.activityId());
                System.out.println("The activity details are " +
activity.details());
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void setDesiredCapacity(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
String groupName) {
        try {
            SetDesiredCapacityRequest capacityRequest =
SetDesiredCapacityRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .desiredCapacity(2)
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.setDesiredCapacity(capacityRequest);
            System.out.println("You have set the DesiredCapacity to 2");

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
            String groupName,
            String launchTemplateName,
            String vpcZoneId) {
        try {
            AutoScalingWaiter waiter = autoScalingClient.waiter();
            LaunchTemplateSpecification templateSpecification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                    .launchTemplateName(launchTemplateName)
```

```
                    .build();

            CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest request =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .availabilityZones("us-east-1a")
                    .launchTemplate(templateSpecification)
                    .maxSize(1)
                    .minSize(1)
                    .vpcZoneIdentifier(vpcZoneId)
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.createAutoScalingGroup(request);
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter
                    .waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Auto Scaling Group created");

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeAutoScalingInstance(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String id) {
        try {
            DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
= DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
                    .builder()
                    .instanceIds(id)
                    .build();

            DescribeAutoScalingInstancesResponse response = autoScalingClient

.describeAutoScalingInstances(describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest);
            List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails> instances =
response.autoScalingInstances();
```

```
            for (AutoScalingInstanceDetails instance : instances) {
                System.out.println("The instance lifecycle state is: " +
instance.lifecycleState());
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeAutoScalingGroups(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
        try {
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .maxRecords(10)
                    .build();

            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(groupsRequest);
            List<AutoScalingGroup> groups = response.autoScalingGroups();
            for (AutoScalingGroup group : groups) {
                System.out.println("*** The service to use for the health checks: "
+ group.healthCheckType());
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String getSpecificAutoScalingGroups(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
        try {
            String instanceId = "";
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest scalingGroupsRequest =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .build();

            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response = autoScalingClient
```

```
                    .describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest);
            List<AutoScalingGroup> groups = response.autoScalingGroups();
            for (AutoScalingGroup group : groups) {
                System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.autoScalingGroupName());
                System.out.println("The group ARN is " +
group.autoScalingGroupARN());
                List<Instance> instances = group.instances();

                for (Instance instance : instances) {
                    instanceId = instance.instanceId();
                    System.out.println("The instance id is " + instanceId);
                    System.out.println("The lifecycle state is " +
instance.lifecycleState());
                }
            }

            return instanceId;
        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void enableMetricsCollection(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
String groupName) {
        try {
            EnableMetricsCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
EnableMetricsCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .metrics("GroupMaxSize")
                    .granularity("1Minute")
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.enableMetricsCollection(collectionRequest);
            System.out.println("The enable metrics collection operation was
successful");

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   public static void disableMetricsCollection(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
String groupName) {
       try {
           DisableMetricsCollectionRequest disableMetricsCollectionRequest =
DisableMetricsCollectionRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                   .metrics("GroupMaxSize")
                   .build();


autoScalingClient.disableMetricsCollection(disableMetricsCollectionRequest);
           System.out.println("The disable metrics collection operation was
successful");

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void describeAccountLimits(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient) {
       try {
           DescribeAccountLimitsResponse response =
autoScalingClient.describeAccountLimits();
           System.out.println("The max number of auto scaling groups is " +
response.maxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups());
           System.out.println("The current number of auto scaling groups is " +
response.numberOfAutoScalingGroups());

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void updateAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
String groupName,
           String launchTemplateName) {
       try {
           AutoScalingWaiter waiter = autoScalingClient.waiter();
           LaunchTemplateSpecification templateSpecification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                   .launchTemplateName(launchTemplateName)
```

```
                    .build();

            UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .maxSize(3)
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .launchTemplate(templateSpecification)
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.updateAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter
                    .waitUntilGroupInService(groupsRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("You successfully updated the auto scaling group  " +
groupName);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String instanceId) {
        try {
            TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest request =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .instanceId(instanceId)
                    .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request);
            System.out.println("You have terminated instance " + instanceId);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }

    public static void deleteAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
 String groupName) {
        try {
            DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
 DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .forceDelete(true)
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
            System.out.println("You successfully deleted " + groupName);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Azioni

`CreateAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateAutoScalingGroup`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.AutoScalingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.LaunchTemplateSpecification;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.waiters.AutoScalingWaiter;

/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateAutoScalingGroup {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <groupName> <launchTemplateName> <serviceLinkedRoleARN>
 <vpcZoneId>
```

```
               Where:
                   groupName - The name of the Auto Scaling group.
                   launchTemplateName - The name of the launch template.\s
                   vpcZoneId - A subnet Id for a virtual private cloud (VPC) where
instances in the Auto Scaling group can be created.
               """;

       if (args.length != 3) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       String groupName = args[0];
       String launchTemplateName = args[1];
       String vpcZoneId = args[2];
       AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
               .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
               .build();

       createAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, groupName, launchTemplateName,
vpcZoneId);
       autoScalingClient.close();
   }

   public static void createAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
           String groupName,
           String launchTemplateName,
           String vpcZoneId) {

       try {
           AutoScalingWaiter waiter = autoScalingClient.waiter();
           LaunchTemplateSpecification templateSpecification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                   .launchTemplateName(launchTemplateName)
                   .build();

           CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest request =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                   .availabilityZones("us-east-1a")
                   .launchTemplate(templateSpecification)
                   .maxSize(1)
                   .minSize(1)
```

```
                    .vpcZoneIdentifier(vpcZoneId)
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.createAutoScalingGroup(request);
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
 DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse> waiterResponse =
 waiter
                    .waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Auto Scaling Group created");

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAutoScalingGroupsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAutoScalingGroup`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.AutoScalingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingException;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest;

/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteAutoScalingGroup {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <groupName>

                Where:
                    groupName - The name of the Auto Scaling group.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String groupName = args[0];
        AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        deleteAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        autoScalingClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
 String groupName) {
        try {
            DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
 DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .forceDelete(true)
                    .build();
```

```
            autoScalingClient.deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
            System.out.println("You successfully deleted " + groupName);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteAutoScalingGroupsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeAutoScalingGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAutoScalingGroups`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.AutoScalingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingGroup;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.Instance;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
```

```
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeAutoScalingInstances {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <groupName>

                Where:
                    groupName - The name of the Auto Scaling group.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String groupName = args[0];
        AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String instanceId = getAutoScaling(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(instanceId);
        autoScalingClient.close();
    }

    public static String getAutoScaling(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient, String
 groupName) {
        try {
            String instanceId = "";
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest scalingGroupsRequest =
 DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .build();

            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response = autoScalingClient
                    .describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest);
            List<AutoScalingGroup> groups = response.autoScalingGroups();
            for (AutoScalingGroup group : groups) {
```

```
                System.out.println("The group name is " +
 group.autoScalingGroupName());
                System.out.println("The group ARN is " +
 group.autoScalingGroupARN());

                List<Instance> instances = group.instances();
                for (Instance instance : instances) {
                    instanceId = instance.instanceId();
                }
            }
            return instanceId;
        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAutoScalingGroupssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeAutoScalingInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAutoScalingInstances`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void describeAutoScalingInstance(AutoScalingClient
 autoScalingClient, String id) {
        try {
            DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
 = DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
                    .builder()
```

```
                    .instanceIds(id)
                    .build();

            DescribeAutoScalingInstancesResponse response = autoScalingClient

.describeAutoScalingInstances(describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest);
            List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails> instances =
response.autoScalingInstances();
            for (AutoScalingInstanceDetails instance : instances) {
                System.out.println("The instance lifecycle state is: " +
instance.lifecycleState());
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAutoScalingInstancessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeScalingActivities`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeScalingActivities`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void describeScalingActivities(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
        try {
            DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest scalingActivitiesRequest =
DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
```

```
                    .maxRecords(10)
                    .build();

            DescribeScalingActivitiesResponse response = autoScalingClient
                    .describeScalingActivities(scalingActivitiesRequest);
            List<Activity> activities = response.activities();
            for (Activity activity : activities) {
                System.out.println("The activity Id is " + activity.activityId());
                System.out.println("The activity details are " +
activity.details());
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeScalingActivitiessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DisableMetricsCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DisableMetricsCollection`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void disableMetricsCollection(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
String groupName) {
        try {
            DisableMetricsCollectionRequest disableMetricsCollectionRequest =
DisableMetricsCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .metrics("GroupMaxSize")
```

```
                    .build();


autoScalingClient.disableMetricsCollection(disableMetricsCollectionRequest);
           System.out.println("The disable metrics collection operation was
successful");

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DisableMetricsCollectionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`EnableMetricsCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`EnableMetricsCollection`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void enableMetricsCollection(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
String groupName) {
       try {
           EnableMetricsCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
EnableMetricsCollectionRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                   .metrics("GroupMaxSize")
                   .granularity("1Minute")
                   .build();

           autoScalingClient.enableMetricsCollection(collectionRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("The enable metrics collection operation was
successful");

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la EnableMetricsCollectionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`SetDesiredCapacity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SetDesiredCapacity`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void setDesiredCapacity(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
String groupName) {
        try {
            SetDesiredCapacityRequest capacityRequest =
SetDesiredCapacityRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .desiredCapacity(2)
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.setDesiredCapacity(capacityRequest);
            System.out.println("You have set the DesiredCapacity to 2");

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SetDesiredCapacitysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String instanceId) {
       try {
           TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest request =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                   .instanceId(instanceId)
                   .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                   .build();

           autoScalingClient.terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request);
           System.out.println("You have terminated instance " + instanceId);

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`UpdateAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateAutoScalingGroup`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void updateAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
String groupName,
           String launchTemplateName) {
       try {
           AutoScalingWaiter waiter = autoScalingClient.waiter();
           LaunchTemplateSpecification templateSpecification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                   .launchTemplateName(launchTemplateName)
                   .build();

           UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                   .maxSize(3)
                   .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                   .launchTemplate(templateSpecification)
                   .build();

           autoScalingClient.updateAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);
           DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                   .build();

           WaiterResponse<DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter
                   .waitUntilGroupInService(groupsRequest);
           waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
           System.out.println("You successfully updated the auto scaling group  " +
groupName);

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateAutoScalingGroupsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un servizio Web con bilanciamento del carico che restituisca consigli su libri, film e canzoni. L'esempio mostra come il servizio risponde ai guasti e spiega come ristrutturarlo per una maggiore resilienza in caso di guasti.

- Utilizza un gruppo Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling per creare istanze Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) basate su un modello di avvio e per mantenere il numero di istanze in un intervallo specificato.
- Gestisci e distribuisci le richieste HTTP con Elastic Load Balancing.
- Monitora lo stato delle istanze in un gruppo con dimensionamento automatico e inoltra le richieste soltanto alle istanze integre.
- Esegui un server web Python su ogni EC2 istanza per gestire le richieste HTTP. Il server Web risponde con consigli e controlli dell'integrità.
- Simula un servizio di raccomandazione con una tabella Amazon DynamoDB.
- Controlla la risposta del server web alle richieste e ai controlli di integrità aggiornando AWS Systems Manager i parametri.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
public class Main {

    public static final String fileName = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\recommendations.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String tableName = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    public static final String startScript = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\server_startup_script.sh"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String policyFile = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\instance_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String ssmJSON = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\ssm_only_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    public static final String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
health-check";
    public static final String templateName = "doc-example-resilience-template";
    public static final String roleName = "doc-example-resilience-role";
    public static final String policyName = "doc-example-resilience-pol";
    public static final String profileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof";

    public static final String badCredsProfileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof-
bc";

    public static final String targetGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-tg";
    public static final String autoScalingGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-
group";
    public static final String lbName = "doc-example-resilience-lb";
    public static final String protocol = "HTTP";
    public static final int port = 80;

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException, InterruptedException
 {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        Database database = new Database();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        LoadBalancer loadBalancer = new LoadBalancer();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and Manage
 a Resilient Service!");
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("A - SETUP THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        in.nextLine();
        deploy(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("B - DEMO THE RESILIENCE FUNCTIONALITY");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
        demo(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("C - DELETE THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("""
                This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient
service.
                To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account,
we can clean up all AWS resources
                that were created for this demo.
                """);

        System.out.println("\n Do you want to delete the resources (y/n)? ");
        String userInput = in.nextLine().trim().toLowerCase(); // Capture user input

        if (userInput.equals("y")) {
            // Delete resources here
            deleteResources(loadBalancer, autoScaler, database);
            System.out.println("Resources deleted.");
        } else {
            System.out.println("""
                    Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.
                    Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
might incur unexpected charges.
                    """);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The example has completed. ");
```

```
        System.out.println("\n Thanks for watching!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Deletes the AWS resources used in this example.
    private static void deleteResources(LoadBalancer loadBalancer, AutoScaler
autoScaler, Database database)
            throws IOException, InterruptedException {
        loadBalancer.deleteLoadBalancer(lbName);
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for resource to be deleted");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        loadBalancer.deleteTargetGroup(targetGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteAutoScaleGroup(autoScalingGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteRolesPolicies(policyName, roleName, profileName);
        autoScaler.deleteTemplate(templateName);
        database.deleteTable(tableName);
    }

    private static void deploy(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws
InterruptedException, IOException {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println(
                """
                        For this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Java (v2) to create
several AWS resources
                        to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore
some ways to make it resilient
                        against various kinds of failures.

                        Some of the resources create by this demo are:
                        \t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to
provide book, movie, and song recommendations.
                        \t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that
each contain a Python web server.
                        \t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances
across several Availability Zones.
                        \t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that
targets the Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.
                        """);

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named " +
tableName);
        Database database = new Database();
        database.createTable(tableName, fileName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when an
instance starts.
                This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server
                listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.
                For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to
                run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged credentials.

                The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants
                permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters
                that control the flow of the demo.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        templateCreator.createTemplate(policyFile, policyName, profileName,
startScript, templateName, roleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different Availability Zone.");
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for the VPC to be created");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        String[] zones = autoScaler.createGroup(3, templateName,
autoScalingGroupName);

        System.out.println("""
                At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for
```

```
                HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.
                Press Enter when you're ready to continue.
                """);

        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.");
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        paramHelper.reset();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group
                defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a
                single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.
                """);

        String vpcId = autoScaler.getDefaultVPC();
        List<Subnet> subnets = autoScaler.getSubnets(vpcId, zones);
        System.out.println("You have retrieved a list with " + subnets.size() + "
subnets");
        String targetGroupArn = loadBalancer.createTargetGroup(protocol, port,
vpcId, targetGroupName);
        String elbDnsName = loadBalancer.createLoadBalancer(subnets, targetGroupArn,
lbName, port, protocol);
        autoScaler.attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(autoScalingGroupName,
targetGroupArn);
        System.out.println("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        boolean wasSuccessul = loadBalancer.verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(elbDnsName);
        if (!wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
that the port is open...");
            CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

            // Create an HTTP GET request to "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
            HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://checkip.amazonaws.com");
            try {
```

```
                // Execute the request and get the response
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);

                // Read the response content.
                String ipAddress =
IOUtils.toString(response.getEntity().getContent(), StandardCharsets.UTF_8).trim();

                // Print the public IP address.
                System.out.println("Public IP Address: " + ipAddress);
                GroupInfo groupInfo = autoScaler.verifyInboundPort(vpcId, port,
ipAddress);
                if (!groupInfo.isPortOpen()) {
                    System.out.println("""
                            For this example to work, the default security group for
your default VPC must
                            allow access from this computer. You can either add it
automatically from this
                            example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
Console.
                            """);

                    System.out.println(
                            "Do you want to add a rule to security group " +
groupInfo.getGroupName() + " to allow");
                    System.out.println("inbound traffic on port " + port + " from
your computer's IP address (y/n) ");
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
                    if ("y".equalsIgnoreCase(ans)) {
                        autoScaler.openInboundPort(groupInfo.getGroupName(),
String.valueOf(port), ipAddress);
                        System.out.println("Security group rule added.");
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("No security group rule added.");
                    }
                }

            } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        } else if (wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            System.out.println("\t http://" + elbDnsName);
        } else {
```

```
            System.out.println("Couldn't get a successful response from the load
balancer endpoint. Troubleshoot by");
            System.out.println("manually verifying that your VPC and security group
are configured correctly and that");
            System.out.println("you can successfully make a GET request to the load
balancer.");
        }

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        in.nextLine();
    }

    // A method that controls the demo part of the Java program.
    public static void demo(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        System.out.println("Read the ssm_only_policy.json file");
        String ssmOnlyPolicy = readFileAsString(ssmJSON);

        System.out.println("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        paramHelper.reset();

        System.out.println(
                """
                        This part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system
                        to create situations where the web service fails, and shows
how using a resilient
                        architecture can keep the web service running in spite of
these failures.

                        At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.
                       """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.
                        The table name is contained in a Systems Manager parameter
named self.param_helper.table.
```

```
                        To simulate a failure of the recommendation service, let's
set this parameter to name a non-existent table.
                       """);
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

       System.out.println(
               """
                        \nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns a failure code. But, the service reports as
                        healthy to the load balancer because shallow health checks
don't check for failure of the recommendation service.
                       """);
       demoChoices(loadBalancer);

       System.out.println(
               """
                       Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
the web service can return a static response.
                       While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.
                       """);
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.failureResponse, "static");

       System.out.println("""
               Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns a
static response.
               The service still reports as healthy because health checks are still
shallow.
               """);
       demoChoices(loadBalancer);

       System.out.println("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.");
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, paramHelper.dyntable);

       System.out.println("""
               Let's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't
               access the DynamoDB recommendation table. We will get an instance id
value.
               """);

       LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
       AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
```

```
        // Create a new instance profile based on badCredsProfileName.
        templateCreator.createInstanceProfile(policyFile, policyName,
badCredsProfileName, roleName);
        String badInstanceId = autoScaler.getBadInstance(autoScalingGroupName);
        System.out.println("The bad instance id values used for this demo is " +
badInstanceId);

        String profileAssociationId = autoScaler.getInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        System.out.println("The association Id value is " + profileAssociationId);
        System.out.println("Replacing the profile for instance " + badInstanceId
                + " with a profile that contains bad credentials");
        autoScaler.replaceInstanceProfile(badInstanceId, badCredsProfileName,
profileAssociationId);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns either a recommendation or a static response,
                        depending on which instance is selected by the load
balancer.
                        """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether
                the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on for
recommendations. Note that
                the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto
Scaling instance health.
                This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto Scaling
instance health, because it
                risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling
group when a dependent service fails.
                """);

        System.out.println("""
                By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect
when one of the instances is failing
                and take that instance out of rotation.
                """);

        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.healthCheck, "deep");
```

```
        System.out.println("""
                Now, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials
                is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the load
balancer to detect the unhealthy
                instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint always
returns a recommendation, because
                the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Because the instances in this demo are controlled by an auto
scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy
                        instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start a
new instance to replace it.
                        """);
        autoScaler.terminateInstance(badInstanceId);

        System.out.println("""
                Even while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
starting, sending a GET
                request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because
                the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After
the replacement instance
                starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load balancing
rotation.
                Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
several minutes, during which time you
                can see the changing health check status until the new instance is
running and healthy.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(
                "If the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean
all instances report as unhealthy.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
```

```
        paramHelper.reset();
    }

    public static void demoChoices(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        String[] actions = {
                "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
                "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
                "Go to the next part of the demo."
        };
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        while (true) {
            System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
            System.out.println("See the current state of the service by selecting
one of the following choices:");
            for (int i = 0; i < actions.length; i++) {
                System.out.println(i + ": " + actions[i]);
            }

            try {
                System.out.print("\nWhich action would you like to take? ");
                int choice = scanner.nextInt();
                System.out.println("-".repeat(88));

                switch (choice) {
                    case 0 -> {
                        System.out.println("Request:\n");
                        System.out.println("GET http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));
                        CloseableHttpClient httpClient =
HttpClients.createDefault();

                        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
                        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));

                        // Execute the request and get the response.
                        HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                        int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                        System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);

                        // Display the JSON response
                        BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(
```

```
                                new
InputStreamReader(response.getEntity().getContent()));
                        StringBuilder jsonResponse = new StringBuilder();
                        String line;
                        while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                            jsonResponse.append(line);
                        }
                        reader.close();

                        // Print the formatted JSON response.
                        System.out.println("Full Response:\n");
                        System.out.println(jsonResponse.toString());

                        // Close the HTTP client.
                        httpClient.close();

                    }
                    case 1 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nChecking the health of load balancer
targets:\n");
                        List<TargetHealthDescription> health =
loadBalancer.checkTargetHealth(targetGroupName);
                        for (TargetHealthDescription target : health) {
                            System.out.printf("\tTarget %s on port %d is %s%n",
target.target().id(),
                                        target.target().port(),
target.targetHealth().stateAsString());
                        }
                        System.out.println("""
                                Note that it can take a minute or two for the health
check to update
                                after changes are made.
                                """);
                    }
                    case 2 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nOkay, let's move on.");
                        System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
                        return; // Exit the method when choice is 2
                    }
                    default -> System.out.println("You must choose a value between
0-2. Please select again.");
                }

            } catch (java.util.InputMismatchException e) {
```

```
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please select again.");
                scanner.nextLine(); // Clear the input buffer.
            }
        }
    }

    public static String readFileAsString(String filePath) throws IOException {
        byte[] bytes = Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath));
        return new String(bytes);
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le azioni di Auto Scaling e EC2 Amazon.

```
public class AutoScaler {

    private static Ec2Client ec2Client;
    private static AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient;
    private static IamClient iamClient;

    private static SsmClient ssmClient;

    private IamClient getIAMClient() {
        if (iamClient == null) {
            iamClient = IamClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return iamClient;
    }

    private SsmClient getSSMClient() {
        if (ssmClient == null) {
            ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ssmClient;
    }

    private Ec2Client getEc2Client() {
        if (ec2Client == null) {
```

```
            ec2Client = Ec2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ec2Client;
    }

    private AutoScalingClient getAutoScalingClient() {
        if (autoScalingClient == null) {
            autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return autoScalingClient;
    }

    /**
     * Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
     * terminated, it can no longer be accessed.
     */
    public void terminateInstance(String instanceId) {
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest terminateInstanceIRequest =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
                .builder()
                .instanceId(instanceId)
                .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(terminateInstanceIRequest);
        System.out.format("Terminated instance %s.", instanceId);
    }

    /**
     * Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
     * replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
     * When
     * the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
     * server.
     */
    public void replaceInstanceProfile(String instanceId, String
newInstanceProfileName, String profileAssociationId)
            throws InterruptedException {
        // Create an IAM instance profile specification.
```

```
        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
iamInstanceProfile =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
                .builder()
                .name(newInstanceProfileName) // Make sure 'newInstanceProfileName'
is a valid IAM Instance Profile
                                              // name.
                .build();

        // Replace the IAM instance profile association for the EC2 instance.
        ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest replaceRequest =
ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest
                .builder()
                .iamInstanceProfile(iamInstanceProfile)
                .associationId(profileAssociationId) // Make sure
'profileAssociationId' is a valid association ID.
                .build();

        try {
            getEc2Client().replaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation(replaceRequest);
            // Handle the response as needed.
        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            // Handle exceptions, log, or report the error.
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.format("Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile
%s.", profileAssociationId,
                newInstanceProfileName);
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
        boolean instReady = false;
        int tries = 0;

        // Reboot after 60 seconds
        while (!instReady) {
            if (tries % 6 == 0) {
                getEc2Client().rebootInstances(RebootInstancesRequest.builder()
                        .instanceIds(instanceId)
                        .build());
                System.out.println("Rebooting instance " + instanceId + " and
waiting for it to be ready.");
            }
            tries++;
            try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(10);
```

```
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }

            DescribeInstanceInformationResponse informationResponse =
getSSMClient().describeInstanceInformation();
            List<InstanceInformation> instanceInformationList =
informationResponse.instanceInformationList();
            for (InstanceInformation info : instanceInformationList) {
                if (info.instanceId().equals(instanceId)) {
                    instReady = true;
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        SendCommandRequest sendCommandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .documentName("AWS-RunShellScript")
                .parameters(Collections.singletonMap("commands",
                        Collections.singletonList("cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80")))
                .build();

        getSSMClient().sendCommand(sendCommandRequest);
        System.out.println("Restarted the Python web server on instance " +
instanceId + ".");
    }

    public void openInboundPort(String secGroupId, String port, String ipAddress) {
        AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest ingressRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                .groupName(secGroupId)
                .cidrIp(ipAddress)
                .fromPort(Integer.parseInt(port))
                .build();

        getEc2Client().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(ingressRequest);
        System.out.format("Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
secGroupId, port, ipAddress);
    }

    /**
     * Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
```

```
    * and deletes all the resources.
    */
   public void deleteInstanceProfile(String roleName, String profileName) {
       try {
           software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
getInstanceProfileRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
                   .builder()
                   .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                   .build();

           GetInstanceProfileResponse response =
getIAMClient().getInstanceProfile(getInstanceProfileRequest);
           String name = response.instanceProfile().instanceProfileName();
           System.out.println(name);

           RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest profileRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                   .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                   .roleName(roleName)
                   .build();

           getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(profileRequest);
           DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                   .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                   .build();

           getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(deleteInstanceProfileRequest);
           System.out.println("Deleted instance profile " + profileName);

           DeleteRoleRequest deleteRoleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                   .roleName(roleName)
                   .build();

           // List attached role policies.
           ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse rolesResponse = getIAMClient()
                   .listAttachedRolePolicies(role -> role.roleName(roleName));
           List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies =
rolesResponse.attachedPolicies();
           for (AttachedPolicy attachedPolicy : attachedPolicies) {
               DetachRolePolicyRequest request = DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                       .roleName(roleName)
                       .policyArn(attachedPolicy.policyArn())
```

```
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(request);
                System.out.println("Detached and deleted policy " +
attachedPolicy.policyName());
            }

            getIAMClient().deleteRole(deleteRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Instance profile and role deleted.");

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTemplate(String templateName) {
        getEc2Client().deleteLaunchTemplate(name ->
name.launchTemplateName(templateName));
        System.out.format(templateName + " was deleted.");
    }

    public void deleteAutoScaleGroup(String groupName) {
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                .forceDelete(true)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        System.out.println(groupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    /*
     * Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
     * this
     * computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
     * address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you
     * must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the port
     * to
     * any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
     * public
     * access when you're done.
```

```
     *
     */
    public GroupInfo verifyInboundPort(String VPC, int port, String ipAddress) {
        boolean portIsOpen = false;
        GroupInfo groupInfo = new GroupInfo();
        try {
            Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                    .name("group-name")
                    .values("default")
                    .build();

            Filter filter1 = Filter.builder()
                    .name("vpc-id")
                    .values(VPC)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest securityGroupsRequest =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .filters(filter, filter1)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse securityGroupsResponse = getEc2Client()
                    .describeSecurityGroups(securityGroupsRequest);
            String securityGroup =
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups().get(0).groupName();
            groupInfo.setGroupName(securityGroup);

            for (SecurityGroup secGroup : securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups()) {
                System.out.println("Found security group: " + secGroup.groupId());

                for (IpPermission ipPermission : secGroup.ipPermissions()) {
                    if (ipPermission.fromPort() == port) {
                        System.out.println("Found inbound rule: " + ipPermission);
                        for (IpRange ipRange : ipPermission.ipRanges()) {
                            String cidrIp = ipRange.cidrIp();
                            if (cidrIp.startsWith(ipAddress) ||
cidrIp.equals("0.0.0.0/0")) {
                                System.out.println(cidrIp + " is applicable");
                                portIsOpen = true;
                            }
                        }

                        if (!ipPermission.prefixListIds().isEmpty()) {
                            System.out.println("Prefix lList is applicable");
```

```
                            portIsOpen = true;
                        }

                        if (!portIsOpen) {
                            System.out
                                    .println("The inbound rule does not appear to be
open to either this computer's IP,"
                                            + " all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or to
a prefix list ID.");
                        } else {
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }

        groupInfo.setPortOpen(portIsOpen);
        return groupInfo;
    }

    /*
     * Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
     * Scaling group.
     * The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
     * instances
     * in the group.
     */
    public void attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(String asGroupName, String
targetGroupARN) {
        try {
            AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(asGroupName)
                    .targetGroupARNs(targetGroupARN)
                    .build();


getAutoScalingClient().attachLoadBalancerTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);
            System.out.println("Attached load balancer to " + asGroupName);
```

```
        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.
    public String[] createGroup(int groupSize, String templateName, String
autoScalingGroupName) {

        // Get availability zones.
        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
zonesRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
                .builder()
                .build();

        DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse zonesResponse =
getEc2Client().describeAvailabilityZones(zonesRequest);
        List<String> availabilityZoneNames =
zonesResponse.availabilityZones().stream()

.map(software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AvailabilityZone::zoneName)
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String availabilityZones = String.join(",", availabilityZoneNames);
        LaunchTemplateSpecification specification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                .launchTemplateName(templateName)
                .version("$Default")
                .build();

        String[] zones = availabilityZones.split(",");
        CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .launchTemplate(specification)
                .availabilityZones(zones)
                .maxSize(groupSize)
                .minSize(groupSize)
                .autoScalingGroupName(autoScalingGroupName)
                .build();

        try {
            getAutoScalingClient().createAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);
```

```
        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Created an EC2 Auto Scaling group named " +
autoScalingGroupName);
        return zones;
    }

    public String getDefaultVPC() {
        // Define the filter.
        Filter defaultFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("is-default")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest request =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(defaultFilter)
                .build();

        DescribeVpcsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeVpcs(request);
        return response.vpcs().get(0).vpcId();
    }

    // Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability Zones.
    public List<Subnet> getSubnets(String vpcId, String[] availabilityZones) {
        List<Subnet> subnets = null;
        Filter vpcFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("vpc-id")
                .values(vpcId)
                .build();

        Filter azFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("availability-zone")
                .values(availabilityZones)
                .build();

        Filter defaultForAZ = Filter.builder()
                .name("default-for-az")
                .values("true")
                .build();
```

```
        DescribeSubnetsRequest request = DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
                .filters(vpcFilter, azFilter, defaultForAZ)
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeSubnets(request);
        subnets = response.subnets();
        return subnets;
    }

    // Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    public String getBadInstance(String groupName) {
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                .build();

        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
getAutoScalingClient().describeAutoScalingGroups(request);
        AutoScalingGroup autoScalingGroup = response.autoScalingGroups().get(0);
        List<String> instanceIds = autoScalingGroup.instances().stream()
                .map(instance -> instance.instanceId())
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String[] instanceIdArray = instanceIds.toArray(new String[0]);
        for (String instanceId : instanceIdArray) {
            System.out.println("Instance ID: " + instanceId);
            return instanceId;
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.
    public String getInstanceProfile(String instanceId) {
        Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                .name("instance-id")
                .values(instanceId)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest associationsRequest =
DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(filter)
                .build();
```

```
        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsResponse response = getEc2Client()
                .describeIamInstanceProfileAssociations(associationsRequest);
        return response.iamInstanceProfileAssociations().get(0).associationId();
    }

    public void deleteRolesPolicies(String policyName, String roleName, String
 InstanceProfile) {
        ListPoliciesRequest listPoliciesRequest =
 ListPoliciesRequest.builder().build();
        ListPoliciesResponse listPoliciesResponse =
 getIAMClient().listPolicies(listPoliciesRequest);
        for (Policy policy : listPoliciesResponse.policies()) {
            if (policy.policyName().equals(policyName)) {
                // List the entities (users, groups, roles) that are attached to the
 policy.

 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
 listEntitiesRequest =
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
                        .builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();
                ListEntitiesForPolicyResponse listEntitiesResponse = iamClient
                        .listEntitiesForPolicy(listEntitiesRequest);
                if (!listEntitiesResponse.policyGroups().isEmpty() || !
listEntitiesResponse.policyUsers().isEmpty()
                        || !listEntitiesResponse.policyRoles().isEmpty()) {
                    // Detach the policy from any entities it is attached to.
                    DetachRolePolicyRequest detachPolicyRequest =
 DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                            .policyArn(policy.arn())
                            .roleName(roleName) // Specify the name of the IAM role
                            .build();

                    getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(detachPolicyRequest);
                    System.out.println("Policy detached from entities.");
                }

                // Now, you can delete the policy.
                DeletePolicyRequest deletePolicyRequest =
 DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();
```

```
                getIAMClient().deletePolicy(deletePolicyRequest);
                System.out.println("Policy deleted successfully.");
                break;
            }
        }

        // List the roles associated with the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest listRolesRequest =
 ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        // Detach the roles from the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleResponse listRolesResponse =
 iamClient.listInstanceProfilesForRole(listRolesRequest);
        for (software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.InstanceProfile profile :
 listRolesResponse.instanceProfiles()) {
            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest removeRoleRequest =
 RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                    .roleName(roleName) // Remove the extra dot here
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(removeRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Role " + roleName + " removed from instance profile
 " + InstanceProfile);
        }

        // Delete the instance profile after removing all roles
        DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
 DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                .build();

        getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(r ->
 r.instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile));
        System.out.println(InstanceProfile + " Deleted");
        System.out.println("All roles and policies are deleted.");
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Elastic Load Balancing.

```
public class LoadBalancer {
    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;

    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client getLoadBalancerClient() {
        if (elasticLoadBalancingV2Client == null) {
            elasticLoadBalancingV2Client = ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }

        return elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;
    }

    // Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
    public List<TargetHealthDescription> checkTargetHealth(String targetGroupName) {
        DescribeTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
 DescribeTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                .names(targetGroupName)
                .build();

        DescribeTargetGroupsResponse tgResponse =
 getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);

        DescribeTargetHealthRequest healthRequest =
 DescribeTargetHealthRequest.builder()
                .targetGroupArn(tgResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn())
                .build();

        DescribeTargetHealthResponse healthResponse =
 getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetHealth(healthRequest);
        return healthResponse.targetHealthDescriptions();
    }

    // Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.
    public String getEndpoint(String lbName) {
        DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
        return res.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
    }

    // Deletes a load balancer.
    public void deleteLoadBalancer(String lbName) {
```

```
        try {
            // Use a waiter to delete the Load Balancer.
            DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().deleteLoadBalancer(
                    builder ->
builder.loadBalancerArn(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn()));
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancersDeleted(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(lbName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Deletes the target group.
    public void deleteTargetGroup(String targetGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeTargetGroupsResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeTargetGroups(describe ->
describe.names(targetGroupName));
            getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .deleteTargetGroup(builder ->
builder.targetGroupArn(res.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn()));
        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(targetGroupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load balancer
    // endpoint.
    public boolean verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(String elbDnsName) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
```

```
        boolean success = false;
        int retries = 3;
        CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" + elbDnsName);
        try {
            while ((!success) && (retries > 0)) {
                // Execute the request and get the response.
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);
                if (statusCode == 200) {
                    success = true;
                } else {
                    retries--;
                    System.out.println("Got connection error from load balancer
endpoint, retrying...");
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
                }
            }

        } catch (org.apache.http.conn.HttpHostConnectException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }

        System.out.println("Status.." + success);
        return success;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
     * how
     * the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how instance
     * health is checked.
     */
    public String createTargetGroup(String protocol, int port, String vpcId, String
targetGroupName) {
        CreateTargetGroupRequest targetGroupRequest =
CreateTargetGroupRequest.builder()
                .healthCheckPath("/healthcheck")
                .healthCheckTimeoutSeconds(5)
                .port(port)
                .vpcId(vpcId)
```

```
                .name(targetGroupName)
                .protocol(protocol)
                .build();

        CreateTargetGroupResponse targetGroupResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createTargetGroup(targetGroupRequest);
        String targetGroupArn =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn();
        String targetGroup =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupName();
        System.out.println("The " + targetGroup + " was created with ARN" +
targetGroupArn);
        return targetGroupArn;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
     * subnets
     * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
     */
    public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String targetGroupARN,
String lbName, int port,
            String protocol) {
        try {
            List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                    .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                    .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                    .name(lbName)
                    .scheme("internet-facing")
                    .build();

            // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
            CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
            String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to become
 available.");
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
 loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

            // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
            String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
            System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

            // Create a listener for the load balance.
            Action action = Action.builder()
                    .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                    .type("forward")
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest = CreateListenerRequest.builder()

 .loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
 balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che utilizzi DynamoDB per simulare un servizio di raccomandazione.

```
public class Database {

    private static DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;

    public static DynamoDbClient getDynamoDbClient() {
        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return dynamoDbClient;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Amazon DynamoDB table exists.
    private boolean doesTableExist(String tableName) {
        try {
            // Describe the table and catch any exceptions.
            DescribeTableRequest describeTableRequest =
 DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().describeTable(describeTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' exists.");
            return true;

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' does not exist.");
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error checking table existence: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    /*
     * Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
     * hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended, such
     * as
     * Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
```

```
     * MediaType,
     * forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.
     */
    public void createTable(String tableName, String fileName) throws IOException {
        // First check to see if the table exists.
        boolean doesExist = doesTableExist(tableName);
        if (!doesExist) {
            DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = getDynamoDbClient().waiter();
            CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .attributeDefinitions(
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                                    .build(),
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.N)
                                    .build())
                    .keySchema(
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                                    .build(),
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                                    .build())
                    .provisionedThroughput(
                            ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                                    .readCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .writeCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .build())
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().createTable(createTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Creating table " + tableName + "...");

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();
```

```
            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " created.");

            // Add records to the table.
            populateTable(fileName, tableName);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTable(String tableName) {
        getDynamoDbClient().deleteTable(table -> table.tableName(tableName));
        System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " deleted.");
    }

    // Populates the table with data located in a JSON file using the DynamoDB
    // enhanced client.
    public void populateTable(String fileName, String tableName) throws IOException
{
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(getDynamoDbClient())
                .build();
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
        File jsonFile = new File(fileName);
        JsonNode rootNode = objectMapper.readTree(jsonFile);

        DynamoDbTable<Recommendation> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table(tableName,
                TableSchema.fromBean(Recommendation.class));
        for (JsonNode currentNode : rootNode) {
            String mediaType = currentNode.path("MediaType").path("S").asText();
            int itemId = currentNode.path("ItemId").path("N").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("Title").path("S").asText();
            String creator = currentNode.path("Creator").path("S").asText();

            // Create a Recommendation object and set its properties.
            Recommendation rec = new Recommendation();
            rec.setMediaType(mediaType);
            rec.setItemId(itemId);
            rec.setTitle(title);
            rec.setCreator(creator);

            // Put the item into the DynamoDB table.
            mappedTable.putItem(rec); // Add the Recommendation to the list.
        }
```

```
        System.out.println("Added all records to the " + tableName);
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Systems Manager.

```
public class ParameterHelper {

    String tableName = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table";
    String dyntable = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response";
    String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check";

    public void reset() {
        put(dyntable, tableName);
        put(failureResponse, "none");
        put(healthCheck, "shallow");
    }

    public void put(String name, String value) {
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        PutParameterRequest parameterRequest = PutParameterRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .value(value)
                .overwrite(true)
                .type("String")
                .build();

        ssmClient.putParameter(parameterRequest);
        System.out.printf("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value);
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup

- CreateInstanceProfile
- CreateLaunchTemplate
- CreateListener
- CreateLoadBalancer
- CreateTargetGroup
- DeleteAutoScalingGroup
- DeleteInstanceProfile
- DeleteLaunchTemplate
- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

AWS Batch esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with AWS Batch.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao AWS Batch

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS Batch.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.BatchAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ListJobsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.paginators.ListJobsPublisher;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

public class HelloBatch {
    private static BatchAsyncClient batchClient;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<JobSummary> jobs = listJobs("my-job-queue");
        jobs.forEach(job ->
```

```
            System.out.printf("Job ID: %s, Job Name: %s, Job Status: %s%n",
                job.jobId(), job.jobName(), job.status())
        );
    }

    public static List<JobSummary> listJobs(String jobQueue) {
        if (jobQueue == null || jobQueue.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Job queue cannot be null or empty");
        }

        ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest = ListJobsRequest.builder()
            .jobQueue(jobQueue)
            .jobStatus(JobStatus.SUCCEEDED)
            .build();

        List<JobSummary> jobSummaries = new ArrayList<>();
        ListJobsPublisher listJobsPaginator =
getAsyncClient().listJobsPaginator(listJobsRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = listJobsPaginator.subscribe(response -> {
            jobSummaries.addAll(response.jobSummaryList());
        });

        future.join();
        return jobSummaries;
    }

    private static BatchAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
            .maxConcurrency(100)  // Increase max concurrency to handle more
simultaneous connections.
            .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
timeout.
            .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
            .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
            .build();

        ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
            .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API call
timeout.
            .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the individual
call attempt timeout.
            .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()  // Add a retry policy to handle
transient errors.
```

```
                .numRetries(3)  // Number of retry attempts.
                .build())
            .build();

        if (batchClient == null) {
            batchClient = BatchAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return batchClient;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la listJobsPaginatorsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un ambiente di AWS Batch calcolo.
- Controlla lo stato dell'ambiente di calcolo.
- Imposta una coda di AWS Batch lavoro e una definizione del lavoro.
- Registra una definizione di lavoro.
- Invia un AWS Batch Job.
- Ottieni un elenco di lavori applicabili alla coda dei lavori.
- Controlla lo stato del lavoro.
- Eliminare AWS Batch le risorse.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le AWS Batch funzionalità.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.BatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeSubnetsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeSubnetsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Filter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.SecurityGroup;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Subnet;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Vpc;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
```

```
 * NOTE
 * This scenario submits a job that pulls a Docker image named echo-text from Amazon
 ECR to Amazon Fargate.
 *
 * To place this Docker image on Amazon ECR, run the following Basics scenario.
 *
 * https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/tree/main/javav2/example_code/ecr
 *
 */
public class BatchScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    // Define two stacks used in this Basics Scenario.
    private static final String ROLES_STACK = "RolesStack";
    private static String defaultSubnet;
    private static String defaultSecurityGroup;

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(BatchScenario.class);

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {

        BatchActions batchActions = new BatchActions();
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        String computeEnvironmentName = "my-compute-environment";
        String jobQueueName = "my-job-queue";
        String jobDefinitionName = "my-job-definition";


        // See the NOTE in this Java code example (at start).
        String dockerImage = "dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/echo-text:echo-text";

        logger.info("""
            AWS Batch is a fully managed batch processing service that dynamically
 provisions the required compute
            resources for batch computing workloads. The Java V2 `BatchAsyncClient`
 allows
            developers to automate the submission, monitoring, and management of
 batch jobs.

            This scenario provides an example of setting up a compute environment,
 job queue and job definition,
            and then submitting a job.
```

```
            This scenario submits a job that pulls a Docker image named echo-text
 from Amazon ECR to Amazon Fargate.

            To place this Docker image on Amazon ECR, run the following Basics
 scenario.

            https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/tree/main/javav2/
example_code/ecr

            Let's get started...

            You have two choices:

            1 - Run the entire program.
            2 - Delete an existing Compute Environment (created from a previous
 execution of
            this program that did not complete).
            """);

        while (true) {
            String input = scanner.nextLine();
            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("1")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
               // logger.info("");
                break;
            } else if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("2")) {
                String jobQueueARN = String.valueOf(batchActions.
 describeJobQueueAsync(computeEnvironmentName));
                if (!jobQueueARN.isEmpty()) {
                    batchActions.disableJobQueueAsync(jobQueueARN);
                    countdown(1);
                    batchActions.deleteJobQueueAsync(jobQueueARN);
                }

                try {

 batchActions.disableComputeEnvironmentAsync(computeEnvironmentName)
                        .exceptionally(ex -> {
                            logger.info("Disable compute environment failed: " +
 ex.getMessage());
                            return null;
                        })
                        .join();
                } catch (CompletionException ex) {
```

```
                    logger.info("Failed to disable compute environment: " +
ex.getMessage());
                }
                countdown(2);

batchActions.deleteComputeEnvironmentAsync(computeEnvironmentName).join();
                return;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        // Get an AWS Account id used to retrieve the docker image from Amazon ECR.
        // Create a single-element array to store the `accountId` value.
        String[] accId = new String[1];
        CompletableFuture<String> accountIdFuture = batchActions.getAccountId();
        accountIdFuture.thenAccept(accountId -> {
            logger.info("Account ID: " + accountId);
            accId[0] = accountId;
        }).join();

        dockerImage = accId[0]+"."+dockerImage;

        // Get a default subnet and default security associated with the default
VPC.
        getSubnetSecurityGroup();

        logger.info("Use AWS CloudFormation to create two IAM roles that are
required for this scenario.");
        CloudFormationHelper.deployCloudFormationStack(ROLES_STACK);

        Map<String, String> stackOutputs =
CloudFormationHelper.getStackOutputs(ROLES_STACK);
        String batchIAMRole = stackOutputs.get("BatchRoleArn");
        String executionRoleARN = stackOutputs.get("EcsRoleArn");

        logger.info("The IAM role needed to interact with AWS Batch is
"+batchIAMRole);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info("1. Create a Batch compute environment");
        logger.info("""
            A compute environment is a resource where you can run your batch jobs.
            After creating a compute environment, you can define job queues and job
definitions to submit jobs for
            execution.

            The benefit of creating a compute environment is it allows you to easily
configure and manage the compute
            resources that will be used to run your Batch jobs. By separating the
compute environment from the job definitions,
            you can easily scale your compute resources up or down as needed,
without having to modify your job definitions.
            This makes it easier to manage your Batch workloads and ensures that
your jobs have the necessary
            compute resources to run efficiently.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse> future =
batchActions.createComputeEnvironmentAsync(computeEnvironmentName, batchIAMRole,
defaultSubnet, defaultSecurityGroup);
            CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse response = future.join();
            logger.info("Compute Environment ARN: " +
response.computeEnvironmentArn());
        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            Throwable cause = rte.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ClientException batchExceptionEx) {
                String myErrorCode =
batchExceptionEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage();
                if ("Object already exists".contains(myErrorCode)) {
                    logger.info("The compute environment '" + computeEnvironmentName
+ "' already exists. Moving on...");
                } else {
                    logger.info("Batch error occurred: {} (Code: {})",
batchExceptionEx.getMessage(), batchExceptionEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                    return;
                }
            } else {
                    logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", (cause != null ?
cause.getMessage() : rte.getMessage()));
            }
        }
```

```
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. Check the status of the "+computeEnvironmentName +" Compute
Environment.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
batchActions.checkComputeEnvironmentsStatus(computeEnvironmentName);
            String status = future.join();
            logger.info("Compute Environment Status: " + status);

        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            Throwable cause = rte.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ClientException batchExceptionEx) {
                logger.info("Batch error occurred: {} (Code: {})",
batchExceptionEx.getMessage(), batchExceptionEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + (cause != null ?
cause.getMessage() : rte.getMessage()));
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Create a job queue");
        logger.info("""
             A job queue is an essential component that helps manage the execution
of your batch jobs.
             It acts as a buffer, where jobs are placed and then scheduled for
execution based on their
             priority and the available resources in the compute environment.
             """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        String jobQueueArn = null;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> jobQueueFuture =
batchActions.createJobQueueAsync(jobQueueName, computeEnvironmentName);
            jobQueueArn = jobQueueFuture.join();
```

```
            logger.info("Job Queue ARN: " + jobQueueArn);

        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            Throwable cause = rte.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof BatchException batchExceptionEx) {
                String myErrorCode =
batchExceptionEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage();
                if ("Object already exists".contains(myErrorCode)) {
                    logger.info("The job queue '" + jobQueueName + "' already
exists. Moving on...");
                    // Retrieve the ARN of the job queue.
                    CompletableFuture<String> jobQueueArnFuture =
batchActions.getJobQueueARN(jobQueueName);
                    jobQueueArn = jobQueueArnFuture.join();
                    logger.info("Job Queue ARN: " + jobQueueArn);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Batch error occurred: {} (Code: {})",
batchExceptionEx.getMessage(), batchExceptionEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                    return;
                }
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + (cause != null ?
cause.getMessage() : rte.getMessage()));
                return; // End the execution
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("4. Register a Job Definition.");
        logger.info("""
            Registering a job in AWS Batch using the Fargate launch type ensures
that all
            necessary parameters, such as the execution role, command to run, and so
on
            are specified and reused across multiple job submissions.

             The job definition pulls a Docker image from Amazon ECR and executes
the Docker image.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String jobARN;
        try {
```

```
            String platform = "";
            while (true) {
                logger.info("""
                    On which platform/CPU architecture combination did you build the
Docker image?:
                    1. Windows       X86_64
                    2. Mac or Linux  ARM64
                    3. Mac or Linux  X86_64

                    Please select 1, 2, or 3.
                    """);
                String platAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
                if (platAns.equals("1")) {
                    platform = "X86_64";
                    break; // Exit loop since a valid option is selected
                } else if (platAns.equals("2")) {
                    platform = "ARM64";
                    break; // Exit loop since a valid option is selected
                } else if (platAns.equals("3")) {
                    platform = "X86_64";
                    break; // Exit loop since a valid option is selected
                } else {
                    System.out.println("Invalid input. Please select either 1 or
2.");
                }
            }

            jobARN = batchActions.registerJobDefinitionAsync(jobDefinitionName,
executionRoleARN, dockerImage, platform)
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("Register job definition failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
                })
                .join();
            if (jobARN != null) {
                logger.info("Job ARN: " + jobARN);
            }
        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            logger.error("A Batch exception occurred while registering the job: {}",
rte.getCause() != null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. Submit an AWS Batch job from a job definition.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String jobId;
        try {
            jobId = batchActions.submitJobAsync(jobDefinitionName, jobQueueName,
jobARN)
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("Submit job failed: " + ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
                })
                .join();

            logger.info("The job id is "+jobId);
            logger.info("Let's wait 2 minutes for the job to complete");
            countdown(2);

        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            logger.error("A Batch exception occurred while submitting the job: {}",
rte.getCause() != null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. Get a list of jobs applicable to the job queue.");

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            List<JobSummary> jobs = batchActions.listJobsAsync(jobQueueName);
            jobs.forEach(job ->
                logger.info("Job ID: {}, Job Name: {}, Job Status: {}", job.jobId(),
job.jobName(), job.status()));

        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            logger.info("A Batch exception occurred while submitting the job: {}",
rte.getCause() != null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Check the status of job "+jobId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future = batchActions.describeJobAsync(jobId);
            String jobStatus = future.join();
            logger.info("Job Status: " + jobStatus);

        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            logger.info("A Batch exception occurred while submitting the job: {}",
rte.getCause() != null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        logger.info("8. Delete Batch resources");
        logger.info(
            """
            When deleting an AWS Batch compute environment, it does not happen
instantaneously.
            There is typically a delay, similar to some other AWS resources.
            AWS Batch starts the deletion process.
            """);
        logger.info("Would you like to delete the AWS Batch resources such as the
compute environment? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            logger.info("You selected to delete the AWS ECR resources.");
            logger.info("First, we will deregister the Job Definition.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            try {
                batchActions.deregisterJobDefinitionAsync(jobARN)
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        logger.info("Deregister job definition failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                        return null;
                    })
                    .join();
                logger.info(jobARN + " was deregistered");
            } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
```

```
                logger.error("A Batch exception occurred: {}", rte.getCause() !=
null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
                return;
            }

            logger.info("Second, we will disable and then delete the Job Queue.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            try {
                batchActions.disableJobQueueAsync(jobQueueArn)
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        logger.info("Disable job queue failed: " + ex.getMessage());
                        return null;
                    })
                    .join();
                logger.info(jobQueueArn + " was disabled");
            } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
                logger.info("A Batch exception occurred: {}", rte.getCause() !=
null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
                return;
            }

            batchActions.waitForJobQueueToBeDisabledAsync(jobQueueArn);
            try {
                CompletableFuture<Void> future =
batchActions.waitForJobQueueToBeDisabledAsync(jobQueueArn);
                future.join();
                logger.info("Job queue is now disabled.");
            } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
                logger.info("A Batch exception occurred: {}", rte.getCause() !=
null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
                return;
            }

            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            try {
                batchActions.deleteJobQueueAsync(jobQueueArn);
                logger.info(jobQueueArn +" was deleted");
            } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
                logger.info("A Batch exception occurred: {}", rte.getCause() !=
null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
                return;
            }
            logger.info("Let's wait 2 minutes for the job queue to be deleted");
            countdown(2);
```

```
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

            logger.info("Third, we will delete the Compute Environment.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            try {
                batchActions.disableComputeEnvironmentAsync(computeEnvironmentName)
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        System.err.println("Disable compute environment failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                        return null;
                    })
                    .join();
                logger.info("Compute environment disabled") ;
            } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
                logger.info("A Batch exception occurred: {}", rte.getCause() !=
null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
                return;
            }


batchActions.checkComputeEnvironmentsStatus(computeEnvironmentName).thenAccept(state
-> {
                logger.info("Current State: " + state);
            }).join();

            logger.info("Lets wait 1 min for the compute environment to be
deleted");
            countdown(1);

            try {

batchActions.deleteComputeEnvironmentAsync(computeEnvironmentName).join();
                logger.info(computeEnvironmentName +" was deleted.");

            } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
                logger.info("A Batch exception occurred: {}", rte.getCause() !=
null ? rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage());
                return;
            }
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            CloudFormationHelper.destroyCloudFormationStack(ROLES_STACK);
        }

        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info("This concludes the AWS Batch SDK scenario");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }

    public static void countdown(int minutes) throws InterruptedException {
        int seconds = 0;
        for (int i = minutes * 60 + seconds; i >= 0; i--) {
            int displayMinutes = i / 60;
            int displaySeconds = i % 60;
            System.out.print(String.format("\r%02d:%02d", displayMinutes,
displaySeconds));
            Thread.sleep(1000); // Wait for 1 second
        }
        logger.info("Countdown complete!");
    }

    private static void getSubnetSecurityGroup() {
        try (Ec2AsyncClient ec2Client = Ec2AsyncClient.create()) {
            CompletableFuture<Vpc> defaultVpcFuture =
ec2Client.describeVpcs(DescribeVpcsRequest.builder()
                            .filters(Filter.builder()
                                    .name("is-default")
                                    .values("true")
                                    .build())
                            .build())
                    .thenApply(response -> response.vpcs().stream()
                            .findFirst()
```

```
                            .orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("Default VPC not
found")));

            CompletableFuture<String> defaultSubnetFuture = defaultVpcFuture
                    .thenCompose(vpc ->
ec2Client.describeSubnets(DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
                                    .filters(Filter.builder()
                                                    .name("vpc-id")
                                                    .values(vpc.vpcId())
                                                    .build(),
                                            Filter.builder()
                                                    .name("default-for-az")
                                                    .values("true")
                                                    .build())
                                    .build())
                            .thenApply(DescribeSubnetsResponse::subnets)
                            .thenApply(subnets -> subnets.stream()
                                    .findFirst()
                                    .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                                    .orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("No
default subnet found"))));

            CompletableFuture<String> defaultSecurityGroupFuture = defaultVpcFuture
                    .thenCompose(vpc ->
ec2Client.describeSecurityGroups(DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                                    .filters(Filter.builder()
                                                    .name("group-name")
                                                    .values("default")
                                                    .build(),
                                            Filter.builder()
                                                    .name("vpc-id")
                                                    .values(vpc.vpcId())
                                                    .build())
                                    .build())

.thenApply(DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse::securityGroups)
                            .thenApply(securityGroups -> securityGroups.stream()
                                    .findFirst()
                                    .map(SecurityGroup::groupId)
                                    .orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("No
default security group found"))));

            defaultSubnet = defaultSubnetFuture.join();
            defaultSecurityGroup = defaultSecurityGroupFuture.join();
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

Una classe wrapper per i metodi SDK. AWS Batch

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.BatchAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.BatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.AssignPublicIp;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.BatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CEState;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CEType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CRType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ComputeEnvironmentOrder;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ComputeResource;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ContainerProperties;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CreateComputeEnvironmentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CreateJobQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DeleteComputeEnvironmentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DeleteComputeEnvironmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DeleteJobQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DeleteJobQueueResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DeregisterJobDefinitionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DeregisterJobDefinitionResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DescribeComputeEnvironmentsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DescribeComputeEnvironmentsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DescribeJobQueuesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DescribeJobQueuesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DescribeJobsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.DescribeJobsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JQState;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobDefinitionType;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobDetail;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobQueueDetail;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.JobSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ListJobsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.RegisterJobDefinitionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.NetworkConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.PlatformCapability;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.RegisterJobDefinitionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ResourceRequirement;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.ResourceType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.RuntimePlatform;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.SubmitJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.CreateJobQueueResponse;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicBoolean;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.SubmitJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.UpdateComputeEnvironmentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.UpdateComputeEnvironmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.UpdateJobQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.model.UpdateJobQueueResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.batch.paginators.ListJobsPublisher;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.StsAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.model.GetCallerIdentityResponse;

public class BatchActions {
    private static BatchAsyncClient batchClient;

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(BatchActions.class);

    private static BatchAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (batchClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
```

```
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()
                    .numRetries(3)
                    .build())
                .build();

            batchClient = BatchAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return batchClient;
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously creates a new compute environment in AWS Batch.
     *
     * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to create
     * @param batchIAMRole the IAM role to be used by the compute environment
     * @param subnet the subnet ID to be used for the compute environment
     * @param secGroup the security group ID to be used for the compute environment
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation,
which will complete with the
     *         {@link CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse} when the compute environment
has been created
     * @throws BatchException if there is an error creating the compute environment
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is an unexpected error during the operation
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse>
createComputeEnvironmentAsync(
        String computeEnvironmentName, String batchIAMRole, String subnet, String
secGroup) {
        CreateComputeEnvironmentRequest environmentRequest =
CreateComputeEnvironmentRequest.builder()
            .computeEnvironmentName(computeEnvironmentName)
            .type(CEType.MANAGED)
            .state(CEState.ENABLED)
```

```
            .computeResources(ComputeResource.builder()
                .type(CRType.FARGATE)
                .maxvCpus(256)
                .subnets(Collections.singletonList(subnet))
                .securityGroupIds(Collections.singletonList(secGroup))
                .build())
            .serviceRole(batchIAMRole)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().createComputeEnvironment(environmentRequest);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
               String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
               throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
            }
        });

        return response;
    }

    public CompletableFuture<DeleteComputeEnvironmentResponse>
deleteComputeEnvironmentAsync(String computeEnvironmentName) {
        DeleteComputeEnvironmentRequest deleteComputeEnvironment =
DeleteComputeEnvironmentRequest.builder()
            .computeEnvironment(computeEnvironmentName)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteComputeEnvironment(deleteComputeEnvironment)
            .whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof BatchException) {
                        throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /**
```

```
    * Checks the status of the specified compute environment.
    *
    * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to check
    * @return a CompletableFuture containing the status of the compute environment,
or "ERROR" if an exception occurs
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> checkComputeEnvironmentsStatus(String
computeEnvironmentName) {
       if (computeEnvironmentName == null || computeEnvironmentName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Compute environment name cannot be
null or empty");
       }

       DescribeComputeEnvironmentsRequest environmentsRequest =
DescribeComputeEnvironmentsRequest.builder()
           .computeEnvironments(computeEnvironmentName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DescribeComputeEnvironmentsResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeComputeEnvironments(environmentsRequest);
       response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
               throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
           }
       });

       return response.thenApply(resp -> resp.computeEnvironments().stream()
           .map(env -> env.statusAsString())
           .findFirst()
           .orElse("UNKNOWN"));
   }

   /**
    * Creates a job queue asynchronously.
    *
    * @param jobQueueName the name of the job queue to create
    * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to
associate with the job queue
    * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the Amazon Resource Name
(ARN) of the job queue
    */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<String> createJobQueueAsync(String jobQueueName, String
computeEnvironmentName) {
       if (jobQueueName == null || jobQueueName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Job queue name cannot be null or
empty");
       }
       if (computeEnvironmentName == null || computeEnvironmentName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Compute environment name cannot be
null or empty");
       }

       CreateJobQueueRequest request = CreateJobQueueRequest.builder()
           .jobQueueName(jobQueueName)
           .priority(1)
           .computeEnvironmentOrder(ComputeEnvironmentOrder.builder()
               .computeEnvironment(computeEnvironmentName)
               .order(1)
               .build())
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<CreateJobQueueResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().createJobQueue(request);
       response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
               throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
           }
       });

       return response.thenApply(CreateJobQueueResponse::jobQueueArn);
   }

   /**
    * Asynchronously lists the jobs in the specified job queue with the given job
status.
    *
    * @param jobQueue the name of the job queue to list jobs from
    * @return a List<JobSummary> that contains the jobs that succeeded
    */
   public List<JobSummary> listJobsAsync(String jobQueue) {
       if (jobQueue == null || jobQueue.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Job queue cannot be null or empty");
       }
```

```
        ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest = ListJobsRequest.builder()
            .jobQueue(jobQueue)
            .jobStatus(JobStatus.SUCCEEDED)  // Filter jobs by status.
            .build();

        List<JobSummary> jobSummaries = new ArrayList<>();
        ListJobsPublisher listJobsPaginator =
getAsyncClient().listJobsPaginator(listJobsRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = listJobsPaginator.subscribe(response -> {
            jobSummaries.addAll(response.jobSummaryList());
        });
        future.join();
        return jobSummaries;
    }

    /**
     * Registers a new job definition asynchronously in AWS Batch.
     * <p>
     * When using Fargate as the compute environment, it is crucial to set the
     * {@link NetworkConfiguration} with {@link AssignPublicIp#ENABLED} to
     * ensure proper networking configuration for the Fargate tasks. This
     * allows the tasks to communicate with external services, access the
     * internet, or communicate within a VPC.
     *
     * @param jobDefinitionName the name of the job definition to be registered
     * @param executionRoleARN the ARN (Amazon Resource Name) of the execution role
     *                         that provides permissions for the containers in the
job
     * @param cpuArch a value of either X86_64 or ARM64 required for the service
call
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the ARN of the registered
     *         job definition upon successful execution, or completes exceptionally
with
     *         an error if the registration fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> registerJobDefinitionAsync(String
jobDefinitionName, String executionRoleARN, String image, String cpuArch) {
        NetworkConfiguration networkConfiguration = NetworkConfiguration.builder()
                .assignPublicIp(AssignPublicIp.ENABLED)
                .build();

        ContainerProperties containerProperties = ContainerProperties.builder()
                .image(image)
```

```
                .executionRoleArn(executionRoleARN)
                .resourceRequirements(
                        Arrays.asList(
                                ResourceRequirement.builder()
                                        .type(ResourceType.VCPU)
                                        .value("1")
                                        .build(),
                                ResourceRequirement.builder()
                                        .type(ResourceType.MEMORY)
                                        .value("2048")
                                        .build()
                        )
                )
                .networkConfiguration(networkConfiguration)
               .runtimePlatform(b -> b
                        .cpuArchitecture(cpuArch)
                        .operatingSystemFamily("LINUX"))
                .build();

        RegisterJobDefinitionRequest request =
RegisterJobDefinitionRequest.builder()
                .jobDefinitionName(jobDefinitionName)
                .type(JobDefinitionType.CONTAINER)
                .containerProperties(containerProperties)
                .platformCapabilities(PlatformCapability.FARGATE)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
        getAsyncClient().registerJobDefinition(request)
                .thenApply(RegisterJobDefinitionResponse::jobDefinitionArn)
                .whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
                    if (ex != null) {
                        future.completeExceptionally(ex);
                    } else {
                        future.complete(result);
                    }
                });

        return future;
    }

    /**
     * Deregisters a job definition asynchronously.
     *
```

```
    * @param jobDefinition the name of the job definition to be deregistered
    * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the job definition has been
deregistered
    * or an exception has occurred
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeregisterJobDefinitionResponse>
deregisterJobDefinitionAsync(String jobDefinition) {
       DeregisterJobDefinitionRequest jobDefinitionRequest =
DeregisterJobDefinitionRequest.builder()
           .jobDefinition(jobDefinition)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DeregisterJobDefinitionResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().deregisterJobDefinition(jobDefinitionRequest);
       responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
           }
       });

       return responseFuture;
   }

   /**
    * Disables the specified job queue asynchronously.
    *
    * @param jobQueueArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the job queue to be
disabled
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job queue update
operation is complete,
    *         or completes exceptionally if an error occurs during the operation
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> disableJobQueueAsync(String jobQueueArn) {
       UpdateJobQueueRequest updateRequest = UpdateJobQueueRequest.builder()
           .jobQueue(jobQueueArn)
           .state(JQState.DISABLED)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<UpdateJobQueueResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().updateJobQueue(updateRequest);
       return responseFuture.whenComplete((updateResponse, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to update job queue: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(updateResponse -> null);
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a Batch job queue asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobQueueArn The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the job queue to delete.
     * @return A CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous deletion of the
job queue.
     *         The future completes when the job queue has been successfully deleted
or if an error occurs.
     *         If successful, the future will be completed with a {@code Void}
value.
     *         If an error occurs, the future will be completed exceptionally with
the thrown exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteJobQueueAsync(String jobQueueArn) {
        DeleteJobQueueRequest deleteRequest = DeleteJobQueueRequest.builder()
            .jobQueue(jobQueueArn)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteJobQueueResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().deleteJobQueue(deleteRequest);
        return responseFuture.whenComplete((deleteResponse, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete job queue: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(deleteResponse -> null);
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the job queue associated with the specified compute
environment.
     *
     * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to find the
associated job queue for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the job
queue ARN associated with the specified compute environment
     * @throws RuntimeException if the job queue description fails
     */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<String> describeJobQueueAsync(String
computeEnvironmentName) {
       DescribeJobQueuesRequest describeJobQueuesRequest =
DescribeJobQueuesRequest.builder()
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DescribeJobQueuesResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeJobQueues(describeJobQueuesRequest);
       return responseFuture.whenComplete((describeJobQueuesResponse, ex) -> {
           if (describeJobQueuesResponse != null) {
               String jobQueueARN;
               for (JobQueueDetail jobQueueDetail :
describeJobQueuesResponse.jobQueues()) {
                   for (ComputeEnvironmentOrder computeEnvironmentOrder :
jobQueueDetail.computeEnvironmentOrder()) {
                       String computeEnvironment =
computeEnvironmentOrder.computeEnvironment();
                       String name = getComputeEnvironmentName(computeEnvironment);
                       if (name.equals(computeEnvironmentName)) {
                           jobQueueARN = jobQueueDetail.jobQueueArn();
                           logger.info("Job queue ARN associated with the compute
environment: " + jobQueueARN);
                       }
                   }
               }
           } else {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe job queue: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
           }
       }).thenApply(describeJobQueuesResponse -> {
           String jobQueueARN = "";
           for (JobQueueDetail jobQueueDetail :
describeJobQueuesResponse.jobQueues()) {
               for (ComputeEnvironmentOrder computeEnvironmentOrder :
jobQueueDetail.computeEnvironmentOrder()) {
                   String computeEnvironment =
computeEnvironmentOrder.computeEnvironment();
                   String name = getComputeEnvironmentName(computeEnvironment);
                   if (name.equals(computeEnvironmentName)) {
                       jobQueueARN = jobQueueDetail.jobQueueArn();
                   }
               }
           }
           return jobQueueARN;
```

```
        });
    }

    /**
     * Disables the specified compute environment asynchronously.
     *
     * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to disable
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the compute environment is
disabled
     */
    public CompletableFuture<UpdateComputeEnvironmentResponse>
disableComputeEnvironmentAsync(String computeEnvironmentName) {
        UpdateComputeEnvironmentRequest updateRequest =
UpdateComputeEnvironmentRequest.builder()
            .computeEnvironment(computeEnvironmentName)
            .state(CEState.DISABLED)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<UpdateComputeEnvironmentResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().updateComputeEnvironment(updateRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to disable compute environment: "
+ ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }

    /**
     * Submits a job asynchronously to the AWS Batch service.
     *
     * @param jobDefinitionName the name of the job definition to use
     * @param jobQueueName the name of the job queue to submit the job to
     * @param jobARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the job definition
     * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, contains the job ID of the
submitted job
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> submitJobAsync(String jobDefinitionName, String
jobQueueName, String jobARN) {
        SubmitJobRequest jobRequest = SubmitJobRequest.builder()
            .jobDefinition(jobARN)
            .jobName(jobDefinitionName)
```

```
            .jobQueue(jobQueueName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<SubmitJobResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().submitJob(jobRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        });

        return responseFuture.thenApply(SubmitJobResponse::jobId);
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the status of a specific job.
     *
     * @param jobId the ID of the job to retrieve the status for
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the job status
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> describeJobAsync(String jobId) {
        DescribeJobsRequest describeJobsRequest = DescribeJobsRequest.builder()
            .jobs(jobId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeJobsResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeJobs(describeJobsRequest);
        return responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(response -> response.jobs().get(0).status().toString());
    }

    /**
     * Disables the specific job queue using the asynchronous Java client.
     *
     * @param jobQueueArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the job queue to wait
for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job queue is
disabled
     */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<Void> waitForJobQueueToBeDisabledAsync(String
jobQueueArn) {
       AtomicBoolean isDisabled = new AtomicBoolean(false);
       return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
           while (!isDisabled.get()) {
               DescribeJobQueuesRequest describeRequest =
DescribeJobQueuesRequest.builder()
                   .jobQueues(jobQueueArn)
                   .build();

               CompletableFuture<DescribeJobQueuesResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeJobQueues(describeRequest);
               responseFuture.whenComplete((describeResponse, ex) -> {
                   if (describeResponse != null) {
                       for (JobQueueDetail jobQueue : describeResponse.jobQueues())
{
                           if (jobQueue.jobQueueArn().equals(jobQueueArn) &&
jobQueue.state() == JQState.DISABLED) {
                               isDisabled.set(true);
                               break;
                           }
                       }
                   } else {
                       throw new RuntimeException("Error describing job queues",
ex);
                   }
               }).join();

               if (!isDisabled.get()) {
                   try {
                       logger.info("Waiting for job queue to be disabled...");
                       Thread.sleep(5000);
                   } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                       Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                       throw new RuntimeException("Thread interrupted while waiting
for job queue to be disabled", e);
                   }
               }
           }
       }).whenComplete((result, throwable) -> {
           if (throwable != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Error while waiting for job queue to be
disabled", throwable);
           }
```

```
        });
    }

    public CompletableFuture<String> getJobQueueARN(String jobQueueName) {
        // Describe the job queue asynchronously
        CompletableFuture<DescribeJobQueuesResponse> describeJobQueuesFuture =
batchClient.describeJobQueues(
            DescribeJobQueuesRequest.builder()
                .jobQueues(jobQueueName)
                .build()
        );

        // Handle the asynchronous response and return the Job Queue ARN in the
CompletableFuture<String>
        CompletableFuture<String> jobQueueArnFuture = new CompletableFuture<>();
        describeJobQueuesFuture.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error != null) {
                if (error instanceof BatchException) {
                    logger.info("Batch error: " + ((BatchException)
error).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.info("Error describing job queue: " +
error.getMessage());
                }
                jobQueueArnFuture.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Failed
to retrieve Job Queue ARN", error));
            } else {
                if (response.jobQueues().isEmpty()) {
                    jobQueueArnFuture.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Job queue not found: " + jobQueueName));
                } else {
                    // Assuming only one job queue is returned for the given name
                    String jobQueueArn = response.jobQueues().get(0).jobQueueArn();
                    jobQueueArnFuture.complete(jobQueueArn);
                }
            }
        });

        return jobQueueArnFuture;
    }

    private static String getComputeEnvironmentName(String computeEnvironment) {
        String[] parts = computeEnvironment.split("/");
        if (parts.length == 2) {
```

```
            return parts[1];
        }
        return null;
    }

    public CompletableFuture<String> getAccountId() {
        StsAsyncClient stsAsyncClient = StsAsyncClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        return stsAsyncClient.getCallerIdentity()
            .thenApply(GetCallerIdentityResponse::account);
    }


}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateComputeEnvironment
  - CreateJobQueue
  - DeleteComputeEnvironment
  - DeleteJobQueue
  - DeregisterJobDefinition
  - DescribeComputeEnvironments
  - DescribeJobQueues
  - DescribeJobs
  - ListJobsPaginator
  - RegisterJobDefinition
  - SubmitJob
  - UpdateComputeEnvironment
  - UpdateJobQueue

Azioni

`CreateComputeEnvironment`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare. `CreateComputeEnvironment`

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously creates a new compute environment in AWS Batch.
    *
    * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to create
    * @param batchIAMRole the IAM role to be used by the compute environment
    * @param subnet the subnet ID to be used for the compute environment
    * @param secGroup the security group ID to be used for the compute environment
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation,
which will complete with the
    *         {@link CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse} when the compute environment
has been created
    * @throws BatchException if there is an error creating the compute environment
    * @throws RuntimeException if there is an unexpected error during the operation
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse>
createComputeEnvironmentAsync(
       String computeEnvironmentName, String batchIAMRole, String subnet, String
secGroup) {
       CreateComputeEnvironmentRequest environmentRequest =
CreateComputeEnvironmentRequest.builder()
           .computeEnvironmentName(computeEnvironmentName)
           .type(CEType.MANAGED)
           .state(CEState.ENABLED)
           .computeResources(ComputeResource.builder()
               .type(CRType.FARGATE)
               .maxvCpus(256)
               .subnets(Collections.singletonList(subnet))
               .securityGroupIds(Collections.singletonList(secGroup))
               .build())
```

```
            .serviceRole(batchIAMRole)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateComputeEnvironmentResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().createComputeEnvironment(environmentRequest);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
               String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
               throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
            }
        });

        return response;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateComputeEnvironmentsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateJobQueue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateJobQueue`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a job queue asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobQueueName the name of the job queue to create
     * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to
associate with the job queue
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the Amazon Resource Name
(ARN) of the job queue
     */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<String> createJobQueueAsync(String jobQueueName, String
computeEnvironmentName) {
       if (jobQueueName == null || jobQueueName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Job queue name cannot be null or
empty");
       }
       if (computeEnvironmentName == null || computeEnvironmentName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Compute environment name cannot be
null or empty");
       }

       CreateJobQueueRequest request = CreateJobQueueRequest.builder()
           .jobQueueName(jobQueueName)
           .priority(1)
           .computeEnvironmentOrder(ComputeEnvironmentOrder.builder()
               .computeEnvironment(computeEnvironmentName)
               .order(1)
               .build())
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<CreateJobQueueResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().createJobQueue(request);
       response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
               throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
           }
       });

       return response.thenApply(CreateJobQueueResponse::jobQueueArn);
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateJobQueuesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteComputeEnvironment`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteComputeEnvironment`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteComputeEnvironmentResponse>
deleteComputeEnvironmentAsync(String computeEnvironmentName) {
       DeleteComputeEnvironmentRequest deleteComputeEnvironment =
DeleteComputeEnvironmentRequest.builder()
           .computeEnvironment(computeEnvironmentName)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteComputeEnvironment(deleteComputeEnvironment)
           .whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
               if (ex != null) {
                   Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof BatchException) {
                       throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                   } else {
                       throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                   }
               }
           });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteComputeEnvironmentsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteJobQueue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteJobQueue`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a Batch job queue asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobQueueArn The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the job queue to delete.
     * @return A CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous deletion of the
job queue.
     *         The future completes when the job queue has been successfully deleted
or if an error occurs.
     *         If successful, the future will be completed with a {@code Void}
value.
     *         If an error occurs, the future will be completed exceptionally with
the thrown exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteJobQueueAsync(String jobQueueArn) {
        DeleteJobQueueRequest deleteRequest = DeleteJobQueueRequest.builder()
            .jobQueue(jobQueueArn)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteJobQueueResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().deleteJobQueue(deleteRequest);
        return responseFuture.whenComplete((deleteResponse, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete job queue: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(deleteResponse -> null);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteJobQueuesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeregisterJobDefinition`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeregisterJobDefinition`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Deregisters a job definition asynchronously.
    *
    * @param jobDefinition the name of the job definition to be deregistered
    * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the job definition has been
deregistered
    * or an exception has occurred
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeregisterJobDefinitionResponse>
deregisterJobDefinitionAsync(String jobDefinition) {
       DeregisterJobDefinitionRequest jobDefinitionRequest =
DeregisterJobDefinitionRequest.builder()
           .jobDefinition(jobDefinition)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DeregisterJobDefinitionResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().deregisterJobDefinition(jobDefinitionRequest);
       responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
           }
       });

       return responseFuture;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeregisterJobDefinitionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeComputeEnvironments`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeComputeEnvironments`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Checks the status of the specified compute environment.
    *
    * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to check
    * @return a CompletableFuture containing the status of the compute environment,
or "ERROR" if an exception occurs
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> checkComputeEnvironmentsStatus(String
computeEnvironmentName) {
       if (computeEnvironmentName == null || computeEnvironmentName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Compute environment name cannot be
null or empty");
       }

       DescribeComputeEnvironmentsRequest environmentsRequest =
DescribeComputeEnvironmentsRequest.builder()
           .computeEnvironments(computeEnvironmentName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DescribeComputeEnvironmentsResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeComputeEnvironments(environmentsRequest);
       response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
               throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
           }
       });

       return response.thenApply(resp -> resp.computeEnvironments().stream()
           .map(env -> env.statusAsString())
```

```
            .findFirst()
            .orElse("UNKNOWN"));
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeComputeEnvironmentssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeJobQueues`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeJobQueues`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the job queue associated with the specified compute
environment.
     *
     * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to find the
associated job queue for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the job
queue ARN associated with the specified compute environment
     * @throws RuntimeException if the job queue description fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> describeJobQueueAsync(String
computeEnvironmentName) {
        DescribeJobQueuesRequest describeJobQueuesRequest =
DescribeJobQueuesRequest.builder()
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeJobQueuesResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeJobQueues(describeJobQueuesRequest);
        return responseFuture.whenComplete((describeJobQueuesResponse, ex) -> {
            if (describeJobQueuesResponse != null) {
                String jobQueueARN;
```

```
                for (JobQueueDetail jobQueueDetail :
describeJobQueuesResponse.jobQueues()) {
                    for (ComputeEnvironmentOrder computeEnvironmentOrder :
jobQueueDetail.computeEnvironmentOrder()) {
                        String computeEnvironment =
computeEnvironmentOrder.computeEnvironment();
                        String name = getComputeEnvironmentName(computeEnvironment);
                        if (name.equals(computeEnvironmentName)) {
                            jobQueueARN = jobQueueDetail.jobQueueArn();
                            logger.info("Job queue ARN associated with the compute
environment: " + jobQueueARN);
                        }
                    }
                }
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe job queue: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(describeJobQueuesResponse -> {
            String jobQueueARN = "";
            for (JobQueueDetail jobQueueDetail :
describeJobQueuesResponse.jobQueues()) {
                for (ComputeEnvironmentOrder computeEnvironmentOrder :
jobQueueDetail.computeEnvironmentOrder()) {
                    String computeEnvironment =
computeEnvironmentOrder.computeEnvironment();
                    String name = getComputeEnvironmentName(computeEnvironment);
                    if (name.equals(computeEnvironmentName)) {
                        jobQueueARN = jobQueueDetail.jobQueueArn();
                    }
                }
            }
            return jobQueueARN;
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeJobQueuessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeJobs`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the status of a specific job.
     *
     * @param jobId the ID of the job to retrieve the status for
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the job status
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> describeJobAsync(String jobId) {
        DescribeJobsRequest describeJobsRequest = DescribeJobsRequest.builder()
            .jobs(jobId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeJobsResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeJobs(describeJobsRequest);
        return responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(response -> response.jobs().get(0).status().toString());
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeJobssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListJobsPaginator`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListJobsPaginator`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously lists the jobs in the specified job queue with the given job
status.
     *
     * @param jobQueue the name of the job queue to list jobs from
     * @return a List<JobSummary> that contains the jobs that succeeded
     */
    public List<JobSummary> listJobsAsync(String jobQueue) {
        if (jobQueue == null || jobQueue.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Job queue cannot be null or empty");
        }

        ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest = ListJobsRequest.builder()
            .jobQueue(jobQueue)
            .jobStatus(JobStatus.SUCCEEDED)  // Filter jobs by status.
            .build();

        List<JobSummary> jobSummaries = new ArrayList<>();
        ListJobsPublisher listJobsPaginator =
getAsyncClient().listJobsPaginator(listJobsRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = listJobsPaginator.subscribe(response -> {
            jobSummaries.addAll(response.jobSummaryList());
        });
        future.join();
        return jobSummaries;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListJobsPaginatorsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`RegisterJobDefinition`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RegisterJobDefinition`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Registers a new job definition asynchronously in AWS Batch.
    * <p>
    * When using Fargate as the compute environment, it is crucial to set the
    * {@link NetworkConfiguration} with {@link AssignPublicIp#ENABLED} to
    * ensure proper networking configuration for the Fargate tasks. This
    * allows the tasks to communicate with external services, access the
    * internet, or communicate within a VPC.
    *
    * @param jobDefinitionName the name of the job definition to be registered
    * @param executionRoleARN the ARN (Amazon Resource Name) of the execution role
    *                         that provides permissions for the containers in the
job
    * @param cpuArch a value of either X86_64 or ARM64 required for the service
call
    * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the ARN of the registered
    *         job definition upon successful execution, or completes exceptionally
with
    *         an error if the registration fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> registerJobDefinitionAsync(String
jobDefinitionName, String executionRoleARN, String image, String cpuArch) {
       NetworkConfiguration networkConfiguration = NetworkConfiguration.builder()
               .assignPublicIp(AssignPublicIp.ENABLED)
               .build();

       ContainerProperties containerProperties = ContainerProperties.builder()
               .image(image)
               .executionRoleArn(executionRoleARN)
               .resourceRequirements(
                       Arrays.asList(
```

```
                                ResourceRequirement.builder()
                                        .type(ResourceType.VCPU)
                                        .value("1")
                                        .build(),
                                ResourceRequirement.builder()
                                        .type(ResourceType.MEMORY)
                                        .value("2048")
                                        .build()
                        )
                )
                .networkConfiguration(networkConfiguration)
               .runtimePlatform(b -> b
                        .cpuArchitecture(cpuArch)
                        .operatingSystemFamily("LINUX"))
                .build();

        RegisterJobDefinitionRequest request =
RegisterJobDefinitionRequest.builder()
                .jobDefinitionName(jobDefinitionName)
                .type(JobDefinitionType.CONTAINER)
                .containerProperties(containerProperties)
                .platformCapabilities(PlatformCapability.FARGATE)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
        getAsyncClient().registerJobDefinition(request)
                .thenApply(RegisterJobDefinitionResponse::jobDefinitionArn)
                .whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
                    if (ex != null) {
                        future.completeExceptionally(ex);
                    } else {
                        future.complete(result);
                    }
                });

        return future;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RegisterJobDefinitionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`SubmitJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SubmitJob`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Submits a job asynchronously to the AWS Batch service.
    *
    * @param jobDefinitionName the name of the job definition to use
    * @param jobQueueName the name of the job queue to submit the job to
    * @param jobARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the job definition
    * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, contains the job ID of the
submitted job
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> submitJobAsync(String jobDefinitionName, String
jobQueueName, String jobARN) {
       SubmitJobRequest jobRequest = SubmitJobRequest.builder()
           .jobDefinition(jobARN)
           .jobName(jobDefinitionName)
           .jobQueue(jobQueueName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<SubmitJobResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().submitJob(jobRequest);
       responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
           }
       });

       return responseFuture.thenApply(SubmitJobResponse::jobId);
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SubmitJobsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`UpdateComputeEnvironment`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateComputeEnvironment`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Disables the specified compute environment asynchronously.
    *
    * @param computeEnvironmentName the name of the compute environment to disable
    * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the compute environment is
disabled
    */
   public CompletableFuture<UpdateComputeEnvironmentResponse>
disableComputeEnvironmentAsync(String computeEnvironmentName) {
       UpdateComputeEnvironmentRequest updateRequest =
UpdateComputeEnvironmentRequest.builder()
           .computeEnvironment(computeEnvironmentName)
           .state(CEState.DISABLED)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<UpdateComputeEnvironmentResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().updateComputeEnvironment(updateRequest);
       responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to disable compute environment: "
+ ex.getMessage(), ex);
           }
       });

       return responseFuture;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateComputeEnvironmentsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`UpdateJobQueue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateJobQueue`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Disables the specified job queue asynchronously.
    *
    * @param jobQueueArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the job queue to be
disabled
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job queue update
operation is complete,
    *         or completes exceptionally if an error occurs during the operation
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> disableJobQueueAsync(String jobQueueArn) {
       UpdateJobQueueRequest updateRequest = UpdateJobQueueRequest.builder()
           .jobQueue(jobQueueArn)
           .state(JQState.DISABLED)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<UpdateJobQueueResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().updateJobQueue(updateRequest);
       return responseFuture.whenComplete((updateResponse, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to update job queue: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
           }
       }).thenApply(updateResponse -> null);
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateJobQueuesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Bedrock con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Bedrock. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`GetFoundationModel`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetFoundationModel`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni dettagli su un modello base utilizzando il client Amazon Bedrock sincrono.

```
    /**
     * Get details about an Amazon Bedrock foundation model.
     *
     * @param bedrockClient   The service client for accessing Amazon Bedrock.
     * @param modelIdentifier The model identifier.
```

```
     * @return An object containing the foundation model's details.
     */
    public static FoundationModelDetails getFoundationModel(BedrockClient
bedrockClient, String modelIdentifier) {
        try {
            GetFoundationModelResponse response = bedrockClient.getFoundationModel(
                    r -> r.modelIdentifier(modelIdentifier)
            );

            FoundationModelDetails model = response.modelDetails();

            System.out.println(" Model ID:                     " + model.modelId());
            System.out.println(" Model ARN:                    " +
model.modelArn());
            System.out.println(" Model Name:                   " +
model.modelName());
            System.out.println(" Provider Name:                " +
model.providerName());
            System.out.println(" Lifecycle status:             " +
model.modelLifecycle().statusAsString());
            System.out.println(" Input modalities:             " +
model.inputModalities());
            System.out.println(" Output modalities:            " +
model.outputModalities());
            System.out.println(" Supported customizations:     " +
model.customizationsSupported());
            System.out.println(" Supported inference types:    " +
model.inferenceTypesSupported());
            System.out.println(" Response streaming supported: " +
model.responseStreamingSupported());

            return model;

        } catch (ValidationException e) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException(e.getMessage());
        } catch (SdkException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

Ottieni dettagli su un modello base che utilizza il client asincrono Amazon Bedrock.

```
    /**
     * Get details about an Amazon Bedrock foundation model.
     *
     * @param bedrockClient   The async service client for accessing Amazon Bedrock.
     * @param modelIdentifier The model identifier.
     * @return An object containing the foundation model's details.
     */
    public static FoundationModelDetails getFoundationModel(BedrockAsyncClient
bedrockClient, String modelIdentifier) {
        try {
            CompletableFuture<GetFoundationModelResponse> future =
bedrockClient.getFoundationModel(
                    r -> r.modelIdentifier(modelIdentifier)
            );

            FoundationModelDetails model = future.get().modelDetails();

            System.out.println(" Model ID:                     " + model.modelId());
            System.out.println(" Model ARN:                    " +
model.modelArn());
            System.out.println(" Model Name:                   " +
model.modelName());
            System.out.println(" Provider Name:                " +
model.providerName());
            System.out.println(" Lifecycle status:             " +
model.modelLifecycle().statusAsString());
            System.out.println(" Input modalities:             " +
model.inputModalities());
            System.out.println(" Output modalities:            " +
model.outputModalities());
            System.out.println(" Supported customizations:     " +
model.customizationsSupported());
            System.out.println(" Supported inference types:    " +
model.inferenceTypesSupported());
            System.out.println(" Response streaming supported: " +
model.responseStreamingSupported());

            return model;

        } catch (ExecutionException e) {
            if (e.getMessage().contains("ValidationException")) {
                throw new IllegalArgumentException(e.getMessage());
            } else {
```

```
                System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta GetFoundationModella sezione API Reference.AWS SDK for Java 2.x

`ListFoundationModels`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListFoundationModels`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i modelli Amazon Bedrock Foundation disponibili utilizzando il client Amazon Bedrock sincrono.

```
    /**
     * Lists Amazon Bedrock foundation models that you can use.
     * You can filter the results with the request parameters.
     *
     * @param bedrockClient The service client for accessing Amazon Bedrock.
     * @return A list of objects containing the foundation models' details
     */
    public static List<FoundationModelSummary> listFoundationModels(BedrockClient
 bedrockClient) {

        try {
            ListFoundationModelsResponse response =
 bedrockClient.listFoundationModels(r -> {});
```

```
            List<FoundationModelSummary> models = response.modelSummaries();

            if (models.isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("No available foundation models in " +
region.toString());
            } else {
                for (FoundationModelSummary model : models) {
                    System.out.println("Model ID: " + model.modelId());
                    System.out.println("Provider: " + model.providerName());
                    System.out.println("Name:     " + model.modelName());
                    System.out.println();
                }
            }

            return models;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

Elenca i modelli Amazon Bedrock Foundation disponibili utilizzando il client Amazon Bedrock asincrono.

```
    /**
     * Lists Amazon Bedrock foundation models that you can use.
     * You can filter the results with the request parameters.
     *
     * @param bedrockClient The async service client for accessing Amazon Bedrock.
     * @return A list of objects containing the foundation models' details
     */
    public static List<FoundationModelSummary>
listFoundationModels(BedrockAsyncClient bedrockClient) {
        try {
            CompletableFuture<ListFoundationModelsResponse> future =
bedrockClient.listFoundationModels(r -> {});

            List<FoundationModelSummary> models = future.get().modelSummaries();

            if (models.isEmpty()) {
```

```
                System.out.println("No available foundation models in " +
region.toString());
            } else {
                for (FoundationModelSummary model : models) {
                    System.out.println("Model ID: " + model.modelId());
                    System.out.println("Provider: " + model.providerName());
                    System.out.println("Name:     " + model.modelName());
                    System.out.println();
                }
            }

            return models;

        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        } catch (ExecutionException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la sezione API Reference. ListFoundationModelsAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Runtime con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with Amazon Bedrock Runtime.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari
- Amazon Nova

- Amazon Nova Tela
- Amazon Titan Image Generator
- Testo Amazon Titan
- Amazon Titan Text Embeddings
- Anthropic Claude
- Cohere Command
- Meta Llama
- IA Mistral
- Diffusione stabile

Scenari

Crea un'applicazione playground per interagire con i modelli Amazon Bedrock Foundation

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare parchi giochi per interagire con i modelli di base di Amazon Bedrock attraverso diverse modalità.

SDK per Java 2.x

Java Foundation Model (FM) Playground è un'applicazione di esempio Spring Boot che mostra come usare Amazon Bedrock con Java. Questo esempio mostra come gli sviluppatori Java possono utilizzare Amazon Bedrock per creare applicazioni generative abilitate all'intelligenza artificiale. Puoi testare e interagire con i modelli Amazon Bedrock Foundation utilizzando i seguenti tre campi da gioco:

- Un parco giochi testuale.
- Un parco giochi per le chat.
- Un parco giochi di immagini.

L'esempio elenca e visualizza anche i modelli di base a cui avete accesso, insieme alle loro caratteristiche. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consultate il progetto in GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Runtime di Amazon Bedrock

Genera video da istruzioni di testo utilizzando Amazon Bedrock

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'app Spring Boot che genera video da istruzioni di testo utilizzando Amazon Bedrock e il modello Nova-Reel.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> GitHubC'è di più su. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Genera video da istruzioni di testo utilizzando Amazon Bedrock e Nova-Reel.

```
import org.springframework.stereotype.Service;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.document.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.*;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

@Service
public class VideoGenerationService {

    public GenerateVideoResponse generateVideo(String prompt) {

        // add S3 bucket you want to store your generated videos
        String s3Bucket = "s3://mygeneratedvidoenovatest";


        //Create json request as an instance of Document class
        Document novaRequest = prepareDocument(prompt);

        // Create request
        StartAsyncInvokeRequest request = StartAsyncInvokeRequest.builder()
                .modelId("amazon.nova-reel-v1:0")
                .modelInput(novaRequest)
                .outputDataConfig(AsyncInvokeOutputDataConfig.builder()

 .s3OutputDataConfig(AsyncInvokeS3OutputDataConfig.builder().s3Uri(s3Bucket).build())
```

```
                        .build())
                .build();

        try (BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient bedrockClient =
getBedrockRuntimeAsyncClient()) {
            CompletableFuture<StartAsyncInvokeResponse>
startAsyncInvokeResponseCompletableFuture =
bedrockClient.startAsyncInvoke(request);

            //blocking operation to wait for the AWS API response
            StartAsyncInvokeResponse startAsyncInvokeResponse =
startAsyncInvokeResponseCompletableFuture.get();
            System.out.println("invocation ARN: " +
startAsyncInvokeResponse.invocationArn());

            GenerateVideoResponse response = new GenerateVideoResponse();
            response.setStatus("inProgress");
            response.setExecutionArn(startAsyncInvokeResponse.invocationArn());

            return response;
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println(e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }

    }

    public GenerateVideoResponse checkGenerationStatus(String invocationArn) {
        GenerateVideoResponse response = new GenerateVideoResponse();

        try (BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient bedrockClient =
getBedrockRuntimeAsyncClient()) {
            //creating async request to fetch status by invocation Arn
            GetAsyncInvokeRequest asyncRequest =
GetAsyncInvokeRequest.builder().invocationArn(invocationArn).build();

            CompletableFuture<GetAsyncInvokeResponse> asyncInvoke =
bedrockClient.getAsyncInvoke(asyncRequest);

            //blocking operation to wait for the AWS API response
            GetAsyncInvokeResponse asyncInvokeResponse = asyncInvoke.get();
            System.out.println("Invocation status =" +
asyncInvokeResponse.statusAsString());
```

```
            response.setExecutionArn(invocationArn);
            response.setStatus(asyncInvokeResponse.statusAsString());
            return response;
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }

    }

    private static BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient getBedrockRuntimeAsyncClient() {
        BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient bedrockClient =
 BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();
        return bedrockClient;
    }

    private static Document prepareDocument(String prompt) {
        Document textToVideoParams = Document.mapBuilder()
                .putString("text", prompt)
                .build();

        Document videoGenerationConfig = Document.mapBuilder()
                .putNumber("durationSeconds", 6)
                .putNumber("fps", 24)
                .putString("dimension", "1280x720")
                .build();

        Document novaRequest = Document.mapBuilder()
                .putString("taskType", "TEXT_VIDEO")
                .putDocument("textToVideoParams", textToVideoParams)
                .putDocument("videoGenerationConfig", videoGenerationConfig)
                .build();
        return novaRequest;
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - GetAsyncInvoke

- StartAsyncInvoke

Utilizzo dello strumento con l'API Converse

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'interazione tipica tra un'applicazione, un modello di intelligenza artificiale generativa e strumenti connessi o come APIs mediare le interazioni tra l'IA e il mondo esterno. Utilizza l'esempio del collegamento di un'API meteorologica esterna al modello di intelligenza artificiale in modo che possa fornire informazioni meteorologiche in tempo reale basate sull'input dell'utente.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

L'esecuzione principale del flusso dello scenario. Questo scenario orchestra la conversazione tra l'utente, l'API Amazon Bedrock Converse e uno strumento meteorologico.

```
/*
 This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API and a
 weather tool.
 The program interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide weather
 information based on user
 input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.
 */
public class BedrockScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    private static String modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";
    private static String defaultPrompt = "What is the weather like in Seattle?";
    private static WeatherTool weatherTool = new WeatherTool();

    // The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool use function.
    // This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
    private static int maxRecursions = 5;
    static BedrockActions bedrockActions = new BedrockActions();
    public static boolean interactive = true;
```

```
    private static final String systemPrompt = """
            You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-
specified locations using only
            the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the
 coordinates from the location yourself.
            If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and
 refer to it in your response.
            To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

            - Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each
 step.
            - Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up
 information.
            - Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
            - If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and
 suggest other options.
            - Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather
 reports concise. Sparingly use
              emojis where appropriate.
            - Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your
 purpose.
            - Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools
 besides Weather_Tool.
            - Complete the entire process until you have all required data before
 sending the complete response.
            """;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("""
                ==================================================
                Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo!
                ==================================================

                This assistant provides current weather information for user-
specified locations.
                You can ask for weather details by providing the location name or
 coordinates.

                Example queries:
                - What's the weather like in New York?
                - Current weather for latitude 40.70, longitude -74.01
                - Is it warmer in Rome or Barcelona today?
```

```
                To exit the program, simply type 'x' and press Enter.

                P.S.: You're not limited to single locations, or even to using
English!
                Have fun and experiment with the app!
                """);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        try {
            runConversation(scanner);

        } catch (Exception ex) {
            System.out.println("There was a problem running the scenario: " +
ex.getMessage());
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Amazon Bedrock Converse API with Tool Use Feature
Scenario is complete.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    /**
     * Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
Bedrock.
     */
    private static List<Message> runConversation(Scanner scanner) {
        List<Message> conversation = new ArrayList<>();

        // Get the first user input
        String userInput = getUserInput("Your weather info request:", scanner);
        System.out.println(userInput);

        while (userInput != null) {
            ContentBlock block = ContentBlock.builder()
                    .text(userInput)
                    .build();

            List<ContentBlock> blockList = new ArrayList<>();
            blockList.add(block);

            Message message = Message.builder()
```

```
                    .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                    .content(blockList)
                    .build();

            conversation.add(message);

            // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock.
            ConverseResponse bedrockResponse =
sendConversationToBedrock(conversation);

            // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0.
            processModelResponse(bedrockResponse, conversation, maxRecursions);

            // Repeat the loop until the user decides to exit the application.
            userInput = getUserInput("Your weather info request:", scanner);
        }
        printFooter();
        return conversation;
    }

    /**
     * Processes the response from the model and updates the conversation
accordingly.
     *
     * @param modelResponse the response from the model
     * @param conversation  the ongoing conversation
     * @param maxRecursion  the maximum number of recursions allowed
     */
    private static void processModelResponse(ConverseResponse modelResponse,
List<Message> conversation, int maxRecursion) {
        if (maxRecursion <= 0) {
            // Stop the process, the number of recursive calls could indicate an
infinite loop
            System.out.println("\tWarning: Maximum number of recursions reached.
Please try again.");
        }

        // Append the model's response to the ongoing conversation
        conversation.add(modelResponse.output().message());

        String modelResponseVal = modelResponse.stopReasonAsString();
        if (modelResponseVal.compareTo("tool_use") == 0) {
```

```
            // If the stop reason is "tool_use", forward everything to the tool use
handler
            handleToolUse(modelResponse.output(), conversation, maxRecursion - 1);
        }

        if (modelResponseVal.compareTo("end_turn") == 0) {
            // If the stop reason is "end_turn", print the model's response text,
and finish the process

PrintModelResponse(modelResponse.output().message().content().get(0).text());
            if (!interactive) {
                defaultPrompt = "x";
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Handles the use of a tool by the model in a conversation.
     *
     * @param modelResponse the response from the model, which may include a tool
use request
     * @param conversation  the current conversation, which will be updated with the
tool use results
     * @param maxRecursion  the maximum number of recursive calls allowed to handle
the model's response
     */
    private static void handleToolUse(ConverseOutput modelResponse, List<Message>
conversation, int maxRecursion) {
        List<ContentBlock> toolResults = new ArrayList<>();

        // The model's response can consist of multiple content blocks
        for (ContentBlock contentBlock : modelResponse.message().content()) {
            if (contentBlock.text() != null && !contentBlock.text().isEmpty()) {
                // If the content block contains text, print it to the console
                PrintModelResponse(contentBlock.text());
            }

            if (contentBlock.toolUse() != null) {
                ToolResponse toolResponse = invokeTool(contentBlock.toolUse());

                // Add the tool use ID and the tool's response to the list of
results
                List<ToolResultContentBlock> contentBlockList = new ArrayList<>();
                ToolResultContentBlock block = ToolResultContentBlock.builder()
```

```
                        .json(toolResponse.getContent())
                        .build();
                contentBlockList.add(block);

                ToolResultBlock toolResultBlock = ToolResultBlock.builder()
                        .toolUseId(toolResponse.getToolUseId())
                        .content(contentBlockList)
                        .build();

                ContentBlock contentBlock1 = ContentBlock.builder()
                        .toolResult(toolResultBlock)
                        .build();

                toolResults.add(contentBlock1);
            }
        }

        // Embed the tool results in a new user message
        Message message = Message.builder()
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .content(toolResults)
                .build();

        // Append the new message to the ongoing conversation
        //conversation.add(message);
        conversation.add(message);

        // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
        var response = sendConversationToBedrock(conversation);

        // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned its
final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
        processModelResponse(response, conversation, maxRecursion);
    }

    // Invokes the specified tool with the given payload and returns the tool's
response.
    // If the requested tool does not exist, an error message is returned.
    private static ToolResponse invokeTool(ToolUseBlock payload) {
        String toolName = payload.name();

        if (Objects.equals(toolName, "Weather_Tool")) {
            Map<String, Document> inputData = payload.input().asMap();
            printToolUse(toolName, inputData);
```

```
            // Invoke the weather tool with the input data provided
            Document weatherResponse =
weatherTool.fetchWeatherData(inputData.get("latitude").toString(),
inputData.get("longitude").toString());

            ToolResponse toolResponse = new ToolResponse();
            toolResponse.setContent(weatherResponse);
            toolResponse.setToolUseId(payload.toolUseId());
            return toolResponse;
        } else {
            String errorMessage = "The requested tool with name " + toolName + "
does not exist.";
            System.out.println(errorMessage);
            return null;
        }
    }

    public static void printToolUse(String toolName, Map<String, Document>
inputData) {
        System.out.println("Invoking tool: " + toolName + " with input: " +
inputData.get("latitude").toString() + ", " + inputData.get("longitude").toString()
+ "...");
    }

    private static void PrintModelResponse(String message) {
        System.out.println("\tThe model's response:\n");
        System.out.println(message);
        System.out.println("");
    }

    private static ConverseResponse sendConversationToBedrock(List<Message>
conversation) {
        System.out.println("Calling Bedrock...");

        try {
            return bedrockActions.sendConverseRequestAsync(modelId, systemPrompt,
conversation, weatherTool.getToolSpec());
        } catch (ModelNotReadyException ex) {
             System.err.println("Model is not ready. Please try again later: " +
ex.getMessage());
            throw ex;
        } catch (BedrockRuntimeException ex) {
            System.err.println("Bedrock service error: " + ex.getMessage());
```

```
            throw ex;
        } catch (RuntimeException ex) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error occurred: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw ex;
        }
    }

    private static ConverseResponse sendConversationToBedrockwithSpec(List<Message>
conversation, ToolSpecification toolSpec) {
        System.out.println("Calling Bedrock...");

        // Send the conversation, system prompt, and tool configuration, and return
the response
        return bedrockActions.sendConverseRequestAsync(modelId, systemPrompt,
conversation, toolSpec);
    }

    public static String getUserInput(String prompt, Scanner scanner) {
        String userInput = defaultPrompt;
        if (interactive) {
            System.out.println("*".repeat(80));
            System.out.println(prompt + " (x to exit): \n\t");
            userInput = scanner.nextLine();
        }

        if (userInput == null || userInput.trim().isEmpty()) {
            return getUserInput("\tPlease enter your weather info request, e.g., the
name of a city", scanner);
        }

        if (userInput.equalsIgnoreCase("x")) {
            return null;
        }

        return userInput;
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            System.out.println("");
            System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
```

```
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }

    public static void printFooter() {
        System.out.println("""
                ==================================================
                Thank you for checking out the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo. We hope
 you
                learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps
 today!

                For more Bedrock examples in different programming languages, have a
 look at:
                https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/
service_code_examples.html
                ==================================================
                """);
    }
}
```

Lo strumento meteorologico utilizzato dalla demo. Questo file definisce le specifiche dello strumento e implementa la logica per recuperare i dati meteorologici utilizzando l'API Open-Meteo.

```
public class WeatherTool {

    private static final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(WeatherTool.class);
    private static java.net.http.HttpClient httpClient = null;

    /**
     * Returns the JSON Schema specification for the Weather tool. The tool
 specification
     * defines the input schema and describes the tool's functionality.
     * For more information, see https://json-schema.org/understanding-json-schema/
reference.
```

```
     *
     * @return The tool specification for the Weather tool.
     */
    public ToolSpecification getToolSpec() {
        Map<String, Document> latitudeMap = new HashMap<>();
        latitudeMap.put("type", Document.fromString("string"));
        latitudeMap.put("description", Document.fromString("Geographical WGS84
latitude of the location."));

        // Create the nested "longitude" object
        Map<String, Document> longitudeMap = new HashMap<>();
        longitudeMap.put("type", Document.fromString("string"));
        longitudeMap.put("description", Document.fromString("Geographical WGS84
longitude of the location."));

        // Create the "properties" object
        Map<String, Document> propertiesMap = new HashMap<>();
        propertiesMap.put("latitude", Document.fromMap(latitudeMap));
        propertiesMap.put("longitude", Document.fromMap(longitudeMap));

        // Create the "required" array
        List<Document> requiredList = new ArrayList<>();
        requiredList.add(Document.fromString("latitude"));
        requiredList.add(Document.fromString("longitude"));

        // Create the root object
        Map<String, Document> rootMap = new HashMap<>();
        rootMap.put("type", Document.fromString("object"));
        rootMap.put("properties", Document.fromMap(propertiesMap));
        rootMap.put("required", Document.fromList(requiredList));

        // Now create the Document representing the JSON schema
        Document document = Document.fromMap(rootMap);

        ToolSpecification specification = ToolSpecification.builder()
            .name("Weather_Tool")
            .description("Get the current weather for a given location, based on its
WGS84 coordinates.")
            .inputSchema(ToolInputSchema.builder()
                .json(document)
                .build())
            .build();

        return specification;
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Fetches weather data for the given latitude and longitude.
     *
     * @param latitude  the latitude coordinate
     * @param longitude the longitude coordinate
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the weather data as a JSON
 string
     */
    public Document fetchWeatherData(String latitude, String longitude) {
        HttpClient httpClient = HttpClient.newHttpClient();

        // Ensure no extra double quotes
        latitude = latitude.replace("\"", "");
        longitude = longitude.replace("\"", "");

        String endpoint = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast";
        String url = String.format("%s?latitude=%s&longitude=
%s&current_weather=True", endpoint, latitude, longitude);

        HttpRequest request = HttpRequest.newBuilder()
            .uri(URI.create(url))
            .build();

        try {
            HttpResponse<String> response = httpClient.send(request,
 HttpResponse.BodyHandlers.ofString());
            if (response.statusCode() == 200) {
                String weatherJson = response.body();
                System.out.println(weatherJson);
                ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
                Map<String, Object> rawMap = objectMapper.readValue(weatherJson, new
 TypeReference<Map<String, Object>>() {});
                Map<String, Document> documentMap = convertToDocumentMap(rawMap);


                Document weatherDocument = Document.fromMap(documentMap);
                System.out.println(weatherDocument);
                return weatherDocument;
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error fetching weather data: " +
 response.statusCode());
            }
```

```
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println("Error fetching weather data: " + e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Error fetching weather data", e);
        }

    }

    private static Map<String, Document> convertToDocumentMap(Map<String, Object>
 inputMap) {
        Map<String, Document> result = new HashMap<>();
        for (Map.Entry<String, Object> entry : inputMap.entrySet()) {
            result.put(entry.getKey(), convertToDocument(entry.getValue()));
        }
        return result;
    }

    // Convert different types of Objects to Document
    private static Document convertToDocument(Object value) {
        if (value instanceof Map) {
            return Document.fromMap(convertToDocumentMap((Map<String, Object>)
 value));
        } else if (value instanceof Integer) {
            return Document.fromNumber(SdkNumber.fromInteger((Integer) value));
        } else if (value instanceof Double) {  //
            return Document.fromNumber(SdkNumber.fromDouble((Double) value));
        } else if (value instanceof Boolean) {
            return Document.fromBoolean((Boolean) value);
        } else if (value instanceof String) {
            return Document.fromString((String) value);
        }
        return Document.fromNull(); // Handle null values safely
    }
}
```

L'azione dell'API Converse con una configurazione dello strumento.

```
    /**
     * Sends an asynchronous converse request to the AI model.
     *
     * @param modelId      the unique identifier of the AI model to be used for the
 converse request
     * @param systemPrompt the system prompt to be included in the converse request
```

```
    * @param conversation a list of messages representing the conversation history
    * @param toolSpec     the specification of the tool to be used in the converse
request
    * @return the converse response received from the AI model
    */
   public ConverseResponse sendConverseRequestAsync(String modelId, String
systemPrompt, List<Message> conversation, ToolSpecification toolSpec) {
       List<Tool> toolList = new ArrayList<>();
       Tool tool = Tool.builder()
           .toolSpec(toolSpec)
           .build();

       toolList.add(tool);

       ToolConfiguration configuration = ToolConfiguration.builder()
           .tools(toolList)
           .build();

       SystemContentBlock block = SystemContentBlock.builder()
           .text(systemPrompt)
           .build();

       ConverseRequest request = ConverseRequest.builder()
           .modelId(modelId)
           .system(block)
           .messages(conversation)
           .toolConfig(configuration)
           .build();

       try {
           ConverseResponse response = getClient().converse(request).join();
           return response;

       } catch (ModelNotReadyException ex) {
           throw new RuntimeException("Model is not ready: " + ex.getMessage(),
ex);
       } catch (BedrockRuntimeException ex) {
           throw new RuntimeException("Failed to converse with Bedrock model: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Amazon Nova

conversare

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con il client Java asincrono.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.*;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Nova foundation models
 * with an asynchronous Amazon Bedrock runtime client to generate text.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a message
 * - Configure and send a request
 * - Process the response
 */
public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
        // The runtime client handles the communication with AI models on Amazon
 Bedrock
```

```
        BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Step 2: Specify which model to use
        // Available Amazon Nova models and their characteristics:
        // - Amazon Nova Micro: Text-only model optimized for lowest latency and
 cost
        // - Amazon Nova Lite:  Fast, low-cost multimodal model for image, video,
 and text
        // - Amazon Nova Pro:   Advanced multimodal model balancing accuracy, speed,
 and cost
        //
        // For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        String modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

        // Step 3: Create the message
        // The message includes the text prompt and specifies that it comes from the
 user
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Step 4: Configure the request
        // Optional parameters to control the model's response:
        // - maxTokens: maximum number of tokens to generate
        // - temperature: randomness (max: 1.0, default: 0.7)
        //   OR
        // - topP: diversity of word choice (max: 1.0, default: 0.9)
        // Note: Use either temperature OR topP, but not both
        ConverseRequest request = ConverseRequest.builder()
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                                .maxTokens(500)     // The maximum response length
                                .temperature(0.5F)  // Using temperature for
 randomness control
```

```
                        //.topP(0.9F)       // Alternative: use topP instead of
 temperature
                ).build();

        // Step 5: Send and process the request asynchronously
        // - Send the request to the model
        // - Extract and return the generated text from the response
        try {
            CompletableFuture<ConverseResponse> asyncResponse =
 client.converse(request);
            return asyncResponse.thenApply(
                    response -> response.output().message().content().get(0).text()
            ).get();

        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String response = converseAsync();
        System.out.println(response);
    }
}
```

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.*;

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Nova foundation models
 * with a synchronous Amazon Bedrock runtime client to generate text.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a message
```

```
 * - Configure and send a request
 * - Process the response
 */
public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
        // The runtime client handles the communication with AI models on Amazon
 Bedrock
        BedrockRuntimeClient client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Step 2: Specify which model to use
        // Available Amazon Nova models and their characteristics:
        // - Amazon Nova Micro: Text-only model optimized for lowest latency and
 cost
        // - Amazon Nova Lite:  Fast, low-cost multimodal model for image, video,
 and text
        // - Amazon Nova Pro:   Advanced multimodal model balancing accuracy, speed,
 and cost
        //
        // For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        String modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

        // Step 3: Create the message
        // The message includes the text prompt and specifies that it comes from the
 user
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Step 4: Configure the request
        // Optional parameters to control the model's response:
        // - maxTokens: maximum number of tokens to generate
        // - temperature: randomness (max: 1.0, default: 0.7)
        //   OR
```

```
        // - topP: diversity of word choice (max: 1.0, default: 0.9)
        // Note: Use either temperature OR topP, but not both
        ConverseRequest request = ConverseRequest.builder()
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                                .maxTokens(500)     // The maximum response length
                                .temperature(0.5F)  // Using temperature for
 randomness control
                        //.topP(0.9F)       // Alternative: use topP instead of
 temperature
                ).build();

        // Step 5: Send and process the request
        // - Send the request to the model
        // - Extract and return the generated text from the response
        try {
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request);
            return response.output().message().content().get(0).text();

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String response = converse();
        System.out.println(response);
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

ConverseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.*;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Nova foundation models with an
 * asynchronous Amazon Bedrock runtime client to generate streaming text responses.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a message
 * - Configure a streaming request
 * - Set up a stream handler to process the response chunks
 * - Process the streaming response
 */
public class ConverseStream {

    public static void converseStream() {

        // Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
        // The runtime client handles the communication with AI models on Amazon
 Bedrock
        BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Step 2: Specify which model to use
```

```
        // Available Amazon Nova models and their characteristics:
        // - Amazon Nova Micro: Text-only model optimized for lowest latency and
 cost
        // - Amazon Nova Lite:  Fast, low-cost multimodal model for image, video,
 and text
        // - Amazon Nova Pro:   Advanced multimodal model balancing accuracy, speed,
 and cost
        //
        // For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        String modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";

        // Step 3: Create the message
        // The message includes the text prompt and specifies that it comes from the
 user
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 paragraph";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Step 4: Configure the request
        // Optional parameters to control the model's response:
        // - maxTokens: maximum number of tokens to generate
        // - temperature: randomness (max: 1.0, default: 0.7)
        //   OR
        // - topP: diversity of word choice (max: 1.0, default: 0.9)
        // Note: Use either temperature OR topP, but not both
        ConverseStreamRequest request = ConverseStreamRequest.builder()
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                                .maxTokens(500)     // The maximum response length
                                .temperature(0.5F)  // Using temperature for
 randomness control
                        //.topP(0.9F)       // Alternative: use topP instead of
 temperature
                ).build();

        // Step 5: Set up the stream handler
        // The stream handler processes chunks of the response as they arrive
        // - onContentBlockDelta: Processes each text chunk
```

```
        // - onError: Handles any errors during streaming
        var streamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            System.out.print(chunk.delta().text());
                            System.out.flush();  // Ensure immediate output of each
 chunk
                        }).build())
                .onError(err -> System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 err.getMessage()))
                .build();

        // Step 6: Send the streaming request and process the response
        // - Send the request to the model
        // - Attach the handler to process response chunks as they arrive
        // - Handle any errors during streaming
        try {
            client.converseStream(request, streamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converseStream();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API ConverseStreamReference.

Scenario: utilizzo dello strumento con l'API Converse

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'interazione tipica tra un'applicazione, un modello di intelligenza artificiale generativa e strumenti connessi o come APIs mediare le interazioni tra l'IA e il mondo esterno. Utilizza l'esempio del collegamento di un'API meteorologica esterna al modello di intelligenza artificiale in modo che possa fornire informazioni meteorologiche in tempo reale basate sull'input dell'utente.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

L'esecuzione principale del flusso dello scenario. Questo scenario orchestra la conversazione tra l'utente, l'API Amazon Bedrock Converse e uno strumento meteorologico.

```
/*
 This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API and a
 weather tool.
 The program interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide weather
 information based on user
 input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.
 */
public class BedrockScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    private static String modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0";
    private static String defaultPrompt = "What is the weather like in Seattle?";
    private static WeatherTool weatherTool = new WeatherTool();

    // The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool use function.
    // This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
    private static int maxRecursions = 5;
    static BedrockActions bedrockActions = new BedrockActions();
    public static boolean interactive = true;

    private static final String systemPrompt = """
            You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-
specified locations using only
            the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the
 coordinates from the location yourself.
            If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and
 refer to it in your response.
            To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

            - Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each
 step.
```

```
            - Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up
 information.
            - Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
            - If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and
 suggest other options.
            - Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather
 reports concise. Sparingly use
              emojis where appropriate.
            - Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your
 purpose.
            - Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools
 besides Weather_Tool.
            - Complete the entire process until you have all required data before
 sending the complete response.
            """;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("""
                ==================================================
                Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo!
                ==================================================

                This assistant provides current weather information for user-
specified locations.
                You can ask for weather details by providing the location name or
 coordinates.

                Example queries:
                - What's the weather like in New York?
                - Current weather for latitude 40.70, longitude -74.01
                - Is it warmer in Rome or Barcelona today?

                To exit the program, simply type 'x' and press Enter.

                P.S.: You're not limited to single locations, or even to using
 English!
                Have fun and experiment with the app!
                """);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        try {
            runConversation(scanner);
```

```
        } catch (Exception ex) {
            System.out.println("There was a problem running the scenario: " +
ex.getMessage());
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Amazon Bedrock Converse API with Tool Use Feature
Scenario is complete.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    /**
     * Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
Bedrock.
     */
    private static List<Message> runConversation(Scanner scanner) {
        List<Message> conversation = new ArrayList<>();

        // Get the first user input
        String userInput = getUserInput("Your weather info request:", scanner);
        System.out.println(userInput);

        while (userInput != null) {
            ContentBlock block = ContentBlock.builder()
                    .text(userInput)
                    .build();

            List<ContentBlock> blockList = new ArrayList<>();
            blockList.add(block);

            Message message = Message.builder()
                    .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                    .content(blockList)
                    .build();

            conversation.add(message);

            // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock.
            ConverseResponse bedrockResponse =
sendConversationToBedrock(conversation);
```

```
            // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0.
            processModelResponse(bedrockResponse, conversation, maxRecursions);

            // Repeat the loop until the user decides to exit the application.
            userInput = getUserInput("Your weather info request:", scanner);
        }
        printFooter();
        return conversation;
    }

    /**
     * Processes the response from the model and updates the conversation
accordingly.
     *
     * @param modelResponse the response from the model
     * @param conversation  the ongoing conversation
     * @param maxRecursion  the maximum number of recursions allowed
     */
    private static void processModelResponse(ConverseResponse modelResponse,
List<Message> conversation, int maxRecursion) {
        if (maxRecursion <= 0) {
            // Stop the process, the number of recursive calls could indicate an
infinite loop
            System.out.println("\tWarning: Maximum number of recursions reached.
Please try again.");
        }

        // Append the model's response to the ongoing conversation
        conversation.add(modelResponse.output().message());

        String modelResponseVal = modelResponse.stopReasonAsString();
        if (modelResponseVal.compareTo("tool_use") == 0) {
            // If the stop reason is "tool_use", forward everything to the tool use
handler
            handleToolUse(modelResponse.output(), conversation, maxRecursion - 1);
        }

        if (modelResponseVal.compareTo("end_turn") == 0) {
            // If the stop reason is "end_turn", print the model's response text,
and finish the process

PrintModelResponse(modelResponse.output().message().content().get(0).text());
            if (!interactive) {
```

```
                defaultPrompt = "x";
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Handles the use of a tool by the model in a conversation.
     *
     * @param modelResponse the response from the model, which may include a tool
use request
     * @param conversation  the current conversation, which will be updated with the
tool use results
     * @param maxRecursion  the maximum number of recursive calls allowed to handle
the model's response
     */
    private static void handleToolUse(ConverseOutput modelResponse, List<Message>
conversation, int maxRecursion) {
        List<ContentBlock> toolResults = new ArrayList<>();

        // The model's response can consist of multiple content blocks
        for (ContentBlock contentBlock : modelResponse.message().content()) {
            if (contentBlock.text() != null && !contentBlock.text().isEmpty()) {
                // If the content block contains text, print it to the console
                PrintModelResponse(contentBlock.text());
            }

            if (contentBlock.toolUse() != null) {
                ToolResponse toolResponse = invokeTool(contentBlock.toolUse());

                // Add the tool use ID and the tool's response to the list of
results
                List<ToolResultContentBlock> contentBlockList = new ArrayList<>();
                ToolResultContentBlock block = ToolResultContentBlock.builder()
                        .json(toolResponse.getContent())
                        .build();
                contentBlockList.add(block);

                ToolResultBlock toolResultBlock = ToolResultBlock.builder()
                        .toolUseId(toolResponse.getToolUseId())
                        .content(contentBlockList)
                        .build();

                ContentBlock contentBlock1 = ContentBlock.builder()
                        .toolResult(toolResultBlock)
```

```
                        .build();

                toolResults.add(contentBlock1);
            }
        }

        // Embed the tool results in a new user message
        Message message = Message.builder()
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .content(toolResults)
                .build();

        // Append the new message to the ongoing conversation
        //conversation.add(message);
        conversation.add(message);

        // Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
        var response = sendConversationToBedrock(conversation);

        // Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned its
final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
        processModelResponse(response, conversation, maxRecursion);
    }

    // Invokes the specified tool with the given payload and returns the tool's
response.
    // If the requested tool does not exist, an error message is returned.
    private static ToolResponse invokeTool(ToolUseBlock payload) {
        String toolName = payload.name();

        if (Objects.equals(toolName, "Weather_Tool")) {
            Map<String, Document> inputData = payload.input().asMap();
            printToolUse(toolName, inputData);

            // Invoke the weather tool with the input data provided
            Document weatherResponse =
weatherTool.fetchWeatherData(inputData.get("latitude").toString(),
inputData.get("longitude").toString());

            ToolResponse toolResponse = new ToolResponse();
            toolResponse.setContent(weatherResponse);
            toolResponse.setToolUseId(payload.toolUseId());
            return toolResponse;
        } else {
```

```
            String errorMessage = "The requested tool with name " + toolName + "
does not exist.";
            System.out.println(errorMessage);
            return null;
        }
    }

    public static void printToolUse(String toolName, Map<String, Document>
inputData) {
        System.out.println("Invoking tool: " + toolName + " with input: " +
inputData.get("latitude").toString() + ", " + inputData.get("longitude").toString()
+ "...");
    }

    private static void PrintModelResponse(String message) {
        System.out.println("\tThe model's response:\n");
        System.out.println(message);
        System.out.println("");
    }

    private static ConverseResponse sendConversationToBedrock(List<Message>
conversation) {
        System.out.println("Calling Bedrock...");

        try {
            return bedrockActions.sendConverseRequestAsync(modelId, systemPrompt,
conversation, weatherTool.getToolSpec());
        } catch (ModelNotReadyException ex) {
             System.err.println("Model is not ready. Please try again later: " +
ex.getMessage());
            throw ex;
        } catch (BedrockRuntimeException ex) {
            System.err.println("Bedrock service error: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw ex;
        } catch (RuntimeException ex) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error occurred: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw ex;
        }
    }

    private static ConverseResponse sendConversationToBedrockwithSpec(List<Message>
conversation, ToolSpecification toolSpec) {
        System.out.println("Calling Bedrock...");
```

```
        // Send the conversation, system prompt, and tool configuration, and return
the response
        return bedrockActions.sendConverseRequestAsync(modelId, systemPrompt,
conversation, toolSpec);
    }

    public static String getUserInput(String prompt, Scanner scanner) {
        String userInput = defaultPrompt;
        if (interactive) {
            System.out.println("*".repeat(80));
            System.out.println(prompt + " (x to exit): \n\t");
            userInput = scanner.nextLine();
        }

        if (userInput == null || userInput.trim().isEmpty()) {
            return getUserInput("\tPlease enter your weather info request, e.g., the
name of a city", scanner);
        }

        if (userInput.equalsIgnoreCase("x")) {
            return null;
        }

        return userInput;
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            System.out.println("");
            System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }

    public static void printFooter() {
```

```
        System.out.println("""
                ==================================================
                Thank you for checking out the Amazon Bedrock Tool Use demo. We hope
 you
                learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps
 today!

                For more Bedrock examples in different programming languages, have a
 look at:
                https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/
service_code_examples.html
                ==================================================
                """);
    }
}
```

Lo strumento meteorologico utilizzato dalla demo. Questo file definisce le specifiche dello strumento e implementa la logica per recuperare i dati meteorologici utilizzando l'API Open-Meteo.

```
public class WeatherTool {

    private static final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(WeatherTool.class);
    private static java.net.http.HttpClient httpClient = null;

    /**
     * Returns the JSON Schema specification for the Weather tool. The tool
 specification
     * defines the input schema and describes the tool's functionality.
     * For more information, see https://json-schema.org/understanding-json-schema/
reference.
     *
     * @return The tool specification for the Weather tool.
     */
    public ToolSpecification getToolSpec() {
        Map<String, Document> latitudeMap = new HashMap<>();
        latitudeMap.put("type", Document.fromString("string"));
        latitudeMap.put("description", Document.fromString("Geographical WGS84
 latitude of the location."));

        // Create the nested "longitude" object
        Map<String, Document> longitudeMap = new HashMap<>();
```

```
        longitudeMap.put("type", Document.fromString("string"));
        longitudeMap.put("description", Document.fromString("Geographical WGS84
longitude of the location."));

        // Create the "properties" object
        Map<String, Document> propertiesMap = new HashMap<>();
        propertiesMap.put("latitude", Document.fromMap(latitudeMap));
        propertiesMap.put("longitude", Document.fromMap(longitudeMap));

        // Create the "required" array
        List<Document> requiredList = new ArrayList<>();
        requiredList.add(Document.fromString("latitude"));
        requiredList.add(Document.fromString("longitude"));

        // Create the root object
        Map<String, Document> rootMap = new HashMap<>();
        rootMap.put("type", Document.fromString("object"));
        rootMap.put("properties", Document.fromMap(propertiesMap));
        rootMap.put("required", Document.fromList(requiredList));

        // Now create the Document representing the JSON schema
        Document document = Document.fromMap(rootMap);

        ToolSpecification specification = ToolSpecification.builder()
            .name("Weather_Tool")
            .description("Get the current weather for a given location, based on its
WGS84 coordinates.")
            .inputSchema(ToolInputSchema.builder()
                .json(document)
                .build())
            .build();

        return specification;
    }

    /**
     * Fetches weather data for the given latitude and longitude.
     *
     * @param latitude  the latitude coordinate
     * @param longitude the longitude coordinate
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the weather data as a JSON
string
     */
    public Document fetchWeatherData(String latitude, String longitude) {
```

```
        HttpClient httpClient = HttpClient.newHttpClient();

        // Ensure no extra double quotes
        latitude = latitude.replace("\"", "");
        longitude = longitude.replace("\"", "");

        String endpoint = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast";
        String url = String.format("%s?latitude=%s&longitude=
%s&current_weather=True", endpoint, latitude, longitude);

        HttpRequest request = HttpRequest.newBuilder()
            .uri(URI.create(url))
            .build();

        try {
            HttpResponse<String> response = httpClient.send(request,
 HttpResponse.BodyHandlers.ofString());
            if (response.statusCode() == 200) {
                String weatherJson = response.body();
                System.out.println(weatherJson);
                ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
                Map<String, Object> rawMap = objectMapper.readValue(weatherJson, new
 TypeReference<Map<String, Object>>() {});
                Map<String, Document> documentMap = convertToDocumentMap(rawMap);


                Document weatherDocument = Document.fromMap(documentMap);
                System.out.println(weatherDocument);
                return weatherDocument;
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error fetching weather data: " +
 response.statusCode());
            }
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println("Error fetching weather data: " + e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Error fetching weather data", e);
        }

    }

    private static Map<String, Document> convertToDocumentMap(Map<String, Object>
 inputMap) {
        Map<String, Document> result = new HashMap<>();
        for (Map.Entry<String, Object> entry : inputMap.entrySet()) {
```

```
            result.put(entry.getKey(), convertToDocument(entry.getValue()));
        }
        return result;
    }

    // Convert different types of Objects to Document
    private static Document convertToDocument(Object value) {
        if (value instanceof Map) {
            return Document.fromMap(convertToDocumentMap((Map<String, Object>)
 value));
        } else if (value instanceof Integer) {
            return Document.fromNumber(SdkNumber.fromInteger((Integer) value));
        } else if (value instanceof Double) {  //
            return Document.fromNumber(SdkNumber.fromDouble((Double) value));
        } else if (value instanceof Boolean) {
            return Document.fromBoolean((Boolean) value);
        } else if (value instanceof String) {
            return Document.fromString((String) value);
        }
        return Document.fromNull(); // Handle null values safely
    }
}
```

L'azione dell'API Converse con una configurazione dello strumento.

```
    /**
     * Sends an asynchronous converse request to the AI model.
     *
     * @param modelId      the unique identifier of the AI model to be used for the
 converse request
     * @param systemPrompt the system prompt to be included in the converse request
     * @param conversation a list of messages representing the conversation history
     * @param toolSpec     the specification of the tool to be used in the converse
 request
     * @return the converse response received from the AI model
     */
    public ConverseResponse sendConverseRequestAsync(String modelId, String
 systemPrompt, List<Message> conversation, ToolSpecification toolSpec) {
        List<Tool> toolList = new ArrayList<>();
        Tool tool = Tool.builder()
            .toolSpec(toolSpec)
            .build();
```

```
        toolList.add(tool);

        ToolConfiguration configuration = ToolConfiguration.builder()
            .tools(toolList)
            .build();

        SystemContentBlock block = SystemContentBlock.builder()
            .text(systemPrompt)
            .build();

        ConverseRequest request = ConverseRequest.builder()
            .modelId(modelId)
            .system(block)
            .messages(conversation)
            .toolConfig(configuration)
            .build();

        try {
            ConverseResponse response = getClient().converse(request).join();
            return response;

        } catch (ModelNotReadyException ex) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Model is not ready: " + ex.getMessage(),
ex);
        } catch (BedrockRuntimeException ex) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to converse with Bedrock model: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Amazon Nova Tela

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come richiamare Amazon Nova Canvas su Amazon Bedrock per generare un'immagine.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un'immagine con Amazon Nova Canvas.

```
import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelResponse;

import java.security.SecureRandom;
import java.util.Base64;

import static com.example.bedrockruntime.libs.ImageTools.displayImage;

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use Amazon Nova Canvas to generate images.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Configure the image generation parameters
 * - Send a request to generate an image
 * - Process the response and handle the generated image
 */
public class InvokeModel {

    public static byte[] invokeModel() {

        // Step 1: Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
        // The runtime client handles the communication with AI models on Amazon
 Bedrock
        BedrockRuntimeClient client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
```

```
                .build();

        // Step 2: Specify which model to use
        // For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        String modelId = "amazon.nova-canvas-v1:0";

        // Step 3: Configure the generation parameters and create the request
        // First, set the main parameters:
        // - prompt: Text description of the image to generate
        // - seed: Random number for reproducible generation (0 to 858,993,459)
        String prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot";
        int seed = new SecureRandom().nextInt(858_993_460);

        // Then, create the request using a template with the following structure:
        // - taskType: TEXT_IMAGE (specifies text-to-image generation)
        // - textToImageParams: Contains the text prompt
        // - imageGenerationConfig: Contains optional generation settings (seed,
 quality, etc.)
        // For a list of available request parameters, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/nova/latest/userguide/image-gen-req-resp-
structure.html
        String request = """
                {
                    "taskType": "TEXT_IMAGE",
                    "textToImageParams": {
                        "text": "{{prompt}}"
                    },
                    "imageGenerationConfig": {
                        "seed": {{seed}},
                        "quality": "standard"
                    }
                }"""
                .replace("{{prompt}}", prompt)
                .replace("{{seed}}", String.valueOf(seed));

        // Step 4: Send and process the request
        // - Send the request to the model using InvokeModelResponse
        // - Extract the Base64-encoded image from the JSON response
        // - Convert the encoded image to a byte array and return it
        try {
            InvokeModelResponse response = client.invokeModel(builder -> builder
                    .modelId(modelId)
```

```
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(request))
            );

            JSONObject responseBody = new
 JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());
            // Convert the Base64 string to byte array for better handling
            return Base64.getDecoder().decode(
                    new JSONPointer("/images/0").queryFrom(responseBody).toString()
            );

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s%n", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Generating image. This may take a few seconds...");
        byte[] imageData = invokeModel();
        displayImage(imageData);
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la InvokeModelsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Amazon Titan Image Generator

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come richiamare Amazon Titan Image su Amazon Bedrock per generare un'immagine.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un'immagine con Amazon Titan Image Generator.

```
// Create an image with the Amazon Titan Image Generator.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

import java.math.BigInteger;
import java.security.SecureRandom;

import static com.example.bedrockruntime.libs.ImageTools.displayImage;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Image G1.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-image-generator-v1";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-image.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = """
                {
                    "taskType": "TEXT_IMAGE",
                    "textToImageParams": { "text": "{{prompt}}" },
                    "imageGenerationConfig": { "seed": {{seed}} }
                }""";
```

```
        // Define the prompt for the image generation.
        var prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot";

        // Get a random 31-bit seed for the image generation (max. 2,147,483,647).
        var seed = new BigInteger(31, new SecureRandom());

        // Embed the prompt and seed in the model's native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate
                .replace("{{prompt}}", prompt)
                .replace("{{seed}}", seed.toString());

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated image data from the model's response.
            var base64ImageData = new JSONPointer("/
images/0").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();

            return base64ImageData;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Generating image. This may take a few seconds...");

        String base64ImageData = invokeModel();

        displayImage(base64ImageData);
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Testo Amazon Titan

conversare

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
```

```
        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();


        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
            var responseText = response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converse();
    }
}
```

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con il client Java asincrono.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
                .modelId(modelId)
```

```
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                        .maxTokens(512)
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
 response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });

        try {
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
 text.
            String responseText = future.get();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converseAsync();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK for Java 2.x

ConverseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
// and print the response stream.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
```

```
        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Create a handler to extract and print the response text in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            String responseText = chunk.delta().text();
                            System.out.print(responseText);
                        }).build()
                ).onError(err ->
                        System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 err.getMessage())
                ).build();

        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration and attach the
 handler.
            client.converseStream(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)
                    ), responseStreamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API ConverseStreamReference AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";
```

```
        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-text.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"inputText\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/results/0/
outputText").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModelin AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ai modelli Amazon Titan Text, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model, e stampare il flusso di risposta.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

public class InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
```

```
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-text.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"inputText\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text in
 real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native response.
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/outputText").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);

                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
```

```
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                }).build()).build();

        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModelWithResponseStream AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Amazon Titan Text Embeddings

InvokeModel

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Inizia a creare il tuo primo incorporamento.
- Crea incorporamenti configurando il numero di dimensioni e la normalizzazione (solo V2).

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il tuo primo incorporamento con Titan Text Embeddings V2.

```
// Generate and print an embedding with Amazon Titan Text Embeddings.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Embeddings V2.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-embed-text-v2:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-embed-text.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"inputText\": \"{{inputText}}\" }";

        // The text to convert into an embedding.
```

```
        var inputText = "Please recommend books with a theme similar to the movie
 'Inception'.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{inputText}}",
 inputText);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/
embedding").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

Richiama Titan Text Embeddings V2 per configurare il numero di dimensioni e la normalizzazione.

```
    /**
     * Invoke Amazon Titan Text Embeddings V2 with additional inference parameters.
     *
```

```
    * @param inputText  - The text to convert to an embedding.
    * @param dimensions - The number of dimensions the output embeddings should
have.
    *                   Values accepted by the model: 256, 512, 1024.
    * @param normalize  - A flag indicating whether or not to normalize the output
embeddings.
    * @return The {@link JSONObject} representing the model's response.
    */
   public static JSONObject invokeModel(String inputText, int dimensions, boolean
normalize) {

       // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
       var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
               .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
               .build();

       // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Embed Text v2.0.
       var modelId = "amazon.titan-embed-text-v2:0";

       // Create the request for the model.
       var nativeRequest = """
               {
                   "inputText": "%s",
                   "dimensions": %d,
                   "normalize": %b
               }
               """.formatted(inputText, dimensions, normalize);

       // Encode and send the request.
       var response = client.invokeModel(request -> {
           request.body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest));
           request.modelId(modelId);
       });

       // Decode the model's response.
       var modelResponse = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

       // Extract and print the generated embedding and the input text token count.
       var embedding = modelResponse.getJSONArray("embedding");
       var inputTokenCount = modelResponse.getBigInteger("inputTextTokenCount");
       System.out.println("Embedding: " + embedding);
       System.out.println("\nInput token count: " + inputTokenCount);

       // Return the model's native response.
```

```
        return modelResponse;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API Reference. InvokeModelAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Anthropic Claude

conversare

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
```

```
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
        var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();


        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
            var responseText =
response.output().message().content().getFirst().text();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converse();
    }
```

```
}
```

Invia un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con il client Java asincrono.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
        var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();
```

```
        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                        .maxTokens(512)
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
 response.output().message().content().getFirst().text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });

        try {
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
 text.
            String responseText = future.get();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converseAsync();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK for Java 2.x

ConverseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
// and print the response stream.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
```

```
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
        var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Create a handler to extract and print the response text in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            String responseText = chunk.delta().text();
                            System.out.print(responseText);
                        }).build()
                ).onError(err ->
                        System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
err.getMessage())
                ).build();

        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration and attach the
handler.
            client.converseStream(request -> request.modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)
                    ), responseStreamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta ConverseStreamla sezione API Reference.AWS SDK for Java 2.x

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
```

```
        // Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
        var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
anthropic-claude-messages.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = """
                {
                    "anthropic_version": "bedrock-2023-05-31",
                    "max_tokens": 512,
                    "temperature": 0.5,
                    "messages": [{
                        "role": "user",
                        "content": "{{prompt}}"
                    }]
                }""";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/content/0/
text").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
```

```
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModelin AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ai modelli Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model, e stampare il flusso di risposta.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

import java.util.Objects;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

public class InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
        var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
anthropic-claude-messages.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = """
                {
                    "anthropic_version": "bedrock-2023-05-31",
                    "max_tokens": 512,
                    "temperature": 0.5,
                    "messages": [{
                        "role": "user",
                        "content": "{{prompt}}"
                    }]
                }""";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
```

```
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text in
 real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());

                    // Extract and print the text from the content blocks.
                    if (Objects.equals(response.getString("type"),
 "content_block_delta")) {
                        var text = new JSONPointer("/delta/
text").queryFrom(response);
                        System.out.print(text);

                        // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                        completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                    }
                }).build()).build();

        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
```

```
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModelWithResponseStream AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Ragionamento

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare la funzionalità di ragionamento di Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet su Amazon Bedrock.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa la funzionalità di ragionamento di Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet con il client di runtime asincrono Bedrock.

```
import com.example.bedrockruntime.models.anthropicClaude.lib.ReasoningResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.document.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.*;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet's reasoning
 capability
```

```
 * with an asynchronous Amazon Bedrock runtime client.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock async runtime client
 * - Create a message
 * - Configure reasoning parameters
 * - Send an asynchronous request with reasoning enabled
 * - Process both the reasoning output and final response
 */
public class ReasoningAsync {

    public static ReasoningResponse reasoningAsync() {

        // Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Specify the model ID. For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        var modelId = "us.anthropic.claude-3-7-sonnet-20250219-v1:0";

        // Create the message with the user's prompt
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(prompt))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Configure reasoning parameters with a 2000 token budget
        Document reasoningConfig = Document.mapBuilder()
                .putDocument("thinking", Document.mapBuilder()
                        .putString("type", "enabled")
                        .putNumber("budget_tokens", 2000)
                        .build())
                .build();

        try {
            // Send message and reasoning configuration to the model
            CompletableFuture<ConverseResponse> asyncResponse =
 client.converse(request -> request
                    .additionalModelRequestFields(reasoningConfig)
                    .messages(message)
```

```
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Process the response asynchronously
            return asyncResponse.thenApply(response -> {

                        var content = response.output().message().content();
                        ReasoningContentBlock reasoning = null;
                        String text = null;

                        // Process each content block to find reasoning and response
 text
                        for (ContentBlock block : content) {
                            if (block.reasoningContent() != null) {
                                reasoning = block.reasoningContent();
                            } else if (block.text() != null) {
                                text = block.text();
                            }
                        }

                        return new ReasoningResponse(reasoning, text);
                    }
            ).get();

        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Execute the example and display reasoning and final response
        ReasoningResponse response = reasoningAsync();
        System.out.println("\n<thinking>");
        System.out.println(response.reasoning().reasoningText());
        System.out.println("</thinking>\n");
        System.out.println(response.text());
    }
}
```

Usa la funzionalità di ragionamento di Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet con il client di runtime sincrono Bedrock.

```
import com.example.bedrockruntime.models.anthropicClaude.lib.ReasoningResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.document.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.*;

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet's reasoning
 capability
 * with the synchronous Amazon Bedrock runtime client.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a message
 * - Configure reasoning parameters
 * - Send a request with reasoning enabled
 * - Process both the reasoning output and final response
 */
public class Reasoning {

    public static ReasoningResponse reasoning() {

        // Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Specify the model ID. For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        var modelId = "us.anthropic.claude-3-7-sonnet-20250219-v1:0";

        // Create the message with the user's prompt
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(prompt))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Configure reasoning parameters with a 2000 token budget
```

```
        Document reasoningConfig = Document.mapBuilder()
                .putDocument("thinking", Document.mapBuilder()
                        .putString("type", "enabled")
                        .putNumber("budget_tokens", 2000)
                        .build())
                .build();

        try {
            // Send message and reasoning configuration to the model
            ConverseResponse bedrockResponse = client.converse(request -> request
                    .additionalModelRequestFields(reasoningConfig)
                    .messages(message)
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );


            // Extract both reasoning and final response
            var content = bedrockResponse.output().message().content();
            ReasoningContentBlock reasoning = null;
            String text = null;

            // Process each content block to find reasoning and response text
            for (ContentBlock block : content) {
                if (block.reasoningContent() != null) {
                    reasoning = block.reasoningContent();
                } else if (block.text() != null) {
                    text = block.text();
                }
            }

            return new ReasoningResponse(reasoning, text);

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Execute the example and display reasoning and final response
        ReasoningResponse response = reasoning();
        System.out.println("\n<thinking>");
        System.out.println(response.reasoning().reasoningText());
```

```
        System.out.println("</thinking>\n");
        System.out.println(response.text());
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Ragionamento con una risposta in streaming

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare la funzionalità di ragionamento di Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet su Amazon Bedrock.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa la funzionalità di ragionamento di Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet per generare risposte di testo in streaming.

```
import com.example.bedrockruntime.models.anthropicClaude.lib.ReasoningResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.document.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.*;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicReference;

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use Anthropic Claude 3.7 Sonnet's reasoning
 * capability to generate streaming text responses.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a message
```

```
 * - Configure a streaming request
 * - Set up a stream handler to process the response chunks
 * - Process the streaming response
 */
public class ReasoningStream {

    public static ReasoningResponse reasoningStream() {

        // Create the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Specify the model ID. For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        var modelId = "us.anthropic.claude-3-7-sonnet-20250219-v1:0";

        // Create the message with the user's prompt
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(prompt))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Configure reasoning parameters with a 2000 token budget
        Document reasoningConfig = Document.mapBuilder()
                .putDocument("thinking", Document.mapBuilder()
                        .putString("type", "enabled")
                        .putNumber("budget_tokens", 2000)
                        .build())
                .build();

        // Configure the request with the message, model ID, and reasoning config
        ConverseStreamRequest request = ConverseStreamRequest.builder()
                .additionalModelRequestFields(reasoningConfig)
                .messages(message)
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        StringBuilder reasoning = new StringBuilder();
        StringBuilder text = new StringBuilder();
        AtomicReference<ReasoningResponse> finalresponse = new AtomicReference<>();
```

```
        // Set up the stream handler to processes chunks of the response as they
arrive
        var streamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            ContentBlockDelta delta = chunk.delta();
                            if (delta.reasoningContent() != null) {
                                if (reasoning.isEmpty()) {
                                    System.out.println("\n<thinking>");
                                }
                                if (delta.reasoningContent().text() != null) {

System.out.print(delta.reasoningContent().text());

reasoning.append(delta.reasoningContent().text());
                                }
                            } else if (delta.text() != null) {
                                if (text.isEmpty()) {
                                    System.out.println("\n</thinking>\n");
                                }
                                System.out.print(delta.text());
                                text.append(delta.text());
                            }
                            System.out.flush();  // Ensure immediate output of each
chunk
                        }).build())
                .onComplete(() -> finalresponse.set(new ReasoningResponse(
                        ReasoningContentBlock.fromReasoningText(t ->
t.text(reasoning.toString())),
                        text.toString()
                )))
                .onError(err -> System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
err.getMessage()))
                .build();

        // Step 6: Send the streaming request and process the response
        // - Send the request to the model
        // - Attach the handler to process response chunks as they arrive
        // - Handle any errors during streaming
        try {
            client.converseStream(request, streamHandler).get();
            return finalresponse.get();
```

```
        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        reasoningStream();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Cohere Command

conversare

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();


        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
            var responseText = response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
            System.out.println(responseText);
```

```
            return responseText;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converse();
    }
}
```

Invia un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con il client Java asincrono.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Cohere Command
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
```

```
        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                        .maxTokens(512)
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });

        try {
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
text.
            String responseText = future.get();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;
```

```
        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converseAsync();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK for Java 2.x

ConverseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Cohere Command
// and print the response stream.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;
```

```
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Create a handler to extract and print the response text in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            String responseText = chunk.delta().text();
                            System.out.print(responseText);
                        }).build()
                ).onError(err ->
                        System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 err.getMessage())
                ).build();

        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration and attach the
 handler.
            client.converseStream(request -> request.modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
```

```
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)
                    ), responseStreamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API ConverseStreamReference AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

InvokeModel: Comando R e R+

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command R e R +, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
```

```
public class Command_R_InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
cohere-command-r-plus.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"message\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/text").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;
```

```
        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModelin AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

InvokeModel: Comando e luce di comando

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class Command_InvokeModel {
```

```
    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-light-text-v14";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
cohere-command.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/generations/0/
text").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
```

```
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModelin AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream: Comando R e R+

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model con un flusso di risposta.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

public class Command_R_InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
cohere-command-r-plus.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"message\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
```

```
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text in
 real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native response.
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/text").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);

                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                }).build()).build();

        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream: Comando e luce di comando

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model con un flusso di risposta.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

public class Command_InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
```

```
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-light-text-v14";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
cohere-command.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text in
 real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native response.
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/generations/0/
text").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);

                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
```

```
                }).build()).build();

        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Meta Llama

conversare

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Meta Llama.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
        var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();


        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
```

```
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
            var responseText = response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converse();
    }
}
```

Invia un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con il client Java asincrono.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Meta Llama
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
```

```
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
        var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                        .maxTokens(512)
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });
```

```
        try {
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
 text.
            String responseText = future.get();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converseAsync();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK for Java 2.x

ConverseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Meta Llama
// and print the response stream.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
        var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Create a handler to extract and print the response text in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            String responseText = chunk.delta().text();
                            System.out.print(responseText);
                        }).build()
                ).onError(err ->
                        System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 err.getMessage())
```

```
                ).build();

        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration and attach the
 handler.
            client.converseStream(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)
                    ), responseStreamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API ConverseStreamReference AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3.
```

```
import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class Llama3_InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70b Instruct.
        var modelId = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
meta.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{instruction}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in Llama 3's instruction format.
        var instruction = (
                "<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>\\n" +
                "{{prompt}} <|eot_id|>\\n" +
                "<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>\\n"
        ).replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        // Embed the instruction in the the native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{instruction}}",
 instruction);
```

```
        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/
generation").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModelin AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model, e stampare il flusso di risposta.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

public class Llama3_InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();
```

```
        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70b Instruct.
        var modelId = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
meta.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{instruction}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in Llama 3's instruction format.
        var instruction = (
                "<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>\\n" +
                "{{prompt}} <|eot_id|>\\n" +
                "<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>\\n"
        ).replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        // Embed the instruction in the the native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{instruction}}",
 instruction);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text in
 real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native response.
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/generation").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);
```

```
                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                }).build()).build();

        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModelWithResponseStream AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

IA Mistral

conversare

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Mistral, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Mistral utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Mistral.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
        var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
```

```
                .build();


        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
            var responseText = response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }

    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converse();
    }
}
```

Invia un messaggio di testo a Mistral, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock con il client Java asincrono.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Mistral
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
        var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                        .maxTokens(512)
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
```

```
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
 response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });

        try {
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
 text.
            String responseText = future.get();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converseAsync();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in API Reference.AWS SDK for Java 2.x

ConverseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Mistral, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Mistral utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Mistral
// and print the response stream.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
        var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
```

```
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Create a handler to extract and print the response text in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            String responseText = chunk.delta().text();
                            System.out.print(responseText);
                        }).build()
                ).onError(err ->
                        System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 err.getMessage())
                ).build();

        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration and attach the
 handler.
            client.converseStream(request -> request.modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)
                    ), responseStreamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ConverseStreamAPI Reference.AWS SDK for Java 2.x

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ai modelli Mistral, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
        var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
```

```
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
mistral-text-completion.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{instruction}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
        var instruction = "<s>[INST] {{prompt}} [/INST]\\n".replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        // Embed the instruction in the the native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{instruction}}",
 instruction);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/outputs/0/
text").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModelin AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ai modelli Mistral AI, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model, e stampare il flusso di risposta.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

public class InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() {
```

```
        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
        var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
mistral-text-completion.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{instruction}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
        var instruction = "<s>[INST] {{prompt}} [/INST]\\n".replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        // Embed the instruction in the the native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{instruction}}",
 instruction);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text in
 real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
```

```
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native response.
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/outputs/0/
text").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);

                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                }).build()).build();

        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModelWithResponseStream AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Diffusione stabile

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come richiamare Stability.ai Stable Diffusion XL su Amazon Bedrock per generare un'immagine.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un'immagine con Stable Diffusion.

```
// Create an image with Stable Diffusion.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

import java.math.BigInteger;
import java.security.SecureRandom;

import static com.example.bedrockruntime.libs.ImageTools.displayImage;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Stable Diffusion XL v1.
        var modelId = "stability.stable-diffusion-xl-v1";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
```

```
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
diffusion-1-0-text-image.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = """
                {
                    "text_prompts": [{ "text": "{{prompt}}" }],
                    "style_preset": "{{style}}",
                    "seed": {{seed}}
                }""";

        // Define the prompt for the image generation.
        var prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot";

        // Get a random 32-bit seed for the image generation (max. 4,294,967,295).
        var seed = new BigInteger(31, new SecureRandom());

        // Choose a style preset.
        var style = "cinematic";

        // Embed the prompt, seed, and style in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate
                .replace("{{prompt}}", prompt)
                .replace("{{seed}}", seed.toString())
                .replace("{{style}}", style);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated image data from the model's response.
            var base64ImageData = new JSONPointer("/artifacts/0/base64")
                    .queryFrom(responseBody)
                    .toString();

            return base64ImageData;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
```

```
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Generating image. This may take a few seconds...");

        String base64ImageData = invokeModel();

        displayImage(base64ImageData);
    }


}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

CloudFront esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with CloudFront.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateDistribution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDistribution`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

L'esempio seguente utilizza un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) come origine del contenuto.

Dopo aver creato la distribuzione, il codice crea un messaggio CloudFrontWaiterdi attesa che la distribuzione venga distribuita prima di restituirla.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.internal.waiters.ResponseOrException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.Distribution;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ItemSelection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.Method;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ViewerProtocolPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.waiters.CloudFrontWaiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;

import java.time.Instant;

public class CreateDistribution {

        private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(CreateDistribution.class);

        public static Distribution createDistribution(CloudFrontClient
 cloudFrontClient, S3Client s3Client,
```

```
                        final String bucketName, final String keyGroupId, final
String originAccessControlId) {

               final String region = s3Client.headBucket(b ->
b.bucket(bucketName)).sdkHttpResponse().headers()
                               .get("x-amz-bucket-region").get(0);
               final String originDomain = bucketName + ".s3." + region +
".amazonaws.com";
               String originId = originDomain; // Use the originDomain value for
the originId.

               // The service API requires some deprecated methods, such as
               // DefaultCacheBehavior.Builder#minTTL and #forwardedValue.
               CreateDistributionResponse createDistResponse =
cloudFrontClient.createDistribution(builder -> builder
                               .distributionConfig(b1 -> b1
                                               .origins(b2 -> b2
                                                               .quantity(1)
                                                               .items(b3 -> b3

.domainName(originDomain)

.id(originId)

.s3OriginConfig(builder4 -> builder4

           .originAccessIdentity(

                           ""))

.originAccessControlId(

           originAccessControlId)))
                                               .defaultCacheBehavior(b2 -> b2

.viewerProtocolPolicy(ViewerProtocolPolicy.ALLOW_ALL)

.targetOriginId(originId)
                                                               .minTTL(200L)
                                                               .forwardedValues(b5
-> b5

.cookies(cp -> cp
```

```
            .forward(ItemSelection.NONE))

  .queryString(true))
                                                                    .trustedKeyGroups(b3
  -> b3

  .quantity(1)

  .items(keyGroupId)

  .enabled(true))
                                                                    .allowedMethods(b4 -
> b4

  .quantity(2)

  .items(Method.HEAD, Method.GET)

  .cachedMethods(b5 -> b5

            .quantity(2)

            .items(Method.HEAD,

                           Method.GET))))
                                                  .cacheBehaviors(b -> b
                                                                    .quantity(1)
                                                                    .items(b2 -> b2

  .pathPattern("/index.html")

  .viewerProtocolPolicy(

            ViewerProtocolPolicy.ALLOW_ALL)

  .targetOriginId(originId)

  .trustedKeyGroups(b3 -> b3

            .quantity(1)

            .items(keyGroupId)
```

```
            .enabled(true))

.minTTL(200L)

.forwardedValues(b4 -> b4

            .cookies(cp -> cp

                            .forward(ItemSelection.NONE))

            .queryString(true))

.allowedMethods(b5 -> b5.quantity(2)

            .items(Method.HEAD,

                           Method.GET)

            .cachedMethods(b6 -> b6

                           .quantity(2)

                           .items(Method.HEAD,

                                          Method.GET)))))
                                              .enabled(true)
                                              .comment("Distribution built with
java")

.callerReference(Instant.now().toString())));

                final Distribution distribution = createDistResponse.distribution();
                logger.info("Distribution created. DomainName: [{}]  Id: [{}]",
distribution.domainName(),
                               distribution.id());
                logger.info("Waiting for distribution to be deployed ...");
                try (CloudFrontWaiter cfWaiter =
CloudFrontWaiter.builder().client(cloudFrontClient).build()) {
                       ResponseOrException<GetDistributionResponse>
responseOrException = cfWaiter
                                         .waitUntilDistributionDeployed(builder ->
builder.id(distribution.id()))
                                         .matched();
```

```
                        responseOrException.response()
                                        .orElseThrow(() -> new
 RuntimeException("Distribution not created"));
                        logger.info("Distribution deployed. DomainName: [{}]  Id:
 [{}]", distribution.domainName(),
                                        distribution.id());
                }
                return distribution;
        }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione CreateDistribution AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

`CreateFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateFunction`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CloudFrontException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateFunctionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateFunctionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.FunctionConfig;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.FunctionRuntime;
import java.io.InputStream;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateFunction {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <functionName> <filePath>

                Where:
                    functionName - The name of the function to create.\s
                    filePath - The path to a file that contains the application
 logic for the function.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String functionName = args[0];
        String filePath = args[1];
        CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient = CloudFrontClient.builder()
                .region(Region.AWS_GLOBAL)
                .build();

        String funArn = createNewFunction(cloudFrontClient, functionName, filePath);
        System.out.println("The function ARN is " + funArn);
        cloudFrontClient.close();
    }

    public static String createNewFunction(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient, String
 functionName, String filePath) {
        try {
            InputStream fileIs =
 CreateFunction.class.getClassLoader().getResourceAsStream(filePath);
            SdkBytes functionCode = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(fileIs);

            FunctionConfig config = FunctionConfig.builder()
                    .comment("Created by using the CloudFront Java API")
                    .runtime(FunctionRuntime.CLOUDFRONT_JS_1_0)
```

```
                    .build();

            CreateFunctionRequest functionRequest = CreateFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .name(functionName)
                    .functionCode(functionCode)
                    .functionConfig(config)
                    .build();

            CreateFunctionResponse response =
 cloudFrontClient.createFunction(functionRequest);
            return response.functionSummary().functionMetadata().functionARN();

        } catch (CloudFrontException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateFunctionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateKeyGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateKeyGroup`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Un gruppo di chiavi richiede almeno una chiave pubblica utilizzata per verificare i cookie URLs firmati.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
```

```
import java.util.UUID;

public class CreateKeyGroup {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(CreateKeyGroup.class);

    public static String createKeyGroup(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient, String
 publicKeyId) {
        String keyGroupId = cloudFrontClient.createKeyGroup(b -> b.keyGroupConfig(c
 -> c
                .items(publicKeyId)
                .name("JavaKeyGroup" + UUID.randomUUID())))
                .keyGroup().id();
        logger.info("KeyGroup created with ID: [{}]", keyGroupId);
        return keyGroupId;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateKeyGroupsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreatePublicKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreatePublicKey`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Il seguente esempio di codice legge una chiave pubblica e la carica su Amazon. CloudFront

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreatePublicKeyResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.IoUtils;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.UUID;

public class CreatePublicKey {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(CreatePublicKey.class);

    public static String createPublicKey(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient, String
 publicKeyFileName) {
        try (InputStream is =
 CreatePublicKey.class.getClassLoader().getResourceAsStream(publicKeyFileName)) {
            String publicKeyString = IoUtils.toUtf8String(is);
            CreatePublicKeyResponse createPublicKeyResponse = cloudFrontClient
                    .createPublicKey(b -> b.publicKeyConfig(c -> c
                            .name("JavaCreatedPublicKey" + UUID.randomUUID())
                            .encodedKey(publicKeyString)
                            .callerReference(UUID.randomUUID().toString())));
            String createdPublicKeyId = createPublicKeyResponse.publicKey().id();
            logger.info("Public key created with id: [{}]", createdPublicKeyId);
            return createdPublicKeyId;

        } catch (IOException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API CreatePublicKeyReference.

`DeleteDistribution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDistribution`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Il seguente esempio di codice aggiorna una distribuzione in modalità disattivata, utilizza un cameriere che attende l'implementazione della modifica, quindi elimina la distribuzione.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.internal.waiters.ResponseOrException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DeleteDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DistributionConfig;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.waiters.CloudFrontWaiter;

public class DeleteDistribution {
        private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(DeleteDistribution.class);

        public static void deleteDistribution(final CloudFrontClient
 cloudFrontClient, final String distributionId) {
                // First, disable the distribution by updating it.
                GetDistributionResponse response =
 cloudFrontClient.getDistribution(b -> b
                                .id(distributionId));
                String etag = response.eTag();
                DistributionConfig distConfig =
 response.distribution().distributionConfig();

                cloudFrontClient.updateDistribution(builder -> builder
                                .id(distributionId)
                                .distributionConfig(builder1 -> builder1

 .cacheBehaviors(distConfig.cacheBehaviors())

 .defaultCacheBehavior(distConfig.defaultCacheBehavior())
                                                .enabled(false)
```

```
                                                    .origins(distConfig.origins())
                                                    .comment(distConfig.comment())

.callerReference(distConfig.callerReference())

.defaultCacheBehavior(distConfig.defaultCacheBehavior())
                                                    .priceClass(distConfig.priceClass())
                                                    .aliases(distConfig.aliases())
                                                    .logging(distConfig.logging())

.defaultRootObject(distConfig.defaultRootObject())

.customErrorResponses(distConfig.customErrorResponses())

.httpVersion(distConfig.httpVersion())

.isIPV6Enabled(distConfig.isIPV6Enabled())

.restrictions(distConfig.restrictions())

.viewerCertificate(distConfig.viewerCertificate())
                                                    .webACLId(distConfig.webACLId())

.originGroups(distConfig.originGroups()))
                                .ifMatch(etag));

               logger.info("Distribution [{}] is DISABLED, waiting for deployment
before deleting ...",
                                distributionId);
               GetDistributionResponse distributionResponse;
               try (CloudFrontWaiter cfWaiter =
CloudFrontWaiter.builder().client(cloudFrontClient).build()) {
                       ResponseOrException<GetDistributionResponse>
responseOrException = cfWaiter
                                        .waitUntilDistributionDeployed(builder ->
builder.id(distributionId)).matched();
                       distributionResponse = responseOrException.response()
                                        .orElseThrow(() -> new
RuntimeException("Could not disable distribution"));
               }

               DeleteDistributionResponse deleteDistributionResponse =
cloudFrontClient
                                .deleteDistribution(builder -> builder
```

```
                                                .id(distributionId)

 .ifMatch(distributionResponse.eTag()));
                if (deleteDistributionResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
                        logger.info("Distribution [{}] DELETED", distributionId);
                }
        }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteDistributionAPI Reference.AWS SDK for Java 2.x

`UpdateDistribution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateDistribution`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetDistributionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.Distribution;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DistributionConfig;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.UpdateDistributionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CloudFrontException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ModifyDistribution {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <id>\s

                Where:
                    id - the id value of the distribution.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String id = args[0];
        CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient = CloudFrontClient.builder()
                .region(Region.AWS_GLOBAL)
                .build();

        modDistribution(cloudFrontClient, id);
        cloudFrontClient.close();
    }

    public static void modDistribution(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient, String
idVal) {
        try {
            // Get the Distribution to modify.
            GetDistributionRequest disRequest = GetDistributionRequest.builder()
                    .id(idVal)
                    .build();

            GetDistributionResponse response =
cloudFrontClient.getDistribution(disRequest);
            Distribution disObject = response.distribution();
            DistributionConfig config = disObject.distributionConfig();

            // Create a new DistributionConfig object and add new values to comment
and
            // aliases
            DistributionConfig config1 = DistributionConfig.builder()
                    .aliases(config.aliases()) // You can pass in new values here
                    .comment("New Comment")
                    .cacheBehaviors(config.cacheBehaviors())
```

```
                    .priceClass(config.priceClass())
                    .defaultCacheBehavior(config.defaultCacheBehavior())
                    .enabled(config.enabled())
                    .callerReference(config.callerReference())
                    .logging(config.logging())
                    .originGroups(config.originGroups())
                    .origins(config.origins())
                    .restrictions(config.restrictions())
                    .defaultRootObject(config.defaultRootObject())
                    .webACLId(config.webACLId())
                    .httpVersion(config.httpVersion())
                    .viewerCertificate(config.viewerCertificate())
                    .customErrorResponses(config.customErrorResponses())
                    .build();

            UpdateDistributionRequest updateDistributionRequest =
 UpdateDistributionRequest.builder()
                    .distributionConfig(config1)
                    .id(disObject.id())
                    .ifMatch(response.eTag())
                    .build();

            cloudFrontClient.updateDistribution(updateDistributionRequest);

        } catch (CloudFrontException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateDistributionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenari

Crea un tenant di distribuzione e distribuzione multi-tenant

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un tenant di distribuzione e distribuzione multi-tenant con varie configurazioni.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

L'esempio seguente dimostra come creare una distribuzione multi-tenant con parametri e certificati wildcard.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.internal.waiters.ResponseOrException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ConnectionMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.Distribution;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.HttpVersion;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.Method;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.SSLSupportMethod;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ViewerProtocolPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.waiters.CloudFrontWaiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;

import java.time.Instant;

public class CreateMultiTenantDistribution {
    public static Distribution
 CreateMultiTenantDistributionWithCert(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,
                                                                  S3Client
 s3Client,
                                                                  final String
 bucketName,
                                                                  final String
 certificateArn) {
        // fetch the origin info if necessary
        final String region = s3Client.headBucket(b ->
 b.bucket(bucketName)).sdkHttpResponse().headers()
                .get("x-amz-bucket-region").get(0);
        final String originDomain = bucketName + ".s3." + region + ".amazonaws.com";
```

```
        String originId = originDomain; // Use the originDomain value for the
 originId.

        CreateDistributionResponse createDistResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.createDistribution(builder -> builder
                .distributionConfig(b1 -> b1
                        .httpVersion(HttpVersion.HTTP2)
                        .enabled(true)
                        .comment("Template Distribution with cert built with java")
                        .connectionMode(ConnectionMode.TENANT_ONLY)
                        .callerReference(Instant.now().toString())
                        .viewerCertificate(certBuilder -> certBuilder
                                .acmCertificateArn(certificateArn)
                                .sslSupportMethod(SSLSupportMethod.SNI_ONLY))
                        .origins(b2 -> b2
                                .quantity(1)
                                .items(b3 -> b3
                                        .domainName(originDomain)
                                        .id(originId)
                                        .originPath("/{{tenantName}}")
                                        .s3OriginConfig(builder4 -> builder4
                                                .originAccessIdentity(
                                                        "")))
                        .tenantConfig(b5 -> b5
                                .parameterDefinitions(b6 -> b6
                                        .name("tenantName")
                                        .definition(b7 -> b7
                                                .stringSchema(b8 -> b8
                                                        .comment("tenantName value")
                                                        .defaultValue("root")
                                                        .required(false)))))
                        .defaultCacheBehavior(b2 -> b2

 .viewerProtocolPolicy(ViewerProtocolPolicy.ALLOW_ALL)
                                .targetOriginId(originId)
                                .cachePolicyId("658327ea-f89d-4fab-
a63d-7e88639e58f6") // CachingOptimized Policy
                                .allowedMethods(b4 -> b4
                                        .quantity(2)
                                        .items(Method.HEAD, Method.GET)))
                ));

        final Distribution distribution = createDistResponse.distribution();
```

```
        try (CloudFrontWaiter cfWaiter =
CloudFrontWaiter.builder().client(cloudFrontClient).build()) {
            ResponseOrException<GetDistributionResponse> responseOrException =
cfWaiter
                    .waitUntilDistributionDeployed(builder ->
builder.id(distribution.id()))
                    .matched();
            responseOrException.response()
                    .orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("Distribution not
created"));
        }
        return distribution;
    }

    public static Distribution CreateMultiTenantDistributionNoCert(CloudFrontClient
cloudFrontClient,
                                                                   S3Client s3Client,
                                                                   final String
bucketName) {
        // fetch the origin info if necessary
        final String region = s3Client.headBucket(b ->
b.bucket(bucketName)).sdkHttpResponse().headers()
                .get("x-amz-bucket-region").get(0);
        final String originDomain = bucketName + ".s3." + region + ".amazonaws.com";
        String originId = originDomain; // Use the originDomain value for the
originId.

        CreateDistributionResponse createDistResponse =
cloudFrontClient.createDistribution(builder -> builder
                .distributionConfig(b1 -> b1
                        .httpVersion(HttpVersion.HTTP2)
                        .enabled(true)
                        .comment("Template Distribution with cert built with java")
                        .connectionMode(ConnectionMode.TENANT_ONLY)
                        .callerReference(Instant.now().toString())
                        .origins(b2 -> b2
                                .quantity(1)
                                .items(b3 -> b3
                                        .domainName(originDomain)
                                        .id(originId)
                                        .originPath("/{{tenantName}}")
                                        .s3OriginConfig(builder4 -> builder4
                                                .originAccessIdentity(
                                                        "")))))
```

```
                        .tenantConfig(b5 -> b5
                                .parameterDefinitions(b6 -> b6
                                        .name("tenantName")
                                        .definition(b7 -> b7
                                                .stringSchema(b8 -> b8
                                                        .comment("tenantName value")
                                                        .defaultValue("root")
                                                        .required(false)))))
                        .defaultCacheBehavior(b2 -> b2

 .viewerProtocolPolicy(ViewerProtocolPolicy.ALLOW_ALL)
                                .targetOriginId(originId)
                                .cachePolicyId("658327ea-f89d-4fab-
a63d-7e88639e58f6") // CachingOptimized Policy
                                .allowedMethods(b4 -> b4
                                        .quantity(2)
                                        .items(Method.HEAD, Method.GET)))
                ));

        final Distribution distribution = createDistResponse.distribution();
        try (CloudFrontWaiter cfWaiter =
 CloudFrontWaiter.builder().client(cloudFrontClient).build()) {
            ResponseOrException<GetDistributionResponse> responseOrException =
 cfWaiter
                    .waitUntilDistributionDeployed(builder ->
 builder.id(distribution.id()))
                    .matched();
            responseOrException.response()
                    .orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("Distribution not
 created"));
        }
        return distribution;
    }
}
```

L'esempio seguente dimostra come creare un tenant di distribuzione associato a quel modello, incluso l'utilizzo del parametro che abbiamo dichiarato sopra. Tieni presente che non è necessario aggiungere informazioni sul certificato qui perché il nostro dominio è già coperto dal modello principale.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateConnectionGroupResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateDistributionTenantResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DistributionTenant;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetConnectionGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ValidationTokenHost;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.Route53Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.model.RRType;

import java.time.Instant;

public class CreateDistributionTenant {

    public static DistributionTenant createDistributionTenantNoCert(CloudFrontClient
 cloudFrontClient,
                                                                    Route53Client
 route53Client,
                                                                    String
 distributionId,
                                                                    String domain,
                                                                    String
 hostedZoneId) {
        CreateDistributionTenantResponse createResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.createDistributionTenant(builder -> builder
                .distributionId(distributionId)
                .domains(b1 -> b1
                        .domain(domain))
                .parameters(b2 -> b2
                        .name("tenantName")
                        .value("myTenant"))
                .enabled(false)
                .name("no-cert-tenant")
        );

        final DistributionTenant distributionTenant =
 createResponse.distributionTenant();

        // Then update the Route53 hosted zone to point your domain at the
 distribution tenant
        // We fetch the RoutingEndpoint to point to via the default connection group
 that was created for your tenant
        final GetConnectionGroupResponse fetchedConnectionGroup =
 cloudFrontClient.getConnectionGroup(builder -> builder
```

```
                .identifier(distributionTenant.connectionGroupId()));

        route53Client.changeResourceRecordSets(builder -> builder
                .hostedZoneId(hostedZoneId)
                .changeBatch(b1 -> b1
                        .comment("ChangeBatch comment")
                        .changes(b2 -> b2
                                .resourceRecordSet(b3 -> b3
                                        .name(domain)
                                        .type("CNAME")
                                        .ttl(300L)
                                        .resourceRecords(b4 -> b4

 .value(fetchedConnectionGroup.connectionGroup().routingEndpoint())))
                                .action("CREATE"))
                ));
        return distributionTenant;
    }

}
```

Se il certificato del visualizzatore è stato omesso dal modello principale, dovresti invece aggiungere le informazioni sul certificato sui tenant ad esso associati. L'esempio seguente dimostra come farlo tramite un certificato ACM arn che copre il dominio necessario per il tenant.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateConnectionGroupResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateDistributionTenantResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DistributionTenant;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetConnectionGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ValidationTokenHost;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.Route53Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.model.RRType;

import java.time.Instant;

public class CreateDistributionTenant {
```

```
    public static DistributionTenant
 createDistributionTenantWithCert(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,
                                                                    Route53Client
 route53Client,
                                                                    String
 distributionId,
                                                                    String domain,
                                                                    String
 hostedZoneId,
                                                                    String
 certificateArn) {
        CreateDistributionTenantResponse createResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.createDistributionTenant(builder -> builder
                .distributionId(distributionId)
                .domains(b1 -> b1
                        .domain(domain))
                .enabled(false)
                .name("tenant-with-cert")
                .parameters(b2 -> b2
                        .name("tenantName")
                        .value("myTenant"))
                .customizations(b3 -> b3
                        .certificate(b4 -> b4
                                .arn(certificateArn))) // NOTE: Cert must be in Us-
East-1 and cover the domain provided in this request

        );

        final DistributionTenant distributionTenant =
 createResponse.distributionTenant();

        // Then update the Route53 hosted zone to point your domain at the
 distribution tenant
        // We fetch the RoutingEndpoint to point to via the default connection group
 that was created for your tenant
        final GetConnectionGroupResponse fetchedConnectionGroup =
 cloudFrontClient.getConnectionGroup(builder -> builder
                .identifier(distributionTenant.connectionGroupId()));

        route53Client.changeResourceRecordSets(builder -> builder
                .hostedZoneId(hostedZoneId)
                .changeBatch(b1 -> b1
                        .comment("ChangeBatch comment")
                        .changes(b2 -> b2
```

```
                                .resourceRecordSet(b3 -> b3
                                        .name(domain)
                                        .type("CNAME")
                                        .ttl(300L)
                                        .resourceRecords(b4 -> b4

 .value(fetchedConnectionGroup.connectionGroup().routingEndpoint())))
                                .action("CREATE"))
               ));
        return distributionTenant;
    }

}
```

L'esempio seguente dimostra come eseguire questa operazione con una CloudFront richiesta di certificato gestita -hosted. Questo è l'ideale se non hai già traffico verso il tuo dominio. In questo caso, creiamo un file ConnectionGroup per generare un RoutingEndpoint. Quindi lo usiamo RoutingEndpoint per creare record DNS che verificano la proprietà del dominio e puntano a CloudFront. CloudFront utilizzerà quindi automaticamente un token per convalidare la proprietà del dominio e creare un certificato gestito.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateConnectionGroupResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateDistributionTenantResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DistributionTenant;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetConnectionGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ValidationTokenHost;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.Route53Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.model.RRType;

import java.time.Instant;

public class CreateDistributionTenant {

    public static DistributionTenant
 createDistributionTenantCfHosted(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,
                                                                    Route53Client
 route53Client,
```

```
                                                                        String
distributionId,
                                                                        String domain,
                                                                        String
hostedZoneId) throws InterruptedException {
        CreateConnectionGroupResponse createConnectionGroupResponse =
cloudFrontClient.createConnectionGroup(builder -> builder
                .ipv6Enabled(true)
                .name("cf-hosted-connection-group")
                .enabled(true));

        route53Client.changeResourceRecordSets(builder -> builder
                .hostedZoneId(hostedZoneId)
                .changeBatch(b1 -> b1
                        .comment("cf-hosted domain validation record")
                        .changes(b2 -> b2
                                .resourceRecordSet(b3 -> b3
                                        .name(domain)
                                        .type(RRType.CNAME)
                                        .ttl(300L)
                                        .resourceRecords(b4 -> b4

.value(createConnectionGroupResponse.connectionGroup().routingEndpoint())))
                                .action("CREATE"))
                ));

        // Give the R53 record time to propagate, if it isn't being returned by
servers yet, the following call will fail
        Thread.sleep(60000);

        CreateDistributionTenantResponse createResponse =
cloudFrontClient.createDistributionTenant(builder -> builder
                .distributionId(distributionId)
                .domains(b1 -> b1
                        .domain(domain))

.connectionGroupId(createConnectionGroupResponse.connectionGroup().id())
                .enabled(false)
                .name("cf-hosted-tenant")
                .parameters(b2 -> b2
                        .name("tenantName")
                        .value("myTenant"))
                .managedCertificateRequest(b3 -> b3
                        .validationTokenHost(ValidationTokenHost.CLOUDFRONT)
```

```
                )
        );

        return createResponse.distributionTenant();
    }

}
```

L'esempio seguente mostra come eseguire questa operazione con una richiesta di certificato gestita autonomamente. Questa soluzione è ideale se hai traffico verso il tuo dominio e non riesci a tollerare tempi di inattività durante una migrazione. Alla fine di questo esempio, il Tenant verrà creato in uno stato in attesa della convalida del dominio e della configurazione del DNS. Segui i passaggi [qui] (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/managedcomplete-domain-ownership-cloudfront-certificates.html#) per completare la configurazione quando sei pronto per la migrazione del traffico.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateConnectionGroupResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateDistributionTenantResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DistributionTenant;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetConnectionGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ValidationTokenHost;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.Route53Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.model.RRType;

import java.time.Instant;

public class CreateDistributionTenant {

    public static DistributionTenant
 createDistributionTenantSelfHosted(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,
                                                                        String
 distributionId,
                                                                        String
 domain) {
        CreateDistributionTenantResponse createResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.createDistributionTenant(builder -> builder
                .distributionId(distributionId)
```

```
                .domains(b1 -> b1
                        .domain(domain))
                .parameters(b2 -> b2
                        .name("tenantName")
                        .value("myTenant"))
                .enabled(false)
                .name("self-hosted-tenant")
                .managedCertificateRequest(b3 -> b3
                        .validationTokenHost(ValidationTokenHost.SELF_HOSTED)
                        .primaryDomainName(domain)
                )
        );

        return createResponse.distributionTenant();
    }

}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateDistribution
  - CreateDistributionTenant

Elimina le risorse per la firma

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eliminare le risorse utilizzate per accedere a contenuti con restrizioni in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DeleteKeyGroupResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DeleteOriginAccessControlResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DeletePublicKeyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetKeyGroupResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetOriginAccessControlResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetPublicKeyResponse;

public class DeleteSigningResources {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(DeleteSigningResources.class);

    public static void deleteOriginAccessControl(final CloudFrontClient
 cloudFrontClient,
            final String originAccessControlId) {
        GetOriginAccessControlResponse getResponse = cloudFrontClient
                .getOriginAccessControl(b -> b.id(originAccessControlId));
        DeleteOriginAccessControlResponse deleteResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.deleteOriginAccessControl(builder -> builder
                .id(originAccessControlId)
                .ifMatch(getResponse.eTag()));
        if (deleteResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Successfully deleted Origin Access Control [{}]",
 originAccessControlId);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteKeyGroup(final CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient, final
 String keyGroupId) {

        GetKeyGroupResponse getResponse = cloudFrontClient.getKeyGroup(b ->
 b.id(keyGroupId));
        DeleteKeyGroupResponse deleteResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.deleteKeyGroup(builder -> builder
                .id(keyGroupId)
                .ifMatch(getResponse.eTag()));
        if (deleteResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Successfully deleted Key Group [{}]", keyGroupId);
        }
    }

    public static void deletePublicKey(final CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,
 final String publicKeyId) {
```

```
        GetPublicKeyResponse getResponse = cloudFrontClient.getPublicKey(b ->
 b.id(publicKeyId));

        DeletePublicKeyResponse deleteResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.deletePublicKey(builder -> builder
                .id(publicKeyId)
                .ifMatch(getResponse.eTag()));

        if (deleteResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Successfully deleted Public Key [{}]", publicKeyId);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - DeleteKeyGroup
  - DeleteOriginAccessControl
  - DeletePublicKey

Segno URLs e cookie

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare cookie firmati URLs e cookie che consentono l'accesso a risorse con restrizioni.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa la CannedSignerRequestclasse per firmare URLs o cookie con una politica predefinita.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CannedSignerRequest;

import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Path;
```

```
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.temporal.ChronoUnit;

public class CreateCannedPolicyRequest {

    public static CannedSignerRequest createRequestForCannedPolicy(String
 distributionDomainName,
            String fileNameToUpload,
            String privateKeyFullPath, String publicKeyId) throws Exception {
        String protocol = "https";
        String resourcePath = "/" + fileNameToUpload;

        String cloudFrontUrl = new URL(protocol, distributionDomainName,
 resourcePath).toString();
        Instant expirationDate = Instant.now().plus(7, ChronoUnit.DAYS);
        Path path = Paths.get(privateKeyFullPath);

        return CannedSignerRequest.builder()
                .resourceUrl(cloudFrontUrl)
                .privateKey(path)
                .keyPairId(publicKeyId)
                .expirationDate(expirationDate)
                .build();
    }
}
```

Usa la CustomSignerRequestclasse per firmare URLs o cookie con una politica personalizzata. I `activeDate` e `ipRange` sono metodi opzionali.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CustomSignerRequest;

import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.temporal.ChronoUnit;

public class CreateCustomPolicyRequest {

    public static CustomSignerRequest createRequestForCustomPolicy(String
 distributionDomainName,
```

```
            String fileNameToUpload,
            String privateKeyFullPath, String publicKeyId) throws Exception {
        String protocol = "https";
        String resourcePath = "/" + fileNameToUpload;

        String cloudFrontUrl = new URL(protocol, distributionDomainName,
 resourcePath).toString();
        Instant expireDate = Instant.now().plus(7, ChronoUnit.DAYS);
        // URL will be accessible tomorrow using the signed URL.
        Instant activeDate = Instant.now().plus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);
        Path path = Paths.get(privateKeyFullPath);

        return CustomSignerRequest.builder()
                .resourceUrl(cloudFrontUrl)
                // .resourceUrlPattern("https://*.example.com/*")  // Optional.
                .privateKey(path)
                .keyPairId(publicKeyId)
                .expirationDate(expireDate)
                .activeDate(activeDate) // Optional.
                // .ipRange("192.168.0.1/24") // Optional.
                .build();
    }
}
```

L'esempio seguente mostra l'uso della CloudFrontUtilitiesclasse per produrre cookie firmati e URLs. Visualizza questo esempio di codice su. GitHub

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontUtilities;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.cookie.CookiesForCannedPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.cookie.CookiesForCustomPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CannedSignerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CustomSignerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.url.SignedUrl;

public class SigningUtilities {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SigningUtilities.class);
    private static final CloudFrontUtilities cloudFrontUtilities =
 CloudFrontUtilities.create();
```

```
    public static SignedUrl signUrlForCannedPolicy(CannedSignerRequest
 cannedSignerRequest) {
        SignedUrl signedUrl =
 cloudFrontUtilities.getSignedUrlWithCannedPolicy(cannedSignerRequest);
        logger.info("Signed URL: [{}]", signedUrl.url());
        return signedUrl;
    }

    public static SignedUrl signUrlForCustomPolicy(CustomSignerRequest
 customSignerRequest) {
        SignedUrl signedUrl =
 cloudFrontUtilities.getSignedUrlWithCustomPolicy(customSignerRequest);
        logger.info("Signed URL: [{}]", signedUrl.url());
        return signedUrl;
    }

    public static CookiesForCannedPolicy
 getCookiesForCannedPolicy(CannedSignerRequest cannedSignerRequest) {
        CookiesForCannedPolicy cookiesForCannedPolicy = cloudFrontUtilities
                .getCookiesForCannedPolicy(cannedSignerRequest);
        logger.info("Cookie EXPIRES header [{}]",
 cookiesForCannedPolicy.expiresHeaderValue());
        logger.info("Cookie KEYPAIR header [{}]",
 cookiesForCannedPolicy.keyPairIdHeaderValue());
        logger.info("Cookie SIGNATURE header [{}]",
 cookiesForCannedPolicy.signatureHeaderValue());
        return cookiesForCannedPolicy;
    }

    public static CookiesForCustomPolicy
 getCookiesForCustomPolicy(CustomSignerRequest customSignerRequest) {
        CookiesForCustomPolicy cookiesForCustomPolicy = cloudFrontUtilities
                .getCookiesForCustomPolicy(customSignerRequest);
        logger.info("Cookie POLICY header [{}]",
 cookiesForCustomPolicy.policyHeaderValue());
        logger.info("Cookie KEYPAIR header [{}]",
 cookiesForCustomPolicy.keyPairIdHeaderValue());
        logger.info("Cookie SIGNATURE header [{}]",
 cookiesForCustomPolicy.signatureHeaderValue());
        return cookiesForCustomPolicy;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CloudFrontUtilitiessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

CloudWatch esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with CloudWatch.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao CloudWatch

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare CloudWatch.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.ListMetricsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.paginators.ListMetricsIterable;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloService {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <namespace>\s

                Where:
                  namespace - The namespace to filter against (for example, AWS/
EC2).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String namespace = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        CloudWatchClient cw = CloudWatchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listMets(cw, namespace);
        cw.close();
    }

    public static void listMets(CloudWatchClient cw, String namespace) {
        try {
            ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
                    .namespace(namespace)
                    .build();

            ListMetricsIterable listRes = cw.listMetricsPaginator(request);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.metrics().stream())
```

```
                    .forEach(metrics -> System.out.println(" Retrieved metric is: "
 + metrics.metricName()));

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListMetricssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Elenca i CloudWatch namespace e le metriche.
- Ottieni le statistiche per un parametro e per la fatturazione stimata.
- Crea e aggiorna un pannello di controllo.
- Crea e aggiungi i dati a un parametro.
- Crea e attiva un allarme, quindi visualizza la cronologia degli allarmi.
- Aggiungi un rilevatore di anomalie.
- Acquisisci uno schema di parametri, quindi elimina le risorse.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le CloudWatch funzionalità.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DashboardInvalidInputErrorException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DeleteAlarmsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DeleteAnomalyDetectorResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DeleteDashboardsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.Dimension;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.GetMetricStatisticsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.LimitExceededException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.PutDashboardResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.PutMetricDataResponse;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * To enable billing metrics and statistics for this example, make sure billing
 * alerts are enabled for your account:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
monitor_estimated_charges_with_cloudwatch.html#turning_on_billing_metrics
 *
 * This Java code example performs the following tasks:
```

```
 *
 * 1. List available namespaces from Amazon CloudWatch.
 * 2. List available metrics within the selected Namespace.
 * 3. Get statistics for the selected metric over the last day.
 * 4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last week.
 * 5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.
 * 6. List dashboards using a paginator.
 * 7. Create a new custom metric by adding data for it.
 * 8. Add the custom metric to the dashboard.
 * 9. Create an alarm for the custom metric.
 * 10. Describe current alarms.
 * 11. Get current data for the new custom metric.
 * 12. Push data into the custom metric to trigger the alarm.
 * 13. Check the alarm state using the action DescribeAlarmsForMetric.
 * 14. Get alarm history for the new alarm.
 * 15. Add an anomaly detector for the custom metric.
 * 16. Describe current anomaly detectors.
 * 17. Get a metric image for the custom metric.
 * 18. Clean up the Amazon CloudWatch resources.
 */
public class CloudWatchScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    static CloudWatchActions cwActions = new CloudWatchActions();

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(CloudWatchScenario.class);
    static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Throwable {

        final String usage = """

            Usage:
              <myDate> <costDateWeek> <dashboardName> <dashboardJson> <dashboardAdd>
 <settings> <metricImage> \s

            Where:
              myDate - The start date to use to get metric statistics. (For example,
 2023-01-11T18:35:24.00Z.)\s
              costDateWeek - The start date to use to get AWS/Billing statistics.
 (For example, 2023-01-11T18:35:24.00Z.)\s
              dashboardName - The name of the dashboard to create.\s
              dashboardJson - The location of a JSON file to use to create a
 dashboard. (See jsonWidgets.json in javav2/example_code/cloudwatch.)\s
```

```
              dashboardAdd - The location of a JSON file to use to update a
dashboard. (See CloudDashboard.json in javav2/example_code/cloudwatch.)\s
              settings - The location of a JSON file from which various values are
read. (See settings.json in javav2/example_code/cloudwatch.)\s
              metricImage - The location of a BMP file that is used to create a
graph.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 7) {
            logger.info(usage);
            return;
        }
        String myDate = args[0];
        String costDateWeek = args[1];
        String dashboardName = args[2];
        String dashboardJson = args[3];
        String dashboardAdd = args[4];
        String settings = args[5];
        String metricImage = args[6];

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Welcome to the Amazon CloudWatch Basics scenario.");
        logger.info("""
            Amazon CloudWatch is a comprehensive monitoring and observability
service
            provided by Amazon Web Services (AWS). It is designed to help you
monitor your
            AWS resources, applications, and services, as well as on-premises
resources,
            in real-time.

            CloudWatch collects and tracks various types of data, including
metrics,
            logs, and events, from your AWS and on-premises resources. It allows you
to set
            alarms and automatically respond to changes in your environment,
            enabling you to quickly identify and address issues before they impact
your
            applications or services.

            With CloudWatch, you can gain visibility into your entire
infrastructure, from the cloud
            to the edge, and use this information to make informed decisions and
optimize your
```

```
            resource utilization.

            This scenario guides you through how to perform Amazon CloudWatch tasks
by using the
            AWS SDK for Java v2. Let's get started...
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            runScenario(myDate, costDateWeek, dashboardName, dashboardJson,
dashboardAdd, settings, metricImage);
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    private static void runScenario(String myDate, String costDateWeek, String
dashboardName, String dashboardJson, String dashboardAdd, String settings, String
metricImage ) throws Throwable {
        Double dataPoint = Double.parseDouble("10.0");
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
        1. List at least five available unique namespaces from Amazon CloudWatch.
        Select one from the list.
        """);
        String selectedNamespace;
        String selectedMetrics;
        int num;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<ArrayList<String>> future =
cwActions.listNameSpacesAsync();
            ArrayList<String> list = future.join();
            for (int z = 0; z < 5; z++) {
                int index = z + 1;
                logger.info("    " + index + ". {}", list.get(z));
            }

            num = Integer.parseInt(scanner.nextLine());
            if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
                selectedNamespace = list.get(num - 1);
            } else {
                logger.info("You did not select a valid option.");
                return;
```

```
            }
            logger.info("You selected {}", selectedNamespace);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. List available metrics within the selected namespace.");
        logger.info("""
            A metric is a measure of the performance or health of your AWS
resources,
            applications, or custom resources. Metrics are the basic building blocks
of CloudWatch
            and provide data points that represent a specific aspect of your system
or application over time.

            Select a metric from the list.
            """);

        Dimension myDimension = null;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<ArrayList<String>> future =
cwActions.listMetsAsync(selectedNamespace);
            ArrayList<String> metList = future.join();
            logger.info("Metrics successfully retrieved. Total metrics: {}",
metList.size());
            for (int z = 0; z < 5; z++) {
                int index = z + 1;
                logger.info("    " + index + ". " + metList.get(z));
            }
            num = Integer.parseInt(scanner.nextLine());
            if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
                selectedMetrics = metList.get(num - 1);
            } else {
```

```
                logger.info("You did not select a valid option.");
                return;
            }
            logger.info("You selected {}", selectedMetrics);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }

        try {
            myDimension = cwActions.getSpecificMetAsync(selectedNamespace).join();
            logger.info("Metric statistics successfully retrieved and displayed.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Get statistics for the selected metric over the last day.");
        logger.info("""
            Statistics refer to the various mathematical calculations that can be
performed on the
            collected metrics to derive meaningful insights. Statistics provide a
way to summarize and
            analyze the data collected for a specific metric over a specified time
period.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        String metricOption = "";
        ArrayList<String> statTypes = new ArrayList<>();
        statTypes.add("SampleCount");
        statTypes.add("Average");
        statTypes.add("Sum");
        statTypes.add("Minimum");
        statTypes.add("Maximum");

        for (int t = 0; t < 5; t++) {
            logger.info("    " + (t + 1) + ". {}", statTypes.get(t));
        }
        logger.info("Select a metric statistic by entering a number from the
preceding list:");
        num = Integer.parseInt(scanner.nextLine());
        if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
            metricOption = statTypes.get(num - 1);
        } else {
            logger.info("You did not select a valid option.");
            return;
        }
        logger.info("You selected " + metricOption);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<GetMetricStatisticsResponse> future =
cwActions.getAndDisplayMetricStatisticsAsync(selectedNamespace, selectedMetrics,
metricOption, myDate, myDimension);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Metric statistics retrieved successfully.");

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last week.");
```

```
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
         try {
            CompletableFuture<GetMetricStatisticsResponse> future =
cwActions.getMetricStatisticsAsync(costDateWeek);
            future.join();

            logger.info("Metric statistics successfully retrieved and displayed.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
             throw cause;
         }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<PutDashboardResponse> future =
cwActions.createDashboardWithMetricsAsync(dashboardName, dashboardJson);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException | IOException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof DashboardInvalidInputErrorException cwEx) {
                logger.info("Invalid CloudWatch data. Error message: {}, Error code
{}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. List dashboards using a paginator.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future = cwActions.listDashboardsAsync();
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Create a new custom metric by adding data to it.");
        logger.info("""
            The primary benefit of using a custom metric in Amazon CloudWatch is the
ability to
            monitor and collect data that is specific to your application or
infrastructure.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<PutMetricDataResponse> future =
cwActions.createNewCustomMetricAsync(dataPoint);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("8. Add an additional metric to the dashboard.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<PutDashboardResponse> future =
cwActions.addMetricToDashboardAsync(dashboardAdd, dashboardName);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof DashboardInvalidInputErrorException cwEx) {
                logger.info("Invalid CloudWatch data. Error message: {}, Error code
{}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("9. Create an alarm for the custom metric.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String alarmName = "" ;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future = cwActions.createAlarmAsync(settings);
            alarmName = future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof LimitExceededException cwEx) {
                logger.info("The quota for alarms has been reached: Error message:
{}, Error code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("10. Describe ten current alarms.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future = cwActions.describeAlarmsAsync();
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("11. Get current data for new custom metric.");
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
cwActions.getCustomMetricDataAsync(settings);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("12. Push data into the custom metric to trigger the alarm.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<PutMetricDataResponse> future =
cwActions.addMetricDataForAlarmAsync(settings);
            future.join();
```

```
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("13. Check the alarm state using the action
DescribeAlarmsForMetric.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
cwActions.checkForMetricAlarmAsync(settings);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("14. Get alarm history for the new alarm.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
cwActions.getAlarmHistoryAsync(settings, myDate);
            future.join();
```

```
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("15. Add an anomaly detector for the custom metric.");
        logger.info("""
            An anomaly detector is a feature that automatically detects unusual
patterns or deviations in your
            monitored metrics. It uses machine learning algorithms to analyze the
historical behavior
            of your metrics and establish a baseline.

            The anomaly detector then compares the current metric values against
this baseline and
            identifies any anomalies or outliers that may indicate potential issues
or unexpected changes
            in your system's performance or behavior.

            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
cwActions.addAnomalyDetectorAsync(settings);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
```

```
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("16. Describe current anomaly detectors.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
cwActions.describeAnomalyDetectorsAsync(settings);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("17. Get a metric image for the custom metric.");
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
cwActions.downloadAndSaveMetricImageAsync(metricImage);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info("18. Clean up the Amazon CloudWatch resources.");

        try {
            logger.info(". Delete the Dashboard.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            CompletableFuture<DeleteDashboardsResponse> future =
cwActions.deleteDashboardAsync(dashboardName);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }

        try {
            logger.info("Delete the alarm.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            CompletableFuture<DeleteAlarmsResponse> future =
cwActions.deleteCWAlarmAsync(alarmName);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }

        try {
            logger.info("Delete the anomaly detector.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            CompletableFuture<DeleteAnomalyDetectorResponse> future =
cwActions.deleteAnomalyDetectorAsync(settings);
            future.join();
```

```
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof CloudWatchException cwEx) {
                logger.info("CloudWatch error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
 code {}", cwEx.getMessage(), cwEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("The Amazon CloudWatch example scenario is complete.");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();
            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Una classe wrapper per i metodi SDK. CloudWatch

```
public class CloudWatchActions {

    private static CloudWatchAsyncClient cloudWatchAsyncClient;
```

```
   private static final Logger logger =
LoggerFactory.getLogger(CloudWatchActions.class);

   /**
    * Retrieves an asynchronous CloudWatch client instance.
    *
    * <p>
    * This method ensures that the CloudWatch client is initialized with the
following configurations:
    * <ul>
    *     <li>Maximum concurrency: 100</li>
    *     <li>Connection timeout: 60 seconds</li>
    *     <li>Read timeout: 60 seconds</li>
    *     <li>Write timeout: 60 seconds</li>
    *     <li>API call timeout: 2 minutes</li>
    *     <li>API call attempt timeout: 90 seconds</li>
    *     <li>Retry strategy: STANDARD</li>
    * </ul>
    * </p>
    *
    * @return the asynchronous CloudWatch client instance
    */
   private static CloudWatchAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
       if (cloudWatchAsyncClient == null) {
           SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
               .maxConcurrency(100)
               .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
               .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
               .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
               .build();

           ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
               .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
               .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
               .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
               .build();

           cloudWatchAsyncClient = CloudWatchAsyncClient.builder()
               .httpClient(httpClient)
               .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
               .build();
       }
       return cloudWatchAsyncClient;
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an Anomaly Detector.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the file containing the Anomaly Detector
configuration
     * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous deletion of the
Anomaly Detector
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteAnomalyDetectorResponse>
deleteAnomalyDetectorAsync(String fileName) {
        CompletableFuture<JsonNode> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            try {
                JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                return new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser); // Return the root node
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file", e);
            }
        });

        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(rootNode -> {
            String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
            String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

            SingleMetricAnomalyDetector singleMetricAnomalyDetector =
SingleMetricAnomalyDetector.builder()
                .metricName(customMetricName)
                .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                .stat("Maximum")
                .build();

            DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest request =
DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest.builder()
                .singleMetricAnomalyDetector(singleMetricAnomalyDetector)
                .build();

            return getAsyncClient().deleteAnomalyDetector(request);
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the Anomaly Detector",
exception);
            } else {
                logger.info("Successfully deleted the Anomaly Detector.");
            }
        });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a CloudWatch alarm.
     *
     * @param alarmName the name of the alarm to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
to delete the alarm
     * the {@link DeleteAlarmsResponse} is returned when the operation completes
successfully,
     * or a {@link RuntimeException} is thrown if the operation fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteAlarmsResponse> deleteCWAlarmAsync(String
alarmName) {
        DeleteAlarmsRequest request = DeleteAlarmsRequest.builder()
            .alarmNames(alarmName)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteAlarms(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the alarm:{} " +
alarmName, exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Successfully deleted alarm {} ", alarmName);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the specified dashboard.
     *
     * @param dashboardName the name of the dashboard to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
of deleting the dashboard
     * @throws RuntimeException if the dashboard deletion fails
     */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteDashboardsResponse> deleteDashboardAsync(String
dashboardName) {
       DeleteDashboardsRequest dashboardsRequest =
DeleteDashboardsRequest.builder()
           .dashboardNames(dashboardName)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteDashboards(dashboardsRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the dashboard: " +
dashboardName, exception);
               } else {
                   logger.info("{} was successfully deleted.", dashboardName);
               }
           });
   }


   /**
    * Retrieves and saves a custom metric image to a file.
    *
    * @param fileName the name of the file to save the metric image to
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the image has been
saved to the file
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> downloadAndSaveMetricImageAsync(String fileName)
{
       logger.info("Getting Image data for custom metric.");
       String myJSON = """
             {
                 "title": "Example Metric Graph",
                 "view": "timeSeries",
                 "stacked ": false,
                 "period": 10,
                 "width": 1400,
                 "height": 600,
                 "metrics": [
                     [
                     "AWS/Billing",
                     "EstimatedCharges",
                     "Currency",
                     "USD"
                    ]
```

```
                  ]
            }
          """;

       GetMetricWidgetImageRequest imageRequest =
GetMetricWidgetImageRequest.builder()
           .metricWidget(myJSON)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().getMetricWidgetImage(imageRequest)
           .thenCompose(response -> {
               SdkBytes sdkBytes = response.metricWidgetImage();
               byte[] bytes = sdkBytes.asByteArray();
               return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                   try {
                       File outputFile = new File(fileName);
                       try (FileOutputStream outputStream = new
FileOutputStream(outputFile)) {
                           outputStream.write(bytes);
                       }
                   } catch (IOException e) {
                       throw new RuntimeException("Failed to write image to file",
e);
                   }
               });
           })
           .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Error getting and saving metric
image", exception);
               } else {
                   logger.info("Image data saved successfully to {}", fileName);
               }
           });
   }


   /**
    * Describes the anomaly detectors based on the specified JSON file.
    *
    * @param fileName the name of the JSON file containing the custom metric
namespace and name
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the anomaly detectors
have been described
```

```
    * @throws RuntimeException if there is a failure during the operation, such as
when reading or parsing the JSON file,
    *                          or when describing the anomaly detectors
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> describeAnomalyDetectorsAsync(String fileName) {
       CompletableFuture<JsonNode> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
           try {
               JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
               return new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
           } catch (IOException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file", e);
           }
       });

       return readFileFuture.thenCompose(rootNode -> {
           try {
               String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
               String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

               DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest detectorsRequest =
DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest.builder()
                   .maxResults(10)
                   .metricName(customMetricName)
                   .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                   .build();

               return
getAsyncClient().describeAnomalyDetectors(detectorsRequest).thenAccept(response ->
{
                   List<AnomalyDetector> anomalyDetectorList =
response.anomalyDetectors();
                   for (AnomalyDetector detector : anomalyDetectorList) {
                       logger.info("Metric name: {} ",
detector.singleMetricAnomalyDetector().metricName());
                       logger.info("State: {} ", detector.stateValue());
                   }
               });
           } catch (RuntimeException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe anomaly detectors",
e);
```

```
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error describing anomaly detectors",
exception);
            }
        });
    }


    /**
     * Adds an anomaly detector for the given file.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the file containing the anomaly detector
configuration
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the anomaly detector
has been added
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> addAnomalyDetectorAsync(String fileName) {
        CompletableFuture<JsonNode> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            try {
                JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                return new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser); // Return the root node
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file", e);
            }
        });

        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(rootNode -> {
            try {
                String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
                String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector singleMetricAnomalyDetector =
SingleMetricAnomalyDetector.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .stat("Maximum")
                    .build();
```

```
                PutAnomalyDetectorRequest anomalyDetectorRequest =
PutAnomalyDetectorRequest.builder()
                    .singleMetricAnomalyDetector(singleMetricAnomalyDetector)
                    .build();

                return
getAsyncClient().putAnomalyDetector(anomalyDetectorRequest).thenAccept(response ->
{
                    logger.info("Added anomaly detector for metric {}",
customMetricName);
                });
            } catch (Exception e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create anomaly detector", e);
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error adding anomaly detector",
exception);
            }
        });
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves the alarm history for a given alarm name and date range.
     *
     * @param fileName the path to the JSON file containing the alarm name
     * @param date     the date to start the alarm history search (in the format
"yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss'Z'")
     * @return a {@code CompletableFuture<Void>} that completes when the alarm
history has been retrieved and processed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> getAlarmHistoryAsync(String fileName, String
date) {
        CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(()
-> {
            try {
                JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
                return rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText(); // Return
alarmName from the JSON file
            } catch (IOException e) {
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file", e);
            }
        });

        // Use the alarm name to describe alarm history with a paginator.
        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(alarmName -> {
            try {
                Instant start = Instant.parse(date);
                Instant endDate = Instant.now();
                DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest historyRequest =
DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest.builder()
                    .startDate(start)
                    .endDate(endDate)
                    .alarmName(alarmName)
                    .historyItemType(HistoryItemType.ACTION)
                    .build();

                // Use the paginator to paginate through alarm history pages.
                DescribeAlarmHistoryPublisher historyPublisher =
getAsyncClient().describeAlarmHistoryPaginator(historyRequest);
                CompletableFuture<Void> future = historyPublisher
                    .subscribe(response -> response.alarmHistoryItems().forEach(item
-> {
                        logger.info("History summary: {}", item.historySummary());
                        logger.info("Timestamp: {}", item.timestamp());
                    }))
                    .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                        if (exception != null) {
                            logger.error("Error occurred while getting alarm
history: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                        } else {
                            logger.info("Successfully retrieved all alarm
history.");
                        }
                    });

                // Return the future to the calling code for further handling
                return future;
            } catch (Exception e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to process alarm history", e);
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException("Error completing alarm history
processing", exception);
            }
        });
    }




    /**
     * Checks for a metric alarm in AWS CloudWatch.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the file containing the JSON configuration for
the custom metric
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the check for the
metric alarm is complete
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> checkForMetricAlarmAsync(String fileName) {
        CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(()
-> {
            try {
                JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
                return rootNode.toString(); // Return JSON as a string for further
processing
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read file", e);
            }
        });

        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(jsonContent -> {
            try {
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(jsonContent);
                String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
                String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

                DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest metricRequest =
DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
```

```
                    .build();

                return checkForAlarmAsync(metricRequest, customMetricName, 10);

            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to parse JSON content", e);
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error checking metric alarm",
exception);
            }
        });
    }

    // Recursive method to check for the alarm.

    /**
     * Checks for the existence of an alarm asynchronously for the specified metric.
     *
     * @param metricRequest    the request to describe the alarms for the specified
metric
     * @param customMetricName the name of the custom metric to check for an alarm
     * @param retries          the number of retries to perform if no alarm is found
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when an alarm is found or
the maximum number of retries has been reached
     */
    private static CompletableFuture<Void>
checkForAlarmAsync(DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest metricRequest, String
customMetricName, int retries) {
        if (retries == 0) {
            return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null).thenRun(() ->
                logger.info("No Alarm state found for {} after 10 retries.",
customMetricName)
            );
        }

        return
(getAsyncClient().describeAlarmsForMetric(metricRequest).thenCompose(response -> {
            if (response.hasMetricAlarms()) {
                logger.info("Alarm state found for {}", customMetricName);
                return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null); // Alarm found,
complete the future
            } else {
```

```
                return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                    try {
                        Thread.sleep(20000);
                        logger.info(".");
                    } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Interrupted while waiting to
retry", e);
                    }
                }).thenCompose(v -> checkForAlarmAsync(metricRequest,
customMetricName, retries - 1)); // Recursive call
            }
        }));
    }


    /**
     * Adds metric data for an alarm asynchronously.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the JSON file containing the metric data
     * @return a CompletableFuture that asynchronously returns the
PutMetricDataResponse
     */
    public CompletableFuture<PutMetricDataResponse>
addMetricDataForAlarmAsync(String fileName) {
        CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(()
-> {
            try {
                JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
                return rootNode.toString(); // Return JSON as a string for further
processing
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read file", e);
            }
        });

        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(jsonContent -> {
            try {
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(jsonContent);
                String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
```

```
                String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();
                Instant instant = Instant.now();

                // Create MetricDatum objects.
                MetricDatum datum1 = MetricDatum.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
                    .value(1001.00)
                    .timestamp(instant)
                    .build();

                MetricDatum datum2 = MetricDatum.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
                    .value(1002.00)
                    .timestamp(instant)
                    .build();

                List<MetricDatum> metricDataList = new ArrayList<>();
                metricDataList.add(datum1);
                metricDataList.add(datum2);

                // Build the PutMetricData request.
                PutMetricDataRequest request = PutMetricDataRequest.builder()
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .metricData(metricDataList)
                    .build();

                // Send the request asynchronously.
                return getAsyncClient().putMetricData(request);

            } catch (IOException e) {
                CompletableFuture<PutMetricDataResponse> failedFuture = new
CompletableFuture<>();
                failedFuture.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Failed to
parse JSON content", e));
                return failedFuture;
            }
        }).whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                logger.error("Failed to put metric data: " + exception.getMessage(),
exception);
            } else {
```

```
                logger.info("Added metric values for metric.");
            }
        });
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves custom metric data from the AWS CloudWatch service.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the file containing the custom metric information
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the metric data has
been retrieved
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> getCustomMetricDataAsync(String fileName) {
        CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(()
-> {
            try {
                // Read values from the JSON file.
                JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
                return rootNode.toString(); // Return JSON as a string for further
processing
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read file", e);
            }
        });

        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(jsonContent -> {
            try {
                // Parse the JSON string to extract relevant values.
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(jsonContent);
                String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
                String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

                // Set the current time and date range for metric query.
                Instant nowDate = Instant.now();
                long hours = 1;
                long minutes = 30;
```

```
                Instant endTime = nowDate.plus(hours,
ChronoUnit.HOURS).plus(minutes, ChronoUnit.MINUTES);

                Metric met = Metric.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .build();

                MetricStat metStat = MetricStat.builder()
                    .stat("Maximum")
                    .period(60)  // Assuming period in seconds
                    .metric(met)
                    .build();

                MetricDataQuery dataQuery = MetricDataQuery.builder()
                    .metricStat(metStat)
                    .id("foo2")
                    .returnData(true)
                    .build();

                List<MetricDataQuery> dq = new ArrayList<>();
                dq.add(dataQuery);

                GetMetricDataRequest getMetricDataRequest =
GetMetricDataRequest.builder()
                    .maxDatapoints(10)
                    .scanBy(ScanBy.TIMESTAMP_DESCENDING)
                    .startTime(nowDate)
                    .endTime(endTime)
                    .metricDataQueries(dq)
                    .build();

                // Call the async method for CloudWatch data retrieval.
                return getAsyncClient().getMetricData(getMetricDataRequest);

            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to parse JSON content", e);
            }
        }).thenAccept(response -> {
            List<MetricDataResult> data = response.metricDataResults();
            for (MetricDataResult item : data) {
                logger.info("The label is: {}", item.label());
                logger.info("The status code is: {}", item.statusCode().toString());
            }
```

```
        }).exceptionally(exception -> {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get metric data", exception);
        });
    }


    /**
     * Describes the CloudWatch alarms of the 'METRIC_ALARM' type.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation
     * of describing the CloudWatch alarms. The future completes when the
     * operation is finished, either successfully or with an error.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> describeAlarmsAsync() {
        List<AlarmType> typeList = new ArrayList<>();
        typeList.add(AlarmType.METRIC_ALARM);
        DescribeAlarmsRequest alarmsRequest = DescribeAlarmsRequest.builder()
            .alarmTypes(typeList)
            .maxRecords(10)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().describeAlarms(alarmsRequest)
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                List<MetricAlarm> alarmList = response.metricAlarms();
                for (MetricAlarm alarm : alarmList) {
                    logger.info("Alarm name: {}", alarm.alarmName());
                    logger.info("Alarm description: {} ", alarm.alarmDescription());
                }
            })
            .whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    logger.info("Failed to describe alarms: {}", ex.getMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.info("Successfully described alarms.");
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Creates an alarm based on the configuration provided in a JSON file.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the JSON file containing the alarm configuration
```

```
    * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous operation of
creating the alarm
    * @throws RuntimeException if an exception occurs while reading the JSON file
or creating the alarm
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createAlarmAsync(String fileName) {
       com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode;
       try {
           JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
           rootNode = new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
       } catch (IOException e) {
           throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read the alarm configuration
file", e);
       }

       // Extract values from the JSON node.
       String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
       String customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();
       String alarmName = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText();
       String emailTopic = rootNode.findValue("emailTopic").asText();
       String accountId = rootNode.findValue("accountId").asText();
       String region = rootNode.findValue("region").asText();

       // Create a List for alarm actions.
       List<String> alarmActions = new ArrayList<>();
       alarmActions.add("arn:aws:sns:" + region + ":" + accountId + ":" +
emailTopic);

       PutMetricAlarmRequest alarmRequest = PutMetricAlarmRequest.builder()
           .alarmActions(alarmActions)
           .alarmDescription("Example metric alarm")
           .alarmName(alarmName)

.comparisonOperator(ComparisonOperator.GREATER_THAN_OR_EQUAL_TO_THRESHOLD)
           .threshold(100.00)
           .metricName(customMetricName)
           .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
           .evaluationPeriods(1)
           .period(10)
           .statistic("Maximum")
           .datapointsToAlarm(1)
           .treatMissingData("ignore")
           .build();
```

```
        // Call the putMetricAlarm asynchronously and handle the result.
        return getAsyncClient().putMetricAlarm(alarmRequest)
            .handle((response, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    logger.info("Failed to create alarm: {}", ex.getMessage());
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create alarm", ex);
                } else {
                    logger.info("{} was successfully created!", alarmName);
                    return alarmName;
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Adds a metric to a dashboard asynchronously.
     *
     * @param fileName      the name of the file containing the dashboard content
     * @param dashboardName the name of the dashboard to be updated
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation,
which will complete with a
     * {@link PutDashboardResponse} when the dashboard is successfully updated
     */
    public CompletableFuture<PutDashboardResponse> addMetricToDashboardAsync(String
fileName, String dashboardName) {
        String dashboardBody;
        try {
            dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileName);
        } catch (IOException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read the dashboard file", e);
        }

        PutDashboardRequest dashboardRequest = PutDashboardRequest.builder()
            .dashboardName(dashboardName)
            .dashboardBody(dashboardBody)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
            .handle((response, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    logger.info("Failed to update dashboard: {}", ex.getMessage());
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error updating dashboard", ex);
                } else {
                    logger.info("{} was successfully updated.", dashboardName);
```

```
                    return response;
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new custom metric.
     *
     * @param dataPoint the data point to be added to the custom metric
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
of adding the custom metric
     */
    public CompletableFuture<PutMetricDataResponse>
createNewCustomMetricAsync(Double dataPoint) {
        Dimension dimension = Dimension.builder()
            .name("UNIQUE_PAGES")
            .value("URLS")
            .build();

        // Set an Instant object for the current time in UTC.
        String time =
ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT);
        Instant instant = Instant.parse(time);

        // Create the MetricDatum.
        MetricDatum datum = MetricDatum.builder()
            .metricName("PAGES_VISITED")
            .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
            .value(dataPoint)
            .timestamp(instant)
            .dimensions(dimension)
            .build();

        PutMetricDataRequest request = PutMetricDataRequest.builder()
            .namespace("SITE/TRAFFIC")
            .metricData(datum)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().putMetricData(request)
            .whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error adding custom metric", ex);
                } else {
```

```
                    logger.info("Successfully added metric values for
PAGES_VISITED.");
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Lists the available dashboards.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the operation is
finished.
     * The future will complete exceptionally if an error occurs while listing the
dashboards.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> listDashboardsAsync() {
        ListDashboardsRequest listDashboardsRequest =
ListDashboardsRequest.builder().build();
        ListDashboardsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().listDashboardsPaginator(listDashboardsRequest);
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.dashboardEntries().forEach(entry -> {
                logger.info("Dashboard name is: {} ", entry.dashboardName());
                logger.info("Dashboard ARN is: {} ", entry.dashboardArn());
            });
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to list dashboards: {} ", ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Error occurred while listing dashboards",
ex);
        });
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new dashboard with the specified name and metrics from the given
file.
     *
     * @param dashboardName the name of the dashboard to be created
     * @param fileName      the name of the file containing the dashboard body
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
of creating the dashboard
     * @throws IOException if there is an error reading the dashboard body from the
file
     */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<PutDashboardResponse>
createDashboardWithMetricsAsync(String dashboardName, String fileName) throws
IOException {
       String dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileName);
       PutDashboardRequest dashboardRequest = PutDashboardRequest.builder()
           .dashboardName(dashboardName)
           .dashboardBody(dashboardBody)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
           .handle((response, ex) -> {
               if (ex != null) {
                   logger.info("Failed to create dashboard: {}", ex.getMessage());
                   throw new RuntimeException("Dashboard creation failed", ex);
               } else {
                   // Handle the normal response case
                   logger.info("{} was successfully created.", dashboardName);
                   List<DashboardValidationMessage> messages =
response.dashboardValidationMessages();
                   if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                       logger.info("There are no messages in the new Dashboard.");
                   } else {
                       for (DashboardValidationMessage message : messages) {
                           logger.info("Message: {}", message.message());
                       }
                   }
                   return response; // Return the response for further use
               }
           });
   }


   /**
    * Retrieves the metric statistics for the "EstimatedCharges" metric in the
"AWS/Billing" namespace.
    *
    * @param costDateWeek the start date for the metric statistics, in the format
of an ISO-8601 date string (e.g., "2023-04-05")
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the {@link
GetMetricStatisticsResponse} with the retrieved metric statistics
    * @throws RuntimeException if the metric statistics cannot be retrieved
successfully
    */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<GetMetricStatisticsResponse>
getMetricStatisticsAsync(String costDateWeek) {
       Instant start = Instant.parse(costDateWeek);
       Instant endDate = Instant.now();

       // Define dimension
       Dimension dimension = Dimension.builder()
           .name("Currency")
           .value("USD")
           .build();

       List<Dimension> dimensionList = new ArrayList<>();
       dimensionList.add(dimension);

       GetMetricStatisticsRequest statisticsRequest =
GetMetricStatisticsRequest.builder()
           .metricName("EstimatedCharges")
           .namespace("AWS/Billing")
           .dimensions(dimensionList)
           .statistics(Statistic.MAXIMUM)
           .startTime(start)
           .endTime(endDate)
           .period(86400) // One day period
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   List<Datapoint> data = response.datapoints();
                   if (!data.isEmpty()) {
                       for (Datapoint datapoint : data) {
                           logger.info("Timestamp: {} Maximum value: {})",
datapoint.timestamp(), datapoint.maximum());
                       }
                   } else {
                       logger.info("The returned data list is empty");
                   }
               } else {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get metric statistics: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           });
   }
```

```
   /**
    * Retrieves and displays metric statistics for the specified parameters.
    *
    * @param nameSpace    the namespace for the metric
    * @param metVal       the name of the metric
    * @param metricOption the statistic to retrieve for the metric (e.g.,
"Maximum", "Average")
    * @param date         the date for which to retrieve the metric statistics, in
the format "yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss'Z'"
    * @param myDimension  the dimension(s) to filter the metric statistics by
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the metric statistics
have been retrieved and displayed
    */
   public CompletableFuture<GetMetricStatisticsResponse>
getAndDisplayMetricStatisticsAsync(String nameSpace, String metVal,

        String metricOption, String date, Dimension myDimension) {

       Instant start = Instant.parse(date);
       Instant endDate = Instant.now();

       // Building the request for metric statistics.
       GetMetricStatisticsRequest statisticsRequest =
GetMetricStatisticsRequest.builder()
           .endTime(endDate)
           .startTime(start)
           .dimensions(myDimension)
           .metricName(metVal)
           .namespace(nameSpace)
           .period(86400) // 1 day period
           .statistics(Statistic.fromValue(metricOption))
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   List<Datapoint> data = response.datapoints();
                   if (!data.isEmpty()) {
                       for (Datapoint datapoint : data) {
                           logger.info("Timestamp: {} Maximum value: {}",
datapoint.timestamp(), datapoint.maximum());
                       }
                   } else {
```

```
                        logger.info("The returned data list is empty");
                    }
                } else {
                    logger.info("Failed to get metric statistics: {} ",
exception.getMessage());
                }
            })
            .exceptionally(exception -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error while getting metric statistics: "
+ exception.getMessage(), exception);
            });
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves a list of metric names for the specified namespace.
     *
     * @param namespace the namespace for which to retrieve the metric names
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains an {@link
ArrayList} of
     * the metric names in the specified namespace
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while listing the metrics
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ArrayList<String>> listMetsAsync(String namespace) {
        ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
            .namespace(namespace)
            .build();

        ListMetricsPublisher metricsPaginator =
getAsyncClient().listMetricsPaginator(request);
        Set<String> metSet = new HashSet<>();
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = metricsPaginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.metrics().forEach(metric -> {
                String metricName = metric.metricName();
                metSet.add(metricName);
            });
        });

        return future
            .thenApply(ignored -> new ArrayList<>(metSet))
            .exceptionally(exception -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list metrics: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
            });
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Lists the available namespaces for the current AWS account.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains an {@link
ArrayList} of the available namespace names.
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while listing the namespaces.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ArrayList<String>> listNameSpacesAsync() {
        ArrayList<String> nameSpaceList = new ArrayList<>();
        ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder().build();

        ListMetricsPublisher metricsPaginator =
getAsyncClient().listMetricsPaginator(request);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = metricsPaginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.metrics().forEach(metric -> {
                String namespace = metric.namespace();
                if (!nameSpaceList.contains(namespace)) {
                    nameSpaceList.add(namespace);
                }
            });
        });

        return future
            .thenApply(ignored -> nameSpaceList)
            .exceptionally(exception -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list namespaces: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
            });
    }
    /**
     * Retrieves the specific metric asynchronously.
     *
     * @param namespace the namespace of the metric to retrieve
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the first dimension of the
first metric found in the specified namespace,
     * or throws a RuntimeException if an error occurs or no metrics or dimensions
are found
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Dimension> getSpecificMetAsync(String namespace) {
        ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
            .namespace(namespace)
            .build();
```

```
        return getAsyncClient().listMetrics(request).handle((response, exception) ->
{
            if (exception != null) {
                logger.info("Error occurred while listing metrics: {} ",
exception.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to retrieve specific metric
dimension", exception);
            } else {
                List<Metric> myList = response.metrics();
                if (!myList.isEmpty()) {
                    Metric metric = myList.get(0);
                    if (!metric.dimensions().isEmpty()) {
                        return metric.dimensions().get(0); // Return the first
dimension
                    }
                }
                throw new RuntimeException("No metrics or dimensions found");
            }
        });
    }

    public static String readFileAsString(String file) throws IOException {
        return new String(Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(file)));
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - DeleteAlarms
  - DeleteAnomalyDetector
  - DeleteDashboards
  - DescribeAlarmHistory
  - DescribeAlarms
  - DescribeAlarmsForMetric
  - DescribeAnomalyDetectors
  - GetMetricData
  - GetMetricStatistics

- GetMetricWidgetImage
- ListMetrics
- PutAnomalyDetector
- PutDashboard
- PutMetricAlarm
- PutMetricData

Azioni

`DeleteAlarms`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare. `DeleteAlarms`

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a CloudWatch alarm.
    *
    * @param alarmName the name of the alarm to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
to delete the alarm
    * the {@link DeleteAlarmsResponse} is returned when the operation completes
successfully,
    * or a {@link RuntimeException} is thrown if the operation fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteAlarmsResponse> deleteCWAlarmAsync(String
alarmName) {
       DeleteAlarmsRequest request = DeleteAlarmsRequest.builder()
           .alarmNames(alarmName)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteAlarms(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
```

```
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the alarm:{} " +
alarmName, exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Successfully deleted alarm {} ", alarmName);
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteAlarmssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteAnomalyDetector`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAnomalyDetector`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an Anomaly Detector.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the file containing the Anomaly Detector
configuration
     * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous deletion of the
Anomaly Detector
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteAnomalyDetectorResponse>
deleteAnomalyDetectorAsync(String fileName) {
        CompletableFuture<JsonNode> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            try {
                JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                return new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser); // Return the root node
            } catch (IOException e) {
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file", e);
            }
        });

        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(rootNode -> {
            String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
            String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

            SingleMetricAnomalyDetector singleMetricAnomalyDetector =
SingleMetricAnomalyDetector.builder()
                .metricName(customMetricName)
                .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                .stat("Maximum")
                .build();

            DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest request =
DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest.builder()
                .singleMetricAnomalyDetector(singleMetricAnomalyDetector)
                .build();

            return getAsyncClient().deleteAnomalyDetector(request);
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the Anomaly Detector",
exception);
            } else {
                logger.info("Successfully deleted the Anomaly Detector.");
            }
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteAnomalyDetectorsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteDashboards`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDashboards`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Deletes the specified dashboard.
    *
    * @param dashboardName the name of the dashboard to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
of deleting the dashboard
    * @throws RuntimeException if the dashboard deletion fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteDashboardsResponse> deleteDashboardAsync(String
dashboardName) {
       DeleteDashboardsRequest dashboardsRequest =
DeleteDashboardsRequest.builder()
           .dashboardNames(dashboardName)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteDashboards(dashboardsRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the dashboard: " +
dashboardName, exception);
               } else {
                   logger.info("{} was successfully deleted.", dashboardName);
               }
           });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteDashboardssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeAlarmHistory`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAlarmHistory`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the alarm history for a given alarm name and date range.
    *
    * @param fileName the path to the JSON file containing the alarm name
    * @param date     the date to start the alarm history search (in the format
"yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss'Z'")
    * @return a {@code CompletableFuture<Void>} that completes when the alarm
history has been retrieved and processed
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> getAlarmHistoryAsync(String fileName, String
date) {
       CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(()
-> {
           try {
               JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
               com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
               return rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText(); // Return
alarmName from the JSON file
           } catch (IOException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file", e);
           }
       });

       // Use the alarm name to describe alarm history with a paginator.
       return readFileFuture.thenCompose(alarmName -> {
           try {
               Instant start = Instant.parse(date);
               Instant endDate = Instant.now();
               DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest historyRequest =
DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest.builder()
                   .startDate(start)
```

```
                    .endDate(endDate)
                    .alarmName(alarmName)
                    .historyItemType(HistoryItemType.ACTION)
                    .build();

                // Use the paginator to paginate through alarm history pages.
                DescribeAlarmHistoryPublisher historyPublisher =
getAsyncClient().describeAlarmHistoryPaginator(historyRequest);
                CompletableFuture<Void> future = historyPublisher
                    .subscribe(response -> response.alarmHistoryItems().forEach(item
-> {
                        logger.info("History summary: {}", item.historySummary());
                        logger.info("Timestamp: {}", item.timestamp());
                    }))
                    .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                        if (exception != null) {
                            logger.error("Error occurred while getting alarm
history: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                        } else {
                            logger.info("Successfully retrieved all alarm
history.");
                        }
                    });

                // Return the future to the calling code for further handling
                return future;
            } catch (Exception e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to process alarm history", e);
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error completing alarm history
processing", exception);
            }
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAlarmHistorysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeAlarms`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAlarms`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Describes the CloudWatch alarms of the 'METRIC_ALARM' type.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation
     * of describing the CloudWatch alarms. The future completes when the
     * operation is finished, either successfully or with an error.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> describeAlarmsAsync() {
        List<AlarmType> typeList = new ArrayList<>();
        typeList.add(AlarmType.METRIC_ALARM);
        DescribeAlarmsRequest alarmsRequest = DescribeAlarmsRequest.builder()
            .alarmTypes(typeList)
            .maxRecords(10)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().describeAlarms(alarmsRequest)
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                List<MetricAlarm> alarmList = response.metricAlarms();
                for (MetricAlarm alarm : alarmList) {
                    logger.info("Alarm name: {}", alarm.alarmName());
                    logger.info("Alarm description: {} ", alarm.alarmDescription());
                }
            })
            .whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    logger.info("Failed to describe alarms: {}", ex.getMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.info("Successfully described alarms.");
                }
```

```
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAlarmssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Checks for a metric alarm in AWS CloudWatch.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the file containing the JSON configuration for
the custom metric
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the check for the
metric alarm is complete
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> checkForMetricAlarmAsync(String fileName) {
        CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(()
-> {
            try {
                JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
                return rootNode.toString(); // Return JSON as a string for further
processing
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read file", e);
            }
```

```
        });

        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(jsonContent -> {
            try {
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(jsonContent);
                String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
                String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

                DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest metricRequest =
DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .build();

                return checkForAlarmAsync(metricRequest, customMetricName, 10);

            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to parse JSON content", e);
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error checking metric alarm",
exception);
            }
        });
    }

    // Recursive method to check for the alarm.

    /**
     * Checks for the existence of an alarm asynchronously for the specified metric.
     *
     * @param metricRequest    the request to describe the alarms for the specified
metric
     * @param customMetricName the name of the custom metric to check for an alarm
     * @param retries          the number of retries to perform if no alarm is found
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when an alarm is found or
the maximum number of retries has been reached
     */
```

```
   private static CompletableFuture<Void>
checkForAlarmAsync(DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest metricRequest, String
customMetricName, int retries) {
       if (retries == 0) {
           return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null).thenRun(() ->
               logger.info("No Alarm state found for {} after 10 retries.",
customMetricName)
           );
       }

       return
(getAsyncClient().describeAlarmsForMetric(metricRequest).thenCompose(response -> {
           if (response.hasMetricAlarms()) {
               logger.info("Alarm state found for {}", customMetricName);
               return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null); // Alarm found,
complete the future
           } else {
               return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                   try {
                       Thread.sleep(20000);
                       logger.info(".");
                   } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                       throw new RuntimeException("Interrupted while waiting to
retry", e);
                   }
               }).thenCompose(v -> checkForAlarmAsync(metricRequest,
customMetricName, retries - 1)); // Recursive call
           }
       }));
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAlarmsForMetricsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeAnomalyDetectors`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAnomalyDetectors`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Describes the anomaly detectors based on the specified JSON file.
    *
    * @param fileName the name of the JSON file containing the custom metric
namespace and name
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the anomaly detectors
have been described
    * @throws RuntimeException if there is a failure during the operation, such as
when reading or parsing the JSON file,
    *                          or when describing the anomaly detectors
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> describeAnomalyDetectorsAsync(String fileName) {
       CompletableFuture<JsonNode> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
           try {
               JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
               return new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
           } catch (IOException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file", e);
           }
       });

       return readFileFuture.thenCompose(rootNode -> {
           try {
               String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
               String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

               DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest detectorsRequest =
DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest.builder()
                   .maxResults(10)
```

```
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .build();

                return
getAsyncClient().describeAnomalyDetectors(detectorsRequest).thenAccept(response ->
{
                    List<AnomalyDetector> anomalyDetectorList =
response.anomalyDetectors();
                    for (AnomalyDetector detector : anomalyDetectorList) {
                        logger.info("Metric name: {} ",
detector.singleMetricAnomalyDetector().metricName());
                        logger.info("State: {} ", detector.stateValue());
                    }
                });
            } catch (RuntimeException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe anomaly detectors",
e);
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error describing anomaly detectors",
exception);
            }
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAnomalyDetectorssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DisableAlarmActions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DisableAlarmActions`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DisableAlarmActionsRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DisableAlarmActions {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <alarmName>

                Where:
                  alarmName - An alarm name to disable (for example, MyAlarm).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String alarmName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        CloudWatchClient cw = CloudWatchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        disableActions(cw, alarmName);
        cw.close();
    }

    public static void disableActions(CloudWatchClient cw, String alarmName) {
        try {
            DisableAlarmActionsRequest request =
 DisableAlarmActionsRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .alarmNames(alarmName)
                    .build();

            cw.disableAlarmActions(request);
            System.out.printf("Successfully disabled actions on alarm %s",
 alarmName);

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DisableAlarmActionssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`EnableAlarmActions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`EnableAlarmActions`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.EnableAlarmActionsRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class EnableAlarmActions {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <alarmName>

                Where:
                  alarmName - An alarm name to enable (for example, MyAlarm).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String alarm = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        CloudWatchClient cw = CloudWatchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        enableActions(cw, alarm);
        cw.close();
    }

    public static void enableActions(CloudWatchClient cw, String alarm) {
        try {
            EnableAlarmActionsRequest request = EnableAlarmActionsRequest.builder()
                    .alarmNames(alarm)
                    .build();

            cw.enableAlarmActions(request);
            System.out.printf("Successfully enabled actions on alarm %s", alarm);

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la EnableAlarmActionssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetMetricData`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetMetricData`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves custom metric data from the AWS CloudWatch service.
    *
    * @param fileName the name of the file containing the custom metric information
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the metric data has
been retrieved
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> getCustomMetricDataAsync(String fileName) {
       CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(()
-> {
           try {
               // Read values from the JSON file.
               JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
               com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
               return rootNode.toString(); // Return JSON as a string for further
processing
           } catch (IOException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read file", e);
           }
       });
```

```
        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(jsonContent -> {
            try {
                // Parse the JSON string to extract relevant values.
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(jsonContent);
                String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
                String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

                // Set the current time and date range for metric query.
                Instant nowDate = Instant.now();
                long hours = 1;
                long minutes = 30;
                Instant endTime = nowDate.plus(hours,
ChronoUnit.HOURS).plus(minutes, ChronoUnit.MINUTES);

                Metric met = Metric.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .build();

                MetricStat metStat = MetricStat.builder()
                    .stat("Maximum")
                    .period(60)  // Assuming period in seconds
                    .metric(met)
                    .build();

                MetricDataQuery dataQuery = MetricDataQuery.builder()
                    .metricStat(metStat)
                    .id("foo2")
                    .returnData(true)
                    .build();

                List<MetricDataQuery> dq = new ArrayList<>();
                dq.add(dataQuery);

                GetMetricDataRequest getMetricDataRequest =
GetMetricDataRequest.builder()
                    .maxDatapoints(10)
                    .scanBy(ScanBy.TIMESTAMP_DESCENDING)
                    .startTime(nowDate)
                    .endTime(endTime)
                    .metricDataQueries(dq)
```

```
                    .build();

                // Call the async method for CloudWatch data retrieval.
                return getAsyncClient().getMetricData(getMetricDataRequest);

            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to parse JSON content", e);
            }
        }).thenAccept(response -> {
            List<MetricDataResult> data = response.metricDataResults();
            for (MetricDataResult item : data) {
                logger.info("The label is: {}", item.label());
                logger.info("The status code is: {}", item.statusCode().toString());
            }
        }).exceptionally(exception -> {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get metric data", exception);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetMetricDatasezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetMetricStatistics`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetMetricStatistics`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves and displays metric statistics for the specified parameters.
     *
     * @param nameSpace    the namespace for the metric
     * @param metVal       the name of the metric
     * @param metricOption the statistic to retrieve for the metric (e.g.,
"Maximum", "Average")
```

```
    * @param date         the date for which to retrieve the metric statistics, in
the format "yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss'Z'"
    * @param myDimension  the dimension(s) to filter the metric statistics by
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the metric statistics
have been retrieved and displayed
    */
   public CompletableFuture<GetMetricStatisticsResponse>
getAndDisplayMetricStatisticsAsync(String nameSpace, String metVal,

        String metricOption, String date, Dimension myDimension) {

       Instant start = Instant.parse(date);
       Instant endDate = Instant.now();

       // Building the request for metric statistics.
       GetMetricStatisticsRequest statisticsRequest =
GetMetricStatisticsRequest.builder()
           .endTime(endDate)
           .startTime(start)
           .dimensions(myDimension)
           .metricName(metVal)
           .namespace(nameSpace)
           .period(86400) // 1 day period
           .statistics(Statistic.fromValue(metricOption))
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   List<Datapoint> data = response.datapoints();
                   if (!data.isEmpty()) {
                       for (Datapoint datapoint : data) {
                           logger.info("Timestamp: {} Maximum value: {}",
datapoint.timestamp(), datapoint.maximum());
                       }
                   } else {
                       logger.info("The returned data list is empty");
                   }
               } else {
                   logger.info("Failed to get metric statistics: {} ",
exception.getMessage());
               }
           })
           .exceptionally(exception -> {
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException("Error while getting metric statistics: "
+ exception.getMessage(), exception);
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetMetricStatisticssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetMetricWidgetImage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetMetricWidgetImage`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves and saves a custom metric image to a file.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the file to save the metric image to
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the image has been
saved to the file
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> downloadAndSaveMetricImageAsync(String fileName)
{
        logger.info("Getting Image data for custom metric.");
        String myJSON = """
              {
                  "title": "Example Metric Graph",
                  "view": "timeSeries",
                  "stacked ": false,
                  "period": 10,
                  "width": 1400,
                  "height": 600,
```

```
                  "metrics": [
                      [
                      "AWS/Billing",
                      "EstimatedCharges",
                      "Currency",
                      "USD"
                     ]
                  ]
             }
           """;

       GetMetricWidgetImageRequest imageRequest =
GetMetricWidgetImageRequest.builder()
           .metricWidget(myJSON)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().getMetricWidgetImage(imageRequest)
           .thenCompose(response -> {
               SdkBytes sdkBytes = response.metricWidgetImage();
               byte[] bytes = sdkBytes.asByteArray();
               return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                   try {
                       File outputFile = new File(fileName);
                       try (FileOutputStream outputStream = new
FileOutputStream(outputFile)) {
                           outputStream.write(bytes);
                       }
                   } catch (IOException e) {
                       throw new RuntimeException("Failed to write image to file",
e);
                   }
               });
           })
           .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Error getting and saving metric
image", exception);
               } else {
                   logger.info("Image data saved successfully to {}", fileName);
               }
           });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetMetricWidgetImagesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListDashboards`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListDashboards`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Lists the available dashboards.
    *
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the operation is
finished.
    * The future will complete exceptionally if an error occurs while listing the
dashboards.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> listDashboardsAsync() {
       ListDashboardsRequest listDashboardsRequest =
ListDashboardsRequest.builder().build();
       ListDashboardsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().listDashboardsPaginator(listDashboardsRequest);
       return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
           response.dashboardEntries().forEach(entry -> {
               logger.info("Dashboard name is: {} ", entry.dashboardName());
               logger.info("Dashboard ARN is: {} ", entry.dashboardArn());
           });
       }).exceptionally(ex -> {
           logger.info("Failed to list dashboards: {} ", ex.getMessage());
           throw new RuntimeException("Error occurred while listing dashboards",
ex);
       });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListDashboardssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListMetrics`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListMetrics`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves a list of metric names for the specified namespace.
     *
     * @param namespace the namespace for which to retrieve the metric names
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains an {@link
ArrayList} of
     * the metric names in the specified namespace
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while listing the metrics
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ArrayList<String>> listMetsAsync(String namespace) {
        ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
            .namespace(namespace)
            .build();

        ListMetricsPublisher metricsPaginator =
getAsyncClient().listMetricsPaginator(request);
        Set<String> metSet = new HashSet<>();
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = metricsPaginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.metrics().forEach(metric -> {
                String metricName = metric.metricName();
                metSet.add(metricName);
            });
        });

        return future
            .thenApply(ignored -> new ArrayList<>(metSet))
            .exceptionally(exception -> {
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list metrics: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListMetricssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`PutAnomalyDetector`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutAnomalyDetector`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Adds an anomaly detector for the given file.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the file containing the anomaly detector
configuration
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the anomaly detector
has been added
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> addAnomalyDetectorAsync(String fileName) {
        CompletableFuture<JsonNode> readFileFuture =
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            try {
                JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                return new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser); // Return the root node
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse the file", e);
            }
        });
```

```
        return readFileFuture.thenCompose(rootNode -> {
            try {
                String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
                String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector singleMetricAnomalyDetector =
SingleMetricAnomalyDetector.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .stat("Maximum")
                    .build();

                PutAnomalyDetectorRequest anomalyDetectorRequest =
PutAnomalyDetectorRequest.builder()
                    .singleMetricAnomalyDetector(singleMetricAnomalyDetector)
                    .build();

                return
getAsyncClient().putAnomalyDetector(anomalyDetectorRequest).thenAccept(response ->
{
                    logger.info("Added anomaly detector for metric {}",
customMetricName);
                });
            } catch (Exception e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create anomaly detector", e);
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error adding anomaly detector",
exception);
            }
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutAnomalyDetectorsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`PutDashboard`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutDashboard`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new dashboard with the specified name and metrics from the given
file.
    *
    * @param dashboardName the name of the dashboard to be created
    * @param fileName      the name of the file containing the dashboard body
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
of creating the dashboard
    * @throws IOException if there is an error reading the dashboard body from the
file
    */
   public CompletableFuture<PutDashboardResponse>
createDashboardWithMetricsAsync(String dashboardName, String fileName) throws
IOException {
       String dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileName);
       PutDashboardRequest dashboardRequest = PutDashboardRequest.builder()
           .dashboardName(dashboardName)
           .dashboardBody(dashboardBody)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
           .handle((response, ex) -> {
               if (ex != null) {
                   logger.info("Failed to create dashboard: {}", ex.getMessage());
                   throw new RuntimeException("Dashboard creation failed", ex);
               } else {
                   // Handle the normal response case
                   logger.info("{} was successfully created.", dashboardName);
                   List<DashboardValidationMessage> messages =
response.dashboardValidationMessages();
                   if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                       logger.info("There are no messages in the new Dashboard.");
                   } else {
```

```
                        for (DashboardValidationMessage message : messages) {
                            logger.info("Message: {}", message.message());
                        }
                    }
                    return response; // Return the response for further use
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutDashboardsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`PutMetricAlarm`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutMetricAlarm`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates an alarm based on the configuration provided in a JSON file.
     *
     * @param fileName the name of the JSON file containing the alarm configuration
     * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous operation of
creating the alarm
     * @throws RuntimeException if an exception occurs while reading the JSON file
or creating the alarm
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createAlarmAsync(String fileName) {
        com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode;
        try {
            JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
            rootNode = new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
        } catch (IOException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read the alarm configuration
file", e);
        }
```

```
        // Extract values from the JSON node.
        String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
        String customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();
        String alarmName = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText();
        String emailTopic = rootNode.findValue("emailTopic").asText();
        String accountId = rootNode.findValue("accountId").asText();
        String region = rootNode.findValue("region").asText();

        // Create a List for alarm actions.
        List<String> alarmActions = new ArrayList<>();
        alarmActions.add("arn:aws:sns:" + region + ":" + accountId + ":" +
emailTopic);

        PutMetricAlarmRequest alarmRequest = PutMetricAlarmRequest.builder()
            .alarmActions(alarmActions)
            .alarmDescription("Example metric alarm")
            .alarmName(alarmName)

.comparisonOperator(ComparisonOperator.GREATER_THAN_OR_EQUAL_TO_THRESHOLD)
            .threshold(100.00)
            .metricName(customMetricName)
            .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
            .evaluationPeriods(1)
            .period(10)
            .statistic("Maximum")
            .datapointsToAlarm(1)
            .treatMissingData("ignore")
            .build();

        // Call the putMetricAlarm asynchronously and handle the result.
        return getAsyncClient().putMetricAlarm(alarmRequest)
            .handle((response, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    logger.info("Failed to create alarm: {}", ex.getMessage());
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create alarm", ex);
                } else {
                    logger.info("{} was successfully created!", alarmName);
                    return alarmName;
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutMetricAlarmsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`PutMetricData`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutMetricData`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Adds metric data for an alarm asynchronously.
    *
    * @param fileName the name of the JSON file containing the metric data
    * @return a CompletableFuture that asynchronously returns the
PutMetricDataResponse
    */
   public CompletableFuture<PutMetricDataResponse>
addMetricDataForAlarmAsync(String fileName) {
       CompletableFuture<String> readFileFuture = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(()
-> {
           try {
               JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
               com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
               return rootNode.toString(); // Return JSON as a string for further
processing
           } catch (IOException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read file", e);
           }
       });

       return readFileFuture.thenCompose(jsonContent -> {
           try {
```

```
                com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(jsonContent);
                String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
                String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();
                Instant instant = Instant.now();

                // Create MetricDatum objects.
                MetricDatum datum1 = MetricDatum.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
                    .value(1001.00)
                    .timestamp(instant)
                    .build();

                MetricDatum datum2 = MetricDatum.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
                    .value(1002.00)
                    .timestamp(instant)
                    .build();

                List<MetricDatum> metricDataList = new ArrayList<>();
                metricDataList.add(datum1);
                metricDataList.add(datum2);

                // Build the PutMetricData request.
                PutMetricDataRequest request = PutMetricDataRequest.builder()
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .metricData(metricDataList)
                    .build();

                // Send the request asynchronously.
                return getAsyncClient().putMetricData(request);

            } catch (IOException e) {
                CompletableFuture<PutMetricDataResponse> failedFuture = new
CompletableFuture<>();
                failedFuture.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Failed to
parse JSON content", e));
                return failedFuture;
            }
        }).whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
```

```
            if (exception != null) {
                logger.error("Failed to put metric data: " + exception.getMessage(),
exception);
            } else {
                logger.info("Added metric values for metric.");
            }
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutMetricDatasezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenari

Monitora le prestazioni di DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come configurare l'uso di DynamoDB da parte di un'applicazione per monitorare le prestazioni.

SDK per Java 2.x

Questo esempio mostra come configurare un'applicazione Java per monitorare le prestazioni di DynamoDB. L'applicazione invia i dati metrici a CloudWatch cui è possibile monitorare le prestazioni.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch
- DynamoDB

CloudWatch Esempi di eventi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with CloudWatch Events.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`PutEvents`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutEvents`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.CloudWatchEventsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutEventsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutEventsRequestEntry;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class PutEvents {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                   <resourceArn>

                Where:
```

```
                    resourceArn - An Amazon Resource Name (ARN) related to the
 events.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String resourceArn = args[0];
        CloudWatchEventsClient cwe = CloudWatchEventsClient.builder()
                .build();

        putCWEvents(cwe, resourceArn);
        cwe.close();
    }

    public static void putCWEvents(CloudWatchEventsClient cwe, String resourceArn) {
        try {
            final String EVENT_DETAILS = "{ \"key1\": \"value1\", \"key2\":
 \"value2\" }";

            PutEventsRequestEntry requestEntry = PutEventsRequestEntry.builder()
                    .detail(EVENT_DETAILS)
                    .detailType("sampleSubmitted")
                    .resources(resourceArn)
                    .source("aws-sdk-java-cloudwatch-example")
                    .build();

            PutEventsRequest request = PutEventsRequest.builder()
                    .entries(requestEntry)
                    .build();

            cwe.putEvents(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully put CloudWatch event");

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutEventssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`PutRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutRule`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.CloudWatchEventsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutRuleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutRuleResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.RuleState;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class PutRule {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <ruleName> roleArn>\s

                Where:
                  ruleName - A rule name (for example, myrule).
                  roleArn - A role ARN value (for example,
 arn:aws:iam::xxxxxx047983:user/MyUser).
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String ruleName = args[0];
        String roleArn = args[1];
        CloudWatchEventsClient cwe = CloudWatchEventsClient.builder()
                .build();

        putCWRule(cwe, ruleName, roleArn);
        cwe.close();
    }

    public static void putCWRule(CloudWatchEventsClient cwe, String ruleName, String
 roleArn) {
        try {
            PutRuleRequest request = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                    .name(ruleName)
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .scheduleExpression("rate(5 minutes)")
                    .state(RuleState.ENABLED)
                    .build();

            PutRuleResponse response = cwe.putRule(request);
            System.out.printf(
                    "Successfully created CloudWatch events rule %s with arn %s",
                    roleArn, response.ruleArn());

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutRulesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`PutTargets`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutTargets`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.CloudWatchEventsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutTargetsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.Target;

/**
 * To run this Java V2 code example, ensure that you have setup your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class PutTargets {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <ruleName> <functionArn> <targetId>\s

                Where:
                  ruleName - A rule name (for example, myrule).
                  functionArn - An AWS Lambda function ARN (for example,
 arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:xxxxxx047983:function:lamda1).
                  targetId - A target id value.
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String ruleName = args[0];
        String functionArn = args[1];
```

```
        String targetId = args[2];
        CloudWatchEventsClient cwe = CloudWatchEventsClient.builder()
                .build();

        putCWTargets(cwe, ruleName, functionArn, targetId);
        cwe.close();
    }

    public static void putCWTargets(CloudWatchEventsClient cwe, String ruleName,
 String functionArn, String targetId) {
        try {
            Target target = Target.builder()
                    .arn(functionArn)
                    .id(targetId)
                    .build();

            PutTargetsRequest request = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                    .targets(target)
                    .rule(ruleName)
                    .build();

            cwe.putTargets(request);
            System.out.printf(
                    "Successfully created CloudWatch events target for rule %s",
                    ruleName);

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutTargetssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

CloudWatch Esempi di log utilizzando SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with CloudWatch Logs.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`DeleteSubscriptionFilter`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteSubscriptionFilter`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
```

```
 */
public class DeleteSubscriptionFilter {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <filter> <logGroup>

                Where:
                  filter - The name of the subscription filter (for example,
 MyFilter).
                  logGroup - The name of the log group. (for example, testgroup).
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String filter = args[0];
        String logGroup = args[1];
        CloudWatchLogsClient logs = CloudWatchLogsClient.builder()
                .build();

        deleteSubFilter(logs, filter, logGroup);
        logs.close();
    }

    public static void deleteSubFilter(CloudWatchLogsClient logs, String filter,
 String logGroup) {
        try {
            DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest request =
 DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest.builder()
                    .filterName(filter)
                    .logGroupName(logGroup)
                    .build();

            logs.deleteSubscriptionFilter(request);
            System.out.printf("Successfully deleted CloudWatch logs subscription
 filter %s", filter);

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteSubscriptionFiltersezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeLogStreams`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeLogStreams`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CloudWatchLogQuery {
    public static void main(final String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:
                  <logGroupName>

                Where:
                  logGroupName - The name of the log group (for example, /aws/
lambda/ChatAIHandler).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.print(usage);
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String logGroupName = "/aws/lambda/ChatAIHandler" ; //args[0];
        CloudWatchLogsClient logsClient = CloudWatchLogsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        describeMostRecentLogStream(logsClient, logGroupName);
    }

    /**
     * Describes and prints metadata about the most recent log stream in the
specified log group.
     *
     * @param logsClient   the CloudWatchLogsClient used to interact with AWS
CloudWatch Logs
     * @param logGroupName the name of the log group
     */
    public static void describeMostRecentLogStream(CloudWatchLogsClient logsClient,
String logGroupName) {
        DescribeLogStreamsRequest streamsRequest =
DescribeLogStreamsRequest.builder()
                .logGroupName(logGroupName)
                .orderBy(OrderBy.LAST_EVENT_TIME)
                .descending(true)
                .limit(1)
                .build();

        try {
            DescribeLogStreamsResponse streamsResponse =
logsClient.describeLogStreams(streamsRequest);
            List<LogStream> logStreams = streamsResponse.logStreams();

            if (logStreams.isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("No log streams found for log group: " +
logGroupName);
                return;
            }

            LogStream stream = logStreams.get(0);
            System.out.println("Most Recent Log Stream:");
            System.out.println("  Name: " + stream.logStreamName());
            System.out.println("  ARN: " + stream.arn());
```

```
            System.out.println("  Creation Time: " + stream.creationTime());
            System.out.println("  First Event Time: " +
 stream.firstEventTimestamp());
            System.out.println("  Last Event Time: " + stream.lastEventTimestamp());
            System.out.println("  Stored Bytes: " + stream.storedBytes());
            System.out.println("  Upload Sequence Token: " +
 stream.uploadSequenceToken());

        } catch (CloudWatchLogsException e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to describe log stream: " +
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeLogStreamssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeSubscriptionFilters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeSubscriptionFilters`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.DescribeSubscriptionFiltersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.SubscriptionFilter;

/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeSubscriptionFilters {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <logGroup>

                Where:
                  logGroup - A log group name (for example, myloggroup).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String logGroup = args[0];
        CloudWatchLogsClient logs = CloudWatchLogsClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();

        describeFilters(logs, logGroup);
        logs.close();
    }

    public static void describeFilters(CloudWatchLogsClient logs, String logGroup) {
        try {
            boolean done = false;
            String newToken = null;

            while (!done) {
                DescribeSubscriptionFiltersResponse response;
                if (newToken == null) {
                    DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest request =
 DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest.builder()
                            .logGroupName(logGroup)
```

```
                            .limit(1).build();

                    response = logs.describeSubscriptionFilters(request);
                } else {
                    DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest request =
 DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest.builder()
                            .nextToken(newToken)
                            .logGroupName(logGroup)
                            .limit(1).build();
                    response = logs.describeSubscriptionFilters(request);
                }

                for (SubscriptionFilter filter : response.subscriptionFilters()) {
                    System.out.printf("Retrieved filter with name %s, " + "pattern
 %s " + "and destination arn %s",
                            filter.filterName(),
                            filter.filterPattern(),
                            filter.destinationArn());
                }

                if (response.nextToken() == null) {
                    done = true;
                } else {
                    newToken = response.nextToken();
                }
            }

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.printf("Done");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSubscriptionFilterssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetLogEvents`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetLogEvents`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.GetLogEventsRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class GetLogEvents {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <logGroupName> <logStreamName>

                Where:
                  logGroupName - The name of the log group (for example,
 myloggroup).
                  logStreamName - The name of the log stream (for example,
 mystream).

                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.print(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String logGroupName = args[0];
        String logStreamName = args[1];

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        CloudWatchLogsClient cloudWatchLogsClient = CloudWatchLogsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getCWLogEvents(cloudWatchLogsClient, logGroupName, logStreamName);
        cloudWatchLogsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getCWLogEvents(CloudWatchLogsClient cloudWatchLogsClient,
 String logGroupName,
            String logStreamName) {
        try {
            GetLogEventsRequest getLogEventsRequest = GetLogEventsRequest.builder()
                    .logGroupName(logGroupName)
                    .logStreamName(logStreamName)
                    .startFromHead(true)
                    .build();

            int logLimit =
 cloudWatchLogsClient.getLogEvents(getLogEventsRequest).events().size();
            for (int c = 0; c < logLimit; c++) {

 System.out.println(cloudWatchLogsClient.getLogEvents(getLogEventsRequest).events().get(c).m
            }

            System.out.println("Successfully got CloudWatch log events!");

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetLogEventssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`PutSubscriptionFilter`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutSubscriptionFilter`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.CloudWatchLogsException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.PutSubscriptionFilterRequest;

/**
 * Before running this code example, you need to grant permission to CloudWatch
 * Logs the right to execute your Lambda function.
 * To perform this task, you can use this CLI command:
 *
 * aws lambda add-permission --function-name "lamda1" --statement-id "lamda1"
 * --principal "logs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com" --action "lambda:InvokeFunction"
 * --source-arn "arn:aws:logs:us-west-2:111111111111:log-group:testgroup:*"
 * --source-account "111111111111"
 *
 * Make sure you replace the function name with your function name and replace
 * '111111111111' with your account details.
 * For more information, see "Subscription Filters with AWS Lambda" in the
 * Amazon CloudWatch Logs Guide.
 *
 *
 * Also, before running this Java V2 code example,set up your development
 * environment,including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information,see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 */
```

```
public class PutSubscriptionFilter {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <filter> <pattern> <logGroup> <functionArn>\s

                Where:
                  filter - A filter name (for example, myfilter).
                  pattern - A filter pattern (for example, ERROR).
                  logGroup - A log group name (testgroup).
                  functionArn - An AWS Lambda function ARN (for example,
 arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:111111111111:function:lambda1) .
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String filter = args[0];
        String pattern = args[1];
        String logGroup = args[2];
        String functionArn = args[3];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        CloudWatchLogsClient cwl = CloudWatchLogsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        putSubFilters(cwl, filter, pattern, logGroup, functionArn);
        cwl.close();
    }

    public static void putSubFilters(CloudWatchLogsClient cwl,
            String filter,
            String pattern,
            String logGroup,
            String functionArn) {

        try {
            PutSubscriptionFilterRequest request =
 PutSubscriptionFilterRequest.builder()
                    .filterName(filter)
                    .filterPattern(pattern)
```

```
                    .logGroupName(logGroup)
                    .destinationArn(functionArn)
                    .build();

            cwl.putSubscriptionFilter(request);
            System.out.printf(
                    "Successfully created CloudWatch logs subscription filter %s",
                    filter);

        } catch (CloudWatchLogsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutSubscriptionFiltersezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`StartLiveTail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartLiveTail`.

SDK per Java 2.x

Includere i file richiesti.

```
import io.reactivex.FlowableSubscriber;
import io.reactivex.annotations.NonNull;
import org.reactivestreams.Subscription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.LiveTailSessionLogEvent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.LiveTailSessionStart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.LiveTailSessionUpdate;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.CloudWatchLogsException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailResponseStream;
```

```
import java.util.Date;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicReference;
```

Gestisci gli eventi della sessione Live Tail.

```
   private static StartLiveTailResponseHandler
 getStartLiveTailResponseStreamHandler(
           AtomicReference<Subscription> subscriptionAtomicReference) {
       return StartLiveTailResponseHandler.builder()
           .onResponse(r -> System.out.println("Received initial response"))
           .onError(throwable -> {
               CloudWatchLogsException e = (CloudWatchLogsException)
 throwable.getCause();
               System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
               System.exit(1);
           })
           .subscriber(() -> new FlowableSubscriber<>() {
               @Override
               public void onSubscribe(@NonNull Subscription s) {
                   subscriptionAtomicReference.set(s);
                   s.request(Long.MAX_VALUE);
               }

               @Override
               public void onNext(StartLiveTailResponseStream event) {
                   if (event instanceof LiveTailSessionStart) {
                       LiveTailSessionStart sessionStart = (LiveTailSessionStart)
 event;
                       System.out.println(sessionStart);
                   } else if (event instanceof LiveTailSessionUpdate) {
                       LiveTailSessionUpdate sessionUpdate =
 (LiveTailSessionUpdate) event;
                       List<LiveTailSessionLogEvent> logEvents =
 sessionUpdate.sessionResults();
                       logEvents.forEach(e -> {
                           long timestamp = e.timestamp();
                           Date date = new Date(timestamp);
                           System.out.println("[" + date + "] " + e.message());
                       });
                   } else {
```

```
                        throw CloudWatchLogsException.builder().message("Unknown
event type").build();
                    }
                }

                @Override
                public void onError(Throwable throwable) {
                    System.out.println(throwable.getMessage());
                    System.exit(1);
                }

                @Override
                public void onComplete() {
                    System.out.println("Completed Streaming Session");
                }
            })
            .build();
    }
```

Avvia la sessione Live Tail.

```
        CloudWatchLogsAsyncClient cloudWatchLogsAsyncClient =
                CloudWatchLogsAsyncClient.builder()
                    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                    .build();

        StartLiveTailRequest request =
                StartLiveTailRequest.builder()
                    .logGroupIdentifiers(logGroupIdentifiers)
                    .logStreamNames(logStreamNames)
                    .logEventFilterPattern(logEventFilterPattern)
                    .build();

        /* Create a reference to store the subscription */
        final AtomicReference<Subscription> subscriptionAtomicReference = new
AtomicReference<>(null);

        cloudWatchLogsAsyncClient.startLiveTail(request,
getStartLiveTailResponseStreamHandler(subscriptionAtomicReference));
```

Interrompi la sessione Live Tail dopo un certo periodo di tempo.

```
        /* Set a timeout for the session and cancel the subscription. This will:
         * 1). Close the stream
         * 2). Stop the Live Tail session
         */
        try {
            Thread.sleep(10000);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        if (subscriptionAtomicReference.get() != null) {
            subscriptionAtomicReference.get().cancel();
            System.out.println("Subscription to stream closed");
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API StartLiveTailReference.

Scenari

Utilizzo degli eventi pianificati per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da un evento EventBridge pianificato di Amazon.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un evento EventBridge pianificato da Amazon che richiami una AWS Lambda funzione. Configura EventBridge per utilizzare un'espressione cron per pianificare quando viene richiamata la funzione Lambda. In questo esempio, viene creata una funzione Lambda utilizzando l'API di runtime Lambda Java. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. Questo esempio dimostra come creare un'app che invia un messaggio di testo via mobile ai tuoi dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch Registri
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge

- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Esempi di identità di Amazon Cognito con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Cognito Identity. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateIdentityPool`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateIdentityPool`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.CognitoIdentityClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.CreateIdentityPoolRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.CreateIdentityPoolResponse;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExcept

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateIdentityPool {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:
                    <identityPoolName>\s

                Where:
                    identityPoolName - The name to give your identity pool.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String identityPoolName = args[0];
        CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient = CognitoIdentityClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String identityPoolId = createIdPool(cognitoClient, identityPoolName);
        System.out.println("Unity pool ID " + identityPoolId);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static String createIdPool(CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient, String
 identityPoolName) {
        try {
            CreateIdentityPoolRequest poolRequest =
 CreateIdentityPoolRequest.builder()
                    .allowUnauthenticatedIdentities(false)
                    .identityPoolName(identityPoolName)
                    .build();
```

```
            CreateIdentityPoolResponse response =
 cognitoClient.createIdentityPool(poolRequest);
            return response.identityPoolId();

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateIdentityPoolsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteIdentityPool`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteIdentityPool`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.awscore.exception.AwsServiceException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.CognitoIdentityClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.DeleteIdentityPoolRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteIdentityPool {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <identityPoolId>\s

                Where:
                    identityPoolId - The Id value of your identity pool.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String identityPoold = args[0];
        CognitoIdentityClient cognitoIdClient = CognitoIdentityClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();

        deleteIdPool(cognitoIdClient, identityPoold);
        cognitoIdClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteIdPool(CognitoIdentityClient cognitoIdClient, String
 identityPoold) {
        try {

            DeleteIdentityPoolRequest identityPoolRequest =
 DeleteIdentityPoolRequest.builder()
                    .identityPoolId(identityPoold)
                    .build();

            cognitoIdClient.deleteIdentityPool(identityPoolRequest);
            System.out.println("Done");

        } catch (AwsServiceException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteIdentityPoolsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetCredentialsForIdentity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetCredentialsForIdentity`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.CognitoIdentityClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.GetCredentialsForIdentityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.GetCredentialsForIdentityResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExcept

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class GetIdentityCredentials {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <identityId>\s

            Where:
                identityId - The Id of an existing identity in the format
REGION:GUID.
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String identityId = args[0];
        CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient = CognitoIdentityClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        getCredsForIdentity(cognitoClient, identityId);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void getCredsForIdentity(CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient,
String identityId) {
        try {
            GetCredentialsForIdentityRequest getCredentialsForIdentityRequest =
GetCredentialsForIdentityRequest
                    .builder()
                    .identityId(identityId)
                    .build();

            GetCredentialsForIdentityResponse response = cognitoClient
                    .getCredentialsForIdentity(getCredentialsForIdentityRequest);
            System.out.println(
                    "Identity ID " + response.identityId() + ", Access key ID " +
response.credentials().accessKeyId());

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetCredentialsForIdentitysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListIdentityPools`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListIdentityPools`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.CognitoIdentityClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.ListIdentityPoolsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.ListIdentityPoolsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExcept

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListIdentityPools {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient = CognitoIdentityClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
```

```
        listIdPools(cognitoClient);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void listIdPools(CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient) {
        try {
            ListIdentityPoolsRequest poolsRequest =
 ListIdentityPoolsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(15)
                    .build();

            ListIdentityPoolsResponse response =
 cognitoClient.listIdentityPools(poolsRequest);
            response.identityPools().forEach(pool -> {
                System.out.println("Pool ID: " + pool.identityPoolId());
                System.out.println("Pool name: " + pool.identityPoolName());
            });

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListIdentityPoolssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Cognito Identity Provider. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Amazon Cognito

Gli esempi di codice seguente mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon Cognito.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExcept
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUserPoolsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUserPoolsRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListUserPools {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
 CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
```

```
        listAllUserPools(cognitoClient);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllUserPools(CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient)
 {
        try {
            ListUserPoolsRequest request = ListUserPoolsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListUserPoolsResponse response = cognitoClient.listUserPools(request);
            response.userPools().forEach(userpool -> {
                System.out.println("User pool " + userpool.name() + ", User ID " +
 userpool.id());
            });

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListUserPoolssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`AdminGetUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AdminGetUser`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void getAdminUser(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String userName,
           String poolId) {
       try {
           AdminGetUserRequest userRequest = AdminGetUserRequest.builder()
                   .username(userName)
                   .userPoolId(poolId)
                   .build();

           AdminGetUserResponse response =
identityProviderClient.adminGetUser(userRequest);
           System.out.println("User status " + response.userStatusAsString());

       } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AdminGetUsersezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`AdminInitiateAuth`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AdminInitiateAuth`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static AdminInitiateAuthResponse
initiateAuth(CognitoIdentityProviderClient identityProviderClient,
           String clientId, String userName, String password, String userPoolId) {
       try {
           Map<String, String> authParameters = new HashMap<>();
           authParameters.put("USERNAME", userName);
           authParameters.put("PASSWORD", password);

           AdminInitiateAuthRequest authRequest =
AdminInitiateAuthRequest.builder()
                   .clientId(clientId)
                   .userPoolId(userPoolId)
                   .authParameters(authParameters)
                   .authFlow(AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH)
                   .build();

           AdminInitiateAuthResponse response =
identityProviderClient.adminInitiateAuth(authRequest);
           System.out.println("Result Challenge is : " + response.challengeName());
           return response;

       } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AdminInitiateAuthsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`AdminRespondToAuthChallenge`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AdminRespondToAuthChallenge`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Respond to an authentication challenge.
   public static void adminRespondToAuthChallenge(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient,
           String userName, String clientId, String mfaCode, String session) {
       System.out.println("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated");
       Map<String, String> challengeResponses = new HashMap<>();

       challengeResponses.put("USERNAME", userName);
       challengeResponses.put("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);

       AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest respondToAuthChallengeRequest =
AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest.builder()
               .challengeName(ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA)
               .clientId(clientId)
               .challengeResponses(challengeResponses)
               .session(session)
               .build();

       AdminRespondToAuthChallengeResponse respondToAuthChallengeResult =
identityProviderClient
               .adminRespondToAuthChallenge(respondToAuthChallengeRequest);
       System.out.println("respondToAuthChallengeResult.getAuthenticationResult()"
               + respondToAuthChallengeResult.authenticationResult());
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AdminRespondToAuthChallengesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`AssociateSoftwareToken`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AssociateSoftwareToken`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String getSecretForAppMFA(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String session) {
       AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest softwareTokenRequest =
AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest.builder()
               .session(session)
               .build();

       AssociateSoftwareTokenResponse tokenResponse = identityProviderClient
               .associateSoftwareToken(softwareTokenRequest);
       String secretCode = tokenResponse.secretCode();
       System.out.println("Enter this token into Google Authenticator");
       System.out.println(secretCode);
       return tokenResponse.session();
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AssociateSoftwareTokensezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ConfirmSignUp`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ConfirmSignUp`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void confirmSignUp(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 identityProviderClient, String clientId, String code,
            String userName) {
        try {
            ConfirmSignUpRequest signUpRequest = ConfirmSignUpRequest.builder()
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .confirmationCode(code)
                    .username(userName)
                    .build();

            identityProviderClient.confirmSignUp(signUpRequest);
            System.out.println(userName + " was confirmed");

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ConfirmSignUpsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateUserPool`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateUserPool`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExcept
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CreateUserPoolRequest;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CreateUserPoolResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateUserPool {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <userPoolName>\s

                Where:
                    userPoolName - The name to give your user pool when it's
 created.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String userPoolName = args[0];
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
 CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String id = createPool(cognitoClient, userPoolName);
        System.out.println("User pool ID: " + id);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static String createPool(CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient,
 String userPoolName) {
        try {
            CreateUserPoolRequest request = CreateUserPoolRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .poolName(userPoolName)
                    .build();

            CreateUserPoolResponse response = cognitoClient.createUserPool(request);
            return response.userPool().id();

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateUserPoolsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateUserPoolClient`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateUserPoolClient`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExcept
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CreateUserPoolClientRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CreateUserPoolClientResponse;

/**
```

```
 * A user pool client app is an application that authenticates with Amazon
 * Cognito user pools.
 * When you create a user pool, you can configure app clients that allow mobile
 * or web applications
 * to call API operations to authenticate users, manage user attributes and
 * profiles,
 * and implement sign-up and sign-in flows.
 *
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateUserPoolClient {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <clientName> <userPoolId>\s

                Where:
                    clientName - The name for the user pool client to create.
                    userPoolId - The ID for the user pool.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String clientName = args[0];
        String userPoolId = args[1];
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
 CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        createPoolClient(cognitoClient, clientName, userPoolId);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void createPoolClient(CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient,
 String clientName,
```

```
            String userPoolId) {
        try {
            CreateUserPoolClientRequest request =
 CreateUserPoolClientRequest.builder()
                    .clientName(clientName)
                    .userPoolId(userPoolId)
                    .build();

            CreateUserPoolClientResponse response =
 cognitoClient.createUserPoolClient(request);
            System.out.println("User pool " + response.userPoolClient().clientName()
 + " created. ID: "
                    + response.userPoolClient().clientId());

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateUserPoolClientsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListUserPools`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListUserPools`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExcept
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUserPoolsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUserPoolsRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListUserPools {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
 CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listAllUserPools(cognitoClient);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllUserPools(CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient)
 {
        try {
            ListUserPoolsRequest request = ListUserPoolsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListUserPoolsResponse response = cognitoClient.listUserPools(request);
            response.userPools().forEach(userpool -> {
                System.out.println("User pool " + userpool.name() + ", User ID " +
 userpool.id());
            });

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListUserPoolssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListUsers`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListUsers`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExcept
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUsersRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUsersResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListUsers {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <userPoolId>\s
```

```
                Where:
                    userPoolId - The ID given to your user pool when it's created.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String userPoolId = args[0];
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listAllUsers(cognitoClient, userPoolId);
        listUsersFilter(cognitoClient, userPoolId);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllUsers(CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient,
String userPoolId) {
        try {
            ListUsersRequest usersRequest = ListUsersRequest.builder()
                    .userPoolId(userPoolId)
                    .build();

            ListUsersResponse response = cognitoClient.listUsers(usersRequest);
            response.users().forEach(user -> {
                System.out.println("User " + user.username() + " Status " +
user.userStatus() + " Created "
                        + user.userCreateDate());
            });

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Shows how to list users by using a filter.
    public static void listUsersFilter(CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient,
String userPoolId) {
```

```
        try {
            String filter = "email = \"tblue@noserver.com\"";
            ListUsersRequest usersRequest = ListUsersRequest.builder()
                    .userPoolId(userPoolId)
                    .filter(filter)
                    .build();

            ListUsersResponse response = cognitoClient.listUsers(usersRequest);
            response.users().forEach(user -> {
                System.out.println("User with filter applied " + user.username() + "
 Status " + user.userStatus()
                        + " Created " + user.userCreateDate());
            });

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListUserssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ResendConfirmationCode`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ResendConfirmationCode`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void resendConfirmationCode(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 identityProviderClient, String clientId,
            String userName) {
        try {
```

```
            ResendConfirmationCodeRequest codeRequest =
ResendConfirmationCodeRequest.builder()
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .username(userName)
                    .build();

            ResendConfirmationCodeResponse response =
identityProviderClient.resendConfirmationCode(codeRequest);
            System.out.println("Method of delivery is " +
response.codeDeliveryDetails().deliveryMediumAsString());

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ResendConfirmationCodesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`SignUp`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SignUp`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void signUp(CognitoIdentityProviderClient identityProviderClient,
String clientId, String userName,
            String password, String email) {
        AttributeType userAttrs = AttributeType.builder()
                .name("email")
                .value(email)
                .build();
```

```
        List<AttributeType> userAttrsList = new ArrayList<>();
        userAttrsList.add(userAttrs);
        try {
            SignUpRequest signUpRequest = SignUpRequest.builder()
                    .userAttributes(userAttrsList)
                    .username(userName)
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .password(password)
                    .build();

            identityProviderClient.signUp(signUpRequest);
            System.out.println("User has been signed up ");

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SignUpsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`VerifySoftwareToken`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`VerifySoftwareToken`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
   public static void verifyTOTP(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String session, String code) {
       try {
           VerifySoftwareTokenRequest tokenRequest =
VerifySoftwareTokenRequest.builder()
                   .userCode(code)
                   .session(session)
```

```
                    .build();

            VerifySoftwareTokenResponse verifyResponse =
 identityProviderClient.verifySoftwareToken(tokenRequest);
            System.out.println("The status of the token is " +
 verifyResponse.statusAsString());

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la VerifySoftwareTokensezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenari

Registrazione di un utente a un pool di utenti che richiede l'autenticazione MFA

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Registra e conferma un utente con nome utente, password e indirizzo e-mail.
- Configura l'autenticazione a più fattori associando un'applicazione MFA all'utente.
- Accedi utilizzando una password e un codice MFA.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminGetUserRequest;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminGetUserResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminInitiateAuthRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminInitiateAuthResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRe
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRe
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AssociateSoftwareTokenRespons
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AttributeType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AuthFlowType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ChallengeNameType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExcept
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ConfirmSignUpRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ResendConfirmationCodeRequest
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ResendConfirmationCodeRespons
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.SignUpRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.VerifySoftwareTokenRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.VerifySoftwareTokenResponse;
import java.security.InvalidKeyException;
import java.security.NoSuchAlgorithmException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * TIP: To set up the required user pool, run the AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS
 * CDK) script provided in this GitHub repo at
 * resources/cdk/cognito_scenario_user_pool_with_mfa.
 *
 * This code example performs the following operations:
 *
 * 1. Invokes the signUp method to sign up a user.
 * 2. Invokes the adminGetUser method to get the user's confirmation status.
 * 3. Invokes the ResendConfirmationCode method if the user requested another
 * code.
 * 4. Invokes the confirmSignUp method.
 * 5. Invokes the AdminInitiateAuth to sign in. This results in being prompted
 * to set up TOTP (time-based one-time password). (The response is
 * “ChallengeName”: “MFA_SETUP”).
 * 6. Invokes the AssociateSoftwareToken method to generate a TOTP MFA private
 * key. This can be used with Google Authenticator.
 * 7. Invokes the VerifySoftwareToken method to verify the TOTP and register for
 * MFA.
 * 8. Invokes the AdminInitiateAuth to sign in again. This results in being
 * prompted to submit a TOTP (Response: “ChallengeName”: “SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA”).
 * 9. Invokes the AdminRespondToAuthChallenge to get back a token.
 */

public class CognitoMVP {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws NoSuchAlgorithmException,
 InvalidKeyException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <clientId> <poolId>

                Where:
                    clientId - The app client Id value that you can get from the AWS
 CDK script.
                    poolId - The pool Id that you can get from the AWS CDK script.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String clientId = args[0];
        String poolId = args[1];
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient identityProviderClient =
CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Cognito example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("*** Enter your user name");
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        String userName = in.nextLine();

        System.out.println("*** Enter your password");
        String password = in.nextLine();

        System.out.println("*** Enter your email");
        String email = in.nextLine();

        System.out.println("1. Signing up " + userName);
        signUp(identityProviderClient, clientId, userName, password, email);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Getting " + userName + " in the user pool");
        getAdminUser(identityProviderClient, userName, poolId);

        System.out
                .println("*** Conformation code sent to " + userName + ". Would you
like to send a new code? (Yes/No)");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        String ans = in.nextLine();

        if (ans.compareTo("Yes") == 0) {
            resendConfirmationCode(identityProviderClient, clientId, userName);
            System.out.println("3. Sending a new confirmation code");
```

```
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Enter confirmation code that was emailed");
        String code = in.nextLine();
        confirmSignUp(identityProviderClient, clientId, code, userName);
        System.out.println("Rechecking the status of " + userName + " in the user
pool");
        getAdminUser(identityProviderClient, userName, poolId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Invokes the initiateAuth to sign in");
        AdminInitiateAuthResponse authResponse =
initiateAuth(identityProviderClient, clientId, userName, password,
                poolId);
        String mySession = authResponse.session();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Invokes the AssociateSoftwareToken method to generate
a TOTP key");
        String newSession = getSecretForAppMFA(identityProviderClient, mySession);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("*** Enter the 6-digit code displayed in Google
Authenticator");
        String myCode = in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Verify the TOTP and register for MFA");
        verifyTOTP(identityProviderClient, newSession, myCode);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Re-enter a 6-digit code displayed in Google
Authenticator");
        String mfaCode = in.nextLine();
        AdminInitiateAuthResponse authResponse1 =
initiateAuth(identityProviderClient, clientId, userName, password,
                poolId);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9.  Invokes the AdminRespondToAuthChallenge");
        String session2 = authResponse1.session();
        adminRespondToAuthChallenge(identityProviderClient, userName, clientId,
mfaCode, session2);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("All Amazon Cognito operations were successfully
performed");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Respond to an authentication challenge.
    public static void adminRespondToAuthChallenge(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient,
            String userName, String clientId, String mfaCode, String session) {
        System.out.println("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated");
        Map<String, String> challengeResponses = new HashMap<>();

        challengeResponses.put("USERNAME", userName);
        challengeResponses.put("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);

        AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest respondToAuthChallengeRequest =
AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest.builder()
                .challengeName(ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA)
                .clientId(clientId)
                .challengeResponses(challengeResponses)
                .session(session)
                .build();

        AdminRespondToAuthChallengeResponse respondToAuthChallengeResult =
identityProviderClient
                .adminRespondToAuthChallenge(respondToAuthChallengeRequest);
        System.out.println("respondToAuthChallengeResult.getAuthenticationResult()"
                + respondToAuthChallengeResult.authenticationResult());
    }

    // Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
    public static void verifyTOTP(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String session, String code) {
        try {
```

```
            VerifySoftwareTokenRequest tokenRequest =
VerifySoftwareTokenRequest.builder()
                    .userCode(code)
                    .session(session)
                    .build();

            VerifySoftwareTokenResponse verifyResponse =
identityProviderClient.verifySoftwareToken(tokenRequest);
            System.out.println("The status of the token is " +
verifyResponse.statusAsString());

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static AdminInitiateAuthResponse
initiateAuth(CognitoIdentityProviderClient identityProviderClient,
            String clientId, String userName, String password, String userPoolId) {
        try {
            Map<String, String> authParameters = new HashMap<>();
            authParameters.put("USERNAME", userName);
            authParameters.put("PASSWORD", password);

            AdminInitiateAuthRequest authRequest =
AdminInitiateAuthRequest.builder()
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .userPoolId(userPoolId)
                    .authParameters(authParameters)
                    .authFlow(AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH)
                    .build();

            AdminInitiateAuthResponse response =
identityProviderClient.adminInitiateAuth(authRequest);
            System.out.println("Result Challenge is : " + response.challengeName());
            return response;

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return null;
```

```
    }

    public static String getSecretForAppMFA(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String session) {
        AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest softwareTokenRequest =
AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest.builder()
                .session(session)
                .build();

        AssociateSoftwareTokenResponse tokenResponse = identityProviderClient
                .associateSoftwareToken(softwareTokenRequest);
        String secretCode = tokenResponse.secretCode();
        System.out.println("Enter this token into Google Authenticator");
        System.out.println(secretCode);
        return tokenResponse.session();
    }

    public static void confirmSignUp(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String clientId, String code,
            String userName) {
        try {
            ConfirmSignUpRequest signUpRequest = ConfirmSignUpRequest.builder()
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .confirmationCode(code)
                    .username(userName)
                    .build();

            identityProviderClient.confirmSignUp(signUpRequest);
            System.out.println(userName + " was confirmed");

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void resendConfirmationCode(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String clientId,
            String userName) {
        try {
            ResendConfirmationCodeRequest codeRequest =
ResendConfirmationCodeRequest.builder()
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .username(userName)
```

```
                    .build();

            ResendConfirmationCodeResponse response =
identityProviderClient.resendConfirmationCode(codeRequest);
            System.out.println("Method of delivery is " +
response.codeDeliveryDetails().deliveryMediumAsString());

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void signUp(CognitoIdentityProviderClient identityProviderClient,
String clientId, String userName,
            String password, String email) {
        AttributeType userAttrs = AttributeType.builder()
                .name("email")
                .value(email)
                .build();

        List<AttributeType> userAttrsList = new ArrayList<>();
        userAttrsList.add(userAttrs);
        try {
            SignUpRequest signUpRequest = SignUpRequest.builder()
                    .userAttributes(userAttrsList)
                    .username(userName)
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .password(password)
                    .build();

            identityProviderClient.signUp(signUpRequest);
            System.out.println("User has been signed up ");

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getAdminUser(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String userName,
            String poolId) {
        try {
```

```
            AdminGetUserRequest userRequest = AdminGetUserRequest.builder()
                    .username(userName)
                    .userPoolId(poolId)
                    .build();

            AdminGetUserResponse response =
 identityProviderClient.adminGetUser(userRequest);
            System.out.println("User status " + response.userStatusAsString());

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers
  - ResendConfirmationCode
  - RespondToAuthChallenge
  - SignUp
  - VerifySoftwareToken

Esempi di Amazon Comprehend con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Comprehend. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateDocumentClassifier`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDocumentClassifier`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.CreateDocumentClassifierRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.CreateDocumentClassifierResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DocumentClassifierInputDataConfig;

/**
 * Before running this code example, you can setup the necessary resources, such
```

```
 * as the CSV file and IAM Roles, by following this document:
 * https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/machine-learning/building-a-custom-classifier-using-
amazon-comprehend/
 *
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DocumentClassifierDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <dataAccessRoleArn> <s3Uri> <documentClassifierName>

                Where:
                  dataAccessRoleArn - The ARN value of the role used for this
 operation.
                  s3Uri - The Amazon S3 bucket that contains the CSV file.
                  documentClassifierName - The name of the document classifier.
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dataAccessRoleArn = args[0];
        String s3Uri = args[1];
        String documentClassifierName = args[2];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createDocumentClassifier(comClient, dataAccessRoleArn, s3Uri,
 documentClassifierName);
        comClient.close();
    }

    public static void createDocumentClassifier(ComprehendClient comClient, String
 dataAccessRoleArn, String s3Uri,
```

```
            String documentClassifierName) {
        try {
            DocumentClassifierInputDataConfig config =
 DocumentClassifierInputDataConfig.builder()
                    .s3Uri(s3Uri)
                    .build();

            CreateDocumentClassifierRequest createDocumentClassifierRequest =
 CreateDocumentClassifierRequest.builder()
                    .documentClassifierName(documentClassifierName)
                    .dataAccessRoleArn(dataAccessRoleArn)
                    .languageCode("en")
                    .inputDataConfig(config)
                    .build();

            CreateDocumentClassifierResponse createDocumentClassifierResult =
 comClient
                    .createDocumentClassifier(createDocumentClassifierRequest);
            String documentClassifierArn =
 createDocumentClassifierResult.documentClassifierArn();
            System.out.println("Document Classifier ARN: " + documentClassifierArn);

        } catch (ComprehendException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateDocumentClassifiersezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DetectDominantLanguage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetectDominantLanguage`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectDominantLanguageRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectDominantLanguageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DominantLanguage;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectLanguage {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Specify French text - "It is raining today in Seattle".
        String text = "Il pleut aujourd'hui à Seattle";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;

        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Calling DetectDominantLanguage");
        detectTheDominantLanguage(comClient, text);
        comClient.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void detectTheDominantLanguage(ComprehendClient comClient, String
 text) {
        try {
            DetectDominantLanguageRequest request =
 DetectDominantLanguageRequest.builder()
                    .text(text)
                    .build();

            DetectDominantLanguageResponse resp =
 comClient.detectDominantLanguage(request);
            List<DominantLanguage> allLanList = resp.languages();
            for (DominantLanguage lang : allLanList) {
                System.out.println("Language is " + lang.languageCode());
            }

        } catch (ComprehendException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetectDominantLanguagesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DetectEntities`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetectEntities`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectEntitiesRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectEntitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.Entity;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectEntities {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String text = "Amazon.com, Inc. is located in Seattle, WA and was founded
 July 5th, 1994 by Jeff Bezos, allowing customers to buy everything from books to
 blenders. Seattle is north of Portland and south of Vancouver, BC. Other notable
 Seattle - based companies are Starbucks and Boeing.";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Calling DetectEntities");
        detectAllEntities(comClient, text);
        comClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectAllEntities(ComprehendClient comClient, String text) {
        try {
            DetectEntitiesRequest detectEntitiesRequest =
 DetectEntitiesRequest.builder()
                    .text(text)
                    .languageCode("en")
                    .build();

            DetectEntitiesResponse detectEntitiesResult =
 comClient.detectEntities(detectEntitiesRequest);
            List<Entity> entList = detectEntitiesResult.entities();
            for (Entity entity : entList) {
                System.out.println("Entity text is " + entity.text());
            }
```

```
        } catch (ComprehendException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetectEntitiessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DetectKeyPhrases`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetectKeyPhrases`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectKeyPhrasesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectKeyPhrasesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.KeyPhrase;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectKeyPhrases {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String text = "Amazon.com, Inc. is located in Seattle, WA and was founded
 July 5th, 1994 by Jeff Bezos, allowing customers to buy everything from books to
```

```
 blenders. Seattle is north of Portland and south of Vancouver, BC. Other notable
 Seattle - based companies are Starbucks and Boeing.";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Calling DetectKeyPhrases");
        detectAllKeyPhrases(comClient, text);
        comClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectAllKeyPhrases(ComprehendClient comClient, String text)
 {
        try {
            DetectKeyPhrasesRequest detectKeyPhrasesRequest =
 DetectKeyPhrasesRequest.builder()
                    .text(text)
                    .languageCode("en")
                    .build();

            DetectKeyPhrasesResponse detectKeyPhrasesResult =
 comClient.detectKeyPhrases(detectKeyPhrasesRequest);
            List<KeyPhrase> phraseList = detectKeyPhrasesResult.keyPhrases();
            for (KeyPhrase keyPhrase : phraseList) {
                System.out.println("Key phrase text is " + keyPhrase.text());
            }

        } catch (ComprehendException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetectKeyPhrasessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DetectSentiment`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetectSentiment`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectSentimentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectSentimentResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectSentiment {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String text = "Amazon.com, Inc. is located in Seattle, WA and was founded
 July 5th, 1994 by Jeff Bezos, allowing customers to buy everything from books to
 blenders. Seattle is north of Portland and south of Vancouver, BC. Other notable
 Seattle - based companies are Starbucks and Boeing.";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Calling DetectSentiment");
        detectSentiments(comClient, text);
        comClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectSentiments(ComprehendClient comClient, String text) {
        try {
            DetectSentimentRequest detectSentimentRequest =
 DetectSentimentRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .text(text)
                    .languageCode("en")
                    .build();

            DetectSentimentResponse detectSentimentResult =
 comClient.detectSentiment(detectSentimentRequest);
            System.out.println("The Neutral value is " +
 detectSentimentResult.sentimentScore().neutral());

        } catch (ComprehendException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetectSentimentsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DetectSyntax`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetectSyntax`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectSyntaxRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectSyntaxResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.SyntaxToken;
import java.util.List;

/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectSyntax {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String text = "Amazon.com, Inc. is located in Seattle, WA and was founded
 July 5th, 1994 by Jeff Bezos, allowing customers to buy everything from books to
 blenders. Seattle is north of Portland and south of Vancouver, BC. Other notable
 Seattle - based companies are Starbucks and Boeing.";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Calling DetectSyntax");
        detectAllSyntax(comClient, text);
        comClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectAllSyntax(ComprehendClient comClient, String text) {
        try {
            DetectSyntaxRequest detectSyntaxRequest = DetectSyntaxRequest.builder()
                    .text(text)
                    .languageCode("en")
                    .build();

            DetectSyntaxResponse detectSyntaxResult =
 comClient.detectSyntax(detectSyntaxRequest);
            List<SyntaxToken> syntaxTokens = detectSyntaxResult.syntaxTokens();
            for (SyntaxToken token : syntaxTokens) {
                System.out.println("Language is " + token.text());
                System.out.println("Part of speech is " +
 token.partOfSpeech().tagAsString());
            }

        } catch (ComprehendException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetectSyntaxsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un chatbot Amazon Lex

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un chatbot per coinvolgere i visitatori del tuo sito web.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon Lex per creare un Chatbot all'interno di un'applicazione Web per coinvolgere i visitatori del sito Web.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

Crea un'applicazione di messaggistica

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione di messaggistica utilizzando Amazon SQS.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon SQS per sviluppare un'API REST Spring che invia e recupera messaggi.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend

- Amazon SQS

Crea un'applicazione per analizzare il feedback dei clienti

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione che analizza le schede dei commenti dei clienti, le traduce dalla loro lingua originale, ne determina il sentiment e genera un file audio dal testo tradotto.

SDK per Java 2.x

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Esempi di Firehose che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with Firehose.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`PutRecord`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutRecord`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Puts a record to the specified Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream.
     *
     * @param record The record to be put to the delivery stream. The record must be
a {@link Map} of String keys and Object values.
     * @param deliveryStreamName The name of the Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose
delivery stream to which the record should be put.
     * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the input record or delivery stream name
is null or empty.
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is an error putting the record to the
delivery stream.
```

```
    */
   public static void putRecord(Map<String, Object> record, String
deliveryStreamName) {
       if (record == null || deliveryStreamName == null ||
deliveryStreamName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid input: record or delivery
stream name cannot be null/empty");
       }
       try {
           String jsonRecord = new ObjectMapper().writeValueAsString(record);
           Record firehoseRecord = Record.builder()

.data(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(jsonRecord.getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8)))
               .build();

           PutRecordRequest putRecordRequest = PutRecordRequest.builder()
               .deliveryStreamName(deliveryStreamName)
               .record(firehoseRecord)
               .build();

           getFirehoseClient().putRecord(putRecordRequest);
           System.out.println("Record sent: " + jsonRecord);
       } catch (Exception e) {
           throw new RuntimeException("Failed to put record: " + e.getMessage(),
e);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutRecordsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`PutRecordBatch`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutRecordBatch`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Puts a batch of records to an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream.
    *
    * @param records           a list of maps representing the records to be sent
    * @param batchSize         the maximum number of records to include in each
batch
    * @param deliveryStreamName the name of the Kinesis Data Firehose delivery
stream
    * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the input parameters are invalid (null or
empty)
    * @throws RuntimeException         if there is an error putting the record
batch
    */
   public static void putRecordBatch(List<Map<String, Object>> records, int
batchSize, String deliveryStreamName) {
       if (records == null || records.isEmpty() || deliveryStreamName == null ||
deliveryStreamName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid input: records or delivery
stream name cannot be null/empty");
       }
       ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();

       try {
           for (int i = 0; i < records.size(); i += batchSize) {
               List<Map<String, Object>> batch = records.subList(i, Math.min(i +
batchSize, records.size()));

               List<Record> batchRecords = batch.stream().map(record -> {
                   try {
                       String jsonRecord = objectMapper.writeValueAsString(record);
                       return Record.builder()

.data(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(jsonRecord.getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8)))
                           .build();
                   } catch (Exception e) {
                       throw new RuntimeException("Error creating Firehose record",
e);
                   }
               }).collect(Collectors.toList());

               PutRecordBatchRequest request = PutRecordBatchRequest.builder()
                   .deliveryStreamName(deliveryStreamName)
                   .records(batchRecords)
```

```
                    .build();

                PutRecordBatchResponse response =
getFirehoseClient().putRecordBatch(request);

                if (response.failedPutCount() > 0) {
                    response.requestResponses().stream()
                        .filter(r -> r.errorCode() != null)
                        .forEach(r -> System.err.println("Failed record: " +
r.errorMessage()));
                }
                System.out.println("Batch sent with size: " + batchRecords.size());
            }
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to put record batch: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutRecordBatchsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenari

Mettere i record su Firehose

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare Firehose per elaborare record singoli e in batch.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio inserisce record singoli e batch in Firehose.

```
/**
 * Amazon Firehose Scenario example using Java V2 SDK.
 *
```

```
 * Demonstrates individual and batch record processing,
 * and monitoring Firehose delivery stream metrics.
 */
public class FirehoseScenario {

    private static FirehoseClient firehoseClient;
    private static CloudWatchClient cloudWatchClient;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:
                    <deliveryStreamName>
                Where:
                    deliveryStreamName - The Firehose delivery stream name.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        String deliveryStreamName = args[0];

        try {
            // Read and parse sample data.
            String jsonContent = readJsonFile("sample_records.json");
            ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
            List<Map<String, Object>> sampleData =
 objectMapper.readValue(jsonContent, new TypeReference<>() {});

            // Process individual records.
            System.out.println("Processing individual records...");
            sampleData.subList(0, 100).forEach(record -> {
                try {
                    putRecord(record, deliveryStreamName);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    System.err.println("Error processing record: " +
 e.getMessage());
                }
            });

            // Monitor metrics.
            monitorMetrics(deliveryStreamName);
```

```
            // Process batch records.
            System.out.println("Processing batch records...");
            putRecordBatch(sampleData.subList(100, sampleData.size()), 500,
deliveryStreamName);
            monitorMetrics(deliveryStreamName);

        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Scenario failed: " + e.getMessage());
        } finally {
            closeClients();
        }
    }

    private static FirehoseClient getFirehoseClient() {
        if (firehoseClient == null) {
            firehoseClient = FirehoseClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return firehoseClient;
    }

    private static CloudWatchClient getCloudWatchClient() {
        if (cloudWatchClient == null) {
            cloudWatchClient = CloudWatchClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return cloudWatchClient;
    }

    /**
     * Puts a record to the specified Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream.
     *
     * @param record The record to be put to the delivery stream. The record must be
a {@link Map} of String keys and Object values.
     * @param deliveryStreamName The name of the Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose
delivery stream to which the record should be put.
     * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the input record or delivery stream name
is null or empty.
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is an error putting the record to the
delivery stream.
     */
```

```
   public static void putRecord(Map<String, Object> record, String
deliveryStreamName) {
       if (record == null || deliveryStreamName == null ||
deliveryStreamName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid input: record or delivery
stream name cannot be null/empty");
       }
       try {
           String jsonRecord = new ObjectMapper().writeValueAsString(record);
           Record firehoseRecord = Record.builder()

.data(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(jsonRecord.getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8)))
               .build();

           PutRecordRequest putRecordRequest = PutRecordRequest.builder()
               .deliveryStreamName(deliveryStreamName)
               .record(firehoseRecord)
               .build();

           getFirehoseClient().putRecord(putRecordRequest);
           System.out.println("Record sent: " + jsonRecord);
       } catch (Exception e) {
           throw new RuntimeException("Failed to put record: " + e.getMessage(),
e);
       }
   }


   /**
    * Puts a batch of records to an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream.
    *
    * @param records           a list of maps representing the records to be sent
    * @param batchSize         the maximum number of records to include in each
batch
    * @param deliveryStreamName the name of the Kinesis Data Firehose delivery
stream
    * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the input parameters are invalid (null or
empty)
    * @throws RuntimeException         if there is an error putting the record
batch
    */
   public static void putRecordBatch(List<Map<String, Object>> records, int
batchSize, String deliveryStreamName) {
```

```
        if (records == null || records.isEmpty() || deliveryStreamName == null ||
deliveryStreamName.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid input: records or delivery
stream name cannot be null/empty");
        }
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();

        try {
            for (int i = 0; i < records.size(); i += batchSize) {
                List<Map<String, Object>> batch = records.subList(i, Math.min(i +
batchSize, records.size()));

                List<Record> batchRecords = batch.stream().map(record -> {
                    try {
                        String jsonRecord = objectMapper.writeValueAsString(record);
                        return Record.builder()

.data(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(jsonRecord.getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8)))
                            .build();
                    } catch (Exception e) {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Error creating Firehose record",
e);
                    }
                }).collect(Collectors.toList());

                PutRecordBatchRequest request = PutRecordBatchRequest.builder()
                    .deliveryStreamName(deliveryStreamName)
                    .records(batchRecords)
                    .build();

                PutRecordBatchResponse response =
getFirehoseClient().putRecordBatch(request);

                if (response.failedPutCount() > 0) {
                    response.requestResponses().stream()
                        .filter(r -> r.errorCode() != null)
                        .forEach(r -> System.err.println("Failed record: " +
r.errorMessage()));
                }
                System.out.println("Batch sent with size: " + batchRecords.size());
            }
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to put record batch: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
```

```
        }
    }

    public static void monitorMetrics(String deliveryStreamName) {
        Instant endTime = Instant.now();
        Instant startTime = endTime.minusSeconds(600);

        List<String> metrics = List.of("IncomingBytes", "IncomingRecords",
"FailedPutCount");
        metrics.forEach(metric -> monitorMetric(metric, startTime, endTime,
deliveryStreamName));
    }

    private static void monitorMetric(String metricName, Instant startTime, Instant
endTime, String deliveryStreamName) {
        try {
            GetMetricStatisticsRequest request =
GetMetricStatisticsRequest.builder()
                .namespace("AWS/Firehose")
                .metricName(metricName)

.dimensions(Dimension.builder().name("DeliveryStreamName").value(deliveryStreamName).build(
                .startTime(startTime)
                .endTime(endTime)
                .period(60)
                .statistics(Statistic.SUM)
                .build();

            GetMetricStatisticsResponse response =
getCloudWatchClient().getMetricStatistics(request);
            double totalSum =
response.datapoints().stream().mapToDouble(Datapoint::sum).sum();
            System.out.println(metricName + ": " + totalSum);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to monitor metric " + metricName + ": " +
e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    public static String readJsonFile(String fileName) throws IOException {
        try (InputStream inputStream =
FirehoseScenario.class.getResourceAsStream("/" + fileName);
             Scanner scanner = new Scanner(inputStream, StandardCharsets.UTF_8)) {
            return scanner.useDelimiter("\\\\A").next();
```

```
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Error reading file: " + fileName, e);
        }
    }

    private static void closeClients() {
        try {
            if (firehoseClient != null) firehoseClient.close();
            if (cloudWatchClient != null) cloudWatchClient.close();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Error closing clients: " + e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - PutRecord
  - PutRecordBatch

Esempi di Amazon DocumentDB con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon DocumentDB. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Esempi serverless

Esempi serverless

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon DocumentDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso di modifiche di DocumentDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda tramite Java.

```
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;

public class Example implements RequestHandler<Map<String, Object>, String> {

    @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    @Override
    public String handleRequest(Map<String, Object> event, Context context) {
        List<Map<String, Object>> events = (List<Map<String, Object>>)
 event.get("events");
        for (Map<String, Object> record : events) {
            Map<String, Object> eventData = (Map<String, Object>)
 record.get("event");
            processEventData(eventData);
        }

        return "OK";
    }

    @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    private void processEventData(Map<String, Object> eventData) {
        String operationType = (String) eventData.get("operationType");
        System.out.println("operationType: %s".formatted(operationType));

        Map<String, Object> ns = (Map<String, Object>) eventData.get("ns");

        String db = (String) ns.get("db");
        System.out.println("db: %s".formatted(db));
        String coll = (String) ns.get("coll");
        System.out.println("coll: %s".formatted(coll));
```

```
        Map<String, Object> fullDocument = (Map<String, Object>)
 eventData.get("fullDocument");
        System.out.println("fullDocument: %s".formatted(fullDocument));
    }

}
```

Esempi di DynamoDB con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x con DynamoDB.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

AWS i contributi della community sono esempi che sono stati creati e gestiti da diversi team. AWS Per fornire feedback, utilizza il meccanismo fornito negli archivi collegati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello DynamoDB

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare DynamoDB.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListTables {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Listing your Amazon DynamoDB tables:\n");
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        listAllTables(ddb);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void listAllTables(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        boolean moreTables = true;
        String lastName = null;

        while (moreTables) {
            try {
                ListTablesResponse response = null;
                if (lastName == null) {
```

```
                    ListTablesRequest request = ListTablesRequest.builder().build();
                    response = ddb.listTables(request);
                } else {
                    ListTablesRequest request = ListTablesRequest.builder()
                            .exclusiveStartTableName(lastName).build();
                    response = ddb.listTables(request);
                }

                List<String> tableNames = response.tableNames();
                if (tableNames.size() > 0) {
                    for (String curName : tableNames) {
                        System.out.format("* %s\n", curName);
                    }
                } else {
                    System.out.println("No tables found!");
                    System.exit(0);
                }

                lastName = response.lastEvaluatedTableName();
                if (lastName == null) {
                    moreTables = false;
                }

            } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
        System.out.println("\nDone!");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTablessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless
- AWS contributi della comunità

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea una tabella in grado di contenere i dati del filmato.
- Inserisci, ottieni e aggiorna un singolo filmato nella tabella.
- Scrivi i dati del filmato nella tabella da un file JSON di esempio.
- Esegui una query sui filmati che sono stati rilasciati in un dato anno.
- Cerca i filmati che sono stati distribuiti in diversi anni.
- Elimina un filmato dalla tabella, quindi elimina la tabella.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creazione di una tabella DynamoDB

```
// Create a table with a Sort key.
public static void createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
    DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
    ArrayList<AttributeDefinition> attributeDefinitions = new ArrayList<>();

    // Define attributes.
    attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
        .attributeName("year")
        .attributeType("N")
        .build());

    attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
        .attributeName("title")
        .attributeType("S")
        .build());

    ArrayList<KeySchemaElement> tableKey = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
        KeySchemaElement key = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("year")
            .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
            .build();

        KeySchemaElement key2 = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("title")
            .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
            .build();

        // Add KeySchemaElement objects to the list.
        tableKey.add(key);
        tableKey.add(key2);

        CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
            .keySchema(tableKey)
            .billingMode(BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST) //  DynamoDB automatically
scales based on traffic.
            .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

        try {
            CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            String newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
            System.out.println("The " + newTable + " was successfully created.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

Crea una funzione helper per scaricare ed estrarre il file JSON di esempio.

```
   // Load data into the table.
   public static void loadData(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
fileName) throws IOException {
       DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
           .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
           .build();

       DynamoDbTable<Movies> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));
       JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
       com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
       Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
       ObjectNode currentNode;
       int t = 0;
       while (iter.hasNext()) {
           // Only add 200 Movies to the table.
           if (t == 200)
               break;
           currentNode = (ObjectNode) iter.next();

           int year = currentNode.path("year").asInt();
           String title = currentNode.path("title").asText();
           String info = currentNode.path("info").toString();

           Movies movies = new Movies();
           movies.setYear(year);
           movies.setTitle(title);
           movies.setInfo(info);

           // Put the data into the Amazon DynamoDB Movie table.
           mappedTable.putItem(movies);
           t++;
       }
   }
```

Ottieni un elemento da una tabella

```
   public static void getItem(DynamoDbClient ddb) {

       HashMap<String, AttributeValue> keyToGet = new HashMap<>();
       keyToGet.put("year", AttributeValue.builder()
```

```
            .n("1933")
            .build());

        keyToGet.put("title", AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("King Kong")
            .build());

        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
            .key(keyToGet)
            .tableName("Movies")
            .build();

        try {
            Map<String, AttributeValue> returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request).item();

            if (returnedItem != null) {
                Set<String> keys = returnedItem.keySet();
                System.out.println("Amazon DynamoDB table attributes: \n");

                for (String key1 : keys) {
                    System.out.format("%s: %s\n", key1,
returnedItem.get(key1).toString());
                }
            } else {
                System.out.format("No item found with the key %s!\n", "year");
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

Esempio completo.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 * <p>
 * This Java example performs these tasks:
 * <p>
 * 1. Creates the Amazon DynamoDB Movie table with partition and sort key.
 * 2. Puts data into the Amazon DynamoDB table from a JSON document using the
 * Enhanced client.
 * 3. Gets data from the Movie table.
 * 4. Adds a new item.
 * 5. Updates an item.
 * 6. Uses a Scan to query items using the Enhanced client.
 * 7. Queries all items where the year is 2013 using the Enhanced Client.
 * 8. Deletes the table.
 */

public class Scenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        String tableName = "Movies";
        String fileName = "../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
            "1. Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named Movies with a key named year
 and a sort key named title.");
        createTable(ddb, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Loading data into the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        loadData(ddb, tableName, fileName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Getting data from the Movie table.");
```

```
        getItem(ddb);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Putting a record into the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        putRecord(ddb);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Updating a record.");
        updateTableItem(ddb, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Scanning the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        scanMovies(ddb, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Querying the Movies released in 2013.");
        queryTable(ddb);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Deleting the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        deleteDynamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        ddb.close();
    }

    // Create a table with a Sort key.
    public static void createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
        ArrayList<AttributeDefinition> attributeDefinitions = new ArrayList<>();

        // Define attributes.
        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName("year")
            .attributeType("N")
            .build());

        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName("title")
```

```
            .attributeType("S")
            .build());

        ArrayList<KeySchemaElement> tableKey = new ArrayList<>();
        KeySchemaElement key = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("year")
            .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
            .build();

        KeySchemaElement key2 = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("title")
            .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
            .build();

        // Add KeySchemaElement objects to the list.
        tableKey.add(key);
        tableKey.add(key2);

        CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
            .keySchema(tableKey)
            .billingMode(BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST) //  DynamoDB automatically
scales based on traffic.
            .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

        try {
            CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            String newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
            System.out.println("The " + newTable + " was successfully created.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   // Query the table.
   public static void queryTable(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
       try {
           DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
               .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
               .build();

           DynamoDbTable<Movies> custTable = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));
           QueryConditional queryConditional = QueryConditional
               .keyEqualTo(Key.builder()
                   .partitionValue(2013)
                   .build());

           // Get items in the table and write out the ID value.
           Iterator<Movies> results =
custTable.query(queryConditional).items().iterator();
           String result = "";

           while (results.hasNext()) {
               Movies rec = results.next();
               System.out.println("The title of the movie is " + rec.getTitle());
               System.out.println("The movie information  is " + rec.getInfo());
           }

       } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   // Scan the table.
   public static void scanMovies(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
       System.out.println("******* Scanning all movies.\n");
       try {
           DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
               .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
               .build();

           DynamoDbTable<Movies> custTable = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));
           Iterator<Movies> results = custTable.scan().items().iterator();
           while (results.hasNext()) {
```

```
                Movies rec = results.next();
                System.out.println("The movie title is " + rec.getTitle());
                System.out.println("The movie year is " + rec.getYear());
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Load data into the table.
    public static void loadData(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
fileName) throws IOException {
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
            .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
            .build();

        DynamoDbTable<Movies> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));
        JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
        com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
        Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
        ObjectNode currentNode;
        int t = 0;
        while (iter.hasNext()) {
            // Only add 200 Movies to the table.
            if (t == 200)
                break;
            currentNode = (ObjectNode) iter.next();

            int year = currentNode.path("year").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("title").asText();
            String info = currentNode.path("info").toString();

            Movies movies = new Movies();
            movies.setYear(year);
            movies.setTitle(title);
            movies.setInfo(info);

            // Put the data into the Amazon DynamoDB Movie table.
            mappedTable.putItem(movies);
            t++;
```

```
        }
    }

    // Update the record to include show only directors.
    public static void updateTableItem(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> itemKey = new HashMap<>();
        itemKey.put("year", AttributeValue.builder().n("1933").build());
        itemKey.put("title", AttributeValue.builder().s("King Kong").build());

        HashMap<String, AttributeValueUpdate> updatedValues = new HashMap<>();
        updatedValues.put("info", AttributeValueUpdate.builder()
            .value(AttributeValue.builder().s("{\"directors\":[\"Merian C. Cooper\",
\"Ernest B. Schoedsack\"]")
                .build())
            .action(AttributeAction.PUT)
            .build());

        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(itemKey)
            .attributeUpdates(updatedValues)
            .build();

        try {
            ddb.updateItem(request);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        System.out.println("Item was updated!");
    }

    public static void deleteDynamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        DeleteTableRequest request = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

        try {
            ddb.deleteTable(request);
```

```
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully deleted!");
    }

    public static void putRecord(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        try {
            DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
                .build();

            DynamoDbTable<Movies> table = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));

            // Populate the Table.
            Movies record = new Movies();
            record.setYear(2020);
            record.setTitle("My Movie2");
            record.setInfo("no info");
            table.putItem(record);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Added a new movie to the table.");
    }

    public static void getItem(DynamoDbClient ddb) {

        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> keyToGet = new HashMap<>();
        keyToGet.put("year", AttributeValue.builder()
            .n("1933")
            .build());

        keyToGet.put("title", AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("King Kong")
            .build());

        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
            .key(keyToGet)
            .tableName("Movies")
```

```
            .build();

        try {
            Map<String, AttributeValue> returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request).item();

            if (returnedItem != null) {
                Set<String> keys = returnedItem.keySet();
                System.out.println("Amazon DynamoDB table attributes: \n");

                for (String key1 : keys) {
                    System.out.format("%s: %s\n", key1,
 returnedItem.get(key1).toString());
                }
            } else {
                System.out.format("No item found with the key %s!\n", "year");
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

Azioni

`BatchGetItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`BatchGetItem`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Mostra come ottenere articoli in batch utilizzando il client di servizio.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BatchGetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BatchGetItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeysAndAttributes;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class BatchReadItems {
    public static void main(String[] args){
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table (for example, Music).\s
```

```
                """;

        String tableName = "Music";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        getBatchItems(dynamoDbClient, tableName);
    }

    public static void getBatchItems(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
 tableName) {
        // Define the primary key values for the items you want to retrieve.
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key1 = new HashMap<>();
        key1.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist1").build());

        Map<String, AttributeValue> key2 = new HashMap<>();
        key2.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist2").build());

        // Construct the batchGetItem request.
        Map<String, KeysAndAttributes> requestItems = new HashMap<>();
        requestItems.put(tableName, KeysAndAttributes.builder()
            .keys(List.of(key1, key2))
            .projectionExpression("Artist, SongTitle")
            .build());

        BatchGetItemRequest batchGetItemRequest = BatchGetItemRequest.builder()
            .requestItems(requestItems)
            .build();

        // Make the batchGetItem request.
        BatchGetItemResponse batchGetItemResponse =
 dynamoDbClient.batchGetItem(batchGetItemRequest);

        // Extract and print the retrieved items.
        Map<String, List<Map<String, AttributeValue>>> responses =
 batchGetItemResponse.responses();
        if (responses.containsKey(tableName)) {
            List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> musicItems = responses.get(tableName);
            for (Map<String, AttributeValue> item : musicItems) {
                System.out.println("Artist: " + item.get("Artist").s() +
                    ", SongTitle: " + item.get("SongTitle").s());
            }
```

```
        } else {
            System.out.println("No items retrieved.");
        }
    }
}
```

Mostra come ottenere articoli in batch utilizzando il client di servizio e un impaginatore.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BatchGetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeysAndAttributes;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

public class BatchGetItemsPaginator {

    public static void main(String[] args){
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table (for example, Music).\s
                """;

        String tableName = "Music";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        getBatchItemsPaginator(dynamoDbClient, tableName) ;
    }

    public static void getBatchItemsPaginator(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
 tableName) {
        // Define the primary key values for the items you want to retrieve.
```

```
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key1 = new HashMap<>();
        key1.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist1").build());

        Map<String, AttributeValue> key2 = new HashMap<>();
        key2.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist2").build());

        // Construct the batchGetItem request.
        Map<String, KeysAndAttributes> requestItems = new HashMap<>();
        requestItems.put(tableName, KeysAndAttributes.builder()
            .keys(List.of(key1, key2))
            .projectionExpression("Artist, SongTitle")
            .build());

        BatchGetItemRequest batchGetItemRequest = BatchGetItemRequest.builder()
            .requestItems(requestItems)
            .build();

        // Use batchGetItemPaginator for paginated requests.
        dynamoDbClient.batchGetItemPaginator(batchGetItemRequest).stream()
            .flatMap(response -> response.responses().getOrDefault(tableName,
 Collections.emptyList()).stream())
            .forEach(item -> {
                System.out.println("Artist: " + item.get("Artist").s() +
                    ", SongTitle: " + item.get("SongTitle").s());
            });
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API BatchGetItemReference.

`BatchWriteItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`BatchWriteItem`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Inserisce molti elementi in una tabella utilizzando il client di servizio.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BatchWriteItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BatchWriteItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.WriteRequest;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class BatchWriteItems {
    public static void main(String[] args){
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table (for example, Music).\s
                """;

        String tableName = "Music";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        addBatchItems(dynamoDbClient, tableName);
    }
```

```
   public static void addBatchItems(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
tableName) {
       // Specify the updates you want to perform.
       List<WriteRequest> writeRequests = new ArrayList<>();

       // Set item 1.
       Map<String, AttributeValue> item1Attributes = new HashMap<>();
       item1Attributes.put("Artist",
AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist1").build());
       item1Attributes.put("Rating", AttributeValue.builder().s("5").build());
       item1Attributes.put("Comments", AttributeValue.builder().s("Great
song!").build());
       item1Attributes.put("SongTitle",
AttributeValue.builder().s("SongTitle1").build());

writeRequests.add(WriteRequest.builder().putRequest(PutRequest.builder().item(item1Attribut

       // Set item 2.
       Map<String, AttributeValue> item2Attributes = new HashMap<>();
       item2Attributes.put("Artist",
AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist2").build());
       item2Attributes.put("Rating", AttributeValue.builder().s("4").build());
       item2Attributes.put("Comments", AttributeValue.builder().s("Nice
melody.").build());
       item2Attributes.put("SongTitle",
AttributeValue.builder().s("SongTitle2").build());

writeRequests.add(WriteRequest.builder().putRequest(PutRequest.builder().item(item2Attribut

       try {
           // Create the BatchWriteItemRequest.
           BatchWriteItemRequest batchWriteItemRequest =
BatchWriteItemRequest.builder()
               .requestItems(Map.of(tableName, writeRequests))
               .build();

           // Execute the BatchWriteItem operation.
           BatchWriteItemResponse batchWriteItemResponse =
dynamoDbClient.batchWriteItem(batchWriteItemRequest);

           // Process the response.
           System.out.println("Batch write successful: " + batchWriteItemResponse);

       } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Inserisce molti elementi in una tabella utilizzando il client avanzato.

```
import com.example.dynamodb.Customer;
import com.example.dynamodb.Music;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.DynamoDbEnhancedClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.DynamoDbTable;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.Key;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.TableSchema;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.model.BatchWriteItemEnhancedRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.model.WriteBatch;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.ZoneOffset;

/*
 * Before running this code example, create an Amazon DynamoDB table named Customer
 with these columns:
 *   - id - the id of the record that is the key
 *   - custName - the customer name
 *   - email - the email value
 *   - registrationDate - an instant value when the item was added to the table
 *
 * Also, ensure that you have set up your development environment, including your
 credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class EnhancedBatchWriteItems {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
```

```
                DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                                .region(region)
                                .build();
                DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient =
DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                                .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
                                .build();
                putBatchRecords(enhancedClient);
                ddb.close();
        }

        public static void putBatchRecords(DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient) {
                try {
                        DynamoDbTable<Customer> customerMappedTable =
enhancedClient.table("Customer",
                                        TableSchema.fromBean(Customer.class));
                        DynamoDbTable<Music> musicMappedTable =
enhancedClient.table("Music",
                                        TableSchema.fromBean(Music.class));
                        LocalDate localDate = LocalDate.parse("2020-04-07");
                        LocalDateTime localDateTime = localDate.atStartOfDay();
                        Instant instant = localDateTime.toInstant(ZoneOffset.UTC);

                        Customer record2 = new Customer();
                        record2.setCustName("Fred Pink");
                        record2.setId("id110");
                        record2.setEmail("fredp@noserver.com");
                        record2.setRegistrationDate(instant);

                        Customer record3 = new Customer();
                        record3.setCustName("Susan Pink");
                        record3.setId("id120");
                        record3.setEmail("spink@noserver.com");
                        record3.setRegistrationDate(instant);

                        Customer record4 = new Customer();
                        record4.setCustName("Jerry orange");
                        record4.setId("id101");
                        record4.setEmail("jorange@noserver.com");
                        record4.setRegistrationDate(instant);

                        BatchWriteItemEnhancedRequest batchWriteItemEnhancedRequest
= BatchWriteItemEnhancedRequest
                                        .builder()
```

```
                                        .writeBatches(

 WriteBatch.builder(Customer.class) // add items to the Customer

       // table

 .mappedTableResource(customerMappedTable)

 .addPutItem(builder -> builder.item(record2))

 .addPutItem(builder -> builder.item(record3))

 .addPutItem(builder -> builder.item(record4))
                                                                        .build(),

 WriteBatch.builder(Music.class) // delete an item from the Music

    // table

 .mappedTableResource(musicMappedTable)

 .addDeleteItem(builder -> builder.key(

    Key.builder().partitionValue(

                    "Famous Band")

                    .build()))
                                                                        .build())
                                        .build();

                        // Add three items to the Customer table and delete one item
 from the Music
                        // table.

 enhancedClient.batchWriteItem(batchWriteItemEnhancedRequest);
                        System.out.println("done");

                } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere BatchWriteItemin AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTable`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeDefinition;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BillingMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.CreateTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.CreateTableResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTableResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeySchemaElement;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeyType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.OnDemandThroughput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ProvisionedThroughput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScalarAttributeType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.waiters.DynamoDbWaiter;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
```

```
public class CreateTable {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <tableName> <key>

            Where:
                tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to create (for example,
 Music3).
                key - The key for the Amazon DynamoDB table (for example, Artist).
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        System.out.println("Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table " + tableName + " with
 a simple primary key: " + key);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        String result = createTable(ddb, tableName, key);
        System.out.println("New table is " + result);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static String createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
 key) {
        DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
        CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
            .attributeDefinitions(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                .attributeName(key)
                .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                .build())
            .keySchema(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(key)
                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                .build())
```

```
            .billingMode(BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST) //  DynamoDB automatically
 scales based on traffic.
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

        String newTable;
        try {
            CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
 dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
            return newTable;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateTablesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteItem`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DeleteItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteItem {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName> <key> <keyval>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to delete the item from
 (for example, Music3).
                    key - The key used in the Amazon DynamoDB table (for example,
 Artist).\s
                    keyval - The key value that represents the item to delete (for
 example, Famous Band).
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        String keyVal = args[2];
        System.out.format("Deleting item \"%s\" from %s\n", keyVal, tableName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
```

```
                .build();

        deleteDynamoDBItem(ddb, tableName, key, keyVal);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void deleteDynamoDBItem(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName,
 String key, String keyVal) {
        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> keyToGet = new HashMap<>();
        keyToGet.put(key, AttributeValue.builder()
                .s(keyVal)
                .build());

        DeleteItemRequest deleteReq = DeleteItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(keyToGet)
                .build();

        try {
            ddb.deleteItem(deleteReq);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteItemsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTable`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DeleteTableRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class DeleteTable {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to delete (for example,
 Music3).

                **Warning** This program will delete the table that you specify!
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Deleting the Amazon DynamoDB table %s...\n", tableName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteDynamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void deleteDynamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        DeleteTableRequest request = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

        try {
            ddb.deleteTable(request);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully deleted!");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTablesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeTable`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeDefinition;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTableRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ProvisionedThroughputDescription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.TableDescription;
import java.util.List;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeTable {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to get information about
 (for example, Music3).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Getting description for %s\n\n", tableName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeDymamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void describeDymamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        DescribeTableRequest request = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

        try {
            TableDescription tableInfo = ddb.describeTable(request).table();
            if (tableInfo != null) {
```

```
                System.out.format("Table name  : %s\n", tableInfo.tableName());
                System.out.format("Table ARN   : %s\n", tableInfo.tableArn());
                System.out.format("Status      : %s\n", tableInfo.tableStatus());
                System.out.format("Item count  : %d\n", tableInfo.itemCount());
                System.out.format("Size (bytes): %d\n", tableInfo.tableSizeBytes());

                ProvisionedThroughputDescription throughputInfo =
 tableInfo.provisionedThroughput();
                System.out.println("Throughput");
                System.out.format("  Read Capacity : %d\n",
 throughputInfo.readCapacityUnits());
                System.out.format("  Write Capacity: %d\n",
 throughputInfo.writeCapacityUnits());

                List<AttributeDefinition> attributes =
 tableInfo.attributeDefinitions();
                System.out.println("Attributes");
                for (AttributeDefinition a : attributes) {
                    System.out.format("  %s (%s)\n", a.attributeName(),
 a.attributeType());
                }
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("\nDone!");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeTablesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeTimeToLive`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeTimeToLive`.

SDK per Java 2.x

Descrivi la configurazione TTL su una tabella DynamoDB esistente utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTimeToLiveRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTimeToLiveResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public DescribeTimeToLiveResponse describeTTL(final String tableName, final
 Region region) {
        final DescribeTimeToLiveRequest request =
            DescribeTimeToLiveRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).build();

        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = dynamoDbClient != null
            ? dynamoDbClient
            : DynamoDbClient.builder().region(region).build()) {
            return ddb.describeTimeToLive(request);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR, tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API DescribeTimeToLiveReference AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

`GetItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetItem`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottiene un elemento da una tabella utilizzando DynamoDbClient.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Set;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * To get an item from an Amazon DynamoDB table using the AWS SDK for Java V2,
 * its better practice to use the
 * Enhanced Client, see the EnhancedGetItem example.
 */
public class GetItem {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName> <key> <keyVal>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table from which an item is
 retrieved (for example, Music3).\s
                    key - The key used in the Amazon DynamoDB table (for example,
 Artist).\s
```

```
                    keyval - The key value that represents the item to get (for
example, Famous Band).
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        String keyVal = args[2];
        System.out.format("Retrieving item \"%s\" from \"%s\"\n", keyVal,
tableName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getDynamoDBItem(ddb, tableName, key, keyVal);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void getDynamoDBItem(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
key, String keyVal) {
        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> keyToGet = new HashMap<>();
        keyToGet.put(key, AttributeValue.builder()
                .s(keyVal)
                .build());

        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
                .key(keyToGet)
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

        try {
            // If there is no matching item, GetItem does not return any data.
            Map<String, AttributeValue> returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request).item();
            if (returnedItem.isEmpty())
                System.out.format("No item found with the key %s!\n", key);
            else {
                Set<String> keys = returnedItem.keySet();
                System.out.println("Amazon DynamoDB table attributes: \n");
                for (String key1 : keys) {
```

```
                    System.out.format("%s: %s\n", key1,
 returnedItem.get(key1).toString());
                }
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetItemin AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListTables`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTables`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
```

```
public class ListTables {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Listing your Amazon DynamoDB tables:\n");
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        listAllTables(ddb);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void listAllTables(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        boolean moreTables = true;
        String lastName = null;

        while (moreTables) {
            try {
                ListTablesResponse response = null;
                if (lastName == null) {
                    ListTablesRequest request = ListTablesRequest.builder().build();
                    response = ddb.listTables(request);
                } else {
                    ListTablesRequest request = ListTablesRequest.builder()
                            .exclusiveStartTableName(lastName).build();
                    response = ddb.listTables(request);
                }

                List<String> tableNames = response.tableNames();
                if (tableNames.size() > 0) {
                    for (String curName : tableNames) {
                        System.out.format("* %s\n", curName);
                    }
                } else {
                    System.out.println("No tables found!");
                    System.exit(0);
                }

                lastName = response.lastEvaluatedTableName();
                if (lastName == null) {
                    moreTables = false;
                }

            } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                System.err.println(e.getMessage());
```

```
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
        System.out.println("\nDone!");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTablessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`PutItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutItem`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Mette un elemento in una tabella utilizzando DynamoDbClient.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * To place items into an Amazon DynamoDB table using the AWS SDK for Java V2,
```

```
 * its better practice to use the
 * Enhanced Client. See the EnhancedPutItem example.
 */
public class PutItem {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName> <key> <keyVal> <albumtitle> <albumtitleval> <awards>
 <awardsval> <Songtitle> <songtitleval>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table in which an item is placed
 (for example, Music3).
                    key - The key used in the Amazon DynamoDB table (for example,
 Artist).
                    keyval - The key value that represents the item to get (for
 example, Famous Band).
                    albumTitle - The Album title (for example, AlbumTitle).
                    AlbumTitleValue - The name of the album (for example, Songs
 About Life ).
                    Awards - The awards column (for example, Awards).
                    AwardVal - The value of the awards (for example, 10).
                    SongTitle - The song title (for example, SongTitle).
                    SongTitleVal - The value of the song title (for example, Happy
 Day).
                **Warning** This program will  place an item that you specify into a
 table!
                """;

        if (args.length != 9) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        String keyVal = args[2];
        String albumTitle = args[3];
        String albumTitleValue = args[4];
        String awards = args[5];
        String awardVal = args[6];
        String songTitle = args[7];
        String songTitleVal = args[8];
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        putItemInTable(ddb, tableName, key, keyVal, albumTitle, albumTitleValue,
awards, awardVal, songTitle,
                songTitleVal);
        System.out.println("Done!");
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void putItemInTable(DynamoDbClient ddb,
            String tableName,
            String key,
            String keyVal,
            String albumTitle,
            String albumTitleValue,
            String awards,
            String awardVal,
            String songTitle,
            String songTitleVal) {

        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> itemValues = new HashMap<>();
        itemValues.put(key, AttributeValue.builder().s(keyVal).build());
        itemValues.put(songTitle, AttributeValue.builder().s(songTitleVal).build());
        itemValues.put(albumTitle,
AttributeValue.builder().s(albumTitleValue).build());
        itemValues.put(awards, AttributeValue.builder().s(awardVal).build());

        PutItemRequest request = PutItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .item(itemValues)
                .build();

        try {
            PutItemResponse response = ddb.putItem(request);
            System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully updated. The request
id is "
                    + response.responseMetadata().requestId());

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
```

```
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
 found.\n", tableName);
            System.err.println("Be sure that it exists and that you've typed its
 name correctly!");
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedi PutItemin AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`Query`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Query`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Interroga una tabella utilizzando DynamoDbClient.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * To query items from an Amazon DynamoDB table using the AWS SDK for Java V2,
 * its better practice to use the
 * Enhanced Client. See the EnhancedQueryRecords example.
 */
public class Query {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName> <partitionKeyName> <partitionKeyVal>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to put the item in (for
 example, Music3).
                    partitionKeyName - The partition key name of the Amazon DynamoDB
 table (for example, Artist).
                    partitionKeyVal - The value of the partition key that should
 match (for example, Famous Band).
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        String partitionKeyName = args[1];
        String partitionKeyVal = args[2];

        // For more information about an alias, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Expressions.ExpressionAttributeNames.html
        String partitionAlias = "#a";

        System.out.format("Querying %s", tableName);
        System.out.println("");
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        int count = queryTable(ddb, tableName, partitionKeyName, partitionKeyVal,
 partitionAlias);
        System.out.println("There were " + count + "  record(s) returned");
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static int queryTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
 partitionKeyName, String partitionKeyVal,
            String partitionAlias) {
        // Set up an alias for the partition key name in case it's a reserved word.
        HashMap<String, String> attrNameAlias = new HashMap<String, String>();
        attrNameAlias.put(partitionAlias, partitionKeyName);

        // Set up mapping of the partition name with the value.
        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> attrValues = new HashMap<>();
        attrValues.put(":" + partitionKeyName, AttributeValue.builder()
                .s(partitionKeyVal)
                .build());

        QueryRequest queryReq = QueryRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .keyConditionExpression(partitionAlias + " = :" + partitionKeyName)
                .expressionAttributeNames(attrNameAlias)
                .expressionAttributeValues(attrValues)
                .build();

        try {
            QueryResponse response = ddb.query(queryReq);
            return response.count();

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return -1;
    }
}
```

Esegue query su una tabella utilizzando `DynamoDbClient` e un indice secondario.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * Create the Movies table by running the Scenario example and loading the Movie
 * data from the JSON file. Next create a secondary
 * index for the Movies table that uses only the year column. Name the index
 * **year-index**. For more information, see:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/GSI.html
 */
public class QueryItemsUsingIndex {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String tableName = "Movies";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        queryIndex(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void queryIndex(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        try {
            Map<String, String> expressionAttributesNames = new HashMap<>();
            expressionAttributesNames.put("#year", "year");
            Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();
            expressionAttributeValues.put(":yearValue",
 AttributeValue.builder().n("2013").build());

            QueryRequest request = QueryRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
```

```
                    .indexName("year-index")
                    .keyConditionExpression("#year = :yearValue")
                    .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributesNames)
                    .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("=== Movie Titles ===");
            QueryResponse response = ddb.query(request);
            response.items()
                    .forEach(movie -> System.out.println(movie.get("title").s()));

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

`Scan`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`Scan`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegue la scansione di una tabella Amazon DynamoDB utilizzando DynamoDbClient.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScanRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScanResponse;
```

```
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Set;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * To scan items from an Amazon DynamoDB table using the AWS SDK for Java V2,
 * its better practice to use the
 * Enhanced Client, See the EnhancedScanRecords example.
 */

public class DynamoDBScanItems {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to get information from
 (for example, Music3).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        scanItems(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void scanItems(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        try {
            ScanRequest scanRequest = ScanRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            ScanResponse response = ddb.scan(scanRequest);
            for (Map<String, AttributeValue> item : response.items()) {
                Set<String> keys = item.keySet();
                for (String key : keys) {
                    System.out.println("The key name is " + key + "\n");
                    System.out.println("The value is " + item.get(key).s());
                }
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Scan nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

`UpdateItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare. `UpdateItem`

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiorna un elemento in una tabella utilizzando DynamoDbClient.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeAction;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValueUpdate;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * To update an Amazon DynamoDB table using the AWS SDK for Java V2, its better
 * practice to use the
 * Enhanced Client, See the EnhancedModifyItem example.
 */
public class UpdateItem {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName> <key> <keyVal> <name> <updateVal>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table (for example, Music3).
                    key - The name of the key in the table (for example, Artist).
                    keyVal - The value of the key (for example, Famous Band).
                    name - The name of the column where the value is updated (for
 example, Awards).
                    updateVal - The value used to update an item (for example, 14).
                 Example:
                    UpdateItem Music3 Artist Famous Band Awards 14
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
```

```
        String keyVal = args[2];
        String name = args[3];
        String updateVal = args[4];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        updateTableItem(ddb, tableName, key, keyVal, name, updateVal);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void updateTableItem(DynamoDbClient ddb,
            String tableName,
            String key,
            String keyVal,
            String name,
            String updateVal) {

        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> itemKey = new HashMap<>();
        itemKey.put(key, AttributeValue.builder()
                .s(keyVal)
                .build());

        HashMap<String, AttributeValueUpdate> updatedValues = new HashMap<>();
        updatedValues.put(name, AttributeValueUpdate.builder()
                .value(AttributeValue.builder().s(updateVal).build())
                .action(AttributeAction.PUT)
                .build());

        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(itemKey)
                .attributeUpdates(updatedValues)
                .build();

        try {
            ddb.updateItem(request);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("The Amazon DynamoDB table was updated!");
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateItemsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`UpdateTimeToLive`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateTimeToLive`.

SDK per Java 2.x

Abilita TTL su una tabella DynamoDB esistente utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.TimeToLiveSpecification;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateTimeToLiveRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateTimeToLiveResponse;

import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public UpdateTimeToLiveResponse enableTTL(final String tableName, final String
 attributeName, final Region region) {
        final TimeToLiveSpecification ttlSpec = TimeToLiveSpecification.builder()
            .attributeName(attributeName)
            .enabled(true)
            .build();

        final UpdateTimeToLiveRequest request = UpdateTimeToLiveRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .timeToLiveSpecification(ttlSpec)
            .build();

        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = dynamoDbClient != null
            ? dynamoDbClient
            : DynamoDbClient.builder().region(region).build()) {
            return ddb.updateTimeToLive(request);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR, tableName);
            throw e;
```

```
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Disabilita il TTL su una tabella DynamoDB esistente utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.TimeToLiveSpecification;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateTimeToLiveRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateTimeToLiveResponse;

import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public UpdateTimeToLiveResponse disableTTL(
        final String tableName, final String attributeName, final Region region) {
        final TimeToLiveSpecification ttlSpec = TimeToLiveSpecification.builder()
            .attributeName(attributeName)
            .enabled(false)
            .build();

        final UpdateTimeToLiveRequest request = UpdateTimeToLiveRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .timeToLiveSpecification(ttlSpec)
            .build();

        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = dynamoDbClient != null
            ? dynamoDbClient
            : DynamoDbClient.builder().region(region).build()) {
            return ddb.updateTimeToLive(request);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR, tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API UpdateTimeToLiveReference AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

Scenari

Costruisci un'app per inviare dati a una tabella DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione che invia dati a una tabella Amazon DynamoDB e ti avvisa quando un utente aggiorna la tabella.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web dinamica che invia dati utilizzando l'API Java di Amazon DynamoDB e invia un messaggio di testo utilizzando l'API Java di Amazon Simple Notification Service.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SNS

Confronta più valori con un singolo attributo

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come confrontare più valori con un singolo attributo in DynamoDB.

- Utilizzate l'operatore IN per confrontare più valori con un singolo attributo.
- Confronta l'operatore IN con più condizioni OR.
- Comprendi i vantaggi in termini di prestazioni e complessità di espressione derivanti dall'utilizzo di IN.

SDK per Java 2.x

Confronta più valori con un singolo attributo in DynamoDB utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScanRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScanResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Locale;
import java.util.Map;

    /**
     * Queries a table using the IN operator to compare multiple values with a
 single attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the IN operator in a filter expression
     * to match an attribute against multiple values.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param partitionKeyName The name of the partition key attribute
     * @param partitionKeyValue The value of the partition key to query
     * @param attributeName The name of the attribute to compare
     * @param valuesList List of values to compare against
     * @return The query response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static QueryResponse compareMultipleValues(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        String partitionKeyName,
        AttributeValue partitionKeyValue,
        String attributeName,
        List<AttributeValue> valuesList) {

        // Create expression attribute names
        Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#pkName", partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#attrName", attributeName);
```

```
        // Create expression attribute values
        Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(":pkValue", partitionKeyValue);

        // Add values for IN operator
        for (int i = 0; i < valuesList.size(); i++) {
            expressionAttributeValues.put(":val" + i, valuesList.get(i));
        }

        // Build the IN clause
        StringBuilder inClause = new StringBuilder();
        for (int i = 0; i < valuesList.size(); i++) {
            if (i > 0) {
                inClause.append(", ");
            }
            inClause.append(":val").append(i);
        }

        // Define the query parameters
        QueryRequest request = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression("#pkName = :pkValue")
            .filterExpression("#attrName IN (" + inClause.toString() + ")")
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        // Perform the query operation
        return dynamoDbClient.query(request);
    }

    /**
     * Queries a table using multiple OR conditions to compare multiple values with
a single attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates the alternative approach to using the IN
operator,
     * by using multiple OR conditions.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param partitionKeyName The name of the partition key attribute
     * @param partitionKeyValue The value of the partition key to query
     * @param attributeName The name of the attribute to compare
```

```
     * @param valuesList List of values to compare against
     * @return The query response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static QueryResponse compareWithOrConditions(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        String partitionKeyName,
        AttributeValue partitionKeyValue,
        String attributeName,
        List<AttributeValue> valuesList) {

        // Create expression attribute names
        Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#pkName", partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#attrName", attributeName);

        // Create expression attribute values
        Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(":pkValue", partitionKeyValue);

        // Add values for OR conditions
        for (int i = 0; i < valuesList.size(); i++) {
            expressionAttributeValues.put(":val" + i, valuesList.get(i));
        }

        // Build the OR conditions
        StringBuilder orConditions = new StringBuilder();
        for (int i = 0; i < valuesList.size(); i++) {
            if (i > 0) {
                orConditions.append(" OR ");
            }
            orConditions.append("#attrName = :val").append(i);
        }

        // Define the query parameters
        QueryRequest request = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression("#pkName = :pkValue")
            .filterExpression(orConditions.toString())
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();
```

```
        // Perform the query operation
        return dynamoDbClient.query(request);
    }

    /**
     * Compares the performance of using the IN operator versus multiple OR
conditions.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates the performance difference between using the IN
operator
     * and using multiple OR conditions.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param partitionKeyName The name of the partition key attribute
     * @param partitionKeyValue The value of the partition key to query
     * @param attributeName The name of the attribute to compare
     * @param valuesList List of values to compare against
     * @return Map containing the performance comparison results
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> comparePerformance(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        String partitionKeyName,
        AttributeValue partitionKeyValue,
        String attributeName,
        List<AttributeValue> valuesList) {

        Map<String, Object> results = new HashMap<>();

        try {
            // Measure performance of IN operator
            long inStartTime = System.nanoTime();
            QueryResponse inResponse = compareMultipleValues(
                dynamoDbClient, tableName, partitionKeyName, partitionKeyValue,
attributeName, valuesList);
            long inEndTime = System.nanoTime();
            long inDuration = inEndTime - inStartTime;

            // Measure performance of OR conditions
            long orStartTime = System.nanoTime();
            QueryResponse orResponse = compareWithOrConditions(
                dynamoDbClient, tableName, partitionKeyName, partitionKeyValue,
attributeName, valuesList);
```

```
            long orEndTime = System.nanoTime();
            long orDuration = orEndTime - orStartTime;

            // Record results
            results.put("inOperatorDuration", inDuration);
            results.put("orConditionsDuration", orDuration);
            results.put("inOperatorItems", inResponse.count());
            results.put("orConditionsItems", orResponse.count());
            results.put("inOperatorExpression", "IN operator with " +
valuesList.size() + " values");
            results.put("orConditionsExpression", valuesList.size() + " OR
conditions");
            results.put("success", true);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            results.put("success", false);
            results.put("error", e.getMessage());
        }

        return results;
    }

    /**
     * Scans a table using the IN operator with a large number of values.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the IN operator with a large number of
values,
     * which can help stay within the 300 operator limit.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param attributeName The name of the attribute to compare
     * @param valuesList List of values to compare against
     * @return The scan response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static ScanResponse scanWithLargeInClause(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, String attributeName,
List<AttributeValue> valuesList) {

        // Create expression attribute names
        Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#attrName", attributeName);
```

```
        // Create expression attribute values
        Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();

        // Add values for IN operator
        for (int i = 0; i < valuesList.size(); i++) {
            expressionAttributeValues.put(":val" + i, valuesList.get(i));
        }

        // Build the IN clause
        StringBuilder inClause = new StringBuilder();
        for (int i = 0; i < valuesList.size(); i++) {
            if (i > 0) {
                inClause.append(", ");
            }
            inClause.append(":val").append(i);
        }

        // Define the scan parameters
        ScanRequest request = ScanRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .filterExpression("#attrName IN (" + inClause.toString() + ")")
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        // Perform the scan operation
        return dynamoDbClient.scan(request);
    }

    /**
     * Generates a list of sample values for testing.
     *
     * <p>Helper method to generate a list of sample values for testing.
     *
     * @param valueType The type of values to generate (string, number, or boolean)
     * @param count The number of values to generate
     * @return List of generated attribute values
     */
    public static List<AttributeValue> generateSampleValues(String valueType, int
count) {
        List<AttributeValue> values = new ArrayList<>();

        for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
            AttributeValue value;
```

```
            switch (valueType.toLowerCase(Locale.ROOT)) {
                case "string":
                    value = AttributeValue.builder().s("Value" + i).build();
                    break;
                case "number":
                    value = AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(i)).build();
                    break;
                case "boolean":
                    value = AttributeValue.builder().bool(i % 2 == 0).build();
                    break;
                default:
                    throw new IllegalArgumentException("Unsupported value type: " +
valueType);
            }

            values.add(value);
        }

        return values;
    }
```

Esempio di utilizzo del confronto di più valori con. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName)
{
        System.out.println("Demonstrating how to compare multiple values with a
single attribute in DynamoDB");

        try {
            // Example 1: Using the IN operator
            System.out.println("\nExample 1: Using the IN operator");
            List<AttributeValue> categories = List.of(
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Electronics").build(),
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Computers").build(),
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Accessories").build());

            QueryResponse inResponse = compareMultipleValues(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                "Department",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Retail").build(),
```

```
                "Category",
                categories);

            System.out.println("Found " + inResponse.count() + " items using IN
operator");
            System.out.println("Items: " + inResponse.items());

            // Example 2: Using multiple OR conditions
            System.out.println("\nExample 2: Using multiple OR conditions");
            QueryResponse orResponse = compareWithOrConditions(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                "Department",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Retail").build(),
                "Category",
                categories);

            System.out.println("Found " + orResponse.count() + " items using OR
conditions");
            System.out.println("Items: " + orResponse.items());

            // Example 3: Performance comparison
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Performance comparison");
            Map<String, Object> perfComparison = comparePerformance(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                "Department",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Retail").build(),
                "Category",
                categories);

            if ((boolean) perfComparison.get("success")) {
                System.out.println("IN operator duration: " +
perfComparison.get("inOperatorDuration") + " ns");
                System.out.println("OR conditions duration: " +
perfComparison.get("orConditionsDuration") + " ns");
                System.out.println("IN operator found " +
perfComparison.get("inOperatorItems") + " items");
                System.out.println("OR conditions found " +
perfComparison.get("orConditionsItems") + " items");
                System.out.println("Expression complexity comparison:");
                System.out.println("  IN operator: " +
perfComparison.get("inOperatorExpression"));
```

```
                System.out.println("  OR conditions: " +
perfComparison.get("orConditionsExpression"));
            } else {
                System.out.println("Performance comparison failed: " +
perfComparison.get("error"));
            }

            // Example 4: Using IN with a large number of values
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Using IN with a large number of
values");
            List<AttributeValue> productIds = generateSampleValues("string", 20);

            ScanResponse largeInResponse = scanWithLargeInClause(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, "ProductId", productIds);

            System.out.println(
                "Found " + largeInResponse.count() + " items using IN with " +
productIds.size() + " values");

            // Explain the benefits of using IN
            System.out.println("\nKey points about using the IN operator in
DynamoDB:");
            System.out.println("1. The IN operator allows comparing a single
attribute against multiple values");
            System.out.println("2. IN is more concise than using multiple OR
conditions");
            System.out.println("3. IN counts as only 1 operator regardless of the
number of values");
            System.out.println("4. Multiple OR conditions count as 1 operator per
condition plus 1 per OR");
            System.out.println("5. Using IN helps stay within the 300 operator limit
for complex expressions");
            System.out.println("6. IN can be used in filter expressions and
condition expressions");
            System.out.println("7. The IN operator supports up to 100 comparison
values");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - Query
  - Scan

Aggiorna in modo condizionale il TTL di un elemento

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiornare in modo condizionale il TTL di un elemento.

SDK per Java 2.x

Aggiorna il TTL su un elemento DynamoDB esistente in una tabella, con una condizione.

```
package com.amazon.samplelib.ttl;

import com.amazon.samplelib.CodeSampleUtils;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ConditionalCheckFailedException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Optional;

/**
 * Updates an item in a DynamoDB table with TTL attributes using a conditional
 expression.
 * This class demonstrates how to conditionally update TTL expiration timestamps.
 */
public class UpdateTTLConditional {

    private static final String USAGE =
        """
            Usage:
                <tableName> <primaryKey> <sortKey> <region>
            Where:
```

```
                tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table being queried.
                primaryKey - The name of the primary key. Also known as the hash or
partition key.
                sortKey - The name of the sort key. Also known as the range
attribute.
                region (optional) - The AWS region that the Amazon DynamoDB table is
located in. (Default: us-east-1)
            """;
   private static final int DAYS_TO_EXPIRE = 90;
   private static final int SECONDS_PER_DAY = 24 * 60 * 60;
   private static final String PRIMARY_KEY_ATTR = "primaryKey";
   private static final String SORT_KEY_ATTR = "sortKey";
   private static final String UPDATED_AT_ATTR = "updatedAt";
   private static final String EXPIRE_AT_ATTR = "expireAt";
   private static final String UPDATE_EXPRESSION = "SET " + UPDATED_AT_ATTR + "=:c,
" + EXPIRE_AT_ATTR + "=:e";
   private static final String CONDITION_EXPRESSION = "attribute_exists(" +
PRIMARY_KEY_ATTR + ")";
   private static final String SUCCESS_MESSAGE = "%s UpdateItem operation with TTL
successful.";
   private static final String CONDITION_FAILED_MESSAGE = "Condition check failed.
Item does not exist.";
   private static final String TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR = "Error: The Amazon DynamoDB
table \"%s\" can't be found.";

   private final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;

   /**
    * Constructs an UpdateTTLConditional with a default DynamoDB client.
    */
   public UpdateTTLConditional() {
       this.dynamoDbClient = null;
   }

   /**
    * Constructs an UpdateTTLConditional with the specified DynamoDB client.
    *
    * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client to use
    */
   public UpdateTTLConditional(final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient) {
       this.dynamoDbClient = dynamoDbClient;
   }

   /**
```

```
     * Main method to demonstrate conditionally updating an item with TTL.
     *
     * @param args Command line arguments
     */
    public static void main(final String[] args) {
        try {
            int result = new UpdateTTLConditional().processArgs(args);
            System.exit(result);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Process command line arguments and conditionally update an item with TTL.
     *
     * @param args Command line arguments
     * @return 0 if successful, non-zero otherwise
     * @throws ResourceNotFoundException If the table doesn't exist
     * @throws DynamoDbException If an error occurs during the operation
     * @throws IllegalArgumentException If arguments are invalid
     */
    public int processArgs(final String[] args) {
        // Argument validation (remove or replace this line when reusing this code)
        CodeSampleUtils.validateArgs(args, new int[] {3, 4}, USAGE);

        final String tableName = args[0];
        final String primaryKey = args[1];
        final String sortKey = args[2];
        final Region region = Optional.ofNullable(args.length > 3 ? args[3] : null)
            .map(Region::of)
            .orElse(Region.US_EAST_1);

        // Get current time in epoch second format
        final long currentTime = System.currentTimeMillis() / 1000;

        // Calculate expiration time 90 days from now in epoch second format
        final long expireDate = currentTime + (DAYS_TO_EXPIRE * SECONDS_PER_DAY);

        // Create the key map for the item to update
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> keyMap = Map.of(
            PRIMARY_KEY_ATTR, AttributeValue.builder().s(primaryKey).build(),
            SORT_KEY_ATTR, AttributeValue.builder().s(sortKey).build());
```

```
        // Create the expression attribute values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = Map.of(
            ":c", AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(currentTime)).build(),
            ":e", AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(expireDate)).build());

        final UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(keyMap)
            .updateExpression(UPDATE_EXPRESSION)
            .conditionExpression(CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = dynamoDbClient != null
            ? dynamoDbClient
            : DynamoDbClient.builder().region(region).build()) {
            final UpdateItemResponse response = ddb.updateItem(request);
            System.out.println(String.format(SUCCESS_MESSAGE, tableName));
            return 0;
        } catch (ConditionalCheckFailedException e) {
            System.err.println(CONDITION_FAILED_MESSAGE);
            throw e;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR, tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API UpdateItemReference AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

Conta gli operatori di espressione

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come contare gli operatori di espressione in DynamoDB.

- Comprendi il limite di 300 operatori di DynamoDB.
- Conta gli operatori nelle espressioni complesse.

- Ottimizza le espressioni per rimanere entro i limiti.

SDK per Java 2.x

Dimostra il conteggio degli operatori di espressioni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.regex.Matcher;
import java.util.regex.Pattern;

    /**
     * Creates a complex filter expression with a specified number of conditions.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to generate a complex expression with
     * a specific number of operators to test the 300 operator limit.
     *
     * @param conditionsCount Number of conditions to include
     * @param useAnd Whether to use AND (true) or OR (false) between conditions
     * @return Map containing the filter expression, attribute values, and operator
 count
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> createComplexFilterExpression(int
 conditionsCount, boolean useAnd) {
        // Initialize the expression parts and attribute values
        StringBuilder filterExpression = new StringBuilder();
        Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();

        // Generate the specified number of conditions
        for (int i = 0; i < conditionsCount; i++) {
            // Add the operator between conditions (except for the first one)
            if (i > 0) {
                filterExpression.append(useAnd ? " AND " : " OR ");
            }

            // Alternate between different comparison operators for variety
            String valueKey = ":val" + i;
```

```
            switch (i % 5) {
                case 0:
                    filterExpression.append("attribute").append(i).append(" =
").append(valueKey);
                    expressionAttributeValues.put(
                        valueKey, AttributeValue.builder().s("value" + i).build());
                    break;
                case 1:
                    filterExpression.append("attribute").append(i).append(" >
").append(valueKey);
                    expressionAttributeValues.put(
                        valueKey,
AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(i)).build());
                    break;
                case 2:
                    filterExpression.append("attribute").append(i).append(" <
").append(valueKey);
                    expressionAttributeValues.put(
                        valueKey,
                        AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(i * 10)).build());
                    break;
                case 3:
                    filterExpression
                        .append("contains(attribute")
                        .append(i)
                        .append(", ")
                        .append(valueKey)
                        .append(")");
                    expressionAttributeValues.put(
                        valueKey, AttributeValue.builder().s("substring" +
i).build());
                    break;
                case 4:
                    filterExpression
                        .append("attribute_exists(attribute")
                        .append(i)
                        .append(")");
                    break;
                default:
                    // This case will never be reached, but added to satisfy
checkstyle
                    break;
            }
```

```
        }

        // Calculate the operator count
        // Each condition has 1 operator (=, >, <, contains, attribute_exists)
        // Each AND or OR between conditions is 1 operator
        int operatorCount = conditionsCount + (conditionsCount > 0 ? conditionsCount
- 1 : 0);

        // Create the result map
        Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();
        result.put("filterExpression", filterExpression.toString());
        result.put("expressionAttributeValues", expressionAttributeValues);
        result.put("operatorCount", operatorCount);

        return result;
    }

    /**
     * Creates a complex update expression with a specified number of operations.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to generate a complex update expression with
     * a specific number of operators to test the 300 operator limit.
     *
     * @param operationsCount Number of operations to include
     * @return Map containing the update expression, attribute values, and operator
count
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> createComplexUpdateExpression(int
operationsCount) {
        // Initialize the expression parts and attribute values
        StringBuilder updateExpression = new StringBuilder("SET ");
        Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();

        // Generate the specified number of SET operations
        for (int i = 0; i < operationsCount; i++) {
            // Add comma between operations (except for the first one)
            if (i > 0) {
                updateExpression.append(", ");
            }

            // Alternate between different types of SET operations
            String valueKey = ":val" + i;

            switch (i % 3) {
```

```
                case 0:
                    // Simple assignment (1 operator: =)
                    updateExpression.append("attribute").append(i).append(" =
").append(valueKey);
                    expressionAttributeValues.put(
                        valueKey, AttributeValue.builder().s("value" + i).build());
                    break;
                case 1:
                    // Addition (2 operators: = and +)
                    updateExpression
                        .append("attribute")
                        .append(i)
                        .append(" = attribute")
                        .append(i)
                        .append(" + ")
                        .append(valueKey);
                    expressionAttributeValues.put(
                        valueKey,
AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(i)).build());
                    break;
                case 2:
                    // Conditional assignment with if_not_exists (2 operators: = and
if_not_exists)
                    updateExpression
                        .append("attribute")
                        .append(i)
                        .append(" = if_not_exists(attribute")
                        .append(i)
                        .append(", ")
                        .append(valueKey)
                        .append(")");
                    expressionAttributeValues.put(
                        valueKey,
                        AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(i * 10)).build());
                    break;
                default:
                    // This case will never be reached, but added to satisfy
checkstyle
                    break;
            }
        }

        // Calculate the operator count
        // Each operation has 1-2 operators as noted above
```

```
        int operatorCount = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < operationsCount; i++) {
            operatorCount += (i % 3 == 0) ? 1 : 2;
        }

        // Create the result map
        Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();
        result.put("updateExpression", updateExpression.toString());
        result.put("expressionAttributeValues", expressionAttributeValues);
        result.put("operatorCount", operatorCount);

        return result;
    }

    /**
     * Test the operator limit by attempting an operation with a complex expression.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates what happens when an expression approaches or
     * exceeds the 300 operator limit.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param operatorCount Target number of operators to include
     * @return Map containing the result of the operation attempt
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> testOperatorLimit(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String, AttributeValue>
key, int operatorCount) {

        // Create a complex update expression with the specified operator count
        Map<String, Object> expressionData =
            createComplexUpdateExpression((int) Math.ceil(operatorCount / 1.5)); //
Adjust to get close to target count

        String updateExpression = (String) expressionData.get("updateExpression");
        @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
        Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues =
            (Map<String, AttributeValue>)
expressionData.get("expressionAttributeValues");
        int actualCount = (int) expressionData.get("operatorCount");

        System.out.println("Generated update expression with approximately " +
actualCount + " operators");
```

```
        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression(updateExpression)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        try {
            // Attempt the update operation
            UpdateItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);

            Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();
            result.put("success", true);
            result.put("message", "Operation succeeded with " + actualCount + "
operators");
            result.put("data", response);
            return result;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            // Check if the error is due to exceeding the operator limit
            if (e.getMessage().contains("too many operators")) {
                Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();
                result.put("success", false);
                result.put("message", "Operation failed: " + e.getMessage());
                result.put("operatorCount", actualCount);
                return result;
            }

            // Return other errors
            Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "Operation failed: " + e.getMessage());
            result.put("error", e);
            return result;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Break down a complex expression into multiple simpler operations.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to handle expressions that would exceed
```

```
     * the 300 operator limit by breaking them into multiple operations.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param totalOperations Total number of operations to perform
     * @return Map containing the results of the operations
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> breakDownComplexExpression(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String, AttributeValue>
key, int totalOperations) {

        // Calculate how many operations we can safely include in each batch
        // Using 150 as a conservative limit (well below 300)
        final int operationsPerBatch = 100;
        final int batchCount = (int) Math.ceil((double) totalOperations /
operationsPerBatch);

        System.out.println("Breaking down " + totalOperations + " operations into "
+ batchCount + " batches");

        Map<String, Object> results = new HashMap<>();
        results.put("totalBatches", batchCount);

        Map<Integer, Map<String, Object>> batchResults = new HashMap<>();

        // Process each batch
        for (int batch = 0; batch < batchCount; batch++) {
            // Calculate the operations for this batch
            int batchStart = batch * operationsPerBatch;
            int batchEnd = Math.min(batchStart + operationsPerBatch,
totalOperations);
            int batchSize = batchEnd - batchStart;

            System.out.println(
                "Processing batch " + (batch + 1) + "/" + batchCount + " with " +
batchSize + " operations");

            // Create an update expression for this batch
            Map<String, Object> expressionData =
createComplexUpdateExpression(batchSize);

            String updateExpression = (String)
expressionData.get("updateExpression");
```

```
            @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
            Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues =
                (Map<String, AttributeValue>)
expressionData.get("expressionAttributeValues");
            int operatorCount = (int) expressionData.get("operatorCount");

            // Define the update parameters
            UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression(updateExpression)
                .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
                .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
                .build();

            try {
                // Perform the update operation for this batch
                UpdateItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);

                Map<String, Object> batchResult = new HashMap<>();
                batchResult.put("batch", batch + 1);
                batchResult.put("success", true);
                batchResult.put("operatorCount", operatorCount);
                batchResult.put("attributes", response.attributes());

                batchResults.put(batch, batchResult);

            } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                Map<String, Object> batchResult = new HashMap<>();
                batchResult.put("batch", batch + 1);
                batchResult.put("success", false);
                batchResult.put("operatorCount", operatorCount);
                batchResult.put("error", e.getMessage());

                batchResults.put(batch, batchResult);

                // Continue with next batch instead of breaking
                continue;
            }
        }

        results.put("results", batchResults);
        return results;
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Count operators in a DynamoDB expression based on the rules in the
 documentation.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how operators are counted according to the
     * DynamoDB documentation.
     *
     * @param expression The DynamoDB expression to analyze
     * @return Map containing the breakdown of operator counts
     */
    public static Map<String, Integer> countOperatorsInExpression(String expression)
 {
        // Initialize counters for different operator types
        Map<String, Integer> counts = new HashMap<>();
        counts.put("comparisonOperators", 0);
        counts.put("logicalOperators", 0);
        counts.put("functions", 0);
        counts.put("arithmeticOperators", 0);
        counts.put("specialOperators", 0);
        counts.put("total", 0);

        // Count comparison operators (=, <>, <, <=, >, >=)
        // This is a simplified approach and may not catch all cases
        int comparisonCount = 0;
        Pattern comparisonPattern = Pattern.compile("(=|<>|<=|>=|<|>)");
        Matcher comparisonMatcher = comparisonPattern.matcher(expression);
        while (comparisonMatcher.find()) {
            comparisonCount++;
        }
        counts.put("comparisonOperators", comparisonCount);

        // Count logical operators (AND, OR, NOT)
        int andCount = countOccurrences(expression, "\\bAND\\b");
        int orCount = countOccurrences(expression, "\\bOR\\b");
        int notCount = countOccurrences(expression, "\\bNOT\\b");
        counts.put("logicalOperators", andCount + orCount + notCount);

        // Count functions (attribute_exists, attribute_not_exists, attribute_type,
 begins_with, contains, size)
        int functionCount = countOccurrences(
            expression,
            "\\b(attribute_exists|attribute_not_exists|attribute_type|begins_with|
contains|size|if_not_exists)\\(");
```

```
        counts.put("functions", functionCount);

        // Count arithmetic operators (+ and -)
        // This is a simplified approach and may not catch all cases
        int arithmeticCount = 0;
        Pattern arithmeticPattern = Pattern.compile("[a-zA-Z0-9_)\\]]\\s*[\\+\\-]\
\s*[a-zA-Z0-9_:(]");
        Matcher arithmeticMatcher = arithmeticPattern.matcher(expression);
        while (arithmeticMatcher.find()) {
            arithmeticCount++;
        }
        counts.put("arithmeticOperators", arithmeticCount);

        // Count special operators (BETWEEN, IN)
        int betweenCount = countOccurrences(expression, "\\bBETWEEN\\b");
        int inCount = countOccurrences(expression, "\\bIN\\b");
        counts.put("specialOperators", betweenCount + inCount);

        // Add extra operators for BETWEEN (each BETWEEN includes an AND)
        int currentLogicalOps = counts.getOrDefault("logicalOperators", 0);
        counts.put("logicalOperators", currentLogicalOps + betweenCount);

        // Calculate total
        int total = counts.getOrDefault("comparisonOperators", 0)
            + counts.getOrDefault("logicalOperators", 0)
            + counts.getOrDefault("functions", 0)
            + counts.getOrDefault("arithmeticOperators", 0)
            + counts.getOrDefault("specialOperators", 0);
        counts.put("total", total);

        return counts;
    }

    /**
     * Helper method to count occurrences of a pattern in a string.
     *
     * @param text The text to search in
     * @param regex The regular expression pattern to search for
     * @return The number of occurrences
     */
    private static int countOccurrences(String text, String regex) {
        final Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile(regex);
        final Matcher matcher = pattern.matcher(text);
        int count = 0;
```

```
        while (matcher.find()) {
            count++;
        }
        return count;
    }
```

Esempio di utilizzo dell'operatore di espressione che conta con. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName)
{
        // Example key
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
        key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());

        System.out.println("Demonstrating DynamoDB expression operator counting and
the 300 operator limit");

        try {
            // Example 1: Analyze a simple expression
            System.out.println("\nExample 1: Analyzing a simple expression");
            String simpleExpression = "Price = :price AND Rating > :rating AND
Category IN (:cat1, :cat2, :cat3)";
            Map<String, Integer> simpleCount =
countOperatorsInExpression(simpleExpression);

            System.out.println("Expression: " + simpleExpression);
            System.out.println("Operator count breakdown:");
            System.out.println("- Comparison operators: " +
simpleCount.get("comparisonOperators"));
            System.out.println("- Logical operators: " +
simpleCount.get("logicalOperators"));
            System.out.println("- Functions: " + simpleCount.get("functions"));
            System.out.println("- Arithmetic operators: " +
simpleCount.get("arithmeticOperators"));
            System.out.println("- Special operators: " +
simpleCount.get("specialOperators"));
            System.out.println("- Total operators: " + simpleCount.get("total"));

            // Example 2: Analyze a complex expression
            System.out.println("\nExample 2: Analyzing a complex expression");
            String complexExpression = "(attribute_exists(Category) AND Size
BETWEEN :min AND :max) OR "
```

```
                + "(Price > :price AND contains(Description, :keyword) AND "
                + "(Rating >= :minRating OR Reviews > :minReviews))";
            Map<String, Integer> complexCount =
countOperatorsInExpression(complexExpression);

            System.out.println("Expression: " + complexExpression);
            System.out.println("Operator count breakdown:");
            System.out.println("- Comparison operators: " +
complexCount.get("comparisonOperators"));
            System.out.println("- Logical operators: " +
complexCount.get("logicalOperators"));
            System.out.println("- Functions: " + complexCount.get("functions"));
            System.out.println("- Arithmetic operators: " +
complexCount.get("arithmeticOperators"));
            System.out.println("- Special operators: " +
complexCount.get("specialOperators"));
            System.out.println("- Total operators: " + complexCount.get("total"));

            // Example 3: Test approaching the operator limit
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Testing an expression approaching the
operator limit");
            Map<String, Object> approachingLimit = testOperatorLimit(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, 290);
            System.out.println(approachingLimit.get("message"));

            // Example 4: Test exceeding the operator limit
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Testing an expression exceeding the
operator limit");
            Map<String, Object> exceedingLimit = testOperatorLimit(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, 310);
            System.out.println(exceedingLimit.get("message"));

            // Example 5: Breaking down a complex expression
            System.out.println("\nExample 5: Breaking down a complex expression into
multiple operations");
            Map<String, Object> breakdownResult =
breakDownComplexExpression(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, 500);
            @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
            Map<Integer, Map<String, Object>> results =
                (Map<Integer, Map<String, Object>>) breakdownResult.get("results");
            System.out.println(
                "Processed " + results.size() + " of " +
breakdownResult.get("totalBatches") + " batches");
```

```
            // Explain the operator counting rules
            System.out.println("\nKey points about DynamoDB expression operator
counting:");
            System.out.println("1. The maximum number of operators in any expression
is 300");
            System.out.println("2. Each comparison operator (=, <>, <, <=, >, >=)
counts as 1 operator");
            System.out.println("3. Each logical operator (AND, OR, NOT) counts as 1
operator");
            System.out.println("4. Each function call (attribute_exists, contains,
etc.) counts as 1 operator");
            System.out.println("5. Each arithmetic operator (+ or -) counts as 1
operator");
            System.out.println("6. BETWEEN counts as 2 operators (BETWEEN itself and
the AND within it)");
            System.out.println("7. IN counts as 1 operator regardless of the number
of values");
            System.out.println("8. Parentheses for grouping and attribute paths
don't count as operators");
            System.out.println("9. When you exceed the limit, the error always
reports '301 operators'");
            System.out.println("10. For complex operations, break them into multiple
smaller operations");

        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione UpdateItem AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Crea una tabella con un indice secondario globale

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una tabella con un indice secondario globale.

SDK per Java 2.x

Crea una tabella DynamoDB con Global Secondary Index utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeDefinition;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.CreateTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DeleteTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTableResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GlobalSecondaryIndex;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeySchemaElement;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeyType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.Projection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ProjectionType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ProvisionedThroughput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScalarAttributeType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.waiters.DynamoDbWaiter;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

    public void createTable() {
        try {
            // Attribute definitions
            final List<AttributeDefinition> attributeDefinitions = new
 ArrayList<>();
            attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                .attributeName(ISSUE_ID_ATTR)
                .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                .build());
            attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                .attributeName(TITLE_ATTR)
                .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                .build());
            attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                .attributeName(CREATE_DATE_ATTR)
                .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                .build());
            attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                .attributeName(DUE_DATE_ATTR)
                .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                .build());

            // Key schema for table
            final List<KeySchemaElement> tableKeySchema = new ArrayList<>();
            tableKeySchema.add(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(ISSUE_ID_ATTR)
                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                .build()); // Partition key
            tableKeySchema.add(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(TITLE_ATTR)
                .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                .build()); // Sort key

            // Initial provisioned throughput settings for the indexes
            final ProvisionedThroughput ptIndex = ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
```

```
                .readCapacityUnits(1L)
                .writeCapacityUnits(1L)
                .build();

            // CreateDateIndex
            final List<KeySchemaElement> createDateKeySchema = new ArrayList<>();
            createDateKeySchema.add(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(CREATE_DATE_ATTR)
                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                .build());
            createDateKeySchema.add(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(ISSUE_ID_ATTR)
                .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                .build());

            final Projection createDateProjection = Projection.builder()
                .projectionType(ProjectionType.INCLUDE)
                .nonKeyAttributes(DESCRIPTION_ATTR, STATUS_ATTR)
                .build();

            final GlobalSecondaryIndex createDateIndex =
GlobalSecondaryIndex.builder()
                .indexName(CREATE_DATE_INDEX)
                .keySchema(createDateKeySchema)
                .projection(createDateProjection)
                .provisionedThroughput(ptIndex)
                .build();

            // TitleIndex
            final List<KeySchemaElement> titleKeySchema = new ArrayList<>();
            titleKeySchema.add(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(TITLE_ATTR)
                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                .build());
            titleKeySchema.add(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(ISSUE_ID_ATTR)
                .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                .build());

            final Projection titleProjection =

Projection.builder().projectionType(ProjectionType.KEYS_ONLY).build();

            final GlobalSecondaryIndex titleIndex = GlobalSecondaryIndex.builder()
```

```
                .indexName(TITLE_INDEX)
                .keySchema(titleKeySchema)
                .projection(titleProjection)
                .provisionedThroughput(ptIndex)
                .build();

            // DueDateIndex
            final List<KeySchemaElement> dueDateKeySchema = new ArrayList<>();
            dueDateKeySchema.add(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName(DUE_DATE_ATTR)
                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                .build());

            final Projection dueDateProjection =
                Projection.builder().projectionType(ProjectionType.ALL).build();

            final GlobalSecondaryIndex dueDateIndex = GlobalSecondaryIndex.builder()
                .indexName(DUE_DATE_INDEX)
                .keySchema(dueDateKeySchema)
                .projection(dueDateProjection)
                .provisionedThroughput(ptIndex)
                .build();

            final CreateTableRequest createTableRequest =
CreateTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(TABLE_NAME)
                .keySchema(tableKeySchema)
                .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
                .globalSecondaryIndexes(createDateIndex, titleIndex, dueDateIndex)
                .provisionedThroughput(ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                    .readCapacityUnits(1L)
                    .writeCapacityUnits(1L)
                    .build())
                .build();

            System.out.println("Creating table " + TABLE_NAME + "...");
            dynamoDbClient.createTable(createTableRequest);

            // Wait for table to become active
            System.out.println("Waiting for " + TABLE_NAME + " to become
ACTIVE...");
            final DynamoDbWaiter waiter = dynamoDbClient.waiter();
            final DescribeTableRequest describeTableRequest =
                DescribeTableRequest.builder().tableName(TABLE_NAME).build();
```

```
            final WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
                waiter.waitUntilTableExists(describeTableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(response ->
System.out.println("Table is now ready for use"));

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error creating table: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API CreateTableReference.

Crea una tabella con la velocità effettiva a caldo abilitata

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una tabella con la velocità effettiva calda abilitata.

SDK per Java 2.x

Crea una tabella DynamoDB con l'impostazione della velocità effettiva calda utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeDefinition;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.CreateTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.CreateTableResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GlobalSecondaryIndex;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeySchemaElement;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeyType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.Projection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ProvisionedThroughput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScalarAttributeType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.WarmThroughput;

    public static WarmThroughput buildWarmThroughput(final Long readUnitsPerSecond,
final Long writeUnitsPerSecond) {
        return WarmThroughput.builder()
            .readUnitsPerSecond(readUnitsPerSecond)
            .writeUnitsPerSecond(writeUnitsPerSecond)
            .build();
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Builds a ProvisionedThroughput object with the specified read and write
capacity units.
     *
     * @param readCapacityUnits The read capacity units
     * @param writeCapacityUnits The write capacity units
     * @return A configured ProvisionedThroughput object
     */
    public static ProvisionedThroughput buildProvisionedThroughput(
        final Long readCapacityUnits, final Long writeCapacityUnits) {
        return ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
            .readCapacityUnits(readCapacityUnits)
            .writeCapacityUnits(writeCapacityUnits)
            .build();
    }

    /**
     * Builds an AttributeDefinition with the specified name and type.
     *
     * @param attributeName The attribute name
     * @param scalarAttributeType The attribute type
     * @return A configured AttributeDefinition
     */
    private static AttributeDefinition buildAttributeDefinition(
        final String attributeName, final ScalarAttributeType scalarAttributeType) {
        return AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName(attributeName)
            .attributeType(scalarAttributeType)
            .build();
    }

    /**
     * Builds a KeySchemaElement with the specified name and key type.
     *
     * @param attributeName The attribute name
     * @param keyType The key type (HASH or RANGE)
     * @return A configured KeySchemaElement
     */
    private static KeySchemaElement buildKeySchemaElement(final String
attributeName, final KeyType keyType) {
        return KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName(attributeName)
            .keyType(keyType)
```

```
            .build();
    }

    /**
     * Creates a DynamoDB table with the specified configuration including warm
throughput settings.
     *
     * @param ddb The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the table to create
     * @param partitionKey The partition key attribute name
     * @param sortKey The sort key attribute name
     * @param miscellaneousKeyAttribute Additional key attribute name for GSI
     * @param nonKeyAttribute Non-key attribute to include in GSI projection
     * @param tableReadCapacityUnits Read capacity units for the table
     * @param tableWriteCapacityUnits Write capacity units for the table
     * @param tableWarmReadUnitsPerSecond Warm read units per second for the table
     * @param tableWarmWriteUnitsPerSecond Warm write units per second for the table
     * @param globalSecondaryIndexName The name of the GSI to create
     * @param globalSecondaryIndexReadCapacityUnits Read capacity units for the GSI
     * @param globalSecondaryIndexWriteCapacityUnits Write capacity units for the
GSI
     * @param globalSecondaryIndexWarmReadUnitsPerSecond Warm read units per second
for the GSI
     * @param globalSecondaryIndexWarmWriteUnitsPerSecond Warm write units per
second for the GSI
     */
    public static void createDynamoDBTable(
        final DynamoDbClient ddb,
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKey,
        final String sortKey,
        final String miscellaneousKeyAttribute,
        final String nonKeyAttribute,
        final Long tableReadCapacityUnits,
        final Long tableWriteCapacityUnits,
        final Long tableWarmReadUnitsPerSecond,
        final Long tableWarmWriteUnitsPerSecond,
        final String globalSecondaryIndexName,
        final Long globalSecondaryIndexReadCapacityUnits,
        final Long globalSecondaryIndexWriteCapacityUnits,
        final Long globalSecondaryIndexWarmReadUnitsPerSecond,
        final Long globalSecondaryIndexWarmWriteUnitsPerSecond) {

        // Define the table attributes
```

```
        final AttributeDefinition partitionKeyAttribute =
buildAttributeDefinition(partitionKey, ScalarAttributeType.S);
        final AttributeDefinition sortKeyAttribute =
buildAttributeDefinition(sortKey, ScalarAttributeType.S);
        final AttributeDefinition miscellaneousKeyAttributeDefinition =
            buildAttributeDefinition(miscellaneousKeyAttribute,
ScalarAttributeType.N);
        final AttributeDefinition[] attributeDefinitions = {
            partitionKeyAttribute, sortKeyAttribute,
miscellaneousKeyAttributeDefinition
        };

        // Define the table key schema
        final KeySchemaElement partitionKeyElement =
buildKeySchemaElement(partitionKey, KeyType.HASH);
        final KeySchemaElement sortKeyElement = buildKeySchemaElement(sortKey,
KeyType.RANGE);
        final KeySchemaElement[] keySchema = {partitionKeyElement, sortKeyElement};

        // Define the provisioned throughput for the table
        final ProvisionedThroughput provisionedThroughput =
            buildProvisionedThroughput(tableReadCapacityUnits,
tableWriteCapacityUnits);

        // Define the Global Secondary Index (GSI)
        final KeySchemaElement globalSecondaryIndexPartitionKeyElement =
buildKeySchemaElement(sortKey, KeyType.HASH);
        final KeySchemaElement globalSecondaryIndexSortKeyElement =
            buildKeySchemaElement(miscellaneousKeyAttribute, KeyType.RANGE);
        final KeySchemaElement[] gsiKeySchema = {
            globalSecondaryIndexPartitionKeyElement,
globalSecondaryIndexSortKeyElement
        };

        final Projection gsiProjection = Projection.builder()
            .projectionType(PROJECTION_TYPE_INCLUDE)
            .nonKeyAttributes(nonKeyAttribute)
            .build();

        final ProvisionedThroughput gsiProvisionedThroughput =
            buildProvisionedThroughput(globalSecondaryIndexReadCapacityUnits,
globalSecondaryIndexWriteCapacityUnits);

        // Define the warm throughput for the Global Secondary Index (GSI)
```

```
        final WarmThroughput gsiWarmThroughput = buildWarmThroughput(
            globalSecondaryIndexWarmReadUnitsPerSecond,
globalSecondaryIndexWarmWriteUnitsPerSecond);

        final GlobalSecondaryIndex globalSecondaryIndex =
GlobalSecondaryIndex.builder()
            .indexName(globalSecondaryIndexName)
            .keySchema(gsiKeySchema)
            .projection(gsiProjection)
            .provisionedThroughput(gsiProvisionedThroughput)
            .warmThroughput(gsiWarmThroughput)
            .build();

        // Define the warm throughput for the table
        final WarmThroughput tableWarmThroughput =
            buildWarmThroughput(tableWarmReadUnitsPerSecond,
tableWarmWriteUnitsPerSecond);

        final CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
            .keySchema(keySchema)
            .provisionedThroughput(provisionedThroughput)
            .globalSecondaryIndexes(globalSecondaryIndex)
            .warmThroughput(tableWarmThroughput)
            .build();

        final CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
        System.out.println(response);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API CreateTableReference AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

Creazione di un'applicazione Web per tracciare i dati DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in una tabella Amazon DynamoDB e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon DynamoDB per creare un'applicazione Web dinamica che traccia i dati di lavoro DynamoDB.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

Crea un elemento con un TTL

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un elemento con TTL.

SDK per Java 2.x

```
package com.amazon.samplelib.ttl;

import com.amazon.samplelib.CodeSampleUtils;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Optional;

/**
 * Creates an item in a DynamoDB table with TTL attributes.
 * This class demonstrates how to add TTL expiration timestamps to DynamoDB items.
 */
public class CreateTTL {

    private static final String USAGE =
        """
```

```
            Usage:
                <tableName> <primaryKey> <sortKey> <region>
            Where:
                tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table being queried.
                primaryKey - The name of the primary key. Also known as the hash or
partition key.
                sortKey - The name of the sort key. Also known as the range
attribute.
                region (optional) - The AWS region that the Amazon DynamoDB table is
located in. (Default: us-east-1)
            """;
    private static final int DAYS_TO_EXPIRE = 90;
    private static final int SECONDS_PER_DAY = 24 * 60 * 60;
    private static final String PRIMARY_KEY_ATTR = "primaryKey";
    private static final String SORT_KEY_ATTR = "sortKey";
    private static final String CREATION_DATE_ATTR = "creationDate";
    private static final String EXPIRE_AT_ATTR = "expireAt";
    private static final String SUCCESS_MESSAGE = "%s PutItem operation with TTL
successful.";
    private static final String TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR = "Error: The Amazon DynamoDB
table \"%s\" can't be found.";

    private final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;

    /**
     * Constructs a CreateTTL instance with the specified DynamoDB client.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client to use
     */
    public CreateTTL(final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient) {
        this.dynamoDbClient = dynamoDbClient;
    }

    /**
     * Constructs a CreateTTL with a default DynamoDB client.
     */
    public CreateTTL() {
        this.dynamoDbClient = null;
    }

    /**
     * Main method to demonstrate creating an item with TTL.
     *
     * @param args Command line arguments
```

```
     */
    public static void main(final String[] args) {
        try {
            int result = new CreateTTL().processArgs(args);
            System.exit(result);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Process command line arguments and create an item with TTL.
     *
     * @param args Command line arguments
     * @return 0 if successful, non-zero otherwise
     * @throws ResourceNotFoundException If the table doesn't exist
     * @throws DynamoDbException If an error occurs during the operation
     * @throws IllegalArgumentException If arguments are invalid
     */
    public int processArgs(final String[] args) {
        // Argument validation (remove or replace this line when reusing this code)
        CodeSampleUtils.validateArgs(args, new int[] {3, 4}, USAGE);

        final String tableName = args[0];
        final String primaryKey = args[1];
        final String sortKey = args[2];
        final Region region = Optional.ofNullable(args.length > 3 ? args[3] : null)
            .map(Region::of)
            .orElse(Region.US_EAST_1);

        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = dynamoDbClient != null
            ? dynamoDbClient
            : DynamoDbClient.builder().region(region).build()) {
            final CreateTTL createTTL = new CreateTTL(ddb);
            createTTL.createItemWithTTL(tableName, primaryKey, sortKey);
            return 0;
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Creates an item in the specified table with TTL attributes.
```

```
     *
     * @param tableName The name of the table
     * @param primaryKeyValue The value for the primary key
     * @param sortKeyValue The value for the sort key
     * @return The response from the PutItem operation
     * @throws ResourceNotFoundException If the table doesn't exist
     * @throws DynamoDbException If an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public PutItemResponse createItemWithTTL(
        final String tableName, final String primaryKeyValue, final String
sortKeyValue) {
        // Get current time in epoch second format
        final long createDate = System.currentTimeMillis() / 1000;

        // Calculate expiration time 90 days from now in epoch second format
        final long expireDate = createDate + (DAYS_TO_EXPIRE * SECONDS_PER_DAY);

        final Map<String, AttributeValue> itemMap = new HashMap<>();
        itemMap.put(
            PRIMARY_KEY_ATTR, AttributeValue.builder().s(primaryKeyValue).build());
        itemMap.put(SORT_KEY_ATTR,
AttributeValue.builder().s(sortKeyValue).build());
        itemMap.put(
            CREATION_DATE_ATTR,
            AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(createDate)).build());
        itemMap.put(
            EXPIRE_AT_ATTR,
            AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(expireDate)).build());

        final PutItemRequest request =
            PutItemRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).item(itemMap).build();

        try {
            final PutItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.putItem(request);
            System.out.println(String.format(SUCCESS_MESSAGE, tableName));
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR, tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutItem AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Crea e gestisci tabelle globali MRSC

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare e gestire tabelle globali DynamoDB con Multi-Region Strong Consistency (MRSC).

- Crea una tabella con Multi-Region Strong Consistency.
- Verifica la configurazione MRSC e lo stato della replica.
- Verifica una forte coerenza tra le regioni con letture immediate.
- Esegui scritture condizionali con garanzie MRSC.
- Pulisci le risorse della tabella globale MRSC.

SDK per Java 2.x

Crea una tabella regionale pronta per la conversione MRSC utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
   public static CreateTableResponse createRegionalTable(final DynamoDbClient
dynamoDbClient, final String tableName) {

       if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
       }
       if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
       }

       try {
           LOGGER.info("Creating regional table: " + tableName + " (must be empty
for MRSC)");

           CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
               .tableName(tableName)
               .attributeDefinitions(
                   AttributeDefinition.builder()
                       .attributeName("Artist")
```

```
                        .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                        .build(),
                    AttributeDefinition.builder()
                        .attributeName("SongTitle")
                        .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                        .build())
                .keySchema(
                    KeySchemaElement.builder()
                        .attributeName("Artist")
                        .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                        .build(),
                    KeySchemaElement.builder()
                        .attributeName("SongTitle")
                        .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                        .build())
                .billingMode(BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST)
                .build();

            CreateTableResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.createTable(createTableRequest);
            LOGGER.info("Regional table creation initiated. Status: "
                + response.tableDescription().tableStatus());

            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to create regional table: " + tableName + " - " +
e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to create regional table: " + tableName)
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

Converti una tabella regionale in MRSC con repliche e verifica utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static UpdateTableResponse convertToMRSCWithWitness(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        final String tableName,
        final Region replicaRegion,
        final Region witnessRegion) {
```

```
        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (replicaRegion == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Replica region cannot be null");
        }
        if (witnessRegion == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Witness region cannot be null");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Converting table to MRSC with replica in " +
replicaRegion.id() + " and witness in "
                + witnessRegion.id());

            // Create replica update using ReplicationGroupUpdate
            ReplicationGroupUpdate replicaUpdate = ReplicationGroupUpdate.builder()
                .create(CreateReplicationGroupMemberAction.builder()
                    .regionName(replicaRegion.id())
                    .build())
                .build();

            // Create witness update
            GlobalTableWitnessGroupUpdate witnessUpdate =
GlobalTableWitnessGroupUpdate.builder()
                .create(CreateGlobalTableWitnessGroupMemberAction.builder()
                    .regionName(witnessRegion.id())
                    .build())
                .build();

            UpdateTableRequest updateTableRequest = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .replicaUpdates(List.of(replicaUpdate))
                .globalTableWitnessUpdates(List.of(witnessUpdate))
                .multiRegionConsistency(MultiRegionConsistency.STRONG)
                .build();

            UpdateTableResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.updateTable(updateTableRequest);
```

```
            LOGGER.info("MRSC conversion initiated. Status: "
                + response.tableDescription().tableStatus());
            LOGGER.info("UpdateTableResponse full object: " + response);
            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to convert table to MRSC: " + tableName + " - " +
e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to convert table to MRSC: " + tableName)
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

Descrivi una configurazione di tabella globale MRSC utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static DescribeTableResponse describeMRSCTable(final DynamoDbClient
dynamoDbClient, final String tableName) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Describing MRSC global table: " + tableName);

            DescribeTableRequest request =
                DescribeTableRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).build();

            DescribeTableResponse response = dynamoDbClient.describeTable(request);

            LOGGER.info("Table status: " + response.table().tableStatus());
            LOGGER.info("Multi-region consistency: " +
response.table().multiRegionConsistency());

            if (response.table().replicas() != null
                && !response.table().replicas().isEmpty()) {
```

```
                LOGGER.info("Number of replicas: " +
response.table().replicas().size());
                response.table()
                    .replicas()
                    .forEach(replica -> LOGGER.info(
                        "Replica region: " + replica.regionName() + ", Status: " +
replica.replicaStatus()));
            }

            if (response.table().globalTableWitnesses() != null
                && !response.table().globalTableWitnesses().isEmpty()) {
                LOGGER.info("Number of witnesses: "
                    + response.table().globalTableWitnesses().size());
                response.table()
                    .globalTableWitnesses()
                    .forEach(witness -> LOGGER.info(
                        "Witness region: " + witness.regionName() + ", Status: " +
witness.witnessStatus()));
            }

            return response;

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Table not found: " + tableName + " - " + e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Table not found: " + tableName)
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to describe table: " + tableName + " - " +
e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to describe table: " + tableName)
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

Aggiungi elementi di test per verificare la forte coerenza di MRSC utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static PutItemResponse putTestItem(
```

```
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        final String tableName,
        final String artist,
        final String songTitle,
        final String album,
        final String year) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (artist == null || artist.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Artist cannot be null or empty");
        }
        if (songTitle == null || songTitle.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Song title cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Adding test item to MRSC global table: " + tableName);

            Map<String, AttributeValue> item = new HashMap<>();
            item.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s(artist).build());
            item.put("SongTitle", AttributeValue.builder().s(songTitle).build());

            if (album != null && !album.trim().isEmpty()) {
                item.put("Album", AttributeValue.builder().s(album).build());
            }
            if (year != null && !year.trim().isEmpty()) {
                item.put("Year", AttributeValue.builder().n(year).build());
            }

            PutItemRequest putItemRequest =
                PutItemRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).item(item).build();

            PutItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.putItem(putItemRequest);
            LOGGER.info("Test item added successfully with strong consistency");

            return response;
```

```
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to add test item to table: " + tableName + " - " +
e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to add test item to table: " + tableName)
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

Leggi gli elementi con letture coerenti dalle repliche MRSC utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static GetItemResponse getItemWithConsistentRead(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, final String tableName, final String
artist, final String songTitle) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (artist == null || artist.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Artist cannot be null or empty");
        }
        if (songTitle == null || songTitle.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Song title cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Reading item from MRSC global table with consistent read: "
+ tableName);

            Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
            key.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s(artist).build());
            key.put("SongTitle", AttributeValue.builder().s(songTitle).build());

            GetItemRequest getItemRequest = GetItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
```

```
                .consistentRead(true)
                .build();

            GetItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.getItem(getItemRequest);

            if (response.hasItem()) {
                LOGGER.info("Item found with strong consistency - no wait time
needed");
            } else {
                LOGGER.info("Item not found");
            }

            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to read item from table: " + tableName + " - " +
e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to read item from table: " + tableName)
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

Esegui aggiornamenti condizionali con garanzie MRSC utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static UpdateItemResponse performConditionalUpdate(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        final String tableName,
        final String artist,
        final String songTitle,
        final String rating) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (artist == null || artist.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Artist cannot be null or empty");
```

```
        }
        if (songTitle == null || songTitle.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Song title cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (rating == null || rating.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Rating cannot be null or empty");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Performing conditional update on MRSC global table: " +
tableName);

            Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
            key.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s(artist).build());
            key.put("SongTitle", AttributeValue.builder().s(songTitle).build());

            Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
            expressionAttributeNames.put("#rating", "Rating");

            Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();
            expressionAttributeValues.put(
                ":rating", AttributeValue.builder().n(rating).build());

            UpdateItemRequest updateItemRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET #rating = :rating")
                .conditionExpression("attribute_exists(Artist)")
                .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
                .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
                .build();

            UpdateItemResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.updateItem(updateItemRequest);
            LOGGER.info("Conditional update successful - demonstrates strong
consistency");

            return response;

        } catch (ConditionalCheckFailedException e) {
            LOGGER.warning("Conditional check failed: " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
```

```
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to perform conditional update: " + tableName + " -
" + e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to perform conditional update: " + tableName)
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

Attendi che le repliche e i testimoni MRSC diventino attivi utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static void waitForMRSCReplicasActive(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, final String tableName, final int
maxWaitTimeSeconds)
        throws InterruptedException {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (maxWaitTimeSeconds <= 0) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Max wait time must be positive");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Waiting for MRSC replicas and witnesses to become active: "
+ tableName);

            final long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
            final long maxWaitTimeMillis = maxWaitTimeSeconds * 1000L;
            int backoffSeconds = 5; // Start with 5 second intervals
            final int maxBackoffSeconds = 30; // Cap at 30 seconds

            while (System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime < maxWaitTimeMillis) {
                DescribeTableResponse response = describeMRSCTable(dynamoDbClient,
tableName);

                boolean allActive = true;
                StringBuilder statusReport = new StringBuilder();
```

```
                if (response.table().multiRegionConsistency() == null
                    || !MultiRegionConsistency.STRONG
                        .toString()

.equals(response.table().multiRegionConsistency().toString())) {
                    allActive = false;
                    statusReport
                        .append("MultiRegionConsistency: ")
                        .append(response.table().multiRegionConsistency())
                        .append(" ");
                }
                if (response.table().replicas() == null
                    || response.table().replicas().isEmpty()) {
                    allActive = false;
                    statusReport.append("No replicas found. ");
                }
                if (response.table().globalTableWitnesses() == null
                    || response.table().globalTableWitnesses().isEmpty()) {
                    allActive = false;
                    statusReport.append("No witnesses found. ");
                }

                // Check table status
                if (!"ACTIVE".equals(response.table().tableStatus().toString())) {
                    allActive = false;
                    statusReport
                        .append("Table: ")
                        .append(response.table().tableStatus())
                        .append(" ");
                }

                // Check replica status
                if (response.table().replicas() != null) {
                    for (var replica : response.table().replicas()) {
                        if (!"ACTIVE".equals(replica.replicaStatus().toString())) {
                            allActive = false;
                            statusReport
                                .append("Replica(")
                                .append(replica.regionName())
                                .append("): ")
                                .append(replica.replicaStatus())
                                .append(" ");
                        }
```

```
                    }
                }

                // Check witness status
                if (response.table().globalTableWitnesses() != null) {
                    for (var witness : response.table().globalTableWitnesses()) {
                        if (!"ACTIVE".equals(witness.witnessStatus().toString())) {
                            allActive = false;
                            statusReport
                                .append("Witness(")
                                .append(witness.regionName())
                                .append("): ")
                                .append(witness.witnessStatus())
                                .append(" ");
                        }
                    }
                }

                if (allActive) {
                    LOGGER.info("All MRSC replicas and witnesses are now active: " +
tableName);
                    return;
                }

                LOGGER.info("Waiting for MRSC components to become active. Status: "
+ statusReport.toString());
                LOGGER.info("Next check in " + backoffSeconds + " seconds...");

                tempWait(backoffSeconds);

                // Exponential backoff with cap
                backoffSeconds = Math.min(backoffSeconds * 2, maxBackoffSeconds);
            }

            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Timeout waiting for MRSC replicas to become active after "
+ maxWaitTimeSeconds + " seconds")
                .build();

        } catch (DynamoDbException | InterruptedException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to wait for MRSC replicas to become active: " +
tableName + " - " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
```

```
    }
```

Pulisci le repliche e i testimoni MRSC utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static UpdateTableResponse cleanupMRSCReplicas(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        final String tableName,
        final Region replicaRegion,
        final Region witnessRegion) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (replicaRegion == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Replica region cannot be null");
        }
        if (witnessRegion == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Witness region cannot be null");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Cleaning up MRSC replicas and witnesses for table: " +
tableName);

            // Remove replica using ReplicationGroupUpdate
            ReplicationGroupUpdate replicaUpdate = ReplicationGroupUpdate.builder()
                .delete(DeleteReplicationGroupMemberAction.builder()
                    .regionName(replicaRegion.id())
                    .build())
                .build();

            // Remove witness
            GlobalTableWitnessGroupUpdate witnessUpdate =
GlobalTableWitnessGroupUpdate.builder()
                .delete(DeleteGlobalTableWitnessGroupMemberAction.builder()
                    .regionName(witnessRegion.id())
                    .build())
                .build();
```

```
            UpdateTableRequest updateTableRequest = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .replicaUpdates(List.of(replicaUpdate))
                .globalTableWitnessUpdates(List.of(witnessUpdate))
                .build();

            UpdateTableResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.updateTable(updateTableRequest);
            LOGGER.info("MRSC cleanup initiated - removing replica and witness.
Response: " + response);

            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to cleanup MRSC replicas: " + tableName + " - " +
e.getMessage());
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to cleanup MRSC replicas: " + tableName)
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

Dimostrazione completa del flusso di lavoro MRSC utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static void demonstrateCompleteMRSCWorkflow(
        final DynamoDbClient primaryClient,
        final DynamoDbClient replicaClient,
        final String tableName,
        final Region replicaRegion,
        final Region witnessRegion)
        throws InterruptedException {

        if (primaryClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Primary DynamoDB client cannot be
null");
        }
        if (replicaClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Replica DynamoDB client cannot be
null");
        }
```

```
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (replicaRegion == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Replica region cannot be null");
        }
        if (witnessRegion == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Witness region cannot be null");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("=== Starting Complete MRSC Workflow Demonstration ===");

            // Step 1: Create an empty single-Region table
            LOGGER.info("Step 1: Creating empty single-Region table");
            createRegionalTable(primaryClient, tableName);

            // Use the existing GlobalTableOperations method for basic table waiting
            LOGGER.info("Intermediate step: Waiting for table [" + tableName + "] to
become active before continuing");
            GlobalTableOperations.waitForTableActive(primaryClient, tableName);

            // Step 2: Convert to MRSC with replica and witness
            LOGGER.info("Step 2: Converting to MRSC with replica and witness");
            convertToMRSCWithWitness(primaryClient, tableName, replicaRegion,
witnessRegion);

            // Wait for MRSC conversion to complete using MRSC-specific waiter
            LOGGER.info("Waiting for MRSC conversion to complete...");
            waitForMRSCReplicasActive(primaryClient, tableName);

            LOGGER.info("Intermediate step: Waiting for table [" + tableName + "] to
become active before continuing");
            GlobalTableOperations.waitForTableActive(primaryClient, tableName);

            // Step 3: Verify MRSC configuration
            LOGGER.info("Step 3: Verifying MRSC configuration");
            describeMRSCTable(primaryClient, tableName);

            // Step 4: Test strong consistency with data operations
            LOGGER.info("Step 4: Testing strong consistency with data operations");

            // Add test item to primary region
```

```
            putTestItem(primaryClient, tableName, "The Beatles", "Hey Jude", "The
Beatles 1967-1970", "1968");

            // Immediately read from replica region (no wait needed with MRSC)
            LOGGER.info("Reading from replica region immediately (strong
consistency):");
            GetItemResponse getResponse =
                getItemWithConsistentRead(replicaClient, tableName, "The Beatles",
"Hey Jude");

            if (getResponse.hasItem()) {
                LOGGER.info("# Strong consistency verified - item immediately
available in replica region");
            } else {
                LOGGER.warning("# Item not found in replica region");
            }

            // Test conditional update from replica region
            LOGGER.info("Testing conditional update from replica region:");
            performConditionalUpdate(replicaClient, tableName, "The Beatles", "Hey
Jude", "5");
            LOGGER.info("# Conditional update successful - demonstrates strong
consistency");

            // Step 5: Cleanup
            LOGGER.info("Step 5: Cleaning up resources");
            cleanupMRSCReplicas(primaryClient, tableName, replicaRegion,
witnessRegion);

            // Wait for cleanup to complete using basic table waiter
            LOGGER.info("Waiting for replica cleanup to complete...");
            GlobalTableOperations.waitForTableActive(primaryClient, tableName);

            // "Halt" until replica/witness cleanup is complete
            DescribeTableResponse cleanupVerification =
describeMRSCTable(primaryClient, tableName);
            int backoffSeconds = 5; // Start with 5 second intervals
            while (cleanupVerification.table().multiRegionConsistency() != null) {
                LOGGER.info("Waiting additional time (" + backoffSeconds + "
seconds) for MRSC cleanup to complete...");
                tempWait(backoffSeconds);

                // Exponential backoff with cap
                backoffSeconds = Math.min(backoffSeconds * 2, 30);
```

```
                cleanupVerification = describeMRSCTable(primaryClient, tableName);
            }

            // Delete the primary table
            deleteTable(primaryClient, tableName);

            LOGGER.info("=== MRSC Workflow Demonstration Complete ===");
            LOGGER.info("");
            LOGGER.info("Key benefits of Multi-Region Strong Consistency (MRSC):");
            LOGGER.info("- Immediate consistency across all regions (no eventual
consistency delays)");
            LOGGER.info("- Simplified application logic (no need to handle eventual
consistency)");
            LOGGER.info("- Support for conditional writes and transactions across
regions");
            LOGGER.info("- Consistent read operations from any region without
waiting");

        } catch (DynamoDbException | InterruptedException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("MRSC workflow failed: " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - UpdateItem
  - UpdateTable

Crea e gestisci tabelle globali che dimostrino MREC

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare e gestire tabelle globali DynamoDB con repliche in più regioni.

- Crea una tabella con Global Secondary Index e DynamoDB Streams.
- Aggiungi repliche in diverse regioni per creare una tabella globale.
- Rimuovi le repliche da una tabella globale.
- Aggiungi elementi di test per verificare la replica tra le regioni.
- Descrivi la configurazione globale della tabella e lo stato della replica.

SDK per Java 2.x

Crea una tabella con Global Secondary Index e DynamoDB Streams utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
   public static CreateTableResponse createTableWithGSI(
       final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, final String tableName, final String
indexName) {

       if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
       }
       if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
       }
       if (indexName == null || indexName.trim().isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Index name cannot be null or
empty");
       }

       try {
           LOGGER.info("Creating table: " + tableName + " with GSI: " + indexName);

           CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
               .tableName(tableName)
               .attributeDefinitions(
                   AttributeDefinition.builder()
                       .attributeName("Artist")
                       .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                       .build(),
                   AttributeDefinition.builder()
                       .attributeName("SongTitle")
                       .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                       .build())
```

```
                .keySchema(
                    KeySchemaElement.builder()
                        .attributeName("Artist")
                        .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                        .build(),
                    KeySchemaElement.builder()
                        .attributeName("SongTitle")
                        .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                        .build())
                .billingMode(BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST)
                .globalSecondaryIndexes(GlobalSecondaryIndex.builder()
                    .indexName(indexName)
                    .keySchema(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                        .attributeName("SongTitle")
                        .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                        .build())
                    .projection(

Projection.builder().projectionType(ProjectionType.ALL).build())
                    .build())
                .streamSpecification(StreamSpecification.builder()
                    .streamEnabled(true)
                    .streamViewType(StreamViewType.NEW_AND_OLD_IMAGES)
                    .build())
                .build();

            CreateTableResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.createTable(createTableRequest);
            LOGGER.info("Table creation initiated. Status: "
                + response.tableDescription().tableStatus());

            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to create table: " + tableName + " - " +
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Attendi che una tabella diventi attiva utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
   public static void waitForTableActive(final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, final
String tableName) {

       if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
       }
       if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
       }

       try {
           LOGGER.info("Waiting for table to become active: " + tableName);

           try (DynamoDbWaiter waiter =
               DynamoDbWaiter.builder().client(dynamoDbClient).build()) {
               DescribeTableRequest request =
                   DescribeTableRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).build();

               waiter.waitUntilTableExists(request);
               LOGGER.info("Table is now active: " + tableName);
           }

       } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
           LOGGER.severe("Failed to wait for table to become active: " + tableName
+ " - " + e.getMessage());
           throw e;
       }
   }
```

Aggiungi una replica per creare o estendere una tabella globale utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
   public static UpdateTableResponse addReplica(
       final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
       final String tableName,
       final Region replicaRegion,
       final String indexName,
       final Long readCapacity) {

       if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
```

```
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (replicaRegion == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Replica region cannot be null");
        }
        if (indexName == null || indexName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Index name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (readCapacity == null || readCapacity <= 0) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Read capacity must be a positive
number");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Adding replica in region: " + replicaRegion.id() + " for
table: " + tableName);

            // Create a ReplicationGroupUpdate for adding a replica
            ReplicationGroupUpdate replicationGroupUpdate =
ReplicationGroupUpdate.builder()
                .create(builder -> builder.regionName(replicaRegion.id())
                    .globalSecondaryIndexes(ReplicaGlobalSecondaryIndex.builder()
                        .indexName(indexName)

.provisionedThroughputOverride(ProvisionedThroughputOverride.builder()
                            .readCapacityUnits(readCapacity)
                            .build())
                        .build())
                    .build())
                .build();

            UpdateTableRequest updateTableRequest = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .replicaUpdates(replicationGroupUpdate)
                .build();

            UpdateTableResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.updateTable(updateTableRequest);
            LOGGER.info("Replica addition initiated in region: " +
replicaRegion.id());
```

```
            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to add replica in region: " + replicaRegion.id() +
" - " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Rimuovi una replica da una tabella globale utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static UpdateTableResponse removeReplica(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, final String tableName, final Region
replicaRegion) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (replicaRegion == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Replica region cannot be null");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Removing replica in region: " + replicaRegion.id() + " for
table: " + tableName);

            // Create a ReplicationGroupUpdate for removing a replica
            ReplicationGroupUpdate replicationGroupUpdate =
ReplicationGroupUpdate.builder()
                .delete(builder -> builder.regionName(replicaRegion.id()).build())
                .build();

            UpdateTableRequest updateTableRequest = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .replicaUpdates(replicationGroupUpdate)
                .build();
```

```
            UpdateTableResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.updateTable(updateTableRequest);
            LOGGER.info("Replica removal initiated in region: " +
replicaRegion.id());

            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to remove replica in region: " +
replicaRegion.id() + " - " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Aggiungi elementi di test per verificare la replica utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static PutItemResponse putTestItem(
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, final String tableName, final String
artist, final String songTitle) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }
        if (artist == null || artist.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Artist cannot be null or empty");
        }
        if (songTitle == null || songTitle.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Song title cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Adding test item to table: " + tableName);

            Map<String,
software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue> item = new
HashMap<>();
            item.put(
```

```
                "Artist",

software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue.builder()
                    .s(artist)
                    .build());
            item.put(
                "SongTitle",

software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue.builder()
                    .s(songTitle)
                    .build());

            PutItemRequest putItemRequest =
                PutItemRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).item(item).build();

            PutItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.putItem(putItemRequest);
            LOGGER.info("Test item added successfully");

            return response;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to add test item to table: " + tableName + " - " +
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Descrivi la configurazione globale della tabella e le repliche utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static DescribeTableResponse describeTable(final DynamoDbClient
dynamoDbClient, final String tableName) {

        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("DynamoDB client cannot be null");
        }
        if (tableName == null || tableName.trim().isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Table name cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        try {
            LOGGER.info("Describing table: " + tableName);
```

```
            DescribeTableRequest request =
                DescribeTableRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).build();

            DescribeTableResponse response = dynamoDbClient.describeTable(request);

            LOGGER.info("Table status: " + response.table().tableStatus());
            if (response.table().replicas() != null
                && !response.table().replicas().isEmpty()) {
                LOGGER.info("Number of replicas: " +
response.table().replicas().size());
                response.table()
                    .replicas()
                    .forEach(replica -> LOGGER.info(
                        "Replica region: " + replica.regionName() + ", Status: " +
replica.replicaStatus()));
            }

            return response;

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Table not found: " + tableName + " - " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.severe("Failed to describe table: " + tableName + " - " +
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Esempio completo di operazioni su tabelle globali utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void exampleUsage(final Region sourceRegion, final Region
replicaRegion) {

        String tableName = "Music";
        String indexName = "SongTitleIndex";
        Long readCapacity = 15L;

        // Create DynamoDB client for the source region
        try (DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient =
            DynamoDbClient.builder().region(sourceRegion).build()) {
```

```
            try {
                // Step 1: Create the initial table with GSI and streams
                LOGGER.info("Step 1: Creating table in source region: " +
sourceRegion.id());
                createTableWithGSI(dynamoDbClient, tableName, indexName);

                // Step 2: Wait for table to become active
                LOGGER.info("Step 2: Waiting for table to become active");
                waitForTableActive(dynamoDbClient, tableName);

                // Step 3: Add replica in destination region
                LOGGER.info("Step 3: Adding replica in region: " +
replicaRegion.id());
                addReplica(dynamoDbClient, tableName, replicaRegion, indexName,
readCapacity);

                // Step 4: Wait a moment for replica creation to start
                Thread.sleep(5000);

                // Step 5: Describe table to view replica information
                LOGGER.info("Step 5: Describing table to view replicas");
                describeTable(dynamoDbClient, tableName);

                // Step 6: Add a test item to verify replication
                LOGGER.info("Step 6: Adding test item to verify replication");
                putTestItem(dynamoDbClient, tableName, "TestArtist", "TestSong");

                LOGGER.info("Global table setup completed successfully!");
                LOGGER.info("You can verify replication by checking the item in
region: " + replicaRegion.id());

                // Step 7: Remove replica and clean up table
                LOGGER.info("Step 7: Removing replica from region: " +
replicaRegion.id());
                removeReplica(dynamoDbClient, tableName, replicaRegion);
                DeleteTableResponse deleteTableResponse =
dynamoDbClient.deleteTable(
                    DeleteTableRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).build());
                LOGGER.info("MREC global table demonstration completed
successfully!");

            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException("Thread was interrupted", e);
            } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                LOGGER.severe("DynamoDB operation failed: " + e.getMessage());
                throw e;
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateTable
  - DescribeTable
  - PutItem
  - UpdateTable

Rilevamento dei DPI nelle immagini

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'app che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare i dispositivi di protezione individuale (DPI) nelle immagini.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione che rileva le immagini con dispositivi di protezione individuale.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Monitora le prestazioni di DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come configurare l'uso di DynamoDB da parte di un'applicazione per monitorare le prestazioni.

SDK per Java 2.x

Questo esempio mostra come configurare un'applicazione Java per monitorare le prestazioni di DynamoDB. L'applicazione invia i dati metrici a CloudWatch cui è possibile monitorare le prestazioni.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch
- DynamoDB

Esegui operazioni di interrogazione avanzate

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire operazioni di interrogazione avanzate in DynamoDB.

- Tabelle di interrogazione che utilizzano varie tecniche di filtraggio e condizione.
- Implementa la paginazione per set di risultati di grandi dimensioni.
- Usa gli indici secondari globali per modelli di accesso alternativi.
- Applica controlli di coerenza in base ai requisiti dell'applicazione.

SDK per Java 2.x

Esegui query con letture fortemente coerenti utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
```

```
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithConsistentReads(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final boolean useConsistentRead) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .consistentRead(useConsistentRead)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Query successful. Found {0} items",
 response.count());
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Error querying with consistent reads", e);
```

```
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Esegui una query utilizzando un indice secondario globale con AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    public QueryResponse queryTable(
        final String tableName, final String partitionKeyName, final String
 partitionKeyValue) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
```

```
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            System.out.println("Query on base table successful. Found " +
response.count() + " items");
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
found.\n", tableName);
            throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Table not found: " + tableName, e);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying base table: " + e.getMessage());
            throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Failed to execute query on base
table", e);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Queries a DynamoDB Global Secondary Index (GSI) by partition key.
     *
     * @param tableName         The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param indexName         The name of the GSI
     * @param partitionKeyName  The name of the GSI partition key attribute
     * @param partitionKeyValue The value of the GSI partition key to query
     * @return The query response from DynamoDB
     * @throws ResourceNotFoundException if the table or index doesn't exist
     * @throws DynamoDbException if the query fails
     */
    public QueryResponse queryGlobalSecondaryIndex(
        final String tableName, final String indexName, final String
partitionKeyName, final String partitionKeyValue) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Index name", indexName);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_IK,
partitionKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
```

```
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_IK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .indexName(indexName)
            .keyConditionExpression(GSI_KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            System.out.println("Query on GSI successful. Found " + response.count()
 + " items");
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(
                "Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" or index \"%s\" can't be
 found.\n", tableName, indexName);
            throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Table or index not found: " +
 tableName + "/" + indexName, e);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying GSI: " + e.getMessage());
            throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Failed to execute query on GSI", e);
        }
    }
```

Interrogazione con impaginazione utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
```

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

    public List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> queryWithPagination(
        final String tableName, final String partitionKeyName, final String
 partitionKeyValue, final int pageSize) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validatePositiveInteger("Page size", pageSize);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());

        // Create the query request
        QueryRequest.Builder queryRequestBuilder = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .limit(pageSize);

        // List to store all items from all pages
        final List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> allItems = new ArrayList<>();

        // Map to store the last evaluated key for pagination
        Map<String, AttributeValue> lastEvaluatedKey = null;
        int pageNumber = 1;

        try {
            do {
                // If we have a last evaluated key, use it for the next page
                if (lastEvaluatedKey != null) {
```

```
                    queryRequestBuilder.exclusiveStartKey(lastEvaluatedKey);
                }

                // Execute the query
                final QueryResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequestBuilder.build());

                // Process the current page of results
                final List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> pageItems =
response.items();
                allItems.addAll(pageItems);

                // Get the last evaluated key for the next page
                lastEvaluatedKey = response.lastEvaluatedKey();
                if (lastEvaluatedKey != null && lastEvaluatedKey.isEmpty()) {
                    lastEvaluatedKey = null;
                }

                System.out.println("Page " + pageNumber + ": Retrieved " +
pageItems.size() + " items (Running total: "
                    + allItems.size() + ")");

                pageNumber++;

            } while (lastEvaluatedKey != null);

            System.out.println("Query with pagination complete. Retrieved a total of
" + allItems.size()
                + " items across " + (pageNumber - 1) + " pages");

            return allItems;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
found.\n", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying with pagination: " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Interrogazione con filtri complessi utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithComplexFilter(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String statusAttrName,
        final String activeStatus,
        final String pendingStatus,
        final String priceAttrName,
        final double minPrice,
        final double maxPrice,
        final String categoryAttrName) {

        // Validate parameters
        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Status attribute name",
 statusAttrName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Active status", activeStatus);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Pending status", pendingStatus);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Price attribute name",
 priceAttrName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Category attribute name",
 categoryAttrName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateNumericRange("Minimum price", minPrice, 0.0,
 Double.MAX_VALUE);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateNumericRange("Maximum price", maxPrice, minPrice,
 Double.MAX_VALUE);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
```

```
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#pk", partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_STATUS,
 statusAttrName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PRICE,
 priceAttrName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_CATEGORY,
 categoryAttrName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            ":pkValue", AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_ACTIVE,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(activeStatus).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PENDING,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(pendingStatus).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_MIN_PRICE,
            AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(minPrice)).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_MAX_PRICE,
            AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(maxPrice)).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .filterExpression(FILTER_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        return dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
    }
```

Interrogazione con un'espressione di filtro costruita dinamicamente utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    public static QueryResponse queryWithDynamicFilter(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final Map<String, Object> filterCriteria,
        final Region region,
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient) {

        validateParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName, partitionKeyValue,
 filterCriteria);

        DynamoDbClient ddbClient = dynamoDbClient;
        boolean shouldClose = false;

        try {
            if (ddbClient == null) {
                ddbClient = createClient(region);
                shouldClose = true;
            }

            final QueryWithDynamicFilter queryHelper = new
 QueryWithDynamicFilter(ddbClient);
            return queryHelper.queryWithDynamicFilter(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue, filterCriteria);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Table not found: " + tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to execute dynamic filter query: " +
 e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error during query: " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
```

```
        } finally {
            if (shouldClose && ddbClient != null) {
                ddbClient.close();
            }
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
            """
                Usage:
                    <tableName> <partitionKeyName> <partitionKeyValue>
<filterAttrName> <filterAttrValue> [region]
                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to query.
                    partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute.
                    partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key to query.
                    filterAttrName - The name of the attribute to filter on.
                    filterAttrValue - The value to filter by.
                    region (optional) - The AWS region where the table exists.
(Default: us-east-1)
                """;

        if (args.length < 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        final String tableName = args[0];
        final String partitionKeyName = args[1];
        final String partitionKeyValue = args[2];
        final String filterAttrName = args[3];
        final String filterAttrValue = args[4];
        final Region region = args.length > 5 ? Region.of(args[5]) :
Region.US_EAST_1;

        System.out.println("Querying items with dynamic filter: " + filterAttrName +
" = " + filterAttrValue);

        try {
            // Using the builder pattern to create and execute the query
            final QueryResponse response = new DynamicFilterQueryBuilder()
                .withTableName(tableName)
                .withPartitionKeyName(partitionKeyName)
```

```
                .withPartitionKeyValue(partitionKeyValue)
                .withFilterCriterion(filterAttrName, filterAttrValue)
                .withRegion(region)
                .execute();

            // Process the results
            System.out.println("Found " + response.count() + " items:");
            response.items().forEach(item -> System.out.println(item));

            // Demonstrate multiple filter criteria
            System.out.println("\nNow querying with multiple filter criteria:");

            Map<String, Object> multipleFilters = new HashMap<>();
            multipleFilters.put(filterAttrName, filterAttrValue);
            multipleFilters.put("status", "active");

            final QueryResponse multiFilterResponse = new
DynamicFilterQueryBuilder()
                .withTableName(tableName)
                .withPartitionKeyName(partitionKeyName)
                .withPartitionKeyValue(partitionKeyValue)
                .withFilterCriteria(multipleFilters)
                .withRegion(region)
                .execute();

            System.out.println("Found " + multiFilterResponse.count() + " items with
multiple filters:");
            multiFilterResponse.items().forEach(item -> System.out.println(item));

        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            System.err.println("Invalid input: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Table not found: " + tableName);
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("DynamoDB error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

Interroga con un'espressione di filtro e limita l'utilizzo AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithFilterAndLimit(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String filterAttrName,
        final String filterAttrValue,
        final int limit) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Filter attribute name",
 filterAttrName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Filter attribute value",
 filterAttrValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validatePositiveInteger("Limit", limit);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_FILTER,
 filterAttrName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
```

```
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_FILTER,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(filterAttrValue).build());

        // Create the filter expression
        final String filterExpression = "#filterAttr = :filterValue";

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .filterExpression(filterExpression)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .limit(limit)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Query with filter and limit successful. Found
{0} items", response.count());
            LOGGER.log(
                Level.INFO, "ScannedCount: {0} (total items evaluated before
filtering)", response.scannedCount());
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Error querying with filter and limit: {0}",
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

Esegui operazioni sull'elenco

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire operazioni sugli elenchi in DynamoDB.

- Aggiungere elementi a un attributo di elenco.
- Rimuove elementi da un attributo di elenco.
- Aggiorna elementi specifici in un elenco per indice.
- Usa le funzioni di aggiunta delle liste e indice delle liste.

SDK per Java 2.x

Dimostra le operazioni sugli elenchi usando AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

    /**
     * Appends items to a list attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the list_append function to add
     * items to the end of a list attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param listAttributeName The name of the list attribute
     * @param itemsToAppend The items to append to the list
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse appendToList(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
```

```
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String listAttributeName,
        List<AttributeValue> itemsToAppend) {

        // Create a list value from the items to append
        AttributeValue listValue =
AttributeValue.builder().l(itemsToAppend).build();

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #attrName =
list_append(if_not_exists(#attrName, :emptyList), :newItems)")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#attrName", listAttributeName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                ":newItems",
                listValue,
                ":emptyList",
                AttributeValue.builder().l(new
ArrayList<AttributeValue>()).build()))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Prepends items to a list attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the list_append function to add
     * items to the beginning of a list attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param listAttributeName The name of the list attribute
     * @param itemsToPrepend The items to prepend to the list
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse prependToList(
```

```
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String listAttributeName,
        List<AttributeValue> itemsToPrepend) {

        // Create a list value from the items to prepend
        AttributeValue listValue =
AttributeValue.builder().l(itemsToPrepend).build();

        // Define the update parameters
        // Note: To prepend, we put the new items first in the list_append function
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #attrName = list_append(:newItems,
if_not_exists(#attrName, :emptyList))")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#attrName", listAttributeName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                ":newItems",
                listValue,
                ":emptyList",
                AttributeValue.builder().l(new
ArrayList<AttributeValue>()).build()))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Updates a specific element in a list attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to update a specific element in a list
     * by its index.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param listAttributeName The name of the list attribute
     * @param index The index of the element to update
     * @param newValue The new value for the element
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
```

```
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateListElement(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String listAttributeName,
        int index,
        AttributeValue newValue) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #attrName[" + index + "] = :newValue")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#attrName", listAttributeName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":newValue", newValue))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Removes a specific element from a list attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to remove a specific element from a list
     * by its index.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param listAttributeName The name of the list attribute
     * @param index The index of the element to remove
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse removeListElement(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String listAttributeName,
        int index) {
```

```
        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("REMOVE #attrName[" + index + "]")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#attrName", listAttributeName))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Gets the current value of a list attribute.
     *
     * <p>Helper method to retrieve the current value of a list attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to get
     * @param listAttributeName The name of the list attribute
     * @return The list attribute value or null if not found
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static List<AttributeValue> getListAttribute(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String, AttributeValue>
key, String listAttributeName) {

        // Define the get parameters
        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .projectionExpression(listAttributeName)
            .build();

        try {
            // Perform the get operation
            GetItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.getItem(request);

            // Return the list attribute if it exists, otherwise null
            if (response.item() != null &&
response.item().containsKey(listAttributeName)) {
```

```
                return response.item().get(listAttributeName).l();
            }

            return null;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to get list attribute: " + e.getMessage())
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

Esempio di utilizzo delle operazioni di elenco con AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName)
{
        // Example key
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
        key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());

        System.out.println("Demonstrating list operations in DynamoDB");

        try {
            // Example 1: Append items to a list
            System.out.println("\nExample 1: Appending items to a list");
            List<AttributeValue> tagsToAppend = List.of(
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Electronics").build(),
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Gadget").build());

            UpdateItemResponse appendResponse = appendToList(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Tags", tagsToAppend);

            System.out.println("Updated list attribute: " +
appendResponse.attributes());

            // Example 2: Prepend items to a list
            System.out.println("\nExample 2: Prepending items to a list");
            List<AttributeValue> tagsToPrepend = List.of(
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Featured").build(),
                AttributeValue.builder().s("New").build());
```

```
            UpdateItemResponse prependResponse = prependToList(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Tags", tagsToPrepend);

            System.out.println("Updated list attribute: " +
prependResponse.attributes());

            // Example 3: Update a specific element in a list
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Updating a specific element in a
list");
            UpdateItemResponse updateResponse = updateListElement(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                "Tags",
                0,
                AttributeValue.builder().s("BestSeller").build());

            System.out.println("Updated list attribute: " +
updateResponse.attributes());

            // Example 4: Remove a specific element from a list
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Removing a specific element from a
list");
            UpdateItemResponse removeResponse = removeListElement(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Tags", 1);

            System.out.println("Updated list attribute: " +
removeResponse.attributes());

            // Example 5: Get the current value of a list attribute
            System.out.println("\nExample 5: Getting the current value of a list
attribute");
            List<AttributeValue> currentList = getListAttribute(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Tags");

            if (currentList != null) {
                System.out.println("Current list attribute:");
                for (int i = 0; i < currentList.size(); i++) {
                    System.out.println("  [" + i + "]: " + currentList.get(i).s());
                }
            } else {
                System.out.println("List attribute not found");
            }
```

```
            // Explain list operations
            System.out.println("\nKey points about DynamoDB list operations:");
            System.out.println("1. Lists are ordered collections of attributes");
            System.out.println("2. Use list_append to add items to a list");
            System.out.println("3. To append items, use list_append(existingList,
newItems)");
            System.out.println("4. To prepend items, use list_append(newItems,
existingList)");
            System.out.println("5. Use index notation (list[0]) to access or update
specific elements");
            System.out.println("6. Use REMOVE to delete elements from a list");
            System.out.println("7. List indices are zero-based");
            System.out.println("8. Use if_not_exists to handle the case where the
list doesn't exist yet");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateItemin AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esegui operazioni sulla mappa

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire operazioni di mappatura in DynamoDB.

- Aggiungi e aggiorna gli attributi annidati nelle strutture della mappa.
- Rimuovi campi specifici dalle mappe.
- Lavora con attributi di mappa profondamente annidati.

SDK per Java 2.x

Dimostra le operazioni sulla mappa utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

    /**
     * Updates a map attribute that may not exist.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to safely update a map attribute
     * by using if_not_exists to handle the case where the map doesn't exist yet.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param mapName The name of the map attribute
     * @param mapKey The key within the map to update
     * @param value The value to set
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateMapAttributeSafe(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String mapName,
        String mapKey,
        AttributeValue value) {

        // Create an empty map to use if the map doesn't exist
        Map<String, AttributeValue> emptyMap = new HashMap<>();
        AttributeValue emptyMapValue = AttributeValue.builder().m(emptyMap).build();

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #mapName = if_not_exists(#mapName, :emptyMap),
 #mapName.#mapKey = :value")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of(
                "#mapName", mapName,
                "#mapKey", mapKey))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
```

```
                ":value",
                value,
                ":emptyMap",
                AttributeValue.builder().m(new HashMap<>()).build()))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Adds an attribute to a nested map.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to update a nested attribute without
     * overwriting the entire map.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param path The path to the nested attribute as a list
     * @param value The value to set
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse addToNestedMap(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        List<String> path,
        AttributeValue value) {

        // Create expression attribute names for each part of the path
        Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        for (int i = 0; i < path.size(); i++) {
            expressionAttributeNames.put("#attr" + i, path.get(i));
        }

        // Build the attribute path using the expression attribute names
        StringBuilder attributePathExpression = new StringBuilder();
        for (int i = 0; i < path.size(); i++) {
            if (i > 0) {
                attributePathExpression.append(".");
            }
```

```
            attributePathExpression.append("#attr").append(i);
        }

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET " + attributePathExpression.toString() + "
= :value")
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":value", value))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Removes an attribute from a map.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to remove a specific attribute from a map.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param mapName The name of the map attribute
     * @param mapKey The key within the map to remove
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse removeMapAttribute(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String mapName,
        String mapKey) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("REMOVE #mapName.#mapKey")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of(
```

```
                "#mapName", mapName,
                "#mapKey", mapKey))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Creates a map with multiple attributes in a single operation.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to create a map with multiple attributes
     * in a single update operation.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param mapName The name of the map attribute
     * @param attributes The attributes to set in the map
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse createMapWithAttributes(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String mapName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> attributes) {

        // Create a map value from the attributes
        AttributeValue mapValue = AttributeValue.builder().m(attributes).build();

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #mapName = :mapValue")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#mapName", mapName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":mapValue", mapValue))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
```

```
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Gets the current value of a map attribute.
     *
     * <p>Helper method to retrieve the current value of a map attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to get
     * @param mapName The name of the map attribute
     * @return The map attribute value or null if not found
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static Map<String, AttributeValue> getMapAttribute(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String, AttributeValue>
key, String mapName) {

        // Define the get parameters
        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .projectionExpression(mapName)
            .build();

        try {
            // Perform the get operation
            GetItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.getItem(request);

            // Return the map attribute if it exists, otherwise null
            if (response.item() != null && response.item().containsKey(mapName)) {
                return response.item().get(mapName).m();
            }

            return null;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to get map attribute: " + e.getMessage())
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

Esempio di utilizzo delle operazioni cartografiche con AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
   public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName)
{
       // Example key
       Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
       key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());

       System.out.println("Demonstrating map operations in DynamoDB");

       try {
           // Example 1: Create a map with multiple attributes
           System.out.println("\nExample 1: Creating a map with multiple
attributes");
           Map<String, AttributeValue> productDetails = new HashMap<>();
           productDetails.put("Color", AttributeValue.builder().s("Red").build());
           productDetails.put("Weight", AttributeValue.builder().n("2.5").build());
           productDetails.put(
               "Dimensions", AttributeValue.builder().s("10x20x5").build());

           UpdateItemResponse createResponse =
               createMapWithAttributes(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "Details",
productDetails);

           System.out.println("Created map attribute: " +
createResponse.attributes());

           // Example 2: Update a specific attribute in a map
           System.out.println("\nExample 2: Updating a specific attribute in a
map");
           UpdateItemResponse updateResponse = updateMapAttributeSafe(
               dynamoDbClient,
               tableName,
               key,
               "Details",
               "Color",
               AttributeValue.builder().s("Blue").build());

           System.out.println("Updated map attribute: " +
updateResponse.attributes());
```

```
            // Example 3: Add an attribute to a nested map
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Adding an attribute to a nested map");
            UpdateItemResponse nestedResponse = addToNestedMap(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                List.of("Specifications", "Technical", "Resolution"),
                AttributeValue.builder().s("1920x1080").build());

            System.out.println("Added to nested map: " +
nestedResponse.attributes());

            // Example 4: Remove an attribute from a map
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Removing an attribute from a map");
            UpdateItemResponse removeResponse =
                removeMapAttribute(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "Details",
"Dimensions");

            System.out.println("Updated map after removal: " +
removeResponse.attributes());

            // Example 5: Get the current value of a map attribute
            System.out.println("\nExample 5: Getting the current value of a map
attribute");
            Map<String, AttributeValue> currentMap = getMapAttribute(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Details");

            if (currentMap != null) {
                System.out.println("Current map attribute:");
                for (Map.Entry<String, AttributeValue> entry :
currentMap.entrySet()) {
                    System.out.println("  " + entry.getKey() + ": " +
entry.getValue());
                }
            } else {
                System.out.println("Map attribute not found");
            }

            // Explain map operations
            System.out.println("\nKey points about DynamoDB map operations:");
            System.out.println("1. Maps are unordered collections of name-value
pairs");
            System.out.println("2. Use dot notation (map.key) to access or update
specific attributes");
```

```
            System.out.println("3. You can update individual attributes without
 overwriting the entire map");
            System.out.println("4. Maps can be nested to create complex data
 structures");
            System.out.println("5. Use REMOVE to delete attributes from a map");
            System.out.println("6. You can create a map with multiple attributes in
 a single operation");
            System.out.println("7. Map keys are case-sensitive");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateItemin AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esegui operazioni impostate

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire operazioni di set in DynamoDB.

- Aggiungere elementi a un attributo set.
- Rimuove elementi da un attributo set.
- Usa le operazioni ADD e DELETE con i set.

SDK per Java 2.x

Dimostra le operazioni sui set utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ReturnValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.HashSet;
```

```
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Set;

    /**
     * Adds values to a string set attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the ADD operation to add values
     * to a string set attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param setAttributeName The name of the set attribute
     * @param valuesToAdd The values to add to the set
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse addToStringSet(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String setAttributeName,
        Set<String> valuesToAdd) {

        // Create a string set value from the values to add
        AttributeValue setValue = AttributeValue.builder().ss(valuesToAdd).build();

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("ADD #setAttr :valuesToAdd")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#setAttr", setAttributeName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":valuesToAdd", setValue))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Adds values to a number set attribute.
     *
```

```
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the ADD operation to add values
     * to a number set attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param setAttributeName The name of the set attribute
     * @param valuesToAdd The values to add to the set
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse addToNumberSet(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String setAttributeName,
        Set<Number> valuesToAdd) {

        // Convert numbers to strings for DynamoDB
        Set<String> stringValues = new HashSet<>();
        for (Number value : valuesToAdd) {
            stringValues.add(value.toString());
        }

        // Create a number set value from the values to add
        AttributeValue setValue = AttributeValue.builder().ns(stringValues).build();

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("ADD #setAttr :valuesToAdd")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#setAttr", setAttributeName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":valuesToAdd", setValue))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Removes values from a set attribute.
     *
```

```
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the DELETE operation to remove values
     * from a set attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param setAttributeName The name of the set attribute
     * @param valuesToRemove The values to remove from the set
     * @param isNumberSet Whether the set is a number set (true) or string set
(false)
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse removeFromSet(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String setAttributeName,
        Set<?> valuesToRemove,
        boolean isNumberSet) {

        AttributeValue setValue;

        if (isNumberSet) {
            // Convert numbers to strings for DynamoDB
            Set<String> stringValues = new HashSet<>();
            for (Object value : valuesToRemove) {
                if (value instanceof Number) {
                    stringValues.add(value.toString());
                } else {
                    throw new IllegalArgumentException("Values must be numbers for a
number set");
                }
            }

            setValue = AttributeValue.builder().ns(stringValues).build();
        } else {
            // Convert objects to strings for DynamoDB
            Set<String> stringValues = new HashSet<>();
            for (Object value : valuesToRemove) {
                stringValues.add(value.toString());
            }

            setValue = AttributeValue.builder().ss(stringValues).build();
```

```
        }

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("DELETE #setAttr :valuesToRemove")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#setAttr", setAttributeName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":valuesToRemove", setValue))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Checks if a value exists in a set attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the contains function to check
     * if a value exists in a set attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to check
     * @param setAttributeName The name of the set attribute
     * @param valueToCheck The value to check for
     * @return Map containing the result of the check
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> checkIfValueInSet(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String setAttributeName,
        String valueToCheck) {

        Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();

        try {
            // Define the update parameters with a condition expression
            UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
```

```
                .updateExpression("SET #tempAttr = :tempVal")
                .conditionExpression("contains(#setAttr, :valueToCheck)")
                .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#setAttr", setAttributeName,
"#tempAttr", "TempAttribute"))
                .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                    ":valueToCheck",
AttributeValue.builder().s(valueToCheck).build(),
                    ":tempVal", AttributeValue.builder().s("TempValue").build()))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            // Attempt the update operation
            dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);

            // If we get here, the condition was met
            result.put("exists", true);
            result.put("message", "Value '" + valueToCheck + "' exists in the set");

            // Clean up the temporary attribute
            UpdateItemRequest cleanupRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("REMOVE #tempAttr")
                .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#tempAttr", "TempAttribute"))
                .build();

            dynamoDbClient.updateItem(cleanupRequest);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            if (e.getMessage().contains("ConditionalCheckFailed")) {
                // The condition was not met
                result.put("exists", false);
                result.put("message", "Value '" + valueToCheck + "' does not exist
in the set");
            } else {
                // Some other error occurred
                result.put("exists", false);
                result.put("message", "Error checking set: " + e.getMessage());
                result.put("error", e.getClass().getSimpleName());
            }
        }

        return result;
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Creates a set with multiple values in a single operation.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to create a set with multiple values
     * in a single update operation.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param setAttributeName The name of the set attribute
     * @param setValues The values to include in the set
     * @param isNumberSet Whether to create a number set (true) or string set
(false)
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse createSetWithValues(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String setAttributeName,
        Set<?> setValues,
        boolean isNumberSet) {

        AttributeValue setValue;

        if (isNumberSet) {
            // Convert numbers to strings for DynamoDB
            Set<String> stringValues = new HashSet<>();
            for (Object value : setValues) {
                if (value instanceof Number) {
                    stringValues.add(value.toString());
                } else {
                    throw new IllegalArgumentException("Values must be numbers for a
number set");
                }
            }

            setValue = AttributeValue.builder().ns(stringValues).build();
        } else {
            // Convert objects to strings for DynamoDB
            Set<String> stringValues = new HashSet<>();
            for (Object value : setValues) {
```

```
                stringValues.add(value.toString());
            }

            setValue = AttributeValue.builder().ss(stringValues).build();
        }

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #setAttr = :setValue")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#setAttr", setAttributeName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":setValue", setValue))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Gets the current value of a set attribute.
     *
     * <p>Helper method to retrieve the current value of a set attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to get
     * @param setAttributeName The name of the set attribute
     * @return The set attribute value or null if not found
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static AttributeValue getSetAttribute(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String, AttributeValue>
key, String setAttributeName) {

        // Define the get parameters
        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .projectionExpression(setAttributeName)
            .build();

        try {
```

```
            // Perform the get operation
            GetItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.getItem(request);

            // Return the set attribute if it exists, otherwise null
            if (response.item() != null &&
response.item().containsKey(setAttributeName)) {
                return response.item().get(setAttributeName);
            }

            return null;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to get set attribute: " + e.getMessage())
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

Esempio di utilizzo delle operazioni di set con AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName)
{
        // Example key
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
        key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());

        System.out.println("Demonstrating set operations in DynamoDB");

        try {
            // Example 1: Create a string set with multiple values
            System.out.println("\nExample 1: Creating a string set with multiple
values");
            Set<String> tags = new HashSet<>();
            tags.add("Electronics");
            tags.add("Gadget");
            tags.add("Smartphone");

            UpdateItemResponse createResponse = createSetWithValues(
                dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "Tags", tags, false // Not a number
set
                );
```

```
            System.out.println("Created set attribute: " +
createResponse.attributes());

            // Example 2: Add values to a string set
            System.out.println("\nExample 2: Adding values to a string set");
            Set<String> additionalTags = new HashSet<>();
            additionalTags.add("Mobile");
            additionalTags.add("Wireless");

            UpdateItemResponse addResponse = addToStringSet(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Tags", additionalTags);

            System.out.println("Updated set attribute: " +
addResponse.attributes());

            // Example 3: Create a number set with multiple values
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Creating a number set with multiple
values");
            Set<Number> ratings = new HashSet<>();
            ratings.add(4);
            ratings.add(5);
            ratings.add(4.5);

            UpdateItemResponse createNumberSetResponse = createSetWithValues(
                dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "Ratings", ratings, true // Is a
number set
                );

            System.out.println("Created number set attribute: " +
createNumberSetResponse.attributes());

            // Example 4: Add values to a number set
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Adding values to a number set");
            Set<Number> additionalRatings = new HashSet<>();
            additionalRatings.add(3.5);
            additionalRatings.add(4.2);

            UpdateItemResponse addNumberResponse =
                addToNumberSet(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "Ratings",
additionalRatings);

            System.out.println("Updated number set attribute: " +
addNumberResponse.attributes());
```

```
            // Example 5: Remove values from a set
            System.out.println("\nExample 5: Removing values from a set");
            Set<String> tagsToRemove = new HashSet<>();
            tagsToRemove.add("Gadget");

            UpdateItemResponse removeResponse = removeFromSet(
                dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "Tags", tagsToRemove, false // Not a
number set
                );

            System.out.println("Updated set after removal: " +
removeResponse.attributes());

            // Example 6: Check if a value exists in a set
            System.out.println("\nExample 6: Checking if a value exists in a set");
            Map<String, Object> checkResult = checkIfValueInSet(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Tags", "Electronics");

            System.out.println("Check result: " + checkResult.get("message"));

            // Example 7: Get the current value of a set attribute
            System.out.println("\nExample 7: Getting the current value of a set
attribute");
            AttributeValue currentStringSet = getSetAttribute(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Tags");

            if (currentStringSet != null && currentStringSet.ss() != null) {
                System.out.println("Current string set values: " +
currentStringSet.ss());
            } else {
                System.out.println("String set attribute not found");
            }

            AttributeValue currentNumberSet = getSetAttribute(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "Ratings");

            if (currentNumberSet != null && currentNumberSet.ns() != null) {
                System.out.println("Current number set values: " +
currentNumberSet.ns());
            } else {
                System.out.println("Number set attribute not found");
            }

            // Explain set operations
```

```
            System.out.println("\nKey points about DynamoDB set operations:");
            System.out.println(
                "1. DynamoDB supports three set types: string sets (SS), number sets
(NS), and binary sets (BS)");
            System.out.println("2. Sets can only contain elements of the same
type");
            System.out.println("3. Use ADD to add elements to a set");
            System.out.println("4. Use DELETE to remove elements from a set");
            System.out.println("5. Sets automatically remove duplicate values");
            System.out.println("6. Sets are unordered collections");
            System.out.println("7. Use the contains function to check if a value
exists in a set");
            System.out.println("8. You can create a set with multiple values in a
single operation");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateItemin AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esecuzione di una query su una tabella mediante batch di istruzioni PartiQL

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ricezione di un batch di elementi mediante più istruzioni SELECT.
- Aggiunta di un batch di articoli eseguendo più istruzioni INSERT.
- Aggiornamento di un batch di elementi mediante più istruzioni UPDATE.
- Eliminazione di un batch di elementi mediante più istruzioni DELETE.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public class ScenarioPartiQLBatch {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        String tableName = "MoviesPartiQBatch";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        System.out.println("Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named " + tableName
            + " with a key named year and a sort key named title.");
        createTable(ddb, tableName);

        System.out.println("Adding multiple records into the " + tableName
            + " table using a batch command.");
        putRecordBatch(ddb);

        // Update multiple movies by using the BatchExecute statement.
        String title1 = "Star Wars";
        int year1 = 1977;
        String title2 = "Wizard of Oz";
        int year2 = 1939;

        System.out.println("Query two movies.");
        getBatch(ddb, tableName, title1, title2, year1, year2);

        System.out.println("Updating multiple records using a batch command.");
        updateTableItemBatch(ddb);

        System.out.println("Deleting multiple records using a batch command.");
        deleteItemBatch(ddb);

        System.out.println("Deleting the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        deleteDynamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static boolean getBatch(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
 title1, String title2, int year1, int year2) {
        String getBatch = "SELECT * FROM " + tableName + " WHERE title = ? AND year
 = ?";

        List<BatchStatementRequest> statements = new ArrayList<>();
        statements.add(BatchStatementRequest.builder()
```

```
            .statement(getBatch)
            .parameters(AttributeValue.builder().s(title1).build(),
                AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(year1)).build())
            .build());
        statements.add(BatchStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(getBatch)
            .parameters(AttributeValue.builder().s(title2).build(),
                AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(year2)).build())
            .build());

        BatchExecuteStatementRequest batchExecuteStatementRequest =
BatchExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
            .statements(statements)
            .build();

        try {
            BatchExecuteStatementResponse response =
ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchExecuteStatementRequest);
            if (!response.responses().isEmpty()) {
                response.responses().forEach(r -> {
                    System.out.println(r.item().get("title") + "\\t" +
r.item().get("year"));
                });
                return true;
            } else {
                System.out.println("Couldn't find either " + title1 + " or " +
title2 + ".");
                return false;
            }
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            return false;
        }
    }

    public static void createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
        ArrayList<AttributeDefinition> attributeDefinitions = new ArrayList<>();

        // Define attributes.
        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName("year")
            .attributeType("N")
            .build());
```

```
        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName("title")
            .attributeType("S")
            .build());

        ArrayList<KeySchemaElement> tableKey = new ArrayList<>();
        KeySchemaElement key = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("year")
            .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
            .build();

        KeySchemaElement key2 = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("title")
            .keyType(KeyType.RANGE) // Sort
            .build();

        // Add KeySchemaElement objects to the list.
        tableKey.add(key);
        tableKey.add(key2);

        CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
            .keySchema(tableKey)
            .billingMode(BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST) //  DynamoDB automatically
scales based on traffic.
            .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

        try {
            CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse = dbWaiter
                .waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            String newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
            System.out.println("The " + newTable + " was successfully created.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void putRecordBatch(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQBatch VALUE {'year':?,
 'title' : ?, 'info' : ?}";
        try {
            // Create three movies to add to the Amazon DynamoDB table.
            // Set data for Movie 1.
            List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();

            AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .n("1977")
                .build();

            AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("Star Wars")
                .build();

            AttributeValue att3 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("No Information")
                .build();

            parameters.add(att1);
            parameters.add(att2);
            parameters.add(att3);

            BatchStatementRequest statementRequestMovie1 =
 BatchStatementRequest.builder()
                .statement(sqlStatement)
                .parameters(parameters)
                .build();

            // Set data for Movie 2.
            List<AttributeValue> parametersMovie2 = new ArrayList<>();
            AttributeValue attMovie2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .n("1939")
                .build();

            AttributeValue attMovie2A = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("Wizard of Oz")
                .build();
```

```
            AttributeValue attMovie2B = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("No Information")
                .build();

            parametersMovie2.add(attMovie2);
            parametersMovie2.add(attMovie2A);
            parametersMovie2.add(attMovie2B);

            BatchStatementRequest statementRequestMovie2 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
                .statement(sqlStatement)
                .parameters(parametersMovie2)
                .build();

            // Set data for Movie 3.
            List<AttributeValue> parametersMovie3 = new ArrayList<>();
            AttributeValue attMovie3 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
                .build();

            AttributeValue attMovie3A = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("My Movie 3")
                .build();

            AttributeValue attMovie3B = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("No Information")
                .build();

            parametersMovie3.add(attMovie3);
            parametersMovie3.add(attMovie3A);
            parametersMovie3.add(attMovie3B);

            BatchStatementRequest statementRequestMovie3 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
                .statement(sqlStatement)
                .parameters(parametersMovie3)
                .build();

            // Add all three movies to the list.
            List<BatchStatementRequest> myBatchStatementList = new ArrayList<>();
            myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie1);
            myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie2);
            myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie3);
```

```
            BatchExecuteStatementRequest batchRequest =
 BatchExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                .statements(myBatchStatementList)
                .build();

            BatchExecuteStatementResponse response =
 ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest);
            System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: " +
 response.toString());
            System.out.println("Added new movies using a batch command.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void updateTableItemBatch(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        String sqlStatement = "UPDATE MoviesPartiQBatch SET info = 'directors\":
[\"Merian C. Cooper\",\"Ernest B. Schoedsack' where year=? and title=?";
        List<AttributeValue> parametersRec1 = new ArrayList<>();

        // Update three records.
        AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
            .build();

        AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("My Movie 1")
            .build();

        parametersRec1.add(att1);
        parametersRec1.add(att2);

        BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec1 = BatchStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(sqlStatement)
            .parameters(parametersRec1)
            .build();

        // Update record 2.
        List<AttributeValue> parametersRec2 = new ArrayList<>();
        AttributeValue attRec2 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
            .build();
```

```
        AttributeValue attRec2a = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("My Movie 2")
            .build();

        parametersRec2.add(attRec2);
        parametersRec2.add(attRec2a);
        BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec2 = BatchStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(sqlStatement)
            .parameters(parametersRec2)
            .build();

        // Update record 3.
        List<AttributeValue> parametersRec3 = new ArrayList<>();
        AttributeValue attRec3 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
            .build();

        AttributeValue attRec3a = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("My Movie 3")
            .build();

        parametersRec3.add(attRec3);
        parametersRec3.add(attRec3a);
        BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec3 = BatchStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(sqlStatement)
            .parameters(parametersRec3)
            .build();

        // Add all three movies to the list.
        List<BatchStatementRequest> myBatchStatementList = new ArrayList<>();
        myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec1);
        myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec2);
        myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec3);

        BatchExecuteStatementRequest batchRequest =
BatchExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
            .statements(myBatchStatementList)
            .build();

        try {
            BatchExecuteStatementResponse response =
ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: " +
 response.toString());
            System.out.println("Updated three movies using a batch command.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Item was updated!");
    }

    public static void deleteItemBatch(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        String sqlStatement = "DELETE FROM MoviesPartiQBatch WHERE year = ? and
 title=?";
        List<AttributeValue> parametersRec1 = new ArrayList<>();

        // Specify three records to delete.
        AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
            .build();

        AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("My Movie 1")
            .build();

        parametersRec1.add(att1);
        parametersRec1.add(att2);

        BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec1 = BatchStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(sqlStatement)
            .parameters(parametersRec1)
            .build();

        // Specify record 2.
        List<AttributeValue> parametersRec2 = new ArrayList<>();
        AttributeValue attRec2 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
            .build();

        AttributeValue attRec2a = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("My Movie 2")
            .build();

        parametersRec2.add(attRec2);
```

```
        parametersRec2.add(attRec2a);
        BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec2 = BatchStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(sqlStatement)
            .parameters(parametersRec2)
            .build();

        // Specify record 3.
        List<AttributeValue> parametersRec3 = new ArrayList<>();
        AttributeValue attRec3 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
            .build();

        AttributeValue attRec3a = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("My Movie 3")
            .build();

        parametersRec3.add(attRec3);
        parametersRec3.add(attRec3a);

        BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec3 = BatchStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(sqlStatement)
            .parameters(parametersRec3)
            .build();

        // Add all three movies to the list.
        List<BatchStatementRequest> myBatchStatementList = new ArrayList<>();
        myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec1);
        myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec2);
        myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec3);

        BatchExecuteStatementRequest batchRequest =
BatchExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
            .statements(myBatchStatementList)
            .build();

        try {
            ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest);
            System.out.println("Deleted three movies using a batch command.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
    public static void deleteDynamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        DeleteTableRequest request = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

        try {
            ddb.deleteTable(request);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully deleted!");
    }

    private static ExecuteStatementResponse executeStatementRequest(DynamoDbClient
 ddb, String statement,

 List<AttributeValue> parameters) {
        ExecuteStatementRequest request = ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(statement)
            .parameters(parameters)
            .build();

        return ddb.executeStatement(request);
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esecuzione di una query mediante PartiQL

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ricezione di un articolo eseguendo un'istruzione SELECT.
- Aggiunta di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione INSERT.
- Aggiornamento di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione UPDATE.
- Eliminazione di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione DELETE.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public class ScenarioPartiQ {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        String fileName = "../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json";
        String tableName = "MoviesPartiQ";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        System.out.println(
            "******* Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named MoviesPartiQ with a key
 named year and a sort key named title.");
        createTable(ddb, tableName);

        System.out.println("Loading data into the MoviesPartiQ table.");
        loadData(ddb, fileName);

        System.out.println("Getting data from the MoviesPartiQ table.");
        getItem(ddb);

        System.out.println("Putting a record into the MoviesPartiQ table.");
        putRecord(ddb);

        System.out.println("Updating a record.");
        updateTableItem(ddb);

        System.out.println("Querying the movies released in 2013.");
        queryTable(ddb);

        System.out.println("Deleting the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        deleteDynamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
        ArrayList<AttributeDefinition> attributeDefinitions = new ArrayList<>();

        // Define attributes.
        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName("year")
            .attributeType("N")
            .build());

        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName("title")
            .attributeType("S")
            .build());

        ArrayList<KeySchemaElement> tableKey = new ArrayList<>();
        KeySchemaElement key = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("year")
            .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
            .build();

        KeySchemaElement key2 = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("title")
            .keyType(KeyType.RANGE) // Sort
            .build();

        // Add KeySchemaElement objects to the list.
        tableKey.add(key);
        tableKey.add(key2);

        CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
            .keySchema(tableKey)
            .billingMode(BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST) //Scales based on traffic.
            .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
            .tableName(tableName)
            .build();

        try {
            CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
```

```
            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            String newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
            System.out.println("The " + newTable + " was successfully created.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Load data into the table.
    public static void loadData(DynamoDbClient ddb, String fileName) throws
IOException {

        String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQ VALUE {'year':?,
'title' : ?, 'info' : ?}";
        JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
        com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
        Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
        ObjectNode currentNode;
        int t = 0;
        List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
        while (iter.hasNext()) {

            // Add 200 movies to the table.
            if (t == 200)
                break;
            currentNode = (ObjectNode) iter.next();

            int year = currentNode.path("year").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("title").asText();
            String info = currentNode.path("info").toString();

            AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .n(String.valueOf(year))
                .build();

            AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s(title)
                .build();
```

```
            AttributeValue att3 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s(info)
                .build();

            parameters.add(att1);
            parameters.add(att2);
            parameters.add(att3);

            // Insert the movie into the Amazon DynamoDB table.
            executeStatementRequest(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters);
            System.out.println("Added Movie " + title);

            parameters.remove(att1);
            parameters.remove(att2);
            parameters.remove(att3);
            t++;
        }
    }

    public static void getItem(DynamoDbClient ddb) {

        String sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM MoviesPartiQ where year=? and title=?";
        List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
        AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n("2012")
            .build();

        AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .s("The Perks of Being a Wallflower")
            .build();

        parameters.add(att1);
        parameters.add(att2);

        try {
            ExecuteStatementResponse response = executeStatementRequest(ddb,
sqlStatement, parameters);
            System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: " +
response.toString());

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }

    public static void putRecord(DynamoDbClient ddb) {

        String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQ VALUE {'year':?,
'title' : ?, 'info' : ?}";
        try {
            List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();

            AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .n(String.valueOf("2020"))
                .build();

            AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("My Movie")
                .build();

            AttributeValue att3 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("No Information")
                .build();

            parameters.add(att1);
            parameters.add(att2);
            parameters.add(att3);

            executeStatementRequest(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters);
            System.out.println("Added new movie.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void updateTableItem(DynamoDbClient ddb) {

        String sqlStatement = "UPDATE MoviesPartiQ SET info = 'directors\":[\"Merian
C. Cooper\",\"Ernest B. Schoedsack' where year=? and title=?";
        List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
        AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
            .n(String.valueOf("2013"))
            .build();

        AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
```

```
            .s("The East")
            .build();

        parameters.add(att1);
        parameters.add(att2);

        try {
            executeStatementRequest(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Item was updated!");
    }

    // Query the table where the year is 2013.
    public static void queryTable(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        String sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM MoviesPartiQ where year = ? ORDER BY
year";
        try {

            List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
            AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .n(String.valueOf("2013"))
                .build();
            parameters.add(att1);

            // Get items in the table and write out the ID value.
            ExecuteStatementResponse response = executeStatementRequest(ddb,
sqlStatement, parameters);
            System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: " +
response.toString());

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteDynamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {

        DeleteTableRequest request = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
```

```
            .build();

        try {
            ddb.deleteTable(request);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully deleted!");
    }

    private static ExecuteStatementResponse executeStatementRequest(DynamoDbClient
 ddb, String statement,

 List<AttributeValue> parameters) {
        ExecuteStatementRequest request = ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
            .statement(statement)
            .parameters(parameters)
            .build();

        return ddb.executeStatement(request);
    }

    private static void processResults(ExecuteStatementResponse
 executeStatementResult) {
        System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: " +
 executeStatementResult.toString());
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Interroga una tabella utilizzando un indice secondario globale

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire una query su una tabella utilizzando un indice secondario globale.

- Interroga una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando la sua chiave primaria.
- Interroga un Global Secondary Index (GSI) per modelli di accesso alternativi.

- Confronta le query relative alle tabelle e le interrogazioni GSI.

SDK per Java 2.x

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando la sua chiave primaria e un Global Secondary Index (GSI) con. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    public QueryResponse queryTable(
        final String tableName, final String partitionKeyName, final String
 partitionKeyValue) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
```

```
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            System.out.println("Query on base table successful. Found " +
response.count() + " items");
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
found.\n", tableName);
            throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Table not found: " + tableName, e);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying base table: " + e.getMessage());
            throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Failed to execute query on base
table", e);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Queries a DynamoDB Global Secondary Index (GSI) by partition key.
     *
     * @param tableName         The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param indexName         The name of the GSI
     * @param partitionKeyName  The name of the GSI partition key attribute
     * @param partitionKeyValue The value of the GSI partition key to query
     * @return The query response from DynamoDB
     * @throws ResourceNotFoundException if the table or index doesn't exist
     * @throws DynamoDbException if the query fails
     */
    public QueryResponse queryGlobalSecondaryIndex(
        final String tableName, final String indexName, final String
partitionKeyName, final String partitionKeyValue) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Index name", indexName);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_IK,
partitionKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
```

```
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_IK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .indexName(indexName)
            .keyConditionExpression(GSI_KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            System.out.println("Query on GSI successful. Found " + response.count()
+ " items");
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(
                "Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" or index \"%s\" can't be
found.\n", tableName, indexName);
            throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Table or index not found: " +
tableName + "/" + indexName, e);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying GSI: " + e.getMessage());
            throw new DynamoDbQueryException("Failed to execute query on GSI", e);
        }
    }
```

Confronta l'interrogazione diretta di una tabella con l'interrogazione di un GSI con. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
            """
                Usage:
                    <tableName> <basePartitionKeyName> <basePartitionKeyValue>
<gsiName> <gsiPartitionKeyName> <gsiPartitionKeyValue> [region]
                Where:
```

```
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to query.
                    basePartitionKeyName - The name of the base table partition key
attribute.
                    basePartitionKeyValue - The value of the base table partition
key to query.
                    gsiName - The name of the Global Secondary Index.
                    gsiPartitionKeyName - The name of the GSI partition key
attribute.
                    gsiPartitionKeyValue - The value of the GSI partition key to
query.
                    region (optional) - The AWS region where the table exists.
(Default: us-east-1)
                """;

        if (args.length < 6) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        final String tableName = args[0];
        final String basePartitionKeyName = args[1];
        final String basePartitionKeyValue = args[2];
        final String gsiName = args[3];
        final String gsiPartitionKeyName = args[4];
        final String gsiPartitionKeyValue = args[5];
        final Region region = args.length > 6 ? Region.of(args[6]) :
Region.US_EAST_1;

        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder().region(region).build()) {
            final QueryTableAndGSI queryHelper = new QueryTableAndGSI(ddb);

            // Query the base table
            System.out.println("Querying base table where " + basePartitionKeyName +
" = " + basePartitionKeyValue);
            final QueryResponse tableResponse =
                queryHelper.queryTable(tableName, basePartitionKeyName,
basePartitionKeyValue);

            System.out.println("Found " + tableResponse.count() + " items in base
table:");
            tableResponse.items().forEach(item -> System.out.println(item));

            // Query the GSI
            System.out.println(
```

```
                "\nQuerying GSI '" + gsiName + "' where " + gsiPartitionKeyName + "
= " + gsiPartitionKeyValue);
            final QueryResponse gsiResponse =
                queryHelper.queryGlobalSecondaryIndex(tableName, gsiName,
gsiPartitionKeyName, gsiPartitionKeyValue);

            System.out.println("Found " + gsiResponse.count() + " items in GSI:");
            gsiResponse.items().forEach(item -> System.out.println(item));

            // Explain the differences between querying a table and a GSI
            System.out.println("\nKey differences between querying a table and a
GSI:");
            System.out.println("1. When querying a GSI, you must specify the
indexName parameter");
            System.out.println("2. GSIs may not contain all attributes from the base
table (projection)");
            System.out.println("3. GSIs consume read capacity units from the GSI's
capacity, not the base table's");
            System.out.println("4. GSIs may have eventually consistent data (cannot
use ConsistentRead=true)");

        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            System.err.println("Invalid input: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Table or index not found: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("DynamoDB error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

Interroga una tabella utilizzando una condizione begins_with

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come interrogare una tabella utilizzando una condizione begins_with.

- Utilizzate la funzione begins_with in un'espressione di condizione chiave.
- Filtra gli elementi in base a uno schema di prefisso nella chiave di ordinamento.

SDK per Java 2.x

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando una condizione begins_with sulla chiave di ordinamento con. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithBeginsWithCondition(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String sortKeyName,
        final String sortKeyPrefix) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Sort key name", sortKeyName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Sort key prefix", sortKeyPrefix);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_SK, sortKeyName);
```

```
        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_SK_PREFIX,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(sortKeyPrefix).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Query with begins_with condition successful.
Found {0} items", response.count());
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Error querying with begins_with condition",
e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Dimostrate di usare begins_with con prefissi di diversa lunghezza con. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            CodeSampleUtils.BeginsWithQueryConfig config =
CodeSampleUtils.BeginsWithQueryConfig.fromArgs(args);
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Querying items where {0} = {1} and {2} begins
with ''{3}''", new Object[] {
```

```
                config.getPartitionKeyName(),
                config.getPartitionKeyValue(),
                config.getSortKeyName(),
                config.getSortKeyPrefix()
            });

            // Using the builder pattern to create and execute the query
            final QueryResponse response = new BeginsWithQueryBuilder()
                .withTableName(config.getTableName())
                .withPartitionKeyName(config.getPartitionKeyName())
                .withPartitionKeyValue(config.getPartitionKeyValue())
                .withSortKeyName(config.getSortKeyName())
                .withSortKeyPrefix(config.getSortKeyPrefix())
                .withRegion(config.getRegion())
                .execute();

            // Process the results
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Found {0} items:", response.count());
            response.items().forEach(item -> LOGGER.info(item.toString()));

            // Demonstrate with a different prefix
            if (!config.getSortKeyPrefix().isEmpty()) {
                String shorterPrefix = config.getSortKeyPrefix()
                    .substring(0, Math.max(1, config.getSortKeyPrefix().length() /
2));
                LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "\nNow querying with a shorter prefix:
''{0}''", shorterPrefix);

                final QueryResponse response2 = new BeginsWithQueryBuilder()
                    .withTableName(config.getTableName())
                    .withPartitionKeyName(config.getPartitionKeyName())
                    .withPartitionKeyValue(config.getPartitionKeyValue())
                    .withSortKeyName(config.getSortKeyName())
                    .withSortKeyPrefix(shorterPrefix)
                    .withRegion(config.getRegion())
                    .execute();

                LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Found {0} items with shorter prefix:",
response2.count());
                response2.items().forEach(item -> LOGGER.info(item.toString()));
            }
        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Invalid input: {0}", e.getMessage());
            printUsage();
```

```
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found", e);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "DynamoDB error", e);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Unexpected error", e);
        }
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

Interroga una tabella utilizzando un intervallo di date

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire una query su una tabella utilizzando un intervallo di date nella chiave di ordinamento.

- Interroga gli elementi all'interno di un intervallo di date specifico.
- Utilizza gli operatori di confronto sulle chiavi di ordinamento in formato data.

SDK per Java 2.x

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB per gli elementi compresi in un intervallo di date con. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithDateRange(
```

```
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String dateKeyName,
        final LocalDate startDate,
        final LocalDate endDate) {

        // Focus on query logic, assuming parameters are valid
        if (startDate == null || endDate == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Start date and end date cannot be
null");
        }

        if (endDate.isBefore(startDate)) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("End date must be after start date");
        }

        // Format dates as ISO strings for DynamoDB (using just the date part)
        final String formattedStartDate = startDate.toString();
        final String formattedEndDate = endDate.toString();

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_SK, dateKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_START_DATE,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(formattedStartDate).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_END_DATE,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(formattedEndDate).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
```

```
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Query by date range successful. Found {0}
items", response.count());
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Error querying by date range: {0}",
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Dimostra come interrogare una tabella DynamoDB con il filtraggio degli intervalli di date.

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
            """
                Usage:
                    <tableName> <partitionKeyName> <partitionKeyValue> <dateKeyName>
<startDate> <endDate> [region]
                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to query.
                    partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute.
                    partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key to query.
                    dateKeyName - The name of the date attribute to filter on.
                    startDate - The start date for the range query (YYYY-MM-DD).
                    endDate - The end date for the range query (YYYY-MM-DD).
                    region (optional) - The AWS region where the table exists.
(Default: us-east-1)
                """;

        if (args.length < 6) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        try {
            // Parse command line arguments into a config object
            CodeSampleUtils.DateRangeQueryConfig config =
CodeSampleUtils.DateRangeQueryConfig.fromArgs(args);

            LOGGER.log(
                Level.INFO, "Querying items from {0} to {1}", new Object[]
{config.getStartDate(), config.getEndDate()
                });

            // Using the builder pattern to create and execute the query
            final QueryResponse response = new DateRangeQueryBuilder()
                .withTableName(config.getTableName())
                .withPartitionKeyName(config.getPartitionKeyName())
                .withPartitionKeyValue(config.getPartitionKeyValue())
                .withDateKeyName(config.getDateKeyName())
                .withStartDate(config.getStartDate())
                .withEndDate(config.getEndDate())
                .withRegion(config.getRegion())
                .execute();

            // Process the results
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Found {0} items:", response.count());
            response.items().forEach(item -> {
                LOGGER.info(item.toString());

                // Extract and display the date attribute for clarity
                if (item.containsKey(config.getDateKeyName())) {
                    LOGGER.log(
                        Level.INFO,
                        "  Date attribute: {0}",
                        item.get(config.getDateKeyName()).s());
                }
            });

            // Demonstrate with a different date range
            LocalDate narrowerStartDate = config.getStartDate().plusDays(1);
            LocalDate narrowerEndDate = config.getEndDate().minusDays(1);

            if (!narrowerStartDate.isAfter(narrowerEndDate)) {
                LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "\nNow querying with a narrower date range:
{0} to {1}", new Object[] {
                    narrowerStartDate, narrowerEndDate
```

```
                });

                final QueryResponse response2 = new DateRangeQueryBuilder()
                    .withTableName(config.getTableName())
                    .withPartitionKeyName(config.getPartitionKeyName())
                    .withPartitionKeyValue(config.getPartitionKeyValue())
                    .withDateKeyName(config.getDateKeyName())
                    .withStartDate(narrowerStartDate)
                    .withEndDate(narrowerEndDate)
                    .withRegion(config.getRegion())
                    .execute();

                LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Found {0} items with narrower date range:",
response2.count());
                response2.items().forEach(item -> LOGGER.info(item.toString()));
            }

            LOGGER.info("\nNote: When storing dates in DynamoDB:");
            LOGGER.info("1. Use ISO format (YYYY-MM-DD) for lexicographical
ordering");
            LOGGER.info("2. Use the BETWEEN operator for inclusive date range
queries");
            LOGGER.info("3. Consider using ISO-8601 format for timestamps with time
components");

        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Invalid input: {0}", e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "DynamoDB error: {0}", e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Unexpected error: {0}", e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

Interroga una tabella con un'espressione di filtro complessa

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire una query su una tabella con un'espressione di filtro complessa.

- Applica espressioni di filtro complesse ai risultati delle query.
- Combina più condizioni utilizzando operatori logici.
- Filtra gli elementi in base ad attributi non chiave.

SDK per Java 2.x

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con un'espressione di filtro complessa utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithComplexFilter(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String statusAttrName,
        final String activeStatus,
        final String pendingStatus,
        final String priceAttrName,
        final double minPrice,
        final double maxPrice,
        final String categoryAttrName) {

        // Validate parameters
        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
```

```
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Status attribute name",
statusAttrName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Active status", activeStatus);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Pending status", pendingStatus);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Price attribute name",
priceAttrName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Category attribute name",
categoryAttrName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateNumericRange("Minimum price", minPrice, 0.0,
Double.MAX_VALUE);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateNumericRange("Maximum price", maxPrice, minPrice,
Double.MAX_VALUE);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#pk", partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_STATUS,
statusAttrName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PRICE,
priceAttrName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_CATEGORY,
categoryAttrName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            ":pkValue", AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_ACTIVE,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(activeStatus).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PENDING,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(pendingStatus).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_MIN_PRICE,
            AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(minPrice)).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_MAX_PRICE,
            AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(maxPrice)).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
```

```
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .filterExpression(FILTER_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        return dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

Interroga una tabella con un'espressione di filtro dinamica

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire una query su una tabella con un'espressione di filtro dinamica.

- Crea espressioni di filtro in modo dinamico in fase di esecuzione.
- Costruisci condizioni di filtro in base all'input dell'utente o allo stato dell'applicazione.
- Aggiungi o rimuovi i criteri di filtro in modo condizionale.

SDK per Java 2.x

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con un'espressione di filtro costruita dinamicamente utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    public static QueryResponse queryWithDynamicFilter(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
```

```
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final Map<String, Object> filterCriteria,
        final Region region,
        final DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient) {

        validateParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName, partitionKeyValue,
filterCriteria);

        DynamoDbClient ddbClient = dynamoDbClient;
        boolean shouldClose = false;

        try {
            if (ddbClient == null) {
                ddbClient = createClient(region);
                shouldClose = true;
            }

            final QueryWithDynamicFilter queryHelper = new
QueryWithDynamicFilter(ddbClient);
            return queryHelper.queryWithDynamicFilter(tableName, partitionKeyName,
partitionKeyValue, filterCriteria);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Table not found: " + tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to execute dynamic filter query: " +
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error during query: " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        } finally {
            if (shouldClose && ddbClient != null) {
                ddbClient.close();
            }
        }
    }
```

Dimostra come utilizzare le espressioni di filtro dinamiche con. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
```

```
            """
                Usage:
                    <tableName> <partitionKeyName> <partitionKeyValue>
<filterAttrName> <filterAttrValue> [region]
                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to query.
                    partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute.
                    partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key to query.
                    filterAttrName - The name of the attribute to filter on.
                    filterAttrValue - The value to filter by.
                    region (optional) - The AWS region where the table exists.
(Default: us-east-1)
                """;

        if (args.length < 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        final String tableName = args[0];
        final String partitionKeyName = args[1];
        final String partitionKeyValue = args[2];
        final String filterAttrName = args[3];
        final String filterAttrValue = args[4];
        final Region region = args.length > 5 ? Region.of(args[5]) :
Region.US_EAST_1;

        System.out.println("Querying items with dynamic filter: " + filterAttrName +
" = " + filterAttrValue);

        try {
            // Using the builder pattern to create and execute the query
            final QueryResponse response = new DynamicFilterQueryBuilder()
                .withTableName(tableName)
                .withPartitionKeyName(partitionKeyName)
                .withPartitionKeyValue(partitionKeyValue)
                .withFilterCriterion(filterAttrName, filterAttrValue)
                .withRegion(region)
                .execute();

            // Process the results
            System.out.println("Found " + response.count() + " items:");
            response.items().forEach(item -> System.out.println(item));
```

```
            // Demonstrate multiple filter criteria
            System.out.println("\nNow querying with multiple filter criteria:");

            Map<String, Object> multipleFilters = new HashMap<>();
            multipleFilters.put(filterAttrName, filterAttrValue);
            multipleFilters.put("status", "active");

            final QueryResponse multiFilterResponse = new
DynamicFilterQueryBuilder()
                .withTableName(tableName)
                .withPartitionKeyName(partitionKeyName)
                .withPartitionKeyValue(partitionKeyValue)
                .withFilterCriteria(multipleFilters)
                .withRegion(region)
                .execute();

            System.out.println("Found " + multiFilterResponse.count() + " items with
multiple filters:");
            multiFilterResponse.items().forEach(item -> System.out.println(item));

        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            System.err.println("Invalid input: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Table not found: " + tableName);
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("DynamoDB error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

Interroga una tabella con un'espressione di filtro e un limite

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire una query su una tabella con un'espressione di filtro e un limite.

- Applica le espressioni di filtro ai risultati delle query con un limite sugli elementi valutati.
- Scopri in che modo il limite influisce sui risultati delle query filtrate.
- Controlla il numero massimo di elementi elaborati in una query.

SDK per Java 2.x

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con un'espressione di filtro e limita l'utilizzo. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithFilterAndLimit(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String filterAttrName,
        final String filterAttrValue,
        final int limit) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Filter attribute name",
 filterAttrName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Filter attribute value",
 filterAttrValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validatePositiveInteger("Limit", limit);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);
```

```
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_FILTER,
filterAttrName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_FILTER,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(filterAttrValue).build());

        // Create the filter expression
        final String filterExpression = "#filterAttr = :filterValue";

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .filterExpression(filterExpression)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .limit(limit)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Query with filter and limit successful. Found
{0} items", response.count());
            LOGGER.log(
                Level.INFO, "ScannedCount: {0} (total items evaluated before
filtering)", response.scannedCount());
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Error querying with filter and limit: {0}",
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

Interroga una tabella con attributi annidati

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come interrogare una tabella con attributi annidati.

- Accedi e filtra per attributi annidati negli elementi DynamoDB.
- Utilizza le espressioni del percorso del documento per fare riferimento agli elementi nidificati.

SDK per Java 2.x

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con attributi annidati utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    public QueryResponse queryWithNestedAttributes(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String nestedPath,
        final String nestedAttr,
        final String nestedValue) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Nested path", nestedPath);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Nested attribute", nestedAttr);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Nested value", nestedValue);

        // Split the nested path into components
```

```
        final String[] pathComponents = nestedPath.split("\\.");

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
partitionKeyName);

        // Build the nested attribute reference using document path notation
        final StringBuilder nestedAttributeRef = new StringBuilder();
        for (int i = 0; i < pathComponents.length; i++) {
            final String aliasName = "#n" + i;
            expressionAttributeNames.put(aliasName, pathComponents[i]);

            if (i > 0) {
                nestedAttributeRef.append(".");
            }
            nestedAttributeRef.append(aliasName);
        }

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_NESTED,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(nestedValue).build());

        // Create the filter expression using the nested attribute reference
        final String filterExpression = nestedAttributeRef + " = :nestedValue";

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .filterExpression(filterExpression)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("Query with nested attribute filter successful. Found
" + response.count() + " items");
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
found.\n", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying with nested attribute filter: " +
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Dimostra come interrogare una tabella DynamoDB con attributi annidati.

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
            """
                Usage:
                    <tableName> <partitionKeyName> <partitionKeyValue> <nestedPath>
<nestedAttr> <nestedValue> [region]
                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to query.
                    partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute.
                    partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key to query.
                    nestedPath - The path to the nested map attribute (e.g.,
"address").
                    nestedAttr - The name of the nested attribute (e.g., "city").
                    nestedValue - The value to filter by (e.g., "Seattle").
                    region (optional) - The AWS region where the table exists.
(Default: us-east-1)
                """;

        if (args.length < 6) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        final String tableName = args[0];
        final String partitionKeyName = args[1];
        final String partitionKeyValue = args[2];
```

```
        final String nestedPath = args[3];
        final String nestedAttr = args[4];
        final String nestedValue = args[5];
        final Region region = args.length > 6 ? Region.of(args[6]) :
Region.US_EAST_1;

        System.out.println("Querying items where " + partitionKeyName + " = " +
partitionKeyValue + " and " + nestedPath
            + "." + nestedAttr + " = " + nestedValue);

        try {
            // Using the builder pattern to create and execute the query
            final QueryResponse response = new NestedAttributeQueryBuilder()
                .withTableName(tableName)
                .withPartitionKeyName(partitionKeyName)
                .withPartitionKeyValue(partitionKeyValue)
                .withNestedPath(nestedPath)
                .withNestedAttribute(nestedAttr)
                .withNestedValue(nestedValue)
                .withRegion(region)
                .execute();

            // Process the results
            System.out.println("Found " + response.count() + " items:");
            response.items().forEach(item -> {
                System.out.println(item);

                // Extract and display the nested attribute for clarity
                if (item.containsKey(nestedPath) && item.get(nestedPath).hasM()) {
                    Map<String, AttributeValue> nestedMap =
item.get(nestedPath).m();
                    if (nestedMap.containsKey(nestedAttr)) {
                        System.out.println("  Nested attribute " + nestedPath + "."
+ nestedAttr + ": "
                            + formatAttributeValue(nestedMap.get(nestedAttr)));
                    }
                }
            });

            System.out.println("\nNote: When working with nested attributes in
DynamoDB:");
            System.out.println("1. Use dot notation in filter expressions to access
nested attributes");
```

```
            System.out.println("2. Use expression attribute names for each component
 of the path");
            System.out.println("3. Check if the nested attribute exists before
 accessing it");

        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            System.err.println("Invalid input: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Table not found: " + tableName);
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("DynamoDB error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

Interroga una tabella con impaginazione

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come interrogare una tabella con impaginazione.

- Implementa la paginazione per i risultati delle query DynamoDB.
- Utilizzate il LastEvaluatedKey per recuperare le pagine successive.
- Controlla il numero di elementi per pagina con il parametro Limit.

SDK per Java 2.x

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con impaginazione utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

    public List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> queryWithPagination(
        final String tableName, final String partitionKeyName, final String
 partitionKeyValue, final int pageSize) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validatePositiveInteger("Page size", pageSize);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());

        // Create the query request
        QueryRequest.Builder queryRequestBuilder = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .limit(pageSize);

        // List to store all items from all pages
        final List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> allItems = new ArrayList<>();

        // Map to store the last evaluated key for pagination
        Map<String, AttributeValue> lastEvaluatedKey = null;
        int pageNumber = 1;

        try {
```

```
            do {
                // If we have a last evaluated key, use it for the next page
                if (lastEvaluatedKey != null) {
                    queryRequestBuilder.exclusiveStartKey(lastEvaluatedKey);
                }

                // Execute the query
                final QueryResponse response =
dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequestBuilder.build());

                // Process the current page of results
                final List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> pageItems =
response.items();
                allItems.addAll(pageItems);

                // Get the last evaluated key for the next page
                lastEvaluatedKey = response.lastEvaluatedKey();
                if (lastEvaluatedKey != null && lastEvaluatedKey.isEmpty()) {
                    lastEvaluatedKey = null;
                }

                System.out.println("Page " + pageNumber + ": Retrieved " +
pageItems.size() + " items (Running total: "
                    + allItems.size() + ")");

                pageNumber++;

            } while (lastEvaluatedKey != null);

            System.out.println("Query with pagination complete. Retrieved a total of
" + allItems.size()
                + " items across " + (pageNumber - 1) + " pages");

            return allItems;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
found.\n", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying with pagination: " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Dimostra come interrogare una tabella DynamoDB con impaginazione.

```
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       final String usage =
           """
               Usage:
                   <tableName> <partitionKeyName> <partitionKeyValue> [pageSize]
[region]
               Where:
                   tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to query.
                   partitionKeyName - The name of the partition key attribute.
                   partitionKeyValue - The value of the partition key to query.
                   pageSize (optional) - The maximum number of items to return per
page. (Default: 10)
                   region (optional) - The AWS region where the table exists.
(Default: us-east-1)
               """;

       if (args.length < 3) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       final String tableName = args[0];
       final String partitionKeyName = args[1];
       final String partitionKeyValue = args[2];
       final int pageSize = args.length > 3 ? Integer.parseInt(args[3]) : 10;
       final Region region = args.length > 4 ? Region.of(args[4]) :
Region.US_EAST_1;

       System.out.println("Querying items with pagination (page size: " + pageSize
+ ")");

       try {
           // Using the builder pattern to create and execute the query
           final List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> allItems = new
PaginationQueryBuilder()
               .withTableName(tableName)
               .withPartitionKeyName(partitionKeyName)
               .withPartitionKeyValue(partitionKeyValue)
               .withPageSize(pageSize)
```

```
                .withRegion(region)
                .executeWithPagination();

            // Process the results
            System.out.println("\nSummary: Retrieved a total of " + allItems.size()
+ " items");

            // Display the first few items as a sample
            final int sampleSize = Math.min(5, allItems.size());
            if (sampleSize > 0) {
                System.out.println("\nSample of retrieved items (first " +
sampleSize + "):");
                for (int i = 0; i < sampleSize; i++) {
                    System.out.println(allItems.get(i));
                }

                if (allItems.size() > sampleSize) {
                    System.out.println("... and " + (allItems.size() - sampleSize) +
" more items");
                }
            }
        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            System.err.println("Invalid input: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Table not found: " + tableName);
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("DynamoDB error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

Interroga una tabella con letture fortemente coerenti

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come interrogare una tabella con letture fortemente coerenti.

- Configura il livello di coerenza per le query DynamoDB.
- Utilizza letture fortemente coerenti per ottenere la maggior parte dei dati. up-to-date
- Comprendi i compromessi tra coerenza finale e forte coerenza.

SDK per Java 2.x

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con coerenza di lettura configurabile utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithConsistentReads(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final boolean useConsistentRead) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
```

```
        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .consistentRead(useConsistentRead)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Query successful. Found {0} items",
 response.count());
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Error querying with consistent reads", e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

Interrogazione per elementi TTL

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire una query per gli elementi TTL.

SDK per Java 2.x

Interroga l'espressione filtrata per raccogliere elementi TTL in una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Optional;

        final QueryRequest request = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .filterExpression(FILTER_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = dynamoDbClient != null
            ? dynamoDbClient
            : DynamoDbClient.builder().region(region).build()) {
            final QueryResponse response = ddb.query(request);
            System.out.println("Query successful. Found " + response.count() + "
 items that have not expired yet.");

            // Print each item
            response.items().forEach(item -> {
                System.out.println("Item: " + item);
            });

            return 0;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR, tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

Interroga le tabelle utilizzando modelli di data e ora

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come interrogare le tabelle utilizzando modelli di data e ora.

- Archivia e interroga date/time i valori in DynamoDB.

- Implementa interrogazioni su intervalli di date utilizzando chiavi di ordinamento.
- Formatta le stringhe di data per interrogazioni efficaci.

SDK per Java 2.x

Interroga utilizzando intervalli di date nelle chiavi di ordinamento con. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;

    public QueryResponse queryWithDateRange(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String dateKeyName,
        final LocalDate startDate,
        final LocalDate endDate) {

        // Focus on query logic, assuming parameters are valid
        if (startDate == null || endDate == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Start date and end date cannot be
 null");
        }

        if (endDate.isBefore(startDate)) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("End date must be after start date");
        }

        // Format dates as ISO strings for DynamoDB (using just the date part)
        final String formattedStartDate = startDate.toString();
        final String formattedEndDate = endDate.toString();
```

```
        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_SK, dateKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_START_DATE,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(formattedStartDate).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_END_DATE,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(formattedEndDate).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            LOGGER.log(Level.INFO, "Query by date range successful. Found {0}
items", response.count());
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Table not found: {0}", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            LOGGER.log(Level.SEVERE, "Error querying by date range: {0}",
e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Interroga utilizzando variabili data-ora con. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.ZoneOffset;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    public QueryResponse queryWithDateTime(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String dateKeyName,
        final String startDate,
        final String endDate) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateDateRangeParameters(dateKeyName, startDate,
 endDate);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateDateFormat("Start date", startDate);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateDateFormat("End date", endDate);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
 partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#dateKey", dateKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            ":startDate", AttributeValue.builder().s(startDate).build());
```

```
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            ":endDate", AttributeValue.builder().s(endDate).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            System.out.println("Query successful. Found " + response.count() + "
 items");
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
 found.\n", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying with date range: " + e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Interroga entro intervalli di date nei timestamp di epoca Unix con. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.ZoneOffset;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    public QueryResponse queryWithDateTimeEpoch(
```

```
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String dateKeyName,
        final long startEpoch,
        final long endEpoch) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Date key name", dateKeyName);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateEpochTimestamp("Start epoch", startEpoch);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateEpochTimestamp("End epoch", endEpoch);

        // Create expression attribute names for the column names
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put(EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_NAME_PK,
partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#dateKey", dateKeyName);

        // Create expression attribute values for the column values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            EXPRESSION_ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_PK,
            AttributeValue.builder().s(partitionKeyValue).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            ":startDate",
AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(startEpoch)).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            ":endDate",
AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(endEpoch)).build());

        // Create the query request
        final QueryRequest queryRequest = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression(KEY_CONDITION_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        try {
            final QueryResponse response = dynamoDbClient.query(queryRequest);
            System.out.println("Query successful. Found " + response.count() + "
items");
```

```
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
 found.\n", tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error querying with epoch timestamps: " +
 e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Esegui una query entro intervalli di date utilizzando oggetti con. LocalDateTime AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.ZoneOffset;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    public QueryResponse queryWithDateTimeLocalDateTime(
        final String tableName,
        final String partitionKeyName,
        final String partitionKeyValue,
        final String dateKeyName,
        final LocalDateTime startDateTime,
        final LocalDateTime endDateTime) {

        CodeSampleUtils.validateTableParameters(tableName, partitionKeyName,
 partitionKeyValue);
        CodeSampleUtils.validateStringParameter("Date key name", dateKeyName);
        if (startDateTime == null || endDateTime == null) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Start and end LocalDateTime must not
 be null");
```

```
        }

        // Convert LocalDateTime to ISO-8601 strings in UTC with the correct format
        final String startDate =
 startDateTime.atZone(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DATE_TIME_FORMATTER);
        final String endDate =
 endDateTime.atZone(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DATE_TIME_FORMATTER);

        return queryWithDateTime(tableName, partitionKeyName, partitionKeyValue,
 dateKeyName, startDate, endDate);
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

Comprendi l'ordine di aggiornamento delle espressioni

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come comprendere l'ordine delle espressioni di aggiornamento.

- Scopri come DynamoDB elabora le espressioni di aggiornamento.
- Comprendi l'ordine delle operazioni nelle espressioni di aggiornamento.
- Evita risultati imprevisti comprendendo la valutazione delle espressioni.

SDK per Java 2.x

Dimostra di aggiornare l'ordine delle espressioni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ReturnValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    /**
```

```
     * Demonstrates the effect of update expression order.
     *
     * <p>This method shows how the order of operations in an update expression
     * affects the result of the update.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @return Map containing the results of different update orders
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> demonstrateUpdateOrder(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String, AttributeValue>
key) {

        Map<String, Object> results = new HashMap<>();

        try {
            // Initialize the item with a counter
            UpdateItemRequest initRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET Counter = :zero, OldCounter = :zero")
                .expressionAttributeValues(
                    Map.of(":zero", AttributeValue.builder().n("0").build()))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            dynamoDbClient.updateItem(initRequest);

            // Example 1: SET first, then ADD
            UpdateItemRequest setFirstRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET Counter = :value ADD OldCounter :increment")
                .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                    ":value", AttributeValue.builder().n("10").build(),
                    ":increment", AttributeValue.builder().n("5").build()))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            UpdateItemResponse setFirstResponse =
dynamoDbClient.updateItem(setFirstRequest);
            results.put("setFirstResponse", setFirstResponse);
```

```
            // Reset the item
            dynamoDbClient.updateItem(initRequest);

            // Example 2: ADD first, then SET
            UpdateItemRequest addFirstRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("ADD Counter :increment SET OldCounter = :value")
                .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                    ":value", AttributeValue.builder().n("10").build(),
                    ":increment", AttributeValue.builder().n("5").build()))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            UpdateItemResponse addFirstResponse =
dynamoDbClient.updateItem(addFirstRequest);
            results.put("addFirstResponse", addFirstResponse);

            // Reset the item
            dynamoDbClient.updateItem(initRequest);

            // Example 3: SET with multiple attributes
            UpdateItemRequest multiSetRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET Counter = :value, OldCounter = Counter")
                .expressionAttributeValues(
                    Map.of(":value", AttributeValue.builder().n("10").build()))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            UpdateItemResponse multiSetResponse =
dynamoDbClient.updateItem(multiSetRequest);
            results.put("multiSetResponse", multiSetResponse);

            // Reset the item
            dynamoDbClient.updateItem(initRequest);

            // Example 4: SET with expression using the same attribute
            UpdateItemRequest selfReferenceRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
```

```
                .updateExpression("SET Counter = Counter + :increment, OldCounter =
Counter")
                .expressionAttributeValues(
                    Map.of(":increment", AttributeValue.builder().n("5").build()))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            UpdateItemResponse selfReferenceResponse =
dynamoDbClient.updateItem(selfReferenceRequest);
            results.put("selfReferenceResponse", selfReferenceResponse);

            results.put("success", true);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            results.put("success", false);
            results.put("error", e.getMessage());
        }

        return results;
    }

    /**
     * Updates an item with SET first, then REMOVE.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates updating an item with SET operation first,
     * followed by a REMOVE operation.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param attributeToSet The attribute to set
     * @param setValue The value to set
     * @param attributeToRemove The attribute to remove
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateWithSetFirst(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String attributeToSet,
        AttributeValue setValue,
        String attributeToRemove) {
```

```
        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #setAttr = :setValue REMOVE #removeAttr")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of(
                "#setAttr", attributeToSet,
                "#removeAttr", attributeToRemove))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":setValue", setValue))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        try {
            return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to update item with SET first: " + e.getMessage())
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }

    /**
     * Updates an item with REMOVE first, then SET.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates updating an item with REMOVE operation first,
     * followed by a SET operation.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param attributeToSet The attribute to set
     * @param setValue The value to set
     * @param attributeToRemove The attribute to remove
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateWithRemoveFirst(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String attributeToSet,
        AttributeValue setValue,
```

```
        String attributeToRemove) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("REMOVE #removeAttr SET #setAttr = :setValue")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of(
                "#setAttr", attributeToSet,
                "#removeAttr", attributeToRemove))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":setValue", setValue))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        try {
            return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to update item with REMOVE first: " +
e.getMessage())
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }

    /**
     * Updates an item with all operation types in a specific order.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates using all operation types (SET, REMOVE, ADD,
DELETE)
     * in a specific order in a single update expression.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateWithAllOperationTypes(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String, AttributeValue>
key) {

        // Define the update parameters
```

```
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #stringAttr = :stringVal, #mapAttr.#nestedAttr
= :nestedVal " + "REMOVE #oldAttr "
                + "ADD #counterAttr :increment "
                + "DELETE #stringSetAttr :stringSetVal")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of(
                "#stringAttr", "StringAttribute",
                "#mapAttr", "MapAttribute",
                "#nestedAttr", "NestedAttribute",
                "#oldAttr", "OldAttribute",
                "#counterAttr", "CounterAttribute",
                "#stringSetAttr", "StringSetAttribute"))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                ":stringVal", AttributeValue.builder().s("New Value").build(),
                ":nestedVal", AttributeValue.builder().s("Nested Value").build(),
                ":increment", AttributeValue.builder().n("1").build(),
                ":stringSetVal", AttributeValue.builder().ss("Value1").build()))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        try {
            return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to update item with all operation types: " +
e.getMessage())
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }

    /**
     * Gets the current state of an item.
     *
     * <p>Helper method to retrieve the current state of an item.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to get
     * @return The item or null if not found
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
```

```
     */
    public static Map<String, AttributeValue> getItem(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String, AttributeValue>
key) {

        // Define the get parameters
        GetItemRequest request =
            GetItemRequest.builder().tableName(tableName).key(key).build();

        // Perform the get operation
        try {
            GetItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.getItem(request);

            // Return the item if it exists, otherwise null
            return response.item();
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            throw DynamoDbException.builder()
                .message("Failed to get item: " + e.getMessage())
                .cause(e)
                .build();
        }
    }
```

Esempio di utilizzo dell'ordine di aggiornamento delle espressioni con AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName)
{
        // Example key
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
        key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());

        System.out.println("Demonstrating update expression order in DynamoDB");

        try {
            // Example 1: Demonstrate update order effects
            System.out.println("\nExample 1: Demonstrating update order effects");
            Map<String, Object> orderResults =
demonstrateUpdateOrder(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key);

            if ((boolean) orderResults.get("success")) {
                System.out.println("SET first, then ADD:");
                System.out.println("  " + orderResults.get("setFirstResponse"));
```

```
                System.out.println("ADD first, then SET:");
                System.out.println("  " + orderResults.get("addFirstResponse"));

                System.out.println("SET with multiple attributes:");
                System.out.println("  " + orderResults.get("multiSetResponse"));

                System.out.println("SET with self-reference:");
                System.out.println("  " +
orderResults.get("selfReferenceResponse"));
            } else {
                System.out.println("Error: " + orderResults.get("error"));
            }

            // Example 2: Update with SET first, then REMOVE
            System.out.println("\nExample 2: Update with SET first, then REMOVE");
            UpdateItemResponse setFirstResponse = updateWithSetFirst(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                "Status",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Active").build(),
                "OldStatus");

            System.out.println("Updated attributes: " +
setFirstResponse.attributes());

            // Example 3: Update with REMOVE first, then SET
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Update with REMOVE first, then SET");
            UpdateItemResponse removeFirstResponse = updateWithRemoveFirst(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                "Status",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Inactive").build(),
                "OldStatus");

            System.out.println("Updated attributes: " +
removeFirstResponse.attributes());

            // Example 4: Update with all operation types
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Update with all operation types");
            UpdateItemResponse allOpsResponse =
updateWithAllOperationTypes(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key);
```

```
            System.out.println("Updated attributes: " +
allOpsResponse.attributes());

            // Example 5: Get the current state of the item
            System.out.println("\nExample 5: Current state of the item");
            Map<String, AttributeValue> item = getItem(dynamoDbClient, tableName,
key);

            if (item != null) {
                System.out.println("Item: " + item);
            } else {
                System.out.println("Item not found");
            }

            // Explain update expression order
            System.out.println("\nKey points about update expression order in
DynamoDB:");
            System.out.println("1. Update expressions are processed in this order:
SET, REMOVE, ADD, DELETE");
            System.out.println("2. Within each clause, operations are processed from
left to right");
            System.out.println("3. SET operations use the item state before any
updates in the expression");
            System.out.println("4. When an attribute is referenced multiple times,
the first operation wins");
            System.out.println("5. To reference a new value, split the update into
multiple operations");
            System.out.println("6. The order of clauses in the expression doesn't
change the evaluation order");
            System.out.println("7. For complex updates, consider using multiple
separate update operations");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateItemsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Aggiorna l'impostazione del throughput caldo di una tabella

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiornare l'impostazione del throughput caldo di una tabella.

SDK per Java 2.x

Aggiorna l'impostazione del throughput caldo su una tabella DynamoDB esistente utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GlobalSecondaryIndexUpdate;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateGlobalSecondaryIndexAction;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.WarmThroughput;

    public static WarmThroughput buildWarmThroughput(final Long readUnitsPerSecond,
 final Long writeUnitsPerSecond) {
        return WarmThroughput.builder()
            .readUnitsPerSecond(readUnitsPerSecond)
            .writeUnitsPerSecond(writeUnitsPerSecond)
            .build();
    }

    /**
     * Updates a DynamoDB table with warm throughput settings for both the table and
 a global secondary index.
     *
     * @param ddb The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the table to update
     * @param tableReadUnitsPerSecond Read units per second for the table
     * @param tableWriteUnitsPerSecond Write units per second for the table
     * @param globalSecondaryIndexName The name of the global secondary index to
 update
     * @param globalSecondaryIndexReadUnitsPerSecond Read units per second for the
 GSI
     * @param globalSecondaryIndexWriteUnitsPerSecond Write units per second for the
 GSI
     */
    public static void updateDynamoDBTable(
        final DynamoDbClient ddb,
```

```
        final String tableName,
        final Long tableReadUnitsPerSecond,
        final Long tableWriteUnitsPerSecond,
        final String globalSecondaryIndexName,
        final Long globalSecondaryIndexReadUnitsPerSecond,
        final Long globalSecondaryIndexWriteUnitsPerSecond) {

        final WarmThroughput tableWarmThroughput =
            buildWarmThroughput(tableReadUnitsPerSecond, tableWriteUnitsPerSecond);
        final WarmThroughput gsiWarmThroughput =
            buildWarmThroughput(globalSecondaryIndexReadUnitsPerSecond,
globalSecondaryIndexWriteUnitsPerSecond);

        final GlobalSecondaryIndexUpdate globalSecondaryIndexUpdate =
GlobalSecondaryIndexUpdate.builder()
            .update(UpdateGlobalSecondaryIndexAction.builder()
                .indexName(globalSecondaryIndexName)
                .warmThroughput(gsiWarmThroughput)
                .build())
            .build();

        final UpdateTableRequest request = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .globalSecondaryIndexUpdates(globalSecondaryIndexUpdate)
            .warmThroughput(tableWarmThroughput)
            .build();

        try {
            ddb.updateTable(request);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }

        System.out.println(SUCCESS_MESSAGE);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API UpdateTableReference AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

Aggiorna il TTL di un elemento

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiornare il TTL di un elemento.

SDK per Java 2.x

Aggiorna il TTL su un elemento DynamoDB esistente in una tabella.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Optional;

    public UpdateItemResponse updateItemWithTTL(
        final String tableName, final String primaryKeyValue, final String
 sortKeyValue) {
        // Get current time in epoch second format
        final long currentTime = System.currentTimeMillis() / 1000;

        // Calculate expiration time 90 days from now in epoch second format
        final long expireDate = currentTime + (DAYS_TO_EXPIRE * SECONDS_PER_DAY);

        // Create the key map for the item to update
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> keyMap = new HashMap<>();
        keyMap.put(PRIMARY_KEY_ATTR,
 AttributeValue.builder().s(primaryKeyValue).build());
        keyMap.put(SORT_KEY_ATTR, AttributeValue.builder().s(sortKeyValue).build());

        // Create the expression attribute values
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            ":c", AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(currentTime)).build());
        expressionAttributeValues.put(
            ":e", AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(expireDate)).build());

        final UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(keyMap)
            .updateExpression(UPDATE_EXPRESSION)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
```

```
            .build();

        try {
            final UpdateItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
            System.out.println(String.format(SUCCESS_MESSAGE, tableName));
            return response;
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format(TABLE_NOT_FOUND_ERROR, tableName);
            throw e;
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API UpdateItemReference AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

Utilizzo di un'API Gateway per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da Amazon API Gateway.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione utilizzando l'API runtime Lambda Java. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. In questo esempio viene illustrato come creare una funzione Lambda richiamata da Gateway Amazon API che analizza una tabella Amazon DynamoDB per le ricorrenze di lavoro e utilizza Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) per inviare un messaggio di testo ai dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Utilizzo di Step Functions per richiamare le funzioni Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una macchina a AWS Step Functions stati che richiama AWS Lambda funzioni in sequenza.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un flusso di lavoro AWS senza server utilizzando AWS Step Functions and. AWS SDK for Java 2.x Ogni fase del flusso di lavoro viene implementata utilizzando una AWS Lambda funzione.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SES
- Step Functions

Usa le controoperazioni atomiche

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare le operazioni del contatore atomico in DynamoDB.

- Incrementa i contatori atomicamente utilizzando le operazioni ADD e SET.
- Incrementa in modo sicuro i contatori che potrebbero non esistere.
- Implementa un blocco ottimistico per le operazioni di sportello.

SDK per Java 2.x

Dimostra le controoperazioni atomiche utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ReturnValue;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    /**
     * Increments a counter using the ADD operation.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the ADD operation to atomically
     * increment a counter attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param counterName The name of the counter attribute
     * @param incrementValue The value to increment by
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse incrementCounterWithAdd(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String counterName,
        int incrementValue) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("ADD #counterName :increment")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#counterName", counterName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                ":increment",
                AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(incrementValue)).build()))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
```

```
     * Increments a counter using the SET operation.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use the SET operation with an expression
     * to increment a counter attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param counterName The name of the counter attribute
     * @param incrementValue The value to increment by
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse incrementCounterWithSet(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String counterName,
        int incrementValue) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #counterName = #counterName + :increment")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#counterName", counterName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                ":increment",
                AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(incrementValue)).build()))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Increments a counter safely, handling the case where the counter doesn't
exist yet.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use if_not_exists to safely increment a
counter
     * that may not exist yet.
     *
```

```
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param counterName The name of the counter attribute
     * @param incrementValue The value to increment by
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse incrementCounterSafely(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String counterName,
        int incrementValue) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #counterName = if_not_exists(#counterName, :zero)
+ :increment")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#counterName", counterName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                ":increment",

AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(incrementValue)).build(),
                ":zero", AttributeValue.builder().n("0").build()))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Decrements a counter safely, ensuring it doesn't go below zero.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use a condition expression to safely
     * decrement a counter without going below zero.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param counterName The name of the counter attribute
```

```
     * @param decrementValue The value to decrement by
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation or if the
counter would go below zero
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse decrementCounterSafely(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String counterName,
        int decrementValue) {

        // Define the update parameters
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #counterName = #counterName - :decrement")
            .conditionExpression("#counterName >= :decrement")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#counterName", counterName))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                ":decrement",
                AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(decrementValue)).build()))
            .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Compares the ADD and SET approaches for incrementing counters.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates the differences between using ADD and SET
     * for incrementing counters in DynamoDB.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @return Map containing the comparison results
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> compareAddVsSet(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String, AttributeValue>
key) {
```

```
        Map<String, Object> results = new HashMap<>();

        try {
            // Reset counters to ensure a fair comparison
            UpdateItemRequest resetRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET AddCounter = :zero, SetCounter = :zero")
                .expressionAttributeValues(
                    Map.of(":zero", AttributeValue.builder().n("0").build()))
                .build();

            dynamoDbClient.updateItem(resetRequest);

            // Increment with ADD
            long addStartTime = System.nanoTime();
            UpdateItemResponse addResponse = incrementCounterWithAdd(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "AddCounter", 1);
            long addEndTime = System.nanoTime();
            long addDuration = addEndTime - addStartTime;

            // Increment with SET
            long setStartTime = System.nanoTime();
            UpdateItemResponse setResponse = incrementCounterWithSet(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "SetCounter", 1);
            long setEndTime = System.nanoTime();
            long setDuration = setEndTime - setStartTime;

            // Record results
            results.put("addResponse", addResponse);
            results.put("setResponse", setResponse);
            results.put("addDuration", addDuration);
            results.put("setDuration", setDuration);
            results.put("success", true);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            results.put("success", false);
            results.put("error", e.getMessage());
        }

        return results;
    }

    /**
```

```
     * Gets the current value of a counter attribute.
     *
     * <p>Helper method to retrieve the current value of a counter attribute.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to get
     * @param counterName The name of the counter attribute
     * @return The counter value or null if not found
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static Integer getCounterValue(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String, AttributeValue>
key, String counterName) {

        // Define the get parameters
        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .projectionExpression(counterName)
            .build();

        // Perform the get operation
        GetItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.getItem(request);

        // Return the counter value if it exists, otherwise null
        if (response.item() != null && response.item().containsKey(counterName)) {
            return Integer.parseInt(response.item().get(counterName).n());
        }

        return null;
    }
```

Esempio di utilizzo delle operazioni di conteggio atomico con. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName)
{
        // Example key
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
        key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());

        System.out.println("Demonstrating atomic counter operations in DynamoDB");
```

```
        try {
            // Example 1: Increment a counter using ADD
            System.out.println("\nExample 1: Incrementing a counter using ADD");
            UpdateItemResponse addResponse = incrementCounterWithAdd(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "ViewCount", 1);

            System.out.println("Updated counter: " + addResponse.attributes());

            // Example 2: Increment a counter using SET
            System.out.println("\nExample 2: Incrementing a counter using SET");
            UpdateItemResponse setResponse = incrementCounterWithSet(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "LikeCount", 1);

            System.out.println("Updated counter: " + setResponse.attributes());

            // Example 3: Increment a counter safely
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Incrementing a counter safely");
            UpdateItemResponse safeResponse = incrementCounterSafely(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key, "ShareCount", 1);

            System.out.println("Updated counter: " + safeResponse.attributes());

            // Example 4: Decrement a counter safely
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Decrementing a counter safely");
            try {
                UpdateItemResponse decrementResponse =
                    decrementCounterSafely(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key,
"InventoryCount", 1);

                System.out.println("Updated counter: " +
decrementResponse.attributes());
            } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                if (e.getMessage().contains("ConditionalCheckFailed")) {
                    System.out.println("Cannot decrement counter below zero");
                } else {
                    throw e;
                }
            }

            // Example 5: Compare ADD vs SET
            System.out.println("\nExample 5: Comparing ADD vs SET");
            Map<String, Object> comparison = compareAddVsSet(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, key);
```

```
            if ((boolean) comparison.get("success")) {
                System.out.println("ADD duration: " + comparison.get("addDuration")
+ " ns");
                System.out.println("SET duration: " + comparison.get("setDuration")
+ " ns");
                System.out.println("ADD response: " +
comparison.get("addResponse"));
                System.out.println("SET response: " +
comparison.get("setResponse"));
            } else {
                System.out.println("Comparison failed: " + comparison.get("error"));
            }

            // Explain atomic counter operations
            System.out.println("\nKey points about DynamoDB atomic counter
operations:");
            System.out.println("1. Both ADD and SET can be used for atomic
counters");
            System.out.println("2. ADD is more concise for simple increments");
            System.out.println("3. SET with an expression is more flexible for
complex operations");
            System.out.println("4. Use if_not_exists to handle the case where the
counter doesn't exist yet");
            System.out.println("5. Use condition expressions to prevent counters
from going below zero");
            System.out.println("6. Atomic operations are guaranteed to be isolated
from other writes");
            System.out.println("7. ADD can only be used with number and set data
types");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateItemin AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Usa operazioni condizionali

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare le operazioni condizionali in DynamoDB.

- Implementa scritture condizionali per evitare la sovrascrittura dei dati.
- Utilizza le espressioni condizionali per applicare le regole aziendali.
- Gestisci con garbo gli errori dei controlli condizionali.

SDK per Java 2.x

Dimostra le operazioni condizionali utilizzando. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ConditionalCheckFailedException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DeleteItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DeleteItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ReturnValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

    /**
     * Performs a conditional update on an item.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use a condition expression to update an
 item
     * only if a specific condition is met.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param conditionAttribute The attribute to check in the condition
     * @param conditionValue The value to compare against
     * @param updateAttribute The attribute to update
     * @param updateValue The new value to set
     * @return Map containing the operation result and status
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> conditionalUpdate(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
```

```
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String conditionAttribute,
        AttributeValue conditionValue,
        String updateAttribute,
        AttributeValue updateValue) {

        Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();

        try {
            // Define the update parameters
            UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET #updateAttr = :updateVal")
                .conditionExpression("#condAttr = :condVal")
                .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of(
                    "#condAttr", conditionAttribute,
                    "#updateAttr", updateAttribute))
                .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                    ":condVal", conditionValue,
                    ":updateVal", updateValue))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            // Perform the update operation
            UpdateItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);

            // Record success result
            result.put("success", true);
            result.put("message", "Condition was met and update was performed");
            result.put("attributes", response.attributes());

        } catch (ConditionalCheckFailedException e) {
            // Record failure due to condition not being met
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "Condition was not met, update was not
performed");
            result.put("error", "ConditionalCheckFailedException");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            // Record failure due to other errors
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "Error occurred: " + e.getMessage());
```

```
            result.put("error", e.getClass().getSimpleName());
        }

        return result;
    }

    /**
     * Performs a conditional delete on an item.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use a condition expression to delete an
item
     * only if a specific condition is met.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to delete
     * @param conditionAttribute The attribute to check in the condition
     * @param conditionValue The value to compare against
     * @return Map containing the operation result and status
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> conditionalDelete(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String conditionAttribute,
        AttributeValue conditionValue) {

        Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();

        try {
            // Define the delete parameters
            DeleteItemRequest request = DeleteItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .conditionExpression("#condAttr = :condVal")
                .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#condAttr", conditionAttribute))
                .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":condVal", conditionValue))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.ALL_OLD)
                .build();

            // Perform the delete operation
            DeleteItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.deleteItem(request);

            // Record success result
```

```
            result.put("success", true);
            result.put("message", "Condition was met and delete was performed");
            result.put("attributes", response.attributes());

        } catch (ConditionalCheckFailedException e) {
            // Record failure due to condition not being met
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "Condition was not met, delete was not
performed");
            result.put("error", "ConditionalCheckFailedException");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            // Record failure due to other errors
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "Error occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            result.put("error", e.getClass().getSimpleName());
        }

        return result;
    }

    /**
     * Demonstrates optimistic locking using a version attribute.
     *
     * <p>This method shows how to implement optimistic locking by using a version
     * attribute that is incremented with each update.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param versionAttribute The name of the version attribute
     * @return Map containing the operation result
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> optimisticLockingExample(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String, AttributeValue>
key, String versionAttribute) {

        Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();

        try {
            // Get the current version of the item
            GetItemRequest getRequest = GetItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
```

```
                .projectionExpression(versionAttribute)
                .build();

            GetItemResponse getResponse = dynamoDbClient.getItem(getRequest);

            // Check if the item exists
            if (getResponse.item() == null || !
getResponse.item().containsKey(versionAttribute)) {
                // Item doesn't exist or doesn't have a version attribute
                // Initialize with version 1
                UpdateItemRequest initRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .key(key)
                    .updateExpression("SET #verAttr = :newVer, #dataAttr = :data")
                    .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#verAttr", versionAttribute,
 "#dataAttr", "Data"))
                    .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                        ":newVer", AttributeValue.builder().n("1").build(),
                        ":data", AttributeValue.builder().s("Initial
 data").build()))
                    .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                    .build();

                UpdateItemResponse initResponse =
 dynamoDbClient.updateItem(initRequest);

                result.put("operation", "initialize");
                result.put("success", true);
                result.put("attributes", initResponse.attributes());

                return result;
            }

            // Get the current version number
            int currentVersion =
                Integer.parseInt(getResponse.item().get(versionAttribute).n());
            int newVersion = currentVersion + 1;

            // Update the item with a condition on the version
            UpdateItemRequest updateRequest = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET #verAttr = :newVer, #dataAttr = :newData")
                .conditionExpression("#verAttr = :curVer")
```

```
                .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#verAttr", versionAttribute,
"#dataAttr", "Data"))
                .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(
                    ":curVer",
                        AttributeValue.builder()
                            .n(String.valueOf(currentVersion))
                            .build(),
                    ":newVer",

AttributeValue.builder().n(String.valueOf(newVersion)).build(),
                    ":newData",
                        AttributeValue.builder()
                            .s("Updated data at version " + newVersion)
                            .build()))
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            UpdateItemResponse updateResponse =
dynamoDbClient.updateItem(updateRequest);

            // Record success result
            result.put("operation", "update");
            result.put("success", true);
            result.put("oldVersion", currentVersion);
            result.put("newVersion", newVersion);
            result.put("attributes", updateResponse.attributes());

        } catch (ConditionalCheckFailedException e) {
            // Record failure due to version mismatch
            result.put("operation", "update");
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "Version mismatch, another process may have
updated the item");
            result.put("error", "ConditionalCheckFailedException");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            // Record failure due to other errors
            result.put("operation", "update");
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "Error occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            result.put("error", e.getClass().getSimpleName());
        }

        return result;
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Performs a conditional update with multiple conditions.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use multiple conditions in a condition
expression.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param conditions Map of attribute names to values for conditions
     * @param updateAttribute The attribute to update
     * @param updateValue The new value to set
     * @return Map containing the operation result and status
     */
    public static Map<String, Object> conditionalUpdateWithMultipleConditions(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> conditions,
        String updateAttribute,
        AttributeValue updateValue) {

        Map<String, Object> result = new HashMap<>();

        try {
            // Build the condition expression and attribute names/values
            StringBuilder conditionExpression = new StringBuilder();
            Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
            Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();

            // Add update attribute
            expressionAttributeNames.put("#updateAttr", updateAttribute);
            expressionAttributeValues.put(":updateVal", updateValue);

            // Add conditions
            int i = 0;
            for (Map.Entry<String, AttributeValue> condition :
conditions.entrySet()) {
                String attrName = condition.getKey();
                AttributeValue attrValue = condition.getValue();

                String nameKey = "#cond" + i;
```

```
                String valueKey = ":val" + i;

                expressionAttributeNames.put(nameKey, attrName);
                expressionAttributeValues.put(valueKey, attrValue);

                // Add AND between conditions (except for the first one)
                if (i > 0) {
                    conditionExpression.append(" AND ");
                }

                conditionExpression.append(nameKey).append(" = ").append(valueKey);
                i++;
            }

            // Define the update parameters
            UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(key)
                .updateExpression("SET #updateAttr = :updateVal")
                .conditionExpression(conditionExpression.toString())
                .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
                .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
                .returnValues(ReturnValue.UPDATED_NEW)
                .build();

            // Perform the update operation
            UpdateItemResponse response = dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);

            // Record success result
            result.put("success", true);
            result.put("message", "All conditions were met and update was
performed");
            result.put("attributes", response.attributes());

        } catch (ConditionalCheckFailedException e) {
            // Record failure due to condition not being met
            result.put("success", false);
            result.put("message", "One or more conditions were not met, update was
not performed");
            result.put("error", "ConditionalCheckFailedException");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            // Record failure due to other errors
            result.put("success", false);
```

```
            result.put("message", "Error occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            result.put("error", e.getClass().getSimpleName());
        }

        return result;
    }
```

Esempio di utilizzo di operazioni condizionali con. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

```
    public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName)
{
        // Example key
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
        key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());

        System.out.println("Demonstrating conditional operations in DynamoDB");

        try {
            // Example 1: Conditional update
            System.out.println("\nExample 1: Conditional update");
            Map<String, Object> updateResult = conditionalUpdate(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                "InStock",
                AttributeValue.builder().bool(true).build(),
                "Status",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Available").build());

            System.out.println("Update result: " + updateResult.get("message"));
            if ((boolean) updateResult.get("success")) {
                System.out.println("Updated attributes: " +
updateResult.get("attributes"));
            }

            // Example 2: Conditional delete
            System.out.println("\nExample 2: Conditional delete");
            Map<String, Object> deleteResult = conditionalDelete(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                "Status",
```

```
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Discontinued").build());

            System.out.println("Delete result: " + deleteResult.get("message"));
            if ((boolean) deleteResult.get("success")) {
                System.out.println("Deleted item: " +
deleteResult.get("attributes"));
            }

            // Example 3: Optimistic locking
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Optimistic locking");
            Map<String, Object> lockingResult =
optimisticLockingExample(dynamoDbClient, tableName, key, "Version");

            System.out.println("Optimistic locking result:");
            System.out.println("  Operation: " + lockingResult.get("operation"));
            System.out.println("  Success: " + lockingResult.get("success"));
            if (lockingResult.get("operation").equals("update") && (boolean)
lockingResult.get("success")) {
                System.out.println("  Old version: " +
lockingResult.get("oldVersion"));
                System.out.println("  New version: " +
lockingResult.get("newVersion"));
            }
            System.out.println("  Attributes: " + lockingResult.get("attributes"));

            // Example 4: Multiple conditions
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Multiple conditions");
            Map<String, AttributeValue> conditions = new HashMap<>();
            conditions.put("Price", AttributeValue.builder().n("199.99").build());
            conditions.put("Category",
AttributeValue.builder().s("Electronics").build());

            Map<String, Object> multiConditionResult =
conditionalUpdateWithMultipleConditions(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                conditions,
                "OnSale",
                AttributeValue.builder().bool(true).build());

            System.out.println("Multiple conditions result: " +
multiConditionResult.get("message"));
            if ((boolean) multiConditionResult.get("success")) {
```

```
                System.out.println("Updated attributes: " +
multiConditionResult.get("attributes"));
            }

            // Explain conditional operations
            System.out.println("\nKey points about DynamoDB conditional
operations:");
            System.out.println("1. Conditional operations only succeed if the
condition is met");
            System.out.println("2. ConditionalCheckFailedException is thrown when
the condition fails");
            System.out.println("3. No changes are made to the item if the condition
fails");
            System.out.println("4. Conditions can be used with update, delete, and
put operations");
            System.out.println("5. Multiple conditions can be combined with AND and
OR");
            System.out.println("6. Optimistic locking can be implemented using a
version attribute");
            System.out.println(
                "7. Conditional operations consume the same amount of write capacity
whether they succeed or fail");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - DeleteItem
  - PutItem
  - UpdateItem

Usa i nomi degli attributi di espressione

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare i nomi degli attributi di espressione in DynamoDB.

- Lavora con parole riservate nelle espressioni DynamoDB.
- Usa i segnaposto per i nomi degli attributi di espressione.
- Gestisci i caratteri speciali nei nomi degli attributi.

SDK per Java 2.x

Dimostra i nomi degli attributi di espressione usando AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScanRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScanResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;

import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

    /**
     * Updates an attribute that is a reserved word in DynamoDB.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to update
     * attributes that are reserved words in DynamoDB.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param reservedWordAttribute The reserved word attribute to update
     * @param value The value to set
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateReservedWordAttribute(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String reservedWordAttribute,
```

```
        AttributeValue value) {

        // Define the update parameters using expression attribute names
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #attr = :value")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#attr", reservedWordAttribute))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":value", value))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Updates an attribute that contains special characters.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to update
     * attributes that contain special characters.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param specialCharAttribute The attribute with special characters to update
     * @param value The value to set
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateSpecialCharacterAttribute(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        String specialCharAttribute,
        AttributeValue value) {

        // Define the update parameters using expression attribute names
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET #attr = :value")
            .expressionAttributeNames(Map.of("#attr", specialCharAttribute))
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":value", value))
```

```
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Queries items using an attribute that is a reserved word.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use expression attribute names in a query
     * when the attribute is a reserved word.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param partitionKeyName The name of the partition key attribute
     * @param partitionKeyValue The value of the partition key
     * @param reservedWordAttribute The reserved word attribute to filter on
     * @param value The value to compare against
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static QueryResponse queryWithReservedWordAttribute(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        String partitionKeyName,
        AttributeValue partitionKeyValue,
        String reservedWordAttribute,
        AttributeValue value) {

        // Define the query parameters using expression attribute names
        Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#pkName", partitionKeyName);
        expressionAttributeNames.put("#attr", reservedWordAttribute);

        Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();
        expressionAttributeValues.put(":pkValue", partitionKeyValue);
        expressionAttributeValues.put(":value", value);

        QueryRequest request = QueryRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .keyConditionExpression("#pkName = :pkValue")
            .filterExpression("#attr = :value")
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
```

```
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        // Perform the query operation
        return dynamoDbClient.query(request);
    }

    /**
     * Updates a nested attribute with a path that contains reserved words.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to update
     * nested attributes where the path contains reserved words.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param key The key of the item to update
     * @param attributePath The path to the nested attribute as an array
     * @param value The value to set
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static UpdateItemResponse updateNestedReservedWordAttribute(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
        String tableName,
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key,
        List<String> attributePath,
        AttributeValue value) {

        // Create expression attribute names for each part of the path
        Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        for (int i = 0; i < attributePath.size(); i++) {
            expressionAttributeNames.put("#attr" + i, attributePath.get(i));
        }

        // Build the attribute path using the expression attribute names
        StringBuilder attributePathExpression = new StringBuilder();
        for (int i = 0; i < attributePath.size(); i++) {
            if (i > 0) {
                attributePathExpression.append(".");
            }
            attributePathExpression.append("#attr").append(i);
        }

        // Define the update parameters
```

```
        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .key(key)
            .updateExpression("SET " + attributePathExpression.toString() + "
= :value")
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(Map.of(":value", value))
            .returnValues("UPDATED_NEW")
            .build();

        // Perform the update operation
        return dynamoDbClient.updateItem(request);
    }

    /**
     * Scans a table with multiple attribute name placeholders.
     *
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to use multiple expression attribute names
     * in a complex filter expression.
     *
     * @param dynamoDbClient The DynamoDB client
     * @param tableName The name of the DynamoDB table
     * @param filters Object mapping attribute names to filter values
     * @return The response from DynamoDB
     * @throws DynamoDbException if an error occurs during the operation
     */
    public static ScanResponse scanWithMultipleAttributeNames(
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName, Map<String, AttributeValue>
filters) {

        // Create expression attribute names and values
        Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = new HashMap<>();
        Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();
        StringBuilder filterExpression = new StringBuilder();

        // Build the filter expression
        int index = 0;
        for (Map.Entry<String, AttributeValue> entry : filters.entrySet()) {
            String attrName = entry.getKey();
            AttributeValue attrValue = entry.getValue();

            String nameKey = "#attr" + index;
            String valueKey = ":val" + index;
```

```
            expressionAttributeNames.put(nameKey, attrName);
            expressionAttributeValues.put(valueKey, attrValue);

            // Add AND between conditions (except for the first one)
            if (index > 0) {
                filterExpression.append(" AND ");
            }

            filterExpression.append(nameKey).append(" = ").append(valueKey);
            index++;
        }

        // Define the scan parameters
        ScanRequest request = ScanRequest.builder()
            .tableName(tableName)
            .filterExpression(filterExpression.toString())
            .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
            .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
            .build();

        // Perform the scan operation
        return dynamoDbClient.scan(request);
    }
```

Esempio di utilizzo dei nomi degli attributi di espressione con AWS SDK for Java 2.x.

```
    public static void exampleUsage(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String tableName)
{
        // Example key
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key = new HashMap<>();
        key.put("ProductId", AttributeValue.builder().s("P12345").build());

        System.out.println("Demonstrating expression attribute names in DynamoDB");

        try {
            // Example 1: Update an attribute that is a reserved word
            System.out.println("\nExample 1: Updating an attribute that is a
reserved word");
            UpdateItemResponse response1 = updateReservedWordAttribute(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
```

```
                "Size", // "SIZE" is a reserved word in DynamoDB
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Large").build());

            System.out.println("Updated attribute: " + response1.attributes());

            // Example 2: Update an attribute with special characters
            System.out.println("\nExample 2: Updating an attribute with special
characters");
            UpdateItemResponse response2 = updateSpecialCharacterAttribute(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                "Product-Type", // Contains a hyphen, which is a special character
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Electronics").build());

            System.out.println("Updated attribute: " + response2.attributes());

            // Example 3: Query with a reserved word attribute
            System.out.println("\nExample 3: Querying with a reserved word
attribute");
            QueryResponse response3 = queryWithReservedWordAttribute(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                "Category",
                AttributeValue.builder().s("Electronics").build(),
                "Count", // "COUNT" is a reserved word in DynamoDB
                AttributeValue.builder().n("10").build());

            System.out.println("Found " + response3.count() + " items");

            // Example 4: Update a nested attribute with reserved words in the path
            System.out.println("\nExample 4: Updating a nested attribute with
reserved words in the path");
            UpdateItemResponse response4 = updateNestedReservedWordAttribute(
                dynamoDbClient,
                tableName,
                key,
                Arrays.asList("Dimensions", "Size", "Height"), // "SIZE" is a
reserved word
                AttributeValue.builder().n("30").build());

            System.out.println("Updated nested attribute: " +
response4.attributes());
```

```
            // Example 5: Scan with multiple attribute name placeholders
            System.out.println("\nExample 5: Scanning with multiple attribute name
placeholders");
            Map<String, AttributeValue> filters = new HashMap<>();
            filters.put("Size", AttributeValue.builder().s("Large").build());
            filters.put("Count", AttributeValue.builder().n("10").build());
            filters.put(
                "Product-Type", AttributeValue.builder().s("Electronics").build());

            ScanResponse response5 = scanWithMultipleAttributeNames(dynamoDbClient,
tableName, filters);

            System.out.println("Found " + response5.count() + " items");

            // Show some common reserved words
            System.out.println("\nSome common DynamoDB reserved words:");
            List<String> commonReservedWords = getDynamoDBReservedWords();
            System.out.println(String.join(", ", commonReservedWords));

            // Explain expression attribute names
            System.out.println("\nKey points about expression attribute names:");
            System.out.println("1. Use expression attribute names (#name) for
reserved words");
            System.out.println("2. Use expression attribute names for attributes
with special characters");
            System.out.println(
                "3. Special characters include: spaces, hyphens, dots, and other
non-alphanumeric characters");
            System.out.println("4. Expression attribute names are required for
nested attributes with reserved words");
            System.out.println("5. You can use multiple expression attribute names
in a single expression");
            System.out.println("6. Expression attribute names are case-sensitive");
            System.out.println("7. Expression attribute names are only used in
expressions, not in the actual data");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - Query
  - UpdateItem

Utilizzo degli eventi pianificati per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da un evento EventBridge pianificato di Amazon.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un evento EventBridge pianificato da Amazon che richiami una AWS Lambda funzione. Configura EventBridge per utilizzare un'espressione cron per pianificare quando viene richiamata la funzione Lambda. In questo esempio, viene creata una funzione Lambda utilizzando l'API di runtime Lambda Java. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. Questo esempio dimostra come creare un'app che invia un messaggio di testo via mobile ai tuoi dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch Registri
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Esempi serverless

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Java.

```
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.DynamodbEvent;
import
 com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.DynamodbEvent.DynamodbStreamRecord;
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;

public class example implements RequestHandler<DynamodbEvent, Void> {

    private static final Gson GSON = new GsonBuilder().setPrettyPrinting().create();

    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(DynamodbEvent event, Context context) {
        System.out.println(GSON.toJson(event));
        event.getRecords().forEach(this::logDynamoDBRecord);
        return null;
    }

    private void logDynamoDBRecord(DynamodbStreamRecord record) {
        System.out.println(record.getEventID());
        System.out.println(record.getEventName());
        System.out.println("DynamoDB Record: " + GSON.toJson(record.getDynamodb()));
    }
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Java.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.DynamodbEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.StreamsEventResponse;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.models.dynamodb.StreamRecord;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class ProcessDynamodbRecords implements RequestHandler<DynamodbEvent,
 StreamsEventResponse> {

    @Override
    public StreamsEventResponse handleRequest(DynamodbEvent input, Context context)
 {

        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<>();
        String curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

        for (DynamodbEvent.DynamodbStreamRecord dynamodbStreamRecord :
 input.getRecords()) {
          try {
                //Process your record
                StreamRecord dynamodbRecord = dynamodbStreamRecord.getDynamodb();
                curRecordSequenceNumber = dynamodbRecord.getSequenceNumber();

            } catch (Exception e) {
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
```

```
                    Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure(curRecordSequenceNumber));
                return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
            }
        }

       return new StreamsEventResponse();
    }
}
```

AWS contributi della comunità

Crea e testa un'applicazione serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless utilizzando API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless composta da un API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB utilizzando Java SDK.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

EC2 Esempi di Amazon che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando il AWS SDK for Java 2.x con Amazon EC2.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Amazon EC2

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon EC2.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously describes the security groups for the specified group ID.
    *
    * @param groupName the name of the security group to describe
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation
    *         of describing the security groups. The future will complete with a
    *         {@link DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse} object that contains the
    *         security group information.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> describeSecurityGroupArnByNameAsync(String
groupName) {
       DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest request =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
           .groupNames(groupName)
           .build();
```

```
        DescribeSecurityGroupsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().describeSecurityGroupsPaginator(request);
        AtomicReference<String> groupIdRef = new AtomicReference<>();
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.securityGroups().stream()
                .filter(securityGroup ->
securityGroup.groupName().equals(groupName))
                .findFirst()
                .ifPresent(securityGroup ->
groupIdRef.set(securityGroup.groupId()));
        }).thenApply(v -> {
            String groupId = groupIdRef.get();
            if (groupId == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No security group found with the name: "
+ groupName);
            }
            return groupId;
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to describe security group: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe security group", ex);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSecurityGroupssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creare una coppia di chiavi e un gruppo di sicurezza.

- Selezionare un'Amazon Machine Image (AMI) e un tipo di istanza compatibile e quindi creare un'istanza.
- Arrestare e riavviare l'istanza.
- Associazione di un indirizzo IP elastico all'istanza
- Connettiti alla tua istanza con SSH, quindi elimina le risorse.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario al prompt dei comandi.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.CreateKeyPairResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DeleteKeyPairResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeKeyPairsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DisassociateAddressResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Ec2Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.ReleaseAddressResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetParametersByPathResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.Parameter;

import java.net.InetAddress;
import java.net.UnknownHostException;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * This Java example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Creates an RSA key pair and saves the private key data as a .pem file.
 * 2. Lists key pairs.
 * 3. Creates a security group for the default VPC.
 * 4. Displays security group information.
 * 5. Gets a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs and selects one.
 * 6. Gets additional information about the image.
 * 7. Gets a list of instance types that are compatible with the selected AMI’s
 * architecture.
 * 8. Creates an instance with the key pair, security group, AMI, and an
 * instance type.
 * 9. Displays information about the instance.
 * 10. Stops the instance and waits for it to stop.
 * 11. Starts the instance and waits for it to start.
 * 12. Allocates an Elastic IP address and associates it with the instance.
 * 13. Displays SSH connection info for the instance.
 * 14. Disassociates and deletes the Elastic IP address.
 * 15. Terminates the instance and waits for it to terminate.
 * 16. Deletes the security group.
 * 17. Deletes the key pair.
 */
public class EC2Scenario {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    private static final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(EC2Scenario.class);
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException,
 UnknownHostException {

        logger.info("""
            Usage:
               <keyName> <fileName> <groupName> <groupDesc>

            Where:
               keyName -  A key pair name (for example, TestKeyPair).\s
               fileName -  A file name where the key information is written to.\s
               groupName - The name of the security group.\s
               groupDesc - The description of the security group.\s
            """);

        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        EC2Actions ec2Actions = new EC2Actions();
```

```
        String keyName = "TestKeyPair7" ;
        String fileName = "ec2Key.pem";
        String groupName = "TestSecGroup7" ;
        String groupDesc = "Test Group" ;
        String vpcId = ec2Actions.describeFirstEC2VpcAsync().join().vpcId();
        InetAddress localAddress = InetAddress.getLocalHost();
        String myIpAddress = localAddress.getHostAddress();

        logger.info("""
            Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) is a web service that provides
 secure, resizable compute
            capacity in the cloud. It allows developers and organizations to easily
 launch and manage
            virtual server instances, known as EC2 instances, to run their
 applications.

            EC2 provides a wide range of instance types, each with different
 compute, memory,
            and storage capabilities, to meet the diverse needs of various
 workloads. Developers
            can choose the appropriate instance type based on their application's
 requirements,
            such as high-performance computing, memory-intensive tasks, or GPU-
accelerated workloads.

            The `Ec2AsyncClient` interface in the AWS SDK for Java 2.x provides a
 set of methods to
            programmatically interact with the Amazon EC2 service. This allows
 developers to
            automate the provisioning, management, and monitoring of EC2 instances
 as part of their
            application deployment pipelines. With EC2, teams can focus on building
 and deploying
            their applications without having to worry about the underlying
 infrastructure
            required to host and manage physical servers.

            This scenario walks you through how to perform key operations for this
 service.
            Let's get started...
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create an RSA key pair and save the private key material as
a .pem file.");
        logger.info("""
            An RSA key pair for Amazon EC2 is a security mechanism used to
authenticate and secure
            access to your EC2 instances. It consists of a public key and a private
key,
            which are generated as a pair.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<CreateKeyPairResponse> future =
ec2Actions.createKeyPairAsync(keyName, fileName);
            CreateKeyPairResponse response = future.join();
            logger.info("Key Pair successfully created. Key Fingerprint: " +
response.keyFingerprint());

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                if (ec2Ex.getMessage().contains("already exists")) {
                    // Key pair already exists.
                    logger.info("The key pair '" + keyName + "' already exists.
Moving on...");
                } else {
                    logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                    return;
                }
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + (rt.getMessage()));
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. List key pairs.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
```

```
            CompletableFuture<DescribeKeyPairsResponse> future =
ec2Actions.describeKeysAsync();
            DescribeKeyPairsResponse keyPairsResponse = future.join();
            keyPairsResponse.keyPairs().forEach(keyPair -> logger.info(
                "Found key pair with name {} and fingerprint {}",
                keyPair.keyName(),
                keyPair.keyFingerprint()));

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", (cause != null ?
cause.getMessage() : rt.getMessage()));
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Create a security group.");
        logger.info("""
            An AWS EC2 Security Group is a virtual firewall that controls the
            inbound and outbound traffic to an EC2 instance. It acts as a first
line
            of defense for your EC2 instances, allowing you to specify the rules
that
            govern the network traffic entering and leaving your instances.
           """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String groupId = "";
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
ec2Actions.createSecurityGroupAsync(groupName, groupDesc, vpcId, myIpAddress);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Created security group") ;

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
```

```
                if (ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage().contains("already
exists")) {
                    logger.info("The Security Group already exists. Moving on...");
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                    return;
                }
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Display security group information for the new security
group.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
ec2Actions.describeSecurityGroupArnByNameAsync(groupName);
            groupId = future.join();
            logger.info("The security group Id is "+groupId);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                String errorCode = ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode();
                if ("InvalidGroup.NotFound".equals(errorCode)) {
                    logger.info("Security group '{}' does not exist. Error Code:
{}", groupName, errorCode);
                } else {
                    logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code: {}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), errorCode);
                }
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. Get a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs and select one with amzn2
in the name.");
        logger.info("""
            An Amazon EC2 AMI (Amazon Machine Image) is a pre-configured virtual
machine image that
            serves as a template for launching EC2 instances. It contains all the
necessary software and
            configurations required to run an application or operating system on an
EC2 instance.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String instanceAMI="";
        try {
            CompletableFuture<GetParametersByPathResponse> future =
ec2Actions.getParaValuesAsync();
            GetParametersByPathResponse pathResponse = future.join();
            List<Parameter> parameterList = pathResponse.parameters();
            for (Parameter para : parameterList) {
                if (filterName(para.name())) {
                    instanceAMI = para.value();
                    break;
                }
            }
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        logger.info("The AMI value with amzn2 is: {}", instanceAMI);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. Get the (Amazon Machine Image) AMI value from the amzn2
image.");
        logger.info("""
```

```
          An AMI value represents a specific version of a virtual machine (VM) or
server image.
          It uniquely identifies a particular version of an EC2 instance, including
its operating system,
          pre-installed software, and any custom configurations. This allows you to
consistently deploy the same
          VM image across your infrastructure.

           """);
       waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
       String amiValue;
       try {
           CompletableFuture<String> future =
ec2Actions.describeImageAsync(instanceAMI);
           amiValue = future.join();

       } catch (CompletionException ce) {
           Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
           if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception) {
               Ec2Exception ec2Ex = (Ec2Exception) cause;
               logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
               return;
           } else {
               logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
               return;
           }
       }
       waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
       logger.info(DASHES);

       logger.info(DASHES);
       logger.info("7. Retrieves an instance type available in the current AWS
region.");
       waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
       String instanceType;
       try {
           CompletableFuture<String> future = ec2Actions.getInstanceTypesAsync();
           instanceType = future.join();
           if (!instanceType.isEmpty()) {
               logger.info("Found instance type: " + instanceType);
           } else {
               logger.info("Desired instance type not found.");
           }
```

```
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("8. Create an Amazon EC2 instance using the key pair, the
instance type, the security group, and the EC2 AMI value.");
        logger.info("Once the EC2 instance is created, it is placed into a running
state.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String newInstanceId;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
ec2Actions.runInstanceAsync(instanceType, keyName, groupName, amiValue);
            newInstanceId = future.join();
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                Ec2Exception ec2Ex = (Ec2Exception) cause;
                switch (ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode()) {
                    case "InvalidParameterValue":
                        logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                        break;
                    case "InsufficientInstanceCapacity":
                        // Handle insufficient instance capacity.
                        logger.info("Insufficient instance capacity: {}, {}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                        break;
                    case "InvalidGroup.NotFound":
                        // Handle security group not found.
                        logger.info("Security group not found: {},{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                        break;
```

```
                    default:
                        logger.info("EC2 error occurred: {} (Code: {}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                        break;
                }
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", (cause != null ?
cause.getMessage() : rt.getMessage()));
                return;
            }
        }
        logger.info("The instance Id is " + newInstanceId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("9. Display information about the running instance. ");

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String publicIp;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
ec2Actions.describeEC2InstancesAsync(newInstanceId);
            publicIp = future.join();
            logger.info("EC2 instance public IP {}", publicIp);
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }

        }
        logger.info("You can SSH to the instance using this command:");
        logger.info("ssh -i " + fileName + " ec2-user@" + publicIp);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info("10. Stop the instance using a waiter (this may take a few
mins).");
        // Remove the 2nd one
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
ec2Actions.stopInstanceAsync(newInstanceId);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("11. Start the instance using a waiter (this may take a few
mins).");
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
ec2Actions.startInstanceAsync(newInstanceId);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                // Handle EC2 exceptions.
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("12. Allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it with the
instance.");
        logger.info("""
            An Elastic IP address is a static public IP address that you can
associate with your EC2 instance.
            This allows you to have a fixed, predictable IP address that remains the
same even if your instance
            is stopped, terminated, or replaced.
            This is particularly useful for applications or services that need to be
accessed consistently from a
            known IP address.

            An EC2 Allocation ID (also known as a Reserved Instance Allocation
ID) is a unique identifier associated with a Reserved Instance (RI) that you have
purchased in AWS.

            When you purchase a Reserved Instance, AWS assigns a unique Allocation
ID to it.
            This Allocation ID is used to track and identify the specific RI you
have purchased,
            and it is important for managing and monitoring your Reserved Instances.

            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String allocationId;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future = ec2Actions.allocateAddressAsync();
            allocationId = future.join();
            logger.info("Successfully allocated address with ID: " +allocationId);
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
```

```
        logger.info("The allocation Id value is " + allocationId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String associationId;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
ec2Actions.associateAddressAsync(newInstanceId, allocationId);
            associationId = future.join();
            logger.info("Successfully associated address with ID: " +associationId);
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("13. Describe the instance again. Note that the public IP
address has changed");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
ec2Actions.describeEC2InstancesAsync(newInstanceId);
            publicIp = future.join();
            logger.info("EC2 instance public IP: " + publicIp);
            logger.info("You can SSH to the instance using this command:");
            logger.info("ssh -i " + fileName + " ec2-user@" + publicIp);
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
```

```
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("14. Disassociate and release the Elastic IP address.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<DisassociateAddressResponse> future =
ec2Actions.disassociateAddressAsync(associationId);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Address successfully disassociated.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                // Handle EC2 exceptions.
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<ReleaseAddressResponse> future =
ec2Actions.releaseEC2AddressAsync(allocationId);
            future.join(); // Wait for the operation to complete
            logger.info("Elastic IP address successfully released.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rte.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("15. Terminate the instance and use a waiter (this may take a
few mins).");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Object> future =
ec2Actions.terminateEC2Async(newInstanceId);
            future.join();
```

```
            logger.info("EC2 instance successfully terminated.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                // Handle EC2 exceptions.
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("16. Delete the security group.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
ec2Actions.deleteEC2SecGroupAsync(groupId);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Security group successfully deleted.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("17. Delete the key.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<DeleteKeyPairResponse> future =
ec2Actions.deleteKeysAsync(keyName);
            future.join();
```

```
            logger.info("Successfully deleted key pair named " + keyName);
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception ec2Ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Message {}, Error Code:{}",
 ec2Ex.getMessage(), ec2Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                return;
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("You successfully completed the Amazon EC2 scenario.");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }
    public static boolean filterName(String name) {
        String[] parts = name.split("/");
        String myValue = parts[4];
        return myValue.contains("amzn2");
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Definisci una classe che racchiuda le azioni. EC2

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AllocateAddressRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AllocateAddressResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AssociateAddressRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AssociateAddressResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.CreateKeyPairRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.CreateKeyPairResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.CreateSecurityGroupRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DeleteKeyPairRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DeleteKeyPairResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DeleteSecurityGroupRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DeleteSecurityGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeImagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeInstanceTypesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeInstanceTypesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeKeyPairsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DisassociateAddressRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DisassociateAddressResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DomainType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Ec2Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Filter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.InstanceTypeInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IpPermission;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IpRange;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.ReleaseAddressRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.ReleaseAddressResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.RunInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.RunInstancesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.StopInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.StartInstancesRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.TerminateInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Vpc;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.paginators.DescribeImagesPublisher;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.paginators.DescribeInstancesPublisher;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.paginators.DescribeSecurityGroupsPublisher;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.paginators.DescribeVpcsPublisher;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.waiters.Ec2AsyncWaiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.SsmAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetParametersByPathRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetParametersByPathResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.TerminateInstancesResponse;
import java.io.BufferedWriter;
import java.io.FileWriter;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicReference;

public class EC2Actions {
    private static final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(EC2Actions.class);
    private static Ec2AsyncClient ec2AsyncClient;

    /**
     * Retrieves an asynchronous Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR) client.
     *
     * @return the configured ECR asynchronous client.
     */
    private static Ec2AsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (ec2AsyncClient == null) {
            /*
            The `NettyNioAsyncHttpClient` class is part of the AWS SDK for Java,
 version 2,
            and it is designed to provide a high-performance, asynchronous HTTP
 client for interacting with AWS services.
             It uses the Netty framework to handle the underlying network
 communication and the Java NIO API to
             provide a non-blocking, event-driven approach to HTTP requests and
 responses.
             */
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(50)  // Adjust as needed.
```

```
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
timeout.
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
               .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API call
timeout.
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the
individual call attempt timeout.
                .build();

            ec2AsyncClient = Ec2AsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return ec2AsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a key pair asynchronously.
     *
     * @param keyPair the name of the key pair to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the result of the
asynchronous operation.
     *         The {@link CompletableFuture} will complete with a {@link
DeleteKeyPairResponse} object
     *         that provides the result of the key pair deletion operation.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteKeyPairResponse> deleteKeysAsync(String keyPair)
{
        DeleteKeyPairRequest request = DeleteKeyPairRequest.builder()
            .keyName(keyPair)
            .build();

        // Initiate the asynchronous request to delete the key pair.
        CompletableFuture<DeleteKeyPairResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteKeyPair(request);
        return response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete key pair: " + keyPair,
ex);
            } else if (resp == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No response received for deleting key
pair: " + keyPair);
            }
        });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an EC2 security group asynchronously.
     *
     * @param groupId the ID of the security group to delete
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the security group is deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteEC2SecGroupAsync(String groupId) {
        DeleteSecurityGroupRequest request = DeleteSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
            .groupId(groupId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteSecurityGroupResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteSecurityGroup(request);
        return response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete security group with Id
" + groupId, ex);
            } else if (resp == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No response received for deleting
security group with Id " + groupId);
            }
        }).thenApply(resp -> null);
    }

    /**
     * Terminates an EC2 instance asynchronously and waits for it to reach the
terminated state.
     *
     * @param instanceId the ID of the EC2 instance to terminate
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the instance has been
terminated
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is no response from the AWS SDK or if there
is a failure during the termination process
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Object> terminateEC2Async(String instanceId) {
```

```
        TerminateInstancesRequest terminateRequest =
TerminateInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<TerminateInstancesResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().terminateInstances(terminateRequest);
        return responseFuture.thenCompose(terminateResponse -> {
            if (terminateResponse == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No response received for terminating
instance " + instanceId);
            }
            System.out.println("Going to terminate an EC2 instance and use a waiter
to wait for it to be in terminated state");
            return getAsyncClient().waiter()
                .waitUntilInstanceTerminated(r -> r.instanceIds(instanceId))
                .thenApply(waiterResponse -> null);
        }).exceptionally(throwable -> {
            // Handle any exceptions that occurred during the async call
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to terminate EC2 instance: " +
throwable.getMessage(), throwable);
        });
    }

    /**
     * Releases an Elastic IP address asynchronously.
     *
     * @param allocId the allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to be released
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
of releasing the Elastic IP address
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ReleaseAddressResponse> releaseEC2AddressAsync(String
allocId) {
        ReleaseAddressRequest request = ReleaseAddressRequest.builder()
            .allocationId(allocId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<ReleaseAddressResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().releaseAddress(request);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to release Elastic IP address",
ex);
            }
```

```
        });

        return response;
    }

    /**
     * Disassociates an Elastic IP address from an instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param associationId The ID of the association you want to disassociate.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
of disassociating the address. The
     *         {@link CompletableFuture} will complete with a {@link
DisassociateAddressResponse} when the operation is
     *         finished.
     * @throws RuntimeException if the disassociation of the address fails.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DisassociateAddressResponse>
disassociateAddressAsync(String associationId) {
        Ec2AsyncClient ec2 = getAsyncClient();
        DisassociateAddressRequest addressRequest =
DisassociateAddressRequest.builder()
            .associationId(associationId)
            .build();

        // Disassociate the address asynchronously.
        CompletableFuture<DisassociateAddressResponse> response =
ec2.disassociateAddress(addressRequest);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to disassociate address", ex);
            }
        });

        return response;
    }

    /**
     * Associates an Elastic IP address with an EC2 instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param instanceId    the ID of the EC2 instance to associate the Elastic IP
address with
     * @param allocationId  the allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to associate
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the association ID
when the operation is successful,
```

```
     *         or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the operation fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> associateAddressAsync(String instanceId, String
allocationId) {
        AssociateAddressRequest associateRequest = AssociateAddressRequest.builder()
            .instanceId(instanceId)
            .allocationId(allocationId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<AssociateAddressResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().associateAddress(associateRequest);
        return responseFuture.thenApply(response -> {
            if (response.associationId() != null) {
                return response.associationId();
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Association ID is null after associating
address.");
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to associate address", ex);
            }
        });
    }

    /**
     * Allocates an Elastic IP address asynchronously in the VPC domain.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the allocation ID of the
allocated Elastic IP address
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> allocateAddressAsync() {
        AllocateAddressRequest allocateRequest = AllocateAddressRequest.builder()
            .domain(DomainType.VPC)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<AllocateAddressResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().allocateAddress(allocateRequest);
        return
responseFuture.thenApply(AllocateAddressResponse::allocationId).whenComplete((result,
ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to allocate address", ex);
            }
```

```
        });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the state of an EC2 instance.
     * The paginator helps you iterate over multiple pages of results.
     *
     * @param newInstanceId the ID of the EC2 instance to describe
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains a string
describing the state of the EC2 instance
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> describeEC2InstancesAsync(String newInstanceId)
{
        DescribeInstancesRequest request = DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(newInstanceId)
            .build();

        DescribeInstancesPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().describeInstancesPaginator(request);
        AtomicReference<String> publicIpAddressRef = new AtomicReference<>();
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.reservations().stream()
                .flatMap(reservation -> reservation.instances().stream())
                .filter(instance -> instance.instanceId().equals(newInstanceId))
                .findFirst()
                .ifPresent(instance ->
publicIpAddressRef.set(instance.publicIpAddress()));
        }).thenApply(v -> {
            String publicIpAddress = publicIpAddressRef.get();
            if (publicIpAddress == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Instance with ID " + newInstanceId + "
not found.");
            }
            return publicIpAddress;
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to describe instances: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe instances", ex);
        });
    }

    /**
     * Runs an EC2 instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param instanceType The instance type to use for the EC2 instance.
```

```
    * @param keyName The name of the key pair to associate with the EC2 instance.
    * @param groupName The name of the security group to associate with the EC2
instance.
    * @param amiId The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use for the EC2
instance.
    * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ID of the started
EC2 instance.
    * @throws RuntimeException If there is an error running the EC2 instance.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> runInstanceAsync(String instanceType, String
keyName, String groupName, String amiId) {
       RunInstancesRequest runRequest = RunInstancesRequest.builder()
           .instanceType(instanceType)
           .keyName(keyName)
           .securityGroups(groupName)
           .maxCount(1)
           .minCount(1)
           .imageId(amiId)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<RunInstancesResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().runInstances(runRequest);
       return responseFuture.thenCompose(response -> {
           String instanceIdVal = response.instances().get(0).instanceId();
           System.out.println("Going to start an EC2 instance and use a waiter to
wait for it to be in running state");
           return getAsyncClient().waiter()
               .waitUntilInstanceExists(r -> r.instanceIds(instanceIdVal))
               .thenCompose(waitResponse -> getAsyncClient().waiter()
                   .waitUntilInstanceRunning(r -> r.instanceIds(instanceIdVal))
                   .thenApply(runningResponse -> instanceIdVal));
       }).exceptionally(throwable -> {
           // Handle any exceptions that occurred during the async call
           throw new RuntimeException("Failed to run EC2 instance: " +
throwable.getMessage(), throwable);
       });
   }

   /**
    * Asynchronously retrieves the instance types available in the current AWS
region.
    * <p>
    * This method uses the AWS SDK's asynchronous API to fetch the available
instance types
```

```
    * and then processes the response. It logs the memory information, network
information,
    * and instance type for each instance type returned. Additionally, it returns a
    * {@link CompletableFuture} that resolves to the instance type string for the
"t2.2xlarge"
    * instance type, if it is found in the response. If the "t2.2xlarge" instance
type is not
    * found, an empty string is returned.
    * </p>
    *
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that resolves to the instance type string
for the
    * "t2.2xlarge" instance type, or an empty string if the instance type is not
found
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> getInstanceTypesAsync() {
       DescribeInstanceTypesRequest typesRequest =
DescribeInstanceTypesRequest.builder()
           .maxResults(10)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DescribeInstanceTypesResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeInstanceTypes(typesRequest);
       response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (resp != null) {
               List<InstanceTypeInfo> instanceTypes = resp.instanceTypes();
               for (InstanceTypeInfo type : instanceTypes) {
                   logger.info("The memory information of this type is " +
type.memoryInfo().sizeInMiB());
                   logger.info("Network information is " +
type.networkInfo().toString());
                   logger.info("Instance type is " +
type.instanceType().toString());
               }
           } else {
               throw (RuntimeException) ex;
           }
       });

       return response.thenApply(resp -> {
           for (InstanceTypeInfo type : resp.instanceTypes()) {
               String instanceType = type.instanceType().toString();
               if (instanceType.equals("t2.2xlarge")) {
                   return instanceType;
```

```
                }
            }
            return "";
        });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously describes an AWS EC2 image with the specified image ID.
     *
     * @param imageId the ID of the image to be described
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the ID of
the described image
     * @throws RuntimeException if no images are found with the provided image ID,
or if an error occurs during the AWS API call
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> describeImageAsync(String imageId) {
        DescribeImagesRequest imagesRequest = DescribeImagesRequest.builder()
            .imageIds(imageId)
            .build();

        AtomicReference<String> imageIdRef = new AtomicReference<>();
        DescribeImagesPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().describeImagesPaginator(imagesRequest);
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.images().stream()
                .filter(image -> image.imageId().equals(imageId))
                .findFirst()
                .ifPresent(image -> {
                    logger.info("The description of the image is " +
image.description());
                    logger.info("The name of the image is " + image.name());
                    imageIdRef.set(image.imageId());
                });
        }).thenApply(v -> {
            String id = imageIdRef.get();
            if (id == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No images found with the provided image
ID.");
            }
            return id;
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to describe image: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe image", ex);
        });
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the parameter values asynchronously using the AWS Systems Manager
(SSM) API.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that holds the response from the SSM API
call to get parameters by path
     */
    public CompletableFuture<GetParametersByPathResponse> getParaValuesAsync() {
        SsmAsyncClient ssmClient = SsmAsyncClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        GetParametersByPathRequest parameterRequest =
GetParametersByPathRequest.builder()
            .path("/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest")
            .build();

        // Create a CompletableFuture to hold the final result.
        CompletableFuture<GetParametersByPathResponse> responseFuture = new
CompletableFuture<>();
        ssmClient.getParametersByPath(parameterRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    responseFuture.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Failed to get parameters by path", exception));
                } else {
                    responseFuture.complete(response);
                }
            });

        return responseFuture;
    }


    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the security groups for the specified group ID.
     *
     * @param groupName the name of the security group to describe
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation
     *         of describing the security groups. The future will complete with a
     *         {@link DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse} object that contains the
```

```
     *         security group information.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> describeSecurityGroupArnByNameAsync(String
groupName) {
        DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest request =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
            .groupNames(groupName)
            .build();

        DescribeSecurityGroupsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().describeSecurityGroupsPaginator(request);
        AtomicReference<String> groupIdRef = new AtomicReference<>();
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.securityGroups().stream()
                .filter(securityGroup ->
securityGroup.groupName().equals(groupName))
                .findFirst()
                .ifPresent(securityGroup ->
groupIdRef.set(securityGroup.groupId()));
        }).thenApply(v -> {
            String groupId = groupIdRef.get();
            if (groupId == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No security group found with the name: "
+ groupName);
            }
            return groupId;
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to describe security group: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe security group", ex);
        });
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new security group asynchronously with the specified group name,
description, and VPC ID. It also
     * authorizes inbound traffic on ports 80 and 22 from the specified IP address.
     *
     * @param groupName    the name of the security group to create
     * @param groupDesc    the description of the security group
     * @param vpcId        the ID of the VPC in which to create the security group
     * @param myIpAddress  the IP address from which to allow inbound traffic (e.g.,
"192.168.1.1/0" to allow traffic from
     *                     any IP address in the 192.168.1.0/24 subnet)
```

```
    * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, returns the ID of the
created security group
    * @throws RuntimeException if there was a failure creating the security group
or authorizing the inbound traffic
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createSecurityGroupAsync(String groupName,
String groupDesc, String vpcId, String myIpAddress) {
       CreateSecurityGroupRequest createRequest =
CreateSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
           .groupName(groupName)
           .description(groupDesc)
           .vpcId(vpcId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createSecurityGroup(createRequest)
           .thenCompose(createResponse -> {
               String groupId = createResponse.groupId();
               IpRange ipRange = IpRange.builder()
                   .cidrIp(myIpAddress + "/32")
                   .build();

               IpPermission ipPerm = IpPermission.builder()
                   .ipProtocol("tcp")
                   .toPort(80)
                   .fromPort(80)
                   .ipRanges(ipRange)
                   .build();

               IpPermission ipPerm2 = IpPermission.builder()
                   .ipProtocol("tcp")
                   .toPort(22)
                   .fromPort(22)
                   .ipRanges(ipRange)
                   .build();

               AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest authRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                   .groupName(groupName)
                   .ipPermissions(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
                   .build();

               return getAsyncClient().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
                   .thenApply(authResponse -> groupId);
           })
```

```
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    if (exception instanceof CompletionException &&
exception.getCause() instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                        throw (Ec2Exception) exception.getCause();
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create security group:
" + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the key pairs associated with the current AWS
account.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the {@link
DescribeKeyPairsResponse} object, which provides
     * information about the key pairs.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DescribeKeyPairsResponse> describeKeysAsync() {
        CompletableFuture<DescribeKeyPairsResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeKeyPairs();
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
              throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe key pairs: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
            }
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new key pair asynchronously.
     *
     * @param keyName the name of the key pair to create
     * @param fileName the name of the file to write the key material to
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation
     *         of creating the key pair and writing the key material to a file
     */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<CreateKeyPairResponse> createKeyPairAsync(String
keyName, String fileName) {
       CreateKeyPairRequest request = CreateKeyPairRequest.builder()
           .keyName(keyName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<CreateKeyPairResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().createKeyPair(request);
       responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
           if (response != null) {
               try {
                   BufferedWriter writer = new BufferedWriter(new
FileWriter(fileName));
                   writer.write(response.keyMaterial());
                   writer.close();
               } catch (IOException e) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed to write key material to
file: " + e.getMessage(), e);
               }
           } else {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create key pair: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
           }
       });

       return responseFuture;
   }

   /**
    * Describes the first default VPC asynchronously and using a paginator.
    *
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the first
default VPC found.\
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Vpc> describeFirstEC2VpcAsync() {
       Filter myFilter = Filter.builder()
           .name("is-default")
           .values("true")
           .build();

       DescribeVpcsRequest request = DescribeVpcsRequest.builder()
           .filters(myFilter)
           .build();
```

```
        DescribeVpcsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().describeVpcsPaginator(request);
        AtomicReference<Vpc> vpcRef = new AtomicReference<>();
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.vpcs().stream()
                .findFirst()
                .ifPresent(vpcRef::set);
        }).thenApply(v -> {
            Vpc vpc = vpcRef.get();
            if (vpc == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Default VPC not found");
            }
            return vpc;
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to describe VPCs: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe VPCs", ex);
        });
    }

    /**
     * Stops the EC2 instance with the specified ID asynchronously and waits for the
instance to stop.
     *
     * @param instanceId the ID of the EC2 instance to stop
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the instance has been
stopped, or exceptionally if an error occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> stopInstanceAsync(String instanceId) {
        StopInstancesRequest stopRequest = StopInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();

        DescribeInstancesRequest describeRequest =
DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();

        Ec2AsyncWaiter ec2Waiter = Ec2AsyncWaiter.builder()
            .client(getAsyncClient())
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> resultFuture = new CompletableFuture<>();
        logger.info("Stopping instance " + instanceId + " and waiting for it to
stop.");
```

```
        getAsyncClient().stopInstances(stopRequest)
            .thenCompose(response -> {
                if (response.stoppingInstances().isEmpty()) {
                    return CompletableFuture.failedFuture(new RuntimeException("No
instances were stopped. Please check the instance ID: " + instanceId));
                }
                return ec2Waiter.waitUntilInstanceStopped(describeRequest);
            })
            .thenAccept(waiterResponse -> {
                logger.info("Successfully stopped instance " + instanceId);
                resultFuture.complete(null);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                logger.error("Failed to stop instance " + instanceId + ": " +
throwable.getMessage(), throwable);
                resultFuture.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Failed to
stop instance: " + throwable.getMessage(), throwable));
                return null;
            });

        return resultFuture;
    }

    /**
     * Starts an Amazon EC2 instance asynchronously and waits until it is in the
"running" state.
     *
     * @param instanceId the ID of the instance to start
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the instance has been
started and is in the "running" state, or exceptionally if an error occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> startInstanceAsync(String instanceId) {
        StartInstancesRequest startRequest = StartInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();

        Ec2AsyncWaiter ec2Waiter = Ec2AsyncWaiter.builder()
            .client(getAsyncClient())
            .build();

        DescribeInstancesRequest describeRequest =
DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();
```

```
        logger.info("Starting instance " + instanceId + " and waiting for it to
 run.");
        CompletableFuture<Void> resultFuture = new CompletableFuture<>();
        return getAsyncClient().startInstances(startRequest)
            .thenCompose(response ->
                ec2Waiter.waitUntilInstanceRunning(describeRequest)
            )
            .thenAccept(waiterResponse -> {
                logger.info("Successfully started instance " + instanceId);
                resultFuture.complete(null);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                resultFuture.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Failed to
 start instance: " + throwable.getMessage(), throwable));
                return null;
            });
    }

}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeInstanceTypes
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeKeyPairs
  - DescribeSecurityGroups
  - DisassociateAddress

- ReleaseAddress
- RunInstances
- StartInstances
- StopInstances
- TerminateInstances
- UnmonitorInstances

Azioni

`AllocateAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare. `AllocateAddress`

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Allocates an Elastic IP address asynchronously in the VPC domain.
    *
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the allocation ID of the
allocated Elastic IP address
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> allocateAddressAsync() {
       AllocateAddressRequest allocateRequest = AllocateAddressRequest.builder()
           .domain(DomainType.VPC)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<AllocateAddressResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().allocateAddress(allocateRequest);
       return
responseFuture.thenApply(AllocateAddressResponse::allocationId).whenComplete((result,
ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to allocate address", ex);
```

```
            }
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AllocateAddresssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`AssociateAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AssociateAddress`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Associates an Elastic IP address with an EC2 instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param instanceId    the ID of the EC2 instance to associate the Elastic IP
address with
     * @param allocationId  the allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to associate
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the association ID
when the operation is successful,
     *         or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the operation fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> associateAddressAsync(String instanceId, String
allocationId) {
        AssociateAddressRequest associateRequest = AssociateAddressRequest.builder()
            .instanceId(instanceId)
            .allocationId(allocationId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<AssociateAddressResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().associateAddress(associateRequest);
        return responseFuture.thenApply(response -> {
            if (response.associationId() != null) {
```

```
                return response.associationId();
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Association ID is null after associating
address.");
            }
        }).whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to associate address", ex);
            }
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AssociateAddresssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new security group asynchronously with the specified group name,
description, and VPC ID. It also
     * authorizes inbound traffic on ports 80 and 22 from the specified IP address.
     *
     * @param groupName    the name of the security group to create
     * @param groupDesc    the description of the security group
     * @param vpcId        the ID of the VPC in which to create the security group
     * @param myIpAddress  the IP address from which to allow inbound traffic (e.g.,
"192.168.1.1/0" to allow traffic from
     *                     any IP address in the 192.168.1.0/24 subnet)
     * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, returns the ID of the
created security group
```

```
    * @throws RuntimeException if there was a failure creating the security group
or authorizing the inbound traffic
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createSecurityGroupAsync(String groupName,
String groupDesc, String vpcId, String myIpAddress) {
       CreateSecurityGroupRequest createRequest =
CreateSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
           .groupName(groupName)
           .description(groupDesc)
           .vpcId(vpcId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createSecurityGroup(createRequest)
           .thenCompose(createResponse -> {
               String groupId = createResponse.groupId();
               IpRange ipRange = IpRange.builder()
                   .cidrIp(myIpAddress + "/32")
                   .build();

               IpPermission ipPerm = IpPermission.builder()
                   .ipProtocol("tcp")
                   .toPort(80)
                   .fromPort(80)
                   .ipRanges(ipRange)
                   .build();

               IpPermission ipPerm2 = IpPermission.builder()
                   .ipProtocol("tcp")
                   .toPort(22)
                   .fromPort(22)
                   .ipRanges(ipRange)
                   .build();

               AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest authRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                   .groupName(groupName)
                   .ipPermissions(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
                   .build();

               return getAsyncClient().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
                   .thenApply(authResponse -> groupId);
           })
           .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
```

```
                    if (exception instanceof CompletionException &&
exception.getCause() instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                        throw (Ec2Exception) exception.getCause();
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create security group:
" + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateKeyPair`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateKeyPair`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new key pair asynchronously.
     *
     * @param keyName the name of the key pair to create
     * @param fileName the name of the file to write the key material to
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation
     *         of creating the key pair and writing the key material to a file
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateKeyPairResponse> createKeyPairAsync(String
keyName, String fileName) {
        CreateKeyPairRequest request = CreateKeyPairRequest.builder()
            .keyName(keyName)
            .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<CreateKeyPairResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().createKeyPair(request);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                try {
                    BufferedWriter writer = new BufferedWriter(new
FileWriter(fileName));
                    writer.write(response.keyMaterial());
                    writer.close();
                } catch (IOException e) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to write key material to
file: " + e.getMessage(), e);
                }
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create key pair: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
            }
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateKeyPairconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateSecurityGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateSecurityGroup`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new security group asynchronously with the specified group name,
description, and VPC ID. It also
     * authorizes inbound traffic on ports 80 and 22 from the specified IP address.
```

```
    *
    * @param groupName    the name of the security group to create
    * @param groupDesc    the description of the security group
    * @param vpcId        the ID of the VPC in which to create the security group
    * @param myIpAddress  the IP address from which to allow inbound traffic (e.g.,
"192.168.1.1/0" to allow traffic from
    *                     any IP address in the 192.168.1.0/24 subnet)
    * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, returns the ID of the
created security group
    * @throws RuntimeException if there was a failure creating the security group
or authorizing the inbound traffic
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createSecurityGroupAsync(String groupName,
String groupDesc, String vpcId, String myIpAddress) {
       CreateSecurityGroupRequest createRequest =
CreateSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
           .groupName(groupName)
           .description(groupDesc)
           .vpcId(vpcId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createSecurityGroup(createRequest)
           .thenCompose(createResponse -> {
               String groupId = createResponse.groupId();
               IpRange ipRange = IpRange.builder()
                   .cidrIp(myIpAddress + "/32")
                   .build();

               IpPermission ipPerm = IpPermission.builder()
                   .ipProtocol("tcp")
                   .toPort(80)
                   .fromPort(80)
                   .ipRanges(ipRange)
                   .build();

               IpPermission ipPerm2 = IpPermission.builder()
                   .ipProtocol("tcp")
                   .toPort(22)
                   .fromPort(22)
                   .ipRanges(ipRange)
                   .build();

               AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest authRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .groupName(groupName)
                    .ipPermissions(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
                    .build();

                return getAsyncClient().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
                    .thenApply(authResponse -> groupId);
            })
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    if (exception instanceof CompletionException &&
exception.getCause() instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                        throw (Ec2Exception) exception.getCause();
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create security group:
" + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateSecurityGroupconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteKeyPair`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteKeyPair`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a key pair asynchronously.
     *
     * @param keyPair the name of the key pair to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the result of the
asynchronous operation.
```

```
     *         The {@link CompletableFuture} will complete with a {@link
DeleteKeyPairResponse} object
     *         that provides the result of the key pair deletion operation.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteKeyPairResponse> deleteKeysAsync(String keyPair)
{
        DeleteKeyPairRequest request = DeleteKeyPairRequest.builder()
            .keyName(keyPair)
            .build();

        // Initiate the asynchronous request to delete the key pair.
        CompletableFuture<DeleteKeyPairResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteKeyPair(request);
        return response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete key pair: " + keyPair,
ex);
            } else if (resp == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No response received for deleting key
pair: " + keyPair);
            }
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteKeyPairconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteSecurityGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteSecurityGroup`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an EC2 security group asynchronously.
     *
```

```
     * @param groupId the ID of the security group to delete
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the security group is deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteEC2SecGroupAsync(String groupId) {
        DeleteSecurityGroupRequest request = DeleteSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
            .groupId(groupId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteSecurityGroupResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteSecurityGroup(request);
        return response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete security group with Id
" + groupId, ex);
            } else if (resp == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No response received for deleting
security group with Id " + groupId);
            }
        }).thenApply(resp -> null);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteSecurityGroupconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeInstanceTypes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeInstanceTypes`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the instance types available in the current AWS
region.
     * <p>
     * This method uses the AWS SDK's asynchronous API to fetch the available
instance types
```

```
    * and then processes the response. It logs the memory information, network
information,
    * and instance type for each instance type returned. Additionally, it returns a
    * {@link CompletableFuture} that resolves to the instance type string for the
"t2.2xlarge"
    * instance type, if it is found in the response. If the "t2.2xlarge" instance
type is not
    * found, an empty string is returned.
    * </p>
    *
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that resolves to the instance type string
for the
    * "t2.2xlarge" instance type, or an empty string if the instance type is not
found
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> getInstanceTypesAsync() {
       DescribeInstanceTypesRequest typesRequest =
DescribeInstanceTypesRequest.builder()
           .maxResults(10)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DescribeInstanceTypesResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeInstanceTypes(typesRequest);
       response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (resp != null) {
               List<InstanceTypeInfo> instanceTypes = resp.instanceTypes();
               for (InstanceTypeInfo type : instanceTypes) {
                   logger.info("The memory information of this type is " +
type.memoryInfo().sizeInMiB());
                   logger.info("Network information is " +
type.networkInfo().toString());
                   logger.info("Instance type is " +
type.instanceType().toString());
               }
           } else {
               throw (RuntimeException) ex;
           }
       });

       return response.thenApply(resp -> {
           for (InstanceTypeInfo type : resp.instanceTypes()) {
               String instanceType = type.instanceType().toString();
               if (instanceType.equals("t2.2xlarge")) {
                   return instanceType;
```

```
                }
            }
            return "";
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeInstanceTypesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeInstances`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the state of an EC2 instance.
     * The paginator helps you iterate over multiple pages of results.
     *
     * @param newInstanceId the ID of the EC2 instance to describe
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains a string
describing the state of the EC2 instance
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> describeEC2InstancesAsync(String newInstanceId)
{
        DescribeInstancesRequest request = DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(newInstanceId)
            .build();

        DescribeInstancesPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().describeInstancesPaginator(request);
        AtomicReference<String> publicIpAddressRef = new AtomicReference<>();
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.reservations().stream()
                .flatMap(reservation -> reservation.instances().stream())
                .filter(instance -> instance.instanceId().equals(newInstanceId))
```

```
                .findFirst()
                .ifPresent(instance ->
publicIpAddressRef.set(instance.publicIpAddress()));
        }).thenApply(v -> {
            String publicIpAddress = publicIpAddressRef.get();
            if (publicIpAddress == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Instance with ID " + newInstanceId + "
not found.");
            }
            return publicIpAddress;
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to describe instances: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe instances", ex);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeKeyPairs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeKeyPairs`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the key pairs associated with the current AWS
account.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the {@link
DescribeKeyPairsResponse} object, which provides
     * information about the key pairs.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DescribeKeyPairsResponse> describeKeysAsync() {
        CompletableFuture<DescribeKeyPairsResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeKeyPairs();
```

```
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
              throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe key pairs: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
            }
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeKeyPairsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeSecurityGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeSecurityGroups`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the security groups for the specified group ID.
     *
     * @param groupName the name of the security group to describe
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation
     *         of describing the security groups. The future will complete with a
     *         {@link DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse} object that contains the
     *         security group information.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> describeSecurityGroupArnByNameAsync(String
groupName) {
        DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest request =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
            .groupNames(groupName)
            .build();
```

```
        DescribeSecurityGroupsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().describeSecurityGroupsPaginator(request);
        AtomicReference<String> groupIdRef = new AtomicReference<>();
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.securityGroups().stream()
                .filter(securityGroup ->
securityGroup.groupName().equals(groupName))
                .findFirst()
                .ifPresent(securityGroup ->
groupIdRef.set(securityGroup.groupId()));
        }).thenApply(v -> {
            String groupId = groupIdRef.get();
            if (groupId == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No security group found with the name: "
+ groupName);
            }
            return groupId;
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            logger.info("Failed to describe security group: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe security group", ex);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeSecurityGroupsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DisassociateAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DisassociateAddress`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Disassociates an Elastic IP address from an instance asynchronously.
     *
```

```
     * @param associationId The ID of the association you want to disassociate.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
of disassociating the address. The
     *         {@link CompletableFuture} will complete with a {@link
DisassociateAddressResponse} when the operation is
     *         finished.
     * @throws RuntimeException if the disassociation of the address fails.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DisassociateAddressResponse>
disassociateAddressAsync(String associationId) {
        Ec2AsyncClient ec2 = getAsyncClient();
        DisassociateAddressRequest addressRequest =
DisassociateAddressRequest.builder()
            .associationId(associationId)
            .build();

        // Disassociate the address asynchronously.
        CompletableFuture<DisassociateAddressResponse> response =
ec2.disassociateAddress(addressRequest);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to disassociate address", ex);
            }
        });

        return response;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisassociateAddressconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetPasswordData`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetPasswordData`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.*;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class GetPasswordData {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                   <instanceId>

                Where:
                   instanceId - An instance id value that you can obtain from the
 AWS Management Console.\s
             """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
        String instanceId = args[0];
        Ec2AsyncClient ec2AsyncClient = Ec2AsyncClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future = getPasswordDataAsync(ec2AsyncClient,
 instanceId);
            future.join();
        } catch (RuntimeException rte) {
            System.err.println("An exception occurred: " + (rte.getCause() != null ?
 rte.getCause().getMessage() : rte.getMessage()));
        }
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Fetches the password data for the specified EC2 instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param ec2AsyncClient the EC2 asynchronous client to use for the request
     * @param instanceId instanceId the ID of the EC2 instance for which you want to
 fetch the password data
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the password data has
 been fetched
     * @throws RuntimeException if there was a failure in fetching the password data
     */
    public static CompletableFuture<Void> getPasswordDataAsync(Ec2AsyncClient
 ec2AsyncClient, String instanceId) {
        GetPasswordDataRequest getPasswordDataRequest =
 GetPasswordDataRequest.builder()
            .instanceId(instanceId)
            .build();


        CompletableFuture<GetPasswordDataResponse> response =
 ec2AsyncClient.getPasswordData(getPasswordDataRequest);
        response.whenComplete((getPasswordDataResponse, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get password data for
 instance: " + instanceId, ex);
            } else if (getPasswordDataResponse == null ||
 getPasswordDataResponse.passwordData().isEmpty()) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No password data found for instance: " +
 instanceId);
            } else {
                String encryptedPasswordData =
 getPasswordDataResponse.passwordData();
                System.out.println("Encrypted Password Data: " +
 encryptedPasswordData);
            }
        });

        return response.thenApply(resp -> null);
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetPasswordDataconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ReleaseAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ReleaseAddress`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Releases an Elastic IP address asynchronously.
    *
    * @param allocId the allocation ID of the Elastic IP address to be released
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
of releasing the Elastic IP address
    */
   public CompletableFuture<ReleaseAddressResponse> releaseEC2AddressAsync(String
allocId) {
       ReleaseAddressRequest request = ReleaseAddressRequest.builder()
           .allocationId(allocId)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<ReleaseAddressResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().releaseAddress(request);
       response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to release Elastic IP address",
ex);
           }
       });

       return response;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ReleaseAddressconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`RunInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RunInstances`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Runs an EC2 instance asynchronously.
    *
    * @param instanceType The instance type to use for the EC2 instance.
    * @param keyName The name of the key pair to associate with the EC2 instance.
    * @param groupName The name of the security group to associate with the EC2
instance.
    * @param amiId The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use for the EC2
instance.
    * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ID of the started
EC2 instance.
    * @throws RuntimeException If there is an error running the EC2 instance.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> runInstanceAsync(String instanceType, String
keyName, String groupName, String amiId) {
       RunInstancesRequest runRequest = RunInstancesRequest.builder()
           .instanceType(instanceType)
           .keyName(keyName)
           .securityGroups(groupName)
           .maxCount(1)
           .minCount(1)
           .imageId(amiId)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<RunInstancesResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().runInstances(runRequest);
       return responseFuture.thenCompose(response -> {
           String instanceIdVal = response.instances().get(0).instanceId();
           System.out.println("Going to start an EC2 instance and use a waiter to
wait for it to be in running state");
           return getAsyncClient().waiter()
```

```
                .waitUntilInstanceExists(r -> r.instanceIds(instanceIdVal))
                .thenCompose(waitResponse -> getAsyncClient().waiter()
                    .waitUntilInstanceRunning(r -> r.instanceIds(instanceIdVal))
                    .thenApply(runningResponse -> instanceIdVal));
        }).exceptionally(throwable -> {
            // Handle any exceptions that occurred during the async call
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to run EC2 instance: " +
throwable.getMessage(), throwable);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RunInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`StartInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartInstances`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Starts an Amazon EC2 instance asynchronously and waits until it is in the
"running" state.
     *
     * @param instanceId the ID of the instance to start
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the instance has been
started and is in the "running" state, or exceptionally if an error occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> startInstanceAsync(String instanceId) {
        StartInstancesRequest startRequest = StartInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();

        Ec2AsyncWaiter ec2Waiter = Ec2AsyncWaiter.builder()
            .client(getAsyncClient())
            .build();
```

```
        DescribeInstancesRequest describeRequest =
DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();

        logger.info("Starting instance " + instanceId + " and waiting for it to
run.");
        CompletableFuture<Void> resultFuture = new CompletableFuture<>();
        return getAsyncClient().startInstances(startRequest)
            .thenCompose(response ->
                ec2Waiter.waitUntilInstanceRunning(describeRequest)
            )
            .thenAccept(waiterResponse -> {
                logger.info("Successfully started instance " + instanceId);
                resultFuture.complete(null);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                resultFuture.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Failed to
start instance: " + throwable.getMessage(), throwable));
                return null;
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`StopInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StopInstances`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Stops the EC2 instance with the specified ID asynchronously and waits for the
instance to stop.
```

```
     *
     * @param instanceId the ID of the EC2 instance to stop
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the instance has been
stopped, or exceptionally if an error occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> stopInstanceAsync(String instanceId) {
        StopInstancesRequest stopRequest = StopInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();

        DescribeInstancesRequest describeRequest =
DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();

        Ec2AsyncWaiter ec2Waiter = Ec2AsyncWaiter.builder()
            .client(getAsyncClient())
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> resultFuture = new CompletableFuture<>();
        logger.info("Stopping instance " + instanceId + " and waiting for it to
stop.");
        getAsyncClient().stopInstances(stopRequest)
            .thenCompose(response -> {
                if (response.stoppingInstances().isEmpty()) {
                    return CompletableFuture.failedFuture(new RuntimeException("No
instances were stopped. Please check the instance ID: " + instanceId));
                }
                return ec2Waiter.waitUntilInstanceStopped(describeRequest);
            })
            .thenAccept(waiterResponse -> {
                logger.info("Successfully stopped instance " + instanceId);
                resultFuture.complete(null);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                logger.error("Failed to stop instance " + instanceId + ": " +
throwable.getMessage(), throwable);
                resultFuture.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Failed to
stop instance: " + throwable.getMessage(), throwable));
                return null;
            });

        return resultFuture;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StopInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`TerminateInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`TerminateInstances`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Terminates an EC2 instance asynchronously and waits for it to reach the
terminated state.
    *
    * @param instanceId the ID of the EC2 instance to terminate
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the instance has been
terminated
    * @throws RuntimeException if there is no response from the AWS SDK or if there
is a failure during the termination process
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Object> terminateEC2Async(String instanceId) {
       TerminateInstancesRequest terminateRequest =
TerminateInstancesRequest.builder()
           .instanceIds(instanceId)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<TerminateInstancesResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().terminateInstances(terminateRequest);
       return responseFuture.thenCompose(terminateResponse -> {
           if (terminateResponse == null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("No response received for terminating
instance " + instanceId);
           }
           System.out.println("Going to terminate an EC2 instance and use a waiter
to wait for it to be in terminated state");
```

```
            return getAsyncClient().waiter()
                .waitUntilInstanceTerminated(r -> r.instanceIds(instanceId))
                .thenApply(waiterResponse -> null);
        }).exceptionally(throwable -> {
            // Handle any exceptions that occurred during the async call
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to terminate EC2 instance: " +
throwable.getMessage(), throwable);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, TerminateInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un servizio Web con bilanciamento del carico che restituisca consigli su libri, film e canzoni. L'esempio mostra come il servizio risponde ai guasti e spiega come ristrutturarlo per una maggiore resilienza in caso di guasti.

- Utilizza un gruppo Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling per creare istanze Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) basate su un modello di avvio e per mantenere il numero di istanze in un intervallo specificato.
- Gestisci e distribuisci le richieste HTTP con Elastic Load Balancing.
- Monitora lo stato delle istanze in un gruppo con dimensionamento automatico e inoltra le richieste soltanto alle istanze integre.
- Esegui un server web Python su ogni EC2 istanza per gestire le richieste HTTP. Il server Web risponde con consigli e controlli dell'integrità.
- Simula un servizio di raccomandazione con una tabella Amazon DynamoDB.
- Controlla la risposta del server web alle richieste e ai controlli di integrità aggiornando AWS Systems Manager i parametri.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
public class Main {

    public static final String fileName = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\recommendations.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String tableName = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    public static final String startScript = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\server_startup_script.sh"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String policyFile = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\instance_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String ssmJSON = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\ssm_only_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    public static final String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
health-check";
    public static final String templateName = "doc-example-resilience-template";
    public static final String roleName = "doc-example-resilience-role";
    public static final String policyName = "doc-example-resilience-pol";
    public static final String profileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof";

    public static final String badCredsProfileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof-
bc";

    public static final String targetGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-tg";
    public static final String autoScalingGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-
group";
    public static final String lbName = "doc-example-resilience-lb";
    public static final String protocol = "HTTP";
    public static final int port = 80;

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
```

```
   public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException, InterruptedException
{
       Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
       Database database = new Database();
       AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
       LoadBalancer loadBalancer = new LoadBalancer();

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and Manage
a Resilient Service!");
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("A - SETUP THE RESOURCES");
       System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
       in.nextLine();
       deploy(loadBalancer);
       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("B - DEMO THE RESILIENCE FUNCTIONALITY");
       System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
       in.nextLine();
       demo(loadBalancer);
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("C - DELETE THE RESOURCES");
       System.out.println("""
               This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient
service.
               To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account,
we can clean up all AWS resources
               that were created for this demo.
               """);

       System.out.println("\n Do you want to delete the resources (y/n)? ");
       String userInput = in.nextLine().trim().toLowerCase(); // Capture user input

       if (userInput.equals("y")) {
           // Delete resources here
           deleteResources(loadBalancer, autoScaler, database);
           System.out.println("Resources deleted.");
       } else {
```

```
            System.out.println("""
                    Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.
                    Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
might incur unexpected charges.
                    """);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The example has completed. ");
        System.out.println("\n Thanks for watching!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Deletes the AWS resources used in this example.
    private static void deleteResources(LoadBalancer loadBalancer, AutoScaler
autoScaler, Database database)
            throws IOException, InterruptedException {
        loadBalancer.deleteLoadBalancer(lbName);
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for resource to be deleted");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        loadBalancer.deleteTargetGroup(targetGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteAutoScaleGroup(autoScalingGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteRolesPolicies(policyName, roleName, profileName);
        autoScaler.deleteTemplate(templateName);
        database.deleteTable(tableName);
    }

    private static void deploy(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws
InterruptedException, IOException {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println(
                """
                        For this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Java (v2) to create
several AWS resources
                        to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore
some ways to make it resilient
                        against various kinds of failures.

                        Some of the resources create by this demo are:
                        \t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to
provide book, movie, and song recommendations.
                        \t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that
each contain a Python web server.
```

```
                        \t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances
across several Availability Zones.
                        \t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that
targets the Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.
                        """);

       System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
       in.nextLine();
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named " +
tableName);
       Database database = new Database();
       database.createTable(tableName, fileName);
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("""
               Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when an
instance starts.
               This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server
               listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.
               For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to
               run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged credentials.

               The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants
               permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters
               that control the flow of the demo.
               """);

       LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
       templateCreator.createTemplate(policyFile, policyName, profileName,
startScript, templateName, roleName);
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println(
```

```
                "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different Availability Zone.");
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for the VPC to be created");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        String[] zones = autoScaler.createGroup(3, templateName,
autoScalingGroupName);

        System.out.println("""
                At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for
                HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.
                Press Enter when you're ready to continue.
                """);

        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.");
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        paramHelper.reset();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group
                defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a
                single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.
                """);

        String vpcId = autoScaler.getDefaultVPC();
        List<Subnet> subnets = autoScaler.getSubnets(vpcId, zones);
        System.out.println("You have retrieved a list with " + subnets.size() + "
subnets");
        String targetGroupArn = loadBalancer.createTargetGroup(protocol, port,
vpcId, targetGroupName);
        String elbDnsName = loadBalancer.createLoadBalancer(subnets, targetGroupArn,
lbName, port, protocol);
```

```
        autoScaler.attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(autoScalingGroupName,
targetGroupArn);
        System.out.println("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        boolean wasSuccessul = loadBalancer.verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(elbDnsName);
        if (!wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
that the port is open...");
            CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

            // Create an HTTP GET request to "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
            HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://checkip.amazonaws.com");
            try {
                // Execute the request and get the response
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);

                // Read the response content.
                String ipAddress =
IOUtils.toString(response.getEntity().getContent(), StandardCharsets.UTF_8).trim();

                // Print the public IP address.
                System.out.println("Public IP Address: " + ipAddress);
                GroupInfo groupInfo = autoScaler.verifyInboundPort(vpcId, port,
ipAddress);
                if (!groupInfo.isPortOpen()) {
                    System.out.println("""
                            For this example to work, the default security group for
your default VPC must
                            allow access from this computer. You can either add it
automatically from this
                            example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
Console.
                            """);

                    System.out.println(
                            "Do you want to add a rule to security group " +
groupInfo.getGroupName() + " to allow");
                    System.out.println("inbound traffic on port " + port + " from
your computer's IP address (y/n) ");
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
                    if ("y".equalsIgnoreCase(ans)) {
                        autoScaler.openInboundPort(groupInfo.getGroupName(),
String.valueOf(port), ipAddress);
                        System.out.println("Security group rule added.");
                    } else {
```

```
                        System.out.println("No security group rule added.");
                    }
                }

            } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        } else if (wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            System.out.println("\t http://" + elbDnsName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("Couldn't get a successful response from the load
balancer endpoint. Troubleshoot by");
            System.out.println("manually verifying that your VPC and security group
are configured correctly and that");
            System.out.println("you can successfully make a GET request to the load
balancer.");
        }

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        in.nextLine();
    }

    // A method that controls the demo part of the Java program.
    public static void demo(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        System.out.println("Read the ssm_only_policy.json file");
        String ssmOnlyPolicy = readFileAsString(ssmJSON);

        System.out.println("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        paramHelper.reset();

        System.out.println(
                """
                        This part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system
                        to create situations where the web service fails, and shows
how using a resilient
                        architecture can keep the web service running in spite of
these failures.
```

```
                        At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.
                       """);
       demoChoices(loadBalancer);

       System.out.println(
               """
                        The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.
                        The table name is contained in a Systems Manager parameter
named self.param_helper.table.
                        To simulate a failure of the recommendation service, let's
set this parameter to name a non-existent table.
                       """);
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

       System.out.println(
               """
                        \nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns a failure code. But, the service reports as
                        healthy to the load balancer because shallow health checks
don't check for failure of the recommendation service.
                       """);
       demoChoices(loadBalancer);

       System.out.println(
               """
                       Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
the web service can return a static response.
                       While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.
                       """);
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.failureResponse, "static");

       System.out.println("""
               Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns a
static response.
               The service still reports as healthy because health checks are still
shallow.
               """);
       demoChoices(loadBalancer);

       System.out.println("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.");
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, paramHelper.dyntable);
```

```
        System.out.println("""
                Let's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't
                access the DynamoDB recommendation table. We will get an instance id
value.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();

        // Create a new instance profile based on badCredsProfileName.
        templateCreator.createInstanceProfile(policyFile, policyName,
badCredsProfileName, roleName);
        String badInstanceId = autoScaler.getBadInstance(autoScalingGroupName);
        System.out.println("The bad instance id values used for this demo is " +
badInstanceId);

        String profileAssociationId = autoScaler.getInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        System.out.println("The association Id value is " + profileAssociationId);
        System.out.println("Replacing the profile for instance " + badInstanceId
                + " with a profile that contains bad credentials");
        autoScaler.replaceInstanceProfile(badInstanceId, badCredsProfileName,
profileAssociationId);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns either a recommendation or a static response,
                        depending on which instance is selected by the load
balancer.
                        """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether
                the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on for
recommendations. Note that
                the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto
Scaling instance health.
                This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto Scaling
instance health, because it
```

```
                risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling
group when a dependent service fails.
                """);

        System.out.println("""
                By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect
when one of the instances is failing
                and take that instance out of rotation.
                """);

        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.healthCheck, "deep");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials
                is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the load
balancer to detect the unhealthy
                instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint always
returns a recommendation, because
                the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Because the instances in this demo are controlled by an auto
scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy
                        instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start a
new instance to replace it.
                        """);
        autoScaler.terminateInstance(badInstanceId);

        System.out.println("""
                Even while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
starting, sending a GET
                request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because
                the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After
the replacement instance
                starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load balancing
rotation.
                Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
several minutes, during which time you
```

```
                can see the changing health check status until the new instance is
running and healthy.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(
                "If the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean
all instances report as unhealthy.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        paramHelper.reset();
    }

    public static void demoChoices(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        String[] actions = {
                "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
                "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
                "Go to the next part of the demo."
        };
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        while (true) {
            System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
            System.out.println("See the current state of the service by selecting
one of the following choices:");
            for (int i = 0; i < actions.length; i++) {
                System.out.println(i + ": " + actions[i]);
            }

            try {
                System.out.print("\nWhich action would you like to take? ");
                int choice = scanner.nextInt();
                System.out.println("-".repeat(88));

                switch (choice) {
                    case 0 -> {
                        System.out.println("Request:\n");
                        System.out.println("GET http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));
                        CloseableHttpClient httpClient =
HttpClients.createDefault();
```

```
                        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
                        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));

                        // Execute the request and get the response.
                        HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                        int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                        System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);

                        // Display the JSON response
                        BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(
                                new
InputStreamReader(response.getEntity().getContent()));
                        StringBuilder jsonResponse = new StringBuilder();
                        String line;
                        while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                            jsonResponse.append(line);
                        }
                        reader.close();

                        // Print the formatted JSON response.
                        System.out.println("Full Response:\n");
                        System.out.println(jsonResponse.toString());

                        // Close the HTTP client.
                        httpClient.close();

                    }
                    case 1 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nChecking the health of load balancer
targets:\n");
                        List<TargetHealthDescription> health =
loadBalancer.checkTargetHealth(targetGroupName);
                        for (TargetHealthDescription target : health) {
                            System.out.printf("\tTarget %s on port %d is %s%n",
target.target().id(),
                                        target.target().port(),
target.targetHealth().stateAsString());
                        }
                        System.out.println("""
                                Note that it can take a minute or two for the health
check to update
                                after changes are made.
                                """);
```

```
                    }
                    case 2 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nOkay, let's move on.");
                        System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
                        return; // Exit the method when choice is 2
                    }
                    default -> System.out.println("You must choose a value between
 0-2. Please select again.");
                }

            } catch (java.util.InputMismatchException e) {
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please select again.");
                scanner.nextLine(); // Clear the input buffer.
            }
        }
    }

    public static String readFileAsString(String filePath) throws IOException {
        byte[] bytes = Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath));
        return new String(bytes);
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le azioni di Auto Scaling e EC2 Amazon.

```
public class AutoScaler {

    private static Ec2Client ec2Client;
    private static AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient;
    private static IamClient iamClient;

    private static SsmClient ssmClient;

    private IamClient getIAMClient() {
        if (iamClient == null) {
            iamClient = IamClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return iamClient;
    }
```

```
    private SsmClient getSSMClient() {
        if (ssmClient == null) {
            ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ssmClient;
    }

    private Ec2Client getEc2Client() {
        if (ec2Client == null) {
            ec2Client = Ec2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ec2Client;
    }

    private AutoScalingClient getAutoScalingClient() {
        if (autoScalingClient == null) {
            autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return autoScalingClient;
    }

    /**
     * Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
     * terminated, it can no longer be accessed.
     */
    public void terminateInstance(String instanceId) {
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest terminateInstanceIRequest =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
                .builder()
                .instanceId(instanceId)
                .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(terminateInstanceIRequest);
        System.out.format("Terminated instance %s.", instanceId);
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
    * replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
    * When
    * the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
    * server.
    */
   public void replaceInstanceProfile(String instanceId, String
newInstanceProfileName, String profileAssociationId)
           throws InterruptedException {
       // Create an IAM instance profile specification.
       software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
iamInstanceProfile =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
               .builder()
               .name(newInstanceProfileName) // Make sure 'newInstanceProfileName'
is a valid IAM Instance Profile
                                             // name.
               .build();

       // Replace the IAM instance profile association for the EC2 instance.
       ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest replaceRequest =
ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest
               .builder()
               .iamInstanceProfile(iamInstanceProfile)
               .associationId(profileAssociationId) // Make sure
'profileAssociationId' is a valid association ID.
               .build();

       try {
           getEc2Client().replaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation(replaceRequest);
           // Handle the response as needed.
       } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
           // Handle exceptions, log, or report the error.
           System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
       }
       System.out.format("Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile
%s.", profileAssociationId,
               newInstanceProfileName);
       TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
       boolean instReady = false;
       int tries = 0;

       // Reboot after 60 seconds
```

```
        while (!instReady) {
            if (tries % 6 == 0) {
                getEc2Client().rebootInstances(RebootInstancesRequest.builder()
                        .instanceIds(instanceId)
                        .build());
                System.out.println("Rebooting instance " + instanceId + " and
waiting for it to be ready.");
            }
            tries++;
            try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(10);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }

            DescribeInstanceInformationResponse informationResponse =
getSSMClient().describeInstanceInformation();
            List<InstanceInformation> instanceInformationList =
informationResponse.instanceInformationList();
            for (InstanceInformation info : instanceInformationList) {
                if (info.instanceId().equals(instanceId)) {
                    instReady = true;
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        SendCommandRequest sendCommandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .documentName("AWS-RunShellScript")
                .parameters(Collections.singletonMap("commands",
                        Collections.singletonList("cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80")))
                .build();

        getSSMClient().sendCommand(sendCommandRequest);
        System.out.println("Restarted the Python web server on instance " +
instanceId + ".");
    }

    public void openInboundPort(String secGroupId, String port, String ipAddress) {
        AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest ingressRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                .groupName(secGroupId)
```

```
                .cidrIp(ipAddress)
                .fromPort(Integer.parseInt(port))
                .build();

        getEc2Client().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(ingressRequest);
        System.out.format("Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
secGroupId, port, ipAddress);
    }

    /**
     * Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
     * and deletes all the resources.
     */
    public void deleteInstanceProfile(String roleName, String profileName) {
        try {
            software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
getInstanceProfileRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
                    .builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            GetInstanceProfileResponse response =
getIAMClient().getInstanceProfile(getInstanceProfileRequest);
            String name = response.instanceProfile().instanceProfileName();
            System.out.println(name);

            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest profileRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(profileRequest);
            DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(deleteInstanceProfileRequest);
            System.out.println("Deleted instance profile " + profileName);

            DeleteRoleRequest deleteRoleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
```

```
                    .build();

            // List attached role policies.
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse rolesResponse = getIAMClient()
                    .listAttachedRolePolicies(role -> role.roleName(roleName));
            List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies =
rolesResponse.attachedPolicies();
            for (AttachedPolicy attachedPolicy : attachedPolicies) {
                DetachRolePolicyRequest request = DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(attachedPolicy.policyArn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(request);
                System.out.println("Detached and deleted policy " +
attachedPolicy.policyName());
            }

            getIAMClient().deleteRole(deleteRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Instance profile and role deleted.");

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTemplate(String templateName) {
        getEc2Client().deleteLaunchTemplate(name ->
name.launchTemplateName(templateName));
        System.out.format(templateName + " was deleted.");
    }

    public void deleteAutoScaleGroup(String groupName) {
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                .forceDelete(true)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        System.out.println(groupName + " was deleted.");
    }
```

```
    /*
     * Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
     * this
     * computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
     * address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you
     * must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the port
     * to
     * any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
     * public
     * access when you're done.
     *
     */
    public GroupInfo verifyInboundPort(String VPC, int port, String ipAddress) {
        boolean portIsOpen = false;
        GroupInfo groupInfo = new GroupInfo();
        try {
            Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                    .name("group-name")
                    .values("default")
                    .build();

            Filter filter1 = Filter.builder()
                    .name("vpc-id")
                    .values(VPC)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest securityGroupsRequest =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .filters(filter, filter1)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse securityGroupsResponse = getEc2Client()
                    .describeSecurityGroups(securityGroupsRequest);
            String securityGroup =
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups().get(0).groupName();
            groupInfo.setGroupName(securityGroup);

            for (SecurityGroup secGroup : securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups()) {
                System.out.println("Found security group: " + secGroup.groupId());

                for (IpPermission ipPermission : secGroup.ipPermissions()) {
                    if (ipPermission.fromPort() == port) {
                        System.out.println("Found inbound rule: " + ipPermission);
```

```
                        for (IpRange ipRange : ipPermission.ipRanges()) {
                            String cidrIp = ipRange.cidrIp();
                            if (cidrIp.startsWith(ipAddress) ||
cidrIp.equals("0.0.0.0/0")) {
                                System.out.println(cidrIp + " is applicable");
                                portIsOpen = true;
                            }
                        }

                        if (!ipPermission.prefixListIds().isEmpty()) {
                            System.out.println("Prefix lList is applicable");
                            portIsOpen = true;
                        }

                        if (!portIsOpen) {
                            System.out
                                    .println("The inbound rule does not appear to be
open to either this computer's IP,"
                                            + " all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or to
a prefix list ID.");
                        } else {
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }

        groupInfo.setPortOpen(portIsOpen);
        return groupInfo;
    }

    /*
     * Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
     * Scaling group.
     * The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
     * instances
     * in the group.
     */
    public void attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(String asGroupName, String
targetGroupARN) {
```

```
        try {
            AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(asGroupName)
                    .targetGroupARNs(targetGroupARN)
                    .build();


getAutoScalingClient().attachLoadBalancerTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);
            System.out.println("Attached load balancer to " + asGroupName);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.
    public String[] createGroup(int groupSize, String templateName, String
autoScalingGroupName) {

        // Get availability zones.
        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
zonesRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
                .builder()
                .build();

        DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse zonesResponse =
getEc2Client().describeAvailabilityZones(zonesRequest);
        List<String> availabilityZoneNames =
zonesResponse.availabilityZones().stream()

.map(software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AvailabilityZone::zoneName)
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String availabilityZones = String.join(",", availabilityZoneNames);
        LaunchTemplateSpecification specification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                .launchTemplateName(templateName)
                .version("$Default")
                .build();

        String[] zones = availabilityZones.split(",");
```

```
        CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .launchTemplate(specification)
                .availabilityZones(zones)
                .maxSize(groupSize)
                .minSize(groupSize)
                .autoScalingGroupName(autoScalingGroupName)
                .build();

        try {
            getAutoScalingClient().createAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Created an EC2 Auto Scaling group named " +
autoScalingGroupName);
        return zones;
    }

    public String getDefaultVPC() {
        // Define the filter.
        Filter defaultFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("is-default")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest request =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(defaultFilter)
                .build();

        DescribeVpcsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeVpcs(request);
        return response.vpcs().get(0).vpcId();
    }

    // Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability Zones.
    public List<Subnet> getSubnets(String vpcId, String[] availabilityZones) {
        List<Subnet> subnets = null;
        Filter vpcFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("vpc-id")
                .values(vpcId)
```

```
                .build();

        Filter azFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("availability-zone")
                .values(availabilityZones)
                .build();

        Filter defaultForAZ = Filter.builder()
                .name("default-for-az")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsRequest request = DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
                .filters(vpcFilter, azFilter, defaultForAZ)
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeSubnets(request);
        subnets = response.subnets();
        return subnets;
    }

    // Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    public String getBadInstance(String groupName) {
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                .build();

        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
getAutoScalingClient().describeAutoScalingGroups(request);
        AutoScalingGroup autoScalingGroup = response.autoScalingGroups().get(0);
        List<String> instanceIds = autoScalingGroup.instances().stream()
                .map(instance -> instance.instanceId())
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String[] instanceIdArray = instanceIds.toArray(new String[0]);
        for (String instanceId : instanceIdArray) {
            System.out.println("Instance ID: " + instanceId);
            return instanceId;
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.
```

```
    public String getInstanceProfile(String instanceId) {
        Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                .name("instance-id")
                .values(instanceId)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest associationsRequest =
 DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(filter)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsResponse response = getEc2Client()
                .describeIamInstanceProfileAssociations(associationsRequest);
        return response.iamInstanceProfileAssociations().get(0).associationId();
    }

    public void deleteRolesPolicies(String policyName, String roleName, String
 InstanceProfile) {
        ListPoliciesRequest listPoliciesRequest =
 ListPoliciesRequest.builder().build();
        ListPoliciesResponse listPoliciesResponse =
 getIAMClient().listPolicies(listPoliciesRequest);
        for (Policy policy : listPoliciesResponse.policies()) {
            if (policy.policyName().equals(policyName)) {
                // List the entities (users, groups, roles) that are attached to the
 policy.

 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
 listEntitiesRequest =
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
                        .builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();
                ListEntitiesForPolicyResponse listEntitiesResponse = iamClient
                        .listEntitiesForPolicy(listEntitiesRequest);
                if (!listEntitiesResponse.policyGroups().isEmpty() || !
listEntitiesResponse.policyUsers().isEmpty()
                        || !listEntitiesResponse.policyRoles().isEmpty()) {
                    // Detach the policy from any entities it is attached to.
                    DetachRolePolicyRequest detachPolicyRequest =
 DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                            .policyArn(policy.arn())
                            .roleName(roleName) // Specify the name of the IAM role
```

```
                            .build();

                    getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(detachPolicyRequest);
                    System.out.println("Policy detached from entities.");
                }

                // Now, you can delete the policy.
                DeletePolicyRequest deletePolicyRequest =
DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().deletePolicy(deletePolicyRequest);
                System.out.println("Policy deleted successfully.");
                break;
            }
        }

        // List the roles associated with the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest listRolesRequest =
ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        // Detach the roles from the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleResponse listRolesResponse =
iamClient.listInstanceProfilesForRole(listRolesRequest);
        for (software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.InstanceProfile profile :
listRolesResponse.instanceProfiles()) {
            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest removeRoleRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                    .roleName(roleName) // Remove the extra dot here
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(removeRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Role " + roleName + " removed from instance profile
" + InstanceProfile);
        }

        // Delete the instance profile after removing all roles
        DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
```

```
                .build();

        getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(r ->
 r.instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile));
        System.out.println(InstanceProfile + " Deleted");
        System.out.println("All roles and policies are deleted.");
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Elastic Load Balancing.

```
public class LoadBalancer {
    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;

    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client getLoadBalancerClient() {
        if (elasticLoadBalancingV2Client == null) {
            elasticLoadBalancingV2Client = ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }

        return elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;
    }

    // Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
    public List<TargetHealthDescription> checkTargetHealth(String targetGroupName) {
        DescribeTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
 DescribeTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                .names(targetGroupName)
                .build();

        DescribeTargetGroupsResponse tgResponse =
 getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);

        DescribeTargetHealthRequest healthRequest =
 DescribeTargetHealthRequest.builder()
                .targetGroupArn(tgResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn())
                .build();

        DescribeTargetHealthResponse healthResponse =
 getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetHealth(healthRequest);
        return healthResponse.targetHealthDescriptions();
```

```
    }

    // Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.
    public String getEndpoint(String lbName) {
        DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
        return res.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
    }

    // Deletes a load balancer.
    public void deleteLoadBalancer(String lbName) {
        try {
            // Use a waiter to delete the Load Balancer.
            DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().deleteLoadBalancer(
                    builder ->
builder.loadBalancerArn(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn()));
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancersDeleted(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(lbName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Deletes the target group.
    public void deleteTargetGroup(String targetGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeTargetGroupsResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeTargetGroups(describe ->
describe.names(targetGroupName));
            getLoadBalancerClient()
```

```
                    .deleteTargetGroup(builder ->
builder.targetGroupArn(res.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn()));
        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(targetGroupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load balancer
    // endpoint.
    public boolean verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(String elbDnsName) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        boolean success = false;
        int retries = 3;
        CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" + elbDnsName);
        try {
            while ((!success) && (retries > 0)) {
                // Execute the request and get the response.
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);
                if (statusCode == 200) {
                    success = true;
                } else {
                    retries--;
                    System.out.println("Got connection error from load balancer
endpoint, retrying...");
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
                }
            }

        } catch (org.apache.http.conn.HttpHostConnectException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }

        System.out.println("Status.." + success);
        return success;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
```

```
     * how
     * the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how instance
     * health is checked.
     */
    public String createTargetGroup(String protocol, int port, String vpcId, String
targetGroupName) {
        CreateTargetGroupRequest targetGroupRequest =
CreateTargetGroupRequest.builder()
                .healthCheckPath("/healthcheck")
                .healthCheckTimeoutSeconds(5)
                .port(port)
                .vpcId(vpcId)
                .name(targetGroupName)
                .protocol(protocol)
                .build();

        CreateTargetGroupResponse targetGroupResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createTargetGroup(targetGroupRequest);
        String targetGroupArn =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn();
        String targetGroup =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupName();
        System.out.println("The " + targetGroup + " was created with ARN" +
targetGroupArn);
        return targetGroupArn;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
     * subnets
     * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
     */
    public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String targetGroupARN,
String lbName, int port,
            String protocol) {
        try {
            List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                    .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                    .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                    .name(lbName)
```

```
                    .scheme("internet-facing")
                    .build();

            // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
            CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
            String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to become
available.");
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

            // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
            String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
            System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

            // Create a listener for the load balance.
            Action action = Action.builder()
                    .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                    .type("forward")
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest = CreateListenerRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
```

```
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che utilizzi DynamoDB per simulare un servizio di raccomandazione.

```
public class Database {

    private static DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;

    public static DynamoDbClient getDynamoDbClient() {
        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return dynamoDbClient;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Amazon DynamoDB table exists.
    private boolean doesTableExist(String tableName) {
        try {
            // Describe the table and catch any exceptions.
            DescribeTableRequest describeTableRequest =
 DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().describeTable(describeTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' exists.");
            return true;

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' does not exist.");
```

```
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error checking table existence: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    /*
     * Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
     * hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended, such
     * as
     * Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
     * MediaType,
     * forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.
     */
    public void createTable(String tableName, String fileName) throws IOException {
        // First check to see if the table exists.
        boolean doesExist = doesTableExist(tableName);
        if (!doesExist) {
            DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = getDynamoDbClient().waiter();
            CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .attributeDefinitions(
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                                    .build(),
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.N)
                                    .build())
                    .keySchema(
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                                    .build(),
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                                    .build())
                    .provisionedThroughput(
                            ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                                    .readCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .writeCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .build())
```

```
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().createTable(createTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Creating table " + tableName + "...");

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " created.");

            // Add records to the table.
            populateTable(fileName, tableName);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTable(String tableName) {
        getDynamoDbClient().deleteTable(table -> table.tableName(tableName));
        System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " deleted.");
    }

    // Populates the table with data located in a JSON file using the DynamoDB
    // enhanced client.
    public void populateTable(String fileName, String tableName) throws IOException
{
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(getDynamoDbClient())
                .build();
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
        File jsonFile = new File(fileName);
        JsonNode rootNode = objectMapper.readTree(jsonFile);

        DynamoDbTable<Recommendation> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table(tableName,
                TableSchema.fromBean(Recommendation.class));
        for (JsonNode currentNode : rootNode) {
            String mediaType = currentNode.path("MediaType").path("S").asText();
            int itemId = currentNode.path("ItemId").path("N").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("Title").path("S").asText();
            String creator = currentNode.path("Creator").path("S").asText();
```

```
            // Create a Recommendation object and set its properties.
            Recommendation rec = new Recommendation();
            rec.setMediaType(mediaType);
            rec.setItemId(itemId);
            rec.setTitle(title);
            rec.setCreator(creator);

            // Put the item into the DynamoDB table.
            mappedTable.putItem(rec); // Add the Recommendation to the list.
        }
        System.out.println("Added all records to the " + tableName);
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Systems Manager.

```
public class ParameterHelper {

    String tableName = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table";
    String dyntable = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response";
    String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check";

    public void reset() {
        put(dyntable, tableName);
        put(failureResponse, "none");
        put(healthCheck, "shallow");
    }

    public void put(String name, String value) {
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        PutParameterRequest parameterRequest = PutParameterRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .value(value)
                .overwrite(true)
                .type("String")
                .build();

        ssmClient.putParameter(parameterRequest);
```

```
        System.out.printf("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value);
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth
  - DescribeVpcs
  - RebootInstances
  - ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Esempi di Amazon ECR con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon ECR. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon ECR

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon ECR.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.EcrClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.EcrException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.ListImagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.paginators.ListImagesIterable;

public class HelloECR {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage:    <repositoryName>

            Where:
```

```
                repositoryName - The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String repoName = args[0];
        EcrClient ecrClient = EcrClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        listImageTags(ecrClient, repoName);
    }
    public static void listImageTags(EcrClient ecrClient, String repoName){
        ListImagesRequest listImagesPaginator = ListImagesRequest.builder()
            .repositoryName(repoName)
            .build();

        ListImagesIterable imagesIterable =
 ecrClient.listImagesPaginator(listImagesPaginator);
        imagesIterable.stream()
            .flatMap(r -> r.imageIds().stream())
            .forEach(image -> System.out.println("The docker image tag is: "
 +image.imageTag()));
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListImages in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un repository Amazon ECR.
- Imposta le politiche del repository.
- Recupera il repository. URIs
- Ottieni i token di autorizzazione Amazon ECR.
- Imposta le politiche del ciclo di vita per i repository Amazon ECR.
- Invia un'immagine Docker a un repository Amazon ECR.
- Verifica l'esistenza di un'immagine in un repository Amazon ECR.
- Elenca i repository Amazon ECR per il tuo account e ottieni dettagli su di essi.
- Elimina i repository Amazon ECR.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le caratteristiche di Amazon ECR.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.EcrException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException;

import java.util.Scanner;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * This Java code example requires an IAM Role that has permissions to interact with
 the Amazon ECR service.
 *
 * To create an IAM role, see:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_create.html
 *
 * This Java scenario example requires a local docker image named echo-text. Without
 a local image,
 * this Java program will not successfully run. For more information including how
 to create the local
 * image, see:
 *
 * /scenarios/basics/ecr/README
 *
 */
public class ECRScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage: <iamRoleARN> <accountId>

            Where:
               iamRoleARN - The IAM role ARN that has the necessary permissions to
 access and manage the Amazon ECR repository.
               accountId - Your AWS account number.
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        ECRActions ecrActions = new ECRActions();
        String iamRole = args[0];
        String accountId = args[1];
        String localImageName;

        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("""
             The Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR) is a fully-managed Docker
 container registry
             service provided by AWS. It allows developers and organizations to
 securely
             store, manage, and deploy Docker container images.
             ECR provides a simple and scalable way to manage container images
 throughout their lifecycle,
             from building and testing to production deployment.\s
```

```
            The `EcrAsyncClient` interface in the AWS SDK for Java 2.x provides a
set of methods to
            programmatically interact with the Amazon ECR service. This allows
developers to
            automate the storage, retrieval, and management of container images as
part of their application
            deployment pipelines. With ECR, teams can focus on building and
deploying their
            applications without having to worry about the underlying
infrastructure required to
            host and manage a container registry.

           This scenario walks you through how to perform key operations for this
service.
           Let's get started...

           You have two choices:
           1 - Run the entire program.
           2 - Delete an existing Amazon ECR repository named echo-text (created
from a previous execution of
           this program that did not complete).
           """);

       while (true) {
           String input = scanner.nextLine();
           if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("1")) {
               System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
               System.out.println("");
               break;
           } else if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("2")) {
               String repoName = "echo-text";
               ecrActions.deleteECRRepository(repoName);
               return;
           } else {
               // Handle invalid input.
               System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
           }
       }

       waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println("""
          1. Create an ECR repository.
```

```
           The first task is to ensure we have a local Docker image named echo-
text.
           If this image exists, then an Amazon ECR repository is created.

           An ECR repository is a private Docker container repository provided
           by Amazon Web Services (AWS). It is a managed service that makes it easy
           to store, manage, and deploy Docker container images.\s
           """ );

        // Ensure that a local docker image named echo-text exists.
        boolean doesExist = ecrActions.isEchoTextImagePresent();
        String repoName;
        if (!doesExist){
            System.out.println("The local image named echo-text does not exist");
            return;
        } else {
            localImageName = "echo-text";
            repoName = "echo-text";
        }

        try {
            String repoArn = ecrActions.createECRRepository(repoName);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the ECR repository is " + repoArn);

        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            System.err.println("Invalid repository name: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred while creating the ECR repository:
 " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
        2. Set an ECR repository policy.

        Setting an ECR repository policy using the `setRepositoryPolicy` function is
 crucial for maintaining
        the security and integrity of your container images. The repository policy
 allows you to
```

```
        define specific rules and restrictions for accessing and managing the images
stored within your ECR
        repository.
        """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            ecrActions.setRepoPolicy(repoName, iamRole);

        } catch (RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println("Invalid repository name: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (EcrException e) {
            System.err.println("An ECR exception occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred while creating the ECR repository:
" + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
        3. Display ECR repository policy.

        Now we will retrieve the ECR policy to ensure it was successfully set.
        """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            String policyText = ecrActions.getRepoPolicy(repoName);
            System.out.println("Policy Text:");
            System.out.println(policyText);

        } catch (EcrException e) {
            System.err.println("An ECR exception occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred while creating the ECR repository:
" + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
        4. Retrieve an ECR authorization token.

        You need an authorization token to securely access and interact with the
Amazon ECR registry.
        The `getAuthorizationToken` method of the `EcrAsyncClient` is responsible
for securely accessing
        and interacting with an Amazon ECR repository. This operation is responsible
for obtaining a
        valid authorization token, which is required to authenticate your requests
to the ECR service.

        Without a valid authorization token, you would not be able to perform any
operations on the
        ECR repository, such as pushing, pulling, or managing your Docker images.

        """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
             ecrActions.getAuthToken();

        } catch (EcrException e) {
            System.err.println("An ECR exception occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred while retrieving the authorization
token: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
        5. Get the ECR Repository URI.

        The URI  of an Amazon ECR repository is important. When you want to deploy a
container image to
        a container orchestration platform like Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service
(EKS)
        or Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS), you need to specify the full
image URI,
        which includes the ECR repository URI. This allows the container runtime to
pull the
```

```
        correct container image from the ECR repository.
       """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            ecrActions.getRepositoryURI(repoName);

        } catch (EcrException e) {
            System.err.println("An ECR exception occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            return;

        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred while retrieving the URI: " +
e.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
            6. Set an ECR Lifecycle Policy.

            An ECR Lifecycle Policy is used to manage the lifecycle of Docker images
stored in your ECR repositories.
            These policies allow you to automatically remove old or unused Docker
images from your repositories,
            freeing up storage space and reducing costs.

            This example policy helps to maintain the size and efficiency of the
container registry
            by automatically removing older and potentially unused images, ensuring
that the
            storage is optimized and the registry remains up-to-date.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            ecrActions.setLifeCyclePolicy(repoName);

        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred while setting the lifecycle
policy: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
            return;
        }
```

```
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
        7. Push a docker image to the Amazon ECR Repository.

        The `pushImageCmd()` method pushes a local Docker image to an Amazon ECR
repository.
        It sets up the Docker client by connecting to the local Docker host using
the default port.
        It then retrieves the authorization token for the ECR repository by making a
call to the AWS SDK.

        The method uses the authorization token to create an `AuthConfig` object,
which is used to authenticate
        the Docker client when pushing the image. Finally, the method tags the
Docker image with the specified
        repository name and image tag, and then pushes the image to the ECR
repository using the Docker client.
        If the push operation is successful, the method prints a message indicating
that the image was pushed to ECR.
        """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            ecrActions.pushDockerImage(repoName, localImageName);

        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred while pushing a local Docker image
to Amazon ECR: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Verify if the image is in the ECR Repository.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            ecrActions.verifyImage(repoName, localImageName);

        } catch (EcrException e) {
            System.err.println("An ECR exception occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
```

```
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. As an optional step, you can interact with the image
 in Amazon ECR by using the CLI.");
        System.out.println("Would you like to view instructions on how to use the
 CLI to run the image? (y/n)");
        String ans = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (ans.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            String instructions = """
            1. Authenticate with ECR - Before you can pull the image from Amazon
 ECR, you need to authenticate with the registry. You can do this using the AWS CLI:

                aws ecr get-login-password --region us-east-1 | docker login --
username AWS --password-stdin %s.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com

            2. Describe the image using this command:

               aws ecr describe-images --repository-name %s --image-ids imageTag=%s

            3. Run the Docker container and view the output using this command:

               docker run --rm %s.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/%s:%s
            """;

            instructions = String.format(instructions, accountId, repoName,
 localImageName, accountId, repoName, localImageName);
            System.out.println(instructions);
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Delete the ECR Repository.");
        System.out.println(
        """
        If the repository isn't empty, you must either delete the contents of the
 repository
        or use the force option (used in this scenario) to delete the repository and
 have Amazon ECR delete all of its contents
```

```
        on your behalf.
        """);
        System.out.println("Would you like to delete the Amazon ECR Repository? (y/
n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            System.out.println("You selected to delete the AWS ECR resources.");

            try {
                ecrActions.deleteECRRepository(repoName);

            } catch (EcrException e) {
                System.err.println("An ECR exception occurred: " + e.getMessage());
                return;
            } catch (RuntimeException e) {
                System.err.println("An error occurred while deleting the Docker
 image: " + e.getMessage());
                e.printStackTrace();
                return;
            }
        }

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("This concludes the Amazon ECR SDK scenario");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

   private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
       while (true) {
           System.out.println("");
           System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
           String input = scanner.nextLine();

           if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
               System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
               System.out.println("");
               break;
           } else {
               // Handle invalid input.
               System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
          }
       }
   }
}
```

Una classe wrapper per i metodi Amazon ECR SDK.

```
import com.github.dockerjava.api.DockerClient;
import com.github.dockerjava.api.exception.DockerClientException;
import com.github.dockerjava.api.model.AuthConfig;
import com.github.dockerjava.api.model.Image;
import com.github.dockerjava.core.DockerClientBuilder;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.EcrAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.AuthorizationData;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.CreateRepositoryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.CreateRepositoryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.DeleteRepositoryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.DeleteRepositoryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.DescribeImagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.DescribeImagesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.DescribeRepositoriesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.DescribeRepositoriesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.EcrException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.GetAuthorizationTokenResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.GetRepositoryPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.GetRepositoryPolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.ImageIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.Repository;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.SetRepositoryPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.SetRepositoryPolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecr.model.StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewResponse;
import com.github.dockerjava.api.command.DockerCmdExecFactory;
import com.github.dockerjava.netty.NettyDockerCmdExecFactory;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.Base64;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
```

```
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;

public class ECRActions {
    private static EcrAsyncClient ecrClient;

    private static DockerClient dockerClient;

    private static Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(ECRActions.class);

    /**
     * Creates an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to create.
     * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created repository, or an empty
 string if the operation failed.
     * @throws IllegalArgumentException     If repository name is invalid.
     * @throws RuntimeException             if an error occurs while creating the
 repository.
     */
    public String createECRRepository(String repoName) {
        if (repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
 empty");
        }

        CreateRepositoryRequest request = CreateRepositoryRequest.builder()
            .repositoryName(repoName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateRepositoryResponse> response =
 getAsyncClient().createRepository(request);
        try {
            CreateRepositoryResponse result = response.join();
            if (result != null) {
                System.out.println("The " + repoName + " repository was created
 successfully.");
                return result.repository().repositoryArn();
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected response type");
            }
        } catch (CompletionException e) {
            Throwable cause = e.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof EcrException ex) {
```

```
                if
("RepositoryAlreadyExistsException".equals(ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode())) {
                    System.out.println("The Amazon ECR repository already exists,
moving on...");
                    DescribeRepositoriesRequest describeRequest =
DescribeRepositoriesRequest.builder()
                        .repositoryNames(repoName)
                        .build();
                    DescribeRepositoriesResponse describeResponse =
getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(describeRequest).join();
                    return describeResponse.repositories().get(0).repositoryArn();
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException(ex);
                }
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an ECR (Elastic Container Registry) repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to delete.
     * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the repository name is null or empty.
     * @throws EcrException if there is an error deleting the repository.
     * @throws RuntimeException if an unexpected error occurs during the deletion
process.
     */
    public void deleteECRRepository(String repoName) {
        if (repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        DeleteRepositoryRequest repositoryRequest =
DeleteRepositoryRequest.builder()
            .force(true)
            .repositoryName(repoName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteRepositoryResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteRepository(repositoryRequest);
        response.whenComplete((deleteRepositoryResponse, ex) -> {
```

```
            if (deleteRepositoryResponse != null) {
                System.out.println("You have successfully deleted the " + repoName +
" repository");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                    throw (EcrException) cause;
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                }
            }
        });

        // Wait for the CompletableFuture to complete
        response.join();
    }



    private static DockerClient getDockerClient() {
        String osName = System.getProperty("os.name");
        if (osName.startsWith("Windows")) {
            // Make sure Docker Desktop is running.
            String dockerHost = "tcp://localhost:2375"; // Use the Docker Desktop
default port.
            DockerCmdExecFactory dockerCmdExecFactory = new
NettyDockerCmdExecFactory().withReadTimeout(20000).withConnectTimeout(20000);
            dockerClient =
DockerClientBuilder.getInstance(dockerHost).withDockerCmdExecFactory(dockerCmdExecFactory).
        } else {
            dockerClient = DockerClientBuilder.getInstance().build();
        }
        return dockerClient;
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves an asynchronous Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR) client.
     *
     * @return the configured ECR asynchronous client.
     */
    private static EcrAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {

        /*
```

```
        The `NettyNioAsyncHttpClient` class is part of the AWS SDK for Java,
version 2,
        and it is designed to provide a high-performance, asynchronous HTTP client
for interacting with AWS services.
        It uses the Netty framework to handle the underlying network communication
and the Java NIO API to
        provide a non-blocking, event-driven approach to HTTP requests and
responses.
        */
       SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
           .maxConcurrency(50)  // Adjust as needed.
           .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
timeout.
           .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
           .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
           .build();

       ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
           .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API call
timeout.
           .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the individual
call attempt timeout.
           .build();

       if (ecrClient == null) {
           ecrClient = EcrAsyncClient.builder()
               .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
               .httpClient(httpClient)
               .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
               .build();
       }
       return ecrClient;
   }

   /**
    * Sets the lifecycle policy for the specified repository.
    *
    * @param repoName the name of the repository for which to set the lifecycle
policy.
    */
   public void setLifeCyclePolicy(String repoName) {
       /*
```

```
           This policy helps to maintain the size and efficiency of the container
 registry
           by automatically removing older and potentially unused images,
           ensuring that the storage is optimized and the registry remains up-to-
date.
         */
        String polText = """
             {
             "rules": [
                 {
                     "rulePriority": 1,
                     "description": "Expire images older than 14 days",
                     "selection": {
                         "tagStatus": "any",
                         "countType": "sinceImagePushed",
                         "countUnit": "days",
                         "countNumber": 14
                     },
                     "action": {
                         "type": "expire"
                     }
                 }
           ]
           }
           """;

        StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest lifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest =
 StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest.builder()
           .lifecyclePolicyText(polText)
           .repositoryName(repoName)
           .build();

        CompletableFuture<StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewResponse> response =
 getAsyncClient().startLifecyclePolicyPreview(lifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest);
        response.whenComplete((lifecyclePolicyPreviewResponse, ex) -> {
            if (lifecyclePolicyPreviewResponse != null) {
                System.out.println("Lifecycle policy preview started
 successfully.");
            } else {
                if (ex.getCause() instanceof EcrException) {
                    throw (EcrException) ex.getCause();
                } else {
                    String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
 ex.getMessage();
```

```
                    throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
                }
            }
        });
        // Wait for the CompletableFuture to complete.
        response.join();
    }

    /**
     * Verifies the existence of an image in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry
 (Amazon ECR) repository asynchronously.
     *
     * @param repositoryName The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
     * @param imageTag       The tag of the image to verify.
     * @throws EcrException             if there is an error retrieving the image
 information from Amazon ECR.
     * @throws CompletionException      if the asynchronous operation completes
 exceptionally.
     */
    public void verifyImage(String repositoryName, String imageTag) {
        DescribeImagesRequest request = DescribeImagesRequest.builder()
            .repositoryName(repositoryName)
            .imageIds(ImageIdentifier.builder().imageTag(imageTag).build())
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeImagesResponse> response =
 getAsyncClient().describeImages(request);
        response.whenComplete((describeImagesResponse, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                if (ex instanceof CompletionException) {
                    Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                        throw (EcrException) cause;
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
 cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
 ex.getCause());
                }
            } else if (describeImagesResponse != null && !
describeImagesResponse.imageDetails().isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("Image is present in the repository.");
```

```
            } else {
                System.out.println("Image is not present in the repository.");
            }
        });

        // Wait for the CompletableFuture to complete.
        response.join();
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the repository URI for the specified repository name.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to retrieve the URI for.
     * @return the repository URI for the specified repository name.
     * @throws EcrException        if there is an error retrieving the repository
information.
     * @throws CompletionException if the asynchronous operation completes
exceptionally.
     */
    public void getRepositoryURI(String repoName) {
        DescribeRepositoriesRequest request = DescribeRepositoriesRequest.builder()
            .repositoryNames(repoName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeRepositoriesResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(request);
        response.whenComplete((describeRepositoriesResponse, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof InterruptedException) {
                    Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                    String errorMessage = "Thread interrupted while waiting for
asynchronous operation: " + cause.getMessage();
                    throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, cause);
                } else if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                    throw (EcrException) cause;
                } else {
                    String errorMessage = "Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage();
                    throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, cause);
                }
            } else {
                if (describeRepositoriesResponse != null) {
                    if (!describeRepositoriesResponse.repositories().isEmpty()) {
```

```
                        String repositoryUri =
describeRepositoriesResponse.repositories().get(0).repositoryUri();
                        System.out.println("Repository URI found: " +
repositoryUri);
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("No repositories found for the given
name.");
                    }
                } else {
                    System.err.println("No response received from
describeRepositories.");
                }
            }
        });
        response.join();
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the authorization token for Amazon Elastic Container Registry
(ECR).
     * This method makes an asynchronous call to the ECR client to retrieve the
authorization token.
     * If the operation is successful, the method prints the token to the console.
     * If an exception occurs, the method handles the exception and prints the error
message.
     *
     * @throws EcrException     if there is an error retrieving the authorization
token from ECR.
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is an unexpected error during the
operation.
     */
    public void getAuthToken() {
        CompletableFuture<GetAuthorizationTokenResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().getAuthorizationToken();
        response.whenComplete((authorizationTokenResponse, ex) -> {
            if (authorizationTokenResponse != null) {
                AuthorizationData authorizationData =
authorizationTokenResponse.authorizationData().get(0);
                String token = authorizationData.authorizationToken();
                if (!token.isEmpty()) {
                    System.out.println("The token was successfully retrieved.");
                }
            } else {
                if (ex.getCause() instanceof EcrException) {
```

```
                    throw (EcrException) ex.getCause();
                } else {
                    String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
                    throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex); // Rethrow the
exception
                }
            }
        });
        response.join();
    }

    /**
     * Gets the repository policy for the specified repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository.
     * @throws EcrException if an AWS error occurs while getting the repository
policy.
     */
    public String getRepoPolicy(String repoName) {
        if (repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        GetRepositoryPolicyRequest getRepositoryPolicyRequest =
GetRepositoryPolicyRequest.builder()
            .repositoryName(repoName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<GetRepositoryPolicyResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().getRepositoryPolicy(getRepositoryPolicyRequest);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (resp != null) {
                System.out.println("Repository policy retrieved successfully.");
            } else {
                if (ex.getCause() instanceof EcrException) {
                    throw (EcrException) ex.getCause();
                } else {
                    String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
                    throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
                }
            }
```

```
        });

        GetRepositoryPolicyResponse result = response.join();
        return result != null ? result.policyText() : null;
    }

    /**
     * Sets the repository policy for the specified ECR repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the ECR repository.
     * @param iamRole  the IAM role to be granted access to the repository.
     * @throws RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException if the repository policy does not
exist.
     * @throws EcrException                      if there is an unexpected error
setting the repository policy.
     */
    public void setRepoPolicy(String repoName, String iamRole) {
        /*
          This example policy document grants the specified AWS principal the
permission to perform the
          `ecr:BatchGetImage` action. This policy is designed to allow the specified
principal
          to retrieve Docker images from the ECR repository.
         */
        String policyDocumentTemplate = """
             {
              "Version" : "2012-10-17",
              "Statement" : [ {
                "Sid" : "new statement",
                "Effect" : "Allow",
                "Principal" : {
                  "AWS" : "%s"
                },
                "Action" : "ecr:BatchGetImage"
              } ]
            }
             """;

        String policyDocument = String.format(policyDocumentTemplate, iamRole);
        SetRepositoryPolicyRequest setRepositoryPolicyRequest =
SetRepositoryPolicyRequest.builder()
            .repositoryName(repoName)
            .policyText(policyDocument)
            .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<SetRepositoryPolicyResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().setRepositoryPolicy(setRepositoryPolicyRequest);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (resp != null) {
                System.out.println("Repository policy set successfully.");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException) {
                    throw (RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException) cause;
                } else if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                    throw (EcrException) cause;
                } else {
                    String errorMessage = "Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage();
                    throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, cause);
                }
            }
        });
        response.join();
    }

    /**
     * Pushes a Docker image to an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR)
repository.
     *
     * @param repoName  the name of the ECR repository to push the image to.
     * @param imageName the name of the Docker image.
     */
    public void pushDockerImage(String repoName, String imageName) {
        System.out.println("Pushing " + imageName + " to Amazon ECR will take a few
seconds.");
        CompletableFuture<AuthConfig> authResponseFuture =
getAsyncClient().getAuthorizationToken()
            .thenApply(response -> {
                String token =
response.authorizationData().get(0).authorizationToken();
                String decodedToken = new String(Base64.getDecoder().decode(token));
                String password = decodedToken.substring(4);

                DescribeRepositoriesResponse descrRepoResponse =
getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(b -> b.repositoryNames(repoName)).join();
                Repository repoData =
descrRepoResponse.repositories().stream().filter(r ->
r.repositoryName().equals(repoName)).findFirst().orElse(null);
```

```
                assert repoData != null;
                String registryURL = repoData.repositoryUri().split("/")[0];

                AuthConfig authConfig = new AuthConfig()
                    .withUsername("AWS")
                    .withPassword(password)
                    .withRegistryAddress(registryURL);
                return authConfig;
            })
            .thenCompose(authConfig -> {
                DescribeRepositoriesResponse descrRepoResponse =
 getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(b -> b.repositoryNames(repoName)).join();
                Repository repoData =
 descrRepoResponse.repositories().stream().filter(r ->
 r.repositoryName().equals(repoName)).findFirst().orElse(null);
                getDockerClient().tagImageCmd(imageName + ":latest",
 repoData.repositoryUri() + ":latest", imageName).exec();
                try {

 getDockerClient().pushImageCmd(repoData.repositoryUri()).withTag("echo-
text").withAuthConfig(authConfig).start().awaitCompletion();
                    System.out.println("The " + imageName + " was pushed to ECR");

                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    throw (RuntimeException) e.getCause();
                }
                return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(authConfig);
            });

        authResponseFuture.join();
    }

    // Make sure local image echo-text exists.
    public boolean isEchoTextImagePresent() {
        try {
            List<Image> images = getDockerClient().listImagesCmd().exec();
            boolean helloWorldFound = false;
            for (Image image : images) {
                String[] repoTags = image.getRepoTags();
                if (repoTags != null) {
                    for (String tag : repoTags) {
                        if (tag.startsWith("echo-text")) {
                            System.out.println(tag);
                            helloWorldFound = true;
```

```
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
            if (helloWorldFound) {
                System.out.println("The local image named echo-text exists.");
                return true;
            } else {
                System.out.println("The local image named echo-text does not
 exist.");
                return false;
            }
        } catch (DockerClientException ex) {
            logger.error("ERROR: " + ex.getMessage());
            return false;
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateRepository
  - DeleteRepository
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeRepositories
  - GetAuthorizationToken
  - GetRepositoryPolicy
  - SetRepositoryPolicy
  - StartLifecyclePolicyPreview

Azioni

`CreateRepository`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare. `CreateRepository`

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Creates an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repository.
    *
    * @param repoName the name of the repository to create.
    * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created repository, or an empty
string if the operation failed.
    * @throws IllegalArgumentException     If repository name is invalid.
    * @throws RuntimeException             if an error occurs while creating the
repository.
    */
   public String createECRRepository(String repoName) {
       if (repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
empty");
       }

       CreateRepositoryRequest request = CreateRepositoryRequest.builder()
           .repositoryName(repoName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<CreateRepositoryResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().createRepository(request);
       try {
           CreateRepositoryResponse result = response.join();
           if (result != null) {
               System.out.println("The " + repoName + " repository was created
successfully.");
               return result.repository().repositoryArn();
           } else {
               throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected response type");
           }
       } catch (CompletionException e) {
           Throwable cause = e.getCause();
           if (cause instanceof EcrException ex) {
```

```
                if
("RepositoryAlreadyExistsException".equals(ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode())) {
                    System.out.println("The Amazon ECR repository already exists,
moving on...");
                    DescribeRepositoriesRequest describeRequest =
DescribeRepositoriesRequest.builder()
                        .repositoryNames(repoName)
                        .build();
                    DescribeRepositoriesResponse describeResponse =
getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(describeRequest).join();
                    return describeResponse.repositories().get(0).repositoryArn();
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException(ex);
                }
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateRepositoryconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteRepository`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteRepository`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an ECR (Elastic Container Registry) repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to delete.
     * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the repository name is null or empty.
     * @throws EcrException if there is an error deleting the repository.
```

```
    * @throws RuntimeException if an unexpected error occurs during the deletion
process.
    */
   public void deleteECRRepository(String repoName) {
       if (repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty()) {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
empty");
       }

       DeleteRepositoryRequest repositoryRequest =
DeleteRepositoryRequest.builder()
           .force(true)
           .repositoryName(repoName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DeleteRepositoryResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteRepository(repositoryRequest);
       response.whenComplete((deleteRepositoryResponse, ex) -> {
           if (deleteRepositoryResponse != null) {
               System.out.println("You have successfully deleted the " + repoName +
" repository");
           } else {
               Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
               if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                   throw (EcrException) cause;
               } else {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
               }
           }
       });

       // Wait for the CompletableFuture to complete
       response.join();
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteRepositoryconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeImages`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeImages`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Verifies the existence of an image in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry
(Amazon ECR) repository asynchronously.
    *
    * @param repositoryName The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
    * @param imageTag       The tag of the image to verify.
    * @throws EcrException             if there is an error retrieving the image
information from Amazon ECR.
    * @throws CompletionException      if the asynchronous operation completes
exceptionally.
    */
   public void verifyImage(String repositoryName, String imageTag) {
       DescribeImagesRequest request = DescribeImagesRequest.builder()
           .repositoryName(repositoryName)
           .imageIds(ImageIdentifier.builder().imageTag(imageTag).build())
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DescribeImagesResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeImages(request);
       response.whenComplete((describeImagesResponse, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               if (ex instanceof CompletionException) {
                   Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                       throw (EcrException) cause;
                   } else {
                       throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                   }
               } else {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
ex.getCause());
               }
```

```
            } else if (describeImagesResponse != null && !
describeImagesResponse.imageDetails().isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("Image is present in the repository.");
            } else {
                System.out.println("Image is not present in the repository.");
            }
        });

        // Wait for the CompletableFuture to complete.
        response.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeImagesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeRepositories`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeRepositories`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves the repository URI for the specified repository name.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to retrieve the URI for.
     * @return the repository URI for the specified repository name.
     * @throws EcrException        if there is an error retrieving the repository
information.
     * @throws CompletionException if the asynchronous operation completes
exceptionally.
     */
    public void getRepositoryURI(String repoName) {
        DescribeRepositoriesRequest request = DescribeRepositoriesRequest.builder()
            .repositoryNames(repoName)
            .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<DescribeRepositoriesResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(request);
        response.whenComplete((describeRepositoriesResponse, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof InterruptedException) {
                    Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                    String errorMessage = "Thread interrupted while waiting for
asynchronous operation: " + cause.getMessage();
                    throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, cause);
                } else if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                    throw (EcrException) cause;
                } else {
                    String errorMessage = "Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage();
                    throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, cause);
                }
            } else {
                if (describeRepositoriesResponse != null) {
                    if (!describeRepositoriesResponse.repositories().isEmpty()) {
                        String repositoryUri =
describeRepositoriesResponse.repositories().get(0).repositoryUri();
                        System.out.println("Repository URI found: " +
repositoryUri);
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("No repositories found for the given
name.");
                    }
                } else {
                    System.err.println("No response received from
describeRepositories.");
                }
            }
        });
        response.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeRepositoriesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetAuthorizationToken`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetAuthorizationToken`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the authorization token for Amazon Elastic Container Registry
(ECR).
    * This method makes an asynchronous call to the ECR client to retrieve the
authorization token.
    * If the operation is successful, the method prints the token to the console.
    * If an exception occurs, the method handles the exception and prints the error
message.
    *
    * @throws EcrException     if there is an error retrieving the authorization
token from ECR.
    * @throws RuntimeException if there is an unexpected error during the
operation.
    */
   public void getAuthToken() {
       CompletableFuture<GetAuthorizationTokenResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().getAuthorizationToken();
       response.whenComplete((authorizationTokenResponse, ex) -> {
           if (authorizationTokenResponse != null) {
               AuthorizationData authorizationData =
authorizationTokenResponse.authorizationData().get(0);
               String token = authorizationData.authorizationToken();
               if (!token.isEmpty()) {
                   System.out.println("The token was successfully retrieved.");
               }
           } else {
               if (ex.getCause() instanceof EcrException) {
                   throw (EcrException) ex.getCause();
               } else {
                   String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
                   throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex); // Rethrow the
exception
               }
```

```
            }
        });
        response.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetAuthorizationTokenconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetRepositoryPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetRepositoryPolicy`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Gets the repository policy for the specified repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository.
     * @throws EcrException if an AWS error occurs while getting the repository
policy.
     */
    public String getRepoPolicy(String repoName) {
        if (repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
empty");
        }

        GetRepositoryPolicyRequest getRepositoryPolicyRequest =
GetRepositoryPolicyRequest.builder()
            .repositoryName(repoName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<GetRepositoryPolicyResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().getRepositoryPolicy(getRepositoryPolicyRequest);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (resp != null) {
```

```
                System.out.println("Repository policy retrieved successfully.");
            } else {
                if (ex.getCause() instanceof EcrException) {
                    throw (EcrException) ex.getCause();
                } else {
                    String errorMessage = "Unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage();
                    throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, ex);
                }
            }
        });

        GetRepositoryPolicyResponse result = response.join();
        return result != null ? result.policyText() : null;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetRepositoryPolicyconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`PushImageCmd`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PushImageCmd`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Pushes a Docker image to an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR)
repository.
     *
     * @param repoName  the name of the ECR repository to push the image to.
     * @param imageName the name of the Docker image.
     */
    public void pushDockerImage(String repoName, String imageName) {
        System.out.println("Pushing " + imageName + " to Amazon ECR will take a few
seconds.");
```

```
        CompletableFuture<AuthConfig> authResponseFuture =
 getAsyncClient().getAuthorizationToken()
            .thenApply(response -> {
                String token =
 response.authorizationData().get(0).authorizationToken();
                String decodedToken = new String(Base64.getDecoder().decode(token));
                String password = decodedToken.substring(4);

                DescribeRepositoriesResponse descrRepoResponse =
 getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(b -> b.repositoryNames(repoName)).join();
                Repository repoData =
 descrRepoResponse.repositories().stream().filter(r ->
 r.repositoryName().equals(repoName)).findFirst().orElse(null);
                assert repoData != null;
                String registryURL = repoData.repositoryUri().split("/")[0];

                AuthConfig authConfig = new AuthConfig()
                    .withUsername("AWS")
                    .withPassword(password)
                    .withRegistryAddress(registryURL);
                return authConfig;
            })
            .thenCompose(authConfig -> {
                DescribeRepositoriesResponse descrRepoResponse =
 getAsyncClient().describeRepositories(b -> b.repositoryNames(repoName)).join();
                Repository repoData =
 descrRepoResponse.repositories().stream().filter(r ->
 r.repositoryName().equals(repoName)).findFirst().orElse(null);
                getDockerClient().tagImageCmd(imageName + ":latest",
 repoData.repositoryUri() + ":latest", imageName).exec();
                try {

 getDockerClient().pushImageCmd(repoData.repositoryUri()).withTag("echo-
text").withAuthConfig(authConfig).start().awaitCompletion();
                    System.out.println("The " + imageName + " was pushed to ECR");

                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    throw (RuntimeException) e.getCause();
                }
                return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(authConfig);
            });

        authResponseFuture.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PushImageCmdconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`SetRepositoryPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SetRepositoryPolicy`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Sets the repository policy for the specified ECR repository.
    *
    * @param repoName the name of the ECR repository.
    * @param iamRole  the IAM role to be granted access to the repository.
    * @throws RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException if the repository policy does not
exist.
    * @throws EcrException                      if there is an unexpected error
setting the repository policy.
    */
   public void setRepoPolicy(String repoName, String iamRole) {
       /*
         This example policy document grants the specified AWS principal the
permission to perform the
         `ecr:BatchGetImage` action. This policy is designed to allow the specified
principal
         to retrieve Docker images from the ECR repository.
        */
       String policyDocumentTemplate = """
            {
             "Version" : "2012-10-17",
             "Statement" : [ {
               "Sid" : "new statement",
               "Effect" : "Allow",
               "Principal" : {
```

```
                  "AWS" : "%s"
                },
                "Action" : "ecr:BatchGetImage"
              } ]
            }
             """;

        String policyDocument = String.format(policyDocumentTemplate, iamRole);
        SetRepositoryPolicyRequest setRepositoryPolicyRequest =
SetRepositoryPolicyRequest.builder()
            .repositoryName(repoName)
            .policyText(policyDocument)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<SetRepositoryPolicyResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().setRepositoryPolicy(setRepositoryPolicyRequest);
        response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (resp != null) {
                System.out.println("Repository policy set successfully.");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException) {
                    throw (RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException) cause;
                } else if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                    throw (EcrException) cause;
                } else {
                    String errorMessage = "Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage();
                    throw new RuntimeException(errorMessage, cause);
                }
            }
        });
        response.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SetRepositoryPolicyconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`StartLifecyclePolicyPreview`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartLifecyclePolicyPreview`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Verifies the existence of an image in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry
(Amazon ECR) repository asynchronously.
    *
    * @param repositoryName The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
    * @param imageTag       The tag of the image to verify.
    * @throws EcrException             if there is an error retrieving the image
information from Amazon ECR.
    * @throws CompletionException      if the asynchronous operation completes
exceptionally.
    */
   public void verifyImage(String repositoryName, String imageTag) {
       DescribeImagesRequest request = DescribeImagesRequest.builder()
           .repositoryName(repositoryName)
           .imageIds(ImageIdentifier.builder().imageTag(imageTag).build())
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DescribeImagesResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeImages(request);
       response.whenComplete((describeImagesResponse, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               if (ex instanceof CompletionException) {
                   Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof EcrException) {
                       throw (EcrException) cause;
                   } else {
                       throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                   }
               } else {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
ex.getCause());
               }
```

```
            } else if (describeImagesResponse != null && !
describeImagesResponse.imageDetails().isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("Image is present in the repository.");
            } else {
                System.out.println("Image is not present in the repository.");
            }
        });

        // Wait for the CompletableFuture to complete.
        response.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon ECS con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon ECS. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateCluster`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.ExecuteCommandConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.ExecuteCommandLogging;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.ClusterConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.CreateClusterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.CreateClusterRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateCluster {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                   <clusterName>\s

                Where:
                   clusterName - The name of the ECS cluster to create.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String clusterName = args[0];
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String clusterArn = createGivenCluster(ecsClient, clusterName);
        System.out.println("The cluster ARN is " + clusterArn);
        ecsClient.close();
    }

    public static String createGivenCluster(EcsClient ecsClient, String clusterName)
 {
        try {
            ExecuteCommandConfiguration commandConfiguration =
 ExecuteCommandConfiguration.builder()
                    .logging(ExecuteCommandLogging.DEFAULT)
                    .build();

            ClusterConfiguration clusterConfiguration =
 ClusterConfiguration.builder()
                    .executeCommandConfiguration(commandConfiguration)
                    .build();

            CreateClusterRequest clusterRequest = CreateClusterRequest.builder()
                    .clusterName(clusterName)
                    .configuration(clusterConfiguration)
                    .build();

            CreateClusterResponse response =
 ecsClient.createCluster(clusterRequest);
            return response.cluster().clusterArn();

        } catch (EcsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateClusterconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateService`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateService`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.AwsVpcConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.NetworkConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.CreateServiceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.LaunchType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.CreateServiceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateService {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                Usage:
                                  <clusterName> <serviceName> <securityGroups>
 <subnets> <taskDefinition>

                                Where:
                                  clusterName - The name of the ECS cluster.
                                  serviceName - The name of the ECS service to
 create.
                                  securityGroups - The name of the security group.
                                  subnets - The name of the subnet.
```

```
                                  taskDefinition - The name of the task definition.
                                """";

                if (args.length != 5) {
                        System.out.println(usage);
                        System.exit(1);
                }

                String clusterName = args[0];
                String serviceName = args[1];
                String securityGroups = args[2];
                String subnets = args[3];
                String taskDefinition = args[4];
                Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
                EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                                .region(region)
                                .build();

                String serviceArn = createNewService(ecsClient, clusterName,
serviceName, securityGroups, subnets,
                                taskDefinition);
                System.out.println("The ARN of the service is " + serviceArn);
                ecsClient.close();
        }

        public static String createNewService(EcsClient ecsClient,
                        String clusterName,
                        String serviceName,
                        String securityGroups,
                        String subnets,
                        String taskDefinition) {

                try {
                        AwsVpcConfiguration vpcConfiguration =
AwsVpcConfiguration.builder()
                                        .securityGroups(securityGroups)
                                        .subnets(subnets)
                                        .build();

                        NetworkConfiguration configuration =
NetworkConfiguration.builder()
                                        .awsvpcConfiguration(vpcConfiguration)
                                        .build();
```

```
                        CreateServiceRequest serviceRequest =
 CreateServiceRequest.builder()
                                        .cluster(clusterName)
                                        .networkConfiguration(configuration)
                                        .desiredCount(1)
                                        .launchType(LaunchType.FARGATE)
                                        .serviceName(serviceName)
                                        .taskDefinition(taskDefinition)
                                        .build();

                        CreateServiceResponse response =
 ecsClient.createService(serviceRequest);
                        return response.service().serviceArn();

                } catch (EcsException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
                return "";
        }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateServiceconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteService`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteService`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.DeleteServiceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class DeleteService {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <clusterName> <serviceArn>\s

                Where:
                  clusterName - The name of the ECS cluster.
                  serviceArn - The ARN of the ECS service.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String clusterName = args[0];
        String serviceArn = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteSpecificService(ecsClient, clusterName, serviceArn);
        ecsClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteSpecificService(EcsClient ecsClient, String
 clusterName, String serviceArn) {
        try {
            DeleteServiceRequest serviceRequest = DeleteServiceRequest.builder()
                    .cluster(clusterName)
                    .service(serviceArn)
                    .build();
```

```
            ecsClient.deleteService(serviceRequest);
            System.out.println("The Service was successfully deleted");

        } catch (EcsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteServiceconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeClusters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeClusters`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.DescribeClustersRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.DescribeClustersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.Cluster;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
```

```
public class DescribeClusters {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <clusterArn> \s

                Where:
                  clusterArn - The ARN of the ECS cluster to describe.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String clusterArn = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        descCluster(ecsClient, clusterArn);
    }

    public static void descCluster(EcsClient ecsClient, String clusterArn) {
        try {
            DescribeClustersRequest clustersRequest =
 DescribeClustersRequest.builder()
                    .clusters(clusterArn)
                    .build();

            DescribeClustersResponse response =
 ecsClient.describeClusters(clustersRequest);
            List<Cluster> clusters = response.clusters();
            for (Cluster cluster : clusters) {
                System.out.println("The cluster name is " + cluster.clusterName());
            }

        } catch (EcsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeClustersconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeTasks`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeTasks`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.DescribeTasksRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.DescribeTasksResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.Task;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListTaskDefinitions {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <clusterArn> <taskId>\s

                Where:
```

```
                  clusterArn - The ARN of an ECS cluster.
                  taskId - The task Id value.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String clusterArn = args[0];
        String taskId = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getAllTasks(ecsClient, clusterArn, taskId);
        ecsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getAllTasks(EcsClient ecsClient, String clusterArn, String
 taskId) {
        try {
            DescribeTasksRequest tasksRequest = DescribeTasksRequest.builder()
                    .cluster(clusterArn)
                    .tasks(taskId)
                    .build();

            DescribeTasksResponse response = ecsClient.describeTasks(tasksRequest);
            List<Task> tasks = response.tasks();
            for (Task task : tasks) {
                System.out.println("The task ARN is " + task.taskDefinitionArn());
            }

        } catch (EcsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeTasksconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListClusters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListClusters`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.ListClustersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class ListClusters {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllClusters(ecsClient);
        ecsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllClusters(EcsClient ecsClient) {
        try {
            ListClustersResponse response = ecsClient.listClusters();
            List<String> clusters = response.clusterArns();
            for (String cluster : clusters) {
```

```
                System.out.println("The cluster arn is " + cluster);
            }

        } catch (EcsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListClustersconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`UpdateService`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateService`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.UpdateServiceRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class UpdateService {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                   <clusterName> <serviceArn>\s

                Where:
                  clusterName - The cluster name.
                  serviceArn - The service ARN value.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String clusterName = args[0];
        String serviceArn = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        updateSpecificService(ecsClient, clusterName, serviceArn);
        ecsClient.close();
    }

    public static void updateSpecificService(EcsClient ecsClient, String
clusterName, String serviceArn) {
        try {
            UpdateServiceRequest serviceRequest = UpdateServiceRequest.builder()
                    .cluster(clusterName)
                    .service(serviceArn)
                    .desiredCount(0)
                    .build();

            ecsClient.updateService(serviceRequest);
            System.out.println("The service was modified");

        } catch (EcsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateServiceconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Elastic Load Balancing - Esempi della versione 2 che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with Elastic Load Balancing - Versione 2.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Elastic Load Balancing

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Elastic Load Balancing.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public class HelloLoadBalancer {

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client loadBalancingV2Client =
 ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
```

```
                                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                                .build();

                DescribeLoadBalancersResponse loadBalancersResponse =
 loadBalancingV2Client
                                .describeLoadBalancers(r -> r.pageSize(10));
                List<LoadBalancer> loadBalancerList =
 loadBalancersResponse.loadBalancers();
                for (LoadBalancer lb : loadBalancerList)
                        System.out.println("Load Balancer DNS name = " +
 lb.dnsName());
        }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeLoadBalancersconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateListener`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateListener`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
     * subnets
     * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
     */
```

```
   public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String targetGroupARN,
String lbName, int port,
           String protocol) {
       try {
           List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                   .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                   .collect(Collectors.toList());

           CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                   .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                   .name(lbName)
                   .scheme("internet-facing")
                   .build();

           // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
           CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
           String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

           ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
           DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                   .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                   .build();

           System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to become
available.");
           WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                   .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
           waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
           System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

           // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
           String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
           System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

           // Create a listener for the load balance.
           Action action = Action.builder()
                   .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                   .type("forward")
                   .build();
```

```
            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest = CreateListenerRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateListenerconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateLoadBalancer`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateLoadBalancer`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
     * subnets
     * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
```

```
    */
   public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String targetGroupARN,
String lbName, int port,
           String protocol) {
       try {
           List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                   .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                   .collect(Collectors.toList());

           CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                   .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                   .name(lbName)
                   .scheme("internet-facing")
                   .build();

           // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
           CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
           String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

           ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
           DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                   .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                   .build();

           System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to become
available.");
           WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                   .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
           waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
           System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

           // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
           String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
           System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

           // Create a listener for the load balance.
           Action action = Action.builder()
                   .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                   .type("forward")
```

```
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest = CreateListenerRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateLoadBalancerconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateTargetGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTargetGroup`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
     * how
```

```
     * the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how instance
     * health is checked.
     */
    public String createTargetGroup(String protocol, int port, String vpcId, String
targetGroupName) {
        CreateTargetGroupRequest targetGroupRequest =
CreateTargetGroupRequest.builder()
                .healthCheckPath("/healthcheck")
                .healthCheckTimeoutSeconds(5)
                .port(port)
                .vpcId(vpcId)
                .name(targetGroupName)
                .protocol(protocol)
                .build();

        CreateTargetGroupResponse targetGroupResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createTargetGroup(targetGroupRequest);
        String targetGroupArn =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn();
        String targetGroup =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupName();
        System.out.println("The " + targetGroup + " was created with ARN" +
targetGroupArn);
        return targetGroupArn;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTargetGroupconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteLoadBalancer`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteLoadBalancer`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    // Deletes a load balancer.
```

```
    public void deleteLoadBalancer(String lbName) {
        try {
            // Use a waiter to delete the Load Balancer.
            DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().deleteLoadBalancer(
                    builder ->
builder.loadBalancerArn(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn()));
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancersDeleted(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(lbName + " was deleted.");
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteLoadBalancerconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteTargetGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTargetGroup`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    // Deletes the target group.
```

```
    public void deleteTargetGroup(String targetGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeTargetGroupsResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeTargetGroups(describe ->
describe.names(targetGroupName));
            getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .deleteTargetGroup(builder ->
builder.targetGroupArn(res.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn()));
        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(targetGroupName + " was deleted.");
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTargetGroupconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeTargetHealth`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeTargetHealth`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    // Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
    public List<TargetHealthDescription> checkTargetHealth(String targetGroupName) {
        DescribeTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
DescribeTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                .names(targetGroupName)
                .build();

        DescribeTargetGroupsResponse tgResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);

        DescribeTargetHealthRequest healthRequest =
DescribeTargetHealthRequest.builder()
                .targetGroupArn(tgResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn())
```

```
                .build();

        DescribeTargetHealthResponse healthResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetHealth(healthRequest);
        return healthResponse.targetHealthDescriptions();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeTargetHealthconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un servizio Web con bilanciamento del carico che restituisca consigli su libri, film e canzoni. L'esempio mostra come il servizio risponde ai guasti e spiega come ristrutturarlo per una maggiore resilienza in caso di guasti.

- Utilizza un gruppo Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling per creare istanze Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) basate su un modello di avvio e per mantenere il numero di istanze in un intervallo specificato.
- Gestisci e distribuisci le richieste HTTP con Elastic Load Balancing.
- Monitora lo stato delle istanze in un gruppo con dimensionamento automatico e inoltra le richieste soltanto alle istanze integre.
- Esegui un server web Python su ogni EC2 istanza per gestire le richieste HTTP. Il server Web risponde con consigli e controlli dell'integrità.
- Simula un servizio di raccomandazione con una tabella Amazon DynamoDB.
- Controlla la risposta del server web alle richieste e ai controlli di integrità aggiornando AWS Systems Manager i parametri.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
public class Main {

    public static final String fileName = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\recommendations.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String tableName = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    public static final String startScript = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\server_startup_script.sh"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String policyFile = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\instance_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String ssmJSON = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\ssm_only_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    public static final String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
health-check";
    public static final String templateName = "doc-example-resilience-template";
    public static final String roleName = "doc-example-resilience-role";
    public static final String policyName = "doc-example-resilience-pol";
    public static final String profileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof";

    public static final String badCredsProfileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof-
bc";

    public static final String targetGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-tg";
    public static final String autoScalingGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-
group";
    public static final String lbName = "doc-example-resilience-lb";
    public static final String protocol = "HTTP";
    public static final int port = 80;

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException, InterruptedException
 {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        Database database = new Database();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        LoadBalancer loadBalancer = new LoadBalancer();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and Manage
 a Resilient Service!");
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("A - SETUP THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        in.nextLine();
        deploy(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("B - DEMO THE RESILIENCE FUNCTIONALITY");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
        demo(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("C - DELETE THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("""
                This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient
service.
                To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account,
we can clean up all AWS resources
                that were created for this demo.
                """);

        System.out.println("\n Do you want to delete the resources (y/n)? ");
        String userInput = in.nextLine().trim().toLowerCase(); // Capture user input

        if (userInput.equals("y")) {
            // Delete resources here
            deleteResources(loadBalancer, autoScaler, database);
            System.out.println("Resources deleted.");
        } else {
            System.out.println("""
                    Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.
                    Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
might incur unexpected charges.
                    """);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The example has completed. ");
```

```
        System.out.println("\n Thanks for watching!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Deletes the AWS resources used in this example.
    private static void deleteResources(LoadBalancer loadBalancer, AutoScaler
autoScaler, Database database)
            throws IOException, InterruptedException {
        loadBalancer.deleteLoadBalancer(lbName);
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for resource to be deleted");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        loadBalancer.deleteTargetGroup(targetGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteAutoScaleGroup(autoScalingGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteRolesPolicies(policyName, roleName, profileName);
        autoScaler.deleteTemplate(templateName);
        database.deleteTable(tableName);
    }

    private static void deploy(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws
InterruptedException, IOException {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println(
                """
                        For this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Java (v2) to create
several AWS resources
                        to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore
some ways to make it resilient
                        against various kinds of failures.

                        Some of the resources create by this demo are:
                        \t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to
provide book, movie, and song recommendations.
                        \t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that
each contain a Python web server.
                        \t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances
across several Availability Zones.
                        \t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that
targets the Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.
                        """);

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named " +
tableName);
        Database database = new Database();
        database.createTable(tableName, fileName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when an
instance starts.
                This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server
                listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.
                For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to
                run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged credentials.

                The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants
                permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters
                that control the flow of the demo.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        templateCreator.createTemplate(policyFile, policyName, profileName,
startScript, templateName, roleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different Availability Zone.");
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for the VPC to be created");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        String[] zones = autoScaler.createGroup(3, templateName,
autoScalingGroupName);

        System.out.println("""
                At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for
```

```
                HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.
                Press Enter when you're ready to continue.
                """);

        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.");
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        paramHelper.reset();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group
                defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a
                single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.
                """);

        String vpcId = autoScaler.getDefaultVPC();
        List<Subnet> subnets = autoScaler.getSubnets(vpcId, zones);
        System.out.println("You have retrieved a list with " + subnets.size() + "
subnets");
        String targetGroupArn = loadBalancer.createTargetGroup(protocol, port,
vpcId, targetGroupName);
        String elbDnsName = loadBalancer.createLoadBalancer(subnets, targetGroupArn,
lbName, port, protocol);
        autoScaler.attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(autoScalingGroupName,
targetGroupArn);
        System.out.println("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        boolean wasSuccessul = loadBalancer.verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(elbDnsName);
        if (!wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
that the port is open...");
            CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

            // Create an HTTP GET request to "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
            HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://checkip.amazonaws.com");
            try {
```

```
                // Execute the request and get the response
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);

                // Read the response content.
                String ipAddress =
IOUtils.toString(response.getEntity().getContent(), StandardCharsets.UTF_8).trim();

                // Print the public IP address.
                System.out.println("Public IP Address: " + ipAddress);
                GroupInfo groupInfo = autoScaler.verifyInboundPort(vpcId, port,
ipAddress);
                if (!groupInfo.isPortOpen()) {
                    System.out.println("""
                            For this example to work, the default security group for
your default VPC must
                            allow access from this computer. You can either add it
automatically from this
                            example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
Console.
                            """);

                    System.out.println(
                            "Do you want to add a rule to security group " +
groupInfo.getGroupName() + " to allow");
                    System.out.println("inbound traffic on port " + port + " from
your computer's IP address (y/n) ");
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
                    if ("y".equalsIgnoreCase(ans)) {
                        autoScaler.openInboundPort(groupInfo.getGroupName(),
String.valueOf(port), ipAddress);
                        System.out.println("Security group rule added.");
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("No security group rule added.");
                    }
                }

            } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        } else if (wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            System.out.println("\t http://" + elbDnsName);
        } else {
```

```
            System.out.println("Couldn't get a successful response from the load
balancer endpoint. Troubleshoot by");
            System.out.println("manually verifying that your VPC and security group
are configured correctly and that");
            System.out.println("you can successfully make a GET request to the load
balancer.");
        }

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        in.nextLine();
    }

    // A method that controls the demo part of the Java program.
    public static void demo(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        System.out.println("Read the ssm_only_policy.json file");
        String ssmOnlyPolicy = readFileAsString(ssmJSON);

        System.out.println("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        paramHelper.reset();

        System.out.println(
                """
                        This part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system
                        to create situations where the web service fails, and shows
how using a resilient
                        architecture can keep the web service running in spite of
these failures.

                        At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.
                       """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.
                        The table name is contained in a Systems Manager parameter
named self.param_helper.table.
```

```
                        To simulate a failure of the recommendation service, let's
set this parameter to name a non-existent table.
                       """);
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

       System.out.println(
               """
                        \nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns a failure code. But, the service reports as
                        healthy to the load balancer because shallow health checks
don't check for failure of the recommendation service.
                       """);
       demoChoices(loadBalancer);

       System.out.println(
               """
                       Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
the web service can return a static response.
                       While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.
                       """);
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.failureResponse, "static");

       System.out.println("""
               Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns a
static response.
               The service still reports as healthy because health checks are still
shallow.
               """);
       demoChoices(loadBalancer);

       System.out.println("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.");
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, paramHelper.dyntable);

       System.out.println("""
               Let's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't
               access the DynamoDB recommendation table. We will get an instance id
value.
               """);

       LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
       AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
```

```
        // Create a new instance profile based on badCredsProfileName.
        templateCreator.createInstanceProfile(policyFile, policyName,
badCredsProfileName, roleName);
        String badInstanceId = autoScaler.getBadInstance(autoScalingGroupName);
        System.out.println("The bad instance id values used for this demo is " +
badInstanceId);

        String profileAssociationId = autoScaler.getInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        System.out.println("The association Id value is " + profileAssociationId);
        System.out.println("Replacing the profile for instance " + badInstanceId
                + " with a profile that contains bad credentials");
        autoScaler.replaceInstanceProfile(badInstanceId, badCredsProfileName,
profileAssociationId);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns either a recommendation or a static response,
                        depending on which instance is selected by the load
balancer.
                        """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether
                the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on for
recommendations. Note that
                the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto
Scaling instance health.
                This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto Scaling
instance health, because it
                risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling
group when a dependent service fails.
                """);

        System.out.println("""
                By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect
when one of the instances is failing
                and take that instance out of rotation.
                """);

        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.healthCheck, "deep");
```

```
        System.out.println("""
                Now, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials
                is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the load
balancer to detect the unhealthy
                instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint always
returns a recommendation, because
                the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Because the instances in this demo are controlled by an auto
scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy
                        instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start a
new instance to replace it.
                        """);
        autoScaler.terminateInstance(badInstanceId);

        System.out.println("""
                Even while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
starting, sending a GET
                request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because
                the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After
the replacement instance
                starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load balancing
rotation.
                Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
several minutes, during which time you
                can see the changing health check status until the new instance is
running and healthy.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(
                "If the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean
all instances report as unhealthy.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
```

```
        paramHelper.reset();
    }

    public static void demoChoices(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        String[] actions = {
                "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
                "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
                "Go to the next part of the demo."
        };
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        while (true) {
            System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
            System.out.println("See the current state of the service by selecting
one of the following choices:");
            for (int i = 0; i < actions.length; i++) {
                System.out.println(i + ": " + actions[i]);
            }

            try {
                System.out.print("\nWhich action would you like to take? ");
                int choice = scanner.nextInt();
                System.out.println("-".repeat(88));

                switch (choice) {
                    case 0 -> {
                        System.out.println("Request:\n");
                        System.out.println("GET http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));
                        CloseableHttpClient httpClient =
HttpClients.createDefault();

                        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
                        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));

                        // Execute the request and get the response.
                        HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                        int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                        System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);

                        // Display the JSON response
                        BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(
```

```
                                new
InputStreamReader(response.getEntity().getContent()));
                        StringBuilder jsonResponse = new StringBuilder();
                        String line;
                        while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                            jsonResponse.append(line);
                        }
                        reader.close();

                        // Print the formatted JSON response.
                        System.out.println("Full Response:\n");
                        System.out.println(jsonResponse.toString());

                        // Close the HTTP client.
                        httpClient.close();

                    }
                    case 1 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nChecking the health of load balancer
targets:\n");
                        List<TargetHealthDescription> health =
loadBalancer.checkTargetHealth(targetGroupName);
                        for (TargetHealthDescription target : health) {
                            System.out.printf("\tTarget %s on port %d is %s%n",
target.target().id(),
                                    target.target().port(),
target.targetHealth().stateAsString());
                        }
                        System.out.println("""
                                Note that it can take a minute or two for the health
check to update
                                after changes are made.
                                """);
                    }
                    case 2 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nOkay, let's move on.");
                        System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
                        return; // Exit the method when choice is 2
                    }
                    default -> System.out.println("You must choose a value between
0-2. Please select again.");
                }

            } catch (java.util.InputMismatchException e) {
```

```
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please select again.");
                scanner.nextLine(); // Clear the input buffer.
            }
        }
    }

    public static String readFileAsString(String filePath) throws IOException {
        byte[] bytes = Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath));
        return new String(bytes);
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le azioni di Auto Scaling e EC2 Amazon.

```
public class AutoScaler {

    private static Ec2Client ec2Client;
    private static AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient;
    private static IamClient iamClient;

    private static SsmClient ssmClient;

    private IamClient getIAMClient() {
        if (iamClient == null) {
            iamClient = IamClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return iamClient;
    }

    private SsmClient getSSMClient() {
        if (ssmClient == null) {
            ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ssmClient;
    }

    private Ec2Client getEc2Client() {
        if (ec2Client == null) {
```

```
            ec2Client = Ec2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ec2Client;
    }

    private AutoScalingClient getAutoScalingClient() {
        if (autoScalingClient == null) {
            autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return autoScalingClient;
    }

    /**
     * Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
     * terminated, it can no longer be accessed.
     */
    public void terminateInstance(String instanceId) {
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest terminateInstanceIRequest =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
                .builder()
                .instanceId(instanceId)
                .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(terminateInstanceIRequest);
        System.out.format("Terminated instance %s.", instanceId);
    }

    /**
     * Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
     * replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
     * When
     * the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
     * server.
     */
    public void replaceInstanceProfile(String instanceId, String
newInstanceProfileName, String profileAssociationId)
            throws InterruptedException {
        // Create an IAM instance profile specification.
```

```
        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
iamInstanceProfile =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
                .builder()
                .name(newInstanceProfileName) // Make sure 'newInstanceProfileName'
is a valid IAM Instance Profile
                                              // name.
                .build();

        // Replace the IAM instance profile association for the EC2 instance.
        ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest replaceRequest =
ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest
                .builder()
                .iamInstanceProfile(iamInstanceProfile)
                .associationId(profileAssociationId) // Make sure
'profileAssociationId' is a valid association ID.
                .build();

        try {
            getEc2Client().replaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation(replaceRequest);
            // Handle the response as needed.
        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            // Handle exceptions, log, or report the error.
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.format("Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile
%s.", profileAssociationId,
                newInstanceProfileName);
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
        boolean instReady = false;
        int tries = 0;

        // Reboot after 60 seconds
        while (!instReady) {
            if (tries % 6 == 0) {
                getEc2Client().rebootInstances(RebootInstancesRequest.builder()
                        .instanceIds(instanceId)
                        .build());
                System.out.println("Rebooting instance " + instanceId + " and
waiting for it to be ready.");
            }
            tries++;
            try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(10);
```

```
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }

            DescribeInstanceInformationResponse informationResponse =
getSSMClient().describeInstanceInformation();
            List<InstanceInformation> instanceInformationList =
informationResponse.instanceInformationList();
            for (InstanceInformation info : instanceInformationList) {
                if (info.instanceId().equals(instanceId)) {
                    instReady = true;
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        SendCommandRequest sendCommandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .documentName("AWS-RunShellScript")
                .parameters(Collections.singletonMap("commands",
                        Collections.singletonList("cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80")))
                .build();

        getSSMClient().sendCommand(sendCommandRequest);
        System.out.println("Restarted the Python web server on instance " +
instanceId + ".");
    }

    public void openInboundPort(String secGroupId, String port, String ipAddress) {
        AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest ingressRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                .groupName(secGroupId)
                .cidrIp(ipAddress)
                .fromPort(Integer.parseInt(port))
                .build();

        getEc2Client().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(ingressRequest);
        System.out.format("Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
secGroupId, port, ipAddress);
    }

    /**
     * Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
```

```
    * and deletes all the resources.
    */
   public void deleteInstanceProfile(String roleName, String profileName) {
       try {
           software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
getInstanceProfileRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
                   .builder()
                   .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                   .build();

           GetInstanceProfileResponse response =
getIAMClient().getInstanceProfile(getInstanceProfileRequest);
           String name = response.instanceProfile().instanceProfileName();
           System.out.println(name);

           RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest profileRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                   .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                   .roleName(roleName)
                   .build();

           getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(profileRequest);
           DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                   .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                   .build();

           getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(deleteInstanceProfileRequest);
           System.out.println("Deleted instance profile " + profileName);

           DeleteRoleRequest deleteRoleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                   .roleName(roleName)
                   .build();

           // List attached role policies.
           ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse rolesResponse = getIAMClient()
                   .listAttachedRolePolicies(role -> role.roleName(roleName));
           List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies =
rolesResponse.attachedPolicies();
           for (AttachedPolicy attachedPolicy : attachedPolicies) {
               DetachRolePolicyRequest request = DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                       .roleName(roleName)
                       .policyArn(attachedPolicy.policyArn())
```

```
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(request);
                System.out.println("Detached and deleted policy " +
attachedPolicy.policyName());
            }

            getIAMClient().deleteRole(deleteRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Instance profile and role deleted.");

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTemplate(String templateName) {
        getEc2Client().deleteLaunchTemplate(name ->
name.launchTemplateName(templateName));
        System.out.format(templateName + " was deleted.");
    }

    public void deleteAutoScaleGroup(String groupName) {
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                .forceDelete(true)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        System.out.println(groupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    /*
     * Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
     * this
     * computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
     * address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you
     * must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the port
     * to
     * any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
     * public
     * access when you're done.
```

```
     *
     */
    public GroupInfo verifyInboundPort(String VPC, int port, String ipAddress) {
        boolean portIsOpen = false;
        GroupInfo groupInfo = new GroupInfo();
        try {
            Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                    .name("group-name")
                    .values("default")
                    .build();

            Filter filter1 = Filter.builder()
                    .name("vpc-id")
                    .values(VPC)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest securityGroupsRequest =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .filters(filter, filter1)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse securityGroupsResponse = getEc2Client()
                    .describeSecurityGroups(securityGroupsRequest);
            String securityGroup =
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups().get(0).groupName();
            groupInfo.setGroupName(securityGroup);

            for (SecurityGroup secGroup : securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups()) {
                System.out.println("Found security group: " + secGroup.groupId());

                for (IpPermission ipPermission : secGroup.ipPermissions()) {
                    if (ipPermission.fromPort() == port) {
                        System.out.println("Found inbound rule: " + ipPermission);
                        for (IpRange ipRange : ipPermission.ipRanges()) {
                            String cidrIp = ipRange.cidrIp();
                            if (cidrIp.startsWith(ipAddress) ||
cidrIp.equals("0.0.0.0/0")) {
                                System.out.println(cidrIp + " is applicable");
                                portIsOpen = true;
                            }
                        }

                        if (!ipPermission.prefixListIds().isEmpty()) {
                            System.out.println("Prefix lList is applicable");
```

```
                            portIsOpen = true;
                        }

                        if (!portIsOpen) {
                            System.out
                                    .println("The inbound rule does not appear to be
open to either this computer's IP,"
                                            + " all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or to
a prefix list ID.");
                        } else {
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }

        groupInfo.setPortOpen(portIsOpen);
        return groupInfo;
    }

    /*
     * Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
     * Scaling group.
     * The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
     * instances
     * in the group.
     */
    public void attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(String asGroupName, String
targetGroupARN) {
        try {
            AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(asGroupName)
                    .targetGroupARNs(targetGroupARN)
                    .build();


getAutoScalingClient().attachLoadBalancerTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);
            System.out.println("Attached load balancer to " + asGroupName);
```

```
        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.
    public String[] createGroup(int groupSize, String templateName, String
autoScalingGroupName) {

        // Get availability zones.
        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
zonesRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
                .builder()
                .build();

        DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse zonesResponse =
getEc2Client().describeAvailabilityZones(zonesRequest);
        List<String> availabilityZoneNames =
zonesResponse.availabilityZones().stream()

.map(software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AvailabilityZone::zoneName)
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String availabilityZones = String.join(",", availabilityZoneNames);
        LaunchTemplateSpecification specification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                .launchTemplateName(templateName)
                .version("$Default")
                .build();

        String[] zones = availabilityZones.split(",");
        CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .launchTemplate(specification)
                .availabilityZones(zones)
                .maxSize(groupSize)
                .minSize(groupSize)
                .autoScalingGroupName(autoScalingGroupName)
                .build();

        try {
            getAutoScalingClient().createAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);
```

```
        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Created an EC2 Auto Scaling group named " +
autoScalingGroupName);
        return zones;
    }

    public String getDefaultVPC() {
        // Define the filter.
        Filter defaultFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("is-default")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest request =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(defaultFilter)
                .build();

        DescribeVpcsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeVpcs(request);
        return response.vpcs().get(0).vpcId();
    }

    // Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability Zones.
    public List<Subnet> getSubnets(String vpcId, String[] availabilityZones) {
        List<Subnet> subnets = null;
        Filter vpcFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("vpc-id")
                .values(vpcId)
                .build();

        Filter azFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("availability-zone")
                .values(availabilityZones)
                .build();

        Filter defaultForAZ = Filter.builder()
                .name("default-for-az")
                .values("true")
                .build();
```

```
        DescribeSubnetsRequest request = DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
                .filters(vpcFilter, azFilter, defaultForAZ)
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeSubnets(request);
        subnets = response.subnets();
        return subnets;
    }

    // Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    public String getBadInstance(String groupName) {
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                .build();

        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
getAutoScalingClient().describeAutoScalingGroups(request);
        AutoScalingGroup autoScalingGroup = response.autoScalingGroups().get(0);
        List<String> instanceIds = autoScalingGroup.instances().stream()
                .map(instance -> instance.instanceId())
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String[] instanceIdArray = instanceIds.toArray(new String[0]);
        for (String instanceId : instanceIdArray) {
            System.out.println("Instance ID: " + instanceId);
            return instanceId;
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.
    public String getInstanceProfile(String instanceId) {
        Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                .name("instance-id")
                .values(instanceId)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest associationsRequest =
DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(filter)
                .build();
```

```
        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsResponse response = getEc2Client()
                .describeIamInstanceProfileAssociations(associationsRequest);
        return response.iamInstanceProfileAssociations().get(0).associationId();
    }

    public void deleteRolesPolicies(String policyName, String roleName, String
 InstanceProfile) {
        ListPoliciesRequest listPoliciesRequest =
 ListPoliciesRequest.builder().build();
        ListPoliciesResponse listPoliciesResponse =
 getIAMClient().listPolicies(listPoliciesRequest);
        for (Policy policy : listPoliciesResponse.policies()) {
            if (policy.policyName().equals(policyName)) {
                // List the entities (users, groups, roles) that are attached to the
 policy.

 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
 listEntitiesRequest =
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
                        .builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();
                ListEntitiesForPolicyResponse listEntitiesResponse = iamClient
                        .listEntitiesForPolicy(listEntitiesRequest);
                if (!listEntitiesResponse.policyGroups().isEmpty() || !
listEntitiesResponse.policyUsers().isEmpty()
                        || !listEntitiesResponse.policyRoles().isEmpty()) {
                    // Detach the policy from any entities it is attached to.
                    DetachRolePolicyRequest detachPolicyRequest =
 DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                            .policyArn(policy.arn())
                            .roleName(roleName) // Specify the name of the IAM role
                            .build();

                    getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(detachPolicyRequest);
                    System.out.println("Policy detached from entities.");
                }

                // Now, you can delete the policy.
                DeletePolicyRequest deletePolicyRequest =
 DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();
```

```
                getIAMClient().deletePolicy(deletePolicyRequest);
                System.out.println("Policy deleted successfully.");
                break;
            }
        }

        // List the roles associated with the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest listRolesRequest =
 ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        // Detach the roles from the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleResponse listRolesResponse =
 iamClient.listInstanceProfilesForRole(listRolesRequest);
        for (software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.InstanceProfile profile :
 listRolesResponse.instanceProfiles()) {
            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest removeRoleRequest =
 RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                    .roleName(roleName) // Remove the extra dot here
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(removeRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Role " + roleName + " removed from instance profile
 " + InstanceProfile);
        }

        // Delete the instance profile after removing all roles
        DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
 DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                .build();

        getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(r ->
 r.instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile));
        System.out.println(InstanceProfile + " Deleted");
        System.out.println("All roles and policies are deleted.");
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Elastic Load Balancing.

```
public class LoadBalancer {
    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;

    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client getLoadBalancerClient() {
        if (elasticLoadBalancingV2Client == null) {
            elasticLoadBalancingV2Client = ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }

        return elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;
    }

    // Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
    public List<TargetHealthDescription> checkTargetHealth(String targetGroupName) {
        DescribeTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
 DescribeTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                .names(targetGroupName)
                .build();

        DescribeTargetGroupsResponse tgResponse =
 getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);

        DescribeTargetHealthRequest healthRequest =
 DescribeTargetHealthRequest.builder()
                .targetGroupArn(tgResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn())
                .build();

        DescribeTargetHealthResponse healthResponse =
 getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetHealth(healthRequest);
        return healthResponse.targetHealthDescriptions();
    }

    // Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.
    public String getEndpoint(String lbName) {
        DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
        return res.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
    }

    // Deletes a load balancer.
    public void deleteLoadBalancer(String lbName) {
```

```
        try {
            // Use a waiter to delete the Load Balancer.
            DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().deleteLoadBalancer(
                    builder ->
builder.loadBalancerArn(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn()));
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancersDeleted(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(lbName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Deletes the target group.
    public void deleteTargetGroup(String targetGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeTargetGroupsResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeTargetGroups(describe ->
describe.names(targetGroupName));
            getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .deleteTargetGroup(builder ->
builder.targetGroupArn(res.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn()));
        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(targetGroupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load balancer
    // endpoint.
    public boolean verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(String elbDnsName) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
```

```
        boolean success = false;
        int retries = 3;
        CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" + elbDnsName);
        try {
            while ((!success) && (retries > 0)) {
                // Execute the request and get the response.
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);
                if (statusCode == 200) {
                    success = true;
                } else {
                    retries--;
                    System.out.println("Got connection error from load balancer
endpoint, retrying...");
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
                }
            }

        } catch (org.apache.http.conn.HttpHostConnectException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }

        System.out.println("Status.." + success);
        return success;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
     * how
     * the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how instance
     * health is checked.
     */
    public String createTargetGroup(String protocol, int port, String vpcId, String
targetGroupName) {
        CreateTargetGroupRequest targetGroupRequest =
CreateTargetGroupRequest.builder()
                .healthCheckPath("/healthcheck")
                .healthCheckTimeoutSeconds(5)
                .port(port)
                .vpcId(vpcId)
```

```
                .name(targetGroupName)
                .protocol(protocol)
                .build();

        CreateTargetGroupResponse targetGroupResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createTargetGroup(targetGroupRequest);
        String targetGroupArn =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn();
        String targetGroup =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupName();
        System.out.println("The " + targetGroup + " was created with ARN" +
targetGroupArn);
        return targetGroupArn;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
     * subnets
     * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
     */
    public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String targetGroupARN,
String lbName, int port,
            String protocol) {
        try {
            List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                    .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                    .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                    .name(lbName)
                    .scheme("internet-facing")
                    .build();

            // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
            CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
            String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to become
 available.");
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
 loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

            // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
            String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
            System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

            // Create a listener for the load balance.
            Action action = Action.builder()
                    .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                    .type("forward")
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest = CreateListenerRequest.builder()

 .loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
 balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che utilizzi DynamoDB per simulare un servizio di raccomandazione.

```
public class Database {

    private static DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;

    public static DynamoDbClient getDynamoDbClient() {
        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return dynamoDbClient;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Amazon DynamoDB table exists.
    private boolean doesTableExist(String tableName) {
        try {
            // Describe the table and catch any exceptions.
            DescribeTableRequest describeTableRequest =
 DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().describeTable(describeTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' exists.");
            return true;

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' does not exist.");
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error checking table existence: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    /*
     * Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
     * hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended, such
     * as
     * Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
```

```
     * MediaType,
     * forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.
     */
    public void createTable(String tableName, String fileName) throws IOException {
        // First check to see if the table exists.
        boolean doesExist = doesTableExist(tableName);
        if (!doesExist) {
            DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = getDynamoDbClient().waiter();
            CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .attributeDefinitions(
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                                    .build(),
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.N)
                                    .build())
                    .keySchema(
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                                    .build(),
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                                    .build())
                    .provisionedThroughput(
                            ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                                    .readCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .writeCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .build())
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().createTable(createTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Creating table " + tableName + "...");

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();
```

```
            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " created.");

            // Add records to the table.
            populateTable(fileName, tableName);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTable(String tableName) {
        getDynamoDbClient().deleteTable(table -> table.tableName(tableName));
        System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " deleted.");
    }

    // Populates the table with data located in a JSON file using the DynamoDB
    // enhanced client.
    public void populateTable(String fileName, String tableName) throws IOException
{
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(getDynamoDbClient())
                .build();
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
        File jsonFile = new File(fileName);
        JsonNode rootNode = objectMapper.readTree(jsonFile);

        DynamoDbTable<Recommendation> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table(tableName,
                TableSchema.fromBean(Recommendation.class));
        for (JsonNode currentNode : rootNode) {
            String mediaType = currentNode.path("MediaType").path("S").asText();
            int itemId = currentNode.path("ItemId").path("N").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("Title").path("S").asText();
            String creator = currentNode.path("Creator").path("S").asText();

            // Create a Recommendation object and set its properties.
            Recommendation rec = new Recommendation();
            rec.setMediaType(mediaType);
            rec.setItemId(itemId);
            rec.setTitle(title);
            rec.setCreator(creator);

            // Put the item into the DynamoDB table.
            mappedTable.putItem(rec); // Add the Recommendation to the list.
        }
```

```
        System.out.println("Added all records to the " + tableName);
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Systems Manager.

```
public class ParameterHelper {

    String tableName = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table";
    String dyntable = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response";
    String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check";

    public void reset() {
        put(dyntable, tableName);
        put(failureResponse, "none");
        put(healthCheck, "shallow");
    }

    public void put(String name, String value) {
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        PutParameterRequest parameterRequest = PutParameterRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .value(value)
                .overwrite(true)
                .type("String")
                .build();

        ssmClient.putParameter(parameterRequest);
        System.out.printf("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value);
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup

- CreateInstanceProfile
- CreateLaunchTemplate
- CreateListener
- CreateLoadBalancer
- CreateTargetGroup
- DeleteAutoScalingGroup
- DeleteInstanceProfile
- DeleteLaunchTemplate
- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

MediaStore esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with MediaStore.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateContainer`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateContainer`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.CreateContainerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.CreateContainerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.MediaStoreException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateContainer {
    public static long sleepTime = 10;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <containerName>
```

```
                Where:
                   containerName - The name of the container to create.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String containerName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createMediaContainer(mediaStoreClient, containerName);
        mediaStoreClient.close();
    }


    public static void createMediaContainer(MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient,
String containerName) {
        try {
            CreateContainerRequest containerRequest =
CreateContainerRequest.builder()
                    .containerName(containerName)
                    .build();

            CreateContainerResponse containerResponse =
mediaStoreClient.createContainer(containerRequest);
            String status = containerResponse.container().status().toString();
            while (!status.equalsIgnoreCase("Active")) {
                status = DescribeContainer.checkContainer(mediaStoreClient,
containerName);
                System.out.println("Status - " + status);
                Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
            }

            System.out.println("The container ARN value is " +
containerResponse.container().arn());
            System.out.println("Finished ");

        } catch (MediaStoreException | InterruptedException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateContainerconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteContainer`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteContainer`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.CreateContainerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.CreateContainerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.MediaStoreException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateContainer {
    public static long sleepTime = 10;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <containerName>
```

```
                Where:
                   containerName - The name of the container to create.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String containerName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createMediaContainer(mediaStoreClient, containerName);
        mediaStoreClient.close();
    }


    public static void createMediaContainer(MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient,
String containerName) {
        try {
            CreateContainerRequest containerRequest =
CreateContainerRequest.builder()
                    .containerName(containerName)
                    .build();

            CreateContainerResponse containerResponse =
mediaStoreClient.createContainer(containerRequest);
            String status = containerResponse.container().status().toString();
            while (!status.equalsIgnoreCase("Active")) {
                status = DescribeContainer.checkContainer(mediaStoreClient,
containerName);
                System.out.println("Status - " + status);
                Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
            }

            System.out.println("The container ARN value is " +
containerResponse.container().arn());
            System.out.println("Finished ");

        } catch (MediaStoreException | InterruptedException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteContainerconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteObject`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.MediaStoreDataClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.DeleteObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.MediaStoreDataException;
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteObject {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws URISyntaxException {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:    <completePath> <containerName>

                Where:
                   completePath - The path (including the container) of the item to
delete.
                   containerName - The name of the container.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String completePath = args[0];
        String containerName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        URI uri = new URI(getEndpoint(containerName));

        MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData = MediaStoreDataClient.builder()
                .endpointOverride(uri)
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteMediaObject(mediaStoreData, completePath);
        mediaStoreData.close();
    }

    public static void deleteMediaObject(MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData, String
completePath) {
        try {
            DeleteObjectRequest deleteObjectRequest = DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
                    .path(completePath)
                    .build();

            mediaStoreData.deleteObject(deleteObjectRequest);

        } catch (MediaStoreDataException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    private static String getEndpoint(String containerName) {
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerRequest containerRequest =
 DescribeContainerRequest.builder()
                .containerName(containerName)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerResponse response =
 mediaStoreClient.describeContainer(containerRequest);
        mediaStoreClient.close();
        return response.container().endpoint();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteObjectconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeContainer`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeContainer`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.MediaStoreException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeContainer {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <containerName>

                Where:
                   containerName - The name of the container to describe.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String containerName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Status is " + checkContainer(mediaStoreClient,
 containerName));
        mediaStoreClient.close();
    }

    public static String checkContainer(MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient, String
 containerName) {
        try {
            DescribeContainerRequest describeContainerRequest =
 DescribeContainerRequest.builder()
                    .containerName(containerName)
                    .build();

            DescribeContainerResponse containerResponse =
 mediaStoreClient.describeContainer(describeContainerRequest);
            System.out.println("The container name is " +
 containerResponse.container().name());
```

```
            System.out.println("The container ARN is " +
 containerResponse.container().arn());
            return containerResponse.container().status().toString();

        } catch (MediaStoreException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeContainerconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetObject`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseInputStream;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.MediaStoreDataClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.GetObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.MediaStoreDataException;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class GetObject {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws URISyntaxException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <completePath> <containerName> <savePath>

                Where:
                   completePath - The path of the object in the container (for
 example, Videos5/sampleVideo.mp4).
                   containerName - The name of the container.
                   savePath - The path on the local drive where the file is saved,
 including the file name (for example, C:/AWS/myvid.mp4).
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String completePath = args[0];
        String containerName = args[1];
        String savePath = args[2];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        URI uri = new URI(getEndpoint(containerName));
        MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData = MediaStoreDataClient.builder()
                .endpointOverride(uri)
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getMediaObject(mediaStoreData, completePath, savePath);
        mediaStoreData.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void getMediaObject(MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData, String
 completePath, String savePath) {

        try {
            GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                    .path(completePath)
                    .build();

            // Write out the data to a file.
            ResponseInputStream<GetObjectResponse> data =
 mediaStoreData.getObject(objectRequest);
            byte[] buffer = new byte[data.available()];
            data.read(buffer);

            File targetFile = new File(savePath);
            OutputStream outStream = new FileOutputStream(targetFile);
            outStream.write(buffer);
            System.out.println("The data was written to " + savePath);

        } catch (MediaStoreDataException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    private static String getEndpoint(String containerName) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerRequest containerRequest =
 DescribeContainerRequest.builder()
                .containerName(containerName)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerResponse response =
 mediaStoreClient.describeContainer(containerRequest);
        return response.container().endpoint();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetObjectconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListContainers`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListContainers`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.Container;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.ListContainersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.MediaStoreException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListContainers {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllContainers(mediaStoreClient);
        mediaStoreClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllContainers(MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient) {
        try {
```

```
            ListContainersResponse containersResponse =
 mediaStoreClient.listContainers();
            List<Container> containers = containersResponse.containers();
            for (Container container : containers) {
                System.out.println("Container name is " + container.name());
            }

        } catch (MediaStoreException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListContainersconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`PutObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutObject`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.MediaStoreDataClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.MediaStoreDataException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.PutObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerResponse;
import java.io.File;
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class PutObject {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws URISyntaxException {
        final String USAGE = """

                To run this example, supply the name of a container, a file location
 to use, and path in the container\s

                Ex: <containerName> <filePath> <completePath>
                """;

        if (args.length < 3) {
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String containerName = args[0];
        String filePath = args[1];
        String completePath = args[2];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        URI uri = new URI(getEndpoint(containerName));
        MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData = MediaStoreDataClient.builder()
                .endpointOverride(uri)
                .region(region)
                .build();

        putMediaObject(mediaStoreData, filePath, completePath);
        mediaStoreData.close();
    }

    public static void putMediaObject(MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData, String
 filePath, String completePath) {
        try {
            File myFile = new File(filePath);
            RequestBody requestBody = RequestBody.fromFile(myFile);
```

```
            PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                    .path(completePath)
                    .contentType("video/mp4")
                    .build();

            PutObjectResponse response = mediaStoreData.putObject(objectRequest,
 requestBody);
            System.out.println("The saved object is " +
 response.storageClass().toString());

        } catch (MediaStoreDataException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String getEndpoint(String containerName) {

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerRequest containerRequest =
 DescribeContainerRequest.builder()
                .containerName(containerName)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerResponse response =
 mediaStoreClient.describeContainer(containerRequest);
        return response.container().endpoint();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutObjectconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

AWS Entity Resolution esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with AWS Entity Resolution.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao AWS Entity Resolution

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS Entity Resolution.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloEntityResoultion {

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(HelloEntityResoultion.class);

    private static EntityResolutionAsyncClient entityResolutionAsyncClient;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        listMatchingWorkflows();
    }
```

```
   public static EntityResolutionAsyncClient getResolutionAsyncClient() {
       if (entityResolutionAsyncClient == null) {
           /*
           The `NettyNioAsyncHttpClient` class is part of the AWS SDK for Java,
version 2,
           and it is designed to provide a high-performance, asynchronous HTTP
client for interacting with AWS services.
            It uses the Netty framework to handle the underlying network
communication and the Java NIO API to
            provide a non-blocking, event-driven approach to HTTP requests and
responses.
            */

           SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
               .maxConcurrency(50)  // Adjust as needed.
               .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
timeout.
               .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
               .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
               .build();

           ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
               .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API call
timeout.
               .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the
individual call attempt timeout.
               .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
               .build();

           entityResolutionAsyncClient = EntityResolutionAsyncClient.builder()
               .httpClient(httpClient)
               .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
               .build();
       }
       return entityResolutionAsyncClient;
   }

   /**
    * Lists all matching workflows using an asynchronous paginator.
    * <p>
    * This method requests a paginated list of matching workflows from the
    * AWS Entity Resolution service and logs the names of the retrieved workflows.
    * It uses an asynchronous approach with a paginator and waits for the operation
```

```
     * to complete using {@code CompletableFuture#join()}.
     * </p>
     */
    public static void listMatchingWorkflows() {
        ListMatchingWorkflowsRequest request =
 ListMatchingWorkflowsRequest.builder().build();

        ListMatchingWorkflowsPublisher paginator =
            getResolutionAsyncClient().listMatchingWorkflowsPaginator(request);

        // Iterate through the paginated results asynchronously
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.workflowSummaries().forEach(workflow ->
                logger.info("Matching Workflow Name: " + workflow.workflowName())
            );
        });

        // Wait for the asynchronous operation to complete
        future.join();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, listMatchingWorkflowsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea la mappatura dello schema.
- Crea un AWS Entity Resolution flusso di lavoro.
- Avvia il processo corrispondente per il flusso di lavoro.
- Ottieni dettagli sul lavoro corrispondente.

- Ottieni la mappatura dello schema.
- Elenca tutte le mappature dello schema.
- Etichetta la risorsa Schema Mapping.
- Eliminare gli AWS Entity Resolution asset.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le AWS Entity Resolution funzionalità.

```
public class EntityResScenario {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(EntityResScenario.class);
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    private static final String STACK_NAME = "EntityResolutionCdkStack";
    private static final String ENTITY_RESOLUTION_ROLE_ARN_KEY =
 "EntityResolutionRoleArn";
    private static final String GLUE_DATA_BUCKET_NAME_KEY = "GlueDataBucketName";
    private static final String JSON_GLUE_TABLE_ARN_KEY = "JsonErGlueTableArn";
    private static final String CSV_GLUE_TABLE_ARN_KEY = "CsvErGlueTableArn";
    private static String glueBucketName;
    private static String workflowName = "workflow-" + UUID.randomUUID();

    private static String jsonSchemaMappingName = "jsonschema-" + UUID.randomUUID();
    private static String jsonSchemaMappingArn = null;
    private static String csvSchemaMappingName = "csv-" + UUID.randomUUID();
    private static String roleARN;
    private static String csvGlueTableArn;
    private static String jsonGlueTableArn;
    private static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

    private static EntityResActions actions = new EntityResActions();

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {

        logger.info("Welcome to the AWS Entity Resolution Scenario.");
```

```
        logger.info("""
            AWS Entity Resolution is a fully-managed machine learning service
provided by
            Amazon Web Services (AWS) that helps organizations extract, link, and
            organize information from multiple data sources. It leverages natural
            language processing and deep learning models to identify and resolve
            entities, such as people, places, organizations, and products,
            across structured and unstructured data.

            With Entity Resolution, customers can build robust data integration
            pipelines to combine and reconcile data from multiple systems,
databases,
            and documents. The service can handle ambiguous, incomplete, or
conflicting
            information, and provide a unified view of entities and their
relationships.
            This can be particularly valuable in applications such as customer 360,
            fraud detection, supply chain management, and knowledge management,
where
            accurate entity identification is crucial.

            The `EntityResolutionAsyncClient` interface in the AWS SDK for Java 2.x
            provides a set of methods to programmatically interact with the AWS
Entity
            Resolution service. This allows developers to automate the entity
extraction,
            linking, and deduplication process as part of their data processing
workflows.
            With Entity Resolution, organizations can unlock the value of their
data,
            improve decision-making, and enhance customer experiences by having a
reliable,
            comprehensive view of their key entities.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            To prepare the AWS resources needed for this scenario application, the
next step uploads
            a CloudFormation template whose resulting stack creates the following
resources:
```

```
            - An AWS Glue Data Catalog table
            - An AWS IAM role
            - An AWS S3 bucket
            - An AWS Entity Resolution Schema

            It can take a couple minutes for the Stack to finish creating the
resources.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info("Generating resources...");
        CloudFormationHelper.deployCloudFormationStack(STACK_NAME);
        Map<String, String> outputsMap =
CloudFormationHelper.getStackOutputsAsync(STACK_NAME).join();
        roleARN = outputsMap.get(ENTITY_RESOLUTION_ROLE_ARN_KEY);
        glueBucketName = outputsMap.get(GLUE_DATA_BUCKET_NAME_KEY);
        csvGlueTableArn = outputsMap.get(CSV_GLUE_TABLE_ARN_KEY);
        jsonGlueTableArn = outputsMap.get(JSON_GLUE_TABLE_ARN_KEY);
        logger.info(DASHES);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            runScenario();

        } catch (Exception ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            logger.error("An exception happened: " + (cause != null ?
cause.getMessage() : ce.getMessage()));
        }
    }

    private static void runScenario() throws InterruptedException {
        /*
         This JSON is a valid input for the AWS Entity Resolution service.
         The JSON represents an array of three objects, each containing an "id",
"name", and "email"
         property. This format aligns with the expected input structure for the
         Entity Resolution service.
         */
        String json = """
            {"id":"1","name":"Jane Doe","email":"jane.doe@example.com"}
            {"id":"2","name":"John Doe","email":"john.doe@example.com"}
            {"id":"3","name":"Jorge Souza","email":"jorge_souza@example.com"}
            """;
```

```
        logger.info("Upload the following JSON objects to the {} S3 bucket.",
 glueBucketName);
        logger.info(json);
        String csv = """
            id,name,email,phone
            1,Jane B.,Doe,jane.doe@example.com,555-876-9846
            2,John Doe Jr.,john.doe@example.com,555-654-3210
            3,María García,maría_garcia@company.com,555-567-1234
            4,Mary Major,mary_major@company.com,555-222-3333
            """;
        logger.info("Upload the following CSV data to the {} S3 bucket.",
 glueBucketName);
        logger.info(csv);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.uploadInputData(glueBucketName, json, csv);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();

            if (cause == null) {
                logger.error("Failed to upload input data: {}", ce.getMessage(),
 ce);
            }

            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("Failed to upload input data as the resource was not
 found: {}", cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        logger.info("The JSON and CSV objects have been uploaded to the S3
 bucket.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create Schema Mapping");
        logger.info("""
            Entity Resolution schema mapping aligns and integrates data from
            multiple sources by identifying and matching corresponding entities
            like customers or products. It unifies schemas, resolves conflicts,
            and uses machine learning to link related entities, enabling a
            consolidated, accurate view for improved data quality and decision-
making.
```

```
            In this example, the schema mapping lines up with the fields in the JSON
and CSV objects. That is,
            it contains these fields: id, name, and email.
            """);
        try {
            CreateSchemaMappingResponse response =
actions.createSchemaMappingAsync(jsonSchemaMappingName).join();
            jsonSchemaMappingName = response.schemaName();
            logger.info("The JSON schema mapping name is " + jsonSchemaMappingName);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();

            if (cause == null) {
                logger.error("Failed to create JSON schema mapping: {}",
ce.getMessage(), ce);
            }

            if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                logger.error("Schema mapping conflict detected: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            } else {
                logger.error("Unexpected error while creating schema mapping: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }

        try {
            CreateSchemaMappingResponse response =
actions.createSchemaMappingAsync(csvSchemaMappingName).join();
            csvSchemaMappingName = response.schemaName();
            logger.info("The CSV schema mapping name is " + csvSchemaMappingName);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause == null) {
                logger.error("Failed to create CSV schema mapping: {}",
ce.getMessage(), ce);
            }

            if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                logger.error("Schema mapping conflict detected: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            } else {
```

```
                logger.error("Unexpected error while creating CSV schema mapping:
{}", cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. Create an AWS Entity Resolution Workflow. ");
        logger.info("""
            An Entity Resolution matching workflow identifies and links records
            across datasets that represent the same real-world entity, such as
            customers or products. Using techniques like schema mapping,
            data profiling, and machine learning algorithms,
            it evaluates attributes like names or emails to detect duplicates
            or relationships, even with variations or inconsistencies.
            The workflow outputs consolidated, de-duplicated data.

            We will use the machine learning-based matching technique.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            String workflowArn = actions.createMatchingWorkflowAsync(
                roleARN, workflowName, glueBucketName, jsonGlueTableArn,
                jsonSchemaMappingName, csvGlueTableArn,
csvSchemaMappingName).join();

            logger.info("The workflow ARN is: " + workflowArn);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();

            if (cause == null) {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", ce.getMessage(),
ce);
            }

            if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                logger.error("Validation error: {}", cause.getMessage(), cause);
            } else if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                logger.error("Workflow conflict detected: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                logger.error("Unexpected error: {}", cause.getMessage(), cause);
```

```
            }
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Start the matching job of the " + workflowName + "
workflow.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String jobId = null;
        try {
            jobId = actions.startMatchingJobAsync(workflowName).join();
            logger.info("The matching job was successfully started.");
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                logger.error("Job conflict detected: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                logger.error("Unexpected error while starting the job: {}",
ce.getMessage(), ce);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. While the matching job is running, let's look at other API
methods. First, let's get details for job " + jobId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.getMatchingJobAsync(jobId, workflowName).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("The matching job not found: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                logger.error("Failed to start matching job: " + (cause != null ?
cause.getMessage() : ce.getMessage()));
            }
            return;
        }
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. Get the schema mapping for the JSON data.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            GetSchemaMappingResponse response =
actions.getSchemaMappingAsync(jsonSchemaMappingName).join();
            jsonSchemaMappingArn = response.schemaArn();
            logger.info("Schema mapping ARN is " + jsonSchemaMappingArn);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("Schema mapping not found: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                logger.error("Error retrieving the specific schema mapping: " +
ce.getCause().getMessage());
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. List Schema Mappings.");
        try {
            actions.ListSchemaMappings();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            logger.error("Error retrieving schema mappings: " +
ce.getCause().getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Tag the {} resource.", jsonSchemaMappingName);
        logger.info("""
            Tags can help you organize and categorize your Entity Resolution
resources.
            You can also use them to scope user permissions by granting a user
permission
            to access or change only resources with certain tag values.
```

```
            In Entity Resolution, SchemaMapping and MatchingWorkflow can be tagged.
For this example,
            the SchemaMapping is tagged.
                """);
        try {
            actions.tagEntityResource(jsonSchemaMappingArn).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            logger.error("Error tagging the resource: " +
ce.getCause().getMessage());
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("8. View the results of the AWS Entity Resolution Workflow.");
        logger.info("""
            You cannot view the result of the workflow that is in a running state.
            In order to view the results, you need to wait for the workflow that we
started in step 3 to complete.

            If you choose not to wait, you cannot view the results. You can perform

            this task manually in the AWS Management Console.

            This can take up to 30 mins (y/n).
            """);
        String viewAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        boolean isComplete = false;
        if (viewAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            logger.info("You selected to view the Entity Resolution Workflow
results.");
            countdownWithWorkflowCheck(actions, 1800, jobId, workflowName);
            isComplete = true;
            try {
                JobMetrics metrics = actions.getJobInfo(workflowName, jobId).join();
                logger.info("Number of input records: {}", metrics.inputRecords());
                logger.info("Number of match ids: {}", metrics.matchIDs());
                logger.info("Number of records not processed: {}",
metrics.recordsNotProcessed());
                logger.info("Number of total records processed: {}",
metrics.totalRecordsProcessed());
```

```
                logger.info("The following represents the output data generated by
the Entity Resolution workflow based on the JSON and CSV input data. The output
data is stored in the {} bucket.", glueBucketName);
                actions.printData(glueBucketName);

                logger.info("""

                    Note that each of the last 2 records are considered a match even
though the 'name' differs between the records;
                    For example 'John Doe Jr.' compared to 'John Doe'.
                    The confidence level is a value between 0 and 1, where 1
indicates a perfect match.

                    """);

            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                    logger.error("The job not found: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
                } else {
                    logger.error("Error retrieving job information: " +
ce.getCause().getMessage());
                }
                return;
            }
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("9. Do you want to delete the resources, including the workflow?
(y/n)");
        logger.info("""
            You cannot delete the workflow that is in a running state.
            In order to delete the workflow, you need to wait for the workflow to
complete.

            You can delete the workflow manually in the AWS Management Console at a
later time.

            If you already waited for the workflow to complete in the previous
step,
```

```
            the workflow is completed and you can delete it.

            If the workflow is not completed, this can take up to 30 mins (y/n).
            """);
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            try {
                if (!isComplete) {
                    countdownWithWorkflowCheck(actions, 1800, jobId, workflowName);
                }
                actions.deleteMatchingWorkflowAsync(workflowName).join();
                logger.info("Workflow deleted successfully!");
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                logger.info("Error deleting the workflow: {} ", ce.getMessage());
                return;
            }

            try {
                // Delete both schema mappings.
                actions.deleteSchemaMappingAsync(jsonSchemaMappingName).join();
                actions.deleteSchemaMappingAsync(csvSchemaMappingName).join();
                logger.info("Both schema mappings were deleted successfully!");
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                logger.error("Error deleting schema mapping: {}", ce.getMessage());
                return;
            }

            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            logger.info(DASHES);
            logger.info("""
                Now we delete the CloudFormation stack, which deletes
                the resources that were created at the beginning of this scenario.
                """);
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            logger.info(DASHES);
            try {
                deleteCloudFormationStack();
            } catch (RuntimeException e) {
                logger.error("Failed to delete the stack: {}", e.getMessage());
                return;
            }

        } else {
```

```
            logger.info("You can delete the AWS resources in the AWS Management
Console.");
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("This concludes the AWS Entity Resolution scenario.");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }

    public static void countdownWithWorkflowCheck(EntityResActions actions, int
totalSeconds, String jobId, String workflowName) throws InterruptedException {
        int secondsElapsed = 0;

        while (true) {
            // Calculate display minutes and seconds.
            int remainingTime = totalSeconds - secondsElapsed;
            int displayMinutes = remainingTime / 60;
            int displaySeconds = remainingTime % 60;

            // Print the countdown.
            System.out.printf("\r%02d:%02d", displayMinutes, displaySeconds);
            Thread.sleep(1000); // Wait for 1 second
            secondsElapsed++;
```

```
            // Check workflow status every 60 seconds.
            if (secondsElapsed % 60 == 0 || remainingTime <= 0) {
                GetMatchingJobResponse response =
 actions.checkWorkflowStatusCompleteAsync(jobId, workflowName).join();
                if (response != null &&
 "SUCCEEDED".equalsIgnoreCase(String.valueOf(response.status()))) {
                    logger.info(""); // Move to the next line after countdown.
                    logger.info("Countdown complete: Workflow is in Completed
 state!");
                    break; // Break out of the loop if the status is "SUCCEEDED"
                }
            }

            // If countdown reaches zero, reset it for continuous countdown.
            if (remainingTime <= 0) {
                secondsElapsed = 0;
            }
        }
    }

    private static void deleteCloudFormationStack() {
        try {
            CloudFormationHelper.emptyS3Bucket(glueBucketName);
            CloudFormationHelper.destroyCloudFormationStack(STACK_NAME);
            logger.info("Resources deleted successfully!");
        } catch (CloudFormationException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete CloudFormation stack: " +
 e.getMessage(), e);
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to empty S3 bucket: " +
 e.getMessage(), e);
        }
    }
}
```

Una classe wrapper per i metodi SDK. AWS Entity Resolution

```
public class EntityResActions {

    private static final String PREFIX = "eroutput/";
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(EntityResActions.class);
```

```
    private static EntityResolutionAsyncClient entityResolutionAsyncClient;

    private static S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClient;

    public static EntityResolutionAsyncClient getResolutionAsyncClient() {
        if (entityResolutionAsyncClient == null) {
            /*
            The `NettyNioAsyncHttpClient` class is part of the AWS SDK for Java,
version 2,
            and it is designed to provide a high-performance, asynchronous HTTP
client for interacting with AWS services.
             It uses the Netty framework to handle the underlying network
communication and the Java NIO API to
             provide a non-blocking, event-driven approach to HTTP requests and
responses.
             */

            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(50)  // Adjust as needed.
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
timeout.
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API call
timeout.
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the
individual call attempt timeout.
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            entityResolutionAsyncClient = EntityResolutionAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return entityResolutionAsyncClient;
    }

    public static S3AsyncClient getS3AsyncClient() {
```

```
        if (s3AsyncClient == null) {
            /*
            The `NettyNioAsyncHttpClient` class is part of the AWS SDK for Java,
version 2,
            and it is designed to provide a high-performance, asynchronous HTTP
client for interacting with AWS services.
             It uses the Netty framework to handle the underlying network
communication and the Java NIO API to
             provide a non-blocking, event-driven approach to HTTP requests and
responses.
             */

            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(50)  // Adjust as needed.
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
timeout.
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API call
timeout.
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the
individual call attempt timeout.
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            s3AsyncClient = S3AsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return s3AsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the schema mapping asynchronously.
     *
     * @param schemaName the name of the schema to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the schema mapping is
deleted successfully,
     * or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the deletion fails
```

```
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteSchemaMappingResponse>
deleteSchemaMappingAsync(String schemaName) {
       DeleteSchemaMappingRequest request = DeleteSchemaMappingRequest.builder()
           .schemaName(schemaName)
           .build();

       return getResolutionAsyncClient().deleteSchemaMapping(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   // Successfully deleted the schema mapping, log the success
message.
                   logger.info("Schema mapping '{}' deleted successfully.",
schemaName);
               } else {
                   // Ensure exception is not null before accessing its cause.
                   if (exception == null) {
                       throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while deleting the schema mapping.", null);
                   }

                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The schema mapping was not
found to delete: " + schemaName, cause);
                   }

                   // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                   throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete schema mapping:
" + schemaName, exception);
               }
           });
   }

   /**
    * Lists the schema mappings associated with the current AWS account. This
method uses an asynchronous paginator to
    * retrieve the schema mappings, and prints the name of each schema mapping to
the console.
    */
   public void ListSchemaMappings() {
       ListSchemaMappingsRequest mappingsRequest =
ListSchemaMappingsRequest.builder()
           .build();
```

```
        ListSchemaMappingsPublisher paginator =
getResolutionAsyncClient().listSchemaMappingsPaginator(mappingsRequest);

        // Iterate through the pages of results
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.schemaList().forEach(schemaMapping ->
                logger.info("Schema Mapping Name: " + schemaMapping.schemaName())
            );
        });

        // Wait for the asynchronous operation to complete
        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously deletes a workflow with the specified name.
     *
     * @param workflowName the name of the workflow to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the workflow has been
deleted
     * @throws RuntimeException if the deletion of the workflow fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteMatchingWorkflowResponse>
deleteMatchingWorkflowAsync(String workflowName) {
        DeleteMatchingWorkflowRequest request =
DeleteMatchingWorkflowRequest.builder()
            .workflowName(workflowName)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().deleteMatchingWorkflow(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    logger.info("{} was deleted", workflowName );
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while deleting the workflow.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The workflow to delete was
not found.", cause);
```

```
                    }

                    // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete workflow: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Creates a schema mapping asynchronously.
     *
     * @param schemaName the name of the schema to create
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous creation
of the schema mapping
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateSchemaMappingResponse>
createSchemaMappingAsync(String schemaName) {
        List<SchemaInputAttribute> schemaAttributes = null;
        if (schemaName.startsWith("json")) {
            schemaAttributes = List.of(

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("id").fieldName("id").type(SchemaAttributeType.UNIQ

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("name").fieldName("name").type(SchemaAttributeType.

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("email").fieldName("email").type(SchemaAttributeTyp
            );
        } else {
            schemaAttributes = List.of(

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("id").fieldName("id").type(SchemaAttributeType.UNIQ

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("name").fieldName("name").type(SchemaAttributeType.

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("email").fieldName("email").type(SchemaAttributeTyp

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().fieldName("phone").type(SchemaAttributeType.PROVIDER_ID).sub
            );
        }

        CreateSchemaMappingRequest request = CreateSchemaMappingRequest.builder()
            .schemaName(schemaName)
            .mappedInputFields(schemaAttributes)
```

```
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().createSchemaMapping(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    logger.info("[{}] schema mapping Created Successfully!",
schemaName);
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while creating the schema mapping.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A conflicting schema mapping
already exists. Resolve conflicts before proceeding.", cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create schema mapping:
" + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the schema mapping asynchronously.
     *
     * @param schemaName the name of the schema to retrieve the mapping for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the {@link
GetSchemaMappingResponse} when the operation
     * is complete
     * @throws RuntimeException if the schema mapping retrieval fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<GetSchemaMappingResponse> getSchemaMappingAsync(String
schemaName) {
        GetSchemaMappingRequest mappingRequest = GetSchemaMappingRequest.builder()
            .schemaName(schemaName)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().getSchemaMapping(mappingRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
```

```
                    response.mappedInputFields().forEach(attribute ->
                        logger.info("Attribute Name: " + attribute.fieldName() +
                            ", Attribute Type: " + attribute.type().toString()));
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while getting schema mapping.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The requested schema mapping
was not found.", cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other exceptions in a CompletionException with the
message.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to get schema mapping: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves a matching job based on the provided job ID and
workflow name.
     *
     * @param jobId        the ID of the job to retrieve
     * @param workflowName the name of the workflow associated with the job
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job information
is available or an exception occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<GetMatchingJobResponse> getMatchingJobAsync(String
jobId, String workflowName) {
        GetMatchingJobRequest request = GetMatchingJobRequest.builder()
            .jobId(jobId)
            .workflowName(workflowName)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().getMatchingJob(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    // Successfully fetched the matching job details, log the job
status.
```

```
                    logger.info("Job status: " + response.status());
                    logger.info("Job details: " + response.toString());
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while fetching the matching job.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The requested job could not
be found.", cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other exceptions in a CompletionException with the
message.
                    throw new CompletionException("Error fetching matching job: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Starts a matching job asynchronously for the specified workflow name.
     *
     * @param workflowName the name of the workflow for which to start the matching
job
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the job ID of the
started matching job, or an empty
     * string if the operation fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> startMatchingJobAsync(String workflowName) {
        StartMatchingJobRequest jobRequest = StartMatchingJobRequest.builder()
            .workflowName(workflowName)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().startMatchingJob(jobRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    String jobId = response.jobId();
                    logger.info("Job ID: " + jobId);
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
```

```
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while starting the job.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The job is already running.
Resolve conflicts before starting a new job.", cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to start the job: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response != null ? response.jobId() : "");
    }

    /**
     * Checks the status of a workflow asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobId        the ID of the job to check
     * @param workflowName the name of the workflow to check
     * @return a CompletableFuture that resolves to a boolean value indicating
whether the workflow has completed
     * successfully
     */
    public CompletableFuture<GetMatchingJobResponse>
checkWorkflowStatusCompleteAsync(String jobId, String workflowName) {
        GetMatchingJobRequest request = GetMatchingJobRequest.builder()
            .jobId(jobId)
            .workflowName(workflowName)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().getMatchingJob(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    // Process the response and log the job status.
                    logger.info("Job status: " + response.status());
                } else {
                    // Ensure exception is not null before accessing its cause.
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while checking job status.", null);
```

```
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The requested resource was
not found while checking the job status.", cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to check job status: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Creates an asynchronous CompletableFuture to manage the creation of a
matching workflow.
     *
     * @param roleARN                 the AWS IAM role ARN to be used for the
workflow execution
     * @param workflowName            the name of the workflow to be created
     * @param outputBucket            the S3 bucket path where the workflow output
will be stored
     * @param jsonGlueTableArn        the ARN of the Glue Data Catalog table to be
used as the input source
     * @param jsonErSchemaMappingName the name of the schema to be used for the
input source
     * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, will return the ARN of the
created workflow
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createMatchingWorkflowAsync(
        String roleARN
        , String workflowName
        , String outputBucket
        , String jsonGlueTableArn
        , String jsonErSchemaMappingName
        , String csvGlueTableArn
        , String csvErSchemaMappingName) {

        InputSource jsonInputSource = InputSource.builder()
            .inputSourceARN(jsonGlueTableArn)
            .schemaName(jsonErSchemaMappingName)
            .applyNormalization(false)
```

```
            .build();

        InputSource csvInputSource = InputSource.builder()
            .inputSourceARN(csvGlueTableArn)
            .schemaName(csvErSchemaMappingName)
            .applyNormalization(false)
            .build();

        OutputAttribute idOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
            .name("id")
            .build();

        OutputAttribute nameOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
            .name("name")
            .build();

        OutputAttribute emailOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
            .name("email")
            .build();

        OutputAttribute phoneOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
            .name("phone")
            .build();

        OutputSource outputSource = OutputSource.builder()
            .outputS3Path("s3://" + outputBucket + "/eroutput")
            .output(idOutputAttribute, nameOutputAttribute, emailOutputAttribute,
phoneOutputAttribute)
            .applyNormalization(false)
            .build();

        ResolutionTechniques resolutionType = ResolutionTechniques.builder()
            .resolutionType(ResolutionType.ML_MATCHING)
            .build();

        CreateMatchingWorkflowRequest workflowRequest =
CreateMatchingWorkflowRequest.builder()
            .roleArn(roleARN)
            .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
            .workflowName(workflowName)
            .inputSourceConfig(List.of(jsonInputSource, csvInputSource))
            .outputSourceConfig(List.of(outputSource))
            .resolutionTechniques(resolutionType)
            .build();
```

```
        return getResolutionAsyncClient().createMatchingWorkflow(workflowRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    logger.info("Workflow created successfully.");
                } else {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Invalid request: Please check
input parameters.", cause);
                    }

                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A conflicting workflow
already exists. Resolve conflicts before proceeding.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create workflow: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(CreateMatchingWorkflowResponse::workflowArn);
    }

    /**
     * Tags the specified schema mapping ARN.
     *
     * @param schemaMappingARN the ARN of the schema mapping to tag
     */
    public CompletableFuture<TagResourceResponse> tagEntityResource(String
schemaMappingARN) {
        Map<String, String> tags = new HashMap<>();
        tags.put("tag1", "tag1Value");
        tags.put("tag2", "tag2Value");

        TagResourceRequest request = TagResourceRequest.builder()
            .resourceArn(schemaMappingARN)
            .tags(tags)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().tagResource(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    // Successfully tagged the resource, log the success message.
                    logger.info("Successfully tagged the resource.");
```

```
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while tagging the resource.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The resource to tag was not
found.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to tag the resource: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }

    public CompletableFuture<JobMetrics> getJobInfo(String workflowName, String
jobId) {
        return getResolutionAsyncClient().getMatchingJob(b -> b
                .workflowName(workflowName)
                .jobId(jobId))
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    logger.info("Job metrics fetched successfully for jobId: " +
jobId);
                } else {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Invalid request: Job id was
not found.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to fetch job info: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response.metrics()); // Extract job metrics
    }

    /**
     * Uploads data to an Amazon S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to upload the data to
     * @param jsonData   the JSON data to be uploaded
```

```
     * @param csvData    the CSV data to be uploaded
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing both asynchronous operation
of uploading the data
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs during the file upload
     */

    public void uploadInputData(String bucketName, String jsonData, String csvData)
{
        // Upload JSON data.
        String jsonKey = "jsonData/data.json";
        PutObjectRequest jsonUploadRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(jsonKey)
            .contentType("application/json")
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> jsonUploadResponse =
getS3AsyncClient().putObject(jsonUploadRequest,
AsyncRequestBody.fromString(jsonData));

        // Upload CSV data.
        String csvKey = "csvData/data.csv";
        PutObjectRequest csvUploadRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(csvKey)
            .contentType("text/csv")
            .build();
        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> csvUploadResponse =
getS3AsyncClient().putObject(csvUploadRequest,
AsyncRequestBody.fromString(csvData));

        CompletableFuture.allOf(jsonUploadResponse, csvUploadResponse)
            .whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    // Wrap an AWS exception.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to upload files", ex);
                }
            }).join();

    }

    /**
     * Finds the latest file in the S3 bucket that starts with "run-" in any depth
of subfolders
```

```
     */
    private CompletableFuture<String> findLatestMatchingFile(String bucketName) {
        ListObjectsV2Request request = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .prefix(PREFIX) // Searches within the given folder
            .build();

        return getS3AsyncClient().listObjectsV2(request)
            .thenApply(response -> response.contents().stream()
                .map(S3Object::key)
                .filter(key -> key.matches(".*?/run-[0-9a-zA-Z\\-]+")) // Matches
files like run-XXXXX in any subfolder
                .max(String::compareTo) // Gets the latest file
                .orElse(null))
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception == null) {
                    if (result != null) {
                        logger.info("Latest matching file found: " + result);
                    } else {
                        logger.info("No matching files found.");
                    }
                } else {
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to find latest matching
file: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Prints the data located in the file in the S3 bucket that starts with "run-"
in any depth of subfolders
     */
    public void printData(String bucketName) {
        try {
            // Find the latest file with "run-" prefix in any depth of subfolders.
            String s3Key = findLatestMatchingFile(bucketName).join();
            if (s3Key == null) {
                logger.error("No matching files found in S3.");
                return;
            }

            logger.info("Downloading file: " + s3Key);

            // Read CSV file as String.
```

```
            String csvContent = readCSVFromS3Async(bucketName, s3Key).join();
            if (csvContent.isEmpty()) {
                logger.error("File is empty.");
                return;
            }

            // Process CSV content.
            List<String[]> records = parseCSV(csvContent);
            printTable(records);

        } catch (RuntimeException | IOException | CsvException e) {
            logger.error("Error processing CSV file from S3: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    /**
     * Reads a CSV file from S3 and returns it as a String.
     */
    private static CompletableFuture<String> readCSVFromS3Async(String bucketName,
String s3Key) {
        GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(s3Key)
            .build();

        // Initiating the asynchronous request to get the file as bytes
        return getS3AsyncClient().getObject(getObjectRequest,
AsyncResponseTransformer.toBytes())
            .thenApply(responseBytes -> responseBytes.asUtf8String()) // Convert
bytes to UTF-8 string
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to read CSV from S3: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Successfully fetched CSV file content from S3.");
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Parses CSV content from a String into a list of records.
     */
```

```
    private static List<String[]> parseCSV(String csvContent) throws IOException,
CsvException {
        try (CSVReader csvReader = new CSVReader(new StringReader(csvContent))) {
            return csvReader.readAll();
        }
    }

    /**
     * Prints the given CSV data in a formatted table
     */
    private static void printTable(List<String[]> records) {
        if (records.isEmpty()) {
            System.out.println("No records found.");
            return;
        }

        String[] headers = records.get(0);
        List<String[]> rows = records.subList(1, records.size());

        // Determine column widths dynamically based on longest content
        int[] columnWidths = new int[headers.length];
        for (int i = 0; i < headers.length; i++) {
            final int columnIndex = i;
            int maxWidth = Math.max(headers[i].length(), rows.stream()
                .map(row -> row.length > columnIndex ? row[columnIndex].length() :
0)
                .max(Integer::compareTo)
                .orElse(0));
            columnWidths[i] = Math.min(maxWidth, 25); // Limit max width for better
readability
        }

        // Enable ANSI Console for colored output
        AnsiConsole.systemInstall();

        // Print table header
        System.out.println(ansi().fgYellow().a("=== CSV Data from S3 ===").reset());
        printRow(headers, columnWidths, true);

        // Print rows
        rows.forEach(row -> printRow(row, columnWidths, false));

        // Restore console to normal
        AnsiConsole.systemUninstall();
```

```
    }

    private static void printRow(String[] row, int[] columnWidths, boolean isHeader)
 {
        String border = IntStream.range(0, columnWidths.length)
            .mapToObj(i -> "-".repeat(columnWidths[i] + 2))
            .collect(Collectors.joining("+", "+", "+"));

        if (isHeader) {
            System.out.println(border);
        }

        System.out.print("|");
        for (int i = 0; i < columnWidths.length; i++) {
            String cell = (i < row.length && row[i] != null) ? row[i] : "";
            System.out.printf(" %-" + columnWidths[i] + "s |", isHeader ?
 ansi().fgBrightBlue().a(cell).reset() : cell);
        }
        System.out.println();

        if (isHeader) {
            System.out.println(border);
        }
    }
}
```

Azioni

`CheckWorkflowStatus`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare. `CheckWorkflowStatus`

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Checks the status of a workflow asynchronously.
    *
    * @param jobId        the ID of the job to check
    * @param workflowName the name of the workflow to check
    * @return a CompletableFuture that resolves to a boolean value indicating
whether the workflow has completed
    * successfully
    */
   public CompletableFuture<GetMatchingJobResponse>
checkWorkflowStatusCompleteAsync(String jobId, String workflowName) {
       GetMatchingJobRequest request = GetMatchingJobRequest.builder()
           .jobId(jobId)
           .workflowName(workflowName)
           .build();

       return getResolutionAsyncClient().getMatchingJob(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   // Process the response and log the job status.
                   logger.info("Job status: " + response.status());
               } else {
                   // Ensure exception is not null before accessing its cause.
                   if (exception == null) {
                       throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while checking job status.", null);
                   }

                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The requested resource was
not found while checking the job status.", cause);
                   }

                   // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                   throw new CompletionException("Failed to check job status: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CheckWorkflowStatusconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateMatchingWorkflow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateMatchingWorkflow`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Creates an asynchronous CompletableFuture to manage the creation of a
matching workflow.
    *
    * @param roleARN                 the AWS IAM role ARN to be used for the
workflow execution
    * @param workflowName            the name of the workflow to be created
    * @param outputBucket            the S3 bucket path where the workflow output
will be stored
    * @param jsonGlueTableArn        the ARN of the Glue Data Catalog table to be
used as the input source
    * @param jsonErSchemaMappingName the name of the schema to be used for the
input source
    * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, will return the ARN of the
created workflow
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createMatchingWorkflowAsync(
       String roleARN
       , String workflowName
       , String outputBucket
       , String jsonGlueTableArn
       , String jsonErSchemaMappingName
       , String csvGlueTableArn
       , String csvErSchemaMappingName) {

       InputSource jsonInputSource = InputSource.builder()
           .inputSourceARN(jsonGlueTableArn)
           .schemaName(jsonErSchemaMappingName)
           .applyNormalization(false)
           .build();
```

```
        InputSource csvInputSource = InputSource.builder()
            .inputSourceARN(csvGlueTableArn)
            .schemaName(csvErSchemaMappingName)
            .applyNormalization(false)
            .build();

        OutputAttribute idOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
            .name("id")
            .build();

        OutputAttribute nameOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
            .name("name")
            .build();

        OutputAttribute emailOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
            .name("email")
            .build();

        OutputAttribute phoneOutputAttribute = OutputAttribute.builder()
            .name("phone")
            .build();

        OutputSource outputSource = OutputSource.builder()
            .outputS3Path("s3://" + outputBucket + "/eroutput")
            .output(idOutputAttribute, nameOutputAttribute, emailOutputAttribute,
phoneOutputAttribute)
            .applyNormalization(false)
            .build();

        ResolutionTechniques resolutionType = ResolutionTechniques.builder()
            .resolutionType(ResolutionType.ML_MATCHING)
            .build();

        CreateMatchingWorkflowRequest workflowRequest =
CreateMatchingWorkflowRequest.builder()
            .roleArn(roleARN)
            .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
            .workflowName(workflowName)
            .inputSourceConfig(List.of(jsonInputSource, csvInputSource))
            .outputSourceConfig(List.of(outputSource))
            .resolutionTechniques(resolutionType)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().createMatchingWorkflow(workflowRequest)
```

```
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    logger.info("Workflow created successfully.");
                } else {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Invalid request: Please check
input parameters.", cause);
                    }

                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A conflicting workflow
already exists. Resolve conflicts before proceeding.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create workflow: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(CreateMatchingWorkflowResponse::workflowArn);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateMatchingWorkflowconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateSchemaMapping`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateSchemaMapping`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a schema mapping asynchronously.
     *
     * @param schemaName the name of the schema to create
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous creation
of the schema mapping
```

```
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateSchemaMappingResponse>
createSchemaMappingAsync(String schemaName) {
       List<SchemaInputAttribute> schemaAttributes = null;
       if (schemaName.startsWith("json")) {
           schemaAttributes = List.of(

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("id").fieldName("id").type(SchemaAttributeType.UNIQ

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("name").fieldName("name").type(SchemaAttributeType.

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("email").fieldName("email").type(SchemaAttributeTyp
           );
       } else {
           schemaAttributes = List.of(

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("id").fieldName("id").type(SchemaAttributeType.UNIQ

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("name").fieldName("name").type(SchemaAttributeType.

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().matchKey("email").fieldName("email").type(SchemaAttributeTyp

SchemaInputAttribute.builder().fieldName("phone").type(SchemaAttributeType.PROVIDER_ID).sub
           );
       }

       CreateSchemaMappingRequest request = CreateSchemaMappingRequest.builder()
           .schemaName(schemaName)
           .mappedInputFields(schemaAttributes)
           .build();

       return getResolutionAsyncClient().createSchemaMapping(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   logger.info("[{}] schema mapping Created Successfully!",
schemaName);
               } else {
                   if (exception == null) {
                       throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while creating the schema mapping.", null);
                   }

                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
```

```
                        throw new CompletionException("A conflicting schema mapping
already exists. Resolve conflicts before proceeding.", cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create schema mapping:
" + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateSchemaMappingconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteMatchingWorkflow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteMatchingWorkflow`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously deletes a workflow with the specified name.
     *
     * @param workflowName the name of the workflow to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the workflow has been
deleted
     * @throws RuntimeException if the deletion of the workflow fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteMatchingWorkflowResponse>
deleteMatchingWorkflowAsync(String workflowName) {
        DeleteMatchingWorkflowRequest request =
DeleteMatchingWorkflowRequest.builder()
            .workflowName(workflowName)
            .build();
```

```
        return getResolutionAsyncClient().deleteMatchingWorkflow(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    logger.info("{} was deleted", workflowName );
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while deleting the workflow.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The workflow to delete was
not found.", cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete workflow: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteMatchingWorkflowconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteSchemaMapping`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteSchemaMapping`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes the schema mapping asynchronously.
     *
     * @param schemaName the name of the schema to delete
```

```
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the schema mapping is
deleted successfully,
    * or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the deletion fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteSchemaMappingResponse>
deleteSchemaMappingAsync(String schemaName) {
       DeleteSchemaMappingRequest request = DeleteSchemaMappingRequest.builder()
           .schemaName(schemaName)
           .build();

       return getResolutionAsyncClient().deleteSchemaMapping(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   // Successfully deleted the schema mapping, log the success
message.
                   logger.info("Schema mapping '{}' deleted successfully.",
schemaName);
               } else {
                   // Ensure exception is not null before accessing its cause.
                   if (exception == null) {
                       throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while deleting the schema mapping.", null);
                   }

                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The schema mapping was not
found to delete: " + schemaName, cause);
                   }

                   // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                   throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete schema mapping:
" + schemaName, exception);
               }
           });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteSchemaMappingconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetMatchingJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetMatchingJob`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously retrieves a matching job based on the provided job ID and
workflow name.
    *
    * @param jobId        the ID of the job to retrieve
    * @param workflowName the name of the workflow associated with the job
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job information
is available or an exception occurs
    */
   public CompletableFuture<GetMatchingJobResponse> getMatchingJobAsync(String
jobId, String workflowName) {
       GetMatchingJobRequest request = GetMatchingJobRequest.builder()
           .jobId(jobId)
           .workflowName(workflowName)
           .build();

       return getResolutionAsyncClient().getMatchingJob(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   // Successfully fetched the matching job details, log the job
status.
                   logger.info("Job status: " + response.status());
                   logger.info("Job details: " + response.toString());
               } else {
                   if (exception == null) {
                       throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while fetching the matching job.", null);
                   }

                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The requested job could not
be found.", cause);
                   }
```

```
                    // Wrap other exceptions in a CompletionException with the
message.
                    throw new CompletionException("Error fetching matching job: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetMatchingJobconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetSchemaMapping`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetSchemaMapping`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves the schema mapping asynchronously.
     *
     * @param schemaName the name of the schema to retrieve the mapping for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the {@link
GetSchemaMappingResponse} when the operation
     * is complete
     * @throws RuntimeException if the schema mapping retrieval fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<GetSchemaMappingResponse> getSchemaMappingAsync(String
schemaName) {
        GetSchemaMappingRequest mappingRequest = GetSchemaMappingRequest.builder()
            .schemaName(schemaName)
            .build();

        return getResolutionAsyncClient().getSchemaMapping(mappingRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
```

```
                if (response != null) {
                    response.mappedInputFields().forEach(attribute ->
                        logger.info("Attribute Name: " + attribute.fieldName() +
                            ", Attribute Type: " + attribute.type().toString()));
                } else {
                    if (exception == null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while getting schema mapping.", null);
                    }

                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The requested schema mapping
was not found.", cause);
                    }

                    // Wrap other exceptions in a CompletionException with the
message.
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to get schema mapping: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetSchemaMappingconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListSchemaMappings`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListSchemaMappings`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Lists the schema mappings associated with the current AWS account. This
method uses an asynchronous paginator to
```

```
     * retrieve the schema mappings, and prints the name of each schema mapping to
the console.
     */
    public void ListSchemaMappings() {
        ListSchemaMappingsRequest mappingsRequest =
ListSchemaMappingsRequest.builder()
            .build();

        ListSchemaMappingsPublisher paginator =
getResolutionAsyncClient().listSchemaMappingsPaginator(mappingsRequest);

        // Iterate through the pages of results
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.schemaList().forEach(schemaMapping ->
                logger.info("Schema Mapping Name: " + schemaMapping.schemaName())
            );
        });

        // Wait for the asynchronous operation to complete
        future.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListSchemaMappingsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`StartMatchingJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartMatchingJob`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Starts a matching job asynchronously for the specified workflow name.
     *
```

```
    * @param workflowName the name of the workflow for which to start the matching
job
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the job ID of the
started matching job, or an empty
    * string if the operation fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> startMatchingJobAsync(String workflowName) {
       StartMatchingJobRequest jobRequest = StartMatchingJobRequest.builder()
           .workflowName(workflowName)
           .build();

       return getResolutionAsyncClient().startMatchingJob(jobRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   String jobId = response.jobId();
                   logger.info("Job ID: " + jobId);
               } else {
                   if (exception == null) {
                       throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while starting the job.", null);
                   }

                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The job is already running.
Resolve conflicts before starting a new job.", cause);
                   }

                   // Wrap other AWS exceptions in a CompletionException.
                   throw new CompletionException("Failed to start the job: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           })
           .thenApply(response -> response != null ? response.jobId() : "");
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartMatchingJobconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`TagEntityResource`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`TagEntityResource`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Tags the specified schema mapping ARN.
    *
    * @param schemaMappingARN the ARN of the schema mapping to tag
    */
   public CompletableFuture<TagResourceResponse> tagEntityResource(String
schemaMappingARN) {
       Map<String, String> tags = new HashMap<>();
       tags.put("tag1", "tag1Value");
       tags.put("tag2", "tag2Value");

       TagResourceRequest request = TagResourceRequest.builder()
           .resourceArn(schemaMappingARN)
           .tags(tags)
           .build();

       return getResolutionAsyncClient().tagResource(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   // Successfully tagged the resource, log the success message.
                   logger.info("Successfully tagged the resource.");
               } else {
                   if (exception == null) {
                       throw new CompletionException("An unknown error occurred
while tagging the resource.", null);
                   }

                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The resource to tag was not
found.", cause);
                   }
                   throw new CompletionException("Failed to tag the resource: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
```

```
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, TagEntityResourceconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

OpenSearch Esempi di servizi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with OpenSearch Service.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello OpenSearch Service

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come iniziare a utilizzare OpenSearch Service.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.OpenSearchAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.ListVersionsRequest;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloOpenSearch {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future = listVersionsAsync();
            future.join();
            System.out.println("Versions listed successfully.");
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Error occurred while listing versions: " +
 e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    private static OpenSearchAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        return OpenSearchAsyncClient.builder().build();
    }

    public static CompletableFuture<Void> listVersionsAsync() {
        ListVersionsRequest request = ListVersionsRequest.builder()
            .maxResults(10)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().listVersions(request).thenAccept(response -> {
            List<String> versionList = response.versions();
            for (String version : versionList) {
                System.out.println("Version info: " + version);
            }
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            // Handle the exception, or propagate it as a RuntimeException
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list versions", ex);
        });
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListVersionsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Scopri le operazioni principali del OpenSearch servizio

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un dominio OpenSearch di servizio.
- Fornisce informazioni dettagliate su un dominio OpenSearch di servizio specifico.
- Elenca tutti i domini di OpenSearch servizio di proprietà dell'account.
- Attende che lo stato di modifica del dominio di OpenSearch servizio raggiunga lo stato completo.
- Modifica la configurazione di un dominio di OpenSearch servizio esistente.
- Aggiunge un tag al dominio del OpenSearch servizio.
- Elenca i tag associati a un dominio OpenSearch di servizio.
- Rimuove i tag da un dominio OpenSearch di servizio.
- Elimina il dominio del OpenSearch servizio.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le funzionalità OpenSearch del servizio.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.*;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
```

```
public class OpenSearchScenario {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(OpenSearchScenario.class);
    static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

    static OpenSearchActions openSearchActions = new OpenSearchActions();

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Throwable {
        logger.info("""
            Welcome to the Amazon OpenSearch Service Basics Scenario.

            Use the Amazon OpenSearch Service API to create, configure, and manage
 OpenSearch Service domains.

            The operations exposed by the AWS OpenSearch Service client are focused
 on managing the OpenSearch Service domains
            and their configurations, not the data within the domains (such as
 indexing or querying documents).
            For document management, you typically interact directly with the
 OpenSearch REST API or use other libraries,
            such as the OpenSearch Java client (https://opensearch.org/docs/latest/
clients/java/).

            Let's get started...
        """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            runScenario();
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
```

```
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }

    private static void runScenario() throws Throwable {
        String currentTimestamp = String.valueOf(System.currentTimeMillis());
        String domainName = "test-domain-" + currentTimestamp;

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create an Amazon OpenSearch domain");
        logger.info("""
            An Amazon OpenSearch domain is a managed instance of the OpenSearch
engine,
            which is an open-source search and analytics engine derived from
Elasticsearch.
            An OpenSearch domain is essentially a cluster of compute resources and
storage that hosts
            one or more OpenSearch indexes, enabling you to perform full-text
searches, data analysis, and
            visualizations.

            In this step, we'll initiate the creation of the domain. We'll check on
the progress in a later step.
        """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
openSearchActions.createNewDomainAsync(domainName);
            String domainId = future.join();
            logger.info("Domain successfully created with ID: {}", domainId);
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause != null) {
                if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException openSearchEx) {
                    logger.error("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message:
{}, Error code {}", openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                } else {
```

```
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                }
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("2. Describe the Amazon OpenSearch domain");
        logger.info("In this step, we get back the Domain ARN which is used in an
upcoming step.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        String arn = "";
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
openSearchActions.describeDomainAsync(domainName);
            arn = future.join();
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException openSearchEx) {
                logger.info("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message:
{}, Error code {}", openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("3. List the domains in your account");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<List<DomainInfo>> future =
openSearchActions.listAllDomainsAsync();
            List<DomainInfo> domainInfoList = future.join();
            for (DomainInfo domain : domainInfoList) {
                logger.info("Domain name is: " + domain.domainName());
```

```
            }
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            while (cause.getCause() != null && !(cause instanceof
OpenSearchException)) {
                cause = cause.getCause();
            }
            if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException openSearchEx) {
                logger.info("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message:
{}, Error code {}", openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("4. Wait until the domain's change status reaches a completed
state");
        logger.info("""
            In this step, we check on the change status of the domain that we
initiated in Step 1.
            Until we reach a COMPLETED state, we stay in a loop by sending a
DescribeDomainChangeProgressRequest.

            The time it takes for a change to an OpenSearch domain to reach a
completed state can range
            from a few minutes to several hours. In this case the change is creating
a new domain that we initiated in Step 1.
            The time varies depending on the complexity of the change and the
current load on
            the OpenSearch service. In general, simple changes, such as scaling the
number of data nodes or
            updating the OpenSearch version, may take 10-30 minutes.
        """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
openSearchActions.domainChangeProgressAsync(domainName);
```

```
            future.join();
            logger.info("Domain change progress completed successfully.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            while (cause.getCause() != null && !(cause instanceof
ResourceNotFoundException)) {
                cause = cause.getCause();
            }
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException
resourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.info("The specific AWS resource was not found: Error message:
{}, Error code {}", resourceNotFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
resourceNotFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());

                if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException ex) {
                    logger.info("An OpenSearch error occurred: Error message: " +
ex.getMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
                }
                throw cause;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("5. Modify the domain");
        logger.info("""
            You can change your OpenSearch domain's settings, like the number of
instances, without starting over from scratch.
            This makes it easy to adjust your domain as your needs change, allowing
you to scale up or
            down quickly without recreating everything.

            We modify the domain in this step by changing the number of instances.
        """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<UpdateDomainConfigResponse> future =
openSearchActions.updateSpecificDomainAsync(domainName);
            UpdateDomainConfigResponse updateResponse = future.join();
```

```
            logger.info("Domain update status: " +
updateResponse.domainConfig().changeProgressDetails().configChangeStatusAsString());
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException openSearchEx) {
                logger.info("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message:
{}, Error code {}", openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("6. Wait until the domain's change status reaches a completed
state");
        logger.info("""
            In this step, we poll the status until the domain's change status
reaches a completed state.
        """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
openSearchActions.domainChangeProgressAsync(domainName);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Domain change progress completed successfully.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException ex) {
                logger.info("EC2 error occurred: Error message: " +ex.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("7. Tag the Domain");
        logger.info("""
```

```
            Tags let you assign arbitrary information to an Amazon OpenSearch
Service domain so you can
            categorize and filter on that information. A tag is a key-value pair
that you define and
            associate with an OpenSearch Service domain. You can use these tags to
track costs by grouping
            expenses for similarly tagged resources.

            In this scenario, we create tags with keys "service" and "instances".
        """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<AddTagsResponse> future =
openSearchActions.addDomainTagsAsync(arn);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Domain tags added successfully.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            while (cause.getCause() != null && !(cause instanceof
OpenSearchException)) {
                cause = cause.getCause();
            }
            if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException openSearchEx) {
                logger.info("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message:
{}, Error code {}", openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
                if (cause != null) {
                    if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException) {
                        logger.error("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    } else {
                        logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage(),
rt);
                }
                throw cause;
            }
```

```
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("8. List Domain tags");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<ListTagsResponse> future =
openSearchActions.listDomainTagsAsync(arn);
            ListTagsResponse listTagsResponse = future.join();
            listTagsResponse.tagList().forEach(tag -> logger.info("Tag Key: " +
tag.key() + ", Tag Value: " + tag.value()));
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            while (cause.getCause() != null && !(cause instanceof
OpenSearchException)) {
                cause = cause.getCause();
            }
            if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException openSearchEx) {
                logger.info("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message:
{}, Error code {}", openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;

        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("9. Delete the domain");
        logger.info("""
            In this step, we'll delete the Amazon OpenSearch domain that we created
in Step 1.
            Deleting a domain will remove all data and configuration for that
domain.
        """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
```

```
            CompletableFuture<DeleteDomainResponse> future =
openSearchActions.deleteSpecificDomainAsync(domainName);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Domain successfully deleted.");
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            while (cause.getCause() != null && !(cause instanceof
OpenSearchException)) {
                cause = cause.getCause();
            }
            if (cause instanceof OpenSearchException openSearchEx) {
                logger.info("OpenSearch error occurred: Error message:
{}, Error code {}", openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
openSearchEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;

        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("Scenario complete!");
    }
}
```

Una classe wrapper per i metodi OpenSearch Service SDK.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.OpenSearchAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.AddTagsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.AddTagsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.ClusterConfig;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.CreateDomainRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DeleteDomainRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DeleteDomainResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DescribeDomainChangeProgressRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DescribeDomainChangeProgressResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DescribeDomainRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DomainInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DomainStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.EBSOptions;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.ListDomainNamesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.ListTagsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.ListTagsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.Tag;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.UpdateDomainConfigRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.UpdateDomainConfigResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.VolumeType;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

public class OpenSearchActions {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(OpenSearchActions.class);
    private static OpenSearchAsyncClient openSearchClientAsyncClient;
    private static OpenSearchAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (openSearchClientAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()
                    .numRetries(3)
                    .build())
                .build();
```

```
            openSearchClientAsyncClient = OpenSearchAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return openSearchClientAsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new OpenSearch domain asynchronously.
     * @param domainName the name of the new OpenSearch domain to create
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the domain ID of the newly
created domain
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createNewDomainAsync(String domainName) {
        ClusterConfig clusterConfig = ClusterConfig.builder()
            .dedicatedMasterEnabled(true)
            .dedicatedMasterCount(3)
            .dedicatedMasterType("t2.small.search")
            .instanceType("t2.small.search")
            .instanceCount(5)
            .build();

        EBSOptions ebsOptions = EBSOptions.builder()
            .ebsEnabled(true)
            .volumeSize(10)
            .volumeType(VolumeType.GP2)
            .build();

        NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions encryptionOptions =
NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions.builder()
            .enabled(true)
            .build();

        CreateDomainRequest domainRequest = CreateDomainRequest.builder()
            .domainName(domainName)
            .engineVersion("OpenSearch_1.0")
            .clusterConfig(clusterConfig)
            .ebsOptions(ebsOptions)
            .nodeToNodeEncryptionOptions(encryptionOptions)
            .build();
        logger.info("Sending domain creation request...");
        return getAsyncClient().createDomain(domainRequest)
```

```
                .handle( (createResponse, throwable) -> {
                    if (createResponse != null) {
                        logger.info("Domain status is {}",
createResponse.domainStatus().changeProgressDetails().configChangeStatusAsString());
                        logger.info("Domain Id is {}",
createResponse.domainStatus().domainId());
                        return createResponse.domainStatus().domainId();
                    }
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create domain",
throwable);
                });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a specific domain asynchronously.
     * @param domainName the name of the domain to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the domain has been
deleted
     * or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the deletion fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteDomainResponse> deleteSpecificDomainAsync(String
domainName) {
        DeleteDomainRequest domainRequest = DeleteDomainRequest.builder()
            .domainName(domainName)
            .build();

        // Delete domain asynchronously
        return getAsyncClient().deleteDomain(domainRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the domain: " +
domainName, exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Describes the specified domain asynchronously.
     *
     * @param domainName the name of the domain to describe
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ARN of the domain
     * @throws RuntimeException if the domain description fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> describeDomainAsync(String domainName) {
```

```
        DescribeDomainRequest request = DescribeDomainRequest.builder()
            .domainName(domainName)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().describeDomain(request)
            .handle((response, exception) -> {  // Handle both response and
exception
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe domain",
exception);
                }
                DomainStatus domainStatus = response.domainStatus();
                String endpoint = domainStatus.endpoint();
                String arn = domainStatus.arn();
                String engineVersion = domainStatus.engineVersion();
                logger.info("Domain endpoint is: " + endpoint);
                logger.info("ARN: " + arn);
                System.out.println("Engine version: " + engineVersion);

                return arn;  // Return ARN when successful
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously lists all the domains in the current AWS account.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains a list of
{@link DomainInfo} objects representing
     *         the domains in the account.
     * @throws RuntimeException if there was a failure while listing the domains.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<List<DomainInfo>> listAllDomainsAsync() {
        ListDomainNamesRequest namesRequest = ListDomainNamesRequest.builder()
            .engineType("OpenSearch")
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().listDomainNames(namesRequest)
            .handle((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list all domains",
exception);
                }
                return response.domainNames();  // Return the list of domain names
on success
            });
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Updates the configuration of a specific domain asynchronously.
     * @param domainName the name of the domain to update
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation of updating the domain configuration
     */
    public CompletableFuture<UpdateDomainConfigResponse>
updateSpecificDomainAsync(String domainName) {
        ClusterConfig clusterConfig = ClusterConfig.builder()
            .instanceCount(3)
            .build();

        UpdateDomainConfigRequest updateDomainConfigRequest =
UpdateDomainConfigRequest.builder()
            .domainName(domainName)
            .clusterConfig(clusterConfig)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().updateDomainConfig(updateDomainConfigRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to update the domain
configuration", exception);
                }
                // Handle success if needed (e.g., logging or additional actions)
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously checks the progress of a domain change operation in Amazon
OpenSearch Service.
     * @param domainName the name of the OpenSearch domain to check the progress for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the domain change
operation is completed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> domainChangeProgressAsync(String domainName) {
        DescribeDomainChangeProgressRequest request =
DescribeDomainChangeProgressRequest.builder()
            .domainName(domainName)
            .build();

        return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
```

```
            boolean isCompleted = false;
            long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();

            while (!isCompleted) {
                try {
                    // Handle the async client call using `join` to block
synchronously for the result
                    DescribeDomainChangeProgressResponse response = getAsyncClient()
                        .describeDomainChangeProgress(request)
                        .handle((resp, ex) -> {
                            if (ex != null) {
                                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to check domain
progress", ex);
                            }
                            return resp;
                        }).join();

                    String state = response.changeProgressStatus().statusAsString();
 // Get the status as string

                    if ("COMPLETED".equals(state)) {
                        logger.info("\nOpenSearch domain status: Completed");
                        isCompleted = true;
                    } else {
                        for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
                            long elapsedTimeInSeconds = (System.currentTimeMillis()
- startTime) / 1000;
                            String formattedTime = String.format("%02d:%02d",
elapsedTimeInSeconds / 60, elapsedTimeInSeconds % 60);
                            System.out.print("\rOpenSearch domain state: " + state +
" | Time Elapsed: " + formattedTime + " ");
                            System.out.flush();
                            Thread.sleep(1_000);
                        }
                    }
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                    throw new RuntimeException("Thread was interrupted", e);
                }
            }
        });
    }

    /**
```

```
    * Asynchronously adds tags to an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain.
    * @param domainARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Amazon OpenSearch
Service domain to add tags to
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the tags have been
successfully added to the domain,
    * or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the operation fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<AddTagsResponse> addDomainTagsAsync(String domainARN) {
       Tag tag1 = Tag.builder()
           .key("service")
           .value("OpenSearch")
           .build();

       Tag tag2 = Tag.builder()
           .key("instances")
           .value("m3.2xlarge")
           .build();

       List<Tag> tagList = new ArrayList<>();
       tagList.add(tag1);
       tagList.add(tag2);

       AddTagsRequest addTagsRequest = AddTagsRequest.builder()
           .arn(domainARN)
           .tagList(tagList)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().addTags(addTagsRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed to add tags to the domain: "
+ domainARN, exception);
               } else {
                   logger.info("Added Tags");
               }
           });
   }


   /**
    * Asynchronously lists the tags associated with the specified Amazon Resource
Name (ARN).
    * @param arn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the resource for which to list
the tags
```

```
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will contain a list
 of the tags associated with the
     * specified ARN
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is an error listing the tags
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ListTagsResponse> listDomainTagsAsync(String arn) {
        ListTagsRequest tagsRequest = ListTagsRequest.builder()
            .arn(arn)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().listTags(tagsRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list domain tags",
 exception);
                }

                List<Tag> tagList = response.tagList();
                for (Tag tag : tagList) {
                    logger.info("Tag key is " + tag.key());
                    logger.info("Tag value is " + tag.value());
                }
            });
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - AddTags
  - CreateDomain
  - DeleteDomain
  - DescribeDomain
  - DescribeDomainChangeProgress
  - ListDomainNames
  - ListTags
  - UpdateDomainConfig

Azioni

`AddTags`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `AddTags`

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously adds tags to an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain.
     * @param domainARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Amazon OpenSearch
Service domain to add tags to
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the tags have been
successfully added to the domain,
     * or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the operation fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<AddTagsResponse> addDomainTagsAsync(String domainARN) {
        Tag tag1 = Tag.builder()
            .key("service")
            .value("OpenSearch")
            .build();

        Tag tag2 = Tag.builder()
            .key("instances")
            .value("m3.2xlarge")
            .build();

        List<Tag> tagList = new ArrayList<>();
        tagList.add(tag1);
        tagList.add(tag2);

        AddTagsRequest addTagsRequest = AddTagsRequest.builder()
            .arn(domainARN)
            .tagList(tagList)
            .build();
```

```
        return getAsyncClient().addTags(addTagsRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to add tags to the domain: "
+ domainARN, exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Added Tags");
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AddTagsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ChangeProgress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ChangeProgress`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously checks the progress of a domain change operation in Amazon
OpenSearch Service.
     * @param domainName the name of the OpenSearch domain to check the progress for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the domain change
operation is completed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> domainChangeProgressAsync(String domainName) {
        DescribeDomainChangeProgressRequest request =
DescribeDomainChangeProgressRequest.builder()
            .domainName(domainName)
            .build();

        return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            boolean isCompleted = false;
```

```
            long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();

            while (!isCompleted) {
                try {
                    // Handle the async client call using `join` to block
synchronously for the result
                    DescribeDomainChangeProgressResponse response = getAsyncClient()
                        .describeDomainChangeProgress(request)
                        .handle((resp, ex) -> {
                            if (ex != null) {
                                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to check domain
progress", ex);
                            }
                            return resp;
                        }).join();

                    String state = response.changeProgressStatus().statusAsString();
 // Get the status as string

                    if ("COMPLETED".equals(state)) {
                        logger.info("\nOpenSearch domain status: Completed");
                        isCompleted = true;
                    } else {
                        for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
                            long elapsedTimeInSeconds = (System.currentTimeMillis()
- startTime) / 1000;
                            String formattedTime = String.format("%02d:%02d",
elapsedTimeInSeconds / 60, elapsedTimeInSeconds % 60);
                            System.out.print("\rOpenSearch domain state: " + state +
" | Time Elapsed: " + formattedTime + " ");
                            System.out.flush();
                            Thread.sleep(1_000);
                        }
                    }
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                    throw new RuntimeException("Thread was interrupted", e);
                }
            }
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ChangeProgressconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateDomain`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDomain`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new OpenSearch domain asynchronously.
     * @param domainName the name of the new OpenSearch domain to create
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the domain ID of the newly
created domain
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createNewDomainAsync(String domainName) {
        ClusterConfig clusterConfig = ClusterConfig.builder()
            .dedicatedMasterEnabled(true)
            .dedicatedMasterCount(3)
            .dedicatedMasterType("t2.small.search")
            .instanceType("t2.small.search")
            .instanceCount(5)
            .build();

        EBSOptions ebsOptions = EBSOptions.builder()
            .ebsEnabled(true)
            .volumeSize(10)
            .volumeType(VolumeType.GP2)
            .build();

        NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions encryptionOptions =
NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions.builder()
            .enabled(true)
            .build();

        CreateDomainRequest domainRequest = CreateDomainRequest.builder()
            .domainName(domainName)
            .engineVersion("OpenSearch_1.0")
            .clusterConfig(clusterConfig)
            .ebsOptions(ebsOptions)
```

```
            .nodeToNodeEncryptionOptions(encryptionOptions)
            .build();
        logger.info("Sending domain creation request...");
        return getAsyncClient().createDomain(domainRequest)
                .handle( (createResponse, throwable) -> {
                    if (createResponse != null) {
                        logger.info("Domain status is {}",
createResponse.domainStatus().changeProgressDetails().configChangeStatusAsString());
                        logger.info("Domain Id is {}",
createResponse.domainStatus().domainId());
                        return createResponse.domainStatus().domainId();
                    }
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create domain",
throwable);
                });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateDomainconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteDomain`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDomain`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a specific domain asynchronously.
     * @param domainName the name of the domain to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the domain has been
deleted
     * or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the deletion fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteDomainResponse> deleteSpecificDomainAsync(String
domainName) {
        DeleteDomainRequest domainRequest = DeleteDomainRequest.builder()
```

```
            .domainName(domainName)
            .build();

        // Delete domain asynchronously
        return getAsyncClient().deleteDomain(domainRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the domain: " +
domainName, exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteDomainconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeDomain`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDomain`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Updates the configuration of a specific domain asynchronously.
     * @param domainName the name of the domain to update
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation of updating the domain configuration
     */
    public CompletableFuture<UpdateDomainConfigResponse>
updateSpecificDomainAsync(String domainName) {
        ClusterConfig clusterConfig = ClusterConfig.builder()
            .instanceCount(3)
            .build();

        UpdateDomainConfigRequest updateDomainConfigRequest =
UpdateDomainConfigRequest.builder()
```

```
            .domainName(domainName)
            .clusterConfig(clusterConfig)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().updateDomainConfig(updateDomainConfigRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to update the domain
configuration", exception);
                }
                // Handle success if needed (e.g., logging or additional actions)
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeDomainconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListDomainNames`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListDomainNames`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously lists all the domains in the current AWS account.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains a list of
{@link DomainInfo} objects representing
     *         the domains in the account.
     * @throws RuntimeException if there was a failure while listing the domains.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<List<DomainInfo>> listAllDomainsAsync() {
        ListDomainNamesRequest namesRequest = ListDomainNamesRequest.builder()
            .engineType("OpenSearch")
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().listDomainNames(namesRequest)
```

```
            .handle((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list all domains",
exception);
                }
                return response.domainNames();  // Return the list of domain names
on success
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListDomainNamesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListTags`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTags`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously adds tags to an Amazon OpenSearch Service domain.
     * @param domainARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Amazon OpenSearch
Service domain to add tags to
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the tags have been
successfully added to the domain,
     * or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if the operation fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<AddTagsResponse> addDomainTagsAsync(String domainARN) {
        Tag tag1 = Tag.builder()
            .key("service")
            .value("OpenSearch")
            .build();

        Tag tag2 = Tag.builder()
            .key("instances")
            .value("m3.2xlarge")
```

```
            .build();

        List<Tag> tagList = new ArrayList<>();
        tagList.add(tag1);
        tagList.add(tag2);

        AddTagsRequest addTagsRequest = AddTagsRequest.builder()
            .arn(domainARN)
            .tagList(tagList)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().addTags(addTagsRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to add tags to the domain: "
+ domainARN, exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Added Tags");
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTagsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`UpdateDomainConfig`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateDomainConfig`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Updates the configuration of a specific domain asynchronously.
     * @param domainName the name of the domain to update
```

```
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation of updating the domain configuration
     */
    public CompletableFuture<UpdateDomainConfigResponse>
updateSpecificDomainAsync(String domainName) {
        ClusterConfig clusterConfig = ClusterConfig.builder()
            .instanceCount(3)
            .build();

        UpdateDomainConfigRequest updateDomainConfigRequest =
UpdateDomainConfigRequest.builder()
            .domainName(domainName)
            .clusterConfig(clusterConfig)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().updateDomainConfig(updateDomainConfigRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to update the domain
configuration", exception);
                }
                // Handle success if needed (e.g., logging or additional actions)
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateDomainConfigconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

EventBridge esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with EventBridge.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao EventBridge

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare EventBridge.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 */
public class HelloEventBridge {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        EventBridgeClient eventBrClient = EventBridgeClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listBuses(eventBrClient);
        eventBrClient.close();
    }

    public static void listBuses(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient) {
        try {
            ListEventBusesRequest busesRequest = ListEventBusesRequest.builder()
                    .limit(10)
                    .build();
```

```
            ListEventBusesResponse response =
 eventBrClient.listEventBuses(busesRequest);
            List<EventBus> buses = response.eventBuses();
            for (EventBus bus : buses) {
                System.out.println("The name of the event bus is: " + bus.name());
                System.out.println("The ARN of the event bus is: " + bus.arn());
            }

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListEventBusesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creare una regola e aggiungervi una destinazione.
- Abilitare e disabilitare regole.
- Elencare e aggiornare regole e destinazioni.
- Inviare eventi e quindi eliminare le risorse.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * This Java code example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * This Java V2 example performs the following tasks with Amazon EventBridge:
 *
 * 1. Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to use with
 * Amazon EventBridge.
 * 2. Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket with EventBridge events
 * enabled.
 * 3. Creates a rule that triggers when an object is uploaded to Amazon S3.
 * 4. Lists rules on the event bus.
 * 5. Creates a new Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and
 * lets the user subscribe to it.
 * 6. Adds a target to the rule that sends an email to the specified topic.
 * 7. Creates an EventBridge event that sends an email when an Amazon S3 object
 * is created.
 * 8. Lists Targets.
 * 9. Lists the rules for the same target.
 * 10. Triggers the rule by uploading a file to the Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 11. Disables a specific rule.
 * 12. Checks and print the state of the rule.
 * 13. Adds a transform to the rule to change the text of the email.
 * 14. Enables a specific rule.
 * 15. Triggers the updated rule by uploading a file to the Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 16. Updates the rule to be a custom rule pattern.
 * 17. Sending an event to trigger the rule.
 * 18. Cleans up resources.
```

```
 *
 */
public class EventbridgeMVP {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException, IOException
 {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <roleName> <bucketName> <topicName> <eventRuleName>

                Where:
                    roleName - The name of the role to create.
                    bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 bucket name to create.
                    topicName - The name of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic to create.
                    eventRuleName - The Amazon EventBridge rule name to create.
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String polJSON = "{" +
                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                "\"Principal\": {" +
                "\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
                "}," +
                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                "}]" +
                "}";

        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        String roleName = args[0];
        String bucketName = args[1];
        String topicName = args[2];
        String eventRuleName = args[3];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
```

```
        EventBridgeClient eventBrClient = EventBridgeClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        Region regionGl = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(regionGl)
                .build();

        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out
                .println("1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role
to use with Amazon EventBridge.");
        String roleArn = createIAMRole(iam, roleName, polJSON);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create an S3 bucket with EventBridge events
enabled.");
        if (checkBucket(s3Client, bucketName)) {
            System.out.println("Bucket " + bucketName + " already exists. Ending
this scenario.");
            System.exit(1);
        }

        createBucket(s3Client, bucketName);
        Thread.sleep(3000);
        setBucketNotification(s3Client, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("3. Create a rule that triggers when an object is
uploaded to Amazon S3.");
        Thread.sleep(10000);
        addEventRule(eventBrClient, roleArn, bucketName, eventRuleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. List rules on the event bus.");
        listRules(eventBrClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Create a new SNS topic for testing and let the user
subscribe to the topic.");
        String topicArn = createSnsTopic(snsClient, topicName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Add a target to the rule that sends an email to the
specified topic.");
        System.out.println("Enter your email to subscribe to the Amazon SNS
topic:");
        String email = sc.nextLine();
        subEmail(snsClient, topicArn, email);
        System.out.println(
                "Use the link in the email you received to confirm your
subscription. Then, press Enter to continue.");
        sc.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Create an EventBridge event that sends an email when
an Amazon S3 object is created.");
        addSnsEventRule(eventBrClient, eventRuleName, topicArn, topicName,
eventRuleName, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 8. List Targets.");
        listTargets(eventBrClient, eventRuleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 9. List the rules for the same target.");
```

```
        listTargetRules(eventBrClient, topicArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 10. Trigger the rule by uploading a file to the S3
bucket.");
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue.");
        sc.nextLine();
        uploadTextFiletoS3(s3Client, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Disable a specific rule.");
        changeRuleState(eventBrClient, eventRuleName, false);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Check and print the state of the rule.");
        checkRule(eventBrClient, eventRuleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Add a transform to the rule to change the text of
the email.");
        updateSnsEventRule(eventBrClient, topicArn, eventRuleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Enable a specific rule.");
        changeRuleState(eventBrClient, eventRuleName, true);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 15. Trigger the updated rule by uploading a file to the
S3 bucket.");
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue.");
        sc.nextLine();
        uploadTextFiletoS3(s3Client, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 16. Update the rule to be a custom rule pattern.");
        updateToCustomRule(eventBrClient, eventRuleName);
```

```
        System.out.println("Updated event rule " + eventRuleName + " to use a custom
pattern.");
        updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(eventBrClient, topicArn, eventRuleName);
        System.out.println("Updated event target " + topicArn + ".");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("17. Sending an event to trigger the rule. This will
trigger a subscription email.");
        triggerCustomRule(eventBrClient, email);
        System.out.println("Events have been sent. Press Enter to continue.");
        sc.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("18. Clean up resources.");
        System.out.println("Do you want to clean up resources (y/n)");
        String ans = sc.nextLine();
        if (ans.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            cleanupResources(eventBrClient, snsClient, s3Client, iam, topicArn,
eventRuleName, bucketName, roleName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The resources will not be cleaned up. ");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The Amazon EventBridge example scenario has successfully
completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void cleanupResources(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, SnsClient
snsClient, S3Client s3Client,
            IamClient iam, String topicArn, String eventRuleName, String bucketName,
String roleName) {
        System.out.println("Removing all targets from the event rule.");
        deleteTargetsFromRule(eventBrClient, eventRuleName);
        deleteRuleByName(eventBrClient, eventRuleName);
        deleteSNSTopic(snsClient, topicArn);
        deleteS3Bucket(s3Client, bucketName);
        deleteRole(iam, roleName);
    }
```

```
    public static void deleteRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        String policyArn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess";
        DetachRolePolicyRequest policyRequest = DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                .policyArn(policyArn)
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        iam.detachRolePolicy(policyRequest);
        System.out.println("Successfully detached policy " + policyArn + " from role
" + roleName);

        // Delete the role.
        DeleteRoleRequest roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        iam.deleteRole(roleRequest);
        System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + roleName);
    }

    public static void deleteS3Bucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        // Remove all the objects from the S3 bucket.
        ListObjectsRequest listObjects = ListObjectsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        ListObjectsResponse res = s3Client.listObjects(listObjects);
        List<S3Object> objects = res.contents();
        ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier> toDelete = new ArrayList<>();

        for (S3Object myValue : objects) {
            toDelete.add(ObjectIdentifier.builder()
                    .key(myValue.key())
                    .build());
        }

        DeleteObjectsRequest dor = DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .delete(Delete.builder()
                        .objects(toDelete).build())
                .build();

        s3Client.deleteObjects(dor);
```

```
        // Delete the S3 bucket.
        DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        s3Client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
        System.out.println("You have deleted the bucket and the objects");
    }

    // Delete the SNS topic.
    public static void deleteSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            DeleteTopicRequest request = DeleteTopicRequest.builder()
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            DeleteTopicResponse result = snsClient.deleteTopic(request);
            System.out.println("\n\nStatus was " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteRuleByName(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName) {
        DeleteRuleRequest ruleRequest = DeleteRuleRequest.builder()
                .name(ruleName)
                .build();

        eventBrClient.deleteRule(ruleRequest);
        System.out.println("Successfully deleted the rule");
    }

    public static void deleteTargetsFromRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName) {
        // First, get all targets that will be deleted.
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest request = ListTargetsByRuleRequest.builder()
                .rule(eventRuleName)
                .build();
```

```
        ListTargetsByRuleResponse response =
eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(request);
        List<Target> allTargets = response.targets();

        // Get all targets and delete them.
        for (Target myTarget : allTargets) {
            RemoveTargetsRequest removeTargetsRequest =
RemoveTargetsRequest.builder()
                    .rule(eventRuleName)
                    .ids(myTarget.id())
                    .build();

            eventBrClient.removeTargets(removeTargetsRequest);
            System.out.println("Successfully removed the target");
        }
    }

    public static void triggerCustomRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
email) {
        String json = "{" +
                "\"UserEmail\": \"" + email + "\"," +
                "\"Message\": \"This event was generated by example code.\"," +
                "\"UtcTime\": \"Now.\"" +
                "}";

        PutEventsRequestEntry entry = PutEventsRequestEntry.builder()
                .source("ExampleSource")
                .detail(json)
                .detailType("ExampleType")
                .build();

        PutEventsRequest eventsRequest = PutEventsRequest.builder()
                .entries(entry)
                .build();

        eventBrClient.putEvents(eventsRequest);
    }

    public static void updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(EventBridgeClient
eventBrClient, String topicArn,
            String ruleName) {
        String targetId = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        InputTransformer inputTransformer = InputTransformer.builder()
                .inputTemplate("\"Notification: sample event was received.\"")
```

```
                .build();

        Target target = Target.builder()
                .id(targetId)
                .arn(topicArn)
                .inputTransformer(inputTransformer)
                .build();

        try {
            PutTargetsRequest targetsRequest = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                    .rule(ruleName)
                    .targets(target)
                    .eventBusName(null)
                    .build();

            eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest);
        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void updateToCustomRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName) {
        String customEventsPattern = "{" +
                "\"source\": [\"ExampleSource\"]," +
                "\"detail-type\": [\"ExampleType\"]" +
                "}";

        PutRuleRequest request = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                .name(ruleName)
                .description("Custom test rule")
                .eventPattern(customEventsPattern)
                .build();

        eventBrClient.putRule(request);
    }

    // Update an Amazon S3 object created rule with a transform on the target.
    public static void updateSnsEventRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
topicArn, String ruleName) {
        String targetId = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        Map<String, String> myMap = new HashMap<>();
        myMap.put("bucket", "$.detail.bucket.name");
```

```
        myMap.put("time", "$.time");

        InputTransformer inputTransformer = InputTransformer.builder()
                .inputTemplate("\"Notification: an object was uploaded to bucket
<bucket> at <time>.\"")
                .inputPathsMap(myMap)
                .build();

        Target target = Target.builder()
                .id(targetId)
                .arn(topicArn)
                .inputTransformer(inputTransformer)
                .build();

        try {
            PutTargetsRequest targetsRequest = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                    .rule(ruleName)
                    .targets(target)
                    .eventBusName(null)
                    .build();

            eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest);

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void checkRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName) {
        try {
            DescribeRuleRequest ruleRequest = DescribeRuleRequest.builder()
                    .name(eventRuleName)
                    .build();

            DescribeRuleResponse response = eventBrClient.describeRule(ruleRequest);
            System.out.println("The state of the rule is " +
response.stateAsString());

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }

    public static void changeRuleState(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName, Boolean isEnabled) {
        try {
            if (!isEnabled) {
                System.out.println("Disabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
                DisableRuleRequest ruleRequest = DisableRuleRequest.builder()
                        .name(eventRuleName)
                        .build();

                eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest);
            } else {
                System.out.println("Enabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
                EnableRuleRequest ruleRequest = EnableRuleRequest.builder()
                        .name(eventRuleName)
                        .build();
                eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest);
            }

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Create and upload a file to an S3 bucket to trigger an event.
    public static void uploadTextFiletoS3(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName)
throws IOException {
        // Create a unique file name.
        String fileSuffix = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyyMMddHHmmss").format(new
Date());
        String fileName = "TextFile" + fileSuffix + ".txt";

        File myFile = new File(fileName);
        FileWriter fw = new FileWriter(myFile.getAbsoluteFile());
        BufferedWriter bw = new BufferedWriter(fw);
        bw.write("This is a sample file for testing uploads.");
        bw.close();

        try {
            PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(fileName)
```

```
                    .build();

            s3Client.putObject(putOb, RequestBody.fromFile(myFile));

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listTargetRules(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
topicArn) {
        ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest ruleNamesByTargetRequest =
ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest.builder()
                .targetArn(topicArn)
                .build();

        ListRuleNamesByTargetResponse response =
eventBrClient.listRuleNamesByTarget(ruleNamesByTargetRequest);
        List<String> rules = response.ruleNames();
        for (String rule : rules) {
            System.out.println("The rule name is " + rule);
        }
    }

    public static void listTargets(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String ruleName)
{
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest ruleRequest = ListTargetsByRuleRequest.builder()
                .rule(ruleName)
                .build();

        ListTargetsByRuleResponse res =
eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(ruleRequest);
        List<Target> targetsList = res.targets();
        for (Target target: targetsList) {
            System.out.println("Target ARN: "+target.arn());
        }
    }

    // Add a rule which triggers an SNS target when a file is uploaded to an S3
    // bucket.
    public static void addSnsEventRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName, String topicArn,
            String topicName, String eventRuleName, String bucketName) {
```

```
        String targetID = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        Target myTarget = Target.builder()
                .id(targetID)
                .arn(topicArn)
                .build();

        List<Target> targets = new ArrayList<>();
        targets.add(myTarget);
        PutTargetsRequest request = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                .eventBusName(null)
                .targets(targets)
                .rule(ruleName)
                .build();

        eventBrClient.putTargets(request);
        System.out.println("Added event rule " + eventRuleName + " with Amazon SNS
 target " + topicName + " for bucket "
                + bucketName + ".");
    }

    public static void subEmail(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String email)
 {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("email")
                    .endpoint(email)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
            System.out.println("Subscription ARN: " + result.subscriptionArn() + "\n
\n Status is "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listRules(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient) {
        try {
            ListRulesRequest rulesRequest = ListRulesRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .eventBusName("default")
                    .limit(10)
                    .build();

            ListRulesResponse response = eventBrClient.listRules(rulesRequest);
            List<Rule> rules = response.rules();
            for (Rule rule : rules) {
                System.out.println("The rule name is : " + rule.name());
                System.out.println("The rule description is : " +
rule.description());
                System.out.println("The rule state is : " + rule.stateAsString());
            }

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createSnsTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName) {
        String topicPolicy = "{" +
                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                "\"Sid\": \"EventBridgePublishTopic\"," +
                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                "\"Principal\": {" +
                "\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
                "}," +
                "\"Resource\": \"*\"," +
                "\"Action\": \"sns:Publish\"" +
                "}]" +
                "}";

        Map<String, String> topicAttributes = new HashMap<>();
        topicAttributes.put("Policy", topicPolicy);
        CreateTopicRequest topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                .name(topicName)
                .attributes(topicAttributes)
                .build();

        CreateTopicResponse response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest);
        System.out.println("Added topic " + topicName + " for email
subscriptions.");
        return response.topicArn();
```

```
    }

    // Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created in
    // a bucket.
    public static void addEventRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String roleArn,
 String bucketName,
            String eventRuleName) {
        String pattern = "{\n" +
                "  \"source\": [\"aws.s3\"],\n" +
                "  \"detail-type\": [\"Object Created\"],\n" +
                "  \"detail\": {\n" +
                "    \"bucket\": {\n" +
                "      \"name\": [\"" + bucketName + "\"]\n" +
                "    }\n" +
                "  }\n" +
                "}";

        try {
            PutRuleRequest ruleRequest = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                    .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java v2")
                    .name(eventRuleName)
                    .eventPattern(pattern)
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .build();

            PutRuleResponse ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the new rule is " +
 ruleResponse.ruleArn());

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Determine if the S3 bucket exists.
    public static Boolean checkBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        try {
            HeadBucketRequest headBucketRequest = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            s3Client.headBucket(headBucketRequest);
            return true;
```

```
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    // Set the S3 bucket notification configuration.
    public static void setBucketNotification(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        try {
            EventBridgeConfiguration eventBridgeConfiguration =
EventBridgeConfiguration.builder()
                    .build();

            NotificationConfiguration configuration =
NotificationConfiguration.builder()
                    .eventBridgeConfiguration(eventBridgeConfiguration)
                    .build();

            PutBucketNotificationConfigurationRequest configurationRequest =
PutBucketNotificationConfigurationRequest
                    .builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .notificationConfiguration(configuration)
                    .skipDestinationValidation(true)
                    .build();

            s3Client.putBucketNotificationConfiguration(configurationRequest);
            System.out.println("Added bucket " + bucketName + " with EventBridge
events enabled.");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        try {
            S3Waiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter();
            CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
```

```
            HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
            WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse> waiterResponse =
 s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createIAMRole(IamClient iam, String rolename, String
 polJSON) {
        try {
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(rolename)
                    .assumeRolePolicyDocument(polJSON)
                    .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateRoleResponse response = iam.createRole(request);
            AttachRolePolicyRequest rolePolicyRequest =
 AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(rolename)
                    .policyArn("arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess")
                    .build();

            iam.attachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest);
            return response.role().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - DeleteRule
  - DescribeRule
  - DisableRule
  - EnableRule
  - ListRuleNamesByTarget
  - ListRules
  - ListTargetsByRule
  - PutEvents
  - PutRule
  - PutTargets

Azioni

`DeleteRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`DeleteRule`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void deleteRuleByName(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName) {
       DeleteRuleRequest ruleRequest = DeleteRuleRequest.builder()
               .name(ruleName)
               .build();

       eventBrClient.deleteRule(ruleRequest);
       System.out.println("Successfully deleted the rule");
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteRuleconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeRule`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void checkRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName) {
       try {
           DescribeRuleRequest ruleRequest = DescribeRuleRequest.builder()
                   .name(eventRuleName)
                   .build();

           DescribeRuleResponse response = eventBrClient.describeRule(ruleRequest);
           System.out.println("The state of the rule is " +
response.stateAsString());

       } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeRuleconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DisableRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DisableRule`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Disabilita una regola utilizzando il nome della stessa.

```
   public static void changeRuleState(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName, Boolean isEnabled) {
       try {
           if (!isEnabled) {
               System.out.println("Disabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
               DisableRuleRequest ruleRequest = DisableRuleRequest.builder()
                       .name(eventRuleName)
                       .build();

               eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest);
           } else {
               System.out.println("Enabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
               EnableRuleRequest ruleRequest = EnableRuleRequest.builder()
                       .name(eventRuleName)
                       .build();
               eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest);
           }

       } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisableRuleconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`EnableRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`EnableRule`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Abilita una regola utilizzando il nome della stessa.

```
   public static void changeRuleState(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName, Boolean isEnabled) {
       try {
           if (!isEnabled) {
               System.out.println("Disabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
               DisableRuleRequest ruleRequest = DisableRuleRequest.builder()
                       .name(eventRuleName)
                       .build();

               eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest);
           } else {
               System.out.println("Enabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
               EnableRuleRequest ruleRequest = EnableRuleRequest.builder()
                       .name(eventRuleName)
                       .build();
               eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest);
           }

       } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, EnableRuleconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListRuleNamesByTarget`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListRuleNamesByTarget`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca tutti i nomi delle regole utilizzando la destinazione.

```
   public static void listTargetRules(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
topicArn) {
       ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest ruleNamesByTargetRequest =
ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest.builder()
               .targetArn(topicArn)
               .build();

       ListRuleNamesByTargetResponse response =
eventBrClient.listRuleNamesByTarget(ruleNamesByTargetRequest);
       List<String> rules = response.ruleNames();
       for (String rule : rules) {
           System.out.println("The rule name is " + rule);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListRuleNamesByTargetconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListRules`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListRules`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Abilita una regola utilizzando il nome della stessa.

```
    public static void listRules(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient) {
        try {
            ListRulesRequest rulesRequest = ListRulesRequest.builder()
                    .eventBusName("default")
                    .limit(10)
                    .build();

            ListRulesResponse response = eventBrClient.listRules(rulesRequest);
            List<Rule> rules = response.rules();
            for (Rule rule : rules) {
                System.out.println("The rule name is : " + rule.name());
                System.out.println("The rule description is : " +
rule.description());
                System.out.println("The rule state is : " + rule.stateAsString());
            }

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListRulesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListTargetsByRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTargetsByRule`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca tutte le destinazioni di una regola utilizzando il nome della stessa.

```
    public static void listTargets(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String ruleName)
{
```

```
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest ruleRequest = ListTargetsByRuleRequest.builder()
                .rule(ruleName)
                .build();

        ListTargetsByRuleResponse res =
eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(ruleRequest);
        List<Target> targetsList = res.targets();
        for (Target target: targetsList) {
            System.out.println("Target ARN: "+target.arn());
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTargetsByRuleconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`PutEvents`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutEvents`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void triggerCustomRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
email) {
        String json = "{" +
                "\"UserEmail\": \"" + email + "\"," +
                "\"Message\": \"This event was generated by example code.\"," +
                "\"UtcTime\": \"Now.\"" +
                "}";

        PutEventsRequestEntry entry = PutEventsRequestEntry.builder()
                .source("ExampleSource")
                .detail(json)
                .detailType("ExampleType")
                .build();
```

```
        PutEventsRequest eventsRequest = PutEventsRequest.builder()
                .entries(entry)
                .build();

        eventBrClient.putEvents(eventsRequest);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutEventsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`PutRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutRule`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una regola pianificata.

```
   public static void createEBRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName, String cronExpression) {
       try {
           PutRuleRequest ruleRequest = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                   .name(ruleName)
                   .eventBusName("default")
                   .scheduleExpression(cronExpression)
                   .state("ENABLED")
                   .description("A test rule that runs on a schedule created by the
Java API")
                   .build();

           PutRuleResponse ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest);
           System.out.println("The ARN of the new rule is " +
ruleResponse.ruleArn());

       } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

Crea una regola che si attiva quando un oggetto viene aggiunto a un bucket di Amazon Simple Storage Service.

```
    // Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created in
    // a bucket.
    public static void addEventRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String roleArn,
 String bucketName,
            String eventRuleName) {
        String pattern = "{\n" +
                "  \"source\": [\"aws.s3\"],\n" +
                "  \"detail-type\": [\"Object Created\"],\n" +
                "  \"detail\": {\n" +
                "    \"bucket\": {\n" +
                "      \"name\": [\"" + bucketName + "\"]\n" +
                "    }\n" +
                "  }\n" +
                "}";

        try {
            PutRuleRequest ruleRequest = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                    .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java v2")
                    .name(eventRuleName)
                    .eventPattern(pattern)
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .build();

            PutRuleResponse ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the new rule is " +
 ruleResponse.ruleArn());

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutRuleconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`PutTargets`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutTargets`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiungi un argomento Amazon SNS come destinazione per una regola.

```
   // Add a rule which triggers an SNS target when a file is uploaded to an S3
   // bucket.
   public static void addSnsEventRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName, String topicArn,
           String topicName, String eventRuleName, String bucketName) {
       String targetID = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
       Target myTarget = Target.builder()
               .id(targetID)
               .arn(topicArn)
               .build();

       List<Target> targets = new ArrayList<>();
       targets.add(myTarget);
       PutTargetsRequest request = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
               .eventBusName(null)
               .targets(targets)
               .rule(ruleName)
               .build();

       eventBrClient.putTargets(request);
       System.out.println("Added event rule " + eventRuleName + " with Amazon SNS
target " + topicName + " for bucket "
               + bucketName + ".");
   }
```

Aggiungi un trasformatore di input a una destinazione per una regola.

```
    public static void updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(EventBridgeClient
eventBrClient, String topicArn,
            String ruleName) {
        String targetId = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        InputTransformer inputTransformer = InputTransformer.builder()
                .inputTemplate("\"Notification: sample event was received.\"")
                .build();

        Target target = Target.builder()
                .id(targetId)
                .arn(topicArn)
                .inputTransformer(inputTransformer)
                .build();

        try {
            PutTargetsRequest targetsRequest = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                    .rule(ruleName)
                    .targets(target)
                    .eventBusName(null)
                    .build();

            eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest);
        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutTargetsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`RemoveTargets`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RemoveTargets`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Rimuovi tutte le destinazioni di una regola utilizzando il nome della stessa.

```
   public static void deleteTargetsFromRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName) {
       // First, get all targets that will be deleted.
       ListTargetsByRuleRequest request = ListTargetsByRuleRequest.builder()
               .rule(eventRuleName)
               .build();

       ListTargetsByRuleResponse response =
eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(request);
       List<Target> allTargets = response.targets();

       // Get all targets and delete them.
       for (Target myTarget : allTargets) {
           RemoveTargetsRequest removeTargetsRequest =
RemoveTargetsRequest.builder()
                   .rule(eventRuleName)
                   .ids(myTarget.id())
                   .build();

           eventBrClient.removeTargets(removeTargetsRequest);
           System.out.println("Successfully removed the target");
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RemoveTargetsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenari

Invia notifiche di eventi a EventBridge

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come abilitare un bucket per inviare notifiche di eventi S3 EventBridge e indirizzarle verso un argomento Amazon SNS e una coda Amazon SQS.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /** This method configures a bucket to send events to AWS EventBridge and
creates a rule
    * to route the S3 object created events to a topic and a queue.
    *
    * @param bucketName Name of existing bucket
    * @param topicArn ARN of existing topic to receive S3 event notifications
    * @param queueArn ARN of existing queue to receive S3 event notifications
    *
    *  An AWS CloudFormation stack sets up the bucket, queue, topic before the
method runs.
    */
   public static String setBucketNotificationToEventBridge(String bucketName,
String topicArn, String queueArn) {
       try {
           // Enable bucket to emit S3 Event notifications to EventBridge.
           s3Client.putBucketNotificationConfiguration(b -> b
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .notificationConfiguration(b1 -> b1
                           .eventBridgeConfiguration(
                                   SdkBuilder::build)
                   ).build()).join();

           // Create an EventBridge rule to route Object Created notifications.
           PutRuleRequest putRuleRequest = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                   .name(RULE_NAME)
                   .eventPattern("""
                           {
                             "source": ["aws.s3"],
                             "detail-type": ["Object Created"],
                             "detail": {
                               "bucket": {
                                 "name": ["%s"]
                               }
                             }
```

```
                            }
                            """.formatted(bucketName))
                    .build();

            // Add the rule to the default event bus.
            PutRuleResponse putRuleResponse =
eventBridgeClient.putRule(putRuleRequest)
                    .whenComplete((r, t) -> {
                        if (t != null) {
                            logger.error("Error creating event bus rule: " +
t.getMessage(), t);
                            throw new RuntimeException(t.getCause().getMessage(),
t);
                        }
                        logger.info("Event bus rule creation request sent
successfully. ARN is: {}", r.ruleArn());
                    }).join();

            // Add the existing SNS topic and SQS queue as targets to the rule.
            eventBridgeClient.putTargets(b -> b
                    .eventBusName("default")
                    .rule(RULE_NAME)
                    .targets(List.of (
                            Target.builder()
                                    .arn(queueArn)
                                    .id("Queue")
                                    .build(),
                            Target.builder()
                                    .arn(topicArn)
                                    .id("Topic")
                                    .build())
                            )
                    ).join();
            return putRuleResponse.ruleArn();
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - PutBucketNotificationConfiguration
  - PutRule
  - PutTargets

Utilizzo degli eventi pianificati per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da un evento EventBridge pianificato di Amazon.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un evento EventBridge pianificato da Amazon che richiami una AWS Lambda funzione. Configura EventBridge per utilizzare un'espressione cron per pianificare quando viene richiamata la funzione Lambda. In questo esempio, viene creata una funzione Lambda utilizzando l'API di runtime Lambda Java. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. Questo esempio dimostra come creare un'app che invia un messaggio di testo via mobile ai tuoi dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch Registri
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

EventBridge Esempi di scheduler che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with EventBridge Scheduler.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao EventBridge Scheduler

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare EventBridge Scheduler.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.SchedulerAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.ListSchedulesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.ScheduleSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.paginators.ListSchedulesPublisher;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

public class HelloScheduler {

    public static void main(String [] args) {
        listSchedulesAsync();
    }

    /**
     * Lists all the schedules available.
     * <p>
```

```
     * This method uses the {@link SchedulerAsyncClient} to make an asynchronous
 request to
     * list all the schedules available. The method uses the {@link
 ListSchedulesPublisher}
     * to fetch the schedules in a paginated manner, and then processes the
 responses
     * asynchronously.
     */
    public static void listSchedulesAsync() {
        SchedulerAsyncClient schedulerAsyncClient = SchedulerAsyncClient.create();

        // Build the request to list schedules
        ListSchedulesRequest listSchedulesRequest =
 ListSchedulesRequest.builder().build();

        // Use the paginator to fetch all schedules asynchronously.
        ListSchedulesPublisher paginator =
 schedulerAsyncClient.listSchedulesPaginator(listSchedulesRequest);
        List<ScheduleSummary> results = new ArrayList<>();

        // Subscribe to the paginator to process the response asynchronously
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.schedules().forEach(schedule -> {
                results.add(schedule);
                System.out.printf("Schedule: %s%n", schedule.name());
            });
        });

        // Wait for the asynchronous operation to complete.
        future.join();

        // After all schedules are fetched, print the total count.
        System.out.printf("Total of %d schedule(s) available.%n", results.size());
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListSchedulesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateSchedule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateSchedule`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new schedule for a target task.
    *
    * @param name                  the name of the schedule
    * @param scheduleExpression    The schedule expression that defines when the
schedule should run.
    * @param scheduleGroupName     the name of the schedule group to which the
schedule belongs
    * @param targetArn             the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the target
task
    * @param roleArn               the ARN of the IAM role to be used for the
schedule
    * @param input                 the input data for the target task
    * @param deleteAfterCompletion whether to delete the schedule after it's
executed
    * @param useFlexibleTimeWindow whether to use a flexible time window for the
schedule execution
    * @return true if the schedule was successfully created, false otherwise
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Boolean> createScheduleAsync(
       String name,
       String scheduleExpression,
       String scheduleGroupName,
       String targetArn,
       String roleArn,
       String input,
       boolean deleteAfterCompletion,
       boolean useFlexibleTimeWindow) {
```

```
        int hoursToRun = 1;
        int flexibleTimeWindowMinutes = 10;

        Target target = Target.builder()
            .arn(targetArn)
            .roleArn(roleArn)
            .input(input)
            .build();

        FlexibleTimeWindow flexibleTimeWindow = FlexibleTimeWindow.builder()
            .mode(useFlexibleTimeWindow
                ? FlexibleTimeWindowMode.FLEXIBLE
                : FlexibleTimeWindowMode.OFF)
            .maximumWindowInMinutes(useFlexibleTimeWindow
                ? flexibleTimeWindowMinutes
                : null)
            .build();

        Instant startDate = Instant.now();
        Instant endDate = startDate.plus(Duration.ofHours(hoursToRun));

        CreateScheduleRequest request = CreateScheduleRequest.builder()
            .name(name)
            .scheduleExpression(scheduleExpression)
            .groupName(scheduleGroupName)
            .target(target)
            .actionAfterCompletion(deleteAfterCompletion
                ? ActionAfterCompletion.DELETE
                : ActionAfterCompletion.NONE)
            .startDate(startDate)
            .endDate(endDate)
            .flexibleTimeWindow(flexibleTimeWindow)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createSchedule(request)
            .thenApply(response -> {
                logger.info("Successfully created schedule {} in schedule group {},
The ARN is {} ", name, scheduleGroupName, response.scheduleArn());
                return true;
            })
            .whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    if (ex instanceof ConflictException) {
```

```
                        // Handle ConflictException
                        logger.error("A conflict exception occurred while creating
the schedule: {}", ex.getMessage());
                        throw new CompletionException("A conflict exception occurred
while creating the schedule: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
                    } else {
                        throw new CompletionException("Error creating schedule: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
                    }
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateScheduleconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateScheduleGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateScheduleGroup`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new schedule group.
     *
     * @param name the name of the schedule group to be created
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
of creating the schedule group
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateScheduleGroupResponse> createScheduleGroup(String
name) {
        CreateScheduleGroupRequest request = CreateScheduleGroupRequest.builder()
            .name(name)
            .build();
```

```
        logger.info("Initiating createScheduleGroup call for group: {}", name);
        CompletableFuture<CreateScheduleGroupResponse> futureResponse =
getAsyncClient().createScheduleGroup(request);
        futureResponse.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                if (ex instanceof CompletionException && ex.getCause() instanceof
ConflictException) {
                    // Rethrow the ConflictException
                    throw (ConflictException) ex.getCause();
                } else {
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create schedule group:
" + name, ex);
                }
            } else if (response == null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create schedule group:
response was null");
            } else {
                logger.info("Successfully created schedule group '{}': {}", name,
response.scheduleGroupArn());
            }
        });

        return futureResponse;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateScheduleGroupconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteSchedule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteSchedule`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a schedule with the specified name and group name.
    *
    * @param name      the name of the schedule to be deleted
    * @param groupName the group name of the schedule to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, indicates whether
the schedule was successfully deleted
    * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the schedule,
except for the case where the schedule is not found
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Boolean> deleteScheduleAsync(String name, String
groupName) {
       DeleteScheduleRequest request = DeleteScheduleRequest.builder()
           .name(name)
           .groupName(groupName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DeleteScheduleResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteSchedule(request);
       return response.handle((result, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               if (ex instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                   throw new CompletionException("Resource not found while deleting
schedule with ID: " + name, ex);
               } else {
                   throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete schedule.", ex);
               }
           }
           logger.info("Successfully deleted schedule with name {}.", name);
           return true;
       });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteScheduleconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteScheduleGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteScheduleGroup`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Deletes the specified schedule group.
    *
    * @param name the name of the schedule group to delete
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the schedule group
has been deleted
    * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the schedule
group
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteScheduleGroupAsync(String name) {
       DeleteScheduleGroupRequest request = DeleteScheduleGroupRequest.builder()
           .name(name)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteScheduleGroup(request)
           .thenRun(() -> {
               logger.info("Successfully deleted schedule group {}", name);
           })
           .whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
               if (ex != null) {
                   if (ex instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The resource was not found: "
+ ex.getMessage(), ex);
                   } else {
                       throw new CompletionException("Error deleting schedule
group: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
                   }
               }
           });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteScheduleGroupconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenari

Eventi pianificati

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Implementa uno AWS CloudFormation stack con le risorse richieste.
- Crea un gruppo di EventBridge pianificazione di Scheduler.
- Crea una EventBridge pianificazione di Scheduler una tantum con una finestra temporale flessibile.
- Crea una pianificazione ricorrente dello EventBridge Scheduler con una frequenza specificata.
- Elimina EventBridge Scheduler, la pianificazione e il gruppo di pianificazioni.
- Pulisci le risorse ed elimina lo stack.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.SchedulerException;
import javax.mail.internet.AddressException;
import javax.mail.internet.InternetAddress;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;

/**
 * This Java code example performs the following tasks for the Amazon EventBridge
 Scheduler workflow:
 * <p>
 * 1. Prepare the Application:
```

```
 * - Prompt the user for an email address to use for the subscription for the SNS
 topic subscription.
 * - Deploy the Cloud Formation template in resources/cfn_template.yaml for resource
 creation.
 * - Store the outputs of the stack into variables for use in the workflow.
 * - Create a schedule group for all workflow schedules.
 * <p>
 * 2. Create one-time Schedule:
 * - Create a one-time schedule to send an initial event.
 * - Use a Flexible Time Window and set the schedule to delete after completion.
 * - Wait for the user to receive the event email from SNS.
 * <p>
 * 3. Create a time-based schedule:
 * - Prompt the user for how many X times per Y hours a recurring event should be
 scheduled.
 * - Create the scheduled event for X times per hour for Y hours.
 * - Wait for the user to receive the event email from SNS.
 * - Delete the schedule when the user is finished.
 * <p>
 * 4. Clean up:
 * - Prompt the user for y/n answer if they want to destroy the stack and clean up
 all resources.
 * - Delete the schedule group.
 * - Destroy the Cloud Formation stack and wait until the stack has been removed.
 */

public class EventbridgeSchedulerScenario {

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(EventbridgeSchedulerScenario.class);
    private static final Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    private static String STACK_NAME = "workflow-stack-name";
    private static final String scheduleGroupName = "schedules-group";

    private static String recurringScheduleName = "";

    private static String oneTimeScheduleName = "";

    private static final EventbridgeSchedulerActions eventbridgeActions = new
 EventbridgeSchedulerActions();

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static String roleArn = "";
```

```
    public static String snsTopicArn = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge Scheduler Workflow.");
        logger.info("""
            Amazon EventBridge Scheduler is a fully managed service that helps you
schedule and execute
            a wide range of tasks and events in the cloud. It's designed to simplify
the process of
            scheduling and managing recurring or one-time events, making it easier
for developers and
            businesses to automate various workflows and processes.

            One of the key features of Amazon EventBridge Scheduler is its ability
to schedule events
            based on a variety of triggers, including time-based schedules, custom
event patterns, or
            even integration with other AWS services. For example, you can use
EventBridge Scheduler
            to schedule a report generation task to run every weekday at 9 AM, or to
trigger a
            Lambda function when a specific Amazon S3 object is created.

            This flexibility allows you to build complex and dynamic event-driven
architectures
            that adapt to your business needs.

            Lets get started...
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue();
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Prepare the application.");
        waitForInputToContinue();
        try {
            boolean prepareSuccess = prepareApplication();
            logger.info(DASHES);

            if (prepareSuccess) {
                logger.info("2. Create one-time schedule.");
                logger.info("""
```

```
                    A one-time schedule in Amazon EventBridge Scheduler is an event
trigger that allows
                    you to schedule a one-time event to run at a specific date and
time. This is useful for
                    executing a specific task or workflow at a predetermined time,
without the need for recurring
                    or complex scheduling.
                    """);
                waitForInputToContinue();
                createOneTimeSchedule();
                logger.info("Do you want to delete the schedule {} (y/n) ?",
oneTimeScheduleName);
                String ans = scanner.nextLine().trim();
                if (ans.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {

eventbridgeActions.deleteScheduleAsync(oneTimeScheduleName,scheduleGroupName);
                }
                logger.info(DASHES);

                logger.info("3. Create a recurring schedule.");
                logger.info("""
                    A recurring schedule is a feature that allows you to schedule
and manage the execution
                    of your serverless applications or workloads on a recurring
basis. For example,
                    with EventBridge Scheduler, you can create custom schedules for
your AWS Lambda functions,
                    AWS Step Functions, and other supported event sources, enabling
you to automate tasks and
                    workflows without the need for complex infrastructure
management.
                    """);
                waitForInputToContinue();
                createRecurringSchedule();
                logger.info("Do you want to delete the schedule {} (y/n) ?",
oneTimeScheduleName);
                String ans2 = scanner.nextLine().trim();
                if (ans2.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {

eventbridgeActions.deleteScheduleAsync(recurringScheduleName,scheduleGroupName);
                }
                logger.info(DASHES);
            }
        } catch (Exception ex) {
```

```
            logger.info("There was a problem with the workflow {}, initiating
cleanup...", ex.getMessage());
            cleanUp();
        }

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Clean up the resources.");
        logger.info("Do you want to delete these AWS resources (y/n) ?");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            cleanUp();
        } else {
            logger.info("The AWS resources will not be deleted.");
        }
        logger.info("Amazon EventBridge Scheduler workflow completed.");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    /**
     * Cleans up the resources associated with the EventBridge scheduler.
     * If any errors occur during the cleanup process, the corresponding error
messages are logged.
     */
    public static void cleanUp() {
        logger.info("First, delete the schedule group.");
        logger.info("When the schedule group is deleted, schedules that are part of
that group are deleted.");
        waitForInputToContinue();
        try {
            eventbridgeActions.deleteScheduleGroupAsync(scheduleGroupName).join();

        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof SchedulerException schedulerException) {
                logger.error("Scheduler error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}",
                    schedulerException.getMessage(),
schedulerException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), schedulerException);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            }
            return;
        }
```

```
        logger.info("Destroy the CloudFormation stack");
        waitForInputToContinue();
        CloudFormationHelper.destroyCloudFormationStack(STACK_NAME);
    }

    /**
     * Prepares the application by creating resources in a CloudFormation stack,
including an SNS topic
     * that will be subscribed to the EventBridge Scheduler events. The user will
need to confirm the subscription
     * in order to receive event emails.
     *
     * @return true if the application preparation was successful, false otherwise
     */
    public static boolean prepareApplication() {
        logger.info("""
            This example creates resources in a CloudFormation stack, including an
SNS topic
            that will be subscribed to the EventBridge Scheduler events.
            You will need to confirm the subscription in order to receive event
emails.
             """);

        String emailAddress = promptUserForEmail();
        logger.info("You entered {}", emailAddress);

        logger.info("Do you want to use a custom Stack name (y/n) ?");
        String ans = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (ans.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            String newStackName = scanner.nextLine();
            logger.info("You entered {} for the new stack name", newStackName);
            waitForInputToContinue();
            STACK_NAME = newStackName;
        }

        logger.info("Get the roleArn and snsTopicArn values using a Cloudformation
template.");
        waitForInputToContinue();
        CloudFormationHelper.deployCloudFormationStack(STACK_NAME, emailAddress);
        Map<String, String> stackOutputs =
CloudFormationHelper.getStackOutputs(STACK_NAME);
        roleArn = stackOutputs.get("RoleARN");
        snsTopicArn = stackOutputs.get("SNStopicARN");
```

```
        logger.info("The roleARN is {}", roleArn);
        logger.info("The snsTopicArn is {}", snsTopicArn);

        try {
            eventbridgeActions.createScheduleGroup(scheduleGroupName).join();
            logger.info("createScheduleGroupAsync completed successfully.");

        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            logger.error("Error occurred: {} ", e.getMessage());
            return false;
        }
        logger.info("Application preparation complete.");
        return true;
    }

    /**
     * Waits for the user to enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue the program.
     * This method is used to pause the program execution and wait for user input
before
     * proceeding.
     */
    private static void waitForInputToContinue() {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Prompts the user to enter an email address and validates the input.
     * If the provided email address is invalid, the method will prompt the user to
try again.
     *
```

```
     * @return the valid email address entered by the user
     */
    private static String promptUserForEmail() {
        logger.info("Enter an email address to use for event subscriptions: ");
        String email = scanner.nextLine();
        if (!isValidEmail(email)) {
            logger.info("Invalid email address. Please try again.");
            return promptUserForEmail();
        }
        return email;
    }

    /**
     * Checks if the given email address is valid.
     *
     * @param email the email address to be validated
     * @return {@code true} if the email address is valid, {@code false} otherwise
     */
    private static boolean isValidEmail(String email) {
        try {
            InternetAddress emailAddress = new InternetAddress(email);
            emailAddress.validate();
            return true;

        } catch (AddressException e) {
            return false;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Creates a one-time schedule to send an initial event in 1 minute with a
 flexible time window.
     *
     * @return {@code true} if the schedule was created successfully, {@code false}
 otherwise
     */
    public static Boolean createOneTimeSchedule() {
        oneTimeScheduleName = promptUserForResourceName("Enter a name for the one-
time schedule:");
        logger.info("Creating a one-time schedule named {} to send an initial event
 in 1 minute with a flexible time window...", oneTimeScheduleName);
        LocalDateTime scheduledTime = LocalDateTime.now();
        DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyy-MM-
dd'T'HH:mm:ss");
```

```
        String scheduleExpression = "at(" + scheduledTime.format(formatter) + ")";
        return eventbridgeActions.createScheduleAsync(
            oneTimeScheduleName,
            scheduleExpression,
            scheduleGroupName,
            snsTopicArn,
            roleArn,
            "One time scheduled event test from schedule",
            true,
            true).join();
    }


    /**
     * Creates a recurring schedule to send events based on a specific time.
     *
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with a boolean value
indicating the success or failure of the operation.
     */
    public static Boolean createRecurringSchedule() {
        logger.info("Creating a recurring schedule to send events for one hour...");
        recurringScheduleName = promptUserForResourceName("Enter a name for the
recurring schedule:");

        // Prompt the user for the schedule rate (in minutes).
        int scheduleRateInMinutes = promptUserForInteger("Enter the desired schedule
rate (in minutes): ");
        String scheduleExpression = "rate(" + scheduleRateInMinutes + " minutes)";
        return eventbridgeActions.createScheduleAsync(
            recurringScheduleName,
            scheduleExpression,
            scheduleGroupName,
            snsTopicArn,
            roleArn,
            "Recurrent event test from schedule " + recurringScheduleName,
            true,
            true).join();
    }

    /**
     * Prompts the user for a resource name and validates the input.
     *
```

```
     * @param prompt the message to display to the user when prompting for the
 resource name
     * @return the valid resource name entered by the user
     */
    private static String promptUserForResourceName(String prompt) {
        logger.info(prompt);
        String resourceName = scanner.nextLine();
        String regex = "[0-9a-zA-Z-_.]+";
        if (!resourceName.matches(regex)) {
            logger.info("Invalid resource name. Please use a name that matches the
 pattern " + regex + ".");
            return promptUserForResourceName(prompt);
        }
        return resourceName;
    }

    /**
     * Prompts the user for an integer input and returns the integer value.
     *
     * @param prompt the message to be displayed to the user when prompting for
 input
     * @return the integer value entered by the user
     */
    private static int promptUserForInteger(String prompt) {
        logger.info(prompt);
        String stringResponse = scanner.nextLine();
        if (stringResponse == null || stringResponse.trim().isEmpty() || !
isInteger(stringResponse)) {
            logger.info("Invalid integer.");
            return promptUserForInteger(prompt);
        }
        return Integer.parseInt(stringResponse);
    }

    /**
     * Checks if the given string represents a valid integer.
     *
     * @param str the string to be checked
     * @return {@code true} if the string represents a valid integer, {@code false}
 otherwise
     */
    private static boolean isInteger(String str) {
        try {
            Integer.parseInt(str);
```

```
            return true;
        } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
            return false;
        }
    }
}
```

Wrapper per operazioni di assistenza.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.SchedulerAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.ActionAfterCompletion;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.ConflictException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.CreateScheduleGroupRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.CreateScheduleGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.CreateScheduleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.DeleteScheduleGroupRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.DeleteScheduleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.DeleteScheduleResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.FlexibleTimeWindow;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.FlexibleTimeWindowMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.scheduler.model.Target;

import java.time.Instant;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;

public class EventbridgeSchedulerActions {

    private static SchedulerAsyncClient schedulerClient;
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(EventbridgeSchedulerActions.class);
```

```
   public static SchedulerAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
       if (schedulerClient == null) {
           /*
           The `NettyNioAsyncHttpClient` class is part of the AWS SDK for Java,
version 2,
           and it is designed to provide a high-performance, asynchronous HTTP
client for interacting with AWS services.
            It uses the Netty framework to handle the underlying network
communication and the Java NIO API to
            provide a non-blocking, event-driven approach to HTTP requests and
responses.
            */

           SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
               .maxConcurrency(50)  // Adjust as needed.
               .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
timeout.
               .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
               .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
               .build();

           ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
               .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API call
timeout.
               .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the
individual call attempt timeout.
               .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
               .build();

           schedulerClient = SchedulerAsyncClient.builder()
               .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
               .httpClient(httpClient)
               .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
               .build();
       }
       return schedulerClient;
   }


   /**
    * Creates a new schedule group.
    *
    * @param name the name of the schedule group to be created
```

```
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
of creating the schedule group
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateScheduleGroupResponse> createScheduleGroup(String
name) {
       CreateScheduleGroupRequest request = CreateScheduleGroupRequest.builder()
           .name(name)
           .build();

       logger.info("Initiating createScheduleGroup call for group: {}", name);
       CompletableFuture<CreateScheduleGroupResponse> futureResponse =
getAsyncClient().createScheduleGroup(request);
       futureResponse.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               if (ex instanceof CompletionException && ex.getCause() instanceof
ConflictException) {
                   // Rethrow the ConflictException
                   throw (ConflictException) ex.getCause();
               } else {
                   throw new CompletionException("Failed to create schedule group:
" + name, ex);
               }
           } else if (response == null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create schedule group:
response was null");
           } else {
               logger.info("Successfully created schedule group '{}': {}", name,
response.scheduleGroupArn());
           }
       });

       return futureResponse;
   }


   /**
    * Creates a new schedule for a target task.
    *
    * @param name                  the name of the schedule
    * @param scheduleExpression    The schedule expression that defines when the
schedule should run.
    * @param scheduleGroupName     the name of the schedule group to which the
schedule belongs
```

```
    * @param targetArn             the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the target
task
    * @param roleArn               the ARN of the IAM role to be used for the
schedule
    * @param input                 the input data for the target task
    * @param deleteAfterCompletion whether to delete the schedule after it's
executed
    * @param useFlexibleTimeWindow whether to use a flexible time window for the
schedule execution
    * @return true if the schedule was successfully created, false otherwise
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Boolean> createScheduleAsync(
       String name,
       String scheduleExpression,
       String scheduleGroupName,
       String targetArn,
       String roleArn,
       String input,
       boolean deleteAfterCompletion,
       boolean useFlexibleTimeWindow) {

       int hoursToRun = 1;
       int flexibleTimeWindowMinutes = 10;

       Target target = Target.builder()
           .arn(targetArn)
           .roleArn(roleArn)
           .input(input)
           .build();

       FlexibleTimeWindow flexibleTimeWindow = FlexibleTimeWindow.builder()
           .mode(useFlexibleTimeWindow
               ? FlexibleTimeWindowMode.FLEXIBLE
               : FlexibleTimeWindowMode.OFF)
           .maximumWindowInMinutes(useFlexibleTimeWindow
               ? flexibleTimeWindowMinutes
               : null)
           .build();

       Instant startDate = Instant.now();
       Instant endDate = startDate.plus(Duration.ofHours(hoursToRun));

       CreateScheduleRequest request = CreateScheduleRequest.builder()
           .name(name)
```

```
            .scheduleExpression(scheduleExpression)
            .groupName(scheduleGroupName)
            .target(target)
            .actionAfterCompletion(deleteAfterCompletion
                ? ActionAfterCompletion.DELETE
                : ActionAfterCompletion.NONE)
            .startDate(startDate)
            .endDate(endDate)
            .flexibleTimeWindow(flexibleTimeWindow)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createSchedule(request)
            .thenApply(response -> {
                logger.info("Successfully created schedule {} in schedule group {},
The ARN is {} ", name, scheduleGroupName, response.scheduleArn());
                return true;
            })
            .whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    if (ex instanceof ConflictException) {
                        // Handle ConflictException
                        logger.error("A conflict exception occurred while creating
the schedule: {}", ex.getMessage());
                        throw new CompletionException("A conflict exception occurred
while creating the schedule: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
                    } else {
                        throw new CompletionException("Error creating schedule: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
                    }
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Deletes the specified schedule group.
     *
     * @param name the name of the schedule group to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the schedule group
has been deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the schedule
group
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteScheduleGroupAsync(String name) {
```

```
        DeleteScheduleGroupRequest request = DeleteScheduleGroupRequest.builder()
            .name(name)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteScheduleGroup(request)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("Successfully deleted schedule group {}", name);
            })
            .whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
                if (ex != null) {
                    if (ex instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The resource was not found: "
+ ex.getMessage(), ex);
                    } else {
                        throw new CompletionException("Error deleting schedule
group: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
                    }
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a schedule with the specified name and group name.
     *
     * @param name      the name of the schedule to be deleted
     * @param groupName the group name of the schedule to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, indicates whether
the schedule was successfully deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the schedule,
except for the case where the schedule is not found
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Boolean> deleteScheduleAsync(String name, String
groupName) {
        DeleteScheduleRequest request = DeleteScheduleRequest.builder()
            .name(name)
            .groupName(groupName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteScheduleResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteSchedule(request);
        return response.handle((result, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                if (ex instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
```

```
                    throw new CompletionException("Resource not found while deleting
 schedule with ID: " + name, ex);
                } else {
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete schedule.", ex);
                }
            }
            logger.info("Successfully deleted schedule with name {}.", name);
            return true;
        });
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateSchedule
  - CreateScheduleGroup
  - DeleteSchedule
  - DeleteScheduleGroups

Esempi di previsione con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with Forecast.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateDataset`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDataset`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.CreateDatasetRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.Schema;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.SchemaAttribute;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.CreateDatasetResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateDataSet {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <name>\s

                Where:
                    name - The name of the data set.\s
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String name = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String myDataSetARN = createForecastDataSet(forecast, name);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the new data set is " + myDataSetARN);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static String createForecastDataSet(ForecastClient forecast, String name)
{
        try {
            Schema schema = Schema.builder()
                    .attributes(getSchema())
                    .build();

            CreateDatasetRequest datasetRequest = CreateDatasetRequest.builder()
                    .datasetName(name)
                    .domain("CUSTOM")
                    .datasetType("RELATED_TIME_SERIES")
                    .dataFrequency("D")
                    .schema(schema)
                    .build();

            CreateDatasetResponse response = forecast.createDataset(datasetRequest);
            return response.datasetArn();

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }

    // Create a SchemaAttribute list required to create a data set.
    private static List<SchemaAttribute> getSchema() {
```

```
        List<SchemaAttribute> schemaList = new ArrayList<>();
        SchemaAttribute att1 = SchemaAttribute.builder()
                .attributeName("item_id")
                .attributeType("string")
                .build();

        SchemaAttribute att2 = SchemaAttribute.builder()
                .attributeName("timestamp")
                .attributeType("timestamp")
                .build();

        SchemaAttribute att3 = SchemaAttribute.builder()
                .attributeName("target_value")
                .attributeType("float")
                .build();

        // Push the SchemaAttribute objects to the List.
        schemaList.add(att1);
        schemaList.add(att2);
        schemaList.add(att3);
        return schemaList;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateDatasetconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateForecast`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateForecast`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.CreateForecastRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.CreateForecastResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateForecast {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <name> <predictorArn>\s

                Where:
                    name - The name of the forecast.\s
                    predictorArn - The arn of the predictor to use.\s

                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String name = args[0];
        String predictorArn = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String forecastArn = createNewForecast(forecast, name, predictorArn);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the new forecast is " + forecastArn);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static String createNewForecast(ForecastClient forecast, String name,
 String predictorArn) {
```

```
        try {
            CreateForecastRequest forecastRequest = CreateForecastRequest.builder()
                    .forecastName(name)
                    .predictorArn(predictorArn)
                    .build();

            CreateForecastResponse response =
 forecast.createForecast(forecastRequest);
            return response.forecastArn();

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateForecastconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteDataset`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDataset`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.DeleteDatasetRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteDataset {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <datasetARN>\s

                Where:
                    datasetARN - The ARN of the data set to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String datasetARN = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteForecastDataSet(forecast, datasetARN);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static void deleteForecastDataSet(ForecastClient forecast, String
 myDataSetARN) {
        try {
            DeleteDatasetRequest deleteRequest = DeleteDatasetRequest.builder()
                    .datasetArn(myDataSetARN)
                    .build();

            forecast.deleteDataset(deleteRequest);
            System.out.println("The Data Set was deleted");

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteDatasetconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteForecast`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteForecast`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.DeleteDatasetRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteDataset {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <datasetARN>\s

                Where:
```

```
                    datasetARN - The ARN of the data set to delete.\s
                """";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String datasetARN = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteForecastDataSet(forecast, datasetARN);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static void deleteForecastDataSet(ForecastClient forecast, String
 myDataSetARN) {
        try {
            DeleteDatasetRequest deleteRequest = DeleteDatasetRequest.builder()
                    .datasetArn(myDataSetARN)
                    .build();

            forecast.deleteDataset(deleteRequest);
            System.out.println("The Data Set was deleted");

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteForecastconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeForecast`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeForecast`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.DescribeForecastRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.DescribeForecastResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeForecast {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <forecastarn>\s

                Where:
                    forecastarn - The arn of the forecast (for example,
 "arn:aws:forecast:us-west-2:xxxxx322:forecast/my_forecast)
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String forecastarn = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
```

```
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describe(forecast, forecastarn);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static void describe(ForecastClient forecast, String forecastarn) {
        try {
            DescribeForecastRequest request = DescribeForecastRequest.builder()
                    .forecastArn(forecastarn)
                    .build();

            DescribeForecastResponse response = forecast.describeForecast(request);
            System.out.println("The name of the forecast is " +
 response.forecastName());

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeForecastconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListDatasetGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListDatasetGroups`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.DatasetGroupSummary;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ListDatasetGroupsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ListDatasetGroupsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListDataSetGroups {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listDataGroups(forecast);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static void listDataGroups(ForecastClient forecast) {
        try {
            ListDatasetGroupsRequest group = ListDatasetGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListDatasetGroupsResponse response = forecast.listDatasetGroups(group);
            List<DatasetGroupSummary> groups = response.datasetGroups();
            for (DatasetGroupSummary myGroup : groups) {
                System.out.println("The Data Set name is " +
 myGroup.datasetGroupName());
            }

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListDatasetGroupsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListForecasts`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListForecasts`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ListForecastsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ListForecastsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListForecasts {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllForeCasts(forecast);
        forecast.close();
```

```
    }

    public static void listAllForeCasts(ForecastClient forecast) {
        try {
            ListForecastsRequest request = ListForecastsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListForecastsResponse response = forecast.listForecasts(request);
            List<ForecastSummary> forecasts = response.forecasts();
            for (ForecastSummary forecastSummary : forecasts) {
                System.out.println("The name of the forecast is " +
 forecastSummary.forecastName());
            }

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListForecastsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

AWS Glue esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with AWS Glue.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao AWS Glue

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS Glue.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package com.example.glue;

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.GlueClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.ListJobsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.ListJobsResponse;
import java.util.List;

public class HelloGlue {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        GlueClient glueClient = GlueClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listJobs(glueClient);
    }

    public static void listJobs(GlueClient glueClient) {
        ListJobsRequest request = ListJobsRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .build();
        ListJobsResponse response = glueClient.listJobs(request);
        List<String> jobList = response.jobNames();
        jobList.forEach(job -> {
            System.out.println("Job Name: " + job);
        });
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListJobsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un crawler che esegue la scansione di un bucket Amazon S3 pubblico e genera un database di metadati in formato CSV.
- Elenca le informazioni su database e tabelle nel tuo AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- Crea un processo per estrarre i dati CSV dal bucket S3, trasformare i dati e caricare l'output in formato JSON in un altro bucket S3.
- Elenca le informazioni sulle esecuzioni dei processi, visualizza i dati trasformati e pulisci le risorse.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tutorial: Guida introduttiva a AWS Glue Studio.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
```

```
 * To set up the resources, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/glue/latest/ug/tutorial-add-crawler.html
 *
 * This example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Create a database.
 * 2. Create a crawler.
 * 3. Get a crawler.
 * 4. Start a crawler.
 * 5. Get a database.
 * 6. Get tables.
 * 7. Create a job.
 * 8. Start a job run.
 * 9. List all jobs.
 * 10. Get job runs.
 * 11. Delete a job.
 * 12. Delete a database.
 * 13. Delete a crawler.
 */

public class GlueScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <iam> <s3Path> <cron> <dbName> <crawlerName> <jobName>
 <scriptLocation> <locationUri> <bucketNameSc>\s

            Where:
                iam - The ARN of the IAM role that has AWS Glue and S3 permissions.
\s
                s3Path - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) target that
 contains data (for example, s3://<bucket name>/read).
                cron - A cron expression used to specify the schedule  (i.e.,
 cron(15 12 * * ? *).
                dbName - The database name.\s
                crawlerName - The name of the crawler.\s
                jobName - The name you assign to this job definition.
                scriptLocation - The Amazon S3 path to a script that runs a job.
                locationUri - The location of the database (you can find this file
 in resources folder).
```

```
                bucketNameSc - The Amazon S3 bucket name used when creating a job
                """;

        if (args.length != 9) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        String iam = args[0];
        String s3Path = args[1];
        String cron = args[2];
        String dbName = args[3];
        String crawlerName = args[4];
        String jobName = args[5];
        String scriptLocation = args[6];
        String locationUri = args[7];
        String bucketNameSc = args[8];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        GlueClient glueClient = GlueClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the AWS Glue scenario.");
        System.out.println("""
            AWS Glue is a fully managed extract, transform, and load (ETL) service
provided by Amazon
            Web Services (AWS). It is designed to simplify the process of building,
running, and maintaining
            ETL pipelines, which are essential for data integration and data
warehousing tasks.

            One of the key features of AWS Glue is its ability to automatically
discover and catalog data
            stored in various sources, such as Amazon S3, Amazon RDS, Amazon
Redshift, and other databases.
            This cataloging process creates a central metadata repository, known as
the AWS Glue Data Catalog,
            which provides a unified view of an organization's data assets. This
metadata can then be used to
            create ETL jobs, which can be scheduled and run on-demand or on a
regular basis.

            Lets get started.
```

```
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create a database.");
        try {
            createDatabase(glueClient, dbName, locationUri);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            if (e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage().equals("Database already
exists.")) {
                System.out.println("Database " + dbName + " already exists. Skipping
creation.");
            } else {
                System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                return;
            }
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create a crawler.");
        try {
            createGlueCrawler(glueClient, iam, s3Path, cron, dbName, crawlerName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            if (e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage().contains("already exists")) {
                System.out.println("Crawler " + crawlerName + " already exists.
Skipping creation.");
            } else {
                System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Get a crawler.");
        try {
            getSpecificCrawler(glueClient, crawlerName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Start a crawler.");
        try {
            startSpecificCrawler(glueClient, crawlerName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Get a database.");
        try {
            getSpecificDatabase(glueClient, dbName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("*** Wait 5 min for the tables to become available");
        TimeUnit.MINUTES.sleep(5);
        System.out.println("6. Get tables.");
        String myTableName;
        try {
            myTableName = getGlueTables(glueClient, dbName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Create a job.");
```

```
        try {
            createJob(glueClient, jobName, iam, scriptLocation);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Start a Job run.");
        try {
            startJob(glueClient, jobName, dbName, myTableName, bucketNameSc);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. List all jobs.");
        try {
            getAllJobs(glueClient);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Get job runs.");
        try {
            getJobRuns(glueClient, jobName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Delete a job.");
```

```
        try {
            deleteJob(glueClient, jobName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        System.out.println("*** Wait 5 MIN for the " + crawlerName + " to stop");
        TimeUnit.MINUTES.sleep(5);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Delete a database.");
        try {
            deleteDatabase(glueClient, dbName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Delete a crawler.");
        try {
            deleteSpecificCrawler(glueClient, crawlerName);
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Successfully completed the AWS Glue Scenario");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }


    /**
     * Creates a Glue database with the specified name and location URI.
     *
     * @param glueClient  The Glue client to use for the database creation.
     * @param dbName      The name of the database to create.
```

```
     * @param locationUri The location URI for the database.
     */
    public static void createDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String dbName, String
 locationUri) {
        try {
            DatabaseInput input = DatabaseInput.builder()
                .description("Built with the AWS SDK for Java V2")
                .name(dbName)
                .locationUri(locationUri)
                .build();

            CreateDatabaseRequest request = CreateDatabaseRequest.builder()
                .databaseInput(input)
                .build();

            glueClient.createDatabase(request);
            System.out.println(dbName + " was successfully created");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new AWS Glue crawler using the AWS Glue Java API.
     *
     * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client used to interact with the AWS Glue
 service
     * @param iam         the IAM role that the crawler will use to access the data
 source
     * @param s3Path      the S3 path that the crawler will scan for data
     * @param cron        the cron expression that defines the crawler's schedule
     * @param dbName      the name of the AWS Glue database where the crawler will
 store the metadata
     * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to be created
     */
    public static void createGlueCrawler(GlueClient glueClient,
                                         String iam,
                                         String s3Path,
                                         String cron,
                                         String dbName,
                                         String crawlerName) {
```

```
        try {
            S3Target s3Target = S3Target.builder()
                .path(s3Path)
                .build();

            List<S3Target> targetList = new ArrayList<>();
            targetList.add(s3Target);
            CrawlerTargets targets = CrawlerTargets.builder()
                .s3Targets(targetList)
                .build();

            CreateCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = CreateCrawlerRequest.builder()
                .databaseName(dbName)
                .name(crawlerName)
                .description("Created by the AWS Glue Java API")
                .targets(targets)
                .role(iam)
                .schedule(cron)
                .build();

            glueClient.createCrawler(crawlerRequest);
            System.out.println(crawlerName + " was successfully created");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves a specific crawler from the AWS Glue service and waits for it to be
in the "READY" state.
     *
     * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client used to interact with the Glue service
     * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to be retrieved
     */
    public static void getSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String crawlerName)
throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            GetCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = GetCrawlerRequest.builder()
                .name(crawlerName)
                .build();

            boolean ready = false;
            while (!ready) {
```

```
                GetCrawlerResponse response = glueClient.getCrawler(crawlerRequest);
                String status = response.crawler().stateAsString();
                if (status.compareTo("READY") == 0) {
                    ready = true;
                }
                Thread.sleep(3000);
            }

            System.out.println("The crawler is now ready");

        } catch (GlueException | InterruptedException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Starts a specific AWS Glue crawler.
     *
     * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client to use for the crawler operation
     * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to start
     * @throws GlueException if there is an error starting the crawler
     */
    public static void startSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String
 crawlerName) {
        try {
            StartCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = StartCrawlerRequest.builder()
                .name(crawlerName)
                .build();

            glueClient.startCrawler(crawlerRequest);
            System.out.println(crawlerName + " was successfully started!");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the specific database from the AWS Glue service.
     *
     * @param glueClient   an instance of the AWS Glue client used to interact with
 the service
     * @param databaseName the name of the database to retrieve
```

```
    * @throws GlueException if there is an error retrieving the database from the
AWS Glue service
    */
   public static void getSpecificDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String
databaseName) {
       try {
           GetDatabaseRequest databasesRequest = GetDatabaseRequest.builder()
               .name(databaseName)
               .build();

           GetDatabaseResponse response = glueClient.getDatabase(databasesRequest);
           Instant createDate = response.database().createTime();

           // Convert the Instant to readable date.
           DateTimeFormatter formatter =
DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDateTime(FormatStyle.SHORT)
               .withLocale(Locale.US)
               .withZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());

           formatter.format(createDate);
           System.out.println("The create date of the database is " + createDate);

       } catch (GlueException e) {
           throw e;
       }
   }


   /**
    * Retrieves the names of the tables in the specified Glue database.
    *
    * @param glueClient the Glue client to use for the operation
    * @param dbName     the name of the Glue database to retrieve the table names
from
    * @return the name of the first table retrieved, or an empty string if no
tables were found
    */
   public static String getGlueTables(GlueClient glueClient, String dbName) {
       String myTableName = "";
       try {
           GetTablesRequest tableRequest = GetTablesRequest.builder()
               .databaseName(dbName)
               .build();
```

```
            GetTablesResponse response = glueClient.getTables(tableRequest);
            List<Table> tables = response.tableList();
            if (tables.isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("No tables were returned");
            } else {
                for (Table table : tables) {
                    myTableName = table.name();
                    System.out.println("Table name is: " + myTableName);
                }
            }

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
        return myTableName;
    }


    /**
     * Starts a job run in AWS Glue.
     *
     * @param glueClient    the AWS Glue client to use for the job run
     * @param jobName       the name of the Glue job to run
     * @param inputDatabase the name of the input database
     * @param inputTable    the name of the input table
     * @param outBucket     the URL of the output S3 bucket
     * @throws GlueException if there is an error starting the job run
     */
    public static void startJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName, String
inputDatabase, String inputTable,
                                String outBucket) {
        try {
            Map<String, String> myMap = new HashMap<>();
            myMap.put("--input_database", inputDatabase);
            myMap.put("--input_table", inputTable);
            myMap.put("--output_bucket_url", outBucket);

            StartJobRunRequest runRequest = StartJobRunRequest.builder()
                .workerType(WorkerType.G_1_X)
                .numberOfWorkers(10)
                .arguments(myMap)
                .jobName(jobName)
                .build();
```

```
            StartJobRunResponse response = glueClient.startJobRun(runRequest);
            System.out.println("The request Id of the job is " +
response.responseMetadata().requestId());

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new AWS Glue job.
     *
     * @param glueClient     the AWS Glue client to use for the operation
     * @param jobName        the name of the job to create
     * @param iam            the IAM role to associate with the job
     * @param scriptLocation the location of the script to be used by the job
     * @throws GlueException if there is an error creating the job
     */
    public static void createJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName, String iam,
String scriptLocation) {
        try {
            JobCommand command = JobCommand.builder()
                .pythonVersion("3")
                .name("glueetl")
                .scriptLocation(scriptLocation)
                .build();

            CreateJobRequest jobRequest = CreateJobRequest.builder()
                .description("A Job created by using the AWS SDK for Java V2")
                .glueVersion("2.0")
                .workerType(WorkerType.G_1_X)
                .numberOfWorkers(10)
                .name(jobName)
                .role(iam)
                .command(command)
                .build();

            glueClient.createJob(jobRequest);
            System.out.println(jobName + " was successfully created.");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
```

```
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves and prints information about all the jobs in the Glue data catalog.
     *
     * @param glueClient the Glue client used to interact with the AWS Glue service
     */
    public static void getAllJobs(GlueClient glueClient) {
        try {
            GetJobsRequest jobsRequest = GetJobsRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .build();

            GetJobsResponse jobsResponse = glueClient.getJobs(jobsRequest);
            List<Job> jobs = jobsResponse.jobs();
            for (Job job : jobs) {
                System.out.println("Job name is : " + job.name());
                System.out.println("The job worker type is : " +
job.workerType().name());
            }

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the job runs for a given Glue job and prints the status of the job
runs.
     *
     * @param glueClient the Glue client used to make API calls
     * @param jobName    the name of the Glue job to retrieve the job runs for
     */
    public static void getJobRuns(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName) {
        try {
            GetJobRunsRequest runsRequest = GetJobRunsRequest.builder()
                .jobName(jobName)
                .maxResults(20)
                .build();

            boolean jobDone = false;
            while (!jobDone) {
                GetJobRunsResponse response = glueClient.getJobRuns(runsRequest);
```

```
                List<JobRun> jobRuns = response.jobRuns();
                for (JobRun jobRun : jobRuns) {
                    String jobState = jobRun.jobRunState().name();
                    if (jobState.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0) {
                        System.out.println(jobName + " has succeeded");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else if (jobState.compareTo("STOPPED") == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job run has stopped");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else if (jobState.compareTo("FAILED") == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job run has failed");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else if (jobState.compareTo("TIMEOUT") == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job run has timed out");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else {
                        System.out.println("*** Job run state is " +
jobRun.jobRunState().name());
                        System.out.println("Job run Id is " + jobRun.id());
                        System.out.println("The Glue version is " +
jobRun.glueVersion());
                    }
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(5);
                }
            }

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a Glue job.
     *
     * @param glueClient the Glue client to use for the operation
     * @param jobName    the name of the job to be deleted
     * @throws GlueException if there is an error deleting the job
```

```
     */
    public static void deleteJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName) {
        try {
            DeleteJobRequest jobRequest = DeleteJobRequest.builder()
                .jobName(jobName)
                .build();

            glueClient.deleteJob(jobRequest);
            System.out.println(jobName + " was successfully deleted");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a AWS Glue Database.
     *
     * @param glueClient   An instance of the AWS Glue client used to interact with
 the AWS Glue service.
     * @param databaseName The name of the database to be deleted.
     * @throws GlueException If an error occurs while deleting the database.
     */
    public static void deleteDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String databaseName) {
        try {
            DeleteDatabaseRequest request = DeleteDatabaseRequest.builder()
                .name(databaseName)
                .build();

            glueClient.deleteDatabase(request);
            System.out.println(databaseName + " was successfully deleted");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a specific AWS Glue crawler.
     *
     * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client object
     * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to be deleted
     * @throws GlueException if an error occurs during the deletion process
```

```
     */
    public static void deleteSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String
 crawlerName) {
        try {
            DeleteCrawlerRequest deleteCrawlerRequest =
 DeleteCrawlerRequest.builder()
                .name(crawlerName)
                .build();

            glueClient.deleteCrawler(deleteCrawlerRequest);
            System.out.println(crawlerName + " was deleted");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            System.out.println("");
            System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase

- DeleteJob
- DeleteTable
- GetCrawler
- GetDatabase
- GetDatabases
- GetJob
- GetJobRun
- GetJobRuns
- GetTables
- ListJobs
- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

Azioni

`CreateCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateCrawler`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new AWS Glue crawler using the AWS Glue Java API.
     *
     * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client used to interact with the AWS Glue
service
     * @param iam         the IAM role that the crawler will use to access the data
source
     * @param s3Path      the S3 path that the crawler will scan for data
```

```
     * @param cron        the cron expression that defines the crawler's schedule
     * @param dbName      the name of the AWS Glue database where the crawler will
 store the metadata
     * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to be created
     */
    public static void createGlueCrawler(GlueClient glueClient,
                                         String iam,
                                         String s3Path,
                                         String cron,
                                         String dbName,
                                         String crawlerName) {

        try {
            S3Target s3Target = S3Target.builder()
                .path(s3Path)
                .build();

            List<S3Target> targetList = new ArrayList<>();
            targetList.add(s3Target);
            CrawlerTargets targets = CrawlerTargets.builder()
                .s3Targets(targetList)
                .build();

            CreateCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = CreateCrawlerRequest.builder()
                .databaseName(dbName)
                .name(crawlerName)
                .description("Created by the AWS Glue Java API")
                .targets(targets)
                .role(iam)
                .schedule(cron)
                .build();

            glueClient.createCrawler(crawlerRequest);
            System.out.println(crawlerName + " was successfully created");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateJob`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new AWS Glue job.
    *
    * @param glueClient     the AWS Glue client to use for the operation
    * @param jobName        the name of the job to create
    * @param iam            the IAM role to associate with the job
    * @param scriptLocation the location of the script to be used by the job
    * @throws GlueException if there is an error creating the job
    */
   public static void createJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName, String iam,
String scriptLocation) {
       try {
           JobCommand command = JobCommand.builder()
               .pythonVersion("3")
               .name("glueetl")
               .scriptLocation(scriptLocation)
               .build();

           CreateJobRequest jobRequest = CreateJobRequest.builder()
               .description("A Job created by using the AWS SDK for Java V2")
               .glueVersion("2.0")
               .workerType(WorkerType.G_1_X)
               .numberOfWorkers(10)
               .name(jobName)
               .role(iam)
               .command(command)
               .build();

           glueClient.createJob(jobRequest);
           System.out.println(jobName + " was successfully created.");
```

```
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateJobconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteCrawler`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a specific AWS Glue crawler.
     *
     * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client object
     * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to be deleted
     * @throws GlueException if an error occurs during the deletion process
     */
    public static void deleteSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String
crawlerName) {
        try {
            DeleteCrawlerRequest deleteCrawlerRequest =
DeleteCrawlerRequest.builder()
                .name(crawlerName)
                .build();

            glueClient.deleteCrawler(deleteCrawlerRequest);
            System.out.println(crawlerName + " was deleted");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
```

```
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteDatabase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDatabase`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a AWS Glue Database.
     *
     * @param glueClient   An instance of the AWS Glue client used to interact with
the AWS Glue service.
     * @param databaseName The name of the database to be deleted.
     * @throws GlueException If an error occurs while deleting the database.
     */
    public static void deleteDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String databaseName) {
        try {
            DeleteDatabaseRequest request = DeleteDatabaseRequest.builder()
                .name(databaseName)
                .build();

            glueClient.deleteDatabase(request);
            System.out.println(databaseName + " was successfully deleted");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteDatabaseconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteJob`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Deletes a Glue job.
 *
 * @param glueClient the Glue client to use for the operation
 * @param jobName    the name of the job to be deleted
 * @throws GlueException if there is an error deleting the job
 */
public static void deleteJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName) {
    try {
        DeleteJobRequest jobRequest = DeleteJobRequest.builder()
            .jobName(jobName)
            .build();

        glueClient.deleteJob(jobRequest);
        System.out.println(jobName + " was successfully deleted");

    } catch (GlueException e) {
        throw e;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteJobconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetCrawler`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves a specific crawler from the AWS Glue service and waits for it to be
in the "READY" state.
    *
    * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client used to interact with the Glue service
    * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to be retrieved
    */
   public static void getSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String crawlerName)
throws InterruptedException {
       try {
           GetCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = GetCrawlerRequest.builder()
               .name(crawlerName)
               .build();

           boolean ready = false;
           while (!ready) {
               GetCrawlerResponse response = glueClient.getCrawler(crawlerRequest);
               String status = response.crawler().stateAsString();
               if (status.compareTo("READY") == 0) {
                   ready = true;
               }
               Thread.sleep(3000);
           }

           System.out.println("The crawler is now ready");

       } catch (GlueException | InterruptedException e) {
           throw e;
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetDatabase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetDatabase`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the specific database from the AWS Glue service.
    *
    * @param glueClient   an instance of the AWS Glue client used to interact with
the service
    * @param databaseName the name of the database to retrieve
    * @throws GlueException if there is an error retrieving the database from the
AWS Glue service
    */
   public static void getSpecificDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String
databaseName) {
       try {
           GetDatabaseRequest databasesRequest = GetDatabaseRequest.builder()
               .name(databaseName)
               .build();

           GetDatabaseResponse response = glueClient.getDatabase(databasesRequest);
           Instant createDate = response.database().createTime();

           // Convert the Instant to readable date.
           DateTimeFormatter formatter =
DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDateTime(FormatStyle.SHORT)
               .withLocale(Locale.US)
               .withZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());
```

```
            formatter.format(createDate);
            System.out.println("The create date of the database is " + createDate);

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetDatabaseconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetJobRuns`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetJobRuns`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves the job runs for a given Glue job and prints the status of the job
runs.
     *
     * @param glueClient the Glue client used to make API calls
     * @param jobName    the name of the Glue job to retrieve the job runs for
     */
    public static void getJobRuns(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName) {
        try {
            GetJobRunsRequest runsRequest = GetJobRunsRequest.builder()
                .jobName(jobName)
                .maxResults(20)
                .build();

            boolean jobDone = false;
            while (!jobDone) {
                GetJobRunsResponse response = glueClient.getJobRuns(runsRequest);
                List<JobRun> jobRuns = response.jobRuns();
```

```
                for (JobRun jobRun : jobRuns) {
                    String jobState = jobRun.jobRunState().name();
                    if (jobState.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0) {
                        System.out.println(jobName + " has succeeded");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else if (jobState.compareTo("STOPPED") == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job run has stopped");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else if (jobState.compareTo("FAILED") == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job run has failed");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else if (jobState.compareTo("TIMEOUT") == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job run has timed out");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else {
                        System.out.println("*** Job run state is " +
jobRun.jobRunState().name());
                        System.out.println("Job run Id is " + jobRun.id());
                        System.out.println("The Glue version is " +
jobRun.glueVersion());
                    }
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(5);
                }
            }

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetJobRunsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetTables`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetTables`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the names of the tables in the specified Glue database.
    *
    * @param glueClient the Glue client to use for the operation
    * @param dbName     the name of the Glue database to retrieve the table names
from
    * @return the name of the first table retrieved, or an empty string if no
tables were found
    */
   public static String getGlueTables(GlueClient glueClient, String dbName) {
       String myTableName = "";
       try {
           GetTablesRequest tableRequest = GetTablesRequest.builder()
               .databaseName(dbName)
               .build();

           GetTablesResponse response = glueClient.getTables(tableRequest);
           List<Table> tables = response.tableList();
           if (tables.isEmpty()) {
               System.out.println("No tables were returned");
           } else {
               for (Table table : tables) {
                   myTableName = table.name();
                   System.out.println("Table name is: " + myTableName);
               }
           }

       } catch (GlueException e) {
           throw e;
       }
       return myTableName;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetTablesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

StartCrawler

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartCrawler`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Starts a specific AWS Glue crawler.
    *
    * @param glueClient  the AWS Glue client to use for the crawler operation
    * @param crawlerName the name of the crawler to start
    * @throws GlueException if there is an error starting the crawler
    */
   public static void startSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String
crawlerName) {
       try {
           StartCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = StartCrawlerRequest.builder()
               .name(crawlerName)
               .build();

           glueClient.startCrawler(crawlerRequest);
           System.out.println(crawlerName + " was successfully started!");

       } catch (GlueException e) {
           throw e;
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

StartJobRun

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartJobRun`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Starts a job run in AWS Glue.
    *
    * @param glueClient    the AWS Glue client to use for the job run
    * @param jobName       the name of the Glue job to run
    * @param inputDatabase the name of the input database
    * @param inputTable    the name of the input table
    * @param outBucket     the URL of the output S3 bucket
    * @throws GlueException if there is an error starting the job run
    */
   public static void startJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName, String
inputDatabase, String inputTable,
                               String outBucket) {
       try {
           Map<String, String> myMap = new HashMap<>();
           myMap.put("--input_database", inputDatabase);
           myMap.put("--input_table", inputTable);
           myMap.put("--output_bucket_url", outBucket);

           StartJobRunRequest runRequest = StartJobRunRequest.builder()
               .workerType(WorkerType.G_1_X)
               .numberOfWorkers(10)
               .arguments(myMap)
               .jobName(jobName)
               .build();

           StartJobRunResponse response = glueClient.startJobRun(runRequest);
           System.out.println("The request Id of the job is " +
response.responseMetadata().requestId());
```

```
        } catch (GlueException e) {
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartJobRunconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

HealthImaging esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with HealthImaging.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CopyImageSet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CopyImageSet`.

SDK per Java 2.x

```
    /**
     * Copy an AWS HealthImaging image set.
     *
     * @param medicalImagingClient  - The AWS HealthImaging client object.
```

```
    * @param datastoreId           - The datastore ID.
    * @param imageSetId            - The image set ID.
    * @param latestVersionId       - The version ID.
    * @param destinationImageSetId - The optional destination image set ID, ignored
if null.
    * @param destinationVersionId  - The optional destination version ID, ignored
if null.
    * @param force                 - The force flag.
    * @param subsets               - The optional subsets to copy, ignored if null.
    * @return                      - The image set ID of the copy.
    * @throws MedicalImagingException - Base exception for all service exceptions
thrown by AWS HealthImaging.
    */
   public static String copyMedicalImageSet(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
                                            String datastoreId,
                                            String imageSetId,
                                            String latestVersionId,
                                            String destinationImageSetId,
                                            String destinationVersionId,
                                            boolean force,
                                            Vector<String> subsets) {

       try {
           CopySourceImageSetInformation.Builder copySourceImageSetInformation =
CopySourceImageSetInformation.builder()
                   .latestVersionId(latestVersionId);

           // Optionally copy a subset of image instances.
           if (subsets != null) {
               String subsetInstanceToCopy = getCopiableAttributesJSON(imageSetId,
subsets);
               copySourceImageSetInformation.dicomCopies(MetadataCopies.builder()
                       .copiableAttributes(subsetInstanceToCopy)
                       .build());
           }

           CopyImageSetInformation.Builder copyImageSetBuilder =
CopyImageSetInformation.builder()
                   .sourceImageSet(copySourceImageSetInformation.build());

           // Optionally designate a destination image set.
           if (destinationImageSetId != null) {
```

```
                copyImageSetBuilder =
copyImageSetBuilder.destinationImageSet(CopyDestinationImageSet.builder()
                        .imageSetId(destinationImageSetId)
                        .latestVersionId(destinationVersionId)
                        .build());
            }

            CopyImageSetRequest copyImageSetRequest = CopyImageSetRequest.builder()
                    .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                    .sourceImageSetId(imageSetId)
                    .copyImageSetInformation(copyImageSetBuilder.build())
                    .force(force)
                    .build();

            CopyImageSetResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.copyImageSet(copyImageSetRequest);

            return response.destinationImageSetProperties().imageSetId();
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

Funzione di utilità per creare attributi copiabili.

```
    /**
     * Create a JSON string of copiable image instances.
     *
     * @param imageSetId - The image set ID.
     * @param subsets    - The subsets to copy.
     * @return A JSON string of copiable image instances.
     */
    private static String getCopiableAttributesJSON(String imageSetId,
Vector<String> subsets) {
        StringBuilder subsetInstanceToCopy = new StringBuilder(
                """
                        {
                          "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                          "Study": {
                            "Series": {
```

```
                                "
                                 """
        );

        subsetInstanceToCopy.append(imageSetId);

        subsetInstanceToCopy.append(
                """
                                ": {
                                "Instances": {
                        """
        );

        for (String subset : subsets) {
            subsetInstanceToCopy.append('"' + subset + "\": {},");
        }
        subsetInstanceToCopy.deleteCharAt(subsetInstanceToCopy.length() - 1);
        subsetInstanceToCopy.append("""
                          }
                        }
                      }
                    }
                }
                """);
        return subsetInstanceToCopy.toString();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CopyImageSetin AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`CreateDatastore`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateDatastore`.

SDK per Java 2.x

```
   public static String createMedicalImageDatastore(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreName) {
       try {
           CreateDatastoreRequest datastoreRequest =
CreateDatastoreRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreName(datastoreName)
                   .build();
           CreateDatastoreResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.createDatastore(datastoreRequest);
           return response.datastoreId();
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return "";
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateDatastoresezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`DeleteDatastore`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`DeleteDatastore`.

SDK per Java 2.x

```
   public static void deleteMedicalImagingDatastore(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreID) {
       try {
```

```
            DeleteDatastoreRequest datastoreRequest =
DeleteDatastoreRequest.builder()
                    .datastoreId(datastoreID)
                    .build();
            medicalImagingClient.deleteDatastore(datastoreRequest);
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteDatastoresezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`DeleteImageSet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`DeleteImageSet`.

SDK per Java 2.x

```
    public static void deleteMedicalImageSet(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
            String datastoreId,
            String imagesetId) {
        try {
            DeleteImageSetRequest deleteImageSetRequest =
DeleteImageSetRequest.builder()
                    .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                    .imageSetId(imagesetId)
                    .build();

            medicalImagingClient.deleteImageSet(deleteImageSetRequest);

            System.out.println("The image set was deleted.");
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteImageSetsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`GetDICOMImportJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`GetDICOMImportJob`.

SDK per Java 2.x

```
   public static DICOMImportJobProperties getDicomImportJob(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
            String datastoreId,
            String jobId) {

        try {
            GetDicomImportJobRequest getDicomImportJobRequest =
GetDicomImportJobRequest.builder()
                    .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                    .jobId(jobId)
                    .build();
            GetDicomImportJobResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.getDICOMImportJob(getDicomImportJobRequest);
            return response.jobProperties();
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return null;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Get DICOMImport Job in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`GetDatastore`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`GetDatastore`.

SDK per Java 2.x

```
   public static DatastoreProperties getMedicalImageDatastore(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreID) {
       try {
           GetDatastoreRequest datastoreRequest = GetDatastoreRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreID)
                   .build();
           GetDatastoreResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.getDatastore(datastoreRequest);
           return response.datastoreProperties();
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetDatastoresezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`GetImageFrame`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`GetImageFrame`.

SDK per Java 2.x

```
        public static void getMedicalImageSetFrame(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
                        String destinationPath,
                        String datastoreId,
                        String imagesetId,
                        String imageFrameId) {

                try {
                        GetImageFrameRequest getImageSetMetadataRequest =
GetImageFrameRequest.builder()
                                        .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                                        .imageSetId(imagesetId)

.imageFrameInformation(ImageFrameInformation.builder()
                                                        .imageFrameId(imageFrameId)
                                                        .build())
                                        .build();

medicalImagingClient.getImageFrame(getImageSetMetadataRequest,

FileSystems.getDefault().getPath(destinationPath));

                        System.out.println("Image frame downloaded to " +
destinationPath);
                } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetImageFramesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`GetImageSet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`GetImageSet`.

SDK per Java 2.x

```
   public static GetImageSetResponse getMedicalImageSet(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreId,
           String imagesetId,
           String versionId) {
       try {
           GetImageSetRequest.Builder getImageSetRequestBuilder =
GetImageSetRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .imageSetId(imagesetId);

           if (versionId != null) {
               getImageSetRequestBuilder =
getImageSetRequestBuilder.versionId(versionId);
           }

           return
medicalImagingClient.getImageSet(getImageSetRequestBuilder.build());
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetImageSetsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`GetImageSetMetadata`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`GetImageSetMetadata`.

SDK per Java 2.x

```
   public static void getMedicalImageSetMetadata(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String destinationPath,
           String datastoreId,
           String imagesetId,
           String versionId) {

       try {
           GetImageSetMetadataRequest.Builder getImageSetMetadataRequestBuilder =
GetImageSetMetadataRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .imageSetId(imagesetId);

           if (versionId != null) {
               getImageSetMetadataRequestBuilder =
getImageSetMetadataRequestBuilder.versionId(versionId);
           }


medicalImagingClient.getImageSetMetadata(getImageSetMetadataRequestBuilder.build(),
                   FileSystems.getDefault().getPath(destinationPath));

           System.out.println("Metadata downloaded to " + destinationPath);
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetImageSetMetadatasezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`ListDICOMImportJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`ListDICOMImportJobs`.

SDK per Java 2.x

```
   public static List<DICOMImportJobSummary>
listDicomImportJobs(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreId) {

       try {
           ListDicomImportJobsRequest listDicomImportJobsRequest =
ListDicomImportJobsRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .build();
           ListDicomImportJobsResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.listDICOMImportJobs(listDicomImportJobsRequest);
           return response.jobSummaries();
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return new ArrayList<>();
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta List DICOMImport Jobs in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`ListDatastores`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`ListDatastores`.

SDK per Java 2.x

```
   public static List<DatastoreSummary>
listMedicalImagingDatastores(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient) {
       try {
           ListDatastoresRequest datastoreRequest = ListDatastoresRequest.builder()
                   .build();
           ListDatastoresIterable responses =
medicalImagingClient.listDatastoresPaginator(datastoreRequest);
           List<DatastoreSummary> datastoreSummaries = new ArrayList<>();

           responses.stream().forEach(response ->
datastoreSummaries.addAll(response.datastoreSummaries()));

           return datastoreSummaries;
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListDatastoressezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`ListImageSetVersions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`ListImageSetVersions`.

SDK per Java 2.x

```
   public static List<ImageSetProperties>
listMedicalImageSetVersions(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreId,
           String imagesetId) {
       try {
           ListImageSetVersionsRequest getImageSetRequest =
ListImageSetVersionsRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .imageSetId(imagesetId)
                   .build();

           ListImageSetVersionsIterable responses = medicalImagingClient
                   .listImageSetVersionsPaginator(getImageSetRequest);
           List<ImageSetProperties> imageSetProperties = new ArrayList<>();
           responses.stream().forEach(response ->
imageSetProperties.addAll(response.imageSetPropertiesList()));

           return imageSetProperties;
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListImageSetVersionssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`ListTagsForResource`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`ListTagsForResource`.

SDK per Java 2.x

```
   public static ListTagsForResourceResponse
listMedicalImagingResourceTags(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
           String resourceArn) {
       try {
           ListTagsForResourceRequest listTagsForResourceRequest =
ListTagsForResourceRequest.builder()
                   .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                   .build();

           return
medicalImagingClient.listTagsForResource(listTagsForResourceRequest);
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTagsForResourcesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`SearchImageSets`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`SearchImageSets`.

SDK per Java 2.x

La funzione di utilità per la ricerca di set di immagini.

```
   public static List<ImageSetsMetadataSummary> searchMedicalImagingImageSets(
           MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreId, SearchCriteria searchCriteria) {
       try {
           SearchImageSetsRequest datastoreRequest =
SearchImageSetsRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .searchCriteria(searchCriteria)
                   .build();
           SearchImageSetsIterable responses = medicalImagingClient
                   .searchImageSetsPaginator(datastoreRequest);
           List<ImageSetsMetadataSummary> imageSetsMetadataSummaries = new
ArrayList<>();

           responses.stream().forEach(response -> imageSetsMetadataSummaries
                   .addAll(response.imageSetsMetadataSummaries()));

           return imageSetsMetadataSummaries;
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }
```

Caso d'uso #1: operatore EQUAL.

```
       List<SearchFilter> searchFilters =
Collections.singletonList(SearchFilter.builder()
               .operator(Operator.EQUAL)
               .values(SearchByAttributeValue.builder()
                       .dicomPatientId(patientId)
                       .build())
               .build());

       SearchCriteria searchCriteria = SearchCriteria.builder()
               .filters(searchFilters)
               .build();

       List<ImageSetsMetadataSummary> imageSetsMetadataSummaries =
searchMedicalImagingImageSets(
```

```
                medicalImagingClient,
                datastoreId, searchCriteria);
        if (imageSetsMetadataSummaries != null) {
            System.out.println("The image sets for patient " + patientId + " are:\n"
                    + imageSetsMetadataSummaries);
            System.out.println();
        }
```

Caso d'uso #2: operatore BETWEEN che utilizza DICOMStudy data e DICOMStudy ora.

```
        DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyyMMdd");
        searchFilters = Collections.singletonList(SearchFilter.builder()
                .operator(Operator.BETWEEN)
                .values(SearchByAttributeValue.builder()

.dicomStudyDateAndTime(DICOMStudyDateAndTime.builder()
                                        .dicomStudyDate("19990101")
                                        .dicomStudyTime("000000.000")
                                        .build())
                                .build(),
                        SearchByAttributeValue.builder()

.dicomStudyDateAndTime(DICOMStudyDateAndTime.builder()
                                        .dicomStudyDate((LocalDate.now()
                                                .format(formatter)))
                                        .dicomStudyTime("000000.000")
                                        .build())
                                .build())
                .build());

        searchCriteria = SearchCriteria.builder()
                .filters(searchFilters)
                .build();

        imageSetsMetadataSummaries =
searchMedicalImagingImageSets(medicalImagingClient,
                datastoreId, searchCriteria);
        if (imageSetsMetadataSummaries != null) {
            System.out.println(
                    "The image sets searched with BETWEEN operator using
DICOMStudyDate and DICOMStudyTime are:\n"
                            +
```

```
                            imageSetsMetadataSummaries);
            System.out.println();
        }
```

Caso d'uso #3: operatore BETWEEN che utilizza CreateDat. Gli studi sul tempo erano precedentemente persistenti.

```
        searchFilters = Collections.singletonList(SearchFilter.builder()
                .operator(Operator.BETWEEN)
                .values(SearchByAttributeValue.builder()
                                .createdAt(Instant.parse("1985-04-12T23:20:50.52Z"))
                                .build(),
                        SearchByAttributeValue.builder()
                                .createdAt(Instant.now())
                                .build())
                .build());

        searchCriteria = SearchCriteria.builder()
                .filters(searchFilters)
                .build();
        imageSetsMetadataSummaries =
searchMedicalImagingImageSets(medicalImagingClient,
                datastoreId, searchCriteria);
        if (imageSetsMetadataSummaries != null) {
            System.out.println("The image sets searched with BETWEEN operator using
createdAt are:\n "
                    + imageSetsMetadataSummaries);
            System.out.println();
        }
```

Caso d'uso #4: operatore EQUAL su DICOMSeries instanceUID e BETWEEN su updatedAt e ordina la risposta in ordine ASC nel campo updatedAt.

```
        Instant startDate = Instant.parse("1985-04-12T23:20:50.52Z");
        Instant endDate = Instant.now();

        searchFilters = Arrays.asList(
                SearchFilter.builder()
                        .operator(Operator.EQUAL)
                        .values(SearchByAttributeValue.builder()
```

```
                                .dicomSeriesInstanceUID(seriesInstanceUID)
                                .build())
                        .build(),
                SearchFilter.builder()
                        .operator(Operator.BETWEEN)
                        .values(

SearchByAttributeValue.builder().updatedAt(startDate).build(),

SearchByAttributeValue.builder().updatedAt(endDate).build()
                        ).build());

        Sort sort =
Sort.builder().sortOrder(SortOrder.ASC).sortField(SortField.UPDATED_AT).build();

        searchCriteria = SearchCriteria.builder()
                .filters(searchFilters)
                .sort(sort)
                .build();

        imageSetsMetadataSummaries =
searchMedicalImagingImageSets(medicalImagingClient,
                datastoreId, searchCriteria);
        if (imageSetsMetadataSummaries != null) {
            System.out.println("The image sets searched with EQUAL operator on
DICOMSeriesInstanceUID and BETWEEN on updatedAt and sort response\n" +
                    "in ASC order on updatedAt field are:\n "
                    + imageSetsMetadataSummaries);
            System.out.println();
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API Reference. SearchImageSetsAWS SDK for Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

StartDICOMImportJob

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`StartDICOMImportJob`.

SDK per Java 2.x

```
   public static String startDicomImportJob(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String jobName,
           String datastoreId,
           String dataAccessRoleArn,
           String inputS3Uri,
           String outputS3Uri) {

       try {
           StartDicomImportJobRequest startDicomImportJobRequest =
StartDicomImportJobRequest.builder()
                   .jobName(jobName)
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .dataAccessRoleArn(dataAccessRoleArn)
                   .inputS3Uri(inputS3Uri)
                   .outputS3Uri(outputS3Uri)
                   .build();
           StartDicomImportJobResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.startDICOMImportJob(startDicomImportJobRequest);
           return response.jobId();
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return "";
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Start DICOMImport Job in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`TagResource`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`TagResource`.

SDK per Java 2.x

```
    public static void tagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn,
            Map<String, String> tags) {
        try {
            TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .tags(tags)
                    .build();

            medicalImagingClient.tagResource(tagResourceRequest);

            System.out.println("Tags have been added to the resource.");
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la TagResourcesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`UntagResource`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`UntagResource`.

SDK per Java 2.x

```
    public static void untagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
```

```
            String resourceArn,
            Collection<String> tagKeys) {
        try {
            UntagResourceRequest untagResourceRequest =
UntagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .tagKeys(tagKeys)
                    .build();

            medicalImagingClient.untagResource(untagResourceRequest);

            System.out.println("Tags have been removed from the resource.");
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UntagResourcesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`UpdateImageSetMetadata`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`UpdateImageSetMetadata`.

SDK per Java 2.x

```
    /**
     * Update the metadata of an AWS HealthImaging image set.
     *
     * @param medicalImagingClient - The AWS HealthImaging client object.
     * @param datastoreId          - The datastore ID.
     * @param imageSetId           - The image set ID.
     * @param versionId            - The version ID.
```

```
    * @param metadataUpdates      - A MetadataUpdates object containing the
updates.
    * @param force                - The force flag.
    * @throws MedicalImagingException - Base exception for all service exceptions
thrown by AWS HealthImaging.
    */
   public static void updateMedicalImageSetMetadata(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
                                                    String datastoreId,
                                                    String imageSetId,
                                                    String versionId,
                                                    MetadataUpdates
metadataUpdates,
                                                    boolean force) {
       try {
           UpdateImageSetMetadataRequest updateImageSetMetadataRequest =
UpdateImageSetMetadataRequest
                   .builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .imageSetId(imageSetId)
                   .latestVersionId(versionId)
                   .updateImageSetMetadataUpdates(metadataUpdates)
                   .force(force)
                   .build();

           UpdateImageSetMetadataResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.updateImageSetMetadata(updateImageSetMetadataRequest);

           System.out.println("The image set metadata was updated" + response);
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           throw e;
       }
   }
```

Caso d'uso #1: Inserimento o aggiornamento di un attributo.

```
                final String insertAttributes = """
                        {
                          "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                          "Study": {
                            "DICOM": {
```

```
                            "StudyDescription": "CT CHEST"
                          }
                        }
                      }
                      """;
              MetadataUpdates metadataInsertUpdates = MetadataUpdates.builder()
                      .dicomUpdates(DICOMUpdates.builder()
                              .updatableAttributes(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(
                                      ByteBuffer.wrap(insertAttributes
                                              .getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8))))
                              .build())
                      .build();

              updateMedicalImageSetMetadata(medicalImagingClient, datastoreId,
imagesetId,
                      versionid, metadataInsertUpdates, force);
```

Caso d'uso #2: rimuovere un attributo.

```
              final String removeAttributes = """
                      {
                        "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                        "Study": {
                          "DICOM": {
                            "StudyDescription": "CT CHEST"
                          }
                        }
                      }
                      """;
              MetadataUpdates metadataRemoveUpdates = MetadataUpdates.builder()
                      .dicomUpdates(DICOMUpdates.builder()
                              .removableAttributes(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(
                                      ByteBuffer.wrap(removeAttributes
                                              .getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8))))
                              .build())
                      .build();

              updateMedicalImageSetMetadata(medicalImagingClient, datastoreId,
imagesetId,
                      versionid, metadataRemoveUpdates, force);
```

Caso d'uso #3: rimuove un'istanza.

```
                final String removeInstance = """
                        {
                          "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                          "Study": {
                            "Series": {
                              "1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1":
{
                                "Instances": {

"1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {}
                                }
                              }
                            }
                          }
                        }
                        """;
                MetadataUpdates metadataRemoveUpdates = MetadataUpdates.builder()
                        .dicomUpdates(DICOMUpdates.builder()
                                .removableAttributes(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(
                                        ByteBuffer.wrap(removeInstance
                                                .getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8))))
                                .build())
                        .build();

                updateMedicalImageSetMetadata(medicalImagingClient, datastoreId,
imagesetId,
                        versionid, metadataRemoveUpdates, force);
```

Caso d'uso #4: ripristina una versione precedente.

```
                // In this case, revert to previous version.
                String revertVersionId =
Integer.toString(Integer.parseInt(versionid) - 1);
                MetadataUpdates metadataRemoveUpdates = MetadataUpdates.builder()
                        .revertToVersionId(revertVersionId)
                        .build();
                updateMedicalImageSetMetadata(medicalImagingClient, datastoreId,
imagesetId,
                        versionid, metadataRemoveUpdates, force);
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione UpdateImageSetMetadata AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Scenari

Taggare un archivio dati

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come etichettare un HealthImaging data store.

SDK per Java 2.x

Per etichettare un archivio dati.

```
                final String datastoreArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                TagResource.tagMedicalImagingResource(medicalImagingClient,
 datastoreArn,
                                ImmutableMap.of("Deployment", "Development"));
```

La funzione di utilità per etichettare una risorsa.

```
    public static void tagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn,
            Map<String, String> tags) {
        try {
            TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .tags(tags)
                    .build();

            medicalImagingClient.tagResource(tagResourceRequest);

            System.out.println("Tags have been added to the resource.");
```

```
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

Per elencare i tag per un archivio dati.

```
                final String datastoreArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                ListTagsForResourceResponse result =
 ListTagsForResource.listMedicalImagingResourceTags(
                                medicalImagingClient,
                                datastoreArn);
                if (result != null) {
                        System.out.println("Tags for resource: " + result.tags());
                }
```

La funzione di utilità per elencare i tag di una risorsa.

```
    public static ListTagsForResourceResponse
 listMedicalImagingResourceTags(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn) {
        try {
            ListTagsForResourceRequest listTagsForResourceRequest =
 ListTagsForResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .build();

            return
 medicalImagingClient.listTagsForResource(listTagsForResourceRequest);
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return null;
    }
```

Per rimuovere i tag da un archivio dati.

```
                final String datastoreArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                UntagResource.untagMedicalImagingResource(medicalImagingClient,
 datastoreArn,
                                Collections.singletonList("Deployment"));
```

La funzione di utilità per rimuovere il tag di una risorsa.

```
   public static void untagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
           String resourceArn,
           Collection<String> tagKeys) {
       try {
           UntagResourceRequest untagResourceRequest =
 UntagResourceRequest.builder()
                   .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                   .tagKeys(tagKeys)
                   .build();

           medicalImagingClient.untagResource(untagResourceRequest);

           System.out.println("Tags have been removed from the resource.");
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Etichettare un set di immagini

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come etichettare un set di HealthImaging immagini.

SDK per Java 2.x

Per etichettare un set di immagini.

```
                final String imageSetArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                TagResource.tagMedicalImagingResource(medicalImagingClient,
 imageSetArn,
                                ImmutableMap.of("Deployment", "Development"));
```

La funzione di utilità per etichettare una risorsa.

```
    public static void tagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn,
            Map<String, String> tags) {
        try {
            TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .tags(tags)
                    .build();

            medicalImagingClient.tagResource(tagResourceRequest);

            System.out.println("Tags have been added to the resource.");
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }
```

Per elencare i tag per un set di immagini.

```
                final String imageSetArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                ListTagsForResourceResponse result =
 ListTagsForResource.listMedicalImagingResourceTags(
                                medicalImagingClient,
                                imageSetArn);
                if (result != null) {
                        System.out.println("Tags for resource: " + result.tags());
                }
```

La funzione di utilità per elencare i tag di una risorsa.

```
   public static ListTagsForResourceResponse
 listMedicalImagingResourceTags(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
           String resourceArn) {
       try {
           ListTagsForResourceRequest listTagsForResourceRequest =
 ListTagsForResourceRequest.builder()
                   .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                   .build();

           return
 medicalImagingClient.listTagsForResource(listTagsForResourceRequest);
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }
```

Per rimuovere i tag da un set di immagini.

```
                final String imageSetArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                UntagResource.untagMedicalImagingResource(medicalImagingClient,
 imageSetArn,
                                Collections.singletonList("Deployment"));
```

La funzione di utilità per rimuovere il tag di una risorsa.

```
   public static void untagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
           String resourceArn,
           Collection<String> tagKeys) {
       try {
           UntagResourceRequest untagResourceRequest =
 UntagResourceRequest.builder()
                   .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                   .tagKeys(tagKeys)
                   .build();

           medicalImagingClient.untagResource(untagResourceRequest);

           System.out.println("Tags have been removed from the resource.");
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esempi IAM che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with IAM.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello IAM

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare IAM.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListPoliciesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.Policy;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloIAM {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listPolicies(iam);
    }

    public static void listPolicies(IamClient iam) {
        ListPoliciesResponse response = iam.listPolicies();
        List<Policy> polList = response.policies();
        polList.forEach(policy -> {
            System.out.println("Policy Name: " + policy.policyName());
        });
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListPoliciesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un utente e assumere un ruolo.

> **Warning**
>
> Per evitare rischi per la sicurezza, non utilizzare gli utenti IAM per l'autenticazione quando sviluppi software creato ad hoc o lavori con dati reali. Utilizza invece la federazione con un provider di identità come AWS IAM Identity Center.

- Crea un utente che non disponga di autorizzazioni.
- Crea un ruolo che conceda l'autorizzazione per elencare i bucket Amazon S3 per l'account.
- Aggiungi una policy per consentire all'utente di assumere il ruolo.
- Assumi il ruolo ed elenca i bucket S3 utilizzando le credenziali temporanee, quindi ripulisci le risorse.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea funzioni che eseguono il wrapping delle operazioni degli utenti IAM.

```
/*
  To run this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment, including
 your credentials.

  For information, see this documentation topic:

  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html

  This example performs these operations:
```

```
  1. Creates a user that has no permissions.
  2. Creates a role and policy that grants Amazon S3 permissions.
  3. Creates a role.
  4. Grants the user permissions.
  5. Gets temporary credentials by assuming the role.  Creates an Amazon S3 Service
 client object with the temporary credentials.
  6. Deletes the resources.
 */

public class IAMScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    public static final String PolicyDocument = "{" +
            "  \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            "  \"Statement\": [" +
            "    {" +
            "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
            "        \"Action\": [" +
            "            \"s3:*\"" +
            "       ]," +
            "       \"Resource\": \"*\"" +
            "    }" +
            "   ]" +
            "}";

    public static String userArn;

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <username> <policyName> <roleName> <roleSessionName>
 <bucketName>\s

                Where:
                    username - The name of the IAM user to create.\s
                    policyName - The name of the policy to create.\s
                    roleName - The name of the role to create.\s
                    roleSessionName - The name of the session required for the
 assumeRole operation.\s
                    bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket from which objects
 are read.\s
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String userName = args[0];
        String policyName = args[1];
        String roleName = args[2];
        String roleSessionName = args[3];
        String bucketName = args[4];

        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the AWS IAM example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 1. Create the IAM user.");
        User createUser = createIAMUser(iam, userName);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        userArn = createUser.arn();

        AccessKey myKey = createIAMAccessKey(iam, userName);
        String accessKey = myKey.accessKeyId();
        String secretKey = myKey.secretAccessKey();
        String assumeRolePolicyDocument = "{" +
                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                "\"Principal\": {" +
                " \"AWS\": \"" + userArn + "\"" +
                "}," +
                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                "}]" +
                "}";

        System.out.println(assumeRolePolicyDocument);
        System.out.println(userName + " was successfully created.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("2. Creates a policy.");
        String polArn = createIAMPolicy(iam, policyName);
        System.out.println("The policy " + polArn + " was successfully created.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Creates a role.");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        String roleArn = createIAMRole(iam, roleName, assumeRolePolicyDocument);
        System.out.println(roleArn + " was successfully created.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Grants the user permissions.");
        attachIAMRolePolicy(iam, roleName, polArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("*** Wait for 30 secs so the resource is available");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        System.out.println("5. Gets temporary credentials by assuming the role.");
        System.out.println("Perform an Amazon S3 Service operation using the
temporary credentials.");
        assumeRole(roleArn, roleSessionName, bucketName, accessKey, secretKey);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6 Getting ready to delete the AWS resources");
        deleteKey(iam, userName, accessKey);
        deleteRole(iam, roleName, polArn);
        deleteIAMUser(iam, userName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("This IAM Scenario has successfully completed");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static AccessKey createIAMAccessKey(IamClient iam, String user) {
        try {
            CreateAccessKeyRequest request = CreateAccessKeyRequest.builder()
                    .userName(user)
                    .build();
```

```
            CreateAccessKeyResponse response = iam.createAccessKey(request);
            return response.accessKey();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    public static User createIAMUser(IamClient iam, String username) {
        try {
            // Create an IamWaiter object
            IamWaiter iamWaiter = iam.waiter();
            CreateUserRequest request = CreateUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(username)
                    .build();

            // Wait until the user is created.
            CreateUserResponse response = iam.createUser(request);
            GetUserRequest userRequest = GetUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(response.user().userName())
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<GetUserResponse> waitUntilUserExists =
iamWaiter.waitUntilUserExists(userRequest);
            waitUntilUserExists.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return response.user();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    public static String createIAMRole(IamClient iam, String rolename, String json)
{

        try {
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(rolename)
                    .assumeRolePolicyDocument(json)
                    .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
```

```
                    .build();

            CreateRoleResponse response = iam.createRole(request);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the role is " + response.role().arn());
            return response.role().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createIAMPolicy(IamClient iam, String policyName) {
        try {
            // Create an IamWaiter object.
            IamWaiter iamWaiter = iam.waiter();
            CreatePolicyRequest request = CreatePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyName(policyName)
                    .policyDocument(PolicyDocument).build();

            CreatePolicyResponse response = iam.createPolicy(request);
            GetPolicyRequest polRequest = GetPolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyArn(response.policy().arn())
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<GetPolicyResponse> waitUntilPolicyExists =
iamWaiter.waitUntilPolicyExists(polRequest);

waitUntilPolicyExists.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return response.policy().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void attachIAMRolePolicy(IamClient iam, String roleName, String
policyArn) {
        try {
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest request =
ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse response =
iam.listAttachedRolePolicies(request);
            List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies = response.attachedPolicies();
            String polArn;
            for (AttachedPolicy policy : attachedPolicies) {
                polArn = policy.policyArn();
                if (polArn.compareTo(policyArn) == 0) {
                    System.out.println(roleName + " policy is already attached to
this role.");
                    return;
                }
            }

            AttachRolePolicyRequest attachRequest =
AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .policyArn(policyArn)
                    .build();

            iam.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest);
            System.out.println("Successfully attached policy " + policyArn + " to
role " + roleName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Invoke an Amazon S3 operation using the Assumed Role.
    public static void assumeRole(String roleArn, String roleSessionName, String
bucketName, String keyVal,
            String keySecret) {

        // Use the creds of the new IAM user that was created in this code example.
        AwsBasicCredentials credentials = AwsBasicCredentials.create(keyVal,
keySecret);
        StsClient stsClient = StsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .credentialsProvider(StaticCredentialsProvider.create(credentials))
                .build();
```

```
        try {
            AssumeRoleRequest roleRequest = AssumeRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .roleSessionName(roleSessionName)
                    .build();

            AssumeRoleResponse roleResponse = stsClient.assumeRole(roleRequest);
            Credentials myCreds = roleResponse.credentials();
            String key = myCreds.accessKeyId();
            String secKey = myCreds.secretAccessKey();
            String secToken = myCreds.sessionToken();

            // List all objects in an Amazon S3 bucket using the temp creds
retrieved by
            // invoking assumeRole.
            Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
            S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                    .credentialsProvider(

StaticCredentialsProvider.create(AwsSessionCredentials.create(key, secKey,
secToken)))
                    .region(region)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Created a S3Client using temp credentials.");
            System.out.println("Listing objects in " + bucketName);
            ListObjectsRequest listObjects = ListObjectsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            ListObjectsResponse res = s3.listObjects(listObjects);
            List<S3Object> objects = res.contents();
            for (S3Object myValue : objects) {
                System.out.println("The name of the key is " + myValue.key());
                System.out.println("The owner is " + myValue.owner());
            }

        } catch (StsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
    public static void deleteRole(IamClient iam, String roleName, String polArn) {

        try {
            // First the policy needs to be detached.
            DetachRolePolicyRequest rolePolicyRequest =
DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyArn(polArn)
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest);

            // Delete the policy.
            DeletePolicyRequest request = DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyArn(polArn)
                    .build();

            iam.deletePolicy(request);
            System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + polArn);

            // Delete the role.
            DeleteRoleRequest roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteRole(roleRequest);
            System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + roleName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteKey(IamClient iam, String username, String accessKey) {
        try {
            DeleteAccessKeyRequest request = DeleteAccessKeyRequest.builder()
                    .accessKeyId(accessKey)
                    .userName(username)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteAccessKey(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted access key " + accessKey +
                    " from user " + username);
```

```
        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteIAMUser(IamClient iam, String userName) {
        try {
            DeleteUserRequest request = DeleteUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(userName)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteUser(request);
            System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + userName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

Azioni

`AttachRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`AttachRolePolicy`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.AttachRolePolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.AttachedPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class AttachRolePolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <roleName> <policyArn>\s

                Where:
                    roleName - A role name that you can obtain from the AWS
 Management Console.\s
                    policyArn - A policy ARN that you can obtain from the AWS
 Management Console.\s
```

```
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String roleName = args[0];
        String policyArn = args[1];

        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        attachIAMRolePolicy(iam, roleName, policyArn);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void attachIAMRolePolicy(IamClient iam, String roleName, String
policyArn) {
        try {
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest request =
ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse response =
iam.listAttachedRolePolicies(request);
            List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies = response.attachedPolicies();

            // Ensure that the policy is not attached to this role
            String polArn = "";
            for (AttachedPolicy policy : attachedPolicies) {
                polArn = policy.policyArn();
                if (polArn.compareTo(policyArn) == 0) {
                    System.out.println(roleName + " policy is already attached to
this role.");
                    return;
                }
            }

            AttachRolePolicyRequest attachRequest =
AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .policyArn(policyArn)
                    .build();

            iam.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest);

            System.out.println("Successfully attached policy " + policyArn +
                    " to role " + roleName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AttachRolePolicyconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateAccessKey`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateAccessKeyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateAccessKeyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateAccessKey {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                   <user>\s

                Where:
                   user - An AWS IAM user that you can obtain from the AWS
 Management Console.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String user = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String keyId = createIAMAccessKey(iam, user);
        System.out.println("The Key Id is " + keyId);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static String createIAMAccessKey(IamClient iam, String user) {
        try {
            CreateAccessKeyRequest request = CreateAccessKeyRequest.builder()
                    .userName(user)
                    .build();

            CreateAccessKeyResponse response = iam.createAccessKey(request);
            return response.accessKey().accessKeyId();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateAccessKeyconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateAccountAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateAccountAlias`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateAccountAliasRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateAccountAlias {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:
                    <alias>\s

                Where:
                    alias - The account alias to create (for example, myawsaccount).
\s
```

```
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String alias = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createIAMAccountAlias(iam, alias);
        iam.close();
        System.out.println("Done");
    }

    public static void createIAMAccountAlias(IamClient iam, String alias) {
        try {
            CreateAccountAliasRequest request = CreateAccountAliasRequest.builder()
                    .accountAlias(alias)
                    .build();

            iam.createAccountAlias(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully created account alias: " + alias);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateAccountAliasconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreatePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreatePolicy`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreatePolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreatePolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetPolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.waiters.IamWaiter;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreatePolicy {

    public static final String PolicyDocument = "{" +
            "  \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            "  \"Statement\": [" +
            "    {" +
            "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
            "        \"Action\": [" +
            "            \"dynamodb:DeleteItem\"," +
            "            \"dynamodb:GetItem\"," +
            "            \"dynamodb:PutItem\"," +
            "            \"dynamodb:Scan\"," +
            "            \"dynamodb:UpdateItem\"" +
            "        ]," +
            "        \"Resource\": \"*\"" +
            "    }" +
```

```
            "   ]" +
            "}";

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """
                Usage:
                    CreatePolicy <policyName>\s

                Where:
                    policyName - A unique policy name.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String policyName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String result = createIAMPolicy(iam, policyName);
        System.out.println("Successfully created a policy with this ARN value: " +
result);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static String createIAMPolicy(IamClient iam, String policyName) {
        try {
            // Create an IamWaiter object.
            IamWaiter iamWaiter = iam.waiter();

            CreatePolicyRequest request = CreatePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyName(policyName)
                    .policyDocument(PolicyDocument)
                    .build();

            CreatePolicyResponse response = iam.createPolicy(request);

            // Wait until the policy is created.
            GetPolicyRequest polRequest = GetPolicyRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .policyArn(response.policy().arn())
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<GetPolicyResponse> waitUntilPolicyExists =
 iamWaiter.waitUntilPolicyExists(polRequest);

 waitUntilPolicyExists.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return response.policy().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreatePolicyconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateRole`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import org.json.simple.JSONObject;
import org.json.simple.parser.JSONParser;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateRoleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateRoleResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import java.io.FileReader;

/*
```

```
*   This example requires a trust policy document. For more information, see:
*   https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-use-trust-policies-with-iam-roles/
*
*
*  In addition, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
*
*  For information, see this documentation topic:
*
*  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class CreateRole {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:
                    <rolename> <fileLocation>\s

                Where:
                    rolename - The name of the role to create.\s
                    fileLocation - The location of the JSON document that represents
 the trust policy.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String rolename = args[0];
        String fileLocation = args[1];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String result = createIAMRole(iam, rolename, fileLocation);
        System.out.println("Successfully created user: " + result);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static String createIAMRole(IamClient iam, String rolename, String
 fileLocation) throws Exception {
        try {
            JSONObject jsonObject = (JSONObject) readJsonSimpleDemo(fileLocation);
```

```
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(rolename)
                    .assumeRolePolicyDocument(jsonObject.toJSONString())
                    .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateRoleResponse response = iam.createRole(request);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the role is " + response.role().arn());

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static Object readJsonSimpleDemo(String filename) throws Exception {
        FileReader reader = new FileReader(filename);
        JSONParser jsonParser = new JSONParser();
        return jsonParser.parse(reader);
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateRoleconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateUser`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateUserRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateUserResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.waiters.IamWaiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetUserRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetUserResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateUser {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <username>\s

                Where:
                    username - The name of the user to create.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String username = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String result = createIAMUser(iam, username);
        System.out.println("Successfully created user: " + result);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static String createIAMUser(IamClient iam, String username) {
        try {
            // Create an IamWaiter object.
```

```
            IamWaiter iamWaiter = iam.waiter();

            CreateUserRequest request = CreateUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(username)
                    .build();

            CreateUserResponse response = iam.createUser(request);

            // Wait until the user is created.
            GetUserRequest userRequest = GetUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(response.user().userName())
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<GetUserResponse> waitUntilUserExists =
 iamWaiter.waitUntilUserExists(userRequest);
            waitUntilUserExists.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return response.user().userName();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateUserconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAccessKey`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DeleteAccessKeyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteAccessKey {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <username> <accessKey>\s

                Where:
                    username - The name of the user.\s
                    accessKey - The access key ID for the secret access key you want
 to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String username = args[0];
        String accessKey = args[1];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        deleteKey(iam, username, accessKey);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void deleteKey(IamClient iam, String username, String accessKey) {
        try {
            DeleteAccessKeyRequest request = DeleteAccessKeyRequest.builder()
                    .accessKeyId(accessKey)
```

```
                    .userName(username)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteAccessKey(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted access key " + accessKey +
                    " from user " + username);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAccessKeyconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteAccountAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAccountAlias`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DeleteAccountAliasRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
```

```
public class DeleteAccountAlias {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <alias>\s

                Where:
                    alias - The account alias to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String alias = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteIAMAccountAlias(iam, alias);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void deleteIAMAccountAlias(IamClient iam, String alias) {
        try {
            DeleteAccountAliasRequest request = DeleteAccountAliasRequest.builder()
                    .accountAlias(alias)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteAccountAlias(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted account alias " + alias);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAccountAliasconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeletePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeletePolicy`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DeletePolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeletePolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <policyARN>\s

                Where:
                    policyARN - A policy ARN value to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String policyARN = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteIAMPolicy(iam, policyARN);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void deleteIAMPolicy(IamClient iam, String policyARN) {
        try {
            DeletePolicyRequest request = DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyArn(policyARN)
                    .build();

            iam.deletePolicy(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted the policy");

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeletePolicyconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteUser`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DeleteUserRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteUser {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <userName>\s

                Where:
                    userName - The name of the user to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String userName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteIAMUser(iam, userName);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void deleteIAMUser(IamClient iam, String userName) {
        try {
            DeleteUserRequest request = DeleteUserRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .userName(userName)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteUser(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted IAM user " + userName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteUserconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DetachRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetachRolePolicy`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DetachRolePolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetachRolePolicy {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <roleName> <policyArn>\s

                Where:
                    roleName - A role name that you can obtain from the AWS
Management Console.\s
                    policyArn - A policy ARN that you can obtain from the AWS
Management Console.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String roleName = args[0];
        String policyArn = args[1];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        detachPolicy(iam, roleName, policyArn);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void detachPolicy(IamClient iam, String roleName, String
policyArn) {
        try {
            DetachRolePolicyRequest request = DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .policyArn(policyArn)
                    .build();

            iam.detachRolePolicy(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully detached policy " + policyArn +
                    " from role " + roleName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetachRolePolicyconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListAccessKeys`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListAccessKeys`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.AccessKeyMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAccessKeysRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAccessKeysResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListAccessKeys {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <userName>\s

                Where:
```

```
                    userName - The name of the user for which access keys are
retrieved.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String userName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listKeys(iam, userName);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void listKeys(IamClient iam, String userName) {
        try {
            boolean done = false;
            String newMarker = null;

            while (!done) {
                ListAccessKeysResponse response;

                if (newMarker == null) {
                    ListAccessKeysRequest request = ListAccessKeysRequest.builder()
                            .userName(userName)
                            .build();

                    response = iam.listAccessKeys(request);

                } else {
                    ListAccessKeysRequest request = ListAccessKeysRequest.builder()
                            .userName(userName)
                            .marker(newMarker)
                            .build();

                    response = iam.listAccessKeys(request);
                }
```

```
                for (AccessKeyMetadata metadata : response.accessKeyMetadata()) {
                    System.out.format("Retrieved access key %s",
 metadata.accessKeyId());
                }

                if (!response.isTruncated()) {
                    done = true;
                } else {
                    newMarker = response.marker();
                }
            }

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAccessKeysconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListAccountAliases`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListAccountAliases`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAccountAliasesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListAccountAliases {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAliases(iam);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void listAliases(IamClient iam) {
        try {
            ListAccountAliasesResponse response = iam.listAccountAliases();
            for (String alias : response.accountAliases()) {
                System.out.printf("Retrieved account alias %s", alias);
            }

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAccountAliasesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListUsers`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListUsers`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.AttachedPermissionsBoundary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListUsersRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListUsersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.User;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListUsers {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllUsers(iam);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void listAllUsers(IamClient iam) {
        try {
            boolean done = false;
            String newMarker = null;
            while (!done) {
                ListUsersResponse response;
```

```
                if (newMarker == null) {
                    ListUsersRequest request = ListUsersRequest.builder().build();
                    response = iam.listUsers(request);
                } else {
                    ListUsersRequest request = ListUsersRequest.builder()
                            .marker(newMarker)
                            .build();

                    response = iam.listUsers(request);
                }

                for (User user : response.users()) {
                    System.out.format("\n Retrieved user %s", user.userName());
                    AttachedPermissionsBoundary permissionsBoundary =
 user.permissionsBoundary();
                    if (permissionsBoundary != null)
                        System.out.format("\n Permissions boundary details %s",

 permissionsBoundary.permissionsBoundaryTypeAsString());
                }

                if (!response.isTruncated()) {
                    done = true;
                } else {
                    newMarker = response.marker();
                }
            }

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListUsersconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`UpdateAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateAccessKey`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.StatusType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.UpdateAccessKeyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class UpdateAccessKey {

    private static StatusType statusType;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <username> <accessId> <status>\s

                Where:
                    username - The name of the user whose key you want to update.\s
                    accessId - The access key ID of the secret access key you want
 to update.\s
                    status - The status you want to assign to the secret access key.
\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String username = args[0];
        String accessId = args[1];
        String status = args[2];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        updateKey(iam, username, accessId, status);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void updateKey(IamClient iam, String username, String accessId,
 String status) {
        try {
            if (status.toLowerCase().equalsIgnoreCase("active")) {
                statusType = StatusType.ACTIVE;
            } else if (status.toLowerCase().equalsIgnoreCase("inactive")) {
                statusType = StatusType.INACTIVE;
            } else {
                statusType = StatusType.UNKNOWN_TO_SDK_VERSION;
            }

            UpdateAccessKeyRequest request = UpdateAccessKeyRequest.builder()
                    .accessKeyId(accessId)
                    .userName(username)
                    .status(statusType)
                    .build();

            iam.updateAccessKey(request);
            System.out.printf("Successfully updated the status of access key %s to"
 +
                    "status %s for user %s", accessId, status, username);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateAccessKeyconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`UpdateUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateUser`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.UpdateUserRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class UpdateUser {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <curName> <newName>\s

                Where:
                    curName - The current user name.\s
                    newName - An updated user name.\s
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String curName = args[0];
        String newName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        updateIAMUser(iam, curName, newName);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void updateIAMUser(IamClient iam, String curName, String newName)
 {
        try {
            UpdateUserRequest request = UpdateUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(curName)
                    .newUserName(newName)
                    .build();

            iam.updateUser(request);
            System.out.printf("Successfully updated user to username %s", newName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateUserconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un servizio Web con bilanciamento del carico che restituisca consigli su libri, film e canzoni. L'esempio mostra come il servizio risponde ai guasti e spiega come ristrutturarlo per una maggiore resilienza in caso di guasti.

- Utilizza un gruppo Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling per creare istanze Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) basate su un modello di avvio e per mantenere il numero di istanze in un intervallo specificato.
- Gestisci e distribuisci le richieste HTTP con Elastic Load Balancing.
- Monitora lo stato delle istanze in un gruppo con dimensionamento automatico e inoltra le richieste soltanto alle istanze integre.
- Esegui un server web Python su ogni EC2 istanza per gestire le richieste HTTP. Il server Web risponde con consigli e controlli dell'integrità.
- Simula un servizio di raccomandazione con una tabella Amazon DynamoDB.
- Controlla la risposta del server web alle richieste e ai controlli di integrità aggiornando AWS Systems Manager i parametri.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
public class Main {

    public static final String fileName = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\recommendations.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String tableName = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    public static final String startScript = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\server_startup_script.sh"; // Modify file location.
```

```
    public static final String policyFile = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\instance_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String ssmJSON = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\ssm_only_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    public static final String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
health-check";
    public static final String templateName = "doc-example-resilience-template";
    public static final String roleName = "doc-example-resilience-role";
    public static final String policyName = "doc-example-resilience-pol";
    public static final String profileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof";

    public static final String badCredsProfileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof-
bc";

    public static final String targetGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-tg";
    public static final String autoScalingGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-
group";
    public static final String lbName = "doc-example-resilience-lb";
    public static final String protocol = "HTTP";
    public static final int port = 80;

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException, InterruptedException
 {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        Database database = new Database();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        LoadBalancer loadBalancer = new LoadBalancer();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and Manage
 a Resilient Service!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("A - SETUP THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
 resources.");
        in.nextLine();
        deploy(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("B - DEMO THE RESILIENCE FUNCTIONALITY");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
        demo(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("C - DELETE THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("""
                This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient
service.
                To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account,
we can clean up all AWS resources
                that were created for this demo.
                """);

        System.out.println("\n Do you want to delete the resources (y/n)? ");
        String userInput = in.nextLine().trim().toLowerCase(); // Capture user input

        if (userInput.equals("y")) {
            // Delete resources here
            deleteResources(loadBalancer, autoScaler, database);
            System.out.println("Resources deleted.");
        } else {
            System.out.println("""
                    Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.
                    Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
might incur unexpected charges.
                    """);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The example has completed. ");
        System.out.println("\n Thanks for watching!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Deletes the AWS resources used in this example.
    private static void deleteResources(LoadBalancer loadBalancer, AutoScaler
autoScaler, Database database)
            throws IOException, InterruptedException {
        loadBalancer.deleteLoadBalancer(lbName);
```

```
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for resource to be deleted");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        loadBalancer.deleteTargetGroup(targetGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteAutoScaleGroup(autoScalingGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteRolesPolicies(policyName, roleName, profileName);
        autoScaler.deleteTemplate(templateName);
        database.deleteTable(tableName);
    }

    private static void deploy(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws
InterruptedException, IOException {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println(
                """
                        For this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Java (v2) to create
several AWS resources
                        to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore
some ways to make it resilient
                        against various kinds of failures.

                        Some of the resources create by this demo are:
                        \t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to
provide book, movie, and song recommendations.
                        \t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that
each contain a Python web server.
                        \t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances
across several Availability Zones.
                        \t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that
targets the Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.
                        """);

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named " +
tableName);
        Database database = new Database();
        database.createTable(tableName, fileName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
```

```
                Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when an
instance starts.
                This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server
                listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.
                For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to
                run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged credentials.

                The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants
                permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters
                that control the flow of the demo.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        templateCreator.createTemplate(policyFile, policyName, profileName,
startScript, templateName, roleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different Availability Zone.");
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for the VPC to be created");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        String[] zones = autoScaler.createGroup(3, templateName,
autoScalingGroupName);

        System.out.println("""
                At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for
                HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.
                Press Enter when you're ready to continue.
                """);

        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.");
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        paramHelper.reset();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group
                defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a
                single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.
                """);

        String vpcId = autoScaler.getDefaultVPC();
        List<Subnet> subnets = autoScaler.getSubnets(vpcId, zones);
        System.out.println("You have retrieved a list with " + subnets.size() + "
subnets");
        String targetGroupArn = loadBalancer.createTargetGroup(protocol, port,
vpcId, targetGroupName);
        String elbDnsName = loadBalancer.createLoadBalancer(subnets, targetGroupArn,
lbName, port, protocol);
        autoScaler.attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(autoScalingGroupName,
targetGroupArn);
        System.out.println("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        boolean wasSuccessul = loadBalancer.verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(elbDnsName);
        if (!wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
that the port is open...");
            CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

            // Create an HTTP GET request to "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
            HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://checkip.amazonaws.com");
            try {
                // Execute the request and get the response
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);

                // Read the response content.
                String ipAddress =
IOUtils.toString(response.getEntity().getContent(), StandardCharsets.UTF_8).trim();

                // Print the public IP address.
                System.out.println("Public IP Address: " + ipAddress);
```

```
                GroupInfo groupInfo = autoScaler.verifyInboundPort(vpcId, port,
ipAddress);
                if (!groupInfo.isPortOpen()) {
                    System.out.println("""
                            For this example to work, the default security group for
your default VPC must
                            allow access from this computer. You can either add it
automatically from this
                            example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
Console.
                            """);

                    System.out.println(
                            "Do you want to add a rule to security group " +
groupInfo.getGroupName() + " to allow");
                    System.out.println("inbound traffic on port " + port + " from
your computer's IP address (y/n) ");
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
                    if ("y".equalsIgnoreCase(ans)) {
                        autoScaler.openInboundPort(groupInfo.getGroupName(),
String.valueOf(port), ipAddress);
                        System.out.println("Security group rule added.");
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("No security group rule added.");
                    }
                }

            } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        } else if (wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            System.out.println("\t http://" + elbDnsName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("Couldn't get a successful response from the load
balancer endpoint. Troubleshoot by");
            System.out.println("manually verifying that your VPC and security group
are configured correctly and that");
            System.out.println("you can successfully make a GET request to the load
balancer.");
        }
```

```
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        in.nextLine();
    }

    // A method that controls the demo part of the Java program.
    public static void demo(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        System.out.println("Read the ssm_only_policy.json file");
        String ssmOnlyPolicy = readFileAsString(ssmJSON);

        System.out.println("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        paramHelper.reset();

        System.out.println(
                """
                        This part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system
                        to create situations where the web service fails, and shows
how using a resilient
                        architecture can keep the web service running in spite of
these failures.

                        At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.
                       """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.
                        The table name is contained in a Systems Manager parameter
named self.param_helper.table.
                        To simulate a failure of the recommendation service, let's
set this parameter to name a non-existent table.
                       """);
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        System.out.println(
                """
                        \nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns a failure code. But, the service reports as
```

```
                        healthy to the load balancer because shallow health checks
don't check for failure of the recommendation service.
                       """);
       demoChoices(loadBalancer);

       System.out.println(
               """
                       Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
the web service can return a static response.
                       While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.
                       """);
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.failureResponse, "static");

       System.out.println("""
               Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns a
static response.
               The service still reports as healthy because health checks are still
shallow.
               """);
       demoChoices(loadBalancer);

       System.out.println("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.");
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, paramHelper.dyntable);

       System.out.println("""
               Let's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't
               access the DynamoDB recommendation table. We will get an instance id
value.
               """);

       LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
       AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();

       // Create a new instance profile based on badCredsProfileName.
       templateCreator.createInstanceProfile(policyFile, policyName,
badCredsProfileName, roleName);
       String badInstanceId = autoScaler.getBadInstance(autoScalingGroupName);
       System.out.println("The bad instance id values used for this demo is " +
badInstanceId);

       String profileAssociationId = autoScaler.getInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
       System.out.println("The association Id value is " + profileAssociationId);
```

```
        System.out.println("Replacing the profile for instance " + badInstanceId
                + " with a profile that contains bad credentials");
        autoScaler.replaceInstanceProfile(badInstanceId, badCredsProfileName,
profileAssociationId);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns either a recommendation or a static response,
                        depending on which instance is selected by the load
balancer.
                        """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether
                the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on for
recommendations. Note that
                the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto
Scaling instance health.
                This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto Scaling
instance health, because it
                risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling
group when a dependent service fails.
                """);

        System.out.println("""
                By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect
when one of the instances is failing
                and take that instance out of rotation.
                """);

        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.healthCheck, "deep");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials
                is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the load
balancer to detect the unhealthy
                instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint always
returns a recommendation, because
                the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.
```

```
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Because the instances in this demo are controlled by an auto
scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy
                        instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start a
new instance to replace it.
                        """);
        autoScaler.terminateInstance(badInstanceId);

        System.out.println("""
                Even while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
starting, sending a GET
                request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because
                the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After
the replacement instance
                starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load balancing
rotation.
                Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
several minutes, during which time you
                can see the changing health check status until the new instance is
running and healthy.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(
                "If the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean
all instances report as unhealthy.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        paramHelper.reset();
    }

    public static void demoChoices(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        String[] actions = {
                "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
                "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
                "Go to the next part of the demo."
```

```
        };
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        while (true) {
            System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
            System.out.println("See the current state of the service by selecting
one of the following choices:");
            for (int i = 0; i < actions.length; i++) {
                System.out.println(i + ": " + actions[i]);
            }

            try {
                System.out.print("\nWhich action would you like to take? ");
                int choice = scanner.nextInt();
                System.out.println("-".repeat(88));

                switch (choice) {
                    case 0 -> {
                        System.out.println("Request:\n");
                        System.out.println("GET http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));
                        CloseableHttpClient httpClient =
HttpClients.createDefault();

                        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
                        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));

                        // Execute the request and get the response.
                        HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                        int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                        System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);

                        // Display the JSON response
                        BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(
                                new
InputStreamReader(response.getEntity().getContent()));
                        StringBuilder jsonResponse = new StringBuilder();
                        String line;
                        while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                            jsonResponse.append(line);
                        }
                        reader.close();
```

```
                        // Print the formatted JSON response.
                        System.out.println("Full Response:\n");
                        System.out.println(jsonResponse.toString());

                        // Close the HTTP client.
                        httpClient.close();

                    }
                    case 1 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nChecking the health of load balancer
targets:\n");
                        List<TargetHealthDescription> health =
loadBalancer.checkTargetHealth(targetGroupName);
                        for (TargetHealthDescription target : health) {
                            System.out.printf("\tTarget %s on port %d is %s%n",
target.target().id(),
                                        target.target().port(),
target.targetHealth().stateAsString());
                        }
                        System.out.println("""
                                Note that it can take a minute or two for the health
check to update
                                after changes are made.
                                """);
                    }
                    case 2 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nOkay, let's move on.");
                        System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
                        return; // Exit the method when choice is 2
                    }
                    default -> System.out.println("You must choose a value between
0-2. Please select again.");
                }

            } catch (java.util.InputMismatchException e) {
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please select again.");
                scanner.nextLine(); // Clear the input buffer.
            }
        }
    }

    public static String readFileAsString(String filePath) throws IOException {
        byte[] bytes = Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath));
        return new String(bytes);
```

```
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le azioni di Auto Scaling e EC2 Amazon.

```
public class AutoScaler {

    private static Ec2Client ec2Client;
    private static AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient;
    private static IamClient iamClient;

    private static SsmClient ssmClient;

    private IamClient getIAMClient() {
        if (iamClient == null) {
            iamClient = IamClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return iamClient;
    }

    private SsmClient getSSMClient() {
        if (ssmClient == null) {
            ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ssmClient;
    }

    private Ec2Client getEc2Client() {
        if (ec2Client == null) {
            ec2Client = Ec2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ec2Client;
    }

    private AutoScalingClient getAutoScalingClient() {
        if (autoScalingClient == null) {
```

```
            autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return autoScalingClient;
    }

    /**
     * Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
     * terminated, it can no longer be accessed.
     */
    public void terminateInstance(String instanceId) {
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest terminateInstanceIRequest =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
                .builder()
                .instanceId(instanceId)
                .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(terminateInstanceIRequest);
        System.out.format("Terminated instance %s.", instanceId);
    }

    /**
     * Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
     * replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
     * When
     * the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
     * server.
     */
    public void replaceInstanceProfile(String instanceId, String
newInstanceProfileName, String profileAssociationId)
            throws InterruptedException {
        // Create an IAM instance profile specification.
        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
iamInstanceProfile =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
                .builder()
                .name(newInstanceProfileName) // Make sure 'newInstanceProfileName'
is a valid IAM Instance Profile
                                              // name.
                .build();
```

```
        // Replace the IAM instance profile association for the EC2 instance.
        ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest replaceRequest =
ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest
                .builder()
                .iamInstanceProfile(iamInstanceProfile)
                .associationId(profileAssociationId) // Make sure
'profileAssociationId' is a valid association ID.
                .build();

        try {
            getEc2Client().replaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation(replaceRequest);
            // Handle the response as needed.
        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            // Handle exceptions, log, or report the error.
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.format("Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile
%s.", profileAssociationId,
                newInstanceProfileName);
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
        boolean instReady = false;
        int tries = 0;

        // Reboot after 60 seconds
        while (!instReady) {
            if (tries % 6 == 0) {
                getEc2Client().rebootInstances(RebootInstancesRequest.builder()
                        .instanceIds(instanceId)
                        .build());
                System.out.println("Rebooting instance " + instanceId + " and
waiting for it to be ready.");
            }
            tries++;
            try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(10);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }

            DescribeInstanceInformationResponse informationResponse =
getSSMClient().describeInstanceInformation();
            List<InstanceInformation> instanceInformationList =
informationResponse.instanceInformationList();
            for (InstanceInformation info : instanceInformationList) {
```

```
                if (info.instanceId().equals(instanceId)) {
                    instReady = true;
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        SendCommandRequest sendCommandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .documentName("AWS-RunShellScript")
                .parameters(Collections.singletonMap("commands",
                        Collections.singletonList("cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80")))
                .build();

        getSSMClient().sendCommand(sendCommandRequest);
        System.out.println("Restarted the Python web server on instance " +
instanceId + ".");
    }

    public void openInboundPort(String secGroupId, String port, String ipAddress) {
        AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest ingressRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                .groupName(secGroupId)
                .cidrIp(ipAddress)
                .fromPort(Integer.parseInt(port))
                .build();

        getEc2Client().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(ingressRequest);
        System.out.format("Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
secGroupId, port, ipAddress);
    }

    /**
     * Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
     * and deletes all the resources.
     */
    public void deleteInstanceProfile(String roleName, String profileName) {
        try {
            software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
getInstanceProfileRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
                    .builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
```

```
                    .build();

            GetInstanceProfileResponse response =
getIAMClient().getInstanceProfile(getInstanceProfileRequest);
            String name = response.instanceProfile().instanceProfileName();
            System.out.println(name);

            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest profileRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(profileRequest);
            DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(deleteInstanceProfileRequest);
            System.out.println("Deleted instance profile " + profileName);

            DeleteRoleRequest deleteRoleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            // List attached role policies.
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse rolesResponse = getIAMClient()
                    .listAttachedRolePolicies(role -> role.roleName(roleName));
            List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies =
rolesResponse.attachedPolicies();
            for (AttachedPolicy attachedPolicy : attachedPolicies) {
                DetachRolePolicyRequest request = DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(attachedPolicy.policyArn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(request);
                System.out.println("Detached and deleted policy " +
attachedPolicy.policyName());
            }

            getIAMClient().deleteRole(deleteRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Instance profile and role deleted.");
```

```
        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTemplate(String templateName) {
        getEc2Client().deleteLaunchTemplate(name ->
name.launchTemplateName(templateName));
        System.out.format(templateName + " was deleted.");
    }

    public void deleteAutoScaleGroup(String groupName) {
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                .forceDelete(true)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        System.out.println(groupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    /*
     * Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
     * this
     * computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
     * address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you
     * must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the port
     * to
     * any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
     * public
     * access when you're done.
     *
     */
    public GroupInfo verifyInboundPort(String VPC, int port, String ipAddress) {
        boolean portIsOpen = false;
        GroupInfo groupInfo = new GroupInfo();
        try {
            Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                    .name("group-name")
                    .values("default")
```

```
                    .build();

            Filter filter1 = Filter.builder()
                    .name("vpc-id")
                    .values(VPC)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest securityGroupsRequest =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .filters(filter, filter1)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse securityGroupsResponse = getEc2Client()
                    .describeSecurityGroups(securityGroupsRequest);
            String securityGroup =
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups().get(0).groupName();
            groupInfo.setGroupName(securityGroup);

            for (SecurityGroup secGroup : securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups()) {
                System.out.println("Found security group: " + secGroup.groupId());

                for (IpPermission ipPermission : secGroup.ipPermissions()) {
                    if (ipPermission.fromPort() == port) {
                        System.out.println("Found inbound rule: " + ipPermission);
                        for (IpRange ipRange : ipPermission.ipRanges()) {
                            String cidrIp = ipRange.cidrIp();
                            if (cidrIp.startsWith(ipAddress) ||
cidrIp.equals("0.0.0.0/0")) {
                                System.out.println(cidrIp + " is applicable");
                                portIsOpen = true;
                            }
                        }

                        if (!ipPermission.prefixListIds().isEmpty()) {
                            System.out.println("Prefix lList is applicable");
                            portIsOpen = true;
                        }

                        if (!portIsOpen) {
                            System.out
                                    .println("The inbound rule does not appear to be
open to either this computer's IP,"
                                            + " all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or to
a prefix list ID.");
```

```
                        } else {
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }

        groupInfo.setPortOpen(portIsOpen);
        return groupInfo;
    }

    /*
     * Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
     * Scaling group.
     * The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
     * instances
     * in the group.
     */
    public void attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(String asGroupName, String
targetGroupARN) {
        try {
            AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(asGroupName)
                    .targetGroupARNs(targetGroupARN)
                    .build();


getAutoScalingClient().attachLoadBalancerTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);
            System.out.println("Attached load balancer to " + asGroupName);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.
    public String[] createGroup(int groupSize, String templateName, String
autoScalingGroupName) {
```

```
        // Get availability zones.
        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
zonesRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
                .builder()
                .build();

        DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse zonesResponse =
getEc2Client().describeAvailabilityZones(zonesRequest);
        List<String> availabilityZoneNames =
zonesResponse.availabilityZones().stream()

.map(software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AvailabilityZone::zoneName)
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String availabilityZones = String.join(",", availabilityZoneNames);
        LaunchTemplateSpecification specification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                .launchTemplateName(templateName)
                .version("$Default")
                .build();

        String[] zones = availabilityZones.split(",");
        CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .launchTemplate(specification)
                .availabilityZones(zones)
                .maxSize(groupSize)
                .minSize(groupSize)
                .autoScalingGroupName(autoScalingGroupName)
                .build();

        try {
            getAutoScalingClient().createAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Created an EC2 Auto Scaling group named " +
autoScalingGroupName);
        return zones;
    }
```

```
    public String getDefaultVPC() {
        // Define the filter.
        Filter defaultFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("is-default")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest request =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(defaultFilter)
                .build();

        DescribeVpcsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeVpcs(request);
        return response.vpcs().get(0).vpcId();
    }

    // Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability Zones.
    public List<Subnet> getSubnets(String vpcId, String[] availabilityZones) {
        List<Subnet> subnets = null;
        Filter vpcFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("vpc-id")
                .values(vpcId)
                .build();

        Filter azFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("availability-zone")
                .values(availabilityZones)
                .build();

        Filter defaultForAZ = Filter.builder()
                .name("default-for-az")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsRequest request = DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
                .filters(vpcFilter, azFilter, defaultForAZ)
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeSubnets(request);
        subnets = response.subnets();
        return subnets;
    }
```

```
   // Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.
   public String getBadInstance(String groupName) {
       DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
               .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
               .build();

       DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
getAutoScalingClient().describeAutoScalingGroups(request);
       AutoScalingGroup autoScalingGroup = response.autoScalingGroups().get(0);
       List<String> instanceIds = autoScalingGroup.instances().stream()
               .map(instance -> instance.instanceId())
               .collect(Collectors.toList());

       String[] instanceIdArray = instanceIds.toArray(new String[0]);
       for (String instanceId : instanceIdArray) {
           System.out.println("Instance ID: " + instanceId);
           return instanceId;
       }
       return "";
   }

   // Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.
   public String getInstanceProfile(String instanceId) {
       Filter filter = Filter.builder()
               .name("instance-id")
               .values(instanceId)
               .build();

       DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest associationsRequest =
DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest
               .builder()
               .filters(filter)
               .build();

       DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsResponse response = getEc2Client()
               .describeIamInstanceProfileAssociations(associationsRequest);
       return response.iamInstanceProfileAssociations().get(0).associationId();
   }

   public void deleteRolesPolicies(String policyName, String roleName, String
InstanceProfile) {
```

```
        ListPoliciesRequest listPoliciesRequest =
 ListPoliciesRequest.builder().build();
        ListPoliciesResponse listPoliciesResponse =
 getIAMClient().listPolicies(listPoliciesRequest);
        for (Policy policy : listPoliciesResponse.policies()) {
            if (policy.policyName().equals(policyName)) {
                // List the entities (users, groups, roles) that are attached to the
 policy.

 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
 listEntitiesRequest =
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
                        .builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();
                ListEntitiesForPolicyResponse listEntitiesResponse = iamClient
                        .listEntitiesForPolicy(listEntitiesRequest);
                if (!listEntitiesResponse.policyGroups().isEmpty() || !
listEntitiesResponse.policyUsers().isEmpty()
                        || !listEntitiesResponse.policyRoles().isEmpty()) {
                    // Detach the policy from any entities it is attached to.
                    DetachRolePolicyRequest detachPolicyRequest =
 DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                            .policyArn(policy.arn())
                            .roleName(roleName) // Specify the name of the IAM role
                            .build();

                    getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(detachPolicyRequest);
                    System.out.println("Policy detached from entities.");
                }

                // Now, you can delete the policy.
                DeletePolicyRequest deletePolicyRequest =
 DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().deletePolicy(deletePolicyRequest);
                System.out.println("Policy deleted successfully.");
                break;
            }
        }

        // List the roles associated with the instance profile
```

```
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest listRolesRequest =
 ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        // Detach the roles from the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleResponse listRolesResponse =
 iamClient.listInstanceProfilesForRole(listRolesRequest);
        for (software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.InstanceProfile profile :
 listRolesResponse.instanceProfiles()) {
            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest removeRoleRequest =
 RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                    .roleName(roleName) // Remove the extra dot here
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(removeRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Role " + roleName + " removed from instance profile
 " + InstanceProfile);
        }

        // Delete the instance profile after removing all roles
        DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
 DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                .build();

        getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(r ->
 r.instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile));
        System.out.println(InstanceProfile + " Deleted");
        System.out.println("All roles and policies are deleted.");
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Elastic Load Balancing.

```
public class LoadBalancer {
    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;

    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client getLoadBalancerClient() {
        if (elasticLoadBalancingV2Client == null) {
            elasticLoadBalancingV2Client = ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
```

```
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }

        return elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;
    }

    // Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
    public List<TargetHealthDescription> checkTargetHealth(String targetGroupName) {
        DescribeTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
DescribeTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                .names(targetGroupName)
                .build();

        DescribeTargetGroupsResponse tgResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);

        DescribeTargetHealthRequest healthRequest =
DescribeTargetHealthRequest.builder()
                .targetGroupArn(tgResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn())
                .build();

        DescribeTargetHealthResponse healthResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetHealth(healthRequest);
        return healthResponse.targetHealthDescriptions();
    }

    // Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.
    public String getEndpoint(String lbName) {
        DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
        return res.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
    }

    // Deletes a load balancer.
    public void deleteLoadBalancer(String lbName) {
        try {
            // Use a waiter to delete the Load Balancer.
            DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .loadBalancerArns(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().deleteLoadBalancer(
                    builder ->
builder.loadBalancerArn(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn()));
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancersDeleted(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(lbName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Deletes the target group.
    public void deleteTargetGroup(String targetGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeTargetGroupsResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeTargetGroups(describe ->
describe.names(targetGroupName));
            getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .deleteTargetGroup(builder ->
builder.targetGroupArn(res.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn()));
        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(targetGroupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load balancer
    // endpoint.
    public boolean verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(String elbDnsName) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        boolean success = false;
        int retries = 3;
        CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" + elbDnsName);
        try {
            while ((!success) && (retries > 0)) {
```

```
                // Execute the request and get the response.
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);
                if (statusCode == 200) {
                    success = true;
                } else {
                    retries--;
                    System.out.println("Got connection error from load balancer
endpoint, retrying...");
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
                }
            }

        } catch (org.apache.http.conn.HttpHostConnectException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }

        System.out.println("Status.." + success);
        return success;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
     * how
     * the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how instance
     * health is checked.
     */
    public String createTargetGroup(String protocol, int port, String vpcId, String
targetGroupName) {
        CreateTargetGroupRequest targetGroupRequest =
CreateTargetGroupRequest.builder()
                .healthCheckPath("/healthcheck")
                .healthCheckTimeoutSeconds(5)
                .port(port)
                .vpcId(vpcId)
                .name(targetGroupName)
                .protocol(protocol)
                .build();

        CreateTargetGroupResponse targetGroupResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createTargetGroup(targetGroupRequest);
        String targetGroupArn =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn();
```

```
        String targetGroup =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupName();
        System.out.println("The " + targetGroup + " was created with ARN" +
targetGroupArn);
        return targetGroupArn;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
     * subnets
     * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
     */
    public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String targetGroupARN,
String lbName, int port,
            String protocol) {
        try {
            List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                    .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                    .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                    .name(lbName)
                    .scheme("internet-facing")
                    .build();

            // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
            CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
            String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to become
available.");
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
```

```
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

            // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
            String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
            System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

            // Create a listener for the load balance.
            Action action = Action.builder()
                    .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                    .type("forward")
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest = CreateListenerRequest.builder()

 .loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
 balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che utilizzi DynamoDB per simulare un servizio di raccomandazione.

```
public class Database {

    private static DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;
```

```
    public static DynamoDbClient getDynamoDbClient() {
        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return dynamoDbClient;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Amazon DynamoDB table exists.
    private boolean doesTableExist(String tableName) {
        try {
            // Describe the table and catch any exceptions.
            DescribeTableRequest describeTableRequest =
DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().describeTable(describeTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' exists.");
            return true;

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' does not exist.");
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error checking table existence: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    /*
     * Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
     * hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended, such
     * as
     * Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
     * MediaType,
     * forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.
     */
    public void createTable(String tableName, String fileName) throws IOException {
        // First check to see if the table exists.
        boolean doesExist = doesTableExist(tableName);
        if (!doesExist) {
            DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = getDynamoDbClient().waiter();
            CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .attributeDefinitions(
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                                    .build(),
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.N)
                                    .build())
                    .keySchema(
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                                    .build(),
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                                    .build())
                    .provisionedThroughput(
                            ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                                    .readCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .writeCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .build())
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().createTable(createTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Creating table " + tableName + "...");

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " created.");

            // Add records to the table.
            populateTable(fileName, tableName);
        }
    }
```

```
    public void deleteTable(String tableName) {
        getDynamoDbClient().deleteTable(table -> table.tableName(tableName));
        System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " deleted.");
    }

    // Populates the table with data located in a JSON file using the DynamoDB
    // enhanced client.
    public void populateTable(String fileName, String tableName) throws IOException
 {
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(getDynamoDbClient())
                .build();
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
        File jsonFile = new File(fileName);
        JsonNode rootNode = objectMapper.readTree(jsonFile);

        DynamoDbTable<Recommendation> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table(tableName,
                TableSchema.fromBean(Recommendation.class));
        for (JsonNode currentNode : rootNode) {
            String mediaType = currentNode.path("MediaType").path("S").asText();
            int itemId = currentNode.path("ItemId").path("N").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("Title").path("S").asText();
            String creator = currentNode.path("Creator").path("S").asText();

            // Create a Recommendation object and set its properties.
            Recommendation rec = new Recommendation();
            rec.setMediaType(mediaType);
            rec.setItemId(itemId);
            rec.setTitle(title);
            rec.setCreator(creator);

            // Put the item into the DynamoDB table.
            mappedTable.putItem(rec); // Add the Recommendation to the list.
        }
        System.out.println("Added all records to the " + tableName);
    }
}
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Systems Manager.

```
public class ParameterHelper {
```

```
    String tableName = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table";
    String dyntable = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response";
    String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check";

    public void reset() {
        put(dyntable, tableName);
        put(failureResponse, "none");
        put(healthCheck, "shallow");
    }

    public void put(String name, String value) {
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        PutParameterRequest parameterRequest = PutParameterRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .value(value)
                .overwrite(true)
                .type("String")
                .build();

        ssmClient.putParameter(parameterRequest);
        System.out.printf("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value);
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup

- DeleteInstanceProfile
- DeleteLaunchTemplate
- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Lavora con l'API IAM Policy Builder

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea policy IAM utilizzando l'API orientata agli oggetti.
- Usa l'API IAM Policy Builder con il servizio IAM.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Gli esempi utilizzano le seguenti importazioni.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamConditionOperator;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamEffect;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamPolicyWriter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamPrincipal;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamPrincipalType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamResource;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamStatement;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetPolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetPolicyVersionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.StsClient;

import java.net.URLDecoder;
import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
```

Crea una policy basata sul tempo.

```
        public String timeBasedPolicyExample() {
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.builder()
                                .addStatement(b -> b
                                                .effect(IamEffect.ALLOW)
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:GetItem")
                                                .addResource(IamResource.ALL)
                                                .addCondition(b1 -> b1

 .operator(IamConditionOperator.DATE_GREATER_THAN)

 .key("aws:CurrentTime")

 .value("2020-04-01T00:00:00Z"))
                                                .addCondition(b1 -> b1

 .operator(IamConditionOperator.DATE_LESS_THAN)

 .key("aws:CurrentTime")
```

```
 .value("2020-06-30T23:59:59Z")))
                                .build();

               // Use an IamPolicyWriter to write out the JSON string to a more
 readable
               // format.
               return policy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder()
                                .prettyPrint(true)
                                .build());
       }
```

Crea una policy con più condizioni.

```
       public String multipleConditionsExample() {
               IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.builder()
                                .addStatement(b -> b
                                                .effect(IamEffect.ALLOW)
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:GetItem")
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:BatchGetItem")
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:Query")
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:PutItem")
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:UpdateItem")
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:DeleteItem")

 .addAction("dynamodb:BatchWriteItem")

 .addResource("arn:aws:dynamodb:*:*:table/table-name")

 .addConditions(IamConditionOperator.STRING_EQUALS

 .addPrefix("ForAllValues:"),

 "dynamodb:Attributes",
                                                                List.of("column-
name1", "column-name2", "column-name3"))
                                                .addCondition(b1 -> b1

 .operator(IamConditionOperator.STRING_EQUALS

 .addSuffix("IfExists"))
```

```
 .key("dynamodb:Select")

 .value("SPECIFIC_ATTRIBUTES")))
                                .build();

                return policy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder()
                                .prettyPrint(true).build());
        }
```

Usa i principi in una policy.

```
        public String specifyPrincipalsExample() {
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.builder()
                                .addStatement(b -> b
                                                .effect(IamEffect.DENY)
                                                .addAction("s3:*")
                                                .addPrincipal(IamPrincipal.ALL)
                                                .addResource("arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-
demo-bucket/*")
                                                .addResource("arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-
demo-bucket")
                                                .addCondition(b1 -> b1

 .operator(IamConditionOperator.ARN_NOT_EQUALS)

 .key("aws:PrincipalArn")

 .value("arn:aws:iam::444455556666:user/user-name")))
                                .build();
                return policy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder()
                                .prettyPrint(true).build());
        }
```

Consentire l'accesso multi-account .

```
        public String allowCrossAccountAccessExample() {
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.builder()
                                .addStatement(b -> b
                                                .effect(IamEffect.ALLOW)
```

```
                                                        .addPrincipal(IamPrincipalType.AWS,
 "111122223333")
                                                        .addAction("s3:PutObject")
                                                        .addResource("arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-
demo-bucket/*")
                                                        .addCondition(b1 -> b1

 .operator(IamConditionOperator.STRING_EQUALS)
                                                                        .key("s3:x-amz-acl")
                                                                        .value("bucket-
owner-full-control")))
                                .build();
                return policy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder()
                                .prettyPrint(true).build());
        }
```

Crea e carica un `IamPolicy`.

```
        public String createAndUploadPolicyExample(IamClient iam, String accountID,
 String policyName) {
                // Build the policy.
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.builder() // 'version' defaults to
 "2012-10-17".
                                .addStatement(IamStatement.builder()
                                                        .effect(IamEffect.ALLOW)
                                                        .addAction("dynamodb:PutItem")
                                                        .addResource("arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
east-1:" + accountID
                                                                        + ":table/
exampleTableName")
                                                        .build())
                                .build();
                // Upload the policy.
                iam.createPolicy(r ->
 r.policyName(policyName).policyDocument(policy.toJson()));
                return
 policy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder().prettyPrint(true).build());
        }
```

Scarica e lavora con un `IamPolicy`.

```
        public String createNewBasedOnExistingPolicyExample(IamClient iam, String
accountID, String policyName,
                        String newPolicyName) {

                String policyArn = "arn:aws:iam::" + accountID + ":policy/" +
policyName;
                GetPolicyResponse getPolicyResponse = iam.getPolicy(r ->
r.policyArn(policyArn));

                String policyVersion =
getPolicyResponse.policy().defaultVersionId();
                GetPolicyVersionResponse getPolicyVersionResponse = iam
                                .getPolicyVersion(r ->
r.policyArn(policyArn).versionId(policyVersion));

                // Create an IamPolicy instance from the JSON string returned from
IAM.
                String decodedPolicy =
URLDecoder.decode(getPolicyVersionResponse.policyVersion().document(),
                                StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.fromJson(decodedPolicy);

                /*
                 * All IamPolicy components are immutable, so use the copy method
that creates a
                 * new instance that
                 * can be altered in the same method call.
                 *
                 * Add the ability to get an item from DynamoDB as an additional
action.
                 */
                IamStatement newStatement = policy.statements().get(0).copy(s ->
s.addAction("dynamodb:GetItem"));

                // Create a new statement that replaces the original statement.
                IamPolicy newPolicy = policy.copy(p ->
p.statements(Arrays.asList(newStatement)));

                // Upload the new policy. IAM now has both policies.
                iam.createPolicy(r -> r.policyName(newPolicyName)
                                .policyDocument(newPolicy.toJson()));
```

```
                return
newPolicy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder().prettyPrint(true).build());
        }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK for Java 2.x.
- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreatePolicy
  - GetPolicy
  - GetPolicyVersion

AWS IoT esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with AWS IoT.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao AWS IoT

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS IoT.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.IotClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListThingsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListThingsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ThingAttribute;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.paginators.ListThingsIterable;

import java.util.List;

public class HelloIoT {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello AWS IoT. Here is a listing of your AWS IoT
 Things:");
        IotClient iotClient = IotClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        listAllThings(iotClient);
    }

    public static void listAllThings(IotClient iotClient) {
        iotClient.listThingsPaginator(ListThingsRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .build())
            .stream()
            .flatMap(response -> response.things().stream())
            .forEach(attribute -> {
                System.out.println("Thing name: " + attribute.thingName());
                System.out.println("Thing ARN: " + attribute.thingArn());
            });
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListThings in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un AWS IoT oggetto.
- Genera un certificato del dispositivo.
- Aggiorna un AWS IoT oggetto con attributi.
- Restituisce un endpoint univoco.
- Elenca i tuoi AWS IoT certificati.
- Crea un' AWS IoT ombra.
- Scrivi informazioni sullo stato.
- Crea una regola.
- Elenca le tue regole.
- Cerca elementi utilizzando il nome dell'oggetto.
- Eliminare un AWS IoT oggetto.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le AWS IoT funzionalità.

```
import java.util.Scanner;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
```

```
 * This Java example performs these tasks:
 *
 * 1. Creates an AWS IoT Thing.
 * 2. Generate and attach a device certificate.
 * 3. Update an AWS IoT Thing with Attributes.
 * 4. Get an AWS IoT Endpoint.
 * 5. List your certificates.
 * 6. Updates the shadow for the specified thing..
 * 7. Write out the state information, in JSON format
 * 8. Creates a rule
 * 9. List rules
 * 10. Search things
 * 11. Detach amd delete the certificate.
 * 12. Delete Thing.
 */
public class IotScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
            """
                Usage:
                    <roleARN> <snsAction>

                Where:
                    roleARN - The ARN of an IAM role that has permission to work
 with AWS IOT.
                    snsAction  - An ARN of an SNS topic.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        IotActions iotActions = new IotActions();
        String thingName;
        String ruleName;
        String roleARN = args[0];
        String snsAction = args[1];
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the AWS IoT basics scenario.");
```

```
        System.out.println("""
            This example program demonstrates various interactions with the AWS
Internet of Things (IoT) Core service. The program guides you through a series of
steps,
            including creating an IoT Thing, generating a device certificate,
updating the Thing with attributes, and so on.
            It utilizes the AWS SDK for Java V2 and incorporates functionality for
creating and managing IoT Things, certificates, rules,
            shadows, and performing searches. The program aims to showcase AWS IoT
capabilities and provides a comprehensive example for
            developers working with AWS IoT in a Java environment.

            Let's get started...

            """);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("1. Create an AWS IoT Thing.");
        System.out.println("""
            An AWS IoT Thing represents a virtual entity in the AWS IoT service that
can be associated with
            a physical device.
            """);
        // Prompt the user for input.
        System.out.print("Enter Thing name: ");
        thingName = scanner.nextLine();
        iotActions.createIoTThing(thingName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Generate a device certificate.");
        System.out.println("""
            A device certificate performs a role in securing the communication
between devices (Things)
            and the AWS IoT platform.
            """);

        System.out.print("Do you want to create a certificate for " +thingName +"?
(y/n)");
        String certAns = scanner.nextLine();
        String certificateArn="" ;
        if (certAns != null && certAns.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            certificateArn = iotActions.createCertificate();
            System.out.println("Attach the certificate to the AWS IoT Thing.");
```

```
            iotActions.attachCertificateToThing(thingName, certificateArn);
        } else {
            System.out.println("A device certificate was not created.");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Update an AWS IoT Thing with Attributes.");
        System.out.println("""
             IoT Thing attributes, represented as key-value pairs, offer a pivotal
advantage in facilitating efficient data
             management and retrieval within the AWS IoT ecosystem.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        iotActions.updateShadowThing(thingName);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Return a unique endpoint specific to the Amazon Web
Services account.");
        System.out.println("""
            An IoT Endpoint refers to a specific URL or Uniform Resource Locator
that serves as the entry point for communication between IoT devices and the AWS
IoT service.
           """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String endpointUrl = iotActions.describeEndpoint();
        System.out.println("The endpoint is "+endpointUrl);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. List your AWS IoT certificates");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        if (certificateArn.length() > 0) {
            iotActions.listCertificates();
        } else {
            System.out.println("You did not create a certificates. Skipping this
step.");
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Create an IoT shadow that refers to a digital
representation or virtual twin of a physical IoT device");
        System.out.println("""
            A Thing Shadow refers to a feature that enables you to create a virtual
representation, or "shadow,"
            of a physical device or thing. The Thing Shadow allows you to
synchronize and control the state of a device between
            the cloud and the device itself. and the AWS IoT service. For example,
you can write and retrieve JSON data from a Thing Shadow.
           """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        iotActions.updateShadowThing(thingName);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Write out the state information, in JSON format.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        iotActions.getPayload(thingName);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Creates a rule");
        System.out.println("""
        Creates a rule that is an administrator-level action.
        Any user who has permission to create rules will be able to access data
processed by the rule.
        """);
        System.out.print("Enter Rule name: ");
        ruleName = scanner.nextLine();
        iotActions.createIoTRule(roleARN, ruleName, snsAction);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. List your rules.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        iotActions.listIoTRules();
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("10. Search things using the Thing name.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String queryString = "thingName:"+thingName ;
        iotActions.searchThings(queryString);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        if (certificateArn.length() > 0) {
            System.out.print("Do you want to detach and delete the certificate for "
+thingName +"? (y/n)");
            String delAns = scanner.nextLine();
            if (delAns != null && delAns.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
                System.out.println("11. You selected to detach amd delete the
certificate.");
                waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
                iotActions.detachThingPrincipal(thingName, certificateArn);
                iotActions.deleteCertificate(certificateArn);
                waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            } else {
                System.out.println("11. You selected not to delete the
certificate.");
            }
        } else {
            System.out.println("11. You did not create a certificate so there is
nothing to delete.");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Delete the AWS IoT Thing.");
        System.out.print("Do you want to delete the IoT Thing? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine();
        if (delAns != null && delAns.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            iotActions.deleteIoTThing(thingName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The IoT Thing was not deleted.");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The AWS IoT workflow has successfully completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }
```

```
    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            System.out.println("");
            System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Una classe wrapper per i metodi SDK. AWS IoT

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.IotAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.Action;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.AttachThingPrincipalRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.AttachThingPrincipalResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.Certificate;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.CreateKeysAndCertificateResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.CreateThingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.CreateThingResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.CreateTopicRuleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.CreateTopicRuleResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DeleteCertificateRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DeleteCertificateResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DeleteThingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DeleteThingResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DescribeEndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DescribeEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DescribeThingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DescribeThingResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DetachThingPrincipalRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DetachThingPrincipalResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.IotException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListCertificatesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListTopicRulesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListTopicRulesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.SearchIndexRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.SearchIndexResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.TopicRuleListItem;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.SnsAction;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.TopicRulePayload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iotdataplane.IotDataPlaneAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iotdataplane.model.GetThingShadowRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iotdataplane.model.GetThingShadowResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iotdataplane.model.UpdateThingShadowRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iotdataplane.model.UpdateThingShadowResponse;
import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;
import java.util.regex.Matcher;
import java.util.regex.Pattern;

public class IotActions {

    private static IotAsyncClient iotAsyncClient;

    private static IotDataPlaneAsyncClient iotAsyncDataPlaneClient;

    private static final String TOPIC = "your-iot-topic";

    private static IotDataPlaneAsyncClient getAsyncDataPlaneClient() {
        SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
            .maxConcurrency(100)
            .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
            .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
            .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
```

```
            .build();

        ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
            .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
            .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
            .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()
                .numRetries(3)
                .build())
            .build();

        if (iotAsyncDataPlaneClient == null) {
            iotAsyncDataPlaneClient = IotDataPlaneAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return iotAsyncDataPlaneClient;
    }


    private static IotAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
            .maxConcurrency(100)
            .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
            .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
            .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
            .build();

        ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
            .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
            .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
            .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()
                .numRetries(3)
                .build())
            .build();

        if (iotAsyncClient == null) {
            iotAsyncClient = IotAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
```

```
                .build();
        }
        return iotAsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Creates an IoT certificate asynchronously.
     *
     * @return The ARN of the created certificate.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an IoT certificate.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the certificate details and returns
the certificate ARN.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public String createCertificate() {
        CompletableFuture<CreateKeysAndCertificateResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createKeysAndCertificate();
        final String[] certificateArn = {null};
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                String certificatePem = response.certificatePem();
                certificateArn[0] = response.certificateArn();

                // Print the details.
                System.out.println("\nCertificate:");
                System.out.println(certificatePem);
                System.out.println("\nCertificate ARN:");
                System.out.println(certificateArn[0]);

            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
        return certificateArn[0];
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Creates an IoT Thing with the specified name asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing to create.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an IoT Thing with the
specified name.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the name of the thing and its ARN
value.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void createIoTThing(String thingName) {
        CreateThingRequest createThingRequest = CreateThingRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateThingResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createThing(createThingRequest);
        future.whenComplete((createThingResponse, ex) -> {
            if (createThingResponse != null) {
                System.out.println(thingName + " was successfully created. The ARN
value is " + createThingResponse.thingArn());
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Attaches a certificate to an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
     * @param certificateArn The ARN of the certificate to attach.
     *
```

```
    * This method initiates an asynchronous request to attach a certificate to an
IoT Thing.
    * If the request is successful, it prints a confirmation message and additional
information about the Thing.
    * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
    */
   public void attachCertificateToThing(String thingName, String certificateArn) {
       AttachThingPrincipalRequest principalRequest =
AttachThingPrincipalRequest.builder()
           .thingName(thingName)
           .principal(certificateArn)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<AttachThingPrincipalResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().attachThingPrincipal(principalRequest);
       future.whenComplete((attachResponse, ex) -> {
           if (attachResponse != null &&
attachResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
               System.out.println("Certificate attached to Thing successfully.");

               // Print additional information about the Thing.
               describeThing(thingName);
           } else {
               Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
               if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                   System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
               } else if (cause != null) {
                   System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
               } else {
                   System.err.println("Failed to attach certificate to Thing. HTTP
Status Code: " +
                       attachResponse.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
               }
           }
       });

       future.join();
   }

   /**
    * Describes an IoT Thing asynchronously.
    *
    * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
```

```
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to describe an IoT Thing.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the Thing details.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    private void describeThing(String thingName) {
        DescribeThingRequest thingRequest = DescribeThingRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeThingResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().describeThing(thingRequest);
        future.whenComplete((describeResponse, ex) -> {
            if (describeResponse != null) {
                System.out.println("Thing Details:");
                System.out.println("Thing Name: " + describeResponse.thingName());
                System.out.println("Thing ARN: " + describeResponse.thingArn());
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to describe Thing.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Updates the shadow of an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to update the shadow of an IoT
Thing.
     * If the request is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void updateShadowThing(String thingName) {
```

```
        // Create Thing Shadow State Document.
        String stateDocument = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"temperature\":25,
\"humidity\":50}}}";
        SdkBytes data = SdkBytes.fromString(stateDocument, StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
        UpdateThingShadowRequest updateThingShadowRequest =
UpdateThingShadowRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .payload(data)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<UpdateThingShadowResponse> future =
getAsyncDataPlaneClient().updateThingShadow(updateThingShadowRequest);
        future.whenComplete((updateResponse, ex) -> {
            if (updateResponse != null) {
                System.out.println("Thing Shadow updated successfully.");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to update Thing Shadow.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Describes the endpoint of the IoT service asynchronously.
     *
     * @return A CompletableFuture containing the full endpoint URL.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to describe the endpoint of the
IoT service.
     * If the request is successful, it prints and returns the full endpoint URL.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public String describeEndpoint() {
```

```
        CompletableFuture<DescribeEndpointResponse> future =
 getAsyncClient().describeEndpoint(DescribeEndpointRequest.builder().endpointType("iot:Data-
ATS").build());
        final String[] result = {null};

        future.whenComplete((endpointResponse, ex) -> {
            if (endpointResponse != null) {
                String endpointUrl = endpointResponse.endpointAddress();
                String exString = getValue(endpointUrl);
                String fullEndpoint = "https://" + exString + "-ats.iot.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com";

                System.out.println("Full Endpoint URL: " + fullEndpoint);
                result[0] = fullEndpoint;
            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
 ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
 cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
        return result[0];
    }

    /**
     * Extracts a specific value from the endpoint URL.
     *
     * @param input The endpoint URL to process.
     * @return The extracted value from the endpoint URL.
     */
    private static String getValue(String input) {
        // Define a regular expression pattern for extracting the subdomain.
        Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile("^(.*?)\\.iot\\.us-east-1\\.amazonaws\
\.com");

        // Match the pattern against the input string.
        Matcher matcher = pattern.matcher(input);
```

```
        // Check if a match is found.
        if (matcher.find()) {
            // Extract the subdomain from the first capturing group.
            String subdomain = matcher.group(1);
            System.out.println("Extracted subdomain: " + subdomain);
            return subdomain ;
        } else {
            System.out.println("No match found");
        }
        return "" ;
    }

    /**
     * Lists all certificates asynchronously.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to list all certificates.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the certificate IDs and ARNs.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void listCertificates() {
        CompletableFuture<ListCertificatesResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().listCertificates();
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                List<Certificate> certList = response.certificates();
                for (Certificate cert : certList) {
                    System.out.println("Cert id: " + cert.certificateId());
                    System.out.println("Cert Arn: " + cert.certificateArn());
                }
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to list certificates.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Retrieves the payload of a Thing's shadow asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to get the payload of a Thing's
shadow.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the shadow data.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void getPayload(String thingName) {
        GetThingShadowRequest getThingShadowRequest =
GetThingShadowRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<GetThingShadowResponse> future =
getAsyncDataPlaneClient().getThingShadow(getThingShadowRequest);
        future.whenComplete((getThingShadowResponse, ex) -> {
            if (getThingShadowResponse != null) {
                // Extracting payload from response.
                SdkBytes payload = getThingShadowResponse.payload();
                String payloadString = payload.asUtf8String();
                System.out.println("Received Shadow Data: " + payloadString);
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to get Thing Shadow payload.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Creates an IoT rule asynchronously.
     *
```

```
    * @param roleARN The ARN of the IAM role that grants access to the rule's
actions.
    * @param ruleName The name of the IoT rule.
    * @param action The ARN of the action to perform when the rule is triggered.
    *
    * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an IoT rule.
    * If the request is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
    * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
    */
   public void createIoTRule(String roleARN, String ruleName, String action) {
       String sql = "SELECT * FROM '" + TOPIC + "'";
       SnsAction action1 = SnsAction.builder()
           .targetArn(action)
           .roleArn(roleARN)
           .build();

       // Create the action.
       Action myAction = Action.builder()
           .sns(action1)
           .build();

       // Create the topic rule payload.
       TopicRulePayload topicRulePayload = TopicRulePayload.builder()
           .sql(sql)
           .actions(myAction)
           .build();

       // Create the topic rule request.
       CreateTopicRuleRequest topicRuleRequest = CreateTopicRuleRequest.builder()
           .ruleName(ruleName)
           .topicRulePayload(topicRulePayload)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<CreateTopicRuleResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createTopicRule(topicRuleRequest);
       future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
           if (response != null) {
               System.out.println("IoT Rule created successfully.");
           } else {
               Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
               if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                   System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
               } else if (cause != null) {
```

```
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to create IoT Rule.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Lists IoT rules asynchronously.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to list IoT rules.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the names and ARNs of the rules.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void listIoTRules() {
        ListTopicRulesRequest listTopicRulesRequest =
ListTopicRulesRequest.builder().build();
        CompletableFuture<ListTopicRulesResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().listTopicRules(listTopicRulesRequest);
        future.whenComplete((listTopicRulesResponse, ex) -> {
            if (listTopicRulesResponse != null) {
                System.out.println("List of IoT Rules:");
                List<TopicRuleListItem> ruleList = listTopicRulesResponse.rules();
                for (TopicRuleListItem rule : ruleList) {
                    System.out.println("Rule Name: " + rule.ruleName());
                    System.out.println("Rule ARN: " + rule.ruleArn());
                    System.out.println("--------------");
                }
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to list IoT Rules.");
                }
            }
        });
```

```
        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Searches for IoT Things asynchronously based on a query string.
     *
     * @param queryString The query string to search for Things.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to search for IoT Things.
     * If the request is successful and Things are found, it prints their IDs.
     * If no Things are found, it prints a message indicating so.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void searchThings(String queryString) {
        SearchIndexRequest searchIndexRequest = SearchIndexRequest.builder()
            .queryString(queryString)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<SearchIndexResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().searchIndex(searchIndexRequest);
        future.whenComplete((searchIndexResponse, ex) -> {
            if (searchIndexResponse != null) {
                // Process the result.
                if (searchIndexResponse.things().isEmpty()) {
                    System.out.println("No things found.");
                } else {
                    searchIndexResponse.things().forEach(thing ->
System.out.println("Thing id found using search is " + thing.thingId()));
                }
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to search for IoT Things.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Detaches a principal (certificate) from an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
     * @param certificateArn The ARN of the certificate to detach.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to detach a certificate from an
IoT Thing.
     * If the detachment is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void detachThingPrincipal(String thingName, String certificateArn) {
        DetachThingPrincipalRequest thingPrincipalRequest =
DetachThingPrincipalRequest.builder()
            .principal(certificateArn)
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DetachThingPrincipalResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().detachThingPrincipal(thingPrincipalRequest);
        future.whenComplete((voidResult, ex) -> {
            if (ex == null) {
                System.out.println(certificateArn + " was successfully removed from
" + thingName);
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + ex.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a certificate asynchronously.
     *
     * @param certificateArn The ARN of the certificate to delete.
     *
```

```
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete a certificate.
     * If the deletion is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void deleteCertificate(String certificateArn) {
        DeleteCertificateRequest certificateProviderRequest =
DeleteCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateId(extractCertificateId(certificateArn))
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteCertificateResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().deleteCertificate(certificateProviderRequest);
        future.whenComplete((voidResult, ex) -> {
            if (ex == null) {
                System.out.println(certificateArn + " was successfully deleted.");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + ex.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing to delete.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete an IoT Thing.
     * If the deletion is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void deleteIoTThing(String thingName) {
        DeleteThingRequest deleteThingRequest = DeleteThingRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<DeleteThingResponse> future =
 getAsyncClient().deleteThing(deleteThingRequest);
        future.whenComplete((voidResult, ex) -> {
            if (ex == null) {
                System.out.println("Deleted Thing " + thingName);
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
 cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + ex.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }

    // Get the cert Id  from the Cert ARN value.
    private String extractCertificateId(String certificateArn) {
        // Example ARN: arn:aws:iot:region:account-id:cert/certificate-id.
        String[] arnParts = certificateArn.split(":");
        String certificateIdPart = arnParts[arnParts.length - 1];
        return certificateIdPart.substring(certificateIdPart.lastIndexOf("/") + 1);
    }
}
```

Azioni

`AttachThingPrincipal`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare. `AttachThingPrincipal`

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Attaches a certificate to an IoT Thing asynchronously.
    *
    * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
    * @param certificateArn The ARN of the certificate to attach.
    *
    * This method initiates an asynchronous request to attach a certificate to an
IoT Thing.
    * If the request is successful, it prints a confirmation message and additional
information about the Thing.
    * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
    */
   public void attachCertificateToThing(String thingName, String certificateArn) {
       AttachThingPrincipalRequest principalRequest =
AttachThingPrincipalRequest.builder()
           .thingName(thingName)
           .principal(certificateArn)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<AttachThingPrincipalResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().attachThingPrincipal(principalRequest);
       future.whenComplete((attachResponse, ex) -> {
           if (attachResponse != null &&
attachResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
               System.out.println("Certificate attached to Thing successfully.");

               // Print additional information about the Thing.
               describeThing(thingName);
           } else {
               Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
               if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                   System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
               } else if (cause != null) {
                   System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
               } else {
                   System.err.println("Failed to attach certificate to Thing. HTTP
Status Code: " +
                       attachResponse.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
               }
           }
       });
```

```
        future.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AttachThingPrincipalconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateKeysAndCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateKeysAndCertificate`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates an IoT certificate asynchronously.
     *
     * @return The ARN of the created certificate.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an IoT certificate.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the certificate details and returns
the certificate ARN.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public String createCertificate() {
        CompletableFuture<CreateKeysAndCertificateResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createKeysAndCertificate();
        final String[] certificateArn = {null};
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                String certificatePem = response.certificatePem();
                certificateArn[0] = response.certificateArn();

                // Print the details.
                System.out.println("\nCertificate:");
                System.out.println(certificatePem);
                System.out.println("\nCertificate ARN:");
                System.out.println(certificateArn[0]);
```

```
            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
        return certificateArn[0];
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateKeysAndCertificateconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateThing`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateThing`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates an IoT Thing with the specified name asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing to create.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an IoT Thing with the
specified name.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the name of the thing and its ARN
value.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
```

```
     */
    public void createIoTThing(String thingName) {
        CreateThingRequest createThingRequest = CreateThingRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateThingResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createThing(createThingRequest);
        future.whenComplete((createThingResponse, ex) -> {
            if (createThingResponse != null) {
                System.out.println(thingName + " was successfully created. The ARN
value is " + createThingResponse.thingArn());
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateThingconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateTopicRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTopicRule`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
```

```
     * Creates an IoT rule asynchronously.
     *
     * @param roleARN The ARN of the IAM role that grants access to the rule's
actions.
     * @param ruleName The name of the IoT rule.
     * @param action The ARN of the action to perform when the rule is triggered.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an IoT rule.
     * If the request is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void createIoTRule(String roleARN, String ruleName, String action) {
        String sql = "SELECT * FROM '" + TOPIC + "'";
        SnsAction action1 = SnsAction.builder()
            .targetArn(action)
            .roleArn(roleARN)
            .build();

        // Create the action.
        Action myAction = Action.builder()
            .sns(action1)
            .build();

        // Create the topic rule payload.
        TopicRulePayload topicRulePayload = TopicRulePayload.builder()
            .sql(sql)
            .actions(myAction)
            .build();

        // Create the topic rule request.
        CreateTopicRuleRequest topicRuleRequest = CreateTopicRuleRequest.builder()
            .ruleName(ruleName)
            .topicRulePayload(topicRulePayload)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateTopicRuleResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createTopicRule(topicRuleRequest);
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                System.out.println("IoT Rule created successfully.");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
```

```
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to create IoT Rule.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTopicRuleconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteCertificate`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a certificate asynchronously.
     *
     * @param certificateArn The ARN of the certificate to delete.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete a certificate.
     * If the deletion is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void deleteCertificate(String certificateArn) {
        DeleteCertificateRequest certificateProviderRequest =
DeleteCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateId(extractCertificateId(certificateArn))
            .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<DeleteCertificateResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().deleteCertificate(certificateProviderRequest);
        future.whenComplete((voidResult, ex) -> {
            if (ex == null) {
                System.out.println(certificateArn + " was successfully deleted.");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + ex.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteCertificateconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteThing`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteThing`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing to delete.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete an IoT Thing.
     * If the deletion is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
```

```
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void deleteIoTThing(String thingName) {
        DeleteThingRequest deleteThingRequest = DeleteThingRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteThingResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().deleteThing(deleteThingRequest);
        future.whenComplete((voidResult, ex) -> {
            if (ex == null) {
                System.out.println("Deleted Thing " + thingName);
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + ex.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteThingconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeEndpoint`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeEndpoint`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
```

```
     * Describes the endpoint of the IoT service asynchronously.
     *
     * @return A CompletableFuture containing the full endpoint URL.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to describe the endpoint of the
 IoT service.
     * If the request is successful, it prints and returns the full endpoint URL.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public String describeEndpoint() {
        CompletableFuture<DescribeEndpointResponse> future =
 getAsyncClient().describeEndpoint(DescribeEndpointRequest.builder().endpointType("iot:Data-
ATS").build());
        final String[] result = {null};

        future.whenComplete((endpointResponse, ex) -> {
            if (endpointResponse != null) {
                String endpointUrl = endpointResponse.endpointAddress();
                String exString = getValue(endpointUrl);
                String fullEndpoint = "https://" + exString + "-ats.iot.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com";

                System.out.println("Full Endpoint URL: " + fullEndpoint);
                result[0] = fullEndpoint;
            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
 ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
 cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
        return result[0];
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeEndpointconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeThing`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeThing`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Describes an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to describe an IoT Thing.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the Thing details.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    private void describeThing(String thingName) {
        DescribeThingRequest thingRequest = DescribeThingRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeThingResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().describeThing(thingRequest);
        future.whenComplete((describeResponse, ex) -> {
            if (describeResponse != null) {
                System.out.println("Thing Details:");
                System.out.println("Thing Name: " + describeResponse.thingName());
                System.out.println("Thing ARN: " + describeResponse.thingArn());
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to describe Thing.");
                }
```

```
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeThingconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DetachThingPrincipal`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetachThingPrincipal`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Detaches a principal (certificate) from an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
     * @param certificateArn The ARN of the certificate to detach.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to detach a certificate from an
IoT Thing.
     * If the detachment is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void detachThingPrincipal(String thingName, String certificateArn) {
        DetachThingPrincipalRequest thingPrincipalRequest =
DetachThingPrincipalRequest.builder()
            .principal(certificateArn)
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DetachThingPrincipalResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().detachThingPrincipal(thingPrincipalRequest);
```

```
        future.whenComplete((voidResult, ex) -> {
            if (ex == null) {
                System.out.println(certificateArn + " was successfully removed from
" + thingName);
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + ex.getMessage());
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetachThingPrincipalconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListCertificates`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListCertificates`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Lists all certificates asynchronously.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to list all certificates.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the certificate IDs and ARNs.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void listCertificates() {
```

```
        CompletableFuture<ListCertificatesResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().listCertificates();
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                List<Certificate> certList = response.certificates();
                for (Certificate cert : certList) {
                    System.out.println("Cert id: " + cert.certificateId());
                    System.out.println("Cert Arn: " + cert.certificateArn());
                }
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to list certificates.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListCertificatesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`SearchIndex`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SearchIndex`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
```

```
     * Searches for IoT Things asynchronously based on a query string.
     *
     * @param queryString The query string to search for Things.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to search for IoT Things.
     * If the request is successful and Things are found, it prints their IDs.
     * If no Things are found, it prints a message indicating so.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void searchThings(String queryString) {
        SearchIndexRequest searchIndexRequest = SearchIndexRequest.builder()
            .queryString(queryString)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<SearchIndexResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().searchIndex(searchIndexRequest);
        future.whenComplete((searchIndexResponse, ex) -> {
            if (searchIndexResponse != null) {
                // Process the result.
                if (searchIndexResponse.things().isEmpty()) {
                    System.out.println("No things found.");
                } else {
                    searchIndexResponse.things().forEach(thing ->
System.out.println("Thing id found using search is " + thing.thingId()));
                }
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to search for IoT Things.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SearchIndexconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

UpdateThing

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateThing`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Updates the shadow of an IoT Thing asynchronously.
    *
    * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
    *
    * This method initiates an asynchronous request to update the shadow of an IoT
Thing.
    * If the request is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
    * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
    */
   public void updateShadowThing(String thingName) {
       // Create Thing Shadow State Document.
       String stateDocument = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"temperature\":25,
\"humidity\":50}}}";
       SdkBytes data = SdkBytes.fromString(stateDocument, StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
       UpdateThingShadowRequest updateThingShadowRequest =
UpdateThingShadowRequest.builder()
           .thingName(thingName)
           .payload(data)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<UpdateThingShadowResponse> future =
getAsyncDataPlaneClient().updateThingShadow(updateThingShadowRequest);
       future.whenComplete((updateResponse, ex) -> {
           if (updateResponse != null) {
               System.out.println("Thing Shadow updated successfully.");
           } else {
               Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
               if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                   System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to update Thing Shadow.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateThingconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

AWS IoT data esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with AWS IoT data.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`GetThingShadow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetThingShadow`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the payload of a Thing's shadow asynchronously.
    *
    * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
    *
    * This method initiates an asynchronous request to get the payload of a Thing's
shadow.
    * If the request is successful, it prints the shadow data.
    * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
    */
   public void getPayload(String thingName) {
       GetThingShadowRequest getThingShadowRequest =
GetThingShadowRequest.builder()
           .thingName(thingName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<GetThingShadowResponse> future =
getAsyncDataPlaneClient().getThingShadow(getThingShadowRequest);
       future.whenComplete((getThingShadowResponse, ex) -> {
           if (getThingShadowResponse != null) {
               // Extracting payload from response.
               SdkBytes payload = getThingShadowResponse.payload();
               String payloadString = payload.asUtf8String();
               System.out.println("Received Shadow Data: " + payloadString);
           } else {
               Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
               if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                   System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
               } else if (cause != null) {
                   System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
               } else {
                   System.err.println("Failed to get Thing Shadow payload.");
               }
```

```
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetThingShadowconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`UpdateThingShadow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateThingShadow`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Updates the shadow of an IoT Thing asynchronously.
     *
     * @param thingName The name of the IoT Thing.
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to update the shadow of an IoT
Thing.
     * If the request is successful, it prints a confirmation message.
     * If an exception occurs, it prints the error message.
     */
    public void updateShadowThing(String thingName) {
        // Create Thing Shadow State Document.
        String stateDocument = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"temperature\":25,
\"humidity\":50}}}";
        SdkBytes data = SdkBytes.fromString(stateDocument, StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
        UpdateThingShadowRequest updateThingShadowRequest =
UpdateThingShadowRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .payload(data)
            .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<UpdateThingShadowResponse> future =
getAsyncDataPlaneClient().updateThingShadow(updateThingShadowRequest);
        future.whenComplete((updateResponse, ex) -> {
            if (updateResponse != null) {
                System.out.println("Thing Shadow updated successfully.");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = ex != null ? ex.getCause() : null;
                if (cause instanceof IotException) {
                    System.err.println(((IotException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                } else if (cause != null) {
                    System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.err.println("Failed to update Thing Shadow.");
                }
            }
        });

        future.join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateThingShadowconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

AWS IoT FleetWise esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with AWS IoT FleetWise.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao AWS IoT FleetWise

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS IoT FleetWise.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public class HelloFleetwise {

        public static void main(String[] args) {
            ListSignalCatalogs();
        }

        public static void  ListSignalCatalogs() {
            try (IoTFleetWiseClient fleetWiseClient = IoTFleetWiseClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                    .build()) {

                ListSignalCatalogsRequest request =
 ListSignalCatalogsRequest.builder()
                        .maxResults(10) // Optional: limit per page
                        .build();

                ListSignalCatalogsIterable paginator =
 fleetWiseClient.listSignalCatalogsPaginator(request);
                boolean found = false;

                for (ListSignalCatalogsResponse response : paginator) {
                    for (SignalCatalogSummary summary : response.summaries()) {
                        found = true;
                        System.out.println("Catalog Name: " + summary.name());
                        System.out.println("ARN: " + summary.arn());
                        System.out.println("Created: " + summary.creationTime());
                        System.out.println("Last Modified: " +
 summary.lastModificationTime());
                        System.out.println("---------------");
                    }
```

```
                }

                if (!found) {
                    System.out.println("No AWS Fleetwise Signal Catalogs were
found.");
                }

            } catch (IoTFleetWiseException e) {
                System.err.println("Error listing signal catalogs: " +
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta listSignalCatalogsPaginator in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea una raccolta di segnali standardizzati.
- Crea una flotta che rappresenti un gruppo di veicoli.
- Crea un manifesto del modello.
- Crea un manifesto del decodificatore.
- Controllate lo stato del manifesto del modello.
- Controllate lo stato del decoder.
- Crea un oggetto IoT.
- Crea un veicolo.

- Visualizza i dettagli del veicolo.
- Elimina gli AWS IoT FleetWise asset.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le AWS IoT SiteWise funzionalità.

```
public class FleetwiseScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    static FleetwiseActions actions = new FleetwiseActions();
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(FleetwiseScenario.class);
    static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
                """
                Usage:
                    <signalCatalogName> <manifestName> <fleetId> <vecName> <decName>

                Where:
                    signalCatalogName     - The name of the Signal Catalog to create
 (eg, catalog30).
                    manifestName          - The name of the Vehicle Model (Model
 Manifest) to create (eg, manifest30).
                    fleetId               - The ID of the Fleet to create (eg,
 fleet30).
                    vecName               - The name of the Vehicle to create (eg,
 vehicle30).
                    decName               - The name of the Decoder Manifest to
 create (eg, decManifest30).
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            logger.info(usage);
```

```
            return;
        }

        String signalCatalogName = args[0];
        String manifestName = args[1];
        String fleetId = args[2];
        String vecName = args[3];
        String decName = args[4];

        logger.info(
                """
                 AWS IoT FleetWise is a managed service that simplifies the
                 process of collecting, organizing, and transmitting vehicle
                 data to the cloud in near real-time. Designed for automakers
                 and fleet operators, it allows you to define vehicle models,
                 specify the exact data you want to collect (such as engine
                 temperature, speed, or battery status), and send this data to
                 AWS for analysis. By using intelligent data collection
                 techniques, IoT FleetWise reduces the volume of data
                 transmitted by filtering and transforming it at the edge,
                 helping to minimize bandwidth usage and costs.

                At its core, AWS IoT FleetWise helps organizations build
                scalable systems for vehicle data management and analytics,
                supporting a wide variety of vehicles and sensor configurations.
                You can define signal catalogs and decoder manifests that describe
                how raw CAN bus signals are translated into readable data, making
                the platform highly flexible and extensible. This allows
                manufacturers to optimize vehicle performance, improve safety,
                and reduce maintenance costs by gaining real-time visibility
                into fleet operations.
                """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);
        try {
            runScenario(signalCatalogName, manifestName, fleetId, vecName, decName);
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            logger.info(e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    private static void runScenario(String signalCatalogName,
                                    String manifestName,
```

```
                                    String fleetId,
                                    String vecName,
                                    String decName) {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Creates a collection of standardized signals that can be
 reused to create vehicle models");
        String signalCatalogArn;
        try {
            signalCatalogArn =
 actions.createSignalCatalogAsync(signalCatalogName).join();
            logger.info("The collection ARN is " + signalCatalogArn);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                logger.error("The request failed due to a validation issue: {}",
 cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. Create a fleet that represents a group of vehicles");
        logger.info(
                """
                Creating an IoT FleetWise fleet allows you to efficiently collect,
                organize, and transfer vehicle data to the cloud, enabling real-
time
                insights into vehicle performance and health.

                It helps reduce data costs by allowing you to filter and prioritize
                only the most relevant vehicle signals, supporting advanced
 analytics
                and predictive maintenance use cases.
                """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String fleetid;
        try {
            fleetid = actions.createFleetAsync(signalCatalogArn, fleetId).join();
            logger.info("The fleet Id is " + fleetid);
```

```
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("The resource was not found: {}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Create a model manifest");
        logger.info(
                """
                An AWS IoT FleetWise manifest defines the structure and
                relationships of vehicle data. The model manifest specifies
                which signals to collect and how they relate to vehicle systems,
                while the decoder manifest defines how to decode raw vehicle data
                into meaningful signals.
                """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String manifestArn;
        try {
            List<Node> nodes =
actions.listSignalCatalogNodeAsync(signalCatalogName).join();
            manifestArn = actions.createModelManifestAsync(manifestName,
signalCatalogArn, nodes).join();
            logger.info("The manifest ARN is {}", manifestArn);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Create a decoder manifest");
        logger.info(
                """
                A decoder manifest in AWS IoT FleetWise defines how raw vehicle
                data (such as CAN signals) should be interpreted and decoded
```

```
                into meaningful signals. It acts as a translation layer
                that maps vehicle-specific protocols to standardized data formats
                using decoding rules. This is crucial for extracting usable
                data from different vehicle models, even when their data
                formats vary.

                """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String decArn;
        try {
            decArn = actions.createDecoderManifestAsync(decName,
manifestArn).join();
            logger.info("The decoder manifest ARN is {}", decArn);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("5. Check the status of the model manifest");
        logger.info(
                """
                The model manifest must be in an ACTIVE state before it can be used
                to create or update a vehicle.
                """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.updateModelManifestAsync(manifestName);
            actions.waitForModelManifestActiveAsync(manifestName).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            logger.error("An unexpected error occurred while waiting for the model
manifest status.", cause);
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("6. Check the status of the decoder");
        logger.info(
                """
```

```
                The decoder manifest must be in an ACTIVE state before it can be
used
                to create or update a vehicle.
                """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.updateDecoderManifestAsync(decName);
            actions.waitForDecoderManifestActiveAsync(decName).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            logger.error("An unexpected error occurred while waiting for the decoder
manifest status.", cause);
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Create an IoT Thing");
        logger.info(
                """
                AWS IoT FleetWise expects an existing AWS IoT Thing with the same
                name as the vehicle name you are passing to createVehicle method.
                Before calling createVehicle(), you must create an AWS IoT Thing
                with the same name using the AWS IoT Core service.
                """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.createThingIfNotExistsAsync(vecName).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceAlreadyExistsException) {
                logger.error("The resource exists: {}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("8. Create a vehicle");
        logger.info(
```

```
                """
                Creating a vehicle in AWS IoT FleetWise allows you to digitally
                represent and manage a physical vehicle within the AWS ecosystem.
                This enables efficient ingestion, transformation, and transmission
                of vehicle telemetry data to the cloud for analysis.
                """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.createVehicleAsync(vecName, manifestArn, decArn).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();

            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("The required resource was not found: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred while creating vehicle.",
cause);
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("9. Display vehicle details");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.getVehicleDetailsAsync(vecName).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("The resource was not found: {}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("10. Delete the AWS IoT Fleetwise Assets");
        logger.info("Would you like to delete the IoT Fleetwise Assets? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
```

```
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            try {
                actions.deleteVehicleAsync(vecName).join();
                actions.deleteDecoderManifestAsync(decName).join();
                actions.deleteModelManifestAsync(manifestName).join();
                actions.deleteFleetAsync(fleetid).join();
                actions.deleteSignalCatalogAsync(signalCatalogName).join();
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                    // Handle the case where the resource is not found.
                    logger.error("The resource was not found: {}",
 cause.getMessage());
                } else if (cause instanceof RuntimeException) {
                    // Handle other runtime exceptions.
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
 cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    // Catch any other unexpected exceptions.
                    logger.error("An unknown error occurred.", cause);
                }
                return;
            }

            logger.info(DASHES);
            logger.info(
                    """
                    Thank you for checking out the AWS IoT Fleetwise Service Use
 demo. We hope you
                    learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps
 today.
                    For more AWS code examples, have a look at:
                    https://docs.aws.amazon.com/code-library/latest/ug/what-is-code-
library.html
                    """);
            logger.info(DASHES);
        } else {
            logger.info("The AWS resources will not be deleted.");
        }
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
```

```
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Una classe wrapper per i metodi SDK. AWS IoT FleetWise

```
public class FleetwiseActions {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(FleetwiseActions.class);
    private static IoTFleetWiseAsyncClient ioTFleetWiseAsyncClient;

    private static IoTFleetWiseAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (ioTFleetWiseAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                    .maxConcurrency(100)
                    .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                    .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                    .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                    .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                    .build();

            ioTFleetWiseAsyncClient = IoTFleetWiseAsyncClient.builder()
                    .httpClient(httpClient)
                    .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                    .build();
        }
```

```
        return ioTFleetWiseAsyncClient;
    }


    /**
     * Creates a signal catalog.
     *
     * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog to be created
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the Amazon Resource
 Name (ARN) of the created signal catalog
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createSignalCatalogAsync(String
 signalCatalogName) {
        return deleteSignalCatalogIfExistsAsync(signalCatalogName)
                .thenCompose(ignored -> delayAsync(2000)) // Wait for 2 seconds
                .thenCompose(ignored -> {
                    List<Node> nodes = List.of(
                            Node.builder().branch(
                                    Branch.builder()
                                            .fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle")
                                            .description("Root branch")
                                            .build()
                            ).build(),
                            Node.builder().branch(
                                    Branch.builder()

 .fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain")
                                            .description("Powertrain branch")
                                            .build()
                            ).build(),
                            Node.builder().sensor(
                                    Sensor.builder()

 .fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM")
                                            .description("Engine RPM")
                                            .dataType(NodeDataType.DOUBLE)
                                            .unit("rpm")
                                            .build()
                            ).build(),
                            Node.builder().sensor(
                                    Sensor.builder()

 .fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed")
                                            .description("Vehicle Speed")
```

```
                                            .dataType(NodeDataType.DOUBLE)
                                            .unit("km/h")
                                            .build()
                            ).build()
                    );

                    CreateSignalCatalogRequest request =
CreateSignalCatalogRequest.builder()
                            .name(signalCatalogName)
                            .nodes(nodes)
                            .build();

                    CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

                    getAsyncClient().createSignalCatalog(request)
                            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                                if (exception != null) {
                                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                                    if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                                        result.completeExceptionally(cause);
                                    } else {
                                        result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Error creating the catalog", cause));
                                    }
                                } else {
                                    result.complete(response.arn());
                                }
                            });

                    return result;
                });
    }

    /**
     * Delays the execution of the current thread asynchronously for the specified
duration.
     *
     * @param millis the duration of the delay in milliseconds
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes after the specified delay
     */
    private static CompletableFuture<Void> delayAsync(long millis) {
        return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
```

```
            try {
                Thread.sleep(millis);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                throw new CompletionException("Sleep interrupted", e);
            }
        });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the specified signal catalog.
     *
     * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation.
     */
    public static CompletableFuture<Void> deleteSignalCatalogIfExistsAsync(String
signalCatalogName) {
        DeleteSignalCatalogRequest request = DeleteSignalCatalogRequest.builder()
                .name(signalCatalogName)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteSignalCatalog(request)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                           throw new CompletionException(new
RuntimeException("Signal Catalog not found: " + signalCatalogName));
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete signal catalog:
" + signalCatalogName, cause);
                    }
                    return null;
                });
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new decoder manifest.
     *
     * @param name             the name of the decoder manifest
     * @param modelManifestArn the ARN of the model manifest
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ARN of the
created decoder manifest
```

```
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createDecoderManifestAsync(String name, String
modelManifestArn) {
        String interfaceId = "can0";
        NetworkInterface networkInterface = NetworkInterface.builder()
                .interfaceId(interfaceId)
                .type(NetworkInterfaceType.CAN_INTERFACE)
                .canInterface(CanInterface.builder()
                        .name("canInterface0")
                        .protocolName("CAN")
                        .protocolVersion("1.0")
                        .build())
                .build();

        // Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM decoder.
        SignalDecoder engineRpmDecoder = SignalDecoder.builder()
                .fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM")
                .interfaceId(interfaceId)
                .type(SignalDecoderType.CAN_SIGNAL)
                .canSignal(CanSignal.builder()
                        .messageId(100)
                        .isBigEndian(false)
                        .isSigned(false)
                        .startBit(0)
                        .length(16)
                        .factor(1.0)
                        .offset(0.0)
                        .build())
                .build();

        // Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed decoder.
        SignalDecoder vehicleSpeedDecoder = SignalDecoder.builder()
                .fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed")
                .interfaceId(interfaceId)
                .type(SignalDecoderType.CAN_SIGNAL)
                .canSignal(CanSignal.builder()
                        .messageId(101)
                        .isBigEndian(false)
                        .isSigned(false)
                        .startBit(16)
                        .length(16)
                        .factor(1.0)
                        .offset(0.0)
                        .build())
```

```
                .build();

        CreateDecoderManifestRequest request =
CreateDecoderManifestRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .modelManifestArn(modelManifestArn)
                .networkInterfaces(List.of(networkInterface))
                .signalDecoders(List.of(engineRpmDecoder, vehicleSpeedDecoder))
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

        getAsyncClient().createDecoderManifest(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                        if (cause instanceof DecoderManifestValidationException) {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
CompletionException("The request contains signal decoders with validation errors: "
+ cause.getMessage(), cause));
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
CompletionException("Failed to create decoder manifest: " + exception.getMessage(),
exception));
                        }
                    } else {
                        result.complete(response.arn()); // Complete successfully
with the ARN
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a decoder manifest.
     *
     * @param name the name of the decoder manifest to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the decoder manifest
has been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDecoderManifestAsync(String name) {
```

```
        return
getAsyncClient().deleteDecoderManifest(DeleteDecoderManifestRequest.builder().name(name).bu
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the decoder
manifest: " + cause);
                    }
                    return null;
                });
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a vehicle with the specified name.
     *
     * @param vecName the name of the vehicle to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the vehicle has been
deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteVehicleAsync(String vecName) {
        DeleteVehicleRequest request = DeleteVehicleRequest.builder()
                .vehicleName(vecName)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteVehicle(request)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the vehicle: "
+ cause);
                    }
                    return null;
                });
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Updates the model manifest.
     *
     * @param name the name of the model manifest to update
     */
    public void updateModelManifestAsync(String name) {
        UpdateModelManifestRequest request = UpdateModelManifestRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .status(ManifestStatus.ACTIVE)
                .build();

        getAsyncClient().updateModelManifest(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to update model
manifest: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                })
                .thenApply(response -> null);
    }


    /**
     * Updates the decoder manifest with the given name.
     *
     * @param name the name of the decoder manifest to update
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the update operation
is finished
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> updateDecoderManifestAsync(String name) {
        UpdateDecoderManifestRequest request =
UpdateDecoderManifestRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .status(ManifestStatus.ACTIVE)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().updateDecoderManifest(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to update decoder
manifest: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                })
```

```
                .thenApply(response -> null);
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new vehicle in the system.
     *
     * @param vecName     the name of the vehicle to be created
     * @param manifestArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the model manifest for
the vehicle
     * @param decArn      the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the decoder manifest for
the vehicle
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the vehicle has been
created, or throws a
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> createVehicleAsync(String vecName, String
manifestArn, String decArn) {
        CreateVehicleRequest request = CreateVehicleRequest.builder()
                .vehicleName(vecName)
                .modelManifestArn(manifestArn)
                .decoderManifestArn(decArn)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();
        getAsyncClient().createVehicle(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception instanceof CompletionException ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            result.completeExceptionally(cause);
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Failed to create vehicle: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
                        }
                    } else {
                        logger.info("Vehicle '{}' created successfully.", vecName);
                        result.complete(null); // mark future as complete
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Waits for the decoder manifest to become active.
    *
    * @param decoderName the name of the decoder to wait for
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the decoder manifest
becomes active, or exceptionally if an error occurs or the manifest becomes invalid
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> waitForDecoderManifestActiveAsync(String
decoderName) {
       CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

       ScheduledExecutorService scheduler =
Executors.newSingleThreadScheduledExecutor();
       AtomicInteger secondsElapsed = new AtomicInteger(0);
       AtomicReference<ManifestStatus> lastStatus = new
AtomicReference<>(ManifestStatus.DRAFT);

       logger.info(" Elapsed: 0s | Decoder Status: DRAFT");

       final Runnable pollTask = new Runnable() {
           @Override
           public void run() {
               int elapsed = secondsElapsed.incrementAndGet();

               // Check status every 5 seconds
               if (elapsed % 5 == 0) {
                   GetDecoderManifestRequest request =
GetDecoderManifestRequest.builder()
                           .name(decoderName)
                           .build();

                   getAsyncClient().getDecoderManifest(request)
                           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                               if (exception != null) {
                                   Throwable cause = exception instanceof
CompletionException ? exception.getCause() : exception;

                                   scheduler.shutdown();
                                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException)
{
                                       result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Decoder manifest not found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
```

```
                                    } else {
                                        result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Error while polling decoder manifest status: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception));
                                    }
                                    return;
                                }

                                ManifestStatus status = response.status();
                                lastStatus.set(status);

                                if (status == ManifestStatus.ACTIVE) {
                                    logger.info("\r Elapsed: {}s | Decoder Status:
ACTIVE", elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    result.complete(null);
                                } else if (status == ManifestStatus.INVALID) {
                                    logger.info("\r Elapsed: {}s | Decoder Status:
INVALID", elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Decoder manifest became INVALID. Cannot proceed."));
                                } else {
                                    logger.info("\r# Elapsed: {}s | Decoder Status:
{}", elapsed, status);
                                }
                            });
                } else {
                    logger.info("\r Elapsed: {}s | Decoder Status: {}", elapsed,
lastStatus.get());
                }
            }
        };

        // Start the task with an initial delay of 1 second, and repeat every second
        scheduler.scheduleAtFixedRate(pollTask, 1, 1, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
        return result;
    }



    /**
     * Waits for the specified model manifest to become active.
     *
```

```
     * @param manifestName the name of the model manifest to wait for
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> waitForModelManifestActiveAsync(String
manifestName) {
        CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

        ScheduledExecutorService scheduler =
Executors.newSingleThreadScheduledExecutor();
        AtomicInteger secondsElapsed = new AtomicInteger(0);
        AtomicReference<ManifestStatus> lastStatus = new
AtomicReference<>(ManifestStatus.DRAFT);

        logger.info("Elapsed: 0s | Status: DRAFT");

        final Runnable pollTask = new Runnable() {
            @Override
            public void run() {
                int elapsed = secondsElapsed.incrementAndGet();

                // Only check status every 5 seconds
                if (elapsed % 5 == 0) {
                    GetModelManifestRequest request =
GetModelManifestRequest.builder()
                            .name(manifestName)
                            .build();

                    getAsyncClient().getModelManifest(request)
                            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                                if (exception != null) {
                                    Throwable cause = exception instanceof
CompletionException ? exception.getCause() : exception;

                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException)
{
                                        result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Model manifest not found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
                                    } else {
                                        result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Error while polling model manifest status: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception));
                                    }
                                    return;
                                }
```

```
                                ManifestStatus status = response.status();
                                lastStatus.set(status);

                                if (status == ManifestStatus.ACTIVE) {
                                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status: ACTIVE",
elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    result.complete(null);
                                } else if (status == ManifestStatus.INVALID) {
                                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status: INVALID",
elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Model manifest became INVALID. Cannot proceed."));
                                } else {
                                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status: {}",
elapsed, status);
                                }
                            });
                } else {
                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status: {}", elapsed,
lastStatus.get());
                }
            }
        };

        // Start the task with an initial delay of 1 second, and repeat every second
        scheduler.scheduleAtFixedRate(pollTask, 1, 1, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
        return result;
    }



    /**
     * Fetches the details of a vehicle.
     *
     * @param vehicleName the name of the vehicle to fetch details for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the vehicle details
have been fetched
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> getVehicleDetailsAsync(String vehicleName) {
        GetVehicleRequest request = GetVehicleRequest.builder()
                .vehicleName(vehicleName)
```

```
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

        getAsyncClient().getVehicle(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception instanceof CompletionException ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            result.completeExceptionally(cause); // don't rewrap
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Failed to fetch vehicle details: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
                        }
                    } else {
                        Map<String, Object> details = new HashMap<>();
                        details.put("vehicleName", response.vehicleName());
                        details.put("arn", response.arn());
                        details.put("modelManifestArn",
response.modelManifestArn());
                        details.put("decoderManifestArn",
response.decoderManifestArn());
                        details.put("attributes", response.attributes());
                        details.put("creationTime",
response.creationTime().toString());
                        details.put("lastModificationTime",
response.lastModificationTime().toString());

                        logger.info("Vehicle Details:");
                        details.forEach((key, value) -> logger.info("• {} : {}",
key, value));

                        result.complete(null); // mark as successful
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }


    /**
     * Creates an IoT Thing if it does not already exist.
```

```
     *
     * @param thingName the name of the IoT Thing to create
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the IoT Thing has
been created or if it already exists
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> createThingIfNotExistsAsync(String thingName) {
        IotAsyncClient iotClient = IotAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        CreateThingRequest request = CreateThingRequest.builder()
                .thingName(thingName)
                .build();

        return iotClient.createThing(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        if (exception instanceof ResourceAlreadyExistsException) {
                            logger.info(" IoT Thing already exists: " + thingName);
                        } else {
                            throw new CompletionException("Failed to create IoT
Thing: " + thingName, exception);
                        }
                    } else {
                        logger.info("IoT Thing created: " + response.thingName());
                    }
                })
                .thenApply(response -> null);
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a model manifest.
     *
     * @param name the name of the model manifest to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the model manifest
has been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteModelManifestAsync(String name) {
        DeleteModelManifestRequest request = DeleteModelManifestRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteModelManifest(request)
```

```
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the model
manifest: " + cause);
                    }
                    logger.info("{} was successfully deleted", name);
                    return null;
                });
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a signal catalog.
     *
     * @param name the name of the signal catalog to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the signal catalog is
deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteSignalCatalogAsync(String name) {
        DeleteSignalCatalogRequest request = DeleteSignalCatalogRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteSignalCatalog(request)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the signal
catalog: " + cause);
                    }
                    logger.info("{} was successfully deleted", name);
                    return null;
                });
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously retrieves a list of all nodes in the specified signal catalog.
    *
    * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog to retrieve nodes for
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains a {@link
List} of {@link Node} objects
    * representing all the nodes in the specified signal catalog
    */
   public CompletableFuture<List<Node>> listSignalCatalogNodeAsync(String
signalCatalogName) {
       ListSignalCatalogNodesRequest request =
ListSignalCatalogNodesRequest.builder()
               .name(signalCatalogName)
               .build();

       List<Node> allNodes = new ArrayList<>();

       return getAsyncClient().listSignalCatalogNodesPaginator(request)
               .subscribe(response -> allNodes.addAll(response.nodes()))
               .thenApply(v -> allNodes);
   }



   /**
    * Creates a model manifest.
    *
    * @param name             the name of the model manifest to create
    * @param signalCatalogArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog
    * @param nodes            a list of nodes to include in the model manifest
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ARN of the
created model manifest
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createModelManifestAsync(String name,
                                                             String
signalCatalogArn,
                                                             List<Node> nodes) {
       // Extract the fully qualified names (FQNs) from each Node in the provided
list.
       List<String> fqnList = nodes.stream()
               .map(node -> {
                   if (node.sensor() != null) {
                       return node.sensor().fullyQualifiedName();
                   } else if (node.branch() != null) {
```

```
                        return node.branch().fullyQualifiedName();
                    } else if (node.attribute() != null) {
                        return node.attribute().fullyQualifiedName();
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Unsupported node type");
                    }
                })
                .toList();

        CreateModelManifestRequest request = CreateModelManifestRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .signalCatalogArn(signalCatalogArn)
                .nodes(fqnList)
                .build();


        CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();
        getAsyncClient().createModelManifest(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                        if (cause instanceof InvalidSignalsException) {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
CompletionException("The request contains signals that aren't valid: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause));
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
CompletionException("Failed to create model manifest: " + exception.getMessage(),
exception));
                        }
                    } else {
                        result.complete(response.arn()); // Complete successfully
with the ARN
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a fleet based on the provided fleet ID.
```

```
     *
     * @param fleetId the ID of the fleet to be deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteFleetAsync(String fleetId) {
        DeleteFleetRequest request = DeleteFleetRequest.builder()
                .fleetId(fleetId)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteFleet(request)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the fleet: " +
cause);
                    }
                    logger.info("{} was successfully deleted", fleetId);
                    return null;
                });
    }



    /**
     * Creates a new fleet.
     *
     * @param catARN  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog to
associate with the fleet
     * @param fleetId the unique identifier for the fleet
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ID of the created
fleet
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createFleetAsync(String catARN, String fleetId)
{
        CreateFleetRequest fleetRequest = CreateFleetRequest.builder()
                .fleetId(fleetId)
                .signalCatalogArn(catARN)
                .description("Built using the AWS For Java V2")
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();
```

```
        getAsyncClient().createFleet(fleetRequest)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
 exception.getCause() : exception;

                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            result.completeExceptionally(cause);
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("An
 unexpected error occurred", cause));
                        }
                    } else {
                        result.complete(response.id());
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }
}
```

Azioni

`createDecoderManifest`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare. `createDecoderManifest`

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new decoder manifest.
     *
     * @param name             the name of the decoder manifest
     * @param modelManifestArn the ARN of the model manifest
```

```
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ARN of the
created decoder manifest
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createDecoderManifestAsync(String name, String
modelManifestArn) {
       String interfaceId = "can0";
       NetworkInterface networkInterface = NetworkInterface.builder()
               .interfaceId(interfaceId)
               .type(NetworkInterfaceType.CAN_INTERFACE)
               .canInterface(CanInterface.builder()
                       .name("canInterface0")
                       .protocolName("CAN")
                       .protocolVersion("1.0")
                       .build())
               .build();

       // Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM decoder.
       SignalDecoder engineRpmDecoder = SignalDecoder.builder()
               .fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM")
               .interfaceId(interfaceId)
               .type(SignalDecoderType.CAN_SIGNAL)
               .canSignal(CanSignal.builder()
                       .messageId(100)
                       .isBigEndian(false)
                       .isSigned(false)
                       .startBit(0)
                       .length(16)
                       .factor(1.0)
                       .offset(0.0)
                       .build())
               .build();

       // Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed decoder.
       SignalDecoder vehicleSpeedDecoder = SignalDecoder.builder()
               .fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed")
               .interfaceId(interfaceId)
               .type(SignalDecoderType.CAN_SIGNAL)
               .canSignal(CanSignal.builder()
                       .messageId(101)
                       .isBigEndian(false)
                       .isSigned(false)
                       .startBit(16)
                       .length(16)
                       .factor(1.0)
```

```
                        .offset(0.0)
                        .build())
                .build();

        CreateDecoderManifestRequest request =
CreateDecoderManifestRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .modelManifestArn(modelManifestArn)
                .networkInterfaces(List.of(networkInterface))
                .signalDecoders(List.of(engineRpmDecoder, vehicleSpeedDecoder))
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

        getAsyncClient().createDecoderManifest(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                        if (cause instanceof DecoderManifestValidationException) {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
CompletionException("The request contains signal decoders with validation errors: "
+ cause.getMessage(), cause));
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
CompletionException("Failed to create decoder manifest: " + exception.getMessage(),
exception));
                        }
                    } else {
                        result.complete(response.arn()); // Complete successfully
with the ARN
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, createDecoderManifestconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`createFleet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`createFleet`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new fleet.
    *
    * @param catARN  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog to
associate with the fleet
    * @param fleetId the unique identifier for the fleet
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ID of the created
fleet
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createFleetAsync(String catARN, String fleetId)
{
       CreateFleetRequest fleetRequest = CreateFleetRequest.builder()
               .fleetId(fleetId)
               .signalCatalogArn(catARN)
               .description("Built using the AWS For Java V2")
               .build();

       CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();
       getAsyncClient().createFleet(fleetRequest)
               .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                       if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                           result.completeExceptionally(cause);
                       } else {
                           result.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("An
unexpected error occurred", cause));
                       }
```

```
                    } else {
                        result.complete(response.id());
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateFleet in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`createModelManifest`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `createModelManifest`

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a model manifest.
     *
     * @param name             the name of the model manifest to create
     * @param signalCatalogArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog
     * @param nodes            a list of nodes to include in the model manifest
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ARN of the
created model manifest
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createModelManifestAsync(String name,
                                                              String
signalCatalogArn,
                                                              List<Node> nodes) {
        // Extract the fully qualified names (FQNs) from each Node in the provided
list.
        List<String> fqnList = nodes.stream()
                .map(node -> {
                    if (node.sensor() != null) {
```

```
                        return node.sensor().fullyQualifiedName();
                    } else if (node.branch() != null) {
                        return node.branch().fullyQualifiedName();
                    } else if (node.attribute() != null) {
                        return node.attribute().fullyQualifiedName();
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("Unsupported node type");
                    }
                })
                .toList();

        CreateModelManifestRequest request = CreateModelManifestRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .signalCatalogArn(signalCatalogArn)
                .nodes(fqnList)
                .build();


        CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();
        getAsyncClient().createModelManifest(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                        if (cause instanceof InvalidSignalsException) {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
CompletionException("The request contains signals that aren't valid: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause));
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
CompletionException("Failed to create model manifest: " + exception.getMessage(),
exception));
                        }
                    } else {
                        result.complete(response.arn()); // Complete successfully
with the ARN
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, createModelManifestconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`createSignalCatalog`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`createSignalCatalog`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Creates a signal catalog.
    *
    * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog to be created
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the Amazon Resource
Name (ARN) of the created signal catalog
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createSignalCatalogAsync(String
signalCatalogName) {
       return deleteSignalCatalogIfExistsAsync(signalCatalogName)
               .thenCompose(ignored -> delayAsync(2000)) // Wait for 2 seconds
               .thenCompose(ignored -> {
                   List<Node> nodes = List.of(
                           Node.builder().branch(
                                   Branch.builder()
                                           .fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle")
                                           .description("Root branch")
                                           .build()
                           ).build(),
                           Node.builder().branch(
                                   Branch.builder()

.fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain")
                                           .description("Powertrain branch")
                                           .build()
                           ).build(),
                           Node.builder().sensor(
```

```
                                    Sensor.builder()

.fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM")
                                            .description("Engine RPM")
                                            .dataType(NodeDataType.DOUBLE)
                                            .unit("rpm")
                                            .build()
                            ).build(),
                            Node.builder().sensor(
                                    Sensor.builder()

.fullyQualifiedName("Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed")
                                            .description("Vehicle Speed")
                                            .dataType(NodeDataType.DOUBLE)
                                            .unit("km/h")
                                            .build()
                            ).build()
                    );

                    CreateSignalCatalogRequest request =
CreateSignalCatalogRequest.builder()
                            .name(signalCatalogName)
                            .nodes(nodes)
                            .build();

                    CompletableFuture<String> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

                    getAsyncClient().createSignalCatalog(request)
                            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                                if (exception != null) {
                                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                                    if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                                        result.completeExceptionally(cause);
                                    } else {
                                        result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Error creating the catalog", cause));
                                    }
                                } else {
                                    result.complete(response.arn());
                                }
                            });
```

```
                    return result;
                });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, createSignalCatalogconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`createVehicle`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`createVehicle`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new vehicle in the system.
     *
     * @param vecName     the name of the vehicle to be created
     * @param manifestArn the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the model manifest for
the vehicle
     * @param decArn      the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the decoder manifest for
the vehicle
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the vehicle has been
created, or throws a
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> createVehicleAsync(String vecName, String
manifestArn, String decArn) {
        CreateVehicleRequest request = CreateVehicleRequest.builder()
                .vehicleName(vecName)
                .modelManifestArn(manifestArn)
                .decoderManifestArn(decArn)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();
        getAsyncClient().createVehicle(request)
```

```
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception instanceof CompletionException ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            result.completeExceptionally(cause);
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Failed to create vehicle: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
                        }
                    } else {
                        logger.info("Vehicle '{}' created successfully.", vecName);
                        result.complete(null); // mark future as complete
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateVehicle in API Reference.AWS SDK for Java 2.x

`deleteDecoderManifest`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `deleteDecoderManifest`

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a decoder manifest.
     *
     * @param name the name of the decoder manifest to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the decoder manifest
has been deleted
```

```
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDecoderManifestAsync(String name) {
        return
getAsyncClient().deleteDecoderManifest(DeleteDecoderManifestRequest.builder().name(name).bu
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the decoder
manifest: " + cause);
                    }
                    return null;
                });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, deleteDecoderManifestconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`deleteFleet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`deleteFleet`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a fleet based on the provided fleet ID.
     *
     * @param fleetId the ID of the fleet to be deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteFleetAsync(String fleetId) {
        DeleteFleetRequest request = DeleteFleetRequest.builder()
                .fleetId(fleetId)
```

```
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteFleet(request)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the fleet: " +
cause);
                    }
                    logger.info("{} was successfully deleted", fleetId);
                    return null;
                });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteFleet in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`deleteModelManifest`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `deleteModelManifest`

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a model manifest.
     *
     * @param name the name of the model manifest to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the model manifest
has been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteModelManifestAsync(String name) {
```

```
        DeleteModelManifestRequest request = DeleteModelManifestRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteModelManifest(request)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the model
manifest: " + cause);
                    }
                    logger.info("{} was successfully deleted", name);
                    return null;
                });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, deleteModelManifestconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`deleteSignalCatalog`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`deleteSignalCatalog`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a signal catalog.
     *
     * @param name the name of the signal catalog to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the signal catalog is
deleted
```

```
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteSignalCatalogAsync(String name) {
        DeleteSignalCatalogRequest request = DeleteSignalCatalogRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteSignalCatalog(request)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the signal
catalog: " + cause);
                    }
                    logger.info("{} was successfully deleted", name);
                    return null;
                });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, deleteSignalCatalogconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`deleteVehicle`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`deleteVehicle`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a vehicle with the specified name.
     *
     * @param vecName the name of the vehicle to be deleted
```

```
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the vehicle has been
deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteVehicleAsync(String vecName) {
        DeleteVehicleRequest request = DeleteVehicleRequest.builder()
                .vehicleName(vecName)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteVehicle(request)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }
                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete the vehicle: "
+ cause);
                    }
                    return null;
                });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteVehicle in API Reference.AWS SDK for Java 2.x

`getDecoderManifest`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `getDecoderManifest`

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Waits for the decoder manifest to become active.
     *
     * @param decoderName the name of the decoder to wait for
```

```
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the decoder manifest
becomes active, or exceptionally if an error occurs or the manifest becomes invalid
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> waitForDecoderManifestActiveAsync(String
decoderName) {
       CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

       ScheduledExecutorService scheduler =
Executors.newSingleThreadScheduledExecutor();
       AtomicInteger secondsElapsed = new AtomicInteger(0);
       AtomicReference<ManifestStatus> lastStatus = new
AtomicReference<>(ManifestStatus.DRAFT);

       logger.info(" Elapsed: 0s | Decoder Status: DRAFT");

       final Runnable pollTask = new Runnable() {
           @Override
           public void run() {
               int elapsed = secondsElapsed.incrementAndGet();

               // Check status every 5 seconds
               if (elapsed % 5 == 0) {
                   GetDecoderManifestRequest request =
GetDecoderManifestRequest.builder()
                           .name(decoderName)
                           .build();

                   getAsyncClient().getDecoderManifest(request)
                           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                               if (exception != null) {
                                   Throwable cause = exception instanceof
CompletionException ? exception.getCause() : exception;

                                   scheduler.shutdown();
                                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException)
{
                                       result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Decoder manifest not found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
                                   } else {
                                       result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Error while polling decoder manifest status: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception));
                                   }
                                   return;
```

```
                                }

                                ManifestStatus status = response.status();
                                lastStatus.set(status);

                                if (status == ManifestStatus.ACTIVE) {
                                    logger.info("\r Elapsed: {}s | Decoder Status:
ACTIVE", elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    result.complete(null);
                                } else if (status == ManifestStatus.INVALID) {
                                    logger.info("\r Elapsed: {}s | Decoder Status:
INVALID", elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Decoder manifest became INVALID. Cannot proceed."));
                                } else {
                                    logger.info("\r# Elapsed: {}s | Decoder Status:
{}", elapsed, status);
                                }
                            });
                } else {
                    logger.info("\r Elapsed: {}s | Decoder Status: {}", elapsed,
lastStatus.get());
                }
            }
        };

        // Start the task with an initial delay of 1 second, and repeat every second
        scheduler.scheduleAtFixedRate(pollTask, 1, 1, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
        return result;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, getDecoderManifestconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`getModelManifest`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`getModelManifest`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Waits for the specified model manifest to become active.
    *
    * @param manifestName the name of the model manifest to wait for
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> waitForModelManifestActiveAsync(String
manifestName) {
       CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

       ScheduledExecutorService scheduler =
Executors.newSingleThreadScheduledExecutor();
       AtomicInteger secondsElapsed = new AtomicInteger(0);
       AtomicReference<ManifestStatus> lastStatus = new
AtomicReference<>(ManifestStatus.DRAFT);

       logger.info("Elapsed: 0s | Status: DRAFT");

       final Runnable pollTask = new Runnable() {
           @Override
           public void run() {
               int elapsed = secondsElapsed.incrementAndGet();

               // Only check status every 5 seconds
               if (elapsed % 5 == 0) {
                   GetModelManifestRequest request =
GetModelManifestRequest.builder()
                           .name(manifestName)
                           .build();

                   getAsyncClient().getModelManifest(request)
                           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                               if (exception != null) {
```

```
                                    Throwable cause = exception instanceof
CompletionException ? exception.getCause() : exception;

                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException)
{
                                        result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Model manifest not found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
                                    } else {
                                        result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Error while polling model manifest status: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception));
                                    }
                                    return;
                                }

                                ManifestStatus status = response.status();
                                lastStatus.set(status);

                                if (status == ManifestStatus.ACTIVE) {
                                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status: ACTIVE",
elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    result.complete(null);
                                } else if (status == ManifestStatus.INVALID) {
                                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status: INVALID",
elapsed);
                                    scheduler.shutdown();
                                    result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Model manifest became INVALID. Cannot proceed."));
                                } else {
                                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status: {}",
elapsed, status);
                                }
                            });
                } else {
                    logger.info("\rElapsed: {}s | Status: {}", elapsed,
lastStatus.get());
                }
            }
        };

        // Start the task with an initial delay of 1 second, and repeat every second
        scheduler.scheduleAtFixedRate(pollTask, 1, 1, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
```

```
        return result;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, getModelManifestconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`getVehicle`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`getVehicle`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Fetches the details of a vehicle.
     *
     * @param vehicleName the name of the vehicle to fetch details for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the vehicle details
have been fetched
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> getVehicleDetailsAsync(String vehicleName) {
        GetVehicleRequest request = GetVehicleRequest.builder()
                .vehicleName(vehicleName)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result = new CompletableFuture<>();

        getAsyncClient().getVehicle(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception instanceof CompletionException ?
exception.getCause() : exception;

                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
```

```
                            result.completeExceptionally(cause); // don't rewrap
                        } else {
                            result.completeExceptionally(new
RuntimeException("Failed to fetch vehicle details: " + cause.getMessage(), cause));
                        }
                    } else {
                        Map<String, Object> details = new HashMap<>();
                        details.put("vehicleName", response.vehicleName());
                        details.put("arn", response.arn());
                        details.put("modelManifestArn",
response.modelManifestArn());
                        details.put("decoderManifestArn",
response.decoderManifestArn());
                        details.put("attributes", response.attributes());
                        details.put("creationTime",
response.creationTime().toString());
                        details.put("lastModificationTime",
response.lastModificationTime().toString());

                        logger.info("Vehicle Details:");
                        details.forEach((key, value) -> logger.info("• {} : {}",
key, value));

                        result.complete(null); // mark as successful
                    }
                });

        return result;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetVehicle in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`listSignalCatalogNodes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`listSignalCatalogNodes`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously retrieves a list of all nodes in the specified signal catalog.
    *
    * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog to retrieve nodes for
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains a {@link
List} of {@link Node} objects
    * representing all the nodes in the specified signal catalog
    */
   public CompletableFuture<List<Node>> listSignalCatalogNodeAsync(String
signalCatalogName) {
       ListSignalCatalogNodesRequest request =
ListSignalCatalogNodesRequest.builder()
               .name(signalCatalogName)
               .build();

       List<Node> allNodes = new ArrayList<>();

       return getAsyncClient().listSignalCatalogNodesPaginator(request)
               .subscribe(response -> allNodes.addAll(response.nodes()))
               .thenApply(v -> allNodes);
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta listSignalCatalogNodes in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`updateDecoderManifest`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`updateDecoderManifest`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Updates the decoder manifest with the given name.
    *
    * @param name the name of the decoder manifest to update
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the update operation
is finished
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> updateDecoderManifestAsync(String name) {
       UpdateDecoderManifestRequest request =
UpdateDecoderManifestRequest.builder()
               .name(name)
               .status(ManifestStatus.ACTIVE)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().updateDecoderManifest(request)
               .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       throw new CompletionException("Failed to update decoder
manifest: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                   }
               })
               .thenApply(response -> null);
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, updateDecoderManifestconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`updateModelManifest`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`updateModelManifest`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Updates the model manifest.
     *
     * @param name the name of the model manifest to update
     */
    public void updateModelManifestAsync(String name) {
        UpdateModelManifestRequest request = UpdateModelManifestRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .status(ManifestStatus.ACTIVE)
                .build();

        getAsyncClient().updateModelManifest(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to update model
manifest: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                })
                .thenApply(response -> null);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, updateModelManifestconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

AWS IoT SiteWise esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with AWS IoT SiteWise.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao AWS IoT SiteWise

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS IoT SiteWise.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public class HelloSitewise {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(HelloSitewise.class);
    public static void main(String[] args) {
         fetchAssetModels();
    }

    /**
     * Fetches asset models using the provided {@link IoTSiteWiseAsyncClient}.
     */
    public static void fetchAssetModels() {
        IoTSiteWiseAsyncClient siteWiseAsyncClient =
 IoTSiteWiseAsyncClient.create();
        ListAssetModelsRequest assetModelsRequest = ListAssetModelsRequest.builder()
            .assetModelTypes(AssetModelType.ASSET_MODEL)
            .build();

        // Asynchronous paginator - process paginated results.
        ListAssetModelsPublisher listModelsPaginator =
 siteWiseAsyncClient.listAssetModelsPaginator(assetModelsRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = listModelsPaginator.subscribe(response -> {
```

```
            response.assetModelSummaries().forEach(assetSummary ->
                logger.info("Asset Model Name: {} ", assetSummary.name())
            );
        });

        // Wait for the asynchronous operation to complete
        future.join();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAssetModelsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un modello di AWS IoT SiteWise asset.
- Crea una AWS IoT SiteWise risorsa.
- Recupera i valori dell'ID della proprietà.
- Invia dati a una AWS IoT SiteWise risorsa.
- Recupera il valore della proprietà AWS IoT SiteWise Asset.
- Crea un AWS IoT SiteWise portale.
- Crea un AWS IoT SiteWise gateway.
- Descrivi il AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.
- Eliminare gli AWS IoT SiteWise asset.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le AWS IoT SiteWise funzionalità.

```
public class SitewiseScenario {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SitewiseScenario.class);
    static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

    private static final String ROLES_STACK = "RoleSitewise";

    static SitewiseActions sitewiseActions = new SitewiseActions();

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Throwable {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        String contactEmail = "user@mydomain.com"; // Change email address.
        String assetModelName = "MyAssetModel1";
        String assetName = "MyAsset1" ;
        String portalName = "MyPortal1" ;
        String gatewayName = "MyGateway1" ;
        String myThing =  "MyThing1" ;

        logger.info("""
            AWS IoT SiteWise is a fully managed software-as-a-service (SaaS) that
            makes it easy to collect, store, organize, and monitor data from
 industrial equipment and processes.
            It is designed to help industrial and manufacturing organizations
 collect data from their equipment and
            processes, and use that data to make informed decisions about their
 operations.

            One of the key features of AWS IoT SiteWise is its ability to connect to
 a wide range of industrial
```

```
            equipment and systems, including programmable logic controllers (PLCs),
sensors, and other
            industrial devices. It can collect data from these devices and organize
it into a unified data model,
            making it easier to analyze and gain insights from the data. AWS IoT
SiteWise also provides tools for
            visualizing the data, setting up alarms and alerts, and generating
reports.

            Another key feature of AWS IoT SiteWise is its ability to scale to
handle large volumes of data.
            It can collect and store data from thousands of devices and process
millions of data points per second,
            making it suitable for large-scale industrial operations. Additionally,
AWS IoT SiteWise is designed
            to be secure and compliant, with features like role-based access
controls, data encryption,
            and integration with other AWS services for additional security and
compliance features.

            Let's get started...
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        try {
            runScenario(assetModelName, assetName, portalName, contactEmail,
gatewayName, myThing);
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
           logger.info(e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    public static void runScenario(String assetModelName, String assetName,  String
portalName, String contactEmail, String gatewayName, String myThing) throws
Throwable {
        logger.info("Use AWS CloudFormation to create an IAM role that is required
for this scenario.");
        CloudFormationHelper.deployCloudFormationStack(ROLES_STACK);
        Map<String, String> stackOutputs =
CloudFormationHelper.getStackOutputsAsync(ROLES_STACK).join();
        String iamRole = stackOutputs.get("SitewiseRoleArn");
        logger.info("The ARN of the IAM role is {}",iamRole);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create an AWS SiteWise Asset Model");
        logger.info("""
             An AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model is a way to represent the physical
assets, such as equipment,
             processes, and systems, that exist in an industrial environment. This
model provides a structured and
             hierarchical representation of these assets, allowing users to define
the relationships and properties
             of each asset.

             This scenario creates two asset model properties: temperature and
humidity.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String assetModelId = null;
        try {
            CreateAssetModelResponse response =
sitewiseActions.createAssetModelAsync(assetModelName).join();
            assetModelId = response.assetModelId();
            logger.info("Asset Model successfully created. Asset Model ID: {}. ",
assetModelId);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceAlreadyExistsException) {
                try {
                    assetModelId =
sitewiseActions.getAssetModelIdAsync(assetModelName).join();
                    logger.info("The Asset Model {} already exists. The id of the
existing model is {}. Moving on...", assetModelName, assetModelId);
                } catch (CompletionException cex) {
                    logger.error("Exception thrown acquiring the asset model id:
{}", cex.getCause().getCause(), cex);
                    return;
                }
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
                return;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. Create an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset");
        logger.info("""
             The IoT SiteWise model that we just created defines the structure and
metadata for your physical assets.
             Now we create an asset from the asset model.

            """);
        logger.info("Let's wait 30 seconds for the asset to be ready.");
        countdown(30);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String assetId;
        try {
            CreateAssetResponse response =
sitewiseActions.createAssetAsync(assetName, assetModelId).join();
            assetId = response.assetId();
            logger.info("Asset created with ID: {}", assetId);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.info("The asset model id was not found: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Retrieve the property ID values");
        logger.info("""
             To send data to an asset, we need to get the property ID values. In
this scenario, we access the
             temperature and humidity property ID values.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        Map<String, String>  propertyIds = null;
        try {
            propertyIds = sitewiseActions.getPropertyIds(assetModelId).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
```

```
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof IoTSiteWiseException) {
                logger.error("IoTSiteWiseException occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
            }
            return;
        }
        String humPropId =  propertyIds.get("Humidity");
        logger.info("The Humidity property Id is {}", humPropId);
        String tempPropId = propertyIds.get("Temperature");
        logger.info("The Temperature property Id is {}", tempPropId);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Send data to an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset");
        logger.info("""
            By sending data to an IoT SiteWise Asset, you can aggregate data from
            multiple sources, normalize the data into a standard format, and store
it in a
            centralized location. This makes it easier to analyze and gain insights
from the data.

            In this example, we generate sample temperature and humidity data and
send it to the AWS IoT SiteWise asset.

            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            sitewiseActions.sendDataToSiteWiseAsync(assetId, tempPropId,
humPropId).join();
            logger.info("Data sent successfully.");
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("The AWS resource was not found: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
```

```
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. Retrieve the value of the IoT SiteWise Asset property");
        logger.info("""
            IoT SiteWise is an AWS service that allows you to collect, process, and
analyze industrial data
            from connected equipment and sensors. One of the key benefits of reading
an IoT SiteWise property
            is the ability to gain valuable insights from your industrial data.

            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            Double assetVal = sitewiseActions.getAssetPropValueAsync(tempPropId,
assetId).join();
            logger.info("The property name is: {}", "Temperature");
            logger.info("The value of this property is: {}", assetVal);

            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

            assetVal = sitewiseActions.getAssetPropValueAsync(humPropId,
assetId).join();
            logger.info("The property name is: {}", "Humidity");
            logger.info("The value of this property is: {}", assetVal);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                    logger.info("The AWS resource was not found: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                } else {
                    logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                }
                return;
            }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info("6. Create an IoT SiteWise Portal");
        logger.info("""
             An IoT SiteWise Portal allows you to aggregate data from multiple
industrial sources,
             such as sensors, equipment, and control systems, into a centralized
platform.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String portalId;
        try {
            portalId = sitewiseActions.createPortalAsync(portalName, iamRole,
contactEmail).join();
            logger.info("Portal created successfully. Portal ID {}", portalId);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof IoTSiteWiseException siteWiseEx) {
                logger.error("IoT SiteWise error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}",
                        siteWiseEx.getMessage(),
siteWiseEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), siteWiseEx);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Describe the Portal");
        logger.info("""
             In this step, we get a description of the portal and display the portal
URL.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            String portalUrl = sitewiseActions.describePortalAsync(portalId).join();
            logger.info("Portal URL: {}", portalUrl);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException notFoundException) {
                logger.error("A ResourceNotFoundException occurred: Error message:
{}, Error code {}",
```

```
                        notFoundException.getMessage(),
notFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), notFoundException);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("8. Create an IoT SiteWise Gateway");
        logger.info(
            """
                IoT SiteWise Gateway serves as the bridge between industrial
equipment, sensors, and the
                cloud-based IoT SiteWise service. It is responsible for securely
collecting, processing, and
                transmitting data from various industrial assets to the IoT SiteWise
platform,
                enabling real-time monitoring, analysis, and optimization of
industrial operations.

                """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String gatewayId = "";
        try {
            gatewayId = sitewiseActions.createGatewayAsync(gatewayName,
myThing).join();
            logger.info("Gateway creation completed successfully. id is {}",
gatewayId );
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof IoTSiteWiseException siteWiseEx) {
                logger.error("IoT SiteWise error occurred: Error message: {}, Error
code {}",
                        siteWiseEx.getMessage(),
siteWiseEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), siteWiseEx);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            }
            return;
```

```
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("9. Describe the IoT SiteWise Gateway");
         waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            sitewiseActions.describeGatewayAsync(gatewayId)
                .thenAccept(response -> {
                    logger.info("Gateway Name: {}", response.gatewayName());
                    logger.info("Gateway ARN: {}", response.gatewayArn());
                    logger.info("Gateway Platform: {}", response.gatewayPlatform());
                    logger.info("Gateway Creation Date: {}",
response.creationDate());
                }).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException notFoundException) {
                logger.error("A ResourceNotFoundException occurred: Error message:
{}, Error code {}",
                        notFoundException.getMessage(),
notFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), notFoundException);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("10. Delete the AWS IoT SiteWise Assets");
        logger.info(
            """
            Before you can delete the Asset Model, you must delete the assets.

            """);
        logger.info("Would you like to delete the IoT SiteWise Assets? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            logger.info("You selected to delete the SiteWise assets.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            try {
                sitewiseActions.deletePortalAsync(portalId).join();
```

```
                logger.info("Portal {} was deleted successfully.", portalId);

            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException notFoundException) {
                    logger.error("A ResourceNotFoundException occurred: Error
message: {}, Error code {}",
                            notFoundException.getMessage(),
notFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), notFoundException);
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                }
            }

            try {
                sitewiseActions.deleteGatewayAsync(gatewayId).join();
                logger.info("Gateway {} was deleted successfully.", gatewayId);
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException notFoundException) {
                    logger.error("A ResourceNotFoundException occurred: Error
message: {}, Error code {}",
                            notFoundException.getMessage(),
notFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), notFoundException);
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                }
            }

            try {
                sitewiseActions.deleteAssetAsync(assetId).join();
                logger.info("Request to delete asset {} sent successfully",
assetId);
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException notFoundException) {
                    logger.error("A ResourceNotFoundException occurred: Error
message: {}, Error code {}",
                            notFoundException.getMessage(),
notFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), notFoundException);
                } else {
```

```
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                }
            }
            logger.info("Let's wait 1 minute for the asset to be deleted.");
            countdown(60);
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            logger.info("Delete the AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model");
            try {
                sitewiseActions.deleteAssetModelAsync(assetModelId).join();
                logger.info("Asset model deleted successfully.");
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException notFoundException) {
                    logger.error("A ResourceNotFoundException occurred: Error
message: {}, Error code {}",
                            notFoundException.getMessage(),
notFoundException.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), notFoundException);
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage());
                }
            }
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        } else {
            logger.info("The resources will not be deleted.");
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        CloudFormationHelper.destroyCloudFormationStack(ROLES_STACK);
        logger.info("This concludes the AWS IoT SiteWise Scenario");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
```

```
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }

    public static void countdown(int totalSeconds) throws InterruptedException {
        for (int i = totalSeconds; i >= 0; i--) {
            int displayMinutes = i / 60;
            int displaySeconds = i % 60;
            System.out.printf("\r%02d:%02d", displayMinutes, displaySeconds);
            Thread.sleep(1000); // Wait for 1 second
        }
        System.out.println(); // Move to the next line after countdown
        logger.info("Countdown complete!");
    }
}
```

Una classe wrapper per i metodi SDK. AWS IoT SiteWise

```
public class SitewiseActions {

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SitewiseActions.class);

    private static IoTSiteWiseAsyncClient ioTSiteWiseAsyncClient;

    private static IoTSiteWiseAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (ioTSiteWiseAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
```

```
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            ioTSiteWiseAsyncClient = IoTSiteWiseAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return ioTSiteWiseAsyncClient;
    }


    /**
     * Creates an asset model.
     *
     * @param name the name of the asset model to create.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
CreateAssetModelResponse} result. The calling code
     *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps it
     *         available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateAssetModelResponse> createAssetModelAsync(String
name) {
        PropertyType humidity = PropertyType.builder()
            .measurement(Measurement.builder().build())
            .build();

        PropertyType temperaturePropertyType = PropertyType.builder()
            .measurement(Measurement.builder().build())
            .build();

        AssetModelPropertyDefinition temperatureProperty =
AssetModelPropertyDefinition.builder()
            .name("Temperature")
            .dataType(PropertyDataType.DOUBLE)
            .type(temperaturePropertyType)
```

```
            .build();

        AssetModelPropertyDefinition humidityProperty =
AssetModelPropertyDefinition.builder()
            .name("Humidity")
            .dataType(PropertyDataType.DOUBLE)
            .type(humidity)
            .build();

        CreateAssetModelRequest createAssetModelRequest =
CreateAssetModelRequest.builder()
            .assetModelName(name)
            .assetModelDescription("This is my asset model")
            .assetModelProperties(temperatureProperty, humidityProperty)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createAssetModel(createAssetModelRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Failed to create asset model: {} ",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Creates an asset with the specified name and asset model Id.
     *
     * @param assetName    the name of the asset to create.
     * @param assetModelId the Id of the asset model to associate with the asset.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
CreateAssetResponse} result. The calling code can
     *         attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps it
     *         available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
     */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<CreateAssetResponse> createAssetAsync(String assetName,
String assetModelId) {
       CreateAssetRequest createAssetRequest = CreateAssetRequest.builder()
           .assetModelId(assetModelId)
           .assetDescription("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
           .assetName(assetName)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createAsset(createAssetRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   logger.error("Failed to create asset: {}",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
               }
           });
   }

   /**
    * Sends data to the SiteWise service.
    *
    * @param assetId        the ID of the asset to which the data will be sent.
    * @param tempPropertyId the ID of the temperature property.
    * @param humidityPropId the ID of the humidity property.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
BatchPutAssetPropertyValueResponse} result. The
    *         calling code can attach callbacks, then handle the result or
exception by calling
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps it
    *         available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<BatchPutAssetPropertyValueResponse>
sendDataToSiteWiseAsync(String assetId, String tempPropertyId, String
humidityPropId) {
       Map<String, Double> sampleData = generateSampleData();
       long timestamp = Instant.now().toEpochMilli();

       TimeInNanos time = TimeInNanos.builder()
           .timeInSeconds(timestamp / 1000)
```

```
            .offsetInNanos((int) ((timestamp % 1000) * 1000000))
            .build();

        BatchPutAssetPropertyValueRequest request =
BatchPutAssetPropertyValueRequest.builder()
            .entries(Arrays.asList(
                PutAssetPropertyValueEntry.builder()
                    .entryId("entry-3")
                    .assetId(assetId)
                    .propertyId(tempPropertyId)
                    .propertyValues(Arrays.asList(
                        AssetPropertyValue.builder()
                            .value(Variant.builder()
                                .doubleValue(sampleData.get("Temperature"))
                                .build())
                            .timestamp(time)
                            .build()
                    ))
                    .build(),
                PutAssetPropertyValueEntry.builder()
                    .entryId("entry-4")
                    .assetId(assetId)
                    .propertyId(humidityPropId)
                    .propertyValues(Arrays.asList(
                        AssetPropertyValue.builder()
                            .value(Variant.builder()
                                .doubleValue(sampleData.get("Humidity"))
                                .build())
                            .timestamp(time)
                            .build()
                    ))
                    .build()
            ))
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().batchPutAssetPropertyValue(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("An exception occurred: {}",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Fetches the value of an asset property.
    *
    * @param propId  the ID of the asset property to fetch.
    * @param assetId the ID of the asset to fetch the property value for.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link Double} result.
The calling code can attach
    *         callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling {@link
CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Double> getAssetPropValueAsync(String propId, String
assetId) {
       GetAssetPropertyValueRequest assetPropertyValueRequest =
GetAssetPropertyValueRequest.builder()
               .propertyId(propId)
               .assetId(assetId)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().getAssetPropertyValue(assetPropertyValueRequest)
               .handle((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       logger.error("Error occurred while fetching property value:
{}.", exception.getCause().getMessage());
                       throw (CompletionException) exception;
                   }
                   return response.propertyValue().value().doubleValue();
               });
   }

   /**
    * Retrieves the property IDs associated with a specific asset model.
    *
    * @param assetModelId the ID of the asset model that defines the properties.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link Map} result that
associates the property name to the
```

```
    *         propert ID. The calling code can attach callbacks, then handle the
result or exception by calling
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Map<String, String>> getPropertyIds(String
assetModelId) {
       ListAssetModelPropertiesRequest modelPropertiesRequest =
ListAssetModelPropertiesRequest.builder().assetModelId(assetModelId).build();
       return getAsyncClient().listAssetModelProperties(modelPropertiesRequest)
           .handle((response, throwable) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   return response.assetModelPropertySummaries().stream()
                       .collect(Collectors
                           .toMap(AssetModelPropertySummary::name,
AssetModelPropertySummary::id));
               } else {
                   logger.error("Error occurred while fetching property IDs: {}.",
throwable.getCause().getMessage());
                   throw (CompletionException) throwable;
               }
           });
   }

   /**
    * Deletes an asset.
    *
    * @param assetId the ID of the asset to be deleted.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DeleteAssetResponse} result. The calling code can
    *         attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
```

```
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteAssetResponse> deleteAssetAsync(String assetId) {
        DeleteAssetRequest deleteAssetRequest = DeleteAssetRequest.builder()
            .assetId(assetId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteAsset(deleteAssetRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("An error occurred deleting asset with id: {}",
assetId);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an Asset Model with the specified ID.
     *
     * @param assetModelId the ID of the Asset Model to delete.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DeleteAssetModelResponse} result. The calling code
     *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteAssetModelResponse> deleteAssetModelAsync(String
assetModelId) {
        DeleteAssetModelRequest deleteAssetModelRequest =
DeleteAssetModelRequest.builder()
            .assetModelId(assetModelId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteAssetModel(deleteAssetModelRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
```

```
                    logger.error("Failed to delete asset model with ID:{}.",
exception.getMessage());
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new IoT SiteWise portal.
     *
     * @param portalName   the name of the portal to create.
     * @param iamRole      the IAM role ARN to use for the portal.
     * @param contactEmail the email address of the portal contact.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String} result
of the portal ID. The calling code
     *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createPortalAsync(String portalName, String
iamRole, String contactEmail) {
        CreatePortalRequest createPortalRequest = CreatePortalRequest.builder()
            .portalName(portalName)
            .portalDescription("This is my custom IoT SiteWise portal.")
            .portalContactEmail(contactEmail)
            .roleArn(iamRole)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createPortal(createPortalRequest)
            .handle((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Failed to create portal: {} ",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                    throw (CompletionException) exception;
                }
                return response.portalId();
            });
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Deletes a portal.
    *
    * @param portalId the ID of the portal to be deleted.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DeletePortalResponse}. The calling code can attach
    *         callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling {@link
CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeletePortalResponse> deletePortalAsync(String
portalId) {
       DeletePortalRequest deletePortalRequest = DeletePortalRequest.builder()
           .portalId(portalId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deletePortal(deletePortalRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   logger.error("Failed to delete portal with ID: {}. Error: {}",
portalId, exception.getCause().getMessage());
               }
           });
   }

   /**
    * Retrieves the asset model ID for the given asset model name.
    *
    * @param assetModelName the name of the asset model for the ID.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String} result
of the asset model ID or null if the
    *         asset model cannot be found. The calling code can attach callbacks,
then handle the result or exception
    *         by calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or {@link
CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
```

```
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> getAssetModelIdAsync(String assetModelName) {
       ListAssetModelsRequest listAssetModelsRequest =
ListAssetModelsRequest.builder().build();
       return getAsyncClient().listAssetModels(listAssetModelsRequest)
               .handle((listAssetModelsResponse, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       logger.error("Failed to retrieve Asset Model ID: {}",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                       throw (CompletionException) exception;
                   }
                   for (AssetModelSummary assetModelSummary :
listAssetModelsResponse.assetModelSummaries()) {
                       if (assetModelSummary.name().equals(assetModelName)) {
                           return assetModelSummary.id();
                       }
                   }
                   return null;
               });
   }

   /**
    * Retrieves a portal's description.
    *
    * @param portalId the ID of the portal to describe.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String} result
of the portal's start URL
    *         (see: {@link DescribePortalResponse#portalStartUrl()}). The calling
code can attach callbacks, then handle the
    *         result or exception by calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
{@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
```

```
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> describePortalAsync(String portalId) {
        DescribePortalRequest request = DescribePortalRequest.builder()
            .portalId(portalId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().describePortal(request)
            .handle((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                   logger.error("An exception occurred retrieving the portal
description: {}", exception.getCause().getMessage());
                   throw (CompletionException) exception;
                }
                return response.portalStartUrl();
            });
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new IoT Sitewise gateway.
     *
     * @param gatewayName The name of the gateway to create.
     * @param myThing     The name of the core device thing to associate with the
gateway.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String} result
of the gateways ID. The calling code
     *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createGatewayAsync(String gatewayName, String
myThing) {
        GreengrassV2 gg = GreengrassV2.builder()
            .coreDeviceThingName(myThing)
            .build();

        GatewayPlatform platform = GatewayPlatform.builder()
```

```
            .greengrassV2(gg)
            .build();

        Map<String, String> tag = new HashMap<>();
        tag.put("Environment", "Production");

        CreateGatewayRequest createGatewayRequest = CreateGatewayRequest.builder()
            .gatewayName(gatewayName)
            .gatewayPlatform(platform)
            .tags(tag)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createGateway(createGatewayRequest)
            .handle((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Error creating the gateway.");
                    throw (CompletionException) exception;
                }
                logger.info("The ARN of the gateway is {}" ,
response.gatewayArn());
                return response.gatewayId();
            });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the specified gateway.
     *
     * @param gatewayId the ID of the gateway to delete.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DeleteGatewayResponse} result.. The calling code
     *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteGatewayResponse> deleteGatewayAsync(String
gatewayId) {
        DeleteGatewayRequest deleteGatewayRequest = DeleteGatewayRequest.builder()
```

```
            .gatewayId(gatewayId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteGateway(deleteGatewayRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Failed to delete gateway: {}",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Describes the specified gateway.
     *
     * @param gatewayId the ID of the gateway to describe.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DescribeGatewayResponse} result. The calling code
     *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DescribeGatewayResponse> describeGatewayAsync(String
gatewayId) {
        DescribeGatewayRequest request = DescribeGatewayRequest.builder()
            .gatewayId(gatewayId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().describeGateway(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("An error occurred during the describeGateway
method: {}", exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }
```

```
    private static Map<String, Double> generateSampleData() {
        Map<String, Double> data = new HashMap<>();
        data.put("Temperature", 23.5);
        data.put("Humidity", 65.0);
        return data;
    }
}
```

Azioni

`BatchPutAssetPropertyValue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare. `BatchPutAssetPropertyValue`

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Sends data to the SiteWise service.
     *
     * @param assetId        the ID of the asset to which the data will be sent.
     * @param tempPropertyId the ID of the temperature property.
     * @param humidityPropId the ID of the humidity property.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
BatchPutAssetPropertyValueResponse} result. The
     *         calling code can attach callbacks, then handle the result or
exception by calling
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps it
     *         available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
```

```
    */
   public CompletableFuture<BatchPutAssetPropertyValueResponse>
sendDataToSiteWiseAsync(String assetId, String tempPropertyId, String
humidityPropId) {
       Map<String, Double> sampleData = generateSampleData();
       long timestamp = Instant.now().toEpochMilli();

       TimeInNanos time = TimeInNanos.builder()
           .timeInSeconds(timestamp / 1000)
           .offsetInNanos((int) ((timestamp % 1000) * 1000000))
           .build();

       BatchPutAssetPropertyValueRequest request =
BatchPutAssetPropertyValueRequest.builder()
           .entries(Arrays.asList(
               PutAssetPropertyValueEntry.builder()
                   .entryId("entry-3")
                   .assetId(assetId)
                   .propertyId(tempPropertyId)
                   .propertyValues(Arrays.asList(
                       AssetPropertyValue.builder()
                           .value(Variant.builder()
                               .doubleValue(sampleData.get("Temperature"))
                               .build())
                           .timestamp(time)
                           .build()
                   ))
                   .build(),
               PutAssetPropertyValueEntry.builder()
                   .entryId("entry-4")
                   .assetId(assetId)
                   .propertyId(humidityPropId)
                   .propertyValues(Arrays.asList(
                       AssetPropertyValue.builder()
                           .value(Variant.builder()
                               .doubleValue(sampleData.get("Humidity"))
                               .build())
                           .timestamp(time)
                           .build()
                   ))
                   .build()
           ))
           .build();
```

```
        return getAsyncClient().batchPutAssetPropertyValue(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("An exception occurred: {}",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, BatchPutAssetPropertyValueconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateAsset`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateAsset`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates an asset with the specified name and asset model Id.
     *
     * @param assetName    the name of the asset to create.
     * @param assetModelId the Id of the asset model to associate with the asset.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
CreateAssetResponse} result. The calling code can
     *         attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps it
     *         available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
```

```
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateAssetResponse> createAssetAsync(String assetName,
String assetModelId) {
        CreateAssetRequest createAssetRequest = CreateAssetRequest.builder()
            .assetModelId(assetModelId)
            .assetDescription("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
            .assetName(assetName)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createAsset(createAssetRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Failed to create asset: {}",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateAssetconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateAssetModel`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateAssetModel`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates an asset model.
     *
     * @param name the name of the asset model to create.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
CreateAssetModelResponse} result. The calling code
```

```
    *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps it
    *         available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateAssetModelResponse> createAssetModelAsync(String
name) {
       PropertyType humidity = PropertyType.builder()
           .measurement(Measurement.builder().build())
           .build();

       PropertyType temperaturePropertyType = PropertyType.builder()
           .measurement(Measurement.builder().build())
           .build();

       AssetModelPropertyDefinition temperatureProperty =
AssetModelPropertyDefinition.builder()
           .name("Temperature")
           .dataType(PropertyDataType.DOUBLE)
           .type(temperaturePropertyType)
           .build();

       AssetModelPropertyDefinition humidityProperty =
AssetModelPropertyDefinition.builder()
           .name("Humidity")
           .dataType(PropertyDataType.DOUBLE)
           .type(humidity)
           .build();

       CreateAssetModelRequest createAssetModelRequest =
CreateAssetModelRequest.builder()
           .assetModelName(name)
           .assetModelDescription("This is my asset model")
           .assetModelProperties(temperatureProperty, humidityProperty)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createAssetModel(createAssetModelRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
```

```
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Failed to create asset model: {} ",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateAssetModelconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateGateway`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateGateway`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new IoT Sitewise gateway.
     *
     * @param gatewayName The name of the gateway to create.
     * @param myThing     The name of the core device thing to associate with the
gateway.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String} result
of the gateways ID. The calling code
     *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
```

```
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createGatewayAsync(String gatewayName, String
myThing) {
        GreengrassV2 gg = GreengrassV2.builder()
            .coreDeviceThingName(myThing)
            .build();

        GatewayPlatform platform = GatewayPlatform.builder()
            .greengrassV2(gg)
            .build();

        Map<String, String> tag = new HashMap<>();
        tag.put("Environment", "Production");

        CreateGatewayRequest createGatewayRequest = CreateGatewayRequest.builder()
            .gatewayName(gatewayName)
            .gatewayPlatform(platform)
            .tags(tag)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createGateway(createGatewayRequest)
            .handle((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Error creating the gateway.");
                    throw (CompletionException) exception;
                }
                logger.info("The ARN of the gateway is {}" ,
response.gatewayArn());
                return response.gatewayId();
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateGatewayconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreatePortal`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreatePortal`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new IoT SiteWise portal.
    *
    * @param portalName   the name of the portal to create.
    * @param iamRole      the IAM role ARN to use for the portal.
    * @param contactEmail the email address of the portal contact.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String} result
of the portal ID. The calling code
    *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createPortalAsync(String portalName, String
iamRole, String contactEmail) {
       CreatePortalRequest createPortalRequest = CreatePortalRequest.builder()
           .portalName(portalName)
           .portalDescription("This is my custom IoT SiteWise portal.")
           .portalContactEmail(contactEmail)
           .roleArn(iamRole)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createPortal(createPortalRequest)
           .handle((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   logger.error("Failed to create portal: {} ",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                   throw (CompletionException) exception;
```

```
                }
                return response.portalId();
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreatePortalconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteAsset`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAsset`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an asset.
     *
     * @param assetId the ID of the asset to be deleted.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DeleteAssetResponse} result. The calling code can
     *         attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteAssetResponse> deleteAssetAsync(String assetId) {
        DeleteAssetRequest deleteAssetRequest = DeleteAssetRequest.builder()
            .assetId(assetId)
            .build();
```

```
        return getAsyncClient().deleteAsset(deleteAssetRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("An error occurred deleting asset with id: {}",
assetId);
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAssetconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteAssetModel`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAssetModel`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an Asset Model with the specified ID.
     *
     * @param assetModelId the ID of the Asset Model to delete.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DeleteAssetModelResponse} result. The calling code
     *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
```

```
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteAssetModelResponse> deleteAssetModelAsync(String
assetModelId) {
        DeleteAssetModelRequest deleteAssetModelRequest =
DeleteAssetModelRequest.builder()
            .assetModelId(assetModelId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteAssetModel(deleteAssetModelRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.error("Failed to delete asset model with ID:{}.",
exception.getMessage());
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAssetModelconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteGateway`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteGateway`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes the specified gateway.
     *
     * @param gatewayId the ID of the gateway to delete.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DeleteGatewayResponse} result.. The calling code
     *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
```

```
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteGatewayResponse> deleteGatewayAsync(String
gatewayId) {
       DeleteGatewayRequest deleteGatewayRequest = DeleteGatewayRequest.builder()
           .gatewayId(gatewayId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteGateway(deleteGatewayRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   logger.error("Failed to delete gateway: {}",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
               }
           });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteGatewayconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeletePortal`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeletePortal`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a portal.
    *
    * @param portalId the ID of the portal to be deleted.
```

```
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DeletePortalResponse}. The calling code can attach
    *         callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling {@link
CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeletePortalResponse> deletePortalAsync(String
portalId) {
       DeletePortalRequest deletePortalRequest = DeletePortalRequest.builder()
           .portalId(portalId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deletePortal(deletePortalRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   logger.error("Failed to delete portal with ID: {}. Error: {}",
portalId, exception.getCause().getMessage());
               }
           });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeletePortalconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeAssetModel`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAssetModel`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the property IDs associated with a specific asset model.
    *
    * @param assetModelId the ID of the asset model that defines the properties.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link Map} result that
associates the property name to the
    *         propert ID. The calling code can attach callbacks, then handle the
result or exception by calling
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Map<String, String>> getPropertyIds(String
assetModelId) {
       ListAssetModelPropertiesRequest modelPropertiesRequest =
ListAssetModelPropertiesRequest.builder().assetModelId(assetModelId).build();
       return getAsyncClient().listAssetModelProperties(modelPropertiesRequest)
           .handle((response, throwable) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   return response.assetModelPropertySummaries().stream()
                       .collect(Collectors
                           .toMap(AssetModelPropertySummary::name,
AssetModelPropertySummary::id));
               } else {
                   logger.error("Error occurred while fetching property IDs: {}.",
throwable.getCause().getMessage());
                   throw (CompletionException) throwable;
               }
           });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAssetModelconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeGateway`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeGateway`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Describes the specified gateway.
    *
    * @param gatewayId the ID of the gateway to describe.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link
DescribeGatewayResponse} result. The calling code
    *         can attach callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling
{@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
    *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DescribeGatewayResponse> describeGatewayAsync(String
gatewayId) {
       DescribeGatewayRequest request = DescribeGatewayRequest.builder()
           .gatewayId(gatewayId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().describeGateway(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   logger.error("An error occurred during the describeGateway
method: {}", exception.getCause().getMessage());
               }
           });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeGatewayconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribePortal`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribePortal`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves a portal's description.
    *
    * @param portalId the ID of the portal to describe.
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String} result
of the portal's start URL
    *         (see: {@link DescribePortalResponse#portalStartUrl()}). The calling
code can attach callbacks, then handle the
    *         result or exception by calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or
{@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
    *         <p>
    *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> describePortalAsync(String portalId) {
       DescribePortalRequest request = DescribePortalRequest.builder()
           .portalId(portalId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().describePortal(request)
           .handle((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                  logger.error("An exception occurred retrieving the portal
description: {}", exception.getCause().getMessage());
                  throw (CompletionException) exception;
               }
               return response.portalStartUrl();
```

```
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribePortalconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetAssetPropertyValue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetAssetPropertyValue`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Fetches the value of an asset property.
     *
     * @param propId  the ID of the asset property to fetch.
     * @param assetId the ID of the asset to fetch the property value for.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link Double} result.
The calling code can attach
     *         callbacks, then handle the result or exception by calling {@link
CompletableFuture#join()} or
     *         {@link CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
     *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
     *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Double> getAssetPropValueAsync(String propId, String
assetId) {
        GetAssetPropertyValueRequest assetPropertyValueRequest =
GetAssetPropertyValueRequest.builder()
                .propertyId(propId)
                .assetId(assetId)
```

```
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().getAssetPropertyValue(assetPropertyValueRequest)
                .handle((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        logger.error("Error occurred while fetching property value:
{}.", exception.getCause().getMessage());
                        throw (CompletionException) exception;
                    }
                    return response.propertyValue().value().doubleValue();
                });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetAssetPropertyValueconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListAssetModels`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListAssetModels`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves the asset model ID for the given asset model name.
     *
     * @param assetModelName the name of the asset model for the ID.
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents a {@link String} result
of the asset model ID or null if the
     *         asset model cannot be found. The calling code can attach callbacks,
then handle the result or exception
     *         by calling {@link CompletableFuture#join()} or {@link
CompletableFuture#get()}.
     *         <p>
     *         If any completion stage in this method throws an exception, the
method logs the exception cause and keeps
```

```
    *         it available to the calling code as a {@link CompletionException}. By
calling
    *         {@link CompletionException#getCause()}, the calling code can access
the original exception.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> getAssetModelIdAsync(String assetModelName) {
       ListAssetModelsRequest listAssetModelsRequest =
ListAssetModelsRequest.builder().build();
       return getAsyncClient().listAssetModels(listAssetModelsRequest)
               .handle((listAssetModelsResponse, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       logger.error("Failed to retrieve Asset Model ID: {}",
exception.getCause().getMessage());
                       throw (CompletionException) exception;
                   }
                   for (AssetModelSummary assetModelSummary :
listAssetModelsResponse.assetModelSummaries()) {
                       if (assetModelSummary.name().equals(assetModelName)) {
                           return assetModelSummary.id();
                       }
                   }
                   return null;
               });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAssetModelsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Keyspaces con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x con Amazon Keyspaces.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon Keyspaces

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon Keyspaces.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.KeyspacesClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.KeyspaceSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.KeyspacesException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.ListKeyspacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.ListKeyspacesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloKeyspaces {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KeyspacesClient keyClient = KeyspacesClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listKeyspaces(keyClient);
    }

    public static void listKeyspaces(KeyspacesClient keyClient) {
        try {
```

```
            ListKeyspacesRequest keyspacesRequest = ListKeyspacesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListKeyspacesResponse response =
 keyClient.listKeyspaces(keyspacesRequest);
            List<KeyspaceSummary> keyspaces = response.keyspaces();
            for (KeyspaceSummary keyspace : keyspaces) {
                System.out.println("The name of the keyspace is " +
 keyspace.keyspaceName());
            }

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListKeyspacesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea uno spazio di chiavi e una tabella. Lo schema della tabella contiene i dati dei film e il point-in-time ripristino è abilitato.
- Connect al keyspace utilizzando una connessione TLS sicura con autenticazione SigV4.
- Esegui una query sulla tabella. Aggiungi, recupera e aggiorna i dati dei film.
- Aggiorna la tabella. Aggiungi una colonna per tenere traccia dei film guardati.
- Ripristina lo stato precedente della tabella e ripulisci le risorse.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * Before running this Java code example, you must create a
 * Java keystore (JKS) file and place it in your project's resources folder.
 *
 * This file is a secure file format used to hold certificate information for
 * Java applications. This is required to make a connection to Amazon Keyspaces.
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/keyspaces/latest/devguide/using_java_driver.html
 *
 * This Java example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Create a keyspace.
 * 2. Check for keyspace existence.
 * 3. List keyspaces using a paginator.
 * 4. Create a table with a simple movie data schema and enable point-in-time
 * recovery.
 * 5. Check for the table to be in an Active state.
 * 6. List all tables in the keyspace.
 * 7. Use a Cassandra driver to insert some records into the Movie table.
 * 8. Get all records from the Movie table.
 * 9. Get a specific Movie.
 * 10. Get a UTC timestamp for the current time.
 * 11. Update the table schema to add a ‘watched’ Boolean column.
 * 12. Update an item as watched.
 * 13. Query for items with watched = True.
 * 14. Restore the table back to the previous state using the timestamp.
```

```
 * 15. Check for completion of the restore action.
 * 16. Delete the table.
 * 17. Confirm that both tables are deleted.
 * 18. Delete the keyspace.
 */

public class ScenarioKeyspaces {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    /*
     * Usage:
     * fileName - The name of the JSON file that contains movie data. (Get this file
     * from the GitHub repo at resources/sample_file.)
     * keyspaceName - The name of the keyspace to create.
     */
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException, IOException
 {
        String fileName = "<Replace with the JSON file that contains movie data>";
        String keyspaceName = "<Replace with the name of the keyspace to create>";
        String titleUpdate = "The Family";
        int yearUpdate = 2013;
        String tableName = "Movie";
        String tableNameRestore = "MovieRestore";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KeyspacesClient keyClient = KeyspacesClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        DriverConfigLoader loader =
 DriverConfigLoader.fromClasspath("application.conf");
        CqlSession session = CqlSession.builder()
                .withConfigLoader(loader)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Keyspaces example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create a keyspace.");
        createKeySpace(keyClient, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        Thread.sleep(5000);
        System.out.println("2. Check for keyspace existence.");
        checkKeyspaceExistence(keyClient, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. List keyspaces using a paginator.");
        listKeyspacesPaginator(keyClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Create a table with a simple movie data schema and
 enable point-in-time recovery.");
        createTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Check for the table to be in an Active state.");
        Thread.sleep(6000);
        checkTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. List all tables in the keyspace.");
        listTables(keyClient, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Use a Cassandra driver to insert some records into
 the Movie table.");
        Thread.sleep(6000);
        loadData(session, fileName, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Get all records from the Movie table.");
        getMovieData(session, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Get a specific Movie.");
        getSpecificMovie(session, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Get a UTC timestamp for the current time.");
        ZonedDateTime utc = ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC);
        System.out.println("DATETIME = " + Date.from(utc.toInstant()));
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Update the table schema to add a watched Boolean
column.");
        updateTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Update an item as watched.");
        Thread.sleep(10000); // Wait 10 secs for the update.
        updateRecord(session, keyspaceName, titleUpdate, yearUpdate);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Query for items with watched = True.");
        getWatchedData(session, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Restore the table back to the previous state using
the timestamp.");
        System.out.println("Note that the restore operation can take up to 20
minutes.");
        restoreTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, utc);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("15. Check for completion of the restore action.");
        Thread.sleep(5000);
        checkRestoredTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, "MovieRestore");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("16. Delete both tables.");
        deleteTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableName);
        deleteTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableNameRestore);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("17. Confirm that both tables are deleted.");
        checkTableDelete(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableName);
        checkTableDelete(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableNameRestore);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("18. Delete the keyspace.");
        deleteKeyspace(keyClient, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The scenario has completed successfully.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void deleteKeyspace(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName) {
        try {
            DeleteKeyspaceRequest deleteKeyspaceRequest =
DeleteKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            keyClient.deleteKeyspace(deleteKeyspaceRequest);

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void checkTableDelete(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName, String tableName)
            throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            String status;
            GetTableResponse response;
            GetTableRequest tableRequest = GetTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            // Keep looping until table cannot be found and a
ResourceNotFoundException is
```

```
            // thrown.
            while (true) {
                response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest);
                status = response.statusAsString();
                System.out.println(". The table status is " + status);
                Thread.sleep(500);
            }

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println("The table is deleted");
    }

    public static void deleteTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName,
 String tableName) {
        try {
            DeleteTableRequest tableRequest = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            keyClient.deleteTable(tableRequest);

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void checkRestoredTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
 keyspaceName, String tableName)
            throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            boolean tableStatus = false;
            String status;
            GetTableResponse response = null;
            GetTableRequest tableRequest = GetTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            while (!tableStatus) {
                response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest);
```

```
                status = response.statusAsString();
                System.out.println("The table status is " + status);

                if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                    tableStatus = true;
                }
                Thread.sleep(500);
            }

            List<ColumnDefinition> cols = response.schemaDefinition().allColumns();
            for (ColumnDefinition def : cols) {
                System.out.println("The column name is " + def.name());
                System.out.println("The column type is " + def.type());
            }

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void restoreTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName,
ZonedDateTime utc) {
        try {
            Instant myTime = utc.toInstant();
            RestoreTableRequest restoreTableRequest = RestoreTableRequest.builder()
                    .restoreTimestamp(myTime)
                    .sourceTableName("Movie")
                    .targetKeyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .targetTableName("MovieRestore")
                    .sourceKeyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            RestoreTableResponse response =
keyClient.restoreTable(restoreTableRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the restored table is " +
response.restoredTableARN());

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
    public static void getWatchedData(CqlSession session, String keyspaceName) {
        ResultSet resultSet = session
                .execute("SELECT * FROM \"" + keyspaceName + "\".\"Movie\" WHERE
watched = true ALLOW FILTERING;");
        resultSet.forEach(item -> {
            System.out.println("The Movie title is " + item.getString("title"));
            System.out.println("The Movie year is " + item.getInt("year"));
            System.out.println("The plot is " + item.getString("plot"));
        });
    }

    public static void updateRecord(CqlSession session, String keySpace, String
titleUpdate, int yearUpdate) {
        String sqlStatement = "UPDATE \"" + keySpace
                + "\".\"Movie\" SET watched=true WHERE title = :k0 AND year = :k1;";
        BatchStatementBuilder builder =
BatchStatement.builder(DefaultBatchType.UNLOGGED);
        builder.setConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM);
        PreparedStatement preparedStatement = session.prepare(sqlStatement);
        builder.addStatement(preparedStatement.boundStatementBuilder()
                .setString("k0", titleUpdate)
                .setInt("k1", yearUpdate)
                .build());

        BatchStatement batchStatement = builder.build();
        session.execute(batchStatement);
    }

    public static void updateTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keySpace,
String tableName) {
        try {
            ColumnDefinition def = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("watched")
                    .type("boolean")
                    .build();

            UpdateTableRequest tableRequest = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keySpace)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .addColumns(def)
                    .build();

            keyClient.updateTable(tableRequest);
```

```
        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getSpecificMovie(CqlSession session, String keyspaceName) {
        ResultSet resultSet = session.execute(
                "SELECT * FROM \"" + keyspaceName + "\".\"Movie\" WHERE title = 'The
Family' ALLOW FILTERING ;");
        resultSet.forEach(item -> {
            System.out.println("The Movie title is " + item.getString("title"));
            System.out.println("The Movie year is " + item.getInt("year"));
            System.out.println("The plot is " + item.getString("plot"));
        });
    }

    // Get records from the Movie table.
    public static void getMovieData(CqlSession session, String keyspaceName) {
        ResultSet resultSet = session.execute("SELECT * FROM \"" + keyspaceName +
"\".\"Movie\";");
        resultSet.forEach(item -> {
            System.out.println("The Movie title is " + item.getString("title"));
            System.out.println("The Movie year is " + item.getInt("year"));
            System.out.println("The plot is " + item.getString("plot"));
        });
    }

    // Load data into the table.
    public static void loadData(CqlSession session, String fileName, String
keySpace) throws IOException {
        String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO \"" + keySpace + "\".\"Movie\" (title,
year, plot) values (:k0, :k1, :k2)";
        JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
        com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
        Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
        ObjectNode currentNode;
        int t = 0;
        while (iter.hasNext()) {

            // Add 20 movies to the table.
            if (t == 20)
                break;
```

```
            currentNode = (ObjectNode) iter.next();

            int year = currentNode.path("year").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("title").asText();
            String plot = currentNode.path("info").path("plot").toString();

            // Insert the data into the Amazon Keyspaces table.
            BatchStatementBuilder builder =
BatchStatement.builder(DefaultBatchType.UNLOGGED);
            builder.setConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM);
            PreparedStatement preparedStatement = session.prepare(sqlStatement);
            builder.addStatement(preparedStatement.boundStatementBuilder()
                    .setString("k0", title)
                    .setInt("k1", year)
                    .setString("k2", plot)
                    .build());

            BatchStatement batchStatement = builder.build();
            session.execute(batchStatement);
            t++;
        }

        System.out.println("You have added " + t + " records successfully!");
    }

    public static void listTables(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName) {
        try {
            ListTablesRequest tablesRequest = ListTablesRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            ListTablesIterable listRes =
keyClient.listTablesPaginator(tablesRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.tables().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" ARN: " +
content.resourceArn() +
                            " Table name: " + content.tableName()));

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   public static void checkTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName,
String tableName)
           throws InterruptedException {
       try {
           boolean tableStatus = false;
           String status;
           GetTableResponse response = null;
           GetTableRequest tableRequest = GetTableRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .tableName(tableName)
                   .build();

           while (!tableStatus) {
               response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest);
               status = response.statusAsString();
               System.out.println(". The table status is " + status);

               if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                   tableStatus = true;
               }
               Thread.sleep(500);
           }

           List<ColumnDefinition> cols = response.schemaDefinition().allColumns();
           for (ColumnDefinition def : cols) {
               System.out.println("The column name is " + def.name());
               System.out.println("The column type is " + def.type());
           }

       } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void createTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keySpace,
String tableName) {
       try {
           // Set the columns.
           ColumnDefinition defTitle = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                   .name("title")
                   .type("text")
                   .build();
```

```
            ColumnDefinition defYear = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("year")
                    .type("int")
                    .build();

            ColumnDefinition defReleaseDate = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("release_date")
                    .type("timestamp")
                    .build();

            ColumnDefinition defPlot = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("plot")
                    .type("text")
                    .build();

            List<ColumnDefinition> colList = new ArrayList<>();
            colList.add(defTitle);
            colList.add(defYear);
            colList.add(defReleaseDate);
            colList.add(defPlot);

            // Set the keys.
            PartitionKey yearKey = PartitionKey.builder()
                    .name("year")
                    .build();

            PartitionKey titleKey = PartitionKey.builder()
                    .name("title")
                    .build();

            List<PartitionKey> keyList = new ArrayList<>();
            keyList.add(yearKey);
            keyList.add(titleKey);

            SchemaDefinition schemaDefinition = SchemaDefinition.builder()
                    .partitionKeys(keyList)
                    .allColumns(colList)
                    .build();

            PointInTimeRecovery timeRecovery = PointInTimeRecovery.builder()
                    .status(PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.ENABLED)
                    .build();
```

```
            CreateTableRequest tableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keySpace)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .schemaDefinition(schemaDefinition)
                    .pointInTimeRecovery(timeRecovery)
                    .build();

            CreateTableResponse response = keyClient.createTable(tableRequest);
            System.out.println("The table ARN is " + response.resourceArn());

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listKeyspacesPaginator(KeyspacesClient keyClient) {
        try {
            ListKeyspacesRequest keyspacesRequest = ListKeyspacesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListKeyspacesIterable listRes =
keyClient.listKeyspacesPaginator(keyspacesRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.keyspaces().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Name: " +
content.keyspaceName()));

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void checkKeyspaceExistence(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName) {
        try {
            GetKeyspaceRequest keyspaceRequest = GetKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            GetKeyspaceResponse response = keyClient.getKeyspace(keyspaceRequest);
            String name = response.keyspaceName();
```

```
            System.out.println("The " + name + " KeySpace is ready");

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createKeySpace(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
 keyspaceName) {
        try {
            CreateKeyspaceRequest keyspaceRequest = CreateKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            CreateKeyspaceResponse response =
 keyClient.createKeyspace(keyspaceRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the KeySpace is " +
 response.resourceArn());

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateKeyspace
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteKeyspace
  - DeleteTable
  - GetKeyspace
  - GetTable
  - ListKeyspaces
  - ListTables
  - RestoreTable

- UpdateTable

Azioni

`CreateKeyspace`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateKeyspace`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void createKeySpace(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName) {
       try {
           CreateKeyspaceRequest keyspaceRequest = CreateKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .build();

           CreateKeyspaceResponse response =
keyClient.createKeyspace(keyspaceRequest);
           System.out.println("The ARN of the KeySpace is " +
response.resourceArn());

       } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateKeyspaceconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTable`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void createTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keySpace,
String tableName) {
       try {
           // Set the columns.
           ColumnDefinition defTitle = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                   .name("title")
                   .type("text")
                   .build();

           ColumnDefinition defYear = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                   .name("year")
                   .type("int")
                   .build();

           ColumnDefinition defReleaseDate = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                   .name("release_date")
                   .type("timestamp")
                   .build();

           ColumnDefinition defPlot = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                   .name("plot")
                   .type("text")
                   .build();

           List<ColumnDefinition> colList = new ArrayList<>();
           colList.add(defTitle);
           colList.add(defYear);
           colList.add(defReleaseDate);
           colList.add(defPlot);

           // Set the keys.
           PartitionKey yearKey = PartitionKey.builder()
                   .name("year")
                   .build();
```

```
            PartitionKey titleKey = PartitionKey.builder()
                    .name("title")
                    .build();

            List<PartitionKey> keyList = new ArrayList<>();
            keyList.add(yearKey);
            keyList.add(titleKey);

            SchemaDefinition schemaDefinition = SchemaDefinition.builder()
                    .partitionKeys(keyList)
                    .allColumns(colList)
                    .build();

            PointInTimeRecovery timeRecovery = PointInTimeRecovery.builder()
                    .status(PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.ENABLED)
                    .build();

            CreateTableRequest tableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keySpace)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .schemaDefinition(schemaDefinition)
                    .pointInTimeRecovery(timeRecovery)
                    .build();

            CreateTableResponse response = keyClient.createTable(tableRequest);
            System.out.println("The table ARN is " + response.resourceArn());

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTableconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteKeyspace`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteKeyspace`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void deleteKeyspace(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName) {
       try {
           DeleteKeyspaceRequest deleteKeyspaceRequest =
DeleteKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .build();

           keyClient.deleteKeyspace(deleteKeyspaceRequest);

       } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteKeyspaceconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTable`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void deleteTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName,
String tableName) {
       try {
           DeleteTableRequest tableRequest = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .tableName(tableName)
                   .build();

           keyClient.deleteTable(tableRequest);

       } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTableconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetKeyspace`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetKeyspace`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void checkKeyspaceExistence(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName) {
       try {
           GetKeyspaceRequest keyspaceRequest = GetKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .build();

           GetKeyspaceResponse response = keyClient.getKeyspace(keyspaceRequest);
           String name = response.keyspaceName();
           System.out.println("The " + name + " KeySpace is ready");
```

```
        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetKeyspaceconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetTable`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void checkTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName,
String tableName)
            throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            boolean tableStatus = false;
            String status;
            GetTableResponse response = null;
            GetTableRequest tableRequest = GetTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            while (!tableStatus) {
                response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest);
                status = response.statusAsString();
                System.out.println(". The table status is " + status);

                if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                    tableStatus = true;
                }
```

```
                Thread.sleep(500);
            }

            List<ColumnDefinition> cols = response.schemaDefinition().allColumns();
            for (ColumnDefinition def : cols) {
                System.out.println("The column name is " + def.name());
                System.out.println("The column type is " + def.type());
            }

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetTableconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListKeyspaces`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListKeyspaces`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void listKeyspacesPaginator(KeyspacesClient keyClient) {
        try {
            ListKeyspacesRequest keyspacesRequest = ListKeyspacesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListKeyspacesIterable listRes =
keyClient.listKeyspacesPaginator(keyspacesRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.keyspaces().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Name: " +
content.keyspaceName()));
```

```
        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListKeyspacesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListTables`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTables`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void listTables(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName) {
        try {
            ListTablesRequest tablesRequest = ListTablesRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            ListTablesIterable listRes =
keyClient.listTablesPaginator(tablesRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.tables().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" ARN: " +
content.resourceArn() +
                            " Table name: " + content.tableName()));

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTablesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`RestoreTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RestoreTable`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void restoreTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName,
ZonedDateTime utc) {
       try {
           Instant myTime = utc.toInstant();
           RestoreTableRequest restoreTableRequest = RestoreTableRequest.builder()
                   .restoreTimestamp(myTime)
                   .sourceTableName("Movie")
                   .targetKeyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .targetTableName("MovieRestore")
                   .sourceKeyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .build();

           RestoreTableResponse response =
keyClient.restoreTable(restoreTableRequest);
           System.out.println("The ARN of the restored table is " +
response.restoredTableARN());

       } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RestoreTableconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`UpdateTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateTable`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void updateTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keySpace,
String tableName) {
       try {
           ColumnDefinition def = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                   .name("watched")
                   .type("boolean")
                   .build();

           UpdateTableRequest tableRequest = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keySpace)
                   .tableName(tableName)
                   .addColumns(def)
                   .build();

           keyClient.updateTable(tableRequest);

       } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateTableconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di Kinesis con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando il AWS SDK for Java 2.x con Kinesis.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Esempi serverless

Azioni

`CreateStream`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateStream`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.KinesisClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.CreateStreamRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.KinesisException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateDataStream {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <streamName>

                Where:
                    streamName - The Amazon Kinesis data stream (for example,
 StockTradeStream).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String streamName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KinesisClient kinesisClient = KinesisClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        createStream(kinesisClient, streamName);
        System.out.println("Done");
        kinesisClient.close();
    }

    public static void createStream(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String streamName)
 {
        try {
            CreateStreamRequest streamReq = CreateStreamRequest.builder()
                    .streamName(streamName)
                    .shardCount(1)
                    .build();

            kinesisClient.createStream(streamReq);

        } catch (KinesisException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateStreamconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteStream`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteStream`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.KinesisClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.DeleteStreamRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.KinesisException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteDataStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <streamName>

                Where:
                    streamName - The Amazon Kinesis data stream (for example,
 StockTradeStream)
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String streamName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KinesisClient kinesisClient = KinesisClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteStream(kinesisClient, streamName);
        kinesisClient.close();
        System.out.println("Done");
    }

    public static void deleteStream(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String streamName)
 {
        try {
            DeleteStreamRequest delStream = DeleteStreamRequest.builder()
                    .streamName(streamName)
                    .build();

            kinesisClient.deleteStream(delStream);

        } catch (KinesisException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteStreamconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetRecords`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetRecords`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.KinesisClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.DescribeStreamResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.DescribeStreamRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.Shard;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.GetShardIteratorRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.GetShardIteratorResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.Record;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.GetRecordsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.GetRecordsResponse;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class GetRecords {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <streamName>

                Where:
                    streamName - The Amazon Kinesis data stream to read from (for
 example, StockTradeStream).
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String streamName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KinesisClient kinesisClient = KinesisClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getStockTrades(kinesisClient, streamName);
        kinesisClient.close();
    }

    public static void getStockTrades(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String
 streamName) {
        String shardIterator;
        String lastShardId = null;
        DescribeStreamRequest describeStreamRequest =
 DescribeStreamRequest.builder()
                .streamName(streamName)
                .build();

        List<Shard> shards = new ArrayList<>();
        DescribeStreamResponse streamRes;
        do {
            streamRes = kinesisClient.describeStream(describeStreamRequest);
            shards.addAll(streamRes.streamDescription().shards());

            if (shards.size() > 0) {
                lastShardId = shards.get(shards.size() - 1).shardId();
            }
        } while (streamRes.streamDescription().hasMoreShards());

        GetShardIteratorRequest itReq = GetShardIteratorRequest.builder()
                .streamName(streamName)
                .shardIteratorType("TRIM_HORIZON")
                .shardId(lastShardId)
                .build();

        GetShardIteratorResponse shardIteratorResult =
 kinesisClient.getShardIterator(itReq);
        shardIterator = shardIteratorResult.shardIterator();
```

```
        // Continuously read data records from shard.
        List<Record> records;

        // Create new GetRecordsRequest with existing shardIterator.
        // Set maximum records to return to 1000.
        GetRecordsRequest recordsRequest = GetRecordsRequest.builder()
                .shardIterator(shardIterator)
                .limit(1000)
                .build();

        GetRecordsResponse result = kinesisClient.getRecords(recordsRequest);

        // Put result into record list. Result may be empty.
        records = result.records();

        // Print records
        for (Record record : records) {
            SdkBytes byteBuffer = record.data();
            System.out.printf("Seq No: %s - %s%n", record.sequenceNumber(), new
 String(byteBuffer.asByteArray()));
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetRecordsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`PutRecord`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutRecord`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.KinesisClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.PutRecordRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.KinesisException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.DescribeStreamRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.DescribeStreamResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class StockTradesWriter {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <streamName>

                Where:
                    streamName - The Amazon Kinesis data stream to which records are
 written (for example, StockTradeStream)
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String streamName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KinesisClient kinesisClient = KinesisClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        // Ensure that the Kinesis Stream is valid.
        validateStream(kinesisClient, streamName);
        setStockData(kinesisClient, streamName);
        kinesisClient.close();
    }
```

```
   public static void setStockData(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String streamName)
{
       try {
           // Repeatedly send stock trades with a 100 milliseconds wait in between.
           StockTradeGenerator stockTradeGenerator = new StockTradeGenerator();

           // Put in 50 Records for this example.
           int index = 50;
           for (int x = 0; x < index; x++) {
               StockTrade trade = stockTradeGenerator.getRandomTrade();
               sendStockTrade(trade, kinesisClient, streamName);
               Thread.sleep(100);
           }

       } catch (KinesisException | InterruptedException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       System.out.println("Done");
   }

   private static void sendStockTrade(StockTrade trade, KinesisClient
kinesisClient,
           String streamName) {
       byte[] bytes = trade.toJsonAsBytes();

       // The bytes could be null if there is an issue with the JSON serialization
by
       // the Jackson JSON library.
       if (bytes == null) {
           System.out.println("Could not get JSON bytes for stock trade");
           return;
       }

       System.out.println("Putting trade: " + trade);
       PutRecordRequest request = PutRecordRequest.builder()
               .partitionKey(trade.getTickerSymbol()) // We use the ticker symbol
as the partition key, explained in
                                                      // the Supplemental
Information section below.
               .streamName(streamName)
               .data(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(bytes))
               .build();
```

```
        try {
            kinesisClient.putRecord(request);
        } catch (KinesisException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    private static void validateStream(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String
 streamName) {
        try {
            DescribeStreamRequest describeStreamRequest =
 DescribeStreamRequest.builder()
                    .streamName(streamName)
                    .build();

            DescribeStreamResponse describeStreamResponse =
 kinesisClient.describeStream(describeStreamRequest);

            if (!
describeStreamResponse.streamDescription().streamStatus().toString().equals("ACTIVE"))
 {
                System.err.println("Stream " + streamName + " is not active. Please
 wait a few moments and try again.");
                System.exit(1);
            }

        } catch (KinesisException e) {
            System.err.println("Error found while describing the stream " +
 streamName);
            System.err.println(e);
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutRecordconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi serverless

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione recupera il payload Kinesis, lo decodifica da Base64 e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda tramite Java.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package example;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.LambdaLogger;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KinesisEvent;

public class Handler implements RequestHandler<KinesisEvent, Void> {
    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(final KinesisEvent event, final Context context) {
        LambdaLogger logger = context.getLogger();
        if (event.getRecords().isEmpty()) {
            logger.log("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return null;
        }
        for (KinesisEvent.KinesisEventRecord record : event.getRecords()) {
            try {
                logger.log("Processed Event with EventId: "+record.getEventID());
                String data = new String(record.getKinesis().getData().array());
                logger.log("Data:"+ data);
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
```

```
            catch (Exception ex) {
                logger.log("An error occurred:"+ex.getMessage());
                throw ex;
            }
        }
        logger.log("Successfully processed:"+event.getRecords().size()+" records");
        return null;
    }

}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite Java.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KinesisEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.StreamsEventResponse;

import java.io.Serializable;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class ProcessKinesisRecords implements RequestHandler<KinesisEvent,
 StreamsEventResponse> {
```

```
    @Override
    public StreamsEventResponse handleRequest(KinesisEvent input, Context context) {

        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<>();
        String curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

        for (KinesisEvent.KinesisEventRecord kinesisEventRecord :
 input.getRecords()) {
            try {
                //Process your record
                KinesisEvent.Record kinesisRecord = kinesisEventRecord.getKinesis();
                curRecordSequenceNumber = kinesisRecord.getSequenceNumber();

            } catch (Exception e) {
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure(curRecordSequenceNumber));
                return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
            }
        }

       return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }
}
```

AWS KMS esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with AWS KMS.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao AWS Key Management Service

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS Key Management Service.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.KmsAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.ListKeysRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.paginators.ListKeysPublisher;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloKMS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        listAllKeys();
    }

    public static void listAllKeys() {
        KmsAsyncClient kmsAsyncClient = KmsAsyncClient.builder()
            .build();
        ListKeysRequest listKeysRequest = ListKeysRequest.builder()
            .limit(15)
            .build();
```

```
        /*
         * The `subscribe` method is required when using paginator methods in the
AWS SDK
         * because paginator methods return an instance of a `ListKeysPublisher`,
which is
         * based on a reactive stream. This allows asynchronous retrieval of
paginated
         * results as they become available. By subscribing to the stream, we can
process
         * each page of results as they are emitted.
         */
        ListKeysPublisher keysPublisher =
kmsAsyncClient.listKeysPaginator(listKeysRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = keysPublisher
            .subscribe(r -> r.keys().forEach(key ->
                System.out.println("The key ARN is: " + key.keyArn() + ". The key Id
is: " + key.keyId())))
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    System.err.println("Error occurred: " + exception.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.out.println("Successfully listed all keys.");
                }
            });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to list keys: " + e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListKeysconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creare una chiave KMS.
- Elenca le chiavi KMS del tuo account e ottieni dettagli su di esse.
- Abilitare e disabilitare le chiavi KMS.
- Genera una chiave dati simmetrica che può essere utilizzata per la crittografia lato client.
- Genera una chiave asimmetrica utilizzata per firmare digitalmente i dati.
- Chiavi per tag.
- Eliminare le chiavi KMS.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario al prompt dei comandi.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.AlreadyExistsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.DisabledException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.EnableKeyRotationResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.KmsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.NotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.RevokeGrantResponse;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class KMSScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    private static String accountId = "";

    private static final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(KMSScenario.class);

    static KMSActions kmsActions = new KMSActions();

    static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

    static String aliasName = "alias/dev-encryption-key";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage: <granteePrincipal>

            Where:
               granteePrincipal - The principal (user, service account, or group) to
 whom the grant or permission is being given.
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            logger.info(usage);
            return;
        }
        String granteePrincipal = args[0];
        String policyName = "default";

        accountId = kmsActions.getAccountId();
        String keyDesc = "Created by the AWS KMS API";

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            Welcome to the AWS Key Management SDK Basics scenario.
```

```
            This program demonstrates how to interact with AWS Key Management using
the AWS SDK for Java (v2).
            The AWS Key Management Service (KMS) is a secure and highly available
service that allows you to create
            and manage AWS KMS keys and control their use across a wide range of AWS
services and applications.
            KMS provides a centralized and unified approach to managing encryption
keys, making it easier to meet your
            data protection and regulatory compliance requirements.

            This Basics scenario creates two key types:

            - A symmetric encryption key is used to encrypt and decrypt data.
            - An asymmetric key used to digitally sign data.

            Let's get started...
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
        // Run the methods that belong to this scenario.
        String targetKeyId = runScenario(granteePrincipal, keyDesc, policyName);
        requestDeleteResources(aliasName, targetKeyId);

        } catch (Throwable rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
        }
    }

    private static String runScenario(String granteePrincipal, String keyDesc,
String policyName) throws Throwable {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create a symmetric KMS key\n");
        logger.info("First, the program will creates a symmetric KMS key that you
can used to encrypt and decrypt data.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String targetKeyId;
        try {
```

```
            CompletableFuture<String> futureKeyId =
kmsActions.createKeyAsync(keyDesc);
            targetKeyId = futureKeyId.join();
            logger.info("A symmetric key was successfully created " + targetKeyId);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            2. Enable a KMS key

            By default, when the SDK creates an AWS key, it is enabled. The next bit
of code checks to
            determine if the key is enabled.
             """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        boolean isEnabled;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Boolean> futureIsKeyEnabled =
kmsActions.isKeyEnabledAsync(targetKeyId);
            isEnabled = futureIsKeyEnabled.join();
            logger.info("Is the key enabled? {}", isEnabled);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
```

```
        if (!isEnabled)
            try {
                CompletableFuture<Void> future =
kmsActions.enableKeyAsync(targetKeyId);
                future.join();

            } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
                Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                } else {
                    logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
                }
                throw cause;
            }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Encrypt data using the symmetric KMS key");
        String plaintext = "Hello, AWS KMS!";
        logger.info("""
            One of the main uses of symmetric keys is to encrypt and decrypt data.
            Next, the code encrypts the string {} with the SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT
encryption algorithm.
            """, plaintext);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        SdkBytes encryptedData;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<SdkBytes> future =
kmsActions.encryptDataAsync(targetKeyId, plaintext);
            encryptedData = future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof DisabledException kmsDisabledEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred due to a disabled
key: Error message: {}, Error code {}", kmsDisabledEx.getMessage(),
kmsDisabledEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
```

```
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Create an alias");
        logger.info("""

            The alias name should be prefixed with 'alias/'.
            The default, 'alias/dev-encryption-key'.
             """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
kmsActions.createCustomAliasAsync(targetKeyId, aliasName);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof AlreadyExistsException kmsExistsEx) {
                if (kmsExistsEx.getMessage().contains("already exists")) {
                    logger.info("The alias '" + aliasName + "' already exists.
Moving on...");
                }
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage(),
rt);
                deleteKey(targetKeyId);
                throw cause;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. List all of your aliases");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Object> future = kmsActions.listAllAliasesAsync();
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
```

```
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. Enable automatic rotation of the KMS key");
        logger.info("""

            By default, when the SDK enables automatic rotation of a KMS key,
            KMS rotates the key material of the KMS key one year (approximately 365
days) from the enable date and every year
            thereafter.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<EnableKeyRotationResponse> future =
kmsActions.enableKeyRotationAsync(targetKeyId);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            7. Create a grant
```

```
            A grant is a policy instrument that allows Amazon Web Services
principals to use KMS keys.
            It also can allow them to view a KMS key (DescribeKey) and create and
manage grants.
            When authorizing access to a KMS key, grants are considered along with
key policies and IAM policies.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String grantId = null;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> futureGrantId =
kmsActions.grantKeyAsync(targetKeyId, granteePrincipal);
            grantId = futureGrantId.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("8. List grants for the KMS key");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Object> future =
kmsActions.displayGrantIdsAsync(targetKeyId);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
```

```
            }
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("9. Revoke the grant");
        logger.info("""
            The revocation of a grant immediately removes the permissions and access
that the grant had provided.
            This means that any principal (user, role, or service) that was granted
access to perform specific
            KMS operations on a KMS key will no longer be able to perform those
operations.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<RevokeGrantResponse> future =
kmsActions.revokeKeyGrantAsync(targetKeyId, grantId);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                if (kmsEx.getMessage().contains("Grant does not exist")) {
                    logger.info("The grant ID '" + grantId + "' does not exist.
Moving on...");
                } else {
                    logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                    throw cause;
                }
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
                deleteAliasName(aliasName);
                deleteKey(targetKeyId);
                throw cause;
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info("10. Decrypt the data\n");
        logger.info("""
            Lets decrypt the data that was encrypted in an early step.
            The code uses the same key to decrypt the string that we encrypted
earlier in the program.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String decryptedData = "";
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
kmsActions.decryptDataAsync(encryptedData, targetKeyId);
            decryptedData = future.join();
            logger.info("Decrypted data: " + decryptedData);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        logger.info("Decrypted text is: " + decryptedData);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("11. Replace a key policy\n");
        logger.info("""
            A key policy is a resource policy for a KMS key. Key policies are the
primary way to control
            access to KMS keys. Every KMS key must have exactly one key policy. The
statements in the key policy
            determine who has permission to use the KMS key and how they can use
it.
            You can also use IAM policies and grants to control access to the KMS
key, but every KMS key
            must have a key policy.

            By default, when you create a key by using the SDK, a policy is created
that
```

```
            gives the AWS account that owns the KMS key full access to the KMS key.

            Let's try to replace the automatically created policy with the following
policy.

                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [{
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::0000000000:root"},
                "Action": "kms:*",
                "Resource": "*"
                }]
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Boolean> future =
kmsActions.replacePolicyAsync(targetKeyId, policyName, accountId);
            boolean success = future.join();
            if (success) {
                logger.info("Key policy replacement succeeded.");
            } else {
                logger.error("Key policy replacement failed.");
            }

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("12. Get the key policy\n");
        logger.info("The next bit of code that runs gets the key policy to make sure
it exists.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
kmsActions.getKeyPolicyAsync(targetKeyId, policyName);
            String policy = future.join();
            if (!policy.isEmpty()) {
                logger.info("Retrieved policy: " + policy);
            }

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("13. Create an asymmetric KMS key and sign your data\n");
        logger.info("""
             Signing your data with an AWS key can provide several benefits that
make it an attractive option
             for your data signing needs. By using an AWS KMS key, you can leverage
the
             security controls and compliance features provided by AWS,
             which can help you meet various regulatory requirements and enhance the
overall security posture
             of your organization.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Boolean> future = kmsActions.signVerifyDataAsync();
            boolean success = future.join();
            if (success) {
                logger.info("Sign and verify data operation succeeded.");
            } else {
                logger.error("Sign and verify data operation failed.");
            }
```

```
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("14. Tag your symmetric KMS Key\n");
        logger.info("""
            By using tags, you can improve the overall management, security, and
governance of your
            KMS keys, making it easier to organize, track, and control access to
your encrypted data within
            your AWS environment
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future = kmsActions.tagKMSKeyAsync(targetKeyId);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            deleteAliasName(aliasName);
            deleteKey(targetKeyId);
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        return targetKeyId;
    }
```

```
   // Deletes KMS resources with user input.
   private static void requestDeleteResources(String aliasName, String targetKeyId)
{
       logger.info(DASHES);
       logger.info("15. Schedule the deletion of the KMS key\n");
       logger.info("""
           By default, KMS applies a waiting period of 30 days,
           but you can specify a waiting period of 7-30 days. When this operation
is successful,
           the key state of the KMS key changes to PendingDeletion and the key
can't be used in any
           cryptographic operations. It remains in this state for the duration of
the waiting period.

           Deleting a KMS key is a destructive and potentially dangerous operation.
When a KMS key is deleted,
           all data that was encrypted under the KMS key is unrecoverable.
           """);
       logger.info("Would you like to delete the Key Management resources? (y/n)");
       String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
       if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
           logger.info("You selected to delete the AWS KMS resources.");
           waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
           try {
               CompletableFuture<Void> future =
kmsActions.deleteSpecificAliasAsync(aliasName);
               future.join();

           } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
               Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
               if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                   logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
               } else {
                   logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
               }
           }
           waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
           try {
               CompletableFuture<Void> future =
kmsActions.disableKeyAsync(targetKeyId);
               future.join();

           } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
```

```
                Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                } else {
                    logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
                }
            }

            try {
                CompletableFuture<Void> future =
kmsActions.deleteKeyAsync(targetKeyId);
                future.join();

            } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
                Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
{}", kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                } else {
                    logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
                }
            }

        } else {
            logger.info("The Key Management resources will not be deleted");
        }

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("This concludes the AWS Key Management SDK scenario");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    // This method is invoked from Exceptions to clean up the resources.
    private static void deleteKey(String targetKeyId) {
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
kmsActions.disableKeyAsync(targetKeyId);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
```

```
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
        }

        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future = kmsActions.deleteKeyAsync(targetKeyId);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
        }
    }

    // This method is invoked from Exceptions to clean up the resources.
    private static void deleteAliasName(String aliasName) {
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
kmsActions.deleteSpecificAliasAsync(aliasName);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
        }
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
```

```
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Definisci una classe che racchiuda le azioni KMS.

```
public class KMSActions {
    private static final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(KMSActions.class);
    private static KmsAsyncClient kmsAsyncClient;

    /**
     * Retrieves an asynchronous AWS Key Management Service (KMS) client.
     * <p>
     * This method creates and returns a singleton instance of the KMS async client,
 with the following configurations:
     * <ul>
     *   <li>Max concurrency: 100</li>
     *   <li>Connection timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Read timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Write timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>API call timeout: 2 minutes</li>
     *   <li>API call attempt timeout: 90 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Retry policy: up to 3 retries</li>
     *   <li>Credentials provider: environment variable credentials provider</li>
     * </ul>
     * <p>
     * If the client instance has already been created, it is returned instead of
 creating a new one.
     *
     * @return the KMS async client instance
     */
    private static KmsAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
```

```
        if (kmsAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()
                    .numRetries(3)
                    .build())
                .build();

            kmsAsyncClient = KmsAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return kmsAsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new symmetric encryption key asynchronously.
     *
     * @param keyDesc the description of the key to be created
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ID of the newly
created key
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while creating the key
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createKeyAsync(String keyDesc) {
        CreateKeyRequest keyRequest = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
            .description(keyDesc)
            .keySpec(KeySpec.SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT)
            .keyUsage(KeyUsageType.ENCRYPT_DECRYPT)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createKey(keyRequest)
            .thenApply(resp -> resp.keyMetadata().keyId())
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException("An error occurred while creating the
key: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously checks if a specified key is enabled.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the key to check
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, indicates whether
the key is enabled or not
     *
     * @throws RuntimeException if an exception occurs while checking the key state
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Boolean> isKeyEnabledAsync(String keyId) {
        DescribeKeyRequest keyRequest = DescribeKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DescribeKeyResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeKey(keyRequest);
        return responseFuture.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (resp != null) {
                KeyState keyState = resp.keyMetadata().keyState();
                if (keyState == KeyState.ENABLED) {
                    logger.info("The key is enabled.");
                } else {
                    logger.info("The key is not enabled. Key state: {}", keyState);
                }
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(resp -> resp.keyMetadata().keyState() == KeyState.ENABLED);
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously enables the specified key.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the key to enable
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the key has been
enabled
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> enableKeyAsync(String keyId) {
        EnableKeyRequest enableKeyRequest = EnableKeyRequest.builder()
```

```
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<EnableKeyResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().enableKey(enableKeyRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception == null) {
                logger.info("Key with ID [{}] has been enabled.", keyId);
            } else {
                if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred while enabling
key: " + kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred while
enabling key: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });

        return responseFuture.thenApply(response -> null);
    }

    /**
     * Encrypts the given text asynchronously using the specified KMS client and key
ID.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the KMS key to use for encryption
     * @param text the text to encrypt
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the encrypted data as an
SdkBytes object
     */
    public CompletableFuture<SdkBytes> encryptDataAsync(String keyId, String text) {
        SdkBytes myBytes = SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(text);
        EncryptRequest encryptRequest = EncryptRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .plaintext(myBytes)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<EncryptResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().encrypt(encryptRequest).toCompletableFuture();
        return responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                String algorithm = response.encryptionAlgorithm().toString();
```

```
                logger.info("The string was encrypted with algorithm {}.",
algorithm);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(EncryptResponse::ciphertextBlob);
    }

    /**
     * Creates a custom alias for the specified target key asynchronously.
     *
     * @param targetKeyId the ID of the target key for the alias
     * @param aliasName   the name of the alias to create
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the alias creation
operation is finished
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> createCustomAliasAsync(String targetKeyId, String
aliasName) {
        CreateAliasRequest aliasRequest = CreateAliasRequest.builder()
            .aliasName(aliasName)
            .targetKeyId(targetKeyId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateAliasResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().createAlias(aliasRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception == null) {
                logger.info("{} was successfully created.", aliasName);
            } else {
                if (exception instanceof ResourceExistsException) {
                    logger.info("Alias [{}] already exists. Moving on...",
aliasName);
                } else if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred while creating
alias: " + kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred while
creating alias: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });

        return responseFuture.thenApply(response -> null);
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously lists all the aliases in the current AWS account.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the list of aliases
has been processed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Object> listAllAliasesAsync() {
        ListAliasesRequest aliasesRequest = ListAliasesRequest.builder()
            .limit(15)
            .build();

        ListAliasesPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().listAliasesPaginator(aliasesRequest);
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
                response.aliases().forEach(alias ->
                    logger.info("The alias name is: " + alias.aliasName())
                );
            })
            .thenApply(v -> null)
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                if (ex.getCause() instanceof KmsException) {
                    KmsException e = (KmsException) ex.getCause();
                    throw new RuntimeException("A KMS exception occurred: " +
e.getMessage());
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage());
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Enables key rotation asynchronously for the specified key ID.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the key for which to enable key rotation
     * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous operation of
enabling key rotation
     * @throws RuntimeException if there was an error enabling key rotation, either
due to a KMS exception or an unexpected error
     */
    public CompletableFuture<EnableKeyRotationResponse>
enableKeyRotationAsync(String keyId) {
```

```
        EnableKeyRotationRequest enableKeyRotationRequest =
EnableKeyRotationRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<EnableKeyRotationResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().enableKeyRotation(enableKeyRotationRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception == null) {
                logger.info("Key rotation has been enabled for key with id [{}]",
keyId);
            } else {
                if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to enable key rotation: " +
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }

    /**
     * Grants permissions to a specified principal on a customer master key (CMK)
asynchronously.
     *
     * @param keyId             The unique identifier for the customer master key
(CMK) that the grant applies to.
     * @param granteePrincipal  The principal that is given permission to perform
the operations that the grant permits on the CMK.
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the ID of
the created grant.
     * @throws RuntimeException If an error occurs during the grant creation
process.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> grantKeyAsync(String keyId, String
granteePrincipal) {
        List<GrantOperation> grantPermissions = List.of(
            GrantOperation.ENCRYPT,
            GrantOperation.DECRYPT,
            GrantOperation.DESCRIBE_KEY
```

```
        );

        CreateGrantRequest grantRequest = CreateGrantRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .name("grant1")
            .granteePrincipal(granteePrincipal)
            .operations(grantPermissions)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateGrantResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().createGrant(grantRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (ex == null) {
                logger.info("Grant created successfully with ID: " +
response.grantId());
            } else {
                if (ex instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create grant: " +
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
                }
            }
        });

        return responseFuture.thenApply(CreateGrantResponse::grantId);
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously displays the grant IDs for the specified key ID.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the AWS KMS key for which to list the grants
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will be null if
the operation succeeded, or will throw a {@link RuntimeException} if the operation
failed
     * @throws RuntimeException if there was an error listing the grants, either due
to an {@link KmsException} or an unexpected error
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Object> displayGrantIdsAsync(String keyId) {
        ListGrantsRequest grantsRequest = ListGrantsRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .limit(15)
            .build();
```

```
        ListGrantsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().listGrantsPaginator(grantsRequest);
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
                response.grants().forEach(grant -> {
                    logger.info("The grant Id is: " + grant.grantId());
                });
            })
            .thenApply(v -> null)
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof KmsException) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list grants: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Revokes a grant for the specified AWS KMS key asynchronously.
     *
     * @param keyId   The ID or key ARN of the AWS KMS key.
     * @param grantId The identifier of the grant to be revoked.
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
of revoking the grant.
     *         The {@link CompletableFuture} will complete with a {@link
RevokeGrantResponse} object
     *         if the operation is successful, or with a {@code null} value if an
error occurs.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<RevokeGrantResponse> revokeKeyGrantAsync(String keyId,
String grantId) {
        RevokeGrantRequest grantRequest = RevokeGrantRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .grantId(grantId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<RevokeGrantResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().revokeGrant(grantRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception == null) {
```

```
                logger.info("Grant ID: [" + grantId + "] was successfully
revoked!");
            } else {
                if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    if (kmsEx.getMessage().contains("Grant does not exist")) {
                        logger.info("The grant ID '" + grantId + "' does not exist.
Moving on...");
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred: " +
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                    }
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }


    /**
     * Asynchronously decrypts the given encrypted data using the specified key ID.
     *
     * @param encryptedData The encrypted data to be decrypted.
     * @param keyId The ID of the key to be used for decryption.
     * @return A CompletableFuture that, when completed, will contain the decrypted
data as a String.
     *         If an error occurs during the decryption process, the
CompletableFuture will complete
     *         exceptionally with the error, and the method will return an empty
String.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> decryptDataAsync(SdkBytes encryptedData, String
keyId) {
        DecryptRequest decryptRequest = DecryptRequest.builder()
            .ciphertextBlob(encryptedData)
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DecryptResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().decrypt(decryptRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((decryptResponse, exception) -> {
```

```
            if (exception == null) {
                logger.info("Data decrypted successfully for key ID: " + keyId);
            } else {
                if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred while decrypting
data: " + kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred while
decrypting data: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });

        return responseFuture.thenApply(decryptResponse ->
decryptResponse.plaintext().asString(StandardCharsets.UTF_8));
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously replaces the policy for the specified KMS key.
     *
     * @param keyId       the ID of the KMS key to replace the policy for
     * @param policyName  the name of the policy to be replaced
     * @param accountId   the AWS account ID to be used in the policy
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with a boolean indicating
     *         whether the policy replacement was successful or not
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Boolean> replacePolicyAsync(String keyId, String
policyName, String accountId) {
        String policy = """
    {
      "Version": "2012-10-17",
      "Statement": [{
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::%s:root"},
        "Action": "kms:*",
        "Resource": "*"
      }]
    }
    """.formatted(accountId);

        PutKeyPolicyRequest keyPolicyRequest = PutKeyPolicyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .policyName(policyName)
            .policy(policy)
```

```
            .build();

        // First, get the current policy to check if it exists
        return getAsyncClient().getKeyPolicy(r ->
r.keyId(keyId).policyName(policyName))
            .thenCompose(response -> {
                logger.info("Current policy exists. Replacing it...");
                return getAsyncClient().putKeyPolicy(keyPolicyRequest);
            })
            .thenApply(putPolicyResponse -> {
                logger.info("The key policy has been replaced.");
                return true;
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                if (throwable.getCause() instanceof LimitExceededException) {
                    logger.error("Cannot replace policy, as only one policy is
allowed per key.");
                    return false;
                }
                throw new RuntimeException("Error replacing policy", throwable);
            });
    }


    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the key policy for the specified key ID and policy
name.
     *
     * @param keyId       the ID of the AWS KMS key for which to retrieve the policy
     * @param policyName the name of the key policy to retrieve
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the key
policy as a {@link String}
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> getKeyPolicyAsync(String keyId, String
policyName) {
        GetKeyPolicyRequest policyRequest = GetKeyPolicyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .policyName(policyName)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().getKeyPolicy(policyRequest)
            .thenApply(response -> {
                String policy = response.policy();
                logger.info("The response is: " + policy);
```

```
                return policy;
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get key policy", ex);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously signs and verifies data using AWS KMS.
     *
     * <p>The method performs the following steps:
     * <ol>
     *     <li>Creates an AWS KMS key with the specified key spec, key usage, and
 origin.</li>
     *     <li>Signs the provided message using the created KMS key and the RSASSA-
PSS-SHA-256 algorithm.</li>
     *     <li>Verifies the signature of the message using the created KMS key and
 the RSASSA-PSS-SHA-256 algorithm.</li>
     * </ol>
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the result of the
 signature verification,
     *         {@code true} if the signature is valid, {@code false} otherwise.
     * @throws KmsException if any error occurs during the KMS operations.
     * @throws RuntimeException if an unexpected error occurs.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Boolean> signVerifyDataAsync() {
        String signMessage = "Here is the message that will be digitally signed";

        // Create an AWS KMS key used to digitally sign data.
        CreateKeyRequest createKeyRequest = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
            .keySpec(KeySpec.RSA_2048)
            .keyUsage(KeyUsageType.SIGN_VERIFY)
            .origin(OriginType.AWS_KMS)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createKey(createKeyRequest)
            .thenCompose(createKeyResponse -> {
                String keyId = createKeyResponse.keyMetadata().keyId();

                SdkBytes messageBytes = SdkBytes.fromString(signMessage,
 Charset.defaultCharset());
                SignRequest signRequest = SignRequest.builder()
                    .keyId(keyId)
```

```
                    .message(messageBytes)
                    .signingAlgorithm(SigningAlgorithmSpec.RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256)
                    .build();

                return getAsyncClient().sign(signRequest)
                    .thenCompose(signResponse -> {
                        byte[] signedBytes = signResponse.signature().asByteArray();

                        VerifyRequest verifyRequest = VerifyRequest.builder()
                            .keyId(keyId)

.message(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(signMessage.getBytes(Charset.defaultCharset())))

.signature(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(ByteBuffer.wrap(signedBytes)))

.signingAlgorithm(SigningAlgorithmSpec.RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256)
                            .build();

                        return getAsyncClient().verify(verifyRequest)
                            .thenApply(verifyResponse -> {
                                return (boolean) verifyResponse.signatureValid();
                            });
                    });
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to sign or verify data",
throwable);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously tags a KMS key with a specific tag.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the KMS key to be tagged
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the tagging operation
is finished
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> tagKMSKeyAsync(String keyId) {
        Tag tag = Tag.builder()
            .tagKey("Environment")
            .tagValue("Production")
            .build();

        TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
```

```
            .keyId(keyId)
            .tags(tag)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().tagResource(tagResourceRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("{} key was tagged", keyId);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to tag the KMS key", throwable);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a specific KMS alias asynchronously.
     *
     * @param aliasName the name of the alias to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
of deleting the specified alias
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteSpecificAliasAsync(String aliasName) {
        DeleteAliasRequest deleteAliasRequest = DeleteAliasRequest.builder()
            .aliasName(aliasName)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteAlias(deleteAliasRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("Alias {} has been deleted successfully", aliasName);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete alias: " + aliasName,
throwable);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously disables the specified AWS Key Management Service (KMS) key.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID or Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the KMS key to be
disabled
     * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, indicates that the key has
been disabled successfully
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> disableKeyAsync(String keyId) {
```

```
        DisableKeyRequest keyRequest = DisableKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().disableKey(keyRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("Key {} has been disabled successfully",keyId);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to disable key: " + keyId,
throwable);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a KMS key asynchronously.
     *
     * <p><strong>Warning:</strong> Deleting a KMS key is a destructive and
potentially dangerous operation.
     * When a KMS key is deleted, all data that was encrypted under the KMS key
becomes unrecoverable.
     * This means that any files, databases, or other data that were encrypted using
the deleted KMS key
     * will become permanently inaccessible. Exercise extreme caution when deleting
KMS keys.</p>
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the KMS key to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the key deletion is
scheduled
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteKeyAsync(String keyId) {
        ScheduleKeyDeletionRequest deletionRequest =
ScheduleKeyDeletionRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .pendingWindowInDays(7)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().scheduleKeyDeletion(deletionRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("Key {} will be deleted in 7 days", keyId);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to schedule key deletion for key
ID: " + keyId, throwable);
```

```
            });
    }


    public String getAccountId(){
        try (StsClient stsClient = StsClient.create()){
            GetCallerIdentityResponse callerIdentity =
 stsClient.getCallerIdentity();
            return callerIdentity.account();
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateAlias
  - CreateGrant
  - CreateKey
  - Decrypt
  - DescribeKey
  - DisableKey
  - EnableKey
  - Encrypt
  - GetKeyPolicy
  - ListAliases
  - ListGrants
  - ListKeys
  - RevokeGrant
  - ScheduleKeyDeletion
  - Sign
  - TagResource

Azioni

`CreateAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare. `CreateAlias`

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Creates a custom alias for the specified target key asynchronously.
    *
    * @param targetKeyId the ID of the target key for the alias
    * @param aliasName   the name of the alias to create
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the alias creation
operation is finished
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> createCustomAliasAsync(String targetKeyId, String
aliasName) {
       CreateAliasRequest aliasRequest = CreateAliasRequest.builder()
           .aliasName(aliasName)
           .targetKeyId(targetKeyId)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<CreateAliasResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().createAlias(aliasRequest);
       responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
           if (exception == null) {
               logger.info("{} was successfully created.", aliasName);
           } else {
               if (exception instanceof ResourceExistsException) {
                   logger.info("Alias [{}] already exists. Moving on...",
aliasName);
               } else if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred while creating
alias: " + kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
               } else {
```

```
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred while
creating alias: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });

        return responseFuture.thenApply(response -> null);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAliassezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateGrant`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateGrant`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Grants permissions to a specified principal on a customer master key (CMK)
asynchronously.
     *
     * @param keyId             The unique identifier for the customer master key
(CMK) that the grant applies to.
     * @param granteePrincipal  The principal that is given permission to perform
the operations that the grant permits on the CMK.
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the ID of
the created grant.
     * @throws RuntimeException If an error occurs during the grant creation
process.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> grantKeyAsync(String keyId, String
granteePrincipal) {
        List<GrantOperation> grantPermissions = List.of(
            GrantOperation.ENCRYPT,
```

```
            GrantOperation.DECRYPT,
            GrantOperation.DESCRIBE_KEY
        );

        CreateGrantRequest grantRequest = CreateGrantRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .name("grant1")
            .granteePrincipal(granteePrincipal)
            .operations(grantPermissions)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateGrantResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().createGrant(grantRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (ex == null) {
                logger.info("Grant created successfully with ID: " +
response.grantId());
            } else {
                if (ex instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create grant: " +
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
                }
            }
        });

        return responseFuture.thenApply(CreateGrantResponse::grantId);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateGrantsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateKey`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new symmetric encryption key asynchronously.
     *
     * @param keyDesc the description of the key to be created
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ID of the newly
created key
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while creating the key
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createKeyAsync(String keyDesc) {
        CreateKeyRequest keyRequest = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
            .description(keyDesc)
            .keySpec(KeySpec.SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT)
            .keyUsage(KeyUsageType.ENCRYPT_DECRYPT)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createKey(keyRequest)
            .thenApply(resp -> resp.keyMetadata().keyId())
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("An error occurred while creating the
key: " + ex.getMessage(), ex);
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateKeysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`Decrypt`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Decrypt`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously decrypts the given encrypted data using the specified key ID.
    *
    * @param encryptedData The encrypted data to be decrypted.
    * @param keyId The ID of the key to be used for decryption.
    * @return A CompletableFuture that, when completed, will contain the decrypted
data as a String.
    *         If an error occurs during the decryption process, the
CompletableFuture will complete
    *         exceptionally with the error, and the method will return an empty
String.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> decryptDataAsync(SdkBytes encryptedData, String
keyId) {
       DecryptRequest decryptRequest = DecryptRequest.builder()
           .ciphertextBlob(encryptedData)
           .keyId(keyId)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DecryptResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().decrypt(decryptRequest);
       responseFuture.whenComplete((decryptResponse, exception) -> {
           if (exception == null) {
               logger.info("Data decrypted successfully for key ID: " + keyId);
           } else {
               if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred while decrypting
data: " + kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
               } else {
                   throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred while
decrypting data: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           }
       });
```

```
        return responseFuture.thenApply(decryptResponse ->
decryptResponse.plaintext().asString(StandardCharsets.UTF_8));
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Decrypt in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteAlias`

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a specific KMS alias asynchronously.
     *
     * @param aliasName the name of the alias to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
of deleting the specified alias
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteSpecificAliasAsync(String aliasName) {
        DeleteAliasRequest deleteAliasRequest = DeleteAliasRequest.builder()
            .aliasName(aliasName)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteAlias(deleteAliasRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("Alias {} has been deleted successfully", aliasName);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete alias: " + aliasName,
throwable);
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteAliassezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeKey`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously checks if a specified key is enabled.
    *
    * @param keyId the ID of the key to check
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, indicates whether
the key is enabled or not
    *
    * @throws RuntimeException if an exception occurs while checking the key state
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Boolean> isKeyEnabledAsync(String keyId) {
       DescribeKeyRequest keyRequest = DescribeKeyRequest.builder()
           .keyId(keyId)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DescribeKeyResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeKey(keyRequest);
       return responseFuture.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (resp != null) {
               KeyState keyState = resp.keyMetadata().keyState();
               if (keyState == KeyState.ENABLED) {
                   logger.info("The key is enabled.");
               } else {
                   logger.info("The key is not enabled. Key state: {}", keyState);
               }
           } else {
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(resp -> resp.keyMetadata().keyState() == KeyState.ENABLED);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeKeysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DisableKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DisableKey`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously disables the specified AWS Key Management Service (KMS) key.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID or Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the KMS key to be
disabled
     * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, indicates that the key has
been disabled successfully
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> disableKeyAsync(String keyId) {
        DisableKeyRequest keyRequest = DisableKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().disableKey(keyRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("Key {} has been disabled successfully",keyId);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to disable key: " + keyId,
throwable);
            });
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DisableKeysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`EnableKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`EnableKey`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously enables the specified key.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the key to enable
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the key has been
enabled
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> enableKeyAsync(String keyId) {
        EnableKeyRequest enableKeyRequest = EnableKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<EnableKeyResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().enableKey(enableKeyRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception == null) {
                logger.info("Key with ID [{}] has been enabled.", keyId);
            } else {
                if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred while enabling
key: " + kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred while
enabling key: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
```

```
            }
        });

        return responseFuture.thenApply(response -> null);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la EnableKeysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`Encrypt`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Encrypt`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Encrypts the given text asynchronously using the specified KMS client and key
ID.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the KMS key to use for encryption
     * @param text the text to encrypt
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the encrypted data as an
SdkBytes object
     */
    public CompletableFuture<SdkBytes> encryptDataAsync(String keyId, String text) {
        SdkBytes myBytes = SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(text);
        EncryptRequest encryptRequest = EncryptRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .plaintext(myBytes)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<EncryptResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().encrypt(encryptRequest).toCompletableFuture();
        return responseFuture.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                String algorithm = response.encryptionAlgorithm().toString();
```

```
                logger.info("The string was encrypted with algorithm {}.",
algorithm);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            }
        }).thenApply(EncryptResponse::ciphertextBlob);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Encrypt in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListAliases`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListAliases`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously lists all the aliases in the current AWS account.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the list of aliases
has been processed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Object> listAllAliasesAsync() {
        ListAliasesRequest aliasesRequest = ListAliasesRequest.builder()
            .limit(15)
            .build();

        ListAliasesPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().listAliasesPaginator(aliasesRequest);
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
                response.aliases().forEach(alias ->
                    logger.info("The alias name is: " + alias.aliasName())
                );
            })
            .thenApply(v -> null)
```

```
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                if (ex.getCause() instanceof KmsException) {
                    KmsException e = (KmsException) ex.getCause();
                    throw new RuntimeException("A KMS exception occurred: " +
e.getMessage());
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
ex.getMessage());
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListAliasessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListGrants`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListGrants`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously displays the grant IDs for the specified key ID.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the AWS KMS key for which to list the grants
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will be null if
the operation succeeded, or will throw a {@link RuntimeException} if the operation
failed
     * @throws RuntimeException if there was an error listing the grants, either due
to an {@link KmsException} or an unexpected error
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Object> displayGrantIdsAsync(String keyId) {
        ListGrantsRequest grantsRequest = ListGrantsRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .limit(15)
            .build();
```

```
        ListGrantsPublisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().listGrantsPaginator(grantsRequest);
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
                response.grants().forEach(grant -> {
                    logger.info("The grant Id is: " + grant.grantId());
                });
            })
            .thenApply(v -> null)
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                Throwable cause = ex.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof KmsException) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list grants: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListGrantssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListKeyPolicies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListKeyPolicies`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the key policy for the specified key ID and policy
name.
     *
     * @param keyId       the ID of the AWS KMS key for which to retrieve the policy
     * @param policyName the name of the key policy to retrieve
```

```
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the key
policy as a {@link String}
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> getKeyPolicyAsync(String keyId, String
policyName) {
        GetKeyPolicyRequest policyRequest = GetKeyPolicyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .policyName(policyName)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().getKeyPolicy(policyRequest)
            .thenApply(response -> {
                String policy = response.policy();
                logger.info("The response is: " + policy);
                return policy;
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get key policy", ex);
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListKeyPoliciessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListKeys`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListKeys`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.KmsAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.ListKeysRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.paginators.ListKeysPublisher;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloKMS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        listAllKeys();
    }

    public static void listAllKeys() {
        KmsAsyncClient kmsAsyncClient = KmsAsyncClient.builder()
            .build();
        ListKeysRequest listKeysRequest = ListKeysRequest.builder()
            .limit(15)
            .build();

        /*
         * The `subscribe` method is required when using paginator methods in the
 AWS SDK
         * because paginator methods return an instance of a `ListKeysPublisher`,
 which is
         * based on a reactive stream. This allows asynchronous retrieval of
 paginated
         * results as they become available. By subscribing to the stream, we can
 process
         * each page of results as they are emitted.
         */
        ListKeysPublisher keysPublisher =
 kmsAsyncClient.listKeysPaginator(listKeysRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = keysPublisher
            .subscribe(r -> r.keys().forEach(key ->
                System.out.println("The key ARN is: " + key.keyArn() + ". The key Id
 is: " + key.keyId())))
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    System.err.println("Error occurred: " + exception.getMessage());
                } else {
                    System.out.println("Successfully listed all keys.");
                }
            });
```

```
        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to list keys: " + e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListKeyssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`RevokeGrant`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RevokeGrant`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Revokes a grant for the specified AWS KMS key asynchronously.
    *
    * @param keyId   The ID or key ARN of the AWS KMS key.
    * @param grantId The identifier of the grant to be revoked.
    * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} representing the asynchronous operation
 of revoking the grant.
    *         The {@link CompletableFuture} will complete with a {@link
 RevokeGrantResponse} object
    *         if the operation is successful, or with a {@code null} value if an
 error occurs.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<RevokeGrantResponse> revokeKeyGrantAsync(String keyId,
 String grantId) {
       RevokeGrantRequest grantRequest = RevokeGrantRequest.builder()
           .keyId(keyId)
           .grantId(grantId)
           .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<RevokeGrantResponse> responseFuture =
getAsyncClient().revokeGrant(grantRequest);
        responseFuture.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception == null) {
                logger.info("Grant ID: [" + grantId + "] was successfully
revoked!");
            } else {
                if (exception instanceof KmsException kmsEx) {
                    if (kmsEx.getMessage().contains("Grant does not exist")) {
                        logger.info("The grant ID '" + grantId + "' does not exist.
Moving on...");
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException("KMS error occurred: " +
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx);
                    }
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException("An unexpected error occurred: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });

        return responseFuture;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RevokeGrantsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ScheduleKeyDeletion`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ScheduleKeyDeletion`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
```

```
    * Deletes a KMS key asynchronously.
    *
    * <p><strong>Warning:</strong> Deleting a KMS key is a destructive and
potentially dangerous operation.
    * When a KMS key is deleted, all data that was encrypted under the KMS key
becomes unrecoverable.
    * This means that any files, databases, or other data that were encrypted using
the deleted KMS key
    * will become permanently inaccessible. Exercise extreme caution when deleting
KMS keys.</p>
    *
    * @param keyId the ID of the KMS key to delete
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the key deletion is
scheduled
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteKeyAsync(String keyId) {
       ScheduleKeyDeletionRequest deletionRequest =
ScheduleKeyDeletionRequest.builder()
           .keyId(keyId)
           .pendingWindowInDays(7)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().scheduleKeyDeletion(deletionRequest)
           .thenRun(() -> {
               logger.info("Key {} will be deleted in 7 days", keyId);
           })
           .exceptionally(throwable -> {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to schedule key deletion for key
ID: " + keyId, throwable);
           });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ScheduleKeyDeletionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Sign

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Sign`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously signs and verifies data using AWS KMS.
     *
     * <p>The method performs the following steps:
     * <ol>
     *     <li>Creates an AWS KMS key with the specified key spec, key usage, and
 origin.</li>
     *     <li>Signs the provided message using the created KMS key and the RSASSA-
PSS-SHA-256 algorithm.</li>
     *     <li>Verifies the signature of the message using the created KMS key and
 the RSASSA-PSS-SHA-256 algorithm.</li>
     * </ol>
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the result of the
 signature verification,
     *         {@code true} if the signature is valid, {@code false} otherwise.
     * @throws KmsException if any error occurs during the KMS operations.
     * @throws RuntimeException if an unexpected error occurs.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Boolean> signVerifyDataAsync() {
        String signMessage = "Here is the message that will be digitally signed";

        // Create an AWS KMS key used to digitally sign data.
        CreateKeyRequest createKeyRequest = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
            .keySpec(KeySpec.RSA_2048)
            .keyUsage(KeyUsageType.SIGN_VERIFY)
            .origin(OriginType.AWS_KMS)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createKey(createKeyRequest)
            .thenCompose(createKeyResponse -> {
                String keyId = createKeyResponse.keyMetadata().keyId();
```

```
                SdkBytes messageBytes = SdkBytes.fromString(signMessage,
Charset.defaultCharset());
                SignRequest signRequest = SignRequest.builder()
                    .keyId(keyId)
                    .message(messageBytes)
                    .signingAlgorithm(SigningAlgorithmSpec.RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256)
                    .build();

                return getAsyncClient().sign(signRequest)
                    .thenCompose(signResponse -> {
                        byte[] signedBytes = signResponse.signature().asByteArray();

                        VerifyRequest verifyRequest = VerifyRequest.builder()
                            .keyId(keyId)

.message(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(signMessage.getBytes(Charset.defaultCharset())))

.signature(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(ByteBuffer.wrap(signedBytes)))

.signingAlgorithm(SigningAlgorithmSpec.RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256)
                            .build();

                        return getAsyncClient().verify(verifyRequest)
                            .thenApply(verifyResponse -> {
                                return (boolean) verifyResponse.signatureValid();
                            });
                    });
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to sign or verify data",
throwable);
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Sign in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`TagResource`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`TagResource`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously tags a KMS key with a specific tag.
     *
     * @param keyId the ID of the KMS key to be tagged
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the tagging operation
is finished
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> tagKMSKeyAsync(String keyId) {
        Tag tag = Tag.builder()
            .tagKey("Environment")
            .tagValue("Production")
            .build();

        TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .tags(tag)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().tagResource(tagResourceRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                logger.info("{} key was tagged", keyId);
            })
            .exceptionally(throwable -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to tag the KMS key", throwable);
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la TagResourcesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di Lambda con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with Lambda.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

AWS i contributi della community sono esempi che sono stati creati e gestiti da più team AWS. Per fornire feedback, utilizza il meccanismo fornito negli archivi collegati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Lambda

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare Lambda.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Lists the AWS Lambda functions associated with the current AWS account.
     *
     * @param awsLambda an instance of the {@link LambdaClient} class, which is used
to interact with the AWS Lambda service
     *
```

```
     * @throws LambdaException if an error occurs while interacting with the AWS
Lambda service
     */
    public static void listFunctions(LambdaClient awsLambda) {
        try {
            ListFunctionsResponse functionResult = awsLambda.listFunctions();
            List<FunctionConfiguration> list = functionResult.functions();
            for (FunctionConfiguration config : list) {
                System.out.println("The function name is " + config.functionName());
            }

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFunctionssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless
- AWS contributi della comunità

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un ruolo IAM e una funzione Lambda, quindi carica il codice del gestore.
- Richiamare la funzione con un singolo parametro e ottenere i risultati.
- Aggiorna il codice della funzione e configuralo con una variabile di ambiente.
- Richiamare la funzione con nuovi parametri e ottenere i risultati. Visualizza il log di esecuzione restituito.

- Elenca le funzioni dell'account, quindi elimina le risorse.

Per ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo di Lambda, consulta Creare una funzione Lambda con la console.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/*
 *  Lambda function names appear as:
 *
 *  arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:335556666777:function:HelloFunction
 *
 *  To find this value, look at the function in the AWS Management Console.
 *
 *  Before running this Java code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
 *  For more information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 *  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 *  This example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Creates an AWS Lambda function.
 * 2. Gets a specific AWS Lambda function.
 * 3. Lists all Lambda functions.
 * 4. Invokes a Lambda function.
 * 5. Updates the Lambda function code and invokes it again.
 * 6. Updates a Lambda function's configuration value.
 * 7. Deletes a Lambda function.
 */

public class LambdaScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <functionName> <role> <handler> <bucketName> <key>\s

            Where:
                functionName - The name of the Lambda function.\s
                role - The AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) service role
that has Lambda permissions.\s
                handler - The fully qualified method name (for example,
example.Handler::handleRequest).\s
                bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket
name that contains the .zip or .jar used to update the Lambda function's code.\s
                key - The Amazon S3 key name that represents the .zip or .jar (for
example, LambdaHello-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar).
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
              System.out.println(usage);
              return;
        }

        String functionName = args[0];
        String role = args[1];
        String handler = args[2];
        String bucketName = args[3];
        String key = args[4];
        LambdaClient awsLambda = LambdaClient.builder()
            .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the AWS Lambda Basics scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create an AWS Lambda function.");
        String funArn = createLambdaFunction(awsLambda, functionName, key,
bucketName, role, handler);
        System.out.println("The AWS Lambda ARN is " + funArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Get the " + functionName + " AWS Lambda function.");
```

```
        getFunction(awsLambda, functionName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. List all AWS Lambda functions.");
        listFunctions(awsLambda);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Invoke the Lambda function.");
        System.out.println("*** Sleep for 1 min to get Lambda function ready.");
        Thread.sleep(60000);
        invokeFunction(awsLambda, functionName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Update the Lambda function code and invoke it
again.");
        updateFunctionCode(awsLambda, functionName, bucketName, key);
        System.out.println("*** Sleep for 1 min to get Lambda function ready.");
        Thread.sleep(60000);
        invokeFunction(awsLambda, functionName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Update a Lambda function's configuration value.");
        updateFunctionConfiguration(awsLambda, functionName, handler);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Delete the AWS Lambda function.");
        LambdaScenario.deleteLambdaFunction(awsLambda, functionName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The AWS Lambda scenario completed successfully");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        awsLambda.close();
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new Lambda function in AWS using the AWS Lambda Java API.
     *
```

```
    * @param awsLambda    the AWS Lambda client used to interact with the AWS
Lambda service
    * @param functionName the name of the Lambda function to create
    * @param key          the S3 key of the function code
    * @param bucketName   the name of the S3 bucket containing the function code
    * @param role         the IAM role to assign to the Lambda function
    * @param handler      the fully qualified class name of the function handler
    * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created Lambda function
    */
   public static String createLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda,
                                             String functionName,
                                             String key,
                                             String bucketName,
                                             String role,
                                             String handler) {

       try {
           LambdaWaiter waiter = awsLambda.waiter();
           FunctionCode code = FunctionCode.builder()
               .s3Key(key)
               .s3Bucket(bucketName)
               .build();

           CreateFunctionRequest functionRequest = CreateFunctionRequest.builder()
               .functionName(functionName)
               .description("Created by the Lambda Java API")
               .code(code)
               .handler(handler)
               .runtime(Runtime.JAVA17)
               .role(role)
               .build();

           // Create a Lambda function using a waiter
           CreateFunctionResponse functionResponse =
awsLambda.createFunction(functionRequest);
           GetFunctionRequest getFunctionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
               .functionName(functionName)
               .build();
           WaiterResponse<GetFunctionResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter.waitUntilFunctionExists(getFunctionRequest);
           waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
           return functionResponse.functionArn();

       } catch (LambdaException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves information about an AWS Lambda function.
     *
     * @param awsLambda    an instance of the {@link LambdaClient} class, which is
used to interact with the AWS Lambda service
     * @param functionName the name of the AWS Lambda function to retrieve
information about
     */
    public static void getFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String functionName) {
        try {
            GetFunctionRequest functionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .build();

            GetFunctionResponse response = awsLambda.getFunction(functionRequest);
            System.out.println("The runtime of this Lambda function is " +
response.configuration().runtime());

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Lists the AWS Lambda functions associated with the current AWS account.
     *
     * @param awsLambda an instance of the {@link LambdaClient} class, which is used
to interact with the AWS Lambda service
     *
     * @throws LambdaException if an error occurs while interacting with the AWS
Lambda service
     */
    public static void listFunctions(LambdaClient awsLambda) {
        try {
            ListFunctionsResponse functionResult = awsLambda.listFunctions();
            List<FunctionConfiguration> list = functionResult.functions();
            for (FunctionConfiguration config : list) {
```

```
                System.out.println("The function name is " + config.functionName());
            }

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Invokes a specific AWS Lambda function.
     *
     * @param awsLambda    an instance of {@link LambdaClient} to interact with the
AWS Lambda service
     * @param functionName the name of the AWS Lambda function to be invoked
     */
    public static void invokeFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String functionName) {
        InvokeResponse res;
        try {
            // Need a SdkBytes instance for the payload.
            JSONObject jsonObj = new JSONObject();
            jsonObj.put("inputValue", "2000");
            String json = jsonObj.toString();
            SdkBytes payload = SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(json);

            InvokeRequest request = InvokeRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .payload(payload)
                .build();

            res = awsLambda.invoke(request);
            String value = res.payload().asUtf8String();
            System.out.println(value);

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Updates the code for an AWS Lambda function.
     *
     * @param awsLambda  the AWS Lambda client
```

```
    * @param functionName the name of the Lambda function to update
    * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket where the function code is
located
    * @param key the key (file name) of the function code in the S3 bucket
    * @throws LambdaException if there is an error updating the function code
    */
   public static void updateFunctionCode(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName, String bucketName, String key) {
       try {
           LambdaWaiter waiter = awsLambda.waiter();
           UpdateFunctionCodeRequest functionCodeRequest =
UpdateFunctionCodeRequest.builder()
               .functionName(functionName)
               .publish(true)
               .s3Bucket(bucketName)
               .s3Key(key)
               .build();

           UpdateFunctionCodeResponse response =
awsLambda.updateFunctionCode(functionCodeRequest);
           GetFunctionConfigurationRequest getFunctionConfigRequest =
GetFunctionConfigurationRequest.builder()
               .functionName(functionName)
               .build();

           WaiterResponse<GetFunctionConfigurationResponse> waiterResponse = waiter
               .waitUntilFunctionUpdated(getFunctionConfigRequest);
           waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
           System.out.println("The last modified value is " +
response.lastModified());

       } catch (LambdaException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   /**
    * Updates the configuration of an AWS Lambda function.
    *
    * @param awsLambda     the {@link LambdaClient} instance to use for the AWS
Lambda operation
    * @param functionName  the name of the AWS Lambda function to update
    * @param handler       the new handler for the AWS Lambda function
```

```
    *
    * @throws LambdaException if there is an error while updating the function
configuration
    */
   public static void updateFunctionConfiguration(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName, String handler) {
       try {
           UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest configurationRequest =
UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest.builder()
               .functionName(functionName)
               .handler(handler)
               .runtime(Runtime.JAVA17)
               .build();

           awsLambda.updateFunctionConfiguration(configurationRequest);

       } catch (LambdaException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   /**
    * Deletes an AWS Lambda function.
    *
    * @param awsLambda     an instance of the {@link LambdaClient} class, which is
used to interact with the AWS Lambda service
    * @param functionName  the name of the Lambda function to be deleted
    *
    * @throws LambdaException if an error occurs while deleting the Lambda function
    */
   public static void deleteLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName) {
       try {
           DeleteFunctionRequest request = DeleteFunctionRequest.builder()
               .functionName(functionName)
               .build();

           awsLambda.deleteFunction(request);
           System.out.println("The " + functionName + " function was deleted");

       } catch (LambdaException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Azioni

`CreateFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateFunction`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new Lambda function in AWS using the AWS Lambda Java API.
     *
     * @param awsLambda    the AWS Lambda client used to interact with the AWS
 Lambda service
     * @param functionName the name of the Lambda function to create
     * @param key          the S3 key of the function code
     * @param bucketName   the name of the S3 bucket containing the function code
     * @param role         the IAM role to assign to the Lambda function
```

```
     * @param handler      the fully qualified class name of the function handler
     * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created Lambda function
     */
    public static String createLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda,
                                              String functionName,
                                              String key,
                                              String bucketName,
                                              String role,
                                              String handler) {

        try {
            LambdaWaiter waiter = awsLambda.waiter();
            FunctionCode code = FunctionCode.builder()
                .s3Key(key)
                .s3Bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            CreateFunctionRequest functionRequest = CreateFunctionRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .description("Created by the Lambda Java API")
                .code(code)
                .handler(handler)
                .runtime(Runtime.JAVA17)
                .role(role)
                .build();

            // Create a Lambda function using a waiter
            CreateFunctionResponse functionResponse =
awsLambda.createFunction(functionRequest);
            GetFunctionRequest getFunctionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .build();
            WaiterResponse<GetFunctionResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter.waitUntilFunctionExists(getFunctionRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return functionResponse.functionArn();

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateFunctionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteFunction`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Deletes an AWS Lambda function.
    *
    * @param awsLambda     an instance of the {@link LambdaClient} class, which is
used to interact with the AWS Lambda service
    * @param functionName  the name of the Lambda function to be deleted
    *
    * @throws LambdaException if an error occurs while deleting the Lambda function
    */
   public static void deleteLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName) {
       try {
           DeleteFunctionRequest request = DeleteFunctionRequest.builder()
               .functionName(functionName)
               .build();

           awsLambda.deleteFunction(request);
           System.out.println("The " + functionName + " function was deleted");

       } catch (LambdaException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteFunctionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetFunction`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves information about an AWS Lambda function.
    *
    * @param awsLambda    an instance of the {@link LambdaClient} class, which is
used to interact with the AWS Lambda service
    * @param functionName the name of the AWS Lambda function to retrieve
information about
    */
   public static void getFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String functionName) {
       try {
           GetFunctionRequest functionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
               .functionName(functionName)
               .build();

           GetFunctionResponse response = awsLambda.getFunction(functionRequest);
           System.out.println("The runtime of this Lambda function is " +
response.configuration().runtime());

       } catch (LambdaException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetFunctionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`Invoke`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Invoke`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Invokes a specific AWS Lambda function.
     *
     * @param awsLambda    an instance of {@link LambdaClient} to interact with the
AWS Lambda service
     * @param functionName the name of the AWS Lambda function to be invoked
     */
    public static void invokeFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String functionName) {
        InvokeResponse res;
        try {
            // Need a SdkBytes instance for the payload.
            JSONObject jsonObj = new JSONObject();
            jsonObj.put("inputValue", "2000");
            String json = jsonObj.toString();
            SdkBytes payload = SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(json);

            InvokeRequest request = InvokeRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .payload(payload)
                .build();

            res = awsLambda.invoke(request);
            String value = res.payload().asUtf8String();
            System.out.println(value);

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Invoke nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

`UpdateFunctionCode`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`UpdateFunctionCode`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Updates the code for an AWS Lambda function.
    *
    * @param awsLambda  the AWS Lambda client
    * @param functionName the name of the Lambda function to update
    * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket where the function code is
located
    * @param key the key (file name) of the function code in the S3 bucket
    * @throws LambdaException if there is an error updating the function code
    */
   public static void updateFunctionCode(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName, String bucketName, String key) {
       try {
           LambdaWaiter waiter = awsLambda.waiter();
           UpdateFunctionCodeRequest functionCodeRequest =
UpdateFunctionCodeRequest.builder()
               .functionName(functionName)
               .publish(true)
               .s3Bucket(bucketName)
               .s3Key(key)
               .build();

           UpdateFunctionCodeResponse response =
awsLambda.updateFunctionCode(functionCodeRequest);
```

```
            GetFunctionConfigurationRequest getFunctionConfigRequest =
GetFunctionConfigurationRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .build();

            WaiterResponse<GetFunctionConfigurationResponse> waiterResponse = waiter
                .waitUntilFunctionUpdated(getFunctionConfigRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("The last modified value is " +
response.lastModified());

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateFunctionCodesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Updates the configuration of an AWS Lambda function.
     *
     * @param awsLambda     the {@link LambdaClient} instance to use for the AWS
Lambda operation
     * @param functionName  the name of the AWS Lambda function to update
     * @param handler       the new handler for the AWS Lambda function
     *
```

```
     * @throws LambdaException if there is an error while updating the function
configuration
     */
    public static void updateFunctionConfiguration(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName, String handler) {
        try {
            UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest configurationRequest =
UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest.builder()
                .functionName(functionName)
                .handler(handler)
                .runtime(Runtime.JAVA17)
                .build();

            awsLambda.updateFunctionConfiguration(configurationRequest);

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateFunctionConfigurationsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Crea un'applicazione per analizzare il feedback dei clienti

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione che analizza le schede dei commenti dei clienti, le traduce dalla loro lingua originale, ne determina il sentiment e genera un file audio dal testo tradotto.

SDK per Java 2.x

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Utilizzo di un'API Gateway per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da Amazon API Gateway.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione utilizzando l'API runtime Lambda Java. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. In questo esempio viene illustrato come creare una funzione Lambda richiamata da Gateway Amazon API che analizza una tabella Amazon DynamoDB per le ricorrenze di lavoro e utilizza Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) per inviare un messaggio di testo ai dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Utilizzo di Step Functions per richiamare le funzioni Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una macchina a AWS Step Functions stati che richiama AWS Lambda funzioni in sequenza.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un flusso di lavoro AWS senza server utilizzando AWS Step Functions and. AWS SDK for Java 2.x Ogni fase del flusso di lavoro viene implementata utilizzando una AWS Lambda funzione.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB

- Lambda
- Amazon SES
- Step Functions

Utilizzo degli eventi pianificati per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da un evento EventBridge pianificato di Amazon.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un evento EventBridge pianificato da Amazon che richiami una AWS Lambda funzione. Configura EventBridge per utilizzare un'espressione cron per pianificare quando viene richiamata la funzione Lambda. In questo esempio, viene creata una funzione Lambda utilizzando l'API di runtime Lambda Java. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. Questo esempio dimostra come creare un'app che invia un messaggio di testo via mobile ai tuoi dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch Registri
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Usa l'API Neptune per interrogare i dati del grafico

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare l'API Neptune per interrogare i dati del grafico.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come usare l'API Java di Amazon Neptune per creare una funzione Lambda che interroga i dati del grafico all'interno del VPC.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Lambda
- Neptune

Esempi serverless

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che si connette a un database RDS. La funzione effettua una semplice richiesta al database e restituisce il risultato.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda tramite Java.

```
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.APIGatewayProxyRequestEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.RdsDataClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.model.ExecuteStatementRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.model.ExecuteStatementResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.model.Field;

import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.DriverManager;
import java.sql.PreparedStatement;
import java.sql.ResultSet;
```

```
public class RdsLambdaHandler implements RequestHandler<APIGatewayProxyRequestEvent,
 APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent> {

    @Override
    public APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent handleRequest(APIGatewayProxyRequestEvent
 event, Context context) {
        APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent response = new APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent();

        try {
            // Obtain auth token
            String token = createAuthToken();

            // Define connection configuration
            String connectionString = String.format("jdbc:mysql://%s:%s/%s?
useSSL=true&requireSSL=true",
                    System.getenv("ProxyHostName"),
                    System.getenv("Port"),
                    System.getenv("DBName"));

            // Establish a connection to the database
            try (Connection connection =
 DriverManager.getConnection(connectionString, System.getenv("DBUserName"), token);
                 PreparedStatement statement = connection.prepareStatement("SELECT ?
 + ? AS sum")) {

                statement.setInt(1, 3);
                statement.setInt(2, 2);

                try (ResultSet resultSet = statement.executeQuery()) {
                    if (resultSet.next()) {
                        int sum = resultSet.getInt("sum");
                        response.setStatusCode(200);
                        response.setBody("The selected sum is: " + sum);
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (Exception e) {
            response.setStatusCode(500);
            response.setBody("Error: " + e.getMessage());
        }

        return response;
    }
```

```
    private String createAuthToken() {
        // Create RDS Data Service client
        RdsDataClient rdsDataClient = RdsDataClient.builder()
                .region(Region.of(System.getenv("AWS_REGION")))
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();

        // Define authentication request
        ExecuteStatementRequest request = ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                .resourceArn(System.getenv("ProxyHostName"))
                .secretArn(System.getenv("DBUserName"))
                .database(System.getenv("DBName"))
                .sql("SELECT 'RDS IAM Authentication'")
                .build();

        // Execute request and obtain authentication token
        ExecuteStatementResponse response = rdsDataClient.executeStatement(request);
        Field tokenField = response.records().get(0).get(0);

        return tokenField.stringValue();
    }
}
```

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione recupera il payload Kinesis, lo decodifica da Base64 e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda tramite Java.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package example;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.LambdaLogger;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KinesisEvent;

public class Handler implements RequestHandler<KinesisEvent, Void> {
    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(final KinesisEvent event, final Context context) {
        LambdaLogger logger = context.getLogger();
        if (event.getRecords().isEmpty()) {
            logger.log("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return null;
        }
        for (KinesisEvent.KinesisEventRecord record : event.getRecords()) {
            try {
                logger.log("Processed Event with EventId: "+record.getEventID());
                String data = new String(record.getKinesis().getData().array());
                logger.log("Data:"+ data);
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex) {
                logger.log("An error occurred:"+ex.getMessage());
                throw ex;
            }
        }
        logger.log("Successfully processed:"+event.getRecords().size()+" records");
        return null;
    }

}
```

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Java.

```
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.DynamodbEvent;
import
 com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.DynamodbEvent.DynamodbStreamRecord;
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;

public class example implements RequestHandler<DynamodbEvent, Void> {

    private static final Gson GSON = new GsonBuilder().setPrettyPrinting().create();

    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(DynamodbEvent event, Context context) {
        System.out.println(GSON.toJson(event));
        event.getRecords().forEach(this::logDynamoDBRecord);
        return null;
    }

    private void logDynamoDBRecord(DynamodbStreamRecord record) {
        System.out.println(record.getEventID());
        System.out.println(record.getEventName());
        System.out.println("DynamoDB Record: " + GSON.toJson(record.getDynamodb()));
    }
}
```

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon DocumentDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso di modifiche di DocumentDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda tramite Java.

```
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;

public class Example implements RequestHandler<Map<String, Object>, String> {

    @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    @Override
    public String handleRequest(Map<String, Object> event, Context context) {
        List<Map<String, Object>> events = (List<Map<String, Object>>)
 event.get("events");
        for (Map<String, Object> record : events) {
            Map<String, Object> eventData = (Map<String, Object>)
 record.get("event");
            processEventData(eventData);
        }

        return "OK";
    }

    @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    private void processEventData(Map<String, Object> eventData) {
        String operationType = (String) eventData.get("operationType");
        System.out.println("operationType: %s".formatted(operationType));

        Map<String, Object> ns = (Map<String, Object>) eventData.get("ns");

        String db = (String) ns.get("db");
        System.out.println("db: %s".formatted(db));
        String coll = (String) ns.get("coll");
        System.out.println("coll: %s".formatted(coll));
```

```
        Map<String, Object> fullDocument = (Map<String, Object>)
 eventData.get("fullDocument");
        System.out.println("fullDocument: %s".formatted(fullDocument));
    }

}
```

Invocare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon MSK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento generato dalla ricezione di record da un cluster Amazon MSK. La funzione recupera il payload MSK e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon MSK con Lambda tramite Java.

```
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KafkaEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KafkaEvent.KafkaEventRecord;

import java.util.Base64;
import java.util.Map;

public class Example implements RequestHandler<KafkaEvent, Void> {

    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(KafkaEvent event, Context context) {
        for (Map.Entry<String, java.util.List<KafkaEventRecord>> entry :
 event.getRecords().entrySet()) {
            String key = entry.getKey();
```

```
            System.out.println("Key: " + key);

            for (KafkaEventRecord record : entry.getValue()) {
                System.out.println("Record: " + record);

                byte[] value = Base64.getDecoder().decode(record.getValue());
                String message = new String(value);
                System.out.println("Message: " + message);
            }
        }

        return null;
    }
}
```

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon S3

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dal caricamento di un oggetto in un bucket S3. La funzione recupera il nome del bucket S3 e la chiave dell'oggetto dal parametro evento e chiama l'API Amazon S3 per recuperare e registrare il tipo di contenuto dell'oggetto.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento S3 con Lambda tramite Java.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package example;

import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
```

```
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.S3Event;
import
 com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.models.s3.S3EventNotification.S3EventNotificat

import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;

public class Handler implements RequestHandler<S3Event, String> {
    private static final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(Handler.class);
    @Override
    public String handleRequest(S3Event s3event, Context context) {
        try {
          S3EventNotificationRecord record = s3event.getRecords().get(0);
          String srcBucket = record.getS3().getBucket().getName();
          String srcKey = record.getS3().getObject().getUrlDecodedKey();

          S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder().build();
          HeadObjectResponse headObject = getHeadObject(s3Client, srcBucket,
 srcKey);

          logger.info("Successfully retrieved " + srcBucket + "/" + srcKey + " of
 type " + headObject.contentType());

          return "Ok";
        } catch (Exception e) {
          throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    private HeadObjectResponse getHeadObject(S3Client s3Client, String bucket,
 String key) {
        HeadObjectRequest headObjectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucket)
                .key(key)
                .build();
        return s3Client.headObject(headObjectRequest);
    }
}
```

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SNS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da un argomento SNS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SNS con Lambda tramite Java.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package example;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.LambdaLogger;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SNSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SNSEvent.SNSRecord;


import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.List;

public class SNSEventHandler implements RequestHandler<SNSEvent, Boolean> {
    LambdaLogger logger;

    @Override
    public Boolean handleRequest(SNSEvent event, Context context) {
        logger = context.getLogger();
        List<SNSRecord> records = event.getRecords();
        if (!records.isEmpty()) {
            Iterator<SNSRecord> recordsIter = records.iterator();
            while (recordsIter.hasNext()) {
                processRecord(recordsIter.next());
            }
```

```
        }
        return Boolean.TRUE;
    }

    public void processRecord(SNSRecord record) {
        try {
            String message = record.getSNS().getMessage();
            logger.log("message: " + message);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

}
```

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da una coda SQS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SQS con Lambda tramite Java.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent.SQSMessage;
```

```
public class Function implements RequestHandler<SQSEvent, Void> {
    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(SQSEvent sqsEvent, Context context) {
        for (SQSMessage msg : sqsEvent.getRecords()) {
            processMessage(msg, context);
        }
        context.getLogger().log("done");
        return null;
    }

    private void processMessage(SQSMessage msg, Context context) {
        try {
            context.getLogger().log("Processed message " + msg.getBody());

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message

        } catch (Exception e) {
            context.getLogger().log("An error occurred");
            throw e;
        }

    }
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite Java.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KinesisEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.StreamsEventResponse;

import java.io.Serializable;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class ProcessKinesisRecords implements RequestHandler<KinesisEvent,
 StreamsEventResponse> {

    @Override
    public StreamsEventResponse handleRequest(KinesisEvent input, Context context) {

        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<>();
        String curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

        for (KinesisEvent.KinesisEventRecord kinesisEventRecord :
 input.getRecords()) {
            try {
                //Process your record
                KinesisEvent.Record kinesisRecord = kinesisEventRecord.getKinesis();
                curRecordSequenceNumber = kinesisRecord.getSequenceNumber();

            } catch (Exception e) {
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure(curRecordSequenceNumber));
                return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
            }
        }

       return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Java.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.DynamodbEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.StreamsEventResponse;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.models.dynamodb.StreamRecord;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class ProcessDynamodbRecords implements RequestHandler<DynamodbEvent,
 StreamsEventResponse> {

    @Override
    public StreamsEventResponse handleRequest(DynamodbEvent input, Context context)
 {

        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<>();
        String curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

        for (DynamodbEvent.DynamodbStreamRecord dynamodbStreamRecord :
 input.getRecords()) {
          try {
                //Process your record
```

```
                StreamRecord dynamodbRecord = dynamodbStreamRecord.getDynamodb();
                curRecordSequenceNumber = dynamodbRecord.getSequenceNumber();

            } catch (Exception e) {
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure(curRecordSequenceNumber));
                return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
            }
        }

        return new StreamsEventResponse();
    }
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da una coda SQS. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di SQS con Lambda tramite Java.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSBatchResponse;
```

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class ProcessSQSMessageBatch implements RequestHandler<SQSEvent,
 SQSBatchResponse> {
    @Override
    public SQSBatchResponse handleRequest(SQSEvent sqsEvent, Context context) {

        List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        String messageId = "";
        for (SQSEvent.SQSMessage message : sqsEvent.getRecords()) {
            try {
                //process your message
            } catch (Exception e) {
                //Add failed message identifier to the batchItemFailures list
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure(message.getMessageId()));
            }
        }
        return new SQSBatchResponse(batchItemFailures);
     }
}
```

AWS contributi della comunità

Crea e testa un'applicazione serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless utilizzando API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless composta da un API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB utilizzando Java SDK.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway

- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Esempi di Amazon Lex con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Lex. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Creazione di un chatbot Amazon Lex

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un chatbot per coinvolgere i visitatori del tuo sito web.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon Lex per creare un Chatbot all'interno di un'applicazione Web per coinvolgere i visitatori del sito Web.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

Esempi di Amazon Location con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x con Amazon Location.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon Location Service

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon Location Service.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * In addition, you need to create a collection using the AWS Management
 * console. For information, see the following documentation.
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/location/latest/developerguide/geofence-gs.html
```

```
 */
public class HelloLocation {

    private static LocationAsyncClient locationAsyncClient;
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(HelloLocation.class);

    // This Singleton pattern ensures that only one `LocationClient`
    // instance.
    private static LocationAsyncClient getClient() {
        if (locationAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            locationAsyncClient = LocationAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return locationAsyncClient;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <collectionName>

            Where:
                collectionName - The Amazon location collection name.
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionName = args[0];
        listGeofences(collectionName);
    }

    /**
     * Lists geofences from a specified geofence collection asynchronously.
     *
     * @param collectionName The name of the geofence collection to list geofences
 from.
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} representing the result of the
 asynchronous operation.
     *         The future completes when all geofences have been processed and
 logged.
     */
    public static CompletableFuture<Void> listGeofences(String collectionName) {
        ListGeofencesRequest geofencesRequest = ListGeofencesRequest.builder()
                .collectionName(collectionName)
                .build();

        ListGeofencesPublisher paginator =
 getClient().listGeofencesPaginator(geofencesRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            if (response.entries().isEmpty()) {
                logger.info("No Geofences were found in the collection.");
            } else {
                response.entries().forEach(geofence ->
                        logger.info("Geofence ID: " + geofence.geofenceId())
                );
            }
        });
        return future;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListGeofencesPaginatorsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea una mappa delle sedi di Amazon.
- Crea una chiave API Amazon Location.
- Visualizza l'URL della mappa.
- Crea una raccolta di geofence.
- Memorizza una geometria di geofence.
- Crea una risorsa di tracciamento.
- Aggiorna la posizione di un dispositivo.
- Recupera l'aggiornamento di posizione più recente per un dispositivo specificato.
- Crea un calcolatore di percorso.
- Determina la distanza tra Seattle e Vancouver.
- Usa il livello superiore di Amazon Location APIs.
- Elimina le risorse di localizzazione di Amazon.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le funzionalità di Amazon Location Service.

```
/*
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 */
public class LocationScenario {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(LocationScenario.class);
    static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

    static LocationActions locationActions = new LocationActions();

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:    <mapName> <keyName> <collectionName> <geoId> <trackerName>
 <calculatorName> <deviceId>

            Where:
              mapName - The name of the map to be create (e.g., "AWSMap").
              keyName - The name of the API key to create (e.g., "AWSApiKey").
              collectionName - The name of the geofence collection (e.g.,
 "AWSLocationCollection").
              geoId - The geographic identifier used for the geofence or map (e.g.,
 "geoId").
              trackerName - The name of the tracker (e.g., "geoTracker").
              calculatorName - The name of the route calculator (e.g.,
 "AWSRouteCalc").
              deviceId - The ID of the device (e.g., "iPhone-112356").
            """;

        if (args.length != 7) {
            logger.info(usage);
            return;
        }

        String mapName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        String collectionName = args[2];
        String geoId = args[3];
        String trackerName = args[4];
```

```
        String calculatorName = args[5];
        String deviceId = args[6];

        logger.info("""
            AWS Location Service is a fully managed service offered by Amazon Web
Services (AWS) that
            provides location-based services for developers. This service simplifies
            the integration of location-based features into applications, making it
            easier to build and deploy location-aware applications.

            The AWS Location Service offers a range of location-based services,
            including:

            Maps: The service provides access to high-quality maps, satellite
imagery,\s
            and geospatial data from various providers, allowing developers to\s
            easily embed maps into their applications.

            Tracking: The Location Service enables real-time tracking of mobile
devices,\s
            assets, or other entities, allowing developers to build applications\s
            that can monitor the location of people, vehicles, or other objects.

            Geocoding: The service provides the ability to convert addresses or\s
            location names into geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude),\s
            and vice versa, enabling developers to integrate location-based search\s
            and routing functionality into their applications.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            runScenario(mapName, keyName, collectionName, geoId, trackerName,
calculatorName, deviceId);
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            // Clean up AWS Resources.
            cleanUp(mapName, keyName, collectionName, trackerName, calculatorName);
            logger.info(e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    public static void runScenario(String mapName, String keyName, String
collectionName, String geoId, String trackerName, String calculatorName, String
deviceId) {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create a map");
```

```
        logger.info("""
             An AWS Location map can enhance the user experience of your
             application by providing accurate and personalized location-based
             features. For example, you could use the geocoding capabilities to
             allow users to search for and locate businesses, landmarks, or
             other points of interest within a specific region.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String mapArn;
        try {
            mapArn = locationActions.createMap(mapName).join();
            logger.info("The Map ARN is: {}", mapArn);  // Log success in calling
code
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                logger.error("The request exceeded the maximum quota: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred while creating the map.",
cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. Create an AWS Location API key");
        logger.info("""
            When you embed a map in a web app or website, the API key is
            included in the map tile URL to authenticate requests. You can
            restrict API keys to specific AWS Location operations (e.g., only
            maps, not geocoding). API keys can expire, ensuring temporary
            access control.
            """);

        try {
            String keyArn = locationActions.createKey(keyName, mapArn).join();
            logger.info("The API key was successfully created: {}", keyArn);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof AccessDeniedException) {
```

```
                logger.error("Request was denied: {}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred while creating the API
 key.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Display Map URL");
        logger.info("""
            In order to get the MAP URL, you need to get the API Key value.
            You can get the key value using the AWS Management Console under
            Location Services. This operation cannot be completed using the
            AWS SDK. For more information about getting the key value, see
            the AWS Location Documentation.
            """);
        String mapUrl = "https://maps.geo.aws.amazon.com/maps/v0/maps/"+mapName+"/
tiles/{z}/{x}/{y}?key={KeyValue}";
        logger.info("Embed this URL in your Web app: " + mapUrl);
        logger.info("");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Create a geofence collection, which manages and stores
 geofences.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            String collectionArn =
 locationActions.createGeofenceCollection(collectionName).join();
            logger.info("The geofence collection was successfully created: {}",
 collectionArn);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                logger.error("A conflict occurred: {}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred while creating the
 geofence collection.", cause);
            }
            return;
```

```
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. Store a geofence geometry in a given geofence collection.");
        logger.info("""
            An AWS Location geofence is a virtual boundary that defines a geographic
area
            on a map. It is a useful feature for tracking the location of
            assets or monitoring the movement of objects within a specific region.

            To define a geofence, you need to specify the coordinates of a
            polygon that represents the area of interest. The polygon must be
            defined in a counter-clockwise direction, meaning that the points of
            the polygon must be listed in a counter-clockwise order.

            This is a requirement for the AWS Location service to correctly
            interpret the geofence and ensure that the location data is
            accurately processed within the defined area.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            locationActions.putGeofence(collectionName, geoId).join();
            logger.info("Successfully created geofence: {}", geoId);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                logger.error("A validation error occurred while creating geofence:
{}", cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("6. Create a tracker resource which lets you retrieve current
and historical location of devices..");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        try {
            String trackerArn = locationActions.createTracker(trackerName).join();
            logger.info("Successfully created tracker. ARN: {}", trackerArn);  //
Log success
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                logger.error("A conflict occurred while creating the tracker: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Update the position of a device in the location tracking
system.");
        logger.info("""
            The AWS location service does not enforce a strict format for deviceId,
but it must:
              - Be a string (case-sensitive).
              - Be 1-100 characters long.
              - Contain only:
                - Alphanumeric characters (A-Z, a-z, 0-9)
                - Underscores (_)
                - Hyphens (-)
                - Be the same ID used when sending and retrieving positions.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<BatchUpdateDevicePositionResponse> future =
locationActions.updateDevicePosition(trackerName, deviceId);
            future.join();
            logger.info(deviceId + " was successfully updated in the location
tracking system.");
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
```

```
                logger.info("The resource was not found: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("8. Retrieve the most recent position update for a specified
device..");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            GetDevicePositionResponse response =
locationActions.getDevicePosition(trackerName, deviceId).join();
            logger.info("Successfully fetched device position: {}",
response.position());
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.info("The resource was not found: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            }
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("9. Create a route calculator.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CreateRouteCalculatorResponse response =
locationActions.createRouteCalculator(calculatorName).join();
            logger.info("Route calculator created successfully: {}",
response.calculatorArn());
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
```

```
                logger.info("A conflict occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(), cause);
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("10. Determine the distance between Seattle and Vancouver using
the route calculator.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CalculateRouteResponse response =
locationActions.calcDistanceAsync(calculatorName).join();
            logger.info("Successfully calculated route. The distance in kilometers
is {}", response.summary().distance());
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.info("The resource was not found: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("11. Use the GeoPlacesAsyncClient to perform additional
operations.");
        logger.info("""
            This scenario will show use of the GeoPlacesClient that enables
            location search and geocoding capabilities for your applications.\s

            We are going to use this client to perform these AWS Location tasks:
             - Reverse Geocoding (reverseGeocode): Converts geographic coordinates
into addresses.
             - Place Search (searchText): Finds places based on search queries.
             - Nearby Search (searchNearby): Finds places near a specific location.
            """);
```

```
        logger.info("First we will perform a Reverse Geocoding operation");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            locationActions.reverseGeocode().join();
            logger.info("Now we are going to perform a text search using coffee
shop.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            locationActions.searchText("coffee shop").join();
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

            logger.info("Now we are going to perform a nearby Search.");
            //waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            locationActions.searchNearBy().join();
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof
software.amazon.awssdk.services.geoplaces.model.ValidationException) {
                logger.error("A validation error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info("12. Delete the AWS Location Services resources.");
        logger.info("Would you like to delete the AWS Location Services resources?
(y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            cleanUp(mapName, keyName, collectionName, trackerName, calculatorName);
        } else {
            logger.info("The AWS resources will not be deleted.");
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info(" This concludes the AWS Location Service scenario.");
        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Cleans up resources by deleting the specified map, key, geofence collection,
tracker, and route calculator.
     *
     * @param mapName The name of the map to delete.
     * @param keyName The name of the key to delete.
     * @param collectionName The name of the geofence collection to delete.
     * @param trackerName The name of the tracker to delete.
     * @param calculatorName The name of the route calculator to delete.
     */
    private static void cleanUp(String mapName, String keyName, String
collectionName, String trackerName, String calculatorName) {
        try {
            locationActions.deleteMap(mapName).join();
            locationActions.deleteKey(keyName).join();
            locationActions.deleteGeofenceCollectionAsync(collectionName).join();
            locationActions.deleteTracker(trackerName).join();
            locationActions.deleteRouteCalculator(calculatorName).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.info("The resource was not found: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            }
            return;
        }
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
```

```
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Una classe wrapper per i metodi SDK di Amazon Location Service.

```
public class LocationActions {

    private static LocationAsyncClient locationAsyncClient;

    private static GeoPlacesAsyncClient geoPlacesAsyncClient;
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(LocationActions.class);

    // This Singleton pattern ensures that only one `LocationClient`
    // instance is used throughout the application.
    private LocationAsyncClient getClient() {
        if (locationAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            locationAsyncClient = LocationAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return locationAsyncClient;
    }
```

```
    private static GeoPlacesAsyncClient getGeoPlacesClient() {
        if (geoPlacesAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            geoPlacesAsyncClient = GeoPlacesAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return geoPlacesAsyncClient;
    }


    /**
     * Performs a nearby places search based on the provided geographic coordinates
 (latitude and longitude).
     * The method sends an asynchronous request to search for places within a 1-
kilometer radius of the specified location.
     * The results are processed and printed once the search completes successfully.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<SearchNearbyResponse> searchNearBy() {
        double latitude = 37.7749;  // San Francisco
        double longitude = -122.4194;
        List<Double> queryPosition = List.of(longitude, latitude);

        // Set up the request for searching nearby places.
        SearchNearbyRequest request = SearchNearbyRequest.builder()
            .queryPosition(queryPosition)  // Set the position
            .queryRadius(1000L)  // Radius in meters (1000 meters = 1 km).
            .build();

        return getGeoPlacesClient().searchNearby(request)
```

```
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof
software.amazon.awssdk.services.geoplaces.model.ValidationException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A validation error occurred:
" + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error performing place search",
exception);
                }

                // Process the response and print the results.
                response.resultItems().forEach(result -> {
                    logger.info("Place Name: " + result.placeType().name());
                    logger.info("Address: " + result.address().label());
                    logger.info("Distance: " + result.distance() + " meters");
                    logger.info("-------------------------");
                });
            });
    }


    /**
     * Searches for a place using the provided search query and prints the detailed
information of the first result.
     *
     * @param searchQuery the search query to be used for the place search (ex,
coffee shop)
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> searchText(String searchQuery) {
        double latitude = 37.7749;  // San Francisco
        double longitude = -122.4194;
        List<Double> queryPosition = List.of(longitude, latitude);

        SearchTextRequest request = SearchTextRequest.builder()
                .queryText(searchQuery)
                .biasPosition(queryPosition)
                .build();

        return getGeoPlacesClient().searchText(request)
                .thenCompose(response -> {
                    if (response.resultItems().isEmpty()) {
                        logger.info("No places found.");
```

```
                        return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null);
                    }

                    // Get the first place ID
                    String placeId = response.resultItems().get(0).placeId();
                    logger.info("Found Place with id: " + placeId);

                    // Fetch detailed info using getPlace
                    GetPlaceRequest getPlaceRequest = GetPlaceRequest.builder()
                            .placeId(placeId)
                            .build();

                    return getGeoPlacesClient().getPlace(getPlaceRequest)
                            .thenAccept(placeResponse -> {
                                logger.info("Detailed Place Information:");
                                logger.info("Name: " +
 placeResponse.placeType().name());
                                logger.info("Address: " +
 placeResponse.address().label());

                                if (placeResponse.foodTypes() != null && !
placeResponse.foodTypes().isEmpty()) {
                                    logger.info("Food Types:");
                                    placeResponse.foodTypes().forEach(foodType -> {
                                        logger.info("  - " + foodType);
                                    });
                                } else {
                                    logger.info("No food types available.");
                                }
                                logger.info("-------------------------");
                            });
                })
                .exceptionally(exception -> {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.geoplaces.model.ValidationException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A validation error occurred:
 " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error performing place search",
 exception);
                });
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Performs reverse geocoding using the AWS Geo Places API.
     * Reverse geocoding is the process of converting geographic coordinates
(latitude and longitude) to a human-readable address.
     * This method uses the latitude and longitude of San Francisco as the input,
and prints the resulting address.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ReverseGeocodeResponse> reverseGeocode() {
        double latitude = 37.7749;  // San Francisco
        double longitude = -122.4194;
        logger.info("Use latitude 37.7749 and longitude -122.4194");

        // AWS expects [longitude, latitude].
        List<Double> queryPosition = List.of(longitude, latitude);
        ReverseGeocodeRequest request = ReverseGeocodeRequest.builder()
            .queryPosition(queryPosition)
            .build();
        CompletableFuture<ReverseGeocodeResponse> futureResponse =
            getGeoPlacesClient().reverseGeocode(request);

        return futureResponse.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof
software.amazon.awssdk.services.geoplaces.model.ValidationException) {
                    throw new CompletionException("A validation error occurred: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                }
                throw new CompletionException("Error performing reverse geocoding",
exception);
            }

            response.resultItems().forEach(result ->
                logger.info("The address is: " + result.address().label())
            );
        });
    }


    /**
     * Calculates the distance between two locations asynchronously.
     *
```

```
    * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to use
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that will complete with a {@link
CalculateRouteResponse} containing the distance and estimated duration of the route
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CalculateRouteResponse> calcDistanceAsync(String
routeCalcName) {
       // Define coordinates for Seattle, WA and Vancouver, BC.
       List<Double> departurePosition = Arrays.asList(-122.3321, 47.6062);
       List<Double> arrivePosition = Arrays.asList(-123.1216, 49.2827);

       CalculateRouteRequest request = CalculateRouteRequest.builder()
           .calculatorName(routeCalcName)
           .departurePosition(departurePosition)
           .destinationPosition(arrivePosition)
           .travelMode("Car") // Options: Car, Truck, Walking, Bicycle
           .distanceUnit("Kilometers") // Options: Meters, Kilometers, Miles
           .build();

       return getClient().calculateRoute(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The AWS resource was not
found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                   }
                   throw new CompletionException("Failed to calculate route: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           });
   }


   /**
    * Creates a new route calculator with the specified name and data source.
    *
    * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to be created
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateRouteCalculatorResponse>
createRouteCalculator(String routeCalcName) {
       String dataSource = "Esri"; // or "Here"
       CreateRouteCalculatorRequest request =
CreateRouteCalculatorRequest.builder()
           .calculatorName(routeCalcName)
```

```
            .dataSource(dataSource)
            .build();

        return getClient().createRouteCalculator(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A conflict error occurred: "
+ cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create route
calculator: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves the position of a device using the provided LocationClient.
     *
     * @param trackerName The name of the tracker associated with the device.
     * @param deviceId    The ID of the device to retrieve the position for.
     * @throws RuntimeException If there is an error fetching the device position.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<GetDevicePositionResponse> getDevicePosition(String
trackerName, String deviceId) {
        GetDevicePositionRequest request = GetDevicePositionRequest.builder()
            .trackerName(trackerName)
            .deviceId(deviceId)
            .build();

        return getClient().getDevicePosition(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The AWS resource was not
found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error fetching device position: "
+ exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
```

```
    }


    /**
     * Updates the position of a device in the location tracking system.
     *
     * @param trackerName the name of the tracker associated with the device
     * @param deviceId    the unique identifier of the device
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while updating the device
position
     */
    public CompletableFuture<BatchUpdateDevicePositionResponse>
updateDevicePosition(String trackerName, String deviceId) {
        double latitude = 37.7749;  // Example: San Francisco
        double longitude = -122.4194;

        DevicePositionUpdate positionUpdate = DevicePositionUpdate.builder()
            .deviceId(deviceId)
            .sampleTime(Instant.now()) // Timestamp of position update.
            .position(Arrays.asList(longitude, latitude)) // AWS requires
[longitude, latitude]
            .build();

        BatchUpdateDevicePositionRequest request =
BatchUpdateDevicePositionRequest.builder()
            .trackerName(trackerName)
            .updates(positionUpdate)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<BatchUpdateDevicePositionResponse> futureResponse =
getClient().batchUpdateDevicePosition(request);
        return futureResponse.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                    throw new CompletionException("The resource was not found: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                } else {
                    throw new CompletionException("Error updating device position: "
+ exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Creates a new tracker resource in your AWS account, which you can use to
track the location of devices.
    *
    * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be created
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will contain the
Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created tracker
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createTracker(String trackerName) {
       CreateTrackerRequest trackerRequest = CreateTrackerRequest.builder()
           .description("Created using the Java V2 SDK")
           .trackerName(trackerName)
           .positionFiltering("TimeBased") // Options: TimeBased, DistanceBased,
AccuracyBased
           .build();

       return getClient().createTracker(trackerRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("Conflict occurred while
creating tracker: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                   }
                   throw new CompletionException("Error creating tracker: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           })
           .thenApply(CreateTrackerResponse::trackerArn); // Return only the
tracker ARN
   }



   /**
    * Adds a new geofence to the specified collection.
    *
    * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to add the geofence
to
    * @param geoId          the unique identifier for the geofence
    */
```

```
    public CompletableFuture<PutGeofenceResponse> putGeofence(String collectionName,
String geoId) {
        // Define the geofence geometry (polygon).
        GeofenceGeometry geofenceGeometry = GeofenceGeometry.builder()
            .polygon(List.of(
                List.of(
                    List.of(-122.3381, 47.6101), // First point
                    List.of(-122.3281, 47.6101),
                    List.of(-122.3281, 47.6201),
                    List.of(-122.3381, 47.6201),
                    List.of(-122.3381, 47.6101) // Closing the polygon
                )
            ))
            .build();

        PutGeofenceRequest geofenceRequest = PutGeofenceRequest.builder()
            .collectionName(collectionName) // Specify the collection.
            .geofenceId(geoId) // Unique ID for the geofence.
            .geometry(geofenceGeometry)
            .build();

        return getClient().putGeofence(geofenceRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Validation error while
creating geofence: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error creating geofence: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new geofence collection.
     *
     * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be created
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createGeofenceCollection(String collectionName)
{
```

```
        CreateGeofenceCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
CreateGeofenceCollectionRequest.builder()
            .collectionName(collectionName)
            .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
            .build();

        return getClient().createGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The geofence collection was
not created due to ConflictException.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create geofence
collection: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response.collectionArn()); // Return only the ARN
    }




    /**
     * Creates a new API key with the specified name and restrictions.
     *
     * @param keyName the name of the API key to be created
     * @param mapArn  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the map resource to which
the API key will be associated
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the Amazon Resource
Name (ARN) of the created API key,
     * or {@code null} if the operation failed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createKey(String keyName, String mapArn) {
        ApiKeyRestrictions keyRestrictions = ApiKeyRestrictions.builder()
            .allowActions("geo:GetMap*")
            .allowResources(mapArn)
            .build();

        CreateKeyRequest request = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyName(keyName)
            .restrictions(keyRestrictions)
            .noExpiry(true)
```

```
            .build();

        return getClient().createKey(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof AccessDeniedException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The request was denied
because of insufficient access or permissions.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create API key: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response.keyArn()); // This will never return
null if the response reaches here
    }



    /**
     * Creates a new map with the specified name and configuration.
     *
     * @param mapName the name of the map to be created
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will contain the
Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created map
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while creating the map, such
as exceeding the service quota
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createMap(String mapName) {
        MapConfiguration configuration = MapConfiguration.builder()
            .style("VectorEsriNavigation")
            .build();

        CreateMapRequest mapRequest = CreateMapRequest.builder()
            .mapName(mapName)
            .configuration(configuration)
            .description("A map created using the Java V2 API")
            .build();

        return getClient().createMap(mapRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
```

```
                    if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The operation was denied
because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create map: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response.mapArn()); // Return the map ARN
    }



    /**
     * Deletes a geofence collection asynchronously.
     *
     * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the geofence
collection has been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteGeofenceCollectionAsync(String
collectionName) {
        DeleteGeofenceCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
DeleteGeofenceCollectionRequest.builder()
            .collectionName(collectionName)
            .build();

        return getClient().deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The requested geofence
collection was not found.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete geofence
collection: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The geofence collection {} was deleted.",
collectionName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null);
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Deletes the specified key from the key-value store.
     *
     * @param keyName the name of the key to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the key has been
deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if the key was not found or if an error occurred
during the deletion process
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteKey(String keyName) {
        DeleteKeyRequest keyRequest = DeleteKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyName(keyName)
            .build();

        return getClient().deleteKey(keyRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The key was not found.",
cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete key: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The key {} was deleted.", keyName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null);
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a map with the specified name.
     *
     * @param mapName the name of the map to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the map deletion is
successful, or throws a {@link CompletionException} if an error occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteMap(String mapName) {
        DeleteMapRequest mapRequest = DeleteMapRequest.builder()
            .mapName(mapName)
            .build();
```

```
        return getClient().deleteMap(mapRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The map was not found.",
cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete map: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The map {} was deleted.", mapName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null);
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a tracker with the specified name.
     *
     * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the tracker has been
deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the tracker
     *                             - if the tracker was not found, a {@link
ResourceNotFoundException} is thrown wrapped in the CompletionException
     *                             - if any other error occurs, a generic
CompletionException is thrown with the error message
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteTracker(String trackerName) {
        DeleteTrackerRequest trackerRequest = DeleteTrackerRequest.builder()
            .trackerName(trackerName)
            .build();

        return getClient().deleteTracker(trackerRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The tracker was not found.",
cause);
                    }
```

```
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete the tracker: " +
 exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The tracker {} was deleted.", trackerName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null); // Ensures CompletableFuture<Void>
    }


    /**
     * Deletes a route calculator from the system.
     *
     * @param calcName the name of the route calculator to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the route calculator
 has been deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the route
 calculator
     *                             - If the route calculator was not found, a {@link
 ResourceNotFoundException} will be thrown
     *                             - If any other error occurs, a generic {@link
 CompletionException} will be thrown
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteRouteCalculator(String calcName) {
        DeleteRouteCalculatorRequest calculatorRequest =
 DeleteRouteCalculatorRequest.builder()
            .calculatorName(calcName)
            .build();

        return getClient().deleteRouteCalculator(calculatorRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The route calculator was not
 found.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete the route
 calculator: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The route calculator {} was deleted.", calcName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null);
    }
}
```

Azioni

`BatchUpdateDevicePosition`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare. `BatchUpdateDevicePosition`

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Updates the position of a device in the location tracking system.
    *
    * @param trackerName the name of the tracker associated with the device
    * @param deviceId    the unique identifier of the device
    * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while updating the device
position
    */
   public CompletableFuture<BatchUpdateDevicePositionResponse>
updateDevicePosition(String trackerName, String deviceId) {
       double latitude = 37.7749;  // Example: San Francisco
       double longitude = -122.4194;

       DevicePositionUpdate positionUpdate = DevicePositionUpdate.builder()
           .deviceId(deviceId)
           .sampleTime(Instant.now()) // Timestamp of position update.
           .position(Arrays.asList(longitude, latitude)) // AWS requires
[longitude, latitude]
           .build();

       BatchUpdateDevicePositionRequest request =
BatchUpdateDevicePositionRequest.builder()
           .trackerName(trackerName)
           .updates(positionUpdate)
```

```
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<BatchUpdateDevicePositionResponse> futureResponse =
getClient().batchUpdateDevicePosition(request);
        return futureResponse.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                    throw new CompletionException("The resource was not found: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                } else {
                    throw new CompletionException("Error updating device position: "
+ exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            }
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchUpdateDevicePositionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CalculateRoute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CalculateRoute`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Calculates the distance between two locations asynchronously.
     *
     * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to use
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that will complete with a {@link
CalculateRouteResponse} containing the distance and estimated duration of the route
```

```
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CalculateRouteResponse> calcDistanceAsync(String
routeCalcName) {
        // Define coordinates for Seattle, WA and Vancouver, BC.
        List<Double> departurePosition = Arrays.asList(-122.3321, 47.6062);
        List<Double> arrivePosition = Arrays.asList(-123.1216, 49.2827);

        CalculateRouteRequest request = CalculateRouteRequest.builder()
            .calculatorName(routeCalcName)
            .departurePosition(departurePosition)
            .destinationPosition(arrivePosition)
            .travelMode("Car") // Options: Car, Truck, Walking, Bicycle
            .distanceUnit("Kilometers") // Options: Meters, Kilometers, Miles
            .build();

        return getClient().calculateRoute(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The AWS resource was not
found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to calculate route: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CalculateRoutesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateGeofenceCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateGeofenceCollection`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new geofence collection.
    *
    * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be created
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createGeofenceCollection(String collectionName)
{
       CreateGeofenceCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
CreateGeofenceCollectionRequest.builder()
           .collectionName(collectionName)
           .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
           .build();

       return getClient().createGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The geofence collection was
not created due to ConflictException.", cause);
                   }
                   throw new CompletionException("Failed to create geofence
collection: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           })
           .thenApply(response -> response.collectionArn()); // Return only the ARN
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateGeofenceCollectionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateKey`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new API key with the specified name and restrictions.
    *
    * @param keyName the name of the API key to be created
    * @param mapArn  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the map resource to which
the API key will be associated
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the Amazon Resource
Name (ARN) of the created API key,
    * or {@code null} if the operation failed
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createKey(String keyName, String mapArn) {
       ApiKeyRestrictions keyRestrictions = ApiKeyRestrictions.builder()
           .allowActions("geo:GetMap*")
           .allowResources(mapArn)
           .build();

       CreateKeyRequest request = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
           .keyName(keyName)
           .restrictions(keyRestrictions)
           .noExpiry(true)
           .build();

       return getClient().createKey(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof AccessDeniedException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The request was denied
because of insufficient access or permissions.", cause);
                   }
                   throw new CompletionException("Failed to create API key: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
```

```
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response.keyArn()); // This will never return
null if the response reaches here
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateKeysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateMap`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateMap`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new map with the specified name and configuration.
     *
     * @param mapName the name of the map to be created
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will contain the
Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created map
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while creating the map, such
as exceeding the service quota
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createMap(String mapName) {
        MapConfiguration configuration = MapConfiguration.builder()
            .style("VectorEsriNavigation")
            .build();

        CreateMapRequest mapRequest = CreateMapRequest.builder()
            .mapName(mapName)
            .configuration(configuration)
            .description("A map created using the Java V2 API")
            .build();
```

```
        return getClient().createMap(mapRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The operation was denied
because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create map: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(response -> response.mapArn()); // Return the map ARN
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateMapsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateRouteCalculator`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateRouteCalculator`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new route calculator with the specified name and data source.
     *
     * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to be created
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateRouteCalculatorResponse>
createRouteCalculator(String routeCalcName) {
        String dataSource = "Esri"; // or "Here"
```

```
        CreateRouteCalculatorRequest request =
CreateRouteCalculatorRequest.builder()
            .calculatorName(routeCalcName)
            .dataSource(dataSource)
            .build();

        return getClient().createRouteCalculator(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A conflict error occurred: "
+ cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to create route
calculator: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateRouteCalculatorsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateTracker`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTracker`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new tracker resource in your AWS account, which you can use to
track the location of devices.
     *
```

```
     * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be created
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will contain the
Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created tracker
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createTracker(String trackerName) {
        CreateTrackerRequest trackerRequest = CreateTrackerRequest.builder()
            .description("Created using the Java V2 SDK")
            .trackerName(trackerName)
            .positionFiltering("TimeBased") // Options: TimeBased, DistanceBased,
AccuracyBased
            .build();

        return getClient().createTracker(trackerRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ConflictException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Conflict occurred while
creating tracker: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error creating tracker: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            })
            .thenApply(CreateTrackerResponse::trackerArn); // Return only the
tracker ARN
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateTrackersezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteGeofenceCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteGeofenceCollection`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a geofence collection asynchronously.
    *
    * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the geofence
collection has been deleted
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteGeofenceCollectionAsync(String
collectionName) {
       DeleteGeofenceCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
DeleteGeofenceCollectionRequest.builder()
           .collectionName(collectionName)
           .build();

       return getClient().deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The requested geofence
collection was not found.", cause);
                   }
                   throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete geofence
collection: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
               logger.info("The geofence collection {} was deleted.",
collectionName);
           })
           .thenApply(response -> null);
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteGeofenceCollectionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteKey`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Deletes the specified key from the key-value store.
    *
    * @param keyName the name of the key to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the key has been
deleted
    * @throws CompletionException if the key was not found or if an error occurred
during the deletion process
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteKey(String keyName) {
       DeleteKeyRequest keyRequest = DeleteKeyRequest.builder()
           .keyName(keyName)
           .build();

       return getClient().deleteKey(keyRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The key was not found.",
cause);
                   }
                   throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete key: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
               logger.info("The key {} was deleted.", keyName);
           })
           .thenApply(response -> null);
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteKeysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteMap`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteMap`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a map with the specified name.
    *
    * @param mapName the name of the map to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the map deletion is
successful, or throws a {@link CompletionException} if an error occurs
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteMap(String mapName) {
       DeleteMapRequest mapRequest = DeleteMapRequest.builder()
           .mapName(mapName)
           .build();

       return getClient().deleteMap(mapRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The map was not found.",
cause);
                   }
                   throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete map: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
               logger.info("The map {} was deleted.", mapName);
           })
           .thenApply(response -> null);
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteMapsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteRouteCalculator`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteRouteCalculator`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a route calculator from the system.
    *
    * @param calcName the name of the route calculator to delete
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the route calculator
has been deleted
    * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the route
calculator
    *                             - If the route calculator was not found, a {@link
ResourceNotFoundException} will be thrown
    *                             - If any other error occurs, a generic {@link
CompletionException} will be thrown
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteRouteCalculator(String calcName) {
       DeleteRouteCalculatorRequest calculatorRequest =
DeleteRouteCalculatorRequest.builder()
           .calculatorName(calcName)
           .build();

       return getClient().deleteRouteCalculator(calculatorRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The route calculator was not
found.", cause);
                   }
```

```
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete the route
calculator: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The route calculator {} was deleted.", calcName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteRouteCalculatorsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteTracker`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTracker`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a tracker with the specified name.
     *
     * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the tracker has been
deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs while deleting the tracker
     *                             - if the tracker was not found, a {@link
ResourceNotFoundException} is thrown wrapped in the CompletionException
     *                             - if any other error occurs, a generic
CompletionException is thrown with the error message
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteTracker(String trackerName) {
        DeleteTrackerRequest trackerRequest = DeleteTrackerRequest.builder()
            .trackerName(trackerName)
            .build();
```

```
        return getClient().deleteTracker(trackerRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The tracker was not found.",
cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete the tracker: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
                logger.info("The tracker {} was deleted.", trackerName);
            })
            .thenApply(response -> null); // Ensures CompletableFuture<Void>
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTrackersezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetDevicePosition`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetDevicePosition`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves the position of a device using the provided LocationClient.
     *
     * @param trackerName The name of the tracker associated with the device.
     * @param deviceId    The ID of the device to retrieve the position for.
     * @throws RuntimeException If there is an error fetching the device position.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<GetDevicePositionResponse> getDevicePosition(String
trackerName, String deviceId) {
```

```
        GetDevicePositionRequest request = GetDevicePositionRequest.builder()
            .trackerName(trackerName)
            .deviceId(deviceId)
            .build();

        return getClient().getDevicePosition(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The AWS resource was not
found: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error fetching device position: "
+ exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetDevicePositionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`PutGeofence`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutGeofence`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Adds a new geofence to the specified collection.
     *
     * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to add the geofence
to
```

```
     * @param geoId          the unique identifier for the geofence
     */
    public CompletableFuture<PutGeofenceResponse> putGeofence(String collectionName,
String geoId) {
        // Define the geofence geometry (polygon).
        GeofenceGeometry geofenceGeometry = GeofenceGeometry.builder()
            .polygon(List.of(
                List.of(
                    List.of(-122.3381, 47.6101), // First point
                    List.of(-122.3281, 47.6101),
                    List.of(-122.3281, 47.6201),
                    List.of(-122.3381, 47.6201),
                    List.of(-122.3381, 47.6101) // Closing the polygon
                )
            ))
            .build();

        PutGeofenceRequest geofenceRequest = PutGeofenceRequest.builder()
            .collectionName(collectionName) // Specify the collection.
            .geofenceId(geoId) // Unique ID for the geofence.
            .geometry(geofenceGeometry)
            .build();

        return getClient().putGeofence(geofenceRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof ValidationException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Validation error while
creating geofence: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error creating geofence: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutGeofencesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Location Service Places: esempi con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Location Service Places. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`ReverseGeocode`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ReverseGeocode`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Performs reverse geocoding using the AWS Geo Places API.
    * Reverse geocoding is the process of converting geographic coordinates
(latitude and longitude) to a human-readable address.
    * This method uses the latitude and longitude of San Francisco as the input,
and prints the resulting address.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<ReverseGeocodeResponse> reverseGeocode() {
       double latitude = 37.7749;  // San Francisco
       double longitude = -122.4194;
       logger.info("Use latitude 37.7749 and longitude -122.4194");
```

```
        // AWS expects [longitude, latitude].
        List<Double> queryPosition = List.of(longitude, latitude);
        ReverseGeocodeRequest request = ReverseGeocodeRequest.builder()
            .queryPosition(queryPosition)
            .build();
        CompletableFuture<ReverseGeocodeResponse> futureResponse =
            getGeoPlacesClient().reverseGeocode(request);

        return futureResponse.whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
            if (exception != null) {
                Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof
software.amazon.awssdk.services.geoplaces.model.ValidationException) {
                    throw new CompletionException("A validation error occurred: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                }
                throw new CompletionException("Error performing reverse geocoding",
exception);
            }

            response.resultItems().forEach(result ->
                logger.info("The address is: " + result.address().label())
            );
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ReverseGeocodesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`SearchNearby`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SearchNearby`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Performs a nearby places search based on the provided geographic coordinates
 (latitude and longitude).
     * The method sends an asynchronous request to search for places within a 1-
kilometer radius of the specified location.
     * The results are processed and printed once the search completes successfully.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<SearchNearbyResponse> searchNearBy() {
        double latitude = 37.7749;  // San Francisco
        double longitude = -122.4194;
        List<Double> queryPosition = List.of(longitude, latitude);

        // Set up the request for searching nearby places.
        SearchNearbyRequest request = SearchNearbyRequest.builder()
            .queryPosition(queryPosition)  // Set the position
            .queryRadius(1000L)  // Radius in meters (1000 meters = 1 km).
            .build();

        return getGeoPlacesClient().searchNearby(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.geoplaces.model.ValidationException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A validation error occurred:
 " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error performing place search",
 exception);
                }

                // Process the response and print the results.
                response.resultItems().forEach(result -> {
                    logger.info("Place Name: " + result.placeType().name());
                    logger.info("Address: " + result.address().label());
                    logger.info("Distance: " + result.distance() + " meters");
                    logger.info("-------------------------");
                });
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SearchNearbysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`SearchText`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SearchText`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Searches for a place using the provided search query and prints the detailed
information of the first result.
    *
    * @param searchQuery the search query to be used for the place search (ex,
coffee shop)
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> searchText(String searchQuery) {
       double latitude = 37.7749;  // San Francisco
       double longitude = -122.4194;
       List<Double> queryPosition = List.of(longitude, latitude);

       SearchTextRequest request = SearchTextRequest.builder()
               .queryText(searchQuery)
               .biasPosition(queryPosition)
               .build();

       return getGeoPlacesClient().searchText(request)
               .thenCompose(response -> {
                   if (response.resultItems().isEmpty()) {
                       logger.info("No places found.");
                       return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null);
                   }

                   // Get the first place ID
                   String placeId = response.resultItems().get(0).placeId();
                   logger.info("Found Place with id: " + placeId);
```

```
                    // Fetch detailed info using getPlace
                    GetPlaceRequest getPlaceRequest = GetPlaceRequest.builder()
                            .placeId(placeId)
                            .build();

                    return getGeoPlacesClient().getPlace(getPlaceRequest)
                            .thenAccept(placeResponse -> {
                                logger.info("Detailed Place Information:");
                                logger.info("Name: " +
 placeResponse.placeType().name());
                                logger.info("Address: " +
 placeResponse.address().label());

                                if (placeResponse.foodTypes() != null && !
placeResponse.foodTypes().isEmpty()) {
                                    logger.info("Food Types:");
                                    placeResponse.foodTypes().forEach(foodType -> {
                                        logger.info("  - " + foodType);
                                    });
                                } else {
                                    logger.info("No food types available.");
                                }
                                logger.info("-------------------------");
                            });
                })
                .exceptionally(exception -> {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.geoplaces.model.ValidationException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("A validation error occurred:
 " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Error performing place search",
 exception);
                });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SearchTextsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Marketplace AWS Esempi di API di catalogo che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l'API AWS SDK for Java 2.x with Marketplace AWS Catalog.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Prodotti AMI
- Offerte per i partner di canale
- Prodotti container
- Entità
- Offers (Offerte)
- Prodotti
- Autorizzazione alla rivendita
- Prodotti SaaS
- Utilità

Prodotti AMI

Aggiungi una dimensione a un prodotto AMI esistente e aggiorna i termini e i prezzi dell'offerta

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiungere una dimensione a un prodotto AMI esistente e aggiornare i termini di prezzo dell'offerta.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "m7g.8xlarge",
                    "Description": "m7g.8xlarge",
                    "Name": "m7g.8xlarge",
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Hrs"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m5.large",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m7g.4xlarge",
                                        "Price": "0.45"
```

```
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m7g.2xlarge",
                                        "Price": "0.45"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m7g.8xlarge",
                                        "Price": "0.55"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Aggiungere una regione in cui viene distribuito un prodotto AMI

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiungere una regione in cui viene distribuito un prodotto AMI.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-2",
                    "us-west-2"
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Crea un prodotto AMI pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi orari annuali

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un prodotto AMI pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi orari annuali. Questo esempio crea un EULA standard o personalizzato.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Operating Systems"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-1"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddInstanceTypes",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "InstanceTypes": [
                    "t2.micro"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Version": {
                    "VersionTitle": "Test AMI Version1.0",
                    "ReleaseNotes": "Test AMI Version"
                },
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "AmiDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "AmiSource": {
                                    "AmiId": "ami-11111111111111111",
                                    "AccessRoleArn":
 "arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWSMarketplaceAmiIngestion",
                                    "UserName": "ec2-user",
                                    "OperatingSystemName": "AMAZONLINUX",
                                    "OperatingSystemVersion": "10.0.14393",
                                    "ScanningPort": 22
                                },
                                "UsageInstructions": "Test AMI Version",
                                "RecommendedInstanceType": "t2.micro",
                                "SecurityGroups": [
                                    {
                                        "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                                        "IpRanges": [
                                            "0.0.0.0/0"
                                        ],
                                        "FromPort": 10,
                                        "ToPort": 22
                                    }
```

```
                                ]
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "t2.micro",
                    "Description": "t2.micro",
                    "Name": "t2.micro",
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Hrs"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API
Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with hourly-annual pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
```

```
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P365D"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
```

```
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Crea un prodotto AMI pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi mensili orari

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un prodotto AMI pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi orari mensili. Questo esempio crea un EULA standard o personalizzato.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Operating Systems"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
```

```
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-1"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddInstanceTypes",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "InstanceTypes": [
                    "t2.micro"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Version": {
                    "VersionTitle": "Test AMI Version1.0",
                    "ReleaseNotes": "Test AMI Version"
                },
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
```

```
                            "AmiDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "AmiSource": {
                                    "AmiId": "ami-1111111111111111",
                                    "AccessRoleArn":
"arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWSMarketplaceAmiIngestion",
                                    "UserName": "ec2-user",
                                    "OperatingSystemName": "AMAZONLINUX",
                                    "OperatingSystemVersion": "10.0.14393",
                                    "ScanningPort": 22
                                },
                                "UsageInstructions": "Test AMI Version",
                                "RecommendedInstanceType": "t2.micro",
                                "SecurityGroups": [
                                    {
                                        "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                                        "IpRanges": [
                                            "0.0.0.0/0"
                                        ],
                                        "FromPort": 10,
                                        "ToPort": 22
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "t2.micro",
                    "Description": "t2.micro",
                    "Name": "t2.micro",
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Hrs"
                }
```

```
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API
Reference Code",
```

```
                "Description": "Test public offer with hourly-monthly pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "RecurringPaymentTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "BillingPeriod": "Monthly",
                        "Price": "15.0"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Crea un prodotto AMI pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi orari

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un prodotto AMI pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi orari. Questo esempio crea un EULA standard o personalizzato.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
```

```
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Operating Systems"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-1"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddInstanceTypes",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "InstanceTypes": [
                    "t2.micro"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Version": {
                    "VersionTitle": "Test AMI Version1.0",
```

```
                    "ReleaseNotes": "Test AMI Version"
                },
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "AmiDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "AmiSource": {
                                    "AmiId": "ami-11111111111111111",
                                    "AccessRoleArn":
"arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWSMarketplaceAmiIngestion",
                                    "UserName": "ec2-user",
                                    "OperatingSystemName": "AMAZONLINUX",
                                    "OperatingSystemVersion": "10.0.14393",
                                    "ScanningPort": 22
                                },
                                "UsageInstructions": "Test AMI Version",
                                "RecommendedInstanceType": "t2.micro",
                                "SecurityGroups": [
                                    {
                                        "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                                        "IpRanges": [
                                            "0.0.0.0/0"
                                        ],
                                        "FromPort": 10,
                                        "ToPort": 22
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "t2.micro",
                    "Description": "t2.micro",
                    "Name": "t2.micro",
```

```
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Hrs"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API
Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with hourly pricing for AmiProduct
using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
```

```
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Crea una bozza di prodotto AMI con una bozza di offerta pubblica

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una bozza di prodotto AMI con una bozza di offerta pubblica.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier",
                "Name": "Test Offer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Limita una regione in cui viene distribuito un prodotto AMI

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come limitare una regione in cui viene distribuito un prodotto AMI.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "RestrictRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-west-2"
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Limita la visibilità del prodotto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come limitare la visibilità del prodotto.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateVisibility",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "TargetVisibility": "Restricted"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Specificare se gli asset AMI vengono distribuiti in nuove regioni

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come specificare se gli asset AMI vengono distribuiti in nuove regioni create da AWS per supportare le regioni future.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateFutureRegionSupport",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "FutureRegionSupport": {
                    "SupportedRegions": [
                        "All"
                    ]
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Offerte per i partner di canale

Crea una bozza di CPPO per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una bozza di CPPO per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto in modo da poterla esaminare internamente prima di pubblicarla agli acquirenti.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId": "11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Offer",
                "Description": "Test product"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Crea un'autorizzazione alla rivendita, un'offerta privata sostitutiva con prezzi contrattuali.

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'offerta privata sostitutiva con autorizzazione alla rivendita a partire da un accordo esistente con prezzi contrattuali.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateReplacementOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AgreementId": "agmt-1111111111111111111111111",
                "ResaleAuthorizationId": "resaleauthz-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test replacement offer for SaaSProduct using AWS
Marketplace API Reference Codes",
                "Description": "Test private resale replacement offer with contract
pricing for SaaSProduct"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.0",
                        "Duration": "P12M",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                "MaxQuantity": 2
                            }
                        ]
```

```
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementEndDate": "2024-01-30"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "0"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Elenca tutti i prodotti CPPOs creati da un partner di canale

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come elencare tutto ciò che CPPOs è stato creato da un partner di canale.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.document.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntitySummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesResponse;

public class ListAllCppoOffers {

 /*
  * List all CPPOs created by a channel partner
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  List<String> cppoOfferIds = getAllCppoOfferIds();

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(cppoOfferIds);
 }

 public static List<String> getAllCppoOfferIds() {
```

```
 MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
   MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
   .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
   .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
   .build();

 // get all offer entity ids
 List<String> entityIdList = new ArrayList<String>();

 ListEntitiesRequest listEntitiesRequest =
   ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER)
   .maxResults(10)
   .nextToken(null)
   .build();

 ListEntitiesResponse listEntitiesResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);

 for (EntitySummary entitySummary : listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList()) {
  entityIdList.add(entitySummary.entityId());
 }

 while (listEntitiesResponse.nextToken() != null) {
  listEntitiesRequest =
    ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER)
    .maxResults(10)
    .nextToken(listEntitiesResponse.nextToken())
    .build();
  listEntitiesResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);

  for (EntitySummary entitySummary : listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList()) {
   entityIdList.add(entitySummary.entityId());
  }
 }

 // filter for CPPO offers: ResaleAuthorizationId exists in Details

 List<String> cppoOfferIds = new ArrayList<String>();
```

```
  for (String entityId : entityIdList) {
   DescribeEntityRequest describeEntityRequest =
     DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
     .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
     .entityId(entityId)
     .build();
   DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);

   Document resaleAuthorizationDocument =
 describeEntityResponse.detailsDocument().asMap().get(ATTRIBUTE_RESALE_AUTHORIZATION_ID);
   String resaleAuthorizationId = resaleAuthorizationDocument != null ?
 resaleAuthorizationDocument.asString() : "";

   if (!resaleAuthorizationId.isEmpty()) {
       cppoOfferIds.add(resaleAuthorizationId);
   }
  }
  return cppoOfferIds;
 }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione ListEntities AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Elenca tutte le autorizzazioni di rivendita condivise disponibili per un partner di canale

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come elencare tutte le autorizzazioni di rivendita condivise disponibili per un partner di canale.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import java.util.ArrayList;
```

```
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesResponse;

public class ListAllSharedResaleAuthorizations {

 /*
  * list all resale authorizations shared to an account
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  List<ListEntitiesResponse> responseList = getListEntityResponseList();
  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(responseList);
 }

 public static List<ListEntitiesResponse> getListEntityResponseList() {
  MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
    MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  List<ListEntitiesResponse> responseList = new ArrayList<ListEntitiesResponse>();

  ListEntitiesRequest listEntitiesRequest =
    ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_RESALE_AUTHORIZATION)
    .maxResults(10)
    .ownershipType(OWNERSHIP_TYPE_SHARED)
    .nextToken(null)
    .build();

  ListEntitiesResponse listEntitiesResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);
```

```
  responseList.add(listEntitiesResponse);

  while (listEntitiesResponse.nextToken() != null) {
   listEntitiesRequest = ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
     .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
     .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_RESALE_AUTHORIZATION)
     .maxResults(10)
     .ownershipType(OWNERSHIP_TYPE_SHARED)
     .nextToken(listEntitiesResponse.nextToken())
     .build();

   listEntitiesResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);

   responseList.add(listEntitiesResponse);
  }
  return responseList;
 }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione ListEntities AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Pubblica un CPPO e aggiungi un EULA per l'acquirente

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un CPPO e aggiungere un EULA per l'acquirente.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
```

```
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateCPPOoffer",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId":"resaleauthz-1111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Offer",
                "Description":"Test product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
           {
               "Type": "LegalTerm",
               "Documents": [
                {
                 "Type": "CustomEula",
                 "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/custom-eula.pdf"
                }
               ]
           }
       ]
         }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": ["222222222222"]
                    }
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-07-31"
                }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P450D"
                    }
                ]
             }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity":{
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Pubblica un CPPO utilizzando l'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum e aggiorna il markup dei prezzi

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un CPPO utilizzando l'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum su prodotti AMI, SaaS o Container e aggiornare il markup dei prezzi.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateCPPOoffer",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId":"resaleauthz-1111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Offer",
                "Description":"Test product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateMarkup",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Percentage" : "5.0"
        }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": ["222222222222"]
                    }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-07-31"
                }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P450D"
                    }
                ]
             }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity":{
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Pubblica una bozza di CPPO e aggiorna il markup dei prezzi

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare una bozza di CPPO e aggiornare il markup dei prezzi.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateCPPOoffer",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId":"resaleauthz-1111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Offer",
                "Description":"Test product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateMarkup",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Percentage" : "5.0"
        }
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": ["222222222222"]
                    }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-07-31"
                }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P450D"
                    }
                ]
             }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity":{
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
```

```
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Aggiorna la data di scadenza di un CPPO

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiornare la data di scadenza di un CPPO per dare agli acquirenti più tempo per valutare e accettare l'offerta.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2025-07-31"
                }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Prodotti container

Crea una bozza di prodotto contenitore con una bozza di offerta pubblica

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una bozza di prodotto contenitore con una bozza di offerta pubblica.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog":"AWSMarketplace",
    "changeSet":[
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier",
                "Name": "Test Offer"
            }
        }
```

```
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Crea un prodotto container limitato con un'offerta pubblica e prezzi contrattuali

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un prodotto contenitore limitato con un'offerta pubblica, prezzi contrattuali e un EULA standard.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {},
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange"
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "Categories": [
                    "Streaming solutions"
```

```
                ],
                "ProductTitle": "ContainerProduct",
                "AdditionalResources": [],
                "LongDescription": "Long description goes here",
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "container streaming"
                ],
                "ShortDescription": "Description1",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Highlight 1",
                    "Highlight 2"
                ],
                "SupportDescription": "No support available",
                "VideoUrls": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "Cores",
                    "Description": "Cores per cluster",
                    "Name": "Cores",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111"
```

```
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRepositories",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Repositories": [
                    {
                        "RepositoryName": "uniquerepositoryname",
                        "RepositoryType": "ECR"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange"
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Disallowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Disallowed"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "Cores",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
```

```
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "No refunds"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Some container offer Name",
                "Description": "Some interesting container offer description"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateRenewalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "RenewalTerm"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Entità

Descrivi tutte le entità in una singola chiamata

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come descrivere tutte le entità in una singola chiamata.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.BatchDescribeEntitiesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.BatchDescribeEntitiesResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntityDetail;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.BatchDescribeErrorDetail;

import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.Map;

public class BatchDescribeEntities {

    /*
     * BatchDescribe my entities in a single call and
     *  check if it contains all the information I need to know about the entities.
     */
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
                MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
                        .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
                        .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                        .build();

        BatchDescribeEntitiesRequest batchDescribeEntitiesRequest =
                BatchDescribeEntitiesRequest.builder()
                        .entityRequestList(Arrays.asList(
                                EntityRequest.builder()
                                        .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG).entityId(OFFER_ID)
                                        .build(),
                                EntityRequest.builder()

 .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG).entityId(PRODUCT_ID)
                                        .build()))
                        .build();

        BatchDescribeEntitiesResponse batchDescribeEntitiesResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.batchDescribeEntities(batchDescribeEntitiesRequest);

        // Reading the successful entities response
        Map<String, EntityDetail> entityDetailsMap =
 batchDescribeEntitiesResponse.entityDetails();
        for (Map.Entry<String, EntityDetail> entry : entityDetailsMap.entrySet()) {
            System.out.println("EntityId: " + entry.getKey());
            ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(entry.getValue());
        }
```

```
        // Logging the failed entities error details
        Map<String, BatchDescribeErrorDetail> entityErrorsMap =
 batchDescribeEntitiesResponse.errors();
        for (Map.Entry<String, BatchDescribeErrorDetail> entry :
 entityErrorsMap.entrySet()) {
            System.out.println(String.format("EntityId: %s, ErrorCode: %s,
 ErrorMessage: %s", entry.getKey(),
                    entry.getValue().errorCode(), entry.getValue().errorMessage()));
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione BatchDescribeEntities AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Elenca e descrivi tutte le offerte associate a un prodotto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come elencare e descrivere tutte le offerte associate a un prodotto.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntitySummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntityTypeFilters;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferFilters;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferProductIdFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferTargetingFilter;

public class ListProductPrivateOffers {

 private static MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
   MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
   .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
   .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
   .build();
 /*
  * retrieve all private offer information related to a single product
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  List<EntitySummary> entitySummaryList = getEntitySummaryList();

  // for each offer id, output the offer detail using DescribeEntity API

  for (EntitySummary entitySummary : entitySummaryList) {
   DescribeEntityRequest describeEntityRequest =
     DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
     .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
     .entityId(entitySummary.entityId())
     .build();
   DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);
   ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(describeEntityResponse);
  }
 }
 public static List<EntitySummary> getEntitySummaryList() {
  // define list entities filters
```

```
 EntityTypeFilters entityTypeFilters =
   EntityTypeFilters.builder()
   .offerFilters(OfferFilters.builder()
     .targeting(OfferTargetingFilter.builder()
       .valueListWithStrings(OFFER_TARGETING_BUYERACCOUNTS)
       .build())
     .productId(OfferProductIdFilter.builder()
       .valueList(PRODUCT_ID)
       .build())
     .build())
   .build();

 ListEntitiesRequest listEntitiesRequest =
   ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER).maxResults(50)
   .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
   .nextToken(null)
   .build();

 ListEntitiesResponse listEntitiesResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);

 // save all entitySummary of the results into entitySummaryList

 List<EntitySummary> entitySummaryList = new ArrayList<EntitySummary>();

 entitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());

 while ( listEntitiesResponse.nextToken() != null &&
listEntitiesResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
  listEntitiesRequest =
    ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER).maxResults(50)
    .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
    .nextToken(listEntitiesResponse.nextToken())
    .build();
  listEntitiesResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);
  entitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());
 }
 return entitySummaryList;
```

```
 }

}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - DescribeEntity
  - ListEntities

Offers (Offerte)

Crea una dimensione personalizzata per un prodotto SaaS e crea un'offerta privata

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare una dimensione personalizzata per un prodotto SaaS e creare un'offerta privata.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Types": [
```

```
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Description": "Custom Pricing 4 w/ terms and coverage to be
defined in Private Offer",
                    "Unit": "Units",
                    "Key": "Custom4",
                    "Name": "Custom Pricing 4"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange"
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Private Test Offer - SaaS Contract Product",
                "Description": "Private Test Offer - SaaS Contract Product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111"
                    ]
                }
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
```

```
                            {
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "Custom4",
                                        "Price": "300.0"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P36M"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ],
    "ChangeSetName": "PrivateOfferWithCustomDimension"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Creare una bozza di offerta privata per un prodotto AMI o SaaS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una bozza di offerta privata per un prodotto AMI o SaaS in modo da poterla esaminare internamente prima di pubblicarla agli acquirenti.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Private Offer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Crea un'offerta privata con contratto e Pay-As-You-Go prezzi per un prodotto SaaS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'offerta privata con contratto e Pay-As-You-Go prezzi per un prodotto SaaS.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
 API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
 SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
```

```
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali e un programma di pagamento flessibile per un prodotto SaaS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali e un piano di pagamento flessibile per un prodotto SaaS.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.0",
                        "Grants": [
```

```
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                "MaxQuantity": 1
                            },
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                "MaxQuantity": 1
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P12M"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "200.00"
                            },
```

```
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-02-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "170.00"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali per un prodotto Container

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali per un prodotto Container.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for Container product using AWS
Marketplace API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer for Container product with
contract pricing using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Disallowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Disallowed"
```

```
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "ReqPerHour",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali per un prodotto AMI

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali per un prodotto AMI.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API
 Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly annual pricing for
 AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
```

```
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "ReadOnlyUsers",
                                        "Price": "220.00"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
```

```
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi orari annuali e un programma di pagamento flessibile per un prodotto AMI

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'offerta privata con prezzi orari annuali e un programma di pagamento flessibile per un prodotto AMI.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API
Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly annual pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
```

```
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.17"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
```

```
                    {
                        "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.0",
                        "Duration": "P365D",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                "MaxQuantity": 1
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P650D"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
```

```
                                "ChargeAmount": "200.00"
                            },
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-02-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "170.00"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi orari annuali per un prodotto AMI

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'offerta privata con prezzi orari annuali per un prodotto AMI.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
```

```
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API
 Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly annual pricing for
 AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.17"
```

```
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P365D"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "220.00"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P650D"
                    }
                ]
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi orari per un prodotto AMI

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'offerta privata con prezzi orari per un prodotto AMI.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API
Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
```

```
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2025-01-01"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P30D"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi di abbonamento per un prodotto SaaS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'offerta privata con prezzi di abbonamento per un prodotto SaaS.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
```

```
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.13"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.22"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P30D"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali a più livelli per un prodotto SaaS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali a più livelli per un prodotto SaaS.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
 API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
 SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "120.00"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "200.00"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
```

```
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Disallowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Disallowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Crea un'offerta di prova gratuita pubblica con prezzi di abbonamento per un prodotto SaaS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'offerta di prova gratuita pubblica con prezzi di abbonamento per un prodotto SaaS.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public free trial offer for SaaSProduct using AWS
Marketplace API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public free trial offer with subscription
pricing for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Free",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FreeTrialPricingTerm",
                        "Duration": "P20D",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall"
                            },
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
```

```
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Crea un'offerta privata sostitutiva con prezzi contrattuali

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'offerta privata sostitutiva a partire da un accordo esistente con prezzi contrattuali.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateReplacementOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateReplacementOffer",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AgreementId": "agmt-111111111111111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test replacement offer for SaaSProduct using AWS
Marketplace API Reference Codes",
                "Description": "Test private replacement offer with contract pricing
for SaaSProduct"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.0",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                "MaxQuantity": 2
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementEndDate": "2024-01-30"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "0"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Descrivi un'offerta pubblica

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come descrivere un'offerta pubblica.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;

public class DescribeEntity {

 /*
  * Describe my AMI or SaaS or Container product and check if it contains all the
 information I need to know about the product
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String offerId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OFFER_ID;

  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
 getDescribeEntityResponse(offerId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(describeEntityResponse);
 }

 public static DescribeEntityResponse getDescribeEntityResponse(String offerId) {
  MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
    MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
```

```
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeEntityRequest describeEntityRequest =
    DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityId(offerId)
    .build();

  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);
  return describeEntityResponse;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DescribeEntity AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Far scadere una bozza di offerta privata

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come impostare la data di scadenza di un'offerta privata su una data precedente in modo che gli acquirenti non vedano più l'offerta.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-01-01"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Elenca tutte le offerte private

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come elencare tutte le offerte private.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntitySummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntityTypeFilters;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesRequest;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferAvailabilityEndDateFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferAvailabilityEndDateFilterDate
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferBuyerAccountsFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferFilters;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferReleaseDateFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferReleaseDateFilterDateRange;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferTargetingFilter;

public class ListAllPrivateOffers {

 /*
  * List all my private offers and sort or filter them by Offer Publish Date, Offer
 Expiry Date and Buyer IDs
  *
  * OfferTargetingFilter = BuyerAccounts (private offer);
  * OfferBuyerAccountsFilter: Buyer IDs filter
  * OfferAvailabilityEndDateFilter : Offer Expiry Date filter
  * OfferReleaseDateFilter : Offer Publish Date filter
  */

 private static MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
   MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
   .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
   .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
   .build();

 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String offerReleaseDateAfterValue = "2023-01-01T23:59:59Z";
  String offerAvailableEndDateAfterValue = "2040-12-24T23:59:59Z";

  List<EntitySummary> entitySummaryList =
 getEntitySummaryList(offerReleaseDateAfterValue, offerAvailableEndDateAfterValue);

  // for each offer id, output the offer detail using DescribeEntity API
```

```
 for (EntitySummary entitySummary : entitySummaryList) {
  DescribeEntityRequest describeEntityRequest =
    DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityId(entitySummary.entityId())
    .build();
  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);
  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(describeEntityResponse);
 }
}

public static List<EntitySummary> getEntitySummaryList (String
offerReleaseDateAfterValue, String offerAvailableEndDateAfterValue) {

 EntityTypeFilters entityTypeFilters =
   EntityTypeFilters.builder()
   .offerFilters(OfferFilters.builder()
     .targeting(OfferTargetingFilter.builder()
       .valueListWithStrings(OFFER_TARGETING_BUYERACCOUNTS)
       .build())
     .buyerAccounts(OfferBuyerAccountsFilter.builder()
       .wildCardValue(BUYER_ACCOUNT_ID)
       .build())
     .availabilityEndDate(OfferAvailabilityEndDateFilter.builder()
       .dateRange(OfferAvailabilityEndDateFilterDateRange.builder()
         .afterValue(offerAvailableEndDateAfterValue).build())
       .build())
     .releaseDate(OfferReleaseDateFilter.builder()
       .dateRange(OfferReleaseDateFilterDateRange.builder()
         .afterValue(offerReleaseDateAfterValue)
         .build())
       .build())
     .build())
   .build();

 ListEntitiesRequest listEntitiesRequest =
   ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER).maxResults(10)
   .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
   .nextToken(null)
   .build();
```

```
 ListEntitiesResponse listEntitiesResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);
 List<EntitySummary> entitySummaryList = new ArrayList<EntitySummary>();

 entitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());

 while ( listEntitiesResponse.nextToken() != null &&
listEntitiesResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
  listEntitiesRequest =
    ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER)
    .maxResults(10)
    .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
    .nextToken(listEntitiesResponse.nextToken())
    .build();
  listEntitiesResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);
  entitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());
 }

 return entitySummaryList;
}

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione StartChangeSet AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Elenca le offerte pubbliche e private rilasciate per un ID di prodotto specifico

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come elencare le offerte pubbliche e private rilasciate per un ID di prodotto specifico.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntitySummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntityTypeFilters;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferFilters;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferProductIdFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferStateFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferTargetingFilter;

public class ListProductPublicOrPrivateReleasedOffers {

 /*
  * List released Public/Private offers for a specific product id.
  * Example below is to list released public offers.
  * To change to released private offers, change OFFER_TARGETING_NONE (None) to
 OFFER_TARGETING_BUYERACCOUNTS(BuyerAccounts)
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  List<EntitySummary> entitySummaryList = getEntitySummaryLIst();
```

```
 ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(entitySummaryList);
}

public static List<EntitySummary> getEntitySummaryLIst() {
 MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
   MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
   .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
   .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
   .build();

 // define list entities filters

 EntityTypeFilters entityTypeFilters =
   EntityTypeFilters.builder()
   .offerFilters(OfferFilters.builder()
     .targeting(OfferTargetingFilter.builder()
       .valueListWithStrings(OFFER_TARGETING_NONE)
       .build())
     .state(OfferStateFilter.builder()
       .valueListWithStrings(OFFER_STATE_RELEASED)
       .build())
     .productId(OfferProductIdFilter.builder()
       .valueList(PRODUCT_ID)
       .build())
     .build())
   .build();

 ListEntitiesRequest listEntitiesRequest =
   ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER)
   .maxResults(10)
   .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
   .nextToken(null)
   .build();

 ListEntitiesResponse listEntitiesResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);

 // save all entitySummary of the results into entitySummaryList

 List<EntitySummary> entitySummaryList = new ArrayList<EntitySummary>();

 entitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());
```

```
  while ( listEntitiesResponse.nextToken() != null &&
 listEntitiesResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
   listEntitiesRequest =
     ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
     .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
     .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER)
     .maxResults(10)
     .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
     .nextToken(listEntitiesResponse.nextToken())
     .build();
   listEntitiesResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);
   entitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());
  }
  return entitySummaryList;
 }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione StartChangeSet AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Aggiorna un'offerta per applicare un contratto con Pay-As-You-Go prezzi

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiornare un'offerta per applicare un contratto con Pay-As-You-Go prezzi.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
```

```
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
```

```
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Aggiorna un'offerta per applicare una tariffa oraria annua

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiornare un'offerta per applicare prezzi orari annuali.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m5.large",
                                        "Price": "0.13"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P365D"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m5.large",
                                        "Price": "20.03"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Aggiorna un'offerta per applicare il targeting a aree geografiche specifiche

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiornare un'offerta per applicare il targeting a aree geografiche specifiche.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "CountryCodes": [
                        "US",
                        "ES",
                        "FR",
                        "AU"
                    ]
                }
            }
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Aggiorna il nome e la descrizione di un'offerta pubblica

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiornare il nome e la descrizione di un'offerta pubblica.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
```

```
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Aggiorna l'EULA di un'offerta

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiornare l'EULA di un'offerta.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "New offer name",
                "Description": "New offer description"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Aggiorna la data di scadenza di un'offerta privata a una data futura

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiornare la data di scadenza di un'offerta privata con una data futura per dare agli acquirenti più tempo per valutare e accettare l'offerta.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2026-01-01"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Aggiorna la durata della prova gratuita di un'offerta di prova gratuita pubblica per un prodotto SaaS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come aggiornare la durata della prova gratuita di un'offerta di prova gratuita pubblica per un prodotto SaaS.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FreeTrialPricingTerm",
                        "Duration": "P21D",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall"
                            },
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Aggiorna la politica di rimborso di un'offerta

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiornare la politica di rimborso di un'offerta.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Updated refund policy description"
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Prodotti

Descrivi un prodotto AMI, SaaS o Container

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come descrivere un prodotto AMI, SaaS o Container e verificare se contiene tutte le informazioni che desideri sapere sul prodotto.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;

public class DescribeEntity {

 /*
  * Describe my AMI or SaaS or Container product and check if it contains all the
 information I need to know about the product
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String offerId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OFFER_ID;

  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
 getDescribeEntityResponse(offerId);
```

```
  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(describeEntityResponse);
 }

 public static DescribeEntityResponse getDescribeEntityResponse(String offerId) {
  MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
    MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeEntityRequest describeEntityRequest =
    DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityId(offerId)
    .build();

  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);
  return describeEntityResponse;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DescribeEntity AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Elenca tutti i prodotti AMI, SaaS o Container e le offerte pubbliche associate

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come elencare tutti i prodotti AMI, SaaS o Container e le offerte pubbliche associate.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import java.util.ArrayList;
```

```
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntitySummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.EntityTypeFilters;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.ListEntitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferFilters;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferProductIdFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferStateFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.OfferTargetingFilter;

public class ListEntities {

 /*
  * List all my AMI or SaaS or Container products and associated public offers
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  Map<String, List<EntitySummary>> allProductsWithOffers =
 getAllProductsWithOffers();

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(allProductsWithOffers);
 }

 public static Map<String, List<EntitySummary>> getAllProductsWithOffers() {
  MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
    MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  Map<String, List<EntitySummary>> allProductsWithOffers = new HashMap<String,
 List<EntitySummary>> ();
```

```
 // get all product entities
 List<EntitySummary> productEntityList = new ArrayList<EntitySummary>();

 ListEntitiesRequest listEntitiesRequest =
   ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .entityType(PRODUCT_TYPE_AMI)
   .maxResults(10)
   .nextToken(null)
   .build();


 ListEntitiesResponse listEntitiesResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);

 productEntityList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());


 while (listEntitiesResponse.nextToken() != null) {
  listEntitiesRequest =
    ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityType(PRODUCT_TYPE_AMI)
    .maxResults(10)
    .nextToken(listEntitiesResponse.nextToken())
    .build();
  listEntitiesResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);
  productEntityList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());
 }

 // loop through each product entity and get the public released offers associated
using product id filter

 for ( EntitySummary productEntitySummary : productEntityList) {
  EntityTypeFilters entityTypeFilters =
    EntityTypeFilters.builder()
    .offerFilters(OfferFilters.builder()
      .targeting(OfferTargetingFilter.builder()
        .valueListWithStrings(OFFER_TARGETING_NONE)
        .build())
      .state(OfferStateFilter.builder()
        .valueListWithStrings(OFFER_STATE_RELEASED)
```

```
        .build())
      .productId(OfferProductIdFilter.builder()
        .valueList(productEntitySummary.entityId())
        .build())
      .build())
    .build();

  listEntitiesRequest =
    ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER)
    .maxResults(10)
    .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
    .nextToken(null)
    .build();

  listEntitiesResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);

  // save all entitySummary of the results into entitySummaryList

  List<EntitySummary> offerEntitySummaryList = new ArrayList<EntitySummary>();

  offerEntitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());

  while ( listEntitiesResponse.nextToken() != null &&
listEntitiesResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
   listEntitiesRequest =
     ListEntitiesRequest.builder()
     .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
     .entityType(ENTITY_TYPE_OFFER)
     .maxResults(10)
     .entityTypeFilters(entityTypeFilters)
     .nextToken(listEntitiesResponse.nextToken())
     .build();
   listEntitiesResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.listEntities(listEntitiesRequest);
   offerEntitySummaryList.addAll(listEntitiesResponse.entitySummaryList());
  }

  // save final results into map; key = product id; value = offer entity summary
list
```

```
    allProductsWithOffers.put(productEntitySummary.entityId(),
 offerEntitySummaryList);
  }
  return allProductsWithOffers;
 }

}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - DescribeEntity
  - ListEntities

Autorizzazione alla rivendita

Crea una bozza di autorizzazione alla rivendita

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una bozza di autorizzazione alla rivendita per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto in modo da poterla esaminare internamente prima della pubblicazione presso un Channel Partner.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Descrivi un'autorizzazione alla rivendita

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come descrivere un'autorizzazione di rivendita.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;
```

```
public class DescribeEntity {

 /*
  * Describe my AMI or SaaS or Container product and check if it contains all the
 information I need to know about the product
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String offerId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OFFER_ID;

  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
 getDescribeEntityResponse(offerId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(describeEntityResponse);
 }

 public static DescribeEntityResponse getDescribeEntityResponse(String offerId) {
  MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
    MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeEntityRequest describeEntityRequest =
    DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityId(offerId)
    .build();

  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);
  return describeEntityResponse;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DescribeEntity AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum con un'offerta privata

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum con un'offerta privata in modo che un Channel Partner possa utilizzarla per creare un'offerta privata di Channel Partner (CPPO).

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
```

```
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso con una data di scadenza

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso con una data di scadenza per un prodotto AMI con prezzi orari annuali in modo che un Channel Partner possa utilizzarla per creare un CPPO.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
```

```
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
```

```
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso con una data di scadenza e un EULA

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso con una data di scadenza per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere un EULA personalizzato da inviare all'acquirente.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Pubblica l'autorizzazione alla rivendita multiuso con una data di scadenza e la documentazione del contratto di rivendita

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso con una data di scadenza per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere la documentazione del contratto di rivendita tra l'ISV e il Channel Partner.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomResellerContract",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/aws-mp-standard-
contracts/Standard-Contact-for-AWS-Marketplace-2022-07-14.pdf"}
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
```

```
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso con scadenza e aggiungi un account acquirente specifico

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso con una data di scadenza per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere un account acquirente specifico per la rivendita.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
```

```
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "111111111111"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Pubblica l'autorizzazione alla rivendita multiuso senza data di scadenza

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso senza data di scadenza per un prodotto AMI con prezzi orari annuali in modo che un CP possa utilizzarla per creare un CPPO.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
```

```
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Pubblica l'autorizzazione alla rivendita multiuso senza una data di scadenza e un EULA

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso senza data di scadenza per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere un EULA personalizzato da inviare all'acquirente.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
```

```
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Pubblica l'autorizzazione alla rivendita multiuso senza data di scadenza e la documentazione del contratto di rivendita

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso senza data di scadenza per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere la documentazione del contratto di rivendita tra l'ISV e il Channel Partner.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomResellerContract",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/aws-mp-standard-
contracts/Standard-Contact-for-AWS-Marketplace-2022-07-14.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Pubblica l'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso senza scadenza e aggiungi un account acquirente specifico

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso senza data di scadenza per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere un account acquirente specifico per la rivendita.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "111111111111"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum e aggiungi un piano di pagamento flessibile

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere un piano di pagamento flessibile.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleFixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.00",
                        "Duration": "P12M",
                        "Grants": [
                          {
```

```
                            "DimensionKey": "Users",
                            "MaxQuantity": 10
                        }
                    ]
                }
            ]
        }
    },
    {
        "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
        "Entity": {
            "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
            "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
        },
        "DetailsDocument": {
            "Terms": [
                {
                    "Type": "ResalePaymentScheduleTerm",
                    "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                    "Schedule": [
                        {
                            "ChargeDate": "2023-09-01",
                            "ChargeAmount": "200.00"
                        },
                        {
                            "ChargeDate": "2023-12-01",
                            "ChargeAmount": "250.00"
                        }
                    ]
                }
            ]
        }
    },
    {
        "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
        "Entity": {
            "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
            "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
        },
        "DetailsDocument": {
            "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-06-30",
            "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
        }
    },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum e aggiungi un EULA

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere un EULA personalizzato da inviare all'acquirente.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
```

```
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum e aggiungi un account acquirente specifico

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere un account acquirente specifico per la rivendita.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": "1"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "111111111111"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Pubblica l'autorizzazione alla rivendita una tantum e aggiungi la documentazione del contratto di rivendita

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere la documentazione del contratto di rivendita tra l'ISV e il Channel Partner.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
```

```
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum e aggiungi se si tratta di un rinnovo

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere se si tratta di un rinnovo.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "222222222222"
                            ]
                        }
```

```
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "PreExistingBuyerAgreement": {
                    "AcquisitionChannel": "AwsMarketplace",
                    "PricingModel": "Contract"
                }
             }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Limita l'autorizzazione alla rivendita

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come limitare l'autorizzazione alla rivendita.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "RestrictResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "resaleauthz-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Aggiorna il nome e la descrizione dell'autorizzazione di rivendita monouso o multiuso

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiornare il nome e la descrizione dell'autorizzazione di rivendita monouso o multiuso prima della pubblicazione per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType":"UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
             "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
             "Identifier": "resaleauthz-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
             "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Prodotti SaaS

Crea una bozza di prodotto SaaS con una bozza di offerta pubblica

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una bozza di prodotto SaaS con una bozza di offerta pubblica.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
```

```
    "Catalog":"AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
              "ProductTitle": "Sample product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier",
                "Name": "Test Offer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Crea un prodotto SaaS pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi contrattuali

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un prodotto SaaS pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi contrattuali. Questo esempio crea un EULA standard o personalizzato.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Data Catalogs"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "FulfillmentUrl":"https://sample.amazonaws.com/
sample-saas-fulfillment-url"
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Description": "Basic Service",
                    "Name": "Basic Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
```

```
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "PremiumService",
                    "Description": "Premium Service",
                    "Name": "Premium Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API
Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with contract pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P1M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "20"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "25"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            },
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
```

```
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
```

```
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Crea un prodotto SaaS pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con contratto con prezzi Pay-As-You-Go

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un prodotto SaaS pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con un contratto con Pay-As-You-Go prezzi. Questo esempio crea un EULA standard o personalizzato.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Data Catalogs"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
```

```
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "FulfillmentUrl":"https://sample.amazonaws.com/
sample-saas-fulfillment-url"
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Description": "Basic Service",
                    "Name": "Basic Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "PremiumService",
                    "Description": "Premium Service",
                    "Name": "Premium Service",
                    "Types": [
```

```
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadSmall",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Types": [
                        "ExternallyMetered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadMedium",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Types": [
                        "ExternallyMetered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API
Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with contract pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
```

```
                                "Type": "Duration",
                                "Value": "P12M"
                            },
                            "RateCard": [
                                {
                                    "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                    "Price": "150"
                                },
                                {
                                    "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                    "Price": "300"
                                }
                            ],
                            "Constraints": {
                                "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                            }
                        }
                    ]
                }
            ]
        }
    },
    {
        "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
        "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0",
            "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
        },
        "DetailsDocument": {
            "Terms": [
                {
                    "Type": "LegalTerm",
                    "Documents": [
                        {
                            "Type": "StandardEula",
                            "Version": "2022-07-14"
                        }
                    ]
                }
            ]
        }
    },
    {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Crea un prodotto SaaS pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi di abbonamento

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un prodotto SaaS pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi di abbonamento. Questo esempio crea un EULA standard o personalizzato.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Data Catalogs"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "FulfillmentUrl":"https://sample.amazonaws.com/
sample-saas-fulfillment-url"
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadSmall",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Types": [
                        "ExternallyMetered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
```

```
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadMedium",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Types": [
                        "ExternallyMetered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API
Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with contract pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
```

```
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Pubblica un prodotto SaaS e un'offerta pubblica associata

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un prodotto SaaS e un'offerta pubblica associata. Per impostazione predefinita, il prodotto sarà in uno stato limitato.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog":"AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Data Catalogs"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://bucketname.s3.amazonaws.com/logo.png",
```

```
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Description": "Basic Service",
                    "Name": "Basic Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "PremiumService",
                    "Description": "Premium Service",
                    "Name": "Premium Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
```

```
                                "FulfillmentUrl": "https://www.aws.amazon.com/
marketplace/management"
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "New Test Offer",
                "Description": "New offer description"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Updated refund policy description"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
```

```
                                    "Value": "P1M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "20"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "25"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            },
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateRenewalTerms",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "RenewalTerm"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity":{
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Pubblica un prodotto SaaS e un'offerta pubblica associata da una bozza esistente

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un prodotto SaaS e un'offerta pubblica associata da una bozza esistente. Per impostazione predefinita, il prodotto sarà in uno stato limitato.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog":"AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateVisibility",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "TargetVisibility": "Public"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione StartChangeSet AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Aggiornamento delle dimensioni su un prodotto AMI o SaaS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiornare le dimensioni su un prodotto AMI o SaaS.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Per eseguire questo esempio, passa il seguente changeset JSON a **`RunChangesets`** in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-111111111111"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Name": "Some new name",
                    "Description": "Some new description"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta API Reference. StartChangeSetAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Utilità

Utilità per avviare un changeset

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come definire le utilità per avviare un changeset.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Utilità per caricare un changeset da un file JSON e iniziare a elaborarlo.

```
package com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi;

import java.io.ByteArrayInputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import org.apache.commons.io.IOUtils;
```

```
import org.apache.commons.lang3.StringUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.document.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.protocols.json.internal.unmarshall.document.DocumentUnmarshaller;
import software.amazon.awssdk.protocols.jsoncore.JsonNodeParser;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.Change;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.Entity;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.StartChangeSetRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.StartChangeSetResponse;
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;
import com.google.gson.ToNumberPolicy;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi.Entity.ChangeSet;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi.Entity.ChangeSetEntity;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.catalogapi.Entity.Root;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.StringSerializer;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, convert all Details attribute to
 DetailsDocument if any
 */

public class RunChangesets {

 private static final Gson GSON = new GsonBuilder()
   .setObjectToNumberStrategy(ToNumberPolicy.LAZILY_PARSED_NUMBER)
   .registerTypeAdapter(String.class, new StringSerializer())
   .create();

 public static void main(String[] args) {

  // input json can be specified here or passed from input parameter
  String inputChangeSetFile = "changeSets/offers/
CreateReplacementOfferFromAGWithContractPricingDetailDocument.json";

  if (args.length > 0)
   inputChangeSetFile = args[0];
```

```
 // parse the input changeset file to string for process
 String changeSetsInput = readChangeSetToString(inputChangeSetFile);

 // process the changeset request
 try {
  StartChangeSetResponse result = getChangeSetRequestResult(changeSetsInput);
  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(result);
 } catch (Exception e) {
  e.printStackTrace();
 }
}

public static StartChangeSetResponse getChangeSetRequestResult(String
changeSetsInput) throws IOException {

 //set up AWS credentials
 MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
   MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
   .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
   .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
   .build();

 //changeset list to save all the changesets in the changesets file
 List<Change> changeSetLists = new ArrayList<Change>();

 // read all changesets into object
 Root root = GSON.fromJson(changeSetsInput, Root.class);

 // process each changeset and add each changeset request to changesets list
 for (ChangeSet cs : root.changeSet) {

  ChangeSetEntity entity = cs.Entity;
  String entityType = entity.Type;
  String entityIdentifier = StringUtils.defaultIfBlank(entity.Identifier, null);
  Document detailsDocument = getDocumentFromObject(cs.DetailsDocument);

  Entity awsEntity =
    Entity.builder()
    .type(entityType)
    .identifier(entityIdentifier)
    .build();

  Change inputChangeRequest =
```

```
    Change.builder()
    .changeType(cs.ChangeType)
    .changeName(cs.ChangeName)
    .entity(awsEntity)
    .detailsDocument(detailsDocument)
    .build();

  changeSetLists.add(inputChangeRequest);
 }

 // process all changeset requests
 StartChangeSetRequest startChangeSetRequest =
   StartChangeSetRequest.builder()
   .catalog(root.catalog)
   .changeSet(changeSetLists)
   .build();

 StartChangeSetResponse result =
marketplaceCatalogClient.startChangeSet(startChangeSetRequest);

 return result;
}

public static Document getDocumentFromObject(Object detailsObject) {

 String detailsString = "{}";
 try {
  detailsString = IOUtils.toString(new
ByteArrayInputStream(GSON.toJson(detailsObject).getBytes()), "UTF-8");
 } catch (IOException e) {
  e.printStackTrace();
 }

 JsonNodeParser jsonNodeParser = JsonNodeParser.create();
 Document doc = jsonNodeParser.parse(detailsString).visit(new
DocumentUnmarshaller());
 return doc;
}


public static String readChangeSetToString (String inputChangeSetFile) {

 InputStream changesetInputStream =
RunChangesets.class.getClassLoader().getResourceAsStream(inputChangeSetFile);
```

```
  String changeSetsInput = null;

  try {
   changeSetsInput = IOUtils.toString(changesetInputStream, "UTF-8");
  } catch (IOException e) {
   e.printStackTrace();
  }

  return changeSetsInput;

 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API StartChangeSetReference AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

Marketplace AWS Esempi di API Agreement che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l'API AWS SDK for Java 2.x with Marketplace AWS Agreement.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Accordi

Accordi

Ottieni un accordo completo IDs

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere un accordo completo IDs.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AgreementViewSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Filter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAllAgreementsIds {

 /*
  * Get all purchase agreements ids with party type = proposer;
  * Depend on the number of agreements in your account, this code may take some time
 to finish.
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  List<String> agreementIds = getAllAgreementIds();
```

```
 ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(agreementIds);

}

public static List<String> getAllAgreementIds() {
 MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
   MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
   .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
   .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
   .build();

 // get all filters
 Filter partyType = Filter.builder().name(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
   .values(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PROPOSER).build();

 Filter agreementType = Filter.builder().name(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
   .values(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PURCHASEAGREEMENT).build();

 List<Filter> searchFilters = new ArrayList<Filter>();

 searchFilters.addAll(Arrays.asList(partyType, agreementType));

 // Save all results in a list array
 List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = new
ArrayList<AgreementViewSummary>();

 SearchAgreementsRequest searchAgreementsRequest =
   SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .filters(searchFilters)
   .build();

 SearchAgreementsResponse searchAgreementsResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);

 agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());

 while (searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken() != null &&
searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
  searchAgreementsRequest =
    SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .nextToken(searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken())
    .filters(searchFilters)
```

```
      .build();
    searchAgreementsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);
    agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());
   }

   List<String> agreementIds = new ArrayList<String>();
   for (AgreementViewSummary summary : agreementSummaryList) {
    agreementIds.add(summary.agreementId());
   }
   return agreementIds;
  }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione SearchAgreements AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Ottieni tutti gli accordi

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere tutti gli accordi.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AgreementViewSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Filter;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;

import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAllAgreements {

 /*
  * Get all purchase agreements with party type = proposer;
  * Depend on the number of agreements in your account, this code may take some time
 to finish.
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = getAllAgreements();

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(agreementSummaryList);
 }

 public static List<AgreementViewSummary> getAllAgreements() {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  // get all filters

  Filter partyType = Filter.builder().name(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
    .values(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PROPOSER).build();

  Filter agreementType = Filter.builder().name(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
    .values(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PURCHASEAGREEMENT).build();

  List<Filter> searchFilters = new ArrayList<Filter>();
```

```
  searchFilters.addAll(Arrays.asList(partyType, agreementType));

  // Save all results in a list array

  List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = new
 ArrayList<AgreementViewSummary>();

  SearchAgreementsRequest searchAgreementsRequest =
    SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .filters(searchFilters)
    .build();

  SearchAgreementsResponse searchAgreementsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);

  agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());

  while (searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken() != null &&
 searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
   searchAgreementsRequest =
     SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
     .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
     .nextToken(searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken())
     .filters(searchFilters).build();
   searchAgreementsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);
   agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());
  }
  return agreementSummaryList;
 }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SearchAgreements AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Ottieni l'ID cliente da un contratto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere l'ID cliente da un contratto.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementResponse;

public class GetAgreementCustomerInfo {

 /*
  * Obtain metadata about the customer who created the agreement, such as the
 customer's AWS Account ID
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
 getDescribeAgreementResponse(agreementId);

  System.out.println("Customer's AWS Account ID is " +
 describeAgreementResponse.acceptor().accountId());

 }
```

```
 public static DescribeAgreementResponse getDescribeAgreementResponse(String
 agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementRequest describeAgreementRequest =
    DescribeAgreementRequest.builder()
    .agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.describeAgreement(describeAgreementRequest);
  return describeAgreementResponse;
 }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAgreement AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Ottieni i dettagli finanziari da un contratto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere dettagli finanziari da un accordo.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementResponse;

public class GetAgreementFinancialDetails {

 /*
  * Obtain financial details, such as Total Contract Value of the agreement from a
 given agreement
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  String totalContractValue = getTotalContractValue(agreementId);

  System.out.println("Total Contract Value is " + totalContractValue);

 }

 public static String getTotalContractValue(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementRequest describeAgreementRequest =
    DescribeAgreementRequest.builder()
    .agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.describeAgreement(describeAgreementRequest);

  String totalContractValue = "N/A";

  if ( describeAgreementResponse.estimatedCharges() != null ) {
   totalContractValue =
 describeAgreementResponse.estimatedCharges().agreementValue()
```

```
      + " "
      + describeAgreementResponse.estimatedCharges().currencyCode();
   }
   return totalContractValue;
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAgreement AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Ottieni i dettagli della prova gratuita tramite un contratto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere i dettagli della prova gratuita da un contratto.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.FreeTrialPricingTerm;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.AGREEMENT_ID;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
```

```
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAgreementTermsFreeTrialDetails {

 /*
  * Obtain the details from an agreement of a free trial I have provided to the
 customer
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  List<FreeTrialPricingTerm> freeTrialPricingTerms =
 getFreeTrialPricingTerms(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(freeTrialPricingTerms);
 }

 public static List<FreeTrialPricingTerm> getFreeTrialPricingTerms(String
 agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
     .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);

  List<FreeTrialPricingTerm> freeTrialPricingTerms = new
 ArrayList<FreeTrialPricingTerm>();

  for (AcceptedTerm acceptedTerm : getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms()) {
   if (acceptedTerm.freeTrialPricingTerm() != null) {
    freeTrialPricingTerms.add(acceptedTerm.freeTrialPricingTerm());
   }
  }
  return freeTrialPricingTerms;
 }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAgreement AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Ottieni informazioni su un contratto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere informazioni su un accordo.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementResponse;

public class DescribeAgreement {

 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse = getResponse(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(describeAgreementResponse);
```

```
 }

 public static DescribeAgreementResponse getResponse(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementRequest describeAgreementRequest =
    DescribeAgreementRequest.builder()
    .agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.describeAgreement(describeAgreementRequest);
  return describeAgreementResponse;
 }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAgreement AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Ottieni i dettagli del prodotto e dell'offerta da un contratto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere i dettagli del prodotto e dell'offerta da un contratto.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Resource;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;

public class GetProductAndOfferDetailFromAgreement {

 public static void main(String[] args) {

  // call Agreement API to get offer and product information for the agreement

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  List<DescribeEntityResponse> entityResponseList = getEntities(agreementId);

  for (DescribeEntityResponse response : entityResponseList) {
   ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
  }
 }

 public static List<DescribeEntityResponse> getEntities(String agreementId) {
  List<DescribeEntityResponse> entityResponseList = new
 ArrayList<DescribeEntityResponse> ();

  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
```

```
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementRequest describeAgreementRequest =
    DescribeAgreementRequest.builder()
    .agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.describeAgreement(describeAgreementRequest);

  // get offer id for the given agreement

  String offerId = describeAgreementResponse.proposalSummary().offerId();

  // get all the product ids for this agreement

  List<String> productIds = new ArrayList<String>();
  for (Resource resource : describeAgreementResponse.proposalSummary().resources())
{
   productIds.add(resource.id());
  }

  // call Catalog API to get the details of the offer and products

  MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
    MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeEntityRequest describeEntityRequest =
    DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .entityId(offerId).build();

  DescribeEntityResponse describeEntityResponse =
marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);

  entityResponseList.add(describeEntityResponse);

  for (String productId : productIds) {
   describeEntityRequest =
     DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
```

```
      .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
      .entityId(productId).build();
    describeEntityResponse =
 marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(describeEntityRequest);
    System.out.println("Print details for product " + productId);
    entityResponseList.add(describeEntityResponse);
   }
   return entityResponseList;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAgreement AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Ottieni l'EULA di un contratto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere l'EULA di un accordo.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DocumentItem;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
```

```
import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.AGREEMENT_ID;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAgreementTermsEula {

 /*
  * Obtain the EULA I have entered into with my customer via the agreement
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  List<DocumentItem> legalEulaArray = getLegalEula(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(legalEulaArray);
 }

 public static List<DocumentItem> getLegalEula(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);

  List<DocumentItem> legalEulaArray = new ArrayList<>();

  getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms().stream()
      .filter(acceptedTerm -> acceptedTerm.legalTerm() != null &&
 acceptedTerm.legalTerm().hasDocuments())
      .flatMap(acceptedTerm -> acceptedTerm.legalTerm().documents().stream())
      .filter(docItem -> docItem.type() != null)
      .forEach(legalEulaArray::add);
  return legalEulaArray;
 }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAgreementTerms AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Ottieni i termini di rinnovo automatico di un contratto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere i termini di rinnovo automatico di un contratto.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;

public class GetAgreementAutoRenewal {

 /*
  * Obtain the auto-renewal status of the agreement
  */

 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;
```

```
  String autoRenewal = getAutoRenewal(agreementId);

  System.out.println("Auto-Renewal status is " + autoRenewal);
 }

 public static String getAutoRenewal(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder()
    .agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);

  String autoRenewal = "No Auto Renewal";

  for (AcceptedTerm acceptedTerm : getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms()) {
   if (acceptedTerm.renewalTerm() != null &&
 acceptedTerm.renewalTerm().configuration() != null
     && acceptedTerm.renewalTerm().configuration().enableAutoRenew() != null) {
    autoRenewal =
 String.valueOf(acceptedTerm.renewalTerm().configuration().enableAutoRenew().booleanValue())
    break;
   }
  }
  return autoRenewal;
 }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAgreementTerms AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Ottieni le dimensioni acquistate in base a un contratto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come acquistare le dimensioni in un contratto.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Dimension;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.AGREEMENT_ID;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAgreementTermsDimensionPurchased {

 /*
  * Obtain the dimensions the buyer has purchased from me via the agreement
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  List<String> dimensionKeys = getDimensionKeys(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(dimensionKeys);
 }
```

```
 public static List<String> getDimensionKeys(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);

  List<String> dimensionKeys = new ArrayList<String>();
  for (AcceptedTerm acceptedTerm : getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms()) {
   if (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm() != null) {
    if
 (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().configuration().selectorValue() !=
 null) {
     List<Dimension> dimensions =
 acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().configuration().dimensions();
     for (Dimension dimension : dimensions) {
      dimensionKeys.add(dimension.dimensionKey());
     }
    }

   }
  }
  return dimensionKeys;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAgreementTerms AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Ottieni le istanze di ogni dimensione acquistate in un contratto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere le istanze di ogni dimensione acquistate in un contratto.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Dimension;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.AGREEMENT_ID;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAgreementTermsDimensionInstances {

 /*
  * get instances of each dimension that buyer has purchased in the agreement
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  Map<String, List<Dimension>> dimensionMap = getDimensions(agreementId);
```

```
 ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(dimensionMap);
}

public static Map<String, List<Dimension>> getDimensions(String agreementId) {
 MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
   MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
   .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
   .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
   .build();

 GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
   GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
   .build();

 GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);

 Map<String, List<Dimension>> dimensionMap = new HashMap<String,
List<Dimension>>();

 for (AcceptedTerm acceptedTerm : getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms()) {
  List<Dimension> dimensionsList = new ArrayList<Dimension>();
  if (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm() != null) {
   String selectorValue = "";
   if (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().configuration() != null) {
    if
(acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().configuration().selectorValue() !=
null) {
     selectorValue =
acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().configuration().selectorValue();
    }
    if
(acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().configuration().hasDimensions()) {
     dimensionsList =
acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().configuration().dimensions();
    }
   }
   if (selectorValue.length() > 0) {
    dimensionMap.put(selectorValue, dimensionsList);
   }
  }
 }
 return dimensionMap;
}
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAgreementTerms AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Ottieni il piano di pagamento di un contratto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere il piano di pagamento di un contratto.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.PaymentScheduleTerm;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.ScheduleItem;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;
```

```
public class GetAgreementTermsPaymentSchedule {

 /*
  * Obtain the payment schedule I have agreed to with the agreement, including the
 invoice date and invoice amount
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  List<Map<String, Object>> paymentScheduleArray = getPaymentSchedules(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(paymentScheduleArray);
 }

 public static List<Map<String, Object>> getPaymentSchedules(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);
  List<Map<String, Object>> paymentScheduleArray = new ArrayList<>();

  String currencyCode = "";

  for (AcceptedTerm acceptedTerm : getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms()) {
   if (acceptedTerm.paymentScheduleTerm() != null) {
    PaymentScheduleTerm paymentScheduleTerm = acceptedTerm.paymentScheduleTerm();
    if (paymentScheduleTerm.currencyCode() != null) {
     currencyCode = paymentScheduleTerm.currencyCode();
    }
    if (paymentScheduleTerm.hasSchedule()) {
     for (ScheduleItem schedule : paymentScheduleTerm.schedule()) {
      if (schedule.chargeDate() != null) {
       String chargeDate = schedule.chargeDate().toString();
       String chargeAmount = schedule.chargeAmount();
       Map<String, Object> scheduleMap = new HashMap<>();
```

```
        scheduleMap.put(ATTRIBUTE_CURRENCY_CODE, currencyCode);
        scheduleMap.put(ATTRIBUTE_CHARGE_DATE, chargeDate);
        scheduleMap.put(ATTRIBUTE_CHARGE_AMOUNT, chargeAmount);
        paymentScheduleArray.add(scheduleMap);
       }
      }
     }
    }
   }
   return paymentScheduleArray;
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAgreementTerms AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Ottieni i prezzi per dimensione in un contratto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere il prezzo per dimensione in un accordo.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;
```

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.AGREEMENT_ID;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAgreementTermsPricingEachDimension {

 /*
  * Obtain pricing per each dimension in the agreement
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  List<Object> dimensions = getDimensions(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(dimensions);
 }

 public static List<Object> getDimensions(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);

  List<Object> dimensions = new ArrayList<Object>();

  for (AcceptedTerm acceptedTerm : getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms()) {
   List<Object> rateInfo = new ArrayList<Object>();
   if (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm() != null) {
    if (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().type() != null) {
     rateInfo.add(acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().type());
    }
    if (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().currencyCode() != null) {
     rateInfo.add(acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().currencyCode());
```

```
    }
    if (acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().hasRateCards()) {
     rateInfo.add(acceptedTerm.configurableUpfrontPricingTerm().rateCards());
    }
    dimensions.add(rateInfo);
   }
  }
  return dimensions;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAgreementTerms AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Scopri il tipo di prezzo di un contratto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere il tipo di prezzo di un contratto.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AgreementViewSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Filter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsResponse;

import com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonAutoDetect.Visibility;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Objects;
import java.util.Set;

import org.apache.commons.lang3.tuple.Triple;

import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.MarketplaceCatalogClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplacecatalog.model.DescribeEntityResponse;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.PropertyAccessor;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.JsonProcessingException;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectWriter;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.datatype.jsr310.JavaTimeModule;

/*
 * Obtain the pricing type of the agreement (contract, FPS, metered, free etc.)
 */
public class GetAgreementPricingType {

 private static final String FILTER_NAME = "OfferId";

 private static final String FILTER_VALUE = OFFER_ID;

 // Product types
 private static final String SAAS_PRODUCT = "SaaSProduct";
```

```
private static final String AMI_PRODUCT = "AmiProduct";
private static final String ML_PRODUCT = "MachineLearningProduct";
private static final String CONTAINER_PRODUCT = "ContainerProduct";
private static final String DATA_PRODUCT = "DataProduct";
private static final String PROSERVICE_PRODUCT = "ProfessionalServicesProduct";
private static final String AIQ_PRODUCT = "AiqProduct";

// Pricing types
private static final String CCP = "CCP";
private static final String ANNUAL = "Annual";
private static final String CONTRACT = "Contract";
private static final String SFT = "SaaS Free Trial";
private static final String HMA = "Hourly and Monthly Agreements";
private static final String HOURLY = "Hourly";
private static final String MONTHLY = "Monthly";
private static final String AFPS = "Annual FPS";
private static final String CFPS = "Contract FPS";
private static final String CCPFPS = "CCP with FPS";
private static final String BYOL = "BYOL";
private static final String FREE = "Free";
private static final String FTH = "Free Trials and Hourly";

// Agreement term pricing types
private static final Set<String> LEGAL = Set.of("LegalTerm");
private static final Set<String> CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT =
Set.of("ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm");
private static final Set<String> USAGE_BASED = Set.of("UsageBasedPricingTerm");
private static final Set<String> CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT_AND_USAGE_BASED =
Set.of("ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm", "UsageBasedPricingTerm");
private static final Set<String> FREE_TRIAL = Set.of("FreeTrialPricingTerm");
private static final Set<String> RECURRING_PAYMENT =
Set.of("RecurringPaymentTerm");
private static final Set<String> USAGE_BASED_AND_RECURRING_PAYMENT =
Set.of("UsageBasedPricingTerm", "RecurringPaymentTerm");
private static final Set<String> FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE =
Set.of("FixedUpfrontPricingTerm", "PaymentScheduleTerm");
private static final Set<String> FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED
= Set.of("FixedUpfrontPricingTerm", "PaymentScheduleTerm",
"UsageBasedPricingTerm");
private static final Set<String> BYOL_PRICING = Set.of("ByolPricingTerm");
private static final Set<String> FREE_TRIAL_AND_USAGE_BASED =
Set.of("FreeTrialPricingTerm", "UsageBasedPricingTerm");
```

```
private static final List<Set<String>> ALL_AGREEMENT_TERM_TYPES_COMBINATION
= Arrays.asList(LEGAL, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT, USAGE_BASED,
CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT_AND_USAGE_BASED,
  FREE_TRIAL, RECURRING_PAYMENT, USAGE_BASED_AND_RECURRING_PAYMENT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED, BYOL_PRICING,
FREE_TRIAL_AND_USAGE_BASED);

private static  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
  MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
  .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
  .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
  .build();

private static MarketplaceCatalogClient marketplaceCatalogClient =
  MarketplaceCatalogClient.builder()
  .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
  .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
  .build();

   /*
    * Get agreement Pricing Type given product type, agreement term types and offer
types if needed
    */
public static String getPricingType(String productType, Set<String>
agreementTermType, Set<String> offerType) {
 Map<Triple<String, Set<String>, Set<String>>, String> pricingTypes = new
HashMap<>();

 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(SAAS_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT_AND_USAGE_BASED, new
HashSet<>()), CCP);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(DATA_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT_AND_USAGE_BASED, new
HashSet<>()), CCP);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT,
CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT_AND_USAGE_BASED), ANNUAL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT,
CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT_AND_USAGE_BASED), ANNUAL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(ML_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT,
CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT_AND_USAGE_BASED), ANNUAL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT,
CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT), CONTRACT);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT,
CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT), CONTRACT);
```

```
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(SAAS_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT, new HashSet<>()),
CONTRACT);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(DATA_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT, new HashSet<>()),
CONTRACT);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AIQ_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT, new HashSet<>()),
CONTRACT);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(PROSERVICE_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT, new
HashSet<>()), CONTRACT);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(SAAS_PRODUCT, FREE_TRIAL, new HashSet<>()), SFT);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, USAGE_BASED_AND_RECURRING_PAYMENT, new
HashSet<>()), HMA);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(SAAS_PRODUCT, USAGE_BASED, new HashSet<>()), HOURLY);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, USAGE_BASED, new HashSet<>()), HOURLY);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(ML_PRODUCT, USAGE_BASED, new HashSet<>()), HOURLY);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, RECURRING_PAYMENT, new HashSet<>()),
MONTHLY);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, RECURRING_PAYMENT, new HashSet<>()),
MONTHLY);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED), AFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED), AFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(ML_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE, new
HashSet<>()), AFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE,
new HashSet<>()), CFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE), CFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(SAAS_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE, new
HashSet<>()), CFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(DATA_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE, new
HashSet<>()), CFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AIQ_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE, new
HashSet<>()), CFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(PROSERVICE_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE,
new HashSet<>()), CFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(SAAS_PRODUCT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED, new HashSet<>()), CCPFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(DATA_PRODUCT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED, new HashSet<>()), CCPFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AIQ_PRODUCT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED, new HashSet<>()), CCPFPS);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(PROSERVICE_PRODUCT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE_AND_USAGE_BASED, new HashSet<>()), CCPFPS);
```

```
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, BYOL_PRICING, new HashSet<>()), BYOL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(SAAS_PRODUCT, BYOL_PRICING, new HashSet<>()), BYOL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(PROSERVICE_PRODUCT, BYOL_PRICING, new HashSet<>()),
BYOL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AIQ_PRODUCT, BYOL_PRICING, new HashSet<>()), BYOL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(ML_PRODUCT, BYOL_PRICING, new HashSet<>()), BYOL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, BYOL_PRICING, new HashSet<>()),
BYOL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(DATA_PRODUCT, BYOL_PRICING, new HashSet<>()), BYOL);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, LEGAL, new HashSet<>()), FREE);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(AMI_PRODUCT, FREE_TRIAL_AND_USAGE_BASED, new
HashSet<>()), FTH);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, FREE_TRIAL_AND_USAGE_BASED, new
HashSet<>()), FTH);
 pricingTypes.put(Triple.of(ML_PRODUCT, FREE_TRIAL_AND_USAGE_BASED, new
HashSet<>()), FTH);

 Triple<String, Set<String>, Set<String>> key = Triple.of(productType,
agreementTermType, offerType);

 if (pricingTypes.containsKey(key)) {
  return pricingTypes.get(key);
 } else {
  return "Unknown";
 }
}

/*
 * Given product type and agreement term types, some combinations need to check
offer term types as well.
 */
public static String needToCheckOfferTermsType(String productType, Set<String>
agreementTermTypes) {
 Map<KeyPair, String> offerTermTypes = new HashMap<>();
 offerTermTypes.put(new KeyPair(CONTAINER_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT), "Y");
 offerTermTypes.put(new KeyPair(AMI_PRODUCT, CONFIGURABLE_UPFRONT), "Y");
 offerTermTypes.put(new KeyPair(CONTAINER_PRODUCT,
FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE), "Y");
 offerTermTypes.put(new KeyPair(AMI_PRODUCT, FIXED_UPFRONT_AND_PAYMENT_SCHEDULE),
"Y");

 KeyPair key = new KeyPair(productType, agreementTermTypes);
 if (offerTermTypes.containsKey(key)) {
  return offerTermTypes.get(key);
```

```
 } else {
  return null;
 }
}

public static List<AgreementViewSummary> getAgreementsById() {

 List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = new
ArrayList<AgreementViewSummary>();

 Filter partyType =
Filter.builder().name(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_NAME).values(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PROPOSER).buil

 Filter agreementType =
Filter.builder().name(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_NAME).values(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PURCHA

 Filter customizeFilter =
Filter.builder().name(FILTER_NAME).values(FILTER_VALUE).build();

 SearchAgreementsRequest searchAgreementsRequest =
   SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .filters(partyType, agreementType, customizeFilter).build();

 SearchAgreementsResponse searchResultResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);

 agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchResultResponse.agreementViewSummaries());

 while (searchResultResponse.nextToken() != null &&
searchResultResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
  searchAgreementsRequest =
SearchAgreementsRequest.builder().catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .filters(partyType,
agreementType).nextToken(searchResultResponse.nextToken()).build();
  searchResultResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);
  agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchResultResponse.agreementViewSummaries());
 }
 return agreementSummaryList;

}

static class KeyPair {
```

```
 private final String first;
 private final Set<String> second;

 public KeyPair(String productType, Set<String> second) {
  this.first = productType;
  this.second = second;
 }

 @Override
 public int hashCode() {
  return Objects.hash(first, second);
 }

 @Override
 public boolean equals(Object obj) {
  if (this == obj)
   return true;
  if (obj == null || getClass() != obj.getClass())
   return false;
  KeyPair other = (KeyPair) obj;
  return Objects.equals(first, other.first) && Objects.equals(second,
other.second);
 }
}

/*
 * Get all the term types for the offer
 */
public static Set<String> getOfferTermTypes(String offerId) {

 Set<String> offerTermTypes = new HashSet<String>();

 DescribeEntityRequest request =
   DescribeEntityRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .entityId(offerId)
   .build();

 DescribeEntityResponse result = marketplaceCatalogClient.describeEntity(request);

 String details = result.details();

 try {
  ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
```

```
  JsonNode rootNode = objectMapper.readTree(details);
  JsonNode termsNode = rootNode.get(ATTRIBUTE_TERMS);

  for (JsonNode termNode : termsNode) {
   if (termNode.get(ATTRIBUTE_TYPE_ENTITY) != null ) {
    offerTermTypes.add(termNode.get(ATTRIBUTE_TYPE_ENTITY).asText());
   }
  }
 } catch (Exception e) {
  e.printStackTrace();
 }

 return offerTermTypes;

}

/*
 * Get all the agreement term types
 */
public static Set<String> getAgreementTermTypes(GetAgreementTermsResponse
agreementTerm) {
 Set<String> agreementTermTypes = new HashSet<String>();
 try {
  for (AcceptedTerm term : agreementTerm.acceptedTerms()) {
   ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
   JsonNode termNode = objectMapper.readTree(getJson(term));
   Iterator<Map.Entry<String, JsonNode>> fieldsIterator = termNode.fields();
   while (fieldsIterator.hasNext()) {
    Map.Entry<String, JsonNode> entry = fieldsIterator.next();
    JsonNode value = entry.getValue();
    if (value.isObject() && value.has(ATTRIBUTE_TYPE_AGREEMENT)) {
     agreementTermTypes.add(value.get(ATTRIBUTE_TYPE_AGREEMENT).asText());
    }
   }
  }
 } catch (Exception e) {
  e.printStackTrace();
 }
 return agreementTermTypes;

}

/*
 * make sure all elements in array2 exist in array1
```

```
 */
public static boolean allElementsExist(Set<String> array1, Set<String> array2) {
 for (String element : array2) {
  boolean found = false;
  for (String str : array1) {
   if (element.equals(str)) {
    found = true;
    break;
   }
  }
  if (!found) {
   return false;
  }
 }
 return true;
}

/*
 * Find the combinations of the agreement term types for the agreement
 */
public static Set<String> getMatchedTermTypesCombination(Set<String>
agreementTermTypes) {
 Set<String> matchedCombination = new HashSet<String>();
 for (Set<String> element : ALL_AGREEMENT_TERM_TYPES_COMBINATION) {
  if (allElementsExist(agreementTermTypes, element)) {
   matchedCombination = element;
  }
 }
 return matchedCombination;
}

public static void main(String[] args) {

 List<AgreementViewSummary> agreements = getAgreementsById();

 for (AgreementViewSummary summary : agreements) {
  String pricingType = "";
  String agreementId = summary.agreementId();
  System.out.println(agreementId);
  String offerId = summary.proposalSummary().offerId();

  //get all pricing term types for the offer in the agreement
  Set<String> offerTermTypes = getOfferTermTypes(offerId);
  String productType = summary.proposalSummary().resources().get(0).type();
```

```
  //get all pricing term types for the agreement
  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();
  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);
  Set<String> agreementTermTypes =
getAgreementTermTypes(getAgreementTermsResponse);

  //get matched pricing term type combination set
  Set<String> agreementMatchedTermType =
getMatchedTermTypesCombination(agreementTermTypes);

  //check to see if this agreement pricing term combination needs additional check
on offer pricing terms
  String needToCheckOfferType = needToCheckOfferTermsType(productType,
agreementMatchedTermType);

  // get the pricing type for the agreement based on the product type, agreement
term types and offer term types if needed
  if (needToCheckOfferType != null) {
   Set<String> offerMatchedTermType =
getMatchedTermTypesCombination(offerTermTypes);
   pricingType = getPricingType(productType, agreementMatchedTermType,
offerMatchedTermType);
  } else if (agreementMatchedTermType == LEGAL) {
   pricingType = FREE;
  } else {
   pricingType = getPricingType(productType, agreementMatchedTermType, new
HashSet());
  }
  System.out.println("Pricing type is " + pricingType);
 }
}

private static String getJson(Object result) {
 String json = "";

 try {
  ObjectMapper om = new ObjectMapper();
  om.setVisibility(PropertyAccessor.FIELD, Visibility.ANY);
  om.registerModule(new JavaTimeModule());
  ObjectWriter ow = om.writer().withDefaultPrettyPrinter();
```

```
    json = ow.writeValueAsString(result);
   } catch (JsonProcessingException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
   }
   return json;
  }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAgreement AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Ottieni il tipo di prodotto di un contratto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere il tipo di prodotto di un contratto.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Resource;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;

import java.util.ArrayList;
```

```
import java.util.List;

import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAgreementProductType {

 /*
  * Obtain the Product Type of the product the agreement was created on
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  List<String> productIds = getProducts(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(productIds);
 }

 public static List<String> getProducts(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementRequest describeAgreementRequest =
    DescribeAgreementRequest.builder()
    .agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.describeAgreement(describeAgreementRequest);

  List<String> productIds = new ArrayList<String>();
  for (Resource resource : describeAgreementResponse.proposalSummary().resources())
 {
   productIds.add(resource.id() + ":" + resource.type());
  }
  return productIds;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAgreement AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Ottieni lo stato di un accordo

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere lo stato di un accordo.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.AGREEMENT_ID;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.DescribeAgreementResponse;

public class GetAgreementStatus {

 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
 getDescribeAgreementResponse(agreementId);

  System.out.println("Agreement status is " + describeAgreementResponse.status());

 }

 public static DescribeAgreementResponse getDescribeAgreementResponse(String
 agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
```

```
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementRequest describeAgreementRequest =
    DescribeAgreementRequest.builder()
    .agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  DescribeAgreementResponse describeAgreementResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.describeAgreement(describeAgreementRequest);
  return describeAgreementResponse;
 }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAgreement AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Consulta i termini di supporto di un contratto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere i termini di assistenza di un contratto.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AcceptedTerm;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SupportTerm;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.AGREEMENT_ID;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class GetAgreementTermsSupportTerm {

 /*
  * Obtain the support and refund policy I have provided to the customer
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  List<SupportTerm> supportTerms = getSupportTerms(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(supportTerms);
 }

 public static List<SupportTerm> getSupportTerms(String agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder().agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);

  List<SupportTerm> supportTerms = new ArrayList<>();

  for (AcceptedTerm acceptedTerm : getAgreementTermsResponse.acceptedTerms()) {
   if (acceptedTerm.supportTerm() != null) {
```

```
    supportTerms.add(acceptedTerm.supportTerm());
   }
  }
  return supportTerms;
 }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAgreementTerms AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Consulta i termini di un contratto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere i termini di un accordo.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.GetAgreementTermsResponse;

public class GetAgreementTerms {
```

```
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  String agreementId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : AGREEMENT_ID;

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 getAgreementTermsResponse(agreementId);

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(getAgreementTermsResponse);

 }

 public static GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse(String
 agreementId) {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsRequest getAgreementTermsRequest =
    GetAgreementTermsRequest.builder()
    .agreementId(agreementId)
    .build();

  GetAgreementTermsResponse getAgreementTermsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.getAgreementTerms(getAgreementTermsRequest);
  return getAgreementTermsResponse;
 }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAgreementTerms AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Cerca gli accordi per data di fine

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come cercare gli accordi per data di fine.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AgreementViewSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Filter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

public class SearchAgreementsByEndDate {

 static String beforeOrAfterEndtimeFilterName =
 BeforeOrAfterEndTimeFilterName.BeforeEndTime.name();

 static String cutoffDate = "2050-11-18T00:00:00Z";

 static String partyTypeFilterValue = PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PROPOSER;

 public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
 List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = getAgreements();

 ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(agreementSummaryList);
}

public static List<AgreementViewSummary> getAgreements() {
 MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
   MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
   .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
   .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
   .build();

 // set up filters

 Filter partyTypeFilter = Filter.builder().name(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
   .values(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PROPOSER).build();

 Filter agreementTypeFilter = Filter.builder().name(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
   .values(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PURCHASEAGREEMENT).build();

 Filter customizeFilter =
Filter.builder().name(beforeOrAfterEndtimeFilterName).values(cutoffDate).build();

 List<Filter> filters = new ArrayList<Filter>();

 filters.addAll(Arrays.asList(partyTypeFilter, agreementTypeFilter,
customizeFilter));

 // search agreement with filters

 SearchAgreementsRequest searchAgreementsRequest =
   SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .filters(filters)
   .build();

 SearchAgreementsResponse searchAgreementResponse=
marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);

 List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = new
ArrayList<AgreementViewSummary>();

 agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementResponse.agreementViewSummaries());
```

```
  while (searchAgreementResponse.nextToken() != null &&
 searchAgreementResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
   searchAgreementsRequest =
     SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
     .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
     .filters(filters)
     .nextToken(searchAgreementResponse.nextToken())
     .build();
   searchAgreementResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);
   agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementResponse.agreementViewSummaries());
  }
  return agreementSummaryList;
 }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SearchAgreements AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Cerca gli accordi con un filtro personalizzato

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come cercare accordi con un filtro personalizzato.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AgreementViewSummary;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Filter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsResponse;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;

import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

/**
 * To search by
 * offer id: OfferId;
 * product id: ResourceIdentifier;
 * customer AWS account id: AcceptorAccountId
 * product type: ResourceType (i.e. SaasProduct)
 * status: Status. status values can be: ACTIVE, CANCELED,
 *   EXPIRED, RENEWED, REPLACED, ROLLED_BACK, SUPERSEDED, TERMINATED
 */

public class SearchAgreementsByOneFilter {

 private static final String FILTER_NAME = "ResourceType";

 private static final String FILTER_VALUE = "SaaSProduct";

 /*
  * search agreements by one customize filter
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = getAgreements();

  ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(agreementSummaryList);
 }

 public static List<AgreementViewSummary> getAgreements() {
  MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
    MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
    .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
```

```
    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
    .build();

  Filter partyTypeFilter = Filter.builder().name(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
    .values(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PROPOSER).build();

  Filter agreementTypeFilter = Filter.builder().name(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
    .values(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PURCHASEAGREEMENT).build();

  Filter customizeFilter =
 Filter.builder().name(FILTER_NAME).values(FILTER_VALUE).build();

  List<Filter> filters = new ArrayList<Filter>();

  filters.addAll(Arrays.asList(partyTypeFilter, agreementTypeFilter,
 customizeFilter));

  SearchAgreementsRequest searchAgreementsRequest =
    SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
    .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
    .filters(filters)
    .build();
  SearchAgreementsResponse searchAgreementsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);

  List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = new
 ArrayList<AgreementViewSummary>();

  agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());

  while (searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken() != null &&
 searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
   searchAgreementsRequest =
     SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
     .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
     .filters(filters)
     .nextToken(searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken())
     .build();
   searchAgreementsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);
   agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());
  }
  return agreementSummaryList;
 }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SearchAgreements AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Cerca accordi con due filtri personalizzati

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come cercare accordi con due filtri personalizzati.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.example.awsmarketplace.agreementapi;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.AwsCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.MarketplaceAgreementClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.AgreementViewSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.Filter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.marketplaceagreement.model.SearchAgreementsResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesConstants.*;
import com.example.awsmarketplace.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;
```

```
/**
 * Party Type = Proposer AND Acceptor:
 *  AfterEndTime
 *  BeforeEndTime
 *  ResourceIdentifier + BeforeEndTime
 *  ResourceIdentifier + AfterEndTime
 *  ResourceType + BeforeEndTime
 *  ResourceType + AfterEndTime
 *
 * Party Type = Proposer
 *  ResourceIdentifier
 *  OfferId
 *  AcceptorAccountId
 *  Status (ACTIVE)
 *  Status (ACTIVE) + ResourceIdentifier
 *  Status (ACTIVE) + AcceptorAccountId
 *  Status (ACTIVE) + OfferId
 *  Status (ACTIVE) + ResourceType
 *  AcceptorAccountId + BeforeEndTime
 *  AcceptorAccountId + AfterEndTime
 *  AcceptorAccountId + AfterEndTime
 *  OfferId + BeforeEndTime
 *
 * Status values can be: ACTIVE, CANCELLED, EXPIRED, RENEWED, REPLACED, ROLLED_BACK,
 SUPERSEDED, TERMINATED
 */

public class SearchAgreementsByTwoFilters {

 public static final String FILTER_1_NAME = "ResourceType";

 public static final String FILTER_1_VALUE = "SaaSProduct";

 public static final String FILTER_2_NAME = "Status";

 public static final String FILTER_2_VALUE = "ACTIVE";

 /*
  * search agreements by two customize filter
  */
 public static void main(String[] args) {

  List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = getAgreements();
```

```
 ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(agreementSummaryList);

}

public static List<AgreementViewSummary> getAgreements() {
 MarketplaceAgreementClient marketplaceAgreementClient =
   MarketplaceAgreementClient.builder()
   .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
   .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
   .build();

 Filter partyTypeFilter = Filter.builder().name(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
   .values(PARTY_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PROPOSER).build();

 Filter agreementTypeFilter = Filter.builder().name(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_NAME)
   .values(AGREEMENT_TYPE_FILTER_VALUE_PURCHASEAGREEMENT).build();

 Filter customizeFilter1 =
Filter.builder().name(FILTER_1_NAME).values(FILTER_1_VALUE).build();

 Filter customizeFilter2 =
Filter.builder().name(FILTER_2_NAME).values(FILTER_2_VALUE).build();


 List<Filter> filters = new ArrayList<Filter>();

 filters.addAll(Arrays.asList(partyTypeFilter, agreementTypeFilter,
customizeFilter1, customizeFilter2));

 SearchAgreementsRequest searchAgreementsRequest =
   SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
   .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
   .filters(filters)
   .build();

 SearchAgreementsResponse searchAgreementsResponse =
marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);

 List<AgreementViewSummary> agreementSummaryList = new
ArrayList<AgreementViewSummary>();

 agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());
```

```
  while (searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken() != null &&
 searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken().length() > 0) {
   searchAgreementsRequest =
     SearchAgreementsRequest.builder()
     .catalog(AWS_MP_CATALOG)
     .filters(filters)
     .nextToken(searchAgreementsResponse.nextToken())
     .build();
   searchAgreementsResponse =
 marketplaceAgreementClient.searchAgreements(searchAgreementsRequest);
   agreementSummaryList.addAll(searchAgreementsResponse.agreementViewSummaries());
  }
  return agreementSummaryList;
 }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SearchAgreements AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

MediaConvert esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with MediaConvert.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateJob`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package com.example.mediaconvert;

import java.net.URI;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.MediaConvertClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.Output;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.MediaConvertException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.OutputGroup;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.OutputGroupSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsGroupSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.OutputGroupType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsDirectoryStructure;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsManifestDurationFormat;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsStreamInfResolution;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsClientCache;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsCaptionLanguageSetting;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsManifestCompression;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsCodecSpecification;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsOutputSelection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsProgramDateTime;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsTimedMetadataId3Frame;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsSegmentControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.FileGroupSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ContainerSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.VideoDescription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ContainerType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ScalingBehavior;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.VideoTimecodeInsertion;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ColorMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.RespondToAfd;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AfdSignaling;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DropFrameTimecode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.VideoCodecSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264Settings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.VideoCodec;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.CreateJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264RateControlMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264QualityTuningLevel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264SceneChangeDetect;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264ParControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacRawFormat;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264QvbrSettings;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264CodecLevel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264FramerateControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacCodingMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264Telecine;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264GopSizeUnits;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264CodecProfile;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264GopBReference;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioTypeControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AntiAlias;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264SlowPal;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264Syntax;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.M3u8Settings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputDenoiseFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.CreateJobResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264EntropyEncoding;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputPsiControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ColorSpace;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264RepeatPps;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264FieldEncoding;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.M3u8NielsenId3;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputDeblockFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputRotate;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264DynamicSubGop;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.TimedMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.JobSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioDefaultSelection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.VideoSelector;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacSpecification;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.Input;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.OutputSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264AdaptiveQuantization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioLanguageCodeControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputFilterEnable;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioDescription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264InterlaceMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioCodecSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioCodec;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacRateControlMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacCodecProfile;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsIFrameOnlyManifest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.FrameCaptureSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioSelector;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.M3u8PcrControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputTimecodeSource;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.M3u8Scte35Source;

/**
 * Create a MediaConvert job. Must supply MediaConvert access role Amazon
 * Resource Name (ARN), and a
 * valid video input file via Amazon S3 URL.
 *
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 */
public class CreateJob {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """
```

```
                                Usage:
                                    <mcRoleARN> <fileInput>\s

                                Where:
                                    mcRoleARN - The MediaConvert Role ARN.\s
                                    fileInput -  The URL of an Amazon S3 bucket
where the input file is located.\s
                                """;

               if (args.length != 2) {
                       System.out.println(usage);
                       System.exit(1);
               }

               String mcRoleARN = args[0];
               String fileInput = args[1];
               Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
               MediaConvertClient mc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                               .region(region)
                               .build();

               String id = createMediaJob(mc, mcRoleARN, fileInput);
               System.out.println("MediaConvert job created. Job Id = " + id);
               mc.close();
       }

       public static String createMediaJob(MediaConvertClient mc, String mcRoleARN,
String fileInput) {

               String s3path = fileInput.substring(0, fileInput.lastIndexOf('/') +
1) + "javasdk/out/";
               String fileOutput = s3path + "index";
               String thumbsOutput = s3path + "thumbs/";
               String mp4Output = s3path + "mp4/";

               try {
                       DescribeEndpointsResponse res = mc

.describeEndpoints(DescribeEndpointsRequest.builder().maxResults(20).build());

                       if (res.endpoints().size() <= 0) {
                               System.out.println("Cannot find MediaConvert service
endpoint URL!");
                               System.exit(1);
```

```
                        }
                        String endpointURL = res.endpoints().get(0).url();
                        System.out.println("MediaConvert service URL: " +
 endpointURL);
                        System.out.println("MediaConvert role arn: " + mcRoleARN);
                        System.out.println("MediaConvert input file: " + fileInput);
                        System.out.println("MediaConvert output path: " + s3path);

                        MediaConvertClient emc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                                        .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                                        .endpointOverride(URI.create(endpointURL))
                                        .build();

                        // output group Preset HLS low profile
                        Output hlsLow = createOutput("hls_low", "_low", "_$dt$",
 750000, 7, 1920, 1080, 640);
                        // output group Preset HLS media profile
                        Output hlsMedium = createOutput("hls_medium", "_medium", "_
$dt$", 1200000, 7, 1920, 1080, 1280);
                        // output group Preset HLS high profole
                        Output hlsHigh = createOutput("hls_high", "_high", "_$dt$",
 3500000, 8, 1920, 1080, 1920);

                        OutputGroup appleHLS = OutputGroup.builder().name("Apple
 HLS").customName("Example")

 .outputGroupSettings(OutputGroupSettings.builder()

 .type(OutputGroupType.HLS_GROUP_SETTINGS)

 .hlsGroupSettings(HlsGroupSettings.builder()

 .directoryStructure(

    HlsDirectoryStructure.SINGLE_DIRECTORY)

 .manifestDurationFormat(

    HlsManifestDurationFormat.INTEGER)

 .streamInfResolution(

    HlsStreamInfResolution.INCLUDE)
```

```
.clientCache(HlsClientCache.ENABLED)

.captionLanguageSetting(

   HlsCaptionLanguageSetting.OMIT)

.manifestCompression(

   HlsManifestCompression.NONE)

.codecSpecification(

   HlsCodecSpecification.RFC_4281)

.outputSelection(

   HlsOutputSelection.MANIFESTS_AND_SEGMENTS)

.programDateTime(HlsProgramDateTime.EXCLUDE)

.programDateTimePeriod(600)

.timedMetadataId3Frame(

   HlsTimedMetadataId3Frame.PRIV)

.timedMetadataId3Period(10)

.destination(fileOutput)

.segmentControl(HlsSegmentControl.SEGMENTED_FILES)

.minFinalSegmentLength((double) 0)

.segmentLength(4).minSegmentLength(0).build())
                                                        .build())
                                        .outputs(hlsLow, hlsMedium,
hlsHigh).build();

                       OutputGroup fileMp4 = OutputGroup.builder().name("File
Group").customName("mp4")

.outputGroupSettings(OutputGroupSettings.builder()
```

```
.type(OutputGroupType.FILE_GROUP_SETTINGS)

.fileGroupSettings(FileGroupSettings.builder()

.destination(mp4Output).build())
                                                                .build())
                                                .outputs(Output.builder().extension("mp4")

.containerSettings(ContainerSettings.builder()

.container(ContainerType.MP4).build())

.videoDescription(VideoDescription.builder().width(1280)
                                                                                .height(720)

.scalingBehavior(ScalingBehavior.DEFAULT)

.sharpness(50).antiAlias(AntiAlias.ENABLED)

.timecodeInsertion(

   VideoTimecodeInsertion.DISABLED)

.colorMetadata(ColorMetadata.INSERT)

.respondToAfd(RespondToAfd.NONE)

.afdSignaling(AfdSignaling.NONE)

.dropFrameTimecode(DropFrameTimecode.ENABLED)

.codecSettings(VideoCodecSettings.builder()

   .codec(VideoCodec.H_264)

   .h264Settings(H264Settings

                    .builder()

                    .rateControlMode(

                                          H264RateControlMode.QVBR)
```

```
                .parControl(H264ParControl.INITIALIZE_FROM_SOURCE)
                .qualityTuningLevel(
                        H264QualityTuningLevel.SINGLE_PASS)
                .qvbrSettings(
                        H264QvbrSettings.builder()
                                .qvbrQualityLevel(
                                        8)
                                .build())
                .codecLevel(H264CodecLevel.AUTO)
                .codecProfile(H264CodecProfile.MAIN)
                .maxBitrate(2400000)
                .framerateControl(
                        H264FramerateControl.INITIALIZE_FROM_SOURCE)
                .gopSize(2.0)
                .gopSizeUnits(H264GopSizeUnits.SECONDS)
                .numberBFramesBetweenReferenceFrames(
                        2)
                .gopClosedCadence(
                        1)
                .gopBReference(H264GopBReference.DISABLED)
                .slowPal(H264SlowPal.DISABLED)
                .syntax(H264Syntax.DEFAULT)
```

```
                .numberReferenceFrames(
                                3)
                .dynamicSubGop(H264DynamicSubGop.STATIC)
                .fieldEncoding(H264FieldEncoding.PAFF)
                .sceneChangeDetect(
                                H264SceneChangeDetect.ENABLED)
                .minIInterval(0)
                .telecine(H264Telecine.NONE)
                .framerateConversionAlgorithm(
                                H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm.DUPLICATE_DROP)
                .entropyEncoding(
                                H264EntropyEncoding.CABAC)
                .slices(1)
                .unregisteredSeiTimecode(
                                H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode.DISABLED)
                .repeatPps(H264RepeatPps.DISABLED)
                .adaptiveQuantization(
                                H264AdaptiveQuantization.HIGH)
                .spatialAdaptiveQuantization(
                                H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED)
                .temporalAdaptiveQuantization(
                                H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED)
```

```
                    .flickerAdaptiveQuantization(
                                    H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization.DISABLED)
                    .softness(0)
                    .interlaceMode(H264InterlaceMode.PROGRESSIVE)
                    .build())
   .build())
                                                                    .build())
.audioDescriptions(AudioDescription.builder()
.audioTypeControl(AudioTypeControl.FOLLOW_INPUT)
.languageCodeControl(
   AudioLanguageCodeControl.FOLLOW_INPUT)
.codecSettings(AudioCodecSettings.builder()
   .codec(AudioCodec.AAC)
   .aacSettings(AacSettings
                    .builder()
                    .codecProfile(AacCodecProfile.LC)
                    .rateControlMode(
                                    AacRateControlMode.CBR)
                    .codingMode(AacCodingMode.CODING_MODE_2_0)
                    .sampleRate(44100)
                    .bitrate(160000)
                    .rawFormat(AacRawFormat.NONE)
```

```
                    .specification(AacSpecification.MPEG4)

                    .audioDescriptionBroadcasterMix(

                                    AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix.NORMAL)

                    .build())

   .build())
                                                                        .build())
                                                        .build())
                                        .build();
                       OutputGroup thumbs = OutputGroup.builder().name("File
Group").customName("thumbs")

.outputGroupSettings(OutputGroupSettings.builder()

.type(OutputGroupType.FILE_GROUP_SETTINGS)

.fileGroupSettings(FileGroupSettings.builder()

.destination(thumbsOutput).build())
                                                        .build())
                                        .outputs(Output.builder().extension("jpg")

.containerSettings(ContainerSettings.builder()

.container(ContainerType.RAW).build())

.videoDescription(VideoDescription.builder()

.scalingBehavior(ScalingBehavior.DEFAULT)

.sharpness(50).antiAlias(AntiAlias.ENABLED)

.timecodeInsertion(

   VideoTimecodeInsertion.DISABLED)

.colorMetadata(ColorMetadata.INSERT)

.dropFrameTimecode(DropFrameTimecode.ENABLED)
```

```
.codecSettings(VideoCodecSettings.builder()

   .codec(VideoCodec.FRAME_CAPTURE)

   .frameCaptureSettings(

                   FrameCaptureSettings

                                   .builder()

                                   .framerateNumerator(

                                                   1)

                                   .framerateDenominator(

                                                   1)

                                   .maxCaptures(10000000)

                                   .quality(80)

                                   .build())

   .build())
                                                                                .build())
                                                                .build())
                                       .build();

                       Map<String, AudioSelector> audioSelectors = new HashMap<>();
                       audioSelectors.put("Audio Selector 1",

AudioSelector.builder().defaultSelection(AudioDefaultSelection.DEFAULT)
                                                                .offset(0).build());

                       JobSettings jobSettings =
JobSettings.builder().inputs(Input.builder()
                                       .audioSelectors(audioSelectors)
                                       .videoSelector(

VideoSelector.builder().colorSpace(ColorSpace.FOLLOW)

.rotate(InputRotate.DEGREE_0).build())
```

```
.filterEnable(InputFilterEnable.AUTO).filterStrength(0)
                                        .deblockFilter(InputDeblockFilter.DISABLED)

.denoiseFilter(InputDenoiseFilter.DISABLED).psiControl(InputPsiControl.USE_PSI)

.timecodeSource(InputTimecodeSource.EMBEDDED).fileInput(fileInput).build())
                                        .outputGroups(appleHLS, thumbs,
fileMp4).build();

                        CreateJobRequest createJobRequest =
CreateJobRequest.builder().role(mcRoleARN)
                                        .settings(jobSettings)
                                        .build();

                        CreateJobResponse createJobResponse =
emc.createJob(createJobRequest);
                        return createJobResponse.job().id();

                } catch (MediaConvertException e) {
                        System.out.println(e.toString());
                        System.exit(0);
                }
                return "";
        }

        private final static Output createOutput(String customName,
                        String nameModifier,
                        String segmentModifier,
                        int qvbrMaxBitrate,
                        int qvbrQualityLevel,
                        int originWidth,
                        int originHeight,
                        int targetWidth) {

                int targetHeight = Math.round(originHeight * targetWidth /
originWidth)
                                - (Math.round(originHeight * targetWidth /
originWidth) % 4);
                Output output = null;
                try {
                        output =
Output.builder().nameModifier(nameModifier).outputSettings(OutputSettings.builder()
```

```
.hlsSettings(HlsSettings.builder().segmentModifier(segmentModifier)

.audioGroupId("program_audio")

.iFrameOnlyManifest(HlsIFrameOnlyManifest.EXCLUDE).build())
                                        .build())

.containerSettings(ContainerSettings.builder().container(ContainerType.M3_U8)

.m3u8Settings(M3u8Settings.builder().audioFramesPerPes(4)

.pcrControl(M3u8PcrControl.PCR_EVERY_PES_PACKET)

.pmtPid(480).privateMetadataPid(503)

.programNumber(1).patInterval(0).pmtInterval(0)

.scte35Source(M3u8Scte35Source.NONE)

.scte35Pid(500).nielsenId3(M3u8NielsenId3.NONE)

.timedMetadata(TimedMetadata.NONE)

.timedMetadataPid(502).videoPid(481)

.audioPids(482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488,

   489, 490, 491, 492)
                                                                                .build())
                                                                .build())
                                        .videoDescription(

VideoDescription.builder().width(targetWidth)

.height(targetHeight)

.scalingBehavior(ScalingBehavior.DEFAULT)

.sharpness(50).antiAlias(AntiAlias.ENABLED)

.timecodeInsertion(

   VideoTimecodeInsertion.DISABLED)
```

```
.colorMetadata(ColorMetadata.INSERT)

.respondToAfd(RespondToAfd.NONE)

.afdSignaling(AfdSignaling.NONE)

.dropFrameTimecode(DropFrameTimecode.ENABLED)

.codecSettings(VideoCodecSettings.builder()

   .codec(VideoCodec.H_264)

   .h264Settings(H264Settings

                   .builder()

                   .rateControlMode(

                                   H264RateControlMode.QVBR)

                   .parControl(H264ParControl.INITIALIZE_FROM_SOURCE)

                   .qualityTuningLevel(

                                   H264QualityTuningLevel.SINGLE_PASS)

                   .qvbrSettings(H264QvbrSettings

                                   .builder()

                                   .qvbrQualityLevel(

                                                   qvbrQualityLevel)

                                   .build())

                   .codecLevel(H264CodecLevel.AUTO)

                   .codecProfile((targetHeight > 720

                                   && targetWidth > 1280)

                                                   ? H264CodecProfile.HIGH
```

```
                                        : H264CodecProfile.MAIN)
                .maxBitrate(qvbrMaxBitrate)
                .framerateControl(
                        H264FramerateControl.INITIALIZE_FROM_SOURCE)
                .gopSize(2.0)
                .gopSizeUnits(H264GopSizeUnits.SECONDS)
                .numberBFramesBetweenReferenceFrames(
                        2)
                .gopClosedCadence(
                        1)
                .gopBReference(H264GopBReference.DISABLED)
                .slowPal(H264SlowPal.DISABLED)
                .syntax(H264Syntax.DEFAULT)
                .numberReferenceFrames(
                        3)
                .dynamicSubGop(H264DynamicSubGop.STATIC)
                .fieldEncoding(H264FieldEncoding.PAFF)
                .sceneChangeDetect(
                        H264SceneChangeDetect.ENABLED)
                .minIInterval(0)
                .telecine(H264Telecine.NONE)
                .framerateConversionAlgorithm(
```

```
                                H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm.DUPLICATE_DROP)
                    .entropyEncoding(
                                H264EntropyEncoding.CABAC)
                    .slices(1)
                    .unregisteredSeiTimecode(
                                H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode.DISABLED)
                    .repeatPps(H264RepeatPps.DISABLED)
                    .adaptiveQuantization(
                                H264AdaptiveQuantization.HIGH)
                    .spatialAdaptiveQuantization(
                                H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED)
                    .temporalAdaptiveQuantization(
                                H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED)
                    .flickerAdaptiveQuantization(
                                H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization.DISABLED)
                    .softness(0)
                    .interlaceMode(H264InterlaceMode.PROGRESSIVE)
                    .build())
   .build())
                                                                    .build())
.audioDescriptions(AudioDescription.builder()
.audioTypeControl(AudioTypeControl.FOLLOW_INPUT)
```

```
 .languageCodeControl(AudioLanguageCodeControl.FOLLOW_INPUT)

 .codecSettings(AudioCodecSettings.builder()

 .codec(AudioCodec.AAC).aacSettings(AacSettings

    .builder()

    .codecProfile(AacCodecProfile.LC)

    .rateControlMode(

                    AacRateControlMode.CBR)

    .codingMode(AacCodingMode.CODING_MODE_2_0)

    .sampleRate(44100)

    .bitrate(96000)

    .rawFormat(AacRawFormat.NONE)

    .specification(AacSpecification.MPEG4)

    .audioDescriptionBroadcasterMix(

                    AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix.NORMAL)

    .build())
                                                                        .build())
                                                        .build())
                                        .build();
                } catch (MediaConvertException e) {
                        e.printStackTrace();
                        System.exit(0);
                }
                return output;
        }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateJobsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetJob`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.GetJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.GetJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.MediaConvertException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.MediaConvertClient;
import java.net.URI;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class GetJob {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = "\n" +
                "  <jobId> \n\n" +
                "Where:\n" +
                "  jobId - The job id value.\n\n";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String jobId = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MediaConvertClient mc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getSpecificJob(mc, jobId);
        mc.close();
    }

    public static void getSpecificJob(MediaConvertClient mc, String jobId) {
        try {
            DescribeEndpointsResponse res =
 mc.describeEndpoints(DescribeEndpointsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(20)
                    .build());

            if (res.endpoints().size() <= 0) {
                System.out.println("Cannot find MediaConvert service endpoint
 URL!");
                System.exit(1);
            }
            String endpointURL = res.endpoints().get(0).url();
            MediaConvertClient emc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                    .endpointOverride(URI.create(endpointURL))
                    .build();

            GetJobRequest jobRequest = GetJobRequest.builder()
                    .id(jobId)
                    .build();

            GetJobResponse response = emc.getJob(jobRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the job is " + response.job().arn());

        } catch (MediaConvertException e) {
            System.out.println(e.toString());
            System.exit(0);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetJobsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListJobs`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.MediaConvertClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ListJobsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ListJobsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.Job;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.MediaConvertException;
import java.net.URI;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListJobs {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MediaConvertClient mc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listCompleteJobs(mc);
        mc.close();
    }

    public static void listCompleteJobs(MediaConvertClient mc) {
```

```
        try {
            DescribeEndpointsResponse res =
 mc.describeEndpoints(DescribeEndpointsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(20)
                    .build());

            if (res.endpoints().size() <= 0) {
                System.out.println("Cannot find MediaConvert service endpoint
 URL!");
                System.exit(1);
            }

            String endpointURL = res.endpoints().get(0).url();
            MediaConvertClient emc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                    .endpointOverride(URI.create(endpointURL))
                    .build();

            ListJobsRequest jobsRequest = ListJobsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .status("COMPLETE")
                    .build();

            ListJobsResponse jobsResponse = emc.listJobs(jobsRequest);
            List<Job> jobs = jobsResponse.jobs();
            for (Job job : jobs) {
                System.out.println("The JOB ARN is : " + job.arn());
            }

        } catch (MediaConvertException e) {
            System.out.println(e.toString());
            System.exit(0);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListJobssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di Migration Hub con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with Migration Hub.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`DeleteProgressUpdateStream`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteProgressUpdateStream`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.DeleteProgressUpdateStreamRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteProgressStream {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <progressStream>\s

                Where:
                    progressStream - the name of a progress stream to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String progressStream = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteStream(migrationClient, progressStream);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteStream(MigrationHubClient migrationClient, String
 streamName) {
        try {
            DeleteProgressUpdateStreamRequest deleteProgressUpdateStreamRequest =
 DeleteProgressUpdateStreamRequest
                    .builder()
                    .progressUpdateStreamName(streamName)
                    .build();


 migrationClient.deleteProgressUpdateStream(deleteProgressUpdateStreamRequest);
            System.out.println(streamName + " is deleted");

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteProgressUpdateStreamsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeApplicationState`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeApplicationState`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.DescribeApplicationStateRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.DescribeApplicationStateResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeAppState {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
```

```
                    DescribeAppState <appId>\s

                Where:
                    appId -  the application id value.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeApplicationState(migrationClient, appId);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeApplicationState(MigrationHubClient migrationClient,
 String appId) {
        try {
            DescribeApplicationStateRequest applicationStateRequest =
 DescribeApplicationStateRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            DescribeApplicationStateResponse applicationStateResponse =
 migrationClient
                    .describeApplicationState(applicationStateRequest);
            System.out.println("The application status is " +
 applicationStateResponse.applicationStatusAsString());

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeApplicationStatesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeMigrationTask`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeMigrationTask`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.DescribeMigrationTaskRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.DescribeMigrationTaskResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeMigrationTask {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    DescribeMigrationTask <migrationTask> <progressStream>\s

                Where:
                    migrationTask - the name of a migration task.\s
                    progressStream - the name of a progress stream.\s
```

```
                """;

        if (args.length < 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String migrationTask = args[0];
        String progressStream = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeMigTask(migrationClient, migrationTask, progressStream);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeMigTask(MigrationHubClient migrationClient, String
 migrationTask,
            String progressStream) {
        try {
            DescribeMigrationTaskRequest migrationTaskRequestRequest =
 DescribeMigrationTaskRequest.builder()
                    .progressUpdateStream(progressStream)
                    .migrationTaskName(migrationTask)
                    .build();

            DescribeMigrationTaskResponse migrationTaskResponse = migrationClient
                    .describeMigrationTask(migrationTaskRequestRequest);
            System.out.println("The name is " +
 migrationTaskResponse.migrationTask().migrationTaskName());

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeMigrationTasksezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ImportMigrationTask`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ImportMigrationTask`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.CreateProgressUpdateStreamRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ImportMigrationTaskRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ImportMigrationTask {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <migrationTask> <progressStream>\s

                Where:
                    migrationTask - the name of a migration task.\s
                    progressStream - the name of a progress stream.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String migrationTask = args[0];
        String progressStream = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        importMigrTask(migrationClient, migrationTask, progressStream);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void importMigrTask(MigrationHubClient migrationClient, String
 migrationTask, String progressStream) {
        try {
            CreateProgressUpdateStreamRequest progressUpdateStreamRequest =
 CreateProgressUpdateStreamRequest.builder()
                    .progressUpdateStreamName(progressStream)
                    .dryRun(false)
                    .build();

            migrationClient.createProgressUpdateStream(progressUpdateStreamRequest);
            ImportMigrationTaskRequest migrationTaskRequest =
 ImportMigrationTaskRequest.builder()
                    .migrationTaskName(migrationTask)
                    .progressUpdateStream(progressStream)
                    .dryRun(false)
                    .build();

            migrationClient.importMigrationTask(migrationTaskRequest);

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ImportMigrationTasksezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListApplications`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListApplications`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ApplicationState;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListApplicationStatesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListApplicationStatesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListApplications {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listApps(migrationClient);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void listApps(MigrationHubClient migrationClient) {
        try {
```

```
            ListApplicationStatesRequest applicationStatesRequest =
 ListApplicationStatesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListApplicationStatesResponse response =
 migrationClient.listApplicationStates(applicationStatesRequest);
            List<ApplicationState> apps = response.applicationStateList();
            for (ApplicationState appState : apps) {
                System.out.println("App Id is " + appState.applicationId());
                System.out.println("The status is " +
 appState.applicationStatus().toString());
            }

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListApplicationssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListCreatedArtifacts`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListCreatedArtifacts`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.CreatedArtifact;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListCreatedArtifactsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListCreatedArtifactsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * To run this Java V2 code example, ensure that you have setup your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListCreatedArtifacts {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listArtifacts(migrationClient);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void listArtifacts(MigrationHubClient migrationClient) {
        try {
            ListCreatedArtifactsRequest listCreatedArtifactsRequest =
 ListCreatedArtifactsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .migrationTaskName("SampleApp5")
                    .progressUpdateStream("ProgressSteamB")
                    .build();

            ListCreatedArtifactsResponse response =
 migrationClient.listCreatedArtifacts(listCreatedArtifactsRequest);
            List<CreatedArtifact> apps = response.createdArtifactList();
            for (CreatedArtifact artifact : apps) {
                System.out.println("APp Id is " + artifact.description());
                System.out.println("The name is " + artifact.name());
            }

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
```

```
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListCreatedArtifactssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListMigrationTasks`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListMigrationTasks`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListMigrationTasksRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListMigrationTasksResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationTaskSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListMigrationTasks {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listMigrTasks(migrationClient);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void listMigrTasks(MigrationHubClient migrationClient) {
        try {
            ListMigrationTasksRequest listMigrationTasksRequest =
 ListMigrationTasksRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListMigrationTasksResponse response =
 migrationClient.listMigrationTasks(listMigrationTasksRequest);
            List<MigrationTaskSummary> migrationList =
 response.migrationTaskSummaryList();
            for (MigrationTaskSummary migration : migrationList) {
                System.out.println("Migration task name is " +
 migration.migrationTaskName());
                System.out.println("The Progress update stream is " +
 migration.progressUpdateStream());
            }

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListMigrationTasksezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon MSK con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x con Amazon MSK.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Esempi serverless

Esempi serverless

Invocare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon MSK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento generato dalla ricezione di record da un cluster Amazon MSK. La funzione recupera il payload MSK e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon MSK con Lambda tramite Java.

```
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KafkaEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KafkaEvent.KafkaEventRecord;

import java.util.Base64;
import java.util.Map;

public class Example implements RequestHandler<KafkaEvent, Void> {

    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(KafkaEvent event, Context context) {
        for (Map.Entry<String, java.util.List<KafkaEventRecord>> entry :
 event.getRecords().entrySet()) {
            String key = entry.getKey();
```

```
            System.out.println("Key: " + key);

            for (KafkaEventRecord record : entry.getValue()) {
                System.out.println("Record: " + record);

                byte[] value = Base64.getDecoder().decode(record.getValue());
                String message = new String(value);
                System.out.println("Message: " + message);
            }
        }

        return null;
    }
}
```

Esempi di Neptune con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with Neptune.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Amazon Neptune

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Neptune.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloNeptune {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        NeptuneAsyncClient neptuneClient = NeptuneAsyncClient.create();
        describeDbCluster(neptuneClient).join(); // This ensures the async code runs
 to completion
    }

    /**
     * Describes the Amazon Neptune DB clusters.
     *
     * @param neptuneClient the Neptune asynchronous client used to make the request
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the operation is
 finished
     */
    public static CompletableFuture<Void> describeDbCluster(NeptuneAsyncClient
 neptuneClient) {
        DescribeDbClustersRequest request = DescribeDbClustersRequest.builder()
                .maxRecords(20)
                .build();

        SdkPublisher<DescribeDbClustersResponse> paginator =
 neptuneClient.describeDBClustersPaginator(request);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        paginator.subscribe(new Subscriber<DescribeDbClustersResponse>() {
            private Subscription subscription;
```

```
            @Override
            public void onSubscribe(Subscription s) {
                this.subscription = s;
                s.request(Long.MAX_VALUE); // request all items
            }

            @Override
            public void onNext(DescribeDbClustersResponse response) {
                response.dbClusters().forEach(cluster -> {
                    System.out.println("Cluster Identifier: " +
cluster.dbClusterIdentifier());
                    System.out.println("Status: " + cluster.status());
                });
            }

            @Override
            public void onError(Throwable t) {
                future.completeExceptionally(t);
            }

            @Override
            public void onComplete() {
                future.complete(null);
            }
        });

        return future.whenComplete((result, throwable) -> {
            neptuneClient.close();
            if (throwable != null) {
                System.err.println("Error describing DB clusters: " +
throwable.getMessage());
            }
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters Paginator in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base

- Azioni
- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un sottogruppo Amazon Neptune.
- Crea un ammasso di Nettune.
- Crea un'istanza di Neptune.
- Controlla lo stato dell'istanza di Neptune.
- Mostra i dettagli del cluster Neptune.
- Fermate l'ammasso di Neptune.
- Avvia il cluster Neptune.
- Eliminate le risorse di Neptune.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le funzionalità di Neptune.

```
public class NeptuneScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(NeptuneScenario.class);
    static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    static NeptuneActions neptuneActions = new NeptuneActions();

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
                """
```

```
                Usage:
                    <subnetGroupName> <clusterName> <dbInstanceId>

                Where:
                    subnetGroupName - The name of an existing Neptune DB subnet
group that includes subnets in at least two Availability Zones.
                    clusterName     - The unique identifier for the Neptune DB
cluster.
                    dbInstanceId    - The identifier for a specific Neptune DB
instance within the cluster.
                """;
        String subnetGroupName = "neptuneSubnetGroup65";
        String clusterName = "neptuneCluster65";
        String dbInstanceId = "neptuneDB65";

        logger.info("""
                   Amazon Neptune is a fully managed graph
                   database service by AWS, designed specifically
                   for handling complex relationships and connected
                   datasets at scale. It supports two popular graph models:
                   property graphs (via openCypher and Gremlin) and RDF
                   graphs (via SPARQL). This makes Neptune ideal for
                   use cases such as knowledge graphs, fraud detection,
                   social networking, recommendation engines, and
                   network management, where relationships between
                   entities are central to the data.

                   Being fully managed, Neptune handles database
                   provisioning, patching, backups, and replication,
                   while also offering high availability and durability
                   within AWS's infrastructure.

                   For developers, programming with Neptune allows
                   for building intelligent, relationship-aware
                   applications that go beyond traditional tabular
                   databases. Developers can use the AWS SDK for Java
                   to automate infrastructure operations (via NeptuneClient).

                    Let's get started...
                    """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        runScenario(subnetGroupName, dbInstanceId, clusterName);
    }
```

```
   public static void runScenario(String subnetGroupName, String dbInstanceId,
String clusterName) {
       logger.info(DASHES);
       logger.info("1. Create a Neptune DB Subnet Group");
       logger.info("The Neptune DB subnet group is used when launching a Neptune
cluster");
       waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
       try {
           neptuneActions.createSubnetGroupAsync(subnetGroupName).join();

       } catch (CompletionException ce) {
           Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
           if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
               logger.error("The request failed due to service quota exceeded: {}",
cause.getMessage());
           } else {
               logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
           }
           return;
       }
       waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
       logger.info(DASHES);

       logger.info(DASHES);
       logger.info("2. Create a Neptune Cluster");
       logger.info("A Neptune Cluster allows you to store and query highly
connected datasets with low latency.");
       waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
       String dbClusterId;
       try {
           dbClusterId = neptuneActions.createDBClusterAsync(clusterName).join();
       } catch (CompletionException ce) {
           Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
           if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
               logger.error("The request failed due to service quota exceeded: {}",
cause.getMessage());
           } else {
               logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
           }
           return;
       }

       waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
       logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Create a Neptune DB Instance");
        logger.info("In this step, we add a new database instance to the Neptune
cluster");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
        neptuneActions.createDBInstanceAsync(dbInstanceId, dbClusterId).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                logger.error("The request failed due to service quota exceeded: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Check the status of the Neptune DB Instance");
        logger.info("""
                    In this step, we will wait until the DB instance
                    becomes available. This may take around 10 minutes.
                    """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            neptuneActions.checkInstanceStatus(dbInstanceId, "available").join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5.Show Neptune Cluster details");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            neptuneActions.describeDBClustersAsync(clusterName).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
```

```
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("The request failed due to the resource not found: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. Stop the Amazon Neptune cluster");
        logger.info("""
                    Once stopped, this step polls the status
                    until the cluster is in a stopped state.
                    """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            neptuneActions.stopDBClusterAsync(dbClusterId);
            neptuneActions.waitForClusterStatus(dbClusterId, "stopped");
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("The request failed due to the resource not found: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Start the Amazon Neptune cluster");
        logger.info("""
                    Once started, this step polls the clusters
                    status until it's in an available state.
                    We will also poll the instance status.
                    """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
```

```
            neptuneActions.startDBClusterAsync(dbClusterId);
            neptuneActions.waitForClusterStatus(dbClusterId, "available");
            neptuneActions.checkInstanceStatus(dbInstanceId, "available").join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                logger.error("The request failed due to the resource not found: {}",
cause.getMessage());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
            }
            return;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("8. Delete the Neptune Assets");
        logger.info("Would you like to delete the Neptune Assets? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            logger.info("You selected to delete the Neptune assets.");
            try {
                neptuneActions.deleteNeptuneResourcesAsync(dbInstanceId,
clusterName, subnetGroupName);
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                    logger.error("The request failed due to the resource not found:
{}", cause.getMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred.", cause);
                }
                return;
            }
        } else {
            logger.info("You selected not to delete Neptune assets.");
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info(
                """
```

```
                Thank you for checking out the Amazon Neptune Service Use demo. We
 hope you
                learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps
 today.
                For more AWS code examples, have a look at:
                https://docs.aws.amazon.com/code-library/latest/ug/what-is-code-
library.html
                """);
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Una classe wrapper per i metodi Neptune SDK.

```
public class NeptuneActions {
    private CompletableFuture<Void> instanceCheckFuture;
    private static NeptuneAsyncClient neptuneAsyncClient;
    private final Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(NeptuneActions.class);
    private final NeptuneClient neptuneClient =
 NeptuneClient.builder().region(region).build();

    /**
     * Retrieves an instance of the NeptuneAsyncClient.
     * <p>
```

```
    * This method initializes and returns a singleton instance of the
NeptuneAsyncClient. The client
    * is configured with the following settings:
    * <ul>
    *     <li>Maximum concurrency: 100</li>
    *     <li>Connection timeout: 60 seconds</li>
    *     <li>Read timeout: 60 seconds</li>
    *     <li>Write timeout: 60 seconds</li>
    *     <li>API call timeout: 2 minutes</li>
    *     <li>API call attempt timeout: 90 seconds</li>
    *     <li>Retry strategy: STANDARD</li>
    * </ul>
    * The client is built using the NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.
    *
    * @return the singleton instance of the NeptuneAsyncClient
    */
   private static NeptuneAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
       if (neptuneAsyncClient == null) {
           SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                   .maxConcurrency(100)
                   .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                   .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                   .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                   .build();

           ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                   .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                   .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                   .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                   .build();

           neptuneAsyncClient = NeptuneAsyncClient.builder()
                   .httpClient(httpClient)
                   .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                   .build();
       }
       return neptuneAsyncClient;
   }

   /**
    * Asynchronously deletes a set of Amazon Neptune resources in a defined order.
    * <p>
    * The method performs the following operations in sequence:
```

```
     * <ol>
     *     <li>Deletes the Neptune DB instance identified by {@code dbInstanceId}.</
li>
     *     <li>Waits until the DB instance is fully deleted.</li>
     *     <li>Deletes the Neptune DB cluster identified by {@code dbClusterId}.</
li>
     *     <li>Deletes the Neptune DB subnet group identified by {@code
 subnetGroupName}.</li>
     * </ol>
     * <p>
     * If any step fails, the subsequent operations are not performed, and the
 exception
     * is logged. This method blocks the calling thread until all operations
 complete.
     *
     * @param dbInstanceId      the ID of the Neptune DB instance to delete
     * @param dbClusterId       the ID of the Neptune DB cluster to delete
     * @param subnetGroupName   the name of the Neptune DB subnet group to delete
     */
    public void deleteNeptuneResourcesAsync(String dbInstanceId, String dbClusterId,
 String subnetGroupName) {
        deleteDBInstanceAsync(dbInstanceId)
                .thenCompose(v -> waitUntilInstanceDeletedAsync(dbInstanceId))
                .thenCompose(v -> deleteDBClusterAsync(dbClusterId))
                .thenCompose(v -> deleteDBSubnetGroupAsync(subnetGroupName))
                .whenComplete((v, ex) -> {
                    if (ex != null) {
                        logger.info("Failed to delete Neptune resources: " +
 ex.getMessage());
                    } else {
                        logger.info("Neptune resources deleted successfully.");
                    }
                })
                .join(); // Waits for the entire async chain to complete
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a subnet group.
     *
     * @param subnetGroupName the identifier of the subnet group to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster has been
 deleted
     */
```

```
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDBSubnetGroupAsync(String subnetGroupName)
{
        DeleteDbSubnetGroupRequest request = DeleteDbSubnetGroupRequest.builder()
                .dbSubnetGroupName(subnetGroupName)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteDBSubnetGroup(request)
                .thenAccept(response -> logger.info("## Deleting Subnet Group: " +
subnetGroupName));
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a DB instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster has been
deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDBClusterAsync(String clusterId) {
        DeleteDbClusterRequest request = DeleteDbClusterRequest.builder()
                .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteDBCluster(request)
                .thenAccept(response -> System.out.println("## Deleting DB Cluster:
" + clusterId));
    }

    public CompletableFuture<Void> waitUntilInstanceDeletedAsync(String instanceId)
{
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
        long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
        checkInstanceDeletedRecursive(instanceId, startTime, future);
        return future;
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a DB instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param instanceId the identifier of the DB instance to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the DB instance has
been deleted
     */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDBInstanceAsync(String instanceId) {
       DeleteDbInstanceRequest request = DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
               .dbInstanceIdentifier(instanceId)
               .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteDBInstance(request)
               .thenAccept(response -> System.out.println("## Deleting DB Instance:
" + instanceId));
   }


   private void checkInstanceDeletedRecursive(String instanceId, long startTime,
CompletableFuture<Void> future) {
       DescribeDbInstancesRequest request = DescribeDbInstancesRequest.builder()
               .dbInstanceIdentifier(instanceId)
               .build();

       getAsyncClient().describeDBInstances(request)
               .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                       if (cause instanceof NeptuneException &&
                               ((NeptuneException)
cause).awsErrorDetails().errorCode().equals("DBInstanceNotFound")) {
                           long elapsed = (System.currentTimeMillis() -
startTime) / 1000;
                           logger.info("\r Instance %s deleted after %ds%n",
instanceId, elapsed);
                           future.complete(null);
                           return;
                       }
                       future.completeExceptionally(new CompletionException("Error
polling DB instance", cause));
                       return;
                   }

                   String status =
response.dbInstances().get(0).dbInstanceStatus();
                   long elapsed = (System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime) / 1000;
                   System.out.printf("\r  Waiting: Instance %s status: %-10s (%ds
elapsed)", instanceId, status, elapsed);
                   System.out.flush();
```

```
                    CompletableFuture.delayedExecutor(20, TimeUnit.SECONDS)
                            .execute(() -> checkInstanceDeletedRecursive(instanceId,
startTime, future));
                });
    }


    public void waitForClusterStatus(String clusterId, String desiredStatus) {
        System.out.printf("Waiting for cluster '%s' to reach status '%s'...\n",
clusterId, desiredStatus);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
        checkClusterStatusRecursive(clusterId, desiredStatus,
System.currentTimeMillis(), future);
        future.join();
    }

    private void checkClusterStatusRecursive(String clusterId, String desiredStatus,
long startTime, CompletableFuture<Void> future) {
        DescribeDbClustersRequest request = DescribeDbClustersRequest.builder()
                .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .build();

        getAsyncClient().describeDBClusters(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                        future.completeExceptionally(
                                new CompletionException("Error checking Neptune
cluster status", cause)
                        );
                        return;
                    }

                    List<DBCluster> clusters = response.dbClusters();
                    if (clusters.isEmpty()) {
                        future.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Cluster
not found: " + clusterId));
                        return;
                    }

                    String currentStatus = clusters.get(0).status();
                    long elapsedSeconds = (System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime) /
1000;
```

```
                    System.out.printf("\r Elapsed: %-20s  Cluster status: %-20s",
formatElapsedTime((int) elapsedSeconds), currentStatus);
                    System.out.flush();

                    if (desiredStatus.equalsIgnoreCase(currentStatus)) {
                        System.out.printf("\r Neptune cluster reached desired status
'%s' after %s.\n", desiredStatus, formatElapsedTime((int) elapsedSeconds));
                        future.complete(null);
                    } else {
                        CompletableFuture.delayedExecutor(20, TimeUnit.SECONDS)
                                .execute(() ->
checkClusterStatusRecursive(clusterId, desiredStatus, startTime, future));
                    }
                });
   }


   /**
    * Starts an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.
    *
    * @param clusterIdentifier the unique identifier of the DB cluster to be
stopped
    */
   public CompletableFuture<StartDbClusterResponse> startDBClusterAsync(String
clusterIdentifier) {
       StartDbClusterRequest clusterRequest = StartDbClusterRequest.builder()
               .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterIdentifier)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().startDBCluster(clusterRequest)
               .whenComplete((response, error) -> {
                   if (error != null) {
                       Throwable cause = error.getCause() != null ?
error.getCause() : error;

                       if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                           throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                       }

                       throw new RuntimeException("Failed to start DB cluster: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                   } else {
                       logger.info("DB Cluster starting: " + clusterIdentifier);
                   }
```

```
                });
    }

    /**
     * Stops an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.
     *
     * @param clusterIdentifier the unique identifier of the DB cluster to be
stopped
     */
    public CompletableFuture<StopDbClusterResponse> stopDBClusterAsync(String
clusterIdentifier) {
        StopDbClusterRequest clusterRequest = StopDbClusterRequest.builder()
                .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterIdentifier)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().stopDBCluster(clusterRequest)
                .whenComplete((response, error) -> {
                    if (error != null) {
                        Throwable cause = error.getCause() != null ?
error.getCause() : error;

                        if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                            throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                        }

                        throw new RuntimeException("Failed to stop DB cluster: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    } else {
                        logger.info("DB Cluster stopped: " + clusterIdentifier);
                    }
                });
    }



    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the specified Amazon RDS DB cluster.
     *
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the DB cluster to describe
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the operation is
done, or throws a {@link RuntimeException}
     * if an error occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> describeDBClustersAsync(String clusterId) {
```

```
        DescribeDbClustersRequest request = DescribeDbClustersRequest.builder()
                .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().describeDBClusters(request)
                .thenAccept(response -> {
                    for (DBCluster cluster : response.dbClusters()) {
                        logger.info("Cluster Identifier: " +
cluster.dbClusterIdentifier());
                        logger.info("Status: " + cluster.status());
                        logger.info("Engine: " + cluster.engine());
                        logger.info("Engine Version: " + cluster.engineVersion());
                        logger.info("Endpoint: " + cluster.endpoint());
                        logger.info("Reader Endpoint: " + cluster.readerEndpoint());
                        logger.info("Availability Zones: " +
cluster.availabilityZones());
                        logger.info("Subnet Group: " + cluster.dbSubnetGroup());
                        logger.info("VPC Security Groups:");
                        cluster.vpcSecurityGroups().forEach(vpcGroup ->
                                logger.info("  - " +
vpcGroup.vpcSecurityGroupId()));
                        logger.info("Storage Encrypted: " +
cluster.storageEncrypted());
                        logger.info("IAM DB Auth Enabled: " +
cluster.iamDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled());
                        logger.info("Backup Retention Period: " +
cluster.backupRetentionPeriod() + " days");
                        logger.info("Preferred Backup Window: " +
cluster.preferredBackupWindow());
                        logger.info("Preferred Maintenance Window: " +
cluster.preferredMaintenanceWindow());
                        logger.info("------");
                    }
                })
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    Throwable cause = ex.getCause() != null ? ex.getCause() : ex;

                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                    }

                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe the DB cluster: "
+ cause.getMessage(), cause);
                });
```

```
    }


    public CompletableFuture<Void> checkInstanceStatus(String instanceId, String
desiredStatus) {
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
        long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
        checkStatusRecursive(instanceId, desiredStatus.toLowerCase(), startTime,
future);
        return future;
    }

    /**
     * Checks the status of a Neptune instance recursively until the desired status
is reached or a timeout occurs.
     *
     * @param instanceId     the ID of the Neptune instance to check
     * @param desiredStatus  the desired status of the Neptune instance
     * @param startTime      the start time of the operation, used to calculate the
elapsed time
     * @param future         a {@link CompletableFuture} that will be completed when
the desired status is reached
     */
    private void checkStatusRecursive(String instanceId, String desiredStatus, long
startTime, CompletableFuture<Void> future) {
        DescribeDbInstancesRequest request = DescribeDbInstancesRequest.builder()
                .dbInstanceIdentifier(instanceId)
                .build();

        getAsyncClient().describeDBInstances(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                        future.completeExceptionally(
                                new CompletionException("Error checking Neptune
instance status", cause)
                        );
                        return;
                    }

                    List<DBInstance> instances = response.dbInstances();
                    if (instances.isEmpty()) {
                        future.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Instance
not found: " + instanceId));
```

```
                        return;
                    }

                    String currentStatus = instances.get(0).dbInstanceStatus();
                    long elapsedSeconds = (System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime) /
1000;
                    System.out.printf("\r Elapsed: %-20s  Status: %-20s",
formatElapsedTime((int) elapsedSeconds), currentStatus);
                    System.out.flush();

                    if (desiredStatus.equalsIgnoreCase(currentStatus)) {
                        System.out.printf("\r Neptune instance reached desired
status '%s' after %s.\n", desiredStatus, formatElapsedTime((int) elapsedSeconds));
                        future.complete(null);
                    } else {
                        CompletableFuture.delayedExecutor(20, TimeUnit.SECONDS)
                                .execute(() -> checkStatusRecursive(instanceId,
desiredStatus, startTime, future));
                    }
                });
    }


    private String formatElapsedTime(int seconds) {
        int minutes = seconds / 60;
        int remainingSeconds = seconds % 60;

        if (minutes > 0) {
            return minutes + (minutes == 1 ? " min" : " mins") + ", " +
                    remainingSeconds + (remainingSeconds == 1 ? " sec" : " secs");
        } else {
            return remainingSeconds + (remainingSeconds == 1 ? " sec" : " secs");
        }
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new Amazon Neptune DB instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param dbInstanceId the identifier for the new DB instance
     * @param dbClusterId  the identifier for the DB cluster that the new instance
will be a part of
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the identifier of the
newly created DB instance
```

```
    * @throws CompletionException if the operation fails, with a cause of either:
    *                             - {@link ServiceQuotaExceededException} if the
request would exceed the maximum quota, or
    *                             - a general exception with the failure message
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createDBInstanceAsync(String dbInstanceId,
String dbClusterId) {
       CreateDbInstanceRequest request = CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
               .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceId)
               .dbInstanceClass("db.r5.large")
               .engine("neptune")
               .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterId)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createDBInstance(request)
               .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                       if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                           throw new CompletionException("The operation was denied
because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                       }
                       throw new CompletionException("Failed to create Neptune DB
instance: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                   }
               })
               .thenApply(response -> {
                   String instanceId =
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceIdentifier();
                   logger.info("Created Neptune DB Instance: " + instanceId);
                   return instanceId;
               });
   }


   /**
    * Creates a new Amazon Neptune DB cluster asynchronously.
    *
    * @param dbName the name of the DB cluster to be created
    * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, provides the ID of the
created DB cluster
    * @throws CompletionException if the operation fails for any reason, including
if the request would exceed the maximum quota
    */
```

```
    public CompletableFuture<String> createDBClusterAsync(String dbName) {
        CreateDbClusterRequest request = CreateDbClusterRequest.builder()
                .dbClusterIdentifier(dbName)
                .engine("neptune")
                .deletionProtection(false)
                .backupRetentionPeriod(1)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createDBCluster(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                        if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                            throw new CompletionException("The operation was denied
because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                        }
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to create Neptune DB
cluster: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                })
                .thenApply(response -> {
                    String clusterId = response.dbCluster().dbClusterIdentifier();
                    logger.info("DB Cluster created: " + clusterId);
                    return clusterId;
                });
    }


    /**
     * Creates a new DB subnet group asynchronously.
     *
     * @param groupName the name of the subnet group to create
     * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, returns the Amazon Resource
Name (ARN) of the created subnet group
     * @throws CompletionException if the operation fails, with a cause that may be
a ServiceQuotaExceededException if the request would exceed the maximum quota
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createSubnetGroupAsync(String groupName) {

        // Get the Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) where the Neptune cluster and
resources will be created
        String vpcId = getDefaultVpcId();
        logger.info("VPC is : " + vpcId);
```

```
        List<String> subnetList = getSubnetIds(vpcId);
        for (String subnetId : subnetList) {
            System.out.println("Subnet group:" +subnetId);
        }

        CreateDbSubnetGroupRequest request = CreateDbSubnetGroupRequest.builder()
                .dbSubnetGroupName(groupName)
                .dbSubnetGroupDescription("Subnet group for Neptune cluster")
                .subnetIds(subnetList)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createDBSubnetGroup(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                        if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                            throw new CompletionException("The operation was denied
because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                        }
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to create subnet
group: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                })
                .thenApply(response -> {
                    String name = response.dbSubnetGroup().dbSubnetGroupName();
                    String arn = response.dbSubnetGroup().dbSubnetGroupArn();
                    logger.info("Subnet group created: " + name);
                    return arn;
                });
    }

    private List<String> getSubnetIds(String vpcId) {
        try (Ec2Client ec2 = Ec2Client.builder().region(region).build()) {
            DescribeSubnetsRequest request = DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
                    .filters(builder -> builder.name("vpc-id").values(vpcId))
                    .build();

            DescribeSubnetsResponse response = ec2.describeSubnets(request);
            return response.subnets().stream()
                    .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());
        }
    }
```

```
    public static String getDefaultVpcId() {
        Ec2Client ec2 = Ec2Client.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        Filter myFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("isDefault")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        List<Filter> filterList = new ArrayList<>();
        filterList.add(myFilter);

        DescribeVpcsRequest request = DescribeVpcsRequest.builder()
                .filters(filterList)
                .build();


        DescribeVpcsResponse response = ec2.describeVpcs(request);
        if (!response.vpcs().isEmpty()) {
            Vpc defaultVpc = response.vpcs().get(0);
            return defaultVpc.vpcId();
        } else {
            throw new RuntimeException("No default VPC found in this region.");
        }
    }
}
```

Azioni

`CreateDBCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare. `CreateDBCluster`

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new Amazon Neptune DB cluster asynchronously.
    *
    * @param dbName the name of the DB cluster to be created
    * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, provides the ID of the
created DB cluster
    * @throws CompletionException if the operation fails for any reason, including
if the request would exceed the maximum quota
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createDBClusterAsync(String dbName) {
       CreateDbClusterRequest request = CreateDbClusterRequest.builder()
               .dbClusterIdentifier(dbName)
               .engine("neptune")
               .deletionProtection(false)
               .backupRetentionPeriod(1)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createDBCluster(request)
               .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                       if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                           throw new CompletionException("The operation was denied
because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                       }
                       throw new CompletionException("Failed to create Neptune DB
cluster: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                   }
               })
               .thenApply(response -> {
                   String clusterId = response.dbCluster().dbClusterIdentifier();
                   logger.info("DB Cluster created: " + clusterId);
                   return clusterId;
               });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBInstance`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Creates a new Amazon Neptune DB instance asynchronously.
    *
    * @param dbInstanceId the identifier for the new DB instance
    * @param dbClusterId  the identifier for the DB cluster that the new instance
will be a part of
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the identifier of the
newly created DB instance
    * @throws CompletionException if the operation fails, with a cause of either:
    *                             - {@link ServiceQuotaExceededException} if the
request would exceed the maximum quota, or
    *                             - a general exception with the failure message
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createDBInstanceAsync(String dbInstanceId,
String dbClusterId) {
       CreateDbInstanceRequest request = CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
               .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceId)
               .dbInstanceClass("db.r5.large")
               .engine("neptune")
               .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterId)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createDBInstance(request)
               .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                   if (exception != null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                       if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                           throw new CompletionException("The operation was denied
because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                       }
```

```
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to create Neptune DB
instance: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                })
                .thenApply(response -> {
                    String instanceId =
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceIdentifier();
                    logger.info("Created Neptune DB Instance: " + instanceId);
                    return instanceId;
                });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBInstance in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateDBSubnetGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBSubnetGroup`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates a new DB subnet group asynchronously.
     *
     * @param groupName the name of the subnet group to create
     * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, returns the Amazon Resource
Name (ARN) of the created subnet group
     * @throws CompletionException if the operation fails, with a cause that may be
a ServiceQuotaExceededException if the request would exceed the maximum quota
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createSubnetGroupAsync(String groupName) {

        // Get the Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) where the Neptune cluster and
resources will be created
```

```
        String vpcId = getDefaultVpcId();
        logger.info("VPC is : " + vpcId);

        List<String> subnetList = getSubnetIds(vpcId);
        for (String subnetId : subnetList) {
            System.out.println("Subnet group:" +subnetId);
        }

        CreateDbSubnetGroupRequest request = CreateDbSubnetGroupRequest.builder()
                .dbSubnetGroupName(groupName)
                .dbSubnetGroupDescription("Subnet group for Neptune cluster")
                .subnetIds(subnetList)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createDBSubnetGroup(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                        if (cause instanceof ServiceQuotaExceededException) {
                            throw new CompletionException("The operation was denied
because the request would exceed the maximum quota.", cause);
                        }
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to create subnet
group: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                })
                .thenApply(response -> {
                    String name = response.dbSubnetGroup().dbSubnetGroupName();
                    String arn = response.dbSubnetGroup().dbSubnetGroupArn();
                    logger.info("Subnet group created: " + name);
                    return arn;
                });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBSubnet Group in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateGraph`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateGraph`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Executes the process of creating a new Neptune graph.
    *
    * @param client        the Neptune graph client used to interact with the
Neptune service
    * @param graphName     the name of the graph to be created
    * @throws NeptuneGraphException if an error occurs while creating the graph
    */
   public static void executeCreateGraph(NeptuneGraphClient client, String
graphName) {
       try {
           // Create the graph request
           CreateGraphRequest request = CreateGraphRequest.builder()
                   .graphName(graphName)
                   .provisionedMemory(16)
                   .build();

           // Create the graph
           CreateGraphResponse response = client.createGraph(request);

           // Extract the graph name and ARN
           String createdGraphName = response.name();
           String graphArn = response.arn();
           String graphEndpoint = response.endpoint();

           System.out.println("Graph created successfully!");
           System.out.println("Graph Name: " + createdGraphName);
           System.out.println("Graph ARN: " + graphArn);
           System.out.println("Graph Endpoint: " +graphEndpoint );

       } catch (NeptuneGraphException e) {
           System.err.println("Failed to create graph: " +
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
       } finally {
```

```
            client.close();
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateGraphsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteDBCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDBCluster`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a DB instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster has been
deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDBClusterAsync(String clusterId) {
        DeleteDbClusterRequest request = DeleteDbClusterRequest.builder()
                .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteDBCluster(request)
                .thenAccept(response -> System.out.println("## Deleting DB Cluster:
" + clusterId));
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDBInstance`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a DB instance asynchronously.
     *
     * @param instanceId the identifier of the DB instance to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the DB instance has
been deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDBInstanceAsync(String instanceId) {
        DeleteDbInstanceRequest request = DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                .dbInstanceIdentifier(instanceId)
                .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteDBInstance(request)
                .thenAccept(response -> System.out.println("## Deleting DB Instance:
" + instanceId));
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteDBSubnetGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDBSubnetGroup`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes a subnet group.
     *
     * @param subnetGroupName the identifier of the subnet group to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster has been
deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteDBSubnetGroupAsync(String subnetGroupName)
{
        DeleteDbSubnetGroupRequest request = DeleteDbSubnetGroupRequest.builder()
                .dbSubnetGroupName(subnetGroupName)
                .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteDBSubnetGroup(request)
                .thenAccept(response -> logger.info("## Deleting Subnet Group: " +
subnetGroupName));
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBSubnet Group in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeDBClusters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBClusters`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously describes the specified Amazon RDS DB cluster.
    *
    * @param clusterId the identifier of the DB cluster to describe
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the operation is
done, or throws a {@link RuntimeException}
    * if an error occurs
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> describeDBClustersAsync(String clusterId) {
       DescribeDbClustersRequest request = DescribeDbClustersRequest.builder()
               .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterId)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().describeDBClusters(request)
               .thenAccept(response -> {
                   for (DBCluster cluster : response.dbClusters()) {
                       logger.info("Cluster Identifier: " +
cluster.dbClusterIdentifier());
                       logger.info("Status: " + cluster.status());
                       logger.info("Engine: " + cluster.engine());
                       logger.info("Engine Version: " + cluster.engineVersion());
                       logger.info("Endpoint: " + cluster.endpoint());
                       logger.info("Reader Endpoint: " + cluster.readerEndpoint());
                       logger.info("Availability Zones: " +
cluster.availabilityZones());
                       logger.info("Subnet Group: " + cluster.dbSubnetGroup());
                       logger.info("VPC Security Groups:");
                       cluster.vpcSecurityGroups().forEach(vpcGroup ->
                               logger.info("  - " +
vpcGroup.vpcSecurityGroupId()));
                       logger.info("Storage Encrypted: " +
cluster.storageEncrypted());
                       logger.info("IAM DB Auth Enabled: " +
cluster.iamDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled());
                       logger.info("Backup Retention Period: " +
cluster.backupRetentionPeriod() + " days");
                       logger.info("Preferred Backup Window: " +
cluster.preferredBackupWindow());
                       logger.info("Preferred Maintenance Window: " +
cluster.preferredMaintenanceWindow());
                       logger.info("------");
                   }
```

```
                })
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    Throwable cause = ex.getCause() != null ? ex.getCause() : ex;

                    if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                        throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                    }

                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to describe the DB cluster: "
+ cause.getMessage(), cause);
                });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeDBInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBInstances`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Checks the status of a Neptune instance recursively until the desired status
is reached or a timeout occurs.
     *
     * @param instanceId     the ID of the Neptune instance to check
     * @param desiredStatus  the desired status of the Neptune instance
     * @param startTime      the start time of the operation, used to calculate the
elapsed time
     * @param future         a {@link CompletableFuture} that will be completed when
the desired status is reached
     */
    private void checkStatusRecursive(String instanceId, String desiredStatus, long
startTime, CompletableFuture<Void> future) {
```

```
        DescribeDbInstancesRequest request = DescribeDbInstancesRequest.builder()
                .dbInstanceIdentifier(instanceId)
                .build();

        getAsyncClient().describeDBInstances(request)
                .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                    if (exception != null) {
                        Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                        future.completeExceptionally(
                                new CompletionException("Error checking Neptune
instance status", cause)
                        );
                        return;
                    }

                    List<DBInstance> instances = response.dbInstances();
                    if (instances.isEmpty()) {
                        future.completeExceptionally(new RuntimeException("Instance
not found: " + instanceId));
                        return;
                    }

                    String currentStatus = instances.get(0).dbInstanceStatus();
                    long elapsedSeconds = (System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime) /
1000;
                    System.out.printf("\r Elapsed: %-20s  Status: %-20s",
formatElapsedTime((int) elapsedSeconds), currentStatus);
                    System.out.flush();

                    if (desiredStatus.equalsIgnoreCase(currentStatus)) {
                        System.out.printf("\r Neptune instance reached desired
status '%s' after %s.\n", desiredStatus, formatElapsedTime((int) elapsedSeconds));
                        future.complete(null);
                    } else {
                        CompletableFuture.delayedExecutor(20, TimeUnit.SECONDS)
                                .execute(() -> checkStatusRecursive(instanceId,
desiredStatus, startTime, future));
                    }
                });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ExecuteGremlinProfileQuery`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ExecuteGremlinProfileQuery`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Executes a Gremlin query against an Amazon Neptune database using the
provided {@link NeptunedataClient}.
    *
    * @param client the {@link NeptunedataClient} instance to use for executing the
Gremlin query
    */
   public static void executeGremlinQuery(NeptunedataClient client) {
       try {
           System.out.println("Querying Neptune...");
           ExecuteGremlinQueryRequest request =
ExecuteGremlinQueryRequest.builder()
                   .gremlinQuery("g.V().has('code', 'ANC')")
                   .build();

           ExecuteGremlinQueryResponse response =
client.executeGremlinQuery(request);

           System.out.println("Full Response:");
           System.out.println(response);

           // Retrieve and print the result
           if (response.result() != null) {
               System.out.println("Query Result:");
               System.out.println(response.result().toString());
           } else {
               System.out.println("No result returned from the query.");
           }
       } catch (NeptunedataException e) {
           System.err.println("Error calling Neptune: " +
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
        } finally {
            client.close();
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ExecuteGremlinProfileQuerysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ExecuteGremlinQuery`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ExecuteGremlinQuery`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Executes a Gremlin PROFILE query using the provided NeptunedataClient.
     *
     * @param client The NeptunedataClient instance to be used for executing the
Gremlin PROFILE query.
     */
    private static void executeGremlinProfileQuery(NeptunedataClient client) {
        System.out.println("Executing Gremlin PROFILE query...");

        ExecuteGremlinProfileQueryRequest request =
ExecuteGremlinProfileQueryRequest.builder()
                .gremlinQuery("g.V().has('code', 'ANC')")
                .build();

        ExecuteGremlinProfileQueryResponse response =
client.executeGremlinProfileQuery(request);
        if (response.output() != null) {
            System.out.println("Query Profile Output:");
```

```
            System.out.println(response.output());
        } else {
            System.out.println("No output returned from the profile query.");
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ExecuteGremlinQuerysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQuery`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQuery`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Executes an OpenCypher EXPLAIN query using the provided Neptune data client.
     *
     * @param client The Neptune data client to use for the query execution.
     */
    public static void executeGremlinQuery(NeptunedataClient client) {
        try {
            System.out.println("Executing OpenCypher EXPLAIN query...");
            ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQueryRequest request =
ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQueryRequest.builder()
                    .openCypherQuery("MATCH (n {code: 'ANC'}) RETURN n")
                    .explainMode("debug")
                    .build();

            ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQueryResponse response =
client.executeOpenCypherExplainQuery(request);

            if (response.results() != null) {
                System.out.println("Explain Results:");
```

```
                System.out.println(response.results().asUtf8String());
            } else {
                System.out.println("No explain results returned.");
            }

        } catch (NeptunedataException e) {
            System.err.println("Neptune error: " +
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
        } finally {
            client.close();
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQuerysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ExecuteQuery`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ExecuteQuery`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Executes a Gremlin profile query on the Neptune Analytics graph.
     *
     * @param client       the {@link NeptuneGraphClient} instance to use for the
query
     * @param graphId      the identifier of the graph to execute the query on
     *
     * @throws NeptuneGraphException if an error occurs while executing the query on
the Neptune Graph
     * @throws Exception if an unexpected error occurs
```

```
    */
   public static void executeGremlinProfileQuery(NeptuneGraphClient client, String
graphId) {

       try {
           System.out.println("Running openCypher query on Neptune Analytics...");

           ExecuteQueryRequest request = ExecuteQueryRequest.builder()
                   .graphIdentifier(graphId)
                   .queryString("MATCH (n {code: 'ANC'}) RETURN n")
                   .language("OPEN_CYPHER")
                   .build();

           ResponseInputStream<ExecuteQueryResponse> response =
client.executeQuery(request);
           try (BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(response, StandardCharsets.UTF_8))) {
               String result = reader.lines().collect(Collectors.joining("\n"));
               System.out.println("Query Result:");
               System.out.println(result);
           } catch (Exception e) {
               System.err.println("Error reading response: " + e.getMessage());
           }

       } catch (NeptuneGraphException e) {
           System.err.println("NeptuneGraph error: " +
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
       } catch (Exception e) {
           System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
       } finally {
           client.close();
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ExecuteQuerysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`StartDBCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartDBCluster`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Starts an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.
    *
    * @param clusterIdentifier the unique identifier of the DB cluster to be
stopped
    */
   public CompletableFuture<StartDbClusterResponse> startDBClusterAsync(String
clusterIdentifier) {
       StartDbClusterRequest clusterRequest = StartDbClusterRequest.builder()
               .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterIdentifier)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().startDBCluster(clusterRequest)
               .whenComplete((response, error) -> {
                   if (error != null) {
                       Throwable cause = error.getCause() != null ?
error.getCause() : error;

                       if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                           throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                       }

                       throw new RuntimeException("Failed to start DB cluster: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                   } else {
                       logger.info("DB Cluster starting: " + clusterIdentifier);
                   }
               });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Start DBCluster in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

StopDBCluster

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StopDBCluster`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Stops an Amazon Neptune DB cluster.
    *
    * @param clusterIdentifier the unique identifier of the DB cluster to be
stopped
    */
   public CompletableFuture<StopDbClusterResponse> stopDBClusterAsync(String
clusterIdentifier) {
       StopDbClusterRequest clusterRequest = StopDbClusterRequest.builder()
               .dbClusterIdentifier(clusterIdentifier)
               .build();

       return getAsyncClient().stopDBCluster(clusterRequest)
               .whenComplete((response, error) -> {
                   if (error != null) {
                       Throwable cause = error.getCause() != null ?
error.getCause() : error;

                       if (cause instanceof ResourceNotFoundException) {
                           throw (ResourceNotFoundException) cause;
                       }

                       throw new RuntimeException("Failed to stop DB cluster: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                   } else {
                       logger.info("DB Cluster stopped: " + clusterIdentifier);
                   }
               });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Stop DBCluster in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenari

Usa l'API Neptune per interrogare i dati del grafico

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare l'API Neptune per interrogare i dati del grafico.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come usare l'API Java di Amazon Neptune per creare una funzione Lambda che interroga i dati del grafico all'interno del VPC.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Lambda
- Neptune

Esempi di Partner Central con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Partner Central. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`AssignOpportunity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AssignOpportunity`.

SDK per Java 2.x

Riassegna un'opportunità esistente a un altro utente.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AssignOpportunityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AssignOpportunityResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AssigneeContact;

/*
Purpose
PC-API-07 Assigning a new owner
*/

public class AssignOpportunity {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;
```

```
    String assigneeFirstName = "John";

    String assigneeLastName = "Doe";

    String assigneeEmail = "test@test.com";

    String businessTitle = "PartnerAccountManager";

    AssignOpportunityResponse response = getResponse(opportunityId,
 assigneeFirstName, assigneeLastName, assigneeEmail, businessTitle);

    ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
   }

 static AssignOpportunityResponse getResponse(String opportunityId, String
 assigneeFirstName, String assigneeLastName, String assigneeEmail, String
 businessTitle) {

  AssignOpportunityRequest assignOpportunityRequest =
 AssignOpportunityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .identifier(opportunityId)
          .assignee(AssigneeContact.builder()
            .firstName(assigneeFirstName)
            .lastName(assigneeLastName)
            .email(assigneeEmail)
            .businessTitle(businessTitle)
            .build())
          .build();

        AssignOpportunityResponse response =
 client.assignOpportunity(assignOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AssignOpportunity AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

`AssociateOpportunity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AssociateOpportunity`.

SDK per Java 2.x

Crea un'associazione formale tra un'opportunità e varie entità correlate.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AssociateOpportunityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AssociateOpportunityResponse;

/*
Purpose
PC-API -11 Associating a product
PC-API -12 Associating a solution
PC-API -13 Associating an offer
entity_type = Solutions | AWSProducts | AWSMarketplaceOffers
*/

public class AssociateOpportunity {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;
```

```
     String entityType = "Solutions";

     String entityIdentifier = "S-0000000";

     AssociateOpportunityResponse response = getResponse(opportunityId, entityType,
 entityIdentifier );

     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
    }

static AssociateOpportunityResponse getResponse(String opportunityId, String
 entityType, String entityIdentifier) {

        AssociateOpportunityRequest associateOpportunityRequest =
 AssociateOpportunityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .opportunityIdentifier(opportunityId)
          .relatedEntityType(entityType)
          .relatedEntityIdentifier(entityIdentifier)
          .build();

        AssociateOpportunityResponse response =
 client.associateOpportunity(associateOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AssociateOpportunitysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateOpportunity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateOpportunity`.

SDK per Java 2.x

Crea un'opportunità.

```
package org.example;
```

```
import java.time.Instant;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.entity.Root;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;
import org.example.utils.StringSerializer;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Account;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Address;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Contact;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.CreateOpportunityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.CreateOpportunityResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Customer;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ExpectedCustomerSpend;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.LifeCycle;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Marketing;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.MonetaryValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.NextStepsHistory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Project;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.SoftwareRevenue;

import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;
import com.google.gson.ToNumberPolicy;

public class CreateOpportunity {

 static final Gson GSON = new GsonBuilder()
   .setObjectToNumberStrategy(ToNumberPolicy.LAZILY_PARSED_NUMBER)
   .registerTypeAdapter(String.class, new StringSerializer())
   .create();

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
```

```
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

public static void main(String[] args) {

 String inputFile = "CreateOpportunity2.json";

 if (args.length > 0)
  inputFile = args[0];

 CreateOpportunityResponse response = createOpportunity(inputFile);

 client.close();
}

static CreateOpportunityResponse createOpportunity(String inputFile) {

 String inputString = ReferenceCodesUtils.readInputFileToString(inputFile);

 Root root = GSON.fromJson(inputString, Root.class);

 List<NextStepsHistory> nextStepsHistories = new ArrayList<NextStepsHistory>();
 if ( root.lifeCycle != null && root.lifeCycle.nextStepsHistories != null) {
  for (org.example.entity.NextStepsHistory nextStepsHistoryJson :
root.lifeCycle.nextStepsHistories) {
   NextStepsHistory nextStepsHistory = NextStepsHistory.builder()
     .time(Instant.parse(nextStepsHistoryJson.time))
     .value(nextStepsHistoryJson.value)
                 .build();
   nextStepsHistories.add(nextStepsHistory);
  }
 }

 LifeCycle lifeCycle = null;
 if ( root.lifeCycle != null ) {
  lifeCycle = LifeCycle.builder()
   .closedLostReason(root.lifeCycle.closedLostReason)
   .nextSteps(root.lifeCycle.nextSteps)
   .nextStepsHistory(nextStepsHistories)
   .reviewComments(root.lifeCycle.reviewComments)
   .reviewStatus(root.lifeCycle.reviewStatus)
   .reviewStatusReason(root.lifeCycle.reviewStatusReason)
```

```
    .stage(root.lifeCycle.stage)
    .targetCloseDate(root.lifeCycle.targetCloseDate)
    .build();
  }

  Marketing marketing = null;
  if ( root.marketing != null ) {
   marketing = Marketing.builder()
     .awsFundingUsed(root.marketing.awsFundingUsed)
     .campaignName(root.marketing.campaignName)
     .channels(root.marketing.channels)
     .source(root.marketing.source)
     .useCases(root.marketing.useCases)
     .build();

  }

  Address address = null;
  if ( root.customer != null && root.customer.account != null &&
root.customer.account.address != null ) {
   address = Address.builder()
    .city(root.customer.account.address.city)
                .postalCode(root.customer.account.address.postalCode)
                .stateOrRegion(root.customer.account.address.stateOrRegion)
                .countryCode(root.customer.account.address.countryCode)
                .streetAddress(root.customer.account.address.streetAddress)
                .build();
  }

  Account account = null;
  if ( root.customer != null && root.customer.account!= null) {
   account = Account.builder()
             .address(address)
             .awsAccountId(root.customer.account.awsAccountId)
                .duns(root.customer.account.duns)
                .industry(root.customer.account.industry)
                .otherIndustry(root.customer.account.otherIndustry)
                .companyName(root.customer.account.companyName)
                .websiteUrl(root.customer.account.websiteUrl)
                .build();
  }

  List<Contact> contacts = new ArrayList<Contact>();
  if ( root.customer != null && root.customer.contacts != null) {
```

```
  for (org.example.entity.Contact jsonContact : root.customer.contacts) {
   Contact contact = Contact.builder()
                 .email(jsonContact.email)
                 .firstName(jsonContact.firstName)
                 .lastName(jsonContact.lastName)
                 .phone(jsonContact.phone)
                 .businessTitle(jsonContact.businessTitle)
                 .build();
   contacts.add(contact);
  }
 }

 Customer customer = Customer.builder()
   .account(account)
   .contacts(contacts)
   .build();

 Contact oportunityTeamContact = null;
 if (root.opportunityTeam != null && root.opportunityTeam.get(0) != null ) {
  oportunityTeamContact = Contact.builder()
               .firstName(root.opportunityTeam.get(0).firstName)
               .lastName(root.opportunityTeam.get(0).lastName)
               .email(root.opportunityTeam.get(0).email)
               .phone(root.opportunityTeam.get(0).phone)
               .businessTitle(root.opportunityTeam.get(0).businessTitle)
               .build();
 }

 List<ExpectedCustomerSpend> expectedCustomerSpends = new
ArrayList<ExpectedCustomerSpend>();
 if ( root.project != null && root.project.expectedCustomerSpend != null) {
  for (org.example.entity.ExpectedCustomerSpend expectedCustomerSpendJson :
root.project.expectedCustomerSpend) {
   ExpectedCustomerSpend expectedCustomerSpend = null;
   expectedCustomerSpend = ExpectedCustomerSpend.builder()
     .amount(expectedCustomerSpendJson.amount)
     .currencyCode(expectedCustomerSpendJson.currencyCode)
     .frequency(expectedCustomerSpendJson.frequency)
     .targetCompany(expectedCustomerSpendJson.targetCompany)
     .build();
   expectedCustomerSpends.add(expectedCustomerSpend);
  }
       }
```

```
        Project project = null;
        if ( root.project != null) {
         project = Project.builder()
                .title(root.project.title)
                .customerBusinessProblem(root.project.customerBusinessProblem)
                .customerUseCase(root.project.customerUseCase)
                .deliveryModels(root.project.deliveryModels)
                .expectedCustomerSpend(expectedCustomerSpends)
                .salesActivities(root.project.salesActivities)
                .competitorName(root.project.competitorName)
                .otherSolutionDescription(root.project.otherSolutionDescription)
                .build();
        }

        SoftwareRevenue softwareRevenue = null;
        if ( root.softwareRevenue != null) {
         MonetaryValue monetaryValue = null;
         if ( root.softwareRevenue.value != null) {
          monetaryValue = MonetaryValue.builder()
            .amount(root.softwareRevenue.value.amount)
            .currencyCode(root.softwareRevenue.value.currencyCode)
            .build();
         }
         softwareRevenue = SoftwareRevenue.builder()
           .deliveryModel(root.softwareRevenue.deliveryModel)
           .effectiveDate(root.softwareRevenue.effectiveDate)
           .expirationDate(root.softwareRevenue.expirationDate)
           .value(monetaryValue)
           .build();
        }

 // Building the Actual CreateOpportunity Request
 CreateOpportunityRequest createOpportunityRequest =
CreateOpportunityRequest.builder()
   .catalog(CATALOG_TO_USE)
   .clientToken(root.clientToken)
   .primaryNeedsFromAwsWithStrings(root.primaryNeedsFromAws)
   .opportunityType(root.opportunityType)
   .lifeCycle(lifeCycle)
   .marketing(marketing)
   .nationalSecurity(root.nationalSecurity)
   .origin(root.origin)
   .customer(customer)
   .project(project)
```

```
    .partnerOpportunityIdentifier(root.partnerOpportunityIdentifier)
    .opportunityTeam(oportunityTeamContact)
    .softwareRevenue(softwareRevenue)
    .build();

  CreateOpportunityResponse response =
 client.createOpportunity(createOpportunityRequest);
  System.out.println("Successfully created: " + response);

  return response;
    }

}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateOpportunitysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DisassociateOpportunity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DisassociateOpportunity`.

SDK per Java 2.x

Rimuove un'associazione esistente tra un'opportunità e le entità correlate.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.DisassociateOpportunityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.DisassociateOpportunityResponse
```

```
/*
Purpose
PC-API -14 Removing a Solution
PC-API -15 Removing an offer
PC-API -16 Removing a product
entity_type = Solutions | AWSProducts | AWSMarketplaceOffers
*/

public class DisassociateOpportunity {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

     String entityType = "Solutions";

     String entityIdentifier = "S-0000000";

     DisassociateOpportunityResponse response = getResponse(opportunityId,
 entityType, entityIdentifier );

     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
    }

 static DisassociateOpportunityResponse getResponse(String opportunityId, String
 entityType, String entityIdentifier) {

  DisassociateOpportunityRequest disassociateOpportunityRequest =
 DisassociateOpportunityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .opportunityIdentifier(opportunityId)
          .relatedEntityType(entityType)
          .relatedEntityIdentifier(entityIdentifier)
          .build();

        DisassociateOpportunityResponse response =
 client.disassociateOpportunity(disassociateOpportunityRequest);
```

```
        return response;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DisassociateOpportunitysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetAwsOpportunitySummary`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetAwsOpportunitySummary`.

SDK per Java 2.x

Recupera un riepilogo di un' AWS opportunità.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetAwsOpportunitySummaryRequest
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetAwsOpportunitySummaryRespons

/*
 * Purpose
 * PC-API-25 Retrieves a summary of an AWS Opportunity.
 */

public class GetAwsOpportunitySummary {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
```

```
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

     GetAwsOpportunitySummaryResponse response = getResponse(opportunityId);

     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
    }

 public static GetAwsOpportunitySummaryResponse getResponse(String opportunityId) {

  GetAwsOpportunitySummaryRequest getOpportunityRequest =
 GetAwsOpportunitySummaryRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .relatedOpportunityIdentifier(opportunityId)
          .build();

  GetAwsOpportunitySummaryResponse response =
 client.getAwsOpportunitySummary(getOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione GetAwsOpportunitySummary AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

`GetEngagementInvitation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetEngagementInvitation`.

SDK per Java 2.x

Recupera i dettagli di un invito di fidanzamento condiviso AWS da un partner.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;
```

```
import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetEngagementInvitationRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetEngagementInvitationResponse

/*
 * Purpose
 * PC-API-22 Get engagement invitation opportunity
 */

public class GetEngagementInvitation {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

     GetEngagementInvitationResponse response = getResponse(opportunityId);

     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
    }

 static GetEngagementInvitationResponse getResponse(String opportunityId) {

  GetEngagementInvitationRequest getOpportunityRequest =
 GetEngagementInvitationRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .identifier(opportunityId)
          .build();
```

```
  GetEngagementInvitationResponse response =
 client.getEngagementInvitation(getOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione GetEngagementInvitation AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

`GetOpportunity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetOpportunity`.

SDK per Java 2.x

Ottieni un'opportunità.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetOpportunityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetOpportunityResponse;

/*
 * Purpose
 * PC-API-08 Get updated Opportunity
 */

public class GetOpportunity {
```

```
 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

     GetOpportunityResponse response = getResponse(opportunityId);

     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
    }

 public static GetOpportunityResponse getResponse(String opportunityId) {

        GetOpportunityRequest getOpportunityRequest =
 GetOpportunityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .identifier(opportunityId)
          .build();

        GetOpportunityResponse response =
 client.getOpportunity(getOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetOpportunityconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListEngagementInvitations`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListEngagementInvitations`.

SDK per Java 2.x

Recupera un elenco di inviti di fidanzamento inviati al partner.

```
package org.example;
```

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;
import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ListEngagementInvitationsReques
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ListEngagementInvitationsRespon
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ParticipantType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.EngagementInvitationSummary;

public class ListEngagementInvitations {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     List<EngagementInvitationSummary> opportunitySummaries = getResponse();
        ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(opportunitySummaries);
    }

    static List<EngagementInvitationSummary> getResponse() {

  List<EngagementInvitationSummary> opportunitySummaries = new
 ArrayList<EngagementInvitationSummary>();

  ListEngagementInvitationsRequest listOpportunityRequest =
 ListEngagementInvitationsRequest.builder()
                .catalog(CATALOG_TO_USE)
                .participantType(ParticipantType.RECEIVER)
          .maxResults(5)
          .build();
```

```
  ListEngagementInvitationsResponse response =
 client.listEngagementInvitations(listOpportunityRequest);

     opportunitySummaries.addAll(response.engagementInvitationSummaries());

     client.close();

        return opportunitySummaries;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API ListEngagementInvitationsReference.

`ListOpportunities`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListOpportunities`.

SDK per Java 2.x

Elenca le opportunità.

```
package org.example;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;
import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ListOpportunitiesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ListOpportunitiesResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.OpportunitySummary;
```

```
/*
 * Purpose
 * PC-API-18 Getting list of Opportunities
 */

public class ListOpportunititesPaging {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {
     List<OpportunitySummary> opportunitySummaries = getResponse();
        ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(opportunitySummaries);
    }

    private static List<OpportunitySummary> getResponse() {
     List<OpportunitySummary> opportunitySummaries = new
 ArrayList<OpportunitySummary>();

  ListOpportunitiesRequest listOpportunityRequest =
 ListOpportunitiesRequest.builder()
                .catalog(CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .maxResults(5)
          .build();

     ListOpportunitiesResponse response =
 client.listOpportunities(listOpportunityRequest);

     opportunitySummaries.addAll(response.opportunitySummaries());

     while (response.nextToken() != null && response.nextToken().length() > 0) {
      listOpportunityRequest = ListOpportunitiesRequest.builder()
                    .catalog(CATALOG_TO_USE)
              .maxResults(5)
              .nextToken(response.nextToken())
              .build();
      response = client.listOpportunities(listOpportunityRequest);
      opportunitySummaries.addAll(response.opportunitySummaries());
     }
```

```
     client.close();

        return opportunitySummaries;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListOpportunitiesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListSolutions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListSolutions`.

SDK per Java 2.x

Recupera un elenco di soluzioni Partner che il partner ha registrato su Partner Central.

```
package org.example;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ListSolutionsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ListSolutionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.SolutionBase;

/*
 * Purpose
 * PC-API-10 Getting list of solutions
 */

public class ListSolutions {
```

```
 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {
     List<SolutionBase> solutionSummaries = getResponse();
        ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(solutionSummaries);
    }

    static List<SolutionBase> getResponse() {
  List<SolutionBase> solutionSummaries = new ArrayList<SolutionBase>();

  ListSolutionsRequest listSolutionsRequest = ListSolutionsRequest.builder()
    .catalog(CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .maxResults(5)
          .build();

     ListSolutionsResponse response = client.listSolutions(listSolutionsRequest);

     solutionSummaries.addAll(response.solutionSummaries());

        return solutionSummaries;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la sezione ListSolutions AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

`RejectEngagementInvitation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RejectEngagementInvitation`.

SDK per Java 2.x

Rifiuta qualsiasi cosa EngagementInvitation AWS condivisa.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
```

```
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.RejectEngagementInvitationReque
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.RejectEngagementInvitationRespo

/*
 * Purpose
 * PC-API-05 AWS Originated(AO) rejection
 */

public class RejectEngagementInvitation {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

  RejectEngagementInvitationResponse response = getResponse(opportunityId);

     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
    }

 static RejectEngagementInvitationResponse getResponse(String invitationId) {

        RejectEngagementInvitationRequest rejectOpportunityRequest =
 RejectEngagementInvitationRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .identifier(invitationId)
          .rejectionReason("Unable to support")
          .build();
```

```
  RejectEngagementInvitationResponse response =
 client.rejectEngagementInvitation(rejectOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione RejectEngagementInvitation AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

`StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTask`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTask`.

SDK per Java 2.x

Inizia il fidanzamento accettando un EngagementInvitation.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.StartEngagementByAcceptingInvit
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.StartEngagementByAcceptingInvit
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetEngagementInvitationRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetEngagementInvitationResponse
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.InvitationStatus;

/*
```

```
Purpose
PC-API-04: Start Engagement By Accepting InvitationTask for AWS Originated(AO)
 opportunity
*/

public class StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTask {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

 static String clientToken = "test-a30d161";

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

     StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTaskResponse response =
 getResponse(opportunityId);

     if ( response == null) {
      System.out.println("Opportunity is not AWS Originated.");
     } else {
      ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
     }
    }

    private static GetEngagementInvitationResponse getInvitation(String
 invitationId) {

     GetEngagementInvitationRequest getRequest =
 GetEngagementInvitationRequest.builder()
          .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .identifier(invitationId)
          .build();

  GetEngagementInvitationResponse response =
 client.getEngagementInvitation(getRequest);

        return response;
 }
```

```
 static StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTaskResponse getResponse(String
 invitationId) {

  if ( getInvitation(invitationId).status().equals(InvitationStatus.PENDING)) {
   StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTaskRequest acceptOpportunityRequest =
     StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTaskRequest.builder()
     .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
           .identifier(invitationId)
           .clientToken(clientToken)
           .build();

   StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTaskResponse response =
 client.startEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTask(acceptOpportunityRequest);
         return response;
  }
  return null;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTasksezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`StartEngagementFromOpportunityTask`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartEngagementFromOpportunityTask`.

SDK per Java 2.x

Avvia il processo di coinvolgimento partendo da un'opportunità esistente accettando l'invito al coinvolgimento e creando un'opportunità corrispondente nel sistema del partner.

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AwsSubmission;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.SalesInvolvementType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.StartEngagementFromOpportunityT
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.StartEngagementFromOpportunityT
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Visibility;

/*
 * Purpose
 * PC-API-01 Partner Originated (PO) opp submission(Start Engagement From
 Opportunity Task for AO Originated Opportunity)
 */

public class StartEngagementFromOpportunityTask {

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

     String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

     StartEngagementFromOpportunityTaskResponse response =
 getResponse(opportunityId);

     ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(response);
    }

 static StartEngagementFromOpportunityTaskResponse getResponse(String opportunityId)
 {

  StartEngagementFromOpportunityTaskRequest submitOpportunityRequest =
 StartEngagementFromOpportunityTaskRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .identifier(opportunityId)
          .clientToken("test-annjqwesdsd99")
```

```
 .awsSubmission(AwsSubmission.builder().involvementType(SalesInvolvementType.CO_SELL).visibi
          .build();

  StartEngagementFromOpportunityTaskResponse response =
 client.startEngagementFromOpportunityTask(submitOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
 }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la sezione StartEngagementFromOpportunityTask AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

`UpdateOpportunity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateOpportunity`.

SDK per Java 2.x

Aggiornare un'opportunità.

```
package org.example;

import java.time.Instant;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.entity.Root;
import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;
import org.example.utils.StringSerializer;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Account;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Address;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Contact;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Customer;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ExpectedCustomerSpend;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetOpportunityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.GetOpportunityResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.LifeCycle;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Marketing;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.NextStepsHistory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.Project;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.ReviewStatus;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.UpdateOpportunityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.UpdateOpportunityResponse;

import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;
import com.google.gson.ToNumberPolicy;

/*
 * Purpose
 * PC-API-02/06 Update opportunity when LifeCycle.ReviewStatus is not Submitted or
 In-Review
 */

public class UpdateOpportunity {

 static final Gson GSON = new GsonBuilder()
   .setObjectToNumberStrategy(ToNumberPolicy.LAZILY_PARSED_NUMBER)
   .registerTypeAdapter(String.class, new StringSerializer())
   .create();

 static PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

 static String OPPORTUNITY_ORIGIN = ORIGIN_PARTNER_ORIGINATED;

 public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
 String inputFile = "updateOpportunity.json";

 if (args.length > 0)
  inputFile = args[0];

 UpdateOpportunityResponse response = updateOpportunity(inputFile);

 client.close();
}

public static GetOpportunityResponse getResponse(String opportunityId) {

       GetOpportunityRequest getOpportunityRequest =
GetOpportunityRequest.builder()
   .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
         .identifier(opportunityId)
         .build();

       GetOpportunityResponse response =
client.getOpportunity(getOpportunityRequest);
       System.out.println(opportunityId + ":" + response);
       return response;
}

public static UpdateOpportunityResponse updateOpportunity(String inputFile) {

 String inputString = ReferenceCodesUtils.readInputFileToString(inputFile);

 Root root = GSON.fromJson(inputString, Root.class);
 GetOpportunityResponse response = getResponse(root.identifier);

 if (response != null
   && response.lifeCycle() != null
   && response.lifeCycle().reviewStatus() != null
   && response.lifeCycle().reviewStatus() != ReviewStatus.SUBMITTED
   && response.lifeCycle().reviewStatus() != ReviewStatus.IN_REVIEW) {

  List<NextStepsHistory> nextStepsHistories = new ArrayList<NextStepsHistory>();
  if ( root.lifeCycle != null && root.lifeCycle.nextStepsHistories != null) {
   for (org.example.entity.NextStepsHistory nextStepsHistoryJson :
root.lifeCycle.nextStepsHistories) {
    NextStepsHistory nextStepsHistory = NextStepsHistory.builder()
      .time(Instant.parse(nextStepsHistoryJson.time))
```

```
        .value(nextStepsHistoryJson.value)
                    .build();
      nextStepsHistories.add(nextStepsHistory);
     }
    }

    LifeCycle lifeCycle = null;
    if ( root.lifeCycle != null ) {
     lifeCycle = LifeCycle.builder()
      .closedLostReason(root.lifeCycle.closedLostReason)
      .nextSteps(root.lifeCycle.nextSteps)
      .nextStepsHistory(nextStepsHistories)
      .reviewComments(root.lifeCycle.reviewComments)
      .reviewStatus(root.lifeCycle.reviewStatus)
      .reviewStatusReason(root.lifeCycle.reviewStatusReason)
      .stage(root.lifeCycle.stage)
      .targetCloseDate(root.lifeCycle.targetCloseDate)
      .build();
    }

    Marketing marketing = null;
    if ( root.marketing != null ) {
     marketing = Marketing.builder()
       .awsFundingUsed(root.marketing.awsFundingUsed)
       .campaignName(root.marketing.campaignName)
       .channels(root.marketing.channels)
       .source(root.marketing.source)
       .useCases(root.marketing.useCases)
       .build();

    }

    Address address = null;
    if (root.customer != null && root.customer.account != null &&
  root.customer.account.address != null) {
     address = Address.builder().postalCode(root.customer.account.address.postalCode)
       .stateOrRegion(root.customer.account.address.stateOrRegion)
       .countryCode(root.customer.account.address.countryCode).build();
    }

    Account account = null;
    if (root.customer != null && root.customer.account != null) {
     account = Account.builder().address(address).duns(root.customer.account.duns)
```

```
.industry(root.customer.account.industry).companyName(root.customer.account.companyName)
     .websiteUrl(root.customer.account.websiteUrl).build();
  }

  List<Contact> contacts = new ArrayList<Contact>();
  if ( root.customer != null && root.customer.contacts != null) {
   for (org.example.entity.Contact jsonContact : root.customer.contacts) {
    Contact contact = Contact.builder()
                  .email(jsonContact.email)
                  .firstName(jsonContact.firstName)
                  .lastName(jsonContact.lastName)
                  .phone(jsonContact.phone)
                  .businessTitle(jsonContact.businessTitle)
                  .build();
    contacts.add(contact);
   }
  }

  Customer customer =
Customer.builder().account(account).contacts(contacts).build();

  List<ExpectedCustomerSpend> expectedCustomerSpends = new
ArrayList<ExpectedCustomerSpend>();
  if ( root.project != null && root.project.expectedCustomerSpend != null) {
   for (org.example.entity.ExpectedCustomerSpend expectedCustomerSpendJson :
root.project.expectedCustomerSpend) {
    ExpectedCustomerSpend expectedCustomerSpend = null;
    expectedCustomerSpend = ExpectedCustomerSpend.builder()
      .amount(expectedCustomerSpendJson.amount)
      .currencyCode(expectedCustomerSpendJson.currencyCode)
      .frequency(expectedCustomerSpendJson.frequency)
      .targetCompany(expectedCustomerSpendJson.targetCompany)
      .build();
    expectedCustomerSpends.add(expectedCustomerSpend);
   }
        }

  Project project = null;
  if (root.project != null) {
   project = Project.builder().title(root.project.title)
     .customerBusinessProblem(root.project.customerBusinessProblem)

.customerUseCase(root.project.customerUseCase).deliveryModels(root.project.deliveryModels)
```

```
      .expectedCustomerSpend(expectedCustomerSpends)

 .salesActivities(root.project.salesActivities).competitorName(root.project.competitorName)
      .otherSolutionDescription(root.project.otherSolutionDescription).build();
   }

   // Building the Actual CreateOpportunity Request
   UpdateOpportunityRequest updateOpportunityRequest =
 UpdateOpportunityRequest.builder().catalog(root.catalog)

 .identifier(root.identifier).lastModifiedDate(Instant.parse(root.lastModifiedDate))

 .primaryNeedsFromAwsWithStrings(root.primaryNeedsFromAws).opportunityType(root.opportunityT
     .lifeCycle(lifeCycle)
     .customer(customer)
     .project(project)
     .partnerOpportunityIdentifier(root.partnerOpportunityIdentifier)
     .marketing(marketing)
     .nationalSecurity(root.nationalSecurity)
     .opportunityType(root.opportunityType)
     .build();

   UpdateOpportunityResponse updateResponse =
 client.updateOpportunity(updateOpportunityRequest);
   System.out.println("Successfully updated opportunity: " + updateResponse);

   return updateResponse;
  } else {
   System.out.println("Opportunity cannot be updated.");
   return null;
  }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateOpportunitysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenari

Aggiorna l'entità associata di un'opportunità

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Dissocia una vecchia entità.
- Associa una nuova entità.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Scenarios.

Aggiorna l'entità associata di un'opportunità

```
package org.example;

import static org.example.utils.Constants.*;

import org.example.utils.Constants;
import org.example.utils.ReferenceCodesUtils;

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.PartnerCentralSellingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AssociateOpportunityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.AssociateOpportunityResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.DisassociateOpportunityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.partnercentralselling.model.DisassociateOpportunityResponse

/*
Purpose
PC-API -17 Replacing a solution
*/

public class ReplaceSolution {
```

```
static PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
           .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
           .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
           .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
           .build();

   public static void main(String[] args) {

    String opportunityId = args.length > 0 ? args[0] : OPPORTUNITY_ID;

    String entityType = "Solutions";
    String originalEntityIdentifier = "S-0000000";
    String newEntityIdentifier = "S-0011111";

    disassociateOppornititityResponse(opportunityId, entityType,
originalEntityIdentifier );
    AssociateOpportunityResponse associateOpportunityResponse =
associateOpportunityResponse(opportunityId, entityType, newEntityIdentifier );

    ReferenceCodesUtils.formatOutput(associateOpportunityResponse);
   }

private static AssociateOpportunityResponse associateOpportunityResponse(String
opportunityId, String entityType, String entityIdentifier) {

       AssociateOpportunityRequest associateOpportunityRequest =
AssociateOpportunityRequest.builder()
   .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
         .opportunityIdentifier(opportunityId)
         .relatedEntityType(entityType)
         .relatedEntityIdentifier(entityIdentifier)
         .build();

       AssociateOpportunityResponse response =
client.associateOpportunity(associateOpportunityRequest);

       return response;
}

private static DisassociateOpportunityResponse
disassociateOppornititityResponse(String opportunityId, String entityType, String
entityIdentifier) {
 PartnerCentralSellingClient client = PartnerCentralSellingClient.builder()
           .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
```

```
            .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
            .httpClient(ApacheHttpClient.builder().build())
            .build();

        DisassociateOpportunityRequest disassociateOpportunityRequest =
 DisassociateOpportunityRequest.builder()
    .catalog(Constants.CATALOG_TO_USE)
          .opportunityIdentifier(opportunityId)
          .relatedEntityType(entityType)
          .relatedEntityIdentifier(entityIdentifier)
          .build();

        DisassociateOpportunityResponse response =
 client.disassociateOpportunity(disassociateOpportunityRequest);

        return response;
 }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - AssociateOpportunity
  - DisassociateOpportunity

Esempi di Amazon Personalize con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Personalize. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateBatchInferenceJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateBatchInferenceJob`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        public static String createPersonalizeBatchInferenceJob(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient,
                        String solutionVersionArn,
                        String jobName,
                        String s3InputDataSourcePath,
                        String s3DataDestinationPath,
                        String roleArn,
                        String explorationWeight,
                        String explorationItemAgeCutOff) {

                long waitInMilliseconds = 60 * 1000;
                String status;
                String batchInferenceJobArn;

                try {

                        // Set up data input and output parameters.
                        S3DataConfig inputSource = S3DataConfig.builder()
                                        .path(s3InputDataSourcePath)
                                        .build();

                        S3DataConfig outputDestination = S3DataConfig.builder()
                                        .path(s3DataDestinationPath)
                                        .build();

                        BatchInferenceJobInput jobInput =
BatchInferenceJobInput.builder()
                                        .s3DataSource(inputSource)
                                        .build();
```

```
                        BatchInferenceJobOutput jobOutputLocation =
BatchInferenceJobOutput.builder()
                                        .s3DataDestination(outputDestination)
                                        .build();

                        // Optional code to build the User-Personalization specific
item exploration
                        // config.
                        HashMap<String, String> explorationConfig = new HashMap<>();

                        explorationConfig.put("explorationWeight",
explorationWeight);
                        explorationConfig.put("explorationItemAgeCutOff",
explorationItemAgeCutOff);

                        BatchInferenceJobConfig jobConfig =
BatchInferenceJobConfig.builder()
                                        .itemExplorationConfig(explorationConfig)
                                        .build();

                        // End optional User-Personalization recipe specific code.

                        CreateBatchInferenceJobRequest
createBatchInferenceJobRequest = CreateBatchInferenceJobRequest
                                        .builder()
                                        .solutionVersionArn(solutionVersionArn)
                                        .jobInput(jobInput)
                                        .jobOutput(jobOutputLocation)
                                        .jobName(jobName)
                                        .roleArn(roleArn)
                                        .batchInferenceJobConfig(jobConfig) //
Optional
                                        .build();

                        batchInferenceJobArn =
personalizeClient.createBatchInferenceJob(createBatchInferenceJobRequest)
                                        .batchInferenceJobArn();

                        DescribeBatchInferenceJobRequest
describeBatchInferenceJobRequest = DescribeBatchInferenceJobRequest
                                        .builder()
                                        .batchInferenceJobArn(batchInferenceJobArn)
                                        .build();
```

```
                        long maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + 3 * 60 * 60;
                        while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                                BatchInferenceJob batchInferenceJob =
personalizeClient

.describeBatchInferenceJob(describeBatchInferenceJobRequest)
                                                .batchInferenceJob();

                                status = batchInferenceJob.status();
                                System.out.println("Batch inference job status: " +
status);

                                if (status.equals("ACTIVE") || status.equals("CREATE
FAILED")) {
                                        break;
                                }
                                try {
                                        Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                                        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                                }
                        }
                        return batchInferenceJobArn;

                } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
                        System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                }
                return "";
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateBatchInferenceJobsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateCampaign`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateCampaign`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String createPersonalCompaign(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String solutionVersionArn,
           String name) {

       try {
           CreateCampaignRequest createCampaignRequest =
CreateCampaignRequest.builder()
                   .minProvisionedTPS(1)
                   .solutionVersionArn(solutionVersionArn)
                   .name(name)
                   .build();

           CreateCampaignResponse campaignResponse =
personalizeClient.createCampaign(createCampaignRequest);
           System.out.println("The campaign ARN is " +
campaignResponse.campaignArn());
           return campaignResponse.campaignArn();
       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return null;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateCampaignsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateDataset`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDataset`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public static String createDataset(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
        String datasetName,
        String datasetGroupArn,
        String datasetType,
        String schemaArn) {
    try {
        CreateDatasetRequest request = CreateDatasetRequest.builder()
                .name(datasetName)
                .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                .datasetType(datasetType)
                .schemaArn(schemaArn)
                .build();

        String datasetArn = personalizeClient.createDataset(request)
                .datasetArn();
        System.out.println("Dataset " + datasetName + " created.");
        return datasetArn;

    } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return "";
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateDatasetsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateDatasetExportJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDatasetExportJob`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String createDatasetExportJob(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
           String jobName,
           String datasetArn,
           IngestionMode ingestionMode,
           String roleArn,
           String s3BucketPath,
           String kmsKeyArn) {

       long waitInMilliseconds = 30 * 1000; // 30 seconds
       String status = null;

       try {

           S3DataConfig exportS3DataConfig =
S3DataConfig.builder().path(s3BucketPath).kmsKeyArn(kmsKeyArn).build();
           DatasetExportJobOutput jobOutput =
DatasetExportJobOutput.builder().s3DataDestination(exportS3DataConfig)
                   .build();

           CreateDatasetExportJobRequest createRequest =
CreateDatasetExportJobRequest.builder()
                   .jobName(jobName)
                   .datasetArn(datasetArn)
                   .ingestionMode(ingestionMode)
                   .jobOutput(jobOutput)
                   .roleArn(roleArn)
                   .build();

           String datasetExportJobArn =
personalizeClient.createDatasetExportJob(createRequest).datasetExportJobArn();

           DescribeDatasetExportJobRequest describeDatasetExportJobRequest =
DescribeDatasetExportJobRequest.builder()
                   .datasetExportJobArn(datasetExportJobArn)
```

```
                    .build();

            long maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + 3 * 60 * 60;

            while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                DatasetExportJob datasetExportJob = personalizeClient
                        .describeDatasetExportJob(describeDatasetExportJobRequest)
                        .datasetExportJob();

                status = datasetExportJob.status();
                System.out.println("Export job status: " + status);

                if (status.equals("ACTIVE") || status.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                    return status;
                }
                try {
                    Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                }
            }
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateDatasetExportJobsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateDatasetGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDatasetGroup`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String createDatasetGroup(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String datasetGroupName) {

       try {
           CreateDatasetGroupRequest createDatasetGroupRequest =
CreateDatasetGroupRequest.builder()
                   .name(datasetGroupName)
                   .build();
           return
personalizeClient.createDatasetGroup(createDatasetGroupRequest).datasetGroupArn();
       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
       }
       return "";
   }
```

Crea un gruppo di set di dati di dominio.

```
   public static String createDomainDatasetGroup(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient,
           String datasetGroupName,
           String domain) {

       try {
           CreateDatasetGroupRequest createDatasetGroupRequest =
CreateDatasetGroupRequest.builder()
                   .name(datasetGroupName)
                   .domain(domain)
                   .build();
           return
personalizeClient.createDatasetGroup(createDatasetGroupRequest).datasetGroupArn();
       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateDatasetGroup AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

`CreateDatasetImportJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDatasetImportJob`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String createPersonalizeDatasetImportJob(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient,
           String jobName,
           String datasetArn,
           String s3BucketPath,
           String roleArn) {

       long waitInMilliseconds = 60 * 1000;
       String status;
       String datasetImportJobArn;

       try {
           DataSource importDataSource = DataSource.builder()
                   .dataLocation(s3BucketPath)
                   .build();

           CreateDatasetImportJobRequest createDatasetImportJobRequest =
CreateDatasetImportJobRequest.builder()
                   .datasetArn(datasetArn)
                   .dataSource(importDataSource)
                   .jobName(jobName)
                   .roleArn(roleArn)
```

```
                    .build();

            datasetImportJobArn =
personalizeClient.createDatasetImportJob(createDatasetImportJobRequest)
                    .datasetImportJobArn();
            DescribeDatasetImportJobRequest describeDatasetImportJobRequest =
DescribeDatasetImportJobRequest.builder()
                    .datasetImportJobArn(datasetImportJobArn)
                    .build();

            long maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + 3 * 60 * 60;

            while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                DatasetImportJob datasetImportJob = personalizeClient
                        .describeDatasetImportJob(describeDatasetImportJobRequest)
                        .datasetImportJob();

                status = datasetImportJob.status();
                System.out.println("Dataset import job status: " + status);

                if (status.equals("ACTIVE") || status.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                    break;
                }
                try {
                    Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                }
            }
            return datasetImportJobArn;

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateDatasetImportJobsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateEventTracker`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateEventTracker`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String createEventTracker(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String eventTrackerName,
           String datasetGroupArn) {

       String eventTrackerId = "";
       String eventTrackerArn;
       long maxTime = 3 * 60 * 60; // 3 hours
       long waitInMilliseconds = 20 * 1000; // 20 seconds
       String status;

       try {

           CreateEventTrackerRequest createEventTrackerRequest =
CreateEventTrackerRequest.builder()
                   .name(eventTrackerName)
                   .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                   .build();

           CreateEventTrackerResponse createEventTrackerResponse =
personalizeClient
                   .createEventTracker(createEventTrackerRequest);

           eventTrackerArn = createEventTrackerResponse.eventTrackerArn();
           eventTrackerId = createEventTrackerResponse.trackingId();
           System.out.println("Event tracker ARN: " + eventTrackerArn);
           System.out.println("Event tracker ID: " + eventTrackerId);

           maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + maxTime;

           DescribeEventTrackerRequest describeRequest =
DescribeEventTrackerRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .eventTrackerArn(eventTrackerArn)
                    .build();

            while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                status =
personalizeClient.describeEventTracker(describeRequest).eventTracker().status();
                System.out.println("EventTracker status: " + status);

                if (status.equals("ACTIVE") || status.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                    break;
                }
                try {
                    Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                }
            }
            return eventTrackerId;
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return eventTrackerId;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateEventTrackersezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateFilter`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateFilter`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static String createFilter(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
            String filterName,
            String datasetGroupArn,
            String filterExpression) {
        try {
            CreateFilterRequest request = CreateFilterRequest.builder()
                    .name(filterName)
                    .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                    .filterExpression(filterExpression)
                    .build();

            return personalizeClient.createFilter(request).filterArn();
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateFiltersezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateRecommender`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateRecommender`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static String createRecommender(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
            String name,
            String datasetGroupArn,
            String recipeArn) {

        long maxTime = 0;
        long waitInMilliseconds = 30 * 1000; // 30 seconds
```

```
        String recommenderStatus = "";

        try {
            CreateRecommenderRequest createRecommenderRequest =
CreateRecommenderRequest.builder()
                    .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                    .name(name)
                    .recipeArn(recipeArn)
                    .build();

            CreateRecommenderResponse recommenderResponse = personalizeClient
                    .createRecommender(createRecommenderRequest);
            String recommenderArn = recommenderResponse.recommenderArn();
            System.out.println("The recommender ARN is " + recommenderArn);

            DescribeRecommenderRequest describeRecommenderRequest =
DescribeRecommenderRequest.builder()
                    .recommenderArn(recommenderArn)
                    .build();

            maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + 3 * 60 * 60;

            while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                recommenderStatus =
personalizeClient.describeRecommender(describeRecommenderRequest).recommender()
                        .status();
                System.out.println("Recommender status: " + recommenderStatus);

                if (recommenderStatus.equals("ACTIVE") ||
recommenderStatus.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                    break;
                }
                try {
                    Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                }
            }
            return recommenderArn;

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateRecommendersezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateSchema`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateSchema`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String createSchema(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient, String
schemaName, String filePath) {

       String schema = null;
       try {
           schema = new String(Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath)));
       } catch (IOException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getMessage());
       }

       try {
           CreateSchemaRequest createSchemaRequest = CreateSchemaRequest.builder()
                   .name(schemaName)
                   .schema(schema)
                   .build();

           String schemaArn =
personalizeClient.createSchema(createSchemaRequest).schemaArn();

           System.out.println("Schema arn: " + schemaArn);
```

```
            return schemaArn;

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

Crea uno schema con un dominio.

```
    public static String createDomainSchema(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String schemaName, String domain,
            String filePath) {

        String schema = null;
        try {
            schema = new String(Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath)));
        } catch (IOException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }

        try {
            CreateSchemaRequest createSchemaRequest = CreateSchemaRequest.builder()
                    .name(schemaName)
                    .domain(domain)
                    .schema(schema)
                    .build();

            String schemaArn =
personalizeClient.createSchema(createSchemaRequest).schemaArn();

            System.out.println("Schema arn: " + schemaArn);

            return schemaArn;

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateSchemasezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateSolution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateSolution`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String createPersonalizeSolution(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient,
           String datasetGroupArn,
           String solutionName,
           String recipeArn) {

       try {
           CreateSolutionRequest solutionRequest = CreateSolutionRequest.builder()
                   .name(solutionName)
                   .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                   .recipeArn(recipeArn)
                   .build();

           CreateSolutionResponse solutionResponse =
personalizeClient.createSolution(solutionRequest);
           return solutionResponse.solutionArn();

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateSolutionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateSolutionVersion`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateSolutionVersion`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String createPersonalizeSolutionVersion(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient, String solutionArn) {
       long maxTime = 0;
       long waitInMilliseconds = 30 * 1000; // 30 seconds
       String solutionStatus = "";
       String solutionVersionStatus = "";
       String solutionVersionArn = "";

       try {
           DescribeSolutionRequest describeSolutionRequest =
DescribeSolutionRequest.builder()
                   .solutionArn(solutionArn)
                   .build();

           maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + 3 * 60 * 60;

           // Wait until solution is active.
           while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

               solutionStatus =
personalizeClient.describeSolution(describeSolutionRequest).solution().status();
               System.out.println("Solution status: " + solutionStatus);

               if (solutionStatus.equals("ACTIVE") || solutionStatus.equals("CREATE
FAILED")) {
                   break;
               }
               try {
```

```
                    Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                }
            }

            if (solutionStatus.equals("ACTIVE")) {

                CreateSolutionVersionRequest createSolutionVersionRequest =
CreateSolutionVersionRequest.builder()
                        .solutionArn(solutionArn)
                        .build();

                CreateSolutionVersionResponse createSolutionVersionResponse =
personalizeClient
                        .createSolutionVersion(createSolutionVersionRequest);
                solutionVersionArn =
createSolutionVersionResponse.solutionVersionArn();

                System.out.println("Solution version ARN: " + solutionVersionArn);

                DescribeSolutionVersionRequest describeSolutionVersionRequest =
DescribeSolutionVersionRequest.builder()
                        .solutionVersionArn(solutionVersionArn)
                        .build();

                while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                    solutionVersionStatus =
personalizeClient.describeSolutionVersion(describeSolutionVersionRequest)
                            .solutionVersion().status();
                    System.out.println("Solution version status: " +
solutionVersionStatus);

                    if (solutionVersionStatus.equals("ACTIVE") ||
solutionVersionStatus.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                        break;
                    }
                    try {
                        Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                    } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                    }
                }
```

```
                return solutionVersionArn;
            }
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateSolutionVersionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteCampaign`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteCampaign`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void deleteSpecificCampaign(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
 String campaignArn) {
        try {
            DeleteCampaignRequest campaignRequest = DeleteCampaignRequest.builder()
                    .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                    .build();

            personalizeClient.deleteCampaign(campaignRequest);
            System.out.println("Delete request sent successfully.");
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println("Error deleting campaign: " +
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteCampaignsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteEventTracker`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteEventTracker`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void deleteEventTracker(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String eventTrackerArn) {
       try {
           DeleteEventTrackerRequest deleteEventTrackerRequest =
DeleteEventTrackerRequest.builder()
                   .eventTrackerArn(eventTrackerArn)
                   .build();

           int status =
personalizeClient.deleteEventTracker(deleteEventTrackerRequest).sdkHttpResponse().statusCod

           System.out.println("Status code:" + status);

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteEventTrackersezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteSolution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteSolution`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void deleteGivenSolution(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String solutionArn) {

       try {
           DeleteSolutionRequest solutionRequest = DeleteSolutionRequest.builder()
                   .solutionArn(solutionArn)
                   .build();

           personalizeClient.deleteSolution(solutionRequest);
           System.out.println("Done");

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteSolutionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeCampaign`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeCampaign`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void describeSpecificCampaign(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String campaignArn) {

       try {
           DescribeCampaignRequest campaignRequest =
DescribeCampaignRequest.builder()
                   .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                   .build();

           DescribeCampaignResponse campaignResponse =
personalizeClient.describeCampaign(campaignRequest);
           Campaign myCampaign = campaignResponse.campaign();
           System.out.println("The Campaign name is " + myCampaign.name());
           System.out.println("The Campaign status is " + myCampaign.status());

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeCampaignsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeRecipe`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeRecipe`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void describeSpecificRecipe(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String recipeArn) {

       try {
           DescribeRecipeRequest recipeRequest = DescribeRecipeRequest.builder()
                   .recipeArn(recipeArn)
                   .build();

           DescribeRecipeResponse recipeResponse =
personalizeClient.describeRecipe(recipeRequest);
           System.out.println("The recipe name is " +
recipeResponse.recipe().name());

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeRecipesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeSolution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeSolution`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void describeSpecificSolution(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String solutionArn) {

       try {
           DescribeSolutionRequest solutionRequest =
DescribeSolutionRequest.builder()
                   .solutionArn(solutionArn)
                   .build();

           DescribeSolutionResponse response =
personalizeClient.describeSolution(solutionRequest);
           System.out.println("The Solution name is " +
response.solution().name());

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSolutionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListCampaigns`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListCampaigns`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void listAllCampaigns(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient, String
solutionArn) {

       try {
           ListCampaignsRequest campaignsRequest = ListCampaignsRequest.builder()
                   .maxResults(10)
                   .solutionArn(solutionArn)
                   .build();

           ListCampaignsResponse response =
personalizeClient.listCampaigns(campaignsRequest);
           List<CampaignSummary> campaigns = response.campaigns();
           for (CampaignSummary campaign : campaigns) {
               System.out.println("Campaign name is : " + campaign.name());
               System.out.println("Campaign ARN is : " + campaign.campaignArn());
           }

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListCampaignssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListDatasetGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListDatasetGroups`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void listDSGroups(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient) {

       try {
           ListDatasetGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
ListDatasetGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .maxResults(15)
                   .build();

           ListDatasetGroupsResponse groupsResponse =
personalizeClient.listDatasetGroups(groupsRequest);
           List<DatasetGroupSummary> groups = groupsResponse.datasetGroups();
           for (DatasetGroupSummary group : groups) {
               System.out.println("The DataSet name is : " + group.name());
               System.out.println("The DataSet ARN is : " +
group.datasetGroupArn());
           }

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListDatasetGroupssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListRecipes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListRecipes`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void listAllRecipes(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient) {

        try {
            ListRecipesRequest recipesRequest = ListRecipesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(15)
                    .build();

            ListRecipesResponse response =
personalizeClient.listRecipes(recipesRequest);
            List<RecipeSummary> recipes = response.recipes();
            for (RecipeSummary recipe : recipes) {
                System.out.println("The recipe ARN is: " + recipe.recipeArn());
                System.out.println("The recipe name is: " + recipe.name());
            }

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListRecipessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListSolutions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListSolutions`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void listAllSolutions(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient, String
datasetGroupArn) {

       try {
           ListSolutionsRequest solutionsRequest = ListSolutionsRequest.builder()
                   .maxResults(10)
                   .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                   .build();

           ListSolutionsResponse response =
personalizeClient.listSolutions(solutionsRequest);
           List<SolutionSummary> solutions = response.solutions();
           for (SolutionSummary solution : solutions) {
               System.out.println("The solution ARN is: " +
solution.solutionArn());
               System.out.println("The solution name is: " + solution.name());
           }

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListSolutionssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`UpdateCampaign`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateCampaign`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String updateCampaign(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
           String campaignArn,
           String solutionVersionArn,
           Integer minProvisionedTPS) {

       try {
           // build the updateCampaignRequest
           UpdateCampaignRequest updateCampaignRequest =
UpdateCampaignRequest.builder()
                   .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                   .solutionVersionArn(solutionVersionArn)
                   .minProvisionedTPS(minProvisionedTPS)
                   .build();

           // update the campaign
           personalizeClient.updateCampaign(updateCampaignRequest);

           DescribeCampaignRequest campaignRequest =
DescribeCampaignRequest.builder()
                   .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                   .build();

           DescribeCampaignResponse campaignResponse =
personalizeClient.describeCampaign(campaignRequest);
           Campaign updatedCampaign = campaignResponse.campaign();

           System.out.println("The Campaign status is " +
updatedCampaign.status());
           return updatedCampaign.status();

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
```

```
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateCampaignsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Personalize Events con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Personalize Events. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`PutEvents`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutEvents`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        public static int putItems(PersonalizeEventsClient personalizeEventsClient,
                        String datasetArn,
                        String item1Id,
```

```
                        String item1PropertyName,
                        String item1PropertyValue,
                        String item2Id,
                        String item2PropertyName,
                        String item2PropertyValue) {

                int responseCode = 0;
                ArrayList<Item> items = new ArrayList<>();

                try {
                        Item item1 = Item.builder()
                                        .itemId(item1Id)
                                        .properties(String.format("{\"%1$s\": \"%2$s
\"}",
                                                        item1PropertyName,
 item1PropertyValue))
                                        .build();

                        items.add(item1);

                        Item item2 = Item.builder()
                                        .itemId(item2Id)
                                        .properties(String.format("{\"%1$s\": \"%2$s
\"}",
                                                        item2PropertyName,
 item2PropertyValue))
                                        .build();

                        items.add(item2);

                        PutItemsRequest putItemsRequest = PutItemsRequest.builder()
                                        .datasetArn(datasetArn)
                                        .items(items)
                                        .build();

                        responseCode =
 personalizeEventsClient.putItems(putItemsRequest).sdkHttpResponse().statusCode();
                        System.out.println("Response code: " + responseCode);
                        return responseCode;

                } catch (PersonalizeEventsException e) {
                        System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                }
                return responseCode;
```

```
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutEventssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`PutUsers`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutUsers`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        public static int putUsers(PersonalizeEventsClient personalizeEventsClient,
                        String datasetArn,
                        String user1Id,
                        String user1PropertyName,
                        String user1PropertyValue,
                        String user2Id,
                        String user2PropertyName,
                        String user2PropertyValue) {

                int responseCode = 0;
                ArrayList<User> users = new ArrayList<>();

                try {
                        User user1 = User.builder()
                                        .userId(user1Id)
                                        .properties(String.format("{\"%1$s\": \"%2$s
\"}",
                                                        user1PropertyName,
 user1PropertyValue))
                                        .build();

                        users.add(user1);

                        User user2 = User.builder()
                                        .userId(user2Id)
```

```
                                        .properties(String.format("{\"%1$s\": \"%2$s
\"}",
                                                        user2PropertyName,
 user2PropertyValue))
                                        .build();

                        users.add(user2);

                        PutUsersRequest putUsersRequest = PutUsersRequest.builder()
                                        .datasetArn(datasetArn)
                                        .users(users)
                                        .build();

                        responseCode =
 personalizeEventsClient.putUsers(putUsersRequest).sdkHttpResponse().statusCode();
                        System.out.println("Response code: " + responseCode);
                        return responseCode;

                } catch (PersonalizeEventsException e) {
                        System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                }
                return responseCode;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutUserssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Personalize Runtime con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with Amazon Personalize Runtime.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`GetPersonalizedRanking`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetPersonalizedRanking`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static List<PredictedItem> getRankedRecs(PersonalizeRuntimeClient
personalizeRuntimeClient,
           String campaignArn,
           String userId,
           ArrayList<String> items) {

       try {
           GetPersonalizedRankingRequest rankingRecommendationsRequest =
GetPersonalizedRankingRequest.builder()
                   .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                   .userId(userId)
                   .inputList(items)
                   .build();

           GetPersonalizedRankingResponse recommendationsResponse =
personalizeRuntimeClient
                   .getPersonalizedRanking(rankingRecommendationsRequest);
           List<PredictedItem> rankedItems =
recommendationsResponse.personalizedRanking();
           int rank = 1;
           for (PredictedItem item : rankedItems) {
               System.out.println("Item ranked at position " + rank + " details");
               System.out.println("Item Id is : " + item.itemId());
               System.out.println("Item score is : " + item.score());
               System.out.println("---------------------------------------------");
               rank++;
           }
           return rankedItems;
```

```
        } catch (PersonalizeRuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetPersonalizedRankingsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetRecommendations`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetRecommendations`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni un elenco di articoli consigliati.

```
   public static void getRecs(PersonalizeRuntimeClient personalizeRuntimeClient,
String campaignArn, String userId) {

       try {
           GetRecommendationsRequest recommendationsRequest =
GetRecommendationsRequest.builder()
                   .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                   .numResults(20)
                   .userId(userId)
                   .build();

           GetRecommendationsResponse recommendationsResponse =
personalizeRuntimeClient
                   .getRecommendations(recommendationsRequest);
           List<PredictedItem> items = recommendationsResponse.itemList();
           for (PredictedItem item : items) {
               System.out.println("Item Id is : " + item.itemId());
```

```
                System.out.println("Item score is : " + item.score());
            }

        } catch (AwsServiceException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

Ottieni un elenco di elementi consigliati da un programma di consulenza creato in un gruppo di set di dati di dominio.

```
   public static void getRecs(PersonalizeRuntimeClient personalizeRuntimeClient,
String recommenderArn,
           String userId) {

       try {
           GetRecommendationsRequest recommendationsRequest =
GetRecommendationsRequest.builder()
                   .recommenderArn(recommenderArn)
                   .numResults(20)
                   .userId(userId)
                   .build();

           GetRecommendationsResponse recommendationsResponse =
personalizeRuntimeClient
                   .getRecommendations(recommendationsRequest);
           List<PredictedItem> items = recommendationsResponse.itemList();

           for (PredictedItem item : items) {
               System.out.println("Item Id is : " + item.itemId());
               System.out.println("Item score is : " + item.score());
           }
       } catch (AwsServiceException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

Usa un filtro quando richiedi consigli.

```
   public static void getFilteredRecs(PersonalizeRuntimeClient
personalizeRuntimeClient,
           String campaignArn,
           String userId,
           String filterArn,
           String parameter1Name,
           String parameter1Value1,
           String parameter1Value2,
           String parameter2Name,
           String parameter2Value) {

       try {

           Map<String, String> filterValues = new HashMap<>();

           filterValues.put(parameter1Name, String.format("\"%1$s\",\"%2$s\"",
                   parameter1Value1, parameter1Value2));
           filterValues.put(parameter2Name, String.format("\"%1$s\"",
                   parameter2Value));

           GetRecommendationsRequest recommendationsRequest =
GetRecommendationsRequest.builder()
                   .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                   .numResults(20)
                   .userId(userId)
                   .filterArn(filterArn)
                   .filterValues(filterValues)
                   .build();

           GetRecommendationsResponse recommendationsResponse =
personalizeRuntimeClient
                   .getRecommendations(recommendationsRequest);
           List<PredictedItem> items = recommendationsResponse.itemList();

           for (PredictedItem item : items) {
               System.out.println("Item Id is : " + item.itemId());
               System.out.println("Item score is : " + item.score());
           }
       } catch (PersonalizeRuntimeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione GetRecommendations AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Pinpoint con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Pinpoint. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateApp`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateApp`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateAppRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateAppResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateApplicationRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateApp {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                 Usage:  <appName>

                 Where:
                  appName - The name of the application to create.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
        String appName = args[0];
        System.out.println("Creating an application with name: " + appName);

        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String appID = createApplication(pinpoint, appName);
        System.out.println("App ID is: " + appID);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static String createApplication(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appName)
 {
        try {
            CreateApplicationRequest appRequest = CreateApplicationRequest.builder()
                    .name(appName)
                    .build();
```

```
            CreateAppRequest request = CreateAppRequest.builder()
                    .createApplicationRequest(appRequest)
                    .build();

            CreateAppResponse result = pinpoint.createApp(request);
            return result.applicationResponse().id();

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAppsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateCampaign`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateCampaign`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una campagna.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CampaignResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.Schedule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.Action;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.WriteCampaignRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateCampaignResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateCampaignRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateCampaign {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <appId> <segmentId>

                Where:
                  appId - The ID of the application to create the campaign in.
                  segmentId - The ID of the segment to create the campaign from.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        String segmentId = args[1];
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        createPinCampaign(pinpoint, appId, segmentId);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void createPinCampaign(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId,
 String segmentId) {
        CampaignResponse result = createCampaign(pinpoint, appId, segmentId);
        System.out.println("Campaign " + result.name() + " created.");
        System.out.println(result.description());
    }
```

```
    public static CampaignResponse createCampaign(PinpointClient client, String
 appID, String segmentID) {

        try {
            Schedule schedule = Schedule.builder()
                    .startTime("IMMEDIATE")
                    .build();

            Message defaultMessage = Message.builder()
                    .action(Action.OPEN_APP)
                    .body("My message body.")
                    .title("My message title.")
                    .build();

            MessageConfiguration messageConfiguration =
 MessageConfiguration.builder()
                    .defaultMessage(defaultMessage)
                    .build();

            WriteCampaignRequest request = WriteCampaignRequest.builder()
                    .description("My description")
                    .schedule(schedule)
                    .name("MyCampaign")
                    .segmentId(segmentID)
                    .messageConfiguration(messageConfiguration)
                    .build();

            CreateCampaignResponse result =
 client.createCampaign(CreateCampaignRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appID)
                    .writeCampaignRequest(request).build());

            System.out.println("Campaign ID: " + result.campaignResponse().id());
            return result.campaignResponse();

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return null;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateCampaignsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateExportJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateExportJob`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esporta un endpoint.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ExportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateExportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateExportJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetExportJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetExportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Request;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Response;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.text.SimpleDateFormat;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Date;
```

```
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

/**
 * To run this code example, you need to create an AWS Identity and Access
 * Management (IAM) role with the correct policy as described in this
 * documentation:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/developerguide/audience-data-
export.html
 *
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class ExportEndpoints {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                This program performs the following steps:

                1. Exports the endpoints to an Amazon S3 bucket.
                2. Downloads the exported endpoints files from Amazon S3.
                3. Parses the endpoints files to obtain the endpoint IDs and prints
 them.
                Usage: ExportEndpoints <applicationId> <s3BucketName>
 <iamExportRoleArn> <path>

                Where:
                  applicationId - The ID of the Amazon Pinpoint application that has
 the endpoint.
                  s3BucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket to export the JSON
 file to.\s
                  iamExportRoleArn - The ARN of an IAM role that grants Amazon
 Pinpoint write permissions to the S3 bucket.  path - The path where the files
 downloaded from the Amazon S3 bucket are written (for example, C:/AWS/).
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String applicationId = args[0];
        String s3BucketName = args[1];
        String iamExportRoleArn = args[2];
        String path = args[3];
        System.out.println("Deleting an application with ID: " + applicationId);

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        exportAllEndpoints(pinpoint, s3Client, applicationId, s3BucketName, path,
iamExportRoleArn);
        pinpoint.close();
        s3Client.close();
    }

    public static void exportAllEndpoints(PinpointClient pinpoint,
            S3Client s3Client,
            String applicationId,
            String s3BucketName,
            String path,
            String iamExportRoleArn) {

        try {
            List<String> objectKeys = exportEndpointsToS3(pinpoint, s3Client,
s3BucketName, iamExportRoleArn,
                    applicationId);
            List<String> endpointFileKeys = objectKeys.stream().filter(o ->
o.endsWith(".gz"))
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());
            downloadFromS3(s3Client, path, s3BucketName, endpointFileKeys);

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
    public static List<String> exportEndpointsToS3(PinpointClient pinpoint, S3Client
 s3Client, String s3BucketName,
            String iamExportRoleArn, String applicationId) {

        SimpleDateFormat dateFormat = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd-
HH_mm:ss.SSS_z");
        String endpointsKeyPrefix = "exports/" + applicationId + "_" +
 dateFormat.format(new Date());
        String s3UrlPrefix = "s3://" + s3BucketName + "/" + endpointsKeyPrefix +
 "/";
        List<String> objectKeys = new ArrayList<>();
        String key;

        try {
            // Defines the export job that Amazon Pinpoint runs.
            ExportJobRequest jobRequest = ExportJobRequest.builder()
                    .roleArn(iamExportRoleArn)
                    .s3UrlPrefix(s3UrlPrefix)
                    .build();

            CreateExportJobRequest exportJobRequest =
 CreateExportJobRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(applicationId)
                    .exportJobRequest(jobRequest)
                    .build();

            System.out.format("Exporting endpoints from Amazon Pinpoint application
 %s to Amazon S3 " +
                    "bucket %s . . .\n", applicationId, s3BucketName);

            CreateExportJobResponse exportResult =
 pinpoint.createExportJob(exportJobRequest);
            String jobId = exportResult.exportJobResponse().id();
            System.out.println(jobId);
            printExportJobStatus(pinpoint, applicationId, jobId);

            ListObjectsV2Request v2Request = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
                    .bucket(s3BucketName)
                    .prefix(endpointsKeyPrefix)
                    .build();

            // Create a list of object keys.
            ListObjectsV2Response v2Response = s3Client.listObjectsV2(v2Request);
```

```
            List<S3Object> objects = v2Response.contents();
            for (S3Object object : objects) {
                key = object.key();
                objectKeys.add(key);
            }

            return objectKeys;

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    private static void printExportJobStatus(PinpointClient pinpointClient,
            String applicationId,
            String jobId) {

        GetExportJobResponse getExportJobResult;
        String status;

        try {
            // Checks the job status until the job completes or fails.
            GetExportJobRequest exportJobRequest = GetExportJobRequest.builder()
                    .jobId(jobId)
                    .applicationId(applicationId)
                    .build();

            do {
                getExportJobResult = pinpointClient.getExportJob(exportJobRequest);
                status =
getExportJobResult.exportJobResponse().jobStatus().toString().toUpperCase();
                System.out.format("Export job %s . . .\n", status);
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(3);

            } while (!status.equals("COMPLETED") && !status.equals("FAILED"));

            if (status.equals("COMPLETED")) {
                System.out.println("Finished exporting endpoints.");
            } else {
                System.err.println("Failed to export endpoints.");
                System.exit(1);
            }
```

```
        } catch (PinpointException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Download files from an Amazon S3 bucket and write them to the path location.
    public static void downloadFromS3(S3Client s3Client, String path, String
 s3BucketName, List<String> objectKeys) {

        String newPath;
        try {
            for (String key : objectKeys) {
                GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                        .bucket(s3BucketName)
                        .key(key)
                        .build();

                ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse> objectBytes =
 s3Client.getObjectAsBytes(objectRequest);
                byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();

                // Write the data to a local file.
                String fileSuffix = new
 SimpleDateFormat("yyyyMMddHHmmss").format(new Date());
                newPath = path + fileSuffix + ".gz";
                File myFile = new File(newPath);
                OutputStream os = new FileOutputStream(myFile);
                os.write(data);
            }
            System.out.println("Download finished.");

        } catch (S3Exception | NullPointerException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateExportJobsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateImportJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateImportJob`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Importa un segmento.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateImportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ImportJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ImportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.Format;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateImportJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ImportSegment {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <appId> <bucket> <key> <roleArn>\s

                Where:
                  appId - The application ID to create a segment for.
                  bucket - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the
 segment definitons.
                  key - The key of the S3 object.
```

```
                  roleArn - ARN of the role that allows Amazon Pinpoint to
 access S3. You need to set trust management for this to work. See https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference_policies_elements_principal.html
                  """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        String bucket = args[1];
        String key = args[2];
        String roleArn = args[3];

        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        ImportJobResponse response = createImportSegment(pinpoint, appId, bucket,
 key, roleArn);
        System.out.println("Import job for " + bucket + " submitted.");
        System.out.println("See application " + response.applicationId() + " for
 import job status.");
        System.out.println("See application " + response.jobStatus() + " for import
 job status.");
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static ImportJobResponse createImportSegment(PinpointClient client,
            String appId,
            String bucket,
            String key,
            String roleArn) {

        try {
            ImportJobRequest importRequest = ImportJobRequest.builder()
                    .defineSegment(true)
                    .registerEndpoints(true)
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .format(Format.JSON)
                    .s3Url("s3://" + bucket + "/" + key)
                    .build();
```

```
            CreateImportJobRequest jobRequest = CreateImportJobRequest.builder()
                    .importJobRequest(importRequest)
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            CreateImportJobResponse jobResponse =
 client.createImportJob(jobRequest);
            return jobResponse.importJobResponse();

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateImportJobsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateSegment`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateSegment`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AttributeDimension;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AttributeType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.RecencyDimension;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentBehaviors;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentDemographics;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentLocation;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentDimensions;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.WriteSegmentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateSegmentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateSegmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateSegment {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                Usage:   <appId>

                                Where:
                                  appId - The application ID to create a segment
 for.

                                """;

                if (args.length != 1) {
                        System.out.println(usage);
                        System.exit(1);
                }

                String appId = args[0];
                PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                                .build();

                SegmentResponse result = createSegment(pinpoint, appId);
                System.out.println("Segment " + result.name() + " created.");
                System.out.println(result.segmentType());
                pinpoint.close();
        }
```

```
       public static SegmentResponse createSegment(PinpointClient client, String
appId) {
               try {
                       Map<String, AttributeDimension> segmentAttributes = new
HashMap<>();
                       segmentAttributes.put("Team", AttributeDimension.builder()
                                       .attributeType(AttributeType.INCLUSIVE)
                                       .values("Lakers")
                                       .build());

                       RecencyDimension recencyDimension =
RecencyDimension.builder()
                                       .duration("DAY_30")
                                       .recencyType("ACTIVE")
                                       .build();

                       SegmentBehaviors segmentBehaviors =
SegmentBehaviors.builder()
                                       .recency(recencyDimension)
                                       .build();

                       SegmentDemographics segmentDemographics =
SegmentDemographics
                                       .builder()
                                       .build();

                       SegmentLocation segmentLocation = SegmentLocation
                                       .builder()
                                       .build();

                       SegmentDimensions dimensions = SegmentDimensions
                                       .builder()
                                       .attributes(segmentAttributes)
                                       .behavior(segmentBehaviors)
                                       .demographic(segmentDemographics)
                                       .location(segmentLocation)
                                       .build();

                       WriteSegmentRequest writeSegmentRequest =
WriteSegmentRequest.builder()
                                       .name("MySegment")
                                       .dimensions(dimensions)
                                       .build();
```

```
                        CreateSegmentRequest createSegmentRequest =
 CreateSegmentRequest.builder()
                                        .applicationId(appId)
                                        .writeSegmentRequest(writeSegmentRequest)
                                        .build();

                        CreateSegmentResponse createSegmentResult =
 client.createSegment(createSegmentRequest);
                        System.out.println("Segment ID: " +
 createSegmentResult.segmentResponse().id());
                        System.out.println("Done");
                        return createSegmentResult.segmentResponse();

                } catch (PinpointException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
                return null;
        }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateSegmentsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteApp`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteApp`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina un'applicazione.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DeleteAppRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DeleteAppResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteApp {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:  <appId>

                Where:
                 appId - The ID of the application to delete.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        System.out.println("Deleting an application with ID: " + appId);
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        deletePinApp(pinpoint, appId);
        System.out.println("Done");
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void deletePinApp(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId) {
        try {
            DeleteAppRequest appRequest = DeleteAppRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();
```

```
            DeleteAppResponse result = pinpoint.deleteApp(appRequest);
            String appName = result.applicationResponse().name();
            System.out.println("Application " + appName + " has been deleted.");

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteAppsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteEndpoint`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteEndpoint`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Eliminare un endpoint.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DeleteEndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DeleteEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
```

```
 */
public class DeleteEndpoint {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <appName> <endpointId >

                Where:
                  appId - The id of the application to delete.
                  endpointId - The id of the endpoint to delete.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        String endpointId = args[1];
        System.out.println("Deleting an endpoint with id: " + endpointId);
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        deletePinEncpoint(pinpoint, appId, endpointId);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void deletePinEncpoint(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId,
 String endpointId) {
        try {
            DeleteEndpointRequest appRequest = DeleteEndpointRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .endpointId(endpointId)
                    .build();

            DeleteEndpointResponse result = pinpoint.deleteEndpoint(appRequest);
            String id = result.endpointResponse().id();
            System.out.println("The deleted endpoint id  " + id);

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteEndpointsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetEndpoint`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetEndpoint`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import com.google.gson.FieldNamingPolicy;
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetEndpointRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class LookUpEndpoint {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <appId> <endpoint>
```

```
                Where:
                  appId - The ID of the application to delete.
                  endpoint - The ID of the endpoint.\s
                  """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        String endpoint = args[1];
        System.out.println("Looking up an endpoint point with ID: " + endpoint);
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        lookupPinpointEndpoint(pinpoint, appId, endpoint);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void lookupPinpointEndpoint(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId,
String endpoint) {
        try {
            GetEndpointRequest appRequest = GetEndpointRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .endpointId(endpoint)
                    .build();

            GetEndpointResponse result = pinpoint.getEndpoint(appRequest);
            EndpointResponse endResponse = result.endpointResponse();

            // Uses the Google Gson library to pretty print the endpoint JSON.
            Gson gson = new GsonBuilder()
                    .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
                    .setPrettyPrinting()
                    .create();

            String endpointJson = gson.toJson(endResponse);
            System.out.println(endpointJson);

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetEndpointsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetSegments`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetSegments`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i segmenti.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetSegmentsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetSegmentsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListSegments {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:   <appId>

                Where:
                  appId - The ID of the application that contains a segment.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listSegs(pinpoint, appId);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void listSegs(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId) {
        try {
            GetSegmentsRequest request = GetSegmentsRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            GetSegmentsResponse response = pinpoint.getSegments(request);
            List<SegmentResponse> segments = response.segmentsResponse().item();
            for (SegmentResponse segment : segments) {
                System.out
                        .println("Segement " + segment.id() + " " + segment.name() +
 " " + segment.lastModifiedDate());
            }

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetSegmentssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetSmsChannel`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetSmsChannel`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SMSChannelResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetSmsChannelRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SMSChannelRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.UpdateSmsChannelRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.UpdateSmsChannelResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class UpdateChannel {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage: CreateChannel <appId>

                Where:
                  appId - The name of the application whose channel is updated.

                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        SMSChannelResponse getResponse = getSMSChannel(pinpoint, appId);
        toggleSmsChannel(pinpoint, appId, getResponse);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    private static SMSChannelResponse getSMSChannel(PinpointClient client, String
appId) {
        try {
            GetSmsChannelRequest request = GetSmsChannelRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            SMSChannelResponse response =
client.getSmsChannel(request).smsChannelResponse();
            System.out.println("Channel state is " + response.enabled());
            return response;

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    private static void toggleSmsChannel(PinpointClient client, String appId,
SMSChannelResponse getResponse) {
        boolean enabled = !getResponse.enabled();
        try {
            SMSChannelRequest request = SMSChannelRequest.builder()
                    .enabled(enabled)
                    .build();

            UpdateSmsChannelRequest updateRequest =
UpdateSmsChannelRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .smsChannelRequest(request)
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            UpdateSmsChannelResponse result =
 client.updateSmsChannel(updateRequest);
            System.out.println("Channel state: " +
 result.smsChannelResponse().enabled());

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetSmsChannelsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetUserEndpoints`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetUserEndpoints`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetUserEndpointsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetUserEndpointsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import java.util.List;

/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListEndpointIds {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <applicationId> <userId>

                Where:
                   applicationId - The ID of the Amazon Pinpoint application that
 has the endpoint.
                   userId - The user id applicable to the endpoints""";

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String applicationId = args[0];
        String userId = args[1];
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listAllEndpoints(pinpoint, applicationId, userId);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void listAllEndpoints(PinpointClient pinpoint,
            String applicationId,
            String userId) {

        try {
            GetUserEndpointsRequest endpointsRequest =
 GetUserEndpointsRequest.builder()
                    .userId(userId)
                    .applicationId(applicationId)
                    .build();
```

```
            GetUserEndpointsResponse response =
 pinpoint.getUserEndpoints(endpointsRequest);
            List<EndpointResponse> endpoints = response.endpointsResponse().item();

            // Display the results.
            for (EndpointResponse endpoint : endpoints) {
                System.out.println("The channel type is: " +
 endpoint.channelType());
                System.out.println("The address is  " + endpoint.address());
            }

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetUserEndpointssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`SendMessages`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendMessages`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio e-mail.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AddressConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ChannelType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SimpleEmailPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SimpleEmail;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EmailMessage;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DirectMessageConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.PinpointEmailClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Body;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Content;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Destination;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.EmailContent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.SendEmailRequest;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SendEmailMessage {

        // The character encoding the you want to use for the subject line and
        // message body of the email.
        public static String charset = "UTF-8";

    // The body of the email for recipients whose email clients support HTML
 content.
    static final String body = """
        Amazon Pinpoint test (AWS SDK for Java 2.x)

        This email was sent through the Amazon Pinpoint Email API using the AWS SDK
 for Java 2.x

        """;

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """
```

```
                                Usage:    <subject> <appId> <senderAddress>
<toAddress>

           Where:
              subject - The email subject to use.
              senderAddress - The from address. This address has to be verified in
Amazon Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email\s
              toAddress - The to address. This address has to be verified in Amazon
Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email\s
           """;

       if (args.length != 3) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       String subject = args[0];
       String senderAddress = args[1];
       String toAddress = args[2];
       System.out.println("Sending a message");
       PinpointEmailClient pinpoint = PinpointEmailClient.builder()
           .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
           .build();

       sendEmail(pinpoint, subject, senderAddress, toAddress);
       System.out.println("Email was sent");
       pinpoint.close();
   }

   public static void sendEmail(PinpointEmailClient pinpointEmailClient, String
subject, String senderAddress, String toAddress) {
       try {
           Content content = Content.builder()
               .data(body)
               .build();

           Body messageBody = Body.builder()
               .text(content)
               .build();

           Message message = Message.builder()
               .body(messageBody)
               .subject(Content.builder().data(subject).build())
               .build();
```

```
            Destination destination = Destination.builder()
                .toAddresses(toAddress)
                .build();

            EmailContent emailContent = EmailContent.builder()
                .simple(message)
                .build();

            SendEmailRequest sendEmailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .fromEmailAddress(senderAddress)
                .destination(destination)
                .content(emailContent)
                .build();

            pinpointEmailClient.sendEmail(sendEmailRequest);
            System.out.println("Message Sent");

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Invio di un messaggio e-mail con valori CC.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import  software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.PinpointEmailClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Body;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Content;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Destination;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.EmailContent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.SendEmailRequest;
import java.util.ArrayList;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SendEmailMessageCC {

    // The body of the email.
    static final String body = """
        Amazon Pinpoint test (AWS SDK for Java 2.x)

        This email was sent through the Amazon Pinpoint Email API using the AWS SDK
 for Java 2.x

        """;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:    <subject> <senderAddress> <toAddress> <ccAddress>

            Where:
               subject - The email subject to use.
               senderAddress - The from address. This address has to be verified in
 Amazon Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email\s
               toAddress - The to address. This address has to be verified in Amazon
 Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email\s
               ccAddress - The CC address.
            """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String subject = args[0];
        String senderAddress = args[1];
        String toAddress = args[2];
        String ccAddress = args[3];

        System.out.println("Sending a message");
        PinpointEmailClient pinpoint = PinpointEmailClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        ArrayList<String> ccList = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
        ccList.add(ccAddress);
        sendEmail(pinpoint, subject, senderAddress, toAddress, ccList);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void sendEmail(PinpointEmailClient pinpointEmailClient, String
 subject, String senderAddress, String toAddress, ArrayList<String> ccAddresses) {
        try {
            Content content = Content.builder()
                .data(body)
                .build();

            Body messageBody = Body.builder()
                .text(content)
                .build();

            Message message = Message.builder()
                .body(messageBody)
                .subject(Content.builder().data(subject).build())
                .build();

            Destination destination = Destination.builder()
                .toAddresses(toAddress)
                .ccAddresses(ccAddresses)
                .build();

            EmailContent emailContent = EmailContent.builder()
                .simple(message)
                .build();

            SendEmailRequest sendEmailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .fromEmailAddress(senderAddress)
                .destination(destination)
                .content(emailContent)
                .build();

            pinpointEmailClient.sendEmail(sendEmailRequest);
            System.out.println("Message Sent");

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            // Handle exception
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

Invia un messaggio SMS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DirectMessageConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SMSMessage;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AddressConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ChannelType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SendMessage {

        // The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
        // time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
        // marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.
        public static String messageType = "TRANSACTIONAL";

        // The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
        public static String registeredKeyword = "myKeyword";

        // The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
        // varies by country or region. For more information, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-
countries.html
        public static String senderId = "MySenderID";
```

```
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                Usage:   <message> <appId> <originationNumber>
<destinationNumber>\s

                                Where:
                                  message - The body of the message to send.
                                  appId - The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID
to use when you send this message.
                                  originationNumber - The phone number or short code
that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account. For best
results, specify long codes in E.164 format (for example, +1-555-555-5654).
                                  destinationNumber - The recipient's phone number.
For best results, you should specify the phone number in E.164 format (for example,
+1-555-555-5654).\s
                                  """;

                if (args.length != 4) {
                        System.out.println(usage);
                        System.exit(1);
                }

                String message = args[0];
                String appId = args[1];
                String originationNumber = args[2];
                String destinationNumber = args[3];
                System.out.println("Sending a message");
                PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                                .build();

                sendSMSMessage(pinpoint, message, appId, originationNumber,
destinationNumber);
                pinpoint.close();
        }

        public static void sendSMSMessage(PinpointClient pinpoint, String message,
String appId,
                        String originationNumber,
                        String destinationNumber) {
                try {
                        Map<String, AddressConfiguration> addressMap = new
HashMap<String, AddressConfiguration>();
```

```
                        AddressConfiguration addConfig =
AddressConfiguration.builder()
                                        .channelType(ChannelType.SMS)
                                        .build();

                        addressMap.put(destinationNumber, addConfig);
                        SMSMessage smsMessage = SMSMessage.builder()
                                        .body(message)
                                        .messageType(messageType)
                                        .originationNumber(originationNumber)
                                        .senderId(senderId)
                                        .keyword(registeredKeyword)
                                        .build();

                        // Create a DirectMessageConfiguration object.
                        DirectMessageConfiguration direct =
DirectMessageConfiguration.builder()
                                        .smsMessage(smsMessage)
                                        .build();

                        MessageRequest msgReq = MessageRequest.builder()
                                        .addresses(addressMap)
                                        .messageConfiguration(direct)
                                        .build();

                        // create a SendMessagesRequest object
                        SendMessagesRequest request = SendMessagesRequest.builder()
                                        .applicationId(appId)
                                        .messageRequest(msgReq)
                                        .build();

                        SendMessagesResponse response =
pinpoint.sendMessages(request);
                        MessageResponse msg1 = response.messageResponse();
                        Map map1 = msg1.result();

                        // Write out the result of sendMessage.
                        map1.forEach((k, v) -> System.out.println((k + ":" + v)));

                } catch (PinpointException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }
```

```
}
```

Invia messaggi SMS in batch.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DirectMessageConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SMSMessage;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AddressConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ChannelType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SendMessageBatch {

    // The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
    // time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
    // marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.
    public static String messageType = "TRANSACTIONAL";

    // The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
    public static String registeredKeyword = "myKeyword";

    // The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
    // varies by country or region. For more information, see
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-
countries.html
```

```
    public static String senderId = "MySenderID";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <message> <appId> <originationNumber> <destinationNumber>
<destinationNumber1>\s

                Where:
                  message - The body of the message to send.
                  appId - The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you
send this message.
                  originationNumber - The phone number or short code that you
specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account. For best results,
specify long codes in E.164 format (for example, +1-555-555-5654).
                  destinationNumber - The recipient's phone number.  For best
results, you should specify the phone number in E.164 format (for example,
+1-555-555-5654).
                  destinationNumber1 - The second recipient's phone number.  For
best results, you should specify the phone number in E.164 format (for example,
+1-555-555-5654).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String message = args[0];
        String appId = args[1];
        String originationNumber = args[2];
        String destinationNumber = args[3];
        String destinationNumber1 = args[4];
        System.out.println("Sending a message");
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        sendSMSMessage(pinpoint, message, appId, originationNumber,
destinationNumber, destinationNumber1);
        pinpoint.close();
    }
```

```
   public static void sendSMSMessage(PinpointClient pinpoint, String message,
String appId,
                                     String originationNumber,
                                     String destinationNumber, String
destinationNumber1) {
       try {
           Map<String, AddressConfiguration> addressMap = new HashMap<String,
AddressConfiguration>();
           AddressConfiguration addConfig = AddressConfiguration.builder()
                   .channelType(ChannelType.SMS)
                   .build();

           // Add an entry to the Map object for each number to whom you want to
send a
           // message.
           addressMap.put(destinationNumber, addConfig);
           addressMap.put(destinationNumber1, addConfig);
           SMSMessage smsMessage = SMSMessage.builder()
                   .body(message)
                   .messageType(messageType)
                   .originationNumber(originationNumber)
                   .senderId(senderId)
                   .keyword(registeredKeyword)
                   .build();

           // Create a DirectMessageConfiguration object.
           DirectMessageConfiguration direct = DirectMessageConfiguration.builder()
                   .smsMessage(smsMessage)
                   .build();

           MessageRequest msgReq = MessageRequest.builder()
                   .addresses(addressMap)
                   .messageConfiguration(direct)
                   .build();

           // Create a SendMessagesRequest object.
           SendMessagesRequest request = SendMessagesRequest.builder()
                   .applicationId(appId)
                   .messageRequest(msgReq)
                   .build();

           SendMessagesResponse response = pinpoint.sendMessages(request);
           MessageResponse msg1 = response.messageResponse();
           Map map1 = msg1.result();
```

```
            // Write out the result of sendMessage.
            map1.forEach((k, v) -> System.out.println((k + ":" + v)));

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SendMessagessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`UpdateEndpoint`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateEndpoint`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.UpdateEndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.UpdateEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetEndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointDemographic;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointLocation;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointUser;
import java.text.DateFormat;
import java.text.SimpleDateFormat;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.UUID;
```

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Date;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class UpdateEndpoint {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:  <appId>

                Where:
                  appId - The ID of the application to create an endpoint for.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        EndpointResponse response = createEndpoint(pinpoint, appId);
        System.out.println("Got Endpoint: " + response.id());
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static EndpointResponse createEndpoint(PinpointClient client, String
 appId) {
        String endpointId = UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        System.out.println("Endpoint ID: " + endpointId);
```

```
        try {
            EndpointRequest endpointRequest = createEndpointRequestData();
            UpdateEndpointRequest updateEndpointRequest =
UpdateEndpointRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .endpointId(endpointId)
                    .endpointRequest(endpointRequest)
                    .build();

            UpdateEndpointResponse updateEndpointResponse =
client.updateEndpoint(updateEndpointRequest);
            System.out.println("Update Endpoint Response: " +
updateEndpointResponse.messageBody());

            GetEndpointRequest getEndpointRequest = GetEndpointRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .endpointId(endpointId)
                    .build();

            GetEndpointResponse getEndpointResponse =
client.getEndpoint(getEndpointRequest);
            System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().address());

System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().channelType());

System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().applicationId());

System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().endpointStatus());
            System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().requestId());
            System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().user());

            return getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse();

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    private static EndpointRequest createEndpointRequestData() {
        try {
            List<String> favoriteTeams = new ArrayList<>();
            favoriteTeams.add("Lakers");
```

```
            favoriteTeams.add("Warriors");
            HashMap<String, List<String>> customAttributes = new HashMap<>();
            customAttributes.put("team", favoriteTeams);

            EndpointDemographic demographic = EndpointDemographic.builder()
                    .appVersion("1.0")
                    .make("apple")
                    .model("iPhone")
                    .modelVersion("7")
                    .platform("ios")
                    .platformVersion("10.1.1")
                    .timezone("America/Los_Angeles")
                    .build();

            EndpointLocation location = EndpointLocation.builder()
                    .city("Los Angeles")
                    .country("US")
                    .latitude(34.0)
                    .longitude(-118.2)
                    .postalCode("90068")
                    .region("CA")
                    .build();

            Map<String, Double> metrics = new HashMap<>();
            metrics.put("health", 100.00);
            metrics.put("luck", 75.00);

            EndpointUser user = EndpointUser.builder()
                    .userId(UUID.randomUUID().toString())
                    .build();

            DateFormat df = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm'Z'"); // Quoted
"Z" to indicate UTC, no timezone
                                                                           // offset
            String nowAsISO = df.format(new Date());

            return EndpointRequest.builder()
                    .address(UUID.randomUUID().toString())
                    .attributes(customAttributes)
                    .channelType("APNS")
                    .demographic(demographic)
                    .effectiveDate(nowAsISO)
                    .location(location)
                    .metrics(metrics)
```

```
                    .optOut("NONE")
                    .requestId(UUID.randomUUID().toString())
                    .user(user)
                    .build();

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateEndpointsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di API Amazon Pinpoint SMS e Voice con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l'API AWS SDK for Java 2.x con Amazon Pinpoint SMS and Voice.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`SendVoiceMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendVoiceMessage`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointsmsvoice.PinpointSmsVoiceClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointsmsvoice.model.SSMLMessageType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointsmsvoice.model.VoiceMessageContent;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointsmsvoice.model.SendVoiceMessageRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointsmsvoice.model.PinpointSmsVoiceException;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SendVoiceMessage {

    // The Amazon Polly voice that you want to use to send the message. For a list
    // of voices, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/polly/latest/dg/voicelist.html
    static final String voiceName = "Matthew";

    // The language to use when sending the message. For a list of supported
    // languages, see
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/polly/latest/dg/SupportedLanguage.html
    static final String languageCode = "en-US";
```

```
    // The content of the message. This example uses SSML to customize and control
    // certain aspects of the message, such as by adding pauses and changing
    // phonation. The message can't contain any line breaks.
    static final String ssmlMessage = "<speak>This is a test message sent from "
            + "<emphasis>Amazon Pinpoint</emphasis> "
            + "using the <break strength='weak'/>AWS "
            + "SDK for Java. "
            + "<amazon:effect phonation='soft'>Thank "
            + "you for listening.</amazon:effect></speak>";

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """
                Usage:   <originationNumber> <destinationNumber>\s

                Where:
                  originationNumber - The phone number or short code that you
specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account. For best results,
specify long codes in E.164 format (for example, +1-555-555-5654).
                  destinationNumber - The recipient's phone number.  For best
results, you should specify the phone number in E.164 format (for example,
+1-555-555-5654).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
        String originationNumber = args[0];
        String destinationNumber = args[1];
        System.out.println("Sending a voice message");

        // Set the content type to application/json.
        List<String> listVal = new ArrayList<>();
        listVal.add("application/json");
        Map<String, List<String>> values = new HashMap<>();
        values.put("Content-Type", listVal);

        ClientOverrideConfiguration config2 = ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .headers(values)
                .build();

        PinpointSmsVoiceClient client = PinpointSmsVoiceClient.builder()
```

```
                .overrideConfiguration(config2)
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        sendVoiceMsg(client, originationNumber, destinationNumber);
        client.close();
    }

    public static void sendVoiceMsg(PinpointSmsVoiceClient client, String
 originationNumber,
                                    String destinationNumber) {
        try {
            SSMLMessageType ssmlMessageType = SSMLMessageType.builder()
                    .languageCode(languageCode)
                    .text(ssmlMessage)
                    .voiceId(voiceName)
                    .build();

            VoiceMessageContent content = VoiceMessageContent.builder()
                    .ssmlMessage(ssmlMessageType)
                    .build();

            SendVoiceMessageRequest voiceMessageRequest =
 SendVoiceMessageRequest.builder()
                    .destinationPhoneNumber(destinationNumber)
                    .originationPhoneNumber(originationNumber)
                    .content(content)
                    .build();

            client.sendVoiceMessage(voiceMessageRequest);
            System.out.println("The message was sent successfully.");

        } catch (PinpointSmsVoiceException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SendVoiceMessagesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Polly con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Polly. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`DescribeVoices`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeVoices`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.PollyClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.DescribeVoicesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.DescribeVoicesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.PollyException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.Voice;
import java.util.List;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeVoicesSample {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        PollyClient polly = PollyClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        describeVoice(polly);
        polly.close();
    }

    public static void describeVoice(PollyClient polly) {
        try {
            DescribeVoicesRequest voicesRequest = DescribeVoicesRequest.builder()
                    .languageCode("en-US")
                    .build();

            DescribeVoicesResponse enUsVoicesResult =
 polly.describeVoices(voicesRequest);
            List<Voice> voices = enUsVoicesResult.voices();
            for (Voice myVoice : voices) {
                System.out.println("The ID of the voice is " + myVoice.id());
                System.out.println("The gender of the voice is " +
 myVoice.gender());
            }

        } catch (PollyException e) {
            System.err.println("Exception caught: " + e);
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeVoicessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListLexicons`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListLexicons`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.PollyClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.ListLexiconsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.ListLexiconsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.LexiconDescription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.PollyException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListLexicons {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        PollyClient polly = PollyClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        listLexicons(polly);
        polly.close();
    }

    public static void listLexicons(PollyClient client) {
```

```
        try {
            ListLexiconsRequest listLexiconsRequest = ListLexiconsRequest.builder()
                    .build();

            ListLexiconsResponse listLexiconsResult =
 client.listLexicons(listLexiconsRequest);
            List<LexiconDescription> lexiconDescription =
 listLexiconsResult.lexicons();
            for (LexiconDescription lexDescription : lexiconDescription) {
                System.out.println("The name of the Lexicon is " +
 lexDescription.name());
            }

        } catch (PollyException e) {
            System.err.println("Exception caught: " + e);
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListLexiconssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`SynthesizeSpeech`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SynthesizeSpeech`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import javazoom.jl.decoder.JavaLayerException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseInputStream;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.PollyClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.DescribeVoicesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.Voice;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.DescribeVoicesResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.OutputFormat;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.PollyException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.SynthesizeSpeechRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.SynthesizeSpeechResponse;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import javazoom.jl.player.advanced.AdvancedPlayer;
import javazoom.jl.player.advanced.PlaybackEvent;
import javazoom.jl.player.advanced.PlaybackListener;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class PollyDemo {
    private static final String SAMPLE = "Congratulations. You have successfully
 built this working demo " +
            " of Amazon Polly in Java Version 2. Have fun building voice enabled
 apps with Amazon Polly (that's me!), and always "
            +
            " look at the AWS website for tips and tricks on using Amazon Polly and
 other great services from AWS";

    public static void main(String args[]) {
        PollyClient polly = PollyClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        talkPolly(polly);
        polly.close();
    }

    public static void talkPolly(PollyClient polly) {
        try {
            DescribeVoicesRequest describeVoiceRequest =
 DescribeVoicesRequest.builder()
                    .engine("standard")
                    .build();
```

```
            DescribeVoicesResponse describeVoicesResult =
 polly.describeVoices(describeVoiceRequest);
            Voice voice = describeVoicesResult.voices().stream()
                    .filter(v -> v.name().equals("Joanna"))
                    .findFirst()
                    .orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("Voice not found"));
            InputStream stream = synthesize(polly, SAMPLE, voice, OutputFormat.MP3);
            AdvancedPlayer player = new AdvancedPlayer(stream,

 javazoom.jl.player.FactoryRegistry.systemRegistry().createAudioDevice());
            player.setPlayBackListener(new PlaybackListener() {
                public void playbackStarted(PlaybackEvent evt) {
                    System.out.println("Playback started");
                    System.out.println(SAMPLE);
                }

                public void playbackFinished(PlaybackEvent evt) {
                    System.out.println("Playback finished");
                }
            });

            // play it!
            player.play();

        } catch (PollyException | JavaLayerException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static InputStream synthesize(PollyClient polly, String text, Voice
 voice, OutputFormat format)
            throws IOException {
        SynthesizeSpeechRequest synthReq = SynthesizeSpeechRequest.builder()
                .text(text)
                .voiceId(voice.id())
                .outputFormat(format)
                .build();

        ResponseInputStream<SynthesizeSpeechResponse> synthRes =
 polly.synthesizeSpeech(synthReq);
        return synthRes;
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SynthesizeSpeechsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenari

Crea un'applicazione per analizzare il feedback dei clienti

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione che analizza le schede dei commenti dei clienti, le traduce dalla loro lingua originale, ne determina il sentiment e genera un file audio dal testo tradotto.

SDK per Java 2.x

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Esempi di Amazon RDS con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon RDS. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Amazon RDS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon RDS.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBInstance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeDBInstances {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeInstances(rdsClient);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeInstances(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbInstancesResponse response = rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
            List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
            for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                System.out.println("Instance ARN is: " + instance.dbInstanceArn());
                System.out.println("The Engine is " + instance.engine());
                System.out.println("Connection endpoint is" +
 instance.endpoint().address());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

- Scenari
- Esempi serverless

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creare un gruppo di parametri database personalizzati e imposta i relativi valori.
- Creare un'istanza database configurata per utilizzare il gruppo di parametri. L'istanza DB contiene anche un database.
- Acquisire uno snapshot dell'istanza.
- Eliminare l'istanza e il gruppo di parametri.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui più operazioni.

```
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbParameterGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbSnapshotRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbSnapshotResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBEngineVersion;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBInstance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBParameterGroup;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBSnapshot;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DeleteDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DeleteDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbParameterGroupsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbParametersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbSnapshotsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbSnapshotsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.ModifyDbParameterGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.OrderableDBInstanceOption;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.Parameter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbParameterGroupRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbParametersRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.SecretsManagerClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueResponse;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the
 * database credentials. If you do not create a
 * secret, this example will not work. For details, see:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html
 *
```

```
 * This Java example performs these tasks:
 *
 * 1. Returns a list of the available DB engines.
 * 2. Selects an engine family and create a custom DB parameter group.
 * 3. Gets the parameter groups.
 * 4. Gets parameters in the group.
 * 5. Modifies the auto_increment_offset parameter.
 * 6. Gets and displays the updated parameters.
 * 7. Gets a list of allowed engine versions.
 * 8. Gets a list of micro instance classes available for the selected engine.
 * 9. Creates an RDS database instance that contains a MySql database and uses
 * the parameter group.
 * 10. Waits for the DB instance to be ready and prints out the connection
 * endpoint value.
 * 11. Creates a snapshot of the DB instance.
 * 12. Waits for an RDS DB snapshot to be ready.
 * 13. Deletes the RDS DB instance.
 * 14. Deletes the parameter group.
 */
public class RDSScenario {
    public static long sleepTime = 20;
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbGroupName> <dbParameterGroupFamily> <dbInstanceIdentifier>
 <dbName> <dbSnapshotIdentifier> <secretName>

                Where:
                    dbGroupName - The database group name.\s
                    dbParameterGroupFamily - The database parameter group name (for
 example, mysql8.0).
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier\s
                    dbName - The database name.\s
                    dbSnapshotIdentifier - The snapshot identifier.\s
                    secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that
 contains the database credentials"
                """;

        if (args.length != 6) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String dbGroupName = args[0];
        String dbParameterGroupFamily = args[1];
        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[2];
        String dbName = args[3];
        String dbSnapshotIdentifier = args[4];
        String secretName = args[5];

        Gson gson = new Gson();
        User user = gson.fromJson(String.valueOf(getSecretValues(secretName)),
User.class);
        String masterUsername = user.getUsername();
        String masterUserPassword = user.getPassword();

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon RDS example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Return a list of the available DB engines");
        describeDBEngines(rdsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create a custom parameter group");
        createDBParameterGroup(rdsClient, dbGroupName, dbParameterGroupFamily);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Get the parameter group");
        describeDbParameterGroups(rdsClient, dbGroupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Get the parameters in the group");
        describeDbParameters(rdsClient, dbGroupName, 0);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("5. Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter");
        modifyDBParas(rdsClient, dbGroupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Display the updated value");
        describeDbParameters(rdsClient, dbGroupName, -1);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Get a list of allowed engine versions");
        getAllowedEngines(rdsClient, dbParameterGroupFamily);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Get a list of micro instance classes available for
the selected engine");
        getMicroInstances(rdsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "9. Create an RDS database instance that contains a MySql database
and uses the parameter group");
        String dbARN = createDatabaseInstance(rdsClient, dbGroupName,
dbInstanceIdentifier, dbName, masterUsername,
                masterUserPassword);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the new database is " + dbARN);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Wait for DB instance to be ready");
        waitForInstanceReady(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Create a snapshot of the DB instance");
        createSnapshot(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier, dbSnapshotIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready");
        waitForSnapshotReady(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier, dbSnapshotIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Delete the DB instance");
        deleteDatabaseInstance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Delete the parameter group");
        deleteParaGroup(rdsClient, dbGroupName, dbARN);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The Scenario has successfully completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        rdsClient.close();
    }

    private static SecretsManagerClient getSecretClient() {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        return SecretsManagerClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();
    }

    public static String getSecretValues(String secretName) {
        SecretsManagerClient secretClient = getSecretClient();
        GetSecretValueRequest valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest.builder()
                .secretId(secretName)
                .build();

        GetSecretValueResponse valueResponse =
secretClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest);
        return valueResponse.secretString();
    }

    // Delete the parameter group after database has been deleted.
    // An exception is thrown if you attempt to delete the para group while database
    // exists.
    public static void deleteParaGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbGroupName,
String dbARN)
            throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            boolean isDataDel = false;
```

```
            boolean didFind;
            String instanceARN;

            // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
            while (!isDataDel) {
                DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
                List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
                int listSize = instanceList.size();
                didFind = false;
                int index = 1;
                for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn();
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(dbARN) == 0) {
                        System.out.println(dbARN + " still exists");
                        didFind = true;
                    }
                    if ((index == listSize) && (!didFind)) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
database ARN.
                        isDataDel = true;
                    }
                    Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    index++;
                }
            }

            // Delete the para group.
            DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest parameterGroupRequest =
DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .build();

            rdsClient.deleteDBParameterGroup(parameterGroupRequest);
            System.out.println(dbGroupName + " was deleted.");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Delete the DB instance.
```

```
   public static void deleteDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
       try {
           DeleteDbInstanceRequest deleteDbInstanceRequest =
DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                   .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                   .deleteAutomatedBackups(true)
                   .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                   .build();

           DeleteDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.deleteDBInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest);
           System.out.print("The status of the database is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   // Waits until the snapshot instance is available.
   public static void waitForSnapshotReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier,
           String dbSnapshotIdentifier) {
       try {
           boolean snapshotReady = false;
           String snapshotReadyStr;
           System.out.println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.");

           DescribeDbSnapshotsRequest snapshotsRequest =
DescribeDbSnapshotsRequest.builder()
                   .dbSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                   .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                   .build();

           while (!snapshotReady) {
               DescribeDbSnapshotsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBSnapshots(snapshotsRequest);
               List<DBSnapshot> snapshotList = response.dbSnapshots();
               for (DBSnapshot snapshot : snapshotList) {
                   snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status();
                   if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                       snapshotReady = true;
```

```
                    } else {
                        System.out.print(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
            }

            System.out.println("The Snapshot is available!");
        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Create an Amazon RDS snapshot.
    public static void createSnapshot(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier, String dbSnapshotIdentifier) {
        try {
            CreateDbSnapshotRequest snapshotRequest =
CreateDbSnapshotRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .dbSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                    .build();

            CreateDbSnapshotResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBSnapshot(snapshotRequest);
            System.out.println("The Snapshot id is " +
response.dbSnapshot().dbiResourceId());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Waits until the database instance is available.
    public static void waitForInstanceReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        boolean instanceReady = false;
        String instanceReadyStr;
        System.out.println("Waiting for instance to become available.");
        try {
            DescribeDbInstancesRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeDbInstancesRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();

            String endpoint = "";
            while (!instanceReady) {
                DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances(instanceRequest);
                List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
                for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus();
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        endpoint = instance.endpoint().address();
                        instanceReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.print(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
            }
            System.out.println("Database instance is available! The connection
endpoint is " + endpoint);

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Create a database instance and return the ARN of the database.
    public static String createDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient,
            String dbGroupName,
            String dbInstanceIdentifier,
            String dbName,
            String userName,
            String userPassword) {

        try {
            CreateDbInstanceRequest instanceRequest =
CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                .allocatedStorage(100)
                .dbName(dbName)
                .engine("mysql")
                .dbInstanceClass("db.t3.medium") // Updated to a supported class
```

```
                .engineVersion("8.0.32")         // Updated to a supported version
                .storageType("gp2")             // Changed to General Purpose SSD
(gp2)
                .masterUsername(userName)
                .masterUserPassword(userPassword)
                .build();

            CreateDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBInstance(instanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());
            return response.dbInstance().dbInstanceArn();

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }

    // Get a list of micro instances.
    public static void getMicroInstances(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest dbInstanceOptionsRequest =
DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest
                    .builder()
                    .engine("mysql")
                    .build();

            DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsResponse response = rdsClient
                    .describeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(dbInstanceOptionsRequest);
            List<OrderableDBInstanceOption> orderableDBInstances =
response.orderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (OrderableDBInstanceOption dbInstanceOption : orderableDBInstances)
{
                System.out.println("The engine version is " +
dbInstanceOption.engineVersion());
                System.out.println("The engine description is " +
dbInstanceOption.engine());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
    public static void getAllowedEngines(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbParameterGroupFamily) {
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest versionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .engine("mysql")
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(versionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> dbEngines = response.dbEngineVersions();
            for (DBEngineVersion dbEngine : dbEngines) {
                System.out.println("The engine version is " +
dbEngine.engineVersion());
                System.out.println("The engine description is " +
dbEngine.dbEngineDescription());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Modify auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters.
    public static void modifyDBParas(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbGroupName) {
        try {
            Parameter parameter1 = Parameter.builder()
                    .parameterName("auto_increment_offset")
                    .applyMethod("immediate")
                    .parameterValue("5")
                    .build();

            List<Parameter> paraList = new ArrayList<>();
            paraList.add(parameter1);
            ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
```

```
                    .parameters(paraList)
                    .build();

            ModifyDbParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.modifyDBParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println("The parameter group " +
response.dbParameterGroupName() + " was successfully modified");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Retrieve parameters in the group.
    public static void describeDbParameters(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbGroupName,
int flag) {
        try {
            DescribeDbParametersRequest dbParameterGroupsRequest;
            if (flag == 0) {
                dbParameterGroupsRequest = DescribeDbParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                        .build();
            } else {
                dbParameterGroupsRequest = DescribeDbParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                        .source("user")
                        .build();
            }

            DescribeDbParametersResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest);
            List<Parameter> dbParameters = response.parameters();
            String paraName;
            for (Parameter para : dbParameters) {
                // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
                // auto_increment_increment.
                paraName = para.parameterName();
                if ((paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0)
                        || (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0)) {
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter name is  " + paraName);
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter value is  " +
para.parameterValue());
```

```
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is " +
para.dataType());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is " +
para.description());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is " +
para.allowedValues());
                }
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeDbParameterGroups(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeDbParameterGroupsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBParameterGroups(groupsRequest);
            List<DBParameterGroup> groups = response.dbParameterGroups();
            for (DBParameterGroup group : groups) {
                System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.dbParameterGroupName());
                System.out.println("The group description is " +
group.description());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createDBParameterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbGroupName, String dbParameterGroupFamily) {
        try {
```

```
            CreateDbParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateDbParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println("The group name is " +
response.dbParameterGroup().dbParameterGroupName());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeDBEngines(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest engineVersionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .defaultOnly(true)
                    .engine("mysql")
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> engines = response.dbEngineVersions();

            // Get all DBEngineVersion objects.
            for (DBEngineVersion engineOb : engines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the DB parameter group family for
the database engine is "
                        + engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily());
                System.out.println("The name of the database engine " +
engineOb.engine());
                System.out.println("The version number of the database engine " +
engineOb.engineVersion());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreaDBInstance
  - Crea DBParameter gruppo
  - CreaDBSnapshot
  - EliminaDBInstance
  - Elimina DBParameter gruppo
  - Descrivi DBEngine versioni
  - Descriva DBInstances
  - DBParameterDescrivi gruppi
  - Descriva DBParameters
  - Descriva DBSnapshots
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni
  - Modifica DBParameter gruppo

Azioni

`CreateDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBInstance`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import com.google.gson.Gson;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBInstance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.SecretsManagerClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueResponse;

import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the
 * database credentials. If you do not create a
 * secret, this example will not work. For more details, see:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html
 *
 *
 */

public class CreateDBInstance {
    public static long sleepTime = 20;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbInstanceIdentifier> <dbName> <secretName>

                Where:
```

```
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier.\s
                    dbName - The database name.\s
                    secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that
contains the database credentials."
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[0];
        String dbName = args[1];
        String secretName = args[2];
        Gson gson = new Gson();
        User user = gson.fromJson(String.valueOf(getSecretValues(secretName)),
User.class);
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createDatabaseInstance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier, dbName,
user.getUsername(), user.getPassword());
        waitForInstanceReady(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    private static SecretsManagerClient getSecretClient() {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        return SecretsManagerClient.builder()
                .region(region)

.credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();
    }

    private static String getSecretValues(String secretName) {
        SecretsManagerClient secretClient = getSecretClient();
        GetSecretValueRequest valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest.builder()
                .secretId(secretName)
                .build();
```

```
        GetSecretValueResponse valueResponse =
secretClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest);
        return valueResponse.secretString();
    }

    public static void createDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient,
            String dbInstanceIdentifier,
            String dbName,
            String userName,
            String userPassword) {

        try {
            CreateDbInstanceRequest instanceRequest =
CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                .allocatedStorage(100)
                .dbName(dbName)
                .engine("mysql")
                .dbInstanceClass("db.t3.medium") // Updated to a supported class
                .engineVersion("8.0.32")         // Updated to a supported version
                .storageType("gp2")             // Changed to General Purpose SSD
(gp2)
                .masterUsername(userName)
                .masterUserPassword(userPassword)
                .build();

            CreateDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBInstance(instanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Waits until the database instance is available.
    public static void waitForInstanceReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        boolean instanceReady = false;
        String instanceReadyStr;
        System.out.println("Waiting for instance to become available.");
        try {
```

```
            DescribeDbInstancesRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeDbInstancesRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();

            // Loop until the cluster is ready.
            while (!instanceReady) {
                DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances(instanceRequest);
                List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
                for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus();
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available"))
                        instanceReady = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.print(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
            }
            System.out.println("Database instance is available!");

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBInstance in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateDBParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBParameterGroup`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void createDBParameterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbGroupName, String dbParameterGroupFamily) {
       try {
           CreateDbParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                   .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                   .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                   .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
                   .build();

           CreateDbParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBParameterGroup(groupRequest);
           System.out.println("The group name is " +
response.dbParameterGroup().dbParameterGroupName());

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBParameter Group in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateDBSnapshot`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBSnapshot`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Create an Amazon RDS snapshot.
   public static void createSnapshot(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier, String dbSnapshotIdentifier) {
       try {
```

```
            CreateDbSnapshotRequest snapshotRequest =
 CreateDbSnapshotRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .dbSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                    .build();

            CreateDbSnapshotResponse response =
 rdsClient.createDBSnapshot(snapshotRequest);
            System.out.println("The Snapshot id is " +
 response.dbSnapshot().dbiResourceId());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBSnapshot in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDBInstance`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DeleteDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DeleteDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteDBInstance {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbInstanceIdentifier>\s

                Where:
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteDatabaseInstance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        try {
            DeleteDbInstanceRequest deleteDbInstanceRequest =
 DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .deleteAutomatedBackups(true)
                    .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                    .build();

            DeleteDbInstanceResponse response =
 rdsClient.deleteDBInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status of the database is " +
 response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());
```

```
        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteDBParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDBParameterGroup`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    // Delete the parameter group after database has been deleted.
    // An exception is thrown if you attempt to delete the para group while database
    // exists.
    public static void deleteParaGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbGroupName,
String dbARN)
            throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            boolean isDataDel = false;
            boolean didFind;
            String instanceARN;

            // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
            while (!isDataDel) {
                DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
                List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
                int listSize = instanceList.size();
                didFind = false;
```

```
                int index = 1;
                for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn();
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(dbARN) == 0) {
                        System.out.println(dbARN + " still exists");
                        didFind = true;
                    }
                    if ((index == listSize) && (!didFind)) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
database ARN.
                        isDataDel = true;
                    }
                    Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    index++;
                }
            }

            // Delete the para group.
            DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest parameterGroupRequest =
DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .build();

            rdsClient.deleteDBParameterGroup(parameterGroupRequest);
            System.out.println(dbGroupName + " was deleted.");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBParameter Group in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeAccountAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAccountAttributes`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.AccountQuota;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeAccountAttributesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeAccountAttributes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getAccountAttributes(rdsClient);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getAccountAttributes(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeAccountAttributesResponse response =
 rdsClient.describeAccountAttributes();
            List<AccountQuota> quotasList = response.accountQuotas();
            for (AccountQuota quotas : quotasList) {
                System.out.println("Name is: " + quotas.accountQuotaName());
                System.out.println("Max value is " + quotas.max());
```

```
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAccountAttributessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBEngineVersions`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void describeDBEngines(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest engineVersionsRequest =
 DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .defaultOnly(true)
                    .engine("mysql")
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
 rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> engines = response.dbEngineVersions();

            // Get all DBEngineVersion objects.
            for (DBEngineVersion engineOb : engines) {
```

```
                System.out.println("The name of the DB parameter group family for
 the database engine is "
                        + engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily());
                System.out.println("The name of the database engine " +
 engineOb.engine());
                System.out.println("The version number of the database engine " +
 engineOb.engineVersion());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBEngine le versioni in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeDBInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBInstances`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBInstance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
```

```
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeDBInstances {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeInstances(rdsClient);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeInstances(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbInstancesResponse response = rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
            List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
            for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                System.out.println("Instance ARN is: " + instance.dbInstanceArn());
                System.out.println("The Engine is " + instance.engine());
                System.out.println("Connection endpoint is" +
 instance.endpoint().address());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeDBParameterGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBParameterGroups`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void describeDbParameterGroups(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbGroupName) {
       try {
           DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                   .maxRecords(20)
                   .build();

           DescribeDbParameterGroupsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBParameterGroups(groupsRequest);
           List<DBParameterGroup> groups = response.dbParameterGroups();
           for (DBParameterGroup group : groups) {
               System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.dbParameterGroupName());
               System.out.println("The group description is " +
group.description());
           }

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivere DBParameter i gruppi in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeDBParameters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBParameters`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Retrieve parameters in the group.
   public static void describeDbParameters(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbGroupName,
int flag) {
       try {
           DescribeDbParametersRequest dbParameterGroupsRequest;
           if (flag == 0) {
               dbParameterGroupsRequest = DescribeDbParametersRequest.builder()
                       .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                       .build();
           } else {
               dbParameterGroupsRequest = DescribeDbParametersRequest.builder()
                       .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                       .source("user")
                       .build();
           }

           DescribeDbParametersResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest);
           List<Parameter> dbParameters = response.parameters();
           String paraName;
           for (Parameter para : dbParameters) {
               // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
               // auto_increment_increment.
               paraName = para.parameterName();
               if ((paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0)
                       || (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0)) {
                   System.out.println("*** The parameter name is  " + paraName);
                   System.out.println("*** The parameter value is  " +
para.parameterValue());
                   System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is " +
para.dataType());
                   System.out.println("*** The parameter description is " +
para.description());
```

```
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is " +
 para.allowedValues());
                }
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBParameters in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GenerateRDSAuthToken`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GenerateRDSAuthToken`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa la RdsUtilitiesclasse per generare un token di autenticazione.

```
public class GenerateRDSAuthToken {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbInstanceIdentifier> <masterUsername>

                Where:
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier.\s
                    masterUsername - The master user name.\s
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[0];
        String masterUsername = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String token = getAuthToken(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier,
 masterUsername);
        System.out.println("The token response is " + token);
    }

    public static String getAuthToken(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbInstanceIdentifier, String masterUsername) {

        RdsUtilities utilities = rdsClient.utilities();
        try {
            GenerateAuthenticationTokenRequest tokenRequest =
 GenerateAuthenticationTokenRequest.builder()
                    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                    .username(masterUsername)
                    .port(3306)
                    .hostname(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();

            return utilities.generateAuthenticationToken(tokenRequest);

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Generate RDSAuth Token in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ModifyDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ModifyDBInstance`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.ModifyDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.ModifyDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ModifyDBInstance {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbInstanceIdentifier> <dbSnapshotIdentifier>\s
                Where:
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier.\s
                    masterUserPassword - The updated password that corresponds to
 the master user name.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[0];
        String masterUserPassword = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        updateIntance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier, masterUserPassword);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void updateIntance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbInstanceIdentifier, String masterUserPassword) {
        try {
            // For a demo - modify the DB instance by modifying the master password.
            ModifyDbInstanceRequest modifyDbInstanceRequest =
 ModifyDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .publiclyAccessible(true)
                    .masterUserPassword(masterUserPassword)
                    .build();

            ModifyDbInstanceResponse instanceResponse =
 rdsClient.modifyDBInstance(modifyDbInstanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The ARN of the modified database is: " +
 instanceResponse.dbInstance().dbInstanceArn());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Modify DBInstance in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ModifyDBParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ModifyDBParameterGroup`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Modify auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters.
   public static void modifyDBParas(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbGroupName) {
       try {
           Parameter parameter1 = Parameter.builder()
                   .parameterName("auto_increment_offset")
                   .applyMethod("immediate")
                   .parameterValue("5")
                   .build();

           List<Parameter> paraList = new ArrayList<>();
           paraList.add(parameter1);
           ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                   .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                   .parameters(paraList)
                   .build();

           ModifyDbParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.modifyDBParameterGroup(groupRequest);
           System.out.println("The parameter group " +
response.dbParameterGroupName() + " was successfully modified");

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Modify DBParameter Group in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`RebootDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RebootDBInstance`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RebootDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RebootDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class RebootDBInstance {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbInstanceIdentifier>\s

                Where:
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[0];
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        rebootInstance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void rebootInstance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        try {
            RebootDbInstanceRequest rebootDbInstanceRequest =
 RebootDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();

            RebootDbInstanceResponse instanceResponse =
 rdsClient.rebootDBInstance(rebootDbInstanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The database " +
 instanceResponse.dbInstance().dbInstanceArn() + " was rebooted");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Reboot DBInstance in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia e segnala gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon RDS.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API Spring REST che interroga i dati Serverless di Amazon Aurora e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire un esempio che utilizza l'API JDBC, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Esempi serverless

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che si connette a un database RDS. La funzione effettua una semplice richiesta al database e restituisce il risultato.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda tramite Java.

```
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.APIGatewayProxyRequestEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.RdsDataClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.model.ExecuteStatementRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.model.ExecuteStatementResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rdsdata.model.Field;

import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.DriverManager;
import java.sql.PreparedStatement;
import java.sql.ResultSet;

public class RdsLambdaHandler implements RequestHandler<APIGatewayProxyRequestEvent,
 APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent> {

    @Override
    public APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent handleRequest(APIGatewayProxyRequestEvent
 event, Context context) {
        APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent response = new APIGatewayProxyResponseEvent();

        try {
            // Obtain auth token
            String token = createAuthToken();

            // Define connection configuration
            String connectionString = String.format("jdbc:mysql://%s:%s/%s?
useSSL=true&requireSSL=true",
                    System.getenv("ProxyHostName"),
                    System.getenv("Port"),
                    System.getenv("DBName"));

            // Establish a connection to the database
            try (Connection connection =
 DriverManager.getConnection(connectionString, System.getenv("DBUserName"), token);
                 PreparedStatement statement = connection.prepareStatement("SELECT ?
 + ? AS sum")) {

                statement.setInt(1, 3);
                statement.setInt(2, 2);

                try (ResultSet resultSet = statement.executeQuery()) {
                    if (resultSet.next()) {
                        int sum = resultSet.getInt("sum");
                        response.setStatusCode(200);
                        response.setBody("The selected sum is: " + sum);
```

```
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (Exception e) {
            response.setStatusCode(500);
            response.setBody("Error: " + e.getMessage());
        }

        return response;
    }

    private String createAuthToken() {
        // Create RDS Data Service client
        RdsDataClient rdsDataClient = RdsDataClient.builder()
                .region(Region.of(System.getenv("AWS_REGION")))
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();

        // Define authentication request
        ExecuteStatementRequest request = ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                .resourceArn(System.getenv("ProxyHostName"))
                .secretArn(System.getenv("DBUserName"))
                .database(System.getenv("DBName"))
                .sql("SELECT 'RDS IAM Authentication'")
                .build();

        // Execute request and obtain authentication token
        ExecuteStatementResponse response = rdsDataClient.executeStatement(request);
        Field tokenField = response.records().get(0).get(0);

        return tokenField.stringValue();
    }
}
```

Esempi di Amazon RDS Data Service con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x con Amazon RDS Data Service.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia e segnala gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon RDS.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API Spring REST che interroga i dati Serverless di Amazon Aurora e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire un esempio che utilizza l'API JDBC, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Esempi di Amazon Redshift con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Redshift. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon Redshift

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon Redshift.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.RedshiftClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.paginators.DescribeClustersIterable;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloRedshift {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RedshiftClient redshiftClient = RedshiftClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listClustersPaginator(redshiftClient);
    }

    public static void listClustersPaginator(RedshiftClient redshiftClient) {
        DescribeClustersIterable clustersIterable =
 redshiftClient.describeClustersPaginator();
        clustersIterable.stream()
            .flatMap(r -> r.clusters().stream())
            .forEach(cluster -> System.out
                .println(" Cluster identifier: " + cluster.clusterIdentifier() + "
 status = " + cluster.clusterStatus()));
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeClusterssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un cluster Redshift.
- Elenca i database nel cluster.
- Crea una tabella denominata Movies.
- Compilate la tabella Film.
- Eseguite una query nella tabella Film per anno.

- Modifica il cluster Redshift.
- Elimina il cluster Amazon Redshift.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le funzionalità di Amazon Redshift.

```
import com.example.redshift.User;
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.ClusterAlreadyExistsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.CreateClusterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.DeleteClusterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.ModifyClusterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.RedshiftException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.model.ExecuteStatementResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.model.RedshiftDataException;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.SecretsManagerClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 *
 *  This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the
```

```
 *  database credentials. If you do not create a
 *  secret that specifies user name and password, this example will not work. For
 details, see:
 *
 *  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html
 *
 This Java example performs these tasks:
 *
 * 1. Prompts the user for a unique cluster ID or use the default value.
 * 2. Creates a Redshift cluster with the specified or default cluster Id value.
 * 3. Waits until the Redshift cluster is available for use.
 * 4. Lists all databases using a pagination API call.
 * 5. Creates a table named "Movies" with fields ID, title, and year.
 * 6. Inserts a specified number of records into the "Movies" table by reading the
 Movies JSON file.
 * 7. Prompts the user for a movie release year.
 * 8. Runs a SQL query to retrieve movies released in the specified year.
 * 9. Modifies the Redshift cluster.
 * 10. Prompts the user for confirmation to delete the Redshift cluster.
 * 11. If confirmed, deletes the specified Redshift cluster.
 */

public class RedshiftScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(RedshiftScenario.class);

    static RedshiftActions redshiftActions = new RedshiftActions();
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <jsonFilePath> <secretName>\s

            Where:
                jsonFilePath - The path to the Movies JSON file (you can locate that
 file in ../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json)
                secretName - The name of the secret that belongs to Secret Manager
 that stores the user name and password used in this scenario.
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            logger.info(usage);
```

```
            return;
        }

        String jsonFilePath = args[0];
        String secretName = args[1];
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Welcome to the Amazon Redshift SDK Basics scenario.");
        logger.info("""
            This Java program demonstrates how to interact with Amazon Redshift by
 using the AWS SDK for Java (v2).\s
            Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse
 service hosted in the cloud.

            The program's primary functionalities include cluster creation,
 verification of cluster readiness,\s
            list databases, table creation, data population within the table, and
 execution of SQL statements.
            Furthermore, it demonstrates the process of querying data from the Movie
 table.\s

            Upon completion of the program, all AWS resources are cleaned up.
            """);

        logger.info("Lets get started...");
        logger.info("""
            First, we will retrieve the user name and password from Secrets Manager.

            Using Amazon Secrets Manager to store Redshift credentials provides
 several security benefits.
            It allows you to securely store and manage sensitive information, such
 as passwords, API keys, and
            database credentials, without embedding them directly in your
 application code.

            More information can be found here:

            https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/
integrating_how-services-use-secrets_RS.html
            """);
        Gson gson = new Gson();
        User user = gson.fromJson(String.valueOf(getSecretValues(secretName)),
 User.class);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);

        try {
            runScenario(user, scanner, jsonFilePath);
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (Throwable e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    private static void runScenario(User user, Scanner scanner,  String
jsonFilePath) throws Throwable {
        String databaseName = "dev";
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        logger.info("Create a Redshift Cluster");
        logger.info("A Redshift cluster refers to the collection of computing
resources and storage that work together to process and analyze large volumes of
data.");
        logger.info("Enter a cluster id value or accept the default by hitting Enter
(default is redshift-cluster-movies): ");
        String userClusterId = scanner.nextLine();
        String clusterId = userClusterId.isEmpty() ? "redshift-cluster-movies" :
userClusterId;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<CreateClusterResponse> future =
redshiftActions.createClusterAsync(clusterId, user.getUserName(),
user.getUserPassword());
            CreateClusterResponse response = future.join();
            logger.info("Cluster successfully created. Cluster Identifier {} ",
response.cluster().clusterIdentifier());

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof ClusterAlreadyExistsException) {
                logger.info("The Cluster {} already exists. Moving on...",
clusterId);
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info("Wait until {} is available.", clusterId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
 redshiftActions.waitForClusterReadyAsync(clusterId);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Cluster is ready!");

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftException redshiftEx) {
                logger.info("Redshift error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code
 {}", redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        String databaseInfo = """
            When you created $clusteridD, the dev database is created by default and
 used in this scenario.\s

            To create a custom database, you need to have a CREATEDB privilege.\s
            For more information, see the documentation here: https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/r_CREATE_DATABASE.html.
           """.replace("$clusteridD", clusterId);

        logger.info(databaseInfo);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("List databases in {} ",clusterId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
 redshiftActions.listAllDatabasesAsync(clusterId, user.getUserName(), "dev");
            future.join();
            logger.info("Databases listed successfully.");

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
```

```
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
                logger.error("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code: {}",
redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Now you will create a table named Movies.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<ExecuteStatementResponse> future =
redshiftActions.createTableAsync(clusterId, databaseName, user.getUserName());
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
                logger.info("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code: {}",
redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Populate the Movies table using the Movies.json file.");
        logger.info("Specify the number of records you would like to add to the
Movies Table.");
        logger.info("Please enter a value between 50 and 200.");
        int numRecords;
        do {
            logger.info("Enter a value: ");
            while (!scanner.hasNextInt()) {
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please enter a value between 50 and
200.");
                logger.info("Enter a year: ");
                scanner.next();
```

```
            }
            numRecords = scanner.nextInt();
        } while (numRecords < 50 || numRecords > 200);
        try {
            redshiftActions.popTableAsync(clusterId, databaseName,
user.getUserName(), jsonFilePath, numRecords).join();  // Wait for the operation to
complete
        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
                logger.info("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code: {}",
redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Query the Movies table by year. Enter a value between
2012-2014.");
        int movieYear;
        do {
            logger.info("Enter a year: ");
            while (!scanner.hasNextInt()) {
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please enter a valid year between 2012
and 2014.");
                logger.info("Enter a year: ");
                scanner.next();
            }
            movieYear = scanner.nextInt();
            scanner.nextLine();
        } while (movieYear < 2012 || movieYear > 2014);

        String id;
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
redshiftActions.queryMoviesByYearAsync(databaseName, user.getUserName(), movieYear,
clusterId);
            id = future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
```

```
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
                logger.info("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code: {}",
redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }

        logger.info("The identifier of the statement is " + id);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
redshiftActions.checkStatementAsync(id);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
                logger.info("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code: {}",
redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future = redshiftActions.getResultsAsync(id);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
                logger.info("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code: {}",
redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);
```

```
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Now you will modify the Redshift cluster.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<ModifyClusterResponse> future =
redshiftActions.modifyClusterAsync(clusterId);;
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
                logger.info("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code: {}",
redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}", rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("Would you like to delete the Amazon Redshift cluster? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            logger.info("You selected to delete {} ", clusterId);
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            try {
                CompletableFuture<DeleteClusterResponse> future =
redshiftActions.deleteRedshiftClusterAsync(clusterId);;
                future.join();

            } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
                Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof RedshiftDataException redshiftEx) {
                    logger.info("Redshift Data error occurred: {} Error code: {}",
redshiftEx.getMessage(), redshiftEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                } else {
                    logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
rt.getMessage());
                }
                throw cause;
            }
```

```
        } else {
            logger.info("The {}  was not deleted", clusterId);
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("This concludes the Amazon Redshift SDK Basics scenario.");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    private static SecretsManagerClient getSecretClient() {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        return SecretsManagerClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            System.out.println("");
            System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }

    // Get the Amazon Redshift credentials from AWS Secrets Manager.
    private static String getSecretValues(String secretName) {
        SecretsManagerClient secretClient = getSecretClient();
        GetSecretValueRequest valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest.builder()
            .secretId(secretName)
            .build();

        GetSecretValueResponse valueResponse =
secretClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest);
        return valueResponse.secretString();
```

```
    }
}
```

Una classe wrapper per i metodi SDK di Amazon Redshift.

```
public class RedshiftActions {

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(RedshiftActions.class);
    private static RedshiftDataAsyncClient redshiftDataAsyncClient;

    private static RedshiftAsyncClient redshiftAsyncClient;

    private static RedshiftAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (redshiftAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            redshiftAsyncClient = RedshiftAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return redshiftAsyncClient;
    }

    private static RedshiftDataAsyncClient getAsyncDataClient() {
        if (redshiftDataAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
```

```
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            redshiftDataAsyncClient = RedshiftDataAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return redshiftDataAsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new Amazon Redshift cluster asynchronously.
     * @param clusterId     the unique identifier for the cluster
     * @param username      the username for the administrative user
     * @param userPassword  the password for the administrative user
     * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous operation of
creating the cluster
     * @throws RuntimeException if the cluster creation fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateClusterResponse> createClusterAsync(String
clusterId, String username, String userPassword) {
        CreateClusterRequest clusterRequest = CreateClusterRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .masterUsername(username)
            .masterUserPassword(userPassword)
            .nodeType("ra3.4xlarge")
            .publiclyAccessible(true)
            .numberOfNodes(2)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createCluster(clusterRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (response != null) {
                    logger.info("Created cluster ");
                } else {
```

```
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create cluster: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Waits asynchronously for the specified cluster to become available.
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to wait for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster is ready
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> waitForClusterReadyAsync(String clusterId) {
        DescribeClustersRequest clustersRequest = DescribeClustersRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .build();

        logger.info("Waiting for cluster to become available. This may take a few
minutes.");
        long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();

        // Recursive method to poll the cluster status.
        return checkClusterStatusAsync(clustersRequest, startTime);
    }

    private CompletableFuture<Void> checkClusterStatusAsync(DescribeClustersRequest
clustersRequest, long startTime) {
        return getAsyncClient().describeClusters(clustersRequest)
            .thenCompose(clusterResponse -> {
                List<Cluster> clusterList = clusterResponse.clusters();
                boolean clusterReady = false;
                for (Cluster cluster : clusterList) {
                    if ("available".equals(cluster.clusterStatus())) {
                        clusterReady = true;
                        break;
                    }
                }

                if (clusterReady) {
                    logger.info(String.format("Cluster is available!"));
                    return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null);
                } else {
                    long elapsedTimeMillis = System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime;
                    long elapsedSeconds = elapsedTimeMillis / 1000;
                    long minutes = elapsedSeconds / 60;
```

```
                    long seconds = elapsedSeconds % 60;
                    System.out.printf("\rElapsed Time: %02d:%02d - Waiting for
cluster...", minutes, seconds);
                    System.out.flush();

                    // Wait 1 second before the next status check
                    return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                        try {
                            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
                        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                            throw new RuntimeException("Error during sleep: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
                        }
                    }).thenCompose(ignored ->
checkClusterStatusAsync(clustersRequest, startTime));
                }
            }).exceptionally(exception -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get cluster status: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Lists all databases asynchronously for the specified cluster, database user,
and database.
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to list databases for
     * @param dbUser the database user to use for the list databases request
     * @param database the database to list databases for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the database listing
is complete, or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if there was an error
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> listAllDatabasesAsync(String clusterId, String
dbUser, String database) {
        ListDatabasesRequest databasesRequest = ListDatabasesRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .dbUser(dbUser)
            .database(database)
            .build();

        // Asynchronous paginator for listing databases.
        ListDatabasesPublisher databasesPaginator =
getAsyncDataClient().listDatabasesPaginator(databasesRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = databasesPaginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.databases().forEach(db -> {
```

```
                logger.info("The database name is {} ", db);
            });
        });

        // Return the future for asynchronous handling.
        return future.exceptionally(exception -> {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list databases: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
        });
    }

    /**
     * Creates an asynchronous task to execute a SQL statement for creating a new
table.
     *
     * @param clusterId    the identifier of the Amazon Redshift cluster
     * @param databaseName the name of the database to create the table in
     * @param userName     the username to use for the database connection
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the result of the SQL
statement execution
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is an error creating the table
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ExecuteStatementResponse> createTableAsync(String
clusterId, String databaseName, String userName) {
        ExecuteStatementRequest createTableRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .dbUser(userName)
            .database(databaseName)
            .sql("CREATE TABLE Movies (" +
                "id INT PRIMARY KEY, " +
                "title VARCHAR(100), " +
                "year INT)")
            .build();

        return getAsyncDataClient().executeStatement(createTableRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error creating table: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                } else {
                    logger.info("Table created: Movies");
                }
            });
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously pops a table from a JSON file.
     *
     * @param clusterId   the ID of the cluster
     * @param databaseName the name of the database
     * @param userName    the username
     * @param fileName    the name of the JSON file
     * @param number      the number of records to process
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the number of records added
to the Movies table
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Integer> popTableAsync(String clusterId, String
databaseName, String userName, String fileName, int number) {
        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
                try {
                    JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                    JsonNode rootNode = new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
                    Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
                    return iter;
                } catch (IOException e) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse JSON file: "
+ e.getMessage(), e);
                }
            }).thenCompose(iter -> processNodesAsync(clusterId, databaseName,
userName, iter, number))
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.info("Error {} ", exception.getMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.info("{} records were added to the Movies table." ,
result);
                }
            });
    }

    private CompletableFuture<Integer> processNodesAsync(String clusterId, String
databaseName, String userName, Iterator<JsonNode> iter, int number) {
        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            int t = 0;
            try {
                while (iter.hasNext()) {
```

```
                    if (t == number)
                        break;
                    JsonNode currentNode = iter.next();
                    int year = currentNode.get("year").asInt();
                    String title = currentNode.get("title").asText();

                    // Use SqlParameter to avoid SQL injection.
                    List<SqlParameter> parameterList = new ArrayList<>();
                    String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO Movies
VALUES( :id , :title, :year);";
                    SqlParameter idParam = SqlParameter.builder()
                        .name("id")
                        .value(String.valueOf(t))
                        .build();

                    SqlParameter titleParam = SqlParameter.builder()
                        .name("title")
                        .value(title)
                        .build();

                    SqlParameter yearParam = SqlParameter.builder()
                        .name("year")
                        .value(String.valueOf(year))
                        .build();
                    parameterList.add(idParam);
                    parameterList.add(titleParam);
                    parameterList.add(yearParam);

                    ExecuteStatementRequest insertStatementRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                        .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                        .sql(sqlStatement)
                        .database(databaseName)
                        .dbUser(userName)
                        .parameters(parameterList)
                        .build();

                    getAsyncDataClient().executeStatement(insertStatementRequest);
                    logger.info("Inserted: " + title + " (" + year + ")");
                    t++;
                }
            } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error inserting data: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
```

```
            }
            return t;
        });
    }

    /**
     * Checks the status of an SQL statement asynchronously and handles the
completion of the statement.
     *
     * @param sqlId the ID of the SQL statement to check
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the SQL statement's
status is either "FINISHED" or "FAILED"
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> checkStatementAsync(String sqlId) {
        DescribeStatementRequest statementRequest =
DescribeStatementRequest.builder()
            .id(sqlId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncDataClient().describeStatement(statementRequest)
            .thenCompose(response -> {
                String status = response.statusAsString();
                logger.info("... Status: {} ", status);

                if ("FAILED".equals(status)) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("The Query Failed. Ending program");
                } else if ("FINISHED".equals(status)) {
                    return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null);
                } else {
                    // Sleep for 1 second and recheck status
                    return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                        try {
                            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
                        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                            throw new RuntimeException("Error during sleep: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
                        }
                    }).thenCompose(ignore -> checkStatementAsync(sqlId)); //
Recursively call until status is FINISHED or FAILED
                }
            }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    // Handle exceptions
                    logger.info("Error: {} ", exception.getMessage());
```

```
                } else {
                    logger.info("The statement is finished!");
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the results of a statement execution.
     *
     * @param statementId the ID of the statement for which to retrieve the results
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the statement result
has been processed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> getResultsAsync(String statementId) {
        GetStatementResultRequest resultRequest =
GetStatementResultRequest.builder()
            .id(statementId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncDataClient().getStatementResult(resultRequest)
            .handle((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.info("Error getting statement result {} ",
exception.getMessage());
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error getting statement result: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }

                // Extract and print the field values using streams if the response
is valid.
                response.records().stream()
                    .flatMap(List::stream)
                    .map(Field::stringValue)
                    .filter(value -> value != null)
                    .forEach(value -> System.out.println("The Movie title field is "
+ value));

                return response;
            }).thenAccept(response -> {
                // Optionally add more logic here if needed after handling the
response
            });
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously queries movies by a given year from a Redshift database.
    *
    * @param database    the name of the database to query
    * @param dbUser      the user to connect to the database with
    * @param year        the year to filter the movies by
    * @param clusterId   the identifier of the Redshift cluster to connect to
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the response ID of the
executed SQL statement
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> queryMoviesByYearAsync(String database,
                                                            String dbUser,
                                                            int year,
                                                            String clusterId)
{

       String sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM Movies WHERE year = :year";
       SqlParameter yearParam = SqlParameter.builder()
           .name("year")
           .value(String.valueOf(year))
           .build();

       ExecuteStatementRequest statementRequest = ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
           .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
           .database(database)
           .dbUser(dbUser)
           .parameters(yearParam)
           .sql(sqlStatement)
           .build();

       return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
           try {
               ExecuteStatementResponse response =
getAsyncDataClient().executeStatement(statementRequest).join(); // Use join() to
wait for the result
               return response.id();
           } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Error executing statement: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
           }
       }).exceptionally(exception -> {
           logger.info("Error: {}", exception.getMessage());
           return "";
```

```
        });
    }

    /**
     * Modifies an Amazon Redshift cluster asynchronously.
     *
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to be modified
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster
modification is complete
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ModifyClusterResponse> modifyClusterAsync(String
clusterId) {
        ModifyClusterRequest modifyClusterRequest = ModifyClusterRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .preferredMaintenanceWindow("wed:07:30-wed:08:00")
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().modifyCluster(modifyClusterRequest)
            .whenComplete((clusterResponse, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    if (exception.getCause() instanceof RedshiftException) {
                        logger.info("Error: {} ", exception.getMessage());
                    } else {
                        logger.info("Unexpected error: {} ",
exception.getMessage());
                    }
                } else {
                    logger.info("The modified cluster was successfully modified and
has "
                        + clusterResponse.cluster().preferredMaintenanceWindow() + "
as the maintenance window");
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a Redshift cluster asynchronously.
     *
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the Redshift cluster to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation of deleting the Redshift cluster
     */
    public CompletableFuture<DeleteClusterResponse>
deleteRedshiftClusterAsync(String clusterId) {
```

```
        DeleteClusterRequest deleteClusterRequest = DeleteClusterRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .skipFinalClusterSnapshot(true)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().deleteCluster(deleteClusterRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    // Handle exceptions
                    if (exception.getCause() instanceof RedshiftException) {
                        logger.info("Error: {}", exception.getMessage());
                    } else {
                        logger.info("Unexpected error: {}", exception.getMessage());
                    }
                } else {
                    // Handle successful response
                    logger.info("The status is {}",
 response.cluster().clusterStatus());
                }
            });
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateCluster
  - DescribeClusters
  - DescribeStatement
  - ExecuteStatement
  - GetStatementResult
  - ListDatabasesPaginator
  - ModifyCluster

Azioni

`CreateCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare. `CreateCluster`

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il cluster .

```
   /**
    * Creates a new Amazon Redshift cluster asynchronously.
    * @param clusterId     the unique identifier for the cluster
    * @param username      the username for the administrative user
    * @param userPassword  the password for the administrative user
    * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous operation of
creating the cluster
    * @throws RuntimeException if the cluster creation fails
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateClusterResponse> createClusterAsync(String
clusterId, String username, String userPassword) {
       CreateClusterRequest clusterRequest = CreateClusterRequest.builder()
           .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
           .masterUsername(username)
           .masterUserPassword(userPassword)
           .nodeType("ra3.4xlarge")
           .publiclyAccessible(true)
           .numberOfNodes(2)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().createCluster(clusterRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   logger.info("Created cluster ");
               } else {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create cluster: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }
           });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateClustersezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteCluster`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina il cluster.

```
   /**
    * Deletes a Redshift cluster asynchronously.
    *
    * @param clusterId the identifier of the Redshift cluster to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation of deleting the Redshift cluster
    */
   public CompletableFuture<DeleteClusterResponse>
deleteRedshiftClusterAsync(String clusterId) {
       DeleteClusterRequest deleteClusterRequest = DeleteClusterRequest.builder()
           .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
           .skipFinalClusterSnapshot(true)
           .build();

       return getAsyncClient().deleteCluster(deleteClusterRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   // Handle exceptions
                   if (exception.getCause() instanceof RedshiftException) {
                       logger.info("Error: {}", exception.getMessage());
                   } else {
                       logger.info("Unexpected error: {}", exception.getMessage());
                   }
               } else {
                   // Handle successful response
```

```
                    logger.info("The status is {}",
response.cluster().clusterStatus());
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteClustersezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeClusters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeClusters`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Descrivi il cluster.

```
    /**
     * Waits asynchronously for the specified cluster to become available.
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to wait for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster is ready
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> waitForClusterReadyAsync(String clusterId) {
        DescribeClustersRequest clustersRequest = DescribeClustersRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .build();

        logger.info("Waiting for cluster to become available. This may take a few
minutes.");
        long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();

        // Recursive method to poll the cluster status.
        return checkClusterStatusAsync(clustersRequest, startTime);
    }
```

```
   private CompletableFuture<Void> checkClusterStatusAsync(DescribeClustersRequest
clustersRequest, long startTime) {
       return getAsyncClient().describeClusters(clustersRequest)
           .thenCompose(clusterResponse -> {
               List<Cluster> clusterList = clusterResponse.clusters();
               boolean clusterReady = false;
               for (Cluster cluster : clusterList) {
                   if ("available".equals(cluster.clusterStatus())) {
                       clusterReady = true;
                       break;
                   }
               }

               if (clusterReady) {
                   logger.info(String.format("Cluster is available!"));
                   return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null);
               } else {
                   long elapsedTimeMillis = System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime;
                   long elapsedSeconds = elapsedTimeMillis / 1000;
                   long minutes = elapsedSeconds / 60;
                   long seconds = elapsedSeconds % 60;
                   System.out.printf("\rElapsed Time: %02d:%02d - Waiting for
cluster...", minutes, seconds);
                   System.out.flush();

                   // Wait 1 second before the next status check
                   return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                       try {
                           TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
                       } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                           throw new RuntimeException("Error during sleep: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
                       }
                   }).thenCompose(ignored ->
checkClusterStatusAsync(clustersRequest, startTime));
               }
           }).exceptionally(exception -> {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get cluster status: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
           });
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeClustersconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeStatement`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeStatement`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Checks the status of an SQL statement asynchronously and handles the
completion of the statement.
    *
    * @param sqlId the ID of the SQL statement to check
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the SQL statement's
status is either "FINISHED" or "FAILED"
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> checkStatementAsync(String sqlId) {
       DescribeStatementRequest statementRequest =
DescribeStatementRequest.builder()
           .id(sqlId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncDataClient().describeStatement(statementRequest)
           .thenCompose(response -> {
               String status = response.statusAsString();
               logger.info("... Status: {} ", status);

               if ("FAILED".equals(status)) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("The Query Failed. Ending program");
               } else if ("FINISHED".equals(status)) {
                   return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null);
               } else {
                   // Sleep for 1 second and recheck status
                   return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
                       try {
                           TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
                       } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                           throw new RuntimeException("Error during sleep: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
```

```
                        }
                    }).thenCompose(ignore -> checkStatementAsync(sqlId)); //
Recursively call until status is FINISHED or FAILED
                }
            }).whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    // Handle exceptions
                    logger.info("Error: {} ", exception.getMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.info("The statement is finished!");
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeStatementsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ExecuteStatement`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ExecuteStatement`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegue un'istruzione SQL per creare una tabella di database.

```
    /**
     * Creates an asynchronous task to execute a SQL statement for creating a new
table.
     *
     * @param clusterId    the identifier of the Amazon Redshift cluster
     * @param databaseName the name of the database to create the table in
     * @param userName     the username to use for the database connection
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the result of the SQL
statement execution
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is an error creating the table
```

```
    */
   public CompletableFuture<ExecuteStatementResponse> createTableAsync(String
clusterId, String databaseName, String userName) {
       ExecuteStatementRequest createTableRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
           .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
           .dbUser(userName)
           .database(databaseName)
           .sql("CREATE TABLE Movies (" +
               "id INT PRIMARY KEY, " +
               "title VARCHAR(100), " +
               "year INT)")
           .build();

       return getAsyncDataClient().executeStatement(createTableRequest)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   throw new RuntimeException("Error creating table: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
               } else {
                   logger.info("Table created: Movies");
               }
           });
   }
```

Esegue un'istruzione SQL per inserire dati in una tabella di database.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously pops a table from a JSON file.
    *
    * @param clusterId   the ID of the cluster
    * @param databaseName the name of the database
    * @param userName    the username
    * @param fileName    the name of the JSON file
    * @param number      the number of records to process
    * @return a CompletableFuture that completes with the number of records added
to the Movies table
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Integer> popTableAsync(String clusterId, String
databaseName, String userName, String fileName, int number) {
       return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
               try {
```

```
                    JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
                    JsonNode rootNode = new ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
                    Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
                    return iter;
                } catch (IOException e) {
                    throw new RuntimeException("Failed to read or parse JSON file: "
+ e.getMessage(), e);
                }
            }).thenCompose(iter -> processNodesAsync(clusterId, databaseName,
userName, iter, number))
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    logger.info("Error {} ", exception.getMessage());
                } else {
                    logger.info("{} records were added to the Movies table." ,
result);
                }
            });
    }

    private CompletableFuture<Integer> processNodesAsync(String clusterId, String
databaseName, String userName, Iterator<JsonNode> iter, int number) {
        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            int t = 0;
            try {
                while (iter.hasNext()) {
                    if (t == number)
                        break;
                    JsonNode currentNode = iter.next();
                    int year = currentNode.get("year").asInt();
                    String title = currentNode.get("title").asText();

                    // Use SqlParameter to avoid SQL injection.
                    List<SqlParameter> parameterList = new ArrayList<>();
                    String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO Movies
VALUES( :id , :title, :year);";
                    SqlParameter idParam = SqlParameter.builder()
                        .name("id")
                        .value(String.valueOf(t))
                        .build();

                    SqlParameter titleParam = SqlParameter.builder()
                        .name("title")
```

```
                        .value(title)
                        .build();

                    SqlParameter yearParam = SqlParameter.builder()
                        .name("year")
                        .value(String.valueOf(year))
                        .build();
                    parameterList.add(idParam);
                    parameterList.add(titleParam);
                    parameterList.add(yearParam);

                    ExecuteStatementRequest insertStatementRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                        .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                        .sql(sqlStatement)
                        .database(databaseName)
                        .dbUser(userName)
                        .parameters(parameterList)
                        .build();

                    getAsyncDataClient().executeStatement(insertStatementRequest);
                    logger.info("Inserted: " + title + " (" + year + ")");
                    t++;
                }
            } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error inserting data: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
            }
            return t;
        });
    }
```

Esegue un'istruzione SQL per interrogare una tabella di database.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously queries movies by a given year from a Redshift database.
     *
     * @param database    the name of the database to query
     * @param dbUser      the user to connect to the database with
     * @param year        the year to filter the movies by
     * @param clusterId   the identifier of the Redshift cluster to connect to
```

```
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} containing the response ID of the
executed SQL statement
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> queryMoviesByYearAsync(String database,
                                                            String dbUser,
                                                            int year,
                                                            String clusterId)
{

        String sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM Movies WHERE year = :year";
        SqlParameter yearParam = SqlParameter.builder()
            .name("year")
            .value(String.valueOf(year))
            .build();

        ExecuteStatementRequest statementRequest = ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .database(database)
            .dbUser(dbUser)
            .parameters(yearParam)
            .sql(sqlStatement)
            .build();

        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            try {
                ExecuteStatementResponse response =
getAsyncDataClient().executeStatement(statementRequest).join(); // Use join() to
wait for the result
                return response.id();
            } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error executing statement: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
            }
        }).exceptionally(exception -> {
            logger.info("Error: {}", exception.getMessage());
            return "";
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ExecuteStatementin AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetStatementResult`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetStatementResult`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Controlla il risultato della dichiarazione.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously retrieves the results of a statement execution.
    *
    * @param statementId the ID of the statement for which to retrieve the results
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the statement result
has been processed
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> getResultsAsync(String statementId) {
       GetStatementResultRequest resultRequest =
GetStatementResultRequest.builder()
           .id(statementId)
           .build();

       return getAsyncDataClient().getStatementResult(resultRequest)
           .handle((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   logger.info("Error getting statement result {} ",
exception.getMessage());
                   throw new RuntimeException("Error getting statement result: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
               }

               // Extract and print the field values using streams if the response
is valid.
               response.records().stream()
                   .flatMap(List::stream)
                   .map(Field::stringValue)
                   .filter(value -> value != null)
```

```
                    .forEach(value -> System.out.println("The Movie title field is "
+ value));

                return response;
            }).thenAccept(response -> {
                // Optionally add more logic here if needed after handling the
response
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetStatementResultsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListDatabases`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListDatabases`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Lists all databases asynchronously for the specified cluster, database user,
and database.
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to list databases for
     * @param dbUser the database user to use for the list databases request
     * @param database the database to list databases for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the database listing
is complete, or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if there was an error
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> listAllDatabasesAsync(String clusterId, String
dbUser, String database) {
        ListDatabasesRequest databasesRequest = ListDatabasesRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .dbUser(dbUser)
            .database(database)
```

```
            .build();

        // Asynchronous paginator for listing databases.
        ListDatabasesPublisher databasesPaginator =
getAsyncDataClient().listDatabasesPaginator(databasesRequest);
        CompletableFuture<Void> future = databasesPaginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.databases().forEach(db -> {
                logger.info("The database name is {} ", db);
            });
        });

        // Return the future for asynchronous handling.
        return future.exceptionally(exception -> {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list databases: " +
exception.getMessage(), exception);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListDatabasessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ModifyCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ModifyCluster`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Modifica un cluster.

```
    /**
     * Modifies an Amazon Redshift cluster asynchronously.
     *
     * @param clusterId the identifier of the cluster to be modified
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the cluster
modification is complete
```

```
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ModifyClusterResponse> modifyClusterAsync(String
clusterId) {
        ModifyClusterRequest modifyClusterRequest = ModifyClusterRequest.builder()
            .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
            .preferredMaintenanceWindow("wed:07:30-wed:08:00")
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().modifyCluster(modifyClusterRequest)
            .whenComplete((clusterResponse, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    if (exception.getCause() instanceof RedshiftException) {
                        logger.info("Error: {} ", exception.getMessage());
                    } else {
                        logger.info("Unexpected error: {} ",
exception.getMessage());
                    }
                } else {
                    logger.info("The modified cluster was successfully modified and
has "
                        + clusterResponse.cluster().preferredMaintenanceWindow() + "
as the maintenance window");
                }
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ModifyClusterconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione Web per tracciare i dati Amazon Redshift

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia e genera report sugli elementi di lavoro utilizzando un database Amazon Redshift.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia e segnala gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon Redshift.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API Spring REST che interroga i dati di Amazon Redshift e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Redshift
- Amazon SES

Esempi di Amazon Rekognition con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon AWS SDK for Java 2.x Rekognition.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CompareFaces`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CompareFaces`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Confronto dei volti nelle immagini.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.*;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;

import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CompareFaces {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage: <bucketName> <sourceKey> <targetKey>

            Where:
                bucketName - The name of the S3 bucket where the images are stored.
                sourceKey  - The S3 key (file name) for the source image.
                targetKey  - The S3 key (file name) for the target image.
           """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String bucketName = args[0];
        String sourceKey = args[1];
        String targetKey = args[2];

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        compareTwoFaces(rekClient, bucketName, sourceKey, targetKey);
    }

   /**
    * Compares two faces from images stored in an Amazon S3 bucket using AWS
Rekognition.
    *
    * <p>This method takes two image keys from an S3 bucket and compares the faces
within them.
    * It prints out the confidence level of matched faces and reports the number of
unmatched faces.</p>
    *
    * @param rekClient   The {@link RekognitionClient} used to call AWS
Rekognition.
    * @param bucketName  The name of the S3 bucket containing the images.
    * @param sourceKey   The object key (file path) for the source image in the S3
bucket.
    * @param targetKey   The object key (file path) for the target image in the S3
bucket.
    * @throws RuntimeException If the Rekognition service returns an error.
    */
   public static void compareTwoFaces(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
bucketName, String sourceKey, String targetKey) {
        try {
            Float similarityThreshold = 70F;
            S3Object s3ObjectSource = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(sourceKey)
                    .build();

            Image sourceImage = Image.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3ObjectSource)
                    .build();

            S3Object s3ObjectTarget = S3Object.builder()
```

```
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(targetKey)
                    .build();

            Image targetImage = Image.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3ObjectTarget)
                    .build();

            CompareFacesRequest facesRequest = CompareFacesRequest.builder()
                    .sourceImage(sourceImage)
                    .targetImage(targetImage)
                    .similarityThreshold(similarityThreshold)
                    .build();

            // Compare the two images.
            CompareFacesResponse compareFacesResult =
 rekClient.compareFaces(facesRequest);
            List<CompareFacesMatch> faceDetails = compareFacesResult.faceMatches();

            for (CompareFacesMatch match : faceDetails) {
                ComparedFace face = match.face();
                BoundingBox position = face.boundingBox();
                System.out.println("Face at " + position.left().toString()
                        + " " + position.top()
                        + " matches with " + face.confidence().toString()
                        + "% confidence.");
            }

            List<ComparedFace> unmatchedFaces = compareFacesResult.unmatchedFaces();
            System.out.println("There were " + unmatchedFaces.size() + " face(s)
 that did not match.");

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.err.println("Error comparing faces: " +
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CompareFacessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateCollection`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di una raccolta.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CreateCollectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CreateCollectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage: <collectionName>\s

            Where:
                collectionName - The name of the collection.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String collectionId = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Creating collection: " + collectionId);
        createMyCollection(rekClient, collectionId);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new Amazon Rekognition collection.
     *
     * @param rekClient    the Amazon Rekognition client used to interact with the
 Rekognition service
     * @param collectionId the unique identifier for the collection to be created
     */
    public static void createMyCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionId) {
        try {
            CreateCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
 CreateCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .build();

            CreateCollectionResponse collectionResponse =
 rekClient.createCollection(collectionRequest);
            System.out.println("CollectionArn: " +
 collectionResponse.collectionArn());
            System.out.println("Status code: " +
 collectionResponse.statusCode().toString());

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateCollectionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteCollection`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione di una raccolta.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DeleteCollectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DeleteCollectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage: <collectionId>\s

            Where:
                collectionId - The id of the collection to delete.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String collectionId = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Deleting collection: " + collectionId);
        deleteMyCollection(rekClient, collectionId);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an Amazon Rekognition collection.
     *
     * @param rekClient      An instance of the {@link RekognitionClient} class,
 which is used to interact with the Amazon Rekognition service.
     * @param collectionId   The ID of the collection to be deleted.
     */
    public static void deleteMyCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionId) {
        try {
            DeleteCollectionRequest deleteCollectionRequest =
 DeleteCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .build();

            DeleteCollectionResponse deleteCollectionResponse =
 rekClient.deleteCollection(deleteCollectionRequest);
            System.out.println(collectionId + ": " +
 deleteCollectionResponse.statusCode().toString());

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteCollectionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteFaces`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteFaces`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione dei volti da una raccolta.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DeleteFacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteFacesFromCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage: <collectionId> <faceId>\s

            Where:
                collectionId - The id of the collection from which faces are
 deleted.\s
                faceId - The id of the face to delete.\s
           """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String collectionId = args[0];
        String faceId = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Deleting collection: " + collectionId);
        deleteFacesCollection(rekClient, collectionId, faceId);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a face from the specified Amazon Rekognition collection.
     *
     * @param rekClient     an instance of the Amazon Rekognition client
     * @param collectionId  the ID of the collection from which the face should be
 deleted
     * @param faceId        the ID of the face to be deleted
     * @throws RekognitionException if an error occurs while deleting the face
     */
    public static void deleteFacesCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            String collectionId,
            String faceId) {

        try {
            DeleteFacesRequest deleteFacesRequest = DeleteFacesRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .faceIds(faceId)
                    .build();

            rekClient.deleteFaces(deleteFacesRequest);
            System.out.println("The face was deleted from the collection.");

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteFacessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeCollection`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Descrizione di una raccolta.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DescribeCollectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DescribeCollectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage:    <collectionName>

            Where:
                collectionName - The name of the Amazon Rekognition collection.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionName = args[0];
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeColl(rekClient, collectionName);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Describes an Amazon Rekognition collection.
     *
     * @param rekClient         The Amazon Rekognition client used to make the
 request.
     * @param collectionName    The name of the collection to describe.
     *
     * @throws RekognitionException If an error occurs while describing the
 collection.
     */
    public static void describeColl(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionName) {
        try {
            DescribeCollectionRequest describeCollectionRequest =
 DescribeCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionName)
                    .build();

            DescribeCollectionResponse describeCollectionResponse = rekClient
                    .describeCollection(describeCollectionRequest);
            System.out.println("Collection Arn : " +
 describeCollectionResponse.collectionARN());
            System.out.println("Created : " +
 describeCollectionResponse.creationTimestamp().toString());

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeCollectionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DetectFaces`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetectFaces`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Rilevamento dei volti in un'immagine.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.*;

import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectFaces {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:   <bucketName> <sourceImage>

            Where:
                bucketName = The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the source image
 is stored.
```

```
                sourceImage - The name of the source image file in the Amazon S3
bucket. (for example, pic1.png).\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String sourceImage = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectFacesinImage(rekClient, bucketName, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Detects faces in an image stored in an Amazon S3 bucket using the Amazon
Rekognition service.
     *
     * @param rekClient    The Amazon Rekognition client used to interact with the
Rekognition service.
     * @param bucketName   The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the source image
is stored.
     * @param sourceImage  The name of the source image file in the Amazon S3
bucket.
     */
    public static void detectFacesinImage(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
bucketName, String sourceImage) {
        try {
            S3Object s3ObjectTarget = S3Object.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .name(sourceImage)
                .build();

            Image targetImage = Image.builder()
                .s3Object(s3ObjectTarget)
                .build();

            DetectFacesRequest facesRequest = DetectFacesRequest.builder()
```

```
                .attributes(Attribute.ALL)
                .image(targetImage)
                .build();

            DetectFacesResponse facesResponse = rekClient.detectFaces(facesRequest);
            List<FaceDetail> faceDetails = facesResponse.faceDetails();
            for (FaceDetail face : faceDetails) {
                AgeRange ageRange = face.ageRange();
                System.out.println("The detected face is estimated to be between "
                        + ageRange.low().toString() + " and " +
 ageRange.high().toString()
                        + " years old.");

                System.out.println("There is a smile : " +
 face.smile().value().toString());
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetectFacessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DetectLabels`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetectLabels`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Rilevamento delle etichette in un'immagine.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.*;

import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectLabels {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage: <bucketName> <sourceImage>

            Where:
                bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the image is
 stored
                sourceImage - The name of the image file (for example, pic1.png).\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0] ;
        String sourceImage = args[1] ;
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectImageLabels(rekClient, bucketName, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Detects the labels in an image stored in an Amazon S3 bucket using the Amazon
 Rekognition service.
     *
     * @param rekClient     the Amazon Rekognition client used to make the detection
 request
     * @param bucketName    the name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the image is
 stored
     * @param sourceImage   the name of the image file to be analyzed
     */
    public static void detectImageLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 bucketName, String sourceImage) {
        try {
            S3Object s3ObjectTarget = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(sourceImage)
                    .build();

            Image souImage = Image.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3ObjectTarget)
                    .build();

            DetectLabelsRequest detectLabelsRequest = DetectLabelsRequest.builder()
                    .image(souImage)
                    .maxLabels(10)
                    .build();

            DetectLabelsResponse labelsResponse =
 rekClient.detectLabels(detectLabelsRequest);
            List<Label> labels = labelsResponse.labels();
            System.out.println("Detected labels for the given photo");
            for (Label label : labels) {
                System.out.println(label.name() + ": " +
 label.confidence().toString());
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetectLabelssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DetectModerationLabels`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetectModerationLabels`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Rilevamento di immagini non appropriate.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.*;

import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectModerationLabels {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage:  <bucketName>  <sourceImage>

            Where:
                bucketName - The name of the S3 bucket where the images are stored.
                sourceImage - The name of the image (for example, pic1.png).\s
```

```
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String sourceImage = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectModLabels(rekClient, bucketName, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Detects moderation labels in an image stored in an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param rekClient      the Amazon Rekognition client to use for the detection
     * @param bucketName     the name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the image is
stored
     * @param sourceImage    the name of the image file to be analyzed
     *
     * @throws RekognitionException if there is an error during the image detection
process
     */
    public static void detectModLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
bucketName, String sourceImage) {
        try {
            S3Object s3ObjectTarget = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(sourceImage)
                    .build();

            Image targetImage = Image.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3ObjectTarget)
                    .build();

            DetectModerationLabelsRequest moderationLabelsRequest =
DetectModerationLabelsRequest.builder()
                    .image(targetImage)
```

```
                    .minConfidence(60F)
                    .build();

            DetectModerationLabelsResponse moderationLabelsResponse = rekClient
                    .detectModerationLabels(moderationLabelsRequest);
            List<ModerationLabel> labels =
 moderationLabelsResponse.moderationLabels();
            System.out.println("Detected labels for image");
            for (ModerationLabel label : labels) {
                System.out.println("Label: " + label.name()
                        + "\n Confidence: " + label.confidence().toString() + "%"
                        + "\n Parent:" + label.parentName());
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetectModerationLabelssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DetectText`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetectText`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Rilevamento del testo in un'immagine.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.*;

import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectText {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = "\n" +
            "Usage:   <bucketName> <sourceImage>\n" +
            "\n" +
            "Where:\n" +
            "   bucketName - The name of the S3 bucket where the image is stored\n"
 +
            "   sourceImage - The path to the image that contains text (for example,
 pic1.png). \n";

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String sourceImage = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectTextLabels(rekClient, bucketName, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
```

```
     * Detects text labels in an image stored in an S3 bucket using Amazon
 Rekognition.
     *
     * @param rekClient    an instance of the Amazon Rekognition client
     * @param bucketName   the name of the S3 bucket where the image is stored
     * @param sourceImage  the name of the image file in the S3 bucket
     * @throws RekognitionException if an error occurs while calling the Amazon
 Rekognition API
     */
    public static void detectTextLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 bucketName, String sourceImage) {
        try {
            S3Object s3ObjectTarget = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(sourceImage)
                    .build();

            Image souImage = Image.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3ObjectTarget)
                    .build();

            DetectTextRequest textRequest = DetectTextRequest.builder()
                    .image(souImage)
                    .build();

            DetectTextResponse textResponse = rekClient.detectText(textRequest);
            List<TextDetection> textCollection = textResponse.textDetections();
            System.out.println("Detected lines and words");
            for (TextDetection text : textCollection) {
                System.out.println("Detected: " + text.detectedText());
                System.out.println("Confidence: " + text.confidence().toString());
                System.out.println("Id : " + text.id());
                System.out.println("Parent Id: " + text.parentId());
                System.out.println("Type: " + text.type());
                System.out.println();
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetectTextsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`IndexFaces`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`IndexFaces`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Indicizzazione dei volti in una raccolta.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.*;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class AddFacesToCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage: <collectionId> <sourceImage> <bucketName>

            Where:
                collectionName - The name of the collection.
                sourceImage - The name of the image (for example, pic1.png).
                bucketName - The name of the S3 bucket.
            """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        String sourceImage = args[1];
        String bucketName = args[2];;
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        addToCollection(rekClient, collectionId, bucketName, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Adds a face from an image to an Amazon Rekognition collection.
     *
     * @param rekClient     the Amazon Rekognition client
     * @param collectionId  the ID of the collection to add the face to
     * @param bucketName    the name of the Amazon S3 bucket containing the image
     * @param sourceImage   the name of the image file to add to the collection
     * @throws RekognitionException if there is an error while interacting with the
Amazon Rekognition service
     */
    public static void addToCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
collectionId, String bucketName, String sourceImage) {
        try {
            S3Object s3ObjectTarget = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(sourceImage)
                    .build();

            Image targetImage = Image.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3ObjectTarget)
                    .build();

            IndexFacesRequest facesRequest = IndexFacesRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .image(targetImage)
                    .maxFaces(1)
                    .qualityFilter(QualityFilter.AUTO)
```

```
                    .detectionAttributes(Attribute.DEFAULT)
                    .build();

            IndexFacesResponse facesResponse = rekClient.indexFaces(facesRequest);
            System.out.println("Results for the image");
            System.out.println("\n Faces indexed:");
            List<FaceRecord> faceRecords = facesResponse.faceRecords();
            for (FaceRecord faceRecord : faceRecords) {
                System.out.println("  Face ID: " + faceRecord.face().faceId());
                System.out.println("  Location:" +
 faceRecord.faceDetail().boundingBox().toString());
            }

            List<UnindexedFace> unindexedFaces = facesResponse.unindexedFaces();
            System.out.println("Faces not indexed:");
            for (UnindexedFace unindexedFace : unindexedFaces) {
                System.out.println("  Location:" +
 unindexedFace.faceDetail().boundingBox().toString());
                System.out.println("  Reasons:");
                for (Reason reason : unindexedFace.reasons()) {
                    System.out.println("Reason:  " + reason);
                }
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la IndexFacessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListCollections`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListCollections`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione dell'elenco delle raccolte.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ListCollectionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ListCollectionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListCollections {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Listing collections");
        listAllCollections(rekClient);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllCollections(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
        try {
            ListCollectionsRequest listCollectionsRequest =
 ListCollectionsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();
```

```
            ListCollectionsResponse response =
 rekClient.listCollections(listCollectionsRequest);
            List<String> collectionIds = response.collectionIds();
            for (String resultId : collectionIds) {
                System.out.println(resultId);
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListCollectionssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListFaces`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListFaces`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione dell'elenco dei volti in una raccolta.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Face;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ListFacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ListFacesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
```

```
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListFacesInCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <collectionId>

                Where:
                   collectionId - The name of the collection.\s
                """;

        if (args.length < 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Faces in collection " + collectionId);
        listFacesCollection(rekClient, collectionId);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void listFacesCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionId) {
        try {
            ListFacesRequest facesRequest = ListFacesRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListFacesResponse facesResponse = rekClient.listFaces(facesRequest);
            List<Face> faces = facesResponse.faces();
            for (Face face : faces) {
                System.out.println("Confidence level there is a face: " +
 face.confidence());
```

```
                System.out.println("The face Id value is " + face.faceId());
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFacessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`RecognizeCelebrities`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RecognizeCelebrities`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Riconoscimento delle celebrità in un'immagine.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.*;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class RecognizeCelebrities {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:   <bucketName> <sourceImage>

                Where:
                   bucketName - The name of the S3 bucket where the images are
 stored.
                   sourceImage - The path to the image (for example, C:\\AWS\
\pic1.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
       }

        String bucketName = args[0];;
        String sourceImage = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Locating celebrities in " + sourceImage);
        recognizeAllCelebrities(rekClient, bucketName, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    /**
     * Recognizes all celebrities in an image stored in an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param rekClient    the Amazon Rekognition client used to perform the
 celebrity recognition operation
     * @param bucketName   the name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the source image
 is stored
     * @param sourceImage  the name of the source image file stored in the Amazon S3
 bucket
     */
    public static void recognizeAllCelebrities(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 bucketName, String sourceImage) {
```

```
        try {
            S3Object s3ObjectTarget = S3Object.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .name(sourceImage)
                .build();

            Image souImage = Image.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3ObjectTarget)
                    .build();

            RecognizeCelebritiesRequest request =
 RecognizeCelebritiesRequest.builder()
                    .image(souImage)
                    .build();

            RecognizeCelebritiesResponse result =
 rekClient.recognizeCelebrities(request);
            List<Celebrity> celebs = result.celebrityFaces();
            System.out.println(celebs.size() + " celebrity(s) were recognized.\n");
            for (Celebrity celebrity : celebs) {
                System.out.println("Celebrity recognized: " + celebrity.name());
                System.out.println("Celebrity ID: " + celebrity.id());

                System.out.println("Further information (if available):");
                for (String url : celebrity.urls()) {
                    System.out.println(url);
                }
                System.out.println();
            }
            System.out.println(result.unrecognizedFaces().size() + " face(s) were
 unrecognized.");

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RecognizeCelebritiessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`SearchFaces`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SearchFaces`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ricerca di un volto (ID volto).

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SearchFacesByImageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Image;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SearchFacesByImageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.FaceMatch;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SearchFaceMatchingImageCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <collectionId> <sourceImage>

                Where:
```

```
                   collectionId - The id of the collection. \s
                   sourceImage - The path to the image (for example, C:\\AWS\
\pic1.png).\s

                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        String sourceImage = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Searching for a face in a collections");
        searchFaceInCollection(rekClient, collectionId, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void searchFaceInCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionId, String sourceImage) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(new File(sourceImage));
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);
            Image souImage = Image.builder()
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            SearchFacesByImageRequest facesByImageRequest =
 SearchFacesByImageRequest.builder()
                    .image(souImage)
                    .maxFaces(10)
                    .faceMatchThreshold(70F)
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .build();

            SearchFacesByImageResponse imageResponse =
 rekClient.searchFacesByImage(facesByImageRequest);
            System.out.println("Faces matching in the collection");
            List<FaceMatch> faceImageMatches = imageResponse.faceMatches();
```

```
            for (FaceMatch face : faceImageMatches) {
                System.out.println("The similarity level is  " + face.similarity());
                System.out.println();
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SearchFacessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`SearchFacesByImage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SearchFacesByImage`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ricerca di un volto (immagine).

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SearchFacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SearchFacesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.FaceMatch;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SearchFaceMatchingIdCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <collectionId> <sourceImage>

                Where:
                   collectionId - The id of the collection. \s
                   sourceImage - The path to the image (for example, C:\\AWS\
\pic1.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        String faceId = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Searching for a face in a collections");
        searchFacebyId(rekClient, collectionId, faceId);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void searchFacebyId(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionId, String faceId) {
        try {
            SearchFacesRequest searchFacesRequest = SearchFacesRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .faceId(faceId)
                    .faceMatchThreshold(70F)
                    .maxFaces(2)
                    .build();

            SearchFacesResponse imageResponse =
 rekClient.searchFaces(searchFacesRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("Faces matching in the collection");
            List<FaceMatch> faceImageMatches = imageResponse.faceMatches();
            for (FaceMatch face : faceImageMatches) {
                System.out.println("The similarity level is  " + face.similarity());
                System.out.println();
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SearchFacesByImagesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition

- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Rilevamento dei DPI nelle immagini

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'app che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare i dispositivi di protezione individuale (DPI) nelle immagini.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione che rileva le immagini con dispositivi di protezione individuale.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Rilevamento delle informazioni nei video

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Avvia i processi di Amazon Rekognition per rilevare elementi come persone, oggetti e testo nei video.
- Controlla lo stato del processo fino al suo termine.
- Crea un output con l'elenco degli elementi rilevati da ciascun processo.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni risultati relativi alle celebrità da un video che si trova in un bucket Amazon S3.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartCelebrityRecognitionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CelebrityRecognitionSortBy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CelebrityRecognition;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CelebrityDetail;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartCelebrityRecognitionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetCelebrityRecognitionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetCelebrityRecognitionResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * To run this code example, ensure that you perform the Prerequisites as stated
 * in the Amazon Rekognition Guide:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/rekognition/latest/dg/video-analyzing-with-sqs.html
 *
 * Also, ensure that set up your development environment, including your
 * credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class VideoCelebrityDetection {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
```

```
                  bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
(for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                  video - The name of video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                  topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
(Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                  roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
role to use.\s
               """;

       if (args.length != 4) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       String bucket = args[0];
       String video = args[1];
       String topicArn = args[2];
       String roleArn = args[3];
       Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
       RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
               .region(region)
               .build();

       NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
               .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
               .roleArn(roleArn)
               .build();

       startCelebrityDetection(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
       getCelebrityDetectionResults(rekClient);
       System.out.println("This example is done!");
       rekClient.close();
   }

   public static void startCelebrityDetection(RekognitionClient rekClient,
           NotificationChannel channel,
           String bucket,
           String video) {
       try {
           S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                   .bucket(bucket)
                   .name(video)
                   .build();
```

```
            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartCelebrityRecognitionRequest recognitionRequest =
StartCelebrityRecognitionRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("Celebrities")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .build();

            StartCelebrityRecognitionResponse startCelebrityRecognitionResult =
rekClient
                    .startCelebrityRecognition(recognitionRequest);
            startJobId = startCelebrityRecognitionResult.jobId();

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getCelebrityDetectionResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
        try {
            String paginationToken = null;
            GetCelebrityRecognitionResponse recognitionResponse = null;
            boolean finished = false;
            String status;
            int yy = 0;

            do {
                if (recognitionResponse != null)
                    paginationToken = recognitionResponse.nextToken();

                GetCelebrityRecognitionRequest recognitionRequest =
GetCelebrityRecognitionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .sortBy(CelebrityRecognitionSortBy.TIMESTAMP)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                // Wait until the job succeeds
                while (!finished) {
```

```
                    recognitionResponse =
 rekClient.getCelebrityRecognition(recognitionRequest);
                    status = recognitionResponse.jobStatusAsString();

                    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                        finished = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                        Thread.sleep(1000);
                    }
                    yy++;
                }

                finished = false;

                // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null.
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData = recognitionResponse.videoMetadata();
                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " + videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());
                System.out.println("Job");

                List<CelebrityRecognition> celebs =
 recognitionResponse.celebrities();
                for (CelebrityRecognition celeb : celebs) {
                    long seconds = celeb.timestamp() / 1000;
                    System.out.print("Sec: " + seconds + " ");
                    CelebrityDetail details = celeb.celebrity();
                    System.out.println("Name: " + details.name());
                    System.out.println("Id: " + details.id());
                    System.out.println();
                }

            } while (recognitionResponse.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Rileva le etichette in un video tramite un'operazione di rilevamento delle etichette.

```
import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.JsonProcessingException;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonMappingException;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartLabelDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartLabelDetectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetLabelDetectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetLabelDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.LabelDetectionSortBy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.LabelDetection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Label;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Instance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Parent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageRequest;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class VideoDetect {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <queueUrl> <topicArn> <roleArn>
```

```
               Where:
                  bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
(for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                  video - The name of the video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                  queueUrl- The URL of a SQS queue.\s
                  topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
(Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                  roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
role to use.\s
               """;

       if (args.length != 5) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       String bucket = args[0];
       String video = args[1];
       String queueUrl = args[2];
       String topicArn = args[3];
       String roleArn = args[4];
       Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
       RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
               .region(region)
               .build();

       SqsClient sqs = SqsClient.builder()
               .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
               .build();

       NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
               .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
               .roleArn(roleArn)
               .build();

       startLabels(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
       getLabelJob(rekClient, sqs, queueUrl);
       System.out.println("This example is done!");
       sqs.close();
       rekClient.close();
   }

   public static void startLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient,
```

```
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartLabelDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
StartLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .minConfidence(50F)
                    .build();

            StartLabelDetectionResponse labelDetectionResponse =
rekClient.startLabelDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
            startJobId = labelDetectionResponse.jobId();

            boolean ans = true;
            String status = "";
            int yy = 0;
            while (ans) {

                GetLabelDetectionRequest detectionRequest =
GetLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                GetLabelDetectionResponse result =
rekClient.getLabelDetection(detectionRequest);
                status = result.jobStatusAsString();

                if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                    ans = false;
                else
                    System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
```

```
                Thread.sleep(1000);
                yy++;
            }

            System.out.println(startJobId + " status is: " + status);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getLabelJob(RekognitionClient rekClient, SqsClient sqs,
String queueUrl) {
        List<Message> messages;
        ReceiveMessageRequest messageRequest = ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .build();

        try {
            messages = sqs.receiveMessage(messageRequest).messages();

            if (!messages.isEmpty()) {
                for (Message message : messages) {
                    String notification = message.body();

                    // Get the status and job id from the notification
                    ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
                    JsonNode jsonMessageTree = mapper.readTree(notification);
                    JsonNode messageBodyText = jsonMessageTree.get("Message");
                    ObjectMapper operationResultMapper = new ObjectMapper();
                    JsonNode jsonResultTree =
operationResultMapper.readTree(messageBodyText.textValue());
                    JsonNode operationJobId = jsonResultTree.get("JobId");
                    JsonNode operationStatus = jsonResultTree.get("Status");
                    System.out.println("Job found in JSON is " + operationJobId);

                    DeleteMessageRequest deleteMessageRequest =
DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
                            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                            .build();

                    String jobId = operationJobId.textValue();
```

```
                    if (startJobId.compareTo(jobId) == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job id: " + operationJobId);
                        System.out.println("Status : " +
operationStatus.toString());

                        if (operationStatus.asText().equals("SUCCEEDED"))
                            getResultsLabels(rekClient);
                        else
                            System.out.println("Video analysis failed");

                        sqs.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("Job received was not job " +
startJobId);
                        sqs.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (JsonMappingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (JsonProcessingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    // Gets the job results by calling GetLabelDetection
    private static void getResultsLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient) {

        int maxResults = 10;
        String paginationToken = null;
        GetLabelDetectionResponse labelDetectionResult = null;

        try {
            do {
                if (labelDetectionResult != null)
                    paginationToken = labelDetectionResult.nextToken();

                GetLabelDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
GetLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
```

```
                        .sortBy(LabelDetectionSortBy.TIMESTAMP)
                        .maxResults(maxResults)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .build();

                labelDetectionResult =
rekClient.getLabelDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData = labelDetectionResult.videoMetadata();
                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " + videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());

                List<LabelDetection> detectedLabels = labelDetectionResult.labels();
                for (LabelDetection detectedLabel : detectedLabels) {
                    long seconds = detectedLabel.timestamp();
                    Label label = detectedLabel.label();
                    System.out.println("Millisecond: " + seconds + " ");

                    System.out.println("   Label:" + label.name());
                    System.out.println("   Confidence:" +
detectedLabel.label().confidence().toString());

                    List<Instance> instances = label.instances();
                    System.out.println("   Instances of " + label.name());

                    if (instances.isEmpty()) {
                        System.out.println("        " + "None");
                    } else {
                        for (Instance instance : instances) {
                            System.out.println("        Confidence: " +
instance.confidence().toString());
                            System.out.println("        Bounding box: " +
instance.boundingBox().toString());
                        }
                    }
                    System.out.println("   Parent labels for " + label.name() +
":");
                    List<Parent> parents = label.parents();

                    if (parents.isEmpty()) {
                        System.out.println("        None");
                    } else {
                        for (Parent parent : parents) {
```

```
                            System.out.println("   " + parent.name());
                        }
                    }
                    System.out.println();
                }
            } while (labelDetectionResult != null &&
 labelDetectionResult.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Rileva i volti in un video archiviato in un bucket Amazon S3.

```
import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.JsonProcessingException;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonMappingException;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartLabelDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartLabelDetectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetLabelDetectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetLabelDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.LabelDetectionSortBy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.LabelDetection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Label;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Instance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Parent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageRequest;
```

```
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class VideoDetect {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <queueUrl> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of the video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   queueUrl- The URL of a SQS queue.\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 role to use.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
        String queueUrl = args[2];
        String topicArn = args[3];
        String roleArn = args[4];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        SqsClient sqs = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();

        startLabels(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getLabelJob(rekClient, sqs, queueUrl);
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        sqs.close();
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartLabelDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
StartLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .minConfidence(50F)
                    .build();

            StartLabelDetectionResponse labelDetectionResponse =
rekClient.startLabelDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
            startJobId = labelDetectionResponse.jobId();

            boolean ans = true;
            String status = "";
```

```
            int yy = 0;
            while (ans) {

                GetLabelDetectionRequest detectionRequest =
GetLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                GetLabelDetectionResponse result =
rekClient.getLabelDetection(detectionRequest);
                status = result.jobStatusAsString();

                if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                    ans = false;
                else
                    System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);

                Thread.sleep(1000);
                yy++;
            }

            System.out.println(startJobId + " status is: " + status);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getLabelJob(RekognitionClient rekClient, SqsClient sqs,
String queueUrl) {
        List<Message> messages;
        ReceiveMessageRequest messageRequest = ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .build();

        try {
            messages = sqs.receiveMessage(messageRequest).messages();

            if (!messages.isEmpty()) {
                for (Message message : messages) {
                    String notification = message.body();
```

```
                    // Get the status and job id from the notification
                    ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
                    JsonNode jsonMessageTree = mapper.readTree(notification);
                    JsonNode messageBodyText = jsonMessageTree.get("Message");
                    ObjectMapper operationResultMapper = new ObjectMapper();
                    JsonNode jsonResultTree =
operationResultMapper.readTree(messageBodyText.textValue());
                    JsonNode operationJobId = jsonResultTree.get("JobId");
                    JsonNode operationStatus = jsonResultTree.get("Status");
                    System.out.println("Job found in JSON is " + operationJobId);

                    DeleteMessageRequest deleteMessageRequest =
DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
                            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                            .build();

                    String jobId = operationJobId.textValue();
                    if (startJobId.compareTo(jobId) == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job id: " + operationJobId);
                        System.out.println("Status : " +
operationStatus.toString());

                        if (operationStatus.asText().equals("SUCCEEDED"))
                            getResultsLabels(rekClient);
                        else
                            System.out.println("Video analysis failed");

                        sqs.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("Job received was not job " +
startJobId);
                        sqs.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (JsonMappingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (JsonProcessingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
```

```
    }

    // Gets the job results by calling GetLabelDetection
    private static void getResultsLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient) {

        int maxResults = 10;
        String paginationToken = null;
        GetLabelDetectionResponse labelDetectionResult = null;

        try {
            do {
                if (labelDetectionResult != null)
                    paginationToken = labelDetectionResult.nextToken();

                GetLabelDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
GetLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .sortBy(LabelDetectionSortBy.TIMESTAMP)
                        .maxResults(maxResults)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .build();

                labelDetectionResult =
rekClient.getLabelDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData = labelDetectionResult.videoMetadata();
                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " + videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());

                List<LabelDetection> detectedLabels = labelDetectionResult.labels();
                for (LabelDetection detectedLabel : detectedLabels) {
                    long seconds = detectedLabel.timestamp();
                    Label label = detectedLabel.label();
                    System.out.println("Millisecond: " + seconds + " ");

                    System.out.println("   Label:" + label.name());
                    System.out.println("   Confidence:" +
detectedLabel.label().confidence().toString());

                    List<Instance> instances = label.instances();
                    System.out.println("   Instances of " + label.name());

                    if (instances.isEmpty()) {
```

```
                        System.out.println("        " + "None");
                    } else {
                        for (Instance instance : instances) {
                            System.out.println("        Confidence: " +
 instance.confidence().toString());
                            System.out.println("        Bounding box: " +
 instance.boundingBox().toString());
                        }
                    }
                    System.out.println("   Parent labels for " + label.name() +
 ":");
                    List<Parent> parents = label.parents();

                    if (parents.isEmpty()) {
                        System.out.println("        None");
                    } else {
                        for (Parent parent : parents) {
                            System.out.println("   " + parent.name());
                        }
                    }
                    System.out.println();
                }
            } while (labelDetectionResult != null &&
 labelDetectionResult.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Rileva contenuti non appropriati o offensivi in un video archiviato in un bucket Amazon S3.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartContentModerationRequest;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartContentModerationResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetContentModerationResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetContentModerationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ContentModerationDetection;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class VideoDetectInappropriate {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 role to use.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
```

```
        String video = args[1];
        String topicArn = args[2];
        String roleArn = args[3];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();

        startModerationDetection(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getModResults(rekClient);
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startModerationDetection(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {

        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartContentModerationRequest modDetectionRequest =
StartContentModerationRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("Moderation")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .build();

            StartContentModerationResponse startModDetectionResult = rekClient
                    .startContentModeration(modDetectionRequest);
            startJobId = startModDetectionResult.jobId();
```

```
        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getModResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
        try {
            String paginationToken = null;
            GetContentModerationResponse modDetectionResponse = null;
            boolean finished = false;
            String status;
            int yy = 0;

            do {
                if (modDetectionResponse != null)
                    paginationToken = modDetectionResponse.nextToken();

                GetContentModerationRequest modRequest =
GetContentModerationRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                // Wait until the job succeeds.
                while (!finished) {
                    modDetectionResponse =
rekClient.getContentModeration(modRequest);
                    status = modDetectionResponse.jobStatusAsString();

                    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                        finished = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                        Thread.sleep(1000);
                    }
                    yy++;
                }

                finished = false;

                // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null.
```

```
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData = modDetectionResponse.videoMetadata();
                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " + videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());
                System.out.println("Job");

                List<ContentModerationDetection> mods =
 modDetectionResponse.moderationLabels();
                for (ContentModerationDetection mod : mods) {
                    long seconds = mod.timestamp() / 1000;
                    System.out.print("Mod label: " + seconds + " ");
                    System.out.println(mod.moderationLabel().toString());
                    System.out.println();
                }

            } while (modDetectionResponse != null &&
 modDetectionResponse.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Rileva segmenti di segnali d'azione tecnici e segmenti di rilevamento delle riprese in un video archiviato in un bucket Amazon S3.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartShotDetectionFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartTechnicalCueDetectionFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartSegmentDetectionFilters;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartSegmentDetectionRequest;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartSegmentDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetSegmentDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetSegmentDetectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SegmentDetection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.TechnicalCueSegment;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ShotSegment;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SegmentType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class VideoDetectSegment {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 role to use.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
        String topicArn = args[2];
        String roleArn = args[3];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        SqsClient sqs = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();

        startSegmentDetection(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getSegmentResults(rekClient);
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        sqs.close();
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startSegmentDetection(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartShotDetectionFilter cueDetectionFilter =
StartShotDetectionFilter.builder()
                    .minSegmentConfidence(60F)
```

```
                    .build();

            StartTechnicalCueDetectionFilter technicalCueDetectionFilter =
StartTechnicalCueDetectionFilter.builder()
                    .minSegmentConfidence(60F)
                    .build();

            StartSegmentDetectionFilters filters =
StartSegmentDetectionFilters.builder()
                    .shotFilter(cueDetectionFilter)
                    .technicalCueFilter(technicalCueDetectionFilter)
                    .build();

            StartSegmentDetectionRequest segDetectionRequest =
StartSegmentDetectionRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .segmentTypes(SegmentType.TECHNICAL_CUE, SegmentType.SHOT)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .filters(filters)
                    .build();

            StartSegmentDetectionResponse segDetectionResponse =
rekClient.startSegmentDetection(segDetectionRequest);
            startJobId = segDetectionResponse.jobId();

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getSegmentResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
        try {
            String paginationToken = null;
            GetSegmentDetectionResponse segDetectionResponse = null;
            boolean finished = false;
            String status;
            int yy = 0;

            do {
                if (segDetectionResponse != null)
                    paginationToken = segDetectionResponse.nextToken();
```

```
                GetSegmentDetectionRequest recognitionRequest =
GetSegmentDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                // Wait until the job succeeds.
                while (!finished) {
                    segDetectionResponse =
rekClient.getSegmentDetection(recognitionRequest);
                    status = segDetectionResponse.jobStatusAsString();

                    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                        finished = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                        Thread.sleep(1000);
                    }
                    yy++;
                }
                finished = false;

                // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null.
                List<VideoMetadata> videoMetaData =
segDetectionResponse.videoMetadata();
                for (VideoMetadata metaData : videoMetaData) {
                    System.out.println("Format: " + metaData.format());
                    System.out.println("Codec: " + metaData.codec());
                    System.out.println("Duration: " + metaData.durationMillis());
                    System.out.println("FrameRate: " + metaData.frameRate());
                    System.out.println("Job");
                }

                List<SegmentDetection> detectedSegments =
segDetectionResponse.segments();
                for (SegmentDetection detectedSegment : detectedSegments) {
                    String type = detectedSegment.type().toString();
                    if (type.contains(SegmentType.TECHNICAL_CUE.toString())) {
                        System.out.println("Technical Cue");
                        TechnicalCueSegment segmentCue =
detectedSegment.technicalCueSegment();
                        System.out.println("\tType: " + segmentCue.type());
```

```
                        System.out.println("\tConfidence: " +
 segmentCue.confidence().toString());
                    }

                    if (type.contains(SegmentType.SHOT.toString())) {
                        System.out.println("Shot");
                        ShotSegment segmentShot = detectedSegment.shotSegment();
                        System.out.println("\tIndex " + segmentShot.index());
                        System.out.println("\tConfidence: " +
 segmentShot.confidence().toString());
                    }

                    long seconds = detectedSegment.durationMillis();
                    System.out.println("\tDuration : " + seconds + " milliseconds");
                    System.out.println("\tStart time code: " +
 detectedSegment.startTimecodeSMPTE());
                    System.out.println("\tEnd time code: " +
 detectedSegment.endTimecodeSMPTE());
                    System.out.println("\tDuration time code: " +
 detectedSegment.durationSMPTE());
                    System.out.println();
                }

            } while (segDetectionResponse != null &&
 segDetectionResponse.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Rileva il testo in un video archiviato in un bucket Amazon S3.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartTextDetectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartTextDetectionResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetTextDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetTextDetectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.TextDetectionResult;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class VideoDetectText {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 role to use.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
        String topicArn = args[2];
        String roleArn = args[3];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
```

```
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();

        startTextLabels(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getTextResults(rekClient);
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startTextLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartTextDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
StartTextDetectionRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .build();

            StartTextDetectionResponse labelDetectionResponse =
rekClient.startTextDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
            startJobId = labelDetectionResponse.jobId();

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }

    public static void getTextResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
        try {
            String paginationToken = null;
            GetTextDetectionResponse textDetectionResponse = null;
            boolean finished = false;
            String status;
            int yy = 0;

            do {
                if (textDetectionResponse != null)
                    paginationToken = textDetectionResponse.nextToken();

                GetTextDetectionRequest recognitionRequest =
GetTextDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                // Wait until the job succeeds.
                while (!finished) {
                    textDetectionResponse =
rekClient.getTextDetection(recognitionRequest);
                    status = textDetectionResponse.jobStatusAsString();

                    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                        finished = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                        Thread.sleep(1000);
                    }
                    yy++;
                }

                finished = false;

                // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null.
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData = textDetectionResponse.videoMetadata();
                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " + videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());
```

```
                System.out.println("Job");

                List<TextDetectionResult> labels =
 textDetectionResponse.textDetections();
                for (TextDetectionResult detectedText : labels) {
                    System.out.println("Confidence: " +
 detectedText.textDetection().confidence().toString());
                    System.out.println("Id : " + detectedText.textDetection().id());
                    System.out.println("Parent Id: " +
 detectedText.textDetection().parentId());
                    System.out.println("Type: " +
 detectedText.textDetection().type());
                    System.out.println("Text: " +
 detectedText.textDetection().detectedText());
                    System.out.println();
                }

            } while (textDetectionResponse != null &&
 textDetectionResponse.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Rileva le persone in un video archiviato in un bucket Amazon S3.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartPersonTrackingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartPersonTrackingResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetPersonTrackingResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetPersonTrackingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.PersonDetection;
```

```
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class VideoPersonDetection {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 role to use.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
        String topicArn = args[2];
        String roleArn = args[3];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
```

```
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();

        startPersonLabels(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getPersonDetectionResults(rekClient);
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startPersonLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartPersonTrackingRequest personTrackingRequest =
StartPersonTrackingRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .build();

            StartPersonTrackingResponse labelDetectionResponse =
rekClient.startPersonTracking(personTrackingRequest);
            startJobId = labelDetectionResponse.jobId();

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getPersonDetectionResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
        try {
            String paginationToken = null;
```

```
            GetPersonTrackingResponse personTrackingResult = null;
            boolean finished = false;
            String status;
            int yy = 0;

            do {
                if (personTrackingResult != null)
                    paginationToken = personTrackingResult.nextToken();

                GetPersonTrackingRequest recognitionRequest =
GetPersonTrackingRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                // Wait until the job succeeds
                while (!finished) {

                    personTrackingResult =
rekClient.getPersonTracking(recognitionRequest);
                    status = personTrackingResult.jobStatusAsString();

                    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                        finished = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                        Thread.sleep(1000);
                    }
                    yy++;
                }

                finished = false;

                // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null.
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData = personTrackingResult.videoMetadata();

                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " + videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());
                System.out.println("Job");
```

```
                List<PersonDetection> detectedPersons =
 personTrackingResult.persons();
                for (PersonDetection detectedPerson : detectedPersons) {
                    long seconds = detectedPerson.timestamp() / 1000;
                    System.out.print("Sec: " + seconds + " ");
                    System.out.println("Person Identifier: " +
 detectedPerson.person().index());
                    System.out.println();
                }

            } while (personTrackingResult != null &&
 personTrackingResult.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - GetCelebrityRecognition
  - GetContentModeration
  - GetLabelDetection
  - GetPersonTracking
  - GetSegmentDetection
  - GetTextDetection
  - StartCelebrityRecognition
  - StartContentModeration
  - StartLabelDetection
  - StartPersonTracking
  - StartSegmentDetection
  - StartTextDetection

Rilevamento di oggetti nelle immagini

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'app che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare oggetti per categoria nelle immagini.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Java di Amazon Rekognition per creare un'applicazione che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per identificare gli oggetti in base a una categoria nelle immagini situate in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Rilevamento di persone e oggetti in un video

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come rilevare persone e oggetti in un video con Amazon Rekognition.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Java di Amazon Rekognition per creare un'applicazione che rileva volti e oggetti nei video situati in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Esempi di registrazione del dominio Route 53 utilizzando SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la registrazione del dominio AWS SDK for Java 2.x with Route 53.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Registrazione domini Hello Route 53

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a usare la registrazione di domini Route 53.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.Route53DomainsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.model.Route53Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.model.DomainPrice;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.model.ListPricesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.model.ListPricesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * This Java code examples performs the following operation:
 *
 * 1. Invokes ListPrices for at least one domain type, such as the “com” type
 * and displays the prices for Registration and Renewal.
 *
 */
public class HelloRoute53 {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = "\n" +
                "Usage:\n" +
                "    <hostedZoneId> \n\n" +
                "Where:\n" +
                "    hostedZoneId - The id value of an existing hosted zone. \n";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String domainType = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient = Route53DomainsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Invokes ListPrices for at least one domain type.");
        listPrices(route53DomainsClient, domainType);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void listPrices(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient, String
 domainType) {
        try {
            ListPricesRequest pricesRequest = ListPricesRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .maxItems(10)
                    .tld(domainType)
                    .build();

            ListPricesResponse response =
 route53DomainsClient.listPrices(pricesRequest);
            List<DomainPrice> prices = response.prices();
            for (DomainPrice pr : prices) {
                System.out.println("Name: " + pr.name());
                System.out.println(
                        "Registration: " + pr.registrationPrice().price() + " " +
 pr.registrationPrice().currency());
                System.out.println("Renewal: " + pr.renewalPrice().price() + " " +
 pr.renewalPrice().currency());
                System.out.println("Transfer: " + pr.transferPrice().price() + " " +
 pr.transferPrice().currency());
                System.out.println("Transfer: " + pr.transferPrice().price() + " " +
 pr.transferPrice().currency());
                System.out.println("Change Ownership: " +
 pr.changeOwnershipPrice().price() + " "
                        + pr.changeOwnershipPrice().currency());
                System.out.println(
                        "Restoration: " + pr.restorationPrice().price() + " " +
 pr.restorationPrice().currency());
                System.out.println(" ");
            }

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListPricessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Elenca i domini correnti ed elenca le operazioni dell'anno scorso.
- Visualizza la fatturazione dell'anno scorso e visualizza i prezzi per i tipi di dominio.
- Ricevi suggerimenti sui domini.
- Verifica la disponibilità e la trasferibilità dei domini.
- Facoltativamente, richiedi la registrazione di un dominio.
- Ottieni informazioni dettagliate di un'operazione.
- Facoltativamente, ottieni informazioni dettagliate di un dominio.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * This example uses pagination methods where applicable. For example, to list
 * domains, the
 * listDomainsPaginator method is used. For more information about pagination,
 * see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/pagination.html
 *
 * This Java code example performs the following operations:
 *
```

```
 * 1. List current domains.
 * 2. List operations in the past year.
 * 3. View billing for the account in the past year.
 * 4. View prices for domain types.
 * 5. Get domain suggestions.
 * 6. Check domain availability.
 * 7. Check domain transferability.
 * 8. Request a domain registration.
 * 9. Get operation details.
 * 10. Optionally, get domain details.
 */

public class Route53Scenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <domainType> <phoneNumber> <email> <domainSuggestion>
 <firstName> <lastName> <city>

                Where:
                    domainType - The domain type (for example, com).\s
                    phoneNumber - The phone number to use (for example,
 +91.9966564xxx)      email - The email address to use.      domainSuggestion - The
 domain suggestion (for example, findmy.accountants).\s
                    firstName - The first name to use to register a domain.\s
                    lastName -  The last name to use to register a domain.\s
                    city - the city to use to register a domain.\s
                    """;

        if (args.length != 7) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String domainType = args[0];
        String phoneNumber = args[1];
        String email = args[2];
        String domainSuggestion = args[3];
        String firstName = args[4];
        String lastName = args[5];
        String city = args[6];
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient = Route53DomainsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Route 53 domains example
scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. List current domains.");
        listDomains(route53DomainsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. List operations in the past year.");
        listOperations(route53DomainsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. View billing for the account in the past year.");
        listBillingRecords(route53DomainsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. View prices for domain types.");
        listPrices(route53DomainsClient, domainType);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Get domain suggestions.");
        listDomainSuggestions(route53DomainsClient, domainSuggestion);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Check domain availability.");
        checkDomainAvailability(route53DomainsClient, domainSuggestion);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Check domain transferability.");
        checkDomainTransferability(route53DomainsClient, domainSuggestion);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Request a domain registration.");
        String opId = requestDomainRegistration(route53DomainsClient,
domainSuggestion, phoneNumber, email, firstName,
                lastName, city);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Get operation details.");
        getOperationalDetail(route53DomainsClient, opId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Get domain details.");
        System.out.println("Note: You must have a registered domain to get
details.");
        System.out.println("Otherwise, an exception is thrown that states ");
        System.out.println("Domain xxxxxxx not found in xxxxxxx account.");
        getDomainDetails(route53DomainsClient, domainSuggestion);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void getDomainDetails(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient,
String domainSuggestion) {
        try {
            GetDomainDetailRequest detailRequest = GetDomainDetailRequest.builder()
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .build();

            GetDomainDetailResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getDomainDetail(detailRequest);
            System.out.println("The contact first name is " +
response.registrantContact().firstName());
            System.out.println("The contact last name is " +
response.registrantContact().lastName());
            System.out.println("The contact org name is " +
response.registrantContact().organizationName());

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   public static void getOperationalDetail(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String operationId) {
       try {
           GetOperationDetailRequest detailRequest =
GetOperationDetailRequest.builder()
                   .operationId(operationId)
                   .build();

           GetOperationDetailResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getOperationDetail(detailRequest);
           System.out.println("Operation detail message is " + response.message());

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static String requestDomainRegistration(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient,
           String domainSuggestion,
           String phoneNumber,
           String email,
           String firstName,
           String lastName,
           String city) {

       try {
           ContactDetail contactDetail = ContactDetail.builder()
                   .contactType(ContactType.COMPANY)
                   .state("LA")
                   .countryCode(CountryCode.IN)
                   .email(email)
                   .firstName(firstName)
                   .lastName(lastName)
                   .city(city)
                   .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
                   .organizationName("My Org")
                   .addressLine1("My Address")
                   .zipCode("123 123")
                   .build();

           RegisterDomainRequest domainRequest = RegisterDomainRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .adminContact(contactDetail)
                    .registrantContact(contactDetail)
                    .techContact(contactDetail)
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .autoRenew(true)
                    .durationInYears(1)
                    .build();

            RegisterDomainResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.registerDomain(domainRequest);
            System.out.println("Registration requested. Operation Id: " +
response.operationId());
            return response.operationId();

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void checkDomainTransferability(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
        try {
            CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest transferabilityRequest =
CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest.builder()
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .build();

            CheckDomainTransferabilityResponse response = route53DomainsClient
                    .checkDomainTransferability(transferabilityRequest);
            System.out.println("Transferability: " +
response.transferability().transferable().toString());

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void checkDomainAvailability(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
        try {
```

```
            CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest availabilityRequest =
CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest.builder()
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .build();

            CheckDomainAvailabilityResponse response = route53DomainsClient
                    .checkDomainAvailability(availabilityRequest);
            System.out.println(domainSuggestion + " is " +
response.availability().toString());

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listDomainSuggestions(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
        try {
            GetDomainSuggestionsRequest suggestionsRequest =
GetDomainSuggestionsRequest.builder()
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .suggestionCount(5)
                    .onlyAvailable(true)
                    .build();

            GetDomainSuggestionsResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getDomainSuggestions(suggestionsRequest);
            List<DomainSuggestion> suggestions = response.suggestionsList();
            for (DomainSuggestion suggestion : suggestions) {
                System.out.println("Suggestion Name: " + suggestion.domainName());
                System.out.println("Availability: " + suggestion.availability());
                System.out.println(" ");
            }

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listPrices(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient, String
domainType) {
        try {
```

```
            ListPricesRequest pricesRequest = ListPricesRequest.builder()
                    .tld(domainType)
                    .build();

            ListPricesIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.listPricesPaginator(pricesRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.prices().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Name: " +
content.name() +
                            " Registration: " + content.registrationPrice().price()
+ " "
                            + content.registrationPrice().currency() +
                            " Renewal: " + content.renewalPrice().price() + " " +
content.renewalPrice().currency()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listBillingRecords(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient)
{
        try {
            Date currentDate = new Date();
            LocalDateTime localDateTime =
currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime();
            ZoneOffset zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00");
            LocalDateTime localDateTime2 = localDateTime.minusYears(1);
            Instant myStartTime = localDateTime2.toInstant(zoneOffset);
            Instant myEndTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset);

            ViewBillingRequest viewBillingRequest = ViewBillingRequest.builder()
                    .start(myStartTime)
                    .end(myEndTime)
                    .build();

            ViewBillingIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.viewBillingPaginator(viewBillingRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.billingRecords().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Bill Date:: " +
content.billDate() +
```

```
                            " Operation: " + content.operationAsString() +
                            " Price: " + content.price()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listOperations(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient) {
        try {
            Date currentDate = new Date();
            LocalDateTime localDateTime =
currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime();
            ZoneOffset zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00");
            localDateTime = localDateTime.minusYears(1);
            Instant myTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset);

            ListOperationsRequest operationsRequest =
ListOperationsRequest.builder()
                    .submittedSince(myTime)
                    .build();

            ListOperationsIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.listOperationsPaginator(operationsRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.operations().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Operation Id: " +
content.operationId() +
                            " Status: " + content.statusAsString() +
                            " Date: " + content.submittedDate()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listDomains(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient) {
        try {
            ListDomainsIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.listDomainsPaginator();
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.domains().stream())
```

```
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println("The domain name is " +
 content.domainName()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CheckDomainAvailability
  - CheckDomainTransferability
  - GetDomainDetail
  - GetDomainSuggestions
  - GetOperationDetail
  - ListDomains
  - ListOperations
  - ListPrices
  - RegisterDomain
  - ViewBilling

Azioni

`CheckDomainAvailability`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CheckDomainAvailability`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void checkDomainAvailability(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
       try {
           CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest availabilityRequest =
CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest.builder()
                   .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                   .build();

           CheckDomainAvailabilityResponse response = route53DomainsClient
                   .checkDomainAvailability(availabilityRequest);
           System.out.println(domainSuggestion + " is " +
response.availability().toString());

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CheckDomainAvailabilitysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CheckDomainTransferability`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CheckDomainTransferability`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void checkDomainTransferability(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
       try {
           CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest transferabilityRequest =
CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest.builder()
                   .domainName(domainSuggestion)
```

```
                    .build();

            CheckDomainTransferabilityResponse response = route53DomainsClient
                    .checkDomainTransferability(transferabilityRequest);
            System.out.println("Transferability: " +
response.transferability().transferable().toString());

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CheckDomainTransferabilitysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetDomainDetail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetDomainDetail`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void getDomainDetails(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient,
String domainSuggestion) {
        try {
            GetDomainDetailRequest detailRequest = GetDomainDetailRequest.builder()
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .build();

            GetDomainDetailResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getDomainDetail(detailRequest);
            System.out.println("The contact first name is " +
response.registrantContact().firstName());
```

```
            System.out.println("The contact last name is " +
response.registrantContact().lastName());
            System.out.println("The contact org name is " +
response.registrantContact().organizationName());

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetDomainDetailsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetDomainSuggestions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetDomainSuggestions`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void listDomainSuggestions(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
        try {
            GetDomainSuggestionsRequest suggestionsRequest =
GetDomainSuggestionsRequest.builder()
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .suggestionCount(5)
                    .onlyAvailable(true)
                    .build();

            GetDomainSuggestionsResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getDomainSuggestions(suggestionsRequest);
            List<DomainSuggestion> suggestions = response.suggestionsList();
            for (DomainSuggestion suggestion : suggestions) {
```

```
                System.out.println("Suggestion Name: " + suggestion.domainName());
                System.out.println("Availability: " + suggestion.availability());
                System.out.println(" ");
            }

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetDomainSuggestionssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetOperationDetail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetOperationDetail`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void getOperationalDetail(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String operationId) {
        try {
            GetOperationDetailRequest detailRequest =
GetOperationDetailRequest.builder()
                    .operationId(operationId)
                    .build();

            GetOperationDetailResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getOperationDetail(detailRequest);
            System.out.println("Operation detail message is " + response.message());

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetOperationDetailsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListDomains`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListDomains`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void listDomains(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient) {
        try {
            ListDomainsIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.listDomainsPaginator();
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.domains().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println("The domain name is " +
content.domainName()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListDomainsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListOperations`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListOperations`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void listOperations(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient) {
       try {
           Date currentDate = new Date();
           LocalDateTime localDateTime =
currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime();
           ZoneOffset zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00");
           localDateTime = localDateTime.minusYears(1);
           Instant myTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset);

           ListOperationsRequest operationsRequest =
ListOperationsRequest.builder()
                   .submittedSince(myTime)
                   .build();

           ListOperationsIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.listOperationsPaginator(operationsRequest);
           listRes.stream()
                   .flatMap(r -> r.operations().stream())
                   .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Operation Id: " +
content.operationId() +
                           " Status: " + content.statusAsString() +
                           " Date: " + content.submittedDate()));

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListOperationsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListPrices`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListPrices`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void listPrices(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient, String
domainType) {
       try {
           ListPricesRequest pricesRequest = ListPricesRequest.builder()
                   .tld(domainType)
                   .build();

           ListPricesIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.listPricesPaginator(pricesRequest);
           listRes.stream()
                   .flatMap(r -> r.prices().stream())
                   .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Name: " +
content.name() +
                           " Registration: " + content.registrationPrice().price()
+ " "
                           + content.registrationPrice().currency() +
                           " Renewal: " + content.renewalPrice().price() + " " +
content.renewalPrice().currency()));

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListPricesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`RegisterDomain`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RegisterDomain`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String requestDomainRegistration(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient,
           String domainSuggestion,
           String phoneNumber,
           String email,
           String firstName,
           String lastName,
           String city) {

       try {
           ContactDetail contactDetail = ContactDetail.builder()
                   .contactType(ContactType.COMPANY)
                   .state("LA")
                   .countryCode(CountryCode.IN)
                   .email(email)
                   .firstName(firstName)
                   .lastName(lastName)
                   .city(city)
                   .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
                   .organizationName("My Org")
                   .addressLine1("My Address")
                   .zipCode("123 123")
                   .build();

           RegisterDomainRequest domainRequest = RegisterDomainRequest.builder()
                   .adminContact(contactDetail)
                   .registrantContact(contactDetail)
                   .techContact(contactDetail)
                   .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                   .autoRenew(true)
                   .durationInYears(1)
```

```
                    .build();

            RegisterDomainResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.registerDomain(domainRequest);
            System.out.println("Registration requested. Operation Id: " +
response.operationId());
            return response.operationId();

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RegisterDomainconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ViewBilling`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ViewBilling`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void listBillingRecords(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient)
{
        try {
            Date currentDate = new Date();
            LocalDateTime localDateTime =
currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime();
            ZoneOffset zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00");
            LocalDateTime localDateTime2 = localDateTime.minusYears(1);
            Instant myStartTime = localDateTime2.toInstant(zoneOffset);
            Instant myEndTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset);

            ViewBillingRequest viewBillingRequest = ViewBillingRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .start(myStartTime)
                    .end(myEndTime)
                    .build();

            ViewBillingIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.viewBillingPaginator(viewBillingRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.billingRecords().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Bill Date:: " +
content.billDate() +
                            " Operation: " + content.operationAsString() +
                            " Price: " + content.price()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ViewBillingconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon S3 con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon S3. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Amazon S3

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon S3.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Bucket;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListBucketsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloS3 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listBuckets(s3);
    }

    /**
     * Lists all the S3 buckets associated with the provided AWS S3 client.
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client instance used to interact with the AWS S3 service
     */
```

```
    public static void listBuckets(S3Client s3) {
        try {
            ListBucketsResponse response = s3.listBuckets();
            List<Bucket> bucketList = response.buckets();
            bucketList.forEach(bucket -> {
                System.out.println("Bucket Name: " + bucket.name());
            });

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListBucketsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un bucket e carica un file in tale bucket.
- Scaricare un oggetto da un bucket.
- Copiare un oggetto in una sottocartella in un bucket.
- Elencare gli oggetti in un bucket.
- Elimina il bucket e tutti gli oggetti in esso contenuti.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Un esempio di scenario.

```
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * This Java code example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Creates an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 2. Uploads an object to the bucket.
 * 3. Downloads the object to another local file.
 * 4. Uploads an object using multipart upload.
 * 5. List all objects located in the Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 6. Copies the object to another Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 7. Copy the object to another Amazon S3 bucket using multi copy.
 * 8. Deletes the object from the Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 9. Deletes the Amazon S3 bucket.
 */

public class S3Scenario {
```

```
   public static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
   static S3Actions s3Actions = new S3Actions();
   public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
   private static final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(S3Scenario.class);
   public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
       final String usage = """
           Usage:
              <bucketName> <key> <objectPath> <savePath> <toBucket>

           Where:
               bucketName - The name of the  S3 bucket.
               key - The unique identifier for the object stored in the S3 bucket.
               objectPath - The full file path of the object within the S3 bucket
(e.g., "documents/reports/annual_report.pdf").
               savePath - The local file path where the object will be downloaded
and saved (e.g., "C:/Users/username/Downloads/annual_report.pdf").
               toBucket - The name of the S3 bucket to which the object will be
copied.
           """;

       if (args.length != 5) {
           logger.info(usage);
           return;
       }

       String bucketName = args[0];
       String key = args[1];
       String objectPath = args[2];
       String savePath = args[3];
       String toBucket = args[4];

       logger.info(DASHES);
       logger.info("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) example
scenario.");
       logger.info("""
           Amazon S3 is a highly scalable and durable object storage
           service provided by Amazon Web Services (AWS). It is designed to store
and retrieve
           any amount of data, from anywhere on the web, at any time.

           The `S3AsyncClient` interface in the AWS SDK for Java 2.x provides a set
of methods to
           programmatically interact with the Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service)
service. This allows
```

```
            developers to automate the management and manipulation of S3 buckets and
objects as
            part of their application deployment pipelines. With S3, teams can focus
on building
            and deploying their applications without having to worry about the
underlying storage
            infrastructure required to host and manage large amounts of data.

            This scenario walks you through how to perform key operations for this
service.
            Let's get started...
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        try {
            // Run the methods that belong to this scenario.
            runScenario(bucketName, key, objectPath, savePath, toBucket);

        } catch (Throwable rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception kmsEx) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
kmsEx.getMessage(), kmsEx.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
        }
    }

    private static void runScenario(String bucketName, String key, String
objectPath, String savePath, String toBucket) throws Throwable {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("1. Create an Amazon S3 bucket.");
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
s3Actions.createBucketAsync(bucketName);
            future.join();
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
```

```
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;

        }
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("2. Upload a local file to the Amazon S3 bucket.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> future =
s3Actions.uploadLocalFileAsync(bucketName, key, objectPath);
            future.join();
            logger.info("File uploaded successfully to {}/{}", bucketName, key);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);


        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("3. Download the object to another local file.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
s3Actions.getObjectBytesAsync(bucketName, key, savePath);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Successfully obtained bytes from S3 object and wrote to
file {}", savePath);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
```

```
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("4. Perform a multipart upload.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String multipartKey = "multiPartKey";
        try {
            // Call the multipartUpload method
            CompletableFuture<Void> future = s3Actions.multipartUpload(bucketName,
multipartKey);
            future.join();
            logger.info("Multipart upload completed successfully for bucket '{}' and
key '{}'", bucketName, multipartKey);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("5. List all objects located in the Amazon S3 bucket.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
s3Actions.listAllObjectsAsync(bucketName);
            future.join();
```

```
            logger.info("Object listing completed successfully.");

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. Copy the object to another Amazon S3 bucket.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<String> future =
s3Actions.copyBucketObjectAsync(bucketName, key, toBucket);
            String result = future.join();
            logger.info("Copy operation result: {}", result);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("7. Copy the object to another Amazon S3 bucket using multi
copy.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        try {
```

```
            CompletableFuture<String> future = s3Actions.performMultiCopy(toBucket,
bucketName, key);
            String result = future.join();
            logger.info("Copy operation result: {}", result);

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("KMS error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);


        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("8. Delete objects from the Amazon S3 bucket.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
s3Actions.deleteObjectFromBucketAsync(bucketName, key);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
s3Actions.deleteObjectFromBucketAsync(bucketName, "multiPartKey");
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
```

```
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("9. Delete the Amazon S3 bucket.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            CompletableFuture<Void> future =
s3Actions.deleteBucketAsync(bucketName);
            future.join();

        } catch (RuntimeException rt) {
            Throwable cause = rt.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception s3Ex) {
                logger.info("S3 error occurred: Error message: {}, Error code {}",
s3Ex.getMessage(), s3Ex.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            } else {
                logger.info("An unexpected error occurred: " + rt.getMessage());
            }
            throw cause;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("You successfully completed the Amazon S3 scenario.");
        logger.info(DASHES);
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
```

```
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Una classe wrapper che contiene le operazioni.

```
public class S3Actions {

    private static final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(S3Actions.class);
    private static S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClient;

    public static S3AsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (s3AsyncClient == null) {
            /*
            The `NettyNioAsyncHttpClient` class is part of the AWS SDK for Java,
 version 2,
            and it is designed to provide a high-performance, asynchronous HTTP
 client for interacting with AWS services.
             It uses the Netty framework to handle the underlying network
 communication and the Java NIO API to
             provide a non-blocking, event-driven approach to HTTP requests and
 responses.
             */

            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(50)  // Adjust as needed.
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the connection
 timeout.
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the read timeout.
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))  // Set the write timeout.
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))  // Set the overall API call
 timeout.
```

```
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))  // Set the
individual call attempt timeout.
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            s3AsyncClient = S3AsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return s3AsyncClient;
    }


    /**
     * Creates an S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to create
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the bucket is created
and ready
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is a failure while creating the bucket
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> createBucketAsync(String bucketName) {
        CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateBucketResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().createBucket(bucketRequest);
        return response.thenCompose(resp -> {
            S3AsyncWaiter s3Waiter = getAsyncClient().waiter();
            HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            CompletableFuture<WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse>>
waiterResponseFuture =
                s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
            return waiterResponseFuture.thenAccept(waiterResponse -> {
                waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(headBucketResponse ->
{
                    logger.info(bucketName + " is ready");
                });
```

```
            });
        }).whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create bucket", ex);
            }
        });
    }


    /**
     * Uploads a local file to an AWS S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to upload the file to
     * @param key        the key (object name) to use for the uploaded file
     * @param objectPath the local file path of the file to be uploaded
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the {@link
PutObjectResponse} when the upload is successful, or throws a {@link
RuntimeException} if the upload fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> uploadLocalFileAsync(String
bucketName, String key, String objectPath) {
        PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().putObject(objectRequest,
AsyncRequestBody.fromFile(Paths.get(objectPath)));
        return response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to upload file", ex);
            }
        });
    }


    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the bytes of an object from an Amazon S3 bucket and
writes them to a local file.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket containing the object
     * @param keyName    the key (or name) of the S3 object to retrieve
```

```
    * @param path       the local file path where the object's bytes will be
written
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the object bytes have
been written to the local file
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> getObjectBytesAsync(String bucketName, String
keyName, String path) {
       GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
           .key(keyName)
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse>> response =
getAsyncClient().getObject(objectRequest, AsyncResponseTransformer.toBytes());
       return response.thenAccept(objectBytes -> {
           try {
               byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();
               Path filePath = Paths.get(path);
               Files.write(filePath, data);
               logger.info("Successfully obtained bytes from an S3 object");
           } catch (IOException ex) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to write data to file", ex);
           }
       }).whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
           if (ex != null) {
               throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get object bytes from S3",
ex);
           }
       });
   }


   /**
    * Asynchronously lists all objects in the specified S3 bucket.
    *
    * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to list objects for
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when all objects have been
listed
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> listAllObjectsAsync(String bucketName) {
       ListObjectsV2Request initialRequest = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .maxKeys(1)
           .build();
```

```
        ListObjectsV2Publisher paginator =
getAsyncClient().listObjectsV2Paginator(initialRequest);
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.contents().forEach(s3Object -> {
                logger.info("Object key: " + s3Object.key());
            });
        }).thenRun(() -> {
            logger.info("Successfully listed all objects in the bucket: " +
bucketName);
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list objects", ex);
        });
    }


    /**
     * Asynchronously copies an object from one S3 bucket to another.
     *
     * @param fromBucket the name of the source S3 bucket
     * @param objectKey  the key (name) of the object to be copied
     * @param toBucket   the name of the destination S3 bucket
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the copy result as a
{@link String}
     * @throws RuntimeException if the URL could not be encoded or an S3 exception
occurred during the copy
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> copyBucketObjectAsync(String fromBucket, String
objectKey, String toBucket) {
        CopyObjectRequest copyReq = CopyObjectRequest.builder()
            .sourceBucket(fromBucket)
            .sourceKey(objectKey)
            .destinationBucket(toBucket)
            .destinationKey(objectKey)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CopyObjectResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().copyObject(copyReq);
        response.whenComplete((copyRes, ex) -> {
            if (copyRes != null) {
                logger.info("The " + objectKey + " was copied to " + toBucket);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("An S3 exception occurred during copy",
ex);
```

```
            }
        });

        return response.thenApply(CopyObjectResponse::copyObjectResult)
            .thenApply(Object::toString);
    }

    /**
     * Performs a multipart upload to an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to upload the file to
     * @param key        the key (name) of the file to be uploaded
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the multipart upload
is successful
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> multipartUpload(String bucketName, String key) {
        int mB = 1024 * 1024;

        CreateMultipartUploadRequest createMultipartUploadRequest =
CreateMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().createMultipartUpload(createMultipartUploadRequest)
            .thenCompose(createResponse -> {
                String uploadId = createResponse.uploadId();
                System.out.println("Upload ID: " + uploadId);

                // Upload part 1.
                UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest1 = UploadPartRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(key)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)
                    .partNumber(1)
                    .contentLength((long) (5 * mB)) // Specify the content length
                    .build();

                CompletableFuture<CompletedPart> part1Future =
getAsyncClient().uploadPart(uploadPartRequest1,
                        AsyncRequestBody.fromByteBuffer(getRandomByteBuffer(5 *
mB)))
                    .thenApply(uploadPartResponse -> CompletedPart.builder()
                        .partNumber(1)
```

```
                        .eTag(uploadPartResponse.eTag())
                        .build());

                // Upload part 2.
                UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest2 = UploadPartRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(key)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)
                    .partNumber(2)
                    .contentLength((long) (3 * mB))
                    .build();

                CompletableFuture<CompletedPart> part2Future =
getAsyncClient().uploadPart(uploadPartRequest2,
                        AsyncRequestBody.fromByteBuffer(getRandomByteBuffer(3 *
mB)))
                    .thenApply(uploadPartResponse -> CompletedPart.builder()
                        .partNumber(2)
                        .eTag(uploadPartResponse.eTag())
                        .build());

                // Combine the results of both parts.
                return CompletableFuture.allOf(part1Future, part2Future)
                    .thenCompose(v -> {
                        CompletedPart part1 = part1Future.join();
                        CompletedPart part2 = part2Future.join();

                        CompletedMultipartUpload completedMultipartUpload =
CompletedMultipartUpload.builder()
                            .parts(part1, part2)
                            .build();

                        CompleteMultipartUploadRequest
completeMultipartUploadRequest = CompleteMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                            .bucket(bucketName)
                            .key(key)
                            .uploadId(uploadId)
                            .multipartUpload(completedMultipartUpload)
                            .build();

                        // Complete the multipart upload
                        return
getAsyncClient().completeMultipartUpload(completeMultipartUploadRequest);
                    });
```

```
            })
            .thenAccept(response -> System.out.println("Multipart upload completed
successfully"))
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to complete multipart upload: " +
ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            });
    }


    /**
     * Deletes an object from an S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket
     * @param key        the key (file name) of the object to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the object has been
deleted
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteObjectFromBucketAsync(String bucketName,
String key) {
        DeleteObjectRequest deleteObjectRequest = DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<DeleteObjectResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteObject(deleteObjectRequest);
        response.whenComplete((deleteRes, ex) -> {
            if (deleteRes != null) {
                logger.info(key + " was deleted");
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("An S3 exception occurred during delete",
ex);
            }
        });

        return response.thenApply(r -> null);
    }


    /**
     * Deletes an S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
```

```
    * @param bucket the name of the bucket to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the bucket deletion
is successful, or throws a {@link RuntimeException}
    * if an error occurs during the deletion process
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteBucketAsync(String bucket) {
       DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucket)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DeleteBucketResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
       response.whenComplete((deleteRes, ex) -> {
           if (deleteRes != null) {
               logger.info(bucket + " was deleted.");
           } else {
               throw new RuntimeException("An S3 exception occurred during bucket
deletion", ex);
           }
       });
       return response.thenApply(r -> null);
   }

   public CompletableFuture<String> performMultiCopy(String toBucket, String
bucketName, String key) {
       CreateMultipartUploadRequest createMultipartUploadRequest =
CreateMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
           .bucket(toBucket)
           .key(key)
           .build();

       getAsyncClient().createMultipartUpload(createMultipartUploadRequest)
           .thenApply(createMultipartUploadResponse -> {
               String uploadId = createMultipartUploadResponse.uploadId();
               System.out.println("Upload ID: " + uploadId);

               UploadPartCopyRequest uploadPartCopyRequest =
UploadPartCopyRequest.builder()
                   .sourceBucket(bucketName)
                   .destinationBucket(toBucket)
                   .sourceKey(key)
                   .destinationKey(key)
                   .uploadId(uploadId)  // Use the valid uploadId.
                   .partNumber(1)  // Ensure the part number is correct.
```

```
                    .copySourceRange("bytes=0-1023")  // Adjust range as needed
                    .build();

                return getAsyncClient().uploadPartCopy(uploadPartCopyRequest);
            })
            .thenCompose(uploadPartCopyFuture -> uploadPartCopyFuture)
            .whenComplete((uploadPartCopyResponse, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    // Handle any exceptions.
                    logger.error("Error during upload part copy: " +
 exception.getMessage());
                } else {
                    // Successfully completed the upload part copy.
                    System.out.println("Upload Part Copy completed successfully.
 ETag: " + uploadPartCopyResponse.copyPartResult().eTag());
                }
            });
        return null;
    }

    private static ByteBuffer getRandomByteBuffer(int size) {
        ByteBuffer buffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(size);
        for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
            buffer.put((byte) (Math.random() * 256));
        }
        buffer.flip();
        return buffer;
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

Azioni

`AbortMultipartUpload`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare. `AbortMultipartUpload`

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.AbortMultipartUploadRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.AbortMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedMultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListMultipartUploadsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListMultipartUploadsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.MultipartUpload;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.StsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.builder.SdkBuilder;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.RandomAccessFile;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
```

```
import java.time.Duration;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Collection;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Objects;
import java.util.UUID;

import static software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.SizeConstant.KB;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class AbortMultipartUploadExamples {
    static final String bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" + UUID.randomUUID(); //
 Change bucket name.
    static final String key = UUID.randomUUID().toString();
    static final String classPathFilePath = "/multipartUploadFiles/s3-
userguide.pdf";
    static final String filePath = getFullFilePath(classPathFilePath);
    static final S3Client s3Client = S3Client.create();
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(AbortMultipartUploadExamples.class);
    private static String accountId = getAccountId();

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        doAbortIncompleteMultipartUploadsFromList();
        doAbortMultipartUploadUsingUploadId();
        doAbortIncompleteMultipartUploadsOlderThan();
        doAbortMultipartUploadsUsingLifecycleConfig();
    }

    // A wrapper method that sets up the multipart upload environment for
 abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsFromList().
    public static void doAbortIncompleteMultipartUploadsFromList() {
        createBucket();
        initiateAndInterruptMultiPartUpload("uploadThread");
        abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsFromList();
```

```
        deleteResources();
    }

    /**
     * Aborts all incomplete multipart uploads from the specified S3 bucket.
     * <p>
     * This method retrieves a list of all incomplete multipart uploads in the
specified S3 bucket,
     * and then aborts each of those uploads.
     */
    public static void abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsFromList() {
        ListMultipartUploadsRequest listMultipartUploadsRequest =
ListMultipartUploadsRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        ListMultipartUploadsResponse response =
s3Client.listMultipartUploads(listMultipartUploadsRequest);
        List<MultipartUpload> uploads = response.uploads();

        AbortMultipartUploadRequest abortMultipartUploadRequest;
        for (MultipartUpload upload : uploads) {
            abortMultipartUploadRequest = AbortMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(upload.key())
                .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                .uploadId(upload.uploadId())
                .build();

            AbortMultipartUploadResponse abortMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(abortMultipartUploadRequest);
            if (abortMultipartUploadResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
                logger.info("Upload ID [{}] to bucket [{}] successfully aborted.",
upload.uploadId(), bucketName);
            }
        }
    }

    // A wrapper method that sets up the multipart upload environment for
abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsOlderThan().
    static void doAbortIncompleteMultipartUploadsOlderThan() {
        createBucket();
        Instant secondUploadInstant = initiateAndInterruptTwoUploads();
        abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsOlderThan(secondUploadInstant);
```

```
        deleteResources();
    }

    static void abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsOlderThan(Instant pointInTime) {
        ListMultipartUploadsRequest listMultipartUploadsRequest =
ListMultipartUploadsRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        ListMultipartUploadsResponse response =
s3Client.listMultipartUploads(listMultipartUploadsRequest);
        List<MultipartUpload> uploads = response.uploads();

        AbortMultipartUploadRequest abortMultipartUploadRequest;
        for (MultipartUpload upload : uploads) {
            logger.info("Found multipartUpload with upload ID [{}], initiated [{}]",
upload.uploadId(), upload.initiated());
            if (upload.initiated().isBefore(pointInTime)) {
                abortMultipartUploadRequest = AbortMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(upload.key())
                    .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                    .uploadId(upload.uploadId())
                    .build();

                AbortMultipartUploadResponse abortMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(abortMultipartUploadRequest);
                if (abortMultipartUploadResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
                    logger.info("Upload ID [{}] to bucket [{}] successfully
aborted.", upload.uploadId(), bucketName);
                }
            }
        }
    }

    // A wrapper method that sets up the multipart upload environment for
abortMultipartUploadUsingUploadId().
    static void doAbortMultipartUploadUsingUploadId() {
        createBucket();
        try {
            abortMultipartUploadUsingUploadId();
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage());
        } finally {
```

```
            deleteResources();
        }
    }

    static void abortMultipartUploadUsingUploadId() {
        String uploadId = startUploadReturningUploadId();
        AbortMultipartUploadResponse response = s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(b -> b
            .uploadId(uploadId)
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key));

        if (response.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Upload ID [{}] to bucket [{}] successfully aborted.",
uploadId, bucketName);
        }
    }

    // A wrapper method that sets up the multipart upload environment for
abortMultipartUploadsUsingLifecycleConfig().
    static void doAbortMultipartUploadsUsingLifecycleConfig() {
        createBucket();
        try {
            abortMultipartUploadsUsingLifecycleConfig();
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage());
        } finally {
            deleteResources();
        }
    }

    static void abortMultipartUploadsUsingLifecycleConfig() {
        Collection<LifecycleRule> lifeCycleRules = List.of(LifecycleRule.builder()
            .abortIncompleteMultipartUpload(b -> b.
                daysAfterInitiation(7))
            .status("Enabled")
            .filter(SdkBuilder::build) // Filter element is required.
            .build());

        // If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response
with an empty HTTP body.
        PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationResponse response =
s3Client.putBucketLifecycleConfiguration(b -> b
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .lifecycleConfiguration(b1 -> b1.rules(lifeCycleRules)));
```

```
        if (response.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Rule to abort incomplete multipart uploads added to
bucket.");
        } else {
            logger.error("Unsuccessfully applied rule. HTTP status code is [{}]",
response.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
        }
    }

    /************************
     Multipart upload methods
     ************************/

    static void initiateAndInterruptMultiPartUpload(String threadName) {
        Runnable upload = () -> {
            try {
                AbortMultipartUploadExamples.doMultipartUpload();
            } catch (SdkException e) {
                logger.error(e.getMessage());
            }
        };
        Thread uploadThread = new Thread(upload, threadName);
        uploadThread.start();
        try {
            Thread.sleep(Duration.ofSeconds(1).toMillis()); // Give the multipart
upload time to register.
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage());
        }
        uploadThread.interrupt();
    }

    static Instant initiateAndInterruptTwoUploads() {
        Instant firstUploadInstant = Instant.now();
        initiateAndInterruptMultiPartUpload("uploadThread1");
        try {
            Thread.sleep(Duration.ofSeconds(5).toMillis());
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage());
        }
        Instant secondUploadInstant = Instant.now();
        initiateAndInterruptMultiPartUpload("uploadThread2");
        return secondUploadInstant;
```

```
    }

    static void doMultipartUpload() {
        String uploadId = step1CreateMultipartUpload();
        List<CompletedPart> completedParts = step2UploadParts(uploadId);
        step3CompleteMultipartUpload(uploadId, completedParts);
    }

    static String step1CreateMultipartUpload() {
        CreateMultipartUploadResponse createMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.createMultipartUpload(b -> b
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key));
        return createMultipartUploadResponse.uploadId();
    }

    static List<CompletedPart> step2UploadParts(String uploadId) {
        int partNumber = 1;
        List<CompletedPart> completedParts = new ArrayList<>();
        ByteBuffer bb = ByteBuffer.allocate(Long.valueOf(1024 * KB).intValue());

        try (RandomAccessFile file = new RandomAccessFile(filePath, "r")) {
            long fileSize = file.length();
            long position = 0;
            while (position < fileSize) {
                file.seek(position);
                long read = file.getChannel().read(bb);

                bb.flip(); // Swap position and limit before reading from the
buffer.
                UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest = UploadPartRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(key)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)
                    .partNumber(partNumber)
                    .build();

                UploadPartResponse partResponse = s3Client.uploadPart(
                    uploadPartRequest,
                    RequestBody.fromByteBuffer(bb));

                CompletedPart part = CompletedPart.builder()
                    .partNumber(partNumber)
                    .eTag(partResponse.eTag())
```

```
                    .build();
                completedParts.add(part);
                logger.info("Part {} upload", partNumber);

                bb.clear();
                position += read;
                partNumber++;
            }
        } catch (IOException | S3Exception e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage());
            return null;
        }
        return completedParts;
    }

    static void step3CompleteMultipartUpload(String uploadId, List<CompletedPart>
 completedParts) {
        s3Client.completeMultipartUpload(b -> b
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .uploadId(uploadId)

 .multipartUpload(CompletedMultipartUpload.builder().parts(completedParts).build()));
    }

    static String startUploadReturningUploadId() {
        String uploadId = step1CreateMultipartUpload();
        doMultipartUploadWithUploadId(uploadId);
        return uploadId;

    }

    static void doMultipartUploadWithUploadId(String uploadId) {
        new Thread(() -> {
            try {
                List<CompletedPart> completedParts = step2UploadParts(uploadId);
                step3CompleteMultipartUpload(uploadId, completedParts);
            } catch (SdkException e) {
                logger.error(e.getMessage());
            }
        }, "upload thread").start();
        try {
            Thread.sleep(Duration.ofSeconds(2L).toMillis());
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
```

```
            logger.error(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /************************
     Resource handling methods
     ************************/

    static void createBucket() {
        logger.info("Creating bucket: [{}]", bucketName);
        s3Client.createBucket(b -> b.bucket(bucketName));
        try (S3Waiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter()) {
            s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(b -> b.bucket(bucketName));
        }
        logger.info("Bucket created.");
    }

    static void deleteResources() {
        logger.info("Deleting resources ...");
        s3Client.deleteObject(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key));
        s3Client.deleteBucket(b -> b.bucket(bucketName));
        try (S3Waiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter()) {
            s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketNotExists(b -> b.bucket(bucketName));
        }
        logger.info("Resources deleted.");
    }

    private static String getAccountId() {
        try (StsClient stsClient = StsClient.create()) {
            return stsClient.getCallerIdentity().account();
        }
    }

    static String getFullFilePath(String filePath) {
        URL uploadDirectoryURL = PerformMultiPartUpload.class.getResource(filePath);
        String fullFilePath;
        try {
            fullFilePath =
Objects.requireNonNull(uploadDirectoryURL).toURI().getPath();
        } catch (URISyntaxException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        return fullFilePath;
```

```
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AbortMultipartUploadconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CopyObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CopyObject`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Copia un oggetto usando un'interfaccia S3Client.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously copies an object from one S3 bucket to another.
    *
    * @param fromBucket the name of the source S3 bucket
    * @param objectKey  the key (name) of the object to be copied
    * @param toBucket   the name of the destination S3 bucket
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the copy result as a
{@link String}
    * @throws RuntimeException if the URL could not be encoded or an S3 exception
occurred during the copy
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> copyBucketObjectAsync(String fromBucket, String
objectKey, String toBucket) {
       CopyObjectRequest copyReq = CopyObjectRequest.builder()
           .sourceBucket(fromBucket)
           .sourceKey(objectKey)
           .destinationBucket(toBucket)
           .destinationKey(objectKey)
           .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<CopyObjectResponse> response =
 getAsyncClient().copyObject(copyReq);
        response.whenComplete((copyRes, ex) -> {
            if (copyRes != null) {
                logger.info("The " + objectKey + " was copied to " + toBucket);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("An S3 exception occurred during copy",
 ex);
            }
        });

        return response.thenApply(CopyObjectResponse::copyObjectResult)
            .thenApply(Object::toString);
    }
```

Usa un S3 TransferManager per copiare un oggetto da un bucket all'altro. Visualizza il file completo ed esegui il test.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CopyObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedCopy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.Copy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CopyRequest;

import java.util.UUID;

    public String copyObject(S3TransferManager transferManager, String bucketName,
            String key, String destinationBucket, String destinationKey) {
        CopyObjectRequest copyObjectRequest = CopyObjectRequest.builder()
                .sourceBucket(bucketName)
                .sourceKey(key)
                .destinationBucket(destinationBucket)
                .destinationKey(destinationKey)
                .build();

        CopyRequest copyRequest = CopyRequest.builder()
                .copyObjectRequest(copyObjectRequest)
                .build();
```

```
        Copy copy = transferManager.copy(copyRequest);

        CompletedCopy completedCopy = copy.completionFuture().join();
        return completedCopy.response().copyObjectResult().eTag();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API CopyObjectReference.

`CreateBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateBucket`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare un bucket.

```
    /**
     * Creates an S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to create
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the bucket is created
and ready
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is a failure while creating the bucket
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> createBucketAsync(String bucketName) {
        CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateBucketResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().createBucket(bucketRequest);
        return response.thenCompose(resp -> {
            S3AsyncWaiter s3Waiter = getAsyncClient().waiter();
            HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
```

```
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            CompletableFuture<WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse>>
waiterResponseFuture =
                s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
            return waiterResponseFuture.thenAccept(waiterResponse -> {
                waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(headBucketResponse ->
{
                    logger.info(bucketName + " is ready");
                });
            });
        }).whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to create bucket", ex);
            }
        });
    }
```

Crea un bucket con il blocco degli oggetti abilitato.

```
    // Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with object lock options.
    public void createBucketWithLockOptions(boolean enableObjectLock, String
bucketName) {
        S3Waiter s3Waiter = getClient().waiter();
        CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .objectLockEnabledForBucket(enableObjectLock)
            .build();

        getClient().createBucket(bucketRequest);
        HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
        s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
        System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione CreateBucket AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

`DeleteBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteBucket`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Deletes an S3 bucket asynchronously.
    *
    * @param bucket the name of the bucket to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the bucket deletion
is successful, or throws a {@link RuntimeException}
    * if an error occurs during the deletion process
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteBucketAsync(String bucket) {
       DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucket)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DeleteBucketResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
       response.whenComplete((deleteRes, ex) -> {
           if (deleteRes != null) {
               logger.info(bucket + " was deleted.");
           } else {
               throw new RuntimeException("An S3 exception occurred during bucket
deletion", ex);
           }
       });
       return response.thenApply(r -> null);
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteBucketconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteBucketPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteBucketPolicy`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketPolicyRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class DeleteBucketPolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName>

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to delete the policy from (for
 example, bucket1).""";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String bucketName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Deleting policy from bucket: \"%s\"\n\n", bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteS3BucketPolicy(s3, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the S3 bucket policy for the specified bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 the {@link S3Client} instance to use for the operation
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket for which the policy should be
 deleted
     *
     * @throws S3Exception if there is an error deleting the bucket policy
     */
    public static void deleteS3BucketPolicy(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        DeleteBucketPolicyRequest delReq = DeleteBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        try {
            s3.deleteBucketPolicy(delReq);
            System.out.println("Done!");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteBucketPolicyconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteBucketWebsite`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteBucketWebsite`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketWebsiteRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class DeleteWebsiteConfiguration {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:     <bucketName>

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to delete the website
 configuration from.
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Deleting website configuration for Amazon S3 bucket: %s
\n", bucketName);
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        deleteBucketWebsiteConfig(s3, bucketName);
        System.out.println("Done!");
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the website configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 The {@link S3Client} instance used to interact with Amazon S3.
     * @param bucketName The name of the S3 bucket for which the website
 configuration should be deleted.
     * @throws S3Exception If an error occurs while deleting the website
 configuration.
     */
    public static void deleteBucketWebsiteConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        DeleteBucketWebsiteRequest delReq = DeleteBucketWebsiteRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        try {
            s3.deleteBucketWebsite(delReq);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.out.println("Failed to delete website configuration!");
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteBucketWebsiteconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteObject`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Deletes an object from an S3 bucket asynchronously.
    *
    * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket
    * @param key        the key (file name) of the object to be deleted
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the object has been
deleted
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteObjectFromBucketAsync(String bucketName,
String key) {
       DeleteObjectRequest deleteObjectRequest = DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .key(key)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<DeleteObjectResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().deleteObject(deleteObjectRequest);
       response.whenComplete((deleteRes, ex) -> {
           if (deleteRes != null) {
               logger.info(key + " was deleted");
           } else {
               throw new RuntimeException("An S3 exception occurred during delete",
ex);
           }
       });

       return response.thenApply(r -> null);
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteObjectconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteObjects`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteObjects`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Delete;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.util.ArrayList;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class DeleteMultiObjects {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:    <bucketName>

            Where:
               bucketName - the Amazon S3 bucket name.
            """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        deleteBucketObjects(s3, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes multiple objects from an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 An Amazon S3 client object.
     * @param bucketName The name of the Amazon S3 bucket to delete objects from.
     */
    public static void deleteBucketObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        // Upload three sample objects to the specfied Amazon S3 bucket.
        ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier> keys = new ArrayList<>();
        PutObjectRequest putOb;
        ObjectIdentifier objectId;

        for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
            String keyName = "delete object example " + i;
            objectId = ObjectIdentifier.builder()
                .key(keyName)
                .build();

            putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(keyName)
                .build();

            s3.putObject(putOb, RequestBody.fromString(keyName));
            keys.add(objectId);
        }

        System.out.println(keys.size() + " objects successfully created.");
```

```
        // Delete multiple objects in one request.
        Delete del = Delete.builder()
            .objects(keys)
            .build();

        try {
            DeleteObjectsRequest multiObjectDeleteRequest =
 DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .delete(del)
                .build();

            s3.deleteObjects(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
            System.out.println("Multiple objects are deleted!");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteObjectsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetBucketAcl`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetBucketAcl`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectAclRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectAclResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Grant;

import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class GetAcl {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
              <bucketName> <objectKey>

            Where:
              bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to get the access control list (ACL)
 for.
              objectKey - The object to get the ACL for.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String objectKey = args[1];
        System.out.println("Retrieving ACL for object: " + objectKey);
        System.out.println("in bucket: " + bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        getBucketACL(s3, objectKey, bucketName);
        s3.close();
        System.out.println("Done!");
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the Access Control List (ACL) for an object in an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 The S3Client object used to interact with the Amazon S3 service.
     * @param objectKey The key of the object for which the ACL is to be retrieved.
     * @param bucketName The name of the bucket containing the object.
     * @return The ID of the grantee who has permission on the object, or an empty
 string if an error occurs.
     */
    public static String getBucketACL(S3Client s3, String objectKey, String
 bucketName) {
        try {
            GetObjectAclRequest aclReq = GetObjectAclRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(objectKey)
                .build();

            GetObjectAclResponse aclRes = s3.getObjectAcl(aclReq);
            List<Grant> grants = aclRes.grants();
            String grantee = "";
            for (Grant grant : grants) {
                System.out.format("  %s: %s\n", grant.grantee().id(),
 grant.permission());
                grantee = grant.grantee().id();
            }

            return grantee;
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetBucketAclconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetBucketPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetBucketPolicy`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketPolicyResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class GetBucketPolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName>

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to get the policy from.
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String bucketName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Getting policy for bucket: \"%s\"\n\n", bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        String polText = getPolicy(s3, bucketName);
        System.out.println("Policy Text: " + polText);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the policy for the specified Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 the {@link S3Client} instance to use for making the request
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket for which to retrieve the policy
     * @return the policy text for the specified bucket, or an empty string if an
 error occurs
     */
    public static String getPolicy(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        String policyText;
        System.out.format("Getting policy for bucket: \"%s\"\n\n", bucketName);
        GetBucketPolicyRequest policyReq = GetBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        try {
            GetBucketPolicyResponse policyRes = s3.getBucketPolicy(policyReq);
            policyText = policyRes.policy();
            return policyText;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetBucketPolicyconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetBucketReplication`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetBucketReplication`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Retrieves the replication details for the specified S3 bucket.
    *
    * @param s3Client           the S3 client used to interact with the S3 service
    * @param sourceBucketName   the name of the S3 bucket to retrieve the
replication details for
    *
    * @throws S3Exception if there is an error retrieving the replication details
    */
   public static void getReplicationDetails(S3Client s3Client, String
sourceBucketName) {
       GetBucketReplicationRequest getRequest =
GetBucketReplicationRequest.builder()
           .bucket(sourceBucketName)
           .build();

       try {
           ReplicationConfiguration replicationConfig =
s3Client.getBucketReplication(getRequest).replicationConfiguration();
           ReplicationRule rule = replicationConfig.rules().get(0);
           System.out.println("Retrieved destination bucket: " +
rule.destination().bucket());
           System.out.println("Retrieved priority: " + rule.priority());
           System.out.println("Retrieved source-bucket replication rule status: " +
rule.status());

       } catch (S3Exception e) {
           System.err.println("Failed to retrieve replication details: " +
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetBucketReplicationconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetObject`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Leggi i dati come array di byte utilizzando un'interfaccia S3Client.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously retrieves the bytes of an object from an Amazon S3 bucket and
writes them to a local file.
    *
    * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket containing the object
    * @param keyName    the key (or name) of the S3 object to retrieve
    * @param path       the local file path where the object's bytes will be
written
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the object bytes have
been written to the local file
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> getObjectBytesAsync(String bucketName, String
keyName, String path) {
       GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
           .key(keyName)
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse>> response =
getAsyncClient().getObject(objectRequest, AsyncResponseTransformer.toBytes());
       return response.thenAccept(objectBytes -> {
           try {
               byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();
```

```
                Path filePath = Paths.get(path);
                Files.write(filePath, data);
                logger.info("Successfully obtained bytes from an S3 object");
            } catch (IOException ex) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to write data to file", ex);
            }
        }).whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to get object bytes from S3",
 ex);
            }
        });
    }
```

Usa un S3 TransferManager per scaricare un oggetto in un bucket S3 in un file locale. Visualizza il file completo ed esegui il test.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedFileDownload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.DownloadFileRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.FileDownload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.progress.LoggingTransferListener;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Files;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.UUID;

    public Long downloadFile(S3TransferManager transferManager, String bucketName,
                             String key, String downloadedFileWithPath) {
        DownloadFileRequest downloadFileRequest = DownloadFileRequest.builder()
                .getObjectRequest(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
                .destination(Paths.get(downloadedFileWithPath))
                .build();
```

```
        FileDownload downloadFile =
 transferManager.downloadFile(downloadFileRequest);

        CompletedFileDownload downloadResult =
 downloadFile.completionFuture().join();
        logger.info("Content length [{}]",
 downloadResult.response().contentLength());
        return downloadResult.response().contentLength();
    }
```

Leggi i tag appartenenti a un oggetto utilizzando un'interfaccia S3Client.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectTaggingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectTaggingResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Tag;

import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class GetObjectTags {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <keyName>\s

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                keyName - A key name that represents the object.\s
            """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listTags(s3, bucketName, keyName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Lists the tags associated with an Amazon S3 object.
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client object used to interact with the Amazon S3 service
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket that contains the object
     * @param keyName the key (name) of the S3 object
     */
    public static void listTags(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String keyName) {
        try {
            GetObjectTaggingRequest getTaggingRequest = GetObjectTaggingRequest
                .builder()
                .key(keyName)
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            GetObjectTaggingResponse tags = s3.getObjectTagging(getTaggingRequest);
            List<Tag> tagSet = tags.tagSet();
            for (Tag tag : tagSet) {
                System.out.println(tag.key());
                System.out.println(tag.value());
            }

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

Recupera un URL per un oggetto utilizzando un'interfaccia S3Client.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.net.URL;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class GetObjectUrl {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <keyName>\s

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.
                keyName - A key name that represents the object.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
```

```
            .region(region)
            .build();

        getURL(s3, bucketName, keyName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the URL for a specific object in an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client object used to interact with the Amazon S3 service
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket where the object is stored
     * @param keyName the name of the object for which the URL should be retrieved
     * @throws S3Exception if there is an error retrieving the URL for the specified
 object
     */
    public static void getURL(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String keyName) {
        try {
            GetUrlRequest request = GetUrlRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(keyName)
                .build();

            URL url = s3.utilities().getUrl(request);
            System.out.println("The URL for  " + keyName + " is " + url);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Recupera un oggetto utilizzando l'oggetto client S3Presigner mediante un'interfaccia S3Client.

```
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.net.HttpURLConnection;
import java.time.Duration;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.GetObjectPresignRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PresignedGetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.S3Presigner;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.IoUtils;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class GetObjectPresignedUrl {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String USAGE = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <keyName>\s

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                keyName - A key name that represents a text file.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Presigner presigner = S3Presigner.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        getPresignedUrl(presigner, bucketName, keyName);
        presigner.close();
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Generates a pre-signed URL for an Amazon S3 object.
    *
    * @param presigner The {@link S3Presigner} instance to use for generating the
pre-signed URL.
    * @param bucketName The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the object is
stored.
    * @param keyName The key name (file name) of the object in the Amazon S3
bucket.
    *
    * @throws S3Exception If there is an error interacting with the Amazon S3
service.
    * @throws IOException If there is an error opening the HTTP connection or
reading/writing the request/response.
    */
   public static void getPresignedUrl(S3Presigner presigner, String bucketName,
String keyName) {
       try {
           GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .key(keyName)
               .build();

           GetObjectPresignRequest getObjectPresignRequest =
GetObjectPresignRequest.builder()
               .signatureDuration(Duration.ofMinutes(60))
               .getObjectRequest(getObjectRequest)
               .build();

           PresignedGetObjectRequest presignedGetObjectRequest =
presigner.presignGetObject(getObjectPresignRequest);
           String theUrl = presignedGetObjectRequest.url().toString();
           System.out.println("Presigned URL: " + theUrl);
           HttpURLConnection connection = (HttpURLConnection)
presignedGetObjectRequest.url().openConnection();
           presignedGetObjectRequest.httpRequest().headers().forEach((header,
values) -> {
               values.forEach(value -> {
                   connection.addRequestProperty(header, value);
               });
           });

           // Send any request payload that the service needs (not needed when
           // isBrowserExecutable is true).
```

```
            if (presignedGetObjectRequest.signedPayload().isPresent()) {
                connection.setDoOutput(true);

                try (InputStream signedPayload =
 presignedGetObjectRequest.signedPayload().get().asInputStream();
                     OutputStream httpOutputStream = connection.getOutputStream()) {
                    IoUtils.copy(signedPayload, httpOutputStream);
                }
            }

            // Download the result of executing the request.
            try (InputStream content = connection.getInputStream()) {
                System.out.println("Service returned response: ");
                IoUtils.copy(content, System.out);
            }

        } catch (S3Exception | IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

Ottieni un oggetto usando un ResponseTransformer oggetto e S3Client.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.ResponseTransformer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectResponse;

import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class GetObjectData {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <keyName> <path>

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                keyName - The key name.\s
                path - The path where the file is written to.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        String path = args[2];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        getObjectBytes(s3, bucketName, keyName, path);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the bytes of an object stored in an Amazon S3 bucket and saves them
 to a local file.
     *
     * @param s3 The S3Client instance used to interact with the Amazon S3 service.
     * @param bucketName The name of the S3 bucket where the object is stored.
     * @param keyName The key (or name) of the S3 object.
     * @param path The local file path where the object's bytes will be saved.
```

```
     * @throws IOException If an I/O error occurs while writing the bytes to the
 local file.
     * @throws S3Exception If an error occurs while retrieving the object from the
 S3 bucket.
     */
    public static void getObjectBytes(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 keyName, String path) {
        try {
            GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest
                .builder()
                .key(keyName)
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse> objectBytes =
 s3.getObject(objectRequest, ResponseTransformer.toBytes());
            byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();

            // Write the data to a local file.
            File myFile = new File(path);
            OutputStream os = new FileOutputStream(myFile);
            os.write(data);
            System.out.println("Successfully obtained bytes from an S3 object");
            os.close();

        } catch (IOException ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedi GetObjectin AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetObjectLegalHold`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetObjectLegalHold`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Get the legal hold details for an S3 object.
   public ObjectLockLegalHold getObjectLegalHold(String bucketName, String
objectKey) {
       try {
           GetObjectLegalHoldRequest legalHoldRequest =
GetObjectLegalHoldRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .key(objectKey)
               .build();

           GetObjectLegalHoldResponse response =
getClient().getObjectLegalHold(legalHoldRequest);
           System.out.println("Object legal hold for " + objectKey + " in " +
bucketName +
               ":\n\tStatus: " + response.legalHold().status());
           return response.legalHold();

       } catch (S3Exception ex) {
           System.out.println("\tUnable to fetch legal hold: '" + ex.getMessage() +
"'");
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetObjectLegalHoldconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetObjectLockConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetObjectLockConfiguration`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Get the object lock configuration details for an S3 bucket.
   public void getBucketObjectLockConfiguration(String bucketName) {
       GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest objectLockConfigurationRequest =
GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .build();

       GetObjectLockConfigurationResponse response =
getClient().getObjectLockConfiguration(objectLockConfigurationRequest);
       System.out.println("Bucket object lock config for "+bucketName +":  ");
       System.out.println("\tEnabled:
"+response.objectLockConfiguration().objectLockEnabled());
       System.out.println("\tRule: "+
response.objectLockConfiguration().rule().defaultRetention());
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetObjectLockConfigurationconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetObjectRetention`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetObjectRetention`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    // Get the retention period for an S3 object.
    public ObjectLockRetention getObjectRetention(String bucketName, String key){
        try {
            GetObjectRetentionRequest retentionRequest =
GetObjectRetentionRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .build();

            GetObjectRetentionResponse response =
getClient().getObjectRetention(retentionRequest);
            System.out.println("tObject retention for "+key +" in "+ bucketName +":
" + response.retention().mode() +" until "+ response.retention().retainUntilDate()
+".");
            return response.retention();

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return null;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetObjectRetentionconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`HeadObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`HeadObject`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Determinazione del tipo di contenuto di un oggetto.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class GetObjectContentType {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <keyName>

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                keyName - The key name.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        getContentType(s3, bucketName, keyName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the content type of an object stored in an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
```

```
     * @param s3 an instance of the {@link S3Client} class, which is used to
 interact with the Amazon S3 service
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket where the object is stored
     * @param keyName the key (file name) of the object in the S3 bucket
     */
    public static void getContentType(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 keyName) {
        try {
            HeadObjectRequest objectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
                .key(keyName)
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            HeadObjectResponse objectHead = s3.headObject(objectRequest);
            String type = objectHead.contentType();
            System.out.println("The object content type is " + type);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Controllo dello stato di ripristino di un oggetto.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

public class GetObjectRestoreStatus {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <keyName>\s

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
```

```
                keyName - A key name that represents the object.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        checkStatus(s3, bucketName, keyName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Checks the restoration status of an Amazon S3 object.
     *
     * @param s3         an instance of the {@link S3Client} class used to interact
with the Amazon S3 service
     * @param bucketName the name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the object is stored
     * @param keyName    the name of the Amazon S3 object to be checked
     * @throws S3Exception if an error occurs while interacting with the Amazon S3
service
     */
    public static void checkStatus(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String keyName) {
        try {
            HeadObjectRequest headObjectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(keyName)
                .build();

            HeadObjectResponse response = s3.headObject(headObjectRequest);
            System.out.println("The Amazon S3 object restoration status is " +
response.restore());

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, HeadObjectconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListBuckets`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListBuckets`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.paginators.ListBucketsIterable;
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListBuckets {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listAllBuckets(s3);

    }

    /**
     * Lists all the S3 buckets available in the current AWS account.
```

```
     *
     * @param s3 The {@link S3Client} instance to use for interacting with the
 Amazon S3 service.
     */
    public static void listAllBuckets(S3Client s3) {
        ListBucketsIterable response = s3.listBucketsPaginator();
        response.buckets().forEach(bucket ->
            System.out.println("Bucket Name: " + bucket.name()));
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListBucketsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListMultipartUploads`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListMultipartUploads`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListMultipartUploadsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListMultipartUploadsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.MultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
```

```
public class ListMultipartUploads {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where an in-
progress multipart upload is occurring.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        listUploads(s3, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Lists the multipart uploads currently in progress in the specified Amazon S3
 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client object used to interact with Amazon S3
     * @param bucketName the name of the Amazon S3 bucket to list the multipart
 uploads for
     */
    public static void listUploads(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        try {
            ListMultipartUploadsRequest listMultipartUploadsRequest =
 ListMultipartUploadsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            ListMultipartUploadsResponse response =
 s3.listMultipartUploads(listMultipartUploadsRequest);
            List<MultipartUpload> uploads = response.uploads();
```

```
            for (MultipartUpload upload : uploads) {
                System.out.println("Upload in progress: Key = \"" + upload.key() +
 "\", id = " + upload.uploadId());
            }

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListMultipartUploadsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListObjectsV2`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListObjectsV2`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously lists all objects in the specified S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to list objects for
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when all objects have been
 listed
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> listAllObjectsAsync(String bucketName) {
        ListObjectsV2Request initialRequest = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .maxKeys(1)
            .build();
```

```
        ListObjectsV2Publisher paginator =
 getAsyncClient().listObjectsV2Paginator(initialRequest);
        return paginator.subscribe(response -> {
            response.contents().forEach(s3Object -> {
                logger.info("Object key: " + s3Object.key());
            });
        }).thenRun(() -> {
            logger.info("Successfully listed all objects in the bucket: " +
 bucketName);
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to list objects", ex);
        });
    }
```

Elenca gli oggetti usando l'impaginazione.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Request;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.paginators.ListObjectsV2Iterable;

public class ListObjectsPaginated {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName>\s

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket from which objects are read.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
```

```
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listBucketObjects(s3, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Lists the objects in the specified S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client instance used to interact with Amazon S3
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to list the objects from
     */
    public static void listBucketObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        try {
            ListObjectsV2Request listReq = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .maxKeys(1)
                .build();

            ListObjectsV2Iterable listRes = s3.listObjectsV2Paginator(listReq);
            listRes.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.contents().stream())
                .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Key: " + content.key() + "
 size = " + content.size()));

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListObjectsversione V2 in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`PutBucketAcl`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutBucketAcl`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.AccessControlPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Grant;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Permission;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketAclRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Type;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SetAcl {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
              <bucketName> <id>\s

            Where:
              bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to grant permissions on.\s
              id - The ID of the owner of this bucket (you can get this value from
 the AWS Management Console).
            """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String id = args[1];
        System.out.format("Setting access \n");
        System.out.println(" in bucket: " + bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        setBucketAcl(s3, bucketName, id);
        System.out.println("Done!");
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Sets the Access Control List (ACL) for an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client instance to be used for the operation
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to set the ACL for
     * @param id the ID of the AWS user or account that will be granted full control
of the bucket
     * @throws S3Exception if an error occurs while setting the bucket ACL
     */
    public static void setBucketAcl(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String id) {
        try {
            Grant ownerGrant = Grant.builder()
                .grantee(builder -> builder.id(id)
                    .type(Type.CANONICAL_USER))
                .permission(Permission.FULL_CONTROL)
                .build();

            List<Grant> grantList2 = new ArrayList<>();
            grantList2.add(ownerGrant);

            AccessControlPolicy acl = AccessControlPolicy.builder()
                .owner(builder -> builder.id(id))
                .grants(grantList2)
                .build();
```

```
            PutBucketAclRequest putAclReq = PutBucketAclRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .accessControlPolicy(acl)
                .build();

            s3.putBucketAcl(putAclReq);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutBucketAclconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`PutBucketCors`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutBucketCors`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketCorsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketCorsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketCorsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CORSRule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CORSConfiguration;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketCorsRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class S3Cors {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <accountId>\s

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to upload an object into.
                accountId - The id of the account that owns the Amazon S3 bucket.
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String accountId = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        setCorsInformation(s3, bucketName, accountId);
        getBucketCorsInformation(s3, bucketName, accountId);
        deleteBucketCorsInformation(s3, bucketName, accountId);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the CORS (Cross-Origin Resource Sharing) configuration for an Amazon
 S3 bucket.
     *
```

```
    * @param s3            the {@link S3Client} instance used to interact with the
Amazon S3 service
    * @param bucketName    the name of the Amazon S3 bucket for which the CORS
configuration should be deleted
    * @param accountId     the expected AWS account ID of the bucket owner
    *
    * @throws S3Exception if an error occurs while deleting the CORS configuration
for the bucket
    */
   public static void deleteBucketCorsInformation(S3Client s3, String bucketName,
String accountId) {
       try {
           DeleteBucketCorsRequest bucketCorsRequest =
DeleteBucketCorsRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
               .build();

           s3.deleteBucketCors(bucketCorsRequest);

       } catch (S3Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   /**
    * Retrieves the CORS (Cross-Origin Resource Sharing) configuration for the
specified S3 bucket.
    *
    * @param s3 the S3Client instance to use for the operation
    * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to retrieve the CORS
configuration for
    * @param accountId the expected bucket owner's account ID
    *
    * @throws S3Exception if there is an error retrieving the CORS configuration
    */
   public static void getBucketCorsInformation(S3Client s3, String bucketName,
String accountId) {
       try {
           GetBucketCorsRequest bucketCorsRequest = GetBucketCorsRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
               .build();
```

```
            GetBucketCorsResponse corsResponse =
s3.getBucketCors(bucketCorsRequest);
            List<CORSRule> corsRules = corsResponse.corsRules();
            for (CORSRule rule : corsRules) {
                System.out.println("allowOrigins: " + rule.allowedOrigins());
                System.out.println("AllowedMethod: " + rule.allowedMethods());
            }

        } catch (S3Exception e) {

            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Sets the Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) rules for an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 The S3Client object used to interact with the Amazon S3 service.
     * @param bucketName The name of the S3 bucket to set the CORS rules for.
     * @param accountId The AWS account ID of the bucket owner.
     */
    public static void setCorsInformation(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
accountId) {
        List<String> allowMethods = new ArrayList<>();
        allowMethods.add("PUT");
        allowMethods.add("POST");
        allowMethods.add("DELETE");

        List<String> allowOrigins = new ArrayList<>();
        allowOrigins.add("http://example.com");
        try {
            // Define CORS rules.
            CORSRule corsRule = CORSRule.builder()
                .allowedMethods(allowMethods)
                .allowedOrigins(allowOrigins)
                .build();

            List<CORSRule> corsRules = new ArrayList<>();
            corsRules.add(corsRule);
            CORSConfiguration configuration = CORSConfiguration.builder()
                .corsRules(corsRules)
                .build();
```

```
            PutBucketCorsRequest putBucketCorsRequest =
 PutBucketCorsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .corsConfiguration(configuration)
                .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                .build();

            s3.putBucketCors(putBucketCorsRequest);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutBucketCorsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRuleFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Transition;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketLifecycleRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.TransitionStorageClass;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ExpirationStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketLifecycleConfiguration;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class LifecycleConfiguration {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
              <bucketName> <accountId>\s

            Where:
              bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket to
 upload an object into.
              accountId - The id of the account that owns the Amazon S3 bucket.
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String accountId = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();
```

```
        setLifecycleConfig(s3, bucketName, accountId);
        getLifecycleConfig(s3, bucketName, accountId);
        deleteLifecycleConfig(s3, bucketName, accountId);
        System.out.println("You have successfully created, updated, and deleted a
Lifecycle configuration");
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Sets the lifecycle configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3           The Amazon S3 client to use for the operation.
     * @param bucketName   The name of the Amazon S3 bucket.
     * @param accountId    The expected owner of the Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @throws S3Exception if there is an error setting the lifecycle configuration.
     */
    public static void setLifecycleConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
accountId) {
        try {
            // Create a rule to archive objects with the "glacierobjects/" prefix to
the
            // S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval storage class immediately.
            LifecycleRuleFilter ruleFilter = LifecycleRuleFilter.builder()
                .prefix("glacierobjects/")
                .build();

            Transition transition = Transition.builder()
                .storageClass(TransitionStorageClass.GLACIER)
                .days(0)
                .build();

            LifecycleRule rule1 = LifecycleRule.builder()
                .id("Archive immediately rule")
                .filter(ruleFilter)
                .transitions(transition)
                .status(ExpirationStatus.ENABLED)
                .build();

            // Create a second rule.
            Transition transition2 = Transition.builder()
                .storageClass(TransitionStorageClass.GLACIER)
                .days(0)
                .build();
```

```
            List<Transition> transitionList = new ArrayList<>();
            transitionList.add(transition2);

            LifecycleRuleFilter ruleFilter2 = LifecycleRuleFilter.builder()
                .prefix("glacierobjects/")
                .build();

            LifecycleRule rule2 = LifecycleRule.builder()
                .id("Archive and then delete rule")
                .filter(ruleFilter2)
                .transitions(transitionList)
                .status(ExpirationStatus.ENABLED)
                .build();

            // Add the LifecycleRule objects to an ArrayList.
            ArrayList<LifecycleRule> ruleList = new ArrayList<>();
            ruleList.add(rule1);
            ruleList.add(rule2);

            BucketLifecycleConfiguration lifecycleConfiguration =
BucketLifecycleConfiguration.builder()
                .rules(ruleList)
                .build();

            PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
putBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest = PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
                .builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .lifecycleConfiguration(lifecycleConfiguration)
                .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                .build();


s3.putBucketLifecycleConfiguration(putBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
```

```
    * Retrieves the lifecycle configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket and adds a new
lifecycle rule to it.
    *
    * @param s3 the S3Client instance used to interact with Amazon S3
    * @param bucketName the name of the Amazon S3 bucket
    * @param accountId the expected owner of the Amazon S3 bucket
    */
   public static void getLifecycleConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
accountId) {
       try {
           GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
getBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest = GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
               .builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
               .build();

           GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationResponse response = s3

.getBucketLifecycleConfiguration(getBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest);
           List<LifecycleRule> newList = new ArrayList<>();
           List<LifecycleRule> rules = response.rules();
           for (LifecycleRule rule : rules) {
               newList.add(rule);
           }

           // Add a new rule with both a prefix predicate and a tag predicate.
           LifecycleRuleFilter ruleFilter = LifecycleRuleFilter.builder()
               .prefix("YearlyDocuments/")
               .build();

           Transition transition = Transition.builder()
               .storageClass(TransitionStorageClass.GLACIER)
               .days(3650)
               .build();

           LifecycleRule rule1 = LifecycleRule.builder()
               .id("NewRule")
               .filter(ruleFilter)
               .transitions(transition)
               .status(ExpirationStatus.ENABLED)
               .build();

           // Add the new rule to the list.
```

```
            newList.add(rule1);
            BucketLifecycleConfiguration lifecycleConfiguration =
BucketLifecycleConfiguration.builder()
                .rules(newList)
                .build();

            PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
putBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest = PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
                .builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .lifecycleConfiguration(lifecycleConfiguration)
                .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                .build();


s3.putBucketLifecycleConfiguration(putBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the lifecycle configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 the {@link S3Client} to use for the operation
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket
     * @param accountId the expected account owner of the S3 bucket
     *
     * @throws S3Exception if an error occurs while deleting the lifecycle
configuration
     */
    public static void deleteLifecycleConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
accountId) {
        try {
            DeleteBucketLifecycleRequest deleteBucketLifecycleRequest =
DeleteBucketLifecycleRequest
                .builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                .build();

            s3.deleteBucketLifecycle(deleteBucketLifecycleRequest);
```

```
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`PutBucketPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutBucketPolicy`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
import java.nio.file.Files;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.List;

import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.JsonParser;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SetBucketPolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <polFile>

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to set the policy on.
                polFile - A JSON file containing the policy (see the Amazon S3
 Readme for an example).\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String polFile = args[1];
        String policyText = getBucketPolicyFromFile(polFile);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        setPolicy(s3, bucketName, policyText);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Sets the policy for an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3         the {@link S3Client} object used to interact with the
 Amazon S3 service
     * @param bucketName the name of the Amazon S3 bucket
     * @param policyText the text of the policy to be set on the bucket
     * @throws S3Exception if there is an error setting the bucket policy
```

```
     */
    public static void setPolicy(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String policyText)
{
        System.out.println("Setting policy:");
        System.out.println("----");
        System.out.println(policyText);
        System.out.println("----");
        System.out.format("On Amazon S3 bucket: \"%s\"\n", bucketName);

        try {
            PutBucketPolicyRequest policyReq = PutBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .policy(policyText)
                .build();

            s3.putBucketPolicy(policyReq);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        System.out.println("Done!");
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the bucket policy from a specified file.
     *
     * @param policyFile the path to the file containing the bucket policy
     * @return the content of the bucket policy file as a string
     */
    public static String getBucketPolicyFromFile(String policyFile) {
        StringBuilder fileText = new StringBuilder();
        try {
            List<String> lines = Files.readAllLines(Paths.get(policyFile),
StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
            for (String line : lines) {
                fileText.append(line);
            }

        } catch (IOException e) {
            System.out.format("Problem reading file: \"%s\"", policyFile);
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }
```

```
        try {
            final JsonParser parser = new
 ObjectMapper().getFactory().createParser(fileText.toString());
            while (parser.nextToken() != null) {
            }

        } catch (IOException jpe) {
            jpe.printStackTrace();
        }
        return fileText.toString();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutBucketPolicyconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`PutBucketReplication`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutBucketReplication`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Sets the replication configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client             the S3Client instance to use for the operation
     * @param sourceBucketName     the name of the source bucket
     * @param destBucketName       the name of the destination bucket
     * @param destinationBucketARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the destination
 bucket
     * @param roleARN              the ARN of the IAM role to use for the
 replication configuration
     */
    public static void setReplication(S3Client s3Client, String sourceBucketName,
 String destBucketName, String destinationBucketARN, String roleARN) {
```

```
        try {
            Destination destination = Destination.builder()
                .bucket(destinationBucketARN)
                .storageClass(StorageClass.STANDARD)
                .build();

            // Define a prefix filter for replication.
            ReplicationRuleFilter ruleFilter = ReplicationRuleFilter.builder()
                .prefix("documents/")
                .build();

            // Define delete marker replication setting.
            DeleteMarkerReplication deleteMarkerReplication =
DeleteMarkerReplication.builder()
                .status(DeleteMarkerReplicationStatus.DISABLED)
                .build();

            // Create the replication rule.
            ReplicationRule replicationRule = ReplicationRule.builder()
                .priority(1)
                .filter(ruleFilter)
                .status(ReplicationRuleStatus.ENABLED)
                .deleteMarkerReplication(deleteMarkerReplication)
                .destination(destination)
                .build();

            List<ReplicationRule> replicationRuleList = new ArrayList<>();
            replicationRuleList.add(replicationRule);

            // Define the replication configuration with IAM role.
            ReplicationConfiguration configuration =
ReplicationConfiguration.builder()
                .role(roleARN)
                .rules(replicationRuleList)
                .build();

            // Apply the replication configuration to the source bucket.
            PutBucketReplicationRequest replicationRequest =
PutBucketReplicationRequest.builder()
                .bucket(sourceBucketName)
                .replicationConfiguration(configuration)
                .build();

            s3Client.putBucketReplication(replicationRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("Replication configuration set successfully.");

        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            System.err.println("Configuration error: " + e.getMessage());
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println("S3 Exception: " +
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.err.println("Status Code: " + e.statusCode());
            System.err.println("Error Code: " + e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());


        } catch (SdkException e) {
            System.err.println("SDK Exception: " + e.getMessage());
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutBucketReplicationconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`PutBucketVersioning`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutBucketVersioning`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Enables bucket versioning for the specified S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client the S3 client to use for the operation
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to enable versioning for
     */
    public static void enableBucketVersioning(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName){
        VersioningConfiguration versioningConfiguration =
VersioningConfiguration.builder()
            .status(BucketVersioningStatus.ENABLED)
            .build();
```

```
        PutBucketVersioningRequest versioningRequest =
 PutBucketVersioningRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .versioningConfiguration(versioningConfiguration)
            .build();

        s3Client.putBucketVersioning(versioningRequest);
        System.out.println("Bucket versioning has been enabled for "+bucketName);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutBucketVersioningconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`PutBucketWebsite`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutBucketWebsite`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.IndexDocument;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketWebsiteRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.WebsiteConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
```

```
public class SetWebsiteConfiguration {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:    <bucketName> [indexdoc]\s

            Where:
               bucketName   - The Amazon S3 bucket to set the website configuration
 on.\s
               indexdoc - The index document, ex. 'index.html'
                          If not specified, 'index.html' will be set.
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String indexDoc = "index.html";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        setWebsiteConfig(s3, bucketName, indexDoc);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Sets the website configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 The {@link S3Client} instance to use for the AWS SDK operations.
     * @param bucketName The name of the S3 bucket to configure.
     * @param indexDoc The name of the index document to use for the website
 configuration.
     */
    public static void setWebsiteConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 indexDoc) {
        try {
            WebsiteConfiguration websiteConfig = WebsiteConfiguration.builder()
                .indexDocument(IndexDocument.builder().suffix(indexDoc).build())
                .build();
```

```
            PutBucketWebsiteRequest pubWebsiteReq =
 PutBucketWebsiteRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .websiteConfiguration(websiteConfig)
                .build();

            s3.putBucketWebsite(pubWebsiteReq);
            System.out.println("The call was successful");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutBucketWebsiteconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`PutObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutObject`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Carica un file in un bucket utilizzando un'interfaccia S3Client.

```
    /**
     * Uploads a local file to an AWS S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to upload the file to
     * @param key        the key (object name) to use for the uploaded file
     * @param objectPath the local file path of the file to be uploaded
```

```
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the {@link
 PutObjectResponse} when the upload is successful, or throws a {@link
 RuntimeException} if the upload fails
     */
    public CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> uploadLocalFileAsync(String
 bucketName, String key, String objectPath) {
        PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> response =
 getAsyncClient().putObject(objectRequest,
 AsyncRequestBody.fromFile(Paths.get(objectPath)));
        return response.whenComplete((resp, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to upload file", ex);
            }
        });
    }
```

Usa un S3 TransferManager per caricare un file in un bucket. Visualizza il file completo ed esegui il test.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedFileUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.FileUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.UploadFileRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.progress.LoggingTransferListener;
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.UUID;

    public String uploadFile(S3TransferManager transferManager, String bucketName,
                             String key, URI filePathURI) {
        UploadFileRequest uploadFileRequest = UploadFileRequest.builder()
            .putObjectRequest(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
            .source(Paths.get(filePathURI))
```

```
            .build();

        FileUpload fileUpload = transferManager.uploadFile(uploadFileRequest);

        CompletedFileUpload uploadResult = fileUpload.completionFuture().join();
        return uploadResult.response().eTag();
    }
```

Caricare un oggetto in un bucket e impostare tag mediante un'interfaccia S3Client.

```
    /**
     * Puts tags on an Amazon S3 object.
     *
     * @param s3 An {@link S3Client} object that represents the Amazon S3 client.
     * @param bucketName The name of the Amazon S3 bucket.
     * @param objectKey The key of the Amazon S3 object.
     * @param objectPath The file path of the object to be uploaded.
     */
    public static void putS3ObjectTags(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
objectKey, String objectPath) {
        try {
            Tag tag1 = Tag.builder()
                .key("Tag 1")
                .value("This is tag 1")
                .build();

            Tag tag2 = Tag.builder()
                .key("Tag 2")
                .value("This is tag 2")
                .build();

            List<Tag> tags = new ArrayList<>();
            tags.add(tag1);
            tags.add(tag2);

            Tagging allTags = Tagging.builder()
                .tagSet(tags)
                .build();

            PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(objectKey)
```

```
                .tagging(allTags)
                .build();

            s3.putObject(putOb, RequestBody.fromBytes(getObjectFile(objectPath)));

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Updates the tags associated with an object in an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3 an instance of the S3Client class, which is used to interact with
the Amazon S3 service
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket containing the object
     * @param objectKey the key (or name) of the object in the S3 bucket
     * @throws S3Exception if there is an error updating the object's tags
     */
    public static void updateObjectTags(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
objectKey) {
        try {
            GetObjectTaggingRequest taggingRequest =
GetObjectTaggingRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(objectKey)
                .build();

            GetObjectTaggingResponse getTaggingRes =
s3.getObjectTagging(taggingRequest);
            List<Tag> obTags = getTaggingRes.tagSet();
            for (Tag sinTag : obTags) {
                System.out.println("The tag key is: " + sinTag.key());
                System.out.println("The tag value is: " + sinTag.value());
            }

            // Replace the object's tags with two new tags.
            Tag tag3 = Tag.builder()
                .key("Tag 3")
                .value("This is tag 3")
                .build();

            Tag tag4 = Tag.builder()
```

```
                .key("Tag 4")
                .value("This is tag 4")
                .build();

            List<Tag> tags = new ArrayList<>();
            tags.add(tag3);
            tags.add(tag4);

            Tagging updatedTags = Tagging.builder()
                .tagSet(tags)
                .build();

            PutObjectTaggingRequest taggingRequest1 =
PutObjectTaggingRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(objectKey)
                .tagging(updatedTags)
                .build();

            s3.putObjectTagging(taggingRequest1);
            GetObjectTaggingResponse getTaggingRes2 =
s3.getObjectTagging(taggingRequest);
            List<Tag> modTags = getTaggingRes2.tagSet();
            for (Tag sinTag : modTags) {
                System.out.println("The tag key is: " + sinTag.key());
                System.out.println("The tag value is: " + sinTag.value());
            }

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the contents of a file as a byte array.
     *
     * @param filePath the path of the file to be read
     * @return a byte array containing the contents of the file, or null if an error
occurs
     */
    private static byte[] getObjectFile(String filePath) {
        FileInputStream fileInputStream = null;
        byte[] bytesArray = null;
```

```
        try {
            File file = new File(filePath);
            bytesArray = new byte[(int) file.length()];
            fileInputStream = new FileInputStream(file);
            fileInputStream.read(bytesArray);

        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } finally {
            if (fileInputStream != null) {
                try {
                    fileInputStream.close();
                } catch (IOException e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
                }
            }
        }

        return bytesArray;
    }
}
```

Caricare un oggetto in un bucket e impostare metadati mediante un'interfaccia S3Client.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.io.File;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class PutObjectMetadata {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String USAGE = """

            Usage:
              <bucketName> <objectKey> <objectPath>\s

            Where:
              bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to upload an object into.
              objectKey - The object to upload (for example, book.pdf).
              objectPath - The path where the file is located (for example, C:/AWS/
book2.pdf).\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String objectKey = args[1];
        String objectPath = args[2];
        System.out.println("Putting object " + objectKey + " into bucket " +
 bucketName);
        System.out.println("  in bucket: " + bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        putS3Object(s3, bucketName, objectKey, objectPath);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Uploads an object to an Amazon S3 bucket with metadata.
     *
     * @param s3 the S3Client object used to interact with the Amazon S3 service
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to upload the object to
     * @param objectKey the name of the object to be uploaded
     * @param objectPath the local file path of the object to be uploaded
     */
```

```
    public static void putS3Object(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String objectKey,
 String objectPath) {
        try {
            Map<String, String> metadata = new HashMap<>();
            metadata.put("author", "Mary Doe");
            metadata.put("version", "1.0.0.0");

            PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(objectKey)
                .metadata(metadata)
                .build();

            s3.putObject(putOb, RequestBody.fromFile(new File(objectPath)));
            System.out.println("Successfully placed " + objectKey + " into bucket "
 + bucketName);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Caricare un oggetto in un bucket e impostare un valore di conservazione per l'oggetto mediante un'interfaccia S3Client.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRetentionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockRetention;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.ZoneOffset;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
```

```
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class PutObjectRetention {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <key> <bucketName>\s

            Where:
                key - The name of the object (for example, book.pdf).\s
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name that contains the object (for
 example, bucket1).\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String key = args[0];
        String bucketName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        setRentionPeriod(s3, key, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Sets the retention period for an object in an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3     the S3Client object used to interact with the Amazon S3 service
     * @param key    the key (name) of the object in the S3 bucket
     * @param bucket the name of the S3 bucket where the object is stored
     *
     * @throws S3Exception if an error occurs while setting the object retention
 period
```

```
     */
    public static void setRentionPeriod(S3Client s3, String key, String bucket) {
        try {
            LocalDate localDate = LocalDate.parse("2020-07-17");
            LocalDateTime localDateTime = localDate.atStartOfDay();
            Instant instant = localDateTime.toInstant(ZoneOffset.UTC);

            ObjectLockRetention lockRetention = ObjectLockRetention.builder()
                .mode("COMPLIANCE")
                .retainUntilDate(instant)
                .build();

            PutObjectRetentionRequest retentionRequest =
 PutObjectRetentionRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucket)
                .key(key)
                .bypassGovernanceRetention(true)
                .retention(lockRetention)
                .build();

            // To set Retention on an object, the Amazon S3 bucket must support
 object
            // locking, otherwise an exception is thrown.
            s3.putObjectRetention(retentionRequest);
            System.out.print("An object retention configuration was successfully
 placed on the object");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API PutObjectReference.

`PutObjectLegalHold`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutObjectLegalHold`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Set or modify a legal hold on an object in an S3 bucket.
   public void modifyObjectLegalHold(String bucketName, String objectKey, boolean
legalHoldOn) {
       ObjectLockLegalHold legalHold ;
       if (legalHoldOn) {
           legalHold = ObjectLockLegalHold.builder()
               .status(ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.ON)
               .build();
       } else {
           legalHold = ObjectLockLegalHold.builder()
               .status(ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.OFF)
               .build();
       }

       PutObjectLegalHoldRequest legalHoldRequest =
PutObjectLegalHoldRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .key(objectKey)
           .legalHold(legalHold)
           .build();

       getClient().putObjectLegalHold(legalHoldRequest) ;
       System.out.println("Modified legal hold for "+ objectKey +" in "+bucketName
+".");
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutObjectLegalHoldconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`PutObjectLockConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutObjectLockConfiguration`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Imposta la configurazione di blocco degli oggetti di un bucket.

```
   // Enable object lock on an existing bucket.
   public void enableObjectLockOnBucket(String bucketName) {
       try {
           VersioningConfiguration versioningConfiguration =
VersioningConfiguration.builder()
               .status(BucketVersioningStatus.ENABLED)
               .build();

           PutBucketVersioningRequest putBucketVersioningRequest =
PutBucketVersioningRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .versioningConfiguration(versioningConfiguration)
               .build();

           // Enable versioning on the bucket.
           getClient().putBucketVersioning(putBucketVersioningRequest);
           PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest request =
PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .objectLockConfiguration(ObjectLockConfiguration.builder()
                   .objectLockEnabled(ObjectLockEnabled.ENABLED)
                   .build())
               .build();

           getClient().putObjectLockConfiguration(request);
           System.out.println("Successfully enabled object lock on "+bucketName);

       } catch (S3Exception ex) {
           System.out.println("Error modifying object lock: '" + ex.getMessage() +
"'");
       }
   }
```

Imposta il periodo di conservazione predefinito di un bucket.

```
   // Set or modify a retention period on an S3 bucket.
   public void modifyBucketDefaultRetention(String bucketName) {
       VersioningConfiguration versioningConfiguration =
VersioningConfiguration.builder()
           .mfaDelete(MFADelete.DISABLED)
           .status(BucketVersioningStatus.ENABLED)
           .build();

       PutBucketVersioningRequest versioningRequest =
PutBucketVersioningRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .versioningConfiguration(versioningConfiguration)
           .build();

       getClient().putBucketVersioning(versioningRequest);
       DefaultRetention rention = DefaultRetention.builder()
           .days(1)
           .mode(ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE)
           .build();

       ObjectLockRule lockRule = ObjectLockRule.builder()
           .defaultRetention(rention)
           .build();

       ObjectLockConfiguration objectLockConfiguration =
ObjectLockConfiguration.builder()
           .objectLockEnabled(ObjectLockEnabled.ENABLED)
           .rule(lockRule)
           .build();

       PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest putObjectLockConfigurationRequest =
PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .objectLockConfiguration(objectLockConfiguration)
           .build();

       getClient().putObjectLockConfiguration(putObjectLockConfigurationRequest) ;
       System.out.println("Added a default retention to bucket "+bucketName +".");
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione PutObjectLockConfiguration AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

`PutObjectRetention`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutObjectRetention`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    // Set or modify a retention period on an object in an S3 bucket.
    public void modifyObjectRetentionPeriod(String bucketName, String objectKey) {
        // Calculate the instant one day from now.
        Instant futureInstant = Instant.now().plus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);

        // Convert the Instant to a ZonedDateTime object with a specific time zone.
        ZonedDateTime zonedDateTime = futureInstant.atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());

        // Define a formatter for human-readable output.
        DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyy-MM-dd
HH:mm:ss");

        // Format the ZonedDateTime object to a human-readable date string.
        String humanReadableDate = formatter.format(zonedDateTime);

        // Print the formatted date string.
        System.out.println("Formatted Date: " + humanReadableDate);
        ObjectLockRetention retention = ObjectLockRetention.builder()
            .mode(ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE)
            .retainUntilDate(futureInstant)
            .build();

        PutObjectRetentionRequest retentionRequest =
PutObjectRetentionRequest.builder()
```

```
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(objectKey)
            .retention(retention)
            .build();

        getClient().putObjectRetention(retentionRequest);
        System.out.println("Set retention for "+objectKey +" in " +bucketName +"
 until "+ humanReadableDate +".");
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutObjectRetentionconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`RestoreObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RestoreObject`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.RestoreRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GlacierJobParameters;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.RestoreObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Tier;

/*
 *  For more information about restoring an object, see "Restoring an archived
 object" at
 *  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/restoring-objects.html
 *
 *  Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 *  For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 *  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class RestoreObject {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <bucketName> <keyName> <expectedBucketOwner>

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                keyName - The key name of an object with a Storage class value of
 Glacier.\s
                expectedBucketOwner - The account that owns the bucket (you can
 obtain this value from the AWS Management Console).\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        String expectedBucketOwner = args[2];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        restoreS3Object(s3, bucketName, keyName, expectedBucketOwner);
        s3.close();
    }

    /**
     * Restores an S3 object from the Glacier storage class.
     *
     * @param s3                   an instance of the {@link S3Client} to be used
 for interacting with Amazon S3
     * @param bucketName           the name of the S3 bucket where the object is
 stored
```

```
     * @param keyName              the key (object name) of the S3 object to be
 restored
     * @param expectedBucketOwner  the AWS account ID of the expected bucket owner
     */
    public static void restoreS3Object(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 keyName, String expectedBucketOwner) {
        try {
            RestoreRequest restoreRequest = RestoreRequest.builder()
                .days(10)

 .glacierJobParameters(GlacierJobParameters.builder().tier(Tier.STANDARD).build())
                .build();

            RestoreObjectRequest objectRequest = RestoreObjectRequest.builder()
                .expectedBucketOwner(expectedBucketOwner)
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(keyName)
                .restoreRequest(restoreRequest)
                .build();

            s3.restoreObject(objectRequest);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RestoreObjectconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`SelectObjectContent`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SelectObjectContent`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

L'esempio seguente mostra una query che utilizza un oggetto JSON. L'esempio completo mostra anche l'uso di un oggetto CSV.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.AsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.BlockingInputStreamAsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CSVInput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CSVOutput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompressionType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ExpressionType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.FileHeaderInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.InputSerialization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.JSONInput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.JSONOutput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.JSONType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.OutputSerialization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Progress;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.SelectObjectContentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.SelectObjectContentResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Stats;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

public class SelectObjectContentExample {
    static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SelectObjectContentExample.class);
    static final String BUCKET_NAME = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket-" + UUID.randomUUID();
    static final S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClient = S3AsyncClient.create();
    static String FILE_CSV = "csv";
    static String FILE_JSON = "json";
    static String URL_CSV = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/mledoze/countries/
master/dist/countries.csv";
```

```
    static String URL_JSON = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/mledoze/countries/
master/dist/countries.json";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SelectObjectContentExample selectObjectContentExample = new
 SelectObjectContentExample();
        try {
            SelectObjectContentExample.setUp();
            selectObjectContentExample.runSelectObjectContentMethodForJSON();
            selectObjectContentExample.runSelectObjectContentMethodForCSV();
        } catch (SdkException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
            System.exit(1);
        } finally {
            SelectObjectContentExample.tearDown();
        }
    }

    EventStreamInfo runSelectObjectContentMethodForJSON() {
        // Set up request parameters.
        final String queryExpression = "select * from s3object[*][*] c where c.area
 < 350000";
        final String fileType = FILE_JSON;

        InputSerialization inputSerialization = InputSerialization.builder()
                .json(JSONInput.builder().type(JSONType.DOCUMENT).build())
                .compressionType(CompressionType.NONE)
                .build();

        OutputSerialization outputSerialization = OutputSerialization.builder()
                .json(JSONOutput.builder().recordDelimiter(null).build())
                .build();

        // Build the SelectObjectContentRequest.
        SelectObjectContentRequest select = SelectObjectContentRequest.builder()
                .bucket(BUCKET_NAME)
                .key(FILE_JSON)
                .expression(queryExpression)
                .expressionType(ExpressionType.SQL)
                .inputSerialization(inputSerialization)
                .outputSerialization(outputSerialization)
                .build();

        EventStreamInfo eventStreamInfo = new EventStreamInfo();
```

```
        // Call the selectObjectContent method with the request and a response
 handler.
        // Supply an EventStreamInfo object to the response handler to gather
 records and information from the response.
        s3AsyncClient.selectObjectContent(select,
 buildResponseHandler(eventStreamInfo)).join();

        // Log out information gathered while processing the response stream.
        long recordCount = eventStreamInfo.getRecords().stream().mapToInt(record ->
                record.split("\n").length
        ).sum();
        logger.info("Total records {}: {}", fileType, recordCount);
        logger.info("Visitor onRecords for fileType {} called {} times", fileType,
 eventStreamInfo.getCountOnRecordsCalled());
        logger.info("Visitor onStats for fileType {}, {}", fileType,
 eventStreamInfo.getStats());
        logger.info("Visitor onContinuations for fileType {}, {}", fileType,
 eventStreamInfo.getCountContinuationEvents());
        return eventStreamInfo;
    }

    static SelectObjectContentResponseHandler buildResponseHandler(EventStreamInfo
 eventStreamInfo) {
        // Use a Visitor to process the response stream. This visitor logs
 information and gathers details while processing.
        final SelectObjectContentResponseHandler.Visitor visitor =
 SelectObjectContentResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                .onRecords(r -> {
                    logger.info("Record event received.");
                    eventStreamInfo.addRecord(r.payload().asUtf8String());
                    eventStreamInfo.incrementOnRecordsCalled();
                })
                .onCont(ce -> {
                    logger.info("Continuation event received.");
                    eventStreamInfo.incrementContinuationEvents();
                })
                .onProgress(pe -> {
                    Progress progress = pe.details();
                    logger.info("Progress event received:\n bytesScanned:
{}\nbytesProcessed: {}\nbytesReturned:{}",
                            progress.bytesScanned(),
                            progress.bytesProcessed(),
                            progress.bytesReturned());
                })
```

```
                .onEnd(ee -> logger.info("End event received."))
                .onStats(se -> {
                    logger.info("Stats event received.");
                    eventStreamInfo.addStats(se.details());
                })
                .build();

        // Build the SelectObjectContentResponseHandler with the visitor that
processes the stream.
        return SelectObjectContentResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(visitor).build();
    }

    // The EventStreamInfo class is used to store information gathered while
processing the response stream.
    static class EventStreamInfo {
        private final List<String> records = new ArrayList<>();
        private Integer countOnRecordsCalled = 0;
        private Integer countContinuationEvents = 0;
        private Stats stats;

        void incrementOnRecordsCalled() {
            countOnRecordsCalled++;
        }

        void incrementContinuationEvents() {
            countContinuationEvents++;
        }

        void addRecord(String record) {
            records.add(record);
        }

        void addStats(Stats stats) {
            this.stats = stats;
        }

        public List<String> getRecords() {
            return records;
        }

        public Integer getCountOnRecordsCalled() {
            return countOnRecordsCalled;
        }
```

```
        public Integer getCountContinuationEvents() {
            return countContinuationEvents;
        }

        public Stats getStats() {
            return stats;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SelectObjectContent AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

`UploadPartCopy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UploadPartCopy`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public CompletableFuture<String> performMultiCopy(String toBucket, String
bucketName, String key) {
        CreateMultipartUploadRequest createMultipartUploadRequest =
CreateMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
            .bucket(toBucket)
            .key(key)
            .build();

        getAsyncClient().createMultipartUpload(createMultipartUploadRequest)
            .thenApply(createMultipartUploadResponse -> {
                String uploadId = createMultipartUploadResponse.uploadId();
                System.out.println("Upload ID: " + uploadId);

                UploadPartCopyRequest uploadPartCopyRequest =
UploadPartCopyRequest.builder()
                    .sourceBucket(bucketName)
```

```
                    .destinationBucket(toBucket)
                    .sourceKey(key)
                    .destinationKey(key)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)  // Use the valid uploadId.
                    .partNumber(1)  // Ensure the part number is correct.
                    .copySourceRange("bytes=0-1023")  // Adjust range as needed
                    .build();

                return getAsyncClient().uploadPartCopy(uploadPartCopyRequest);
            })
            .thenCompose(uploadPartCopyFuture -> uploadPartCopyFuture)
            .whenComplete((uploadPartCopyResponse, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    // Handle any exceptions.
                    logger.error("Error during upload part copy: " +
exception.getMessage());
                } else {
                    // Successfully completed the upload part copy.
                    System.out.println("Upload Part Copy completed successfully.
ETag: " + uploadPartCopyResponse.copyPartResult().eTag());
                }
            });
        return null;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UploadPartCopyconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenari

Controlla se esiste un bucket

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come verificare se esiste un bucket.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Puoi utilizzare il seguente `doesBucketExists` metodo in sostituzione del metodo SDK for Java V1 doesBucketExist AmazonS3Client# V2 (String).

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.awscore.exception.AwsServiceException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpStatusCode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.Validate;

public class DoesBucketExist {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(DoesBucketExist.class);

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        DoesBucketExist doesBucketExist = new DoesBucketExist();

        final S3Client s3SyncClient = S3Client.builder().build();
        final String bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"; // Change to the bucket
 name that you want to check.

        boolean exists = doesBucketExist.doesBucketExist(bucketName, s3SyncClient);
        logger.info("Bucket exists: {}", exists);
    }

    /**
     * Checks if the specified bucket exists. Amazon S3 buckets are named in a
 global namespace; use this method to
     * determine if a specified bucket name already exists, and therefore can't be
 used to create a new bucket.
     * <p>
     * Internally this method uses the <a
     * href="https://sdk.amazonaws.com/java/api/latest/software/amazon/awssdk/
services/s3/
S3Client.html#getBucketAcl(java.util.function.Consumer)">S3Client.getBucketAcl(String)</
a>
     * operation to determine whether the bucket exists.
     * <p>
     * This method is equivalent to the AWS SDK for Java V1's <a
     * href="https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaSDK/latest/javadoc/
com/amazonaws/services/s3/AmazonS3Client.html#doesBucketExistV2-
java.lang.String-">AmazonS3Client#doesBucketExistV2(String)</a>.
```

```
     *
     * @param bucketName   The name of the bucket to check.
     * @param s3SyncClient An <code>S3Client</code> instance. The method checks for
 the bucket in the AWS Region
     *                     configured on the instance.
     * @return The value true if the specified bucket exists in Amazon S3; the value
 false if there is no bucket in
     *         Amazon S3 with that name.
     */
    public boolean doesBucketExist(String bucketName, S3Client s3SyncClient) {
        try {
            Validate.notEmpty(bucketName, "The bucket name must not be null or an
 empty string.", "");
            s3SyncClient.getBucketAcl(r -> r.bucket(bucketName));
            return true;
        } catch (AwsServiceException ase) {
            // A redirect error or an AccessDenied exception means the bucket exists
 but it's not in this region
            // or we don't have permissions to it.
            if ((ase.statusCode() == HttpStatusCode.MOVED_PERMANENTLY) ||
 "AccessDenied".equals(ase.awsErrorDetails().errorCode())) {
                return true;
            }
            if (ase.statusCode() == HttpStatusCode.NOT_FOUND) {
                return false;
            }
            throw ase;
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API Reference. GetBucketAclAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Creazione di un URL prefirmato

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un URL predefinito per Amazon S3 e caricare un oggetto.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Di seguito vengono mostrati tre esempi di come creare librerie client predefinite URLs e URLs utilizzarle con HTTP:

- Una richiesta HTTP GET che utilizza l'URL con tre librerie client HTTP
- Una richiesta HTTP PUT con metadati nelle intestazioni che utilizza l'URL con tre librerie client HTTP
- Una richiesta HTTP PUT con parametri di query che utilizza l'URL con una libreria client HTTP

Genera un URL prefirmato per un oggetto, quindi scaricalo (richiesta GET).

Importazioni.

```
import com.example.s3.util.PresignUrlUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpMethod;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.S3Presigner;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.GetObjectPresignRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PresignedGetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.IoUtils;

import java.io.ByteArrayOutputStream;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.net.HttpURLConnection;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
```

```
import java.net.URL;
import java.net.http.HttpClient;
import java.net.http.HttpRequest;
import java.net.http.HttpResponse;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.UUID;
```

Genera l'URL.

```
    /* Create a pre-signed URL to download an object in a subsequent GET request. */
    public String createPresignedGetUrl(String bucketName, String keyName) {
        try (S3Presigner presigner = S3Presigner.create()) {

            GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(keyName)
                    .build();

            GetObjectPresignRequest presignRequest =
 GetObjectPresignRequest.builder()
                    .signatureDuration(Duration.ofMinutes(10))  // The URL will
 expire in 10 minutes.
                    .getObjectRequest(objectRequest)
                    .build();

            PresignedGetObjectRequest presignedRequest =
 presigner.presignGetObject(presignRequest);
            logger.info("Presigned URL: [{}]", presignedRequest.url().toString());
            logger.info("HTTP method: [{}]",
 presignedRequest.httpRequest().method());

            return presignedRequest.url().toExternalForm();
        }
    }
```

Scaricate l'oggetto utilizzando uno dei tre approcci seguenti.

Usa la classe JDK `HttpURLConnection` (dalla v1.1) per eseguire il download.

```
    /* Use the JDK HttpURLConnection (since v1.1) class to do the download. */
```

```
    public byte[] useHttpUrlConnectionToGet(String presignedUrlString) {
        ByteArrayOutputStream byteArrayOutputStream = new
ByteArrayOutputStream(); // Capture the response body to a byte array.

        try {
            URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);
            HttpURLConnection connection = (HttpURLConnection)
presignedUrl.openConnection();
            connection.setRequestMethod("GET");
            // Download the result of executing the request.
            try (InputStream content = connection.getInputStream()) {
                IoUtils.copy(content, byteArrayOutputStream);
            }
            logger.info("HTTP response code is " + connection.getResponseCode());

        } catch (S3Exception | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
        return byteArrayOutputStream.toByteArray();
    }
```

Usa la classe JDK `HttpClient` (dalla v11) per eseguire il download.

```
    /* Use the JDK HttpClient (since v11) class to do the download. */
    public byte[] useHttpClientToGet(String presignedUrlString) {
        ByteArrayOutputStream byteArrayOutputStream = new
ByteArrayOutputStream(); // Capture the response body to a byte array.

        HttpRequest.Builder requestBuilder = HttpRequest.newBuilder();
        HttpClient httpClient = HttpClient.newHttpClient();
        try {
            URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);
            HttpResponse<InputStream> response = httpClient.send(requestBuilder
                            .uri(presignedUrl.toURI())
                            .GET()
                            .build(),
                    HttpResponse.BodyHandlers.ofInputStream());

            IoUtils.copy(response.body(), byteArrayOutputStream);

            logger.info("HTTP response code is " + response.statusCode());
```

```
        } catch (URISyntaxException | InterruptedException | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
        return byteArrayOutputStream.toByteArray();
    }
```

Utilizzate la classe AWS SDK for `SdkHttpClient` Java per eseguire il download.

```
    /* Use the AWS SDK for Java SdkHttpClient class to do the download. */
    public byte[] useSdkHttpClientToPut(String presignedUrlString) {

        ByteArrayOutputStream byteArrayOutputStream = new
ByteArrayOutputStream(); // Capture the response body to a byte array.
        try {
            URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);
            SdkHttpRequest request = SdkHttpRequest.builder()
                    .method(SdkHttpMethod.GET)
                    .uri(presignedUrl.toURI())
                    .build();

            HttpExecuteRequest executeRequest = HttpExecuteRequest.builder()
                    .request(request)
                    .build();

            try (SdkHttpClient sdkHttpClient = ApacheHttpClient.create()) {
                HttpExecuteResponse response =
sdkHttpClient.prepareRequest(executeRequest).call();
                response.responseBody().ifPresentOrElse(
                        abortableInputStream -> {
                            try {
                                IoUtils.copy(abortableInputStream,
byteArrayOutputStream);
                            } catch (IOException e) {
                                throw new RuntimeException(e);
                            }
                        },
                        () -> logger.error("No response body."));

                logger.info("HTTP Response code is {}",
response.httpResponse().statusCode());
            }
        } catch (URISyntaxException | IOException e) {
```

```
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
        return byteArrayOutputStream.toByteArray();
    }
```

Genera un URL prefirmato con metadati nelle intestazioni per un caricamento, quindi carica un file (richiesta PUT).

Importazioni.

```
import com.example.s3.util.PresignUrlUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.internal.sync.FileContentStreamProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpMethod;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.S3Presigner;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PresignedPutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PutObjectPresignRequest;

import java.io.File;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.io.RandomAccessFile;
import java.net.HttpURLConnection;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.net.http.HttpClient;
import java.net.http.HttpRequest;
import java.net.http.HttpResponse;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.channels.FileChannel;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.Map;
```

```
import java.util.UUID;
```

Genera l'URL.

```
   /* Create a presigned URL to use in a subsequent PUT request */
   public String createPresignedUrl(String bucketName, String keyName, Map<String,
 String> metadata) {
       try (S3Presigner presigner = S3Presigner.create()) {

           PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .key(keyName)
                   .metadata(metadata)
                   .build();

           PutObjectPresignRequest presignRequest =
 PutObjectPresignRequest.builder()
                   .signatureDuration(Duration.ofMinutes(10))  // The URL expires
 in 10 minutes.
                   .putObjectRequest(objectRequest)
                   .build();


           PresignedPutObjectRequest presignedRequest =
 presigner.presignPutObject(presignRequest);
           String myURL = presignedRequest.url().toString();
           logger.info("Presigned URL to upload a file to: [{}]", myURL);
           logger.info("HTTP method: [{}]",
 presignedRequest.httpRequest().method());

           return presignedRequest.url().toExternalForm();
       }
   }
```

Caricate un oggetto file utilizzando uno dei tre approcci seguenti.

Utilizzate la classe JDK `HttpURLConnection` (dalla v1.1) per eseguire il caricamento.

```
   /* Use the JDK HttpURLConnection (since v1.1) class to do the upload. */
   public void useHttpUrlConnectionToPut(String presignedUrlString, File fileToPut,
 Map<String, String> metadata) {
```

```
        logger.info("Begin [{}] upload", fileToPut.toString());
        try {
            URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);
            HttpURLConnection connection = (HttpURLConnection)
presignedUrl.openConnection();
            connection.setDoOutput(true);
            metadata.forEach((k, v) -> connection.setRequestProperty("x-amz-meta-" +
k, v));
            connection.setRequestMethod("PUT");
            OutputStream out = connection.getOutputStream();

            try (RandomAccessFile file = new RandomAccessFile(fileToPut, "r");
                 FileChannel inChannel = file.getChannel()) {
                ByteBuffer buffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(8192); //Buffer size is 8k

                while (inChannel.read(buffer) > 0) {
                    buffer.flip();
                    for (int i = 0; i < buffer.limit(); i++) {
                        out.write(buffer.get());
                    }
                    buffer.clear();
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
            }

            out.close();
            connection.getResponseCode();
            logger.info("HTTP response code is " + connection.getResponseCode());

        } catch (S3Exception | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
    }
```

Utilizzate la classe JDK `HttpClient` (dalla v11) per eseguire il caricamento.

```
    /* Use the JDK HttpClient (since v11) class to do the upload. */
    public void useHttpClientToPut(String presignedUrlString, File fileToPut,
Map<String, String> metadata) {
        logger.info("Begin [{}] upload", fileToPut.toString());
```

```
        HttpRequest.Builder requestBuilder = HttpRequest.newBuilder();
        metadata.forEach((k, v) -> requestBuilder.header("x-amz-meta-" + k, v));

        HttpClient httpClient = HttpClient.newHttpClient();
        try {
            final HttpResponse<Void> response = httpClient.send(requestBuilder
                            .uri(new URL(presignedUrlString).toURI())

.PUT(HttpRequest.BodyPublishers.ofFile(Path.of(fileToPut.toURI())))
                            .build(),
                    HttpResponse.BodyHandlers.discarding());

            logger.info("HTTP response code is " + response.statusCode());

        } catch (URISyntaxException | InterruptedException | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
    }
```

Utilizzate la `SdkHttpClient` classe AWS for Java V2 per eseguire il caricamento.

```
    /* Use the AWS SDK for Java V2 SdkHttpClient class to do the upload. */
    public void useSdkHttpClientToPut(String presignedUrlString, File fileToPut,
Map<String, String> metadata) {
        logger.info("Begin [{}] upload", fileToPut.toString());

        try {
            URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);

            SdkHttpRequest.Builder requestBuilder = SdkHttpRequest.builder()
                    .method(SdkHttpMethod.PUT)
                    .uri(presignedUrl.toURI());
            // Add headers
            metadata.forEach((k, v) -> requestBuilder.putHeader("x-amz-meta-" + k,
v));
            // Finish building the request.
            SdkHttpRequest request = requestBuilder.build();

            HttpExecuteRequest executeRequest = HttpExecuteRequest.builder()
                    .request(request)
                    .contentStreamProvider(new
FileContentStreamProvider(fileToPut.toPath()))
```

```
                    .build();

            try (SdkHttpClient sdkHttpClient = ApacheHttpClient.create()) {
                HttpExecuteResponse response =
 sdkHttpClient.prepareRequest(executeRequest).call();
                logger.info("Response code: {}",
 response.httpResponse().statusCode());
            }
        } catch (URISyntaxException | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
    }
```

Genera un URL prefirmato con parametri di query per un caricamento, quindi carica un file (richiesta PUT).

Importazioni.

```
import com.example.s3.util.PresignUrlUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import software.amazon.awssdk.awscore.AwsRequestOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.internal.sync.FileContentStreamProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpMethod;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.S3Presigner;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PresignedPutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PutObjectPresignRequest;

import java.io.File;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.UUID;
```

Genera l'URL.

```
   /**
    *  Creates a presigned URL to use in a subsequent HTTP PUT request. The code
adds query parameters
    *  to the request instead of using headers. By using query parameters, you do
not need to add the
    *  the parameters as headers when the PUT request is eventually sent.
    *
    * @param bucketName Bucket name where the object will be uploaded.
    * @param keyName Key name of the object that will be uploaded.
    * @param queryParams Query string parameters to be added to the presigned URL.
    * @return
    */
   public String createPresignedUrl(String bucketName, String keyName, Map<String,
String> queryParams) {
       try (S3Presigner presigner = S3Presigner.create()) {
           // Create an override configuration to store the query parameters.
           AwsRequestOverrideConfiguration.Builder overrideConfigurationBuilder =
AwsRequestOverrideConfiguration.builder();

           queryParams.forEach(overrideConfigurationBuilder::putRawQueryParameter);

           PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .key(keyName)
                   .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfigurationBuilder.build()) //
Add the override configuration.
                   .build();

           PutObjectPresignRequest presignRequest =
PutObjectPresignRequest.builder()
                   .signatureDuration(Duration.ofMinutes(10))  // The URL expires
in 10 minutes.
                   .putObjectRequest(objectRequest)
                   .build();


           PresignedPutObjectRequest presignedRequest =
presigner.presignPutObject(presignRequest);
           String myURL = presignedRequest.url().toString();
```

```
            logger.info("Presigned URL to upload a file to: [{}]", myURL);
            logger.info("HTTP method: [{}]",
presignedRequest.httpRequest().method());

            return presignedRequest.url().toExternalForm();
        }
    }
```

Usa la `SdkHttpClient` classe AWS for Java V2 per eseguire il caricamento.

```
    /**
     * Use the AWS SDK for Java V2 SdkHttpClient class to execute the PUT request.
Since the
     * URL contains the query parameters, no headers are needed for metadata, SSE
settings, or ACL settings.
     *
     * @param presignedUrlString The URL for the PUT request.
     * @param fileToPut File to uplaod
     */
    public void useSdkHttpClientToPut(String presignedUrlString, File fileToPut) {
        logger.info("Begin [{}] upload", fileToPut.toString());

        try {
            URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);

            SdkHttpRequest.Builder requestBuilder = SdkHttpRequest.builder()
                    .method(SdkHttpMethod.PUT)
                    .uri(presignedUrl.toURI());

            SdkHttpRequest request = requestBuilder.build();

            HttpExecuteRequest executeRequest = HttpExecuteRequest.builder()
                    .request(request)
                    .contentStreamProvider(new
FileContentStreamProvider(fileToPut.toPath()))
                    .build();

            try (SdkHttpClient sdkHttpClient = ApacheHttpClient.create()) {
                HttpExecuteResponse response =
sdkHttpClient.prepareRequest(executeRequest).call();
                logger.info("Response code: {}",
response.httpResponse().statusCode());
```

```
            }
        } catch (URISyntaxException | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
    }
```

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consultate l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Eliminare i caricamenti multiparte incompleti

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eliminare o interrompere i caricamenti multiparte incompleti di Amazon S3.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Per interrompere i caricamenti in più parti che sono in corso o incompleti per qualsiasi motivo, puoi creare un elenco di caricamenti e quindi eliminarli come mostrato nell'esempio seguente.

```
   /**
    * Aborts all incomplete multipart uploads from the specified S3 bucket.
    * <p>
    * This method retrieves a list of all incomplete multipart uploads in the
specified S3 bucket,
    * and then aborts each of those uploads.
    */
   public static void abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsFromList() {
       ListMultipartUploadsRequest listMultipartUploadsRequest =
ListMultipartUploadsRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .build();

       ListMultipartUploadsResponse response =
s3Client.listMultipartUploads(listMultipartUploadsRequest);
       List<MultipartUpload> uploads = response.uploads();

       AbortMultipartUploadRequest abortMultipartUploadRequest;
       for (MultipartUpload upload : uploads) {
           abortMultipartUploadRequest = AbortMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .key(upload.key())
               .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
               .uploadId(upload.uploadId())
               .build();

           AbortMultipartUploadResponse abortMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(abortMultipartUploadRequest);
           if (abortMultipartUploadResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
               logger.info("Upload ID [{}] to bucket [{}] successfully aborted.",
upload.uploadId(), bucketName);
```

```
            }
        }
    }
```

Per eliminare i caricamenti incompleti in più parti iniziati prima o dopo una data, puoi eliminare selettivamente i caricamenti in più parti in base a un momento temporale, come mostrato nell'esempio seguente.

```
    static void abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsOlderThan(Instant pointInTime) {
        ListMultipartUploadsRequest listMultipartUploadsRequest =
ListMultipartUploadsRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        ListMultipartUploadsResponse response =
s3Client.listMultipartUploads(listMultipartUploadsRequest);
        List<MultipartUpload> uploads = response.uploads();

        AbortMultipartUploadRequest abortMultipartUploadRequest;
        for (MultipartUpload upload : uploads) {
            logger.info("Found multipartUpload with upload ID [{}], initiated [{}]",
upload.uploadId(), upload.initiated());
            if (upload.initiated().isBefore(pointInTime)) {
                abortMultipartUploadRequest = AbortMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(upload.key())
                    .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                    .uploadId(upload.uploadId())
                    .build();

                AbortMultipartUploadResponse abortMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(abortMultipartUploadRequest);
                if (abortMultipartUploadResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
                    logger.info("Upload ID [{}] to bucket [{}] successfully
aborted.", upload.uploadId(), bucketName);
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

Se hai accesso all'ID di caricamento dopo aver iniziato un caricamento in più parti, puoi eliminare il caricamento in corso utilizzando l'ID.

```
    static void abortMultipartUploadUsingUploadId() {
        String uploadId = startUploadReturningUploadId();
        AbortMultipartUploadResponse response = s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(b -> b
            .uploadId(uploadId)
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key));

        if (response.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Upload ID [{}] to bucket [{}] successfully aborted.",
uploadId, bucketName);
        }
    }
```

Per eliminare in modo coerente i caricamenti incompleti in più parti più vecchi di un certo numero di giorni, imposta una configurazione del ciclo di vita del bucket per il bucket. L'esempio seguente mostra come creare una regola per eliminare i caricamenti incompleti più vecchi di 7 giorni.

```
    static void abortMultipartUploadsUsingLifecycleConfig() {
        Collection<LifecycleRule> lifeCycleRules = List.of(LifecycleRule.builder()
            .abortIncompleteMultipartUpload(b -> b.
                daysAfterInitiation(7))
            .status("Enabled")
            .filter(SdkBuilder::build) // Filter element is required.
            .build());

        // If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response
with an empty HTTP body.
        PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationResponse response =
s3Client.putBucketLifecycleConfiguration(b -> b
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .lifecycleConfiguration(b1 -> b1.rules(lifeCycleRules)));

        if (response.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Rule to abort incomplete multipart uploads added to
bucket.");
        } else {
            logger.error("Unsuccessfully applied rule. HTTP status code is [{}]",
response.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
        }
```

```
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - AbortMultipartUpload
  - ListMultipartUploads
  - PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration

Rilevamento dei DPI nelle immagini

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'app che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare i dispositivi di protezione individuale (DPI) nelle immagini.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione che rileva le immagini con dispositivi di protezione individuale.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Rilevamento di oggetti nelle immagini

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'app che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare oggetti per categoria nelle immagini.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Java di Amazon Rekognition per creare un'applicazione che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per identificare gli oggetti in base a una categoria nelle immagini situate in

un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Rilevamento di persone e oggetti in un video

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come rilevare persone e oggetti in un video con Amazon Rekognition.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Java di Amazon Rekognition per creare un'applicazione che rileva volti e oggetti nei video situati in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Scarica le «directory» di S3

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come scaricare e filtrare il contenuto delle «directory» del bucket Amazon S3.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio mostra come utilizzare S3 TransferManager per AWS SDK for Java 2.x scaricare «directory» da un bucket Amazon S3. Dimostra anche come utilizzarlo nella richiesta. DownloadFilters

```
    /**
     * For standard buckets, S3 provides the illusion of a directory structure
through the use of keys. When you upload
     * an object to an S3 bucket, you specify a key, which is essentially the "path"
to the object. The key can contain
     * forward slashes ("/") to make it appear as if the object is stored in a
directory structure, but this is just a
     * logical representation, not an actual directory.
     * <p><pre>
     * In this example, our S3 bucket contains the following objects:
     *
     * folder1/file1.txt
     * folder1/file2.txt
     * folder1/file3.txt
     * folder2/file1.txt
     * folder2/file2.txt
     * folder2/file3.txt
     * folder3/file1.txt
     * folder3/file2.txt
     * folder3/file3.txt
     *
     * When method `downloadS3Directories` is invoked with
     * `destinationPathURI` set to `/test`, the downloaded
     * directory looks like:
     *
     * |- test
     *    |- folder1
     *       |- file1.txt
     *       |- file2.txt
     *       |- file3.txt
```

```
    *    |- folder3
    *       |- file1.txt
    *       |- file2.txt
    *       |- file3.txt
    * </pre>
    *
    * @param transferManager    An S3TransferManager instance.
    * @param destinationPathURI local directory to hold the downloaded S3
'directories' and files.
    * @param bucketName         The S3 bucket that contains the 'directories' to
download.
    * @return The number of objects (files, in this case) that were downloaded.
    */
   public Integer downloadS3Directories(S3TransferManager transferManager,
                                        URI destinationPathURI, String bucketName)
{

       // Define the filters for which 'directories' we want to download.
       DownloadFilter folder1Filter = (S3Object s3Object) ->
s3Object.key().startsWith("folder1/");
       DownloadFilter folder3Filter = (S3Object s3Object) ->
s3Object.key().startsWith("folder3/");
       DownloadFilter folderFilter = s3Object ->
folder1Filter.or(folder3Filter).test(s3Object);

       DirectoryDownload directoryDownload =
transferManager.downloadDirectory(DownloadDirectoryRequest.builder()
               .destination(Paths.get(destinationPathURI))
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .filter(folderFilter)
               .build());
       CompletedDirectoryDownload completedDirectoryDownload =
directoryDownload.completionFuture().join();

       Integer numFilesInFolder1 =
Paths.get(destinationPathURI).resolve("folder1").toFile().list().length;
       Integer numFilesInFolder3 =
Paths.get(destinationPathURI).resolve("folder3").toFile().list().length;

       try {
           assert numFilesInFolder1 == 3;
           assert numFilesInFolder3 == 3;
```

```
            assert !
Paths.get(destinationPathURI).resolve("folder2").toFile().exists(); // `folder2` was
 not downloaded.
        } catch (AssertionError e) {
            logger.error("An assertion failed.");
        }

        completedDirectoryDownload.failedTransfers()
                .forEach(fail -> logger.warn("Object failed to transfer  [{}]",
 fail.exception().getMessage()));
        return numFilesInFolder1 + numFilesInFolder3;
    }
```

Scarica oggetti in una directory locale

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come scaricare tutti gli oggetti da un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) in una directory locale.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa un S3 TransferManager per scaricare tutti gli oggetti S3 nello stesso bucket S3. Visualizza il file completo ed esegui il test.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedDirectoryDownload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.DirectoryDownload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.DownloadDirectoryRequest;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
```

```
import java.nio.file.Files;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Set;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

    public Integer downloadObjectsToDirectory(S3TransferManager transferManager,
            URI destinationPathURI, String bucketName) {
        DirectoryDownload directoryDownload =
 transferManager.downloadDirectory(DownloadDirectoryRequest.builder()
                .destination(Paths.get(destinationPathURI))
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build());
        CompletedDirectoryDownload completedDirectoryDownload =
 directoryDownload.completionFuture().join();

        completedDirectoryDownload.failedTransfers()
                .forEach(fail -> logger.warn("Object [{}] failed to transfer",
 fail.toString()));
        return completedDirectoryDownload.failedTransfers().size();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DownloadDirectoryla sezione API Reference.AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Blocca oggetti Amazon S3

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare le funzionalità di blocco degli oggetti di S3.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le funzionalità di blocco degli oggetti di Amazon S3.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockLegalHold;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockRetention;
import java.io.BufferedWriter;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

/*
 Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 environment, including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 This Java example performs the following tasks:
    1. Create test Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) buckets with different lock
 policies.
    2. Upload sample objects to each bucket.
    3. Set some Legal Hold and Retention Periods on objects and buckets.
    4. Investigate lock policies by viewing settings or attempting to delete or
 overwrite objects.
    5. Clean up objects and buckets.
 */
public class S3ObjectLockWorkflow {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    static String bucketName;
    static S3LockActions s3LockActions;
    private static final List<String> bucketNames = new ArrayList<>();
    private static final List<String> fileNames = new ArrayList<>();

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
            Usage:
                <bucketName> \s

            Where:
                bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.
           """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
        s3LockActions = new S3LockActions();
        bucketName = args[0];
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) Object
 Locking Feature Scenario.");
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        configurationSetup();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        setup();
        System.out.println("Setup is complete. Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Lets present the user with choices.");
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        demoActionChoices() ;
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Would you like to clean up the resources? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            cleanup();
            System.out.println("Clean up is complete.");
        }

        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Amazon S3 Object Locking Workflow is complete.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }
```

```
    // Present the user with the demo action choices.
    public static void demoActionChoices() {
        String[] choices = {
            "List all files in buckets.",
            "Attempt to delete a file.",
            "Attempt to delete a file with retention period bypass.",
            "Attempt to overwrite a file.",
            "View the object and bucket retention settings for a file.",
            "View the legal hold settings for a file.",
            "Finish the workflow."
        };

        int choice = 0;
        while (true) {
            System.out.println(DASHES);
            choice = getChoiceResponse("Explore the S3 locking features by selecting
one of the following choices:", choices);
            System.out.println(DASHES);
            System.out.println("You selected "+choices[choice]);
            switch (choice) {
                case 0 -> {
                    s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                }

                case 1 -> {
                    System.out.println("Enter the number of the object to delete:");
                    List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                    List<String> fileKeys = allFiles.stream().map(f ->
f.getKeyName()).collect(Collectors.toList());
                    String[] fileKeysArray = fileKeys.toArray(new String[0]);
                    int fileChoice = getChoiceResponse(null, fileKeysArray);
                    String objectKey = fileKeys.get(fileChoice);
                    String bucketName = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getBucketName();
                    String version = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getVersion();
                    s3LockActions.deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, objectKey,
false, version);
                }

                case 2 -> {
                    System.out.println("Enter the number of the object to delete:");
                    List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
```

```
                    List<String> fileKeys = allFiles.stream().map(f ->
f.getKeyName()).collect(Collectors.toList());
                    String[] fileKeysArray = fileKeys.toArray(new String[0]);
                    int fileChoice = getChoiceResponse(null, fileKeysArray);
                    String objectKey = fileKeys.get(fileChoice);
                    String bucketName = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getBucketName();
                    String version = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getVersion();
                    s3LockActions.deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, objectKey,
true, version);
                }

                case 3 -> {
                    System.out.println("Enter the number of the object to
overwrite:");
                    List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                    List<String> fileKeys = allFiles.stream().map(f ->
f.getKeyName()).collect(Collectors.toList());
                    String[] fileKeysArray = fileKeys.toArray(new String[0]);
                    int fileChoice = getChoiceResponse(null, fileKeysArray);
                    String objectKey = fileKeys.get(fileChoice);
                    String bucketName = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getBucketName();

                    // Attempt to overwrite the file.
                    try (BufferedWriter writer = new BufferedWriter(new
java.io.FileWriter(objectKey))) {
                        writer.write("This is a modified text.");

                    } catch (IOException e) {
                        e.printStackTrace();
                    }
                    s3LockActions.uploadFile(bucketName, objectKey, objectKey);
                }

                case 4 -> {
                    System.out.println("Enter the number of the object to
overwrite:");
                    List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                    List<String> fileKeys = allFiles.stream().map(f ->
f.getKeyName()).collect(Collectors.toList());
                    String[] fileKeysArray = fileKeys.toArray(new String[0]);
                    int fileChoice = getChoiceResponse(null, fileKeysArray);
                    String objectKey = fileKeys.get(fileChoice);
```

```
                    String bucketName = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getBucketName();
                    s3LockActions.getObjectRetention(bucketName, objectKey);
                }

                case 5 -> {
                    System.out.println("Enter the number of the object to view:");
                    List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                    List<String> fileKeys = allFiles.stream().map(f ->
f.getKeyName()).collect(Collectors.toList());
                    String[] fileKeysArray = fileKeys.toArray(new String[0]);
                    int fileChoice = getChoiceResponse(null, fileKeysArray);
                    String objectKey = fileKeys.get(fileChoice);
                    String bucketName = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getBucketName();
                    s3LockActions.getObjectLegalHold(bucketName, objectKey);
                    s3LockActions.getBucketObjectLockConfiguration(bucketName);
                }

                case 6 -> {
                    System.out.println("Exiting the workflow...");
                    return;
                }

                default -> {
                    System.out.println("Invalid choice. Please select again.");
                }
            }
        }
    }

    // Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    private static void cleanup() {
        List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, false);
        for (S3InfoObject fileInfo : allFiles) {
            String bucketName = fileInfo.getBucketName();
            String key = fileInfo.getKeyName();
            String version = fileInfo.getVersion();
            if (bucketName.contains("lock-enabled") ||
(bucketName.contains("retention-after-creation"))) {
                ObjectLockLegalHold legalHold =
s3LockActions.getObjectLegalHold(bucketName, key);
                if (legalHold != null) {
                    String holdStatus = legalHold.status().name();
```

```
                    System.out.println(holdStatus);
                    if (holdStatus.compareTo("ON") == 0) {
                        s3LockActions.modifyObjectLegalHold(bucketName, key, false);
                    }
                }
                // Check for a retention period.
                ObjectLockRetention retention =
s3LockActions.getObjectRetention(bucketName, key);
                boolean hasRetentionPeriod ;
                hasRetentionPeriod = retention != null;
                s3LockActions.deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName,
key,hasRetentionPeriod, version);

            } else {
                System.out.println(bucketName +" objects do not have a legal lock");
                s3LockActions.deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, key,false,
version);
            }
        }

        // Delete the buckets.
        System.out.println("Delete "+bucketName);
        for (String bucket : bucketNames){
            s3LockActions.deleteBucketByName(bucket);
        }
    }

    private static void setup() {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("""
                For this workflow, we will use the AWS SDK for Java to create
several S3
                buckets and files to demonstrate working with S3 locking features.
                """);

        System.out.println("S3 buckets can be created either with or without object
lock enabled.");
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();

        // Create three S3 buckets.
        s3LockActions.createBucketWithLockOptions(false, bucketNames.get(0));
        s3LockActions.createBucketWithLockOptions(true, bucketNames.get(1));
        s3LockActions.createBucketWithLockOptions(false, bucketNames.get(2));
```

```
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue.");
        scanner.nextLine();

        System.out.println("Bucket "+bucketNames.get(2) +" will be configured to use
object locking with a default retention period.");
        s3LockActions.modifyBucketDefaultRetention(bucketNames.get(2));
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue.");
        scanner.nextLine();

        System.out.println("Object lock policies can also be added to existing
buckets. For this example, we will use "+bucketNames.get(1));
        s3LockActions.enableObjectLockOnBucket(bucketNames.get(1));
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue.");
        scanner.nextLine();

        // Upload some files to the buckets.
        System.out.println("Now let's add some test files:");
        String fileName = "exampleFile.txt";
        int fileCount = 2;
        try (BufferedWriter writer = new BufferedWriter(new
java.io.FileWriter(fileName))) {
            writer.write("This is a sample file for uploading to a bucket.");

        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }

        for (String bucketName : bucketNames){
            for (int i = 0; i < fileCount; i++) {
                // Get the file name without extension.
                String fileNameWithoutExtension =
java.nio.file.Paths.get(fileName).getFileName().toString();
                int extensionIndex = fileNameWithoutExtension.lastIndexOf('.');
                if (extensionIndex > 0) {
                    fileNameWithoutExtension = fileNameWithoutExtension.substring(0,
extensionIndex);
                }

                // Create the numbered file names.
                String numberedFileName = fileNameWithoutExtension + i +
getFileExtension(fileName);
                fileNames.add(numberedFileName);
                s3LockActions.uploadFile(bucketName, numberedFileName, fileName);
            }
```

```
        }

        String question = null;
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        System.out.println("Now we can set some object lock policies on individual
files:");
        for (String bucketName : bucketNames) {
            for (int i = 0; i < fileNames.size(); i++){

                // No modifications to the objects in the first bucket.
                if (!bucketName.equals(bucketNames.get(0))) {
                    String exampleFileName = fileNames.get(i);
                    switch (i) {
                        case 0 -> {
                            question = "Would you like to add a legal hold to " +
exampleFileName + " in " + bucketName + " (y/n)?";
                            System.out.println(question);
                            String ans = scanner.nextLine().trim();
                            if (ans.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
                                System.out.println("**** You have selected to put a
legal hold " + exampleFileName);

                                // Set a legal hold.
                                s3LockActions.modifyObjectLegalHold(bucketName,
exampleFileName, true);
                            }
                        }
                        case 1 -> {
                            """
                                Would you like to add a 1 day Governance retention
period to %s in %s (y/n)?
                                Reminder: Only a user with the
s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission will be able to delete this file or its
bucket until the retention period has expired.
                                """.formatted(exampleFileName, bucketName);
                            System.out.println(question);
                            String ans2 = scanner.nextLine().trim();
                            if (ans2.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {

s3LockActions.modifyObjectRetentionPeriod(bucketName, exampleFileName);
                            }
                        }
                    }
```

```
                }
            }
        }
    }

    // Get file extension.
    private static String getFileExtension(String fileName) {
        int dotIndex = fileName.lastIndexOf('.');
        if (dotIndex > 0) {
            return fileName.substring(dotIndex);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void configurationSetup() {
        String noLockBucketName = bucketName + "-no-lock";
        String lockEnabledBucketName = bucketName + "-lock-enabled";
        String retentionAfterCreationBucketName = bucketName + "-retention-after-
creation";
        bucketNames.add(noLockBucketName);
        bucketNames.add(lockEnabledBucketName);
        bucketNames.add(retentionAfterCreationBucketName);
    }

    public static int getChoiceResponse(String question, String[] choices) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        if (question != null) {
            System.out.println(question);
            for (int i = 0; i < choices.length; i++) {
                System.out.println("\t" + (i + 1) + ". " + choices[i]);
            }
        }

        int choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > choices.length) {
            String choice = scanner.nextLine();
            try {
                choiceNumber = Integer.parseInt(choice);
            } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
                System.out.println("Invalid choice. Please enter a valid number.");
            }
        }

        return choiceNumber - 1;
```

```
    }
}
```

Una classe wrapper per le funzioni S3.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketVersioningStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ChecksumAlgorithm;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DefaultRetention;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectLegalHoldRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectLegalHoldResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectLockConfigurationResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRetentionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRetentionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectVersionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectVersionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.MFADelete;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockEnabled;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockLegalHold;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockRetention;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockRetentionMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockRule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketVersioningRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectLegalHoldRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRetentionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.VersioningConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Instant;
```

```
import java.time.ZoneId;
import java.time.ZonedDateTime;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
import java.time.temporal.ChronoUnit;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicInteger;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

// Contains application logic for the Amazon S3 operations used in this workflow.
public class S3LockActions {

    private static S3Client getClient() {
        return S3Client.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();
    }

    // Set or modify a retention period on an object in an S3 bucket.
    public void modifyObjectRetentionPeriod(String bucketName, String objectKey) {
        // Calculate the instant one day from now.
        Instant futureInstant = Instant.now().plus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);

        // Convert the Instant to a ZonedDateTime object with a specific time zone.
        ZonedDateTime zonedDateTime = futureInstant.atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());

        // Define a formatter for human-readable output.
        DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyy-MM-dd
 HH:mm:ss");

        // Format the ZonedDateTime object to a human-readable date string.
        String humanReadableDate = formatter.format(zonedDateTime);

        // Print the formatted date string.
        System.out.println("Formatted Date: " + humanReadableDate);
        ObjectLockRetention retention = ObjectLockRetention.builder()
            .mode(ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE)
            .retainUntilDate(futureInstant)
            .build();

        PutObjectRetentionRequest retentionRequest =
 PutObjectRetentionRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(objectKey)
            .retention(retention)
```

```
            .build();

        getClient().putObjectRetention(retentionRequest);
        System.out.println("Set retention for "+objectKey +" in " +bucketName +"
until "+ humanReadableDate +".");
    }

    // Get the legal hold details for an S3 object.
    public ObjectLockLegalHold getObjectLegalHold(String bucketName, String
objectKey) {
        try {
            GetObjectLegalHoldRequest legalHoldRequest =
GetObjectLegalHoldRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(objectKey)
                .build();

            GetObjectLegalHoldResponse response =
getClient().getObjectLegalHold(legalHoldRequest);
            System.out.println("Object legal hold for " + objectKey + " in " +
bucketName +
                ":\n\tStatus: " + response.legalHold().status());
            return response.legalHold();

        } catch (S3Exception ex) {
            System.out.println("\tUnable to fetch legal hold: '" + ex.getMessage() +
"'");
        }

        return null;
    }

    // Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with object lock options.
    public void createBucketWithLockOptions(boolean enableObjectLock, String
bucketName) {
        S3Waiter s3Waiter = getClient().waiter();
        CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .objectLockEnabledForBucket(enableObjectLock)
            .build();

        getClient().createBucket(bucketRequest);
        HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
```

```
            .build();

        // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
        s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
        System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");
    }

    public List<S3InfoObject> listBucketsAndObjects(List<String> bucketNames,
Boolean interactive) {
        AtomicInteger counter = new AtomicInteger(0); // Initialize counter.
        return bucketNames.stream()
            .flatMap(bucketName ->
listBucketObjectsAndVersions(bucketName).versions().stream()
                .map(version -> {
                    S3InfoObject s3InfoObject = new S3InfoObject();
                    s3InfoObject.setBucketName(bucketName);
                    s3InfoObject.setVersion(version.versionId());
                    s3InfoObject.setKeyName(version.key());
                    return s3InfoObject;
                }))
            .peek(s3InfoObject -> {
                int i = counter.incrementAndGet(); // Increment and get the updated
value.
                if (interactive) {
                    System.out.println(i + ": "+ s3InfoObject.getKeyName());
                    System.out.printf("%5s Bucket name: %s\n", "",
s3InfoObject.getBucketName());
                    System.out.printf("%5s Version: %s\n", "",
s3InfoObject.getVersion());
                }
            })
            .collect(Collectors.toList());
    }

    public ListObjectVersionsResponse listBucketObjectsAndVersions(String
bucketName) {
        ListObjectVersionsRequest versionsRequest =
ListObjectVersionsRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        return getClient().listObjectVersions(versionsRequest);
    }
```

```
    // Set or modify a retention period on an S3 bucket.
    public void modifyBucketDefaultRetention(String bucketName) {
        VersioningConfiguration versioningConfiguration =
VersioningConfiguration.builder()
            .mfaDelete(MFADelete.DISABLED)
            .status(BucketVersioningStatus.ENABLED)
            .build();

        PutBucketVersioningRequest versioningRequest =
PutBucketVersioningRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .versioningConfiguration(versioningConfiguration)
            .build();

        getClient().putBucketVersioning(versioningRequest);
        DefaultRetention rention = DefaultRetention.builder()
            .days(1)
            .mode(ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE)
            .build();

        ObjectLockRule lockRule = ObjectLockRule.builder()
            .defaultRetention(rention)
            .build();

        ObjectLockConfiguration objectLockConfiguration =
ObjectLockConfiguration.builder()
            .objectLockEnabled(ObjectLockEnabled.ENABLED)
            .rule(lockRule)
            .build();

        PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest putObjectLockConfigurationRequest =
PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .objectLockConfiguration(objectLockConfiguration)
            .build();

        getClient().putObjectLockConfiguration(putObjectLockConfigurationRequest) ;
        System.out.println("Added a default retention to bucket "+bucketName +".");
    }

    // Enable object lock on an existing bucket.
    public void enableObjectLockOnBucket(String bucketName) {
        try {
```

```
            VersioningConfiguration versioningConfiguration =
VersioningConfiguration.builder()
                .status(BucketVersioningStatus.ENABLED)
                .build();

            PutBucketVersioningRequest putBucketVersioningRequest =
PutBucketVersioningRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .versioningConfiguration(versioningConfiguration)
                .build();

            // Enable versioning on the bucket.
            getClient().putBucketVersioning(putBucketVersioningRequest);
            PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest request =
PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .objectLockConfiguration(ObjectLockConfiguration.builder()
                    .objectLockEnabled(ObjectLockEnabled.ENABLED)
                    .build())
                .build();

            getClient().putObjectLockConfiguration(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully enabled object lock on "+bucketName);

        } catch (S3Exception ex) {
            System.out.println("Error modifying object lock: '" + ex.getMessage() +
"'");
        }
    }

    public void uploadFile(String bucketName, String objectName, String filePath) {
        Path file = Paths.get(filePath);
        PutObjectRequest request = PutObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(objectName)
            .checksumAlgorithm(ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256)
            .build();

        PutObjectResponse response = getClient().putObject(request, file);
        if (response != null) {
            System.out.println("\tSuccessfully uploaded " + objectName + " to " +
bucketName + ".");
        } else {
```

```
            System.out.println("\tCould not upload " + objectName + " to " +
bucketName + ".");
        }
    }

    // Set or modify a legal hold on an object in an S3 bucket.
    public void modifyObjectLegalHold(String bucketName, String objectKey, boolean
legalHoldOn) {
        ObjectLockLegalHold legalHold ;
        if (legalHoldOn) {
            legalHold = ObjectLockLegalHold.builder()
                .status(ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.ON)
                .build();
        } else {
            legalHold = ObjectLockLegalHold.builder()
                .status(ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.OFF)
                .build();
        }

        PutObjectLegalHoldRequest legalHoldRequest =
PutObjectLegalHoldRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(objectKey)
            .legalHold(legalHold)
            .build();

        getClient().putObjectLegalHold(legalHoldRequest) ;
        System.out.println("Modified legal hold for "+ objectKey +" in "+bucketName
+".");
    }

    // Delete an object from a specific bucket.
    public void deleteObjectFromBucket(String bucketName, String objectKey, boolean
hasRetention, String versionId) {
        try {
            DeleteObjectRequest objectRequest;
            if (hasRetention) {
                objectRequest = DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .versionId(versionId)
                    .bypassGovernanceRetention(true)
                    .build();
            } else {
```

```
                objectRequest = DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .versionId(versionId)
                    .build();
            }

            getClient().deleteObject(objectRequest) ;
            System.out.println("The object was successfully deleted");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
    }

    // Get the retention period for an S3 object.
    public ObjectLockRetention getObjectRetention(String bucketName, String key){
        try {
            GetObjectRetentionRequest retentionRequest =
GetObjectRetentionRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .build();

            GetObjectRetentionResponse response =
getClient().getObjectRetention(retentionRequest);
            System.out.println("tObject retention for "+key +" in "+ bucketName +":
" + response.retention().mode() +" until "+ response.retention().retainUntilDate()
+".");
            return response.retention();

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return null;
        }
    }

    public void deleteBucketByName(String bucketName) {
        try {
            DeleteBucketRequest request = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            getClient().deleteBucket(request);
```

```
            System.out.println(bucketName +" was deleted.");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
    }

    // Get the object lock configuration details for an S3 bucket.
    public void getBucketObjectLockConfiguration(String bucketName) {
        GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest objectLockConfigurationRequest =
 GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        GetObjectLockConfigurationResponse response =
 getClient().getObjectLockConfiguration(objectLockConfigurationRequest);
        System.out.println("Bucket object lock config for "+bucketName +":  ");
        System.out.println("\tEnabled:
 "+response.objectLockConfiguration().objectLockEnabled());
        System.out.println("\tRule: "+
 response.objectLockConfiguration().rule().defaultRetention());
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - GetObjectLegalHold
  - GetObjectLockConfiguration
  - GetObjectRetention
  - PutObjectLegalHold
  - PutObjectLockConfiguration
  - PutObjectRetention

Gestisci messaggi di grandi dimensioni usando S3

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare la Amazon SQS Extended Client Library per lavorare con messaggi Amazon SQS di grandi dimensioni.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.AmazonSQSExtendedClient;
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.ExtendedClientConfiguration;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import org.joda.time.DateTime;
import org.joda.time.format.DateTimeFormat;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketLifecycleConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ExpirationStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleExpiration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRuleFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectVersionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectVersionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Request;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Response;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageRequest;

import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.UUID;
```

```
/**
 * Example of using Amazon SQS Extended Client Library for Java 2.x.
 */
public class SqsExtendedClientExample {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SqsExtendedClientExample.class);

    private String s3BucketName;
    private String queueUrl;
    private final String queueName;
    private final S3Client s3Client;
    private final SqsClient sqsExtendedClient;
    private final int messageSize;

    /**
     * Constructor with default clients and message size.
     */
    public SqsExtendedClientExample() {
        this(S3Client.create(), 300000);
    }

    /**
     * Constructor with custom S3 client and message size.
     *
     * @param s3Client The S3 client to use
     * @param messageSize The size of the test message to create
     */
    public SqsExtendedClientExample(S3Client s3Client, int messageSize) {
        this.s3Client = s3Client;
        this.messageSize = messageSize;

        // Generate a unique bucket name.
        this.s3BucketName = UUID.randomUUID() + "-" +
                DateTimeFormat.forPattern("yyMMdd-hhmmss").print(new DateTime());

        // Generate a unique queue name.
        this.queueName = "MyQueue-" + UUID.randomUUID();

        // Configure the SQS extended client.
        final ExtendedClientConfiguration extendedClientConfig = new
 ExtendedClientConfiguration()
                .withPayloadSupportEnabled(s3Client, s3BucketName);
```

```
        this.sqsExtendedClient = new
AmazonSQSExtendedClient(SqsClient.builder().build(), extendedClientConfig);
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SqsExtendedClientExample example = new SqsExtendedClientExample();
        try {
            example.setup();
            example.sendAndReceiveMessage();
        } finally {
            example.cleanup();
        }
    }

    /**
     * Send a large message and receive it back.
     *
     * @return The received message
     */
    public Message sendAndReceiveMessage() {
        try {
            // Create a large message.
            char[] chars = new char[messageSize];
            Arrays.fill(chars, 'x');
            String largeMessage = new String(chars);

            // Send the message.
            final SendMessageRequest sendMessageRequest =
SendMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .messageBody(largeMessage)
                    .build();

            sqsExtendedClient.sendMessage(sendMessageRequest);
            logger.info("Sent message of size: {}", largeMessage.length());

            // Receive and return the message.
            final ReceiveMessageResponse receiveMessageResponse =
sqsExtendedClient.receiveMessage(
                    ReceiveMessageRequest.builder().queueUrl(queueUrl).build());

            List<Message> messages = receiveMessageResponse.messages();
            if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No messages received");
```

```
            }

            Message message = messages.getFirst();
            logger.info("\nMessage received.");
            logger.info("  ID: {}", message.messageId());
            logger.info("  Receipt handle: {}", message.receiptHandle());
            logger.info("  Message body size: {}", message.body().length());
            logger.info("  Message body (first 5 characters): {}",
message.body().substring(0, 5));

            return message;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            logger.error("Error during message processing: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK for Java 2.x.
- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateBucket
  - PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SendMessage

Analizza URIs

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come analizzare Amazon URIs S3 per estrarre componenti importanti come il nome del bucket e la chiave dell'oggetto.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Analizza un URI Amazon S3 utilizzando la classe S3Uri.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Uri;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Utilities;

import java.net.URI;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

    /**
     *
     * @param s3Client    - An S3Client through which you acquire an S3Uri instance.
     * @param s3ObjectUrl - A complex URL (String) that is used to demonstrate S3Uri
     *                    capabilities.
     */
    public static void parseS3UriExample(S3Client s3Client, String s3ObjectUrl) {
        logger.info(s3ObjectUrl);
        // Console output:
        // 'https://s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/myBucket/resources/doc.txt?
versionId=abc123&partNumber=77&partNumber=88'.

        // Create an S3Utilities object using the configuration of the s3Client.
        S3Utilities s3Utilities = s3Client.utilities();

        // From a String URL create a URI object to pass to the parseUri() method.
        URI uri = URI.create(s3ObjectUrl);
        S3Uri s3Uri = s3Utilities.parseUri(uri);

        // If the URI contains no value for the Region, bucket or key, the SDK
 returns
        // an empty Optional.
        // The SDK returns decoded URI values.

        Region region = s3Uri.region().orElse(null);
        log("region", region);
        // Console output: 'region: us-west-1'.

        String bucket = s3Uri.bucket().orElse(null);
        log("bucket", bucket);
        // Console output: 'bucket: myBucket'.
```

```
        String key = s3Uri.key().orElse(null);
        log("key", key);
        // Console output: 'key: resources/doc.txt'.

        Boolean isPathStyle = s3Uri.isPathStyle();
        log("isPathStyle", isPathStyle);
        // Console output: 'isPathStyle: true'.

        // If the URI contains no query parameters, the SDK returns an empty map.
        Map<String, List<String>> queryParams = s3Uri.rawQueryParameters();
        log("rawQueryParameters", queryParams);
        // Console output: 'rawQueryParameters: {versionId=[abc123], partNumber=[77,
        // 88]}'.

        // Retrieve the first or all values for a query parameter as shown in the
        // following code.
        String versionId =
 s3Uri.firstMatchingRawQueryParameter("versionId").orElse(null);
        log("firstMatchingRawQueryParameter-versionId", versionId);
        // Console output: 'firstMatchingRawQueryParameter-versionId: abc123'.

        String partNumber =
 s3Uri.firstMatchingRawQueryParameter("partNumber").orElse(null);
        log("firstMatchingRawQueryParameter-partNumber", partNumber);
        // Console output: 'firstMatchingRawQueryParameter-partNumber: 77'.

        List<String> partNumbers =
 s3Uri.firstMatchingRawQueryParameters("partNumber");
        log("firstMatchingRawQueryParameter", partNumbers);
        // Console output: 'firstMatchingRawQueryParameter: [77, 88]'.

        /*
         * Object keys and query parameters with reserved or unsafe characters, must
 be
         * URL-encoded.
         * For example replace whitespace " " with "%20".
         * Valid:
         * "https://s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/myBucket/object%20key?query=
%5Bbrackets%5D"
         * Invalid:
         * "https://s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/myBucket/object key?query=[brackets]"
         *
```

```
         * Virtual-hosted-style URIs with bucket names that contain a dot, ".", the
dot
         * must not be URL-encoded.
         * Valid: "https://my.Bucket.s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/key"
         * Invalid: "https://my%2EBucket.s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/key"
         */
    }

    private static void log(String s3UriElement, Object element) {
        if (element == null) {
            logger.info("{}: {}", s3UriElement, "null");
        } else {
            logger.info("{}: {}", s3UriElement, element);
        }
    }
```

Elabora le notifiche degli eventi S3

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare le notifiche di eventi S3 in modo orientato agli oggetti.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio mostra come elaborare un evento di notifica S3 utilizzando Amazon SQS.

```
    /**
     * This method receives S3 event notifications by using an SqsAsyncClient.
     * After the client receives the messages it deserializes the JSON payload and
logs them. It uses
     * the S3EventNotification class (part of the S3 event notification API for
Java) to deserialize
     * the JSON payload and access the messages in an object-oriented way.
     *
     * @param queueUrl The URL of the AWS SQS queue that receives the S3 event
notifications.
```

```
     * @see <a href="https://sdk.amazonaws.com/java/api/latest/software/amazon/
awssdk/eventnotifications/s3/model/package-summary.html">S3EventNotification API</
a>.
     * <p>
     * To use S3 event notification serialization/deserialization to objects, add
 the following
     * dependency to your Maven pom.xml file.
     * <dependency>
     * <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
     * <artifactId>s3-event-notifications</artifactId>
     * <version><LATEST></version>
     * </dependency>
     * <p>
     * The S3 event notification API became available with version 2.25.11 of the
 Java SDK.
     * <p>
     * This example shows the use of the API with AWS SQS, but it can be used to
 process S3 event notifications
     * in AWS SNS or AWS Lambda as well.
     * <p>
     * Note: The S3EventNotification class does not work with messages routed
 through AWS EventBridge.
     */
    static void processS3Events(String bucketName, String queueUrl, String queueArn)
 {
        try {
            // Configure the bucket to send Object Created and Object Tagging
 notifications to an existing SQS queue.
            s3Client.putBucketNotificationConfiguration(b -> b
                    .notificationConfiguration(ncb -> ncb
                            .queueConfigurations(qcb -> qcb
                                    .events(Event.S3_OBJECT_CREATED,
 Event.S3_OBJECT_TAGGING)
                                    .queueArn(queueArn)))
                            .bucket(bucketName)
            ).join();

            triggerS3EventNotifications(bucketName);
            // Wait for event notifications to propagate.
            Thread.sleep(Duration.ofSeconds(5).toMillis());

            boolean didReceiveMessages = true;
            while (didReceiveMessages) {
                // Display the number of messages that are available in the queue.
```

```
                sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(b -> b
                                .queueUrl(queueUrl)

.attributeNames(QueueAttributeName.APPROXIMATE_NUMBER_OF_MESSAGES)
                        ).thenAccept(attributeResponse ->
                                logger.info("Approximate number of messages in the
queue: {}",

attributeResponse.attributes().get(QueueAttributeName.APPROXIMATE_NUMBER_OF_MESSAGES)))
                        .join();

                // Receive the messages.
                ReceiveMessageResponse response = sqsClient.receiveMessage(b -> b
                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                ).get();
                logger.info("Count of received messages: {}",
response.messages().size());
                didReceiveMessages = !response.messages().isEmpty();

                // Create a collection to hold the received message for deletion
                // after we log the messages.
                HashSet<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry> messagesToDelete = new
HashSet<>();
                // Process each message.
                response.messages().forEach(message -> {
                    logger.info("Message id: {}", message.messageId());
                    // Deserialize JSON message body to a S3EventNotification object
                    // to access messages in an object-oriented way.
                    S3EventNotification event =
S3EventNotification.fromJson(message.body());

                    // Log the S3 event notification record details.
                    if (event.getRecords() != null) {
                        event.getRecords().forEach(record -> {
                            String eventName = record.getEventName();
                            String key = record.getS3().getObject().getKey();
                            logger.info(record.toString());
                            logger.info("Event name is {} and key is {}", eventName,
key);
                        });
                    }
                    // Add logged messages to collection for batch deletion.
                    messagesToDelete.add(DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder()
                            .id(message.messageId())
```

```
                            .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
                            .build());
                });
                // Delete messages.
                if (!messagesToDelete.isEmpty()) {
                    sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(DeleteMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                            .entries(messagesToDelete)
                            .build()
                    ).join();
                }
            } // End of while block.
        } catch (InterruptedException | ExecutionException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - PutBucketNotificationConfiguration
  - ReceiveMessage

Invia notifiche di eventi a EventBridge

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come abilitare un bucket per inviare notifiche di eventi S3 EventBridge e indirizzarle verso un argomento Amazon SNS e una coda Amazon SQS.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /** This method configures a bucket to send events to AWS EventBridge and
creates a rule
    * to route the S3 object created events to a topic and a queue.
    *
    * @param bucketName Name of existing bucket
    * @param topicArn ARN of existing topic to receive S3 event notifications
    * @param queueArn ARN of existing queue to receive S3 event notifications
    *
    *  An AWS CloudFormation stack sets up the bucket, queue, topic before the
method runs.
    */
   public static String setBucketNotificationToEventBridge(String bucketName,
String topicArn, String queueArn) {
       try {
           // Enable bucket to emit S3 Event notifications to EventBridge.
           s3Client.putBucketNotificationConfiguration(b -> b
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .notificationConfiguration(b1 -> b1
                           .eventBridgeConfiguration(
                                   SdkBuilder::build)
                   ).build()).join();

           // Create an EventBridge rule to route Object Created notifications.
           PutRuleRequest putRuleRequest = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                   .name(RULE_NAME)
                   .eventPattern("""
                           {
                             "source": ["aws.s3"],
                             "detail-type": ["Object Created"],
                             "detail": {
                               "bucket": {
                                 "name": ["%s"]
                               }
                             }
                           }
                           """.formatted(bucketName))
                   .build();

           // Add the rule to the default event bus.
           PutRuleResponse putRuleResponse =
eventBridgeClient.putRule(putRuleRequest)
                   .whenComplete((r, t) -> {
                       if (t != null) {
```

```
                            logger.error("Error creating event bus rule: " +
t.getMessage(), t);
                            throw new RuntimeException(t.getCause().getMessage(),
t);
                        }
                        logger.info("Event bus rule creation request sent
successfully. ARN is: {}", r.ruleArn());
                    }).join();

            // Add the existing SNS topic and SQS queue as targets to the rule.
            eventBridgeClient.putTargets(b -> b
                    .eventBusName("default")
                    .rule(RULE_NAME)
                    .targets(List.of (
                            Target.builder()
                                    .arn(queueArn)
                                    .id("Queue")
                                    .build(),
                            Target.builder()
                                    .arn(topicArn)
                                    .id("Topic")
                                    .build())
                            )
                    ).join();
            return putRuleResponse.ruleArn();
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - PutBucketNotificationConfiguration
  - PutRule
  - PutTargets

Tieni traccia dei caricamenti e dei download

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come tenere traccia del caricamento o del download di un oggetto Amazon S3.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Tieni traccia dell'avanzamento del caricamento di un file.

```
   public void trackUploadFile(S3TransferManager transferManager, String
bucketName,
                            String key, URI filePathURI) {
       UploadFileRequest uploadFileRequest = UploadFileRequest.builder()
               .putObjectRequest(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
               .addTransferListener(LoggingTransferListener.create())  // Add
listener.
               .source(Paths.get(filePathURI))
               .build();

       FileUpload fileUpload = transferManager.uploadFile(uploadFileRequest);

       fileUpload.completionFuture().join();
       /*
           The SDK provides a LoggingTransferListener implementation of the
TransferListener interface.
           You can also implement the interface to provide your own logic.

           Configure log4J2 with settings such as the following.
               <Configuration status="WARN">
                   <Appenders>
                       <Console name="AlignedConsoleAppender" target="SYSTEM_OUT">
                           <PatternLayout pattern="%m%n"/>
                       </Console>
                   </Appenders>

                   <Loggers>
```

```
                        <logger
name="software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.progress.LoggingTransferListener"
level="INFO" additivity="false">
                            <AppenderRef ref="AlignedConsoleAppender"/>
                        </logger>
                    </Loggers>
                </Configuration>

            Log4J2 logs the progress. The following is example output for a 21.3 MB
file upload.
                Transfer initiated...
                |                    | 0.0%
                |====                | 21.1%
                |============        | 60.5%
                |====================| 100.0%
                Transfer complete!
        */
    }
```

Tieni traccia dell'avanzamento del download di un file.

```
    public void trackDownloadFile(S3TransferManager transferManager, String
bucketName,
                             String key, String downloadedFileWithPath) {
        DownloadFileRequest downloadFileRequest = DownloadFileRequest.builder()
                .getObjectRequest(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
                .addTransferListener(LoggingTransferListener.create())  // Add
listener.
                .destination(Paths.get(downloadedFileWithPath))
                .build();

        FileDownload downloadFile =
transferManager.downloadFile(downloadFileRequest);

        CompletedFileDownload downloadResult =
downloadFile.completionFuture().join();
        /*
            The SDK provides a LoggingTransferListener implementation of the
TransferListener interface.
            You can also implement the interface to provide your own logic.

            Configure log4J2 with settings such as the following.
```

```
                <Configuration status="WARN">
                    <Appenders>
                        <Console name="AlignedConsoleAppender" target="SYSTEM_OUT">
                            <PatternLayout pattern="%m%n"/>
                        </Console>
                    </Appenders>

                    <Loggers>
                        <logger
name="software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.progress.LoggingTransferListener"
level="INFO" additivity="false">
                            <AppenderRef ref="AlignedConsoleAppender"/>
                        </logger>
                    </Loggers>
                </Configuration>

           Log4J2 logs the progress. The following is example output for a 21.3 MB
file download.
                Transfer initiated...
                |=======             | 39.4%
                |===============     | 78.8%
                |====================| 100.0%
                Transfer complete!
       */
   }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - GetObject
  - PutObject

Caricare una directory in un bucket

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come caricare una directory locale in modo ricorsivo in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa un S3 TransferManager per caricare una directory locale. Visualizza il file completo ed esegui il test.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedDirectoryUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.DirectoryUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.UploadDirectoryRequest;

import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.UUID;

    public Integer uploadDirectory(S3TransferManager transferManager,
            URI sourceDirectory, String bucketName) {
        DirectoryUpload directoryUpload =
 transferManager.uploadDirectory(UploadDirectoryRequest.builder()
                .source(Paths.get(sourceDirectory))
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build());

        CompletedDirectoryUpload completedDirectoryUpload =
 directoryUpload.completionFuture().join();
        completedDirectoryUpload.failedTransfers()
                .forEach(fail -> logger.warn("Object [{}] failed to transfer",
 fail.toString()));
        return completedDirectoryUpload.failedTransfers().size();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione UploadDirectory AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Caricamento o download di file di grandi dimensioni

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come caricare o scaricare file di grandi dimensioni da e verso Amazon S3.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Caricamento di un oggetto utilizzando il caricamento in più parti.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Richiama le funzioni che trasferiscono file da e verso un bucket S3 utilizzando S3. TransferManager

```
   public Integer downloadObjectsToDirectory(S3TransferManager transferManager,
           URI destinationPathURI, String bucketName) {
       DirectoryDownload directoryDownload =
transferManager.downloadDirectory(DownloadDirectoryRequest.builder()
               .destination(Paths.get(destinationPathURI))
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .build());
       CompletedDirectoryDownload completedDirectoryDownload =
directoryDownload.completionFuture().join();

       completedDirectoryDownload.failedTransfers()
               .forEach(fail -> logger.warn("Object [{}] failed to transfer",
fail.toString()));
       return completedDirectoryDownload.failedTransfers().size();
   }
```

Caricamento di un'intera directory locale.

```
   public Integer uploadDirectory(S3TransferManager transferManager,
```

```
            URI sourceDirectory, String bucketName) {
        DirectoryUpload directoryUpload =
transferManager.uploadDirectory(UploadDirectoryRequest.builder()
                .source(Paths.get(sourceDirectory))
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build());

        CompletedDirectoryUpload completedDirectoryUpload =
directoryUpload.completionFuture().join();
        completedDirectoryUpload.failedTransfers()
                .forEach(fail -> logger.warn("Object [{}] failed to transfer",
fail.toString()));
        return completedDirectoryUpload.failedTransfers().size();
    }
```

Caricamento di un singolo file.

```
    public String uploadFile(S3TransferManager transferManager, String bucketName,
                             String key, URI filePathURI) {
        UploadFileRequest uploadFileRequest = UploadFileRequest.builder()
            .putObjectRequest(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
            .source(Paths.get(filePathURI))
            .build();

        FileUpload fileUpload = transferManager.uploadFile(uploadFileRequest);

        CompletedFileUpload uploadResult = fileUpload.completionFuture().join();
        return uploadResult.response().eTag();
    }
```

Gli esempi di codice utilizzano le seguenti importazioni.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedMultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.FileUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.UploadFileRequest;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.RandomAccessFile;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Objects;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
```

Utilizza S3 Transfer Manager sul client S3 basato su CRT AWS per eseguire in modo trasparente un caricamento in più parti quando le dimensioni del contenuto superano una soglia. Le dimensioni soglia predefinite sono di 8 MB.

```
    /**
     * Uploads a file to an Amazon S3 bucket using the S3TransferManager.
     *
     * @param filePath the file path of the file to be uploaded
     */
    public void multipartUploadWithTransferManager(String filePath) {
        S3TransferManager transferManager = S3TransferManager.create();
        UploadFileRequest uploadFileRequest = UploadFileRequest.builder()
            .putObjectRequest(b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key))
            .source(Paths.get(filePath))
            .build();
        FileUpload fileUpload = transferManager.uploadFile(uploadFileRequest);
        fileUpload.completionFuture().join();
        transferManager.close();
    }
```

Utilizza l'API S3Client per eseguire un caricamento in più parti.

```
    /**
     * Performs a multipart upload to Amazon S3 using the provided S3 client.
     *
     * @param filePath the path to the file to be uploaded
     */
    public void multipartUploadWithS3Client(String filePath) {

        // Initiate the multipart upload.
        CreateMultipartUploadResponse createMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.createMultipartUpload(b -> b
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key));
        String uploadId = createMultipartUploadResponse.uploadId();

        // Upload the parts of the file.
        int partNumber = 1;
        List<CompletedPart> completedParts = new ArrayList<>();
        ByteBuffer bb = ByteBuffer.allocate(1024 * 1024 * 5); // 5 MB byte buffer

        try (RandomAccessFile file = new RandomAccessFile(filePath, "r")) {
            long fileSize = file.length();
            long position = 0;
            while (position < fileSize) {
                file.seek(position);
                long read = file.getChannel().read(bb);

                bb.flip(); // Swap position and limit before reading from the
buffer.
                UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest = UploadPartRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(key)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)
                    .partNumber(partNumber)
                    .build();

                UploadPartResponse partResponse = s3Client.uploadPart(
                    uploadPartRequest,
                    RequestBody.fromByteBuffer(bb));
```

```
                CompletedPart part = CompletedPart.builder()
                    .partNumber(partNumber)
                    .eTag(partResponse.eTag())
                    .build();
                completedParts.add(part);

                bb.clear();
                position += read;
                partNumber++;
            }
        } catch (IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage());
        }

        // Complete the multipart upload.
        s3Client.completeMultipartUpload(b -> b
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .uploadId(uploadId)

.multipartUpload(CompletedMultipartUpload.builder().parts(completedParts).build()));
    }
```

Utilizza l'AsyncClient API S3 con il supporto multiparte abilitato per eseguire un caricamento in più parti.

```
    /**
     * Uploads a file to an S3 bucket using the S3AsyncClient and enabling multipart
support.
     *
     * @param filePath the local file path of the file to be uploaded
     */
    public void multipartUploadWithS3AsyncClient(String filePath) {
        // Enable multipart support.
        S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClient = S3AsyncClient.builder()
            .multipartEnabled(true)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> response = s3AsyncClient.putObject(b ->
b
                .bucket(bucketName)
```

```
                .key(key),
            Paths.get(filePath));

        response.join();
        logger.info("File uploaded in multiple 8 MiB parts using S3AsyncClient.");
    }
```

Caricamento di un flusso di dimensioni sconosciute

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come caricare un flusso di dimensioni sconosciute in un oggetto Amazon S3.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa il Client S3 basato su CRT AWS.

```
import com.example.s3.util.AsyncExampleUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.AsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;

import java.io.ByteArrayInputStream;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.Executors;

public class PutObjectFromStreamAsync {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(PutObjectFromStreamAsync.class);
```

```
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       String bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket-" + UUID.randomUUID(); // Change
bucket name.
       String key = UUID.randomUUID().toString();

       AsyncExampleUtils.createBucket(bucketName);
       try {
           PutObjectFromStreamAsync example = new PutObjectFromStreamAsync();
           S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClientCrt = S3AsyncClient.crtCreate();
           PutObjectResponse putObjectResponse =
example.putObjectFromStreamCrt(s3AsyncClientCrt, bucketName, key);
           logger.info("Object {} etag: {}", key, putObjectResponse.eTag());
           logger.info("Object {} uploaded to bucket {}.", key, bucketName);
       } catch (SdkException e) {
           logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
       } finally {
           AsyncExampleUtils.deleteObject(bucketName, key);
           AsyncExampleUtils.deleteBucket(bucketName);
       }
   }

   /**
    * @param s33CrtAsyncClient - To upload content from a stream of unknown size,
use can the AWS CRT-based S3 client.
    * @param bucketName - The name of the bucket.
    * @param key - The name of the object.
    * @return software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse - Returns
metadata pertaining to the put object operation.
    */
   public PutObjectResponse putObjectFromStreamCrt(S3AsyncClient s33CrtAsyncClient,
String bucketName, String key) {

       // AsyncExampleUtils.randomString() returns a random string up to 100
characters.
       String randomString = AsyncExampleUtils.randomString();
       logger.info("random string to upload: {}: length={}", randomString,
randomString.length());
       InputStream inputStream = new ByteArrayInputStream(randomString.getBytes());

       // Executor required to handle reading from the InputStream on a separate
thread so the main upload is not blocked.
       ExecutorService executor = Executors.newSingleThreadExecutor();
```

```
        // Specify `null` for the content length when you don't know the content
 length.
        AsyncRequestBody body = AsyncRequestBody.fromInputStream(inputStream, null,
 executor);

        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> responseFuture =
                s33CrtAsyncClient.putObject(r -> r.bucket(bucketName).key(key),
 body);

        PutObjectResponse response = responseFuture.join(); // Wait for the
 response.
        logger.info("Object {} uploaded to bucket {}.", key, bucketName);
        executor.shutdown();
        return response;
    }
}
```

Usa il client S3 asincrono standard con il caricamento multipart abilitato.

```
import com.example.s3.util.AsyncExampleUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.AsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;

import java.io.ByteArrayInputStream;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.Executors;

public class PutObjectFromStreamAsyncMp {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(PutObjectFromStreamAsyncMp.class);

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket-" + UUID.randomUUID(); // Change
 bucket name.
```

```
        String key = UUID.randomUUID().toString();

        AsyncExampleUtils.createBucket(bucketName);
        try {
            PutObjectFromStreamAsyncMp example = new PutObjectFromStreamAsyncMp();
            S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClientMp =
S3AsyncClient.builder().multipartEnabled(true).build();
            PutObjectResponse putObjectResponse =
example.putObjectFromStreamMp(s3AsyncClientMp, bucketName, key);
            logger.info("Object {} etag: {}", key, putObjectResponse.eTag());
            logger.info("Object {} uploaded to bucket {}.", key, bucketName);
        } catch (SdkException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        } finally {
            AsyncExampleUtils.deleteObject(bucketName, key);
            AsyncExampleUtils.deleteBucket(bucketName);
        }
    }

    /**
     * @param s3AsyncClientMp - To upload content from a stream of unknown size, use
can the S3 asynchronous client with multipart enabled.
     * @param bucketName - The name of the bucket.
     * @param key - The name of the object.
     * @return software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse - Returns
metadata pertaining to the put object operation.
     */
    public PutObjectResponse putObjectFromStreamMp(S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClientMp,
String bucketName, String key) {

        // AsyncExampleUtils.randomString() returns a random string up to 100
characters.
        String randomString = AsyncExampleUtils.randomString();
        logger.info("random string to upload: {}: length={}", randomString,
randomString.length());
        InputStream inputStream = new ByteArrayInputStream(randomString.getBytes());

        // Executor required to handle reading from the InputStream on a separate
thread so the main upload is not blocked.
        ExecutorService executor = Executors.newSingleThreadExecutor();
        // Specify `null` for the content length when you don't know the content
length.
        AsyncRequestBody body = AsyncRequestBody.fromInputStream(inputStream, null,
executor);
```

```
        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> responseFuture =
                s3AsyncClientMp.putObject(r -> r.bucket(bucketName).key(key), body);

        PutObjectResponse response = responseFuture.join(); // Wait for the
 response.
        logger.info("Object {} uploaded to bucket {}.", key, bucketName);
        executor.shutdown();
        return response;
    }
}
```

Usa Amazon S3 Transfer Manager.

```
import com.example.s3.util.AsyncExampleUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.AsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.Upload;

import java.io.ByteArrayInputStream;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.Executors;

public class UploadStream {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(UploadStream.class);

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" + UUID.randomUUID();
        String key = UUID.randomUUID().toString();

        AsyncExampleUtils.createBucket(bucketName);
        try {
            UploadStream example = new UploadStream();
```

```
            CompletedUpload completedUpload =
example.uploadStream(S3TransferManager.create(), bucketName, key);
            logger.info("Object {} etag: {}", key,
completedUpload.response().eTag());
            logger.info("Object {} uploaded to bucket {}.", key, bucketName);
        } catch (SdkException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        } finally {
            AsyncExampleUtils.deleteObject(bucketName, key);
            AsyncExampleUtils.deleteBucket(bucketName);
        }
    }

    /**
     * @param transferManager - To upload content from a stream of unknown size, you
can use the S3TransferManager based on the AWS CRT-based S3 client.
     * @param bucketName - The name of the bucket.
     * @param key - The name of the object.
     * @return - software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedUpload - The
result of the completed upload.
     */
    public CompletedUpload uploadStream(S3TransferManager transferManager, String
bucketName, String key) {

        // AsyncExampleUtils.randomString() returns a random string up to 100
characters.
        String randomString = AsyncExampleUtils.randomString();
        logger.info("random string to upload: {}: length={}", randomString,
randomString.length());
        InputStream inputStream = new ByteArrayInputStream(randomString.getBytes());

        // Executor required to handle reading from the InputStream on a separate
thread so the main upload is not blocked.
        ExecutorService executor = Executors.newSingleThreadExecutor();
        // Specify `null` for the content length when you don't know the content
length.
        AsyncRequestBody body = AsyncRequestBody.fromInputStream(inputStream, null,
executor);

        Upload upload = transferManager.upload(builder -> builder
                .requestBody(body)
                .putObjectRequest(req -> req.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
                .build());
```

```
        CompletedUpload completedUpload = upload.completionFuture().join();
        executor.shutdown();
        return completedUpload;
    }
}
```

Utilizzo dei checksum

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come utilizzare i checksum per lavorare con un oggetto Amazon S3.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Gli esempi di codice utilizzano un sottoinsieme delle seguenti importazioni.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ChecksumAlgorithm;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ChecksumMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedMultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.FileUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.UploadFileRequest;

import java.io.FileInputStream;
```

```
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.RandomAccessFile;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.security.DigestInputStream;
import java.security.MessageDigest;
import java.security.NoSuchAlgorithmException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Base64;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Objects;
import java.util.UUID;
```

Specifica un algoritmo di checksum per il metodo `putObject` quando crei il `PutObjectRequest`.

```
    public void putObjectWithChecksum() {
        s3Client.putObject(b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .checksumAlgorithm(ChecksumAlgorithm.CRC32),
            RequestBody.fromString("This is a test"));
    }
```

Verifica il checksum per il `getObject` metodo quando crei il GetObjectRequest.

```
    public GetObjectResponse getObjectWithChecksum() {
        return s3Client.getObject(b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .checksumMode(ChecksumMode.ENABLED))
            .response();
    }
```

Precalcola un checksum per il metodo `putObject` quando crei il `PutObjectRequest`.

```
    public void putObjectWithPrecalculatedChecksum(String filePath) {
```

```
        String checksum = calculateChecksum(filePath, "SHA-256");

        s3Client.putObject((b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .checksumSHA256(checksum)),
            RequestBody.fromFile(Paths.get(filePath)));
    }
```

Utilizza S3 Transfer Manager sul client S3 basato su CRT AWS per eseguire in modo trasparente un caricamento in più parti quando le dimensioni del contenuto superano una soglia. Le dimensioni soglia predefinite sono di 8 MB.

Puoi specificare un algoritmo di checksum da utilizzare nell'SDK. Per impostazione predefinita, l'SDK utilizza l' CRC32 algoritmo.

```
    public void multipartUploadWithChecksumTm(String filePath) {
        S3TransferManager transferManager = S3TransferManager.create();
        UploadFileRequest uploadFileRequest = UploadFileRequest.builder()
            .putObjectRequest(b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .checksumAlgorithm(ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA1))
            .source(Paths.get(filePath))
            .build();
        FileUpload fileUpload = transferManager.uploadFile(uploadFileRequest);
        fileUpload.completionFuture().join();
        transferManager.close();
    }
```

Utilizza l'API S3Client o (API S3) per eseguire un AsyncClient caricamento in più parti. Se specifichi un checksum aggiuntivo, devi specificare l'algoritmo da utilizzare all'avvio del caricamento. Inoltre, devi specificare l'algoritmo per ogni richiesta parte e fornire il checksum calcolato per ciascuna parte dopo che è stata caricata.

```
    public void multipartUploadWithChecksumS3Client(String filePath) {
        ChecksumAlgorithm algorithm = ChecksumAlgorithm.CRC32;

        // Initiate the multipart upload.
```

```
        CreateMultipartUploadResponse createMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.createMultipartUpload(b -> b
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .checksumAlgorithm(algorithm)); // Checksum specified on initiation.
        String uploadId = createMultipartUploadResponse.uploadId();

        // Upload the parts of the file.
        int partNumber = 1;
        List<CompletedPart> completedParts = new ArrayList<>();
        ByteBuffer bb = ByteBuffer.allocate(1024 * 1024 * 5); // 5 MB byte buffer

        try (RandomAccessFile file = new RandomAccessFile(filePath, "r")) {
            long fileSize = file.length();
            long position = 0;
            while (position < fileSize) {
                file.seek(position);
                long read = file.getChannel().read(bb);

                bb.flip(); // Swap position and limit before reading from the
buffer.
                UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest = UploadPartRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(key)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)
                    .checksumAlgorithm(algorithm) // Checksum specified on each
part.
                    .partNumber(partNumber)
                    .build();

                UploadPartResponse partResponse = s3Client.uploadPart(
                    uploadPartRequest,
                    RequestBody.fromByteBuffer(bb));

                CompletedPart part = CompletedPart.builder()
                    .partNumber(partNumber)
                    .checksumCRC32(partResponse.checksumCRC32()) // Provide the
calculated checksum.
                    .eTag(partResponse.eTag())
                    .build();
                completedParts.add(part);

                bb.clear();
                position += read;
```

```
                partNumber++;
            }
        } catch (IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }

        // Complete the multipart upload.
        s3Client.completeMultipartUpload(b -> b
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .uploadId(uploadId)

.multipartUpload(CompletedMultipartUpload.builder().parts(completedParts).build()));
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CompleteMultipartUpload
  - CreateMultipartUpload
  - UploadPart

Esempi serverless

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon S3

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dal caricamento di un oggetto in un bucket S3. La funzione recupera il nome del bucket S3 e la chiave dell'oggetto dal parametro evento e chiama l'API Amazon S3 per recuperare e registrare il tipo di contenuto dell'oggetto.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento S3 con Lambda tramite Java.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package example;

import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.S3Event;
import
 com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.models.s3.S3EventNotification.S3EventNotificat

import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;

public class Handler implements RequestHandler<S3Event, String> {
    private static final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(Handler.class);
    @Override
    public String handleRequest(S3Event s3event, Context context) {
        try {
          S3EventNotificationRecord record = s3event.getRecords().get(0);
          String srcBucket = record.getS3().getBucket().getName();
          String srcKey = record.getS3().getObject().getUrlDecodedKey();

          S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder().build();
          HeadObjectResponse headObject = getHeadObject(s3Client, srcBucket,
 srcKey);

          logger.info("Successfully retrieved " + srcBucket + "/" + srcKey + " of
 type " + headObject.contentType());

          return "Ok";
        } catch (Exception e) {
          throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    private HeadObjectResponse getHeadObject(S3Client s3Client, String bucket,
 String key) {
        HeadObjectRequest headObjectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucket)
```

```
                .key(key)
                .build();
        return s3Client.headObject(headObjectRequest);
    }
}
```

Esempi di Amazon S3 Control con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando il controllo AWS SDK for Java 2.x con Amazon S3.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon S3 Control

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come iniziare a usare Amazon S3 Control.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.retry.RetryPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.async.SdkAsyncHttpClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.nio.netty.NettyNioAsyncHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3control.S3ControlAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3control.model.JobListDescriptor;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3control.model.JobStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3control.model.ListJobsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3control.paginators.ListJobsPublisher;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;

/**
 * Before running this example:
 * <p/>
 * The SDK must be able to authenticate AWS requests on your behalf. If you have not
 configured
 * authentication for SDKs and tools,see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/
guide/access.html in the AWS SDKs and Tools Reference Guide.
 * <p/>
 * You must have a runtime environment configured with the Java SDK.
 * See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/setup.html in
 the Developer Guide if this is not set up.
 */
public class HelloS3Batch {
    private static S3ControlAsyncClient asyncClient;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        S3BatchActions actions = new S3BatchActions();
        String accountId = actions.getAccountId();
        try {
            listBatchJobsAsync(accountId)
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("List batch jobs failed: " +
 ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
                })
                .join();

        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            System.err.println("Failed to list batch jobs: " + ex.getMessage());
        }
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Retrieves the asynchronous S3 Control client instance.
     * <p>
     * This method creates and returns a singleton instance of the {@link
 S3ControlAsyncClient}. If the instance
     * has not been created yet, it will be initialized with the following
 configuration:
     * <ul>
     *   <li>Maximum concurrency: 100</li>
     *   <li>Connection timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Read timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Write timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>API call timeout: 2 minutes</li>
     *   <li>API call attempt timeout: 90 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Retry policy: 3 retries</li>
     *   <li>Region: US_EAST_1</li>
     *   <li>Credentials provider: {@link EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider}</
li>
     * </ul>
     *
     * @return the asynchronous S3 Control client instance
     */
    private static S3ControlAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (asyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            asyncClient = S3ControlAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
```

```
        return asyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously lists batch jobs that have completed for the specified
account.
     *
     * @param accountId the ID of the account to list jobs for
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the job listing operation is
finished
     */
    public static CompletableFuture<Void> listBatchJobsAsync(String accountId) {
        ListJobsRequest jobsRequest = ListJobsRequest.builder()
            .jobStatuses(JobStatus.COMPLETE)
            .accountId(accountId)
            .maxResults(10)
            .build();

        ListJobsPublisher publisher =
getAsyncClient().listJobsPaginator(jobsRequest);
        return publisher.subscribe(response -> {
            List<JobListDescriptor> jobs = response.jobs();
            for (JobListDescriptor job : jobs) {
                System.out.println("The job id is " + job.jobId());
                System.out.println("The job priority is " + job.priority());
            }
        }).thenAccept(response -> {
            System.out.println("Listing batch jobs completed");
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            System.err.println("Failed to list batch jobs: " + ex.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(ex);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListJobsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come apprendere le operazioni di base per Amazon S3 Control.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Scopri le operazioni principali.

```
package com.example.s3.batch;

import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletionException;

public class S3BatchScenario {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    private static final String STACK_NAME = "MyS3Stack";
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        S3BatchActions actions = new S3BatchActions();
        String accountId = actions.getAccountId();
        String uuid = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon S3 Batch basics scenario.");
        System.out.println("""
            S3 Batch operations enables efficient and cost-effective processing of
 large-scale
            data stored in Amazon S3. It automatically scales resources to handle
 varying workloads
            without the need for manual intervention.
```

```
            One of the key features of S3 Batch is its ability to perform tagging
 operations on objects stored in
            S3 buckets. Users can leverage S3 Batch to apply, update, or remove tags
 on thousands or millions of
            objects in a single operation, streamlining the management and
 organization of their data.

            This can be particularly useful for tasks such as cost allocation,
 lifecycle management, or
            metadata-driven workflows, where consistent and accurate tagging is
 essential.
            S3 Batch's scalability and serverless nature make it an ideal solution
 for organizations with
            growing data volumes and complex data management requirements.

            This Java program walks you through Amazon S3 Batch operations.

            Let's get started...

            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        // Use CloudFormation to stand up the resource required for this scenario.
        System.out.println("Use CloudFormation to stand up the resource required for
 this scenario.");
        CloudFormationHelper.deployCloudFormationStack(STACK_NAME);

        Map<String, String> stackOutputs =
 CloudFormationHelper.getStackOutputs(STACK_NAME);
        String iamRoleArn = stackOutputs.get("S3BatchRoleArn");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Setup the required bucket for this scenario.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket-" + UUID.randomUUID(); // Change
 bucket name.
        actions.createBucket(bucketName);
        String reportBucketName = "arn:aws:s3:::"+bucketName;
        String manifestLocation = "arn:aws:s3:::"+bucketName+"/job-manifest.csv";
        System.out.println("Populate the bucket with the required files.");
        String[] fileNames = {"job-manifest.csv", "object-key-1.txt", "object-
key-2.txt", "object-key-3.txt", "object-key-4.txt"};
        actions.uploadFilesToBucket(bucketName, fileNames, actions);
```

```
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create a S3 Batch Job");
        System.out.println("This job tags all objects listed in the manifest file
with tags");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String jobId ;
        try {
            jobId = actions.createS3JobAsync(accountId, iamRoleArn,
manifestLocation, reportBucketName, uuid).join();
            System.out.println("The Job id is " + jobId);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Update an existing S3 Batch Operations job's
priority");
        System.out.println("""
             In this step, we modify the job priority value. The higher the number,
the higher the priority.
             So, a job with a priority of `30` would have a higher priority than a
job with
             a priority of `20`. This is a common way to represent the priority of a
task
             or job, with higher numbers indicating a higher priority.

             Ensure that the job status allows for priority updates. Jobs in
certain
             states (e.g., Cancelled, Failed, or Completed) cannot have their
priorities
             updated. Only jobs in the Active or Suspended state typically allow
priority
             updates.
```

```
            """);

        try {
            actions.updateJobPriorityAsync(jobId, accountId)
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("Update job priority failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
                })
                .join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            System.err.println("Failed to update job priority: " + ex.getMessage());
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Cancel the S3 Batch job");
        System.out.print("Do you want to cancel the Batch job? (y/n): ");
        String cancelAns = scanner.nextLine();
        if (cancelAns != null && cancelAns.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            try {
                actions.cancelJobAsync(jobId, accountId)
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        System.err.println("Cancel job failed: " + ex.getMessage());
                        return null;
                    })
                    .join();
            } catch (CompletionException ex) {
                System.err.println("Failed to cancel job: " + ex.getMessage());
            }
        } else {
            System.out.println("Job " +jobId +" was not canceled.");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Describe the job that was just created");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.describeJobAsync(jobId, accountId)
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("Describe job failed: " + ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
```

```
                })
                .join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            System.err.println("Failed to describe job: " + ex.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Describe the tags associated with the job");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.getJobTagsAsync(jobId, accountId)
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("Get job tags failed: " + ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
                })
                .join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            System.err.println("Failed to get job tags: " + ex.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Update Batch Job Tags");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.putJobTaggingAsync(jobId, accountId)
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("Put job tagging failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
                })
                .join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            System.err.println("Failed to put job tagging: " + ex.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Delete the Amazon S3 Batch job tagging.");
        System.out.print("Do you want to delete Batch job tagging? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine();
        if (delAns != null && delAns.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            try {
```

```
                actions.deleteBatchJobTagsAsync(jobId, accountId)
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        System.err.println("Delete batch job tags failed: " +
ex.getMessage());
                        return null;
                    })
                    .join();
            } catch (CompletionException ex) {
                System.err.println("Failed to delete batch job tags: " +
ex.getMessage());
            }
        } else {
            System.out.println("Tagging was not deleted.");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.print("Do you want to delete the AWS resources used in this
scenario? (y/n)");
        String delResAns = scanner.nextLine();
        if (delResAns != null && delResAns.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            actions.deleteFilesFromBucket(bucketName, fileNames, actions);
            actions.deleteBucketFolderAsync(bucketName);
            actions.deleteBucket(bucketName)
                .thenRun(() -> System.out.println("Bucket deletion completed"))
                .exceptionally(ex -> {
                    System.err.println("Error occurred: " + ex.getMessage());
                    return null;
                });
            CloudFormationHelper.destroyCloudFormationStack(STACK_NAME);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The AWS resources were not deleted.");
        }
        System.out.println("The Amazon S3 Batch scenario has successfully
completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            System.out.println();
            System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();
```

```
            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println();
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }


}
```

Una classe d'azione che racchiude le operazioni.

```
public class S3BatchActions {

    private static S3ControlAsyncClient asyncClient;

    private static S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClient ;
    /**
     * Retrieves the asynchronous S3 Control client instance.
     * <p>
     * This method creates and returns a singleton instance of the {@link
 S3ControlAsyncClient}. If the instance
     * has not been created yet, it will be initialized with the following
 configuration:
     * <ul>
     *   <li>Maximum concurrency: 100</li>
     *   <li>Connection timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Read timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Write timeout: 60 seconds</li>
     *   <li>API call timeout: 2 minutes</li>
     *   <li>API call attempt timeout: 90 seconds</li>
     *   <li>Retry policy: 3 retries</li>
     *   <li>Region: US_EAST_1</li>
     *   <li>Credentials provider: {@link EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider}</
li>
     * </ul>
     *
     * @return the asynchronous S3 Control client instance
```

```
     */
    private static S3ControlAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (asyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()
                    .numRetries(3)
                    .build())
                .build();

            asyncClient = S3ControlAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return asyncClient;
    }

    private static S3AsyncClient getS3AsyncClient() {
        if (asyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();
```

```
            s3AsyncClient = S3AsyncClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return s3AsyncClient;
    }


    /**
     * Cancels a job asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobId The ID of the job to be canceled.
     * @param accountId The ID of the account associated with the job.
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job status has
been updated to "CANCELLED".
     *         If an error occurs during the update, the returned future will
complete exceptionally.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> cancelJobAsync(String jobId, String accountId) {
        UpdateJobStatusRequest updateJobStatusRequest =
UpdateJobStatusRequest.builder()
            .accountId(accountId)
            .jobId(jobId)
            .requestedJobStatus(String.valueOf(JobStatus.CANCELLED))
            .build();

        return asyncClient.updateJobStatus(updateJobStatusRequest)
            .thenAccept(updateJobStatusResponse -> {
                System.out.println("Job status updated to: " +
updateJobStatusResponse.status());
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to cancel job: " + ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex); // Propagate the exception
            });
    }

    /**
     * Updates the priority of a job asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobId     the ID of the job to update
     * @param accountId the ID of the account associated with the job
```

```
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation, which completes when the job priority has been updated or an error has
occurred
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> updateJobPriorityAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
       UpdateJobPriorityRequest priorityRequest =
UpdateJobPriorityRequest.builder()
           .accountId(accountId)
           .jobId(jobId)
           .priority(60)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<Void> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
       getAsyncClient().updateJobPriority(priorityRequest)
           .thenAccept(response -> {
               System.out.println("The job priority was updated");
               future.complete(null); // Complete the CompletableFuture on
successful execution
           })
           .exceptionally(ex -> {
               System.err.println("Failed to update job priority: " +
ex.getMessage());
               future.completeExceptionally(ex); // Complete the CompletableFuture
exceptionally on error
               return null; // Return null to handle the exception
           });

       return future;
   }

   /**
    * Asynchronously retrieves the tags associated with a specific job in an AWS
account.
    *
    * @param jobId     the ID of the job for which to retrieve the tags
    * @param accountId the ID of the AWS account associated with the job
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job tags have
been retrieved, or with an exception if the operation fails
    * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while retrieving the job tags
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> getJobTagsAsync(String jobId, String accountId) {
       GetJobTaggingRequest request = GetJobTaggingRequest.builder()
           .jobId(jobId)
```

```
            .accountId(accountId)
            .build();

        return asyncClient.getJobTagging(request)
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                List<S3Tag> tags = response.tags();
                if (tags.isEmpty()) {
                    System.out.println("No tags found for job ID: " + jobId);
                } else {
                    for (S3Tag tag : tags) {
                        System.out.println("Tag key is: " + tag.key());
                        System.out.println("Tag value is: " + tag.value());
                    }
                }
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to get job tags: " + ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex); // Propagate the exception
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously deletes the tags associated with a specific batch job.
     *
     * @param jobId     The ID of the batch job whose tags should be deleted.
     * @param accountId The ID of the account associated with the batch job.
     * @return A CompletableFuture that completes when the job tags have been
successfully deleted, or an exception is thrown if the deletion fails.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteBatchJobTagsAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
        DeleteJobTaggingRequest jobTaggingRequest =
DeleteJobTaggingRequest.builder()
            .accountId(accountId)
            .jobId(jobId)
            .build();

        return asyncClient.deleteJobTagging(jobTaggingRequest)
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                System.out.println("You have successfully deleted " + jobId + "
tagging.");
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to delete job tags: " + ex.getMessage());
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the specified job.
     *
     * @param jobId     the ID of the job to describe
     * @param accountId the ID of the AWS account associated with the job
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job description
is available
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while describing the job
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> describeJobAsync(String jobId, String accountId)
{
        DescribeJobRequest jobRequest = DescribeJobRequest.builder()
            .jobId(jobId)
            .accountId(accountId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().describeJob(jobRequest)
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                System.out.println("Job ID: " + response.job().jobId());
                System.out.println("Description: " + response.job().description());
                System.out.println("Status: " + response.job().statusAsString());
                System.out.println("Role ARN: " + response.job().roleArn());
                System.out.println("Priority: " + response.job().priority());
                System.out.println("Progress Summary: " +
response.job().progressSummary());

                // Print out details about the job manifest.
                JobManifest manifest = response.job().manifest();
                System.out.println("Manifest Location: " +
manifest.location().objectArn());
                System.out.println("Manifest ETag: " + manifest.location().eTag());

                // Print out details about the job operation.
                JobOperation operation = response.job().operation();
                if (operation.s3PutObjectTagging() != null) {
                    System.out.println("Operation: S3 Put Object Tagging");
                    System.out.println("Tag Set: " +
operation.s3PutObjectTagging().tagSet());
                }
```

```
                // Print out details about the job report.
                JobReport report = response.job().report();
                System.out.println("Report Bucket: " + report.bucket());
                System.out.println("Report Prefix: " + report.prefix());
                System.out.println("Report Format: " + report.format());
                System.out.println("Report Enabled: " + report.enabled());
                System.out.println("Report Scope: " + report.reportScopeAsString());
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to describe job: " + ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Creates an asynchronous S3 job using the AWS Java SDK.
     *
     * @param accountId         the AWS account ID associated with the job
     * @param iamRoleArn        the ARN of the IAM role to be used for the job
     * @param manifestLocation  the location of the job manifest file in S3
     * @param reportBucketName  the name of the S3 bucket to store the job report
     * @param uuid              a unique identifier for the job
     * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous creation of the
 S3 job.
     *         The CompletableFuture will return the job ID if the job is created
 successfully,
     *         or throw an exception if there is an error.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> createS3JobAsync(String accountId, String
 iamRoleArn,
                                                       String manifestLocation,
 String reportBucketName, String uuid) {

        String[] bucketName = new String[]{""};
        String[] parts = reportBucketName.split(":::");
        if (parts.length > 1) {
            bucketName[0] = parts[1];
        } else {
            System.out.println("The input string does not contain the expected
 format.");
        }

        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> getETag(bucketName[0], "job-
manifest.csv"))
```

```
            .thenCompose(eTag -> {
                  ArrayList<S3Tag> tagSet = new ArrayList<>();
                S3Tag s3Tag = S3Tag.builder()
                    .key("keyOne")
                    .value("ValueOne")
                    .build();
                S3Tag s3Tag2 = S3Tag.builder()
                    .key("keyTwo")
                    .value("ValueTwo")
                    .build();
                tagSet.add(s3Tag);
                tagSet.add(s3Tag2);

                S3SetObjectTaggingOperation objectTaggingOperation =
S3SetObjectTaggingOperation.builder()
                    .tagSet(tagSet)
                    .build();

                JobOperation jobOperation = JobOperation.builder()
                    .s3PutObjectTagging(objectTaggingOperation)
                    .build();

                JobManifestLocation jobManifestLocation =
JobManifestLocation.builder()
                    .objectArn(manifestLocation)
                    .eTag(eTag)
                    .build();

                JobManifestSpec manifestSpec = JobManifestSpec.builder()
                    .fieldsWithStrings("Bucket", "Key")
                    .format("S3BatchOperations_CSV_20180820")
                    .build();

                JobManifest jobManifest = JobManifest.builder()
                    .spec(manifestSpec)
                    .location(jobManifestLocation)
                    .build();

                JobReport jobReport = JobReport.builder()
                    .bucket(reportBucketName)
                    .prefix("reports")
                    .format("Report_CSV_20180820")
                    .enabled(true)
                    .reportScope("AllTasks")
```

```
                    .build();

                CreateJobRequest jobRequest = CreateJobRequest.builder()
                    .accountId(accountId)
                    .description("Job created using the AWS Java SDK")
                    .manifest(jobManifest)
                    .operation(jobOperation)
                    .report(jobReport)
                    .priority(42)
                    .roleArn(iamRoleArn)
                    .clientRequestToken(uuid)
                    .confirmationRequired(false)
                    .build();

                // Create the job asynchronously.
                 return getAsyncClient().createJob(jobRequest)
                    .thenApply(CreateJobResponse::jobId);
                 })
                 .handle((jobId, ex) -> {
                    if (ex != null) {
                    Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
                    if (cause instanceof S3ControlException) {
                        throw new CompletionException(cause);
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                    }
                }
                return jobId;
            });
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves the ETag (Entity Tag) for an object stored in an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the object is stored
     * @param key the key (file name) of the object in the Amazon S3 bucket
     * @return the ETag of the object
     */
    public String getETag(String bucketName, String key) {
        S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();
```

```
        HeadObjectRequest headObjectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(key)
            .build();

        HeadObjectResponse headObjectResponse =
s3Client.headObject(headObjectRequest);
        return headObjectResponse.eTag();
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously adds tags to a job in the system.
     *
     * @param jobId     the ID of the job to add tags to
     * @param accountId the account ID associated with the job
     * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the tagging operation is
finished
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> putJobTaggingAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
        S3Tag departmentTag = S3Tag.builder()
            .key("department")
            .value("Marketing")
            .build();

        S3Tag fiscalYearTag = S3Tag.builder()
            .key("FiscalYear")
            .value("2020")
            .build();

        PutJobTaggingRequest putJobTaggingRequest = PutJobTaggingRequest.builder()
            .jobId(jobId)
            .accountId(accountId)
            .tags(departmentTag, fiscalYearTag)
            .build();

        return asyncClient.putJobTagging(putJobTaggingRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> {
                System.out.println("Additional Tags were added to job " + jobId);
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to add tags to job: " + ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex); // Propagate the exception
            });
```

```
    }

    // Setup the S3 bucket required for this scenario.
    /**
     * Creates an Amazon S3 bucket with the specified name.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to create
     * @throws S3Exception if there is an error creating the bucket
     */
    public void createBucket(String bucketName) {
        try {
            S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();


            S3Waiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter();
            CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
            HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
            WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse> waiterResponse =
s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Uploads a file to an Amazon S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to upload the file to
     * @param fileName the name of the file to be uploaded
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs during the file upload
```

```
     */
    public void populateBucket(String bucketName, String fileName) {
        // Define the path to the directory.
        Path filePath = Paths.get("src/main/resources/batch/",
 fileName).toAbsolutePath();
        PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(fileName)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> future =
 getS3AsyncClient().putObject(putOb, AsyncRequestBody.fromFile(filePath));
        future.whenComplete((result, ex) -> {
            if (ex != null) {
                System.err.println("Error uploading file: " + ex.getMessage());
            } else {
                System.out.println("Successfully placed " + fileName + " into bucket
 " + bucketName);
            }
        }).join();
    }


    // Update the bucketName in CSV.
    public void updateCSV(String newValue) {
        Path csvFilePath = Paths.get("src/main/resources/batch/job-
manifest.csv").toAbsolutePath();
        try {
            // Read all lines from the CSV file.
            List<String> lines = Files.readAllLines(csvFilePath);

            // Update the first value in each line.
            List<String> updatedLines = lines.stream()
                .map(line -> {
                    String[] parts = line.split(",");
                    parts[0] = newValue;
                    return String.join(",", parts);
                })
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

            // Write the updated lines back to the CSV file
            Files.write(csvFilePath, updatedLines);
            System.out.println("CSV file updated successfully.");
        } catch (Exception e) {
```

```
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an object from an Amazon S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param bucketName The name of the S3 bucket where the object is stored.
     * @param objectName The name of the object to be deleted.
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the object has been
deleted,
     *         or throws a {@link RuntimeException} if an error occurs during the
deletion.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteBucketObjects(String bucketName, String
objectName) {
        ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier> toDelete = new ArrayList<>();
        toDelete.add(ObjectIdentifier.builder()
            .key(objectName)
            .build());

        DeleteObjectsRequest dor = DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .delete(Delete.builder()
                .objects(toDelete).build())
            .build();

        return getS3AsyncClient().deleteObjects(dor)
            .thenAccept(result -> {
                System.out.println("The object was deleted!");
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                throw new RuntimeException("Error deleting object: " +
ex.getMessage(), ex);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a folder and all its contents asynchronously from an Amazon S3
bucket.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket containing the folder to be
deleted
```

```
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the folder and its
contents have been deleted
    * @throws RuntimeException if any error occurs during the deletion process
    */
   public void deleteBucketFolderAsync(String bucketName) {
       String folderName = "reports/";
       ListObjectsV2Request request = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .prefix(folderName)
           .build();

       CompletableFuture<ListObjectsV2Response> listObjectsFuture =
getS3AsyncClient().listObjectsV2(request);
       listObjectsFuture.thenCompose(response -> {
           List<CompletableFuture<DeleteObjectResponse>> deleteFutures =
response.contents().stream()
               .map(obj -> {
                   DeleteObjectRequest deleteRequest =
DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
                       .bucket(bucketName)
                       .key(obj.key())
                       .build();
                   return getS3AsyncClient().deleteObject(deleteRequest)
                       .thenApply(deleteResponse -> {
                           System.out.println("Deleted object: " + obj.key());
                           return deleteResponse;
                       });
               })
               .collect(Collectors.toList());

           return CompletableFuture.allOf(deleteFutures.toArray(new
CompletableFuture[0]))
               .thenCompose(v -> {
                   // Delete the folder.
                   DeleteObjectRequest deleteRequest =
DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
                       .bucket(bucketName)
                       .key(folderName)
                       .build();
                   return getS3AsyncClient().deleteObject(deleteRequest)
                       .thenApply(deleteResponse -> {
                           System.out.println("Deleted folder: " + folderName);
                           return deleteResponse;
                       });
```

```
                });
        }).join();
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the bucket to delete
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the bucket has been
deleted, or exceptionally if there is an error
     * @throws RuntimeException if there is an error deleting the bucket
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteBucket(String bucketName) {
        S3AsyncClient s3Client = getS3AsyncClient();
        return s3Client.deleteBucket(DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build())
            .thenAccept(deleteBucketResponse -> {
                System.out.println(bucketName + " was deleted");
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                // Handle the exception or rethrow it.
                throw new RuntimeException("Failed to delete bucket: " + bucketName,
ex);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Uploads a set of files to an Amazon S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to upload the files to
     * @param fileNames an array of file names to be uploaded
     * @param actions an instance of {@link S3BatchActions} that provides the
implementation for the necessary S3 operations
     * @throws IOException if there's an error creating the text files or uploading
the files to the S3 bucket
     */
    public static void uploadFilesToBucket(String bucketName, String[] fileNames,
S3BatchActions actions) throws IOException {
        actions.updateCSV(bucketName);
        createTextFiles(fileNames);
        for (String fileName : fileNames) {
            actions.populateBucket(bucketName, fileName);
        }
```

```
        System.out.println("All files are placed in the S3 bucket " + bucketName);
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the specified files from the given S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket
     * @param fileNames an array of file names to be deleted from the bucket
     * @param actions the S3BatchActions instance to be used for the file deletion
     * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs during the file deletion
     */
    public void deleteFilesFromBucket(String bucketName, String[] fileNames,
S3BatchActions actions) throws IOException {
        for (String fileName : fileNames) {
                   actions.deleteBucketObjects(bucketName, fileName)
                  .thenRun(() -> System.out.println("Object deletion completed"))
                  .exceptionally(ex -> {
                      System.err.println("Error occurred: " + ex.getMessage());
                      return null;
                  });
        }
        System.out.println("All files have been deleted from the bucket " +
bucketName);
    }

    public static void createTextFiles(String[] fileNames) {
        String currentDirectory = System.getProperty("user.dir");
        String directoryPath = currentDirectory + "\\src\\main\\resources\\batch";
        Path path = Paths.get(directoryPath);

        try {
            // Create the directory if it doesn't exist.
            if (Files.notExists(path)) {
                Files.createDirectories(path);
                System.out.println("Created directory: " + path.toString());
            } else {
                System.out.println("Directory already exists: " + path.toString());
            }

            for (String fileName : fileNames) {
                // Check if the file is a .txt file.
                if (fileName.endsWith(".txt")) {
                    // Define the path for the new file.
                    Path filePath = path.resolve(fileName);
```

```
                    System.out.println("Attempting to create file: " +
 filePath.toString());

                    // Create and write content to the new file.
                    Files.write(filePath, "This is a test".getBytes());

                    // Verify the file was created.
                    if (Files.exists(filePath)) {
                        System.out.println("Successfully created file: " +
 filePath.toString());
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("Failed to create file: " +
 filePath.toString());
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (IOException e) {
            System.err.println("An error occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    public String getAccountId() {
        StsClient stsClient = StsClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        GetCallerIdentityResponse callerIdentityResponse =
 stsClient.getCallerIdentity();
        return callerIdentityResponse.account();
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteJobTagging
  - DescribeJob
  - GetJobTagging

- ListJobs
- PutJobTagging
- UpdateJobPriority
- UpdateJobStatus

Azioni

`CreateJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare. `CreateJob`

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un lavoro S3 asincrono.

```
   /**
    * Creates an asynchronous S3 job using the AWS Java SDK.
    *
    * @param accountId         the AWS account ID associated with the job
    * @param iamRoleArn        the ARN of the IAM role to be used for the job
    * @param manifestLocation  the location of the job manifest file in S3
    * @param reportBucketName  the name of the S3 bucket to store the job report
    * @param uuid              a unique identifier for the job
    * @return a CompletableFuture that represents the asynchronous creation of the
S3 job.
    *         The CompletableFuture will return the job ID if the job is created
successfully,
    *         or throw an exception if there is an error.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<String> createS3JobAsync(String accountId, String
iamRoleArn,
                                                     String manifestLocation,
String reportBucketName, String uuid) {
```

```
        String[] bucketName = new String[]{""};
        String[] parts = reportBucketName.split(":::");
        if (parts.length > 1) {
            bucketName[0] = parts[1];
        } else {
            System.out.println("The input string does not contain the expected
 format.");
        }

        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> getETag(bucketName[0], "job-
manifest.csv"))
            .thenCompose(eTag -> {
                  ArrayList<S3Tag> tagSet = new ArrayList<>();
                S3Tag s3Tag = S3Tag.builder()
                    .key("keyOne")
                    .value("ValueOne")
                    .build();
                S3Tag s3Tag2 = S3Tag.builder()
                    .key("keyTwo")
                    .value("ValueTwo")
                    .build();
                tagSet.add(s3Tag);
                tagSet.add(s3Tag2);

                S3SetObjectTaggingOperation objectTaggingOperation =
 S3SetObjectTaggingOperation.builder()
                    .tagSet(tagSet)
                    .build();

                JobOperation jobOperation = JobOperation.builder()
                    .s3PutObjectTagging(objectTaggingOperation)
                    .build();

                JobManifestLocation jobManifestLocation =
 JobManifestLocation.builder()
                    .objectArn(manifestLocation)
                    .eTag(eTag)
                    .build();

                JobManifestSpec manifestSpec = JobManifestSpec.builder()
                    .fieldsWithStrings("Bucket", "Key")
                    .format("S3BatchOperations_CSV_20180820")
                    .build();
```

```
                JobManifest jobManifest = JobManifest.builder()
                    .spec(manifestSpec)
                    .location(jobManifestLocation)
                    .build();

                JobReport jobReport = JobReport.builder()
                    .bucket(reportBucketName)
                    .prefix("reports")
                    .format("Report_CSV_20180820")
                    .enabled(true)
                    .reportScope("AllTasks")
                    .build();

                CreateJobRequest jobRequest = CreateJobRequest.builder()
                    .accountId(accountId)
                    .description("Job created using the AWS Java SDK")
                    .manifest(jobManifest)
                    .operation(jobOperation)
                    .report(jobReport)
                    .priority(42)
                    .roleArn(iamRoleArn)
                    .clientRequestToken(uuid)
                    .confirmationRequired(false)
                    .build();

                // Create the job asynchronously.
                 return getAsyncClient().createJob(jobRequest)
                    .thenApply(CreateJobResponse::jobId);
                 })
                 .handle((jobId, ex) -> {
                    if (ex != null) {
                    Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
                    if (cause instanceof S3ControlException) {
                        throw new CompletionException(cause);
                    } else {
                        throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                    }
                }
                return jobId;
            });
    }
```

Crea un processo di mantenimento della conformità.

```
    /**
     * Creates a compliance retention job in Amazon S3 Control.
     * <p>
     * A compliance retention job in Amazon S3 Control is a feature that allows you
 to
     * set a retention period for objects stored in an S3 bucket.
     * This feature is particularly useful for organizations that need to comply
 with
     * regulatory requirements or internal policies that mandate the retention of
 data for
     * a specific duration.
     *
     * @param s3ControlClient The S3ControlClient instance to use for the API call.
     * @return The job ID of the created compliance retention job.
     */
    public static String createComplianceRetentionJob(final S3ControlClient
 s3ControlClient, String roleArn, String bucketName, String accountId) {
        final String manifestObjectArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-manifest-bucket/
compliance-objects-manifest.csv";
        final String manifestObjectVersionId = "your-object-version-Id";

        Instant jan2025 = Instant.parse("2025-01-01T00:00:00Z");
        JobOperation jobOperation = JobOperation.builder()
            .s3PutObjectRetention(S3SetObjectRetentionOperation.builder()
                .retention(S3Retention.builder()
                    .mode(S3ObjectLockRetentionMode.COMPLIANCE)
                    .retainUntilDate(jan2025)
                    .build())
                .build())
            .build();

        JobManifestLocation manifestLocation = JobManifestLocation.builder()
            .objectArn(manifestObjectArn)
            .eTag(manifestObjectVersionId)
            .build();

        JobManifestSpec manifestSpec = JobManifestSpec.builder()
            .fieldsWithStrings("Bucket", "Key")
            .format("S3BatchOperations_CSV_20180820")
            .build();
```

```
        JobManifest manifestToPublicApi = JobManifest.builder()
            .location(manifestLocation)
            .spec(manifestSpec)
            .build();

        // Report details.
        final String jobReportBucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::" + bucketName;
        final String jobReportPrefix = "reports/compliance-objects-bops";

        JobReport jobReport = JobReport.builder()
            .enabled(true)
            .reportScope(JobReportScope.ALL_TASKS)
            .bucket(jobReportBucketArn)
            .prefix(jobReportPrefix)
            .format(JobReportFormat.REPORT_CSV_20180820)
            .build();

        final Boolean requiresConfirmation = true;
        final int priority = 10;
        CreateJobRequest request = CreateJobRequest.builder()
            .accountId(accountId)
            .description("Set compliance retain-until to 1 Jan 2025")
            .manifest(manifestToPublicApi)
            .operation(jobOperation)
            .priority(priority)
            .roleArn(roleArn)
            .report(jobReport)
            .confirmationRequired(requiresConfirmation)
            .build();

        // Create the job and get the result.
        CreateJobResponse result = s3ControlClient.createJob(request);
        return result.jobId();
    }
```

Crea un posto di lavoro sospeso per motivi legali.

```
    /**
     * Creates a compliance retention job in Amazon S3 Control.
     * <p>
```

```
     * A compliance retention job in Amazon S3 Control is a feature that allows you
 to
     * set a retention period for objects stored in an S3 bucket.
     * This feature is particularly useful for organizations that need to comply
 with
     * regulatory requirements or internal policies that mandate the retention of
 data for
     * a specific duration.
     *
     * @param s3ControlClient The S3ControlClient instance to use for the API call.
     * @return The job ID of the created compliance retention job.
     */
    public static String createComplianceRetentionJob(final S3ControlClient
 s3ControlClient, String roleArn, String bucketName, String accountId) {
        final String manifestObjectArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-manifest-bucket/
compliance-objects-manifest.csv";
        final String manifestObjectVersionId = "your-object-version-Id";

        Instant jan2025 = Instant.parse("2025-01-01T00:00:00Z");
        JobOperation jobOperation = JobOperation.builder()
            .s3PutObjectRetention(S3SetObjectRetentionOperation.builder()
                .retention(S3Retention.builder()
                    .mode(S3ObjectLockRetentionMode.COMPLIANCE)
                    .retainUntilDate(jan2025)
                    .build())
                .build())
            .build();

        JobManifestLocation manifestLocation = JobManifestLocation.builder()
            .objectArn(manifestObjectArn)
            .eTag(manifestObjectVersionId)
            .build();

        JobManifestSpec manifestSpec = JobManifestSpec.builder()
            .fieldsWithStrings("Bucket", "Key")
            .format("S3BatchOperations_CSV_20180820")
            .build();

        JobManifest manifestToPublicApi = JobManifest.builder()
            .location(manifestLocation)
            .spec(manifestSpec)
            .build();

        // Report details.
```

```
        final String jobReportBucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::" + bucketName;
        final String jobReportPrefix = "reports/compliance-objects-bops";

        JobReport jobReport = JobReport.builder()
            .enabled(true)
            .reportScope(JobReportScope.ALL_TASKS)
            .bucket(jobReportBucketArn)
            .prefix(jobReportPrefix)
            .format(JobReportFormat.REPORT_CSV_20180820)
            .build();

        final Boolean requiresConfirmation = true;
        final int priority = 10;
        CreateJobRequest request = CreateJobRequest.builder()
            .accountId(accountId)
            .description("Set compliance retain-until to 1 Jan 2025")
            .manifest(manifestToPublicApi)
            .operation(jobOperation)
            .priority(priority)
            .roleArn(roleArn)
            .report(jobReport)
            .confirmationRequired(requiresConfirmation)
            .build();

        // Create the job and get the result.
        CreateJobResponse result = s3ControlClient.createJob(request);
        return result.jobId();
    }
```

Crea un nuovo lavoro di mantenimento della governance.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateGovernanceRetentionJob {

    public static void main(String[]args) throws ParseException {
```

```
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <manifestObjectArn> <jobReportBucketArn> <roleArn> <accountId>
<manifestObjectVersionId>

            Where:
                manifestObjectArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the S3 object
that contains the manifest file for the governance objects.\s
                bucketName - The ARN of the S3 bucket where the job report will be
stored.
                roleArn - The ARN of the IAM role that will be used to perform the
governance retention operation.
                accountId - Your AWS account Id.
                manifestObjectVersionId =  A unique value that is used as the `eTag`
property of the `JobManifestLocation` object.
            """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        String manifestObjectArn = args[0];
        String jobReportBucketArn = args[1];
        String roleArn = args[2];
        String accountId = args[3];
        String manifestObjectVersionId = args[4];

        S3ControlClient s3ControlClient = S3ControlClient.create();
        createGovernanceRetentionJob(s3ControlClient, manifestObjectArn,
jobReportBucketArn, roleArn, accountId, manifestObjectVersionId);
    }

    public static String createGovernanceRetentionJob(final S3ControlClient
s3ControlClient, String manifestObjectArn, String jobReportBucketArn, String
roleArn, String accountId, String manifestObjectVersionId) throws ParseException {
        final JobManifestLocation manifestLocation = JobManifestLocation.builder()
            .objectArn(manifestObjectArn)
            .eTag(manifestObjectVersionId)
            .build();

        final JobManifestSpec manifestSpec = JobManifestSpec.builder()
            .format(JobManifestFormat.S3_BATCH_OPERATIONS_CSV_20180820)
```

```
            .fields(Arrays.asList(JobManifestFieldName.BUCKET,
JobManifestFieldName.KEY))
            .build();

        final JobManifest manifestToPublicApi = JobManifest.builder()
            .location(manifestLocation)
            .spec(manifestSpec)
            .build();

        final String jobReportPrefix = "reports/governance-objects";
        final JobReport jobReport = JobReport.builder()
            .enabled(true)
            .reportScope(JobReportScope.ALL_TASKS)
            .bucket(jobReportBucketArn)
            .prefix(jobReportPrefix)
            .format(JobReportFormat.REPORT_CSV_20180820)
            .build();

        final SimpleDateFormat format = new SimpleDateFormat("dd/MM/yyyy");
        final Date jan30th = format.parse("30/01/2025");

        final S3SetObjectRetentionOperation s3SetObjectRetentionOperation =
S3SetObjectRetentionOperation.builder()
            .retention(S3Retention.builder()
                .mode(S3ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE)
                .retainUntilDate(jan30th.toInstant())
                .build())
            .build();

        final JobOperation jobOperation = JobOperation.builder()
            .s3PutObjectRetention(s3SetObjectRetentionOperation)
            .build();

        final Boolean requiresConfirmation = true;
        final int priority = 10;

        final CreateJobRequest request = CreateJobRequest.builder()
            .accountId(accountId)
            .description("Put governance retention")
            .manifest(manifestToPublicApi)
            .operation(jobOperation)
            .priority(priority)
            .roleArn(roleArn)
            .report(jobReport)
```

```
            .confirmationRequired(requiresConfirmation)
            .build();

        final CreateJobResponse result = s3ControlClient.createJob(request);
        return result.jobId();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateJobsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteJobTagging`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteJobTagging`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously deletes the tags associated with a specific batch job.
    *
    * @param jobId     The ID of the batch job whose tags should be deleted.
    * @param accountId The ID of the account associated with the batch job.
    * @return A CompletableFuture that completes when the job tags have been
successfully deleted, or an exception is thrown if the deletion fails.
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> deleteBatchJobTagsAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
       DeleteJobTaggingRequest jobTaggingRequest =
DeleteJobTaggingRequest.builder()
           .accountId(accountId)
           .jobId(jobId)
           .build();

       return asyncClient.deleteJobTagging(jobTaggingRequest)
           .thenAccept(response -> {
```

```
                System.out.println("You have successfully deleted " + jobId + "
tagging.");
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to delete job tags: " + ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteJobTaggingconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeJob`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously describes the specified job.
     *
     * @param jobId     the ID of the job to describe
     * @param accountId the ID of the AWS account associated with the job
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job description
is available
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while describing the job
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> describeJobAsync(String jobId, String accountId)
{
        DescribeJobRequest jobRequest = DescribeJobRequest.builder()
            .jobId(jobId)
            .accountId(accountId)
            .build();

        return getAsyncClient().describeJob(jobRequest)
```

```
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                System.out.println("Job ID: " + response.job().jobId());
                System.out.println("Description: " + response.job().description());
                System.out.println("Status: " + response.job().statusAsString());
                System.out.println("Role ARN: " + response.job().roleArn());
                System.out.println("Priority: " + response.job().priority());
                System.out.println("Progress Summary: " +
 response.job().progressSummary());

                // Print out details about the job manifest.
                JobManifest manifest = response.job().manifest();
                System.out.println("Manifest Location: " +
 manifest.location().objectArn());
                System.out.println("Manifest ETag: " + manifest.location().eTag());

                // Print out details about the job operation.
                JobOperation operation = response.job().operation();
                if (operation.s3PutObjectTagging() != null) {
                    System.out.println("Operation: S3 Put Object Tagging");
                    System.out.println("Tag Set: " +
 operation.s3PutObjectTagging().tagSet());
                }

                // Print out details about the job report.
                JobReport report = response.job().report();
                System.out.println("Report Bucket: " + report.bucket());
                System.out.println("Report Prefix: " + report.prefix());
                System.out.println("Report Format: " + report.format());
                System.out.println("Report Enabled: " + report.enabled());
                System.out.println("Report Scope: " + report.reportScopeAsString());
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to describe job: " + ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex);
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeJobconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetJobTagging`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetJobTagging`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Asynchronously retrieves the tags associated with a specific job in an AWS
account.
     *
     * @param jobId     the ID of the job for which to retrieve the tags
     * @param accountId the ID of the AWS account associated with the job
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job tags have
been retrieved, or with an exception if the operation fails
     * @throws RuntimeException if an error occurs while retrieving the job tags
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> getJobTagsAsync(String jobId, String accountId) {
        GetJobTaggingRequest request = GetJobTaggingRequest.builder()
            .jobId(jobId)
            .accountId(accountId)
            .build();

        return asyncClient.getJobTagging(request)
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                List<S3Tag> tags = response.tags();
                if (tags.isEmpty()) {
                    System.out.println("No tags found for job ID: " + jobId);
                } else {
                    for (S3Tag tag : tags) {
                        System.out.println("Tag key is: " + tag.key());
                        System.out.println("Tag value is: " + tag.value());
                    }
                }
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to get job tags: " + ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex); // Propagate the exception
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetJobTaggingconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`PutJobTagging`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutJobTagging`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Asynchronously adds tags to a job in the system.
    *
    * @param jobId     the ID of the job to add tags to
    * @param accountId the account ID associated with the job
    * @return a CompletableFuture that completes when the tagging operation is
finished
    */
   public CompletableFuture<Void> putJobTaggingAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
       S3Tag departmentTag = S3Tag.builder()
           .key("department")
           .value("Marketing")
           .build();

       S3Tag fiscalYearTag = S3Tag.builder()
           .key("FiscalYear")
           .value("2020")
           .build();

       PutJobTaggingRequest putJobTaggingRequest = PutJobTaggingRequest.builder()
           .jobId(jobId)
           .accountId(accountId)
           .tags(departmentTag, fiscalYearTag)
           .build();

       return asyncClient.putJobTagging(putJobTaggingRequest)
           .thenRun(() -> {
```

```
                System.out.println("Additional Tags were added to job " + jobId);
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to add tags to job: " + ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex); // Propagate the exception
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutJobTaggingconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`UpdateJobPriority`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateJobPriority`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Updates the priority of a job asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobId     the ID of the job to update
     * @param accountId the ID of the account associated with the job
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that represents the asynchronous
operation, which completes when the job priority has been updated or an error has
occurred
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> updateJobPriorityAsync(String jobId, String
accountId) {
        UpdateJobPriorityRequest priorityRequest =
UpdateJobPriorityRequest.builder()
            .accountId(accountId)
            .jobId(jobId)
            .priority(60)
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
```

```
        getAsyncClient().updateJobPriority(priorityRequest)
            .thenAccept(response -> {
                System.out.println("The job priority was updated");
                future.complete(null); // Complete the CompletableFuture on
successful execution
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to update job priority: " +
ex.getMessage());
                future.completeExceptionally(ex); // Complete the CompletableFuture
exceptionally on error
                return null; // Return null to handle the exception
            });

        return future;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateJobPriorityconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`UpdateJobStatus`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateJobStatus`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Cancels a job asynchronously.
     *
     * @param jobId The ID of the job to be canceled.
     * @param accountId The ID of the account associated with the job.
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the job status has
been updated to "CANCELLED".
     *         If an error occurs during the update, the returned future will
complete exceptionally.
     */
```

```
    public CompletableFuture<Void> cancelJobAsync(String jobId, String accountId) {
        UpdateJobStatusRequest updateJobStatusRequest =
UpdateJobStatusRequest.builder()
            .accountId(accountId)
            .jobId(jobId)
            .requestedJobStatus(String.valueOf(JobStatus.CANCELLED))
            .build();

        return asyncClient.updateJobStatus(updateJobStatusRequest)
            .thenAccept(updateJobStatusResponse -> {
                System.out.println("Job status updated to: " +
updateJobStatusResponse.status());
            })
            .exceptionally(ex -> {
                System.err.println("Failed to cancel job: " + ex.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(ex); // Propagate the exception
            });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateJobStatusconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di S3 Directory Bucket che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with S3 Directory Buckets.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao, bucket di directory Amazon S3

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come iniziare a utilizzare i bucket di directory Amazon S3.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package com.example.s3.directorybucket;


import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Bucket;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DataRedundancy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListDirectoryBucketsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListDirectoryBucketsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LocationInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LocationType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.util.List;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;

/**
 * Before running this example:
 * <p>
 * The SDK must be able to authenticate AWS requests on your behalf. If you have
```

```
 * not configured
 * authentication for SDKs and tools, see
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkref/latest/guide/access.html in the AWS SDKs
 * and Tools Reference Guide.
 * <p>
 * You must have a runtime environment configured with the Java SDK.
 * See
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/setup.html in
 * the Developer Guide if this is not set up.
 * <p>
 * To use S3 directory buckets, configure a gateway VPC endpoint. This is the
 * recommended method to enable directory bucket traffic without
 * requiring an internet gateway or NAT device. For more information on
 * configuring VPC gateway endpoints, visit
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/s3-express-
networking.html#s3-express-networking-vpc-gateway.
 * <p>
 * Directory buckets are available in specific AWS Regions and Zones. For
 * details on Regions and Zones supporting directory buckets, see
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/s3-express-
networking.html#s3-express-endpoints.
 */

public class HelloS3DirectoryBuckets {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(HelloS3DirectoryBuckets.class);

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String bucketName = "test-bucket-" + System.currentTimeMillis() + "--usw2-
az1--x-s3";
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        String zone = "usw2-az1";
        S3Client s3Client = createS3Client(region);

        try {
            // Create the directory bucket
            createDirectoryBucket(s3Client, bucketName, zone);
            logger.info("Created bucket: {}", bucketName);

            // List all directory buckets
            List<String> bucketNames = listDirectoryBuckets(s3Client);
            bucketNames.forEach(name -> logger.info("Bucket Name: {}", name));
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
```

```
            logger.error("An error occurred during S3 operations: {} - Error code:
{}",
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
        } finally {
            try {
                // Delete the created bucket
                deleteDirectoryBucket(s3Client, bucketName);
                logger.info("Deleted bucket: {}", bucketName);
            } catch (S3Exception e) {
                logger.error("Failed to delete the bucket due to S3 error: {} -
Error code: {}",
                        e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            } catch (RuntimeException e) {
                logger.error("Failed to delete the bucket due to unexpected error:
{}", e.getMessage(), e);
            } finally {
                s3Client.close();
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Creates a new S3 directory bucket in a specified Zone (For example, a
     * specified Availability Zone in this code example).
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to create the bucket
     * @param bucketName The name of the bucket to be created
     * @param zone       The region where the bucket will be created
     * @throws S3Exception if there's an error creating the bucket
     */
    public static void createDirectoryBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName,
String zone) throws S3Exception {
        logger.info("Creating bucket: {}", bucketName);

        CreateBucketConfiguration bucketConfiguration =
CreateBucketConfiguration.builder()
                .location(LocationInfo.builder()
                        .type(LocationType.AVAILABILITY_ZONE)
                        .name(zone).build())
                .bucket(BucketInfo.builder()
                        .type(BucketType.DIRECTORY)
                        .dataRedundancy(DataRedundancy.SINGLE_AVAILABILITY_ZONE)
```

```
                        .build())
                .build();
        try {
            CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .createBucketConfiguration(bucketConfiguration).build();
            CreateBucketResponse response = s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
            logger.info("Bucket created successfully with location: {}",
response.location());
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Error creating bucket: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Lists all S3 directory buckets.
     *
     * @param s3Client The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @return A list of bucket names
     */
    public static List<String> listDirectoryBuckets(S3Client s3Client) {
        logger.info("Listing all directory buckets");

        try {
            // Create a ListBucketsRequest
            ListDirectoryBucketsRequest listBucketsRequest =
ListDirectoryBucketsRequest.builder().build();

            // Retrieve the list of buckets
            ListDirectoryBucketsResponse response =
s3Client.listDirectoryBuckets(listBucketsRequest);

            // Extract bucket names
            List<String> bucketNames = response.buckets().stream()
                    .map(Bucket::name)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            return bucketNames;
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to list buckets: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
```

```
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the bucket to delete
     */
    public static void deleteDirectoryBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        try {
            DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();
            s3Client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to delete bucket: " + bucketName + " - Error code:
 " + e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(),
                    e);
            throw e;
        }
    }

}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateBucket
  - ListDirectoryBuckets

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Configura un VPC e un endpoint VPC.
- Configura le politiche, i ruoli e l'utente per utilizzare i bucket di directory S3 e la classe di storage S3 Express One Zone.
- Crea due client S3.
- Creare due bucket.
- Crea un oggetto e copialo.
- Dimostra la differenza di prestazioni.
- Compila i bucket per mostrare la differenza lessicografica.
- Chiedi all'utente di vedere se desidera ripulire le risorse.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le caratteristiche di Amazon S3.

```
public class S3DirectoriesScenario {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(S3DirectoriesScenario.class);
    static Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

    private static S3AsyncClient mS3RegularClient;
    private static S3AsyncClient mS3ExpressClient;

    private static String mdirectoryBucketName;
    private static String mregularBucketName;
```

```
   private static String stackName = "cfn-stack-s3-express-basics--" +
UUID.randomUUID();

   private static String regularUser = "";
   private static String vpcId = "";
   private static String expressUser = "";

   private static String vpcEndpointId = "";

   private static final S3DirectoriesActions s3DirectoriesActions = new
S3DirectoriesActions();

   public static void main(String[] args) {
       try {
           s3ExpressScenario();
       } catch (RuntimeException e) {
           logger.info(e.getMessage());
       }
   }

   // Runs the scenario.
   private static void s3ExpressScenario() {
       logger.info(DASHES);
       logger.info("Welcome to the Amazon S3 Express Basics demo using AWS SDK for
Java V2.");
       logger.info("""
           Let's get started! First, please note that S3 Express One Zone works
best when working within the AWS infrastructure,
           specifically when working in the same Availability Zone (AZ). To see the
best results in this example and when you implement
           directory buckets into your infrastructure, it is best to put your
compute resources in the same AZ as your directory
           bucket.
           """);
       waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
       logger.info(DASHES);

       // Create an optional VPC and create 2 IAM users.
       UserNames userNames = createVpcUsers();
       String expressUserName = userNames.getExpressUserName();
       String regularUserName = userNames.getRegularUserName();

       //  Set up two S3 clients, one regular and one express,
```

```
        //  and two buckets, one regular and one directory.
        setupClientsAndBuckets(expressUserName, regularUserName);

        // Create an S3 session for the express S3 client and add objects to the
buckets.
        logger.info("Now let's add some objects to our buckets and demonstrate how
to work with S3 Sessions.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String bucketObject = createSessionAddObjects();

        // Demonstrate performance differences between regular and directory
buckets.
        demonstratePerformance(bucketObject);

        // Populate the buckets to show the lexicographical difference between
        // regular and express buckets.
        showLexicographicalDifferences(bucketObject);

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("That's it for our tour of the basic operations for S3 Express
One Zone.");
        logger.info("Would you like to cleanUp the AWS resources? (y/n): ");
        String response = scanner.next().trim().toLowerCase();
        if (response.equals("y")) {
            cleanUp(stackName);
        }
    }

    /*
      Delete resources created by this scenario.
    */
    public static void cleanUp(String stackName) {
        try {
            if (mdirectoryBucketName != null) {
                s3DirectoriesActions.deleteBucketAndObjectsAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mdirectoryBucketName).join();
            }
            logger.info("Deleted directory bucket " + mdirectoryBucketName);
            mdirectoryBucketName = null;
            if (mregularBucketName != null) {
                s3DirectoriesActions.deleteBucketAndObjectsAsync(mS3RegularClient,
mregularBucketName).join();
            }
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
```

```
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception) {
                logger.error("S3Exception occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
            }
        }

        logger.info("Deleted regular bucket " + mregularBucketName);
        mregularBucketName = null;
        CloudFormationHelper.destroyCloudFormationStack(stackName);
    }

    private static void showLexicographicalDifferences(String bucketObject) {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            7. Populate the buckets to show the lexicographical (alphabetical)
difference
            when object names are listed. Now let's explore how directory buckets
store
            objects in a different manner to regular buckets. The key is in the
name
            "Directory". Where regular buckets store their key/value pairs in a
            flat manner, directory buckets use actual directories/folders.
            This allows for more rapid indexing, traversing, and therefore
            retrieval times!

            The more segmented your bucket is, with lots of
            directories, sub-directories, and objects, the more efficient it
becomes.
            This structural difference also causes `ListObject` operations to
behave
            differently, which can cause unexpected results. Let's add a few more
            objects in sub-directories to see how the output of
            ListObjects changes.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        //  Populate a few more files in each bucket so that we can use
        //  ListObjects and show the difference.
        String otherObject = "other/" + bucketObject;
        String altObject = "alt/" + bucketObject;
```

```
        String otherAltObject = "other/alt/" + bucketObject;

        try {
            s3DirectoriesActions.putObjectAsync(mS3RegularClient,
mregularBucketName, otherObject, "").join();
            s3DirectoriesActions.putObjectAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mdirectoryBucketName, otherObject, "").join();
            s3DirectoriesActions.putObjectAsync(mS3RegularClient,
mregularBucketName, altObject, "").join();
            s3DirectoriesActions.putObjectAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mdirectoryBucketName, altObject, "").join();
            s3DirectoriesActions.putObjectAsync(mS3RegularClient,
mregularBucketName, otherAltObject, "").join();
            s3DirectoriesActions.putObjectAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mdirectoryBucketName, otherAltObject, "").join();

        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof NoSuchBucketException) {
                logger.error("S3Exception occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
            }
            return;
        }

        try {
            // List objects in both S3 buckets.
            List<String> dirBucketObjects =
s3DirectoriesActions.listObjectsAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mdirectoryBucketName).join();
            List<String> regBucketObjects =
s3DirectoriesActions.listObjectsAsync(mS3RegularClient, mregularBucketName).join();

            logger.info("Directory bucket content");
            for (String obj : dirBucketObjects) {
                logger.info(obj);
            }

            logger.info("Regular bucket content");
            for (String obj : regBucketObjects) {
                logger.info(obj);
            }
```

```
        } catch (CompletionException e) {
            logger.error("Async operation failed: {} ", e.getCause().getMessage());
            return;
        }

        logger.info("""
            Notice how the regular bucket lists objects in lexicographical order,
while the directory bucket does not. This is
            because the regular bucket considers the whole "key" to be the object
identifier, while the directory bucket actually
            creates directories and uses the object "key" as a path to the object.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
    }

    /**
     * Demonstrates the performance difference between downloading an object from a
directory bucket and a regular bucket.
     *
     * <p>This method:
     * <ul>
     *     <li>Prompts the user to choose the number of downloads (default is
1,000).</li>
     *     <li>Downloads the specified object from the directory bucket and measures
the total time.</li>
     *     <li>Downloads the same object from the regular bucket and measures the
total time.</li>
     *     <li>Compares the time differences and prints the results.</li>
     * </ul>
     *
     * <p>Note: The performance difference will be more pronounced if this example
is run on an EC2 instance
     * in the same Availability Zone as the buckets.
     *
     * @param bucketObject the name of the object to download
     */
    private static void demonstratePerformance(String bucketObject) {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("6. Demonstrate the performance difference.");
        logger.info("""
            Now, let's do a performance test. We'll download the same object from
each
            bucket repeatedly and compare the total time needed.
```

```
            Note: the performance difference will be much more pronounced if this
            example is run in an EC2 instance in the same Availability Zone as
            the bucket.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        int downloads = 1000; // Default value.
        logger.info("The default number of downloads of the same object for this
example is set at " + downloads + ".");

        // Ask if the user wants to download a different number.
        logger.info("Would you like to download the file a different number of
times? (y/n): ");
        String response = scanner.next().trim().toLowerCase();
        if (response.equals("y")) {
            int maxDownloads = 1_000_000;

            // Ask for a valid number of downloads.
            while (true) {
                logger.info("Enter a number between 1 and " + maxDownloads + " for
the number of downloads: ");
                if (scanner.hasNextInt()) {
                    downloads = scanner.nextInt();
                    if (downloads >= 1 && downloads <= maxDownloads) {
                        break;
                    } else {
                        logger.info("Please enter a number between 1 and " +
maxDownloads + ".");
                    }
                } else {
                    logger.info("Invalid input. Please enter a valid integer.");
                    scanner.next();
                }
            }

            logger.info("You have chosen to download {}  items.", downloads);
        } else {
            logger.info("No changes made. Using default downloads: {}", downloads);
        }
        // Simulating the download process for the directory bucket.
        logger.info("Downloading from the directory bucket.");
        long directoryTimeStart = System.nanoTime();
        for (int index = 0; index < downloads; index++) {
            if (index % 50 == 0) {
```

```
                logger.info("Download " + index + " of " + downloads);
            }

            try {
                // Get the object from the directory bucket.
                s3DirectoriesActions.getObjectAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mdirectoryBucketName, bucketObject).join();
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof NoSuchKeyException) {
                    logger.error("S3Exception occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
                }
                return;
            }
        }
        long directoryTimeDifference = System.nanoTime() - directoryTimeStart;

        // Download from the regular bucket.
        logger.info("Downloading from the regular bucket.");
        long normalTimeStart = System.nanoTime();
        for (int index = 0; index < downloads; index++) {
            if (index % 50 == 0) {
                logger.info("Download " + index + " of " + downloads);
            }

            try {
                s3DirectoriesActions.getObjectAsync(mS3RegularClient,
mregularBucketName, bucketObject).join();
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof NoSuchKeyException) {
                    logger.error("S3Exception occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
                }
                return;
            }
        }
```

```
        long normalTimeDifference = System.nanoTime() - normalTimeStart;
        logger.info("The directory bucket took " + directoryTimeDifference
+ " nanoseconds, while the regular bucket took " + normalTimeDifference + "
nanoseconds.");
        long difference = normalTimeDifference - directoryTimeDifference;
        logger.info("That's a difference of " + difference + " nanoseconds, or");
        logger.info(difference / 1_000_000_000.0 + " seconds.");

        if (difference < 0) {
            logger.info("The directory buckets were slower. This can happen if you
are not running on the cloud within a VPC.");
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
    }

    private static String createSessionAddObjects() {
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            5. Create an object and copy it.
            We'll create an object consisting of some text and upload it to the
            regular bucket.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        String bucketObject = "basic-text-object.txt";
        try {
            s3DirectoriesActions.putObjectAsync(mS3RegularClient,
mregularBucketName, bucketObject, "Look Ma, I'm a bucket!").join();
            s3DirectoriesActions.createSessionAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mdirectoryBucketName).join();

            // Copy the object to the destination S3 bucket.
            s3DirectoriesActions.copyObjectAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
mregularBucketName, bucketObject, mdirectoryBucketName, bucketObject).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof S3Exception) {
                logger.error("S3Exception occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
            }
        }
```

```
        logger.info("""
            It worked! This is because the S3Client that performed the copy
operation
            is the expressClient using the credentials for the user with permission
to
            work with directory buckets.

            It's important to remember the user permissions when interacting with
            directory buckets. Instead of validating permissions on every call as
            regular buckets do, directory buckets utilize the user credentials and
session
            token to validate. This allows for much faster connection speeds on
every call.
            For single calls, this is low, but for many concurrent calls
            this adds up to a lot of time saved.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        return bucketObject;
    }

    /**
     * Creates VPC users for the S3 Express One Zone scenario.
     * <p>
     * This method performs the following steps:
     * <ol>
     *     <li>Optionally creates a new VPC and VPC Endpoint if the application
is running in an EC2 instance in the same Availability Zone as the directory
buckets.</li>
     *     <li>Creates two IAM users: one with S3 Express One Zone permissions and
one without.</li>
     * </ol>
     *
     * @return a {@link UserNames} object containing the names of the created IAM
users
     */
    public static UserNames createVpcUsers() {
        /*
        Optionally create a VPC.
        Create two IAM users, one with S3 Express One Zone permissions and one
without.
        */
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
```

```
            1. First, we'll set up a new VPC and VPC Endpoint if this program is
running in an EC2 instance in the same AZ as your\s
            directory buckets will be. Are you running this in an EC2 instance
located in the same AZ as your intended directory buckets?
            """);

        logger.info("Do you want to setup a VPC Endpoint? (y/n)");
        String endpointAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (endpointAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            logger.info("""
                Great! Let's set up a VPC, retrieve the Route Table from it, and
create a VPC Endpoint to connect the S3 Client to.
                """);
            try {
                s3DirectoriesActions.setupVPCAsync().join();
            } catch (CompletionException ce) {
                Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                    logger.error("IamException occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
                } else {
                    logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
                }
            }
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        } else {
            logger.info("Skipping the VPC setup. Don't forget to use this in
production!");
        }
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            2. Create a RegularUser and ExpressUser by using the AWS CDK.
            One IAM User, named RegularUser, will have permissions to work only
            with regular buckets and one IAM user, named ExpressUser, will have
            permissions to work only with directory buckets.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        // Create two users required for this scenario.
        Map<String, String> stackOutputs = createUsersUsingCDK(stackName);
        regularUser = stackOutputs.get("RegularUser");
        expressUser = stackOutputs.get("ExpressUser");
```

```
        UserNames names = new UserNames();
        names.setRegularUserName(regularUser);
        names.setExpressUserName(expressUser);
        return names;
    }

    /**
     * Creates users using AWS CloudFormation.
     *
     * @return a {@link Map} of String keys and String values representing the stack
outputs,
     * which may include user-related information such as user names and IDs.
     */
    public static Map<String, String> createUsersUsingCDK(String stackName) {
        logger.info("We'll use an AWS CloudFormation template to create the IAM
users and policies.");
        CloudFormationHelper.deployCloudFormationStack(stackName);
        return CloudFormationHelper.getStackOutputsAsync(stackName).join();
    }

    /**
     * Sets up the necessary clients and buckets for the S3 Express service.
     *
     * @param expressUserName the username for the user with S3 Express permissions
     * @param regularUserName the username for the user with regular S3 permissions
     */
    public static void setupClientsAndBuckets(String expressUserName, String
regularUserName) {
        Scanner locscanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        String accessKeyIdforRegUser;
        String secretAccessforRegUser;
        try {
            CreateAccessKeyResponse keyResponse =
s3DirectoriesActions.createAccessKeyAsync(regularUserName).join();
            accessKeyIdforRegUser = keyResponse.accessKey().accessKeyId();
            secretAccessforRegUser = keyResponse.accessKey().secretAccessKey();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof IamException) {
                logger.error("IamException occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
            }
```

```
            return;
        }

        String accessKeyIdforExpressUser;
        String secretAccessforExpressUser;
        try {
            CreateAccessKeyResponse keyResponseExpress =
s3DirectoriesActions.createAccessKeyAsync(expressUserName).join();
            accessKeyIdforExpressUser =
keyResponseExpress.accessKey().accessKeyId();
            secretAccessforExpressUser =
keyResponseExpress.accessKey().secretAccessKey();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof IamException) {
                logger.error("IamException occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
            }
            return;
        }

        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            3. Create two S3Clients; one uses the ExpressUser's credentials and one
uses the RegularUser's credentials.
            The 2 S3Clients will use different credentials.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(locscanner);
        try {
            mS3RegularClient =
createS3ClientWithAccessKeyAsync(accessKeyIdforRegUser,
secretAccessforRegUser).join();
            mS3ExpressClient =
createS3ClientWithAccessKeyAsync(accessKeyIdforExpressUser,
secretAccessforExpressUser).join();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof IllegalArgumentException) {
                logger.error("An invalid argument exception occurred: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
```

```
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
            }
            return;
        }

        logger.info("""
            We can now use the ExpressUser client to make calls to S3 Express
operations.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(locscanner);
        logger.info(DASHES);
        logger.info("""
            4. Create two buckets.
            Now we will create a directory bucket which is the linchpin of the S3
Express One Zone service. Directory buckets
            behave differently from regular S3 buckets which we will explore here.
We'll also create a regular bucket, put
            an object into the regular bucket, and copy it to the directory bucket.
            """);

        logger.info("""
            Now, let's choose an availability zone (AZ) for the directory bucket.
            We'll choose one that is supported.
            """);
        String zoneId;
        String regularBucketName;
        try {
            zoneId = s3DirectoriesActions.selectAvailabilityZoneIdAsync().join();
            regularBucketName = "reg-bucket-" + System.currentTimeMillis();
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                logger.error("EC2Exception occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
            }
            return;
        }
        logger.info("""
            Now, let's create the actual directory bucket, as well as a regular
bucket."
             """);
```

```
        String directoryBucketName = "test-bucket-" + System.currentTimeMillis() +
"--" + zoneId + "--x-s3";
        try {
            s3DirectoriesActions.createDirectoryBucketAsync(mS3ExpressClient,
directoryBucketName, zoneId).join();
            logger.info("Created directory bucket {}", directoryBucketName);
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof BucketAlreadyExistsException) {
                logger.error("The bucket already exists. Moving on: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
                return;
            }
        }

        // Assign to the data member.
        mdirectoryBucketName = directoryBucketName;
        try {
            s3DirectoriesActions.createBucketAsync(mS3RegularClient,
regularBucketName).join();
            logger.info("Created regular bucket {} ", regularBucketName);
            mregularBucketName = regularBucketName;
        } catch (CompletionException ce) {
            Throwable cause = ce.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof BucketAlreadyExistsException) {
                logger.error("The bucket already exists. Moving on: {}",
cause.getMessage(), ce);
            } else {
                logger.error("An unexpected error occurred: {}", cause.getMessage(),
ce);
                return;
            }
        }
        logger.info("Great! Both buckets were created.");
        waitForInputToContinue(locscanner);
    }

    /**
     * Creates an asynchronous S3 client with the specified access key and secret
access key.
```

```
     *
     * @param accessKeyId     the AWS access key ID
     * @param secretAccessKey the AWS secret access key
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that asynchronously creates the S3 client
     * @throws IllegalArgumentException if the access key ID or secret access key is
null
     */
    public static CompletableFuture<S3AsyncClient>
createS3ClientWithAccessKeyAsync(String accessKeyId, String secretAccessKey) {
        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
            // Validate input parameters
            if (accessKeyId == null || accessKeyId.isBlank() || secretAccessKey ==
null || secretAccessKey.isBlank()) {
                throw new IllegalArgumentException("Access Key ID and Secret Access
Key must not be null or empty");
            }

            AwsBasicCredentials awsCredentials =
AwsBasicCredentials.create(accessKeyId, secretAccessKey);
            return S3AsyncClient.builder()

.credentialsProvider(StaticCredentialsProvider.create(awsCredentials))
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();
        });
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            logger.info("");
            logger.info("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                logger.info("Continuing with the program...");
                logger.info("");
                break;
            } else {
                logger.info("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Una classe wrapper per i metodi SDK di Amazon S3.

```
public class S3DirectoriesActions {

    private static IamAsyncClient iamAsyncClient;

    private static Ec2AsyncClient ec2AsyncClient;
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(S3DirectoriesActions.class);

    private static IamAsyncClient getIAMAsyncClient() {
        if (iamAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
 ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            iamAsyncClient = IamAsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return iamAsyncClient;
    }

    private static Ec2AsyncClient getEc2AsyncClient() {
        if (ec2AsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                .maxConcurrency(100)
                .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
```

```
                .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                .retryStrategy(RetryMode.STANDARD)
                .build();

            ec2AsyncClient = Ec2AsyncClient.builder()
                .httpClient(httpClient)
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                .build();
        }
        return ec2AsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Deletes the specified S3 bucket and all the objects within it asynchronously.
     *
     * @param s3AsyncClient the S3 asynchronous client to use for the operations
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket to be deleted
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with a {@link
WaiterResponse} containing the
     *         {@link HeadBucketResponse} when the bucket has been successfully
deleted
     * @throws CompletionException if there was an error deleting the bucket or its
objects
     */
    public CompletableFuture<WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse>>
deleteBucketAndObjectsAsync(S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClient, String bucketName) {
        ListObjectsV2Request listRequest = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        return s3AsyncClient.listObjectsV2(listRequest)
            .thenCompose(listResponse -> {
                if (!listResponse.contents().isEmpty()) {
                    List<ObjectIdentifier> objectIdentifiers =
listResponse.contents().stream()
                        .map(s3Object ->
ObjectIdentifier.builder().key(s3Object.key()).build())
                        .collect(Collectors.toList());
```

```
                    DeleteObjectsRequest deleteRequest =
DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
                        .bucket(bucketName)
                        .delete(Delete.builder().objects(objectIdentifiers).build())
                        .build();

                    return s3AsyncClient.deleteObjects(deleteRequest)
                        .thenAccept(deleteResponse -> {
                            if (!deleteResponse.errors().isEmpty()) {
                                deleteResponse.errors().forEach(error ->
                                    logger.error("Couldn't delete object " +
error.key() + ". Reason: " + error.message()));
                            }
                        });
                }
                return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null);
            })
            .thenCompose(ignored -> {
                DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest =
DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();
                return s3AsyncClient.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
            })
            .thenCompose(ignored -> {
                S3AsyncWaiter waiter = s3AsyncClient.waiter();
                HeadBucketRequest headBucketRequest =
HeadBucketRequest.builder().bucket(bucketName).build();
                return waiter.waitUntilBucketNotExists(headBucketRequest);
            })
            .whenComplete((ignored, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof S3Exception) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Error deleting bucket: " +
bucketName, cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to delete bucket and
objects: " + bucketName, exception);
                }
                logger.info("Bucket deleted successfully: " + bucketName);
            });
    }
```

```
    /**
     *  Lists the objects in an S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param s3Client the S3 async client to use for the operation
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket containing the objects to list
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that contains the list of object keys in
the specified bucket
     */
    public CompletableFuture<List<String>> listObjectsAsync(S3AsyncClient s3Client,
String bucketName) {
        ListObjectsV2Request request = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        return s3Client.listObjectsV2(request)
            .thenApply(response -> response.contents().stream()
                .map(S3Object::key)
                .toList())
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    throw new CompletionException("Couldn't list objects in bucket:
" + bucketName, exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Retrieves an object from an Amazon S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param s3Client   the S3 async client to use for the operation
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket containing the object
     * @param keyName    the unique identifier (key) of the object to retrieve
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains the
object's content as a {@link ResponseBytes} of {@link GetObjectResponse}
     */
    public CompletableFuture<ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse>>
getObjectAsync(S3AsyncClient s3Client, String bucketName, String keyName) {
        GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
            .key(keyName)
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        // Get the object asynchronously and transform it into a byte array
```

```
        return s3Client.getObject(objectRequest, AsyncResponseTransformer.toBytes())
            .exceptionally(exception -> {
                Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                if (cause instanceof NoSuchKeyException) {
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to get the object. Reason:
" + ((S3Exception) cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(), cause);
                }
                throw new CompletionException("Failed to get the object",
exception);
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously copies an object from one S3 bucket to another.
     *
     * @param s3Client           the S3 async client to use for the copy operation
     * @param sourceBucket       the name of the source bucket
     * @param sourceKey          the key of the object to be copied in the source
bucket
     * @param destinationBucket  the name of the destination bucket
     * @param destinationKey     the key of the copied object in the destination
bucket
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the copy operation is
finished
     */
    public CompletableFuture<Void> copyObjectAsync(S3AsyncClient s3Client, String
sourceBucket, String sourceKey, String destinationBucket, String destinationKey) {
        CopyObjectRequest copyRequest = CopyObjectRequest.builder()
            .sourceBucket(sourceBucket)
            .sourceKey(sourceKey)
            .destinationBucket(destinationBucket)
            .destinationKey(destinationKey)
            .build();

        return s3Client.copyObject(copyRequest)
            .thenRun(() -> logger.info("Copied object '" + sourceKey + "' from
bucket '" + sourceBucket + "' to bucket '" + destinationBucket + "'"))
            .whenComplete((ignored, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof S3Exception) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Couldn't copy object '" +
sourceKey + "' from bucket '" + sourceBucket + "' to bucket '" + destinationBucket
+ "'. Reason: " + ((S3Exception) cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(), cause);
```

```
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to copy object",
exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously creates a session for the specified S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   the S3 asynchronous client to use for creating the session
     * @param bucketName the name of the S3 bucket for which to create the session
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the session is
created, or throws a {@link CompletionException} if an error occurs
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateSessionResponse> createSessionAsync(S3AsyncClient
s3Client, String bucketName) {
        CreateSessionRequest request = CreateSessionRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        return s3Client.createSession(request)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof S3Exception) {
                        throw new CompletionException("Couldn't create the session.
Reason: " + ((S3Exception) cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Unexpected error occurred while
creating session", exception);
                }
                logger.info("Created session for bucket: " + bucketName);
            });

    }

    /**
     * Creates a new S3 directory bucket in a specified Zone (For example, a
     * specified Availability Zone in this code example).
     *
     * @param s3Client   The asynchronous S3 client used to create the bucket
     * @param bucketName The name of the bucket to be created
     * @param zone       The Availability Zone where the bucket will be created
```

```
     * @throws CompletionException if there's an error creating the bucket
     */
    public CompletableFuture<CreateBucketResponse>
createDirectoryBucketAsync(S3AsyncClient s3Client, String bucketName, String zone)
{
        logger.info("Creating bucket: " + bucketName);

        CreateBucketConfiguration bucketConfiguration =
CreateBucketConfiguration.builder()
            .location(LocationInfo.builder()
                .type(LocationType.AVAILABILITY_ZONE)
                .name(zone)
                .build())
            .bucket(BucketInfo.builder()
                .type(BucketType.DIRECTORY)
                .dataRedundancy(DataRedundancy.SINGLE_AVAILABILITY_ZONE)
                .build())
            .build();

        CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .createBucketConfiguration(bucketConfiguration)
            .build();

        return s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest)
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof BucketAlreadyExistsException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The bucket already exists: "
+ ((S3Exception) cause).awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Unexpected error occurred while
creating bucket", exception);
                }
                logger.info("Bucket created successfully with location: " +
response.location());
            });
    }

    /**
     * Creates an S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param s3Client    the S3 async client to use for the bucket creation
```

```
     * @param bucketName  the name of the S3 bucket to create
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the {@link
WaiterResponse} containing the {@link HeadBucketResponse}
     *         when the bucket is successfully created
     * @throws CompletionException if there's an error creating the bucket
     */
    public CompletableFuture<WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse>>
createBucketAsync(S3AsyncClient s3Client, String bucketName) {
        CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        return s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest)
            .thenCompose(response -> {
                S3AsyncWaiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter();
                HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();
                return s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
            })
            .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
                if (exception != null) {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof BucketAlreadyExistsException) {
                        throw new CompletionException("The S3 bucket exists: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    } else {
                        throw new CompletionException("Failed to create access key:
" + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                    }
                }
                logger.info(bucketName + " is ready");
            });
    }

    /**
     * Uploads an object to an Amazon S3 bucket asynchronously.
     *
     * @param s3Client     the S3 async client to use for the upload
     * @param bucketName   the destination S3 bucket name
     * @param bucketObject the name of the object to be uploaded
     * @param text         the content to be uploaded as the object
     */
```

```
   public CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> putObjectAsync(S3AsyncClient
s3Client, String bucketName, String bucketObject, String text) {
       PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .key(bucketObject)
           .build();

       return s3Client.putObject(objectRequest, AsyncRequestBody.fromString(text))
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (exception != null) {
                   Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                   if (cause instanceof NoSuchBucketException) {
                       throw new CompletionException("The S3 bucket does not exist:
" + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                   } else {
                       throw new CompletionException("Failed to create access key:
" + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                   }
               }
           });
   }

   /**
    * Creates an AWS IAM access key asynchronously for the specified user name.
    *
    * @param userName the name of the IAM user for whom to create the access key
    * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the {@link
CreateAccessKeyResponse} containing the created access key
    */
   public CompletableFuture<CreateAccessKeyResponse> createAccessKeyAsync(String
userName) {
       CreateAccessKeyRequest request = CreateAccessKeyRequest.builder()
           .userName(userName)
           .build();

       return getIAMAsyncClient().createAccessKey(request)
           .whenComplete((response, exception) -> {
               if (response != null) {
                   logger.info("Access Key Created.");
               } else {
                   if (exception == null) {
                       Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                       if (cause instanceof IamException) {
```

```
                            throw new CompletionException("IAM error while creating
 access key: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                        } else {
                            throw new CompletionException("Failed to create access
 key: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                        }
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously selects an Availability Zone ID from the available EC2 zones.
     *
     * @return A {@link CompletableFuture} that resolves to the selected
 Availability Zone ID.
     * @throws CompletionException if an error occurs during the request or
 processing.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<String> selectAvailabilityZoneIdAsync() {
        DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest zonesRequest =
 DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest.builder()
            .build();

        return getEc2AsyncClient().describeAvailabilityZones(zonesRequest)
            .thenCompose(response -> {
                List<AvailabilityZone> zonesList = response.availabilityZones();
                if (zonesList.isEmpty()) {
                    logger.info("No availability zones found.");
                    return CompletableFuture.completedFuture(null); // Return null
 if no zones are found
                }

                List<String> zoneIds = zonesList.stream()
                    .map(AvailabilityZone::zoneId) // Get the zoneId (e.g., "usw2-
az1")
                    .toList();

                return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() ->
 promptUserForZoneSelection(zonesList, zoneIds))
                    .thenApply(selectedZone -> {
                        // Return only the selected Zone ID (e.g., "usw2-az1").
                        return selectedZone.zoneId();
                    });
```

```
            })
            .whenComplete((result, exception) -> {
                if (exception == null) {
                    if (result != null) {
                        logger.info("Selected Availability Zone ID: " + result);
                    } else {
                        logger.info("No availability zone selected.");
                    }
                } else {
                    Throwable cause = exception.getCause();
                    if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                        throw new CompletionException("EC2 error while selecting
availability zone: " + cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    }
                    throw new CompletionException("Failed to select availability
zone: " + exception.getMessage(), exception);
                }
            });
    }

    /**
     * Prompts the user to select an Availability Zone from the given list.
     *
     * @param zonesList the list of Availability Zones
     * @param zoneIds the list of zone IDs
     * @return the selected Availability Zone
     */
    private static AvailabilityZone
promptUserForZoneSelection(List<AvailabilityZone> zonesList, List<String> zoneIds)
{
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        int index = -1;

        while (index < 0 || index >= zoneIds.size()) {
            logger.info("Select an availability zone:");
            IntStream.range(0, zoneIds.size()).forEach(i ->
                logger.info(i + ": " + zoneIds.get(i))
            );

            logger.info("Enter the number corresponding to your choice: ");
            if (scanner.hasNextInt()) {
                index = scanner.nextInt();
            } else {
                scanner.next();
```

```
            }
        }

        AvailabilityZone selectedZone = zonesList.get(index);
        logger.info("You selected: " + selectedZone.zoneId());
        return selectedZone;
    }

    /**
     * Asynchronously sets up a new VPC, including creating the VPC, finding the
associated route table, and
     * creating a VPC endpoint for the S3 service.
     *
     * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, contains a
AbstractMap with the
     *         VPC ID and VPC endpoint ID.
     */
    public CompletableFuture<AbstractMap.SimpleEntry<String, String>>
setupVPCAsync() {
        String cidr = "10.0.0.0/16";
        CreateVpcRequest vpcRequest = CreateVpcRequest.builder()
            .cidrBlock(cidr)
            .build();

        return getEc2AsyncClient().createVpc(vpcRequest)
            .thenCompose(vpcResponse -> {
                String vpcId = vpcResponse.vpc().vpcId();
                logger.info("VPC Created: {}", vpcId);

                Ec2AsyncWaiter waiter = getEc2AsyncClient().waiter();
                DescribeVpcsRequest request = DescribeVpcsRequest.builder()
                    .vpcIds(vpcId)
                    .build();

                return waiter.waitUntilVpcAvailable(request)
                    .thenApply(waiterResponse -> vpcId);
            })
            .thenCompose(vpcId -> {
                Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                    .name("vpc-id")
                    .values(vpcId)
                    .build();
```

```
                DescribeRouteTablesRequest describeRouteTablesRequest =
DescribeRouteTablesRequest.builder()
                    .filters(filter)
                    .build();

                return
getEc2AsyncClient().describeRouteTables(describeRouteTablesRequest)
                    .thenApply(routeTablesResponse -> {
                        if (routeTablesResponse.routeTables().isEmpty()) {
                            throw new CompletionException("No route tables found for
VPC: " + vpcId, null);
                        }
                        String routeTableId =
routeTablesResponse.routeTables().get(0).routeTableId();
                        logger.info("Route table found: {}", routeTableId);
                        return new AbstractMap.SimpleEntry<>(vpcId, routeTableId);
                    });
            })
            .thenCompose(vpcAndRouteTable -> {
                String vpcId = vpcAndRouteTable.getKey();
                String routeTableId = vpcAndRouteTable.getValue();
                Region region =
getEc2AsyncClient().serviceClientConfiguration().region();
                String serviceName = String.format("com.amazonaws.%s.s3express",
region.id());

                CreateVpcEndpointRequest endpointRequest =
CreateVpcEndpointRequest.builder()
                    .vpcId(vpcId)
                    .routeTableIds(routeTableId)
                    .serviceName(serviceName)
                    .build();

                return getEc2AsyncClient().createVpcEndpoint(endpointRequest)
                    .thenApply(vpcEndpointResponse -> {
                        String vpcEndpointId =
vpcEndpointResponse.vpcEndpoint().vpcEndpointId();
                        logger.info("VPC Endpoint created: {}", vpcEndpointId);
                        return new AbstractMap.SimpleEntry<>(vpcId, vpcEndpointId);
                    });
            })
            .exceptionally(exception -> {
                Throwable cause = exception.getCause() != null ?
exception.getCause() : exception;
```

```
                if (cause instanceof Ec2Exception) {
                    logger.error("EC2 error during VPC setup: {}",
 cause.getMessage(), cause);
                    throw new CompletionException("EC2 error during VPC setup: " +
 cause.getMessage(), cause);
                }

                logger.error("VPC setup failed: {}", cause.getMessage(), cause);
                throw new CompletionException("VPC setup failed: " +
 cause.getMessage(), cause);
            });
    }

}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObject
  - GetObject
  - ListObjects
  - PutObject

Azioni

`AbortMultipartUpload`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare. `AbortMultipartUpload`

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Interrompi un caricamento in più parti in un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.AbortMultipartUploadRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;


    /**
     * Aborts a specific multipart upload for the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to be uploaded
     * @param uploadId   The upload ID of the multipart upload to abort
     * @return True if the multipart upload is successfully aborted, false otherwise
     */
    public static boolean abortDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload(S3Client s3Client,
 String bucketName,
            String objectKey, String uploadId) {
        logger.info("Aborting multipart upload: {} for bucket: {}", uploadId,
 bucketName);
        try {
            // Abort the multipart upload
            AbortMultipartUploadRequest abortMultipartUploadRequest =
 AbortMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)
                    .build();

            s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(abortMultipartUploadRequest);
            logger.info("Aborted multipart upload: {} for object: {}", uploadId,
 objectKey);
            return true;
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
```

```
            logger.error("Failed to abort multipart upload: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API AbortMultipartUploadReference AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

`CompleteMultipartUpload`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CompleteMultipartUpload`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Completa un caricamento in più parti in un bucket di directory.

```
import com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompleteMultipartUploadRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompleteMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedMultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.util.List;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
```

```
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.multipartUploadForDirectoryBucket;


    /**
     * This method completes the multipart upload request by collating all the
     * upload parts.
     *
     * @param s3Client    The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName  The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey   The key (name) of the object to be uploaded
     * @param uploadId    The upload ID used to track the multipart upload
     * @param uploadParts The list of completed parts
     * @return True if the multipart upload is successfully completed, false
     *         otherwise
     */
    public static boolean completeDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload(S3Client s3Client,
 String bucketName, String objectKey,
            String uploadId, List<CompletedPart> uploadParts) {
        try {
            CompletedMultipartUpload completedMultipartUpload =
 CompletedMultipartUpload.builder()
                    .parts(uploadParts)
                    .build();
            CompleteMultipartUploadRequest completeMultipartUploadRequest =
 CompleteMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)
                    .multipartUpload(completedMultipartUpload)
                    .build();

            CompleteMultipartUploadResponse response =
 s3Client.completeMultipartUpload(completeMultipartUploadRequest);
            logger.info("Multipart upload completed. ETag: {}", response.eTag());
            return true;
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
```

```
            logger.error("Failed to complete multipart upload: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API CompleteMultipartUploadReference.

`CopyObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CopyObject`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Copia un oggetto da un bucket di directory a un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CopyObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CopyObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.nio.file.Path;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
```

```
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;

    /**
     * Copies an object from one S3 general purpose bucket to one S3 directory
     * bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client     The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param sourceBucket The name of the source bucket
     * @param objectKey    The key (name) of the object to be copied
     * @param targetBucket The name of the target bucket
     */
    public static void copyDirectoryBucketObject(S3Client s3Client, String
 sourceBucket, String objectKey,
            String targetBucket) {
        logger.info("Copying object: {} from bucket: {} to bucket: {}", objectKey,
 sourceBucket, targetBucket);

        try {
            // Create a CopyObjectRequest
            CopyObjectRequest copyReq = CopyObjectRequest.builder()
                    .sourceBucket(sourceBucket)
                    .sourceKey(objectKey)
                    .destinationBucket(targetBucket)
                    .destinationKey(objectKey)
                    .build();

            // Copy the object
            CopyObjectResponse copyRes = s3Client.copyObject(copyReq);
            logger.info("Successfully copied {} from bucket {} into bucket {}.
 CopyObjectResponse: {}",
                    objectKey, sourceBucket, targetBucket,
 copyRes.copyObjectResult().toString());

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to copy object: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API CopyObjectReference.

`CreateBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateBucket`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un bucket di directory S3.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DataRedundancy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LocationInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LocationType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;

    /**
     * Creates a new S3 directory bucket in a specified Zone (For example, a
     * specified Availability Zone in this code example).
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to create the bucket
     * @param bucketName The name of the bucket to be created
     * @param zone       The region where the bucket will be created
     * @throws S3Exception if there's an error creating the bucket
     */
    public static void createDirectoryBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName,
 String zone) throws S3Exception {
```

```
        logger.info("Creating bucket: {}", bucketName);

        CreateBucketConfiguration bucketConfiguration =
CreateBucketConfiguration.builder()
                .location(LocationInfo.builder()
                        .type(LocationType.AVAILABILITY_ZONE)
                        .name(zone).build())
                .bucket(BucketInfo.builder()
                        .type(BucketType.DIRECTORY)
                        .dataRedundancy(DataRedundancy.SINGLE_AVAILABILITY_ZONE)
                        .build())
                .build();
        try {
            CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .createBucketConfiguration(bucketConfiguration).build();
            CreateBucketResponse response = s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
            logger.info("Bucket created successfully with location: {}",
response.location());
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Error creating bucket: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API CreateBucketReference.

`CreateMultipartUpload`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateMultipartUpload`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un caricamento in più parti in un bucket di directory.

```
import com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;

    /**
     * This method creates a multipart upload request that generates a unique upload
     * ID used to track
     * all the upload parts.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to be uploaded
     * @return The upload ID used to track the multipart upload
     */
    public static String createDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload(S3Client s3Client,
 String bucketName, String objectKey) {
        logger.info("Creating multipart upload for object: {} in bucket: {}",
 objectKey, bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a CreateMultipartUploadRequest
            CreateMultipartUploadRequest createMultipartUploadRequest =
 CreateMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .build();

            // Initiate the multipart upload
            CreateMultipartUploadResponse response =
 s3Client.createMultipartUpload(createMultipartUploadRequest);
            String uploadId = response.uploadId();
            logger.info("Multipart upload initiated. Upload ID: {}", uploadId);
            return uploadId;
```

```
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to create multipart upload: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API CreateMultipartUploadReference.

`DeleteBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteBucket`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina un bucket di directory S3.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;

    /**
     * Deletes the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
```

```
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket to delete
     */
    public static void deleteDirectoryBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        logger.info("Deleting bucket: {}", bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a DeleteBucketRequest
            DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Delete the bucket
            s3Client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
            logger.info("Successfully deleted bucket: {}", bucketName);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to delete bucket: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API DeleteBucketReference.

`DeleteBucketEncryption`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteBucketEncryption`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina la configurazione di crittografia per un bucket di directory.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketEncryptionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;

    /**
     * Deletes the encryption configuration from an S3 bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     */
    public static void deleteDirectoryBucketEncryption(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName) {
        DeleteBucketEncryptionRequest deleteRequest =
 DeleteBucketEncryptionRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        try {
            s3Client.deleteBucketEncryption(deleteRequest);
            logger.info("Bucket encryption deleted for bucket: {}", bucketName);
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to delete bucket encryption: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DeleteBucketEncryption AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

`DeleteBucketPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteBucketPolicy`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina una policy relativa ai bucket per un bucket di directory.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getAwsAccountId;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketPolicy;

import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;


    /**
     * Deletes the bucket policy for the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     */
    public static void deleteDirectoryBucketPolicy(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName) {
        logger.info("Deleting policy for bucket: {}", bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a DeleteBucketPolicyRequest
            DeleteBucketPolicyRequest deletePolicyReq =
 DeleteBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();
```

```
            // Delete the bucket policy
            s3Client.deleteBucketPolicy(deletePolicyReq);
            logger.info("Successfully deleted bucket policy");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to delete bucket policy: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API DeleteBucketPolicyReference.

`DeleteObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteObject`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina un oggetto in un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.nio.file.Path;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
```

```
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;




    /**
     * Deletes an object from the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to be deleted
     */
    public static void deleteDirectoryBucketObject(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName, String objectKey) {
        logger.info("Deleting object: {} from bucket: {}", objectKey, bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a DeleteObjectRequest
            DeleteObjectRequest deleteObjectRequest = DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .build();

            // Delete the object
            s3Client.deleteObject(deleteObjectRequest);
            logger.info("Object {} has been deleted", objectKey);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to delete object: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DeleteObject AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

`DeleteObjects`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteObjects`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina più oggetti in un bucket di directory.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Delete;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.List;

import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;


    /**
     * Deletes multiple objects from the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKeys The list of keys (names) of the objects to be deleted
     */
    public static void deleteDirectoryBucketObjects(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName, List<String> objectKeys) {
```

```
        logger.info("Deleting objects from bucket: {}", bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a list of ObjectIdentifier.
            List<ObjectIdentifier> identifiers = objectKeys.stream()
                    .map(key -> ObjectIdentifier.builder().key(key).build())
                    .toList();

            Delete delete = Delete.builder()
                    .objects(identifiers)
                    .build();

            DeleteObjectsRequest deleteObjectsRequest =
DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .delete(delete)
                    .build();

            DeleteObjectsResponse deleteObjectsResponse =
s3Client.deleteObjects(deleteObjectsRequest);
            deleteObjectsResponse.deleted().forEach(deleted -> logger.info("Deleted
object: {}", deleted.key()));

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to delete objects: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione DeleteObjects AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

`GetBucketEncryption`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetBucketEncryption`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni la configurazione di crittografia di un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketEncryptionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketEncryptionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ServerSideEncryptionRule;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;

    /**
     * Retrieves the encryption configuration for an S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @return The type of server-side encryption applied to the bucket (e.g.,
     *         AES256, aws:kms)
     */
    public static String getDirectoryBucketEncryption(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName) {
        try {
            // Create a GetBucketEncryptionRequest
            GetBucketEncryptionRequest getRequest =
 GetBucketEncryptionRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Retrieve the bucket encryption configuration
```

```
            GetBucketEncryptionResponse response =
 s3Client.getBucketEncryption(getRequest);
            ServerSideEncryptionRule rule =
 response.serverSideEncryptionConfiguration().rules().get(0);

            String encryptionType =
 rule.applyServerSideEncryptionByDefault().sseAlgorithmAsString();
            logger.info("Bucket encryption algorithm: {}", encryptionType);
            logger.info("KMS Customer Managed Key ID: {}",
 rule.applyServerSideEncryptionByDefault().kmsMasterKeyID());
            logger.info("Bucket Key Enabled: {}", rule.bucketKeyEnabled());

            return encryptionType;
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to get bucket encryption: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione GetBucketEncryption AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

`GetBucketPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetBucketPolicy`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni la politica di un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketPolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getAwsAccountId;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketPolicy;

    /**
     * Retrieves the bucket policy for the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @return The bucket policy text
     */
    public static String getDirectoryBucketPolicy(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName) {
        logger.info("Getting policy for bucket: {}", bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a GetBucketPolicyRequest
            GetBucketPolicyRequest policyReq = GetBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Retrieve the bucket policy
            GetBucketPolicyResponse response = s3Client.getBucketPolicy(policyReq);

            // Print and return the policy text
            String policyText = response.policy();
            logger.info("Bucket policy: {}", policyText);
            return policyText;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to get bucket policy: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione GetBucketPolicy AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

`GetObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetObject`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni un oggetto da un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
import java.nio.file.Path;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;

    /**
```

```
     * Retrieves an object from the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to be retrieved
     * @return The retrieved object as a ResponseInputStream
     */
    public static boolean getDirectoryBucketObject(S3Client s3Client, String
bucketName, String objectKey) {
        logger.info("Retrieving object: {} from bucket: {}", objectKey, bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a GetObjectRequest
            GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Retrieve the object as bytes
            ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse> objectBytes =
s3Client.getObjectAsBytes(objectRequest);
            byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();

            // Print object contents to console
            String objectContent = new String(data, StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
            logger.info("Object contents: \n{}", objectContent);

            return true;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to retrieve object: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione GetObject AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

`GetObjectAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetObjectAttributes`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni gli attributi di un oggetto da un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectAttributes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.nio.file.Path;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;

    /**
     * Retrieves attributes for an object in the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to retrieve attributes for
     * @return True if the object attributes are successfully retrieved, false
     *         otherwise
     */
    public static boolean getDirectoryBucketObjectAttributes(S3Client s3Client,
 String bucketName, String objectKey) {
        logger.info("Retrieving attributes for object: {} from bucket: {}",
 objectKey, bucketName);
```

```
        try {
            // Create a GetObjectAttributesRequest
            GetObjectAttributesRequest getObjectAttributesRequest =
GetObjectAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .objectAttributes(ObjectAttributes.E_TAG,
ObjectAttributes.STORAGE_CLASS,
                            ObjectAttributes.OBJECT_SIZE)
                    .build();

            // Retrieve the object attributes
            GetObjectAttributesResponse response =
s3Client.getObjectAttributes(getObjectAttributesRequest);
            logger.info("Attributes for object {}:", objectKey);
            logger.info("ETag: {}", response.eTag());
            logger.info("Storage Class: {}", response.storageClass());
            logger.info("Object Size: {}", response.objectSize());
            return true;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to retrieve object attributes: {} - Error code:
{}",
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione GetObjectAttributes AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

`HeadBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`HeadBucket`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Verifica se il bucket di directory S3 specificato esiste ed è accessibile.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;

    /**
     * Checks if the specified S3 directory bucket exists and is accessible.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket to check
     * @return True if the bucket exists and is accessible, false otherwise
     */
    public static boolean headDirectoryBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName)
 {
        logger.info("Checking if bucket exists: {}", bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a HeadBucketRequest
            HeadBucketRequest headBucketRequest = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();
            // If the bucket doesn't exist, the following statement throws
 NoSuchBucketException,
            // which is a subclass of S3Exception.
            s3Client.headBucket(headBucketRequest);
            logger.info("Amazon S3 directory bucket: \"{}\" found.", bucketName);
```

```
            return true;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to access bucket: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API HeadBucketReference.

`HeadObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`HeadObject`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni i metadati di un oggetto in un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.nio.file.Path;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
```

```
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;

    /**
     * Retrieves metadata for an object in the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to retrieve metadata for
     * @return True if the object exists, false otherwise
     */
    public static boolean headDirectoryBucketObject(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName, String objectKey) {
        logger.info("Retrieving metadata for object: {} from bucket: {}", objectKey,
 bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a HeadObjectRequest
            HeadObjectRequest headObjectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .build();

            // Retrieve the object metadata
            HeadObjectResponse response = s3Client.headObject(headObjectRequest);
            logger.info("Amazon S3 object: \"{}\" found in bucket: \"{}\" with ETag:
 \"{}\"", objectKey, bucketName,
                    response.eTag());
            logger.info("Content-Type: {}", response.contentType());
            logger.info("Content-Length: {}", response.contentLength());
            logger.info("Last Modified: {}", response.lastModified());
            return true;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to retrieve object metadata: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API HeadObjectReference.

`ListDirectoryBuckets`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListDirectoryBuckets`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca tutti i bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Bucket;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListDirectoryBucketsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListDirectoryBucketsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.util.List;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;

     /**
     * Lists all S3 directory buckets and no general purpose buckets.
     *
     * @param s3Client The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @return A list of bucket names
     */
    public static List<String> listDirectoryBuckets(S3Client s3Client) {
        logger.info("Listing all directory buckets");

        try {
            // Create a ListBucketsRequest
```

```
            ListDirectoryBucketsRequest listDirectoryBucketsRequest =
ListDirectoryBucketsRequest.builder().build();

            // Retrieve the list of buckets
            ListDirectoryBucketsResponse response =
s3Client.listDirectoryBuckets(listDirectoryBucketsRequest);

            // Extract bucket names
            List<String> bucketNames = response.buckets().stream()
                    .map(Bucket::name)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            return bucketNames;
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to list buckets: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione ListDirectoryBuckets AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

`ListMultipartUploads`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListMultipartUploads`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i caricamenti in più parti in un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListMultipartUploadsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListMultipartUploadsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.MultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.util.List;

import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.abortDirectoryBucketMultipartUploads;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.multipartUploadForDirectoryBucket;


    /**
     * Lists multipart uploads for the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @return A list of MultipartUpload objects representing the multipart uploads
     */
    public static List<MultipartUpload> listDirectoryBucketMultipartUploads(S3Client
 s3Client, String bucketName) {
        logger.info("Listing in-progress multipart uploads for bucket: {}",
 bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a ListMultipartUploadsRequest
            ListMultipartUploadsRequest listMultipartUploadsRequest =
 ListMultipartUploadsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // List the multipart uploads
```

```
            ListMultipartUploadsResponse response =
 s3Client.listMultipartUploads(listMultipartUploadsRequest);
            List<MultipartUpload> uploads = response.uploads();
            for (MultipartUpload upload : uploads) {
                logger.info("In-progress multipart upload: Upload ID: {}, Key: {},
 Initiated: {}", upload.uploadId(),
                        upload.key(), upload.initiated());
            }
            return uploads;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to list multipart uploads: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            return List.of(); // Return an empty list if an exception is thrown
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API ListMultipartUploadsReference AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

`ListObjectsV2`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListObjectsV2`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca gli oggetti in un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Request;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Response;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Object;

import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;

    /**
     * Lists objects in the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @return A list of object keys in the bucket
     */
    public static List<String> listDirectoryBucketObjectsV2(S3Client s3Client,
 String bucketName) {
        logger.info("Listing objects in bucket: {}", bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a ListObjectsV2Request
            ListObjectsV2Request listObjectsV2Request =
 ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Retrieve the list of objects
            ListObjectsV2Response response =
 s3Client.listObjectsV2(listObjectsV2Request);

            // Extract and return the object keys
            return response.contents().stream()
                    .map(S3Object::key)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
```

```
            logger.error("Failed to list objects: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListObjectsV2 in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListParts`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListParts`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca le parti di un caricamento in più parti in un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListPartsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListPartsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Part;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.util.List;

import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.abortDirectoryBucketMultipartUploads;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
```

```
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.multipartUploadForDirectoryBucket;

    /**
     * Lists the parts of a multipart upload for the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object being uploaded
     * @param uploadId   The upload ID used to track the multipart upload
     * @return A list of Part representing the parts of the multipart upload
     */
    public static List<Part> listDirectoryBucketMultipartUploadParts(S3Client
 s3Client, String bucketName,
            String objectKey, String uploadId) {
        logger.info("Listing parts for object: {} in bucket: {}", objectKey,
 bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a ListPartsRequest
            ListPartsRequest listPartsRequest = ListPartsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .uploadId(uploadId)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .build();

            // List the parts of the multipart upload
            ListPartsResponse response = s3Client.listParts(listPartsRequest);
            List<Part> parts = response.parts();
            for (Part part : parts) {
                logger.info("Uploaded part: Part number = \"{}\", etag = {}",
 part.partNumber(), part.eTag());
            }
            return parts;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to list parts: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
```

```
            return List.of(); // Return an empty list if an exception is thrown
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API ListPartsReference.

`PutBucketEncryption`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutBucketEncryption`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Imposta la crittografia dei bucket su un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.KmsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketEncryptionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ServerSideEncryption;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ServerSideEncryptionByDefault;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ServerSideEncryptionRule;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createKmsClient;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createKmsKey;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.scheduleKeyDeletion;

    /**
     * Sets the default encryption configuration for an S3 bucket as SSE-KMS.
```

```
    *
    * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
    * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
    * @param kmsKeyId   The ID of the customer-managed KMS key
    */
   public static void putDirectoryBucketEncryption(S3Client s3Client, String
bucketName, String kmsKeyId) {
       // Define the default encryption configuration to use SSE-KMS. For directory
       // buckets, AWS managed KMS keys aren't supported. Only customer-managed
keys
       // are supported.
       ServerSideEncryptionByDefault encryptionByDefault =
ServerSideEncryptionByDefault.builder()
               .sseAlgorithm(ServerSideEncryption.AWS_KMS)
               .kmsMasterKeyID(kmsKeyId)
               .build();

       // Create a server-side encryption rule to apply the default encryption
       // configuration. For directory buckets, the bucketKeyEnabled field is
enforced
       // to be true.
       ServerSideEncryptionRule rule = ServerSideEncryptionRule.builder()
               .bucketKeyEnabled(true)
               .applyServerSideEncryptionByDefault(encryptionByDefault)
               .build();

       // Create the server-side encryption configuration for the bucket
       ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration encryptionConfiguration =
ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration.builder()
               .rules(rule)
               .build();

       // Create the PutBucketEncryption request
       PutBucketEncryptionRequest putRequest = PutBucketEncryptionRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .serverSideEncryptionConfiguration(encryptionConfiguration)
               .build();

       // Set the bucket encryption
       try {
           s3Client.putBucketEncryption(putRequest);
           logger.info("SSE-KMS Bucket encryption configuration set for the
directory bucket: {}", bucketName);
       } catch (S3Exception e) {
```

```
            logger.error("Failed to set bucket encryption: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API PutBucketEncryptionReference.

`PutBucketPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutBucketPolicy`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Applica una policy sui bucket a un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getAwsAccountId;

    /**
     * Sets the following bucket policy for the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *<pre>
     * {
```

```
     *     "Version": "2012-10-17",
     *     "Statement": [
     *         {
     *             "Sid": "AdminPolicy",
     *             "Effect": "Allow",
     *             "Principal": {
     *                 "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::<ACCOUNT_ID>:root"
     *             },
     *             "Action": "s3express:*",
     *             "Resource": "arn:aws:s3express:us-west-2:<ACCOUNT_ID>:bucket/
<DIR_BUCKET_NAME>
     *         }
     *     ]
     * }
     * </pre>
     * This policy grants all S3 directory bucket actions to identities in the same
 account as the bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param policyText The policy text to be applied
     */
    public static void putDirectoryBucketPolicy(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName, String policyText) {
        logger.info("Setting policy on bucket: {}", bucketName);
        logger.info("Policy: {}", policyText);

        try {
            PutBucketPolicyRequest policyReq = PutBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .policy(policyText)
                    .build();

            s3Client.putBucketPolicy(policyReq);
            logger.info("Bucket policy set successfully!");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to set bucket policy: {} - Error code: {}",
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API PutBucketPolicyReference.

`PutObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutObject`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Inserisci un oggetto in un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.awscore.exception.AwsErrorDetails;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

import java.io.UncheckedIOException;
import java.nio.file.Path;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;

    /**
     * Puts an object into the specified S3 directory bucket.
     *
```

```
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to be placed in the bucket
     * @param filePath   The path of the file to be uploaded
     */
    public static void putDirectoryBucketObject(S3Client s3Client, String
bucketName, String objectKey, Path filePath) {
        logger.info("Putting object: {} into bucket: {}", objectKey, bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a PutObjectRequest
            PutObjectRequest putObj = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .build();

            // Upload the object
            s3Client.putObject(putObj, filePath);
            logger.info("Successfully placed {} into bucket {}", objectKey,
bucketName);

        } catch (UncheckedIOException e) {
            throw S3Exception.builder().message("Failed to read the file: " +
e.getMessage()).cause(e)
                    .awsErrorDetails(AwsErrorDetails.builder()
                            .errorCode("ClientSideException:FailedToReadFile")
                            .errorMessage(e.getMessage())
                            .build())
                    .build();
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to put object: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione PutObject AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

`UploadPart`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UploadPart`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Carica parte di un caricamento in più parti per un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartResponse;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.RandomAccessFile;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.abortDirectoryBucketMultipartUploads;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;

    /**
     * This method creates part requests and uploads individual parts to S3.
     * While it uses the UploadPart API to upload a single part, it does so
     * sequentially to handle multiple parts of a file, returning all the completed
```

```
     * parts.
     *
     * @param s3Client   The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param bucketName The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey  The key (name) of the object to be uploaded
     * @param uploadId   The upload ID used to track the multipart upload
     * @param filePath   The path to the file to be uploaded
     * @return A list of uploaded parts
     * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
     */
    public static List<CompletedPart> multipartUploadForDirectoryBucket(S3Client
s3Client, String bucketName,
            String objectKey, String uploadId, Path filePath) throws IOException {
        logger.info("Uploading parts for object: {} in bucket: {}", objectKey,
bucketName);

        int partNumber = 1;
        List<CompletedPart> uploadedParts = new ArrayList<>();
        ByteBuffer bb = ByteBuffer.allocate(1024 * 1024 * 5); // 5 MB byte buffer

        // Read the local file, break down into chunks and process
        try (RandomAccessFile file = new RandomAccessFile(filePath.toFile(), "r")) {
            long fileSize = file.length();
            int position = 0;

            // Sequentially upload parts of the file
            while (position < fileSize) {
                file.seek(position);
                int read = file.getChannel().read(bb);

                bb.flip(); // Swap position and limit before reading from the buffer
                UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest = UploadPartRequest.builder()
                        .bucket(bucketName)
                        .key(objectKey)
                        .uploadId(uploadId)
                        .partNumber(partNumber)
                        .build();

                UploadPartResponse partResponse = s3Client.uploadPart(
                        uploadPartRequest,
                        RequestBody.fromByteBuffer(bb));

                // Build the uploaded part
                CompletedPart uploadedPart = CompletedPart.builder()
```

```
                        .partNumber(partNumber)
                        .eTag(partResponse.eTag())
                        .build();

                // Add the uploaded part to the list
                uploadedParts.add(uploadedPart);

                // Log to indicate the part upload is done
                logger.info("Uploaded part number: {} with ETag: {}", partNumber,
partResponse.eTag());

                bb.clear();
                position += read;
                partNumber++;
            }
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to list parts: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            throw e;
        }
        return uploadedParts;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API UploadPartReference.

`UploadPartCopy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UploadPartCopy`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea parti di copia in base alla dimensione dell'oggetto sorgente e copia le singole parti in un bucket di directory.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartCopyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartCopyResponse;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.abortDirectoryBucketMultipartUploads;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.completeDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucketMultipartUpload;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.multipartUploadForDirectoryBucket;

    /**
     * Creates copy parts based on source object size and copies over individual
     * parts.
     *
     * @param s3Client          The S3 client used to interact with S3
     * @param sourceBucket      The name of the source bucket
     * @param sourceKey         The key (name) of the source object
     * @param destinationBucket The name of the destination bucket
     * @param destinationKey    The key (name) of the destination object
     * @param uploadId          The upload ID used to track the multipart upload
     * @return A list of completed parts
```

```
    */
   public static List<CompletedPart> multipartUploadCopyForDirectoryBucket(S3Client
s3Client, String sourceBucket,
           String sourceKey, String destinationBucket, String destinationKey,
String uploadId) {
       // Get the object size to track the end of the copy operation
       HeadObjectRequest headObjectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
               .bucket(sourceBucket)
               .key(sourceKey)
               .build();
       HeadObjectResponse headObjectResponse =
s3Client.headObject(headObjectRequest);
       long objectSize = headObjectResponse.contentLength();

       logger.info("Source Object size: {}", objectSize);

       // Copy the object using 20 MB parts
       long partSize = 20 * 1024 * 1024; // 20 MB
       long bytePosition = 0;
       int partNum = 1;
       List<CompletedPart> uploadedParts = new ArrayList<>();

       while (bytePosition < objectSize) {
           long lastByte = Math.min(bytePosition + partSize - 1, objectSize - 1);
           logger.info("Part Number: {}, Byte Position: {}, Last Byte: {}",
partNum, bytePosition, lastByte);

           try {
               UploadPartCopyRequest uploadPartCopyRequest =
UploadPartCopyRequest.builder()
                       .sourceBucket(sourceBucket)
                       .sourceKey(sourceKey)
                       .destinationBucket(destinationBucket)
                       .destinationKey(destinationKey)
                       .uploadId(uploadId)
                       .copySourceRange("bytes=" + bytePosition + "-" + lastByte)
                       .partNumber(partNum)
                       .build();
               UploadPartCopyResponse uploadPartCopyResponse =
s3Client.uploadPartCopy(uploadPartCopyRequest);

               CompletedPart part = CompletedPart.builder()
                       .partNumber(partNum)
                       .eTag(uploadPartCopyResponse.copyPartResult().eTag())
```

```
                        .build();
                uploadedParts.add(part);

                bytePosition += partSize;
                partNum++;
            } catch (S3Exception e) {
                logger.error("Failed to copy part number {}: {} - Error code: {}",
partNum,
                        e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
                throw e;
            }
        }

        return uploadedParts;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione UploadPartCopy AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Scenari

Crea un URL predefinito per ottenere un oggetto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un URL predefinito per i bucket di directory S3 e ottenere un oggetto.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Genera un URL GET predefinito per accedere a un oggetto in un bucket di directory S3.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.S3Presigner;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.GetObjectPresignRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PresignedGetObjectRequest;

import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.time.Duration;

import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Client;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.createS3Presigner;
import static
 com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteAllObjectsInDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.deleteDirectoryBucket;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.getFilePath;
import static com.example.s3.util.S3DirectoryBucketUtils.putDirectoryBucketObject;


    /**
     * Generates a presigned URL for accessing an object in the specified S3
     * directory bucket.
     *
     * @param s3Presigner The S3 presigner client used to generate the presigned URL
     * @param bucketName  The name of the directory bucket
     * @param objectKey   The key (name) of the object to access
     * @return A presigned URL for accessing the specified object
     */
    public static String generatePresignedGetURLForDirectoryBucket(S3Presigner
 s3Presigner, String bucketName,
            String objectKey) {
        logger.info("Generating presigned URL for object: {} in bucket: {}",
 objectKey, bucketName);

        try {
            // Create a GetObjectRequest
            GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .build();

            // Create a GetObjectPresignRequest
```

```
            GetObjectPresignRequest getObjectPresignRequest =
GetObjectPresignRequest.builder()
                    .signatureDuration(Duration.ofMinutes(10)) // Presigned URL
valid for 10 minutes
                    .getObjectRequest(getObjectRequest)
                    .build();

            // Generate the presigned URL
            PresignedGetObjectRequest presignedGetObjectRequest =
s3Presigner.presignGetObject(getObjectPresignRequest);

            // Get the presigned URL
            String presignedURL = presignedGetObjectRequest.url().toString();
            logger.info("Presigned URL: {}", presignedURL);
            return presignedURL;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            logger.error("Failed to generate presigned URL: {} - Error code: {}",
e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage(),
                    e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode(), e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API GetObjectReference AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

Esempi di S3 Glacier con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando S3 Glacier AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateVault`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateVault`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.CreateVaultRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.CreateVaultResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateVault {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <vaultName>

                Where:
                   vaultName - The name of the vault to create.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String vaultName = args[0];
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        createGlacierVault(glacier, vaultName);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static void createGlacierVault(GlacierClient glacier, String vaultName) {
        try {
            CreateVaultRequest vaultRequest = CreateVaultRequest.builder()
                    .vaultName(vaultName)
                    .build();

            CreateVaultResponse createVaultResult =
 glacier.createVault(vaultRequest);
            System.out.println("The URI of the new vault is " +
 createVaultResult.location());

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateVaultconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteArchive`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteArchive`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.DeleteArchiveRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteArchive {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <vaultName> <accountId> <archiveId>

                Where:
                   vaultName - The name of the vault that contains the archive to
 delete.
                   accountId - The account ID value.
                   archiveId - The archive ID value.
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String vaultName = args[0];
        String accountId = args[1];
        String archiveId = args[2];
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        deleteGlacierArchive(glacier, vaultName, accountId, archiveId);
        glacier.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void deleteGlacierArchive(GlacierClient glacier, String vaultName,
 String accountId,
            String archiveId) {
        try {
            DeleteArchiveRequest delArcRequest = DeleteArchiveRequest.builder()
                    .vaultName(vaultName)
                    .accountId(accountId)
                    .archiveId(archiveId)
                    .build();

            glacier.deleteArchive(delArcRequest);
            System.out.println("The archive was deleted.");

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteArchiveconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteVault`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteVault`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.DeleteVaultRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteVault {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <vaultName>

                Where:
                   vaultName - The name of the vault to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String vaultName = args[0];
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        deleteGlacierVault(glacier, vaultName);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static void deleteGlacierVault(GlacierClient glacier, String vaultName) {
        try {
            DeleteVaultRequest delVaultRequest = DeleteVaultRequest.builder()
                    .vaultName(vaultName)
                    .build();

            glacier.deleteVault(delVaultRequest);
            System.out.println("The vault was deleted!");

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteVaultconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`InitiateJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`InitiateJob`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera un inventario del caveau.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.JobParameters;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.InitiateJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.InitiateJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.DescribeJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.DescribeJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GetJobOutputRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GetJobOutputResponse;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ArchiveDownload {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <vaultName> <accountId> <path>

                Where:
                   vaultName - The name of the vault.
                   accountId - The account ID value.
                   path - The path where the file is written to.
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String vaultName = args[0];
        String accountId = args[1];
        String path = args[2];
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String jobNum = createJob(glacier, vaultName, accountId);
        checkJob(glacier, jobNum, vaultName, accountId, path);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static String createJob(GlacierClient glacier, String vaultName, String
 accountId) {
        try {
            JobParameters job = JobParameters.builder()
                    .type("inventory-retrieval")
                    .build();

            InitiateJobRequest initJob = InitiateJobRequest.builder()
                    .jobParameters(job)
                    .accountId(accountId)
                    .vaultName(vaultName)
                    .build();
```

```
            InitiateJobResponse response = glacier.initiateJob(initJob);
            System.out.println("The job ID is: " + response.jobId());
            System.out.println("The relative URI path of the job is: " +
response.location());
            return response.jobId();

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);

        }
        return "";
    }

    // Poll S3 Glacier = Polling a Job may take 4-6 hours according to the
    // Documentation.
    public static void checkJob(GlacierClient glacier, String jobId, String name,
String account, String path) {
        try {
            boolean finished = false;
            String jobStatus;
            int yy = 0;

            while (!finished) {
                DescribeJobRequest jobRequest = DescribeJobRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(jobId)
                        .accountId(account)
                        .vaultName(name)
                        .build();

                DescribeJobResponse response = glacier.describeJob(jobRequest);
                jobStatus = response.statusCodeAsString();

                if (jobStatus.compareTo("Succeeded") == 0)
                    finished = true;
                else {
                    System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + jobStatus);
                    Thread.sleep(1000);
                }
                yy++;
            }

            System.out.println("Job has Succeeded");
```

```
            GetJobOutputRequest jobOutputRequest = GetJobOutputRequest.builder()
                    .jobId(jobId)
                    .vaultName(name)
                    .accountId(account)
                    .build();

            ResponseBytes<GetJobOutputResponse> objectBytes =
 glacier.getJobOutputAsBytes(jobOutputRequest);
            // Write the data to a local file.
            byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();
            File myFile = new File(path);
            OutputStream os = new FileOutputStream(myFile);
            os.write(data);
            System.out.println("Successfully obtained bytes from a Glacier vault");
            os.close();

        } catch (GlacierException | InterruptedException | IOException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);

        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API InitiateJobReference.

`ListVaults`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListVaults`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.ListVaultsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.ListVaultsResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.DescribeVaultOutput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListVaults {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listAllVault(glacier);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static void listAllVault(GlacierClient glacier) {
        boolean listComplete = false;
        String newMarker = null;
        int totalVaults = 0;
        System.out.println("Your Amazon Glacier vaults:");
        try {
            while (!listComplete) {
                ListVaultsResponse response = null;
                if (newMarker != null) {
                    ListVaultsRequest request = ListVaultsRequest.builder()
                            .marker(newMarker)
                            .build();

                    response = glacier.listVaults(request);
                } else {
                    ListVaultsRequest request = ListVaultsRequest.builder()
                            .build();
                    response = glacier.listVaults(request);
                }

                List<DescribeVaultOutput> vaultList = response.vaultList();
```

```
                for (DescribeVaultOutput v : vaultList) {
                    totalVaults += 1;
                    System.out.println("* " + v.vaultName());
                }

                // Check for further results.
                newMarker = response.marker();
                if (newMarker == null) {
                    listComplete = true;
                }
            }

            if (totalVaults == 0) {
                System.out.println("No vaults found.");
            }

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListVaultsconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`UploadArchive`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UploadArchive`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.UploadArchiveRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.UploadArchiveResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;
import java.io.File;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.security.MessageDigest;
import java.security.NoSuchAlgorithmException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class UploadArchive {

    static final int ONE_MB = 1024 * 1024;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <strPath> <vaultName>\s

                Where:
                   strPath - The path to the archive to upload (for example, C:\\AWS
\\test.pdf).
                   vaultName - The name of the vault.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String strPath = args[0];
        String vaultName = args[1];
        File myFile = new File(strPath);
        Path path = Paths.get(strPath);
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
```

```
        String archiveId = uploadContent(glacier, path, vaultName, myFile);
        System.out.println("The ID of the archived item is " + archiveId);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static String uploadContent(GlacierClient glacier, Path path, String
 vaultName, File myFile) {
        // Get an SHA-256 tree hash value.
        String checkVal = computeSHA256(myFile);
        try {
            UploadArchiveRequest uploadRequest = UploadArchiveRequest.builder()
                    .vaultName(vaultName)
                    .checksum(checkVal)
                    .build();

            UploadArchiveResponse res = glacier.uploadArchive(uploadRequest, path);
            return res.archiveId();

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    private static String computeSHA256(File inputFile) {
        try {
            byte[] treeHash = computeSHA256TreeHash(inputFile);
            System.out.printf("SHA-256 tree hash = %s\n", toHex(treeHash));
            return toHex(treeHash);

        } catch (IOException ioe) {
            System.err.format("Exception when reading from file %s: %s", inputFile,
 ioe.getMessage());
            System.exit(-1);

        } catch (NoSuchAlgorithmException nsae) {
            System.err.format("Cannot locate MessageDigest algorithm for SHA-256:
 %s", nsae.getMessage());
            System.exit(-1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

```
    public static byte[] computeSHA256TreeHash(File inputFile) throws IOException,
            NoSuchAlgorithmException {

        byte[][] chunkSHA256Hashes = getChunkSHA256Hashes(inputFile);
        return computeSHA256TreeHash(chunkSHA256Hashes);
    }

    /**
     * Computes an SHA256 checksum for each 1 MB chunk of the input file. This
     * includes the checksum for the last chunk, even if it's smaller than 1 MB.
     */
    public static byte[][] getChunkSHA256Hashes(File file) throws IOException,
            NoSuchAlgorithmException {

        MessageDigest md = MessageDigest.getInstance("SHA-256");
        long numChunks = file.length() / ONE_MB;
        if (file.length() % ONE_MB > 0) {
            numChunks++;
        }

        if (numChunks == 0) {
            return new byte[][] { md.digest() };
        }

        byte[][] chunkSHA256Hashes = new byte[(int) numChunks][];
        FileInputStream fileStream = null;

        try {
            fileStream = new FileInputStream(file);
            byte[] buff = new byte[ONE_MB];

            int bytesRead;
            int idx = 0;

            while ((bytesRead = fileStream.read(buff, 0, ONE_MB)) > 0) {
                md.reset();
                md.update(buff, 0, bytesRead);
                chunkSHA256Hashes[idx++] = md.digest();
            }

            return chunkSHA256Hashes;

        } finally {
```

```
            if (fileStream != null) {
                try {
                    fileStream.close();
                } catch (IOException ioe) {
                    System.err.printf("Exception while closing %s.\n %s",
file.getName(),
                            ioe.getMessage());
                }
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Computes the SHA-256 tree hash for the passed array of 1 MB chunk
     * checksums.
     */
    public static byte[] computeSHA256TreeHash(byte[][] chunkSHA256Hashes)
            throws NoSuchAlgorithmException {

        MessageDigest md = MessageDigest.getInstance("SHA-256");
        byte[][] prevLvlHashes = chunkSHA256Hashes;
        while (prevLvlHashes.length > 1) {
            int len = prevLvlHashes.length / 2;
            if (prevLvlHashes.length % 2 != 0) {
                len++;
            }

            byte[][] currLvlHashes = new byte[len][];
            int j = 0;
            for (int i = 0; i < prevLvlHashes.length; i = i + 2, j++) {

                // If there are at least two elements remaining.
                if (prevLvlHashes.length - i > 1) {

                    // Calculate a digest of the concatenated nodes.
                    md.reset();
                    md.update(prevLvlHashes[i]);
                    md.update(prevLvlHashes[i + 1]);
                    currLvlHashes[j] = md.digest();

                } else { // Take care of the remaining odd chunk
                    currLvlHashes[j] = prevLvlHashes[i];
                }
            }
```

```
            prevLvlHashes = currLvlHashes;
        }

        return prevLvlHashes[0];
    }

    /**
     * Returns the hexadecimal representation of the input byte array
     */
    public static String toHex(byte[] data) {
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(data.length * 2);
        for (byte datum : data) {
            String hex = Integer.toHexString(datum & 0xFF);

            if (hex.length() == 1) {
                // Append leading zero.
                sb.append("0");
            }
            sb.append(hex);
        }
        return sb.toString().toLowerCase();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UploadArchiveconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

SageMaker Esempi di intelligenza artificiale che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with SageMaker AI.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao SageMaker AI

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare l' SageMaker IA.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloSageMaker {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SageMakerClient sageMakerClient = SageMakerClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listBooks(sageMakerClient);
        sageMakerClient.close();
    }

    public static void listBooks(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient) {
        try {
            ListNotebookInstancesResponse notebookInstancesResponse =
 sageMakerClient.listNotebookInstances();
            List<NotebookInstanceSummary> items =
 notebookInstancesResponse.notebookInstances();
            for (NotebookInstanceSummary item : items) {
                System.out.println("The notebook name is: " +
 item.notebookInstanceName());
```

```
            }

        } catch (SageMakerException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListNotebookInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreatePipeline`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreatePipeline`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    // Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON.
    public static void setupPipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
 filePath, String roleArn,
            String functionArn, String pipelineName) {
        System.out.println("Setting up the pipeline.");
        JSONParser parser = new JSONParser();

        // Read JSON and get pipeline definition.
        try (FileReader reader = new FileReader(filePath)) {
```

```
            Object obj = parser.parse(reader);
            JSONObject jsonObject = (JSONObject) obj;
            JSONArray stepsArray = (JSONArray) jsonObject.get("Steps");
            for (Object stepObj : stepsArray) {
                JSONObject step = (JSONObject) stepObj;
                if (step.containsKey("FunctionArn")) {
                    step.put("FunctionArn", functionArn);
                }
            }
            System.out.println(jsonObject);

            // Create the pipeline.
            CreatePipelineRequest pipelineRequest = CreatePipelineRequest.builder()
                    .pipelineDescription("Java SDK example pipeline")
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                    .pipelineDefinition(jsonObject.toString())
                    .build();

            sageMakerClient.createPipeline(pipelineRequest);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (IOException | ParseException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreatePipelineconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeletePipeline`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeletePipeline`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    // Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
    public static void deletePipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
pipelineName) {
        DeletePipelineRequest pipelineRequest = DeletePipelineRequest.builder()
                .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                .build();

        sageMakerClient.deletePipeline(pipelineRequest);
        System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + pipelineName);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeletePipelineconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribePipelineExecution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribePipelineExecution`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    // Check the status of a pipeline execution.
    public static void waitForPipelineExecution(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient,
String executionArn)
            throws InterruptedException {
        String status;
        int index = 0;
        do {
            DescribePipelineExecutionRequest pipelineExecutionRequest =
DescribePipelineExecutionRequest.builder()
                    .pipelineExecutionArn(executionArn)
                    .build();

            DescribePipelineExecutionResponse response = sageMakerClient
                    .describePipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest);
            status = response.pipelineExecutionStatusAsString();
```

```
            System.out.println(index + ". The Status of the pipeline is " + status);
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(4);
            index++;
        } while ("Executing".equals(status));
        System.out.println("Pipeline finished with status " + status);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribePipelineExecutionconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`StartPipelineExecution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartPipelineExecution`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    // Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
    public static String executePipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
 bucketName, String queueUrl,
            String roleArn, String pipelineName) {
        System.out.println("Starting pipeline execution.");
        String inputBucketLocation = "s3://" + bucketName + "/samplefiles/
latlongtest.csv";
        String output = "s3://" + bucketName + "/outputfiles/";
        Gson gson = new GsonBuilder()
                .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
                .setPrettyPrinting().create();

        // Set up all parameters required to start the pipeline.
        List<Parameter> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
        Parameter para1 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_execution_role")
                .value(roleArn)
                .build();
```

```
        Parameter para2 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_queue_url")
                .value(queueUrl)
                .build();

        String inputJSON = "{\n" +
                "  \"DataSourceConfig\": {\n" +
                "    \"S3Data\": {\n" +
                "      \"S3Uri\": \"s3://" + bucketName + "/samplefiles/
latlongtest.csv\"\n" +
                "    },\n" +
                "    \"Type\": \"S3_DATA\"\n" +
                "  },\n" +
                "  \"DocumentType\": \"CSV\"\n" +
                "}";

        System.out.println(inputJSON);

        Parameter para3 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_vej_input_config")
                .value(inputJSON)
                .build();

        // Create an ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig object.
        VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data jobS3Data = VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data.builder()
                .s3Uri(output)
                .build();

        ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig outputConfig =
 ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig.builder()
                .s3Data(jobS3Data)
                .build();

        String gson4 = gson.toJson(outputConfig);
        Parameter para4 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_vej_export_config")
                .value(gson4)
                .build();
        System.out.println("parameter_vej_export_config:" +
 gson.toJson(outputConfig));

        // Create a VectorEnrichmentJobConfig object.
```

```
        ReverseGeocodingConfig reverseGeocodingConfig =
 ReverseGeocodingConfig.builder()
                .xAttributeName("Longitude")
                .yAttributeName("Latitude")
                .build();

        VectorEnrichmentJobConfig jobConfig = VectorEnrichmentJobConfig.builder()
                .reverseGeocodingConfig(reverseGeocodingConfig)
                .build();

        String para5JSON = "{\"MapMatchingConfig\":null,\"ReverseGeocodingConfig\":
{\"XAttributeName\":\"Longitude\",\"YAttributeName\":\"Latitude\"}}";
        Parameter para5 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_step_1_vej_config")
                .value(para5JSON)
                .build();

        System.out.println("parameter_step_1_vej_config:" + gson.toJson(jobConfig));
        parameters.add(para1);
        parameters.add(para2);
        parameters.add(para3);
        parameters.add(para4);
        parameters.add(para5);

        StartPipelineExecutionRequest pipelineExecutionRequest =
 StartPipelineExecutionRequest.builder()
                .pipelineExecutionDescription("Created using Java SDK")
                .pipelineExecutionDisplayName(pipelineName + "-example-execution")
                .pipelineParameters(parameters)
                .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                .build();

        StartPipelineExecutionResponse response =
 sageMakerClient.startPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest);
        return response.pipelineExecutionArn();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartPipelineExecutionconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenari

Inizia con i lavori e le pipeline geospaziali

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Imposta le risorse per una pipeline.
- Configura una pipeline che esegua un lavoro geospaziale.
- Avvio dell'esecuzione di una pipeline.
- Monitora lo stato dell'esecuzione.
- Visualizza l'output della pipeline.
- Eliminare le risorse.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creare ed eseguire SageMaker pipeline utilizzando AWS SDKs Community.aws.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public class SagemakerWorkflow {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    private static String eventSourceMapping = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = "\n" +
                "Usage:\n" +
                "    <sageMakerRoleName> <lambdaRoleName> <functionFileLocation>
 <functionName> <queueName> <bucketName> <lnglatData> <spatialPipelinePath>
 <pipelineName>\n\n"
                +
                "Where:\n" +
                "    sageMakerRoleName - The name of the Amazon SageMaker role.\n\n"
 +
                "    lambdaRoleName - The name of the AWS Lambda role.\n\n" +
```

```
                "    functionFileLocation - The file location where the JAR file
that represents the AWS Lambda function is located.\n\n"
                +
                "    functionName - The name of the AWS Lambda function (for
example,SageMakerExampleFunction).\n\n" +
                "    queueName - The name of the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon
SQS) queue.\n\n" +
                "    bucketName - The name of the Amazon Simple Storage Service
(Amazon S3) bucket.\n\n" +
                "    lnglatData - The file location of the latlongtest.csv file
required for this use case.\n\n" +
                "    spatialPipelinePath - The file location of the
GeoSpatialPipeline.json file required for this use case.\n\n"
                +
                "    pipelineName - The name of the pipeline to create (for example,
sagemaker-sdk-example-pipeline).\n\n";

        if (args.length != 9) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sageMakerRoleName = args[0];
        String lambdaRoleName = args[1];
        String functionFileLocation = args[2];
        String functionName = args[3];
        String queueName = args[4];
        String bucketName = args[5];
        String lnglatData = args[6];
        String spatialPipelinePath = args[7];
        String pipelineName = args[8];
        String handlerName = "org.example.SageMakerLambdaFunction::handleRequest";

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SageMakerClient sageMakerClient = SageMakerClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        LambdaClient lambdaClient = LambdaClient.builder()
                .region(region)
```

```
                .build();

        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon SageMaker pipeline example
scenario.");
        System.out.println(
                "\nThis example workflow will guide you through setting up and
running an" +
                        "\nAmazon SageMaker pipeline. The pipeline uses an AWS
Lambda function and an" +
                        "\nAmazon SQS Queue. It runs a vector enrichment reverse
geocode job to" +
                        "\nreverse geocode addresses in an input file and store the
results in an export file.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("First, we will set up the roles, functions, and queue
needed by the SageMaker pipeline.");
        String lambdaRoleArn = checkLambdaRole(iam, lambdaRoleName);
        String sageMakerRoleArn = checkSageMakerRole(iam, sageMakerRoleName);

        String functionArn = checkFunction(lambdaClient, functionName,
functionFileLocation, lambdaRoleArn,
                handlerName);
        String queueUrl = checkQueue(sqsClient, lambdaClient, queueName,
functionName);
        System.out.println("The queue URL is " + queueUrl);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Setting up bucket " + bucketName);
        if (!checkBucket(s3Client, bucketName)) {
            setupBucket(s3Client, bucketName);
            System.out.println("Put " + lnglatData + " into " + bucketName);
            putS3Object(s3Client, bucketName, "latlongtest.csv", lnglatData);
```

```
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Now we can create and run our pipeline.");
        setupPipeline(sageMakerClient, spatialPipelinePath, sageMakerRoleArn,
 functionArn, pipelineName);
        String pipelineExecutionARN = executePipeline(sageMakerClient, bucketName,
 queueUrl, sageMakerRoleArn,
                pipelineName);
        System.out.println("The pipeline execution ARN value is " +
 pipelineExecutionARN);
        waitForPipelineExecution(sageMakerClient, pipelineExecutionARN);
        System.out.println("Getting output results " + bucketName);
        getOutputResults(s3Client, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The pipeline has completed. To view the pipeline and
 runs " +
                "in SageMaker Studio, follow these instructions:" +
                "\nhttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/pipelines-
studio.html");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Do you want to delete the AWS resources used in this
 Workflow? (y/n)");
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        String delResources = in.nextLine();
        if (delResources.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            System.out.println("Lets clean up the AWS resources. Wait 30 seconds");
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
            deleteEventSourceMapping(lambdaClient);
            deleteSQSQueue(sqsClient, queueName);
            listBucketObjects(s3Client, bucketName);
            deleteBucket(s3Client, bucketName);
            deleteLambdaFunction(lambdaClient, functionName);
            deleteLambdaRole(iam, lambdaRoleName);
            deleteSagemakerRole(iam, sageMakerRoleName);
            deletePipeline(sageMakerClient, pipelineName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The AWS Resources were not deleted!");
        }
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("SageMaker pipeline scenario is complete.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    private static void readObject(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName, String key)
{
        System.out.println("Output file contents: \n");
        GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .build();

        ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse> objectBytes =
s3Client.getObjectAsBytes(objectRequest);
        byte[] byteArray = objectBytes.asByteArray();
        String text = new String(byteArray, StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
        System.out.println("Text output: " + text);
    }

    // Display some results from the output directory.
    public static void getOutputResults(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        System.out.println("Getting output results {bucketName}.");
        ListObjectsRequest listObjectsRequest = ListObjectsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .prefix("outputfiles/")
                .build();

        ListObjectsResponse response = s3Client.listObjects(listObjectsRequest);
        List<S3Object> s3Objects = response.contents();
        for (S3Object object : s3Objects) {
            readObject(s3Client, bucketName, object.key());
        }
    }

    // Check the status of a pipeline execution.
    public static void waitForPipelineExecution(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient,
String executionArn)
            throws InterruptedException {
        String status;
        int index = 0;
        do {
```

```
            DescribePipelineExecutionRequest pipelineExecutionRequest =
DescribePipelineExecutionRequest.builder()
                    .pipelineExecutionArn(executionArn)
                    .build();

            DescribePipelineExecutionResponse response = sageMakerClient
                    .describePipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest);
            status = response.pipelineExecutionStatusAsString();
            System.out.println(index + ". The Status of the pipeline is " + status);
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(4);
            index++;
        } while ("Executing".equals(status));
        System.out.println("Pipeline finished with status " + status);
    }

    // Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
    public static void deletePipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
pipelineName) {
        DeletePipelineRequest pipelineRequest = DeletePipelineRequest.builder()
                .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                .build();

        sageMakerClient.deletePipeline(pipelineRequest);
        System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + pipelineName);
    }

    // Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON.
    public static void setupPipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
filePath, String roleArn,
            String functionArn, String pipelineName) {
        System.out.println("Setting up the pipeline.");
        JSONParser parser = new JSONParser();

        // Read JSON and get pipeline definition.
        try (FileReader reader = new FileReader(filePath)) {
            Object obj = parser.parse(reader);
            JSONObject jsonObject = (JSONObject) obj;
            JSONArray stepsArray = (JSONArray) jsonObject.get("Steps");
            for (Object stepObj : stepsArray) {
                JSONObject step = (JSONObject) stepObj;
                if (step.containsKey("FunctionArn")) {
                    step.put("FunctionArn", functionArn);
                }
            }
```

```
            System.out.println(jsonObject);

            // Create the pipeline.
            CreatePipelineRequest pipelineRequest = CreatePipelineRequest.builder()
                    .pipelineDescription("Java SDK example pipeline")
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                    .pipelineDefinition(jsonObject.toString())
                    .build();

            sageMakerClient.createPipeline(pipelineRequest);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (IOException | ParseException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    // Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
    public static String executePipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
 bucketName, String queueUrl,
            String roleArn, String pipelineName) {
        System.out.println("Starting pipeline execution.");
        String inputBucketLocation = "s3://" + bucketName + "/samplefiles/
latlongtest.csv";
        String output = "s3://" + bucketName + "/outputfiles/";
        Gson gson = new GsonBuilder()
                .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
                .setPrettyPrinting().create();

        // Set up all parameters required to start the pipeline.
        List<Parameter> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
        Parameter para1 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_execution_role")
                .value(roleArn)
                .build();

        Parameter para2 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_queue_url")
                .value(queueUrl)
                .build();
```

```
        String inputJSON = "{\n" +
                "  \"DataSourceConfig\": {\n" +
                "    \"S3Data\": {\n" +
                "      \"S3Uri\": \"s3://" + bucketName + "/samplefiles/
latlongtest.csv\"\n" +
                "    },\n" +
                "    \"Type\": \"S3_DATA\"\n" +
                "  },\n" +
                "  \"DocumentType\": \"CSV\"\n" +
                "}";

        System.out.println(inputJSON);

        Parameter para3 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_vej_input_config")
                .value(inputJSON)
                .build();

        // Create an ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig object.
        VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data jobS3Data = VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data.builder()
                .s3Uri(output)
                .build();

        ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig outputConfig =
 ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig.builder()
                .s3Data(jobS3Data)
                .build();

        String gson4 = gson.toJson(outputConfig);
        Parameter para4 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_vej_export_config")
                .value(gson4)
                .build();
        System.out.println("parameter_vej_export_config:" +
 gson.toJson(outputConfig));

        // Create a VectorEnrichmentJobConfig object.
        ReverseGeocodingConfig reverseGeocodingConfig =
 ReverseGeocodingConfig.builder()
                .xAttributeName("Longitude")
                .yAttributeName("Latitude")
                .build();

        VectorEnrichmentJobConfig jobConfig = VectorEnrichmentJobConfig.builder()
```

```
                .reverseGeocodingConfig(reverseGeocodingConfig)
                .build();

        String para5JSON = "{\"MapMatchingConfig\":null,\"ReverseGeocodingConfig\":
{\"XAttributeName\":\"Longitude\",\"YAttributeName\":\"Latitude\"}}";
        Parameter para5 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_step_1_vej_config")
                .value(para5JSON)
                .build();

        System.out.println("parameter_step_1_vej_config:" + gson.toJson(jobConfig));
        parameters.add(para1);
        parameters.add(para2);
        parameters.add(para3);
        parameters.add(para4);
        parameters.add(para5);

        StartPipelineExecutionRequest pipelineExecutionRequest =
 StartPipelineExecutionRequest.builder()
                .pipelineExecutionDescription("Created using Java SDK")
                .pipelineExecutionDisplayName(pipelineName + "-example-execution")
                .pipelineParameters(parameters)
                .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                .build();

        StartPipelineExecutionResponse response =
 sageMakerClient.startPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest);
        return response.pipelineExecutionArn();
    }

    public static void deleteEventSourceMapping(LambdaClient lambdaClient) {
        DeleteEventSourceMappingRequest eventSourceMappingRequest =
 DeleteEventSourceMappingRequest.builder()
                .uuid(eventSourceMapping)
                .build();

        lambdaClient.deleteEventSourceMapping(eventSourceMappingRequest);
    }

    public static void deleteSagemakerRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        String[] sageMakerRolePolicies = getSageMakerRolePolicies();
        try {
            for (String policy : sageMakerRolePolicies) {
                // First the policy needs to be detached.
```

```
                DetachRolePolicyRequest rolePolicyRequest =
DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy)
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .build();

                iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest);
            }

            // Delete the role.
            DeleteRoleRequest roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteRole(roleRequest);
            System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + roleName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteLambdaRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        String[] lambdaRolePolicies = getLambdaRolePolicies();
        try {
            for (String policy : lambdaRolePolicies) {
                // First the policy needs to be detached.
                DetachRolePolicyRequest rolePolicyRequest =
DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy)
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .build();

                iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest);
            }

            // Delete the role.
            DeleteRoleRequest roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteRole(roleRequest);
            System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + roleName);
```

```
        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Delete the specific AWS Lambda function.
    public static void deleteLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName) {
        try {
            DeleteFunctionRequest request = DeleteFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .build();

            awsLambda.deleteFunction(request);
            System.out.println("*** " + functionName + " was deleted");

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Delete the specific S3 bucket.
    public static void deleteBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();
        s3Client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
        System.out.println("*** " + bucketName + " was deleted.");
    }

    public static void listBucketObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        try {
            ListObjectsRequest listObjects = ListObjectsRequest
                    .builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            ListObjectsResponse res = s3.listObjects(listObjects);
            List<S3Object> objects = res.contents();
            for (S3Object myValue : objects) {
                System.out.print("\n The name of the key is " + myValue.key());
```

```
                deleteBucketObjects(s3, bucketName, myValue.key());
            }

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteBucketObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
objectName) {
        ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier> toDelete = new ArrayList<>();
        toDelete.add(ObjectIdentifier.builder()
                .key(objectName)
                .build());
        try {
            DeleteObjectsRequest dor = DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .delete(Delete.builder()
                            .objects(toDelete).build())
                    .build();

            s3.deleteObjects(dor);
            System.out.println("*** " + bucketName + " objects were deleted.");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Delete the specific Amazon SQS queue.
    public static void deleteSQSQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName) {
        try {
            GetQueueUrlRequest getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

            String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl();
            DeleteQueueRequest deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .build();

            sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest);
```

```
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void putS3Object(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String objectKey,
String objectPath) {
        try {
            Map<String, String> metadata = new HashMap<>();
            metadata.put("x-amz-meta-myVal", "test");
            PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key("samplefiles/" + objectKey)
                    .metadata(metadata)
                    .build();

            s3.putObject(putOb, RequestBody.fromFile(new File(objectPath)));
            System.out.println("Successfully placed " + objectKey + " into bucket "
+ bucketName);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void setupBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        try {
            S3Waiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter();
            CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
            HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
            WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse> waiterResponse =
s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
```

```
            System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Set up the SQS queue to use with the pipeline.
    public static String setupQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, LambdaClient lambdaClient,
String queueName,
            String lambdaName) {
        System.out.println("Setting up queue named " + queueName);
        try {
            Map<QueueAttributeName, String> queueAtt = new HashMap<>();
            queueAtt.put(QueueAttributeName.DELAY_SECONDS, "5");
            queueAtt.put(QueueAttributeName.RECEIVE_MESSAGE_WAIT_TIME_SECONDS, "5");
            queueAtt.put(QueueAttributeName.VISIBILITY_TIMEOUT, "300");
            CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .attributes(queueAtt)
                    .build();

            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest);
            System.out.println("\nGet queue url");
            GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);

            connectLambda(sqsClient, lambdaClient, getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl(),
lambdaName);
            System.out.println("Queue ready with Url " +
getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl());
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

```
   // Connect the queue to the Lambda function as an event source.
   public static void connectLambda(SqsClient sqsClient, LambdaClient lambdaClient,
String queueUrl,
           String lambdaName) {
       System.out.println("Connecting the Lambda function and queue for the
pipeline.");
       String queueArn = "";

       // Specify the attributes to retrieve.
       List<QueueAttributeName> atts = new ArrayList<>();
       atts.add(QueueAttributeName.QUEUE_ARN);
       GetQueueAttributesRequest attributesRequest =
GetQueueAttributesRequest.builder()
               .queueUrl(queueUrl)
               .attributeNames(atts)
               .build();

       GetQueueAttributesResponse response =
sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(attributesRequest);
       Map<String, String> queueAtts = response.attributesAsStrings();
       for (Map.Entry<String, String> queueAtt : queueAtts.entrySet()) {
           System.out.println("Key = " + queueAtt.getKey() + ", Value = " +
queueAtt.getValue());
           queueArn = queueAtt.getValue();
       }

       CreateEventSourceMappingRequest eventSourceMappingRequest =
CreateEventSourceMappingRequest.builder()
               .eventSourceArn(queueArn)
               .functionName(lambdaName)
               .build();

       CreateEventSourceMappingResponse response1 =
lambdaClient.createEventSourceMapping(eventSourceMappingRequest);
       eventSourceMapping = response1.uuid();
       System.out.println("The mapping between the event source and Lambda function
was successful");
   }

   // Create an AWS Lambda function.
   public static String createLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName, String filePath, String role,
           String handler) {
```

```
        try {
            LambdaWaiter waiter = awsLambda.waiter();
            InputStream is = new FileInputStream(filePath);
            SdkBytes fileToUpload = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(is);
            FunctionCode code = FunctionCode.builder()
                    .zipFile(fileToUpload)
                    .build();

            CreateFunctionRequest functionRequest = CreateFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .description("SageMaker example function.")
                    .code(code)
                    .handler(handler)
                    .runtime(Runtime.JAVA11)
                    .timeout(200)
                    .memorySize(1024)
                    .role(role)
                    .build();

            // Create a Lambda function using a waiter.
            CreateFunctionResponse functionResponse =
awsLambda.createFunction(functionRequest);
            GetFunctionRequest getFunctionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .build();
            WaiterResponse<GetFunctionResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter.waitUntilFunctionExists(getFunctionRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("The function ARN is " +
functionResponse.functionArn());
            return functionResponse.functionArn();

        } catch (LambdaException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createSageMakerRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        String[] sageMakerRolePolicies = getSageMakerRolePolicies();
        System.out.println("Creating a role to use with SageMaker.");
        String assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
```

```
                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                "\"Principal\": {" +
                "\"Service\": [" +
                "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
                "]" +
                "}," +
                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                "}]" +
                "}";

        try {
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .assumeRolePolicyDocument(assumeRolePolicy)
                    .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateRoleResponse roleResult = iam.createRole(request);

            // Attach the policies to the role.
            for (String policy : sageMakerRolePolicies) {
                AttachRolePolicyRequest attachRequest =
AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(policy)
                        .build();

                iam.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest);
            }

            // Allow time for the role to be ready.
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
            System.out.println("Role ready with ARN " + roleResult.role().arn());
            return roleResult.role().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
```

```
        }
        return "";
    }

    private static String createLambdaRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        String[] lambdaRolePolicies = getLambdaRolePolicies();
        String assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                "\"Principal\": {" +
                "\"Service\": [" +
                "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
                "]" +
                "}," +
                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                "}]" +
                "}";

        try {
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .assumeRolePolicyDocument(assumeRolePolicy)
                    .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateRoleResponse roleResult = iam.createRole(request);

            // Attach the policies to the role.
            for (String policy : lambdaRolePolicies) {
                AttachRolePolicyRequest attachRequest =
AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(policy)
                        .build();

                iam.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest);
            }

            // Allow time for the role to be ready.
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
```

```
            System.out.println("Role ready with ARN " + roleResult.role().arn());
            return roleResult.role().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());

        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String checkFunction(LambdaClient lambdaClient, String
functionName, String filePath, String role,
            String handler) {
        System.out.println("Create an AWS Lambda function used in this workflow.");
        String functionArn;
        try {
            // Does this function already exist.
            GetFunctionRequest functionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .build();

            GetFunctionResponse response =
lambdaClient.getFunction(functionRequest);
            functionArn = response.configuration().functionArn();

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            functionArn = createLambdaFunction(lambdaClient, functionName, filePath,
role, handler);
        }
        return functionArn;
    }

    // Check to see if the specific S3 bucket exists. If the S3 bucket exists, this
    // method returns true.
    public static boolean checkBucket(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        try {
            HeadBucketRequest headBucketRequest = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            s3.headBucket(headBucketRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println(bucketName + " exists");
            return true;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Amazon SQS queue exists. If not, this method creates a
    // new queue
    // and returns the ARN value.
    public static String checkQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, LambdaClient lambdaClient,
String queueName,
            String lambdaName) {
        System.out.println("Creating a queue for this use case.");
        String queueUrl;
        try {
            GetQueueUrlRequest request = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

            GetQueueUrlResponse response = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(request);
            queueUrl = response.queueUrl();
            System.out.println(queueUrl);

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            queueUrl = setupQueue(sqsClient, lambdaClient, queueName, lambdaName);
        }
        return queueUrl;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Lambda role exists. If not, this method creates it.
    public static String checkLambdaRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        System.out.println("Creating a role to for AWS Lambda to use.");
        String roleArn;
        try {
            GetRoleRequest roleRequest = GetRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            GetRoleResponse response = iam.getRole(roleRequest);
            roleArn = response.role().arn();
```

```
            System.out.println(roleArn);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            roleArn = createLambdaRole(iam, roleName);
        }
        return roleArn;
    }

    // Checks to see if the SageMaker role exists. If not, this method creates it.
    public static String checkSageMakerRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        System.out.println("Creating a role to for AWS SageMaker to use.");
        String roleArn;
        try {
            GetRoleRequest roleRequest = GetRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            GetRoleResponse response = iam.getRole(roleRequest);
            roleArn = response.role().arn();
            System.out.println(roleArn);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            roleArn = createSageMakerRole(iam, roleName);
        }
        return roleArn;
    }

    private static String[] getSageMakerRolePolicies() {
        String[] sageMakerRolePolicies = new String[3];
        sageMakerRolePolicies[0] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonSageMakerFullAccess";
        sageMakerRolePolicies[1] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess";
        sageMakerRolePolicies[2] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess";
        return sageMakerRolePolicies;
    }

    private static String[] getLambdaRolePolicies() {
        String[] lambdaRolePolicies = new String[5];
        lambdaRolePolicies[0] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerFullAccess";
        lambdaRolePolicies[1] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess";
```

```
        lambdaRolePolicies[2] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess";
        lambdaRolePolicies[3] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/"
                + "AmazonSageMakerServiceCatalogProductsLambdaServiceRolePolicy";
        lambdaRolePolicies[4] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AWSLambdaSQSQueueExecutionRole";
        return lambdaRolePolicies;
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreatePipeline
  - DeletePipeline
  - DescribePipelineExecution
  - StartPipelineExecution
  - UpdatePipeline

Esempi di Secrets Manager con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with Secrets Manager.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`GetSecretValue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetSecretValue`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.SecretsManagerClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.SecretsManagerException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * We recommend that you cache your secret values by using client-side caching.
 *
 * Caching secrets improves speed and reduces your costs. For more information,
 * see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/retrieving-
secrets.html
 */
public class GetSecretValue {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <secretName>\s

                Where:
                    secretName - The name of the secret (for example, tutorials/
MyFirstSecret).\s
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String secretName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SecretsManagerClient secretsClient = SecretsManagerClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getValue(secretsClient, secretName);
        secretsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getValue(SecretsManagerClient secretsClient, String
 secretName) {
        try {
            GetSecretValueRequest valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest.builder()
                    .secretId(secretName)
                    .build();

            GetSecretValueResponse valueResponse =
 secretsClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest);
            String secret = valueResponse.secretString();
            System.out.println(secret);

        } catch (SecretsManagerException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetSecretValueconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon SES con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x con Amazon SES.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`ListIdentities`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListIdentities`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.SesClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.ListIdentitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.SesException;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListIdentities {

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SesClient client = SesClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listSESIdentities(client);
    }

    public static void listSESIdentities(SesClient client) {
        try {
            ListIdentitiesResponse identitiesResponse = client.listIdentities();
            List<String> identities = identitiesResponse.identities();
            for (String identity : identities) {
                System.out.println("The identity is " + identity);
            }

        } catch (SesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListIdentitiesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListTemplates`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTemplates`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.SesV2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.ListEmailTemplatesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.ListEmailTemplatesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.SesV2Exception;

public class ListTemplates {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SesV2Client sesv2Client = SesV2Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllTemplates(sesv2Client);
    }

    public static void listAllTemplates(SesV2Client sesv2Client) {
        try {
            ListEmailTemplatesRequest templatesRequest =
 ListEmailTemplatesRequest.builder()
                    .pageSize(1)
                    .build();

            ListEmailTemplatesResponse response =
 sesv2Client.listEmailTemplates(templatesRequest);
            response.templatesMetadata()
                    .forEach(template -> System.out.println("Template name: " +
 template.templateName()));

        } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTemplatesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`SendEmail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendEmail`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.SesClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.Content;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.Destination;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.Body;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.SendEmailRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.SesException;

import javax.mail.MessagingException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SendMessageEmailRequest {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <sender> <recipient> <subject>\s

                Where:
                    sender - An email address that represents the sender.\s
                    recipient -  An email address that represents the recipient.\s
                    subject - The  subject line.\s
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sender = args[0];
        String recipient = args[1];
        String subject = args[2];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SesClient client = SesClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        // The HTML body of the email.
        String bodyHTML = "<html>" + "<head></head>" + "<body>" + "<h1>Hello!</h1>"
                + "<p> See the list of customers.</p>" + "</body>" + "</html>";

        try {
            send(client, sender, recipient, subject, bodyHTML);
            client.close();
            System.out.println("Done");

        } catch (MessagingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    public static void send(SesClient client,
            String sender,
            String recipient,
            String subject,
            String bodyHTML) throws MessagingException {

        Destination destination = Destination.builder()
                .toAddresses(recipient)
                .build();

        Content content = Content.builder()
                .data(bodyHTML)
                .build();

        Content sub = Content.builder()
```

```
                .data(subject)
                .build();

        Body body = Body.builder()
                .html(content)
                .build();

        Message msg = Message.builder()
                .subject(sub)
                .body(body)
                .build();

        SendEmailRequest emailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .destination(destination)
                .message(msg)
                .source(sender)
                .build();

        try {
            System.out.println("Attempting to send an email through Amazon SES " +
 "using the AWS SDK for Java...");
            client.sendEmail(emailRequest);

        } catch (SesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.SesClient;
import javax.activation.DataHandler;
import javax.activation.DataSource;
import javax.mail.Message;
import javax.mail.MessagingException;
import javax.mail.Session;
import javax.mail.internet.AddressException;
import javax.mail.internet.InternetAddress;
import javax.mail.internet.MimeMessage;
import javax.mail.internet.MimeMultipart;
import javax.mail.internet.MimeBodyPart;
import javax.mail.util.ByteArrayDataSource;
import java.io.ByteArrayOutputStream;
```

```
import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.file.Files;
import java.util.Properties;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.SendRawEmailRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.RawMessage;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.SesException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class SendMessageAttachment {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <sender> <recipient> <subject> <fileLocation>\s

                Where:
                    sender - An email address that represents the sender.\s
                    recipient -  An email address that represents the recipient.\s
                    subject - The  subject line.\s
                    fileLocation - The location of a Microsoft Excel file to use as
 an attachment (C:/AWS/customers.xls).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sender = args[0];
        String recipient = args[1];
        String subject = args[2];
        String fileLocation = args[3];

        // The email body for recipients with non-HTML email clients.
```

```
        String bodyText = "Hello,\r\n" + "Please see the attached file for a list "
                + "of customers to contact.";

        // The HTML body of the email.
        String bodyHTML = "<html>" + "<head></head>" + "<body>" + "<h1>Hello!</h1>"
                + "<p>Please see the attached file for a " + "list of customers to
contact.</p>" + "</body>"
                + "</html>";

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SesClient client = SesClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        try {
            sendemailAttachment(client, sender, recipient, subject, bodyText,
bodyHTML, fileLocation);
            client.close();
            System.out.println("Done");

        } catch (IOException | MessagingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    public static void sendemailAttachment(SesClient client,
            String sender,
            String recipient,
            String subject,
            String bodyText,
            String bodyHTML,
            String fileLocation) throws AddressException, MessagingException,
IOException {

        java.io.File theFile = new java.io.File(fileLocation);
        byte[] fileContent = Files.readAllBytes(theFile.toPath());

        Session session = Session.getDefaultInstance(new Properties());

        // Create a new MimeMessage object.
        MimeMessage message = new MimeMessage(session);

        // Add subject, from and to lines.
        message.setSubject(subject, "UTF-8");
```

```
        message.setFrom(new InternetAddress(sender));
        message.setRecipients(Message.RecipientType.TO,
 InternetAddress.parse(recipient));

        // Create a multipart/alternative child container.
        MimeMultipart msgBody = new MimeMultipart("alternative");

        // Create a wrapper for the HTML and text parts.
        MimeBodyPart wrap = new MimeBodyPart();

        // Define the text part.
        MimeBodyPart textPart = new MimeBodyPart();
        textPart.setContent(bodyText, "text/plain; charset=UTF-8");

        // Define the HTML part.
        MimeBodyPart htmlPart = new MimeBodyPart();
        htmlPart.setContent(bodyHTML, "text/html; charset=UTF-8");

        // Add the text and HTML parts to the child container.
        msgBody.addBodyPart(textPart);
        msgBody.addBodyPart(htmlPart);

        // Add the child container to the wrapper object.
        wrap.setContent(msgBody);

        // Create a multipart/mixed parent container.
        MimeMultipart msg = new MimeMultipart("mixed");

        // Add the parent container to the message.
        message.setContent(msg);
        msg.addBodyPart(wrap);

        // Define the attachment.
        MimeBodyPart att = new MimeBodyPart();
        DataSource fds = new ByteArrayDataSource(fileContent,
                "application/vnd.openxmlformats-
officedocument.spreadsheetml.sheet");
        att.setDataHandler(new DataHandler(fds));

        String reportName = "WorkReport.xls";
        att.setFileName(reportName);

        // Add the attachment to the message.
        msg.addBodyPart(att);
```

```
        try {
            System.out.println("Attempting to send an email through Amazon SES " +
 "using the AWS SDK for Java...");

            ByteArrayOutputStream outputStream = new ByteArrayOutputStream();
            message.writeTo(outputStream);

            ByteBuffer buf = ByteBuffer.wrap(outputStream.toByteArray());

            byte[] arr = new byte[buf.remaining()];
            buf.get(arr);

            SdkBytes data = SdkBytes.fromByteArray(arr);
            RawMessage rawMessage = RawMessage.builder()
                    .data(data)
                    .build();

            SendRawEmailRequest rawEmailRequest = SendRawEmailRequest.builder()
                    .rawMessage(rawMessage)
                    .build();

            client.sendRawEmail(rawEmailRequest);

        } catch (SesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Email sent using SesClient with attachment");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendEmailconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`SendTemplatedEmail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendTemplatedEmail`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Destination;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.EmailContent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.SendEmailRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.SesV2Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.SesV2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Template;

/**
 * Before running this AWS SDK for Java (v2) example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * Also, make sure that you create a template. See the following documentation
 * topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ses/latest/dg/send-personalized-email-api.html
 */

public class SendEmailTemplate {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <template> <sender> <recipient>\s

                Where:
                    template - The name of the email template.
                    sender - An email address that represents the sender.\s
                    recipient - An email address that represents the recipient.\s
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String templateName = args[0];
        String sender = args[1];
        String recipient = args[2];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SesV2Client sesv2Client = SesV2Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        send(sesv2Client, sender, recipient, templateName);
    }

    public static void send(SesV2Client client, String sender, String recipient,
String templateName) {
        Destination destination = Destination.builder()
                .toAddresses(recipient)
                .build();

        /*
         * Specify both name and favorite animal (favoriteanimal) in your code when
         * defining the Template object.
         * If you don't specify all the variables in the template, Amazon SES
doesn't
         * send the email.
         */
        Template myTemplate = Template.builder()
                .templateName(templateName)
                .templateData("{\n" +
                        "  \"name\": \"Jason\"\n," +
                        "  \"favoriteanimal\": \"Cat\"\n" +
                        "}")
                .build();

        EmailContent emailContent = EmailContent.builder()
                .template(myTemplate)
                .build();

        SendEmailRequest emailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .destination(destination)
```

```
                .content(emailContent)
                .fromEmailAddress(sender)
                .build();

        try {
            System.out.println("Attempting to send an email based on a template
 using the AWS SDK for Java (v2)...");
            client.sendEmail(emailRequest);
            System.out.println("email based on a template was sent");

        } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendTemplatedEmailconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione Web per tracciare i dati DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in una tabella Amazon DynamoDB e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon DynamoDB per creare un'applicazione Web dinamica che traccia i dati di lavoro DynamoDB.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

Creazione di un'applicazione Web per tracciare i dati Amazon Redshift

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia e genera report sugli elementi di lavoro utilizzando un database Amazon Redshift.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia e segnala gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon Redshift.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API Spring REST che interroga i dati di Amazon Redshift e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Redshift
- Amazon SES

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia e segnala gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon RDS.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API Spring REST che interroga i dati Serverless di Amazon Aurora e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire un esempio che utilizza l'API JDBC, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS

- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Rilevamento dei DPI nelle immagini

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'app che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare i dispositivi di protezione individuale (DPI) nelle immagini.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione che rileva le immagini con dispositivi di protezione individuale.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Rilevamento di oggetti nelle immagini

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'app che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare oggetti per categoria nelle immagini.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Java di Amazon Rekognition per creare un'applicazione che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per identificare gli oggetti in base a una categoria nelle immagini situate in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition

- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Rilevamento di persone e oggetti in un video

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come rilevare persone e oggetti in un video con Amazon Rekognition.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Java di Amazon Rekognition per creare un'applicazione che rileva volti e oggetti nei video situati in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Utilizzo di Step Functions per richiamare le funzioni Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una macchina a AWS Step Functions stati che richiama AWS Lambda funzioni in sequenza.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un flusso di lavoro AWS senza server utilizzando AWS Step Functions and. AWS SDK for Java 2.x Ogni fase del flusso di lavoro viene implementata utilizzando una AWS Lambda funzione.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SES
- Step Functions

Esempi di API Amazon SES v2 con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l'API AWS SDK for Java 2.x with Amazon SES v2.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateContact`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateContact`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
      try {
        // Create a new contact with the provided email address in the
        CreateContactRequest contactRequest = CreateContactRequest.builder()
            .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .emailAddress(emailAddress)
            .build();

        sesClient.createContact(contactRequest);
        contacts.add(emailAddress);

        System.out.println("Contact created: " + emailAddress);

        // Send a welcome email to the new contact
        String welcomeHtml = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/
coupon_newsletter/welcome.html"));
        String welcomeText = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/
coupon_newsletter/welcome.txt"));

        SendEmailRequest welcomeEmailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
            .fromEmailAddress(this.verifiedEmail)
            .destination(Destination.builder().toAddresses(emailAddress).build())
            .content(EmailContent.builder()
                .simple(
                    Message.builder()
                        .subject(Content.builder().data("Welcome to the Weekly
 Coupons Newsletter").build())
                        .body(Body.builder()
                            .text(Content.builder().data(welcomeText).build())
                            .html(Content.builder().data(welcomeHtml).build())
                            .build())
                        .build())
                .build())
            .build();
        SendEmailResponse welcomeEmailResponse =
 sesClient.sendEmail(welcomeEmailRequest);
        System.out.println("Welcome email sent: " +
 welcomeEmailResponse.messageId());
      } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
        // If the contact already exists, skip this step for that contact and
 proceed
        // with the next contact
        System.out.println("Contact already exists, skipping creation...");
      } catch (Exception e) {
```

```
        System.err.println("Error occurred while processing email address " +
 emailAddress + ": " + e.getMessage());
        throw e;
      }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateContactconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateContactList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateContactList`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    try {
      // 2. Create a contact list
      String contactListName = CONTACT_LIST_NAME;
      CreateContactListRequest createContactListRequest =
 CreateContactListRequest.builder()
          .contactListName(contactListName)
          .build();
      sesClient.createContactList(createContactListRequest);
      System.out.println("Contact list created: " + contactListName);
    } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
      System.out.println("Contact list already exists, skipping creation: weekly-
coupons-newsletter");
    } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
      System.err.println("Limit for contact lists has been exceeded.");
      throw e;
    } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error creating contact list: " + e.getMessage());
      throw e;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateContactListconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateEmailIdentity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateEmailIdentity`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   try {
     CreateEmailIdentityRequest createEmailIdentityRequest =
CreateEmailIdentityRequest.builder()
         .emailIdentity(verifiedEmail)
         .build();
     sesClient.createEmailIdentity(createEmailIdentityRequest);
     System.out.println("Email identity created: " + verifiedEmail);
   } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
     System.out.println("Email identity already exists, skipping creation: " +
verifiedEmail);
   } catch (NotFoundException e) {
     System.err.println("The provided email address is not verified: " +
verifiedEmail);
     throw e;
   } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
     System.err
         .println("You have reached the limit for email identities. Please remove
some identities and try again.");
     throw e;
   } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
     System.err.println("Error creating email identity: " + e.getMessage());
     throw e;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateEmailIdentityconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateEmailTemplate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateEmailTemplate`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    try {
      // Create an email template named "weekly-coupons"
      String newsletterHtml = loadFile("resources/coupon_newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.html");
      String newsletterText = loadFile("resources/coupon_newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.txt");

      CreateEmailTemplateRequest templateRequest =
 CreateEmailTemplateRequest.builder()
          .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
          .templateContent(EmailTemplateContent.builder()
              .subject("Weekly Coupons Newsletter")
              .html(newsletterHtml)
              .text(newsletterText)
              .build())
          .build();

      sesClient.createEmailTemplate(templateRequest);

      System.out.println("Email template created: " + TEMPLATE_NAME);
    } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
      // If the template already exists, skip this step and proceed with the next
      // operation
      System.out.println("Email template already exists, skipping creation...");
    } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
      // If the limit for email templates is exceeded, fail the workflow and inform
      // the user
      System.err.println("You have reached the limit for email templates. Please
 remove some templates and try again.");
      throw e;
    } catch (Exception e) {
```

```
      System.err.println("Error occurred while creating email template: " +
e.getMessage());
      throw e;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateEmailTemplateconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteContactList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteContactList`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    try {
      // Delete the contact list
      DeleteContactListRequest deleteContactListRequest =
DeleteContactListRequest.builder()
          .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
          .build();

      sesClient.deleteContactList(deleteContactListRequest);

      System.out.println("Contact list deleted: " + CONTACT_LIST_NAME);
    } catch (NotFoundException e) {
      // If the contact list does not exist, log the error and proceed
      System.out.println("Contact list not found. Skipping deletion...");
    } catch (Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the contact list: " +
e.getMessage());
      e.printStackTrace();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteContactListconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteEmailIdentity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteEmailIdentity`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
      try {
        // Delete the email identity
        DeleteEmailIdentityRequest deleteIdentityRequest =
DeleteEmailIdentityRequest.builder()
            .emailIdentity(this.verifiedEmail)
            .build();

        sesClient.deleteEmailIdentity(deleteIdentityRequest);

        System.out.println("Email identity deleted: " + this.verifiedEmail);
      } catch (NotFoundException e) {
        // If the email identity does not exist, log the error and proceed
        System.out.println("Email identity not found. Skipping deletion...");
      } catch (Exception e) {
        System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the email identity: " +
e.getMessage());
        e.printStackTrace();
      }
    } else {
      System.out.println("Skipping email identity deletion.");
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteEmailIdentitysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteEmailTemplate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteEmailTemplate`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    try {
      // Delete the template
      DeleteEmailTemplateRequest deleteTemplateRequest =
DeleteEmailTemplateRequest.builder()
          .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
          .build();

      sesClient.deleteEmailTemplate(deleteTemplateRequest);

      System.out.println("Email template deleted: " + TEMPLATE_NAME);
    } catch (NotFoundException e) {
      // If the email template does not exist, log the error and proceed
      System.out.println("Email template not found. Skipping deletion...");
    } catch (Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the email template: " +
e.getMessage());
      e.printStackTrace();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteEmailTemplatesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListContacts`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListContacts`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    ListContactsRequest contactListRequest = ListContactsRequest.builder()
        .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
        .build();

    List<String> contactEmails;
    try {
      ListContactsResponse contactListResponse =
sesClient.listContacts(contactListRequest);

      contactEmails = contactListResponse.contacts().stream()
          .map(Contact::emailAddress)
          .toList();
    } catch (Exception e) {
      // TODO: Remove when listContacts's GET body issue is resolved.
      contactEmails = this.contacts;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListContactssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`SendEmail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendEmail`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invio di un messaggio

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Body;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Content;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Destination;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.EmailContent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.SendEmailRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.SesV2Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.SesV2Client;

/**
 * Before running this AWS SDK for Java (v2) example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class SendEmail {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                                Usage:
                                    <sender> <recipient> <subject>\s

                                Where:
                                    sender - An email address that represents the
 sender.\s
                                    recipient - An email address that represents the
 recipient.\s
                                    subject - The subject line.\s
                                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sender = args[0];
        String recipient = args[1];
```

```
        String subject = args[2];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SesV2Client sesv2Client = SesV2Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        // The HTML body of the email.
        String bodyHTML = "<html>" + "<head></head>" + "<body>" + "<h1>Hello!</h1>"
                + "<p> See the list of customers.</p>" + "</body>" + "</html>";

        send(sesv2Client, sender, recipient, subject, bodyHTML);
    }

    public static void send(SesV2Client client,
                            String sender,
                            String recipient,
                            String subject,
                            String bodyHTML) {

        Destination destination = Destination.builder()
                .toAddresses(recipient)
                .build();

        Content content = Content.builder()
                .data(bodyHTML)
                .build();

        Content sub = Content.builder()
                .data(subject)
                .build();

        Body body = Body.builder()
                .html(content)
                .build();

        Message msg = Message.builder()
                .subject(sub)
                .body(body)
                .build();

        EmailContent emailContent = EmailContent.builder()
                .simple(msg)
                .build();
```

```
        SendEmailRequest emailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .destination(destination)
                .content(emailContent)
                .fromEmailAddress(sender)
                .build();

        try {
            System.out.println("Attempting to send an email through Amazon SES "
                    + "using the AWS SDK for Java...");
            client.sendEmail(emailRequest);
            System.out.println("email was sent");

        } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Invia un messaggio utilizzando un modello.

```
      String coupons = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/coupon_newsletter/
sample_coupons.json"));
      for (String emailAddress : contactEmails) {
        SendEmailRequest newsletterRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
            .destination(Destination.builder().toAddresses(emailAddress).build())
            .content(EmailContent.builder()
                .template(Template.builder()
                    .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
                    .templateData(coupons)
                    .build())
                .build())
            .fromEmailAddress(this.verifiedEmail)
            .listManagementOptions(ListManagementOptions.builder()
                .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
                .build())
            .build();
        SendEmailResponse newsletterResponse =
 sesClient.sendEmail(newsletterRequest);
        System.out.println("Newsletter sent to " + emailAddress + ": " +
 newsletterResponse.messageId());
```

```
    }
```

Invia un messaggio con informazioni sull'intestazione.

```
public class SendwithHeader {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <sender> <recipient> <subject>\s

            Where:
                sender - An email address that represents the sender.\s
                recipient - An email address that represents the recipient.\s
                subject - The subject line.\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sender = args[0];
        String recipient = args[1];
        String subject = args[2];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SesV2Client sesv2Client = SesV2Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String bodyHTML = """
                <html>
                    <head></head>
                    <body>
                        <h1>Hello!</h1>
                        <p>See the list of customers.</p>
                    </body>
                </html>
                """;

        sendWithHeader(sesv2Client, sender, recipient, subject, bodyHTML);
```

```
        sesv2Client.close();
    }

    /**
     * Sends an email using the AWS SES V2 client.
     *
     * @param sesv2Client the SES V2 client to use for sending the email
     * @param sender the email address of the sender
     * @param recipient the email address of the recipient
     * @param subject the subject of the email
     * @param bodyHTML the HTML content of the email body
     */
    public static void sendWithHeader(SesV2Client sesv2Client,
                                      String sender,
                                      String recipient,
                                      String subject,
                                      String bodyHTML) {
        EmailContent emailContent = EmailContent.builder()
                .simple(Message.builder()
                        .body(b -> b.html(c ->
 c.charset(UTF_8.name()).data(bodyHTML))
                                .text(c -> c.charset(UTF_8.name()).data(bodyHTML)))
                        .subject(c -> c.charset(UTF_8.name()).data(subject))
                        .headers(List.of(
                                MessageHeader.builder()
                                        .name("List-Unsubscribe")
                                        .value("<https://nutrition.co/?
address=x&topic=x>, <mailto:unsubscribe@nutrition.co?subject=TopicUnsubscribe>")
                                        .build(),
                                MessageHeader.builder()
                                        .name("List-Unsubscribe-Post")
                                        .value("List-Unsubscribe=One-Click")
                                        .build()))
                        .build())
                .build();

        SendEmailRequest request = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .fromEmailAddress(sender)
                .destination(d -> d.toAddresses(recipient))
                .content(emailContent)
                .build();

        try {
            SendEmailResponse response = sesv2Client.sendEmail(request);
```

```
            System.out.println("Email sent! Message ID: " + response.messageId());
        } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println("Failed to send email: " +
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione SendEmail AWS SDK for Java 2.xAPI Reference.

Scenari

Scenario della newsletter

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire lo scenario di newsletter Amazon SES API v2.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    try {
      // 2. Create a contact list
      String contactListName = CONTACT_LIST_NAME;
      CreateContactListRequest createContactListRequest =
 CreateContactListRequest.builder()
          .contactListName(contactListName)
          .build();
      sesClient.createContactList(createContactListRequest);
      System.out.println("Contact list created: " + contactListName);
    } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
      System.out.println("Contact list already exists, skipping creation: weekly-
coupons-newsletter");
    } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
      System.err.println("Limit for contact lists has been exceeded.");
      throw e;
    } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
```

```
      System.err.println("Error creating contact list: " + e.getMessage());
      throw e;
    }

      try {
        // Create a new contact with the provided email address in the
        CreateContactRequest contactRequest = CreateContactRequest.builder()
            .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .emailAddress(emailAddress)
            .build();

        sesClient.createContact(contactRequest);
        contacts.add(emailAddress);

        System.out.println("Contact created: " + emailAddress);

        // Send a welcome email to the new contact
        String welcomeHtml = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/
coupon_newsletter/welcome.html"));
        String welcomeText = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/
coupon_newsletter/welcome.txt"));

        SendEmailRequest welcomeEmailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
            .fromEmailAddress(this.verifiedEmail)
            .destination(Destination.builder().toAddresses(emailAddress).build())
            .content(EmailContent.builder()
                .simple(
                    Message.builder()
                        .subject(Content.builder().data("Welcome to the Weekly
 Coupons Newsletter").build())
                        .body(Body.builder()
                            .text(Content.builder().data(welcomeText).build())
                            .html(Content.builder().data(welcomeHtml).build())
                            .build())
                        .build())
                .build())
            .build();
        SendEmailResponse welcomeEmailResponse =
 sesClient.sendEmail(welcomeEmailRequest);
        System.out.println("Welcome email sent: " +
 welcomeEmailResponse.messageId());
      } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
        // If the contact already exists, skip this step for that contact and
 proceed
```

```
        // with the next contact
        System.out.println("Contact already exists, skipping creation...");
      } catch (Exception e) {
        System.err.println("Error occurred while processing email address " +
 emailAddress + ": " + e.getMessage());
        throw e;
      }
    }

      ListContactsRequest contactListRequest = ListContactsRequest.builder()
          .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
          .build();

      List<String> contactEmails;
      try {
        ListContactsResponse contactListResponse =
 sesClient.listContacts(contactListRequest);

        contactEmails = contactListResponse.contacts().stream()
            .map(Contact::emailAddress)
            .toList();
      } catch (Exception e) {
        // TODO: Remove when listContacts's GET body issue is resolved.
        contactEmails = this.contacts;
      }


      String coupons = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/coupon_newsletter/
sample_coupons.json"));
      for (String emailAddress : contactEmails) {
        SendEmailRequest newsletterRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
            .destination(Destination.builder().toAddresses(emailAddress).build())
            .content(EmailContent.builder()
                .template(Template.builder()
                    .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
                    .templateData(coupons)
                    .build())
                .build())
            .fromEmailAddress(this.verifiedEmail)
            .listManagementOptions(ListManagementOptions.builder()
                .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
                .build())
            .build();
```

```
        SendEmailResponse newsletterResponse =
 sesClient.sendEmail(newsletterRequest);
        System.out.println("Newsletter sent to " + emailAddress + ": " +
 newsletterResponse.messageId());
      }

    try {
      CreateEmailIdentityRequest createEmailIdentityRequest =
 CreateEmailIdentityRequest.builder()
          .emailIdentity(verifiedEmail)
          .build();
      sesClient.createEmailIdentity(createEmailIdentityRequest);
      System.out.println("Email identity created: " + verifiedEmail);
    } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
      System.out.println("Email identity already exists, skipping creation: " +
 verifiedEmail);
    } catch (NotFoundException e) {
      System.err.println("The provided email address is not verified: " +
 verifiedEmail);
      throw e;
    } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
      System.err
          .println("You have reached the limit for email identities. Please remove
 some identities and try again.");
      throw e;
    } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error creating email identity: " + e.getMessage());
      throw e;
    }

    try {
      // Create an email template named "weekly-coupons"
      String newsletterHtml = loadFile("resources/coupon_newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.html");
      String newsletterText = loadFile("resources/coupon_newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.txt");

      CreateEmailTemplateRequest templateRequest =
 CreateEmailTemplateRequest.builder()
          .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
          .templateContent(EmailTemplateContent.builder()
              .subject("Weekly Coupons Newsletter")
              .html(newsletterHtml)
              .text(newsletterText)
```

```
            .build())
        .build();

    sesClient.createEmailTemplate(templateRequest);

    System.out.println("Email template created: " + TEMPLATE_NAME);
  } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
    // If the template already exists, skip this step and proceed with the next
    // operation
    System.out.println("Email template already exists, skipping creation...");
  } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
    // If the limit for email templates is exceeded, fail the workflow and inform
    // the user
    System.err.println("You have reached the limit for email templates. Please
remove some templates and try again.");
    throw e;
  } catch (Exception e) {
    System.err.println("Error occurred while creating email template: " +
e.getMessage());
    throw e;
  }

  try {
    // Delete the contact list
    DeleteContactListRequest deleteContactListRequest =
DeleteContactListRequest.builder()
        .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
        .build();

    sesClient.deleteContactList(deleteContactListRequest);

    System.out.println("Contact list deleted: " + CONTACT_LIST_NAME);
  } catch (NotFoundException e) {
    // If the contact list does not exist, log the error and proceed
    System.out.println("Contact list not found. Skipping deletion...");
  } catch (Exception e) {
    System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the contact list: " +
e.getMessage());
    e.printStackTrace();
  }

    try {
      // Delete the email identity
```

```
        DeleteEmailIdentityRequest deleteIdentityRequest =
DeleteEmailIdentityRequest.builder()
            .emailIdentity(this.verifiedEmail)
            .build();

        sesClient.deleteEmailIdentity(deleteIdentityRequest);

        System.out.println("Email identity deleted: " + this.verifiedEmail);
      } catch (NotFoundException e) {
        // If the email identity does not exist, log the error and proceed
        System.out.println("Email identity not found. Skipping deletion...");
      } catch (Exception e) {
        System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the email identity: " +
e.getMessage());
        e.printStackTrace();
      }
    } else {
      System.out.println("Skipping email identity deletion.");
    }

    try {
      // Delete the template
      DeleteEmailTemplateRequest deleteTemplateRequest =
DeleteEmailTemplateRequest.builder()
          .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
          .build();

      sesClient.deleteEmailTemplate(deleteTemplateRequest);

      System.out.println("Email template deleted: " + TEMPLATE_NAME);
    } catch (NotFoundException e) {
      // If the email template does not exist, log the error and proceed
      System.out.println("Email template not found. Skipping deletion...");
    } catch (Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the email template: " +
e.getMessage());
      e.printStackTrace();
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateContact

- CreateContactList
- CreateEmailIdentity
- CreateEmailTemplate
- DeleteContactList
- DeleteEmailIdentity
- DeleteEmailTemplate
- ListContacts
- SendEmail.semplice
- SendEmail.modello

Esempi di Amazon SNS con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x con Amazon SNS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Amazon SNS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon SNS.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package com.example.sns;

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.paginators.ListTopicsIterable;

public class HelloSNS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listSNSTopics(snsClient);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listSNSTopics(SnsClient snsClient) {
        try {
            ListTopicsIterable listTopics = snsClient.listTopicsPaginator();
            listTopics.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.topics().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Topic ARN: " +
 content.topicArn()));

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTopicssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless

Azioni

`CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CheckOptOut {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <phoneNumber>

                Where:
                   phoneNumber - The mobile phone number to look up (for example,
 +1XXX5550100).

                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String phoneNumber = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        checkPhone(snsClient, phoneNumber);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void checkPhone(SnsClient snsClient, String phoneNumber) {
        try {
            CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutRequest request =
 CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutRequest.builder()
                    .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
                    .build();

            CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutResponse result =
 snsClient.checkIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut(request);
            System.out.println(
                    result.isOptedOut() + "Phone Number " + phoneNumber + " has
 Opted Out of receiving sns messages." +
                            "\n\nStatus was " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ConfirmSubscription`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ConfirmSubscription`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ConfirmSubscriptionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ConfirmSubscriptionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ConfirmSubscription {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <subscriptionToken> <topicArn>

                Where:
                   subscriptionToken - A short-lived token sent to an endpoint
 during the Subscribe action.
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String subscriptionToken = args[0];
        String topicArn = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
```

```
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        confirmSub(snsClient, subscriptionToken, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void confirmSub(SnsClient snsClient, String subscriptionToken,
 String topicArn) {
        try {
            ConfirmSubscriptionRequest request =
 ConfirmSubscriptionRequest.builder()
                    .token(subscriptionToken)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            ConfirmSubscriptionResponse result =
 snsClient.confirmSubscription(request);
            System.out.println("\n\nStatus was " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "\n\nSubscription Arn: \n\n"
                    + result.subscriptionArn());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ConfirmSubscriptionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateTopic`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTopic`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateTopic {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicName>

                Where:
                   topicName - The name of the topic to create (for example,
 mytopic).

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicName = args[0];
        System.out.println("Creating a topic with name: " + topicName);
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
```

```
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String arnVal = createSNSTopic(snsClient, topicName);
        System.out.println("The topic ARN is" + arnVal);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static String createSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName) {
        CreateTopicResponse result;
        try {
            CreateTopicRequest request = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                    .name(topicName)
                    .build();

            result = snsClient.createTopic(request);
            return result.topicArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateTopicsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteTopic`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTopic`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteTopic {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:     <topicArn>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to delete.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Deleting a topic with name: " + topicArn);
        deleteSNSTopic(snsClient, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            DeleteTopicRequest request = DeleteTopicRequest.builder()
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();
```

```
            DeleteTopicResponse result = snsClient.deleteTopic(request);
            System.out.println("\n\nStatus was " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTopicsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetSMSAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetSMSAttributes`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.GetSubscriptionAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.GetSubscriptionAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
```

```
public class GetSMSAtrributes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic from which to retrieve
 attributes.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        getSNSAttrutes(snsClient, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getSNSAttrutes(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            GetSubscriptionAttributesRequest request =
 GetSubscriptionAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .subscriptionArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            // Get the Subscription attributes
            GetSubscriptionAttributesResponse res =
 snsClient.getSubscriptionAttributes(request);
            Map<String, String> map = res.attributes();

            // Iterate through the map
            Iterator iter = map.entrySet().iterator();
            while (iter.hasNext()) {
                Map.Entry entry = (Map.Entry) iter.next();
                System.out.println("[Key] : " + entry.getKey() + " [Value] : " +
 entry.getValue());
            }
```

```
        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        System.out.println("\n\nStatus was good");
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Get SMSAttributes in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetTopicAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`GetTopicAttributes`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.GetTopicAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.GetTopicAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class GetTopicAttributes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:    <topicArn>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to look up.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Getting attributes for a topic with name: " + topicArn);
        getSNSTopicAttributes(snsClient, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getSNSTopicAttributes(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            GetTopicAttributesRequest request = GetTopicAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            GetTopicAttributesResponse result =
 snsClient.getTopicAttributes(request);
            System.out.println("\n\nStatus is " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "\n\nAttributes: \n\n"
                    + result.attributes());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetTopicAttributessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListOptOut {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listOpts(snsClient);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listOpts(SnsClient snsClient) {
        try {
```

```
            ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutRequest request =
 ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutRequest.builder().build();
            ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutResponse result =
 snsClient.listPhoneNumbersOptedOut(request);
            System.out.println("Status is " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode()
 + "\n\nPhone Numbers: \n\n"
                    + result.phoneNumbers());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListSubscriptions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListSubscriptions`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListSubscriptionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListSubscriptionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListSubscriptions {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listSNSSubscriptions(snsClient);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listSNSSubscriptions(SnsClient snsClient) {
        try {
            ListSubscriptionsRequest request = ListSubscriptionsRequest.builder()
                    .build();

            ListSubscriptionsResponse result = snsClient.listSubscriptions(request);
            System.out.println(result.subscriptions());

        } catch (SnsException e) {

            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListSubscriptionssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListTopics`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTopics`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListTopicsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListTopicsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListTopics {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listSNSTopics(snsClient);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listSNSTopics(SnsClient snsClient) {
        try {
            ListTopicsRequest request = ListTopicsRequest.builder()
                    .build();

            ListTopicsResponse result = snsClient.listTopics(request);
            System.out.println(
                    "Status was " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "\n
\nTopics\n\n" + result.topics());
```

```
        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTopicssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`Publish`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Publish`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class PublishTopic {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <message> <topicArn>
```

```
                Where:
                   message - The message text to send.
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to publish.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String message = args[0];
        String topicArn = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
        pubTopic(snsClient, message, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void pubTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String message, String
 topicArn) {
        try {
            PublishRequest request = PublishRequest.builder()
                    .message(message)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                    .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status is " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

`SetSMSAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`SetSMSAttributes`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSmsAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSmsAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SetSMSAttributes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        HashMap<String, String> attributes = new HashMap<>(1);
        attributes.put("DefaultSMSType", "Transactional");
        attributes.put("UsageReportS3Bucket", "janbucket");

        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
        setSNSAttributes(snsClient, attributes);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void setSNSAttributes(SnsClient snsClient, HashMap<String, String>
 attributes) {
        try {
```

```
            SetSmsAttributesRequest request = SetSmsAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .attributes(attributes)
                    .build();

            SetSmsAttributesResponse result = snsClient.setSMSAttributes(request);
            System.out.println("Set default Attributes to " + attributes + ". Status
 was "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Set SMSAttributes in AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`SetSubscriptionAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SetSubscriptionAttributes`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import java.util.ArrayList;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class UseMessageFilterPolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <subscriptionArn>

                Where:
                   subscriptionArn - The ARN of a subscription.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String subscriptionArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        usePolicy(snsClient, subscriptionArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void usePolicy(SnsClient snsClient, String subscriptionArn) {
        try {
            SNSMessageFilterPolicy fp = new SNSMessageFilterPolicy();
            // Add a filter policy attribute with a single value
            fp.addAttribute("store", "example_corp");
            fp.addAttribute("event", "order_placed");

            // Add a prefix attribute
            fp.addAttributePrefix("customer_interests", "bas");

            // Add an anything-but attribute
            fp.addAttributeAnythingBut("customer_interests", "baseball");

            // Add a filter policy attribute with a list of values
            ArrayList<String> attributeValues = new ArrayList<>();
            attributeValues.add("rugby");
            attributeValues.add("soccer");
```

```
            attributeValues.add("hockey");
            fp.addAttribute("customer_interests", attributeValues);

            // Add a numeric attribute
            fp.addAttribute("price_usd", "=", 0);

            // Add a numeric attribute with a range
            fp.addAttributeRange("price_usd", ">", 0, "<=", 100);

            // Apply the filter policy attributes to an Amazon SNS subscription
            fp.apply(snsClient, subscriptionArn);

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SetSubscriptionAttributessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`SetTopicAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SetTopicAttributes`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetTopicAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetTopicAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SetTopicAttributes {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <attribute> <topicArn> <value>

                Where:
                   attribute - The attribute action to use. Valid parameters are:
 Policy | DisplayName | DeliveryPolicy .
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic.\s
                   value - The value for the attribute.
                """;

        if (args.length < 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String attribute = args[0];
        String topicArn = args[1];
        String value = args[2];

        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        setTopAttr(snsClient, attribute, topicArn, value);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void setTopAttr(SnsClient snsClient, String attribute, String
 topicArn, String value) {
        try {
            SetTopicAttributesRequest request = SetTopicAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .attributeName(attribute)
```

```
                    .attributeValue(value)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            SetTopicAttributesResponse result =
 snsClient.setTopicAttributes(request);
            System.out.println(
                    "\n\nStatus was " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "\n
\nTopic " + request.topicArn()
                            + " updated " + request.attributeName() + " to " +
 request.attributeValue());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SetTopicAttributessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`Subscribe`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Subscribe`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Sottoscrivi un indirizzo email a un argomento.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SubscribeEmail {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:     <topicArn> <email>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to subscribe.
                   email - The email address to use.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        String email = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        subEmail(snsClient, topicArn, email);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void subEmail(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String email)
 {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("email")
                    .endpoint(email)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();
```

```
            SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
            System.out.println("Subscription ARN: " + result.subscriptionArn() + "\n
\n Status is "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Sottoscrivi un endpoint HTTP a un argomento.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SubscribeHTTPS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn> <url>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to subscribe.
                   url - The HTTPS endpoint that you want to receive notifications.
                """;

        if (args.length < 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        String url = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        subHTTPS(snsClient, topicArn, url);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void subHTTPS(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String url) {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("https")
                    .endpoint(url)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
            System.out.println("Subscription ARN is " + result.subscriptionArn() +
 "\n\n Status is "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Sottoscrivi una funzione Lambda a un argomento.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;

/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SubscribeLambda {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn> <lambdaArn>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to subscribe.
                   lambdaArn - The ARN of an AWS Lambda function.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        String lambdaArn = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String arnValue = subLambda(snsClient, topicArn, lambdaArn);
        System.out.println("Subscription ARN: " + arnValue);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static String subLambda(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String
 lambdaArn) {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("lambda")
                    .endpoint(lambdaArn)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
```

```
                    .build();

            SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
            return result.subscriptionArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento sulle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

`TagResource`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`TagResource`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.Tag;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.TagResourceRequest;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class AddTags {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to which tags are added.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        addTopicTags(snsClient, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void addTopicTags(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            Tag tag = Tag.builder()
                    .key("Team")
                    .value("Development")
                    .build();

            Tag tag2 = Tag.builder()
                    .key("Environment")
                    .value("Gamma")
                    .build();

            List<Tag> tagList = new ArrayList<>();
            tagList.add(tag);
            tagList.add(tag2);
```

```
            TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(topicArn)
                    .tags(tagList)
                    .build();

            snsClient.tagResource(tagResourceRequest);
            System.out.println("Tags have been added to " + topicArn);

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la TagResourcesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`Unsubscribe`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Unsubscribe`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class Unsubscribe {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <subscriptionArn>

                Where:
                   subscriptionArn - The ARN of the subscription to delete.
                """;

        if (args.length < 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String subscriptionArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        unSub(snsClient, subscriptionArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void unSub(SnsClient snsClient, String subscriptionArn) {
        try {
            UnsubscribeRequest request = UnsubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .subscriptionArn(subscriptionArn)
                    .build();

            UnsubscribeResponse result = snsClient.unsubscribe(request);
            System.out.println("\n\nStatus was " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode()
                    + "\n\nSubscription was removed for " +
 request.subscriptionArn());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Annullamento della sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

Scenari

Costruisci un'app per inviare dati a una tabella DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione che invia dati a una tabella Amazon DynamoDB e ti avvisa quando un utente aggiorna la tabella.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web dinamica che invia dati utilizzando l'API Java di Amazon DynamoDB e invia un messaggio di testo utilizzando l'API Java di Amazon Simple Notification Service.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SNS

Costruzione di un'applicazione Amazon SNS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione con funzionalità di sottoscrizione e pubblicazione e tradurre i messaggi.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Java di Amazon Simple Notification Service per creare un'applicazione Web con funzionalità di sottoscrizione e pubblicazione. Inoltre, questa applicazione di esempio traduce anche i messaggi.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consultate l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire l'esempio che utilizza l'API Java Async, vedi l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

Creazione di un endpoint di piattaforma per notifiche push

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un endpoint di piattaforma per notifiche push di Amazon SNS.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreatePlatformEndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreatePlatformEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * In addition, create a platform application using the AWS Management Console.
 * See this doc topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/mobile-push-send-register.html
 *
 * Without the values created by following the previous link, this code examples
 * does not work.
```

```
 */

public class RegistrationExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:     <token> <platformApplicationArn>

            Where:
               token - The device token or registration ID of the mobile device.
 This is a unique
               identifier provided by the device platform (e.g., Apple Push
 Notification Service (APNS) for iOS devices, Firebase Cloud Messaging (FCM)
               for Android devices) when the mobile app is registered to receive
 push notifications.

               platformApplicationArn - The ARN value of platform application. You
 can get this value from the AWS Management Console.\s

            """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            return;
        }

        String token = args[0];
        String platformApplicationArn = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        createEndpoint(snsClient, token, platformApplicationArn);
    }
    public static void createEndpoint(SnsClient snsClient, String token, String
 platformApplicationArn) {
        System.out.println("Creating platform endpoint with token " + token);
        try {
            CreatePlatformEndpointRequest endpointRequest =
 CreatePlatformEndpointRequest.builder()
                .token(token)
                .platformApplicationArn(platformApplicationArn)
                .build();
```

```
            CreatePlatformEndpointResponse response =
 snsClient.createPlatformEndpoint(endpointRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the endpoint is " +
 response.endpointArn());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Creazione e pubblicazione su un argomento FIFO

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come creare e pubblicare su un argomento FIFO Amazon SNS.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

In questo esempio

- viene creato un argomento Amazon SNS FIFO, due code FIFO Amazon SQS e una coda Standard.
- viene effettuata la sottoscrizione all'argomento e pubblicato un messaggio nell'argomento.

Il test verifica la ricezione del messaggio in ogni coda. L'esempio completo mostra anche l'aggiunta di policy di accesso e l'eliminazione delle risorse alla fine.

```
public class PriceUpdateExample {
    public final static SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.create();
    public final static SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.create();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = "\n" +
            "Usage: " +
            "    <topicName> <wholesaleQueueFifoName> <retailQueueFifoName>
 <analyticsQueueName>\n\n" +
            "Where:\n" +
            "   fifoTopicName - The name of the FIFO topic that you want to create.
 \n\n" +
            "   wholesaleQueueARN - The name of a SQS FIFO queue that will be
 created for the wholesale consumer. \n\n"
            +
            "   retailQueueARN - The name of a SQS FIFO queue that will created for
 the retail consumer. \n\n" +
            "   analyticsQueueARN - The name of a SQS standard queue that will be
 created for the analytics consumer. \n\n";
        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        final String fifoTopicName = args[0];
```

```
        final String wholeSaleQueueName = args[1];
        final String retailQueueName = args[2];
        final String analyticsQueueName = args[3];

        // For convenience, the QueueData class holds metadata about a queue: ARN,
URL,
        // name and type.
        List<QueueData> queues = List.of(
            new QueueData(wholeSaleQueueName, QueueType.FIFO),
            new QueueData(retailQueueName, QueueType.FIFO),
            new QueueData(analyticsQueueName, QueueType.Standard));

        // Create queues.
        createQueues(queues);

        // Create a topic.
        String topicARN = createFIFOTopic(fifoTopicName);

        // Subscribe each queue to the topic.
        subscribeQueues(queues, topicARN);

        // Allow the newly created topic to send messages to the queues.
        addAccessPolicyToQueuesFINAL(queues, topicARN);

        // Publish a sample price update message with payload.
        publishPriceUpdate(topicARN, "{\"product\": 214, \"price\": 79.99}",
"Consumables");

        // Clean up resources.
        deleteSubscriptions(queues);
        deleteQueues(queues);
        deleteTopic(topicARN);
    }

    public static String createFIFOTopic(String topicName) {
        try {
            // Create a FIFO topic by using the SNS service client.
            Map<String, String> topicAttributes = Map.of(
                "FifoTopic", "true",
                "ContentBasedDeduplication", "false",
                "FifoThroughputScope", "MessageGroup");

            CreateTopicRequest topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                .name(topicName)
```

```
                .attributes(topicAttributes)
                .build();

            CreateTopicResponse response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest);
            String topicArn = response.topicArn();
            System.out.println("The topic ARN is" + topicArn);

            return topicArn;

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void subscribeQueues(List<QueueData> queues, String topicARN) {
        queues.forEach(queue -> {
            SubscribeRequest subscribeRequest = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                .topicArn(topicARN)
                .endpoint(queue.queueARN)
                .protocol("sqs")
                .build();

            // Subscribe to the endpoint by using the SNS service client.
            // Only Amazon SQS queues can receive notifications from an Amazon SNS
FIFO
            // topic.
            SubscribeResponse subscribeResponse =
snsClient.subscribe(subscribeRequest);
            System.out.println("The queue [" + queue.queueARN + "] subscribed to the
topic [" + topicARN + "]");
            queue.subscriptionARN = subscribeResponse.subscriptionArn();
        });
    }

    public static void publishPriceUpdate(String topicArn, String payload, String
groupId) {

        try {
            // Create and publish a message that updates the wholesale price.
            String subject = "Price Update";
            String dedupId = UUID.randomUUID().toString();
            String attributeName = "business";
```

```
            String attributeValue = "wholesale";

            MessageAttributeValue msgAttValue = MessageAttributeValue.builder()
                .dataType("String")
                .stringValue(attributeValue)
                .build();

            Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> attributes = new HashMap<>();
            attributes.put(attributeName, msgAttValue);
            PublishRequest pubRequest = PublishRequest.builder()
                .topicArn(topicArn)
                .subject(subject)
                .message(payload)
                .messageGroupId(groupId)
                .messageDeduplicationId(dedupId)
                .messageAttributes(attributes)
                .build();

            final PublishResponse response = snsClient.publish(pubRequest);
            System.out.println(response.messageId());
            System.out.println(response.sequenceNumber());
            System.out.println("Message was published to " + topicArn);

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateTopic
  - Pubblicare
  - Subscribe

Rilevamento di persone e oggetti in un video

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come rilevare persone e oggetti in un video con Amazon Rekognition.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Java di Amazon Rekognition per creare un'applicazione che rileva volti e oggetti nei video situati in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Pubblicazione di un messaggio in un argomento

Il codice di esempio seguente mostra come fare per:

- Creazione di un argomento Amazon SNS.
- Sottoscrivere un numero di telefono cellulare all'argomento.
- Pubblicazione di messaggi SMS nell'argomento in modo che tutti i numeri di telefono sottoscritti ricevano il messaggio in una sola volta.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare un argomento e restituire il suo ARN.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateTopic {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicName>

                Where:
                   topicName - The name of the topic to create (for example,
 mytopic).

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicName = args[0];
        System.out.println("Creating a topic with name: " + topicName);
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String arnVal = createSNSTopic(snsClient, topicName);
        System.out.println("The topic ARN is" + arnVal);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static String createSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName) {
        CreateTopicResponse result;
        try {
            CreateTopicRequest request = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .name(topicName)
                    .build();

            result = snsClient.createTopic(request);
            return result.topicArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

Sottoscrivere un endpoint a un argomento.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SubscribeTextSMS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn> <phoneNumber>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to subscribe.
                   phoneNumber - A mobile phone number that receives notifications
 (for example, +1XXX5550100).
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length < 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        String phoneNumber = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        subTextSNS(snsClient, topicArn, phoneNumber);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void subTextSNS(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String
 phoneNumber) {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("sms")
                    .endpoint(phoneNumber)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
            System.out.println("Subscription ARN: " + result.subscriptionArn() + "\n
\n Status is "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Impostare gli attributi del messaggio, ad esempio l'ID del mittente, il prezzo massimo e il relativo tipo. Gli attributi del messaggio sono facoltativi.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSmsAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSmsAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SetSMSAttributes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        HashMap<String, String> attributes = new HashMap<>(1);
        attributes.put("DefaultSMSType", "Transactional");
        attributes.put("UsageReportS3Bucket", "janbucket");

        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
        setSNSAttributes(snsClient, attributes);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void setSNSAttributes(SnsClient snsClient, HashMap<String, String>
 attributes) {
        try {
            SetSmsAttributesRequest request = SetSmsAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .attributes(attributes)
                    .build();

            SetSmsAttributesResponse result = snsClient.setSMSAttributes(request);
            System.out.println("Set default Attributes to " + attributes + ". Status
 was "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Pubblicare un messaggio in un argomento. Il messaggio viene inviato a ogni abbonato.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class PublishTextSMS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <message> <phoneNumber>

                Where:
                   message - The message text to send.
                   phoneNumber - The mobile phone number to which a message is sent
 (for example, +1XXX5550100).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String message = args[0];
        String phoneNumber = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
        pubTextSMS(snsClient, message, phoneNumber);
        snsClient.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void pubTextSMS(SnsClient snsClient, String message, String
 phoneNumber) {
        try {
            PublishRequest request = PublishRequest.builder()
                    .message(message)
                    .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
                    .build();

            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                    .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status was " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Pubblicazione di un SMS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare messaggi SMS utilizzando Amazon SNS.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class PublishTextSMS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <message> <phoneNumber>

                Where:
                   message - The message text to send.
                   phoneNumber - The mobile phone number to which a message is sent
 (for example, +1XXX5550100).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String message = args[0];
        String phoneNumber = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
        pubTextSMS(snsClient, message, phoneNumber);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void pubTextSMS(SnsClient snsClient, String message, String
 phoneNumber) {
        try {
            PublishRequest request = PublishRequest.builder()
                    .message(message)
                    .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
                    .build();

            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
```

```
                    .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status was " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .

Pubblicazione di messaggi nelle code

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creazione di un argomento (FIFO o non FIFO).
- Sottoscrizione di diverse code all'argomento con la possibilità di applicare un filtro.
- Pubblicazione di un messaggio nell'argomento.
- Esame delle code per i messaggi ricevuti.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package com.example.sns;

import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.MessageAttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.QueueAttributeName;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SetQueueAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;

import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.JsonArray;
import com.google.gson.JsonObject;
import com.google.gson.JsonPrimitive;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
```

```
 * <p>
 * This Java example performs these tasks:
 * <p>
 * 1. Gives the user three options to choose from.
 * 2. Creates an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
 * 3. Creates an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
 * 4. Gets the SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN) attribute.
 * 5. Attaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to the queue.
 * 6. Subscribes to the SQS queue.
 * 7. Publishes a message to the topic.
 * 8. Displays the messages.
 * 9. Deletes the received message.
 * 10. Unsubscribes from the topic.
 * 11. Deletes the SNS topic.
 */
public class SNSWorkflow {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = "\n" +
            "Usage:\n" +
            "    <fifoQueueARN>\n\n" +
            "Where:\n" +
            "    accountId - Your AWS account Id value.";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
            .build();

        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
            .build();

        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        String accountId = args[0];
        String useFIFO;
        String duplication = "n";
```

```
        String topicName;
        String deduplicationID = null;
        String groupId = null;

        String topicArn;
        String sqsQueueName;
        String sqsQueueUrl;
        String sqsQueueArn;
        String subscriptionArn;
        boolean selectFIFO = false;

        String message;
        List<Message> messageList;
        List<String> filterList = new ArrayList<>();
        String msgAttValue = "";

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.");
        System.out.println("In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and
 subscribe an SQS queue to the topic.\n" +
            "You can select from several options for configuring the topic and the
 subscriptions for the queue.\n" +
            "You can then post to the topic and see the results in the queue.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-
Out).\n" +
            "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and
 message filtering.\n" +
            "Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n)");
        useFIFO = in.nextLine();
        if (useFIFO.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            selectFIFO = true;
            System.out.println("You have selected FIFO");
            System.out.println(" Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication
 is supported.\n" +
                "        Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or
 automatically generated from content using a hash function.\n"
                +
                "        If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO
 topic, any message published and determined to have the same deduplication ID,\n"
                +
```

```
                "        within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted
 but not delivered.\n" +
                "        For more information about deduplication, see https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.");

            System.out.println(
                "Would you like to use content-based deduplication instead of
 entering a deduplication ID? (y/n)");
            duplication = in.nextLine();
            if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                System.out.println("Please enter a group id value");
                groupId = in.nextLine();
            } else {
                System.out.println("Please enter deduplication Id value");
                deduplicationID = in.nextLine();
                System.out.println("Please enter a group id value");
                groupId = in.nextLine();
            }
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create a topic.");
        System.out.println("Enter a name for your SNS topic.");
        topicName = in.nextLine();
        if (selectFIFO) {
            System.out.println("Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must
 be appended to the topic name.");
            topicName = topicName + ".fifo";
            System.out.println("The name of the topic is " + topicName);
            topicArn = createFIFO(snsClient, topicName, duplication);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the FIFO topic is " + topicArn);

        } else {
            System.out.println("The name of the topic is " + topicName);
            topicArn = createSNSTopic(snsClient, topicName);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the non-FIFO topic is " + topicArn);

        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Create an SQS queue.");
        System.out.println("Enter a name for your SQS queue.");
```

```
        sqsQueueName = in.nextLine();
        if (selectFIFO) {
            sqsQueueName = sqsQueueName + ".fifo";
        }
        sqsQueueUrl = createQueue(sqsClient, sqsQueueName, selectFIFO);
        System.out.println("The queue URL is " + sqsQueueUrl);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.");
        sqsQueueArn = getSQSQueueAttrs(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the new queue is " + sqsQueueArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Attach an IAM policy to the queue.");

        // Define the policy to use. Make sure that you change the REGION if you are
        // running this code
        // in a different region.
        String policy = """
        {
             "Statement": [
             {
                 "Effect": "Allow",
                         "Principal": {
                     "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
                 },
                 "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                         "Resource": "arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:%s:%s",
                         "Condition": {
                     "ArnEquals": {
                         "aws:SourceArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:%s:%s"
                     }
                 }
             }
             ]
         }
        """.formatted(accountId, sqsQueueName, accountId, topicName);

        setQueueAttr(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl, policy);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("6. Subscribe to the SQS queue.");
        if (selectFIFO) {
            System.out.println(
                "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered
 messages will be received in the queue.\n"
                    +
                    "For information about message filtering, see https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-filtering.html\n"
                    +
                    "For this example, you can filter messages by a \"tone\"
 attribute.");
            System.out.println("Would you like to filter messages for " +
 sqsQueueName + "'s subscription to the topic "
                + topicName + "?  (y/n)");
            String filterAns = in.nextLine();
            if (filterAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                boolean moreAns = false;
                System.out.println("You can filter messages by one or more of the
 following \"tone\" attributes.");
                System.out.println("1. cheerful");
                System.out.println("2. funny");
                System.out.println("3. serious");
                System.out.println("4. sincere");
                while (!moreAns) {
                    System.out.println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.");
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
                    switch (ans) {
                        case "1":
                            filterList.add("cheerful");
                            break;
                        case "2":
                            filterList.add("funny");
                            break;
                        case "3":
                            filterList.add("serious");
                            break;
                        case "4":
                            filterList.add("sincere");
                            break;
                        default:
                            moreAns = true;
                            break;
                    }
                }
```

```
            }
        }
        subscriptionArn = subQueue(snsClient, topicArn, sqsQueueArn, filterList);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Publish a message to the topic.");
        if (selectFIFO) {
            System.out.println("Would you like to add an attribute to this message?
(y/n)");
            String msgAns = in.nextLine();
            if (msgAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                System.out.println("You can filter messages by one or more of the
following \"tone\" attributes.");
                System.out.println("1. cheerful");
                System.out.println("2. funny");
                System.out.println("3. serious");
                System.out.println("4. sincere");
                System.out.println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.");
                String ans = in.nextLine();
                switch (ans) {
                    case "1":
                        msgAttValue = "cheerful";
                        break;
                    case "2":
                        msgAttValue = "funny";
                        break;
                    case "3":
                        msgAttValue = "serious";
                        break;
                    default:
                        msgAttValue = "sincere";
                        break;
                }

                System.out.println("Selected value is " + msgAttValue);
            }
            System.out.println("Enter a message.");
            message = in.nextLine();
            pubMessageFIFO(snsClient, message, topicArn, msgAttValue, duplication,
groupId, deduplicationID);

        } else {
            System.out.println("Enter a message.");
```

```
            message = in.nextLine();
            pubMessage(snsClient, message, topicArn);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Display the message. Press any key to continue.");
        in.nextLine();
        messageList = receiveMessages(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl, msgAttValue);
        for (Message mes : messageList) {
            System.out.println("Message Id: " + mes.messageId());
            System.out.println("Full Message: " + mes.body());
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Delete the received message. Press any key to
continue.");
        in.nextLine();
        deleteMessages(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl, messageList);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Unsubscribe from the topic and delete the queue.
Press any key to continue.");
        in.nextLine();
        unSub(snsClient, subscriptionArn);
        deleteSQSQueue(sqsClient, sqsQueueName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Delete the topic. Press any key to continue.");
        in.nextLine();
        deleteSNSTopic(snsClient, topicArn);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The SNS/SQS workflow has completed successfully.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void deleteSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            DeleteTopicRequest request = DeleteTopicRequest.builder()
                .topicArn(topicArn)
```

```
                .build();

            DeleteTopicResponse result = snsClient.deleteTopic(request);
            System.out.println("Status was " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteSQSQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName) {
        try {
            GetQueueUrlRequest getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                .queueName(queueName)
                .build();

            String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl();
            DeleteQueueRequest deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .build();

            sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest);
            System.out.println(queueName + " was successfully deleted.");

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void unSub(SnsClient snsClient, String subscriptionArn) {
        try {
            UnsubscribeRequest request = UnsubscribeRequest.builder()
                .subscriptionArn(subscriptionArn)
                .build();

            UnsubscribeResponse result = snsClient.unsubscribe(request);
            System.out.println("Status was " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode()
                + "\nSubscription was removed for " + request.subscriptionArn());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl,
List<Message> messages) {
        try {
            List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry> entries = new ArrayList<>();
            for (Message msg : messages) {
                DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry entry =
DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder()
                    .id(msg.messageId())
                    .build();

                entries.add(entry);
            }

            DeleteMessageBatchRequest deleteMessageBatchRequest =
DeleteMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .entries(entries)
                .build();

            sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(deleteMessageBatchRequest);
            System.out.println("The batch delete of messages was successful");

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static List<Message> receiveMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String
queueUrl, String msgAttValue) {
        try {
            if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
                ReceiveMessageRequest receiveMessageRequest =
ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .maxNumberOfMessages(5)
                    .build();
                return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest).messages();
            } else {
                // We know there are filters on the message.
```

```
                ReceiveMessageRequest receiveRequest =
ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .messageAttributeNames(msgAttValue) // Include other message
attributes if needed.
                    .maxNumberOfMessages(5)
                    .build();

                return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveRequest).messages();
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    public static void pubMessage(SnsClient snsClient, String message, String
topicArn) {
        try {
            PublishRequest request = PublishRequest.builder()
                .message(message)
                .topicArn(topicArn)
                .build();

            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status is " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void pubMessageFIFO(SnsClient snsClient,
                                      String message,
                                      String topicArn,
                                      String msgAttValue,
                                      String duplication,
                                      String groupId,
                                      String deduplicationID) {
```

```
        try {
            PublishRequest request;
            // Means the user did not choose to use a message attribute.
            if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
                if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .message(message)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .build();
                } else {
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .message(message)
                        .messageDeduplicationId(deduplicationID)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .build();
                }

            } else {
                Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes = new
HashMap<>();
                messageAttributes.put(msgAttValue, MessageAttributeValue.builder()
                    .dataType("String")
                    .stringValue("true")
                    .build());

                if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .message(message)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .build();
                } else {
                    // Create a publish request with the message and attributes.
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .message(message)
                        .messageDeduplicationId(deduplicationID)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .messageAttributes(messageAttributes)
                        .build();
                }
```

```
            }

            // Publish the message to the topic.
            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status was " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Subscribe to the SQS queue.
    public static String subQueue(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String
queueArn, List<String> filterList) {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request;
            if (filterList.isEmpty()) {
                // No filter subscription is added.
                request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("sqs")
                    .endpoint(queueArn)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

                SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
                System.out.println("The queue " + queueArn + " has been subscribed
to the topic " + topicArn + "\n" +
                    "with the subscription ARN " + result.subscriptionArn());
                return result.subscriptionArn();
            } else {
                request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("sqs")
                    .endpoint(queueArn)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

                SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
                System.out.println("The queue " + queueArn + " has been subscribed
to the topic " + topicArn + "\n" +
```

```
                    "with the subscription ARN " + result.subscriptionArn());

                String attributeName = "FilterPolicy";
                Gson gson = new Gson();
                String jsonString = "{\"tone\": []}";
                JsonObject jsonObject = gson.fromJson(jsonString, JsonObject.class);
                JsonArray toneArray = jsonObject.getAsJsonArray("tone");
                for (String value : filterList) {
                    toneArray.add(new JsonPrimitive(value));
                }

                String updatedJsonString = gson.toJson(jsonObject);
                System.out.println(updatedJsonString);
                SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest attRequest =
SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .subscriptionArn(result.subscriptionArn())
                    .attributeName(attributeName)
                    .attributeValue(updatedJsonString)
                    .build();

                snsClient.setSubscriptionAttributes(attRequest);
                return result.subscriptionArn();
            }

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Attach a policy to the queue.
    public static void setQueueAttr(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl, String
policy) {
        try {
            Map<software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.QueueAttributeName,
String> attrMap = new HashMap<>();
            attrMap.put(QueueAttributeName.POLICY, policy);

            SetQueueAttributesRequest attributesRequest =
SetQueueAttributesRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .attributes(attrMap)
                .build();
```

```
            sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(attributesRequest);
            System.out.println("The policy has been successfully attached.");

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String getSQSQueueAttrs(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl) {
        // Specify the attributes to retrieve.
        List<QueueAttributeName> atts = new ArrayList<>();
        atts.add(QueueAttributeName.QUEUE_ARN);

        GetQueueAttributesRequest attributesRequest =
GetQueueAttributesRequest.builder()
            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
            .attributeNames(atts)
            .build();

        GetQueueAttributesResponse response =
sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(attributesRequest);
        Map<String, String> queueAtts = response.attributesAsStrings();
        for (Map.Entry<String, String> queueAtt : queueAtts.entrySet())
            return queueAtt.getValue();

        return "";
    }

    public static String createQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName, Boolean
selectFIFO) {
        try {
            System.out.println("\nCreate Queue");
            if (selectFIFO) {
                Map<QueueAttributeName, String> attrs = new HashMap<>();
                attrs.put(QueueAttributeName.FIFO_QUEUE, "true");
                CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .attributes(attrs)
                    .build();

                sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest);
                System.out.println("\nGet queue url");
```

```
                GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
                return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();
            } else {
                CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

                sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest);
                System.out.println("\nGet queue url");
                GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
                return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName) {
        CreateTopicResponse result;
        try {
            CreateTopicRequest request = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                .name(topicName)
                .build();

            result = snsClient.createTopic(request);
            return result.topicArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createFIFO(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName, String
duplication) {
        try {
```

```
            // Create a FIFO topic by using the SNS service client.
            Map<String, String> topicAttributes = new HashMap<>();
            if (duplication.compareTo("n") == 0) {
                topicAttributes.put("FifoTopic", "true");
                topicAttributes.put("ContentBasedDeduplication", "false");
            } else {
                topicAttributes.put("FifoTopic", "true");
                topicAttributes.put("ContentBasedDeduplication", "true");
            }

            CreateTopicRequest topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                .name(topicName)
                .attributes(topicAttributes)
                .build();

            CreateTopicResponse response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest);
            return response.topicArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Pubblicare
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe

- Unsubscribe

Utilizzo di un'API Gateway per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da Amazon API Gateway.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione utilizzando l'API runtime Lambda Java. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. In questo esempio viene illustrato come creare una funzione Lambda richiamata da Gateway Amazon API che analizza una tabella Amazon DynamoDB per le ricorrenze di lavoro e utilizza Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) per inviare un messaggio di testo ai dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Utilizzo degli eventi pianificati per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da un evento EventBridge pianificato di Amazon.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un evento EventBridge pianificato da Amazon che richiami una AWS Lambda funzione. Configura EventBridge per utilizzare un'espressione cron per pianificare quando viene richiamata la funzione Lambda. In questo esempio, viene creata una funzione Lambda utilizzando l'API di runtime Lambda Java. Questo esempio richiama diversi AWS servizi per eseguire un caso d'uso specifico. Questo esempio dimostra come creare un'app che invia un messaggio di testo via mobile ai tuoi dipendenti che si congratula con loro alla data dell'anniversario di un anno.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch Registri
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Esempi serverless

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SNS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da un argomento SNS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SNS con Lambda tramite Java.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package example;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.LambdaLogger;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SNSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SNSEvent.SNSRecord;
```

```
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.List;

public class SNSEventHandler implements RequestHandler<SNSEvent, Boolean> {
    LambdaLogger logger;

    @Override
    public Boolean handleRequest(SNSEvent event, Context context) {
        logger = context.getLogger();
        List<SNSRecord> records = event.getRecords();
        if (!records.isEmpty()) {
            Iterator<SNSRecord> recordsIter = records.iterator();
            while (recordsIter.hasNext()) {
                processRecord(recordsIter.next());
            }
        }
        return Boolean.TRUE;
    }

    public void processRecord(SNSRecord record) {
        try {
            String message = record.getSNS().getMessage();
            logger.log("message: " + message);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

}
```

Esempi di Amazon SQS con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x con Amazon SQS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon SQS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon SQS.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.paginators.ListQueuesIterable;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloSQS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        listQueues(sqsClient);
        sqsClient.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void listQueues(SqsClient sqsClient) {
        try {
            ListQueuesIterable listQueues = sqsClient.listQueuesPaginator();
            listQueues.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.queueUrls().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Queue URL: " +
 content.toLowerCase()));

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListQueuessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless

Azioni

`CreateQueue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateQueue`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ListQueuesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ListQueuesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageBatchRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageBatchRequestEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SQSExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String queueName = "queue" + System.currentTimeMillis();
        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        // Perform various tasks on the Amazon SQS queue.
        String queueUrl = createQueue(sqsClient, queueName);
        listQueues(sqsClient);
        listQueuesFilter(sqsClient, queueUrl);
        List<Message> messages = receiveMessages(sqsClient, queueUrl);
        sendBatchMessages(sqsClient, queueUrl);
        changeMessages(sqsClient, queueUrl, messages);
        deleteMessages(sqsClient, queueUrl, messages);
        sqsClient.close();
    }

    public static String createQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName) {
        try {
            System.out.println("\nCreate Queue");
```

```
            CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest);

            System.out.println("\nGet queue url");

            GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void listQueues(SqsClient sqsClient) {

        System.out.println("\nList Queues");
        String prefix = "que";

        try {
            ListQueuesRequest listQueuesRequest =
ListQueuesRequest.builder().queueNamePrefix(prefix).build();
            ListQueuesResponse listQueuesResponse =
sqsClient.listQueues(listQueuesRequest);
            for (String url : listQueuesResponse.queueUrls()) {
                System.out.println(url);
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listQueuesFilter(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl) {
        // List queues with filters
        String namePrefix = "queue";
        ListQueuesRequest filterListRequest = ListQueuesRequest.builder()
```

```
                .queueNamePrefix(namePrefix)
                .build();

        ListQueuesResponse listQueuesFilteredResponse =
sqsClient.listQueues(filterListRequest);
        System.out.println("Queue URLs with prefix: " + namePrefix);
        for (String url : listQueuesFilteredResponse.queueUrls()) {
            System.out.println(url);
        }

        System.out.println("\nSend message");
        try {
            sqsClient.sendMessage(SendMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .messageBody("Hello world!")
                    .delaySeconds(10)
                    .build());

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void sendBatchMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl) {

        System.out.println("\nSend multiple messages");
        try {
            SendMessageBatchRequest sendMessageBatchRequest =
SendMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)

.entries(SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder().id("id1").messageBody("Hello from
msg 1").build(),

SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder().id("id2").messageBody("msg
2").delaySeconds(10)
                                    .build())
                    .build();
            sqsClient.sendMessageBatch(sendMessageBatchRequest);

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }

    public static List<Message> receiveMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String
queueUrl) {

        System.out.println("\nReceive messages");
        try {
            ReceiveMessageRequest receiveMessageRequest =
ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .maxNumberOfMessages(5)
                    .build();
            return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest).messages();

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    public static void changeMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl,
List<Message> messages) {

        System.out.println("\nChange Message Visibility");
        try {

            for (Message message : messages) {
                ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest req =
ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest.builder()
                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                        .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
                        .visibilityTimeout(100)
                        .build();
                sqsClient.changeMessageVisibility(req);
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
    public static void deleteMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl,
 List<Message> messages) {
        System.out.println("\nDelete Messages");

        try {
            for (Message message : messages) {
                DeleteMessageRequest deleteMessageRequest =
 DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                        .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
                        .build();
                sqsClient.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
            }
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateQueuesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteMessage`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        try {
            for (Message message : messages) {
                DeleteMessageRequest deleteMessageRequest =
 DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                        .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
```

```
                        .build();
                sqsClient.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
            }
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteMessagesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteQueue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteQueue`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteQueue {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:    <queueName>

                Where:
                   queueName - The name of the Amazon SQS queue to delete.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String queueName = args[0];
        SqsClient sqs = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        deleteSQSQueue(sqs, queueName);
        sqs.close();
    }

    public static void deleteSQSQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName) {
        try {
            GetQueueUrlRequest getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

            String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl();
            DeleteQueueRequest deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .build();

            sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest);

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteQueuesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetQueueUrl`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetQueueUrl`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
            GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetQueueUrlsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListQueues`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListQueues`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        String prefix = "que";

        try {
            ListQueuesRequest listQueuesRequest =
ListQueuesRequest.builder().queueNamePrefix(prefix).build();
            ListQueuesResponse listQueuesResponse =
sqsClient.listQueues(listQueuesRequest);
```

```
            for (String url : listQueuesResponse.queueUrls()) {
                System.out.println(url);
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListQueuessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ReceiveMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ReceiveMessage`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        try {
            ReceiveMessageRequest receiveMessageRequest =
ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .maxNumberOfMessages(5)
                    .build();
            return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest).messages();

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ReceiveMessagesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`SendMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendMessage`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Seguono due esempi di `SendMessage` operazione:

- Inviare un messaggio con un corpo e un ritardo
- Inviare un messaggio con un corpo e gli attributi del messaggio

Invia un messaggio con un corpo e un ritardo.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SendMessages {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <queueName> <message>

                Where:
                   queueName - The name of the queue.
```

```
                   message - The message to send.
               """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String queueName = args[0];
        String message = args[1];
        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();
        sendMessage(sqsClient, queueName, message);
        sqsClient.close();
    }

    public static void sendMessage(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName, String
 message) {
        try {
            CreateQueueRequest request = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();
            sqsClient.createQueue(request);

            GetQueueUrlRequest getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

            String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl();
            SendMessageRequest sendMsgRequest = SendMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .messageBody(message)
                    .delaySeconds(5)
                    .build();

            sqsClient.sendMessage(sendMsgRequest);

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Invia un messaggio con un corpo e gli attributi del messaggio.

```
    /**
     * <p>This method demonstrates how to add message attributes to a message.
     * Each attribute must specify a name, value, and data type. You use a Java Map
 to supply the attributes. The map's
     * key is the attribute name, and you specify the map's entry value using a
 builder that includes the attribute
     * value and data type.</p>
     *
     * <p>The data type must start with one of "String", "Number" or "Binary". You
 can optionally
     * define a custom extension by using a "." and your extension.</p>
     *
     * <p>The SQS Developer Guide provides more information on @see <a
     * href="https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-message-metadata.html#sqs-message-attributes">message
     * attributes</a>.</p>
     *
     * @param thumbailPath Filesystem path of the image.
     * @param queueUrl     URL of the SQS queue.
     */
    static void sendMessageWithAttributes(Path thumbailPath, String queueUrl) {
        Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributeMap;
        try {
            messageAttributeMap = Map.of(
                    "Name", MessageAttributeValue.builder()
                            .stringValue("Jane Doe")
                            .dataType("String").build(),
                    "Age", MessageAttributeValue.builder()
                            .stringValue("42")
                            .dataType("Number.int").build(),
                    "Image", MessageAttributeValue.builder()

 .binaryValue(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(Files.readAllBytes(thumbailPath)))
                            .dataType("Binary.jpg").build()
            );
        } catch (IOException e) {
            LOGGER.error("An I/O exception occurred reading thumbnail image: {}",
 e.getMessage(), e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
```

```
        }

        SendMessageRequest request = SendMessageRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .messageBody("Hello SQS")
                .messageAttributes(messageAttributeMap)
                .build();
        try {
            SendMessageResponse sendMessageResponse =
SQS_CLIENT.sendMessage(request);
            LOGGER.info("Message ID: {}", sendMessageResponse.messageId());
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Exception occurred sending message: {}", e.getMessage(),
e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SendMessagesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`SendMessageBatch`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendMessageBatch`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
            SendMessageBatchRequest sendMessageBatchRequest =
SendMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)

.entries(SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder().id("id1").messageBody("Hello from
msg 1").build(),

SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder().id("id2").messageBody("msg
2").delaySeconds(10)
```

```
                                        .build())
                    .build();
            sqsClient.sendMessageBatch(sendMessageBatchRequest);
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SendMessageBatchsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`SetQueueAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SetQueueAttributes`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Configura un Amazon SQS per utilizzare la crittografia lato server (SSE) utilizzando una chiave KMS personalizzata.

```
    public static void addEncryption(String queueName, String kmsMasterKeyAlias) {
        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.create();

        GetQueueUrlRequest urlRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                .queueName(queueName)
                .build();

        GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse;
        try {
            getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(urlRequest);
        } catch (QueueDoesNotExistException e) {
            LOGGER.error(e.getMessage(), e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        String queueUrl = getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();


        Map<QueueAttributeName, String> attributes = Map.of(
                QueueAttributeName.KMS_MASTER_KEY_ID, kmsMasterKeyAlias,
```

```
                QueueAttributeName.KMS_DATA_KEY_REUSE_PERIOD_SECONDS, "140" // Set
the data key reuse period to 140 seconds.
        );                                                                  // This
is how long SQS can reuse the data key before requesting a new one from KMS.

        SetQueueAttributesRequest attRequest = SetQueueAttributesRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .attributes(attributes)
                .build();
        try {
            sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(attRequest);
            LOGGER.info("The attributes have been applied to {}", queueName);
        } catch (InvalidAttributeNameException | InvalidAttributeValueException e) {
            LOGGER.error(e.getMessage(), e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        } finally {
            sqsClient.close();
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione API Reference. SetQueueAttributesAWS SDK for Java 2.x

Scenari

Crea un'applicazione di messaggistica

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione di messaggistica utilizzando Amazon SQS.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon SQS per sviluppare un'API REST Spring che invia e recupera messaggi.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SQS

Creazione e pubblicazione su un argomento FIFO

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come creare e pubblicare su un argomento FIFO Amazon SNS.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

In questo esempio

- viene creato un argomento Amazon SNS FIFO, due code FIFO Amazon SQS e una coda Standard.
- viene effettuata la sottoscrizione all'argomento e pubblicato un messaggio nell'argomento.

Il test verifica la ricezione del messaggio in ogni coda. L'esempio completo mostra anche l'aggiunta di policy di accesso e l'eliminazione delle risorse alla fine.

```
public class PriceUpdateExample {
    public final static SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.create();
    public final static SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.create();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = "\n" +
            "Usage: " +
            "    <topicName> <wholesaleQueueFifoName> <retailQueueFifoName>
 <analyticsQueueName>\n\n" +
            "Where:\n" +
            "   fifoTopicName - The name of the FIFO topic that you want to create.
 \n\n" +
            "   wholesaleQueueARN - The name of a SQS FIFO queue that will be
 created for the wholesale consumer. \n\n"
            +
            "   retailQueueARN - The name of a SQS FIFO queue that will created for
 the retail consumer. \n\n" +
            "   analyticsQueueARN - The name of a SQS standard queue that will be
 created for the analytics consumer. \n\n";
        if (args.length != 4) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        final String fifoTopicName = args[0];
        final String wholeSaleQueueName = args[1];
        final String retailQueueName = args[2];
        final String analyticsQueueName = args[3];

        // For convenience, the QueueData class holds metadata about a queue: ARN,
URL,
        // name and type.
        List<QueueData> queues = List.of(
            new QueueData(wholeSaleQueueName, QueueType.FIFO),
            new QueueData(retailQueueName, QueueType.FIFO),
            new QueueData(analyticsQueueName, QueueType.Standard));

        // Create queues.
        createQueues(queues);

        // Create a topic.
        String topicARN = createFIFOTopic(fifoTopicName);

        // Subscribe each queue to the topic.
        subscribeQueues(queues, topicARN);

        // Allow the newly created topic to send messages to the queues.
        addAccessPolicyToQueuesFINAL(queues, topicARN);

        // Publish a sample price update message with payload.
        publishPriceUpdate(topicARN, "{\"product\": 214, \"price\": 79.99}",
"Consumables");

        // Clean up resources.
        deleteSubscriptions(queues);
        deleteQueues(queues);
        deleteTopic(topicARN);
    }

    public static String createFIFOTopic(String topicName) {
        try {
            // Create a FIFO topic by using the SNS service client.
            Map<String, String> topicAttributes = Map.of(
                "FifoTopic", "true",
```

```
                "ContentBasedDeduplication", "false",
                "FifoThroughputScope", "MessageGroup");

            CreateTopicRequest topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                .name(topicName)
                .attributes(topicAttributes)
                .build();

            CreateTopicResponse response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest);
            String topicArn = response.topicArn();
            System.out.println("The topic ARN is" + topicArn);

            return topicArn;

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void subscribeQueues(List<QueueData> queues, String topicARN) {
        queues.forEach(queue -> {
            SubscribeRequest subscribeRequest = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                .topicArn(topicARN)
                .endpoint(queue.queueARN)
                .protocol("sqs")
                .build();

            // Subscribe to the endpoint by using the SNS service client.
            // Only Amazon SQS queues can receive notifications from an Amazon SNS
FIFO
            // topic.
            SubscribeResponse subscribeResponse =
snsClient.subscribe(subscribeRequest);
            System.out.println("The queue [" + queue.queueARN + "] subscribed to the
topic [" + topicARN + "]");
            queue.subscriptionARN = subscribeResponse.subscriptionArn();
        });
    }

    public static void publishPriceUpdate(String topicArn, String payload, String
groupId) {
```

```
        try {
            // Create and publish a message that updates the wholesale price.
            String subject = "Price Update";
            String dedupId = UUID.randomUUID().toString();
            String attributeName = "business";
            String attributeValue = "wholesale";

            MessageAttributeValue msgAttValue = MessageAttributeValue.builder()
                .dataType("String")
                .stringValue(attributeValue)
                .build();

            Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> attributes = new HashMap<>();
            attributes.put(attributeName, msgAttValue);
            PublishRequest pubRequest = PublishRequest.builder()
                .topicArn(topicArn)
                .subject(subject)
                .message(payload)
                .messageGroupId(groupId)
                .messageDeduplicationId(dedupId)
                .messageAttributes(attributes)
                .build();

            final PublishResponse response = snsClient.publish(pubRequest);
            System.out.println(response.messageId());
            System.out.println(response.sequenceNumber());
            System.out.println("Message was published to " + topicArn);

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateTopic
  - Pubblicare
  - Subscribe

Rilevamento di persone e oggetti in un video

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come rilevare persone e oggetti in un video con Amazon Rekognition.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Java di Amazon Rekognition per creare un'applicazione che rileva volti e oggetti nei video situati in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Gestisci messaggi di grandi dimensioni con S3

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare la Amazon SQS Extended Client Library per lavorare con messaggi Amazon SQS di grandi dimensioni.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.AmazonSQSExtendedClient;
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.ExtendedClientConfiguration;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
```

```
import org.joda.time.DateTime;
import org.joda.time.format.DateTimeFormat;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketLifecycleConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ExpirationStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleExpiration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRuleFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectVersionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectVersionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Request;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Response;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageRequest;

import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.UUID;

/**
 * Example of using Amazon SQS Extended Client Library for Java 2.x.
 */
public class SqsExtendedClientExample {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SqsExtendedClientExample.class);

    private String s3BucketName;
    private String queueUrl;
    private final String queueName;
    private final S3Client s3Client;
    private final SqsClient sqsExtendedClient;
    private final int messageSize;
```

```
    /**
     * Constructor with default clients and message size.
     */
    public SqsExtendedClientExample() {
        this(S3Client.create(), 300000);
    }

    /**
     * Constructor with custom S3 client and message size.
     *
     * @param s3Client The S3 client to use
     * @param messageSize The size of the test message to create
     */
    public SqsExtendedClientExample(S3Client s3Client, int messageSize) {
        this.s3Client = s3Client;
        this.messageSize = messageSize;

        // Generate a unique bucket name.
        this.s3BucketName = UUID.randomUUID() + "-" +
                DateTimeFormat.forPattern("yyMMdd-hhmmss").print(new DateTime());

        // Generate a unique queue name.
        this.queueName = "MyQueue-" + UUID.randomUUID();

        // Configure the SQS extended client.
        final ExtendedClientConfiguration extendedClientConfig = new
ExtendedClientConfiguration()
                .withPayloadSupportEnabled(s3Client, s3BucketName);

        this.sqsExtendedClient = new
AmazonSQSExtendedClient(SqsClient.builder().build(), extendedClientConfig);
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SqsExtendedClientExample example = new SqsExtendedClientExample();
        try {
            example.setup();
            example.sendAndReceiveMessage();
        } finally {
            example.cleanup();
        }
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Send a large message and receive it back.
     *
     * @return The received message
     */
    public Message sendAndReceiveMessage() {
        try {
            // Create a large message.
            char[] chars = new char[messageSize];
            Arrays.fill(chars, 'x');
            String largeMessage = new String(chars);

            // Send the message.
            final SendMessageRequest sendMessageRequest =
SendMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .messageBody(largeMessage)
                    .build();

            sqsExtendedClient.sendMessage(sendMessageRequest);
            logger.info("Sent message of size: {}", largeMessage.length());

            // Receive and return the message.
            final ReceiveMessageResponse receiveMessageResponse =
sqsExtendedClient.receiveMessage(
                    ReceiveMessageRequest.builder().queueUrl(queueUrl).build());

            List<Message> messages = receiveMessageResponse.messages();
            if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                throw new RuntimeException("No messages received");
            }

            Message message = messages.getFirst();
            logger.info("\nMessage received.");
            logger.info("  ID: {}", message.messageId());
            logger.info("  Receipt handle: {}", message.receiptHandle());
            logger.info("  Message body size: {}", message.body().length());
            logger.info("  Message body (first 5 characters): {}",
message.body().substring(0, 5));

            return message;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            logger.error("Error during message processing: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
            throw e;
```

```
        }
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK for Java 2.x.
- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateBucket
  - PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SendMessage

Elabora le notifiche degli eventi S3

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare le notifiche di eventi S3 in modo orientato agli oggetti.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio mostra come elaborare un evento di notifica S3 utilizzando Amazon SQS.

```
    /**
     * This method receives S3 event notifications by using an SqsAsyncClient.
     * After the client receives the messages it deserializes the JSON payload and
logs them. It uses
     * the S3EventNotification class (part of the S3 event notification API for
Java) to deserialize
     * the JSON payload and access the messages in an object-oriented way.
     *
     * @param queueUrl The URL of the AWS SQS queue that receives the S3 event
notifications.
```

```
     * @see <a href="https://sdk.amazonaws.com/java/api/latest/software/amazon/
awssdk/eventnotifications/s3/model/package-summary.html">S3EventNotification API</
a>.
     * <p>
     * To use S3 event notification serialization/deserialization to objects, add
 the following
     * dependency to your Maven pom.xml file.
     * <dependency>
     * <groupId>software.amazon.awssdk</groupId>
     * <artifactId>s3-event-notifications</artifactId>
     * <version><LATEST></version>
     * </dependency>
     * <p>
     * The S3 event notification API became available with version 2.25.11 of the
 Java SDK.
     * <p>
     * This example shows the use of the API with AWS SQS, but it can be used to
 process S3 event notifications
     * in AWS SNS or AWS Lambda as well.
     * <p>
     * Note: The S3EventNotification class does not work with messages routed
 through AWS EventBridge.
     */
    static void processS3Events(String bucketName, String queueUrl, String queueArn)
 {
        try {
            // Configure the bucket to send Object Created and Object Tagging
 notifications to an existing SQS queue.
            s3Client.putBucketNotificationConfiguration(b -> b
                    .notificationConfiguration(ncb -> ncb
                            .queueConfigurations(qcb -> qcb
                                    .events(Event.S3_OBJECT_CREATED,
 Event.S3_OBJECT_TAGGING)
                                    .queueArn(queueArn)))
                            .bucket(bucketName)
            ).join();

            triggerS3EventNotifications(bucketName);
            // Wait for event notifications to propagate.
            Thread.sleep(Duration.ofSeconds(5).toMillis());

            boolean didReceiveMessages = true;
            while (didReceiveMessages) {
                // Display the number of messages that are available in the queue.
```

```
                sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(b -> b
                                .queueUrl(queueUrl)

.attributeNames(QueueAttributeName.APPROXIMATE_NUMBER_OF_MESSAGES)
                        ).thenAccept(attributeResponse ->
                                logger.info("Approximate number of messages in the
queue: {}",

attributeResponse.attributes().get(QueueAttributeName.APPROXIMATE_NUMBER_OF_MESSAGES)))
                        .join();

                // Receive the messages.
                ReceiveMessageResponse response = sqsClient.receiveMessage(b -> b
                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                ).get();
                logger.info("Count of received messages: {}",
response.messages().size());
                didReceiveMessages = !response.messages().isEmpty();

                // Create a collection to hold the received message for deletion
                // after we log the messages.
                HashSet<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry> messagesToDelete = new
HashSet<>();
                // Process each message.
                response.messages().forEach(message -> {
                    logger.info("Message id: {}", message.messageId());
                    // Deserialize JSON message body to a S3EventNotification object
                    // to access messages in an object-oriented way.
                    S3EventNotification event =
S3EventNotification.fromJson(message.body());

                    // Log the S3 event notification record details.
                    if (event.getRecords() != null) {
                        event.getRecords().forEach(record -> {
                            String eventName = record.getEventName();
                            String key = record.getS3().getObject().getKey();
                            logger.info(record.toString());
                            logger.info("Event name is {} and key is {}", eventName,
key);
                        });
                    }
                    // Add logged messages to collection for batch deletion.
                    messagesToDelete.add(DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder()
                            .id(message.messageId())
```

```
                            .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
                            .build());
                });
                // Delete messages.
                if (!messagesToDelete.isEmpty()) {
                    sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(DeleteMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                            .entries(messagesToDelete)
                            .build()
                    ).join();
                }
            } // End of while block.
        } catch (InterruptedException | ExecutionException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - PutBucketNotificationConfiguration
  - ReceiveMessage

Pubblicazione di messaggi nelle code

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creazione di un argomento (FIFO o non FIFO).
- Sottoscrizione di diverse code all'argomento con la possibilità di applicare un filtro.
- Pubblicazione di un messaggio nell'argomento.
- Esame delle code per i messaggi ricevuti.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package com.example.sns;

import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.MessageAttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.QueueAttributeName;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SetQueueAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;
```

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;

import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.JsonArray;
import com.google.gson.JsonObject;
import com.google.gson.JsonPrimitive;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 * <p>
 * This Java example performs these tasks:
 * <p>
 * 1. Gives the user three options to choose from.
 * 2. Creates an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
 * 3. Creates an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
 * 4. Gets the SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN) attribute.
 * 5. Attaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to the queue.
 * 6. Subscribes to the SQS queue.
 * 7. Publishes a message to the topic.
 * 8. Displays the messages.
 * 9. Deletes the received message.
 * 10. Unsubscribes from the topic.
 * 11. Deletes the SNS topic.
 */
public class SNSWorkflow {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = "\n" +
            "Usage:\n" +
            "    <fifoQueueARN>\n\n" +
            "Where:\n" +
            "    accountId - Your AWS account Id value.";

        if (args.length != 1) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
            .build();

        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
            .build();

        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        String accountId = args[0];
        String useFIFO;
        String duplication = "n";
        String topicName;
        String deduplicationID = null;
        String groupId = null;

        String topicArn;
        String sqsQueueName;
        String sqsQueueUrl;
        String sqsQueueArn;
        String subscriptionArn;
        boolean selectFIFO = false;

        String message;
        List<Message> messageList;
        List<String> filterList = new ArrayList<>();
        String msgAttValue = "";

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.");
        System.out.println("In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and
 subscribe an SQS queue to the topic.\n" +
            "You can select from several options for configuring the topic and the
 subscriptions for the queue.\n" +
            "You can then post to the topic and see the results in the queue.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-
Out).\n" +
            "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and
 message filtering.\n" +
            "Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n)");
        useFIFO = in.nextLine();
        if (useFIFO.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            selectFIFO = true;
            System.out.println("You have selected FIFO");
            System.out.println(" Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication
 is supported.\n" +
                "        Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or
 automatically generated from content using a hash function.\n"
                +
                "        If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO
 topic, any message published and determined to have the same deduplication ID,\n"
                +
                "        within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted
 but not delivered.\n" +
                "        For more information about deduplication, see https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.");

            System.out.println(
                "Would you like to use content-based deduplication instead of
 entering a deduplication ID? (y/n)");
            duplication = in.nextLine();
            if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                System.out.println("Please enter a group id value");
                groupId = in.nextLine();
            } else {
                System.out.println("Please enter deduplication Id value");
                deduplicationID = in.nextLine();
                System.out.println("Please enter a group id value");
                groupId = in.nextLine();
            }
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create a topic.");
        System.out.println("Enter a name for your SNS topic.");
        topicName = in.nextLine();
        if (selectFIFO) {
```

```
            System.out.println("Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must
 be appended to the topic name.");
            topicName = topicName + ".fifo";
            System.out.println("The name of the topic is " + topicName);
            topicArn = createFIFO(snsClient, topicName, duplication);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the FIFO topic is " + topicArn);

        } else {
            System.out.println("The name of the topic is " + topicName);
            topicArn = createSNSTopic(snsClient, topicName);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the non-FIFO topic is " + topicArn);

        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Create an SQS queue.");
        System.out.println("Enter a name for your SQS queue.");
        sqsQueueName = in.nextLine();
        if (selectFIFO) {
            sqsQueueName = sqsQueueName + ".fifo";
        }
        sqsQueueUrl = createQueue(sqsClient, sqsQueueName, selectFIFO);
        System.out.println("The queue URL is " + sqsQueueUrl);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.");
        sqsQueueArn = getSQSQueueAttrs(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the new queue is " + sqsQueueArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Attach an IAM policy to the queue.");

        // Define the policy to use. Make sure that you change the REGION if you are
        // running this code
        // in a different region.
        String policy = """
        {
             "Statement": [
             {
                 "Effect": "Allow",
                         "Principal": {
```

```
                    "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
                },
                "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                        "Resource": "arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:%s:%s",
                        "Condition": {
                    "ArnEquals": {
                        "aws:SourceArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:%s:%s"
                    }
                }
            }
            ]
        }
        """.formatted(accountId, sqsQueueName, accountId, topicName);

        setQueueAttr(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl, policy);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Subscribe to the SQS queue.");
        if (selectFIFO) {
            System.out.println(
                "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered
 messages will be received in the queue.\n"
                    +
                    "For information about message filtering, see https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-filtering.html\n"
                    +
                    "For this example, you can filter messages by a \"tone\"
 attribute.");
            System.out.println("Would you like to filter messages for " +
 sqsQueueName + "'s subscription to the topic "
                + topicName + "?  (y/n)");
            String filterAns = in.nextLine();
            if (filterAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                boolean moreAns = false;
                System.out.println("You can filter messages by one or more of the
 following \"tone\" attributes.");
                System.out.println("1. cheerful");
                System.out.println("2. funny");
                System.out.println("3. serious");
                System.out.println("4. sincere");
                while (!moreAns) {
                    System.out.println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.");
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
```

```
                    switch (ans) {
                        case "1":
                            filterList.add("cheerful");
                            break;
                        case "2":
                            filterList.add("funny");
                            break;
                        case "3":
                            filterList.add("serious");
                            break;
                        case "4":
                            filterList.add("sincere");
                            break;
                        default:
                            moreAns = true;
                            break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }
        subscriptionArn = subQueue(snsClient, topicArn, sqsQueueArn, filterList);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Publish a message to the topic.");
        if (selectFIFO) {
            System.out.println("Would you like to add an attribute to this message?
(y/n)");
            String msgAns = in.nextLine();
            if (msgAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                System.out.println("You can filter messages by one or more of the
following \"tone\" attributes.");
                System.out.println("1. cheerful");
                System.out.println("2. funny");
                System.out.println("3. serious");
                System.out.println("4. sincere");
                System.out.println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.");
                String ans = in.nextLine();
                switch (ans) {
                    case "1":
                        msgAttValue = "cheerful";
                        break;
                    case "2":
                        msgAttValue = "funny";
```

```
                        break;
                    case "3":
                        msgAttValue = "serious";
                        break;
                    default:
                        msgAttValue = "sincere";
                        break;
                }

                System.out.println("Selected value is " + msgAttValue);
            }
            System.out.println("Enter a message.");
            message = in.nextLine();
            pubMessageFIFO(snsClient, message, topicArn, msgAttValue, duplication,
groupId, deduplicationID);

        } else {
            System.out.println("Enter a message.");
            message = in.nextLine();
            pubMessage(snsClient, message, topicArn);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Display the message. Press any key to continue.");
        in.nextLine();
        messageList = receiveMessages(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl, msgAttValue);
        for (Message mes : messageList) {
            System.out.println("Message Id: " + mes.messageId());
            System.out.println("Full Message: " + mes.body());
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Delete the received message. Press any key to
continue.");
        in.nextLine();
        deleteMessages(sqsClient, sqsQueueUrl, messageList);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Unsubscribe from the topic and delete the queue.
Press any key to continue.");
        in.nextLine();
```

```
        unSub(snsClient, subscriptionArn);
        deleteSQSQueue(sqsClient, sqsQueueName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Delete the topic. Press any key to continue.");
        in.nextLine();
        deleteSNSTopic(snsClient, topicArn);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The SNS/SQS workflow has completed successfully.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void deleteSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            DeleteTopicRequest request = DeleteTopicRequest.builder()
                .topicArn(topicArn)
                .build();

            DeleteTopicResponse result = snsClient.deleteTopic(request);
            System.out.println("Status was " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteSQSQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName) {
        try {
            GetQueueUrlRequest getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                .queueName(queueName)
                .build();

            String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl();
            DeleteQueueRequest deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .build();

            sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest);
            System.out.println(queueName + " was successfully deleted.");
```

```
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void unSub(SnsClient snsClient, String subscriptionArn) {
        try {
            UnsubscribeRequest request = UnsubscribeRequest.builder()
                .subscriptionArn(subscriptionArn)
                .build();

            UnsubscribeResponse result = snsClient.unsubscribe(request);
            System.out.println("Status was " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode()
                + "\nSubscription was removed for " + request.subscriptionArn());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl,
List<Message> messages) {
        try {
            List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry> entries = new ArrayList<>();
            for (Message msg : messages) {
                DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry entry =
DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder()
                    .id(msg.messageId())
                    .build();

                entries.add(entry);
            }

            DeleteMessageBatchRequest deleteMessageBatchRequest =
DeleteMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .entries(entries)
                .build();

            sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(deleteMessageBatchRequest);
            System.out.println("The batch delete of messages was successful");
```

```
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static List<Message> receiveMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String
queueUrl, String msgAttValue) {
        try {
            if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
                ReceiveMessageRequest receiveMessageRequest =
ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .maxNumberOfMessages(5)
                    .build();
                return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest).messages();
            } else {
                // We know there are filters on the message.
                ReceiveMessageRequest receiveRequest =
ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .messageAttributeNames(msgAttValue) // Include other message
attributes if needed.
                    .maxNumberOfMessages(5)
                    .build();

                return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveRequest).messages();
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    public static void pubMessage(SnsClient snsClient, String message, String
topicArn) {
        try {
            PublishRequest request = PublishRequest.builder()
                .message(message)
                .topicArn(topicArn)
                .build();
```

```
            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status is " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void pubMessageFIFO(SnsClient snsClient,
                                      String message,
                                      String topicArn,
                                      String msgAttValue,
                                      String duplication,
                                      String groupId,
                                      String deduplicationID) {

        try {
            PublishRequest request;
            // Means the user did not choose to use a message attribute.
            if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
                if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .message(message)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .build();
                } else {
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .message(message)
                        .messageDeduplicationId(deduplicationID)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .build();
                }

            } else {
                Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes = new
HashMap<>();
                messageAttributes.put(msgAttValue, MessageAttributeValue.builder()
                    .dataType("String")
                    .stringValue("true")
```

```
                    .build());

                if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .message(message)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .build();
                } else {
                    // Create a publish request with the message and attributes.
                    request = PublishRequest.builder()
                        .topicArn(topicArn)
                        .message(message)
                        .messageDeduplicationId(deduplicationID)
                        .messageGroupId(groupId)
                        .messageAttributes(messageAttributes)
                        .build();
                }
            }

            // Publish the message to the topic.
            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status was " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Subscribe to the SQS queue.
    public static String subQueue(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String
queueArn, List<String> filterList) {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request;
            if (filterList.isEmpty()) {
                // No filter subscription is added.
                request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("sqs")
                    .endpoint(queueArn)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
```

```
                    .build();

                SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
                System.out.println("The queue " + queueArn + " has been subscribed
to the topic " + topicArn + "\n" +
                    "with the subscription ARN " + result.subscriptionArn());
                return result.subscriptionArn();
            } else {
                request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("sqs")
                    .endpoint(queueArn)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

                SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
                System.out.println("The queue " + queueArn + " has been subscribed
to the topic " + topicArn + "\n" +
                    "with the subscription ARN " + result.subscriptionArn());

                String attributeName = "FilterPolicy";
                Gson gson = new Gson();
                String jsonString = "{\"tone\": []}";
                JsonObject jsonObject = gson.fromJson(jsonString, JsonObject.class);
                JsonArray toneArray = jsonObject.getAsJsonArray("tone");
                for (String value : filterList) {
                    toneArray.add(new JsonPrimitive(value));
                }

                String updatedJsonString = gson.toJson(jsonObject);
                System.out.println(updatedJsonString);
                SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest attRequest =
SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .subscriptionArn(result.subscriptionArn())
                    .attributeName(attributeName)
                    .attributeValue(updatedJsonString)
                    .build();

                snsClient.setSubscriptionAttributes(attRequest);
                return result.subscriptionArn();
            }

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Attach a policy to the queue.
    public static void setQueueAttr(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl, String
policy) {
        try {
            Map<software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.QueueAttributeName,
String> attrMap = new HashMap<>();
            attrMap.put(QueueAttributeName.POLICY, policy);

            SetQueueAttributesRequest attributesRequest =
SetQueueAttributesRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .attributes(attrMap)
                .build();

            sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(attributesRequest);
            System.out.println("The policy has been successfully attached.");

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String getSQSQueueAttrs(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl) {
        // Specify the attributes to retrieve.
        List<QueueAttributeName> atts = new ArrayList<>();
        atts.add(QueueAttributeName.QUEUE_ARN);

        GetQueueAttributesRequest attributesRequest =
GetQueueAttributesRequest.builder()
            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
            .attributeNames(atts)
            .build();

        GetQueueAttributesResponse response =
sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(attributesRequest);
        Map<String, String> queueAtts = response.attributesAsStrings();
        for (Map.Entry<String, String> queueAtt : queueAtts.entrySet())
            return queueAtt.getValue();
```

```
        return "";
    }

    public static String createQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName, Boolean
selectFIFO) {
        try {
            System.out.println("\nCreate Queue");
            if (selectFIFO) {
                Map<QueueAttributeName, String> attrs = new HashMap<>();
                attrs.put(QueueAttributeName.FIFO_QUEUE, "true");
                CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .attributes(attrs)
                    .build();

                sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest);
                System.out.println("\nGet queue url");
                GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
                return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();
            } else {
                CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

                sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest);
                System.out.println("\nGet queue url");
                GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
                return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName) {
        CreateTopicResponse result;
```

```
        try {
            CreateTopicRequest request = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                .name(topicName)
                .build();

            result = snsClient.createTopic(request);
            return result.topicArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createFIFO(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName, String
 duplication) {
        try {
            // Create a FIFO topic by using the SNS service client.
            Map<String, String> topicAttributes = new HashMap<>();
            if (duplication.compareTo("n") == 0) {
                topicAttributes.put("FifoTopic", "true");
                topicAttributes.put("ContentBasedDeduplication", "false");
            } else {
                topicAttributes.put("FifoTopic", "true");
                topicAttributes.put("ContentBasedDeduplication", "true");
            }

            CreateTopicRequest topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                .name(topicName)
                .attributes(topicAttributes)
                .build();

            CreateTopicResponse response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest);
            return response.topicArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Pubblicare
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

Invia e ricevi batch di messaggi

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creare una coda Amazon SQS.
- Invia batch di messaggi alla coda.
- Ricevi batch di messaggi dalla coda.
- Elimina batch di messaggi dalla coda.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Come illustrato negli esempi seguenti, puoi gestire le operazioni di messaggistica in batch con Amazon SQS utilizzando due approcci diversi: AWS SDK for Java 2.x

SendRecvBatch.java utilizza operazioni batch esplicite. Crei manualmente batch di messaggi e `sendMessageBatch()` chiami e direttamente. `deleteMessageBatch()` Gestisci anche le risposte in batch, inclusi eventuali messaggi non riusciti. Questo approccio offre il pieno controllo sul dimensionamento dei batch e sulla gestione degli errori. Tuttavia, richiede più codice per gestire la logica di batch.

SimpleProducerConsumer.java utilizza la `SqsAsyncBatchManager` libreria di alto livello per il raggruppamento automatico delle richieste. Si effettuano chiamate individuali `sendMessage()` e `deleteMessage()` chiamate con lo stesso metodo di firma del client standard. L'SDK memorizza automaticamente queste chiamate nel buffer e le invia come operazioni batch. Questo approccio richiede modifiche minime al codice e offre vantaggi in termini di prestazioni in batch.

Utilizza il batch esplicito quando hai bisogno di un controllo preciso sulla composizione dei batch e sulla gestione degli errori. Utilizzate il batch automatico quando desiderate ottimizzare le prestazioni con modifiche minime al codice.

SendRecvBatch.java: utilizza operazioni batch esplicite con messaggi.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.BatchResultErrorEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchResultEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.MessageAttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageBatchRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageBatchRequestEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageBatchResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageBatchResultEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;

import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
import java.util.ArrayList;
```

```
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;


/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

/**
 * This code demonstrates basic message operations in Amazon Simple Queue Service
 (Amazon SQS).
 */

public class SendRecvBatch {
    private static final Logger LOGGER =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SendRecvBatch.class);
    private static final SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.create();


    public static void main(String[] args) {
        usageDemo();
    }
    /**
     * Send a batch of messages in a single request to an SQS queue.
     * This request may return overall success even when some messages were not
 sent.
     * The caller must inspect the Successful and Failed lists in the response and
     * resend any failed messages.
     *
     * @param queueUrl  The URL of the queue to receive the messages.
     * @param messages  The messages to send to the queue. Each message contains a
 body and attributes.
     * @return The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and failed
 messages.
     */
    public static SendMessageBatchResponse sendMessages(
            String queueUrl, List<MessageEntry> messages) {
```

```
        try {
            List<SendMessageBatchRequestEntry> entries = new ArrayList<>();

            for (int i = 0; i < messages.size(); i++) {
                MessageEntry message = messages.get(i);
                entries.add(SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder()
                        .id(String.valueOf(i))
                        .messageBody(message.getBody())
                        .messageAttributes(message.getAttributes())
                        .build());
            }

            SendMessageBatchRequest sendBatchRequest =
SendMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .entries(entries)
                    .build();

            SendMessageBatchResponse response =
sqsClient.sendMessageBatch(sendBatchRequest);

            if (!response.successful().isEmpty()) {
                for (SendMessageBatchResultEntry resultEntry :
response.successful()) {
                    LOGGER.info("Message sent: {}: {}", resultEntry.messageId(),

messages.get(Integer.parseInt(resultEntry.id())).getBody());
                }
            }

            if (!response.failed().isEmpty()) {
                for (BatchResultErrorEntry errorEntry : response.failed()) {
                    LOGGER.warn("Failed to send: {}: {}", errorEntry.id(),

messages.get(Integer.parseInt(errorEntry.id())).getBody());
                }
            }

            return response;

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Send messages failed to queue: {}", queueUrl, e);
            throw e;
        }
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Receive a batch of messages in a single request from an SQS queue.
     *
     * @param queueUrl   The URL of the queue from which to receive messages.
     * @param maxNumber  The maximum number of messages to receive (capped at 10 by
SQS).
     *                   The actual number of messages received might be less.
     * @param waitTime   The maximum time to wait (in seconds) before returning.
When
     *                   this number is greater than zero, long polling is used.
This
     *                   can result in reduced costs and fewer false empty
responses.
     * @return The list of Message objects received. These each contain the body
     *         of the message and metadata and custom attributes.
     */
    public static List<Message> receiveMessages(String queueUrl, int maxNumber, int
waitTime) {
        try {
            ReceiveMessageRequest receiveRequest = ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .maxNumberOfMessages(maxNumber)
                    .waitTimeSeconds(waitTime)
                    .messageAttributeNames("All")
                    .build();

            List<Message> messages =
sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveRequest).messages();

            for (Message message : messages) {
                LOGGER.info("Received message: {}: {}", message.messageId(),
message.body());
            }

            return messages;

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Couldn't receive messages from queue: {}", queueUrl, e);
            throw e;
        }
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Delete a batch of messages from a queue in a single request.
    *
    * @param queueUrl  The URL of the queue from which to delete the messages.
    * @param messages  The list of messages to delete.
    * @return The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and failed
    *         message deletions.
    */
   public static DeleteMessageBatchResponse deleteMessages(String queueUrl,
List<Message> messages) {
       try {
           List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry> entries = new ArrayList<>();

           for (int i = 0; i < messages.size(); i++) {
               entries.add(DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder()
                       .id(String.valueOf(i))
                       .receiptHandle(messages.get(i).receiptHandle())
                       .build());
           }

           DeleteMessageBatchRequest deleteRequest =
DeleteMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                   .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                   .entries(entries)
                   .build();

           DeleteMessageBatchResponse response =
sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(deleteRequest);

           if (!response.successful().isEmpty()) {
               for (DeleteMessageBatchResultEntry resultEntry :
response.successful()) {
                   LOGGER.info("Deleted {}",
messages.get(Integer.parseInt(resultEntry.id())).receiptHandle());
               }
           }

           if (!response.failed().isEmpty()) {
               for (BatchResultErrorEntry errorEntry : response.failed()) {
                   LOGGER.warn("Could not delete {}",
messages.get(Integer.parseInt(errorEntry.id())).receiptHandle());
               }
           }
```

```
            return response;

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Couldn't delete messages from queue {}", queueUrl, e);
            throw e;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Helper class to represent a message with body and attributes.
     */
    public static class MessageEntry {
        private final String body;
        private final Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> attributes;

        public MessageEntry(String body, Map<String, MessageAttributeValue>
attributes) {
            this.body = body;
            this.attributes = attributes != null ? attributes : new HashMap<>();
        }

        public String getBody() {
            return body;
        }

        public Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> getAttributes() {
            return attributes;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Shows how to:
     * * Read the lines from a file and send the lines in
     *   batches of 10 as messages to a queue.
     * * Receive the messages in batches until the queue is empty.
     * * Reassemble the lines of the file and verify they match the original file.
     */
    public static void usageDemo() {
        LOGGER.info("-".repeat(88));
        LOGGER.info("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
demo!");
        LOGGER.info("-".repeat(88));

        String queueUrl = null;
```

```
        try {
            // Create a queue for the demo.
            String queueName = "sqs-usage-demo-message-wrapper-" +
System.currentTimeMillis();
            CreateQueueRequest createRequest = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();
            queueUrl = sqsClient.createQueue(createRequest).queueUrl();
            LOGGER.info("Created queue: {}", queueUrl);

            try (InputStream inputStream =
SendRecvBatch.class.getResourceAsStream("/log4j2.xml");
                 BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(inputStream))) {

                List<String> lines = reader.lines().toList();

                // Send file lines in batches.
                int batchSize = 10;
                LOGGER.info("Sending file lines in batches of {} as messages.",
batchSize);

                for (int i = 0; i < lines.size(); i += batchSize) {
                    List<MessageEntry> messageBatch = new ArrayList<>();

                    for (int j = i; j < Math.min(i + batchSize, lines.size()); j++)
{
                        String line = lines.get(j);
                        if (line == null || line.trim().isEmpty()) {
                            continue; // Skip empty lines.
                        }

                        Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> attributes = new
HashMap<>();
                        attributes.put("line", MessageAttributeValue.builder()
                                .dataType("String")
                                .stringValue(String.valueOf(j))
                                .build());

                        messageBatch.add(new MessageEntry(lines.get(j),
attributes));
                    }

                    sendMessages(queueUrl, messageBatch);
```

```
                    System.out.print(".");
                    System.out.flush();
                }

                LOGGER.info("\nDone. Sent {} messages.", lines.size());

                // Receive and process messages.
                LOGGER.info("Receiving, handling, and deleting messages in batches
of {}.", batchSize);
                String[] receivedLines = new String[lines.size()];
                boolean moreMessages = true;

                while (moreMessages) {
                    List<Message> receivedMessages = receiveMessages(queueUrl,
batchSize, 5);

                    for (Message message : receivedMessages) {
                        int lineNumber =
Integer.parseInt(message.messageAttributes().get("line").stringValue());
                        receivedLines[lineNumber] = message.body();
                    }

                    if (!receivedMessages.isEmpty()) {
                        deleteMessages(queueUrl, receivedMessages);
                    } else {
                        moreMessages = false;
                    }
                }

                LOGGER.info("\nDone.");

                // Verify that all lines were received correctly.
                boolean allLinesMatch = true;
                for (int i = 0; i < lines.size(); i++) {
                    String originalLine = lines.get(i);
                    String receivedLine = receivedLines[i] == null ? "" :
receivedLines[i];

                    if (!originalLine.equals(receivedLine)) {
                        allLinesMatch = false;
                        break;
                    }
                }
```

```
                if (allLinesMatch) {
                    LOGGER.info("Successfully reassembled all file lines!");
                } else {
                    LOGGER.info("Uh oh, some lines were missed!");
                }
            }
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            LOGGER.error("SQS operation failed", e);
        } catch (RuntimeException | IOException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Unexpected runtime error during demo", e);
        } finally {
            // Clean up by deleting the queue if it was created.
            if (queueUrl != null) {
                try {
                    DeleteQueueRequest deleteQueueRequest =
 DeleteQueueRequest.builder()
                            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                            .build();
                    sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest);
                    LOGGER.info("Deleted queue: {}", queueUrl);
                } catch (SqsException e) {
                    LOGGER.error("Failed to delete queue: {}", queueUrl, e);
                }
            }
        }

        LOGGER.info("Thanks for watching!");
        LOGGER.info("-".repeat(88));
    }
 }
```

SimpleProducerConsumer.java: utilizza il raggruppamento automatico dei messaggi.

```
package com.example.sqs;

import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.batchmanager.SqsAsyncBatchManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;

import java.math.BigInteger;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Random;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicBoolean;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicInteger;

/**
 * Demonstrates the AWS SDK for Java 2.x Automatic Request Batching API for Amazon
 SQS.
 *
 * This example showcases the high-level SqsAsyncBatchManager library that provides
 * efficient batching and buffering for SQS operations. The batch manager offers
 * methods that directly mirror SqsAsyncClient methods—sendMessage,
 changeMessageVisibility,
 * deleteMessage, and receiveMessage—making it a drop-in replacement with minimal
 code changes.
 *
 * Key features of the SqsAsyncBatchManager:
 * - Automatic batching: The SDK automatically buffers individual requests and sends
 them
 *   as batches when maxBatchSize (default: 10) or sendRequestFrequency (default:
 200ms)
 *   thresholds are reached
 * - Familiar API: Method signatures match SqsAsyncClient exactly, requiring no
 learning curve
 * - Background optimization: The batch manager maintains internal buffers and
 handles
 *   batching logic transparently
 * - Asynchronous operations: All methods return CompletableFuture for non-blocking
 execution
 *
 * Performance benefits demonstrated:
 * - Reduced API calls: Multiple individual requests are consolidated into single
 batch operations
```

```
 * - Lower costs: Fewer API calls result in reduced SQS charges
 * - Higher throughput: Batch operations process more messages per second
 * - Efficient resource utilization: Fewer network round trips and better connection
 reuse
 *
 * This example compares:
 * 1. Single-message operations using SqsAsyncClient directly
 * 2. Batch operations using SqsAsyncBatchManager with identical method calls
 *
 * Usage patterns:
 * - Set batch size to 1 to use SqsAsyncClient for baseline performance measurement
 * - Set batch size > 1 to use SqsAsyncBatchManager for optimized batch processing
 * - Monitor real-time throughput metrics to observe performance improvements
 *
 * Prerequisites:
 * - AWS SDK for Java 2.x version 2.28.0 or later
 * - An existing SQS queue
 * - Valid AWS credentials configured
 *
 * The program displays real-time metrics showing the dramatic performance
 difference
 * between individual operations and automatic batching.
 */
public class SimpleProducerConsumer {

    // The maximum runtime of the program.
    private final static int MAX_RUNTIME_MINUTES = 60;
    private final static Logger log =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SimpleProducerConsumer.class);

    /**
     * Runs the SQS batching demonstration with user-configured parameters.
     *
     * Prompts for queue name, thread counts, batch size, message size, and runtime.
     * Creates producer and consumer threads to demonstrate batching performance.
     *
     * @param args command line arguments (not used)
     * @throws InterruptedException if thread operations are interrupted
     */
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {

        final Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.print("Enter the queue name: ");
```

```
        final String queueName = input.nextLine();

        System.out.print("Enter the number of producers: ");
        final int producerCount = input.nextInt();

        System.out.print("Enter the number of consumers: ");
        final int consumerCount = input.nextInt();

        System.out.print("Enter the number of messages per batch: ");
        final int batchSize = input.nextInt();

        System.out.print("Enter the message size in bytes: ");
        final int messageSizeByte = input.nextInt();

        System.out.print("Enter the run time in minutes: ");
        final int runTimeMinutes = input.nextInt();

        // Create SQS async client and batch manager for all operations.
        // The SqsAsyncBatchManager is created from the SqsAsyncClient using the
        // batchManager() factory method, which provides default batching
configuration.
        // This high-level library automatically handles request buffering and
batching
        // while maintaining the same method signatures as SqsAsyncClient.
        final SqsAsyncClient sqsAsyncClient = SqsAsyncClient.create();
        final SqsAsyncBatchManager batchManager = sqsAsyncClient.batchManager();

        final String queueUrl =
sqsAsyncClient.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                .queueName(queueName)
                .build()).join().queueUrl();

        // The flag used to stop producer, consumer, and monitor threads.
        final AtomicBoolean stop = new AtomicBoolean(false);

        // Start the producers.
        final AtomicInteger producedCount = new AtomicInteger();
        final Thread[] producers = new Thread[producerCount];
        for (int i = 0; i < producerCount; i++) {
            if (batchSize == 1) {
                producers[i] = new Producer(sqsAsyncClient, queueUrl,
messageSizeByte,
                        producedCount, stop);
            } else {
```

```
                producers[i] = new BatchProducer(batchManager, queueUrl, batchSize,
                        messageSizeByte, producedCount, stop);
            }
            producers[i].start();
        }

        // Start the consumers.
        final AtomicInteger consumedCount = new AtomicInteger();
        final Thread[] consumers = new Thread[consumerCount];
        for (int i = 0; i < consumerCount; i++) {
            if (batchSize == 1) {
                consumers[i] = new Consumer(sqsAsyncClient, queueUrl, consumedCount,
stop);
            } else {
                consumers[i] = new BatchConsumer(batchManager, queueUrl, batchSize,
                        consumedCount, stop);
            }
            consumers[i].start();
        }

        // Start the monitor thread.
        final Thread monitor = new Monitor(producedCount, consumedCount, stop);
        monitor.start();

        // Wait for the specified amount of time then stop.
        Thread.sleep(TimeUnit.MINUTES.toMillis(Math.min(runTimeMinutes,
                MAX_RUNTIME_MINUTES)));
        stop.set(true);

        // Join all threads.
        for (int i = 0; i < producerCount; i++) {
            producers[i].join();
        }

        for (int i = 0; i < consumerCount; i++) {
            consumers[i].join();
        }

        monitor.interrupt();
        monitor.join();

        // Close resources
        batchManager.close();
        sqsAsyncClient.close();
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Creates a random string of approximately the specified size in bytes.
     *
     * @param sizeByte the target size in bytes for the generated string
     * @return a random string encoded in base-32
     */
    private static String makeRandomString(int sizeByte) {
        final byte[] bs = new byte[(int) Math.ceil(sizeByte * 5 / 8)];
        new Random().nextBytes(bs);
        bs[0] = (byte) ((bs[0] | 64) & 127);
        return new BigInteger(bs).toString(32);
    }

    /**
     * Sends messages individually using SqsAsyncClient for baseline performance
measurement.
     *
     * This producer demonstrates traditional single-message operations without
batching.
     * Each sendMessage() call results in a separate API request to SQS, providing
     * a performance baseline for comparison with the batch operations.
     *
     * The sendMessage() method signature is identical to
SqsAsyncBatchManager.sendMessage(),
     * showing how the high-level batching library maintains API compatibility while
     * adding automatic optimization behind the scenes.
     */
    private static class Producer extends Thread {
        final SqsAsyncClient sqsAsyncClient;
        final String queueUrl;
        final AtomicInteger producedCount;
        final AtomicBoolean stop;
        final String theMessage;

        /**
         * Creates a producer thread for single-message operations.
         *
         * @param sqsAsyncClient the SQS client for sending messages
         * @param queueUrl the URL of the target queue
         * @param messageSizeByte the size of messages to generate
         * @param producedCount shared counter for tracking sent messages
         * @param stop shared flag to signal thread termination
```

```
        */
       Producer(SqsAsyncClient sqsAsyncClient, String queueUrl, int
messageSizeByte,
                AtomicInteger producedCount, AtomicBoolean stop) {
           this.sqsAsyncClient = sqsAsyncClient;
           this.queueUrl = queueUrl;
           this.producedCount = producedCount;
           this.stop = stop;
           this.theMessage = makeRandomString(messageSizeByte);
       }

       /**
        * Continuously sends messages until the stop flag is set.
        *
        * Uses SqsAsyncClient.sendMessage() directly, resulting in one API call per
message.
        * This approach provides baseline performance metrics for comparison with
batching.
        * Each call blocks until the individual message is sent, demonstrating
traditional
        * one-request-per-operation behavior.
        */
       public void run() {
           try {
               while (!stop.get()) {
                   sqsAsyncClient.sendMessage(SendMessageRequest.builder()
                           .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                           .messageBody(theMessage)
                           .build()).join();
                   producedCount.incrementAndGet();
               }
           } catch (SdkException | java.util.concurrent.CompletionException e) {
               // Handle both SdkException and CompletionException from async
operations.
               // If this unlikely condition occurs, stop.
               log.error("Producer: " + e.getMessage());
               System.exit(1);
           }
       }
   }

   /**
    * Sends messages using SqsAsyncBatchManager for automatic request batching and
optimization.
```

```
    *
    * This producer demonstrates the AWS SDK for Java 2.x high-level batching
library.
    * The SqsAsyncBatchManager automatically buffers individual sendMessage() calls
and
    * sends them as batches when thresholds are reached:
    * - maxBatchSize: Maximum 10 messages per batch (default)
    * - sendRequestFrequency: 200ms timeout before sending partial batches
(default)
    *
    * Key advantages of the batching approach:
    * - Identical API: batchManager.sendMessage() has the same signature as
sqsAsyncClient.sendMessage()
    * - Automatic optimization: No code changes needed to benefit from batching
    * - Transparent buffering: The SDK handles batching logic internally
    * - Reduced API calls: Multiple messages sent in single batch requests
    * - Lower costs: Fewer API calls result in reduced SQS charges
    * - Higher throughput: Batch operations process significantly more messages per
second
    */
   private static class BatchProducer extends Thread {
       final SqsAsyncBatchManager batchManager;
       final String queueUrl;
       final int batchSize;
       final AtomicInteger producedCount;
       final AtomicBoolean stop;
       final String theMessage;

       /**
        * Creates a producer thread for batch operations.
        *
        * @param batchManager the batch manager for efficient message sending
        * @param queueUrl the URL of the target queue
        * @param batchSize the number of messages to send per batch
        * @param messageSizeByte the size of messages to generate
        * @param producedCount shared counter for tracking sent messages
        * @param stop shared flag to signal thread termination
        */
       BatchProducer(SqsAsyncBatchManager batchManager, String queueUrl, int
batchSize,
                     int messageSizeByte, AtomicInteger producedCount,
                     AtomicBoolean stop) {
           this.batchManager = batchManager;
           this.queueUrl = queueUrl;
```

```
            this.batchSize = batchSize;
            this.producedCount = producedCount;
            this.stop = stop;
            this.theMessage = makeRandomString(messageSizeByte);
        }

        /**
         * Continuously sends batches of messages using the high-level batching
library.
         *
         * Notice how batchManager.sendMessage() uses the exact same method
signature
         * and request builder pattern as SqsAsyncClient.sendMessage(). This
demonstrates
         * the drop-in replacement capability of the SqsAsyncBatchManager.
         *
         * The SDK automatically:
         * - Buffers individual sendMessage() calls internally
         * - Groups them into batch requests when thresholds are met
         * - Sends SendMessageBatchRequest operations to SQS
         * - Returns individual CompletableFuture responses for each message
         *
         * This transparent batching provides significant performance improvements
         * without requiring changes to application logic or error handling
patterns.
         */
        public void run() {
            try {
                while (!stop.get()) {
                    // Send multiple messages using the high-level batch manager.
                    // Each batchManager.sendMessage() call uses identical syntax to
                    // sqsAsyncClient.sendMessage(), demonstrating API
compatibility.
                    // The SDK automatically buffers these calls and sends them as
                    // batch operations when maxBatchSize (10) or
sendRequestFrequency (200ms)
                    // thresholds are reached, significantly improving throughput.
                    for (int i = 0; i < batchSize; i++) {
                        CompletableFuture<SendMessageResponse> future =
batchManager.sendMessage(
                                SendMessageRequest.builder()
                                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                                        .messageBody(theMessage)
                                        .build());
```

```
                        // Handle the response asynchronously
                        future.whenComplete((response, throwable) -> {
                            if (throwable == null) {
                                producedCount.incrementAndGet();
                            } else if (!(throwable instanceof
java.util.concurrent.CancellationException) &&
                                        !(throwable.getMessage() != null &&
throwable.getMessage().contains("executor not accepting a task"))) {
                                log.error("BatchProducer: Failed to send message",
throwable);
                            }
                            // Ignore CancellationException and executor shutdown
errors - expected during shutdown
                        });
                    }

                    // Small delay to allow batching to occur
                    Thread.sleep(10);
                }
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                log.error("BatchProducer interrupted: " + e.getMessage());
            } catch (SdkException | java.util.concurrent.CompletionException e) {
                log.error("BatchProducer: " + e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Receives and deletes messages individually using SqsAsyncClient for baseline
measurement.
     *
     * This consumer demonstrates traditional single-message operations without
batching.
     * Each receiveMessage() and deleteMessage() call results in separate API
requests,
     * providing a performance baseline for comparison with batch operations.
     *
     * The method signatures are identical to SqsAsyncBatchManager methods:
     * - receiveMessage() matches batchManager.receiveMessage()
     * - deleteMessage() matches batchManager.deleteMessage()
     *
```

```
     * This API consistency allows easy migration to the high-level batching
 library.
     */
    private static class Consumer extends Thread {
        final SqsAsyncClient sqsAsyncClient;
        final String queueUrl;
        final AtomicInteger consumedCount;
        final AtomicBoolean stop;

        /**
         * Creates a consumer thread for single-message operations.
         *
         * @param sqsAsyncClient the SQS client for receiving messages
         * @param queueUrl the URL of the source queue
         * @param consumedCount shared counter for tracking processed messages
         * @param stop shared flag to signal thread termination
         */
        Consumer(SqsAsyncClient sqsAsyncClient, String queueUrl, AtomicInteger
 consumedCount,
                 AtomicBoolean stop) {
            this.sqsAsyncClient = sqsAsyncClient;
            this.queueUrl = queueUrl;
            this.consumedCount = consumedCount;
            this.stop = stop;
        }

        /**
         * Continuously receives and deletes messages using traditional single-
request operations.
         *
         * Uses SqsAsyncClient methods directly:
         * - receiveMessage(): One API call per receive operation
         * - deleteMessage(): One API call per delete operation
         *
         * This approach demonstrates the baseline performance without batching
 optimization.
         * Compare these method calls with the identical signatures used in
 BatchConsumer
         * to see how the high-level batching library maintains API compatibility.
         */
        public void run() {
            try {
                while (!stop.get()) {
                    try {
```

```
                        final ReceiveMessageResponse result =
sqsAsyncClient.receiveMessage(
                                ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                                        .build()).join();

                        if (!result.messages().isEmpty()) {
                            final Message m = result.messages().get(0);
                            // Note: deleteMessage() signature identical to
batchManager.deleteMessage()

sqsAsyncClient.deleteMessage(DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
                                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                                    .receiptHandle(m.receiptHandle())
                                    .build()).join();
                            consumedCount.incrementAndGet();
                        }
                    } catch (SdkException | java.util.concurrent.CompletionException
e) {
                        log.error(e.getMessage());
                    }
                }
            } catch (SdkException | java.util.concurrent.CompletionException e) {
                // Handle both SdkException and CompletionException from async
operations.
                // If this unlikely condition occurs, stop.
                log.error("Consumer: " + e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Receives and deletes messages using SqsAsyncBatchManager for automatic
optimization.
     *
     * This consumer demonstrates the AWS SDK for Java 2.x high-level batching
library
     * for message consumption. The SqsAsyncBatchManager provides two key
optimizations:
     *
     * 1. Receive optimization: Maintains an internal buffer of messages fetched in
the
     *    background, so receiveMessage() calls return immediately from the buffer
```

```
    * 2. Delete batching: Automatically buffers deleteMessage() calls and sends
them
    *    as DeleteMessageBatchRequest operations when thresholds are reached
    *
    * Key features:
    * - Identical API: receiveMessage() and deleteMessage() have the same
signatures
    *   as SqsAsyncClient methods, making this a true drop-in replacement
    * - Background fetching: The batch manager continuously fetches messages to
keep
    *   the internal buffer populated, reducing receive latency
    * - Automatic delete batching: Individual deleteMessage() calls are buffered
and
    *   sent as batch operations (up to 10 per batch, 200ms frequency)
    * - Transparent optimization: No application logic changes needed to benefit
    *
    * Performance benefits:
    * - Reduced API calls through automatic batching of delete operations
    * - Lower latency for receives due to background message buffering
    * - Higher overall throughput with fewer network round trips
    */
   private static class BatchConsumer extends Thread {
       final SqsAsyncBatchManager batchManager;
       final String queueUrl;
       final int batchSize;
       final AtomicInteger consumedCount;
       final AtomicBoolean stop;

       /**
        * Creates a consumer thread for batch operations.
        *
        * @param batchManager the batch manager for efficient message processing
        * @param queueUrl the URL of the source queue
        * @param batchSize the maximum number of messages to receive per batch
        * @param consumedCount shared counter for tracking processed messages
        * @param stop shared flag to signal thread termination
        */
       BatchConsumer(SqsAsyncBatchManager batchManager, String queueUrl, int
batchSize,
                     AtomicInteger consumedCount, AtomicBoolean stop) {
           this.batchManager = batchManager;
           this.queueUrl = queueUrl;
           this.batchSize = batchSize;
           this.consumedCount = consumedCount;
```

```
            this.stop = stop;
        }

        /**
         * Continuously receives and deletes messages using the high-level batching
library.
         *
         * Demonstrates the key advantage of SqsAsyncBatchManager: identical method
signatures
         * with automatic optimization. Notice how:
         *
         * - batchManager.receiveMessage() uses the same syntax as
sqsAsyncClient.receiveMessage()
         * - batchManager.deleteMessage() uses the same syntax as
sqsAsyncClient.deleteMessage()
         *
         * Behind the scenes, the batch manager:
         * 1. Maintains an internal message buffer populated by background fetching
         * 2. Returns messages immediately from the buffer (reduced latency)
         * 3. Automatically batches deleteMessage() calls into
DeleteMessageBatchRequest operations
         * 4. Sends batch deletes when maxBatchSize (10) or sendRequestFrequency
(200ms) is reached
         *
         * This provides significant performance improvements with zero code changes
         * compared to traditional SqsAsyncClient usage patterns.
         */
        public void run() {
            try {
                while (!stop.get()) {
                    // Receive messages using the high-level batch manager.
                    // This call uses identical syntax to
sqsAsyncClient.receiveMessage()
                    // but benefits from internal message buffering for improved
performance.
                    final ReceiveMessageResponse result =
batchManager.receiveMessage(
                            ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                                    .maxNumberOfMessages(Math.min(batchSize, 10))
                                    .build()).join();

                    if (!result.messages().isEmpty()) {
                        final List<Message> messages = result.messages();
```

```
                        // Delete messages using the batch manager.
                        // Each deleteMessage() call uses identical syntax to
SqsAsyncClient
                        // but the SDK automatically buffers these calls and sends
them
                        // as DeleteMessageBatchRequest operations for optimal
performance.
                        for (Message message : messages) {
                            CompletableFuture<DeleteMessageResponse> future =
batchManager.deleteMessage(
                                    DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
                                            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                                            .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
                                            .build());

                            future.whenComplete((response, throwable) -> {
                                if (throwable == null) {
                                    consumedCount.incrementAndGet();
                                } else if (!(throwable instanceof
java.util.concurrent.CancellationException) &&
                                            !(throwable.getMessage() != null &&
throwable.getMessage().contains("executor not accepting a task"))) {
                                    log.error("BatchConsumer: Failed to delete
message", throwable);
                                }
                                // Ignore CancellationException and executor
shutdown errors - expected during shutdown
                            });
                        }
                    }

                    // Small delay to prevent tight polling
                    Thread.sleep(10);
                }
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                log.error("BatchConsumer interrupted: " + e.getMessage());
            } catch (SdkException | java.util.concurrent.CompletionException e) {
                // Handle both SdkException and CompletionException from async
operations.
                // If this unlikely condition occurs, stop.
                log.error("BatchConsumer: " + e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
```

```
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Displays real-time throughput statistics every second.
     *
     * This thread logs the current count of produced and consumed messages
     * to help you monitor the performance comparison.
     */
    private static class Monitor extends Thread {
        private final AtomicInteger producedCount;
        private final AtomicInteger consumedCount;
        private final AtomicBoolean stop;

        /**
         * Creates a monitoring thread that displays throughput statistics.
         *
         * @param producedCount shared counter for messages sent
         * @param consumedCount shared counter for messages processed
         * @param stop shared flag to signal thread termination
         */
        Monitor(AtomicInteger producedCount, AtomicInteger consumedCount,
                AtomicBoolean stop) {
            this.producedCount = producedCount;
            this.consumedCount = consumedCount;
            this.stop = stop;
        }

        /**
         * Logs throughput statistics every second until stopped.
         *
         * Displays the current count of produced and consumed messages
         * to help monitor the performance comparison between batching strategies.
         */
        public void run() {
            try {
                while (!stop.get()) {
                    Thread.sleep(1000);
                    log.info("produced messages = " + producedCount.get()
                            + ", consumed messages = " + consumedCount.get());
                }
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                // Allow the thread to exit.
```

```
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateQueue
  - DeleteMessage
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SendMessage
  - SendMessageBatch

Usa la libreria di messaggistica Java di Amazon SQS per lavorare con l'interfaccia JMS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare la libreria di messaggistica Java di Amazon SQS per lavorare con l'interfaccia JMS.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

I seguenti esempi funzionano con le code Amazon SQS standard e includono:

- Invio di un messaggio di testo.
- Ricezione di messaggi in modo sincrono.
- Ricezione di messaggi in modo asincrono.
- Ricezione di messaggi utilizzando la modalità CLIENT_CONSENSOR.
- Ricezione di messaggi utilizzando la modalità UNORDERED_ENCOGNOLE.
- Usare Spring per iniettare dipendenze.

- Una classe di utilità che fornisce metodi comuni utilizzati dagli altri esempi.

Per ulteriori informazioni sull'uso di JMS con Amazon SQS, consulta la Amazon SQS Developer Guide.

Invio di un messaggio di testo.

```
   /**
    * This method establishes a connection to a standard Amazon SQS queue using the
Amazon SQS
    * Java Messaging Library and sends text messages to it. It uses JMS (Java
Message Service) API
    * with automatic acknowledgment mode to ensure reliable message delivery, and
automatically
    * manages all messaging resources.
    *
    * @throws JMSException If there is a problem connecting to or sending messages
to the queue
    */
   public static void doSendTextMessage() throws JMSException {
       // Create a connection factory.
       SQSConnectionFactory connectionFactory = new SQSConnectionFactory(
               new ProviderConfiguration(),
               SqsClient.create()
       );

       // Create the connection in a try-with-resources statement so that it's
closed automatically.
       try (SQSConnection connection = connectionFactory.createConnection()) {

           // Create the queue if needed.
           SqsJmsExampleUtils.ensureQueueExists(connection, QUEUE_NAME,
SqsJmsExampleUtils.QUEUE_VISIBILITY_TIMEOUT);

           // Create a session that uses the JMS auto-acknowledge mode.
           Session session = connection.createSession(false,
Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE);
           MessageProducer producer =
session.createProducer(session.createQueue(QUEUE_NAME));

           createAndSendMessages(session, producer);
       } // The connection closes automatically. This also closes the session.
       LOGGER.info("Connection closed");
   }
```

```
   /**
    * This method reads text input from the keyboard and sends each line as a
separate message
    * to a standard Amazon SQS queue using the Amazon SQS Java Messaging Library.
It continues
    * to accept input until the user enters an empty line, using JMS (Java Message
Service) API to
    * handle the message delivery.
    *
    * @param session The JMS session used to create messages
    * @param producer The JMS message producer used to send messages to the queue
    */
   private static void createAndSendMessages(Session session, MessageProducer
producer) {
       BufferedReader inputReader = new BufferedReader(
               new InputStreamReader(System.in, Charset.defaultCharset()));

       try {
           String input;
           while (true) {
               LOGGER.info("Enter message to send (leave empty to exit): ");
               input = inputReader.readLine();
               if (input == null || input.isEmpty()) break;

               TextMessage message = session.createTextMessage(input);
               producer.send(message);
               LOGGER.info("Send message {}", message.getJMSMessageID());
           }
       } catch (EOFException e) {
           // Just return on EOF
       } catch (IOException e) {
           LOGGER.error("Failed reading input: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
       } catch (JMSException e) {
           LOGGER.error("Failed sending message: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
       }
   }
```

Ricezione di messaggi in modo sincrono.

```
   /**
```

```
    * This method receives messages from a standard Amazon SQS queue using the
Amazon SQS Java
    * Messaging Library. It creates a connection to the queue using JMS (Java
Message Service),
    * waits for messages to arrive, and processes them one at a time. The method
handles all
    * necessary setup and cleanup of messaging resources.
    *
    * @throws JMSException If there is a problem connecting to or receiving
messages from the queue
    */
   public static void doReceiveMessageSync() throws JMSException {
       // Create a connection factory.
       SQSConnectionFactory connectionFactory = new SQSConnectionFactory(
               new ProviderConfiguration(),
               SqsClient.create()
       );

       // Create a connection.
       try (SQSConnection connection = connectionFactory.createConnection() ) {

           // Create the queue if needed.
           SqsJmsExampleUtils.ensureQueueExists(connection, QUEUE_NAME,
SqsJmsExampleUtils.QUEUE_VISIBILITY_TIMEOUT);

           // Create a session.
           Session session = connection.createSession(false,
Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);
           MessageConsumer consumer =
session.createConsumer(session.createQueue(QUEUE_NAME));

           connection.start();

           receiveMessages(consumer);
       }  // The connection closes automatically. This also closes the session.
       LOGGER.info("Connection closed");
   }

   /**
    * This method continuously checks for new messages from a standard Amazon SQS
queue using
    * the Amazon SQS Java Messaging Library. It waits up to 20 seconds for each
message, processes
```

```
    * it using JMS (Java Message Service), and confirms receipt. The method stops
checking for
    * messages after 20 seconds of no activity.
    *
    * @param consumer The JMS message consumer that receives messages from the
queue
    */
   private static void receiveMessages(MessageConsumer consumer) {
       try {
           while (true) {
               LOGGER.info("Waiting for messages...");
               // Wait 1 minute for a message
               Message message =
consumer.receive(Duration.ofSeconds(20).toMillis());
               if (message == null) {
                   LOGGER.info("Shutting down after 20 seconds of silence.");
                   break;
               }
               SqsJmsExampleUtils.handleMessage(message);
               message.acknowledge();
               LOGGER.info("Acknowledged message {}", message.getJMSMessageID());
           }
       } catch (JMSException e) {
           LOGGER.error("Error receiving from SQS: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
       }
   }
```

Ricezione di messaggi in modo asincrono.

```
   /**
    * This method sets up automatic message handling for a standard Amazon SQS
queue using the
    * Amazon SQS Java Messaging Library. It creates a listener that processes
messages as soon
    * as they arrive using JMS (Java Message Service), runs for 5 seconds, then
cleans up all
    * messaging resources.
    *
    * @throws JMSException If there is a problem connecting to or receiving
messages from the queue
    */
   public static void doReceiveMessageAsync() throws JMSException {
```

```
        // Create a connection factory.
        SQSConnectionFactory connectionFactory = new SQSConnectionFactory(
                new ProviderConfiguration(),
                SqsClient.create()
        );

        // Create a connection.
        try (SQSConnection connection = connectionFactory.createConnection() ) {

            // Create the queue if needed.
            SqsJmsExampleUtils.ensureQueueExists(connection, QUEUE_NAME,
SqsJmsExampleUtils.QUEUE_VISIBILITY_TIMEOUT);

            // Create a session.
            Session session = connection.createSession(false,
Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);

            try {
                // Create a consumer for the queue.
                MessageConsumer consumer =
session.createConsumer(session.createQueue(QUEUE_NAME));
                // Provide an implementation of the MessageListener interface, which
has a single 'onMessage' method.
                // We use a lambda expression for the implementation.
                consumer.setMessageListener(message -> {
                    try {
                        SqsJmsExampleUtils.handleMessage(message);
                        message.acknowledge();
                    } catch (JMSException e) {
                        LOGGER.error("Error processing message: {}",
e.getMessage());
                    }
                });
                // Start receiving incoming messages.
                connection.start();
                LOGGER.info("Waiting for messages...");
            } catch (JMSException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
            try {
                Thread.sleep(5000);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
```

```
        }  // The connection closes automatically. This also closes the session.
        LOGGER.info( "Connection closed" );
    }
```

Ricezione di messaggi utilizzando la modalità CLIENT_CONSENSOR.

```
    /**
     * This method demonstrates how message acknowledgment affects message
processing in a standard
     * Amazon SQS queue using the Amazon SQS Java Messaging Library. It sends
messages to the queue,
     * then shows how JMS (Java Message Service) client acknowledgment mode handles
both explicit
     * and implicit message confirmations, including how acknowledging one message
can automatically
     * acknowledge previous messages.
     *
     * @throws JMSException If there is a problem with the messaging operations
     */
    public static void doReceiveMessagesSyncClientAcknowledge() throws JMSException
{
        // Create a connection factory.
        SQSConnectionFactory connectionFactory = new SQSConnectionFactory(
                new ProviderConfiguration(),
                SqsClient.create()
        );

        // Create the connection in a try-with-resources statement so that it's
closed automatically.
        try (SQSConnection connection = connectionFactory.createConnection() ) {

            // Create the queue if needed.
            SqsJmsExampleUtils.ensureQueueExists(connection, QUEUE_NAME,
TIME_OUT_SECONDS);

            // Create a session with client acknowledge mode.
            Session session = connection.createSession(false,
Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);

            // Create a producer and consumer.
            MessageProducer producer =
session.createProducer(session.createQueue(QUEUE_NAME));
```

```
            MessageConsumer consumer =
session.createConsumer(session.createQueue(QUEUE_NAME));

            // Open the connection.
            connection.start();

            // Send two text messages.
            sendMessage(producer, session, "Message 1");
            sendMessage(producer, session, "Message 2");

            // Receive a message and don't acknowledge it.
            receiveMessage(consumer, false);

            // Receive another message and acknowledge it.
            receiveMessage(consumer, true);

            // Wait for the visibility time out, so that unacknowledged messages
reappear in the queue,
            LOGGER.info("Waiting for visibility timeout...");
            try {
                Thread.sleep(TIME_OUT_MILLIS);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                LOGGER.error("Interrupted while waiting for visibility timeout", e);
                Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                throw new RuntimeException("Processing interrupted", e);
            }

            /*  We will attempt to receive another message, but none will be
available. This is because in
                CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE mode, when we acknowledged the second message,
all previous messages were
                automatically acknowledged as well. Therefore, although we never
directly acknowledged the first
                message, it was implicitly acknowledged when we confirmed the second
one. */
            receiveMessage(consumer, true);
        } // The connection closes automatically. This also closes the session.
        LOGGER.info("Connection closed.");

    }


    /**
     * Sends a text message using the specified JMS MessageProducer and Session.
```

```
     *
     * @param producer    The JMS MessageProducer used to send the message
     * @param session     The JMS Session used to create the text message
     * @param messageText The text content to be sent in the message
     * @throws JMSException If there is an error creating or sending the message
     */
    private static void sendMessage(MessageProducer producer, Session session,
String messageText) throws JMSException {
        // Create a text message and send it.
        producer.send(session.createTextMessage(messageText));
    }

    /**
     * Receives and processes a message from a JMS queue using the specified
consumer.
     * The method waits for a message until the configured timeout period is
reached.
     * If a message is received, it is logged and optionally acknowledged based on
the
     * acknowledge parameter.
     *
     * @param consumer    The JMS MessageConsumer used to receive messages from the
queue
     * @param acknowledge Boolean flag indicating whether to acknowledge the
message.
     *                    If true, the message will be acknowledged after processing
     * @throws JMSException If there is an error receiving, processing, or
acknowledging the message
     */
    private static void receiveMessage(MessageConsumer consumer, boolean
acknowledge) throws JMSException {
        // Receive a message.
        Message message = consumer.receive(TIME_OUT_MILLIS);

        if (message == null) {
            LOGGER.info("Queue is empty!");
        } else {
            // Since this queue has only text messages, cast the message object and
print the text.
            LOGGER.info("Received: {}    Acknowledged: {}", ((TextMessage)
message).getText(), acknowledge);

            // Acknowledge the message if asked.
            if (acknowledge) message.acknowledge();
```

```
        }
    }
```

Ricezione di messaggi utilizzando la modalità UNORDERED_ENCOGNOLE.

```
    /**
     * Demonstrates message acknowledgment behavior in UNORDERED_ACKNOWLEDGE mode
with Amazon SQS JMS.
     * In this mode, each message must be explicitly acknowledged regardless of
receive order.
     * Unacknowledged messages return to the queue after the visibility timeout
expires,
     * unlike CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE mode where acknowledging one message acknowledges
all previous messages.
     *
     * @throws JMSException         If a JMS-related error occurs during message
operations
     */
    public static void doReceiveMessagesUnorderedAcknowledge() throws JMSException {
        // Create a connection factory.
        SQSConnectionFactory connectionFactory = new SQSConnectionFactory(
                new ProviderConfiguration(),
                SqsClient.create()
        );

        // Create the connection in a try-with-resources statement so that it's
closed automatically.
        try( SQSConnection connection = connectionFactory.createConnection() ) {

            // Create the queue if needed.
            SqsJmsExampleUtils.ensureQueueExists(connection, QUEUE_NAME,
TIME_OUT_SECONDS);

            // Create a session with unordered acknowledge mode.
            Session session = connection.createSession(false,
SQSSession.UNORDERED_ACKNOWLEDGE);

            // Create the producer and consumer.
            MessageProducer producer =
session.createProducer(session.createQueue(QUEUE_NAME));
            MessageConsumer consumer =
session.createConsumer(session.createQueue(QUEUE_NAME));
```

```
            // Open a connection.
            connection.start();

            // Send two text messages.
            sendMessage(producer, session, "Message 1");
            sendMessage(producer, session, "Message 2");

            // Receive a message and don't acknowledge it.
            receiveMessage(consumer, false);

            // Receive another message and acknowledge it.
            receiveMessage(consumer, true);

            // Wait for the visibility time out, so that unacknowledged messages
reappear in the queue.
            LOGGER.info("Waiting for visibility timeout...");
            try {
                Thread.sleep(TIME_OUT_MILLIS);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                LOGGER.error("Interrupted while waiting for visibility timeout", e);
                Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                throw new RuntimeException("Processing interrupted", e);
            }

            /*  We will attempt to receive another message, and we'll get the first
message again. This occurs
                because in UNORDERED_ACKNOWLEDGE mode, each message requires its own
separate acknowledgment.
                Since we only acknowledged the second message, the first message
remains in the queue for
                redelivery. */
            receiveMessage(consumer, true);

            LOGGER.info("Connection closed.");
        } // The connection closes automatically. This also closes the session.
    }

    /**
     * Sends a text message to an Amazon SQS queue using JMS.
     *
     * @param producer    The JMS MessageProducer for the queue
     * @param session     The JMS Session for message creation
     * @param messageText The message content
```

```
     * @throws JMSException If message creation or sending fails
     */
    private static void sendMessage(MessageProducer producer, Session session,
 String messageText) throws JMSException {
        // Create a text message and send it.
        producer.send(session.createTextMessage(messageText));
    }
    /**
     * Synchronously receives a message from an Amazon SQS queue using the JMS API
     * with an acknowledgment parameter.
     *
     * @param consumer    The JMS MessageConsumer for the queue
     * @param acknowledge If true, acknowledges the message after receipt
     * @throws JMSException If message reception or acknowledgment fails
     */
    private static void receiveMessage(MessageConsumer consumer, boolean
 acknowledge) throws JMSException {
        // Receive a message.
        Message message = consumer.receive(TIME_OUT_MILLIS);

        if (message == null) {
            LOGGER.info("Queue is empty!");
        } else {
            // Since this queue has only text messages, cast the message object and
 print the text.
            LOGGER.info("Received: {}    Acknowledged: {}", ((TextMessage)
 message).getText(), acknowledge);

            // Acknowledge the message if asked.
            if (acknowledge) message.acknowledge();
        }
    }
```

Usare Spring per iniettare dipendenze.

```
package com.example.sqs.jms.spring;

import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.SQSConnection;
import com.example.sqs.jms.SqsJmsExampleUtils;
import jakarta.jms.*;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
```

```
import org.springframework.beans.factory.NoSuchBeanDefinitionException;
import org.springframework.context.support.FileSystemXmlApplicationContext;

import java.io.File;
import java.net.URL;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;

/**
 * Demonstrates how to send and receive messages using the Amazon SQS Java Messaging
 Library
 * with Spring Framework integration. This example connects to a standard Amazon SQS
 message
 * queue using Spring's dependency injection to configure the connection and
 messaging components.
 * The application uses the JMS (Java Message Service) API to handle message
 operations.
 */
public class SpringExample {
    private static final Integer POLLING_SECONDS = 15;
    private static final String SPRING_XML_CONFIG_FILE =
 "SpringExampleConfiguration.xml.txt";
    private static final Logger LOGGER =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SpringExample.class);

    /**
     * Demonstrates sending and receiving messages through a standard Amazon SQS
 message queue
     * using Spring Framework configuration. This method loads connection settings
 from an XML file,
     * establishes a messaging session using the Amazon SQS Java Messaging Library,
 and processes
     * messages using JMS (Java Message Service) operations. If the queue doesn't
 exist, it will
     * be created automatically.
     *
     * @param args Command line arguments (not used)
     */
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        URL resource =
 SpringExample.class.getClassLoader().getResource(SPRING_XML_CONFIG_FILE);
        File springFile = new File(resource.getFile());
        if (!springFile.exists() || !springFile.canRead()) {
```

```
            LOGGER.error("File " + SPRING_XML_CONFIG_FILE + " doesn't exist or isn't
readable.");
            System.exit(1);
        }

        try (FileSystemXmlApplicationContext context =
                    new FileSystemXmlApplicationContext("file://" +
springFile.getAbsolutePath())) {

            Connection connection;
            try {
                connection = context.getBean(Connection.class);
            } catch (NoSuchBeanDefinitionException e) {
                LOGGER.error("Can't find the JMS connection to use: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
                System.exit(2);
                return;
            }

            String queueName;
            try {
                queueName = context.getBean("queueName", String.class);
            } catch (NoSuchBeanDefinitionException e) {
                LOGGER.error("Can't find the name of the queue to use: " +
e.getMessage(), e);
                System.exit(3);
                return;
            }
            try {
                if (connection instanceof SQSConnection) {
                    SqsJmsExampleUtils.ensureQueueExists((SQSConnection) connection,
queueName, SqsJmsExampleUtils.QUEUE_VISIBILITY_TIMEOUT);
                }
                // Create the JMS session.
                Session session = connection.createSession(false,
Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);

                SqsJmsExampleUtils.sendTextMessage(session, queueName);
                MessageConsumer consumer =
session.createConsumer(session.createQueue(queueName));

                receiveMessages(consumer);
            } catch (JMSException e) {
                LOGGER.error(e.getMessage(), e);
```

```
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
        }   // Spring context autocloses. Managed Spring beans that implement
AutoClosable, such as the
        // 'connection' bean, are also closed.
        LOGGER.info("Context closed");
    }

    /**
     * Continuously checks for and processes messages from a standard Amazon SQS
message queue
     * using the Amazon SQS Java Messaging Library underlying the JMS API. This
method waits for incoming messages,
     * processes them when they arrive, and acknowledges their receipt using JMS
(Java Message
     * Service) operations. The method will stop checking for messages after 15
seconds of
     * inactivity.
     *
     * @param consumer The JMS message consumer used to receive messages from the
queue
     */
    private static void receiveMessages(MessageConsumer consumer) {
        try {
            while (true) {
                LOGGER.info("Waiting for messages...");
                // Wait 15 seconds for a message.
                Message message =
consumer.receive(TimeUnit.SECONDS.toMillis(POLLING_SECONDS));
                if (message == null) {
                    LOGGER.info("Shutting down after {} seconds of silence.",
POLLING_SECONDS);
                    break;
                }
                SqsJmsExampleUtils.handleMessage(message);
                message.acknowledge();
                LOGGER.info("Message acknowledged.");
            }
        } catch (JMSException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Error receiving from SQS.", e);
        }
    }
}
```

Definizioni di Spring Beans.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans
        xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
        xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
        xsi:schemaLocation="
http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans http://www.springframework.org/schema/
beans/spring-beans-3.0.xsd
        ">
    <!-- Define the AWS Region -->
    <bean id="region" class="software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region" factory-
method="of">
        <constructor-arg value="us-east-1"/>
    </bean>

    <bean id="credentialsProviderBean"
 class="software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider"
          factory-method="create"/>

    <bean id="clientBuilder" class="software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient"
 factory-method="builder"/>

    <bean id="regionSetClientBuilder" factory-bean="clientBuilder" factory-
method="region">
        <constructor-arg ref="region"/>
    </bean>

    <!-- Configure the Builder with Credentials Provider -->
    <bean id="sqsClient" factory-bean="regionSetClientBuilder" factory-
method="credentialsProvider">
        <constructor-arg ref="credentialsProviderBean"/>
    </bean>

    <bean id="providerConfiguration"
 class="com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.ProviderConfiguration">
        <property name="numberOfMessagesToPrefetch" value="5"/>
    </bean>

    <bean id="connectionFactory"
 class="com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.SQSConnectionFactory">
```

```
        <constructor-arg ref="providerConfiguration"/>
        <constructor-arg ref="clientBuilder"/>
    </bean>

    <bean id="connection"
          factory-bean="connectionFactory"
          factory-method="createConnection"
          init-method="start"
          destroy-method="close"/>

    <bean id="queueName" class="java.lang.String">
        <constructor-arg value="SQSJMSClientExampleQueue"/>
    </bean>
</beans>
```

Una classe di utilità che fornisce metodi comuni usati dagli altri esempi.

```
package com.example.sqs.jms;

import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.AmazonSQSMessagingClientWrapper;
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.ProviderConfiguration;
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.SQSConnection;
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.SQSConnectionFactory;
import jakarta.jms.*;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.QueueAttributeName;

import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.Base64;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * This utility class provides helper methods for working with Amazon Simple Queue
 Service (Amazon SQS)
 * through the Java Message Service (JMS) interface. It contains common operations
 for managing message
 * queues and handling message delivery.
```

```
 */
public class SqsJmsExampleUtils {
    private static final Logger LOGGER =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SqsJmsExampleUtils.class);
    public static final Long QUEUE_VISIBILITY_TIMEOUT = 5L;

    /**
     * This method verifies that a message queue exists and creates it if necessary.
 The method checks for
     * an existing queue first to optimize performance.
     *
     * @param connection The active connection to the messaging service
     * @param queueName The name of the queue to verify or create
     * @param visibilityTimeout The duration in seconds that messages will be hidden
 after being received
     * @throws JMSException If there is an error accessing or creating the queue
     */
    public static void ensureQueueExists(SQSConnection connection, String queueName,
 Long visibilityTimeout) throws JMSException {
        AmazonSQSMessagingClientWrapper client =
 connection.getWrappedAmazonSQSClient();

       /* In most cases, you can do this with just a 'createQueue' call, but
 'getQueueUrl'
       (called by 'queueExists') is a faster operation for the common case where the
 queue
       already exists. Also, many users and roles have permission to call
 'getQueueUrl'
       but don't have permission to call 'createQueue'.
       */
        if( !client.queueExists(queueName) ) {
            CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .attributes(Map.of(QueueAttributeName.VISIBILITY_TIMEOUT,
 String.valueOf(visibilityTimeout)))
                    .build();
            client.createQueue( createQueueRequest );
        }
    }

    /**
     * This method sends a simple text message to a specified message queue. It
 handles all necessary
     * setup for the message delivery process.
```

```
     *
     * @param session The active messaging session used to create and send the
message
     * @param queueName The name of the queue where the message will be sent
     */
    public static void sendTextMessage(Session session, String queueName) {
        // Rest of implementation...

        try {
            MessageProducer producer =
session.createProducer( session.createQueue( queueName) );
            Message message = session.createTextMessage("Hello world!");
            producer.send(message);
        } catch (JMSException e) {
            LOGGER.error( "Error receiving from SQS", e );
        }
    }

    /**
     * This method processes incoming messages and logs their content based on the
message type.
     * It supports text messages, binary data, and Java objects.
     *
     * @param message The message to be processed and logged
     * @throws JMSException If there is an error reading the message content
     */
    public static void handleMessage(Message message) throws JMSException {
        // Rest of implementation...
        LOGGER.info( "Got message {}", message.getJMSMessageID() );
        LOGGER.info( "Content: ");
        if(message instanceof TextMessage txtMessage) {
            LOGGER.info( "\t{}", txtMessage.getText() );
        } else if(message instanceof BytesMessage byteMessage){
            // Assume the length fits in an int - SQS only supports sizes up to 256k
so that
            // should be true
            byte[] bytes = new byte[(int)byteMessage.getBodyLength()];
            byteMessage.readBytes(bytes);
            LOGGER.info( "\t{}", Base64.getEncoder().encodeToString( bytes ) );
        } else if( message instanceof ObjectMessage) {
            ObjectMessage objMessage = (ObjectMessage) message;
            LOGGER.info( "\t{}", objMessage.getObject() );
        }
    }
```

```
   /**
    * This method sets up automatic message processing for a specified queue. It
creates a listener
    * that will receive and handle incoming messages without blocking the main
program.
    *
    * @param session The active messaging session
    * @param queueName The name of the queue to monitor
    * @param connection The active connection to the messaging service
    */
   public static void receiveMessagesAsync(Session session, String queueName,
Connection connection) {
       // Rest of implementation...
       try {
           // Create a consumer for the queue.
           MessageConsumer consumer =
session.createConsumer(session.createQueue(queueName));
           // Provide an implementation of the MessageListener interface, which has
a single 'onMessage' method.
           // We use a lambda expression for the implementation.
           consumer.setMessageListener(message -> {
               try {
                   SqsJmsExampleUtils.handleMessage(message);
                   message.acknowledge();
               } catch (JMSException e) {
                   LOGGER.error("Error processing message: {}", e.getMessage());
               }
           });
           // Start receiving incoming messages.
           connection.start();
       } catch (JMSException e) {
           throw new RuntimeException(e);
       }
       try {
           Thread.sleep(2000);
       } catch (InterruptedException e) {
           throw new RuntimeException(e);
       }
   }


   /**
```

```
    * This method performs cleanup operations after message processing is complete.
It receives
    * any messages in the specified queue, removes the message queue and closes all
    * active connections to prevent resource leaks.
    *
    * @param queueName The name of the queue to be removed
    * @param visibilityTimeout The duration in seconds that messages are hidden
after being received
    * @throws JMSException If there is an error during the cleanup process
    */
   public static void cleanUpExample(String queueName, Long visibilityTimeout)
throws JMSException {
       LOGGER.info("Performing cleanup.");

       SQSConnectionFactory connectionFactory = new SQSConnectionFactory(
               new ProviderConfiguration(),
               SqsClient.create()
       );

       try (SQSConnection connection = connectionFactory.createConnection() ) {
           ensureQueueExists(connection, queueName, visibilityTimeout);
           Session session = connection.createSession(false,
Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE);

           receiveMessagesAsync(session, queueName, connection);

           SqsClient sqsClient =
connection.getWrappedAmazonSQSClient().getAmazonSQSClient();
           try {
               String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(b ->
b.queueName(queueName)).queueUrl();
               sqsClient.deleteQueue(b -> b.queueUrl(queueUrl));
               LOGGER.info("Queue deleted: {}", queueUrl);
           } catch (SdkException e) {
               LOGGER.error("Error during SQS operations: ", e);
           }
       }
       LOGGER.info("Clean up: Connection closed");
   }

   /**
    * This method creates a background task that sends multiple messages to a
specified queue
```

```
     * after waiting for a set time period. The task operates independently to
 ensure efficient
     * message processing without interrupting other operations.
     *
     * @param queueName The name of the queue where messages will be sent
     * @param secondsToWait The number of seconds to wait before sending messages
     * @param numMessages The number of messages to send
     * @param visibilityTimeout The duration in seconds that messages remain hidden
 after being received
     * @return A task that can be executed to send the messages
     */
    public static Runnable sendAMessageAsync(String queueName, Long secondsToWait,
 Integer numMessages, Long visibilityTimeout) {
        return () -> {
            try {
                Thread.sleep(Duration.ofSeconds(secondsToWait).toMillis());
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
            try {
                SQSConnectionFactory connectionFactory = new SQSConnectionFactory(
                        new ProviderConfiguration(),
                        SqsClient.create()
                );
                try (SQSConnection connection =
 connectionFactory.createConnection()) {
                    ensureQueueExists(connection, queueName, visibilityTimeout);
                    Session session = connection.createSession(false,
 Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);
                    for (int i = 1; i <= numMessages; i++) {
                        MessageProducer producer =
 session.createProducer(session.createQueue(queueName));
                        producer.send(session.createTextMessage("Hello World " + i +
 "!"));
                    }
                }
            } catch (JMSException e) {
                LOGGER.error(e.getMessage(), e);
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
        };
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateQueue
  - DeleteQueue

Lavora con i tag di coda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire operazioni di tagging con Amazon SQS.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

L'esempio seguente crea tag per una coda, elenca i tag e rimuove un tag.

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ListQueueTagsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.QueueDoesNotExistException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;

import java.util.Map;
import java.util.UUID;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials. For more
 * information, see the <a href="https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/
developer-guide/get-started.html">AWS
 * SDK for Java Developer Guide</a>.
 */
public class TagExamples {
```

```
    static final SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.create();
    static final String queueName = "TagExamples-queue-" +
UUID.randomUUID().toString().replace("-", "").substring(0, 20);
    private static final Logger LOGGER = LoggerFactory.getLogger(TagExamples.class);

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String queueUrl;
        try {
            queueUrl = sqsClient.createQueue(b ->
b.queueName(queueName)).queueUrl();
            LOGGER.info("Queue created. The URL is: {}", queueUrl);
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Program ending because queue was not created.");
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        try {
            addTags(queueUrl);
            listTags(queueUrl);
            removeTags(queueUrl);
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Program ending because of an error in a method.");
        } finally {
            try {
                sqsClient.deleteQueue(b -> b.queueUrl(queueUrl));
                LOGGER.info("Queue successfully deleted. Program ending.");
                sqsClient.close();
            } catch (RuntimeException e) {
                LOGGER.error("Program ending.");
            } finally {
                sqsClient.close();
            }
        }
    }

    /** This method demonstrates how to use a Java Map to a tag a aueue.
     * @param queueUrl The URL of the queue to tag.
     */
    public static void addTags(String queueUrl) {
        // Build a map of the tags.
        final Map<String, String> tagsToAdd = Map.of(
                "Team", "Development",
                "Priority", "Beta",
                "Accounting ID", "456def");
```

```
        try {
            // Add tags to the queue using a Consumer<TagQueueRequest.Builder>
parameter.
            sqsClient.tagQueue(b -> b
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .tags(tagsToAdd)
            );
        } catch (QueueDoesNotExistException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Queue does not exist: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    /** This method demonstrates how to view the tags for a queue.
     * @param queueUrl The URL of the queue whose tags you want to list.
     */
    public static void listTags(String queueUrl) {
        ListQueueTagsResponse response;
        try {
            // Call the listQueueTags method with a
Consumer<ListQueueTagsRequest.Builder> parameter that creates a
ListQueueTagsRequest.
            response = sqsClient.listQueueTags(b -> b
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl));
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Exception thrown: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }

        // Log the tags.
        response.tags()
                .forEach((k, v) ->
                        LOGGER.info("Key: {} -> Value: {}", k, v));
    }

    /**
     * This method demonstrates how to remove tags from a queue.
     * @param queueUrl The URL of the queue whose tags you want to remove.
     */
    public static void removeTags(String queueUrl) {
        try {
            // Call the untagQueue method with a Consumer<UntagQueueRequest.Builder>
parameter.
            sqsClient.untagQueue(b -> b
```

```
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .tagKeys("Accounting ID") // Remove a single tag.
            );
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            LOGGER.error("Exception thrown: {}", e.getMessage(), e);
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - ListQueueTags
  - TagQueue
  - UntagQueue

Esempi serverless

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da una coda SQS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SQS con Lambda tramite Java.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent;
```

```
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent.SQSMessage;

public class Function implements RequestHandler<SQSEvent, Void> {
    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(SQSEvent sqsEvent, Context context) {
        for (SQSMessage msg : sqsEvent.getRecords()) {
            processMessage(msg, context);
        }
        context.getLogger().log("done");
        return null;
    }

    private void processMessage(SQSMessage msg, Context context) {
        try {
            context.getLogger().log("Processed message " + msg.getBody());

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message

        } catch (Exception e) {
            context.getLogger().log("An error occurred");
            throw e;
        }

    }
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da una coda SQS. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di SQS con Lambda tramite Java.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSBatchResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class ProcessSQSMessageBatch implements RequestHandler<SQSEvent,
 SQSBatchResponse> {
    @Override
    public SQSBatchResponse handleRequest(SQSEvent sqsEvent, Context context) {

        List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        String messageId = "";
        for (SQSEvent.SQSMessage message : sqsEvent.getRecords()) {
            try {
                //process your message
            } catch (Exception e) {
                //Add failed message identifier to the batchItemFailures list
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure(message.getMessageId()));
            }
        }
        return new SQSBatchResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }
}
```

Esempi di Step Functions con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with Step Functions.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Funzioni Hello Step

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Step Functions.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Versione Java di Hello.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.SfnClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.SfnException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.StateMachineListItem;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListStateMachines {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SfnClient sfnClient = SfnClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listMachines(sfnClient);
        sfnClient.close();
    }

    public static void listMachines(SfnClient sfnClient) {
        try {
            ListStateMachinesResponse response = sfnClient.listStateMachines();
            List<StateMachineListItem> machines = response.stateMachines();
            for (StateMachineListItem machine : machines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the state machine is: " +
 machine.name());
                System.out.println("The ARN value is : " +
 machine.stateMachineArn());
            }

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListStateMachinesconsulta AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un'attività.
- Crea una macchina a stati da una definizione di Amazon States Language che contiene l'attività creata in precedenza come passaggio.
- Esegui la macchina a stati e rispondi all'attività con l'input dell'utente.
- Ottieni lo stato e l'output finali al termine dell'esecuzione, quindi ripulisci le risorse.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * You can obtain the JSON file to create a state machine in the following
 * GitHub location.
 * <p>
 * https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/tree/main/resources/sample_files
 * <p>
 * To run this code example, place the chat_sfn_state_machine.json file into
 * your project's resources folder.
 * <p>
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 * <p>
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 * <p>
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 * <p>
 * This Java code example performs the following tasks:
 * <p>
 * 1. Creates an activity.
 * 2. Creates a state machine.
 * 3. Describes the state machine.
 * 4. Starts execution of the state machine and interacts with it.
 * 5. Describes the execution.
 * 6. Delete the activity.
 * 7. Deletes the state machine.
 */
```

```
public class StepFunctionsScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <roleARN> <activityName> <stateMachineName>

            Where:
                roleName - The name of the IAM role to create for this state
 machine.
                activityName - The name of an activity to create.
                stateMachineName - The name of the state machine to create.
                jsonFile - The location of the chat_sfn_state_machine.json file. You
 can located it in resources/sample_files.
            """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String roleName = args[0];
        String activityName = args[1];
        String stateMachineName = args[2];
        String jsonFile = args[3];
        String polJSON = """
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Sid": "",
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Principal": {
                            "Service": "states.amazonaws.com"
                        },
                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                    }
                ]
            }
            """;
```

```
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        boolean action = false;

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SfnClient sfnClient = SfnClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        Region regionGl = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
            .region(regionGl)
            .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create an activity.");
        String activityArn = createActivity(sfnClient, activityName);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the activity is " + activityArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        // Read the file using FileInputStream
        FileInputStream inputStream = new FileInputStream(jsonFile);
        ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
        JsonNode jsonNode = mapper.readValue(inputStream, JsonNode.class);
        String jsonString = mapper.writeValueAsString(jsonNode);

        // Modify the Resource node.
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
        JsonNode root = objectMapper.readTree(jsonString);
        ((ObjectNode) root.path("States").path("GetInput")).put("Resource",
activityArn);

        // Convert the modified Java object back to a JSON string.
        String stateDefinition = objectMapper.writeValueAsString(root);
        System.out.println(stateDefinition);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create a state machine.");
        String roleARN = createIAMRole(iam, roleName, polJSON);
        String stateMachineArn = createMachine(sfnClient, roleARN, stateMachineName,
stateDefinition);
```

```
        System.out.println("The ARN of the state machine is " + stateMachineArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Describe the state machine.");
        describeStateMachine(sfnClient, stateMachineArn);
        System.out.println("What should ChatSFN call you?");
        String userName = sc.nextLine();
        System.out.println("Hello " + userName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        // The JSON to pass to the StartExecution call.
        String executionJson = "{ \"name\" : \"" + userName + "\" }";
        System.out.println(executionJson);
        System.out.println("4. Start execution of the state machine and interact
with it.");
        String runArn = startWorkflow(sfnClient, stateMachineArn, executionJson);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the state machine execution is " + runArn);
        List<String> myList;
        while (!action) {
            myList = getActivityTask(sfnClient, activityArn);
            System.out.println("ChatSFN: " + myList.get(1));
            System.out.println(userName + " please specify a value.");
            String myAction = sc.nextLine();
            if (myAction.compareTo("done") == 0)
                action = true;

            System.out.println("You have selected " + myAction);
            String taskJson = "{ \"action\" : \"" + myAction + "\" }";
            System.out.println(taskJson);
            sendTaskSuccess(sfnClient, myList.get(0), taskJson);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Describe the execution.");
        describeExe(sfnClient, runArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Delete the activity.");
        deleteActivity(sfnClient, activityArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Delete the state machines.");
        deleteMachine(sfnClient, stateMachineArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The AWS Step Functions example scenario is complete.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static String createIAMRole(IamClient iam, String rolename, String
polJSON) {
        try {
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(rolename)
                .assumeRolePolicyDocument(polJSON)
                .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                .build();

            CreateRoleResponse response = iam.createRole(request);
            return response.role().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void describeExe(SfnClient sfnClient, String executionArn) {
        try {
            DescribeExecutionRequest executionRequest =
DescribeExecutionRequest.builder()
                .executionArn(executionArn)
                .build();

            String status = "";
            boolean hasSucceeded = false;
            while (!hasSucceeded) {
                DescribeExecutionResponse response =
sfnClient.describeExecution(executionRequest);
                status = response.statusAsString();
                if (status.compareTo("RUNNING") == 0) {
```

```
                    System.out.println("The state machine is still running, let's
wait for it to finish.");
                    Thread.sleep(2000);
                } else if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0) {
                    System.out.println("The Step Function workflow has succeeded");
                    hasSucceeded = true;
                } else {
                    System.out.println("The Status is neither running or
succeeded");
                }
            }
            System.out.println("The Status is " + status);

        } catch (SfnException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void sendTaskSuccess(SfnClient sfnClient, String token, String
json) {
        try {
            SendTaskSuccessRequest successRequest = SendTaskSuccessRequest.builder()
                .taskToken(token)
                .output(json)
                .build();

            sfnClient.sendTaskSuccess(successRequest);

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static List<String> getActivityTask(SfnClient sfnClient, String actArn) {
        List<String> myList = new ArrayList<>();
        GetActivityTaskRequest getActivityTaskRequest =
GetActivityTaskRequest.builder()
            .activityArn(actArn)
            .build();

        GetActivityTaskResponse response =
sfnClient.getActivityTask(getActivityTaskRequest);
```

```
        myList.add(response.taskToken());
        myList.add(response.input());
        return myList;
    }

    public static void deleteActivity(SfnClient sfnClient, String actArn) {
        try {
            DeleteActivityRequest activityRequest = DeleteActivityRequest.builder()
                .activityArn(actArn)
                .build();

            sfnClient.deleteActivity(activityRequest);
            System.out.println("You have deleted " + actArn);

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeStateMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String
stateMachineArn) {
        try {
            DescribeStateMachineRequest stateMachineRequest =
DescribeStateMachineRequest.builder()
                .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                .build();

            DescribeStateMachineResponse response =
sfnClient.describeStateMachine(stateMachineRequest);
            System.out.println("The name of the State machine is " +
response.name());
            System.out.println("The status of the State machine is " +
response.status());
            System.out.println("The ARN value of the State machine is " +
response.stateMachineArn());
            System.out.println("The role ARN value is " + response.roleArn());

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    public static void deleteMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String stateMachineArn) {
```

```
        try {
            DeleteStateMachineRequest deleteStateMachineRequest =
DeleteStateMachineRequest.builder()
                .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                .build();

            sfnClient.deleteStateMachine(deleteStateMachineRequest);
            DescribeStateMachineRequest describeStateMachine =
DescribeStateMachineRequest.builder()
                .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                .build();

            while (true) {
                DescribeStateMachineResponse response =
sfnClient.describeStateMachine(describeStateMachine);
                System.out.println("The state machine is not deleted yet. The status
is " + response.status());
                Thread.sleep(3000);
            }

        } catch (SfnException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(stateMachineArn + " was successfully deleted.");
    }

    public static String startWorkflow(SfnClient sfnClient, String stateMachineArn,
String jsonEx) {
        UUID uuid = UUID.randomUUID();
        String uuidValue = uuid.toString();
        try {
            StartExecutionRequest executionRequest = StartExecutionRequest.builder()
                .input(jsonEx)
                .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                .name(uuidValue)
                .build();

            StartExecutionResponse response =
sfnClient.startExecution(executionRequest);
            return response.executionArn();

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String roleARN, String
 stateMachineName, String json) {
        try {
            CreateStateMachineRequest machineRequest =
 CreateStateMachineRequest.builder()
                .definition(json)
                .name(stateMachineName)
                .roleArn(roleARN)
                .type(StateMachineType.STANDARD)
                .build();

            CreateStateMachineResponse response =
 sfnClient.createStateMachine(machineRequest);
            return response.stateMachineArn();

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createActivity(SfnClient sfnClient, String activityName) {
        try {
            CreateActivityRequest activityRequest = CreateActivityRequest.builder()
                .name(activityName)
                .build();

            CreateActivityResponse response =
 sfnClient.createActivity(activityRequest);
            return response.activityArn();

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateActivity
  - CreateStateMachine
  - DeleteActivity
  - DeleteStateMachine
  - DescribeExecution
  - DescribeStateMachine
  - GetActivityTask
  - ListActivities
  - ListStateMachines
  - SendTaskSuccess
  - StartExecution
  - StopExecution

Azioni

`CreateActivity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateActivity`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static String createActivity(SfnClient sfnClient, String activityName) {
        try {
            CreateActivityRequest activityRequest = CreateActivityRequest.builder()
                .name(activityName)
                .build();
```

```
            CreateActivityResponse response =
sfnClient.createActivity(activityRequest);
            return response.activityArn();

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateActivitysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateStateMachine`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateStateMachine`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static String createMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String roleARN, String
stateMachineName, String json) {
        try {
            CreateStateMachineRequest machineRequest =
CreateStateMachineRequest.builder()
                .definition(json)
                .name(stateMachineName)
                .roleArn(roleARN)
                .type(StateMachineType.STANDARD)
                .build();

            CreateStateMachineResponse response =
sfnClient.createStateMachine(machineRequest);
            return response.stateMachineArn();
```

```
        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateStateMachinesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteActivity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteActivity`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void deleteActivity(SfnClient sfnClient, String actArn) {
        try {
            DeleteActivityRequest activityRequest = DeleteActivityRequest.builder()
                .activityArn(actArn)
                .build();

            sfnClient.deleteActivity(activityRequest);
            System.out.println("You have deleted " + actArn);

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteActivitysezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteStateMachine`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteStateMachine`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void deleteMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String stateMachineArn) {
       try {
           DeleteStateMachineRequest deleteStateMachineRequest =
DeleteStateMachineRequest.builder()
               .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
               .build();

           sfnClient.deleteStateMachine(deleteStateMachineRequest);
           DescribeStateMachineRequest describeStateMachine =
DescribeStateMachineRequest.builder()
               .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
               .build();

           while (true) {
               DescribeStateMachineResponse response =
sfnClient.describeStateMachine(describeStateMachine);
               System.out.println("The state machine is not deleted yet. The status
is " + response.status());
               Thread.sleep(3000);
           }

       } catch (SfnException | InterruptedException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
       }
       System.out.println(stateMachineArn + " was successfully deleted.");
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteStateMachinesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeExecution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeExecution`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void describeExe(SfnClient sfnClient, String executionArn) {
       try {
           DescribeExecutionRequest executionRequest =
DescribeExecutionRequest.builder()
               .executionArn(executionArn)
               .build();

           String status = "";
           boolean hasSucceeded = false;
           while (!hasSucceeded) {
               DescribeExecutionResponse response =
sfnClient.describeExecution(executionRequest);
               status = response.statusAsString();
               if (status.compareTo("RUNNING") == 0) {
                   System.out.println("The state machine is still running, let's
wait for it to finish.");
                   Thread.sleep(2000);
               } else if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0) {
                   System.out.println("The Step Function workflow has succeeded");
                   hasSucceeded = true;
               } else {
                   System.out.println("The Status is neither running or
succeeded");
               }
           }
           System.out.println("The Status is " + status);

       } catch (SfnException | InterruptedException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeExecutionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeStateMachine`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeStateMachine`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void describeStateMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String
stateMachineArn) {
       try {
           DescribeStateMachineRequest stateMachineRequest =
DescribeStateMachineRequest.builder()
               .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
               .build();

           DescribeStateMachineResponse response =
sfnClient.describeStateMachine(stateMachineRequest);
           System.out.println("The name of the State machine is " +
response.name());
           System.out.println("The status of the State machine is " +
response.status());
           System.out.println("The ARN value of the State machine is " +
response.stateMachineArn());
           System.out.println("The role ARN value is " + response.roleArn());

       } catch (SfnException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeStateMachinesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`GetActivityTask`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetActivityTask`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static List<String> getActivityTask(SfnClient sfnClient, String actArn) {
       List<String> myList = new ArrayList<>();
       GetActivityTaskRequest getActivityTaskRequest =
GetActivityTaskRequest.builder()
           .activityArn(actArn)
           .build();

       GetActivityTaskResponse response =
sfnClient.getActivityTask(getActivityTaskRequest);
       myList.add(response.taskToken());
       myList.add(response.input());
       return myList;
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetActivityTasksezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListActivities`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListActivities`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.SfnClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ListActivitiesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ListActivitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.SfnException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ActivityListItem;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListActivities {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SfnClient sfnClient = SfnClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllActivites(sfnClient);
        sfnClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllActivites(SfnClient sfnClient) {
        try {
            ListActivitiesRequest activitiesRequest =
 ListActivitiesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();
```

```
            ListActivitiesResponse response =
 sfnClient.listActivities(activitiesRequest);
            List<ActivityListItem> items = response.activities();
            for (ActivityListItem item : items) {
                System.out.println("The activity ARN is " + item.activityArn());
                System.out.println("The activity name is " + item.name());
            }

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListActivitiessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListExecutions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListExecutions`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void getExeHistory(SfnClient sfnClient, String exeARN) {
        try {
            GetExecutionHistoryRequest historyRequest =
 GetExecutionHistoryRequest.builder()
                    .executionArn(exeARN)
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            GetExecutionHistoryResponse historyResponse =
 sfnClient.getExecutionHistory(historyRequest);
            List<HistoryEvent> events = historyResponse.events();
            for (HistoryEvent event : events) {
```

```
                System.out.println("The event type is " + event.type().toString());
            }

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListExecutionssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ListStateMachines`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListStateMachines`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.SfnClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.SfnException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.StateMachineListItem;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListStateMachines {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SfnClient sfnClient = SfnClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listMachines(sfnClient);
        sfnClient.close();
    }

    public static void listMachines(SfnClient sfnClient) {
        try {
            ListStateMachinesResponse response = sfnClient.listStateMachines();
            List<StateMachineListItem> machines = response.stateMachines();
            for (StateMachineListItem machine : machines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the state machine is: " +
 machine.name());
                System.out.println("The ARN value is : " +
 machine.stateMachineArn());
            }

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListStateMachinessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`SendTaskSuccess`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendTaskSuccess`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static void sendTaskSuccess(SfnClient sfnClient, String token, String
 json) {
        try {
            SendTaskSuccessRequest successRequest = SendTaskSuccessRequest.builder()
                .taskToken(token)
                .output(json)
                .build();

            sfnClient.sendTaskSuccess(successRequest);

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SendTaskSuccesssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`StartExecution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartExecution`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static String startWorkflow(SfnClient sfnClient, String stateMachineArn,
 String jsonEx) {
        UUID uuid = UUID.randomUUID();
        String uuidValue = uuid.toString();
        try {
            StartExecutionRequest executionRequest = StartExecutionRequest.builder()
                .input(jsonEx)
                .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                .name(uuidValue)
```

```
                .build();

            StartExecutionResponse response =
sfnClient.startExecution(executionRequest);
            return response.executionArn();

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartExecutionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenari

Utilizzo di Step Functions per richiamare le funzioni Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una macchina a AWS Step Functions stati che richiama AWS Lambda funzioni in sequenza.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come creare un flusso di lavoro AWS senza server utilizzando AWS Step Functions and. AWS SDK for Java 2.x Ogni fase del flusso di lavoro viene implementata utilizzando una AWS Lambda funzione.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SES
- Step Functions

AWS STS esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with AWS STS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`AssumeRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AssumeRole`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.StsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.model.AssumeRoleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.model.StsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.model.AssumeRoleResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.model.Credentials;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.ZoneId;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
import java.time.format.FormatStyle;
import java.util.Locale;
```

```
/**
 * To make this code example work, create a Role that you want to assume.
 * Then define a Trust Relationship in the AWS Console. You can use this as an
 * example:
 *
 * {
 * "Version": "2012-10-17",
 * "Statement": [
 * {
 * "Effect": "Allow",
 * "Principal": {
 * "AWS": "<Specify the ARN of your IAM user you are using in this code
 * example>"
 * },
 * "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
 * }
 * ]
 * }
 *
 * For more information, see "Editing the Trust Relationship for an Existing
 * Role" in the AWS Directory Service guide.
 *
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class AssumeRole {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <roleArn> <roleSessionName>\s

                Where:
                    roleArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role to assume
 (for example, rn:aws:iam::000008047983:role/s3role).\s
                    roleSessionName - An identifier for the assumed role session
 (for example, mysession).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String roleArn = args[0];
        String roleSessionName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        StsClient stsClient = StsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        assumeGivenRole(stsClient, roleArn, roleSessionName);
        stsClient.close();
    }

    public static void assumeGivenRole(StsClient stsClient, String roleArn, String
 roleSessionName) {
        try {
            AssumeRoleRequest roleRequest = AssumeRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .roleSessionName(roleSessionName)
                    .build();

            AssumeRoleResponse roleResponse = stsClient.assumeRole(roleRequest);
            Credentials myCreds = roleResponse.credentials();

            // Display the time when the temp creds expire.
            Instant exTime = myCreds.expiration();
            String tokenInfo = myCreds.sessionToken();

            // Convert the Instant to readable date.
            DateTimeFormatter formatter =
 DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDateTime(FormatStyle.SHORT)
                    .withLocale(Locale.US)
                    .withZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());

            formatter.format(exTime);
            System.out.println("The token " + tokenInfo + "  expires on " + exTime);

        } catch (StsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AssumeRolesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Supporto esempi che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with Supporto.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Supporto

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare Supporto.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.SupportClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Category;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeServicesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeServicesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Service;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.SupportException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
```

```
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * In addition, you must have the AWS Business Support Plan to use the AWS
 * Support Java API. For more information, see:
 *
 * https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/
 *
 * This Java example performs the following task:
 *
 * 1. Gets and displays available services.
 *
 *
 * NOTE: To see multiple operations, see SupportScenario.
 */

public class HelloSupport {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SupportClient supportClient = SupportClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("***** Step 1. Get and display available services.");
        displayServices(supportClient);
    }

    // Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
    public static void displayServices(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            DescribeServicesRequest servicesRequest =
 DescribeServicesRequest.builder()
                    .language("en")
                    .build();

            DescribeServicesResponse response =
 supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest);
```

```
            List<Service> services = response.services();

            System.out.println("Get the first 10 services");
            int index = 1;
            for (Service service : services) {
                if (index == 11)
                    break;

                System.out.println("The Service name is: " + service.name());

                // Display the Categories for this service.
                List<Category> categories = service.categories();
                for (Category cat : categories) {
                    System.out.println("The category name is: " + cat.name());
                }
                index++;
            }

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeServicessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ottieni e visualizza i servizi e i livelli di gravità disponibili per i casi.

- Crea una richiesta di supporto utilizzando un servizio, una categoria e un livello di gravità selezionato.
- Ottieni e visualizza un elenco di casi aperti per il giorno corrente.
- Aggiungi un set di collegamenti e una comunicazione al nuovo caso.
- Descrivi il nuovo collegamento e la nuova comunicazione per il caso.
- Risolvi il caso.
- Ottieni e visualizza un elenco di casi risolti per il giorno corrente.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui varie Supporto operazioni.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.SupportClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.AddAttachmentsToSetResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.AddCommunicationToCaseRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.AddCommunicationToCaseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Attachment;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.AttachmentDetails;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.CaseDetails;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Category;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Communication;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.CreateCaseRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.CreateCaseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeAttachmentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeAttachmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeCasesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeCasesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeCommunicationsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeCommunicationsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeServicesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeServicesResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeSeverityLevelsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.ResolveCaseRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.ResolveCaseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Service;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.SeverityLevel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.SupportException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.AddAttachmentsToSetRequest;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.temporal.ChronoUnit;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * In addition, you must have the AWS Business Support Plan to use the AWS
 * Support Java API. For more information, see:
 *
 * https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/
 *
 * This Java example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Gets and displays available services.
 * 2. Gets and displays severity levels.
 * 3. Creates a support case by using the selected service, category, and
 * severity level.
 * 4. Gets a list of open cases for the current day.
 * 5. Creates an attachment set with a generated file.
 * 6. Adds a communication with the attachment to the support case.
 * 7. Lists the communications of the support case.
 * 8. Describes the attachment set included with the communication.
 * 9. Resolves the support case.
 * 10. Gets a list of resolved cases for the current day.
 */
```

```
public class SupportScenario {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <fileAttachment>Where:
                    fileAttachment - The file can be a simple saved .txt file to use
 as an email attachment.\s
                """;

      //  if (args.length != 1) {
      //      System.out.println(usage);
      //      System.exit(1);
      //  }

        String fileAttachment = "C:\\AWS\\test.txt" ; //args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SupportClient supportClient = SupportClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("***** Welcome to the AWS Support case example
 scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Get and display available services.");
        List<String> sevCatList = displayServices(supportClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Get and display Support severity levels.");
        String sevLevel = displaySevLevels(supportClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Create a support case using the selected service,
 category, and severity level.");
        String caseId = createSupportCase(supportClient, sevCatList, sevLevel);
        if (caseId.compareTo("") == 0) {
```

```
            System.out.println("A support case was not successfully created!");
            System.exit(1);
        } else
            System.out.println("Support case " + caseId + " was successfully
created!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Get open support cases.");
        getOpenCase(supportClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Create an attachment set with a generated file to add
to the case.");
        String attachmentSetId = addAttachment(supportClient, fileAttachment);
        System.out.println("The Attachment Set id value is" + attachmentSetId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Add communication with the attachment to the support
case.");
        addAttachSupportCase(supportClient, caseId, attachmentSetId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. List the communications of the support case.");
        String attachId = listCommunications(supportClient, caseId);
        System.out.println("The Attachment id value is" + attachId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Describe the attachment set included with the
communication.");
        describeAttachment(supportClient, attachId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Resolve the support case.");
        resolveSupportCase(supportClient, caseId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Get a list of resolved cases for the current day.");
```

```
        getResolvedCase(supportClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("***** This Scenario has successfully completed");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void getResolvedCase(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            // Specify the start and end time.
            Instant now = Instant.now();
            java.time.LocalDate.now();
            Instant yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);

            DescribeCasesRequest describeCasesRequest =
DescribeCasesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(30)
                    .afterTime(yesterday.toString())
                    .beforeTime(now.toString())
                    .includeResolvedCases(true)
                    .build();

            DescribeCasesResponse response =
supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest);
            List<CaseDetails> cases = response.cases();
            for (CaseDetails sinCase : cases) {
                if (sinCase.status().compareTo("resolved") == 0)
                    System.out.println("The case status is " + sinCase.status());
            }

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void resolveSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId) {
        try {
            ResolveCaseRequest caseRequest = ResolveCaseRequest.builder()
                    .caseId(caseId)
                    .build();
```

```
            ResolveCaseResponse response = supportClient.resolveCase(caseRequest);
            System.out.println("The status of case " + caseId + " is " +
response.finalCaseStatus());

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeAttachment(SupportClient supportClient, String
attachId) {
        try {
            DescribeAttachmentRequest attachmentRequest =
DescribeAttachmentRequest.builder()
                    .attachmentId(attachId)
                    .build();

            DescribeAttachmentResponse response =
supportClient.describeAttachment(attachmentRequest);
            System.out.println("The name of the file is " +
response.attachment().fileName());

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String listCommunications(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId) {
        try {
            String attachId = null;
            DescribeCommunicationsRequest communicationsRequest =
DescribeCommunicationsRequest.builder()
                    .caseId(caseId)
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            DescribeCommunicationsResponse response =
supportClient.describeCommunications(communicationsRequest);
            List<Communication> communications = response.communications();
            for (Communication comm : communications) {
                System.out.println("the body is: " + comm.body());
```

```
                // Get the attachment id value.
                List<AttachmentDetails> attachments = comm.attachmentSet();
                for (AttachmentDetails detail : attachments) {
                    attachId = detail.attachmentId();
                }
            }
            return attachId;

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void addAttachSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId, String attachmentSetId) {
        try {
            AddCommunicationToCaseRequest caseRequest =
AddCommunicationToCaseRequest.builder()
                    .caseId(caseId)
                    .attachmentSetId(attachmentSetId)
                    .communicationBody("Please refer to attachment for details.")
                    .build();

            AddCommunicationToCaseResponse response =
supportClient.addCommunicationToCase(caseRequest);
            if (response.result())
                System.out.println("You have successfully added a communication to
an AWS Support case");
            else
                System.out.println("There was an error adding the communication to
an AWS Support case");

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String addAttachment(SupportClient supportClient, String
fileAttachment) {
        try {
```

```
            File myFile = new File(fileAttachment);
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(myFile);
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);

            Attachment attachment = Attachment.builder()
                    .fileName(myFile.getName())
                    .data(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            AddAttachmentsToSetRequest setRequest =
AddAttachmentsToSetRequest.builder()
                    .attachments(attachment)
                    .build();

            AddAttachmentsToSetResponse response =
supportClient.addAttachmentsToSet(setRequest);
            return response.attachmentSetId();

        } catch (SupportException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void getOpenCase(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            // Specify the start and end time.
            Instant now = Instant.now();
            java.time.LocalDate.now();
            Instant yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);

            DescribeCasesRequest describeCasesRequest =
DescribeCasesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(20)
                    .afterTime(yesterday.toString())
                    .beforeTime(now.toString())
                    .build();

            DescribeCasesResponse response =
supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest);
            List<CaseDetails> cases = response.cases();
            for (CaseDetails sinCase : cases) {
                System.out.println("The case status is " + sinCase.status());
```

```
                System.out.println("The case Id is " + sinCase.caseId());
                System.out.println("The case subject is " + sinCase.subject());
            }

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient, List<String>
sevCatList, String sevLevel) {
        try {
            String serviceCode = sevCatList.get(0);
            String caseCat = sevCatList.get(1);
            CreateCaseRequest caseRequest = CreateCaseRequest.builder()
                    .categoryCode(caseCat.toLowerCase())
                    .serviceCode(serviceCode.toLowerCase())
                    .severityCode(sevLevel.toLowerCase())
                    .communicationBody("Test issue with " +
serviceCode.toLowerCase())
                    .subject("Test case, please ignore")
                    .language("en")
                    .issueType("technical")
                    .build();

            CreateCaseResponse response = supportClient.createCase(caseRequest);
            return response.caseId();

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String displaySevLevels(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest severityLevelsRequest =
DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest.builder()
                    .language("en")
                    .build();
```

```
            DescribeSeverityLevelsResponse response =
supportClient.describeSeverityLevels(severityLevelsRequest);
            List<SeverityLevel> severityLevels = response.severityLevels();
            String levelName = null;
            for (SeverityLevel sevLevel : severityLevels) {
                System.out.println("The severity level name is: " +
sevLevel.name());
                if (sevLevel.name().compareTo("High") == 0)
                    levelName = sevLevel.name();
            }
            return levelName;

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
    public static List<String> displayServices(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            DescribeServicesRequest servicesRequest =
DescribeServicesRequest.builder()
                    .language("en")
                    .build();

            DescribeServicesResponse response =
supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest);
            String serviceCode = null;
            String catName = null;
            List<String> sevCatList = new ArrayList<>();
            List<Service> services = response.services();

            System.out.println("Get the first 10 services");
            int index = 1;
            for (Service service : services) {
                if (index == 11)
                    break;

                System.out.println("The Service name is: " + service.name());
                if (service.name().compareTo("Account") == 0)
                    serviceCode = service.code();
```

```
                // Get the Categories for this service.
                List<Category> categories = service.categories();
                for (Category cat : categories) {
                    System.out.println("The category name is: " + cat.name());
                    if (cat.name().compareTo("Security") == 0)
                        catName = cat.name();
                }
                index++;
            }

            // Push the two values to the list.
            sevCatList.add(serviceCode);
            sevCatList.add(catName);
            return sevCatList;

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - AddAttachmentsToSet
  - AddCommunicationToCase
  - CreateCase
  - DescribeAttachment
  - DescribeCases
  - DescribeCommunications
  - DescribeServices
  - DescribeSeverityLevels
  - ResolveCase

Azioni

`AddAttachmentsToSet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`AddAttachmentsToSet`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String addAttachment(SupportClient supportClient, String
fileAttachment) {
       try {
           File myFile = new File(fileAttachment);
           InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(myFile);
           SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);

           Attachment attachment = Attachment.builder()
                   .fileName(myFile.getName())
                   .data(sourceBytes)
                   .build();

           AddAttachmentsToSetRequest setRequest =
AddAttachmentsToSetRequest.builder()
                   .attachments(attachment)
                   .build();

           AddAttachmentsToSetResponse response =
supportClient.addAttachmentsToSet(setRequest);
           return response.attachmentSetId();

       } catch (SupportException | FileNotFoundException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AddAttachmentsToSetsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`AddCommunicationToCase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AddCommunicationToCase`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void addAttachSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId, String attachmentSetId) {
       try {
           AddCommunicationToCaseRequest caseRequest =
AddCommunicationToCaseRequest.builder()
                   .caseId(caseId)
                   .attachmentSetId(attachmentSetId)
                   .communicationBody("Please refer to attachment for details.")
                   .build();

           AddCommunicationToCaseResponse response =
supportClient.addCommunicationToCase(caseRequest);
           if (response.result())
               System.out.println("You have successfully added a communication to
an AWS Support case");
           else
               System.out.println("There was an error adding the communication to
an AWS Support case");

       } catch (SupportException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AddCommunicationToCasesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateCase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateCase`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String createSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient, List<String>
sevCatList, String sevLevel) {
       try {
           String serviceCode = sevCatList.get(0);
           String caseCat = sevCatList.get(1);
           CreateCaseRequest caseRequest = CreateCaseRequest.builder()
                   .categoryCode(caseCat.toLowerCase())
                   .serviceCode(serviceCode.toLowerCase())
                   .severityCode(sevLevel.toLowerCase())
                   .communicationBody("Test issue with " +
serviceCode.toLowerCase())
                   .subject("Test case, please ignore")
                   .language("en")
                   .issueType("technical")
                   .build();

           CreateCaseResponse response = supportClient.createCase(caseRequest);
           return response.caseId();

       } catch (SupportException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateCasesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeAttachment`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAttachment`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void describeAttachment(SupportClient supportClient, String
attachId) {
       try {
           DescribeAttachmentRequest attachmentRequest =
DescribeAttachmentRequest.builder()
                   .attachmentId(attachId)
                   .build();

           DescribeAttachmentResponse response =
supportClient.describeAttachment(attachmentRequest);
           System.out.println("The name of the file is " +
response.attachment().fileName());

       } catch (SupportException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAttachmentsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeCases`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeCases`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void getOpenCase(SupportClient supportClient) {
       try {
           // Specify the start and end time.
           Instant now = Instant.now();
           java.time.LocalDate.now();
           Instant yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);

           DescribeCasesRequest describeCasesRequest =
DescribeCasesRequest.builder()
                   .maxResults(20)
                   .afterTime(yesterday.toString())
                   .beforeTime(now.toString())
                   .build();

           DescribeCasesResponse response =
supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest);
           List<CaseDetails> cases = response.cases();
           for (CaseDetails sinCase : cases) {
               System.out.println("The case status is " + sinCase.status());
               System.out.println("The case Id is " + sinCase.caseId());
               System.out.println("The case subject is " + sinCase.subject());
           }

       } catch (SupportException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeCasessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeCommunications`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeCommunications`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static String listCommunications(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId) {
       try {
           String attachId = null;
           DescribeCommunicationsRequest communicationsRequest =
DescribeCommunicationsRequest.builder()
                   .caseId(caseId)
                   .maxResults(10)
                   .build();

           DescribeCommunicationsResponse response =
supportClient.describeCommunications(communicationsRequest);
           List<Communication> communications = response.communications();
           for (Communication comm : communications) {
               System.out.println("the body is: " + comm.body());

               // Get the attachment id value.
               List<AttachmentDetails> attachments = comm.attachmentSet();
               for (AttachmentDetails detail : attachments) {
                   attachId = detail.attachmentId();
               }
           }
           return attachId;

       } catch (SupportException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeCommunicationssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeServices`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeServices`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    // Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
    public static List<String> displayServices(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            DescribeServicesRequest servicesRequest =
DescribeServicesRequest.builder()
                    .language("en")
                    .build();

            DescribeServicesResponse response =
supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest);
            String serviceCode = null;
            String catName = null;
            List<String> sevCatList = new ArrayList<>();
            List<Service> services = response.services();

            System.out.println("Get the first 10 services");
            int index = 1;
            for (Service service : services) {
                if (index == 11)
                    break;

                System.out.println("The Service name is: " + service.name());
                if (service.name().compareTo("Account") == 0)
                    serviceCode = service.code();
```

```
                // Get the Categories for this service.
                List<Category> categories = service.categories();
                for (Category cat : categories) {
                    System.out.println("The category name is: " + cat.name());
                    if (cat.name().compareTo("Security") == 0)
                        catName = cat.name();
                }
                index++;
            }

            // Push the two values to the list.
            sevCatList.add(serviceCode);
            sevCatList.add(catName);
            return sevCatList;

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeServicessezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeSeverityLevels`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeSeverityLevels`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public static String displaySevLevels(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
```

```
            DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest severityLevelsRequest =
DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest.builder()
                    .language("en")
                    .build();

            DescribeSeverityLevelsResponse response =
supportClient.describeSeverityLevels(severityLevelsRequest);
            List<SeverityLevel> severityLevels = response.severityLevels();
            String levelName = null;
            for (SeverityLevel sevLevel : severityLevels) {
                System.out.println("The severity level name is: " +
sevLevel.name());
                if (sevLevel.name().compareTo("High") == 0)
                    levelName = sevLevel.name();
            }
            return levelName;

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSeverityLevelssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`ResolveCase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ResolveCase`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public static void resolveSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId) {
       try {
           ResolveCaseRequest caseRequest = ResolveCaseRequest.builder()
                   .caseId(caseId)
                   .build();

           ResolveCaseResponse response = supportClient.resolveCase(caseRequest);
           System.out.println("The status of case " + caseId + " is " +
response.finalCaseStatus());

       } catch (SupportException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ResolveCasesezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di Systems Manager che utilizzano SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK for Java 2.x with Systems Manager.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Systems Manager

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare Systems Manager.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.SsmClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DocumentFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.ListDocumentsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.ListDocumentsResponse;

public class HelloSSM {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <awsAccount>

                Where:
                    awsAccount - Your AWS Account number.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String awsAccount = args[0] ;
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listDocuments(ssmClient, awsAccount);
    }

    /*
```

```
    This code automatically fetches the next set of results using the `nextToken`
 and
    stops once the desired maxResults (20 in this case) have been reached.
    */
    public static void listDocuments(SsmClient ssmClient, String awsAccount) {
        String nextToken = null;
        int totalDocumentsReturned = 0;
        int maxResults = 20;
        do {
            ListDocumentsRequest request = ListDocumentsRequest.builder()
                .documentFilterList(
                    DocumentFilter.builder()
                        .key("Owner")
                        .value(awsAccount)
                        .build()
                    )
                .maxResults(maxResults)
                .nextToken(nextToken)
                .build();

            ListDocumentsResponse response = ssmClient.listDocuments(request);
            response.documentIdentifiers().forEach(identifier ->
 System.out.println("Document Name: " + identifier.name()));
            nextToken = response.nextToken();
            totalDocumentsReturned += response.documentIdentifiers().size();
        } while (nextToken != null && totalDocumentsReturned < maxResults);
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListDocumentssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea una finestra di manutenzione.
- Modifica la pianificazione della finestra di manutenzione.
- Creare un documento.
- Invia un comando a un' EC2 istanza specificata.
- Crea un OpsItem.
- Aggiorna e risolvi il OpsItem.
- Eliminare la finestra di manutenzione OpsItem e il documento.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DocumentAlreadyExistsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.SsmException;

import java.util.Scanner;
public class SSMScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String usage = """
            Usage:
              <instanceId> <title> <source> <category> <severity>

            Where:
                instanceId - The Amazon EC2 Linux/UNIX instance Id that AWS Systems
 Manager uses (ie, i-0149338494ed95f06).
                title - The title of the parameter (default is Disk Space Alert).
                source - The source of the parameter (default is EC2).
                category - The category of the parameter. Valid values are
 'Availability', 'Cost', 'Performance', 'Recovery', 'Security' (default is
 Performance).
                severity - The severity of the parameter. Severity should be a
 number from 1 to 4 (default is 2).
        """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        SSMActions actions = new SSMActions();
        String documentName;
        String windowName;
        String instanceId = args[0];
        String title = "Disk Space Alert" ;
        String source = "EC2" ;
        String category = "Availability" ;
        String severity = "2" ;

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Welcome to the AWS Systems Manager SDK Basics scenario.
                This Java program demonstrates how to interact with AWS Systems
Manager using the AWS SDK for Java (v2).
                AWS Systems Manager is the operations hub for your AWS applications
and resources and a secure end-to-end management solution.
                The program's primary functionalities include creating a maintenance
window, creating a document, sending a command to a document,
                listing documents, listing commands, creating an OpsItem, modifying
an OpsItem, and deleting AWS SSM resources.
                Upon completion of the program, all AWS resources are cleaned up.
                Let's get started...

                """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("1. Create an SSM maintenance window.");
        System.out.println("Please enter the maintenance window name (default is
ssm-maintenance-window):");
        String win = scanner.nextLine();
        windowName = win.isEmpty() ? "ssm-maintenance-window" : win;
        String winId = null;
        try {
            winId = actions.createMaintenanceWindow(windowName);
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            System.out.println("The maintenance window ID is: " + winId);
```

```
        } catch (DocumentAlreadyExistsException e) {
            System.err.println("The SSM maintenance window already exists.
Retrieving existing window ID...");
            String existingWinId = actions.createMaintenanceWindow(windowName);
            System.out.println("Existing window ID: " + existingWinId);
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("2. Modify the maintenance window by changing the
schedule");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.updateSSMMaintenanceWindow(winId, windowName);
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            System.out.println("The SSM maintenance window was successfully
updated");
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("3. Create an SSM document that defines the actions that
Systems Manager performs on your managed nodes.");
        System.out.println("Please enter the document name (default is
ssmdocument):");
        String doc = scanner.nextLine();
        documentName = doc.isEmpty() ? "ssmdocument" : doc;
        try {
            actions.createSSMDoc(documentName);
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            System.out.println("The SSM document was successfully created");
        } catch (DocumentAlreadyExistsException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println("The SSM document already exists. Moving on");
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("4. Now we are going to run a command on an EC2
 instance");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String commandId="";
        try {
            commandId = actions.sendSSMCommand(documentName, instanceId);
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            System.out.println("The command was successfully sent. Command ID: " +
 commandId);
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println("Thread was interrupted: " + e.getMessage());
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("5. Lets get the time when the specific command was sent
 to the specific managed node");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.displayCommands(commandId);
            System.out.println("The command invocations were successfully
 displayed.");
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
             6. Now we will create an SSM OpsItem.
             A SSM OpsItem is a feature provided by Amazon's Systems Manager (SSM)
service.
             It is a type of operational data item that allows you to manage and
track various operational issues,
             events, or tasks within your AWS environment.

             You can create OpsItems to track and manage operational issues as they
arise.
             For example, you could create an OpsItem whenever your application
detects a critical error
             or an anomaly in your infrastructure.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String opsItemId;
        try {
            opsItemId = actions.createSSMOpsItem(title, source, category, severity);
            System.out.println(opsItemId + " was created");
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Now we will update the SSM OpsItem "+opsItemId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String description = "An update to "+opsItemId ;
        try {
            actions.updateOpsItem(opsItemId, title, description);
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
```

```
            return;
        }

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Now we will get the status of the SSM OpsItem
"+opsItemId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.describeOpsItems(opsItemId);
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Now we will resolve the SSM OpsItem "+opsItemId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        try {
            actions.resolveOpsItem(opsItemId);
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
            return;
        }

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Would you like to delete the AWS Systems Manager
resources? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            System.out.println("You selected to delete the resources.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            try {
                actions.deleteMaintenanceWindow(winId);
                actions.deleteDoc(documentName);
            } catch (SsmException e) {
                System.err.println("SSM error: " + e.getMessage());
                return;
            } catch (RuntimeException e) {
```

```
                System.err.println("Unexpected error: " + e.getMessage());
                return;
            }
        } else {
            System.out.println("The AWS Systems Manager resources will not be
 deleted");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("This concludes the AWS Systems Manager SDK Basics
 scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            System.out.println("");
            System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Una classe wrapper per i metodi SDK di Systems Manager.

```
public class SSMActions {

    private static SsmAsyncClient ssmAsyncClient;

    private static SsmAsyncClient getAsyncClient() {
        if (ssmAsyncClient == null) {
            SdkAsyncHttpClient httpClient = NettyNioAsyncHttpClient.builder()
                    .maxConcurrency(100)
```

```
                    .connectionTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .readTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .writeTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(60))
                    .build();

            ClientOverrideConfiguration overrideConfig =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                    .apiCallTimeout(Duration.ofMinutes(2))
                    .apiCallAttemptTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(90))
                    .retryPolicy(RetryPolicy.builder()
                            .numRetries(3)
                            .build())
                    .build();

            ssmAsyncClient = SsmAsyncClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .httpClient(httpClient)
                    .overrideConfiguration(overrideConfig)
                    .build();
        }
        return ssmAsyncClient;
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an AWS SSM document asynchronously.
     *
     * @param documentName The name of the document to delete.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete an SSM document.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void deleteDoc(String documentName) {
        DeleteDocumentRequest documentRequest = DeleteDocumentRequest.builder()
                .name(documentName)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            getAsyncClient().deleteDocument(documentRequest)
                    .thenAccept(response -> {
                        System.out.println("The SSM document was successfully
deleted.");
                    })
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        throw new CompletionException(ex);
```

```
                    }).join();
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ? ex.getCause() :
ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Deletes an AWS SSM Maintenance Window asynchronously.
     *
     * @param winId The ID of the Maintenance Window to delete.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete an SSM Maintenance
Window.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void deleteMaintenanceWindow(String winId) {
        DeleteMaintenanceWindowRequest windowRequest =
DeleteMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
                .windowId(winId)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            getAsyncClient().deleteMaintenanceWindow(windowRequest)
                    .thenAccept(response -> {
                        System.out.println("The maintenance window was successfully
deleted.");
                    })
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        throw new CompletionException(ex);
```

```
                    }).join();
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ? ex.getCause() :
ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Resolves an AWS SSM OpsItem asynchronously.
     *
     * @param opsID The ID of the OpsItem to resolve.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to resolve an SSM OpsItem.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void resolveOpsItem(String opsID) {
        UpdateOpsItemRequest opsItemRequest = UpdateOpsItemRequest.builder()
                .opsItemId(opsID)
                .status(OpsItemStatus.RESOLVED)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            getAsyncClient().updateOpsItem(opsItemRequest)
                    .thenAccept(response -> {
                        System.out.println("OpsItem resolved successfully.");
                    })
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        throw new CompletionException(ex);
                    }).join();
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
```

```
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ? ex.getCause() :
ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Describes AWS SSM OpsItems asynchronously.
     *
     * @param key The key to filter OpsItems by (e.g., OPS_ITEM_ID).
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to describe SSM OpsItems.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the title and status of each OpsItem.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void describeOpsItems(String key) {
        OpsItemFilter filter = OpsItemFilter.builder()
                .key(OpsItemFilterKey.OPS_ITEM_ID)
                .values(key)
                .operator(OpsItemFilterOperator.EQUAL)
                .build();

        DescribeOpsItemsRequest itemsRequest = DescribeOpsItemsRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .opsItemFilters(filter)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            getAsyncClient().describeOpsItems(itemsRequest)
                    .thenAccept(itemsResponse -> {
```

```
                        List<OpsItemSummary> items =
itemsResponse.opsItemSummaries();
                        for (OpsItemSummary item : items) {
                            System.out.println("The item title is " + item.title() +
" and the status is " + item.status().toString());
                        }
                    })
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        throw new CompletionException(ex);
                    }).join();
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ? ex.getCause() :
ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }

    /**
     * Updates the AWS SSM OpsItem asynchronously.
     *
     * @param opsItemId The ID of the OpsItem to update.
     * @param title The new title of the OpsItem.
     * @param description The new description of the OpsItem.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to update an SSM OpsItem.
     * If the request is successful, it completes without returning a value.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void updateOpsItem(String opsItemId, String title, String description) {
        Map<String, OpsItemDataValue> operationalData = new HashMap<>();
```

```
        operationalData.put("key1",
 OpsItemDataValue.builder().value("value1").build());
        operationalData.put("key2",
 OpsItemDataValue.builder().value("value2").build());

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = getOpsItem(opsItemId).thenCompose(opsItem -
> {
            UpdateOpsItemRequest request = UpdateOpsItemRequest.builder()
                    .opsItemId(opsItemId)
                    .title(title)
                    .operationalData(operationalData)
                    .status(opsItem.statusAsString())
                    .description(description)
                    .build();

            return getAsyncClient().updateOpsItem(request).thenAccept(response -> {
                System.out.println(opsItemId + " updated successfully.");
            }).exceptionally(ex -> {
                throw new CompletionException(ex);
            });
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ? ex.getCause() :
 ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
 cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
 cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
 ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }


    private static CompletableFuture<OpsItem> getOpsItem(String opsItemId) {
        GetOpsItemRequest request =
 GetOpsItemRequest.builder().opsItemId(opsItemId).build();
```

```
        return
getAsyncClient().getOpsItem(request).thenApply(GetOpsItemResponse::opsItem);
    }

    /**
     * Creates an SSM OpsItem asynchronously.
     *
     * @param title The title of the OpsItem.
     * @param source The source of the OpsItem.
     * @param category The category of the OpsItem.
     * @param severity The severity of the OpsItem.
     * @return The ID of the created OpsItem.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an SSM OpsItem.
     * If the request is successful, it returns the OpsItem ID.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public String createSSMOpsItem(String title, String source, String category,
String severity) {
        CreateOpsItemRequest opsItemRequest = CreateOpsItemRequest.builder()
                .description("Created by the SSM Java API")
                .title(title)
                .source(source)
                .category(category)
                .severity(severity)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateOpsItemResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createOpsItem(opsItemRequest);

        try {
            CreateOpsItemResponse response = future.join();
            return response.opsItemId();
        } catch (CompletionException e) {
            Throwable cause = e.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw (SsmException) cause;
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(cause);
            }
        }
    }

    /**
```

```
    * Displays the date and time when the specific command was invoked.
    *
    * @param commandId The ID of the command to describe.
    * <p>
    * This method initiates an asynchronous request to list command invocations and
prints the date and time of each command invocation.
    * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
    */
   public void displayCommands(String commandId) {
       ListCommandInvocationsRequest commandInvocationsRequest =
ListCommandInvocationsRequest.builder()
               .commandId(commandId)
               .build();

       CompletableFuture<ListCommandInvocationsResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().listCommandInvocations(commandInvocationsRequest);
       future.thenAccept(response -> {
           List<CommandInvocation> commandList = response.commandInvocations();
           DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyy-MM-dd
HH:mm:ss").withZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());
           for (CommandInvocation invocation : commandList) {
               System.out.println("The time of the command invocation is " +
formatter.format(invocation.requestedDateTime()));
           }
       }).exceptionally(ex -> {
           Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ? ex.getCause() :
ex;
           if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
               throw (SsmException) cause;
           } else {
               throw new RuntimeException(cause);
           }
       }).join();
   }

   /**
    * Sends a SSM command to a managed node asynchronously.
    *
    * @param documentName The name of the document to use.
    * @param instanceId The ID of the instance to send the command to.
    * @return The command ID.
    * <p>
    * This method initiates asynchronous requests to send a SSM command to a
managed node.
```

```
    * It waits until the document is active, sends the command, and checks the
command execution status.
    */
   public String sendSSMCommand(String documentName, String instanceId) throws
InterruptedException, SsmException {
       // Before we use Document to send a command - make sure it is active.
       CompletableFuture<Void> documentActiveFuture = CompletableFuture.runAsync(()
-> {
           boolean isDocumentActive = false;
           DescribeDocumentRequest request = DescribeDocumentRequest.builder()
                   .name(documentName)
                   .build();

           while (!isDocumentActive) {
               CompletableFuture<DescribeDocumentResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeDocument(request);
               String documentStatus = response.join().document().statusAsString();
               if (documentStatus.equals("Active")) {
                   System.out.println("The SSM document is active and ready to
use.");
                   isDocumentActive = true;
               } else {
                   System.out.println("The SSM document is not active. Status: " +
documentStatus);
                   try {
                       Thread.sleep(5000);
                   } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                       throw new RuntimeException(e);
                   }
               }
           }
       });

       documentActiveFuture.join();

       // Create the SendCommandRequest.
       SendCommandRequest commandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
               .documentName(documentName)
               .instanceIds(instanceId)
               .build();

       // Send the command.
       CompletableFuture<SendCommandResponse> commandFuture =
getAsyncClient().sendCommand(commandRequest);
```

```
        final String[] commandId = {null};

        commandFuture.whenComplete((commandResponse, ex) -> {
            if (commandResponse != null) {
                commandId[0] = commandResponse.command().commandId();
                System.out.println("Command ID: " + commandId[0]);

                // Wait for the command execution to complete.
                GetCommandInvocationRequest invocationRequest =
GetCommandInvocationRequest.builder()
                        .commandId(commandId[0])
                        .instanceId(instanceId)
                        .build();

                try {
                    System.out.println("Wait 5 secs");
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(5);

                    // Retrieve the command execution details.
                    CompletableFuture<GetCommandInvocationResponse> invocationFuture
= getAsyncClient().getCommandInvocation(invocationRequest);
                    invocationFuture.whenComplete((commandInvocationResponse,
invocationEx) -> {
                        if (commandInvocationResponse != null) {
                            // Check the status of the command execution.
                            CommandInvocationStatus status =
commandInvocationResponse.status();
                            if (status == CommandInvocationStatus.SUCCESS) {
                                System.out.println("Command execution successful");
                            } else {
                                System.out.println("Command execution failed.
Status: " + status);
                            }
                        } else {
                            Throwable invocationCause = (invocationEx instanceof
CompletionException) ? invocationEx.getCause() : invocationEx;
                            throw new CompletionException(invocationCause);
                        }
                    }).join();
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    throw new RuntimeException(e);
                }
            } else {
```

```
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                    throw (SsmException) cause;
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                }
            }
        }).join();

        return commandId[0];
    }

    /**
     * Creates an AWS SSM document asynchronously.
     *
     * @param docName The name of the document to create.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an SSM document.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the document status.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void createSSMDoc(String docName) throws SsmException {
        String jsonData = """
        {
        "schemaVersion": "2.2",
        "description": "Run a simple shell command",
        "mainSteps": [
            {
                "action": "aws:runShellScript",
                "name": "runEchoCommand",
                "inputs": {
                  "runCommand": [
                    "echo 'Hello, world!'"
                  ]
                }
              }
            ]
        }
        """;

        CreateDocumentRequest request = CreateDocumentRequest.builder()
                .content(jsonData)
                .name(docName)
```

```
                .documentType(DocumentType.COMMAND)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateDocumentResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createDocument(request);
        future.thenAccept(response -> {
            System.out.println("The status of the SSM document is " +
response.documentDescription().status());
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ? ex.getCause() :
ex;
            if (cause instanceof DocumentAlreadyExistsException) {
                throw new CompletionException(cause);
            } else if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new CompletionException(cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(cause);
            }
        }).join();
    }

    /**
     * Updates an SSM maintenance window asynchronously.
     *
     * @param id The ID of the maintenance window to update.
     * @param name The new name for the maintenance window.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to update an SSM maintenance
window.
     * If the request is successful, it prints a success message.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void updateSSMMaintenanceWindow(String id, String name) throws
SsmException {
        UpdateMaintenanceWindowRequest updateRequest =
UpdateMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
                .windowId(id)
                .allowUnassociatedTargets(true)
                .duration(24)
                .enabled(true)
                .name(name)
                .schedule("cron(0 0 ? * MON *)")
                .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<UpdateMaintenanceWindowResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().updateMaintenanceWindow(updateRequest);
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                System.out.println("The SSM maintenance window was successfully
updated");
            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                    throw new CompletionException(cause);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                }
            }
        }).join();
    }

    /**
     * Creates an SSM maintenance window asynchronously.
     *
     * @param winName The name of the maintenance window.
     * @return The ID of the created or existing maintenance window.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an SSM maintenance
window.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the maintenance window ID.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public String createMaintenanceWindow(String winName) throws SsmException,
DocumentAlreadyExistsException {
        CreateMaintenanceWindowRequest request =
CreateMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
                .name(winName)
                .description("This is my maintenance window")
                .allowUnassociatedTargets(true)
                .duration(2)
                .cutoff(1)
                .schedule("cron(0 10 ? * MON-FRI *)")
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateMaintenanceWindowResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createMaintenanceWindow(request);
        final String[] windowId = {null};
```

```
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                String maintenanceWindowId = response.windowId();
                System.out.println("The maintenance window id is " +
maintenanceWindowId);
                windowId[0] = maintenanceWindowId;
            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof DocumentAlreadyExistsException) {
                    throw new CompletionException(cause);
                } else if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                    throw new CompletionException(cause);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                }
            }
        }).join();

        if (windowId[0] == null) {
            MaintenanceWindowFilter filter = MaintenanceWindowFilter.builder()
                    .key("name")
                    .values(winName)
                    .build();

            DescribeMaintenanceWindowsRequest winRequest =
DescribeMaintenanceWindowsRequest.builder()
                    .filters(filter)
                    .build();

            CompletableFuture<DescribeMaintenanceWindowsResponse> describeFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeMaintenanceWindows(winRequest);
            describeFuture.whenComplete((describeResponse, describeEx) -> {
                if (describeResponse != null) {
                    List<MaintenanceWindowIdentity> windows =
describeResponse.windowIdentities();
                    if (!windows.isEmpty()) {
                        windowId[0] = windows.get(0).windowId();
                        System.out.println("Window ID: " + windowId[0]);
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("Window not found.");
                        windowId[0] = "";
                    }
                } else {
```

```
                    Throwable describeCause = (describeEx instanceof
 CompletionException) ? describeEx.getCause() : describeEx;
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error describing maintenance
 windows: " + describeCause.getMessage(), describeCause);
                }
            }).join();
        }

        return windowId[0];
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento API di AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - CreateDocument
  - CreateMaintenanceWindow
  - CreateOpsItem
  - DeleteMaintenanceWindow
  - ListCommandInvocations
  - SendCommand
  - UpdateOpsItem

Azioni

`CreateDocument`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateDocument`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
```

```
     * Creates an AWS SSM document asynchronously.
     *
     * @param docName The name of the document to create.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an SSM document.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the document status.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void createSSMDoc(String docName) throws SsmException {
        String jsonData = """
        {
        "schemaVersion": "2.2",
        "description": "Run a simple shell command",
        "mainSteps": [
            {
                "action": "aws:runShellScript",
                "name": "runEchoCommand",
                "inputs": {
                  "runCommand": [
                    "echo 'Hello, world!'"
                  ]
                }
              }
            ]
        }
        """;

        CreateDocumentRequest request = CreateDocumentRequest.builder()
                .content(jsonData)
                .name(docName)
                .documentType(DocumentType.COMMAND)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateDocumentResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createDocument(request);
        future.thenAccept(response -> {
            System.out.println("The status of the SSM document is " +
response.documentDescription().status());
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ? ex.getCause() :
ex;
            if (cause instanceof DocumentAlreadyExistsException) {
                throw new CompletionException(cause);
            } else if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
```

```
                throw new CompletionException(cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(cause);
            }
        }).join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateDocumentsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateMaintenanceWindow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateMaintenanceWindow`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates an SSM maintenance window asynchronously.
     *
     * @param winName The name of the maintenance window.
     * @return The ID of the created or existing maintenance window.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an SSM maintenance
window.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the maintenance window ID.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public String createMaintenanceWindow(String winName) throws SsmException,
DocumentAlreadyExistsException {
        CreateMaintenanceWindowRequest request =
CreateMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
                .name(winName)
                .description("This is my maintenance window")
                .allowUnassociatedTargets(true)
```

```
                .duration(2)
                .cutoff(1)
                .schedule("cron(0 10 ? * MON-FRI *)")
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateMaintenanceWindowResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createMaintenanceWindow(request);
        final String[] windowId = {null};
        future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
            if (response != null) {
                String maintenanceWindowId = response.windowId();
                System.out.println("The maintenance window id is " +
maintenanceWindowId);
                windowId[0] = maintenanceWindowId;
            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof DocumentAlreadyExistsException) {
                    throw new CompletionException(cause);
                } else if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                    throw new CompletionException(cause);
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                }
            }
        }).join();

        if (windowId[0] == null) {
            MaintenanceWindowFilter filter = MaintenanceWindowFilter.builder()
                    .key("name")
                    .values(winName)
                    .build();

            DescribeMaintenanceWindowsRequest winRequest =
DescribeMaintenanceWindowsRequest.builder()
                    .filters(filter)
                    .build();

            CompletableFuture<DescribeMaintenanceWindowsResponse> describeFuture =
getAsyncClient().describeMaintenanceWindows(winRequest);
            describeFuture.whenComplete((describeResponse, describeEx) -> {
                if (describeResponse != null) {
                    List<MaintenanceWindowIdentity> windows =
describeResponse.windowIdentities();
```

```
                    if (!windows.isEmpty()) {
                        windowId[0] = windows.get(0).windowId();
                        System.out.println("Window ID: " + windowId[0]);
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("Window not found.");
                        windowId[0] = "";
                    }
                } else {
                    Throwable describeCause = (describeEx instanceof
CompletionException) ? describeEx.getCause() : describeEx;
                    throw new RuntimeException("Error describing maintenance
windows: " + describeCause.getMessage(), describeCause);
                }
            }).join();
        }

        return windowId[0];
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateMaintenanceWindowsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`CreateOpsItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateOpsItem`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Creates an SSM OpsItem asynchronously.
     *
     * @param title The title of the OpsItem.
     * @param source The source of the OpsItem.
     * @param category The category of the OpsItem.
```

```
     * @param severity The severity of the OpsItem.
     * @return The ID of the created OpsItem.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to create an SSM OpsItem.
     * If the request is successful, it returns the OpsItem ID.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public String createSSMOpsItem(String title, String source, String category,
String severity) {
        CreateOpsItemRequest opsItemRequest = CreateOpsItemRequest.builder()
                .description("Created by the SSM Java API")
                .title(title)
                .source(source)
                .category(category)
                .severity(severity)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<CreateOpsItemResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().createOpsItem(opsItemRequest);

        try {
            CreateOpsItemResponse response = future.join();
            return response.opsItemId();
        } catch (CompletionException e) {
            Throwable cause = e.getCause();
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw (SsmException) cause;
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException(cause);
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateOpsItemsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteDocument`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDocument`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an AWS SSM document asynchronously.
     *
     * @param documentName The name of the document to delete.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete an SSM document.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void deleteDoc(String documentName) {
        DeleteDocumentRequest documentRequest = DeleteDocumentRequest.builder()
                .name(documentName)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            getAsyncClient().deleteDocument(documentRequest)
                    .thenAccept(response -> {
                        System.out.println("The SSM document was successfully
deleted.");
                    })
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        throw new CompletionException(ex);
                    }).join();
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ? ex.getCause() :
ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });
```

```
        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteDocumentsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DeleteMaintenanceWindow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteMaintenanceWindow`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an AWS SSM Maintenance Window asynchronously.
     *
     * @param winId The ID of the Maintenance Window to delete.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to delete an SSM Maintenance
Window.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void deleteMaintenanceWindow(String winId) {
        DeleteMaintenanceWindowRequest windowRequest =
DeleteMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
                .windowId(winId)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            getAsyncClient().deleteMaintenanceWindow(windowRequest)
```

```
                    .thenAccept(response -> {
                        System.out.println("The maintenance window was successfully
deleted.");
                    })
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        throw new CompletionException(ex);
                    }).join();
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ? ex.getCause() :
ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteMaintenanceWindowsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeOpsItems`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeOpsItems`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Describes AWS SSM OpsItems asynchronously.
     *
     * @param key The key to filter OpsItems by (e.g., OPS_ITEM_ID).
     *
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to describe SSM OpsItems.
     * If the request is successful, it prints the title and status of each OpsItem.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void describeOpsItems(String key) {
        OpsItemFilter filter = OpsItemFilter.builder()
                .key(OpsItemFilterKey.OPS_ITEM_ID)
                .values(key)
                .operator(OpsItemFilterOperator.EQUAL)
                .build();

        DescribeOpsItemsRequest itemsRequest = DescribeOpsItemsRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .opsItemFilters(filter)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            getAsyncClient().describeOpsItems(itemsRequest)
                    .thenAccept(itemsResponse -> {
                        List<OpsItemSummary> items =
itemsResponse.opsItemSummaries();
                        for (OpsItemSummary item : items) {
                            System.out.println("The item title is " + item.title() +
" and the status is " + item.status().toString());
                        }
                    })
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        throw new CompletionException(ex);
                    }).join();
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ? ex.getCause() :
ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
```

```
            }
        });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
 ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeOpsItemssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DescribeParameters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeParameters`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.SsmClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetParameterRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetParameterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.SsmException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
```

```
public class GetParameter {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <paraName>

                Where:
                    paraName - The name of the parameter.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String paraName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getParaValue(ssmClient, paraName);
        ssmClient.close();
    }

    public static void getParaValue(SsmClient ssmClient, String paraName) {
        try {
            GetParameterRequest parameterRequest = GetParameterRequest.builder()
                    .name(paraName)
                    .build();

            GetParameterResponse parameterResponse =
 ssmClient.getParameter(parameterRequest);
            System.out.println("The parameter value is " +
 parameterResponse.parameter().value());

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeParametersSezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`PutParameter`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutParameter`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.SsmClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.ParameterType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.PutParameterRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.SsmException;

public class PutParameter {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <paraName>

                Where:
                    paraName - The name of the parameter.
                    paraValue - The value of the parameter.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String paraName = args[0];
        String paraValue = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        putParaValue(ssmClient, paraName, paraValue);
        ssmClient.close();
    }

    public static void putParaValue(SsmClient ssmClient, String paraName, String
 value) {
        try {
            PutParameterRequest parameterRequest = PutParameterRequest.builder()
                    .name(paraName)
                    .type(ParameterType.STRING)
                    .value(value)
                    .build();

            ssmClient.putParameter(parameterRequest);
            System.out.println("The parameter was successfully added.");

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutParametersezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`SendCommand`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendCommand`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Sends a SSM command to a managed node asynchronously.
    *
    * @param documentName The name of the document to use.
    * @param instanceId The ID of the instance to send the command to.
    * @return The command ID.
    * <p>
    * This method initiates asynchronous requests to send a SSM command to a
managed node.
    * It waits until the document is active, sends the command, and checks the
command execution status.
    */
   public String sendSSMCommand(String documentName, String instanceId) throws
InterruptedException, SsmException {
       // Before we use Document to send a command - make sure it is active.
       CompletableFuture<Void> documentActiveFuture = CompletableFuture.runAsync(()
-> {
           boolean isDocumentActive = false;
           DescribeDocumentRequest request = DescribeDocumentRequest.builder()
                   .name(documentName)
                   .build();

           while (!isDocumentActive) {
               CompletableFuture<DescribeDocumentResponse> response =
getAsyncClient().describeDocument(request);
               String documentStatus = response.join().document().statusAsString();
               if (documentStatus.equals("Active")) {
                   System.out.println("The SSM document is active and ready to
use.");
                   isDocumentActive = true;
               } else {
                   System.out.println("The SSM document is not active. Status: " +
documentStatus);
                   try {
```

```
                        Thread.sleep(5000);
                    } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                        throw new RuntimeException(e);
                    }
                }
            }
        });

        documentActiveFuture.join();

        // Create the SendCommandRequest.
        SendCommandRequest commandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
                .documentName(documentName)
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .build();

        // Send the command.
        CompletableFuture<SendCommandResponse> commandFuture =
getAsyncClient().sendCommand(commandRequest);
        final String[] commandId = {null};

        commandFuture.whenComplete((commandResponse, ex) -> {
            if (commandResponse != null) {
                commandId[0] = commandResponse.command().commandId();
                System.out.println("Command ID: " + commandId[0]);

                // Wait for the command execution to complete.
                GetCommandInvocationRequest invocationRequest =
GetCommandInvocationRequest.builder()
                        .commandId(commandId[0])
                        .instanceId(instanceId)
                        .build();

                try {
                    System.out.println("Wait 5 secs");
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(5);

                    // Retrieve the command execution details.
                    CompletableFuture<GetCommandInvocationResponse> invocationFuture
= getAsyncClient().getCommandInvocation(invocationRequest);
                    invocationFuture.whenComplete((commandInvocationResponse,
invocationEx) -> {
                        if (commandInvocationResponse != null) {
                            // Check the status of the command execution.
```

```
                            CommandInvocationStatus status =
commandInvocationResponse.status();
                            if (status == CommandInvocationStatus.SUCCESS) {
                                System.out.println("Command execution successful");
                            } else {
                                System.out.println("Command execution failed.
Status: " + status);
                            }
                        } else {
                            Throwable invocationCause = (invocationEx instanceof
CompletionException) ? invocationEx.getCause() : invocationEx;
                            throw new CompletionException(invocationCause);
                        }
                    }).join();
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    throw new RuntimeException(e);
                }
            } else {
                Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
                if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                    throw (SsmException) cause;
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                }
            }
        }).join();

        return commandId[0];
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SendCommandsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`UpdateMaintenanceWindow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateMaintenanceWindow`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Updates an SSM maintenance window asynchronously.
    *
    * @param id The ID of the maintenance window to update.
    * @param name The new name for the maintenance window.
    * <p>
    * This method initiates an asynchronous request to update an SSM maintenance
window.
    * If the request is successful, it prints a success message.
    * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
    */
   public void updateSSMMaintenanceWindow(String id, String name) throws
SsmException {
       UpdateMaintenanceWindowRequest updateRequest =
UpdateMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
               .windowId(id)
               .allowUnassociatedTargets(true)
               .duration(24)
               .enabled(true)
               .name(name)
               .schedule("cron(0 0 ? * MON *)")
               .build();

       CompletableFuture<UpdateMaintenanceWindowResponse> future =
getAsyncClient().updateMaintenanceWindow(updateRequest);
       future.whenComplete((response, ex) -> {
           if (response != null) {
               System.out.println("The SSM maintenance window was successfully
updated");
           } else {
               Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ?
ex.getCause() : ex;
               if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                   throw new CompletionException(cause);
```

```
                } else {
                    throw new RuntimeException(cause);
                }
            }
        }).join();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateMaintenanceWindowsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`UpdateOpsItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateOpsItem`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Resolves an AWS SSM OpsItem asynchronously.
     *
     * @param opsID The ID of the OpsItem to resolve.
     * <p>
     * This method initiates an asynchronous request to resolve an SSM OpsItem.
     * If an exception occurs, it handles the error appropriately.
     */
    public void resolveOpsItem(String opsID) {
        UpdateOpsItemRequest opsItemRequest = UpdateOpsItemRequest.builder()
                .opsItemId(opsID)
                .status(OpsItemStatus.RESOLVED)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> future = CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
            getAsyncClient().updateOpsItem(opsItemRequest)
                    .thenAccept(response -> {
                        System.out.println("OpsItem resolved successfully.");
```

```
                    })
                    .exceptionally(ex -> {
                        throw new CompletionException(ex);
                    }).join();
        }).exceptionally(ex -> {
            Throwable cause = (ex instanceof CompletionException) ? ex.getCause() :
ex;
            if (cause instanceof SsmException) {
                throw new RuntimeException("SSM error: " + cause.getMessage(),
cause);
            } else {
                throw new RuntimeException("Unexpected error: " +
cause.getMessage(), cause);
            }
        });

        try {
            future.join();
        } catch (CompletionException ex) {
            throw ex.getCause() instanceof RuntimeException ? (RuntimeException)
ex.getCause() : ex;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateOpsItemsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Textract con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Textract. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`AnalyzeDocument`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AnalyzeDocument`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.TextractClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.AnalyzeDocumentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.FeatureType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.AnalyzeDocumentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Block;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.TextractException;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class AnalyzeDocument {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <sourceDoc>\s

                Where:
                    sourceDoc - The path where the document is located (must be an
 image, for example, C:/AWS/book.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sourceDoc = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_2;
        TextractClient textractClient = TextractClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        analyzeDoc(textractClient, sourceDoc);
        textractClient.close();
    }

    public static void analyzeDoc(TextractClient textractClient, String sourceDoc) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(new File(sourceDoc));
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);

            // Get the input Document object as bytes
            Document myDoc = Document.builder()
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            List<FeatureType> featureTypes = new ArrayList<FeatureType>();
            featureTypes.add(FeatureType.FORMS);
            featureTypes.add(FeatureType.TABLES);
```

```
            AnalyzeDocumentRequest analyzeDocumentRequest =
 AnalyzeDocumentRequest.builder()
                    .featureTypes(featureTypes)
                    .document(myDoc)
                    .build();

            AnalyzeDocumentResponse analyzeDocument =
 textractClient.analyzeDocument(analyzeDocumentRequest);
            List<Block> docInfo = analyzeDocument.blocks();
            Iterator<Block> blockIterator = docInfo.iterator();

            while (blockIterator.hasNext()) {
                Block block = blockIterator.next();
                System.out.println("The block type is " +
 block.blockType().toString());
            }

        } catch (TextractException | FileNotFoundException e) {

            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AnalyzeDocumentsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`DetectDocumentText`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetectDocumentText`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Rileva il testo da un documento di input.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.TextractClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DetectDocumentTextRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DetectDocumentTextResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Block;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DocumentMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.TextractException;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectDocumentText {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <sourceDoc>\s

                Where:
                    sourceDoc - The path where the document is located (must be an
 image, for example, C:/AWS/book.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sourceDoc = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_2;
        TextractClient textractClient = TextractClient.builder()
```

```
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectDocText(textractClient, sourceDoc);
        textractClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectDocText(TextractClient textractClient, String
 sourceDoc) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(new File(sourceDoc));
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);

            // Get the input Document object as bytes.
            Document myDoc = Document.builder()
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            DetectDocumentTextRequest detectDocumentTextRequest =
 DetectDocumentTextRequest.builder()
                    .document(myDoc)
                    .build();

            // Invoke the Detect operation.
            DetectDocumentTextResponse textResponse =
 textractClient.detectDocumentText(detectDocumentTextRequest);
            List<Block> docInfo = textResponse.blocks();
            for (Block block : docInfo) {
                System.out.println("The block type is " +
 block.blockType().toString());
            }

            DocumentMetadata documentMetadata = textResponse.documentMetadata();
            System.out.println("The number of pages in the document is " +
 documentMetadata.pages());

        } catch (TextractException | FileNotFoundException e) {

            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Rileva il testo da un documento che si trova in un bucket Amazon S3.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.TextractClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DetectDocumentTextRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DetectDocumentTextResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Block;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DocumentMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.TextractException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectDocumentTextS3 {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <docName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the
 document.\s

                    docName - The document name (must be an image, i.e., book.png).
\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String bucketName = args[0];
        String docName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        TextractClient textractClient = TextractClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectDocTextS3(textractClient, bucketName, docName);
        textractClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectDocTextS3(TextractClient textractClient, String
bucketName, String docName) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Object = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(docName)
                    .build();

            // Create a Document object and reference the s3Object instance.
            Document myDoc = Document.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Object)
                    .build();

            DetectDocumentTextRequest detectDocumentTextRequest =
DetectDocumentTextRequest.builder()
                    .document(myDoc)
                    .build();

            DetectDocumentTextResponse textResponse =
textractClient.detectDocumentText(detectDocumentTextRequest);
            for (Block block : textResponse.blocks()) {
                System.out.println("The block type is " +
block.blockType().toString());
            }

            DocumentMetadata documentMetadata = textResponse.documentMetadata();
            System.out.println("The number of pages in the document is " +
documentMetadata.pages());

        } catch (TextractException e) {

            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API DetectDocumentTextReference.

`StartDocumentAnalysis`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartDocumentAnalysis`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.TextractClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.StartDocumentAnalysisRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DocumentLocation;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.TextractException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.StartDocumentAnalysisResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.GetDocumentAnalysisRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.GetDocumentAnalysisResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.FeatureType;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
```

```
public class StartDocumentAnalysis {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <docName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the
 document.\s
                    docName - The document name (must be an image, for example,
 book.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String docName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        TextractClient textractClient = TextractClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String jobId = startDocAnalysisS3(textractClient, bucketName, docName);
        System.out.println("Getting results for job " + jobId);
        String status = getJobResults(textractClient, jobId);
        System.out.println("The job status is " + status);
        textractClient.close();
    }

    public static String startDocAnalysisS3(TextractClient textractClient, String
 bucketName, String docName) {
        try {
            List<FeatureType> myList = new ArrayList<>();
            myList.add(FeatureType.TABLES);
            myList.add(FeatureType.FORMS);

            S3Object s3Object = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(docName)
                    .build();
```

```
            DocumentLocation location = DocumentLocation.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Object)
                    .build();

            StartDocumentAnalysisRequest documentAnalysisRequest =
StartDocumentAnalysisRequest.builder()
                    .documentLocation(location)
                    .featureTypes(myList)
                    .build();

            StartDocumentAnalysisResponse response =
textractClient.startDocumentAnalysis(documentAnalysisRequest);

            // Get the job ID
            String jobId = response.jobId();
            return jobId;

        } catch (TextractException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    private static String getJobResults(TextractClient textractClient, String jobId)
{
        boolean finished = false;
        int index = 0;
        String status = "";

        try {
            while (!finished) {
                GetDocumentAnalysisRequest analysisRequest =
GetDocumentAnalysisRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(jobId)
                        .maxResults(1000)
                        .build();

                GetDocumentAnalysisResponse response =
textractClient.getDocumentAnalysis(analysisRequest);
                status = response.jobStatus().toString();

                if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
```

```
                    finished = true;
                else {
                    System.out.println(index + " status is: " + status);
                    Thread.sleep(1000);
                }
                index++;
            }

            return status;

        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartDocumentAnalysissezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenari

Crea un'applicazione per analizzare il feedback dei clienti

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione che analizza le schede dei commenti dei clienti, le traduce dalla loro lingua originale, ne determina il sentiment e genera un file audio dal testo tradotto.

SDK per Java 2.x

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.

- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Esempi di Amazon Transcribe con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Transcribe. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`ListTranscriptionJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTranscriptionJobs`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public class ListTranscriptionJobs {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        TranscribeClient transcribeClient = TranscribeClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

            listTranscriptionJobs(transcribeClient);
        }

        public static void listTranscriptionJobs(TranscribeClient transcribeClient)
 {
            ListTranscriptionJobsRequest listJobsRequest =
 ListTranscriptionJobsRequest.builder()
                .build();


 transcribeClient.listTranscriptionJobsPaginator(listJobsRequest).stream()
                .flatMap(response -> response.transcriptionJobSummaries().stream())
                .forEach(jobSummary -> {
                    System.out.println("Job Name: " +
 jobSummary.transcriptionJobName());
                    System.out.println("Job Status: " +
 jobSummary.transcriptionJobStatus());
                    System.out.println("Output Location: " +
 jobSummary.outputLocationType());
                    // Add more information as needed

                    // Retrieve additional details for the job if necessary
                    GetTranscriptionJobResponse jobDetails =
 transcribeClient.getTranscriptionJob(
                        GetTranscriptionJobRequest.builder()
                            .transcriptionJobName(jobSummary.transcriptionJobName())
                            .build());
```

```
                    // Display additional details
                    System.out.println("Language Code: " +
jobDetails.transcriptionJob().languageCode());
                    System.out.println("Media Format: " +
jobDetails.transcriptionJob().mediaFormat());
                    // Add more details as needed

                    System.out.println("--------------");
                });
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTranscriptionJobssezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenari

Trascrivere l'audio e ottenere i dati di processo

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Avviare un processo di trascrizione con Amazon Transcribe.
- Attendi il completamento del processo .
- Ottenere l'URI in cui è archiviata la trascrizione.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Nozioni di base su Amazon Transcribe.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Trascrive un file PCM.

```
/**
 * To run this AWS code example, ensure that you have set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your AWS credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class TranscribeStreamingDemoFile {
    private static final Region REGION = Region.US_EAST_1;
    private static TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient client;

    public static void main(String args[]) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {

        final String USAGE = "\n" +
                "Usage:\n" +
                "    <file> \n\n" +
                "Where:\n" +
                "    file - the location of a PCM file to transcribe. In this
 example, ensure the PCM file is 16 hertz (Hz). \n";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String file = args[0];
        client = TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(REGION)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result =
 client.startStreamTranscription(getRequest(16_000),
                new AudioStreamPublisher(getStreamFromFile(file)),
                getResponseHandler());

        result.get();
        client.close();
    }

    private static InputStream getStreamFromFile(String file) {
        try {
            File inputFile = new File(file);
            InputStream audioStream = new FileInputStream(inputFile);
```

```
            return audioStream;

        } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionRequest getRequest(Integer
 mediaSampleRateHertz) {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionRequest.builder()
                .languageCode(LanguageCode.EN_US)
                .mediaEncoding(MediaEncoding.PCM)
                .mediaSampleRateHertz(mediaSampleRateHertz)
                .build();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler getResponseHandler() {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler.builder()
                .onResponse(r -> {
                    System.out.println("Received Initial response");
                })
                .onError(e -> {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                    StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
                    e.printStackTrace(new PrintWriter(sw));
                    System.out.println("Error Occurred: " + sw.toString());
                })
                .onComplete(() -> {
                    System.out.println("=== All records stream successfully ===");
                })
                .subscriber(event -> {
                    List<Result> results = ((TranscriptEvent)
 event).transcript().results();
                    if (results.size() > 0) {
                        if (!
results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript().isEmpty()) {

 System.out.println(results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript());
                        }
                    }
                })
                .build();
    }
```

```
    private static class AudioStreamPublisher implements Publisher<AudioStream> {
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private static Subscription currentSubscription;

        private AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void subscribe(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s) {

            if (this.currentSubscription == null) {
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            } else {
                this.currentSubscription.cancel();
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            }
            s.onSubscribe(currentSubscription);
        }
    }

    public static class SubscriptionImpl implements Subscription {
        private static final int CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES = 1024 * 1;
        private final Subscriber<? super AudioStream> subscriber;
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
        private AtomicLong demand = new AtomicLong(0);

        SubscriptionImpl(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s, InputStream inputStream)
{
            this.subscriber = s;
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void request(long n) {
            if (n <= 0) {
                subscriber.onError(new IllegalArgumentException("Demand must be
positive"));
            }

            demand.getAndAdd(n);

            executor.submit(() -> {
```

```
                try {
                    do {
                        ByteBuffer audioBuffer = getNextEvent();
                        if (audioBuffer.remaining() > 0) {
                            AudioEvent audioEvent =
audioEventFromBuffer(audioBuffer);
                            subscriber.onNext(audioEvent);
                        } else {
                            subscriber.onComplete();
                            break;
                        }
                    } while (demand.decrementAndGet() > 0);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    subscriber.onError(e);
                }
            });
        }

        @Override
        public void cancel() {
            executor.shutdown();
        }

        private ByteBuffer getNextEvent() {
            ByteBuffer audioBuffer = null;
            byte[] audioBytes = new byte[CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES];

            int len = 0;
            try {
                len = inputStream.read(audioBytes);

                if (len <= 0) {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(0);
                } else {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(audioBytes, 0, len);
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new UncheckedIOException(e);
            }

            return audioBuffer;
        }

        private AudioEvent audioEventFromBuffer(ByteBuffer bb) {
```

```
            return AudioEvent.builder()
                    .audioChunk(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bb))
                    .build();
        }
    }
}
```

Trascrive l'audio in streaming dal microfono del computer.

```
public class TranscribeStreamingDemoApp {
    private static final Region REGION = Region.US_EAST_1;
    private static TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient client;

    public static void main(String[] args)
            throws URISyntaxException, ExecutionException, InterruptedException,
 LineUnavailableException {

        client = TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(getCredentials())
                .region(REGION)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result =
 client.startStreamTranscription(getRequest(16_000),
                new AudioStreamPublisher(getStreamFromMic()),
                getResponseHandler());

        result.get();
        client.close();
    }

    private static InputStream getStreamFromMic() throws LineUnavailableException {

        // Signed PCM AudioFormat with 16kHz, 16 bit sample size, mono
        int sampleRate = 16000;
        AudioFormat format = new AudioFormat(sampleRate, 16, 1, true, false);
        DataLine.Info info = new DataLine.Info(TargetDataLine.class, format);

        if (!AudioSystem.isLineSupported(info)) {
            System.out.println("Line not supported");
            System.exit(0);
        }
```

```
        TargetDataLine line = (TargetDataLine) AudioSystem.getLine(info);
        line.open(format);
        line.start();

        InputStream audioStream = new AudioInputStream(line);
        return audioStream;
    }

    private static AwsCredentialsProvider getCredentials() {
        return DefaultCredentialsProvider.create();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionRequest getRequest(Integer
 mediaSampleRateHertz) {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionRequest.builder()
                .languageCode(LanguageCode.EN_US.toString())
                .mediaEncoding(MediaEncoding.PCM)
                .mediaSampleRateHertz(mediaSampleRateHertz)
                .build();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler getResponseHandler() {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler.builder()
                .onResponse(r -> {
                    System.out.println("Received Initial response");
                })
                .onError(e -> {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                    StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
                    e.printStackTrace(new PrintWriter(sw));
                    System.out.println("Error Occurred: " + sw);
                })
                .onComplete(() -> {
                    System.out.println("=== All records stream successfully ===");
                })
                .subscriber(event -> {
                    List<Result> results = ((TranscriptEvent)
 event).transcript().results();
                    if (results.size() > 0) {
                        if (!
results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript().isEmpty()) {

 System.out.println(results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript());
```

```
                        }
                    }
                })
                .build();
    }


    private static class AudioStreamPublisher implements Publisher<AudioStream> {
        private static Subscription currentSubscription;
        private final InputStream inputStream;

        private AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void subscribe(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s) {

            if (currentSubscription == null) {
                currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            } else {
                currentSubscription.cancel();
                currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            }
            s.onSubscribe(currentSubscription);
        }
    }

    public static class SubscriptionImpl implements Subscription {
        private static final int CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES = 1024;
        private final Subscriber<? super AudioStream> subscriber;
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private final ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
        private final AtomicLong demand = new AtomicLong(0);

        SubscriptionImpl(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s, InputStream inputStream)
{
            this.subscriber = s;
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void request(long n) {
            if (n <= 0) {
```

```
                subscriber.onError(new IllegalArgumentException("Demand must be
positive"));
            }

            demand.getAndAdd(n);

            executor.submit(() -> {
                try {
                    do {
                        ByteBuffer audioBuffer = getNextEvent();
                        if (audioBuffer.remaining() > 0) {
                            AudioEvent audioEvent =
audioEventFromBuffer(audioBuffer);
                            subscriber.onNext(audioEvent);
                        } else {
                            subscriber.onComplete();
                            break;
                        }
                    } while (demand.decrementAndGet() > 0);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    subscriber.onError(e);
                }
            });
        }

        @Override
        public void cancel() {
            executor.shutdown();
        }

        private ByteBuffer getNextEvent() {
            ByteBuffer audioBuffer = null;
            byte[] audioBytes = new byte[CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES];

            int len = 0;
            try {
                len = inputStream.read(audioBytes);

                if (len <= 0) {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(0);
                } else {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(audioBytes, 0, len);
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
```

```
                throw new UncheckedIOException(e);
            }

            return audioBuffer;
        }

        private AudioEvent audioEventFromBuffer(ByteBuffer bb) {
            return AudioEvent.builder()
                    .audioChunk(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bb))
                    .build();
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK for Java 2.x .
  - GetTranscriptionJob
  - StartTranscriptionJob

Esempi di Amazon Transcribe Streaming con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon AWS SDK for Java 2.x Transcribe Streaming.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`StartMedicalStreamTranscription`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartMedicalStreamTranscription`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/*
To run this AWS code example, ensure that you have set up your development
 environment, including your AWS credentials.

 For information, see this documentation topic:

 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html

This code demonstrates the process of starting a medical transcription job using the
 AWS Transcribe
Streaming service, including setting up the audio input stream, configuring the
 transcription request,
and handling the transcription response.
 */

public class TranscribeMedicalStreamingDemoApp {
    private static TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient client;

    public static void main(String args[])
        throws ExecutionException, InterruptedException, LineUnavailableException {

        client = TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient.builder()
            .credentialsProvider(getCredentials())
            .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result =
 client.startMedicalStreamTranscription(getMedicalRequest(16_000),
            new AudioStreamPublisher(getStreamFromMic()),
            getMedicalResponseHandler());
```

```
        result.get();
        client.close();
    }

    private static InputStream getStreamFromMic() throws LineUnavailableException {

        // Signed PCM AudioFormat with 16kHz, 16 bit sample size, mono
        int sampleRate = 16000;
        AudioFormat format = new AudioFormat(sampleRate, 16, 1, true, false);
        DataLine.Info info = new DataLine.Info(TargetDataLine.class, format);

        if (!AudioSystem.isLineSupported(info)) {
            System.out.println("Line not supported");
            throw new LineUnavailableException("The audio system microphone line is
not supported.");
        }

        TargetDataLine line = (TargetDataLine) AudioSystem.getLine(info);
        line.open(format);
        line.start();

        InputStream audioStream = new AudioInputStream(line);
        return audioStream;
    }

    private static AwsCredentialsProvider getCredentials() {
        return DefaultCredentialsProvider.create();
    }

    private static StartMedicalStreamTranscriptionRequest getMedicalRequest(Integer
mediaSampleRateHertz) {
        return StartMedicalStreamTranscriptionRequest.builder()
            .languageCode(LanguageCode.EN_US.toString()) // For medical
transcription, EN_US is typically used.
            .mediaEncoding(MediaEncoding.PCM)
            .mediaSampleRateHertz(mediaSampleRateHertz)
            .specialty(Specialty.PRIMARYCARE) // Specify the medical specialty.
            .type(Type.CONVERSATION) // Set the type as CONVERSATION or DICTATION.
            .build();
    }

    private static StartMedicalStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler
getMedicalResponseHandler() {
```

```
        return StartMedicalStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler.builder()
            .onResponse(r -> {
                System.out.println("Received Initial response");
            })
            .onError(e -> {
                System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
                e.printStackTrace(new PrintWriter(sw));
                System.out.println("Error Occurred: " + sw.toString());
            })
            .onComplete(() -> {
                System.out.println("=== All records streamed successfully ===");
            })
            .subscriber(event -> {
                List<MedicalResult> results = ((MedicalTranscriptEvent)
 event).transcript().results();
                if (results.size() > 0) {
                    if (!
results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript().isEmpty()) {

 System.out.println(results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript());
                    }
                }
            })
            .build();
    }

    private static class AudioStreamPublisher implements Publisher<AudioStream> {
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private static Subscription currentSubscription;

        private AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void subscribe(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s) {

            if (this.currentSubscription == null) {
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            } else {
                this.currentSubscription.cancel();
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            }
```

```
            s.onSubscribe(currentSubscription);
        }
    }

    public static class SubscriptionImpl implements Subscription {
        private static final int CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES = 1024 * 1;
        private final Subscriber<? super AudioStream> subscriber;
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
        private AtomicLong demand = new AtomicLong(0);

        SubscriptionImpl(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s, InputStream inputStream)
{
            this.subscriber = s;
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void request(long n) {
            if (n <= 0) {
                subscriber.onError(new IllegalArgumentException("Demand must be
positive"));
            }

            demand.getAndAdd(n);
            executor.submit(() -> {
                try {
                    do {
                        ByteBuffer audioBuffer = getNextEvent();
                        if (audioBuffer.remaining() > 0) {
                            AudioEvent audioEvent =
audioEventFromBuffer(audioBuffer);
                            subscriber.onNext(audioEvent);
                        } else {
                            subscriber.onComplete();
                            break;
                        }
                    } while (demand.decrementAndGet() > 0);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    subscriber.onError(e);
                }
            });
        }
```

```
        @Override
        public void cancel() {
            executor.shutdown();
        }

        private ByteBuffer getNextEvent() {
            ByteBuffer audioBuffer = null;
            byte[] audioBytes = new byte[CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES];

            int len = 0;
            try {
                len = inputStream.read(audioBytes);

                if (len <= 0) {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(0);
                } else {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(audioBytes, 0, len);
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new UncheckedIOException(e);
            }

            return audioBuffer;
        }

        private AudioEvent audioEventFromBuffer(ByteBuffer bb) {
            return AudioEvent.builder()
                .audioChunk(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bb))
                .build();
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartMedicalStreamTranscriptionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

`StartStreamTranscription`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartStreamTranscription`.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public class TranscribeStreamingDemoApp {
    private static final Region REGION = Region.US_EAST_1;
    private static TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient client;

    public static void main(String[] args)
            throws URISyntaxException, ExecutionException, InterruptedException,
 LineUnavailableException {

        client = TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(getCredentials())
                .region(REGION)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result =
 client.startStreamTranscription(getRequest(16_000),
                new AudioStreamPublisher(getStreamFromMic()),
                getResponseHandler());

        result.get();
        client.close();
    }

    private static InputStream getStreamFromMic() throws LineUnavailableException {

        // Signed PCM AudioFormat with 16kHz, 16 bit sample size, mono
        int sampleRate = 16000;
        AudioFormat format = new AudioFormat(sampleRate, 16, 1, true, false);
        DataLine.Info info = new DataLine.Info(TargetDataLine.class, format);

        if (!AudioSystem.isLineSupported(info)) {
            System.out.println("Line not supported");
            System.exit(0);
        }
```

```
        TargetDataLine line = (TargetDataLine) AudioSystem.getLine(info);
        line.open(format);
        line.start();

        InputStream audioStream = new AudioInputStream(line);
        return audioStream;
    }

    private static AwsCredentialsProvider getCredentials() {
        return DefaultCredentialsProvider.create();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionRequest getRequest(Integer
 mediaSampleRateHertz) {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionRequest.builder()
                .languageCode(LanguageCode.EN_US.toString())
                .mediaEncoding(MediaEncoding.PCM)
                .mediaSampleRateHertz(mediaSampleRateHertz)
                .build();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler getResponseHandler() {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler.builder()
                .onResponse(r -> {
                    System.out.println("Received Initial response");
                })
                .onError(e -> {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                    StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
                    e.printStackTrace(new PrintWriter(sw));
                    System.out.println("Error Occurred: " + sw);
                })
                .onComplete(() -> {
                    System.out.println("=== All records stream successfully ===");
                })
                .subscriber(event -> {
                    List<Result> results = ((TranscriptEvent)
 event).transcript().results();
                    if (results.size() > 0) {
                        if (!
results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript().isEmpty()) {

 System.out.println(results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript());
                        }
```

```
                    }
                })
                .build();
    }


    private static class AudioStreamPublisher implements Publisher<AudioStream> {
        private static Subscription currentSubscription;
        private final InputStream inputStream;

        private AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void subscribe(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s) {

            if (currentSubscription == null) {
                currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            } else {
                currentSubscription.cancel();
                currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            }
            s.onSubscribe(currentSubscription);
        }
    }

    public static class SubscriptionImpl implements Subscription {
        private static final int CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES = 1024;
        private final Subscriber<? super AudioStream> subscriber;
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private final ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
        private final AtomicLong demand = new AtomicLong(0);

        SubscriptionImpl(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s, InputStream inputStream)
{
            this.subscriber = s;
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void request(long n) {
            if (n <= 0) {
```

```
                subscriber.onError(new IllegalArgumentException("Demand must be
positive"));
            }

            demand.getAndAdd(n);

            executor.submit(() -> {
                try {
                    do {
                        ByteBuffer audioBuffer = getNextEvent();
                        if (audioBuffer.remaining() > 0) {
                            AudioEvent audioEvent =
audioEventFromBuffer(audioBuffer);
                            subscriber.onNext(audioEvent);
                        } else {
                            subscriber.onComplete();
                            break;
                        }
                    } while (demand.decrementAndGet() > 0);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    subscriber.onError(e);
                }
            });
        }

        @Override
        public void cancel() {
            executor.shutdown();
        }

        private ByteBuffer getNextEvent() {
            ByteBuffer audioBuffer = null;
            byte[] audioBytes = new byte[CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES];

            int len = 0;
            try {
                len = inputStream.read(audioBytes);

                if (len <= 0) {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(0);
                } else {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(audioBytes, 0, len);
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
```

```
                throw new UncheckedIOException(e);
            }

            return audioBuffer;
        }

        private AudioEvent audioEventFromBuffer(ByteBuffer bb) {
            return AudioEvent.builder()
                    .audioChunk(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bb))
                    .build();
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartStreamTranscriptionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Scenari

Trascrivi un file audio

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come generare una trascrizione di un file audio sorgente utilizzando lo streaming di Amazon Transcribe.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * To run this AWS code example, ensure that you have set up your development
 * environment, including your AWS credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
```

```
public class TranscribeStreamingDemoFile {
    private static final Region REGION = Region.US_EAST_1;
    private static TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient client;

    public static void main(String args[]) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {

        final String USAGE = "\n" +
                "Usage:\n" +
                "    <file> \n\n" +
                "Where:\n" +
                "    file - the location of a PCM file to transcribe. In this
 example, ensure the PCM file is 16 hertz (Hz). \n";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String file = args[0];
        client = TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(REGION)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result =
 client.startStreamTranscription(getRequest(16_000),
                new AudioStreamPublisher(getStreamFromFile(file)),
                getResponseHandler());

        result.get();
        client.close();
    }

    private static InputStream getStreamFromFile(String file) {
        try {
            File inputFile = new File(file);
            InputStream audioStream = new FileInputStream(inputFile);
            return audioStream;

        } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

```
    private static StartStreamTranscriptionRequest getRequest(Integer
 mediaSampleRateHertz) {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionRequest.builder()
                .languageCode(LanguageCode.EN_US)
                .mediaEncoding(MediaEncoding.PCM)
                .mediaSampleRateHertz(mediaSampleRateHertz)
                .build();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler getResponseHandler() {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler.builder()
                .onResponse(r -> {
                    System.out.println("Received Initial response");
                })
                .onError(e -> {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                    StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
                    e.printStackTrace(new PrintWriter(sw));
                    System.out.println("Error Occurred: " + sw.toString());
                })
                .onComplete(() -> {
                    System.out.println("=== All records stream successfully ===");
                })
                .subscriber(event -> {
                    List<Result> results = ((TranscriptEvent)
 event).transcript().results();
                    if (results.size() > 0) {
                        if (!
results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript().isEmpty()) {

 System.out.println(results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript());
                        }
                    }
                })
                .build();
    }

    private static class AudioStreamPublisher implements Publisher<AudioStream> {
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private static Subscription currentSubscription;

        private AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
```

```
        }

        @Override
        public void subscribe(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s) {

            if (this.currentSubscription == null) {
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            } else {
                this.currentSubscription.cancel();
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            }
            s.onSubscribe(currentSubscription);
        }
    }

    public static class SubscriptionImpl implements Subscription {
        private static final int CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES = 1024 * 1;
        private final Subscriber<? super AudioStream> subscriber;
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
        private AtomicLong demand = new AtomicLong(0);

        SubscriptionImpl(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s, InputStream inputStream)
{
            this.subscriber = s;
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void request(long n) {
            if (n <= 0) {
                subscriber.onError(new IllegalArgumentException("Demand must be
positive"));
            }

            demand.getAndAdd(n);

            executor.submit(() -> {
                try {
                    do {
                        ByteBuffer audioBuffer = getNextEvent();
                        if (audioBuffer.remaining() > 0) {
                            AudioEvent audioEvent =
audioEventFromBuffer(audioBuffer);
```

```
                            subscriber.onNext(audioEvent);
                        } else {
                            subscriber.onComplete();
                            break;
                        }
                    } while (demand.decrementAndGet() > 0);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    subscriber.onError(e);
                }
            });
        }

        @Override
        public void cancel() {
            executor.shutdown();
        }

        private ByteBuffer getNextEvent() {
            ByteBuffer audioBuffer = null;
            byte[] audioBytes = new byte[CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES];

            int len = 0;
            try {
                len = inputStream.read(audioBytes);

                if (len <= 0) {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(0);
                } else {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(audioBytes, 0, len);
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new UncheckedIOException(e);
            }

            return audioBuffer;
        }

        private AudioEvent audioEventFromBuffer(ByteBuffer bb) {
            return AudioEvent.builder()
                    .audioChunk(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bb))
                    .build();
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartStreamTranscriptionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Trascrivi l'audio da un microfono

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come generare una trascrizione da un microfono utilizzando lo streaming di Amazon Transcribe.

SDK per Java 2.x

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public class TranscribeStreamingDemoApp {
    private static final Region REGION = Region.US_EAST_1;
    private static TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient client;

    public static void main(String[] args)
            throws URISyntaxException, ExecutionException, InterruptedException,
 LineUnavailableException {

        client = TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(getCredentials())
                .region(REGION)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result =
 client.startStreamTranscription(getRequest(16_000),
                new AudioStreamPublisher(getStreamFromMic()),
                getResponseHandler());

        result.get();
        client.close();
    }

    private static InputStream getStreamFromMic() throws LineUnavailableException {
```

```
        // Signed PCM AudioFormat with 16kHz, 16 bit sample size, mono
        int sampleRate = 16000;
        AudioFormat format = new AudioFormat(sampleRate, 16, 1, true, false);
        DataLine.Info info = new DataLine.Info(TargetDataLine.class, format);

        if (!AudioSystem.isLineSupported(info)) {
            System.out.println("Line not supported");
            System.exit(0);
        }

        TargetDataLine line = (TargetDataLine) AudioSystem.getLine(info);
        line.open(format);
        line.start();

        InputStream audioStream = new AudioInputStream(line);
        return audioStream;
    }

    private static AwsCredentialsProvider getCredentials() {
        return DefaultCredentialsProvider.create();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionRequest getRequest(Integer
mediaSampleRateHertz) {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionRequest.builder()
                .languageCode(LanguageCode.EN_US.toString())
                .mediaEncoding(MediaEncoding.PCM)
                .mediaSampleRateHertz(mediaSampleRateHertz)
                .build();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler getResponseHandler() {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler.builder()
                .onResponse(r -> {
                    System.out.println("Received Initial response");
                })
                .onError(e -> {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                    StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
                    e.printStackTrace(new PrintWriter(sw));
                    System.out.println("Error Occurred: " + sw);
                })
                .onComplete(() -> {
```

```
                    System.out.println("=== All records stream successfully ===");
                })
                .subscriber(event -> {
                    List<Result> results = ((TranscriptEvent)
 event).transcript().results();
                    if (results.size() > 0) {
                        if (!
results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript().isEmpty()) {

 System.out.println(results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript());
                        }
                    }
                })
                .build();
    }


    private static class AudioStreamPublisher implements Publisher<AudioStream> {
        private static Subscription currentSubscription;
        private final InputStream inputStream;

        private AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void subscribe(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s) {

            if (currentSubscription == null) {
                currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            } else {
                currentSubscription.cancel();
                currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            }
            s.onSubscribe(currentSubscription);
        }
    }

    public static class SubscriptionImpl implements Subscription {
        private static final int CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES = 1024;
        private final Subscriber<? super AudioStream> subscriber;
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private final ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
        private final AtomicLong demand = new AtomicLong(0);
```

```
        SubscriptionImpl(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s, InputStream inputStream)
{
            this.subscriber = s;
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void request(long n) {
            if (n <= 0) {
                subscriber.onError(new IllegalArgumentException("Demand must be
positive"));
            }

            demand.getAndAdd(n);

            executor.submit(() -> {
                try {
                    do {
                        ByteBuffer audioBuffer = getNextEvent();
                        if (audioBuffer.remaining() > 0) {
                            AudioEvent audioEvent =
audioEventFromBuffer(audioBuffer);
                            subscriber.onNext(audioEvent);
                        } else {
                            subscriber.onComplete();
                            break;
                        }
                    } while (demand.decrementAndGet() > 0);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    subscriber.onError(e);
                }
            });
        }

        @Override
        public void cancel() {
            executor.shutdown();
        }

        private ByteBuffer getNextEvent() {
            ByteBuffer audioBuffer = null;
            byte[] audioBytes = new byte[CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES];
```

```
            int len = 0;
            try {
                len = inputStream.read(audioBytes);

                if (len <= 0) {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(0);
                } else {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(audioBytes, 0, len);
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new UncheckedIOException(e);
            }

            return audioBuffer;
        }

        private AudioEvent audioEventFromBuffer(ByteBuffer bb) {
            return AudioEvent.builder()
                    .audioChunk(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bb))
                    .build();
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartStreamTranscriptionsezione AWS SDK for Java 2.x API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Translate con SDK for Java 2.x

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Translate. AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Creazione di un chatbot Amazon Lex

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un chatbot per coinvolgere i visitatori del tuo sito web.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon Lex per creare un Chatbot all'interno di un'applicazione Web per coinvolgere i visitatori del sito Web.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

Costruzione di un'applicazione Amazon SNS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione con funzionalità di sottoscrizione e pubblicazione e tradurre i messaggi.

SDK per Java 2.x

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Java di Amazon Simple Notification Service per creare un'applicazione Web con funzionalità di sottoscrizione e pubblicazione. Inoltre, questa applicazione di esempio traduce anche i messaggi.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consultate l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire l'esempio che utilizza l'API Java Async, vedi l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon SNS

- Amazon Translate

Crea un'applicazione per analizzare il feedback dei clienti

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione che analizza le schede dei commenti dei clienti, le traduce dalla loro lingua originale, ne determina il sentiment e genera un file audio dal testo tradotto.

SDK per Java 2.x

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Esempi di codice per SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con. AWS

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Alcuni servizi contengono categorie di esempio aggiuntive che mostrano come sfruttare le librerie o le funzioni specifiche del servizio.

Altre risorse

- Guida per sviluppatori SDK per Kotlin: ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo di Kotlin con. AWS
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Servizi

- Esempi di API Gateway che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin
- Esempi di Aurora che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin
- Esempi di Auto Scaling utilizzando SDK per Kotlin
- Esempi di Amazon Bedrock con SDK per Kotlin
- Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Runtime con SDK per Kotlin
- CloudWatch esempi che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin
- CloudWatch Registra esempi utilizzando SDK per Kotlin
- Esempi di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin
- Esempi di Amazon Comprehend con SDK per Kotlin
- Esempi di DynamoDB che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin
- EC2 Esempi di Amazon che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin
- Esempi di Amazon ECR con SDK per Kotlin
- OpenSearch Esempi di servizi che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin
- EventBridge esempi che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin
- AWS Glue esempi che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin
- Esempi IAM che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin

- AWS IoT esempi che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin
- AWS IoT data esempi che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin
- AWS IoT FleetWise esempi che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin
- Esempi di Amazon Keyspaces con SDK per Kotlin
- AWS KMS esempi che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin
- Esempi di Lambda con SDK per Kotlin
- Esempi di Amazon Location che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin
- MediaConvert esempi che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin
- Esempi di Amazon Pinpoint con SDK per Kotlin
- Esempi di Amazon RDS con SDK per Kotlin
- Esempi di Amazon RDS Data Service con SDK per Kotlin
- Esempi di Amazon Redshift con SDK per Kotlin
- Esempi di Amazon Rekognition con SDK per Kotlin
- Esempi di registrazione del dominio Route 53 utilizzando SDK per Kotlin
- Esempi di Amazon S3 che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin
- SageMaker Esempi di intelligenza artificiale che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin
- Esempi di Secrets Manager che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin
- Esempi di Amazon SES con SDK per Kotlin
- Esempi di Amazon SNS che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin
- Esempi di Amazon SQS che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin
- Esempi di Step Functions con SDK per Kotlin
- Supporto esempi che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin
- Esempi di Amazon Translate con SDK per Kotlin

Esempi di API Gateway che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con API Gateway.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Esempi di Aurora che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con Aurora.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un gruppo di parametri del cluster di database Aurora personalizzati e imposta i relativi valori.
- Crea un cluster di database che utilizza il gruppo di parametri.
- Crea un'istanza database che contiene un database.
- Acquisisci uno snapshot del cluster di database, quindi elimina le risorse.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
```

```
For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the database
 credentials. If you do not create a
secret, this example will not work. For more details, see:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html

This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:

1. Returns a list of the available DB engines.
2. Creates a custom DB parameter group.
3. Gets the parameter groups.
4. Gets the parameters in the group.
5. Modifies the auto_increment_increment parameter.
6. Displays the updated parameter value.
7. Gets a list of allowed engine versions.
8. Creates an Aurora DB cluster database.
9. Waits for DB instance to be ready.
10. Gets a list of instance classes available for the selected engine.
11. Creates a database instance in the cluster.
12. Waits for the database instance in the cluster to be ready.
13. Creates a snapshot.
14. Waits for DB snapshot to be ready.
15. Deletes the DB instance.
16. Deletes the DB cluster.
17. Deletes the DB cluster group.
 */

var slTime: Long = 20

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <dbClusterGroupName> <dbParameterGroupFamily>
 <dbInstanceClusterIdentifier> <dbName> <dbSnapshotIdentifier> <secretName>
        Where:
            dbClusterGroupName - The database group name.
            dbParameterGroupFamily - The database parameter group name.
            dbInstanceClusterIdentifier - The database instance identifier.
```

```
            dbName -  The database name.
            dbSnapshotIdentifier - The snapshot identifier.
            secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains
the database credentials.
    """

    if (args.size != 7) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val dbClusterGroupName = args[0]
    val dbParameterGroupFamily = args[1]
    val dbInstanceClusterIdentifier = args[2]
    val dbInstanceIdentifier = args[3]
    val dbName = args[4]
    val dbSnapshotIdentifier = args[5]
    val secretName = args[6]

    val gson = Gson()
    val user = gson.fromJson(getSecretValues(secretName).toString(),
User::class.java)
    val username = user.username
    val userPassword = user.password

    println("1. Return a list of the available DB engines")
    describeAuroraDBEngines()

    println("2. Create a custom parameter group")
    createDBClusterParameterGroup(dbClusterGroupName, dbParameterGroupFamily)

    println("3. Get the parameter group")
    describeDbClusterParameterGroups(dbClusterGroupName)

    println("4. Get the parameters in the group")
    describeDbClusterParameters(dbClusterGroupName, 0)

    println("5. Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter")
    modifyDBClusterParas(dbClusterGroupName)

    println("6. Display the updated parameter value")
    describeDbClusterParameters(dbClusterGroupName, -1)

    println("7. Get a list of allowed engine versions")
```

```
    getAllowedClusterEngines(dbParameterGroupFamily)

    println("8. Create an Aurora DB cluster database")
    val arnClusterVal = createDBCluster(dbClusterGroupName, dbName,
 dbInstanceClusterIdentifier, username, userPassword)
    println("The ARN of the cluster is $arnClusterVal")

    println("9. Wait for DB instance to be ready")
    waitForClusterInstanceReady(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)

    println("10. Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine")
    val instanceClass = getListInstanceClasses()

    println("11. Create a database instance in the cluster.")
    val clusterDBARN = createDBInstanceCluster(dbInstanceIdentifier,
 dbInstanceClusterIdentifier, instanceClass)
    println("The ARN of the database is $clusterDBARN")

    println("12. Wait for DB instance to be ready")
    waitDBAuroraInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifier)

    println("13. Create a snapshot")
    createDBClusterSnapshot(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier, dbSnapshotIdentifier)

    println("14. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready")
    waitSnapshotReady(dbSnapshotIdentifier, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)

    println("15. Delete the DB instance")
    deleteDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifier)

    println("16. Delete the DB cluster")
    deleteCluster(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)

    println("17. Delete the DB cluster group")
    if (clusterDBARN != null) {
        deleteDBClusterGroup(dbClusterGroupName, clusterDBARN)
    }
    println("The Scenario has successfully completed.")
}

@Throws(InterruptedException::class)
suspend fun deleteDBClusterGroup(
    dbClusterGroupName: String,
    clusterDBARN: String,
```

```
) {
    var isDataDel = false
    var didFind: Boolean
    var instanceARN: String

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
        while (!isDataDel) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances()
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            val listSize = instanceList?.size
            isDataDel = false
            didFind = false
            var index = 1
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn.toString()
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(clusterDBARN) == 0) {
                        println("$clusterDBARN still exists")
                        didFind = true
                    }
                    if (index == listSize && !didFind) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
 database ARN.
                        isDataDel = true
                    }
                    delay(slTime * 1000)
                    index++
                }
            }
        }
        val clusterParameterGroupRequest =
            DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupName
            }

        rdsClient.deleteDbClusterParameterGroup(clusterParameterGroupRequest)
        println("$dbClusterGroupName was deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteCluster(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String) {
    val deleteDbClusterRequest =
        DeleteDbClusterRequest {
```

```
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
            skipFinalSnapshot = true
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        rdsClient.deleteDbCluster(deleteDbClusterRequest)
        println("$dbInstanceClusterIdentifier was deleted!")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String) {
    val deleteDbInstanceRequest =
        DeleteDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            deleteAutomatedBackups = true
            skipFinalSnapshot = true
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.deleteDbInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest)
        print("The status of the database is
 ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
}

suspend fun waitSnapshotReady(
    dbSnapshotIdentifier: String?,
    dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String?,
) {
    var snapshotReady = false
    var snapshotReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.")

    val snapshotsRequest =
        DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest {
            dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifier
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!snapshotReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusterSnapshots(snapshotsRequest)
            val snapshotList = response.dbClusterSnapshots
            if (snapshotList != null) {
```

```
                for (snapshot in snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status.toString()
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true
                    } else {
                        println(".")
                        delay(slTime * 5000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Snapshot is available!")
}

suspend fun createDBClusterSnapshot(
    dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String?,
    dbSnapshotIdentifier: String?,
) {
    val snapshotRequest =
        CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest {
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
            dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifier
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbClusterSnapshot(snapshotRequest)
        println("The Snapshot ARN is
 ${response.dbClusterSnapshot?.dbClusterSnapshotArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun waitDBAuroraInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")
    val instanceRequest =
        DescribeDbInstancesRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        }

    var endpoint = ""
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!instanceReady) {
```

```
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(instanceRequest)
            response.dbInstances?.forEach { instance ->
                instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus.toString()
                if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                    endpoint = instance.endpoint?.address.toString()
                    instanceReady = true
                } else {
                    print(".")
                    delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("Database instance is available! The connection endpoint is $endpoint")
}

suspend fun createDBInstanceCluster(
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbInstanceClusterIdentifierVal: String?,
    instanceClassVal: String?,
): String? {
    val instanceRequest =
        CreateDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifierVal
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
            dbInstanceClass = instanceClassVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbInstance(instanceRequest)
        print("The status is ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
        return response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceArn
    }
}

suspend fun getListInstanceClasses(): String {
    val optionsRequest =
        DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest {
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
            maxRecords = 20
        }
    var instanceClass = ""
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
```

```
        val response = rdsClient.describeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(optionsRequest)
        response.orderableDbInstanceOptions?.forEach { instanceOption ->
            instanceClass = instanceOption.dbInstanceClass.toString()
            println("The instance class is ${instanceOption.dbInstanceClass}")
            println("The engine version is ${instanceOption.engineVersion}")
        }
    }
    return instanceClass
}

// Waits until the database instance is available.
suspend fun waitForClusterInstanceReady(dbClusterIdentifierVal: String?) {
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")

    val instanceRequest =
        DescribeDbClustersRequest {
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifierVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!instanceReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusters(instanceRequest)
            response.dbClusters?.forEach { cluster ->
                instanceReadyStr = cluster.status.toString()
                if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                    instanceReady = true
                } else {
                    print(".")
                    delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("Database cluster is available!")
}

suspend fun createDBCluster(
    dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?,
    dbName: String?,
    dbClusterIdentifierVal: String?,
    userName: String?,
    password: String?,
```

```
): String? {
    val clusterRequest =
        CreateDbClusterRequest {
            databaseName = dbName
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifierVal
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
            masterUsername = userName
            masterUserPassword = password
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbCluster(clusterRequest)
        return response.dbCluster?.dbClusterArn
    }
}

// Get a list of allowed engine versions.
suspend fun getAllowedClusterEngines(dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?) {
    val versionsRequest =
        DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
            dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(versionsRequest)
        response.dbEngineVersions?.forEach { dbEngine ->
            println("The engine version is ${dbEngine.engineVersion}")
            println("The engine description is ${dbEngine.dbEngineDescription}")
        }
    }
}

// Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter.
suspend fun modifyDBClusterParas(dClusterGroupName: String?) {
    val parameter1 =
        Parameter {
            parameterName = "auto_increment_offset"
            applyMethod = ApplyMethod.fromValue("immediate")
            parameterValue = "5"
        }

    val paraList = ArrayList<Parameter>()
```

```
    paraList.add(parameter1)
    val groupRequest =
        ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dClusterGroupName
            parameters = paraList
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.modifyDbClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The parameter group ${response.dbClusterParameterGroupName} was
 successfully modified")
    }
}

suspend fun describeDbClusterParameters(
    dbCLusterGroupName: String?,
    flag: Int,
) {
    val dbParameterGroupsRequest: DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest
    dbParameterGroupsRequest =
        if (flag == 0) {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
            }
        } else {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
                source = "user"
            }
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest)
        response.parameters?.forEach { para ->
            // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
 auto_increment_increment.
            val paraName = para.parameterName
            if (paraName != null) {
                if (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0 ||
 paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0) {
                    println("*** The parameter name is  $paraName")
                    println("*** The parameter value is  ${para.parameterValue}")
                    println("*** The parameter data type is ${para.dataType}")
```

```
                    println("*** The parameter description is ${para.description}")
                    println("*** The parameter allowed values  is
 ${para.allowedValues}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun describeDbClusterParameterGroups(dbClusterGroupName: String?) {
    val groupsRequest =
        DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupName
            maxRecords = 20
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
        response.dbClusterParameterGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.dbClusterParameterGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createDBClusterParameterGroup(
    dbClusterGroupNameVal: String?,
    dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?,
) {
    val groupRequest =
        CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupNameVal
            dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The group name is
 ${response.dbClusterParameterGroup?.dbClusterParameterGroupName}")
    }
}

suspend fun describeAuroraDBEngines() {
```

```
    val engineVersionsRequest =
        DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
            defaultOnly = true
            maxRecords = 20
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest)
        response.dbEngineVersions?.forEach { engineOb ->
            println("The name of the DB parameter group family for the database
 engine is ${engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily}")
            println("The name of the database engine ${engineOb.engine}")
            println("The version number of the database engine
 ${engineOb.engineVersion}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - CreaDBCluster
  - CreaDBClusterParameterGroup
  - Crea DBCluster istantanea
  - CreaDBInstance
  - EliminaDBCluster
  - EliminaDBClusterParameterGroup
  - EliminaDBInstance
  - Descriva DBCluster ParameterGroups
  - DBClusterDescrivi parametri
  - Descrivi le DBCluster istantanee
  - Descriva DBClusters
  - Descrivi DBEngine versioni
  - Descriva DBInstances
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni

- ModificaDBClusterParameterGroup

Azioni

`CreateDBCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateDBCluster`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createDBCluster(
    dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?,
    dbName: String?,
    dbClusterIdentifierVal: String?,
    userName: String?,
    password: String?,
): String? {
    val clusterRequest =
        CreateDbClusterRequest {
            databaseName = dbName
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifierVal
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
            masterUsername = userName
            masterUserPassword = password
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbCluster(clusterRequest)
        return response.dbCluster?.dbClusterArn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster in AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createDBClusterParameterGroup(
    dbClusterGroupNameVal: String?,
    dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?,
) {
    val groupRequest =
        CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupNameVal
            dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The group name is
 ${response.dbClusterParameterGroup?.dbClusterParameterGroupName}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateDBClusterSnapshot`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createDBClusterSnapshot(
    dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String?,
    dbSnapshotIdentifier: String?,
) {
    val snapshotRequest =
        CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest {
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
            dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifier
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbClusterSnapshot(snapshotRequest)
        println("The Snapshot ARN is
 ${response.dbClusterSnapshot?.dbClusterSnapshotArn}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster Snapshot in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

`CreateDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateDBInstance`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createDBInstanceCluster(
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbInstanceClusterIdentifierVal: String?,
    instanceClassVal: String?,
): String? {
    val instanceRequest =
        CreateDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifierVal
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
            dbInstanceClass = instanceClassVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbInstance(instanceRequest)
        print("The status is ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
        return response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceArn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBInstance in AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteDBCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteDBCluster`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteCluster(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String) {
    val deleteDbClusterRequest =
        DeleteDbClusterRequest {
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
            skipFinalSnapshot = true
        }
```

```
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        rdsClient.deleteDbCluster(deleteDbClusterRequest)
        println("$dbInstanceClusterIdentifier was deleted!")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster in AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
@Throws(InterruptedException::class)
suspend fun deleteDBClusterGroup(
    dbClusterGroupName: String,
    clusterDBARN: String,
) {
    var isDataDel = false
    var didFind: Boolean
    var instanceARN: String

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
        while (!isDataDel) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances()
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            val listSize = instanceList?.size
            isDataDel = false
            didFind = false
            var index = 1
            if (instanceList != null) {
```

```
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn.toString()
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(clusterDBARN) == 0) {
                        println("$clusterDBARN still exists")
                        didFind = true
                    }
                    if (index == listSize && !didFind) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
 database ARN.
                        isDataDel = true
                    }
                    delay(slTime * 1000)
                    index++
                }
            }
        }
        val clusterParameterGroupRequest =
            DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupName
            }

        rdsClient.deleteDbClusterParameterGroup(clusterParameterGroupRequest)
        println("$dbClusterGroupName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteDBInstance`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String) {
    val deleteDbInstanceRequest =
        DeleteDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            deleteAutomatedBackups = true
            skipFinalSnapshot = true
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.deleteDbInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest)
        print("The status of the database is
 ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeDbClusterParameterGroups(dbClusterGroupName: String?) {
    val groupsRequest =
        DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupName
            maxRecords = 20
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
        response.dbClusterParameterGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.dbClusterParameterGroupName}")
```

```
            println("The group ARN is ${group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBCluster ParameterGroups in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

`DescribeDBClusterParameters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeDBClusterParameters`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeDbClusterParameters(
    dbCLusterGroupName: String?,
    flag: Int,
) {
    val dbParameterGroupsRequest: DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest
    dbParameterGroupsRequest =
        if (flag == 0) {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
            }
        } else {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
                source = "user"
            }
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest)
```

```
        response.parameters?.forEach { para ->
            // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
 auto_increment_increment.
            val paraName = para.parameterName
            if (paraName != null) {
                if (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0 ||
 paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0) {
                    println("*** The parameter name is  $paraName")
                    println("*** The parameter value is  ${para.parameterValue}")
                    println("*** The parameter data type is ${para.dataType}")
                    println("*** The parameter description is ${para.description}")
                    println("*** The parameter allowed values  is
 ${para.allowedValues}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DBClusterDescrivi i parametri nell'AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

`DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun waitSnapshotReady(
    dbSnapshotIdentifier: String?,
    dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String?,
) {
    var snapshotReady = false
    var snapshotReadyStr: String
```

```
    println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.")

    val snapshotsRequest =
        DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest {
            dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifier
            dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!snapshotReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusterSnapshots(snapshotsRequest)
            val snapshotList = response.dbClusterSnapshots
            if (snapshotList != null) {
                for (snapshot in snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status.toString()
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true
                    } else {
                        println(".")
                        delay(slTime * 5000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Snapshot is available!")
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi le DBCluster istantanee nell'AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

`DescribeDBClusters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeDBClusters`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeDbClusterParameters(
    dbCLusterGroupName: String?,
    flag: Int,
) {
    val dbParameterGroupsRequest: DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest
    dbParameterGroupsRequest =
        if (flag == 0) {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
            }
        } else {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
                dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
                source = "user"
            }
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest)
        response.parameters?.forEach { para ->
            // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
 auto_increment_increment.
            val paraName = para.parameterName
            if (paraName != null) {
                if (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0 ||
 paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0) {
                    println("*** The parameter name is  $paraName")
                    println("*** The parameter value is  ${para.parameterValue}")
                    println("*** The parameter data type is ${para.dataType}")
                    println("*** The parameter description is ${para.description}")
                    println("*** The parameter allowed values  is
 ${para.allowedValues}")
                }
```

```
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeDBEngineVersions`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get a list of allowed engine versions.
suspend fun getAllowedClusterEngines(dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?) {
    val versionsRequest =
        DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
            dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            engine = "aurora-mysql"
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(versionsRequest)
        response.dbEngineVersions?.forEach { dbEngine ->
            println("The engine version is ${dbEngine.engineVersion}")
            println("The engine description is ${dbEngine.dbEngineDescription}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBEngine le versioni nell'AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

`DescribeDBInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeDBInstances`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun waitDBAuroraInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")
    val instanceRequest =
        DescribeDbInstancesRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        }

    var endpoint = ""
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!instanceReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(instanceRequest)
            response.dbInstances?.forEach { instance ->
                instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus.toString()
                if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                    endpoint = instance.endpoint?.address.toString()
                    instanceReady = true
                } else {
                    print(".")
                    delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("Database instance is available! The connection endpoint is $endpoint")
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

`ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter.
suspend fun modifyDBClusterParas(dClusterGroupName: String?) {
    val parameter1 =
        Parameter {
            parameterName = "auto_increment_offset"
            applyMethod = ApplyMethod.fromValue("immediate")
            parameterValue = "5"
        }

    val paraList = ArrayList<Parameter>()
    paraList.add(parameter1)
    val groupRequest =
        ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dClusterGroupName
            parameters = paraList
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.modifyDbClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The parameter group ${response.dbClusterParameterGroupName} was
 successfully modified")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Modify DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia e segnala gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon RDS.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API Spring REST che interroga i dati Serverless di Amazon Aurora e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Esempi di Auto Scaling utilizzando SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con Auto Scaling.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un gruppo Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling con un modello di lancio e zone di disponibilità e ottieni informazioni sulle istanze in esecuzione.
- Abilita la raccolta di CloudWatch metriche Amazon.
- Aggiorna la capacità desiderata del gruppo e attendi l'avvio di un'istanza.
- Termina un'istanza nel gruppo.
- Elenca le attività di scalabilità che si verificano in risposta alle richieste degli utenti e ai cambiamenti di capacità.
- Ottieni statistiche per le CloudWatch metriche, quindi ripulisci le risorse.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <groupName> <launchTemplateName> <serviceLinkedRoleARN> <vpcZoneId>

    Where:
        groupName - The name of the Auto Scaling group.
```

```
        launchTemplateName - The name of the launch template.
        serviceLinkedRoleARN - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the service-linked
role that the Auto Scaling group uses.
        vpcZoneId - A subnet Id for a virtual private cloud (VPC) where instances in
the Auto Scaling group can be created.
    """

    if (args.size != 4) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val groupName = args[0]
    val launchTemplateName = args[1]
    val serviceLinkedRoleARN = args[2]
    val vpcZoneId = args[3]

    println("**** Create an Auto Scaling group named $groupName")
    createAutoScalingGroup(groupName, launchTemplateName, serviceLinkedRoleARN,
vpcZoneId)

    println("Wait 1 min for the resources, including the instance. Otherwise, an
empty instance Id is returned")
    delay(60000)

    val instanceId = getSpecificAutoScaling(groupName)
    if (instanceId.compareTo("") == 0) {
        println("Error - no instance Id value")
        exitProcess(1)
    } else {
        println("The instance Id value is $instanceId")
    }

    println("**** Describe Auto Scaling with the Id value $instanceId")
    describeAutoScalingInstance(instanceId)

    println("**** Enable metrics collection $instanceId")
    enableMetricsCollection(groupName)

    println("**** Update an Auto Scaling group to maximum size of 3")
    updateAutoScalingGroup(groupName, launchTemplateName, serviceLinkedRoleARN)

    println("**** Describe all Auto Scaling groups to show the current state of the
groups")
```

```
    describeAutoScalingGroups(groupName)

    println("**** Describe account details")
    describeAccountLimits()

    println("Wait 1 min for the resources, including the instance. Otherwise, an
 empty instance Id is returned")
    delay(60000)

    println("**** Set desired capacity to 2")
    setDesiredCapacity(groupName)

    println("**** Get the two instance Id values and state")
    getAutoScalingGroups(groupName)

    println("**** List the scaling activities that have occurred for the group")
    describeScalingActivities(groupName)

    println("**** Terminate an instance in the Auto Scaling group")
    terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(instanceId)

    println("**** Stop the metrics collection")
    disableMetricsCollection(groupName)

    println("**** Delete the Auto Scaling group")
    deleteSpecificAutoScalingGroup(groupName)
}

suspend fun describeAutoScalingGroups(groupName: String) {
    val groupsReques =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
            maxRecords = 10
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response = autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(groupsReques)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The service to use for the health checks:
 ${group.healthCheckType}")
        }
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun disableMetricsCollection(groupName: String) {
    val disableMetricsCollectionRequest =
        DisableMetricsCollectionRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            metrics = listOf("GroupMaxSize")
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.disableMetricsCollection(disableMetricsCollectionRequest)
        println("The disable metrics collection operation was successful")
    }
}

suspend fun describeScalingActivities(groupName: String?) {
    val scalingActivitiesRequest =
        DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            maxRecords = 10
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeScalingActivities(scalingActivitiesRequest)
        response.activities?.forEach { activity ->
            println("The activity Id is ${activity.activityId}")
            println("The activity details are ${activity.details}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun getAutoScalingGroups(groupName: String) {
    val scalingGroupsRequest =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.autoScalingGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.autoScalingGroupArn}")
            group.instances?.forEach { instance ->
                println("The instance id is ${instance.instanceId}")
```

```
                println("The lifecycle state is " + instance.lifecycleState)
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun setDesiredCapacity(groupName: String) {
    val capacityRequest =
        SetDesiredCapacityRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            desiredCapacity = 2
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.setDesiredCapacity(capacityRequest)
        println("You set the DesiredCapacity to 2")
    }
}

suspend fun updateAutoScalingGroup(
    groupName: String,
    launchTemplateNameVal: String,
    serviceLinkedRoleARNVal: String,
) {
    val templateSpecification =
        LaunchTemplateSpecification {
            launchTemplateName = launchTemplateNameVal
        }

    val groupRequest =
        UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            maxSize = 3
            serviceLinkedRoleArn = serviceLinkedRoleARNVal
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            launchTemplate = templateSpecification
        }

    val groupsRequestWaiter =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.updateAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest)
```

```
        autoScalingClient.waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequestWaiter)
        println("You successfully updated the Auto Scaling group  $groupName")
    }
}

suspend fun createAutoScalingGroup(
    groupName: String,
    launchTemplateNameVal: String,
    serviceLinkedRoleARNVal: String,
    vpcZoneIdVal: String,
) {
    val templateSpecification =
        LaunchTemplateSpecification {
            launchTemplateName = launchTemplateNameVal
        }

    val request =
        CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            availabilityZones = listOf("us-east-1a")
            launchTemplate = templateSpecification
            maxSize = 1
            minSize = 1
            vpcZoneIdentifier = vpcZoneIdVal
            serviceLinkedRoleArn = serviceLinkedRoleARNVal
        }

    // This object is required for the waiter call.
    val groupsRequestWaiter =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.createAutoScalingGroup(request)
        autoScalingClient.waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequestWaiter)
        println("$groupName was created!")
    }
}

suspend fun describeAutoScalingInstance(id: String) {
    val describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest =
        DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(id)
```

```
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingInstances(describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest)
        response.autoScalingInstances?.forEach { group ->
            println("The instance lifecycle state is: ${group.lifecycleState}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun enableMetricsCollection(groupName: String?) {
    val collectionRequest =
        EnableMetricsCollectionRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            metrics = listOf("GroupMaxSize")
            granularity = "1Minute"
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.enableMetricsCollection(collectionRequest)
        println("The enable metrics collection operation was successful")
    }
}

suspend fun getSpecificAutoScaling(groupName: String): String {
    var instanceId = ""
    val scalingGroupsRequest =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.autoScalingGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.autoScalingGroupArn}")

            group.instances?.forEach { instance ->
                instanceId = instance.instanceId.toString()
            }
        }
    }
```

```
    return instanceId
}

suspend fun describeAccountLimits() {
    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAccountLimits(DescribeAccountLimitsRequest {})
        println("The max number of Auto Scaling groups is
 ${response.maxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups}")
        println("The current number of Auto Scaling groups is
 ${response.numberOfAutoScalingGroups}")
    }
}

suspend fun terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(instanceIdVal: String) {
    val request =
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            instanceId = instanceIdVal
            shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request)
        println("You have terminated instance $instanceIdVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteSpecificAutoScalingGroup(groupName: String) {
    val deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            forceDelete = true
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest)
        println("You successfully deleted $groupName")
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.

- CreateAutoScalingGroup
- DeleteAutoScalingGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAutoScalingInstances
- DescribeScalingActivities
- DisableMetricsCollection
- EnableMetricsCollection
- SetDesiredCapacity
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Azioni

`CreateAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateAutoScalingGroup`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createAutoScalingGroup(
    groupName: String,
    launchTemplateNameVal: String,
    serviceLinkedRoleARNVal: String,
    vpcZoneIdVal: String,
) {
    val templateSpecification =
        LaunchTemplateSpecification {
            launchTemplateName = launchTemplateNameVal
        }

    val request =
```

```
        CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            availabilityZones = listOf("us-east-1a")
            launchTemplate = templateSpecification
            maxSize = 1
            minSize = 1
            vpcZoneIdentifier = vpcZoneIdVal
            serviceLinkedRoleArn = serviceLinkedRoleARNVal
        }

    // This object is required for the waiter call.
    val groupsRequestWaiter =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.createAutoScalingGroup(request)
        autoScalingClient.waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequestWaiter)
        println("$groupName was created!")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateAutoScalingGroupconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteAutoScalingGroup`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteSpecificAutoScalingGroup(groupName: String) {
    val deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest {
```

```
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            forceDelete = true
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest)
        println("You successfully deleted $groupName")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAutoScalingGroupconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DescribeAutoScalingGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeAutoScalingGroups`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getAutoScalingGroups(groupName: String) {
    val scalingGroupsRequest =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.autoScalingGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.autoScalingGroupArn}")
            group.instances?.forEach { instance ->
                println("The instance id is ${instance.instanceId}")
                println("The lifecycle state is " + instance.lifecycleState)
            }
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAutoScalingGroupsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DescribeAutoScalingInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeAutoScalingInstances`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeAutoScalingInstance(id: String) {
    val describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest =
        DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(id)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingInstances(describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest)
        response.autoScalingInstances?.forEach { group ->
            println("The instance lifecycle state is: ${group.lifecycleState}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAutoScalingInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DescribeScalingActivities`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeScalingActivities`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeAutoScalingGroups(groupName: String) {
    val groupsReques =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
            maxRecords = 10
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response = autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(groupsReques)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The service to use for the health checks:
 ${group.healthCheckType}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeScalingActivitiesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DisableMetricsCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DisableMetricsCollection`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun disableMetricsCollection(groupName: String) {
```

```
    val disableMetricsCollectionRequest =
        DisableMetricsCollectionRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            metrics = listOf("GroupMaxSize")
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.disableMetricsCollection(disableMetricsCollectionRequest)
        println("The disable metrics collection operation was successful")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisableMetricsCollectionconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`EnableMetricsCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `EnableMetricsCollection`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun enableMetricsCollection(groupName: String?) {
    val collectionRequest =
        EnableMetricsCollectionRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            metrics = listOf("GroupMaxSize")
            granularity = "1Minute"
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.enableMetricsCollection(collectionRequest)
        println("The enable metrics collection operation was successful")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, EnableMetricsCollectionconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`SetDesiredCapacity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `SetDesiredCapacity`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun setDesiredCapacity(groupName: String) {
    val capacityRequest =
        SetDesiredCapacityRequest {
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            desiredCapacity = 2
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.setDesiredCapacity(capacityRequest)
        println("You set the DesiredCapacity to 2")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SetDesiredCapacityconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(instanceIdVal: String) {
    val request =
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest {
            instanceId = instanceIdVal
            shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request)
        println("You have terminated instance $instanceIdVal")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`UpdateAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `UpdateAutoScalingGroup`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun updateAutoScalingGroup(
    groupName: String,
    launchTemplateNameVal: String,
    serviceLinkedRoleARNVal: String,
) {
    val templateSpecification =
        LaunchTemplateSpecification {
            launchTemplateName = launchTemplateNameVal
        }

    val groupRequest =
        UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest {
```

```
            maxSize = 3
            serviceLinkedRoleArn = serviceLinkedRoleARNVal
            autoScalingGroupName = groupName
            launchTemplate = templateSpecification
        }

    val groupsRequestWaiter =
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
            autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.updateAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest)
        autoScalingClient.waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequestWaiter)
        println("You successfully updated the Auto Scaling group  $groupName")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateAutoScalingGroupconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Esempi di Amazon Bedrock con SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con Amazon Bedrock.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`ListFoundationModels`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListFoundationModels`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i modelli Amazon Bedrock Foundation disponibili.

```
suspend fun listFoundationModels(): List<FoundationModelSummary>? {
    BedrockClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { bedrockClient ->
        val response =
 bedrockClient.listFoundationModels(ListFoundationModelsRequest {})
        response.modelSummaries?.forEach { model ->
            println("==========================================")
            println(" Model ID: ${model.modelId}")
            println("------------------------------------------")
            println(" Name: ${model.modelName}")
            println(" Provider: ${model.providerName}")
            println(" Input modalities: ${model.inputModalities}")
            println(" Output modalities: ${model.outputModalities}")
            println(" Supported customizations: ${model.customizationsSupported}")
            println(" Supported inference types: ${model.inferenceTypesSupported}")
            println("------------------------------------------\n")
        }
        return response.modelSummaries
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta ListFoundationModels AWSSDK for Kotlin API reference.

Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Runtime con SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con Amazon Bedrock Runtime.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Amazon Nova
- Testo Amazon Titan

Amazon Nova

conversare

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Nova foundation models to
 generate text.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a message
 * - Configure and send a request
 * - Process the response
 */
suspend fun main() {
    converse().also { println(it) }
}
```

```
suspend fun converse(): String {
    // Create and configure the Bedrock runtime client
    BedrockRuntimeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->

        // Specify the model ID. For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        val modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0"

        // Create the message with the user's prompt
        val prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
        val message = Message {
            role = ConversationRole.User
            content = listOf(ContentBlock.Text(prompt))
        }

        // Configure the request with optional model parameters
        val request = ConverseRequest {
            this.modelId = modelId
            messages = listOf(message)
            inferenceConfig {
                maxTokens = 500 // Maximum response length
                temperature = 0.5F // Lower values: more focused output
                // topP = 0.8F // Alternative to temperature
            }
        }

        // Send the request and process the model's response
        runCatching {
            val response = client.converse(request)
            return response.output!!.asMessage().content.first().asText()
        }.getOrElse { error ->
            error.message?.let { e -> System.err.println("ERROR: Can't invoke
 '$modelId'. Reason: $e") }
            throw RuntimeException("Failed to generate text with model $modelId",
 error)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

ConverseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamOutput
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Nova foundation models
 * to generate streaming text responses.
 * It shows how to:
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a message with a prompt
 * - Configure a streaming request with parameters
 * - Process the response stream in real time
 */
suspend fun main() {
    converseStream()
}

suspend fun converseStream(): String {
    // A buffer to collect the complete response
    val completeResponseBuffer = StringBuilder()

    // Create and configure the Bedrock runtime client
```

```
    BedrockRuntimeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->

        // Specify the model ID. For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        val modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0"

        // Create the message with the user's prompt
        val prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in a
 paragraph."
        val message = Message {
            role = ConversationRole.User
            content = listOf(ContentBlock.Text(prompt))
        }

        // Configure the request with optional model parameters
        val request = ConverseStreamRequest {
            this.modelId = modelId
            messages = listOf(message)
            inferenceConfig {
                maxTokens = 500 // Maximum response length
                temperature = 0.5F // Lower values: more focused output
                // topP = 0.8F // Alternative to temperature
            }
        }

        // Process the streaming response
        runCatching {
            client.converseStream(request) { response ->
                response.stream?.collect { chunk ->
                    when (chunk) {
                        is ConverseStreamOutput.ContentBlockDelta -> {
                            // Process each text chunk as it arrives
                            chunk.value.delta?.asText()?.let { text ->
                                print(text)
                                System.out.flush() // Ensure immediate output
                                completeResponseBuffer.append(text)
                            }
                        }
                        else -> {} // Other output block types can be handled as
 needed
                    }
                }
            }
```

```
        }.onFailure { error ->
            error.message?.let { e -> System.err.println("ERROR: Can't invoke
 '$modelId'. Reason: $e") }
            throw RuntimeException("Failed to generate text with model $modelId:
 $error", error)
        }
    }

    return completeResponseBuffer.toString()
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ConverseStream AWSSDK for Kotlin API reference.

Testo Amazon Titan

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per generare una breve storia.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelRequest
import kotlinx.serialization.Serializable
import kotlinx.serialization.json.Json

/**
 * This example demonstrates how to use the Amazon Titan foundation models to
 generate text.
 * It shows how to:
```

```
 * - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
 * - Create a request payload
 * - Configure and send a request
 * - Process the response
 */
suspend fun main() {
    invokeModel().also { println(it) }
}

// Data class for parsing the model's response
@Serializable
private data class BedrockResponse(val results: List<Result>) {
    @Serializable
    data class Result(
        val outputText: String,
    )
}

// Initialize JSON parser with relaxed configuration
private val json = Json { ignoreUnknownKeys = true }

suspend fun invokeModel(): String {
    // Create and configure the Bedrock runtime client
    BedrockRuntimeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->

        // Specify the model ID. For the latest available models, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/models-
supported.html
        val modelId = "amazon.titan-text-lite-v1"

        // Create the request payload with optional configuration parameters
        // For detailed parameter descriptions, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-text.html
        val prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
        val request = """
            {
                "inputText": "$prompt",
                "textGenerationConfig": {
                    "maxTokenCount": 500,
                    "temperature": 0.5
                }
            }
        """.trimIndent()
```

```
        // Send the request and process the model's response
        runCatching {
            // Send the request to the model
            val response = client.invokeModel(
                InvokeModelRequest {
                    this.modelId = modelId
                    body = request.toByteArray()
                },
            )

            // Convert the response bytes to a JSON string
            val jsonResponse = response.body.toString(Charsets.UTF_8)

            // Parse the JSON into a Kotlin object
            val parsedResponse =
 json.decodeFromString<BedrockResponse>(jsonResponse)

            // Extract and return the generated text
            return parsedResponse.results.firstOrNull()!!.outputText
        }.getOrElse { error ->
            error.message?.let { msg ->
                System.err.println("ERROR: Can't invoke '$modelId'. Reason: $msg")
            }
            throw RuntimeException("Failed to generate text with model $modelId",
 error)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta il riferimento InvokeModelall'API AWS SDK for Kotlin.

CloudWatch esempi che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con. CloudWatch

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve CloudWatch

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare CloudWatch.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
           <namespace>
        Where:
           namespace - The namespace to filter against (for example, AWS/EC2).
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }
```

```
    val namespace = args[0]
    listAllMets(namespace)
}

suspend fun listAllMets(namespaceVal: String?) {
    val request =
        ListMetricsRequest {
            namespace = namespaceVal
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient
            .listMetricsPaginated(request)
            .transform { it.metrics?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name is ${obj.metricName}")
                println("Namespace is ${obj.namespace}")
            }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListMetricsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Elenca i CloudWatch namespace e le metriche.
- Ottieni le statistiche per un parametro e per la fatturazione stimata.
- Crea e aggiorna un pannello di controllo.
- Crea e aggiungi i dati a un parametro.
- Crea e attiva un allarme, quindi visualizza la cronologia degli allarmi.

- Aggiungi un rilevatore di anomalie.
- Acquisisci uno schema di parametri, quindi elimina le risorse.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le CloudWatch funzionalità.

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 To enable billing metrics and statistics for this example, make sure billing alerts
 are enabled for your account:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
monitor_estimated_charges_with_cloudwatch.html#turning_on_billing_metrics

 This Kotlin code example performs the following tasks:

 1. List available namespaces from Amazon CloudWatch. Select a namespace from the
 list.
 2. List available metrics within the selected namespace.
 3. Get statistics for the selected metric over the last day.
 4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last week.
 5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.
 6. List dashboards using a paginator.
 7. Create a new custom metric by adding data for it.
 8. Add the custom metric to the dashboard.
 9. Create an alarm for the custom metric.
 10. Describe current alarms.
 11. Get current data for the new custom metric.
 12. Push data into the custom metric to trigger the alarm.
```

```
 13. Check the alarm state using the action DescribeAlarmsForMetric.
 14. Get alarm history for the new alarm.
 15. Add an anomaly detector for the custom metric.
 16. Describe current anomaly detectors.
 17. Get a metric image for the custom metric.
 18. Clean up the Amazon CloudWatch resources.
 */

val DASHES: String? = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <myDate> <costDateWeek> <dashboardName> <dashboardJson> <dashboardAdd>
 <settings> <metricImage>

        Where:
            myDate - The start date to use to get metric statistics. (For example,
 2023-01-11T18:35:24.00Z.)
            costDateWeek - The start date to use to get AWS Billing and Cost
 Management statistics. (For example, 2023-01-11T18:35:24.00Z.)
            dashboardName - The name of the dashboard to create.
            dashboardJson - The location of a JSON file to use to create a
 dashboard. (See Readme file.)
            dashboardAdd - The location of a JSON file to use to update a dashboard.
 (See Readme file.)
            settings - The location of a JSON file from which various values are
 read. (See Readme file.)
            metricImage - The location of a BMP file that is used to create a
 graph.
    """

    if (args.size != 7) {
        println(usage)
        System.exit(1)
    }

    val myDate = args[0]
    val costDateWeek = args[1]
    val dashboardName = args[2]
    val dashboardJson = args[3]
    val dashboardAdd = args[4]
    val settings = args[5]
    var metricImage = args[6]
```

```
    val dataPoint = "10.0".toDouble()
    val inOb = Scanner(System.`in`)

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon CloudWatch example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. List at least five available unique namespaces from Amazon
CloudWatch. Select a CloudWatch namespace from the list.")
    val list: ArrayList<String> = listNameSpaces()
    for (z in 0..4) {
        println("    ${z + 1}. ${list[z]}")
    }

    var selectedNamespace: String
    var selectedMetrics = ""
    var num = inOb.nextLine().toInt()
    println("You selected $num")

    if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
        selectedNamespace = list[num - 1]
    } else {
        println("You did not select a valid option.")
        exitProcess(1)
    }
    println("You selected $selectedNamespace")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. List available metrics within the selected namespace and select one
from the list.")
    val metList = listMets(selectedNamespace)
    for (z in 0..4) {
        println("    ${ z + 1}. ${metList?.get(z)}")
    }
    num = inOb.nextLine().toInt()
    if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
        selectedMetrics = metList!![num - 1]
    } else {
        println("You did not select a valid option.")
        System.exit(1)
    }
    println("You selected $selectedMetrics")
```

```
    val myDimension = getSpecificMet(selectedNamespace)
    if (myDimension == null) {
        println("Error - Dimension is null")
        exitProcess(1)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Get statistics for the selected metric over the last day.")
    val metricOption: String
    val statTypes = ArrayList<String>()
    statTypes.add("SampleCount")
    statTypes.add("Average")
    statTypes.add("Sum")
    statTypes.add("Minimum")
    statTypes.add("Maximum")

    for (t in 0..4) {
        println("    ${t + 1}. ${statTypes[t]}")
    }
    println("Select a metric statistic by entering a number from the preceding
list:")
    num = inOb.nextLine().toInt()
    if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
        metricOption = statTypes[num - 1]
    } else {
        println("You did not select a valid option.")
        exitProcess(1)
    }
    println("You selected $metricOption")
    getAndDisplayMetricStatistics(selectedNamespace, selectedMetrics, metricOption,
myDate, myDimension)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last week.")
    getMetricStatistics(costDateWeek)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.")
    createDashboardWithMetrics(dashboardName, dashboardJson)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("6. List dashboards using a paginator.")
    listDashboards()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Create a new custom metric by adding data to it.")
    createNewCustomMetric(dataPoint)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Add an additional metric to the dashboard.")
    addMetricToDashboard(dashboardAdd, dashboardName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Create an alarm for the custom metric.")
    val alarmName: String = createAlarm(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Describe 10 current alarms.")
    describeAlarms()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Get current data for the new custom metric.")
    getCustomMetricData(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Push data into the custom metric to trigger the alarm.")
    addMetricDataForAlarm(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("13. Check the alarm state using the action DescribeAlarmsForMetric.")
    checkForMetricAlarm(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("14. Get alarm history for the new alarm.")
    getAlarmHistory(settings, myDate)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("15. Add an anomaly detector for the custom metric.")
    addAnomalyDetector(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("16. Describe current anomaly detectors.")
    describeAnomalyDetectors(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("17. Get a metric image for the custom metric.")
    getAndOpenMetricImage(metricImage)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("18. Clean up the Amazon CloudWatch resources.")
    deleteDashboard(dashboardName)
    deleteAlarm(alarmName)
    deleteAnomalyDetector(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The Amazon CloudWatch example scenario is complete.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteAnomalyDetector(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal =
        SingleMetricAnomalyDetector {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            stat = "Maximum"
        }

    val request =
        DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest {
```

```
            singleMetricAnomalyDetector = singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteAnomalyDetector(request)
        println("Successfully deleted the Anomaly Detector.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteAlarm(alarmNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteAlarmsRequest {
            alarmNames = listOf(alarmNameVal)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteAlarms(request)
        println("Successfully deleted alarm $alarmNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteDashboard(dashboardName: String) {
    val dashboardsRequest =
        DeleteDashboardsRequest {
            dashboardNames = listOf(dashboardName)
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteDashboards(dashboardsRequest)
        println("$dashboardName was successfully deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun getAndOpenMetricImage(fileName: String) {
    println("Getting Image data for custom metric.")
    val myJSON = """{
        "title": "Example Metric Graph",
        "view": "timeSeries",
        "stacked ": false,
        "period": 10,
        "width": 1400,
        "height": 600,
        "metrics": [
            [
            "AWS/Billing",
```

```
            "EstimatedCharges",
            "Currency",
            "USD"
            ]
        ]
        }"""

    val imageRequest =
        GetMetricWidgetImageRequest {
            metricWidget = myJSON
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricWidgetImage(imageRequest)
        val bytes = response.metricWidgetImage
        if (bytes != null) {
            File(fileName).writeBytes(bytes)
        }
    }
    println("You have successfully written data to $fileName")
}

suspend fun describeAnomalyDetectors(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val detectorsRequest =
        DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAnomalyDetectors(detectorsRequest)
        response.anomalyDetectors?.forEach { detector ->
            println("Metric name:
 ${detector.singleMetricAnomalyDetector?.metricName}")
            println("State: ${detector.stateValue}")
        }
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun addAnomalyDetector(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal =
        SingleMetricAnomalyDetector {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            stat = "Maximum"
        }

    val anomalyDetectorRequest =
        PutAnomalyDetectorRequest {
            singleMetricAnomalyDetector = singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putAnomalyDetector(anomalyDetectorRequest)
        println("Added anomaly detector for metric $customMetricName.")
    }
}

suspend fun getAlarmHistory(
    fileName: String,
    date: String,
) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val alarmNameVal = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText()
    val start = Instant.parse(date)
    val endDateVal = Instant.now()

    val historyRequest =
        DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest {
            startDate =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(start)
            endDate =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
```

```
                    .Instant(endDateVal)
            alarmName = alarmNameVal
            historyItemType = HistoryItemType.Action
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAlarmHistory(historyRequest)
        val historyItems = response.alarmHistoryItems
        if (historyItems != null) {
            if (historyItems.isEmpty()) {
                println("No alarm history data found for $alarmNameVal.")
            } else {
                for (item in historyItems) {
                    println("History summary ${item.historySummary}")
                    println("Time stamp: ${item.timestamp}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun checkForMetricAlarm(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()
    var hasAlarm = false
    var retries = 10

    val metricRequest =
        DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        while (!hasAlarm && retries > 0) {
            val response = cwClient.describeAlarmsForMetric(metricRequest)
            if (response.metricAlarms?.count()!! > 0) {
                hasAlarm = true
            }
            retries--
            delay(20000)
            println(".")
```

```
        }
        if (!hasAlarm) {
            println("No Alarm state found for $customMetricName after 10 retries.")
        } else {
            println("Alarm state found for $customMetricName.")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun addMetricDataForAlarm(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    // Set an Instant object.
    val time =
 ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT)
    val instant = Instant.parse(time)
    val datum =
        MetricDatum {
            metricName = customMetricName
            unit = StandardUnit.None
            value = 1001.00
            timestamp =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(instant)
        }

    val datum2 =
        MetricDatum {
            metricName = customMetricName
            unit = StandardUnit.None
            value = 1002.00
            timestamp =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(instant)
        }

    val metricDataList = ArrayList<MetricDatum>()
    metricDataList.add(datum)
    metricDataList.add(datum2)
```

```
    val request =
        PutMetricDataRequest {
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            metricData = metricDataList
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricData(request)
        println("Added metric values for for metric $customMetricName")
    }
}

suspend fun getCustomMetricData(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    // Set the date.
    val nowDate = Instant.now()
    val hours: Long = 1
    val minutes: Long = 30
    val date2 =
        nowDate.plus(hours, ChronoUnit.HOURS).plus(
            minutes,
            ChronoUnit.MINUTES,
        )

    val met =
        Metric {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
        }

    val metStat =
        MetricStat {
            stat = "Maximum"
            period = 1
            metric = met
        }

    val dataQUery =
        MetricDataQuery {
```

```
            metricStat = metStat
            id = "foo2"
            returnData = true
        }

    val dq = ArrayList<MetricDataQuery>()
    dq.add(dataQUery)
    val getMetReq =
        GetMetricDataRequest {
            maxDatapoints = 10
            scanBy = ScanBy.TimestampDescending
            startTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(nowDate)
            endTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(date2)
            metricDataQueries = dq
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricData(getMetReq)
        response.metricDataResults?.forEach { item ->
            println("The label is ${item.label}")
            println("The status code is ${item.statusCode}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun describeAlarms() {
    val typeList = ArrayList<AlarmType>()
    typeList.add(AlarmType.MetricAlarm)
    val alarmsRequest =
        DescribeAlarmsRequest {
            alarmTypes = typeList
            maxRecords = 10
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAlarms(alarmsRequest)
        response.metricAlarms?.forEach { alarm ->
            println("Alarm name: ${alarm.alarmName}")
            println("Alarm description: ${alarm.alarmDescription}")
        }
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun createAlarm(fileName: String): String {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode: JsonNode = ObjectMapper().readTree(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()
    val alarmNameVal = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText()
    val emailTopic = rootNode.findValue("emailTopic").asText()
    val accountId = rootNode.findValue("accountId").asText()
    val region2 = rootNode.findValue("region").asText()

    // Create a List for alarm actions.
    val alarmActionObs: MutableList<String> = ArrayList()
    alarmActionObs.add("arn:aws:sns:$region2:$accountId:$emailTopic")
    val alarmRequest =
        PutMetricAlarmRequest {
            alarmActions = alarmActionObs
            alarmDescription = "Example metric alarm"
            alarmName = alarmNameVal
            comparisonOperator = ComparisonOperator.GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold
            threshold = 100.00
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            evaluationPeriods = 1
            period = 10
            statistic = Statistic.Maximum
            datapointsToAlarm = 1
            treatMissingData = "ignore"
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricAlarm(alarmRequest)
        println("$alarmNameVal was successfully created!")
        return alarmNameVal
    }
}

suspend fun addMetricToDashboard(
    fileNameVal: String,
    dashboardNameVal: String,
) {
```

```
    val dashboardRequest =
        PutDashboardRequest {
            dashboardName = dashboardNameVal
            dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileNameVal)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
        println("$dashboardNameVal was successfully updated.")
    }
}

suspend fun createNewCustomMetric(dataPoint: Double) {
    val dimension =
        Dimension {
            name = "UNIQUE_PAGES"
            value = "URLS"
        }

    // Set an Instant object.
    val time =
 ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT)
    val instant = Instant.parse(time)
    val datum =
        MetricDatum {
            metricName = "PAGES_VISITED"
            unit = StandardUnit.None
            value = dataPoint
            timestamp =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(instant)
            dimensions = listOf(dimension)
        }

    val request =
        PutMetricDataRequest {
            namespace = "SITE/TRAFFIC"
            metricData = listOf(datum)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricData(request)
        println("Added metric values for for metric PAGES_VISITED")
    }
```

```
}

suspend fun listDashboards() {
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient
            .listDashboardsPaginated({})
            .transform { it.dashboardEntries?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name is ${obj.dashboardName}")
                println("Dashboard ARN is ${obj.dashboardArn}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun createDashboardWithMetrics(
    dashboardNameVal: String,
    fileNameVal: String,
) {
    val dashboardRequest =
        PutDashboardRequest {
            dashboardName = dashboardNameVal
            dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileNameVal)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
        println("$dashboardNameVal was successfully created.")
        val messages = response.dashboardValidationMessages
        if (messages != null) {
            if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                println("There are no messages in the new Dashboard")
            } else {
                for (message in messages) {
                    println("Message is: ${message.message}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

fun readFileAsString(file: String): String =
 String(Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(file)))

suspend fun getMetricStatistics(costDateWeek: String?) {
```

```
    val start = Instant.parse(costDateWeek)
    val endDate = Instant.now()
    val dimension =
        Dimension {
            name = "Currency"
            value = "USD"
        }

    val dimensionList: MutableList<Dimension> = ArrayList()
    dimensionList.add(dimension)

    val statisticsRequest =
        GetMetricStatisticsRequest {
            metricName = "EstimatedCharges"
            namespace = "AWS/Billing"
            dimensions = dimensionList
            statistics = listOf(Statistic.Maximum)
            startTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(start)
            endTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(endDate)
            period = 86400
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
        val data: List<Datapoint>? = response.datapoints
        if (data != null) {
            if (!data.isEmpty()) {
                for (datapoint in data) {
                    println("Timestamp:  ${datapoint.timestamp} Maximum value:
 ${datapoint.maximum}")
                }
            } else {
                println("The returned data list is empty")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun getAndDisplayMetricStatistics(
    nameSpaceVal: String,
    metVal: String,
```

```
    metricOption: String,
    date: String,
    myDimension: Dimension,
) {
    val start = Instant.parse(date)
    val endDate = Instant.now()
    val statisticsRequest =
        GetMetricStatisticsRequest {
            endTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(endDate)
            startTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(start)
            dimensions = listOf(myDimension)
            metricName = metVal
            namespace = nameSpaceVal
            period = 86400
            statistics = listOf(Statistic.fromValue(metricOption))
        }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
        val data = response.datapoints
        if (data != null) {
            if (data.isNotEmpty()) {
                for (datapoint in data) {
                    println("Timestamp: ${datapoint.timestamp} Maximum value:
 ${datapoint.maximum}")
                }
            } else {
                println("The returned data list is empty")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listMets(namespaceVal: String?): ArrayList<String>? {
    val metList = ArrayList<String>()
    val request =
        ListMetricsRequest {
            namespace = namespaceVal
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
```

```
        val reponse = cwClient.listMetrics(request)
        reponse.metrics?.forEach { metrics ->
            val data = metrics.metricName
            if (!metList.contains(data)) {
                metList.add(data!!)
            }
        }
    }
    return metList
}

suspend fun getSpecificMet(namespaceVal: String?): Dimension? {
    val request =
        ListMetricsRequest {
            namespace = namespaceVal
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.listMetrics(request)
        val myList = response.metrics
        if (myList != null) {
            return myList[0].dimensions?.get(0)
        }
    }
    return null
}

suspend fun listNameSpaces(): ArrayList<String> {
    val nameSpaceList = ArrayList<String>()
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.listMetrics(ListMetricsRequest {})
        response.metrics?.forEach { metrics ->
            val data = metrics.namespace
            if (!nameSpaceList.contains(data)) {
                nameSpaceList.add(data!!)
            }
        }
    }
    return nameSpaceList
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.

- DeleteAlarms
- DeleteAnomalyDetector
- DeleteDashboards
- DescribeAlarmHistory
- DescribeAlarms
- DescribeAlarmsForMetric
- DescribeAnomalyDetectors
- GetMetricData
- GetMetricStatistics
- GetMetricWidgetImage
- ListMetrics
- PutAnomalyDetector
- PutDashboard
- PutMetricAlarm
- PutMetricData

Azioni

`DeleteAlarms`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAlarms`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteAlarm(alarmNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteAlarmsRequest {
            alarmNames = listOf(alarmNameVal)
        }
```

```
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteAlarms(request)
        println("Successfully deleted alarm $alarmNameVal")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAlarmsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteAnomalyDetector`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteAnomalyDetector`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteAnomalyDetector(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal =
        SingleMetricAnomalyDetector {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            stat = "Maximum"
        }

    val request =
        DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest {
            singleMetricAnomalyDetector = singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal
        }
```

```
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteAnomalyDetector(request)
        println("Successfully deleted the Anomaly Detector.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAnomalyDetectorconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteDashboards`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteDashboards`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteDashboard(dashboardName: String) {
    val dashboardsRequest =
        DeleteDashboardsRequest {
            dashboardNames = listOf(dashboardName)
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteDashboards(dashboardsRequest)
        println("$dashboardName was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteDashboardsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DescribeAlarmHistory`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeAlarmHistory`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getAlarmHistory(
    fileName: String,
    date: String,
) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val alarmNameVal = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText()
    val start = Instant.parse(date)
    val endDateVal = Instant.now()

    val historyRequest =
        DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest {
            startDate =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(start)
            endDate =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(endDateVal)
            alarmName = alarmNameVal
            historyItemType = HistoryItemType.Action
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAlarmHistory(historyRequest)
        val historyItems = response.alarmHistoryItems
        if (historyItems != null) {
            if (historyItems.isEmpty()) {
                println("No alarm history data found for $alarmNameVal.")
            } else {
                for (item in historyItems) {
                    println("History summary ${item.historySummary}")
                    println("Time stamp: ${item.timestamp}")
                }
```

```
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAlarmHistoryconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DescribeAlarms`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeAlarms`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeAlarms() {
    val typeList = ArrayList<AlarmType>()
    typeList.add(AlarmType.MetricAlarm)
    val alarmsRequest =
        DescribeAlarmsRequest {
            alarmTypes = typeList
            maxRecords = 10
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAlarms(alarmsRequest)
        response.metricAlarms?.forEach { alarm ->
            println("Alarm name: ${alarm.alarmName}")
            println("Alarm description: ${alarm.alarmDescription}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAlarmsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeAlarmsForMetric`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun checkForMetricAlarm(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()
    var hasAlarm = false
    var retries = 10

    val metricRequest =
        DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        while (!hasAlarm && retries > 0) {
            val response = cwClient.describeAlarmsForMetric(metricRequest)
            if (response.metricAlarms?.count()!! > 0) {
                hasAlarm = true
            }
            retries--
            delay(20000)
            println(".")
        }
        if (!hasAlarm) {
            println("No Alarm state found for $customMetricName after 10 retries.")
        } else {
            println("Alarm state found for $customMetricName.")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAlarmsForMetricconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DescribeAnomalyDetectors`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeAnomalyDetectors`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeAnomalyDetectors(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val detectorsRequest =
        DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAnomalyDetectors(detectorsRequest)
        response.anomalyDetectors?.forEach { detector ->
            println("Metric name:
 ${detector.singleMetricAnomalyDetector?.metricName}")
            println("State: ${detector.stateValue}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAnomalyDetectorsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DisableAlarmActions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DisableAlarmActions`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun disableActions(alarmName: String) {
    val request =
        DisableAlarmActionsRequest {
            alarmNames = listOf(alarmName)
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.disableAlarmActions(request)
        println("Successfully disabled actions on alarm $alarmName")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisableAlarmActionsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`EnableAlarmActions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `EnableAlarmActions`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun enableActions(alarm: String) {
    val request =
```

```
        EnableAlarmActionsRequest {
            alarmNames = listOf(alarm)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.enableAlarmActions(request)
        println("Successfully enabled actions on alarm $alarm")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, EnableAlarmActionsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`GetMetricData`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetMetricData`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getCustomMetricData(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    // Set the date.
    val nowDate = Instant.now()
    val hours: Long = 1
    val minutes: Long = 30
    val date2 =
        nowDate.plus(hours, ChronoUnit.HOURS).plus(
            minutes,
            ChronoUnit.MINUTES,
        )
```

```
    val met =
        Metric {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
        }

    val metStat =
        MetricStat {
            stat = "Maximum"
            period = 1
            metric = met
        }

    val dataQUery =
        MetricDataQuery {
            metricStat = metStat
            id = "foo2"
            returnData = true
        }

    val dq = ArrayList<MetricDataQuery>()
    dq.add(dataQUery)
    val getMetReq =
        GetMetricDataRequest {
            maxDatapoints = 10
            scanBy = ScanBy.TimestampDescending
            startTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(nowDate)
            endTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(date2)
            metricDataQueries = dq
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricData(getMetReq)
        response.metricDataResults?.forEach { item ->
            println("The label is ${item.label}")
            println("The status code is ${item.statusCode}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetMetricDataconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`GetMetricStatistics`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetMetricStatistics`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getAndDisplayMetricStatistics(
    nameSpaceVal: String,
    metVal: String,
    metricOption: String,
    date: String,
    myDimension: Dimension,
) {
    val start = Instant.parse(date)
    val endDate = Instant.now()
    val statisticsRequest =
        GetMetricStatisticsRequest {
            endTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(endDate)
            startTime =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(start)
            dimensions = listOf(myDimension)
            metricName = metVal
            namespace = nameSpaceVal
            period = 86400
            statistics = listOf(Statistic.fromValue(metricOption))
        }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
```

```
        val response = cwClient.getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
        val data = response.datapoints
        if (data != null) {
            if (data.isNotEmpty()) {
                for (datapoint in data) {
                    println("Timestamp: ${datapoint.timestamp} Maximum value:
 ${datapoint.maximum}")
                }
            } else {
                println("The returned data list is empty")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetMetricStatisticsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`GetMetricWidgetImage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetMetricWidgetImage`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getAndOpenMetricImage(fileName: String) {
    println("Getting Image data for custom metric.")
    val myJSON = """{
        "title": "Example Metric Graph",
        "view": "timeSeries",
        "stacked ": false,
        "period": 10,
        "width": 1400,
        "height": 600,
        "metrics": [
            [
```

```
            "AWS/Billing",
            "EstimatedCharges",
            "Currency",
            "USD"
            ]
        ]
        }"""

    val imageRequest =
        GetMetricWidgetImageRequest {
            metricWidget = myJSON
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricWidgetImage(imageRequest)
        val bytes = response.metricWidgetImage
        if (bytes != null) {
            File(fileName).writeBytes(bytes)
        }
    }
    println("You have successfully written data to $fileName")
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetMetricWidgetImageconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ListDashboards`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListDashboards`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listDashboards() {
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient
            .listDashboardsPaginated({})
```

```
            .transform { it.dashboardEntries?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name is ${obj.dashboardName}")
                println("Dashboard ARN is ${obj.dashboardArn}")
            }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListDashboardsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ListMetrics`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListMetrics`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listMets(namespaceVal: String?): ArrayList<String>? {
    val metList = ArrayList<String>()
    val request =
        ListMetricsRequest {
            namespace = namespaceVal
        }
    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val reponse = cwClient.listMetrics(request)
        reponse.metrics?.forEach { metrics ->
            val data = metrics.metricName
            if (!metList.contains(data)) {
                metList.add(data!!)
            }
        }
    }
    return metList
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListMetricsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`PutAnomalyDetector`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutAnomalyDetector`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun addAnomalyDetector(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal =
        SingleMetricAnomalyDetector {
            metricName = customMetricName
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            stat = "Maximum"
        }

    val anomalyDetectorRequest =
        PutAnomalyDetectorRequest {
            singleMetricAnomalyDetector = singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putAnomalyDetector(anomalyDetectorRequest)
        println("Added anomaly detector for metric $customMetricName.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutAnomalyDetectorconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`PutDashboard`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutDashboard`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createDashboardWithMetrics(
    dashboardNameVal: String,
    fileNameVal: String,
) {
    val dashboardRequest =
        PutDashboardRequest {
            dashboardName = dashboardNameVal
            dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileNameVal)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
        println("$dashboardNameVal was successfully created.")
        val messages = response.dashboardValidationMessages
        if (messages != null) {
            if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                println("There are no messages in the new Dashboard")
            } else {
                for (message in messages) {
                    println("Message is: ${message.message}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutDashboardconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`PutMetricAlarm`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutMetricAlarm`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun putMetricAlarm(
    alarmNameVal: String,
    instanceIdVal: String,
) {
    val dimensionOb =
        Dimension {
            name = "InstanceId"
            value = instanceIdVal
        }

    val request =
        PutMetricAlarmRequest {
            alarmName = alarmNameVal
            comparisonOperator = ComparisonOperator.GreaterThanThreshold
            evaluationPeriods = 1
            metricName = "CPUUtilization"
            namespace = "AWS/EC2"
            period = 60
            statistic = Statistic.fromValue("Average")
            threshold = 70.0
            actionsEnabled = false
            alarmDescription = "An Alarm created by the Kotlin SDK when server CPU
 utilization exceeds 70%"
            unit = StandardUnit.fromValue("Seconds")
            dimensions = listOf(dimensionOb)
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricAlarm(request)
        println("Successfully created an alarm with name $alarmNameVal")
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutMetricAlarmconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`PutMetricData`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutMetricData`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun addMetricDataForAlarm(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    // Set an Instant object.
    val time =
 ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT)
    val instant = Instant.parse(time)
    val datum =
        MetricDatum {
            metricName = customMetricName
            unit = StandardUnit.None
            value = 1001.00
            timestamp =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(instant)
        }

    val datum2 =
        MetricDatum {
            metricName = customMetricName
```

```
            unit = StandardUnit.None
            value = 1002.00
            timestamp =
                aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
                    .Instant(instant)
        }

    val metricDataList = ArrayList<MetricDatum>()
    metricDataList.add(datum)
    metricDataList.add(datum2)

    val request =
        PutMetricDataRequest {
            namespace = customMetricNamespace
            metricData = metricDataList
        }

    CloudWatchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricData(request)
        println("Added metric values for for metric $customMetricName")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutMetricDataconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

CloudWatch Registra esempi utilizzando SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin with Logs. CloudWatch

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`DeleteSubscriptionFilter`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteSubscriptionFilter`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteSubFilter(
    filter: String?,
    logGroup: String?,
) {
    val request =
        DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest {
            filterName = filter
            logGroupName = logGroup
        }

    CloudWatchLogsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { logs ->
        logs.deleteSubscriptionFilter(request)
        println("Successfully deleted CloudWatch logs subscription filter named
 $filter")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteSubscriptionFilterconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DescribeSubscriptionFilters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeSubscriptionFilters`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeFilters(logGroup: String) {
    val request =
        DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest {
            logGroupName = logGroup
            limit = 1
        }

    CloudWatchLogsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { cwlClient ->
        val response = cwlClient.describeSubscriptionFilters(request)
        response.subscriptionFilters?.forEach { filter ->
            println("Retrieved filter with name  ${filter.filterName} pattern
 ${filter.filterPattern} and destination ${filter.destinationArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeSubscriptionFilterconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`StartLiveTail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StartLiveTail`

SDK per Kotlin

Includere i file richiesti.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailResponseStream
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.takeWhile
```

Avvia la sessione Live Tail.

```
    val client = CloudWatchLogsClient.fromEnvironment()

    val request = StartLiveTailRequest {
        logGroupIdentifiers = logGroupIdentifiersVal
        logStreamNames = logStreamNamesVal
        logEventFilterPattern = logEventFilterPatternVal
    }

    val startTime = System.currentTimeMillis()

    try {
        client.startLiveTail(request) { response ->
            val stream = response.responseStream
            if (stream != null) {
                /* Set a timeout to unsubcribe from the flow. This will:
                * 1). Close the stream
                * 2). Stop the Live Tail session
                */
                stream.takeWhile { System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime <
10000 }.collect { value ->
                    if (value is StartLiveTailResponseStream.SessionStart) {
                        println(value.asSessionStart())
                    } else if (value is StartLiveTailResponseStream.SessionUpdate) {
                        for (e in value.asSessionUpdate().sessionResults!!) {
                            println(e)
                        }
                    } else {
                        throw IllegalArgumentException("Unknown event type")
                    }
                }
            } else {
                throw IllegalArgumentException("No response stream")
            }
        }
    } catch (e: Exception) {
        println("Exception occurred during StartLiveTail: $e")
        System.exit(1)
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartLiveTailconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Esempi di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con Amazon Cognito Identity Provider.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`AdminGetUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AdminGetUser`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getAdminUser(
    userNameVal: String?,
    poolIdVal: String?,
) {
    val userRequest =
```

```
        AdminGetUserRequest {
            username = userNameVal
            userPoolId = poolIdVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.adminGetUser(userRequest)
        println("User status ${response.userStatus}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AdminGetUserconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`AdminInitiateAuth`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `AdminInitiateAuth`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun checkAuthMethod(
    clientIdVal: String,
    userNameVal: String,
    passwordVal: String,
    userPoolIdVal: String,
): AdminInitiateAuthResponse {
    val authParas = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    authParas["USERNAME"] = userNameVal
    authParas["PASSWORD"] = passwordVal

    val authRequest =
        AdminInitiateAuthRequest {
            clientId = clientIdVal
            userPoolId = userPoolIdVal
            authParameters = authParas
```

```
            authFlow = AuthFlowType.AdminUserPasswordAuth
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.adminInitiateAuth(authRequest)
        println("Result Challenge is ${response.challengeName}")
        return response
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AdminInitiateAuthconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`AdminRespondToAuthChallenge`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `AdminRespondToAuthChallenge`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Respond to an authentication challenge.
suspend fun adminRespondToAuthChallenge(
    userName: String,
    clientIdVal: String?,
    mfaCode: String,
    sessionVal: String?,
) {
    println("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated")
    val challengeResponsesOb = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    challengeResponsesOb["USERNAME"] = userName
    challengeResponsesOb["SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE"] = mfaCode

    val adminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest =
        AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest {
            challengeName = ChallengeNameType.SoftwareTokenMfa
            clientId = clientIdVal
```

```
            challengeResponses = challengeResponsesOb
            session = sessionVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val respondToAuthChallengeResult =
 identityProviderClient.adminRespondToAuthChallenge(adminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest)
        println("respondToAuthChallengeResult.getAuthenticationResult()
 ${respondToAuthChallengeResult.authenticationResult}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AdminRespondToAuthChallengeconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`AssociateSoftwareToken`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `AssociateSoftwareToken`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getSecretForAppMFA(sessionVal: String?): String? {
    val softwareTokenRequest =
        AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest {
            session = sessionVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val tokenResponse =
 identityProviderClient.associateSoftwareToken(softwareTokenRequest)
        val secretCode = tokenResponse.secretCode
        println("Enter this token into Google Authenticator")
```

```
        println(secretCode)
        return tokenResponse.session
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AssociateSoftwareTokenconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ConfirmSignUp`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ConfirmSignUp`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun confirmSignUp(
    clientIdVal: String?,
    codeVal: String?,
    userNameVal: String?,
) {
    val signUpRequest =
        ConfirmSignUpRequest {
            clientId = clientIdVal
            confirmationCode = codeVal
            username = userNameVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        identityProviderClient.confirmSignUp(signUpRequest)
        println("$userNameVal  was confirmed")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ConfirmSignUpconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ListUsers`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListUsers`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listAllUsers(userPoolId: String) {
    val request =
        ListUsersRequest {
            this.userPoolId = userPoolId
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { cognitoClient ->
        val response = cognitoClient.listUsers(request)
        response.users?.forEach { user ->
            println("The user name is ${user.username}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListUsersconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ResendConfirmationCode`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ResendConfirmationCode`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun resendConfirmationCode(
    clientIdVal: String?,
    userNameVal: String?,
) {
    val codeRequest =
        ResendConfirmationCodeRequest {
            clientId = clientIdVal
            username = userNameVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.resendConfirmationCode(codeRequest)
        println("Method of delivery is " +
 (response.codeDeliveryDetails?.deliveryMedium))
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ResendConfirmationCodeconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`SignUp`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `SignUp`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun signUp(
    clientIdVal: String?,
    userNameVal: String?,
    passwordVal: String?,
    emailVal: String?,
) {
    val userAttrs =
        AttributeType {
```

```
            name = "email"
            value = emailVal
        }

    val userAttrsList = mutableListOf<AttributeType>()
    userAttrsList.add(userAttrs)
    val signUpRequest =
        SignUpRequest {
            userAttributes = userAttrsList
            username = userNameVal
            clientId = clientIdVal
            password = passwordVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        identityProviderClient.signUp(signUpRequest)
        println("User has been signed up")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SignUpconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`VerifySoftwareToken`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `VerifySoftwareToken`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
suspend fun verifyTOTP(
    sessionVal: String?,
    codeVal: String?,
) {
    val tokenRequest =
```

```
        VerifySoftwareTokenRequest {
            userCode = codeVal
            session = sessionVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val verifyResponse =
 identityProviderClient.verifySoftwareToken(tokenRequest)
        println("The status of the token is ${verifyResponse.status}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, VerifySoftwareTokenconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Scenari

Registrazione di un utente a un pool di utenti che richiede l'autenticazione MFA

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Registra e conferma un utente con nome utente, password e indirizzo e-mail.
- Configura l'autenticazione a più fattori associando un'applicazione MFA all'utente.
- Accedi utilizzando una password e un codice MFA.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation:
```

```
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 TIP: To set up the required user pool, run the AWS Cloud Development
 Kit (AWS CDK) script provided in this GitHub repo at resources/cdk/
cognito_scenario_user_pool_with_mfa.

 This code example performs the following operations:

 1. Invokes the signUp method to sign up a user.
 2. Invokes the adminGetUser method to get the user's confirmation status.
 3. Invokes the ResendConfirmationCode method if the user requested another code.
 4. Invokes the confirmSignUp method.
 5. Invokes the initiateAuth to sign in. This results in being prompted to
 set up TOTP (time-based one-time password). (The response is “ChallengeName”:
 “MFA_SETUP”).
 6. Invokes the AssociateSoftwareToken method to generate a TOTP MFA private key.
 This can be used with Google Authenticator.
 7. Invokes the VerifySoftwareToken method to verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
 8. Invokes the AdminInitiateAuth to sign in again. This results in being prompted
 to submit a TOTP (Response: “ChallengeName”: “SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA”).
 9. Invokes the AdminRespondToAuthChallenge to get back a token.
 */

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <clientId> <poolId>
        Where:
            clientId - The app client Id value that you can get from the AWS CDK
 script.
            poolId - The pool Id that you can get from the AWS CDK script.
    """

    if (args.size != 2) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val clientId = args[0]
    val poolId = args[1]

    // Use the console to get data from the user.
    println("*** Enter your use name")
    val inOb = Scanner(System.`in`)
```

```
    val userName = inOb.nextLine()
    println(userName)

    println("*** Enter your password")
    val password: String = inOb.nextLine()

    println("*** Enter your email")
    val email = inOb.nextLine()

    println("*** Signing up $userName")
    signUp(clientId, userName, password, email)

    println("*** Getting $userName in the user pool")
    getAdminUser(userName, poolId)

    println("*** Conformation code sent to $userName. Would you like to send a new
 code? (Yes/No)")
    val ans = inOb.nextLine()

    if (ans.compareTo("Yes") == 0) {
        println("*** Sending a new confirmation code")
        resendConfirmationCode(clientId, userName)
    }
    println("*** Enter the confirmation code that was emailed")
    val code = inOb.nextLine()
    confirmSignUp(clientId, code, userName)

    println("*** Rechecking the status of $userName in the user pool")
    getAdminUser(userName, poolId)

    val authResponse = checkAuthMethod(clientId, userName, password, poolId)
    val mySession = authResponse.session
    val newSession = getSecretForAppMFA(mySession)
    println("*** Enter the 6-digit code displayed in Google Authenticator")
    val myCode = inOb.nextLine()

    // Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
    verifyTOTP(newSession, myCode)
    println("*** Re-enter a 6-digit code displayed in Google Authenticator")
    val mfaCode: String = inOb.nextLine()
    val authResponse1 = checkAuthMethod(clientId, userName, password, poolId)
    val session2 = authResponse1.session
    adminRespondToAuthChallenge(userName, clientId, mfaCode, session2)
}
```

```
suspend fun checkAuthMethod(
    clientIdVal: String,
    userNameVal: String,
    passwordVal: String,
    userPoolIdVal: String,
): AdminInitiateAuthResponse {
    val authParas = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    authParas["USERNAME"] = userNameVal
    authParas["PASSWORD"] = passwordVal

    val authRequest =
        AdminInitiateAuthRequest {
            clientId = clientIdVal
            userPoolId = userPoolIdVal
            authParameters = authParas
            authFlow = AuthFlowType.AdminUserPasswordAuth
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.adminInitiateAuth(authRequest)
        println("Result Challenge is ${response.challengeName}")
        return response
    }
}

suspend fun resendConfirmationCode(
    clientIdVal: String?,
    userNameVal: String?,
) {
    val codeRequest =
        ResendConfirmationCodeRequest {
            clientId = clientIdVal
            username = userNameVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.resendConfirmationCode(codeRequest)
        println("Method of delivery is " +
 (response.codeDeliveryDetails?.deliveryMedium))
    }
}
```

```
// Respond to an authentication challenge.
suspend fun adminRespondToAuthChallenge(
    userName: String,
    clientIdVal: String?,
    mfaCode: String,
    sessionVal: String?,
) {
    println("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated")
    val challengeResponsesOb = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    challengeResponsesOb["USERNAME"] = userName
    challengeResponsesOb["SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE"] = mfaCode

    val adminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest =
        AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest {
            challengeName = ChallengeNameType.SoftwareTokenMfa
            clientId = clientIdVal
            challengeResponses = challengeResponsesOb
            session = sessionVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val respondToAuthChallengeResult =
 identityProviderClient.adminRespondToAuthChallenge(adminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest)
        println("respondToAuthChallengeResult.getAuthenticationResult()
 ${respondToAuthChallengeResult.authenticationResult}")
    }
}

// Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
suspend fun verifyTOTP(
    sessionVal: String?,
    codeVal: String?,
) {
    val tokenRequest =
        VerifySoftwareTokenRequest {
            userCode = codeVal
            session = sessionVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
```

```
        val verifyResponse =
 identityProviderClient.verifySoftwareToken(tokenRequest)
        println("The status of the token is ${verifyResponse.status}")
    }
}

suspend fun getSecretForAppMFA(sessionVal: String?): String? {
    val softwareTokenRequest =
        AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest {
            session = sessionVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val tokenResponse =
 identityProviderClient.associateSoftwareToken(softwareTokenRequest)
        val secretCode = tokenResponse.secretCode
        println("Enter this token into Google Authenticator")
        println(secretCode)
        return tokenResponse.session
    }
}

suspend fun confirmSignUp(
    clientIdVal: String?,
    codeVal: String?,
    userNameVal: String?,
) {
    val signUpRequest =
        ConfirmSignUpRequest {
            clientId = clientIdVal
            confirmationCode = codeVal
            username = userNameVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        identityProviderClient.confirmSignUp(signUpRequest)
        println("$userNameVal  was confirmed")
    }
}

suspend fun getAdminUser(
    userNameVal: String?,
```

```
    poolIdVal: String?,
) {
    val userRequest =
        AdminGetUserRequest {
            username = userNameVal
            userPoolId = poolIdVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.adminGetUser(userRequest)
        println("User status ${response.userStatus}")
    }
}

suspend fun signUp(
    clientIdVal: String?,
    userNameVal: String?,
    passwordVal: String?,
    emailVal: String?,
) {
    val userAttrs =
        AttributeType {
            name = "email"
            value = emailVal
        }

    val userAttrsList = mutableListOf<AttributeType>()
    userAttrsList.add(userAttrs)
    val signUpRequest =
        SignUpRequest {
            userAttributes = userAttrsList
            username = userNameVal
            clientId = clientIdVal
            password = passwordVal
        }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        identityProviderClient.signUp(signUpRequest)
        println("User has been signed up")
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers
  - ResendConfirmationCode
  - RespondToAuthChallenge
  - SignUp
  - VerifySoftwareToken

Esempi di Amazon Comprehend con SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con Amazon Comprehend.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Crea un'applicazione di messaggistica

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione di messaggistica utilizzando Amazon SQS.

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon SQS per sviluppare un'API REST Spring che invia e recupera messaggi.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SQS

Esempi di DynamoDB che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con DynamoDB.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base

- Azioni
- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea una tabella in grado di contenere i dati del filmato.
- Inserisci, ottieni e aggiorna un singolo filmato nella tabella.
- Scrivi i dati del filmato nella tabella da un file JSON di esempio.
- Esegui una query sui filmati che sono stati rilasciati in un dato anno.
- Cerca i filmati che sono stati distribuiti in diversi anni.
- Elimina un filmato dalla tabella, quindi elimina la tabella.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creazione di una tabella DynamoDB

```
suspend fun createScenarioTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    key: String,
) {
    val attDef =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = key
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
        }

    val attDef1 =
        AttributeDefinition {
```

```
            attributeName = "title"
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
        }

    val keySchemaVal =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = key
            keyType = KeyType.Hash
        }

    val keySchemaVal1 =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = "title"
            keyType = KeyType.Range
        }

    val request =
        CreateTableRequest {
            attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef, attDef1)
            keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal, keySchemaVal1)
            billingMode = BillingMode.PayPerRequest
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.createTable(request)
        ddb.waitUntilTableExists {
            // suspend call
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
        println("The table was successfully created
 ${response.tableDescription?.tableArn}")
    }
}
```

Crea una funzione helper per scaricare ed estrarre il file JSON di esempio.

```
// Load data into the table.
suspend fun loadData(
    tableName: String,
    fileName: String,
) {
```

```
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val iter: Iterator<JsonNode> = rootNode.iterator()
    var currentNode: ObjectNode

    var t = 0
    while (iter.hasNext()) {
        if (t == 50) {
            break
        }

        currentNode = iter.next() as ObjectNode
        val year = currentNode.path("year").asInt()
        val title = currentNode.path("title").asText()
        val info = currentNode.path("info").toString()
        putMovie(tableName, year, title, info)
        t++
    }
}

suspend fun putMovie(
    tableNameVal: String,
    year: Int,
    title: String,
    info: String,
) {
    val itemValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    val strVal = year.toString()
    // Add all content to the table.
    itemValues["year"] = AttributeValue.N(strVal)
    itemValues["title"] = AttributeValue.S(title)
    itemValues["info"] = AttributeValue.S(info)

    val request =
        PutItemRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            item = itemValues
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.putItem(request)
        println("Added $title to the Movie table.")
    }
}
```

Ottieni un elemento da una tabella

```
suspend fun getMovie(
    tableNameVal: String,
    keyName: String,
    keyVal: String,
) {
    val keyToGet = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    keyToGet[keyName] = AttributeValue.N(keyVal)
    keyToGet["title"] = AttributeValue.S("King Kong")

    val request =
        GetItemRequest {
            key = keyToGet
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request)
        val numbersMap = returnedItem.item
        numbersMap?.forEach { key1 ->
            println(key1.key)
            println(key1.value)
        }
    }
}
```

Esempio completo.

```
suspend fun main() {
    val tableName = "Movies"
    val fileName = "../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json"
    val partitionAlias = "#a"

    println("Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named Movies with a key named id and
 a sort key named title.")
    createScenarioTable(tableName, "year")
    loadData(tableName, fileName)
    getMovie(tableName, "year", "1933")
    scanMovies(tableName)
```

```
    val count = queryMovieTable(tableName, "year", partitionAlias)
    println("There are $count Movies released in 2013.")
    deletIssuesTable(tableName)
}

suspend fun createScenarioTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    key: String,
) {
    val attDef =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = key
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
        }

    val attDef1 =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = "title"
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
        }

    val keySchemaVal =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = key
            keyType = KeyType.Hash
        }

    val keySchemaVal1 =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = "title"
            keyType = KeyType.Range
        }

    val request =
        CreateTableRequest {
            attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef, attDef1)
            keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal, keySchemaVal1)
            billingMode = BillingMode.PayPerRequest
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.createTable(request)
        ddb.waitUntilTableExists {
```

```
            // suspend call
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
        println("The table was successfully created
 ${response.tableDescription?.tableArn}")
    }
}

// Load data into the table.
suspend fun loadData(
    tableName: String,
    fileName: String,
) {
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val iter: Iterator<JsonNode> = rootNode.iterator()
    var currentNode: ObjectNode

    var t = 0
    while (iter.hasNext()) {
        if (t == 50) {
            break
        }

        currentNode = iter.next() as ObjectNode
        val year = currentNode.path("year").asInt()
        val title = currentNode.path("title").asText()
        val info = currentNode.path("info").toString()
        putMovie(tableName, year, title, info)
        t++
    }
}

suspend fun putMovie(
    tableNameVal: String,
    year: Int,
    title: String,
    info: String,
) {
    val itemValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    val strVal = year.toString()
    // Add all content to the table.
    itemValues["year"] = AttributeValue.N(strVal)
    itemValues["title"] = AttributeValue.S(title)
```

```
    itemValues["info"] = AttributeValue.S(info)

    val request =
        PutItemRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            item = itemValues
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.putItem(request)
        println("Added $title to the Movie table.")
    }
}

suspend fun getMovie(
    tableNameVal: String,
    keyName: String,
    keyVal: String,
) {
    val keyToGet = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    keyToGet[keyName] = AttributeValue.N(keyVal)
    keyToGet["title"] = AttributeValue.S("King Kong")

    val request =
        GetItemRequest {
            key = keyToGet
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request)
        val numbersMap = returnedItem.item
        numbersMap?.forEach { key1 ->
            println(key1.key)
            println(key1.value)
        }
    }
}

suspend fun deletIssuesTable(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteTableRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
```

```
    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteTable(request)
        println("$tableNameVal was deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun queryMovieTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    partitionKeyName: String,
    partitionAlias: String,
): Int {
    val attrNameAlias = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    attrNameAlias[partitionAlias] = "year"

    // Set up mapping of the partition name with the value.
    val attrValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    attrValues[":$partitionKeyName"] = AttributeValue.N("2013")

    val request =
        QueryRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            keyConditionExpression = "$partitionAlias = :$partitionKeyName"
            expressionAttributeNames = attrNameAlias
            this.expressionAttributeValues = attrValues
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.query(request)
        return response.count
    }
}

suspend fun scanMovies(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        ScanRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.scan(request)
        response.items?.forEach { item ->
            item.keys.forEach { key ->
                println("The key name is $key\n")
```

```
                println("The value is ${item[key]}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

Azioni

`CreateTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateTable`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createNewTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    key: String,
```

```
): String? {
    val attDef =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = key
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
        }

    val keySchemaVal =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = key
            keyType = KeyType.Hash
        }

    val request =
        CreateTableRequest {
            attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef)
            keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal)
            billingMode = BillingMode.PayPerRequest
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        var tableArn: String
        val response = ddb.createTable(request)
        ddb.waitUntilTableExists {
            // suspend call
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
        tableArn = response.tableDescription!!.tableArn.toString()
        println("Table $tableArn is ready")
        return tableArn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTableconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteItem`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteDynamoDBItem(
    tableNameVal: String,
    keyName: String,
    keyVal: String,
) {
    val keyToGet = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    keyToGet[keyName] = AttributeValue.S(keyVal)

    val request =
        DeleteItemRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            key = keyToGet
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteItem(request)
        println("Item with key matching $keyVal was deleted")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteItemconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteTable`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteDynamoDBTable(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteTableRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteTable(request)
        println("$tableNameVal was deleted")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTableconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`GetItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetItem`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getSpecificItem(
    tableNameVal: String,
    keyName: String,
    keyVal: String,
) {
```

```
    val keyToGet = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    keyToGet[keyName] = AttributeValue.S(keyVal)

    val request =
        GetItemRequest {
            key = keyToGet
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request)
        val numbersMap = returnedItem.item
        numbersMap?.forEach { key1 ->
            println(key1.key)
            println(key1.value)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetItemconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ListTables`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListTables`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listAllTables() {
    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.listTables(ListTablesRequest {})
        response.tableNames?.forEach { tableName ->
            println("Table name is $tableName")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTablesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`PutItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutItem`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun putItemInTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    key: String,
    keyVal: String,
    albumTitle: String,
    albumTitleValue: String,
    awards: String,
    awardVal: String,
    songTitle: String,
    songTitleVal: String,
) {
    val itemValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()

    // Add all content to the table.
    itemValues[key] = AttributeValue.S(keyVal)
    itemValues[songTitle] = AttributeValue.S(songTitleVal)
    itemValues[albumTitle] = AttributeValue.S(albumTitleValue)
    itemValues[awards] = AttributeValue.S(awardVal)

    val request =
        PutItemRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            item = itemValues
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
```

```
        ddb.putItem(request)
        println(" A new item was placed into $tableNameVal.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutItemconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`Query`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Query`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun queryDynTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    partitionKeyName: String,
    partitionKeyVal: String,
    partitionAlias: String,
): Int {
    val attrNameAlias = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    attrNameAlias[partitionAlias] = partitionKeyName

    // Set up mapping of the partition name with the value.
    val attrValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    attrValues[":$partitionKeyName"] = AttributeValue.S(partitionKeyVal)

    val request =
        QueryRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            keyConditionExpression = "$partitionAlias = :$partitionKeyName"
            expressionAttributeNames = attrNameAlias
            this.expressionAttributeValues = attrValues
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
```

```
        val response = ddb.query(request)
        return response.count
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API di SDK AWS per Kotlin.

`Scan`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`Scan`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun scanItems(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        ScanRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.scan(request)
        response.items?.forEach { item ->
            item.keys.forEach { key ->
                println("The key name is $key\n")
                println("The value is ${item[key]}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Scan nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API di SDK AWS per Kotlin.

`UpdateItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`UpdateItem`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun updateTableItem(
    tableNameVal: String,
    keyName: String,
    keyVal: String,
    name: String,
    updateVal: String,
) {
    val itemKey = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    itemKey[keyName] = AttributeValue.S(keyVal)

    val updatedValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValueUpdate>()
    updatedValues[name] =
        AttributeValueUpdate {
            value = AttributeValue.S(updateVal)
            action = AttributeAction.Put
        }

    val request =
        UpdateItemRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
            key = itemKey
            attributeUpdates = updatedValues
        }

    DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.updateItem(request)
        println("Item in $tableNameVal was updated")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateItemconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Creazione di un'applicazione Web per tracciare i dati DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in una tabella Amazon DynamoDB e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon DynamoDB per creare un'applicazione Web dinamica che traccia i dati di lavoro DynamoDB.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

Esecuzione di una query su una tabella mediante batch di istruzioni PartiQL

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ricezione di un batch di elementi mediante più istruzioni SELECT.
- Aggiunta di un batch di articoli eseguendo più istruzioni INSERT.
- Aggiornamento di un batch di elementi mediante più istruzioni UPDATE.
- Eliminazione di un batch di elementi mediante più istruzioni DELETE.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun main() {
    val ddb = DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }
    val tableName = "MoviesPartiQBatch"
    println("Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named $tableName with a key named id
 and a sort key named title.")
    createTablePartiQLBatch(ddb, tableName, "year")
    putRecordBatch(ddb)
    updateTableItemBatchBatch(ddb)
    deleteItemsBatch(ddb)
    deleteTablePartiQLBatch(tableName)
}

suspend fun createTablePartiQLBatch(
    ddb: DynamoDbClient,
    tableNameVal: String,
```

```
    key: String,
) {
    val attDef =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = key
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
        }

    val attDef1 =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = "title"
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
        }

    val keySchemaVal =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = key
            keyType = KeyType.Hash
        }

    val keySchemaVal1 =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = "title"
            keyType = KeyType.Range
        }

    val request =
        CreateTableRequest {
            attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef, attDef1)
            keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal, keySchemaVal1)
            billingMode = BillingMode.PayPerRequest
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    val response = ddb.createTable(request)
    ddb.waitUntilTableExists {
        // suspend call
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }
    println("The table was successfully created
 ${response.tableDescription?.tableArn}")
}

suspend fun putRecordBatch(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
```

```
    val sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQBatch VALUE {'year':?, 'title' : ?,
 'info' : ?}"

    // Create three movies to add to the Amazon DynamoDB table.
    val parametersMovie1 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersMovie1.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersMovie1.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 1"))
    parametersMovie1.add(AttributeValue.S("No Information"))

    val statementRequestMovie1 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersMovie1
        }

    // Set data for Movie 2.
    val parametersMovie2 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersMovie2.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersMovie2.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 2"))
    parametersMovie2.add(AttributeValue.S("No Information"))

    val statementRequestMovie2 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersMovie2
        }

    // Set data for Movie 3.
    val parametersMovie3 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersMovie3.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersMovie3.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 3"))
    parametersMovie3.add(AttributeValue.S("No Information"))

    val statementRequestMovie3 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersMovie3
        }

    // Add all three movies to the list.
    val myBatchStatementList = mutableListOf<BatchStatementRequest>()
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie1)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie2)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie3)
```

```
    val batchRequest =
        BatchExecuteStatementRequest {
            statements = myBatchStatementList
        }
    val response = ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest)
    println("ExecuteStatement successful: " + response.toString())
    println("Added new movies using a batch command.")
}

suspend fun updateTableItemBatchBatch(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement =
        "UPDATE MoviesPartiQBatch SET info = 'directors\":[\"Merian C. Cooper\",
\"Ernest B. Schoedsack' where year=? and title=?"
    val parametersRec1 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec1.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec1.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 1"))
    val statementRequestRec1 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersRec1
        }

    // Update record 2.
    val parametersRec2 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec2.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec2.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 2"))
    val statementRequestRec2 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersRec2
        }

    // Update record 3.
    val parametersRec3 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec3.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec3.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 3"))
    val statementRequestRec3 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersRec3
        }

    // Add all three movies to the list.
```

```
    val myBatchStatementList = mutableListOf<BatchStatementRequest>()
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec1)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec2)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec3)

    val batchRequest =
        BatchExecuteStatementRequest {
            statements = myBatchStatementList
        }

    val response = ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest)
    println("ExecuteStatement successful: $response")
    println("Updated three movies using a batch command.")
    println("Items were updated!")
}

suspend fun deleteItemsBatch(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    // Specify three records to delete.
    val sqlStatement = "DELETE FROM MoviesPartiQBatch WHERE year = ? and title=?"
    val parametersRec1 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec1.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec1.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 1"))

    val statementRequestRec1 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersRec1
        }

    // Specify record 2.
    val parametersRec2 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec2.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec2.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 2"))
    val statementRequestRec2 =
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersRec2
        }

    // Specify record 3.
    val parametersRec3 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec3.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec3.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 3"))
    val statementRequestRec3 =
```

```
        BatchStatementRequest {
            statement = sqlStatement
            parameters = parametersRec3
        }

    // Add all three movies to the list.
    val myBatchStatementList = mutableListOf<BatchStatementRequest>()
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec1)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec2)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec3)

    val batchRequest =
        BatchExecuteStatementRequest {
            statements = myBatchStatementList
        }

    ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest)
    println("Deleted three movies using a batch command.")
}

suspend fun deleteTablePartiQLBatch(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteTableRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteTable(request)
        println("$tableNameVal was deleted")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, BatchExecuteStatementconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Esecuzione di una query mediante PartiQL

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ricezione di un articolo eseguendo un'istruzione SELECT.
- Aggiunta di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione INSERT.
- Aggiornamento di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione UPDATE.

- Eliminazione di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione DELETE.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun main() {
    val ddb = DynamoDbClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }
    val tableName = "MoviesPartiQ"
    val fileName = "../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json"
    println("Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named MoviesPartiQ with a key named
 id and a sort key named title.")
    createTablePartiQL(ddb, tableName, "year")
    loadDataPartiQL(ddb, fileName)

    println("******* Getting data from the MoviesPartiQ table.")
    getMoviePartiQL(ddb)

    println("******* Putting a record into the MoviesPartiQ table.")
    putRecordPartiQL(ddb)

    println("******* Updating a record.")
    updateTableItemPartiQL(ddb)

    println("******* Querying the movies released in 2013.")
    queryTablePartiQL(ddb)

    println("******* Deleting the MoviesPartiQ table.")
    deleteTablePartiQL(tableName)
}

suspend fun createTablePartiQL(
    ddb: DynamoDbClient,
    tableNameVal: String,
    key: String,
) {
    val attDef =
        AttributeDefinition {
```

```
            attributeName = key
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
        }

    val attDef1 =
        AttributeDefinition {
            attributeName = "title"
            attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
        }

    val keySchemaVal =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = key
            keyType = KeyType.Hash
        }

    val keySchemaVal1 =
        KeySchemaElement {
            attributeName = "title"
            keyType = KeyType.Range
        }

    val request =
        CreateTableRequest {
            attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef, attDef1)
            keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal, keySchemaVal1)
            billingMode = BillingMode.PayPerRequest
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    val response = ddb.createTable(request)
    ddb.waitUntilTableExists {
        // suspend call
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }
    println("The table was successfully created
 ${response.tableDescription?.tableArn}")
}

suspend fun loadDataPartiQL(
    ddb: DynamoDbClient,
    fileName: String,
) {
```

```
    val sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQ VALUE {'year':?, 'title' : ?,
 'info' : ?}"
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val iter: Iterator<JsonNode> = rootNode.iterator()
    var currentNode: ObjectNode
    var t = 0

    while (iter.hasNext()) {
        if (t == 200) {
            break
        }

        currentNode = iter.next() as ObjectNode
        val year = currentNode.path("year").asInt()
        val title = currentNode.path("title").asText()
        val info = currentNode.path("info").toString()

        val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = ArrayList<AttributeValue>()
        parameters.add(AttributeValue.N(year.toString()))
        parameters.add(AttributeValue.S(title))
        parameters.add(AttributeValue.S(info))

        executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
        println("Added Movie $title")
        parameters.clear()
        t++
    }
}

suspend fun getMoviePartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM MoviesPartiQ where year=? and title=?"
    val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = ArrayList<AttributeValue>()
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.N("2012"))
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.S("The Perks of Being a Wallflower"))
    val response = executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
    println("ExecuteStatement successful: $response")
}

suspend fun putRecordPartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQ VALUE {'year':?, 'title' : ?,
 'info' : ?}"
    val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = java.util.ArrayList()
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.N("2020"))
```

```
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie"))
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.S("No Info"))
    executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
    println("Added new movie.")
}

suspend fun updateTableItemPartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "UPDATE MoviesPartiQ SET info = 'directors\":[\"Merian C.
 Cooper\",\"Ernest B. Schoedsack\' where year=? and title=?"
    val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = java.util.ArrayList()
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.N("2013"))
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.S("The East"))
    executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
    println("Item was updated!")
}

// Query the table where the year is 2013.
suspend fun queryTablePartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM MoviesPartiQ where year = ?"
    val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = java.util.ArrayList()
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.N("2013"))
    val response = executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
    println("ExecuteStatement successful: $response")
}

suspend fun deleteTablePartiQL(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteTableRequest {
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteTable(request)
        println("$tableNameVal was deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun executeStatementPartiQL(
    ddb: DynamoDbClient,
    statementVal: String,
    parametersVal: List<AttributeValue>,
): ExecuteStatementResponse {
    val request =
        ExecuteStatementRequest {
```

```
            statement = statementVal
            parameters = parametersVal
        }

    return ddb.executeStatement(request)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ExecuteStatementconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

EC2 Esempi di Amazon che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con Amazon. EC2

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Amazon EC2

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon EC2.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeEC2SecurityGroups(groupId: String) {
```

```
    val request =
        DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest {
            groupIds = listOf(groupId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeSecurityGroups(request)
        response.securityGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("Found Security Group with id ${group.groupId}, vpc id
 ${group.vpcId} and description ${group.description}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeSecurityGroupsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creare una coppia di chiavi e un gruppo di sicurezza.
- Selezionare un'Amazon Machine Image (AMI) e un tipo di istanza compatibile e quindi creare un'istanza.
- Arrestare e riavviare l'istanza.
- Associazione di un indirizzo IP elastico all'istanza
- Connettiti alla tua istanza con SSH, quindi elimina le risorse.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:

 1. Creates an RSA key pair and saves the private key data as a .pem file.
 2. Lists key pairs.
 3. Creates a security group for the default VPC.
 4. Displays security group information.
 5. Gets a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs and selects one.
 6. Gets more information about the image.
 7. Gets a list of instance types that are compatible with the selected AMI’s
 architecture.
 8. Creates an instance with the key pair, security group, AMI, and an instance
 type.
 9. Displays information about the instance.
 10. Stops the instance and waits for it to stop.
 11. Starts the instance and waits for it to start.
 12. Allocates an Elastic IP address and associates it with the instance.
 13. Displays SSH connection info for the instance.
 14. Disassociates and deletes the Elastic IP address.
 15. Terminates the instance.
 16. Deletes the security group.
 17. Deletes the key pair.
 */

val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
```

```
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <keyName> <fileName> <groupName> <groupDesc> <vpcId> <myIpAddress>

        Where:
            keyName - A key pair name (for example, TestKeyPair).
            fileName - A file name where the key information is written to.
            groupName - The name of the security group.
            groupDesc - The description of the security group.
            vpcId - A VPC ID. You can get this value from the AWS Management
 Console.
            myIpAddress - The IP address of your development machine.

"""

    if (args.size != 6) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val keyName = args[0]
    val fileName = args[1]
    val groupName = args[2]
    val groupDesc = args[3]
    val vpcId = args[4]
    val myIpAddress = args[5]
    var newInstanceId: String? = ""

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon EC2 example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Create an RSA key pair and save the private key material as a .pem
 file.")
    createKeyPairSc(keyName, fileName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. List key pairs.")
    describeEC2KeysSc()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println("3. Create a security group.")
    val groupId = createEC2SecurityGroupSc(groupName, groupDesc, vpcId, myIpAddress)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Display security group info for the newly created security group.")
    describeSecurityGroupsSc(groupId.toString())
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Get a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs and select one with amzn2 in the
name.")
    val instanceId = getParaValuesSc()
    if (instanceId == "") {
        println("The instance Id value isn't valid.")
        exitProcess(0)
    }
    println("The instance Id is $instanceId.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Get more information about an amzn2 image and return the AMI
value.")
    val amiValue = instanceId?.let { describeImageSc(it) }
    if (instanceId == "") {
        println("The instance Id value is invalid.")
        exitProcess(0)
    }
    println("The AMI value is $amiValue.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Get a list of instance types.")
    val instanceType = getInstanceTypesSc()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Create an instance.")
    if (amiValue != null) {
        newInstanceId = runInstanceSc(instanceType, keyName, groupName, amiValue)
        println("The instance Id is $newInstanceId")
    }
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Display information about the running instance. ")
    var ipAddress = describeEC2InstancesSc(newInstanceId)
    println("You can SSH to the instance using this command:")
    println("ssh -i " + fileName + "ec2-user@" + ipAddress)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10.  Stop the instance.")
    if (newInstanceId != null) {
        stopInstanceSc(newInstanceId)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11.  Start the instance.")
    if (newInstanceId != null) {
        startInstanceSc(newInstanceId)
    }
    ipAddress = describeEC2InstancesSc(newInstanceId)
    println("You can SSH to the instance using this command:")
    println("ssh -i " + fileName + "ec2-user@" + ipAddress)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it with the
 instance.")
    val allocationId = allocateAddressSc()
    println("The allocation Id value is $allocationId")
    val associationId = associateAddressSc(newInstanceId, allocationId)
    println("The associate Id value is $associationId")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("13. Describe the instance again.")
    ipAddress = describeEC2InstancesSc(newInstanceId)
    println("You can SSH to the instance using this command:")
    println("ssh -i " + fileName + "ec2-user@" + ipAddress)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("14. Disassociate and release the Elastic IP address.")
    disassociateAddressSc(associationId)
    releaseEC2AddressSc(allocationId)
```

```
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("15. Terminate the instance and use a waiter.")
    if (newInstanceId != null) {
        terminateEC2Sc(newInstanceId)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("16. Delete the security group.")
    if (groupId != null) {
        deleteEC2SecGroupSc(groupId)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("17. Delete the key pair.")
    deleteKeysSc(keyName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("You successfully completed the Amazon EC2 scenario.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteKeysSc(keyPair: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteKeyPairRequest {
            keyName = keyPair
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.deleteKeyPair(request)
        println("Successfully deleted key pair named $keyPair")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteEC2SecGroupSc(groupIdVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteSecurityGroupRequest {
            groupId = groupIdVal
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.deleteSecurityGroup(request)
```

```
        println("Successfully deleted security group with Id $groupIdVal")
    }
}

suspend fun terminateEC2Sc(instanceIdVal: String) {
    val ti =
        TerminateInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceIdVal)
        }
    println("Wait for the instance to terminate. This will take a few minutes.")
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.terminateInstances(ti)
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceTerminated {
            // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceIdVal)
        }
        println("$instanceIdVal is terminated!")
    }
}

suspend fun releaseEC2AddressSc(allocId: String?) {
    val request =
        ReleaseAddressRequest {
            allocationId = allocId
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.releaseAddress(request)
        println("Successfully released Elastic IP address $allocId")
    }
}

suspend fun disassociateAddressSc(associationIdVal: String?) {
    val addressRequest =
        DisassociateAddressRequest {
            associationId = associationIdVal
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.disassociateAddress(addressRequest)
        println("You successfully disassociated the address!")
    }
}

suspend fun associateAddressSc(
```

```
    instanceIdVal: String?,
    allocationIdVal: String?,
): String? {
    val associateRequest =
        AssociateAddressRequest {
            instanceId = instanceIdVal
            allocationId = allocationIdVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val associateResponse = ec2.associateAddress(associateRequest)
        return associateResponse.associationId
    }
}

suspend fun allocateAddressSc(): String? {
    val allocateRequest =
        AllocateAddressRequest {
            domain = DomainType.Vpc
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val allocateResponse = ec2.allocateAddress(allocateRequest)
        return allocateResponse.allocationId
    }
}

suspend fun startInstanceSc(instanceId: String) {
    val request =
        StartInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.startInstances(request)
        println("Waiting until instance $instanceId starts. This will take a few
 minutes.")
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceRunning {
            // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }
        println("Successfully started instance $instanceId")
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun stopInstanceSc(instanceId: String) {
    val request =
        StopInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.stopInstances(request)
        println("Waiting until instance $instanceId stops. This will take a few
 minutes.")
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceStopped {
            // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }
        println("Successfully stopped instance $instanceId")
    }
}

suspend fun describeEC2InstancesSc(newInstanceId: String?): String {
    var pubAddress = ""
    var isRunning = false
    val request =
        DescribeInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(newInstanceId.toString())
        }

    while (!isRunning) {
        Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
            val response = ec2.describeInstances(request)
            val state =
                response.reservations
                    ?.get(0)
                    ?.instances
                    ?.get(0)
                    ?.state
                    ?.name
                    ?. value
            if (state != null) {
                if (state.compareTo("running") == 0) {
                    println("Image id is
 ${response.reservations!!.get(0).instances?.get(0)?.imageId}")
                    println("Instance type is
 ${response.reservations!!.get(0).instances?.get(0)?.instanceType}")
```

```
                    println("Instance state is
 ${response.reservations!!.get(0).instances?.get(0)?.state}")
                    pubAddress =
                        response.reservations!!
                            .get(0)
                            .instances
                            ?.get(0)
                            ?.publicIpAddress
                            .toString()
                    println("Instance address is $pubAddress")
                    isRunning = true
                }
            }
        }
    }
    return pubAddress
}

suspend fun runInstanceSc(
    instanceTypeVal: String,
    keyNameVal: String,
    groupNameVal: String,
    amiIdVal: String,
): String {
    val runRequest =
        RunInstancesRequest {
            instanceType = InstanceType.fromValue(instanceTypeVal)
            keyName = keyNameVal
            securityGroups = listOf(groupNameVal)
            maxCount = 1
            minCount = 1
            imageId = amiIdVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.runInstances(runRequest)
        val instanceId = response.instances?.get(0)?.instanceId
        println("Successfully started EC2 Instance $instanceId based on AMI
 $amiIdVal")
        return instanceId.toString()
    }
}

// Get a list of instance types.
```

```
suspend fun getInstanceTypesSc(): String {
    var instanceType = ""
    val filterObs = ArrayList<Filter>()
    val filter =
        Filter {
            name = "processor-info.supported-architecture"
            values = listOf("arm64")
        }

    filterObs.add(filter)
    val typesRequest =
        DescribeInstanceTypesRequest {
            filters = filterObs
            maxResults = 10
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeInstanceTypes(typesRequest)
        response.instanceTypes?.forEach { type ->
            println("The memory information of this type is
 ${type.memoryInfo?.sizeInMib}")
            println("Maximum number of network cards is
 ${type.networkInfo?.maximumNetworkCards}")
            instanceType = type.instanceType.toString()
        }
        return instanceType
    }
}

// Display the Description field that corresponds to the instance Id value.
suspend fun describeImageSc(instanceId: String): String? {
    val imagesRequest =
        DescribeImagesRequest {
            imageIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeImages(imagesRequest)
        println("The description of the first image is
 ${response.images?.get(0)?.description}")
        println("The name of the first image is  ${response.images?.get(0)?.name}")

        // Return the image Id value.
        return response.images?.get(0)?.imageId
    }
```

```
}

// Get the Id value of an instance with amzn2 in the name.
suspend fun getParaValuesSc(): String? {
    val parameterRequest =
        GetParametersByPathRequest {
            path = "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest"
        }

    SsmClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ssmClient ->
        val response = ssmClient.getParametersByPath(parameterRequest)
        response.parameters?.forEach { para ->
            println("The name of the para is: ${para.name}")
            println("The type of the para is: ${para.type}")
            println("")
            if (para.name?.let { filterName(it) } == true) {
                return para.value
            }
        }
    }
    return ""
}

fun filterName(name: String): Boolean {
    val parts = name.split("/").toTypedArray()
    val myValue = parts[4]
    return myValue.contains("amzn2")
}

suspend fun describeSecurityGroupsSc(groupId: String) {
    val request =
        DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest {
            groupIds = listOf(groupId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeSecurityGroups(request)
        for (group in response.securityGroups!!) {
            println("Found Security Group with id " + group.groupId.toString() + "
 and group VPC " + group.vpcId)
        }
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun createEC2SecurityGroupSc(
    groupNameVal: String?,
    groupDescVal: String?,
    vpcIdVal: String?,
    myIpAddress: String?,
): String? {
    val request =
        CreateSecurityGroupRequest {
            groupName = groupNameVal
            description = groupDescVal
            vpcId = vpcIdVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val resp = ec2.createSecurityGroup(request)
        val ipRange =
            IpRange {
                cidrIp = "$myIpAddress/0"
            }

        val ipPerm =
            IpPermission {
                ipProtocol = "tcp"
                toPort = 80
                fromPort = 80
                ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
            }

        val ipPerm2 =
            IpPermission {
                ipProtocol = "tcp"
                toPort = 22
                fromPort = 22
                ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
            }

        val authRequest =
            AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest {
                groupName = groupNameVal
                ipPermissions = listOf(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
            }
        ec2.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
        println("Successfully added ingress policy to Security Group $groupNameVal")
        return resp.groupId
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun describeEC2KeysSc() {
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeKeyPairs(DescribeKeyPairsRequest {})
        response.keyPairs?.forEach { keyPair ->
            println("Found key pair with name ${keyPair.keyName} and fingerprint
 ${ keyPair.keyFingerprint}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createKeyPairSc(
    keyNameVal: String,
    fileNameVal: String,
) {
    val request =
        CreateKeyPairRequest {
            keyName = keyNameVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.createKeyPair(request)
        val content = response.keyMaterial
        if (content != null) {
            File(fileNameVal).writeText(content)
        }
        println("Successfully created key pair named $keyNameVal")
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair

- DeleteSecurityGroup
- DescribeImages
- DescribeInstanceTypes
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeKeyPairs
- DescribeSecurityGroups
- DisassociateAddress
- ReleaseAddress
- RunInstances
- StartInstances
- StopInstances
- TerminateInstances
- UnmonitorInstances

Azioni

`AllocateAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`AllocateAddress`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getAllocateAddress(instanceIdVal: String?): String? {
    val allocateRequest =
        AllocateAddressRequest {
            domain = DomainType.Vpc
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val allocateResponse = ec2.allocateAddress(allocateRequest)
```

```
        val allocationIdVal = allocateResponse.allocationId

        val request =
            AssociateAddressRequest {
                instanceId = instanceIdVal
                allocationId = allocationIdVal
            }

        val associateResponse = ec2.associateAddress(request)
        return associateResponse.associationId
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AllocateAddressconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`AssociateAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `AssociateAddress`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun associateAddressSc(
    instanceIdVal: String?,
    allocationIdVal: String?,
): String? {
    val associateRequest =
        AssociateAddressRequest {
            instanceId = instanceIdVal
            allocationId = allocationIdVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val associateResponse = ec2.associateAddress(associateRequest)
        return associateResponse.associationId
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AssociateAddressconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createEC2SecurityGroupSc(
    groupNameVal: String?,
    groupDescVal: String?,
    vpcIdVal: String?,
    myIpAddress: String?,
): String? {
    val request =
        CreateSecurityGroupRequest {
            groupName = groupNameVal
            description = groupDescVal
            vpcId = vpcIdVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val resp = ec2.createSecurityGroup(request)
        val ipRange =
            IpRange {
                cidrIp = "$myIpAddress/0"
            }

        val ipPerm =
            IpPermission {
                ipProtocol = "tcp"
                toPort = 80
```

```
                fromPort = 80
                ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
            }

        val ipPerm2 =
            IpPermission {
                ipProtocol = "tcp"
                toPort = 22
                fromPort = 22
                ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
            }

        val authRequest =
            AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest {
                groupName = groupNameVal
                ipPermissions = listOf(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
            }
        ec2.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
        println("Successfully added ingress policy to Security Group $groupNameVal")
        return resp.groupId
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`CreateKeyPair`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateKeyPair`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createEC2KeyPair(keyNameVal: String) {
    val request =
```

```
        CreateKeyPairRequest {
            keyName = keyNameVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.createKeyPair(request)
        println("The key ID is ${response.keyPairId}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateKeyPairconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`CreateSecurityGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateSecurityGroup`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createEC2SecurityGroup(
    groupNameVal: String?,
    groupDescVal: String?,
    vpcIdVal: String?,
): String? {
    val request =
        CreateSecurityGroupRequest {
            groupName = groupNameVal
            description = groupDescVal
            vpcId = vpcIdVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val resp = ec2.createSecurityGroup(request)
        val ipRange =
            IpRange {
                cidrIp = "0.0.0.0/0"
```

```
            }

        val ipPerm =
            IpPermission {
                ipProtocol = "tcp"
                toPort = 80
                fromPort = 80
                ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
            }

        val ipPerm2 =
            IpPermission {
                ipProtocol = "tcp"
                toPort = 22
                fromPort = 22
                ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
            }

        val authRequest =
            AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest {
                groupName = groupNameVal
                ipPermissions = listOf(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
            }
        ec2.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
        println("Successfully added ingress policy to Security Group $groupNameVal")
        return resp.groupId
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateSecurityGroupconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteKeyPair`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteKeyPair`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteKeys(keyPair: String?) {
    val request =
        DeleteKeyPairRequest {
            keyName = keyPair
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.deleteKeyPair(request)
        println("Successfully deleted key pair named $keyPair")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteKeyPairconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteSecurityGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteSecurityGroup`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteEC2SecGroup(groupIdVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteSecurityGroupRequest {
            groupId = groupIdVal
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.deleteSecurityGroup(request)
        println("Successfully deleted Security Group with id $groupIdVal")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteSecurityGroupconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DescribeInstanceTypes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeInstanceTypes`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Get a list of instance types.
suspend fun getInstanceTypesSc(): String {
    var instanceType = ""
    val filterObs = ArrayList<Filter>()
    val filter =
        Filter {
            name = "processor-info.supported-architecture"
            values = listOf("arm64")
        }

    filterObs.add(filter)
    val typesRequest =
        DescribeInstanceTypesRequest {
            filters = filterObs
            maxResults = 10
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeInstanceTypes(typesRequest)
        response.instanceTypes?.forEach { type ->
            println("The memory information of this type is
 ${type.memoryInfo?.sizeInMib}")
            println("Maximum number of network cards is
 ${type.networkInfo?.maximumNetworkCards}")
            instanceType = type.instanceType.toString()
        }
        return instanceType
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeInstanceTypesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DescribeInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeInstances`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeEC2Instances() {
    val request =
        DescribeInstancesRequest {
            maxResults = 6
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeInstances(request)
        response.reservations?.forEach { reservation ->
            reservation.instances?.forEach { instance ->
                println("Instance Id is ${instance.instanceId}")
                println("Image id is ${instance.imageId}")
                println("Instance type is ${instance.instanceType}")
                println("Instance state name is ${instance.state?.name}")
                println("monitoring information is ${instance.monitoring?.state}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DescribeKeyPairs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeKeyPairs`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeEC2Keys() {
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeKeyPairs(DescribeKeyPairsRequest {})
        response.keyPairs?.forEach { keyPair ->
            println("Found key pair with name ${keyPair.keyName} and fingerprint
 ${ keyPair.keyFingerprint}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeKeyPairsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DescribeSecurityGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeSecurityGroups`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeEC2SecurityGroups(groupId: String) {
    val request =
        DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest {
            groupIds = listOf(groupId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
```

```
        val response = ec2.describeSecurityGroups(request)
        response.securityGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("Found Security Group with id ${group.groupId}, vpc id
 ${group.vpcId} and description ${group.description}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeSecurityGroupsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DisassociateAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DisassociateAddress`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun disassociateAddressSc(associationIdVal: String?) {
    val addressRequest =
        DisassociateAddressRequest {
            associationId = associationIdVal
        }
    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.disassociateAddress(addressRequest)
        println("You successfully disassociated the address!")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisassociateAddressconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ReleaseAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ReleaseAddress`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun releaseEC2AddressSc(allocId: String?) {
    val request =
        ReleaseAddressRequest {
            allocationId = allocId
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.releaseAddress(request)
        println("Successfully released Elastic IP address $allocId")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ReleaseAddressconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`RunInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `RunInstances`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createEC2Instance(
    name: String,
    amiId: String,
): String? {
```

```
    val request =
        RunInstancesRequest {
            imageId = amiId
            instanceType = InstanceType.T1Micro
            maxCount = 1
            minCount = 1
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.runInstances(request)
        val instanceId = response.instances?.get(0)?.instanceId
        val tag =
            Tag {
                key = "Name"
                value = name
            }

        val requestTags =
            CreateTagsRequest {
                resources = listOf(instanceId.toString())
                tags = listOf(tag)
            }
        ec2.createTags(requestTags)
        println("Successfully started EC2 Instance $instanceId based on AMI $amiId")
        return instanceId
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RunInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`StartInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StartInstances`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun startInstanceSc(instanceId: String) {
    val request =
        StartInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.startInstances(request)
        println("Waiting until instance $instanceId starts. This will take a few
 minutes.")
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceRunning {
            // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }
        println("Successfully started instance $instanceId")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`StopInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StopInstances`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun stopInstanceSc(instanceId: String) {
    val request =
        StopInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.stopInstances(request)
```

```
        println("Waiting until instance $instanceId stops. This will take a few
 minutes.")
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceStopped {
            // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }
        println("Successfully stopped instance $instanceId")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StopInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`TerminateInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `TerminateInstances`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun terminateEC2(instanceID: String) {
    val request =
        TerminateInstancesRequest {
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceID)
        }

    Ec2Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.terminateInstances(request)
        response.terminatingInstances?.forEach { instance ->
            println("The ID of the terminated instance is ${instance.instanceId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, TerminateInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Esempi di Amazon ECR con SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con Amazon ECR.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon ECR

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon ECR.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.EcrClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.ListImagesRequest
import kotlin.system.exitProcess

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
            Usage: <repositoryName>

            Where:
               repositoryName - The name of the Amazon ECR repository.

    """.trimIndent()
```

```
    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val repoName = args[0]
    listImageTags(repoName)
}

suspend fun listImageTags(repoName: String?) {
    val listImages =
        ListImagesRequest {
            repositoryName = repoName
        }

    EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
        val imageResponse = ecrClient.listImages(listImages)
        imageResponse.imageIds?.forEach { imageId ->
            println("Image tag: ${imageId.imageTag}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListImages in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un repository Amazon ECR.
- Imposta le politiche del repository.
- Recupera il repository. URIs
- Ottieni i token di autorizzazione Amazon ECR.

- Imposta le politiche del ciclo di vita per i repository Amazon ECR.
- Invia un'immagine Docker a un repository Amazon ECR.
- Verifica l'esistenza di un'immagine in un repository Amazon ECR.
- Elenca i repository Amazon ECR per il tuo account e ottieni dettagli su di essi.
- Elimina i repository Amazon ECR.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le caratteristiche di Amazon ECR.

```
import java.util.Scanner

/**
 * Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 *
 * This code example requires an IAM Role that has permissions to interact with the
 Amazon ECR service.
 *
 * To create an IAM role, see:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_create.html
 *
 * This code example requires a local docker image named echo-text. Without a local
 image,
 * this program will not successfully run. For more information including how to
 create the local
 * image, see:
 *
 * /scenarios/basics/ecr/README
```

```
 *
 */

val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage =
        """
        Usage: <iamRoleARN> <accountId>

        Where:
           iamRoleARN - The IAM role ARN that has the necessary permissions to
 access and manage the Amazon ECR repository.
           accountId - Your AWS account number.

        """.trimIndent()

    if (args.size != 2) {
        println(usage)
        return
    }

    var iamRole = args[0]
    var localImageName: String
    var accountId = args[1]
    val ecrActions = ECRActions()
    val scanner = Scanner(System.`in`)

    println(
        """
        The Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR) is a fully-managed Docker
 container registry
        service provided by AWS. It allows developers and organizations to securely
        store, manage, and deploy Docker container images.
        ECR provides a simple and scalable way to manage container images throughout
 their lifecycle,
        from building and testing to production deployment.

        The `EcrClient` service client that is part of the AWS SDK for Kotlin
 provides a set of methods to
        programmatically interact with the Amazon ECR service. This allows
 developers to
        automate the storage, retrieval, and management of container images as part
 of their application
```

```
        deployment pipelines. With ECR, teams can focus on building and deploying
their
        applications without having to worry about the underlying infrastructure
required to
        host and manage a container registry.

        This scenario walks you through how to perform key operations for this
service.
        Let's get started...

         You have two choices:
            1 - Run the entire program.
            2 - Delete an existing Amazon ECR repository named echo-text (created
from a previous execution of
            this program that did not complete).

        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    while (true) {
        val input = scanner.nextLine()
        if (input.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("1", ignoreCase = true)) {
            println("Continuing with the program...")
            println("")
            break
        } else if (input.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("2", ignoreCase = true)) {
            val repoName = "echo-text"
            ecrActions.deleteECRRepository(repoName)
            return
        } else {
            // Handle invalid input.
            println("Invalid input. Please try again.")
        }
    }

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        1. Create an ECR repository.

        The first task is to ensure we have a local Docker image named echo-text.
        If this image exists, then an Amazon ECR repository is created.
```

```
        An ECR repository is a private Docker container repository provided
        by Amazon Web Services (AWS). It is a managed service that makes it easy
        to store, manage, and deploy Docker container images.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    // Ensure that a local docker image named echo-text exists.
    val doesExist = ecrActions.listLocalImages()
    val repoName: String
    if (!doesExist) {
        println("The local image named echo-text does not exist")
        return
    } else {
        localImageName = "echo-text"
        repoName = "echo-text"
    }

    val repoArn = ecrActions.createECRRepository(repoName).toString()
    println("The ARN of the ECR repository is $repoArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        2. Set an ECR repository policy.

        Setting an ECR repository policy using the `setRepositoryPolicy` function is
crucial for maintaining
        the security and integrity of your container images. The repository policy
allows you to
        define specific rules and restrictions for accessing and managing the images
stored within your ECR
        repository.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    ecrActions.setRepoPolicy(repoName, iamRole)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
```

```
        3. Display ECR repository policy.

        Now we will retrieve the ECR policy to ensure it was successfully set.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val policyText = ecrActions.getRepoPolicy(repoName)
    println("Policy Text:")
    println(policyText)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        4. Retrieve an ECR authorization token.

        You need an authorization token to securely access and interact with the
Amazon ECR registry.
        The `getAuthorizationToken` method of the `EcrAsyncClient` is responsible
for securely accessing
        and interacting with an Amazon ECR repository. This operation is responsible
for obtaining a
        valid authorization token, which is required to authenticate your requests
to the ECR service.

        Without a valid authorization token, you would not be able to perform any
operations on the
        ECR repository, such as pushing, pulling, or managing your Docker images.


        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    ecrActions.getAuthToken()
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        5. Get the ECR Repository URI.

        The URI  of an Amazon ECR repository is important. When you want to deploy a
container image to
```

```
        a container orchestration platform like Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service
(EKS)
        or Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS), you need to specify the full
image URI,
        which includes the ECR repository URI. This allows the container runtime to
pull the
        correct container image from the ECR repository.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val repositoryURI: String? = ecrActions.getRepositoryURI(repoName)
    println("The repository URI is $repositoryURI")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        6. Set an ECR Lifecycle Policy.

        An ECR Lifecycle Policy is used to manage the lifecycle of Docker images
stored in your ECR repositories.
        These policies allow you to automatically remove old or unused Docker images
from your repositories,
        freeing up storage space and reducing costs.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val pol = ecrActions.setLifeCyclePolicy(repoName)
    println(pol)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        7. Push a docker image to the Amazon ECR Repository.

        The `pushImageCmd()` method pushes a local Docker image to an Amazon ECR
repository.
        It sets up the Docker client by connecting to the local Docker host using
the default port.
        It then retrieves the authorization token for the ECR repository by making a
call to the AWS SDK.
```

```
        The method uses the authorization token to create an `AuthConfig` object,
 which is used to authenticate
        the Docker client when pushing the image. Finally, the method tags the
 Docker image with the specified
        repository name and image tag, and then pushes the image to the ECR
 repository using the Docker client.
        If the push operation is successful, the method prints a message indicating
 that the image was pushed to ECR.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    ecrActions.pushDockerImage(repoName, localImageName)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Verify if the image is in the ECR Repository.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    ecrActions.verifyImage(repoName, localImageName)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. As an optional step, you can interact with the image in Amazon ECR
 by using the CLI.")
    println("Would you like to view instructions on how to use the CLI to run the
 image? (y/n)")
    val ans = scanner.nextLine().trim()
    if (ans.equals("y", true)) {
        val instructions = """
        1. Authenticate with ECR - Before you can pull the image from Amazon ECR,
 you need to authenticate with the registry. You can do this using the AWS CLI:

            aws ecr get-login-password --region us-east-1 | docker login --username
 AWS --password-stdin $accountId.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com

        2. Describe the image using this command:

           aws ecr describe-images --repository-name $repoName --image-ids imageTag=
$localImageName

        3. Run the Docker container and view the output using this command:
```

```
            docker run --rm $accountId.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/$repoName:
$localImageName
        """
        println(instructions)
    }
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Delete the ECR Repository.")
    println(
        """
        If the repository isn't empty, you must either delete the contents of the
 repository
        or use the force option (used in this scenario) to delete the repository and
 have Amazon ECR delete all of its contents
        on your behalf.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    println("Would you like to delete the Amazon ECR Repository? (y/n)")
    val delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim { it <= ' ' }
    if (delAns.equals("y", ignoreCase = true)) {
        println("You selected to delete the AWS ECR resources.")
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
        ecrActions.deleteECRRepository(repoName)
    }

    println(DASHES)
    println("This concludes the Amazon ECR SDK scenario")
    println(DASHES)
}

private fun waitForInputToContinue(scanner: Scanner) {
    while (true) {
        println("")
        println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:")
        val input = scanner.nextLine()
        if (input.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("c", ignoreCase = true)) {
            println("Continuing with the program...")
            println("")
            break
        } else {
            // Handle invalid input.
            println("Invalid input. Please try again.")
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

Una classe wrapper per i metodi Amazon ECR SDK.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.EcrClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.CreateRepositoryRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.DeleteRepositoryRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.DescribeImagesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.DescribeRepositoriesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.EcrException
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.GetRepositoryPolicyRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.ImageIdentifier
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.RepositoryAlreadyExistsException
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.SetRepositoryPolicyRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.ecr.model.StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest
import com.github.dockerjava.api.DockerClient
import com.github.dockerjava.api.command.DockerCmdExecFactory
import com.github.dockerjava.api.model.AuthConfig
import com.github.dockerjava.core.DockerClientBuilder
import com.github.dockerjava.netty.NettyDockerCmdExecFactory
import java.io.IOException
import java.util.Base64

class ECRActions {
    private var dockerClient: DockerClient? = null

    private fun getDockerClient(): DockerClient? {
        val osName = System.getProperty("os.name")
        if (osName.startsWith("Windows")) {
            // Make sure Docker Desktop is running.
            val dockerHost = "tcp://localhost:2375" // Use the Docker Desktop
 default port.
            val dockerCmdExecFactory: DockerCmdExecFactory =

 NettyDockerCmdExecFactory().withReadTimeout(20000).withConnectTimeout(20000)
            dockerClient =
 DockerClientBuilder.getInstance(dockerHost).withDockerCmdExecFactory(dockerCmdExecFactory).
        } else {
            dockerClient = DockerClientBuilder.getInstance().build()
        }
```

```
        return dockerClient
    }


    /**
     * Sets the lifecycle policy for the specified repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository for which to set the lifecycle
policy.
     */
    suspend fun setLifeCyclePolicy(repoName: String): String? {
        val polText =
            """
             {
             "rules": [
                 {
                     "rulePriority": 1,
                     "description": "Expire images older than 14 days",
                     "selection": {
                         "tagStatus": "any",
                         "countType": "sinceImagePushed",
                         "countUnit": "days",
                         "countNumber": 14
                     },
                     "action": {
                         "type": "expire"
                     }
                 }
             ]
             }

            """.trimIndent()
        val lifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest =
            StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest {
                lifecyclePolicyText = polText
                repositoryName = repoName
            }

        // Execute the request asynchronously.
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val response =
ecrClient.startLifecyclePolicyPreview(lifecyclePolicyPreviewRequest)
            return response.lifecyclePolicyText
        }
```

```
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves the repository URI for the specified repository name.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to retrieve the URI for.
     * @return the repository URI for the specified repository name.
     */
    suspend fun getRepositoryURI(repoName: String?): String? {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name cannot
be null or empty" }
        val request =
            DescribeRepositoriesRequest {
                repositoryNames = listOf(repoName)
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val describeRepositoriesResponse =
ecrClient.describeRepositories(request)
            if (!describeRepositoriesResponse.repositories?.isEmpty()!!) {
                return
describeRepositoriesResponse?.repositories?.get(0)?.repositoryUri
            } else {
                println("No repositories found for the given name.")
                return ""
            }
        }
    }


    /**
     * Retrieves the authorization token for Amazon Elastic Container Registry
(ECR).
     *
     */
    suspend fun getAuthToken() {
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            // Retrieve the authorization token for ECR.
            val response = ecrClient.getAuthorizationToken()
            val authorizationData = response.authorizationData?.get(0)
            val token = authorizationData?.authorizationToken
            if (token != null) {
                println("The token was successfully retrieved.")
```

```
            }
        }
    }


    /**
     * Gets the repository policy for the specified repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository.
     */
    suspend fun getRepoPolicy(repoName: String?): String? {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name cannot
be null or empty" }

        // Create the request
        val getRepositoryPolicyRequest =
            GetRepositoryPolicyRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
            }
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val response = ecrClient.getRepositoryPolicy(getRepositoryPolicyRequest)
            val responseText = response.policyText
            return responseText
        }
    }


    /**
     * Sets the repository policy for the specified ECR repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the ECR repository.
     * @param iamRole the IAM role to be granted access to the repository.
     */
    suspend fun setRepoPolicy(
        repoName: String?,
        iamRole: String?,
    ) {
        val policyDocumentTemplate =
            """
             {
              "Version" : "2012-10-17",
              "Statement" : [ {
                "Sid" : "new statement",
                "Effect" : "Allow",
```

```
                "Principal" : {
                  "AWS" : "$iamRole"
                },
                "Action" : "ecr:BatchGetImage"
              } ]
            }

            """.trimIndent()
        val setRepositoryPolicyRequest =
            SetRepositoryPolicyRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
                policyText = policyDocumentTemplate
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val response = ecrClient.setRepositoryPolicy(setRepositoryPolicyRequest)
            if (response != null) {
                println("Repository policy set successfully.")
            }
        }
    }


    /**
     * Creates an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to create.
     * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created repository, or an empty
string if the operation failed.
     * @throws RepositoryAlreadyExistsException if the repository exists.
     * @throws EcrException         if an error occurs while creating the
repository.
     */
    suspend fun createECRRepository(repoName: String?): String? {
        val request =
            CreateRepositoryRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
            }

        return try {
            EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
                val response = ecrClient.createRepository(request)
                response.repository?.repositoryArn
            }
```

```
        } catch (e: RepositoryAlreadyExistsException) {
            println("Repository already exists: $repoName")
            repoName?.let { getRepoARN(it) }
        } catch (e: EcrException) {
            println("An error occurred: ${e.message}")
            null
        }
    }

    suspend fun getRepoARN(repoName: String): String? {
        // Fetch the existing repository's ARN.
        val describeRequest =
            DescribeRepositoriesRequest {
                repositoryNames = listOf(repoName)
            }
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val describeResponse = ecrClient.describeRepositories(describeRequest)
            return describeResponse.repositories?.get(0)?.repositoryArn
        }
    }

    fun listLocalImages(): Boolean = try {
        val images = getDockerClient()?.listImagesCmd()?.exec()
        images?.any { image ->
            image.repoTags?.any { tag -> tag.startsWith("echo-text") } ?: false
        } ?: false
    } catch (ex: Exception) {
        println("ERROR: ${ex.message}")
        false
    }


    /**
     * Pushes a Docker image to an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR)
repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the ECR repository to push the image to.
     * @param imageName the name of the Docker image.
     */
    suspend fun pushDockerImage(
        repoName: String,
        imageName: String,
    ) {
        println("Pushing $imageName to $repoName will take a few seconds")
```

```
        val authConfig = getAuthConfig(repoName)

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val desRequest =
                DescribeRepositoriesRequest {
                    repositoryNames = listOf(repoName)
                }

            val describeRepoResponse = ecrClient.describeRepositories(desRequest)
            val repoData =
                describeRepoResponse.repositories?.firstOrNull { it.repositoryName
== repoName }
                    ?: throw RuntimeException("Repository not found: $repoName")

            val tagImageCmd = getDockerClient()?.tagImageCmd("$imageName",
"${repoData.repositoryUri}", imageName)
            if (tagImageCmd != null) {
                tagImageCmd.exec()
            }
            val pushImageCmd =
                repoData.repositoryUri?.let {
                    dockerClient?.pushImageCmd(it)
                        // ?.withTag("latest")
                        ?.withAuthConfig(authConfig)
                }

            try {
                if (pushImageCmd != null) {
                    pushImageCmd.start().awaitCompletion()
                }
                println("The $imageName was pushed to Amazon ECR")
            } catch (e: IOException) {
                throw RuntimeException(e)
            }
        }
    }


    /**
     * Verifies the existence of an image in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry
(Amazon ECR) repository asynchronously.
     *
     * @param repositoryName The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
     * @param imageTag       The tag of the image to verify.
```

```
     */
    suspend fun verifyImage(
        repoName: String?,
        imageTagVal: String?,
    ) {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name cannot
 be null or empty" }
        require(!(imageTagVal == null || imageTagVal.isEmpty())) { "Image tag cannot
 be null or empty" }

        val imageId =
            ImageIdentifier {
                imageTag = imageTagVal
            }
        val request =
            DescribeImagesRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
                imageIds = listOf(imageId)
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val describeImagesResponse = ecrClient.describeImages(request)
            if (describeImagesResponse != null && !
describeImagesResponse.imageDetails?.isEmpty()!!) {
                println("Image is present in the repository.")
            } else {
                println("Image is not present in the repository.")
            }
        }
    }


    /**
     * Deletes an ECR (Elastic Container Registry) repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to delete.
     */
    suspend fun deleteECRRepository(repoName: String) {
        if (repoName.isNullOrEmpty()) {
            throw IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
 empty")
        }

        val repositoryRequest =
```

```
            DeleteRepositoryRequest {
                force = true
                repositoryName = repoName
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            ecrClient.deleteRepository(repositoryRequest)
            println("You have successfully deleted the $repoName repository")
        }
    }

    // Return an AuthConfig.
    private suspend fun getAuthConfig(repoName: String): AuthConfig {
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            // Retrieve the authorization token for ECR.
            val response = ecrClient.getAuthorizationToken()
            val authorizationData = response.authorizationData?.get(0)
            val token = authorizationData?.authorizationToken
            val decodedToken = String(Base64.getDecoder().decode(token))
            val password = decodedToken.substring(4)

            val request =
                DescribeRepositoriesRequest {
                    repositoryNames = listOf(repoName)
                }

            val descrRepoResponse = ecrClient.describeRepositories(request)
            val repoData = descrRepoResponse.repositories?.firstOrNull
 { it.repositoryName == repoName }
            val registryURL: String = repoData?.repositoryUri?.split("/")?.get(0) ?:
 ""

            return AuthConfig()
                .withUsername("AWS")
                .withPassword(password)
                .withRegistryAddress(registryURL)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.

- CreateRepository
- DeleteRepository
- DescribeImages
- DescribeRepositories
- GetAuthorizationToken
- GetRepositoryPolicy
- SetRepositoryPolicy
- StartLifecyclePolicyPreview

Azioni

`CreateRepository`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare. `CreateRepository`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Creates an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repository.
    *
    * @param repoName the name of the repository to create.
    * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created repository, or an empty
string if the operation failed.
    * @throws RepositoryAlreadyExistsException if the repository exists.
    * @throws EcrException         if an error occurs while creating the
repository.
    */
   suspend fun createECRRepository(repoName: String?): String? {
       val request =
           CreateRepositoryRequest {
               repositoryName = repoName
```

```
            }

        return try {
            EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
                val response = ecrClient.createRepository(request)
                response.repository?.repositoryArn
            }
        } catch (e: RepositoryAlreadyExistsException) {
            println("Repository already exists: $repoName")
            repoName?.let { getRepoARN(it) }
        } catch (e: EcrException) {
            println("An error occurred: ${e.message}")
            null
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateRepositoryconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteRepository`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteRepository`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Deletes an ECR (Elastic Container Registry) repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to delete.
     */
    suspend fun deleteECRRepository(repoName: String) {
        if (repoName.isNullOrEmpty()) {
            throw IllegalArgumentException("Repository name cannot be null or
empty")
        }
```

```
        val repositoryRequest =
            DeleteRepositoryRequest {
                force = true
                repositoryName = repoName
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            ecrClient.deleteRepository(repositoryRequest)
            println("You have successfully deleted the $repoName repository")
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteRepositoryconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DescribeImages`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeImages`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Verifies the existence of an image in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry
(Amazon ECR) repository asynchronously.
     *
     * @param repositoryName The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
     * @param imageTag       The tag of the image to verify.
     */
    suspend fun verifyImage(
        repoName: String?,
        imageTagVal: String?,
    ) {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name cannot
be null or empty" }
```

```
        require(!(imageTagVal == null || imageTagVal.isEmpty())) { "Image tag cannot
 be null or empty" }

        val imageId =
            ImageIdentifier {
                imageTag = imageTagVal
            }
        val request =
            DescribeImagesRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
                imageIds = listOf(imageId)
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val describeImagesResponse = ecrClient.describeImages(request)
            if (describeImagesResponse != null && !
describeImagesResponse.imageDetails?.isEmpty()!!) {
                println("Image is present in the repository.")
            } else {
                println("Image is not present in the repository.")
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeImagesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DescribeRepositories`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeRepositories`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves the repository URI for the specified repository name.
```

```
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository to retrieve the URI for.
     * @return the repository URI for the specified repository name.
     */
    suspend fun getRepositoryURI(repoName: String?): String? {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name cannot
be null or empty" }
        val request =
            DescribeRepositoriesRequest {
                repositoryNames = listOf(repoName)
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val describeRepositoriesResponse =
ecrClient.describeRepositories(request)
            if (!describeRepositoriesResponse.repositories?.isEmpty()!!) {
                return
describeRepositoriesResponse?.repositories?.get(0)?.repositoryUri
            } else {
                println("No repositories found for the given name.")
                return ""
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeRepositoriesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`GetAuthorizationToken`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetAuthorizationToken`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Retrieves the authorization token for Amazon Elastic Container Registry
(ECR).
     *
     */
    suspend fun getAuthToken() {
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            // Retrieve the authorization token for ECR.
            val response = ecrClient.getAuthorizationToken()
            val authorizationData = response.authorizationData?.get(0)
            val token = authorizationData?.authorizationToken
            if (token != null) {
                println("The token was successfully retrieved.")
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetAuthorizationTokenconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`GetRepositoryPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetRepositoryPolicy`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Gets the repository policy for the specified repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the repository.
     */
    suspend fun getRepoPolicy(repoName: String?): String? {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name cannot
be null or empty" }
```

```
        // Create the request
        val getRepositoryPolicyRequest =
            GetRepositoryPolicyRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
            }
        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val response = ecrClient.getRepositoryPolicy(getRepositoryPolicyRequest)
            val responseText = response.policyText
            return responseText
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetRepositoryPolicyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`PushImageCmd`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PushImageCmd`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Pushes a Docker image to an Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR)
repository.
     *
     * @param repoName the name of the ECR repository to push the image to.
     * @param imageName the name of the Docker image.
     */
    suspend fun pushDockerImage(
        repoName: String,
        imageName: String,
    ) {
        println("Pushing $imageName to $repoName will take a few seconds")
```

```
        val authConfig = getAuthConfig(repoName)

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val desRequest =
                DescribeRepositoriesRequest {
                    repositoryNames = listOf(repoName)
                }

            val describeRepoResponse = ecrClient.describeRepositories(desRequest)
            val repoData =
                describeRepoResponse.repositories?.firstOrNull { it.repositoryName
== repoName }
                    ?: throw RuntimeException("Repository not found: $repoName")

            val tagImageCmd = getDockerClient()?.tagImageCmd("$imageName",
"${repoData.repositoryUri}", imageName)
            if (tagImageCmd != null) {
                tagImageCmd.exec()
            }
            val pushImageCmd =
                repoData.repositoryUri?.let {
                    dockerClient?.pushImageCmd(it)
                        // ?.withTag("latest")
                        ?.withAuthConfig(authConfig)
                }

            try {
                if (pushImageCmd != null) {
                    pushImageCmd.start().awaitCompletion()
                }
                println("The $imageName was pushed to Amazon ECR")
            } catch (e: IOException) {
                throw RuntimeException(e)
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PushImageCmdconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`SetRepositoryPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `SetRepositoryPolicy`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Sets the repository policy for the specified ECR repository.
 *
 * @param repoName the name of the ECR repository.
 * @param iamRole the IAM role to be granted access to the repository.
 */
suspend fun setRepoPolicy(
    repoName: String?,
    iamRole: String?,
) {
    val policyDocumentTemplate =
        """
         {
          "Version" : "2012-10-17",
          "Statement" : [ {
            "Sid" : "new statement",
            "Effect" : "Allow",
            "Principal" : {
              "AWS" : "$iamRole"
            },
            "Action" : "ecr:BatchGetImage"
          } ]
        }

        """.trimIndent()
    val setRepositoryPolicyRequest =
        SetRepositoryPolicyRequest {
            repositoryName = repoName
            policyText = policyDocumentTemplate
        }

    EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
        val response = ecrClient.setRepositoryPolicy(setRepositoryPolicyRequest)
```

```
            if (response != null) {
                println("Repository policy set successfully.")
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SetRepositoryPolicyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`StartLifecyclePolicyPreview`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StartLifecyclePolicyPreview`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * Verifies the existence of an image in an Amazon Elastic Container Registry
(Amazon ECR) repository asynchronously.
     *
     * @param repositoryName The name of the Amazon ECR repository.
     * @param imageTag       The tag of the image to verify.
     */
    suspend fun verifyImage(
        repoName: String?,
        imageTagVal: String?,
    ) {
        require(!(repoName == null || repoName.isEmpty())) { "Repository name cannot
be null or empty" }
        require(!(imageTagVal == null || imageTagVal.isEmpty())) { "Image tag cannot
be null or empty" }

        val imageId =
            ImageIdentifier {
                imageTag = imageTagVal
            }
```

```
        val request =
            DescribeImagesRequest {
                repositoryName = repoName
                imageIds = listOf(imageId)
            }

        EcrClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ecrClient ->
            val describeImagesResponse = ecrClient.describeImages(request)
            if (describeImagesResponse != null && !
describeImagesResponse.imageDetails?.isEmpty()!!) {
                println("Image is present in the repository.")
            } else {
                println("Image is not present in the repository.")
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartLifecyclePolicyPreviewconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

OpenSearch Esempi di servizi che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin with Service. OpenSearch

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateDomain`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDomain`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createNewDomain(domainNameVal: String?) {
    val clusterConfigOb =
        ClusterConfig {
            dedicatedMasterEnabled = true
            dedicatedMasterCount = 3
            dedicatedMasterType =
 OpenSearchPartitionInstanceType.fromValue("t2.small.search")
            instanceType =
 OpenSearchPartitionInstanceType.fromValue("t2.small.search")
            instanceCount = 5
        }

    val ebsOptionsOb =
        EbsOptions {
            ebsEnabled = true
            volumeSize = 10
            volumeType = VolumeType.Gp2
        }

    val encryptionOptionsOb =
        NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions {
            enabled = true
        }

    val request =
        CreateDomainRequest {
            domainName = domainNameVal
            engineVersion = "OpenSearch_1.0"
            clusterConfig = clusterConfigOb
            ebsOptions = ebsOptionsOb
            nodeToNodeEncryptionOptions = encryptionOptionsOb
        }

    println("Sending domain creation request...")
```

```
    OpenSearchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { searchClient ->
        val createResponse = searchClient.createDomain(request)
        println("Domain status is ${createResponse.domainStatus}")
        println("Domain Id is ${createResponse.domainStatus?.domainId}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateDomainconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteDomain`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteDomain`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteSpecificDomain(domainNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteDomainRequest {
            domainName = domainNameVal
        }
    OpenSearchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { searchClient ->
        searchClient.deleteDomain(request)
        println("$domainNameVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteDomainconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ListDomainNames`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListDomainNames`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listAllDomains() {
    OpenSearchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { searchClient ->
        val response: ListDomainNamesResponse =
 searchClient.listDomainNames(ListDomainNamesRequest {})
        response.domainNames?.forEach { domain ->
            println("Domain name is " + domain.domainName)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListDomainNamesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`UpdateDomainConfig`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `UpdateDomainConfig`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun updateSpecificDomain(domainNameVal: String?) {
    val clusterConfigOb =
        ClusterConfig {
            instanceCount = 3
        }
```

```
    val request =
        UpdateDomainConfigRequest {
            domainName = domainNameVal
            clusterConfig = clusterConfigOb
        }

    println("Sending domain update request...")
    OpenSearchClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { searchClient ->
        val updateResponse = searchClient.updateDomainConfig(request)
        println("Domain update response from Amazon OpenSearch Service:")
        println(updateResponse.toString())
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateDomainConfigconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

EventBridge esempi che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con. EventBridge

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve EventBridge

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare EventBridge.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.eventbridge.EventBridgeClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.eventbridge.model.ListEventBusesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.eventbridge.model.ListEventBusesResponse

suspend fun main() {
    listBusesHello()
}

suspend fun listBusesHello() {
    val request =
        ListEventBusesRequest {
            limit = 10
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response: ListEventBusesResponse = eventBrClient.listEventBuses(request)
        response.eventBuses?.forEach { bus ->
            println("The name of the event bus is ${bus.name}")
            println("The ARN of the event bus is ${bus.arn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListEventBusesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creare una regola e aggiungervi una destinazione.
- Abilitare e disabilitare regole.
- Elencare e aggiornare regole e destinazioni.
- Inviare eventi e quindi eliminare le risorse.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/*
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 This Kotlin example performs the following tasks with Amazon EventBridge:

 1. Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to use with Amazon
 EventBridge.
 2. Creates an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket with EventBridge
 events enabled.
 3. Creates a rule that triggers when an object is uploaded to Amazon S3.
 4. Lists rules on the event bus.
 5. Creates a new Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and lets the
 user subscribe to it.
 6. Adds a target to the rule that sends an email to the specified topic.
 7. Creates an EventBridge event that sends an email when an Amazon S3 object is
 created.
 8. Lists targets.
```

```
 9. Lists the rules for the same target.
 10. Triggers the rule by uploading a file to the S3 bucket.
 11. Disables a specific rule.
 12. Checks and prints the state of the rule.
 13. Adds a transform to the rule to change the text of the email.
 14. Enables a specific rule.
 15. Triggers the updated rule by uploading a file to the S3 bucket.
 16. Updates the rule to a custom rule pattern.
 17. Sends an event to trigger the rule.
 18. Cleans up resources.
*/
val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <roleName> <bucketName> <topicName> <eventRuleName>

    Where:
        roleName - The name of the role to create.
        bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket name to
 create.
        topicName - The name of the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 topic to create.
        eventRuleName - The Amazon EventBridge rule name to create.
    """
    val polJSON =
        "{" +
            "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            "\"Statement\": [{" +
            "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
            "\"Principal\": {" +
            "\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
            "}," +
            "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
            "}]" +
            "}"

    if (args.size != 4) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val sc = Scanner(System.`in`)
```

```
    val roleName = args[0]
    val bucketName = args[1]
    val topicName = args[2]
    val eventRuleName = args[3]

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to use with
 Amazon EventBridge.")
    val roleArn = createIAMRole(roleName, polJSON)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. Create an S3 bucket with EventBridge events enabled.")
    if (checkBucket(bucketName)) {
        println("$bucketName already exists. Ending this scenario.")
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    createBucket(bucketName)
    delay(3000)
    setBucketNotification(bucketName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Create a rule that triggers when an object is uploaded to Amazon
 S3.")
    delay(10000)
    addEventRule(roleArn, bucketName, eventRuleName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. List rules on the event bus.")
    listRules()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Create a new SNS topic for testing and let the user subscribe to the
 topic.")
    val topicArn = createSnsTopic(topicName)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
   println(DASHES)
   println("6. Add a target to the rule that sends an email to the specified
topic.")
   println("Enter your email to subscribe to the Amazon SNS topic:")
   val email = sc.nextLine()
   subEmail(topicArn, email)
   println("Use the link in the email you received to confirm your subscription.
Then press Enter to continue.")
   sc.nextLine()
   println(DASHES)

   println(DASHES)
   println("7. Create an EventBridge event that sends an email when an Amazon S3
object is created.")
   addSnsEventRule(eventRuleName, topicArn, topicName, eventRuleName, bucketName)
   println(DASHES)

   println(DASHES)
   println("8. List targets.")
   listTargets(eventRuleName)
   println(DASHES)

   println(DASHES)
   println(" 9. List the rules for the same target.")
   listTargetRules(topicArn)
   println(DASHES)

   println(DASHES)
   println("10. Trigger the rule by uploading a file to the S3 bucket.")
   println("Press Enter to continue.")
   sc.nextLine()
   uploadTextFiletoS3(bucketName)
   println(DASHES)

   println(DASHES)
   println("11. Disable a specific rule.")
   changeRuleState(eventRuleName, false)
   println(DASHES)

   println(DASHES)
   println("12. Check and print the state of the rule.")
   checkRule(eventRuleName)
   println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("13. Add a transform to the rule to change the text of the email.")
    updateSnsEventRule(topicArn, eventRuleName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("14. Enable a specific rule.")
    changeRuleState(eventRuleName, true)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("15. Trigger the updated rule by uploading a file to the S3 bucket.")
    println("Press Enter to continue.")
    sc.nextLine()
    uploadTextFiletoS3(bucketName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("16. Update the rule to a custom rule pattern.")
    updateToCustomRule(eventRuleName)
    println("Updated event rule $eventRuleName to use a custom pattern.")
    updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(topicArn, eventRuleName)
    println("Updated event target $topicArn.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("17. Send an event to trigger the rule. This will trigger a subscription
email.")
    triggerCustomRule(email)
    println("Events have been sent. Press Enter to continue.")
    sc.nextLine()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("18. Clean up resources.")
    println("Do you want to clean up resources (y/n)")
    val ans = sc.nextLine()
    if (ans.compareTo("y") == 0) {
        cleanupResources(topicArn, eventRuleName, bucketName, roleName)
    } else {
        println("The resources will not be cleaned up. ")
    }
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("The Amazon EventBridge example scenario has successfully completed.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun cleanupResources(
    topicArn: String?,
    eventRuleName: String?,
    bucketName: String?,
    roleName: String?,
) {
    println("Removing all targets from the event rule.")
    deleteTargetsFromRule(eventRuleName)
    deleteRuleByName(eventRuleName)
    deleteSNSTopic(topicArn)
    deleteS3Bucket(bucketName)
    deleteRole(roleName)
}

suspend fun deleteRole(roleNameVal: String?) {
    val policyArnVal = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess"
    val policyRequest =
        DetachRolePolicyRequest {
            policyArn = policyArnVal
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }
    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iam ->
        iam.detachRolePolicy(policyRequest)
        println("Successfully detached policy $policyArnVal from role $roleNameVal")

        // Delete the role.
        val roleRequest =
            DeleteRoleRequest {
                roleName = roleNameVal
            }

        iam.deleteRole(roleRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $roleNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteS3Bucket(bucketName: String?) {
    // Remove all the objects from the S3 bucket.
```

```
    val listObjects =
        ListObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }
    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        val res = s3Client.listObjects(listObjects)
        val myObjects = res.contents
        val toDelete = mutableListOf<ObjectIdentifier>()

        if (myObjects != null) {
            for (myValue in myObjects) {
                toDelete.add(
                    ObjectIdentifier {
                        key = myValue.key
                    },
                )
            }
        }

        val delOb =
            Delete {
                objects = toDelete
            }

        val dor =
            DeleteObjectsRequest {
                bucket = bucketName
                delete = delOb
            }
        s3Client.deleteObjects(dor)

        // Delete the S3 bucket.
        val deleteBucketRequest =
            DeleteBucketRequest {
                bucket = bucketName
            }
        s3Client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest)
        println("You have deleted the bucket and the objects")
    }
}

// Delete the SNS topic.
suspend fun deleteSNSTopic(topicArnVal: String?) {
    val request =
```

```
        DeleteTopicRequest {
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.deleteTopic(request)
        println(" $topicArnVal was deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteRuleByName(ruleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest =
        DeleteRuleRequest {
            name = ruleName
        }
    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        eventBrClient.deleteRule(ruleRequest)
        println("Successfully deleted the rule")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteTargetsFromRule(eventRuleName: String?) {
    // First, get all targets that will be deleted.
    val request =
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest {
            rule = eventRuleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response = eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(request)
        val allTargets = response.targets

        // Get all targets and delete them.
        if (allTargets != null) {
            for (myTarget in allTargets) {
                val removeTargetsRequest =
                    RemoveTargetsRequest {
                        rule = eventRuleName
                        ids = listOf(myTarget.id.toString())
                    }
                eventBrClient.removeTargets(removeTargetsRequest)
                println("Successfully removed the target")
```

```
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun triggerCustomRule(email: String) {
    val json =
        "{" +
            "\"UserEmail\": \"" + email + "\"," +
            "\"Message\": \"This event was generated by example code.\"" +
            "\"UtcTime\": \"Now.\"" +
            "}"

    val entry =
        PutEventsRequestEntry {
            source = "ExampleSource"
            detail = json
            detailType = "ExampleType"
        }

    val eventsRequest =
        PutEventsRequest {
            this.entries = listOf(entry)
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        eventBrClient.putEvents(eventsRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(
    topicArn: String?,
    ruleName: String?,
) {
    val targetId = UUID.randomUUID().toString()

    val inputTransformerOb =
        InputTransformer {
            inputTemplate = "\"Notification: sample event was received.\""
        }

    val target =
        Target {
```

```
            id = targetId
            arn = topicArn
            inputTransformer = inputTransformerOb
        }

    val targetsRequest =
        PutTargetsRequest {
            rule = ruleName
            targets = listOf(target)
            eventBusName = null
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun updateToCustomRule(ruleName: String?) {
    val customEventsPattern =
        "{" +
            "\"source\": [\"ExampleSource\"]," +
            "\"detail-type\": [\"ExampleType\"]" +
            "}"
    val request =
        PutRuleRequest {
            name = ruleName
            description = "Custom test rule"
            eventPattern = customEventsPattern
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        eventBrClient.putRule(request)
    }
}

// Update an Amazon S3 object created rule with a transform on the target.
suspend fun updateSnsEventRule(
    topicArn: String?,
    ruleName: String?,
) {
    val targetId = UUID.randomUUID().toString()
    val myMap = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
```

```
    myMap["bucket"] = "$.detail.bucket.name"
    myMap["time"] = "$.time"

    val inputTransOb =
        InputTransformer {
            inputTemplate = "\"Notification: an object was uploaded to bucket
 <bucket> at <time>.\""
            inputPathsMap = myMap
        }
    val targetOb =
        Target {
            id = targetId
            arn = topicArn
            inputTransformer = inputTransOb
        }

    val targetsRequest =
        PutTargetsRequest {
            rule = ruleName
            targets = listOf(targetOb)
            eventBusName = null
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun checkRule(eventRuleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest =
        DescribeRuleRequest {
            name = eventRuleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response = eventBrClient.describeRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The state of the rule is $response")
    }
}

suspend fun changeRuleState(
    eventRuleName: String,
```

```
    isEnabled: Boolean?,
) {
    if (!isEnabled!!) {
        println("Disabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest =
            DisableRuleRequest {
                name = eventRuleName
            }
        EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    } else {
        println("Enabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest =
            EnableRuleRequest {
                name = eventRuleName
            }
        EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    }
}

// Create and upload a file to an S3 bucket to trigger an event.
@Throws(IOException::class)
suspend fun uploadTextFiletoS3(bucketName: String?) {
    val fileSuffix = SimpleDateFormat("yyyyMMddHHmmss").format(Date())
    val fileName = "TextFile$fileSuffix.txt"
    val myFile = File(fileName)
    val fw = FileWriter(myFile.absoluteFile)
    val bw = BufferedWriter(fw)
    bw.write("This is a sample file for testing uploads.")
    bw.close()

    val putOb =
        PutObjectRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = fileName
            body = myFile.asByteStream()
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        s3Client.putObject(putOb)
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun listTargetRules(topicArnVal: String?) {
    val ruleNamesByTargetRequest =
        ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest {
            targetArn = topicArnVal
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response = eventBrClient.listRuleNamesByTarget(ruleNamesByTargetRequest)
        response.ruleNames?.forEach { rule ->
            println("The rule name is $rule")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listTargets(ruleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest =
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest {
            rule = ruleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response = eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(ruleRequest)
        response.targets?.forEach { target ->
            println("Target ARN: ${target.arn}")
        }
    }
}

// Add a rule that triggers an SNS target when a file is uploaded to an S3 bucket.
suspend fun addSnsEventRule(
    ruleName: String?,
    topicArn: String?,
    topicName: String,
    eventRuleName: String,
    bucketName: String,
) {
    val targetID = UUID.randomUUID().toString()
    val myTarget =
        Target {
```

```
            id = targetID
            arn = topicArn
        }

    val targetsOb = mutableListOf<Target>()
    targetsOb.add(myTarget)

    val request =
        PutTargetsRequest {
            eventBusName = null
            targets = targetsOb
            rule = ruleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        eventBrClient.putTargets(request)
        println("Added event rule $eventRuleName with Amazon SNS target $topicName
 for bucket $bucketName.")
    }
}

suspend fun subEmail(
    topicArnVal: String?,
    email: String?,
) {
    val request =
        SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "email"
            endpoint = email
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
        println(" Subscription ARN: ${result.subscriptionArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun createSnsTopic(topicName: String): String? {
    val topicPolicy = """
    {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
```

```
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Sid": "EventBridgePublishTopic",
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Principal": {
                    "Service": "events.amazonaws.com"
                },
                "Resource": "*",
                "Action": "sns:Publish"
            }
        ]
    }
    """.trimIndent()

    val topicAttributes = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    topicAttributes["Policy"] = topicPolicy

    val topicRequest =
        CreateTopicRequest {
            name = topicName
            attributes = topicAttributes
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest)
        println("Added topic $topicName for email subscriptions.")
        return response.topicArn
    }
}

suspend fun listRules() {
    val rulesRequest =
        ListRulesRequest {
            eventBusName = "default"
            limit = 10
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response = eventBrClient.listRules(rulesRequest)
        response.rules?.forEach { rule ->
            println("The rule name is ${rule.name}")
            println("The rule ARN is ${rule.arn}")
        }
```

```
    }
}

// Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created in a
 bucket.
suspend fun addEventRule(
    roleArnVal: String?,
    bucketName: String,
    eventRuleName: String?,
) {
    val pattern = """
    {
        "source": ["aws.s3"],
        "detail-type": ["Object Created"],
        "detail": {
            "bucket": {
                "name": ["$bucketName"]
            }
        }
    }
    """.trimIndent()

    val ruleRequest =
        PutRuleRequest {
            description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
            name = eventRuleName
            eventPattern = pattern
            roleArn = roleArnVal
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The ARN of the new rule is ${ruleResponse.ruleArn}")
    }
}

// Set the Amazon S3 bucket notification configuration.
suspend fun setBucketNotification(bucketName: String) {
    val eventBridgeConfig =
        EventBridgeConfiguration {
        }

    val configuration =
```

```
        NotificationConfiguration {
            eventBridgeConfiguration = eventBridgeConfig
        }

    val configurationRequest =
        PutBucketNotificationConfigurationRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            notificationConfiguration = configuration
            skipDestinationValidation = true
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        s3Client.putBucketNotificationConfiguration(configurationRequest)
        println("Added bucket $bucketName with EventBridge events enabled.")
    }
}

// Create an S3 bucket using a waiter.
suspend fun createBucket(bucketName: String) {
    val request =
        CreateBucketRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.createBucket(request)
        s3.waitUntilBucketExists {
            bucket = bucketName
        }
        println("$bucketName is ready")
    }
}

suspend fun checkBucket(bucketName: String?): Boolean {
    try {
        // Determine if the S3 bucket exists.
        val headBucketRequest =
            HeadBucketRequest {
                bucket = bucketName
            }

        S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
            s3Client.headBucket(headBucketRequest)
            return true
```

```
        }
    } catch (e: S3Exception) {
        System.err.println(e.message)
    }
    return false
}

suspend fun createIAMRole(
    rolenameVal: String?,
    polJSON: String?,
): String? {
    val request =
        CreateRoleRequest {
            roleName = rolenameVal
            assumeRolePolicyDocument = polJSON
            description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        }

    val rolePolicyRequest =
        AttachRolePolicyRequest {
            roleName = rolenameVal
            policyArn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess"
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iam ->
        val response = iam.createRole(request)
        iam.attachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest)
        return response.role?.arn
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - DeleteRule
  - DescribeRule
  - DisableRule
  - EnableRule
  - ListRuleNamesByTarget
  - ListRules

- ListTargetsByRule
- PutEvents
- PutRule
- PutTargets

Azioni

`DeleteRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`DeleteRule`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteRuleByName(ruleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest =
        DeleteRuleRequest {
            name = ruleName
        }
    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        eventBrClient.deleteRule(ruleRequest)
        println("Successfully deleted the rule")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteRuleconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DescribeRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeRule`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun checkRule(eventRuleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest =
        DescribeRuleRequest {
            name = eventRuleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response = eventBrClient.describeRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The state of the rule is $response")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeRuleconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DisableRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DisableRule`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun changeRuleState(
    eventRuleName: String,
    isEnabled: Boolean?,
) {
```

```
    if (!isEnabled!!) {
        println("Disabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest =
            DisableRuleRequest {
                name = eventRuleName
            }
        EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    } else {
        println("Enabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest =
            EnableRuleRequest {
                name = eventRuleName
            }
        EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisableRuleconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`EnableRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `EnableRule`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun changeRuleState(
    eventRuleName: String,
    isEnabled: Boolean?,
) {
    if (!isEnabled!!) {
```

```
        println("Disabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest =
            DisableRuleRequest {
                name = eventRuleName
            }
        EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    } else {
        println("Enabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest =
            EnableRuleRequest {
                name = eventRuleName
            }
        EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, EnableRuleconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ListRuleNamesByTarget`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListRuleNamesByTarget`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listTargetRules(topicArnVal: String?) {
    val ruleNamesByTargetRequest =
        ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest {
            targetArn = topicArnVal
        }
```

```
    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response = eventBrClient.listRuleNamesByTarget(ruleNamesByTargetRequest)
        response.ruleNames?.forEach { rule ->
            println("The rule name is $rule")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListRuleNamesByTargetconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ListRules`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListRules`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listRules() {
    val rulesRequest =
        ListRulesRequest {
            eventBusName = "default"
            limit = 10
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response = eventBrClient.listRules(rulesRequest)
        response.rules?.forEach { rule ->
            println("The rule name is ${rule.name}")
            println("The rule ARN is ${rule.arn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListRulesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ListTargetsByRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListTargetsByRule`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listTargets(ruleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest =
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest {
            rule = ruleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response = eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(ruleRequest)
        response.targets?.forEach { target ->
            println("Target ARN: ${target.arn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTargetsByRuleconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`PutEvents`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutEvents`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun triggerCustomRule(email: String) {
    val json =
        "{" +
            "\"UserEmail\": \"" + email + "\"," +
            "\"Message\": \"This event was generated by example code.\"" +
            "\"UtcTime\": \"Now.\"" +
            "}"

    val entry =
        PutEventsRequestEntry {
            source = "ExampleSource"
            detail = json
            detailType = "ExampleType"
        }

    val eventsRequest =
        PutEventsRequest {
            this.entries = listOf(entry)
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        eventBrClient.putEvents(eventsRequest)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutEventsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`PutRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutRule`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una regola pianificata.

```
suspend fun createScRule(
    ruleName: String?,
    cronExpression: String?,
) {
    val ruleRequest =
        PutRuleRequest {
            name = ruleName
            eventBusName = "default"
            scheduleExpression = cronExpression
            state = RuleState.Enabled
            description = "A test rule that runs on a schedule created by the Kotlin
 API"
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The ARN of the new rule is ${ruleResponse.ruleArn}")
    }
}
```

Crea una regola che si attiva quando un oggetto viene aggiunto a un bucket di Amazon Simple Storage Service.

```
// Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created in a
 bucket.
suspend fun addEventRule(
    roleArnVal: String?,
    bucketName: String,
    eventRuleName: String?,
) {
```

```
    val pattern = """
    {
        "source": ["aws.s3"],
        "detail-type": ["Object Created"],
        "detail": {
            "bucket": {
                "name": ["$bucketName"]
            }
        }
    }
    """.trimIndent()

    val ruleRequest =
        PutRuleRequest {
            description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
            name = eventRuleName
            eventPattern = pattern
            roleArn = roleArnVal
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The ARN of the new rule is ${ruleResponse.ruleArn}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutRuleconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`PutTargets`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutTargets`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Add a rule that triggers an SNS target when a file is uploaded to an S3 bucket.
suspend fun addSnsEventRule(
    ruleName: String?,
    topicArn: String?,
    topicName: String,
    eventRuleName: String,
    bucketName: String,
) {
    val targetID = UUID.randomUUID().toString()
    val myTarget =
        Target {
            id = targetID
            arn = topicArn
        }

    val targetsOb = mutableListOf<Target>()
    targetsOb.add(myTarget)

    val request =
        PutTargetsRequest {
            eventBusName = null
            targets = targetsOb
            rule = ruleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        eventBrClient.putTargets(request)
        println("Added event rule $eventRuleName with Amazon SNS target $topicName
 for bucket $bucketName.")
    }
}
```

Aggiungi un trasformatore di input a una destinazione per una regola.

```
suspend fun updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(
    topicArn: String?,
    ruleName: String?,
) {
    val targetId = UUID.randomUUID().toString()

    val inputTransformerOb =
```

```
        InputTransformer {
            inputTemplate = "\"Notification: sample event was received.\""
        }

    val target =
        Target {
            id = targetId
            arn = topicArn
            inputTransformer = inputTransformerOb
        }

    val targetsRequest =
        PutTargetsRequest {
            rule = ruleName
            targets = listOf(target)
            eventBusName = null
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutTargetsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`RemoveTargets`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `RemoveTargets`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteTargetsFromRule(eventRuleName: String?) {
    // First, get all targets that will be deleted.
```

```
    val request =
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest {
            rule = eventRuleName
        }

    EventBridgeClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient -
>
        val response = eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(request)
        val allTargets = response.targets

        // Get all targets and delete them.
        if (allTargets != null) {
            for (myTarget in allTargets) {
                val removeTargetsRequest =
                    RemoveTargetsRequest {
                        rule = eventRuleName
                        ids = listOf(myTarget.id.toString())
                    }
                eventBrClient.removeTargets(removeTargetsRequest)
                println("Successfully removed the target")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RemoveTargetsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

AWS Glue esempi che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con. AWS Glue

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un crawler che esegue la scansione di un bucket Amazon S3 pubblico e genera un database di metadati in formato CSV.
- Elenca le informazioni su database e tabelle nel tuo AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- Crea un processo per estrarre i dati CSV dal bucket S3, trasformare i dati e caricare l'output in formato JSON in un altro bucket S3.
- Elenca le informazioni sulle esecuzioni dei processi, visualizza i dati trasformati e pulisci le risorse.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tutorial: Guida introduttiva a AWS Glue Studio.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <iam> <s3Path> <cron> <dbName> <crawlerName> <jobName> <scriptLocation>
 <locationUri>

        Where:
            iam - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS Identity and Access
 Management (IAM) role that has AWS Glue and Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon
 S3) permissions.
```

```
            s3Path - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) target that
 contains data (for example, CSV data).
            cron - A cron expression used to specify the schedule (for example,
 cron(15 12 * * ? *).
            dbName - The database name.
            crawlerName - The name of the crawler.
            jobName - The name you assign to this job definition.
            scriptLocation - Specifies the Amazon S3 path to a script that runs a
 job.
            locationUri - Specifies the location of the database
        """

    if (args.size != 8) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val iam = args[0]
    val s3Path = args[1]
    val cron = args[2]
    val dbName = args[3]
    val crawlerName = args[4]
    val jobName = args[5]
    val scriptLocation = args[6]
    val locationUri = args[7]

    println("About to start the AWS Glue Scenario")
    createDatabase(dbName, locationUri)
    createCrawler(iam, s3Path, cron, dbName, crawlerName)
    getCrawler(crawlerName)
    startCrawler(crawlerName)
    getDatabase(dbName)
    getGlueTables(dbName)
    createJob(jobName, iam, scriptLocation)
    startJob(jobName)
    getJobs()
    getJobRuns(jobName)
    deleteJob(jobName)
    println("*** Wait for 5 MIN so the $crawlerName is ready to be deleted")
    TimeUnit.MINUTES.sleep(5)
    deleteMyDatabase(dbName)
    deleteCrawler(crawlerName)
}
```

```
suspend fun createDatabase(
    dbName: String?,
    locationUriVal: String?,
) {
    val input =
        DatabaseInput {
            description = "Built with the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
            name = dbName
            locationUri = locationUriVal
        }

    val request =
        CreateDatabaseRequest {
            databaseInput = input
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.createDatabase(request)
        println("The database was successfully created")
    }
}

suspend fun createCrawler(
    iam: String?,
    s3Path: String?,
    cron: String?,
    dbName: String?,
    crawlerName: String,
) {
    val s3Target =
        S3Target {
            path = s3Path
        }

    val targetList = ArrayList<S3Target>()
    targetList.add(s3Target)

    val targetOb =
        CrawlerTargets {
            s3Targets = targetList
        }

    val crawlerRequest =
        CreateCrawlerRequest {
```

```
            databaseName = dbName
            name = crawlerName
            description = "Created by the AWS Glue Java API"
            targets = targetOb
            role = iam
            schedule = cron
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.createCrawler(crawlerRequest)
        println("$crawlerName was successfully created")
    }
}

suspend fun getCrawler(crawlerName: String?) {
    val request =
        GetCrawlerRequest {
            name = crawlerName
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getCrawler(request)
        val role = response.crawler?.role
        println("The role associated with this crawler is $role")
    }
}

suspend fun startCrawler(crawlerName: String) {
    val crawlerRequest =
        StartCrawlerRequest {
            name = crawlerName
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.startCrawler(crawlerRequest)
        println("$crawlerName was successfully started.")
    }
}

suspend fun getDatabase(databaseName: String?) {
    val request =
        GetDatabaseRequest {
            name = databaseName
        }
```

```
    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getDatabase(request)
        val dbDesc = response.database?.description
        println("The database description is $dbDesc")
    }
}

suspend fun getGlueTables(dbName: String?) {
    val tableRequest =
        GetTablesRequest {
            databaseName = dbName
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getTables(tableRequest)
        response.tableList?.forEach { tableName ->
            println("Table name is ${tableName.name}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun startJob(jobNameVal: String?) {
    val runRequest =
        StartJobRunRequest {
            workerType = WorkerType.G1X
            numberOfWorkers = 10
            jobName = jobNameVal
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.startJobRun(runRequest)
        println("The job run Id is ${response.jobRunId}")
    }
}

suspend fun createJob(
    jobName: String,
    iam: String?,
    scriptLocationVal: String?,
) {
    val commandOb =
        JobCommand {
            pythonVersion = "3"
```

```
            name = "MyJob1"
            scriptLocation = scriptLocationVal
        }

    val jobRequest =
        CreateJobRequest {
            description = "A Job created by using the AWS SDK for Java V2"
            glueVersion = "2.0"
            workerType = WorkerType.G1X
            numberOfWorkers = 10
            name = jobName
            role = iam
            command = commandOb
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.createJob(jobRequest)
        println("$jobName was successfully created.")
    }
}

suspend fun getJobs() {
    val request =
        GetJobsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getJobs(request)
        response.jobs?.forEach { job ->
            println("Job name is ${job.name}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun getJobRuns(jobNameVal: String?) {
    val request =
        GetJobRunsRequest {
            jobName = jobNameVal
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getJobRuns(request)
        response.jobRuns?.forEach { job ->
```

```
            println("Job name is ${job.jobName}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun deleteJob(jobNameVal: String) {
    val jobRequest =
        DeleteJobRequest {
            jobName = jobNameVal
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.deleteJob(jobRequest)
        println("$jobNameVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteMyDatabase(databaseName: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteDatabaseRequest {
            name = databaseName
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.deleteDatabase(request)
        println("$databaseName was successfully deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteCrawler(crawlerName: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteCrawlerRequest {
            name = crawlerName
        }
    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.deleteCrawler(request)
        println("$crawlerName was deleted")
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.

- CreateCrawler
- CreateJob
- DeleteCrawler
- DeleteDatabase
- DeleteJob
- DeleteTable
- GetCrawler
- GetDatabase
- GetDatabases
- GetJob
- GetJobRun
- GetJobRuns
- GetTables
- ListJobs
- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

Azioni

`CreateCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateCrawler`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createGlueCrawler(
    iam: String?,
    s3Path: String?,
    cron: String?,
```

```
    dbName: String?,
    crawlerName: String,
) {
    val s3Target =
        S3Target {
            path = s3Path
        }

    // Add the S3Target to a list.
    val targetList = mutableListOf<S3Target>()
    targetList.add(s3Target)

    val targetOb =
        CrawlerTargets {
            s3Targets = targetList
        }

    val request =
        CreateCrawlerRequest {
            databaseName = dbName
            name = crawlerName
            description = "Created by the AWS Glue Kotlin API"
            targets = targetOb
            role = iam
            schedule = cron
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.createCrawler(request)
        println("$crawlerName was successfully created")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

GetCrawler

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetCrawler`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getSpecificCrawler(crawlerName: String?) {
    val request =
        GetCrawlerRequest {
            name = crawlerName
        }
    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getCrawler(request)
        val role = response.crawler?.role
        println("The role associated with this crawler is $role")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`GetDatabase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetDatabase`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getSpecificDatabase(databaseName: String?) {
    val request =
        GetDatabaseRequest {
            name = databaseName
```

```
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getDatabase(request)
        val dbDesc = response.database?.description
        println("The database description is $dbDesc")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetDatabaseconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

StartCrawler

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StartCrawler`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun startSpecificCrawler(crawlerName: String?) {
    val request =
        StartCrawlerRequest {
            name = crawlerName
        }

    GlueClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.startCrawler(request)
        println("$crawlerName was successfully started.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Esempi IAM che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con IAM.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un utente e assumere un ruolo.

> **Warning**
>
> Per evitare rischi per la sicurezza, non utilizzare gli utenti IAM per l'autenticazione quando sviluppi software creato ad hoc o lavori con dati reali. Utilizza invece la federazione con un provider di identità come AWS IAM Identity Center.

- Crea un utente che non disponga di autorizzazioni.
- Crea un ruolo che conceda l'autorizzazione per elencare i bucket Amazon S3 per l'account.
- Aggiungi una policy per consentire all'utente di assumere il ruolo.
- Assumi il ruolo ed elenca i bucket S3 utilizzando le credenziali temporanee, quindi ripulisci le risorse.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea funzioni che eseguono il wrapping delle operazioni degli utenti IAM.

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <username> <policyName> <roleName> <roleSessionName> <fileLocation>
 <bucketName>

    Where:
        username - The name of the IAM user to create.
        policyName - The name of the policy to create.
        roleName - The name of the role to create.
        roleSessionName - The name of the session required for the assumeRole
 operation.
        fileLocation - The file location to the JSON required to create the role
 (see Readme).
        bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket from which objects are read.
    """

    if (args.size != 6) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val userName = args[0]
    val policyName = args[1]
    val roleName = args[2]
    val roleSessionName = args[3]
    val fileLocation = args[4]
    val bucketName = args[5]

    createUser(userName)
    println("$userName was successfully created.")

    val polArn = createPolicy(policyName)
```

```
    println("The policy $polArn was successfully created.")

    val roleArn = createRole(roleName, fileLocation)
    println("$roleArn was successfully created.")
    attachRolePolicy(roleName, polArn)

    println("*** Wait for 1 MIN so the resource is available.")
    delay(60000)
    assumeGivenRole(roleArn, roleSessionName, bucketName)

    println("*** Getting ready to delete the AWS resources.")
    deleteRole(roleName, polArn)
    deleteUser(userName)
    println("This IAM Scenario has successfully completed.")
}

suspend fun createUser(usernameVal: String?): String? {
    val request =
        CreateUserRequest {
            userName = usernameVal
        }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createUser(request)
        return response.user?.userName
    }
}

suspend fun createPolicy(policyNameVal: String?): String {
    val policyDocumentValue = """
    {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": [
                    "s3:*"
                ],
                "Resource": "*"
            }
        ]
    }
    """.trimIndent()
```

```
    val request =
        CreatePolicyRequest {
            policyName = policyNameVal
            policyDocument = policyDocumentValue
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createPolicy(request)
        return response.policy?.arn.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun createRole(
    rolenameVal: String?,
    fileLocation: String?,
): String? {
    val jsonObject = fileLocation?.let { readJsonSimpleDemo(it) } as JSONObject

    val request =
        CreateRoleRequest {
            roleName = rolenameVal
            assumeRolePolicyDocument = jsonObject.toJSONString()
            description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createRole(request)
        return response.role?.arn
    }
}

suspend fun attachRolePolicy(
    roleNameVal: String,
    policyArnVal: String,
) {
    val request =
        ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listAttachedRolePolicies(request)
        val attachedPolicies = response.attachedPolicies
```

```
        // Ensure that the policy is not attached to this role.
        val checkStatus: Int
        if (attachedPolicies != null) {
            checkStatus = checkMyList(attachedPolicies, policyArnVal)
            if (checkStatus == -1) {
                return
            }
        }

        val policyRequest =
            AttachRolePolicyRequest {
                roleName = roleNameVal
                policyArn = policyArnVal
            }
        iamClient.attachRolePolicy(policyRequest)
        println("Successfully attached policy $policyArnVal to role $roleNameVal")
    }
}

fun checkMyList(
    attachedPolicies: List<AttachedPolicy>,
    policyArnVal: String,
): Int {
    for (policy in attachedPolicies) {
        val polArn = policy.policyArn.toString()

        if (polArn.compareTo(policyArnVal) == 0) {
            println("The policy is already attached to this role.")
            return -1
        }
    }
    return 0
}

suspend fun assumeGivenRole(
    roleArnVal: String?,
    roleSessionNameVal: String?,
    bucketName: String,
) {
    val stsClient = StsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }
    val roleRequest =
        AssumeRoleRequest {
            roleArn = roleArnVal
            roleSessionName = roleSessionNameVal
```

```
        }

    val roleResponse = stsClient.assumeRole(roleRequest)
    val myCreds = roleResponse.credentials
    val key = myCreds?.accessKeyId
    val secKey = myCreds?.secretAccessKey
    val secToken = myCreds?.sessionToken

    val staticCredentials = StaticCredentialsProvider {
        accessKeyId = key
        secretAccessKey = secKey
        sessionToken = secToken
    }

    // List all objects in an Amazon S3 bucket using the temp creds.
    val s3 = S3Client.fromEnvironment {
        region = "us-east-1"
        credentialsProvider = staticCredentials
    }

    println("Created a S3Client using temp credentials.")
    println("Listing objects in $bucketName")

    val listObjects =
        ListObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    val response = s3.listObjects(listObjects)
    response.contents?.forEach { myObject ->
        println("The name of the key is ${myObject.key}")
        println("The owner is ${myObject.owner}")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteRole(
    roleNameVal: String,
    polArn: String,
) {
    val iam = IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }

    // First the policy needs to be detached.
    val rolePolicyRequest =
        DetachRolePolicyRequest {
```

```
            policyArn = polArn
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }

    iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest)

    // Delete the policy.
    val request =
        DeletePolicyRequest {
            policyArn = polArn
        }

    iam.deletePolicy(request)
    println("*** Successfully deleted $polArn")

    // Delete the role.
    val roleRequest =
        DeleteRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }

    iam.deleteRole(roleRequest)
    println("*** Successfully deleted $roleNameVal")
}

suspend fun deleteUser(userNameVal: String) {
    val iam = IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }
    val request =
        DeleteUserRequest {
            userName = userNameVal
        }

    iam.deleteUser(request)
    println("*** Successfully deleted $userNameVal")
}

@Throws(java.lang.Exception::class)
fun readJsonSimpleDemo(filename: String): Any? {
    val reader = FileReader(filename)
    val jsonParser = JSONParser()
    return jsonParser.parse(reader)
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

Azioni

`AttachRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`AttachRolePolicy`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun attachIAMRolePolicy(
    roleNameVal: String,
    policyArnVal: String,
) {
    val request =
        ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
```

```
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listAttachedRolePolicies(request)
        val attachedPolicies = response.attachedPolicies

        // Ensure that the policy is not attached to this role.
        val checkStatus: Int
        if (attachedPolicies != null) {
            checkStatus = checkList(attachedPolicies, policyArnVal)
            if (checkStatus == -1) {
                return
            }
        }

        val policyRequest =
            AttachRolePolicyRequest {
                roleName = roleNameVal
                policyArn = policyArnVal
            }
        iamClient.attachRolePolicy(policyRequest)
        println("Successfully attached policy $policyArnVal to role $roleNameVal")
    }
}

fun checkList(
    attachedPolicies: List<AttachedPolicy>,
    policyArnVal: String,
): Int {
    for (policy in attachedPolicies) {
        val polArn = policy.policyArn.toString()

        if (polArn.compareTo(policyArnVal) == 0) {
            println("The policy is already attached to this role.")
            return -1
        }
    }
    return 0
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AttachRolePolicyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`CreateAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateAccessKey`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createIAMAccessKey(user: String?): String {
    val request =
        CreateAccessKeyRequest {
            userName = user
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createAccessKey(request)
        return response.accessKey?.accessKeyId.toString()
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateAccessKeyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`CreateAccountAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateAccountAlias`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createIAMAccountAlias(alias: String) {
```

```
    val request =
        CreateAccountAliasRequest {
            accountAlias = alias
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.createAccountAlias(request)
        println("Successfully created account alias named $alias")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateAccountAliasconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`CreatePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreatePolicy`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createIAMPolicy(policyNameVal: String?): String {
    val policyDocumentVal = """
    {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": [
                    "dynamodb:DeleteItem",
                    "dynamodb:GetItem",
                    "dynamodb:PutItem",
                    "dynamodb:Scan",
                    "dynamodb:UpdateItem"
                ],
                "Resource": "*"
```

```
            }
        ]
    }
    """.trimIndent()

    val request =
        CreatePolicyRequest {
            policyName = policyNameVal
            policyDocument = policyDocumentVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createPolicy(request)
        return response.policy?.arn.toString()
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreatePolicyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`CreateUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateUser`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createIAMUser(usernameVal: String?): String? {
    val request =
        CreateUserRequest {
            userName = usernameVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createUser(request)
        return response.user?.userName
```

```
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateUserconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteAccessKey`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteKey(
    userNameVal: String,
    accessKey: String,
) {
    val request =
        DeleteAccessKeyRequest {
            accessKeyId = accessKey
            userName = userNameVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.deleteAccessKey(request)
        println("Successfully deleted access key $accessKey from $userNameVal")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAccessKeyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteAccountAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteAccountAlias`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteIAMAccountAlias(alias: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteAccountAliasRequest {
            accountAlias = alias
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.deleteAccountAlias(request)
        println("Successfully deleted account alias $alias")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAccountAliasconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeletePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeletePolicy`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteIAMPolicy(policyARNVal: String?) {
    val request =
        DeletePolicyRequest {
            policyArn = policyARNVal
        }
```

```
    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.deletePolicy(request)
        println("Successfully deleted $policyARNVal")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeletePolicyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteUser`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteIAMUser(userNameVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteUserRequest {
            userName = userNameVal
        }

    // To delete a user, ensure that the user's access keys are deleted first.
    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.deleteUser(request)
        println("Successfully deleted user $userNameVal")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteUserconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DetachRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DetachRolePolicy`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun detachPolicy(
    roleNameVal: String,
    policyArnVal: String,
) {
    val request =
        DetachRolePolicyRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
            policyArn = policyArnVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.detachRolePolicy(request)
        println("Successfully detached policy $policyArnVal from role $roleNameVal")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetachRolePolicyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`GetPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetPolicy`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getIAMPolicy(policyArnVal: String?) {
```

```
    val request =
        GetPolicyRequest {
            policyArn = policyArnVal
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.getPolicy(request)
        println("Successfully retrieved policy ${response.policy?.policyName}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetPolicyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ListAccessKeys`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListAccessKeys`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listKeys(userNameVal: String?) {
    val request =
        ListAccessKeysRequest {
            userName = userNameVal
        }
    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listAccessKeys(request)
        response.accessKeyMetadata?.forEach { md ->
            println("Retrieved access key ${md.accessKeyId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAccessKeysconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ListAccountAliases`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListAccountAliases`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listAliases() {
    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listAccountAliases(ListAccountAliasesRequest {})
        response.accountAliases?.forEach { alias ->
            println("Retrieved account alias $alias")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAccountAliasesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ListUsers`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListUsers`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listAllUsers() {
    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listUsers(ListUsersRequest { })
        response.users?.forEach { user ->
```

```
            println("Retrieved user ${user.userName}")
            val permissionsBoundary = user.permissionsBoundary
            if (permissionsBoundary != null) {
                println("Permissions boundary details
 ${permissionsBoundary.permissionsBoundaryType}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListUsersconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`UpdateUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `UpdateUser`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun updateIAMUser(
    curName: String?,
    newName: String?,
) {
    val request =
        UpdateUserRequest {
            userName = curName
            newUserName = newName
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.updateUser(request)
        println("Successfully updated user to $newName")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateUserconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

AWS IoT esempi che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con. AWS IoT

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve AWS IoT

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS IoT.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.IotClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.ListThingsRequest

suspend fun main() {
    println("A listing of your AWS IoT Things:")
    listAllThings()
}

suspend fun listAllThings() {
    val thingsRequest =
```

```
        ListThingsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.listThings(thingsRequest)
        val thingList = response.things
        if (thingList != null) {
            for (attribute in thingList) {
                println("Thing name ${attribute.thingName}")
                println("Thing ARN: ${attribute.thingArn}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListThings in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un oggetto. AWS IoT
- Genera un certificato del dispositivo.
- Aggiorna un AWS IoT oggetto con attributi.
- Restituisce un endpoint univoco.
- Elenca i tuoi AWS IoT certificati.
- Crea un' AWS IoT ombra.
- Scrivi informazioni sullo stato.
- Crea una regola.
- Elenca le tue regole.

- Cerca elementi utilizzando il nome dell'oggetto.
- Eliminare un AWS IoT oggetto.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.IotClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.Action
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.AttachThingPrincipalRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.AttributePayload
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.CreateThingRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.CreateTopicRuleRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DeleteCertificateRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DeleteThingRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DescribeEndpointRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DescribeThingRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DetachThingPrincipalRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.ListTopicRulesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.SearchIndexRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.SnsAction
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.TopicRulePayload
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.UpdateThingRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iotdataplane.IotDataPlaneClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iotdataplane.model.GetThingShadowRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iotdataplane.model.UpdateThingShadowRequest
import aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.content.ByteStream
import aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.content.toByteArray
import java.util.Scanner
import java.util.regex.Pattern
import kotlin.system.exitProcess

/**
 * Before running this Kotlin code example, ensure that your development environment
 * is set up, including configuring your credentials.
 *
 * For detailed instructions, refer to the following documentation topic:
```

```
 * [Setting Up Your Development Environment](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-
kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html)
 *
 * This code example requires an SNS topic and an IAM Role.
 * Follow the steps in the documentation to set up these resources:
 *
 * - [Creating an SNS Topic](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-getting-
started.html#step-create-topic)
 * - [Creating an IAM Role](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
id_roles_create.html)
 */

val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
val TOPIC = "your-iot-topic"

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage =
        """
        Usage:
            <roleARN> <snsAction>

        Where:
            roleARN - The ARN of an IAM role that has permission to work with AWS
 IOT.
            snsAction  - An ARN of an SNS topic.

        """.trimIndent()

    if (args.size != 2) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    var thingName: String
    val roleARN = args[0]
    val snsAction = args[1]
    val scanner = Scanner(System.`in`)

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS IoT example scenario.")
    println(
        """
        This example program demonstrates various interactions with the AWS Internet
 of Things (IoT) Core service.
```

```
        The program guides you through a series of steps, including creating an IoT
thing, generating a device certificate,
        updating the thing with attributes, and so on.

        It utilizes the AWS SDK for Kotlin and incorporates functionality for
creating and managing IoT things, certificates, rules,
        shadows, and performing searches. The program aims to showcase AWS IoT
capabilities and provides a comprehensive example for
        developers working with AWS IoT in a Kotlin environment.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Create an AWS IoT thing.")
    println(
        """
        An AWS IoT thing represents a virtual entity in the AWS IoT service that can
be associated with a physical device.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    // Prompt the user for input.
    print("Enter thing name: ")
    thingName = scanner.nextLine()
    createIoTThing(thingName)
    describeThing(thingName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. Generate a device certificate.")
    println(
        """
        A device certificate performs a role in securing the communication between
devices (things) and the AWS IoT platform.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    print("Do you want to create a certificate for $thingName? (y/n)")
    val certAns = scanner.nextLine()
    var certificateArn: String? = ""
```

```
    if (certAns != null && certAns.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("y", ignoreCase =
true)) {
        certificateArn = createCertificate()
        println("Attach the certificate to the AWS IoT thing.")
        attachCertificateToThing(thingName, certificateArn)
    } else {
        println("A device certificate was not created.")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Update an AWS IoT thing with Attributes.")
    println(
        """
        IoT thing attributes, represented as key-value pairs, offer a pivotal
advantage in facilitating efficient data
        management and retrieval within the AWS IoT ecosystem.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    updateThing(thingName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Return a unique endpoint specific to the Amazon Web Services
account.")
    println(
        """
        An IoT Endpoint refers to a specific URL or Uniform Resource Locator that
serves as the entry point for communication between IoT devices and the AWS IoT
service.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    val endpointUrl = describeEndpoint()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. List your AWS IoT certificates")
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    if (certificateArn!!.isNotEmpty()) {
```

```
        listCertificates()
    } else {
        println("You did not create a certificates. Skipping this step.")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Create an IoT shadow that refers to a digital representation or
virtual twin of a physical IoT device")
    println(
        """
        A thing shadow refers to a feature that enables you to create a virtual
representation, or "shadow,"
        of a physical device or thing. The thing shadow allows you to synchronize
and control the state of a device between
        the cloud and the device itself. and the AWS IoT service. For example, you
can write and retrieve JSON data from a thing shadow.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    updateShawdowThing(thingName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Write out the state information, in JSON format.")
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    getPayload(thingName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Creates a rule")
    println(
        """
        Creates a rule that is an administrator-level action.
        Any user who has permission to create rules will be able to access data
processed by the rule.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    print("Enter Rule name: ")
    val ruleName = scanner.nextLine()
    createIoTRule(roleARN, ruleName, snsAction)
```

```
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. List your rules.")
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    listIoTRules()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Search things using the name.")
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    val queryString = "thingName:$thingName"
    searchThings(queryString)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    if (certificateArn.length > 0) {
        print("Do you want to detach and delete the certificate for $thingName? (y/
n)")
        val delAns = scanner.nextLine()
        if (delAns != null && delAns.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("y", ignoreCase =
 true)) {
            println("11. You selected to detach amd delete the certificate.")
            print("Press Enter to continue...")
            scanner.nextLine()
            detachThingPrincipal(thingName, certificateArn)
            deleteCertificate(certificateArn)
        } else {
            println("11. You selected not to delete the certificate.")
        }
    } else {
        println("11. You did not create a certificate so there is nothing to
 delete.")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Delete the AWS IoT thing.")
    print("Do you want to delete the IoT thing? (y/n)")
    val delAns = scanner.nextLine()
    if (delAns != null && delAns.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("y", ignoreCase = true))
 {
```

```
        deleteIoTThing(thingName)
    } else {
        println("The IoT thing was not deleted.")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The AWS IoT workflow has successfully completed.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteIoTThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val deleteThingRequest =
        DeleteThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.deleteThing(deleteThingRequest)
        println("Deleted $thingNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteCertificate(certificateArn: String) {
    val certificateProviderRequest =
        DeleteCertificateRequest {
            certificateId = extractCertificateId(certificateArn)
        }
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.deleteCertificate(certificateProviderRequest)
        println("$certificateArn was successfully deleted.")
    }
}

private fun extractCertificateId(certificateArn: String): String? {
    // Example ARN: arn:aws:iot:region:account-id:cert/certificate-id.
    val arnParts = certificateArn.split(":".toRegex()).dropLastWhile
 { it.isEmpty() }.toTypedArray()
    val certificateIdPart = arnParts[arnParts.size - 1]
    return certificateIdPart.substring(certificateIdPart.lastIndexOf("/") + 1)
}

suspend fun detachThingPrincipal(
    thingNameVal: String,
```

```
    certificateArn: String,
) {
    val thingPrincipalRequest =
        DetachThingPrincipalRequest {
            principal = certificateArn
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.detachThingPrincipal(thingPrincipalRequest)
        println("$certificateArn was successfully removed from $thingNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun searchThings(queryStringVal: String?) {
    val searchIndexRequest =
        SearchIndexRequest {
            queryString = queryStringVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val searchIndexResponse = iotClient.searchIndex(searchIndexRequest)
        if (searchIndexResponse.things?.isEmpty() == true) {
            println("No things found.")
        } else {
            searchIndexResponse.things
                ?.forEach { thing -> println("Thing id found using search is
 ${thing.thingId}") }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listIoTRules() {
    val listTopicRulesRequest = ListTopicRulesRequest {}

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val listTopicRulesResponse = iotClient.listTopicRules(listTopicRulesRequest)
        println("List of IoT rules:")
        val ruleList = listTopicRulesResponse.rules
        ruleList?.forEach { rule ->
            println("Rule name: ${rule.ruleName}")
            println("Rule ARN: ${rule.ruleArn}")
            println("--------------")
        }
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun createIoTRule(
    roleARNVal: String?,
    ruleNameVal: String?,
    action: String?,
) {
    val sqlVal = "SELECT * FROM '$TOPIC '"
    val action1 =
        SnsAction {
            targetArn = action
            roleArn = roleARNVal
        }

    val myAction =
        Action {
            sns = action1
        }

    val topicRulePayloadVal =
        TopicRulePayload {
            sql = sqlVal
            actions = listOf(myAction)
        }

    val topicRuleRequest =
        CreateTopicRuleRequest {
            ruleName = ruleNameVal
            topicRulePayload = topicRulePayloadVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.createTopicRule(topicRuleRequest)
        println("IoT rule created successfully.")
    }
}

suspend fun getPayload(thingNameVal: String?) {
    val getThingShadowRequest =
        GetThingShadowRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }
```

```
    IotDataPlaneClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotPlaneClient
 ->
        val getThingShadowResponse =
 iotPlaneClient.getThingShadow(getThingShadowRequest)
        val payload = getThingShadowResponse.payload
        val payloadString = payload?.let { java.lang.String(it, Charsets.UTF_8) }
        println("Received shadow data: $payloadString")
    }
}

suspend fun listCertificates() {
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.listCertificates()
        val certList = response.certificates
        certList?.forEach { cert ->
            println("Cert id: ${cert.certificateId}")
            println("Cert Arn: ${cert.certificateArn}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun describeEndpoint(): String? {
    val request = DescribeEndpointRequest {}
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val endpointResponse = iotClient.describeEndpoint(request)
        val endpointUrl: String? = endpointResponse.endpointAddress
        val exString: String = getValue(endpointUrl)
        val fullEndpoint = "https://$exString-ats.iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com"
        println("Full endpoint URL: $fullEndpoint")
        return fullEndpoint
    }
}

private fun getValue(input: String?): String {
    // Define a regular expression pattern for extracting the subdomain.
    val pattern = Pattern.compile("^(.*?)\\.iot\\.us-east-1\\.amazonaws\\.com")

    // Match the pattern against the input string.
    val matcher = pattern.matcher(input)

    // Check if a match is found.
    if (matcher.find()) {
        val subdomain = matcher.group(1)
        println("Extracted subdomain: $subdomain")
```

```
        return subdomain
    } else {
        println("No match found")
    }
    return ""
}

suspend fun updateThing(thingNameVal: String?) {
    val newLocation = "Office"
    val newFirmwareVersion = "v2.0"
    val attMap: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    attMap["location"] = newLocation
    attMap["firmwareVersion"] = newFirmwareVersion

    val attributePayloadVal =
        AttributePayload {
            attributes = attMap
        }

    val updateThingRequest =
        UpdateThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
            attributePayload = attributePayloadVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        // Update the IoT thing attributes.
        iotClient.updateThing(updateThingRequest)
        println("$thingNameVal attributes updated successfully.")
    }
}

suspend fun updateShawdowThing(thingNameVal: String?) {
    // Create the thing shadow state document.
    val stateDocument = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"temperature\":25, \"humidity
\":50}}}"
    val byteStream: ByteStream = ByteStream.fromString(stateDocument)
    val byteArray: ByteArray = byteStream.toByteArray()

    val updateThingShadowRequest =
        UpdateThingShadowRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
            payload = byteArray
        }
```

```
    IotDataPlaneClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotPlaneClient
 ->
        iotPlaneClient.updateThingShadow(updateThingShadowRequest)
        println("The thing shadow was updated successfully.")
    }
}

suspend fun attachCertificateToThing(
    thingNameVal: String?,
    certificateArn: String?,
) {
    val principalRequest =
        AttachThingPrincipalRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
            principal = certificateArn
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.attachThingPrincipal(principalRequest)
        println("Certificate attached to $thingNameVal successfully.")
    }
}

suspend fun describeThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val thingRequest =
        DescribeThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    // Print Thing details.
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val describeResponse = iotClient.describeThing(thingRequest)
        println("Thing details:")
        println("Thing name: ${describeResponse.thingName}")
        println("Thing ARN:  ${describeResponse.thingArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun createCertificate(): String? {
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.createKeysAndCertificate()
        val certificatePem = response.certificatePem
        val certificateArn = response.certificateArn
```

```
        // Print the details.
        println("\nCertificate:")
        println(certificatePem)
        println("\nCertificate ARN:")
        println(certificateArn)
        return certificateArn
    }
}

suspend fun createIoTThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val createThingRequest =
        CreateThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.createThing(createThingRequest)
        println("Created $thingNameVal}")
    }
}
```

Azioni

`AttachThingPrincipal`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`AttachThingPrincipal`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun attachCertificateToThing(
    thingNameVal: String?,
    certificateArn: String?,
) {
```

```
    val principalRequest =
        AttachThingPrincipalRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
            principal = certificateArn
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.attachThingPrincipal(principalRequest)
        println("Certificate attached to $thingNameVal successfully.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AttachThingPrincipalconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`CreateKeysAndCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateKeysAndCertificate`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createCertificate(): String? {
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.createKeysAndCertificate()
        val certificatePem = response.certificatePem
        val certificateArn = response.certificateArn

        // Print the details.
        println("\nCertificate:")
        println(certificatePem)
        println("\nCertificate ARN:")
        println(certificateArn)
        return certificateArn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateKeysAndCertificateconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`CreateThing`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateThing`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createIoTThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val createThingRequest =
        CreateThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.createThing(createThingRequest)
        println("Created $thingNameVal}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateThingconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`CreateTopicRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateTopicRule`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createIoTRule(
    roleARNVal: String?,
    ruleNameVal: String?,
    action: String?,
) {
    val sqlVal = "SELECT * FROM '$TOPIC '"
    val action1 =
        SnsAction {
            targetArn = action
            roleArn = roleARNVal
        }

    val myAction =
        Action {
            sns = action1
        }

    val topicRulePayloadVal =
        TopicRulePayload {
            sql = sqlVal
            actions = listOf(myAction)
        }

    val topicRuleRequest =
        CreateTopicRuleRequest {
            ruleName = ruleNameVal
            topicRulePayload = topicRulePayloadVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.createTopicRule(topicRuleRequest)
        println("IoT rule created successfully.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTopicRuleconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteCertificate`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteCertificate(certificateArn: String) {
    val certificateProviderRequest =
        DeleteCertificateRequest {
            certificateId = extractCertificateId(certificateArn)
        }
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.deleteCertificate(certificateProviderRequest)
        println("$certificateArn was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteCertificateconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteThing`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteThing`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteIoTThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val deleteThingRequest =
        DeleteThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.deleteThing(deleteThingRequest)
        println("Deleted $thingNameVal")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteThingconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DescribeEndpoint`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeEndpoint`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeEndpoint(): String? {
    val request = DescribeEndpointRequest {}
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val endpointResponse = iotClient.describeEndpoint(request)
        val endpointUrl: String? = endpointResponse.endpointAddress
        val exString: String = getValue(endpointUrl)
        val fullEndpoint = "https://$exString-ats.iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com"
        println("Full endpoint URL: $fullEndpoint")
        return fullEndpoint
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeEndpointconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DescribeThing`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeThing`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val thingRequest =
        DescribeThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    // Print Thing details.
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val describeResponse = iotClient.describeThing(thingRequest)
        println("Thing details:")
        println("Thing name: ${describeResponse.thingName}")
        println("Thing ARN:  ${describeResponse.thingArn}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeThingconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DetachThingPrincipal`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DetachThingPrincipal`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun detachThingPrincipal(
    thingNameVal: String,
    certificateArn: String,
) {
    val thingPrincipalRequest =
        DetachThingPrincipalRequest {
            principal = certificateArn
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.detachThingPrincipal(thingPrincipalRequest)
        println("$certificateArn was successfully removed from $thingNameVal")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetachThingPrincipalconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ListCertificates`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListCertificates`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listCertificates() {
    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.listCertificates()
        val certList = response.certificates
        certList?.forEach { cert ->
            println("Cert id: ${cert.certificateId}")
            println("Cert Arn: ${cert.certificateArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListCertificatesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`SearchIndex`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `SearchIndex`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun searchThings(queryStringVal: String?) {
    val searchIndexRequest =
        SearchIndexRequest {
            queryString = queryStringVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val searchIndexResponse = iotClient.searchIndex(searchIndexRequest)
        if (searchIndexResponse.things?.isEmpty() == true) {
            println("No things found.")
        } else {
            searchIndexResponse.things
                ?.forEach { thing -> println("Thing id found using search is
 ${thing.thingId}") }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SearchIndexconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`UpdateThing`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `UpdateThing`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun updateThing(thingNameVal: String?) {
    val newLocation = "Office"
    val newFirmwareVersion = "v2.0"
    val attMap: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    attMap["location"] = newLocation
    attMap["firmwareVersion"] = newFirmwareVersion

    val attributePayloadVal =
        AttributePayload {
            attributes = attMap
        }

    val updateThingRequest =
        UpdateThingRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
            attributePayload = attributePayloadVal
        }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        // Update the IoT thing attributes.
        iotClient.updateThing(updateThingRequest)
        println("$thingNameVal attributes updated successfully.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateThingconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

AWS IoT data esempi che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con. AWS IoT data

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`GetThingShadow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetThingShadow`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getPayload(thingNameVal: String?) {
    val getThingShadowRequest =
        GetThingShadowRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
        }

    IotDataPlaneClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotPlaneClient
 ->
        val getThingShadowResponse =
 iotPlaneClient.getThingShadow(getThingShadowRequest)
        val payload = getThingShadowResponse.payload
        val payloadString = payload?.let { java.lang.String(it, Charsets.UTF_8) }
        println("Received shadow data: $payloadString")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetThingShadowconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`UpdateThingShadow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `UpdateThingShadow`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun updateShawdowThing(thingNameVal: String?) {
    // Create the thing shadow state document.
    val stateDocument = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"temperature\":25, \"humidity
\":50}}}"
    val byteStream: ByteStream = ByteStream.fromString(stateDocument)
    val byteArray: ByteArray = byteStream.toByteArray()

    val updateThingShadowRequest =
        UpdateThingShadowRequest {
            thingName = thingNameVal
            payload = byteArray
        }

    IotDataPlaneClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotPlaneClient
 ->
        iotPlaneClient.updateThingShadow(updateThingShadowRequest)
        println("The thing shadow was updated successfully.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateThingShadowconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

AWS IoT FleetWise esempi che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con. AWS IoT FleetWise

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve AWS IoT FleetWise

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS IoT FleetWise.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main() {
    listSignalCatalogs()
}

/**
 * Lists the AWS FleetWise Signal Catalogs associated with the current AWS account.
```

```
 */
suspend fun listSignalCatalogs() {
    val request = ListSignalCatalogsRequest {
        maxResults = 10
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.listSignalCatalogs(request)
        val summaries = response.summaries

        if (summaries.isNullOrEmpty()) {
            println("No AWS FleetWise Signal Catalogs were found.")
        } else {
            summaries.forEach { summary ->
                with(summary) {
                    println("Catalog Name: $name")
                    println("ARN: $arn")
                    println("Created: $creationTime")
                    println("Last Modified: $lastModificationTime")
                    println("---------------")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta listSignalCatalogsPaginator in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea una raccolta di segnali standardizzati.

- Crea una flotta che rappresenti un gruppo di veicoli.
- Crea un manifesto del modello.
- Crea un manifesto del decodificatore.
- Controllate lo stato del manifesto del modello.
- Controllate lo stato del decoder.
- Crea un oggetto IoT.
- Crea un veicolo.
- Visualizza i dettagli del veicolo.
- Elimina gli AWS IoT FleetWise asset.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le AWS IoT SiteWise funzionalità.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
var scanner = Scanner(System.`in`)
val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage =
        """
        Usage:
            <signalCatalogName> <manifestName> <fleetId> <vecName> <decName>

        Where:
            signalCatalogName     - The name of the Signal Catalog to create (eg,
 catalog30).
```

```
           manifestName          - The name of the Vehicle Model (Model Manifest)
to create (eg, manifest30).
           fleetId               - The ID of the Fleet to create (eg, fleet30).
           vecName               - The name of the Vehicle to create (eg,
vehicle30).
           decName               - The name of the Decoder Manifest to create (eg,
decManifest30).

       """.trimIndent()

   if (args.size != 5) {
       println(usage)
       return
   }

   val signalCatalogName = args[0]
   val manifestName = args[1]
   val fleetId = args[2]
   val vecName = args[3]
   val decName = args[4]

   println(
       """
       AWS IoT FleetWise is a managed service that simplifies the
       process of collecting, organizing, and transmitting vehicle
       data to the cloud in near real-time. Designed for automakers
       and fleet operators, it allows you to define vehicle models,
       specify the exact data you want to collect (such as engine
       temperature, speed, or battery status), and send this data to
       AWS for analysis. By using intelligent data collection
       techniques, IoT FleetWise reduces the volume of data
       transmitted by filtering and transforming it at the edge,
       helping to minimize bandwidth usage and costs.

       At its core, AWS IoT FleetWise helps organizations build
       scalable systems for vehicle data management and analytics,
       supporting a wide variety of vehicles and sensor configurations.
       You can define signal catalogs and decoder manifests that describe
       how raw CAN bus signals are translated into readable data, making
       the platform highly flexible and extensible. This allows
       manufacturers to optimize vehicle performance, improve safety,
       and reduce maintenance costs by gaining real-time visibility
       into fleet operations.
       """.trimIndent(),
```

```
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)
    runScenario(signalCatalogName, fleetId, manifestName, decName, vecName)
}

suspend fun runScenario(signalCatalogName: String, fleetIdVal: String, manifestName:
 String, decName: String, vecName: String) {
    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Creates a collection of standardized signals that can be reused to
 create vehicle models")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val signalCatalogArn = createbranchVehicle(signalCatalogName)
    println("The collection ARN is $signalCatalogArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. Create a fleet that represents a group of vehicles")
    println(
        """
        Creating an IoT FleetWise fleet allows you to efficiently collect,
        organize, and transfer vehicle data to the cloud, enabling real-time
        insights into vehicle performance and health.

        It helps reduce data costs by allowing you to filter and prioritize
        only the most relevant vehicle signals, supporting advanced analytics
        and predictive maintenance use cases.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val fleetid = createFleet(signalCatalogArn, fleetIdVal)
    println("The fleet Id is $fleetid")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val nodeList = listSignalCatalogNode(signalCatalogName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Create a model manifest")
    println(
        """
        An AWS IoT FleetWise manifest defines the structure and
        relationships of vehicle data. The model manifest specifies
        which signals to collect and how they relate to vehicle systems,
```

```
        while the decoder manifest defines how to decode raw vehicle data
        into meaningful signals.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val nodes = listSignalCatalogNode(signalCatalogName)
    val manifestArn = nodes?.let { createModelManifest(manifestName,
signalCatalogArn, it) }
    println("The manifest ARN is $manifestArn")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Create a decoder manifest")
    println(
        """
        A decoder manifest in AWS IoT FleetWise defines how raw vehicle
        data (such as CAN signals) should be interpreted and decoded
        into meaningful signals. It acts as a translation layer
        that maps vehicle-specific protocols to standardized data formats
        using decoding rules. This is crucial for extracting usable
        data from different vehicle models, even when their data
        formats vary.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val decArn = createDecoderManifest(decName, manifestArn)
    println("The decoder manifest ARN is $decArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Check the status of the model manifest")
    println(
        """
        The model manifest must be in an ACTIVE state before it can be used
        to create or update a vehicle.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    updateModelManifest(manifestName)
    waitForModelManifestActive(manifestName)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Check the status of the decoder")
    println(
        """
        The decoder manifest must be in an ACTIVE state before it can be used
        to create or update a vehicle.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    updateDecoderManifest(decName)
    waitForDecoderManifestActive(decName)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Create an IoT Thing")
    println(
        """
        AWS IoT FleetWise expects an existing AWS IoT Thing with the same
        name as the vehicle name you are passing to createVehicle method.
        Before calling createVehicle(), you must create an AWS IoT Thing
        with the same name using the AWS IoT Core service.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    createThingIfNotExist(vecName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Create a vehicle")
    println(
        """
        Creating a vehicle in AWS IoT FleetWise allows you to digitally
        represent and manage a physical vehicle within the AWS ecosystem.
        This enables efficient ingestion, transformation, and transmission
        of vehicle telemetry data to the cloud for analysis.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    createVehicle(vecName, manifestArn, decArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Display vehicle details")
```

```
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    getVehicleDetails(vecName)
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)
    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Delete the AWS IoT Fleetwise Assets")
    println("Would you like to delete the IoT Fleetwise Assets? (y/n)")
    val delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim()
    if (delAns.equals("y", ignoreCase = true)) {
        deleteVehicle(vecName)
        deleteDecoderManifest(decName)
        deleteModelManifest(manifestName)
        deleteFleet(fleetid)
        deleteSignalCatalog(signalCatalogName)
    }

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
        Thank you for checking out the AWS IoT Fleetwise Service Use demo. We hope
 you
        learned something new, or got some inspiration for your own apps today.
        For more AWS code examples, have a look at:
        https://docs.aws.amazon.com/code-library/latest/ug/what-is-code-library.html
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteVehicle(vecName: String) {
    val request = DeleteVehicleRequest {
        vehicleName = vecName
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteVehicle(request)
        println("Vehicle $vecName was deleted successfully.")
    }
}

suspend fun getVehicleDetails(vehicleNameVal: String) {
    val request = GetVehicleRequest {
        vehicleName = vehicleNameVal
```

```
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.getVehicle(request)
        val details = mapOf(
            "vehicleName" to response.vehicleName,
            "arn" to response.arn,
            "modelManifestArn" to response.modelManifestArn,
            "decoderManifestArn" to response.decoderManifestArn,
            "attributes" to response.attributes.toString(),
            "creationTime" to response.creationTime.toString(),
            "lastModificationTime" to response.lastModificationTime.toString(),
        )

        println("Vehicle Details:")
        for ((key, value) in details) {
            println("• %-20s : %s".format(key, value))
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createVehicle(vecName: String, manifestArn: String?, decArn: String) {
    val request = CreateVehicleRequest {
        vehicleName = vecName
        modelManifestArn = manifestArn
        decoderManifestArn = decArn
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.createVehicle(request)
        println("Vehicle $vecName was created successfully.")
    }
}

/**
 * Creates an IoT Thing if it does not already exist.
 *
 * @param vecName the name of the IoT Thing to create
 */
suspend fun createThingIfNotExist(vecName: String) {
    val request = CreateThingRequest {
        thingName = vecName
```

```
    }

    IotClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.createThing(request)
        println("The $vecName IoT Thing was successfully created")
    }
}

suspend fun updateDecoderManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = UpdateDecoderManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
        status = ManifestStatus.Active
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.updateDecoderManifest(request)
        println("$nameVal was successfully updated")
    }
}

/**
 * Waits for the specified model manifest to become active.
 *
 * @param decNameVal the name of the model manifest to wait for
 */
suspend fun waitForDecoderManifestActive(decNameVal: String) {
    var elapsedSeconds = 0
    var lastStatus: ManifestStatus = ManifestStatus.Draft

    print("# Elapsed: 0s | Status: DRAFT")
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        while (true) {
            delay(1000)
            elapsedSeconds++
            if (elapsedSeconds % 5 == 0) {
                val request = GetDecoderManifestRequest {
                    name = decNameVal
                }

                val response = fleetwiseClient.getDecoderManifest(request)
                lastStatus = response.status ?: ManifestStatus.Draft

                when (lastStatus) {
```

```
                    ManifestStatus.Active -> {
                        print("\rElapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: ACTIVE #\n")
                        return
                    }

                    ManifestStatus.Invalid -> {
                        print("\rElapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: INVALID #\n")
                        throw RuntimeException("Model manifest became INVALID.
 Cannot proceed.")
                    }

                    else -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status:
 $lastStatus")
                    }
                }
            } else {
                print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: $lastStatus")
            }
        }
    }
}

/**
 * Waits for the specified model manifest to become active.
 *
 * @param manifestName the name of the model manifest to wait for
 */
suspend fun waitForModelManifestActive(manifestNameVal: String) {
    var elapsedSeconds = 0
    var lastStatus: ManifestStatus = ManifestStatus.Draft

    print("# Elapsed: 0s | Status: DRAFT")
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        while (true) {
            delay(1000)
            elapsedSeconds++
            if (elapsedSeconds % 5 == 0) {
                val request = GetModelManifestRequest {
                    name = manifestNameVal
                }

                val response = fleetwiseClient.getModelManifest(request)
```

```
                lastStatus = response.status ?: ManifestStatus.Draft

                when (lastStatus) {
                    ManifestStatus.Active -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: ACTIVE #\n")
                        return
                    }

                    ManifestStatus.Invalid -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: INVALID #
\n")
                        throw RuntimeException("Model manifest became INVALID.
 Cannot proceed.")
                    }

                    else -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status:
 $lastStatus")
                    }
                }
            } else {
                print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: $lastStatus")
            }
        }
    }
}

/**
 * Updates the model manifest.
 *
 * @param nameVal the name of the model manifest to update
 */
suspend fun updateModelManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = UpdateModelManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
        status = ManifestStatus.Active
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.updateModelManifest(request)
        println("$nameVal was successfully updated")
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun deleteDecoderManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteDecoderManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteDecoderManifest(request)
        println("$nameVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new decoder manifest.
 *
 * @param decName             the name of the decoder manifest
 * @param modelManifestArnVal the ARN of the model manifest
 * @return the ARN of the decoder manifest
 */
suspend fun createDecoderManifest(decName: String, modelManifestArnVal: String?):
 String {
    val interfaceIdVal = "can0"

    val canInter = CanInterface {
        name = "canInterface0"
        protocolName = "CAN"
        protocolVersion = "1.0"
    }

    val networkInterface = NetworkInterface {
        interfaceId = interfaceIdVal
        type = NetworkInterfaceType.CanInterface
        canInterface = canInter
    }

    val carRpmSig = CanSignal {
        messageId = 100
        isBigEndian = false
        isSigned = false
        startBit = 16
        length = 16
        factor = 1.0
        offset = 0.0
    }
```

```
    val carSpeedSig = CanSignal {
        messageId = 101
        isBigEndian = false
        isSigned = false
        startBit = 0
        length = 16
        factor = 1.0
        offset = 0.0
    }

    val engineRpmDecoder = SignalDecoder {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM"
        interfaceId = interfaceIdVal
        type = SignalDecoderType.CanSignal
        canSignal = carRpmSig
    }

    val vehicleSpeedDecoder = SignalDecoder {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed"
        interfaceId = interfaceIdVal
        type = SignalDecoderType.CanSignal
        canSignal = carSpeedSig
    }

    val request = CreateDecoderManifestRequest {
        name = decName
        modelManifestArn = modelManifestArnVal
        networkInterfaces = listOf(networkInterface)
        signalDecoders = listOf(engineRpmDecoder, vehicleSpeedDecoder)
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createDecoderManifest(request)
        return response.arn
    }
}

/**
 * Deletes a signal catalog.
 *
 * @param name the name of the signal catalog to delete
 */
```

```
suspend fun deleteSignalCatalog(catName: String) {
    val request = DeleteSignalCatalogRequest {
        name = catName
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteSignalCatalog(request)
        println(" $catName was successfully deleted")
    }
}

/**
 * Deletes a fleet based on the provided fleet ID.
 *
 * @param fleetId the ID of the fleet to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteFleet(fleetIdVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteFleetRequest {
        fleetId = fleetIdVal
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteFleet(request)
        println(" $fleetIdVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}

/**
 * Deletes a model manifest.
 *
 * @param nameVal the name of the model manifest to delete
 */
suspend fun deleteModelManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteModelManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteModelManifest(request)
        println(" $nameVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}
```

```
/**
 * Creates a model manifest.
 *
 * @param name              the name of the model manifest to create
 * @param signalCatalogArn  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog
 * @param nodes             a list of nodes to include in the model manifest
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ARN of the created
 model manifest
 */
suspend fun createModelManifest(nameVal: String, signalCatalogArnVal: String,
 nodesList: List<Node>): String {
    val fqnList: List<String> = nodesList.map { node ->
        when (node) {
            is Node.Sensor -> node.asSensor().fullyQualifiedName
            is Node.Branch -> node.asBranch().fullyQualifiedName
            else -> throw RuntimeException("Unsupported node type")
        }
    }

    val request = CreateModelManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
        signalCatalogArn = signalCatalogArnVal
        nodes = fqnList
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createModelManifest(request)
        return response.arn
    }
}

/**
 * Lists the signal catalog nodes asynchronously.
 *
 * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog
 * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, contains a list of nodes in the
 specified signal catalog
 * @throws CompletionException if an exception occurs during the asynchronous
 operation
 */
suspend fun listSignalCatalogNode(signalCatalogName: String): List<Node>? {
    val request = ListSignalCatalogNodesRequest {
        name = signalCatalogName
    }
```

```
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.listSignalCatalogNodes(request)
        return response.nodes
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new fleet.
 *
 * @param catARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog to associate
 with the fleet
 * @param fleetId the unique identifier for the fleet
 * @return the ID of the created fleet
 */
suspend fun createFleet(catARN: String, fleetIdVal: String): String {
    val fleetRequest = CreateFleetRequest {
        fleetId = fleetIdVal
        signalCatalogArn = catARN
        description = "Built using the AWS For Kotlin"
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createFleet(fleetRequest)
        return response.id
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a signal catalog.
 *
 * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog to create the branch
 vehicle in
 * @return the ARN (Amazon Resource Name) of the created signal catalog
 */
suspend fun createbranchVehicle(signalCatalogName: String): String {
    delay(2000) // Wait for 2 seconds
    val branchVehicle = Branch {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle"
        description = "Root branch"
    }
```

```
    val branchPowertrain = Branch {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain"
        description = "Powertrain branch"
    }

    val sensorRPM = Sensor {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM"
        description = "Engine RPM"
        dataType = NodeDataType.Double
        unit = "rpm"
    }

    val sensorKM = Sensor {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed"
        description = "Vehicle Speed"
        dataType = NodeDataType.Double
        unit = "km/h"
    }

    // Wrap each specific node type (Branch and Sensor) into the sealed Node class
    // so they can be included in the CreateSignalCatalogRequest.
    val myNodes = listOf(
        Node.Branch(branchVehicle),
        Node.Branch(branchPowertrain),
        Node.Sensor(sensorRPM),
        Node.Sensor(sensorKM),
    )

    val request = CreateSignalCatalogRequest {
        name = signalCatalogName
        nodes = myNodes
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createSignalCatalog(request)
        return response.arn
    }
}

private fun waitForInputToContinue(scanner: Scanner) {
    while (true) {
        println("")
        println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:")
```

```
        val input = scanner.nextLine()

        if (input.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("c", ignoreCase = true)) {
            println("Continuing with the program...")
            println("")
            break
        } else {
            println("Invalid input. Please try again.")
        }
    }
}
```

Azioni

`createDecoderManifest`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`createDecoderManifest`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Creates a new decoder manifest.
 *
 * @param decName             the name of the decoder manifest
 * @param modelManifestArnVal the ARN of the model manifest
 * @return the ARN of the decoder manifest
 */
suspend fun createDecoderManifest(decName: String, modelManifestArnVal: String?):
 String {
    val interfaceIdVal = "can0"

    val canInter = CanInterface {
        name = "canInterface0"
        protocolName = "CAN"
```

```
        protocolVersion = "1.0"
    }

    val networkInterface = NetworkInterface {
        interfaceId = interfaceIdVal
        type = NetworkInterfaceType.CanInterface
        canInterface = canInter
    }

    val carRpmSig = CanSignal {
        messageId = 100
        isBigEndian = false
        isSigned = false
        startBit = 16
        length = 16
        factor = 1.0
        offset = 0.0
    }

    val carSpeedSig = CanSignal {
        messageId = 101
        isBigEndian = false
        isSigned = false
        startBit = 0
        length = 16
        factor = 1.0
        offset = 0.0
    }

    val engineRpmDecoder = SignalDecoder {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM"
        interfaceId = interfaceIdVal
        type = SignalDecoderType.CanSignal
        canSignal = carRpmSig
    }

    val vehicleSpeedDecoder = SignalDecoder {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed"
        interfaceId = interfaceIdVal
        type = SignalDecoderType.CanSignal
        canSignal = carSpeedSig
    }

    val request = CreateDecoderManifestRequest {
```

```
        name = decName
        modelManifestArn = modelManifestArnVal
        networkInterfaces = listOf(networkInterface)
        signalDecoders = listOf(engineRpmDecoder, vehicleSpeedDecoder)
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createDecoderManifest(request)
        return response.arn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, createDecoderManifestconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`createFleet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `createFleet`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Creates a new fleet.
 *
 * @param catARN the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog to associate
 with the fleet
 * @param fleetId the unique identifier for the fleet
 * @return the ID of the created fleet
 */
suspend fun createFleet(catARN: String, fleetIdVal: String): String {
    val fleetRequest = CreateFleetRequest {
        fleetId = fleetIdVal
        signalCatalogArn = catARN
        description = "Built using the AWS For Kotlin"
```

```
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createFleet(fleetRequest)
        return response.id
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateFleet in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

`createModelManifest`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `createModelManifest`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Creates a model manifest.
 *
 * @param name              the name of the model manifest to create
 * @param signalCatalogArn  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the signal catalog
 * @param nodes             a list of nodes to include in the model manifest
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes with the ARN of the created
 model manifest
 */
suspend fun createModelManifest(nameVal: String, signalCatalogArnVal: String,
 nodesList: List<Node>): String {
    val fqnList: List<String> = nodesList.map { node ->
        when (node) {
            is Node.Sensor -> node.asSensor().fullyQualifiedName
            is Node.Branch -> node.asBranch().fullyQualifiedName
            else -> throw RuntimeException("Unsupported node type")
        }
```

```
    }

    val request = CreateModelManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
        signalCatalogArn = signalCatalogArnVal
        nodes = fqnList
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createModelManifest(request)
        return response.arn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, createModelManifestconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`createSignalCatalog`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `createSignalCatalog`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Creates a signal catalog.
 *
 * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog to create the branch
 vehicle in
 * @return the ARN (Amazon Resource Name) of the created signal catalog
 */
suspend fun createbranchVehicle(signalCatalogName: String): String {
    delay(2000) // Wait for 2 seconds
    val branchVehicle = Branch {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle"
        description = "Root branch"
```

```
    }

    val branchPowertrain = Branch {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain"
        description = "Powertrain branch"
    }

    val sensorRPM = Sensor {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.EngineRPM"
        description = "Engine RPM"
        dataType = NodeDataType.Double
        unit = "rpm"
    }

    val sensorKM = Sensor {
        fullyQualifiedName = "Vehicle.Powertrain.VehicleSpeed"
        description = "Vehicle Speed"
        dataType = NodeDataType.Double
        unit = "km/h"
    }

    // Wrap each specific node type (Branch and Sensor) into the sealed Node class
    // so they can be included in the CreateSignalCatalogRequest.
    val myNodes = listOf(
        Node.Branch(branchVehicle),
        Node.Branch(branchPowertrain),
        Node.Sensor(sensorRPM),
        Node.Sensor(sensorKM),
    )

    val request = CreateSignalCatalogRequest {
        name = signalCatalogName
        nodes = myNodes
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.createSignalCatalog(request)
        return response.arn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, createSignalCatalogconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`createVehicle`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `createVehicle`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createVehicle(vecName: String, manifestArn: String?, decArn: String) {
    val request = CreateVehicleRequest {
        vehicleName = vecName
        modelManifestArn = manifestArn
        decoderManifestArn = decArn
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.createVehicle(request)
        println("Vehicle $vecName was created successfully.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateVehicle in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

`deleteDecoderManifest`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `deleteDecoderManifest`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteDecoderManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteDecoderManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteDecoderManifest(request)
        println("$nameVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, deleteDecoderManifestconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`deleteFleet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `deleteFleet`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Deletes a fleet based on the provided fleet ID.
 *
 * @param fleetId the ID of the fleet to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteFleet(fleetIdVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteFleetRequest {
        fleetId = fleetIdVal
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteFleet(request)
        println(" $fleetIdVal was successfully deleted")
```

```
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteFleet in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

`deleteModelManifest`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `deleteModelManifest`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Deletes a model manifest.
 *
 * @param nameVal the name of the model manifest to delete
 */
suspend fun deleteModelManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteModelManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteModelManifest(request)
        println(" $nameVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, deleteModelManifestconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`deleteSignalCatalog`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `deleteSignalCatalog`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Deletes a signal catalog.
 *
 * @param name the name of the signal catalog to delete
 */
suspend fun deleteSignalCatalog(catName: String) {
    val request = DeleteSignalCatalogRequest {
        name = catName
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteSignalCatalog(request)
        println(" $catName was successfully deleted")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, deleteSignalCatalogconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`deleteVehicle`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `deleteVehicle`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteVehicle(vecName: String) {
```

```
    val request = DeleteVehicleRequest {
        vehicleName = vecName
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.deleteVehicle(request)
        println("Vehicle $vecName was deleted successfully.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteVehicle in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

`getDecoderManifest`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `getDecoderManifest`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Waits for the specified model manifest to become active.
 *
 * @param decNameVal the name of the model manifest to wait for
 */
suspend fun waitForDecoderManifestActive(decNameVal: String) {
    var elapsedSeconds = 0
    var lastStatus: ManifestStatus = ManifestStatus.Draft

    print("# Elapsed: 0s | Status: DRAFT")
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        while (true) {
            delay(1000)
            elapsedSeconds++
```

```
            if (elapsedSeconds % 5 == 0) {
                val request = GetDecoderManifestRequest {
                    name = decNameVal
                }

                val response = fleetwiseClient.getDecoderManifest(request)
                lastStatus = response.status ?: ManifestStatus.Draft

                when (lastStatus) {
                    ManifestStatus.Active -> {
                        print("\rElapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: ACTIVE #\n")
                        return
                    }

                    ManifestStatus.Invalid -> {
                        print("\rElapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: INVALID #\n")
                        throw RuntimeException("Model manifest became INVALID.
 Cannot proceed.")
                    }

                    else -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status:
 $lastStatus")
                    }
                }
            } else {
                print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: $lastStatus")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, getDecoderManifestconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`getModelManifest`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `getModelManifest`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Waits for the specified model manifest to become active.
 *
 * @param manifestName the name of the model manifest to wait for
 */
suspend fun waitForModelManifestActive(manifestNameVal: String) {
    var elapsedSeconds = 0
    var lastStatus: ManifestStatus = ManifestStatus.Draft

    print("# Elapsed: 0s | Status: DRAFT")
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        while (true) {
            delay(1000)
            elapsedSeconds++
            if (elapsedSeconds % 5 == 0) {
                val request = GetModelManifestRequest {
                    name = manifestNameVal
                }

                val response = fleetwiseClient.getModelManifest(request)
                lastStatus = response.status ?: ManifestStatus.Draft

                when (lastStatus) {
                    ManifestStatus.Active -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: ACTIVE #\n")
                        return
                    }

                    ManifestStatus.Invalid -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: INVALID #
\n")
                        throw RuntimeException("Model manifest became INVALID.
 Cannot proceed.")
```

```
                    }

                    else -> {
                        print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status:
 $lastStatus")
                    }
                }
            } else {
                print("\r Elapsed: ${elapsedSeconds}s | Status: $lastStatus")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, getModelManifestconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`getVehicle`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `getVehicle`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getVehicleDetails(vehicleNameVal: String) {
    val request = GetVehicleRequest {
        vehicleName = vehicleNameVal
    }

    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.getVehicle(request)
        val details = mapOf(
            "vehicleName" to response.vehicleName,
            "arn" to response.arn,
            "modelManifestArn" to response.modelManifestArn,
```

```
            "decoderManifestArn" to response.decoderManifestArn,
            "attributes" to response.attributes.toString(),
            "creationTime" to response.creationTime.toString(),
            "lastModificationTime" to response.lastModificationTime.toString(),
        )

        println("Vehicle Details:")
        for ((key, value) in details) {
            println("• %-20s : %s".format(key, value))
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetVehicle in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

`listSignalCatalogNodes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `listSignalCatalogNodes`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Lists the signal catalog nodes asynchronously.
 *
 * @param signalCatalogName the name of the signal catalog
 * @return a CompletableFuture that, when completed, contains a list of nodes in the
 specified signal catalog
 * @throws CompletionException if an exception occurs during the asynchronous
 operation
 */
suspend fun listSignalCatalogNode(signalCatalogName: String): List<Node>? {
    val request = ListSignalCatalogNodesRequest {
        name = signalCatalogName
    }
```

```
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        val response = fleetwiseClient.listSignalCatalogNodes(request)
        return response.nodes
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta listSignalCatalogNodes in AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`updateDecoderManifest`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `updateDecoderManifest`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun updateDecoderManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = UpdateDecoderManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
        status = ManifestStatus.Active
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.updateDecoderManifest(request)
        println("$nameVal was successfully updated")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, updateDecoderManifestconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`updateModelManifest`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `updateModelManifest`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Updates the model manifest.
 *
 * @param nameVal the name of the model manifest to update
 */
suspend fun updateModelManifest(nameVal: String) {
    val request = UpdateModelManifestRequest {
        name = nameVal
        status = ManifestStatus.Active
    }
    IotFleetWiseClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { fleetwiseClient ->
        fleetwiseClient.updateModelManifest(request)
        println("$nameVal was successfully updated")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, updateModelManifestconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Esempi di Amazon Keyspaces con SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con Amazon Keyspaces.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon Keyspaces

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon Keyspaces.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
*/

suspend fun main() {
    listKeyspaces()
}

suspend fun listKeyspaces() {
    val keyspacesRequest =
        ListKeyspacesRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.listKeyspaces(keyspacesRequest)
        response.keyspaces?.forEach { keyspace ->
            println("The name of the keyspace is ${keyspace.keyspaceName}")
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListKeyspacesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea uno spazio di chiavi e una tabella. Lo schema della tabella contiene i dati dei film e il point-in-time ripristino è abilitato.
- Connect al keyspace utilizzando una connessione TLS sicura con autenticazione SigV4.
- Esegui una query sulla tabella. Aggiungi, recupera e aggiorna i dati dei film.
- Aggiorna la tabella. Aggiungi una colonna per tenere traccia dei film guardati.
- Ripristina lo stato precedente della tabella e ripulisci le risorse.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 This example uses a secure file format to hold certificate information for
 Kotlin applications. This is required to make a connection to Amazon Keyspaces.
 For more information, see the following documentation topic:

 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/keyspaces/latest/devguide/using_java_driver.html

 This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:

 1. Create a keyspace.
 2. Check for keyspace existence.
 3. List keyspaces using a paginator.
 4. Create a table with a simple movie data schema and enable point-in-time
 recovery.
 5. Check for the table to be in an Active state.
 6. List all tables in the keyspace.
 7. Use a Cassandra driver to insert some records into the Movie table.
 8. Get all records from the Movie table.
 9. Get a specific Movie.
 10. Get a UTC timestamp for the current time.
 11. Update the table schema to add a ‘watched’ Boolean column.
 12. Update an item as watched.
 13. Query for items with watched = True.
 14. Restore the table back to the previous state using the timestamp.
 15. Check for completion of the restore action.
 16. Delete the table.
 17. Confirm that both tables are deleted.
 18. Delete the keyspace.
 */

/*
   Usage:
     fileName - The name of the JSON file that contains movie data. (Get this file
 from the GitHub repo at resources/sample_file.)
     keyspaceName - The name of the keyspace to create.
 */
val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main() {
    val fileName = "<Replace with the JSON file that contains movie data>"
    val keyspaceName = "<Replace with the name of the keyspace to create>"
    val titleUpdate = "The Family"
    val yearUpdate = 2013
```

```
    val tableName = "MovieKotlin"
    val tableNameRestore = "MovieRestore"

    val loader = DriverConfigLoader.fromClasspath("application.conf")
    val session =
        CqlSession
            .builder()
            .withConfigLoader(loader)
            .build()

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon Keyspaces example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Create a keyspace.")
    createKeySpace(keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    delay(5000)
    println("2. Check for keyspace existence.")
    checkKeyspaceExistence(keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. List keyspaces using a paginator.")
    listKeyspacesPaginator()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Create a table with a simple movie data schema and enable point-in-
time recovery.")
    createTable(keyspaceName, tableName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Check for the table to be in an Active state.")
    delay(6000)
    checkTable(keyspaceName, tableName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. List all tables in the keyspace.")
```

```
    listTables(keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Use a Cassandra driver to insert some records into the Movie
 table.")
    delay(6000)
    loadData(session, fileName, keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Get all records from the Movie table.")
    getMovieData(session, keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Get a specific Movie.")
    getSpecificMovie(session, keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Get a UTC timestamp for the current time.")
    val utc = ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC)
    println("DATETIME = ${Date.from(utc.toInstant())}")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Update the table schema to add a watched Boolean column.")
    updateTable(keyspaceName, tableName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Update an item as watched.")
    delay(10000) // Wait 10 seconds for the update.
    updateRecord(session, keyspaceName, titleUpdate, yearUpdate)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("13. Query for items with watched = True.")
    getWatchedData(session, keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("14. Restore the table back to the previous state using the timestamp.")
```

```
    println("Note that the restore operation can take up to 20 minutes.")
    restoreTable(keyspaceName, utc)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("15. Check for completion of the restore action.")
    delay(5000)
    checkRestoredTable(keyspaceName, "MovieRestore")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("16. Delete both tables.")
    deleteTable(keyspaceName, tableName)
    deleteTable(keyspaceName, tableNameRestore)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("17. Confirm that both tables are deleted.")
    checkTableDelete(keyspaceName, tableName)
    checkTableDelete(keyspaceName, tableNameRestore)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("18. Delete the keyspace.")
    deleteKeyspace(keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The scenario has completed successfully.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteKeyspace(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val deleteKeyspaceRequest =
        DeleteKeyspaceRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.deleteKeyspace(deleteKeyspaceRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun checkTableDelete(
```

```
    keyspaceNameVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    var status: String
    var response: GetTableResponse
    val tableRequest =
        GetTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    try {
        KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
            // Keep looping until the table cannot be found and a
 ResourceNotFoundException is thrown.
            while (true) {
                response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest)
                status = response.status.toString()
                println(". The table status is $status")
                delay(500)
            }
        }
    } catch (e: ResourceNotFoundException) {
        println(e.message)
    }
    println("The table is deleted")
}

suspend fun deleteTable(
    keyspaceNameVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    val tableRequest =
        DeleteTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.deleteTable(tableRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun checkRestoredTable(
```

```
    keyspaceNameVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    var tableStatus = false
    var status: String
    var response: GetTableResponse? = null

    val tableRequest =
        GetTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        while (!tableStatus) {
            response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest)
            status = response!!.status.toString()
            println("The table status is $status")

            if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                tableStatus = true
            }
            delay(500)
        }

        val cols = response!!.schemaDefinition?.allColumns
        if (cols != null) {
            for (def in cols) {
                println("The column name is ${def.name}")
                println("The column type is ${def.type}")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun restoreTable(
    keyspaceName: String?,
    utc: ZonedDateTime,
) {
    // Create an aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant value.
    val timeStamp =
        aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
            .Instant(utc.toInstant())
    val restoreTableRequest =
```

```
        RestoreTableRequest {
            restoreTimestamp = timeStamp
            sourceTableName = "MovieKotlin"
            targetKeyspaceName = keyspaceName
            targetTableName = "MovieRestore"
            sourceKeyspaceName = keyspaceName
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.restoreTable(restoreTableRequest)
        println("The ARN of the restored table is ${response.restoredTableArn}")
    }
}

fun getWatchedData(
    session: CqlSession,
    keyspaceName: String,
) {
    val resultSet = session.execute("SELECT * FROM \"$keyspaceName\".\"MovieKotlin\"
 WHERE watched = true ALLOW FILTERING;")
    resultSet.forEach { item: Row ->
        println("The Movie title is ${item.getString("title")}")
        println("The Movie year is ${item.getInt("year")}")
        println("The plot is ${item.getString("plot")}")
    }
}

fun updateRecord(
    session: CqlSession,
    keySpace: String,
    titleUpdate: String?,
    yearUpdate: Int,
) {
    val sqlStatement =
        "UPDATE \"$keySpace\".\"MovieKotlin\" SET watched=true WHERE title = :k0 AND
 year = :k1;"
    val builder = BatchStatement.builder(DefaultBatchType.UNLOGGED)
    builder.setConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM)
    val preparedStatement = session.prepare(sqlStatement)
    builder.addStatement(
        preparedStatement
            .boundStatementBuilder()
            .setString("k0", titleUpdate)
            .setInt("k1", yearUpdate)
```

```
            .build(),
    )
    val batchStatement = builder.build()
    session.execute(batchStatement)
}

suspend fun updateTable(
    keySpace: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    val def =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "watched"
            type = "boolean"
        }

    val tableRequest =
        UpdateTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keySpace
            tableName = tableNameVal
            addColumns = listOf(def)
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.updateTable(tableRequest)
    }
}

fun getSpecificMovie(
    session: CqlSession,
    keyspaceName: String,
) {
    val resultSet =
        session.execute("SELECT * FROM \"$keyspaceName\".\"MovieKotlin\" WHERE title
 = 'The Family' ALLOW FILTERING ;")

    resultSet.forEach { item: Row ->
        println("The Movie title is ${item.getString("title")}")
        println("The Movie year is ${item.getInt("year")}")
        println("The plot is ${item.getString("plot")}")
    }
}

// Get records from the Movie table.
```

```
fun getMovieData(
    session: CqlSession,
    keyspaceName: String,
) {
    val resultSet = session.execute("SELECT * FROM \"$keyspaceName\".\"MovieKotlin
\";")
    resultSet.forEach { item: Row ->
        println("The Movie title is ${item.getString("title")}")
        println("The Movie year is ${item.getInt("year")}")
        println("The plot is ${item.getString("plot")}")
    }
}

// Load data into the table.
fun loadData(
    session: CqlSession,
    fileName: String,
    keySpace: String,
) {
    val sqlStatement =
        "INSERT INTO \"$keySpace\".\"MovieKotlin\" (title, year, plot) values
 (:k0, :k1, :k2)"
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val iter: Iterator<JsonNode> = rootNode.iterator()
    var currentNode: ObjectNode

    var t = 0
    while (iter.hasNext()) {
        if (t == 50) {
            break
        }

        currentNode = iter.next() as ObjectNode
        val year = currentNode.path("year").asInt()
        val title = currentNode.path("title").asText()
        val info = currentNode.path("info").toString()

        // Insert the data into the Amazon Keyspaces table.
        val builder = BatchStatement.builder(DefaultBatchType.UNLOGGED)
        builder.setConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM)
        val preparedStatement: PreparedStatement = session.prepare(sqlStatement)
        builder.addStatement(
            preparedStatement
```

```
                .boundStatementBuilder()
                .setString("k0", title)
                .setInt("k1", year)
                .setString("k2", info)
                .build(),
        )

        val batchStatement = builder.build()
        session.execute(batchStatement)
        t++
    }
}

suspend fun listTables(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val tablesRequest =
        ListTablesRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient
            .listTablesPaginated(tablesRequest)
            .transform { it.tables?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println(" ARN: ${obj.resourceArn} Table name: ${obj.tableName}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun checkTable(
    keyspaceNameVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    var tableStatus = false
    var status: String
    var response: GetTableResponse? = null

    val tableRequest =
        GetTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        while (!tableStatus) {
```

```
            response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest)
            status = response!!.status.toString()
            println(". The table status is $status")
            if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                tableStatus = true
            }
            delay(500)
        }
        val cols: List<ColumnDefinition>? = response!!.schemaDefinition?.allColumns
        if (cols != null) {
            for (def in cols) {
                println("The column name is ${def.name}")
                println("The column type is ${def.type}")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createTable(
    keySpaceVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    // Set the columns.
    val defTitle =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "title"
            type = "text"
        }

    val defYear =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "year"
            type = "int"
        }

    val defReleaseDate =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "release_date"
            type = "timestamp"
        }

    val defPlot =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "plot"
```

```
            type = "text"
        }

    val colList = ArrayList<ColumnDefinition>()
    colList.add(defTitle)
    colList.add(defYear)
    colList.add(defReleaseDate)
    colList.add(defPlot)

    // Set the keys.
    val yearKey =
        PartitionKey {
            name = "year"
        }

    val titleKey =
        PartitionKey {
            name = "title"
        }

    val keyList = ArrayList<PartitionKey>()
    keyList.add(yearKey)
    keyList.add(titleKey)

    val schemaDefinitionOb =
        SchemaDefinition {
            partitionKeys = keyList
            allColumns = colList
        }

    val timeRecovery =
        PointInTimeRecovery {
            status = PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.Enabled
        }

    val tableRequest =
        CreateTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keySpaceVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
            schemaDefinition = schemaDefinitionOb
            pointInTimeRecovery = timeRecovery
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
```

```
        val response = keyClient.createTable(tableRequest)
        println("The table ARN is ${response.resourceArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun listKeyspacesPaginator() {
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient
            .listKeyspacesPaginated(ListKeyspacesRequest {})
            .transform { it.keyspaces?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name: ${obj.keyspaceName}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun checkKeyspaceExistence(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val keyspaceRequest =
        GetKeyspaceRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response: GetKeyspaceResponse = keyClient.getKeyspace(keyspaceRequest)
        val name = response.keyspaceName
        println("The $name KeySpace is ready")
    }
}

suspend fun createKeySpace(keyspaceNameVal: String) {
    val keyspaceRequest =
        CreateKeyspaceRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.createKeyspace(keyspaceRequest)
        println("The ARN of the KeySpace is ${response.resourceArn}")
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.

- CreateKeyspace
- CreateTable
- DeleteKeyspace
- DeleteTable
- GetKeyspace
- GetTable
- ListKeyspaces
- ListTables
- RestoreTable
- UpdateTable

Azioni

`CreateKeyspace`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateKeyspace`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createKeySpace(keyspaceNameVal: String) {
    val keyspaceRequest =
        CreateKeyspaceRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.createKeyspace(keyspaceRequest)
        println("The ARN of the KeySpace is ${response.resourceArn}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateKeyspaceconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`CreateTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateTable`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createTable(
    keySpaceVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    // Set the columns.
    val defTitle =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "title"
            type = "text"
        }

    val defYear =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "year"
            type = "int"
        }

    val defReleaseDate =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "release_date"
            type = "timestamp"
        }

    val defPlot =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "plot"
            type = "text"
        }
```

```
    val colList = ArrayList<ColumnDefinition>()
    colList.add(defTitle)
    colList.add(defYear)
    colList.add(defReleaseDate)
    colList.add(defPlot)

    // Set the keys.
    val yearKey =
        PartitionKey {
            name = "year"
        }

    val titleKey =
        PartitionKey {
            name = "title"
        }

    val keyList = ArrayList<PartitionKey>()
    keyList.add(yearKey)
    keyList.add(titleKey)

    val schemaDefinitionOb =
        SchemaDefinition {
            partitionKeys = keyList
            allColumns = colList
        }

    val timeRecovery =
        PointInTimeRecovery {
            status = PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.Enabled
        }

    val tableRequest =
        CreateTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keySpaceVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
            schemaDefinition = schemaDefinitionOb
            pointInTimeRecovery = timeRecovery
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.createTable(tableRequest)
        println("The table ARN is ${response.resourceArn}")
```

```
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTableconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteKeyspace`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteKeyspace`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteKeyspace(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val deleteKeyspaceRequest =
        DeleteKeyspaceRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.deleteKeyspace(deleteKeyspaceRequest)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteKeyspaceconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteTable`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteTable(
    keyspaceNameVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    val tableRequest =
        DeleteTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.deleteTable(tableRequest)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTableconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`GetKeyspace`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetKeyspace`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun checkKeyspaceExistence(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
```

```
    val keyspaceRequest =
        GetKeyspaceRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response: GetKeyspaceResponse = keyClient.getKeyspace(keyspaceRequest)
        val name = response.keyspaceName
        println("The $name KeySpace is ready")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetKeyspaceconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`GetTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetTable`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun checkTable(
    keyspaceNameVal: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    var tableStatus = false
    var status: String
    var response: GetTableResponse? = null

    val tableRequest =
        GetTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        while (!tableStatus) {
```

```
            response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest)
            status = response!!.status.toString()
            println(". The table status is $status")
            if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                tableStatus = true
            }
            delay(500)
        }
        val cols: List<ColumnDefinition>? = response!!.schemaDefinition?.allColumns
        if (cols != null) {
            for (def in cols) {
                println("The column name is ${def.name}")
                println("The column type is ${def.type}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetTableconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ListKeyspaces`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListKeyspaces`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listKeyspacesPaginator() {
    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient
            .listKeyspacesPaginated(ListKeyspacesRequest {})
            .transform { it.keyspaces?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name: ${obj.keyspaceName}")
            }
```

```
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListKeyspacesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ListTables`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListTables`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listTables(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val tablesRequest =
        ListTablesRequest {
            keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient
            .listTablesPaginated(tablesRequest)
            .transform { it.tables?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println(" ARN: ${obj.resourceArn} Table name: ${obj.tableName}")
            }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTablesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`RestoreTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `RestoreTable`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun restoreTable(
    keyspaceName: String?,
    utc: ZonedDateTime,
) {
    // Create an aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant value.
    val timeStamp =
        aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time
            .Instant(utc.toInstant())
    val restoreTableRequest =
        RestoreTableRequest {
            restoreTimestamp = timeStamp
            sourceTableName = "MovieKotlin"
            targetKeyspaceName = keyspaceName
            targetTableName = "MovieRestore"
            sourceKeyspaceName = keyspaceName
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.restoreTable(restoreTableRequest)
        println("The ARN of the restored table is ${response.restoredTableArn}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RestoreTableconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`UpdateTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `UpdateTable`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun updateTable(
    keySpace: String?,
    tableNameVal: String?,
) {
    val def =
        ColumnDefinition {
            name = "watched"
            type = "boolean"
        }

    val tableRequest =
        UpdateTableRequest {
            keyspaceName = keySpace
            tableName = tableNameVal
            addColumns = listOf(def)
        }

    KeyspacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.updateTable(tableRequest)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateTableconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

AWS KMS esempi che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con. AWS KMS

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateAlias`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createCustomAlias(
    targetKeyIdVal: String?,
    aliasNameVal: String?,
) {
    val request =
        CreateAliasRequest {
            aliasName = aliasNameVal
            targetKeyId = targetKeyIdVal
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        kmsClient.createAlias(request)
        println("$aliasNameVal was successfully created")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateAliasconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`CreateGrant`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateGrant`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createNewGrant(
    keyIdVal: String?,
    granteePrincipalVal: String?,
    operation: String,
): String? {
    val operationOb = GrantOperation.fromValue(operation)
    val grantOperationList = ArrayList<GrantOperation>()
    grantOperationList.add(operationOb)

    val request =
        CreateGrantRequest {
            keyId = keyIdVal
            granteePrincipal = granteePrincipalVal
            operations = grantOperationList
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.createGrant(request)
        return response.grantId
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateGrantconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`CreateKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateKey`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createKey(keyDesc: String?): String? {
    val request =
        CreateKeyRequest {
            description = keyDesc
            customerMasterKeySpec = CustomerMasterKeySpec.SymmetricDefault
            keyUsage = KeyUsageType.fromValue("ENCRYPT_DECRYPT")
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val result = kmsClient.createKey(request)
        println("Created a customer key with id " + result.keyMetadata?.arn)
        return result.keyMetadata?.keyId
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateKeyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`Decrypt`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Decrypt`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun encryptData(keyIdValue: String): ByteArray? {
```

```
    val text = "This is the text to encrypt by using the AWS KMS Service"
    val myBytes: ByteArray = text.toByteArray()

    val encryptRequest =
        EncryptRequest {
            keyId = keyIdValue
            plaintext = myBytes
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.encrypt(encryptRequest)
        val algorithm: String = response.encryptionAlgorithm.toString()
        println("The encryption algorithm is $algorithm")

        // Return the encrypted data.
        return response.ciphertextBlob
    }
}

suspend fun decryptData(
    encryptedDataVal: ByteArray?,
    keyIdVal: String?,
) {
    val decryptRequest =
        DecryptRequest {
            ciphertextBlob = encryptedDataVal
            keyId = keyIdVal
        }
    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val decryptResponse = kmsClient.decrypt(decryptRequest)
        val myVal = decryptResponse.plaintext

        // Print the decrypted data.
        print(myVal)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Decrypt in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

`DescribeKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeKey`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeSpecifcKey(keyIdVal: String?) {
    val request =
        DescribeKeyRequest {
            keyId = keyIdVal
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.describeKey(request)
        println("The key description is ${response.keyMetadata?.description}")
        println("The key ARN is ${response.keyMetadata?.arn}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeKeyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DisableKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DisableKey`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun disableKey(keyIdVal: String?) {
    val request =
        DisableKeyRequest {
            keyId = keyIdVal
```

```
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        kmsClient.disableKey(request)
        println("$keyIdVal was successfully disabled")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisableKeyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`EnableKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `EnableKey`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun enableKey(keyIdVal: String?) {
    val request =
        EnableKeyRequest {
            keyId = keyIdVal
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        kmsClient.enableKey(request)
        println("$keyIdVal was successfully enabled.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, EnableKeyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`Encrypt`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Encrypt`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun encryptData(keyIdValue: String): ByteArray? {
    val text = "This is the text to encrypt by using the AWS KMS Service"
    val myBytes: ByteArray = text.toByteArray()

    val encryptRequest =
        EncryptRequest {
            keyId = keyIdValue
            plaintext = myBytes
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.encrypt(encryptRequest)
        val algorithm: String = response.encryptionAlgorithm.toString()
        println("The encryption algorithm is $algorithm")

        // Return the encrypted data.
        return response.ciphertextBlob
    }
}

suspend fun decryptData(
    encryptedDataVal: ByteArray?,
    keyIdVal: String?,
) {
    val decryptRequest =
        DecryptRequest {
            ciphertextBlob = encryptedDataVal
            keyId = keyIdVal
        }
    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val decryptResponse = kmsClient.decrypt(decryptRequest)
        val myVal = decryptResponse.plaintext

        // Print the decrypted data.
```

```
        print(myVal)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Encrypt in AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ListAliases`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListAliases`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listAllAliases() {
    val request =
        ListAliasesRequest {
            limit = 15
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.listAliases(request)
        response.aliases?.forEach { alias ->
            println("The alias name is ${alias.aliasName}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAliasesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ListGrants`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListGrants`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun displayGrantIds(keyIdVal: String?) {
    val request =
        ListGrantsRequest {
            keyId = keyIdVal
            limit = 15
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.listGrants(request)
        response.grants?.forEach { grant ->
            println("The grant Id is ${grant.grantId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListGrantsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ListKeys`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListKeys`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listAllKeys() {
```

```
    val request =
        ListKeysRequest {
            limit = 15
        }

    KmsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.listKeys(request)
        response.keys?.forEach { key ->
            println("The key ARN is ${key.keyArn}")
            println("The key Id is ${key.keyId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListKeysconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Esempi di Lambda con SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con Lambda.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un ruolo IAM e una funzione Lambda, quindi carica il codice del gestore.
- Richiamare la funzione con un singolo parametro e ottenere i risultati.
- Aggiorna il codice della funzione e configuralo con una variabile di ambiente.
- Richiamare la funzione con nuovi parametri e ottenere i risultati. Visualizza il log di esecuzione restituito.
- Elenca le funzioni dell'account, quindi elimina le risorse.

Per ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo di Lambda, consulta Creare una funzione Lambda con la console.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <functionName> <role> <handler> <bucketName> <updatedBucketName> <key>

        Where:
            functionName - The name of the AWS Lambda function.
            role - The AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) service role that
 has AWS Lambda permissions.
            handler - The fully qualified method name (for example,
 example.Handler::handleRequest).
            bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket name
 that contains the ZIP or JAR used for the Lambda function's code.
            updatedBucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name that contains the .zip
 or .jar used to update the Lambda function's code.
```

```
            key - The Amazon S3 key name that represents the .zip or .jar file (for
example, LambdaHello-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar).
            """

    if (args.size != 6) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val functionName = args[0]
    val role = args[1]
    val handler = args[2]
    val bucketName = args[3]
    val updatedBucketName = args[4]
    val key = args[5]

    println("Creating a Lambda function named $functionName.")
    val funArn = createScFunction(functionName, bucketName, key, handler, role)
    println("The AWS Lambda ARN is $funArn")

    // Get a specific Lambda function.
    println("Getting the $functionName AWS Lambda function.")
    getFunction(functionName)

    // List the Lambda functions.
    println("Listing all AWS Lambda functions.")
    listFunctionsSc()

    // Invoke the Lambda function.
    println("*** Invoke the Lambda function.")
    invokeFunctionSc(functionName)

    // Update the AWS Lambda function code.
    println("*** Update the Lambda function code.")
    updateFunctionCode(functionName, updatedBucketName, key)

    // println("*** Invoke the function again after updating the code.")
    invokeFunctionSc(functionName)

    // Update the AWS Lambda function configuration.
    println("Update the run time of the function.")
    updateFunctionConfiguration(functionName, handler)

    // Delete the AWS Lambda function.
```

```
    println("Delete the AWS Lambda function.")
    delFunction(functionName)
}

suspend fun createScFunction(
    myFunctionName: String,
    s3BucketName: String,
    myS3Key: String,
    myHandler: String,
    myRole: String,
): String {
    val functionCode =
        FunctionCode {
            s3Bucket = s3BucketName
            s3Key = myS3Key
        }

    val request =
        CreateFunctionRequest {
            functionName = myFunctionName
            code = functionCode
            description = "Created by the Lambda Kotlin API"
            handler = myHandler
            role = myRole
            runtime = Runtime.Java17
        }

    // Create a Lambda function using a waiter
    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val functionResponse = awsLambda.createFunction(request)
        awsLambda.waitUntilFunctionActive {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }
        return functionResponse.functionArn.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun getFunction(functionNameVal: String) {
    val functionRequest =
        GetFunctionRequest {
            functionName = functionNameVal
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
```

```
        val response = awsLambda.getFunction(functionRequest)
        println("The runtime of this Lambda function is
 ${response.configuration?.runtime}")
    }
}

suspend fun listFunctionsSc() {
    val request =
        ListFunctionsRequest {
            maxItems = 10
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val response = awsLambda.listFunctions(request)
        response.functions?.forEach { function ->
            println("The function name is ${function.functionName}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun invokeFunctionSc(functionNameVal: String) {
    val json = """{"inputValue":"1000"}"""
    val byteArray = json.trimIndent().encodeToByteArray()
    val request =
        InvokeRequest {
            functionName = functionNameVal
            payload = byteArray
            logType = LogType.Tail
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val res = awsLambda.invoke(request)
        println("The function payload is ${res.payload?.toString(Charsets.UTF_8)}")
    }
}

suspend fun updateFunctionCode(
    functionNameVal: String?,
    bucketName: String?,
    key: String?,
) {
    val functionCodeRequest =
        UpdateFunctionCodeRequest {
            functionName = functionNameVal
```

```
            publish = true
            s3Bucket = bucketName
            s3Key = key
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val response = awsLambda.updateFunctionCode(functionCodeRequest)
        awsLambda.waitUntilFunctionUpdated {
            functionName = functionNameVal
        }
        println("The last modified value is " + response.lastModified)
    }
}

suspend fun updateFunctionConfiguration(
    functionNameVal: String?,
    handlerVal: String?,
) {
    val configurationRequest =
        UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest {
            functionName = functionNameVal
            handler = handlerVal
            runtime = Runtime.Java17
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        awsLambda.updateFunctionConfiguration(configurationRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun delFunction(myFunctionName: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteFunctionRequest {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        awsLambda.deleteFunction(request)
        println("$myFunctionName was deleted")
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Azioni

`CreateFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateFunction`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createNewFunction(
    myFunctionName: String,
    s3BucketName: String,
    myS3Key: String,
    myHandler: String,
    myRole: String,
): String? {
    val functionCode =
        FunctionCode {
            s3Bucket = s3BucketName
            s3Key = myS3Key
        }

    val request =
```

```
        CreateFunctionRequest {
            functionName = myFunctionName
            code = functionCode
            description = "Created by the Lambda Kotlin API"
            handler = myHandler
            role = myRole
            runtime = Runtime.Java17
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val functionResponse = awsLambda.createFunction(request)
        awsLambda.waitUntilFunctionActive {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }
        return functionResponse.functionArn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateFunctionconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteFunction`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun delLambdaFunction(myFunctionName: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteFunctionRequest {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { awsLambda ->
        awsLambda.deleteFunction(request)
```

```
        println("$myFunctionName was deleted")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteFunctionconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`Invoke`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Invoke`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun invokeFunction(functionNameVal: String) {
    val json = """{"inputValue":"1000"}"""
    val byteArray = json.trimIndent().encodeToByteArray()
    val request =
        InvokeRequest {
            functionName = functionNameVal
            logType = LogType.Tail
            payload = byteArray
        }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val res = awsLambda.invoke(request)
        println("${res.payload?.toString(Charsets.UTF_8)}")
        println("The log result is ${res.logResult}")
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Invoke nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Esempi di Amazon Location che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con Amazon Location.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon Location Service

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon Location Service.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

In addition, you need to create a collection using the AWS Management
console. For information, see the following documentation.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/location/latest/developerguide/geofence-gs.html

 */
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """

        Usage:
            <colletionName>

        Where:
            colletionName - The Amazon location collection name.
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }
    val colletionName = args[0]
    listGeofences(colletionName)
```

```
}

/**
 * Lists the geofences for the specified collection name.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection
 */
suspend fun listGeofences(collectionName: String) {
    val request = ListGeofencesRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.listGeofences(request)
        val geofences = response.entries
        if (geofences.isNullOrEmpty()) {
            println("No Geofences found")
        } else {
            geofences.forEach { geofence ->
                println("Geofence ID: ${geofence.geofenceId}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListGeofencesPaginatorconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea una mappa delle sedi di Amazon.
- Crea una chiave API Amazon Location.

- Visualizza l'URL della mappa.
- Crea una raccolta di geofence.
- Memorizza una geometria di geofence.
- Crea una risorsa tracker.
- Aggiorna la posizione di un dispositivo.
- Recupera l'aggiornamento di posizione più recente per un dispositivo specificato.
- Crea un calcolatore di percorso.
- Determina la distanza tra Seattle e Vancouver.
- Usa il livello superiore di Amazon Location APIs.
- Elimina le risorse di localizzazione di Amazon.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */

val scanner = Scanner(System.`in`)
val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """

        Usage:    <mapName> <keyName> <collectionName> <geoId> <trackerName>
 <calculatorName> <deviceId>

        Where:
            mapName - The name of the map to create (e.g., "AWSMap").
            keyName - The name of the API key to create (e.g., "AWSApiKey").
```

```
            collectionName - The name of the geofence collection (e.g.,
"AWSLocationCollection").
            geoId - The geographic identifier used for the geofence or map (e.g.,
"geoId").
            trackerName - The name of the tracker (e.g., "geoTracker").
            calculatorName - The name of the route calculator (e.g.,
"AWSRouteCalc").
            deviceId - The ID of the device (e.g., "iPhone-112356").
    """

    if (args.size != 7) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val mapName = args[0]
    val keyName = args[1]
    val collectionName = args[2]
    val geoId = args[3]
    val trackerName = args[4]
    val calculatorName = args[5]
    val deviceId = args[6]

    println(
        """
    AWS Location Service is a fully managed service offered by Amazon Web Services
(AWS) that
    provides location-based services for developers. This service simplifies
    the integration of location-based features into applications, making it
    easier to build and deploy location-aware applications.

    The AWS Location Service offers a range of location-based services,
    including:

    - Maps: The service provides access to high-quality maps, satellite imagery,
      and geospatial data from various providers, allowing developers to
      easily embed maps into their applications.

    - Tracking: The Location Service enables real-time tracking of mobile devices,
      assets, or other entities, allowing developers to build applications
      that can monitor the location of people, vehicles, or other objects.

    - Geocoding: The service provides the ability to convert addresses or
      location names into geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude),
```

```
      and vice versa, enabling developers to integrate location-based search
      and routing functionality into their applications.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Create an AWS Location Service map")
    println(
        """
        An AWS Location map can enhance the user experience of your
        application by providing accurate and personalized location-based
        features. For example, you could use the geocoding capabilities to
        allow users to search for and locate businesses, landmarks, or
        other points of interest within a specific region.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val mapArn = createMap(mapName)
    println("The Map ARN is: $mapArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println("2. Create an AWS Location API key")
    println(
        """
            When you embed a map in a web app or website, the API key is
            included in the map tile URL to authenticate requests. You can
            restrict API keys to specific AWS Location operations (e.g., only
            maps, not geocoding). API keys can expire, ensuring temporary
            access control.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    val keyArn = createKey(keyName, mapArn)
    println("The Key ARN is: $keyArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Display Map URL")
```

```
    println(
        """
        In order to get the MAP URL, you need to get the API Key value.
        You can get the key value using the AWS Management Console under
        Location Services. This operation cannot be completed using the
        AWS SDK. For more information about getting the key value, see
        the AWS Location Documentation.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    val mapUrl = "https://maps.geo.aws.amazon.com/maps/v0/maps/$mapName/tiles/{z}/
{x}/{y}?key={KeyValue}"
    println("Embed this URL in your Web app: $mapUrl")
    println("")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Create a geofence collection, which manages and stores geofences.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val collectionArn: String =
        createGeofenceCollection(collectionName)
    println("The geofence collection was successfully created: $collectionArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Store a geofence geometry in a given geofence collection.")
    println(
        """
        An AWS Location geofence is a virtual boundary that defines a geographic
 area
        on a map. It is a useful feature for tracking the location of
        assets or monitoring the movement of objects within a specific region.

        To define a geofence, you need to specify the coordinates of a
        polygon that represents the area of interest. The polygon must be
        defined in a counter-clockwise direction, meaning that the points of
        the polygon must be listed in a counter-clockwise order.

        This is a requirement for the AWS Location service to correctly
        interpret the geofence and ensure that the location data is
        accurately processed within the defined area.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
```

```
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    putGeofence(collectionName, geoId)
    println("Successfully created geofence: $geoId")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Create a tracker resource which lets you retrieve current and
historical location of devices.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val trackerArn: String = createTracker(trackerName)
    println("Successfully created tracker. ARN: $trackerArn")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Update the position of a device in the location tracking system.")
    println(
        """
        The AWS location service does not enforce a strict format for deviceId, but
it must:
            - Be a string (case-sensitive).
            - Be 1-100 characters long.
            - Contain only:
            - Alphanumeric characters (A-Z, a-z, 0-9)
            - Underscores (_)
            - Hyphens (-)
            - Be the same ID used when sending and retrieving positions.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    updateDevicePosition(trackerName, deviceId)
    println("$deviceId was successfully updated in the location tracking system.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Retrieve the most recent position update for a specified device.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val response = getDevicePosition(trackerName, deviceId)
    println("Successfully fetched device position: ${response.position}")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
```

```
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Create a route calculator.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val routeResponse = createRouteCalculator(calculatorName)
    println("Route calculator created successfully: ${routeResponse.calculatorArn}")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Determine the distance in kilometers between Seattle and Vancouver
using the route calculator.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    val responseDis = calcDistance(calculatorName)
    println("Successfully calculated route. The distance in kilometers is
${responseDis.summary?.distance}")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Use the GeoPlacesClient to perform additional operations.")
    println(
        """
        This scenario will show use of the GeoPlacesClient that enables
        location search and geocoding capabilities for your applications.

        We are going to use this client to perform these AWS Location tasks:
            - Reverse Geocoding (reverseGeocode): Converts geographic coordinates
into addresses.
            - Place Search (searchText): Finds places based on search queries.
            - Nearby Search (searchNearby): Finds places near a specific location.

        """.trimIndent(),
    )

    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println("First we will perform a Reverse Geocoding operation")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    reverseGeocode()

    println("Now we are going to perform a text search using coffee shop.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    searchText("coffee shop")
```

```
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)

    println("Now we are going to perform a nearby Search.")
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    searchNearby()
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Delete the AWS Location Services resources.")
    println("Would you like to delete the AWS Location Services resources? (y/n)")
    val delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim { it <= ' ' }
    if (delAns.equals("y", ignoreCase = true)) {
        deleteMap(mapName)
        deleteKey(keyName)
        deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionName)
        deleteTracker(trackerName)
        deleteRouteCalculator(calculatorName)
    } else {
        println("The AWS resources will not be deleted.")
    }
    waitForInputToContinue(scanner)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println(" This concludes the AWS Location Service scenario.")
    println(DASHES)
}

/**
 * Deletes a route calculator from the system.
 * @param calcName the name of the route calculator to delete
 */
suspend fun deleteRouteCalculator(calcName: String) {
    val calculatorRequest = DeleteRouteCalculatorRequest {
        this.calculatorName = calcName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteRouteCalculator(calculatorRequest)
        println("The route calculator $calcName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

```
/**
 * Deletes a tracker with the specified name.
 * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteTracker(trackerName: String) {
    val trackerRequest = DeleteTrackerRequest {
        this.trackerName = trackerName
    }

    LocationClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteTracker(trackerRequest)
        println("The tracker $trackerName was deleted.")
    }
}


/**
 * Deletes a geofence collection.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be deleted
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the geofence collection
 has been deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionName: String) {
    val collectionRequest = DeleteGeofenceCollectionRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
        println("The geofence collection $collectionName was deleted.")
    }
}

/**
 * Deletes the specified key from the key-value store.
 *
 * @param keyName the name of the key to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteKey(keyName: String) {
    val keyRequest = DeleteKeyRequest {
        this.keyName = keyName
    }
```

```
    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteKey(keyRequest)
        println("The key $keyName was deleted.")
    }
}

/**
 * Deletes the specified key from the key-value store.
 *
 * @param keyName the name of the key to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteMap(mapName: String) {
    val mapRequest = DeleteMapRequest {
        this.mapName = mapName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteMap(mapRequest)
        println("The map $mapName was deleted.")
    }
}


/**
 * Performs a nearby places search based on the provided geographic coordinates
 (latitude and longitude).
 * The method sends an asynchronous request to search for places within a 1-
kilometer radius of the specified location.
 * The results are processed and printed once the search completes successfully.
 */
suspend fun searchNearby() {
    val latitude = 37.7749
    val longitude = -122.4194
    val queryPosition = listOf(longitude, latitude)

    // Set up the request for searching nearby places.
    val request = SearchNearbyRequest {
        this.queryPosition = queryPosition
        this.queryRadius = 1000L
    }

    GeoPlacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.searchNearby(request)
```

```
        // Process the response and print the results.
        response.resultItems?.forEach { result ->
            println("Title: ${result.title}")
            println("Address: ${result.address?.label}")
            println("Distance: ${result.distance} meters")
            println("-------------------------")
        }
    }
}


/**
 * Searches for a place using the provided search query and prints the detailed
 information of the first result.
 *
 * @param searchQuery the search query to be used for the place search (ex, coffee
 shop)
 */
suspend fun searchText(searchQuery: String) {
    val latitude = 37.7749
    val longitude = -122.4194
    val queryPosition = listOf(longitude, latitude)

    val request = SearchTextRequest {
        this.queryText = searchQuery
        this.biasPosition = queryPosition
    }

    GeoPlacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.searchText(request)

        response.resultItems?.firstOrNull()?.let { result ->
            val placeId = result.placeId // Get Place ID
            println("Found Place with id: $placeId")

            // Fetch detailed info using getPlace.
            val getPlaceRequest = GetPlaceRequest {
                this.placeId = placeId
            }

            val placeResponse = client.getPlace(getPlaceRequest)

            // Print detailed place information.
```

```
            println("Detailed Place Information:")
            println("Title: ${placeResponse.title}")
            println("Address: ${placeResponse.address?.label}")

            // Print each food type (if any).
            placeResponse.foodTypes?.takeIf { it.isNotEmpty() }?.let {
                println("Food Types:")
                it.forEach { foodType ->
                    println("  - $foodType")
                }
            } ?: run {
                println("No food types available.")
            }

            println("-------------------------")
        }
    }
}

/**
 * Performs reverse geocoding using the AWS Geo Places API.
 * Reverse geocoding is the process of converting geographic coordinates (latitude
 and longitude) to a human-readable address.
 * This method uses the latitude and longitude of San Francisco as the input, and
 prints the resulting address.
 */
suspend fun reverseGeocode() {
    val latitude = 37.7749
    val longitude = -122.4194
    println("Use latitude 37.7749 and longitude -122.4194")

    // AWS expects [longitude, latitude].
    val queryPosition = listOf(longitude, latitude)
    val request = ReverseGeocodeRequest {
        this.queryPosition = queryPosition
    }

    GeoPlacesClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.reverseGeocode(request)
        response.resultItems?.forEach { result ->
            println("The address is: ${result.address?.label}")
        }
    }
}
```

```
/**
 * Calculates the distance between two locations.
 *
 * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to use
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that will complete with a {@link
 CalculateRouteResponse} containing the distance and estimated duration of the route
 */
suspend fun calcDistance(routeCalcName: String): CalculateRouteResponse {
    // Define coordinates for Seattle, WA and Vancouver, BC.
    val departurePosition = listOf(-122.3321, 47.6062)
    val arrivePosition = listOf(-123.1216, 49.2827)

    val request = CalculateRouteRequest {
        this.calculatorName = routeCalcName
        this.departurePosition = departurePosition
        this.destinationPosition = arrivePosition
        this.travelMode = TravelMode.Car // Options: Car, Truck, Walking, Bicycle
        this.distanceUnit = DistanceUnit.Kilometers // Options: Meters, Kilometers,
 Miles
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        return client.calculateRoute(request)
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new route calculator with the specified name and data source.
 *
 * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to be created
 */
suspend fun createRouteCalculator(routeCalcName: String):
 CreateRouteCalculatorResponse {
    val dataSource = "Esri"

    val request = CreateRouteCalculatorRequest {
        this.calculatorName = routeCalcName
        this.dataSource = dataSource
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        return client.createRouteCalculator(request)
```

```
    }
}

/**
 * Retrieves the position of a device using the provided LocationClient.
 *
 * @param trackerName The name of the tracker associated with the device.
 * @param deviceId    The ID of the device to retrieve the position for.
 */
suspend fun getDevicePosition(trackerName: String, deviceId: String):
 GetDevicePositionResponse {
    val request = GetDevicePositionRequest {
        this.trackerName = trackerName
        this.deviceId = deviceId
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        return client.getDevicePosition(request)
    }
}

/**
 * Updates the position of a device in the location tracking system.
 *
 * @param trackerName the name of the tracker associated with the device
 * @param deviceId    the unique identifier of the device
 */
suspend fun updateDevicePosition(trackerName: String, deviceId: String) {
    val latitude = 37.7749
    val longitude = -122.4194

    val positionUpdate = DevicePositionUpdate {
        this.deviceId = deviceId
        sampleTime = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant.now() // Timestamp of
 position update.
        position = listOf(longitude, latitude) // AWS requires [longitude, latitude]
    }

    val request = BatchUpdateDevicePositionRequest {
        this.trackerName = trackerName
        updates = listOf(positionUpdate)
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
```

```
        client.batchUpdateDevicePosition(request)
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new tracker resource in your AWS account, which you can use to track
 the location of devices.
 *
 * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be created
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will contain the Amazon
 Resource Name (ARN) of the created tracker
 */
suspend fun createTracker(trackerName: String): String {
    val trackerRequest = CreateTrackerRequest {
        description = "Created using the Kotlin SDK"
        this.trackerName = trackerName
        positionFiltering = PositionFiltering.TimeBased // Options: TimeBased,
 DistanceBased, AccuracyBased
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createTracker(trackerRequest)
        return response.trackerArn
    }
}

/**
 * Adds a new geofence to the specified collection.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to add the geofence to
 * @param geoId          the unique identifier for the geofence
 */
suspend fun putGeofence(collectionName: String, geoId: String) {
    val geofenceGeometry = GeofenceGeometry {
        polygon = listOf(
            listOf(
                listOf(-122.3381, 47.6101),
                listOf(-122.3281, 47.6101),
                listOf(-122.3281, 47.6201),
                listOf(-122.3381, 47.6201),
                listOf(-122.3381, 47.6101),
            ),
        )
    }
```

```
    val geofenceRequest = PutGeofenceRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
        this.geofenceId = geoId
        this.geometry = geofenceGeometry
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.putGeofence(geofenceRequest)
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new geofence collection.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be created
 */
suspend fun createGeofenceCollection(collectionName: String): String {
    val collectionRequest = CreateGeofenceCollectionRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
        description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
        return response.collectionArn
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new API key with the specified name and restrictions.
 *
 * @param keyName the name of the API key to be created
 * @param mapArn  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the map resource to which the
 API key will be associated
 * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created API key
 */
suspend fun createKey(keyName: String, mapArn: String): String {
    val keyRestrictions = ApiKeyRestrictions {
        allowActions = listOf("geo:GetMap*")
        allowResources = listOf(mapArn)
    }

    val request = CreateKeyRequest {
```

```
        this.keyName = keyName
        this.restrictions = keyRestrictions
        noExpiry = true
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createKey(request)
        return response.keyArn
    }
}

/**
 * Creates a new map with the specified name and configuration.
 *
 * @param mapName the name of the map to be created
 * @return he Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created map
 */
suspend fun createMap(mapName: String): String {
    val configuration = MapConfiguration {
        style = "VectorEsriNavigation"
    }

    val mapRequest = CreateMapRequest {
        this.mapName = mapName
        this.configuration = configuration
        description = "A map created using the Kotlin SDK"
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createMap(mapRequest)
        return response.mapArn
    }
}

fun waitForInputToContinue(scanner: Scanner) {
    while (true) {
        println("")
        println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:")
        val input = scanner.nextLine()
        if (input.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("c", ignoreCase = true)) {
            println("Continuing with the program...")
            println("")
            break
        } else {
```

```
            println("Invalid input. Please try again.")
        }
    }
}
```

Azioni

`BatchUpdateDevicePosition`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`BatchUpdateDevicePosition`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Updates the position of a device in the location tracking system.
 *
 * @param trackerName the name of the tracker associated with the device
 * @param deviceId    the unique identifier of the device
 */
suspend fun updateDevicePosition(trackerName: String, deviceId: String) {
    val latitude = 37.7749
    val longitude = -122.4194

    val positionUpdate = DevicePositionUpdate {
        this.deviceId = deviceId
        sampleTime = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant.now() // Timestamp of
 position update.
        position = listOf(longitude, latitude) // AWS requires [longitude, latitude]
    }

    val request = BatchUpdateDevicePositionRequest {
        this.trackerName = trackerName
        updates = listOf(positionUpdate)
    }
```

```
    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.batchUpdateDevicePosition(request)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, BatchUpdateDevicePositionconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`CalculateRoute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CalculateRoute`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Calculates the distance between two locations.
 *
 * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to use
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that will complete with a {@link
 CalculateRouteResponse} containing the distance and estimated duration of the route
 */
suspend fun calcDistance(routeCalcName: String): CalculateRouteResponse {
    // Define coordinates for Seattle, WA and Vancouver, BC.
    val departurePosition = listOf(-122.3321, 47.6062)
    val arrivePosition = listOf(-123.1216, 49.2827)

    val request = CalculateRouteRequest {
        this.calculatorName = routeCalcName
        this.departurePosition = departurePosition
        this.destinationPosition = arrivePosition
        this.travelMode = TravelMode.Car // Options: Car, Truck, Walking, Bicycle
        this.distanceUnit = DistanceUnit.Kilometers // Options: Meters, Kilometers,
 Miles
```

```
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        return client.calculateRoute(request)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CalculateRouteconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`CreateGeofenceCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateGeofenceCollection`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Creates a new geofence collection.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be created
 */
suspend fun createGeofenceCollection(collectionName: String): String {
    val collectionRequest = CreateGeofenceCollectionRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
        description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
        return response.collectionArn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateGeofenceCollectionconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`CreateKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateKey`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Creates a new API key with the specified name and restrictions.
 *
 * @param keyName the name of the API key to be created
 * @param mapArn  the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the map resource to which the
 API key will be associated
 * @return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created API key
 */
suspend fun createKey(keyName: String, mapArn: String): String {
    val keyRestrictions = ApiKeyRestrictions {
        allowActions = listOf("geo:GetMap*")
        allowResources = listOf(mapArn)
    }

    val request = CreateKeyRequest {
        this.keyName = keyName
        this.restrictions = keyRestrictions
        noExpiry = true
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createKey(request)
        return response.keyArn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateKeyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`CreateMap`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateMap`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Creates a new map with the specified name and configuration.
 *
 * @param mapName the name of the map to be created
 * @return he Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created map
 */
suspend fun createMap(mapName: String): String {
    val configuration = MapConfiguration {
        style = "VectorEsriNavigation"
    }

    val mapRequest = CreateMapRequest {
        this.mapName = mapName
        this.configuration = configuration
        description = "A map created using the Kotlin SDK"
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createMap(mapRequest)
        return response.mapArn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateMapconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`CreateRouteCalculator`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateRouteCalculator`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Creates a new route calculator with the specified name and data source.
 *
 * @param routeCalcName the name of the route calculator to be created
 */
suspend fun createRouteCalculator(routeCalcName: String):
 CreateRouteCalculatorResponse {
    val dataSource = "Esri"

    val request = CreateRouteCalculatorRequest {
        this.calculatorName = routeCalcName
        this.dataSource = dataSource
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        return client.createRouteCalculator(request)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateRouteCalculatorconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`CreateTracker`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateTracker`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Creates a new tracker resource in your AWS account, which you can use to track
 the location of devices.
 *
 * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be created
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that, when completed, will contain the Amazon
 Resource Name (ARN) of the created tracker
 */
suspend fun createTracker(trackerName: String): String {
    val trackerRequest = CreateTrackerRequest {
        description = "Created using the Kotlin SDK"
        this.trackerName = trackerName
        positionFiltering = PositionFiltering.TimeBased // Options: TimeBased,
 DistanceBased, AccuracyBased
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        val response = client.createTracker(trackerRequest)
        return response.trackerArn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTrackerconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteGeofenceCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteGeofenceCollection`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Deletes a geofence collection.
 *
```

```
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to be deleted
 * @return a {@link CompletableFuture} that completes when the geofence collection
 has been deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionName: String) {
    val collectionRequest = DeleteGeofenceCollectionRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteGeofenceCollection(collectionRequest)
        println("The geofence collection $collectionName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteGeofenceCollectionconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteKey`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Deletes the specified key from the key-value store.
 *
 * @param keyName the name of the key to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteKey(keyName: String) {
    val keyRequest = DeleteKeyRequest {
        this.keyName = keyName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteKey(keyRequest)
```

```
        println("The key $keyName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteKeyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

DeleteMap

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteMap`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Deletes the specified key from the key-value store.
 *
 * @param keyName the name of the key to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteMap(mapName: String) {
    val mapRequest = DeleteMapRequest {
        this.mapName = mapName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteMap(mapRequest)
        println("The map $mapName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteMapconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

DeleteRouteCalculator

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteRouteCalculator`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Deletes a route calculator from the system.
 * @param calcName the name of the route calculator to delete
 */
suspend fun deleteRouteCalculator(calcName: String) {
    val calculatorRequest = DeleteRouteCalculatorRequest {
        this.calculatorName = calcName
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteRouteCalculator(calculatorRequest)
        println("The route calculator $calcName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteRouteCalculatorconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteTracker`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteTracker`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
```

```
 * Deletes a tracker with the specified name.
 * @param trackerName the name of the tracker to be deleted
 */
suspend fun deleteTracker(trackerName: String) {
    val trackerRequest = DeleteTrackerRequest {
        this.trackerName = trackerName
    }

    LocationClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.deleteTracker(trackerRequest)
        println("The tracker $trackerName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTrackerconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`GetDevicePosition`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetDevicePosition`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Retrieves the position of a device using the provided LocationClient.
 *
 * @param trackerName The name of the tracker associated with the device.
 * @param deviceId    The ID of the device to retrieve the position for.
 */
suspend fun getDevicePosition(trackerName: String, deviceId: String):
 GetDevicePositionResponse {
    val request = GetDevicePositionRequest {
        this.trackerName = trackerName
        this.deviceId = deviceId
    }
```

```
    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        return client.getDevicePosition(request)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetDevicePositionconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`PutGeofence`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutGeofence`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 * Adds a new geofence to the specified collection.
 *
 * @param collectionName the name of the geofence collection to add the geofence to
 * @param geoId          the unique identifier for the geofence
 */
suspend fun putGeofence(collectionName: String, geoId: String) {
    val geofenceGeometry = GeofenceGeometry {
        polygon = listOf(
            listOf(
                listOf(-122.3381, 47.6101),
                listOf(-122.3281, 47.6101),
                listOf(-122.3281, 47.6201),
                listOf(-122.3381, 47.6201),
                listOf(-122.3381, 47.6101),
            ),
        )
    }

    val geofenceRequest = PutGeofenceRequest {
        this.collectionName = collectionName
        this.geofenceId = geoId
```

```
        this.geometry = geofenceGeometry
    }

    LocationClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { client ->
        client.putGeofence(geofenceRequest)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutGeofenceconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

MediaConvert esempi che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con. MediaConvert

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateJob`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createMediaJob(
    mcClient: MediaConvertClient,
    mcRoleARN: String,
    fileInput1: String,
): String? {
    // Step 1: Describe endpoints to get the MediaConvert endpoint URL
    val describeResponse = mcClient.describeEndpoints(
        DescribeEndpointsRequest {
            maxResults = 1
        },
    )

    val endpointUrl = describeResponse.endpoints?.firstOrNull()?.url
        ?: error("No MediaConvert endpoint found")

    // Step 2: Create MediaConvert client with resolved endpoint
    val mediaConvert = MediaConvertClient.fromEnvironment {
        region = "us-west-2"
        endpointProvider = MediaConvertEndpointProvider {
            Endpoint(endpointUrl)
        }
    }

    // Output destination folder in S3 - put in 'output/' folder beside input
    val outputDestination = fileInput1.substringBeforeLast('/') + "/output/"

    // Step 3: Create the job request with minimal valid video codec settings
    val jobRequest = CreateJobRequest {
        role = mcRoleARN
        settings = JobSettings {
            inputs = listOf(
                Input {
                    fileInput = fileInput1
                },
            )
            outputGroups = listOf(
                OutputGroup {
                    outputGroupSettings = OutputGroupSettings {
                        type = OutputGroupType.FileGroupSettings
                        fileGroupSettings = FileGroupSettings {
                            destination = outputDestination
                        }
                    }
```

```
                    outputs = listOf(
                        Output {
                            containerSettings = ContainerSettings {
                                container = ContainerType.Mp4
                            }
                            videoDescription = VideoDescription {
                                width = 1280
                                height = 720
                                codecSettings = VideoCodecSettings {
                                    codec = VideoCodec.H264
                                    h264Settings = H264Settings {
                                        rateControlMode = H264RateControlMode.Qvbr
                                        qvbrSettings = H264QvbrSettings {
                                            qvbrQualityLevel = 7
                                        }
                                        maxBitrate = 5_000_000
                                        codecLevel = H264CodecLevel.Auto
                                        codecProfile = H264CodecProfile.Main
                                        framerateControl =
 H264FramerateControl.InitializeFromSource
                                    }
                                }
                            }
                        },
                    )
                },
            )
        }
    }

    // Step 4: Call MediaConvert to create the job
    val response = mediaConvert.createJob(jobRequest)

    // Return the job ID or null if not found
    return response.job?.id
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateJobconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

GetJob

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetJob`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getSpecificJob(mcClient: MediaConvertClient, jobId: String) {
    // 1. Discover the correct endpoint
    val res = mcClient.describeEndpoints(DescribeEndpointsRequest { maxResults =
 1 })
    var endpointUrl = res.endpoints?.firstOrNull()?.url
        ?: error(" No MediaConvert endpoint found")

    // 2. Create a new client using the endpoint
    val clientWithEndpoint = MediaConvertClient {
        region = "us-west-2"
        endpointUrl = endpointUrl
    }

    // 3. Get the job details
    val jobResponse = clientWithEndpoint.getJob(GetJobRequest { id = jobId })
    val job = jobResponse.job

    println("Job status: ${job?.status}")
    println("Job ARN: ${job?.arn}")
    println("Output group count: ${job?.settings?.outputGroups?.size}")
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetJobconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ListJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListJobs`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listCompleteJobs(mcClient: MediaConvertClient) {
    val describeEndpoints =
        DescribeEndpointsRequest {
            maxResults = 20
        }

    val res = mcClient.describeEndpoints(describeEndpoints)
    if (res.endpoints?.size!! <= 0) {
        println("Cannot find MediaConvert service endpoint URL!")
        exitProcess(0)
    }
    val endpointURL = res.endpoints!![0].url!!
    val mediaConvert =
        MediaConvertClient.fromEnvironment {
            region = "us-west-2"
            endpointProvider =
                MediaConvertEndpointProvider {
                    Endpoint(endpointURL)
                }
        }

    val jobsRequest =
        ListJobsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
            status = JobStatus.fromValue("COMPLETE")
        }

    val jobsResponse = mediaConvert.listJobs(jobsRequest)
    val jobs = jobsResponse.jobs
    if (jobs != null) {
        for (job in jobs) {
            println("The JOB ARN is ${job.arn}")
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListJobsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Esempi di Amazon Pinpoint con SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con Amazon Pinpoint.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateApp`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateApp`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createApplication(applicationName: String?): String? {
    val createApplicationRequestOb =
        CreateApplicationRequest {
            name = applicationName
        }
```

```
    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result =
            pinpoint.createApp(
                CreateAppRequest {
                    createApplicationRequest = createApplicationRequestOb
                },
            )
        return result.applicationResponse?.id
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateAppconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`CreateCampaign`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateCampaign`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createPinCampaign(
    appId: String,
    segmentIdVal: String,
) {
    val scheduleOb =
        Schedule {
            startTime = "IMMEDIATE"
        }

    val defaultMessageOb =
        Message {
            action = Action.OpenApp
            body = "My message body"
            title = "My message title"
        }
```

```
    val messageConfigurationOb =
        MessageConfiguration {
            defaultMessage = defaultMessageOb
        }

    val writeCampaign =
        WriteCampaignRequest {
            description = "My description"
            schedule = scheduleOb
            name = "MyCampaign"
            segmentId = segmentIdVal
            messageConfiguration = messageConfigurationOb
        }

    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result: CreateCampaignResponse =
            pinpoint.createCampaign(
                CreateCampaignRequest {
                    applicationId = appId
                    writeCampaignRequest = writeCampaign
                },
            )
        println("Campaign ID is ${result.campaignResponse?.id}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateCampaignconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`CreateSegment`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateSegment`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createPinpointSegment(applicationIdVal: String?): String? {
```

```
    val segmentAttributes = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeDimension>()
    val myList = mutableListOf<String>()
    myList.add("Lakers")

    val atts =
        AttributeDimension {
            attributeType = AttributeType.Inclusive
            values = myList
        }

    segmentAttributes["Team"] = atts
    val recencyDimension =
        RecencyDimension {
            duration = Duration.fromValue("DAY_30")
            recencyType = RecencyType.fromValue("ACTIVE")
        }

    val segmentBehaviors =
        SegmentBehaviors {
            recency = recencyDimension
        }

    val segmentLocation = SegmentLocation {}
    val dimensionsOb =
        SegmentDimensions {
            attributes = segmentAttributes
            behavior = segmentBehaviors
            demographic = SegmentDemographics {}
            location = segmentLocation
        }

    val writeSegmentRequestOb =
        WriteSegmentRequest {
            name = "MySegment101"
            dimensions = dimensionsOb
        }

    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val createSegmentResult: CreateSegmentResponse =
            pinpoint.createSegment(
                CreateSegmentRequest {
                    applicationId = applicationIdVal
                    writeSegmentRequest = writeSegmentRequestOb
                },
```

```
            )
        println("Segment ID is ${createSegmentResult.segmentResponse?.id}")
        return createSegmentResult.segmentResponse?.id
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateSegmentconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteApp`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteApp`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deletePinApp(appId: String?) {
    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result =
            pinpoint.deleteApp(
                DeleteAppRequest {
                    applicationId = appId
                },
            )
        val appName = result.applicationResponse?.name
        println("Application $appName has been deleted.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAppconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteEndpoint`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteEndpoint`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deletePinEncpoint(
    appIdVal: String?,
    endpointIdVal: String?,
) {
    val deleteEndpointRequest =
        DeleteEndpointRequest {
            applicationId = appIdVal
            endpointId = endpointIdVal
        }

    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result = pinpoint.deleteEndpoint(deleteEndpointRequest)
        val id = result.endpointResponse?.id
        println("The deleted endpoint is  $id")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteEndpointconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`GetEndpoint`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetEndpoint`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun lookupPinpointEndpoint(
    appId: String?,
    endpoint: String?,
) {
    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result =
            pinpoint.getEndpoint(
                GetEndpointRequest {
                    applicationId = appId
                    endpointId = endpoint
                },
            )
        val endResponse = result.endpointResponse

        // Uses the Google Gson library to pretty print the endpoint JSON.
        val gson: com.google.gson.Gson =
            GsonBuilder()
                .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
                .setPrettyPrinting()
                .create()

        val endpointJson: String = gson.toJson(endResponse)
        println(endpointJson)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetEndpointconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`GetSegments`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetSegments`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listSegs(appId: String?) {
    PinpointClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val response =
            pinpoint.getSegments(
                GetSegmentsRequest {
                    applicationId = appId
                },
            )
        response.segmentsResponse?.item?.forEach { segment ->
            println("Segement id is ${segment.id}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetSegmentsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`SendMessages`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `SendMessages`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */

val body: String =
    """
    Amazon Pinpoint test (AWS SDK for Kotlin)
```

```
    This email was sent through the Amazon Pinpoint Email API using the AWS SDK for
 Kotlin.

    """.trimIndent()

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <subject> <appId> <senderAddress> <toAddress>

    Where:
        subject - The email subject to use.
        senderAddress - The from address. This address has to be verified in Amazon
 Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email
        toAddress - The to address. This address has to be verified in Amazon
 Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email
    """

    if (args.size != 3) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val subject = args[0]
    val senderAddress = args[1]
    val toAddress = args[2]
    sendEmail(subject, senderAddress, toAddress)
}

suspend fun sendEmail(
    subjectVal: String?,
    senderAddress: String,
    toAddressVal: String,
) {
    var content =
        Content {
            data = body
        }

    val messageBody =
        Body {
            text = content
        }
```

```
    val subContent =
        Content {
            data = subjectVal
        }

    val message =
        Message {
            body = messageBody
            subject = subContent
        }

    val destinationOb =
        Destination {
            toAddresses = listOf(toAddressVal)
        }

    val emailContent =
        EmailContent {
            simple = message
        }

    val sendEmailRequest =
        SendEmailRequest {
            fromEmailAddress = senderAddress
            destination = destinationOb
            this.content = emailContent
        }

    PinpointEmailClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { pinpointemail
 ->
        pinpointemail.sendEmail(sendEmailRequest)
        println("Message Sent")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendMessagesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Esempi di Amazon RDS con SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con Amazon RDS.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creare un gruppo di parametri database personalizzati e imposta i relativi valori.
- Creare un'istanza database configurata per utilizzare il gruppo di parametri. L'istanza DB contiene anche un database.
- Acquisire uno snapshot dell'istanza.
- Eliminare l'istanza e il gruppo di parametri.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
Before running this code example, set up your development environment, including
 your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the database
 credentials. If you do not create a
secret, this example will not work. For more details, see:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html

This example performs the following tasks:

1. Returns a list of the available DB engines by invoking the
 DescribeDbEngineVersions method.
2. Selects an engine family and create a custom DB parameter group by invoking the
 createDBParameterGroup method.
3. Gets the parameter groups by invoking the DescribeDbParameterGroups method.
4. Gets parameters in the group by invoking the DescribeDbParameters method.
5. Modifies both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
 by invoking the modifyDbParameterGroup method.
6. Gets and displays the updated parameters.
7. Gets a list of allowed engine versions by invoking the describeDbEngineVersions
 method.
8. Gets a list of micro instance classes available for the selected engine.
9. Creates an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) database instance that
 contains a MySQL database and uses the parameter group.
10. Waits for DB instance to be ready and prints out the connection endpoint value.
11. Creates a snapshot of the DB instance.
```

```
12. Waits for the DB snapshot to be ready.
13. Deletes the DB instance.
14. Deletes the parameter group.
 */

var sleepTime: Long = 20

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <dbGroupName> <dbParameterGroupFamily> <dbInstanceIdentifier> <dbName>
 <dbSnapshotIdentifier><secretName>

        Where:
            dbGroupName - The database group name.
            dbParameterGroupFamily - The database parameter group name.
            dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier.
            dbName -  The database name.
            dbSnapshotIdentifier - The snapshot identifier.
            secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains
 the database credentials.
    """

    if (args.size != 6) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val dbGroupName = args[0]
    val dbParameterGroupFamily = args[1]
    val dbInstanceIdentifier = args[2]
    val dbName = args[3]
    val dbSnapshotIdentifier = args[4]
    val secretName = args[5]

    val gson = Gson()
    val user = gson.fromJson(getSecretValues(secretName).toString(),
 User::class.java)
    val username = user.username
    val userPassword = user.password

    println("1. Return a list of the available DB engines")
    describeDBEngines()
```

```
    println("2. Create a custom parameter group")
    createDBParameterGroup(dbGroupName, dbParameterGroupFamily)

    println("3. Get the parameter groups")
    describeDbParameterGroups(dbGroupName)

    println("4. Get the parameters in the group")
    describeDbParameters(dbGroupName, 0)

    println("5. Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter")
    modifyDBParas(dbGroupName)

    println("6. Display the updated value")
    describeDbParameters(dbGroupName, -1)

    println("7. Get a list of allowed engine versions")
    getAllowedEngines(dbParameterGroupFamily)

    println("8. Get a list of micro instance classes available for the selected
engine")
    getMicroInstances()

    println("9. Create an RDS database instance that contains a MySql database and
uses the parameter group")
    val dbARN = createDatabaseInstance(dbGroupName, dbInstanceIdentifier, dbName,
username, userPassword)
    println("The ARN of the new database is $dbARN")

    println("10. Wait for DB instance to be ready")
    waitForDbInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifier)

    println("11. Create a snapshot of the DB instance")
    createDbSnapshot(dbInstanceIdentifier, dbSnapshotIdentifier)

    println("12. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready")
    waitForSnapshotReady(dbInstanceIdentifier, dbSnapshotIdentifier)

    println("13. Delete the DB instance")
    deleteDbInstance(dbInstanceIdentifier)

    println("14. Delete the parameter group")
    if (dbARN != null) {
        deleteParaGroup(dbGroupName, dbARN)
    }
```

```
    println("The Scenario has successfully completed.")
}

suspend fun deleteParaGroup(
    dbGroupName: String,
    dbARN: String,
) {
    var isDataDel = false
    var didFind: Boolean
    var instanceARN: String

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
        while (!isDataDel) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances()
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            val listSize = instanceList?.size
            isDataDel = false // Reset this value.
            didFind = false // Reset this value.
            var index = 1
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn.toString()
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(dbARN) == 0) {
                        println("$dbARN still exists")
                        didFind = true
                    }
                    if (index == listSize && !didFind) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
 database name.
                        isDataDel = true
                    }
                    index++
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the para group.
        val parameterGroupRequest =
            DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest {
                dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
            }
        rdsClient.deleteDbParameterGroup(parameterGroupRequest)
```

```
        println("$dbGroupName was deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteDbInstance(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String) {
    val deleteDbInstanceRequest =
        DeleteDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            deleteAutomatedBackups = true
            skipFinalSnapshot = true
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.deleteDbInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest)
        print("The status of the database is
 ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
}

// Waits until the snapshot instance is available.
suspend fun waitForSnapshotReady(
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbSnapshotIdentifierVal: String?,
) {
    var snapshotReady = false
    var snapshotReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.")

    val snapshotsRequest =
        DescribeDbSnapshotsRequest {
            dbSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifierVal
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        }

    while (!snapshotReady) {
        RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbSnapshots(snapshotsRequest)
            val snapshotList: List<DbSnapshot>? = response.dbSnapshots
            if (snapshotList != null) {
                for (snapshot in snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status.toString()
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true
                    } else {
```

```
                        print(".")
                        delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Snapshot is available!")
}

// Create an Amazon RDS snapshot.
suspend fun createDbSnapshot(
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbSnapshotIdentifierVal: String?,
) {
    val snapshotRequest =
        CreateDbSnapshotRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            dbSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifierVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbSnapshot(snapshotRequest)
        print("The Snapshot id is ${response.dbSnapshot?.dbiResourceId}")
    }
}

// Waits until the database instance is available.
suspend fun waitForDbInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")

    val instanceRequest =
        DescribeDbInstancesRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        }
    var endpoint = ""
    while (!instanceReady) {
        RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(instanceRequest)
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
```

```
                    instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus.toString()
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        endpoint = instance.endpoint?.address.toString()
                        instanceReady = true
                    } else {
                        print(".")
                        delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("Database instance is available! The connection endpoint is $endpoint")
}

// Create a database instance and return the ARN of the database.
suspend fun createDatabaseInstance(
    dbGroupNameVal: String?,
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbNameVal: String?,
    masterUsernameVal: String?,
    masterUserPasswordVal: String?,
): String? {
    val instanceRequest =
        CreateDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            allocatedStorage = 100
            dbName = dbNameVal
            dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupNameVal
            engine = "mysql"
            dbInstanceClass = "db.t3.micro"
            engineVersion = "8.0.35"
            storageType = "gp2"
            masterUsername = masterUsernameVal
            masterUserPassword = masterUserPasswordVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbInstance(instanceRequest)
        print("The status is ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
        return response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceArn
    }
}
```

```
// Get a list of micro instances.
suspend fun getMicroInstances() {
    val dbInstanceOptionsRequest =
        DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest {
            engine = "mysql"
        }
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(dbInstanceOptionsRequest)
        val orderableDBInstances = response.orderableDbInstanceOptions
        if (orderableDBInstances != null) {
            for (dbInstanceOption in orderableDBInstances) {
                println("The engine version is ${dbInstanceOption.engineVersion}")
                println("The engine description is ${dbInstanceOption.engine}")
            }
        }
    }
}

// Get a list of allowed engine versions.
suspend fun getAllowedEngines(dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?) {
    val versionsRequest =
        DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
            dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
            engine = "mysql"
        }
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(versionsRequest)
        val dbEngines: List<DbEngineVersion>? = response.dbEngineVersions
        if (dbEngines != null) {
            for (dbEngine in dbEngines) {
                println("The engine version is ${dbEngine.engineVersion}")
                println("The engine description is ${dbEngine.dbEngineDescription}")
            }
        }
    }
}

// Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter.
suspend fun modifyDBParas(dbGroupName: String) {
    val parameter1 =
        Parameter {
            parameterName = "auto_increment_offset"
            applyMethod = ApplyMethod.Immediate
```

```
            parameterValue = "5"
        }

    val paraList: ArrayList<Parameter> = ArrayList()
    paraList.add(parameter1)
    val groupRequest =
        ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest {
            dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
            parameters = paraList
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.modifyDbParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The parameter group ${response.dbParameterGroupName} was
 successfully modified")
    }
}

// Retrieve parameters in the group.
suspend fun describeDbParameters(
    dbGroupName: String?,
    flag: Int,
) {
    val dbParameterGroupsRequest: DescribeDbParametersRequest
    dbParameterGroupsRequest =
        if (flag == 0) {
            DescribeDbParametersRequest {
                dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
            }
        } else {
            DescribeDbParametersRequest {
                dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
                source = "user"
            }
        }
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest)
        val dbParameters: List<Parameter>? = response.parameters
        var paraName: String
        if (dbParameters != null) {
            for (para in dbParameters) {
                // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
 auto_increment_increment.
                paraName = para.parameterName.toString()
```

```
                if (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0 ||
 paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0) {
                    println("*** The parameter name is  $paraName")
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter value is
 ${para.parameterValue}")
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is
 ${para.dataType}")
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is
 ${para.description}")
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is
 ${para.allowedValues}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun describeDbParameterGroups(dbGroupName: String?) {
    val groupsRequest =
        DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest {
            dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
            maxRecords = 20
        }
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
        val groups = response.dbParameterGroups
        if (groups != null) {
            for (group in groups) {
                println("The group name is ${group.dbParameterGroupName}")
                println("The group description is ${group.description}")
            }
        }
    }
}

// Create a parameter group.
suspend fun createDBParameterGroup(
    dbGroupName: String?,
    dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?,
) {
    val groupRequest =
        CreateDbParameterGroupRequest {
            dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
            dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
```

```
            description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The group name is
 ${response.dbParameterGroup?.dbParameterGroupName}")
    }
}

// Returns a list of the available DB engines.
suspend fun describeDBEngines() {
    val engineVersionsRequest =
        DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
            defaultOnly = true
            engine = "mysql"
            maxRecords = 20
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest)
        val engines: List<DbEngineVersion>? = response.dbEngineVersions

        // Get all DbEngineVersion objects.
        if (engines != null) {
            for (engineOb in engines) {
                println("The name of the DB parameter group family for the database
 engine is ${engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily}.")
                println("The name of the database engine ${engineOb.engine}.")
                println("The version number of the database engine
 ${engineOb.engineVersion}")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun getSecretValues(secretName: String?): String? {
    val valueRequest =
        GetSecretValueRequest {
            secretId = secretName
        }

    SecretsManagerClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use
 { secretsClient ->
```

```
        val valueResponse = secretsClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest)
        return valueResponse.secretString
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - CreaDBInstance
  - Crea DBParameter gruppo
  - CreaDBSnapshot
  - EliminaDBInstance
  - Elimina DBParameter gruppo
  - Descrivi DBEngine versioni
  - Descriva DBInstances
  - DBParameterDescrivi gruppi
  - Descriva DBParameters
  - Descriva DBSnapshots
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni
  - Modifica DBParameter gruppo

Azioni

`CreateDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBInstance`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createDatabaseInstance(
```

```
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbNamedbVal: String?,
    masterUsernameVal: String?,
    masterUserPasswordVal: String?,
) {
    val instanceRequest =
        CreateDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            allocatedStorage = 100
            dbName = dbNamedbVal
            engine = "mysql"
            dbInstanceClass = "db.t3.micro" // Use a supported instance class
            engineVersion = "8.0.39" // Use a supported engine version
            storageType = "gp2"
            masterUsername = masterUsernameVal
            masterUserPassword = masterUserPasswordVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbInstance(instanceRequest)
        print("The status is ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
}

// Waits until the database instance is available.
suspend fun waitForInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
    val sleepTime: Long = 20
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")

    val instanceRequest =
        DescribeDbInstancesRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!instanceReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(instanceRequest)
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus.toString()
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
```

```
                        instanceReady = true
                    } else {
                        println("...$instanceReadyStr")
                        delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
        println("Database instance is available!")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBInstance in AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteDBInstance`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteDatabaseInstance(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
    val deleteDbInstanceRequest =
        DeleteDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            deleteAutomatedBackups = true
            skipFinalSnapshot = true
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.deleteDbInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest)
        print("The status of the database is
 ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DescribeAccountAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeAccountAttributes`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getAccountAttributes() {
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeAccountAttributes(DescribeAccountAttributesRequest {})
        response.accountQuotas?.forEach { quotas ->
            val response = response.accountQuotas
            println("Name is: ${quotas.accountQuotaName}")
            println("Max value is ${quotas.max}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAccountAttributesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DescribeDBInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeDBInstances`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeInstances() {
    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(DescribeDbInstancesRequest {})
        response.dbInstances?.forEach { instance ->
            println("Instance Identifier is ${instance.dbInstanceIdentifier}")
            println("The Engine is ${instance.engine}")
            println("Connection endpoint is ${instance.endpoint?.address}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

`ModifyDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ModifyDBInstance`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun updateIntance(
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    masterUserPasswordVal: String?,
) {
```

```
    val request =
        ModifyDbInstanceRequest {
            dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
            publiclyAccessible = true
            masterUserPassword = masterUserPasswordVal
        }

    RdsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val instanceResponse = rdsClient.modifyDbInstance(request)
        println("The ARN of the modified database is
 ${instanceResponse.dbInstance?.dbInstanceArn}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Modify DBInstance in AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia e segnala gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon RDS.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API Spring REST che interroga i dati Serverless di Amazon Aurora e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Esempi di Amazon RDS Data Service con SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con Amazon RDS Data Service.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia e segnala gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon RDS.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API Spring REST che interroga i dati Serverless di Amazon Aurora e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Esempi di Amazon Redshift con SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con Amazon Redshift.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateCluster`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il cluster .

```
suspend fun createCluster(
    clusterId: String?,
    masterUsernameVal: String?,
```

```
    masterUserPasswordVal: String?,
) {
    val clusterRequest =
        CreateClusterRequest {
            clusterIdentifier = clusterId
            availabilityZone = "us-east-1a"
            masterUsername = masterUsernameVal
            masterUserPassword = masterUserPasswordVal
            nodeType = "ra3.4xlarge"
            publiclyAccessible = true
            numberOfNodes = 2
        }

    RedshiftClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { redshiftClient ->
        val clusterResponse = redshiftClient.createCluster(clusterRequest)
        println("Created cluster ${clusterResponse.cluster?.clusterIdentifier}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateClusterconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteCluster`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina il cluster.

```
suspend fun deleteRedshiftCluster(clusterId: String?) {
    val request =
        DeleteClusterRequest {
            clusterIdentifier = clusterId
            skipFinalClusterSnapshot = true
        }
```

```
    RedshiftClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { redshiftClient ->
        val response = redshiftClient.deleteCluster(request)
        println("The status is ${response.cluster?.clusterStatus}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteClusterconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DescribeClusters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeClusters`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Descrivi il cluster.

```
suspend fun describeRedshiftClusters() {
    RedshiftClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { redshiftClient ->
        val clusterResponse =
 redshiftClient.describeClusters(DescribeClustersRequest {})
        val clusterList = clusterResponse.clusters

        if (clusterList != null) {
            for (cluster in clusterList) {
                println("Cluster database name is ${cluster.dbName}")
                println("Cluster status is ${cluster.clusterStatus}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeClustersconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ModifyCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ModifyCluster`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Modifica un cluster.

```
suspend fun modifyCluster(clusterId: String?) {
    val modifyClusterRequest =
        ModifyClusterRequest {
            clusterIdentifier = clusterId
            preferredMaintenanceWindow = "wed:07:30-wed:08:00"
        }

    RedshiftClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { redshiftClient ->
        val clusterResponse = redshiftClient.modifyCluster(modifyClusterRequest)
        println(
            "The modified cluster was successfully modified and has
 ${clusterResponse.cluster?.preferredMaintenanceWindow} as the maintenance window",
        )
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta il riferimento ModifyClusterall'API AWS SDK for Kotlin.

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione Web per tracciare i dati Amazon Redshift

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia e genera report sugli elementi di lavoro utilizzando un database Amazon Redshift.

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia e segnala gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon Redshift.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API Spring REST che interroga i dati di Amazon Redshift e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Redshift
- Amazon SES

Esempi di Amazon Rekognition con SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con Amazon Rekognition.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CompareFaces`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CompareFaces`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Confronto dei volti nelle immagini.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun compareTwoFaces(
    similarityThresholdVal: Float,
    sourceImageVal: String,
    targetImageVal: String,
) {
    val sourceBytes = (File(sourceImageVal).readBytes())
    val targetBytes = (File(targetImageVal).readBytes())

    // Create an Image object for the source image.
    val souImage =
        Image {
            bytes = sourceBytes
        }

    val tarImage =
        Image {
            bytes = targetBytes
        }

    val facesRequest =
        CompareFacesRequest {
            sourceImage = souImage
            targetImage = tarImage
            similarityThreshold = similarityThresholdVal
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->

        val compareFacesResult = rekClient.compareFaces(facesRequest)
        val faceDetails = compareFacesResult.faceMatches

        if (faceDetails != null) {
            for (match: CompareFacesMatch in faceDetails) {
                val face = match.face
```

```
                val position = face?.boundingBox
                if (position != null) {
                    println("Face at ${position.left} ${position.top} matches with
 ${face.confidence} % confidence.")
                }
            }
        }

        val uncompared = compareFacesResult.unmatchedFaces
        if (uncompared != null) {
            println("There was ${uncompared.size} face(s) that did not match")
        }

        println("Source image rotation:
 ${compareFacesResult.sourceImageOrientationCorrection}")
        println("target image rotation:
 ${compareFacesResult.targetImageOrientationCorrection}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CompareFacesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`CreateCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateCollection`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di una raccolta.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createMyCollection(collectionIdVal: String) {
    val request =
        CreateCollectionRequest {
            collectionId = collectionIdVal
```

```
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.createCollection(request)
        println("Collection ARN is ${response.collectionArn}")
        println("Status code is ${response.statusCode}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateCollectionconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteCollection`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione di una raccolta.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteMyCollection(collectionIdVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteCollectionRequest {
            collectionId = collectionIdVal
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.deleteCollection(request)
        println("The collectionId status is ${response.statusCode}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteCollectionconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteFaces`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteFaces`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione dei volti da una raccolta.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteFacesCollection(
    collectionIdVal: String?,
    faceIdVal: String,
) {
    val deleteFacesRequest =
        DeleteFacesRequest {
            collectionId = collectionIdVal
            faceIds = listOf(faceIdVal)
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        rekClient.deleteFaces(deleteFacesRequest)
        println("$faceIdVal was deleted from the collection")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteFacesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DescribeCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeCollection`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Descrizione di una raccolta.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeColl(collectionName: String) {
    val request =
        DescribeCollectionRequest {
            collectionId = collectionName
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.describeCollection(request)
        println("The collection Arn is ${response.collectionArn}")
        println("The collection contains this many faces ${response.faceCount}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeCollectionconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DetectFaces`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DetectFaces`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Rilevamento dei volti in un'immagine.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun detectFacesinImage(sourceImage: String?) {
    val souImage =
```

```
        Image {
            bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
        }

    val request =
        DetectFacesRequest {
            attributes = listOf(Attribute.All)
            image = souImage
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.detectFaces(request)
        response.faceDetails?.forEach { face ->
            val ageRange = face.ageRange
            println("The detected face is estimated to be between ${ageRange?.low}
 and ${ageRange?.high} years old.")
            println("There is a smile ${face.smile?.value}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetectFacesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DetectLabels`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DetectLabels`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Rilevamento delle etichette in un'immagine.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun detectImageLabels(sourceImage: String) {
    val souImage =
        Image {
```

```
            bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
        }
    val request =
        DetectLabelsRequest {
            image = souImage
            maxLabels = 10
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.detectLabels(request)
        response.labels?.forEach { label ->
            println("${label.name} : ${label.confidence}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetectLabelsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DetectModerationLabels`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DetectModerationLabels`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Rilevamento di immagini non appropriate.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun detectModLabels(sourceImage: String) {
    val myImage =
        Image {
            this.bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
        }

    val request =
        DetectModerationLabelsRequest {
```

```
            image = myImage
            minConfidence = 60f
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.detectModerationLabels(request)
        response.moderationLabels?.forEach { label ->
            println("Label: ${label.name} - Confidence: ${label.confidence} %
 Parent: ${label.parentName}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetectModerationLabelsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DetectText`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DetectText`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Rilevamento del testo in un'immagine.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun detectTextLabels(sourceImage: String?) {
    val souImage =
        Image {
            bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
        }

    val request =
        DetectTextRequest {
            image = souImage
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
```

```
        val response = rekClient.detectText(request)
        response.textDetections?.forEach { text ->
            println("Detected: ${text.detectedText}")
            println("Confidence: ${text.confidence}")
            println("Id: ${text.id}")
            println("Parent Id:  ${text.parentId}")
            println("Type: ${text.type}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetectTextconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`IndexFaces`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `IndexFaces`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Indicizzazione dei volti in una raccolta.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun addToCollection(
    collectionIdVal: String?,
    sourceImage: String,
) {
    val souImage =
        Image {
            bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
        }

    val request =
        IndexFacesRequest {
            collectionId = collectionIdVal
            image = souImage
            maxFaces = 1
```

```
            qualityFilter = QualityFilter.Auto
            detectionAttributes = listOf(Attribute.Default)
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val facesResponse = rekClient.indexFaces(request)

        // Display the results.
        println("Results for the image")
        println("\n Faces indexed:")
        facesResponse.faceRecords?.forEach { faceRecord ->
            println("Face ID: ${faceRecord.face?.faceId}")
            println("Location: ${faceRecord.faceDetail?.boundingBox}")
        }

        println("Faces not indexed:")
        facesResponse.unindexedFaces?.forEach { unindexedFace ->
            println("Location: ${unindexedFace.faceDetail?.boundingBox}")
            println("Reasons:")

            unindexedFace.reasons?.forEach { reason ->
                println("Reason:  $reason")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, IndexFacesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ListCollections`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListCollections`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione dell'elenco delle raccolte.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listAllCollections() {
    val request =
        ListCollectionsRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.listCollections(request)
        response.collectionIds?.forEach { resultId ->
            println(resultId)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListCollectionsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ListFaces`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListFaces`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione dell'elenco dei volti in una raccolta.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listFacesCollection(collectionIdVal: String?) {
    val request =
        ListFacesRequest {
            collectionId = collectionIdVal
            maxResults = 10
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.listFaces(request)
        response.faces?.forEach { face ->
```

```
            println("Confidence level there is a face: ${face.confidence}")
            println("The face Id value is ${face.faceId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListFacesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`RecognizeCelebrities`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `RecognizeCelebrities`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Riconoscimento delle celebrità in un'immagine.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun recognizeAllCelebrities(sourceImage: String?) {
    val souImage =
        Image {
            bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
        }

    val request =
        RecognizeCelebritiesRequest {
            image = souImage
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.recognizeCelebrities(request)
        response.celebrityFaces?.forEach { celebrity ->
            println("Celebrity recognized: ${celebrity.name}")
            println("Celebrity ID:${celebrity.id}")
            println("Further information (if available):")
            celebrity.urls?.forEach { url ->
```

```
                println(url)
            }
        }
        println("${response.unrecognizedFaces?.size} face(s) were unrecognized.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RecognizeCelebritiesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Rilevamento delle informazioni nei video

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Avvia i processi di Amazon Rekognition per rilevare elementi come persone, oggetti e testo nei video.
- Controlla lo stato del processo fino al suo termine.
- Crea un output con l'elenco degli elementi rilevati da ciascun processo.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Rileva i volti in un video archiviato in un bucket Amazon S3.

```
suspend fun startFaceDetection(
    channelVal: NotificationChannel?,
    bucketVal: String,
    videoVal: String,
) {
    val s3Obj =
        S3Object {
            bucket = bucketVal
            name = videoVal
        }
    val vidOb =
        Video {
            s3Object = s3Obj
        }

    val request =
        StartFaceDetectionRequest {
            jobTag = "Faces"
            faceAttributes = FaceAttributes.All
            notificationChannel = channelVal
            video = vidOb
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val startLabelDetectionResult = rekClient.startFaceDetection(request)
        startJobId = startLabelDetectionResult.jobId.toString()
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun getFaceResults() {
    var finished = false
    var status: String
    var yy = 0
    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        var response: GetFaceDetectionResponse? = null

        val recognitionRequest =
            GetFaceDetectionRequest {
                jobId = startJobId
                maxResults = 10
            }

        // Wait until the job succeeds.
        while (!finished) {
            response = rekClient.getFaceDetection(recognitionRequest)
            status = response.jobStatus.toString()
            if (status.compareTo("Succeeded") == 0) {
                finished = true
            } else {
                println("$yy status is: $status")
                delay(1000)
            }
            yy++
        }

        // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null.
        val videoMetaData = response?.videoMetadata
        println("Format: ${videoMetaData?.format}")
        println("Codec: ${videoMetaData?.codec}")
        println("Duration: ${videoMetaData?.durationMillis}")
        println("FrameRate: ${videoMetaData?.frameRate}")

        // Show face information.
        response?.faces?.forEach { face ->
            println("Age: ${face.face?.ageRange}")
            println("Face: ${face.face?.beard}")
            println("Eye glasses: ${face?.face?.eyeglasses}")
            println("Mustache: ${face.face?.mustache}")
            println("Smile: ${face.face?.smile}")
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

Rileva contenuti non appropriati o offensivi in un video archiviato in un bucket Amazon S3.

```
suspend fun startModerationDetection(
    channel: NotificationChannel?,
    bucketVal: String?,
    videoVal: String?,
) {
    val s3Obj =
        S3Object {
            bucket = bucketVal
            name = videoVal
        }
    val vidOb =
        Video {
            s3Object = s3Obj
        }
    val request =
        StartContentModerationRequest {
            jobTag = "Moderation"
            notificationChannel = channel
            video = vidOb
        }

    RekognitionClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val startModDetectionResult = rekClient.startContentModeration(request)
        startJobId = startModDetectionResult.jobId.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun getModResults() {
    var finished = false
    var status: String
    var yy = 0
    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        var modDetectionResponse: GetContentModerationResponse? = null

        val modRequest =
            GetContentModerationRequest {
                jobId = startJobId
```

```
                maxResults = 10
            }

        // Wait until the job succeeds.
        while (!finished) {
            modDetectionResponse = rekClient.getContentModeration(modRequest)
            status = modDetectionResponse.jobStatus.toString()
            if (status.compareTo("Succeeded") == 0) {
                finished = true
            } else {
                println("$yy status is: $status")
                delay(1000)
            }
            yy++
        }

        // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null.
        val videoMetaData = modDetectionResponse?.videoMetadata
        println("Format: ${videoMetaData?.format}")
        println("Codec: ${videoMetaData?.codec}")
        println("Duration: ${videoMetaData?.durationMillis}")
        println("FrameRate: ${videoMetaData?.frameRate}")

        modDetectionResponse?.moderationLabels?.forEach { mod ->
            val seconds: Long = mod.timestamp / 1000
            print("Mod label: $seconds ")
            println(mod.moderationLabel)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - GetCelebrityRecognition
  - GetContentModeration
  - GetLabelDetection
  - GetPersonTracking
  - GetSegmentDetection
  - GetTextDetection

- StartCelebrityRecognition
- StartContentModeration
- StartLabelDetection
- StartPersonTracking
- StartSegmentDetection
- StartTextDetection

Rilevamento di oggetti nelle immagini

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'app che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare oggetti per categoria nelle immagini.

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Kotlin di Amazon Rekognition per creare un'applicazione che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per identificare gli oggetti in base a una categoria nelle immagini situate in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Esempi di registrazione del dominio Route 53 utilizzando SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con registrazione del dominio Route 53.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Registrazione domini Hello Route 53

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a usare la registrazione di domini Route 53.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
           <domainType>

       Where:
           domainType - The domain type (for example, com).
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }
```

```
    val domainType = args[0]
    println("Invokes ListPrices using a Paginated method.")
    listPricesPaginated(domainType)
}

suspend fun listPricesPaginated(domainType: String) {
    val pricesRequest =
        ListPricesRequest {
            maxItems = 10
            tld = domainType
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listPricesPaginated(pricesRequest)
            .transform { it.prices?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { pr ->
                println("Registration: ${pr.registrationPrice}
 ${pr.registrationPrice?.currency}")
                println("Renewal: ${pr.renewalPrice?.price}
 ${pr.renewalPrice?.currency}")
                println("Transfer: ${pr.transferPrice?.price}
 ${pr.transferPrice?.currency}")
                println("Restoration: ${pr.restorationPrice?.price}
 ${pr.restorationPrice?.currency}")
            }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListPricesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Elenca i domini correnti ed elenca le operazioni dell'anno scorso.
- Visualizza la fatturazione dell'anno scorso e visualizza i prezzi per i tipi di dominio.
- Ricevi suggerimenti sui domini.
- Verifica la disponibilità e la trasferibilità dei domini.
- Facoltativamente, richiedi la registrazione di un dominio.
- Ottieni informazioni dettagliate di un'operazione.
- Facoltativamente, ottieni informazioni dettagliate di un dominio.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

This Kotlin code example performs the following operations:

1. List current domains.
2. List operations in the past year.
3. View billing for the account in the past year.
4. View prices for domain types.
5. Get domain suggestions.
6. Check domain availability.
7. Check domain transferability.
```

```
8. Request a domain registration.
9. Get operation details.
10. Optionally, get domain details.
 */

val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <domainType> <phoneNumber> <email> <domainSuggestion> <firstName>
 <lastName> <city>
        Where:
           domainType - The domain type (for example, com).
           phoneNumber - The phone number to use (for example, +1.2065550100)
           email - The email address to use.
           domainSuggestion - The domain suggestion (for example, findmy.example).
           firstName - The first name to use to register a domain.
           lastName -  The last name to use to register a domain.
           city - The city to use to register a domain.
    """

    if (args.size != 7) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val domainType = args[0]
    val phoneNumber = args[1]
    val email = args[2]
    val domainSuggestion = args[3]
    val firstName = args[4]
    val lastName = args[5]
    val city = args[6]

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon Route 53 domains example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. List current domains.")
    listDomains()
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("2. List operations in the past year.")
    listOperations()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. View billing for the account in the past year.")
    listBillingRecords()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. View prices for domain types.")
    listAllPrices(domainType)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Get domain suggestions.")
    listDomainSuggestions(domainSuggestion)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Check domain availability.")
    checkDomainAvailability(domainSuggestion)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Check domain transferability.")
    checkDomainTransferability(domainSuggestion)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Request a domain registration.")
    val opId = requestDomainRegistration(domainSuggestion, phoneNumber, email,
firstName, lastName, city)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Get operation details.")
    getOperationalDetail(opId)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Get domain details.")
    println("Note: You must have a registered domain to get details.")
```

```
    println("Otherwise an exception is thrown that states ")
    println("Domain xxxxxxx not found in xxxxxxx account.")
    getDomainDetails(domainSuggestion)
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun getDomainDetails(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val detailRequest =
        GetDomainDetailRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getDomainDetail(detailRequest)
        println("The contact first name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.firstName}")
        println("The contact last name is ${response.registrantContact?.lastName}")
        println("The contact org name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.organizationName}")
    }
}

suspend fun getOperationalDetail(opId: String?) {
    val detailRequest =
        GetOperationDetailRequest {
            operationId = opId
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getOperationDetail(detailRequest)
        println("Operation detail message is ${response.message}")
    }
}

suspend fun requestDomainRegistration(
    domainSuggestion: String?,
    phoneNumberVal: String?,
    emailVal: String?,
    firstNameVal: String?,
    lastNameVal: String?,
    cityVal: String?,
): String? {
    val contactDetail =
        ContactDetail {
```

```
            contactType = ContactType.Company
            state = "LA"
            countryCode = CountryCode.In
            email = emailVal
            firstName = firstNameVal
            lastName = lastNameVal
            city = cityVal
            phoneNumber = phoneNumberVal
            organizationName = "My Org"
            addressLine1 = "My Address"
            zipCode = "123 123"
        }

    val domainRequest =
        RegisterDomainRequest {
            adminContact = contactDetail
            registrantContact = contactDetail
            techContact = contactDetail
            domainName = domainSuggestion
            autoRenew = true
            durationInYears = 1
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.registerDomain(domainRequest)
        println("Registration requested. Operation Id: ${response.operationId}")
        return response.operationId
    }
}

suspend fun checkDomainTransferability(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val transferabilityRequest =
        CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.checkDomainTransferability(transferabilityRequest)
        println("Transferability: ${response.transferability?.transferable}")
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun checkDomainAvailability(domainSuggestion: String) {
    val availabilityRequest =
        CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.checkDomainAvailability(availabilityRequest)
        println("$domainSuggestion is ${response.availability}")
    }
}

suspend fun listDomainSuggestions(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val suggestionsRequest =
        GetDomainSuggestionsRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
            suggestionCount = 5
            onlyAvailable = true
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getDomainSuggestions(suggestionsRequest)
        response.suggestionsList?.forEach { suggestion ->
            println("Suggestion Name: ${suggestion.domainName}")
            println("Availability: ${suggestion.availability}")
            println(" ")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listAllPrices(domainType: String?) {
    val pricesRequest =
        ListPricesRequest {
            tld = domainType
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listPricesPaginated(pricesRequest)
            .transform { it.prices?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { pr ->
```

```
                println("Registration: ${pr.registrationPrice}
 ${pr.registrationPrice?.currency}")
                println("Renewal: ${pr.renewalPrice?.price}
 ${pr.renewalPrice?.currency}")
                println("Transfer: ${pr.transferPrice?.price}
 ${pr.transferPrice?.currency}")
                println("Restoration: ${pr.restorationPrice?.price}
 ${pr.restorationPrice?.currency}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun listBillingRecords() {
    val currentDate = Date()
    val localDateTime =
 currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime()
    val zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00")
    val localDateTime2 = localDateTime.minusYears(1)
    val myStartTime = localDateTime2.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val myEndTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val timeStart: Instant? = myStartTime?.let { Instant(it) }
    val timeEnd: Instant? = myEndTime?.let { Instant(it) }

    val viewBillingRequest =
        ViewBillingRequest {
            start = timeStart
            end = timeEnd
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .viewBillingPaginated(viewBillingRequest)
            .transform { it.billingRecords?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { billing ->
                println("Bill Date: ${billing.billDate}")
                println("Operation: ${billing.operation}")
                println("Price: ${billing.price}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun listOperations() {
    val currentDate = Date()
```

```
    var localDateTime =
 currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime()
    val zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00")
    localDateTime = localDateTime.minusYears(1)
    val myTime: java.time.Instant? = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val time2: Instant? = myTime?.let { Instant(it) }
    val operationsRequest =
        ListOperationsRequest {
            submittedSince = time2
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listOperationsPaginated(operationsRequest)
            .transform { it.operations?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { content ->
                println("Operation Id: ${content.operationId}")
                println("Status: ${content.status}")
                println("Date: ${content.submittedDate}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun listDomains() {
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listDomainsPaginated(ListDomainsRequest {})
            .transform { it.domains?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { content ->
                println("The domain name is ${content.domainName}")
            }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - CheckDomainAvailability
  - CheckDomainTransferability
  - GetDomainDetail

- GetDomainSuggestions
- GetOperationDetail
- ListDomains
- ListOperations
- ListPrices
- RegisterDomain
- ViewBilling

Azioni

`CheckDomainAvailability`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CheckDomainAvailability`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun checkDomainAvailability(domainSuggestion: String) {
    val availabilityRequest =
        CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.checkDomainAvailability(availabilityRequest)
        println("$domainSuggestion is ${response.availability}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CheckDomainAvailabilityconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`CheckDomainTransferability`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CheckDomainTransferability`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun checkDomainTransferability(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val transferabilityRequest =
        CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.checkDomainTransferability(transferabilityRequest)
        println("Transferability: ${response.transferability?.transferable}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CheckDomainTransferabilityconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`GetDomainDetail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetDomainDetail`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getDomainDetails(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val detailRequest =
        GetDomainDetailRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getDomainDetail(detailRequest)
        println("The contact first name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.firstName}")
        println("The contact last name is ${response.registrantContact?.lastName}")
        println("The contact org name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.organizationName}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetDomainDetailconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`GetDomainSuggestions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetDomainSuggestions`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listDomainSuggestions(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val suggestionsRequest =
        GetDomainSuggestionsRequest {
            domainName = domainSuggestion
            suggestionCount = 5
            onlyAvailable = true
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getDomainSuggestions(suggestionsRequest)
```

```
        response.suggestionsList?.forEach { suggestion ->
            println("Suggestion Name: ${suggestion.domainName}")
            println("Availability: ${suggestion.availability}")
            println(" ")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetDomainSuggestionsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`GetOperationDetail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetOperationDetail`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getOperationalDetail(opId: String?) {
    val detailRequest =
        GetOperationDetailRequest {
            operationId = opId
        }
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getOperationDetail(detailRequest)
        println("Operation detail message is ${response.message}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetOperationDetailconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ListDomains`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListDomains`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listDomains() {
    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listDomainsPaginated(ListDomainsRequest {})
            .transform { it.domains?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { content ->
                println("The domain name is ${content.domainName}")
            }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListDomainsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ListOperations`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListOperations`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listOperations() {
    val currentDate = Date()
    var localDateTime =
 currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime()
```

```
    val zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00")
    localDateTime = localDateTime.minusYears(1)
    val myTime: java.time.Instant? = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val time2: Instant? = myTime?.let { Instant(it) }
    val operationsRequest =
        ListOperationsRequest {
            submittedSince = time2
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listOperationsPaginated(operationsRequest)
            .transform { it.operations?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { content ->
                println("Operation Id: ${content.operationId}")
                println("Status: ${content.status}")
                println("Date: ${content.submittedDate}")
            }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListOperationsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ListPrices`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListPrices`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listAllPrices(domainType: String?) {
    val pricesRequest =
        ListPricesRequest {
            tld = domainType
```

```
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .listPricesPaginated(pricesRequest)
            .transform { it.prices?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { pr ->
                println("Registration: ${pr.registrationPrice}
 ${pr.registrationPrice?.currency}")
                println("Renewal: ${pr.renewalPrice?.price}
 ${pr.renewalPrice?.currency}")
                println("Transfer: ${pr.transferPrice?.price}
 ${pr.transferPrice?.currency}")
                println("Restoration: ${pr.restorationPrice?.price}
 ${pr.restorationPrice?.currency}")
            }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListPricesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`RegisterDomain`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `RegisterDomain`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun requestDomainRegistration(
    domainSuggestion: String?,
    phoneNumberVal: String?,
    emailVal: String?,
    firstNameVal: String?,
    lastNameVal: String?,
```

```
    cityVal: String?,
): String? {
    val contactDetail =
        ContactDetail {
            contactType = ContactType.Company
            state = "LA"
            countryCode = CountryCode.In
            email = emailVal
            firstName = firstNameVal
            lastName = lastNameVal
            city = cityVal
            phoneNumber = phoneNumberVal
            organizationName = "My Org"
            addressLine1 = "My Address"
            zipCode = "123 123"
        }

    val domainRequest =
        RegisterDomainRequest {
            adminContact = contactDetail
            registrantContact = contactDetail
            techContact = contactDetail
            domainName = domainSuggestion
            autoRenew = true
            durationInYears = 1
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.registerDomain(domainRequest)
        println("Registration requested. Operation Id: ${response.operationId}")
        return response.operationId
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RegisterDomainconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ViewBilling`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ViewBilling`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listBillingRecords() {
    val currentDate = Date()
    val localDateTime =
 currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime()
    val zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00")
    val localDateTime2 = localDateTime.minusYears(1)
    val myStartTime = localDateTime2.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val myEndTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val timeStart: Instant? = myStartTime?.let { Instant(it) }
    val timeEnd: Instant? = myEndTime?.let { Instant(it) }

    val viewBillingRequest =
        ViewBillingRequest {
            start = timeStart
            end = timeEnd
        }

    Route53DomainsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient
            .viewBillingPaginated(viewBillingRequest)
            .transform { it.billingRecords?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { billing ->
                println("Bill Date: ${billing.billDate}")
                println("Operation: ${billing.operation}")
                println("Price: ${billing.price}")
            }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ViewBillingconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Esempi di Amazon S3 che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con Amazon S3.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un bucket e carica un file in tale bucket.
- Scaricare un oggetto da un bucket.
- Copiare un oggetto in una sottocartella in un bucket.
- Elencare gli oggetti in un bucket.
- Elimina il bucket e tutti gli oggetti in esso contenuti.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <bucketName> <key> <objectPath> <savePath> <toBucket>

    Where:
        bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to create.
        key - The key to use.
        objectPath - The path where the file is located (for example, C:/AWS/
book2.pdf).
        savePath - The path where the file is saved after it's downloaded (for
 example, C:/AWS/book2.pdf).
        toBucket - An Amazon S3 bucket to where an object is copied to (for example,
 C:/AWS/book2.pdf).
        """

    if (args.size != 4) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val bucketName = args[0]
    val key = args[1]
    val objectPath = args[2]
    val savePath = args[3]
    val toBucket = args[4]

    // Create an Amazon S3 bucket.
    createBucket(bucketName)

    // Update a local file to the Amazon S3 bucket.
    putObject(bucketName, key, objectPath)

    // Download the object to another local file.
```

```
    getObjectFromMrap(bucketName, key, savePath)

    // List all objects located in the Amazon S3 bucket.
    listBucketObs(bucketName)

    // Copy the object to another Amazon S3 bucket
    copyBucketOb(bucketName, key, toBucket)

    // Delete the object from the Amazon S3 bucket.
    deleteBucketObs(bucketName, key)

    // Delete the Amazon S3 bucket.
    deleteBucket(bucketName)
    println("All Amazon S3 operations were successfully performed")
}

suspend fun createBucket(bucketName: String) {
    val request =
        CreateBucketRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.createBucket(request)
        println("$bucketName is ready")
    }
}

suspend fun putObject(
    bucketName: String,
    objectKey: String,
    objectPath: String,
) {
    val metadataVal = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    metadataVal["myVal"] = "test"

    val request =
        PutObjectRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = objectKey
            metadata = metadataVal
            this.body = Paths.get(objectPath).asByteStream()
        }
```

```
    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val response = s3.putObject(request)
        println("Tag information is ${response.eTag}")
    }
}

suspend fun getObjectFromMrap(
    bucketName: String,
    keyName: String,
    path: String,
) {
    val request =
        GetObjectRequest {
            key = keyName
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.getObject(request) { resp ->
            val myFile = File(path)
            resp.body?.writeToFile(myFile)
            println("Successfully read $keyName from $bucketName")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listBucketObs(bucketName: String) {
    val request =
        ListObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->

        val response = s3.listObjects(request)
        response.contents?.forEach { myObject ->
            println("The name of the key is ${myObject.key}")
            println("The owner is ${myObject.owner}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun copyBucketOb(
    fromBucket: String,
```

```
    objectKey: String,
    toBucket: String,
) {
    var encodedUrl = ""
    try {
        encodedUrl = URLEncoder.encode("$fromBucket/$objectKey",
 StandardCharsets.UTF_8.toString())
    } catch (e: UnsupportedEncodingException) {
        println("URL could not be encoded: " + e.message)
    }

    val request =
        CopyObjectRequest {
            copySource = encodedUrl
            bucket = toBucket
            key = objectKey
        }
    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.copyObject(request)
    }
}

suspend fun deleteBucketObs(
    bucketName: String,
    objectName: String,
) {
    val objectId =
        ObjectIdentifier {
            key = objectName
        }

    val delOb =
        Delete {
            objects = listOf(objectId)
        }

    val request =
        DeleteObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            delete = delOb
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteObjects(request)
```

```
        println("$objectName was deleted from $bucketName")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteBucket(bucketName: String?) {
    val request =
        DeleteBucketRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }
    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteBucket(request)
        println("The $bucketName was successfully deleted!")
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

Azioni

`CopyObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CopyObject`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun copyBucketObject(
    fromBucket: String,
    objectKey: String,
    toBucket: String,
) {
    var encodedUrl = ""
    try {
        encodedUrl = URLEncoder.encode("$fromBucket/$objectKey",
 StandardCharsets.UTF_8.toString())
    } catch (e: UnsupportedEncodingException) {
        println("URL could not be encoded: " + e.message)
    }

    val request =
        CopyObjectRequest {
            copySource = encodedUrl
            bucket = toBucket
            key = objectKey
        }
    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.copyObject(request)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CopyObjectconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`CreateBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateBucket`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createNewBucket(bucketName: String) {
    val request =
```

```
        CreateBucketRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.createBucket(request)
        println("$bucketName is ready")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateBucketconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Configura il client di controllo S3 per inviare la richiesta alla regione us-west-2.

```
        suspend fun createS3ControlClient(): S3ControlClient {
            // Configure your S3ControlClient to send requests to US West (Oregon).
            val s3Control = S3ControlClient.fromEnvironment {
                region = "us-west-2"
            }
            return s3Control
        }
```

Crea il punto di accesso multiregionale.

```
    suspend fun createMrap(
        s3Control: S3ControlClient,
        accountIdParam: String,
```

```
        bucketName1: String,
        bucketName2: String,
        mrapName: String,
    ): String {
        println("Creating MRAP ...")
        val createMrapResponse: CreateMultiRegionAccessPointResponse =
            s3Control.createMultiRegionAccessPoint {
                accountId = accountIdParam
                clientToken = UUID.randomUUID().toString()
                details {
                    name = mrapName
                    regions = listOf(
                        Region {
                            bucket = bucketName1
                        },
                        Region {
                            bucket = bucketName2
                        },
                    )
                }
            }
        val requestToken: String? = createMrapResponse.requestTokenArn

        // Use the request token to check for the status of the
CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint operation.
        if (requestToken != null) {
            waitForSucceededStatus(s3Control, requestToken, accountIdParam)
            println("MRAP created")
        }

        val getMrapResponse =
            s3Control.getMultiRegionAccessPoint(
                input = GetMultiRegionAccessPointRequest {
                    accountId = accountIdParam
                    name = mrapName
                },
            )
        val mrapAlias = getMrapResponse.accessPoint?.alias
        return "arn:aws:s3::$accountIdParam:accesspoint/$mrapAlias"
    }
```

Attendi che il punto di accesso multiregionale diventi disponibile.

```
        suspend fun waitForSucceededStatus(
            s3Control: S3ControlClient,
            requestToken: String,
            accountIdParam: String,
            timeBetweenChecks: Duration = 1.minutes,
        ) {
            var describeResponse: DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperationResponse
            describeResponse = s3Control.describeMultiRegionAccessPointOperation(
                input = DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperationRequest {
                    accountId = accountIdParam
                    requestTokenArn = requestToken
                },
            )

            var status: String? = describeResponse.asyncOperation?.requestStatus
            while (status != "SUCCEEDED") {
                delay(timeBetweenChecks)
                describeResponse =
s3Control.describeMultiRegionAccessPointOperation(
                    input = DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperationRequest {
                        accountId = accountIdParam
                        requestTokenArn = requestToken
                    },
                )
                status = describeResponse.asyncOperation?.requestStatus
                println(status)
            }
        }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per gli sviluppatori di AWS SDK per Swift.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta il riferimento CreateMultiRegionAccessPointall'API AWS SDK for Kotlin.

`DeleteBucketPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteBucketPolicy`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteS3BucketPolicy(bucketName: String?) {
    val request =
        DeleteBucketPolicyRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteBucketPolicy(request)
        println("Done!")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteBucketPolicyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteObjects`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteObjects`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteBucketObjects(
    bucketName: String,
    objectName: String,
) {
    val objectId =
```

```
        ObjectIdentifier {
            key = objectName
        }

    val delOb =
        Delete {
            objects = listOf(objectId)
        }

    val request =
        DeleteObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            delete = delOb
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteObjects(request)
        println("$objectName was deleted from $bucketName")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteObjectsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`GetBucketPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetBucketPolicy`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getPolicy(bucketName: String): String? {
    println("Getting policy for bucket $bucketName")

    val request =
        GetBucketPolicyRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
```

```
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val policyRes = s3.getBucketPolicy(request)
        return policyRes.policy
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetBucketPolicyconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`GetObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetObject`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getObjectBytes(
    bucketName: String,
    keyName: String,
    path: String,
) {
    val request =
        GetObjectRequest {
            key = keyName
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.getObject(request) { resp ->
            val myFile = File(path)
            resp.body?.writeToFile(myFile)
            println("Successfully read $keyName from $bucketName")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetObjectconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`GetObjectAcl`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetObjectAcl`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getBucketACL(
    objectKey: String,
    bucketName: String,
) {
    val request =
        GetObjectAclRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = objectKey
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val response = s3.getObjectAcl(request)
        response.grants?.forEach { grant ->
            println("Grant permission is ${grant.permission}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetObjectAclconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ListObjectsV2`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListObjectsV2`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listBucketObjects(bucketName: String) {
    val request =
        ListObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val response = s3.listObjects(request)
        response.contents?.forEach { myObject ->
            println("The name of the key is ${myObject.key}")
            println("The object is ${myObject.size?.let { calKb(it) }} KBs")
            println("The owner is ${myObject.owner}")
        }
    }
}

private fun calKb(intValue: Long): Long = intValue / 1024
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListObjectsV2 in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Kotlin.

`PutBucketAcl`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutBucketAcl`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun setBucketAcl(
    bucketName: String,
    idVal: String,
) {
    val myGrant =
        Grantee {
            id = idVal
            type = Type.CanonicalUser
        }

    val ownerGrant =
        Grant {
            grantee = myGrant
            permission = Permission.FullControl
        }

    val grantList = mutableListOf<Grant>()
    grantList.add(ownerGrant)

    val ownerOb =
        Owner {
            id = idVal
        }

    val acl =
        AccessControlPolicy {
            owner = ownerOb
            grants = grantList
        }

    val request =
        PutBucketAclRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            accessControlPolicy = acl
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.putBucketAcl(request)
        println("An ACL was successfully set on $bucketName")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutBucketAclconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`PutObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutObject`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun putS3Object(
    bucketName: String,
    objectKey: String,
    objectPath: String,
) {
    val metadataVal = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    metadataVal["myVal"] = "test"

    val request =
        PutObjectRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = objectKey
            metadata = metadataVal
            body = File(objectPath).asByteStream()
        }

    S3Client.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val response = s3.putObject(request)
        println("Tag information is ${response.eTag}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutObjectconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un URL prefirmato

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un URL predefinito per Amazon S3 e caricare un oggetto.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una richiesta prefirmata `GetObject` e usa l'URL per scaricare un oggetto.

```
suspend fun getObjectPresigned(
    s3: S3Client,
    bucketName: String,
    keyName: String,
): String {
    // Create a GetObjectRequest.
    val unsignedRequest =
        GetObjectRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = keyName
        }

    // Presign the GetObject request.
    val presignedRequest = s3.presignGetObject(unsignedRequest, 24.hours)

    // Use the URL from the presigned HttpRequest in a subsequent HTTP GET request
 to retrieve the object.
    val objectContents = URL(presignedRequest.url.toString()).readText()

    return objectContents
}
```

Crea una richiesta `GetObject` predefinita con opzioni avanzate.

```
suspend fun getObjectPresignedMoreOptions(
    s3: S3Client,
    bucketName: String,
    keyName: String,
): HttpRequest {
    // Create a GetObjectRequest.
    val unsignedRequest =
        GetObjectRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = keyName
        }

    // Presign the GetObject request.
    val presignedRequest =
        s3.presignGetObject(unsignedRequest, signer = CrtAwsSigner) {
            signingDate = Instant.now() + 12.hours // Presigned request can be used
 12 hours from now.
            algorithm = AwsSigningAlgorithm.SIGV4_ASYMMETRIC
            signatureType = AwsSignatureType.HTTP_REQUEST_VIA_QUERY_PARAMS
            expiresAfter = 8.hours // Presigned request expires 8 hours later.
        }
    return presignedRequest
}
```

Crea una richiesta prefirmata `PutObject` e usala per caricare un oggetto.

```
suspend fun putObjectPresigned(
    s3: S3Client,
    bucketName: String,
    keyName: String,
    content: String,
) {
    // Create a PutObjectRequest.
    val unsignedRequest =
        PutObjectRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            key = keyName
        }

    // Presign the request.
    val presignedRequest = s3.presignPutObject(unsignedRequest, 24.hours)
```

```
    // Use the URL and any headers from the presigned HttpRequest in a subsequent
 HTTP PUT request to retrieve the object.
    // Create a PUT request using the OKHttpClient API.
    val putRequest =
        Request
            .Builder()
            .url(presignedRequest.url.toString())
            .apply {
                presignedRequest.headers.forEach { key, values ->
                    header(key, values.joinToString(", "))
                }
            }.put(content.toRequestBody())
            .build()

    val response = OkHttpClient().newCall(putRequest).execute()
    assert(response.isSuccessful)
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per gli sviluppatori di AWS SDK per Swift.

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition

- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Rilevamento di oggetti nelle immagini

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'app che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare oggetti per categoria nelle immagini.

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Kotlin di Amazon Rekognition per creare un'applicazione che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per identificare gli oggetti in base a una categoria nelle immagini situate in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Ottieni un oggetto da un punto di accesso multiregionale

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere un oggetto da un punto di accesso multiregionale.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Configura il client S3 per utilizzare l'algoritmo di firma Asymmetric Sigv4 (SigV4A).

```
        suspend fun createS3Client(): S3Client {
            // Configure your S3Client to use the Asymmetric SigV4 (SigV4a) signing
algorithm.
            val sigV4aScheme = SigV4AsymmetricAuthScheme(DefaultAwsSigner)
            val s3 = S3Client.fromEnvironment {
                authSchemes = listOf(sigV4aScheme)
            }
            return s3
        }
```

Utilizzate l'ARN del punto di accesso multiregionale anziché il nome di un bucket per recuperare l'oggetto.

```
    suspend fun getObjectFromMrap(
        s3: S3Client,
        mrapArn: String,
        keyName: String,
    ): String? {
        val request = GetObjectRequest {
            bucket = mrapArn // Use the ARN instead of the bucket name for object
operations.
            key = keyName
        }

        var stringObj: String? = null
        s3.getObject(request) { resp ->
            stringObj = resp.body?.decodeToString()
            if (stringObj != null) {
                println("Successfully read $keyName from $mrapArn")
            }
        }
        return stringObj
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per gli sviluppatori di AWS SDK per Swift.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta il riferimento GetObjectall'API AWS SDK for Kotlin.

SageMaker Esempi di intelligenza artificiale che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con AI. SageMaker

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao SageMaker AI

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare l' SageMaker IA.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listBooks() {
    SageMakerClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient -
>
        val response =
 sageMakerClient.listNotebookInstances(ListNotebookInstancesRequest {})
        response.notebookInstances?.forEach { item ->
            println("The notebook name is: ${item.notebookInstanceName}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListNotebookInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreatePipeline`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreatePipeline`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON.
suspend fun setupPipeline(filePath: String?, roleArnVal: String?, functionArnVal:
 String?, pipelineNameVal: String?) {
    println("Setting up the pipeline.")
    val parser = JSONParser()

    // Read JSON and get pipeline definition.
    FileReader(filePath).use { reader ->
        val obj: Any = parser.parse(reader)
        val jsonObject: JSONObject = obj as JSONObject
        val stepsArray: JSONArray = jsonObject.get("Steps") as JSONArray
        for (stepObj in stepsArray) {
            val step: JSONObject = stepObj as JSONObject
            if (step.containsKey("FunctionArn")) {
                step.put("FunctionArn", functionArnVal)
            }
        }
        println(jsonObject)
```

```
        // Create the pipeline.
        val pipelineRequest = CreatePipelineRequest {
            pipelineDescription = "Kotlin SDK example pipeline"
            roleArn = roleArnVal
            pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
            pipelineDefinition = jsonObject.toString()
        }

        SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
            sageMakerClient.createPipeline(pipelineRequest)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreatePipelineconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeletePipeline`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeletePipeline`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
suspend fun deletePipeline(pipelineNameVal: String) {
    val pipelineRequest = DeletePipelineRequest {
        pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
    }

    SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
        sageMakerClient.deletePipeline(pipelineRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $pipelineNameVal")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeletePipelineconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DescribePipelineExecution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribePipelineExecution`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun waitForPipelineExecution(executionArn: String?) {
    var status: String
    var index = 0
    do {
        val pipelineExecutionRequest = DescribePipelineExecutionRequest {
            pipelineExecutionArn = executionArn
        }

        SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
            val response =
 sageMakerClient.describePipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest)
            status = response.pipelineExecutionStatus.toString()
            println("$index. The status of the pipeline is $status")
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(4)
            index++
        }
    } while ("Executing" == status)
    println("Pipeline finished with status $status")
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribePipelineExecutionconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`StartPipelineExecution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StartPipelineExecution`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
suspend fun executePipeline(bucketName: String, queueUrl: String?, roleArn: String?,
 pipelineNameVal: String): String? {
    println("Starting pipeline execution.")
    val inputBucketLocation = "s3://$bucketName/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
    val output = "s3://$bucketName/outputfiles/"

    val gson = GsonBuilder()
        .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
        .setPrettyPrinting()
        .create()

    // Set up all parameters required to start the pipeline.
    val parameters: MutableList<Parameter> = java.util.ArrayList<Parameter>()

    val para1 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_execution_role"
        value = roleArn
    }
    val para2 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_queue_url"
        value = queueUrl
    }

    val inputJSON = """{
        "DataSourceConfig": {
        "S3Data": {
            "S3Uri": "s3://$bucketName/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
        },
        "Type": "S3_DATA"
        },
        "DocumentType": "CSV"
    }"""
    println(inputJSON)
```

```
    val para3 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_vej_input_config"
        value = inputJSON
    }

    // Create an ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig object.
    val jobS3Data = VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data {
        s3Uri = output
    }

    val outputConfig = ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig {
        s3Data = jobS3Data
    }

    val gson4: String = gson.toJson(outputConfig)
    val para4: Parameter = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_vej_export_config"
        value = gson4
    }
    println("parameter_vej_export_config:" + gson.toJson(outputConfig))

    val para5JSON =
        "{\"MapMatchingConfig\":null,\"ReverseGeocodingConfig\":{\"XAttributeName\":
\"Longitude\",\"YAttributeName\":\"Latitude\"}}"

    val para5: Parameter = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_step_1_vej_config"
        value = para5JSON
    }

    parameters.add(para1)
    parameters.add(para2)
    parameters.add(para3)
    parameters.add(para4)
    parameters.add(para5)

    val pipelineExecutionRequest = StartPipelineExecutionRequest {
        pipelineExecutionDescription = "Created using Kotlin SDK"
        pipelineExecutionDisplayName = "$pipelineName-example-execution"
        pipelineParameters = parameters
        pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
    }

    SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
```

```
        val response =
 sageMakerClient.startPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest)
        return response.pipelineExecutionArn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartPipelineExecutionconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Scenari

Inizia con i lavori e le pipeline geospaziali

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Imposta le risorse per una pipeline.
- Configura una pipeline che esegua un lavoro geospaziale.
- Avvio dell'esecuzione di una pipeline.
- Monitora lo stato dell'esecuzione.
- Visualizza l'output della pipeline.
- Eliminare le risorse.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creare ed eseguire SageMaker pipeline utilizzando AWS SDKs Community.aws.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
private var eventSourceMapping = ""

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
```

```
    Usage:
          <sageMakerRoleName> <lambdaRoleName> <functionName> <functionKey>
 <queueName> <bucketName> <bucketFunction> <lnglatData> <spatialPipelinePath>
 <pipelineName>

    Where:
        sageMakerRoleName - The name of the Amazon SageMaker role.
        lambdaRoleName - The name of the AWS Lambda role.
        functionName - The name of the AWS Lambda function (for
 example,SageMakerExampleFunction).
        functionKey - The name of the Amazon S3 key name that represents the Lambda
 function (for example, SageMakerLambda.zip).
        queueName - The name of the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
        bucketName - The name of the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 bucket.
        bucketFunction - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the Lambda
 ZIP file.
        lnglatData - The file location of the latlongtest.csv file required for this
 use case.
        spatialPipelinePath - The file location of the GeoSpatialPipeline.json file
 required for this use case.
        pipelineName - The name of the pipeline to create (for example, sagemaker-
sdk-example-pipeline).
    """

    if (args.size != 10) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val sageMakerRoleName = args[0]
    val lambdaRoleName = args[1]
    val functionKey = args[2]
    val functionName = args[3]
    val queueName = args[4]
    val bucketName = args[5]
    val bucketFunction = args[6]
    val lnglatData = args[7]
    val spatialPipelinePath = args[8]
    val pipelineName = args[9]
    val handlerName = "org.example.SageMakerLambdaFunction::handleRequest"

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon SageMaker pipeline example scenario.")
```

```
    println(
        """
         This example workflow will guide you through setting up and running an
         Amazon SageMaker pipeline. The pipeline uses an AWS Lambda function and an
         Amazon SQS Queue. It runs a vector enrichment reverse geocode job to
         reverse geocode addresses in an input file and store the results in an
export file.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("First, we will set up the roles, functions, and queue needed by the
SageMaker pipeline.")
    val lambdaRoleArn: String = checkLambdaRole(lambdaRoleName)
    val sageMakerRoleArn: String = checkSageMakerRole(sageMakerRoleName)
    val functionArn = checkFunction(functionName, bucketFunction, functionKey,
handlerName, lambdaRoleArn)
    val queueUrl = checkQueue(queueName, functionName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("Setting up bucket $bucketName")
    if (!checkBucket(bucketName)) {
        setupBucket(bucketName)
        println("Put $lnglatData into $bucketName")
        val objectKey = "samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
        putS3Object(bucketName, objectKey, lnglatData)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("Now we can create and run our pipeline.")
    setupPipeline(spatialPipelinePath, sageMakerRoleArn, functionArn, pipelineName)
    val pipelineExecutionARN = executePipeline(bucketName, queueUrl,
sageMakerRoleArn, pipelineName)
    println("The pipeline execution ARN value is $pipelineExecutionARN")
    waitForPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionARN)
    println("Wait 30 secs to get output results $bucketName")
    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30)
    getOutputResults(bucketName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(
        """
             The pipeline has completed. To view the pipeline and runs in SageMaker
 Studio, follow these instructions:
             https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/pipelines-studio.html
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("Do you want to delete the AWS resources used in this Workflow? (y/n)")
    val `in` = Scanner(System.`in`)
    val delResources = `in`.nextLine()
    if (delResources.compareTo("y") == 0) {
        println("Lets clean up the AWS resources. Wait 30 seconds")
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30)
        deleteEventSourceMapping(functionName)
        deleteSQSQueue(queueName)
        listBucketObjects(bucketName)
        deleteBucket(bucketName)
        delLambdaFunction(functionName)
        deleteLambdaRole(lambdaRoleName)
        deleteSagemakerRole(sageMakerRoleName)
        deletePipeline(pipelineName)
    } else {
        println("The AWS Resources were not deleted!")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("SageMaker pipeline scenario is complete.")
    println(DASHES)
}

// Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
suspend fun deletePipeline(pipelineNameVal: String) {
    val pipelineRequest = DeletePipelineRequest {
        pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
    }

    SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
        sageMakerClient.deletePipeline(pipelineRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $pipelineNameVal")
    }
```

```
}

suspend fun deleteSagemakerRole(roleNameVal: String) {
    val sageMakerRolePolicies = getSageMakerRolePolicies()
    IamClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { iam ->
        for (policy in sageMakerRolePolicies) {
            // First the policy needs to be detached.
            val rolePolicyRequest = DetachRolePolicyRequest {
                policyArn = policy
                roleName = roleNameVal
            }
            iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest)
        }

        // Delete the role.
        val roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }
        iam.deleteRole(roleRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $roleNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteLambdaRole(roleNameVal: String) {
    val lambdaRolePolicies = getLambdaRolePolicies()
    IamClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { iam ->
        for (policy in lambdaRolePolicies) {
            // First the policy needs to be detached.
            val rolePolicyRequest = DetachRolePolicyRequest {
                policyArn = policy
                roleName = roleNameVal
            }
            iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest)
        }

        // Delete the role.
        val roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }
        iam.deleteRole(roleRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $roleNameVal")
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun delLambdaFunction(myFunctionName: String) {
    val request = DeleteFunctionRequest {
        functionName = myFunctionName
    }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        awsLambda.deleteFunction(request)
        println("$myFunctionName was deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteBucket(bucketName: String?) {
    val request = DeleteBucketRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteBucket(request)
        println("The $bucketName was successfully deleted!")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteBucketObjects(bucketName: String, objectName: String?) {
    val toDelete = ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier>()
    val obId = ObjectIdentifier {
        key = objectName
    }
    toDelete.add(obId)
    val delOb = Delete {
        objects = toDelete
    }
    val dor = DeleteObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        delete = delOb
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        s3Client.deleteObjects(dor)
        println("*** $bucketName objects were deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun listBucketObjects(bucketNameVal: String) {
    val listObjects = ListObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketNameVal
```

```
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        val res = s3Client.listObjects(listObjects)
        val objects = res.contents
        if (objects != null) {
            for (myValue in objects) {
                println("The name of the key is ${myValue.key}")
                deleteBucketObjects(bucketNameVal, myValue.key)
            }
        }
    }
}

// Delete the specific Amazon SQS queue.
suspend fun deleteSQSQueue(queueNameVal: String?) {
    val getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
        queueName = queueNameVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val urlVal = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl
        val deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = urlVal
        }
        sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest)
    }
}

// Delete the queue event mapping.
suspend fun deleteEventSourceMapping(functionNameVal: String) {
    if (eventSourceMapping.compareTo("") == 0) {
        LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { lambdaClient ->
            val request = ListEventSourceMappingsRequest {
                functionName = functionNameVal
            }
            val response = lambdaClient.listEventSourceMappings(request)
            val eventList = response.eventSourceMappings
            if (eventList != null) {
                for (event in eventList) {
                    eventSourceMapping = event.uuid.toString()
                }
            }
        }
```

```
    }

    val eventSourceMappingRequest = DeleteEventSourceMappingRequest {
        uuid = eventSourceMapping
    }
    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { lambdaClient ->
        lambdaClient.deleteEventSourceMapping(eventSourceMappingRequest)
        println("The event mapping is deleted!")
    }
}

// Reads the objects in the S3 bucket and displays the values.
private suspend fun readObject(bucketName: String, keyVal: String?) {
    println("Output file contents: \n")
    val objectRequest = GetObjectRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        key = keyVal
    }
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        s3Client.getObject(objectRequest) { resp ->
            val byteArray = resp.body?.toByteArray()
            val text = byteArray?.let { String(it, StandardCharsets.UTF_8) }
            println("Text output: $text")
        }
    }
}

// Display the results from the output directory.
suspend fun getOutputResults(bucketName: String?) {
    println("Getting output results $bucketName.")
    val listObjectsRequest = ListObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        prefix = "outputfiles/"
    }
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        val response = s3Client.listObjects(listObjectsRequest)
        val s3Objects: List<Object>? = response.contents
        if (s3Objects != null) {
            for (`object` in s3Objects) {
                if (bucketName != null) {
                    readObject(bucketName, (`object`.key))
                }
            }
        }
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun waitForPipelineExecution(executionArn: String?) {
    var status: String
    var index = 0
    do {
        val pipelineExecutionRequest = DescribePipelineExecutionRequest {
            pipelineExecutionArn = executionArn
        }

        SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
            val response =
 sageMakerClient.describePipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest)
            status = response.pipelineExecutionStatus.toString()
            println("$index. The status of the pipeline is $status")
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(4)
            index++
        }
    } while ("Executing" == status)
    println("Pipeline finished with status $status")
}

// Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
suspend fun executePipeline(bucketName: String, queueUrl: String?, roleArn: String?,
 pipelineNameVal: String): String? {
    println("Starting pipeline execution.")
    val inputBucketLocation = "s3://$bucketName/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
    val output = "s3://$bucketName/outputfiles/"

    val gson = GsonBuilder()
        .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
        .setPrettyPrinting()
        .create()

    // Set up all parameters required to start the pipeline.
    val parameters: MutableList<Parameter> = java.util.ArrayList<Parameter>()

    val para1 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_execution_role"
        value = roleArn
    }
    val para2 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_queue_url"
```

```
        value = queueUrl
    }

    val inputJSON = """{
        "DataSourceConfig": {
        "S3Data": {
            "S3Uri": "s3://$bucketName/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
        },
        "Type": "S3_DATA"
        },
        "DocumentType": "CSV"
    }"""
    println(inputJSON)
    val para3 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_vej_input_config"
        value = inputJSON
    }

    // Create an ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig object.
    val jobS3Data = VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data {
        s3Uri = output
    }

    val outputConfig = ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig {
        s3Data = jobS3Data
    }

    val gson4: String = gson.toJson(outputConfig)
    val para4: Parameter = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_vej_export_config"
        value = gson4
    }
    println("parameter_vej_export_config:" + gson.toJson(outputConfig))

    val para5JSON =
        "{\"MapMatchingConfig\":null,\"ReverseGeocodingConfig\":{\"XAttributeName\":
\"Longitude\",\"YAttributeName\":\"Latitude\"}}"

    val para5: Parameter = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_step_1_vej_config"
        value = para5JSON
    }

    parameters.add(para1)
```

```
    parameters.add(para2)
    parameters.add(para3)
    parameters.add(para4)
    parameters.add(para5)

    val pipelineExecutionRequest = StartPipelineExecutionRequest {
        pipelineExecutionDescription = "Created using Kotlin SDK"
        pipelineExecutionDisplayName = "$pipelineName-example-execution"
        pipelineParameters = parameters
        pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
    }

    SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
        val response =
 sageMakerClient.startPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest)
        return response.pipelineExecutionArn
    }
}

// Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON.
suspend fun setupPipeline(filePath: String?, roleArnVal: String?, functionArnVal:
 String?, pipelineNameVal: String?) {
    println("Setting up the pipeline.")
    val parser = JSONParser()

    // Read JSON and get pipeline definition.
    FileReader(filePath).use { reader ->
        val obj: Any = parser.parse(reader)
        val jsonObject: JSONObject = obj as JSONObject
        val stepsArray: JSONArray = jsonObject.get("Steps") as JSONArray
        for (stepObj in stepsArray) {
            val step: JSONObject = stepObj as JSONObject
            if (step.containsKey("FunctionArn")) {
                step.put("FunctionArn", functionArnVal)
            }
        }
        println(jsonObject)

        // Create the pipeline.
        val pipelineRequest = CreatePipelineRequest {
            pipelineDescription = "Kotlin SDK example pipeline"
            roleArn = roleArnVal
            pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
            pipelineDefinition = jsonObject.toString()
```

```
        }

        SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
            sageMakerClient.createPipeline(pipelineRequest)
        }
    }
}

suspend fun putS3Object(bucketName: String, objectKey: String, objectPath: String) {
    val request = PutObjectRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        key = objectKey
        body = File(objectPath).asByteStream()
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.putObject(request)
        println("Successfully placed $objectKey into bucket $bucketName")
    }
}

suspend fun setupBucket(bucketName: String) {
    val request = CreateBucketRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.createBucket(request)
        println("$bucketName is ready")
    }
}

suspend fun checkBucket(bucketName: String): Boolean {
    try {
        val headBucketRequest = HeadBucketRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }
        S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
            s3Client.headBucket(headBucketRequest)
            println("$bucketName exists")
            return true
        }
    } catch (e: S3Exception) {
        println("Bucket does not exist")
```

```
    }
    return false
}

// Connect the queue to the Lambda function as an event source.
suspend fun connectLambda(queueUrlVal: String?, lambdaNameVal: String?) {
    println("Connecting the Lambda function and queue for the pipeline.")
    var queueArn = ""

    // Specify the attributes to retrieve.
    val atts: MutableList<QueueAttributeName> = ArrayList()
    atts.add(QueueAttributeName.QueueArn)
    val attributesRequest = GetQueueAttributesRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        attributeNames = atts
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val response = sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(attributesRequest)
        val queueAtts = response.attributes
        if (queueAtts != null) {
            for ((key, value) in queueAtts) {
                println("Key = $key, Value = $value")
                queueArn = value
            }
        }
    }
    val eventSourceMappingRequest = CreateEventSourceMappingRequest {
        eventSourceArn = queueArn
        functionName = lambdaNameVal
    }
    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { lambdaClient ->
        val response1 =
 lambdaClient.createEventSourceMapping(eventSourceMappingRequest)
        eventSourceMapping = response1.uuid.toString()
        println("The mapping between the event source and Lambda function was
 successful")
    }
}

// Set up the SQS queue to use with the pipeline.
suspend fun setupQueue(queueNameVal: String, lambdaNameVal: String): String {
    println("Setting up queue named $queueNameVal")
    val queueAtt: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
```

```
    queueAtt.put("DelaySeconds", "5")
    queueAtt.put("ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds", "5")
    queueAtt.put("VisibilityTimeout", "300")

    val createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest {
        queueName = queueNameVal
        attributes = queueAtt
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
        println("\nGet queue url")
        val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest
 { queueName = queueNameVal })
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15)
        connectLambda(getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl, lambdaNameVal)
        println("Queue ready with Url " + getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl)
        return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl.toString()
    }
}

// Checks to see if the Amazon SQS queue exists. If not, this method creates a new
 queue
// and returns the ARN value.
suspend fun checkQueue(queueNameVal: String, lambdaNameVal: String): String? {
    println("Checking to see if the queue exists. If not, a new queue will be
 created for use in this workflow.")
    var queueUrl: String
    try {
        val request = GetQueueUrlRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
        }

        SqsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sqsClient ->
            val response = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(request)
            queueUrl = response.queueUrl.toString()
            println(queueUrl)
        }
    } catch (e: SqsException) {
        println(e.message + " A new queue will be created")
        queueUrl = setupQueue(queueNameVal, lambdaNameVal)
    }
    return queueUrl
}
```

```
suspend fun createNewFunction(myFunctionName: String, s3BucketName: String, myS3Key:
 String, myHandler: String, myRole: String): String {
    val functionCode = FunctionCode {
        s3Bucket = s3BucketName
        s3Key = myS3Key
    }

    val request = CreateFunctionRequest {
        functionName = myFunctionName
        code = functionCode
        description = "Created by the Lambda Kotlin API"
        handler = myHandler
        role = myRole
        runtime = Runtime.Java11
        memorySize = 1024
        timeout = 200
    }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val functionResponse = awsLambda.createFunction(request)
        awsLambda.waitUntilFunctionActive {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }
        println("${functionResponse.functionArn} was created")
        return functionResponse.functionArn.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun checkFunction(myFunctionName: String, s3BucketName: String, myS3Key:
 String, myHandler: String, myRole: String): String {
    println("Checking to see if the function exists. If not, a new AWS Lambda
 function will be created for use in this workflow.")
    var functionArn: String
    try {
        // Does this function already exist.
        val functionRequest = GetFunctionRequest {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }
        LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { lambdaClient ->
            val response = lambdaClient.getFunction(functionRequest)
            functionArn = response.configuration?.functionArn.toString()
            println("$functionArn exists")
        }
```

```
    } catch (e: LambdaException) {
        println(e.message + " A new function will be created")
        functionArn = createNewFunction(myFunctionName, s3BucketName, myS3Key,
 myHandler, myRole)
    }
    return functionArn
}

// Checks to see if the SageMaker role exists. If not, this method creates it.
suspend fun checkSageMakerRole(roleNameVal: String): String {
    println("Checking to see if the role exists. If not, a new role will be created
 for AWS SageMaker to use.")
    var roleArn: String
    try {
        val roleRequest = GetRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }
        IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
            val response = iamClient.getRole(roleRequest)
            roleArn = response.role?.arn.toString()
            println(roleArn)
        }
    } catch (e: IamException) {
        println(e.message + " A new role will be created")
        roleArn = createSageMakerRole(roleNameVal)
    }
    return roleArn
}

suspend fun createSageMakerRole(roleNameVal: String): String {
    val sageMakerRolePolicies = getSageMakerRolePolicies()
    println("Creating a role to use with SageMaker.")
    val assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
        "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
        "\"Statement\": [{" +
        "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
        "\"Principal\": {" +
        "\"Service\": [" +
        "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
        "]" +
        "}," +
```

```
        "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
        "}]" +
        "}"

    val request = CreateRoleRequest {
        roleName = roleNameVal
        assumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy
        description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }
    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val roleResult = iamClient.createRole(request)

        // Attach the policies to the role.
        for (policy in sageMakerRolePolicies) {
            val attachRequest = AttachRolePolicyRequest {
                roleName = roleNameVal
                policyArn = policy
            }
            iamClient.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest)
        }

        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15)
        System.out.println("Role ready with ARN ${roleResult.role?.arn}")
        return roleResult.role?.arn.toString()
    }
}

// Checks to see if the Lambda role exists. If not, this method creates it.
suspend fun checkLambdaRole(roleNameVal: String): String {
    println("Checking to see if the role exists. If not, a new role will be created
 for AWS Lambda to use.")
    var roleArn: String
    val roleRequest = GetRoleRequest {
        roleName = roleNameVal
    }

    try {
        IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
            val response = iamClient.getRole(roleRequest)
            roleArn = response.role?.arn.toString()
            println(roleArn)
        }
    } catch (e: IamException) {
```

```
        println(e.message + " A new role will be created")
        roleArn = createLambdaRole(roleNameVal)
    }

    return roleArn
}

private suspend fun createLambdaRole(roleNameVal: String): String {
    val lambdaRolePolicies = getLambdaRolePolicies()
    val assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
        "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
        "\"Statement\": [{" +
        "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
        "\"Principal\": {" +
        "\"Service\": [" +
        "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
        "]" +
        "}," +
        "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
        "}]" +
        "}"

    val request = CreateRoleRequest {
        roleName = roleNameVal
        assumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy
        description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val roleResult = iamClient.createRole(request)

        // Attach the policies to the role.
        for (policy in lambdaRolePolicies) {
            val attachRequest = AttachRolePolicyRequest {
                roleName = roleNameVal
                policyArn = policy
            }
            iamClient.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest)
        }

        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
```

```
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15)
        println("Role ready with ARN " + roleResult.role?.arn)
        return roleResult.role?.arn.toString()
    }
}

fun getLambdaRolePolicies(): Array<String?> {
    val lambdaRolePolicies = arrayOfNulls<String>(5)
    lambdaRolePolicies[0] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerFullAccess"
    lambdaRolePolicies[1] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess"
    lambdaRolePolicies[2] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess"
    lambdaRolePolicies[3] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerServiceCatalogProductsLambdaServiceRolePolicy"
    lambdaRolePolicies[4] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AWSLambdaSQSQueueExecutionRole"
    return lambdaRolePolicies
}

fun getSageMakerRolePolicies(): Array<String?> {
    val sageMakerRolePolicies = arrayOfNulls<String>(3)
    sageMakerRolePolicies[0] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerFullAccess"
    sageMakerRolePolicies[1] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess"
    sageMakerRolePolicies[2] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess"
    return sageMakerRolePolicies
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - CreatePipeline
  - DeletePipeline
  - DescribePipelineExecution
  - StartPipelineExecution
  - UpdatePipeline

Esempi di Secrets Manager che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con Secrets Manager.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`GetSecretValue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetSecretValue`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getValue(secretName: String?) {
    val valueRequest =
        GetSecretValueRequest {
            secretId = secretName
        }

    SecretsManagerClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { secretsClient ->
        val response = secretsClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest)
        val secret = response.secretString
        println("The secret value is $secret")
```

```
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetSecretValueconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Esempi di Amazon SES con SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con Amazon SES.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione Web per tracciare i dati DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in una tabella Amazon DynamoDB e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon DynamoDB per creare un'applicazione Web dinamica che traccia i dati di lavoro DynamoDB.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

Creazione di un'applicazione Web per tracciare i dati Amazon Redshift

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia e genera report sugli elementi di lavoro utilizzando un database Amazon Redshift.

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia e segnala gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon Redshift.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API Spring REST che interroga i dati di Amazon Redshift e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Redshift
- Amazon SES

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che traccia e segnala gli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Amazon RDS.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurare un'API Spring REST che interroga i dati Serverless di Amazon Aurora e per l'utilizzo da parte di un'applicazione React, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Rilevamento di oggetti nelle immagini

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'app che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare oggetti per categoria nelle immagini.

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Kotlin di Amazon Rekognition per creare un'applicazione che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per identificare gli oggetti in base a una categoria nelle immagini situate in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). L'applicazione invia all'amministratore una notifica e-mail sui risultati tramite Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Esempi di Amazon SNS che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con Amazon SNS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Amazon SNS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon SNS.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.SnsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.ListTopicsRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.paginators.listTopicsPaginated
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.transform

/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main() {
    listTopicsPag()
}

suspend fun listTopicsPag() {
    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient
            .listTopicsPaginated(ListTopicsRequest { })
            .transform { it.topics?.forEach { topic -> emit(topic) } }
            .collect { topic ->
                println("The topic ARN is ${topic.topicArn}")
            }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTopicsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni

- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateTopic`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateTopic`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createSNSTopic(topicName: String): String {
    val request =
        CreateTopicRequest {
            name = topicName
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.createTopic(request)
        return result.topicArn.toString()
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateTopicconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteTopic`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteTopic`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteSNSTopic(topicArnVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteTopicRequest {
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.deleteTopic(request)
        println("$topicArnVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTopicconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`GetTopicAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetTopicAttributes`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getSNSTopicAttributes(topicArnVal: String) {
    val request =
        GetTopicAttributesRequest {
            topicArn = topicArnVal
```

```
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.getTopicAttributes(request)
        println("${result.attributes}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetTopicAttributesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ListSubscriptions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListSubscriptions`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listSNSSubscriptions() {
    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val response = snsClient.listSubscriptions(ListSubscriptionsRequest {})
        response.subscriptions?.forEach { sub ->
            println("Sub ARN is ${sub.subscriptionArn}")
            println("Sub protocol is ${sub.protocol}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListSubscriptionsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ListTopics`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListTopics`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listSNSTopics() {
    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val response = snsClient.listTopics(ListTopicsRequest { })
        response.topics?.forEach { topic ->
            println("The topic ARN is ${topic.topicArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListTopicsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`Publish`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Publish`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun pubTopic(
    topicArnVal: String,
    messageVal: String,
) {
    val request =
        PublishRequest {
            message = messageVal
            topicArn = topicArnVal
```

```
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.publish(request)
        println("${result.messageId} message sent.")
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API di SDK AWS per Kotlin.

`SetTopicAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`SetTopicAttributes`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun setTopAttr(
    attribute: String?,
    topicArnVal: String?,
    value: String?,
) {
    val request =
        SetTopicAttributesRequest {
            attributeName = attribute
            attributeValue = value
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.setTopicAttributes(request)
        println("Topic ${request.topicArn} was updated.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SetTopicAttributesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`Subscribe`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Subscribe`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Sottoscrivi un indirizzo email a un argomento.

```
suspend fun subEmail(
    topicArnVal: String,
    email: String,
): String {
    val request =
        SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "email"
            endpoint = email
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
        return result.subscriptionArn.toString()
    }
}
```

Sottoscrivi una funzione Lambda a un argomento.

```
suspend fun subLambda(
    topicArnVal: String?,
```

```
    lambdaArn: String?,
) {
    val request =
        SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "lambda"
            endpoint = lambdaArn
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
        println(" The subscription Arn is ${result.subscriptionArn}")
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento degli SDK AWS per Kotlin.

`TagResource`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`TagResource`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun addTopicTags(topicArn: String) {
    val tag =
        Tag {
            key = "Team"
            value = "Development"
        }

    val tag2 =
        Tag {
```

```
            key = "Environment"
            value = "Gamma"
        }

    val tagList = mutableListOf<Tag>()
    tagList.add(tag)
    tagList.add(tag2)

    val request =
        TagResourceRequest {
            resourceArn = topicArn
            tags = tagList
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.tagResource(request)
        println("Tags have been added to $topicArn")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, TagResourceconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`Unsubscribe`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Unsubscribe`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun unSub(subscriptionArnVal: String) {
    val request =
        UnsubscribeRequest {
            subscriptionArn = subscriptionArnVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
```

```
        snsClient.unsubscribe(request)
        println("Subscription was removed for ${request.subscriptionArn}")
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Annullamento della sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API di SDK AWS per Kotlin.

Scenari

Costruzione di un'applicazione Amazon SNS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione con funzionalità di sottoscrizione e pubblicazione e traduce i messaggi.

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Kotlin di Amazon SNS per creare un'applicazione con funzionalità di sottoscrizione e pubblicazione. Inoltre, questa applicazione di esempio traduce anche i messaggi.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come creare un'app Web, consulta l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come creare un'app Android nativa, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Pubblicazione di un SMS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare messaggi SMS utilizzando Amazon SNS.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun pubTextSMS(
    messageVal: String?,
    phoneNumberVal: String?,
) {
    val request =
        PublishRequest {
            message = messageVal
            phoneNumber = phoneNumberVal
        }

    SnsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.publish(request)
        println("${result.messageId} message sent.")
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API di SDK AWS per Kotlin.

Pubblicazione di messaggi nelle code

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creazione di un argomento (FIFO o non FIFO).
- Sottoscrizione di diverse code all'argomento con la possibilità di applicare un filtro.
- Pubblicazione di un messaggio nell'argomento.
- Esame delle code per i messaggi ricevuti.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package com.example.sns

import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.SnsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.PublishRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.SqsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.GetQueueAttributesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest
```

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.Message
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.QueueAttributeName
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.SetQueueAttributesRequest
import com.google.gson.Gson
import com.google.gson.JsonObject
import com.google.gson.JsonPrimitive
import java.util.Scanner

/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your AWS credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:

 1. Gives the user three options to choose from.
 2. Creates an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
 3. Creates an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
 4. Gets the SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN) attribute.
 5. Attaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to the queue.
 6. Subscribes to the SQS queue.
 7. Publishes a message to the topic.
 8. Displays the messages.
 9. Deletes the received message.
 10. Unsubscribes from the topic.
 11. Deletes the SNS topic.
 */

val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main() {
    val input = Scanner(System.`in`)
    val useFIFO: String
    var duplication = "n"
    var topicName: String
    var deduplicationID: String? = null
    var groupId: String? = null
    val topicArn: String?
    var sqsQueueName: String
    val sqsQueueUrl: String?
    val sqsQueueArn: String
    val subscriptionArn: String?
```

```
    var selectFIFO = false
    val message: String
    val messageList: List<Message?>?
    val filterList = ArrayList<String>()
    var msgAttValue = ""

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS SDK for Kotlin messaging with topics and queues.")
    println(
        """
                In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe an SQS
 queue to the topic.
                You can select from several options for configuring the topic and
 the subscriptions for the queue.
                You can then post to the topic and see the results in the queue.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
                SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out).
                FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and
 message filtering.
                Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n)
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    useFIFO = input.nextLine()
    if (useFIFO.compareTo("y") == 0) {
        selectFIFO = true
        println("You have selected FIFO")
        println(
            """ Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is supported.
        Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or automatically generated
 from content using a hash function.
        If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic, any message
 published and determined to have the same deduplication ID,
        within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted but not
 delivered.
        For more information about deduplication, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.""",
        )
```

```
        println("Would you like to use content-based deduplication instead of
entering a deduplication ID? (y/n)")
        duplication = input.nextLine()
        if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            println("Enter a group id value")
            groupId = input.nextLine()
        } else {
            println("Enter deduplication Id value")
            deduplicationID = input.nextLine()
            println("Enter a group id value")
            groupId = input.nextLine()
        }
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. Create a topic.")
    println("Enter a name for your SNS topic.")
    topicName = input.nextLine()
    if (selectFIFO) {
        println("Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be appended to
the topic name.")
        topicName = "$topicName.fifo"
        println("The name of the topic is $topicName")
        topicArn = createFIFO(topicName, duplication)
        println("The ARN of the FIFO topic is $topicArn")
    } else {
        println("The name of the topic is $topicName")
        topicArn = createSNSTopic(topicName)
        println("The ARN of the non-FIFO topic is $topicArn")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Create an SQS queue.")
    println("Enter a name for your SQS queue.")
    sqsQueueName = input.nextLine()
    if (selectFIFO) {
        sqsQueueName = "$sqsQueueName.fifo"
    }
    sqsQueueUrl = createQueue(sqsQueueName, selectFIFO)
    println("The queue URL is $sqsQueueUrl")
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.")
    sqsQueueArn = getSQSQueueAttrs(sqsQueueUrl)
    println("The ARN of the new queue is $sqsQueueArn")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Attach an IAM policy to the queue.")
    // Define the policy to use.
    val policy = """{
     "Statement": [
     {
         "Effect": "Allow",
                 "Principal": {
             "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
         },
         "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                 "Resource": "$sqsQueueArn",
                 "Condition": {
             "ArnEquals": {
                 "aws:SourceArn": "$topicArn"
             }
         }
     }
     ]
     }"""
    setQueueAttr(sqsQueueUrl, policy)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Subscribe to the SQS queue.")
    if (selectFIFO) {
        println(
            """If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered
 messages will be received in the queue.
For information about message filtering, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/
dg/sns-message-filtering.html
For this example, you can filter messages by a "tone" attribute.""",
        )
        println("Would you like to filter messages for $sqsQueueName's subscription
 to the topic $topicName?  (y/n)")
        val filterAns: String = input.nextLine()
        if (filterAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            var moreAns = false
```

```
            println("You can filter messages by using one or more of the following
 \"tone\" attributes.")
            println("1. cheerful")
            println("2. funny")
            println("3. serious")
            println("4. sincere")
            while (!moreAns) {
                println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.")
                val ans: String = input.nextLine()
                when (ans) {
                    "1" -> filterList.add("cheerful")
                    "2" -> filterList.add("funny")
                    "3" -> filterList.add("serious")
                    "4" -> filterList.add("sincere")
                    else -> moreAns = true
                }
            }
        }
    }
    subscriptionArn = subQueue(topicArn, sqsQueueArn, filterList)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Publish a message to the topic.")
    if (selectFIFO) {
        println("Would you like to add an attribute to this message?  (y/n)")
        val msgAns: String = input.nextLine()
        if (msgAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            println("You can filter messages by one or more of the following \"tone
\" attributes.")
            println("1. cheerful")
            println("2. funny")
            println("3. serious")
            println("4. sincere")
            println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.")
            val ans: String = input.nextLine()
            msgAttValue = when (ans) {
                "1" -> "cheerful"
                "2" -> "funny"
                "3" -> "serious"
                else -> "sincere"
            }
            println("Selected value is $msgAttValue")
        }
```

```
        println("Enter a message.")
        message = input.nextLine()
        pubMessageFIFO(message, topicArn, msgAttValue, duplication, groupId,
deduplicationID)
    } else {
        println("Enter a message.")
        message = input.nextLine()
        pubMessage(message, topicArn)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Display the message. Press any key to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    messageList = receiveMessages(sqsQueueUrl, msgAttValue)
    if (messageList != null) {
        for (mes in messageList) {
            println("Message Id: ${mes.messageId}")
            println("Full Message: ${mes.body}")
        }
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Delete the received message. Press any key to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    if (messageList != null) {
        deleteMessages(sqsQueueUrl, messageList)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Unsubscribe from the topic and delete the queue. Press any key to
continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    unSub(subscriptionArn)
    deleteSQSQueue(sqsQueueName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Delete the topic. Press any key to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    deleteSNSTopic(topicArn)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("The SNS/SQS workflow has completed successfully.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteSNSTopic(topicArnVal: String?) {
    val request = DeleteTopicRequest {
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.deleteTopic(request)
        println("$topicArnVal was deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteSQSQueue(queueNameVal: String) {
    val getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
        queueName = queueNameVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val queueUrlVal = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl
        val deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        }

        sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest)
        println("$queueNameVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun unSub(subscripArn: String?) {
    val request = UnsubscribeRequest {
        subscriptionArn = subscripArn
    }
    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.unsubscribe(request)
        println("Subscription was removed for $subscripArn")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteMessages(queueUrlVal: String?, messages: List<Message>) {
```

```
    val entriesVal: MutableList<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry> = mutableListOf()
    for (msg in messages) {
        val entry = DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry {
            id = msg.messageId
        }
        entriesVal.add(entry)
    }

    val deleteMessageBatchRequest = DeleteMessageBatchRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        entries = entriesVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(deleteMessageBatchRequest)
        println("The batch delete of messages was successful")
    }
}

suspend fun receiveMessages(queueUrlVal: String?, msgAttValue: String):
 List<Message>? {
    if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
        val request = ReceiveMessageRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            maxNumberOfMessages = 5
        }
        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            return sqsClient.receiveMessage(request).messages
        }
    } else {
        val receiveRequest = ReceiveMessageRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            waitTimeSeconds = 1
            maxNumberOfMessages = 5
        }
        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveRequest).messages
        }
    }
}

suspend fun pubMessage(messageVal: String?, topicArnVal: String?) {
    val request = PublishRequest {
        message = messageVal
```

```
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.publish(request)
        println("${result.messageId} message sent.")
    }
}

suspend fun pubMessageFIFO(
    messageVal: String?,
    topicArnVal: String?,
    msgAttValue: String,
    duplication: String,
    groupIdVal: String?,
    deduplicationID: String?,
) {
    // Means the user did not choose to use a message attribute.
    if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
        if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            val request = PublishRequest {
                message = messageVal
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                topicArn = topicArnVal
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        } else {
            val request = PublishRequest {
                message = messageVal
                messageDeduplicationId = deduplicationID
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                topicArn = topicArnVal
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        }
    } else {
```

```
        val messAttr = aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.MessageAttributeValue {
            dataType = "String"
            stringValue = "true"
        }

        val mapAtt: Map<String,
 aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.MessageAttributeValue> =
            mapOf(msgAttValue to messAttr)
        if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            val request = PublishRequest {
                message = messageVal
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                topicArn = topicArnVal
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        } else {
            // Create a publish request with the message and attributes.
            val request = PublishRequest {
                topicArn = topicArnVal
                message = messageVal
                messageDeduplicationId = deduplicationID
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                messageAttributes = mapAtt
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        }
    }
}

// Subscribe to the SQS queue.
suspend fun subQueue(topicArnVal: String?, queueArnVal: String, filterList:
 List<String?>): String? {
    val request: SubscribeRequest
    if (filterList.isEmpty()) {
        // No filter subscription is added.
        request = SubscribeRequest {
```

```
            protocol = "sqs"
            endpoint = queueArnVal
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

        SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
            val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
            println(
                "The queue " + queueArnVal + " has been subscribed to the topic " +
topicArnVal + "\n" +
                    "with the subscription ARN " + result.subscriptionArn,
            )
            return result.subscriptionArn
        }
    } else {
        request = SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "sqs"
            endpoint = queueArnVal
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

        SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
            val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
            println("The queue $queueArnVal has been subscribed to the topic
$topicArnVal with the subscription ARN ${result.subscriptionArn}")

            val attributeNameVal = "FilterPolicy"
            val gson = Gson()
            val jsonString = "{\"tone\": []}"
            val jsonObject = gson.fromJson(jsonString, JsonObject::class.java)
            val toneArray = jsonObject.getAsJsonArray("tone")
            for (value: String? in filterList) {
                toneArray.add(JsonPrimitive(value))
            }

            val updatedJsonString: String = gson.toJson(jsonObject)
            println(updatedJsonString)
            val attRequest = SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest {
                subscriptionArn = result.subscriptionArn
                attributeName = attributeNameVal
                attributeValue = updatedJsonString
            }
```

```
            snsClient.setSubscriptionAttributes(attRequest)
            return result.subscriptionArn
        }
    }
}

suspend fun setQueueAttr(queueUrlVal: String?, policy: String) {
    val attrMap: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    attrMap[QueueAttributeName.Policy.toString()] = policy

    val attributesRequest = SetQueueAttributesRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        attributes = attrMap
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(attributesRequest)
        println("The policy has been successfully attached.")
    }
}

suspend fun getSQSQueueAttrs(queueUrlVal: String?): String {
    val atts: MutableList<QueueAttributeName> = ArrayList()
    atts.add(QueueAttributeName.QueueArn)

    val attributesRequest = GetQueueAttributesRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        attributeNames = atts
    }
    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val response = sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(attributesRequest)
        val mapAtts = response.attributes
        if (mapAtts != null) {
            mapAtts.forEach { entry ->
                println("${entry.key} : ${entry.value}")
                return entry.value
            }
        }
    }
    return ""
}

suspend fun createQueue(queueNameVal: String?, selectFIFO: Boolean): String? {
```

```
    println("\nCreate Queue")
    if (selectFIFO) {
        val attrs = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
        attrs[QueueAttributeName.FifoQueue.toString()] = "true"

        val createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
            attributes = attrs
        }

        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
            println("\nGet queue url")

            val urlRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
                queueName = queueNameVal
            }

            val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(urlRequest)
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl
        }
    } else {
        val createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
        }

        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
            println("Get queue url")

            val urlRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
                queueName = queueNameVal
            }

            val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(urlRequest)
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createSNSTopic(topicName: String?): String? {
    val request = CreateTopicRequest {
        name = topicName
    }
```

```
    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.createTopic(request)
        return result.topicArn
    }
}

suspend fun createFIFO(topicName: String?, duplication: String): String? {
    val topicAttributes: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    if (duplication.compareTo("n") == 0) {
        topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
        topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "false"
    } else {
        topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
        topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
    }

    val topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest {
        name = topicName
        attributes = topicAttributes
    }
    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest)
        return response.topicArn
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Pubblicare
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes

- Subscribe
- Unsubscribe

Esempi di Amazon SQS che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con Amazon SQS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon SQS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon SQS.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package com.kotlin.sqs

import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.SqsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.paginators.listQueuesPaginated
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.transform

suspend fun main() {
```

```
    listTopicsPag()
}

suspend fun listTopicsPag() {
    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient
            .listQueuesPaginated { }
            .transform { it.queueUrls?.forEach { queue -> emit(queue) } }
            .collect { queue ->
                println("The Queue URL is $queue")
            }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListQueuesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateQueue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateQueue`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createQueue(queueNameVal: String): String {
    println("Create Queue")
    val createQueueRequest =
        CreateQueueRequest {
```

```
            queueName = queueNameVal
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
        println("Get queue url")

        val getQueueUrlRequest =
            GetQueueUrlRequest {
                queueName = queueNameVal
            }

        val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueUrlRequest)
        return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl.toString()
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateQueueconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteMessage`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteMessages(queueUrlVal: String) {
    println("Delete Messages from $queueUrlVal")

    val purgeRequest =
        PurgeQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
```

```
        sqsClient.purgeQueue(purgeRequest)
        println("Messages are successfully deleted from $queueUrlVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteQueue(queueUrlVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.deleteQueue(request)
        println("$queueUrlVal was deleted!")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteMessageconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteQueue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteQueue`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteMessages(queueUrlVal: String) {
    println("Delete Messages from $queueUrlVal")

    val purgeRequest =
        PurgeQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
```

```
        sqsClient.purgeQueue(purgeRequest)
        println("Messages are successfully deleted from $queueUrlVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteQueue(queueUrlVal: String) {
    val request =
        DeleteQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.deleteQueue(request)
        println("$queueUrlVal was deleted!")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteQueueconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ListQueues`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListQueues`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listQueues() {
    println("\nList Queues")

    val prefix = "que"
    val listQueuesRequest =
        ListQueuesRequest {
            queueNamePrefix = prefix
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
```

```
        val response = sqsClient.listQueues(listQueuesRequest)
        response.queueUrls?.forEach { url ->
            println(url)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListQueuesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ReceiveMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ReceiveMessage`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun receiveMessages(queueUrlVal: String?) {
    println("Retrieving messages from $queueUrlVal")

    val receiveMessageRequest =
        ReceiveMessageRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            maxNumberOfMessages = 5
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val response = sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest)
        response.messages?.forEach { message ->
            println(message.body)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ReceiveMessageconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

SendMessage

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. SendMessage

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun sendMessages(
    queueUrlVal: String,
    message: String,
) {
    println("Sending multiple messages")
    println("\nSend message")
    val sendRequest =
        SendMessageRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            messageBody = message
            delaySeconds = 10
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.sendMessage(sendRequest)
        println("A single message was successfully sent.")
    }
}

suspend fun sendBatchMessages(queueUrlVal: String?) {
    println("Sending multiple messages")

    val msg1 =
        SendMessageBatchRequestEntry {
            id = "id1"
            messageBody = "Hello from msg 1"
        }

    val msg2 =
        SendMessageBatchRequestEntry {
            id = "id2"
```

```
            messageBody = "Hello from msg 2"
        }

    val sendMessageBatchRequest =
        SendMessageBatchRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            entries = listOf(msg1, msg2)
        }

    SqsClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.sendMessageBatch(sendMessageBatchRequest)
        println("Batch message were successfully sent.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendMessageconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Scenari

Crea un'applicazione di messaggistica

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione di messaggistica utilizzando Amazon SQS.

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Amazon SQS per sviluppare un'API REST Spring che invia e recupera messaggi.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SQS

Pubblicazione di messaggi nelle code

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creazione di un argomento (FIFO o non FIFO).
- Sottoscrizione di diverse code all'argomento con la possibilità di applicare un filtro.
- Pubblicazione di un messaggio nell'argomento.
- Esame delle code per i messaggi ricevuti.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
package com.example.sns

import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.SnsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.PublishRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.SqsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.GetQueueAttributesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.Message
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.QueueAttributeName
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.model.SetQueueAttributesRequest
import com.google.gson.Gson
import com.google.gson.JsonObject
import com.google.gson.JsonPrimitive
import java.util.Scanner

/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
```

```
including your AWS credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:

 1. Gives the user three options to choose from.
 2. Creates an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
 3. Creates an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
 4. Gets the SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN) attribute.
 5. Attaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to the queue.
 6. Subscribes to the SQS queue.
 7. Publishes a message to the topic.
 8. Displays the messages.
 9. Deletes the received message.
 10. Unsubscribes from the topic.
 11. Deletes the SNS topic.
 */

val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main() {
    val input = Scanner(System.`in`)
    val useFIFO: String
    var duplication = "n"
    var topicName: String
    var deduplicationID: String? = null
    var groupId: String? = null
    val topicArn: String?
    var sqsQueueName: String
    val sqsQueueUrl: String?
    val sqsQueueArn: String
    val subscriptionArn: String?
    var selectFIFO = false
    val message: String
    val messageList: List<Message?>?
    val filterList = ArrayList<String>()
    var msgAttValue = ""

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS SDK for Kotlin messaging with topics and queues.")
    println(
        """
```

```
                In this scenario, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe an SQS
 queue to the topic.
                You can select from several options for configuring the topic and
 the subscriptions for the queue.
                You can then post to the topic and see the results in the queue.
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
                SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out).
                FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and
 message filtering.
                Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n)
        """.trimIndent(),
    )
    useFIFO = input.nextLine()
    if (useFIFO.compareTo("y") == 0) {
        selectFIFO = true
        println("You have selected FIFO")
        println(
            """ Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is supported.
        Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or automatically generated
 from content using a hash function.
        If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic, any message
 published and determined to have the same deduplication ID,
        within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted but not
 delivered.
        For more information about deduplication, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.""",
        )

        println("Would you like to use content-based deduplication instead of
 entering a deduplication ID? (y/n)")
        duplication = input.nextLine()
        if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            println("Enter a group id value")
            groupId = input.nextLine()
        } else {
            println("Enter deduplication Id value")
            deduplicationID = input.nextLine()
            println("Enter a group id value")
```

```
            groupId = input.nextLine()
        }
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. Create a topic.")
    println("Enter a name for your SNS topic.")
    topicName = input.nextLine()
    if (selectFIFO) {
        println("Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be appended to
 the topic name.")
        topicName = "$topicName.fifo"
        println("The name of the topic is $topicName")
        topicArn = createFIFO(topicName, duplication)
        println("The ARN of the FIFO topic is $topicArn")
    } else {
        println("The name of the topic is $topicName")
        topicArn = createSNSTopic(topicName)
        println("The ARN of the non-FIFO topic is $topicArn")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Create an SQS queue.")
    println("Enter a name for your SQS queue.")
    sqsQueueName = input.nextLine()
    if (selectFIFO) {
        sqsQueueName = "$sqsQueueName.fifo"
    }
    sqsQueueUrl = createQueue(sqsQueueName, selectFIFO)
    println("The queue URL is $sqsQueueUrl")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.")
    sqsQueueArn = getSQSQueueAttrs(sqsQueueUrl)
    println("The ARN of the new queue is $sqsQueueArn")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Attach an IAM policy to the queue.")
    // Define the policy to use.
    val policy = """{
```

```
     "Statement": [
     {
         "Effect": "Allow",
                 "Principal": {
             "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
         },
         "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                 "Resource": "$sqsQueueArn",
                 "Condition": {
             "ArnEquals": {
                 "aws:SourceArn": "$topicArn"
             }
         }
     }
     ]
     }"""
    setQueueAttr(sqsQueueUrl, policy)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Subscribe to the SQS queue.")
    if (selectFIFO) {
        println(
            """If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered
 messages will be received in the queue.
For information about message filtering, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/
dg/sns-message-filtering.html
For this example, you can filter messages by a "tone" attribute.""",
        )
        println("Would you like to filter messages for $sqsQueueName's subscription
 to the topic $topicName?  (y/n)")
        val filterAns: String = input.nextLine()
        if (filterAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            var moreAns = false
            println("You can filter messages by using one or more of the following
 \"tone\" attributes.")
            println("1. cheerful")
            println("2. funny")
            println("3. serious")
            println("4. sincere")
            while (!moreAns) {
                println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.")
                val ans: String = input.nextLine()
                when (ans) {
```

```
                    "1" -> filterList.add("cheerful")
                    "2" -> filterList.add("funny")
                    "3" -> filterList.add("serious")
                    "4" -> filterList.add("sincere")
                    else -> moreAns = true
                }
            }
        }
    }
    subscriptionArn = subQueue(topicArn, sqsQueueArn, filterList)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Publish a message to the topic.")
    if (selectFIFO) {
        println("Would you like to add an attribute to this message?  (y/n)")
        val msgAns: String = input.nextLine()
        if (msgAns.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            println("You can filter messages by one or more of the following \"tone
\" attributes.")
            println("1. cheerful")
            println("2. funny")
            println("3. serious")
            println("4. sincere")
            println("Select a number or choose 0 to end.")
            val ans: String = input.nextLine()
            msgAttValue = when (ans) {
                "1" -> "cheerful"
                "2" -> "funny"
                "3" -> "serious"
                else -> "sincere"
            }
            println("Selected value is $msgAttValue")
        }
        println("Enter a message.")
        message = input.nextLine()
        pubMessageFIFO(message, topicArn, msgAttValue, duplication, groupId,
 deduplicationID)
    } else {
        println("Enter a message.")
        message = input.nextLine()
        pubMessage(message, topicArn)
    }
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Display the message. Press any key to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    messageList = receiveMessages(sqsQueueUrl, msgAttValue)
    if (messageList != null) {
        for (mes in messageList) {
            println("Message Id: ${mes.messageId}")
            println("Full Message: ${mes.body}")
        }
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Delete the received message. Press any key to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    if (messageList != null) {
        deleteMessages(sqsQueueUrl, messageList)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Unsubscribe from the topic and delete the queue. Press any key to
 continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    unSub(subscriptionArn)
    deleteSQSQueue(sqsQueueName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Delete the topic. Press any key to continue.")
    input.nextLine()
    deleteSNSTopic(topicArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The SNS/SQS workflow has completed successfully.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteSNSTopic(topicArnVal: String?) {
    val request = DeleteTopicRequest {
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }
```

```
    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.deleteTopic(request)
        println("$topicArnVal was deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteSQSQueue(queueNameVal: String) {
    val getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
        queueName = queueNameVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val queueUrlVal = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl
        val deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        }

        sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest)
        println("$queueNameVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun unSub(subscripArn: String?) {
    val request = UnsubscribeRequest {
        subscriptionArn = subscripArn
    }
    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.unsubscribe(request)
        println("Subscription was removed for $subscripArn")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteMessages(queueUrlVal: String?, messages: List<Message>) {
    val entriesVal: MutableList<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry> = mutableListOf()
    for (msg in messages) {
        val entry = DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry {
            id = msg.messageId
        }
        entriesVal.add(entry)
    }

    val deleteMessageBatchRequest = DeleteMessageBatchRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
```

```
        entries = entriesVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(deleteMessageBatchRequest)
        println("The batch delete of messages was successful")
    }
}

suspend fun receiveMessages(queueUrlVal: String?, msgAttValue: String):
 List<Message>? {
    if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
        val request = ReceiveMessageRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            maxNumberOfMessages = 5
        }
        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            return sqsClient.receiveMessage(request).messages
        }
    } else {
        val receiveRequest = ReceiveMessageRequest {
            queueUrl = queueUrlVal
            waitTimeSeconds = 1
            maxNumberOfMessages = 5
        }
        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveRequest).messages
        }
    }
}

suspend fun pubMessage(messageVal: String?, topicArnVal: String?) {
    val request = PublishRequest {
        message = messageVal
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.publish(request)
        println("${result.messageId} message sent.")
    }
}

suspend fun pubMessageFIFO(
```

```
    messageVal: String?,
    topicArnVal: String?,
    msgAttValue: String,
    duplication: String,
    groupIdVal: String?,
    deduplicationID: String?,
) {
    // Means the user did not choose to use a message attribute.
    if (msgAttValue.isEmpty()) {
        if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            val request = PublishRequest {
                message = messageVal
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                topicArn = topicArnVal
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        } else {
            val request = PublishRequest {
                message = messageVal
                messageDeduplicationId = deduplicationID
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                topicArn = topicArnVal
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        }
    } else {
        val messAttr = aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.MessageAttributeValue {
            dataType = "String"
            stringValue = "true"
        }

        val mapAtt: Map<String,
 aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.MessageAttributeValue> =
            mapOf(msgAttValue to messAttr)
        if (duplication.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            val request = PublishRequest {
```

```
                message = messageVal
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                topicArn = topicArnVal
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        } else {
            // Create a publish request with the message and attributes.
            val request = PublishRequest {
                topicArn = topicArnVal
                message = messageVal
                messageDeduplicationId = deduplicationID
                messageGroupId = groupIdVal
                messageAttributes = mapAtt
            }

            SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
                val result = snsClient.publish(request)
                println(result.messageId.toString() + " Message sent.")
            }
        }
    }
}

// Subscribe to the SQS queue.
suspend fun subQueue(topicArnVal: String?, queueArnVal: String, filterList:
 List<String?>): String? {
    val request: SubscribeRequest
    if (filterList.isEmpty()) {
        // No filter subscription is added.
        request = SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "sqs"
            endpoint = queueArnVal
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

        SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
            val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
            println(
```

```
                "The queue " + queueArnVal + " has been subscribed to the topic " +
 topicArnVal + "\n" +
                    "with the subscription ARN " + result.subscriptionArn,
            )
            return result.subscriptionArn
        }
    } else {
        request = SubscribeRequest {
            protocol = "sqs"
            endpoint = queueArnVal
            returnSubscriptionArn = true
            topicArn = topicArnVal
        }

        SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
            val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
            println("The queue $queueArnVal has been subscribed to the topic
 $topicArnVal with the subscription ARN ${result.subscriptionArn}")

            val attributeNameVal = "FilterPolicy"
            val gson = Gson()
            val jsonString = "{\"tone\": []}"
            val jsonObject = gson.fromJson(jsonString, JsonObject::class.java)
            val toneArray = jsonObject.getAsJsonArray("tone")
            for (value: String? in filterList) {
                toneArray.add(JsonPrimitive(value))
            }

            val updatedJsonString: String = gson.toJson(jsonObject)
            println(updatedJsonString)
            val attRequest = SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest {
                subscriptionArn = result.subscriptionArn
                attributeName = attributeNameVal
                attributeValue = updatedJsonString
            }

            snsClient.setSubscriptionAttributes(attRequest)
            return result.subscriptionArn
        }
    }
}

suspend fun setQueueAttr(queueUrlVal: String?, policy: String) {
    val attrMap: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
```

```
    attrMap[QueueAttributeName.Policy.toString()] = policy

    val attributesRequest = SetQueueAttributesRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        attributes = attrMap
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(attributesRequest)
        println("The policy has been successfully attached.")
    }
}

suspend fun getSQSQueueAttrs(queueUrlVal: String?): String {
    val atts: MutableList<QueueAttributeName> = ArrayList()
    atts.add(QueueAttributeName.QueueArn)

    val attributesRequest = GetQueueAttributesRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        attributeNames = atts
    }
    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val response = sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(attributesRequest)
        val mapAtts = response.attributes
        if (mapAtts != null) {
            mapAtts.forEach { entry ->
                println("${entry.key} : ${entry.value}")
                return entry.value
            }
        }
    }
    return ""
}

suspend fun createQueue(queueNameVal: String?, selectFIFO: Boolean): String? {
    println("\nCreate Queue")
    if (selectFIFO) {
        val attrs = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
        attrs[QueueAttributeName.FifoQueue.toString()] = "true"

        val createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
            attributes = attrs
        }
```

```
        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
            println("\nGet queue url")

            val urlRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
                queueName = queueNameVal
            }

            val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(urlRequest)
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl
        }
    } else {
        val createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
        }

        SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
            println("Get queue url")

            val urlRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
                queueName = queueNameVal
            }

            val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(urlRequest)
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createSNSTopic(topicName: String?): String? {
    val request = CreateTopicRequest {
        name = topicName
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.createTopic(request)
        return result.topicArn
    }
}

suspend fun createFIFO(topicName: String?, duplication: String): String? {
    val topicAttributes: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
```

```
    if (duplication.compareTo("n") == 0) {
        topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
        topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "false"
    } else {
        topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
        topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
    }

    val topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest {
        name = topicName
        attributes = topicAttributes
    }
    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest)
        return response.topicArn
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Pubblicare
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

Esempi di Step Functions con SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con Step Functions.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Funzioni Hello Step

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Step Functions.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.SfnClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesRequest

/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */

suspend fun main() {
    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions Hello example.")
    println("Lets list up to ten of your state machines:")
    println(DASHES)

    listMachines()
```

```
}

suspend fun listMachines() {
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.listStateMachines(ListStateMachinesRequest {})
        response.stateMachines?.forEach { machine ->
            println("The name of the state machine is ${machine.name}")
            println("The ARN value is ${machine.stateMachineArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListStateMachinesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un'attività.
- Crea una macchina a stati da una definizione di Amazon States Language che contiene l'attività creata in precedenza come passaggio.
- Esegui la macchina a stati e rispondi all'attività con l'input dell'utente.
- Ottieni lo stato e l'output finali al termine dell'esecuzione, quindi ripulisci le risorse.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iam.IamClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iam.model.CreateRoleRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.SfnClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.CreateActivityRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.CreateStateMachineRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.DeleteActivityRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.DeleteStateMachineRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.DescribeExecutionRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.DescribeStateMachineRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.GetActivityTaskRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.ListActivitiesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.SendTaskSuccessRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.StartExecutionRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.StateMachineType
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.paginators.listActivitiesPaginated
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.paginators.listStateMachinesPaginated
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.node.ObjectNode
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.transform
import java.util.Scanner
import java.util.UUID
import kotlin.collections.ArrayList
import kotlin.system.exitProcess

/**
 To run this code example, place the chat_sfn_state_machine.json file into your
 project's resources folder.

 You can obtain the JSON file to create a state machine in the following GitHub
 location:

 https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/tree/main/resources/sample_files

 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 This Kotlin code example performs the following tasks:
```

```
 1. List activities using a paginator.
 2. List state machines using a paginator.
 3. Creates an activity.
 4. Creates a state machine.
 5. Describes the state machine.
 6. Starts execution of the state machine and interacts with it.
 7. Describes the execution.
 8. Deletes the activity.
 9. Deletes the state machine.
 */

val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <roleARN> <activityName> <stateMachineName>

    Where:
        roleName - The name of the IAM role to create for this state machine.
        activityName - The name of an activity to create.
        stateMachineName - The name of the state machine to create.
        jsonFile - The location of the chat_sfn_state_machine.json file. You can
 located it in resources/sample_files.
    """

    if (args.size != 4) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val roleName = args[0]
    val activityName = args[1]
    val stateMachineName = args[2]
    val jsonFile = args[3]
    val sc = Scanner(System.`in`)
    var action = false

    val polJSON = """{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "",
            "Effect": "Allow",
```

```
            "Principal": {
                "Service": "states.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
        }
    ]
    }"""

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. List activities using a Paginator.")
    listActivitesPagnator()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. List state machines using a paginator.")
    listStatemachinesPagnator()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Create a new activity.")
    val activityArn = createActivity(activityName)
    println("The ARN of the Activity is $activityArn")
    println(DASHES)

    // Get JSON to use for the state machine and place the activityArn value into
it.
    val stream = GetStream()
    val jsonString = stream.getStream(jsonFile)

    // Modify the Resource node.
    val objectMapper = ObjectMapper()
    val root: JsonNode = objectMapper.readTree(jsonString)
    (root.path("States").path("GetInput") as ObjectNode).put("Resource",
activityArn)

    // Convert the modified Java object back to a JSON string.
    val stateDefinition = objectMapper.writeValueAsString(root)
    println(stateDefinition)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println("4. Create a state machine.")
    val roleARN = createIAMRole(roleName, polJSON)
    val stateMachineArn = createMachine(roleARN, stateMachineName, stateDefinition)
    println("The ARN of the state machine is $stateMachineArn")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Describe the state machine.")
    describeStateMachine(stateMachineArn)
    println("What should ChatSFN call you?")
    val userName = sc.nextLine()
    println("Hello $userName")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    // The JSON to pass to the StartExecution call.
    val executionJson = "{ \"name\" : \"$userName\" }"
    println(executionJson)
    println("6. Start execution of the state machine and interact with it.")
    val runArn = startWorkflow(stateMachineArn, executionJson)
    println("The ARN of the state machine execution is $runArn")
    var myList: List<String>
    while (!action) {
        myList = getActivityTask(activityArn)
        println("ChatSFN: " + myList[1])
        println("$userName please specify a value.")
        val myAction = sc.nextLine()
        if (myAction.compareTo("done") == 0) {
            action = true
        }
        println("You have selected $myAction")
        val taskJson = "{ \"action\" : \"$myAction\" }"
        println(taskJson)
        sendTaskSuccess(myList[0], taskJson)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Describe the execution.")
    describeExe(runArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Delete the activity.")
```

```
    deleteActivity(activityArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Delete the state machines.")
    deleteMachine(stateMachineArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The AWS Step Functions example scenario is complete.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun listStatemachinesPagnator() {
    val machineRequest =
        ListStateMachinesRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient
            .listStateMachinesPaginated(machineRequest)
            .transform { it.stateMachines?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println(" The state machine ARN is ${obj.stateMachineArn}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun listActivitesPagnator() {
    val activitiesRequest =
        ListActivitiesRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient
            .listActivitiesPaginated(activitiesRequest)
            .transform { it.activities?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println(" The activity ARN is ${obj.activityArn}")
            }
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun deleteMachine(stateMachineArnVal: String?) {
    val deleteStateMachineRequest =
        DeleteStateMachineRequest {
            stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.deleteStateMachine(deleteStateMachineRequest)
        println("$stateMachineArnVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteActivity(actArn: String?) {
    val activityRequest =
        DeleteActivityRequest {
            activityArn = actArn
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.deleteActivity(activityRequest)
        println("You have deleted $actArn")
    }
}

suspend fun describeExe(executionArnVal: String?) {
    val executionRequest =
        DescribeExecutionRequest {
            executionArn = executionArnVal
        }

    var status = ""
    var hasSucceeded = false
    while (!hasSucceeded) {
        SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
            val response = sfnClient.describeExecution(executionRequest)
            status = response.status.toString()
            if (status.compareTo("Running") == 0) {
                println("The state machine is still running, let's wait for it to
 finish.")
                Thread.sleep(2000)
            } else if (status.compareTo("Succeeded") == 0) {
                println("The Step Function workflow has succeeded")
                hasSucceeded = true
```

```
            } else {
                println("The Status is $status")
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Status is $status")
}

suspend fun sendTaskSuccess(
    token: String?,
    json: String?,
) {
    val successRequest =
        SendTaskSuccessRequest {
            taskToken = token
            output = json
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.sendTaskSuccess(successRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun getActivityTask(actArn: String?): List<String> {
    val myList: MutableList<String> = ArrayList()
    val getActivityTaskRequest =
        GetActivityTaskRequest {
            activityArn = actArn
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.getActivityTask(getActivityTaskRequest)
        myList.add(response.taskToken.toString())
        myList.add(response.input.toString())
        return myList
    }
}

suspend fun startWorkflow(
    stateMachineArnVal: String?,
    jsonEx: String?,
): String? {
    val uuid = UUID.randomUUID()
    val uuidValue = uuid.toString()
    val executionRequest =
        StartExecutionRequest {
```

```
            input = jsonEx
            stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
            name = uuidValue
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.startExecution(executionRequest)
        return response.executionArn
    }
}

suspend fun describeStateMachine(stateMachineArnVal: String?) {
    val stateMachineRequest =
        DescribeStateMachineRequest {
            stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.describeStateMachine(stateMachineRequest)
        println("The name of the State machine is ${response.name}")
        println("The status of the State machine is ${response.status}")
        println("The ARN value of the State machine is ${response.stateMachineArn}")
        println("The role ARN value is ${response.roleArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun createMachine(
    roleARNVal: String?,
    stateMachineName: String?,
    jsonVal: String?,
): String? {
    val machineRequest =
        CreateStateMachineRequest {
            definition = jsonVal
            name = stateMachineName
            roleArn = roleARNVal
            type = StateMachineType.Standard
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.createStateMachine(machineRequest)
        return response.stateMachineArn
    }
}

suspend fun createIAMRole(
```

```
    roleNameVal: String?,
    polJSON: String?,
): String? {
    val request =
        CreateRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
            assumeRolePolicyDocument = polJSON
            description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        }

    IamClient.fromEnvironment { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createRole(request)
        return response.role?.arn
    }
}

suspend fun createActivity(activityName: String): String? {
    val activityRequest =
        CreateActivityRequest {
            name = activityName
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.createActivity(activityRequest)
        return response.activityArn
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - CreateActivity
  - CreateStateMachine
  - DeleteActivity
  - DeleteStateMachine
  - DescribeExecution
  - DescribeStateMachine
  - GetActivityTask
  - ListActivities

- ListStateMachines
- SendTaskSuccess
- StartExecution
- StopExecution

Azioni

`CreateActivity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateActivity`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createActivity(activityName: String): String? {
    val activityRequest =
        CreateActivityRequest {
            name = activityName
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.createActivity(activityRequest)
        return response.activityArn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateActivityconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`CreateStateMachine`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateStateMachine`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createMachine(
    roleARNVal: String?,
    stateMachineName: String?,
    jsonVal: String?,
): String? {
    val machineRequest =
        CreateStateMachineRequest {
            definition = jsonVal
            name = stateMachineName
            roleArn = roleARNVal
            type = StateMachineType.Standard
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.createStateMachine(machineRequest)
        return response.stateMachineArn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateStateMachineconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteActivity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteActivity`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteActivity(actArn: String?) {
    val activityRequest =
        DeleteActivityRequest {
            activityArn = actArn
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.deleteActivity(activityRequest)
        println("You have deleted $actArn")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteActivityconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DeleteStateMachine`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteStateMachine`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun deleteMachine(stateMachineArnVal: String?) {
    val deleteStateMachineRequest =
        DeleteStateMachineRequest {
            stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.deleteStateMachine(deleteStateMachineRequest)
        println("$stateMachineArnVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteStateMachineconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DescribeExecution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeExecution`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeExe(executionArnVal: String?) {
    val executionRequest =
        DescribeExecutionRequest {
            executionArn = executionArnVal
        }

    var status = ""
    var hasSucceeded = false
    while (!hasSucceeded) {
        SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
            val response = sfnClient.describeExecution(executionRequest)
            status = response.status.toString()
            if (status.compareTo("Running") == 0) {
                println("The state machine is still running, let's wait for it to
 finish.")
                Thread.sleep(2000)
            } else if (status.compareTo("Succeeded") == 0) {
                println("The Step Function workflow has succeeded")
                hasSucceeded = true
            } else {
                println("The Status is $status")
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Status is $status")
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeExecutionconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DescribeStateMachine`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeStateMachine`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeStateMachine(stateMachineArnVal: String?) {
    val stateMachineRequest =
        DescribeStateMachineRequest {
            stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.describeStateMachine(stateMachineRequest)
        println("The name of the State machine is ${response.name}")
        println("The status of the State machine is ${response.status}")
        println("The ARN value of the State machine is ${response.stateMachineArn}")
        println("The role ARN value is ${response.roleArn}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeStateMachineconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`GetActivityTask`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetActivityTask`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getActivityTask(actArn: String?): List<String> {
    val myList: MutableList<String> = ArrayList()
    val getActivityTaskRequest =
        GetActivityTaskRequest {
            activityArn = actArn
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.getActivityTask(getActivityTaskRequest)
        myList.add(response.taskToken.toString())
        myList.add(response.input.toString())
        return myList
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetActivityTaskconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ListActivities`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListActivities`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listAllActivites() {
    val activitiesRequest =
        ListActivitiesRequest {
            maxResults = 10
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.listActivities(activitiesRequest)
        response.activities?.forEach { item ->
            println("The activity ARN is ${item.activityArn}")
            println("The activity name is ${item.name}")
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListActivitiesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ListExecutions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListExecutions`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getExeHistory(exeARN: String?) {
    val historyRequest =
        GetExecutionHistoryRequest {
            executionArn = exeARN
            maxResults = 10
        }

    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.getExecutionHistory(historyRequest)
        response.events?.forEach { event ->
            println("The event type is ${event.type}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListExecutionsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ListStateMachines`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListStateMachines`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.SfnClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesRequest

/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */

suspend fun main() {
    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions Hello example.")
    println("Lets list up to ten of your state machines:")
    println(DASHES)

    listMachines()
}

suspend fun listMachines() {
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.listStateMachines(ListStateMachinesRequest {})
        response.stateMachines?.forEach { machine ->
            println("The name of the state machine is ${machine.name}")
            println("The ARN value is ${machine.stateMachineArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListStateMachinesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`SendTaskSuccess`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `SendTaskSuccess`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun sendTaskSuccess(
    token: String?,
    json: String?,
) {
    val successRequest =
        SendTaskSuccessRequest {
            taskToken = token
            output = json
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.sendTaskSuccess(successRequest)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, SendTaskSuccessconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`StartExecution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StartExecution`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun startWorkflow(
    stateMachineArnVal: String?,
    jsonEx: String?,
): String? {
    val uuid = UUID.randomUUID()
    val uuidValue = uuid.toString()
    val executionRequest =
        StartExecutionRequest {
            input = jsonEx
            stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
            name = uuidValue
        }
    SfnClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.startExecution(executionRequest)
        return response.executionArn
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartExecutionconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Supporto esempi che utilizzano SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con. Supporto

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Supporto

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare Supporto.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

In addition, you must have the AWS Business Support Plan to use the AWS Support Java
 API. For more information, see:

https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/

This Kotlin example performs the following task:

1. Gets and displays available services.
 */

suspend fun main() {
    displaySomeServices()
}

// Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
suspend fun displaySomeServices() {
    val servicesRequest =
        DescribeServicesRequest {
            language = "en"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest)
        println("Get the first 10 services")
        var index = 1
```

```
        response.services?.forEach { service ->
            if (index == 11) {
                return@forEach
            }

            println("The Service name is: " + service.name)

            // Get the categories for this service.
            service.categories?.forEach { cat ->
                println("The category name is ${cat.name}")
                index++
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeServicesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ottieni e visualizza i servizi e i livelli di gravità disponibili per i casi.
- Crea una richiesta di supporto utilizzando un servizio, una categoria e un livello di gravità selezionato.
- Ottieni e visualizza un elenco di casi aperti per il giorno corrente.
- Aggiungi un set di collegamenti e una comunicazione al nuovo caso.
- Descrivi il nuovo collegamento e la nuova comunicazione per il caso.
- Risolvi il caso.
- Ottieni e visualizza un elenco di casi risolti per il giorno corrente.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
In addition, you must have the AWS Business Support Plan to use the AWS Support Java
 API. For more information, see:

https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/

This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:
1. Gets and displays available services.
2. Gets and displays severity levels.
3. Creates a support case by using the selected service, category, and severity
 level.
4. Gets a list of open cases for the current day.
5. Creates an attachment set with a generated file.
6. Adds a communication with the attachment to the support case.
7. Lists the communications of the support case.
8. Describes the attachment set included with the communication.
9. Resolves the support case.
10. Gets a list of resolved cases for the current day.
*/

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <fileAttachment>
    Where:
         fileAttachment - The file can be a simple saved .txt file to use as an
 email attachment.
```

```
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val fileAttachment = args[0]
    println("***** Welcome to the AWS Support case example scenario.")
    println("***** Step 1. Get and display available services.")
    val sevCatList = displayServices()

    println("***** Step 2. Get and display Support severity levels.")
    val sevLevel = displaySevLevels()

    println("***** Step 3. Create a support case using the selected service,
 category, and severity level.")
    val caseIdVal = createSupportCase(sevCatList, sevLevel)
    if (caseIdVal != null) {
        println("Support case $caseIdVal was successfully created!")
    } else {
        println("A support case was not successfully created!")
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    println("***** Step 4. Get open support cases.")
    getOpenCase()

    println("***** Step 5. Create an attachment set with a generated file to add to
 the case.")
    val attachmentSetId = addAttachment(fileAttachment)
    println("The Attachment Set id value is $attachmentSetId")

    println("***** Step 6. Add communication with the attachment to the support
 case.")
    addAttachSupportCase(caseIdVal, attachmentSetId)

    println("***** Step 7. List the communications of the support case.")
    val attachId = listCommunications(caseIdVal)
    println("The Attachment id value is $attachId")

    println("***** Step 8. Describe the attachment set included with the
 communication.")
    describeAttachment(attachId)
```

```
    println("***** Step 9. Resolve the support case.")
    resolveSupportCase(caseIdVal)

    println("***** Step 10. Get a list of resolved cases for the current day.")
    getResolvedCase()
    println("***** This Scenario has successfully completed")
}

suspend fun getResolvedCase() {
    // Specify the start and end time.
    val now = Instant.now()
    LocalDate.now()
    val yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS)
    val describeCasesRequest =
        DescribeCasesRequest {
            maxResults = 30
            afterTime = yesterday.toString()
            beforeTime = now.toString()
            includeResolvedCases = true
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest)
        response.cases?.forEach { sinCase ->
            println("The case status is ${sinCase.status}")
            println("The case Id is ${sinCase.caseId}")
            println("The case subject is ${sinCase.subject}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun resolveSupportCase(caseIdVal: String) {
    val caseRequest =
        ResolveCaseRequest {
            caseId = caseIdVal
        }
    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.resolveCase(caseRequest)
        println("The status of case $caseIdVal is ${response.finalCaseStatus}")
    }
}

suspend fun describeAttachment(attachId: String?) {
```

```
    val attachmentRequest =
        DescribeAttachmentRequest {
            attachmentId = attachId
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeAttachment(attachmentRequest)
        println("The name of the file is ${response.attachment?.fileName}")
    }
}

suspend fun listCommunications(caseIdVal: String?): String? {
    val communicationsRequest =
        DescribeCommunicationsRequest {
            caseId = caseIdVal
            maxResults = 10
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeCommunications(communicationsRequest)
        response.communications?.forEach { comm ->
            println("the body is: " + comm.body)
            comm.attachmentSet?.forEach { detail ->
                return detail.attachmentId
            }
        }
    }
    return ""
}

suspend fun addAttachSupportCase(
    caseIdVal: String?,
    attachmentSetIdVal: String?,
) {
    val caseRequest =
        AddCommunicationToCaseRequest {
            caseId = caseIdVal
            attachmentSetId = attachmentSetIdVal
            communicationBody = "Please refer to attachment for details."
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.addCommunicationToCase(caseRequest)
        if (response.result) {
```

```
            println("You have successfully added a communication to an AWS Support
 case")
        } else {
            println("There was an error adding the communication to an AWS Support
 case")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun addAttachment(fileAttachment: String): String? {
    val myFile = File(fileAttachment)
    val sourceBytes = (File(fileAttachment).readBytes())
    val attachmentVal =
        Attachment {
            fileName = myFile.name
            data = sourceBytes
        }

    val setRequest =
        AddAttachmentsToSetRequest {
            attachments = listOf(attachmentVal)
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.addAttachmentsToSet(setRequest)
        return response.attachmentSetId
    }
}

suspend fun getOpenCase() {
    // Specify the start and end time.
    val now = Instant.now()
    LocalDate.now()
    val yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS)
    val describeCasesRequest =
        DescribeCasesRequest {
            maxResults = 20
            afterTime = yesterday.toString()
            beforeTime = now.toString()
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest)
        response.cases?.forEach { sinCase ->
```

```
            println("The case status is ${sinCase.status}")
            println("The case Id is ${sinCase.caseId}")
            println("The case subject is ${sinCase.subject}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createSupportCase(
    sevCatListVal: List<String>,
    sevLevelVal: String,
): String? {
    val serCode = sevCatListVal[0]
    val caseCategory = sevCatListVal[1]
    val caseRequest =
        CreateCaseRequest {
            categoryCode = caseCategory.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
            serviceCode = serCode.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
            severityCode = sevLevelVal.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
            communicationBody = "Test issue with
 ${serCode.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())}"
            subject = "Test case, please ignore"
            language = "en"
            issueType = "technical"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.createCase(caseRequest)
        return response.caseId
    }
}

suspend fun displaySevLevels(): String {
    var levelName = ""
    val severityLevelsRequest =
        DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest {
            language = "en"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeSeverityLevels(severityLevelsRequest)
        response.severityLevels?.forEach { sevLevel ->
            println("The severity level name is: ${sevLevel.name}")
            if (sevLevel.name == "High") {
                levelName = sevLevel.name!!
```

```
            }
        }
        return levelName
    }
}

// Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
suspend fun displayServices(): List<String> {
    var serviceCode = ""
    var catName = ""
    val sevCatList = mutableListOf<String>()
    val servicesRequest =
        DescribeServicesRequest {
            language = "en"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest)
        println("Get the first 10 services")
        var index = 1

        response.services?.forEach { service ->
            if (index == 11) {
                return@forEach
            }

            println("The Service name is ${service.name}")
            if (service.name == "Account") {
                serviceCode = service.code.toString()
            }

            // Get the categories for this service.
            service.categories?.forEach { cat ->
                println("The category name is ${cat.name}")
                if (cat.name == "Security") {
                    catName = cat.name!!
                }
            }
            index++
        }
    }

    // Push the two values to the list.
    serviceCode.let { sevCatList.add(it) }
```

```
    catName.let { sevCatList.add(it) }
    return sevCatList
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Kotlin.
  - AddAttachmentsToSet
  - AddCommunicationToCase
  - CreateCase
  - DescribeAttachment
  - DescribeCases
  - DescribeCommunications
  - DescribeServices
  - DescribeSeverityLevels
  - ResolveCase

Azioni

`AddAttachmentsToSet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`AddAttachmentsToSet`.

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun addAttachment(fileAttachment: String): String? {
    val myFile = File(fileAttachment)
    val sourceBytes = (File(fileAttachment).readBytes())
    val attachmentVal =
        Attachment {
            fileName = myFile.name
```

```
            data = sourceBytes
        }

    val setRequest =
        AddAttachmentsToSetRequest {
            attachments = listOf(attachmentVal)
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.addAttachmentsToSet(setRequest)
        return response.attachmentSetId
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AddAttachmentsToSetconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`AddCommunicationToCase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `AddCommunicationToCase`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun addAttachSupportCase(
    caseIdVal: String?,
    attachmentSetIdVal: String?,
) {
    val caseRequest =
        AddCommunicationToCaseRequest {
            caseId = caseIdVal
            attachmentSetId = attachmentSetIdVal
            communicationBody = "Please refer to attachment for details."
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.addCommunicationToCase(caseRequest)
```

```
        if (response.result) {
            println("You have successfully added a communication to an AWS Support
 case")
        } else {
            println("There was an error adding the communication to an AWS Support
 case")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AddCommunicationToCaseconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`CreateCase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateCase`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun createSupportCase(
    sevCatListVal: List<String>,
    sevLevelVal: String,
): String? {
    val serCode = sevCatListVal[0]
    val caseCategory = sevCatListVal[1]
    val caseRequest =
        CreateCaseRequest {
            categoryCode = caseCategory.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
            serviceCode = serCode.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
            severityCode = sevLevelVal.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
            communicationBody = "Test issue with
 ${serCode.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())}"
            subject = "Test case, please ignore"
            language = "en"
            issueType = "technical"
        }
```

```
    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.createCase(caseRequest)
        return response.caseId
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateCaseconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DescribeAttachment`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeAttachment`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun describeAttachment(attachId: String?) {
    val attachmentRequest =
        DescribeAttachmentRequest {
            attachmentId = attachId
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeAttachment(attachmentRequest)
        println("The name of the file is ${response.attachment?.fileName}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeAttachmentconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DescribeCases`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeCases`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun getOpenCase() {
    // Specify the start and end time.
    val now = Instant.now()
    LocalDate.now()
    val yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS)
    val describeCasesRequest =
        DescribeCasesRequest {
            maxResults = 20
            afterTime = yesterday.toString()
            beforeTime = now.toString()
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest)
        response.cases?.forEach { sinCase ->
            println("The case status is ${sinCase.status}")
            println("The case Id is ${sinCase.caseId}")
            println("The case subject is ${sinCase.subject}")
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeCasesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DescribeCommunications`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeCommunications`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun listCommunications(caseIdVal: String?): String? {
    val communicationsRequest =
        DescribeCommunicationsRequest {
            caseId = caseIdVal
            maxResults = 10
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeCommunications(communicationsRequest)
        response.communications?.forEach { comm ->
            println("the body is: " + comm.body)
            comm.attachmentSet?.forEach { detail ->
                return detail.attachmentId
            }
        }
    }
    return ""
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeCommunicationsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DescribeServices`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeServices`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
// Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
suspend fun displayServices(): List<String> {
    var serviceCode = ""
    var catName = ""
    val sevCatList = mutableListOf<String>()
    val servicesRequest =
        DescribeServicesRequest {
            language = "en"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest)
        println("Get the first 10 services")
        var index = 1

        response.services?.forEach { service ->
            if (index == 11) {
                return@forEach
            }

            println("The Service name is ${service.name}")
            if (service.name == "Account") {
                serviceCode = service.code.toString()
            }

            // Get the categories for this service.
            service.categories?.forEach { cat ->
                println("The category name is ${cat.name}")
                if (cat.name == "Security") {
                    catName = cat.name!!
                }
            }
            index++
        }
    }

    // Push the two values to the list.
    serviceCode.let { sevCatList.add(it) }
    catName.let { sevCatList.add(it) }
    return sevCatList
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeServicesconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`DescribeSeverityLevels`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeSeverityLevels`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun displaySevLevels(): String {
    var levelName = ""
    val severityLevelsRequest =
        DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest {
            language = "en"
        }

    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeSeverityLevels(severityLevelsRequest)
        response.severityLevels?.forEach { sevLevel ->
            println("The severity level name is: ${sevLevel.name}")
            if (sevLevel.name == "High") {
                levelName = sevLevel.name!!
            }
        }
        return levelName
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeSeverityLevelsconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

`ResolveCase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ResolveCase`

SDK per Kotlin

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
suspend fun resolveSupportCase(caseIdVal: String) {
    val caseRequest =
        ResolveCaseRequest {
            caseId = caseIdVal
        }
    SupportClient.fromEnvironment { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.resolveCase(caseRequest)
        println("The status of case $caseIdVal is ${response.finalCaseStatus}")
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ResolveCaseconsulta AWS SDK for Kotlin API reference.

Esempi di Amazon Translate con SDK per Kotlin

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Kotlin con Amazon Translate.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Costruzione di un'applicazione Amazon SNS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione con funzionalità di sottoscrizione e pubblicazione e traduce i messaggi.

SDK per Kotlin

Mostra come utilizzare l'API Kotlin di Amazon SNS per creare un'applicazione con funzionalità di sottoscrizione e pubblicazione. Inoltre, questa applicazione di esempio traduce anche i messaggi.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come creare un'app Web, consulta l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come creare un'app Android nativa, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

Esempi di codice per SDK for PHP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare AWS SDK per PHP with AWS.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Alcuni servizi contengono categorie di esempio aggiuntive che mostrano come sfruttare le librerie o le funzioni specifiche del servizio.

Altre risorse

- Guida per sviluppatori SDK for PHP: ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo di PHP con. AWS
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Servizi

- Esempi di API Gateway che utilizzano SDK for PHP
- Esempi di Aurora con SDK for PHP
- Esempi di Auto Scaling con SDK for PHP
- Esempi di Amazon Bedrock con SDK for PHP
- Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Runtime con SDK for PHP
- Esempi di Amazon DocumentDB con SDK for PHP
- Esempi di DynamoDB con SDK for PHP
- EC2 Esempi di Amazon che utilizzano SDK for PHP
- AWS Glue esempi che utilizzano SDK for PHP
- Esempi IAM che utilizzano SDK for PHP
- Esempi di Kinesis con SDK for PHP
- AWS KMS esempi che utilizzano SDK for PHP
- Esempi di Lambda con SDK for PHP
- Esempi di Amazon MSK con SDK for PHP
- Esempi di Amazon RDS con SDK for PHP
- Esempi di Amazon RDS Data Service con SDK for PHP
- Esempi di Amazon Rekognition con SDK for PHP
- Esempi di Amazon S3 che utilizzano SDK for PHP
- Esempi di S3 Directory Bucket che utilizzano SDK for PHP
- Esempi di Amazon SES con SDK for PHP
- Esempi di Amazon SNS che utilizzano SDK for PHP
- Esempi di Amazon SQS con SDK for PHP

Esempi di API Gateway che utilizzano SDK for PHP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per PHP with API Gateway.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`GetBasePathMapping`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetBasePathMapping`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\ApiGateway\ApiGatewayClient;
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;


/* ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
```

```
 * Purpose: Gets the base path mapping for a custom domain name in
 * Amazon API Gateway.
 *
 * Prerequisites: A custom domain name in API Gateway. For more information,
 * see "Custom Domain Names" in the Amazon API Gateway Developer Guide.
 *
 * Inputs:
 * - $apiGatewayClient: An initialized AWS SDK for PHP API client for
 *   API Gateway.
 * - $basePath: The base path name that callers must provide as part of the
 *   URL after the domain name.
 * - $domainName: The custom domain name for the base path mapping.
 *
 * Returns: The base path mapping, if available; otherwise, the error message.
 * /////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////// */

function getBasePathMapping($apiGatewayClient, $basePath, $domainName)
{
    try {
        $result = $apiGatewayClient->getBasePathMapping([
            'basePath' => $basePath,
            'domainName' => $domainName,
        ]);
        return 'The base path mapping\'s effective URI is: ' .
            $result['@metadata']['effectiveUri'];
    } catch (AwsException $e) {
        return 'Error: ' . $e['message'];
    }
}

function getsTheBasePathMapping()
{
    $apiGatewayClient = new ApiGatewayClient([
        'profile' => 'default',
        'region' => 'us-east-1',
        'version' => '2015-07-09'
    ]);

    echo getBasePathMapping($apiGatewayClient, '(none)', 'example.com');
}

// Uncomment the following line to run this code in an AWS account.
// getsTheBasePathMapping();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetBasePathMappingsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`ListBasePathMappings`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListBasePathMappings`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\ApiGateway\ApiGatewayClient;
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;


/* ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
 * Purpose: Lists the base path mapping for a custom domain name in
 * Amazon API Gateway.
 *
 * Prerequisites: A custom domain name in API Gateway. For more information,
 * see "Custom Domain Names" in the Amazon API Gateway Developer Guide.
 *
 * Inputs:
 * - $apiGatewayClient: An initialized AWS SDK for PHP API client for
 *   API Gateway.
 * - $domainName: The custom domain name for the base path mappings.
 *
 * Returns: Information about the base path mappings, if available;
 * otherwise, the error message.
 * /////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////// */

function listBasePathMappings($apiGatewayClient, $domainName)
{
```

```
    try {
        $result = $apiGatewayClient->getBasePathMappings([
            'domainName' => $domainName
        ]);
        return 'The base path mapping(s) effective URI is: ' .
            $result['@metadata']['effectiveUri'];
    } catch (AwsException $e) {
        return 'Error: ' . $e['message'];
    }
}

function listTheBasePathMappings()
{
    $apiGatewayClient = new ApiGatewayClient([
        'profile' => 'default',
        'region' => 'us-east-1',
        'version' => '2015-07-09'
    ]);

    echo listBasePathMappings($apiGatewayClient, 'example.com');
}

// Uncomment the following line to run this code in an AWS account.
// listTheBasePathMappings();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListBasePathMappingssezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`UpdateBasePathMapping`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateBasePathMapping`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\ApiGateway\ApiGatewayClient;
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;


/* ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
 *
 * Purpose: Updates the base path mapping for a custom domain name
 * in Amazon API Gateway.
 *
 * Inputs:
 * - $apiGatewayClient: An initialized AWS SDK for PHP API client for
 *   API Gateway.
 * - $basePath: The base path name that callers must provide as part of the
 *   URL after the domain name.
 * - $domainName: The custom domain name for the base path mapping.
 * - $patchOperations: The base path update operations to apply.
 *
 * Returns: Information about the updated base path mapping, if available;
 * otherwise, the error message.
 * ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////// */

function updateBasePathMapping(
    $apiGatewayClient,
    $basePath,
    $domainName,
    $patchOperations
) {
    try {
        $result = $apiGatewayClient->updateBasePathMapping([
            'basePath' => $basePath,
            'domainName' => $domainName,
            'patchOperations' => $patchOperations
        ]);
        return 'The updated base path\'s URI is: ' .
            $result['@metadata']['effectiveUri'];
    } catch (AwsException $e) {
        return 'Error: ' . $e['message'];
    }
}

function updateTheBasePathMapping()
```

```
{
    $patchOperations = array([
        'op' => 'replace',
        'path' => '/stage',
        'value' => 'stage2'
    ]);

    $apiGatewayClient = new ApiGatewayClient([
        'profile' => 'default',
        'region' => 'us-east-1',
        'version' => '2015-07-09'
    ]);

    echo updateBasePathMapping(
        $apiGatewayClient,
        '(none)',
        'example.com',
        $patchOperations
    );
}

// Uncomment the following line to run this code in an AWS account.
// updateTheBasePathMapping();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateBasePathMappingsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per PHP

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Esempi di Aurora con SDK for PHP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per PHP con Aurora.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per PHP

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per PHP creare un'applicazione Web che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon RDS e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando

Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza un front-end creato con React.js per interagire con un backend RESTful PHP.

- Integra un'applicazione web React.js con AWS i servizi.
- Elenca, aggiungi, aggiorna ed elimina gli elementi in una tabella Amazon RDS.
- Invia un report per e-mail degli articoli di lavoro filtrati tramite Amazon SES.
- Distribuisci e gestisci risorse di esempio con lo AWS CloudFormation script incluso.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Esempi di Auto Scaling con SDK for PHP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per PHP con Auto Scaling.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Auto Scaling

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Auto Scaling.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public function helloService()
{
    $autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient([
        'region' => 'us-west-2',
        'version' => 'latest',
        'profile' => 'default',
    ]);

    $groups = $autoScalingClient->describeAutoScalingGroups([]);
    var_dump($groups);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAutoScalingGroupssezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un gruppo Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling con un modello di lancio e zone di disponibilità e ottieni informazioni sulle istanze in esecuzione.
- Abilita la raccolta di CloudWatch metriche Amazon.
- Aggiorna la capacità desiderata del gruppo e attendi l'avvio di un'istanza.

- Termina un'istanza nel gruppo.
- Elenca le attività di scalabilità che si verificano in risposta alle richieste degli utenti e ai cambiamenti di capacità.
- Ottieni statistiche per le CloudWatch metriche, quindi ripulisci le risorse.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace AutoScaling;

use Aws\AutoScaling\AutoScalingClient;
use Aws\CloudWatch\CloudWatchClient;
use Aws\Ec2\Ec2Client;
use AwsUtilities\AWSServiceClass;
use AwsUtilities\RunnableExample;

class GettingStartedWithAutoScaling implements RunnableExample
{
    protected Ec2Client $ec2Client;
    protected AutoScalingClient $autoScalingClient;
    protected AutoScalingService $autoScalingService;
    protected CloudWatchClient $cloudWatchClient;
    protected string $templateName;
    protected string $autoScalingGroupName;
    protected array $role;

    public function runExample()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling getting started demo using
 PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $clientArgs = [
            'region' => 'us-west-2',
```

```
            'version' => 'latest',
            'profile' => 'default',
        ];
        $uniqid = uniqid();

        $this->autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient($clientArgs);
        $this->autoScalingService = new AutoScalingService($this-
>autoScalingClient);
        $this->cloudWatchClient = new CloudWatchClient($clientArgs);

        AWSServiceClass::$waitTime = 5;
        AWSServiceClass::$maxWaitAttempts = 20;

        /**
         * Step 0: Create an EC2 launch template that you'll use to create an Auto
 Scaling group.
         */
        $this->ec2Client = new EC2Client($clientArgs);
        $this->templateName = "example_launch_template_$uniqid";
        $instanceType = "t1.micro";
        $amiId = "ami-0ca285d4c2cda3300";
        $launchTemplate = $this->ec2Client->createLaunchTemplate(
            [
            'LaunchTemplateName' => $this->templateName,
            'LaunchTemplateData' => [
                'InstanceType' => $instanceType,
                'ImageId' => $amiId,
            ]
            ]
        );

        /**
         * Step 1: CreateAutoScalingGroup: pass it the launch template you created
 in step 0.
         */
        $availabilityZones[] = $this->ec2Client->describeAvailabilityZones([])
['AvailabilityZones'][1]['ZoneName'];

        $this->autoScalingGroupName = "demoAutoScalingGroupName_$uniqid";
        $minSize = 1;
        $maxSize = 1;
        $launchTemplateId = $launchTemplate['LaunchTemplate']['LaunchTemplateId'];
        $this->autoScalingService->createAutoScalingGroup(
            $this->autoScalingGroupName,
```

```
            $availabilityZones,
            $minSize,
            $maxSize,
            $launchTemplateId
        );

        $this->autoScalingService->waitUntilGroupInService([$this-
>autoScalingGroupName]);
        $autoScalingGroup = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingGroups([$this->autoScalingGroupName]);

        /**
         * Step 2: DescribeAutoScalingInstances: show that one instance has
 launched.
         */
        $instanceIds = [$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroups'][0]['Instances'][0]
['InstanceId']];
        $instances = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingInstances($instanceIds);
        echo "The Auto Scaling group {$this->autoScalingGroupName} was created
 successfully.\n";
        echo count($instances['AutoScalingInstances']) . " instances were created
 for the group.\n";
        echo $autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroups'][0]['MaxSize'] . " is the max
 number of instances for the group.\n";

        /**
         * Step 3: EnableMetricsCollection: enable all metrics or a subset.
         */
        $this->autoScalingService->enableMetricsCollection($this-
>autoScalingGroupName, "1Minute");

        /**
         * Step 4: UpdateAutoScalingGroup: update max size to 3.
         */
        echo "Updating the max number of instances to 3.\n";
        $this->autoScalingService->updateAutoScalingGroup($this-
>autoScalingGroupName, ['MaxSize' => 3]);

        /**
         * Step 5: DescribeAutoScalingGroups: show the current state of the group.
         */
        $autoScalingGroup = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingGroups([$this->autoScalingGroupName]);
```

```
        echo $autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroups'][0]['MaxSize'];
        echo " is the updated max number of instances for the group.\n";

        $limits = $this->autoScalingService->describeAccountLimits();
        echo "Here are your account limits:\n";
        echo "MaxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups:
 {$limits['MaxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups']}\n";
        echo "MaxNumberOfLaunchConfigurations:
 {$limits['MaxNumberOfLaunchConfigurations']}\n";
        echo "NumberOfAutoScalingGroups: {$limits['NumberOfAutoScalingGroups']}\n";
        echo "NumberOfLaunchConfigurations:
 {$limits['NumberOfLaunchConfigurations']}\n";

        /**
         * Step 6: SetDesiredCapacity: set desired capacity to 2.
         */
        $this->autoScalingService->setDesiredCapacity($this->autoScalingGroupName,
 2);
        sleep(10); // Wait for the group to start processing the request.
        $this->autoScalingService->waitUntilGroupInService([$this-
>autoScalingGroupName]);

        /**
         * Step 7: DescribeAutoScalingInstances: show that two instances are
 launched.
         */
        $autoScalingGroups = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingGroups([$this->autoScalingGroupName]);
        foreach ($autoScalingGroups['AutoScalingGroups'] as $autoScalingGroup) {
            echo "There is a group named:
 {$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName']}";
            echo "with an ARN of {$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupARN']}.\n";
            foreach ($autoScalingGroup['Instances'] as $instance) {
                echo "{$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName']} has an instance
 with id of: ";
                echo "{$instance['InstanceId']} and a lifecycle state of:
 {$instance['LifecycleState']}.\n";
            }
        }

        /**
         * Step 8: TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup: terminate one of the
 instances in the group.
         */
```

```
        $this->autoScalingService-
>terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup($instance['InstanceId'], false);
        do {
            sleep(10);
            $instances = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingInstances([$instance['InstanceId']]);
        } while (count($instances['AutoScalingInstances']) > 0);
        do {
            sleep(10);
            $autoScalingGroups = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingGroups([$this->autoScalingGroupName]);
            $instances = $autoScalingGroups['AutoScalingGroups'][0]['Instances'];
        } while (count($instances) < 2);
        $this->autoScalingService->waitUntilGroupInService([$this-
>autoScalingGroupName]);
        foreach ($autoScalingGroups['AutoScalingGroups'] as $autoScalingGroup) {
            echo "There is a group named:
 {$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName']}";
            echo "with an ARN of {$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupARN']}.\n";
            foreach ($autoScalingGroup['Instances'] as $instance) {
                echo "{$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName']} has an instance
 with id of: ";
                echo "{$instance['InstanceId']} and a lifecycle state of:
 {$instance['LifecycleState']}.\n";
            }
        }

        /**
         * Step 9: DescribeScalingActivities: list the scaling activities that have
 occurred for the group so far.
         */
        $activities = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeScalingActivities($autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName']);
        echo "We found " . count($activities['Activities']) . " activities.\n";
        foreach ($activities['Activities'] as $activity) {
            echo "{$activity['ActivityId']} - {$activity['StartTime']} -
 {$activity['Description']}\n";
        }

        /**
         * Step 10: Use the Amazon CloudWatch API to get and show some metrics
 collected for the group.
         */
        $metricsNamespace = 'AWS/AutoScaling';
```

```
        $metricsDimensions = [
            [
                'Name' => 'AutoScalingGroupName',
                'Value' => $autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName'],
            ],
        ];
        $metrics = $this->cloudWatchClient->listMetrics(
            [
            'Dimensions' => $metricsDimensions,
            'Namespace' => $metricsNamespace,
            ]
        );
        foreach ($metrics['Metrics'] as $metric) {
            $timespan = 5;
            if ($metric['MetricName'] != 'GroupTotalCapacity' &&
 $metric['MetricName'] != 'GroupMaxSize') {
                continue;
            }
            echo "Over the last $timespan minutes, {$metric['MetricName']} recorded:
\n";
            $stats = $this->cloudWatchClient->getMetricStatistics(
                [
                'Dimensions' => $metricsDimensions,
                'EndTime' => time(),
                'StartTime' => time() - (5 * 60),
                'MetricName' => $metric['MetricName'],
                'Namespace' => $metricsNamespace,
                'Period' => 60,
                'Statistics' => ['Sum'],
                ]
            );
            foreach ($stats['Datapoints'] as $stat) {
                echo "{$stat['Timestamp']}: {$stat['Sum']}\n";
            }
        }

        return $instances;
    }

    public function cleanUp()
    {
        /**
         * Step 11: DisableMetricsCollection: disable all metrics.
         */
```

```
        $this->autoScalingService->disableMetricsCollection($this-
>autoScalingGroupName);

        /**
         * Step 12: DeleteAutoScalingGroup: to delete the group you must stop all
 instances.
         * - UpdateAutoScalingGroup with MinSize=0
         * - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup for each instance,
         *     specify ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=True. Wait for instances to
 stop.
         * - Now you can delete the group.
         */
        $this->autoScalingService->updateAutoScalingGroup($this-
>autoScalingGroupName, ['MinSize' => 0]);
        $this->autoScalingService->terminateAllInstancesInAutoScalingGroup($this-
>autoScalingGroupName);
        $this->autoScalingService->waitUntilGroupInService([$this-
>autoScalingGroupName]);
        $this->autoScalingService->deleteAutoScalingGroup($this-
>autoScalingGroupName);

        /**
         * Step 13: Delete launch template.
         */
        $this->ec2Client->deleteLaunchTemplate(
            [
            'LaunchTemplateName' => $this->templateName,
            ]
        );
    }

    public function helloService()
    {
        $autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient([
            'region' => 'us-west-2',
            'version' => 'latest',
            'profile' => 'default',
        ]);

        $groups = $autoScalingClient->describeAutoScalingGroups([]);
        var_dump($groups);
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per PHP .
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Azioni

`CreateAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateAutoScalingGroup`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function createAutoScalingGroup(
        $autoScalingGroupName,
        $availabilityZones,
        $minSize,
        $maxSize,
        $launchTemplateId
    ) {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->createAutoScalingGroup([
```

```
            'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
            'AvailabilityZones' => $availabilityZones,
            'MinSize' => $minSize,
            'MaxSize' => $maxSize,
            'LaunchTemplate' => [
                'LaunchTemplateId' => $launchTemplateId,
            ],
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAutoScalingGroupsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`DeleteAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAutoScalingGroup`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function deleteAutoScalingGroup($autoScalingGroupName)
    {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->deleteAutoScalingGroup([
            'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
            'ForceDelete' => true,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteAutoScalingGroupsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`DescribeAutoScalingGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAutoScalingGroups`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public function describeAutoScalingGroups($autoScalingGroupNames)
{
    return $this->autoScalingClient->describeAutoScalingGroups([
        'AutoScalingGroupNames' => $autoScalingGroupNames
    ]);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAutoScalingGroupssezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`DescribeAutoScalingInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAutoScalingInstances`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public function describeAutoScalingInstances($instanceIds)
{
    return $this->autoScalingClient->describeAutoScalingInstances([
        'InstanceIds' => $instanceIds
    ]);
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAutoScalingInstancessezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`DescribeScalingActivities`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeScalingActivities`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public function describeScalingActivities($autoScalingGroupName)
{
    return $this->autoScalingClient->describeScalingActivities([
        'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
    ]);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeScalingActivitiessezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`DisableMetricsCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DisableMetricsCollection`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function disableMetricsCollection($autoScalingGroupName)
    {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->disableMetricsCollection([
            'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DisableMetricsCollectionsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`EnableMetricsCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`EnableMetricsCollection`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function enableMetricsCollection($autoScalingGroupName, $granularity)
    {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->enableMetricsCollection([
            'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
            'Granularity' => $granularity,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la EnableMetricsCollectionsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`SetDesiredCapacity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SetDesiredCapacity`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public function setDesiredCapacity($autoScalingGroupName, $desiredCapacity)
{
    return $this->autoScalingClient->setDesiredCapacity([
        'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
        'DesiredCapacity' => $desiredCapacity,
    ]);
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SetDesiredCapacitysezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public function terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(
    $instanceId,
    $shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = true,
    $attempts = 0
) {
    try {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup([
            'InstanceId' => $instanceId,
```

```
                'ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity' => $shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity,
            ]);
        } catch (AutoScalingException $exception) {
            if ($exception->getAwsErrorCode() == "ScalingActivityInProgress" &&
$attempts < 5) {
                error_log("Cannot terminate an instance while it is still pending.
Waiting then trying again.");
                sleep(5 * (1 + $attempts));
                return $this->terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(
                    $instanceId,
                    $shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity,
                    ++$attempts
                );
            } else {
                throw $exception;
            }
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`UpdateAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateAutoScalingGroup`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function updateAutoScalingGroup($autoScalingGroupName, $args)
    {
        if (array_key_exists('MaxSize', $args)) {
            $maxSize = ['MaxSize' => $args['MaxSize']];
        } else {
            $maxSize = [];
```

```
        }
        if (array_key_exists('MinSize', $args)) {
            $minSize = ['MinSize' => $args['MinSize']];
        } else {
            $minSize = [];
        }
        $parameters = ['AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName];
        $parameters = array_merge($parameters, $minSize, $maxSize);
        return $this->autoScalingClient->updateAutoScalingGroup($parameters);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateAutoScalingGroupsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Bedrock con SDK for PHP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Bedrock. AWS SDK per PHP

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`ListFoundationModels`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListFoundationModels`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i modelli Amazon Bedrock Foundation disponibili.

```
public function listFoundationModels()
{
    $bedrockClient = new BedrockClient([
        'region' => 'us-west-2',
        'profile' => 'default'
    ]);
    $response = $bedrockClient->listFoundationModels();
    return $response['modelSummaries'];
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la sezione ListFoundationModels AWS SDK per PHPAPI Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Runtime con SDK for PHP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per PHP with Amazon Bedrock Runtime.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari
- Amazon Nova
- Amazon Titan Image Generator

- Anthropic Claude
- Diffusione stabile

Scenari

Richiama più modelli di base su Amazon Bedrock

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come preparare e inviare un prompt a una varietà di modelli in grandi lingue (LLMs) su Amazon Bedrock

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Richiama più elementi LLMs su Amazon Bedrock.

```
namespace BedrockRuntime;

class GettingStartedWithBedrockRuntime
{
    protected BedrockRuntimeService $bedrockRuntimeService;
    public function runExample()
    {
        echo "\n";
        echo "---------------------------------------------------------------------
\n";
        echo "Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Runtime getting started demo using PHP!
\n";
        echo "---------------------------------------------------------------------
\n";
        $bedrockRuntimeService = new BedrockRuntimeService();
        $prompt = 'In one paragraph, who are you?';
        echo "\nPrompt: " . $prompt;
        echo "\n\nAnthropic Claude:\n";
        echo $bedrockRuntimeService->invokeClaude($prompt);
        echo
 "\n---------------------------------------------------------------------\n";
```

```
        $image_prompt = 'stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot';
        echo "\nImage prompt: " . $image_prompt;
        echo "\n\nStability.ai Stable Diffusion XL:\n";
        $diffusionSeed = rand(0, 4294967295);
        $style_preset = 'photographic';
        $base64 = $bedrockRuntimeService->invokeStableDiffusion($image_prompt,
 $diffusionSeed, $style_preset);
        $image_path = $this->saveImage($base64, 'stability.stable-diffusion-xl');
        echo "The generated image has been saved to $image_path";
        echo "\n\nAmazon Titan Image Generation:\n";
        $titanSeed = rand(0, 2147483647);
        $base64 = $bedrockRuntimeService->invokeTitanImage($image_prompt,
 $titanSeed);
        $image_path = $this->saveImage($base64, 'amazon.titan-image-generator-v1');
        echo "The generated image has been saved to $image_path";
    }

    private function saveImage($base64_image_data, $model_id): string
    {
        $output_dir = "output";
        if (!file_exists($output_dir)) {
            mkdir($output_dir);
        }

        $i = 1;
        while (file_exists("$output_dir/$model_id" . '_' . "$i.png")) {
            $i++;
        }

        $image_data = base64_decode($base64_image_data);
        $file_path = "$output_dir/$model_id" . '_' . "$i.png";
        $file = fopen($file_path, 'wb');
        fwrite($file, $image_data);
        fclose($file);
        return $file_path;
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per PHP .
  - InvokeModel

- InvokeModelWithResponseStream

Amazon Nova

conversare

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Nova.

use Aws\BedrockRuntime\BedrockRuntimeClient;
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use RuntimeException;

class Converse
{
    public function converse(): string
    {
        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        $client = new BedrockRuntimeClient([
            'region' => 'us-east-1',
            'profile' => 'default'
        ]);

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Nova Lite.
        $modelId = 'amazon.nova-lite-v1:0';

        // Start a conversation with the user message.
        $userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
```

```
        $conversation = [
            [
                "role" => "user",
                "content" => [["text" => $userMessage]]
            ]
        ];

        try {
            // Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
            $response = $client->converse([
                'modelId' => $modelId,
                'messages' => $conversation,
                'inferenceConfig' => [
                    'maxTokens' => 512,
                    'temperature' => 0.5
                ]
            ]);

            // Extract and return the response text.
            $responseText = $response['output']['message']['content'][0]['text'];
            return $responseText;
        } catch (AwsException $e) {
            echo "ERROR: Can't invoke {$modelId}. Reason: {$e-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}";
            throw new RuntimeException("Failed to invoke model: " . $e-
>getAwsErrorMessage(), 0, $e);
        }
    }
}

$demo = new Converse();
echo $demo->converse();
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Amazon Titan Image Generator

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come richiamare Amazon Titan Image su Amazon Bedrock per generare un'immagine.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un'immagine con Amazon Titan Image Generator.

```
    public function invokeTitanImage(string $prompt, int $seed)
    {
        // The different model providers have individual request and response
 formats.
        // For the format, ranges, and default values for Titan Image models refer
 to:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-image.html

        $base64_image_data = "";
        try {
            $modelId = 'amazon.titan-image-generator-v1';
            $request = json_encode([
                'taskType' => 'TEXT_IMAGE',
                'textToImageParams' => [
                    'text' => $prompt
                ],
                'imageGenerationConfig' => [
                    'numberOfImages' => 1,
                    'quality' => 'standard',
                    'cfgScale' => 8.0,
                    'height' => 512,
                    'width' => 512,
                    'seed' => $seed
                ]
            ]);
            $result = $this->bedrockRuntimeClient->invokeModel([
                'contentType' => 'application/json',
                'body' => $request,
                'modelId' => $modelId,
            ]);
            $response_body = json_decode($result['body']);
            $base64_image_data = $response_body->images[0];
```

```
        } catch (Exception $e) {
            echo "Error: ({$e->getCode()}) - {$e->getMessage()}\n";
        }

        return $base64_image_data;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per PHPAPI Reference.

Anthropic Claude

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invoca il modello di base Anthropic Claude 2 per generare testo.

```
    public function invokeClaude($prompt)
    {
        // The different model providers have individual request and response
 formats.
        // For the format, ranges, and default values for Anthropic Claude, refer
 to:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
claude.html

        $completion = "";
        try {
            $modelId = 'anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0';
        // Claude requires you to enclose the prompt as follows:
            $body = [
```

```
                'anthropic_version' => 'bedrock-2023-05-31',
                'max_tokens' => 512,
                'temperature' => 0.5,
                'messages' => [[
                    'role' => 'user',
                    'content' => $prompt
                ]]
            ];
            $result = $this->bedrockRuntimeClient->invokeModel([
                'contentType' => 'application/json',
                'body' => json_encode($body),
                'modelId' => $modelId,
            ]);
            $response_body = json_decode($result['body']);
            $completion = $response_body->content[0]->text;
        } catch (Exception $e) {
            echo "Error: ({$e->getCode()}) - {$e->getMessage()}\n";
        }

        return $completion;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la sezione API InvokeModelReference AWS SDK per PHP .

Diffusione stabile

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come richiamare Stability.ai Stable Diffusion XL su Amazon Bedrock per generare un'immagine.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un'immagine con Stable Diffusion.

```
    public function invokeStableDiffusion(string $prompt, int $seed, string
 $style_preset)
    {
        // The different model providers have individual request and response
 formats.
        // For the format, ranges, and available style_presets of Stable Diffusion
 models refer to:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
stability-diffusion.html

        $base64_image_data = "";
        try {
            $modelId = 'stability.stable-diffusion-xl-v1';
            $body = [
                'text_prompts' => [
                    ['text' => $prompt]
                ],
                'seed' => $seed,
                'cfg_scale' => 10,
                'steps' => 30
            ];
            if ($style_preset) {
                $body['style_preset'] = $style_preset;
            }

            $result = $this->bedrockRuntimeClient->invokeModel([
                'contentType' => 'application/json',
                'body' => json_encode($body),
                'modelId' => $modelId,
            ]);
            $response_body = json_decode($result['body']);
            $base64_image_data = $response_body->artifacts[0]->base64;
        } catch (Exception $e) {
            echo "Error: ({$e->getCode()}) - {$e->getMessage()}\n";
        }

        return $base64_image_data;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la sezione InvokeModel AWS SDK per PHPAPI Reference.

Esempi di Amazon DocumentDB con SDK for PHP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon DocumentDB. AWS SDK per PHP

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Esempi serverless

Esempi serverless

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon DocumentDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso di modifiche di DocumentDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
<?php

require __DIR__.'/vendor/autoload.php';

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Handler;

class DocumentDBEventHandler implements Handler
{
    public function handle($event, Context $context): string
    {
```

```
        $events = $event['events'] ?? [];
        foreach ($events as $record) {
            $this->logDocumentDBEvent($record['event']);
        }
        return 'OK';
    }

    private function logDocumentDBEvent($event): void
    {
        // Extract information from the event record

        $operationType = $event['operationType'] ?? 'Unknown';
        $db = $event['ns']['db'] ?? 'Unknown';
        $collection = $event['ns']['coll'] ?? 'Unknown';
        $fullDocument = $event['fullDocument'] ?? [];

        // Log the event details

        echo "Operation type: $operationType\n";
        echo "Database: $db\n";
        echo "Collection: $collection\n";
        echo "Full document: " . json_encode($fullDocument, JSON_PRETTY_PRINT) .
 "\n";
    }
}
return new DocumentDBEventHandler();
```

Esempi di DynamoDB con SDK for PHP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per PHP con DynamoDB.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea una tabella in grado di contenere i dati del filmato.
- Inserisci, ottieni e aggiorna un singolo filmato nella tabella.
- Scrivi i dati del filmato nella tabella da un file JSON di esempio.
- Esegui una query sui filmati che sono stati rilasciati in un dato anno.
- Cerca i filmati che sono stati distribuiti in diversi anni.
- Elimina un filmato dalla tabella, quindi elimina la tabella.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace DynamoDb\Basics;

use Aws\DynamoDb\Marshaler;
use DynamoDb;
use DynamoDb\DynamoDBAttribute;
use DynamoDb\DynamoDBService;
```

```
use function AwsUtilities\loadMovieData;
use function AwsUtilities\testable_readline;

class GettingStartedWithDynamoDB
{
    public function run()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB getting started demo using PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $uuid = uniqid();
        $service = new DynamoDBService();

        $tableName = "ddb_demo_table_$uuid";
        $service->createTable(
            $tableName,
            [
                new DynamoDBAttribute('year', 'N', 'HASH'),
                new DynamoDBAttribute('title', 'S', 'RANGE')
            ]
        );

        echo "Waiting for table...";
        $service->dynamoDbClient->waitUntil("TableExists", ['TableName' =>
 $tableName]);
        echo "table $tableName found!\n";

        echo "What's the name of the last movie you watched?\n";
        while (empty($movieName)) {
            $movieName = testable_readline("Movie name: ");
        }
        echo "And what year was it released?\n";
        $movieYear = "year";
        while (!is_numeric($movieYear) || intval($movieYear) != $movieYear) {
            $movieYear = testable_readline("Year released: ");
        }

        $service->putItem([
            'Item' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$movieYear",
                ],
```

```
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
            ],
            'TableName' => $tableName,
        ]);

        echo "How would you rate the movie from 1-10?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1 ||
$rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        echo "What was the movie about?\n";
        while (empty($plot)) {
            $plot = testable_readline("Plot summary: ");
        }
        $key = [
            'Item' => [
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
                'year' => [
                    'N' => $movieYear,
                ],
            ]
        ];
        $attributes = ["rating" =>
            [
                'AttributeName' => 'rating',
                'AttributeType' => 'N',
                'Value' => $rating,
            ],
            'plot' => [
                'AttributeName' => 'plot',
                'AttributeType' => 'S',
                'Value' => $plot,
            ]
        ];
        $service->updateItemAttributesByKey($tableName, $key, $attributes);
        echo "Movie added and updated.";

        $batch = json_decode(loadMovieData());
```

```
        $service->writeBatch($tableName, $batch);


        $movie = $service->getItemByKey($tableName, $key);
        echo "\nThe movie {$movie['Item']['title']['S']} was released in
 {$movie['Item']['year']['N']}.\n";
        echo "What rating would you like to give {$movie['Item']['title']['S']}?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1 ||
 $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        $service->updateItemAttributeByKey($tableName, $key, 'rating', 'N',
 $rating);

        $movie = $service->getItemByKey($tableName, $key);
        echo "Ok, you have rated {$movie['Item']['title']['S']} as a {$movie['Item']
['rating']['N']}\n";

        $service->deleteItemByKey($tableName, $key);
        echo "But, bad news, this was a trap. That movie has now been deleted
 because of your rating...harsh.\n";

        echo "That's okay though. The book was better. Now, for something lighter,
 in what year were you born?\n";
        $birthYear = "not a number";
        while (!is_numeric($birthYear) || $birthYear >= date("Y")) {
            $birthYear = testable_readline("Birth year: ");
        }
        $birthKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$birthYear",
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $result = $service->query($tableName, $birthKey);
        $marshal = new Marshaler();
        echo "Here are the movies in our collection released the year you were born:
\n";
        $oops = "Oops! There were no movies released in that year (that we know of).
\n";
        $display = "";
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
```

```
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            $display .= $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }
        echo ($display) ?: $oops;

        $yearsKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => [
                        'minRange' => 1990,
                        'maxRange' => 1999,
                    ],
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $filter = "year between 1990 and 1999";
        echo "\nHere's a list of all the movies released in the 90s:\n";
        $result = $service->scan($tableName, $yearsKey, $filter);
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            echo $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }

        echo "\nCleaning up this demo by deleting table $tableName...\n";
        $service->deleteTable($tableName);
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per PHP .
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query

- Scan
- UpdateItem

Azioni

`BatchExecuteStatement`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`BatchExecuteStatement`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function getItemByPartiQLBatch(string $tableName, array $keys): Result
    {
        $statements = [];
        foreach ($keys as $key) {
            list($statement, $parameters) = $this-
>buildStatementAndParameters("SELECT", $tableName, $key['Item']);
            $statements[] = [
                'Statement' => "$statement",
                'Parameters' => $parameters,
            ];
        }

        return $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => $statements,
        ]);
    }

    public function insertItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
```

```
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }

    public function updateItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`BatchWriteItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`BatchWriteItem`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public function writeBatch(string $TableName, array $Batch, int $depth = 2)
   {
       if (--$depth <= 0) {
           throw new Exception("Max depth exceeded. Please try with fewer batch
items or increase depth.");
       }

       $marshal = new Marshaler();
       $total = 0;
       foreach (array_chunk($Batch, 25) as $Items) {
           foreach ($Items as $Item) {
               $BatchWrite['RequestItems'][$TableName][] = ['PutRequest' => ['Item'
=> $marshal->marshalItem($Item)]];
           }
           try {
               echo "Batching another " . count($Items) . " for a total of " .
($total += count($Items)) . " items!\n";
               $response = $this->dynamoDbClient->batchWriteItem($BatchWrite);
               $BatchWrite = [];
           } catch (Exception $e) {
               echo "uh oh...";
               echo $e->getMessage();
               die();
           }
           if ($total >= 250) {
               echo "250 movies is probably enough. Right? We can stop there.\n";
               break;
           }
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchWriteItemsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`CreateTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTable`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare una tabella .

```
        $tableName = "ddb_demo_table_$uuid";
        $service->createTable(
            $tableName,
            [
                new DynamoDBAttribute('year', 'N', 'HASH'),
                new DynamoDBAttribute('title', 'S', 'RANGE')
            ]
        );

    public function createTable(string $tableName, array $attributes)
    {
        $keySchema = [];
        $attributeDefinitions = [];
        foreach ($attributes as $attribute) {
            if (is_a($attribute, DynamoDBAttribute::class)) {
                $keySchema[] = ['AttributeName' => $attribute->AttributeName,
'KeyType' => $attribute->KeyType];
                $attributeDefinitions[] =
                    ['AttributeName' => $attribute->AttributeName, 'AttributeType'
=> $attribute->AttributeType];
            }
        }

        $this->dynamoDbClient->createTable([
            'TableName' => $tableName,
            'KeySchema' => $keySchema,
            'AttributeDefinitions' => $attributeDefinitions,
            'ProvisionedThroughput' => ['ReadCapacityUnits' => 10,
'WriteCapacityUnits' => 10],
```

```
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateTablesezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`DeleteItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteItem`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        $key = [
            'Item' => [
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
                'year' => [
                    'N' => $movieYear,
                ],
            ]
        ];

        $service->deleteItemByKey($tableName, $key);
        echo "But, bad news, this was a trap. That movie has now been deleted
because of your rating...harsh.\n";

    public function deleteItemByKey(string $tableName, array $key)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->deleteItem([
            'Key' => $key['Item'],
            'TableName' => $tableName,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteItemsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`DeleteTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTable`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public function deleteTable(string $TableName)
{
    $this->customWaiter(function () use ($TableName) {
        return $this->dynamoDbClient->deleteTable([
            'TableName' => $TableName,
        ]);
    });
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTablesezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`ExecuteStatement`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ExecuteStatement`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public function insertItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
```

```
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => "$statement",
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
    }

    public function getItemByPartiQL(string $tableName, array $key): Result
    {
        list($statement, $parameters) = $this->buildStatementAndParameters("SELECT",
$tableName, $key['Item']);

        return $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
            'Statement' => $statement,
        ]);
    }

    public function updateItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => $statement,
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => $statement,
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`GetItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetItem`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        $movie = $service->getItemByKey($tableName, $key);
        echo "\nThe movie {$movie['Item']['title']['S']} was released in
{$movie['Item']['year']['N']}.\n";

    public function getItemByKey(string $tableName, array $key)
    {
        return $this->dynamoDbClient->getItem([
            'Key' => $key['Item'],
            'TableName' => $tableName,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetItemsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`ListTables`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTables`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function listTables($exclusiveStartTableName = "", $limit = 100)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->listTables([
            'ExclusiveStartTableName' => $exclusiveStartTableName,
```

```
            'Limit' => $limit,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTablessezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`PutItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutItem`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        echo "What's the name of the last movie you watched?\n";
        while (empty($movieName)) {
            $movieName = testable_readline("Movie name: ");
        }
        echo "And what year was it released?\n";
        $movieYear = "year";
        while (!is_numeric($movieYear) || intval($movieYear) != $movieYear) {
            $movieYear = testable_readline("Year released: ");
        }

        $service->putItem([
            'Item' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$movieYear",
                ],
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
            ],
            'TableName' => $tableName,
        ]);

    public function putItem(array $array)
```

```
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->putItem($array);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutItemsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`Query`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Query`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        $birthKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$birthYear",
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $result = $service->query($tableName, $birthKey);

    public function query(string $tableName, $key)
    {
        $expressionAttributeValues = [];
        $expressionAttributeNames = [];
        $keyConditionExpression = "";
        $index = 1;
        foreach ($key as $name => $value) {
            $keyConditionExpression .= "#" . array_key_first($value) . " = :v
$index,";
            $expressionAttributeNames["#" . array_key_first($value)] =
 array_key_first($value);
            $hold = array_pop($value);
            $expressionAttributeValues[":v$index"] = [
                array_key_first($hold) => array_pop($hold),
```

```
            ];
        }
        $keyConditionExpression = substr($keyConditionExpression, 0, -1);
        $query = [
            'ExpressionAttributeValues' => $expressionAttributeValues,
            'ExpressionAttributeNames' => $expressionAttributeNames,
            'KeyConditionExpression' => $keyConditionExpression,
            'TableName' => $tableName,
        ];
        return $this->dynamoDbClient->query($query);
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per PHP .

`Scan`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`Scan`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        $yearsKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => [
                        'minRange' => 1990,
                        'maxRange' => 1999,
                    ],
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $filter = "year between 1990 and 1999";
        echo "\nHere's a list of all the movies released in the 90s:\n";
        $result = $service->scan($tableName, $yearsKey, $filter);
```

```
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            echo $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }

    public function scan(string $tableName, array $key, string $filters)
    {
        $query = [
            'ExpressionAttributeNames' => ['#year' => 'year'],
            'ExpressionAttributeValues' => [
                ":min" => ['N' => '1990'],
                ":max" => ['N' => '1999'],
            ],
            'FilterExpression' => "#year between :min and :max",
            'TableName' => $tableName,
        ];
        return $this->dynamoDbClient->scan($query);
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Scan nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per PHP .

`UpdateItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`UpdateItem`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        echo "What rating would you like to give {$movie['Item']['title']['S']}?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1 ||
$rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
```

```
        $service->updateItemAttributeByKey($tableName, $key, 'rating', 'N',
$rating);

    public function updateItemAttributeByKey(
        string $tableName,
        array $key,
        string $attributeName,
        string $attributeType,
        string $newValue
    ) {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->updateItem([
            'Key' => $key['Item'],
            'TableName' => $tableName,
            'UpdateExpression' => "set #NV=:NV",
            'ExpressionAttributeNames' => [
                '#NV' => $attributeName,
            ],
            'ExpressionAttributeValues' => [
                ':NV' => [
                    $attributeType => $newValue
                ]
            ],
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateItemsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per PHP

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Esecuzione di una query su una tabella mediante batch di istruzioni PartiQL

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ricezione di un batch di elementi mediante più istruzioni SELECT.
- Aggiunta di un batch di articoli eseguendo più istruzioni INSERT.
- Aggiornamento di un batch di elementi mediante più istruzioni UPDATE.
- Eliminazione di un batch di elementi mediante più istruzioni DELETE.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace DynamoDb\PartiQL_Basics;

use Aws\DynamoDb\Marshaler;
use DynamoDb;
use DynamoDb\DynamoDBAttribute;

use function AwsUtilities\loadMovieData;
use function AwsUtilities\testable_readline;

class GettingStartedWithPartiQLBatch
```

```
{
    public function run()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB - PartiQL getting started demo using
 PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $uuid = uniqid();
        $service = new DynamoDb\DynamoDBService();

        $tableName = "partiql_demo_table_$uuid";
        $service->createTable(
            $tableName,
            [
                new DynamoDBAttribute('year', 'N', 'HASH'),
                new DynamoDBAttribute('title', 'S', 'RANGE')
            ]
        );

        echo "Waiting for table...";
        $service->dynamoDbClient->waitUntil("TableExists", ['TableName' =>
 $tableName]);
        echo "table $tableName found!\n";

        echo "What's the name of the last movie you watched?\n";
        while (empty($movieName)) {
            $movieName = testable_readline("Movie name: ");
        }
        echo "And what year was it released?\n";
        $movieYear = "year";
        while (!is_numeric($movieYear) || intval($movieYear) != $movieYear) {
            $movieYear = testable_readline("Year released: ");
        }
        $key = [
            'Item' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$movieYear",
                ],
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
            ],
```

```
        ];
        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("INSERT", $tableName, $key);
        $service->insertItemByPartiQLBatch($statement, $parameters);

        echo "How would you rate the movie from 1-10?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1 ||
 $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        echo "What was the movie about?\n";
        while (empty($plot)) {
            $plot = testable_readline("Plot summary: ");
        }
        $attributes = [
            new DynamoDBAttribute('rating', 'N', 'HASH', $rating),
            new DynamoDBAttribute('plot', 'S', 'RANGE', $plot),
        ];

        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("UPDATE", $tableName, $key, $attributes);
        $service->updateItemByPartiQLBatch($statement, $parameters);
        echo "Movie added and updated.\n";

        $batch = json_decode(loadMovieData());

        $service->writeBatch($tableName, $batch);

        $movie = $service->getItemByPartiQLBatch($tableName, [$key]);
        echo "\nThe movie {$movie['Responses'][0]['Item']['title']['S']}
        was released in {$movie['Responses'][0]['Item']['year']['N']}.\n";
        echo "What rating would you like to give {$movie['Responses'][0]['Item']
['title']['S']}?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1 ||
 $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        $attributes = [
            new DynamoDBAttribute('rating', 'N', 'HASH', $rating),
            new DynamoDBAttribute('plot', 'S', 'RANGE', $plot)
        ];
```

```
        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("UPDATE", $tableName, $key, $attributes);
        $service->updateItemByPartiQLBatch($statement, $parameters);

        $movie = $service->getItemByPartiQLBatch($tableName, [$key]);
        echo "Okay, you have rated {$movie['Responses'][0]['Item']['title']['S']}
        as a {$movie['Responses'][0]['Item']['rating']['N']}\n";

        $service->deleteItemByPartiQLBatch($statement, $parameters);
        echo "But, bad news, this was a trap. That movie has now been deleted
 because of your rating...harsh.\n";

        echo "That's okay though. The book was better. Now, for something lighter,
 in what year were you born?\n";
        $birthYear = "not a number";
        while (!is_numeric($birthYear) || $birthYear >= date("Y")) {
            $birthYear = testable_readline("Birth year: ");
        }
        $birthKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$birthYear",
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $result = $service->query($tableName, $birthKey);
        $marshal = new Marshaler();
        echo "Here are the movies in our collection released the year you were born:
\n";
        $oops = "Oops! There were no movies released in that year (that we know of).
\n";
        $display = "";
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            $display .= $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }
        echo ($display) ?: $oops;

        $yearsKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => [
                        'minRange' => 1990,
                        'maxRange' => 1999,
```

```
                    ],
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $filter = "year between 1990 and 1999";
        echo "\nHere's a list of all the movies released in the 90s:\n";
        $result = $service->scan($tableName, $yearsKey, $filter);
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            echo $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }

        echo "\nCleaning up this demo by deleting table $tableName...\n";
        $service->deleteTable($tableName);
    }
}

    public function insertItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }

    public function getItemByPartiQLBatch(string $tableName, array $keys): Result
    {
        $statements = [];
        foreach ($keys as $key) {
            list($statement, $parameters) = $this-
>buildStatementAndParameters("SELECT", $tableName, $key['Item']);
            $statements[] = [
                'Statement' => "$statement",
                'Parameters' => $parameters,
            ];
        }

        return $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => $statements,
        ]);
```

```
    }

    public function updateItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Esecuzione di una query mediante PartiQL

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ricezione di un articolo eseguendo un'istruzione SELECT.
- Aggiunta di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione INSERT.
- Aggiornamento di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione UPDATE.
- Eliminazione di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione DELETE.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace DynamoDb\PartiQL_Basics;

use Aws\DynamoDb\Marshaler;
use DynamoDb;
use DynamoDb\DynamoDBAttribute;

use function AwsUtilities\testable_readline;
use function AwsUtilities\loadMovieData;

class GettingStartedWithPartiQL
{
    public function run()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB - PartiQL getting started demo using
 PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $uuid = uniqid();
        $service = new DynamoDb\DynamoDBService();

        $tableName = "partiql_demo_table_$uuid";
        $service->createTable(
            $tableName,
            [
                new DynamoDBAttribute('year', 'N', 'HASH'),
                new DynamoDBAttribute('title', 'S', 'RANGE')
            ]
        );

        echo "Waiting for table...";
        $service->dynamoDbClient->waitUntil("TableExists", ['TableName' =>
 $tableName]);
```

```
        echo "table $tableName found!\n";

        echo "What's the name of the last movie you watched?\n";
        while (empty($movieName)) {
            $movieName = testable_readline("Movie name: ");
        }
        echo "And what year was it released?\n";
        $movieYear = "year";
        while (!is_numeric($movieYear) || intval($movieYear) != $movieYear) {
            $movieYear = testable_readline("Year released: ");
        }
        $key = [
            'Item' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$movieYear",
                ],
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
            ],
        ];
        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("INSERT", $tableName, $key);
        $service->insertItemByPartiQL($statement, $parameters);

        echo "How would you rate the movie from 1-10?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1 ||
 $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        echo "What was the movie about?\n";
        while (empty($plot)) {
            $plot = testable_readline("Plot summary: ");
        }
        $attributes = [
            new DynamoDBAttribute('rating', 'N', 'HASH', $rating),
            new DynamoDBAttribute('plot', 'S', 'RANGE', $plot),
        ];

        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("UPDATE", $tableName, $key, $attributes);
        $service->updateItemByPartiQL($statement, $parameters);
        echo "Movie added and updated.\n";
```

```
        $batch = json_decode(loadMovieData());

        $service->writeBatch($tableName, $batch);

        $movie = $service->getItemByPartiQL($tableName, $key);
        echo "\nThe movie {$movie['Items'][0]['title']['S']} was released in
 {$movie['Items'][0]['year']['N']}.\n";
        echo "What rating would you like to give {$movie['Items'][0]['title']['S']}?
\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1 ||
 $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        $attributes = [
            new DynamoDBAttribute('rating', 'N', 'HASH', $rating),
            new DynamoDBAttribute('plot', 'S', 'RANGE', $plot)
        ];
        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("UPDATE", $tableName, $key, $attributes);
        $service->updateItemByPartiQL($statement, $parameters);

        $movie = $service->getItemByPartiQL($tableName, $key);
        echo "Okay, you have rated {$movie['Items'][0]['title']['S']} as a
 {$movie['Items'][0]['rating']['N']}\n";

        $service->deleteItemByPartiQL($statement, $parameters);
        echo "But, bad news, this was a trap. That movie has now been deleted
 because of your rating...harsh.\n";

        echo "That's okay though. The book was better. Now, for something lighter,
 in what year were you born?\n";
        $birthYear = "not a number";
        while (!is_numeric($birthYear) || $birthYear >= date("Y")) {
            $birthYear = testable_readline("Birth year: ");
        }
        $birthKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$birthYear",
                ],
```

```
            ],
        ];
        $result = $service->query($tableName, $birthKey);
        $marshal = new Marshaler();
        echo "Here are the movies in our collection released the year you were born:
\n";
        $oops = "Oops! There were no movies released in that year (that we know of).
\n";
        $display = "";
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            $display .= $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }
        echo ($display) ?: $oops;

        $yearsKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => [
                        'minRange' => 1990,
                        'maxRange' => 1999,
                    ],
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $filter = "year between 1990 and 1999";
        echo "\nHere's a list of all the movies released in the 90s:\n";
        $result = $service->scan($tableName, $yearsKey, $filter);
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            echo $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }

        echo "\nCleaning up this demo by deleting table $tableName...\n";
        $service->deleteTable($tableName);
    }
}

    public function insertItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => "$statement",
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
```

```
    }

    public function getItemByPartiQL(string $tableName, array $key): Result
    {
        list($statement, $parameters) = $this->buildStatementAndParameters("SELECT",
$tableName, $key['Item']);

        return $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
            'Statement' => $statement,
        ]);
    }

    public function updateItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => $statement,
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => $statement,
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Esempi serverless

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbEvent;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends DynamoDbHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;

    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleDynamoDb(DynamoDbEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing DynamoDb table items");
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record) {
            $eventName = $record->getEventName();
            $keys = $record->getKeys();
            $old = $record->getOldImage();
```

```
            $new = $record->getNewImage();

            $this->logger->info("Event Name:".$eventName."\n");
            $this->logger->info("Keys:". json_encode($keys)."\n");
            $this->logger->info("Old Image:". json_encode($old)."\n");
            $this->logger->info("New Image:". json_encode($new));

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data

            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be marked
 as failed
        }

        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords items");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di DynamoDB con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity
```

```
use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
    {
        $dynamoDbEvent = new DynamoDbEvent($event);
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");

        $records = $dynamoDbEvent->getRecords();
        $failedRecords = [];
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                $data = $record->getData();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $failedRecords[] = $record->getSequenceNumber();
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");

        // change format for the response
        $failures = array_map(
            fn(string $sequenceNumber) => ['itemIdentifier' => $sequenceNumber],
            $failedRecords
```

```
        );

        return [
            'batchItemFailures' => $failures
        ];
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

EC2 Esempi di Amazon che utilizzano SDK for PHP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando il AWS SDK per PHP con Amazon EC2.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateVpc`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateVpc`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * @param string $cidr
     * @return array
     */
    public function createVpc(string $cidr): array
    {
        try {
            $result = $this->ec2Client->createVpc([
                "CidrBlock" => $cidr,
            ]);
            return $result['Vpc'];
        }catch(Ec2Exception $caught){
            echo "There was a problem creating the VPC: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateVpcsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`CreateVpcEndpoint`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateVpcEndpoint`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * @param string $serviceName
     * @param string $vpcId
     * @param array $routeTableIds
     * @return array
```

```
     */
    public function createVpcEndpoint(string $serviceName, string $vpcId, array
 $routeTableIds): array
    {
        try {
            $result = $this->ec2Client->createVpcEndpoint([
                'ServiceName' => $serviceName,
                'VpcId' => $vpcId,
                'RouteTableIds' => $routeTableIds,
            ]);

            return $result["VpcEndpoint"];
        } catch(Ec2Exception $caught){
            echo "There was a problem creating the VPC Endpoint: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateVpcEndpointconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`DeleteVpc`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteVpc`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * @param string $vpcId
     * @return void
     */
    public function deleteVpc(string $vpcId)
    {
```

```
        try {
            $this->ec2Client->deleteVpc([
                "VpcId" => $vpcId,
            ]);
        }catch(Ec2Exception $caught){
            echo "There was a problem deleting the VPC: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteVpcconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`DeleteVpcEndpoints`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteVpcEndpoints`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * @param string $vpcEndpointId
     * @return void
     */
    public function deleteVpcEndpoint(string $vpcEndpointId)
    {
        try {
            $this->ec2Client->deleteVpcEndpoints([
                "VpcEndpointIds" => [$vpcEndpointId],
            ]);
        }catch (Ec2Exception $caught){
            echo "There was a problem deleting the VPC Endpoint: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
```

```
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteVpcEndpointsconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`DescribeRouteTables`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeRouteTables`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /**
     * @param array $routeTableIds
     * @param array $filters
     * @return array
     */
    public function describeRouteTables(array $routeTableIds = [], array $filters =
[]): array
    {
        $parameters = [];
        if($routeTableIds){
            $parameters['RouteTableIds'] = $routeTableIds;
        }
        if($filters){
            $parameters['Filters'] = $filters;
        }
        try {
            $paginator = $this->ec2Client->getPaginator("DescribeRouteTables",
$parameters);
            $contents = [];
            foreach ($paginator as $result) {
                foreach ($result['RouteTables'] as $object) {
```

```
                    $contents[] = $object['RouteTableId'];
                }
            }
        }catch (Ec2Exception $caught){
            echo "There was a problem paginating the results of DescribeRouteTables:
{$caught->getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
        return $contents;
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeRouteTablesconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

AWS Glue esempi che utilizzano SDK for PHP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per PHP with AWS Glue.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un crawler che esegue la scansione di un bucket Amazon S3 pubblico e genera un database di metadati in formato CSV.
- Elenca le informazioni su database e tabelle nel tuo AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- Crea un processo per estrarre i dati CSV dal bucket S3, trasformare i dati e caricare l'output in formato JSON in un altro bucket S3.
- Elenca le informazioni sulle esecuzioni dei processi, visualizza i dati trasformati e pulisci le risorse.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tutorial: Guida introduttiva a AWS Glue Studio.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace Glue;

use Aws\Glue\GlueClient;
use Aws\S3\S3Client;
use AwsUtilities\AWSServiceClass;
use GuzzleHttp\Psr7\Stream;
use Iam\IAMService;

class GettingStartedWithGlue
{
    public function run()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the AWS Glue getting started demo using PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $clientArgs = [
            'region' => 'us-west-2',
            'version' => 'latest',
            'profile' => 'default',
        ];
        $uniqid = uniqid();
```

```
        $glueClient = new GlueClient($clientArgs);
        $glueService = new GlueService($glueClient);
        $iamService = new IAMService();
        $crawlerName = "example-crawler-test-" . $uniqid;

        AWSServiceClass::$waitTime = 5;
        AWSServiceClass::$maxWaitAttempts = 20;

        $role = $iamService->getRole("AWSGlueServiceRole-DocExample");

        $databaseName = "doc-example-database-$uniqid";
        $path = 's3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv';
        $glueService->createCrawler($crawlerName, $role['Role']['Arn'],
$databaseName, $path);
        $glueService->startCrawler($crawlerName);

        echo "Waiting for crawler";
        do {
            $crawler = $glueService->getCrawler($crawlerName);
            echo ".";
            sleep(10);
        } while ($crawler['Crawler']['State'] != "READY");
        echo "\n";

        $database = $glueService->getDatabase($databaseName);
        echo "Found a database named " . $database['Database']['Name'] . "\n";

        //Upload job script
        $s3client = new S3Client($clientArgs);
        $bucketName = "test-glue-bucket-" . $uniqid;
        $s3client->createBucket([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'CreateBucketConfiguration' => ['LocationConstraint' => 'us-west-2'],
        ]);

        $s3client->putObject([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Key' => 'run_job.py',
            'SourceFile' => __DIR__ . '/flight_etl_job_script.py'
        ]);
        $s3client->putObject([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Key' => 'setup_scenario_getting_started.yaml',
```

```
            'SourceFile' => __DIR__ . '/setup_scenario_getting_started.yaml'
        ]);

        $tables = $glueService->getTables($databaseName);

        $jobName = 'test-job-' . $uniqid;
        $scriptLocation = "s3://$bucketName/run_job.py";
        $job = $glueService->createJob($jobName, $role['Role']['Arn'],
$scriptLocation);

        $outputBucketUrl = "s3://$bucketName";
        $runId = $glueService->startJobRun($jobName, $databaseName, $tables,
$outputBucketUrl)['JobRunId'];

        echo "waiting for job";
        do {
            $jobRun = $glueService->getJobRun($jobName, $runId);
            echo ".";
            sleep(10);
        } while (!array_intersect([$jobRun['JobRun']['JobRunState']], ['SUCCEEDED',
'STOPPED', 'FAILED', 'TIMEOUT']));
        echo "\n";

        $jobRuns = $glueService->getJobRuns($jobName);

        $objects = $s3client->listObjects([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
        ])['Contents'];

        foreach ($objects as $object) {
            echo $object['Key'] . "\n";
        }

        echo "Downloading " . $objects[1]['Key'] . "\n";
        /** @var Stream $downloadObject */
        $downloadObject = $s3client->getObject([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Key' => $objects[1]['Key'],
        ])['Body']->getContents();
        echo "Here is the first 1000 characters in the object.";
        echo substr($downloadObject, 0, 1000);

        $jobs = $glueService->listJobs();
        echo "Current jobs:\n";
```

```
        foreach ($jobs['JobNames'] as $jobsName) {
            echo "{$jobsName}\n";
        }

        echo "Delete the job.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteJob([
            'JobName' => $job['Name'],
        ]);

        echo "Delete the tables.\n";
        foreach ($tables['TableList'] as $table) {
            $glueService->deleteTable($table['Name'], $databaseName);
        }

        echo "Delete the databases.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteDatabase([
            'Name' => $databaseName,
        ]);

        echo "Delete the crawler.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);

        $deleteObjects = $s3client->listObjectsV2([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
        ]);
        echo "Delete all objects in the bucket.\n";
        $deleteObjects = $s3client->deleteObjects([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Delete' => [
                'Objects' => $deleteObjects['Contents'],
            ]
        ]);
        echo "Delete the bucket.\n";
        $s3client->deleteBucket(['Bucket' => $bucketName]);

        echo "This job was brought to you by the number $uniqid\n";
    }
}

namespace Glue;

use Aws\Glue\GlueClient;
```

```
use Aws\Result;

use function PHPUnit\Framework\isEmpty;

class GlueService extends \AwsUtilities\AWSServiceClass
{
    protected GlueClient $glueClient;

    public function __construct($glueClient)
    {
        $this->glueClient = $glueClient;
    }

    public function getCrawler($crawlerName)
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($crawlerName) {
            return $this->glueClient->getCrawler([
                'Name' => $crawlerName,
            ]);
        });
    }

    public function createCrawler($crawlerName, $role, $databaseName, $path): Result
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($crawlerName, $role,
 $databaseName, $path) {
            return $this->glueClient->createCrawler([
                'Name' => $crawlerName,
                'Role' => $role,
                'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
                'Targets' => [
                    'S3Targets' =>
                        [[
                            'Path' => $path,
                        ]]
                ],
            ]);
        });
    }

    public function startCrawler($crawlerName): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->startCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
```

```
        ]);
    }

    public function getDatabase(string $databaseName): Result
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($databaseName) {
            return $this->glueClient->getDatabase([
                'Name' => $databaseName,
            ]);
        });
    }

    public function getTables($databaseName): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->getTables([
            'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
        ]);
    }

    public function createJob($jobName, $role, $scriptLocation, $pythonVersion =
'3', $glueVersion = '3.0'): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->createJob([
            'Name' => $jobName,
            'Role' => $role,
            'Command' => [
                'Name' => 'glueetl',
                'ScriptLocation' => $scriptLocation,
                'PythonVersion' => $pythonVersion,
            ],
            'GlueVersion' => $glueVersion,
        ]);
    }

    public function startJobRun($jobName, $databaseName, $tables, $outputBucketUrl):
Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->startJobRun([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
            'Arguments' => [
                'input_database' => $databaseName,
                'input_table' => $tables['TableList'][0]['Name'],
                'output_bucket_url' => $outputBucketUrl,
                '--input_database' => $databaseName,
```

```
                '--input_table' => $tables['TableList'][0]['Name'],
                '--output_bucket_url' => $outputBucketUrl,
            ],
        ]);
    }

    public function listJobs($maxResults = null, $nextToken = null, $tags = []):
Result
    {
        $arguments = [];
        if ($maxResults) {
            $arguments['MaxResults'] = $maxResults;
        }
        if ($nextToken) {
            $arguments['NextToken'] = $nextToken;
        }
        if (!empty($tags)) {
            $arguments['Tags'] = $tags;
        }
        return $this->glueClient->listJobs($arguments);
    }

    public function getJobRuns($jobName, $maxResults = 0, $nextToken = ''): Result
    {
        $arguments = ['JobName' => $jobName];
        if ($maxResults) {
            $arguments['MaxResults'] = $maxResults;
        }
        if ($nextToken) {
            $arguments['NextToken'] = $nextToken;
        }
        return $this->glueClient->getJobRuns($arguments);
    }

    public function getJobRun($jobName, $runId, $predecessorsIncluded = false):
Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->getJobRun([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
            'RunId' => $runId,
            'PredecessorsIncluded' => $predecessorsIncluded,
        ]);
    }
```

```
    public function deleteJob($jobName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteJob([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteTable($tableName, $databaseName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteTable([
            'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
            'Name' => $tableName,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteDatabase($databaseName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteDatabase([
            'Name' => $databaseName,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteCrawler($crawlerName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per PHP .
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler

- GetDatabase
- GetDatabases
- GetJob
- GetJobRun
- GetJobRuns
- GetTables
- ListJobs
- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

Azioni

`CreateCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateCrawler`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        $crawlerName = "example-crawler-test-" . $uniqid;

        $role = $iamService->getRole("AWSGlueServiceRole-DocExample");

        $path = 's3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv';
        $glueService->createCrawler($crawlerName, $role['Role']['Arn'],
$databaseName, $path);

    public function createCrawler($crawlerName, $role, $databaseName, $path): Result
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($crawlerName, $role,
$databaseName, $path) {
            return $this->glueClient->createCrawler([
                'Name' => $crawlerName,
```

```
                'Role' => $role,
                'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
                'Targets' => [
                    'S3Targets' =>
                        [[
                            'Path' => $path,
                        ]]
                ],
            ]);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`CreateJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateJob`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        $role = $iamService->getRole("AWSGlueServiceRole-DocExample");

        $jobName = 'test-job-' . $uniqid;

        $scriptLocation = "s3://$bucketName/run_job.py";
        $job = $glueService->createJob($jobName, $role['Role']['Arn'],
$scriptLocation);

    public function createJob($jobName, $role, $scriptLocation, $pythonVersion =
'3', $glueVersion = '3.0'): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->createJob([
            'Name' => $jobName,
            'Role' => $role,
            'Command' => [
```

```
                'Name' => 'glueetl',
                'ScriptLocation' => $scriptLocation,
                'PythonVersion' => $pythonVersion,
            ],
            'GlueVersion' => $glueVersion,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateJobconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`DeleteCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteCrawler`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        echo "Delete the crawler.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);

    public function deleteCrawler($crawlerName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`DeleteDatabase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDatabase`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        echo "Delete the databases.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteDatabase([
            'Name' => $databaseName,
        ]);

    public function deleteDatabase($databaseName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteDatabase([
            'Name' => $databaseName,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteDatabaseconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`DeleteJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteJob`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        echo "Delete the job.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteJob([
            'JobName' => $job['Name'],
        ]);
```

```
    public function deleteJob($jobName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteJob([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteJobconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`DeleteTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTable`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        echo "Delete the tables.\n";
        foreach ($tables['TableList'] as $table) {
            $glueService->deleteTable($table['Name'], $databaseName);
        }

    public function deleteTable($tableName, $databaseName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteTable([
            'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
            'Name' => $tableName,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTableconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`GetCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetCrawler`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        echo "Waiting for crawler";
        do {
            $crawler = $glueService->getCrawler($crawlerName);
            echo ".";
            sleep(10);
        } while ($crawler['Crawler']['State'] != "READY");
        echo "\n";

    public function getCrawler($crawlerName)
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($crawlerName) {
            return $this->glueClient->getCrawler([
                'Name' => $crawlerName,
            ]);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`GetDatabase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetDatabase`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        $databaseName = "doc-example-database-$uniqid";

        $database = $glueService->getDatabase($databaseName);
        echo "Found a database named " . $database['Database']['Name'] . "\n";

    public function getDatabase(string $databaseName): Result
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($databaseName) {
            return $this->glueClient->getDatabase([
                'Name' => $databaseName,
            ]);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetDatabaseconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`GetJobRun`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetJobRun`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        $jobName = 'test-job-' . $uniqid;

        $outputBucketUrl = "s3://$bucketName";
        $runId = $glueService->startJobRun($jobName, $databaseName, $tables,
$outputBucketUrl)['JobRunId'];

        echo "waiting for job";
        do {
            $jobRun = $glueService->getJobRun($jobName, $runId);
            echo ".";
            sleep(10);
```

```
        } while (!array_intersect([$jobRun['JobRun']['JobRunState']], ['SUCCEEDED',
'STOPPED', 'FAILED', 'TIMEOUT']));
        echo "\n";

    public function getJobRun($jobName, $runId, $predecessorsIncluded = false):
Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->getJobRun([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
            'RunId' => $runId,
            'PredecessorsIncluded' => $predecessorsIncluded,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetJobRunconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`GetJobRuns`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetJobRuns`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        $jobName = 'test-job-' . $uniqid;

        $jobRuns = $glueService->getJobRuns($jobName);

    public function getJobRuns($jobName, $maxResults = 0, $nextToken = ''): Result
    {
        $arguments = ['JobName' => $jobName];
        if ($maxResults) {
            $arguments['MaxResults'] = $maxResults;
        }
        if ($nextToken) {
            $arguments['NextToken'] = $nextToken;
```

```
        }
        return $this->glueClient->getJobRuns($arguments);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetJobRunsconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`GetTables`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetTables`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        $databaseName = "doc-example-database-$uniqid";

        $tables = $glueService->getTables($databaseName);

    public function getTables($databaseName): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->getTables([
            'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetTablesconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`ListJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListJobs`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        $jobs = $glueService->listJobs();
        echo "Current jobs:\n";
        foreach ($jobs['JobNames'] as $jobsName) {
            echo "{$jobsName}\n";
        }

    public function listJobs($maxResults = null, $nextToken = null, $tags = []):
Result
    {
        $arguments = [];
        if ($maxResults) {
            $arguments['MaxResults'] = $maxResults;
        }
        if ($nextToken) {
            $arguments['NextToken'] = $nextToken;
        }
        if (!empty($tags)) {
            $arguments['Tags'] = $tags;
        }
        return $this->glueClient->listJobs($arguments);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListJobsconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`StartCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartCrawler`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        $crawlerName = "example-crawler-test-" . $uniqid;

        $databaseName = "doc-example-database-$uniqid";

        $glueService->startCrawler($crawlerName);

    public function startCrawler($crawlerName): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->startCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`StartJobRun`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartJobRun`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        $jobName = 'test-job-' . $uniqid;

        $databaseName = "doc-example-database-$uniqid";
```

```
        $tables = $glueService->getTables($databaseName);

        $outputBucketUrl = "s3://$bucketName";
        $runId = $glueService->startJobRun($jobName, $databaseName, $tables,
$outputBucketUrl)['JobRunId'];

    public function startJobRun($jobName, $databaseName, $tables, $outputBucketUrl):
Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->startJobRun([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
            'Arguments' => [
                'input_database' => $databaseName,
                'input_table' => $tables['TableList'][0]['Name'],
                'output_bucket_url' => $outputBucketUrl,
                '--input_database' => $databaseName,
                '--input_table' => $tables['TableList'][0]['Name'],
                '--output_bucket_url' => $outputBucketUrl,
            ],
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartJobRunconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Esempi IAM che utilizzano SDK for PHP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per PHP with IAM.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base

- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un utente e assumere un ruolo.

> **Warning**
>
> Per evitare rischi per la sicurezza, non utilizzare gli utenti IAM per l'autenticazione quando sviluppi software creato ad hoc o lavori con dati reali. Utilizza invece la federazione con un provider di identità come AWS IAM Identity Center.

- Crea un utente che non disponga di autorizzazioni.
- Crea un ruolo che conceda l'autorizzazione per elencare i bucket Amazon S3 per l'account.
- Aggiungi una policy per consentire all'utente di assumere il ruolo.
- Assumi il ruolo ed elenca i bucket S3 utilizzando le credenziali temporanee, quindi ripulisci le risorse.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace Iam\Basics;

require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Credentials\Credentials;
use Aws\S3\Exception\S3Exception;
use Aws\S3\S3Client;
use Aws\Sts\StsClient;
use Iam\IAMService;
```

```
echo("\n");
echo("--------------------------------------\n");
print("Welcome to the IAM getting started demo using PHP!\n");
echo("--------------------------------------\n");

$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

$user = $service->createUser("iam_demo_user_$uuid");
echo "Created user with the arn: {$user['Arn']}\n";

$key = $service->createAccessKey($user['UserName']);
$assumeRolePolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Principal\": {\"AWS\": \"{$user['Arn']}\"},
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
                }]
            }";
$assumeRoleRole = $service->createRole("iam_demo_role_$uuid",
 $assumeRolePolicyDocument);
echo "Created role: {$assumeRoleRole['RoleName']}\n";

$listAllBucketsPolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\",
                    \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:s3:::*\"}]
}";
$listAllBucketsPolicy = $service->createPolicy("iam_demo_policy_$uuid",
 $listAllBucketsPolicyDocument);
echo "Created policy: {$listAllBucketsPolicy['PolicyName']}\n";

$service->attachRolePolicy($assumeRoleRole['RoleName'],
 $listAllBucketsPolicy['Arn']);

$inlinePolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\",
```

```
                    \"Resource\": \"{$assumeRoleRole['Arn']}\"}]
}";
$inlinePolicy = $service->createUserPolicy("iam_demo_inline_policy_$uuid",
 $inlinePolicyDocument, $user['UserName']);
//First, fail to list the buckets with the user
$credentials = new Credentials($key['AccessKeyId'], $key['SecretAccessKey']);
$s3Client = new S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2', 'version' => 'latest',
 'credentials' => $credentials]);
try {
    $s3Client->listBuckets([
    ]);
    echo "this should not run";
} catch (S3Exception $exception) {
    echo "successfully failed!\n";
}

$stsClient = new StsClient(['region' => 'us-west-2', 'version' => 'latest',
 'credentials' => $credentials]);
sleep(10);
$assumedRole = $stsClient->assumeRole([
    'RoleArn' => $assumeRoleRole['Arn'],
    'RoleSessionName' => "DemoAssumeRoleSession_$uuid",
]);
$assumedCredentials = [
    'key' => $assumedRole['Credentials']['AccessKeyId'],
    'secret' => $assumedRole['Credentials']['SecretAccessKey'],
    'token' => $assumedRole['Credentials']['SessionToken'],
];
$s3Client = new S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2', 'version' => 'latest',
 'credentials' => $assumedCredentials]);
try {
    $s3Client->listBuckets([]);
    echo "this should now run!\n";
} catch (S3Exception $exception) {
    echo "this should now not fail\n";
}

$service->detachRolePolicy($assumeRoleRole['RoleName'],
 $listAllBucketsPolicy['Arn']);
$deletePolicy = $service->deletePolicy($listAllBucketsPolicy['Arn']);
echo "Delete policy: {$listAllBucketsPolicy['PolicyName']}\n";
$deletedRole = $service->deleteRole($assumeRoleRole['Arn']);
echo "Deleted role: {$assumeRoleRole['RoleName']}\n";
$deletedKey = $service->deleteAccessKey($key['AccessKeyId'], $user['UserName']);
```

```
$deletedUser = $service->deleteUser($user['UserName']);
echo "Delete user: {$user['UserName']}\n";
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per PHP .
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

Azioni

`AttachRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`AttachRolePolicy`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();
```

```
$assumeRolePolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Principal\": {\"AWS\": \"{$user['Arn']}\"},
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
                }]
            }";
$assumeRoleRole = $service->createRole("iam_demo_role_$uuid",
 $assumeRolePolicyDocument);
echo "Created role: {$assumeRoleRole['RoleName']}\n";

$listAllBucketsPolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\",
                    \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:s3:::*\"}]
}";
$listAllBucketsPolicy = $service->createPolicy("iam_demo_policy_$uuid",
 $listAllBucketsPolicyDocument);
echo "Created policy: {$listAllBucketsPolicy['PolicyName']}\n";

$service->attachRolePolicy($assumeRoleRole['RoleName'],
 $listAllBucketsPolicy['Arn']);

    public function attachRolePolicy($roleName, $policyArn)
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($roleName, $policyArn) {
            $this->iamClient->attachRolePolicy([
                'PolicyArn' => $policyArn,
                'RoleName' => $roleName,
            ]);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AttachRolePolicyconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`CreatePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreatePolicy`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

$listAllBucketsPolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\",
                    \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:s3:::*\"}]
}";
$listAllBucketsPolicy = $service->createPolicy("iam_demo_policy_$uuid",
 $listAllBucketsPolicyDocument);
echo "Created policy: {$listAllBucketsPolicy['PolicyName']}\n";

    /**
     * @param string $policyName
     * @param string $policyDocument
     * @return array
     */
    public function createPolicy(string $policyName, string $policyDocument)
    {
        $result = $this->customWaiter(function () use ($policyName, $policyDocument)
 {
            return $this->iamClient->createPolicy([
                'PolicyName' => $policyName,
                'PolicyDocument' => $policyDocument,
            ]);
        });
        return $result['Policy'];
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreatePolicyconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`CreateRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateRole`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

$assumeRolePolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Principal\": {\"AWS\": \"{$user['Arn']}\"},
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
                }]
            }";
$assumeRoleRole = $service->createRole("iam_demo_role_$uuid",
 $assumeRolePolicyDocument);
echo "Created role: {$assumeRoleRole['RoleName']}\n";

    /**
     * @param string $roleName
     * @param string $rolePolicyDocument
     * @return array
     * @throws AwsException
     */
    public function createRole(string $roleName, string $rolePolicyDocument)
    {
        $result = $this->customWaiter(function () use ($roleName,
 $rolePolicyDocument) {
            return $this->iamClient->createRole([
                'AssumeRolePolicyDocument' => $rolePolicyDocument,
                'RoleName' => $roleName,
            ]);
        });
        return $result['Role'];
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateRoleconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`CreateServiceLinkedRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateServiceLinkedRole`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function createServiceLinkedRole($awsServiceName, $customSuffix = "",
 $description = "")
    {
        $createServiceLinkedRoleArguments = ['AWSServiceName' => $awsServiceName];
        if ($customSuffix) {
            $createServiceLinkedRoleArguments['CustomSuffix'] = $customSuffix;
        }
        if ($description) {
            $createServiceLinkedRoleArguments['Description'] = $description;
        }
        return $this->iamClient-
>createServiceLinkedRole($createServiceLinkedRoleArguments);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateServiceLinkedRoleconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`CreateUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateUser`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

$user = $service->createUser("iam_demo_user_$uuid");
echo "Created user with the arn: {$user['Arn']}\n";


    /**
     * @param string $name
     * @return array
     * @throws AwsException
     */
    public function createUser(string $name): array
    {
        $result = $this->iamClient->createUser([
            'UserName' => $name,
        ]);

        return $result['User'];
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateUserconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`GetAccountPasswordPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetAccountPasswordPolicy`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function getAccountPasswordPolicy()
    {
        return $this->iamClient->getAccountPasswordPolicy();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetAccountPasswordPolicyconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`GetPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetPolicy`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function getPolicy($policyArn)
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($policyArn) {
            return $this->iamClient->getPolicy(['PolicyArn' => $policyArn]);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetPolicyconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`GetRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetRole`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function getRole($roleName)
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($roleName) {
            return $this->iamClient->getRole(['RoleName' => $roleName]);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetRoleconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`ListAttachedRolePolicies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListAttachedRolePolicies`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listAttachedRolePolicies($roleName, $pathPrefix = "", $marker =
 "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listAttachRolePoliciesArguments = ['RoleName' => $roleName];
        if ($pathPrefix) {
            $listAttachRolePoliciesArguments['PathPrefix'] = $pathPrefix;
        }
        if ($marker) {
            $listAttachRolePoliciesArguments['Marker'] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listAttachRolePoliciesArguments['MaxItems'] = $maxItems;
        }
        return $this->iamClient-
>listAttachedRolePolicies($listAttachRolePoliciesArguments);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAttachedRolePoliciesconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`ListGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListGroups`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listGroups($pathPrefix = "", $marker = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listGroupsArguments = [];
```

```
        if ($pathPrefix) {
            $listGroupsArguments["PathPrefix"] = $pathPrefix;
        }
        if ($marker) {
            $listGroupsArguments["Marker"] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listGroupsArguments["MaxItems"] = $maxItems;
        }

        return $this->iamClient->listGroups($listGroupsArguments);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListGroupsconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`ListPolicies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListPolicies`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listPolicies($pathPrefix = "", $marker = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listPoliciesArguments = [];
        if ($pathPrefix) {
            $listPoliciesArguments["PathPrefix"] = $pathPrefix;
        }
        if ($marker) {
            $listPoliciesArguments["Marker"] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
```

```
            $listPoliciesArguments["MaxItems"] = $maxItems;
        }

        return $this->iamClient->listPolicies($listPoliciesArguments);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListPoliciesconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`ListRolePolicies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListRolePolicies`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listRolePolicies($roleName, $marker = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listRolePoliciesArguments = ['RoleName' => $roleName];
        if ($marker) {
            $listRolePoliciesArguments['Marker'] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listRolePoliciesArguments['MaxItems'] = $maxItems;
        }
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($listRolePoliciesArguments) {
            return $this->iamClient->listRolePolicies($listRolePoliciesArguments);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListRolePoliciesconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`ListRoles`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListRoles`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    /**
     * @param string $pathPrefix
     * @param string $marker
     * @param int $maxItems
     * @return Result
     * $roles = $service->listRoles();
     */
    public function listRoles($pathPrefix = "", $marker = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listRolesArguments = [];
        if ($pathPrefix) {
            $listRolesArguments["PathPrefix"] = $pathPrefix;
        }
        if ($marker) {
            $listRolesArguments["Marker"] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listRolesArguments["MaxItems"] = $maxItems;
        }
        return $this->iamClient->listRoles($listRolesArguments);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListRolesconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`ListSAMLProviders`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListSAMLProviders`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listSAMLProviders()
    {
        return $this->iamClient->listSAMLProviders();
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta List SAMLProviders in AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`ListUsers`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListUsers`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listUsers($pathPrefix = "", $marker = "", $maxItems = 0)
```

```
    {
        $listUsersArguments = [];
        if ($pathPrefix) {
            $listUsersArguments["PathPrefix"] = $pathPrefix;
        }
        if ($marker) {
            $listUsersArguments["Marker"] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listUsersArguments["MaxItems"] = $maxItems;
        }

        return $this->iamClient->listUsers($listUsersArguments);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListUsersconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Esempi di Kinesis con SDK for PHP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per PHP con Kinesis.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Esempi serverless

Esempi serverless

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione recupera il payload Kinesis, lo decodifica da Base64 e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisEvent;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends KinesisHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleKinesis(KinesisEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $event->getRecords();
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            $data = $record->getData();
            $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
```

```
            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be marked
 as failed
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';
```

```
class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
    {
        $kinesisEvent = new KinesisEvent($event);
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $kinesisEvent->getRecords();

        $failedRecords = [];
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                $data = $record->getData();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $failedRecords[] = $record->getSequenceNumber();
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");

        // change format for the response
        $failures = array_map(
            fn(string $sequenceNumber) => ['itemIdentifier' => $sequenceNumber],
            $failedRecords
        );

        return [
            'batchItemFailures' => $failures
        ];
    }
```

```
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

AWS KMS esempi che utilizzano SDK for PHP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per PHP with AWS KMS.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve AWS Key Management Service

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS Key Management Service.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
include "vendor/autoload.php";

use Aws\Kms\KmsClient;

echo "This file shows how to connect to the KmsClient, uses a paginator to get the
 keys for the account, and lists the KeyIds for up to 10 keys.\n";
```

```
$client = new KmsClient([]);

$pageLength = 10; // Change this value to change the number of records shown, or to
 break up the result into pages.

$keys = [];
$keysPaginator = $client->getPaginator("ListKeys", ['Limit' => $pageLength]);
foreach($keysPaginator as $page){
    foreach($page['Keys'] as $index => $key){
        echo "The $index index Key's ID is: {$key['KeyId']}\n";
    }
    echo "End of page one of results. Alter the \$pageLength variable to see more
 results.\n";
    break;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListKeysconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creare una chiave KMS.
- Elenca le chiavi KMS del tuo account e ottieni dettagli su di esse.
- Abilitare e disabilitare le chiavi KMS.
- Genera una chiave dati simmetrica che può essere utilizzata per la crittografia lato client.
- Genera una chiave asimmetrica utilizzata per firmare digitalmente i dati.
- Chiavi per tag.
- Eliminare le chiavi KMS.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        echo "\n";
        echo "--------------------------------------\n";
        echo <<<WELCOME
Welcome to the AWS Key Management Service SDK Basics scenario.

This program demonstrates how to interact with AWS Key Management Service using the
 AWS SDK for PHP (v3).
The AWS Key Management Service (KMS) is a secure and highly available service that
 allows you to create
and manage AWS KMS keys and control their use across a wide range of AWS services
 and applications.
KMS provides a centralized and unified approach to managing encryption keys, making
 it easier to meet your
data protection and regulatory compliance requirements.

This KMS Basics scenario creates two key types:
- A symmetric encryption key is used to encrypt and decrypt data.
- An asymmetric key used to digitally sign data.

Let's get started...\n
WELCOME;
        echo "--------------------------------------\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        $this->kmsClient = new KmsClient([]);
        // Initialize the KmsService class with the client. This allows you to
 override any defaults in the client before giving it to the service class.
        $this->kmsService = new KmsService($this->kmsClient);

        // 1. Create a symmetric KMS key.
        echo "\n";
        echo "1. Create a symmetric KMS key.\n";
```

```
        echo "First, we will create a symmetric KMS key that is used to encrypt and
 decrypt data by invoking createKey().\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        $key = $this->kmsService->createKey();
        $this->resources['symmetricKey'] = $key['KeyId'];
        echo "Created a customer key with ARN {$key['Arn']}.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 2. Enable a KMS key.
        echo "\n";
        echo "2. Enable a KMS key.\n";
        echo "By default when you create an AWS key, it is enabled. The code checks
 to
determine if the key is enabled. If it is not enabled, the code enables it.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        $keyInfo = $this->kmsService->describeKey($key['KeyId']);
        if(!$keyInfo['Enabled']){
            echo "The key was not enabled, so we will enable it.\n";
            $this->pressEnter();
            $this->kmsService->enableKey($key['KeyId']);
            echo "The key was successfully enabled.\n";
        }else{
            echo "The key was already enabled, so there was no need to enable it.
\n";
        }
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 3. Encrypt data using the symmetric KMS key.
        echo "\n";
        echo "3. Encrypt data using the symmetric KMS key.\n";
        echo "One of the main uses of symmetric keys is to encrypt and decrypt data.
\n";
        echo "Next, we'll encrypt the string 'Hello, AWS KMS!' with the
 SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT encryption algorithm.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();
        $text = "Hello, AWS KMS!";
        $encryption = $this->kmsService->encrypt($key['KeyId'], $text);
        echo "The plaintext data was successfully encrypted with the algorithm:
 {$encryption['EncryptionAlgorithm']}.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 4. Create an alias.
```

```
        echo "\n";
        echo "4. Create an alias.\n";
        $aliasInput = testable_readline("Please enter an alias prefixed with
 \"alias/\" or press enter to use a default value: ");
        if($aliasInput == ""){
            $aliasInput = "alias/dev-encryption-key";
        }
        $this->kmsService->createAlias($key['KeyId'], $aliasInput);
        $this->resources['alias'] = $aliasInput;
        echo "The alias \"$aliasInput\" was successfully created.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 5. List all of your aliases.
        $aliasPageSize = 10;
        echo "\n";
        echo "5. List all of your aliases, up to $aliasPageSize.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();
        $aliasPaginator = $this->kmsService->listAliases();
        foreach($aliasPaginator as $pages){
            foreach($pages['Aliases'] as $alias){
                echo $alias['AliasName'] . "\n";
            }
            break;
        }
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 6. Enable automatic rotation of the KMS key.
        echo "\n";
        echo "6. Enable automatic rotation of the KMS key.\n";
        echo "By default, when the SDK enables automatic rotation of a KMS key,
KMS rotates the key material of the KMS key one year (approximately 365 days) from
 the enable date and every year
thereafter.";
        $this->pressEnter();
        $this->kmsService->enableKeyRotation($key['KeyId']);
        echo "The key's rotation was successfully set for key: {$key['KeyId']}\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 7. Create a grant.
        echo "7. Create a grant.\n";
        echo "\n";
        echo "A grant is a policy instrument that allows Amazon Web Services
 principals to use KMS keys.
It also can allow them to view a KMS key (DescribeKey) and create and manage grants.
```

```
When authorizing access to a KMS key, grants are considered along with key policies
 and IAM policies.\n";
        $granteeARN = testable_readline("Please enter the Amazon Resource Name
 (ARN) of an Amazon Web Services principal. Valid principals include Amazon Web
 Services accounts, IAM users, IAM roles, federated users, and assumed role users.
 For help with the ARN syntax for a principal, see IAM ARNs in the Identity and
 Access Management User Guide. \nTo skip this step, press enter without any other
 values: ");
        if($granteeARN){
            $operations = [
                "ENCRYPT",
                "DECRYPT",
                "DESCRIBE_KEY",
            ];
            $grant = $this->kmsService->createGrant($key['KeyId'], $granteeARN,
 $operations);
            echo "The grant Id is: {$grant['GrantId']}\n";
        }else{
            echo "Steps 7, 8, and 9 will be skipped.\n";
        }
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 8. List grants for the KMS key.
        if($granteeARN){
            echo "8. List grants for the KMS key.\n\n";
            $grantsPaginator = $this->kmsService->listGrants($key['KeyId']);
            foreach($grantsPaginator as $page){
                foreach($page['Grants'] as $grant){
                    echo $grant['GrantId'] . "\n";
                }
            }
        }else{
            echo "Skipping step 8...\n";
        }
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 9. Revoke the grant.
        if($granteeARN) {
            echo "\n";
            echo "9. Revoke the grant.\n";
            $this->pressEnter();
            $this->kmsService->revokeGrant($grant['GrantId'], $keyInfo['KeyId']);
            echo "{$grant['GrantId']} was successfully revoked!\n";
        }else{
```

```
            echo "Skipping step 9...\n";
        }
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 10. Decrypt the data.
        echo "\n";
        echo "10. Decrypt the data.\n";
        echo "Let's decrypt the data that was encrypted before.\n";
        echo "We'll use the same key to decrypt the string that we encrypted earlier
 in the program.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();
        $decryption = $this->kmsService->decrypt($keyInfo['KeyId'],
 $encryption['CiphertextBlob'], $encryption['EncryptionAlgorithm']);
        echo "The decrypted text is: {$decryption['Plaintext']}\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 11. Replace a Key Policy.
        echo "\n";
        echo "11. Replace a Key Policy.\n";
        echo "A key policy is a resource policy for a KMS key. Key policies are the
 primary way to control access to KMS keys.\n";
        echo "Every KMS key must have exactly one key policy. The statements in the
 key policy determine who has permission to use the KMS key and how they can use it.
\n";
        echo " You can also use IAM policies and grants to control access to the KMS
 key, but every KMS key must have a key policy.\n";
        echo "We will replace the key's policy with a new one:\n";
        $stsClient = new StsClient([]);
        $result = $stsClient->getCallerIdentity();
        $accountId = $result['Account'];
        $keyPolicy = <<< KEYPOLICY
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [{
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::$accountId:root"},
        "Action": "kms:*",
        "Resource": "*"
    }]
}
KEYPOLICY;
        echo $keyPolicy;
        $this->pressEnter();
        $this->kmsService->putKeyPolicy($keyInfo['KeyId'], $keyPolicy);
```

```
        echo "The Key Policy was successfully replaced!\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 12. Retrieve the key policy.
        echo "\n";
        echo "12. Retrieve the key policy.\n";
        echo "Let's get some information about the new policy and print it to the
screen.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();
        $policyInfo = $this->kmsService->getKeyPolicy($keyInfo['KeyId']);
        echo "We got the info! Here is the policy: \n";
        echo $policyInfo['Policy'] . "\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 13. Create an asymmetric KMS key and sign data.
        echo "\n";
        echo "13. Create an asymmetric KMS key and sign data.\n";
        echo "Signing your data with an AWS key can provide several benefits that
make it an attractive option for your data signing needs.\n";
        echo "By using an AWS KMS key, you can leverage the security controls and
compliance features provided by AWS, which can help you meet various regulatory
requirements and enhance the overall security posture of your organization.\n";
        echo "First we'll create the asymmetric key.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();
        $keySpec = "RSA_2048";
        $keyUsage = "SIGN_VERIFY";
        $asymmetricKey = $this->kmsService->createKey($keySpec, $keyUsage);
        $this->resources['asymmetricKey'] = $asymmetricKey['KeyId'];
        echo "Created the key with ID: {$asymmetricKey['KeyId']}\n";
        echo "Next, we'll sign the data.\n";
        $this->pressEnter();
        $algorithm = "RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256";
        $sign = $this->kmsService->sign($asymmetricKey['KeyId'], $text, $algorithm);
        $verify = $this->kmsService->verify($asymmetricKey['KeyId'], $text,
$sign['Signature'], $algorithm);
        echo "Signature verification result: {$sign['signature']}\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 14. Tag the symmetric KMS key.
        echo "\n";
        echo "14. Tag the symmetric KMS key.\n";
        echo "By using tags, you can improve the overall management, security,
and governance of your KMS keys, making it easier to organize, track, and control
access to your encrypted data within your AWS environment.\n";
```

```
        echo "Let's tag our symmetric key as Environment->Production\n";
        $this->pressEnter();
        $this->kmsService->tagResource($key['KeyId'], [
            [
                'TagKey' => "Environment",
                'TagValue' => "Production",
            ],
        ]);
        echo "The key was successfully tagged!\n";
        $this->pressEnter();

        // 15. Schedule the deletion of the KMS key
        echo "\n";
        echo "15. Schedule the deletion of the KMS key.\n";
        echo "By default, KMS applies a waiting period of 30 days, but you can
 specify a waiting period of 7-30 days.\n";
        echo "When this operation is successful, the key state of the KMS key
 changes to PendingDeletion and the key can't be used in any cryptographic
 operations.\n";
        echo "It remains in this state for the duration of the waiting period.\n\n";

        echo "Deleting a KMS key is a destructive and potentially dangerous
 operation. When a KMS key is deleted, all data that was encrypted under the KMS key
 is unrecoverable.\n\n";

        $cleanUp = testable_readline("Would you like to delete the resources created
 during this scenario, including the keys? (y/n): ");
        if($cleanUp == "Y" || $cleanUp == "y"){
            $this->cleanUp();
        }

        echo
 "------------------------------------------------------------------------------
\n";
        echo "This concludes the AWS Key Management SDK Basics scenario\n";
        echo
 "------------------------------------------------------------------------------
\n";



namespace Kms;

use Aws\Kms\Exception\KmsException;
```

```
use Aws\Kms\KmsClient;
use Aws\Result;
use Aws\ResultPaginator;
use AwsUtilities\AWSServiceClass;

class KmsService extends AWSServiceClass
{

    protected KmsClient $client;
    protected bool $verbose;

    /***
     * @param KmsClient|null $client
     * @param bool $verbose
     */
    public function __construct(KmsClient $client = null, bool $verbose = false)
    {
        $this->verbose = $verbose;
        if($client){
            $this->client = $client;
            return;
        }
        $this->client = new KmsClient([]);
    }


    /***
     * @param string $keySpec
     * @param string $keyUsage
     * @param string $description
     * @return array
     */
    public function createKey(string $keySpec = "", string $keyUsage = "", string
 $description = "Created by the SDK for PHP")
    {
        $parameters = ['Description' => $description];
        if($keySpec && $keyUsage){
            $parameters['KeySpec'] = $keySpec;
            $parameters['KeyUsage'] = $keyUsage;
        }
        try {
            $result = $this->client->createKey($parameters);
            return $result['KeyMetadata'];
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
```

```
            // Check for error specific to createKey operations
            if ($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "LimitExceededException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because a quota was exceeded. For
 more information, see Quotas in the Key Management Service Developer Guide.";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $ciphertext
     * @param string $algorithm
     * @return Result
     */
    public function decrypt(string $keyId, string $ciphertext, string $algorithm =
 "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT")
    {
        try{
            return $this->client->decrypt([
                'CiphertextBlob' => $ciphertext,
                'EncryptionAlgorithm' => $algorithm,
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem decrypting the data: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $text
     * @return Result
     */
    public function encrypt(string $keyId, string $text)
    {
        try {
            return $this->client->encrypt([
```

```
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Plaintext' => $text,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "DisabledException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified KMS key is not
enabled.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param int $limit
     * @return ResultPaginator
     */
    public function listAliases(string $keyId = "", int $limit = 0)
    {
        $args = [];
        if($keyId){
            $args['KeyId'] = $keyId;
        }
        if($limit){
            $args['Limit'] = $limit;
        }
        try{
            return $this->client->getPaginator("ListAliases", $args);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "InvalidMarkerException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the marker that specifies
where pagination should next begin is not valid.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $alias
```

```
     * @return void
     */
    public function createAlias(string $keyId, string $alias)
    {
        try{
            $this->client->createAlias([
                'TargetKeyId' => $keyId,
                'AliasName' => $alias,
            ]);
        }catch (KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "InvalidAliasNameException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified alias name is
not valid.";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }




    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $granteePrincipal
     * @param array $operations
     * @param array $grantTokens
     * @return Result
     */
    public function createGrant(string $keyId, string $granteePrincipal, array
$operations, array $grantTokens = [])
    {
        $args = [
            'KeyId' => $keyId,
            'GranteePrincipal' => $granteePrincipal,
            'Operations' => $operations,
        ];
        if($grantTokens){
            $args['GrantTokens'] = $grantTokens;
        }
        try{
            return $this->client->createGrant($args);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "InvalidGrantTokenException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified grant token is
not valid.\n";
```

```
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return array
     */
    public function describeKey(string $keyId)
    {
        try {
            $result = $this->client->describeKey([
                "KeyId" => $keyId,
            ]);
            return $result['KeyMetadata'];
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "NotFoundException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified entity or
 resource could not be found.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return void
     */
    public function disableKey(string $keyId)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->disableKey([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem disabling the key: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
```

```
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return void
     */
    public function enableKey(string $keyId)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->enableKey([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "NotFoundException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified entity or
 resource could not be found.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @return array
     */
    public function listKeys()
    {
        try {
            $contents = [];
            $paginator = $this->client->getPaginator("ListKeys");
            foreach($paginator as $result){
                foreach ($result['Content'] as $object) {
                    $contents[] = $object;
                }
            }
            return $contents;
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem listing the keys: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
```

```
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return Result
     */
    public function listGrants(string $keyId)
    {
        try{
            return $this->client->listGrants([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "NotFoundException"){
                echo "    The request was rejected because the specified entity or
 resource could not be found.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }


    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return Result
     */
    public function getKeyPolicy(string $keyId)
    {
        try {
            return $this->client->getKeyPolicy([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem getting the key policy: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }


    /***
     * @param string $grantId
```

```
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return void
     */
    public function revokeGrant(string $grantId, string $keyId)
    {
        try{
            $this->client->revokeGrant([
                'GrantId' => $grantId,
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem with revoking the grant: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}.\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param int $pendingWindowInDays
     * @return void
     */
    public function scheduleKeyDeletion(string $keyId, int $pendingWindowInDays = 7)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->scheduleKeyDeletion([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'PendingWindowInDays' => $pendingWindowInDays,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem scheduling the key deletion: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param array $tags
     * @return void
```

```
     */
    public function tagResource(string $keyId, array $tags)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->tagResource([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Tags' => $tags,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem applying the tag(s): {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $message
     * @param string $algorithm
     * @return Result
     */
    public function sign(string $keyId, string $message, string $algorithm)
    {
        try {
            return $this->client->sign([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Message' => $message,
                'SigningAlgorithm' => $algorithm,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem signing the data: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param int $rotationPeriodInDays
     * @return void
```

```
     */
    public function enableKeyRotation(string $keyId, int $rotationPeriodInDays =
 365)
    {
        try{
            $this->client->enableKeyRotation([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'RotationPeriodInDays' => $rotationPeriodInDays,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "NotFoundException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified entity or
 resource could not be found.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $policy
     * @return void
     */
    public function putKeyPolicy(string $keyId, string $policy)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->putKeyPolicy([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Policy' => $policy,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem replacing the key policy: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }



    /***
     * @param string $aliasName
     * @return void
```

```
     */
    public function deleteAlias(string $aliasName)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->deleteAlias([
                'AliasName' => $aliasName,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem deleting the alias: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }




    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $message
     * @param string $signature
     * @param string $signingAlgorithm
     * @return bool
     */
    public function verify(string $keyId, string $message, string $signature, string
 $signingAlgorithm)
    {
        try {
            $result = $this->client->verify([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Message' => $message,
                'Signature' => $signature,
                'SigningAlgorithm' => $signingAlgorithm,
            ]);
            return $result['SignatureValid'];
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem verifying the signature: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }


}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per PHP .
  - CreateAlias
  - CreateGrant
  - CreateKey
  - Decrypt
  - DescribeKey
  - DisableKey
  - EnableKey
  - Encrypt
  - GetKeyPolicy
  - ListAliases
  - ListGrants
  - ListKeys
  - RevokeGrant
  - ScheduleKeyDeletion
  - Sign
  - TagResource

Azioni

`CreateAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateAlias`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $alias
     * @return void
     */
    public function createAlias(string $keyId, string $alias)
    {
        try{
            $this->client->createAlias([
                'TargetKeyId' => $keyId,
                'AliasName' => $alias,
            ]);
        }catch (KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "InvalidAliasNameException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified alias name is
not valid.";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateAliasconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`CreateGrant`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateGrant`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
```

```
     * @param string $granteePrincipal
     * @param array $operations
     * @param array $grantTokens
     * @return Result
     */
    public function createGrant(string $keyId, string $granteePrincipal, array
$operations, array $grantTokens = [])
    {
        $args = [
            'KeyId' => $keyId,
            'GranteePrincipal' => $granteePrincipal,
            'Operations' => $operations,
        ];
        if($grantTokens){
            $args['GrantTokens'] = $grantTokens;
        }
        try{
            return $this->client->createGrant($args);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "InvalidGrantTokenException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified grant token is
not valid.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateGrantconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`CreateKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateKey`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /***
    * @param string $keySpec
    * @param string $keyUsage
    * @param string $description
    * @return array
    */
   public function createKey(string $keySpec = "", string $keyUsage = "", string
$description = "Created by the SDK for PHP")
   {
       $parameters = ['Description' => $description];
       if($keySpec && $keyUsage){
           $parameters['KeySpec'] = $keySpec;
           $parameters['KeyUsage'] = $keyUsage;
       }
       try {
           $result = $this->client->createKey($parameters);
           return $result['KeyMetadata'];
       }catch(KmsException $caught){
           // Check for error specific to createKey operations
           if ($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "LimitExceededException"){
               echo "The request was rejected because a quota was exceeded. For
more information, see Quotas in the Key Management Service Developer Guide.";
           }
           throw $caught;
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateKeyconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`Decrypt`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Decrypt`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $ciphertext
     * @param string $algorithm
     * @return Result
     */
    public function decrypt(string $keyId, string $ciphertext, string $algorithm =
 "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT")
    {
        try{
            return $this->client->decrypt([
                'CiphertextBlob' => $ciphertext,
                'EncryptionAlgorithm' => $algorithm,
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem decrypting the data: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Decrypt in AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`DeleteAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteAlias`

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
     * @param string $aliasName
     * @return void
     */
    public function deleteAlias(string $aliasName)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->deleteAlias([
                'AliasName' => $aliasName,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem deleting the alias: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAliasconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`DescribeKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeKey`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return array
     */
    public function describeKey(string $keyId)
    {
        try {
            $result = $this->client->describeKey([
                "KeyId" => $keyId,
            ]);
            return $result['KeyMetadata'];
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "NotFoundException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified entity or
resource could not be found.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeKeyconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`DisableKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DisableKey`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return void
```

```
     */
    public function disableKey(string $keyId)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->disableKey([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem disabling the key: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DisableKeyconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`EnableKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`EnableKey`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return void
     */
    public function enableKey(string $keyId)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->enableKey([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
```

```
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "NotFoundException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified entity or
resource could not be found.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, EnableKeyconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`Encrypt`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Encrypt`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $text
     * @return Result
     */
    public function encrypt(string $keyId, string $text)
    {
        try {
            return $this->client->encrypt([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Plaintext' => $text,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "DisabledException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the specified KMS key is not
enabled.\n";
            }
```

```
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Encrypt in AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`ListAliases`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListAliases`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param int $limit
     * @return ResultPaginator
     */
    public function listAliases(string $keyId = "", int $limit = 0)
    {
        $args = [];
        if($keyId){
            $args['KeyId'] = $keyId;
        }
        if($limit){
            $args['Limit'] = $limit;
        }
        try{
            return $this->client->getPaginator("ListAliases", $args);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "InvalidMarkerException"){
                echo "The request was rejected because the marker that specifies
where pagination should next begin is not valid.\n";
```

```
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAliasesconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`ListGrants`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListGrants`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return Result
     */
    public function listGrants(string $keyId)
    {
        try{
            return $this->client->listGrants([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorMessage() == "NotFoundException"){
                echo "    The request was rejected because the specified entity or
resource could not be found.\n";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListGrantsconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`ListKeys`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListKeys`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
     * @return array
     */
    public function listKeys()
    {
        try {
            $contents = [];
            $paginator = $this->client->getPaginator("ListKeys");
            foreach($paginator as $result){
                foreach ($result['Content'] as $object) {
                    $contents[] = $object;
                }
            }
            return $contents;
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem listing the keys: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListKeysconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`PutKeyPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutKeyPolicy`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $policy
     * @return void
     */
    public function putKeyPolicy(string $keyId, string $policy)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->putKeyPolicy([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Policy' => $policy,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem replacing the key policy: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutKeyPolicyconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`RevokeGrant`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RevokeGrant`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
     * @param string $grantId
     * @param string $keyId
     * @return void
     */
    public function revokeGrant(string $grantId, string $keyId)
    {
        try{
            $this->client->revokeGrant([
                'GrantId' => $grantId,
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem with revoking the grant: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}.\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, RevokeGrantconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`ScheduleKeyDeletion`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ScheduleKeyDeletion`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param int $pendingWindowInDays
     * @return void
     */
    public function scheduleKeyDeletion(string $keyId, int $pendingWindowInDays = 7)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->scheduleKeyDeletion([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'PendingWindowInDays' => $pendingWindowInDays,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem scheduling the key deletion: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ScheduleKeyDeletionconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`Sign`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Sign`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param string $message
     * @param string $algorithm
     * @return Result
     */
    public function sign(string $keyId, string $message, string $algorithm)
    {
        try {
            return $this->client->sign([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Message' => $message,
                'SigningAlgorithm' => $algorithm,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem signing the data: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Sign in AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`TagResource`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`TagResource`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /***
     * @param string $keyId
     * @param array $tags
     * @return void
     */
    public function tagResource(string $keyId, array $tags)
    {
        try {
            $this->client->tagResource([
                'KeyId' => $keyId,
                'Tags' => $tags,
            ]);
        }catch(KmsException $caught){
            echo "There was a problem applying the tag(s): {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, TagResourceconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Esempi di Lambda con SDK for PHP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per PHP with Lambda.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un ruolo IAM e una funzione Lambda, quindi carica il codice del gestore.
- Richiamare la funzione con un singolo parametro e ottenere i risultati.
- Aggiorna il codice della funzione e configuralo con una variabile di ambiente.
- Richiamare la funzione con nuovi parametri e ottenere i risultati. Visualizza il log di esecuzione restituito.
- Elenca le funzioni dell'account, quindi elimina le risorse.

Per ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo di Lambda, consulta Creare una funzione Lambda con la console.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace Lambda;

use Aws\S3\S3Client;
use GuzzleHttp\Psr7\Stream;
use Iam\IAMService;

class GettingStartedWithLambda
{
    public function run()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the AWS Lambda getting started demo using PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $clientArgs = [
            'region' => 'us-west-2',
            'version' => 'latest',
            'profile' => 'default',
        ];
        $uniqid = uniqid();

        $iamService = new IAMService();
        $s3client = new S3Client($clientArgs);
        $lambdaService = new LambdaService();

        echo "First, let's create a role to run our Lambda code.\n";
        $roleName = "test-lambda-role-$uniqid";
        $rolePolicyDocument = "{
            \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
            \"Statement\": [
                {
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Principal\": {
```

```
                        \"Service\": \"lambda.amazonaws.com\"
                    },
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
                }
            ]
        }";
        $role = $iamService->createRole($roleName, $rolePolicyDocument);
        echo "Created role {$role['RoleName']}.\n";

        $iamService->attachRolePolicy(
            $role['RoleName'],
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole"
        );
        echo "Attached the AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole to {$role['RoleName']}.\n";

        echo "\nNow let's create an S3 bucket and upload our Lambda code there.\n";
        $bucketName = "test-example-bucket-$uniqid";
        $s3client->createBucket([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
        ]);
        echo "Created bucket $bucketName.\n";

        $functionName = "doc_example_lambda_$uniqid";
        $codeBasic = __DIR__ . "/lambda_handler_basic.zip";
        $handler = "lambda_handler_basic";
        $file = file_get_contents($codeBasic);
        $s3client->putObject([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Key' => $functionName,
            'Body' => $file,
        ]);
        echo "Uploaded the Lambda code.\n";

        $createLambdaFunction = $lambdaService->createFunction($functionName, $role,
 $bucketName, $handler);
        // Wait until the function has finished being created.
        do {
            $getLambdaFunction = $lambdaService-
>getFunction($createLambdaFunction['FunctionName']);
        } while ($getLambdaFunction['Configuration']['State'] == "Pending");
        echo "Created Lambda function {$getLambdaFunction['Configuration']
['FunctionName']}.\n";

        sleep(1);
```

```
        echo "\nOk, let's invoke that Lambda code.\n";
        $basicParams = [
            'action' => 'increment',
            'number' => 3,
        ];
        /** @var Stream $invokeFunction */
        $invokeFunction = $lambdaService->invoke($functionName, $basicParams)
['Payload'];
        $result = json_decode($invokeFunction->getContents())->result;
        echo "After invoking the Lambda code with the input of
 {$basicParams['number']} we received $result.\n";

        echo "\nSince that's working, let's update the Lambda code.\n";
        $codeCalculator = "lambda_handler_calculator.zip";
        $handlerCalculator = "lambda_handler_calculator";
        echo "First, put the new code into the S3 bucket.\n";
        $file = file_get_contents($codeCalculator);
        $s3client->putObject([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Key' => $functionName,
            'Body' => $file,
        ]);
        echo "New code uploaded.\n";

        $lambdaService->updateFunctionCode($functionName, $bucketName,
 $functionName);
        // Wait for the Lambda code to finish updating.
        do {
            $getLambdaFunction = $lambdaService-
>getFunction($createLambdaFunction['FunctionName']);
        } while ($getLambdaFunction['Configuration']['LastUpdateStatus'] !==
 "Successful");
        echo "New Lambda code uploaded.\n";

        $environment = [
            'Variable' => ['Variables' => ['LOG_LEVEL' => 'DEBUG']],
        ];
        $lambdaService->updateFunctionConfiguration($functionName,
 $handlerCalculator, $environment);
        do {
            $getLambdaFunction = $lambdaService-
>getFunction($createLambdaFunction['FunctionName']);
```

```
        } while ($getLambdaFunction['Configuration']['LastUpdateStatus'] !==
"Successful");
        echo "Lambda code updated with new handler and a LOG_LEVEL of DEBUG for more
information.\n";

        echo "Invoke the new code with some new data.\n";
        $calculatorParams = [
            'action' => 'plus',
            'x' => 5,
            'y' => 4,
        ];
        $invokeFunction = $lambdaService->invoke($functionName, $calculatorParams,
"Tail");
        $result = json_decode($invokeFunction['Payload']->getContents())->result;
        echo "Indeed, {$calculatorParams['x']} + {$calculatorParams['y']} does equal
$result.\n";
        echo "Here's the extra debug info: ";
        echo base64_decode($invokeFunction['LogResult']) . "\n";

        echo "\nBut what happens if you try to divide by zero?\n";
        $divZeroParams = [
            'action' => 'divide',
            'x' => 5,
            'y' => 0,
        ];
        $invokeFunction = $lambdaService->invoke($functionName, $divZeroParams,
"Tail");
        $result = json_decode($invokeFunction['Payload']->getContents())->result;
        echo "You get a |$result| result.\n";
        echo "And an error message: ";
        echo base64_decode($invokeFunction['LogResult']) . "\n";

        echo "\nHere's all the Lambda functions you have in this Region:\n";
        $listLambdaFunctions = $lambdaService->listFunctions(5);
        $allLambdaFunctions = $listLambdaFunctions['Functions'];
        $next = $listLambdaFunctions->get('NextMarker');
        while ($next != false) {
            $listLambdaFunctions = $lambdaService->listFunctions(5, $next);
            $next = $listLambdaFunctions->get('NextMarker');
            $allLambdaFunctions = array_merge($allLambdaFunctions,
$listLambdaFunctions['Functions']);
        }
        foreach ($allLambdaFunctions as $function) {
            echo "{$function['FunctionName']}\n";
```

```
        }

        echo "\n\nAnd don't forget to clean up your data!\n";

        $lambdaService->deleteFunction($functionName);
        echo "Deleted Lambda function.\n";
        $iamService->deleteRole($role['RoleName']);
        echo "Deleted Role.\n";
        $deleteObjects = $s3client->listObjectsV2([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
        ]);
        $deleteObjects = $s3client->deleteObjects([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Delete' => [
                'Objects' => $deleteObjects['Contents'],
            ]
        ]);
        echo "Deleted all objects from the S3 bucket.\n";
        $s3client->deleteBucket(['Bucket' => $bucketName]);
        echo "Deleted the bucket.\n";
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per PHP .
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Azioni

`CreateFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateFunction`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function createFunction($functionName, $role, $bucketName, $handler)
    {
        //This assumes the Lambda function is in an S3 bucket.
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($functionName, $role,
$bucketName, $handler) {
            return $this->lambdaClient->createFunction([
                'Code' => [
                    'S3Bucket' => $bucketName,
                    'S3Key' => $functionName,
                ],
                'FunctionName' => $functionName,
                'Role' => $role['Arn'],
                'Runtime' => 'python3.9',
                'Handler' => "$handler.lambda_handler",
            ]);
        });
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateFunctionconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`DeleteFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteFunction`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function deleteFunction($functionName)
    {
        return $this->lambdaClient->deleteFunction([
            'FunctionName' => $functionName,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteFunctionconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`GetFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetFunction`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function getFunction($functionName)
    {
        return $this->lambdaClient->getFunction([
            'FunctionName' => $functionName,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetFunctionconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`Invoke`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Invoke`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public function invoke($functionName, $params, $logType = 'None')
{
    return $this->lambdaClient->invoke([
        'FunctionName' => $functionName,
        'Payload' => json_encode($params),
        'LogType' => $logType,
    ]);
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Invoke nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per PHP .

`ListFunctions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`ListFunctions`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
public function listFunctions($maxItems = 50, $marker = null)
{
    if (is_null($marker)) {
        return $this->lambdaClient->listFunctions([
            'MaxItems' => $maxItems,
        ]);
```

```
        }

        return $this->lambdaClient->listFunctions([
            'Marker' => $marker,
            'MaxItems' => $maxItems,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListFunctionsconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`UpdateFunctionCode`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateFunctionCode`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    public function updateFunctionCode($functionName, $s3Bucket, $s3Key)
    {
        return $this->lambdaClient->updateFunctionCode([
            'FunctionName' => $functionName,
            'S3Bucket' => $s3Bucket,
            'S3Key' => $s3Key,
        ]);
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateFunctionCodeconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public function updateFunctionConfiguration($functionName, $handler,
$environment = '')
   {
       return $this->lambdaClient->updateFunctionConfiguration([
           'FunctionName' => $functionName,
           'Handler' => "$handler.lambda_handler",
           'Environment' => $environment,
       ]);
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateFunctionConfigurationconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per PHP

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB

- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Esempi serverless

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che si connette a un database RDS. La funzione effettua una semplice richiesta al database e restituisce il risultato.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda tramite PHP.

```
<?php
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;
use Aws\Rds\AuthTokenGenerator;
use Aws\Credentials\CredentialProvider;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
```

```
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }


    private function getAuthToken(): string {
        // Define connection authentication parameters
        $dbConnection = [
            'hostname' => getenv('DB_HOSTNAME'),
            'port' => getenv('DB_PORT'),
            'username' => getenv('DB_USERNAME'),
            'region' => getenv('AWS_REGION'),
        ];

        // Create RDS AuthTokenGenerator object
        $generator = new AuthTokenGenerator(CredentialProvider::defaultProvider());

        // Request authorization token from RDS, specifying the username
        return $generator->createToken(
            $dbConnection['hostname'] . ':' . $dbConnection['port'],
            $dbConnection['region'],
            $dbConnection['username']
        );
    }

    private function getQueryResults() {
        // Obtain auth token
        $token = $this->getAuthToken();

        // Define connection configuration
        $connectionConfig = [
            'host' => getenv('DB_HOSTNAME'),
            'user' => getenv('DB_USERNAME'),
            'password' => $token,
            'database' => getenv('DB_NAME'),
        ];

        // Create the connection to the DB
        $conn = new PDO(

"mysql:host={$connectionConfig['host']};dbname={$connectionConfig['database']}",
            $connectionConfig['user'],
            $connectionConfig['password'],
            [
```

```
                PDO::MYSQL_ATTR_SSL_CA => '/path/to/rds-ca-2019-root.pem',
                PDO::MYSQL_ATTR_SSL_VERIFY_SERVER_CERT => true,
            ]
        );

        // Obtain the result of the query
        $stmt = $conn->prepare('SELECT ?+? AS sum');
        $stmt->execute([3, 2]);

        return $stmt->fetch(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);
    }

    /**
     * @param mixed $event
     * @param Context $context
     * @return array
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing query");

        // Execute database flow
        $result = $this->getQueryResults();

        return [
            'sum' => $result['sum']
        ];
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione recupera il payload Kinesis, lo decodifica da Base64 e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisEvent;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends KinesisHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleKinesis(KinesisEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $event->getRecords();
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            $data = $record->getData();
            $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
```

```
            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be marked
 as failed
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbEvent;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends DynamoDbHandler
```

```
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;

    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleDynamoDb(DynamoDbEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing DynamoDb table items");
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record) {
            $eventName = $record->getEventName();
            $keys = $record->getKeys();
            $old = $record->getOldImage();
            $new = $record->getNewImage();

            $this->logger->info("Event Name:".$eventName."\n");
            $this->logger->info("Keys:". json_encode($keys)."\n");
            $this->logger->info("Old Image:". json_encode($old)."\n");
            $this->logger->info("New Image:". json_encode($new));

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data

            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be marked
 as failed
        }

        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords items");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon DocumentDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso di modifiche di DocumentDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
<?php

require __DIR__.'/vendor/autoload.php';

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Handler;

class DocumentDBEventHandler implements Handler
{
    public function handle($event, Context $context): string
    {

        $events = $event['events'] ?? [];
        foreach ($events as $record) {
            $this->logDocumentDBEvent($record['event']);
        }
        return 'OK';
    }

    private function logDocumentDBEvent($event): void
    {
        // Extract information from the event record

        $operationType = $event['operationType'] ?? 'Unknown';
        $db = $event['ns']['db'] ?? 'Unknown';
        $collection = $event['ns']['coll'] ?? 'Unknown';
```

```
        $fullDocument = $event['fullDocument'] ?? [];

        // Log the event details

        echo "Operation type: $operationType\n";
        echo "Database: $db\n";
        echo "Collection: $collection\n";
        echo "Full document: " . json_encode($fullDocument, JSON_PRETTY_PRINT) .
 "\n";
    }
}
return new DocumentDBEventHandler();
```

Invocare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon MSK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento generato dalla ricezione di record da un cluster Amazon MSK. La funzione recupera il payload MSK e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon MSK con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
<?php
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

// using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Kafka\KafkaEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';
```

```
class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $kafkaEvent = new KafkaEvent($event);
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $kafkaEvent->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                $key = $record->getKey();
                $this->logger->info("Key: $key");

                $values = $record->getValue();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($values));

                foreach ($values as $value) {
                    $this->logger->info("Value: $value");
                }

            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon S3

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dal caricamento di un oggetto in un bucket S3. La funzione recupera il nome del bucket S3 e la chiave dell'oggetto dal parametro evento e chiama l'API Amazon S3 per recuperare e registrare il tipo di contenuto dell'oggetto.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento S3 con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
<?php

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\S3\S3Event;
use Bref\Event\S3\S3Handler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';


class Handler extends S3Handler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    public function handleS3(S3Event $event, Context $context) : void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing S3 records");

        // Get the object from the event and show its content type
        $records = $event->getRecords();
```

```
        foreach ($records as $record)
        {
            $bucket = $record->getBucket()->getName();
            $key = urldecode($record->getObject()->getKey());

            try {
                $fileSize = urldecode($record->getObject()->getSize());
                echo "File Size: " . $fileSize . "\n";
                // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                echo $e->getMessage() . "\n";
                echo 'Error getting object ' . $key . ' from bucket ' . $bucket .
 '. Make sure they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.' .
 "\n";
                throw $e;
            }
        }
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SNS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da un argomento SNS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SNS con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

/*
Since native PHP support for AWS Lambda is not available, we are utilizing Bref's
 PHP functions runtime for AWS Lambda.
For more information on Bref's PHP runtime for Lambda, refer to: https://bref.sh/
docs/runtimes/function

Another approach would be to create a custom runtime.
A practical example can be found here: https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/apn/aws-lambda-
custom-runtime-for-php-a-practical-example/
*/

// Additional composer packages may be required when using Bref or any other PHP
 functions runtime.
// require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Sns\SnsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sns\SnsHandler;

class Handler extends SnsHandler
{
    public function handleSns(SnsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        foreach ($event->getRecords() as $record) {
            $message = $record->getMessage();

            // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be marked
 as failed

            echo "Processed Message: $message" . PHP_EOL;
        }
    }
}

return new Handler();
```

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da una coda SQS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SQS con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends SqsHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleSqs(SqsEvent $event, Context $context): void
```

```
    {
        foreach ($event->getRecords() as $record) {
            $body = $record->getBody();
            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
        }
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';
```

```
class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
    {
        $kinesisEvent = new KinesisEvent($event);
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $kinesisEvent->getRecords();

        $failedRecords = [];
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                $data = $record->getData();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $failedRecords[] = $record->getSequenceNumber();
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");

        // change format for the response
        $failures = array_map(
            fn(string $sequenceNumber) => ['itemIdentifier' => $sequenceNumber],
            $failedRecords
        );

        return [
            'batchItemFailures' => $failures
        ];
    }
}
```

```
$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di DynamoDB con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
```

```
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
    {
        $dynamoDbEvent = new DynamoDbEvent($event);
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");

        $records = $dynamoDbEvent->getRecords();
        $failedRecords = [];
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                $data = $record->getData();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $failedRecords[] = $record->getSequenceNumber();
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");

        // change format for the response
        $failures = array_map(
            fn(string $sequenceNumber) => ['itemIdentifier' => $sequenceNumber],
            $failedRecords
        );

        return [
            'batchItemFailures' => $failures
        ];
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da una coda SQS. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di SQS con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends SqsHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleSqs(SqsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing SQS records");
```

```
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                // Assuming the SQS message is in JSON format
                $message = json_decode($record->getBody(), true);
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($message));
                // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $this->markAsFailed($record);
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords SQS records");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Esempi di Amazon MSK con SDK for PHP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per PHP con Amazon MSK.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Esempi serverless

Esempi serverless

Invocare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon MSK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento generato dalla ricezione di record da un cluster Amazon MSK. La funzione recupera il payload MSK e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon MSK con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
<?php
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

// using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Kafka\KafkaEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $kafkaEvent = new KafkaEvent($event);
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $kafkaEvent->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
```

```
                $key = $record->getKey();
                $this->logger->info("Key: $key");

                $values = $record->getValue();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($values));

                foreach ($values as $value) {
                    $this->logger->info("Value: $value");
                }

            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Esempi di Amazon RDS con SDK for PHP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon RDS. AWS SDK per PHP

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

- Esempi serverless

Azioni

`CreateDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBInstance`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;



$rdsClient = new Aws\Rds\RdsClient([
    'region' => 'us-east-2'
]);

$dbIdentifier = '<<{{db-identifier}}>>';
$dbClass = 'db.t2.micro';
$storage = 5;
$engine = 'MySQL';
$username = 'MyUser';
$password = 'MyPassword';

try {
    $result = $rdsClient->createDBInstance([
        'DBInstanceIdentifier' => $dbIdentifier,
        'DBInstanceClass' => $dbClass,
        'AllocatedStorage' => $storage,
        'Engine' => $engine,
        'MasterUsername' => $username,
```

```
        'MasterUserPassword' => $password,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    echo $e->getMessage();
    echo "\n";
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBInstance in AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`CreateDBSnapshot`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBSnapshot`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;



$rdsClient = new Aws\Rds\RdsClient([
    'region' => 'us-east-2'
]);

$dbIdentifier = '<<{{db-identifier}}>>';
$snapshotName = '<<{{backup_2018_12_25}}>>';

try {
    $result = $rdsClient->createDBSnapshot([
        'DBInstanceIdentifier' => $dbIdentifier,
        'DBSnapshotIdentifier' => $snapshotName,
```

```
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    echo $e->getMessage();
    echo "\n";
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBSnapshot in AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`DeleteDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDBInstance`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;


//Create an RDSClient
$rdsClient = new Aws\Rds\RdsClient([
    'region' => 'us-east-1'
]);

$dbIdentifier = '<<{{db-identifier}}>>';

try {
    $result = $rdsClient->deleteDBInstance([
        'DBInstanceIdentifier' => $dbIdentifier,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
```

```
    echo $e->getMessage();
    echo "\n";
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`DescribeDBInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBInstances`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;


//Create an RDSClient
$rdsClient = new Aws\Rds\RdsClient([
    'region' => 'us-east-2'
]);

try {
    $result = $rdsClient->describeDBInstances();
    foreach ($result['DBInstances'] as $instance) {
        print('<p>DB Identifier: ' . $instance['DBInstanceIdentifier']);
        print('<br />Endpoint: ' . $instance['Endpoint']["Address"]
            . ':' . $instance['Endpoint']["Port"]);
        print('<br />Current Status: ' . $instance["DBInstanceStatus"]);
        print('</p>');
    }
    print(" Raw Result ");
    var_dump($result);
```

```
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    echo $e->getMessage();
    echo "\n";
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per PHP

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per PHP creare un'applicazione Web che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon RDS e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza un front-end creato con React.js per interagire con un backend RESTful PHP.

- Integra un'applicazione web React.js con AWS i servizi.
- Elenca, aggiungi, aggiorna ed elimina gli elementi in una tabella Amazon RDS.
- Invia un report per e-mail degli articoli di lavoro filtrati tramite Amazon SES.
- Distribuisci e gestisci risorse di esempio con lo AWS CloudFormation script incluso.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Esempi serverless

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che si connette a un database RDS. La funzione effettua una semplice richiesta al database e restituisce il risultato.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda tramite PHP.

```
<?php
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;
use Aws\Rds\AuthTokenGenerator;
use Aws\Credentials\CredentialProvider;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }


    private function getAuthToken(): string {
        // Define connection authentication parameters
        $dbConnection = [
```

```
            'hostname' => getenv('DB_HOSTNAME'),
            'port' => getenv('DB_PORT'),
            'username' => getenv('DB_USERNAME'),
            'region' => getenv('AWS_REGION'),
        ];

        // Create RDS AuthTokenGenerator object
        $generator = new AuthTokenGenerator(CredentialProvider::defaultProvider());

        // Request authorization token from RDS, specifying the username
        return $generator->createToken(
            $dbConnection['hostname'] . ':' . $dbConnection['port'],
            $dbConnection['region'],
            $dbConnection['username']
        );
    }

    private function getQueryResults() {
        // Obtain auth token
        $token = $this->getAuthToken();

        // Define connection configuration
        $connectionConfig = [
            'host' => getenv('DB_HOSTNAME'),
            'user' => getenv('DB_USERNAME'),
            'password' => $token,
            'database' => getenv('DB_NAME'),
        ];

        // Create the connection to the DB
        $conn = new PDO(

"mysql:host={$connectionConfig['host']};dbname={$connectionConfig['database']}",
            $connectionConfig['user'],
            $connectionConfig['password'],
            [
                PDO::MYSQL_ATTR_SSL_CA => '/path/to/rds-ca-2019-root.pem',
                PDO::MYSQL_ATTR_SSL_VERIFY_SERVER_CERT => true,
            ]
        );

        // Obtain the result of the query
        $stmt = $conn->prepare('SELECT ?+? AS sum');
        $stmt->execute([3, 2]);
```

```
        return $stmt->fetch(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);
    }

    /**
     * @param mixed $event
     * @param Context $context
     * @return array
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing query");

        // Execute database flow
        $result = $this->getQueryResults();

        return [
            'sum' => $result['sum']
        ];
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Esempi di Amazon RDS Data Service con SDK for PHP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per PHP con Amazon RDS Data Service.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per PHP

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per PHP creare un'applicazione Web che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon RDS e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza un front-end creato con React.js per interagire con un backend RESTful PHP.

- Integra un'applicazione web React.js con AWS i servizi.
- Elenca, aggiungi, aggiorna ed elimina gli elementi in una tabella Amazon RDS.
- Invia un report per e-mail degli articoli di lavoro filtrati tramite Amazon SES.
- Distribuisci e gestisci risorse di esempio con lo AWS CloudFormation script incluso.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Esempi di Amazon Rekognition con SDK for PHP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon AWS SDK per PHP Rekognition.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per PHP

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Esempi di Amazon S3 che utilizzano SDK for PHP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon S3. AWS SDK per PHP

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Amazon S3

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon S3.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
use Aws\S3\S3Client;

$client = new S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);
$results = $client->listBuckets();
var_dump($results);
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListBucketsconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un bucket e carica un file in tale bucket.
- Scaricare un oggetto da un bucket.
- Copiare un oggetto in una sottocartella in un bucket.
- Elencare gli oggetti in un bucket.
- Elimina il bucket e tutti gli oggetti in esso contenuti.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started demo using PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $region = 'us-west-2';

        $this->s3client = new S3Client([
                'region' => $region,
        ]);
        /* Inline declaration example
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);
        */

        $this->bucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket-" . uniqid();

        try {
            $this->s3client->createBucket([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'CreateBucketConfiguration' => ['LocationConstraint' => $region],
```

```
            ]);
            echo "Created bucket named: $this->bucketName \n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to create bucket $this->bucketName with error: " .
 $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with bucket creation before continuing.");
        }

        $fileName = __DIR__ . "/local-file-" . uniqid();
        try {
            $this->s3client->putObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Key' => $fileName,
                'SourceFile' => __DIR__ . '/testfile.txt'
            ]);
            echo "Uploaded $fileName to $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to upload $fileName with error: " . $exception-
>getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with file upload before continuing.");
        }

        try {
            $file = $this->s3client->getObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Key' => $fileName,
            ]);
            $body = $file->get('Body');
            $body->rewind();
            echo "Downloaded the file and it begins with: {$body->read(26)}.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to download $fileName from $this->bucketName with error:
 " . $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with file downloading before continuing.");
        }

        try {
            $folder = "copied-folder";
            $this->s3client->copyObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'CopySource' => "$this->bucketName/$fileName",
                'Key' => "$folder/$fileName-copy",
            ]);
            echo "Copied $fileName to $folder/$fileName-copy.\n";
```

```
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to copy $fileName with error: " . $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with object copying before continuing.");
        }

        try {
            $contents = $this->s3client->listObjectsV2([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            echo "The contents of your bucket are: \n";
            foreach ($contents['Contents'] as $content) {
                echo $content['Key'] . "\n";
            }
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to list objects in $this->bucketName with error: " .
$exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with listing objects before continuing.");
        }

        try {
            $objects = [];
            foreach ($contents['Contents'] as $content) {
                $objects[] = [
                    'Key' => $content['Key'],
                ];
            }
            $this->s3client->deleteObjects([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Delete' => [
                    'Objects' => $objects,
                ],
            ]);
            $check = $this->s3client->listObjectsV2([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            if (isset($check['Contents']) && count($check['Contents']) > 0) {
                throw new Exception("Bucket wasn't empty.");
            }
            echo "Deleted all objects and folders from $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to delete $fileName from $this->bucketName with error: " .
$exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.");
        }
```

```
        try {
            $this->s3client->deleteBucket([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            echo "Deleted bucket $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to delete $this->bucketName with error: " . $exception-
>getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with bucket deletion before continuing.");
        }

        echo "Successfully ran the Amazon S3 with PHP demo.\n";
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per PHP .
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

Azioni

`CopyObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CopyObject`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Copia semplice di un oggetto.

```
$s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

try {
    $folder = "copied-folder";
    $this->s3client->copyObject([
        'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
        'CopySource' => "$this->bucketName/$fileName",
        'Key' => "$folder/$fileName-copy",
    ]);
    echo "Copied $fileName to $folder/$fileName-copy.\n";
} catch (Exception $exception) {
    echo "Failed to copy $fileName with error: " . $exception->getMessage();
    exit("Please fix error with object copying before continuing.");
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CopyObjectconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`CreateBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateBucket`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare un bucket.

```
$s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

try {
    $this->s3client->createBucket([
        'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
        'CreateBucketConfiguration' => ['LocationConstraint' => $region],
    ]);
```

```
            echo "Created bucket named: $this->bucketName \n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to create bucket $this->bucketName with error: " .
 $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with bucket creation before continuing.");
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateBucketconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`DeleteBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteBucket`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina un bucket vuoto.

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        try {
            $this->s3client->deleteBucket([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            echo "Deleted bucket $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to delete $this->bucketName with error: " . $exception-
>getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with bucket deletion before continuing.");
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteBucketconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`DeleteObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteObject`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   public function deleteObject(string $bucketName, string $fileName, array $args =
[])
   {
       $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $fileName],
$args);
       try {
           $this->client->deleteObject($parameters);
           if ($this->verbose) {
               echo "Deleted the object named: $fileName from $bucketName.\n";
           }
       } catch (AwsException $exception) {
           if ($this->verbose) {
               echo "Failed to delete $fileName from $bucketName with error:
{$exception->getMessage()}\n";
               echo "Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.";
           }
           throw $exception;
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteObjectconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`DeleteObjects`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteObjects`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina un set di oggetti da un elenco di chiavi.

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        try {
            $objects = [];
            foreach ($contents['Contents'] as $content) {
                $objects[] = [
                    'Key' => $content['Key'],
                ];
            }
            $this->s3client->deleteObjects([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Delete' => [
                    'Objects' => $objects,
                ],
            ]);
            $check = $this->s3client->listObjectsV2([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            if (isset($check['Contents']) && count($check['Contents']) > 0) {
                throw new Exception("Bucket wasn't empty.");
            }
            echo "Deleted all objects and folders from $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to delete $fileName from $this->bucketName with error: " .
$exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.");
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteObjectsconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`GetObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetObject`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera un oggetto.

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        try {
            $file = $this->s3client->getObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Key' => $fileName,
            ]);
            $body = $file->get('Body');
            $body->rewind();
            echo "Downloaded the file and it begins with: {$body->read(26)}.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to download $fileName from $this->bucketName with error:
" . $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with file downloading before continuing.");
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetObjectconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`ListObjectsV2`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListObjectsV2`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca gli oggetti in un bucket.

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        try {
            $contents = $this->s3client->listObjectsV2([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            echo "The contents of your bucket are: \n";
            foreach ($contents['Contents'] as $content) {
                echo $content['Key'] . "\n";
            }
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to list objects in $this->bucketName with error: " .
$exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with listing objects before continuing.");
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListObjectsversione V2 in AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`PutObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutObject`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Carica un oggetto in un bucket.

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        $fileName = __DIR__ . "/local-file-" . uniqid();
        try {
            $this->s3client->putObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Key' => $fileName,
                'SourceFile' => __DIR__ . '/testfile.txt'
            ]);
            echo "Uploaded $fileName to $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to upload $fileName with error: " . $exception-
>getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with file upload before continuing.");
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutObjectconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un URL prefirmato

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un URL predefinito per Amazon S3 e caricare un oggetto.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
namespace S3;
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use AwsUtilities\PrintableLineBreak;
use AwsUtilities\TestableReadline;
use DateTime;
```

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

class PresignedURL
{
    use PrintableLineBreak;
    use TestableReadline;

    public function run()
    {
        $s3Service = new S3Service();

        $expiration = new DateTime("+20 minutes");
        $linebreak = $this->getLineBreak();

        echo $linebreak;
        echo ("Welcome to the Amazon S3 presigned URL demo.\n");
        echo $linebreak;

        $bucket = $this->testable_readline("First, please enter the name of the S3
 bucket to use: ");
        $key = $this->testable_readline("Next, provide the key of an object in the
 given bucket: ");
        echo $linebreak;
        $command = $s3Service->getClient()->getCommand('GetObject', [
            'Bucket' => $bucket,
            'Key' => $key,
        ]);
        try {
            $preSignedUrl = $s3Service->preSignedUrl($command, $expiration);
            echo "Your preSignedUrl is \n$preSignedUrl\nand will be good for the
 next 20 minutes.\n";
            echo $linebreak;
            echo "Thanks for trying the Amazon S3 presigned URL demo.\n";
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            echo $linebreak;
            echo "Something went wrong: $exception";
            die();
        }
    }
}

$runner = new PresignedURL();
$runner->run();
```

```
namespace S3;

use Aws\CommandInterface;
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Result;
use Aws\S3\Exception\S3Exception;
use Aws\S3\S3Client;
use AwsUtilities\AWSServiceClass;
use DateTimeInterface;

class S3Service extends AWSServiceClass
{
    protected S3Client $client;
    protected bool $verbose;

    public function __construct(S3Client $client = null, $verbose = false)
    {
        if ($client) {
            $this->client = $client;
        } else {
            $this->client = new S3Client([
                'version' => 'latest',
                'region' => 'us-west-2',
            ]);
        }
        $this->verbose = $verbose;
    }

    public function setVerbose($verbose)
    {
        $this->verbose = $verbose;
    }

    public function isVerbose(): bool
    {
        return $this->verbose;
    }

    public function getClient(): S3Client
    {
        return $this->client;
```

```
    }

    public function setClient(S3Client $client)
    {
        $this->client = $client;
    }


    public function emptyAndDeleteBucket($bucketName, array $args = [])
    {
        try {
            $objects = $this->listAllObjects($bucketName, $args);
            $this->deleteObjects($bucketName, $objects, $args);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Deleted all objects and folders from $bucketName.\n";
            }
            $this->deleteBucket($bucketName, $args);
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to delete $bucketName with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "\nPlease fix error with bucket deletion before continuing.\n";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function createBucket(string $bucketName, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName], $args);
        try {
            $this->client->createBucket($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Created the bucket named: $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to create $bucketName with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with bucket creation before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
```

```
        }
    }



    public function putObject(string $bucketName, string $key, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $key], $args);
        try {
            $this->client->putObject($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Uploaded the object named: $key to the bucket named:
 $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to create $key in $bucketName with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object uploading before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function getObject(string $bucketName, string $key, array $args = []):
 Result
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $key], $args);
        try {
            $object = $this->client->getObject($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Downloaded the object named: $key to the bucket named:
 $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to download $key from $bucketName with error:
 {$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object downloading before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
```

```
        return $object;
    }



    public function copyObject($bucketName, $key, $copySource, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $key,
 "CopySource" => $copySource], $args);
        try {
            $this->client->copyObject($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Copied the object from: $copySource in $bucketName to: $key.
\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to copy $copySource in $bucketName with error:
 {$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object copying before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function listObjects(string $bucketName, $start = 0, $max = 1000, array
 $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Marker' => $start,
 "MaxKeys" => $max], $args);
        try {
            $objects = $this->client->listObjectsV2($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Retrieved the list of objects from: $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to retrieve the objects from $bucketName with error:
 {$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with list objects before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
```

```
        }
        return $objects;
    }



    public function listAllObjects($bucketName, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName], $args);

        $contents = [];
        $paginator = $this->client->getPaginator("ListObjectsV2", $parameters);

        foreach ($paginator as $result) {
            if($result['KeyCount'] == 0){
                break;
            }
            foreach ($result['Contents'] as $object) {
                $contents[] = $object;
            }
        }
        return $contents;
    }



    public function deleteObjects(string $bucketName, array $objects, array $args =
[])
    {
        $listOfObjects = array_map(
            function ($object) {
                return ['Key' => $object];
            },
            array_column($objects, 'Key')
        );
        if(!$listOfObjects){
            return;
        }

        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Delete' => ['Objects'
=> $listOfObjects]], $args);
        try {
            $this->client->deleteObjects($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
```

```
                echo "Deleted the list of objects from: $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to delete the list of objects from $bucketName with
 error: {$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function deleteBucket(string $bucketName, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName], $args);
        try {
            $this->client->deleteBucket($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Deleted the bucket named: $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to delete $bucketName with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with bucket deletion before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function deleteObject(string $bucketName, string $fileName, array $args =
 [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $fileName],
 $args);
        try {
            $this->client->deleteObject($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Deleted the object named: $fileName from $bucketName.\n";
            }
```

```
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to delete $fileName from $bucketName with error:
 {$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function listBuckets(array $args = [])
    {
        try {
            $buckets = $this->client->listBuckets($args);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Retrieved all " . count($buckets) . "\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to retrieve bucket list with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with bucket lists before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
        return $buckets;
    }



    public function preSignedUrl(CommandInterface $command, DateTimeInterface|int|
string $expires, array $options = [])
    {
        $request = $this->client->createPresignedRequest($command, $expires,
 $options);
        try {
            $presignedUrl = (string)$request->getUri();
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to create a presigned url: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with presigned urls before continuing.";
```

```
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
        return $presignedUrl;
    }



    public function createSession(string $bucketName)
    {
        try{
            $result = $this->client->createSession([
                'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            ]);
            return $result;
        }catch(S3Exception $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorType() == "NoSuchBucket"){
                echo "The specified bucket does not exist.";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }

}
```

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per PHP

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Esempi serverless

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon S3

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dal caricamento di un oggetto in un bucket S3. La funzione recupera il nome del bucket S3 e la chiave dell'oggetto dal parametro evento e chiama l'API Amazon S3 per recuperare e registrare il tipo di contenuto dell'oggetto.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento S3 con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
<?php

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\S3\S3Event;
use Bref\Event\S3\S3Handler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';


class Handler extends S3Handler
```

```
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    public function handleS3(S3Event $event, Context $context) : void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing S3 records");

        // Get the object from the event and show its content type
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record)
        {
            $bucket = $record->getBucket()->getName();
            $key = urldecode($record->getObject()->getKey());

            try {
                $fileSize = urldecode($record->getObject()->getSize());
                echo "File Size: " . $fileSize . "\n";
                // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                echo $e->getMessage() . "\n";
                echo 'Error getting object ' . $key . ' from bucket ' . $bucket .
 '. Make sure they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.' .
 "\n";
                throw $e;
            }
        }
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Esempi di S3 Directory Bucket che utilizzano SDK for PHP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per PHP with S3 Directory Buckets.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Configura un VPC e un endpoint VPC.
- Configura le politiche, i ruoli e l'utente per utilizzare i bucket di directory S3 e la classe di storage S3 Express One Zone.
- Crea due client S3.
- Creare due bucket.
- Crea un oggetto e copialo.
- Dimostra la differenza di prestazioni.
- Compila i bucket per mostrare la differenza lessicografica.
- Chiedi all'utente di vedere se desidera ripulire le risorse.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario che dimostri le nozioni di base dei bucket di directory Amazon S3 e di S3 Express One Zone.

```
        echo "\n";
```

```
        echo "--------------------------------------\n";
        echo "Welcome to the Amazon S3 Express Basics demo using PHP!\n";
        echo "--------------------------------------\n";

        // Change these both of these values to use a different region/availability
 zone.
        $region = "us-west-2";
        $az = "usw2-az1";

        $this->s3Service = new S3Service(new S3Client(['region' => $region]));
        $this->iamService = new IAMService(new IamClient(['region' => $region]));

        $uuid = uniqid();

        echo <<<INTRO
Let's get started! First, please note that S3 Express One Zone works best when
 working within the AWS infrastructure,
specifically when working in the same Availability Zone. To see the best results in
 this example, and when you implement
Directory buckets into your infrastructure, it is best to put your Compute resources
 in the same AZ as your Directory
bucket.\n
INTRO;
        pressEnter();
        // 1. Configure a gateway VPC endpoint. This is the recommended method to
 allow S3 Express One Zone traffic without
        // the need to pass through an internet gateway or NAT device.
        echo "\n";
        echo "1. First, we'll set up a new VPC and VPC Endpoint if this program is
 running in an EC2 instance in the same AZ as your Directory buckets will be.\n";
        $ec2Choice = testable_readline("Are you running this in an EC2 instance
 located in the same AZ as your intended Directory buckets? Enter Y/y to setup a VPC
 Endpoint, or N/n/blank to skip this section.");
        if($ec2Choice == "Y" || $ec2Choice == "y") {
            echo "Great! Let's set up a VPC, retrieve the Route Table from it, and
 create a VPC Endpoint to connect the S3 Client to.\n";
            pressEnter();
            $this->ec2Service = new EC2Service(new Ec2Client(['region' =>
 $region]));
            $cidr = "10.0.0.0/16";
            $vpc = $this->ec2Service->createVpc($cidr);
            $this->resources['vpcId'] = $vpc['VpcId'];

            $this->ec2Service->waitForVpcAvailable($vpc['VpcId']);
```

```
            $routeTable = $this->ec2Service->describeRouteTables([], [
                [
                    'Name' => "vpc-id",
                    'Values' => [$vpc['VpcId']],
                ],
            ]);

            $serviceName = "com.amazonaws." . $this->ec2Service->getRegion() .
 ".s3express";
            $vpcEndpoint = $this->ec2Service->createVpcEndpoint($serviceName,
 $vpc['VpcId'], [$routeTable[0]]);
            $this->resources['vpcEndpointId'] = $vpcEndpoint['VpcEndpointId'];
        }else{
            echo "Skipping the VPC setup. Don't forget to use this in production!
\n";
        }

        // 2. Policies, user, and roles with CDK.
        echo "\n";
        echo "2. Policies, users, and roles with CDK.\n";
        echo "Now, we'll set up some policies, roles, and a user. This user will
 only have permissions to do S3 Express One Zone actions.\n";
        pressEnter();

        $this->cloudFormationClient = new CloudFormationClient([]);
        $stackName = "cfn-stack-s3-express-basics-" . uniqid();
        $file = file_get_contents(__DIR__ . "/../../../../resources/cfn/
s3_express_basics/s3_express_template.yml");
        $result = $this->cloudFormationClient->createStack([
            'StackName' => $stackName,
            'TemplateBody' => $file,
            'Capabilities' => ['CAPABILITY_IAM'],
        ]);
        $waiter = $this->cloudFormationClient->getWaiter("StackCreateComplete",
 ['StackName' => $stackName]);
        try {
            $waiter->promise()->wait();
        }catch(CloudFormationException $caught){
            echo "Error waiting for the CloudFormation stack to create: {$caught-
>getAwsErrorMessage()}\n";
            throw $caught;
        }
        $this->resources['stackName'] = $stackName;
```

```
        $stackInfo = $this->cloudFormationClient->describeStacks([
            'StackName' => $result['StackId'],
        ]);

        $expressUserName = "";
        $regularUserName = "";
        foreach($stackInfo['Stacks'][0]['Outputs'] as $output) {
            if ($output['OutputKey'] == "RegularUser") {
                $regularUserName = $output['OutputValue'];
            }
            if ($output['OutputKey'] == "ExpressUser") {
                $expressUserName = $output['OutputValue'];
            }
        }
        $regularKey = $this->iamService->createAccessKey($regularUserName);
        $regularCredentials = new Credentials($regularKey['AccessKeyId'],
$regularKey['SecretAccessKey']);
        $expressKey = $this->iamService->createAccessKey($expressUserName);
        $expressCredentials = new Credentials($expressKey['AccessKeyId'],
$expressKey['SecretAccessKey']);

        // 3. Create an additional client using the credentials with S3 Express
permissions.
        echo "\n";
        echo "3. Create an additional client using the credentials with S3 Express
permissions.\n";
        echo "This client is created with the credentials associated with the
user account with the S3 Express policy attached, so it can perform S3 Express
operations.\n";
        pressEnter();
        $s3RegularClient = new S3Client([
            'Region' => $region,
            'Credentials' => $regularCredentials,
        ]);
        $s3RegularService = new S3Service($s3RegularClient);
        $s3ExpressClient = new S3Client([
            'Region' => $region,
            'Credentials' => $expressCredentials,
        ]);
        $s3ExpressService = new S3Service($s3ExpressClient);
        echo "All the roles and policies were created an attached to the user. Then,
a new S3 Client and Service were created using that user's credentials.\n";
```

```
        echo "We can now use this client to make calls to S3 Express operations.
Keeping permissions in mind (and adhering to least-privilege) is crucial to S3
Express.\n";
        pressEnter();

        // 4. Create two buckets.
        echo "\n";
        echo "3. Create two buckets.\n";
        echo "Now we will create a Directory bucket, which is the linchpin of the S3
Express One Zone service.\n";
        echo "Directory buckets behave in different ways from regular S3 buckets,
which we will explore here.\n";
        echo "We'll also create a normal bucket, put an object into the normal
bucket, and copy it over to the Directory bucket.\n";
        pressEnter();

        // Create a directory bucket. These are different from normal S3 buckets in
subtle ways.
        $directoryBucketName = "s3-express-demo-directory-bucket-$uuid--$az--x-s3";
        echo "Now, let's create the actual Directory bucket, as well as a regular
bucket.\n";
        pressEnter();
        $s3ExpressService->createBucket($directoryBucketName, [
            'CreateBucketConfiguration' => [
                'Bucket' => [
                    'Type' => "Directory", // This is what causes S3 to create a
Directory bucket as opposed to a normal bucket.
                    'DataRedundancy' => "SingleAvailabilityZone",
                ],
                'Location' => [
                    'Name' => $az,
                    'Type' => "AvailabilityZone",
                ],
            ],
        ]);
        $this->resources['directoryBucketName'] = $directoryBucketName;

        // Create a normal bucket.
        $normalBucketName = "normal-bucket-$uuid";
        $s3RegularService->createBucket($normalBucketName);
        $this->resources['normalBucketName'] = $normalBucketName;
        echo "Great! Both buckets were created.\n";
        pressEnter();
```

```
        // 5. Create an object and copy it over.
        echo "\n";
        echo "5. Create an object and copy it over.\n";
        echo "We'll create a basic object consisting of some text and upload it to
the normal bucket.\n";
        echo "Next, we'll copy the object into the Directory bucket using the
regular client.\n";
        echo "This works fine, because Copy operations are not restricted for
Directory buckets.\n";
        pressEnter();

        $objectKey = "basic-text-object";
        $s3RegularService->putObject($normalBucketName, $objectKey, $args = ['Body'
=> "Look Ma, I'm a bucket!"]);
        $this->resources['objectKey'] = $objectKey;

        // Create a session to access the directory bucket. The SDK Client will
automatically refresh this as needed.
        $s3ExpressService->createSession($directoryBucketName);
        $s3ExpressService->copyObject($directoryBucketName, $objectKey,
"$normalBucketName/$objectKey");

        echo "It worked! It's important to remember the user permissions when
interacting with Directory buckets.\n";
        echo "Instead of validating permissions on every call as normal buckets do,
Directory buckets utilize the user credentials and session token to validate.\n";
        echo "This allows for much faster connection speeds on every call. For
single calls, this is low, but for many concurrent calls, this adds up to a lot of
time saved.\n";
        pressEnter();

        // 6. Demonstrate performance difference.
        echo "\n";
        echo "6. Demonstrate performance difference.\n";
        $downloads = 1000;
        echo "Now, let's do a performance test. We'll download the same object
from each bucket $downloads times and compare the total time needed. Note: the
performance difference will be much more pronounced if this example is run in an
EC2 instance in the same AZ as the bucket.\n";
        $downloadChoice = testable_readline("If you would like to download each
object $downloads times, press enter. Otherwise, enter a custom amount and press
enter.");
        if($downloadChoice && is_numeric($downloadChoice) && $downloadChoice <
1000000){ // A million is enough. I promise.
```

```
            $downloads = $downloadChoice;
        }

        // Download the object $downloads times from each bucket and time it to
 demonstrate the speed difference.
        $directoryStartTime = hrtime(true);
        for($i = 0; $i < $downloads; ++$i){
            $s3ExpressService->getObject($directoryBucketName, $objectKey);
        }
        $directoryEndTime = hrtime(true);
        $directoryTimeDiff = $directoryEndTime - $directoryStartTime;

        $normalStartTime = hrtime(true);
        for($i = 0; $i < $downloads; ++$i){
            $s3RegularService->getObject($normalBucketName, $objectKey);
        }
        $normalEndTime = hrtime(true);
        $normalTimeDiff = $normalEndTime - $normalStartTime;

        echo "The directory bucket took $directoryTimeDiff nanoseconds, while the
 normal bucket took $normalTimeDiff.\n";
        echo "That's a difference of " . ($normalTimeDiff - $directoryTimeDiff) .
 " nanoseconds, or " . (($normalTimeDiff - $directoryTimeDiff)/1000000000) . "
 seconds.\n";
        pressEnter();

        // 7. Populate the buckets to show the lexicographical difference.
        echo "\n";
        echo "7. Populate the buckets to show the lexicographical difference.\n";
        echo "Now let's explore how Directory buckets store objects in a different
 manner to regular buckets.\n";
        echo "The key is in the name \"Directory!\"\n";
        echo "Where regular buckets store their key/value pairs in a flat manner,
 Directory buckets use actual directories/folders.\n";
        echo "This allows for more rapid indexing, traversing, and therefore
 retrieval times!\n";
        echo "The more segmented your bucket is, with lots of directories, sub-
directories, and objects, the more efficient it becomes.\n";
        echo "This structural difference also causes ListObjects to behave
 differently, which can cause unexpected results.\n";
        echo "Let's add a few more objects with layered directories as see how the
 output of ListObjects changes.\n";
        pressEnter();
```

```
        // Populate a few more files in each bucket so that we can use ListObjects
and show the difference.
        $otherObject = "other/$objectKey";
        $altObject = "alt/$objectKey";
        $otherAltObject = "other/alt/$objectKey";
        $s3ExpressService->putObject($directoryBucketName, $otherObject);
        $s3RegularService->putObject($normalBucketName, $otherObject);
        $this->resources['otherObject'] = $otherObject;
        $s3ExpressService->putObject($directoryBucketName, $altObject);
        $s3RegularService->putObject($normalBucketName, $altObject);
        $this->resources['altObject'] = $altObject;
        $s3ExpressService->putObject($directoryBucketName, $otherAltObject);
        $s3RegularService->putObject($normalBucketName, $otherAltObject);
        $this->resources['otherAltObject'] = $otherAltObject;

        $listDirectoryBucket = $s3ExpressService->listObjects($directoryBucketName);
        $listNormalBucket = $s3RegularService->listObjects($normalBucketName);

        // Directory bucket content
        echo "Directory bucket content\n";
        foreach($listDirectoryBucket['Contents'] as $result){
            echo $result['Key'] . "\n";
        }

        // Normal bucket content
        echo "\nNormal bucket content\n";
        foreach($listNormalBucket['Contents'] as $result){
            echo $result['Key'] . "\n";
        }

        echo "Notice how the normal bucket lists objects in lexicographical order,
while the directory bucket does not. This is because the normal bucket considers
the whole \"key\" to be the object identifies, while the directory bucket actually
creates directories and uses the object \"key\" as a path to the object.\n";
        pressEnter();

        echo "\n";
        echo "That's it for our tour of the basic operations for S3 Express One
Zone.\n";
        $cleanUp = testable_readline("Would you like to delete all the resources
created during this demo? Enter Y/y to delete all the resources.");
        if($cleanUp){
            $this->cleanUp();
        }
```

```
namespace S3;

use Aws\CommandInterface;
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Result;
use Aws\S3\Exception\S3Exception;
use Aws\S3\S3Client;
use AwsUtilities\AWSServiceClass;
use DateTimeInterface;

class S3Service extends AWSServiceClass
{
    protected S3Client $client;
    protected bool $verbose;

    public function __construct(S3Client $client = null, $verbose = false)
    {
        if ($client) {
            $this->client = $client;
        } else {
            $this->client = new S3Client([
                'version' => 'latest',
                'region' => 'us-west-2',
            ]);
        }
        $this->verbose = $verbose;
    }

    public function setVerbose($verbose)
    {
        $this->verbose = $verbose;
    }

    public function isVerbose(): bool
    {
        return $this->verbose;
    }

    public function getClient(): S3Client
    {
        return $this->client;
```

```
    }

    public function setClient(S3Client $client)
    {
        $this->client = $client;
    }


    public function emptyAndDeleteBucket($bucketName, array $args = [])
    {
        try {
            $objects = $this->listAllObjects($bucketName, $args);
            $this->deleteObjects($bucketName, $objects, $args);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Deleted all objects and folders from $bucketName.\n";
            }
            $this->deleteBucket($bucketName, $args);
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to delete $bucketName with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "\nPlease fix error with bucket deletion before continuing.\n";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function createBucket(string $bucketName, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName], $args);
        try {
            $this->client->createBucket($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Created the bucket named: $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to create $bucketName with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with bucket creation before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
```

```
        }
    }



    public function putObject(string $bucketName, string $key, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $key], $args);
        try {
            $this->client->putObject($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Uploaded the object named: $key to the bucket named:
 $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to create $key in $bucketName with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object uploading before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function getObject(string $bucketName, string $key, array $args = []):
 Result
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $key], $args);
        try {
            $object = $this->client->getObject($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Downloaded the object named: $key to the bucket named:
 $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to download $key from $bucketName with error:
 {$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object downloading before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
```

```
        return $object;
    }



    public function copyObject($bucketName, $key, $copySource, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $key,
 "CopySource" => $copySource], $args);
        try {
            $this->client->copyObject($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Copied the object from: $copySource in $bucketName to: $key.
\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to copy $copySource in $bucketName with error:
 {$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object copying before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function listObjects(string $bucketName, $start = 0, $max = 1000, array
 $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Marker' => $start,
 "MaxKeys" => $max], $args);
        try {
            $objects = $this->client->listObjectsV2($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Retrieved the list of objects from: $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to retrieve the objects from $bucketName with error:
 {$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with list objects before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
```

```
        }
        return $objects;
    }



    public function listAllObjects($bucketName, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName], $args);

        $contents = [];
        $paginator = $this->client->getPaginator("ListObjectsV2", $parameters);

        foreach ($paginator as $result) {
            if($result['KeyCount'] == 0){
                break;
            }
            foreach ($result['Contents'] as $object) {
                $contents[] = $object;
            }
        }
        return $contents;
    }



    public function deleteObjects(string $bucketName, array $objects, array $args =
[])
    {
        $listOfObjects = array_map(
            function ($object) {
                return ['Key' => $object];
            },
            array_column($objects, 'Key')
        );
        if(!$listOfObjects){
            return;
        }

        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Delete' => ['Objects'
=> $listOfObjects]], $args);
        try {
            $this->client->deleteObjects($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
```

```
                echo "Deleted the list of objects from: $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to delete the list of objects from $bucketName with
 error: {$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function deleteBucket(string $bucketName, array $args = [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName], $args);
        try {
            $this->client->deleteBucket($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Deleted the bucket named: $bucketName.\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to delete $bucketName with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with bucket deletion before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function deleteObject(string $bucketName, string $fileName, array $args =
 [])
    {
        $parameters = array_merge(['Bucket' => $bucketName, 'Key' => $fileName],
 $args);
        try {
            $this->client->deleteObject($parameters);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Deleted the object named: $fileName from $bucketName.\n";
            }
```

```
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to delete $fileName from $bucketName with error:
 {$exception->getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
    }



    public function listBuckets(array $args = [])
    {
        try {
            $buckets = $this->client->listBuckets($args);
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Retrieved all " . count($buckets) . "\n";
            }
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to retrieve bucket list with error: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with bucket lists before continuing.";
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
        return $buckets;
    }



    public function preSignedUrl(CommandInterface $command, DateTimeInterface|int|
string $expires, array $options = [])
    {
        $request = $this->client->createPresignedRequest($command, $expires,
 $options);
        try {
            $presignedUrl = (string)$request->getUri();
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            if ($this->verbose) {
                echo "Failed to create a presigned url: {$exception-
>getMessage()}\n";
                echo "Please fix error with presigned urls before continuing.";
```

```
            }
            throw $exception;
        }
        return $presignedUrl;
    }



    public function createSession(string $bucketName)
    {
        try{
            $result = $this->client->createSession([
                'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            ]);
            return $result;
        }catch(S3Exception $caught){
            if($caught->getAwsErrorType() == "NoSuchBucket"){
                echo "The specified bucket does not exist.";
            }
            throw $caught;
        }
    }

}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per PHP .
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObject
  - GetObject
  - ListObjects
  - PutObject

Esempi di Amazon SES con SDK for PHP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per PHP con Amazon SES.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per PHP

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per PHP creare un'applicazione Web che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon RDS e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza un front-end creato con React.js per interagire con un backend RESTful PHP.

- Integra un'applicazione web React.js con AWS i servizi.
- Elenca, aggiungi, aggiorna ed elimina gli elementi in una tabella Amazon RDS.
- Invia un report per e-mail degli articoli di lavoro filtrati tramite Amazon SES.
- Distribuisci e gestisci risorse di esempio con lo AWS CloudFormation script incluso.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora

- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Esempi di Amazon SNS che utilizzano SDK for PHP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per PHP con Amazon SNS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless

Azioni

`CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Indicates whether the phone number owner has opted out of receiving SMS messages
 from your AWS SNS account.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$phone = '+1XXX5550100';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->checkIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut([
        'phoneNumber' => $phone,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per PHP.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutconsulta AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`ConfirmSubscription`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ConfirmSubscription`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Verifies an endpoint owner's intent to receive messages by
 * validating the token sent to the endpoint by an earlier Subscribe action.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$subscription_token = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic:123456-
abcd-12ab-1234-12ba3dc1234a';
$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->confirmSubscription([
        'Token' => $subscription_token,
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ConfirmSubscriptionsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`CreateTopic`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTopic`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Create a Simple Notification Service topics in your AWS account at the requested
 region.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$topicname = 'myTopic';

try {
```

```
    $result = $SnSclient->createTopic([
        'Name' => $topicname,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per PHP.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateTopicsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`DeleteTopic`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTopic`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Deletes an SNS topic and all its subscriptions.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
```

```
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->deleteTopic([
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTopicsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`GetSMSAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetSMSAttributes`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Get the type of SMS Message sent by default from the AWS SNS service.
 *
```

```
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->getSMSAttributes([
        'attributes' => ['DefaultSMSType'],
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per PHP.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Get SMSAttributes in AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`GetTopicAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`GetTopicAttributes`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
```

```
]);

$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->getTopicAttributes([
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetTopicAttributessezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Returns a list of phone numbers that are opted out of receiving SMS messages from
 your AWS SNS account.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->listPhoneNumbersOptedOut();
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per PHP.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutsezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`ListSubscriptions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListSubscriptions`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;
```

```
/**
 * Returns a list of Amazon SNS subscriptions in the requested region.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->listSubscriptions();
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListSubscriptionssezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`ListTopics`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTopics`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;
```

```
/**
 * Returns a list of the requester's topics from your AWS SNS account in the region
 specified.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->listTopics();
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTopicssezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`Publish`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Publish`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';
```

```
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Sends a message to an Amazon SNS topic.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$message = 'This message is sent from a Amazon SNS code sample.';
$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->publish([
        'Message' => $message,
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per PHP.
- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per PHP .

`SetSMSAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`SetSMSAttributes`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->SetSMSAttributes([
        'attributes' => [
            'DefaultSMSType' => 'Transactional',
        ],
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per PHP.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Set SMSAttributes in AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`SetTopicAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SetTopicAttributes`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Configure the message delivery status attributes for an Amazon SNS Topic.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);
$attribute = 'Policy | DisplayName | DeliveryPolicy';
$value = 'First Topic';
$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->setTopicAttributes([
        'AttributeName' => $attribute,
        'AttributeValue' => $value,
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SetTopicAttributessezione AWS SDK per PHP API Reference.

`Subscribe`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Subscribe`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Sottoscrivi un indirizzo email a un argomento.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Prepares to subscribe an endpoint by sending the endpoint a confirmation message.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$protocol = 'email';
$endpoint = 'sample@example.com';
$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
```

```
    $result = $SnSclient->subscribe([
        'Protocol' => $protocol,
        'Endpoint' => $endpoint,
        'ReturnSubscriptionArn' => true,
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

Sottoscrivi un endpoint HTTP a un argomento.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Prepares to subscribe an endpoint by sending the endpoint a confirmation message.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$protocol = 'https';
$endpoint = 'https://';
$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->subscribe([
        'Protocol' => $protocol,
        'Endpoint' => $endpoint,
```

```
        'ReturnSubscriptionArn' => true,
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento sulle API AWS SDK per PHP .

`Unsubscribe`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Unsubscribe`.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Deletes a subscription to an Amazon SNS topic.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
```

```
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$subscription = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MySubscription';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->unsubscribe([
        'SubscriptionArn' => $subscription,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per PHP.
- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Annullamento della sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per PHP .

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per PHP

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Pubblicazione di un SMS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare messaggi SMS utilizzando Amazon SNS.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Sends a text message (SMS message) directly to a phone number using Amazon SNS.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$message = 'This message is sent from a Amazon SNS code sample.';
$phone = '+1XXX5550100';
```

```
try {
    $result = $SnSclient->publish([
        'Message' => $message,
        'PhoneNumber' => $phone,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per PHP.
- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per PHP .

Esempi serverless

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SNS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da un argomento SNS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SNS con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

/*
```

```
Since native PHP support for AWS Lambda is not available, we are utilizing Bref's
 PHP functions runtime for AWS Lambda.
For more information on Bref's PHP runtime for Lambda, refer to: https://bref.sh/
docs/runtimes/function

Another approach would be to create a custom runtime.
A practical example can be found here: https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/apn/aws-lambda-
custom-runtime-for-php-a-practical-example/
*/

// Additional composer packages may be required when using Bref or any other PHP
 functions runtime.
// require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Sns\SnsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sns\SnsHandler;

class Handler extends SnsHandler
{
    public function handleSns(SnsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        foreach ($event->getRecords() as $record) {
            $message = $record->getMessage();

            // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be marked
 as failed

            echo "Processed Message: $message" . PHP_EOL;
        }
    }
}

return new Handler();
```

Esempi di Amazon SQS con SDK for PHP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per PHP con Amazon SQS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Esempi serverless

Esempi serverless

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da una coda SQS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SQS con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends SqsHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
```

```
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleSqs(SqsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        foreach ($event->getRecords() as $record) {
            $body = $record->getBody();
            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
        }
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da una coda SQS. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per PHP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di SQS con Lambda tramite PHP.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php
```

```
use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends SqsHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleSqs(SqsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing SQS records");
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                // Assuming the SQS message is in JSON format
                $message = json_decode($record->getBody(), true);
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($message));
                // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $this->markAsFailed($record);
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords SQS records");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Esempi di codice per Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare la AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con. AWS

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Alcuni servizi contengono categorie di esempio aggiuntive che mostrano come sfruttare le librerie o le funzioni specifiche del servizio.

Altre risorse

- Guida per gli sviluppatori di Tools for PowerShell V5: ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo con PowerShell . AWS
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Servizi

- Esempi ACM che utilizzano Tools for PowerShell V5
- Esempi di Application Auto Scaling con Tools for V5 PowerShell
- AppStream 2.0 esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell
- Esempi di Aurora con Tools for V5 PowerShell
- Esempi di Auto Scaling con Tools for V5 PowerShell
- Budget AWS esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell
- AWS Cloud9 esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell

- AWS CloudFormation esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell
- CloudFront esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell
- CloudTrail esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell
- CloudWatch esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell
- CodeCommit esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell
- CodeDeploy esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell
- CodePipeline esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell
- Esempi di identità di Amazon Cognito con Tools for V5 PowerShell
- AWS Config esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell
- Esempi di Device Farm con Tools for PowerShell V5
- AWS Directory Service esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell
- AWS DMS esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell
- Esempi di DynamoDB con Tools for V5 PowerShell
- EC2 Esempi di Amazon con Tools for PowerShell V5
- Esempi di Amazon ECR con Tools for PowerShell V5
- Esempi di Amazon ECS con Tools for PowerShell V5
- Esempi di Amazon EFS con Tools for PowerShell V5
- Esempi di Amazon EKS con Tools for PowerShell V5
- Elastic Load Balancing - Esempi della versione 1 con Tools for V5 PowerShell
- Elastic Load Balancing - Esempi della versione 2 con Tools for V5 PowerShell
- FSx Esempi di Amazon con Tools for PowerShell V5
- AWS Glue esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell
- AWS Health esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell
- Esempi IAM che utilizzano Tools for V5 PowerShell
- Esempi di Kinesis con Tools for V5 PowerShell
- Esempi di Lambda con Tools for V5 PowerShell
- Esempi di Amazon ML con Tools for PowerShell V5
- Esempi di Macie che utilizzano Tools for V5 PowerShell
- OpsWorks esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell

- Listino prezzi AWS esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell
- Esempi di Resource Groups con Tools for PowerShell V5
- Esempi di API Resource Groups Tagging con Tools for PowerShell V5
- Esempi di Route 53 utilizzando Tools for V5 PowerShell
- Esempi di Amazon S3 con Tools for V5 PowerShell
- Esempi di S3 Glacier con Tools for V5 PowerShell
- Esempi di Security Hub con Tools for PowerShell V5
- Esempi di Amazon SES con Tools for PowerShell V5
- Esempi di API Amazon SES v2 con Tools for PowerShell V5
- Esempi di Amazon SNS con Tools for V5 PowerShell
- Esempi di Amazon SQS con Tools for V5 PowerShell
- AWS STS esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell
- Supporto esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell
- Esempi di Systems Manager con Tools for PowerShell V5
- Esempi di Amazon Translate con Tools for PowerShell V5
- AWS WAFV2 esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell
- WorkSpaces esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell

Esempi ACM che utilizzano Tools for PowerShell V5

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con ACM.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Get-ACMCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Get-ACMCertificate`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio mostra come restituire un certificato e la relativa catena utilizzando l'ARN del certificato.

```
Get-ACMCertificate -CertificateArn "arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ACMCertificateDetail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ACMCertificateDetail`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce i dettagli del certificato specificato.

```
Get-ACMCertificateDetail -CertificateArn "arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012"
```

Output:

```
CertificateArn          : arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
CreatedAt               : 1/21/2016 5:55:59 PM
DomainName              : www.example.com
DomainValidationOptions : {www.example.com}
InUseBy                 : {}
IssuedAt                : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Issuer                  :
KeyAlgorithm            : RSA-2048
NotAfter                : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
```

```
NotBefore               : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
RevocationReason        :
RevokedAt               : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Serial                  :
SignatureAlgorithm      : SHA256WITHRSA
Status                  : PENDING_VALIDATION
Subject                 : CN=www.example.com
SubjectAlternativeNames : {www.example.net}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ACMCertificateList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ACMCertificateList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: recupera un elenco di tutti i certificati ARNs e il nome di dominio per ciascuno. Il cmdlet verrà impaginato automaticamente per recuperare tutti i. ARNs Per controllare manualmente l'impaginazione, utilizzare il MaxItem parametro - per controllare il numero di certificati ARNs restituiti per ogni chiamata di servizio e il NextToken parametro - per indicare il punto di partenza per ogni chiamata.

```
Get-ACMCertificateList
```

Output:

```
CertificateArn
 DomainName
--------------
 ----------
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:123456789012:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
 www.example.com
```

Esempio 2: recupera un elenco di tutti i certificati ARNs in cui lo stato del certificato corrisponde a quello degli stati forniti.

```
Get-ACMCertificateList -CertificateStatus "VALIDATION_TIMED_OUT","FAILED"
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio restituisce un elenco di tutti i certificati nella regione us-east-1 con un tipo di chiave RSA_2048 e un utilizzo o scopo esteso della chiave di CODE_SIGNING. È possibile trovare i valori per questi parametri di filtro nell'argomento di riferimento dell'API Filters: _Filters.html. ListCertificates https://docs.aws.amazon.com/acm/ latest/APIReference/API

```
Get-ACMCertificateList -Region us-east-1 -Includes_KeyType RSA_2048 -
Includes_ExtendedKeyUsage CODE_SIGNING
```

Output:

```
CertificateArn
 DomainName
--------------
 ----------
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/xxxxxxxx-d7c0-48c1-af8d-2133d8f30zzz
 *.route53docs.com
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/xxxxxxxx-98a5-443d-a734-800430c80zzz
 nerdzizm.net
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/xxxxxxxx-2be6-4376-8fa7-bad559525zzz

arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/xxxxxxxx-e7ca-44c5-803e-24d9f2f36zzz

arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/xxxxxxxx-1241-4b71-80b1-090305a62zzz

arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/xxxxxxxx-8709-4568-8c64-f94617c99zzz

arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/xxxxxxxx-a8fa-4a61-98cf-e08ccc0eezzz

arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/xxxxxxxx-fa47-40fe-a714-2d277d3eezzz
 *.route53docs.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListCertificatesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-ACMCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-ACMCertificate`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo certificato. Il servizio restituisce l'ARN del nuovo certificato.

```
New-ACMCertificate -DomainName "www.example.com"
```

Output:

```
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:123456789012:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
```

Esempio 2: crea un nuovo certificato. Il servizio restituisce l'ARN del nuovo certificato.

```
New-ACMCertificate -DomainName "www.example.com" -SubjectAlternativeName
 "example.com","www.example.net"
```

Output:

```
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:123456789012:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RequestCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-ACMCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-ACMCertificate`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: elimina il certificato identificato dall'ARN fornito e dalla chiave privata associata. Il cmdlet richiederà la conferma prima di procedere; aggiungere l'opzione -Force per sopprimere la conferma.

```
Remove-ACMCertificate -CertificateArn "arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteCertificatein Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`Send-ACMValidationEmail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Send-ACMValidationEmail`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: richiede l'invio dell'e-mail per convalidare la proprietà del dominio per «www.example.com». Se il valore $ della shell ConfirmPreference è impostato su 'Medium' o inferiore, il cmdlet richiederà una conferma prima di procedere. Aggiungi l'opzione -Force per sopprimere le richieste di conferma.

```
$params = @{
    CertificateArn="arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012"
    Domain="www.example.com"
    ValidationDomain="example.com"
}
Send-ACMValidationEmail @params
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ResendValidationEmailin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di Application Auto Scaling con Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con Application Auto Scaling.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Add-AASScalableTarget`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Add-AASScalableTarget`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet registra o aggiorna una destinazione scalabile. Un target scalabile è una risorsa che Application Auto Scaling può scalare verso l'alto e verso l'interno.

```
Add-AASScalableTarget -ServiceNamespace AppStream -ResourceId fleet/MyFleet -
ScalableDimension appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity -MinCapacity 2 -MaxCapacity 10
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterScalableTargetin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-AASScalableTarget`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-AASScalableTarget`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio fornirà informazioni sugli obiettivi Application Autoscaling Scalable nello spazio dei nomi specificato.

```
Get-AASScalableTarget -ServiceNamespace "AppStream"
```

Output:

```
CreationTime      : 11/7/2019 2:30:03 AM
MaxCapacity       : 5
MinCapacity       : 1
ResourceId        : fleet/Test
RoleARN           : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/aws-
service-role/appstream.application-autoscaling.amazonaws.com/
AWSServiceRoleForApplicationAutoScaling_AppStreamFleet
ScalableDimension : appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
ServiceNamespace  : appstream
SuspendedState    : Amazon.ApplicationAutoScaling.Model.SuspendedState
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeScalableTargetsin Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`Get-AASScalingActivity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-AASScalingActivity`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: fornisce informazioni descrittive sulle attività di scalabilità nello spazio dei nomi specificato delle sei settimane precedenti.

```
Get-AASScalingActivity -ServiceNamespace AppStream
```

Output:

```
ActivityId        : 2827409f-b639-4cdb-a957-8055d5d07434
Cause             : monitor alarm Appstream2-MyFleet-default-scale-in-Alarm in state
 ALARM triggered policy default-scale-in
Description       : Setting desired capacity to 2.
Details           :
EndTime           : 12/14/2019 11:32:49 AM
ResourceId        : fleet/MyFleet
ScalableDimension : appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
ServiceNamespace  : appstream
StartTime         : 12/14/2019 11:32:14 AM
StatusCode        : Successful
StatusMessage     : Successfully set desired capacity to 2. Change successfully
 fulfilled by appstream.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeScalingActivitiesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-AASScalingPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-AASScalingPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet descrive le politiche di scalabilità di Application Auto Scaling per lo spazio dei nomi del servizio specificato.

```
Get-AASScalingPolicy -ServiceNamespace AppStream
```

Output:

```
Alarms                                  : {Appstream2-LabFleet-default-scale-out-
Alarm}
```

```
CreationTime                              : 9/3/2019 2:48:15 AM
PolicyARN                                 : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:012345678912:scalingPolicy:5659b069-b5cd-4af1-9f7f-3e956d36233e:resource/
appstream/fleet/LabFleet:
                                            policyName/default-scale-out
PolicyName                                : default-scale-out
PolicyType                                : StepScaling
ResourceId                                : fleet/LabFleet
ScalableDimension                         : appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
ServiceNamespace                          : appstream
StepScalingPolicyConfiguration            :
 Amazon.ApplicationAutoScaling.Model.StepScalingPolicyConfiguration
TargetTrackingScalingPolicyConfiguration :

Alarms                                    : {Appstream2-LabFleet-default-scale-in-
Alarm}
CreationTime                              : 9/3/2019 2:48:15 AM
PolicyARN                                 : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:012345678912:scalingPolicy:5659b069-b5cd-4af1-9f7f-3e956d36233e:resource/
appstream/fleet/LabFleet:
                                            policyName/default-scale-in
PolicyName                                : default-scale-in
PolicyType                                : StepScaling
ResourceId                                : fleet/LabFleet
ScalableDimension                         : appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
ServiceNamespace                          : appstream
StepScalingPolicyConfiguration            :
 Amazon.ApplicationAutoScaling.Model.StepScalingPolicyConfiguration
TargetTrackingScalingPolicyConfiguration :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeScalingPoliciesin Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`Get-AASScheduledAction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-AASScheduledAction`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elenca le azioni pianificate per il gruppo Auto Scaling che non sono state eseguite o che non hanno raggiunto l'ora di fine.

```
Get-AASScheduledAction -ServiceNamespace AppStream
```

Output:

```
CreationTime         : 12/22/2019 9:25:52 AM
EndTime              : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceId           : fleet/MyFleet
ScalableDimension    : appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
ScalableTargetAction : Amazon.ApplicationAutoScaling.Model.ScalableTargetAction
Schedule             : cron(0 0 8 ? * MON-FRI *)
ScheduledActionARN   : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:012345678912:scheduledAction:4897ca24-3caa-4bf1-8484-851a089b243c:resource/
appstream/fleet/MyFleet:scheduledActionName
                       /WeekDaysFleetScaling
ScheduledActionName  : WeekDaysFleetScaling
ServiceNamespace     : appstream
StartTime            : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeScheduledActionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-AASScalableTarget`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-AASScalableTarget`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet annulla la registrazione di una destinazione scalabile Application Auto Scaling. L'annullamento della registrazione di una destinazione scalabile elimina le politiche di scalabilità ad essa associate.

```
Remove-AASScalableTarget -ResourceId fleet/MyFleet -ScalableDimension
 appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity -ServiceNamespace AppStream
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-AASScalableTarget (DeregisterScalableTarget)" on
 target "fleet/MyFleet".
```

```
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per DeregisterScalableTargeti dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Reference (V5).

`Remove-AASScalingPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-AASScalingPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elimina la politica di scalabilità specificata per un target scalabile Application Auto Scaling.

```
Remove-AASScalingPolicy -ServiceNamespace AppStream -PolicyName "default-scale-out"
 -ResourceId fleet/Test -ScalableDimension appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteScalingPolicyin Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`Remove-AASScheduledAction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-AASScheduledAction`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elimina l'azione pianificata specificata per un target scalabile Application Auto Scaling.

```
Remove-AASScheduledAction -ServiceNamespace AppStream -ScheduledActionName
 WeekDaysFleetScaling -ResourceId fleet/MyFleet -ScalableDimension
 appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-AASScheduledAction (DeleteScheduledAction)" on
 target "WeekDaysFleetScaling".
```

```
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteScheduledActionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Set-AASScalingPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Set-AASScalingPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet crea o aggiorna una policy per un target scalabile Application Auto Scaling. Ogni destinazione scalabile è identificata da uno spazio dei nomi di servizio, un ID di risorsa e una dimensione scalabile.

```
Set-AASScalingPolicy -ServiceNamespace AppStream -PolicyName ASFleetScaleInPolicy
 -PolicyType StepScaling  -ResourceId fleet/MyFleet -ScalableDimension
 appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity -StepScalingPolicyConfiguration_AdjustmentType
 ChangeInCapacity -StepScalingPolicyConfiguration_Cooldown 360
 -StepScalingPolicyConfiguration_MetricAggregationType Average -
StepScalingPolicyConfiguration_StepAdjustments @{ScalingAdjustment = -1;
 MetricIntervalUpperBound = 0}
```

Output:

```
Alarms    PolicyARN
------    ---------
{}        arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:012345678912:scalingPolicy:4897ca24-3caa-4bf1-8484-851a089b243c:resource/
appstream/fleet/MyFleet:policyName/ASFleetScaleInPolicy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutScalingPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Set-AASScheduledAction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Set-AASScheduledAction`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet crea o aggiorna un'azione pianificata per un target scalabile Application Auto Scaling. Ogni destinazione scalabile è identificata da uno spazio dei nomi di servizio, un ID di risorsa e una dimensione scalabile.

```
Set-AASScheduledAction -ServiceNamespace AppStream -ResourceId fleet/
MyFleet -Schedule "cron(0 0 8 ? * MON-FRI *)" -ScalableDimension
 appstream:fleet:DesiredCapacity -ScheduledActionName WeekDaysFleetScaling -
ScalableTargetAction_MinCapacity 5 -ScalableTargetAction_MaxCapacity 10
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutScheduledActionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

AppStream 2.0 esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la versione AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con AppStream 2.0.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Add-APSResourceTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Add-APSResourceTag`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiunge un tag di risorsa alla AppStream risorsa

```
Add-APSResourceTag -ResourceArn arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1:123456789012:stack/
SessionScriptTest -Tag @{StackState='Test'} -Select ^Tag
```

Output:

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
StackState                     Test
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere TagResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Copy-APSImage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Copy-APSImage`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio copia un'immagine in un'altra regione

```
Copy-APSImage -DestinationImageName TestImageCopy -DestinationRegion us-west-2 -
SourceImageName Powershell
```

Output:

```
TestImageCopy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CopyImagein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Disable-APSUSer`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Disable-APSUSer`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio disabilita un utente in USERPOOL

```
Disable-APSUser -AuthenticationType USERPOOL -UserName TestUser@lab.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisableUserin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Enable-APSUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Enable-APSUser`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio abilita un utente disabile in USERPOOL

```
Enable-APSUser -AuthenticationType USERPOOL -UserName TestUser@lab.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere EnableUserin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-APSAssociatedFleetList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-APSAssociatedFleetList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra la flotta associata a uno stack

```
Get-APSAssociatedFleetList -StackName PowershellStack
```

Output:

```
PowershellFleet
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListAssociatedFleetsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-APSAssociatedStackList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-APSAssociatedStackList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra lo stack associato a una flotta

```
Get-APSAssociatedStackList -FleetName PowershellFleet
```

Output:

```
PowershellStack
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListAssociatedStacksin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-APSDirectoryConfigList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-APSDirectoryConfigList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio visualizza le configurazioni di directory create in AppStream

```
Get-APSDirectoryConfigList | Select DirectoryName,
 OrganizationalUnitDistinguishedNames, CreatedTime
```

Output:

```
DirectoryName OrganizationalUnitDistinguishedNames CreatedTime
------------- ------------------------------------ -----------
Test.com      {OU=AppStream,DC=Test,DC=com}    9/6/2019 10:56:40 AM
contoso.com   {OU=AppStream,OU=contoso,DC=contoso,DC=com}  8/9/2019 9:08:50 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeDirectoryConfigsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-APSFleetList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-APSFleetList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra i dettagli di una flotta

```
Get-APSFleetList -Name Test
```

Output:

```
Arn                            : arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1:1234567890:fleet/Test
ComputeCapacityStatus          : Amazon.AppStream.Model.ComputeCapacityStatus
CreatedTime                    : 9/12/2019 5:00:45 PM
Description                    : Test
DisconnectTimeoutInSeconds     : 900
DisplayName                    : Test
DomainJoinInfo                 :
EnableDefaultInternetAccess    : False
FleetErrors                    : {}
FleetType                      : ON_DEMAND
IamRoleArn                     :
IdleDisconnectTimeoutInSeconds : 900
ImageArn                       : arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1:1234567890:image/Test
ImageName                      : Test
InstanceType                   : stream.standard.medium
MaxUserDurationInSeconds       : 57600
Name                           : Test
State                          : STOPPED
VpcConfig                      : Amazon.AppStream.Model.VpcConfig
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeFleetsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-APSImageBuilderList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-APSImageBuilderList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra i dettagli di un ImageBuilder

```
Get-APSImageBuilderList -Name TestImage
```

Output:

```
AccessEndpoints            : {}
AppstreamAgentVersion      : 06-19-2019
Arn                        : arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1:1234567890:image-builder/
TestImage
CreatedTime                : 1/14/2019 4:33:05 AM
```

```
Description                 :
DisplayName                 : TestImage
DomainJoinInfo              :
EnableDefaultInternetAccess : False
IamRoleArn                  :
ImageArn                    : arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1::image/Base-Image-
Builder-05-02-2018
ImageBuilderErrors          : {}
InstanceType                : stream.standard.large
Name                        : TestImage
NetworkAccessConfiguration  : Amazon.AppStream.Model.NetworkAccessConfiguration
Platform                    : WINDOWS
State                       : STOPPED
StateChangeReason           :
VpcConfig                   : Amazon.AppStream.Model.VpcConfig
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeImageBuildersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-APSImageList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-APSImageList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra immagini private AppStream

```
Get-APSImageList -Type PRIVATE | select DisplayName, ImageBuilderName, Visibility,
 arn
```

Output:

```
DisplayName          ImageBuilderName      Visibility Arn
-----------          ----------------      ---------- ---
OfficeApps           OfficeApps            PRIVATE    arn:aws:appstream:us-
east-1:123456789012:image/OfficeApps
SessionScriptV2      SessionScriptTest     PRIVATE    arn:aws:appstream:us-
east-1:123456789012:image/SessionScriptV2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeImagesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-APSImagePermission`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-APSImagePermission`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio visualizza le autorizzazioni relative alle immagini su un'immagine condivisa AppStream

```
Get-APSImagePermission -Name Powershell  | select SharedAccountId,
 @{n="AllowFleet";e={$_.ImagePermissions.AllowFleet}},
 @{n="AllowImageBuilder";e={$_.ImagePermissions.AllowImageBuilder}}
```

Output:

```
SharedAccountId AllowFleet AllowImageBuilder
--------------- ---------- -----------------
123456789012          True              True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeImagePermissionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-APSSessionList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-APSSessionList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra l'elenco delle sessioni per una flotta

```
Get-APSSessionList -FleetName PowershellFleet -StackName PowershellStack
```

Output:

```
AuthenticationType         : API
ConnectionState            : CONNECTED
FleetName                  : PowershellFleet
Id                         : d8987c70-4394-4324-a396-2d485c26f2a2
MaxExpirationTime          : 12/27/2019 4:54:07 AM
NetworkAccessConfiguration : Amazon.AppStream.Model.NetworkAccessConfiguration
StackName                  : PowershellStack
```

```
StartTime                   : 12/26/2019 12:54:12 PM
State                       : ACTIVE
UserId                      : Test
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSessionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-APSStackList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-APSStackList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra un elenco di Stack AppStream

```
Get-APSStackList | Select DisplayName, Arn, CreatedTime
```

Output:

```
DisplayName                   Arn
                        CreatedTime
-----------                   ---
                        -----------
PowershellStack               arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1:123456789012:stack/
PowershellStack               4/24/2019 8:49:29 AM
SessionScriptTest             arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1:123456789012:stack/
SessionScriptTest             9/12/2019 3:23:12 PM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeStacksin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-APSTagsForResourceList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-APSTagsForResourceList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio visualizza i tag su una risorsa AppStream

```
Get-APSTagsForResourceList -ResourceArn arn:aws:appstream:us-
east-1:123456789012:stack/SessionScriptTest
```

Output:

```
Key        Value
---        -----
StackState Test
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListTagsForResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-APSUsageReportSubscription`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-APSUsageReportSubscription`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio visualizza i dettagli AppStreamUsageReport di configurazione

```
Get-APSUsageReportSubscription
```

Output:

```
LastGeneratedReportDate S3BucketName                                Schedule
 SubscriptionErrors
----------------------- ------------                                --------
 ------------------
1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM    appstream-logs-us-east-1-123456789012-sik1hnxe DAILY    {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeUsageReportSubscriptionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-APSUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-APSUser`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio visualizza un elenco di utenti con stato abilitato

```
Get-APSUser -AuthenticationType USERPOOL | Select-Object UserName,
 AuthenticationType, Enabled
```

Output:

```
UserName                   AuthenticationType Enabled
--------                   ------------------ -------
foo1@contoso.com USERPOOL              True
foo2@contoso.com        USERPOOL              True
foo3@contoso.com    USERPOOL              True
foo4@contoso.com   USERPOOL              True
foo5@contoso.com         USERPOOL              True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeUsersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-APSUserStackAssociation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-APSUserStackAssociation`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio visualizza l'elenco degli utenti assegnati a uno stack

```
Get-APSUserStackAssociation -StackName PowershellStack
```

Output:

```
AuthenticationType SendEmailNotification StackName       UserName
------------------ --------------------- ---------       --------
USERPOOL           False                 PowershellStack TestUser1@lab.com
USERPOOL           False                 PowershellStack TestUser2@lab.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeUserStackAssociationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-APSDirectoryConfig`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-APSDirectoryConfig`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una configurazione di directory in AppStream

```
New-APSDirectoryConfig -ServiceAccountCredentials_AccountName contoso\ServiceAccount
 -ServiceAccountCredentials_AccountPassword MyPass -DirectoryName contoso.com -
OrganizationalUnitDistinguishedName "OU=AppStream,OU=Contoso,DC=Contoso,DC=com"
```

Output:

```
CreatedTime            DirectoryName OrganizationalUnitDistinguishedNames
 ServiceAccountCredentials
-----------            ------------- -----------------------------------
 -------------------------
12/27/2019 11:00:30 AM contoso.com   {OU=AppStream,OU=Contoso,DC=Contoso,DC=com}
 Amazon.AppStream.Model.ServiceAccountCredentials
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateDirectoryConfigin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-APSFleet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-APSFleet`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un nuovo parco veicoli AppStream

```
New-APSFleet -ComputeCapacity_DesiredInstance 1 -InstanceType stream.standard.medium
 -Name TestFleet -DisplayName TestFleet -FleetType ON_DEMAND -
EnableDefaultInternetAccess $True -VpcConfig_SubnetIds "subnet-123ce32","subnet-
a1234cfd" -VpcConfig_SecurityGroupIds sg-4d012a34 -ImageName SessionScriptTest -
Region us-west-2
```

Output:

```
Arn                            : arn:aws:appstream:us-west-2:123456789012:fleet/
TestFleet
ComputeCapacityStatus          : Amazon.AppStream.Model.ComputeCapacityStatus
CreatedTime                    : 12/27/2019 11:24:42 AM
Description                    :
DisconnectTimeoutInSeconds     : 900
DisplayName                    : TestFleet
DomainJoinInfo                 :
```

```
EnableDefaultInternetAccess    : True
FleetErrors                    : {}
FleetType                      : ON_DEMAND
IamRoleArn                     :
IdleDisconnectTimeoutInSeconds : 0
ImageArn                       : arn:aws:appstream:us-west-2:123456789012:image/
SessionScriptTest
ImageName                      : SessionScriptTest
InstanceType                   : stream.standard.medium
MaxUserDurationInSeconds       : 57600
Name                           : TestFleet
State                          : STOPPED
VpcConfig                      : Amazon.AppStream.Model.VpcConfig
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateFleetin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-APSImageBuilder`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-APSImageBuilder`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un Image Builder in AppStream

```
New-APSImageBuilder -InstanceType stream.standard.medium -Name TestIB -DisplayName
 TestIB -ImageName AppStream-WinServer2012R2-12-12-2019 -EnableDefaultInternetAccess
 $True -VpcConfig_SubnetId subnet-a1234cfd -VpcConfig_SecurityGroupIds sg-2d012a34 -
Region us-west-2
```

Output:

```
AccessEndpoints             : {}
AppstreamAgentVersion       : 12-16-2019
Arn                         : arn:aws:appstream:us-west-2:123456789012:image-
builder/TestIB
CreatedTime                 : 12/27/2019 11:39:24 AM
Description                 :
DisplayName                 : TestIB
DomainJoinInfo              :
EnableDefaultInternetAccess : True
IamRoleArn                  :
```

```
ImageArn                    : arn:aws:appstream:us-west-2::image/AppStream-
WinServer2012R2-12-12-2019
ImageBuilderErrors          : {}
InstanceType                : stream.standard.medium
Name                        : TestIB
NetworkAccessConfiguration  :
Platform                    : WINDOWS
State                       : PENDING
StateChangeReason           :
VpcConfig                   : Amazon.AppStream.Model.VpcConfig
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateImageBuilderin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-APSImageBuilderStreamingURL`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-APSImageBuilderStreamingURL`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un URL di ImageBuilder streaming con una validità di 2 ore

```
New-APSImageBuilderStreamingURL -Name TestIB -Validity 7200 -Region us-west-2
```

Output:

```
Expires               StreamingURL
-------               ------------
12/27/2019 1:49:13 PM https://appstream2.us-west-2.aws.amazon.com/authenticate?
parameters=eyJ0eXBlIjoiQURNSU4iLCJleHBpcmVzIjoiMTU3NzQ1NDU1MyIsImF3c0FjY291bnRJZCI6IjM5MzQwM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateImageBuilderStreamingURL in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-APSStack`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-APSStack`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un nuovo stack AppStream

```
New-APSStack -Name TestStack -DisplayName TestStack -ApplicationSettings_Enabled
 $True -ApplicationSettings_SettingsGroup TestStack -Region us-west-2
```

Output:

```
AccessEndpoints     : {}
ApplicationSettings : Amazon.AppStream.Model.ApplicationSettingsResponse
Arn                 : arn:aws:appstream:us-west-2:123456789012:stack/TestStack
CreatedTime         : 12/27/2019 12:34:19 PM
Description         :
DisplayName         : TestStack
EmbedHostDomains    : {}
FeedbackURL         :
Name                : TestStack
RedirectURL         :
StackErrors         : {}
StorageConnectors   : {}
UserSettings        : {Amazon.AppStream.Model.UserSetting,
 Amazon.AppStream.Model.UserSetting, Amazon.AppStream.Model.UserSetting,
 Amazon.AppStream.Model.UserSetting}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateStackin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-APSStreamingURL`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-APSStreamingURL`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un URL di streaming di Stack

```
New-APSStreamingURL -StackName SessionScriptTest -FleetName SessionScriptNew -UserId
 TestUser
```

Output:

```
Expires                StreamingURL
-------                ------------
12/27/2019 12:43:37 PM https://appstream2.us-east-1.aws.amazon.com/authenticate?
parameters=eyJ0eXBlIjoiRU5EX1VTRVIiLCJleHBpcmVzIjoiMTU3NzQ1MDYxNyIsImF3c0FjY291bnRJZCI6IjM5M
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateStreamingURL in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-APSUsageReportSubscription`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-APSUsageReportSubscription`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio abilita i report di AppStream utilizzo

```
New-APSUsageReportSubscription
```

Output:

```
S3BucketName                                    Schedule
------------                                    --------
appstream-logs-us-east-1-123456789012-sik2hnxe DAILY
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateUsageReportSubscriptionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-APSUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-APSUser`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un utente in USERPOOL

```
New-APSUser -UserName Test@lab.com -AuthenticationType USERPOOL -FirstName 'kt' -
LastName 'aws' -Select ^UserName
```

Output:

```
Test@lab.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateUserin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Register-APSFleet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Register-APSFleet`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio registra la flotta con uno stack

```
Register-APSFleet -StackName TestStack -FleetName TestFleet -Region us-west-2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AssociateFleetin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Register-APSUserStackBatch`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Register-APSUserStackBatch`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio assegna lo stack a un utente in USERPOOL

```
Register-APSUserStackBatch -UserStackAssociation
 @{AuthenticationType="USERPOOL";SendEmailNotification=
$False;StackName="PowershellStack";UserName="TestUser1@lab.com"}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere BatchAssociateUserStackin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-APSDirectoryConfig`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-APSDirectoryConfig`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove la configurazione della AppStream directory

```
Remove-APSDirectoryConfig -DirectoryName contoso.com
```

Output:

```
Confirm
```

```
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-APSDirectoryConfig (DeleteDirectoryConfig)" on
 target "contoso.com".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): A
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteDirectoryConfigin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-APSFleet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-APSFleet`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove le eliminazioni di un gruppo AppStream

```
Remove-APSFleet -Name TestFleet -Region us-west-2
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-APSFleet (DeleteFleet)" on target "TestFleet".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): A
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteFleetin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-APSImage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-APSImage`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina un'immagine

```
Remove-APSImage -Name TestImage -Region us-west-2
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-APSImage (DeleteImage)" on target "TestImage".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): A

Applications                : {}
AppstreamAgentVersion       : LATEST
Arn                         : arn:aws:appstream:us-west-2:123456789012:image/
TestImage
BaseImageArn                :
CreatedTime                 : 12/27/2019 1:34:10 PM
Description                 :
DisplayName                 : TestImage
ImageBuilderName            :
ImageBuilderSupported       : True
ImagePermissions            :
Name                        : TestImage
Platform                    : WINDOWS
PublicBaseImageReleasedDate : 6/12/2018 12:00:00 AM
State                       : AVAILABLE
StateChangeReason           :
Visibility                  : PRIVATE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteImagein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-APSImageBuilder`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-APSImageBuilder`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina un ImageBuilder

```
Remove-APSImageBuilder -Name TestIB -Region us-west-2
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
```

```
Performing the operation "Remove-APSImageBuilder (DeleteImageBuilder)" on target
 "TestIB".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): A

AccessEndpoints             : {}
AppstreamAgentVersion       : 12-16-2019
Arn                         : arn:aws:appstream:us-west-2:123456789012:image-
builder/TestIB
CreatedTime                 : 12/27/2019 11:39:24 AM
Description                 :
DisplayName                 : TestIB
DomainJoinInfo              :
EnableDefaultInternetAccess : True
IamRoleArn                  :
ImageArn                    : arn:aws:appstream:us-west-2::image/AppStream-
WinServer2012R2-12-12-2019
ImageBuilderErrors          : {}
InstanceType                : stream.standard.medium
Name                        : TestIB
NetworkAccessConfiguration  : Amazon.AppStream.Model.NetworkAccessConfiguration
Platform                    : WINDOWS
State                       : DELETING
StateChangeReason           :
VpcConfig                   : Amazon.AppStream.Model.VpcConfig
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteImageBuilderin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-APSImagePermission`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-APSImagePermission`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove le autorizzazioni di un'immagine

```
Remove-APSImagePermission -Name Powershell -SharedAccountId 123456789012
```

Output:

```
Confirm
```

```
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-APSImagePermission (DeleteImagePermissions)" on
 target "Powershell".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): A
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteImagePermissionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-APSResourceTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-APSResourceTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove un tag di risorsa dalla AppStream risorsa

```
Remove-APSResourceTag -ResourceArn arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1:123456789012:stack/
SessionScriptTest -TagKey StackState
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-APSResourceTag (UntagResource)" on target
 "arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1:123456789012:stack/SessionScriptTest".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): A
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UntagResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-APSStack`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-APSStack`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina uno stack

```
Remove-APSStack -Name TestStack -Region us-west-2
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-APSStack (DeleteStack)" on target "TestStack".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): A
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteStackin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-APSUsageReportSubscription`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-APSUsageReportSubscription`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio disattiva l'abbonamento a AppStream Usage Report

```
Remove-APSUsageReportSubscription
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-APSUsageReportSubscription
 (DeleteUsageReportSubscription)" on target "".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): A
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteUsageReportSubscriptionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-APSUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-APSUser`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina un utente da USERPOOL

```
Remove-APSUser -UserName TestUser@lab.com -AuthenticationType USERPOOL
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-APSUser (DeleteUser)" on target "TestUser@lab.com".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): A
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteUserin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Revoke-APSSession`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Revoke-APSSession`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio revoca una sessione a fleet AppStream

```
Revoke-APSSession -SessionId 6cd2f9a3-f948-4aa1-8014-8a7dcde14877
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ExpireSessionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Start-APSFleet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Start-APSFleet`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio avvia una flotta

```
Start-APSFleet -Name PowershellFleet
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StartFleetin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Start-APSImageBuilder`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Start-APSImageBuilder`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio avvia un ImageBuilder

```
Start-APSImageBuilder -Name TestImage
```

Output:

```
AccessEndpoints             : {}
AppstreamAgentVersion       : 06-19-2019
Arn                         : arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1:123456789012:image-
builder/TestImage
CreatedTime                 : 1/14/2019 4:33:05 AM
Description                 :
DisplayName                 : TestImage
DomainJoinInfo              :
EnableDefaultInternetAccess : False
IamRoleArn                  :
ImageArn                    : arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1::image/Base-Image-
Builder-05-02-2018
ImageBuilderErrors          : {}
InstanceType                : stream.standard.large
Name                        : TestImage
NetworkAccessConfiguration  : Amazon.AppStream.Model.NetworkAccessConfiguration
Platform                    : WINDOWS
State                       : PENDING
StateChangeReason           :
VpcConfig                   : Amazon.AppStream.Model.VpcConfig
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StartImageBuilderin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Stop-APSFleet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Stop-APSFleet`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio arresta una flotta

```
Stop-APSFleet -Name PowershellFleet
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StopFleetin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Stop-APSImageBuilder`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Stop-APSImageBuilder`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio interrompe un ImageBuilder

```
Stop-APSImageBuilder -Name TestImage
```

Output:

```
AccessEndpoints             : {}
AppstreamAgentVersion       : 06-19-2019
Arn                         : arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1:123456789012:image-
builder/TestImage
CreatedTime                 : 1/14/2019 4:33:05 AM
Description                 :
DisplayName                 : TestImage
DomainJoinInfo              :
EnableDefaultInternetAccess : False
IamRoleArn                  :
ImageArn                    : arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1::image/Base-Image-
Builder-05-02-2018
ImageBuilderErrors          : {}
InstanceType                : stream.standard.large
Name                        : TestImage
NetworkAccessConfiguration  : Amazon.AppStream.Model.NetworkAccessConfiguration
Platform                    : WINDOWS
State                       : STOPPING
StateChangeReason           :
VpcConfig                   : Amazon.AppStream.Model.VpcConfig
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StopImageBuilderin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Unregister-APSFleet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Unregister-APSFleet`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio annulla la registrazione di una flotta dallo stack

```
Unregister-APSFleet -StackName TestStack -FleetName TestFleet -Region us-west-2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisassociateFleetin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Unregister-APSUserStackBatch`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Unregister-APSUserStackBatch`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove un utente da uno stack assegnato

```
Unregister-APSUserStackBatch -UserStackAssociation
 @{AuthenticationType="USERPOOL";SendEmailNotification=
$False;StackName="PowershellStack";UserName="TestUser1@lab.com"}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere BatchDisassociateUserStackin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-APSDirectoryConfig`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-APSDirectoryConfig`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna la configurazione della directory creata in AppStream

```
Update-APSDirectoryConfig -ServiceAccountCredentials_AccountName contoso
\ServiceAccount -ServiceAccountCredentials_AccountPassword MyPass@1$@#
```

```
 -DirectoryName contoso.com -OrganizationalUnitDistinguishedName
 "OU=AppStreamNew,OU=Contoso,DC=Contoso,DC=com"
```

Output:

```
CreatedTime           DirectoryName OrganizationalUnitDistinguishedNames
 ServiceAccountCredentials
-----------           ------------- -----------------------------------
 -------------------------
12/27/2019 3:50:02 PM contoso.com   {OU=AppStreamNew,OU=Contoso,DC=Contoso,DC=com}
 Amazon.AppStream.Model.ServiceAccountCredentials
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateDirectoryConfigin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-APSFleet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-APSFleet`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna le proprietà di un parco veicoli

```
Update-APSFleet -Name PowershellFleet -EnableDefaultInternetAccess $True -
DisconnectTimeoutInSecond 950
```

Output:

```
Arn                            : arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1:123456789012:fleet/
PowershellFleet
ComputeCapacityStatus          : Amazon.AppStream.Model.ComputeCapacityStatus
CreatedTime                    : 4/24/2019 8:39:41 AM
Description                    : PowershellFleet
DisconnectTimeoutInSeconds     : 950
DisplayName                    : PowershellFleet
DomainJoinInfo                 :
EnableDefaultInternetAccess    : True
FleetErrors                    : {}
FleetType                      : ON_DEMAND
IamRoleArn                     :
IdleDisconnectTimeoutInSeconds : 900
```

```
ImageArn                        : arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1:123456789012:image/
Powershell
ImageName                       : Powershell
InstanceType                    : stream.standard.medium
MaxUserDurationInSeconds        : 57600
Name                            : PowershellFleet
State                           : STOPPED
VpcConfig                       : Amazon.AppStream.Model.VpcConfig
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateFleetin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-APSImagePermission`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-APSImagePermission`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio condivide un' AppStream immagine con un altro account

```
Update-APSImagePermission -Name Powershell -SharedAccountId 123456789012 -
ImagePermissions_AllowFleet $True -ImagePermissions_AllowImageBuilder $True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateImagePermissionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-APSStack`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-APSStack`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna (abilita) la persistenza delle impostazioni dell'applicazione e le cartelle Home in uno stack

```
Update-APSStack -Name PowershellStack -ApplicationSettings_Enabled $True
 -ApplicationSettings_SettingsGroup PowershellStack -StorageConnector
 @{ConnectorType="HOMEFOLDERS"}
```

Output:

```
AccessEndpoints     : {}
ApplicationSettings : Amazon.AppStream.Model.ApplicationSettingsResponse
Arn                 : arn:aws:appstream:us-east-1:123456789012:stack/PowershellStack
CreatedTime         : 4/24/2019 8:49:29 AM
Description         : PowershellStack
DisplayName         : PowershellStack
EmbedHostDomains    : {}
FeedbackURL         :
Name                : PowershellStack
RedirectURL         :
StackErrors         : {}
StorageConnectors   : {Amazon.AppStream.Model.StorageConnector,
 Amazon.AppStream.Model.StorageConnector}
UserSettings        : {Amazon.AppStream.Model.UserSetting,
 Amazon.AppStream.Model.UserSetting, Amazon.AppStream.Model.UserSetting,
 Amazon.AppStream.Model.UserSetting}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateStackin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di Aurora con Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la versione AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con Aurora.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Get-RDSOrderableDBInstanceOption`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Get-RDSOrderableDBInstanceOption`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca le versioni del motore DB che supportano una classe di istanze DB specifica in un Regione AWS.

```
$params = @{
  Engine = 'aurora-postgresql'
  DBInstanceClass = 'db.r5.large'
  Region = 'us-east-1'
}
Get-RDSOrderableDBInstanceOption @params
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio elenca le classi di istanze DB supportate per una versione specifica del motore DB in un Regione AWS.

```
$params = @{
  Engine = 'aurora-postgresql'
  EngineVersion = '13.6'
  Region = 'us-east-1'
}
Get-RDSOrderableDBInstanceOption @params
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di Auto Scaling con Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con Auto Scaling.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Add-ASLoadBalancer`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Add-ASLoadBalancer`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio collega il load balancer specificato al gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Add-ASLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-lb -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachLoadBalancersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Complete-ASLifecycleAction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Complete-ASLifecycleAction`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio completa l'azione del ciclo di vita specificata.

```
Complete-ASLifecycleAction -LifecycleHookName myLifecycleHook -
AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleActionResult CONTINUE -LifecycleActionToken
 bcd2f1b8-9a78-44d3-8a7a-4dd07d7cf635
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CompleteLifecycleActionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Disable-ASMetricsCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Disable-ASMetricsCollection`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio disabilita il monitoraggio delle metriche specificate per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Disable-ASMetricsCollection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -Metric @("GroupMinSize",
 "GroupMaxSize")
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio disabilita il monitoraggio di tutte le metriche per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Disable-ASMetricsCollection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisableMetricsCollectionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Dismount-ASInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Dismount-ASInstance`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio scollega l'istanza specificata dal gruppo Auto Scaling specificato e riduce la capacità desiderata in modo che Auto Scaling non avvii un'istanza sostitutiva.

```
Dismount-ASInstance -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $true
```

Output:

```
ActivityId           : 06733445-ce94-4039-be1b-b9f1866e276e
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-20T22:34:59Z instance i-93633f9b was detached in
 response to a user request, shrinking
                       the capacity from 2 to 1.
Description          : Detaching EC2 instance: i-93633f9b
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 50
StartTime            : 11/20/2015 2:34:59 PM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio scollega l'istanza specificata dal gruppo Auto Scaling specificato senza ridurre la capacità desiderata. Auto Scaling avvia un'istanza sostitutiva.

```
Dismount-ASInstance -InstanceId i-7bf746a2 -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $false
```

Output:

```
ActivityId           : f43a3cd4-d38c-4af7-9fe0-d76ec2307b6d
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-20T22:34:59Z instance i-7bf746a2 was detached in
 response to a user request.
Description          : Detaching EC2 instance: i-7bf746a2
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 50
StartTime            : 11/20/2015 2:34:59 PM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Dismount-ASLoadBalancer`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Dismount-ASLoadBalancer`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio scollega il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato dal gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Dismount-ASLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-lb -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachLoadBalancersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Enable-ASMetricsCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Enable-ASMetricsCollection`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio abilita il monitoraggio delle metriche specificate per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Enable-ASMetricsCollection  -Metric @("GroupMinSize", "GroupMaxSize") -
AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -Granularity 1Minute
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio abilita il monitoraggio di tutte le metriche per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Enable-ASMetricsCollection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -Granularity 1Minute
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere EnableMetricsCollectionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Enter-ASStandby`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Enter-ASStandby`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio mette l'istanza specificata in modalità standby e riduce la capacità desiderata in modo che Auto Scaling non avvii un'istanza sostitutiva.

```
Enter-ASStandby -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $true
```

Output:

```
ActivityId           : e36a5a54-ced6-4df8-bd19-708e2a59a649
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T15:48:06Z instance i-95b8484f was moved to
 standby in response to a user request,
                       shrinking the capacity from 2 to 1.
Description          : Moving EC2 instance to Standby: i-95b8484f
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 50
```

```
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 7:48:06 AM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio mette l'istanza specificata in modalità standby senza ridurre la capacità desiderata. Auto Scaling avvia un'istanza sostitutiva.

```
Enter-ASStandby -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $false
```

Output:

```
ActivityId           : e36a5a54-ced6-4df8-bd19-708e2a59a649
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T15:48:06Z instance i-95b8484f was moved to
 standby in response to a user request.
Description          : Moving EC2 instance to Standby: i-95b8484f
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 50
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 7:48:06 AM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere EnterStandbyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Exit-ASStandby`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Exit-ASStandby`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio sposta l'istanza specificata fuori dalla modalità standby.

```
Exit-ASStandby -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

Output:

```
ActivityId           : 1833d3e8-e32f-454e-b731-0670ad4c6934
```

```
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T15:51:21Z instance i-95b8484f was moved out of
 standby in response to a user
                       request, increasing the capacity from 1 to 2.
Description          : Moving EC2 instance out of Standby: i-95b8484f
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 30
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 7:51:21 AM
StatusCode           : PreInService
StatusMessage        :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ExitStandbyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ASAccountLimit`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ASAccountLimit`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive i limiti delle risorse Auto Scaling per il tuo AWS account.

```
Get-ASAccountLimit
```

Output:

```
MaxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups    : 20
MaxNumberOfLaunchConfigurations : 100
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAccountLimitsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ASAdjustmentType`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ASAdjustmentType`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive i tipi di regolazione supportati da Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASAdjustmentType
```

Output:

```
Type
----
ChangeInCapacity
ExactCapacity
PercentChangeInCapacity
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAdjustmentTypesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ASAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ASAutoScalingGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca i nomi dei gruppi di Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingGroup | format-table -property AutoScalingGroupName
```

Output:

```
AutoScalingGroupName
--------------------
my-asg-1
my-asg-2
my-asg-3
my-asg-4
my-asg-5
my-asg-6
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg-1
```

Output:

```
AutoScalingGroupARN     : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:autoScalingGroup:930d940e-891e-4781-a11a-7b0acd480
                          f03:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg-1
AutoScalingGroupName    : my-asg-1
AvailabilityZones       : {us-west-2b, us-west-2a}
CreatedTime             : 3/1/2015 9:05:31 AM
DefaultCooldown         : 300
DesiredCapacity         : 2
EnabledMetrics          : {}
HealthCheckGracePeriod  : 300
HealthCheckType         : EC2
Instances               : {my-lc}
LaunchConfigurationName : my-lc
LoadBalancerNames       : {}
MaxSize                 : 0
MinSize                 : 0
PlacementGroup          :
Status                  :
SuspendedProcesses      : {}
Tags                    : {}
TerminationPolicies     : {Default}
VPCZoneIdentifier       : subnet-e4f33493,subnet-5264e837
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive i due gruppi di Auto Scaling specificati.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName @("my-asg-1", "my-asg-2")
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio descrive le istanze Auto Scaling per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
(Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg-1).Instances
```

Esempio 5: questo esempio descrive tutti i gruppi di Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingGroup
```

Esempio 6: Questo LaunchTemplate esempio descrive il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato. L'esempio presuppone che l'opzione «Instance Purchase options» sia impostata su «Aderisci al modello di lancio». Nel caso in cui questa opzione sia impostata su «Combina opzioni di acquisto e tipi di istanze», è LaunchTemplate possibile accedervi utilizzando ". MixedInstancesPolicy LaunchTemplate«proprietà.

```
(Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-ag-1).LaunchTemplate
```

Output:

```
LaunchTemplateId     LaunchTemplateName   Version
----------------     ------------------   -------
lt-06095fd619cb40371 test-launch-template $Default
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAutoScalingGroupsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ASAutoScalingInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ASAutoScalingInstance`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca le IDs istanze di Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingInstance | format-table -property InstanceId
```

Output:

```
InstanceId
----------
i-12345678
i-87654321
i-abcd1234
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive l'istanza Auto Scaling specificata.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingInstance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

Output:

```
AutoScalingGroupName    : my-asg
AvailabilityZone        : us-west-2b
HealthStatus            : HEALTHY
```

```
InstanceId              : i-12345678
LaunchConfigurationName : my-lc
LifecycleState          : InService
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive le due istanze di Auto Scaling specificate.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingInstance -InstanceId @("i-12345678", "i-87654321")
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio descrive le istanze Auto Scaling per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
(Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg).Instances | Get-
ASAutoScalingInstance
```

Esempio 5: questo esempio descrive tutte le istanze di Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingInstance
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAutoScalingInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ASAutoScalingNotificationType`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ASAutoScalingNotificationType`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca i tipi di notifica supportati da Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASAutoScalingNotificationType
```

Output:

```
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH_ERROR
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE_ERROR
autoscaling:TEST_NOTIFICATION
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAutoScalingNotificationTypesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ASLaunchConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ASLaunchConfiguration`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca i nomi delle configurazioni di avvio.

```
Get-ASLaunchConfiguration | format-table -property LaunchConfigurationName
```

Output:

```
LaunchConfigurationName
-----------------------
my-lc-1
my-lc-2
my-lc-3
my-lc-4
my-lc-5
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive la configurazione di avvio specificata.

```
Get-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName my-lc-1
```

Output:

```
AssociatePublicIpAddress     : True
BlockDeviceMappings          : {/dev/xvda}
ClassicLinkVPCId             :
ClassicLinkVPCSecurityGroups : {}
CreatedTime                  : 12/12/2014 3:22:08 PM
EbsOptimized                 : False
IamInstanceProfile           :
ImageId                      : ami-043a5034
InstanceMonitoring           : Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.InstanceMonitoring
InstanceType                 : t2.micro
KernelId                     :
```

```
KeyName                      :
LaunchConfigurationARN       : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:launchConfiguration:7e5f31e4-693b-4604-9322-
                               e6f68d7fafad:launchConfigurationName/my-lc-1
LaunchConfigurationName      : my-lc-1
PlacementTenancy             :
RamdiskId                    :
SecurityGroups               : {sg-67ef0308}
SpotPrice                    :
UserData                     :
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive le due configurazioni di avvio specificate.

```
Get-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName @("my-lc-1", "my-lc-2")
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio descrive tutte le configurazioni di avvio.

```
Get-ASLaunchConfiguration
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLaunchConfigurationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ASLifecycleHook`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ASLifecycleHook`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'hook del ciclo di vita specificato.

```
Get-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName myLifecycleHook
```

Output:

```
AutoScalingGroupName  : my-asg
DefaultResult         : ABANDON
GlobalTimeout         : 172800
HeartbeatTimeout      : 3600
LifecycleHookName     : myLifecycleHook
```

```
LifecycleTransition   : auto-scaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING
NotificationMetadata  :
NotificationTargetARN : arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic
RoleARN               : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-iam-role
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive tutti gli hook del ciclo di vita per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Get-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive tutti gli hook del ciclo di vita per tutti i gruppi di Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASLifecycleHook
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLifecycleHooksin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ASLifecycleHookType`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ASLifecycleHookType`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca i tipi di hook del ciclo di vita supportati da Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASLifecycleHookType
```

Output:

```
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING
auto-scaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATING
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLifecycleHookTypesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ASLoadBalancer`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ASLoadBalancer`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive i sistemi di bilanciamento del carico per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Get-ASLoadBalancer -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

Output:

```
LoadBalancerName    State
----------------    -----
my-lb               Added
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLoadBalancersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ASMetricCollectionType`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ASMetricCollectionType`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca i tipi di raccolta di metriche supportati da Auto Scaling.

```
(Get-ASMetricCollectionType).Metrics
```

Output:

```
Metric
------
GroupMinSize
GroupMaxSize
GroupDesiredCapacity
GroupInServiceInstances
GroupPendingInstances
GroupTerminatingInstances
GroupStandbyInstances
GroupTotalInstances
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elenca le granularità corrispondenti.

```
(Get-ASMetricCollectionType).Granularities
```

Output:

```
Granularity
-----------
1Minute
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeMetricCollectionTypesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ASNotificationConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ASNotificationConfiguration`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive le azioni di notifica associate al gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Get-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg | format-list
```

Output:

```
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
NotificationType     : auto-scaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH
TopicARN             : arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic

AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
NotificationType     : auto-scaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE
TopicARN             : arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive le azioni di notifica associate a tutti i gruppi di Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASNotificationConfiguration
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeNotificationConfigurationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ASPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ASPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive tutte le politiche per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Get-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

Output:

```
AdjustmentType          : ChangeInCapacity
Alarms                  : {}
AutoScalingGroupName    : my-asg
Cooldown                : 0
EstimatedInstanceWarmup : 0
MetricAggregationType   :
MinAdjustmentMagnitude  : 0
MinAdjustmentStep       : 0
PolicyARN               : arn:aws:auto-scaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scalingPolicy:aa3836ab-5462-42c7-adab-e1d769fc24ef
                          :autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:policyName/myScaleInPolicy
PolicyName              : myScaleInPolicy
PolicyType              : SimpleScaling
ScalingAdjustment       : -1
StepAdjustments         : {}
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive le politiche specificate per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Get-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName @("myScaleOutPolicy",
 "myScaleInPolicy")
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive tutte le politiche per tutti i gruppi di Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASPolicy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribePoliciesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ASScalingActivity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ASScalingActivity`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive le attività di scalabilità delle ultime sei settimane per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Get-ASScalingActivity -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

Output:

```
ActivityId           : 063308ae-aa22-4a9b-94f4-9fae4EXAMPLE
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T15:45:16Z a user request explicitly set group
 desired capacity changing the desired
                       capacity from 1 to 2.  At 2015-11-22T15:45:34Z an instance
 was started in response to a difference
                       between desired and actual capacity, increasing the capacity
 from 1 to 2.
Description          : Launching a new EC2 instance: i-26e715fc
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              : 11/22/2015 7:46:09 AM
Progress             : 100
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 7:45:35 AM
StatusCode           : Successful
StatusMessage        :

ActivityId           : ce719997-086d-4c73-a2f1-ab703EXAMPLE
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-20T22:57:53Z a user request created an
 AutoScalingGroup changing the desired capacity
                        from 0 to 1.  At 2015-11-20T22:57:58Z an instance was
 started in response to a difference betwe
                       en desired and actual capacity, increasing the capacity from
 0 to 1.
Description          : Launching a new EC2 instance: i-93633f9b
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              : 11/20/2015 2:58:32 PM
Progress             : 100
```

```
StartTime            : 11/20/2015 2:57:59 PM
StatusCode           : Successful
StatusMessage        :
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive l'attività di scalabilità specificata.

```
Get-ASScalingActivity -ActivityId "063308ae-aa22-4a9b-94f4-9fae4EXAMPLE"
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive le attività di scaling delle ultime sei settimane per tutti i tuoi gruppi di Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASScalingActivity
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeScalingActivitiesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ASScalingProcessType`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ASScalingProcessType`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca i tipi di processo supportati da Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASScalingProcessType
```

Output:

```
ProcessName
-----------
AZRebalance
AddToLoadBalancer
AlarmNotification
HealthCheck
Launch
ReplaceUnhealthy
ScheduledActions
Terminate
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeScalingProcessTypesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ASScheduledAction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ASScheduledAction`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive le azioni di ridimensionamento pianificate per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Get-ASScheduledAction -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

Output:

```
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
DesiredCapacity      : 10
EndTime              :
MaxSize              :
MinSize              :
Recurrence           :
ScheduledActionARN   : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scheduledUpdateGroupAction:8a4c5f24-6ec6-4306-a2dd-f7
                       2c3af3a4d6:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:scheduledActionName/
myScheduledAction
ScheduledActionName  : myScheduledAction
StartTime            : 11/30/2015 8:00:00 AM
Time                 : 11/30/2015 8:00:00 AM
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive le azioni di ridimensionamento pianificate specificate.

```
Get-ASScheduledAction -ScheduledActionName @("myScheduledScaleOut",
 "myScheduledScaleIn")
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive le azioni di ridimensionamento pianificate che iniziano entro l'ora specificata.

```
Get-ASScheduledAction -StartTime "2015-12-01T08:00:00Z"
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio descrive le azioni di ridimensionamento pianificate che terminano entro l'ora specificata.

```
Get-ASScheduledAction -EndTime "2015-12-30T08:00:00Z"
```

Esempio 5: Questo esempio descrive le azioni di ridimensionamento pianificate per tutti i gruppi di Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASScheduledAction
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeScheduledActionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ASTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ASTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive i tag con un valore chiave di 'myTag' o 'myTag2'. I valori possibili per il nome del filtro sono '', auto-scaling-group 'key', 'value' e ''. propagate-at-launch La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
Get-ASTag -Filter @( @{ Name="key"; Values=@("myTag", "myTag2") } )
```

Output:

```
Key               : myTag2
PropagateAtLaunch : True
ResourceId        : my-asg
ResourceType      : auto-scaling-group
Value             : myTagValue2

Key               : myTag
PropagateAtLaunch : True
ResourceId        : my-asg
ResourceType      : auto-scaling-group
Value             : myTagValue
```

Esempio 2: con la PowerShell versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare il filtro per il parametro Filter.

```
$keys = New-Object string[] 2
$keys[0] = "myTag"
$keys[1] = "myTag2"
$filter = New-Object Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "key"
$filter.Values = $keys
Get-ASTag -Filter @( $filter )
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive tutti i tag per tutti i gruppi di Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASTag
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ASTerminationPolicyType`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ASTerminationPolicyType`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca le politiche di terminazione supportate da Auto Scaling.

```
Get-ASTerminationPolicyType
```

Output:

```
ClosestToNextInstanceHour
Default
NewestInstance
OldestInstance
OldestLaunchConfiguration
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTerminationPolicyTypesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Mount-ASInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Mount-ASInstance`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio collega l'istanza specificata al gruppo Auto Scaling specificato. Auto Scaling aumenta automaticamente la capacità desiderata del gruppo Auto Scaling.

```
Mount-ASInstance -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-ASAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-ASAutoScalingGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un gruppo Auto Scaling con il nome e gli attributi specificati. La capacità predefinita desiderata è la dimensione minima. Pertanto, questo gruppo Auto Scaling avvia due istanze, una in ciascuna delle due zone di disponibilità specificate.

```
New-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LaunchConfigurationName my-lc -
MinSize 2 -MaxSize 6 -AvailabilityZone @("us-west-2a", "us-west-2b")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateAutoScalingGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-ASLaunchConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-ASLaunchConfiguration`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una configurazione di avvio denominata 'my-lc'. Le EC2 istanze lanciate dai gruppi Auto Scaling che utilizzano questa configurazione di avvio utilizzano il tipo di istanza, l'AMI, il gruppo di sicurezza e il ruolo IAM specificati.

```
New-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName my-lc -InstanceType "m3.medium" -
ImageId "ami-12345678" -SecurityGroup "sg-12345678" -IamInstanceProfile "myIamRole"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateLaunchConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato se non ha istanze in esecuzione. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma.

```
Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup (DeleteAutoScalingGroup)" on Target
 "my-asg".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

Esempio 2: se si specifica il parametro Force, non viene richiesta la conferma prima che l'operazione proceda.

```
Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -Force
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio elimina il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato e termina tutte le istanze in esecuzione in esso contenute.

```
Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ForceDelete $true -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteAutoScalingGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-ASLaunchConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-ASLaunchConfiguration`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la configurazione di avvio specificata se non è collegata a un gruppo Auto Scaling. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma.

```
Remove-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName my-lc
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASLaunchConfiguration (DeleteLaunchConfiguration)" on
 Target "my-lc".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

Esempio 2: se si specifica il parametro Force, non viene richiesta la conferma prima che l'operazione proceda.

```
Remove-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName my-lc -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteLaunchConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-ASLifecycleHook`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-ASLifecycleHook`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina l'hook del ciclo di vita specificato per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma.

```
Remove-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 myLifecycleHook
```

Output:

```
Confirm
```

```
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASLifecycleHook (DeleteLifecycleHook)" on Target
 "myLifecycleHook".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

Esempio 2: se si specifica il parametro Force, non viene richiesta la conferma prima che l'operazione proceda.

```
Remove-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 myLifecycleHook -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteLifecycleHookin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-ASNotificationConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-ASNotificationConfiguration`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina l'azione di notifica specificata. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma.

```
Remove-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -TopicARN
 "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic"
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASNotificationConfiguration
 (DeleteNotificationConfiguration)" on Target
"arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

Esempio 2: se si specifica il parametro Force, non viene richiesta la conferma prima che l'operazione proceda.

```
Remove-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -TopicARN
 "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic" -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteNotificationConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-ASPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-ASPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la politica specificata per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma.

```
Remove-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName myScaleInPolicy
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASPolicy (DeletePolicy)" on Target "myScaleInPolicy".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

Esempio 2: se si specifica il parametro Force, non viene richiesta la conferma prima che l'operazione proceda.

```
Remove-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName myScaleInPolicy -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeletePolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-ASScheduledAction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-ASScheduledAction`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina l'azione pianificata specificata per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma.

```
Remove-ASScheduledAction -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ScheduledAction
 "myScheduledAction"
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASScheduledAction (DeleteScheduledAction)" on Target
 "myScheduledAction".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

Esempio 2: se si specifica il parametro Force, non viene richiesta la conferma prima che l'operazione proceda.

```
Remove-ASScheduledAction -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ScheduledAction
 "myScheduledAction" -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteScheduledAction in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-ASTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-ASTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove il tag specificato dal gruppo Auto Scaling specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
Remove-ASTag -Tag @( @{ResourceType="auto-scaling-group"; ResourceId="my-asg";
 Key="myTag" } )
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ASTag (DeleteTags)" on target
 "Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Tag".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

Esempio 2: se si specifica il parametro Force, non viene richiesta la conferma prima che l'operazione proceda.

```
Remove-ASTag -Tag @( @{ResourceType="auto-scaling-group"; ResourceId="my-asg";
 Key="myTag" } ) -Force
```

Esempio 3: con Powershell versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare il tag per il parametro Tag.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Tag
$tag.ResourceType = "auto-scaling-group"
$tag.ResourceId = "my-asg"
$tag.Key = "myTag"
Remove-ASTag -Tag $tag -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Resume-ASProcess`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Resume-ASProcess`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio riprende il processo di Auto Scaling specificato per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Resume-ASProcess -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ScalingProcess "AlarmNotification"
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio riprende tutti i processi di Auto Scaling sospesi per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Resume-ASProcess -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ResumeProcessesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Set-ASDesiredCapacity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Set-ASDesiredCapacity`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio imposta la dimensione del gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Set-ASDesiredCapacity -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -DesiredCapacity 2
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio imposta la dimensione del gruppo Auto Scaling specificato e attende il completamento del periodo di cooldown prima di passare alla nuova dimensione.

```
Set-ASDesiredCapacity -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -DesiredCapacity 2 -HonorCooldown
 $true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetDesiredCapacityin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Set-ASInstanceHealth`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Set-ASInstanceHealth`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio imposta lo stato dell'istanza specificata su «Non sana», eliminandola dal servizio. Auto Scaling termina e sostituisce l'istanza.

```
Set-ASInstanceHealth -HealthStatus Unhealthy -InstanceId i-93633f9b
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio imposta lo stato dell'istanza specificata su «Healthy», mantenendola in servizio. Qualsiasi periodo di tolleranza per il controllo dello stato di salute per il gruppo Auto Scaling non viene rispettato.

```
Set-ASInstanceHealth -HealthStatus Healthy -InstanceId i-93633f9b -
ShouldRespectGracePeriod $false
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetInstanceHealthin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Set-ASInstanceProtection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Set-ASInstanceProtection`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio abilita la protezione dell'istanza per l'istanza specificata.

```
Set-ASInstanceProtection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -InstanceId i-12345678 -
ProtectedFromScaleIn $true
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio disattiva la protezione dell'istanza per l'istanza specificata.

```
Set-ASInstanceProtection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -InstanceId i-12345678 -
ProtectedFromScaleIn $false
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetInstanceProtectionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Set-ASTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Set-ASTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge un singolo tag al gruppo Auto Scaling specificato. La chiave del tag è 'myTag' e il valore del tag è ". myTagValue Auto Scaling propaga questo tag alle EC2 istanze successive avviate dal gruppo Auto Scaling. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede PowerShell la versione 3 o successiva.

```
Set-ASTag -Tag @( @{ResourceType="auto-scaling-group"; ResourceId="my-asg";
 Key="myTag"; Value="myTagValue"; PropagateAtLaunch=$true} )
```

Esempio 2: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare il tag per il parametro Tag.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Tag
$tag.ResourceType = "auto-scaling-group"
$tag.ResourceId = "my-asg"
$tag.Key = "myTag"
$tag.Value = "myTagValue"
$tag.PropagateAtLaunch = $true
Set-ASTag -Tag $tag
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateOrUpdateTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Start-ASPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Start-ASPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio esegue la politica specificata per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Start-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName "myScaleInPolicy"
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio esegue il criterio specificato per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato, dopo aver atteso il completamento del periodo di cooldown.

```
Start-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName "myScaleInPolicy" -
HonorCooldown $true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ExecutePolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Stop-ASInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Stop-ASInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio termina l'istanza specificata e riduce la capacità desiderata del relativo gruppo Auto Scaling in modo che Auto Scaling non avvii un'istanza sostitutiva.

```
Stop-ASInstanceInAutoScalingGroup -InstanceId i-93633f9b -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $true
```

Output:

```
ActivityId           : 2e40d9bd-1902-444c-abf3-6ea0002efdc5
AutoScalingGroupName :
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T16:09:03Z instance i-93633f9b was taken out of
 service in response to a user
                       request, shrinking the capacity from 2 to 1.
Description          : Terminating EC2 instance: i-93633f9b
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 0
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 8:09:03 AM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio termina l'istanza specificata senza ridurre la capacità desiderata del relativo gruppo Auto Scaling. Auto Scaling avvia un'istanza sostitutiva.

```
Stop-ASInstanceInAutoScalingGroup -InstanceId i-93633f9b -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $false
```

Output:

```
ActivityId           : 2e40d9bd-1902-444c-abf3-6ea0002efdc5
AutoScalingGroupName :
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T16:09:03Z instance i-93633f9b was taken out of
 service in response to a user
                       request.
Description          : Terminating EC2 instance: i-93633f9b
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 0
```

```
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 8:09:03 AM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Suspend-ASProcess`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Suspend-ASProcess`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio sospende il processo di Auto Scaling specificato per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Suspend-ASProcess -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ScalingProcess "AlarmNotification"
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio sospende tutti i processi di Auto Scaling per il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Suspend-ASProcess -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SuspendProcessesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-ASAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-ASAutoScalingGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiorna la dimensione minima e massima del gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Update-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -MaxSize 5 -MinSize 1
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio aggiorna il periodo di cooldown predefinito del gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Update-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -DefaultCooldown 10
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio aggiorna le zone di disponibilità del gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Update-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -AvailabilityZone @("us-
west-2a", "us-west-2b")
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio aggiorna il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato per utilizzare i controlli di integrità Elastic Load Balancing.

```
Update-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -HealthCheckType ELB -
HealthCheckGracePeriod 60
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateAutoScalingGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Write-ASLifecycleActionHeartbeat`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Write-ASLifecycleActionHeartbeat`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio registra un battito cardiaco per l'azione del ciclo di vita specificata. In questo modo l'istanza rimane in sospeso fino al completamento dell'azione personalizzata.

```
Write-ASLifecycleActionHeartbeat -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 myLifecycleHook -LifecycleActionToken bcd2f1b8-9a78-44d3-8a7a-4dd07d7cf635
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RecordLifecycleActionHeartbeatin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Write-ASLifecycleHook`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Write-ASLifecycleHook`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiunge l'hook del ciclo di vita specificato al gruppo Auto Scaling specificato.

```
Write-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 "myLifecycleHook" -LifecycleTransition "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING" -
NotificationTargetARN "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sns-topic" -RoleARN
 "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-iam-role"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutLifecycleHookin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Write-ASNotificationConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Write-ASNotificationConfiguration`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio configura il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato per inviare una notifica all'argomento SNS specificato quando avvia le istanze. EC2

```
Write-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -NotificationType
 "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH" -TopicARN "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-
topic"
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio configura il gruppo Auto Scaling specificato per inviare una notifica all'argomento SNS specificato quando avvia o termina le istanze. EC2

```
Write-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -NotificationType
 @("autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH", "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE") -
TopicARN "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutNotificationConfigurationin Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`Write-ASScalingPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Write-ASScalingPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge la politica specificata al gruppo Auto Scaling specificato. Il tipo di regolazione specificato determina come interpretare il ScalingAdjustment parametro. Con

'ChangeInCapacity', un valore positivo aumenta la capacità del numero specificato di istanze e un valore negativo diminuisce la capacità del numero di istanze specificato.

```
Write-ASScalingPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -AdjustmentType
 "ChangeInCapacity" -PolicyName "myScaleInPolicy" -ScalingAdjustment -1
```

Output:

```
arn:aws:autoscaling:us-west-2:123456789012:scalingPolicy:aa3836ab-5462-42c7-adab-
e1d769fc24ef:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg
:policyName/myScaleInPolicy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutScalingPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Write-ASScheduledUpdateGroupAction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Write-ASScheduledUpdateGroupAction`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea o aggiorna un'azione pianificata una tantum per modificare la capacità desiderata all'ora di inizio specificata.

```
Write-ASScheduledUpdateGroupAction -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ScheduledActionName
 "myScheduledAction" -StartTime "2015-12-01T00:00:00Z" -DesiredCapacity 10
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutScheduledUpdateGroupActionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Budget AWS esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con. Budget AWS

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`New-BGTBudget`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`New-BGTBudget`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo budget con i vincoli di budget e di tempo specificati con notifiche e-mail.

```
$notification = @{
    NotificationType = "ACTUAL"
    ComparisonOperator = "GREATER_THAN"
    Threshold = 80
}

$addressObject = @{
    Address = @("user@domain.com")
    SubscriptionType = "EMAIL"
}

$subscriber = New-Object Amazon.Budgets.Model.NotificationWithSubscribers
$subscriber.Notification = $notification
$subscriber.Subscribers.Add($addressObject)

$startDate = [datetime]::new(2017,09,25)
$endDate = [datetime]::new(2017,10,25)

New-BGTBudget -Budget_BudgetName "Tester" -Budget_BudgetType COST -
CostTypes_IncludeTax $true -Budget_TimeUnit MONTHLY -BudgetLimit_Unit USD -
TimePeriod_Start $startDate -TimePeriod_End $endDate -AccountId 123456789012 -
BudgetLimit_Amount 200 -NotificationsWithSubscriber $subscriber
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateBudgetin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

AWS Cloud9 esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con. AWS Cloud9

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Get-C9EnvironmentData`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Get-C9EnvironmentData`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sugli ambienti di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificati.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentData -EnvironmentId
 685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX,1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
```

Output:

```
Arn         : arn:aws:cloud9:us-
east-1:123456789012:environment:685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX
Description : Created from CodeStar.
Id          : 685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX
Lifecycle   : Amazon.Cloud9.Model.EnvironmentLifecycle
Name        : my-demo-ec2-env
OwnerArn    : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
Type        : ec2
```

```
Arn         : arn:aws:cloud9:us-
east-1:123456789012:environment:1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
Description :
Id          : 1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
Lifecycle   : Amazon.Cloud9.Model.EnvironmentLifecycle
Name        : my-demo-ssh-env
OwnerArn    : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
Type        : ssh
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sullo stato del ciclo di vita dell'ambiente di sviluppo Cloud9 specificato AWS .

```
(Get-C9EnvironmentData -EnvironmentId 685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX).Lifecycle
```

Output:

```
FailureResource Reason Status
--------------- ------ ------
                       CREATED
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeEnvironmentsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-C9EnvironmentList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-C9EnvironmentList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene un elenco di identificatori dell'ambiente di AWS sviluppo Cloud9 disponibili.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentList
```

Output:

```
685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX
1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListEnvironmentsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-C9EnvironmentMembershipList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-C9EnvironmentMembershipList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sui membri dell'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificato.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentMembershipList -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
```

Output:

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : read-write
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3BA6O2FMJWCWXHEX

EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : owner
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sul proprietario dell'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificato.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentMembershipList -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX -
Permission owner
```

Output:

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : owner
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
```

```
UserId        : AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sul membro dell'ambiente specificato per più ambienti di sviluppo AWS Cloud9.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentMembershipList -UserArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
```

Output:

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/17/2018 7:48:14 PM
Permissions   : owner
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX

EnvironmentId : 1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
LastAccess    : 1/16/2018 11:21:24 PM
Permissions   : owner
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeEnvironmentMembershipsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-C9EnvironmentStatus`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-C9EnvironmentStatus`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sullo stato per l'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificato.

```
Get-C9EnvironmentStatus -EnvironmentId 349c86d4579e4e7298d500ff57a6b2EX
```

Output:

```
Message                     Status
-------                     ------
Environment is ready to use ready
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeEnvironmentStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-C9EnvironmentEC2`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-C9EnvironmentEC2`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un AWS ambiente di sviluppo Cloud9 con le impostazioni specificate, avvia un'istanza Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2Amazon) e quindi si connette dall'istanza all'ambiente.

```
New-C9EnvironmentEC2 -Name my-demo-env -AutomaticStopTimeMinutes 60 -Description
 "My demonstration development environment." -InstanceType t2.micro -OwnerArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser -SubnetId subnet-d43a46EX
```

Output:

```
ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateEnvironmentEc2 in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-C9EnvironmentMembership`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-C9EnvironmentMembership`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge il membro dell'ambiente specificato all'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificato.

```
New-C9EnvironmentMembership -UserArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser
 -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX -Permission read-write
```

Output:

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
```

```
Permissions   : read-write
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3BA6O2FMJWCWXHEX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateEnvironmentMembershipin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-C9Environment`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-C9Environment`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina l'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificato. Se un' EC2 istanza Amazon è connessa all'ambiente, interrompe anche l'istanza.

```
Remove-C9Environment -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteEnvironment AWS Strumenti per PowerShellCmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-C9EnvironmentMembership`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-C9EnvironmentMembership`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il membro dell'ambiente specificato dall'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificato.

```
Remove-C9EnvironmentMembership -UserArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
AnotherDemoUser -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteEnvironmentMembershipin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-C9Environment`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-C9Environment`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica le impostazioni specificate dell'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 esistente specificato.

```
Update-C9Environment -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX -Description
 "My changed demonstration development environment." -Name my-changed-demo-env
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateEnvironmentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-C9EnvironmentMembership`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-C9EnvironmentMembership`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica le impostazioni del membro di ambiente esistente specificato per l'ambiente di sviluppo AWS Cloud9 specificato.

```
Update-C9EnvironmentMembership -UserArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
AnotherDemoUser -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX -Permission read-
only
```

Output:

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : read-only
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3BA6O2FMJWCWXHEX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateEnvironmentMembershipin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

AWS CloudFormation esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con. AWS CloudFormation

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Get-CFNStack`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Get-CFNStack`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce una raccolta di istanze Stack che descrivono tutti gli stack dell'utente.

```
Get-CFNStack
```

Esempio 2: restituisce un'istanza Stack che descrive lo stack specificato

```
Get-CFNStack -StackName "myStack"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeStacksin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFNStackEvent`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFNStackEvent`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce tutti gli eventi relativi allo stack per lo stack specificato.

```
Get-CFNStackEvent -StackName "myStack"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeStackEventsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFNStackResource`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFNStackResource`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce la descrizione di una risorsa identificata nel modello associato allo stack specificato dall'ID logico «MyDBInstance».

```
Get-CFNStackResource -StackName "myStack" -LogicalResourceId "MyDBInstance"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeStackResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFNStackResourceList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFNStackResourceList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce le descrizioni AWS delle risorse per un massimo di 100 risorse associate allo stack specificato. Per ottenere i dettagli di tutte le risorse associate a uno stack, usa Get-CFNStackResourceSummary, che supporta anche la paginazione manuale dei risultati.

```
Get-CFNStackResourceList -StackName "myStack"
```

Esempio 2: restituisce la descrizione dell' EC2 istanza Amazon identificata nel modello associato allo stack specificato dall'ID logico «Ec2Instance».

```
Get-CFNStackResourceList -StackName "myStack" -LogicalResourceId "Ec2Instance"
```

Esempio 3: restituisce la descrizione di un massimo di 100 risorse associate allo stack contenente un' EC2 istanza Amazon identificata dall'ID di istanza «i-123456". Per ottenere i dettagli di tutte le risorse associate a uno stack, usa Get- CFNStackResourceSummary, che supporta anche la paginazione manuale dei risultati.

```
Get-CFNStackResourceList -PhysicalResourceId "i-123456"
```

Esempio 4: restituisce la descrizione dell' EC2 istanza Amazon identificata dall'ID logico «Ec2Instance» nel modello per uno stack. Lo stack viene identificato utilizzando l'ID della risorsa fisica di una risorsa che contiene, in questo caso anche un' EC2 istanza Amazon con ID di istanza «i-123456". È inoltre possibile utilizzare una risorsa fisica diversa per identificare lo stack in base al contenuto del modello, ad esempio un bucket Amazon S3.

```
Get-CFNStackResourceList -PhysicalResourceId "i-123456" -LogicalResourceId
 "Ec2Instance"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeStackResourcesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFNStackResourceSummary`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFNStackResourceSummary`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce le descrizioni di tutte le risorse associate allo stack specificato.

```
Get-CFNStackResourceSummary -StackName "myStack"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListStackResourcesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFNStackSummary`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFNStackSummary`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce informazioni di riepilogo per tutti gli stack.

```
Get-CFNStackSummary
```

Esempio 2: restituisce informazioni di riepilogo per tutti gli stack attualmente in fase di creazione.

```
Get-CFNStackSummary -StackStatusFilter "CREATE_IN_PROGRESS"
```

Esempio 3: restituisce informazioni di riepilogo per tutti gli stack attualmente in fase di creazione o aggiornamento.

```
Get-CFNStackSummary -StackStatusFilter @("CREATE_IN_PROGRESS", "UPDATE_IN_PROGRESS")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListStacksin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFNTemplate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFNTemplate`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce il modello associato allo stack specificato.

```
Get-CFNTemplate -StackName "myStack"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetTemplatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Measure-CFNTemplateCost`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Measure-CFNTemplateCost`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce l'URL di un calcolatore mensile AWS semplice con una stringa di query che descrive le risorse necessarie per eseguire il modello. Il modello è ottenuto dall'URL Amazon S3 specificato e dal singolo parametro di personalizzazione applicato. Il parametro può anche essere specificato utilizzando «Key» e «Value» anziché «» e ParameterKey «». ParameterValue

```
Measure-CFNTemplateCost -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template `
                        -Region us-west-1 `
                        -Parameter @{ ParameterKey="KeyName";
 ParameterValue="myKeyPairName" }
```

Esempio 2: restituisce l'URL di un calcolatore mensile AWS semplice con una stringa di query che descrive le risorse necessarie per eseguire il modello. Il modello viene analizzato in base al contenuto fornito e ai parametri di personalizzazione applicati (l'esempio presuppone che il contenuto del modello abbia dichiarato due parametri, '' e 'KeyName'). InstanceType I parametri di personalizzazione possono anche essere specificati utilizzando 'Key' e 'Value' anziché '' e 'ParameterKey'. ParameterValue

```
Measure-CFNTemplateCost -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}" `
                        -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="KeyName";
 ParameterValue="myKeyPairName" },`
                                      @{ ParameterKey="InstanceType";
 ParameterValue="m1.large" })
```

Esempio 3: utilizza New-Object per creare il set di parametri del modello e restituisce un URL di AWS Simple Monthly Calculator con una stringa di query che descrive le risorse necessarie per eseguire il modello. Il modello viene analizzato a partire dal contenuto fornito, con parametri di personalizzazione (questo esempio presuppone che il contenuto del modello abbia dichiarato due parametri, '' e ''). KeyName InstanceType

```
$p1 = New-Object -Type Amazon.CloudFormation.Model.Parameter
$p1.ParameterKey = "KeyName"
$p1.ParameterValue = "myKeyPairName"

$p2 = New-Object -Type Amazon.CloudFormation.Model.Parameter
$p2.ParameterKey = "InstanceType"
$p2.ParameterValue = "m1.large"

Measure-CFNTemplateCost -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}" -Parameter @( $p1,
 $p2 )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere EstimateTemplateCostin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-CFNStack`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-CFNStack`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo stack con il nome specificato. Il modello viene analizzato a partire dal contenuto fornito con parametri di personalizzazione (" e PK1 'PK2' rappresentano i nomi dei parametri dichiarati nel contenuto del modello, " e PV1 'PV2' rappresentano i valori di tali parametri. I parametri di personalizzazione possono anche essere specificati utilizzando «Key» e «Value» anziché «» e «ParameterKey». ParameterValue Se la creazione dello stack fallisce, non verrà ripristinato.

```
New-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
             -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}" `
             -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" },
 @{ ParameterKey="PK2"; ParameterValue="PV2" }) `
             -DisableRollback $true
```

Esempio 2: crea un nuovo stack con il nome specificato. Il modello viene analizzato a partire dal contenuto fornito con parametri di personalizzazione (" e PK1 'PK2' rappresentano i nomi dei parametri dichiarati nel contenuto del modello, " e PV1 'PV2' rappresentano i valori di tali parametri. I parametri di personalizzazione possono anche essere specificati utilizzando «Key» e «Value» anziché «» e «ParameterKey». ParameterValue Se la creazione dello stack fallisce, verrà ripristinato.

```
$p1 = New-Object -Type Amazon.CloudFormation.Model.Parameter
$p1.ParameterKey = "PK1"
$p1.ParameterValue = "PV1"

$p2 = New-Object -Type Amazon.CloudFormation.Model.Parameter
$p2.ParameterKey = "PK2"
$p2.ParameterValue = "PV2"

New-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
             -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}" `
             -Parameter @( $p1, $p2 ) `
             -OnFailure "ROLLBACK"
```

Esempio 3: crea un nuovo stack con il nome specificato. Il modello è ottenuto dall'URL di Amazon S3 con parametri di personalizzazione ('PK1' rappresenta il nome di un parametro dichiarato nel contenuto del modello, 'PV1' rappresenta il valore del parametro. I parametri di personalizzazione possono essere specificati anche utilizzando «Key» e «Value» anziché «» e «ParameterKey».

ParameterValue Se la creazione dello stack fallisce, verrà ripristinato (come specificare -DisableRollback $false).

```
New-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
             -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template `
             -Parameter @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" }
```

Esempio 4: crea un nuovo stack con il nome specificato. Il modello è ottenuto dall'URL di Amazon S3 con parametri di personalizzazione ('PK1' rappresenta il nome di un parametro dichiarato nel contenuto del modello, 'PV1' rappresenta il valore del parametro. I parametri di personalizzazione possono essere specificati anche utilizzando «Key» e «Value» anziché «» e «ParameterKey». ParameterValue Se la creazione dello stack fallisce, verrà ripristinato (come specificare -DisableRollback $false). La notifica specificata AENs riceverà gli eventi pubblicati relativi allo stack.

```
New-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
             -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template `
             -Parameter @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" } `
             -NotificationARN @( "arn1", "arn2" )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateStackin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-CFNStack`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-CFNStack`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: elimina lo stack specificato.

```
Remove-CFNStack -StackName "myStack"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteStackin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Resume-CFNUpdateRollback`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Resume-CFNUpdateRollback`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: continua il rollback dello stack denominato, che dovrebbe trovarsi nello stato 'UPDATE_ROLLBACK_FAILED'. Se il rollback continuato ha esito positivo, lo stack entrerà nello stato 'UPDATE_ROLLBACK_COMPLETE'.

```
Resume-CFNUpdateRollback -StackName "myStack"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). ContinueUpdateRollbackAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`Stop-CFNUpdateStack`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Stop-CFNUpdateStack`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: annulla un aggiornamento sullo stack specificato.

```
Stop-CFNUpdateStack -StackName "myStack"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CancelUpdateStackin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Test-CFNStack`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Test-CFNStack`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: verifica se lo stack ha raggiunto uno degli stati UPDATE_ROLLBACK_COMPLETE, CREATE_COMPLETE, ROLLBACK_COMPLETE o UPDATE_COMPLETE.

```
Test-CFNStack -StackName MyStack
```

Output:

```
False
```

Esempio 2: verifica se lo stack ha raggiunto lo stato UPDATE_COMPLETE o UPDATE_ROLLBACK_COMPLETE.

```
Test-CFNStack -StackName MyStack -Status UPDATE_COMPLETE,UPDATE_ROLLBACK_COMPLETE
```

Output:

```
True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Test-in Cmdlet Reference (V5). CFNStack AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`Test-CFNTemplate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Test-CFNTemplate`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: convalida il contenuto del modello specificato. L'output descrive in dettaglio le funzionalità, la descrizione e i parametri del modello.

```
Test-CFNTemplate -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}"
```

Esempio 2: convalida il modello specificato a cui si accede tramite un URL Amazon S3. L'output descrive in dettaglio le funzionalità, la descrizione e i parametri del modello.

```
Test-CFNTemplate -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ValidateTemplatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-CFNStack`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-CFNStack`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: aggiorna lo stack 'MyStack' con il modello e i parametri di personalizzazione specificati. 'PK1' rappresenta il nome di un parametro dichiarato nel modello e 'PV1' ne rappresenta il valore. I parametri di personalizzazione possono essere specificati anche utilizzando «Key» e «Value» anziché «ParameterKey» e «ParameterValue».

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
                -TemplateBody "{Template Content Here}" `
                -Parameter @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" }
```

Esempio 2: aggiorna lo stack 'MyStack' con il modello e i parametri di personalizzazione specificati. 'PK1' e 'PK2' rappresentano i nomi dei parametri dichiarati nel modello, '' e PV1 'PV2' rappresentano i valori richiesti. I parametri di personalizzazione possono anche essere specificati utilizzando «Key» e «Value» anziché «ParameterKey» e «ParameterValue».

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
                -TemplateBody "{Template Content Here}" `
                -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" },
 @{ ParameterKey="PK2"; ParameterValue="PV2" } )
```

Esempio 3: aggiorna lo stack 'MyStack' con il modello e i parametri di personalizzazione specificati. 'PK1' rappresenta il nome di un parametro dichiarato nel modello e 'PV2' ne rappresenta il valore. I parametri di personalizzazione possono essere specificati anche utilizzando «Key» e «Value» anziché «ParameterKey» e «ParameterValue».

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" -TemplateBody "{Template Content Here}" -
Parameters @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" }
```

Esempio 4: aggiorna lo stack 'MyStack' con il modello specificato, ottenuto da Amazon S3, e i parametri di personalizzazione. 'PK1' e 'PK2' rappresentano i nomi dei parametri dichiarati nel modello, mentre '' e 'PV1PV2' rappresentano i valori richiesti. I parametri di personalizzazione possono anche essere specificati utilizzando «Key» e «Value» anziché «ParameterKey» e «ParameterValue».

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
                -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template `
```

```
                -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" },
 @{ ParameterKey="PK2"; ParameterValue="PV2" } )
```

Esempio 5: aggiorna lo stack 'MyStack', che in questo esempio si presume contenga risorse IAM, con il modello specificato, ottenuto da Amazon S3, e i parametri di personalizzazione. 'PK1' e 'PK2' rappresentano i nomi dei parametri dichiarati nel modello, mentre '' e 'PV1PV2' rappresentano i valori richiesti. I parametri di personalizzazione possono anche essere specificati utilizzando «Key» e «Value» anziché «ParameterKey» e «ParameterValue». Gli stack contenenti risorse IAM richiedono di specificare il parametro -Capabilities «CAPABILITY_IAM», altrimenti l'aggiornamento avrà esito negativo con un errore ". InsufficientCapabilities

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
                -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/amzn-s3-demo-bucket/
templatefile.template `
                -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" },
 @{ ParameterKey="PK2"; ParameterValue="PV2" } ) `
                -Capabilities "CAPABILITY_IAM"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateStackin Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`Wait-CFNStack`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Wait-CFNStack`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: verifica se lo stack ha raggiunto uno degli stati UPDATE_ROLLBACK_COMPLETE, CREATE_COMPLETE, ROLLBACK_COMPLETE o UPDATE_COMPLETE. Se lo stack non è in uno degli stati, il comando rimane inattivo per due secondi prima di testare nuovamente lo stato. Questa operazione viene ripetuta fino a quando lo stack raggiunge uno degli stati richiesti o fino allo scadere del periodo di timeout predefinito di 60 secondi. Se il periodo di timeout viene superato, viene generata un'eccezione. Se lo stack raggiunge uno degli stati richiesti entro il periodo di timeout, viene restituito alla pipeline.

```
$stack = Wait-CFNStack -StackName MyStack
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio attende un totale di 5 minuti (300 secondi) affinché lo stack raggiunga uno degli stati specificati. In questo esempio lo stato viene raggiunto prima del timeout e quindi l'oggetto stack viene restituito alla pipeline.

```
Wait-CFNStack -StackName MyStack -Timeout 300 -Status
 CREATE_COMPLETE,ROLLBACK_COMPLETE
```

Output:

```
Capabilities      : {CAPABILITY_IAM}
ChangeSetId       :
CreationTime      : 6/1/2017 9:29:33 AM
Description       : AWS CloudFormation Sample Template
 ec2_instance_with_instance_profile: Create an EC2 instance with an associated
 instance profile. **WARNING** This template creates one or more Amazon EC2
                    instances and an Amazon SQS queue. You will be billed for the
 AWS resources used if you create a stack from this template.
DisableRollback   : False
LastUpdatedTime   : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
NotificationARNs  : {}
Outputs           : {}
Parameters        : {}
RoleARN           :
StackId           : arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:123456789012:stack/
MyStack/7ea87b50-46e7-11e7-9c9b-503a90a9c4d1
StackName         : MyStack
StackStatus       : CREATE_COMPLETE
StackStatusReason :
Tags              : {}
TimeoutInMinutes  : 0
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio mostra l'errore generato quando uno stack non raggiunge uno degli stati richiesti entro il periodo di timeout (in questo caso il periodo predefinito di 60 secondi).

```
Wait-CFNStack -StackName MyStack -Status CREATE_COMPLETE,ROLLBACK_COMPLETE
```

Output:

```
Wait-CFNStack : Timed out after 60 seconds waiting for CloudFormation
 stack MyStack in region us-west-2 to reach one of state(s):
 UPDATE_ROLLBACK_COMPLETE,CREATE_COMPLETE,ROLLBACK_COMPLETE,UPDATE_COMPLETE
At line:1 char:1
```

```
+ Wait-CFNStack -StackName MyStack -State CREATE_COMPLETE,ROLLBACK_COMPLETE
+ ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
    + CategoryInfo          : InvalidOperation:
 (Amazon.PowerShe...tCFNStackCmdlet:WaitCFNStackCmdlet) [Wait-CFNStack],
 InvalidOperationException
    + FullyQualifiedErrorId :
 InvalidOperationException,Amazon.PowerShell.Cmdlets.CFN.WaitCFNStackCmdlet
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Wait- CFNStack in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

CloudFront esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con. CloudFront

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce un'identità di accesso all' CloudFront origine di Amazon specifica, specificata dal parametro -Id. Sebbene il parametro -Id non sia obbligatorio, se non lo si specifica non viene restituito alcun risultato.

```
Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity -Id E3XXXXXXXXXXRT
```

Output:

```
    CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig    Id
S3CanonicalUserId
    -----------------------------------    --
-----------------
    Amazon.CloudFront.Model.CloudFrontOr... E3XXXXXXXXXXRT
4b6e...
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce informazioni di configurazione su una singola identità di accesso di CloudFront origine Amazon, specificata dal parametro -Id. Si verificano errori se non viene specificato alcun parametro -Id.

```
Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig -Id E3XXXXXXXXXXRT
```

Output:

```
    CallerReference                                          Comment
    ---------------                                          -------
    mycallerreference: 2/1/2011 1:16:32 PM                   Caller reference:
2/1/2011 1:16:32 PM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfigin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce un elenco di identità di accesso di CloudFront origine di Amazon. Poiché il MaxItem parametro - specifica il valore 2, i risultati includono due identità.

```
Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityList -MaxItem 2
```

Output:

```
IsTruncated : True
Items       : {E326XXXXXXXXXT, E1YWXXXXXXX9B}
Marker      :
MaxItems    : 2
NextMarker  : E1YXXXXXXXXX9B
Quantity    : 2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentitiesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFDistribution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFDistribution`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: recupera le informazioni per una distribuzione specifica.

```
Get-CFDistribution -Id EXAMPLE0000ID
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDistributionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFDistributionConfig`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFDistributionConfig`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: recupera la configurazione per una distribuzione specifica.

```
Get-CFDistributionConfig -Id EXAMPLE0000ID
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDistributionConfigin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFDistributionList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFDistributionList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce le distribuzioni.

```
Get-CFDistributionList
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDistributionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-CFDistribution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-CFDistribution`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: crea una CloudFront distribuzione di base, configurata con registrazione e memorizzazione nella cache.

```
$origin = New-Object Amazon.CloudFront.Model.Origin
$origin.DomainName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com"
$origin.Id = "UniqueOrigin1"
$origin.S3OriginConfig = New-Object Amazon.CloudFront.Model.S3OriginConfig
$origin.S3OriginConfig.OriginAccessIdentity = ""
New-CFDistribution `
      -DistributionConfig_Enabled $true `
      -DistributionConfig_Comment "Test distribution" `
      -Origins_Item $origin `
      -Origins_Quantity 1 `
      -Logging_Enabled $true `
      -Logging_IncludeCookie $true `
      -Logging_Bucket amzn-s3-demo-logging-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com `
      -Logging_Prefix "help/" `
```

```
      -DistributionConfig_CallerReference Client1 `
      -DistributionConfig_DefaultRootObject index.html `
      -DefaultCacheBehavior_TargetOriginId $origin.Id `
      -ForwardedValues_QueryString $true `
      -Cookies_Forward all `
      -WhitelistedNames_Quantity 0 `
      -TrustedSigners_Enabled $false `
      -TrustedSigners_Quantity 0 `
      -DefaultCacheBehavior_ViewerProtocolPolicy allow-all `
      -DefaultCacheBehavior_MinTTL 1000 `
      -DistributionConfig_PriceClass "PriceClass_All" `
      -CacheBehaviors_Quantity 0 `
      -Aliases_Quantity 0
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateDistributionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-CFInvalidation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-CFInvalidation`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una nuova invalidazione su una distribuzione con un ID EXAMPLENSTXAXE. CallerReference è un ID univoco scelto dall'utente; in questo caso, viene utilizzato un timestamp che rappresenta il 15 maggio 2019 alle 9:00. La variabile $Paths memorizza tre percorsi di immagini e file multimediali che l'utente non desidera vengano inseriti nella cache della distribuzione. Il valore del parametro -Paths_Quantity è il numero totale di percorsi specificati nel parametro -Paths_Item.

```
$Paths = "/images/*.gif", "/images/image1.jpg", "/videos/*.mp4"
New-CFInvalidation -DistributionId "EXAMPLENSTXAXE" -
InvalidationBatch_CallerReference 20190515090000 -Paths_Item $Paths -Paths_Quantity
 3
```

Output:

```
Invalidation                        Location

------------                        --------
```

```
Amazon.CloudFront.Model.Invalidation https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2018-11-05/
distribution/EXAMPLENSTXAXE/invalidation/EXAMPLE8NOK9H
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). CreateInvalidationAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`New-CFSignedCookie`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-CFSignedCookie`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: crea un cookie firmato per la risorsa specificata utilizzando una politica predefinita. Il cookie sarà valido per un anno.

```
$params = @{
 "ResourceUri"="http://xyz.cloudfront.net/image1.jpeg"
 "KeyPairId"="AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE"
 "PrivateKeyFile"="C:\pk-AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE.pem"
 "ExpiresOn"=(Get-Date).AddYears(1)
}
New-CFSignedCookie @params
```

Output:

```
Expires
-------
[CloudFront-Expires, 1472227284]
```

Esempio 2: crea un cookie firmato per le risorse specificate utilizzando una politica personalizzata. Il cookie sarà valido tra 24 ore e scadrà una settimana dopo.

```
$start = (Get-Date).AddHours(24)
$params = @{
 "ResourceUri"="http://xyz.cloudfront.net/content/*.jpeg"
 "KeyPairId"="AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE"
 "PrivateKeyFile"="C:\pk-AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE.pem"
 "ExpiresOn"=$start.AddDays(7)
    "ActiveFrom"=$start
}
```

```
New-CFSignedCookie @params
```

Output:

```
Policy
------
[CloudFront-Policy, eyJTd...wIjo...
```

Esempio 3: crea un cookie firmato per le risorse specificate utilizzando una politica personalizzata. Il cookie sarà valido tra 24 ore e scadrà una settimana dopo. L'accesso alle risorse è limitato all'intervallo IP specificato.

```
$start = (Get-Date).AddHours(24)
$params = @{
 "ResourceUri"="http://xyz.cloudfront.net/content/*.jpeg"
 "KeyPairId"="AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE"
 "PrivateKeyFile"="C:\pk-AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE.pem"
 "ExpiresOn"=$start.AddDays(7)
    "ActiveFrom"=$start
 "IpRange"="192.0.2.0/24"
}

New-CFSignedCookie @params
```

Output:

```
Policy
                                                                  ------

                                     [CloudFront-Policy, eyJTd...wIjo...
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CFSignedNew-Cookie in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-CFSignedUrl`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-CFSignedUrl`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: crea un URL firmato per la risorsa specificata utilizzando una politica predefinita. L'URL sarà valido per un'ora. Un oggetto System.Uri contenente l'URL firmato viene emesso nella pipeline.

```
$params = @{
 "ResourceUri"="https://cdn.example.com/index.html"
 "KeyPairId"="AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE"
 "PrivateKeyFile"="C:\pk-AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE.pem"
 "ExpiresOn"=(Get-Date).AddHours(1)
}
New-CFSignedUrl @params
```

Esempio 2: crea un URL firmato per la risorsa specificata utilizzando una politica personalizzata. L'URL sarà valido a partire da 24 ore e scadrà una settimana dopo.

```
$start = (Get-Date).AddHours(24)
$params = @{
 "ResourceUri"="https://cdn.example.com/index.html"
 "KeyPairId"="AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE"
 "PrivateKeyFile"="C:\pk-AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE.pem"
 "ExpiresOn"=(Get-Date).AddDays(7)
    "ActiveFrom"=$start
}
New-CFSignedUrl @params
```

Esempio 3: crea un URL firmato per la risorsa specificata utilizzando una politica personalizzata. L'URL sarà valido a partire da 24 ore e scadrà una settimana dopo. L'accesso alla risorsa è limitato all'intervallo IP specificato.

```
$start = (Get-Date).AddHours(24)
$params = @{
 "ResourceUri"="https://cdn.example.com/index.html"
 "KeyPairId"="AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE"
 "PrivateKeyFile"="C:\pk-AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE.pem"
 "ExpiresOn"=(Get-Date).AddDays(7)
    "ActiveFrom"=$start
    "IpRange"="192.0.2.0/24"
}
New-CFSignedUrl @params
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere New- CFSigned Url in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

CloudTrail esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con. CloudTrail

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Find-CTEvent`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Find-CTEvent`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce tutti gli eventi che si sono verificati negli ultimi sette giorni. Per impostazione predefinita, il cmdlet effettua automaticamente più chiamate per fornire tutti gli eventi, uscendo quando il servizio indica che non sono disponibili altri dati.

```
Find-CTEvent
```

Esempio 2: restituisce tutti gli eventi che si sono verificati negli ultimi sette giorni specificando un'area che non è l'impostazione predefinita della shell corrente.

```
Find-CTEvent -Region eu-central-1
```

Esempio 3: restituisce tutti gli eventi associati alla chiamata RunInstances API.

```
Find-CTEvent -LookupAttribute @{ AttributeKey="EventName";
 AttributeValue="RunInstances" }
```

Esempio 4: restituisce i primi 5 eventi disponibili.

```
Find-CTEvent -MaxResult 5
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere LookupEventsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CTTrail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CTTrail`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce le impostazioni di tutti i percorsi associati alla regione corrente del tuo account.

```
Get-CTTrail
```

Esempio 2: restituisce le impostazioni per i percorsi specificati.

```
Get-CTTrail -TrailNameList trail1,trail2
```

Esempio 3: restituisce le impostazioni per i percorsi specificati che sono stati creati in una regione diversa dall'attuale impostazione predefinita della shell (in questo caso la regione di Francoforte (eu-central-1)).

```
Get-CTTrail -TrailNameList trailABC,trailDEF -Region eu-central-1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTrailsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CTTrailStatus`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CTTrailStatus`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce informazioni sullo stato del percorso con il nome 'myExampleTrail'. I dati restituiti includono informazioni sugli errori di consegna, sugli errori di Amazon SNS e Amazon S3 e sui tempi di avvio e interruzione della registrazione per il percorso. Questo esempio presuppone che il trail sia stato creato nella stessa regione della shell predefinita corrente.

```
Get-CTTrailStatus -Name myExampleTrail
```

Esempio 2: restituisce informazioni sullo stato di un percorso creato in una regione diversa da quella predefinita della shell corrente (in questo caso, la regione di Francoforte (eu-central-1)).

```
Get-CTTrailStatus -Name myExampleTrail -Region eu-central-1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetTrailStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-CTTrail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-CTTrail`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: crea un percorso che utilizzerà il bucket 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' per l'archiviazione dei file di registro.

```
New-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example" -S3BucketName "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
```

Esempio 2: crea un percorso che utilizzerà il bucket 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' per l'archiviazione dei file di registro. Gli oggetti S3 che rappresentano i log avranno un prefisso chiave comune di 'mylogs'. Quando vengono consegnati nuovi log al bucket, verrà inviata una notifica all'argomento SNS 'mlog-deliverytopic'. In questo esempio viene utilizzato lo splatting per fornire i valori dei parametri al cmdlet.

```
$params = @{
    Name="awscloudtrail-example"
    S3BucketName="amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    S3KeyPrefix="mylogs"
    SnsTopicName="mlog-deliverytopic"
}
```

```
New-CTTrail @params
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateTrailin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-CTTrail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-CTTrail`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: elimina il percorso specificato. Ti verrà richiesta una conferma prima dell'esecuzione del comando. Per eliminare la conferma, aggiungi il parametro -Force switch.

```
Remove-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteTrailin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Start-CTLogging`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Start-CTLogging`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: avvia la registrazione delle chiamate AWS API e la consegna dei file di registro per il percorso denominato 'myExampleTrail'. Questo esempio presuppone che il trail sia stato creato nella stessa regione della shell predefinita corrente.

```
Start-CTLogging -Name myExampleTrail
```

Esempio 2: avvia la registrazione delle chiamate AWS API e la consegna dei file di registro per un percorso creato in una regione diversa dall'attuale impostazione predefinita della shell (in questo caso, la regione di Francoforte (eu-central-1)).

```
Start-CTLogging -Name myExampleTrail -Region eu-central-1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StartLoggingin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Stop-CTLogging`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Stop-CTLogging`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: sospende la registrazione delle chiamate AWS API e la consegna dei file di registro per il percorso denominato ". myExampleTrail Questo esempio presuppone che il trail sia stato creato nella stessa regione della shell predefinita corrente.

```
Stop-CTLogging -Name myExampleTrail
```

Esempio 2: sospende la registrazione delle chiamate AWS API e la consegna dei file di registro per un trail creato in una regione diversa dall'attuale impostazione predefinita della shell (in questo caso, la regione di Francoforte (eu-central-1)).

```
Stop-CTLogging -Name myExampleTrail -Region eu-central-1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StopLoggingin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-CTTrail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-CTTrail`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: aggiorna il percorso specificato in modo che gli eventi del servizio globale (come quelli di IAM) vengano registrati e modifica il prefisso della chiave comune dei file di registro in futuro in «globallogs».

```
Update-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example" -IncludeGlobalServiceEvents $true -
S3KeyPrefix "globallogs"
```

Esempio 2: aggiorna il percorso specificato in modo che le notifiche sulle nuove consegne di log vengano inviate all'argomento SNS specificato.

```
Update-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example" -SnsTopicName "mlog-deliverytopic2"
```

Esempio 3: aggiorna il percorso specificato in modo che i log vengano recapitati a un bucket diverso.

```
Update-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example" -S3BucketName "otherlogs"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateTrailin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

CloudWatch esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con. CloudWatch

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Get-CWDashboard`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Get-CWDashboard`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce l'arn al corpo della dashboard specificata.

```
Get-CWDashboard -DashboardName Dashboard1
```

Output:

```
DashboardArn                                        DashboardBody
------------                                        -------------
```

```
arn:aws:cloudwatch::123456789012:dashboard/Dashboard1 {...
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDashboardin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CWDashboardList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CWDashboardList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce la raccolta di dashboard per il tuo account.

```
Get-CWDashboardList
```

Output:

```
DashboardArn DashboardName LastModified        Size
------------ ------------- ------------        ----
arn:...      Dashboard1    7/6/2017 8:14:15 PM 252
```

Esempio 2: restituisce la raccolta di dashboard per l'account i cui nomi iniziano con il prefisso 'dev'.

```
Get-CWDashboardList -DashboardNamePrefix dev
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDashboardsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-CWDashboard`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-CWDashboard`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: elimina la dashboard specificata, richiedendone conferma prima di procedere. Per ignorare la conferma, aggiungi l'interruttore -Force al comando.

```
Remove-CWDashboard -DashboardName Dashboard1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteDashboardsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Write-CWDashboard`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Write-CWDashboard`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: crea o aggiorna la dashboard denominata «Dashboard1" per includere due widget metrici affiancati.

```
$dashBody = @"
{
    "widgets":[
        {
             "type":"metric",
             "x":0,
             "y":0,
             "width":12,
             "height":6,
             "properties":{
                "metrics":[
                   [
                      "AWS/EC2",
                      "CPUUtilization",
                      "InstanceId",
                      "i-012345"
                   ]
                ],
                "period":300,
                "stat":"Average",
                "region":"us-east-1",
                "title":"EC2 Instance CPU"
             }
        },
        {
             "type":"metric",
             "x":12,
             "y":0,
             "width":12,
             "height":6,
             "properties":{
```

```
                "metrics":[
                   [
                      "AWS/S3",
                      "BucketSizeBytes",
                      "BucketName",
                      "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
                   ]
                ],
                "period":86400,
                "stat":"Maximum",
                "region":"us-east-1",
                "title":"amzn-s3-demo-bucket bytes"
            }
        }
    ]
}
"@

Write-CWDashboard -DashboardName Dashboard1 -DashboardBody $dashBody
```

Esempio 2: crea o aggiorna il dashboard, inserendo il contenuto che descrive il dashboard nel cmdlet.

```
$dashBody = @"
{
...
}
"@

$dashBody | Write-CWDashboard -DashboardName Dashboard1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutDashboardin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Write-CWMetricData`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Write-CWMetricData`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo MetricDatum oggetto e lo scrive su Amazon Web Services CloudWatch Metrics.

```
### Create a MetricDatum .NET object
$Metric = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.CloudWatch.Model.MetricDatum
$Metric.Timestamp = [DateTime]::UtcNow
$Metric.MetricName = 'CPU'
$Metric.Value = 50

### Write the metric data to the CloudWatch service
Write-CWMetricData -Namespace instance1 -MetricData $Metric
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutMetricData AWS Strumenti per PowerShellCmdlet Reference (V5).

CodeCommit esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con. CodeCommit

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Get-CCBranch`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Get-CCBranch`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sul ramo specificato per il repository specificato.

```
Get-CCBranch -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -BranchName MyNewBranch
```

Output:

```
BranchName                                CommitId
----------                                --------
MyNewBranch                               7763222d...561fc9c9
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBranchin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CCBranchList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CCBranchList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene un elenco di nomi di rami per il repository specificato.

```
Get-CCBranchList -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo
```

Output:

```
master
MyNewBranch
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListBranchesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CCRepository`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CCRepository`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni per il repository specificato.

```
Get-CCRepository -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo
```

Output:

```
AccountId             : 80398EXAMPLE
Arn                   : arn:aws:codecommit:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyDemoRepo
CloneUrlHttp          : https://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo
CloneUrlSsh           : ssh://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo
CreationDate          : 9/8/2015 3:21:33 PM
DefaultBranch         :
LastModifiedDate      : 9/8/2015 3:21:33 PM
RepositoryDescription : This is a repository for demonstration purposes.
RepositoryId          : c7d0d2b0-ce40-4303-b4c3-38529EXAMPLE
RepositoryName        : MyDemoRepo
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetRepositoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CCRepositoryBatch`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CCRepositoryBatch`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio conferma quali dei repository specificati sono stati trovati e non trovati.

```
Get-CCRepositoryBatch -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo, MyNewRepo, AMissingRepo
```

Output:

```
Repositories                            RepositoriesNotFound
------------                            --------------------
{MyDemoRepo, MyNewRepo}                {AMissingRepo}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere BatchGetRepositoriesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CCRepositoryList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CCRepositoryList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca tutti i repository in ordine crescente in base al nome del repository.

```
Get-CCRepositoryList -Order Ascending -SortBy RepositoryName
```

Output:

```
RepositoryId                            RepositoryName
------------                            --------------
c7d0d2b0-ce40-4303-b4c3-38529EXAMPLE    MyDemoRepo
05f30c66-e3e3-4f91-a0cd-1c84aEXAMPLE    MyNewRepo
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListRepositoriesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-CCBranch`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-CCBranch`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un nuovo ramo con il nome specificato per il repository specificato e l'ID di commit specificato.

```
New-CCBranch -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -BranchName MyNewBranch -CommitId
 7763222d...561fc9c9
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateBranchin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-CCRepository`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-CCRepository`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un nuovo repository con il nome e la descrizione specificati.

```
New-CCRepository -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -RepositoryDescription "This is a
 repository for demonstration purposes."
```

Output:

```
AccountId             : 80398EXAMPLE
Arn                   : arn:aws:codecommit:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyDemoRepo
CloneUrlHttp          : https://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo
CloneUrlSsh           : ssh://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo
CreationDate          : 9/18/2015 4:13:25 PM
DefaultBranch         :
LastModifiedDate      : 9/18/2015 4:13:25 PM
RepositoryDescription : This is a repository for demonstration purposes.
RepositoryId          : 43ef2443-3372-4b12-9e78-65c27EXAMPLE
RepositoryName        : MyDemoRepo
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateRepositoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-CCRepository`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-CCRepository`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina forzatamente il repository specificato. Il comando richiederà una conferma prima di procedere. Aggiungi il parametro -Force per eliminare il repository senza una richiesta.

```
Remove-CCRepository -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo
```

Output:

```
43ef2443-3372-4b12-9e78-65c27EXAMPLE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteRepositoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-CCDefaultBranch`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-CCDefaultBranch`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica il ramo predefinito per il repository specificato nel ramo specificato.

```
Update-CCDefaultBranch -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -DefaultBranchName MyNewBranch
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateDefaultBranchin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-CCRepositoryDescription`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-CCRepositoryDescription`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica la descrizione del repository specificato.

```
Update-CCRepositoryDescription -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -RepositoryDescription
 "This is an updated description."
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateRepositoryDescriptionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-CCRepositoryName`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-CCRepositoryName`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica il nome del repository specificato.

```
Update-CCRepositoryName -NewName MyDemoRepo2 -OldName MyDemoRepo
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateRepositoryNamein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

CodeDeploy esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con. CodeDeploy

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Add-CDOnPremiseInstanceTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Add-CDOnPremiseInstanceTag`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge un tag di istanza locale con la chiave e il valore specificati per l'istanza locale specificata.

```
Add-CDOnPremiseInstanceTag -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX -Tag @{"Key" = "Name";
 "Value" = "CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem"}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddTagsToOnPremisesInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CDApplication`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CDApplication`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sull'applicazione specificata.

```
Get-CDApplication -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication
```

Output:

```
ApplicationId                           ApplicationName              CreateTime
         LinkedToGitHub
-------------                           ---------------              ----------
         --------------
e07fb938-091e-4f2f-8963-4d3e8EXAMPLE    CodeDeployDemoApplication    7/20/2015
 9:49:48 PM    False
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetApplicationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CDApplicationBatch`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CDApplicationBatch`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sulle applicazioni specificate.

```
Get-CDApplicationBatch -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication,
 CodePipelineDemoApplication
```

Output:

```
ApplicationId                           ApplicationName              CreateTime
         LinkedToGitHub
-------------                           ---------------              ----------
         --------------
e07fb938-091e-4f2f-8963-4d3e8EXAMPLE    CodeDeployDemoApplication    7/20/2015
 9:49:48 PM    False
1ecfd602-62f1-4038-8f0d-06688EXAMPLE    CodePipelineDemoApplication  8/13/2015
 5:53:26 PM    False
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere BatchGetApplicationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CDApplicationList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CDApplicationList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene un elenco di applicazioni disponibili.

```
Get-CDApplicationList
```

Output:

```
CodeDeployDemoApplication
CodePipelineDemoApplication
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListApplicationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CDApplicationRevision`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CDApplicationRevision`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sulla revisione dell'applicazione specificata.

```
$revision = Get-CDApplicationRevision -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication
 -S3Location_Bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Revision_RevisionType S3 -
S3Location_Key 5xd27EX.zip -S3Location_BundleType zip -S3Location_ETag
 4565c1ac97187f190c1a90265EXAMPLE
Write-Output ("Description = " + $revision.RevisionInfo.Description + ",
 RegisterTime = " + $revision.RevisionInfo.RegisterTime)
```

Output:

```
Description = Application revision registered by Deployment ID: d-CX9CHN3EX,
 RegisterTime = 07/20/2015 23:46:42
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetApplicationRevisionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CDApplicationRevisionList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CDApplicationRevisionList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sulle revisioni disponibili per l'applicazione specificata.

```
ForEach ($revision in (Get-CDApplicationRevisionList -ApplicationName
 CodeDeployDemoApplication -Deployed Ignore)) {
>>   If ($revision.RevisionType -Eq "S3") {
>>     Write-Output ("Type = S3, Bucket = " + $revision.S3Location.Bucket
 + ", BundleType = " + $revision.S3Location.BundleType + ", ETag = " +
 $revision.S3Location.ETag + ", Key = " + $revision.S3Location.Key)
>>   }
>>   If ($revision.RevisionType -Eq "GitHub") {
>>     Write-Output ("Type = GitHub, CommitId = " +
 $revision.GitHubLocation.CommitId + ", Repository = " +
 $revision.GitHubLocation.Repository)
>>   }
>> }
>>
```

Output:

```
Type = S3, Bucket = amzn-s3-demo-bucket, BundleType = zip, ETag =
 4565c1ac97187f190c1a90265EXAMPLE, Key = 5xd27EX.zip
Type = GitHub, CommitId = f48933c3...76405362, Repository = MyGitHubUser/
CodeDeployDemoRepo
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListApplicationRevisionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CDDeployment`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CDDeployment`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni di riepilogo sulla distribuzione specificata.

```
Get-CDDeployment -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX
```

Output:

```
ApplicationName               : CodeDeployDemoApplication
CompleteTime                  : 7/23/2015 11:26:04 PM
CreateTime                    : 7/23/2015 11:24:43 PM
Creator                       : user
DeploymentConfigName          : CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
DeploymentGroupName           : CodeDeployDemoFleet
DeploymentId                  : d-QZMRGSTEX
DeploymentOverview            : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.DeploymentOverview
Description                   :
ErrorInformation              :
IgnoreApplicationStopFailures : False
Revision                      : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.RevisionLocation
StartTime                     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Status                        : Succeeded
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio ottiene informazioni sullo stato delle istanze che partecipano alla distribuzione specificata.

```
(Get-CDDeployment -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX).DeploymentOverview
```

Output:

```
Failed     : 0
InProgress : 0
Pending    : 0
Skipped    : 0
Succeeded  : 3
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio ottiene informazioni sulla revisione dell'applicazione per la distribuzione specificata.

```
(Get-CDDeployment -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX).Revision.S3Location
```

Output:

```
Bucket     : amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

```
BundleType : zip
ETag       : cfbb81b304ee5e27efc21adaed3EXAMPLE
Key        : clzfqEX
Version    :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDeploymentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CDDeploymentBatch`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CDDeploymentBatch`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sulle distribuzioni specificate.

```
Get-CDDeploymentBatch -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX, d-RR0T5KTEX
```

Output:

```
ApplicationName               : CodeDeployDemoApplication
CompleteTime                  : 7/23/2015 11:26:04 PM
CreateTime                    : 7/23/2015 11:24:43 PM
Creator                       : user
DeploymentConfigName          : CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
DeploymentGroupName           : CodeDeployDemoFleet
DeploymentId                  : d-QZMRGSTEX
DeploymentOverview            : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.DeploymentOverview
Description                   :
ErrorInformation              :
IgnoreApplicationStopFailures : False
Revision                      : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.RevisionLocation
StartTime                     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Status                        : Succeeded

ApplicationName               : CodePipelineDemoApplication
CompleteTime                  : 7/23/2015 6:07:30 PM
CreateTime                    : 7/23/2015 6:06:29 PM
Creator                       : user
DeploymentConfigName          : CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
DeploymentGroupName           : CodePipelineDemoFleet
DeploymentId                  : d-RR0T5KTEX
```

```
DeploymentOverview            : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.DeploymentOverview
Description                   :
ErrorInformation              :
IgnoreApplicationStopFailures : False
Revision                      : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.RevisionLocation
StartTime                     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Status                        : Succeeded
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere BatchGetDeploymentsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CDDeploymentConfig`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CDDeploymentConfig`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni di riepilogo sulla configurazione di distribuzione specificata.

```
Get-CDDeploymentConfig -DeploymentConfigName ThreeQuartersHealthy
```

Output:

```
CreateTime              DeploymentConfigId                      DeploymentConfigName
    MinimumHealthyHosts
----------              ------------------                      --------------------
    -------------------
10/3/2014 4:32:30 PM    518a3950-d034-46a1-9d2c-3c949EXAMPLE    ThreeQuartersHealthy
    Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.MinimumHealthyHosts
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sulla definizione della configurazione di distribuzione specificata.

```
Write-Output ((Get-CDDeploymentConfig -DeploymentConfigName
 ThreeQuartersHealthy).MinimumHealthyHosts)
```

Output:

```
Type             Value
----             -----
```

```
FLEET_PERCENT    75
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDeploymentConfigin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CDDeploymentConfigList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CDDeploymentConfigList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene un elenco di configurazioni di distribuzione disponibili.

```
Get-CDDeploymentConfigList
```

Output:

```
ThreeQuartersHealthy
CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
CodeDeployDefault.AllAtOnce
CodeDeployDefault.HalfAtATime
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDeploymentConfigsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CDDeploymentGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CDDeploymentGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sul gruppo di distribuzione specificato.

```
Get-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication -
DeploymentGroupName CodeDeployDemoFleet
```

Output:

```
ApplicationName              : CodeDeployDemoApplication
AutoScalingGroups            : {}
DeploymentConfigName         : CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
```

```
DeploymentGroupId            : 7d7c098a-b444-4b27-96ef-22791EXAMPLE
DeploymentGroupName          : CodeDeployDemoFleet
Ec2TagFilters                : {Name}
OnPremisesInstanceTagFilters : {}
ServiceRoleArn               : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/
CodeDeploySampleStack-4ph6EX-CodeDeployTrustRole-O9MWP7XTL8EX
TargetRevision               : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.RevisionLocation
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDeploymentGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CDDeploymentGroupList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CDDeploymentGroupList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene un elenco di gruppi di distribuzione per l'applicazione specificata.

```
Get-CDDeploymentGroupList -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication
```

Output:

```
ApplicationName              DeploymentGroups
 NextToken
---------------              ----------------
 ---------
CodeDeployDemoApplication    {CodeDeployDemoFleet, CodeDeployProductionFleet}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDeploymentGroupsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CDDeploymentInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CDDeploymentInstance`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sull'istanza specificata per la distribuzione specificata.

```
Get-CDDeploymentInstance -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX -InstanceId i-254e22EX
```

Output:

```
DeploymentId    : d-QZMRGSTEX
InstanceId      : arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:instance/i-254e22EX
LastUpdatedAt   : 7/23/2015 11:25:24 PM
LifecycleEvents : {ApplicationStop, DownloadBundle, BeforeInstall, Install...}
Status          : Succeeded
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDeploymentInstancein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CDDeploymentInstanceList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CDDeploymentInstanceList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene un elenco di istanze IDs per la distribuzione specificata.

```
Get-CDDeploymentInstanceList -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX
```

Output:

```
i-254e22EX
i-274e22EX
i-3b4e22EX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDeploymentInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CDDeploymentList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CDDeploymentList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene un elenco di distribuzioni IDs per l'applicazione e il gruppo di distribuzione specificati.

```
Get-CDDeploymentList -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication -DeploymentGroupName
 CodeDeployDemoFleet
```

Output:

```
d-QZMRGSTEX
d-RR0T5KTEX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDeploymentsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CDOnPremiseInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CDOnPremiseInstance`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sull'istanza locale specificata.

```
Get-CDOnPremiseInstance -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX
```

Output:

```
DeregisterTime : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
IamUserArn     : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:user/CodeDeployDemoUser
InstanceArn    : arn:aws:codedeploy:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:instance/
AssetTag12010298EX_rDH556dxEX
InstanceName   : AssetTag12010298EX
RegisterTime   : 4/3/2015 6:36:24 PM
Tags           : {Name}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetOnPremisesInstancein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CDOnPremiseInstanceBatch`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CDOnPremiseInstanceBatch`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni sulle istanze locali specificate.

```
Get-CDOnPremiseInstanceBatch -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX, AssetTag12010298EX-2
```

Output:

```
DeregisterTime : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
IamUserArn     : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:user/CodeDeployFRWUser
InstanceArn    : arn:aws:codedeploy:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:instance/
AssetTag12010298EX-2_XmeSz18rEX
InstanceName   : AssetTag12010298EX-2
RegisterTime   : 4/3/2015 6:38:52 PM
Tags           : {Name}

DeregisterTime : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
IamUserArn     : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:user/CodeDeployDemoUser
InstanceArn    : arn:aws:codedeploy:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:instance/
AssetTag12010298EX_rDH556dxEX
InstanceName   : AssetTag12010298EX
RegisterTime   : 4/3/2015 6:36:24 PM
Tags           : {Name}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere BatchGetOnPremisesInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CDOnPremiseInstanceList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CDOnPremiseInstanceList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene un elenco di nomi di istanze locali disponibili.

```
Get-CDOnPremiseInstanceList
```

Output:

```
AssetTag12010298EX
AssetTag12010298EX-2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListOnPremisesInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-CDApplication`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-CDApplication`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una nuova applicazione con il nome specificato.

```
New-CDApplication -ApplicationName MyNewApplication
```

Output:

```
f19e4b61-2231-4328-b0fd-e57f5EXAMPLE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateApplicationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-CDDeployment`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-CDDeployment`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una nuova distribuzione per l'applicazione e il gruppo di distribuzione specificati con la configurazione di distribuzione e la revisione dell'applicazione specificate.

```
New-CDDeployment -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -S3Location_Bucket amzn-s3-demo-
bucket -S3Location_BundleType zip -DeploymentConfigName CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
 -DeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -IgnoreApplicationStopFailures $True -
S3Location_Key aws-codedeploy_linux-master.zip -RevisionType S3
```

Output:

```
d-ZHROG7UEX
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio mostra come specificare gruppi di tag di EC2 istanza in base ai quali un'istanza deve essere identificata per poter essere inclusa nell'ambiente sostitutivo di una blue/green distribuzione.

```
New-CDDeployment -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -S3Location_Bucket amzn-s3-demo-
bucket -S3Location_BundleType zip -DeploymentConfigName CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
 -DeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -IgnoreApplicationStopFailures $True
 -S3Location_Key aws-codedeploy_linux-master.zip -RevisionType S3 -Ec2TagSetList
 @(@{Key="key1";Type="KEY_ONLY"},@{Key="Key2";Type="KEY_AND_VALUE";Value="Value2"}),@(@{Key=
```

Output:

```
d-ZHROG7UEX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateDeploymentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-CDDeploymentConfig`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-CDDeploymentConfig`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una nuova configurazione di distribuzione con il nome e il comportamento specificati.

```
New-CDDeploymentConfig -DeploymentConfigName AtLeastTwoHealthyHosts -
MinimumHealthyHosts_Type HOST_COUNT -MinimumHealthyHosts_Value 2
```

Output:

```
0f3e8187-44ef-42da-aeed-b6823EXAMPLE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateDeploymentConfigin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-CDDeploymentGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-CDDeploymentGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un gruppo di distribuzione con il nome specificato, gruppo Auto Scaling, configurazione di distribuzione, tag e ruolo di servizio, per l'applicazione specificata.

```
New-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -AutoScalingGroup
 CodeDeployDemo-ASG -DeploymentConfigName CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
 -DeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -Ec2TagFilter @{Key="Name";
 Type="KEY_AND_VALUE"; Value="CodeDeployDemo"} -ServiceRoleArn
 arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodeDeployDemo
```

Output:

```
16bbf199-95fd-40fc-a909-0bbcfEXAMPLE
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio mostra come specificare gruppi di tag di EC2 istanza in base ai quali un'istanza deve essere identificata per poter essere inclusa nell'ambiente sostitutivo di una blue/green distribuzione.

```
New-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -AutoScalingGroup
 CodeDeployDemo-ASG -DeploymentConfigName CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
 -DeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -Ec2TagFilter @{Key="Name";
 Type="KEY_AND_VALUE"; Value="CodeDeployDemo"} -ServiceRoleArn
 arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodeDeployDemo -Ec2TagSetList
 @(@{Key="key1";Type="KEY_ONLY"},@{Key="Key2";Type="KEY_AND_VALUE";Value="Value2"}),@(@{Key=
```

Output:

```
16bbf199-95fd-40fc-a909-0bbcfEXAMPLE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateDeploymentGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Register-CDApplicationRevision`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Register-CDApplicationRevision`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio registra una revisione dell'applicazione con la posizione Amazon S3 specificata, per l'applicazione specificata.

```
Register-CDApplicationRevision -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -S3Location_Bucket
 amzn-s3-demo-bucket -S3Location_BundleType zip -S3Location_Key aws-
codedeploy_linux-master.zip -Revision_RevisionType S3
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterApplicationRevisionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Register-CDOnPremiseInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Register-CDOnPremiseInstance`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio registra un'istanza locale con il nome e l'utente IAM specificati.

```
Register-CDOnPremiseInstance -IamUserArn arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:user/
CodeDeployDemoUser -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterOnPremisesInstancein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-CDApplication`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-CDApplication`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina l'applicazione con il nome specificato. Il comando richiederà una conferma prima di procedere. Aggiungete il parametro -Force per eliminare l'applicazione senza una richiesta.

```
Remove-CDApplication -ApplicationName MyNewApplication
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteApplicationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-CDDeploymentConfig`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-CDDeploymentConfig`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina la configurazione di distribuzione con il nome specificato. Il comando richiederà una conferma prima di procedere. Aggiungi il parametro -Force per eliminare la configurazione di distribuzione senza una richiesta.

```
Remove-CDDeploymentConfig -DeploymentConfigName AtLeastTwoHealthyHosts
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteDeploymentConfigin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-CDDeploymentGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-CDDeploymentGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il gruppo di distribuzione con il nome specificato per l'applicazione specificata. Il comando richiederà una conferma prima di procedere. Aggiungi il parametro -Force per eliminare il gruppo di distribuzione senza una richiesta.

```
Remove-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -DeploymentGroupName
 MyNewDeploymentGroup
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteDeploymentGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-CDOnPremiseInstanceTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-CDOnPremiseInstanceTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il tag specificato per l'istanza locale con il nome specificato. Il comando richiederà una conferma prima di procedere. Aggiungi il parametro -Force per eliminare il tag senza una richiesta.

```
Remove-CDOnPremiseInstanceTag -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX -Tag @{"Key" =
 "Name"; "Value" = "CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem"}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemoveTagsFromOnPremisesInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Stop-CDDeployment`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Stop-CDDeployment`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio tenta di interrompere la distribuzione con l'ID di distribuzione specificato.

```
Stop-CDDeployment -DeploymentId d-LJQNREYEX
```

Output:

```
Status     StatusMessage
------     -------------
Pending    Stopping Pending. Stopping to schedule commands in the deployment
 instances
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StopDeploymentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Unregister-CDOnPremiseInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Unregister-CDOnPremiseInstance`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio annulla la registrazione dell'istanza locale con il nome specificato.

```
Unregister-CDOnPremiseInstance -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeregisterOnPremisesInstancein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-CDApplication`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-CDApplication`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica il nome dell'applicazione specificata.

```
Update-CDApplication -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -NewApplicationName
 MyNewApplication-2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateApplicationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-CDDeploymentGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-CDDeploymentGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica il nome del gruppo di distribuzione specificato per l'applicazione specificata.

```
Update-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -
CurrentDeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -NewDeploymentGroupName
 MyNewDeploymentGroup-2
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio mostra come specificare gruppi di tag di EC2 istanza in base ai quali un'istanza deve essere identificata per poter essere inclusa nell'ambiente sostitutivo di una blue/green distribuzione.

```
Update-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -
CurrentDeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -NewDeploymentGroupName
 MyNewDeploymentGroup-2 -Ec2TagSetList
 @(@{Key="key1";Type="KEY_ONLY"},@{Key="Key2";Type="KEY_AND_VALUE";Value="Value2"}),@(@{Key=
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateDeploymentGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

CodePipeline esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con. CodePipeline

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Confirm-CPJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Confirm-CPJob`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene lo stato del lavoro specificato.

```
Confirm-CPJob -JobId f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE -Nonce 3
```

Output:

```
Value
-----
InProgress
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AcknowledgeJobin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Disable-CPStageTransition`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Disable-CPStageTransition`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio disabilita la transizione in entrata per lo stadio specificato nella pipeline specificata.

```
Disable-CPStageTransition -PipelineName CodePipelineDemo -Reason "Disabling
 temporarily." -StageName Beta -TransitionType Inbound
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisableStageTransitionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Enable-CPStageTransition`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Enable-CPStageTransition`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio abilita la transizione in entrata per lo stadio specificato nella pipeline specificata.

```
Enable-CPStageTransition -PipelineName CodePipelineDemo -StageName Beta -
TransitionType Inbound
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere EnableStageTransitionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CPActionType`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CPActionType`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni su tutte le azioni disponibili per il proprietario specificato.

```
ForEach ($actionType in (Get-CPActionType -ActionOwnerFilter AWS)) {
  Write-Output ("For Category = " + $actionType.Id.Category + ", Owner = " +
 $actionType.Id.Owner + ", Provider = " + $actionType.Id.Provider + ", Version = " +
 $actionType.Id.Version + ":")
  Write-Output ("  ActionConfigurationProperties:")
  ForEach ($acp in $actionType.ActionConfigurationProperties) {
    Write-Output ("    For " + $acp.Name + ":")
    Write-Output ("      Description = " + $acp.Description)
    Write-Output ("      Key = " + $acp.Key)
    Write-Output ("      Queryable = " + $acp.Queryable)
    Write-Output ("      Required = " + $acp.Required)
```

```
    Write-Output ("      Secret = " + $acp.Secret)
  }
  Write-Output ("  InputArtifactDetails:")
  Write-Output ("    MaximumCount = " +
 $actionType.InputArtifactDetails.MaximumCount)
  Write-Output ("    MinimumCount = " +
 $actionType.InputArtifactDetails.MinimumCount)
  Write-Output ("  OutputArtifactDetails:")
  Write-Output ("    MaximumCount = " +
 $actionType.OutputArtifactDetails.MaximumCount)
  Write-Output ("    MinimumCount = " +
 $actionType.OutputArtifactDetails.MinimumCount)
  Write-Output ("  Settings:")
  Write-Output ("    EntityUrlTemplate = " + $actionType.Settings.EntityUrlTemplate)
  Write-Output ("    ExecutionUrlTemplate = " +
 $actionType.Settings.ExecutionUrlTemplate)
}
```

Output:

```
For Category = Deploy, Owner = AWS, Provider = ElasticBeanstalk, Version = 1:
  ActionConfigurationProperties:
    For ApplicationName:
      Description = The AWS Elastic Beanstalk Application name
      Key = True
      Queryable = False
      Required = True
      Secret = False
    For EnvironmentName:
      Description = The AWS Elastic Beanstalk Environment name
      Key = True
      Queryable = False
      Required = True
      Secret = False
  InputArtifactDetails:
    MaximumCount = 1
    MinimumCount = 1
  OutputArtifactDetails:
    MaximumCount = 0
    MinimumCount = 0
  Settings:
    EntityUrlTemplate = https://console.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/r/
application/{Config:ApplicationName}
```

```
    ExecutionUrlTemplate = https://console.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/r/
application/{Config:ApplicationName}
For Category = Deploy, Owner = AWS, Provider = CodeDeploy, Version = 1:
  ActionConfigurationProperties:
    For ApplicationName:
      Description = The AWS CodeDeploy Application name
      Key = True
      Queryable = False
      Required = True
      Secret = False
    For DeploymentGroupName:
      Description = The AWS CodeDeploy Deployment Group name
      Key = True
      Queryable = False
      Required = True
      Secret = False
  InputArtifactDetails:
    MaximumCount = 1
    MinimumCount = 1
  OutputArtifactDetails:
    MaximumCount = 0
    MinimumCount = 0
  Settings:
    EntityUrlTemplate = https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/home?#/
applications/{Config:ApplicationName}/deployment-groups/{Config:DeploymentGroupName}
    ExecutionUrlTemplate = https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/home?#/
deployments/{ExternalExecutionId}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListActionTypesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CPActionableJobList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CPActionableJobList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni su tutti i lavori eseguibili per la categoria di azione, il proprietario, il provider, la versione e i parametri di query specificati.

```
Get-CPActionableJobList -ActionTypeId_Category Build -ActionTypeId_Owner Custom
 -ActionTypeId_Provider MyCustomProviderName -ActionTypeId_Version 1 -QueryParam
 @{"ProjectName" = "MyProjectName"}
```

Output:

```
AccountId       Data                                Id
         Nonce
---------       ----                                --
         -----
80398EXAMPLE    Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.JobData   0de392f5-712d-4f41-ace3-
f57a0EXAMPLE    3
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PollForJobsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CPJobDetail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CPJobDetail`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni generali sul lavoro specificato.

```
Get-CPJobDetail -JobId f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
AccountId       Data                                Id
---------       ----                                --
80398EXAMPLE    Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.JobData
 f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni dettagliate sul lavoro specificato.

```
$jobDetails = Get-CPJobDetail -JobId f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE
Write-Output ("For Job " + $jobDetails.Id + ":")
Write-Output ("  AccountId = " + $jobDetails.AccountId)
$jobData = $jobDetails.Data
Write-Output ("  Configuration:")
```

```
ForEach ($key in $jobData.ActionConfiguration.Keys) {
  $value = $jobData.ActionConfiguration.$key
  Write-Output ("    " + $key + " = " + $value)
}
Write-Output ("  ActionTypeId:")
Write-Output ("    Category = " + $jobData.ActionTypeId.Category)
Write-Output ("    Owner = " + $jobData.ActionTypeId.Owner)
Write-Output ("    Provider = " + $jobData.ActionTypeId.Provider)
Write-Output ("    Version = " + $jobData.ActionTypeId.Version)
Write-Output ("  ArtifactCredentials:")
Write-Output ("    AccessKeyId = " + $jobData.ArtifactCredentials.AccessKeyId)
Write-Output ("    SecretAccessKey = " +
 $jobData.ArtifactCredentials.SecretAccessKey)
Write-Output ("    SessionToken = " + $jobData.ArtifactCredentials.SessionToken)
Write-Output ("  InputArtifacts:")
ForEach ($ia in $jobData.InputArtifacts) {
  Write-Output ("    " + $ia.Name)
}
Write-Output ("  OutputArtifacts:")
ForEach ($oa in $jobData.OutputArtifacts) {
  Write-Output ("    " + $oa.Name)
}
Write-Output ("  PipelineContext:")
$context = $jobData.PipelineContext
Write-Output ("    Name = " + $context.Action.Name)
Write-Output ("    PipelineName = " + $context.PipelineName)
Write-Output ("    Stage = " + $context.Stage.Name)
```

Output:

```
For Job f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE:
  AccountId = 80398EXAMPLE
  Configuration:
  ActionTypeId:
    Category = Build
    Owner = Custom
    Provider = MyCustomProviderName
    Version = 1
  ArtifactCredentials:
    AccessKeyId = ASIAIEI3...IXI6YREX
    SecretAccessKey = cqAFDhEi...RdQyfa2u
    SessionToken = AQoDYXdz...5u+lsAU=
  InputArtifacts:
```

```
    MyApp
  OutputArtifacts:
    MyAppBuild
  PipelineContext:
    Name = Build
    PipelineName = CodePipelineDemo
    Stage = Build
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetJobDetailsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CPPipeline`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CPPipeline`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni generali sulla pipeline specificata.

```
Get-CPPipeline -Name CodePipelineDemo -Version 1
```

Output:

```
ArtifactStore : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactStore
Name          : CodePipelineDemo
RoleArn       : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole
Stages        : {Source, Build, Beta, TestStage}
Version       : 1
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni dettagliate sulla tubazione specificata.

```
$pipeline = Get-CPPipeline -Name CodePipelineDemo
Write-Output ("Name = " + $pipeline.Name)
Write-Output ("RoleArn = " + $pipeline.RoleArn)
Write-Output ("Version = " + $pipeline.Version)
Write-Output ("ArtifactStore:")
Write-Output ("  Location = " + $pipeline.ArtifactStore.Location)
Write-Output ("  Type = " + $pipeline.ArtifactStore.Type.Value)
Write-Output ("Stages:")
ForEach ($stage in $pipeline.Stages) {
  Write-Output ("  Name = " + $stage.Name)
```

```
  Write-Output ("    Actions:")
  ForEach ($action in $stage.Actions) {
    Write-Output ("      Name = " + $action.Name)
 Write-Output ("        Category = " + $action.ActionTypeId.Category)
 Write-Output ("        Owner = " + $action.ActionTypeId.Owner)
 Write-Output ("        Provider = " + $action.ActionTypeId.Provider)
 Write-Output ("        Version = " + $action.ActionTypeId.Version)
 Write-Output ("        Configuration:")
 ForEach ($key in $action.Configuration.Keys) {
   $value = $action.Configuration.$key
   Write-Output ("          " + $key + " = " + $value)
 }
 Write-Output ("        InputArtifacts:")
 ForEach ($ia in $action.InputArtifacts) {
   Write-Output ("          " + $ia.Name)
 }
 ForEach ($oa in $action.OutputArtifacts) {
   Write-Output ("          " + $oa.Name)
 }
 Write-Output ("        RunOrder = " + $action.RunOrder)
  }
}
```

Output:

```
Name = CodePipelineDemo
RoleArn = arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole
Version = 3
ArtifactStore:
  Location = amzn-s3-demo-bucket
  Type = S3
Stages:
  Name = Source
    Actions:
      Name = Source
        Category = Source
        Owner = ThirdParty
        Provider = GitHub
        Version = 1
        Configuration:
          Branch = master
          OAuthToken = ****
          Owner = my-user-name
```

```
          Repo = MyRepoName
        InputArtifacts:
          MyApp
        RunOrder = 1
  Name = Build
    Actions:
      Name = Build
        Category = Build
        Owner = Custom
        Provider = MyCustomProviderName
        Version = 1
        Configuration:
          ProjectName = MyProjectName
        InputArtifacts:
          MyApp
          MyAppBuild
        RunOrder = 1
  Name = Beta
    Actions:
      Name = CodePipelineDemoFleet
        Category = Deploy
        Owner = AWS
        Provider = CodeDeploy
        Version = 1
        Configuration:
          ApplicationName = CodePipelineDemoApplication
          DeploymentGroupName = CodePipelineDemoFleet
        InputArtifacts:
          MyAppBuild
        RunOrder = 1
  Name = TestStage
    Actions:
      Name = MyJenkinsTestAction
        Category = Test
        Owner = Custom
        Provider = MyCustomTestProvider
        Version = 1
        Configuration:
          ProjectName = MyJenkinsProjectName
        InputArtifacts:
          MyAppBuild
        RunOrder = 1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPipelinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CPPipelineList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CPPipelineList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene un elenco di pipeline disponibili.

```
Get-CPPipelineList
```

Output:

```
Created                  Name                Updated                  Version
-------                  ----                -------                  -------
8/13/2015 10:17:54 PM    CodePipelineDemo    8/13/2015 10:17:54 PM    3
7/8/2015 2:41:53 AM      MyFirstPipeline     7/22/2015 9:06:37 PM     7
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListPipelinesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CPPipelineState`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CPPipelineState`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni generali sugli stadi della pipeline specificata.

```
Get-CPPipelineState -Name CodePipelineDemo
```

Output:

```
Created         : 8/13/2015 10:17:54 PM
PipelineName    : CodePipelineDemo
PipelineVersion : 1
StageStates     : {Source, Build, Beta, TestStage}
```

```
Updated         : 8/13/2015 10:17:54 PM
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio ottiene informazioni dettagliate sullo stato della pipeline specificata.

```
ForEach ($stageState in (Get-CPPipelineState -Name $arg).StageStates) {
  Write-Output ("For " + $stageState.StageName + ":")
  Write-Output ("  InboundTransitionState:")
  Write-Output ("    DisabledReason = " +
 $stageState.InboundTransitionState.DisabledReason)
  Write-Output ("    Enabled = " + $stageState.InboundTransitionState.Enabled)
  Write-Output ("    LastChangedAt = " +
 $stageState.InboundTransitionState.LastChangedAt)
  Write-Output ("    LastChangedBy = " +
 $stageState.InboundTransitionState.LastChangedBy)
  Write-Output ("  ActionStates:")
  ForEach ($actionState in $stageState.ActionStates) {
    Write-Output ("    For " + $actionState.ActionName + ":")
 Write-Output ("      CurrentRevision:")
    Write-Output ("        Created = " + $actionState.CurrentRevision.Created)
 Write-Output ("        RevisionChangeId = " +
 $actionState.CurrentRevision.RevisionChangeId)
 Write-Output ("        RevisionId = " + $actionState.CurrentRevision.RevisionId)
 Write-Output ("      EntityUrl = " + $actionState.EntityUrl)
 Write-Output ("      LatestExecution:")
    Write-Output ("        ErrorDetails:")
    Write-Output ("          Code = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.ErrorDetails.Code)
 Write-Output ("          Message = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.ErrorDetails.Message)
 Write-Output ("        ExternalExecutionId = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.ExternalExecutionId)
 Write-Output ("        ExternalExecutionUrl = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.ExternalExecutionUrl)
 Write-Output ("        LastStatusChange = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.LastStatusChange)
 Write-Output ("        PercentComplete = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.PercentComplete)
 Write-Output ("        Status = " + $actionState.LatestExecution.Status)
 Write-Output ("        Summary = " + $actionState.LatestExecution.Summary)
 Write-Output ("      RevisionUrl = " + $actionState.RevisionUrl)
  }
}
```

Output:

```
For Source:
  InboundTransitionState:
    DisabledReason =
    Enabled =
    LastChangedAt =
    LastChangedBy =
  ActionStates:
    For Source:
      CurrentRevision:
        Created =
        RevisionChangeId =
        RevisionId =
      EntityUrl = https://github.com/my-user-name/MyRepoName/tree/master
      LatestExecution:
        ErrorDetails:
          Code =
          Message =
        ExternalExecutionId =
        ExternalExecutionUrl =
        LastStatusChange = 07/20/2015 23:28:45
        PercentComplete = 0
        Status = Succeeded
        Summary =
      RevisionUrl =
For Build:
  InboundTransitionState:
    DisabledReason =
    Enabled = True
    LastChangedAt = 01/01/0001 00:00:00
    LastChangedBy =
  ActionStates:
    For Build:
      CurrentRevision:
        Created =
        RevisionChangeId =
        RevisionId =
      EntityUrl = http://54.174.131.1EX/job/MyJenkinsDemo
      LatestExecution:
        ErrorDetails:
          Code = TimeoutError
          Message = The action failed because a job worker exceeded its time limit.
 If this is a custom action, make sure that the job worker is configured correctly.
```

```
        ExternalExecutionId =
        ExternalExecutionUrl =
        LastStatusChange = 07/21/2015 00:29:29
        PercentComplete = 0
        Status = Failed
        Summary =
      RevisionUrl =
For Beta:
  InboundTransitionState:
    DisabledReason =
    Enabled = True
    LastChangedAt = 01/01/0001 00:00:00
    LastChangedBy =
  ActionStates:
    For CodePipelineDemoFleet:
      CurrentRevision:
        Created =
        RevisionChangeId =
        RevisionId =
      EntityUrl = https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/home?#/applications/
CodePipelineDemoApplication/deployment-groups/CodePipelineDemoFleet
      LatestExecution:
        ErrorDetails:
          Code =
          Message =
        ExternalExecutionId = d-D5LTCZXEX
        ExternalExecutionUrl = https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/home?#/
deployments/d-D5LTCZXEX
        LastStatusChange = 07/08/2015 22:07:42
        PercentComplete = 0
        Status = Succeeded
        Summary = Deployment Succeeded
      RevisionUrl =
For TestStage:
  InboundTransitionState:
    DisabledReason =
    Enabled = True
    LastChangedAt = 01/01/0001 00:00:00
    LastChangedBy =
  ActionStates:
    For MyJenkinsTestAction25:
      CurrentRevision:
        Created =
        RevisionChangeId =
```

```
        RevisionId =
      EntityUrl = http://54.174.131.1EX/job/MyJenkinsDemo
      LatestExecution:
        ErrorDetails:
          Code =
          Message =
        ExternalExecutionId = 5
        ExternalExecutionUrl = http://54.174.131.1EX/job/MyJenkinsDemo/5
        LastStatusChange = 07/08/2015 22:09:03
        PercentComplete = 0
        Status = Succeeded
        Summary = Finished
      RevisionUrl =
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPipelineStatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-CPCustomActionType`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-CPCustomActionType`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una nuova azione personalizzata con le proprietà specificate.

```
New-CPCustomActionType -Category Build -ConfigurationProperty @{"Description"
 = "The name of the build project must be provided when this action is added
 to the pipeline."; "Key" = $True; "Name" = "ProjectName"; "Queryable"
 = $False; "Required" = $True; "Secret" = $False; "Type" = "String"} -
Settings_EntityUrlTemplate "https://my-build-instance/job/{Config:ProjectName}/"
 -Settings_ExecutionUrlTemplate "https://my-build-instance/job/mybuildjob/
lastSuccessfulBuild{ExternalExecutionId}/" -InputArtifactDetails_MaximumCount
 1 -OutputArtifactDetails_MaximumCount 1 -InputArtifactDetails_MinimumCount 0 -
OutputArtifactDetails_MinimumCount 0 -Provider "MyBuildProviderName" -Version 1
```

Output:

```
ActionConfigurationProperties : {ProjectName}
Id                            : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionTypeId
InputArtifactDetails          : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactDetails
OutputArtifactDetails         : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactDetails
Settings                      : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionTypeSettings
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateCustomActionTypein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-CPPipeline`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-CPPipeline`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una nuova pipeline con le impostazioni specificate.

```
$pipeline = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.PipelineDeclaration

$sourceStageAction = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionDeclaration
$deployStageAction = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionDeclaration

$sourceStageActionOutputArtifact = New-Object
 Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.OutputArtifact
$sourceStageActionOutputArtifact.Name = "MyApp"

$sourceStageAction.ActionTypeId = @{"Category" = "Source"; "Owner" = "AWS";
 "Provider" = "S3"; "Version" = 1}
$sourceStageAction.Configuration.Add("S3Bucket", "amzn-s3-demo-bucket")
$sourceStageAction.Configuration.Add("S3ObjectKey", "my-object-key-name.zip")
$sourceStageAction.OutputArtifacts.Add($sourceStageActionOutputArtifact)
$sourceStageAction.Name = "Source"

$deployStageActionInputArtifact = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.InputArtifact
$deployStageActionInputArtifact.Name = "MyApp"

$deployStageAction.ActionTypeId = @{"Category" = "Deploy"; "Owner" = "AWS";
 "Provider" = "CodeDeploy"; "Version" = 1}
$deployStageAction.Configuration.Add("ApplicationName",
 "CodePipelineDemoApplication")
$deployStageAction.Configuration.Add("DeploymentGroupName", "CodePipelineDemoFleet")
$deployStageAction.InputArtifacts.Add($deployStageActionInputArtifact)
$deployStageAction.Name = "CodePipelineDemoFleet"

$sourceStage = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.StageDeclaration
$deployStage = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.StageDeclaration

$sourceStage.Name = "Source"
$deployStage.Name = "Beta"
```

```
$sourceStage.Actions.Add($sourceStageAction)
$deployStage.Actions.Add($deployStageAction)

$pipeline.ArtifactStore = @{"Location" = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"; "Type" = "S3"}
$pipeline.Name = "CodePipelineDemo"
$pipeline.RoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole"
$pipeline.Stages.Add($sourceStage)
$pipeline.Stages.Add($deployStage)
$pipeline.Version = 1

New-CPPipeline -Pipeline $pipeline
```

Output:

```
ArtifactStore : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactStore
Name          : CodePipelineDemo
RoleArn       : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole
Stages        : {Source, Beta}
Version       : 1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreatePipelinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-CPCustomActionType`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-CPCustomActionType`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina l'azione personalizzata specificata. Il comando richiederà una conferma prima di procedere. Aggiungi il parametro -Force per eliminare l'azione personalizzata senza una richiesta.

```
Remove-CPCustomActionType -Category Build -Provider MyBuildProviderName -Version 1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteCustomActionTypein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-CPPipeline`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-CPPipeline`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la pipeline specificata. Il comando richiederà una conferma prima di procedere. Aggiungete il parametro -Force per eliminare la pipeline senza una richiesta.

```
Remove-CPPipeline -Name CodePipelineDemo
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeletePipelinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Start-CPPipelineExecution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Start-CPPipelineExecution`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio inizia a eseguire la pipeline specificata.

```
Start-CPPipelineExecution -Name CodePipelineDemo
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StartPipelineExecutionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-CPPipeline`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-CPPipeline`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiorna la pipeline esistente specificata con le impostazioni specificate.

```
$pipeline = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.PipelineDeclaration

$sourceStageAction = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionDeclaration
$deployStageAction = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionDeclaration
```

```
$sourceStageActionOutputArtifact = New-Object
 Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.OutputArtifact
$sourceStageActionOutputArtifact.Name = "MyApp"

$sourceStageAction.ActionTypeId = @{"Category" = "Source"; "Owner" = "AWS";
 "Provider" = "S3"; "Version" = 1}
$sourceStageAction.Configuration.Add("S3Bucket", "amzn-s3-demo-bucket")
$sourceStageAction.Configuration.Add("S3ObjectKey", "my-object-key-name.zip")
$sourceStageAction.OutputArtifacts.Add($sourceStageActionOutputArtifact)
$sourceStageAction.Name = "Source"

$deployStageActionInputArtifact = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.InputArtifact
$deployStageActionInputArtifact.Name = "MyApp"

$deployStageAction.ActionTypeId = @{"Category" = "Deploy"; "Owner" = "AWS";
 "Provider" = "CodeDeploy"; "Version" = 1}
$deployStageAction.Configuration.Add("ApplicationName",
 "CodePipelineDemoApplication")
$deployStageAction.Configuration.Add("DeploymentGroupName", "CodePipelineDemoFleet")
$deployStageAction.InputArtifacts.Add($deployStageActionInputArtifact)
$deployStageAction.Name = "CodePipelineDemoFleet"

$sourceStage = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.StageDeclaration
$deployStage = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.StageDeclaration

$sourceStage.Name = "MyInputFiles"
$deployStage.Name = "MyTestDeployment"

$sourceStage.Actions.Add($sourceStageAction)
$deployStage.Actions.Add($deployStageAction)

$pipeline.ArtifactStore = @{"Location" = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"; "Type" = "S3"}
$pipeline.Name = "CodePipelineDemo"
$pipeline.RoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole"
$pipeline.Stages.Add($sourceStage)
$pipeline.Stages.Add($deployStage)
$pipeline.Version = 1

Update-CPPipeline -Pipeline $pipeline
```

Output:

```
ArtifactStore : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactStore
```

```
Name          : CodePipelineDemo
RoleArn       : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole
Stages        : {InputFiles, TestDeployment}
Version       : 2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdatePipelinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di identità di Amazon Cognito con Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la versione AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con Amazon Cognito Identity.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Get-CGIIdentityPool`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Get-CGIIdentityPool`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: recupera le informazioni su uno specifico pool di identità in base al relativo id.

```
Get-CGIIdentityPool -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-EXAMPLEGUID1
```

Output:

```
LoggedAt                       : 8/12/2015 4:29:40 PM
AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities : True
```

```
DeveloperProviderName          :
IdentityPoolId                 : us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-EXAMPLEGUID1
IdentityPoolName               : CommonTests1
OpenIdConnectProviderARNs      : {}
SupportedLoginProviders        : {}
ResponseMetadata               : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength                  : 142
HttpStatusCode                 : OK
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeIdentityPoolin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CGIIdentityPoolList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CGIIdentityPoolList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: recupera un elenco di pool di identità esistenti.

```
Get-CGIIdentityPoolList
```

Output:

```
IdentityPoolId                                                  IdentityPoolName
--------------                                                  ----------------
us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-EXAMPLEGUID1                  CommonTests1
us-east-1:118d242d-204e-4b88-b803-EXAMPLEGUID2                  Tests2
us-east-1:15d49393-ab16-431a-b26e-EXAMPLEGUID3                  CommonTests13
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListIdentityPoolsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CGIIdentityPoolRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CGIIdentityPoolRole`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: ottiene le informazioni sui ruoli per uno specifico pool di identità.

```
Get-CGIIdentityPoolRole -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1
```

Output:

```
LoggedAt         : 8/12/2015 4:33:51 PM
IdentityPoolId   : us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-EXAMPLEGUID1
Roles            : {[unauthenticated, arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
CommonTests1Role]}
ResponseMetadata : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength    : 165
HttpStatusCode   : OK
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetIdentityPoolRolesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-CGIIdentityPool`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-CGIIdentityPool`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo pool di identità che consente identità non autenticate.

```
New-CGIIdentityPool -AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities $true -IdentityPoolName
 CommonTests13
```

Output:

```
LoggedAt                       : 8/12/2015 4:56:07 PM
AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities : True
DeveloperProviderName          :
IdentityPoolId                 : us-east-1:15d49393-ab16-431a-b26e-EXAMPLEGUID3
IdentityPoolName               : CommonTests13
OpenIdConnectProviderARNs      : {}
SupportedLoginProviders        : {}
ResponseMetadata               : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength                  : 136
HttpStatusCode                 : OK
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateIdentityPoolin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-CGIIdentityPool`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-CGIIdentityPool`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: elimina un pool di identità specifico.

```
Remove-CGIIdentityPool -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteIdentityPoolin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Set-CGIIdentityPoolRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Set-CGIIdentityPoolRole`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: configura lo specifico pool di identità per avere un ruolo IAM non autenticato.

```
Set-CGIIdentityPoolRole -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1 -Role @{ "unauthenticated" = "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
CommonTests1Role" }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetIdentityPoolRolesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-CGIIdentityPool`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-CGIIdentityPool`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: aggiorna alcune proprietà del pool di identità, in questo caso il nome del pool di identità.

```
Update-CGIIdentityPool -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1 -IdentityPoolName NewPoolName
```

Output:

```
LoggedAt                       : 8/12/2015 4:53:33 PM
AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities : False
DeveloperProviderName          :
IdentityPoolId                 : us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-EXAMPLEGUID1
IdentityPoolName               : NewPoolName
OpenIdConnectProviderARNs      : {}
SupportedLoginProviders        : {}
ResponseMetadata               : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength                  : 135
HttpStatusCode                 : OK
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateIdentityPoolin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

AWS Config esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con. AWS Config

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Add-CFGResourceTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Add-CFGResourceTag`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio associa il tag specificato alla risorsa ARN, che in questo caso è config-rule/config-rule-16iyn0.

```
Add-CFGResourceTag -ResourceArn arn:aws:config:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/
config-rule-16iyn0 -Tag @{Key="Release";Value="Beta"}
```

- Per TagResourcei dettagli sull'AWS Strumenti per PowerShell API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFGAggregateComplianceByConfigRuleList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFGAggregateComplianceByConfigRuleList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio recupera i dettagli dal filtro ConfigurationAggregator «kaju» per la regola di configurazione specificata e la «Conformità» expands/returns della regola.

```
Get-CFGAggregateComplianceByConfigRuleList -ConfigurationAggregatorName kaju
 -Filters_ConfigRuleName ALB_HTTP_TO_HTTPS_REDIRECTION_CHECK | Select-Object -
ExpandProperty Compliance
```

Output:

```
ComplianceContributorCount                          ComplianceType
--------------------------                          --------------
Amazon.ConfigService.Model.ComplianceContributorCount NON_COMPLIANT
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio recupera i dettagli da quanto fornito ConfigurationAggregator, li filtra per l'account specificato per tutte le regioni incluse nell'aggregatore e restituisce ulteriormente la conformità di tutte le regole.

```
Get-CFGAggregateComplianceByConfigRuleList -ConfigurationAggregatorName
 kaju -Filters_AccountId 123456789012 | Select-Object ConfigRuleName,
 @{N="Compliance";E={$_.Compliance.ComplianceType}}
```

Output:

```
ConfigRuleName                      Compliance
--------------                      ----------
ALB_HTTP_TO_HTTPS_REDIRECTION_CHECK NON_COMPLIANT
ec2-instance-no-public-ip           NON_COMPLIANT
desired-instance-type               NON_COMPLIANT
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAggregateComplianceByConfigRulesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFGAggregateComplianceDetailsByConfigRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFGAggregateComplianceDetailsByConfigRule`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce i risultati della valutazione selezionando l'output con resource-id e resource-type per la regola AWS Config '' che si trovano nello stato 'COMPLIANTdesired-instance-type' per l'account, l'aggregatore, la regione e la regola di configurazione specificati

```
Get-CFGAggregateComplianceDetailsByConfigRule -AccountId 123456789012 -
AwsRegion eu-west-1 -ComplianceType COMPLIANT -ConfigRuleName desired-
instance-type -ConfigurationAggregatorName raju | Select-Object -
ExpandProperty EvaluationResultIdentifier | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 EvaluationResultQualifier
```

Output:

```
ConfigRuleName        ResourceId          ResourceType
--------------        ----------          ------------
desired-instance-type i-0f1bf2f34c5678d12 AWS::EC2::Instance
desired-instance-type i-0fd12dd3456789123 AWS::EC2::Instance
```

- Per GetAggregateComplianceDetailsByConfigRule AWS Strumenti per PowerShelli dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFGAggregateConfigRuleComplianceSummary`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFGAggregateConfigRuleComplianceSummary`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce il numero di regole non conformi per un determinato aggregatore.

```
(Get-CFGAggregateConfigRuleComplianceSummary -ConfigurationAggregatorName
 raju).AggregateComplianceCounts.ComplianceSummary.NonCompliantResourceCount
```

Output:

```
CapExceeded CappedCount
----------- -----------
False       5
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetAggregateConfigRuleComplianceSummaryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFGAggregateDiscoveredResourceCount`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFGAggregateDiscoveredResourceCount`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce il conteggio delle risorse per l'aggregatore dato filtrato per la regione us-east-1.

```
Get-CFGAggregateDiscoveredResourceCount -ConfigurationAggregatorName Master -
Filters_Region us-east-1
```

Output:

```
GroupByKey GroupedResourceCounts NextToken TotalDiscoveredResources
---------- -------------------- --------- ------------------------
```

```
            {}                                  455
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio restituisce il conteggio delle risorse raggruppato per RESOURCE_TYPE per l'area filtrata per l'aggregatore specificato.

```
Get-CFGAggregateDiscoveredResourceCount -ConfigurationAggregatorName Master -
Filters_Region us-east-1 -GroupByKey RESOURCE_TYPE |
   Select-Object -ExpandProperty GroupedResourceCounts
```

Output:

```
GroupName                          ResourceCount
---------                          -------------
AWS::CloudFormation::Stack         12
AWS::CloudFront::Distribution      1
AWS::CloudTrail::Trail             1
AWS::DynamoDB::Table               1
AWS::EC2::EIP                      2
AWS::EC2::FlowLog                  2
AWS::EC2::InternetGateway          4
AWS::EC2::NatGateway               2
AWS::EC2::NetworkAcl               4
AWS::EC2::NetworkInterface         12
AWS::EC2::RouteTable               13
AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup            18
AWS::EC2::Subnet                   16
AWS::EC2::VPC                      4
AWS::EC2::VPCEndpoint              2
AWS::EC2::VPCPeeringConnection     1
AWS::IAM::Group                    2
AWS::IAM::Policy                   51
AWS::IAM::Role                     78
AWS::IAM::User                     7
AWS::Lambda::Function              3
AWS::RDS::DBSecurityGroup          1
AWS::S3::Bucket                    3
AWS::SSM::AssociationCompliance    107
AWS::SSM::ManagedInstanceInventory 108
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetAggregateDiscoveredResourceCountsin Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`Get-CFGAggregateDiscoveredResourceList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFGAggregateDiscoveredResourceList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce gli identificatori di risorsa per il tipo di risorsa specificato aggregati nell'aggregatore «Irlanda». Per l'elenco dei tipi di risorse, consulta https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkfornet/ apidocs/index.html?page=ConfigService/ TConfigServiceResourceType v4/ .html&tocid=Amazon_ _. ConfigService ResourceType

```
Get-CFGAggregateDiscoveredResourceList -ConfigurationAggregatorName Ireland -
ResourceType ([Amazon.ConfigService.ResourceType]::AWSAutoScalingAutoScalingGroup)
```

Output:

```
ResourceId      : arn:aws:autoscaling:eu-
west-1:123456789012:autoScalingGroup:12e3b4fc-1234-1234-
a123-1d2ba3c45678:autoScalingGroupName/asg-1
ResourceName    : asg-1
ResourceType    : AWS::AutoScaling::AutoScalingGroup
SourceAccountId : 123456789012
SourceRegion    : eu-west-1
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio restituisce il tipo di risorsa **`AwsEC2SecurityGroup`** denominato «default» per l'aggregatore specificato filtrato con la regione us-east-1.

```
Get-CFGAggregateDiscoveredResourceList -ConfigurationAggregatorName raju -
ResourceType ([Amazon.ConfigService.ResourceType]::AWSEC2SecurityGroup) -
Filters_Region us-east-1 -Filters_ResourceName default
```

Output:

```
ResourceId      : sg-01234bd5dbfa67c89
ResourceName    : default
ResourceType    : AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup
SourceAccountId : 123456789102
SourceRegion    : us-east-1

ResourceId      : sg-0123a4ebbf56789be
```

```
ResourceName    : default
ResourceType    : AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup
SourceAccountId : 123456789102
SourceRegion    : us-east-1

ResourceId      : sg-4fc1d234
ResourceName    : default
ResourceType    : AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup
SourceAccountId : 123456789102
SourceRegion    : us-east-1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListAggregateDiscoveredResourcesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFGAggregateResourceConfig`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFGAggregateResourceConfig`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce l'elemento di configurazione per la risorsa data aggregata ed espande Configuration.

```
(Get-CFGAggregateResourceConfig -ResourceIdentifier_SourceRegion
 us-east-1 -ResourceIdentifier_SourceAccountId 123456789012 -
ResourceIdentifier_ResourceId sg-4fc1d234 -ResourceIdentifier_ResourceType
 ([Amazon.ConfigService.ResourceType]::AWSEC2SecurityGroup) -
ConfigurationAggregatorName raju).Configuration | ConvertFrom-Json
```

Output:

```
{"description":"default VPC security group","groupName":"default","ipPermissions":
[{"ipProtocol":"-1","ipv6Ranges":[],"prefixListIds":[],"userIdGroupPairs":
[{"groupId":"sg-4fc1d234","userId":"123456789012"}],"ipv4Ranges":
[],"ipRanges":[]},{"fromPort":3389,"ipProtocol":"tcp","ipv6Ranges":
[],"prefixListIds":[],"toPort":3389,"userIdGroupPairs":[],"ipv4Ranges":
[{"cidrIp":"54.240.197.224/29","description":"office subnet"},
{"cidrIp":"72.21.198.65/32","description":"home pc"}],"ipRanges":
["54.240.197.224/29","72.21.198.65/32"]}],"ownerId":"123456789012","groupId":"sg-4fc1d234","
[{"ipProtocol":"-1","ipv6Ranges":[],"prefixListIds":[],"userIdGroupPairs":
[],"ipv4Ranges":[{"cidrIp":"0.0.0.0/0"}],"ipRanges":["0.0.0.0/0"]}],"tags":
[],"vpcId":"vpc-2d1c2e34"}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetAggregateResourceconfig-service in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFGAggregateResourceConfigBatch`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFGAggregateResourceConfigBatch`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio recupera l'elemento di configurazione corrente per la risorsa (identificata) presente nell'aggregatore specificato.

```
$resIdentifier=[Amazon.ConfigService.Model.AggregateResourceIdentifier]@{
  ResourceId= "i-012e3cb4df567e8aa"
  ResourceName = "arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-012e3cb4df567e8aa"
  ResourceType = [Amazon.ConfigService.ResourceType]::AWSEC2Instance
  SourceAccountId = "123456789012"
  SourceRegion = "eu-west-1"
 }

 Get-CFGAggregateResourceConfigBatch -ResourceIdentifier $resIdentifier -
ConfigurationAggregatorName raju
```

Output:

```
BaseConfigurationItems UnprocessedResourceIdentifiers
---------------------- -----------------------------
{}                     {arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/
i-012e3cb4df567e8aa}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere BatchGetAggregateResourceconfig-service in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFGAggregationAuthorizationList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFGAggregationAuthorizationList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera le autorizzazioni concesse agli aggregatori.

```
Get-CFGAggregationAuthorizationList
```

Output:

```
AggregationAuthorizationArn
   AuthorizedAccountId AuthorizedAwsRegion CreationTime
---------------------------
   ------------------ ------------------ ------------
arn:aws:config-service:eu-west-1:123456789012:aggregation-
authorization/123456789012/eu-west-1 123456789012        eu-west-1
 8/26/2019 12:55:27 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAggregationAuthorizationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFGComplianceByConfigRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFGComplianceByConfigRule`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera i dettagli di conformità per la regola ebs-optimized-instance, per la quale non esistono risultati di valutazione correnti per la regola, quindi restituisce INSUFFICIENT_DATA

```
(Get-CFGComplianceByConfigRule -ConfigRuleName ebs-optimized-instance).Compliance
```

Output:

```
ComplianceContributorCount ComplianceType
------------------------- --------------
                           INSUFFICIENT_DATA
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio restituisce il numero di risorse non conformi per la regola ALB_HTTP_TO_HTTPS_REDIRECTION_CHECK.

```
(Get-CFGComplianceByConfigRule -ConfigRuleName ALB_HTTP_TO_HTTPS_REDIRECTION_CHECK -
ComplianceType NON_COMPLIANT).Compliance.ComplianceContributorCount
```

Output:

```
CapExceeded CappedCount
----------- -----------
False       2
```

- Per i dettagli DescribeComplianceByConfigRule AWS Strumenti per PowerShellsull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFGComplianceByResource`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFGComplianceByResource`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio controlla il tipo di **`AWS::SSM::ManagedInstanceInventory`** risorsa per il tipo di conformità «COMPLIANT».

```
Get-CFGComplianceByResource -ComplianceType COMPLIANT -ResourceType
 AWS::SSM::ManagedInstanceInventory
```

Output:

```
Compliance                            ResourceId          ResourceType
----------                            ----------          ------------
Amazon.ConfigService.Model.Compliance i-0123bcf4b567890e3
 AWS::SSM::ManagedInstanceInventory
Amazon.ConfigService.Model.Compliance i-0a1234f6f5d6b78f7
 AWS::SSM::ManagedInstanceInventory
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeComplianceByResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFGComplianceDetailsByConfigRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFGComplianceDetailsByConfigRule`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene i risultati della valutazione per la regola access-keys-rotated e restituisce l'output raggruppato per tipo di conformità

```
Get-CFGComplianceDetailsByConfigRule -ConfigRuleName access-keys-rotated | Group-
Object ComplianceType
```

Output:

```
Count Name                      Group
----- ----                      -----
    2 COMPLIANT                 {Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResult,
 Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResult}
    5 NON_COMPLIANT             {Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResult,
 Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResult,
 Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationRes...
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio richiede i dettagli di conformità per la regola per le risorse COMPLIANT. access-keys-rotated

```
Get-CFGComplianceDetailsByConfigRule -ConfigRuleName access-
keys-rotated -ComplianceType COMPLIANT | ForEach-Object
 {$_.EvaluationResultIdentifier.EvaluationResultQualifier}
```

Output:

```
ConfigRuleName      ResourceId            ResourceType
--------------      ----------            ------------
access-keys-rotated BCAB1CDJ2LITAPVEW3JAH AWS::IAM::User
access-keys-rotated BCAB1CDJ2LITL3EHREM4Q AWS::IAM::User
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetComplianceDetailsByConfigRulein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFGComplianceDetailsByResource`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFGComplianceDetailsByResource`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio di risultati di valutazione per la risorsa data.

```
Get-CFGComplianceDetailsByResource -ResourceId ABCD5STJ4EFGHIVEW6JAH -ResourceType
 'AWS::IAM::User'
```

Output:

```
Annotation                 :
ComplianceType             : COMPLIANT
ConfigRuleInvokedTime      : 8/25/2019 11:34:56 PM
EvaluationResultIdentifier : Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResultIdentifier
ResultRecordedTime         : 8/25/2019 11:34:56 PM
ResultToken                :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetComplianceDetailsByResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFGComplianceSummaryByConfigRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFGComplianceSummaryByConfigRule`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce il numero di regole di Config non conformi.

```
Get-CFGComplianceSummaryByConfigRule -Select
 ComplianceSummary.NonCompliantResourceCount
```

Output:

```
CapExceeded CappedCount
----------- -----------
False       9
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetComplianceSummaryByConfigRulein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFGComplianceSummaryByResourceType`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFGComplianceSummaryByResourceType`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce il numero di risorse conformi o non conformi e converte l'output in json.

```
Get-CFGComplianceSummaryByResourceType -Select
 ComplianceSummariesByResourceType.ComplianceSummary | ConvertTo-Json
{
  "ComplianceSummaryTimestamp": "2019-12-14T06:14:49.778Z",
  "CompliantResourceCount": {
    "CapExceeded": false,
    "CappedCount": 2
  },
  "NonCompliantResourceCount": {
    "CapExceeded": true,
    "CappedCount": 100
  }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetComplianceSummaryByResourceTypein Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`Get-CFGConfigRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFGConfigRule`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca le regole di configurazione per l'account, con le proprietà selezionate.

```
Get-CFGConfigRule | Select-Object ConfigRuleName, ConfigRuleId, ConfigRuleArn,
 ConfigRuleState
```

Output:

```
ConfigRuleName                                      ConfigRuleId       ConfigRuleArn
                                                        ConfigRuleState
--------------                                      ------------       -------------
                                                        ---------------
ALB_REDIRECTION_CHECK                               config-rule-12iyn3 arn:aws:config-
service:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/config-rule-12iyn3 ACTIVE
```

```
access-keys-rotated                                 config-rule-aospfr arn:aws:config-
service:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/config-rule-aospfr ACTIVE
autoscaling-group-elb-healthcheck-required          config-rule-cn1f2x arn:aws:config-
service:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/config-rule-cn1f2x ACTIVE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeConfigRulesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFGConfigRuleEvaluationStatus`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFGConfigRuleEvaluationStatus`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce le informazioni sullo stato delle regole di configurazione specificate.

```
Get-CFGConfigRuleEvaluationStatus -ConfigRuleName root-account-mfa-enabled, vpc-
flow-logs-enabled
```

Output:

```
ConfigRuleArn                : arn:aws:config:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/
config-rule-kvq1wk
ConfigRuleId                 : config-rule-kvq1wk
ConfigRuleName               : root-account-mfa-enabled
FirstActivatedTime           : 8/27/2019 8:05:17 AM
FirstEvaluationStarted       : True
LastErrorCode                :
LastErrorMessage             :
LastFailedEvaluationTime     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
LastFailedInvocationTime     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
LastSuccessfulEvaluationTime : 12/13/2019 8:12:03 AM
LastSuccessfulInvocationTime : 12/13/2019 8:12:03 AM

ConfigRuleArn                : arn:aws:config:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/
config-rule-z1s23b
ConfigRuleId                 : config-rule-z1s23b
ConfigRuleName               : vpc-flow-logs-enabled
FirstActivatedTime           : 8/14/2019 6:23:44 AM
FirstEvaluationStarted       : True
LastErrorCode                :
```

```
LastErrorMessage             :
LastFailedEvaluationTime     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
LastFailedInvocationTime     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
LastSuccessfulEvaluationTime : 12/13/2019 7:12:01 AM
LastSuccessfulInvocationTime : 12/13/2019 7:12:01 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeConfigRuleEvaluationStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFGConfigurationAggregatorList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFGConfigurationAggregatorList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce tutti gli aggregatori per la regione/il conto.

```
Get-CFGConfigurationAggregatorList
```

Output:

```
AccountAggregationSources     :
 {Amazon.ConfigService.Model.AccountAggregationSource}
ConfigurationAggregatorArn    : arn:aws:config-service:eu-
west-1:123456789012:config-aggregator/config-aggregator-xabca1me
ConfigurationAggregatorName   : IrelandMaster
CreationTime                  : 8/25/2019 11:42:39 PM
LastUpdatedTime               : 8/25/2019 11:42:39 PM
OrganizationAggregationSource :

AccountAggregationSources     : {}
ConfigurationAggregatorArn    : arn:aws:config-service:eu-
west-1:123456789012:config-aggregator/config-aggregator-qubqabcd
ConfigurationAggregatorName   : raju
CreationTime                  : 8/11/2019 8:39:25 AM
LastUpdatedTime               : 8/11/2019 8:39:25 AM
OrganizationAggregationSource :
 Amazon.ConfigService.Model.OrganizationAggregationSource
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeConfigurationAggregatorsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFGConfigurationAggregatorSourcesStatus`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFGConfigurationAggregatorSourcesStatus`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio visualizza i campi richiesti per le fonti nell'aggregatore specificato.

```
Get-CFGConfigurationAggregatorSourcesStatus -ConfigurationAggregatorName raju |
 select SourceType, LastUpdateStatus, LastUpdateTime, SourceId
```

Output:

```
SourceType   LastUpdateStatus LastUpdateTime        SourceId
----------   ---------------- --------------        --------
ORGANIZATION SUCCEEDED        12/31/2019 7:45:06 AM Organization
ACCOUNT      SUCCEEDED        12/31/2019 7:09:38 AM 612641234567
ACCOUNT      SUCCEEDED        12/31/2019 7:12:53 AM 933301234567
ACCOUNT      SUCCEEDED        12/31/2019 7:18:10 AM 933301234567
ACCOUNT      SUCCEEDED        12/31/2019 7:25:17 AM 933301234567
ACCOUNT      SUCCEEDED        12/31/2019 7:25:49 AM 612641234567
ACCOUNT      SUCCEEDED        12/31/2019 7:26:11 AM 612641234567
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeConfigurationAggregatorSourcesStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFGConfigurationRecorder`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFGConfigurationRecorder`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce i dettagli dei registratori di configurazione.

```
Get-CFGConfigurationRecorder | Format-List
```

Output:

```
Name           : default
RecordingGroup : Amazon.ConfigService.Model.RecordingGroup
```

```
RoleARN        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/aws-service-role/
config.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForConfig
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeConfigurationRecordersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFGConfigurationRecorderStatus`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFGConfigurationRecorderStatus`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce lo stato dei registratori di configurazione.

```
Get-CFGConfigurationRecorderStatus
```

Output:

```
LastErrorCode        :
LastErrorMessage     :
LastStartTime        : 10/11/2019 10:13:51 AM
LastStatus           : Success
LastStatusChangeTime : 12/31/2019 6:14:12 AM
LastStopTime         : 10/11/2019 10:13:46 AM
Name                 : default
Recording            : True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeConfigurationRecorderStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFGConformancePack`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFGConformancePack`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutti i pacchetti di conformità.

```
Get-CFGConformancePack
```

Output:

```
ConformancePackArn             : arn:aws:config:eu-west-1:123456789012:conformance-
pack/dono/conformance-pack-p0acq8bpz
ConformancePackId              : conformance-pack-p0acabcde
ConformancePackInputParameters : {}
ConformancePackName            : dono
CreatedBy                      :
DeliveryS3Bucket               : kt-ps-examples
DeliveryS3KeyPrefix            :
LastUpdateRequestedTime        : 12/31/2019 8:45:31 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeConformancePacksin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFGDeliveryChannel`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFGDeliveryChannel`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera il canale di consegna per la regione e visualizza i dettagli.

```
Get-CFGDeliveryChannel -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object Name, S3BucketName,
 S3KeyPrefix,
 @{N="DeliveryFrequency";E={$_.ConfigSnapshotDeliveryProperties.DeliveryFrequency}}
```

Output:

```
Name    S3BucketName               S3KeyPrefix DeliveryFrequency
----    ------------               ----------- -----------------
default config-bucket-NA my          TwentyFour_Hours
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeDeliveryChannelsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-CFGResourceTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-CFGResourceTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca i tag associati per la risorsa data

```
Get-CFGResourceTag -ResourceArn $rules[0].ConfigRuleArn
```

Output:

```
Key     Value
---     -----
Version 1.3
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListTagsForResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-CFGConformancePack`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-CFGConformancePack`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove il pacchetto di conformità specificato, insieme a tutte le regole, le azioni correttive e i risultati della valutazione del pacchetto.

```
Remove-CFGConformancePack -ConformancePackName dono
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-CFGConformancePack (DeleteConformancePack)" on
 target "dono".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteConformancePackin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Write-CFGConformancePack`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Write-CFGConformancePack`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un pacchetto di conformità, recuperando il modello dal file yaml specificato.

```
Write-CFGConformancePack -ConformancePackName dono -DeliveryS3Bucket amzn-s3-demo-
bucket -TemplateBody (Get-Content C:\windows\temp\template.yaml -Raw)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutConformancePackin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Write-CFGDeliveryChannel`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Write-CFGDeliveryChannel`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica la proprietà DeliveryFrequency di un canale di consegna esistente.

```
Write-CFGDeliveryChannel -ConfigSnapshotDeliveryProperties_DeliveryFrequency
 TwentyFour_Hours -DeliveryChannelName default -DeliveryChannel_S3BucketName amzn-
s3-demo-bucket -DeliveryChannel_S3KeyPrefix my
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutDeliveryChannelin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di Device Farm con Tools for PowerShell V5

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con Device Farm.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`New-DFUpload`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`New-DFUpload`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un caricamento AWS Device Farm per un'app Android. È possibile ottenere l'ARN del progetto dall'output di New- DFProject o Get- DFProject List. Utilizzate l'URL firmato nell'DFUpload output New- per caricare un file su Device Farm.

```
New-DFUpload -ContentType "application/octet-stream" -ProjectArn
 "arn:aws:devicefarm:us-west-2:123456789012:project:EXAMPLEa-7ec1-4741-9c1f-
d3e04EXAMPLE" -Name "app.apk" -Type ANDROID_APP
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateUploadin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

AWS Directory Service esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con. AWS Directory Service

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Add-DSIpRoute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Add-DSIpRoute`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando rimuove il tag di risorsa assegnato all'ID di directory specificato

```
Add-DSIpRoute -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -IpRoute @{CidrIp ="203.0.113.5/32"} -
UpdateSecurityGroupForDirectoryController $true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddIpRoutesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Add-DSResourceTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Add-DSResourceTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando aggiunge il Resource Tag all'ID di directory specificato

```
Add-DSResourceTag -ResourceId d-123456ijkl -Tag @{Key="myTag"; Value="mytgValue"}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddTagsToResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Approve-DSTrust`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Approve-DSTrust`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio chiama l'operazione dell' VerifyTrust API AWS Directory Service per il Trustid specificato.

```
Approve-DSTrust -TrustId t-9067157123
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere VerifyTrustin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Confirm-DSSharedDirectory`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Confirm-DSSharedDirectory`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio accetta una richiesta di condivisione della directory inviata dal proprietario Account AWS della directory.

```
Confirm-DSSharedDirectory -SharedDirectoryId d-9067012345
```

Output:

```
CreatedDateTime     : 12/30/2019 4:20:27 AM
LastUpdatedDateTime : 12/30/2019 4:21:40 AM
OwnerAccountId      : 123456781234
OwnerDirectoryId    : d-123456ijkl
SharedAccountId     : 123456784321
SharedDirectoryId   : d-9067012345
ShareMethod         :
ShareNotes          : This is test sharing
ShareStatus         : Sharing
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AcceptSharedDirectoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Connect-DSDirectory`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Connect-DSDirectory`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un AD Connector per connettersi a una directory locale.

```
Connect-DSDirectory -Name contoso.com -ConnectSettings_CustomerUserName
 Administrator -Password $Password -ConnectSettings_CustomerDnsIp 172.31.36.96
 -ShortName CONTOSO -Size Small -ConnectSettings_VpcId vpc-123459da -
ConnectSettings_SubnetId subnet-1234ccaa, subnet-5678ffbb
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ConnectDirectoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Deny-DSSharedDirectory`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Deny-DSSharedDirectory`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rifiuta una richiesta di condivisione della directory inviata dall'account del proprietario della directory.

```
Deny-DSSharedDirectory -SharedDirectoryId d-9067012345
```

Output:

```
d-9067012345
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RejectSharedDirectoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Disable-DSDirectoryShare`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Disable-DSDirectoryShare`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio interrompe la condivisione della directory tra il proprietario della directory e l'account consumatore.

```
Disable-DSDirectoryShare -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -UnshareTarget_Id 123456784321 -
UnshareTarget_Type ACCOUNT
```

Output:

```
d-9067012345
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UnshareDirectoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Disable-DSLDAPS`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Disable-DSLDAPS`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio disattiva le chiamate sicure LDAP per la directory specificata.

```
Disable-DSLDAPS -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -Type Client
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisableLDAPS in Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`Disable-DSRadius`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Disable-DSRadius`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio disabilita il server RADIUS configurato per un AD Connector o una directory Microsoft AD.

```
Disable-DSRadius -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisableRadiusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Disable-DSSso`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Disable-DSSso`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio disabilita il single sign-on per una directory.

```
Disable-DSSso -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisableSsoin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Enable-DSDirectoryShare`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Enable-DSDirectoryShare`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio condivide una directory specificata nel tuo AWS account con un altro AWS account utilizzando il metodo Handshake.

```
Enable-DSDirectoryShare -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -ShareTarget_Id 123456784321 -
ShareMethod HANDSHAKE -ShareTarget_Type ACCOUNT
```

Output:

```
d-9067012345
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ShareDirectoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Enable-DSLDAPS`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Enable-DSLDAPS`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio attiva lo switch per la directory specifica in modo che utilizzi sempre le chiamate sicure LDAP.

```
Enable-DSLDAPS -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -Type Client
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere EnableLDAPS in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Enable-DSRadius`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Enable-DSRadius`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio abilita l'autenticazione a più fattori (MFA) con la configurazione del server RADIUS fornita per un AD Connector o una directory Microsoft AD.

```
Enable-DSRadius -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
-RadiusSettings_AuthenticationProtocol PAP
-RadiusSettings_DisplayLabel Radius
-RadiusSettings_RadiusPort 1812
-RadiusSettings_RadiusRetry 4
-RadiusSettings_RadiusServer 10.4.185.113
-RadiusSettings_RadiusTimeout 50
-RadiusSettings_SharedSecret wJalrXUtnFEMI
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere EnableRadiusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Enable-DSSso`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Enable-DSSso`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio abilita il Single Sign-On per una directory.

```
Enable-DSSso -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere EnableSsoin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-DSCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-DSCertificate`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio visualizza le informazioni sul certificato registrato per una connessione LDAP protetta.

```
Get-DSCertificate -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -CertificateId c-906731e34f
```

Output:

```
CertificateId      : c-906731e34f
CommonName         : contoso-EC2AMAZ-CTGG2NM-CA
```

```
ExpiryDateTime     : 4/15/2025 6:34:15 PM
RegisteredDateTime : 4/15/2020 6:38:56 PM
State              : Registered
StateReason        : Certificate registered successfully.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-DSCertificateList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-DSCertificateList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca tutti i certificati registrati per una connessione LDAP protetta per una directory specificata.

```
Get-DSCertificateList -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

Output:

```
CertificateId CommonName                ExpiryDateTime       State
------------- ----------                --------------       -----
c-906731e34f  contoso-EC2AMAZ-CTGG2NM-CA 4/15/2025 6:34:15 PM Registered
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListCertificatesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-DSConditionalForwarder`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-DSConditionalForwarder`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando ottiene tutti i Conditional Forwarder configurati di un determinato Directory-ID.

```
Get-DSConditionalForwarder -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

Output:

```
DnsIpAddrs      RemoteDomainName ReplicationScope
----------      ---------------- ----------------
{172.31.77.239} contoso.com      Domain
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeConditionalForwardersin Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`Get-DSDirectory`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-DSDirectory`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo comando ottiene informazioni sulle directory che appartengono a questo account.

```
Get-DSDirectory | Select-Object DirectoryId, Name, DnsIpAddrs, Type
```

Output:

```
DirectoryId  Name           DnsIpAddrs                     Type
-----------  ----           ----------                     ----
d-123456abcd abcd.example.com {172.31.74.189, 172.31.13.145} SimpleAD
d-123456efgh wifi.example.com {172.31.16.108, 172.31.10.56}  ADConnector
d-123456ijkl lan2.example.com {172.31.10.56, 172.31.16.108}  MicrosoftAD
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeDirectoriesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-DSDirectoryLimit`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-DSDirectoryLimit`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio visualizza le informazioni sui limiti delle directory per la regione us-east-1.

```
Get-DSDirectoryLimit -Region us-east-1
```

Output:

```
CloudOnlyDirectoriesCurrentCount : 1
CloudOnlyDirectoriesLimit        : 10
CloudOnlyDirectoriesLimitReached : False
CloudOnlyMicrosoftADCurrentCount : 1
CloudOnlyMicrosoftADLimit        : 20
CloudOnlyMicrosoftADLimitReached : False
ConnectedDirectoriesCurrentCount : 1
ConnectedDirectoriesLimit        : 10
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDirectoryLimitsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-DSDomainControllerList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-DSDomainControllerList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando ottiene l'elenco dettagliato dei controller di dominio avviati per l'id di directory indicato

```
Get-DSDomainControllerList -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone          : us-east-1b
DirectoryId               : d-123456ijkl
DnsIpAddr                 : 172.31.16.108
DomainControllerId        : dc-1234567aa6
LaunchTime                : 4/4/2019 4:53:43 AM
Status                    : Active
StatusLastUpdatedDateTime : 4/24/2019 1:37:54 PM
StatusReason              :
SubnetId                  : subnet-1234kkaa
VpcId                     : vpc-123459d

AvailabilityZone          : us-east-1d
DirectoryId               : d-123456ijkl
DnsIpAddr                 : 172.31.10.56
DomainControllerId        : dc-1234567aa7
```

```
LaunchTime                : 4/4/2019 4:53:43 AM
Status                    : Active
StatusLastUpdatedDateTime : 4/4/2019 5:14:31 AM
StatusReason              :
SubnetId                  : subnet-5678ffbb
VpcId                     : vpc-123459d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeDomainControllersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-DSEventTopic`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-DSEventTopic`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando mostra le informazioni dell'argomento SNS configurato per la notifica quando lo stato della directory cambia.

```
Get-DSEventTopic -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

Output:

```
CreatedDateTime : 12/13/2019 11:15:32 AM
DirectoryId     : d-123456ijkl
Status          : Registered
TopicArn        : arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:123456781234:snstopicname
TopicName       : snstopicname
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeEventTopicsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-DSIpRouteList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-DSIpRouteList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando ottiene i blocchi di indirizzi IP pubblici configurati in Directory IP Routing

```
Get-DSIpRouteList -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

Output:

```
AddedDateTime       : 12/13/2019 12:27:22 PM
CidrIp              : 203.0.113.5/32
Description         : Public IP of On-Prem DNS Server
DirectoryId         : d-123456ijkl
IpRouteStatusMsg    : Added
IpRouteStatusReason :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListIpRoutesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-DSLDAPSSetting`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-DSLDAPSSetting`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive lo stato della sicurezza LDAP per la directory specificata.

```
Get-DSLDAPSSetting -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

Output:

```
LastUpdatedDateTime  LDAPSStatus LDAPSStatusReason
-------------------  ----------- -----------------
4/15/2020 6:51:03 PM Enabled     LDAPS is enabled successfully.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Descrivi LDAPSSettings in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-DSLogSubscriptionList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-DSLogSubscriptionList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando ottiene le informazioni sugli abbonamenti di registro dell'id di directory specificato

```
Get-DSLogSubscriptionList -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

Output:

```
DirectoryId  LogGroupName
 SubscriptionCreatedDateTime
-----------  ------------
 ---------------------------
d-123456ijkl /aws/directoryservice/d-123456ijkl-lan2.example.com 12/14/2019 9:05:23
 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListLogSubscriptionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-DSResourceTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-DSResourceTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando ottiene tutti i tag della directory specificata.

```
Get-DSResourceTag -ResourceId d-123456ijkl
```

Output:

```
Key   Value
---   -----
myTag myTagValue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListTagsForResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-DSSchemaExtension`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-DSSchemaExtension`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le estensioni dello schema applicate a una directory Microsoft AD.

```
Get-DSSchemaExtension -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

Output:

```
Description                 : ManagedADSchemaExtension
DirectoryId                 : d-123456ijkl
EndDateTime                 : 4/12/2020 10:30:49 AM
SchemaExtensionId           : e-9067306643
SchemaExtensionStatus       : Completed
SchemaExtensionStatusReason : Schema updates are complete.
StartDateTime               : 4/12/2020 10:28:42 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListSchemaExtensionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-DSSharedDirectory`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-DSSharedDirectory`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio ottiene le directory condivise del tuo account AWS

```
Get-DSSharedDirectory -OwnerDirectoryId d-123456ijkl -SharedDirectoryId d-9067012345
```

Output:

```
CreatedDateTime     : 12/30/2019 4:34:37 AM
LastUpdatedDateTime : 12/30/2019 4:35:22 AM
OwnerAccountId      : 123456781234
OwnerDirectoryId    : d-123456ijkl
SharedAccountId     : 123456784321
```

```
SharedDirectoryId   : d-9067012345
ShareMethod         : HANDSHAKE
ShareNotes          : This is a test Sharing
ShareStatus         : Shared
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSharedDirectiesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-DSSnapshot`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-DSSnapshot`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo comando ottiene informazioni sugli snapshot della directory specificata che appartengono a questo account.

```
Get-DSSnapshot -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

Output:

```
DirectoryId : d-123456ijkl
Name        :
SnapshotId  : s-9064bd1234
StartTime   : 12/13/2019 6:33:01 PM
Status      : Completed
Type        : Auto

DirectoryId : d-123456ijkl
Name        :
SnapshotId  : s-9064bb4321
StartTime   : 12/9/2019 9:48:11 PM
Status      : Completed
Type        : Auto
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSnapshotsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-DSSnapshotLimit`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-DSSnapshotLimit`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo comando ottiene i limiti delle istantanee manuali per una directory specificata.

```
Get-DSSnapshotLimit -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

Output:

```
ManualSnapshotsCurrentCount ManualSnapshotsLimit ManualSnapshotsLimitReached
--------------------------- -------------------- ---------------------------
0                           5                    False
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetSnapshotLimitsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-DSTrust`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-DSTrust`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo comando ottiene le informazioni sulle relazioni di trust create per l'id di directory specificato.

```
Get-DSTrust -DirectoryId d-123456abcd
```

Output:

```
CreatedDateTime          : 7/5/2019 4:55:42 AM
DirectoryId              : d-123456abcd
LastUpdatedDateTime      : 7/5/2019 4:56:04 AM
RemoteDomainName         : contoso.com
SelectiveAuth            : Disabled
StateLastUpdatedDateTime : 7/5/2019 4:56:04 AM
TrustDirection           : One-Way: Incoming
TrustId                  : t-9067157123
TrustState               : Created
TrustStateReason         :
TrustType                : Forest
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTrustsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

New-DSAlias

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-DSAlias`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo comando crea un alias per una directory e assegna l'alias all'id di directory specificato.

```
New-DSAlias -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -Alias MyOrgName
```

Output:

```
Alias     DirectoryId
-----     -----------
myorgname d-123456ijkl
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateAliasin Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

New-DSComputer

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-DSComputer`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un nuovo oggetto computer Active Directory.

```
New-DSComputer -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -ComputerName ADMemberServer -Password
 $Password
```

Output:

```
ComputerAttributes                  ComputerId
 ComputerName
```

```
------------------                  ----------
 ------------
{WindowsSamName, DistinguishedName} S-1-5-21-1191241402-978882507-2717148213-1662
 ADMemberServer
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateComputerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-DSConditionalForwarder`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-DSConditionalForwarder`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un server d'inoltro condizionale nell'ID di directory specificato. AWS

```
New-DSConditionalForwarder -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -DnsIpAddr
 172.31.36.96,172.31.10.56 -RemoteDomainName contoso.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateConditionalForwarderin Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`New-DSDirectory`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-DSDirectory`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una nuova directory Simple AD.

```
New-DSDirectory -Name corp.example.com -Password $Password -Size Small -
VpcSettings_VpcId vpc-123459d -VpcSettings_SubnetIds subnet-1234kkaa,subnet-5678ffbb
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateDirectoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-DSLogSubscription`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-DSLogSubscription`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un abbonamento per inoltrare in tempo reale i log di sicurezza dei controller di dominio Directory Service al gruppo di CloudWatch log Amazon specificato nel tuo Account AWS.

```
New-DSLogSubscription -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -LogGroupName /aws/directoryservice/
d-123456ijkl-lan2.example.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateLogSubscription AWS Strumenti per PowerShellCmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-DSMicrosoftAD`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-DSMicrosoftAD`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una nuova directory Microsoft AD in Cloud AWS.

```
New-DSMicrosoftAD -Name corp.example.com -Password $Password -edition Standard -
VpcSettings_VpcId vpc-123459d -VpcSettings_SubnetIds subnet-1234kkaa,subnet-5678ffbb
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateMicrosoftAD in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-DSSnapshot`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-DSSnapshot`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un'istantanea della directory

```
New-DSSnapshot -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateSnapshotin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-DSTrust`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-DSTrust`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un trust bidirezionale a livello di foresta tra la directory AWS Managed Microsoft AD e Microsoft Active Directory esistente in locale.

```
New-DSTrust -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -RemoteDomainName contoso.com -TrustDirection
 Two-Way -TrustType Forest -TrustPassword $Password -ConditionalForwarderIpAddr
 172.31.36.96
```

Output:

```
t-9067157123
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateTrustin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Register-DSCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Register-DSCertificate`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio registra un certificato per una connessione LDAP sicura.

```
$Certificate = Get-Content contoso.cer -Raw
Register-DSCertificate -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -CertificateData $Certificate
```

Output:

```
c-906731e350
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Register-DSEventTopic`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Register-DSEventTopic`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio associa una directory come editore a un argomento SNS.

```
Register-DSEventTopic -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -TopicName snstopicname
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterEventTopicin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-DSConditionalForwarder`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-DSConditionalForwarder`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove il server d'inoltro condizionale che è stato impostato per Direcotry. AWS

```
Remove-DSConditionalForwarder -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -RemoteDomainName
 contoso.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteConditionalForwarderin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-DSDirectory`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-DSDirectory`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina una AWS directory del servizio Directory (Simple AD/ Microsoft AD/AD Connector)

```
Remove-DSDirectory -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteDirectoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-DSIpRoute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-DSIpRoute`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando rimuove l'IP specificato dalle route IP configurate di Directory-ID.

```
Remove-DSIpRoute -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -CidrIp 203.0.113.5/32
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemoveIpRoutesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-DSLogSubscription`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-DSLogSubscription`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando rimuove la sottoscrizione di registro dell'ID di directory specificato

```
Remove-DSLogSubscription -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteLogSubscriptionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-DSResourceTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-DSResourceTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando rimuove il tag di risorsa assegnato all'ID di directory specificato

```
Remove-DSResourceTag -ResourceId d-123456ijkl -TagKey myTag
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemoveTagsFromResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-DSSnapshot`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-DSSnapshot`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove l'istantanea creata manualmente.

```
Remove-DSSnapshot -SnapshotId s-9068b488kc
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteSnapshotin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-DSTrust`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-DSTrust`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove la relazione di trust esistente tra la directory AD AWS gestita e un dominio esterno.

```
Get-DSTrust -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -Select Trusts.TrustId | Remove-DSTrust
```

Output:

```
t-9067157123
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteTrustin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Reset-DSUserPassword`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Reset-DSUserPassword`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio reimposta la password dell'utente di Active Directory denominato ADUser in AWS Managed microsoft AD o Simple AD Directory

```
Reset-DSUserPassword -UserName ADuser -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -NewPassword
 $Password
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ResetUserPasswordin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Restore-DSFromSnapshot`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Restore-DSFromSnapshot`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ripristina una directory utilizzando uno snapshot della directory esistente.

```
Restore-DSFromSnapshot -SnapshotId s-9068b488kc
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RestoreFromSnapshotin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Set-DSDomainControllerCount`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Set-DSDomainControllerCount`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio imposta il numero di controller di dominio su 3 per l'id di directory specificato.

```
Set-DSDomainControllerCount -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -DesiredNumber 3
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateNumberOfDomainControllersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Start-DSSchemaExtension`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Start-DSSchemaExtension`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio applica un'estensione dello schema a una directory di Microsoft AD.

```
$ldif = Get-Content D:\Users\Username\Downloads\ExtendedSchema.ldf -Raw
Start-DSSchemaExtension -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -
CreateSnapshotBeforeSchemaExtension $true -Description ManagedADSchemaExtension -
LdifContent $ldif
```

Output:

```
e-9067306643
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StartSchemaExtensionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Stop-DSSchemaExtension`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Stop-DSSchemaExtension`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio annulla un'estensione dello schema in corso a una directory di Microsoft AD.

```
Stop-DSSchemaExtension -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -SchemaExtensionId e-9067306643
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CancelSchemaExtensionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Unregister-DSCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Unregister-DSCertificate`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina dal sistema il certificato registrato per una connessione LDAP protetta.

```
Unregister-DSCertificate -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -CertificateId c-906731e34f
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeregisterCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Unregister-DSEventTopic`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Unregister-DSEventTopic`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove la directory specificata come editore dell'argomento SNS specificato.

```
Unregister-DSEventTopic -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -TopicName snstopicname
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeregisterEventTopicin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-DSConditionalForwarder`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-DSConditionalForwarder`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiorna un server d'inoltro condizionale che è stato impostato per la directory. AWS

```
Update-DSConditionalForwarder -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -DnsIpAddr
 172.31.36.96,172.31.16.108 -RemoteDomainName contoso.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateConditionalForwarderin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-DSRadius`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-DSRadius`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiorna le informazioni del server RADIUS per un AD Connector o una directory Microsoft AD.

```
Update-DSRadius -DirectoryId d-123456ijkl -RadiusSettings_RadiusRetry 3
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateRadiusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-DSTrust`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-DSTrust`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiorna il SelectiveAuth parametro del trust-id specificato da Disabled a Enabled.

```
Update-DSTrust -TrustId t-9067157123 -SelectiveAuth Enabled
```

Output:

```
RequestId                            TrustId
---------                            -------
138864a7-c9a8-4ad1-a828-eae479e85b45 t-9067157123
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateTrustin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

AWS DMS esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con. AWS DMS

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`New-DMSReplicationTask`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`New-DMSReplicationTask`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una nuova attività di replica del AWS Database Migration Service che utilizza CdcStartTime invece di CdcStartPosition. MigrationType è impostato su "full-load-and-cdc«, il che significa che la tabella di destinazione deve essere vuota. La nuova attività è contrassegnata con un tag con una chiave Stage e un valore chiave Test. Per ulteriori informazioni sui valori utilizzati da questo cmdlet, vedere Creating a Task (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/dms/latest/userguide/CHAP_Tasks.Creating.html) nella Database Migration Service User Guide. AWS

```
New-DMSReplicationTask -ReplicationInstanceArn "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:rep:EXAMPLE66XFJUWATDJGBEXAMPLE"`
  -CdcStartTime "2019-08-08T12:12:12"`
  -CdcStopPosition "server_time:2019-08-09T12:12:12"`
  -MigrationType "full-load-and-cdc"`
  -ReplicationTaskIdentifier "task1"`
  -ReplicationTaskSetting ""`
  -SourceEndpointArn "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:endpoint:EXAMPLEW5UANC7Y3P4EEXAMPLE"`
  -TableMapping "file:////home/testuser/table-mappings.json"`
  -Tag @{"Key"="Stage";"Value"="Test"}`
  -TargetEndpointArn "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:endpoint:EXAMPLEJZASXWHTWCLNEXAMPLE"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). CreateReplicationTaskAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Esempi di DynamoDB con Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la versione AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con DynamoDB.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Add-DDBIndexSchema`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Add-DDBIndexSchema`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: crea un TableSchema oggetto vuoto e vi aggiunge una nuova definizione di indice secondario locale prima di scrivere l' TableSchema oggetto nella pipeline.

```
$schema | Add-DDBIndexSchema -IndexName "LastPostIndex" -RangeKeyName
 "LastPostDateTime" -RangeKeyDataType "S" -ProjectionType "keys_only"
$schema = New-DDBTableSchema
```

Output:

```
AttributeSchema                              KeySchema
    LocalSecondaryIndexSchema
---------------                              ---------
    -------------------------
{LastPostDateTime}                           {}
    {LastPostIndex}
```

Esempio 2: aggiunge una nuova definizione di indice secondario locale all' TableSchema oggetto fornito prima di riscrivere l' TableSchema oggetto nella pipeline. L' TableSchema oggetto può essere fornito anche utilizzando il parametro -Schema.

```
New-DDBTableSchema | Add-DDBIndexSchema -IndexName "LastPostIndex" -RangeKeyName
 "LastPostDateTime" -RangeKeyDataType "S" -ProjectionType "keys_only"
```

Output:

```
AttributeSchema                              KeySchema
    LocalSecondaryIndexSchema
---------------                              ---------
    -------------------------
{LastPostDateTime}                           {}
    {LastPostIndex}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Add- DDBIndex Schema in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Add-DDBKeySchema`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Add-DDBKeySchema`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: crea un TableSchema oggetto vuoto e vi aggiunge voci di definizione di chiavi e attributi utilizzando i dati chiave specificati prima di scrivere l' TableSchema oggetto nella pipeline. Il tipo di chiave è dichiarato «HASH» per impostazione predefinita; utilizzate il KeyType parametro - con il valore «RANGE» per dichiarare una chiave di intervallo.

```
$schema = New-DDBTableSchema
$schema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "ForumName" -KeyDataType "S"
```

Output:

```
AttributeSchema                              KeySchema
    LocalSecondaryIndexSchema
---------------                              ---------
    -------------------------
{ForumName}                                  {ForumName}
    {}
```

Esempio 2: aggiunge nuove voci di definizione di chiavi e attributi all' TableSchema oggetto fornito prima di scrivere l' TableSchema oggetto nella pipeline. Il tipo di chiave è dichiarato «HASH» per impostazione predefinita; utilizzate il KeyType parametro - con il valore «RANGE» per dichiarare una chiave di intervallo. L' TableSchema oggetto può essere fornito anche utilizzando il parametro -Schema.

```
New-DDBTableSchema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "ForumName" -KeyDataType "S"
```

Output:

```
AttributeSchema                              KeySchema
    LocalSecondaryIndexSchema
---------------                              ---------
    -------------------------
{ForumName}                                  {ForumName}
    {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Add- DDBKey Schema in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`ConvertFrom-DDBItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ConvertFrom-DDBItem`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: ConvertFrom - DDBItem viene utilizzato per convertire il risultato di Get-DDBItem da una tabella hash di AttributeValues DynamoDB a una tabella hash di tipi comuni come string e double.

```
@{
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist    = 'No One You Know'
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

Get-DDBItem -TableName 'Music' -Key $key | ConvertFrom-DDBItem
```

Output:

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
Genre                          Country
Artist                         No One You Know
Price                          1.94
CriticRating                   9
SongTitle                      Somewhere Down The Road
```

```
AlbumTitle                     Somewhat Famous
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ConvertFrom- DDBItem in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`ConvertTo-DDBItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ConvertTo-DDBItem`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Un esempio di conversione di una tabella hash in un dizionario di valori di attributi DynamoDB.

```
@{
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist    = 'No One You Know'
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

Key       Value
---       -----
SongTitle Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue
Artist    Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue
```

Esempio 2: Un esempio di conversione di una tabella hash in un dizionario dei valori degli attributi di DynamoDB.

```
@{
    MyMap        = @{
        MyString = 'my string'
    }
    MyStringSet  = [System.Collections.Generic.HashSet[String]]@('my', 'string')
    MyNumericSet = [System.Collections.Generic.HashSet[Int]]@(1, 2, 3)
    MyBinarySet  = [System.Collections.Generic.HashSet[System.IO.MemoryStream]]@(
        ([IO.MemoryStream]::new([Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetBytes('my'))),
        ([IO.MemoryStream]::new([Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetBytes('string')))
    )
    MyList1      = @('my', 'string')
    MyList2      = [System.Collections.Generic.List[Int]]@(1, 2)
    MyList3      = [System.Collections.ArrayList]@('one', 2, $true)
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem
```

Output:

```
Key          Value
---          -----
MyStringSet  Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue
MyList1      Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue
MyNumericSet Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue
MyList2      Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue
MyBinarySet  Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue
MyMap        Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue
MyList3      Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ConvertTo- DDBItem in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-DDBBatchItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-DDBBatchItem`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: ottiene l'elemento con SongTitle «Somewhere Down The Road» dalle tabelle «Music» e «Songs» di DynamoDB.

```
$key = @{
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist = 'No One You Know'
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

$keysAndAttributes = New-Object Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.KeysAndAttributes
$list = New-Object
 'System.Collections.Generic.List[System.Collections.Generic.Dictionary[String,
 Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue]]'
$list.Add($key)
$keysAndAttributes.Keys = $list

$requestItem = @{
    'Music' = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.KeysAndAttributes]$keysAndAttributes
    'Songs' = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.KeysAndAttributes]$keysAndAttributes
}

$batchItems = Get-DDBBatchItem -RequestItem $requestItem
```

```
$batchItems.GetEnumerator() | ForEach-Object {$PSItem.Value} | ConvertFrom-DDBItem
```

Output:

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
Artist                         No One You Know
SongTitle                      Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                     Somewhat Famous
CriticRating                   10
Genre                          Country
Price                          1.94
Artist                         No One You Know
SongTitle                      Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                     Somewhat Famous
CriticRating                   10
Genre                          Country
Price                          1.94
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere BatchGetItemin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-DDBItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-DDBItem`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce l'elemento DynamoDB con la chiave di partizione e la SongTitle chiave di ordinamento Artist.

```
$key = @{
  SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
  Artist = 'No One You Know'
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

Get-DDBItem -TableName 'Music' -Key $key | ConvertFrom-DDBItem
```

Output:

```
Name                           Value
```

```
----                            -----
Genre                           Country
SongTitle                       Somewhere Down The Road
Price                           1.94
Artist                          No One You Know
CriticRating                    9
AlbumTitle                      Somewhat Famous
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetItemin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-DDBTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-DDBTable`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce i dettagli della tabella specificata.

```
Get-DDBTable -TableName "myTable"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTablein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-DDBTableList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-DDBTableList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce i dettagli di tutte le tabelle, iterando automaticamente fino a quando il servizio non indica che non esistono altre tabelle.

```
Get-DDBTableList
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListTablesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Invoke-DDBQuery`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Invoke-DDBQuery`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: richiama una query che restituisce elementi DynamoDB con l'elemento Artist specificato. SongTitle

```
$invokeDDBQuery = @{
    TableName = 'Music'
    KeyConditionExpression = ' SongTitle = :SongTitle and Artist = :Artist'
    ExpressionAttributeValues = @{
        ':SongTitle' = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
        ':Artist' = 'No One You Know'
    } | ConvertTo-DDBItem
}
Invoke-DDBQuery @invokeDDBQuery | ConvertFrom-DDBItem
```

Output:

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
Genre                          Country
Artist                         No One You Know
Price                          1.94
CriticRating                   9
SongTitle                      Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                     Somewhat Famous
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Query in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Invoke-DDBScan`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Invoke-DDBScan`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce tutti gli elementi della tabella Music.

```
Invoke-DDBScan -TableName 'Music' | ConvertFrom-DDBItem
```

Output:

```
Name                           Value
```

```
----                            -----
Genre                           Country
Artist                          No One You Know
Price                           1.94
CriticRating                    9
SongTitle                       Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                      Somewhat Famous
Genre                           Country
Artist                          No One You Know
Price                           1.98
CriticRating                    8.4
SongTitle                       My Dog Spot
AlbumTitle                      Hey Now
```

Esempio 2: restituisce gli elementi nella tabella Music con un valore CriticRating maggiore o uguale a nove.

```
$scanFilter = @{
        CriticRating = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.Condition]@{
            AttributeValueList = @(@{N = '9'})
            ComparisonOperator = 'GE'
        }
    }
    Invoke-DDBScan -TableName 'Music' -ScanFilter $scanFilter | ConvertFrom-DDBItem
```

Output:

```
Name                            Value
----                            -----
Genre                           Country
Artist                          No One You Know
Price                           1.94
CriticRating                    9
SongTitle                       Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                      Somewhat Famous
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Scan in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-DDBTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-DDBTable`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una tabella denominata Thread con una chiave primaria composta da 'ForumName' (hash del tipo di chiave) e 'Subject' (intervallo dei tipi di chiave). Lo schema utilizzato per costruire la tabella può essere inserito in ogni cmdlet come mostrato o specificato utilizzando il parametro -Schema.

```
$schema = New-DDBTableSchema
$schema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "ForumName" -KeyDataType "S"
$schema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "Subject" -KeyType RANGE -KeyDataType "S"
$schema | New-DDBTable -TableName "Thread" -ReadCapacity 10 -WriteCapacity 5
```

Output:

```
AttributeDefinitions   : {ForumName, Subject}
TableName              : Thread
KeySchema              : {ForumName, Subject}
TableStatus            : CREATING
CreationDateTime       : 10/28/2013 4:39:49 PM
ProvisionedThroughput  : Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.ProvisionedThroughputDescription
TableSizeBytes         : 0
ItemCount              : 0
LocalSecondaryIndexes  : {}
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio crea una tabella denominata Thread con una chiave primaria composta da '' (hash del tipo di chiave) e ForumName 'Subject' (intervallo dei tipi di chiave). Viene inoltre definito un indice secondario locale. La chiave dell'indice secondario locale verrà impostata automaticamente dalla chiave hash primaria sulla tabella (ForumName). Lo schema utilizzato per costruire la tabella può essere inserito in ogni cmdlet come mostrato o specificato utilizzando il parametro -Schema.

```
$schema = New-DDBTableSchema
$schema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "ForumName" -KeyDataType "S"
$schema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "Subject" -KeyDataType "S"
$schema | Add-DDBIndexSchema -IndexName "LastPostIndex" -RangeKeyName
 "LastPostDateTime" -RangeKeyDataType "S" -ProjectionType "keys_only"
$schema | New-DDBTable -TableName "Thread" -ReadCapacity 10 -WriteCapacity 5
```

Output:

```
AttributeDefinitions   : {ForumName, LastPostDateTime, Subject}
```

```
TableName              : Thread
KeySchema              : {ForumName, Subject}
TableStatus            : CREATING
CreationDateTime       : 10/28/2013 4:39:49 PM
ProvisionedThroughput  : Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.ProvisionedThroughputDescription
TableSizeBytes         : 0
ItemCount              : 0
LocalSecondaryIndexes  : {LastPostIndex}
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio mostra come utilizzare una singola pipeline per creare una tabella denominata Thread con una chiave primaria composta da '' (hash del tipo di chiave) e ForumName 'Subject' (intervallo dei tipi di chiave) e un indice secondario locale. Add- DDBKey Schema e Add- DDBIndex Schema creano automaticamente un nuovo TableSchema oggetto se uno non viene fornito dalla pipeline o dal parametro -Schema.

```
New-DDBTableSchema |
  Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "ForumName" -KeyDataType "S" |
  Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "Subject" -KeyDataType "S" |
  Add-DDBIndexSchema -IndexName "LastPostIndex" `
                     -RangeKeyName "LastPostDateTime" `
                     -RangeKeyDataType "S" `
                     -ProjectionType "keys_only" |
  New-DDBTable -TableName "Thread" -ReadCapacity 10 -WriteCapacity 5
```

Output:

```
AttributeDefinitions   : {ForumName, LastPostDateTime, Subject}
TableName              : Thread
KeySchema              : {ForumName, Subject}
TableStatus            : CREATING
CreationDateTime       : 10/28/2013 4:39:49 PM
ProvisionedThroughput  : Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.ProvisionedThroughputDescription
TableSizeBytes         : 0
ItemCount              : 0
LocalSecondaryIndexes  : {LastPostIndex}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateTablein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

New-DDBTableSchema

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-DDBTableSchema`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: crea un TableSchema oggetto vuoto pronto ad accettare definizioni di chiavi e indici da utilizzare nella creazione di una nuova tabella Amazon DynamoDB. L'oggetto restituito può essere reindirizzato ai cmdlet Add- DDBKey Schema, Add- DDBIndex Schema e New- o passato a essi utilizzando il parametro -Schema su ogni DDBTable cmdlet.

```
New-DDBTableSchema
```

Output:

```
AttributeSchema                              KeySchema
    LocalSecondaryIndexSchema
---------------                              ---------
    -------------------------
{}                                           {}
    {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere New- DDBTable Schema in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Remove-DDBItem

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-DDBItem`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: rimuove l'elemento DynamoDB che corrisponde alla chiave fornita.

```
$key = @{
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist = 'No One You Know'
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem
Remove-DDBItem -TableName 'Music' -Key $key -Confirm:$false
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteItemin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-DDBTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-DDBTable`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: elimina la tabella specificata. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma.

```
Remove-DDBTable -TableName "myTable"
```

Esempio 2: elimina la tabella specificata. Non viene richiesta la conferma prima che l'operazione proceda.

```
Remove-DDBTable -TableName "myTable" -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteTablein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Set-DDBBatchItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Set-DDBBatchItem`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo elemento o sostituisce un elemento esistente con un nuovo elemento nelle tabelle DynamoDB Music and Songs.

```
$item = @{
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist = 'No One You Know'
        AlbumTitle = 'Somewhat Famous'
        Price = 1.94
        Genre = 'Country'
        CriticRating = 10.0
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

$writeRequest = New-Object Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.WriteRequest
$writeRequest.PutRequest = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.PutRequest]$item
```

Output:

```
$requestItem = @{
    'Music' = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.WriteRequest]($writeRequest)
    'Songs' = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.WriteRequest]($writeRequest)
}

Set-DDBBatchItem -RequestItem $requestItem
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere BatchWriteItemin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Set-DDBItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Set-DDBItem`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo elemento o sostituisce un elemento esistente con un nuovo elemento.

```
$item = @{
  SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
  Artist = 'No One You Know'
        AlbumTitle = 'Somewhat Famous'
        Price = 1.94
        Genre = 'Country'
        CriticRating = 9.0
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem
Set-DDBItem -TableName 'Music' -Item $item
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutItemin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-DDBItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-DDBItem`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: imposta l'attributo genre su 'Rap' sull'elemento DynamoDB con la chiave di partizione e la SongTitle chiave di ordinamento Artist.

```
$key = @{
```

```
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist = 'No One You Know'
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

$updateDdbItem = @{
    TableName = 'Music'
    Key = $key
    UpdateExpression = 'set Genre = :val1'
    ExpressionAttributeValue = (@{
        ':val1' = ([Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue]'Rap')
    })
}
Update-DDBItem @updateDdbItem
```

Output:

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
Genre                          Rap
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateItemin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-DDBTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-DDBTable`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: aggiorna il throughput assegnato per la tabella specificata.

```
Update-DDBTable -TableName "myTable" -ReadCapacity 10 -WriteCapacity 5
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateTablein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

EC2 Esempi di Amazon con Tools for PowerShell V5

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la versione AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con Amazon EC2.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Add-EC2CapacityReservation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Add-EC2CapacityReservation`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una nuova prenotazione di capacità con gli attributi specificati

```
Add-EC2CapacityReservation -InstanceType m4.xlarge -InstanceCount 2 -
AvailabilityZone eu-west-1b -EbsOptimized True -InstancePlatform Windows
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone       : eu-west-1b
AvailableInstanceCount : 2
CapacityReservationId  : cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba
CreateDate             : 3/28/2019 9:29:41 AM
EbsOptimized           : True
EndDate                : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
EndDateType            : unlimited
EphemeralStorage       : False
InstanceMatchCriteria  : open
InstancePlatform       : Windows
InstanceType           : m4.xlarge
State                  : active
Tags                   : {}
Tenancy                : default
TotalInstanceCount     : 2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateCapacityReservationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Add-EC2InternetGateway`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Add-EC2InternetGateway`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio collega il gateway Internet specificato al VPC specificato.

```
Add-EC2InternetGateway -InternetGatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio crea un VPC e un gateway Internet, quindi collega il gateway Internet al VPC.

```
$vpc = New-EC2Vpc -CidrBlock 10.0.0.0/16
New-EC2InternetGateway | Add-EC2InternetGateway -VpcId $vpc.VpcId
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachInternetGatewayin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Add-EC2NetworkInterface`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Add-EC2NetworkInterface`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio collega l'interfaccia di rete specificata all'istanza specificata.

```
Add-EC2NetworkInterface -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -InstanceId i-1a2b3c4d -
DeviceIndex 1
```

Output:

```
eni-attach-1a2b3c4d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachNetworkInterfacein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Add-EC2Volume`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Add-EC2Volume`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio collega il volume specificato all'istanza specificata e lo espone con il nome del dispositivo specificato.

```
Add-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678 -InstanceId i-1a2b3c4d -Device /dev/sdh
```

Output:

```
AttachTime          : 12/22/2015 1:53:58 AM
DeleteOnTermination : False
Device              : /dev/sdh
InstanceId          : i-1a2b3c4d
State               : attaching
VolumeId            : vol-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachVolumein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Add-EC2VpnGateway`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Add-EC2VpnGateway`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio collega il gateway privato virtuale specificato al VPC specificato.

```
Add-EC2VpnGateway -VpnGatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

Output:

```
State        VpcId
-----        -----
attaching    vpc-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachVpnGatewayin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Approve-EC2VpcPeeringConnection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Approve-EC2VpcPeeringConnection`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio approva il pcx-1dfad234b56ff78be richiesto VpcPeeringConnectionId

```
Approve-EC2VpcPeeringConnection -VpcPeeringConnectionId pcx-1dfad234b56ff78be
```

Output:

```
AccepterVpcInfo        : Amazon.EC2.Model.VpcPeeringConnectionVpcInfo
ExpirationTime         : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
RequesterVpcInfo       : Amazon.EC2.Model.VpcPeeringConnectionVpcInfo
Status                 : Amazon.EC2.Model.VpcPeeringConnectionStateReason
Tags                   : {}
VpcPeeringConnectionId : pcx-1dfad234b56ff78be
```

- Per i dettagli AWS Strumenti per PowerShell sull'AcceptVpcPeeringConnectionAPI, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Confirm-EC2ProductInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Confirm-EC2ProductInstance`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio determina se il codice prodotto specificato è associato all'istanza specificata.

```
Confirm-EC2ProductInstance -ProductCode 774F4FF8 -InstanceId i-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ConfirmProductInstancein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Copy-EC2Image`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Copy-EC2Image`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio copia l'AMI specificato nella regione «UE (Irlanda)» nella regione «Stati Uniti occidentali (Oregon)». Se -Region non è specificato, la regione predefinita corrente viene utilizzata come regione di destinazione.

```
Copy-EC2Image -SourceRegion eu-west-1 -SourceImageId ami-12345678 -Region us-west-2
 -Name "Copy of ami-12345678"
```

Output:

```
ami-87654321
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CopyImagein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Copy-EC2Snapshot`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Copy-EC2Snapshot`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio copia l'istantanea specificata dalla regione UE (Irlanda) alla regione Stati Uniti occidentali (Oregon).

```
Copy-EC2Snapshot -SourceRegion eu-west-1 -SourceSnapshotId snap-12345678 -Region us-
west-2
```

Esempio 2: se si imposta una regione predefinita e si omette il parametro Region, la regione di destinazione predefinita è la regione predefinita.

```
Set-DefaultAWSRegion us-west-2
Copy-EC2Snapshot -SourceRegion eu-west-1 -SourceSnapshotId snap-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CopySnapshotin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Deny-EC2VpcPeeringConnection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Deny-EC2VpcPeeringConnection`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: L'esempio precedente nega la richiesta per l'id della richiesta VpcPeering pcx-01a2b3ce45fe67eb8

```
Deny-EC2VpcPeeringConnection -VpcPeeringConnectionId pcx-01a2b3ce45fe67eb8
```

- Per i dettagli RejectVpcPeeringConnectionsull'AWS Strumenti per PowerShell API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Disable-EC2VgwRoutePropagation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Disable-EC2VgwRoutePropagation`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio impedisce a VGW di propagare automaticamente le rotte alla tabella di routing specificata.

```
Disable-EC2VgwRoutePropagation -RouteTableId rtb-12345678 -GatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisableVgwRoutePropagationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Disable-EC2VpcClassicLink`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Disable-EC2VpcClassicLink`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio disabilita EC2 VpcClassicLink per vpc-01e23c4a5d6db78e9. Restituisce True o False

```
Disable-EC2VpcClassicLink -VpcId vpc-01e23c4a5d6db78e9
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisableVpcClassicLinkin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Disable-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Disable-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio disabilita il supporto ClassicLink DNS per vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d

```
Disable-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport -VpcId vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'DisableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupportAPI,AWS Strumenti per PowerShell vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Dismount-EC2InternetGateway`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Dismount-EC2InternetGateway`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio scollega il gateway Internet specificato dal VPC specificato.

```
Dismount-EC2InternetGateway -InternetGatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachInternetGatewayin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Dismount-EC2NetworkInterface`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Dismount-EC2NetworkInterface`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove l'allegato specificato tra un'interfaccia di rete e un'istanza.

```
Dismount-EC2NetworkInterface -AttachmentId eni-attach-1a2b3c4d -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachNetworkInterfacein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Dismount-EC2Volume`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Dismount-EC2Volume`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio scollega il volume specificato.

```
Dismount-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

Output:

```
AttachTime          : 12/22/2015 1:53:58 AM
DeleteOnTermination : False
Device              : /dev/sdh
InstanceId          : i-1a2b3c4d
State               : detaching
VolumeId            : vol-12345678
```

Esempio 2: puoi anche specificare l'ID dell'istanza e il nome del dispositivo per assicurarti di scollegare il volume corretto.

```
Dismount-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678 -InstanceId i-1a2b3c4d -Device /dev/sdh
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachVolumein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Dismount-EC2VpnGateway`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Dismount-EC2VpnGateway`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio scollega il gateway privato virtuale specificato dal VPC specificato.

```
Dismount-EC2VpnGateway -VpnGatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachVpnGatewayin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Edit-EC2CapacityReservation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Edit-EC2CapacityReservation`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica CapacityReservationId cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba cambiando il conteggio delle istanze su 1

```
Edit-EC2CapacityReservation -CapacityReservationId cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba -
InstanceCount 1
```

Output:

```
True
```

- Per ModifyCapacityReservationi dettagli AWS Strumenti per PowerShell sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Edit-EC2Host`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Edit-EC2Host`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica le AutoPlacement impostazioni su off per l'host dedicato h-01e23f4cd567890f3

```
Edit-EC2Host -HostId h-03e09f8cd681609f3 -AutoPlacement off
```

Output:

```
Successful            Unsuccessful
----------            ------------
{h-01e23f4cd567890f3} {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). ModifyHostsAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`Edit-EC2IdFormat`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Edit-EC2IdFormat`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio abilita il formato ID più lungo per il tipo di risorsa specificato.

```
Edit-EC2IdFormat -Resource instance -UseLongId $true
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio disabilita il formato ID più lungo per il tipo di risorsa specificato.

```
Edit-EC2IdFormat -Resource instance -UseLongId $false
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyIdFormatin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Edit-EC2ImageAttribute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Edit-EC2ImageAttribute`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna la descrizione dell'AMI specificato.

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Description "New description"
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio rende l'AMI pubblico (ad esempio, in modo che chiunque Account AWS possa utilizzarlo).

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission -
OperationType add -UserGroup all
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio rende l'AMI privato (ad esempio, in modo che solo tu come proprietario possa utilizzarlo).

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission -
OperationType remove -UserGroup all
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio concede il permesso di avvio all'oggetto specificato Account AWS.

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission -
OperationType add -UserId 111122223333
```

Esempio 5: Questo esempio rimuove l'autorizzazione di avvio da quella specificata Account AWS.

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission -
OperationType remove -UserId 111122223333
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyImageAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica il tipo di istanza dell'istanza specificata.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -InstanceType m3.medium
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio abilita una rete avanzata per l'istanza specificata, specificando «simple» come valore del parametro di supporto della rete Single Root I/O Virtualization (SR-IOV), -.. SriovNetSupport

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -SriovNetSupport "simple"
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio modifica i gruppi di sicurezza per l'istanza specificata. L'istanza deve trovarsi in un VPC. È necessario specificare l'ID di ogni gruppo di sicurezza, non il nome.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Group @( "sg-12345678",
 "sg-45678901" )
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio abilita I/O l'ottimizzazione EBS per l'istanza specificata. Questa funzionalità non è disponibile con tutti i tipi di istanze. Quando si utilizza un'istanza ottimizzata per EBS, si applicano costi di utilizzo aggiuntivi.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -EbsOptimized $true
```

Esempio 5: questo esempio consente di source/destination verificare l'istanza specificata. Affinché un'istanza NAT esegua NAT, il valore deve essere 'false'.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -SourceDestCheck $true
```

Esempio 6: questo esempio disabilita la terminazione per l'istanza specificata.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -DisableApiTermination $true
```

Esempio 7: Questo esempio modifica l'istanza specificata in modo che termini quando viene avviato lo spegnimento dall'istanza.

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -InstanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior
 terminate
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyInstanceAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Edit-EC2InstanceCreditSpecification`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Edit-EC2InstanceCreditSpecification`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Ciò consente crediti illimitati per T2, ad esempio i-01234567890abcdef.

```
$Credit = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceCreditSpecificationRequest
$Credit.InstanceId = "i-01234567890abcdef"
$Credit.CpuCredits = "unlimited"
Edit-EC2InstanceCreditSpecification -InstanceCreditSpecification $Credit
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). ModifyInstanceCreditSpecificationAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica l'interfaccia di rete specificata in modo che l'allegato specificato venga eliminato al termine.

```
Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -
Attachment_AttachmentId eni-attach-1a2b3c4d -Attachment_DeleteOnTermination $true
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio modifica la descrizione dell'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -Description "my
 description"
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio modifica il gruppo di sicurezza per l'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -Groups
 sg-1a2b3c4d
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio disabilita il source/destination controllo dell'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -SourceDestCheck
 $false
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyNetworkInterfaceAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Edit-EC2ReservedInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Edit-EC2ReservedInstance`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica la zona di disponibilità, il numero di istanze e la piattaforma per le istanze riservate specificate.

```
$config = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.ReservedInstancesConfiguration
$config.AvailabilityZone = "us-west-2a"
$config.InstanceCount = 1
$config.Platform = "EC2-VPC"
```

```
Edit-EC2ReservedInstance `
-ReservedInstancesId @("FE32132D-70D5-4795-B400-AE435EXAMPLE", "0CC556F3-7AB8-4C00-
B0E5-98666EXAMPLE") `
-TargetConfiguration $config
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyReservedInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Edit-EC2SnapshotAttribute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Edit-EC2SnapshotAttribute`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rende pubblica l'istantanea specificata impostandone CreateVolumePermission l'attributo.

```
Edit-EC2SnapshotAttribute -SnapshotId snap-12345678 -Attribute
 CreateVolumePermission -OperationType Add -GroupName all
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifySnapshotAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Edit-EC2SpotFleetRequest`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Edit-EC2SpotFleetRequest`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna la capacità target della richiesta di flotta Spot specificata.

```
Edit-EC2SpotFleetRequest -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -TargetCapacity 10
```

Output:

```
True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifySpotFleetRequestin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Edit-EC2SubnetAttribute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Edit-EC2SubnetAttribute`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio abilita l'indirizzamento IP pubblico per la sottorete specificata.

```
Edit-EC2SubnetAttribute -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -MapPublicIpOnLaunch $true
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio disabilita l'indirizzamento IP pubblico per la sottorete specificata.

```
Edit-EC2SubnetAttribute -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -MapPublicIpOnLaunch $false
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifySubnetAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Edit-EC2VolumeAttribute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Edit-EC2VolumeAttribute`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica l'attributo specificato del volume specificato. I/O le operazioni per il volume vengono riprese automaticamente dopo essere state sospese a causa di dati potenzialmente incoerenti.

```
Edit-EC2VolumeAttribute -VolumeId vol-12345678 -AutoEnableIO $true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyVolumeAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Edit-EC2VpcAttribute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Edit-EC2VpcAttribute`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio abilita il supporto per i nomi host DNS per il VPC specificato.

```
Edit-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -EnableDnsHostnames $true
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio disabilita il supporto per i nomi di host DNS per il VPC specificato.

```
Edit-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -EnableDnsHostnames $false
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio abilita il supporto per la risoluzione DNS per il VPC specificato.

```
Edit-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -EnableDnsSupport $true
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio disabilita il supporto per la risoluzione DNS per il VPC specificato.

```
Edit-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -EnableDnsSupport $false
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyVpcAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Enable-EC2VgwRoutePropagation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Enable-EC2VgwRoutePropagation`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio consente al VGW specificato di propagare automaticamente le rotte alla tabella di routing specificata.

```
Enable-EC2VgwRoutePropagation -RouteTableId rtb-12345678 -GatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere EnableVgwRoutePropagationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Enable-EC2VolumeIO`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Enable-EC2VolumeIO`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio abilita I/O le operazioni per il volume specificato, se I/O le operazioni sono state disabilitate.

```
Enable-EC2VolumeIO -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere EnableVolumeIoin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Enable-EC2VpcClassicLink`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Enable-EC2VpcClassicLink`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio abilita VPC vpc-0123456b789b0d12f per ClassicLink

```
Enable-EC2VpcClassicLink -VpcId vpc-0123456b789b0d12f
```

Output:

```
True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'EnableVpcClassicLinkAPI, AWS Strumenti per PowerShell vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Enable-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Enable-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio consente a vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d di supportare la risoluzione dei nomi host DNS per ClassicLink

```
Enable-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport -VpcId vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d -Region eu-west-1
```

- Per i dettagli EnableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupportsull'AWS Strumenti per PowerShell API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2AccountAttribute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2AccountAttribute`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive se è possibile avviare istanze in EC2 -Classic e EC2 -VPC nella regione o solo in -VPC. EC2

```
(Get-EC2AccountAttribute -AttributeName supported-platforms).AttributeValues
```

Output:

```
AttributeValue
--------------
EC2
VPC
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive il tuo VPC predefinito o è «nessuno» se non hai un VPC predefinito nella regione.

```
(Get-EC2AccountAttribute -AttributeName default-vpc).AttributeValues
```

Output:

```
AttributeValue
--------------
vpc-12345678
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive il numero massimo di istanze On-Demand che è possibile eseguire.

```
(Get-EC2AccountAttribute -AttributeName max-instances).AttributeValues
```

Output:

```
AttributeValue
--------------
20
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAccountAttributesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2Address`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2Address`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'indirizzo IP elastico specificato per le istanze in EC2 - Classic.

```
Get-EC2Address -AllocationId eipalloc-12345678
```

Output:

```
AllocationId            : eipalloc-12345678
AssociationId           : eipassoc-12345678
Domain                  : vpc
InstanceId              : i-87654321
NetworkInterfaceId      : eni-12345678
NetworkInterfaceOwnerId : 12345678
PrivateIpAddress        : 10.0.2.172
PublicIp                : 198.51.100.2
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive gli indirizzi IP elastici per le istanze in un VPC. Questa sintassi richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
Get-EC2Address -Filter @{ Name="domain";Values="vpc" }
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive l'indirizzo IP elastico specificato per le istanze in EC2 - Classic.

```
Get-EC2Address -PublicIp 203.0.113.17
```

Output:

```
AllocationId            :
AssociationId           :
Domain                  : standard
InstanceId              : i-12345678
NetworkInterfaceId      :
NetworkInterfaceOwnerId :
PrivateIpAddress        :
```

```
PublicIp                : 203.0.113.17
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio descrive gli indirizzi IP elastici per le istanze in -Classic. EC2 Questa sintassi richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
Get-EC2Address -Filter @{ Name="domain";Values="standard" }
```

Esempio 5: questo esempio descrive tutti i tuoi indirizzi IP elastici.

```
Get-EC2Address
```

Esempio 6: questo esempio restituisce l'IP pubblico e privato per l'ID dell'istanza fornito nel filtro

```
Get-EC2Address -Region eu-west-1 -Filter @{Name="instance-
id";Values="i-0c12d3f4f567ffb89"} | Select-Object PrivateIpAddress, PublicIp
```

Output:

```
PrivateIpAddress PublicIp
---------------- --------
10.0.0.99        63.36.5.227
```

Esempio 7: questo esempio recupera tutto l'Elastic IPs con il relativo ID di allocazione, l'ID di associazione e gli ID di istanza

```
Get-EC2Address -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object InstanceId, AssociationId,
 AllocationId, PublicIp
```

Output:

```
InstanceId          AssociationId              AllocationId               PublicIp
----------          -------------              ------------               --------
                                               eipalloc-012e3b456789e1fad
 17.212.120.178
i-0c123dfd3415bac67 eipassoc-0e123456bb7890bdb eipalloc-01cd23ebf45f7890c
 17.212.124.77
                                               eipalloc-012345678eeabcfad
 17.212.225.7
i-0123d405c67e89a0c eipassoc-0c123b456783966ba eipalloc-0123cdd456a8f7892
 37.216.52.173
```

```
i-0f1bf2f34c5678d09 eipassoc-0e12934568a952d96 eipalloc-0e1c23e4d5e6789e4
 37.218.222.278
i-012e3cb4df567e8aa eipassoc-0d1b2fa4d67d03810 eipalloc-0123f456f78a01b58
 37.210.82.27
i-0123bcf4b567890e1 eipassoc-01d2345f678903fb1 eipalloc-0e1db23cfef5c45c7
 37.215.222.270
```

Esempio 8: Questo esempio recupera l'elenco di indirizzi EC2 IP che corrispondono alla chiave di tag «Category» con il valore «Prod»

```
Get-EC2Address -Filter @{Name="tag:Category";Values="Prod"}
```

Output:

```
AllocationId            : eipalloc-0123f456f81a01b58
AssociationId           : eipassoc-0d1b23a456d103810
CustomerOwnedIp         :
CustomerOwnedIpv4Pool   :
Domain                  : vpc
InstanceId              : i-012e3cb4df567e1aa
NetworkBorderGroup      : eu-west-1
NetworkInterfaceId      : eni-0123f41d5a60d5f40
NetworkInterfaceOwnerId : 123456789012
PrivateIpAddress        : 192.168.1.84
PublicIp                : 34.250.81.29
PublicIpv4Pool          : amazon
Tags                    : {Category, Name}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAddressesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2AvailabilityZone`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2AvailabilityZone`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive le zone di disponibilità disponibili per la regione corrente.

```
Get-EC2AvailabilityZone
```

Output:

```
Messages    RegionName    State        ZoneName
--------    ----------    -----        --------
{}          us-west-2     available    us-west-2a
{}          us-west-2     available    us-west-2b
{}          us-west-2     available    us-west-2c
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutte le zone di disponibilità che si trovano in uno stato compromesso. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
Get-EC2AvailabilityZone -Filter @{ Name="state";Values="impaired" }
```

Esempio 3: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare il filtro.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = "impaired"

Get-EC2AvailabilityZone -Filter $filter
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAvailabilityZonesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2BundleTask`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2BundleTask`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'attività di bundle specificata.

```
Get-EC2BundleTask -BundleId bun-12345678
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive le attività del pacchetto il cui stato è «completo» o «non riuscito».

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
```

```
$filter.Values = @( "complete", "failed" )

Get-EC2BundleTask -Filter $filter
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeBundleTasksin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2CapacityReservation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2CapacityReservation`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive una o più delle vostre prenotazioni di capacità per la regione

```
Get-EC2CapacityReservation -Region eu-west-1
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone       : eu-west-1b
AvailableInstanceCount : 2
CapacityReservationId  : cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba
CreateDate             : 3/28/2019 9:29:41 AM
EbsOptimized           : True
EndDate                : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
EndDateType            : unlimited
EphemeralStorage       : False
InstanceMatchCriteria  : open
InstancePlatform       : Windows
InstanceType           : m4.xlarge
State                  : active
Tags                   : {}
Tenancy                : default
TotalInstanceCount     : 2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeCapacityReservationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2ConsoleOutput`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2ConsoleOutput`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene l'output della console per l'istanza Linux specificata. L'output della console è codificato.

```
Get-EC2ConsoleOutput -InstanceId i-0e19abcd47c123456
```

Output:

```
InstanceId          Output
----------          ------
i-0e194d3c47c123637 WyAgICAwLjAwMDAwMF0gQ29tbW...bGU9dHR5UzAgc2Vs
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio memorizza l'output codificato della console in una variabile e quindi lo decodifica.

```
$Output_encoded = (Get-EC2ConsoleOutput -InstanceId i-0e19abcd47c123456).Output
[System.Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetString([System.Convert]::FromBase64String($Output_encoded))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetConsoleOutputin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2CustomerGateway`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2CustomerGateway`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive il Customer Gateway specificato.

```
Get-EC2CustomerGateway -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
BgpAsn            : 65534
CustomerGatewayId : cgw-1a2b3c4d
IpAddress         : 203.0.113.12
State             : available
Tags              : {}
Type              : ipsec.1
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive qualsiasi gateway per i clienti il cui stato è in sospeso o disponibile.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = @( "pending", "available" )

Get-EC2CustomerGateway -Filter $filter
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive tutti i gateway per i clienti.

```
Get-EC2CustomerGateway
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeCustomerGatewaysin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2DhcpOption`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2DhcpOption`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca i set di opzioni DHCP.

```
Get-EC2DhcpOption
```

Output:

```
DhcpConfigurations                   DhcpOptionsId    Tag
------------------                   -------------    ---
{domain-name, domain-name-servers}   dopt-1a2b3c4d    {}
{domain-name, domain-name-servers}   dopt-2a3b4c5d    {}
{domain-name-servers}                dopt-3a4b5c6d    {}
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio ottiene i dettagli di configurazione per il set di opzioni DHCP specificato.

```
(Get-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpOptionsId dopt-1a2b3c4d).DhcpConfigurations
```

Output:

```
Key                     Values
---                     ------
domain-name             {abc.local}
domain-name-servers     {10.0.0.101, 10.0.0.102}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeDhcpOptionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2FlowLog`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2FlowLog`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive uno o più log di flusso con il tipo di destinazione dei log 's3'

```
Get-EC2FlowLog -Filter @{Name="log-destination-type";Values="s3"}
```

Output:

```
CreationTime             : 2/25/2019 9:07:36 PM
DeliverLogsErrorMessage  :
DeliverLogsPermissionArn :
DeliverLogsStatus        : SUCCESS
FlowLogId                : fl-01b2e3d45f67f8901
FlowLogStatus            : ACTIVE
LogDestination           : arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket-dd-tata
LogDestinationType       : s3
LogGroupName             :
ResourceId               : eni-01d2dda3456b7e890
TrafficType              : ALL
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeFlowLogsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2Host`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2Host`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce i dettagli dell' EC2 host

```
Get-EC2Host
```

Output:

```
AllocationTime    : 3/23/2019 4:55:22 PM
AutoPlacement     : off
AvailabilityZone  : eu-west-1b
AvailableCapacity : Amazon.EC2.Model.AvailableCapacity
ClientToken       :
HostId            : h-01e23f4cd567890f1
HostProperties    : Amazon.EC2.Model.HostProperties
HostReservationId :
Instances         : {}
ReleaseTime       : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
State             : available
Tags              : {}
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio esegue una query AvailableInstanceCapacity per l'host h-01e23f4cd567899f1

```
Get-EC2Host -HostId h-01e23f4cd567899f1 | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 AvailableCapacity | Select-Object -expand AvailableInstanceCapacity
```

Output:

```
AvailableCapacity InstanceType TotalCapacity
----------------- ------------ -------------
11                m4.xlarge    11
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). DescribeHostsAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`Get-EC2HostReservationOffering`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2HostReservationOffering`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive le prenotazioni di host dedicati disponibili per l'acquisto per il filtro specificato «instance-family» where is «» PaymentOption NoUpfront

```
Get-EC2HostReservationOffering -Filter @{Name="instance-family";Values="m4"} |
 Where-Object PaymentOption -eq NoUpfront
```

Output:

```
CurrencyCode   :
Duration       : 94608000
HourlyPrice    : 1.307
InstanceFamily : m4
OfferingId     : hro-0c1f234567890d9ab
PaymentOption  : NoUpfront
UpfrontPrice   : 0.000

CurrencyCode   :
Duration       : 31536000
HourlyPrice    : 1.830
InstanceFamily : m4
OfferingId     : hro-04ad12aaaf34b5a67
PaymentOption  : NoUpfront
UpfrontPrice   : 0.000
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeHostReservationOfferingsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2HostReservationPurchasePreview`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2HostReservationPurchasePreview`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio visualizza in anteprima l'acquisto di una prenotazione con configurazioni che corrispondono a quelle dell'host dedicato h-01e23f4cd567890f1

```
Get-EC2HostReservationPurchasePreview -OfferingId hro-0c1f23456789d0ab -HostIdSet
 h-01e23f4cd567890f1
```

Output:

```
CurrencyCode Purchase TotalHourlyPrice TotalUpfrontPrice
------------ -------- ---------------- -----------------
             {}       1.307            0.000
```

- Per i dettagli GetHostReservationPurchasePreviewsull'AWS Strumenti per PowerShell API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2IdFormat`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2IdFormat`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive il formato ID per il tipo di risorsa specificato.

```
Get-EC2IdFormat -Resource instance
```

Output:

```
Resource       UseLongIds
--------       ----------
instance       False
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive i formati ID per tutti i tipi di risorse che supportano il formato Longer IDs.

```
Get-EC2IdFormat
```

Output:

```
Resource       UseLongIds
--------       ----------
reservation    False
instance       False
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeIdFormatin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2IdentityIdFormat`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2IdentityIdFormat`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce il formato ID per l'immagine della risorsa per il ruolo assegnato

```
Get-EC2IdentityIdFormat -PrincipalArn arn:aws:iam::123456789511:role/JDBC -Resource
 image
```

Output:

```
Deadline             Resource UseLongIds
--------             -------- ----------
8/2/2018 11:30:00 PM image    True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeIdentityIdFormatin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2Image`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2Image`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive l'AMI specificato.

```
Get-EC2Image -ImageId ami-12345678
```

Output:

```
Architecture        : x86_64
BlockDeviceMappings : {/dev/xvda}
CreationDate        : 2014-10-20T00:56:28.000Z
Description         : My image
Hypervisor          : xen
ImageId             : ami-12345678
```

```
ImageLocation       : 123456789012/my-image
ImageOwnerAlias     :
ImageType           : machine
KernelId            :
Name                : my-image
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Platform            :
ProductCodes        : {}
Public              : False
RamdiskId           :
RootDeviceName      : /dev/xvda
RootDeviceType      : ebs
SriovNetSupport     : simple
State               : available
StateReason         :
Tags                : {Name}
VirtualizationType  : hvm
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive quello AMIs che possiedi.

```
Get-EC2Image -owner self
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive il pubblico AMIs che esegue Microsoft Windows Server.

```
Get-EC2Image -Filter @{ Name="platform"; Values="windows" }
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio descrive tutto il pubblico AMIs nella regione 'us-west-2'.

```
Get-EC2Image -Region us-west-2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeImagesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2ImageAttribute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2ImageAttribute`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene la descrizione dell'AMI specificato.

```
Get-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute description
```

Output:

```
BlockDeviceMappings : {}
Description         : My image description
ImageId             : ami-12345678
KernelId            :
LaunchPermissions   : {}
ProductCodes        : {}
RamdiskId           :
SriovNetSupport     :
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio ottiene i permessi di avvio per l'AMI specificato.

```
Get-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission
```

Output:

```
BlockDeviceMappings : {}
Description         :
ImageId             : ami-12345678
KernelId            :
LaunchPermissions   : {all}
ProductCodes        : {}
RamdiskId           :
SriovNetSupport     :
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio verifica se la rete avanzata è abilitata.

```
Get-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute sriovNetSupport
```

Output:

```
BlockDeviceMappings : {}
Description         :
ImageId             : ami-12345678
KernelId            :
LaunchPermissions   : {}
ProductCodes        : {}
```

```
RamdiskId           :
SriovNetSupport     : simple
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeImageAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2ImportImageTask`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2ImportImageTask`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'attività di importazione dell'immagine specificata.

```
Get-EC2ImportImageTask -ImportTaskId import-ami-hgfedcba
```

Output:

```
Architecture    : x86_64
Description     : Windows Image 2
Hypervisor      :
ImageId         : ami-1a2b3c4d
ImportTaskId    : import-ami-hgfedcba
LicenseType     : AWS
Platform        : Windows
Progress        :
SnapshotDetails : {/dev/sda1}
Status          : completed
StatusMessage   :
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutte le attività di importazione delle immagini.

```
Get-EC2ImportImageTask
```

Output:

```
Architecture    :
Description     : Windows Image 1
Hypervisor      :
ImageId         :
ImportTaskId    : import-ami-abcdefgh
```

```
LicenseType     : AWS
Platform        : Windows
Progress        :
SnapshotDetails : {}
Status          : deleted
StatusMessage   : User initiated task cancelation

Architecture    : x86_64
Description     : Windows Image 2
Hypervisor      :
ImageId         : ami-1a2b3c4d
ImportTaskId    : import-ami-hgfedcba
LicenseType     : AWS
Platform        : Windows
Progress        :
SnapshotDetails : {/dev/sda1}
Status          : completed
StatusMessage   :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeImportImageTasksin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2ImportSnapshotTask`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2ImportSnapshotTask`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'attività di importazione delle istantanee specificata.

```
Get-EC2ImportSnapshotTask -ImportTaskId import-snap-abcdefgh
```

Output:

```
Description             ImportTaskId               SnapshotTaskDetail

-----------------       --------------------       ------------------

Disk Image Import 1     import-snap-abcdefgh
 Amazon.EC2.Model.SnapshotTaskDetail
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutte le attività di importazione delle istantanee.

```
Get-EC2ImportSnapshotTask
```

Output:

```
Description             ImportTaskId               SnapshotTaskDetail

-----------------       --------------------       ------------------

Disk Image Import 1     import-snap-abcdefgh
 Amazon.EC2.Model.SnapshotTaskDetail
Disk Image Import 2     import-snap-hgfedcba
 Amazon.EC2.Model.SnapshotTaskDetail
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeImportSnapshotTasksin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2Instance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2Instance`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'istanza specificata.

```
(Get-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678).Instances
```

Output:

```
AmiLaunchIndex        : 0
Architecture          : x86_64
BlockDeviceMappings   : {/dev/sda1}
ClientToken           : TleEy1448154045270
EbsOptimized          : False
Hypervisor            : xen
IamInstanceProfile    : Amazon.EC2.Model.IamInstanceProfile
ImageId               : ami-12345678
InstanceId            : i-12345678
InstanceLifecycle     :
InstanceType          : t2.micro
KernelId              :
```

```
KeyName               : my-key-pair
LaunchTime            : 12/4/2015 4:44:40 PM
Monitoring            : Amazon.EC2.Model.Monitoring
NetworkInterfaces     : {ip-10-0-2-172.us-west-2.compute.internal}
Placement             : Amazon.EC2.Model.Placement
Platform              : Windows
PrivateDnsName        : ip-10-0-2-172.us-west-2.compute.internal
PrivateIpAddress      : 10.0.2.172
ProductCodes          : {}
PublicDnsName         :
PublicIpAddress       :
RamdiskId             :
RootDeviceName        : /dev/sda1
RootDeviceType        : ebs
SecurityGroups        : {default}
SourceDestCheck       : True
SpotInstanceRequestId :
SriovNetSupport       :
State                 : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
StateReason           :
StateTransitionReason :
SubnetId              : subnet-12345678
Tags                  : {Name}
VirtualizationType    : hvm
VpcId                 : vpc-12345678
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutte le istanze nella regione corrente, raggruppate per prenotazione. Per visualizzare i dettagli dell'istanza, espandi la raccolta Instances all'interno di ciascun oggetto di prenotazione.

```
Get-EC2Instance
```

Output:

```
GroupNames    : {}
Groups        : {}
Instances     : {}
OwnerId       : 123456789012
RequesterId   : 226008221399
ReservationId : r-c5df370c

GroupNames    : {}
```

```
Groups        : {}
Instances     : {}
OwnerId       : 123456789012
RequesterId   : 854251627541
ReservationId : r-63e65bab
...
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio illustra l'utilizzo di un filtro per interrogare EC2 le istanze in una sottorete specifica di un VPC.

```
(Get-EC2Instance -Filter @{Name="vpc-id";Values="vpc-1a2bc34d"},@{Name="subnet-
id";Values="subnet-1a2b3c4d"}).Instances
```

Output:

```
InstanceId          InstanceType Platform PrivateIpAddress PublicIpAddress
 SecurityGroups SubnetId        VpcId
----------          ------------ -------- ---------------- ---------------
 -------------- --------        -----
i-01af...82cf180e19 t2.medium    Windows  10.0.0.98                       ...
      subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-0374...7e9d5b0c45 t2.xlarge    Windows  10.0.0.53                       ...
      subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio illustra l'utilizzo di un filtro con più valori per ricercare EC2 istanze sia in esecuzione che interrotte

```
$InstanceParams = @{
    Filter = @(
        @{'Name' = 'instance-state-name';'Values' = @("running","stopped")}
    )
}

(Get-EC2Instance @InstanceParams).Instances
```

Output:

```
InstanceId          InstanceType Platform PrivateIpAddress PublicIpAddress
 SecurityGroups SubnetId        VpcId
----------          ------------ -------- ---------------- ---------------
 -------------- --------        -----
```

```
i-05a9...f6c5f46e18 t3.medium             10.0.1.7                        ...
      subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-02cf...945c4fdd07 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.8                        ...
      subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-0ac0...c037f9f3a1 t3.xlarge    Windows  10.0.1.10                       ...
      subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-066b...57b7b08888 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.11                       ...
      subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-0fee...82e83ccd72 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.5                        ...
      subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-0a68...274cc5043b t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.6                        ...
      subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
```

Esempio 5: questo esempio illustra l'utilizzo di un filtro con più valori per interrogare EC2 le istanze sia in esecuzione che interrotte e l'utilizzo del cmdlet Select-Object per la scelta di valori specifici da generare.

```
$InstanceParams = @{
    Filter = @(
        @{'Name' = 'instance-state-name';'Values' = @("running","stopped")}
    )
}

$SelectParams = @{
    Property = @(
        "InstanceID", "InstanceType", "Platform", "PrivateIpAddress",
        @{Name="Name";Expression={$_.Tags[$_.Tags.Key.IndexOf("Name")].Value}},
        @{Name="State";Expression={$_.State.Name}}
    )
}

$result = Get-EC2Instance @InstanceParams
$result.Instances | Select-Object @SelectParams | Format-Table -AutoSize
```

Output:

```
InstanceId          InstanceType Platform PrivateIpAddress Name         State
----------          ------------ -------- ---------------- ----         -----
i-05a9...f6c5f46e18 t3.medium             10.0.1.7         ec2-name-01  running
i-02cf...945c4fdd07 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.8         ec2-name-02  stopped
i-0ac0...c037f9f3a1 t3.xlarge    Windows  10.0.1.10        ec2-name-03  running
i-066b...57b7b08888 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.11        ec2-name-04  stopped
```

```
i-0fee...82e83ccd72 t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.5         ec2-name-05  running
i-0a68...274cc5043b t3.medium    Windows  10.0.1.6         ec2-name-06  stopped
```

Esempio 6: questo esempio convalida le autorizzazioni per ottenere EC2 istanze utilizzando il parametro senza recuperarle effettivamente. DryRun Nota: in caso di successo, viene generata un'eccezione, che è il comportamento previsto.

```
Get-EC2Tag -DryRun $true
```

Output:

```
Get-EC2Instance: Request would have succeeded, but DryRun flag is set.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2InstanceAttribute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2InstanceAttribute`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive il tipo di istanza dell'istanza specificata.

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute instanceType
```

Output:

```
InstanceType                     : t2.micro
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive se la rete avanzata è abilitata per l'istanza specificata.

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute sriovNetSupport
```

Output:

```
SriovNetSupport                  : simple
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive i gruppi di sicurezza per l'istanza specificata.

```
(Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute groupSet).Groups
```

Output:

```
GroupId
-------
sg-12345678
sg-45678901
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio descrive se l'ottimizzazione EBS è abilitata per l'istanza specificata.

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute ebsOptimized
```

Output:

```
EbsOptimized                     : False
```

Esempio 5: questo esempio descrive l'attributo disableApiTermination '' dell'istanza specificata.

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute disableApiTermination
```

Output:

```
DisableApiTermination            : False
```

Esempio 6: Questo esempio descrive l'attributo 'instanceInitiatedShutdownComportamento' dell'istanza specificata.

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute
 instanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior
```

Output:

```
InstanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior : stop
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInstanceAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2InstanceMetadata`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2InstanceMetadata`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: elenca le categorie disponibili di metadati delle istanze su cui è possibile eseguire query.

```
Get-EC2InstanceMetadata -ListCategory
```

Output:

```
AmiId
LaunchIndex
ManifestPath
AncestorAmiId
BlockDeviceMapping
InstanceId
InstanceType
LocalHostname
LocalIpv4
KernelId
AvailabilityZone
ProductCode
PublicHostname
PublicIpv4
PublicKey
RamdiskId
Region
ReservationId
SecurityGroup
UserData
InstanceMonitoring
IdentityDocument
IdentitySignature
IdentityPkcs7
```

Esempio 2: restituisce l'id dell'Amazon Machine Image (AMI) utilizzato per avviare l'istanza.

```
Get-EC2InstanceMetadata -Category AmiId
```

Output:

```
ami-b2e756ca
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio interroga il documento di identità in formato JSON per l'istanza.

```
Get-EC2InstanceMetadata -Category IdentityDocument
{
  "availabilityZone" : "us-west-2a",
  "devpayProductCodes" : null,
  "marketplaceProductCodes" : null,
  "version" : "2017-09-30",
  "instanceId" : "i-01ed50f7e2607f09e",
  "billingProducts" : [ "bp-6ba54002" ],
  "instanceType" : "t2.small",
  "pendingTime" : "2018-03-07T16:26:04Z",
  "imageId" : "ami-b2e756ca",
  "privateIp" : "10.0.0.171",
  "accountId" : "111122223333",
  "architecture" : "x86_64",
  "kernelId" : null,
  "ramdiskId" : null,
  "region" : "us-west-2"
}
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio utilizza una query di percorso per ottenere i mac dell'interfaccia di rete per l'istanza.

```
Get-EC2InstanceMetadata -Path "/network/interfaces/macs"
```

Output:

```
02:80:7f:ef:4c:e0/
```

Esempio 5: se all'istanza è associato un ruolo IAM, restituisce informazioni sull'ultima volta in cui il profilo dell'istanza è stato aggiornato, inclusa la LastUpdated data dell'istanza InstanceProfileArn, e InstanceProfileId.

```
Get-EC2InstanceMetadata -Path "/iam/info"
```

Output:

```
{
  "Code" : "Success",
  "LastUpdated" : "2018-03-08T03:38:40Z",
  "InstanceProfileArn" : "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:instance-profile/
MyLaunchRole_Profile",
  "InstanceProfileId" : "AIPAI4...WVK2RW"
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Get-EC2InstanceMetadatain AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2InstanceStatus`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2InstanceStatus`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive lo stato dell'istanza specificata.

```
Get-EC2InstanceStatus -InstanceId i-12345678
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2a
Events           : {}
InstanceId       : i-12345678
InstanceState    : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
Status           : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceStatusSummary
SystemStatus     : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceStatusSummary
```

```
$status = Get-EC2InstanceStatus -InstanceId i-12345678
$status.InstanceState
```

Output:

```
Code    Name
----    ----
```

```
16      running
```

```
$status.Status
```

Output:

```
Details           Status
-------           ------
{reachability}    ok
```

```
$status.SystemStatus
```

Output:

```
Details           Status
-------           ------
{reachability}    ok
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInstanceStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2InternetGateway`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2InternetGateway`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive il gateway Internet specificato.

```
Get-EC2InternetGateway -InternetGatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
Attachments       InternetGatewayId     Tags
-----------       -----------------     ----
{vpc-1a2b3c4d}    igw-1a2b3c4d          {}
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutti i gateway Internet.

```
Get-EC2InternetGateway
```

Output:

```
Attachments       InternetGatewayId     Tags
-----------       -----------------     ----
{vpc-1a2b3c4d}    igw-1a2b3c4d          {}
{}                igw-2a3b4c5d          {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInternetGatewaysin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2KeyPair`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2KeyPair`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive la coppia di key pair specificata.

```
Get-EC2KeyPair -KeyName my-key-pair
```

Output:

```
KeyFingerprint                                                  KeyName
--------------                                                  -------
1f:51:ae:28:bf:89:e9:d8:1f:25:5d:37:2d:7d:b8:ca:9f:f5:f1:6f my-key-pair
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutte le coppie di chiavi.

```
Get-EC2KeyPair
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeKeyPairsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2NetworkAcl`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2NetworkAcl`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'ACL di rete specificato.

```
Get-EC2NetworkAcl -NetworkAclId acl-12345678
```

Output:

```
Associations : {aclassoc-1a2b3c4d}
Entries      : {Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkAclEntry, Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkAclEntry}
IsDefault    : False
NetworkAclId : acl-12345678
Tags         : {Name}
VpcId        : vpc-12345678
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive le regole per l'ACL di rete specificato.

```
(Get-EC2NetworkAcl -NetworkAclId acl-12345678).Entries
```

Output:

```
CidrBlock    : 0.0.0.0/0
Egress       : True
IcmpTypeCode :
PortRange    :
Protocol     : -1
RuleAction   : deny
RuleNumber   : 32767

CidrBlock    : 0.0.0.0/0
Egress       : False
IcmpTypeCode :
PortRange    :
Protocol     : -1
RuleAction   : deny
RuleNumber   : 32767
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive tutta la rete ACLs.

```
Get-EC2NetworkAcl
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeNetworkAclsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2NetworkInterface`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2NetworkInterface`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterface -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678
```

Output:

```
Association        :
Attachment         : Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkInterfaceAttachment
AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2c
Description        :
Groups             : {my-security-group}
MacAddress         : 0a:e9:a6:19:4c:7f
NetworkInterfaceId : eni-12345678
OwnerId            : 123456789012
PrivateDnsName     : ip-10-0-0-107.us-west-2.compute.internal
PrivateIpAddress   : 10.0.0.107
PrivateIpAddresses : {ip-10-0-0-107.us-west-2.compute.internal}
RequesterId        :
RequesterManaged   : False
SourceDestCheck    : True
Status             : in-use
SubnetId           : subnet-1a2b3c4d
TagSet             : {}
VpcId              : vpc-12345678
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutte le interfacce di rete.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterface
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeNetworkInterfacesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -Attribute
 Attachment
```

Output:

```
Attachment         : Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkInterfaceAttachment
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive l'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -Attribute
 Description
```

Output:

```
Description        : My description
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive l'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -Attribute
 GroupSet
```

Output:

```
Groups             : {my-security-group}
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio descrive l'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -Attribute
 SourceDestCheck
```

Output:

```
SourceDestCheck    : True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeNetworkInterfaceAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2PasswordData`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2PasswordData`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio decrittografa la password che Amazon ha EC2 assegnato all'account Administrator per l'istanza Windows specificata. Poiché è stato specificato un file pem, viene automaticamente assunta l'impostazione dello switch -Decrypt.

```
Get-EC2PasswordData -InstanceId i-12345678 -PemFile C:\path\my-key-pair.pem
```

Output:

```
mYZ(PA9?C)Q
```

Esempio 2: (PowerShell solo Windows) Ispeziona l'istanza per determinare il nome della coppia di chiavi utilizzata per avviare l'istanza, quindi tenta di trovare i dati della coppia di chiavi corrispondente nell'archivio di configurazione di AWS Toolkit for Visual Studio. Se i dati della coppia di chiavi vengono trovati, la password viene decrittografata.

```
Get-EC2PasswordData -InstanceId i-12345678 -Decrypt
```

Output:

```
mYZ(PA9?C)Q
```

Esempio 3: restituisce i dati della password crittografata per l'istanza.

```
Get-EC2PasswordData -InstanceId i-12345678
```

Output:

```
iVz3BAK/WAXV.....dqt8WeMA==
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPasswordDatain AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2PlacementGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2PlacementGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive il gruppo di posizionamento specificato.

```
Get-EC2PlacementGroup -GroupName my-placement-group
```

Output:

```
GroupName             State        Strategy
---------             -----        --------
my-placement-group    available    cluster
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribePlacementGroupsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2PrefixList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2PrefixList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio recupera il formato di elenco Servizi AWS di prefissi disponibile per la regione

```
Get-EC2PrefixList
```

Output:

```
Cidrs                                          PrefixListId PrefixListName
-----                                          ------------ --------------
{52.94.5.0/24, 52.119.240.0/21, 52.94.24.0/23} pl-6fa54006  com.amazonaws.eu-
west-1.dynamodb
{52.218.0.0/17, 54.231.128.0/19}               pl-6da54004  com.amazonaws.eu-
west-1.s3
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribePrefixListsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2Region`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2Region`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive le aree a tua disposizione.

```
Get-EC2Region
```

Output:

```
Endpoint                           RegionName
--------                           ----------
ec2.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com        eu-west-1
ec2.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com   ap-southeast-1
ec2.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com   ap-southeast-2
ec2.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com     eu-central-1
ec2.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com   ap-northeast-1
ec2.us-east-1.amazonaws.com        us-east-1
ec2.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com        sa-east-1
ec2.us-west-1.amazonaws.com        us-west-1
ec2.us-west-2.amazonaws.com        us-west-2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeRegionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2RouteTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2RouteTable`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive tutte le tabelle dei percorsi.

```
Get-EC2RouteTable
```

Output:

```
DestinationCidrBlock    : 10.0.0.0/16
DestinationPrefixListId :
GatewayId               : local
InstanceId              :
InstanceOwnerId         :
NetworkInterfaceId      :
Origin                  : CreateRouteTable
State                   : active
VpcPeeringConnectionId  :

DestinationCidrBlock    : 0.0.0.0/0
DestinationPrefixListId :
GatewayId               : igw-1a2b3c4d
InstanceId              :
InstanceOwnerId         :
NetworkInterfaceId      :
Origin                  : CreateRoute
State                   : active
VpcPeeringConnectionId  :
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio restituisce i dettagli per la tabella di percorso specificata.

```
Get-EC2RouteTable -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive le tabelle di routing per il VPC specificato.

```
Get-EC2RouteTable -Filter @{ Name="vpc-id"; Values="vpc-1a2b3c4d" }
```

Output:

```
Associations    : {rtbassoc-12345678}
PropagatingVgws : {}
Routes          : {, }
```

```
RouteTableId    : rtb-1a2b3c4d
Tags            : {}
VpcId           : vpc-1a2b3c4d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeRouteTablesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2ScheduledInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2ScheduledInstance`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive l'istanza pianificata specificata.

```
Get-EC2ScheduledInstance -ScheduledInstanceId sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone            : us-west-2b
CreateDate                  : 1/25/2016 1:43:38 PM
HourlyPrice                 : 0.095
InstanceCount               : 1
InstanceType                : c4.large
NetworkPlatform             : EC2-VPC
NextSlotStartTime           : 1/31/2016 1:00:00 AM
Platform                    : Linux/UNIX
PreviousSlotEndTime         :
Recurrence                  : Amazon.EC2.Model.ScheduledInstanceRecurrence
ScheduledInstanceId         : sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
SlotDurationInHours         : 32
TermEndDate                 : 1/31/2017 1:00:00 AM
TermStartDate               : 1/31/2016 1:00:00 AM
TotalScheduledInstanceHours : 1696
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutte le istanze pianificate.

```
Get-EC2ScheduledInstance
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeScheduledInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2ScheduledInstanceAvailability`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2ScheduledInstanceAvailability`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive una pianificazione che si verifica ogni settimana di domenica, a partire dalla data specificata.

```
Get-EC2ScheduledInstanceAvailability -Recurrence_Frequency
 Weekly -Recurrence_Interval 1 -Recurrence_OccurrenceDay 1 -
FirstSlotStartTimeRange_EarliestTime 2016-01-31T00:00:00Z -
FirstSlotStartTimeRange_LatestTime 2016-01-31T04:00:00Z
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone            : us-west-2b
AvailableInstanceCount      : 20
FirstSlotStartTime          : 1/31/2016 8:00:00 AM
HourlyPrice                 : 0.095
InstanceType                : c4.large
MaxTermDurationInDays       : 366
MinTermDurationInDays       : 366
NetworkPlatform             : EC2-VPC
Platform                    : Linux/UNIX
PurchaseToken               : eyJ2IjoiMSIsInMiOjEsImMiOi...
Recurrence                  : Amazon.EC2.Model.ScheduledInstanceRecurrence
SlotDurationInHours         : 23
TotalScheduledInstanceHours : 1219

...
```

Esempio 2: per restringere i risultati, è possibile aggiungere filtri per criteri quali sistema operativo, rete e tipo di istanza.

```
-Filter @{ Name="platform";Values="Linux/UNIX" },@{ Name="network-
platform";Values="EC2-VPC" },@{ Name="instance-type";Values="c4.large" }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeScheduledInstanceAvailabilityin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2SecurityGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2SecurityGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive il gruppo di sicurezza specificato per un VPC. Quando si lavora con gruppi di sicurezza appartenenti a un VPC, è necessario utilizzare l'ID del gruppo di sicurezza (GroupId parametro -), non il nome (GroupName parametro -), per fare riferimento al gruppo.

```
Get-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupId sg-12345678
```

Output:

```
Description         : default VPC security group
GroupId             : sg-12345678
GroupName           : default
IpPermissions       : {Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission}
IpPermissionsEgress : {Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission}
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Tags                : {}
VpcId               : vpc-12345678
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive il gruppo di sicurezza specificato per EC2 -Classic. Quando si lavora con i gruppi di sicurezza per EC2 -Classic, è possibile utilizzare il nome del gruppo (GroupName parametro -) o l'ID del gruppo (GroupId parametro -) per fare riferimento al gruppo di sicurezza.

```
Get-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupName my-security-group
```

Output:

```
Description         : my security group
GroupId             : sg-45678901
GroupName           : my-security-group
IpPermissions       : {Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission, Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission}
IpPermissionsEgress : {}
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Tags                : {}
VpcId               :
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio recupera tutti i gruppi di sicurezza per vpc-0fc1ff23456b789eb

```
Get-EC2SecurityGroup -Filter @{Name="vpc-id";Values="vpc-0fc1ff23456b789eb"}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). DescribeSecurityGroupsAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`Get-EC2Snapshot`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2Snapshot`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'istantanea specificata.

```
Get-EC2Snapshot -SnapshotId snap-12345678
```

Output:

```
DataEncryptionKeyId :
Description         : Created by CreateImage(i-1a2b3c4d) for ami-12345678 from
 vol-12345678
Encrypted           : False
KmsKeyId            :
OwnerAlias          :
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Progress            : 100%
SnapshotId          : snap-12345678
StartTime           : 10/23/2014 6:01:28 AM
State               : completed
StateMessage        :
Tags                : {}
VolumeId            : vol-12345678
VolumeSize          : 8
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive le istantanee che hanno un tag 'Name'.

```
Get-EC2Snapshot | ? { $_.Tags.Count -gt 0 -and $_.Tags.Key -eq "Name" }
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive le istantanee che hanno un tag 'Nome' con il valore ". TestValue

```
Get-EC2Snapshot | ? { $_.Tags.Count -gt 0 -and $_.Tags.Key -eq "Name" -and
 $_.Tags.Value -eq "TestValue" }
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio descrive tutte le istantanee.

```
Get-EC2Snapshot -Owner self
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSnapshotsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2SnapshotAttribute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2SnapshotAttribute`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'attributo specificato dell'istantanea specificata.

```
Get-EC2SnapshotAttribute -SnapshotId snap-12345678 -Attribute ProductCodes
```

Output:

```
CreateVolumePermissions    ProductCodes    SnapshotId
-----------------------    ------------    ----------
{}                         {}              snap-12345678
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive l'attributo specificato dell'istantanea specificata.

```
(Get-EC2SnapshotAttribute -SnapshotId snap-12345678 -Attribute
 CreateVolumePermission).CreateVolumePermissions
```

Output:

```
Group    UserId
-----    ------
all
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSnapshotAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive il feed di dati dell'istanza Spot.

```
Get-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription
```

Output:

```
Bucket  : amzn-s3-demo-bucket
Fault   :
OwnerId : 123456789012
Prefix  : spotdata
State   : Active
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSpotDatafeedSubscriptionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2SpotFleetInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2SpotFleetInstance`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive le istanze associate alla richiesta di flotta Spot specificata.

```
Get-EC2SpotFleetInstance -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
InstanceId    InstanceType    SpotInstanceRequestId
----------    ------------    ---------------------
i-f089262a    c3.large        sir-12345678
i-7e8b24a4    c3.large        sir-87654321
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSpotFleetInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2SpotFleetRequest`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2SpotFleetRequest`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive la richiesta di flotta Spot specificata.

```
Get-EC2SpotFleetRequest -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE
 | format-list
```

Output:

```
ConfigData            : Amazon.EC2.Model.SpotFleetRequestConfigData
CreateTime            : 12/26/2015 8:23:33 AM
SpotFleetRequestId    : sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE
SpotFleetRequestState : active
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutte le richieste relative alla tua flotta Spot.

```
Get-EC2SpotFleetRequest
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSpotFleetRequestsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2SpotFleetRequestHistory`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2SpotFleetRequestHistory`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive la cronologia della richiesta di flotta Spot specificata.

```
Get-EC2SpotFleetRequestHistory -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -StartTime 2015-12-26T00:00:00Z
```

Output:

```
HistoryRecords     : {Amazon.EC2.Model.HistoryRecord,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.HistoryRecord...}
LastEvaluatedTime  : 12/26/2015 8:29:11 AM
```

```
NextToken          :
SpotFleetRequestId : sfr-088bc5f1-7e7b-451a-bd13-757f10672b93
StartTime          : 12/25/2015 8:00:00 AM
```

```
(Get-EC2SpotFleetRequestHistory -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -StartTime 2015-12-26T00:00:00Z).HistoryRecords
```

Output:

```
EventInformation                    EventType             Timestamp
----------------                    ---------             ---------
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    fleetRequestChange    12/26/2015 8:23:33 AM
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    fleetRequestChange    12/26/2015 8:23:33 AM
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    fleetRequestChange    12/26/2015 8:23:33 AM
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    launched              12/26/2015 8:25:34 AM
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    launched              12/26/2015 8:25:05 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSpotFleetRequestHistoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2SpotInstanceRequest`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2SpotInstanceRequest`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive la richiesta di istanza Spot specificata.

```
Get-EC2SpotInstanceRequest -SpotInstanceRequestId sir-12345678
```

Output:

```
ActualBlockHourlyPrice   :
AvailabilityZoneGroup    :
BlockDurationMinutes     : 0
CreateTime               : 4/8/2015 2:51:33 PM
Fault                    :
InstanceId               : i-12345678
LaunchedAvailabilityZone : us-west-2b
LaunchGroup              :
LaunchSpecification      : Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchSpecification
```

```
ProductDescription       : Linux/UNIX
SpotInstanceRequestId    : sir-12345678
SpotPrice                : 0.020000
State                    : active
Status                   : Amazon.EC2.Model.SpotInstanceStatus
Tags                     : {Name}
Type                     : one-time
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutte le richieste di istanze Spot.

```
Get-EC2SpotInstanceRequest
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSpotInstanceRequestsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2SpotPriceHistory`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2SpotPriceHistory`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene le ultime 10 voci nella cronologia dei prezzi Spot per il tipo di istanza e la zona di disponibilità specificati. Si noti che il valore specificato per il AvailabilityZone parametro - deve essere valido per il valore della regione fornito al parametro -Region del cmdlet (non mostrato nell'esempio) o impostato come predefinito nella shell. Questo comando di esempio presuppone che nell'ambiente sia stata impostata una regione predefinita di 'us-west-2'.

```
Get-EC2SpotPriceHistory -InstanceType c3.large -AvailabilityZone us-west-2a -
MaxResult 10
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2a
InstanceType       : c3.large
Price              : 0.017300
ProductDescription : Linux/UNIX (Amazon VPC)
Timestamp          : 12/25/2015 7:39:49 AM

AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2a
InstanceType       : c3.large
Price              : 0.017200
```

```
ProductDescription : Linux/UNIX (Amazon VPC)
Timestamp          : 12/25/2015 7:38:29 AM

AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2a
InstanceType       : c3.large
Price              : 0.017300
ProductDescription : Linux/UNIX (Amazon VPC)
Timestamp          : 12/25/2015 6:57:13 AM
...
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSpotPriceHistoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2Subnet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2Subnet`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive la sottorete specificata.

```
Get-EC2Subnet -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone        : us-west-2c
AvailableIpAddressCount : 251
CidrBlock               : 10.0.0.0/24
DefaultForAz            : False
MapPublicIpOnLaunch     : False
State                   : available
SubnetId                : subnet-1a2b3c4d
Tags                    : {}
VpcId                   : vpc-12345678
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive tutte le sottoreti.

```
Get-EC2Subnet
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSubnetsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2Tag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2Tag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera i tag per il tipo di risorsa «image»

```
Get-EC2Tag -Filter @{Name="resource-type";Values="image"}
```

Output:

```
Key         ResourceId            ResourceType Value
---         ----------            ------------ -----
Name        ami-0a123b4ccb567a8ea image        Win7-Imported
auto-delete ami-0a123b4ccb567a8ea image        never
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio recupera tutti i tag per tutte le risorse e li raggruppa per tipo di risorsa

```
Get-EC2Tag | Group-Object resourcetype
```

Output:

```
Count Name                      Group
----- ----                      -----
    9 subnet                    {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription...}
   53 instance                  {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription...}
    3 route-table               {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
    5 security-group            {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription...}
   30 volume                    {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription...}
    1 internet-gateway          {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
    3 network-interface         {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
```

```
    4 elastic-ip                {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
    1 dhcp-options              {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
    2 image                     {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
    3 vpc                       {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio mostra tutte le risorse con tag 'auto-delete' con valore 'no' per la regione data

```
Get-EC2Tag -Region eu-west-1 -Filter @{Name="tag:auto-delete";Values="no"}
```

Output:

```
Key         ResourceId            ResourceType Value
---         ----------            ------------ -----
auto-delete i-0f1bce234d5dd678b   instance     no
auto-delete vol-01d234aa5678901a2 volume       no
auto-delete vol-01234bfb5def6f7b8 volume       no
auto-delete vol-01ccb23f4c5e67890 volume       no
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio ottiene tutte le risorse con il tag «auto-delete» con valore «no» e ulteriori filtri nella pipe successiva per analizzare solo i tipi di risorse «istanza» e infine crea il tag «» per ogni risorsa di istanza il cui valore è l'ID dell'istanza stessa ThisInstance

```
Get-EC2Tag -Region eu-west-1 -Filter @{Name="tag:auto-delete";Values="no"} |
 Where-Object ResourceType -eq "instance" | ForEach-Object {New-EC2Tag -ResourceId
 $_.ResourceId -Tag @{Key="ThisInstance";Value=$_.ResourceId}}
```

Esempio 5: Questo esempio recupera i tag per tutte le risorse dell'istanza e le chiavi «Name» e li visualizza in un formato tabellare

```
Get-EC2Tag -Filter @{Name="resource-
type";Values="instance"},@{Name="key";Values="Name"} | Select-Object ResourceId,
 @{Name="Name-Tag";Expression={$PSItem.Value}} | Format-Table -AutoSize
```

Output:

```
ResourceId          Name-Tag
----------          --------
i-012e3cb4df567e1aa jump1
i-01c23a45d6fc7a89f repro-3
```

Esempio 6: Questo esempio convalida le autorizzazioni per ottenere EC2 tag utilizzando il DryRun parametro senza recuperarli effettivamente. Nota: questo genera un'eccezione in caso di successo, che è il comportamento previsto.

```
Get-EC2Tag -DryRun $true
```

Output:

```
Get-EC2Tag: Request would have succeeded, but DryRun flag is set.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2Volume`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2Volume`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive il volume EBS specificato.

```
Get-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

Output:

```
Attachments      : {}
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2c
CreateTime       : 7/17/2015 4:35:19 PM
Encrypted        : False
Iops             : 90
KmsKeyId         :
Size             : 30
SnapshotId       : snap-12345678
State            : in-use
```

```
Tags             : {}
VolumeId         : vol-12345678
VolumeType       : standard
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive i volumi EBS con lo stato «disponibile».

```
Get-EC2Volume -Filter @{ Name="status"; Values="available" }
```

Output:

```
Attachments      : {}
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2c
CreateTime       : 12/21/2015 2:31:29 PM
Encrypted        : False
Iops             : 60
KmsKeyId         :
Size             : 20
SnapshotId       : snap-12345678
State            : available
Tags             : {}
VolumeId         : vol-12345678
VolumeType       : gp2
...
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive tutti i tuoi volumi EBS.

```
Get-EC2Volume
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVolumesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2VolumeAttribute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2VolumeAttribute`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'attributo specificato del volume specificato.

```
Get-EC2VolumeAttribute -VolumeId vol-12345678 -Attribute AutoEnableIO
```

Output:

```
AutoEnableIO    ProductCodes    VolumeId
------------    ------------    --------
False           {}              vol-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVolumeAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2VolumeStatus`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2VolumeStatus`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive lo stato del volume specificato.

```
Get-EC2VolumeStatus -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

Output:

```
Actions          : {}
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2a
Events           : {}
VolumeId         : vol-12345678
VolumeStatus     : Amazon.EC2.Model.VolumeStatusInfo
```

```
(Get-EC2VolumeStatus -VolumeId vol-12345678).VolumeStatus
```

Output:

```
Details                         Status
-------                         ------
{io-enabled, io-performance}    ok
```

```
(Get-EC2VolumeStatus -VolumeId vol-12345678).VolumeStatus.Details
```

Output:

```
Name                            Status
----                            ------
io-enabled                      passed
io-performance                  not-applicable
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVolumeStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2Vpc`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2Vpc`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive il VPC specificato.

```
Get-EC2Vpc -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

Output:

```
CidrBlock       : 10.0.0.0/16
DhcpOptionsId   : dopt-1a2b3c4d
InstanceTenancy : default
IsDefault       : False
State           : available
Tags            : {Name}
VpcId           : vpc-12345678
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive il VPC predefinito (può essercene solo uno per regione). Se il tuo account supporta EC2 -Classic in questa regione, non esiste un VPC predefinito.

```
Get-EC2Vpc -Filter @{Name="isDefault"; Values="true"}
```

Output:

```
CidrBlock       : 172.31.0.0/16
DhcpOptionsId   : dopt-12345678
InstanceTenancy : default
IsDefault       : True
State           : available
```

```
Tags            : {}
VpcId           : vpc-45678901
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive quelli VPCs che corrispondono al filtro specificato (ovvero, hanno un CIDR che corrisponde al valore '10.0.0.0/16' e sono nello stato 'disponibile').

```
Get-EC2Vpc -Filter @{Name="cidr";
 Values="10.0.0.0/16"},@{Name="state";Values="available"}
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio descrive tutti i tuoi. VPCs

```
Get-EC2Vpc
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVpcsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2VpcAttribute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2VpcAttribute`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive l'attributo 'enableDnsSupport'.

```
Get-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -Attribute enableDnsSupport
```

Output:

```
EnableDnsSupport
----------------
True
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive l'attributo enableDnsHostnames ".

```
Get-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -Attribute enableDnsHostnames
```

Output:

```
EnableDnsHostnames
```

```
------------------
True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVpcAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2VpcClassicLink`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2VpcClassicLink`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: L'esempio precedente restituisce tutti VPCs con il relativo ClassicLinkEnabled stato per la regione

```
Get-EC2VpcClassicLink -Region eu-west-1
```

Output:

```
ClassicLinkEnabled Tags   VpcId
------------------ ----   -----
False              {Name} vpc-0fc1ff23f45b678eb
False              {}     vpc-01e23c4a5d6db78e9
False              {Name} vpc-0123456b078b9d01f
False              {}     vpc-12cf3b4f
False              {Name} vpc-0b12d3456a7e8901d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVpcClassicLinkin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive lo stato del supporto ClassicLink DNS di VPCs per la regione eu-west-1

```
Get-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport -VpcId vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d -Region eu-west-1
```

Output:

```
ClassicLinkDnsSupported VpcId
----------------------- -----
False                   vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d
False                   vpc-12cf3b4f
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVpcClassicLinkDnsSupportin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2VpcEndpoint`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2VpcEndpoint`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive uno o più endpoint VPC per la regione eu-west-1. Quindi reindirizza l'output al comando successivo, che seleziona la VpcEndpointId proprietà e restituisce l'ID VPC dell'array come array di stringhe

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpoint -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object -ExpandProperty VpcEndpointId
```

Output:

```
vpce-01a2ab3f4f5cc6f7d
vpce-01d2b345a6787890b
vpce-0012e34d567890e12
vpce-0c123db4567890123
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive tutti gli endpoint vpc per la regione eu-west-1 e seleziona VpcEndpointId ServiceName e PrivateDnsEnabled proprietà per presentarla in un VpcId formato tabulare

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpoint -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object VpcEndpointId, VpcId,
 ServiceName, PrivateDnsEnabled | Format-Table -AutoSize
```

Output:

```
VpcEndpointId          VpcId                 ServiceName
 PrivateDnsEnabled
```

```
-------------          -----                 -----------
 -----------------
vpce-02a2ab2f2f2cc2f2d vpc-0fc6ff46f65b039eb com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssm
          True
vpce-01d1b111a1114561b vpc-0fc6ff46f65b039eb com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ec2
          True
vpce-0011e23d45167e838 vpc-0fc6ff46f65b039eb com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ec2messages
          True
vpce-0c123db4567890123 vpc-0fc6ff46f65b039eb com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssmmessages
          True
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio esporta il documento di policy per l'endpoint VPC vpce-01a2ab3f4f5cc6f7d in un file json

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpoint -Region eu-west-1 -VpcEndpointId vpce-01a2ab3f4f5cc6f7d | Select-
Object -expand PolicyDocument | Out-File vpce_policyDocument.json
```

- Per i dettagli DescribeVpcEndpointsAWS Strumenti per PowerShell sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2VpcEndpointService`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2VpcEndpointService`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive il servizio endpoint EC2 VPC con il filtro specificato, in questo caso com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ecs. Inoltre, ServiceDetails espande la proprietà e visualizza i dettagli

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpointService -Region eu-west-1 -MaxResult 5 -Filter @{Name="service-
name";Values="com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ecs"} | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 ServiceDetails
```

Output:

```
AcceptanceRequired         : False
AvailabilityZones          : {eu-west-1a, eu-west-1b, eu-west-1c}
BaseEndpointDnsNames       : {ecs.eu-west-1.vpce.amazonaws.com}
Owner                      : amazon
PrivateDnsName             : ecs.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com
```

```
ServiceName                : com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ecs
ServiceType                : {Amazon.EC2.Model.ServiceTypeDetail}
VpcEndpointPolicySupported : False
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio recupera tutti i servizi EC2 VPC Endpoint e restituisce ServiceNames il corrispondente «ssm»

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpointService -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 Servicenames | Where-Object { -match "ssm"}
```

Output:

```
com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssm
com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssmmessages
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVpcEndpointServicesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2VpnConnection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2VpnConnection`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive la connessione VPN specificata.

```
Get-EC2VpnConnection -VpnConnectionId vpn-12345678
```

Output:

```
CustomerGatewayConfiguration : [XML document]
CustomerGatewayId            : cgw-1a2b3c4d
Options                      : Amazon.EC2.Model.VpnConnectionOptions
Routes                       : {Amazon.EC2.Model.VpnStaticRoute}
State                        : available
Tags                         : {}
Type                         : ipsec.1
VgwTelemetry                 : {Amazon.EC2.Model.VgwTelemetry,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.VgwTelemetry}
VpnConnectionId              : vpn-12345678
```

```
VpnGatewayId                 : vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive qualsiasi connessione VPN il cui stato è in sospeso o disponibile.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = @( "pending", "available" )

Get-EC2VpnConnection -Filter $filter
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive tutte le connessioni VPN.

```
Get-EC2VpnConnection
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVpnConnectionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EC2VpnGateway`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EC2VpnGateway`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive il gateway privato virtuale specificato.

```
Get-EC2VpnGateway -VpnGatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone :
State            : available
Tags             : {}
Type             : ipsec.1
VpcAttachments   : {vpc-12345678}
VpnGatewayId     : vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive qualsiasi gateway privato virtuale il cui stato è in sospeso o disponibile.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = @( "pending", "available" )

Get-EC2VpnGateway -Filter $filter
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive tutti i gateway privati virtuali.

```
Get-EC2VpnGateway
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeVpnGatewaysin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Grant-EC2SecurityGroupEgress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Grant-EC2SecurityGroupEgress`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio definisce una regola di uscita per il gruppo di sicurezza specificato per EC2 -VPC. La regola concede l'accesso all'intervallo di indirizzi IP specificato sulla porta TCP 80. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$ip = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="80"; ToPort="80"; IpRanges="203.0.113.0/24" }
Grant-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

Esempio 2: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare l'oggetto. IpPermission

```
$ip = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip.FromPort = 80
$ip.ToPort = 80
$ip.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.0/24")

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio concede l'accesso al gruppo di sicurezza di origine specificato sulla porta TCP 80.

```
$ug = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.UserIdGroupPair
$ug.GroupId = "sg-1a2b3c4d"
$ug.UserId = "123456789012"

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission
 @( @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="80"; ToPort="80"; UserIdGroupPairs=$ug } )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgressin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio definisce le regole di ingresso per un gruppo di sicurezza per EC2 -VPC. Queste regole garantiscono l'accesso a un indirizzo IP specifico per SSH (porta 22) e RDC (porta 3389). Si noti che è necessario identificare i gruppi di sicurezza per EC2 -VPC utilizzando l'ID del gruppo di sicurezza e non il nome del gruppo di sicurezza. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$ip1 = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="22"; ToPort="22"; IpRanges="203.0.113.25/32" }
$ip2 = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="3389"; ToPort="3389";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.25/32" }

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission @( $ip1, $ip2 )
```

Esempio 2: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare gli oggetti. IpPermission

```
$ip1 = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip1.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip1.FromPort = 22
$ip1.ToPort = 22
$ip1.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.25/32")

$ip2 = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip2.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip2.FromPort = 3389
```

```
$ip2.ToPort = 3389
$ip2.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.25/32")

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission @( $ip1, $ip2 )
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio definisce le regole di ingresso per un gruppo di sicurezza per -Classic. EC2 Queste regole garantiscono l'accesso a un indirizzo IP specifico per SSH (porta 22) e RDC (porta 3389). La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$ip1 = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="22"; ToPort="22"; IpRanges="203.0.113.25/32" }
$ip2 = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="3389"; ToPort="3389";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.25/32" }

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupName "my-security-group" -IpPermission @( $ip1,
 $ip2 )
```

Esempio 4: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare gli oggetti. IpPermission

```
$ip1 = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip1.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip1.FromPort = 22
$ip1.ToPort = 22
$ip1.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.25/32")

$ip2 = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip2.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip2.FromPort = 3389
$ip2.ToPort = 3389
$ip2.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.25/32")

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupName "my-security-group" -IpPermission @( $ip1,
 $ip2 )
```

Esempio 5: Questo esempio concede l'accesso alla porta TCP 8081 dal gruppo di sicurezza di origine specificato (sg-1a2b3c4d) al gruppo di sicurezza specificato (sg-12345678).

```
$ug = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.UserIdGroupPair
$ug.GroupId = "sg-1a2b3c4d"
$ug.UserId = "123456789012"
```

```
Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission
 @( @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="8081"; ToPort="8081"; UserIdGroupPairs=$ug } )
```

Esempio 6: Questo esempio aggiunge il CIDR 5.5.5.5/32 alle regole di ingresso del gruppo di sicurezza sg-1234abcd per il traffico della porta TCP 22 con una descrizione.

```
$IpRange = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.EC2.Model.IpRange
$IpRange.CidrIp = "5.5.5.5/32"
$IpRange.Description = "SSH from Office"
$IpPermission = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$IpPermission.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$IpPermission.ToPort = 22
$IpPermission.FromPort = 22
$IpPermission.Ipv4Ranges = $IpRange
Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-1234abcd -IpPermission $IpPermission
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`Import-EC2Image`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Import-EC2Image`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio importa un'immagine di macchina virtuale a disco singolo dal bucket Amazon S3 specificato su Amazon con un token di EC2 idempotenza. L'esempio richiede che esista un ruolo VM Import Service con il nome predefinito «vmimport», con una policy che consenta ad EC2 Amazon l'accesso al bucket specificato, come spiegato nell'argomento VM Import Prequisites. Per utilizzare un ruolo personalizzato, specifica il nome del ruolo utilizzando il parametro. **`-RoleName`**

```
$container = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.ImageDiskContainer
$container.Format="VMDK"
$container.UserBucket = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.UserBucket
$container.UserBucket.S3Bucket = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
$container.UserBucket.S3Key = "Win_2008_Server_Standard_SP2_64-bit-disk1.vmdk"

$parms = @{
```

```
    "ClientToken"="idempotencyToken"
    "Description"="Windows 2008 Standard Image Import"
    "Platform"="Windows"
    "LicenseType"="AWS"
}

Import-EC2Image -DiskContainer $container @parms
```

Output:

```
Architecture    :
Description     : Windows 2008 Standard Image
Hypervisor      :
ImageId         :
ImportTaskId    : import-ami-abcdefgh
LicenseType     : AWS
Platform        : Windows
Progress        : 2
SnapshotDetails : {}
Status          : active
StatusMessage   : pending
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ImportImagein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Import-EC2KeyPair`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Import-EC2KeyPair`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio importa una chiave pubblica in EC2. La prima riga memorizza il contenuto del file della chiave pubblica (*.pub) nella variabile. **`$publickey`** Successivamente, l'esempio converte il UTF8 formato del file della chiave pubblica in una stringa con codifica Base64 e memorizza la stringa convertita nella variabile. **`$pkbase64`** Nell'ultima riga, la chiave pubblica convertita viene importata in. EC2 Il cmdlet restituisce l'impronta digitale e il nome della chiave come risultati.

```
$publickey=[Io.File]::ReadAllText("C:\Users\TestUser\.ssh\id_rsa.pub")
$pkbase64 =
 [System.Convert]::ToBase64String([System.Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetBytes($publickey))
```

```
Import-EC2KeyPair -KeyName Example-user-key -PublicKey $pkbase64
```

Output:

```
KeyFingerprint                                  KeyName
--------------                                  -------
do:d0:15:8f:79:97:12:be:00:fd:df:31:z3:b1:42:z1 Example-user-key
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ImportKeyPairin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Import-EC2Snapshot`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Import-EC2Snapshot`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio importa un'immagine del disco di una macchina virtuale in formato «VMDK» in uno snapshot di Amazon EBS. L'esempio richiede un ruolo VM Import Service con il nome predefinito «vmimport», con una politica che consenta ad EC2 Amazon l'accesso al bucket specificato, come spiegato nell'argomento in **`VM Import Prequisites`** http://docs.aws.amazon. com/AWSEC2/latest/WindowsGuide/VMImportPrerequisites.html. Per utilizzare un ruolo personalizzato, specificate il nome del ruolo utilizzando il **`-RoleName`** parametro.

```
$parms = @{
    "ClientToken"="idempotencyToken"
    "Description"="Disk Image Import"
    "DiskContainer_Description" = "Data disk"
    "DiskContainer_Format" = "VMDK"
    "DiskContainer_S3Bucket" = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    "DiskContainer_S3Key" = "datadiskimage.vmdk"
}

Import-EC2Snapshot @parms
```

Output:

```
Description            ImportTaskId               SnapshotTaskDetail
```

```
-----------------      --------------------       ------------------

Disk Image Import      import-snap-abcdefgh
 Amazon.EC2.Model.SnapshotTaskDetail
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ImportSnapshotin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Move-EC2AddressToVpc`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Move-EC2AddressToVpc`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio sposta un' EC2 istanza con un indirizzo IP pubblico 12.345.67.89 sulla piattaforma EC2 -VPC nella regione Stati Uniti orientali (Virginia del Nord).

```
Move-EC2AddressToVpc -PublicIp 12.345.67.89 -Region us-east-1
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio reindirizza i risultati di un comando al cmdlet. Get-EC2Instance Move-EC2AddressToVpc Il Get-EC2Instance comando ottiene un'istanza specificata dall'ID dell'istanza, quindi restituisce la proprietà dell'indirizzo IP pubblico dell'istanza.

```
(Get-EC2Instance -Instance i-12345678).Instances.PublicIpAddress | Move-
EC2AddressToVpc
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere MoveAddressToVpcin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-EC2Address`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EC2Address`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio alloca un indirizzo IP elastico da utilizzare con un'istanza in un VPC.

```
New-EC2Address -Domain Vpc
```

Output:

```
AllocationId         Domain      PublicIp
------------         ------      --------
eipalloc-12345678    vpc         198.51.100.2
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio alloca un indirizzo IP elastico da utilizzare con un'istanza in -Classic. EC2

```
New-EC2Address
```

Output:

```
AllocationId         Domain      PublicIp
------------         ------      --------
                     standard    203.0.113.17
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AllocateAddressin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-EC2CustomerGateway`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EC2CustomerGateway`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea il gateway per i clienti specificato.

```
New-EC2CustomerGateway -Type ipsec.1 -PublicIp 203.0.113.12 -BgpAsn 65534
```

Output:

```
BgpAsn            : 65534
CustomerGatewayId : cgw-1a2b3c4d
IpAddress         : 203.0.113.12
State             : available
Tags              : {}
Type              : ipsec.1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateCustomerGatewayin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-EC2DhcpOption`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EC2DhcpOption`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea il set specificato di opzioni DHCP. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$options = @( @{Key="domain-name";Values=@("abc.local")}, @{Key="domain-name-
servers";Values=@("10.0.0.101","10.0.0.102")})
New-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpConfiguration $options
```

Output:

```
DhcpConfigurations                    DhcpOptionsId    Tags
------------------                    -------------    ----
{domain-name, domain-name-servers}    dopt-1a2b3c4d    {}
```

Esempio 2: con la PowerShell versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare ogni opzione DHCP.

```
$option1 = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.DhcpConfiguration
$option1.Key = "domain-name"
$option1.Values = "abc.local"

$option2 = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.DhcpConfiguration
$option2.Key = "domain-name-servers"
$option2.Values = @("10.0.0.101","10.0.0.102")

New-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpConfiguration @($option1, $option2)
```

Output:

```
DhcpConfigurations                    DhcpOptionsId    Tags
------------------                    -------------    ----
{domain-name, domain-name-servers}    dopt-2a3b4c5d    {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateDhcpOptionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

New-EC2FlowLog

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EC2FlowLog`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un EC2 flowlog per la sottorete subnet-1d234567 e il file cloud-watch-log denominato «subnet1-log» per tutto il traffico «REJECT» utilizzando le autorizzazioni del ruolo «Amministratore»

```
New-EC2FlowLog -ResourceId "subnet-1d234567" -LogDestinationType cloud-watch-
logs -LogGroupName subnet1-log -TrafficType "REJECT" -ResourceType Subnet -
DeliverLogsPermissionArn "arn:aws:iam::98765432109:role/Admin"
```

Output:

```
ClientToken                                  FlowLogIds             Unsuccessful
-----------                                  ----------             ------------
m1VN2cxP3iB4qo//VUKl5EU6cF7gQLOxcqNefvjeTGw= {fl-012fc34eed5678c9d} {}
```

- Per i CreateFlowLogsAWS Strumenti per PowerShell dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

New-EC2Host

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EC2Host`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio alloca un host dedicato all'account per il tipo di istanza e la zona di disponibilità specificati

```
New-EC2Host -AutoPlacement on -AvailabilityZone eu-west-1b -InstanceType m4.xlarge -
Quantity 1
```

Output:

```
h-01e23f4cd567890f3
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AllocateHostsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

New-EC2HostReservation

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EC2HostReservation`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio acquista l'offerta di prenotazione hro-0c1f23456789d0ab con configurazioni che corrispondono a quelle dell'host dedicato h-01e23f4cd567890f1

```
New-EC2HostReservation -OfferingId hro-0c1f23456789d0ab HostIdSet
 h-01e23f4cd567890f1
```

Output:

```
ClientToken       :
CurrencyCode      :
Purchase          : {hr-0123f4b5d67bedc89}
TotalHourlyPrice  : 1.307
TotalUpfrontPrice : 0.000
```

- Per i PurchaseHostReservationdettagli AWS Strumenti per PowerShell sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

New-EC2Image

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EC2Image`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un AMI con il nome e la descrizione specificati, dall'istanza specificata. Amazon EC2 tenta di chiudere definitivamente l'istanza prima di creare l'immagine e riavvia l'istanza al termine.

```
New-EC2Image -InstanceId i-12345678 -Name "my-web-server" -Description "My web
 server AMI"
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio crea un AMI con il nome e la descrizione specificati, dall'istanza specificata. Amazon EC2 crea l'immagine senza chiudere e riavviare l'istanza; pertanto, l'integrità del file system sull'immagine creata non può essere garantita.

```
New-EC2Image -InstanceId i-12345678 -Name "my-web-server" -Description "My web
 server AMI" -NoReboot $true
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio crea un'AMI con tre volumi. Il primo volume è basato su uno snapshot di Amazon EBS. Il secondo volume è un volume Amazon EBS vuoto da 100 GiB. Il terzo volume è un volume di instance store. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$ebsBlock1 = @{SnapshotId="snap-1a2b3c4d"}
$ebsBlock2 = @{VolumeSize=100}

New-EC2Image -InstanceId i-12345678 -Name "my-web-server" -Description
 "My web server AMI" -BlockDeviceMapping @( @{DeviceName="/dev/sdf";Ebs=
$ebsBlock1}, @{DeviceName="/dev/sdg";Ebs=$ebsBlock2}, @{DeviceName="/dev/
sdc";VirtualName="ephemeral0"})
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateImagein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-EC2Instance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EC2Instance`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio avvia una singola istanza dell'AMI specificato in EC2 -Classic o un VPC predefinito.

```
New-EC2Instance -ImageId ami-12345678 -MinCount 1 -MaxCount 1 -InstanceType
 m3.medium -KeyName my-key-pair -SecurityGroup my-security-group
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio avvia una singola istanza dell'AMI specificato in un VPC.

```
New-EC2Instance -ImageId ami-12345678 -MinCount 1 -MaxCount 1 -SubnetId
 subnet-12345678 -InstanceType t2.micro -KeyName my-key-pair -SecurityGroupId
 sg-12345678
```

Esempio 3: per aggiungere un volume EBS o un volume Instance Store, definisci una mappatura dei dispositivi a blocchi e aggiungila al comando. Questo esempio aggiunge un volume di instance store.

```
$bdm = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.BlockDeviceMapping
$bdm.VirtualName = "ephemeral0"
$bdm.DeviceName = "/dev/sdf"

New-EC2Instance -ImageId ami-12345678 -BlockDeviceMapping $bdm ...
```

Esempio 4: per specificare uno dei Windows correnti AMIs, ottieni il relativo ID AMI utilizzando Get- SSMLatest EC2 Image. Questo esempio avvia un'istanza dall'attuale AMI di base per Windows Server 2016.

```
$ami = (Get-SSMLatestEC2Image -Path 'ami-windows-latest' -ImageName
 'WINDOWS*2016*English*Core*BASE').Value

New-EC2Instance -ImageId $ami ...
```

Esempio 5: avvia un'istanza nell'ambiente host dedicato specificato.

```
New-EC2Instance -ImageId ami-1a2b3c4d -InstanceType m4.large -KeyName my-key-pair
 -SecurityGroupId sg-1a2b3c4d  -AvailabilityZone us-west-1a -Tenancy host -HostID
 h-1a2b3c4d5e6f1a2b3
```

Esempio 6: questa richiesta avvia due istanze e applica alle istanze un tag con una chiave di webserver e un valore di produzione. La richiesta applica anche un tag con una chiave di cost-center e un valore cc123 ai volumi creati (in questo caso, il volume root per ogni istanza).

```
$tag1 = @{ Key="webserver"; Value="production" }
$tag2 = @{ Key="cost-center"; Value="cc123" }

$tagspec1 = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.TagSpecification
$tagspec1.ResourceType = "instance"
$tagspec1.Tags.Add($tag1)

$tagspec2 = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.TagSpecification
$tagspec2.ResourceType = "volume"
$tagspec2.Tags.Add($tag2)
```

```
New-EC2Instance -ImageId "ami-1a2b3c4d" -KeyName "my-key-pair" -MaxCount 2 -
InstanceType "t2.large" -SubnetId "subnet-1a2b3c4d" -TagSpecification $tagspec1,
$tagspec2
```

Esempio 7: questo esempio convalida le autorizzazioni per l'avvio di un' EC2 istanza utilizzando il DryRun parametro senza creare effettivamente l'istanza. Nota: in caso di successo, viene generata un'eccezione, che è il comportamento previsto.

```
New-EC2Instance -ImageId 'ami-12345678' -InstanceType 't2.micro' -KeyName 'my-key-
pair' -Region 'us-west-2' -DryRun $true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RunInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-EC2InstanceExportTask`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EC2InstanceExportTask`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio esporta un'istanza interrotta come disco rigido virtuale (VHD) nel bucket S3. **`i-0800b00a00EXAMPLE`** **`testbucket-export-instances-2019`** L'ambiente di destinazione è**`Microsoft`**, e il parametro region viene aggiunto perché l'istanza si trova nella **`us-east-1`** regione, mentre la AWS regione predefinita dell'utente non è us-east-1. Per ottenere lo stato dell'attività di esportazione, copia il **`ExportTaskId`** valore dai risultati di questo comando, quindi esegui **`Get-EC2ExportTask -ExportTaskId export_task_ID_from_results.`**

```
New-EC2InstanceExportTask -InstanceId i-0800b00a00EXAMPLE -
ExportToS3Task_DiskImageFormat VHD -ExportToS3Task_S3Bucket "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" -
TargetEnvironment Microsoft -Region us-east-1
```

Output:

```
Description           :
ExportTaskId          : export-i-077c73108aEXAMPLE
ExportToS3Task        : Amazon.EC2.Model.ExportToS3Task
InstanceExportDetails : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceExportDetails
State                 : active
StatusMessage         :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateInstanceExportTaskin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-EC2InternetGateway`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EC2InternetGateway`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un gateway Internet.

```
New-EC2InternetGateway
```

Output:

```
Attachments    InternetGatewayId    Tags
-----------    -----------------    ----
{}             igw-1a2b3c4d         {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateInternetGatewayin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-EC2KeyPair`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EC2KeyPair`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una coppia di chiavi e acquisisce la chiave privata RSA con codifica PEM in un file con il nome specificato. Quando si utilizza PowerShell, la codifica deve essere impostata su ascii per generare una chiave valida. Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Create, Display and Delete Amazon EC2 Key Pairs (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/cli-services-ec2-keypairs.html) nella AWS Command Line Interface User Guide.

```
(New-EC2KeyPair -KeyName "my-key-pair").KeyMaterial | Out-File -Encoding ascii -
FilePath C:\path\my-key-pair.pem
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateKeyPairin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

New-EC2NetworkAcl

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EC2NetworkAcl`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un ACL di rete per il VPC specificato.

```
New-EC2NetworkAcl -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

Output:

```
Associations : {}
Entries      : {Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkAclEntry, Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkAclEntry}
IsDefault    : False
NetworkAclId : acl-12345678
Tags         : {}
VpcId        : vpc-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateNetworkAclin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

New-EC2NetworkAclEntry

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EC2NetworkAclEntry`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una voce per l'ACL di rete specificato. La regola consente il traffico in entrata da qualsiasi luogo (0.0.0.0/0) sulla porta UDP 53 (DNS) verso qualsiasi sottorete associata.

```
New-EC2NetworkAclEntry -NetworkAclId acl-12345678 -Egress $false -RuleNumber 100
 -Protocol 17 -PortRange_From 53 -PortRange_To 53 -CidrBlock 0.0.0.0/0 -RuleAction
 allow
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). CreateNetworkAclEntryAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

New-EC2NetworkInterface

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EC2NetworkInterface`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea l'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
New-EC2NetworkInterface -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -Description "my network
 interface" -Group sg-12345678 -PrivateIpAddress 10.0.0.17
```

Output:

```
Association        :
Attachment         :
AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2c
Description        : my network interface
Groups             : {my-security-group}
MacAddress         : 0a:72:bc:1a:cd:7f
NetworkInterfaceId : eni-12345678
OwnerId            : 123456789012
PrivateDnsName     : ip-10-0-0-17.us-west-2.compute.internal
PrivateIpAddress   : 10.0.0.17
PrivateIpAddresses : {}
RequesterId        :
RequesterManaged   : False
SourceDestCheck    : True
Status             : pending
SubnetId           : subnet-1a2b3c4d
TagSet             : {}
VpcId              : vpc-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateNetworkInterfacein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

New-EC2PlacementGroup

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EC2PlacementGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un gruppo di posizionamento con il nome specificato.

```
New-EC2PlacementGroup -GroupName my-placement-group -Strategy cluster
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreatePlacementGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

New-EC2Route

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EC2Route`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea il percorso specificato per la tabella di rotte specificata. Il percorso corrisponde a tutto il traffico e lo invia al gateway Internet specificato.

```
New-EC2Route -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -DestinationCidrBlock 0.0.0.0/0 -GatewayId
 igw-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateRoutein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

New-EC2RouteTable

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EC2RouteTable`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una tabella di routing per il VPC specificato.

```
New-EC2RouteTable -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

Output:

```
Associations    : {}
PropagatingVgws : {}
Routes          : {}
RouteTableId    : rtb-1a2b3c4d
```

```
Tags            : {}
VpcId           : vpc-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateRouteTablein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-EC2ScheduledInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EC2ScheduledInstance`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio avvia l'istanza pianificata specificata.

```
New-EC2ScheduledInstance -ScheduledInstanceId sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012 -
InstanceCount 1 `
-IamInstanceProfile_Name my-iam-role `
-LaunchSpecification_ImageId ami-12345678 `
-LaunchSpecification_InstanceType c4.large `
-LaunchSpecification_SubnetId subnet-12345678`
-LaunchSpecification_SecurityGroupId sg-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RunScheduledInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-EC2ScheduledInstancePurchase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EC2ScheduledInstancePurchase`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio acquista un'istanza pianificata.

```
$request = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.PurchaseRequest
$request.InstanceCount = 1
$request.PurchaseToken = "eyJ2IjoiMSIsInMiOjEsImMiOi..."
New-EC2ScheduledInstancePurchase -PurchaseRequest $request
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone            : us-west-2b
```

```
CreateDate                  : 1/25/2016 1:43:38 PM
HourlyPrice                 : 0.095
InstanceCount               : 1
InstanceType                : c4.large
NetworkPlatform             : EC2-VPC
NextSlotStartTime           : 1/31/2016 1:00:00 AM
Platform                    : Linux/UNIX
PreviousSlotEndTime         :
Recurrence                  : Amazon.EC2.Model.ScheduledInstanceRecurrence
ScheduledInstanceId         : sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
SlotDurationInHours         : 32
TermEndDate                 : 1/31/2017 1:00:00 AM
TermStartDate               : 1/31/2016 1:00:00 AM
TotalScheduledInstanceHours : 1696
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PurchaseScheduledInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-EC2SecurityGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EC2SecurityGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un gruppo di sicurezza per il VPC specificato.

```
New-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupName my-security-group -Description "my security group" -
VpcId vpc-12345678
```

Output:

```
sg-12345678
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio crea un gruppo di sicurezza per EC2 -Classic.

```
New-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupName my-security-group -Description "my security group"
```

Output:

```
sg-45678901
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateSecurityGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-EC2Snapshot`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EC2Snapshot`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un'istantanea del volume specificato.

```
New-EC2Snapshot -VolumeId vol-12345678 -Description "This is a test"
```

Output:

```
DataEncryptionKeyId :
Description         : This is a test
Encrypted           : False
KmsKeyId            :
OwnerAlias          :
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Progress            :
SnapshotId          : snap-12345678
StartTime           : 12/22/2015 1:28:42 AM
State               : pending
StateMessage        :
Tags                : {}
VolumeId            : vol-12345678
VolumeSize          : 20
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateSnapshotin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un feed di dati di istanze Spot.

```
New-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription -Bucket amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Prefix spotdata
```

Output:

```
Bucket  : amzn-s3-demo-bucket
Fault   :
OwnerId : 123456789012
Prefix  : spotdata
State   : Active
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateSpotDatafeedSubscriptionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-EC2Subnet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EC2Subnet`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una sottorete con il CIDR specificato.

```
New-EC2Subnet -VpcId vpc-12345678 -CidrBlock 10.0.0.0/24
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone        : us-west-2c
AvailableIpAddressCount : 251
CidrBlock               : 10.0.0.0/24
DefaultForAz            : False
MapPublicIpOnLaunch     : False
State                   : pending
SubnetId                : subnet-1a2b3c4d
Tag                     : {}
VpcId                   : vpc-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateSubnetin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

New-EC2Tag

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EC2Tag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge un singolo tag alla risorsa specificata. La chiave del tag è 'myTag' e il valore del tag è 'myTagValue'. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
New-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag @{ Key="myTag"; Value="myTagValue" }
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio aggiorna o aggiunge i tag specificati alla risorsa specificata. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
New-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag @( @{ Key="myTag"; Value="newTagValue" },
 @{ Key="test"; Value="anotherTagValue" } )
```

Esempio 3: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare il tag per il parametro Tag.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "myTag"
$tag.Value = "myTagValue"

New-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag $tag
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

New-EC2Volume

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EC2Volume`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea il volume specificato.

```
New-EC2Volume -Size 50 -AvailabilityZone us-west-2a -VolumeType gp2
```

Output:

```
Attachments      : {}
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2a
CreateTime       : 12/22/2015 1:42:07 AM
Encrypted        : False
Iops             : 150
KmsKeyId         :
Size             : 50
SnapshotId       :
State            : creating
Tags             : {}
VolumeId         : vol-12345678
VolumeType       : gp2
```

Esempio 2: questa richiesta di esempio crea un volume e applica un tag con una chiave di pila e un valore di produzione.

```
$tag = @{ Key="stack"; Value="production" }

$tagspec = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.TagSpecification
$tagspec.ResourceType = "volume"
$tagspec.Tags.Add($tag)

New-EC2Volume -Size 80 -AvailabilityZone "us-west-2a" -TagSpecification $tagspec
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateVolumein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-EC2Vpc`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EC2Vpc`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un VPC con il CIDR specificato. Amazon VPC crea anche quanto segue per il VPC: un set di opzioni DHCP predefinito, una tabella di routing principale e un ACL di rete predefinito.

```
New-EC2VPC -CidrBlock 10.0.0.0/16
```

Output:

```
CidrBlock       : 10.0.0.0/16
DhcpOptionsId   : dopt-1a2b3c4d
InstanceTenancy : default
IsDefault       : False
State           : pending
Tags            : {}
VpcId           : vpc-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet CreateVpcReference (V5).

`New-EC2VpcEndpoint`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EC2VpcEndpoint`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un nuovo endpoint VPC per il servizio com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.s3 nel VPC vpc-0fc1ff23f45b678eb

```
New-EC2VpcEndpoint -ServiceName com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.s3 -VpcId
 vpc-0fc1ff23f45b678eb
```

Output:

```
ClientToken VpcEndpoint
----------- -----------
            Amazon.EC2.Model.VpcEndpoint
```

- Per i dettagli CreateVpcEndpointsull'AWS Strumenti per PowerShell API, consulta Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-EC2VpnConnection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EC2VpnConnection`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una connessione VPN tra il gateway privato virtuale specificato e il gateway del cliente specificato. L'output include le informazioni di configurazione necessarie all'amministratore di rete, in formato XML.

```
New-EC2VpnConnection -Type ipsec.1 -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d -VpnGatewayId
 vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
CustomerGatewayConfiguration : [XML document]
CustomerGatewayId            : cgw-1a2b3c4d
Options                      :
Routes                       : {}
State                        : pending
Tags                         : {}
Type                         :
VgwTelemetry                 : {}
VpnConnectionId              : vpn-12345678
VpnGatewayId                 : vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio crea la connessione VPN e acquisisce la configurazione in un file con il nome specificato.

```
(New-EC2VpnConnection -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d -VpnGatewayId
 vgw-1a2b3c4d).CustomerGatewayConfiguration | Out-File C:\path\vpn-configuration.xml
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio crea una connessione VPN, con routing statico, tra il gateway privato virtuale specificato e il gateway del cliente specificato.

```
New-EC2VpnConnection -Type ipsec.1 -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d -VpnGatewayId
 vgw-1a2b3c4d -Options_StaticRoutesOnly $true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateVpnConnectionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-EC2VpnConnectionRoute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EC2VpnConnectionRoute`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea la route statica specificata per la connessione VPN specificata.

```
New-EC2VpnConnectionRoute -VpnConnectionId vpn-12345678 -DestinationCidrBlock
 11.12.0.0/16
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateVpnConnectionRoutein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-EC2VpnGateway`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EC2VpnGateway`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea il gateway privato virtuale specificato.

```
New-EC2VpnGateway -Type ipsec.1
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZone :
State            : available
Tags             : {}
Type             : ipsec.1
VpcAttachments   : {}
VpnGatewayId     : vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateVpnGatewayin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Register-EC2Address`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Register-EC2Address`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio associa l'indirizzo IP elastico specificato all'istanza specificata in un VPC.

```
C:\> Register-EC2Address -InstanceId i-12345678 -AllocationId eipalloc-12345678
```

Output:

```
eipassoc-12345678
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio associa l'indirizzo IP elastico specificato all'istanza specificata in -Classic. EC2

```
C:\> Register-EC2Address -InstanceId i-12345678 -PublicIp 203.0.113.17
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AssociateAddressin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Register-EC2DhcpOption`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Register-EC2DhcpOption`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio associa il set di opzioni DHCP specificato al VPC specificato.

```
Register-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpOptionsId dopt-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio associa le opzioni DHCP predefinite impostate al VPC specificato.

```
Register-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpOptionsId default -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AssociateDhcpOptionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Register-EC2Image`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Register-EC2Image`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio registra un'AMI utilizzando il file manifest specificato in Amazon S3.

```
Register-EC2Image -ImageLocation amzn-s3-demo-bucket/my-web-server-ami/
image.manifest.xml -Name my-web-server-ami
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterImagein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Register-EC2PrivateIpAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Register-EC2PrivateIpAddress`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio assegna l'indirizzo IP privato secondario specificato all'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Register-EC2PrivateIpAddress -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -PrivateIpAddress
 10.0.0.82
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio crea due indirizzi IP privati secondari e li assegna all'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Register-EC2PrivateIpAddress -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -
SecondaryPrivateIpAddressCount 2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AssignPrivateIpAddressesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Register-EC2RouteTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Register-EC2RouteTable`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio associa la tabella di routing specificata alla sottorete specificata.

```
Register-EC2RouteTable -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
rtbassoc-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AssociateRouteTablein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-EC2Address`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EC2Address`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio rilascia l'indirizzo IP elastico specificato per le istanze in un VPC.

```
Remove-EC2Address -AllocationId eipalloc-12345678 -Force
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio rilascia l'indirizzo IP elastico specificato per le istanze in -Classic. EC2

```
Remove-EC2Address -PublicIp 198.51.100.2 -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ReleaseAddressin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-EC2CapacityReservation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EC2CapacityReservation`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio annulla la prenotazione di capacità cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba

```
Remove-EC2CapacityReservation -CapacityReservationId cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2CapacityReservation (CancelCapacityReservation)"
 on target "cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba".
```

```
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
True
```

- Per i dettagli AWS Strumenti per PowerShell sull'CancelCapacityReservationAPI, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-EC2CustomerGateway`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EC2CustomerGateway`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il customer gateway specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2CustomerGateway -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2CustomerGateway (DeleteCustomerGateway)" on Target
 "cgw-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteCustomerGatewayin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-EC2DhcpOption`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EC2DhcpOption`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il set di opzioni DHCP specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpOptionsId dopt-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2DhcpOption (DeleteDhcpOptions)" on Target
 "dopt-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteDhcpOptionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-EC2FlowLog`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EC2FlowLog`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove il dato FlowLogId fl-01a2b3456a789c01

```
Remove-EC2FlowLog -FlowLogId fl-01a2b3456a789c01
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2FlowLog (DeleteFlowLogs)" on target
 "fl-01a2b3456a789c01".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). DeleteFlowLogsAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`Remove-EC2Host`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EC2Host`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rilascia l'ID host specificato h-0badafd1dcb2f3456

```
Remove-EC2Host -HostId h-0badafd1dcb2f3456
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2Host (ReleaseHosts)" on target
 "h-0badafd1dcb2f3456".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

Successful            Unsuccessful
----------            ------------
{h-0badafd1dcb2f3456} {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). ReleaseHostsAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`Remove-EC2Instance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EC2Instance`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio termina l'istanza specificata (l'istanza può essere in esecuzione o in stato «interrotto»). Il cmdlet richiederà una conferma prima di procedere; utilizzare l'opzione -Force per sopprimere la richiesta.

```
Remove-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

Output:

```
CurrentState                      InstanceId    PreviousState
------------                      ----------    -------------
Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState    i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere TerminateInstancesin Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`Remove-EC2InternetGateway`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EC2InternetGateway`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il gateway Internet specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2InternetGateway -InternetGatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2InternetGateway (DeleteInternetGateway)" on Target
 "igw-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteInternetGatewayin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-EC2KeyPair`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EC2KeyPair`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la coppia di chiavi specificata. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2KeyPair -KeyName my-key-pair
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2KeyPair (DeleteKeyPair)" on Target "my-key-pair".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteKeyPairin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-EC2NetworkAcl`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EC2NetworkAcl`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina l'ACL di rete specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2NetworkAcl -NetworkAclId acl-12345678
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2NetworkAcl (DeleteNetworkAcl)" on Target
 "acl-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteNetworkAclin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-EC2NetworkAclEntry`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EC2NetworkAclEntry`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove la regola specificata dall'ACL di rete specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2NetworkAclEntry -NetworkAclId acl-12345678 -Egress $false -RuleNumber 100
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2NetworkAclEntry (DeleteNetworkAclEntry)" on Target
 "acl-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteNetworkAclEntryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-EC2NetworkInterface`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EC2NetworkInterface`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina l'interfaccia di rete specificata. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2NetworkInterface -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2NetworkInterface (DeleteNetworkInterface)" on Target
 "eni-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteNetworkInterfacein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-EC2PlacementGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EC2PlacementGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il gruppo di posizionamento specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2PlacementGroup -GroupName my-placement-group
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2PlacementGroup (DeletePlacementGroup)" on Target
 "my-placement-group".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeletePlacementGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-EC2Route`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EC2Route`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la rotta specificata dalla tabella delle rotte specificata. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2Route -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -DestinationCidrBlock 0.0.0.0/0
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2Route (DeleteRoute)" on Target "rtb-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteRoutein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-EC2RouteTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EC2RouteTable`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la tabella di routing specificata. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2RouteTable -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2RouteTable (DeleteRouteTable)" on Target
 "rtb-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteRouteTablein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-EC2SecurityGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EC2SecurityGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il gruppo di sicurezza specificato per EC2 -VPC. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupId sg-12345678
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2SecurityGroup (DeleteSecurityGroup)" on Target
 "sg-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elimina il gruppo di sicurezza specificato per -Classic. EC2

```
Remove-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupName my-security-group -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteSecurityGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-EC2Snapshot`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EC2Snapshot`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina l'istantanea specificata. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2Snapshot -SnapshotId snap-12345678
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2Snapshot (DeleteSnapshot)" on target
 "snap-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteSnapshotin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il feed di dati dell'istanza Spot. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription
 (DeleteSpotDatafeedSubscription)" on Target "".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteSpotDatafeedSubscriptionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-EC2Subnet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EC2Subnet`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la sottorete specificata. Viene richiesta una conferma prima di procedere con l'operazione, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2Subnet -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2Subnet (DeleteSubnet)" on Target "subnet-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteSubnetin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-EC2Tag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EC2Tag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il tag specificato dalla risorsa specificata, indipendentemente dal valore del tag. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
Remove-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag @{ Key="myTag" } -Force
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio elimina il tag specificato dalla risorsa specificata, ma solo se il valore del tag corrisponde. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
Remove-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag @{ Key="myTag";Value="myTagValue" } -Force
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio elimina il tag specificato dalla risorsa specificata, indipendentemente dal valore del tag.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "myTag"

Remove-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag $tag -Force
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio elimina il tag specificato dalla risorsa specificata, ma solo se il valore del tag corrisponde.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "myTag"
$tag.Value = "myTagValue"

Remove-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag $tag -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-EC2Volume`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EC2Volume`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio scollega il volume specificato. Prima di procedere, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2Volume (DeleteVolume)" on target "vol-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteVolumein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-EC2Vpc`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EC2Vpc`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il VPC specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2Vpc -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2Vpc (DeleteVpc)" on Target "vpc-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteVpcin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-EC2VpnConnection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EC2VpnConnection`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina la connessione VPN specificata. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2VpnConnection -VpnConnectionId vpn-12345678
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2VpnConnection (DeleteVpnConnection)" on Target
 "vpn-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteVpnConnectionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-EC2VpnConnectionRoute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EC2VpnConnectionRoute`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove la route statica specificata dalla connessione VPN specificata. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2VpnConnectionRoute -VpnConnectionId vpn-12345678 -DestinationCidrBlock
 11.12.0.0/16
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2VpnConnectionRoute (DeleteVpnConnectionRoute)" on
 Target "vpn-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteVpnConnectionRoutein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-EC2VpnGateway`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EC2VpnGateway`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il gateway privato virtuale specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-EC2VpnGateway -VpnGatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2VpnGateway (DeleteVpnGateway)" on Target
 "vgw-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteVpnGatewayin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Request-EC2SpotFleet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Request-EC2SpotFleet`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una richiesta di flotta Spot nella zona di disponibilità con il prezzo più basso per il tipo di istanza specificato. Se il tuo account supporta solo EC2 -VPC, il parco istanze Spot avvia le istanze nella zona di disponibilità più economica con una sottorete predefinita. Se il tuo account supporta EC2 -Classic, la flotta Spot avvia le istanze in -Classic nella zona di disponibilità più economica. EC2 Tieni presente che il prezzo da pagare non supererà il prezzo Spot specificato per la richiesta.

```
$sg = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.GroupIdentifier
$sg.GroupId = "sg-12345678"
$lc = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.SpotFleetLaunchSpecification
$lc.ImageId = "ami-12345678"
$lc.InstanceType = "m3.medium"
$lc.SecurityGroups.Add($sg)
Request-EC2SpotFleet -SpotFleetRequestConfig_SpotPrice 0.04 `
-SpotFleetRequestConfig_TargetCapacity 2 `
-SpotFleetRequestConfig_IamFleetRole arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-spot-fleet-
role `
-SpotFleetRequestConfig_LaunchSpecification $lc
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RequestSpotFleetin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Request-EC2SpotInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Request-EC2SpotInstance`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio richiede un'istanza Spot una tantum nella sottorete specificata. Tieni presente che il gruppo di sicurezza deve essere creato per il VPC che contiene la sottorete specificata e deve essere specificato tramite ID utilizzando l'interfaccia di rete. Quando si specifica un'interfaccia di rete, è necessario includere l'ID di sottorete utilizzando l'interfaccia di rete.

```
$n = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceNetworkInterfaceSpecification
$n.DeviceIndex = 0
$n.SubnetId = "subnet-12345678"
$n.Groups.Add("sg-12345678")
Request-EC2SpotInstance -InstanceCount 1 -SpotPrice 0.050 -Type one-time `
```

```
-IamInstanceProfile_Arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/my-iam-role `
-LaunchSpecification_ImageId ami-12345678 `
-LaunchSpecification_InstanceType m3.medium `
-LaunchSpecification_NetworkInterface $n
```

Output:

```
ActualBlockHourlyPrice   :
AvailabilityZoneGroup    :
BlockDurationMinutes     : 0
CreateTime               : 12/26/2015 7:44:10 AM
Fault                    :
InstanceId               :
LaunchedAvailabilityZone :
LaunchGroup              :
LaunchSpecification      : Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchSpecification
ProductDescription       : Linux/UNIX
SpotInstanceRequestId    : sir-12345678
SpotPrice                : 0.050000
State                    : open
Status                   : Amazon.EC2.Model.SpotInstanceStatus
Tags                     : {}
Type                     : one-time
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RequestSpotInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Reset-EC2ImageAttribute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Reset-EC2ImageAttribute`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio reimposta l'attributo 'LaunchPermission' al suo valore predefinito. Per impostazione predefinita, AMIs sono privati.

```
Reset-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ResetImageAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio reimposta l'attributo 'sriovNetSupport' per l'istanza specificata.

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute sriovNetSupport
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio reimposta l'attributo 'ebsOptimized' per l'istanza specificata.

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute ebsOptimized
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio reimposta l'attributo 'sourceDestCheck' per l'istanza specificata.

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute sourceDestCheck
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio reimposta l'attributo 'disableApiTermination' per l'istanza specificata.

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute disableApiTermination
```

Esempio 5: questo esempio reimposta l'attributo 'instanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior' per l'istanza specificata.

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute
 instanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ResetInstanceAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Reset-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Reset-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ripristina il source/destination controllo dell'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Reset-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -SourceDestCheck
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ResetNetworkInterfaceAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Reset-EC2SnapshotAttribute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Reset-EC2SnapshotAttribute`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio reimposta l'attributo specificato dell'istantanea specificata.

```
Reset-EC2SnapshotAttribute -SnapshotId snap-12345678 -Attribute
 CreateVolumePermission
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ResetSnapshotAttributein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Restart-EC2Instance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Restart-EC2Instance`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio riavvia l'istanza specificata.

```
Restart-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RebootInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupEgress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupEgress`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove la regola per il gruppo di sicurezza specificato per EC2 - VPC. Ciò revoca l'accesso all'intervallo di indirizzi IP specificato sulla porta TCP 80. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$ip = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="80"; ToPort="80"; IpRanges="203.0.113.0/24" }
Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

Esempio 2: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare l'oggetto. IpPermission

```
$ip = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip.FromPort = 80
$ip.ToPort = 80
$ip.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.0/24")
Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio revoca l'accesso al gruppo di sicurezza di origine specificato sulla porta TCP 80.

```
$ug = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.UserIdGroupPair
$ug.GroupId = "sg-1a2b3c4d"
$ug.UserId = "123456789012"
Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission
 @( @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="80"; ToPort="80"; UserIdGroupPairs=$ug } )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RevokeSecurityGroupEgressin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio revoca l'accesso alla porta TCP 22 dall'intervallo di indirizzi specificato per il gruppo di sicurezza specificato per -VPC. EC2 Si noti che è necessario

identificare i gruppi di sicurezza per EC2 -VPC utilizzando l'ID del gruppo di sicurezza e non il nome del gruppo di sicurezza. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$ip = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="22"; ToPort="22"; IpRanges="203.0.113.0/24" }
Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

Esempio 2: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare l'oggetto. IpPermission

```
$ip = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip.FromPort = 22
$ip.ToPort = 22
$ip.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.0/24")

Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio revoca l'accesso alla porta TCP 22 dall'intervallo di indirizzi specificato per il gruppo di sicurezza specificato per -Classic. EC2 La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede PowerShell la versione 3 o successiva.

```
$ip = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="22"; ToPort="22"; IpRanges="203.0.113.0/24" }

Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupName "my-security-group" -IpPermission $ip
```

Esempio 4: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare l'oggetto. IpPermission

```
$ip = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip.FromPort = 22
$ip.ToPort = 22
$ip.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.0/24")

Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupName "my-security-group" -IpPermission $ip
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RevokeSecurityGroupIngressin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Send-EC2InstanceStatus`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Send-EC2InstanceStatus`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio riporta il feedback sullo stato dell'istanza specificata.

```
Send-EC2InstanceStatus -Instance i-12345678 -Status impaired -ReasonCode
 unresponsive
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ReportInstanceStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Set-EC2NetworkAclAssociation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Set-EC2NetworkAclAssociation`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio associa l'ACL di rete specificato alla sottorete per l'associazione ACL di rete specificata.

```
Set-EC2NetworkAclAssociation -NetworkAclId acl-12345678 -AssociationId
 aclassoc-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
aclassoc-87654321
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ReplaceNetworkAclAssociationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Set-EC2NetworkAclEntry`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Set-EC2NetworkAclEntry`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio sostituisce la voce specificata per l'ACL di rete specificato. La nuova regola consente il traffico in entrata dall'indirizzo specificato verso qualsiasi sottorete associata.

```
Set-EC2NetworkAclEntry -NetworkAclId acl-12345678 -Egress $false -RuleNumber 100
 -Protocol 17 -PortRange_From 53 -PortRange_To 53 -CidrBlock 203.0.113.12/24 -
RuleAction allow
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ReplaceNetworkAclEntryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Set-EC2Route`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Set-EC2Route`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio sostituisce il percorso specificato per la tabella dei percorsi specificata. La nuova route invia il traffico specificato al gateway privato virtuale specificato.

```
Set-EC2Route -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -DestinationCidrBlock 10.0.0.0/24 -GatewayId
 vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ReplaceRoutein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Set-EC2RouteTableAssociation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Set-EC2RouteTableAssociation`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio associa la tabella di routing specificata alla sottorete per l'associazione della tabella di routing specificata.

```
Set-EC2RouteTableAssociation -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -AssociationId
 rtbassoc-12345678
```

Output:

```
rtbassoc-87654321
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ReplaceRouteTableAssociationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Start-EC2Instance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Start-EC2Instance`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio avvia l'istanza specificata.

```
Start-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

Output:

```
CurrentState                      InstanceId    PreviousState
------------                      ----------    -------------
Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState    i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio avvia le istanze specificate.

```
@("i-12345678", "i-76543210") | Start-EC2Instance
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio avvia il set di istanze attualmente interrotte. Gli oggetti Instance restituiti da Get-EC2Instance vengono reindirizzati a. Start-EC2Instance La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
(Get-EC2Instance -Filter @{ Name="instance-state-name"; Values="stopped"}).Instances
 | Start-EC2Instance
```

Esempio 4: con la PowerShell versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare il filtro per il parametro Filter.

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "instance-state-name"
$filter.Values = "stopped"

(Get-EC2Instance -Filter $filter).Instances | Start-EC2Instance
```

Esempio 5: questo esempio convalida le autorizzazioni per l'avvio di un' EC2 istanza utilizzando il DryRun parametro senza avviare effettivamente l'istanza. Nota: in caso di successo, viene generata un'eccezione, che è il comportamento previsto.

```
Start-EC2Instance -InstanceId 'i-0abcdef123456' -Region 'us-west-1' -DryRun $true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StartInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Start-EC2InstanceMonitoring`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Start-EC2InstanceMonitoring`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio consente il monitoraggio dettagliato per l'istanza specificata.

```
Start-EC2InstanceMonitoring -InstanceId i-12345678
```

Output:

```
InstanceId    Monitoring
----------    ----------
i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.Monitoring
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere MonitorInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Stop-EC2ImportTask`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Stop-EC2ImportTask`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio annulla l'attività di importazione specificata (importazione di istantanee o immagini). Se necessario, un motivo può essere fornito utilizzando il **`-CancelReason`** parametro.

```
Stop-EC2ImportTask -ImportTaskId import-ami-abcdefgh
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CancelImportTaskin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Stop-EC2Instance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Stop-EC2Instance`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio interrompe l'istanza specificata.

```
Stop-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

Output:

```
CurrentState                      InstanceId    PreviousState
------------                      ----------    -------------
Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState    i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StopInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Stop-EC2InstanceMonitoring`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Stop-EC2InstanceMonitoring`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio disabilita il monitoraggio dettagliato per l'istanza specificata.

```
Stop-EC2InstanceMonitoring -InstanceId i-12345678
```

Output:

```
InstanceId    Monitoring
----------    ----------
i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.Monitoring
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UnmonitorInstancesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Stop-EC2SpotFleetRequest`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Stop-EC2SpotFleetRequest`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio annulla la richiesta del parco istanze Spot specificata e termina le istanze Spot associate.

```
Stop-EC2SpotFleetRequest -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -TerminateInstance $true
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio annulla la richiesta della flotta Spot specificata senza terminare le istanze Spot associate.

```
Stop-EC2SpotFleetRequest -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -TerminateInstance $false
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CancelSpotFleetRequestsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Stop-EC2SpotInstanceRequest`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Stop-EC2SpotInstanceRequest`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio annulla la richiesta di istanza Spot specificata.

```
Stop-EC2SpotInstanceRequest -SpotInstanceRequestId sir-12345678
```

Output:

```
SpotInstanceRequestId    State
---------------------    -----
sir-12345678             cancelled
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CancelSpotInstanceRequestsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Unregister-EC2Address`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Unregister-EC2Address`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio dissocia l'indirizzo IP elastico specificato dall'istanza specificata in un VPC.

```
Unregister-EC2Address -AssociationId eipassoc-12345678
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio dissocia l'indirizzo IP elastico specificato dall'istanza specificata in -Classic. EC2

```
Unregister-EC2Address -PublicIp 203.0.113.17
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisassociateAddressin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Unregister-EC2Image`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Unregister-EC2Image`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio annulla la registrazione dell'AMI specificato.

```
Unregister-EC2Image -ImageId ami-12345678
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeregisterImagein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Unregister-EC2PrivateIpAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Unregister-EC2PrivateIpAddress`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio annulla l'assegnazione dell'indirizzo IP privato specificato dall'interfaccia di rete specificata.

```
Unregister-EC2PrivateIpAddress -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -PrivateIpAddress
 10.0.0.82
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UnassignPrivateIpAddressesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Unregister-EC2RouteTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Unregister-EC2RouteTable`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove l'associazione specificata tra una tabella di routing e una sottorete.

```
Unregister-EC2RouteTable -AssociationId rtbassoc-1a2b3c4d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisassociateRouteTablein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-EC2SecurityGroupRuleIngressDescription`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-EC2SecurityGroupRuleIngressDescription`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: aggiorna la descrizione di una regola esistente del gruppo di sicurezza in ingresso (in entrata).

```
$existingInboundRule = Get-EC2SecurityGroupRule -SecurityGroupRuleId
 "sgr-1234567890"
$ruleWithUpdatedDescription = [Amazon.EC2.Model.SecurityGroupRuleDescription]@{
  "SecurityGroupRuleId" = $existingInboundRule.SecurityGroupRuleId
  "Description" = "Updated rule description"
}

Update-EC2SecurityGroupRuleIngressDescription -GroupId $existingInboundRule.GroupId
 -SecurityGroupRuleDescription $ruleWithUpdatedDescription
```

Esempio 2: rimuove la descrizione di una regola esistente del gruppo di sicurezza in ingresso (in entrata) (omettendo il parametro nella richiesta).

```
$existingInboundRule = Get-EC2SecurityGroupRule -SecurityGroupRuleId
 "sgr-1234567890"
$ruleWithoutDescription = [Amazon.EC2.Model.SecurityGroupRuleDescription]@{
  "SecurityGroupRuleId" = $existingInboundRule.SecurityGroupRuleId
}

Update-EC2SecurityGroupRuleIngressDescription -GroupId $existingInboundRule.GroupId
 -SecurityGroupRuleDescription $ruleWithoutDescription
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateSecurityGroupRuleDescriptionsIngressin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di Amazon ECR con Tools for PowerShell V5

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la versione AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con Amazon ECR.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Get-ECRLoginCommand`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Get-ECRLoginCommand`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce informazioni di accesso PSObject contenenti che possono essere utilizzate per l'autenticazione in qualsiasi registro Amazon ECR a cui il principale IAM ha accesso.
Le credenziali e l'endpoint della regione necessari per la chiamata per ottenere il token di autorizzazione vengono ottenuti dai valori predefiniti della shell (impostati dai cmdlet or). **`Set-`**

`AWSCredential/Set-DefaultAWSRegion` `Initialize-AWSDefaultConfiguration`
È possibile utilizzare la proprietà Command con Invoke-Expression per accedere al registro specificato o utilizzare le credenziali restituite in altri strumenti che richiedono l'accesso.

```
Get-ECRLoginCommand
```

Output:

```
Username      : AWS
Password      : eyJwYXlsb2Fk...kRBVEFfS0VZIn0=
ProxyEndpoint : https://123456789012.dkr.ecr.us-west-2.amazonaws.com
Endpoint      : https://123456789012.dkr.ecr.us-west-2.amazonaws.com
ExpiresAt     : 9/26/2017 6:08:23 AM
Command       : docker login --username AWS --password
 eyJwYXlsb2Fk...kRBVEFfS0VZIn0= https://123456789012.dkr.ecr.us-west-2.amazonaws.com
```

Esempio 2: recupera le informazioni di accesso PSObject contenenti che utilizzi come input per un comando docker login. Puoi specificare qualsiasi URI del registro Amazon ECR su cui eseguire l'autenticazione purché il tuo principale IAM abbia accesso a quel registro.

```
(Get-ECRLoginCommand).Password | docker login --username AWS --password-stdin
 012345678910.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Get- ECRLogin Command in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di Amazon ECS con Tools for PowerShell V5

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la versione AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con Amazon ECS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Get-ECSClusterDetail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Get-ECSClusterDetail`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet descrive uno o più cluster ECS.

```
Get-ECSClusterDetail -Cluster "LAB-ECS-CL" -Include SETTINGS | Select-Object *
```

Output:

```
LoggedAt         : 12/27/2019 9:27:41 PM
Clusters         : {LAB-ECS-CL}
Failures         : {}
ResponseMetadata : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength    : 396
HttpStatusCode   : OK
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeClustersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ECSClusterList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ECSClusterList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet restituisce un elenco di cluster ECS esistenti.

```
Get-ECSClusterList
```

Output:

```
arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/LAB-ECS-CL
arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/LAB-ECS
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListClustersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ECSClusterService`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ECSClusterService`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca tutti i servizi in esecuzione nel cluster predefinito.

```
Get-ECSClusterService
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio elenca tutti i servizi in esecuzione nel cluster specificato.

```
Get-ECSClusterService -Cluster myCluster
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListServicesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ECSService`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ECSService`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio mostra come recuperare i dettagli di un servizio specifico dal cluster predefinito.

```
Get-ECSService -Service my-hhtp-service
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio mostra come recuperare i dettagli di un servizio specifico in esecuzione nel cluster denominato.

```
Get-ECSService -Cluster myCluster -Service my-hhtp-service
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeServicesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

New-ECSCluster

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-ECSCluster`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet crea un nuovo cluster Amazon ECS.

```
New-ECSCluster -ClusterName "LAB-ECS-CL" -Setting @{Name="containerInsights";
 Value="enabled"}
```

Output:

```
ActiveServicesCount               : 0
Attachments                       : {}
AttachmentsStatus                 :
CapacityProviders                 : {}
ClusterArn                        : arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/LAB-
ECS-CL
ClusterName                       : LAB-ECS-CL
DefaultCapacityProviderStrategy   : {}
PendingTasksCount                 : 0
RegisteredContainerInstancesCount : 0
RunningTasksCount                 : 0
Settings                          : {containerInsights}
Statistics                        : {}
Status                            : ACTIVE
Tags                              : {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateClusterin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

New-ECSService

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-ECSService`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo comando di esempio crea un servizio nel cluster predefinito chiamato `ecs-simple-service`. Il servizio utilizza la definizione di attività `ecs-demo` e mantiene 10 istanze di tale attività.

```
New-ECSService -ServiceName ecs-simple-service -TaskDefinition ecs-demo -
DesiredCount 10
```

Esempio 2: Questo comando di esempio crea un servizio basato su un sistema di bilanciamento del carico nel cluster predefinito chiamato ``. ecs-simple-service Il servizio utilizza la definizione di attività `ecs-demo` e mantiene 10 istanze di tale attività.

```
$lb = @{
    LoadBalancerName = "EC2Contai-EcsElast-S06278JGSJCM"
    ContainerName = "simple-demo"
    ContainerPort = 80
}
New-ECSService -ServiceName ecs-simple-service -TaskDefinition ecs-demo -
DesiredCount 10 -LoadBalancer $lb
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateServicein Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`Remove-ECSCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-ECSCluster`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elimina il cluster ECS specificato. È necessario annullare la registrazione di tutte le istanze del contenitore da questo cluster prima di poterlo eliminare.

```
Remove-ECSCluster -Cluster "LAB-ECS"
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ECSCluster (DeleteCluster)" on target "LAB-ECS".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteClusterin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-ECSService`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-ECSService`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: elimina il servizio denominato 'my-http-service' nel cluster predefinito. Il servizio deve avere un conteggio desiderato e un numero corrente pari a 0 prima di poterlo eliminare. Prima di procedere con il comando, viene richiesta una conferma. Per ignorare la richiesta di conferma, aggiungere l'interruttore -Force.

```
Remove-ECSService -Service my-http-service
```

Esempio 2: elimina il servizio denominato 'my-http-service' nel cluster denominato.

```
Remove-ECSService -Cluster myCluster -Service my-http-service
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteServicein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-ECSClusterSetting`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-ECSClusterSetting`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet modifica le impostazioni da utilizzare per un cluster ECS.

```
Update-ECSClusterSetting -Cluster "LAB-ECS-CL" -Setting @{Name="containerInsights";
 Value="disabled"}
```

Output:

```
ActiveServicesCount               : 0
Attachments                       : {}
AttachmentsStatus                 :
CapacityProviders                 : {}
ClusterArn                        : arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/LAB-
ECS-CL
ClusterName                       : LAB-ECS-CL
```

```
DefaultCapacityProviderStrategy   : {}
PendingTasksCount                 : 0
RegisteredContainerInstancesCount : 0
RunningTasksCount                 : 0
Settings                          : {containerInsights}
Statistics                        : {}
Status                            : ACTIVE
Tags                              : {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateClusterSettingsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-ECSService`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-ECSService`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo comando di esempio aggiorna il servizio my-http-service `` per utilizzare la definizione del task amazon-ecs-sample ``.

```
Update-ECSService -Service my-http-service -TaskDefinition amazon-ecs-sample
```

Esempio 2: questo comando di esempio aggiorna il conteggio desiderato del servizio my-http-service `` a 10.

```
Update-ECSService -Service my-http-service -DesiredCount 10
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateServicein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di Amazon EFS con Tools for PowerShell V5

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la versione AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con Amazon EFS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Edit-EFSMountTargetSecurityGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Edit-EFSMountTargetSecurityGroup`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: aggiorna i gruppi di sicurezza in vigore per la destinazione di montaggio specificata. È possibile specificarne fino a 5, nel formato «sg-xxxxxxxx».

```
Edit-EFSMountTargetSecurityGroup -MountTargetId fsmt-1a2b3c4d -SecurityGroup sg-
group1,sg-group3
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyMountTargetSecurityGroupsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EFSFileSystem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EFSFileSystem`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce la raccolta di tutti i file system di proprietà dell'account del chiamante nella regione.

```
Get-EFSFileSystem
```

Output:

```
CreationTime         : 5/26/2015 4:02:38 PM
CreationToken        : 1a2bff54-85e0-4747-bd95-7bc172c4f555
FileSystemId         : fs-1a2b3c4d
LifeCycleState       : available
```

```
Name                 :
NumberOfMountTargets : 0
OwnerId              : 123456789012
SizeInBytes          : Amazon.ElasticFileSystem.Model.FileSystemSize

CreationTime         : 5/26/2015 4:06:23 PM
CreationToken        : 2b4daa14-85e0-4747-bd95-7bc172c4f555
FileSystemId         : fs-4d3c2b1a
...
```

Esempio 2: restituisce i dettagli del file system specificato.

```
Get-EFSFileSystem -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d
```

Esempio 3: restituisce i dettagli di un file system utilizzando il token di creazione dell'idempotenza specificato al momento della creazione del file system.

```
Get-EFSFileSystem -CreationToken 1a2bff54-85e0-4747-bd95-7bc172c4f555
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeFileSystemsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EFSMountTarget`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EFSMountTarget`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce la raccolta di destinazioni di montaggio associate al file system specificato.

```
Get-EFSMountTarget -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
FileSystemId       : fs-1a2b3c4d
IpAddress          : 10.0.0.131
LifeCycleState     : available
MountTargetId      : fsmt-1a2b3c4d
NetworkInterfaceId : eni-1a2b3c4d
OwnerId            : 123456789012
```

```
SubnetId           : subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeMountTargetsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EFSMountTargetSecurityGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EFSMountTargetSecurityGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce gli ID dei gruppi di sicurezza attualmente assegnati all'interfaccia di rete associata alla destinazione di montaggio.

```
Get-EFSMountTargetSecurityGroup -MountTargetId fsmt-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
sg-1a2b3c4d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeMountTargetSecurityGroupsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EFSTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EFSTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce la raccolta di tag attualmente associati al file system specificato.

```
Get-EFSTag -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
Key         Value
---         -----
Name        My File System
tagkey1     tagvalue1
```

```
tagkey2     tagvalue2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

New-EFSFileSystem

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EFSFileSystem`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo file system vuoto. Il token utilizzato per garantire una creazione idempotente verrà generato automaticamente ed è accessibile dal **`CreationToken`** membro dell'oggetto restituito.

```
New-EFSFileSystem
```

Output:

```
CreationTime         : 5/26/2015 4:02:38 PM
CreationToken        : 1a2bff54-85e0-4747-bd95-7bc172c4f555
FileSystemId         : fs-1a2b3c4d
LifeCycleState       : creating
Name                 :
NumberOfMountTargets : 0
OwnerId              : 123456789012
SizeInBytes          : Amazon.ElasticFileSystem.Model.FileSystemSize
```

Esempio 2: crea un nuovo file system vuoto utilizzando un token personalizzato per garantire una creazione idempotente.

```
New-EFSFileSystem -CreationToken "MyUniqueToken"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateFileSystemin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

New-EFSMountTarget

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EFSMountTarget`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: crea una nuova destinazione di montaggio per un file system. La sottorete specificata verrà utilizzata per determinare il Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in cui verrà creato il mount target e l'indirizzo IP che verrà assegnato automaticamente (dall'intervallo di indirizzi della sottorete). L'indirizzo IP assegnato può essere utilizzato per poi montare questo file system su un' EC2 istanza Amazon. Poiché non è stato specificato alcun gruppo di sicurezza, l'interfaccia di rete creata per la destinazione è associata al gruppo di sicurezza predefinito per il VPC della sottorete.

```
New-EFSMountTarget -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

Output:

```
FileSystemId       : fs-1a2b3c4d
IpAddress          : 10.0.0.131
LifeCycleState     : creating
MountTargetId      : fsmt-1a2b3c4d
NetworkInterfaceId : eni-1a2b3c4d
OwnerId            : 123456789012
SubnetId           : subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

Esempio 2: crea una nuova destinazione di montaggio per il file system specificato con indirizzo IP assegnato automaticamente. L'interfaccia di rete creata per la destinazione di montaggio è associata ai gruppi di sicurezza specificati (è possibile specificare fino a 5, nel formato «sg-xxxxxxxx»).

```
New-EFSMountTarget -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -
SecurityGroup sg-group1,sg-group2,sg-group3
```

Esempio 3: crea una nuova destinazione di montaggio per il file system specificato con l'indirizzo IP specificato.

```
New-EFSMountTarget -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -IpAddress
 10.0.0.131
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateMountTargetin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

New-EFSTag

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EFSTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: applica la raccolta di tag al file system specificato. Se un tag con la chiave specificata esiste già nel file system, il valore del tag viene aggiornato.

```
New-EFSTag -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d -Tag
 @{Key="tagkey1";Value="tagvalue1"},@{Key="tagkey2";Value="tagvalue2"}
```

Esempio 2: imposta il name tag per il file system specificato. Questo valore viene restituito insieme ad altri dettagli del file system quando viene utilizzato il Get-EFSFileSystem cmdlet.

```
New-EFSTag -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d -Tag @{Key="Name";Value="My File System"}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Remove-EFSFileSystem

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EFSFileSystem`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: elimina il file system specificato che non è più in uso (se il file system ha destinazioni di montaggio, queste devono essere prima rimosse). Prima di procedere con il cmdlet, viene richiesta la conferma. Per eliminare la conferma, utilizzare lo switch. **`-Force`**

```
Remove-EFSFileSystem -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteFileSystemin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Remove-EFSMountTarget

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EFSMountTarget`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: elimina il target di montaggio specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma. Per sopprimere la richiesta, utilizzare l'interruttore. **`-Force`** Notate che questa operazione interrompe forzatamente qualsiasi installazione del file system tramite la destinazione: se possibile, potreste prendere in considerazione la possibilità di smontare il file system prima di eseguire questo comando.

```
Remove-EFSMountTarget -MountTargetId fsmt-1a2b3c4d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteMountTargetin Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`Remove-EFSTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EFSTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: elimina la raccolta di uno o più tag da un file system. Prima di procedere con il cmdlet, viene richiesta la conferma. Per eliminare la conferma, utilizzare lo switch. **`-Force`**

```
Remove-EFSTag -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d -TagKey "tagkey1","tagkey2"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di Amazon EKS con Tools for PowerShell V5

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la versione AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con Amazon EKS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Add-EKSResourceTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Add-EKSResourceTag`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet associa i tag specificati a una risorsa con il ResourceArn specificato.

```
Add-EKSResourceTag -ResourceArn "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/PROD" -
Tag @{Name = "EKSPRODCLUSTER"}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere TagResourcein Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`Get-EKSCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EKSCluster`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet restituisce informazioni descrittive su un cluster Amazon EKS.

```
Get-EKSCluster -Name "PROD"
```

Output:

```
Arn                  : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/PROD
CertificateAuthority : Amazon.EKS.Model.Certificate
ClientRequestToken   :
CreatedAt            : 12/25/2019 6:46:17 AM
Endpoint             : https://669608765450FBBE54D1D78A3D71B72C.gr8.us-
west-2.eks.amazonaws.com
Identity             : Amazon.EKS.Model.Identity
Logging              : Amazon.EKS.Model.Logging
Name                 : PROD
PlatformVersion      : eks.7
```

```
ResourcesVpcConfig   : Amazon.EKS.Model.VpcConfigResponse
RoleArn              : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/eks-iam-role
Status               : ACTIVE
Tags                 : {}
Version              : 1.14
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet DescribeClusterReference (V5).

`Get-EKSClusterList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EKSClusterList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elenca i cluster Amazon EKS presenti Account AWS nella regione specificata.

```
Get-EKSClusterList
```

Output:

```
PROD
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListClustersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EKSFargateProfile`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EKSFargateProfile`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet restituisce informazioni descrittive su un profilo AWS Fargate.

```
Get-EKSFargateProfile -FargateProfileName "EKSFargate" -ClusterName "TEST"
```

Output:

```
ClusterName         : TEST
```

```
CreatedAt           : 12/26/2019 12:34:47 PM
FargateProfileArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:012345678912:fargateprofile/TEST/
EKSFargate/42b7a119-e16b-a279-ce97-bdf303adec92
FargateProfileName  : EKSFargate
PodExecutionRoleArn : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/
AmazonEKSFargatePodExecutionRole
Selectors           : {Amazon.EKS.Model.FargateProfileSelector}
Status              : ACTIVE
Subnets             : {subnet-0cd976f08d5fbfaae, subnet-02f6ff500ff2067a0}
Tags                : {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeFargateProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EKSFargateProfileList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EKSFargateProfileList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elenca i profili AWS Fargate associati al cluster specificato Account AWS nella regione specificata.

```
Get-EKSFargateProfileList -ClusterName "TEST"
```

Output:

```
EKSFargate
EKSFargateProfile
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListFargateProfilesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EKSNodegroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EKSNodegroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet restituisce informazioni descrittive su un gruppo di nodi Amazon EKS.

```
Get-EKSNodegroup -NodegroupName "ProdEKSNodeGroup" -ClusterName "PROD"
```

Output:

```
AmiType        : AL2_x86_64
ClusterName    : PROD
CreatedAt      : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
DiskSize       : 40
Health         : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupHealth
InstanceTypes  : {t3.large}
Labels         : {}
ModifiedAt     : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
NodegroupArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:nodegroup/PROD/
ProdEKSNodeGroup/7eb79e47-82b6-04d9-e984-95110db6fa85
NodegroupName  : ProdEKSNodeGroup
NodeRole       : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/NodeInstanceRole
ReleaseVersion : 1.14.7-20190927
RemoteAccess   :
Resources      :
ScalingConfig  : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupScalingConfig
Status         : CREATING
Subnets        : {subnet-0d1a9fff35efa7691, subnet-0a3f4928edbc224d4}
Tags           : {}
Version        : 1.14
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet DescribeNodegroupReference (V5).

`Get-EKSNodegroupList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EKSNodegroupList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elenca i gruppi di nodi Amazon EKS associati al cluster specificato Account AWS nella regione specificata.

```
Get-EKSNodegroupList -ClusterName PROD
```

Output:

```
ProdEKSNodeGroup
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListNodegroupsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EKSResourceTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EKSResourceTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elenca i tag per una risorsa Amazon EKS.

```
Get-EKSResourceTag -ResourceArn "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/PROD"
```

Output:

```
Key  Value
---  -----
Name EKSPRODCLUSTER
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTagsForResource AWS Strumenti per PowerShellCmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-EKSUpdate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EKSUpdate`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet restituisce informazioni descrittive su un aggiornamento del cluster Amazon EKS o del gruppo di nodi gestiti associato.

```
Get-EKSUpdate -Name "PROD" -UpdateId "ee708232-7d2e-4ed7-9270-d0b5176f0726"
```

Output:

```
CreatedAt : 12/25/2019 5:03:07 PM
Errors    : {}
```

```
Id        : ee708232-7d2e-4ed7-9270-d0b5176f0726
Params    : {Amazon.EKS.Model.UpdateParam}
Status    : Successful
Type      : LoggingUpdate
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet DescribeUpdateReference (V5).

`Get-EKSUpdateList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-EKSUpdateList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elenca gli aggiornamenti associati a un cluster Amazon EKS o a un gruppo di nodi gestiti nella tua regione Account AWS, nella regione specificata.

```
Get-EKSUpdateList -Name "PROD"
```

Output:

```
ee708232-7d2e-4ed7-9270-d0b5176f0726
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListUpdates AWS Strumenti per PowerShellCmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-EKSCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EKSCluster`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un nuovo cluster chiamato 'prod'.

```
New-EKSCluster -Name prod -ResourcesVpcConfig
 @{SubnetIds=@("subnet-0a1b2c3d","subnet-3a2b1c0d");SecurityGroupIds="sg-6979fe18"}
 -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::012345678901:role/eks-service-role"
```

Output:

```
Arn                  : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678901:cluster/prod
CertificateAuthority : Amazon.EKS.Model.Certificate
ClientRequestToken   :
CreatedAt            : 12/10/2018 9:25:31 PM
Endpoint             :
Name                 : prod
PlatformVersion      : eks.3
ResourcesVpcConfig   : Amazon.EKS.Model.VpcConfigResponse
RoleArn              : arn:aws:iam::012345678901:role/eks-service-role
Status               : CREATING
Version              : 1.10
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateClusterin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-EKSFargateProfile`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EKSFargateProfile`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet crea un profilo AWS Fargate per il tuo cluster Amazon EKS. È necessario disporre di almeno un profilo Fargate in un cluster per poter pianificare i pod sull'infrastruttura Fargate.

```
New-EKSFargateProfile -FargateProfileName EKSFargateProfile -ClusterName TEST -
Subnet "subnet-02f6ff500ff2067a0", "subnet-0cd976f08d5fbfaae" -PodExecutionRoleArn
 arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/AmazonEKSFargatePodExecutionRole -Selector
 @{Namespace="default"}
```

Output:

```
ClusterName         : TEST
CreatedAt           : 12/26/2019 12:38:21 PM
FargateProfileArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:012345678912:fargateprofile/TEST/
EKSFargateProfile/20b7a11b-8292-41c1-bc56-ffa5e60f6224
FargateProfileName  : EKSFargateProfile
PodExecutionRoleArn : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/
AmazonEKSFargatePodExecutionRole
Selectors           : {Amazon.EKS.Model.FargateProfileSelector}
Status              : CREATING
```

```
Subnets             : {subnet-0cd976f08d5fbfaae, subnet-02f6ff500ff2067a0}
Tags                : {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateFargateProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

New-EKSNodeGroup

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-EKSNodeGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet crea un gruppo di nodi di lavoro gestito per un cluster Amazon EKS. È possibile creare solo un gruppo di nodi per il cluster che sia uguale alla versione corrente di Kubernetes per il cluster. Tutti i gruppi di nodi vengono creati con l'ultima versione AMI per la rispettiva versione Kubernetes secondaria del cluster.

```
New-EKSNodeGroup -NodeGroupName "ProdEKSNodeGroup" -AmiType "AL2_x86_64"
 -DiskSize 40 -ClusterName "PROD" -ScalingConfig_DesiredSize 2 -
ScalingConfig_MinSize 2 -ScalingConfig_MaxSize 5 -InstanceType t3.large
 -NodeRole "arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/NodeInstanceRole" -Subnet
 "subnet-0d1a9fff35efa7691","subnet-0a3f4928edbc224d4"
```

Output:

```
AmiType        : AL2_x86_64
ClusterName    : PROD
CreatedAt      : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
DiskSize       : 40
Health         : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupHealth
InstanceTypes  : {t3.large}
Labels         : {}
ModifiedAt     : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
NodegroupArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:nodegroup/PROD/
ProdEKSNodeGroup/7eb79e47-82b6-04d9-e984-95110db6fa85
NodegroupName  : ProdEKSNodeGroup
NodeRole       : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/NodeInstanceRole
ReleaseVersion : 1.14.7-20190927
RemoteAccess   :
Resources      :
ScalingConfig  : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupScalingConfig
```

```
Status          : CREATING
Subnets         : {subnet-0d1a9fff35efa7691, subnet-0a3f4928edbc224d4}
Tags            : {}
Version         : 1.14
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateNodegroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-EKSCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EKSCluster`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elimina il piano di controllo del cluster Amazon EKS.

```
Remove-EKSCluster -Name "DEV-KUBE-CL"
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EKSCluster (DeleteCluster)" on target "DEV-KUBE-
CL".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

Arn                  : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/DEV-KUBE-CL
CertificateAuthority : Amazon.EKS.Model.Certificate
ClientRequestToken   :
CreatedAt            : 12/25/2019 9:33:25 AM
Endpoint             : https://02E6D31E3E4F8C15D7BE7F58D527776A.yl4.us-
west-2.eks.amazonaws.com
Identity             : Amazon.EKS.Model.Identity
Logging              : Amazon.EKS.Model.Logging
Name                 : DEV-KUBE-CL
PlatformVersion      : eks.7
ResourcesVpcConfig   : Amazon.EKS.Model.VpcConfigResponse
RoleArn              : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/eks-iam-role
Status               : DELETING
Tags                 : {}
Version              : 1.14
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet DeleteClusterReference (V5).

`Remove-EKSFargateProfile`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EKSFargateProfile`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elimina un profilo AWS Fargate. Quando si elimina un profilo Fargate, tutti i pod in esecuzione su Fargate creati con il profilo vengono eliminati.

```
Remove-EKSFargateProfile -FargateProfileName "EKSFargate" -ClusterName "TEST"
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EKSFargateProfile (DeleteFargateProfile)" on target
 "EKSFargate".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

ClusterName         : TEST
CreatedAt           : 12/26/2019 12:34:47 PM
FargateProfileArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:012345678912:fargateprofile/TEST/
EKSFargate/42b7a119-e16b-a279-ce97-bdf303adec92
FargateProfileName  : EKSFargate
PodExecutionRoleArn : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/
AmazonEKSFargatePodExecutionRole
Selectors           : {Amazon.EKS.Model.FargateProfileSelector}
Status              : DELETING
Subnets             : {subnet-0cd976f08d5fbfaae, subnet-02f6ff500ff2067a0}
Tags                : {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteFargateProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-EKSNodegroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EKSNodegroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elimina un gruppo di nodi Amazon EKS per un cluster.

```
Remove-EKSNodegroup -NodegroupName "ProdEKSNodeGroup" -ClusterName "PROD"
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EKSNodegroup (DeleteNodegroup)" on target
 "ProdEKSNodeGroup".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

AmiType        : AL2_x86_64
ClusterName    : PROD
CreatedAt      : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
DiskSize       : 40
Health         : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupHealth
InstanceTypes  : {t3.large}
Labels         : {}
ModifiedAt     : 12/25/2019 11:01:16 AM
NodegroupArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:nodegroup/PROD/
ProdEKSNodeGroup/7eb79e47-82b6-04d9-e984-95110db6fa85
NodegroupName  : ProdEKSNodeGroup
NodeRole       : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/NodeInstanceRole
ReleaseVersion : 1.14.7-20190927
RemoteAccess   :
Resources      : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupResources
ScalingConfig  : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupScalingConfig
Status         : DELETING
Subnets        : {subnet-0d1a9fff35efa7691, subnet-0a3f4928edbc224d4}
Tags           : {}
Version        : 1.14
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet DeleteNodegroupReference (V5).

`Remove-EKSResourceTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-EKSResourceTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet elimina i tag specificati da una risorsa EKS.

```
Remove-EKSResourceTag -ResourceArn "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/PROD"
 -TagKey "Name"
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EKSResourceTag (UntagResource)" on target
 "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/PROD".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UntagResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-EKSClusterConfig`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-EKSClusterConfig`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: aggiorna una configurazione del cluster Amazon EKS. Il cluster continua a funzionare durante l'aggiornamento.

```
Update-EKSClusterConfig -Name "PROD" -Logging_ClusterLogging
 @{Types="api","audit","authenticator","controllerManager","scheduler",Enabled="True"}
```

Output:

```
CreatedAt : 12/25/2019 5:03:07 PM
Errors    : {}
Id        : ee708232-7d2e-4ed7-9270-d0b5176f0726
Params    : {Amazon.EKS.Model.UpdateParam}
Status    : InProgress
Type      : LoggingUpdate
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateClusterConfigin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-EKSClusterVersion`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-EKSClusterVersion`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo cmdlet aggiorna un cluster Amazon EKS alla versione Kubernetes specificata. Il cluster continua a funzionare durante l'aggiornamento.

```
Update-EKSClusterVersion -Name "PROD-KUBE-CL" -Version 1.14
```

Output:

```
CreatedAt : 12/26/2019 9:50:37 AM
Errors    : {}
Id        : ef186eff-3b3a-4c25-bcfc-3dcdf9e898a8
Params    : {Amazon.EKS.Model.UpdateParam, Amazon.EKS.Model.UpdateParam}
Status    : InProgress
Type      : VersionUpdate
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateClusterVersionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Elastic Load Balancing - Esempi della versione 1 con Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la versione AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con Elastic Load Balancing - Versione 1.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Add-ELBLoadBalancerToSubnet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Add-ELBLoadBalancerToSubnet`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge la sottorete specificata all'insieme di sottoreti configurate per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. L'output include l'elenco completo delle sottoreti.

```
Add-ELBLoadBalancerToSubnet -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Subnet
 subnet-12345678
```

Output:

```
subnet-12345678
subnet-87654321
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachLoadBalancerToSubnetsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Add-ELBResourceTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Add-ELBResourceTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge i tag specificati al sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
Add-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Tag
 @{ Key="project";Value="lima" },@{ Key="department";Value="digital-media" }
```

Esempio 2: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare un tag per il parametro Tag.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "project"
$tag.Value = "lima"
Add-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Tag $tag
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Disable-ELBAvailabilityZoneForLoadBalancer`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Disable-ELBAvailabilityZoneForLoadBalancer`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove la zona di disponibilità specificata dal sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. L'output include le zone di disponibilità rimanenti.

```
Disable-ELBAvailabilityZoneForLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
AvailabilityZone us-west-2a
```

Output:

```
us-west-2b
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Dismount-ELBLoadBalancerFromSubnet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Dismount-ELBLoadBalancerFromSubnet`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove la sottorete specificata dal set di sottoreti configurate per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. L'output include le sottoreti rimanenti.

```
Dismount-ELBLoadBalancerFromSubnet -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Subnet
 subnet-12345678
```

Output:

```
subnet-87654321
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachLoadBalancerFromSubnetsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Edit-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Edit-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio abilita il bilanciamento del carico tra zone per il bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
Edit-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
CrossZoneLoadBalancing_Enabled $true
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio disabilita il drenaggio delle connessioni per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
Edit-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
ConnectionDraining_Enabled $false
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio abilita la registrazione degli accessi per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
Edit-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer `
>> -AccessLog_Enabled $true `
>> -AccessLog_S3BucketName amzn-s3-demo-logging-bucket `
>> -AccessLog_S3BucketPrefix my-app/prod `
>> -AccessLog_EmitInterval 60
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyLoadBalancerAttributesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Enable-ELBAvailabilityZoneForLoadBalancer`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Enable-ELBAvailabilityZoneForLoadBalancer`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge la zona di disponibilità specificata al sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. L'output include l'elenco completo delle zone di disponibilità.

```
Enable-ELBAvailabilityZoneForLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
AvailabilityZone us-west-2a
```

Output:

```
us-west-2a
us-west-2b
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere EnableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ELBInstanceHealth`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ELBInstanceHealth`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive lo stato delle istanze registrate con il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
Get-ELBInstanceHealth -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

Output:

```
Description                    InstanceId                    ReasonCode
      State
-----------                    ----------                    ----------
      -----
N/A                            i-87654321                    N/A
      InService
```

```
Instance has failed at lea... i-12345678                    Instance
      OutOfService
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive lo stato dell'istanza specificata registrata con il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
Get-ELBInstanceHealth -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Instance i-12345678
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio visualizza la descrizione completa dello stato dell'istanza specificata.

```
(Get-ELBInstanceHealth -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Instance
 i-12345678).Description
```

Output:

```
Instance has failed at least the UnhealthyThreshold number of health checks
 consecutively.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInstanceHealthin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ELBLoadBalancer`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ELBLoadBalancer`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca i nomi dei sistemi di bilanciamento del carico.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancer | format-table -property LoadBalancerName
```

Output:

```
LoadBalancerName
----------------
my-load-balancer
my-other-load-balancer
my-internal-load-balancer
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZones         : {us-west-2a, us-west-2b}
BackendServerDescriptions :
 {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.BackendServerDescription}
CanonicalHostedZoneName   : my-load-balancer-1234567890.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
CanonicalHostedZoneNameID : Z3DZXE0EXAMPLE
CreatedTime               : 4/11/2015 12:12:45 PM
DNSName                   : my-load-balancer-1234567890.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
HealthCheck               : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.HealthCheck
Instances                 : {i-207d9717, i-afefb49b}
ListenerDescriptions      : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.ListenerDescription}
LoadBalancerName          : my-load-balancer
Policies                  : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Policies
Scheme                    : internet-facing
SecurityGroups            : {sg-a61988c3}
SourceSecurityGroup       : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.SourceSecurityGroup
Subnets                   : {subnet-15aaab61}
VPCId                     : vpc-a01106c2
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio descrive tutti i sistemi di bilanciamento del carico nella regione corrente. AWS

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancer
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio descrive tutti i sistemi di bilanciamento del carico tra tutti quelli disponibili. Regioni AWS

```
Get-AWSRegion | % { Get-ELBLoadBalancer -Region $_ }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLoadBalancersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive gli attributi del load balancer specificato.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

Output:

```
AccessLog              : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.AccessLog
AdditionalAttributes   : {}
ConnectionDraining     : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.ConnectionDraining
ConnectionSettings     : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.ConnectionSettings
CrossZoneLoadBalancing : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.CrossZoneLoadBalancing
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLoadBalancerAttributesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive le politiche associate al sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

Output:

```
PolicyAttributeDescriptions             PolicyName
 PolicyTypeName
---------------------------             ----------
 --------------
{ProxyProtocol}                         my-ProxyProtocol-policy
 ProxyProtocolPolicyType
{CookieName}                            my-app-cookie-policy
 AppCookieStickinessPolicyType
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive gli attributi della politica specificata.

```
(Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName my-
ProxyProtocol-policy).PolicyAttributeDescriptions
```

Output:

```
AttributeName    AttributeValue
-------------    --------------
ProxyProtocol    true
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio descrive le politiche predefinite, incluse le politiche di esempio. I nomi delle politiche di esempio hanno il prefisso ELBSample -.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy
```

Output:

```
PolicyAttributeDescriptions             PolicyName
 PolicyTypeName
---------------------------             ----------
 --------------
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-05
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-03
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-02
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2014-10
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2014-01
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2011-08
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSample-ELBDefaultCipherPolicy
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSample-OpenSSLDefaultCipherPolicy
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLoadBalancerPoliciesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyType`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyType`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene i tipi di policy supportati da Elastic Load Balancing.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyType
```

Output:

```
Description                             PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions
 PolicyTypeName
-----------                             -------------------------------
 --------------
Stickiness policy with session lifet... {CookieExpirationPeriod}
 LBCookieStickinessPolicyType
Policy that controls authentication ... {PublicKeyPolicyName}
 BackendServerAuthenticationPolicyType
Listener policy that defines the cip... {Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro...
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
Policy containing a list of public k... {PublicKey}
 PublicKeyPolicyType
Stickiness policy with session lifet... {CookieName}
 AppCookieStickinessPolicyType
Policy that controls whether to incl... {ProxyProtocol}
 ProxyProtocolPolicyType
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio descrive il tipo di policy specificato.

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyType -PolicyTypeName ProxyProtocolPolicyType
```

Output:

```
Description                             PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions
 PolicyTypeName
-----------                             -------------------------------
 --------------
Policy that controls whether to incl... {ProxyProtocol}
 ProxyProtocolPolicyType
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio visualizza la descrizione completa del tipo di politica specificato.

```
(Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyType -PolicyTypeName).Description
```

Output:

```
Policy that controls whether to include the IP address and port of the originating
 request for TCP messages.
This policy operates on TCP/SSL listeners only
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLoadBalancerPolicyTypesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ELBResourceTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ELBResourceTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca i tag per i sistemi di bilanciamento del carico specificati.

```
Get-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName @("my-load-balancer","my-internal-load-
balancer")
```

Output:

```
LoadBalancerName             Tags
----------------             ----
my-load-balancer             {project, department}
my-internal-load-balancer    {project, department}
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio descrive i tag per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
(Get-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer).Tags
```

Output:

```
Key           Value
---           -----
```

```
project       lima
department    digital-media
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Join-ELBSecurityGroupToLoadBalancer`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Join-ELBSecurityGroupToLoadBalancer`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio sostituisce il gruppo di sicurezza corrente per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato con il gruppo di sicurezza specificato.

```
Join-ELBSecurityGroupToLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
SecurityGroup sg-87654321
```

Output:

```
sg-87654321
```

Esempio 2: per mantenere il gruppo di sicurezza corrente e specificare un gruppo di sicurezza aggiuntivo, specificare sia il gruppo di sicurezza esistente che quello nuovo.

```
Join-ELBSecurityGroupToLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
SecurityGroup @("sg-12345678", "sg-87654321")
```

Output:

```
sg-12345678
sg-87654321
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ApplySecurityGroupsToLoadBalancerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-ELBAppCookieStickinessPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-ELBAppCookieStickinessPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una politica di persistenza che segue la durata delle sessioni permanenti del cookie generato dall'applicazione specificato.

```
New-ELBAppCookieStickinessPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName my-
app-cookie-policy -CookieName my-app-cookie
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateAppCookieStickinessPolicyin Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`New-ELBLBCookieStickinessPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-ELBLBCookieStickinessPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una politica di persistenza con una durata delle sessioni permanenti controllata dal periodo di scadenza specificato (in secondi).

```
New-ELBLBCookieStickinessPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName my-
duration-cookie-policy -CookieExpirationPeriod 60
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio crea una politica di persistenza con una durata delle sessioni permanenti controllata dalla durata del browser (user-agent).

```
New-ELBLBCookieStickinessPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName my-
duration-cookie-policy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateLbCookieStickinessPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-ELBLoadBalancer`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-ELBLoadBalancer`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un sistema di bilanciamento del carico con un listener HTTP in un VPC.

```
$httpListener = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Listener
$httpListener.Protocol = "http"
$httpListener.LoadBalancerPort = 80
$httpListener.InstanceProtocol = "http"
$httpListener.InstancePort = 80
New-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-vpc-load-balancer -SecurityGroup sg-
a61988c3 -Subnet subnet-15aaab61 -Listener $httpListener

my-vpc-load-balancer-1234567890.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio crea un sistema di bilanciamento del carico con un listener HTTP in -Classic. EC2

```
New-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-classic-load-balancer -AvailabilityZone us-
west-2a` -Listener $httpListener
```

Output:

```
my-classic-load-balancer-123456789.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio crea un sistema di bilanciamento del carico con un listener HTTPS.

```
$httpsListener = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Listener
$httpsListener.Protocol = "https"
$httpsListener.LoadBalancerPort = 443
$httpsListener.InstanceProtocol = "http"
$httpsListener.InstancePort = 80
$httpsListener.SSLCertificateId="arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/my-
server-cert"
New-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -AvailabilityZone us-west-2a
 -Listener $httpsListener

my-load-balancer-123456789.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateLoadBalancerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-ELBLoadBalancerListener`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-ELBLoadBalancerListener`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge un listener HTTPS al load balancer specificato.

```
$httpsListener = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Listener
$httpsListener.Protocol = "https"
$httpsListener.LoadBalancerPort = 443
$httpsListener.InstanceProtocol = "https"
$httpsListener.InstancePort = 443
$httpsListener.SSLCertificateId="arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/my-
server-cert"
New-ELBLoadBalancerListener -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Listener
 $httpsListener
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateLoadBalancerListenersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una nuova politica di protocollo proxy per un sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
$attribute = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.PolicyAttribute -Property
 @{
         AttributeName="ProxyProtocol"
         AttributeValue="True"
    }
New-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName my-
ProxyProtocol-policy -PolicyTypeName ProxyProtocolPolicyType -PolicyAttribute
 $attribute
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateLoadBalancerPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Register-ELBInstanceWithLoadBalancer`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Register-ELBInstanceWithLoadBalancer`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio registra l' EC2 istanza specificata con il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
Register-ELBInstanceWithLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Instance
 i-12345678
```

Output:

```
InstanceId
----------
i-12345678
i-87654321
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterInstancesWithLoadBalancerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-ELBInstanceFromLoadBalancer`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-ELBInstanceFromLoadBalancer`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove l' EC2 istanza specificata dal sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-ELBInstanceFromLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Instance
 i-12345678
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
```

```
Performing operation "Remove-ELBInstanceFromLoadBalancer
 (DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer)" on Target
"Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Instance".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):

InstanceId
----------
i-87654321
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-ELBLoadBalancer`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-ELBLoadBalancer`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ELBLoadBalancer (DeleteLoadBalancer)" on Target "my-
load-balancer".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteLoadBalancerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-ELBLoadBalancerListener`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-ELBLoadBalancerListener`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il listener sulla porta 80 per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-ELBLoadBalancerListener -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -LoadBalancerPort
 80
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ELBLoadBalancerListener (DeleteLoadBalancerListeners)"
 on Target "80".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteLoadBalancerListenersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la politica specificata dal sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force.

```
Remove-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName my-
duration-cookie-policy
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy (DeleteLoadBalancerPolicy)" on
 Target "my-duration-cookie-policy".
```

```
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteLoadBalancerPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-ELBResourceTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-ELBResourceTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove il tag specificato dal sistema di bilanciamento del carico specificato. Prima di procedere con l'operazione, viene richiesta una conferma, a meno che non si specifichi anche il parametro Force. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
Remove-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Tag @{ Key="project" }
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELBResourceTag (RemoveTags)" on target
 "Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.TagKeyOnly".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

Esempio 2: con Powershell versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare il tag per il parametro Tag.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.TagKeyOnly
$tag.Key = "project"
Remove-ELBResourceTag -Tag $tag -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemoveTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Set-ELBHealthCheck`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Set-ELBHealthCheck`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio configura le impostazioni del controllo dello stato del carico per il bilanciamento del carico specificato.

```
Set-ELBHealthCheck -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer `
>> -HealthCheck_HealthyThreshold 2 `
>> -HealthCheck_UnhealthyThreshold 2 `
>> -HealthCheck_Target "HTTP:80/ping" `
>> -HealthCheck_Interval 30 `
>> -HealthCheck_Timeout 3
```

Output:

```
HealthyThreshold   : 2
Interval           : 30
Target             : HTTP:80/ping
Timeout            : 3
UnhealthyThreshold : 2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ConfigureHealthCheckin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Set-ELBLoadBalancerListenerSSLCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Set-ELBLoadBalancerListenerSSLCertificate`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio sostituisce il certificato che termina le connessioni SSL per il listener specificato.

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerListenerSSLCertificate -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer `
>> -LoadBalancerPort 443 `
>> -SSLCertificateId "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/new-server-cert"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetLoadBalancerListenerSslCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyForBackendServer`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyForBackendServer`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio sostituisce le politiche per la porta specificata con la politica specificata.

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyForBackendServer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
InstancePort 80 -PolicyName my-ProxyProtocol-policy
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio rimuove tutte le politiche associate alla porta specificata.

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyForBackendServer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
InstancePort 80
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetLoadBalancerPoliciesForBackendServerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyOfListener`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyOfListener`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio sostituisce le politiche per il listener specificato con la politica specificata.

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyOfListener -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
LoadBalancerPort 443 -PolicyName my-SSLNegotiation-policy
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio rimuove tutte le politiche associate al listener specificato.

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyOfListener -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
LoadBalancerPort 443
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetLoadBalancerPoliciesOfListenerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Elastic Load Balancing - Esempi della versione 2 con Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la versione AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con Elastic Load Balancing - Versione 2.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Add-ELB2ListenerCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Add-ELB2ListenerCertificate`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge un certificato aggiuntivo al Listener specificato.

```
Add-ELB2ListenerCertificate -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618' -
Certificate @{CertificateArn = 'arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/19478bd5-491d-47d4-b1d7-5217feba1d97'}
```

Output:

```
CertificateArn
 IsDefault
```

```
--------------
 ---------
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:123456789012:certificate/19478bd5-491d-47d4-b1d7-5217feba1d97
 False
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddListenerCertificatesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Add-ELB2Tag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Add-ELB2Tag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge un nuovo tag alla **`AWS.Tools.ElasticLoadBalancingV2`** risorsa specificata.

```
Add-ELB2Tag -ResourceArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -Tag @{Key =
 'productVersion'; Value = '1.0.0'}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Edit-ELB2Listener`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Edit-ELB2Listener`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica l'azione predefinita dell'ascoltatore specificato in risposta fissa.

```
$newDefaultAction = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action]@{
    "FixedResponseConfig" = @{
    "ContentType" = "text/plain"
    "MessageBody" = "Hello World"
    "StatusCode" = "200"
  }
  "Type" = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.ActionTypeEnum]::FixedResponse
}
```

```
Edit-ELB2Listener -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/d19f2f14974db685' -Port
 8080 -DefaultAction $newDefaultAction
```

Output:

```
Certificates    : {}
DefaultActions  : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
ListenerArn     : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/app/
testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/d19f2f14974db685
LoadBalancerArn : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/
app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676
Port            : 8080
Protocol        : HTTP
SslPolicy       :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyListenerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Edit-ELB2LoadBalancerAttribute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Edit-ELB2LoadBalancerAttribute`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica gli attributi del load balancer specificato.

```
Edit-ELB2LoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -Attribute @{Key =
 'deletion_protection.enabled'; Value = 'true'}
```

Output:

```
Key                                             Value
---                                             -----
deletion_protection.enabled                     true
access_logs.s3.enabled                          false
access_logs.s3.bucket
access_logs.s3.prefix
idle_timeout.timeout_seconds                    60
```

```
routing.http2.enabled                           true
routing.http.drop_invalid_header_fields.enabled false
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyLoadBalancerAttributesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Edit-ELB2Rule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Edit-ELB2Rule`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica le configurazioni delle regole Listener specificate.

```
$newRuleCondition = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition]@{
    "PathPatternConfig" = @{
    "Values" = "/login1","/login2","/login3"
  }
  "Field" = "path-pattern"
}

Edit-ELB2Rule -RuleArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80/
f4f51dfaa033a8cc' -Condition $newRuleCondition
```

Output:

```
Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 10
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/
testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80/f4f51dfaa033a8cc
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyRulein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Edit-ELB2TargetGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Edit-ELB2TargetGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio modifica le proprietà del gruppo di destinazione specificato.

```
Edit-ELB2TargetGroup -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970' -HealthCheckIntervalSecond
 60 -HealthCheckPath '/index.html' -HealthCheckPort 8080
```

Output:

```
HealthCheckEnabled         : True
HealthCheckIntervalSeconds : 60
HealthCheckPath            : /index.html
HealthCheckPort            : 8080
HealthCheckProtocol        : HTTP
HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds  : 5
HealthyThresholdCount      : 5
LoadBalancerArns           : {}
Matcher                    : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Matcher
Port                       : 80
Protocol                   : HTTP
TargetGroupArn             : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970
TargetGroupName            : test-tg
TargetType                 : instance
UnhealthyThresholdCount    : 2
VpcId                      : vpc-2cfd7000
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyTargetGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Edit-ELB2TargetGroupAttribute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Edit-ELB2TargetGroupAttribute`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio modifica l'attributo deregistration_delay del gruppo target specificato.

```
Edit-ELB2TargetGroupAttribute -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970' -Attribute @{Key =
 'deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds'; Value = 600}
```

Output:

```
Key                                     Value
---                                     -----
stickiness.enabled                      false
deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds    600
stickiness.type                         lb_cookie
stickiness.lb_cookie.duration_seconds   86400
slow_start.duration_seconds             0
load_balancing.algorithm.type           round_robin
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyTargetGroupAttributesin Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`Get-ELB2AccountLimit`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ELB2AccountLimit`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo comando elenca i limiti di ELB2 account per una determinata regione.

```
Get-ELB2AccountLimit
```

Output:

```
Max  Name
---  ----
3000 target-groups
1000 targets-per-application-load-balancer
50   listeners-per-application-load-balancer
100  rules-per-application-load-balancer
50   network-load-balancers
3000 targets-per-network-load-balancer
500  targets-per-availability-zone-per-network-load-balancer
50   listeners-per-network-load-balancer
5    condition-values-per-alb-rule
5    condition-wildcards-per-alb-rule
100  target-groups-per-application-load-balancer
5    target-groups-per-action-on-application-load-balancer
1    target-groups-per-action-on-network-load-balancer
```

```
50   application-load-balancers
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAccountLimitsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ELB2Listener`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ELB2Listener`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive gli ascoltatori dell'ALB/NLB specificato.

```
Get-ELB2Listener -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f'
```

Output:

```
Certificates    : {}
DefaultActions  : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
ListenerArn     : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/app/
test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/1dac07c21187d41e
LoadBalancerArn : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f
Port            : 80
Protocol        : HTTP
SslPolicy       :

Certificates    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Certificate}
DefaultActions  : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
ListenerArn     : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/app/
test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b
LoadBalancerArn : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f
Port            : 443
Protocol        : HTTPS
SslPolicy       : ELBSecurityPolicy-2016-08
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeListenersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ELB2ListenerCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ELB2ListenerCertificate`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive il certificato per l'ascoltatore specificato.

```
Get-ELB2ListenerCertificate -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b'
```

Output:

```
CertificateArn
 IsDefault
--------------
 ---------
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:123456789012:certificate/5fc7c092-68bf-4862-969c-22fd48b6e17c
 True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeListenerCertificatesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ELB2LoadBalancer`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ELB2LoadBalancer`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio mostra tutti i sistemi di bilanciamento del carico per una determinata regione.

```
Get-ELB2LoadBalancer
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZones     : {us-east-1c}
CanonicalHostedZoneId : Z26RNL4JYFTOTI
CreatedTime           : 6/22/18 11:21:50 AM
DNSName               : test-elb1234567890-238d34ad8d94bc2e.elb.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com
```

```
IpAddressType         : ipv4
LoadBalancerArn       : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/net/test-elb1234567890/238d34ad8d94bc2e
LoadBalancerName      : test-elb1234567890
Scheme                : internet-facing
SecurityGroups        : {}
State                 : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.LoadBalancerState
Type                  : network
VpcId                 : vpc-2cf00000
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLoadBalancersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ELB2LoadBalancerAttribute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ELB2LoadBalancerAttribute`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando descrive gli attributi di un determinato Load Balancer.

```
Get-ELB2LoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/net/test-elb/238d34ad8d94bc2e'
```

Output:

```
Key                             Value
---                             -----
access_logs.s3.enabled          false
load_balancing.cross_zone.enabled true
access_logs.s3.prefix
deletion_protection.enabled     false
access_logs.s3.bucket
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeLoadBalancerAttributesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ELB2Rule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ELB2Rule`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive le regole del listener per l'ARN del listener specificato.

```
Get-ELB2Rule -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b'
```

Output:

```
Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 1
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/
test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b/2286fff5055e0f79

Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 2
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/
test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b/14e7b036567623ba

Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {}
IsDefault  : True
Priority   : default
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/
test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b/853948cf3aa9b2bf
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeRulesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ELB2SSLPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ELB2SSLPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le politiche di ascolto disponibili per la ElasticLoadBalancing V2.

```
Get-ELB2SSLPolicy
```

Output:

```
Ciphers
                              Name                                  SslProtocols
-------
                              ----                                  ------------
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-2016-08            {TLSv1,
 TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-2-2017-01     {TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-1-2017-01     {TLSv1.1,
 TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-2-Ext-2018-06 {TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-2018-06         {TLSv1,
 TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-05            {TLSv1,
 TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-0-2015-04     {TLSv1,
 TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-2-Res-2019-08  {TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-1-2019-08      {TLSv1.1,
 TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-2-2019-08      {TLSv1.2}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSslPoliciesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ELB2Tag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ELB2Tag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca i tag per la risorsa specificata.

```
Get-ELB2Tag -ResourceArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f'
```

Output:

```
ResourceArn
           Tags
-----------
           ----
arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f {stage, internalName, version}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ELB2TargetGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ELB2TargetGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio descrive il gruppo target specificato.

```
Get-ELB2TargetGroup -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970'
```

Output:

```
HealthCheckEnabled         : True
HealthCheckIntervalSeconds : 30
HealthCheckPath            : /
HealthCheckPort            : traffic-port
HealthCheckProtocol        : HTTP
HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds  : 5
HealthyThresholdCount      : 5
LoadBalancerArns           : {arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f}
```

```
Matcher                     : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Matcher
Port                        : 80
Protocol                    : HTTP
TargetGroupArn              : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970
TargetGroupName             : test-tg
TargetType                  : instance
UnhealthyThresholdCount     : 2
VpcId                       : vpc-2cfd7000
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTargetGroupsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ELB2TargetGroupAttribute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ELB2TargetGroupAttribute`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive gli attributi del gruppo target specificato.

```
Get-ELB2TargetGroupAttribute -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970'
```

Output:

```
Key                                  Value
---                                  -----
stickiness.enabled                   false
deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds 300
stickiness.type                      lb_cookie
stickiness.lb_cookie.duration_seconds 86400
slow_start.duration_seconds          0
load_balancing.algorithm.type        round_robin
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTargetGroupAttributesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ELB2TargetHealth`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ELB2TargetHealth`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce lo stato di salute dei Target presenti nel Target Group specificato.

```
Get-ELB2TargetHealth -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970'
```

Output:

```
HealthCheckPort Target                                                TargetHealth
--------------- ------                                                ------------
80              Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.TargetDescription
 Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.TargetHealth
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTargetHealthin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-ELB2Listener`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-ELB2Listener`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un nuovo listener ALB con l'azione predefinita «Forward» per inviare il traffico a un gruppo di destinazione specificato.

```
$defaultAction = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action]@{
  ForwardConfig = @{
    TargetGroups = @(
      @{ TargetGroupArn = "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/testAlbTG/3d61c2f20aa5bccb" }
    )
    TargetGroupStickinessConfig = @{
      DurationSeconds = 900
      Enabled = $true
    }
  }
  Type = "Forward"
}
```

```
New-ELB2Listener -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676' -Port 8001 -Protocol
 "HTTP" -DefaultAction $defaultAction
```

Output:

```
Certificates    : {}
DefaultActions  : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
ListenerArn     : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/app/
testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80
LoadBalancerArn : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/
app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676
Port            : 8001
Protocol        : HTTP
SslPolicy       :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateListenerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-ELB2LoadBalancer`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-ELB2LoadBalancer`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un nuovo sistema di bilanciamento del carico delle applicazioni rivolto a Internet con due sottoreti.

```
New-ELB2LoadBalancer -Type application -Scheme internet-facing -IpAddressType
 ipv4 -Name 'New-Test-ALB' -SecurityGroup 'sg-07c3414abb8811cbd' -subnet 'subnet-
c37a67a6','subnet-fc02eea0'
```

Output:

```
AvailabilityZones     : {us-east-1b, us-east-1a}
CanonicalHostedZoneId : Z35SXDOTRQ7X7K
CreatedTime           : 12/28/19 2:58:03 PM
DNSName               : New-Test-ALB-1391502222.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com
IpAddressType         : ipv4
LoadBalancerArn       : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/New-Test-ALB/dab2e4d90eb51493
LoadBalancerName      : New-Test-ALB
```

```
Scheme                : internet-facing
SecurityGroups        : {sg-07c3414abb8811cbd}
State                 : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.LoadBalancerState
Type                  : application
VpcId                 : vpc-2cfd7000
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateLoadBalancerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-ELB2Rule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-ELB2Rule`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una nuova regola Listener con un'azione a risposta fissa basata sul valore dell'intestazione del cliente per il Listener specificato.

```
$newRuleAction = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action]@{
  "FixedResponseConfig" = @{
    "ContentType" = "text/plain"
    "MessageBody" = "Hello World"
    "StatusCode" = "200"
  }
  "Type" = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.ActionTypeEnum]::FixedResponse
}

$newRuleCondition = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition]@{
  "httpHeaderConfig" = @{
    "HttpHeaderName" = "customHeader"
    "Values" = "header2","header1"
  }
  "Field" = "http-header"
}

New-ELB2Rule -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80' -Action
 $newRuleAction -Condition $newRuleCondition -Priority 10
```

Output:

```
Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
```

```
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 10
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/
testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80/f4f51dfaa033a8cc
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateRulein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

New-ELB2TargetGroup

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-ELB2TargetGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un nuovo gruppo Target con i parametri forniti.

```
New-ELB2TargetGroup -HealthCheckEnabled 1 -HealthCheckIntervalSeconds 30 -
HealthCheckPath '/index.html' -HealthCheckPort 80 -HealthCheckTimeoutSecond 5 -
HealthyThresholdCount 2 -UnhealthyThresholdCount 5 -Port 80 -Protocol 'HTTP' -
TargetType instance -VpcId 'vpc-2cfd7000' -Name 'NewTargetGroup'
```

Output:

```
HealthCheckEnabled         : True
HealthCheckIntervalSeconds : 30
HealthCheckPath            : /index.html
HealthCheckPort            : 80
HealthCheckProtocol        : HTTP
HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds  : 5
HealthyThresholdCount      : 2
LoadBalancerArns           : {}
Matcher                    : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Matcher
Port                       : 80
Protocol                   : HTTP
TargetGroupArn             : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/NewTargetGroup/534e484681d801bf
TargetGroupName            : NewTargetGroup
TargetType                 : instance
UnhealthyThresholdCount    : 5
VpcId                      : vpc-2cfd7000
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateTargetGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Register-ELB2Target`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Register-ELB2Target`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio registra l'istanza 'i-0672a4c4cdeae3111' con il gruppo target specificato.

```
Register-ELB2Target -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970' -Target @{Port = 80; Id =
 'i-0672a4c4cdeae3111'}
```

- Per RegisterTargetsi dettagli sull'AWS Strumenti per PowerShell API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-ELB2Listener`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-ELB2Listener`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il Listener specificato.

```
Remove-ELB2Listener -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2Listener (DeleteListener)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio rimuove il listener specificato dal Load balancer.

```
Remove-ELB2Listener -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2Listener (DeleteListener)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteListenerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-ELB2ListenerCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-ELB2ListenerCertificate`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove il certificato specificato dal gruppo Target specificato.

```
Remove-ELB2ListenerCertificate -Certificate @{CertificateArn = 'arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/19478bd5-491d-47d4-b1d7-5217feba1d97'} -ListenerArn
 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2ListenerCertificate
 (RemoveListenerCertificates)" on target "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemoveListenerCertificatesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-ELB2LoadBalancer`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-ELB2LoadBalancer`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il Load Balancer specificato.

```
Remove-ELB2LoadBalancer -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2LoadBalancer (DeleteLoadBalancer)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteLoadBalancerin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-ELB2Rule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-ELB2Rule`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove la regola specificata dal Listener

```
Remove-ELB2Rule -RuleArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618/4b25eb10a42e33ab'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2Rule (DeleteRule)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618/4b25eb10a42e33ab".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteRulein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-ELB2Tag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-ELB2Tag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove il tag per la chiave specificata.

```
Remove-ELB2Tag -ResourceArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -TagKey
 'productVersion'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2Tag (RemoveTags)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemoveTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-ELB2TargetGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-ELB2TargetGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove il gruppo target specificato.

```
Remove-ELB2TargetGroup -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/testsssss/4e0b6076bc6483a7'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2TargetGroup (DeleteTargetGroup)" on
 target "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/
testsssss/4e0b6076bc6483a7".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteTargetGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Set-ELB2IpAddressType`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Set-ELB2IpAddressType`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica il tipo di indirizzo IP del Load Balancer da " a IPv4 ". DualStack

```
Set-ELB2IpAddressType -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -IpAddressType
 dualstack
```

Output:

```
Value
-----
dualstack
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetIpAddressTypein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Set-ELB2RulePriority`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Set-ELB2RulePriority`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica la priorità della regola del listener specificata.

```
Set-ELB2RulePriority -RulePriority -RulePriority @{Priority = 11; RuleArn =
 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/a4eb199fa5046f80/dbf4c6dcef3ec6f8'}
```

Output:

```
Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 11
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/
test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/a4eb199fa5046f80/dbf4c6dcef3ec6f8
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetRulePrioritiesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Set-ELB2SecurityGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Set-ELB2SecurityGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge il gruppo di sicurezza 'sg-07c3414abb8811cbd' al Load balancer specificato.

```
Set-ELB2SecurityGroup -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -SecurityGroup
 'sg-07c3414abb8811cbd'
```

Output:

```
sg-07c3414abb8811cbd
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). SetSecurityGroupsAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`Set-ELB2Subnet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Set-ELB2Subnet`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica le sottoreti del Load balancer specificato.

```
Set-ELB2Subnet -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -Subnet
 'subnet-7d8a0a51','subnet-c37a67a6'
```

Output:

```
LoadBalancerAddresses SubnetId        ZoneName
--------------------- --------        --------
{}                    subnet-7d8a0a51 us-east-1c
{}                    subnet-c37a67a6 us-east-1b
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetSubnetsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Unregister-ELB2Target`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Unregister-ELB2Target`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio annulla la registrazione dell'istanza 'i-0672a4c4cdeae3111' dal gruppo Target specificato.

```
$targetDescription = New-Object
 Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.TargetDescription
$targetDescription.Id = 'i-0672a4c4cdeae3111'
Unregister-ELB2Target -Target $targetDescription -TargetGroupArn
 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/
a4e04b3688be1970'
```

- Per DeregisterTargetsi dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Reference (V5).

FSx Esempi di Amazon con Tools for PowerShell V5

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la versione AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con Amazon FSx.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Add-FSXResourceTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Add-FSXResourceTag`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge tag alla risorsa data.

```
Add-FSXResourceTag -ResourceARN "arn:aws:fsx:eu-west-1:123456789012:file-system/
fs-01cd23bc4bdf5678a" -Tag @{Key="Users";Value="Test"}
```

Output:

```
arn:aws:fsx:eu-west-1:123456789012:file-system/fs-01cd23bc4bdf5678a
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere TagResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-FSXBackup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-FSXBackup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio recupera i backup creati da ieri per l'ID del file system specificato.

```
Get-FSXBackup -Filter @{Name="file-system-id";Values=$fsx.FileSystemId} | Where-
Object CreationTime -gt (Get-Date).AddDays(-1)
```

Output:

```
BackupId        : backup-01dac234e56782bcc
CreationTime    : 6/14/2019 3:35:14 AM
FailureDetails  :
FileSystem      : Amazon.FSx.Model.FileSystem
KmsKeyId        : arn:aws:kms:eu-west-1:123456789012:key/f1af23c4-1b23-1bde-a1f1-
e1234c5af123
Lifecycle       : AVAILABLE
ProgressPercent : 100
ResourceARN     : arn:aws:fsx:eu-west-1:123456789012:backup/backup-01dac234e56782bcc
Tags            : {}
Type            : AUTOMATIC
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeBackupsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-FSXFileSystem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-FSXFileSystem`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce la descrizione di un determinato FileSystemID.

```
Get-FSXFileSystem -FileSystemId fs-01cd23bc4bdf5678a
```

Output:

```
CreationTime         : 1/17/2019 9:55:30 AM
```

```
DNSName              : fs-01cd23bc4bdf5678a.ktmsad.local
FailureDetails       :
FileSystemId         : fs-01cd23bc4bdf5678a
FileSystemType       : WINDOWS
KmsKeyId             : arn:aws:kms:eu-west-1:123456789012:key/f1af23c4-5b67-8bde-
a9f0-e1234c5af678
Lifecycle            : AVAILABLE
LustreConfiguration  :
NetworkInterfaceIds  : {eni-07d1dda1322b7e209}
OwnerId              : 123456789012
ResourceARN          : arn:aws:fsx:eu-west-1:123456789012:file-system/
fs-01cd23bc4bdf5678a
StorageCapacity      : 300
SubnetIds            : {subnet-7d123456}
Tags                 : {FSx-Service}
VpcId                : vpc-41cf2b3f
WindowsConfiguration : Amazon.FSx.Model.WindowsFileSystemConfiguration
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeFileSystemsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-FSXResourceTagList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-FSXResourceTagList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca i tag per la risorsa arn fornita.

```
Get-FSXResourceTagList -ResourceARN $fsx.ResourceARN
```

Output:

```
Key         Value
---         -----
FSx-Service Windows
Users       Dev
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListTagsForResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-FSXBackup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-FSXBackup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un backup del file system specificato.

```
New-FSXBackup -FileSystemId fs-0b1fac2345623456ba
```

Output:

```
BackupId        : backup-0b1fac2345623456ba
CreationTime    : 6/14/2019 5:37:17 PM
FailureDetails  :
FileSystem      : Amazon.FSx.Model.FileSystem
KmsKeyId        : arn:aws:kms:eu-west-1:123456789012:key/f1af23c4-1b23-1bde-a1f3-
e1234c5af678
Lifecycle       : CREATING
ProgressPercent : 0
ResourceARN     : arn:aws:fsx:eu-west-1:123456789012:backup/
backup-0b1fac2345623456ba
Tags            : {}
Type            : USER_INITIATED
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateBackupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-FSXFileSystem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-FSXFileSystem`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un nuovo file system Windows da 300 GB, che consente l'accesso dalla sottorete specificata, che supporta una velocità di trasmissione fino a 8 megabyte al secondo. Il nuovo file system viene aggiunto automaticamente alla Microsoft Active Directory specificata.

```
New-FSXFileSystem -FileSystemType WINDOWS -StorageCapacity
 300 -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d5e6f -WindowsConfiguration
 @{ThroughputCapacity=8;ActiveDirectoryId='d-1a2b3c4d'}
```

Output:

```
CreationTime         : 12/10/2018 6:06:59 PM
DNSName              : fs-abcdef01234567890.example.com
FailureDetails       :
FileSystemId         : fs-abcdef01234567890
FileSystemType       : WINDOWS
KmsKeyId             : arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:123456789012:key/a1234567-252c-45e9-
afaa-123456789abc
Lifecycle            : CREATING
LustreConfiguration  :
NetworkInterfaceIds  : {}
OwnerId              : 123456789012
ResourceARN          : arn:aws:fsx:us-west-2:123456789012:file-system/fs-
abcdef01234567890
StorageCapacity      : 300
SubnetIds            : {subnet-1a2b3c4d5e6f}
Tags                 : {}
VpcId                : vpc-1a2b3c4d5e6f
WindowsConfiguration : Amazon.FSx.Model.WindowsFileSystemConfiguration
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateFileSystemin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-FSXFileSystemFromBackup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-FSXFileSystemFromBackup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un nuovo FSx file system Amazon da un backup esistente di Amazon FSx for Windows File Server.

```
New-FSXFileSystemFromBackup -BackupId $backupID -Tag @{Key="tag:Name";Value="from-
manual-backup"} -SubnetId $SubnetID -SecurityGroupId $SG_ID -WindowsConfiguration
 @{ThroughputCapacity=8;ActiveDirectoryId=$DirectoryID}
```

Output:

```
CreationTime         : 8/8/2019 12:59:58 PM
DNSName              : fs-012ff34e56789120.ktmsad.local
FailureDetails       :
FileSystemId         : fs-012ff34e56789120
FileSystemType       : WINDOWS
KmsKeyId             : arn:aws:kms:eu-west-1:123456789012:key/f1af23c4-5b67-1bde-
a2f3-e4567c8a9321
Lifecycle            : CREATING
LustreConfiguration  :
NetworkInterfaceIds  : {}
OwnerId              : 933303704102
ResourceARN          : arn:aws:fsx:eu-west-1:123456789012:file-system/
fs-012ff34e56789120
StorageCapacity      : 300
SubnetIds            : {subnet-fa1ae23c}
Tags                 : {tag:Name}
VpcId                : vpc-12cf3b4f
WindowsConfiguration : Amazon.FSx.Model.WindowsFileSystemConfiguration
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateFileSystemFromBackupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-FSXBackup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-FSXBackup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove l'id di backup specificato.

```
Remove-FSXBackup -BackupId $backupID
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-FSXBackup (DeleteBackup)" on target
 "backup-0bbca1e2345678e12".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

```
BackupId                Lifecycle
--------                ---------
backup-0bbca1e2345678e12 DELETED
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBackupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-FSXFileSystem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-FSXFileSystem`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove l'ID del file system FSX specificato.

```
Remove-FSXFileSystem -FileSystemId fs-012ff34e567890120
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-FSXFileSystem (DeleteFileSystem)" on target
 "fs-012ff34e567890120".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

FileSystemId         Lifecycle WindowsResponse
------------         --------- ---------------
fs-012ff34e567890120 DELETING  Amazon.FSx.Model.DeleteFileSystemWindowsResponse
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteFileSystemin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-FSXResourceTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-FSXResourceTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove il tag di risorsa per la risorsa ARN del file system FSX specificata.

```
Remove-FSXResourceTag -ResourceARN $FSX.ResourceARN -TagKey Users
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-FSXResourceTag (UntagResource)" on target
 "arn:aws:fsx:eu-west-1:933303704102:file-system/fs-07cd45bc6bdf2674a".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UntagResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-FSXFileSystem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-FSXFileSystem`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiorna i giorni di conservazione automatica dei backup del file system FSX tramite. UpdateFileSystemWindowsConfiguration

```
$UpdateFSXWinConfig = [Amazon.FSx.Model.UpdateFileSystemWindowsConfiguration]::new()
 $UpdateFSXWinConfig.AutomaticBackupRetentionDays = 35
 Update-FSXFileSystem -FileSystemId $FSX.FileSystemId -WindowsConfiguration
 $UpdateFSXWinConfig
```

Output:

```
CreationTime         : 1/17/2019 9:55:30 AM
DNSName              : fs-01cd23bc4bdf5678a.ktmsad.local
FailureDetails       :
FileSystemId         : fs-01cd23bc4bdf5678a
FileSystemType       : WINDOWS
```

```
KmsKeyId             : arn:aws:kms:eu-west-1:123456789012:key/f1af23c4-1b23-1bde-
a1f2-e1234c5af678
Lifecycle            : AVAILABLE
LustreConfiguration  :
NetworkInterfaceIds  : {eni-01cd23bc4bdf5678a}
OwnerId              : 933303704102
ResourceARN          : arn:aws:fsx:eu-west-1:933303704102:file-system/
fs-07cd45bc6bdf2674a
StorageCapacity      : 300
SubnetIds            : {subnet-1d234567}
Tags                 : {FSx-Service}
VpcId                : vpc-23cf4b5f
WindowsConfiguration : Amazon.FSx.Model.WindowsFileSystemConfiguration
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateFileSystemin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

AWS Glue esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con. AWS Glue

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`New-GLUEJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`New-GLUEJob`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un nuovo lavoro in AWS Glue. Il valore del nome del comando è sempre**`glueetl`**. AWS Glue supporta l'esecuzione di script di lavoro scritti in Python o Scala. In questo esempio, lo script di lavoro (MyTestGlueJob.py) è scritto in Python. I parametri Python vengono specificati nella **`$DefArgs`** variabile e quindi passati al PowerShell comando nel **`DefaultArguments`** parametro, che accetta una tabella hash. I parametri nella **`$JobParams`** variabile provengono dall' CreateJob API, documentata nell'argomento Jobs (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/glue/latest/dg/aws- glue-api-jobs-job .html) del riferimento all'API AWS Glue.

```
$Command = New-Object Amazon.Glue.Model.JobCommand
$Command.Name = 'glueetl'
$Command.ScriptLocation = 's3://amzn-s3-demo-source-bucket/admin/MyTestGlueJob.py'
$Command

$Source = "source_test_table"
$Target = "target_test_table"
$Connections = $Source, $Target

$DefArgs = @{
     '--TempDir' = 's3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/admin'
     '--job-bookmark-option' = 'job-bookmark-disable'
     '--job-language' = 'python'
     }
$DefArgs

$ExecutionProp = New-Object Amazon.Glue.Model.ExecutionProperty
$ExecutionProp.MaxConcurrentRuns = 1
$ExecutionProp

$JobParams = @{
    "AllocatedCapacity"    = "5"
    "Command"              = $Command
    "Connections_Connection" = $Connections
    "DefaultArguments"  = $DefArgs
    "Description"       = "This is a test"
    "ExecutionProperty" = $ExecutionProp
    "MaxRetries"        = "1"
    "Name"              = "MyOregonTestGlueJob"
    "Role"              = "Amazon-GlueServiceRoleForSSM"
    "Timeout"           = "20"
```

```
    }

New-GlueJob @JobParams
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateJobin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

AWS Health esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con. AWS Health

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Get-HLTHEvent`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Get-HLTHEvent`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce gli eventi da AWS Personal Health Dashboard. L'utente aggiunge il parametro -Region per visualizzare gli eventi disponibili per il servizio nella regione Stati Uniti orientali (Virginia settentrionale), ma il parametro -Filter_Region filtra gli eventi registrati nelle regioni UE (Londra) e Stati Uniti occidentali (Oregon) (eu-west-2 e us-west-2). Il StartTime parametro -Filter_ filtra per un intervallo di volte in cui gli eventi possono iniziare, mentre il EndTime parametro -Filter_ filtra per un intervallo di volte in cui gli eventi possono terminare. Il risultato è un evento di manutenzione pianificato per RDS che inizia all'interno dell'intervallo -Filter_ specificato e termina nell'StartTime intervallo pianificato -Filter_. EndTime

```
Get-HLTHEvent -Region us-east-1 -Filter_Region "eu-west-2","us-west-2" -
Filter_StartTime @{from="3/14/2019 6:30:00AM";to="3/15/2019 5:00:00PM"} -
Filter_EndTime @{from="3/21/2019 7:00:00AM";to="3/21/2019 5:00:00PM"}
```

Output:

```
Arn               : arn:aws:health:us-west-2::event/RDS/
AWS_RDS_HARDWARE_MAINTENANCE_SCHEDULED/
AWS_RDS_HARDWARE_MAINTENANCE_SCHEDULED_USW2_20190314_20190321
AvailabilityZone  :
EndTime           : 3/21/2019 2:00:00 PM
EventTypeCategory : scheduledChange
EventTypeCode     : AWS_RDS_HARDWARE_MAINTENANCE_SCHEDULED
LastUpdatedTime   : 2/28/2019 2:26:07 PM
Region            : us-west-2
Service           : RDS
StartTime         : 3/14/2019 2:00:00 PM
StatusCode        : open
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeEventsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi IAM che utilizzano Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con IAM.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Add-IAMClientIDToOpenIDConnectProvider`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Add-IAMClientIDToOpenIDConnectProvider`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando aggiunge l'ID client (o il pubblico) **`my-application-ID`** al provider OIDC esistente denominato **`server.example.com`**.

```
Add-IAMClientIDToOpenIDConnectProvider -ClientID "my-application-ID"
 -OpenIDConnectProviderARN "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
server.example.com"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddClientIdToOpenIdConnectProviderin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Add-IAMRoleTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Add-IAMRoleTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiunge un tag a un ruolo nel servizio di gestione identità

```
Add-IAMRoleTag -RoleName AdminRoleacess -Tag @{ Key = 'abac'; Value = 'testing'}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere TagRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Add-IAMRoleToInstanceProfile`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Add-IAMRoleToInstanceProfile`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando aggiunge il ruolo denominato **`S3Access`** a un profilo dell'istanza esistente denominato **`webserver`**. Per creare il profilo dell'istanza, utilizza il comando **`New-`**

IAMInstanceProfile. Dopo aver creato il profilo dell'istanza e averlo associato a un ruolo utilizzando questo comando, potete collegarlo a un' EC2 istanza. A tale scopo, utilizza il cmdlet **New-EC2Instance** con il parametro **InstanceProfile_Arn** o con il parametro **InstanceProfile-Name** per avviare la nuova istanza.

```
Add-IAMRoleToInstanceProfile -RoleName "S3Access" -InstanceProfileName "webserver"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddRoleToInstanceProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Add-IAMUserTag

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Add-IAMUserTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiunge un tag a un utente nel servizio di gestione identità

```
Add-IAMUserTag -UserName joe -Tag @{ Key = 'abac'; Value = 'testing'}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere TagUserin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Add-IAMUserToGroup

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Add-IAMUserToGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando aggiunge l'utente denominato **Bob** al gruppo denominato **Admins**.

```
Add-IAMUserToGroup -UserName "Bob" -GroupName "Admins"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddUserToGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Disable-IAMMFADevice

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Disable-IAMMFADevice`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando disabilita il dispositivo hardware MFA associato all'utente **Bob** con il numero di serie **123456789012**.

```
Disable-IAMMFADevice -UserName "Bob" -SerialNumber "123456789012"
```

Esempio 2: questo comando disabilita il dispositivo MFA virtuale associato all'utente **David** con ARN **arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/David**. Tieni presente che il dispositivo MFA virtuale non viene eliminato dall'account. Il dispositivo virtuale è ancora presente e appare nell'output del comando **Get-IAMVirtualMFADevice**. Prima di poter creare un nuovo dispositivo MFA virtuale per lo stesso utente, è necessario eliminare quello precedente utilizzando il comando **Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice**.

```
Disable-IAMMFADevice -UserName "David" -SerialNumber "arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/
David"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeactivateMfaDevicein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Edit-IAMPassword

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Edit-IAMPassword`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando modifica la password dell'utente che esegue il comando. Questo comando può essere chiamato solo dagli utenti IAM. Se questo comando viene chiamato quando si accede con le credenziali AWS dell'account (root), restituisce un errore. **InvalidUserType**

```
Edit-IAMPassword -OldPassword "MyOldP@ssw0rd" -NewPassword "MyNewP@ssw0rd"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ChangePasswordin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Enable-IAMMFADevice

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Enable-IAMMFADevice`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando abilita il dispositivo hardware MFA con il numero di serie **987654321098** e associa il dispositivo all'utente **Bob**. Include i primi due codici in sequenza provenienti dal dispositivo.

```
Enable-IAMMFADevice -UserName "Bob" -SerialNumber "987654321098" -
AuthenticationCode1 "12345678" -AuthenticationCode2 "87654321"
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio crea e abilita un dispositivo MFA virtuale. Il primo comando crea il dispositivo virtuale e restituisce la rappresentazione dell'oggetto del dispositivo nella variabile **$MFADevice**. È possibile utilizzare le proprietà **.Base32StringSeed** o **QRCodePng** per configurare l'applicazione software dell'utente. Il comando finale assegna il dispositivo all'utente **David**, identificandolo in base al numero di serie. Il comando sincronizza inoltre il dispositivo con AWS l'inclusione dei primi due codici in sequenza dal dispositivo MFA virtuale.

```
$MFADevice = New-IAMVirtualMFADevice -VirtualMFADeviceName "MyMFADevice"
# see example for New-IAMVirtualMFADevice to see how to configure the software
 program with PNG or base32 seed code
Enable-IAMMFADevice -UserName "David" -SerialNumber -SerialNumber
 $MFADevice.SerialNumber -AuthenticationCode1 "24681357" -AuthenticationCode2
 "13572468"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere EnableMfaDevicein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Get-IAMAccessKey

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMAccessKey`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando elenca le chiavi di accesso per l'utente IAM denominato **Bob**. Tenere presente che non è possibile elencare le chiavi di accesso segrete per gli utenti IAM. Se le chiavi di accesso segrete vengono perse, sarà necessario creare nuove chiavi di accesso con il cmdlet **New-IAMAccessKey**.

```
Get-IAMAccessKey -UserName "Bob"
```

Output:

```
AccessKeyId                CreateDate                  Status              UserName
-----------                ----------                  ------              --------
AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE       12/3/2014 10:53:41 AM       Active              Bob
AKIAI44QH8DHBEXAMPLE       6/6/2013 8:42:26 PM         Inactive            Bob
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListAccessKeysin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMAccessKeyLastUsed`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMAccessKeyLastUsed`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce il nome utente proprietario e le informazioni sull'ultimo utilizzo della chiave di accesso fornita.

```
Get-IAMAccessKeyLastUsed -AccessKeyId ABCDEXAMPLE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetAccessKeyLastUsedin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMAccountAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMAccountAlias`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce l'alias dell'account per l' Account AWS.

```
Get-IAMAccountAlias
```

Output:

```
ExampleCo
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListAccountAliasesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMAccountAuthorizationDetail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMAccountAuthorizationDetail`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene i dettagli di autorizzazione sulle identità nell' AWS account e visualizza l'elenco degli elementi dell'oggetto restituito, inclusi utenti, gruppi e ruoli. Ad esempio, la proprietà **`UserDetailList`** visualizza i dettagli degli utenti. Informazioni simili sono disponibili nelle proprietà **`RoleDetailList`** e **`GroupDetailList`**.

```
$Details=Get-IAMAccountAuthorizationDetail
$Details
```

Output:

```
GroupDetailList : {Administrators, Developers, Testers, Backup}
IsTruncated     : False
Marker          :
RoleDetailList  : {TestRole1, AdminRole, TesterRole, clirole...}
UserDetailList  : {Administrator, Bob, BackupToS3, }
```

```
$Details.UserDetailList
```

Output:

```
Arn            : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Administrator
CreateDate     : 10/16/2014 9:03:09 AM
GroupList      : {Administrators}
Path           : /
UserId         : AIDACKCEVSQ6CEXAMPLE1
UserName       : Administrator
UserPolicyList : {}

Arn            : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob
CreateDate     : 4/6/2015 12:54:42 PM
GroupList      : {Developers}
Path           : /
UserId         : AIDACKCEVSQ6CEXAMPLE2
UserName       : bab
```

```
UserPolicyList : {}

Arn            : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/BackupToS3
CreateDate     : 1/27/2015 10:15:08 AM
GroupList      : {Backup}
Path           : /
UserId         : AIDACKCEVSQ6CEXAMPLE3
UserName       : BackupToS3
UserPolicyList : {BackupServicePermissionsToS3Buckets}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetAccountAuthorizationDetailsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce dettagli della policy delle password per l'account corrente. Se non è definita alcuna policy delle password per l'account, il comando restituisce un errore **`NoSuchEntity`**.

```
Get-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy
```

Output:

```
AllowUsersToChangePassword : True
ExpirePasswords            : True
HardExpiry                 : False
MaxPasswordAge             : 90
MinimumPasswordLength      : 8
PasswordReusePrevention    : 20
RequireLowercaseCharacters : True
RequireNumbers             : True
RequireSymbols             : False
RequireUppercaseCharacters : True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetAccountPasswordPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMAccountSummary`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMAccountSummary`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce informazioni sull'utilizzo corrente e sulle quote correnti delle entità IAM nell' Account AWS.

```
Get-IAMAccountSummary
```

Output:

```
Key                                     Value
Users                                   7
GroupPolicySizeQuota                    5120
PolicyVersionsInUseQuota                10000
ServerCertificatesQuota                 20
AccountSigningCertificatesPresent       0
AccountAccessKeysPresent                0
Groups                                  3
UsersQuota                              5000
RolePolicySizeQuota                     10240
UserPolicySizeQuota                     2048
GroupsPerUserQuota                      10
AssumeRolePolicySizeQuota               2048
AttachedPoliciesPerGroupQuota           2
Roles                                   9
VersionsPerPolicyQuota                  5
GroupsQuota                             100
PolicySizeQuota                         5120
Policies                                5
RolesQuota                              250
ServerCertificates                      0
AttachedPoliciesPerRoleQuota            2
MFADevicesInUse                         2
PoliciesQuota                           1000
AccountMFAEnabled                       1
Providers                               2
InstanceProfilesQuota                   100
MFADevices                              4
AccessKeysPerUserQuota                  2
```

```
AttachedPoliciesPerUserQuota                2
SigningCertificatesPerUserQuota             2
PolicyVersionsInUse                         4
InstanceProfiles                            1
...
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetAccountSummaryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMAttachedGroupPolicyList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMAttachedGroupPolicyList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce i nomi e ARNs le politiche gestite allegate al gruppo IAM denominato **`Admins`** nell' AWS account. Per visualizzare l'elenco delle policy in linea incorporate nel gruppo, usa il comando **`Get-IAMGroupPolicyList`**.

```
Get-IAMAttachedGroupPolicyList -GroupName "Admins"
```

Output:

```
PolicyArn                                                  PolicyName
---------                                                  ----------
arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit                      SecurityAudit
arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess                AdministratorAccess
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListAttachedGroupPoliciesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMAttachedRolePolicyList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMAttachedRolePolicyList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce i nomi e ARNs le politiche gestite allegate al ruolo IAM denominato **`SecurityAuditRole`** nell' AWS account. Per visualizzare l'elenco delle policy in linea incorporate nel ruolo, usa il comando **`Get-IAMRolePolicyList`**.

```
Get-IAMAttachedRolePolicyList -RoleName "SecurityAuditRole"
```

Output:

```
PolicyArn                                                PolicyName
---------                                                ----------
arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit                    SecurityAudit
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListAttachedRolePoliciesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMAttachedUserPolicyList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMAttachedUserPolicyList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce i nomi e ARNs le politiche gestite per l'utente IAM indicato **`Bob`** nell' AWS account. Per visualizzare l'elenco delle policy in linea incorporate nell'utente IAM, usa il comando **`Get-IAMUserPolicyList`**.

```
Get-IAMAttachedUserPolicyList -UserName "Bob"
```

Output:

```
PolicyArn                                                PolicyName
---------                                                ----------
arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/TesterPolicy                     TesterPolicy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListAttachedUserPoliciesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMContextKeysForCustomPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMContextKeysForCustomPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera tutte le chiavi di contesto presenti nella policy JSON fornita. Per fornire più policy puoi specificare un elenco di valori separati da virgole.

```
$policy1 = '{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
{"Effect":"Allow","Action":"dynamodb:*","Resource":"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:123456789012:table/","Condition":{"DateGreaterThan":
{"aws:CurrentTime":"2015-08-16T12:00:00Z"}}}}'
$policy2 = '{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
{"Effect":"Allow","Action":"dynamodb:*","Resource":"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:123456789012:table/"}}'
Get-IAMContextKeysForCustomPolicy -PolicyInputList $policy1,$policy2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetContextKeysForCustomPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMContextKeysForPrincipalPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMContextKeysForPrincipalPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera tutte le chiavi di contesto presenti nella policy json fornita e le policy collegate all'entità IAM (user/role ecc.). Per: PolicyInputList puoi fornire più elenchi di valori come valori separati da virgole.

```
$policy1 = '{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
{"Effect":"Allow","Action":"dynamodb:*","Resource":"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:123456789012:table/","Condition":{"DateGreaterThan":
{"aws:CurrentTime":"2015-08-16T12:00:00Z"}}}}'
$policy2 = '{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
{"Effect":"Allow","Action":"dynamodb:*","Resource":"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:123456789012:table/"}}'
Get-IAMContextKeysForPrincipalPolicy -PolicyInputList $policy1,$policy2 -
PolicySourceArn arn:aws:iam::852640994763:user/TestUser
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetContextKeysForPrincipalPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMCredentialReport`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMCredentialReport`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio apre il report restituito e lo invia alla pipeline come array di righe di testo. La prima riga è l'intestazione con i nomi delle colonne separati da virgole. Ogni riga successiva è la riga di dettaglio per un utente, con ogni campo separato da virgole. Prima di poter visualizzare il report, è necessario generarlo con il cmdlet **`Request-IAMCredentialReport`**. Per recuperare il report come singola stringa, utilizzare **`-Raw`** invece di **`-AsTextArray`**. L'alias **`-SplitLines`** è accettato anche per lo switch **`-AsTextArray`**. Per l'elenco completo delle colonne nell'output, consulta la documentazione di riferimento delle API del servizio. Tieni presente che se non utilizzi **`-AsTextArray`** o**`-SplitLines`**, devi estrarre il testo dalla proprietà **`.Content`** utilizzando la classe **`StreamReader`** .NET.

```
Request-IAMCredentialReport
```

Output:

```
Description                                                          State
-----------                                                          -----
No report exists. Starting a new report generation task              STARTED
```

```
Get-IAMCredentialReport -AsTextArray
```

Output:

```
 user,arn,user_creation_time,password_enabled,password_last_used,password_last_changed,passw
 root_account,arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root,2014-10-15T16:31:25+00:00,not_supported,2015-04
A,false,N/A,false,N/A,false,N/A
Administrator,arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
Administrator,2014-10-16T16:03:09+00:00,true,2015-04-20T15:18:32+00:00,2014-10-16T16:06:00+0
A,false,true,2014-12-03T18:53:41+00:00,true,2015-03-25T20:38:14+00:00,false,N/
A,false,N/A
Bill,arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bill,2015-04-15T18:27:44+00:00,false,N/A,N/A,N/
A,false,false,N/A,false,N/A,false,2015-04-20T20:00:12+00:00,false,N/A
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetCredentialReportin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMEntitiesForPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMEntitiesForPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce un elenco di gruppi, ruoli e utenti IAM a cui è collegata la policy **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TestPolicy`**.

```
Get-IAMEntitiesForPolicy -PolicyArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TestPolicy"
```

Output:

```
IsTruncated  : False
Marker       :
PolicyGroups : {}
PolicyRoles  : {testRole}
PolicyUsers  : {Bob, Theresa}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListEntitiesForPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce dettagli del gruppo IAM **`Testers`**, inclusa una raccolta di tutti gli utenti IAM che appartengono al gruppo.

```
$results = Get-IAMGroup -GroupName "Testers"
$results
```

Output:

```
Group                                     IsTruncated           Marker
  Users
-----                                     -----------           ------
  -----
```

```
Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.Group     False
  {Theresa, David}
```

```
$results.Group
```

Output:

```
Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Testers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:39:11 PM
GroupId    : 3RHNZZGQJ7QHMAEXAMPLE1
GroupName  : Testers
Path       : /
```

```
$results.Users
```

Output:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Theresa
CreateDate       : 12/10/2014 3:39:27 PM
PasswordLastUsed : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Path             : /
UserId           : 4OSVDDJJTF4XEEXAMPLE2
UserName         : Theresa

Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/David
CreateDate       : 12/10/2014 3:39:27 PM
PasswordLastUsed : 3/19/2015 8:44:04 AM
Path             : /
UserId           : Y4FKWQCXTA52QEXAMPLE3
UserName         : David
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMGroupForUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMGroupForUser`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce l'elenco dei gruppi IAM a cui appartiene l'utente IAM **`David`**.

```
Get-IAMGroupForUser -UserName David
```

Output:

```
Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Administrators
CreateDate : 10/20/2014 10:06:24 AM
GroupId    : 6WCH4TRY3KIHIEXAMPLE1
GroupName  : Administrators
Path       : /

Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Testers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:39:11 PM
GroupId    : RHNZZGQJ7QHMAEXAMPLE2
GroupName  : Testers
Path       : /

Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Developers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:38:55 PM
GroupId    : ZU2EOWMK6WBZOEXAMPLE3
GroupName  : Developers
Path       : /
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListGroupsForUserin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMGroupList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMGroupList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce una raccolta di tutti i gruppi IAM definiti nella versione corrente Account AWS.

```
Get-IAMGroupList
```

Output:

```
Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Administrators
CreateDate : 10/20/2014 10:06:24 AM
GroupId    : 6WCH4TRY3KIHIEXAMPLE1
GroupName  : Administrators
Path       : /

Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Developers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:38:55 PM
GroupId    : ZU2EOWMK6WBZOEXAMPLE2
GroupName  : Developers
Path       : /

Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Testers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:39:11 PM
GroupId    : RHNZZGQJ7QHMAEXAMPLE3
GroupName  : Testers
Path       : /
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListGroupsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMGroupPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMGroupPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce dettagli della policy in linea incorporata denominata **`PowerUserAccess-Testers`** per il gruppo **`Testers`**. La proprietà **`PolicyDocument`** è codificata tramite URL. In questo esempio viene decodificato con il metodo **`UrlDecode`** .NET.

```
$results = Get-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Testers -PolicyName PowerUserAccess-Testers
$results
```

Output:

```
GroupName     PolicyDocument                                                PolicyName
---------     --------------                                                ----------
Testers       %7B%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10-17%22%2C%0A%20...
 PowerUserAccess-Testers
```

```
[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
[System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.PolicyDocument)
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "ec2:DescribeInstances"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:555555555555:instance/i-b188560f"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetGroupPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMGroupPolicyList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMGroupPolicyList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce l'elenco dei nomi delle policy in linea incorporate nel gruppo **`Testers`**. Per ottenere le policy gestite collegate al gruppo, utilizzare il comando **`Get-IAMAttachedGroupPolicyList`**.

```
Get-IAMGroupPolicyList -GroupName Testers
```

Output:

```
Deny-Assume-S3-Role-In-Production
PowerUserAccess-Testers
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListGroupPoliciesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMInstanceProfile`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMInstanceProfile`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce i dettagli del profilo di istanza denominato **`ec2instancerole`** definito nell' AWS account corrente.

```
Get-IAMInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName ec2instancerole
```

Output:

```
Arn                 : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/ec2instancerole
CreateDate          : 2/17/2015 2:49:04 PM
InstanceProfileId   : HH36PTZQJUR32EXAMPLE1
InstanceProfileName : ec2instancerole
Path                : /
Roles               : {ec2instancerole}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetInstanceProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMInstanceProfileForRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMInstanceProfileForRole`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce i dettagli del profilo dell'istanza associato al ruolo **`ec2instancerole`**.

```
Get-IAMInstanceProfileForRole -RoleName ec2instancerole
```

Output:

```
      Arn                 : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/
ec2instancerole
      CreateDate          : 2/17/2015 2:49:04 PM
      InstanceProfileId   : HH36PTZQJUR32EXAMPLE1
      InstanceProfileName : ec2instancerole
```

```
    Path                : /
    Roles               : {ec2instancerole}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListInstanceProfilesForRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMInstanceProfileList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMInstanceProfileList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce una raccolta dei profili di istanza definiti nella versione corrente Account AWS.

```
Get-IAMInstanceProfileList
```

Output:

```
Arn                 : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/ec2instancerole
CreateDate          : 2/17/2015 2:49:04 PM
InstanceProfileId   : HH36PTZQJUR32EXAMPLE1
InstanceProfileName : ec2instancerole
Path                : /
Roles               : {ec2instancerole}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListInstanceProfilesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMLoginProfile`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMLoginProfile`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce la data di creazione della password e se è necessaria una reimpostazione della password per l'utente IAM **`David`**.

```
Get-IAMLoginProfile -UserName David
```

Output:

```
CreateDate                  PasswordResetRequired                UserName
----------                  ---------------------                --------
12/10/2014 3:39:44 PM       False                                David
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetLoginProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMMFADevice`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMMFADevice`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce i dettagli del dispositivo MFA assegnato all'utente IAM **`David`**. In questo esempio si può affermare che si tratta di un dispositivo virtuale perché **`SerialNumber`** è un ARN e non il numero di serie effettivo di un dispositivo fisico.

```
Get-IAMMFADevice -UserName David
```

Output:

```
EnableDate                 SerialNumber                          UserName
----------                 ------------                          --------
4/8/2015 9:41:10 AM        arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/David   David
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListMfaDevicesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce i dettagli del provider OpenID Connect il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/accounts.google.com`**. La **`ClientIDList`** proprietà è una raccolta che contiene tutti i Client IDs definiti per questo provider.

```
Get-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider -OpenIDConnectProviderArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/oidc.example.com
```

Output:

```
ClientIDList         CreateDate                ThumbprintList
        Url
------------         ----------                --------------
        ---
{MyOIDCApp}          2/3/2015 3:00:30 PM
 {12345abcdefghijk67890lmnopqrst98765uvwxy}   oidc.example.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetOpenIdConnectProviderin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMOpenIDConnectProviderList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMOpenIDConnectProviderList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce un elenco di ARN di tutti i provider OpenID Connect definiti nell' Account AWS corrente.

```
Get-IAMOpenIDConnectProviderList
```

Output:

```
Arn
---
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/server.example.com
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/another.provider.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListOpenIdConnectProvidersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce i dettagli sulla policy gestita il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy`**.

```
Get-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
```

Output:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/MySamplePolicy
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:08 AM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : Z27SI6FQMGNQ2EXAMPLE1
PolicyName       : MySamplePolicy
UpdateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:08 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMPolicyList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMPolicyList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce una raccolta delle prime tre politiche gestite disponibili nell' AWS account corrente. Poiché non **`-scope`** è specificato, per **`all`** impostazione predefinita include sia le politiche AWS gestite che quelle gestite dai clienti.

```
Get-IAMPolicyList -MaxItem 3
```

Output:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AWSDirectConnectReadOnlyAccess
AttachmentCount  : 0
```

```
CreateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:08 AM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : Z27SI6FQMGNQ2EXAMPLE1
PolicyName       : AWSDirectConnectReadOnlyAccess
UpdateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:08 AM

Arn              : arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonGlacierReadOnlyAccess
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:27 AM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : NJKMU274MET4EEXAMPLE2
PolicyName       : AmazonGlacierReadOnlyAccess
UpdateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:27 AM

Arn              : arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AWSMarketplaceFullAccess
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/11/2015 9:21:45 AM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : 5ULJSO2FYVPYGEXAMPLE3
PolicyName       : AWSMarketplaceFullAccess
UpdateDate       : 2/11/2015 9:21:45 AM
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio restituisce una raccolta delle prime due politiche gestite dai clienti disponibili nell'account corrente AWS . Utilizza **`-Scope local`** per limitare l'output alle sole policy gestite dal cliente.

```
Get-IAMPolicyList -Scope local -MaxItem 2
```

Output:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyLocalPolicy
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/12/2015 9:39:09 AM
```

```
DefaultVersionId : v2
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : SQVCBLC4VAOUCEXAMPLE4
PolicyName       : MyLocalPolicy
UpdateDate       : 2/12/2015 9:39:53 AM

Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/policyforec2instancerole
AttachmentCount  : 1
CreateDate       : 2/17/2015 2:51:38 PM
DefaultVersionId : v11
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : X5JPBLJH2Z2SOEXAMPLE5
PolicyName       : policyforec2instancerole
UpdateDate       : 2/18/2015 8:52:31 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListPoliciesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMPolicyVersion`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMPolicyVersion`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce il documento della policy per la versione **`v2`** della policy il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyManagedPolicy`**. Il documento di policy contenuto nella proprietà **`Document`** è codificato nell'URL e in questo esempio viene decodificato con il metodo .NET **`UrlDecode`**.

```
$results = Get-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/
MyManagedPolicy -VersionId v2
$results
```

Output:

```
CreateDate             Document
 IsDefaultVersion     VersionId
```

```
----------              --------
 ----------------     ---------
2/12/2015 9:39:53 AM   %7B%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10...    True
        v2

[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
$policy = [System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.Document)
$policy
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement":
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "ec2:DescribeInstances"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:555555555555:instance/i-b188560f"
      ]
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPolicyVersionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMPolicyVersionList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMPolicyVersionList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce l'elenco delle versioni disponibili della policy il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyManagedPolicy`**. Per ottenere il documento relativo alla policy per una versione specifica, utilizza il comando **`Get-IAMPolicyVersion`** e specifica l'**`VersionId`** della versione desiderata.

```
Get-IAMPolicyVersionList -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyManagedPolicy
```

Output:

```
CreateDate                  Document                IsDefaultVersion
    VersionId
```

```
----------                    --------                  ----------------
    ---------
2/12/2015 9:39:53 AM                                    True
    v2
2/12/2015 9:39:09 AM                                    False
    v1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListPolicyVersionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMRole`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio a: questo esempio restituisce i dettagli di **`lamda_exec_role`**. Include il documento della policy di attendibilità, che specifica chi può assumere questo ruolo. Il documento di policy è codificato tramite URL e può essere decodificato utilizzando il metodo .NET **`UrlDecode`**. In questo esempio, la policy originale aveva rimosso tutti gli spazi bianchi prima di essere caricata nella policy. Per visualizzare i documenti relativi alle policy di autorizzazioni che determinano cosa può fare qualcuno che assume il ruolo, utilizza **`Get-IAMRolePolicy`** per le policy in linea e **`Get-IAMPolicyVersion`** per le policy gestite allegate.

```
$results = Get-IamRole -RoleName lambda_exec_role
$results | Format-List
```

Output:

```
Arn                      : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/lambda_exec_role
AssumeRolePolicyDocument : %7B%22Version%22%3A%222012-10-17%22%2C%22Statement%22%3A
%5B%7B%22Sid%22
                           %3A%22%22%2C%22Effect%22%3A%22Allow%22%2C%22Principal
%22%3A%7B%22Service
                           %22%3A%22lambda.amazonaws.com%22%7D%2C%22Action%22%3A
%22sts%3AAssumeRole
                           %22%7D%5D%7D
CreateDate               : 4/2/2015 9:16:11 AM
Path                     : /
RoleId                   : 2YBIKAIBHNKB4EXAMPLE1
```

```
RoleName                  : lambda_exec_role
```

```
$policy = [System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.AssumeRolePolicyDocument)
$policy
```

Output:

```
{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":[{"Sid":"","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"Service":"lambda.amazonaws.com"},"Action":"sts:AssumeRole"}]}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMRoleList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMRoleList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera un elenco di tutti i ruoli IAM nell' Account AWS.

```
Get-IAMRoleList
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListRolesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMRolePolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce il documento sulla policy di autorizzazioni per la policy **`oneClick_lambda_exec_role_policy`** denominata incorporata nel ruolo IAM **`lamda_exec_role`**. Il documento di policy risultante è codificato nell'URL. In questo esempio viene decodificato con il metodo **`UrlDecode`** .NET.

```
$results = Get-IAMRolePolicy -RoleName lambda_exec_role -PolicyName
 oneClick_lambda_exec_role_policy
```

```
$results
```

Output:

```
PolicyDocument                                          PolicyName
           UserName
--------------                                          ----------
           --------
%7B%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10-17%22%2C%...
 oneClick_lambda_exec_role_policy     lambda_exec_role
```

```
[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
[System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.PolicyDocument)
```

Output:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "logs:*"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:logs:us-east-1:555555555555:log-group:/aws/lambda/aws-
example-function:*"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "s3:GetObject",
        "s3:PutObject"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetRolePolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMRolePolicyList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMRolePolicyList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce l'elenco dei nomi delle policy in linea incorporate nel ruolo IAM **`lamda_exec_role`**. Per visualizzare i dettagli di una policy in linea, usa il comando **`Get-IAMRolePolicy`**.

```
Get-IAMRolePolicyList -RoleName lambda_exec_role
```

Output:

```
oneClick_lambda_exec_role_policy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListRolePoliciesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMRoleTagList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMRoleTagList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera il tag associato al ruolo.

```
Get-IAMRoleTagList -RoleName MyRoleName
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListRoleTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMSAMLProvider`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMSAMLProvider`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera i dettagli del provider SAML 2.0 il cui ARN è arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS. La risposta include il documento di

metadati che hai ricevuto dal provider di identità per creare l'entità del provider AWS SAML, nonché le date di creazione e scadenza.

```
Get-IAMSAMLProvider -SAMLProviderArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/
SAMLADFS
```

Output:

```
CreateDate                 SAMLMetadataDocument
     ValidUntil
----------                 --------------------
     ----------
12/23/2014 12:16:55 PM    <EntityDescriptor ID="_12345678-1234-5678-9012-example1...
    12/23/2114 12:16:54 PM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetSamlProviderin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMSAMLProviderList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMSAMLProviderList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera l'elenco dei provider SAML 2.0 creati nell' Account AWS corrente. Restituisce l'ARN, la data di creazione e la data di scadenza per ogni provider SAML.

```
Get-IAMSAMLProviderList
```

Output:

```
Arn                                                CreateDate
 ValidUntil
---                                                ----------
 ----------
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS    12/23/2014 12:16:55 PM
 12/23/2114 12:16:54 PM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere List SAMLProviders in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMServerCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMServerCertificate`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera i dettagli del certificato server denominato **`MyServerCertificate`**. È possibile trovare i dettagli del certificato nelle proprietà **`CertificateBody`** e **`ServerCertificateMetadata`**.

```
$result = Get-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyServerCertificate
$result | format-list
```

Output:

```
CertificateBody           : -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

 MIICiTCCAfICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC

 VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6

 b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd

 BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYXpvbi5jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN

 MTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYD

 VQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25z

 b2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFt
                            YXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn
+a4GmWIWJ
                            21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/
f0wYK8m9T
                            rDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/
MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpE

 Ibb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCu4
                            nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9q6q
+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0Fkb

 FFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjSTb
                            NYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvw3rrszlaEXAMPLE=
```

```
                            -----END CERTIFICATE-----
CertificateChain          :
ServerCertificateMetadata :
 Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.ServerCertificateMetadata
```

```
$result.ServerCertificateMetadata
```

Output:

```
Arn                   : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/Org1/Org2/
MyServerCertificate
Expiration            : 1/14/2018 9:52:36 AM
Path                  : /Org1/Org2/
ServerCertificateId   : ASCAJIFEXAMPLE17HQZYW
ServerCertificateName : MyServerCertificate
UploadDate            : 4/21/2015 11:14:16 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetServerCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMServerCertificateList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMServerCertificateList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera l'elenco dei certificati del server che sono stati caricati nell' Account AWS corrente.

```
Get-IAMServerCertificateList
```

Output:

```
Arn                   : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/Org1/Org2/
MyServerCertificate
Expiration            : 1/14/2018 9:52:36 AM
Path                  : /Org1/Org2/
ServerCertificateId   : ASCAJIFEXAMPLE17HQZYW
ServerCertificateName : MyServerCertificate
UploadDate            : 4/21/2015 11:14:16 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListServerCertificatesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio fornisce i dettagli dell'ultimo accesso al servizio da parte dell'entità IAM (utente, gruppo, ruolo o policy) associata alla chiamata Request.

```
Request-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail -Arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/TestUser
```

Output:

```
f0b7a819-eab0-929b-dc26-ca598911cb9f
```

```
Get-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail -JobId f0b7a819-eab0-929b-dc26-ca598911cb9f
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetServiceLastAccessedDetailsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetailWithEntity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetailWithEntity`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio fornisce il timestamp dell'ultimo accesso per il servizio contenuto nella richiesta della rispettiva entità IAM.

```
$results = Get-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetailWithEntity -JobId f0b7a819-eab0-929b-
dc26-ca598911cb9f -ServiceNamespace ec2
$results
```

Output:

```
EntityDetailsList : {Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.EntityDetails}
Error             :
IsTruncated       : False
JobCompletionDate : 12/29/19 11:19:31 AM
JobCreationDate   : 12/29/19 11:19:31 AM
JobStatus         : COMPLETED
Marker            :
```

```
$results.EntityDetailsList
```

Output:

```
EntityInfo                                LastAuthenticated
----------                                -----------------
Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.EntityInfo 11/16/19 3:47:00 PM
```

```
$results.EntityInfo
```

Output:

```
Arn  : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/TestUser
Id   : AIDA4NBK5CXF5TZHU1234
Name : TestUser
Path : /
Type : USER
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetServiceLastAccessedDetailsWithEntitiesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMSigningCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMSigningCertificate`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio recupera i dettagli del certificato di firma associato all'utente denominato **`Bob`**.

```
Get-IAMSigningCertificate -UserName Bob
```

Output:

```
CertificateBody : -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
                  MIICiTCCAfICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC
                  VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6
                  b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd
                  BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYXpvbi5jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN
                  MTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYD
                  VQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25z
                  b2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFt
                  YXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn+a4GmWIWJ
                  21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/f0wYK8m9T
                  rDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpE
                  Ibb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCu4
                  nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9q6q+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0Fkb
                  FFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjSTb
                  NYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvw3rrszlaEXAMPLE=
                  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
CertificateId   : Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU
Status          : Active
UploadDate      : 4/20/2015 1:26:01 PM
UserName        : Bob
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListSigningCertificatesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMUser`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera i dettagli dell'utente denominato **`David`**.

```
Get-IAMUser -UserName David
```

Output:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/David
CreateDate       : 12/10/2014 3:39:27 PM
PasswordLastUsed : 3/19/2015 8:44:04 AM
Path             : /
```

```
UserId           : Y4FKWQCXTA52QEXAMPLE1
UserName         : David
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio recupera i dettagli dell'utente IAM correntemente connesso.

```
Get-IAMUser
```

Output:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob
CreateDate       : 10/16/2014 9:03:09 AM
PasswordLastUsed : 3/4/2015 12:12:33 PM
Path             : /
UserId           : 7K3GJEANSKZF2EXAMPLE2
UserName         : Bob
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetUserin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMUserList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMUserList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio recupera una raccolta di utenti nella cartella corrente. Account AWS

```
Get-IAMUserList
```

Output:

```
      Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Administrator
      CreateDate       : 10/16/2014 9:03:09 AM
      PasswordLastUsed : 3/4/2015 12:12:33 PM
      Path             : /
      UserId           : 7K3GJEANSKZF2EXAMPLE1
      UserName         : Administrator

      Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob
      CreateDate       : 4/6/2015 12:54:42 PM
      PasswordLastUsed : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
      Path             : /
      UserId           : L3EWNONDOM3YUEXAMPLE2
```

```
      UserName         : bab

      Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/David
      CreateDate       : 12/10/2014 3:39:27 PM
      PasswordLastUsed : 3/19/2015 8:44:04 AM
      Path             : /
      UserId           : Y4FKWQCXTA52QEXAMPLE3
      UserName         : David
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListUsersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMUserPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMUserPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera i dettagli della policy in linea denominata **`Davids_IAM_Admin_Policy`** che è incorporata nell'utente IAM denominato **`David`**. Il documento di policy è codificato nell'URL.

```
$results = Get-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyName Davids_IAM_Admin_Policy -UserName David
$results
```

Output:

```
PolicyDocument                                              PolicyName
    UserName
--------------                                              ----------
    --------
%7B%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10-17%22%2C%...    Davids_IAM_Admin_Policy
    David

[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
[System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.PolicyDocument)
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
```

```
        "iam:GetUser",
        "iam:ListUsers"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetUserPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMUserPolicyList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMUserPolicyList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera l'elenco dei nomi delle policy in linea incorporate nell'utente IAM denominato **`David`**.

```
Get-IAMUserPolicyList -UserName David
```

Output:

```
Davids_IAM_Admin_Policy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListUserPoliciesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMUserTagList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMUserTagList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera il tag associato all'utente.

```
Get-IAMUserTagList -UserName joe
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListUserTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-IAMVirtualMFADevice`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-IAMVirtualMFADevice`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera una raccolta di dispositivi MFA virtuali assegnati agli utenti dell'account. AWS La proprietà **`User`** di ciascuno è un oggetto con i dettagli dell'utente IAM a cui è assegnato il dispositivo.

```
Get-IAMVirtualMFADevice -AssignmentStatus Assigned
```

Output:

```
Base32StringSeed :
EnableDate       : 4/13/2015 12:03:42 PM
QRCodePNG        :
SerialNumber     : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/David
User             : Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.User

Base32StringSeed :
EnableDate       : 4/13/2015 12:06:41 PM
QRCodePNG        :
SerialNumber     : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/root-account-mfa-device
User             : Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.User
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListVirtualMfaDevicesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-IAMAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-IAMAccessKey`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una nuova chiave di accesso e una coppia di chiavi di accesso segrete e le assegna all'utente **`David`**. Assicurati di salvare i valori **`AccessKeyId`** e **`SecretAccessKey`** in un file perché questa è l'unica volta in cui puoi ottenere il

`SecretAccessKey`. Non puoi recuperarla in un secondo momento. Se perdi la chiave segreta, dovrai creare una nuova coppia di chiavi di accesso.

```
New-IAMAccessKey -UserName David
```

Output:

```
AccessKeyId     : AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE
CreateDate      : 4/13/2015 1:00:42 PM
SecretAccessKey : wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY
Status          : Active
UserName        : David
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateAccessKeyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-IAMAccountAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-IAMAccountAlias`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica l'alias dell' AWS account in. **`mycompanyaws`** L'indirizzo della pagina di accesso dell'utente cambia in panyaws.signin.aws.amazon.com/console. https://mycom L'URL originale che utilizza il numero ID dell'account anziché l'alias (https://<accountidnumber>.signin.aws.amazon.com/console) continua a funzionare. Tuttavia, qualsiasi URLs alias precedentemente definito smette di funzionare.

```
New-IAMAccountAlias -AccountAlias mycompanyaws
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateAccountAliasin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-IAMGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-IAMGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un nuovo gruppo IAM denominato **`Developers`**.

```
New-IAMGroup -GroupName Developers
```

Output:

```
Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Developers
CreateDate : 4/14/2015 11:21:31 AM
GroupId    : QNEJ5PM4NFSQCEXAMPLE1
GroupName  : Developers
Path       : /
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-IAMInstanceProfile`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-IAMInstanceProfile`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un nuovo profilo dell'istanza IAM denominato **`ProfileForDevEC2Instance`**. È necessario eseguire il comando **`Add-IAMRoleToInstanceProfile`** separatamente per associare il profilo dell'istanza a un ruolo IAM esistente che fornisce le autorizzazioni all'istanza. Infine, collega il profilo dell'istanza a un' EC2 istanza quando la avvii. A tale scopo, utilizza il cmdlet **`New-EC2Instance`** con il parametro **`InstanceProfile_Arn`** o **`InstanceProfile_Name`**.

```
New-IAMInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName ProfileForDevEC2Instance
```

Output:

```
Arn                 : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/
ProfileForDevEC2Instance
CreateDate          : 4/14/2015 11:31:39 AM
InstanceProfileId   : DYMFXL556EY46EXAMPLE1
InstanceProfileName : ProfileForDevEC2Instance
Path                : /
Roles               : {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateInstanceProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

New-IAMLoginProfile

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-IAMLoginProfile`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una password (temporanea) per l'utente IAM Bob e imposta l'indicatore che richiede all'utente di modificare la password al successivo accesso di **Bob**.

```
New-IAMLoginProfile -UserName Bob -Password P@ssw0rd -PasswordResetRequired $true
```

Output:

```
CreateDate                    PasswordResetRequired               UserName
----------                    ---------------------               --------
4/14/2015 12:26:30 PM         True                                Bob
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateLoginProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

New-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un provider OIDC IAM associato al servizio del provider compatibile con OIDC che si trova nell'URL **https://example.oidcprovider.com** e nell'ID client **my-testapp-1**. Il provider OIDC fornisce l'impronta digitale. Per autenticare l'impronta digitale, segui i passaggi su http://docs.aws.amazon. com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/identity- .html. providers-oidc-obtain-thumbprint

```
New-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider -Url https://example.oidcprovider.com -ClientIDList my-
testapp-1 -ThumbprintList 990F419EXAMPLEECF12DDEDA5EXAMPLE52F20D9E
```

Output:

```
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateOpenIdConnectProviderin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

New-IAMPolicy

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-IAMPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una nuova policy IAM nell' AWS account corrente denominato **MySamplePolicy** Il file **MySamplePolicy.json** fornisce il contenuto della policy. Tenere presente che per elaborare correttamente il file della policy JSON è necessario utilizzare il parametro di cambio **-Raw**.

```
New-IAMPolicy -PolicyName MySamplePolicy -PolicyDocument (Get-Content -Raw
 MySamplePolicy.json)
```

Output:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 4/14/2015 2:45:59 PM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : LD4KP6HVFE7WGEXAMPLE1
PolicyName       : MySamplePolicy
UpdateDate       : 4/14/2015 2:45:59 PM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreatePolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

New-IAMPolicyVersion

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-IAMPolicyVersion`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una nuova versione "v2" della policy IAM il cui ARN è **arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy** e la rende la versione predefinita. Il file

NewPolicyVersion.json fornisce il contenuto della policy. Tenere presente che per elaborare correttamente il file della policy JSON è necessario utilizzare il parametro di cambio **-Raw**.

```
New-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy -
PolicyDocument (Get-content -Raw NewPolicyVersion.json) -SetAsDefault $true
```

Output:

```
CreateDate                          Document                  IsDefaultVersion
        VersionId
----------                          --------                  ----------------
        ---------
4/15/2015 10:54:54 AM                                         True
        v2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreatePolicyVersionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

New-IAMRole

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-IAMRole`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un nuovo ruolo denominato **MyNewRole** e collega la policy trovata nel file **NewRoleTrustPolicy.json**. Tenere presente che per elaborare correttamente il file della policy JSON è necessario utilizzare il parametro di cambio **-Raw**. Il documento di policy visualizzato nell'output è codificato nell'URL. In questo esempio viene decodificato con il metodo **UrlDecode** .NET.

```
$results = New-IAMRole -AssumeRolePolicyDocument (Get-Content -raw
 NewRoleTrustPolicy.json) -RoleName MyNewRole
$results
```

Output:

```
Arn                      : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MyNewRole
AssumeRolePolicyDocument : %7B%0D%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10-17%22%2C%0D
%0A%20%20%22Statement%22
```

```
                            %3A%20%5B%0D%0A%20%20%20%20%7B%0D%0A
%20%20%20%20%20%20%22Sid%22%3A%20%22%22%2C
                            %0D%0A%20%20%20%20%20%20%22Effect%22%3A%20%22Allow%22%2C
%0D%0A%20%20%20%20%20%20
                            %22Principal%22%3A%20%7B%0D%0A
%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%22AWS%22%3A%20%22arn%3Aaws
                            %3Aiam%3A%3A123456789012%3ADavid%22%0D%0A
%20%20%20%20%20%20%7D%2C%0D%0A%20%20%20
                            %20%20%20%22Action%22%3A%20%22sts%3AAssumeRole%22%0D%0A
%20%20%20%20%7D%0D%0A%20
                            %20%5D%0D%0A%7D
CreateDate                : 4/15/2015 11:04:23 AM
Path                      : /
RoleId                    : V5PAJI2KPN4EAEXAMPLE1
RoleName                  : MyNewRole

[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
[System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.AssumeRolePolicyDocument)
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:David"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
    }
  ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-IAMSAMLProvider`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-IAMSAMLProvider`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una nuova entità per il provider SAML in IAM. È denominato **`MySAMLProvider`** ed è descritto dal documento di metadati SAML contenuto nel file

`SAMLMetaData.xml`, che è stato scaricato separatamente dal sito Web del provider di servizi SAML.

```
New-IAMSAMLProvider -Name MySAMLProvider -SAMLMetadataDocument (Get-Content -Raw
 SAMLMetaData.xml)
```

Output:

```
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/MySAMLProvider
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Create SAMLProvider in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-IAMServiceLinkedRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-IAMServiceLinkedRole`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un ruolo collegato ai servizi per il servizio di scalabilità automatica.

```
New-IAMServiceLinkedRole -AWSServiceName autoscaling.amazonaws.com -CustomSuffix
 RoleNameEndsWithThis -Description "My service-linked role to support autoscaling"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateServiceLinkedRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-IAMUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-IAMUser`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un utente IAM denominato **`Bob`**. Se Bob deve accedere alla AWS console, è necessario eseguire separatamente il comando **`New-IAMLoginProfile`** per creare un profilo di accesso con una password. Se Bob deve eseguire AWS PowerShell comandi CLI multipiattaforma o AWS effettuare chiamate API, è necessario eseguire separatamente **`New-IAMAccessKey`** il comando per creare le chiavi di accesso.

```
New-IAMUser -UserName Bob
```

Output:

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob
CreateDate       : 4/22/2015 12:02:11 PM
PasswordLastUsed : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Path             : /
UserId           : AIDAJWGEFDMEMEXAMPLE1
UserName         : Bob
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateUserin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-IAMVirtualMFADevice`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-IAMVirtualMFADevice`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un nuovo dispositivo MFA virtuale. Le righe 2 e 3 estraggono il valore **`Base32StringSeed`** necessario al programma software MFA virtuale per creare un account (in alternativa al codice QR). Dopo aver configurato il programma con il valore, ottieni due codici di autenticazione sequenziali dal programma. Infine, utilizza l'ultimo comando per collegare il dispositivo MFA virtuale all'utente IAM **`Bob`** e sincronizzare l'account con i due codici di autenticazione.

```
$Device = New-IAMVirtualMFADevice -VirtualMFADeviceName BobsMFADevice
$SR = New-Object System.IO.StreamReader($Device.Base32StringSeed)
$base32stringseed = $SR.ReadToEnd()
$base32stringseed
CZWZMCQNW4DEXAMPLE3VOUGXJFZYSUW7EXAMPLECR4NJFD65GX2SLUDW2EXAMPLE
```

Output:

```
-- Pause here to enter base-32 string seed code into virtual MFA program to register
 account. --

Enable-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber $Device.SerialNumber -UserName Bob -
AuthenticationCode1 123456 -AuthenticationCode2 789012
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio crea un nuovo dispositivo MFA virtuale. Le righe 2 e 3 estraggono il valore **QRCodePNG** e lo scrivono in un file. Questa immagine può essere scansionata dal programma software MFA virtuale per creare un account (in alternativa all'immissione manuale del valore StringSeed Base32). Dopo aver creato l'account nel tuo programma MFA virtuale, ottieni due codici di autenticazione sequenziali e inseriscili negli ultimi comandi per collegare il dispositivo MFA virtuale all'utente IAM **Bob** e sincronizzare l'account.

```
$Device = New-IAMVirtualMFADevice -VirtualMFADeviceName BobsMFADevice
$BR = New-Object System.IO.BinaryReader($Device.QRCodePNG)
$BR.ReadBytes($BR.BaseStream.Length) | Set-Content -Encoding Byte -Path QRCode.png
```

Output:

```
 -- Pause here to scan PNG with virtual MFA program to register account. --

Enable-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber $Device.SerialNumber -UserName Bob -
AuthenticationCode1 123456 -AuthenticationCode2 789012
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateVirtualMfaDevicein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Publish-IAMServerCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Publish-IAMServerCertificate`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio carica un nuovo certificato server sull'account IAM. I file contenenti il corpo del certificato, la chiave privata e (facoltativamente) la catena di certificati devono tutti essere codificati con PEM. Tieni presente che i parametri richiedono il contenuto effettivo dei file e non i nomi dei file. Per elaborare correttamente il contenuto del file JSON è necessario utilizzare il parametro di cambio **-Raw**.

```
Publish-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyTestCert -CertificateBody
 (Get-Content -Raw server.crt) -PrivateKey (Get-Content -Raw server.key)
```

Output:

```
Arn                   : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/MyTestCert
```

```
Expiration            : 1/14/2018 9:52:36 AM
Path                  : /
ServerCertificateId   : ASCAJIEXAMPLE7J7HQZYW
ServerCertificateName : MyTestCert
UploadDate            : 4/21/2015 11:14:16 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UploadServerCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Publish-IAMSigningCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Publish-IAMSigningCertificate`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio carica un nuovo certificato di firma X.509 e lo associa all'utente IAM denominato **`Bob`**. Il file contenente il corpo del certificato è codificato in PEM. Il parametro **`CertificateBody`** richiede il contenuto effettivo del file e non il nome del file. Per elaborare correttamente il file è necessario utilizzare il parametro di cambio **`-Raw`**.

```
Publish-IAMSigningCertificate -UserName Bob -CertificateBody (Get-Content -Raw
 SampleSigningCert.pem)
```

Output:

```
CertificateBody : -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
                  MIICiTCCAfICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC
                  VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6
                  b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd
                  BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYXpvbi5jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN
                  MTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYD
                  VQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25z
                  b2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFt
                  YXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn+a4GmWIWJ
                  21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/f0wYK8m9T
                  rDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpE
                  Ibb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCu4
                  nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9q6q+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0Fkb
                  FFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjSTb
                  NYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvw3rrszlaEXAMPLE=
                  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

```
CertificateId   : Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCEXAMPLEHMJLU
Status          : Active
UploadDate      : 4/20/2015 1:26:01 PM
UserName        : Bob
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UploadSigningCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Register-IAMGroupPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Register-IAMGroupPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio collega la policy gestita dal cliente denominata **`TesterPolicy`** al gruppo IAM **`Testers`**. Gli utenti di quel gruppo sono immediatamente interessati dalle autorizzazioni definite nella versione predefinita di tale policy.

```
Register-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Testers -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterPolicy
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio allega la policy AWS gestita denominata **`AdministratorAccess`** al gruppo IAM. **`Admins`** Gli utenti di quel gruppo sono immediatamente interessati dalle autorizzazioni definite nella versione predefinita di tale policy.

```
Register-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Admins -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AdministratorAccess
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachGroupPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Register-IAMRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Register-IAMRolePolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio allega la policy AWS gestita denominata **`SecurityAudit`** al ruolo IAM. **`CoSecurityAuditors`** Gli utenti che assumo quel ruolo sono immediatamente interessati dalle autorizzazioni definite nella versione predefinita di tale policy.

```
Register-IAMRolePolicy -RoleName CoSecurityAuditors -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachRolePolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Register-IAMUserPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Register-IAMUserPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio allega la policy AWS gestita denominata **`AmazonCognitoPowerUser`** all'utente IAM. **`Bob`** L'utente è immediatamente interessato dalle autorizzazioni definite nella versione più recente di tale policy.

```
Register-IAMUserPolicy -UserName Bob -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonCognitoPowerUser
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AttachUserPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-IAMAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-IAMAccessKey`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la coppia di chiavi di AWS accesso con l'ID della chiave **`AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE`** dall'utente denominato**`Bob`**.

```
Remove-IAMAccessKey -AccessKeyId AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE -UserName Bob -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteAccessKeyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-IAMAccountAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-IAMAccountAlias`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove l'alias dell'account dal tuo. Account AWS La pagina di accesso utente con l'alias all'indirizzo https://mycom panyaws.signin.aws.amazon.com/console non funziona più. Devi invece utilizzare l'URL originale con il tuo numero ID su https://.signin.aws.amazon.com/console. Account AWS <accountidnumber>

```
Remove-IAMAccountAlias -AccountAlias mycompanyaws
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). DeleteAccountAliasAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`Remove-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la politica delle password per Account AWS e ripristina tutti i valori ai valori predefiniti originali. Se attualmente non esiste una politica in materia di password, viene visualizzato il seguente messaggio di errore: Impossibile trovare la politica dell'account con il nome PasswordPolicy .

```
Remove-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteAccountPasswordPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-IAMClientIDFromOpenIDConnectProvider`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-IAMClientIDFromOpenIDConnectProvider`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove l'ID client **`My-TestApp-3`** dall'elenco dei client IDs associati al provider IAM OIDC il cui ARN è. **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com`**

```
Remove-IAMClientIDFromOpenIDConnectProvider -ClientID My-TestApp-3
 -OpenIDConnectProviderArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
example.oidcprovider.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemoveClientIdFromOpenIdConnectProviderin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-IAMGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-IAMGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il gruppo IAM denominato **`MyTestGroup`**. Il primo comando rimuove tutti gli utenti IAM che sono membri del gruppo e il secondo comando elimina il gruppo IAM. Entrambi i comandi funzionano senza alcuna richiesta di conferma.

```
(Get-IAMGroup -GroupName MyTestGroup).Users | Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -GroupName
 MyTestGroup -Force
Remove-IAMGroup -GroupName MyTestGroup -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-IAMGroupPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-IAMGroupPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove la policy in linea denominata **`TesterPolicy`** dal gruppo IAM **`Testers`**. Gli utenti di quel gruppo perdono immediatamente le autorizzazioni definite in tale policy.

```
Remove-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Testers -PolicyName TestPolicy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteGroupPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-IAMInstanceProfile`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-IAMInstanceProfile`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il profilo di EC2 istanza denominato. **`MyAppInstanceProfile`** Il primo comando scollega tutti i ruoli dal profilo dell'istanza, quindi il secondo comando elimina il profilo dell'istanza.

```
(Get-IAMInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName MyAppInstanceProfile).Roles | Remove-
IAMRoleFromInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName MyAppInstanceProfile
Remove-IAMInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName MyAppInstanceProfile
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteInstanceProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-IAMLoginProfile`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-IAMLoginProfile`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il profilo di accesso dall'utente IAM denominato **`Bob`**. Ciò impedisce all'utente di accedere alla console. AWS Non impedisce all'utente di eseguire chiamate AWS CLI o API utilizzando chiavi di AWS accesso che potrebbero essere ancora collegate all'account utente. PowerShell

```
Remove-IAMLoginProfile -UserName Bob
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteLoginProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il provider OIDC IAM che si connette al provider **`example.oidcprovider.com`**. Assicurati di aggiornare o eliminare tutti i ruoli che fanno riferimento a questo provider nell'elemento **`Principal`** della policy di attendibilità del ruolo.

```
Remove-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider -OpenIDConnectProviderArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteOpenIdConnectProviderin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-IAMPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-IAMPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina la policy il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy`**. Prima di poter eliminare la policy, devi prima eliminare tutte le versioni tranne quella predefinita eseguendo **`Remove-IAMPolicyVersion`**. È inoltre necessario scollegare la policy da qualsiasi utente, gruppo o ruolo IAM.

```
Remove-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elimina una policy eliminando prima tutte le versioni non predefinite della policy, scollegandola da tutte le entità IAM collegate ed eliminando quindi la policy stessa. La prima riga recupera l'oggetto della policy. La seconda riga recupera tutte le versioni della policy che non sono contrassegnate come versione predefinita in una raccolta e quindi elimina ogni policy nella raccolta. La terza riga recupera tutti gli utenti, i gruppi e i ruoli IAM a cui è collegata la policy. Le righe da quattro a sei scollegano la policy da ogni entità collegata. L'ultima riga utilizza questo comando per rimuovere la policy gestita e la versione predefinita rimanente. L'esempio include il parametro di cambio **`-Force`** su qualsiasi riga che lo richieda per sopprimere le richieste di conferma.

```
$pol = Get-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
Get-IAMPolicyVersions -PolicyArn $pol.Arn | where {-not $_.IsDefaultVersion} |
 Remove-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn $pol.Arn -force
```

```
$attached = Get-IAMEntitiesForPolicy -PolicyArn $pol.Arn
$attached.PolicyGroups | Unregister-IAMGroupPolicy -PolicyArn $pol.arn
$attached.PolicyRoles | Unregister-IAMRolePolicy -PolicyArn $pol.arn
$attached.PolicyUsers | Unregister-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyArn $pol.arn
Remove-IAMPolicy $pol.Arn -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeletePolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-IAMPolicyVersion`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-IAMPolicyVersion`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina la versione identificata come **v2** dalla policy il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy`**.

```
Remove-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy -
VersionID v2
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elimina una policy eliminando prima tutte le versioni non predefinite della policy e quindi eliminando la policy stessa. La prima riga recupera l'oggetto della policy. La seconda riga recupera tutte le versioni della policy che non sono contrassegnate come predefinite in una raccolta e quindi utilizza questo comando per eliminare ogni policy nella raccolta. L'ultima riga rimuove la policy stessa e la versione predefinita rimanente. Tieni presente che per eliminare correttamente una policy gestita, devi anche scollegare la policy da qualsiasi utente, gruppo o ruolo utilizzando i comandi **`Unregister-IAMUserPolicy`**, **`Unregister-IAMGroupPolicy`** e **`Unregister-IAMRolePolicy`**. Vedere l'esempio per il cmdlet **`Remove-IAMPolicy`**.

```
$pol = Get-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
Get-IAMPolicyVersions -PolicyArn $pol.Arn | where {-not $_.IsDefaultVersion} |
 Remove-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn $pol.Arn -force
Remove-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn $pol.Arn -force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeletePolicyVersionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-IAMRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-IAMRole`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il ruolo denominato **`MyNewRole`** dall'account IAM corrente. Prima di poter eliminare il ruolo, devi utilizzare il comando **`Unregister-IAMRolePolicy`** per scollegare eventuali policy gestite. Le policy in linea vengono eliminate con il ruolo.

```
Remove-IAMRole -RoleName MyNewRole
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio rimuove tutte le policy gestite dal ruolo denominato **`MyNewRole`** e quindi elimina il ruolo. La prima riga recupera tutte le policy gestite collegate al ruolo come raccolta e quindi le scollega dal ruolo. La seconda riga elimina il ruolo stesso. Le policy in linea vengono eliminate insieme al ruolo.

```
Get-IAMAttachedRolePolicyList -RoleName MyNewRole | Unregister-IAMRolePolicy -
RoleName MyNewRole
Remove-IAMRole -RoleName MyNewRole
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-IAMRoleFromInstanceProfile`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-IAMRoleFromInstanceProfile`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il ruolo denominato **`MyNewRole`** dal profilo di EC2 istanza denominato. **`MyNewRole`** Un profilo dell'istanza creato nella console IAM ha sempre lo stesso nome del ruolo, come in questo esempio. Se li crei nell'API o nella CLI, possono avere nomi diversi.

```
Remove-IAMRoleFromInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName MyNewRole -RoleName MyNewRole
 -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-IAMRolePermissionsBoundary`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-IAMRolePermissionsBoundary`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra come rimuovere il limite delle autorizzazioni associato a un ruolo IAM.

```
Remove-IAMRolePermissionsBoundary -RoleName MyRoleName
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteRolePermissionsBoundaryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-IAMRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-IAMRolePolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina la policy in linea **`S3AccessPolicy`** che è incorporata nel ruolo IAM **`S3BackupRole`**.

```
Remove-IAMRolePolicy -PolicyName S3AccessPolicy -RoleName S3BackupRole
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteRolePolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-IAMRoleTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-IAMRoleTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove il tag dal ruolo denominato "MyRoleName" con la chiave del tag come «abac». Per rimuovere più tag, fornisci un elenco di chiavi di tag separate da virgole.

```
Remove-IAMRoleTag -RoleName MyRoleName -TagKey "abac","xyzw"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UntagRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-IAMSAMLProvider`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-IAMSAMLProvider`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il provider SAML 2.0 IAM il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFSProvider`**.

```
Remove-IAMSAMLProvider -SAMLProviderArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/
SAMLADFSProvider
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Delete SAMLProvider in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-IAMServerCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-IAMServerCertificate`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il certificato server denominato **`MyServerCert`**.

```
Remove-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyServerCert
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteServerCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-IAMServiceLinkedRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-IAMServiceLinkedRole`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio ha eliminato il ruolo collegato al servizio. Tieni presente che se il servizio utilizza ancora questo ruolo, allora questo comando genererà un errore.

```
Remove-IAMServiceLinkedRole -RoleName
 AWSServiceRoleForAutoScaling_RoleNameEndsWithThis
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteServiceLinkedRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-IAMSigningCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-IAMSigningCertificate`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il certificato di firma con l'ID **`Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU`** dell'utente IAM denominato **`Bob`**.

```
Remove-IAMSigningCertificate -UserName Bob -CertificateId
 Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteSigningCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-IAMUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-IAMUser`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina l'utente IAM denominato **`Bob`**.

```
Remove-IAMUser -UserName Bob
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elimina l'utente IAM denominato **`Theresa`** insieme a tutti gli elementi che devono essere eliminati per primi.

```
$name = "Theresa"

# find any groups and remove user from them
$groups = Get-IAMGroupForUser -UserName $name
foreach ($group in $groups) { Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -GroupName $group.GroupName -
UserName $name -Force }
```

```
# find any inline policies and delete them
$inlinepols = Get-IAMUserPolicies -UserName $name
foreach ($pol in $inlinepols) { Remove-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyName $pol -UserName
 $name -Force}

# find any managed polices and detach them
$managedpols = Get-IAMAttachedUserPolicies -UserName $name
foreach ($pol in $managedpols) { Unregister-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyArn $pol.PolicyArn
 -UserName $name }

# find any signing certificates and delete them
$certs = Get-IAMSigningCertificate -UserName $name
foreach ($cert in $certs) { Remove-IAMSigningCertificate -CertificateId
 $cert.CertificateId -UserName $name -Force }

# find any access keys and delete them
$keys = Get-IAMAccessKey -UserName $name
foreach ($key in $keys) { Remove-IAMAccessKey -AccessKeyId $key.AccessKeyId -
UserName $name -Force }

# delete the user's login profile, if one exists - note: need to use try/catch to
 suppress not found error
try { $prof = Get-IAMLoginProfile -UserName $name -ea 0 } catch { out-null }
if ($prof) { Remove-IAMLoginProfile -UserName $name -Force }

# find any MFA device, detach it, and if virtual, delete it.
$mfa = Get-IAMMFADevice -UserName $name
if ($mfa) {
    Disable-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber $mfa.SerialNumber -UserName $name
    if ($mfa.SerialNumber -like "arn:*") { Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice -SerialNumber
 $mfa.SerialNumber }
}

# finally, remove the user
Remove-IAMUser -UserName $name -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteUserin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-IAMUserFromGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-IAMUserFromGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove l'utente IAM **Bob** dal gruppo **Testers**.

```
Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -GroupName Testers -UserName Bob
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio trova tutti i gruppi di cui l'utente IAM **Theresa** è membro e quindi rimuove **Theresa** da tali gruppi.

```
$groups = Get-IAMGroupForUser -UserName Theresa
foreach ($group in $groups) { Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -GroupName $group.GroupName -
UserName Theresa -Force }
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio mostra un modo alternativo per rimuovere l'utente IAM **Bob** dal gruppo **Testers**.

```
Get-IAMGroupForUser -UserName Bob | Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -UserName Bob -GroupName
 Testers -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemoveUserFromGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-IAMUserPermissionsBoundary`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-IAMUserPermissionsBoundary`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra come rimuovere il limite delle autorizzazioni associato a un utente IAM.

```
Remove-IAMUserPermissionsBoundary -UserName joe
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteUserPermissionsBoundaryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-IAMUserPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-IAMUserPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina la policy in linea denominata **`AccessToEC2Policy`** che è incorporata nell'utente IAM denominato **`Bob`**.

```
Remove-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyName AccessToEC2Policy -UserName Bob
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio trova tutte le policy in linea incorporate nell'utente IAM denominato **`Theresa`** e quindi le elimina.

```
$inlinepols = Get-IAMUserPolicies -UserName Theresa
foreach ($pol in $inlinepols) { Remove-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyName $pol -UserName
 Theresa -Force}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteUserPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-IAMUserTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-IAMUserTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove il tag dall'utente denominato "joe" con la chiave di tag "abac" e "xyzw". Per rimuovere più tag, fornisci un elenco di chiavi di tag separate da virgole.

```
Remove-IAMUserTag -UserName joe -TagKey "abac","xyzw"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UntagUserin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il dispositivo MFA virtuale IAM il cui ARN è. **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/bob`**.

```
Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice -SerialNumber arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/bob
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio verifica se all'utente IAM Theresa è assegnato un dispositivo MFA. Se ne viene trovato uno, il dispositivo viene disabilitato per l'utente IAM. Se il dispositivo è virtuale, anch'esso viene eliminato.

```
$mfa = Get-IAMMFADevice -UserName Theresa
if ($mfa) {
    Disable-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber $mfa.SerialNumber -UserName $name
    if ($mfa.SerialNumber -like "arn:*") { Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice -SerialNumber
 $mfa.SerialNumber }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteVirtualMfaDevicein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Request-IAMCredentialReport`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Request-IAMCredentialReport`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio richiede la generazione di un nuovo report, operazione che può essere eseguita ogni quattro ore. Se l'ultimo repprt è ancora recente, il campo Stato riporta **`COMPLETE`**. Utilizzare **`Get-IAMCredentialReport`** per visualizzare il report completato.

```
Request-IAMCredentialReport
```

Output:

```
Description                                                State
-----------                                                -----
No report exists. Starting a new report generation task    STARTED
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GenerateCredentialReportin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Request-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Request-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio è un cmdlet equivalente all'API. GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetails Ciò fornisce un job id che può essere utilizzato in Get-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail e Get- IAMService LastAccessedDetailWithEntity

```
Request-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail -Arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/TestUser
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetailsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Set-IAMDefaultPolicyVersion`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Set-IAMDefaultPolicyVersion`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio imposta la versione **`v2`** della policy il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy`** come versione attiva predefinita.

```
Set-IAMDefaultPolicyVersion -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy -
VersionId v2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetDefaultPolicyVersionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Set-IAMRolePermissionsBoundary`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Set-IAMRolePermissionsBoundary`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra come impostare il limite delle autorizzazioni per un ruolo IAM. È possibile impostare politiche AWS gestite o politiche personalizzate come limite di autorizzazione.

```
Set-IAMRolePermissionsBoundary -RoleName MyRoleName -PermissionsBoundary
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/intern-boundary
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutRolePermissionsBoundaryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Set-IAMUserPermissionsBoundary`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Set-IAMUserPermissionsBoundary`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra come impostare il limite delle autorizzazioni per l'utente. È possibile impostare politiche AWS gestite o politiche personalizzate come limite di autorizzazione.

```
Set-IAMUserPermissionsBoundary -UserName joe -PermissionsBoundary
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/intern-boundary
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutUserPermissionsBoundaryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Sync-IAMMFADevice`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Sync-IAMMFADevice`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio sincronizza il dispositivo MFA associato all'utente IAM **`Bob`** e il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/bob`** con un programma di autenticazione che ha fornito i due codici di autenticazione.

```
Sync-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/theresa -
AuthenticationCode1 123456 -AuthenticationCode2 987654 -UserName Bob
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio sincronizza il dispositivo MFA IAM associato all'utente IAM **`Theresa`** con un dispositivo fisico che ha il numero di serie **`ABCD12345678`** e che ha fornito i due codici di autenticazione.

```
Sync-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber ABCD12345678 -AuthenticationCode1 123456 -
AuthenticationCode2 987654 -UserName Theresa
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ResyncMfaDevicein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Unregister-IAMGroupPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Unregister-IAMGroupPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio scollega la policy del gruppo gestita il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterAccessPolicy`** dal gruppo denominato **`Testers`**.

```
Unregister-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Testers -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterAccessPolicy
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio trova tutte le policy gestite collegate al gruppo denominato **`Testers`** e le scollega dal gruppo.

```
Get-IAMAttachedGroupPolicies -GroupName Testers | Unregister-IAMGroupPolicy -
Groupname Testers
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachGroupPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Unregister-IAMRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Unregister-IAMRolePolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio scollega la policy del gruppo gestita il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/FederatedTesterAccessPolicy`** dal ruolo denominato **`FedTesterRole`**.

```
Unregister-IAMRolePolicy -RoleName FedTesterRole -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/FederatedTesterAccessPolicy
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio trova tutte le policy gestite collegate al ruolo denominato **`FedTesterRole`** e le scollega dal ruolo.

```
Get-IAMAttachedRolePolicyList -RoleName FedTesterRole | Unregister-IAMRolePolicy -
Rolename FedTesterRole
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachRolePolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Unregister-IAMUserPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Unregister-IAMUserPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio scollega la policy gestita il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterPolicy`** dall'utente IAM denominato **`Bob`**.

```
Unregister-IAMUserPolicy -UserName Bob -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/
TesterPolicy
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio trova tutte le policy gestite collegate all'utente IAM denominato **`Theresa`** e le scollega dall'utente.

```
Get-IAMAttachedUserPolicyList -UserName Theresa | Unregister-IAMUserPolicy -Username
 Theresa
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DetachUserPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-IAMAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-IAMAccessKey`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio modifica lo stato della chiave di accesso **`AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE`** per l'utente IAM denominato **`Bob`** in **`Inactive`**.

```
Update-IAMAccessKey -UserName Bob -AccessKeyId AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE -Status Inactive
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateAccessKeyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna la policy delle password per l'account con le impostazioni specificate. Tenere presente che tutti i parametri non inclusi nel comando non vengono lasciati invariati. Vengono invece ripristinati ai valori predefiniti.

```
Update-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy -AllowUsersToChangePasswords $true -HardExpiry
 $false -MaxPasswordAge 90 -MinimumPasswordLength 8 -PasswordReusePrevention 20
 -RequireLowercaseCharacters $true -RequireNumbers $true -RequireSymbols $true -
RequireUppercaseCharacters $true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateAccountPasswordPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-IAMAssumeRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-IAMAssumeRolePolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna il ruolo IAM denominato **`ClientRole`** con una nuova policy di attendibilità, il cui contenuto proviene dal file **`ClientRolePolicy.json`**. Tenere presente che per elaborare correttamente il contenuto del file JSON è necessario utilizzare il parametro di cambio **`-Raw`**.

```
Update-IAMAssumeRolePolicy -RoleName ClientRole -PolicyDocument (Get-Content -raw
 ClientRolePolicy.json)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateAssumeRolePolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-IAMGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-IAMGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio rinomina il gruppo IAM **`Testers`** in **`AppTesters`**.

```
Update-IAMGroup -GroupName Testers -NewGroupName AppTesters
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio modifica il percorso del gruppo IAM **`AppTesters`** in **`/Org1/Org2/`**. Questo modifica l'ARN del gruppo in **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Org1/Org2/AppTesters`**.

```
Update-IAMGroup -GroupName AppTesters -NewPath /Org1/Org2/
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-IAMLoginProfile`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-IAMLoginProfile`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio imposta una nuova password temporanea per l'utente IAM **`Bob`** e richiede all'utente di modificare la password al successivo accesso.

```
Update-IAMLoginProfile -UserName Bob -Password "P@ssw0rd1234" -PasswordResetRequired
 $true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateLoginProfilein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-IAMOpenIDConnectProviderThumbprint`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-IAMOpenIDConnectProviderThumbprint`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna l'elenco delle impronte digitali dei certificati per il provider OIDC il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com`** per utilizzare una nuova impronta digitale. Il provider OIDC condivide il nuovo valore quando il certificato associato al provider cambia.

```
Update-IAMOpenIDConnectProviderThumbprint -OpenIDConnectProviderArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com -ThumbprintList
 7359755EXAMPLEabc3060bce3EXAMPLEec4542a3
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateOpenIdConnectProviderThumbprintin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-IAMRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-IAMRole`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna la descrizione del ruolo e il valore della durata massima della sessione (in secondi) per cui è possibile richiedere la sessione di un ruolo.

```
Update-IAMRole -RoleName MyRoleName -Description "My testing role" -
MaxSessionDuration 43200
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-IAMRoleDescription`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-IAMRoleDescription`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna la descrizione di un ruolo IAM nel tuo account.

```
Update-IAMRoleDescription -RoleName MyRoleName -Description "My testing role"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateRoleDescriptionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-IAMSAMLProvider`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-IAMSAMLProvider`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna il provider SAML in IAM il cui ARN è **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS`** con un nuovo documento di metadati SAML dal file **`SAMLMetaData.xml`**. Tenere presente che per elaborare correttamente il contenuto del file JSON è necessario utilizzare il parametro di cambio **`-Raw`**.

```
Update-IAMSAMLProvider -SAMLProviderArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/
SAMLADFS -SAMLMetadataDocument (Get-Content -Raw SAMLMetaData.xml)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateSamlProviderin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-IAMServerCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-IAMServerCertificate`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio rinomina il certificato denominato **`MyServerCertificate`** in **`MyRenamedServerCertificate`**.

```
Update-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyServerCertificate -
NewServerCertificateName MyRenamedServerCertificate
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio sposta il certificato denominato **`MyServerCertificate`** nel percorso /Org1/Org2/. Questo modifica l'ARN della risorsa in **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/Org1/Org2/MyServerCertificate`**.

```
Update-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyServerCertificate -NewPath /
Org1/Org2/
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateServerCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-IAMSigningCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-IAMSigningCertificate`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna il certificato associato all'utente IAM denominato **`Bob`** e il cui ID certificato per contrassegnarlo come inattivo è **`Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU`**.

```
Update-IAMSigningCertificate -CertificateId Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU -
UserName Bob -Status Inactive
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateSigningCertificatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-IAMUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-IAMUser`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio rinomina l'utente IAM **`Bob`** in **`Robert`**.

```
Update-IAMUser -UserName Bob -NewUserName Robert
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio modifica il percorso dell'utente IAM **`Bob`** in **`/Org1/Org2/`**, il che modifica effettivamente l'ARN dell'utente in **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Org1/Org2/bob`**.

```
Update-IAMUser -UserName Bob -NewPath /Org1/Org2/
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateUserin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Write-IAMGroupPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Write-IAMGroupPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una policy in linea denominata **`AppTesterPolicy`** e la incorpora nel gruppo IAM **`AppTesters`**. Se esiste già una policy in linea con lo stesso nome, quest'ultima sarà sovrascritta. Il contenuto della policy JSON viene fornito nel file **`apptesterpolicy.json`**. Si noti che per elaborare correttamente il contenuto del file JSON è necessario utilizzare il parametro **`-Raw`**.

```
Write-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName AppTesters -PolicyName AppTesterPolicy -
PolicyDocument (Get-Content -Raw apptesterpolicy.json)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutGroupPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Write-IAMRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Write-IAMRolePolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una policy in linea denominata **`FedTesterRolePolicy`** e la incorpora nel ruolo IAM **`FedTesterRole`**. Se esiste già una policy in linea con lo stesso nome, quest'ultima sarà sovrascritta. Il contenuto della policy JSON proviene dal file **`FedTesterPolicy.json`**. Si noti che per elaborare correttamente il contenuto del file JSON è necessario utilizzare il parametro **`-Raw`**.

```
Write-IAMRolePolicy -RoleName FedTesterRole -PolicyName FedTesterRolePolicy -
PolicyDocument (Get-Content -Raw FedTesterPolicy.json)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutRolePolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Write-IAMUserPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Write-IAMUserPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una policy in linea denominata **`EC2AccessPolicy`** e la incorpora nell'utente IAM **`Bob`**. Se esiste già una policy in linea con lo stesso nome, quest'ultima sarà sovrascritta. Il contenuto della policy JSON proviene dal file **`EC2AccessPolicy.json`**. Si noti che per elaborare correttamente il contenuto del file JSON è necessario utilizzare il parametro **`-Raw`**.

```
Write-IAMUserPolicy -UserName Bob -PolicyName EC2AccessPolicy -PolicyDocument (Get-
Content -Raw EC2AccessPolicy.json)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutUserPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di Kinesis con Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la versione AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con Kinesis.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Get-KINRecord`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Get-KINRecord`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio mostra come restituire ed estrarre dati da una serie di uno o più record. L'iteratore supplierd to Get-KINRecord determina la posizione iniziale dei record da restituire, che in questo esempio vengono acquisiti in una variabile, $records. È quindi possibile

accedere a ogni singolo record indicizzando la raccolta $records. Supponendo che i dati nel record siano testo con codifica UTF-8, il comando finale mostra come estrarre i dati dall'oggetto e MemoryStream restituirli come testo alla console.

```
$records
$records = Get-KINRecord -ShardIterator "AAAAAAAAAAGIc....9VnbiRNaP"
```

Output:

```
MillisBehindLatest NextShardIterator            Records
------------------ -----------------            -------
0                  AAAAAAAAAAERNIq...uDn11HuUs  {Key1, Key2}
```

```
$records.Records[0]
```

Output:

```
ApproximateArrivalTimestamp Data                   PartitionKey SequenceNumber
--------------------------- ----                   ------------ --------------
3/7/2016 5:14:33 PM         System.IO.MemoryStream Key1
 4955986459776...931586
```

```
[Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetString($records.Records[0].Data.ToArray())
```

Output:

```
test data from string
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetRecordsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-KINShardIterator`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-KINShardIterator`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce un iteratore di shard per lo shard e la posizione iniziale specificati. I dettagli degli identificatori di shard e dei numeri di sequenza possono essere ottenuti dall'output del Get-

KINStream cmdlet, facendo riferimento all'insieme Shards dell'oggetto stream restituito. L'iteratore restituito può essere utilizzato con il Get-KINRecord cmdlet per estrarre i record di dati nello shard.

```
Get-KINShardIterator -StreamName "mystream" -ShardId "shardId-000000000000" -
ShardIteratorType AT_SEQUENCE_NUMBER -StartingSequenceNumber "495598645..."
```

Output:

```
AAAAAAAAAAGIc....9VnbiRNaP
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetShardIteratorin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-KINStream`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-KINStream`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce i dettagli dello stream specificato.

```
Get-KINStream -StreamName "mystream"
```

Output:

```
HasMoreShards        : False
RetentionPeriodHours : 24
Shards               : {}
StreamARN            : arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2:123456789012:stream/mystream
StreamName           : mystream
StreamStatus         : ACTIVE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeStreamin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-KINStream`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-KINStream`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo stream.

```
New-KINStream -StreamName "mystream" -ShardCount 1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateStreamin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-KINStream`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-KINStream`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: elimina lo stream specificato. Viene richiesta una conferma prima dell'esecuzione del comando. Per sopprimere la richiesta di conferma, utilizzare l'interruttore -Force.

```
Remove-KINStream -StreamName "mystream"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteStreamin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Write-KINRecord`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Write-KINRecord`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: scrive un record contenente la stringa fornita al parametro -Text.

```
Write-KINRecord -Text "test data from string" -StreamName "mystream" -PartitionKey
 "Key1"
```

Esempio 2: Scrive un record contenente i dati contenuti nel file specificato. Il file viene trattato come una sequenza di byte, quindi se contiene testo, deve essere scritto con la codifica necessaria prima di utilizzarlo con questo cmdlet.

```
Write-KINRecord -FilePath "C:\TestData.txt" -StreamName "mystream" -PartitionKey
 "Key2"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutRecordin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di Lambda con Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la versione AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con Lambda.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Add-LMResourceTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Add-LMResourceTag`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: aggiunge i tre tag (Washington, Oregon e California) e i relativi valori associati alla funzione specificata identificata dal relativo ARN.

```
Add-LMResourceTag -Resource "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:function:MyFunction" -Tag @{ "Washington" = "Olympia"; "Oregon"
 = "Salem"; "California" = "Sacramento" }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere TagResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-LMAccountSetting`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-LMAccountSetting`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio viene visualizzato per confrontare il limite dell'account e l'utilizzo dell'account

```
Get-LMAccountSetting | Select-Object
 @{Name="TotalCodeSizeLimit";Expression={$_.AccountLimit.TotalCodeSize}},
 @{Name="TotalCodeSizeUsed";Expression={$_.AccountUsage.TotalCodeSize}}
```

Output:

```
TotalCodeSizeLimit TotalCodeSizeUsed
------------------ -----------------
       80530636800          15078795
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetAccountSettingsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-LMAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-LMAlias`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera i pesi di configurazione del routing per uno specifico alias della funzione Lambda.

```
Get-LMAlias -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Name "newlabel1" -Select
 RoutingConfig
```

Output:

```
AdditionalVersionWeights
------------------------
{[1, 0.6]}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetAliasin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-LMFunctionConcurrency`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-LMFunctionConcurrency`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio ottiene la simultaneità riservata per la funzione Lambda

```
Get-LMFunctionConcurrency -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Select *
```

Output:

```
ReservedConcurrentExecutions
----------------------------
100
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetFunctionConcurrencyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-LMFunctionConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-LMFunctionConfiguration`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera la configurazione specifica della versione di una funzione Lambda.

```
Get-LMFunctionConfiguration -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Qualifier
 "PowershellAlias"
```

Output:

```
CodeSha256                 : uWOW0R7z+f0VyLuUg7+/D08hkMFsq0SF4seuyUZJ/R8=
CodeSize                   : 1426
DeadLetterConfig           : Amazon.Lambda.Model.DeadLetterConfig
Description                : Verson 3 to test Aliases
Environment                : Amazon.Lambda.Model.EnvironmentResponse
FunctionArn                : arn:aws:lambda:us-
east-1:123456789012:function:MylambdaFunction123
                             :PowershellAlias
FunctionName               : MylambdaFunction123
```

```
Handler                    : lambda_function.launch_instance
KMSKeyArn                  :
LastModified               : 2019-12-25T09:52:59.872+0000
LastUpdateStatus           : Successful
LastUpdateStatusReason     :
LastUpdateStatusReasonCode :
Layers                     : {}
MasterArn                  :
MemorySize                 : 128
RevisionId                 : 5d7de38b-87f2-4260-8f8a-e87280e10c33
Role                       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/lambda
Runtime                    : python3.8
State                      : Active
StateReason                :
StateReasonCode            :
Timeout                    : 600
TracingConfig              : Amazon.Lambda.Model.TracingConfigResponse
Version                    : 4
VpcConfig                  : Amazon.Lambda.Model.VpcConfigDetail
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetFunctionConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-LMFunctionList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-LMFunctionList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra tutte le funzioni Lambda con dimensioni di codice ordinate

```
Get-LMFunctionList | Sort-Object -Property CodeSize | Select-Object FunctionName,
 RunTime, Timeout, CodeSize
```

Output:

```
FunctionName                                                    Runtime   Timeout
 CodeSize
------------                                                    -------   -------
 --------
test                                                            python2.7       3
 243
```

```
MylambdaFunction123                                                    python3.8     600
 659
myfuncpython1                                                          python3.8     303
 675
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListFunctionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-LMPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-LMPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra la policy delle funzioni della funzione Lambda

```
Get-LMPolicy -FunctionName test -Select Policy
```

Output:

```
{"Version":"2012-10-17","Id":"default","Statement":
[{"Sid":"xxxx","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"Service":"sns.amazonaws.com"},"Action":"lambda:InvokeFunction","Resource":"arn:aws:lambda:
east-1:123456789102:function:test"}]}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio ottiene la configurazione di simultaneità fornita per l'alias specificato della funzione Lambda.

```
C:\>Get-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
Qualifier "NewAlias1"
```

Output:

```
AllocatedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions : 0
AvailableProvisionedConcurrentExecutions : 0
LastModified                             : 2020-01-15T03:21:26+0000
RequestedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions : 70
Status                                   : IN_PROGRESS
StatusReason                             :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetProvisionedConcurrencyConfigin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfigList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfigList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera l'elenco di configurazioni di simultaneità fornita per una funzione Lambda.

```
Get-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfigList -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListProvisionedConcurrencyConfigsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-LMResourceTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-LMResourceTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: recupera i tag e i relativi valori attualmente impostati sulla funzione specificata.

```
Get-LMResourceTag -Resource "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:function:MyFunction"
```

Output:

```
Key        Value
```

```
---        -----
California Sacramento
Oregon     Salem
Washington Olympia
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-LMVersionsByFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-LMVersionsByFunction`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce l'elenco di configurazioni specifiche della versione per ogni versione della funzione Lambda.

```
Get-LMVersionsByFunction -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123"
```

Output:

```
FunctionName        Runtime   MemorySize Timeout CodeSize LastModified
   RoleName
------------        -------   ---------- ------- -------- ------------
   --------
MylambdaFunction123 python3.8        128     600      659
 2020-01-10T03:20:56.390+0000 lambda
MylambdaFunction123 python3.8        128       5     1426
 2019-12-25T09:19:02.238+0000 lambda
MylambdaFunction123 python3.8        128       5     1426
 2019-12-25T09:39:36.779+0000 lambda
MylambdaFunction123 python3.8        128     600     1426
 2019-12-25T09:52:59.872+0000 lambda
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListVersionsByFunctionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-LMAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-LMAlias`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un nuovo alias Lambda per la versione e la configurazione di routing specificate per specificare la percentuale di richieste di invocazione ricevute.

```
New-LMAlias -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
RoutingConfig_AdditionalVersionWeight @{Name="1";Value="0.6} -Description "Alias for
 version 4" -FunctionVersion 4 -Name "PowershellAlias"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateAliasin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Publish-LMFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Publish-LMFunction`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una nuova funzione C# (dotnetcore1.0 runtime) denominata in MyFunction AWS Lambda, che fornisce i file binari compilati per la funzione da un file zip sul file system locale (è possibile utilizzare percorsi relativi o assoluti). Le funzioni C# Lambda specificano il gestore per la funzione utilizzando la designazione: :Namespace. AssemblyName ClassName::. MethodName È necessario sostituire in modo appropriato le parti relative al nome dell'assembly (senza il suffisso .dll), allo spazio dei nomi, al nome della classe e al nome del metodo delle specifiche dell'handler. La nuova funzione avrà le variabili di ambiente 'envvar1' e 'envvar2' impostate in base ai valori forniti.

```
Publish-LMFunction -Description "My C# Lambda Function" `
        -FunctionName MyFunction `
        -ZipFilename .\MyFunctionBinaries.zip `
        -Handler "AssemblyName::Namespace.ClassName::MethodName" `
        -Role "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/LambdaFullExecRole" `
        -Runtime dotnetcore1.0 `
        -Environment_Variable @{ "envvar1"="value";"envvar2"="value" }
```

Output:

```
CodeSha256       : /NgBMd...gq71I=
CodeSize         : 214784
DeadLetterConfig :
```

```
Description      : My C# Lambda Function
Environment      : Amazon.Lambda.Model.EnvironmentResponse
FunctionArn      : arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:ToUpper
FunctionName     : MyFunction
Handler          : AssemblyName::Namespace.ClassName::MethodName
KMSKeyArn        :
LastModified     : 2016-12-29T23:50:14.207+0000
MemorySize       : 128
Role             : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/LambdaFullExecRole
Runtime          : dotnetcore1.0
Timeout          : 3
Version          : $LATEST
VpcConfig        :
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio è simile a quello precedente, tranne per il fatto che i binari delle funzioni vengono prima caricati in un bucket Amazon S3 (che deve trovarsi nella stessa regione della funzione Lambda prevista) e l'oggetto S3 risultante viene quindi referenziato durante la creazione della funzione.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key MyFunctionBinaries.zip -File .
\MyFunctionBinaries.zip
Publish-LMFunction -Description "My C# Lambda Function" `
        -FunctionName MyFunction `
        -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket `
        -Key MyFunctionBinaries.zip `
        -Handler "AssemblyName::Namespace.ClassName::MethodName" `
        -Role "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/LambdaFullExecRole" `
        -Runtime dotnetcore1.0 `
        -Environment_Variable @{ "envvar1"="value";"envvar2"="value" }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateFunctionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Publish-LMVersion`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Publish-LMVersion`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una versione per lo snapshot esistente del codice funzione Lambda

```
Publish-LMVersion -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Description "Publishing
 Existing Snapshot of function code as a  new version through Powershell"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PublishVersionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-LMAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-LMAlias`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina l'alias della funzione Lambda menzionato nel comando.

```
Remove-LMAlias -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Name "NewAlias"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteAliasin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-LMFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-LMFunction`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina una versione specifica di una funzione Lambda

```
Remove-LMFunction -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Qualifier '3'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteFunctionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-LMFunctionConcurrency`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-LMFunctionConcurrency`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove la simultaneità della funzione dalla funzione Lambda.

```
Remove-LMFunctionConcurrency -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteFunctionConcurrencyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-LMPermission`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-LMPermission`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove la politica StatementId della funzione per la funzione Lambda specificata.

```
$policy =  Get-LMPolicy -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Select Policy |
 ConvertFrom-Json| Select-Object -ExpandProperty Statement
Remove-LMPermission -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -StatementId $policy[0].Sid
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemovePermissionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove la configurazione della simultaneità fornita per un alias specifico.

```
Remove-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Qualifier
 "NewAlias1"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteProvisionedConcurrencyConfigin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-LMResourceTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-LMResourceTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: rimuove i tag forniti da una funzione. Il cmdlet richiederà una conferma prima di procedere, a meno che non venga specificato lo switch -Force. Viene effettuata una sola chiamata al servizio per rimuovere i tag.

```
Remove-LMResourceTag -Resource "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:function:MyFunction" -TagKey "Washington","Oregon","California"
```

Esempio 2: rimuove i tag forniti da una funzione. Il cmdlet richiederà una conferma prima di procedere, a meno che non venga specificato lo switch -Force. Una volta effettuata la chiamata al servizio per tag fornito.

```
"Washington","Oregon","California" | Remove-LMResourceTag -Resource
 "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:MyFunction"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UntagResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-LMAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-LMAlias`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna la configurazione di un alias di funzione Lambda esistente. Aggiorna il RoutingConfiguration valore per spostare il 60% (0,6) del traffico alla versione 1

```
Update-LMAlias -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Description " Alias for version
 2" -FunctionVersion 2 -Name "newlabel1" -RoutingConfig_AdditionalVersionWeight
 @{Name="1";Value="0.6}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateAliasin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-LMFunctionCode`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-LMFunctionCode`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: aggiorna la funzione denominata MyFunction '' con il nuovo contenuto contenuto nel file zip specificato. Per una funzione Lambda C# .NET Core, il file zip deve contenere l'assembly compilato.

```
Update-LMFunctionCode -FunctionName MyFunction -ZipFilename .\UpdatedCode.zip
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio è simile a quello precedente ma utilizza un oggetto Amazon S3 contenente il codice aggiornato per aggiornare la funzione.

```
Update-LMFunctionCode -FunctionName MyFunction -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key
 UpdatedCode.zip
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateFunctionCodein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-LMFunctionConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-LMFunctionConfiguration`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna la configurazione della funzione Lambda esistente

```
Update-LMFunctionConfiguration -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Handler
 "lambda_function.launch_instance" -Timeout 600 -Environment_Variable
 @{ "envvar1"="value";"envvar2"="value" } -Role arn:aws:iam::123456789101:role/
service-role/lambda -DeadLetterConfig_TargetArn arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:
 123456789101:MyfirstTopic
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateFunctionConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Write-LMFunctionConcurrency`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Write-LMFunctionConcurrency`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio applica le impostazioni di simultaneità per l'intera funzione.

```
Write-LMFunctionConcurrency -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
ReservedConcurrentExecution 100
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutFunctionConcurrencyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Write-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Write-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiunge una configurazione di simultaneità fornita all'alias di una funzione

```
Write-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
ProvisionedConcurrentExecution 20 -Qualifier "NewAlias1"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutProvisionedConcurrencyConfigin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di Amazon ML con Tools for PowerShell V5

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la versione AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con Amazon ML.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Get-MLBatchPrediction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Get-MLBatchPrediction`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce i metadati dettagliati per una previsione in batch con ID ID.

```
Get-MLBatchPrediction -BatchPredictionId ID
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBatchPredictionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-MLBatchPredictionList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-MLBatchPredictionList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce un elenco di tutti BatchPredictions i record di dati associati che corrispondono al criterio di ricerca fornito nella richiesta.

```
Get-MLBatchPredictionList
```

Esempio 2: restituisce un elenco di tutti BatchPredictions con lo stato COMPLETATO.

```
Get-MLBatchPredictionList -FilterVariable Status -EQ COMPLETED
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeBatchPredictionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-MLDataSource`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-MLDataSource`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce i metadati, lo stato e le informazioni sul file di dati per a DataSource con l'ID id

```
Get-MLDataSource -DataSourceId ID
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDataSourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-MLDataSourceList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-MLDataSourceList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce un elenco di tutti DataSources i record di dati associati.

```
Get-MLDataSourceList
```

Esempio 2: restituisce un elenco di tutti DataSources con lo stato COMPLETATO.

```
Get-MLDataDourceList -FilterVariable Status -EQ COMPLETED
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeDataSourcesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-MLEvaluation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-MLEvaluation`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce i metadati e lo stato di una valutazione con ID ID.

```
Get-MLEvaluation -EvaluationId ID
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetEvaluationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-MLEvaluationList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-MLEvaluationList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce un elenco di tutte le risorse di valutazione

```
Get-MLEvaluationList
```

Esempio 2: restituisce un elenco di tutte le valutazioni con lo stato COMPLETATO.

```
Get-MLEvaluationList -FilterVariable Status -EQ COMPLETED
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeEvaluationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-MLModel`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-MLModel`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce i metadati dettagliati, lo stato, lo schema e le informazioni sul file di dati per un MLModel with id ID.

```
Get-MLModel -ModelId ID
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Get MLModel in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-MLModelList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-MLModelList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce un elenco di tutti i modelli e i relativi record di dati associati.

```
Get-MLModelList
```

Esempio 2: restituisce un elenco di tutti i modelli con lo stato COMPLETATO.

```
Get-MLModelList -FilterVariable Status -EQ COMPLETED
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Descrivi MLModels in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-MLPrediction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-MLPrediction`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: invia un record all'URL dell'endpoint di previsione in tempo reale per Model con ID ID.

```
Get-MLPrediction -ModelId ID -PredictEndpoint URL -Record @{"A" = "B"; "C" = "D";}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Predict in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-MLBatchPrediction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-MLBatchPrediction`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: crea una nuova richiesta di previsione in batch per il modello con ID ID e inserisci l'output nella posizione S3 specificata.

```
New-MLBatchPrediction -ModelId ID -Name NAME -OutputURI s3://...
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateBatchPredictionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-MLDataSourceFromS3`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-MLDataSourceFromS3`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: crea un'origine dati con dati per una posizione S3, con un nome NAME e uno schema di SCHEMA.

```
New-MLDataSourceFromS3 -Name NAME -ComputeStatistics $true -DataSpec_DataLocationS3
 "s3://BUCKET/KEY" -DataSchema SCHEMA
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateDataSourceFromS3 in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-MLEvaluation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-MLEvaluation`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: creare una valutazione per un determinato ID di origine dati e un id del modello

```
New-MLEvaluation -Name NAME -DataSourceId DSID -ModelId MID
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateEvaluationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-MLModel`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-MLModel`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo modello con dati di addestramento.

```
New-MLModel -Name NAME -ModelType BINARY -Parameter @{...} -TrainingDataSourceId ID
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Create MLModel in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-MLRealtimeEndpoint`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-MLRealtimeEndpoint`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo endpoint di previsione in tempo reale per l'ID del modello specificato.

```
New-MLRealtimeEndpoint -ModelId ID
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateRealtimeEndpointin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di Macie che utilizzano Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con Macie.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Get-MAC2FindingList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Get-MAC2FindingList`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce un elenco di risultati contenenti un rilevamento FindingIds di dati sensibili di tipo «CREDIT_CARD_NUMBER» o «US_SOCIAL_SECURITY_NUMBER»

```
$criterionAddProperties = New-Object
 Amazon.Macie2.Model.CriterionAdditionalProperties

$criterionAddProperties.Eq = @(
"CREDIT_CARD_NUMBER"
"US_SOCIAL_SECURITY_NUMBER"
)

$FindingCriterion = @{
'classificationDetails.result.sensitiveData.detections.type' =
 [Amazon.Macie2.Model.CriterionAdditionalProperties]$criterionAddProperties
}
```

```
Get-MAC2FindingList -FindingCriteria_Criterion $FindingCriterion -MaxResult 5
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). ListFindingsAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

OpsWorks esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con. OpsWorks

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`New-OPSDeployment`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`New-OPSDeployment`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando crea una nuova distribuzione di app su tutte le istanze basate su Linux in un livello in Stacks. AWS OpsWorks Anche se specificate un ID di livello, dovete specificare anche un ID dello stack. Il comando consente alla distribuzione di riavviare le istanze, se necessario.

```
New-OPSDeployment -StackID "724z93zz-zz78-4zzz-8z9z-1290123zzz1z" -LayerId
 "511b99c5-ec78-4caa-8a9d-1440116ffd1b" -AppId "0f7a109c-bf68-4336-8cb9-
d37fe0b8c61d" -Command_Name deploy -Command_Arg @{Name="allow_reboot";Value="true"}
```

Esempio 2: questo comando distribuisce la **`appsetup`** ricetta dal **`phpapp`** ricettario e la **`secbaseline`** ricetta dal ricettario. **`testcookbook`** L'obiettivo di implementazione è un'istanza,

ma sono necessari anche l'ID dello stack e l'ID del livello. L'**`allow_reboot`**attributo del parametro Command_Arg è impostato su, il che consente alla distribuzione di riavviare le istanze**`true`**, se necessario.

```
$commandArgs = '{ "Name":"execute_recipes", "Args"{ "recipes":
["phpapp::appsetup","testcookbook::secbaseline"] } }'
New-OPSDeployment -StackID "724z93zz-zz78-4zzz-8z9z-1290123zzz1z"
 -LayerId "511b99c5-ec78-4caa-8a9d-1440116ffd1b" -InstanceId
 "d89a6118-0007-4ccf-a51e-59f844127021" -Command_Name $commandArgs -Command_Arg
 @{Name="allow_reboot";Value="true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateDeploymentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Listino prezzi AWS esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con. Listino prezzi AWS

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Get-PLSAttributeValue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Get-PLSAttributeValue`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce i valori per l'attributo 'VolumeType' per Amazon EC2 nella regione us-east-1.

```
Get-PLSAttributeValue -ServiceCode AmazonEC2 -AttributeName "volumeType" -region us-
east-1
```

Output:

```
Value
-----
Cold HDD
General Purpose
Magnetic
Provisioned IOPS
Throughput Optimized HDD
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetAttributeValuesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-PLSProduct`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-PLSProduct`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: dettagli dei resi di tutti i prodotti per Amazon EC2.

```
Get-PLSProduct -ServiceCode AmazonEC2 -Region us-east-1
```

Output:

```
{"product":{"productFamily":"Compute Instance","attributes":
{"enhancedNetworkingSupported":"Yes","memory":"30.5
 GiB","dedicatedEbsThroughput":"800 Mbps","vcpu":"4","locationType":"AWS
 Region","storage":"EBS only","instanceFamily":"Memory
 optimized","operatingSystem":"SUSE","physicalProcessor":"Intel Xeon E5-2686 v4
 (Broadwell)","clockSpeed":"2.3 GHz","ecu":"Variable","networkPerformance":"Up
 to 10 Gigabit","servicename":"Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud","instanceType":"r4.xlarge","tenancy":"Shared","usagetype":"USW2-
BoxUsage:r4.xlarge","normalizationSizeFactor":"8","processorFeatures":"Intel AVX,
 Intel AVX2, Intel Turbo","servicecode":"AmazonEC2","licenseModel":"No License
 required","currentGeneration":"Yes","preInstalledSw":"NA","location":"US West
 (Oregon)","processorArchitecture":"64-bit","operation":"RunInstances:000g"},...
```

Esempio 2: restituisce i dati per Amazon EC2 nella regione us-east-1 filtrati per tipi di volume «General Purpose» con supporto SSD.

```
Get-PLSProduct -ServiceCode AmazonEC2 -Filter
 @{Type="TERM_MATCH";Field="volumeType";Value="General
 Purpose"},@{Type="TERM_MATCH";Field="storageMedia";Value="SSD-backed"} -Region us-
east-1
```

Output:

```
{"product":{"productFamily":"Storage","attributes":{"storageMedia":"SSD-
backed","maxThroughputvolume":"160 MB/sec","volumeType":"General
 Purpose","maxIopsvolume":"10000",...
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). GetProductsAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`Get-PLSService`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-PLSService`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce i metadati per tutti i codici di servizio disponibili nella regione us-east-1.

```
Get-PLSService -Region us-east-1
```

Output:

```
AttributeNames                                                  ServiceCode
--------------                                                  -----------
{productFamily, servicecode, groupDescription, termType...}     AWSBudgets
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}            AWSCloudTrail
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}            AWSCodeCommit
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}            AWSCodeDeploy
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}            AWSCodePipeline
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}            AWSConfig
...
```

Esempio 2: restituisce i metadati per il EC2 servizio Amazon nella regione us-east-1.

```
Get-PLSService -ServiceCode AmazonEC2 -Region us-east-1
```

Output:

```
AttributeNames                                                      ServiceCode
--------------                                                      -----------
{volumeType, maxIopsvolume, instanceCapacity10xlarge, locationType...} AmazonEC2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeServicesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di Resource Groups con Tools for PowerShell V5

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con Resource Groups.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Add-RGResourceTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Add-RGResourceTag`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge la chiave di tag «Instances» con valore «workboxes» al gruppo di risorse specificato arn

```
Add-RGResourceTag -Tag @{Instances="workboxes"} -Arn arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-
west-1:123456789012:group/workboxes
```

Output:

```
Arn                                                          Tags
---                                                          ----
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/workboxes {[Instances,
 workboxes]}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Tag in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Find-RGResource`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Find-RGResource`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un tipo di risorsa ad ResourceQuery esempio con filtri di tag e trova risorse.

```
$query = [Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery]::new()
$query.Type = [Amazon.ResourceGroups.QueryType]::TAG_FILTERS_1_0
$query.Query = ConvertTo-Json -Compress -Depth 4 -InputObject @{
  ResourceTypeFilters = @('AWS::EC2::Instance')
  TagFilters = @(@{
    Key = 'auto'
    Values = @('no')
  })
 }

Find-RGResource -ResourceQuery $query | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 ResourceIdentifiers
```

Output:

```
ResourceArn                                                  ResourceType
-----------                                                  ------------
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-0123445b6cb7bd67b AWS::EC2::Instance
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SearchResourcesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-RGGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-RGGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio recupera il gruppo di risorse in base al nome del gruppo

```
Get-RGGroup -GroupName auto-no
```

Output:

```
Description GroupArn                                                    Name
----------- --------                                                    ----
            arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/auto-no auto-no
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-RGGroupList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-RGGroupList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca i gruppi di risorse già creati.

```
Get-RGGroupList
```

Output:

```
GroupArn                                                                GroupName
--------                                                                ---------
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/auto-no            auto-no
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/auto-yes           auto-yes
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/build600           build600
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListGroupsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-RGGroupQuery`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-RGGroupQuery`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio recupera la query di risorse per il determinato gruppo di risorse

```
Get-RGGroupQuery -GroupName auto-no | Select-Object -ExpandProperty ResourceQuery
```

Output:

```
Query
         Type
-----
         ----
{"ResourceTypeFilters":["AWS::EC2::Instance"],"TagFilters":[{"Key":"auto","Values":
["no"]}]} TAG_FILTERS_1_0
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetGroupQueryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-RGGroupResourceList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-RGGroupResourceList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca le risorse di gruppo in base al filtro per tipo di risorsa

```
Get-RGGroupResourceList -Filter @{Name="resource-type";Values="AWS::EC2::Instance"}
 -GroupName auto-yes | Select-Object -ExpandProperty ResourceIdentifiers
```

Output:

```
ResourceArn                                                    ResourceType
-----------                                                    ------------
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-0123bc45b567890e1 AWS::EC2::Instance
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-0a1caf2345f67d8dc AWS::EC2::Instance
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-012e3cb4df567e8aa AWS::EC2::Instance
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-0fd12dd3456789012 AWS::EC2::Instance
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListGroupResourcesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-RGResourceTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-RGResourceTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca i tag per il gruppo di risorse specificato arn

```
Get-RGResourceTag -Arn arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/
workboxes
```

Output:

```
Key       Value
---       -----
Instances workboxes
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-RGGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-RGGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un nuovo gruppo di AWS risorse Resource Groups basato su tag denominato TestPowerShellGroup. Il gruppo include EC2 istanze Amazon nella regione corrente contrassegnate con la chiave di tag «Name» e il valore del tag «test2". Il comando restituisce la query e il tipo di gruppo e i risultati dell'operazione.

```
$ResourceQuery = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery
$ResourceQuery.Type = "TAG_FILTERS_1_0"
$ResourceQuery.Query = '{"ResourceTypeFilters":["AWS::EC2::Instance"],"TagFilters":
[{"Key":"Name","Values":["test2"]}]}'
$ResourceQuery
```

```
New-RGGroup -Name TestPowerShellGroup -ResourceQuery $ResourceQuery -Description
 "Test resource group."
```

Output:

```
Query
            Type
-----
            ----
{"ResourceTypeFilters":["AWS::EC2::Instance"],"TagFilters":[{"Key":"Name","Values":
["test2"]}]} TAG_FILTERS_1_0

LoggedAt         : 11/20/2018 2:40:59 PM
Group            : Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.Group
ResourceQuery    : Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery
Tags             : {}
ResponseMetadata : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength    : 338
HttpStatusCode   : OK
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-RGGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-RGGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove il gruppo di risorse denominato

```
Remove-RGGroup -GroupName non-tag-cfn-elbv2
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-RGGroup (DeleteGroup)" on target "non-tag-cfn-
elbv2".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

```
Description GroupArn
 Name
----------- --------
 ----
            arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/non-tag-cfn-elbv2
 non-tag-cfn-elbv2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-RGResourceTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-RGResourceTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove il tag menzionato dal gruppo di risorse

```
Remove-RGResourceTag -Arn arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/
workboxes -Key Instances
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-RGResourceTag (Untag)" on target "arn:aws:resource-
groups:eu-west-1:933303704102:group/workboxes".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

Arn                                                          Keys
---                                                          ----
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/workboxes {Instances}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Untag in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-RGGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-RGGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiorna la descrizione del gruppo

```
Update-RGGroup -GroupName auto-yes -Description "Instances auto-remove"
```

Output:

```
Description             GroupArn
  Name
-----------             --------
  ----
Instances to be cleaned arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/auto-
yes auto-yes
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-RGGroupQuery`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-RGGroupQuery`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un oggetto di interrogazione e aggiorna la query per il gruppo.

```
$query = [Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery]::new()
$query.Type = [Amazon.ResourceGroups.QueryType]::TAG_FILTERS_1_0
$query.Query = @{
  ResourceTypeFilters = @('AWS::EC2::Instance')
  TagFilters = @(@{
  Key='Environment'
  Values='Build600.11'
  })
} | ConvertTo-Json -Compress -Depth 4

Update-RGGroupQuery -GroupName build600 -ResourceQuery $query
```

Output:

```
GroupName ResourceQuery
```

```
--------- -------------
build600  Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateGroupQueryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di API Resource Groups Tagging con Tools for PowerShell V5

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con l'API Resource Groups Tagging.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Add-RGTResourceTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Add-RGTResourceTag`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiunge le chiavi tag «stage» e «version» con i valori «beta» e «preprod_test» a un bucket Amazon S3 e una tabella Amazon DynamoDB. Viene effettuata una sola chiamata al servizio per applicare i tag.

```
$arn1 = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
$arn2 = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable"

Add-RGTResourceTag -ResourceARNList $arn1,$arn2 -Tag @{ "stage"="beta";
 "version"="preprod_test" }
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio aggiunge i tag e i valori specificati a un bucket Amazon S3 e a una tabella Amazon DynamoDB. Vengono effettuate due chiamate al servizio, una per ogni risorsa ARN reindirizzata al cmdlet.

```
$arn1 = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
$arn2 = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable"

$arn1,$arn2 | Add-RGTResourceTag -Tag @{ "stage"="beta"; "version"="preprod_test" }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere TagResourcesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-RGTResource`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-RGTResource`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce tutte le risorse etichettate in una regione e le chiavi dei tag associate alla risorsa. Se non viene fornito alcun parametro -Region al cmdlet, tenterà di dedurre la regione dalla shell o dai metadati dell'istanza. EC2

```
Get-RGTResource
```

Output:

```
ResourceARN                                                        Tags
-----------                                                        ----
arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable              {stage, version}
arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket                                             {stage,
 version, othertag}
```

Esempio 2: restituisce tutte le risorse con tag del tipo specificato in una regione. La stringa per ogni nome di servizio e tipo di risorsa è la stessa incorporata nell'Amazon Resource Name (ARN) di una risorsa.

```
Get-RGTResource -ResourceType "s3"
```

Output:

```
ResourceARN                                                     Tags
-----------                                                     ----
arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket                                          {stage,
 version, othertag}
```

Esempio 3: restituisce tutte le risorse etichettate del tipo specificato in una regione. Si noti che quando i tipi di risorse vengono inseriti nel cmdlet, viene effettuata una chiamata al servizio per ogni tipo di risorsa fornito.

```
"dynamodb","s3" | Get-RGTResource
```

Output:

```
ResourceARN                                                     Tags
-----------                                                     ----
arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable           {stage, version}
arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket                                          {stage,
 version, othertag}
```

Esempio 4: restituisce tutte le risorse etichettate che corrispondono al filtro specificato.

```
Get-RGTResource -TagFilter @{ Key="stage" }
```

Output:

```
ResourceARN                                                     Tags
-----------                                                     ----
arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket                                          {stage,
 version, othertag}
```

Esempio 5: restituisce tutte le risorse con tag che corrispondono al filtro e al tipo di risorsa specificati.

```
Get-RGTResource -TagFilter @{ Key="stage" } -ResourceType "dynamodb"
```

Output:

```
ResourceARN                                                     Tags
-----------                                                     ----
```

```
arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable           {stage, version}
```

Esempio 6: restituisce tutte le risorse con tag che corrispondono al filtro specificato.

```
Get-RGTResource -TagFilter @{ Key="stage"; Values=@("beta","gamma") }
```

Output:

```
ResourceARN                                                     Tags
-----------                                                     ----
arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable           {stage, version}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetResourcesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-RGTTagKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-RGTTagKey`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce tutte le chiavi dei tag nella regione specificata. Se il parametro -Region non è specificato, il cmdlet tenterà di dedurre la regione dalla regione della shell o dai metadati dell'istanza predefiniti. EC2 Si noti che le chiavi dei tag non vengono restituite in alcun ordine specifico.

```
Get-RGTTagKey -region us-west-2
```

Output:

```
version
stage
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetTagKeysin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-RGTTagValue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-RGTTagValue`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce il valore per il tag specificato in una regione. Se il parametro -Region non è specificato, il cmdlet tenterà di dedurre la regione dalla regione della shell o dai metadati dell'istanza predefiniti. EC2

```
Get-RGTTagValue -Key "stage" -Region us-west-2
```

Output:

```
beta
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetTagValuesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-RGTResourceTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-RGTResourceTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: rimuove le chiavi dei tag «stage» e «version» e i valori associati da un bucket Amazon S3 e da una tabella Amazon DynamoDB. Viene effettuata una sola chiamata al servizio per rimuovere i tag. Prima che i tag vengano rimossi, il cmdlet richiederà una conferma. Per ignorare la conferma, aggiungere il parametro -Force.

```
$arn1 = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
$arn2 = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable"

Remove-RGTResourceTag -ResourceARNList $arn1,$arn2 -TagKey "stage","version"
```

Esempio 2: rimuove le chiavi dei tag «stage» e «version» e i valori associati da un bucket Amazon S3 e da una tabella Amazon DynamoDB. Vengono effettuate due chiamate al servizio, una per ogni risorsa ARN reindirizzata al cmdlet. Prima di ogni chiamata, il cmdlet richiederà una conferma. Per ignorare la conferma, aggiungere il parametro -Force.

```
$arn1 = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
$arn2 = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable"
```

```
$arn1,$arn2 | Remove-RGTResourceTag -TagKey "stage","version"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UntagResourcesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di Route 53 utilizzando Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con Route 53.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un record A per www.example.com e modifica il record A per test.example.com da 192.0.2.3 a 192.0.2.1. Nota che i valori per le modifiche ai record di tipo TXT devono essere racchiusi tra virgolette doppie. Per ulteriori dettagli, consulta la documentazione di Amazon Route 53. Puoi utilizzare il Get-R53Change cmdlet per effettuare un sondaggio per determinare quando le modifiche sono state completate.

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "www.example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "TXT"
```

```
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords = @()
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="item 1 item 2 item 3"})

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "DELETE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "test.example.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords = @()
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.3"})

$change3 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change3.Action = "CREATE"
$change3.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "test.example.com"
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords = @()
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.1"})

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z1PA6795UKMFR9"
 ChangeBatch_Comment="This change batch creates a TXT record for www.example.com.
 and changes the A record for test.example.com. from 192.0.2.3 to 192.0.2.1."
 ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2,$change3
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio mostra come creare set di record di risorse alias. 'Z222222222' è l'ID della zona ospitata di Amazon Route 53 in cui stai creando il set di record di risorse alias. 'example.com' è l'apice della zona per cui desideri creare un alias e 'www.example.com' è un sottodominio per il quale desideri creare anche un alias. 'Z11111' è un esempio di ID di zona ospitata per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico e 'example-load-balancer-11.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com' è un esempio di nome di dominio del load balancer con cui Amazon Route 53 risponde alle domande relative a example.com e www.example.com. Per ulteriori dettagli, consulta la documentazione di Amazon Route 53. Puoi utilizzare il Get-R53Change cmdlet per effettuare un sondaggio per determinare quando le modifiche sono state completate.

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
```

```
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z1111111111111"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-1111111111.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $true

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "CREATE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "www.example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z1111111111111"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-1111111111.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $false

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z222222222"
 ChangeBatch_Comment="This change batch creates two alias resource record sets, one
 for the zone apex, example.com, and one for www.example.com, that both point to
 example-load-balancer-1111111111.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
 ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio crea due record A per www.example.com. Un quarto delle volte (1/ (1+3)), Amazon Route 53 risponde alle domande relative a www.example.com con i due valori del primo set di record di risorse (192.0.2.9 e 192.0.2.10). Tre quarti delle volte (3/ (1+3)) Amazon Route 53 risponde alle domande relative a www.example.com con i due valori per il secondo set di record di risorse (192.0.2.11 e 192.0.2.12). Per ulteriori dettagli, consulta la documentazione di Amazon Route 53. Puoi utilizzare il Get-R53Change cmdlet per effettuare un sondaggio per determinare quando le modifiche sono state completate.

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
```

```
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "www.example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "Rack 2, Positions 4 and 5"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Weight = 1
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords = @()
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.9"})
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.10"})

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "CREATE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "www.example.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "Rack 5, Positions 1 and 2"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Weight = 3
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords = @()
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.11"})
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.12"})

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z1PA6795UKMFR9"
    ChangeBatch_Comment="This change creates two weighted resource record sets, each
 of which has two values."
    ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio mostra come creare set di record di risorse alias ponderati presupponendo che example.com sia il dominio per il quale si desidera creare set di record di risorse alias ponderati. SetIdentifier differenzia i due set di record di risorse alias ponderati l'uno dall'altro. Questo elemento è obbligatorio perché gli elementi Name e Type hanno gli stessi valori per entrambi i set di record di risorse. Z11111 e Z33333 sono esempi di zona ospitata IDs per il sistema di bilanciamento del carico ELB specificato dal valore di. DNSName example-load-balancer-2222222222.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com e example-load-balancer -4444444444.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com sono esempi di domini Elastic Load Balancing da cui Amazon Route 53 risponde alle domande per example.com. Per ulteriori dettagli, consulta la documentazione di Amazon Route 53. Puoi utilizzare il Get-R53Change cmdlet per effettuare un sondaggio per determinare quando le modifiche sono state completate.

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "1"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Weight = 3
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z1111111111111"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-2222222222.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $true

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "CREATE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "2"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Weight = 1
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z3333333333333"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-4444444444.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $false

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z5555555555"
    ChangeBatch_Comment="This change batch creates two weighted alias resource
 record sets. Amazon Route 53 responds to queries for example.com with the first ELB
 domain 3/4ths of the times and the second one 1/4th of the time."
    ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

Esempio 5: Questo esempio crea due set di record di risorse con alias di latenza, uno per un sistema di bilanciamento del carico ELB nella regione Stati Uniti occidentali (Oregon) (us-west-2) e un altro per un sistema di bilanciamento del carico nella regione Asia Pacifico (Singapore) (ap-southeast-1). Per ulteriori dettagli, consulta la documentazione di Amazon Route 53. Puoi utilizzare il Get-R53Change cmdlet per effettuare un sondaggio per determinare quando le modifiche sono state completate.

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "Oregon load balancer 1"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Region = us-west-2
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z1111111111111"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-2222222222.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $true

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "CREATE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "Singapore load balancer 1"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Region = ap-southeast-1
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z2222222222222"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-1111111111.ap-southeast-1.elb.amazonaws.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $true

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z5555555555"
    ChangeBatch_Comment="This change batch creates two latency resource record
 sets, one for the US West (Oregon) region and one for the Asia Pacific (Singapore)
 region."
    ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ChangeResourceRecordSetsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-R53AccountLimit`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-R53AccountLimit`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce il numero massimo di zone ospitate che possono essere create utilizzando l'account corrente.

```
Get-R53AccountLimit -Type MAX_HOSTED_ZONES_BY_OWNER
```

Output:

```
15
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetAccountLimitin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-R53CheckerIpRanges`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-R53CheckerIpRanges`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce il valore CIDRs per i controllori sanitari di Route53

```
Get-R53CheckerIpRanges
```

Output:

```
15.177.2.0/23
15.177.6.0/23
15.177.10.0/23
15.177.14.0/23
15.177.18.0/23
15.177.22.0/23
15.177.26.0/23
15.177.30.0/23
15.177.34.0/23
15.177.38.0/23
15.177.42.0/23
15.177.46.0/23
15.177.50.0/23
15.177.54.0/23
15.177.58.0/23
```

```
15.177.62.0/23
54.183.255.128/26
54.228.16.0/26
54.232.40.64/26
54.241.32.64/26
54.243.31.192/26
54.244.52.192/26
54.245.168.0/26
54.248.220.0/26
54.250.253.192/26
54.251.31.128/26
54.252.79.128/26
54.252.254.192/26
54.255.254.192/26
107.23.255.0/26
176.34.159.192/26
177.71.207.128/26
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetCheckerIpRangesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-R53HostedZone`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-R53HostedZone`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce i dettagli della zona ospitata con ID PJN98 FT9 Z1D633.

```
Get-R53HostedZone -Id Z1D633PJN98FT9
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetHostedZonein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-R53HostedZoneCount`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-R53HostedZoneCount`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce il numero totale di zone ospitate pubbliche e private per la versione corrente Account AWS.

```
Get-R53HostedZoneCount
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetHostedZoneCountin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-R53HostedZoneLimit`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-R53HostedZoneLimit`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce il limite al numero massimo di record che possono essere creati nella zona ospitata specificata.

```
Get-R53HostedZoneLimit -HostedZoneId Z3MEQ8T7HAAAAF -Type MAX_RRSETS_BY_ZONE
```

Output:

```
5
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetHostedZoneLimitin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-R53HostedZoneList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-R53HostedZoneList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: emette tutte le zone ospitate pubbliche e private.

```
Get-R53HostedZoneList
```

Esempio 2: restituisce tutte le zone ospitate associate al set di deleghe riutilizzabile con ID X2CISAMPLE NZ8

```
Get-R53HostedZoneList -DelegationSetId NZ8X2CISAMPLE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListHostedZonesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-R53HostedZonesByName`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-R53HostedZonesByName`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce tutte le zone ospitate pubbliche e private in ordine ASCII per nome di dominio.

```
Get-R53HostedZonesByName
```

Esempio 2: restituisce le zone ospitate pubbliche e private, in ordine ASCII per nome di dominio, a partire dal nome DNS specificato.

```
Get-R53HostedZonesByName -DnsName example2.com
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListHostedZonesByNamein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-R53QueryLoggingConfigList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-R53QueryLoggingConfigList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio restituisce tutte le configurazioni per la registrazione delle query DNS associate alla versione corrente. Account AWS

```
Get-R53QueryLoggingConfigList
```

Output:

```
Id                                   HostedZoneId   CloudWatchLogsLogGroupArn
--                                   ------------   -------------------------
59b0fa33-4fea-4471-a88c-926476aaa40d Z385PDS6EAAAZR arn:aws:logs:us-
east-1:111111111112:log-group:/aws/route53/example1.com:*
```

```
ee528e95-4e03-4fdc-9d28-9e24ddaaa063 Z94SJHBV1AAAAZ arn:aws:logs:us-
east-1:111111111112:log-group:/aws/route53/example2.com:*
e38dddda-ceb6-45c1-8cb7-f0ae56aaaa2b Z3MEQ8T7AAA1BF arn:aws:logs:us-
east-1:111111111112:log-group:/aws/route53/example3.com:*
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListQueryLoggingConfigsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-R53ReusableDelegationSet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-R53ReusableDelegationSet`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio recupera le informazioni sul set di delega specificato, inclusi i quattro name server assegnati al set di delega.

```
Get-R53ReusableDelegationSet -Id N23DS9X4AYEAAA
```

Output:

```
Id                            CallerReference NameServers
--                            --------------- -----------
/delegationset/N23DS9X4AYEAAA testcaller      {ns-545.awsdns-04.net,
 ns-1264.awsdns-30.org, ns-2004.awsdns-58.co.uk, ns-240.awsdns-30.com}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetReusableDelegationSetin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-R53HostedZone`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-R53HostedZone`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: crea una nuova zona ospitata denominata 'example.com', associata a un set di deleghe riutilizzabile. Si noti che è necessario fornire un valore per il CallerReference parametro in modo che le richieste in questione debbano essere ritentate, se necessario, senza il rischio di eseguire l'operazione due volte. Poiché la zona ospitata viene creata in un VPC,

è automaticamente privata e non è necessario impostare il parametro - HostedZoneConfig _PrivateZone .

```
$params = @{
    Name="example.com"
    CallerReference="myUniqueIdentifier"
    HostedZoneConfig_Comment="This is my first hosted zone"
    DelegationSetId="NZ8X2CISAMPLE"
    VPC_VPCId="vpc-1a2b3c4d"
    VPC_VPCRegion="us-east-1"
}

New-R53HostedZone @params
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateHostedZonein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-R53QueryLoggingConfig`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-R53QueryLoggingConfig`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una nuova configurazione di registrazione delle query DNS di Route53 per la zona ospitata specificata. Amazon Route53 pubblicherà i log delle query DNS nel gruppo di log Cloudwatch specificato.

```
New-R53QueryLoggingConfig -HostedZoneId Z3MEQ8T7HAAAAF -CloudWatchLogsLogGroupArn
 arn:aws:logs:us-east-1:111111111111:log-group:/aws/route53/example.com:*
```

Output:

```
QueryLoggingConfig                      Location
------------------                      --------
Amazon.Route53.Model.QueryLoggingConfig https://route53.amazonaws.com/2013-04-01/
queryloggingconfig/ee5aaa95-4e03-4fdc-9d28-9e24ddaaaaa3
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Cmdlet Reference (V5 CreateQueryLoggingConfig).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`New-R53ReusableDelegationSet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-R53ReusableDelegationSet`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un set di delega riutilizzabile di 4 name server che possono essere riutilizzati da più zone ospitate.

```
New-R53ReusableDelegationSet -CallerReference testcallerreference
```

Output:

```
DelegationSet                      Location
-------------                      --------
Amazon.Route53.Model.DelegationSet https://route53.amazonaws.com/2013-04-01/
delegationset/N23DS9XAAAAAXM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateReusableDelegationSetin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Register-R53VPCWithHostedZone`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Register-R53VPCWithHostedZone`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio associa il VPC specificato alla zona ospitata privata.

```
Register-R53VPCWithHostedZone -HostedZoneId Z3MEQ8T7HAAAAF -VPC_VPCId vpc-f1b9aaaa -
VPC_VPCRegion us-east-1
```

Output:

```
Id                     Status  SubmittedAt         Comment
--                     ------  -----------         -------
/change/C3SCAAA633Z6DX PENDING 01/28/2020 19:32:02
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Associate VPCWith HostedZone in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-R53HostedZone`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-R53HostedZone`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: elimina la zona ospitata con l'ID specificato. Ti verrà richiesta una conferma prima di procedere con il comando, a meno che tu non aggiunga il parametro -Force switch.

```
Remove-R53HostedZone -Id Z1PA6795UKMFR9
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteHostedZonein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-R53QueryLoggingConfig`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-R53QueryLoggingConfig`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove la configurazione specificata per la registrazione delle query DNS.

```
Remove-R53QueryLoggingConfig -Id ee528e95-4e03-4fdc-9d28-9e24daaa20063
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteQueryLoggingConfigin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-R53ReusableDelegationSet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-R53ReusableDelegationSet`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il set di deleghe riutilizzabile specificato.

```
Remove-R53ReusableDelegationSet -Id N23DS9X4AYAAAM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteReusableDelegationSetin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Unregister-R53VPCFromHostedZone`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Unregister-R53VPCFromHostedZone`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio dissocia il VPC specificato dalla zona ospitata privata.

```
Unregister-R53VPCFromHostedZone -HostedZoneId Z3MEQ8T7HAAAAF -VPC_VPCId vpc-f1b9aaaa
 -VPC_VPCRegion us-east-1
```

Output:

```
Id                      Status  SubmittedAt         Comment
--                      ------  -----------         -------
/change/C2XFCAAAA9HKZG PENDING 01/28/2020 10:35:55
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Disassociate VPCFrom HostedZone in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-R53HostedZoneComment`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-R53HostedZoneComment`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando aggiorna il commento per la zona ospitata specificata.

```
Update-R53HostedZoneComment -Id Z385PDS6AAAAAR -Comment "This is my first hosted
 zone"
```

Output:

```
Id                     : /hostedzone/Z385PDS6AAAAAR
Name                   : example.com.
CallerReference        : C5B55555-7147-EF04-8341-69131E805C89
Config                 : Amazon.Route53.Model.HostedZoneConfig
ResourceRecordSetCount : 9
LinkedService          :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateHostedZoneCommentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di Amazon S3 con Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con Amazon S3.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Copy-S3Object`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Copy-S3Object`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo comando copia l'oggetto "sample.txt" dal bucket «test-files» allo stesso bucket ma con una nuova chiave "sample-copy.txt».

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt -DestinationKey
 sample-copy.txt
```

Esempio 2: Questo comando copia l'oggetto "sample.txt" dal bucket «test-files» al bucket «backup-files» con una chiave "sample-copy.txt».

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-source-bucket -Key sample.txt -DestinationKey
 sample-copy.txt -DestinationBucket amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket
```

Esempio 3: Questo comando scarica l'oggetto "sample.txt" dal bucket «test-files» in un file locale con nome "local-sample.txt».

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt -LocalFile local-
sample.txt
```

Esempio 4: scarica il singolo oggetto nel file specificato. Il file scaricato si trova in c:\downloads \data\archive.zip

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key data/archive.zip -LocalFolder c:
\downloads
```

Esempio 5: scarica tutti gli oggetti che corrispondono al prefisso chiave specificato nella cartella locale. La gerarchia delle chiavi relativa verrà conservata come sottocartelle nella posizione generale di download.

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -KeyPrefix data -LocalFolder c:
\downloads
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CopyObjectin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-S3Bucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-S3Bucket`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce tutti i bucket S3.

```
Get-S3Bucket
```

Esempio 2: questo comando restituisce un bucket denominato «test-files»

```
Get-S3Bucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListBucketsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-S3BucketACL`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-S3BucketACL`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Il comando ottiene i dettagli del proprietario dell'oggetto S3.

```
(Get-S3BucketACL -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Select *).Owner
```

Output:

```
DisplayName Id
----------- --
testusername      9988776a6554433d22f1100112e334acb45566778899009e9887bd7f66c5f544
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketAclin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-S3BucketAccelerateConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-S3BucketAccelerateConfiguration`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce il valore Enabled, se le impostazioni di accelerazione del trasferimento sono abilitate per il bucket specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketAccelerateConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

Output:

```
Value
-----
Enabled
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketAccelerateConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-S3BucketAnalyticsConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-S3BucketAnalyticsConfiguration`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce i dettagli del filtro di analisi con il nome 'testfilter' nel bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketAnalyticsConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -AnalyticsId
 'testfilter'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketAnalyticsConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-S3BucketAnalyticsConfigurationList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-S3BucketAnalyticsConfigurationList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce le prime 100 configurazioni di analisi del bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketAnalyticsConfigurationList -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-S3BucketEncryption`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-S3BucketEncryption`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce tutte le regole di crittografia lato server associate al bucket specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketEncryption -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketEncryptionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-S3BucketInventoryConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-S3BucketInventoryConfiguration`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce i dettagli dell'inventario denominato 'testinventory' per il bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketInventoryConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -InventoryId
 'testinventory'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketInventoryConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-S3BucketInventoryConfigurationList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-S3BucketInventoryConfigurationList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce le prime 100 configurazioni di inventario del bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketInventoryConfigurationList -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListBucketInventoryConfigurationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-S3BucketLocation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-S3BucketLocation`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo comando restituisce il vincolo di posizione per il bucket 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket', se esiste un vincolo.

```
Get-S3BucketLocation -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

Output:

```
Value
-----
ap-south-1
```

- Per i GetBucketLocationdettagli AWS Strumenti per PowerShell sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-S3BucketLogging`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-S3BucketLogging`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce lo stato di registrazione per il bucket specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketLogging -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

Output:

```
TargetBucketName   Grants TargetPrefix
----------------   ------ ------------
testbucket1        {}     testprefix
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketLoggingin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-S3BucketMetricsConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-S3BucketMetricsConfiguration`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce i dettagli sul filtro metrico denominato 'testfilter' per il bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketMetricsConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -MetricsId
 'testfilter'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketMetricsConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-S3BucketNotification`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-S3BucketNotification`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio recupera la configurazione di notifica del bucket specificato

```
Get-S3BucketNotification -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket | select -ExpandProperty
 TopicConfigurations
```

Output:

```
Id   Topic
--   -----
mimo arn:aws:sns:eu-west-1:123456789012:topic-1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketNotificationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-S3BucketPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-S3BucketPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce la policy del bucket associata al bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketPolicy -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-S3BucketPolicyStatus`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-S3BucketPolicyStatus`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce lo stato della politica per il bucket S3 specificato, indicando se il bucket è pubblico.

```
Get-S3BucketPolicyStatus -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketPolicyStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-S3BucketReplication`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-S3BucketReplication`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce le informazioni di configurazione della replica impostate nel bucket denominato 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'.

```
Get-S3BucketReplication -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- Per i dettagli sull'GetBucketReplicationAPI, vedere in Cmdlet AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Reference (V5).

`Get-S3BucketRequestPayment`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-S3BucketRequestPayment`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce la configurazione del pagamento della richiesta per il bucket denominato 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'. Per impostazione predefinita, il proprietario del bucket paga per i download dal bucket.

```
Get-S3BucketRequestPayment -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketRequestPaymentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-S3BucketTagging`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-S3BucketTagging`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce tutti i tag associati al bucket specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketTagging -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketTaggingin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-S3BucketVersioning`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-S3BucketVersioning`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce lo stato del controllo delle versioni rispetto al bucket specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketVersioning -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketVersioningin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-S3BucketWebsite`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-S3BucketWebsite`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce i dettagli delle configurazioni statiche del sito Web del bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3BucketWebsite -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetBucketWebsitein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-S3CORSConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-S3CORSConfiguration`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce un oggetto che contiene tutte le regole di configurazione CORS corrispondenti al bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3CORSConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Select
 Configuration.Rules
```

Output:

```
AllowedMethods : {PUT, POST, DELETE}
AllowedOrigins : {http://www.example1.com}
Id             :
ExposeHeaders  : {}
MaxAgeSeconds  : 0
AllowedHeaders : {*}

AllowedMethods : {PUT, POST, DELETE}
AllowedOrigins : {http://www.example2.com}
Id             :
ExposeHeaders  : {}
MaxAgeSeconds  : 0
AllowedHeaders : {*}

AllowedMethods : {GET}
AllowedOrigins : {*}
Id             :
ExposeHeaders  : {}
MaxAgeSeconds  : 0
AllowedHeaders : {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Get CORSConfiguration in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-S3HeadBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-S3HeadBucket`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce l'output con il codice di stato HTTP 200 OK per il bucket esistente quando l'utente dispone del permesso di accedervi. BucketArn il parametro è supportato solo per i bucket di directory S3.

```
Get-S3HeadBucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

Output:

```
AccessPointAlias   : False
BucketArn          :
BucketLocationName :
BucketLocationType :
BucketRegion       : us-east-2
ResponseMetadata   : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength      : 0
HttpStatusCode     : OK
```

Esempio 2: questo comando genera un errore con il codice di stato HTTP NotFound per un bucket inesistente.

```
Get-S3HeadBucket -BucketName amzn-s3-non-existing-bucket
```

Output:

```
Get-S3HeadBucket: Error making request with Error Code NotFound and Http Status Code
 NotFound. No further error information was returned by the service.
```

Esempio 3: questo comando genera un errore con il codice di stato HTTP Proibito per il bucket esistente in cui l'utente non dispone dell'autorizzazione per accedervi.

```
Get-S3HeadBucket -BucketName amzn-s3-no-access-bucket
```

Output:

```
Get-S3HeadBucket: Error making request with Error Code Forbidden and Http Status
 Code Forbidden. No further error information was returned by the service.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere HeadBucketin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-S3LifecycleConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-S3LifecycleConfiguration`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera la configurazione del ciclo di vita per il bucket.

```
Get-S3LifecycleConfiguration -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

Output:

```
Rules
-----
{Remove-in-150-days, Archive-to-Glacier-in-30-days}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetLifecycleConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-S3Object`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-S3Object`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando recupera le informazioni su tutti gli elementi presenti nel bucket "test-files".

```
Get-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

Esempio 2: questo comando recupera le informazioni sull'elemento "sample.txt" dal bucket "test-files".

```
Get-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt
```

Esempio 3: questo comando recupera le informazioni su tutti gli elementi con il prefisso "sample" dal bucket "test-files".

```
Get-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -KeyPrefix sample
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListObjectsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-S3ObjectACL`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-S3ObjectACL`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Il comando ottiene i dettagli del proprietario dell'oggetto S3.

```
(Get-S3ObjectACL -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -key 'initialize.ps1' -Select
 *).Owner
```

Output:

```
DisplayName Id
----------- --
testusername      9988776a6554433d22f1100112e334acb45566778899009e9887bd7f66c5f544
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetObjectAclin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-S3ObjectLockConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-S3ObjectLockConfiguration`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce il valore 'Enabled' se la configurazione Object lock è abilitata per il bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3ObjectLockConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Select
 ObjectLockConfiguration.ObjectLockEnabled
```

Output:

```
Value
-----
Enabled
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetObjectLockConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-S3ObjectMetadata`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-S3ObjectMetadata`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce i metadati dell'oggetto con la chiave 'ListTrusts.txt' nel bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3ObjectMetadata -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Key 'ListTrusts.txt'
```

Output:

```
Headers                                       : Amazon.S3.Model.HeadersCollection
Metadata                                      : Amazon.S3.Model.MetadataCollection
DeleteMarker                                  :
AcceptRanges                                  : bytes
ContentRange                                  :
Expiration                                    :
RestoreExpiration                             :
RestoreInProgress                             : False
LastModified                                  : 01/01/2020 08:02:05
ETag                                          : "d000011112a222e333e3bb4ee5d43d21"
MissingMeta                                   : 0
VersionId                                     : null
Expires                                       : 01/01/0001 00:00:00
WebsiteRedirectLocation                       :
ServerSideEncryptionMethod                    : AES256
```

```
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod            :
ServerSideEncryptionKeyManagementServiceKeyId :
ReplicationStatus                             :
PartsCount                                    :
ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus                     :
ObjectLockMode                                :
ObjectLockRetainUntilDate                     : 01/01/0001 00:00:00
StorageClass                                  :
RequestCharged                                :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetObjectMetadatain Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`Get-S3ObjectRetention`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-S3ObjectRetention`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Il comando restituisce la modalità e la data fino a quando l'oggetto non viene mantenuto.

```
Get-S3ObjectRetention -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Key 'testfile.txt'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetObjectRetentionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-S3ObjectTagSet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-S3ObjectTagSet`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: L'esempio restituisce i tag associati all'oggetto presente nel bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3ObjectTagSet -Key 'testfile.txt' -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

Output:

```
Key  Value
```

```
---  -----
test value
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetObjectTaggingin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-S3PreSignedURL`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-S3PreSignedURL`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: il comando restituisce un URL prefirmato per una chiave specificata e una data di scadenza.

```
Get-S3PreSignedURL -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Key 'testkey' -Expires
 '2023-11-16'
```

Esempio 2: il comando restituisce un URL prefirmato per un Directory Bucket con una chiave specificata e una data di scadenza.

```
[Amazon.AWSConfigsS3]::UseSignatureVersion4 = $true
      Get-S3PreSignedURL -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket--usw2-az1--x-s3 -Key
 'testkey' -Expire '2023-11-17'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPreSignedURL in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-S3PublicAccessBlock`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-S3PublicAccessBlock`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: il comando restituisce la configurazione del blocco di accesso pubblico del bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3PublicAccessBlock -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPublicAccessBlockin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-S3Version`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-S3Version`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce i metadati su tutte le versioni degli oggetti nel bucket S3 specificato.

```
Get-S3Version -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

Output:

```
IsTruncated         : False
KeyMarker           :
VersionIdMarker     :
NextKeyMarker       :
NextVersionIdMarker :
Versions            : {EC2.txt, EC2MicrosoftWindowsGuide.txt, ListDirectories.json,
 ListTrusts.json}
Name                : amzn-s3-demo-bucket
Prefix              :
MaxKeys             : 1000
CommonPrefixes      : {}
Delimiter           :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListVersionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-S3Bucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-S3Bucket`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando crea un nuovo bucket privato denominato «sample-bucket».

```
New-S3Bucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

Esempio 2: questo comando crea un nuovo bucket denominato «sample-bucket» con permessi di lettura-scrittura.

```
New-S3Bucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -PublicReadWrite
```

Esempio 3: questo comando crea un nuovo bucket denominato «sample-bucket» con autorizzazioni di sola lettura.

```
New-S3Bucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -PublicReadOnly
```

Esempio 4: questo comando crea un nuovo bucket di directory denominato «amzn-s3-demo-bucket--use1-az5--x-s3" con. PutBucketConfiguration

```
$bucketConfiguration = @{
      BucketInfo = @{
          DataRedundancy = 'SingleAvailabilityZone'
          Type = 'Directory'
      }
      Location = @{
          Name = 'usw2-az1'
          Type = 'AvailabilityZone'
      }
    }
New-S3Bucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket--usw2-az1--x-s3 -BucketConfiguration
 $bucketConfiguration -Region us-west-2
```

- Per i dettagli PutBucketsull'AWS Strumenti per PowerShell API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Read-S3Object`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Read-S3Object`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo comando recupera l'elemento "sample.txt" dal bucket «test-files» e lo salva in un file denominato "local-sample.txt" nella posizione corrente. Il file "local-sample.txt" non deve esistere prima che questo comando venga chiamato.

```
Read-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt -File local-sample.txt
```

Esempio 2: Questo comando recupera la directory virtuale «DIR» dal bucket «test-files» e la salva in una cartella denominata «Local-dir» nella posizione corrente. La cartella «Local-dir» non deve esistere prima che questo comando venga chiamato.

```
Read-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -KeyPrefix DIR -Folder Local-DIR
```

Esempio 3: scarica tutti gli oggetti con chiavi che terminano con '.json' dai bucket con 'config' nel nome del bucket ai file nella cartella specificata. Le chiavi degli oggetti vengono utilizzate per impostare i nomi dei file.

```
Get-S3Bucket | ? { $_.BucketName -like '*config*' } | Get-S3Object | ? { $_.Key -
like '*.json' } | Read-S3Object -Folder C:\ConfigObjects
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetObjectin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-S3Bucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-S3Bucket`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando rimuove tutti gli oggetti e le versioni degli oggetti dal bucket 'test-files', quindi elimina il bucket. Il comando richiederà una conferma prima di procedere. Aggiungere l'interruttore -Force per sopprimere la conferma. Nota che i bucket che non sono vuoti non possono essere eliminati.

```
Remove-S3Bucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -DeleteBucketContent
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-S3BucketAnalyticsConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-S3BucketAnalyticsConfiguration`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: il comando rimuove il filtro di analisi con il nome 'testfilter' nel bucket S3 specificato.

```
Remove-S3BucketAnalyticsConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -AnalyticsId
 'testfilter'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketAnalyticsConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-S3BucketEncryption`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-S3BucketEncryption`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo disabilita la crittografia abilitata per il bucket S3 fornito.

```
Remove-S3BucketEncryption -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3BucketEncryption (DeleteBucketEncryption)" on
 target "s3casetestbucket".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketEncryptionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-S3BucketInventoryConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-S3BucketInventoryConfiguration`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando rimuove l'inventario denominato 'testInventoryName' corrispondente al bucket S3 specificato.

```
Remove-S3BucketInventoryConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -InventoryId
 'testInventoryName'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3BucketInventoryConfiguration
 (DeleteBucketInventoryConfiguration)" on target "amzn-s3-demo-bucket".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketInventoryConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-S3BucketMetricsConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-S3BucketMetricsConfiguration`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: il comando rimuove il filtro delle metriche con il nome 'testmetrics' nel bucket S3 specificato.

```
Remove-S3BucketMetricsConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -MetricsId
 'testmetrics'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketMetricsConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-S3BucketPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-S3BucketPolicy`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: il comando rimuove la policy del bucket associata al bucket S3 specificato.

```
Remove-S3BucketPolicy -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketPolicyin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-S3BucketReplication`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-S3BucketReplication`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: elimina la configurazione di replica associata al bucket denominato 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'. Nota che questa operazione richiede l'DeleteReplicationConfiguration autorizzazione per l'azione s3:. Ti verrà richiesta una conferma prima che l'operazione prosegua. Per sopprimere la conferma, usa l'interruttore -Force.

```
Remove-S3BucketReplication -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketReplicationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-S3BucketTagging`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-S3BucketTagging`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando rimuove tutti i tag associati al bucket S3 specificato.

```
Remove-S3BucketTagging -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3BucketTagging (DeleteBucketTagging)" on target
 "amzn-s3-demo-bucket".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketTaggingin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-S3BucketWebsite`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-S3BucketWebsite`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando disabilita la proprietà statica di hosting del sito Web del bucket S3 specificato.

```
Remove-S3BucketWebsite -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3BucketWebsite (DeleteBucketWebsite)" on target
 "amzn-s3-demo-bucket".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteBucketWebsitein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-S3CORSConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-S3CORSConfiguration`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando rimuove la configurazione CORS per il bucket S3 specificato.

```
Remove-S3CORSConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3CORSConfiguration (DeleteCORSConfiguration)" on
 target "amzn-s3-demo-bucket".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Delete CORSConfiguration in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-S3LifecycleConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-S3LifecycleConfiguration`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: il comando rimuove tutte le regole del ciclo di vita per il bucket S3 specificato.

```
Remove-S3LifecycleConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteLifecycleConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-S3MultipartUpload`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-S3MultipartUpload`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando interrompe i caricamenti in più parti creati prima di 5 giorni fa.

```
Remove-S3MultipartUpload -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -DaysBefore 5
```

Esempio 2: questo comando interrompe i caricamenti in più parti creati prima del 2 gennaio 2014.

```
Remove-S3MultipartUpload -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -InitiatedDate "Thursday,
 January 02, 2014"
```

Esempio 3: questo comando interrompe i caricamenti in più parti creati prima del 2 gennaio 2014, 10:45:37.

```
Remove-S3MultipartUpload -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -InitiatedDate "2014/01/02
 10:45:37"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AbortMultipartUploadin Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`Remove-S3Object`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-S3Object`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando rimuove l'oggetto "sample.txt" dal bucket «test-files». Viene richiesta una conferma prima dell'esecuzione del comando; per sopprimere il prompt, utilizzare l'opzione -Force.

```
Remove-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt
```

Esempio 2: questo comando rimuove la versione specificata dell'oggetto "sample.txt" dal bucket «test-files», presupponendo che il bucket sia stato configurato per abilitare le versioni degli oggetti.

```
Remove-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key sample.txt -VersionId
 HLbxnx6V9omT6AQYVpks8mmFKQcejpqt
```

Esempio 3: Questo comando rimuove gli oggetti "sample1.txt «," sample2.txt "e" sample3.txt "dal bucket «test-files» come un'unica operazione batch. La risposta del servizio elencherà tutte le chiavi elaborate, indipendentemente dallo stato di successo o di errore dell'eliminazione. Per ottenere solo gli errori relativi alle chiavi che non hanno potuto essere elaborate dal servizio, aggiungi il ReportErrorsOnly parametro - (questo parametro può essere specificato anche con l'alias -Quiet).

```
Remove-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -KeyCollection @( "sample1.txt",
 "sample2.txt", "sample3.txt" )
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio utilizza un'espressione in linea con il KeyCollection parametro - per ottenere le chiavi degli oggetti da eliminare. Get-S3Objectrestituisce una raccolta di istanze Amazon.S3.Model.S3Object, ognuna delle quali ha un membro Key di tipo string che identifica l'oggetto.

```
Remove-S3Object -bucketname "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" -KeyCollection (Get-S3Object
 "test-files" -KeyPrefix "prefix/subprefix" | select -ExpandProperty Key)
```

Esempio 5: Questo esempio ottiene tutti gli oggetti che hanno un prefisso chiave «prefix/subprefix» nel bucket e li elimina. Si noti che gli oggetti in entrata vengono elaborati uno alla volta.

Per raccolte di grandi dimensioni, è consigliabile passare la raccolta al parametro - InputObject (alias -S3ObjectCollection) del cmdlet per consentire l'eliminazione come batch con una singola chiamata al servizio.

```
Get-S3Object -BucketName "amzn-s3-demo-bucket" -KeyPrefix "prefix/subprefix" |
 Remove-S3Object -Force
```

Esempio 6: questo esempio reindirizza una raccolta di istanze Amazon.S3.Model.S3 ObjectVersion che rappresentano indicatori di eliminazione al cmdlet per l'eliminazione. Tieni presente che gli oggetti in entrata vengono elaborati uno alla volta. Per raccolte di grandi dimensioni, è consigliabile passare la raccolta al parametro - InputObject (alias -S3ObjectCollection) del cmdlet per consentire l'eliminazione come batch con una singola chiamata al servizio.

```
(Get-S3Version -BucketName "amzn-s3-demo-bucket").Versions | Where
 {$_.IsDeleteMarker -eq "True"} | Remove-S3Object -Force
```

Esempio 7: questo script mostra come eseguire un'eliminazione in batch di un set di oggetti (in questo caso eliminare i marker) creando una matrice di oggetti da utilizzare con il parametro -. KeyAndVersionCollection

```
$keyVersions = @()
$markers = (Get-S3Version -BucketName $BucketName).Versions | Where
 {$_.IsDeleteMarker -eq "True"}
foreach ($marker in $markers) { $keyVersions += @{ Key = $marker.Key; VersionId =
 $marker.VersionId } }
Remove-S3Object -BucketName $BucketName -KeyAndVersionCollection $keyVersions -Force
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteObjectsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-S3ObjectTagSet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-S3ObjectTagSet`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando rimuove tutti i tag associati all'oggetto con la chiave 'testfile.txt' nel bucket S3 specificato.

```
Remove-S3ObjectTagSet -Key 'testfile.txt' -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Select
 '^Key'
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3ObjectTagSet (DeleteObjectTagging)" on target
 "testfile.txt".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
testfile.txt
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteObjectTaggingin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-S3PublicAccessBlock`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-S3PublicAccessBlock`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando disattiva l'impostazione di blocco dell'accesso pubblico per il bucket specificato.

```
Remove-S3PublicAccessBlock -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Force -Select
 '^BucketName'
```

Output:

```
amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeletePublicAccessBlockin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Set-S3BucketEncryption`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Set-S3BucketEncryption`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando abilita la crittografia predefinita lato AES256 server con Amazon S3 Managed Keys (SSE-S3) sul bucket specificato.

```
$Encryptionconfig = @{ServerSideEncryptionByDefault =
 @{ServerSideEncryptionAlgorithm = "AES256"}}
Set-S3BucketEncryption -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -
ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration_ServerSideEncryptionRule $Encryptionconfig
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutBucketEncryption in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Test-S3Bucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Test-S3Bucket`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo comando restituisce True se il bucket esiste, False in caso contrario. Il comando restituisce True anche se il bucket non appartiene all'utente.

```
Test-S3Bucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Test-S3Bucket in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Write-S3BucketAccelerateConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Write-S3BucketAccelerateConfiguration`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando abilita l'accelerazione di trasferimento per il bucket S3 specificato.

```
$statusVal = New-Object Amazon.S3.BucketAccelerateStatus('Enabled')
Write-S3BucketAccelerateConfiguration -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -
AccelerateConfiguration_Status $statusVal
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutBucketAccelerateConfigurationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Write-S3BucketNotification`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Write-S3BucketNotification`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio configura la configurazione dell'argomento SNS per l'evento S3 ObjectRemovedDelete e abilita la notifica per il bucket s3 specificato

```
$topic =  [Amazon.S3.Model.TopicConfiguration] @{
  Id = "delete-event"
  Topic = "arn:aws:sns:eu-west-1:123456789012:topic-1"
  Event = [Amazon.S3.EventType]::ObjectRemovedDelete
}

Write-S3BucketNotification -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -TopicConfiguration
 $topic
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio abilita le notifiche ObjectCreatedAll relative al bucket specificato che lo invia alla funzione Lambda.

```
$lambdaConfig = [Amazon.S3.Model.LambdaFunctionConfiguration] @{
  Events = "s3:ObjectCreated:*"
  FunctionArn = "arn:aws:lambda:eu-west-1:123456789012:function:rdplock"
  Id = "ObjectCreated-Lambda"
  Filter = @{
    S3KeyFilter = @{
      FilterRules = @(
        @{Name="Prefix";Value="dada"}
        @{Name="Suffix";Value=".pem"}
      )
    }
  }
}

Write-S3BucketNotification -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -
LambdaFunctionConfiguration $lambdaConfig
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio crea 2 diverse configurazioni Lambda sulla base di suffissi chiave diversi e configurate entrambe in un unico comando.

```
#Lambda Config 1

$firstLambdaConfig = [Amazon.S3.Model.LambdaFunctionConfiguration] @{
  Events = "s3:ObjectCreated:*"
  FunctionArn = "arn:aws:lambda:eu-west-1:123456789012:function:verifynet"
  Id = "ObjectCreated-dada-ps1"
  Filter = @{
    S3KeyFilter = @{
      FilterRules = @(
        @{Name="Prefix";Value="dada"}
        @{Name="Suffix";Value=".ps1"}
      )
    }
  }
}

#Lambda Config 2

$secondlambdaConfig = [Amazon.S3.Model.LambdaFunctionConfiguration] @{
  Events = [Amazon.S3.EventType]::ObjectCreatedAll
  FunctionArn = "arn:aws:lambda:eu-west-1:123456789012:function:verifyssm"
  Id = "ObjectCreated-dada-json"
  Filter = @{
    S3KeyFilter = @{
      FilterRules = @(
        @{Name="Prefix";Value="dada"}
        @{Name="Suffix";Value=".json"}
      )
    }
  }
}

Write-S3BucketNotification -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -
LambdaFunctionConfiguration $firstLambdaConfig,$secondlambdaConfig
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutBucketNotificationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Write-S3BucketReplication`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Write-S3BucketReplication`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio imposta una configurazione di replica con un'unica regola che consente la replica nel bucket 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' di tutti i nuovi oggetti creati con il prefisso del nome chiave "" nel bucket 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'. TaxDocs

```
$rule1 = New-Object Amazon.S3.Model.ReplicationRule
$rule1.ID = "Rule-1"
$rule1.Status = "Enabled"
$rule1.Prefix = "TaxDocs"
$rule1.Destination = @{ BucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket" }

$params = @{
    BucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    Configuration_Role = "arn:aws:iam::35667example:role/
CrossRegionReplicationRoleForS3"
    Configuration_Rule = $rule1
}

Write-S3BucketReplication @params
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio imposta una configurazione di replica con più regole che consentono la replica nel bucket 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' di qualsiasi nuovo oggetto creato con il prefisso del nome chiave "TaxDocs" o OtherDocs "». I prefissi chiave non devono sovrapporsi.

```
$rule1 = New-Object Amazon.S3.Model.ReplicationRule
$rule1.ID = "Rule-1"
$rule1.Status = "Enabled"
$rule1.Prefix = "TaxDocs"
$rule1.Destination = @{ BucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket" }

$rule2 = New-Object Amazon.S3.Model.ReplicationRule
$rule2.ID = "Rule-2"
$rule2.Status = "Enabled"
$rule2.Prefix = "OtherDocs"
$rule2.Destination = @{ BucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket" }

$params = @{
```

```
    BucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    Configuration_Role = "arn:aws:iam::35667example:role/
CrossRegionReplicationRoleForS3"
    Configuration_Rule = $rule1,$rule2
}

Write-S3BucketReplication @params
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio aggiorna la configurazione di replica sul bucket specificato per disabilitare la regola che controlla la replica degli oggetti con il prefisso del nome chiave "" nel bucket 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'. TaxDocs

```
$rule1 = New-Object Amazon.S3.Model.ReplicationRule
$rule1.ID = "Rule-1"
$rule1.Status = "Disabled"
$rule1.Prefix = "TaxDocs"
$rule1.Destination = @{ BucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-destination-bucket" }

$params = @{
    BucketName = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    Configuration_Role = "arn:aws:iam::35667example:role/
CrossRegionReplicationRoleForS3"
    Configuration_Rule = $rule1
}

Write-S3BucketReplication @params
```

- Per PutBucketReplication AWS Strumenti per PowerShelli dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Write-S3BucketRequestPayment`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Write-S3BucketRequestPayment`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: aggiorna la configurazione del pagamento della richiesta per il bucket denominato «amzn-s3-demo-bucket» in modo che alla persona che richiede i download dal bucket venga addebitato il costo del download. Per impostazione predefinita, il proprietario del bucket paga per i download. Per riportare il pagamento della richiesta ai valori predefiniti, usa 'BucketOwner' per il parametro RequestPaymentConfiguration _Payer.

```
Write-S3BucketRequestPayment -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -
RequestPaymentConfiguration_Payer Requester
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutBucketRequestPaymentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Write-S3BucketTagging`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Write-S3BucketTagging`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando applica due tag a un bucket denominato**`cloudtrail-test-2018`**: un tag con una chiave di Stage e un valore di Test e un tag con una chiave di Environment e un valore di Alpha. Per verificare che i tag siano stati aggiunti al bucket, esegui. **`Get-S3BucketTagging -BucketName bucket_name`** I risultati dovrebbero mostrare i tag che hai applicato al bucket nel primo comando. Nota che **`Write-S3BucketTagging`** sovrascrive l'intero set di tag esistente su un bucket. Per aggiungere o eliminare singoli tag, eseguire i cmdlet Resource Groups and Tagging API e. **`Add-RGTResourceTag`** **`Remove-RGTResourceTag`** In alternativa, utilizza Tag Editor nella Console di AWS gestione per gestire i tag bucket S3.

```
Write-S3BucketTagging -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -TagSet @( @{ Key="Stage";
 Value="Test" }, @{ Key="Environment"; Value="Alpha" } )
```

Esempio 2: questo comando reindirizza un bucket denominato **`cloudtrail-test-2018`** nel cmdlet. **`Write-S3BucketTagging`** Applica i tag Stage:Production e Department:Finance al bucket. Nota che **`Write-S3BucketTagging`** sovrascrive l'intero set di tag esistente su un bucket.

```
Get-S3Bucket -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket | Write-S3BucketTagging -TagSet
 @( @{ Key="Stage"; Value="Production" }, @{ Key="Department"; Value="Finance" } )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutBucketTaggingin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Write-S3BucketVersioning`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Write-S3BucketVersioning`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: il comando abilita il controllo delle versioni per il bucket S3 specificato.

```
Write-S3BucketVersioning -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -VersioningConfig_Status
 Enabled
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutBucketVersioningin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Write-S3BucketWebsite`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Write-S3BucketWebsite`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: il comando abilita l'hosting del sito Web per il bucket specificato con il documento indice come 'index.html' e il documento di errore come 'error.html'.

```
Write-S3BucketWebsite -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
 -WebsiteConfiguration_IndexDocumentSuffix 'index.html' -
WebsiteConfiguration_ErrorDocument 'error.html'
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutBucketWebsitein Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`Write-S3LifecycleConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Write-S3LifecycleConfiguration`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio scrive/sostituisce la configurazione fornita in $. NewRule Questa configurazione assicura di limitare gli oggetti dell'ambito con determinati valori di prefisso e tag.

```
$NewRule = [Amazon.S3.Model.LifecycleRule] @{
  Expiration =  @{
   Days=  50
  }
  Id =  "Test-From-Write-cmdlet-1"
  Filter=  @{
```

```
   LifecycleFilterPredicate =  [Amazon.S3.Model.LifecycleAndOperator]@{
    Operands=  @(
     [Amazon.S3.Model.LifecyclePrefixPredicate] @{
      "Prefix" =  "py"
     },
     [Amazon.S3.Model.LifecycleTagPredicate] @{
      "Tag"=  @{
       "Key" =  "non-use"
       "Value" = "yes"
      }
     }
    )
   }
  }
  "Status"= 'Enabled'
  NoncurrentVersionExpiration = @{
   NoncurrentDays = 75
  }
 }

 Write-S3LifecycleConfiguration -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Configuration_Rule
 $NewRule
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio imposta più regole con il filtraggio. $ ArchiveRule imposta gli oggetti da archiviare in 30 giorni su Glacier e 120 su. DeepArchive $ ExpireRule scade sia la versione attuale che quella precedente in 150 giorni per gli oggetti con prefisso 'py' e tag:key 'archieved' impostato su 'yes'.

```
$ExpireRule = [Amazon.S3.Model.LifecycleRule] @{
  Expiration =  @{
   Days=  150
  }
  Id =  "Remove-in-150-days"
  Filter=  @{
   LifecycleFilterPredicate =  [Amazon.S3.Model.LifecycleAndOperator]@{
    Operands=  @(
     [Amazon.S3.Model.LifecyclePrefixPredicate] @{
      "Prefix" =  "py"
     },
     [Amazon.S3.Model.LifecycleTagPredicate] @{
      "Tag"=  @{
       "Key" =  "archived"
       "Value" = "yes"
```

```
      }
     }
    )
   }
  }
  Status= 'Enabled'
  NoncurrentVersionExpiration = @{
   NoncurrentDays = 150
  }
 }

 $ArchiveRule = [Amazon.S3.Model.LifecycleRule] @{
  Expiration =  $null
  Id =  "Archive-to-Glacier-in-30-days"
  Filter=  @{
   LifecycleFilterPredicate =  [Amazon.S3.Model.LifecycleAndOperator]@{
    Operands= @(
     [Amazon.S3.Model.LifecyclePrefixPredicate] @{
      "Prefix" =  "py"
     },
     [Amazon.S3.Model.LifecycleTagPredicate] @{
      "Tag"=  @{
       "Key" =  "reviewed"
       "Value" = "yes"
      }
     }
    )
   }
  }
  Status = 'Enabled'
  NoncurrentVersionExpiration = @{
   NoncurrentDays = 75
  }
  Transitions = @(
   @{
    Days = 30
    "StorageClass"= 'Glacier'
   },
   @{
    Days = 120
    "StorageClass"= [Amazon.S3.S3StorageClass]::DeepArchive
   }
  )
 }
```

```
Write-S3LifecycleConfiguration -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Configuration_Rule
$ExpireRule,$ArchiveRule
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). PutLifecycleConfigurationAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

`Write-S3Object`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Write-S3Object`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando carica il singolo file "local-sample.txt" su Amazon S3, creando un oggetto con la chiave "sample.txt" nel bucket «test-files».

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key "sample.txt" -File .\local-
sample.txt
```

Esempio 2: questo comando carica il singolo file "sample.txt" su Amazon S3, creando un oggetto con la chiave "sample.txt" nel bucket «test-files». Se il parametro -Key non viene fornito, il nome del file viene utilizzato come chiave dell'oggetto S3.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -File .\sample.txt
```

Esempio 3: questo comando carica il singolo file "local-sample.txt" su Amazon S3, creando un oggetto con la chiave prefix/to/sample ".txt» nel bucket «test-files».

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key "prefix/to/sample.txt" -File .
\local-sample.txt
```

Esempio 4: questo comando carica tutti i file nella sottodirectory «Scripts» nel bucket «test-files» e applica il prefisso chiave comune "" a ciascun oggetto. SampleScripts Ogni file caricato avrà una chiave "SampleScripts/filename" dove 'filename' varia.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Folder .\Scripts -KeyPrefix
 SampleScripts\
```

Esempio 5: questo comando carica tutti i file*.ps1 nella directory locale «Scripts» nel bucket «test-files» e applica il prefisso chiave comune "" a ciascun oggetto. SampleScripts Ogni file caricato avrà una chiave "/filename.ps1" dove 'filename' varia. SampleScripts

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Folder .\Scripts -KeyPrefix
 SampleScripts\ -SearchPattern *.ps1
```

Esempio 6: questo comando crea un nuovo oggetto S3 contenente la stringa di contenuto specificata con la chiave 'sample.txt'.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Key "sample.txt" -Content "object
 contents"
```

Esempio 7: questo comando carica il file specificato (il nome del file viene utilizzato come chiave) e applica i tag specificati al nuovo oggetto.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -File "sample.txt" -TagSet
 @{Key="key1";Value="value1"},@{Key="key2";Value="value2"}
```

Esempio 8: questo comando carica in modo ricorsivo la cartella specificata e applica i tag specificati a tutti i nuovi oggetti.

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName amzn-s3-demo-bucket -Folder . -KeyPrefix "TaggedFiles" -
Recurse -TagSet @{Key="key1";Value="value1"},@{Key="key2";Value="value2"}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutObjectin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Write-S3ObjectRetention`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Write-S3ObjectRetention`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: il comando abilita la modalità di mantenimento della governance fino alla data '31 dicembre 2019 00:00:00 'per l'oggetto' testfile.txt 'nel bucket S3 specificato.

```
Write-S3ObjectRetention -BucketName 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket' -Key 'testfile.txt' -
Retention_Mode GOVERNANCE -Retention_RetainUntilDate "2019-12-31T00:00:00"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). PutObjectRetentionAWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Esempi di S3 Glacier con Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con S3 Glacier.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Get-GLCJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Get-GLCJob`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce i dettagli del lavoro specificato. Quando il processo viene completato correttamente, è possibile utilizzare il cmdlet GCJob Read-Output per recuperare il contenuto del processo (un archivio o un elenco di inventario) nel file system locale.

```
Get-GLCJob -VaultName myvault -JobId "op1x...JSbthM"
```

Output:

```
Action                      : ArchiveRetrieval
ArchiveId                   : o9O9j...X-TpIhQJw
ArchiveSHA256TreeHash       : 79f3ea754c02f58...dc57bf4395b
ArchiveSizeInBytes          : 38034480
Completed                   : False
CompletionDate              : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
```

```
CreationDate                 : 12/13/2018 11:00:14 AM
InventoryRetrievalParameters :
InventorySizeInBytes         : 0
JobDescription               :
JobId                        : op1x...JSbthM
JobOutputPath                :
OutputLocation               :
RetrievalByteRange           : 0-38034479
SelectParameters             :
SHA256TreeHash               : 79f3ea754c02f58...dc57bf4395b
SNSTopic                     :
StatusCode                   : InProgress
StatusMessage                :
Tier                         : Standard
VaultARN                     : arn:aws:glacier:us-west-2:012345678912:vaults/test
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeJobin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-GLCVault`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-GLCVault`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo archivio per l'account dell'utente. Poiché non è stato fornito alcun valore al AccountId parametro -, i cmdlet utilizzano un valore predefinito di «-» che indica l'account corrente.

```
New-GLCVault -VaultName myvault
```

Output:

```
/01234567812/vaults/myvault
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateVaultin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Read-GLCJobOutput`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Read-GLCJobOutput`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: scarica il contenuto dell'archivio di cui è stato pianificato il recupero nel processo specificato e lo archivia in un file su disco. Il download convalida automaticamente il checksum, se disponibile. Se lo si desidera, è possibile restituire l'intera risposta, incluso il checksum, specificando. **`-Select '*'`**

```
Read-GLCJobOutput -VaultName myvault -JobId "HSWjArc...Zq2XLiW" -FilePath "c:\temp
\blue.bin"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetJobOutputin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Start-GLCJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Start-GLCJob`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: avvia un processo per recuperare un archivio dal vault specificato di proprietà dell'utente. Lo stato del processo può essere verificato utilizzando il cmdlet Get-GLCJob . Quando il processo viene completato correttamente, è possibile utilizzare il cmdlet GCJob Read-Output per recuperare il contenuto dell'archivio nel file system locale.

```
Start-GLCJob -VaultName myvault -JobType "archive-retrieval" -JobDescription
 "archive retrieval" -ArchiveId "o9O9j...TX-TpIhQJw"
```

Output:

```
JobId            JobOutputPath Location
-----            ------------- --------
op1x...JSbthM                  /012345678912/vaults/test/jobs/op1xe...I4HqCHkSJSbthM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere InitiateJobin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Write-GLCArchive`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Write-GLCArchive`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: carica un singolo file nel vault specificato, restituendo l'ID dell'archivio e il checksum calcolato.

```
Write-GLCArchive -VaultName myvault -FilePath c:\temp\blue.bin
```

Output:

```
FilePath                    ArchiveId              Checksum
--------                    ---------              --------
C:\temp\blue.bin            o9O9jUUs...TTX-TpIhQJw 79f3e...f4395b
```

Esempio 2: carica il contenuto di una gerarchia di cartelle nell'archivio specificato nell'account dell'utente. Per ogni file caricato, il cmdlet emette il nome del file, l'ID di archivio corrispondente e il checksum calcolato dell'archivio.

```
Write-GLCArchive -VaultName myvault -FolderPath . -Recurse
```

Output:

```
FilePath                    ArchiveId              Checksum
--------                    ---------              --------
C:\temp\blue.bin            o9O9jUUs...TTX-TpIhQJw 79f3e...f4395b
C:\temp\green.bin           qXAfOdSG...czo729UHXrw d50a1...9184b9
C:\temp\lum.bin             39aNifP3...q9nb8nZkFIg 28886...5c3e27
C:\temp\red.bin             vp7E6rU_...Ejk_HhjAxKA e05f7...4e34f5
C:\temp\Folder1\file1.txt   _eRINlip...5Sxy7dD2BaA d0d2a...c8a3ba
C:\temp\Folder2\file2.iso   -Ix3jlmu...iXiDh-XfOPA 7469e...3e86f1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UploadArchivein Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

Esempi di Security Hub con Tools for PowerShell V5

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con Security Hub.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Get-SHUBFinding`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Get-SHUBFinding`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando recupera i risultati del Security Hub da Amazon EC2; service.

```
$filter = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.SecurityHub.Model.AwsSecurityFindingFilters
$filter.ResourceType = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.SecurityHub.Model.StringFilter -
Property @{
    Comparison = 'PREFIX'
    Value = 'AwsEc2'
}
Get-SHUBFinding -Filter $filter
```

Esempio 2: questo comando recupera i risultati del Security Hub dall' AWS account ID 123456789012.

```
$filter = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.SecurityHub.Model.AwsSecurityFindingFilters
$filter.AwsAccountId = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.SecurityHub.Model.StringFilter -
Property @{
    Comparison = 'EQUALS'
    Value = '123456789012'
}
Get-SHUBFinding -Filter $filter
```

Esempio 3: questo comando recupera i risultati del Security Hub generati per lo standard «pci-dss».

```
$filter = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.SecurityHub.Model.AwsSecurityFindingFilters
$filter.GeneratorId = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.SecurityHub.Model.StringFilter -
Property @{
    Comparison = 'PREFIX'
    Value = 'pci-dss'
}
Get-SHUBFinding -Filter $filter
```

Esempio 4: questo comando recupera i risultati di gravità critica di Security Hub con lo stato del flusso di lavoro NOTIFICATO.

```
$filter = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.SecurityHub.Model.AwsSecurityFindingFilters
$filter.SeverityLabel = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.SecurityHub.Model.StringFilter -
Property @{
    Comparison = 'EQUALS'
    Value = 'CRITICAL'
}
$filter.WorkflowStatus = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.SecurityHub.Model.StringFilter
 -Property @{
    Comparison = 'EQUALS'
    Value = 'NOTIFIED'
}
Get-SHUBFinding -Filter $filter
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetFindingsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di Amazon SES con Tools for PowerShell V5

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la versione AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con Amazon SES.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Get-SESIdentity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Get-SESIdentity`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce un elenco contenente tutte le identità (indirizzi e-mail e domini) per un AWS account specifico, indipendentemente dallo stato di verifica.

```
Get-SESIdentity
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListIdentitiesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SESSendQuota`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SESSendQuota`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce i limiti di invio correnti dell'utente.

```
Get-SESSendQuota
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetSendQuotain AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SESSendStatistic`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SESSendStatistic`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando restituisce le statistiche di invio dell'utente. Il risultato è un elenco di punti dati, che rappresentano le ultime due settimane di attività di invio. Ogni punto dati nell'elenco contiene statistiche per un intervallo di 15 minuti.

```
Get-SESSendStatistic
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetSendStatisticsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di API Amazon SES v2 con Tools for PowerShell V5

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la versione AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con l'API Amazon SES v2.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Send-SES2Email`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Send-SES2Email`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio mostra come inviare un messaggio di posta elettronica standard.

```
Send-SES2Email -FromEmailAddress "sender@example.com" -Destination_ToAddress
 "recipient@example.com" -Subject_Data "Email Subject" -Text_Data "Email Body"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SendEmailin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di Amazon SNS con Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la versione AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con Amazon SNS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Publish-SNSMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Publish-SNSMessage`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio mostra la pubblicazione di un messaggio con una singola riga MessageAttribute dichiarata.

```
Publish-SNSMessage -TopicArn "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic" -Message
 "Hello" -MessageAttribute
 @{'City'=[Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model.MessageAttributeValue]@{DataType='String';
 StringValue ='AnyCity'}}
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio mostra la pubblicazione di un messaggio con più messaggi MessageAttributes dichiarati in anticipo.

```
$cityAttributeValue = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$cityAttributeValue.DataType = "String"
$cityAttributeValue.StringValue = "AnyCity"
```

```
$populationAttributeValue = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$populationAttributeValue.DataType = "Number"
$populationAttributeValue.StringValue = "1250800"

$messageAttributes = New-Object System.Collections.Hashtable
$messageAttributes.Add("City", $cityAttributeValue)
$messageAttributes.Add("Population", $populationAttributeValue)

Publish-SNSMessage -TopicArn "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic" -Message
 "Hello" -MessageAttribute $messageAttributes
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Publish in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di Amazon SQS con Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la versione AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con Amazon SQS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Add-SQSPermission`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Add-SQSPermission`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio consente all'utente specificato Account AWS di inviare messaggi dalla coda specificata.

```
Add-SQSPermission -Action SendMessage -AWSAccountId 80398EXAMPLE -Label
 SendMessagesFromMyQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/
MyQueue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddPermissionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Clear-SQSQueue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Clear-SQSQueue`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina tutti i messaggi dalla coda specificata.

```
Clear-SQSQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PurgeQueuein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Edit-SQSMessageVisibility`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Edit-SQSMessageVisibility`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica il timeout di visibilità per il messaggio con l'handle di ricezione specificato nella coda specificata a 10 ore (10 ore* 60 minuti* 60 secondi = 36000 secondi).

```
Edit-SQSMessageVisibility -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/8039EXAMPLE/
MyQueue -ReceiptHandle AQEBgGDh...J/Iqww== -VisibilityTimeout 36000
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ChangeMessageVisibilityin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Edit-SQSMessageVisibilityBatch`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Edit-SQSMessageVisibilityBatch`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio modifica il timeout di visibilità per 2 messaggi con gli handle di ricezione specificati nella coda specificata. Il timeout di visibilità del primo messaggio viene modificato in 10 ore (10 ore* 60 minuti* 60 secondi = 36000 secondi). Il timeout di visibilità del secondo messaggio viene modificato in 5 ore (5 ore* 60 minuti* 60 secondi = 18000 secondi).

```
$changeVisibilityRequest1 = New-Object
 Amazon.SQS.Model.ChangeMessageVisibilityBatchRequestEntry
$changeVisibilityRequest1.Id = "Request1"
$changeVisibilityRequest1.ReceiptHandle = "AQEBd329...v6gl8Q=="
$changeVisibilityRequest1.VisibilityTimeout = 36000

$changeVisibilityRequest2 = New-Object
 Amazon.SQS.Model.ChangeMessageVisibilityBatchRequestEntry
$changeVisibilityRequest2.Id = "Request2"
$changeVisibilityRequest2.ReceiptHandle = "AQEBgGDh...J/Iqww=="
$changeVisibilityRequest2.VisibilityTimeout = 18000

Edit-SQSMessageVisibilityBatch -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue -Entry $changeVisibilityRequest1,
 $changeVisibilityRequest2
```

Output:

```
Failed    Successful

------    ----------

{}        {Request2, Request1}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ChangeMessageVisibilityBatchin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SQSDeadLetterSourceQueue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SQSDeadLetterSourceQueue`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca tutte le URLs code che si basano sulla coda specificata come coda di lettere morte.

```
Get-SQSDeadLetterSourceQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyDeadLetterQueue
```

Output:

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyOtherQueue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDeadLetterSourceQueuesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SQSQueue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SQSQueue`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca tutte le code.

```
Get-SQSQueue
```

Output:

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/AnotherQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/DeadLetterQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyOtherQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyDeadLetterQueue
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elenca tutte le code che iniziano con il nome specificato.

```
Get-SQSQueue -QueueNamePrefix My
```

Output:

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyOtherQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyDeadLetterQueue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListQueuesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SQSQueueAttribute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SQSQueueAttribute`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca tutti gli attributi per la coda specificata.

```
Get-SQSQueueAttribute -AttributeName All -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

Output:

```
VisibilityTimeout                     : 30
DelaySeconds                          : 0
MaximumMessageSize                    : 262144
MessageRetentionPeriod                : 345600
ApproximateNumberOfMessages           : 0
ApproximateNumberOfMessagesNotVisible : 0
ApproximateNumberOfMessagesDelayed    : 0
CreatedTimestamp                      : 2/11/2015 5:53:35 PM
LastModifiedTimestamp                 : 12/29/2015 2:23:17 PM
QueueARN                              : arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue
Policy                                :
 {"Version":"2008-10-17","Id":"arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue/
SQSDefaultPolicy","Statement":[{"Sid":"Sid14
                                        495134224EX","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"AWS":"*"},"Action":"SQS:SendMessage","Resource":"arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80
                                        398EXAMPLE:MyQueue","Condition":
{"ArnEquals":{"aws:SourceArn":"arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyTopic"}}},
{"Sid":

 "SendMessagesFromMyQueue","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"AWS":"80398EXAMPLE"},"Action":"SQS:SendMessage","Resource":"
                                        arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue"}]}
```

```
Attributes                              : {[QueueArn, arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue], [ApproximateNumberOfMessages, 0],
                                          [ApproximateNumberOfMessagesNotVisible, 0],
 [ApproximateNumberOfMessagesDelayed, 0]...}
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio elenca separatamente solo gli attributi specificati per la coda specificata.

```
Get-SQSQueueAttribute -AttributeName MaximumMessageSize, VisibilityTimeout -QueueUrl
 https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

Output:

```
VisibilityTimeout                     : 30
DelaySeconds                          : 0
MaximumMessageSize                    : 262144
MessageRetentionPeriod                : 345600
ApproximateNumberOfMessages           : 0
ApproximateNumberOfMessagesNotVisible : 0
ApproximateNumberOfMessagesDelayed    : 0
CreatedTimestamp                      : 2/11/2015 5:53:35 PM
LastModifiedTimestamp                 : 12/29/2015 2:23:17 PM
QueueARN                              : arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue
Policy                                :
 {"Version":"2008-10-17","Id":"arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue/
SQSDefaultPolicy","Statement":[{"Sid":"Sid14
                                          495134224EX","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"AWS":"*"},"Action":"SQS:SendMessage","Resource":"arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80
                                          398EXAMPLE:MyQueue","Condition":
{"ArnEquals":{"aws:SourceArn":"arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyTopic"}}},
{"Sid":

 "SendMessagesFromMyQueue","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"AWS":"80398EXAMPLE"},"Action":"SQS:SendMessage","Resource":"
                                          arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue"}]}
Attributes                            : {[MaximumMessageSize, 262144],
 [VisibilityTimeout, 30]}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetQueueAttributesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SQSQueueUrl`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SQSQueueUrl`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca l'URL della coda con il nome specificato.

```
Get-SQSQueueUrl -QueueName MyQueue
```

Output:

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetQueueUrlin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-SQSQueue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-SQSQueue`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea una coda con il nome specificato.

```
New-SQSQueue -QueueName MyQueue
```

Output:

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateQueuein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Receive-SQSMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Receive-SQSMessage`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elenca le informazioni per un massimo di 10 messaggi da ricevere per la coda specificata. Le informazioni conterranno i valori per gli attributi del messaggio specificati, se esistono.

```
Receive-SQSMessage -AttributeName SenderId, SentTimestamp -MessageAttributeName
 StudentName, StudentGrade -MessageCount 10 -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

Output:

```
Attributes             : {[SenderId, AIDAIAZKMSNQ7TEXAMPLE], [SentTimestamp,
 1451495923744]}
Body                   : Information about John Doe's grade.
MD5OfBody              : ea572796e3c231f974fe75d89EXAMPLE
MD5OfMessageAttributes : 48c1ee811f0fe7c4e88fbe0f5EXAMPLE
MessageAttributes      : {[StudentGrade, Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue],
 [StudentName, Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue]}
MessageId              : 53828c4b-631b-469b-8833-c093cEXAMPLE
ReceiptHandle          : AQEBpfGp...20Q5cg==
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ReceiveMessagein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-SQSMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-SQSMessage`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina il messaggio con l'handle di ricezione specificato dalla coda specificata.

```
Remove-SQSMessage -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
 -ReceiptHandle AQEBd329...v6gl8Q==
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteMessagein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-SQSMessageBatch`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-SQSMessageBatch`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina 2 messaggi con gli handle di ricezione specificati dalla coda specificata.

```
$deleteMessageRequest1 = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
$deleteMessageRequest1.Id = "Request1"
$deleteMessageRequest1.ReceiptHandle = "AQEBX2g4...wtJSQg=="

$deleteMessageRequest2 = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
$deleteMessageRequest2.Id = "Request2"
$deleteMessageRequest2.ReceiptHandle = "AQEBqOVY...KTsLYg=="

Remove-SQSMessageBatch -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/
MyQueue -Entry $deleteMessageRequest1, $deleteMessageRequest2
```

Output:

```
Failed    Successful

------    ----------

{}        {Request1, Request2}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteMessageBatchin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-SQSPermission`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-SQSPermission`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio rimuove le impostazioni di autorizzazione con l'etichetta specificata dalla coda specificata.

```
Remove-SQSPermission -Label SendMessagesFromMyQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemovePermissionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-SQSQueue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-SQSQueue`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio elimina la coda specificata.

```
Remove-SQSQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteQueuein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Send-SQSMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Send-SQSMessage`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio invia un messaggio con gli attributi e il corpo del messaggio specificati alla coda specificata con un ritardo di consegna del messaggio di 10 secondi.

```
$cityAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$cityAttributeValue.DataType = "String"
$cityAttributeValue.StringValue = "AnyCity"

$populationAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$populationAttributeValue.DataType = "Number"
$populationAttributeValue.StringValue = "1250800"

$messageAttributes = New-Object System.Collections.Hashtable
$messageAttributes.Add("City", $cityAttributeValue)
$messageAttributes.Add("Population", $populationAttributeValue)
```

```
Send-SQSMessage -DelayInSeconds 10 -MessageAttributes $messageAttributes -
MessageBody "Information about the largest city in Any Region." -QueueUrl https://
sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

Output:

```
MD5OfMessageAttributes              MD5OfMessageBody                    MessageId

----------------------              ----------------                    ---------

1d3e51347bc042efbdf6dda31EXAMPLE    51b0a3256d59467f973009b73EXAMPLE    c35fed8f-
c739-4d0c-818b-1820eEXAMPLE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SendMessagein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Send-SQSMessageBatch`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Send-SQSMessageBatch`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio invia 2 messaggi con gli attributi e i corpi dei messaggi specificati alla coda specificata. La consegna viene ritardata di 15 secondi per il primo messaggio e di 10 secondi per il secondo messaggio.

```
$student1NameAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$student1NameAttributeValue.DataType = "String"
$student1NameAttributeValue.StringValue = "John Doe"

$student1GradeAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$student1GradeAttributeValue.DataType = "Number"
$student1GradeAttributeValue.StringValue = "89"

$student2NameAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$student2NameAttributeValue.DataType = "String"
$student2NameAttributeValue.StringValue = "Jane Doe"

$student2GradeAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$student2GradeAttributeValue.DataType = "Number"
$student2GradeAttributeValue.StringValue = "93"
```

```
$message1 = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.SendMessageBatchRequestEntry
$message1.DelaySeconds = 15
$message1.Id = "FirstMessage"
$message1.MessageAttributes.Add("StudentName", $student1NameAttributeValue)
$message1.MessageAttributes.Add("StudentGrade", $student1GradeAttributeValue)
$message1.MessageBody = "Information about John Doe's grade."

$message2 = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.SendMessageBatchRequestEntry
$message2.DelaySeconds = 10
$message2.Id = "SecondMessage"
$message2.MessageAttributes.Add("StudentName", $student2NameAttributeValue)
$message2.MessageAttributes.Add("StudentGrade", $student2GradeAttributeValue)
$message2.MessageBody = "Information about Jane Doe's grade."

Send-SQSMessageBatch -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/
MyQueue -Entry $message1, $message2
```

Output:

```
Failed    Successful

------    ----------

{}        {FirstMessage, SecondMessage}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SendMessageBatchin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Set-SQSQueueAttribute`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Set-SQSQueueAttribute`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio mostra come impostare una policy che prevede la sottoscrizione di una coda a un argomento SNS. Quando un messaggio viene pubblicato sull'argomento, viene inviato un messaggio alla coda sottoscritta.

```
# create the queue and topic to be associated
$qurl = New-SQSQueue -QueueName "myQueue"
$topicarn = New-SNSTopic -Name "myTopic"
```

```
# get the queue ARN to inject into the policy; it will be returned
# in the output's QueueARN member but we need to put it into a variable
# so text expansion in the policy string takes effect
$qarn = (Get-SQSQueueAttribute -QueueUrl $qurl -AttributeName "QueueArn").QueueARN

# construct the policy and inject arns
$policy = @"
{
  "Version": "2008-10-17",
  "Id": "$qarn/SQSPOLICY",
  "Statement": [
      {
      "Sid": "1",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Action": "SQS:SendMessage",
      "Resource": "$qarn",
      "Condition": {
        "ArnEquals": {
          "aws:SourceArn": "$topicarn"
          }
      }
    }
  ]
}
"@

# set the policy
Set-SQSQueueAttribute -QueueUrl $qurl -Attribute @{ Policy=$policy }
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio imposta gli attributi specificati per la coda specificata.

```
Set-SQSQueueAttribute -Attribute @{"DelaySeconds" = "10"; "MaximumMessageSize" =
 "131072"} -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SetQueueAttributesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

AWS STS esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con. AWS STS

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Convert-STSAuthorizationMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Convert-STSAuthorizationMessage`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: decodifica le informazioni aggiuntive contenute nel contenuto del messaggio codificato fornito e restituito in risposta a una richiesta. Le informazioni aggiuntive sono codificate perché i dettagli dello stato di autorizzazione possono costituire informazioni con privilegi che l'utente che ha richiesto l'azione non dovrebbe vedere.

```
Convert-STSAuthorizationMessage -EncodedMessage "...encoded message..."
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DecodeAuthorizationMessagein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-STSFederationToken`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-STSFederationToken`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: richiede un token federato valido per un'ora utilizzando "Bob" come nome dell'utente federato. Questo nome può essere usato per fare riferimento al nome utente federato in una policy basata sulle risorse (ad esempio una bucket policy di Amazon S3). La policy IAM fornita, in formato JSON, viene utilizzata per definire le autorizzazioni disponibili per l'utente IAM. La policy fornita non può concedere più autorizzazioni di quelle concesse all'utente richiedente, e

le autorizzazioni finali per l'utente federato sono il set più restrittivo in base all'intersezione tra la policy passata e la policy utente IAM.

```
Get-STSFederationToken -Name "Bob" -Policy "...JSON policy..." -DurationInSeconds
 3600
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetFederationTokenin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-STSSessionToken`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-STSSessionToken`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce un'istanza **`Amazon.RuntimeAWSCredentials`** contenente credenziali temporanee valide per un determinato periodo di tempo. Le credenziali utilizzate per richiedere credenziali temporanee vengono dedotte dalle impostazioni predefinite correnti della shell. Per specificare altre credenziali, utilizzare i parametri - ProfileName o - AccessKey SecretKey /.

```
Get-STSSessionToken
```

Output:

```
AccessKeyId                             Expiration
 SecretAccessKey                        SessionToken
-----------                             ----------
 ---------------                        ------------
EXAMPLEACCESSKEYID                      2/16/2015 9:12:28 PM
 examplesecretaccesskey...              SamPleTokeN.....
```

Esempio 2: restituisce un'istanza **`Amazon.RuntimeAWSCredentials`** contenente credenziali temporanee valide per un'ora. Le credenziali utilizzate per effettuare la richiesta vengono ottenute dal profilo specificato.

```
Get-STSSessionToken -DurationInSeconds 3600 -ProfileName myprofile
```

Output:

```
AccessKeyId                              Expiration
 SecretAccessKey                         SessionToken
-----------                              ----------
 ---------------                         ------------
EXAMPLEACCESSKEYID                       2/16/2015 9:12:28 PM
 examplesecretaccesskey...               SamPleTokeN.....
```

Esempio 3: restituisce un'istanza **`Amazon.RuntimeAWSCredentials`** contenente credenziali temporanee valide per un'ora utilizzando il numero di identificazione del dispositivo MFA associato all'account le cui credenziali sono specificate nel profilo 'myprofilename' e il valore fornito dal dispositivo.

```
Get-STSSessionToken -DurationInSeconds 3600 -ProfileName myprofile -SerialNumber
 YourMFADeviceSerialNumber -TokenCode 123456
```

Output:

```
AccessKeyId                              Expiration
 SecretAccessKey                         SessionToken
-----------                              ----------
 ---------------                         ------------
EXAMPLEACCESSKEYID                       2/16/2015 9:12:28 PM
 examplesecretaccesskey...               SamPleTokeN.....
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetSessionTokenin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Use-STSRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Use-STSRole`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce un set di credenziali temporanee (chiave di accesso, chiave segreta e token di sessione) che possono essere utilizzate per un'ora per accedere a AWS risorse a cui l'utente richiedente potrebbe normalmente non avere accesso. Le credenziali restituite hanno le autorizzazioni consentite dalla policy di accesso del ruolo assunto e dalla policy fornita (non è possibile utilizzare la policy fornita per concedere autorizzazioni superiori a quelle definite dalla policy di accesso del ruolo assunto).

```
Use-STSRole -RoleSessionName "Bob" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo" -
Policy "...JSON policy..." -DurationInSeconds 3600
```

Esempio 2: restituisce un set di credenziali temporanee, valide per un'ora, con le stesse autorizzazioni definite nella policy di accesso del ruolo assunto.

```
Use-STSRole -RoleSessionName "Bob" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo" -
DurationInSeconds 3600
```

Esempio 3: restituisce un set di credenziali temporanee che forniscono il numero di serie e il token generato da un MFA associato alle credenziali utente utilizzate per eseguire il cmdlet.

```
Use-STSRole -RoleSessionName "Bob" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo" -
DurationInSeconds 3600 -SerialNumber "GAHT12345678" -TokenCode "123456"
```

Esempio 4: restituisce un set di credenziali temporanee che hanno assunto un ruolo definito in un account cliente. Per ogni ruolo che la terza parte può assumere, l'account cliente deve creare un ruolo utilizzando un identificatore che deve essere passato nel ExternalId parametro - ogni volta che viene assunto il ruolo.

```
Use-STSRole -RoleSessionName "Bob" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo" -
DurationInSeconds 3600 -ExternalId "ABC123"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AssumeRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Use-STSWebIdentityRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Use-STSWebIdentityRole`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce un set temporaneo di credenziali, valido per un'ora, per un utente che è stato autenticato con il provider di identità Login with Amazon. Le credenziali presuppongono la policy di accesso associata al ruolo identificato dall'ARN del ruolo. Facoltativamente, è possibile passare una policy JSON al parametro -Policy che perfeziona ulteriormente le autorizzazioni di accesso (non è possibile concedere più autorizzazioni di quelle disponibili nelle autorizzazioni associate al ruolo). Il valore fornito a - WebIdentityToken è l'identificatore utente univoco restituito dal provider di identità.

```
Use-STSWebIdentityRole -DurationInSeconds 3600 -ProviderId "www.amazon.com"
 -RoleSessionName "app1" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
FederatedWebIdentityRole" -WebIdentityToken "Atza...DVI0r1"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AssumeRoleWithWebIdentityin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Supporto esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con. Supporto

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Add-ASACommunicationToCase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Add-ASACommunicationToCase`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: aggiunge il corpo di una comunicazione e-mail al caso specificato.

```
Add-ASACommunicationToCase -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47" -
CommunicationBody "Some text about the case"
```

Esempio 2: aggiunge il corpo di una comunicazione e-mail al caso specificato più uno o più indirizzi e-mail contenuti nella riga CC dell'e-mail.

```
Add-ASACommunicationToCase -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47" -
CcEmailAddress @("email1@address.com", "email2@address.com") -CommunicationBody
 "Some text about the case"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddCommunicationToCasein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ASACase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ASACase`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce i dettagli di tutti i casi di supporto.

```
Get-ASACase
```

Esempio 2: restituisce i dettagli di tutti i casi di supporto a partire dalla data e dall'ora specificate.

```
Get-ASACase -AfterTime "2013-09-10T03:06Z"
```

Esempio 3: restituisce i dettagli dei primi 10 casi di supporto, inclusi quelli che sono stati risolti.

```
Get-ASACase -MaxResult 10 -IncludeResolvedCases $true
```

Esempio 4: restituisce i dettagli del singolo caso di supporto specificato.

```
Get-ASACase -CaseIdList "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47"
```

Esempio 5: restituisce i dettagli dei casi di supporto specificati.

```
Get-ASACase -CaseIdList @("case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47",
 "case-18929034710-2011-c4fdeabf33c5cf47")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeCasesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ASACommunication`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ASACommunication`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce tutte le comunicazioni per il caso specificato.

```
Get-ASACommunication -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47"
```

Esempio 2: restituisce tutte le comunicazioni dalla mezzanotte UTC del 1° gennaio 2012 per il caso specificato.

```
Get-ASACommunication -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47" -AfterTime
 "2012-01-10T00:00Z"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeCommunicationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ASAService`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ASAService`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce tutti i codici di servizio, i nomi e le categorie disponibili.

```
Get-ASAService
```

Esempio 2: restituisce il nome e le categorie del servizio con il codice specificato.

```
Get-ASAService -ServiceCodeList "amazon-cloudfront"
```

Esempio 3: restituisce il nome e le categorie per i codici di servizio specificati.

```
Get-ASAService -ServiceCodeList @("amazon-cloudfront", "amazon-cloudwatch")
```

Esempio 4: restituisce il nome e le categorie (in giapponese) per i codici di servizio specificati. Attualmente sono supportati i codici di lingua inglese («en») e giapponese («ja»).

```
Get-ASAService -ServiceCodeList @("amazon-cloudfront", "amazon-cloudwatch") -
Language "ja"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeServicesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ASASeverityLevel`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ASASeverityLevel`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce l'elenco dei livelli di gravità che possono essere assegnati a un caso AWS Support.

```
Get-ASASeverityLevel
```

Esempio 2: restituisce l'elenco dei livelli di gravità che possono essere assegnati a un caso AWS Support. I nomi dei livelli vengono restituiti in giapponese.

```
Get-ASASeverityLevel -Language "ja"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeSeverityLevelsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheck`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheck`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce la raccolta di assegni Trusted Advisor. È necessario specificare il parametro Language che può accettare «en» per l'output in inglese o «ja» per l'output in giapponese.

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheck -Language "en"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTrustedAdvisorChecksin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatus`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatus`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce lo stato corrente delle richieste di aggiornamento per i controlli specificati. Richiesta- ASATrusted AdvisorCheckRefresh può essere utilizzato per richiedere l'aggiornamento delle informazioni sullo stato dei controlli.

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatus -CheckId @("checkid1", "checkid2")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatusesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckResult`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckResult`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce i risultati di un controllo di Trusted Advisor. L'elenco dei controlli Trusted Advisor disponibili può essere ottenuto utilizzando Get- ASATrustedAdvisorChecks. L'output è lo stato generale del controllo, il timestamp in cui il controllo è stato eseguito l'ultima volta e il checkid univoco per il controllo specifico. Per visualizzare i risultati in giapponese, aggiungi il parametro -Language «ja».

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckResult -CheckId "checkid1"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckResultin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckSummary`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckSummary`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce il riepilogo più recente per il controllo Trusted Advisor specificato.

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckSummary -CheckId "checkid1"
```

Esempio 2: restituisce i riepiloghi più recenti per i controlli Trusted Advisor specificati.

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckSummary -CheckId @("checkid1", "checkid2")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckSummariesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-ASACase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-ASACase`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: crea un nuovo caso nel AWS Support Center. I valori per i CategoryCode parametri - ServiceCode e - possono essere ottenuti utilizzando il Get-ASAService cmdlet. Il valore per il SeverityCode parametro - può essere ottenuto utilizzando il Get-ASASeverityLevel cmdlet. Il valore del IssueType parametro - può essere «assistenza clienti» o «tecnico». In caso di successo, viene emesso il numero del caso AWS Support. Per impostazione predefinita, il caso verrà gestito in inglese, per usare il giapponese aggiungi il parametro -Language «ja». I CommunicationBody parametri -ServiceCode, -CategoryCode, -Subject e - sono obbligatori.

```
New-ASACase -ServiceCode "amazon-cloudfront" -CategoryCode "APIs" -SeverityCode
 "low" -Subject "subject text" -CommunicationBody "description of the case" -
CcEmailAddress @("email1@domain.com", "email2@domain.com") -IssueType "technical"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateCasein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Request-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckRefresh`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Request-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckRefresh`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: richiede un aggiornamento per il controllo Trusted Advisor specificato.

```
Request-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckRefresh -CheckId "checkid1"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RefreshTrustedAdvisorCheckin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Resolve-ASACase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Resolve-ASACase`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: restituisce lo stato iniziale del caso specificato e lo stato corrente dopo il completamento della chiamata per risolverlo.

```
Resolve-ASACase -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ResolveCasein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di Systems Manager con Tools for PowerShell V5

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con Systems Manager.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Add-SSMResourceTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Add-SSMResourceTag`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna una finestra di manutenzione con nuovi tag. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output. La sintassi utilizzata in questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$option1 = @{Key="Stack";Value=@("Production")}
Add-SSMResourceTag -ResourceId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -ResourceType
 "MaintenanceWindow" -Tag $option1
```

Esempio 2: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare ogni tag. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
$tag1 = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.Tag
$tag1.Key = "Stack"
$tag1.Value = "Production"

Add-SSMResourceTag -ResourceId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -ResourceType
 "MaintenanceWindow" -Tag $tag1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AddTagsToResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Edit-SSMDocumentPermission`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Edit-SSMDocumentPermission`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiunge le autorizzazioni di “condivisione” a tutti gli account di un documento. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Edit-SSMDocumentPermission -Name "RunShellScript" -PermissionType "Share" -
AccountIdsToAdd all
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio aggiunge le autorizzazioni di “condivisione” a un account specifico per un documento. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Edit-SSMDocumentPermission -Name "RunShellScriptNew" -PermissionType "Share" -
AccountIdsToAdd "123456789012"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyDocumentPermissionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Get-SSMActivation

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMActivation`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio fornisce dettagli sulle attivazioni sull'account.

```
Get-SSMActivation
```

Output:

```
ActivationId        : 08e51e79-1e36-446c-8e63-9458569c1363
CreatedDate         : 3/1/2017 12:01:51 AM
DefaultInstanceName : MyWebServers
Description         :
ExpirationDate      : 3/2/2017 12:01:51 AM
Expired             : False
IamRole             : AutomationRole
RegistrationLimit   : 10
RegistrationsCount  : 0
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeActivationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Get-SSMAssociation

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMAssociation`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive l'associazione tra un'istanza e un documento.

```
Get-SSMAssociation -InstanceId "i-0000293ffd8c57862" -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

Output:

```
Name                   : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId             : i-0000293ffd8c57862
Date                   : 2/23/2017 6:55:22 PM
Status.Name            : Pending
Status.Date            : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Status.Message         : temp_status_change
Status.AdditionalInfo  : Additional-Config-Needed
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAssociationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMAssociationExecution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMAssociationExecution`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce le esecuzioni per l'ID di associazione fornito

```
Get-SSMAssociationExecution -AssociationId 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
```

Output:

```
AssociationId         : 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
AssociationVersion    : 2
CreatedTime           : 3/2/2019 8:53:29 AM
DetailedStatus        :
ExecutionId           : 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
LastExecutionDate     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceCountByStatus : {Success=4}
Status                : Success
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAssociationExecutionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMAssociationExecutionTarget`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMAssociationExecutionTarget`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio visualizza l'ID della risorsa e il relativo stato di esecuzione che fanno parte degli obiettivi di esecuzione dell'associazione

```
Get-SSMAssociationExecutionTarget -AssociationId 123a45a0-
c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e -ExecutionId 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e |
 Select-Object ResourceId, Status
```

Output:

```
ResourceId           Status
----------           ------
i-0b1b2a3456f7a890b  Success
i-01c12a45d6fc7a89f  Success
i-0a1caf234f56d7dc8  Success
i-012a3fd45af6dbcfe  Failed
i-0ddc1df23c4a5fb67  Success
```

Esempio 2: questo comando controlla la particolare esecuzione di una particolare automazione a partire da ieri, alla quale è associato un documento di comando. Controlla ulteriormente se l'esecuzione dell'associazione è fallita e, in tal caso, mostrerà i dettagli dell'invocazione del comando per l'esecuzione insieme all'ID dell'istanza

```
$AssociationExecution= Get-SSMAssociationExecutionTarget -
AssociationId 1c234567-890f-1aca-a234-5a678d901cb0 -ExecutionId
 12345ca12-3456-2345-2b45-23456789012 |
    Where-Object {$_.LastExecutionDate -gt (Get-Date -Hour 00 -Minute
 00).AddDays(-1)}

foreach ($execution in $AssociationExecution) {
    if($execution.Status -ne 'Success'){
        Write-Output "There was an issue executing the association
 $($execution.AssociationId) on $($execution.ResourceId)"
        Get-SSMCommandInvocation -CommandId $execution.OutputSource.OutputSourceId -
Detail:$true | Select-Object -ExpandProperty CommandPlugins
    }
}
```

Output:

```
There was an issue executing the association 1c234567-890f-1aca-a234-5a678d901cb0 on
 i-0a1caf234f56d7dc8


Name                   : aws:runPowerShellScript
Output                 :
                         ----------ERROR-------
                         failed to run commands: exit status 1
OutputS3BucketName     :
OutputS3KeyPrefix      :
OutputS3Region         : eu-west-1
ResponseCode           : 1
ResponseFinishDateTime : 5/29/2019 11:04:49 AM
ResponseStartDateTime  : 5/29/2019 11:04:49 AM
StandardErrorUrl       :
StandardOutputUrl      :
Status                 : Failed
StatusDetails          : Failed
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAssociationExecutionTargetsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMAssociationList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMAssociationList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le associazioni per un'istanza. La sintassi utilizzata in questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$filter1 = @{Key="InstanceId";Value=@("i-0000293ffd8c57862")}
Get-SSMAssociationList -AssociationFilterList $filter1
```

Output:

```
AssociationId      : d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0
DocumentVersion    :
InstanceId         : i-0000293ffd8c57862
LastExecutionDate  : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Name               : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
```

```
Overview           : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.AssociationOverview
ScheduleExpression :
Targets            : {InstanceIds}
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elenca tutte le associazioni per un documento di configurazione. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$filter2 = @{Key="Name";Value=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
Get-SSMAssociationList -AssociationFilterList $filter2
```

Output:

```
AssociationId      : d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0
DocumentVersion    :
InstanceId         : i-0000293ffd8c57862
LastExecutionDate  : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Name               : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Overview           : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.AssociationOverview
ScheduleExpression :
Targets            : {InstanceIds}
```

Esempio 3: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare ogni filtro.

```
$filter1 = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.AssociationFilter
$filter1.Key = "InstanceId"
$filter1.Value = "i-0000293ffd8c57862"

Get-SSMAssociationList -AssociationFilterList $filter1
```

Output:

```
AssociationId      : d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0
DocumentVersion    :
InstanceId         : i-0000293ffd8c57862
LastExecutionDate  : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Name               : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Overview           : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.AssociationOverview
ScheduleExpression :
Targets            : {InstanceIds}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListAssociationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMAssociationVersionList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMAssociationVersionList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera tutte le versioni dell'associazione fornita.

```
Get-SSMAssociationVersionList -AssociationId 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
```

Output:

```
AssociationId      : 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
AssociationName    :
AssociationVersion : 2
ComplianceSeverity :
CreatedDate        : 3/12/2019 9:21:01 AM
DocumentVersion    :
MaxConcurrency     :
MaxErrors          :
Name               : AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory
OutputLocation     :
Parameters         : {}
ScheduleExpression :
Targets            : {InstanceIds}

AssociationId      : 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
AssociationName    : test-case-1234567890
AssociationVersion : 1
ComplianceSeverity :
CreatedDate        : 3/2/2019 8:53:29 AM
DocumentVersion    :
MaxConcurrency     :
MaxErrors          :
Name               : AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory
OutputLocation     :
Parameters         : {}
ScheduleExpression : rate(30minutes)
Targets            : {InstanceIds}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListAssociationVersionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMAutomationExecution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMAutomationExecution`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio visualizza i dettagli di un'esecuzione di automazione.

```
Get-SSMAutomationExecution -AutomationExecutionId "4105a4fc-
f944-11e6-9d32-8fb2db27a909"
```

Output:

```
AutomationExecutionId     : 4105a4fc-f944-11e6-9d32-8fb2db27a909
AutomationExecutionStatus : Failed
DocumentName              : AWS-UpdateLinuxAmi
DocumentVersion           : 1
ExecutionEndTime          : 2/22/2017 9:17:08 PM
ExecutionStartTime        : 2/22/2017 9:17:02 PM
FailureMessage            : Step launchInstance failed maximum allowed times. You
 are not authorized to perform this operation. Encoded
                            authorization failure message:
 B_V2QyyN7NhSZQYpmVzpEc4oSnj2GLTNYnXUHsTbqJkNMoDgubmbtthLmZyaiUYekORIrA42-
fv1x-04q5Fjff6glh
                            Yb6TI5b0GQeeNrpwNvpDzmO-
PSR1swlAbg9fdM9BcNjyrznspUkWpuKu9EC1Ou6v3OXU1KC9nZ7mPlWMFZNkSioQqpwWEvMw-
GZktsQzm67qOhUhBNOLWYhbS
                            pkfiqzY-5nw3S0obx30fhd3EJa5O_-
GjV_a0nFXQJa70ik40bFOrEh3MtCSbrQT6--DvFy_FQ8TKvkIXadyVskeJI84XOF5WmA60f1pi5GI08i-
nRfZS6oDeU
                            gELBjjoFKD8s3L2aI0B6umWVxnQOjqhQRxwJ53b54sZJ2PW3v_mtg9-
q0CK0ezS3xfh_y0ilaUGOAZG-xjQFuvU_JZedWpla3xi-MZsmblAifBI
                            (Service: AmazonEC2; Status Code: 403; Error Code:
 UnauthorizedOperation; Request ID:
                            6a002f94-ba37-43fd-99e6-39517715fce5)
Outputs                   : {[createImage.ImageId,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
Parameters                : {[AutomationAssumeRole,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]], [InstanceIamRole,
```

```
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]], [SourceAmiId,

 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
StepExecutions            : {launchInstance, updateOSSoftware, stopInstance,
 createImage...}
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elenca i dettagli della fase per l'ID di esecuzione dell'automazione specificato

```
Get-SSMAutomationExecution -AutomationExecutionId e1d2bad3-4567-8901-
ae23-456c7c8901be | Select-Object -ExpandProperty StepExecutions | Select-Object
 StepName, Action, StepStatus, ValidNextSteps
```

Output:

```
StepName                  Action                   StepStatus ValidNextSteps
--------                  ------                   ---------- --------------
LaunchInstance            aws:runInstances         Success    {OSCompatibilityCheck}
OSCompatibilityCheck      aws:runCommand           Success    {RunPreUpdateScript}
RunPreUpdateScript        aws:runCommand           Success    {UpdateEC2Config}
UpdateEC2Config           aws:runCommand           Cancelled  {}
UpdateSSMAgent            aws:runCommand           Pending    {}
UpdateAWSPVDriver         aws:runCommand           Pending    {}
UpdateAWSEnaNetworkDriver aws:runCommand           Pending    {}
UpdateAWSNVMe             aws:runCommand           Pending    {}
InstallWindowsUpdates     aws:runCommand           Pending    {}
RunPostUpdateScript       aws:runCommand           Pending    {}
RunSysprepGeneralize      aws:runCommand           Pending    {}
StopInstance              aws:changeInstanceState  Pending    {}
CreateImage               aws:createImage          Pending    {}
TerminateInstance         aws:changeInstanceState  Pending    {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetAutomationExecutionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMAutomationExecutionList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMAutomationExecutionList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive tutte le esecuzioni di automazione attive e terminate associate all'account.

```
Get-SSMAutomationExecutionList
```

Output:

```
AutomationExecutionId     : 4105a4fc-f944-11e6-9d32-8fb2db27a909
AutomationExecutionStatus : Failed
DocumentName              : AWS-UpdateLinuxAmi
DocumentVersion           : 1
ExecutedBy                : admin
ExecutionEndTime          : 2/22/2017 9:17:08 PM
ExecutionStartTime        : 2/22/2017 9:17:02 PM
LogFile                   :
Outputs                   : {[createImage.ImageId,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio visualizza ExecutionID, document, start/end timestamp di esecuzione per le esecuzioni con valori diversi da «Success» AutomationExecutionStatus

```
Get-SSMAutomationExecutionList | Where-Object AutomationExecutionStatus
 -ne "Success" | Select-Object AutomationExecutionId, DocumentName,
 AutomationExecutionStatus, ExecutionStartTime, ExecutionEndTime | Format-Table -
AutoSize
```

Output:

```
AutomationExecutionId                DocumentName
 AutomationExecutionStatus ExecutionStartTime   ExecutionEndTime
---------------------                ------------
 ------------------------- ------------------   ----------------
e1d2bad3-4567-8901-ae23-456c7c8901be AWS-UpdateWindowsAmi
 Cancelled                 4/16/2019 5:37:04 AM 4/16/2019 5:47:29 AM
61234567-a7f8-90e1-2b34-567b8bf9012c Fixed-UpdateAmi
 Cancelled                 4/16/2019 5:33:04 AM 4/16/2019 5:40:15 AM
91234d56-7e89-0ac1-2aee-34ea5d6a7c89 AWS-UpdateWindowsAmi                    Failed
                    4/16/2019 5:22:46 AM 4/16/2019 5:27:29 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAutomationExecutionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMAutomationStepExecution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMAutomationStepExecution`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio visualizza le informazioni relative a tutte le esecuzioni della fase attive e terminate in un flusso di lavoro di automazione.

```
Get-SSMAutomationStepExecution -AutomationExecutionId e1d2bad3-4567-8901-
ae23-456c7c8901be | Select-Object StepName, Action, StepStatus
```

Output:

```
StepName                 Action                  StepStatus
--------                 ------                  ----------
LaunchInstance           aws:runInstances        Success
OSCompatibilityCheck     aws:runCommand          Success
RunPreUpdateScript       aws:runCommand          Success
UpdateEC2Config          aws:runCommand          Cancelled
UpdateSSMAgent           aws:runCommand          Pending
UpdateAWSPVDriver        aws:runCommand          Pending
UpdateAWSEnaNetworkDriver aws:runCommand         Pending
UpdateAWSNVMe            aws:runCommand          Pending
InstallWindowsUpdates    aws:runCommand          Pending
RunPostUpdateScript      aws:runCommand          Pending
RunSysprepGeneralize     aws:runCommand          Pending
StopInstance             aws:changeInstanceState Pending
CreateImage              aws:createImage         Pending
TerminateInstance        aws:changeInstanceState Pending
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAutomationStepExecutionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMAvailablePatch`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMAvailablePatch`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio fa ottenere tutte le patch per Windows Server 2012 che presentano una gravità MSRC pari a Critica. La sintassi utilizzata in questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$filter1 = @{Key="PRODUCT";Values=@("WindowsServer2012")}
$filter2 = @{Key="MSRC_SEVERITY";Values=@("Critical")}

Get-SSMAvailablePatch -Filter $filter1,$filter2
```

Output:

```
Classification : SecurityUpdates
ContentUrl     : https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/2727528
Description    : A security issue has been identified that could allow an
 unauthenticated remote attacker to compromise your system and gain control
                 over it. You can help protect your system by installing this update
 from Microsoft. After you install this update, you may have to
                 restart your system.
Id             : 1eb507be-2040-4eeb-803d-abc55700b715
KbNumber       : KB2727528
Language       : All
MsrcNumber     : MS12-072
MsrcSeverity   : Critical
Product        : WindowsServer2012
ProductFamily  : Windows
ReleaseDate    : 11/13/2012 6:00:00 PM
Title          : Security Update for Windows Server 2012 (KB2727528)
Vendor         : Microsoft
...
```

Esempio 2: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare ogni filtro.

```
$filter1 = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchOrchestratorFilter
$filter1.Key = "PRODUCT"
$filter1.Values = "WindowsServer2012"
$filter2 = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchOrchestratorFilter
$filter2.Key = "MSRC_SEVERITY"
$filter2.Values = "Critical"
```

```
Get-SSMAvailablePatch -Filter $filter1,$filter2
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio recupera tutti gli aggiornamenti rilasciati negli ultimi 20 giorni e applicabili ai prodotti corrispondenti al 2019 WindowsServer

```
Get-SSMAvailablePatch | Where-Object ReleaseDate -ge (Get-Date).AddDays(-20) |
 Where-Object Product -eq "WindowsServer2019" | Select-Object ReleaseDate, Product,
 Title
```

Output:

```
ReleaseDate         Product           Title
-----------         -------           -----
4/9/2019 5:00:12 PM WindowsServer2019 2019-04 Security Update for Adobe Flash Player
 for Windows Server 2019 for x64-based Systems (KB4493478)
4/9/2019 5:00:06 PM WindowsServer2019 2019-04 Cumulative Update for Windows Server
 2019 for x64-based Systems (KB4493509)
4/2/2019 5:00:06 PM WindowsServer2019 2019-03 Servicing Stack Update for Windows
 Server 2019 for x64-based Systems (KB4493510)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeAvailablePatchesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMCommand`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMCommand`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutti i comandi richiesti.

```
Get-SSMCommand
```

Output:

```
CommandId          : 4b75a163-d39a-4d97-87c9-98ae52c6be35
Comment            : Apply association with id at update time: 4cc73e42-
d5ae-4879-84f8-57e09c0efcd0
```

```
CompletedCount     : 1
DocumentName       : AWS-RefreshAssociation
ErrorCount         : 0
ExpiresAfter       : 2/24/2017 3:19:08 AM
InstanceIds        : {i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f}
MaxConcurrency     : 50
MaxErrors          : 0
NotificationConfig : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NotificationConfig
OutputS3BucketName :
OutputS3KeyPrefix  :
OutputS3Region     :
Parameters         : {[associationIds,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
RequestedDateTime  : 2/24/2017 3:18:08 AM
ServiceRole        :
Status             : Success
StatusDetails      : Success
TargetCount        : 1
Targets            : {}
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio ottiene lo stato di un comando specifico.

```
Get-SSMCommand -CommandId "4b75a163-d39a-4d97-87c9-98ae52c6be35"
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio recupera tutti i comandi SSM richiamati dopo il 2019-04-01T 00:00:00 Z

```
Get-SSMCommand -Filter @{Key="InvokedAfter";Value="2019-04-01T00:00:00Z"} | Select-
Object CommandId, DocumentName, Status, RequestedDateTime | Sort-Object -Property
 RequestedDateTime -Descending
```

Output:

```
CommandId                            DocumentName               Status
 RequestedDateTime
---------                            ------------               ------
 -----------------
edb1b23e-456a-7adb-aef8-90e-012ac34f AWS-RunPowerShellScript    Cancelled 4/16/2019
 5:45:23 AM
1a2dc3fb-4567-890d-a1ad-234b5d6bc7d9 AWS-ConfigureAWSPackage    Success   4/6/2019
 9:19:42 AM
```

```
12c3456c-7e90-4f12-1232-1234f5b67893 KT-Retrieve-Cloud-Type-Win Failed    4/2/2019
 4:13:07 AM
fe123b45-240c-4123-a2b3-234bdd567ecf AWS-RunInspecChecks        Failed    4/1/2019
 2:27:31 PM
1eb23aa4-567d-4123-12a3-4c1c2ab34561 AWS-RunPowerShellScript    Success   4/1/2019
 1:05:55 PM
1c2f3bb4-ee12-4bc1-1a23-12345eea123e AWS-RunInspecChecks        Failed    4/1/2019
 11:13:09 AM
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListCommandsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMCommandInvocation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMCommandInvocation`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le invocazioni di un comando.

```
Get-SSMCommandInvocation -CommandId "b8eac879-0541-439d-94ec-47a80d554f44" -Detail
 $true
```

Output:

```
CommandId          : b8eac879-0541-439d-94ec-47a80d554f44
CommandPlugins     : {aws:runShellScript}
Comment            : IP config
DocumentName       : AWS-RunShellScript
InstanceId         : i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
InstanceName       :
NotificationConfig : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NotificationConfig
RequestedDateTime  : 2/22/2017 8:13:16 PM
ServiceRole        :
StandardErrorUrl   :
StandardOutputUrl  :
Status             : Success
StatusDetails      : Success
TraceOutput        :
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio elenca le modalità di invocazione dell'id di comando CommandPlugins e1eb2e3c-ed4c-5123-45c1-234f5612345f

```
Get-SSMCommandInvocation -CommandId e1eb2e3c-ed4c-5123-45c1-234f5612345f -Detail:
$true | Select-Object -ExpandProperty CommandPlugins
```

Output:

```
Name                   : aws:runPowerShellScript
Output                 : Completed 17.7 KiB/17.7 KiB (40.1 KiB/s) with 1 file(s)
 remainingdownload: s3://dd-aess-r-ctmer/KUMO.png to ..\..\programdata\KUMO.png
                          kumo available

OutputS3BucketName     :
OutputS3KeyPrefix      :
OutputS3Region         : eu-west-1
ResponseCode           : 0
ResponseFinishDateTime : 4/3/2019 11:53:23 AM
ResponseStartDateTime  : 4/3/2019 11:53:21 AM
StandardErrorUrl       :
StandardOutputUrl      :
Status                 : Success
StatusDetails          : Success
```

- AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere in Cmdlet Reference (V5). ListCommandInvocations

`Get-SSMCommandInvocationDetail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMCommandInvocationDetail`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio visualizza i dettagli di un comando eseguito su un'istanza.

```
Get-SSMCommandInvocationDetail -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -CommandId
 "b8eac879-0541-439d-94ec-47a80d554f44"
```

Output:

```
CommandId              : b8eac879-0541-439d-94ec-47a80d554f44
Comment                : IP config
DocumentName           : AWS-RunShellScript
ExecutionElapsedTime   : PT0.004S
```

```
ExecutionEndDateTime   : 2017-02-22T20:13:16.651Z
ExecutionStartDateTime : 2017-02-22T20:13:16.651Z
InstanceId             : i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
PluginName             : aws:runShellScript
ResponseCode           : 0
StandardErrorContent   :
StandardErrorUrl       :
StandardOutputContent  :
StandardOutputUrl      :
Status                 : Success
StatusDetails          : Success
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetCommandInvocationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMComplianceItemList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMComplianceItemList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca l'elenco degli elementi di conformità per l'ID e il tipo di risorsa specificati, filtrando il tipo di conformità utilizzando “Associazione”

```
Get-SSMComplianceItemList -ResourceId i-1a2caf345f67d0dc2 -ResourceType
 ManagedInstance -Filter @{Key="ComplianceType";Values="Association"}
```

Output:

```
ComplianceType   : Association
Details          : {[DocumentName, AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory], [DocumentVersion,
 1]}
ExecutionSummary : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.ComplianceExecutionSummary
Id               : 123a45a1-c234-1234-1245-67891236db4e
ResourceId       : i-1a2caf345f67d0dc2
ResourceType     : ManagedInstance
Severity         : UNSPECIFIED
Status           : COMPLIANT
Title            :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListComplianceItemsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMComplianceSummaryList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMComplianceSummaryList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce un conteggio riepilogativo delle risorse conformi e non conformi per tutti i tipi di conformità.

```
Get-SSMComplianceSummaryList
```

Output:

```
ComplianceType CompliantSummary
 NonCompliantSummary
-------------- ----------------
 -------------------
FleetTotal     Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.CompliantSummary
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NonCompliantSummary
Association    Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.CompliantSummary
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NonCompliantSummary
Custom:InSpec  Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.CompliantSummary
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NonCompliantSummary
Patch          Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.CompliantSummary
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NonCompliantSummary
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListComplianceSummariesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMConnectionStatus`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMConnectionStatus`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera lo stato della connessione di Session Manager per un'istanza per determinare se è connessa e pronta a ricevere connessioni a Session Manager.

```
Get-SSMConnectionStatus -Target i-0a1caf234f12d3dc4
```

Output:

```
Status    Target
------    ------
Connected i-0a1caf234f12d3dc4
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetConnectionStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMDefaultPatchBaseline`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMDefaultPatchBaseline`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio visualizza la baseline delle patch predefinita.

```
Get-SSMDefaultPatchBaseline
```

Output:

```
arn:aws:ssm:us-west-2:123456789012:patchbaseline/pb-04fb4ae6142167966
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDefaultPatchBaselinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio visualizza l'istantanea corrente per la baseline delle patch utilizzata da un'istanza. Questo comando deve essere eseguito dall'istanza utilizzando le credenziali dell'istanza. Per garantire che utilizzi le credenziali dell'istanza, l'esempio passa un oggetto **`Amazon.Runtime.InstanceProfileAWSCredentials`** al parametro Credentials.

```
$credentials = [Amazon.Runtime.InstanceProfileAWSCredentials]::new()
Get-SSMDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance -SnapshotId "4681775b-098f-4435-
a956-0ef33373ac11" -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -Credentials $credentials
```

Output:

```
InstanceId          SnapshotDownloadUrl
----------          -------------------
i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f https://patch-baseline-snapshot-us-west-2.s3-us-
west-2.amazonaws.com/853d0d3db0f0cafe...1692/4681775b-098f-4435...
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio mostra come ottenere il massimo SnapshotDownloadUrl. Questo comando deve essere eseguito dall'istanza utilizzando le credenziali dell'istanza. Per garantire che utilizzi le credenziali dell'istanza, l'esempio configura la PowerShell sessione per l'utilizzo di un **`Amazon.Runtime.InstanceProfileAWSCredentials`** oggetto.

```
Set-AWSCredential -Credential
 ([Amazon.Runtime.InstanceProfileAWSCredentials]::new())
(Get-SSMDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance -SnapshotId "4681775b-098f-4435-
a956-0ef33373ac11" -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f").SnapshotDownloadUrl
```

Output:

```
https://patch-baseline-snapshot-us-west-2.s3-us-
west-2.amazonaws.com/853d0d3db0f0cafe...
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstancein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMDocument`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMDocument`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce il contenuto di un documento.

```
Get-SSMDocument -Name "RunShellScript"
```

Output:

```
Content
-------
{...
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio visualizza il contenuto completo di un documento.

```
(Get-SSMDocument -Name "RunShellScript").Content
{
   "schemaVersion":"2.0",
   "description":"Run an updated script",
   "parameters":{
      "commands":{
         "type":"StringList",
         "description":"(Required) Specify a shell script or a command to run.",
         "minItems":1,
         "displayType":"textarea"
      }
   },
   "mainSteps":[
      {
         "action":"aws:runShellScript",
         "name":"runShellScript",
         "inputs":{
            "commands":"{{ commands }}"
         }
      },
      {
         "action":"aws:runPowerShellScript",
         "name":"runPowerShellScript",
         "inputs":{
            "commands":"{{ commands }}"
         }
      }
   ]
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetDocumentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMDocumentDescription`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMDocumentDescription`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce informazioni su un documento.

```
Get-SSMDocumentDescription -Name "RunShellScript"
```

Output:

```
CreatedDate     : 2/24/2017 5:25:13 AM
DefaultVersion  : 1
Description     : Run an updated script
DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Hash            : f775e5df4904c6fa46686c4722fae9de1950dace25cd9608ff8d622046b68d9b
HashType        : Sha256
LatestVersion   : 1
Name            : RunShellScript
Owner           : 123456789012
Parameters      : {commands}
PlatformTypes   : {Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 2.0
Sha1            :
Status          : Active
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeDocumentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMDocumentList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMDocumentList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: elenca tutti i documenti di configurazione dell’account.

```
Get-SSMDocumentList
```

Output:

```
DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Name            : AWS-ApplyPatchBaseline
Owner           : Amazon
PlatformTypes   : {Windows}
SchemaVersion   : 1.2
```

```
DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Name            : AWS-ConfigureAWSPackage
Owner           : Amazon
PlatformTypes   : {Windows, Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 2.0

DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Name            : AWS-ConfigureCloudWatch
Owner           : Amazon
PlatformTypes   : {Windows}
SchemaVersion   : 1.2
...
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio recupera tutti i documenti di automazione il cui nome corrisponde a “Piattaforma”

```
Get-SSMDocumentList -DocumentFilterList @{Key="DocumentType";Value="Automation"} |
 Where-Object Name -Match "Platform"
```

Output:

```
DocumentFormat  : JSON
DocumentType    : Automation
DocumentVersion : 7
Name            : KT-Get-Platform
Owner           : 987654123456
PlatformTypes   : {Windows, Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 0.3
Tags            : {}
TargetType      :
VersionName     :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDocumentsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMDocumentPermission`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMDocumentPermission`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le versioni di un documento.

```
Get-SSMDocumentVersionList -Name "RunShellScript"
```

Output:

```
CreatedDate          DocumentVersion IsDefaultVersion Name
-----------          --------------- ---------------- ----
2/24/2017 5:25:13 AM 1               True             RunShellScript
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeDocumentPermissionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMDocumentVersionList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMDocumentVersionList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le versioni di un documento.

```
Get-SSMDocumentVersionList -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

Output:

```
CreatedDate       : 6/1/2021 5:19:10 PM
DocumentFormat    : JSON
DocumentVersion   : 1
IsDefaultVersion  : True
Name              : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Status            : Active
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListDocumentVersionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMEffectiveInstanceAssociationList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMEffectiveInstanceAssociationList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio descrive le associazioni efficaci per un'istanza.

```
Get-SSMEffectiveInstanceAssociationList -InstanceId "i-0000293ffd8c57862" -MaxResult
 5
```

Output:

```
AssociationId                        Content
-------------                        -------
d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0 {...
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio visualizza il contenuto delle associazioni efficaci per un'istanza.

```
(Get-SSMEffectiveInstanceAssociationList -InstanceId "i-0000293ffd8c57862" -
MaxResult 5).Content
```

Output:

```
{
    "schemaVersion": "1.2",
    "description": "Update the Amazon SSM Agent to the latest version or specified
 version.",
    "parameters": {
        "version": {
            "default": "",
            "description": "(Optional) A specific version of the Amazon SSM Agent to
 install. If not specified, the agen
t will be updated to the latest version.",
            "type": "String"
        },
        "allowDowngrade": {
            "default": "false",
            "description": "(Optional) Allow the Amazon SSM Agent service to be
 downgraded to an earlier version. If set
```

```
 to false, the service can be upgraded to newer versions only (default). If set to
 true, specify the earlier version.",
            "type": "String",
            "allowedValues": [
                "true",
                "false"
            ]
        }
    },
    "runtimeConfig": {
        "aws:updateSsmAgent": {
            "properties": [
                {
                "agentName": "amazon-ssm-agent",
                "source": "https://s3.{Region}.amazonaws.com/amazon-ssm-{Region}/
ssm-agent-manifest.json",
                "allowDowngrade": "{{ allowDowngrade }}",
                "targetVersion": "{{ version }}"
                }
            ]
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeEffectiveInstanceAssociationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le baseline delle patch, con un elenco di risultati massimo di 1.

```
Get-SSMEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-0a2f1059b670ebd31" -
MaxResult 1
```

Output:

```
Patch                                       PatchStatus
-----                                       -----------
Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.Patch
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchStatus
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio visualizza lo stato delle patch per tutte baseline delle patch, con un elenco di risultati massimo di 1.

```
(Get-SSMEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-0a2f1059b670ebd31" -
MaxResult 1).PatchStatus
```

Output:

```
ApprovalDate          DeploymentStatus
------------          ----------------
12/21/2010 6:00:00 PM APPROVED
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeEffectivePatchesForPatchBaselinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMInstanceAssociationsStatus`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMInstanceAssociationsStatus`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra i dettagli delle associazioni per un'istanza.

```
Get-SSMInstanceAssociationsStatus -InstanceId "i-0000293ffd8c57862"
```

Output:

```
AssociationId    : d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0
DetailedStatus   : Pending
DocumentVersion  : 1
ErrorCode        :
ExecutionDate    : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
ExecutionSummary : temp_status_change
InstanceId       : i-0000293ffd8c57862
Name             : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
```

```
OutputUrl        :
Status           : Pending
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio controlla lo stato di associazione delle istanze per l'ID di istanza specificato e inoltre visualizza lo stato di esecuzione di tali associazioni

```
Get-SSMInstanceAssociationsStatus -InstanceId i-012e3cb4df567e8aa | ForEach-Object
 {Get-SSMAssociationExecution -AssociationId .AssociationId}
```

Output:

```
AssociationId         : 512a34a5-c678-1234-1234-12345678db9e
AssociationVersion    : 2
CreatedTime           : 3/2/2019 8:53:29 AM
DetailedStatus        :
ExecutionId           : 512a34a5-c678-1234-1234-12345678db9e
LastExecutionDate     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceCountByStatus : {Success=9}
Status                : Success
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInstanceAssociationsStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMInstanceInformation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMInstanceInformation`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra i dettagli di ciascuna istanza.

```
Get-SSMInstanceInformation
```

Output:

```
ActivationId                          :
AgentVersion                          : 2.0.672.0
AssociationOverview                   :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                     : Success
ComputerName                          : ip-172-31-44-222.us-west-2.compute.internal
```

```
IamRole                                 :
InstanceId                              : i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
IPAddress                               : 172.31.44.222
IsLatestVersion                         : True
LastAssociationExecutionDate            : 2/24/2017 3:18:09 AM
LastPingDateTime                        : 2/24/2017 3:35:03 AM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 2/24/2017 3:18:09 AM
Name                                    :
PingStatus                              : ConnectionLost
PlatformName                            : Amazon Linux AMI
PlatformType                            : Linux
PlatformVersion                         : 2016.09
RegistrationDate                        : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                            : EC2Instance
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio mostra come utilizzare il parametro -Filter per filtrare i risultati solo per le istanze di AWS Systems Manager nella regione **`us-east-1`** con un **`AgentVersion`** of. **`2.2.800.0`** È possibile trovare un elenco di valori di chiave -Filter validi nell'argomento di riferimento dell' InstanceInformation API (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/APIReference/API_ InstanceInformation .html #systemsmanager -Type- -). InstanceInformation ActivationId

```
$Filters = @{
    Key="AgentVersion"
    Values="2.2.800.0"
}
Get-SSMInstanceInformation -Region us-east-1 -Filter $Filters
```

Output:

```
ActivationId                            :
AgentVersion                            : 2.2.800.0
AssociationOverview                     :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                       : Success
ComputerName                            : EXAMPLE-EXAMPLE.WORKGROUP
IamRole                                 :
InstanceId                              : i-EXAMPLEb0792d98ce
IPAddress                               : 10.0.0.01
IsLatestVersion                         : False
LastAssociationExecutionDate            : 8/16/2018 12:02:50 AM
LastPingDateTime                        : 8/16/2018 7:40:27 PM
```

```
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 8/16/2018 12:02:50 AM
Name                                   :
PingStatus                             : Online
PlatformName                           : Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter
PlatformType                           : Windows
PlatformVersion                        : 10.0.14393
RegistrationDate                       : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                           : EC2Instance

ActivationId                           :
AgentVersion                           : 2.2.800.0
AssociationOverview                    :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                      : Success
ComputerName                           : EXAMPLE-EXAMPLE.WORKGROUP
IamRole                                :
InstanceId                             : i-EXAMPLEac7501d023
IPAddress                              : 10.0.0.02
IsLatestVersion                        : False
LastAssociationExecutionDate           : 8/16/2018 12:00:20 AM
LastPingDateTime                       : 8/16/2018 7:40:35 PM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 8/16/2018 12:00:20 AM
Name                                   :
PingStatus                             : Online
PlatformName                           : Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter
PlatformType                           : Windows
PlatformVersion                        : 10.0.14393
RegistrationDate                       : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                           : EC2Instance
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio mostra come utilizzare il InstanceInformationFilterList parametro - per filtrare i risultati solo in base alle istanze di AWS Systems Manager nella regione **`us-east-1`** con **`PlatformTypes`** of **`Windows`** o**`Linux`**. È possibile trovare un elenco di valori InstanceInformationFilterList chiave validi nell'argomento di riferimento dell' InstanceInformationFilter API (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/APIReference/API_ InstanceInformationFilter .html).

```
$Filters = @{
   Key="PlatformTypes"
   ValueSet=("Windows","Linux")
}
Get-SSMInstanceInformation -Region us-east-1 -InstanceInformationFilterList $Filters
```

Output:

```
ActivationId                            :
AgentVersion                            : 2.2.800.0
AssociationOverview                     :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                       : Success
ComputerName                            : EXAMPLE-EXAMPLE.WORKGROUP
IamRole                                 :
InstanceId                              : i-EXAMPLEb0792d98ce
IPAddress                               : 10.0.0.27
IsLatestVersion                         : False
LastAssociationExecutionDate            : 8/16/2018 12:02:50 AM
LastPingDateTime                        : 8/16/2018 7:40:27 PM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 8/16/2018 12:02:50 AM
Name                                    :
PingStatus                              : Online
PlatformName                            : Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS
PlatformType                            : Linux
PlatformVersion                         : 18.04
RegistrationDate                        : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                            : EC2Instance

ActivationId                            :
AgentVersion                            : 2.2.800.0
AssociationOverview                     :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                       : Success
ComputerName                            : EXAMPLE-EXAMPLE.WORKGROUP
IamRole                                 :
InstanceId                              : i-EXAMPLEac7501d023
IPAddress                               : 10.0.0.100
IsLatestVersion                         : False
LastAssociationExecutionDate            : 8/16/2018 12:00:20 AM
LastPingDateTime                        : 8/16/2018 7:40:35 PM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 8/16/2018 12:00:20 AM
Name                                    :
PingStatus                              : Online
PlatformName                            : Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter
PlatformType                            : Windows
PlatformVersion                         : 10.0.14393
RegistrationDate                        : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                            : EC2Instance
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio elenca le istanze e le esportazioni InstanceId gestite da ssm LastPingDateTime e in un file PlatformName csv. PingStatus

```
Get-SSMInstanceInformation | Select-Object InstanceId, PingStatus, LastPingDateTime,
 PlatformName | Export-Csv Instance-details.csv -NoTypeInformation
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInstanceInformationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMInstancePatch`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMInstancePatch`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio ottiene i dettagli sulla conformità delle patch per un'istanza.

```
Get-SSMInstancePatch -InstanceId "i-08ee91c0b17045407"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInstancePatchesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMInstancePatchState`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMInstancePatchState`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio ottiene gli stati di riepilogo delle patch per un'istanza.

```
Get-SSMInstancePatchState -InstanceId "i-08ee91c0b17045407"
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio ottiene gli stati di riepilogo delle patch per due istanze.

```
Get-SSMInstancePatchState -InstanceId "i-08ee91c0b17045407","i-09a618aec652973a9"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInstancePatchStatesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene gli stati del riepilogo delle patch per istanza per un gruppo di patch.

```
Get-SSMInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup -PatchGroup "Production"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMInventory`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMInventory`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio ottiene i metadati personalizzati per l'inventario.

```
Get-SSMInventory
```

Output:

```
Data
  Id
----
  --
{[AWS:InstanceInformation,
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InventoryResultItem]} i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetInventoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMInventoryEntriesList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMInventoryEntriesList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le voci di inventario personalizzate per un'istanza.

```
Get-SSMInventoryEntriesList -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -TypeName
 "Custom:RackInfo"
```

Output:

```
CaptureTime   : 2016-08-22T10:01:01Z
Entries       :
 {Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendDictionary`2[System.String,System.String]}
InstanceId    : i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
NextToken     :
SchemaVersion : 1.0
TypeName      : Custom:RackInfo
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elenca i dettagli.

```
(Get-SSMInventoryEntriesList -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -TypeName
 "Custom:RackInfo").Entries
```

Output:

```
Key          Value
---          -----
RackLocation Bay B/Row C/Rack D/Shelf E
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListInventoryEntriesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMInventoryEntryList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMInventoryEntryList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera le voci **`AWS:Network`** di inventario di tipo relative all'istanza.

```
Get-SSMInventoryEntryList -InstanceId mi-088dcb0ecea37b076 -TypeName AWS:Network |
 Select-Object -ExpandProperty Entries
```

Output:

```
Key        Value
---        -----
DHCPServer 172.31.11.2
DNSServer  172.31.0.1
Gateway    172.31.11.2
IPV4       172.31.11.222
IPV6       fe12::3456:7da8:901a:12a3
MacAddress 1A:23:4E:5B:FB:67
Name       Amazon Elastic Network Adapter
SubnetMask 255.255.240.0
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Get- SSMInventory EntryList in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMInventorySchema`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMInventorySchema`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio restituisce un elenco di nomi dei tipi di inventario per l'account.

```
Get-SSMInventorySchema
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetInventorySchemain AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMLatestEC2Image`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMLatestEC2Image`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le versioni più recenti di Windows. AMIs

```
PS Get-SSMLatestEC2Image -Path ami-windows-latest
```

Output:

```
Name                                                                Value
----                                                                -----
Windows_Server-2008-R2_SP1-English-64Bit-SQL_2012_SP4_Express
 ami-0e5ddd288daff4fab
Windows_Server-2012-R2_RTM-Chinese_Simplified-64Bit-Base
 ami-0c5ea64e6bec1cb50
Windows_Server-2012-R2_RTM-Chinese_Traditional-64Bit-Base
 ami-09775eff0bf8c113d
Windows_Server-2012-R2_RTM-Dutch-64Bit-Base
 ami-025064b67e28cf5df
...
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio recupera l'ID AMI di un'immagine Amazon Linux specifica per la regione us-west-2.

```
PS Get-SSMLatestEC2Image -Path ami-amazon-linux-latest -ImageName amzn-ami-hvm-
x86_64-ebs -Region us-west-2
```

Output:

```
ami-09b92cd132204c704
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio elenca tutte le ultime finestre AMIs che corrispondono all'espressione con caratteri jolly specificata.

```
Get-SSMLatestEC2Image -Path ami-windows-latest -ImageName *Windows*2019*English*
```

Output:

```
Name                                                    Value
----                                                    -----
Windows_Server-2019-English-Full-SQL_2017_Web           ami-085e9d27da5b73a42
Windows_Server-2019-English-STIG-Core                   ami-0bfd85c29148c7f80
Windows_Server-2019-English-Full-SQL_2019_Web           ami-02099560d7fb11f20
Windows_Server-2019-English-Full-SQL_2016_SP2_Standard  ami-0d7ae2d81c07bd598
...
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere Get- SSMLatest EC2 Image in AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMMaintenanceWindow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMMaintenanceWindow`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio ottiene dettagli su una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d"
```

Output:

```
AllowUnassociatedTargets : False
CreatedDate              : 2/20/2017 6:14:05 PM
Cutoff                   : 1
Duration                 : 2
Enabled                  : True
ModifiedDate             : 2/20/2017 6:14:05 PM
Name                     : TestMaintWin
Schedule                 : cron(0 */30 * * * ? *)
WindowId                 : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetMaintenanceWindowin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecution`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca le informazioni su un'attività eseguita nell'ambito di un'esecuzione di una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecution -WindowExecutionId "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-
da3b2a638355"
```

Output:

```
EndTime           : 2/21/2017 4:00:35 PM
StartTime         : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
Status            : FAILED
StatusDetails     : One or more tasks in the orchestration failed.
TaskIds           : {ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586}
WindowExecutionId : 518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetMaintenanceWindowExecutionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le esecuzioni per una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionList -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d"
```

Output:

```
EndTime           : 2/20/2017 6:30:17 PM
StartTime         : 2/20/2017 6:30:16 PM
Status            : FAILED
StatusDetails     : One or more tasks in the orchestration failed.
WindowExecutionId : 6f3215cf-4101-4fa0-9b7b-9523269599c7
WindowId          : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elenca tutte le esecuzioni per una finestra di manutenzione prima di una data specificata.

```
$option1 = @{Key="ExecutedBefore";Values=@("2016-11-04T05:00:00Z")}
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionList -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Filter
 $option1
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio elenca tutte le esecuzioni per una finestra di manutenzione dopo una data specificata.

```
$option1 = @{Key="ExecutedAfter";Values=@("2016-11-04T05:00:00Z")}
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionList -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Filter
 $option1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTask`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTask`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca le informazioni su un'attività che faceva parte dell'esecuzione di una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTask -TaskId "ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586"
 -WindowExecutionId "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355"
```

Output:

```
EndTime           : 2/21/2017 4:00:35 PM
MaxConcurrency    : 1
MaxErrors         : 1
Priority          : 10
ServiceRole       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole
StartTime         : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
Status            : FAILED
StatusDetails     : The maximum error count was exceeded.
TaskArn           : AWS-RunShellScript
TaskExecutionId   : ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586
TaskParameters    :
 {Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendDictionary`2[System.String,Amazon.SimpleSystemsMana
                    meterValueExpression]}
Type              : RUN_COMMAND
WindowExecutionId : 518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocationList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocationList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca le invocazioni per un'attività eseguita nell'ambito di un'esecuzione di una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocationList -TaskId "ac0c6ae1-
daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586" -WindowExecutionId "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-
da3b2a638355"
```

Output:

```
EndTime           : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
ExecutionId       :
InvocationId      : e274b6e1-fe56-4e32-bd2a-8073c6381d8b
OwnerInformation  :
Parameters        : {"documentName":"AWS-RunShellScript","instanceIds":
["i-0000293ffd8c57862"],"parameters":{"commands":["df"]},"maxConcurrency":"1",
                    "maxErrors":"1"}
StartTime         : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
Status            : FAILED
StatusDetails     : The instance IDs list contains an invalid entry.
TaskExecutionId   : ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586
WindowExecutionId : 518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355
WindowTargetId    :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocationsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca le attività associate all'esecuzione di una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskList -WindowExecutionId
 "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355"
```

Output:

```
EndTime           : 2/21/2017 4:00:35 PM
StartTime         : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
Status            : SUCCESS
TaskArn           : AWS-RunShellScript
TaskExecutionId   : ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586
TaskType          : RUN_COMMAND
WindowExecutionId : 518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTasksin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le finestre di manutenzione dell'account.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowList
```

Output:

```
Cutoff   : 1
Duration : 4
Enabled  : True
Name     : My-First-Maintenance-Window
WindowId : mw-06d59c1a07c022145
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeMaintenanceWindowsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowTarget`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowTarget`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutti gli obiettivi per una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowTarget -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f"
```

Output:

```
OwnerInformation : Single instance
ResourceType     : INSTANCE
Targets          : {InstanceIds}
WindowId         : mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f
WindowTargetId   : 350d44e6-28cc-44e2-951f-4b2c985838f6

OwnerInformation : Two instances in a list
ResourceType     : INSTANCE
Targets          : {InstanceIds}
WindowId         : mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f
WindowTargetId   : e078a987-2866-47be-bedd-d9cf49177d3a
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeMaintenanceWindowTargetsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowTaskList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowTaskList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le attività per una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowTaskList -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f"
```

Output:

```
LoggingInfo    :
MaxConcurrency : 1
MaxErrors      : 1
Priority       : 10
ServiceRoleArn : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole
Targets        : {InstanceIds}
```

```
TaskArn        : AWS-RunShellScript
TaskParameters : {[commands,
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.MaintenanceWindowTaskParameterValueExpression]}
Type           : RUN_COMMAND
WindowId       : mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f
WindowTaskId   : a23e338d-ff30-4398-8aa3-09cd052ebf17
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeMaintenanceWindowTasksin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMParameterHistory`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMParameterHistory`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca la cronologia dei valori di un parametro.

```
Get-SSMParameterHistory -Name "Welcome"
```

Output:

```
Description      :
KeyId            :
LastModifiedDate : 3/3/2017 6:55:25 PM
LastModifiedUser : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/admin
Name             : Welcome
Type             : String
Value            : helloWorld
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetParameterHistoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMParameterList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMParameterList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutti i parametri.

```
Get-SSMParameterList
```

Output:

```
Description      :
KeyId            :
LastModifiedDate : 3/3/2017 6:58:23 PM
LastModifiedUser : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/admin
Name             : Welcome
Type             : String
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeParametersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMParameterValue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMParameterValue`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca i valori di un parametro.

```
Get-SSMParameterValue -Name "Welcome"
```

Output:

```
InvalidParameters Parameters
----------------- ----------
{}                {Welcome}
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio elenca i dettagli del valore.

```
(Get-SSMParameterValue -Name "Welcome").Parameters
```

Output:

```
Name    Type   Value
----    ----   -----
Welcome String Good day, Sunshine!
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetParametersin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMPatchBaseline`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMPatchBaseline`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca tutte le baseline delle patch.

```
Get-SSMPatchBaseline
```

Output:

```
BaselineDescription                                                 BaselineId
                                                        BaselineName
-------------------                                                 ----------
                                                        ------------
Default Patch Baseline Provided by AWS.                             arn:aws:ssm:us-
west-2:123456789012:patchbaseline/pb-04fb4ae6142167966 AWS-DefaultP...
Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems pb-045f10b4f382baeda
                                                        Production-B...
Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems pb-0a2f1059b670ebd31
                                                        Production-B...
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio elenca tutte le linee di base delle patch fornite da. AWS La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$filter1 = @{Key="OWNER";Values=@("AWS")}
```

Output:

```
Get-SSMPatchBaseline -Filter $filter1
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio elenca tutte le baseline delle patch con l'utente come proprietario. La sintassi utilizzata da questo esempio richiede la PowerShell versione 3 o successiva.

```
$filter1 = @{Key="OWNER";Values=@("Self")}
```

Output:

```
Get-SSMPatchBaseline -Filter $filter1
```

Esempio 4: con PowerShell la versione 2, è necessario utilizzare New-Object per creare ogni tag.

```
$filter1 = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchOrchestratorFilter
$filter1.Key = "OWNER"
$filter1.Values = "AWS"

Get-SSMPatchBaseline -Filter $filter1
```

Output:

```
BaselineDescription                     BaselineId
                          BaselineName             DefaultBaselin


                                                   e
-------------------                     ----------
                          ------------             --------------
Default Patch Baseline Provided by AWS. arn:aws:ssm:us-
west-2:123456789012:patchbaseline/pb-04fb4ae6142167966 AWS-DefaultPatchBaseline True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribePatchBaselinesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMPatchBaselineDetail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMPatchBaselineDetail`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra i dettagli di una baseline delle patch.

```
Get-SSMPatchBaselineDetail -BaselineId "pb-03da896ca3b68b639"
```

Output:

```
ApprovalRules   : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchRuleGroup
ApprovedPatches : {}
BaselineId      : pb-03da896ca3b68b639
```

```
CreatedDate     : 3/3/2017 5:02:19 PM
Description     : Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems
GlobalFilters   : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilterGroup
ModifiedDate    : 3/3/2017 5:02:19 PM
Name            : Production-Baseline
PatchGroups     : {}
RejectedPatches : {}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPatchBaselinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio mostra la baseline delle patch per un gruppo di patch.

```
Get-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup -PatchGroup "Production"
```

Output:

```
BaselineId           PatchGroup
----------           ----------
pb-045f10b4f382baeda Production
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere GetPatchBaselineForPatchGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMPatchGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMPatchGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca le registrazioni dei gruppi di patch.

```
Get-SSMPatchGroup
```

Output:

```
BaselineIdentity                                          PatchGroup
----------------                                          ----------
Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchBaselineIdentity Production
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribePatchGroupsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMPatchGroupState`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMPatchGroupState`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio ottiene il riepilogo di alto livello sulla conformità delle patch per un gruppo di patch.

```
Get-SSMPatchGroupState -PatchGroup "Production"
```

Output:

```
Instances                        : 4
InstancesWithFailedPatches       : 1
InstancesWithInstalledOtherPatches : 4
InstancesWithInstalledPatches    : 3
InstancesWithMissingPatches      : 0
InstancesWithNotApplicablePatches  : 0
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribePatchGroupStatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMResourceComplianceSummaryList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMResourceComplianceSummaryList`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio ottiene un conteggio riepilogativo a livello di risorsa. Il riepilogo include informazioni sullo stato conforme e non conforme e sui conteggi dettagliati di gravità degli elementi di conformità per i prodotti che corrispondono a “Windows10”. Poiché l' MaxResult

impostazione predefinita è 100 se il parametro non è specificato e questo valore non è valido, il MaxResult parametro viene aggiunto e il valore è impostato su 50.

```
$FilterValues = @{
  "Key"="Product"
        "Type"="EQUAL"
        "Values"="Windows10"
}
        Get-SSMResourceComplianceSummaryList -Filter $FilterValues -MaxResult 50
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListResourceComplianceSummariesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-SSMResourceTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-SSMResourceTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca i tag per una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Get-SSMResourceTag -ResourceId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -ResourceType
 "MaintenanceWindow"
```

Output:

```
Key   Value
---   -----
Stack Production
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ListTagsForResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-SSMActivation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-SSMActivation`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un'istanza gestita.

```
New-SSMActivation -DefaultInstanceName "MyWebServers" -IamRole "SSMAutomationRole" -
RegistrationLimit 10
```

Output:

```
ActivationCode       ActivationId
--------------       ------------
KWChhOxBTiwDcKE9BlKC 08e51e79-1e36-446c-8e63-9458569c1363
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateActivationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-SSMAssociation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-SSMAssociation`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio associa un documento di configurazione a un'istanza, utilizzando instance. IDs

```
New-SSMAssociation -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

Output:

```
Name                  : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId            : i-0000293ffd8c57862
Date                  : 2/23/2017 6:55:22 PM
Status.Name           : Associated
Status.Date           : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Status.Message        : Associated with AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio associa un documento di configurazione a un'istanza, utilizzando destinazioni.

```
$target = @{Key="instanceids";Values=@("i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f")}
New-SSMAssociation -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent" -Target $target
```

Output:

```
Name                  : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId            :
Date                  : 3/1/2017 6:22:21 PM
Status.Name           :
Status.Date           :
Status.Message        :
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio associa un documento di configurazione a un'istanza, utilizzando destinazioni e parametri.

```
$target = @{Key="instanceids";Values=@("i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f")}
$params = @{
  "action"="configure"
  "mode"="ec2"
  "optionalConfigurationSource"="ssm"
  "optionalConfigurationLocation"=""
  "optionalRestart"="yes"
}
New-SSMAssociation -Name "Configure-CloudWatch" -AssociationName "CWConfiguration" -
Target $target -Parameter $params
```

Output:

```
Name                  : Configure-CloudWatch
InstanceId            :
Date                  : 5/17/2018 3:17:44 PM
Status.Name           :
Status.Date           :
Status.Message        :
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

Esempio 4: questo esempio crea un'associazione con tutte le istanze della regione, con **`AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory`**. Fornisce inoltre file personalizzati e posizioni di registro nei parametri da raccogliere

```
$params =
 [Collections.Generic.Dictionary[String,Collections.Generic.List[String]]]::new()
$params["windowsRegistry"] ='[{"Path":"HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Amazon
\MachineImage","Recursive":false,"ValueNames":["AMIName"]}]'
```

```
$params["files"] = '[{"Path":"C:\Program Files","Pattern":
["*.exe"],"Recursive":true}, {"Path":"C:\ProgramData","Pattern":
["*.log"],"Recursive":true}]'
New-SSMAssociation -AssociationName new-in-mum -Name AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory
 -Target @{Key="instanceids";Values="*"} -Parameter $params -region ap-south-1 -
ScheduleExpression "rate(720 minutes)"
```

Output:

```
Name                  : AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory
InstanceId            :
Date                  : 6/9/2019 8:57:56 AM
Status.Name           :
Status.Date           :
Status.Message        :
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateAssociationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-SSMAssociationFromBatch`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-SSMAssociationFromBatch`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio associa un documento di configurazione a più istanze. L'output restituisce un elenco di operazioni riuscite e non riuscite, se applicabile.

```
$option1 = @{InstanceId="i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f";Name=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
$option2 = @{InstanceId="i-0000293ffd8c57862";Name=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
New-SSMAssociationFromBatch -Entry $option1,$option2
```

Output:

```
Failed  Successful
------  ----------
{}      {Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.FailedCreateAssociation,
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.FailedCreateAsso...
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio mostrerà tutti i dettagli di un'operazione riuscita.

```
$option1 = @{InstanceId="i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f";Name=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
$option2 = @{InstanceId="i-0000293ffd8c57862";Name=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
(New-SSMAssociationFromBatch -Entry $option1,$option2).Successful
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateAssociationBatchin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-SSMDocument`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-SSMDocument`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un documento nell'account. Il documento deve essere in formato JSON. Per ulteriori informazioni sulla scrittura di un documento di configurazione, consulta il Documento di configurazione nella Documentazione di riferimento API SSM.

```
New-SSMDocument -Content (Get-Content -Raw "c:\temp\RunShellScript.json") -Name
 "RunShellScript" -DocumentType "Command"
```

Output:

```
CreatedDate     : 3/1/2017 1:21:33 AM
DefaultVersion  : 1
Description     : Run an updated script
DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Hash            : 1d5ce820e999ff051eb4841ed887593daf77120fd76cae0d18a53cc42e4e22c1
HashType        : Sha256
LatestVersion   : 1
Name            : RunShellScript
Owner           : 809632081692
Parameters      : {commands}
PlatformTypes   : {Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 2.0
Sha1            :
Status          : Creating
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateDocumentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

New-SSMMaintenanceWindow

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-SSMMaintenanceWindow`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una nuova finestra di manutenzione con il nome specificato che viene eseguita alle 16:00 di ogni martedì per 4 ore, con un limite di 1 ora e che consente obiettivi non associati.

```
New-SSMMaintenanceWindow -Name "MyMaintenanceWindow" -Duration 4 -Cutoff 1 -
AllowUnassociatedTarget $true -Schedule "cron(0 16 ? * TUE *)"
```

Output:

```
mw-03eb53e1ea7383998
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateMaintenanceWindowin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

New-SSMPatchBaseline

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-SSMPatchBaseline`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una baseline delle patch che approva le patch, sette giorni dopo che sono state rilasciate da Microsoft, per istanze gestite che eseguono Windows Server 2019 in un ambiente di produzione.

```
$rule = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchRule
$rule.ApproveAfterDays = 7

$ruleFilters = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilterGroup

$patchFilter = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilter
$patchFilter.Key="PRODUCT"
$patchFilter.Values="WindowsServer2019"

$severityFilter = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilter
$severityFilter.Key="MSRC_SEVERITY"
```

```
$severityFilter.Values.Add("Critical")
$severityFilter.Values.Add("Important")
$severityFilter.Values.Add("Moderate")

$classificationFilter = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilter
$classificationFilter.Key = "CLASSIFICATION"
$classificationFilter.Values.Add( "SecurityUpdates" )
$classificationFilter.Values.Add( "Updates" )
$classificationFilter.Values.Add( "UpdateRollups" )
$classificationFilter.Values.Add( "CriticalUpdates" )

$ruleFilters.PatchFilters.Add($severityFilter)
$ruleFilters.PatchFilters.Add($classificationFilter)
$ruleFilters.PatchFilters.Add($patchFilter)
$rule.PatchFilterGroup = $ruleFilters

New-SSMPatchBaseline -Name "Production-Baseline-Windows2019" -Description "Baseline
 containing all updates approved for production systems" -ApprovalRules_PatchRule
 $rule
```

Output:

```
pb-0z4z6221c4296b23z
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreatePatchBaselinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Register-SSMDefaultPatchBaseline`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Register-SSMDefaultPatchBaseline`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio registra una baseline delle patch come baseline delle patch predefinita.

```
Register-SSMDefaultPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-03da896ca3b68b639"
```

Output:

```
pb-03da896ca3b68b639
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterDefaultPatchBaselinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Register-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Register-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio registra una baseline delle patch per un gruppo di patch.

```
Register-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup -BaselineId "pb-03da896ca3b68b639" -
PatchGroup "Production"
```

Output:

```
BaselineId           PatchGroup
----------           ----------
pb-03da896ca3b68b639 Production
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Register-SSMTargetWithMaintenanceWindow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Register-SSMTargetWithMaintenanceWindow`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio registra un'istanza con una finestra di manutenzione.

```
$option1 = @{Key="InstanceIds";Values=@("i-0000293ffd8c57862")}
Register-SSMTargetWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f" -Target
 $option1 -OwnerInformation "Single instance" -ResourceType "INSTANCE"
```

Output:

```
d8e47760-23ed-46a5-9f28-927337725398
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio registra più istanze con una finestra di manutenzione.

```
$option1 =
 @{Key="InstanceIds";Values=@("i-0000293ffd8c57862","i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f")}
Register-SSMTargetWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f" -Target
 $option1 -OwnerInformation "Single instance" -ResourceType "INSTANCE"
```

Output:

```
6ab5c208-9fc4-4697-84b7-b02a6cc25f7d
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio registra un'istanza con una finestra di manutenzione utilizzando EC2 i tag.

```
$option1 = @{Key="tag:Environment";Values=@("Production")}
Register-SSMTargetWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f" -Target
 $option1 -OwnerInformation "Production Web Servers" -ResourceType "INSTANCE"
```

Output:

```
2994977e-aefb-4a71-beac-df620352f184
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterTargetWithMaintenanceWindowin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Register-SSMTaskWithMaintenanceWindow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Register-SSMTaskWithMaintenanceWindow`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio registra un'attività con una finestra di manutenzione utilizzando un ID di istanza. L'output è l'ID dell'attività.

```
$parameters = @{}
$parameterValues = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.MaintenanceWindowTaskParameterValueExpression
$parameterValues.Values = @("Install")
$parameters.Add("Operation", $parameterValues)
```

```
Register-SSMTaskWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03a342e62c96d31b0"
 -ServiceRoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole"
 -MaxConcurrency 1 -MaxError 1 -TaskArn "AWS-RunShellScript" -Target
 @{ Key="InstanceIds";Values="i-0000293ffd8c57862" } -TaskType "RUN_COMMAND" -
Priority 10 -TaskParameter $parameters
```

Output:

```
f34a2c47-ddfd-4c85-a88d-72366b69af1b
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio registra un'attività con una finestra di manutenzione utilizzando un ID di destinazione. L'output è l'ID dell'attività.

```
$parameters = @{}
$parameterValues = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.MaintenanceWindowTaskParameterValueExpression
$parameterValues.Values = @("Install")
$parameters.Add("Operation", $parameterValues)

register-ssmtaskwithmaintenancewindow -WindowId "mw-03a342e62c96d31b0"
 -ServiceRoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole"
 -MaxConcurrency 1 -MaxError 1 -TaskArn "AWS-RunShellScript" -Target
 @{ Key="WindowTargetIds";Values="350d44e6-28cc-44e2-951f-4b2c985838f6" } -TaskType
 "RUN_COMMAND" -Priority 10 -TaskParameter $parameters
```

Output:

```
f34a2c47-ddfd-4c85-a88d-72366b69af1b
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio crea un oggetto parametro per il documento di comando run **`AWS-RunPowerShellScript`** e crea un'attività con una determinata finestra di manutenzione utilizzando l'ID di destinazione. L'output restituito è l'ID dell'attività.

```
$parameters =
 [Collections.Generic.Dictionary[String,Collections.Generic.List[String]]]::new()
$parameters.Add("commands",@("ipconfig","dir env:\computername"))
$parameters.Add("executionTimeout",@(3600))

$props = @{
    WindowId = "mw-0123e4cce56ff78ae"
```

```
    ServiceRoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole"
    MaxConcurrency = 1
    MaxError = 1
    TaskType = "RUN_COMMAND"
    TaskArn = "AWS-RunPowerShellScript"
    Target = @{Key="WindowTargetIds";Values="fe1234ea-56d7-890b-12f3-456b789bee0f"}
    Priority = 1
    RunCommand_Parameter = $parameters
    Name = "set-via-cmdlet"
}

Register-SSMTaskWithMaintenanceWindow @props
```

Output:

```
f1e2ef34-5678-12e3-456a-12334c5c6cbe
```

Esempio 4: Questo esempio registra un'attività di AWS Systems Manager Automation utilizzando un documento denominato**`Create-Snapshots`**.

```
$automationParameters = @{}
$automationParameters.Add( "instanceId", @("{{ TARGET_ID }}") )
$automationParameters.Add( "AutomationAssumeRole",
 @("{arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AutomationRole}") )
$automationParameters.Add( "SnapshotTimeout", @("PT20M") )
Register-SSMTaskWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId mw-123EXAMPLE456`
    -ServiceRoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MW-Role"`
    -MaxConcurrency 1 -MaxError 1 -TaskArn "CreateVolumeSnapshots"`
    -Target @{ Key="WindowTargetIds";Values="4b5acdf4-946c-4355-
bd68-4329a43a5fd1" }`
    -TaskType "AUTOMATION"`
    -Priority 4`
    -Automation_DocumentVersion '$DEFAULT' -Automation_Parameter
 $automationParameters -Name "Create-Snapshots"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterTaskWithMaintenanceWindowin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-SSMActivation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-SSMActivation`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina un'attivazione. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Remove-SSMActivation -ActivationId "08e51e79-1e36-446c-8e63-9458569c1363"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteActivationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-SSMAssociation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-SSMAssociation`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina l'associazione tra un'istanza e un documento. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Remove-SSMAssociation -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteAssociationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-SSMDocument`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-SSMDocument`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina un documento. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Remove-SSMDocument -Name "RunShellScript"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteDocumentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-SSMMaintenanceWindow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-SSMMaintenanceWindow`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Remove-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-06d59c1a07c022145"
```

Output:

```
mw-06d59c1a07c022145
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteMaintenanceWindowin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-SSMParameter`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-SSMParameter`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina un parametro. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Remove-SSMParameter -Name "helloWorld"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteParameterin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-SSMPatchBaseline`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-SSMPatchBaseline`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina una baseline delle patch.

```
Remove-SSMPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-045f10b4f382baeda"
```

Output:

```
pb-045f10b4f382baeda
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeletePatchBaselinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-SSMResourceTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-SSMResourceTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove un tag da una finestra di manutenzione. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Remove-SSMResourceTag -ResourceId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -ResourceType
 "MaintenanceWindow" -TagKey "Production"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RemoveTagsFromResourcein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Send-SSMCommand`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Send-SSMCommand`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio esegue un comando echo su un'istanza di destinazione.

```
Send-SSMCommand -DocumentName "AWS-RunPowerShellScript" -Parameter @{commands =
 "echo helloWorld"} -Target @{Key="instanceids";Values=@("i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f")}
```

Output:

```
CommandId          : d8d190fc-32c1-4d65-a0df-ff5ff3965524
Comment            :
CompletedCount     : 0
DocumentName       : AWS-RunPowerShellScript
ErrorCount         : 0
```

```
ExpiresAfter       : 3/7/2017 10:48:37 PM
InstanceIds        : {}
MaxConcurrency     : 50
MaxErrors          : 0
NotificationConfig : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NotificationConfig
OutputS3BucketName :
OutputS3KeyPrefix  :
OutputS3Region     :
Parameters         : {[commands,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
RequestedDateTime  : 3/7/2017 9:48:37 PM
ServiceRole        :
Status             : Pending
StatusDetails      : Pending
TargetCount        : 0
Targets            : {instanceids}
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio mostra come eseguire un comando che accetta parametri annidati.

```
Send-SSMCommand -DocumentName "AWS-RunRemoteScript" -Parameter
 @{ sourceType="GitHub";sourceInfo='{"owner": "me","repository": "amazon-
ssm","path": "Examples/Install-Win32OpenSSH"}'; "commandLine"=".\Install-
Win32OpenSSH.ps1"} -InstanceId i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere SendCommandin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Start-SSMAutomationExecution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Start-SSMAutomationExecution`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio esegue un documento che specifica un ruolo di automazione, un ID di origine AMI e un ruolo di EC2 istanza Amazon.

```
Start-SSMAutomationExecution -DocumentName AWS-UpdateLinuxAmi -
Parameter @{'AutomationAssumeRole'='arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
SSMAutomationRole';'SourceAmiId'='ami-f173cc91';'InstanceIamRole'='EC2InstanceRole'}
```

Output:

```
3a532a4f-0382-11e7-9df7-6f11185f6dd1
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StartAutomationExecutionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Start-SSMSession`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Start-SSMSession`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio avvia una connessione a una destinazione per una sessione di Session Manager, abilitando il port forwarding. Nota: è necessario aggiungere il parametro Region se non è già impostato utilizzando AWSCredentials.

```
Start-SSMSession -Target 'i-064578e5e7454488f' -DocumentName 'AWS-
StartPortForwardingSession' -Parameter @{ localPortNumber = '8080'; portNumber =
 '80' } -Region 'us-west-1'
```

Output:

```
Starting session with SessionId: testUser-xi4glew849asyeryde34u4dfsdfy
Port 8080 opened for sessionId testUser-xi4glew849asyeryde34u4dfsdfy.
Waiting for connections...
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio crea una sessione interattiva con un'istanza specificata per una sessione di Session Manager.

```
Start-SSMSession -Target 'i-1234567890abcdef0' -Region 'us-west-1'
```

Output:

```
Starting session with SessionId : testUser-xi4glew849asyeryde34u4dfsdfy
Windows PowerShell
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```

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> whoami
ec2amaz-fnsdrwv\ec2-test-user
PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio crea una sessione senza connettersi ad essa e restituisce le TokenValue proprietà SessionId StreamUrl, e necessarie per connettersi alla sessione.

```
Start-SSMSession -Target 'i-1234567890abcdef0' -Region 'us-west-1' -
DisablePluginInvocation
```

Output:

```
SessionId        : testUser-xi4glew849asyeryde34u4dfsdfy
StreamUrl        : {StreamUrl value redacted}
TokenValue       : {Token value redacted}
ContentLength    : 1207
HttpStatusCode   : OK
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StartSessionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Stop-SSMAutomationExecution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Stop-SSMAutomationExecution`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio interrompe un'esecuzione di automazione. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Stop-SSMAutomationExecution -AutomationExecutionId "4105a4fc-
f944-11e6-9d32-8fb2db27a909"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StopAutomationExecutionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Stop-SSMCommand`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Stop-SSMCommand`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio tenta di annullare un comando. Se l'operazione va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Stop-SSMCommand -CommandId "9ded293e-e792-4440-8e3e-7b8ec5feaa38"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CancelCommandin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Unregister-SSMManagedInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Unregister-SSMManagedInstance`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio annulla la registrazione di un'istanza gestita. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Unregister-SSMManagedInstance -InstanceId "mi-08ab247cdf1046573"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeregisterManagedInstancein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Unregister-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Unregister-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio annulla la registrazione di un gruppo di patch da una baseline delle patch.

```
Unregister-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup -BaselineId "pb-045f10b4f382baeda" -
PatchGroup "Production"
```

Output:

```
BaselineId           PatchGroup
----------           ----------
pb-045f10b4f382baeda Production
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeregisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Unregister-SSMTargetFromMaintenanceWindow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Unregister-SSMTargetFromMaintenanceWindow`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove una destinazione da una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Unregister-SSMTargetFromMaintenanceWindow -WindowTargetId "6ab5c208-9fc4-4697-84b7-
b02a6cc25f7d" -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f"
```

Output:

```
WindowId             WindowTargetId
--------             --------------
mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f 6ab5c208-9fc4-4697-84b7-b02a6cc25f7d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeregisterTargetFromMaintenanceWindowin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Unregister-SSMTaskFromMaintenanceWindow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Unregister-SSMTaskFromMaintenanceWindow`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove un'attività da una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Unregister-SSMTaskFromMaintenanceWindow -WindowTaskId "f34a2c47-ddfd-4c85-
a88d-72366b69af1b" -WindowId "mw-03a342e62c96d31b0"
```

Output:

```
WindowId             WindowTaskId
--------             ------------
mw-03a342e62c96d31b0 f34a2c47-ddfd-4c85-a88d-72366b69af1b
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeregisterTaskFromMaintenanceWindowin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-SSMAssociation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-SSMAssociation`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna un'associazione con una nuova versione del documento.

```
Update-SSMAssociation -AssociationId "93285663-92df-44cb-9f26-2292d4ecc439" -
DocumentVersion "1"
```

Output:

```
Name                  : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId            :
Date                  : 3/1/2017 6:22:21 PM
Status.Name           :
Status.Date           :
Status.Message        :
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateAssociationin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-SSMAssociationStatus`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-SSMAssociationStatus`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna lo stato dell'associazione tra un'istanza e un documento di configurazione.

```
Update-SSMAssociationStatus -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent" -InstanceId
 "i-0000293ffd8c57862" -AssociationStatus_Date "2015-02-20T08:31:11Z"
 -AssociationStatus_Name "Pending" -AssociationStatus_Message
 "temporary_status_change" -AssociationStatus_AdditionalInfo "Additional-Config-
Needed"
```

Output:

```
Name                  : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId            : i-0000293ffd8c57862
Date                  : 2/23/2017 6:55:22 PM
Status.Name           : Pending
Status.Date           : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Status.Message        : temporary_status_change
Status.AdditionalInfo : Additional-Config-Needed
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateAssociationStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-SSMDocument`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-SSMDocument`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea una nuova versione di un documento con il contenuto aggiornato del file json specificato. Il documento deve essere in formato JSON. È possibile ottenere la versione del documento con il cmdlet «Get- SSMDocumentVersionList».

```
Update-SSMDocument -Name RunShellScript -DocumentVersion "1" -Content (Get-Content -
Raw "c:\temp\RunShellScript.json")
```

Output:

```
CreatedDate     : 3/1/2017 2:59:17 AM
DefaultVersion  : 1
```

```
Description     : Run an updated script
DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 2
Hash            : 1d5ce820e999ff051eb4841ed887593daf77120fd76cae0d18a53cc42e4e22c1
HashType        : Sha256
LatestVersion   : 2
Name            : RunShellScript
Owner           : 809632081692
Parameters      : {commands}
PlatformTypes   : {Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 2.0
Sha1            :
Status          : Updating
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateDocumentin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-SSMDocumentDefaultVersion`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-SSMDocumentDefaultVersion`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna la versione predefinita di un documento. È possibile ottenere le versioni dei documenti disponibili con il cmdlet «Get- SSMDocumentVersionList».

```
Update-SSMDocumentDefaultVersion -Name "RunShellScript" -DocumentVersion "2"
```

Output:

```
DefaultVersion Name
-------------- ----
2              RunShellScript
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateDocumentDefaultVersionin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-SSMMaintenanceWindow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-SSMMaintenanceWindow`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna il nome di una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Update-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Name "My-Renamed-MW"
```

Output:

```
AllowUnassociatedTargets : False
Cutoff                   : 1
Duration                 : 2
Enabled                  : True
Name                     : My-Renamed-MW
Schedule                 : cron(0 */30 * * * ? *)
WindowId                 : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio abilita una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Update-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Enabled $true
```

Output:

```
AllowUnassociatedTargets : False
Cutoff                   : 1
Duration                 : 2
Enabled                  : True
Name                     : My-Renamed-MW
Schedule                 : cron(0 */30 * * * ? *)
WindowId                 : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

Esempio 3: questo esempio disabilita una finestra di manutenzione.

```
Update-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Enabled $false
```

Output:

```
AllowUnassociatedTargets : False
Cutoff                   : 1
Duration                 : 2
```

```
Enabled                   : False
Name                      : My-Renamed-MW
Schedule                  : cron(0 */30 * * * ? *)
WindowId                  : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateMaintenanceWindowin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-SSMManagedInstanceRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-SSMManagedInstanceRole`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiorna il ruolo di un'istanza gestita. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Update-SSMManagedInstanceRole -InstanceId "mi-08ab247cdf1046573" -IamRole
 "AutomationRole"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdateManagedInstanceRolein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Update-SSMPatchBaseline`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Update-SSMPatchBaseline`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiunge due patch come rifiutate e una patch approvata a una baseline delle patch esistente.

```
Update-SSMPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-03da896ca3b68b639" -RejectedPatch
 "KB2032276","MS10-048" -ApprovedPatch "KB2124261"
```

Output:

```
ApprovalRules   : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchRuleGroup
ApprovedPatches : {KB2124261}
```

```
BaselineId      : pb-03da896ca3b68b639
CreatedDate     : 3/3/2017 5:02:19 PM
Description     : Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems
GlobalFilters   : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilterGroup
ModifiedDate    : 3/3/2017 5:22:10 PM
Name            : Production-Baseline
RejectedPatches : {KB2032276, MS10-048}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere UpdatePatchBaselinein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Write-SSMComplianceItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Write-SSMComplianceItem`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio scrive un elemento di conformità personalizzato per l'istanza gestita specificata

```
$item = [Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.ComplianceItemEntry]::new()
$item.Id = "07Jun2019-3"
$item.Severity="LOW"
$item.Status="COMPLIANT"
$item.Title="Fin-test-1 - custom"
Write-SSMComplianceItem -ResourceId mi-012dcb3ecea45b678 -ComplianceType
 Custom:VSSCompliant2 -ResourceType ManagedInstance -Item $item -
ExecutionSummary_ExecutionTime "07-Jun-2019"
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutComplianceItemsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Write-SSMInventory`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Write-SSMInventory`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio assegna le informazioni sulla posizione del rack a un'istanza. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
$data = New-Object
 "System.Collections.Generic.Dictionary[System.String,System.String]"
$data.Add("RackLocation", "Bay B/Row C/Rack D/Shelf F")

$items = New-Object
 "System.Collections.Generic.List[System.Collections.Generic.Dictionary[System.String,
 System.String]]"
$items.Add($data)

$customInventoryItem = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InventoryItem
$customInventoryItem.CaptureTime = "2016-08-22T10:01:01Z"
$customInventoryItem.Content = $items
$customInventoryItem.TypeName = "Custom:TestRackInfo2"
$customInventoryItem.SchemaVersion = "1.0"

$inventoryItems = @($customInventoryItem)

Write-SSMInventory -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -Item $inventoryItems
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutInventoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Write-SSMParameter`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Write-SSMParameter`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio crea un parametro. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Write-SSMParameter -Name "Welcome" -Type "String" -Value "helloWorld"
```

Esempio 2: questo esempio modifica un parametro. Se il comando va a buon fine, non viene generato output.

```
Write-SSMParameter -Name "Welcome" -Type "String" -Value "Good day, Sunshine!" -
Overwrite $true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere PutParameterin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di Amazon Translate con Tools for PowerShell V5

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando la versione AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con Amazon Translate.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`ConvertTo-TRNTargetLanguage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ConvertTo-TRNTargetLanguage`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: converte il testo inglese specificato in francese. Il testo da convertire può anche essere passato come parametro -Text.

```
"Hello World" | ConvertTo-TRNTargetLanguage -SourceLanguageCode en -
TargetLanguageCode fr
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere TranslateTextin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

AWS WAFV2 esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con. AWS WAFV2

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`New-WAF2WebACL`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`New-WAF2WebACL`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo comando crea un nuovo ACL web denominato «waf-test». Tieni presente che, secondo la documentazione dell'API di servizio, 'DefaultAction' è una proprietà obbligatoria. Pertanto, è necessario specificare il valore per '- DefaultAction _Allow' ' and/or '- DefaultAction _Block. Poiché '- DefaultAction _Allow' e '- DefaultAction _Block 'non sono le proprietà richieste, il valore '@ {}' potrebbe essere usato come segnaposto come mostrato nell'esempio precedente.

```
New-WAF2WebACL -Name "waf-test" -Scope REGIONAL -Region eu-
west-1 -VisibilityConfig_CloudWatchMetricsEnabled $true -
VisibilityConfig_SampledRequestsEnabled $true -VisibilityConfig_MetricName "waf-
test" -Description "Test" -DefaultAction_Allow @{}
```

Output:

```
ARN         : arn:aws:wafv2:eu-west-1:139480602983:regional/webacl/waf-
test/19460b3f-db14-4b9a-8e23-a417e1eb007f
Description : Test
Id          : 19460b3f-db14-4b9a-8e23-a417e1eb007f
LockToken   : 5a0cd5eb-d911-4341-b313-b429e6d6b6ab
Name        : waf-test
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateWebAclin Cmdlet Reference (V5).AWS Strumenti per PowerShell

WorkSpaces esempi di utilizzo di Tools for V5 PowerShell

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS Strumenti per PowerShell V5 con. WorkSpaces

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`Approve-WKSIpRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Approve-WKSIpRule`.

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio aggiunge regole a un gruppo IP esistente

```
$Rule = @(
@{IPRule = "10.1.0.0/0"; RuleDesc = "First Rule Added"},
@{IPRule = "10.2.0.0/0"; RuleDesc = "Second Rule Added"}
)

Approve-WKSIpRule -GroupId wsipg-abcnx2fcw -UserRule $Rule
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AuthorizeIpRulesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Copy-WKSWorkspaceImage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Copy-WKSWorkspaceImage`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio copia l'immagine dell'area di lavoro con l'ID specificato da us-west-2 nella regione corrente con il nome "" CopiedImageTest

```
Copy-WKSWorkspaceImage -Name CopiedImageTest -SourceRegion us-west-2 -SourceImageId
 wsi-djfoedhw6
```

Output:

```
wsi-456abaqfe
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CopyWorkspaceImagein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Edit-WKSClientProperty`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Edit-WKSClientProperty`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio abilita la riconnessione per il client Workspaces

```
Edit-WKSClientProperty -Region us-west-2 -ClientProperties_ReconnectEnabled
 "ENABLED" -ResourceId d-123414a369
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyClientPropertiesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Edit-WKSSelfServicePermission`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Edit-WKSSelfServicePermission`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio abilita le autorizzazioni self-service per modificare il tipo di elaborazione e aumentare le dimensioni del volume per la directory specificata

```
Edit-WKSSelfservicePermission -Region us-west-2 -ResourceId
 d-123454a369 -SelfservicePermissions_ChangeComputeType ENABLED -
SelfservicePermissions_IincreaseVolumeSize ENABLED
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifySelfservicePermissionsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Edit-WKSWorkspaceAccessProperty`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Edit-WKSWorkspaceAccessProperty`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio abilita l'accesso all'area di lavoro su Android e Chrome OS per la directory specificata

```
Edit-WKSWorkspaceAccessProperty -Region us-west-2 -ResourceId
 d-123454a369 -WorkspaceAccessProperties_DeviceTypeAndroid ALLOW -
WorkspaceAccessProperties_DeviceTypeChromeOs ALLOW
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyWorkspaceAccessPropertiesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Edit-WKSWorkspaceCreationProperty`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Edit-WKSWorkspaceCreationProperty`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio abilita l'accesso a Internet e la modalità di manutenzione su true come valori predefiniti durante la creazione di un'area di lavoro

```
Edit-WKSWorkspaceCreationProperty -Region us-west-2 -ResourceId
 d-123454a369 -WorkspaceCreationProperties_EnableInternetAccess $true -
WorkspaceCreationProperties_EnableMaintenanceMode $true
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyWorkspaceCreationPropertiesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Edit-WKSWorkspaceProperty`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Edit-WKSWorkspaceProperty`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio modifica la proprietà Workspace Running Mode in Auto Stop per l'area di lavoro specificata

```
Edit-WKSWorkspaceProperty -WorkspaceId ws-w361s100v -Region us-west-2 -
WorkspaceProperties_RunningMode AUTO_STOP
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyWorkspacePropertiesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Edit-WKSWorkspaceState`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Edit-WKSWorkspaceState`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio modifica lo stato dell'area di lavoro specificata in Disponibile

```
Edit-WKSWorkspaceState -WorkspaceId ws-w361s100v -Region us-west-2 -WorkspaceState
 AVAILABLE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere ModifyWorkspaceStatein AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-WKSClientProperty`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-WKSClientProperty`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene le proprietà del client Workspace per la directory specificata

```
Get-WKSClientProperty -ResourceId d-223562a123
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeClientPropertiesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-WKSIpGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-WKSIpGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio ottiene i dettagli del gruppo IP specificato nella regione specificata

```
Get-WKSIpGroup -Region us-east-1 -GroupId wsipg-8m1234v45
```

Output:

```
GroupDesc GroupId         GroupName UserRules
--------- -------         --------- ---------
          wsipg-8m1234v45 TestGroup {Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.IpRuleItem,
 Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.IpRuleItem}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeIpGroupsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-WKSTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-WKSTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera il tag per l'area di lavoro specificata

```
Get-WKSTag -WorkspaceId ws-w361s234r -Region us-west-2
```

Output:

```
Key         Value
---         -----
auto-delete no
purpose     Workbench
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-WKSWorkspace`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-WKSWorkspace`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: recupera i dettagli di tutti gli accessi WorkSpaces alla pipeline.

```
Get-WKSWorkspace
```

Output:

```
BundleId                    : wsb-1a2b3c4d
ComputerName                :
DirectoryId                 : d-1a2b3c4d
ErrorCode                   :
ErrorMessage                :
IpAddress                   :
RootVolumeEncryptionEnabled : False
State                       : PENDING
SubnetId                    :
UserName                    : myuser
UserVolumeEncryptionEnabled : False
VolumeEncryptionKey         :
WorkspaceId                 : ws-1a2b3c4d
WorkspaceProperties         : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.WorkspaceProperties
```

Esempio 2: Questo comando mostra i valori delle proprietà secondarie di un'area **`WorkSpaceProperties`** di lavoro nella regione. **`us-west-2`** Per ulteriori informazioni sulle proprietà secondarie di**`WorkSpaceProperties`**, vedete https://docs.aws.amazon.com/workspaces/ latest/api/API _ WorkspaceProperties .html.

```
(Get-WKSWorkspace -Region us-west-2 -WorkSpaceId ws-xdaf7hc9s).WorkspaceProperties
```

Output:

```
        ComputeTypeName                     : STANDARD
        RootVolumeSizeGib                   : 80
        RunningMode                         : AUTO_STOP
        RunningModeAutoStopTimeoutInMinutes : 60
```

```
        UserVolumeSizeGib                   : 50
```

Esempio 3: questo comando mostra il valore della proprietà child **`RootVolumeSizeGib`** di **`WorkSpaceProperties`** per un'area di lavoro nella **`us-west-2`** regione. La dimensione del volume root, in GiB, è 80.

```
(Get-WKSWorkspace -Region us-west-2 -WorkSpaceId ws-
xdaf7hc9s).WorkspaceProperties.RootVolumeSizeGib
```

Output:

```
        80
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeWorkspacesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-WKSWorkspaceBundle`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-WKSWorkspaceBundle`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera i dettagli di tutti i pacchetti Workspace nella regione corrente

```
Get-WKSWorkspaceBundle
```

Output:

```
BundleId        : wsb-sfhdgv342
ComputeType     : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.ComputeType
Description     : This bundle is custom
ImageId         : wsi-235aeqges
LastUpdatedTime : 12/26/2019 06:44:07
Name            : CustomBundleTest
Owner           : 233816212345
RootStorage     : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.RootStorage
UserStorage     : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.UserStorage
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeWorkspaceBundlesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-WKSWorkspaceDirectory`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-WKSWorkspaceDirectory`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elenca i dettagli della directory per le directory registrate

```
Get-WKSWorkspaceDirectory
```

Output:

```
Alias                       : TestWorkspace
CustomerUserName            : Administrator
DirectoryId                 : d-123414a369
DirectoryName               : TestDirectory.com
DirectoryType               : MicrosoftAD
DnsIpAddresses              : {172.31.43.45, 172.31.2.97}
IamRoleId                   : arn:aws:iam::761234567801:role/workspaces_RoleDefault
IpGroupIds                  : {}
RegistrationCode            : WSpdx+4RRT43
SelfservicePermissions      : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.SelfservicePermissions
State                       : REGISTERED
SubnetIds                   : {subnet-1m3m7b43, subnet-ard11aba}
Tenancy                     : SHARED
WorkspaceAccessProperties   : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.WorkspaceAccessProperties
WorkspaceCreationProperties :
 Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.DefaultWorkspaceCreationProperties
WorkspaceSecurityGroupId    : sg-0ed2441234a123c43
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeWorkspaceDirectoriesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-WKSWorkspaceImage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-WKSWorkspaceImage`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio recupera tutti i dettagli di tutte le immagini della regione

```
Get-WKSWorkspaceImage
```

Output:

```
Description     :This image is copied from another image
ErrorCode       :
ErrorMessage    :
ImageId         : wsi-345ahdjgo
Name            : CopiedImageTest
OperatingSystem : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.OperatingSystem
RequiredTenancy : DEFAULT
State           : AVAILABLE
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeWorkspaceImagesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-WKSWorkspaceSnapshot`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-WKSWorkspaceSnapshot`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio mostra il timestamp dell'istantanea più recente creata per l'area di lavoro specificata

```
Get-WKSWorkspaceSnapshot -WorkspaceId ws-w361s100v
```

Output:

```
RebuildSnapshots                   RestoreSnapshots
----------------                   ----------------
{Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.Snapshot} {Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.Snapshot}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeWorkspaceSnapshotsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Get-WKSWorkspacesConnectionStatus`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Get-WKSWorkspacesConnectionStatus`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio recupera lo stato della connessione per l'area di lavoro specificata

```
Get-WKSWorkspacesConnectionStatus -WorkspaceId ws-w123s234r
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DescribeWorkspacesConnectionStatusin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-WKSIpGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-WKSIpGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio crea un gruppo Ip vuoto denominato FreshEmptyIpGroup

```
New-WKSIpGroup -GroupName "FreshNewIPGroup"
```

Output:

```
wsipg-w45rty4ty
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateIpGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-WKSTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-WKSTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio aggiunge un nuovo tag a un'area di lavoro denominata. **`ws-wsname`** Il tag ha una chiave di «Nome» e un valore chiave di**`AWS_Workspace`**.

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "Name"
$tag.Value = "AWS_Workspace"
New-WKSTag -Region us-west-2 -WorkspaceId ws-wsname -Tag $tag
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio aggiunge più tag a un'area di lavoro denominata**`ws-wsname`**. Un tag ha una chiave «Name» e un valore chiave di**`AWS_Workspace`**; l'altro tag ha una chiave di tag «Stage» e un valore chiave «Test».

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "Name"
$tag.Value = "AWS_Workspace"

$tag2 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.Tag
$tag2.Key = "Stage"
$tag2.Value = "Test"
New-WKSTag -Region us-west-2 -WorkspaceId ws-wsname -Tag $tag,$tag2
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`New-WKSWorkspace`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `New-WKSWorkspace`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: crea un file WorkSpace per il pacchetto, la directory e l'utente forniti.

```
New-WKSWorkspace -Workspace @{"BundleID" = "wsb-1a2b3c4d"; "DirectoryId" =
 "d-1a2b3c4d"; "UserName" = "USERNAME"}
```

Esempio 2: Questo esempio crea più WorkSpaces

```
New-WKSWorkspace -Workspace @{"BundleID" = "wsb-1a2b3c4d"; "DirectoryId"
 = "d-1a2b3c4d"; "UserName" = "USERNAME_1"},@{"BundleID" = "wsb-1a2b3c4d";
 "DirectoryId" = "d-1a2b3c4d"; "UserName" = "USERNAME_2"}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere CreateWorkspacesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Register-WKSIpGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Register-WKSIpGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio registra il gruppo IP specificato nella directory specificata

```
Register-WKSIpGroup -GroupId wsipg-23ahsdres -DirectoryId d-123412e123
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere AssociateIpGroupsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Register-WKSWorkspaceDirectory`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Register-WKSWorkspaceDirectory`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio registra la directory specificata per Workspaces Service

```
Register-WKSWorkspaceDirectory -DirectoryId d-123412a123 -EnableWorkDoc $false
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RegisterWorkspaceDirectoryin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-WKSIpGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-WKSIpGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio elimina il gruppo IP specificato

```
Remove-WKSIpGroup -GroupId wsipg-32fhgtred
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-WKSIpGroup (DeleteIpGroup)" on target
 "wsipg-32fhgtred".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteIpGroupin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-WKSTag`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-WKSTag`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: questo esempio rimuove il tag associato al Workspace

```
Remove-WKSTag -ResourceId ws-w10b3abcd -TagKey "Type"
```

Output:

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-WKSTag (DeleteTags)" on target "ws-w10b3abcd".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DeleteTagsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Remove-WKSWorkspace`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Remove-WKSWorkspace`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: termina più elementi WorkSpaces. L'uso dello switch -Force impedisce al cmdlet di richiedere la conferma.

```
Remove-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d5","ws-6a7b8c9d0" -Force
```

Esempio 2: recupera la raccolta di tutti i tuoi file WorkSpaces e reindirizza il WorkSpaceId parametro - IDs di Remove-WKSWorkspace, terminando tutti i file. WorkSpaces Il cmdlet verrà visualizzato prima che ciascuna di esse venga terminata. WorkSpace Per sopprimere la richiesta di conferma, aggiungere l'opzione -Force.

```
Get-WKSWorkspaces | Remove-WKSWorkspace
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio mostra come passare TerminateRequest oggetti che definiscono l'oggetto WorkSpaces da terminare. Il cmdlet richiederà una conferma prima di procedere, a meno che non venga specificato anche il parametro -Force switch.

```
$arrRequest = @()
$request1 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.TerminateRequest
$request1.WorkspaceId = 'ws-12345678'
$arrRequest += $request1
$request2 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.TerminateRequest
$request2.WorkspaceId = 'ws-abcdefgh'
$arrRequest += $request2
Remove-WKSWorkspace -Request $arrRequest
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere TerminateWorkspacesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Reset-WKSWorkspace`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Reset-WKSWorkspace`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: ricostruisce quanto specificato. WorkSpace

```
Reset-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d"
```

Esempio 2: recupera la raccolta di tutti i dati WorkSpaces e invia il WorkSpaceId parametro - di Reset- IDs al parametro -WKSWorkspace, provocandone la ricostruzione WorkSpaces .

```
Get-WKSWorkspaces | Reset-WKSWorkspace
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RebuildWorkspacesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Restart-WKSWorkspace`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Restart-WKSWorkspace`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: riavvia il file specificato. WorkSpace

```
Restart-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d"
```

Esempio 2: riavvia più volte. WorkSpaces

```
Restart-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d","ws-5a6b7c8d"
```

Esempio 3: recupera la raccolta di tutti i WorkSpaces file e invia il IDs WorkSpaceId parametro - di Restart-WKSWorkspace, provocandone il WorkSpaces riavvio.

```
Get-WKSWorkspaces | Restart-WKSWorkspace
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere RebootWorkspacesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Stop-WKSWorkspace`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Stop-WKSWorkspace`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: arresta più volte WorkSpaces.

```
Stop-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d5","ws-6a7b8c9d0"
```

Esempio 2: recupera l'insieme di tutti i file WorkSpaces e invia il IDs WorkSpaceId parametro - di Stop- WorkSpaces al parametro - WKSWorkspace che causa l'interruzione.

```
Get-WKSWorkspaces | Stop-WKSWorkspace
```

Esempio 3: Questo esempio mostra come passare StopRequest oggetti che definiscono il punto WorkSpaces da fermare.

```
$arrRequest = @()
$request1 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.StopRequest
$request1.WorkspaceId = 'ws-12345678'
```

```
$arrRequest += $request1
$request2 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.StopRequest
$request2.WorkspaceId = 'ws-abcdefgh'
$arrRequest += $request2
Stop-WKSWorkspace -Request $arrRequest
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere StopWorkspacesin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

`Unregister-WKSIpGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Unregister-WKSIpGroup`

Strumenti per PowerShell V5

Esempio 1: Questo esempio annulla la registrazione del gruppo IP specificato dalla directory specificata

```
Unregister-WKSIpGroup -GroupId wsipg-12abcdphq -DirectoryId d-123454b123
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, vedere DisassociateIpGroupsin AWS Strumenti per PowerShell Cmdlet Reference (V5).

Esempi di codice per SDK for Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with AWS.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Alcuni servizi contengono categorie di esempio aggiuntive che mostrano come sfruttare le librerie o le funzioni specifiche del servizio.

Altre risorse

- Guida per sviluppatori SDK for Python (Boto3) — Ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo di Python con. AWS
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Servizi

- Esempi ACM che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di API Gateway che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Application Recovery Controller con SDK for Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Audit Manager che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Aurora che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Auto Scaling con SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Amazon Bedrock con SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Runtime con SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Agents che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime con SDK for Python (Boto3)
- AWS CloudFormation esempi che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- CloudFront esempi che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- CloudWatch esempi che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- CloudWatch Esempi di log utilizzando SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di identità di Amazon Cognito con SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Amazon Comprehend con SDK per Python (Boto3)
- AWS Config esempi che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- AWS Control Tower esempi che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Firehose che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Device Farm con SDK for Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Amazon DocumentDB con SDK per Python (Boto3)

- Esempi di DynamoDB che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- EC2 Esempi di Amazon che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Amazon ECR che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Elastic Load Balancing - Esempi della versione 2 che utilizzano SDK for Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Amazon EMR con SDK per Python (Boto3)
- EventBridge esempi che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- EventBridge Esempi di scheduler che utilizzano SDK for Python (Boto3)
- AWS Glue esempi che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- HealthImaging esempi che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- HealthLake esempi che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi IAM che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- AWS IoT SiteWise esempi che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Amazon Keyspaces con SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Kinesis che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- AWS KMS esempi che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Lambda che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Lookout for Vision con SDK for Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Managed Service per Apache Flink utilizzando SDK for Python (Boto3)
- Marketplace AWS Esempi di API di catalogo che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Marketplace AWS Esempi di API Agreement che utilizzano SDK for Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Amazon MSK che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Neptune con SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di organizzazioni che utilizzano SDK for Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Partner Central con SDK for Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Amazon Pinpoint con SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di API Amazon Pinpoint SMS e Voice con SDK for Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Amazon Polly con SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Amazon RDS che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Amazon RDS Data Service con SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Amazon Redshift con SDK per Python (Boto3)

- Esempi di Amazon Rekognition con SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Amazon S3 che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di S3 Directory Buckets che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di S3 Glacier con SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Secrets Manager con SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Amazon SES con SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di API Amazon SES v2 con SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Amazon SNS che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Amazon SQS che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Step Functions con SDK for Python (Boto3)
- AWS STS esempi che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Supporto esempi che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Systems Manager che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Amazon Textract con SDK per Python (Boto3)
- Esempi di Amazon Transcribe con SDK per Python (Boto3)

Esempi ACM che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with ACM.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Richiedi un certificato ad ACM.
- Importa un certificato autofirmato.
- Elenca e descrivi i certificati.
- Rimuovere i certificati.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni ACM.

```
import logging
from pprint import pprint

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client
```

```
    def request_validation(
        self, domain, alternate_domains, method, validation_domains=None
    ):
        """
        Starts a validation request that results in a new certificate being issued
        by ACM. DNS validation requires that you add CNAME records to your DNS
        provider. Email validation sends email to a list of email addresses that
        are associated with the domain.

        For more information, see _Issuing and managing certificates_ in the ACM
        user guide.
            https://docs.aws.amazon.com/acm/latest/userguide/gs.html

        :param domain: The primary domain to associate with the certificate.
        :param alternate_domains: Subject Alternate Names (SANs) for the
certificate.
        :param method: The validation method, either DNS or EMAIL.
        :param validation_domains: Alternate domains to use for email validation,
when
                                   the email domain differs from the primary domain
of
                                   the certificate.
        :return: The ARN of the requested certificate.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "DomainName": domain,
                "ValidationMethod": method,
                "SubjectAlternativeNames": alternate_domains,
            }
            if validation_domains is not None:
                kwargs["DomainValidationOptions"] = [
                    {"DomainName": key, "ValidationDomain": value}
                    for key, value in validation_domains.items()
                ]
            response = self.acm_client.request_certificate(**kwargs)
            certificate_arn = response["CertificateArn"]
            logger.info(
                "Requested %s validation for domain %s. Certificate ARN is %s.",
                method,
                domain,
                certificate_arn,
            )
```

```
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Request for %s validation of domain %s failed.", method, domain
            )
            raise
        else:
            return certificate_arn


    def import_certificate(self, certificate_body, private_key):
        """
        Imports a self-signed certificate to ACM.

        :param certificate_body: The body of the certificate, in PEM format.
        :param private_key: The unencrypted private key of the certificate, in PEM
                            format.
        :return: The ARN of the imported certificate.
        """
        try:
            response = self.acm_client.import_certificate(
                Certificate=certificate_body, PrivateKey=private_key
            )
            certificate_arn = response["CertificateArn"]
            logger.info("Imported certificate.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't import certificate.")
            raise
        else:
            return certificate_arn


    def list(
        self,
        max_items,
        statuses=None,
        key_usage=None,
        extended_key_usage=None,
        key_types=None,
    ):
        """
        Lists the certificates for the current account.

        :param max_items: The maximum number of certificates to list.
        :param statuses: Filters the results to the specified statuses. If None, all
```

```
                         certificates are included.
        :param key_usage: Filters the results to the specified key usages. If None,
                          all key usages are included.
        :param extended_key_usage: Filters the results to the specified extended key
                                   usages. If None, all extended key usages are
                                   included.
        :param key_types: Filters the results to the specified key types. If None,
all
                          key types are included.
        :return: The list of certificates.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"MaxItems": max_items}
            if statuses is not None:
                kwargs["CertificateStatuses"] = statuses
            includes = {}
            if key_usage is not None:
                includes["keyUsage"] = key_usage
            if extended_key_usage is not None:
                includes["extendedKeyUsage"] = extended_key_usage
            if key_types is not None:
                includes["keyTypes"] = key_types
            if includes:
                kwargs["Includes"] = includes
            response = self.acm_client.list_certificates(**kwargs)
            certificates = response["CertificateSummaryList"]
            logger.info("Got %s certificates.", len(certificates))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get certificates.")
            raise
        else:
            return certificates


    def describe(self, certificate_arn):
        """
        Gets certificate metadata.

        :param certificate_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the certificate.
        :return: Metadata about the certificate.
        """
        try:
            response = self.acm_client.describe_certificate(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn
```

```
            )
            certificate = response["Certificate"]
            logger.info(
                "Got metadata for certificate for domain %s.",
certificate["DomainName"]
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for certificate %s.",
certificate_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return certificate


    def get(self, certificate_arn):
        """
        Gets the body and certificate chain of a certificate.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :return: The body and chain of a certificate.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.acm_client.get_certificate(CertificateArn=certificate_arn)
            logger.info("Got certificate %s and its chain.", certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get certificate %s.", certificate_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def add_tags(self, certificate_arn, tags):
        """
        Adds tags to a certificate. Tags are key-value pairs that contain custom
        metadata.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :param tags: A dictionary of key-value tags to add to the certificate.
        """
        try:
            self.acm_client.add_tags_to_certificate(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn,
                Tags=[{"Key": key, "Value": value} for key, value in tags.items()],
```

```
            )
            logger.info("Added %s tags to certificate %s.", len(tags),
certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add tags to certificate %s.",
certificate_arn)
            raise


    def list_tags(self, certificate_arn):
        """
        Lists the tags attached to a certificate.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :return: The dictionary of certificate tags.
        """
        try:
            response = self.acm_client.list_tags_for_certificate(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn
            )
            tags = {tag["Key"]: tag["Value"] for tag in response["Tags"]}
            logger.info("Got %s tags for certificates %s.", len(tags),
certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get tags for certificate %s.",
certificate_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return tags


    def remove_tags(self, certificate_arn, tags):
        """
        Removes tags from a certificate. If the value of a tag is specified, the tag
is
        removed only when the value matches the value of the certificate's tag.
        Otherwise, the tag is removed regardless of its value.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :param tags: The dictionary of tags to remove.
        """
        try:
            cert_tags = []
            for key, value in tags.items():
```

```
                tag = {"Key": key}
                if value is not None:
                    tag["Value"] = value
                cert_tags.append(tag)
            self.acm_client.remove_tags_from_certificate(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn, Tags=cert_tags
            )
            logger.info(
                "Removed %s tags from certificate %s.", len(tags), certificate_arn
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't remove tags from certificate %s.", certificate_arn
            )
            raise


    def remove(self, certificate_arn):
        """
        Removes a certificate.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.acm_client.delete_certificate(CertificateArn=certificate_arn)
            logger.info("Removed certificate %s.", certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't remove certificate %s.", certificate_arn)
            raise
```

Usa la classe wrapper per gestire i certificati per il tuo account.

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    acm_certificate = AcmCertificate(boto3.client("acm"))
    domain = "example.com"
```

```
    sub_domains = [f"{sub}.{domain}" for sub in ["test", "dev"]]
    print(f"Request a certificate for {domain}.")
    certificate_arn = acm_certificate.request_validation(domain, sub_domains, "DNS")
    print(f"Started validation, got certificate ARN: {certificate_arn}.")

    import_cert_arn = None
    cert_file_name = input(
        "Enter the file name for a self-signed certificate in PEM format. "
        "This certificate will be imported to ACM. Press Enter to skip: "
    )
    if cert_file_name:
        pk_file_name = input(
            "Enter the file name for the unencrypted private key of the certificate.
"
            "This file must also be in PEM format: "
        )
        if pk_file_name:
            with open(cert_file_name, "rb") as cert_file:
                import_cert = cert_file.read()
            with open(pk_file_name, "rb") as pk_file:
                import_pk = pk_file.read()
            import_cert_arn = acm_certificate.import_certificate(import_cert,
import_pk)
            print(f"Certificate imported, got ARN: {import_cert_arn}")
        else:
            print("No private key file entered. Skipping certificate import.")
    else:
        print("Skipping self-signed certificate import.")

    print("Getting the first 10 issued certificates.")
    certificates = acm_certificate.list(10, statuses=["ISSUED"])
    print(f"Found {len(certificates)} issued certificates.")

    print(f"Getting metadata for certificate {certificate_arn}")
    cert_metadata = acm_certificate.describe(certificate_arn)
    pprint(cert_metadata)

    if import_cert_arn is not None:
        print(f"Getting certificate for imported certificate {import_cert_arn}")
        import_cert_data = acm_certificate.get(import_cert_arn)
        pprint(import_cert_data)

    print(f"Adding tags to certificate {certificate_arn}.")
```

```
    acm_certificate.add_tags(certificate_arn, {"purpose": "acm demo", "color":
"green"})
    tags = acm_certificate.list_tags(certificate_arn)
    print(f"Found tags: {tags}")
    acm_certificate.remove_tags(certificate_arn, {key: None for key in tags})
    print("Removed tags.")

    print("Removing certificates added during the demo.")
    acm_certificate.remove(certificate_arn)
    if import_cert_arn is not None:
        acm_certificate.remove(import_cert_arn)

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - AddTagsToCertificate
  - DeleteCertificate
  - DescribeCertificate
  - GetCertificate
  - ImportCertificate
  - ListCertificates
  - ListTagsForCertificate
  - RemoveTagsFromCertificate
  - RequestCertificate
  - ResendValidationEmail

Azioni

`AddTagsToCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `AddTagsToCertificate`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def add_tags(self, certificate_arn, tags):
        """
        Adds tags to a certificate. Tags are key-value pairs that contain custom
        metadata.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :param tags: A dictionary of key-value tags to add to the certificate.
        """
        try:
            self.acm_client.add_tags_to_certificate(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn,
                Tags=[{"Key": key, "Value": value} for key, value in tags.items()],
            )
            logger.info("Added %s tags to certificate %s.", len(tags),
certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add tags to certificate %s.",
certificate_arn)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AddTagsToCertificate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteCertificate`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def remove(self, certificate_arn):
        """
        Removes a certificate.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.acm_client.delete_certificate(CertificateArn=certificate_arn)
            logger.info("Removed certificate %s.", certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't remove certificate %s.", certificate_arn)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteCertificate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeCertificate`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def describe(self, certificate_arn):
        """
        Gets certificate metadata.

        :param certificate_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the certificate.
        :return: Metadata about the certificate.
        """
        try:
            response = self.acm_client.describe_certificate(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn
            )
            certificate = response["Certificate"]
            logger.info(
                "Got metadata for certificate for domain %s.",
 certificate["DomainName"]
            )
```

```
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for certificate %s.",
 certificate_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return certificate
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeCertificate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetCertificate`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def get(self, certificate_arn):
        """
        Gets the body and certificate chain of a certificate.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :return: The body and chain of a certificate.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response =
 self.acm_client.get_certificate(CertificateArn=certificate_arn)
            logger.info("Got certificate %s and its chain.", certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get certificate %s.", certificate_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetCertificate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ImportCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ImportCertificate`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def import_certificate(self, certificate_body, private_key):
        """
        Imports a self-signed certificate to ACM.
```

```
        :param certificate_body: The body of the certificate, in PEM format.
        :param private_key: The unencrypted private key of the certificate, in PEM
                            format.
        :return: The ARN of the imported certificate.
        """
        try:
            response = self.acm_client.import_certificate(
                Certificate=certificate_body, PrivateKey=private_key
            )
            certificate_arn = response["CertificateArn"]
            logger.info("Imported certificate.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't import certificate.")
            raise
        else:
            return certificate_arn
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ImportCertificate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListCertificates`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListCertificates`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
```

```
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def list(
        self,
        max_items,
        statuses=None,
        key_usage=None,
        extended_key_usage=None,
        key_types=None,
    ):
        """
        Lists the certificates for the current account.

        :param max_items: The maximum number of certificates to list.
        :param statuses: Filters the results to the specified statuses. If None, all
                         certificates are included.
        :param key_usage: Filters the results to the specified key usages. If None,
                          all key usages are included.
        :param extended_key_usage: Filters the results to the specified extended key
                                   usages. If None, all extended key usages are
                                   included.
        :param key_types: Filters the results to the specified key types. If None,
all
                          key types are included.
        :return: The list of certificates.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"MaxItems": max_items}
            if statuses is not None:
                kwargs["CertificateStatuses"] = statuses
            includes = {}
            if key_usage is not None:
                includes["keyUsage"] = key_usage
            if extended_key_usage is not None:
                includes["extendedKeyUsage"] = extended_key_usage
            if key_types is not None:
                includes["keyTypes"] = key_types
            if includes:
                kwargs["Includes"] = includes
            response = self.acm_client.list_certificates(**kwargs)
            certificates = response["CertificateSummaryList"]
            logger.info("Got %s certificates.", len(certificates))
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't get certificates.")
            raise
        else:
            return certificates
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListCertificates AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListTagsForCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListTagsForCertificate`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def list_tags(self, certificate_arn):
        """
        Lists the tags attached to a certificate.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :return: The dictionary of certificate tags.
        """
        try:
            response = self.acm_client.list_tags_for_certificate(
```

```
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn
            )
            tags = {tag["Key"]: tag["Value"] for tag in response["Tags"]}
            logger.info("Got %s tags for certificates %s.", len(tags),
 certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get tags for certificate %s.",
 certificate_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return tags
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTagsForCertificate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`RemoveTagsFromCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `RemoveTagsFromCertificate`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client
```

```
    def remove_tags(self, certificate_arn, tags):
        """
        Removes tags from a certificate. If the value of a tag is specified, the tag
is
        removed only when the value matches the value of the certificate's tag.
        Otherwise, the tag is removed regardless of its value.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :param tags: The dictionary of tags to remove.
        """
        try:
            cert_tags = []
            for key, value in tags.items():
                tag = {"Key": key}
                if value is not None:
                    tag["Value"] = value
                cert_tags.append(tag)
            self.acm_client.remove_tags_from_certificate(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn, Tags=cert_tags
            )
            logger.info(
                "Removed %s tags from certificate %s.", len(tags), certificate_arn
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't remove tags from certificate %s.", certificate_arn
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RemoveTagsFromCertificate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`RequestCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `RequestCertificate`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def request_validation(
        self, domain, alternate_domains, method, validation_domains=None
    ):
        """
        Starts a validation request that results in a new certificate being issued
        by ACM. DNS validation requires that you add CNAME records to your DNS
        provider. Email validation sends email to a list of email addresses that
        are associated with the domain.

        For more information, see _Issuing and managing certificates_ in the ACM
        user guide.
            https://docs.aws.amazon.com/acm/latest/userguide/gs.html

        :param domain: The primary domain to associate with the certificate.
        :param alternate_domains: Subject Alternate Names (SANs) for the
certificate.
        :param method: The validation method, either DNS or EMAIL.
        :param validation_domains: Alternate domains to use for email validation,
when
                                   the email domain differs from the primary domain
of
                                   the certificate.
```

```
        :return: The ARN of the requested certificate.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "DomainName": domain,
                "ValidationMethod": method,
                "SubjectAlternativeNames": alternate_domains,
            }
            if validation_domains is not None:
                kwargs["DomainValidationOptions"] = [
                    {"DomainName": key, "ValidationDomain": value}
                    for key, value in validation_domains.items()
                ]
            response = self.acm_client.request_certificate(**kwargs)
            certificate_arn = response["CertificateArn"]
            logger.info(
                "Requested %s validation for domain %s. Certificate ARN is %s.",
                method,
                domain,
                certificate_arn,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Request for %s validation of domain %s failed.", method, domain
            )
            raise
        else:
            return certificate_arn
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RequestCertificate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ResendValidationEmail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ResendValidationEmail`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def resend_validation_email(self, certificate_arn, domain, validation_domain):
        """
        Request that validation email is sent again, for a certificate that was
        previously requested with email validation.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :param domain: The primary domain of the certificate.
        :param validation_domain: Alternate domain to use for determining email
                                  addresses to use for validation.
        """
        try:
            self.acm_client.resend_validation_email(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn,
                Domain=domain,
                ValidationDomain=validation_domain,
            )
            logger.info(
                "Validation email resent to validation domain %s.",
 validation_domain
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
```

```
            "Couldn't resend validation email to %s.", validation_domain
        )
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ResendValidationEmail AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di API Gateway che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with API Gateway.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateDeployment`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDeployment`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def deploy_api(self, stage_name):
        """
        Deploys a REST API. After a REST API is deployed, it can be called from any
        REST client, such as the Python Requests package or Postman.

        :param stage_name: The stage of the API to deploy, such as 'test'.
        :return: The base URL of the deployed REST API.
        """
        try:
            self.apig_client.create_deployment(
                restApiId=self.api_id, stageName=stage_name
            )
            self.stage = stage_name
            logger.info("Deployed stage %s.", stage_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't deploy stage %s.", stage_name)
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return self.api_url()



    def api_url(self, resource=None):
        """
        Builds the REST API URL from its parts.

        :param resource: The resource path to append to the base URL.
        :return: The REST URL to the specified resource.
        """
        url = (
            f"https://{self.api_id}.execute-api.{self.apig_client.meta.region_name}"
            f".amazonaws.com/{self.stage}"
        )
        if resource is not None:
            url = f"{url}/{resource}"
        return url
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateDeployment AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateResource`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateResource`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
```

```
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def add_rest_resource(self, parent_id, resource_path):
        """
        Adds a resource to a REST API.

        :param parent_id: The ID of the parent resource.
        :param resource_path: The path of the new resource, relative to the parent.
        :return: The ID of the new resource.
        """
        try:
            result = self.apig_client.create_resource(
                restApiId=self.api_id, parentId=parent_id, pathPart=resource_path
            )
            resource_id = result["id"]
            logger.info("Created resource %s.", resource_path)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create resource %s.", resource_path)
            raise
        else:
            return resource_id
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateResource AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateRestApi`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateRestApi`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def create_rest_api(self, api_name):
        """
        Creates a REST API on API Gateway. The default API has only a root resource
        and no HTTP methods.

        :param api_name: The name of the API. This descriptive name is not used in
                         the API path.
        :return: The ID of the newly created API.
        """
        try:
            result = self.apig_client.create_rest_api(name=api_name)
            self.api_id = result["id"]
            logger.info("Created REST API %s with ID %s.", api_name, self.api_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create REST API %s.", api_name)
            raise
```

```
        try:
            result = self.apig_client.get_resources(restApiId=self.api_id)
            self.root_id = next(
                item for item in result["items"] if item["path"] == "/"
            )["id"]
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get resources for API %s.", self.api_id)
            raise
        except StopIteration as err:
            logger.exception("No root resource found in API %s.", self.api_id)
            raise ValueError from err

        return self.api_id
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateRestApi AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteRestApi`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteRestApi`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
```

```
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def delete_rest_api(self):
        """
        Deletes a REST API, including all of its resources and configuration.
        """
        try:
            self.apig_client.delete_rest_api(restApiId=self.api_id)
            logger.info("Deleted REST API %s.", self.api_id)
            self.api_id = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete REST API %s.", self.api_id)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteRestApi AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetResources`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetResources`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """
```

```
    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def create_rest_api(self, api_name):
        """
        Creates a REST API on API Gateway. The default API has only a root resource
        and no HTTP methods.

        :param api_name: The name of the API. This descriptive name is not used in
                         the API path.
        :return: The ID of the newly created API.
        """
        try:
            result = self.apig_client.create_rest_api(name=api_name)
            self.api_id = result["id"]
            logger.info("Created REST API %s with ID %s.", api_name, self.api_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create REST API %s.", api_name)
            raise

        try:
            result = self.apig_client.get_resources(restApiId=self.api_id)
            self.root_id = next(
                item for item in result["items"] if item["path"] == "/"
            )["id"]
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get resources for API %s.", self.api_id)
            raise
        except StopIteration as err:
            logger.exception("No root resource found in API %s.", self.api_id)
            raise ValueError from err

        return self.api_id
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetResources AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

GetRestApis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetRestApis`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def get_rest_api_id(self, api_name):
        """
        Gets the ID of a REST API from its name by searching the list of REST APIs
        for the current account. Because names need not be unique, this returns only
        the first API with the specified name.

        :param api_name: The name of the API to look up.
        :return: The ID of the specified API.
        """
        try:
            rest_api = None
            paginator = self.apig_client.get_paginator("get_rest_apis")
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                rest_api = next(
```

```
                    (item for item in page["items"] if item["name"] == api_name),
None
                )
                if rest_api is not None:
                    break
            self.api_id = rest_api["id"]
            logger.info("Found ID %s for API %s.", rest_api["id"], api_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't find ID for API %s.", api_name)
            raise
        else:
            return rest_api["id"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetRestApis AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`PutIntegration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutIntegration`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
```

```
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def add_integration_method(
        self,
        resource_id,
        rest_method,
        service_endpoint_prefix,
        service_action,
        service_method,
        role_arn,
        mapping_template,
    ):
        """
        Adds an integration method to a REST API. An integration method is a REST
        resource, such as '/users', and an HTTP verb, such as GET. The integration
        method is backed by an AWS service, such as Amazon DynamoDB.

        :param resource_id: The ID of the REST resource.
        :param rest_method: The HTTP verb used with the REST resource.
        :param service_endpoint_prefix: The service endpoint that is integrated with
                                        this method, such as 'dynamodb'.
        :param service_action: The action that is called on the service, such as
                               'GetItem'.
        :param service_method: The HTTP method of the service request, such as POST.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that grants API
                         Gateway permission to use the specified action with the
                         service.
        :param mapping_template: A mapping template that is used to translate REST
                                 elements, such as query parameters, to the request
                                 body format required by the service.
        """
        service_uri = (
            f"arn:aws:apigateway:{self.apig_client.meta.region_name}"
            f":{service_endpoint_prefix}:action/{service_action}"
        )
        try:
            self.apig_client.put_method(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                authorizationType="NONE",
            )
```

```
            self.apig_client.put_method_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseModels={"application/json": "Empty"},
            )
            logger.info("Created %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id
            )
            raise

        try:
            self.apig_client.put_integration(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                type="AWS",
                integrationHttpMethod=service_method,
                credentials=role_arn,
                requestTemplates={"application/json": json.dumps(mapping_template)},
                uri=service_uri,
                passthroughBehavior="WHEN_NO_TEMPLATES",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_integration_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseTemplates={"application/json": ""},
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
```

```
                service_uri,
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutIntegration AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`PutIntegrationResponse`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutIntegrationResponse`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def add_integration_method(
        self,
        resource_id,
        rest_method,
        service_endpoint_prefix,
```

```
        service_action,
        service_method,
        role_arn,
        mapping_template,
    ):
        """
        Adds an integration method to a REST API. An integration method is a REST
        resource, such as '/users', and an HTTP verb, such as GET. The integration
        method is backed by an AWS service, such as Amazon DynamoDB.

        :param resource_id: The ID of the REST resource.
        :param rest_method: The HTTP verb used with the REST resource.
        :param service_endpoint_prefix: The service endpoint that is integrated with
                                        this method, such as 'dynamodb'.
        :param service_action: The action that is called on the service, such as
                               'GetItem'.
        :param service_method: The HTTP method of the service request, such as POST.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that grants API
                         Gateway permission to use the specified action with the
                         service.
        :param mapping_template: A mapping template that is used to translate REST
                                 elements, such as query parameters, to the request
                                 body format required by the service.
        """
        service_uri = (
            f"arn:aws:apigateway:{self.apig_client.meta.region_name}"
            f":{service_endpoint_prefix}:action/{service_action}"
        )
        try:
            self.apig_client.put_method(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                authorizationType="NONE",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_method_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseModels={"application/json": "Empty"},
            )
            logger.info("Created %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id)
```

```
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id
            )
            raise

        try:
            self.apig_client.put_integration(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                type="AWS",
                integrationHttpMethod=service_method,
                credentials=role_arn,
                requestTemplates={"application/json": json.dumps(mapping_template)},
                uri=service_uri,
                passthroughBehavior="WHEN_NO_TEMPLATES",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_integration_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseTemplates={"application/json": ""},
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutIntegrationResponse AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

PutMethod

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutMethod`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def add_integration_method(
        self,
        resource_id,
        rest_method,
        service_endpoint_prefix,
        service_action,
        service_method,
        role_arn,
        mapping_template,
    ):
        """
        Adds an integration method to a REST API. An integration method is a REST
        resource, such as '/users', and an HTTP verb, such as GET. The integration
        method is backed by an AWS service, such as Amazon DynamoDB.
```

```
        :param resource_id: The ID of the REST resource.
        :param rest_method: The HTTP verb used with the REST resource.
        :param service_endpoint_prefix: The service endpoint that is integrated with
                                        this method, such as 'dynamodb'.
        :param service_action: The action that is called on the service, such as
                               'GetItem'.
        :param service_method: The HTTP method of the service request, such as POST.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that grants API
                         Gateway permission to use the specified action with the
                         service.
        :param mapping_template: A mapping template that is used to translate REST
                                 elements, such as query parameters, to the request
                                 body format required by the service.
        """
        service_uri = (
            f"arn:aws:apigateway:{self.apig_client.meta.region_name}"
            f":{service_endpoint_prefix}:action/{service_action}"
        )
        try:
            self.apig_client.put_method(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                authorizationType="NONE",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_method_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseModels={"application/json": "Empty"},
            )
            logger.info("Created %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id
            )
            raise

        try:
            self.apig_client.put_integration(
```

```
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                type="AWS",
                integrationHttpMethod=service_method,
                credentials=role_arn,
                requestTemplates={"application/json": json.dumps(mapping_template)},
                uri=service_uri,
                passthroughBehavior="WHEN_NO_TEMPLATES",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_integration_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseTemplates={"application/json": ""},
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutMethod AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`PutMethodResponse`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutMethodResponse`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def add_integration_method(
        self,
        resource_id,
        rest_method,
        service_endpoint_prefix,
        service_action,
        service_method,
        role_arn,
        mapping_template,
    ):
        """
        Adds an integration method to a REST API. An integration method is a REST
        resource, such as '/users', and an HTTP verb, such as GET. The integration
        method is backed by an AWS service, such as Amazon DynamoDB.

        :param resource_id: The ID of the REST resource.
        :param rest_method: The HTTP verb used with the REST resource.
```

```
        :param service_endpoint_prefix: The service endpoint that is integrated with
                                        this method, such as 'dynamodb'.
        :param service_action: The action that is called on the service, such as
                               'GetItem'.
        :param service_method: The HTTP method of the service request, such as POST.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that grants API
                         Gateway permission to use the specified action with the
                         service.
        :param mapping_template: A mapping template that is used to translate REST
                                 elements, such as query parameters, to the request
                                 body format required by the service.
        """
        service_uri = (
            f"arn:aws:apigateway:{self.apig_client.meta.region_name}"
            f":{service_endpoint_prefix}:action/{service_action}"
        )
        try:
            self.apig_client.put_method(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                authorizationType="NONE",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_method_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseModels={"application/json": "Empty"},
            )
            logger.info("Created %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id
            )
            raise

        try:
            self.apig_client.put_integration(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
```

```
                type="AWS",
                integrationHttpMethod=service_method,
                credentials=role_arn,
                requestTemplates={"application/json": json.dumps(mapping_template)},
                uri=service_uri,
                passthroughBehavior="WHEN_NO_TEMPLATES",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_integration_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseTemplates={"application/json": ""},
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutMethodResponse AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di una REST API per monitorare i dati COVID-19

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una REST API che simula un sistema per monitorare i casi quotidiani di COVID-19 negli Stati Uniti, utilizzando dati fittizi.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come usare AWS Chalice con per AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) creare un'API REST serverless che utilizzi Amazon API Gateway e Amazon DynamoDB. AWS Lambda La REST API simula un sistema che monitora i casi giornalieri di COVID-19 negli Stati Uniti, utilizzando dati fittizi. Scopri come:

- Usa AWS Chalice per definire i percorsi nelle funzioni Lambda che vengono chiamate per gestire le richieste REST che arrivano tramite API Gateway.
- Utilizza le funzioni Lambda per recuperare e archiviare i dati in una tabella DynamoDB per soddisfare le richieste REST.
- Definisci la struttura della tabella e le risorse dei ruoli di sicurezza in un AWS CloudFormation modello.
- Usa AWS Chalice e CloudFormation per impacchettare e distribuire tutte le risorse necessarie.
- CloudFormation Usalo per ripulire tutte le risorse create.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- AWS CloudFormation
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Creazione di una REST API per la libreria di prestiti

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare una libreria di prestiti in cui gli utenti possono prendere in prestito e restituire libri tramite una REST API supportata da un database Amazon Aurora.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzare l' AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) API Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) e AWS Chalice per creare un'API REST supportata da un database Amazon Aurora. Il servizio Web è completamente serverless e rappresenta una semplice libreria di prestiti in cui gli utenti possono prendere in prestito e restituire libri. Scopri come:

- Creare e gestire un cluster di database Aurora serverless.

- Utilizzalo per gestire le credenziali AWS Secrets Manager del database.
- Implementare un livello di archiviazione di dati che utilizza Amazon RDS per spostare i dati dentro e fuori dal database.
- Usa AWS Chalice per distribuire un'API REST serverless su Amazon API Gateway e. AWS Lambda
- Utilizza il pacchetto Richieste per inviare le richieste al servizio Web.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- Aurora
- Lambda
- Secrets Manager

Creazione di un'applicazione di chat websocket

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione chat servita da un'API websocket creata su Gateway Amazon API.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzarlo AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) con Amazon API Gateway V2 per creare un'API websocket che si integri con Amazon AWS Lambda DynamoDB.

- Crea un'API WebSocket servita da API Gateway
- Definisci un gestore Lambda che memorizzi le connessioni in DynamoDB e invii messaggi ad altri partecipanti alla chat.
- Connettiti all'applicazione di chat websocket e invia messaggi con il pacchetto Websockets.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Crea e distribuisci un'API REST

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un'API REST servita da API Gateway.
- Aggiungi risorse all'API REST per rappresentare un profilo utente.
- Aggiungi metodi di integrazione in modo che l'API REST utilizzi una tabella DynamoDB per archiviare i dati del profilo utente.
- Invia richieste HTTP all'API REST per aggiungere e recuperare i profili utente.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una classe che racchiude le operazioni API Gateway.

```
import argparse
import json
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
import requests

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
```

```
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def create_rest_api(self, api_name):
        """
        Creates a REST API on API Gateway. The default API has only a root resource
        and no HTTP methods.

        :param api_name: The name of the API. This descriptive name is not used in
                         the API path.
        :return: The ID of the newly created API.
        """
        try:
            result = self.apig_client.create_rest_api(name=api_name)
            self.api_id = result["id"]
            logger.info("Created REST API %s with ID %s.", api_name, self.api_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create REST API %s.", api_name)
            raise

        try:
            result = self.apig_client.get_resources(restApiId=self.api_id)
            self.root_id = next(
                item for item in result["items"] if item["path"] == "/"
            )["id"]
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get resources for API %s.", self.api_id)
            raise
        except StopIteration as err:
            logger.exception("No root resource found in API %s.", self.api_id)
            raise ValueError from err

        return self.api_id


    def add_rest_resource(self, parent_id, resource_path):
        """
        Adds a resource to a REST API.

        :param parent_id: The ID of the parent resource.
```

```
        :param resource_path: The path of the new resource, relative to the parent.
        :return: The ID of the new resource.
        """
        try:
            result = self.apig_client.create_resource(
                restApiId=self.api_id, parentId=parent_id, pathPart=resource_path
            )
            resource_id = result["id"]
            logger.info("Created resource %s.", resource_path)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create resource %s.", resource_path)
            raise
        else:
            return resource_id


    def add_integration_method(
        self,
        resource_id,
        rest_method,
        service_endpoint_prefix,
        service_action,
        service_method,
        role_arn,
        mapping_template,
    ):
        """
        Adds an integration method to a REST API. An integration method is a REST
        resource, such as '/users', and an HTTP verb, such as GET. The integration
        method is backed by an AWS service, such as Amazon DynamoDB.

        :param resource_id: The ID of the REST resource.
        :param rest_method: The HTTP verb used with the REST resource.
        :param service_endpoint_prefix: The service endpoint that is integrated with
                                        this method, such as 'dynamodb'.
        :param service_action: The action that is called on the service, such as
                               'GetItem'.
        :param service_method: The HTTP method of the service request, such as POST.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that grants API
                         Gateway permission to use the specified action with the
                         service.
        :param mapping_template: A mapping template that is used to translate REST
                                 elements, such as query parameters, to the request
                                 body format required by the service.
```

```
        """
        service_uri = (
            f"arn:aws:apigateway:{self.apig_client.meta.region_name}"
            f":{service_endpoint_prefix}:action/{service_action}"
        )
        try:
            self.apig_client.put_method(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                authorizationType="NONE",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_method_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseModels={"application/json": "Empty"},
            )
            logger.info("Created %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id
            )
            raise

        try:
            self.apig_client.put_integration(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                type="AWS",
                integrationHttpMethod=service_method,
                credentials=role_arn,
                requestTemplates={"application/json": json.dumps(mapping_template)},
                uri=service_uri,
                passthroughBehavior="WHEN_NO_TEMPLATES",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_integration_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
```

```
                statusCode="200",
                responseTemplates={"application/json": ""},
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
            raise


    def deploy_api(self, stage_name):
        """
        Deploys a REST API. After a REST API is deployed, it can be called from any
        REST client, such as the Python Requests package or Postman.

        :param stage_name: The stage of the API to deploy, such as 'test'.
        :return: The base URL of the deployed REST API.
        """
        try:
            self.apig_client.create_deployment(
                restApiId=self.api_id, stageName=stage_name
            )
            self.stage = stage_name
            logger.info("Deployed stage %s.", stage_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't deploy stage %s.", stage_name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.api_url()



    def api_url(self, resource=None):
        """
        Builds the REST API URL from its parts.

        :param resource: The resource path to append to the base URL.
```

```
        :return: The REST URL to the specified resource.
        """
        url = (
            f"https://{self.api_id}.execute-api.{self.apig_client.meta.region_name}"
            f".amazonaws.com/{self.stage}"
        )
        if resource is not None:
            url = f"{url}/{resource}"
        return url
```

Implementa un'API REST e chiamala con il pacchetto Requests.

```
def usage_demo(table_name, role_name, rest_api_name):
    """
    Demonstrates how to used API Gateway to create and deploy a REST API, and how
    to use the Requests package to call it.

    :param table_name: The name of the demo DynamoDB table.
    :param role_name: The name of the demo role that grants API Gateway permission
 to
                      call DynamoDB.
    :param rest_api_name: The name of the demo REST API created by the demo.
    """
    gateway = ApiGatewayToService(boto3.client("apigateway"))
    role = boto3.resource("iam").Role(role_name)

    print("Creating REST API in API Gateway.")
    gateway.create_rest_api(rest_api_name)

    print("Adding resources to the REST API.")
    profiles_id = gateway.add_rest_resource(gateway.root_id, "profiles")
    username_id = gateway.add_rest_resource(profiles_id, "{username}")

    # The DynamoDB service requires that all integration requests use POST.
    print("Adding integration methods to read and write profiles in Amazon
 DynamoDB.")
    gateway.add_integration_method(
        profiles_id,
        "GET",
        "dynamodb",
        "Scan",
```

```
        "POST",
        role.arn,
        {"TableName": table_name},
    )
    gateway.add_integration_method(
        profiles_id,
        "POST",
        "dynamodb",
        "PutItem",
        "POST",
        role.arn,
        {
            "TableName": table_name,
            "Item": {
                "username": {"S": "$input.path('$.username')"},
                "name": {"S": "$input.path('$.name')"},
                "title": {"S": "$input.path('$.title')"},
            },
        },
    )
    gateway.add_integration_method(
        username_id,
        "GET",
        "dynamodb",
        "GetItem",
        "POST",
        role.arn,
        {
            "TableName": table_name,
            "Key": {"username": {"S": "$method.request.path.username"}},
        },
    )

    stage = "test"
    print(f"Deploying the {stage} stage.")
    gateway.deploy_api(stage)

    profiles_url = gateway.api_url("profiles")
    print(
        f"Using the Requests package to post some people to the profiles REST API at
"
        f"{profiles_url}."
    )
    requests.post(
```

```
        profiles_url,
        json={"username": "will", "name": "William Shakespeare", "title":
 "playwright"},
    )
    requests.post(
        profiles_url,
        json={
            "username": "ludwig",
            "name": "Ludwig van Beethoven",
            "title": "composer",
        },
    )
    requests.post(
        profiles_url,
        json={"username": "jane", "name": "Jane Austen", "title": "author"},
    )
    print("Getting the list of profiles from the REST API.")
    profiles = requests.get(profiles_url).json()
    pprint(profiles)
    print(f"Getting just the profile for username 'jane' (URL: {profiles_url}/
jane).")
    jane = requests.get(f"{profiles_url}/jane").json()
    pprint(jane)
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateDeployment
  - CreateResource
  - CreateRestApi
  - DeleteRestApi
  - GetResources
  - GetRestApis
  - PutIntegration
  - PutIntegrationResponse
  - PutMethod
  - PutMethodResponse

Utilizzo di un'API Gateway per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da Amazon API Gateway.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

L'esempio mostra come creare e utilizzare una REST API di Gateway Amazon API destinata a una funzione AWS Lambda . Il gestore Lambda dimostra come definire percorsi in base ai metodi HTTP, come ottenere dati dalla stringa, dall'intestazione e dal corpo della query e come restituire una risposta JSON.

- Distribuire una funzione Lambda.
- Creare una REST API di API Gateway.
- Creare una risorsa REST destinata alla funzione Lambda.
- Concedere l'autorizzazione affinché l'API Gateway richiami la funzione Lambda.
- Utilizza il pacchetto Richieste per inviare le richieste alla REST API.
- Eliminare tutte le risorse create durante la demo.

Questo esempio è visualizzato al meglio su. GitHub Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Esempi di Application Recovery Controller con SDK for Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Application Recovery Controller. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`GetRoutingControlState`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetRoutingControlState`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def create_recovery_client(cluster_endpoint):
    """
    Creates a Boto3 Route 53 Application Recovery Controller client for the
 specified
    cluster endpoint URL and AWS Region.

    :param cluster_endpoint: The cluster endpoint URL and Region.
    :return: The Boto3 client.
    """
    return boto3.client(
        "route53-recovery-cluster",
        endpoint_url=cluster_endpoint["Endpoint"],
        region_name=cluster_endpoint["Region"],
    )



def get_routing_control_state(routing_control_arn, cluster_endpoints):
```

```
    """
    Gets the state of a routing control. Cluster endpoints are tried in
    sequence until the first successful response is received.

    :param routing_control_arn: The ARN of the routing control to look up.
    :param cluster_endpoints: The list of cluster endpoints to query.
    :return: The routing control state response.
    """

    # As a best practice, we recommend choosing a random cluster endpoint to get or
 set routing control states.
    # For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/r53recovery/latest/dg/
route53-arc-best-practices.html#route53-arc-best-practices.regional
    random.shuffle(cluster_endpoints)
    for cluster_endpoint in cluster_endpoints:
        try:
            recovery_client = create_recovery_client(cluster_endpoint)
            response = recovery_client.get_routing_control_state(
                RoutingControlArn=routing_control_arn
            )
            return response
        except Exception as error:
            print(error)
            raise error
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetRoutingControlState AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`UpdateRoutingControlState`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `UpdateRoutingControlState`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def create_recovery_client(cluster_endpoint):
    """
    Creates a Boto3 Route 53 Application Recovery Controller client for the
 specified
    cluster endpoint URL and AWS Region.

    :param cluster_endpoint: The cluster endpoint URL and Region.
    :return: The Boto3 client.
    """
    return boto3.client(
        "route53-recovery-cluster",
        endpoint_url=cluster_endpoint["Endpoint"],
        region_name=cluster_endpoint["Region"],
    )



def update_routing_control_state(
    routing_control_arn, cluster_endpoints, routing_control_state
):
    """
    Updates the state of a routing control. Cluster endpoints are tried in
    sequence until the first successful response is received.

    :param routing_control_arn: The ARN of the routing control to update the state
 for.
    :param cluster_endpoints: The list of cluster endpoints to try.
    :param routing_control_state: The new routing control state.
    :return: The routing control update response.
    """

    # As a best practice, we recommend choosing a random cluster endpoint to get or
 set routing control states.
    # For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/r53recovery/latest/dg/
route53-arc-best-practices.html#route53-arc-best-practices.regional
    random.shuffle(cluster_endpoints)
    for cluster_endpoint in cluster_endpoints:
        try:
            recovery_client = create_recovery_client(cluster_endpoint)
            response = recovery_client.update_routing_control_state(
```

```
                RoutingControlArn=routing_control_arn,
                RoutingControlState=routing_control_state,
            )
            return response
        except Exception as error:
            print(error)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateRoutingControlState AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di Audit Manager che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with Audit Manager.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Crea un framework personalizzato da un pacchetto AWS Config di conformità

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ottieni un elenco di pacchetti di AWS Config conformità.
- Crea un controllo personalizzato Audit Manager per ogni regola gestita in un pacchetto di conformità.
- Crea un framework personalizzato di Audit Manager che contenga i controlli.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class ConformancePack:
    def __init__(self, config_client, auditmanager_client):
        self.config_client = config_client
        self.auditmanager_client = auditmanager_client

    def get_conformance_pack(self):
        """
        Return a selected conformance pack from the list of conformance packs.

        :return: selected conformance pack
        """
        try:
            conformance_packs = self.config_client.describe_conformance_packs()
            print(
                "Number of conformance packs fetched: ",
                len(conformance_packs.get("ConformancePackDetails")),
            )
            print("Fetched the following conformance packs: ")
            all_cpack_names = {
                cp["ConformancePackName"]
                for cp in conformance_packs.get("ConformancePackDetails")
            }
            for pack in all_cpack_names:
                print(f"\t{pack}")
            cpack_name = input(
                "Provide ConformancePackName that you want to create a custom "
                "framework for: "
```

```
            )
            if cpack_name not in all_cpack_names:
                print(f"{cpack_name} is not in the list of conformance packs!")
                print(
                    "Provide a conformance pack name from the available list of "
                    "conformance packs."
                )
                raise Exception("Invalid conformance pack")
            print("-" * 88)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't select conformance pack.")
            raise
        else:
            return cpack_name

    def create_custom_controls(self, cpack_name):
        """
        Create custom controls for all managed AWS Config rules in a conformance
pack.

        :param cpack_name: The name of the conformance pack to create controls for.
        :return: The list of custom control IDs.
        """
        try:
            rules_in_pack = self.config_client.describe_conformance_pack_compliance(
                ConformancePackName=cpack_name
            )
            print(
                "Number of rules in the conformance pack: ",
                len(rules_in_pack.get("ConformancePackRuleComplianceList")),
            )
            for rule in rules_in_pack.get("ConformancePackRuleComplianceList"):
                print(f"\t{rule.get('ConfigRuleName')}")
            print("-" * 88)
            print(
                "Creating a custom control for each rule and a custom framework "
                "consisting of these rules in Audit Manager."
            )
            am_controls = []
            for rule in rules_in_pack.get("ConformancePackRuleComplianceList"):
                config_rule = self.config_client.describe_config_rules(
                    ConfigRuleNames=[rule.get("ConfigRuleName")]
                )
                source_id = (
```

```
                    config_rule.get("ConfigRules")[0]
                    .get("Source", {})
                    .get("SourceIdentifier")
                )
                custom_control = self.auditmanager_client.create_control(
                    name="Config-" + rule.get("ConfigRuleName"),
                    controlMappingSources=[
                        {
                            "sourceName": "ConfigRule",
                            "sourceSetUpOption": "System_Controls_Mapping",
                            "sourceType": "AWS_Config",
                            "sourceKeyword": {
                                "keywordInputType": "SELECT_FROM_LIST",
                                "keywordValue": source_id,
                            },
                        }
                    ],
                ).get("control", {})
                am_controls.append({"id": custom_control.get("id")})
            print("Successfully created a control for each config rule.")
            print("-" * 88)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Failed to create custom controls.")
            raise
        else:
            return am_controls

    def create_custom_framework(self, cpack_name, am_control_ids):
        """
        Create a custom Audit Manager framework from a selected AWS Config
conformance
        pack.

        :param cpack_name: The name of the conformance pack to create a framework
from.
        :param am_control_ids: The IDs of the custom controls created from the
                               conformance pack.
        """
        try:
            print("Creating custom framework...")
            custom_framework = self.auditmanager_client.create_assessment_framework(
                name="Config-Conformance-pack-" + cpack_name,
                controlSets=[{"name": cpack_name, "controls": am_control_ids}],
            )
```

```
            print(
                f"Successfully created the custom framework: ",
                f"{custom_framework.get('framework').get('name')}: ",
                f"{custom_framework.get('framework').get('id')}",
            )
            print("-" * 88)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Failed to create custom framework.")
            raise


def run_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Audit Manager custom framework demo!")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "You can use this sample to select a conformance pack from AWS Config and "
        "use AWS Audit Manager to create a custom control for all the managed "
        "rules under the conformance pack. A custom framework is also created "
        "with these controls."
    )
    print("-" * 88)
    conf_pack = ConformancePack(boto3.client("config"),
 boto3.client("auditmanager"))
    cpack_name = conf_pack.get_conformance_pack()
    am_controls = conf_pack.create_custom_controls(cpack_name)
    conf_pack.create_custom_framework(cpack_name, am_controls)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    run_demo()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateAssessmentFramework
  - CreateControl

Crea un framework personalizzato che contenga i controlli del Security Hub

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ottieni un elenco di tutti i controlli standard che hanno Security Hub come fonte di dati.
- Crea un framework personalizzato di Audit Manager che contenga i controlli.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class SecurityHub:
    def __init__(self, auditmanager_client):
        self.auditmanager_client = auditmanager_client

    def get_sechub_controls(self):
        """
        Gets the list of controls that use Security Hub as their data source.

        :return: The list of Security Hub controls.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        next_token = None
        page = 1
        sechub_control_list = []
        while True:
            print("Page [" + str(page) + "]")
            if next_token is None:
                control_list = self.auditmanager_client.list_controls(
                    controlType="Standard", maxResults=100
                )
            else:
                control_list = self.auditmanager_client.list_controls(
                    controlType="Standard", nextToken=next_token, maxResults=100
```

```
                )
            print("Total controls found:",
 len(control_list.get("controlMetadataList")))
            for control in control_list.get("controlMetadataList"):
                control_details = self.auditmanager_client.get_control(
                    controlId=control.get("id")
                ).get("control", {})
                if "AWS Security Hub" in control_details.get("controlSources"):
                    sechub_control_list.append({"id": control_details.get("id")})
            next_token = control_list.get("nextToken")
            if not next_token:
                break
            page += 1
        print("Number of Security Hub controls found: ", len(sechub_control_list))
        return sechub_control_list

    def create_custom_framework(self, am_controls):
        """
        Create a custom framework with a list of controls.

        :param am_controls: The list of controls to include in the framework.
        """
        try:
            print("Creating custom framework...")
            custom_framework = self.auditmanager_client.create_assessment_framework(
                name="All Security Hub Controls Framework",
                controlSets=[{"name": "Security-Hub", "controls": am_controls}],
            )
            print(
                f"Successfully created the custom framework: "
                f"{custom_framework.get('framework').get('name')}: "
                f"{custom_framework.get('framework').get('id')}"
            )
            print("-" * 88)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Failed to create custom framework.")
            raise


def run_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Audit Manager Security Hub demo!")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(" This script creates a custom framework with all Security Hub controls.")
```

```
    print("-" * 88)
    sechub = SecurityHub(boto3.client("auditmanager"))
    am_controls = sechub.get_sechub_controls()
    sechub.create_custom_framework(am_controls)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    run_demo()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateAssessmentFramework
  - GetControl
  - ListControls

Crea un rapporto di valutazione

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un rapporto di valutazione Audit Manager che contenga un giorno di prove.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import dateutil.parser
import logging
import time
import urllib.request
import uuid
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
```

```
class AuditReport:
    def __init__(self, auditmanager_client):
        self.auditmanager_client = auditmanager_client

    def get_input(self):
        print("-" * 40)
        try:
            assessment_id = input("Provide assessment id [uuid]: ").lower()
            try:
                assessment_uuid = uuid.UUID(assessment_id)
            except ValueError:
                logger.error("Assessment Id is not a valid UUID: %s", assessment_id)
                raise
            evidence_folder = input("Provide evidence date [yyyy-mm-dd]: ")
            try:
                evidence_date = dateutil.parser.parse(evidence_folder).date()
            except ValueError:
                logger.error("Invalid date : %s", evidence_folder)
                raise
            try:
                self.auditmanager_client.get_assessment(
                    assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid)
                )
            except ClientError:
                logger.exception("Couldn't get assessment %s.", assessment_uuid)
                raise
        except (ValueError, ClientError):
            return None, None
        else:
            return assessment_uuid, evidence_date

    def clear_staging(self, assessment_uuid, evidence_date):
        """
        Find all the evidence in the report and clear it.
        """
        next_token = None
        page = 1
        interested_folder_id_list = []
        while True:
            print(f"Page [{page}]")
            if next_token is None:
                folder_list = (
                    self.auditmanager_client.get_evidence_folders_by_assessment(
```

```
                        assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid), maxResults=1000
                    )
                )
            else:
                folder_list = (
                    self.auditmanager_client.get_evidence_folders_by_assessment(
                        assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
                        nextToken=next_token,
                        maxResults=1000,
                    )
                )
            folders = folder_list.get("evidenceFolders")
            print(f"Got {len(folders)} folders.")
            for folder in folders:
                folder_id = folder.get("id")
                if folder.get("name") == str(evidence_date):
                    interested_folder_id_list.append(folder_id)
                if folder.get("assessmentReportSelectionCount") == folder.get(
                    "totalEvidence"
                ):
                    print(
                        f"Removing folder from report selection :
{folder.get('name')} "
                        f"{folder_id} {folder.get('controlId')}"
                    )

self.auditmanager_client.disassociate_assessment_report_evidence_folder(
                        assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
evidenceFolderId=folder_id
                    )
                elif folder.get("assessmentReportSelectionCount") > 0:
                    # Get all evidence in the folder and
                    # add selected evidence in the selected_evidence_list.
                    evidence_list = (
                        self.auditmanager_client.get_evidence_by_evidence_folder(
                            assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
                            controlSetId=folder_id,
                            evidenceFolderId=folder_id,
                            maxResults=1000,
                        )
                    )
                    selected_evidence_list = []
                    for evidence in evidence_list.get("evidence"):
                        if evidence.get("assessmentReportSelection") == "Yes":
```

```
                            selected_evidence_list.append(evidence.get("id"))
                    print(
                        f"Removing evidence report selection : {folder.get('name')}
"
                        f"{len(selected_evidence_list)}"
                    )

self.auditmanager_client.batch_disassociate_assessment_report_evidence(
                        assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
                        evidenceFolderId=folder_id,
                        evidenceIds=selected_evidence_list,
                    )
            next_token = folder_list.get("nextToken")
            if not next_token:
                break
            page += 1
        return interested_folder_id_list

    def add_folder_to_staging(self, assessment_uuid, folder_id_list):
        print(f"Adding folders to report : {folder_id_list}")
        for folder in folder_id_list:
            self.auditmanager_client.associate_assessment_report_evidence_folder(
                assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid), evidenceFolderId=folder
            )

    def get_report(self, assessment_uuid):
        report = self.auditmanager_client.create_assessment_report(
            name="ReportViaScript",
            description="testing",
            assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
        )
        if self._is_report_generated(report.get("assessmentReport").get("id")):
            report_url = self.auditmanager_client.get_assessment_report_url(
                assessmentReportId=report.get("assessmentReport").get("id"),
                assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
            )
            print(report_url.get("preSignedUrl"))
            urllib.request.urlretrieve(
                report_url.get("preSignedUrl").get("link"),
                report_url.get("preSignedUrl").get("hyperlinkName"),
            )
            print(
                f"Report saved as
{report_url.get('preSignedUrl').get('hyperlinkName')}."
```

```
            )
        else:
            print("Report generation did not finish in 15 minutes.")
            print(
                "Failed to download report. Go to the console and manually download
 "
                "the report."
            )

    def _is_report_generated(self, assessment_report_id):
        max_wait_time = 0
        while max_wait_time < 900:
            print(f"Checking status of the report {assessment_report_id}")
            report_list =
 self.auditmanager_client.list_assessment_reports(maxResults=1)
            if (
                report_list.get("assessmentReports")[0].get("id")
                == assessment_report_id
                and report_list.get("assessmentReports")[0].get("status") ==
 "COMPLETE"
            ):
                return True
            print("Sleeping for 5 seconds...")
            time.sleep(5)
            max_wait_time += 5


def run_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Audit Manager samples demo!")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "This script creates an assessment report for an assessment with all the "
        "evidence collected on the provided date."
    )
    print("-" * 88)

    report = AuditReport(boto3.client("auditmanager"))
    assessment_uuid, evidence_date = report.get_input()
    if assessment_uuid is not None and evidence_date is not None:
        folder_id_list = report.clear_staging(assessment_uuid, evidence_date)
        report.add_folder_to_staging(assessment_uuid, folder_id_list)
        report.get_report(assessment_uuid)
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    run_demo()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - AssociateAssessmentReportEvidenceFolder
  - BatchDisassociateAssessmentReportEvidence
  - CreateAssessmentReport
  - DisassociateAssessmentReportEvidenceFolder
  - GetAssessment
  - GetAssessmentReportUrl
  - GetEvidenceByEvidenceFolder
  - GetEvidenceFoldersByAssessment
  - ListAssessmentReports

Esempi di Aurora che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) con Aurora.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Aurora

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Aurora.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3

# Create an RDS client
rds = boto3.client("rds")

# Create a paginator for the describe_db_clusters operation
paginator = rds.get_paginator("describe_db_clusters")

# Use the paginator to get a list of DB clusters
response_iterator = paginator.paginate(
    PaginationConfig={
        "PageSize": 50,  # Adjust PageSize as needed
        "StartingToken": None,
    }
)

# Iterate through the pages of the response
clusters_found = False
for page in response_iterator:
    if "DBClusters" in page and page["DBClusters"]:
        clusters_found = True
        print("Here are your RDS Aurora clusters:")
        for cluster in page["DBClusters"]:
            print(
                f"Cluster ID: {cluster['DBClusterIdentifier']}, Engine:
 {cluster['Engine']}"
            )

if not clusters_found:
    print("No clusters found!")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un gruppo di parametri del cluster di database Aurora personalizzati e imposta i relativi valori.
- Crea un cluster di database che utilizza il gruppo di parametri.
- Crea un'istanza database che contiene un database.
- Acquisisci uno snapshot del cluster di database, quindi elimina le risorse.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
class AuroraClusterScenario:
    """Runs a scenario that shows how to get started using Aurora DB clusters."""

    def __init__(self, aurora_wrapper):
        """
        :param aurora_wrapper: An object that wraps Aurora DB cluster actions.
```

```
        """
        self.aurora_wrapper = aurora_wrapper

    def create_parameter_group(self, db_engine, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Shows how to get available engine versions for a specified database engine
and
        create a DB cluster parameter group that is compatible with a selected
engine family.

        :param db_engine: The database engine to use as a basis.
        :param parameter_group_name: The name given to the newly created parameter
group.
        :return: The newly created parameter group.
        """
        print(
            f"Checking for an existing DB cluster parameter group named
{parameter_group_name}."
        )
        parameter_group =
self.aurora_wrapper.get_parameter_group(parameter_group_name)
        if parameter_group is None:
            print(f"Getting available database engine versions for {db_engine}.")
            engine_versions = self.aurora_wrapper.get_engine_versions(db_engine)
            families = list({ver["DBParameterGroupFamily"] for ver in
engine_versions})
            family_index = q.choose("Which family do you want to use? ", families)
            print(f"Creating a DB cluster parameter group.")
            self.aurora_wrapper.create_parameter_group(
                parameter_group_name, families[family_index], "Example parameter
group."
            )
            parameter_group = self.aurora_wrapper.get_parameter_group(
                parameter_group_name
            )
        print(f"Parameter group {parameter_group['DBClusterParameterGroupName']}:")
        pp(parameter_group)
        print("-" * 88)
        return parameter_group

    def set_user_parameters(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Shows how to get the parameters contained in a custom parameter group and
        update some of the parameter values in the group.
```

```
        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query and
modify.
        """
        print("Let's set some parameter values in your parameter group.")
        auto_inc_parameters = self.aurora_wrapper.get_parameters(
            parameter_group_name, name_prefix="auto_increment"
        )
        update_params = []
        for auto_inc in auto_inc_parameters:
            if auto_inc["IsModifiable"] and auto_inc["DataType"] == "integer":
                print(f"The {auto_inc['ParameterName']} parameter is described as:")
                print(f"\t{auto_inc['Description']}")
                param_range = auto_inc["AllowedValues"].split("-")
                auto_inc["ParameterValue"] = str(
                    q.ask(
                        f"Enter a value between {param_range[0]} and
{param_range[1]}: ",
                        q.is_int,
                        q.in_range(int(param_range[0]), int(param_range[1])),
                    )
                )
                update_params.append(auto_inc)
        self.aurora_wrapper.update_parameters(parameter_group_name, update_params)
        print(
            "You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a source of
'user'."
        )
        user_parameters = self.aurora_wrapper.get_parameters(
            parameter_group_name, source="user"
        )
        pp(user_parameters)
        print("-" * 88)

    def create_cluster(self, cluster_name, db_engine, db_name, parameter_group):
        """
        Shows how to create an Aurora DB cluster that contains a database of a
specified
        type. The database is also configured to use a custom DB cluster parameter
group.

        :param cluster_name: The name given to the newly created DB cluster.
        :param db_engine: The engine of the created database.
        :param db_name: The name given to the created database.
```

```
        :param parameter_group: The parameter group that is associated with the DB
cluster.
        :return: The newly created DB cluster.
        """
        print("Checking for an existing DB cluster.")
        cluster = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_cluster(cluster_name)
        if cluster is None:
            admin_username = q.ask(
                "Enter an administrator user name for the database: ", q.non_empty
            )
            admin_password = q.ask(
                "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters): ",
                q.non_empty,
            )
            engine_versions = self.aurora_wrapper.get_engine_versions(
                db_engine, parameter_group["DBParameterGroupFamily"]
            )
            engine_choices = [
                ver["EngineVersionDescription"] for ver in engine_versions
            ]
            print("The available engines for your parameter group are:")
            engine_index = q.choose("Which engine do you want to use? ",
engine_choices)
            print(
                f"Creating DB cluster {cluster_name} and database {db_name}.\n"
                f"The DB cluster is configured to use\n"
                f"your custom parameter group
{parameter_group['DBClusterParameterGroupName']}\n"
                f"and selected engine {engine_choices[engine_index]}.\n"
                f"This typically takes several minutes."
            )
            cluster = self.aurora_wrapper.create_db_cluster(
                cluster_name,
                parameter_group["DBClusterParameterGroupName"],
                db_name,
                db_engine,
                engine_versions[engine_index]["EngineVersion"],
                admin_username,
                admin_password,
            )
            while cluster.get("Status") != "available":
                wait(30)
                cluster = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_cluster(cluster_name)
            print("Cluster created and available.\n")
```

```
        print("Cluster data:")
        pp(cluster)
        print("-" * 88)
        return cluster

    def create_instance(self, cluster):
        """
        Shows how to create a DB instance in an existing Aurora DB cluster. A new DB
cluster
        contains no DB instances, so you must add one. The first DB instance that is
added
        to a DB cluster defaults to a read-write DB instance.

        :param cluster: The DB cluster where the DB instance is added.
        :return: The newly created DB instance.
        """
        print("Checking for an existing database instance.")
        cluster_name = cluster["DBClusterIdentifier"]
        db_inst = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_instance(cluster_name)
        if db_inst is None:
            print("Let's create a database instance in your DB cluster.")
            print("First, choose a DB instance type:")
            inst_opts = self.aurora_wrapper.get_orderable_instances(
                cluster["Engine"], cluster["EngineVersion"]
            )
            inst_choices = list(
                {
                    opt["DBInstanceClass"] + ", storage type: " + opt["StorageType"]
                    for opt in inst_opts
                }
            )
            inst_index = q.choose(
                "Which DB instance class do you want to use? ", inst_choices
            )
            print(
                f"Creating a database instance. This typically takes several
minutes."
            )
            db_inst = self.aurora_wrapper.create_instance_in_cluster(
                cluster_name,
                cluster_name,
                cluster["Engine"],
                inst_opts[inst_index]["DBInstanceClass"],
            )
```

```
            while db_inst.get("DBInstanceStatus") != "available":
                wait(30)
                db_inst = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_instance(cluster_name)
        print("Instance data:")
        pp(db_inst)
        print("-" * 88)
        return db_inst

    @staticmethod
    def display_connection(cluster):
        """
        Displays connection information about an Aurora DB cluster and tips on how
 to
        connect to it.

        :param cluster: The DB cluster to display.
        """
        print(
            "You can now connect to your database using your favorite MySql client.
\n"
            "One way to connect is by using the 'mysql' shell on an Amazon EC2
 instance\n"
            "that is running in the same VPC as your database cluster. Pass the
 endpoint,\n"
            "port, and administrator user name to 'mysql' and enter your password\n"
            "when prompted:\n"
        )
        print(
            f"\n\tmysql -h {cluster['Endpoint']} -P {cluster['Port']} -u
 {cluster['MasterUsername']} -p\n"
        )
        print(
            "For more information, see the User Guide for Aurora:\n"
            "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/
CHAP_GettingStartedAurora.CreatingConnecting.Aurora.html#CHAP_GettingStartedAurora.Aurora.Co
        )
        print("-" * 88)

    def create_snapshot(self, cluster_name):
        """
        Shows how to create a DB cluster snapshot and wait until it's available.

        :param cluster_name: The name of a DB cluster to snapshot.
        """
```

```
        if q.ask(
            "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB cluster (y/n)? ",
q.is_yesno
        ):
            snapshot_id = f"{cluster_name}-{uuid.uuid4()}"
            print(
                f"Creating a snapshot named {snapshot_id}. This typically takes a
few minutes."
            )
            snapshot = self.aurora_wrapper.create_cluster_snapshot(
                snapshot_id, cluster_name
            )
            while snapshot.get("Status") != "available":
                wait(30)
                snapshot = self.aurora_wrapper.get_cluster_snapshot(snapshot_id)
            pp(snapshot)
            print("-" * 88)

    def cleanup(self, db_inst, cluster, parameter_group):
        """
        Shows how to clean up a DB instance, DB cluster, and DB cluster parameter
group.
        Before the DB cluster parameter group can be deleted, all associated DB
instances and
        DB clusters must first be deleted.

        :param db_inst: The DB instance to delete.
        :param cluster: The DB cluster to delete.
        :param parameter_group: The DB cluster parameter group to delete.
        """
        cluster_name = cluster["DBClusterIdentifier"]
        parameter_group_name = parameter_group["DBClusterParameterGroupName"]
        if q.ask(
            "\nDo you want to delete the database instance, DB cluster, and
parameter "
            "group (y/n)? ",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            print(f"Deleting database instance {db_inst['DBInstanceIdentifier']}.")
            self.aurora_wrapper.delete_db_instance(db_inst["DBInstanceIdentifier"])
            print(f"Deleting database cluster {cluster_name}.")
            self.aurora_wrapper.delete_db_cluster(cluster_name)
            print(
                "Waiting for the DB instance and DB cluster to delete.\n"
```

```
                "This typically takes several minutes."
            )
            while db_inst is not None or cluster is not None:
                wait(30)
                if db_inst is not None:
                    db_inst = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_instance(
                        db_inst["DBInstanceIdentifier"]
                    )
                if cluster is not None:
                    cluster = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_cluster(
                        cluster["DBClusterIdentifier"]
                    )
            print(f"Deleting parameter group {parameter_group_name}.")
            self.aurora_wrapper.delete_parameter_group(parameter_group_name)

    def run_scenario(self, db_engine, parameter_group_name, cluster_name, db_name):
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) get
 started\n"
            "with Aurora DB clusters demo."
        )
        print("-" * 88)

        parameter_group = self.create_parameter_group(db_engine,
 parameter_group_name)
        self.set_user_parameters(parameter_group_name)
        cluster = self.create_cluster(cluster_name, db_engine, db_name,
 parameter_group)
        wait(5)
        db_inst = self.create_instance(cluster)
        self.display_connection(cluster)
        self.create_snapshot(cluster_name)
        self.cleanup(db_inst, cluster, parameter_group)

        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    try:
        scenario = AuroraClusterScenario(AuroraWrapper.from_client())
        scenario.run_scenario(
```

```
            "aurora-mysql",
            "doc-example-cluster-parameter-group",
            "doc-example-aurora",
            "docexampledb",
        )
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

Definisci le funzioni richiamate dallo scenario per gestire le operazioni Aurora.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Gets a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to retrieve.
        :return: The requested parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_cluster_parameter_groups(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
            parameter_group = response["DBClusterParameterGroups"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBParameterGroupNotFound":
                logger.info("Parameter group %s does not exist.",
parameter_group_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    parameter_group_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return parameter_group


    def create_parameter_group(
        self, parameter_group_name, parameter_group_family, description
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB cluster parameter group that is based on the specified
parameter group
        family.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the newly created parameter group.
        :param parameter_group_family: The family that is used as the basis of the
new
                                       parameter group.
        :param description: A description given to the parameter group.
        :return: Data about the newly created parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily=parameter_group_family,
                Description=description,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return response


    def delete_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to delete.
        :return: Data about the parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def get_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, name_prefix="", source=None):
        """
        Gets the parameters that are contained in a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query.
        :param name_prefix: When specified, the retrieved list of parameters is
filtered
                            to contain only parameters that start with this prefix.
        :param source: When specified, only parameters from this source are
retrieved.
                       For example, a source of 'user' retrieves only parameters
that
                       were set by a user.
        :return: The list of requested parameters.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"DBClusterParameterGroupName": parameter_group_name}
```

```
            if source is not None:
                kwargs["Source"] = source
            parameters = []
            paginator =
self.rds_client.get_paginator("describe_db_cluster_parameters")
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                parameters += [
                    p
                    for p in page["Parameters"]
                    if p["ParameterName"].startswith(name_prefix)
                ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get parameters for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return parameters


    def update_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, update_parameters):
        """
        Updates parameters in a custom DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to update.
        :param update_parameters: The parameters to update in the group.
        :return: Data about the modified parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Parameters=update_parameters,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update parameters in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return response


    def get_db_cluster(self, cluster_name):
        """
        Gets data about an Aurora DB cluster.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB cluster.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_clusters(
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name
            )
            cluster = response["DBClusters"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBClusterNotFoundFault":
                logger.info("Cluster %s does not exist.", cluster_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify the existence of DB cluster %s. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                    cluster_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return cluster


    def create_db_cluster(
        self,
        cluster_name,
        parameter_group_name,
        db_name,
        db_engine,
        db_engine_version,
        admin_name,
        admin_password,
    ):
        """
```

```
        Creates a DB cluster that is configured to use the specified parameter
group.
        The newly created DB cluster contains a database that uses the specified
engine and
        engine version.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to create.
        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to associate
with
                                     the DB cluster.
        :param db_name: The name of the database to create.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of the database that is created, such
as MySql.
        :param db_engine_version: The version of the database engine.
        :param admin_name: The user name of the database administrator.
        :param admin_password: The password of the database administrator.
        :return: The newly created DB cluster.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster(
                DatabaseName=db_name,
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name,
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Engine=db_engine,
                EngineVersion=db_engine_version,
                MasterUsername=admin_name,
                MasterUserPassword=admin_password,
            )
            cluster = response["DBCluster"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                db_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return cluster


    def delete_db_cluster(self, cluster_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB cluster.
```

```
        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.rds_client.delete_db_cluster(
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name, SkipFinalSnapshot=True
            )
            logger.info("Deleted DB cluster %s.", cluster_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete DB cluster %s.", cluster_name)
            raise


    def create_cluster_snapshot(self, snapshot_id, cluster_id):
        """
        Creates a snapshot of a DB cluster.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID to give the created snapshot.
        :param cluster_id: The DB cluster to snapshot.
        :return: Data about the newly created snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster_snapshot(
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id,
DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBClusterSnapshot"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create snapshot of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                cluster_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot


    def get_cluster_snapshot(self, snapshot_id):
        """
        Gets a DB cluster snapshot.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID of the snapshot to retrieve.
```

```
        :return: The retrieved snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_cluster_snapshots(
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBClusterSnapshots"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get DB cluster snapshot %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                snapshot_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot


    def create_instance_in_cluster(
        self, instance_id, cluster_id, db_engine, instance_class
    ):
        """
        Creates a database instance in an existing DB cluster. The first database
that is
        created defaults to a read-write DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID to give the newly created DB instance.
        :param cluster_id: The ID of the DB cluster where the DB instance is
created.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of a database to create in the DB
instance.
                          This must be compatible with the configured parameter
group
                          of the DB cluster.
        :param instance_class: The DB instance class for the newly created DB
instance.
        :return: Data about the newly created DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id,
                Engine=db_engine,
```

```
                DBInstanceClass=instance_class,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst


    def get_engine_versions(self, engine, parameter_group_family=None):
        """
        Gets database engine versions that are available for the specified engine
        and parameter group family.

        :param engine: The database engine to look up.
        :param parameter_group_family: When specified, restricts the returned list
of
                                       engine versions to those that are compatible
with
                                       this parameter group family.
        :return: The list of database engine versions.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"Engine": engine}
            if parameter_group_family is not None:
                kwargs["DBParameterGroupFamily"] = parameter_group_family
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_engine_versions(**kwargs)
            versions = response["DBEngineVersions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get engine versions for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                engine,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return versions
```

```
    def get_orderable_instances(self, db_engine, db_engine_version):
        """
        Gets DB instance options that can be used to create DB instances that are
        compatible with a set of specifications.

        :param db_engine: The database engine that must be supported by the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version that must be supported by the
DB instance.
        :return: The list of DB instance options that can be used to create a
compatible DB instance.
        """
        try:
            inst_opts = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_orderable_db_instance_options"
            )
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Engine=db_engine, EngineVersion=db_engine_version
            ):
                inst_opts += page["OrderableDBInstanceOptions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get orderable DB instances. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_opts


    def get_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_instances(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
```

```
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstances"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBInstanceNotFound":
                logger.info("Instance %s does not exist.", instance_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    instance_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return db_inst


    def delete_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Deletes a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to delete.
        :return: Data about the deleted DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                SkipFinalSnapshot=True,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups=True,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreaDBCluster
  - CreaDBClusterParameterGroup
  - Crea DBCluster istantanea
  - CreaDBInstance
  - EliminaDBCluster
  - EliminaDBClusterParameterGroup
  - EliminaDBInstance
  - Descriva DBCluster ParameterGroups
  - DBClusterDescrivi parametri
  - Descrivi le DBCluster istantanee
  - Descriva DBClusters
  - Descrivi DBEngine versioni
  - Descriva DBInstances
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni
  - ModificaDBClusterParameterGroup

Azioni

`CreateDBCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateDBCluster`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_db_cluster(
        self,
        cluster_name,
        parameter_group_name,
        db_name,
        db_engine,
        db_engine_version,
        admin_name,
        admin_password,
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB cluster that is configured to use the specified parameter
group.
        The newly created DB cluster contains a database that uses the specified
engine and
        engine version.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to create.
        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to associate
with
                                     the DB cluster.
        :param db_name: The name of the database to create.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of the database that is created, such
as MySql.
        :param db_engine_version: The version of the database engine.
        :param admin_name: The user name of the database administrator.
```

```
        :param admin_password: The password of the database administrator.
        :return: The newly created DB cluster.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster(
                DatabaseName=db_name,
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name,
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Engine=db_engine,
                EngineVersion=db_engine_version,
                MasterUsername=admin_name,
                MasterUserPassword=admin_password,
            )
            cluster = response["DBCluster"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                db_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return cluster
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_parameter_group(
        self, parameter_group_name, parameter_group_family, description
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB cluster parameter group that is based on the specified
 parameter group
        family.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the newly created parameter group.
        :param parameter_group_family: The family that is used as the basis of the
 new
                                       parameter group.
        :param description: A description given to the parameter group.
        :return: Data about the newly created parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily=parameter_group_family,
                Description=description,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateDBClusterSnapshot`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
```

```
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_cluster_snapshot(self, snapshot_id, cluster_id):
        """
        Creates a snapshot of a DB cluster.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID to give the created snapshot.
        :param cluster_id: The DB cluster to snapshot.
        :return: Data about the newly created snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster_snapshot(
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id,
DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBClusterSnapshot"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create snapshot of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                cluster_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster Snapshot in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateDBInstance`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_instance_in_cluster(
        self, instance_id, cluster_id, db_engine, instance_class
    ):
        """
        Creates a database instance in an existing DB cluster. The first database
 that is
        created defaults to a read-write DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID to give the newly created DB instance.
        :param cluster_id: The ID of the DB cluster where the DB instance is
 created.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of a database to create in the DB
 instance.
                          This must be compatible with the configured parameter
 group
```

```
                        of the DB cluster.
        :param instance_class: The DB instance class for the newly created DB
instance.
        :return: Data about the newly created DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id,
                Engine=db_engine,
                DBInstanceClass=instance_class,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBInstance in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteDBCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteDBCluster`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def delete_db_cluster(self, cluster_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB cluster.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.rds_client.delete_db_cluster(
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name, SkipFinalSnapshot=True
            )
            logger.info("Deleted DB cluster %s.", cluster_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete DB cluster %s.", cluster_name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def delete_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to delete.
        :return: Data about the parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteDBInstance`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)
```

```
    def delete_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Deletes a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to delete.
        :return: Data about the deleted DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                SkipFinalSnapshot=True,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups=True,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Gets a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to retrieve.
        :return: The requested parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_cluster_parameter_groups(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
            parameter_group = response["DBClusterParameterGroups"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBParameterGroupNotFound":
```

```
                logger.info("Parameter group %s does not exist.",
 parameter_group_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    parameter_group_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return parameter_group
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBCluster ParameterGroups in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeDBClusterParameters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeDBClusterParameters`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
```

```
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, name_prefix="", source=None):
        """
        Gets the parameters that are contained in a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query.
        :param name_prefix: When specified, the retrieved list of parameters is
filtered
                            to contain only parameters that start with this prefix.
        :param source: When specified, only parameters from this source are
retrieved.
                       For example, a source of 'user' retrieves only parameters
that
                       were set by a user.
        :return: The list of requested parameters.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"DBClusterParameterGroupName": parameter_group_name}
            if source is not None:
                kwargs["Source"] = source
            parameters = []
            paginator =
self.rds_client.get_paginator("describe_db_cluster_parameters")
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                parameters += [
                    p
                    for p in page["Parameters"]
                    if p["ParameterName"].startswith(name_prefix)
                ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get parameters for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return parameters
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DBClusterDescrivi i parametri nella AWS guida di riferimento all'API SDK for Python (Boto3).

`DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_cluster_snapshot(self, snapshot_id):
        """
```

```
        Gets a DB cluster snapshot.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID of the snapshot to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_cluster_snapshots(
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBClusterSnapshots"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get DB cluster snapshot %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                snapshot_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi le DBCluster istantanee nella guida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

`DescribeDBClusters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeDBClusters`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_db_cluster(self, cluster_name):
        """
        Gets data about an Aurora DB cluster.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB cluster.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_clusters(
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name
            )
            cluster = response["DBClusters"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBClusterNotFoundFault":
                logger.info("Cluster %s does not exist.", cluster_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify the existence of DB cluster %s. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                    cluster_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return cluster
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeDBEngineVersions`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_engine_versions(self, engine, parameter_group_family=None):
        """
        Gets database engine versions that are available for the specified engine
        and parameter group family.
```

```
        :param engine: The database engine to look up.
        :param parameter_group_family: When specified, restricts the returned list
of
                                       engine versions to those that are compatible
with
                                       this parameter group family.
        :return: The list of database engine versions.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"Engine": engine}
            if parameter_group_family is not None:
                kwargs["DBParameterGroupFamily"] = parameter_group_family
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_engine_versions(**kwargs)
            versions = response["DBEngineVersions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get engine versions for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                engine,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return versions
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBEngine le versioni in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeDBInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeDBInstances`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_instances(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstances"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBInstanceNotFound":
                logger.info("Instance %s does not exist.", instance_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    instance_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
```

```
            return db_inst
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_orderable_instances(self, db_engine, db_engine_version):
        """
        Gets DB instance options that can be used to create DB instances that are
```

```
        compatible with a set of specifications.

        :param db_engine: The database engine that must be supported by the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version that must be supported by the
DB instance.
        :return: The list of DB instance options that can be used to create a
compatible DB instance.
        """
        try:
            inst_opts = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_orderable_db_instance_options"
            )
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Engine=db_engine, EngineVersion=db_engine_version
            ):
                inst_opts += page["OrderableDBInstanceOptions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get orderable DB instances. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_opts
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def update_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, update_parameters):
        """
        Updates parameters in a custom DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to update.
        :param update_parameters: The parameters to update in the group.
        :return: Data about the modified parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Parameters=update_parameters,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
```

```
                "Couldn't update parameters in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Modify DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di una REST API per la libreria di prestiti

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare una libreria di prestiti in cui gli utenti possono prendere in prestito e restituire libri tramite una REST API supportata da un database Amazon Aurora.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzare l' AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) API Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) e AWS Chalice per creare un'API REST supportata da un database Amazon Aurora. Il servizio Web è completamente serverless e rappresenta una semplice libreria di prestiti in cui gli utenti possono prendere in prestito e restituire libri. Scopri come:

- Creare e gestire un cluster di database Aurora serverless.
- Utilizzalo per gestire le credenziali AWS Secrets Manager del database.
- Implementare un livello di archiviazione di dati che utilizza Amazon RDS per spostare i dati dentro e fuori dal database.
- Usa AWS Chalice per distribuire un'API REST serverless su Amazon API Gateway e. AWS Lambda
- Utilizza il pacchetto Richieste per inviare le richieste al servizio Web.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- Aurora
- Lambda
- Secrets Manager

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) creare un servizio REST che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza il framework Web Flask per gestire il routing HTTP e si integra con una pagina Web React per presentare un'applicazione Web completamente funzionale.

- Crea un servizio Flask REST che si integri con. Servizi AWS
- Lettura, scrittura e aggiornamento degli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Aurora Serverless.
- Crea un AWS Secrets Manager segreto che contenga le credenziali del database e usalo per autenticare le chiamate al database.
- Utilizzo di Amazon SES per inviare report via e-mail sugli elementi di lavoro.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Esempi di Auto Scaling con SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) con Auto Scaling.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Auto Scaling

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Auto Scaling.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def hello_autoscaling(autoscaling_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client
 and list
    some of the Auto Scaling groups in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.
```

```
    :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client object.
    """
    print(
        "Hello, Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling! Let's list up to ten of you Auto Scaling
 groups:"
    )
    response = autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups()
    groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
    if groups:
        for group in groups:
            print(f"\t{group['AutoScalingGroupName']}:
 {group['AvailabilityZones']}")
    else:
        print("There are no Auto Scaling groups in your account.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_autoscaling(boto3.client("autoscaling"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAutoScalingGroups AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un gruppo Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling con un modello di lancio e zone di disponibilità e ottieni informazioni sulle istanze in esecuzione.
- Abilita la raccolta di CloudWatch metriche Amazon.
- Aggiorna la capacità desiderata del gruppo e attendi l'avvio di un'istanza.

- Termina un'istanza nel gruppo.
- Elenca le attività di scalabilità che si verificano in risposta alle richieste degli utenti e ai cambiamenti di capacità.
- Ottieni statistiche per le CloudWatch metriche, quindi ripulisci le risorse.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
def run_scenario(as_wrapper: AutoScalingWrapper, svc_helper: ServiceHelper) -> None:
    """
    Runs the scenario demonstrating the management of Auto Scaling groups and
 instances.

    :param as_wrapper: An instance of the AutoScalingWrapper that manages Auto
 Scaling groups.
    :param svc_helper: An instance of the ServiceHelper that interacts with AWS
 services.
    :return: None
    """
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    logger.info("Starting the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling demo.")

    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Welcome to the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling demo for managing groups and
 instances."
    )
    print("-" * 88)

    print(
        "This example requires a launch template that specifies how to create "
        "EC2 instances. You can use an existing template or create a new one."
    )
```

```
    template_name = q.ask(
        "Enter the name of an existing launch template or press Enter to create a
new one: "
    )
    template = None
    if template_name:
        template = svc_helper.get_template(template_name)
    if template is None:
        inst_type = "t1.micro"
        ami_id = "ami-0ca285d4c2cda3300"
        print("Let's create a launch template with the following specifications:")
        print(f"\tInstanceType: {inst_type}")
        print(f"\tAMI ID: {ami_id}")
        template_name = q.ask("Enter a name for the template: ", q.non_empty)
        template = svc_helper.create_template(template_name, inst_type, ami_id)
    print("-" * 88)

    print("Let's create an Auto Scaling group.")
    group_name = q.ask("Enter a name for the group: ", q.non_empty)
    zones = svc_helper.get_availability_zones()
    print("EC2 instances can be created in the following Availability Zones:")
    for index, zone in enumerate(zones):
        print(f"\t{index+1}. {zone}")
    print(f"\t{len(zones)+1}. All zones")
    zone_sel = q.ask(
        "Which zone do you want to use? ", q.is_int, q.in_range(1, len(zones) + 1)
    )
    group_zones = [zones[zone_sel - 1]] if zone_sel <= len(zones) else zones
    print(f"Creating group {group_name}...")
    as_wrapper.create_autoscaling_group(group_name, group_zones, template_name, 1,
1)
    wait(10)
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    logger.info("Created Auto Scaling group %s.", group_name)
    print("Created group:")
    pp(group)
    print("Waiting for instance to start...")
    wait_for_group(group_name, as_wrapper)
    print("-" * 88)

    use_metrics = q.ask(
        "Do you want to collect metrics about Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling during this
demo (y/n)? ",
        q.is_yesno,
```

```
    )
    if use_metrics:
        as_wrapper.enable_metrics(
            group_name,
            [
                "GroupMinSize",
                "GroupMaxSize",
                "GroupDesiredCapacity",
                "GroupInServiceInstances",
                "GroupTotalInstances",
            ],
        )
        logger.info("Enabled metrics for Auto Scaling group %s.", group_name)
        print(f"Metrics enabled for {group_name}.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's update the maximum number of instances in {group_name} from 1 to
3.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    as_wrapper.update_group(group_name, MaxSize=3)
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    logger.info("Updated maximum size for group %s to 3.", group_name)
    print("The group still has one running instance, but can have up to three:")
    print_simplified_group(group)
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's update the desired capacity of {group_name} from 1 to 2.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    as_wrapper.set_desired_capacity(group_name, 2)
    wait(10)
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    logger.info("Set desired capacity for group %s to 2.", group_name)
    print("Here's the current state of the group:")
    print_simplified_group(group)
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Waiting for the new instance to start...")
    instance_ids = wait_for_group(group_name, as_wrapper)
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's terminate one of the instances in {group_name}.")
    print("Because the desired capacity is 2, another instance will start.")
    print("The currently running instances are:")
    for index, inst_id in enumerate(instance_ids):
        print(f"\t{index+1}. {inst_id}")
```

```
    inst_sel = q.ask(
        "Which instance do you want to stop? ",
        q.is_int,
        q.in_range(1, len(instance_ids) + 1),
    )
    print(f"Stopping {instance_ids[inst_sel-1]}...")
    as_wrapper.terminate_instance(instance_ids[inst_sel - 1], False)
    wait(10)
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    logger.info(
        "Terminated instance %s in group %s.", instance_ids[inst_sel - 1],
group_name
    )
    print(f"Here's the state of {group_name}:")
    print_simplified_group(group)
    print("Waiting for the scaling activities to complete...")
    wait_for_group(group_name, as_wrapper)
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's get a report of scaling activities for {group_name}.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    activities = as_wrapper.describe_scaling_activities(group_name)
    logger.info(
        "Retrieved %d scaling activities for group %s.", len(activities), group_name
    )
    print(
        f"Found {len(activities)} activities.\n"
        f"Activities are ordered with the most recent one first:"
    )
    for act in activities:
        pp(act)
    print("-" * 88)

    if use_metrics:
        print("Let's look at CloudWatch metrics.")
        metric_namespace = "AWS/AutoScaling"
        metric_dimensions = [{"Name": "AutoScalingGroupName", "Value": group_name}]
        print(f"The following metrics are enabled for {group_name}:")
        done = False
        while not done:
            metrics = svc_helper.get_metrics(metric_namespace, metric_dimensions)
            for index, metric in enumerate(metrics):
                print(f"\t{index+1}. {metric.name}")
            print(f"\t{len(metrics)+1}. None")
```

```
            metric_sel = q.ask(
                "Which metric do you want to see? ",
                q.is_int,
                q.in_range(1, len(metrics) + 1),
            )
            if metric_sel < len(metrics) + 1:
                span = 5
                metric = metrics[metric_sel - 1]
                print(f"Over the last {span} minutes, {metric.name} recorded:")
                # CloudWatch metric times are in the UTC+0 time zone.
                now = datetime.now(timezone.utc)
                metric_data = svc_helper.get_metric_statistics(
                    metric_dimensions, metric, now - timedelta(minutes=span), now
                )
                pp(metric_data)
                if not q.ask("Do you want to see another metric (y/n)? ",
q.is_yesno):
                    done = True
            else:
                done = True

    print(f"Let's clean up.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    if use_metrics:
        print(f"Stopping metrics collection for {group_name}.")
        as_wrapper.disable_metrics(group_name)
        logger.info("Disabled metrics collection for group %s.", group_name)

    print(
        "You must terminate all instances in the group before you can delete the
group."
    )
    print("Set minimum size to 0.")
    as_wrapper.update_group(group_name, MinSize=0)
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in group["Instances"]]
    for inst_id in instance_ids:
        print(f"Stopping {inst_id}.")
        as_wrapper.terminate_instance(inst_id, True)
        logger.info("Terminated instance %s in group %s.", inst_id, group_name)
    print("Waiting for instances to stop...")
    wait_for_instances(instance_ids, as_wrapper)
    print(f"Deleting {group_name}.")
    as_wrapper.delete_autoscaling_group(group_name)
```

```
    logger.info("Deleted Auto Scaling group %s.", group_name)
    print("-" * 88)

    if template is not None:
        if q.ask(
            f"Do you want to delete launch template {template_name} used in this
 demo (y/n)? "
        ):
            svc_helper.delete_template(template_name)
            logger.info("Deleted launch template %s.", template_name)
            print("Template deleted.")

    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        wrapper = AutoScalingWrapper(boto3.client("autoscaling"))
        helper = ServiceHelper(boto3.client("ec2"), boto3.resource("cloudwatch"))
        run_scenario(wrapper, helper)
    except Exception:
        logger.exception("Something went wrong with the demo!")
```

Definisci le funzioni richiamate dallo scenario per gestire i modelli e le metriche di lancio. Queste funzioni racchiudono Amazon EC2 e CloudWatch le azioni.

```
class ServiceHelper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 and CloudWatch actions for the example."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client.
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource

    def get_template(self, template_name: str) -> dict:
        """
        Gets a launch template. Launch templates specify configuration for instances
        that are launched by Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
```

```
        :param template_name: The name of the template to look up.
        :return: The template, if it exists.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error retrieving the launch template.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_launch_templates(
                LaunchTemplateNames=[template_name]
            )
            template = response["LaunchTemplates"][0]
            logger.info("Launch template %s retrieved successfully.", template_name)
            return template
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                logger.warning("Launch template %s does not exist.", template_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify launch template %s. Error: %s: %s",
                    template_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise

    def create_template(self, template_name: str, inst_type: str, ami_id: str) ->
dict:
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.

        :param template_name: The name to give to the template.
        :param inst_type: The type of the instance, such as t1.micro.
        :param ami_id: The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use when creating
                       an instance.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error creating the launch template.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={"InstanceType": inst_type, "ImageId": ami_id},
            )
```

```
            template = response["LaunchTemplate"]
            logger.info(
                "Created launch template %s with instance type %s and AMI ID %s.",
                template_name,
                inst_type,
                ami_id,
            )
            return template
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create launch template %s. Error: %s: %s",
                template_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def delete_template(self, template_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a launch template.

        :param template_name: The name of the template to delete.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error deleting the launch template.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(LaunchTemplateName=template_name)
            logger.info("Deleted launch template %s.", template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete launch template %s. Error: %s: %s",
                template_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def get_availability_zones(self) -> list:
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error retrieving availability zones.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
            logger.info("Retrieved availability zones: %s.", ", ".join(zones))
            return zones
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get availability zones. Error: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def get_metrics(self, namespace: str, dimensions: list) -> list:
        """
        Gets a list of CloudWatch metrics filtered by namespace and dimensions.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metrics to look up.
        :param dimensions: The dimensions of the metrics to look up.
        :return: The list of metrics.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error retrieving CloudWatch metrics.
        """
        try:
            metrics = list(
                self.cloudwatch_resource.metrics.filter(
                    Namespace=namespace, Dimensions=dimensions
                )
            )
            logger.info(
                "Retrieved metrics for namespace %s with dimensions %s.",
                namespace,
                dimensions,
            )
            return metrics
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get metrics for %s, %s. Error: %s: %s",
                namespace,
                dimensions,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def get_metric_statistics(
        dimensions: list, metric, start: datetime, end: datetime
    ) -> list:
        """
        Gets statistics for a CloudWatch metric within a specified time span.

        :param dimensions: The dimensions of the metric.
        :param metric: The metric to look up.
        :param start: The start of the time span for retrieved metrics.
        :param end: The end of the time span for retrieved metrics.
        :return: The list of data points found for the specified metric.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error retrieving metric statistics.
        """
        try:
            response = metric.get_statistics(
                Dimensions=dimensions,
                StartTime=start,
                EndTime=end,
                Period=60,
                Statistics=["Sum"],
            )
            data = response["Datapoints"]
            logger.info("Retrieved statistics for metric %s.", metric.name)
            return data
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get statistics for metric %s. Error: %s: %s",
                metric.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


def print_simplified_group(group: dict) -> None:
    """
    Prints a subset of data for an Auto Scaling group.

    :param group: The Auto Scaling group data to print.
    :return: None
    """
    print(group["AutoScalingGroupName"])
    print(f"\tLaunch template: {group['LaunchTemplate']['LaunchTemplateName']}")
```

```
    print(
        f"\tMin: {group['MinSize']}, Max: {group['MaxSize']}, Desired:
 {group['DesiredCapacity']}"
    )
    if group["Instances"]:
        print(f"\tInstances:")
        for inst in group["Instances"]:
            print(f"\t\t{inst['InstanceId']}: {inst['LifecycleState']}")


def wait_for_group(group_name: str, as_wrapper: AutoScalingWrapper) -> list:
    """
    Waits for instances to start or stop in an Auto Scaling group.
    Prints the data for each instance after scaling activities are complete.

    :param group_name: The name of the Auto Scaling group.
    :param as_wrapper: The AutoScalingWrapper that manages Auto Scaling groups.
    :return: A list of instance IDs in the group.
    """
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    instance_ids = [i["InstanceId"] for i in group["Instances"]]
    return wait_for_instances(instance_ids, as_wrapper)


def wait_for_instances(instance_ids: list, as_wrapper: AutoScalingWrapper) -> list:
    """
    Waits for instances to start or stop in an Auto Scaling group.
    Prints the data for each instance after scaling activities are complete.

    :param instance_ids: A list of instance IDs to wait for.
    :param as_wrapper: The AutoScalingWrapper that manages Auto Scaling groups.
    :return: A list of instance IDs that were waited on.
    """
    ready = False
    instances = []
    while not ready:
        instances = as_wrapper.describe_instances(instance_ids) if instance_ids else
 []
        if all([x["LifecycleState"] in ["Terminated", "InService"] for x in
 instances]):
            ready = True
        else:
            wait(10)
    if instances:
```

```
        print(
            f"Here are the details of the instance{'s' if len(instances) > 1 else
''}:"
        )
        for instance in instances:
            pp(instance)
    return instance_ids
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Azioni

`AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
 by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
 is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
```

```
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def attach_load_balancer_target_group(
        self, lb_target_group: Dict[str, Any]
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
        The target group specifies how the load balancer forwards requests to the
instances
        in the group.

        :param lb_target_group: Data about the ELB target group to attach.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.attach_load_balancer_target_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                TargetGroupARNs=[lb_target_group["TargetGroupArn"]],
            )
            log.info(
                "Attached load balancer target group %s to auto scaling group %s.",
                lb_target_group["TargetGroupName"],
                self.group_name,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to attach load balancer target group
'{lb_target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the resource."
                )
            elif error_code == "ServiceLinkedRoleFailure":
```

```
                log.error(
                    "The operation failed because the service-linked role is not
 ready or does not exist. "
                    "Check that the service-linked role exists and is correctly
 configured."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateAutoScalingGroup`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def create_group(
        self,
        group_name: str,
        group_zones: List[str],
        launch_template_name: str,
        min_size: int,
```

```
        max_size: int,
    ) -> None:
        """
        Creates an Auto Scaling group.

        :param group_name: The name to give to the group.
        :param group_zones: The Availability Zones in which instances can be
created.
        :param launch_template_name: The name of an existing Amazon EC2 launch
template.
                                     The launch template specifies the configuration
of
                                     instances that are created by auto scaling
activities.
        :param min_size: The minimum number of active instances in the group.
        :param max_size: The maximum number of active instances in the group.
        :return: None
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error creating the Auto Scaling group.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.create_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name,
                AvailabilityZones=group_zones,
                LaunchTemplate={
                    "LaunchTemplateName": launch_template_name,
                    "Version": "$Default",
                },
                MinSize=min_size,
                MaxSize=max_size,
            )

            # Wait for the group to exist.
            waiter = self.autoscaling_client.get_waiter("group_exists")
            waiter.wait(AutoScalingGroupNames=[group_name])

            logger.info(f"Successfully created Auto Scaling group {group_name}.")

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(f"Failed to create Auto Scaling group {group_name}.")
            if error_code == "AlreadyExistsFault":
                logger.error(
                    f"An Auto Scaling group with the name '{group_name}' already
exists. "
```

```
                    "Please use a different name or update the existing group.",
                )
            elif error_code == "LimitExceededFault":
                logger.error(
                    "The request failed because you have reached the limit "
                    "on the number of Auto Scaling groups or launch configurations.
 "
                    "Consider deleting unused resources or request a limit increase.
 "
                    "\nSee Auto Scaling Service Quota documentation here:"
                    "\n\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/ec2/userguide/ec2-
auto-scaling-quotas.html"
                )
            logger.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateAutoScalingGroup AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteAutoScalingGroup`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiorna la dimensione minima di un gruppo con dimensionamento automatico a zero, termina tutte le istanze del gruppo ed elimina il gruppo.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
```

```
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
```

```
    def delete_autoscaling_group(self, group_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Terminates all instances in the group, then deletes the EC2 Auto Scaling
 group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[group_name]
            )
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            if len(groups) > 0:
                self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, MinSize=0
                )
                instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in groups[0]
["Instances"]]
                for inst_id in instance_ids:
                    self.terminate_instance(inst_id)

                # Wait for all instances to be terminated
                if instance_ids:
                    waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
                    log.info("Waiting for all instances to be terminated...")
                    waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
                    log.info("All instances have been terminated.")
            else:
                log.info(f"No groups found named '{group_name}'! Nothing to do.")
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting to
 delete the group again."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
```

```
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
 the group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteAutoScalingGroup AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeAutoScalingGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeAutoScalingGroups`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def describe_group(self, group_name: str) -> Optional[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Gets information about an Auto Scaling group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to look up.
        :return: A dictionary with information about the group if found, otherwise
 None.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error describing the Auto Scaling group.
        """
```

```
        try:
            paginator = self.autoscaling_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_auto_scaling_groups"
            )
            response_iterator =
paginator.paginate(AutoScalingGroupNames=[group_name])
            groups = []
            for response in response_iterator:
                groups.extend(response.get("AutoScalingGroups", []))

            logger.info(
                f"Successfully retrieved information for Auto Scaling group
{group_name}."
            )

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(f"Failed to describe Auto Scaling group {group_name}.")
            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                logger.error(
                    "There is a conflict with another operation that is modifying
the "
                    f"Auto Scaling group '{group_name}' Please try again later."
                )
            logger.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
            raise
        else:
            return groups[0] if len(groups) > 0 else None
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAutoScalingGroups AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeAutoScalingInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeAutoScalingInstances`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def describe_instances(self, instance_ids: List[str]) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Gets information about instances.

        :param instance_ids: A list of instance IDs to look up.
        :return: A list of dictionaries with information about each instance,
                 or an empty list if none are found.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error describing the instances.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.autoscaling_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_auto_scaling_instances"
            )
            response_iterator = paginator.paginate(InstanceIds=instance_ids)

            instances = []
            for response in response_iterator:
                instances.extend(response.get("AutoScalingInstances", []))

            logger.info(f"Successfully described instances: {instance_ids}")

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(
```

```
                f"Couldn't describe instances {instance_ids}. Error code:
 {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )
            raise
        else:
            return instances
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAutoScalingInstances AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeScalingActivities`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeScalingActivities`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def describe_scaling_activities(self, group_name: str) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Gets information about scaling activities for the group. Scaling activities
        are things like instances stopping or starting in response to user requests
        or capacity changes.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to look up.
```

```
        :return: A list of dictionaries representing the scaling activities for the
                 group, ordered with the most recent activity first.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error describing the scaling activities.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.autoscaling_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_scaling_activities"
            )
            response_iterator = paginator.paginate(AutoScalingGroupName=group_name)
            activities = []
            for response in response_iterator:
                activities.extend(response.get("Activities", []))

            logger.info(
                f"Successfully described scaling activities for group
'{group_name}'."
            )

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(
                f"Couldn't describe scaling activities for group '{group_name}'.
Error code: {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                logger.error(
                    f"There is a conflict with another operation that is modifying
the Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'. "
                    "Please try again later."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return activities
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeScalingActivities AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DisableMetricsCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DisableMetricsCollection`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def disable_metrics(self, group_name: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Stops CloudWatch metric collection for the Auto Scaling group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group.
        :return: A dictionary with the response from disabling the metrics
 collection.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error disabling metrics collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.disable_metrics_collection(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name
            )
            logger.info(
                f"Successfully disabled metrics collection for group
 '{group_name}'."
            )
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(
                f"Couldn't disable metrics for group '{group_name}'. Error code:
 {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )
```

```
            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                logger.error(
                    f"There is a conflict with another operation that is modifying
 the Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'. "
                    "Please try again later."
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DisableMetricsCollection AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`EnableMetricsCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `EnableMetricsCollection`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def enable_metrics(self, group_name: str, metrics: List[str]) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Enables CloudWatch metric collection for Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling activities.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to enable.
```

```
        :param metrics: A list of metrics to collect.
        :return: A dictionary with the response from enabling the metrics
collection.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error enabling metrics collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.enable_metrics_collection(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, Metrics=metrics,
Granularity="1Minute"
            )
            logger.info(
                f"Successfully enabled metrics for Auto Scaling group
'{group_name}'."
            )

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(
                f"Couldn't enable metrics on '{group_name}'. Error code:
{error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                logger.error(
                    f"There is a conflict with another operation that is modifying
the Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'. "
                    "Please try again later."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidParameterCombination":
                logger.error(
                    f"The combination of parameters provided for enabling metrics on
'{group_name}' is not valid. "
                    "Please check the parameters and try again."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta EnableMetricsCollection AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`SetDesiredCapacity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `SetDesiredCapacity`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def set_desired_capacity(self, group_name: str, capacity: int) -> None:
        """
        Sets the desired capacity of the group. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling tries to
 keep the
        number of running instances equal to the desired capacity.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to update.
        :param capacity: The desired number of running instances.
        :return: None
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error setting the desired capacity.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.set_desired_capacity(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name,
                DesiredCapacity=capacity,
                HonorCooldown=False,
            )
            logger.info(
                f"Successfully set desired capacity of {capacity} for Auto Scaling
 group '{group_name}'."
            )
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to set desired capacity for Auto Scaling group
'{group_name}'."
            )
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgress":
                logger.error(
                    f"A scaling activity is currently in progress for the Auto
Scaling group '{group_name}'. "
                    "Please wait for the activity to complete before attempting to
set the desired capacity."
                )
            logger.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SetDesiredCapacity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
```

```
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def terminate_instance(
        self, instance_id: str, decrease_capacity: bool
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Stops an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to stop.
        :param decrease_capacity: Specifies whether to decrease the desired capacity
                                  of the group. When passing True for this
parameter,
                                  you can stop an instance without having a
replacement
                                  instance start when the desired capacity threshold
is
                                  crossed.
        :return: A dictionary containing details of the scaling activity that occurs
                 in response to this action.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error terminating the instance.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                InstanceId=instance_id,
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=decrease_capacity
            )
            logger.info(f"Successfully terminated instance {instance_id}.")
            return response["Activity"]

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(f"Failed to terminate instance {instance_id}.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgress":
                logger.error(
                    "A scaling activity is currently in progress for the Auto
Scaling group "
                    f"associated with instance '{instance_id}'. "
                    "Please wait for the activity to complete before attempting to
terminate the instance."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceInUse":
                logger.error(
```

```
                    f"The instance '{instance_id}' or an associated resource is
currently in use "
                    "and cannot be terminated. "
                    "Ensure the instance is not involved in any ongoing processes
and try again."
                )
            logger.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`UpdateAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `UpdateAutoScalingGroup`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def update_group(self, group_name: str, **kwargs: Any) -> None:
        """
        Updates an Auto Scaling group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to update.
```

```
        :param kwargs: Keyword arguments to pass through to the service.
        :return: None
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error updating the Auto Scaling group.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, **kwargs
            )
            logger.info(f"Successfully updated Auto Scaling group {group_name}.")

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(f"Failed to update Auto Scaling group {group_name}.")
            if error_code == "ResourceInUse":
                logger.error(
                    "The Auto Scaling group '%s' is currently in use and cannot be
modified. Please try again later.",
                    group_name,
                )
            elif error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgress":
                logger.error(
                    f"A scaling activity is currently in progress for the Auto
Scaling group '{group_name}'."
                    "Please wait for the activity to complete before attempting to
update the group."
                )
            logger.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateAutoScalingGroup AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un servizio Web con bilanciamento del carico che restituisca consigli su libri, film e canzoni. L'esempio mostra come il servizio risponde ai guasti e spiega come ristrutturarlo per una maggiore resilienza in caso di guasti.

- Utilizza un gruppo Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling per creare istanze Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) basate su un modello di avvio e per mantenere il numero di istanze in un intervallo specificato.
- Gestisci e distribuisci le richieste HTTP con Elastic Load Balancing.
- Monitora lo stato delle istanze in un gruppo con dimensionamento automatico e inoltra le richieste soltanto alle istanze integre.
- Esegui un server web Python su ogni EC2 istanza per gestire le richieste HTTP. Il server Web risponde con consigli e controlli dell'integrità.
- Simula un servizio di raccomandazione con una tabella Amazon DynamoDB.
- Controlla la risposta del server web alle richieste e ai controlli di integrità aggiornando AWS Systems Manager i parametri.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
class Runner:
    """
    Manages the deployment, demonstration, and destruction of resources for the
 resilient service.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_path: str,
        recommendation: RecommendationService,
        autoscaler: AutoScalingWrapper,
        loadbalancer: ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper,
        param_helper: ParameterHelper,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the Runner class with the necessary parameters.
```

```
        :param resource_path: The path to resource files used by this example, such
as IAM policies and instance scripts.
        :param recommendation: An instance of the RecommendationService class.
        :param autoscaler: An instance of the AutoScaler class.
        :param loadbalancer: An instance of the LoadBalancer class.
        :param param_helper: An instance of the ParameterHelper class.
        """
        self.resource_path = resource_path
        self.recommendation = recommendation
        self.autoscaler = autoscaler
        self.loadbalancer = loadbalancer
        self.param_helper = param_helper
        self.protocol = "HTTP"
        self.port = 80
        self.ssh_port = 22

        prefix = "doc-example-resilience"
        self.target_group_name = f"{prefix}-tg"
        self.load_balancer_name = f"{prefix}-lb"

    def deploy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deploys the resources required for the resilient service, including the
DynamoDB table,
        EC2 instances, Auto Scaling group, and load balancer.
        """
        recommendations_path = f"{self.resource_path}/recommendations.json"
        startup_script = f"{self.resource_path}/server_startup_script.sh"
        instance_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/instance_policy.json"

        logging.info("Starting deployment of resources for the resilient service.")

        logging.info(
            "Creating and populating DynamoDB table '%s'.",
            self.recommendation.table_name,
        )
        self.recommendation.create()
        self.recommendation.populate(recommendations_path)

        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 launch template with the startup script '%s'.",
            startup_script,
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_template(startup_script, instance_policy)
```

```
        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones."
        )
        zones = self.autoscaler.create_autoscaling_group(3)

        logging.info("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info("Creating Elastic Load Balancing target group and load
 balancer.")

        vpc = self.autoscaler.get_default_vpc()
        subnets = self.autoscaler.get_subnets(vpc["VpcId"], zones)
        target_group = self.loadbalancer.create_target_group(
            self.target_group_name, self.protocol, self.port, vpc["VpcId"]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_load_balancer(
            self.load_balancer_name, [subnet["SubnetId"] for subnet in subnets]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_listener(self.load_balancer_name, target_group)

        self.autoscaler.attach_load_balancer_target_group(target_group)

        logging.info("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint.")
        endpoint = self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
        lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)
        current_ip_address = requests.get("http://
checkip.amazonaws.com").text.strip()

        if not lb_success:
            logging.warning(
                "Couldn't connect to the load balancer. Verifying that the port is
 open..."
            )
            sec_group, port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.port, current_ip_address
            )
            sec_group, ssh_port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
            )
            if not port_is_open:
                logging.warning(
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```
                    "The default security group for your VPC must allow access from
this computer."
                )
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
{sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound traffic on port {self.port} from your computer's IP
address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.port, current_ip_address
                    )
            if not ssh_port_is_open:
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
{sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound SSH traffic on port {self.ssh_port} for debugging from
your computer's IP address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
                    )
            lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)

        if lb_success:
            logging.info(
                "Load balancer is ready. Access it at: http://%s",
current_ip_address
            )
        else:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get a successful response from the load balancer endpoint.
Please verify your VPC and security group settings."
            )

    def demo_choices(self) -> None:
        """
        Presents choices for interacting with the deployed service, such as sending
requests to
        the load balancer or checking the health of the targets.
        """
        actions = [
```

```
            "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
            "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
            "Go to the next part of the demo.",
        ]
        choice = 0
        while choice != 2:
            logging.info("Choose an action to interact with the service.")
            choice = q.choose("Which action would you like to take? ", actions)
            if choice == 0:
                logging.info("Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.")
                endpoint = self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
                logging.info("GET http://%s", endpoint)
                response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                logging.info("Response: %s", response.status_code)
                if response.headers.get("content-type") == "application/json":
                    pp(response.json())
            elif choice == 1:
                logging.info("Checking the health of load balancer targets.")
                health =
self.loadbalancer.check_target_health(self.target_group_name)
                for target in health:
                    state = target["TargetHealth"]["State"]
                    logging.info(
                        "Target %s on port %d is %s",
                        target["Target"]["Id"],
                        target["Target"]["Port"],
                        state,
                    )
                    if state != "healthy":
                        logging.warning(
                            "%s: %s",
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Reason"],
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Description"],
                        )
                logging.info(
                    "Note that it can take a minute or two for the health check to
update."
                )
            elif choice == 2:
                logging.info("Proceeding to the next part of the demo.")

    def demo(self) -> None:
        """
```

```
        Runs the demonstration, showing how the service responds to different
 failure scenarios
        and how a resilient architecture can keep the service running.
        """
        ssm_only_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/ssm_only_policy.json"

        logging.info("Resetting parameters to starting values for the demo.")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info(
            "Starting demonstration of the service's resilience under various
 failure conditions."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info(
            "Simulating failure by changing the Systems Manager parameter to a non-
existent table."
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return failure codes.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Switching to static response mode to mitigate failure.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.failure_response, "static")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return static responses.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Restoring normal operation of the recommendation service.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table,
 self.recommendation.table_name)

        logging.info(
            "Introducing a failure by assigning bad credentials to one of the
 instances."
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_instance_profile(
            ssm_only_policy,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_policy_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            ["AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore"],
        )
        instances = self.autoscaler.get_instances()
```

```
        bad_instance_id = instances[0]
        instance_profile = self.autoscaler.get_instance_profile(bad_instance_id)
        logging.info(
            "Replacing instance profile with bad credentials for instance %s.",
            bad_instance_id,
        )
        self.autoscaler.replace_instance_profile(
            bad_instance_id,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            instance_profile["AssociationId"],
        )
        logging.info(
            "Sending GET requests may return either a valid recommendation or a
static response."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Implementing deep health checks to detect unhealthy
instances.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.health_check, "deep")
        logging.info("Checking the health of the load balancer targets.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info(
            "Terminating the unhealthy instance to let the auto scaler replace it."
        )
        self.autoscaler.terminate_instance(bad_instance_id)
        logging.info("The service remains resilient during instance replacement.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Simulating a complete failure of the recommendation service.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info(
            "All instances will report as unhealthy, but the service will still
return static responses."
        )
        self.demo_choices()
        self.param_helper.reset()

    def destroy(self, automation=False) -> None:
        """
        Destroys all resources created for the demo, including the load balancer,
Auto Scaling group,
        EC2 instances, and DynamoDB table.
```

```
        """
        logging.info(
            "This concludes the demo. Preparing to clean up all AWS resources
 created during the demo."
        )
        if automation:
            cleanup = True
        else:
            cleanup = q.ask(
                "Do you want to clean up all demo resources? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno
            )

        if cleanup:
            logging.info("Deleting load balancer and related resources.")
            self.loadbalancer.delete_load_balancer(self.load_balancer_name)
            self.loadbalancer.delete_target_group(self.target_group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_autoscaling_group(self.autoscaler.group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_key_pair()
            self.autoscaler.delete_template()
            self.autoscaler.delete_instance_profile(
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            )
            logging.info("Deleting DynamoDB table and other resources.")
            self.recommendation.destroy()
        else:
            logging.warning(
                "Resources have not been deleted. Ensure you clean them up manually
 to avoid unexpected charges."
            )


def main() -> None:
    """
    Main function to parse arguments and run the appropriate actions for the demo.
    """
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--action",
        required=True,
        choices=["all", "deploy", "demo", "destroy"],
        help="The action to take for the demo. When 'all' is specified, resources
 are\n"
        "deployed, the demo is run, and resources are destroyed.",
```

```
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--resource_path",
        default="../../../scenarios/features/resilient_service/resources",
        help="The path to resource files used by this example, such as IAM policies
and\n"
        "instance scripts.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    logging.info("Starting the Resilient Service demo.")

    prefix = "doc-example-resilience"

    # Service Clients
    ddb_client = boto3.client("dynamodb")
    elb_client = boto3.client("elbv2")
    autoscaling_client = boto3.client("autoscaling")
    ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
    ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
    iam_client = boto3.client("iam")

    # Wrapper instantiations
    recommendation = RecommendationService(
        "doc-example-recommendation-service", ddb_client
    )
    autoscaling_wrapper = AutoScalingWrapper(
        prefix,
        "t3.micro",
        "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    )
    elb_wrapper = ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(elb_client)
    param_helper = ParameterHelper(recommendation.table_name, ssm_client)

    # Demo invocation
    runner = Runner(
        args.resource_path,
        recommendation,
        autoscaling_wrapper,
        elb_wrapper,
```

```
        param_helper,
    )
    actions = [args.action] if args.action != "all" else ["deploy", "demo",
 "destroy"]
    for action in actions:
        if action == "deploy":
            runner.deploy()
        elif action == "demo":
            runner.demo()
        elif action == "destroy":
            runner.destroy()

    logging.info("Demo completed successfully.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    main()
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le azioni di Auto Scaling e EC2 Amazon.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
 by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
```

```
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def create_policy(self, policy_file: str, policy_name: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new IAM policy or retrieves the ARN of an existing policy.

        :param policy_file: The path to a JSON file that contains the policy
definition.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing policy.
        """
        with open(policy_file) as file:
            policy_doc = file.read()

        try:
```

```
            response = self.iam_client.create_policy(
                PolicyName=policy_name, PolicyDocument=policy_doc
            )
            policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
            log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' created successfully. ARN:
{policy_arn}")
            return policy_arn

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the policy already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_policy(
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::{self.account_id}:policy/{policy_name}"
                )
                policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' already exists. ARN:
{policy_arn}")
                return policy_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_role(self, role_name: str, assume_role_doc: dict) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new IAM role or retrieves the ARN of an existing role.

        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param assume_role_doc: The assume role policy document that specifies which
                                entities can assume the role.
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing role.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iam_client.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(assume_role_doc)
            )
            role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
            log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' created successfully. ARN: {role_arn}")
            return role_arn

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the role already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_role(RoleName=role_name)
                role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' already exists. ARN: {role_arn}")
```

```
                return role_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_policy(
        self,
        role_name: str,
        policy_arn: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an IAM policy to a role and optionally attaches additional AWS-
managed policies.

        :param role_name: The name of the role to attach the policy to.
        :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to attach.
        :param aws_managed_policies: A tuple of AWS-managed policy names to attach
 to the role.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(RoleName=role_name,
 PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            for aws_policy in aws_managed_policies:
                self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name,
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{aws_policy}",
                )
            log.info(f"Attached policy {policy_arn} to role {role_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to attach policy {policy_arn} to role {role_name}.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_instance_profile(
        self,
        policy_file: str,
        policy_name: str,
        role_name: str,
        profile_name: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances
 created by
        this class. An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed
 by the
```

```
        instance. The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
        clients that run on the instance.

        :param policy_file: The name of a JSON file that contains the policy
definition to
                            create and attach to the role.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param profile_name: The name to the created profile.
        :param aws_managed_policies: Additional AWS-managed policies that are
attached to
                                     the role, such as AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore
to grant
                                     use of Systems Manager to send commands to the
instance.
        :return: The ARN of the profile that is created.
        """
        assume_role_doc = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        policy_arn = self.create_policy(policy_file, policy_name)
        self.create_role(role_name, assume_role_doc)
        self.attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn, aws_managed_policies)

        try:
            profile_response = self.iam_client.create_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name
            )
            waiter = self.iam_client.get_waiter("instance_profile_exists")
            waiter.wait(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            time.sleep(10)  # wait a little longer
            profile_arn = profile_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
            self.iam_client.add_role_to_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
```

```
            log.info("Created profile %s and added role %s.", profile_name,
role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                prof_response = self.iam_client.get_instance_profile(
                    InstanceProfileName=profile_name
                )
                profile_arn = prof_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s already exists, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return profile_arn


    def get_instance_profile(self, instance_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to look up.
        :return: The profile data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_iam_instance_profile_associations(
                Filters=[{"Name": "instance-id", "Values": [instance_id]}]
            )
            if not response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"]:
                log.info(f"No instance profile found for instance {instance_id}.")
            profile_data = response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"][0]
            log.info(f"Retrieved instance profile for instance {instance_id}.")
            return profile_data
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instance profile for instance {instance_id}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                log.error(f"The instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self,
```

```
        instance_id: str,
        new_instance_profile_name: str,
        profile_association_id: str,
    ) -> None:
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to restart.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to associate
with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)

            self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Rebooting instance %s.", instance_id)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be running.", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Instance %s is now running.", instance_id)

            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
```

```
            log.info(f"Restarted the Python web server on instance
'{instance_id}'.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to replace instance profile.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"Association ID '{profile_association_id}' does not exist."
                    "Please check the association ID and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceId":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist or is
not available for SSM. "
                    f"Please verify the instance ID and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_instance_profile(self, profile_name: str, role_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
        and deletes all the resources.

        :param profile_name: The name of the profile to delete.
        :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.remove_role_from_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )

self.iam_client.delete_instance_profile(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            log.info("Deleted instance profile %s.", profile_name)
            attached_policies = self.iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(
                RoleName=role_name
            )
            for pol in attached_policies["AttachedPolicies"]:
                self.iam_client.detach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name, PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"]
                )
                if not pol["PolicyArn"].startswith("arn:aws:iam::aws"):
                    self.iam_client.delete_policy(PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"])
                log.info("Detached and deleted policy %s.", pol["PolicyName"])
```

```
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
            log.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete instance profile {profile_name} or detach "
                f"policies and delete role {role_name}: {err}"
            )
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )


    def create_key_pair(self, key_pair_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Creates a new key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_pair_name)
            with open(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", "w") as file:
                file.write(response["KeyMaterial"])
            chmod(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", 0o600)
            log.info("Created key pair %s.", key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to create key pair {key_pair_name}.")
            if error_code == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate":
                log.error(f"A key pair with the name '{key_pair_name}' already
exists.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_key_pair(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a key pair.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=self.key_pair_name)
            remove(f"{self.key_pair_name}.pem")
            log.info("Deleted key pair %s.", self.key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            log.error(f"Couldn't delete key pair '{self.key_pair_name}'.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        except FileNotFoundError as err:
            log.info("Key pair %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
self.key_pair_name)
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def create_template(
        self, server_startup_script_file: str, instance_policy_file: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
The
        launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
        the instance is started. This script installs Python packages and starts a
        Python web server on the instance.

        :param server_startup_script_file: The path to a Bash script file that is
run
                                           when an instance starts.
        :param instance_policy_file: The path to a file that defines a permissions
policy
                                     to create and attach to the instance profile.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        template = {}
        try:
            # Create key pair and instance profile
            self.create_key_pair(self.key_pair_name)
            self.create_instance_profile(
                instance_policy_file,
                self.instance_policy_name,
                self.instance_role_name,
                self.instance_profile_name,
            )

            # Read the startup script
            with open(server_startup_script_file) as file:
                start_server_script = file.read()

            # Get the latest AMI ID
            ami_latest = self.ssm_client.get_parameter(Name=self.ami_param)
```

```
            ami_id = ami_latest["Parameter"]["Value"]

            # Create the launch template
            lt_response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={
                    "InstanceType": self.inst_type,
                    "ImageId": ami_id,
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {"Name": self.instance_profile_name},
                    "UserData": base64.b64encode(
                        start_server_script.encode(encoding="utf-8")
                    ).decode(encoding="utf-8"),
                    "KeyName": self.key_pair_name,
                },
            )
            template = lt_response["LaunchTemplate"]
            log.info(
                f"Created launch template {self.launch_template_name} for AMI
{ami_id} on {self.inst_type}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to create launch template
{self.launch_template_name}.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException":
                log.info(
                    f"Launch template {self.launch_template_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return template


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes a launch template.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name
            )
            self.delete_instance_profile(
                self.instance_profile_name, self.instance_role_name
            )
```

```
            log.info("Launch template %s deleted.", self.launch_template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_availability_zones(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
            log.info(f"Retrieved {len(zones)} availability zones: {zones}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to retrieve availability zones.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones


    def create_autoscaling_group(self, group_size: int) -> List[str]:
        """
        Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.

        :param group_size: The number of instances to set for the minimum and
maximum in
                           the group.
        :return: The list of Availability Zones specified for the group.
        """
        try:
            zones = self.get_availability_zones()
            self.autoscaling_client.create_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
```

```
                AvailabilityZones=zones,
                LaunchTemplate={
                    "LaunchTemplateName": self.launch_template_name,
                    "Version": "$Default",
                },
                MinSize=group_size,
                MaxSize=group_size,
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} with availability
zones {zones}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "AlreadyExists":
                log.info(
                    f"EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            else:
                log.error(f"Failed to create EC2 Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}.")
                log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones


    def get_instances(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.

        :return: A list of instance IDs in the Auto Scaling group.
        """
        try:
            as_response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            instance_ids = [
                i["InstanceId"]
                for i in as_response["AutoScalingGroups"][0]["Instances"]
            ]
            log.info(
                f"Retrieved {len(instance_ids)} instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
```

```
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceNotFound":
                log.error(f"The Auto Scaling group '{self.group_name}' does not
exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return instance_ids


    def terminate_instance(self, instance_id: str, decrementsetting=False) -> None:
        """
        Terminates an instance in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
        terminated, it can no longer be accessed.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to terminate.
        :param decrementsetting: If True, do not replace terminated instances.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                InstanceId=instance_id,
                ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=decrementsetting,
            )
            log.info("Terminated instance %s.", instance_id)

            # Adding a waiter to ensure the instance is terminated
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be terminated...", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info(
                f"Instance '{instance_id}' has been terminated and will be
replaced."
            )

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to terminate instance '{instance_id}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
```

```
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting to
terminate the instance again."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the resource."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_load_balancer_target_group(
        self, lb_target_group: Dict[str, Any]
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
        The target group specifies how the load balancer forwards requests to the
instances
        in the group.

        :param lb_target_group: Data about the ELB target group to attach.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.attach_load_balancer_target_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                TargetGroupARNs=[lb_target_group["TargetGroupArn"]],
            )
            log.info(
                "Attached load balancer target group %s to auto scaling group %s.",
                lb_target_group["TargetGroupName"],
                self.group_name,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to attach load balancer target group
'{lb_target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
```

```
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
 the resource."
                )
            elif error_code == "ServiceLinkedRoleFailure":
                log.error(
                    "The operation failed because the service-linked role is not
 ready or does not exist. "
                    "Check that the service-linked role exists and is correctly
 configured."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_autoscaling_group(self, group_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Terminates all instances in the group, then deletes the EC2 Auto Scaling
 group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[group_name]
            )
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            if len(groups) > 0:
                self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, MinSize=0
                )
                instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in groups[0]
["Instances"]]
                for inst_id in instance_ids:
                    self.terminate_instance(inst_id)

                # Wait for all instances to be terminated
                if instance_ids:
                    waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
                    log.info("Waiting for all instances to be terminated...")
                    waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
                    log.info("All instances have been terminated.")
            else:
                log.info(f"No groups found named '{group_name}'! Nothing to do.")
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
```

```
            log.error(f"Failed to delete Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting to
delete the group again."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_default_vpc(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets the default VPC for the account.

        :return: Data about the default VPC.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_vpcs(
                Filters=[{"Name": "is-default", "Values": ["true"]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error("Failed to retrieve the default VPC.")
            if error_code == "UnauthorizedOperation":
                log.error(
                    "You do not have the necessary permissions to describe VPCs. "
                    "Ensure that your AWS IAM user or role has the correct
permissions."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidParameterValue":
                log.error(
                    "One or more parameters are invalid. Check the request
parameters."
                )

            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            if "Vpcs" in response and response["Vpcs"]:
```

```
                log.info(f"Retrieved default VPC: {response['Vpcs'][0]['VpcId']}")
                return response["Vpcs"][0]
            else:
                pass


    def verify_inbound_port(
        self, vpc: Dict[str, Any], port: int, ip_address: str
    ) -> Tuple[Dict[str, Any], bool]:
        """
        Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
this
        computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
        address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
you
        must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
port to
        any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
public
        access when you're done.

        :param vpc: The VPC used by this example.
        :param port: The port to verify.
        :param ip_address: This computer's IP address.
        :return: The default security group of the specified VPC, and a value that
indicates
                 whether the specified port is open.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_security_groups(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "group-name", "Values": ["default"]},
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc["VpcId"]]},
                ]
            )
            sec_group = response["SecurityGroups"][0]
            port_is_open = False
            log.info(f"Found default security group {sec_group['GroupId']}.")

            for ip_perm in sec_group["IpPermissions"]:
                if ip_perm.get("FromPort", 0) == port:
                    log.info(f"Found inbound rule: {ip_perm}")
                    for ip_range in ip_perm["IpRanges"]:
                        cidr = ip_range.get("CidrIp", "")
```

```
                        if cidr.startswith(ip_address) or cidr == "0.0.0.0/0":
                            port_is_open = True
                    if ip_perm["PrefixListIds"]:
                        port_is_open = True
                    if not port_is_open:
                        log.info(
                            f"The inbound rule does not appear to be open to either
this computer's IP "
                            f"address of {ip_address}, to all IP addresses
(0.0.0.0/0), or to a prefix list ID."
                        )
                    else:
                        break
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to verify inbound rule for port {port} for VPC
{vpc['VpcId']}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified VPC ID '{vpc['VpcId']}' does not exist. Please
check the VPC ID."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return sec_group, port_is_open


    def open_inbound_port(self, sec_group_id: str, port: int, ip_address: str) ->
None:
        """
        Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
        specified port from the specified IP address.

        :param sec_group_id: The ID of the security group to modify.
        :param port: The port to open.
        :param ip_address: The IP address that is granted access.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=sec_group_id,
                CidrIp=f"{ip_address}/32",
```

```
                FromPort=port,
                ToPort=port,
                IpProtocol="tcp",
            )
            log.info(
                "Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
                sec_group_id,
                port,
                ip_address,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to authorize ingress to security group '{sec_group_id}' on
port {port} from {ip_address}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidGroupId.Malformed":
                log.error(
                    "The security group ID is malformed. "
                    "Please verify that the security group ID is correct."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate":
                log.error(
                    "The specified rule already exists in the security group. "
                    "Check the existing rules for this security group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_subnets(self, vpc_id: str, zones: List[str] = None) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
        """
        Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to look up.
        :param zones: The list of Availability Zones to look up.
        :return: The list of subnets found.
        """
        # Ensure that 'zones' is a list, even if None is passed
        if zones is None:
            zones = []
        try:
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_subnets")
```

```
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc_id]},
                    {"Name": "availability-zone", "Values": zones},
                    {"Name": "default-for-az", "Values": ["true"]},
                ]
            )

            subnets = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                subnets.extend(page["Subnets"])

            log.info("Found %s subnets for the specified zones.", len(subnets))
            return subnets
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve subnets for VPC '{vpc_id}' in zones {zones}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    "The specified VPC ID does not exist. "
                    "Please check the VPC ID and try again."
                )
            # Add more error-specific handling as needed
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Elastic Load Balancing.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client
```

```
    def create_target_group(
        self, target_group_name: str, protocol: str, port: int, vpc_id: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
how
        the load balancer forwards requests to instances in the group and how
instance
        health is checked.

        To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
and
        lower thresholds. In production, you might want to decrease the sensitivity
of
        your health checks to avoid unwanted failures.

        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group to create.
        :param protocol: The protocol to use to forward requests, such as 'HTTP'.
        :param port: The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC in which the load balancer exists.
        :return: Data about the newly created target group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_target_group(
                Name=target_group_name,
                Protocol=protocol,
                Port=port,
                HealthCheckPath="/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds=10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds=5,
                HealthyThresholdCount=2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount=2,
                VpcId=vpc_id,
            )
            target_group = response["TargetGroups"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancing target group '{target_group_name}'.")
            return target_group
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't create load balancing target group
'{target_group_name}'."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
```

```
            if error_code == "DuplicateTargetGroupName":
                log.error(
                    f"Target group name {target_group_name} already exists. "
                    "Check if the target group already exists."
                    "Consider using a different name or deleting the existing target
group if appropriate."
                )
            elif error_code == "TooManyTargetGroups":
                log.error(
                    "Too many target groups exist in the account. "
                    "Consider deleting unused target groups to create space for new
ones."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_target_group(self, target_group_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the target group.
        """
        try:
            # Describe the target group to get its ARN
            response =
self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(Names=[target_group_name])
            tg_arn = response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]

            # Delete the target group
            self.elb_client.delete_target_group(TargetGroupArn=tg_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancing target group %s.", target_group_name)

            # Use a custom waiter to wait until the target group is no longer
available
            self.wait_for_target_group_deletion(self.elb_client, tg_arn)
            log.info("Target group %s successfully deleted.", target_group_name)

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete target group '{target_group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer target group either already deleted or never
existed. "
                    "Verify the name and check that the resource exists in the AWS
Console."
```

```
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group still in use by another resource. "
                    "Ensure that the target group is no longer associated with any
load balancers or resources.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def wait_for_target_group_deletion(
        self, elb_client, target_group_arn, max_attempts=10, delay=30
    ):
        for attempt in range(max_attempts):
            try:

elb_client.describe_target_groups(TargetGroupArns=[target_group_arn])
                print(
                    f"Attempt {attempt + 1}: Target group {target_group_arn} still
exists."
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                    print(
                        f"Target group {target_group_arn} has been successfully
deleted."
                    )
                    return
                else:
                    raise
            time.sleep(delay)
        raise TimeoutError(
            f"Target group {target_group_arn} was not deleted after {max_attempts *
delay} seconds."
        )


    def create_load_balancer(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        subnet_ids: List[str],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
```

```
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create.
        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'.")

            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info(
                f"Waiting for load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' to be
available..."
            )
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
            log.info(f"Load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' is now available!")

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to create load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error code:
{error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "DuplicateLoadBalancerNameException":
                log.error(
                    f"A load balancer with the name '{load_balancer_name}' already
exists. "
                    "Load balancer names must be unique within the AWS region. "
                    "Please choose a different name and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "TooManyLoadBalancersException":
                log.error(
                    "The maximum number of load balancers has been reached in this
account and region. "
                    "You can delete unused load balancers or request an increase in
the service quota from AWS Support."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
```

```
            return load_balancer


    def create_listener(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        target_group: Dict[str, Any],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a listener for the specified load balancer that forwards requests to
the
        specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create a
listener for.
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener to
the
                             load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created listener.
        """
        try:
            # Retrieve the load balancer ARN
            load_balancer_response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            load_balancer_arn = load_balancer_response["LoadBalancers"][0][
                "LoadBalancerArn"
            ]

            # Create the listener
            response = self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer_arn,
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
                    {
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
                ],
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}' to target group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
```

```
            )
            return response["Listeners"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to add a listener on '{load_balancer_name}' for target
group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )

            if error_code == "ListenerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The listener could not be found for the load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}'. "
                    "Please check the load balancer name and target group
configuration."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidConfigurationRequestException":
                log.error(
                    f"The configuration provided for the listener on load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}' is invalid. "
                    "Please review the provided protocol, port, and target group
settings."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_load_balancer(self, load_balancer_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a load balancer.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            lb_arn = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["LoadBalancerArn"]
            self.elb_client.delete_load_balancer(LoadBalancerArn=lb_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancer %s.", load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancers_deleted")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be deleted...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
```

```
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error code:
{error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' does not exist. "
                    "Please check the name and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_endpoint(self, load_balancer_name) -> str:
        """
        Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.

        :return: The endpoint.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            return response["LoadBalancers"][0]["DNSName"]
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't get the endpoint for load balancer {load_balancer_name}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Verify load balancer name and ensure it exists in the AWS
console."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    @staticmethod
    def verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint) -> bool:
        """
        Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer endpoint.

        :param endpoint: The endpoint to verify.
        :return: True if the GET request is successful, False otherwise.
```

```
        """
        retries = 3
        verified = False
        while not verified and retries > 0:
            try:
                lb_response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                log.info(
                    "Got response %s from load balancer endpoint.",
                    lb_response.status_code,
                )
                if lb_response.status_code == 200:
                    verified = True
                else:
                    retries = 0
            except requests.exceptions.ConnectionError:
                log.info(
                    "Got connection error from load balancer endpoint, retrying..."
                )
                retries -= 1
                time.sleep(10)
        return verified

    def check_target_health(self, target_group_name: str) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Checks the health of the instances in the target group.

        :return: The health status of the target group.
        """
        try:
            tg_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                Names=[target_group_name]
            )
            health_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_health(
                TargetGroupArn=tg_response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't check health of {target_group_name} target(s).")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer associated with the target group was not found. "
                    "Ensure the load balancer exists, is in the correct AWS region,
and "
                    "that you have the necessary permissions to access it.",
```

```
                )
            elif error_code == "TargetGroupNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group was not found. "
                    "Verify the target group name, check that it exists in the
 correct region, "
                    "and ensure it has not been deleted or created in a different
 account.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return health_response["TargetHealthDescriptions"]
```

Crea una classe che utilizzi DynamoDB per simulare un servizio di raccomandazione.

```
class RecommendationService:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books, movies,
    and songs.
    """

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, dynamodb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the RecommendationService class with the necessary parameters.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
        :param dynamodb_client: A Boto3 DynamoDB client.
        """
        self.table_name = table_name
        self.dynamodb_client = dynamodb_client

    def create(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a DynamoDB table to use as a recommendation service. The table has a
        hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended, such
 as
        Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
 MediaType,
        forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.
```

```
        :return: Data about the newly created table.
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table creation fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.dynamodb_client.create_table(
                TableName=self.table_name,
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "AttributeType": "S"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "AttributeType": "N"},
                ],
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "KeyType": "HASH"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
                ],
                ProvisionedThroughput={"ReadCapacityUnits": 5, "WriteCapacityUnits":
5},
            )
            log.info("Creating table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s created.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.info("Table %s exists, nothing to be done.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when creating table: {err}."
                )
        else:
            return response

    def populate(self, data_file: str) -> None:
        """
        Populates the recommendations table from a JSON file.

        :param data_file: The path to the data file.
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table population fails.
        """
        try:
            with open(data_file) as data:
                items = json.load(data)
            batch = [{"PutRequest": {"Item": item}} for item in items]
```

```
            self.dynamodb_client.batch_write_item(RequestItems={self.table_name:
 batch})
            log.info(
                "Populated table %s with items from %s.", self.table_name, data_file
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise RecommendationServiceError(
                self.table_name, f"Couldn't populate table from {data_file}: {err}"
            )

    def destroy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the recommendations table.

        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table deletion fails.
        """
        try:
            self.dynamodb_client.delete_table(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Deleting table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_not_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s deleted.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                log.info("Table %s does not exist, nothing to do.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when deleting table: {err}."
                )
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Systems Manager.

```
class ParameterHelper:
    """
    Encapsulates Systems Manager parameters. This example uses these parameters to
 drive
    the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a dependency or
    how the service responds to a health check.
    """
```

```
    table: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table"
    failure_response: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response"
    health_check: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check"

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, ssm_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the ParameterHelper class with the necessary parameters.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB table that is used as a
recommendation
                           service.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.table_name = table_name

    def reset(self) -> None:
        """
        Resets the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
        These are the name of the DynamoDB recommendation table, no response when a
        dependency fails, and shallow health checks.
        """
        self.put(self.table, self.table_name)
        self.put(self.failure_response, "none")
        self.put(self.health_check, "shallow")

    def put(self, name: str, value: str) -> None:
        """
        Sets the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.

        :param name: The name of the parameter.
        :param value: The new value of the parameter.
        :raises ParameterHelperError: If the parameter value cannot be set.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.put_parameter(
                Name=name, Value=value, Overwrite=True, Type="String"
            )
            log.info("Setting parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to set parameter {name}.")
            if error_code == "ParameterLimitExceeded":
                log.error(
```

```
                    "The parameter limit has been exceeded. "
                    "Consider deleting unused parameters or request a limit
increase."
                )
            elif error_code == "ParameterAlreadyExists":
                log.error(
                    "The parameter already exists and overwrite is set to False. "
                    "Use Overwrite=True to update the parameter."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups

- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Esempi di Amazon Bedrock con SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Bedrock. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon Bedrock

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon Bedrock.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
"""
Lists the available Amazon Bedrock models.
```

```
"""
import logging
import json
import boto3


from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def list_foundation_models(bedrock_client):
    """
    Gets a list of available Amazon Bedrock foundation models.

    :return: The list of available bedrock foundation models.
    """

    try:
        response = bedrock_client.list_foundation_models()
        models = response["modelSummaries"]
        logger.info("Got %s foundation models.", len(models))
        return models

    except ClientError:
        logger.error("Couldn't list foundation models.")
        raise


def main():
    """Entry point for the example. Uses the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)
    to create an Amazon Bedrock client. Then lists the available Bedrock models
    in the region set in the callers profile and credentials.
    """

    bedrock_client = boto3.client(service_name="bedrock")

    fm_models = list_foundation_models(bedrock_client)
    for model in fm_models:
        print(f"Model: {model['modelName']}")
        print(json.dumps(model, indent=2))
        print("---------------------------\n")
```

```
    logger.info("Done.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListFoundationModels AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`GetFoundationModel`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetFoundationModel`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni dettagli su un modello di base.

```
    def get_foundation_model(self, model_identifier):
        """
        Get details about an Amazon Bedrock foundation model.

        :return: The foundation model's details.
        """
```

```
        try:
            return self.bedrock_client.get_foundation_model(
                modelIdentifier=model_identifier
            )["modelDetails"]
        except ClientError:
            logger.error(
                f"Couldn't get foundation models details for {model_identifier}"
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetFoundationModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListFoundationModels`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListFoundationModels`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i modelli Amazon Bedrock Foundation disponibili.

```
    def list_foundation_models(self):
        """
        List the available Amazon Bedrock foundation models.

        :return: The list of available bedrock foundation models.
        """

        try:
            response = self.bedrock_client.list_foundation_models()
            models = response["modelSummaries"]
            logger.info("Got %s foundation models.", len(models))
            return models
```

```
        except ClientError:
            logger.error("Couldn't list foundation models.")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListFoundationModels AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Orchestra le applicazioni di intelligenza artificiale generativa con Step Functions

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare e orchestrare applicazioni AI generative con Amazon Bedrock e Step Functions.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Lo scenario Amazon Bedrock Serverless Prompt Chaining dimostra come AWS Step FunctionsAmazon Bedrock possa essere usato per creare https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/agents.html e orchestrare applicazioni AI generative complesse, serverless e altamente scalabili. Contiene i seguenti esempi di lavoro:

- Scrivi un'analisi di un determinato romanzo per un blog di letteratura. Questo esempio illustra una catena di istruzioni semplice e sequenziale.
- Genera una breve storia su un determinato argomento. Questo esempio illustra come l'IA può elaborare in modo iterativo un elenco di elementi generati in precedenza.
- Crea un itinerario per un fine settimana di vacanza verso una determinata destinazione. Questo esempio illustra come parallelizzare più prompt distinti.
- Proponi idee cinematografiche a un utente umano che agisce come produttore cinematografico. Questo esempio illustra come parallelizzare lo stesso prompt con diversi parametri di inferenza, come tornare a una fase precedente della catena e come includere l'input umano come parte del flusso di lavoro.
- Pianifica un pasto in base agli ingredienti che l'utente ha a portata di mano. Questo esempio illustra come le prompt chain possano incorporare due conversazioni di intelligenza artificiale distinte, con due personaggi di intelligenza artificiale che partecipano a un dibattito tra loro per migliorare il risultato finale.

- Trova e riepiloga l'archivio con le tendenze più frequenti di oggi. GitHub Questo esempio illustra il concatenamento di più agenti AI che interagiscono con agenti esterni. APIs

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione, consulta il progetto completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Bedrock
- Runtime di Amazon Bedrock
- Agenti Amazon Bedrock
- Runtime degli agenti Amazon Bedrock
- Step Functions

Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Runtime con SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with Amazon Bedrock Runtime.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon Bedrock

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon Bedrock.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un prompt a un modello con l' InvokeModel operazione.

```
"""
Uses the Amazon Bedrock runtime client InvokeModel operation to send a prompt to a
 model.
"""
import logging
import json
import boto3


from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def invoke_model(brt, model_id, prompt):
    """
    Invokes the specified model with the supplied prompt.
    param brt: A bedrock runtime boto3 client
    param model_id: The model ID for the model that you want to use.
    param prompt: The prompt that you want to send to the model.

    :return: The text response from the model.
    """

    # Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
    native_request = {
        "inputText": prompt,
        "textGenerationConfig": {
            "maxTokenCount": 512,
            "temperature": 0.5,
            "topP": 0.9
        }
    }

    # Convert the native request to JSON.
    request = json.dumps(native_request)

    try:
        # Invoke the model with the request.
```

```
        response = brt.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

        # Decode the response body.
        model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

        # Extract and print the response text.
        response_text = model_response["results"][0]["outputText"]
        return response_text

    except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
        print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
        raise


def main():
    """Entry point for the example. Uses the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)
    to create an Amazon Bedrock runtime client. Then sends a prompt to a model
    in the region set in the callers profile and credentials.
    """

    # Create an Amazon Bedrock Runtime client.
    brt = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime")

    # Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Titan Text G1 - Express.
    model_id = "amazon.titan-text-express-v1"

    # Define the prompt for the model.
    prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

    # Send the prompt to the model.
    response = invoke_model(brt, model_id, prompt)

    print(f"Response: {response}")

    logger.info("Done.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Invia un messaggio utente a un modello con l'operazione Converse.

```
"""
Uses the Amazon Bedrock runtime client Converse operation to send a user message to
 a model.
"""
import logging
import boto3

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def converse(brt, model_id, user_message):
    """
    Uses the Converse operation to send a user message to the supplied model.
    param brt: A bedrock runtime boto3 client
    param model_id: The model ID for the model that you want to use.
    param user message: The user message that you want to send to the model.

    :return: The text response from the model.
    """

    # Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
    conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

    try:
        # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
        response = brt.converse(
            modelId=model_id,
            messages=conversation,
            inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
        )

        # Extract and print the response text.
        response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
```

```
        return response_text

    except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
        print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
        raise


def main():
    """Entry point for the example. Uses the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)
    to create an Amazon Bedrock runtime client. Then sends a user message to a model
    in the region set in the callers profile and credentials.
    """

    # Create an Amazon Bedrock Runtime client.
    brt = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime")

    # Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Titan Text G1 - Express.
    model_id = "amazon.titan-text-express-v1"

    # Define the message for the model.
    message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

    # Send the message to the model.
    response = converse(brt, model_id, message)

    print(f"Response: {response}")

    logger.info("Done.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Argomenti

- Scenari
- Amazon Nova
- Amazon Nova Tela

- Amazon Nova Reel
- Amazon Titan Image Generator
- Testo Amazon Titan
- Amazon Titan Text Embeddings
- Anthropic Claude
- Cohere Command
- DeepSeek
- Meta Llama
- IA Mistral
- Diffusione stabile

Scenari

Crea un'applicazione playground per interagire con i modelli Amazon Bedrock Foundation

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare parchi giochi per interagire con i modelli di base di Amazon Bedrock attraverso diverse modalità.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Python Foundation Model (FM) Playground è un'applicazione di Python/FastAPI esempio che mostra come usare Amazon Bedrock con Python. Questo esempio mostra come gli sviluppatori Python possono utilizzare Amazon Bedrock per creare applicazioni generative abilitate all'intelligenza artificiale. Puoi testare e interagire con i modelli Amazon Bedrock Foundation utilizzando i seguenti tre campi da gioco:

- Un parco giochi testuale.
- Un parco giochi per le chat.
- Un parco giochi di immagini.

L'esempio elenca e visualizza anche i modelli di base a cui avete accesso, insieme alle loro caratteristiche. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consultate il progetto in GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Runtime di Amazon Bedrock

Crea e richiama un prompt gestito

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un prompt gestito.
- Crea una versione del prompt.
- Richiama il prompt utilizzando la versione.
- Pulisci le risorse (opzionale).

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea e richiama un prompt gestito.

```
import argparse
import boto3
import logging
import time

# Now import the modules
from prompt import create_prompt, create_prompt_version, delete_prompt
from run_prompt import invoke_prompt

logging.basicConfig(
    level=logging.INFO,
    format='%(levelname)s: %(message)s'
)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)



def run_scenario(bedrock_client, bedrock_runtime_client, model_id, cleanup=True):
    """
    Runs the Amazon Bedrock managed prompt scenario.
```

```
    Args:
        bedrock_client: The Amazon Bedrock Agent client.
        bedrock_runtime_client: The Amazon Bedrock Runtime client.
        model_id (str): The model ID to use for the prompt.
        cleanup (bool): Whether to clean up resources at the end of the scenario.

    Returns:
        dict: A dictionary containing the created resources.
    """
    prompt_id = None

    try:
        # Step 1: Create a prompt
        print("\n=== Step 1: Creating a prompt ===")
        prompt_name = f"PlaylistGenerator-{int(time.time())}"
        prompt_description = "Playlist generator"
        prompt_template = """
          Make me a {{genre}} playlist consisting of the following number of songs:
{{number}}."""

        create_response = create_prompt(
            bedrock_client,
            prompt_name,
            prompt_description,
            prompt_template,
            model_id
        )

        prompt_id = create_response['id']
        print(f"Created prompt: {prompt_name} with ID: {prompt_id}")

        # Create a version of the prompt
        print("\n=== Creating a version of the prompt ===")
        version_response = create_prompt_version(
            bedrock_client,
            prompt_id,
            description="Initial version of the product description generator"
        )

        prompt_version_arn = version_response['arn']
        prompt_version = version_response['version']

        print(f"Created prompt version: {prompt_version}")
        print(f"Prompt version ARN: {prompt_version_arn}")
```

```
        # Step 2: Invoke the prompt directly
        print("\n=== Step 2: Invoking the prompt ===")
        input_variables = {
            "genre": "pop",
            "number": "2",
           }

        # Use the ARN from the create_prompt_version response
        result = invoke_prompt(
            bedrock_runtime_client,
            prompt_version_arn,
            input_variables
        )
        # Display the playlist
        print(f"\n{result}")


        # Step 3: Clean up resources (optional)
        if cleanup:
            print("\n=== Step 3: Cleaning up resources ===")

            # Delete the prompt
            print(f"Deleting prompt {prompt_id}...")
            delete_prompt(bedrock_client, prompt_id)

            print("Cleanup complete")
        else:
            print("\n=== Resources were not cleaned up ===")
            print(f"Prompt ID: {prompt_id}")



    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Error in scenario: %s", str(e))

        # Attempt to clean up if an error occurred and cleanup was requested
        if cleanup and prompt_id:
            try:
                print("\nCleaning up resources after error...")

                # Delete the prompt
                try:
                    delete_prompt(bedrock_client, prompt_id)
```

```
                    print("Cleanup after error complete")
                except Exception as cleanup_error:
                    logger.error("Error during cleanup: %s", str(cleanup_error))
            except Exception as final_error:
                logger.error("Final error during cleanup: %s", str(final_error))

        # Re-raise the original exception
        raise

def main():
    """
    Entry point for the Amazon Bedrock managed prompt scenario.
    """
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Run the Amazon Bedrock managed prompt scenario."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        '--region',
        default='us-east-1',
        help="The AWS Region to use."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        '--model-id',
        default='anthropic.claude-v2',
        help="The model ID to use for the prompt."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        '--cleanup',
        action='store_true',
        default=True,
        help="Clean up resources at the end of the scenario."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        '--no-cleanup',
        action='store_false',
        dest='cleanup',
        help="Don't clean up resources at the end of the scenario."
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    bedrock_client = boto3.client('bedrock-agent', region_name=args.region)
    bedrock_runtime_client = boto3.client('bedrock-runtime',
 region_name=args.region)
```

```
    print("=== Amazon Bedrock Managed Prompt Scenario ===")
    print(f"Region: {args.region}")
    print(f"Model ID: {args.model_id}")
    print(f"Cleanup resources: {args.cleanup}")

    try:
        run_scenario(
            bedrock_client,
            bedrock_runtime_client,
            args.model_id,
            args.cleanup
        )

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Error running scenario: %s", str(e))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - Converse
  - CreatePrompt
  - CreatePromptVersion
  - DeletePrompt

Orchestra le applicazioni di intelligenza artificiale generativa con Step Functions

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare e orchestrare applicazioni AI generative con Amazon Bedrock e Step Functions.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Lo scenario Amazon Bedrock Serverless Prompt Chaining dimostra come AWS Step FunctionsAmazon Bedrock possa essere usato per creare https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/agents.html e orchestrare applicazioni AI generative complesse, serverless e altamente scalabili. Contiene i seguenti esempi di lavoro:

- Scrivi un'analisi di un determinato romanzo per un blog di letteratura. Questo esempio illustra una catena di istruzioni semplice e sequenziale.
- Genera una breve storia su un determinato argomento. Questo esempio illustra come l'IA può elaborare in modo iterativo un elenco di elementi generati in precedenza.
- Crea un itinerario per un fine settimana di vacanza verso una determinata destinazione. Questo esempio illustra come parallelizzare più prompt distinti.
- Proponi idee cinematografiche a un utente umano che agisce come produttore cinematografico. Questo esempio illustra come parallelizzare lo stesso prompt con diversi parametri di inferenza, come tornare a una fase precedente della catena e come includere l'input umano come parte del flusso di lavoro.
- Pianifica un pasto in base agli ingredienti che l'utente ha a portata di mano. Questo esempio illustra come le prompt chain possano incorporare due conversazioni di intelligenza artificiale distinte, con due personaggi di intelligenza artificiale che partecipano a un dibattito tra loro per migliorare il risultato finale.
- Trova e riepiloga l'archivio con le tendenze più frequenti di oggi. GitHub Questo esempio illustra il concatenamento di più agenti AI che interagiscono con agenti esterni. APIs

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione, consulta il progetto completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Bedrock
- Runtime di Amazon Bedrock
- Agenti Amazon Bedrock
- Runtime degli agenti Amazon Bedrock
- Step Functions

Utilizzo dello strumento con l'API Converse

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'interazione tipica tra un'applicazione, un modello di intelligenza artificiale generativa e strumenti connessi o come APIs mediare le interazioni tra l'IA e il mondo esterno. Utilizza l'esempio del collegamento di un'API meteorologica esterna al modello di intelligenza artificiale in modo che possa fornire informazioni meteorologiche in tempo reale basate sull'input dell'utente.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Lo script di esecuzione principale della demo. Questo script orchestra la conversazione tra l'utente, l'API Amazon Bedrock Converse e uno strumento meteorologico.

```
"""
This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API and a
 weather tool.
The script interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide weather
 information based on user
input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.
"""

import boto3
import logging
from enum import Enum

import utils.tool_use_print_utils as output
import weather_tool

logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(message)s")

AWS_REGION = "us-east-1"


# For the most recent list of models supported by the Converse API's tool use
 functionality, visit:
# https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/conversation-inference.html
class SupportedModels(Enum):
    CLAUDE_OPUS = "anthropic.claude-3-opus-20240229-v1:0"
    CLAUDE_SONNET = "anthropic.claude-3-sonnet-20240229-v1:0"
    CLAUDE_HAIKU = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"
    COHERE_COMMAND_R = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"
    COHERE_COMMAND_R_PLUS = "cohere.command-r-plus-v1:0"
```

```
# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
MODEL_ID = SupportedModels.CLAUDE_HAIKU.value

SYSTEM_PROMPT = """
You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-specified
 locations using only
the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the coordinates from
 the location yourself.
If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer to it in
 your response.
To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

- Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each step.
- Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information.
- Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and suggest other
 options.
- Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather reports
 concise. Sparingly use
  emojis where appropriate.
- Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 Weather_Tool.
- Complete the entire process until you have all required data before sending the
 complete response.
"""

# The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool_use_demo function.
# This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
MAX_RECURSIONS = 5


class ToolUseDemo:
    """
    Demonstrates the tool use feature with the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
    """

    def __init__(self):
        # Prepare the system prompt
        self.system_prompt = [{"text": SYSTEM_PROMPT}]

        # Prepare the tool configuration with the weather tool's specification
```

```
        self.tool_config = {"tools": [weather_tool.get_tool_spec()]}

        # Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the specified AWS Region.
        self.bedrockRuntimeClient = boto3.client(
            "bedrock-runtime", region_name=AWS_REGION
        )

    def run(self):
        """
        Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
Bedrock.
        """
        # Print the greeting and a short user guide
        output.header()

        # Start with an emtpy conversation
        conversation = []

        # Get the first user input
        user_input = self._get_user_input()

        while user_input is not None:
            # Create a new message with the user input and append it to the
conversation
            message = {"role": "user", "content": [{"text": user_input}]}
            conversation.append(message)

            # Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
            bedrock_response = self._send_conversation_to_bedrock(conversation)

            # Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
            # its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
            self._process_model_response(
                bedrock_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
            )

            # Repeat the loop until the user decides to exit the application
            user_input = self._get_user_input()

        output.footer()

    def _send_conversation_to_bedrock(self, conversation):
        """
```

```
        Sends the conversation, the system prompt, and the tool spec to Amazon
Bedrock, and returns the response.

        :param conversation: The conversation history including the next message to
send.
        :return: The response from Amazon Bedrock.
        """
        output.call_to_bedrock(conversation)

        # Send the conversation, system prompt, and tool configuration, and return
the response
        return self.bedrockRuntimeClient.converse(
            modelId=MODEL_ID,
            messages=conversation,
            system=self.system_prompt,
            toolConfig=self.tool_config,
        )

    def _process_model_response(
        self, model_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
    ):
        """
        Processes the response received via Amazon Bedrock and performs the
necessary actions
        based on the stop reason.

        :param model_response: The model's response returned via Amazon Bedrock.
        :param conversation: The conversation history.
        :param max_recursion: The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
        """

        if max_recursion <= 0:
            # Stop the process, the number of recursive calls could indicate an
infinite loop
            logging.warning(
                "Warning: Maximum number of recursions reached. Please try again."
            )
            exit(1)

        # Append the model's response to the ongoing conversation
        message = model_response["output"]["message"]
        conversation.append(message)

        if model_response["stopReason"] == "tool_use":
```

```
            # If the stop reason is "tool_use", forward everything to the tool use
handler
            self._handle_tool_use(message, conversation, max_recursion)

        if model_response["stopReason"] == "end_turn":
            # If the stop reason is "end_turn", print the model's response text, and
finish the process
            output.model_response(message["content"][0]["text"])
            return

    def _handle_tool_use(
        self, model_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
    ):
        """
        Handles the tool use case by invoking the specified tool and sending the
tool's response back to Bedrock.
        The tool response is appended to the conversation, and the conversation is
sent back to Amazon Bedrock for further processing.

        :param model_response: The model's response containing the tool use request.
        :param conversation: The conversation history.
        :param max_recursion: The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
        """

        # Initialize an empty list of tool results
        tool_results = []

        # The model's response can consist of multiple content blocks
        for content_block in model_response["content"]:
            if "text" in content_block:
                # If the content block contains text, print it to the console
                output.model_response(content_block["text"])

            if "toolUse" in content_block:
                # If the content block is a tool use request, forward it to the tool
                tool_response = self._invoke_tool(content_block["toolUse"])

                # Add the tool use ID and the tool's response to the list of results
                tool_results.append(
                    {
                        "toolResult": {
                            "toolUseId": (tool_response["toolUseId"]),
                            "content": [{"json": tool_response["content"]}],
                        }
```

```
                    }
                )

        # Embed the tool results in a new user message
        message = {"role": "user", "content": tool_results}

        # Append the new message to the ongoing conversation
        conversation.append(message)

        # Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
        response = self._send_conversation_to_bedrock(conversation)

        # Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
        # its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
        self._process_model_response(response, conversation, max_recursion - 1)

    def _invoke_tool(self, payload):
        """
        Invokes the specified tool with the given payload and returns the tool's
response.
        If the requested tool does not exist, an error message is returned.

        :param payload: The payload containing the tool name and input data.
        :return: The tool's response or an error message.
        """
        tool_name = payload["name"]

        if tool_name == "Weather_Tool":
            input_data = payload["input"]
            output.tool_use(tool_name, input_data)

            # Invoke the weather tool with the input data provided by
            response = weather_tool.fetch_weather_data(input_data)
        else:
            error_message = (
                f"The requested tool with name '{tool_name}' does not exist."
            )
            response = {"error": "true", "message": error_message}

        return {"toolUseId": payload["toolUseId"], "content": response}

    @staticmethod
    def _get_user_input(prompt="Your weather info request"):
        """
```

```
        Prompts the user for input and returns the user's response.
        Returns None if the user enters 'x' to exit.

        :param prompt: The prompt to display to the user.
        :return: The user's input or None if the user chooses to exit.
        """
        output.separator()
        user_input = input(f"{prompt} (x to exit): ")

        if user_input == "":
            prompt = "Please enter your weather info request, e.g. the name of a
 city"
            return ToolUseDemo._get_user_input(prompt)

        elif user_input.lower() == "x":
            return None

        else:
            return user_input


if __name__ == "__main__":
    tool_use_demo = ToolUseDemo()
    tool_use_demo.run()
```

Lo strumento meteorologico utilizzato dalla demo. Questo script definisce le specifiche dello strumento e implementa la logica per recuperare i dati meteorologici utilizzando l'API Open-Meteo.

```
import requests
from requests.exceptions import RequestException


def get_tool_spec():
    """
    Returns the JSON Schema specification for the Weather tool. The tool
 specification
    defines the input schema and describes the tool's functionality.
    For more information, see https://json-schema.org/understanding-json-schema/
reference.
```

```
    :return: The tool specification for the Weather tool.
    """
    return {
        "toolSpec": {
            "name": "Weather_Tool",
            "description": "Get the current weather for a given location, based on
 its WGS84 coordinates.",
            "inputSchema": {
                "json": {
                    "type": "object",
                    "properties": {
                        "latitude": {
                            "type": "string",
                            "description": "Geographical WGS84 latitude of the
 location.",
                        },
                        "longitude": {
                            "type": "string",
                            "description": "Geographical WGS84 longitude of the
 location.",
                        },
                    },
                    "required": ["latitude", "longitude"],
                }
            },
        }
    }


def fetch_weather_data(input_data):
    """
    Fetches weather data for the given latitude and longitude using the Open-Meteo
 API.
    Returns the weather data or an error message if the request fails.

    :param input_data: The input data containing the latitude and longitude.
    :return: The weather data or an error message.
    """
    endpoint = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast"
    latitude = input_data.get("latitude")
    longitude = input_data.get("longitude", "")
    params = {"latitude": latitude, "longitude": longitude, "current_weather": True}

    try:
```

```
        response = requests.get(endpoint, params=params)
        weather_data = {"weather_data": response.json()}
        response.raise_for_status()
        return weather_data
    except RequestException as e:
        return e.response.json()
    except Exception as e:
        return {"error": type(e), "message": str(e)}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Amazon Nova

conversare

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Nova.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Nova Lite.
model_id = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
```

```
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

ConverseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Nova Text
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Amazon Nova Lite.
model_id = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ConverseStream AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Comprensione dei documenti

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare ed elaborare un documento con Amazon Nova su Amazon Bedrock.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia ed elabora un documento con Amazon Nova su Amazon Bedrock.

```
# Send and process a document with Amazon Nova on Amazon Bedrock.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g. Amazon Nova Lite.
model_id = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0"

# Load the document
with open("example-data/amazon-nova-service-cards.pdf", "rb") as file:
    document_bytes = file.read()

# Start a conversation with a user message and the document
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [
            {"text": "Briefly compare the models described in this document"},
            {
                "document": {
                    # Available formats: html, md, pdf, doc/docx, xls/xlsx, csv, and
 txt
                    "format": "pdf",
                    "name": "Amazon Nova Service Cards",
                    "source": {"bytes": document_bytes},
```

```
                }
            },
        ],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 500, "temperature": 0.3},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Amazon Nova Tela

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come richiamare Amazon Nova Canvas su Amazon Bedrock per generare un'immagine.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un'immagine con Amazon Nova Canvas.

```
# Use the native inference API to create an image with Amazon Nova Canvas

import base64
import json
import os
import random

import boto3

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID.
model_id = "amazon.nova-canvas-v1:0"

# Define the image generation prompt for the model.
prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot."

# Generate a random seed between 0 and 858,993,459
seed = random.randint(0, 858993460)

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "taskType": "TEXT_IMAGE",
    "textToImageParams": {"text": prompt},
    "imageGenerationConfig": {
        "seed": seed,
        "quality": "standard",
        "height": 512,
        "width": 512,
        "numberOfImages": 1,
    },
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())
```

```
# Extract the image data.
base64_image_data = model_response["images"][0]

# Save the generated image to a local folder.
i, output_dir = 1, "output"
if not os.path.exists(output_dir):
    os.makedirs(output_dir)
while os.path.exists(os.path.join(output_dir, f"nova_canvas_{i}.png")):
    i += 1

image_data = base64.b64decode(base64_image_data)

image_path = os.path.join(output_dir, f"nova_canvas_{i}.png")
with open(image_path, "wb") as file:
    file.write(image_data)

print(f"The generated image has been saved to {image_path}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Amazon Nova Reel

T ext-to-video

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare Amazon Nova Reel per generare un video da un messaggio di testo.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa Amazon Nova Reel per generare un video da un messaggio di testo.

```
"""
This example demonstrates how to use Amazon Nova Reel to generate a video from a
 text prompt.
```

```
It shows how to:
- Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
- Configure a text-to-video request
- Submit an asynchronous job for video generation
- Poll for job completion status
- Access the generated video from S3
"""

import random
import time

import boto3

# Replace with your own S3 bucket to store the generated video
# Format: s3://your-bucket-name
OUTPUT_S3_URI = "s3://REPLACE-WITH-YOUR-S3-BUCKET-NAME"


def start_text_to_video_generation_job(bedrock_runtime, prompt, output_s3_uri):
    """
    Starts an asynchronous text-to-video generation job using Amazon Nova Reel.

    :param bedrock_runtime: The Bedrock runtime client
    :param prompt: The text description of the video to generate
    :param output_s3_uri: S3 URI where the generated video will be stored

    :return: The invocation ARN of the async job
    """
    # Specify the model ID for text-to-video generation
    model_id = "amazon.nova-reel-v1:0"

    # Generate a random seed between 0 and 2,147,483,646
    # This helps ensure unique video generation results
    seed = random.randint(0, 2147483646)

    # Configure the video generation request with additional parameters
    model_input = {
        "taskType": "TEXT_VIDEO",
        "textToVideoParams": {"text": prompt},
        "videoGenerationConfig": {
            "fps": 24,
            "durationSeconds": 6,
            "dimension": "1280x720",
```

```
            "seed": seed,
        },
    }

    # Specify the S3 location for the output video
    output_config = {"s3OutputDataConfig": {"s3Uri": output_s3_uri}}

    # Invoke the model asynchronously
    response = bedrock_runtime.start_async_invoke(
        modelId=model_id, modelInput=model_input, outputDataConfig=output_config
    )

    invocation_arn = response["invocationArn"]

    return invocation_arn


def query_job_status(bedrock_runtime, invocation_arn):
    """
    Queries the status of an asynchronous video generation job.

    :param bedrock_runtime: The Bedrock runtime client
    :param invocation_arn: The ARN of the async invocation to check

    :return: The runtime response containing the job status and details
    """
    return bedrock_runtime.get_async_invoke(invocationArn=invocation_arn)


def main():
    """
    Main function that demonstrates the complete workflow for generating
    a video from a text prompt using Amazon Nova Reel.
    """
    # Create a Bedrock Runtime client
    # Note: Credentials will be loaded from the environment or AWS CLI config
    bedrock_runtime = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

    # Configure the text prompt and output location
    prompt = "Closeup of a cute old steampunk robot. Camera zoom in."

    # Verify the S3 URI has been set to a valid bucket
    if "REPLACE-WITH-YOUR-S3-BUCKET-NAME" in OUTPUT_S3_URI:
```

```
        print("ERROR: You must replace the OUTPUT_S3_URI with your own S3 bucket
 URI")
        return

    print("Submitting video generation job...")
    invocation_arn = start_text_to_video_generation_job(
        bedrock_runtime, prompt, OUTPUT_S3_URI
    )
    print(f"Job started with invocation ARN: {invocation_arn}")

    # Poll for job completion
    while True:
        print("\nPolling job status...")
        job = query_job_status(bedrock_runtime, invocation_arn)
        status = job["status"]

        if status == "Completed":
            bucket_uri = job["outputDataConfig"]["s3OutputDataConfig"]["s3Uri"]
            print(f"\nSuccess! The video is available at: {bucket_uri}/output.mp4")
            break
        elif status == "Failed":
            print(
                f"\nVideo generation failed: {job.get('failureMessage', 'Unknown
 error')}"
            )
            break
        else:
            print("In progress. Waiting 15 seconds...")
            time.sleep(15)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - GetAsyncInvoke
  - StartAsyncInvoke

Amazon Titan Image Generator

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come richiamare Amazon Titan Image su Amazon Bedrock per generare un'immagine.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un'immagine con Amazon Titan Image Generator.

```
# Use the native inference API to create an image with Amazon Titan Image Generator

import base64
import boto3
import json
import os
import random

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Image Generator G1.
model_id = "amazon.titan-image-generator-v1"

# Define the image generation prompt for the model.
prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot."

# Generate a random seed.
seed = random.randint(0, 2147483647)

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "taskType": "TEXT_IMAGE",
    "textToImageParams": {"text": prompt},
    "imageGenerationConfig": {
```

```
        "numberOfImages": 1,
        "quality": "standard",
        "cfgScale": 8.0,
        "height": 512,
        "width": 512,
        "seed": seed,
    },
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract the image data.
base64_image_data = model_response["images"][0]

# Save the generated image to a local folder.
i, output_dir = 1, "output"
if not os.path.exists(output_dir):
    os.makedirs(output_dir)
while os.path.exists(os.path.join(output_dir, f"titan_{i}.png")):
    i += 1

image_data = base64.b64decode(base64_image_data)

image_path = os.path.join(output_dir, f"titan_{i}.png")
with open(image_path, "wb") as file:
    file.write(image_data)

print(f"The generated image has been saved to {image_path}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Testo Amazon Titan

conversare

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
model_id = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
```

```
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

ConverseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
```

```
model_id = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ConverseStream AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Titan Text utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
model_id = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "inputText": prompt,
    "textGenerationConfig": {
        "maxTokenCount": 512,
        "temperature": 0.5,
    },
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
```

```
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["results"][0]["outputText"]
print(response_text)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ai modelli Amazon Titan Text, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model, e stampare il flusso di risposta.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
model_id = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0"
```

```
# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "inputText": prompt,
    "textGenerationConfig": {
        "maxTokenCount": 512,
        "temperature": 0.5,
    },
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
    modelId=model_id, body=request
)

# Extract and print the response text in real-time.
for event in streaming_response["body"]:
    chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
    if "outputText" in chunk:
        print(chunk["outputText"], end="")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModelWithResponseStream AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Amazon Titan Text Embeddings

InvokeModel

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Inizia a creare il tuo primo incorporamento.
- Crea incorporamenti configurando il numero di dimensioni e la normalizzazione (solo V2).

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea il tuo primo incorporamento con Amazon Titan Text Embeddings.

```
# Generate and print an embedding with Amazon Titan Text Embeddings V2.

import boto3
import json

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Embeddings V2.
model_id = "amazon.titan-embed-text-v2:0"

# The text to convert to an embedding.
input_text = "Please recommend books with a theme similar to the movie 'Inception'."

# Create the request for the model.
native_request = {"inputText": input_text}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

# Decode the model's native response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the generated embedding and the input text token count.
embedding = model_response["embedding"]
input_token_count = model_response["inputTextTokenCount"]

print("\nYour input:")
print(input_text)
print(f"Number of input tokens: {input_token_count}")
```

```
print(f"Size of the generated embedding: {len(embedding)}")
print("Embedding:")
print(embedding)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Anthropic Claude

conversare

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
model_id = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
```

```
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

ConverseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
```

```
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
model_id = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ConverseStream AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Comprensione dei documenti

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare ed elaborare un documento con Anthropic Claude su Amazon Bedrock.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia ed elabora un documento con Anthropic Claude su Amazon Bedrock.

```
# Send and process a document with Anthropic Claude on Amazon Bedrock.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g. Claude 3 Haiku.
model_id = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

# Load the document
with open("example-data/amazon-nova-service-cards.pdf", "rb") as file:
    document_bytes = file.read()

# Start a conversation with a user message and the document
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [
            {"text": "Briefly compare the models described in this document"},
            {
                "document": {
                    # Available formats: html, md, pdf, doc/docx, xls/xlsx, csv, and
 txt
                    "format": "pdf",
                    "name": "Amazon Nova Service Cards",
                    "source": {"bytes": document_bytes},
```

```
                }
            },
        ],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 500, "temperature": 0.3},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.
```

```
import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
model_id = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "anthropic_version": "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
    "messages": [
        {
            "role": "user",
            "content": [{"type": "text", "text": prompt}],
        }
    ],
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["content"][0]["text"]
```

```
print(response_text)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ai modelli Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model, e stampare il flusso di risposta.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
model_id = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "anthropic_version": "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
```

```
    "messages": [
        {
            "role": "user",
            "content": [{"type": "text", "text": prompt}],
        }
    ],
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
    modelId=model_id, body=request
)

# Extract and print the response text in real-time.
for event in streaming_response["body"]:
    chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
    if chunk["type"] == "content_block_delta":
        print(chunk["delta"].get("text", ""), end="")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModelWithResponseStream AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenario: utilizzo dello strumento con l'API Converse

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'interazione tipica tra un'applicazione, un modello di intelligenza artificiale generativa e strumenti connessi o come APIs mediare le interazioni tra l'IA e il mondo esterno. Utilizza l'esempio del collegamento di un'API meteorologica esterna al modello di intelligenza artificiale in modo che possa fornire informazioni meteorologiche in tempo reale basate sull'input dell'utente.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Lo script di esecuzione principale della demo. Questo script orchestra la conversazione tra l'utente, l'API Amazon Bedrock Converse e uno strumento meteorologico.

```
"""
This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API and a
 weather tool.
The script interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide weather
 information based on user
input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.
"""

import boto3
import logging
from enum import Enum

import utils.tool_use_print_utils as output
import weather_tool

logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(message)s")

AWS_REGION = "us-east-1"


# For the most recent list of models supported by the Converse API's tool use
 functionality, visit:
# https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/conversation-inference.html
class SupportedModels(Enum):
    CLAUDE_OPUS = "anthropic.claude-3-opus-20240229-v1:0"
    CLAUDE_SONNET = "anthropic.claude-3-sonnet-20240229-v1:0"
    CLAUDE_HAIKU = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"
    COHERE_COMMAND_R = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"
    COHERE_COMMAND_R_PLUS = "cohere.command-r-plus-v1:0"


# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
MODEL_ID = SupportedModels.CLAUDE_HAIKU.value

SYSTEM_PROMPT = """
You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-specified
 locations using only
```

```
the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the coordinates from
 the location yourself.
If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer to it in
 your response.
To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

- Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each step.
- Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information.
- Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and suggest other
 options.
- Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather reports
 concise. Sparingly use
  emojis where appropriate.
- Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 Weather_Tool.
- Complete the entire process until you have all required data before sending the
 complete response.
"""

# The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool_use_demo function.
# This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
MAX_RECURSIONS = 5


class ToolUseDemo:
    """
    Demonstrates the tool use feature with the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
    """

    def __init__(self):
        # Prepare the system prompt
        self.system_prompt = [{"text": SYSTEM_PROMPT}]

        # Prepare the tool configuration with the weather tool's specification
        self.tool_config = {"tools": [weather_tool.get_tool_spec()]}

        # Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the specified AWS Region.
        self.bedrockRuntimeClient = boto3.client(
            "bedrock-runtime", region_name=AWS_REGION
        )

    def run(self):
```

```
        """
        Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
Bedrock.
        """
        # Print the greeting and a short user guide
        output.header()

        # Start with an emtpy conversation
        conversation = []

        # Get the first user input
        user_input = self._get_user_input()

        while user_input is not None:
            # Create a new message with the user input and append it to the
conversation
            message = {"role": "user", "content": [{"text": user_input}]}
            conversation.append(message)

            # Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
            bedrock_response = self._send_conversation_to_bedrock(conversation)

            # Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
            # its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
            self._process_model_response(
                bedrock_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
            )

            # Repeat the loop until the user decides to exit the application
            user_input = self._get_user_input()

        output.footer()

    def _send_conversation_to_bedrock(self, conversation):
        """
        Sends the conversation, the system prompt, and the tool spec to Amazon
Bedrock, and returns the response.

        :param conversation: The conversation history including the next message to
send.
        :return: The response from Amazon Bedrock.
        """
        output.call_to_bedrock(conversation)
```

```
        # Send the conversation, system prompt, and tool configuration, and return
the response
        return self.bedrockRuntimeClient.converse(
            modelId=MODEL_ID,
            messages=conversation,
            system=self.system_prompt,
            toolConfig=self.tool_config,
        )

    def _process_model_response(
        self, model_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
    ):
        """
        Processes the response received via Amazon Bedrock and performs the
necessary actions
        based on the stop reason.

        :param model_response: The model's response returned via Amazon Bedrock.
        :param conversation: The conversation history.
        :param max_recursion: The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
        """

        if max_recursion <= 0:
            # Stop the process, the number of recursive calls could indicate an
infinite loop
            logging.warning(
                "Warning: Maximum number of recursions reached. Please try again."
            )
            exit(1)

        # Append the model's response to the ongoing conversation
        message = model_response["output"]["message"]
        conversation.append(message)

        if model_response["stopReason"] == "tool_use":
            # If the stop reason is "tool_use", forward everything to the tool use
handler
            self._handle_tool_use(message, conversation, max_recursion)

        if model_response["stopReason"] == "end_turn":
            # If the stop reason is "end_turn", print the model's response text, and
finish the process
            output.model_response(message["content"][0]["text"])
            return
```

```
    def _handle_tool_use(
        self, model_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
    ):
        """
        Handles the tool use case by invoking the specified tool and sending the
tool's response back to Bedrock.
        The tool response is appended to the conversation, and the conversation is
sent back to Amazon Bedrock for further processing.

        :param model_response: The model's response containing the tool use request.
        :param conversation: The conversation history.
        :param max_recursion: The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
        """

        # Initialize an empty list of tool results
        tool_results = []

        # The model's response can consist of multiple content blocks
        for content_block in model_response["content"]:
            if "text" in content_block:
                # If the content block contains text, print it to the console
                output.model_response(content_block["text"])

            if "toolUse" in content_block:
                # If the content block is a tool use request, forward it to the tool
                tool_response = self._invoke_tool(content_block["toolUse"])

                # Add the tool use ID and the tool's response to the list of results
                tool_results.append(
                    {
                        "toolResult": {
                            "toolUseId": (tool_response["toolUseId"]),
                            "content": [{"json": tool_response["content"]}],
                        }
                    }
                )

        # Embed the tool results in a new user message
        message = {"role": "user", "content": tool_results}

        # Append the new message to the ongoing conversation
        conversation.append(message)
```

```
        # Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
        response = self._send_conversation_to_bedrock(conversation)

        # Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
        # its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
        self._process_model_response(response, conversation, max_recursion - 1)

    def _invoke_tool(self, payload):
        """
        Invokes the specified tool with the given payload and returns the tool's
response.
        If the requested tool does not exist, an error message is returned.

        :param payload: The payload containing the tool name and input data.
        :return: The tool's response or an error message.
        """
        tool_name = payload["name"]

        if tool_name == "Weather_Tool":
            input_data = payload["input"]
            output.tool_use(tool_name, input_data)

            # Invoke the weather tool with the input data provided by
            response = weather_tool.fetch_weather_data(input_data)
        else:
            error_message = (
                f"The requested tool with name '{tool_name}' does not exist."
            )
            response = {"error": "true", "message": error_message}

        return {"toolUseId": payload["toolUseId"], "content": response}

    @staticmethod
    def _get_user_input(prompt="Your weather info request"):
        """
        Prompts the user for input and returns the user's response.
        Returns None if the user enters 'x' to exit.

        :param prompt: The prompt to display to the user.
        :return: The user's input or None if the user chooses to exit.
        """
        output.separator()
        user_input = input(f"{prompt} (x to exit): ")
```

```
        if user_input == "":
            prompt = "Please enter your weather info request, e.g. the name of a
 city"
            return ToolUseDemo._get_user_input(prompt)

        elif user_input.lower() == "x":
            return None

        else:
            return user_input


if __name__ == "__main__":
    tool_use_demo = ToolUseDemo()
    tool_use_demo.run()
```

Lo strumento meteorologico utilizzato dalla demo. Questo script definisce le specifiche dello strumento e implementa la logica per recuperare i dati meteorologici utilizzando l'API Open-Meteo.

```
import requests
from requests.exceptions import RequestException


def get_tool_spec():
    """
    Returns the JSON Schema specification for the Weather tool. The tool
 specification
    defines the input schema and describes the tool's functionality.
    For more information, see https://json-schema.org/understanding-json-schema/
reference.

    :return: The tool specification for the Weather tool.
    """
    return {
        "toolSpec": {
            "name": "Weather_Tool",
            "description": "Get the current weather for a given location, based on
 its WGS84 coordinates.",
            "inputSchema": {
                "json": {
```

```
                    "type": "object",
                    "properties": {
                        "latitude": {
                            "type": "string",
                            "description": "Geographical WGS84 latitude of the
 location.",
                        },
                        "longitude": {
                            "type": "string",
                            "description": "Geographical WGS84 longitude of the
 location.",
                        },
                    },
                    "required": ["latitude", "longitude"],
                }
            },
        }
    }


def fetch_weather_data(input_data):
    """
    Fetches weather data for the given latitude and longitude using the Open-Meteo
 API.
    Returns the weather data or an error message if the request fails.

    :param input_data: The input data containing the latitude and longitude.
    :return: The weather data or an error message.
    """
    endpoint = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast"
    latitude = input_data.get("latitude")
    longitude = input_data.get("longitude", "")
    params = {"latitude": latitude, "longitude": longitude, "current_weather": True}

    try:
        response = requests.get(endpoint, params=params)
        weather_data = {"weather_data": response.json()}
        response.raise_for_status()
        return weather_data
    except RequestException as e:
        return e.response.json()
    except Exception as e:
        return {"error": type(e), "message": str(e)}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Cohere Command

conversare

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
model_id = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]
```

```
try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

ConverseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Cohere Command
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
```

```
# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
model_id = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ConverseStream AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Comprensione dei documenti

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare ed elaborare un documento con i modelli Cohere Command su Amazon Bedrock.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia ed elabora un documento con i modelli Cohere Command su Amazon Bedrock.

```
# Send and process a document with Cohere Command models on Amazon Bedrock.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g. Command R+.
model_id = "cohere.command-r-plus-v1:0"

# Load the document
with open("example-data/amazon-nova-service-cards.pdf", "rb") as file:
    document_bytes = file.read()

# Start a conversation with a user message and the document
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [
            {"text": "Briefly compare the models described in this document"},
            {
                "document": {
                    # Available formats: html, md, pdf, doc/docx, xls/xlsx, csv, and
 txt
                    "format": "pdf",
                    "name": "Amazon Nova Service Cards",
                    "source": {"bytes": document_bytes},
                }
            },
        ],
    }
]
```

```
try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 500, "temperature": 0.3},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

InvokeModel: Comando R e R+

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command R e R +, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R and R+.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
```

```
# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
model_id = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "message": prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["text"]
print(response_text)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

InvokeModel: Luce di comando e comando

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
model_id = "cohere.command-light-text-v14"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

```
# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["generations"][0]["text"]
print(response_text)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream: Comando R e R+

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model con un flusso di risposta.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R and R+
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
model_id = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"
```

```
# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "message": prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
        modelId=model_id, body=request
    )

    # Extract and print the response text in real-time.
    for event in streaming_response["body"]:
        chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
        if "generations" in chunk:
            print(chunk["generations"][0]["text"], end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream: Luce di comando e comando

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Cohere Command, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model con un flusso di risposta.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
model_id = "cohere.command-light-text-v14"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
        modelId=model_id, body=request
```

```
    )

    # Extract and print the response text in real-time.
    for event in streaming_response["body"]:
        chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
        if "generations" in chunk:
            print(chunk["generations"][0]["text"], end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenario: utilizzo dello strumento con l'API Converse

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'interazione tipica tra un'applicazione, un modello di intelligenza artificiale generativa e strumenti connessi o come APIs mediare le interazioni tra l'IA e il mondo esterno. Utilizza l'esempio del collegamento di un'API meteorologica esterna al modello di intelligenza artificiale in modo che possa fornire informazioni meteorologiche in tempo reale basate sull'input dell'utente.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Lo script di esecuzione principale della demo. Questo script orchestra la conversazione tra l'utente, l'API Amazon Bedrock Converse e uno strumento meteorologico.

```
"""
This demo illustrates a tool use scenario using Amazon Bedrock's Converse API and a
 weather tool.
The script interacts with a foundation model on Amazon Bedrock to provide weather
 information based on user
```

```
input. It uses the Open-Meteo API (https://open-meteo.com) to retrieve current
 weather data for a given location.
"""

import boto3
import logging
from enum import Enum

import utils.tool_use_print_utils as output
import weather_tool

logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(message)s")

AWS_REGION = "us-east-1"


# For the most recent list of models supported by the Converse API's tool use
 functionality, visit:
# https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/conversation-inference.html
class SupportedModels(Enum):
    CLAUDE_OPUS = "anthropic.claude-3-opus-20240229-v1:0"
    CLAUDE_SONNET = "anthropic.claude-3-sonnet-20240229-v1:0"
    CLAUDE_HAIKU = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"
    COHERE_COMMAND_R = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"
    COHERE_COMMAND_R_PLUS = "cohere.command-r-plus-v1:0"


# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
MODEL_ID = SupportedModels.CLAUDE_HAIKU.value

SYSTEM_PROMPT = """
You are a weather assistant that provides current weather data for user-specified
 locations using only
the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the coordinates from
 the location yourself.
If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer to it in
 your response.
To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

- Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each step.
- Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information.
- Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and suggest other
 options.
```

```
- Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather reports
 concise. Sparingly use
  emojis where appropriate.
- Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 Weather_Tool.
- Complete the entire process until you have all required data before sending the
 complete response.
"""

# The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool_use_demo function.
# This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
MAX_RECURSIONS = 5


class ToolUseDemo:
    """
    Demonstrates the tool use feature with the Amazon Bedrock Converse API.
    """

    def __init__(self):
        # Prepare the system prompt
        self.system_prompt = [{"text": SYSTEM_PROMPT}]

        # Prepare the tool configuration with the weather tool's specification
        self.tool_config = {"tools": [weather_tool.get_tool_spec()]}

        # Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the specified AWS Region.
        self.bedrockRuntimeClient = boto3.client(
            "bedrock-runtime", region_name=AWS_REGION
        )

    def run(self):
        """
        Starts the conversation with the user and handles the interaction with
 Bedrock.
        """
        # Print the greeting and a short user guide
        output.header()

        # Start with an emtpy conversation
        conversation = []

        # Get the first user input
```

```
        user_input = self._get_user_input()

        while user_input is not None:
            # Create a new message with the user input and append it to the
conversation
            message = {"role": "user", "content": [{"text": user_input}]}
            conversation.append(message)

            # Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
            bedrock_response = self._send_conversation_to_bedrock(conversation)

            # Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
            # its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
            self._process_model_response(
                bedrock_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
            )

            # Repeat the loop until the user decides to exit the application
            user_input = self._get_user_input()

        output.footer()

    def _send_conversation_to_bedrock(self, conversation):
        """
        Sends the conversation, the system prompt, and the tool spec to Amazon
Bedrock, and returns the response.

        :param conversation: The conversation history including the next message to
send.
        :return: The response from Amazon Bedrock.
        """
        output.call_to_bedrock(conversation)

        # Send the conversation, system prompt, and tool configuration, and return
the response
        return self.bedrockRuntimeClient.converse(
            modelId=MODEL_ID,
            messages=conversation,
            system=self.system_prompt,
            toolConfig=self.tool_config,
        )

    def _process_model_response(
        self, model_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
```

```
    ):
        """
        Processes the response received via Amazon Bedrock and performs the
necessary actions
        based on the stop reason.

        :param model_response: The model's response returned via Amazon Bedrock.
        :param conversation: The conversation history.
        :param max_recursion: The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
        """

        if max_recursion <= 0:
            # Stop the process, the number of recursive calls could indicate an
infinite loop
            logging.warning(
                "Warning: Maximum number of recursions reached. Please try again."
            )
            exit(1)

        # Append the model's response to the ongoing conversation
        message = model_response["output"]["message"]
        conversation.append(message)

        if model_response["stopReason"] == "tool_use":
            # If the stop reason is "tool_use", forward everything to the tool use
handler
            self._handle_tool_use(message, conversation, max_recursion)

        if model_response["stopReason"] == "end_turn":
            # If the stop reason is "end_turn", print the model's response text, and
finish the process
            output.model_response(message["content"][0]["text"])
            return

    def _handle_tool_use(
        self, model_response, conversation, max_recursion=MAX_RECURSIONS
    ):
        """
        Handles the tool use case by invoking the specified tool and sending the
tool's response back to Bedrock.
        The tool response is appended to the conversation, and the conversation is
sent back to Amazon Bedrock for further processing.

        :param model_response: The model's response containing the tool use request.
```

```
        :param conversation: The conversation history.
        :param max_recursion: The maximum number of recursive calls allowed.
        """

        # Initialize an empty list of tool results
        tool_results = []

        # The model's response can consist of multiple content blocks
        for content_block in model_response["content"]:
            if "text" in content_block:
                # If the content block contains text, print it to the console
                output.model_response(content_block["text"])

            if "toolUse" in content_block:
                # If the content block is a tool use request, forward it to the tool
                tool_response = self._invoke_tool(content_block["toolUse"])

                # Add the tool use ID and the tool's response to the list of results
                tool_results.append(
                    {
                        "toolResult": {
                            "toolUseId": (tool_response["toolUseId"]),
                            "content": [{"json": tool_response["content"]}],
                        }
                    }
                )

        # Embed the tool results in a new user message
        message = {"role": "user", "content": tool_results}

        # Append the new message to the ongoing conversation
        conversation.append(message)

        # Send the conversation to Amazon Bedrock
        response = self._send_conversation_to_bedrock(conversation)

        # Recursively handle the model's response until the model has returned
        # its final response or the recursion counter has reached 0
        self._process_model_response(response, conversation, max_recursion - 1)

    def _invoke_tool(self, payload):
        """
        Invokes the specified tool with the given payload and returns the tool's
response.
```

```
        If the requested tool does not exist, an error message is returned.

        :param payload: The payload containing the tool name and input data.
        :return: The tool's response or an error message.
        """
        tool_name = payload["name"]

        if tool_name == "Weather_Tool":
            input_data = payload["input"]
            output.tool_use(tool_name, input_data)

            # Invoke the weather tool with the input data provided by
            response = weather_tool.fetch_weather_data(input_data)
        else:
            error_message = (
                f"The requested tool with name '{tool_name}' does not exist."
            )
            response = {"error": "true", "message": error_message}

        return {"toolUseId": payload["toolUseId"], "content": response}

    @staticmethod
    def _get_user_input(prompt="Your weather info request"):
        """
        Prompts the user for input and returns the user's response.
        Returns None if the user enters 'x' to exit.

        :param prompt: The prompt to display to the user.
        :return: The user's input or None if the user chooses to exit.
        """
        output.separator()
        user_input = input(f"{prompt} (x to exit): ")

        if user_input == "":
            prompt = "Please enter your weather info request, e.g. the name of a
city"
            return ToolUseDemo._get_user_input(prompt)

        elif user_input.lower() == "x":
            return None

        else:
            return user_input
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    tool_use_demo = ToolUseDemo()
    tool_use_demo.run()
```

Lo strumento meteorologico utilizzato dalla demo. Questo script definisce le specifiche dello strumento e implementa la logica per recuperare i dati meteorologici utilizzando l'API Open-Meteo.

```
import requests
from requests.exceptions import RequestException


def get_tool_spec():
    """
    Returns the JSON Schema specification for the Weather tool. The tool
 specification
    defines the input schema and describes the tool's functionality.
    For more information, see https://json-schema.org/understanding-json-schema/
reference.

    :return: The tool specification for the Weather tool.
    """
    return {
        "toolSpec": {
            "name": "Weather_Tool",
            "description": "Get the current weather for a given location, based on
 its WGS84 coordinates.",
            "inputSchema": {
                "json": {
                    "type": "object",
                    "properties": {
                        "latitude": {
                            "type": "string",
                            "description": "Geographical WGS84 latitude of the
 location.",
                        },
                        "longitude": {
                            "type": "string",
                            "description": "Geographical WGS84 longitude of the
 location.",
```

```
                        },
                    },
                    "required": ["latitude", "longitude"],
                }
            },
        }
    }


def fetch_weather_data(input_data):
    """
    Fetches weather data for the given latitude and longitude using the Open-Meteo
 API.
    Returns the weather data or an error message if the request fails.

    :param input_data: The input data containing the latitude and longitude.
    :return: The weather data or an error message.
    """
    endpoint = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast"
    latitude = input_data.get("latitude")
    longitude = input_data.get("longitude", "")
    params = {"latitude": latitude, "longitude": longitude, "current_weather": True}

    try:
        response = requests.get(endpoint, params=params)
        weather_data = {"weather_data": response.json()}
        response.raise_for_status()
        return weather_data
    except RequestException as e:
        return e.response.json()
    except Exception as e:
        return {"error": type(e), "message": str(e)}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

DeepSeek

Comprensione dei documenti

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare ed elaborare un documento con DeepSeek Amazon Bedrock.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia ed elabora un documento con DeepSeek Amazon Bedrock.

```
# Send and process a document with DeepSeek on Amazon Bedrock.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g. DeepSeek-R1
model_id = "us.deepseek.r1-v1:0"

# Load the document
with open("example-data/amazon-nova-service-cards.pdf", "rb") as file:
    document_bytes = file.read()

# Start a conversation with a user message and the document
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [
            {"text": "Briefly compare the models described in this document"},
            {
                "document": {
                    # Available formats: html, md, pdf, doc/docx, xls/xlsx, csv, and
 txt
                    "format": "pdf",
                    "name": "Amazon Nova Service Cards",
                    "source": {"bytes": document_bytes},
                }
            },
        ],
    }
]
```

```
try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 2000, "temperature": 0.3},
    )

    # Extract and print the reasoning and response text.
    reasoning, response_text = "", ""
    for item in response["output"]["message"]["content"]:
        for key, value in item.items():
            if key == "reasoningContent":
                reasoning = value["reasoningText"]["text"]
            elif key == "text":
                response_text = value

    print(f"\nReasoning:\n{reasoning}")
    print(f"\nResponse:\n{response_text}")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Meta Llama

conversare

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Meta Llama.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
model_id = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
```

```
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

ConverseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Meta Llama
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
model_id = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
```

```
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ConverseStream AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Comprensione dei documenti

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare ed elaborare un documento con Llama su Amazon Bedrock.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia ed elabora un documento con Llama su Amazon Bedrock.

```
# Send and process a document with Llama on Amazon Bedrock.

import boto3
```

```
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g. Llama 3.1 8B Instruct.
model_id = "us.meta.llama3-1-8b-instruct-v1:0"

# Load the document
with open("example-data/amazon-nova-service-cards.pdf", "rb") as file:
    document_bytes = file.read()

# Start a conversation with a user message and the document
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [
            {"text": "Briefly compare the models described in this document"},
            {
                "document": {
                    # Available formats: html, md, pdf, doc/docx, xls/xlsx, csv, and
 txt
                    "format": "pdf",
                    "name": "Amazon Nova Service Cards",
                    "source": {"bytes": document_bytes},
                }
            },
        ],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 500, "temperature": 0.3},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
```

```
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-west-2")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70b Instruct.
model_id = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Embed the prompt in Llama 3's instruction format.
formatted_prompt = f"""
<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
```

```
{prompt}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
"""

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": formatted_prompt,
    "max_gen_len": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["generation"]
print(response_text)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model, e stampare il flusso di risposta.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-west-2")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 70b Instruct.
model_id = "meta.llama3-70b-instruct-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Embed the prompt in Llama 3's instruction format.
formatted_prompt = f"""
<|begin_of_text|><|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
{prompt}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
"""

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": formatted_prompt,
    "max_gen_len": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}
```

```
# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
        modelId=model_id, body=request
    )

    # Extract and print the response text in real-time.
    for event in streaming_response["body"]:
        chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
        if "generation" in chunk:
            print(chunk["generation"], end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModelWithResponseStream AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

IA Mistral

conversare

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Mistral, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Mistral utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Mistral.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
model_id = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

ConverseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Mistral, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Mistral utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Mistral
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
model_id = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
```

```
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ConverseStream AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Comprensione dei documenti

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare ed elaborare un documento con modelli Mistral su Amazon Bedrock.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia ed elabora un documento con i modelli Mistral su Amazon Bedrock.

```
# Send and process a document with Mistral models on Amazon Bedrock.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
```

```
model_id = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0"

# Load the document
with open("example-data/amazon-nova-service-cards.pdf", "rb") as file:
    document_bytes = file.read()

# Start a conversation with a user message and the document
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [
            {"text": "Briefly compare the models described in this document"},
            {
                "document": {
                    # Available formats: html, md, pdf, doc/docx, xls/xlsx, csv, and
 txt
                    "format": "pdf",
                    "name": "Amazon Nova Service Cards",
                    "source": {"bytes": document_bytes},
                }
            },
        ],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 500, "temperature": 0.3},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ai modelli Mistral, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral.

import boto3
import json
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
model_id = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
formatted_prompt = f"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]"

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": formatted_prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)
```

```
try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["outputs"][0]["text"]
print(response_text)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ai modelli Mistral AI, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model, e stampare il flusso di risposta.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizza l'API Invoke Model per inviare un messaggio di testo ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
```

```
# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
model_id = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
formatted_prompt = f"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]"

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": formatted_prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
        modelId=model_id, body=request
    )

    # Extract and print the response text in real-time.
    for event in streaming_response["body"]:
        chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
        if "outputs" in chunk:
            print(chunk["outputs"][0].get("text"), end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}''. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModelWithResponseStream AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Diffusione stabile

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come richiamare Stability.ai Stable Diffusion XL su Amazon Bedrock per generare un'immagine.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un'immagine con Stable Diffusion.

```
# Use the native inference API to create an image with Stability.ai Stable Diffusion

import base64
import boto3
import json
import os
import random

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Stable Diffusion XL 1.
model_id = "stability.stable-diffusion-xl-v1"

# Define the image generation prompt for the model.
prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot."

# Generate a random seed.
seed = random.randint(0, 4294967295)

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "text_prompts": [{"text": prompt}],
    "style_preset": "photographic",
    "seed": seed,
    "cfg_scale": 10,
```

```
    "steps": 30,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract the image data.
base64_image_data = model_response["artifacts"][0]["base64"]

# Save the generated image to a local folder.
i, output_dir = 1, "output"
if not os.path.exists(output_dir):
    os.makedirs(output_dir)
while os.path.exists(os.path.join(output_dir, f"stability_{i}.png")):
    i += 1

image_data = base64.b64decode(base64_image_data)

image_path = os.path.join(output_dir, f"stability_{i}.png")
with open(image_path, "wb") as file:
    file.write(image_data)

print(f"The generated image has been saved to {image_path}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Agents che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) con Amazon Bedrock Agents.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateAgent`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateAgent`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creazione di un agente

```
    def create_agent(self, agent_name, foundation_model, role_arn, instruction):
        """
        Creates an agent that orchestrates interactions between foundation models,
        data sources, software applications, user conversations, and APIs to carry
        out tasks to help customers.

        :param agent_name: A name for the agent.
        :param foundation_model: The foundation model to be used for orchestration
by the agent.
        :param role_arn: The ARN of the IAM role with permissions needed by the
agent.
        :param instruction: Instructions that tell the agent what it should do and
how it should
                            interact with users.
```

```
        :return: The response from Amazon Bedrock Agents if successful, otherwise
raises an exception.
        """
        try:
            response = self.client.create_agent(
                agentName=agent_name,
                foundationModel=foundation_model,
                agentResourceRoleArn=role_arn,
                instruction=instruction,
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Error: Couldn't create agent. Here's why: {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return response["agent"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateAgent AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateAgentActionGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateAgentActionGroup`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un gruppo d'azione per agenti.

```
    def create_agent_action_group(
            self, name, description, agent_id, agent_version, function_arn,
api_schema
    ):
        """
        Creates an action group for an agent. An action group defines a set of
actions that an
```

```
        agent should carry out for the customer.

        :param name: The name to give the action group.
        :param description: The description of the action group.
        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent for which to create the
action group.
        :param agent_version: The version of the agent for which to create the
action group.
        :param function_arn: The ARN of the Lambda function containing the business
logic that is
                                carried out upon invoking the action.
        :param api_schema: Contains the OpenAPI schema for the action group.
        :return: Details about the action group that was created.
        """
        try:
            response = self.client.create_agent_action_group(
                actionGroupName=name,
                description=description,
                agentId=agent_id,
                agentVersion=agent_version,
                actionGroupExecutor={"lambda": function_arn},
                apiSchema={"payload": api_schema},
            )
            agent_action_group = response["agentActionGroup"]
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Error: Couldn't create agent action group. Here's why:
{e}")
            raise
        else:
            return agent_action_group
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateAgentActionGroup AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateAgentAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateAgentAlias`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un alias di agente.

```
    def create_agent_alias(self, name, agent_id):
        """
        Creates an alias of an agent that can be used to deploy the agent.

        :param name: The name of the alias.
        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent.
        :return: Details about the alias that was created.
        """
        try:
            response = self.client.create_agent_alias(
                agentAliasName=name, agentId=agent_id
            )
            agent_alias = response["agentAlias"]
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't create agent alias. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return agent_alias
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateAgentAlias AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateFlow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateFlow`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un flusso Amazon Bedrock.

```
def create_flow(client, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn, flow_def):
    """
    Creates an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
    client: Amazon Bedrock agent boto3 client.
    flow_name (str): The name for the new flow.
    role_arn (str):  The ARN for the IAM role that use flow uses.
    flow_def (json): The JSON definition of the flow that you want to create.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from CreateFlow.
    """
    try:

        logger.info("Creating flow: %s.", flow_name)

        response = client.create_flow(
            name=flow_name,
            description=flow_description,
            executionRoleArn=role_arn,
            definition=flow_def
        )

        logger.info("Successfully created flow: %s. ID: %s",
                    flow_name,
                    {response['id']})

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error creating flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise
```

```
    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexepcted error creating flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateFlow AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateFlowAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateFlowAlias`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un alias per un flusso Amazon Bedrock.

```
def create_flow_alias(client, flow_id, flow_version, name, description):
    """
    Creates an alias for an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
        client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.

    Returns:
        str: The ID for the flow alias.
    """

    try:
        logger.info("Creating flow alias for flow: %s.", flow_id)

        response = client.create_flow_alias(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            name=name,
            description=description,
```

```
            routingConfiguration=[
                {
                    "flowVersion": flow_version
                }
            ]
        )
        logger.info("Successfully created flow alias for %s.", flow_id)

        return response['id']

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error creating alias for flow: %s - %s",
                flow_id, str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected error creating alias for flow : %s - %s",
                flow_id, str(e))
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateFlowAlias AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateFlowVersion`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateFlowVersion`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una versione di un flusso Amazon Bedrock.

```
def create_flow_version(client, flow_id, description):
    """
    Creates a version of an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
```

```
        client: Amazon Bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.
        description (str) : A description for the flow.

    Returns:
        str: The version for the flow.
    """
    try:

        logger.info("Creating flow version for flow: %s.", flow_id)

        # Call CreateFlowVersion operation
        response = client.create_flow_version(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            description=description
        )

        logging.info("Successfully created flow version %s for flow %s.",
            response['version'], flow_id)

        return response['version']

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error creating flow: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected error creating flow : %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateFlowVersion AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateKnowledgeBase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateKnowledgeBase`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una knowledge base Amazon Bedrock.

```
def create_knowledge_base(bedrock_agent_client, name, role_arn, description=None):
    """
    Creates a new knowledge base.

    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: The Boto3 Bedrock Agent client.
        name (str): The name of the knowledge base.
        role_arn (str): The ARN of the IAM role that the knowledge base assumes to
 access resources.
        description (str, optional): A description of the knowledge base.

    Returns:
        dict: The details of the created knowledge base.
    """
    try:
        kwargs = {
            "name": name,
            "roleArn": role_arn,
            "knowledgeBaseConfiguration": {
                "type": "VECTOR",
                "vectorKnowledgeBaseConfiguration": {
                    "embeddingModelArn": "arn:aws:bedrock:us-east-1::foundation-
model/amazon.titan-embed-text-v1"
                }
            },
            "storageConfiguration": {
                "type": "OPENSEARCH_SERVERLESS",
                # Note: You will need to create an OpenSearch Serverless collection
 first and replace this ARN
                # with your actual collection ARN from the OpenSearch console. If
 you use the console instead,
                # you can use the quick-create flow to have Knowledge Bases create
 the collection for you.
                "opensearchServerlessConfiguration": {
                    "collectionArn": "arn:aws:aoss:us-
east-1::123456789012:collection/abcdefgh12345678defgh",
                        "fieldMapping": {
                        "metadataField": "metadata",
                        "textField": "text",
                        "vectorField": "vector"
                        },
                    "vectorIndexName": "test-uuid"
```

```
                    },
                },
            "clientToken": "test-client-token-" + str(uuid.uuid4())
        }

        if description:
            kwargs["description"] = description

        response = bedrock_agent_client.create_knowledge_base(**kwargs)

        logger.info("Created knowledge base with ID: %s", response["knowledgeBase"]
["knowledgeBaseId"])
        return response["knowledgeBase"]

    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error(
            "Couldn't create knowledge base. Here's why: %s: %s",
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            err.response["Error"]["Message"],
        )
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateKnowledgeBase AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreatePrompt`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreatePrompt`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un prompt gestito da Amazon Bedrock.

```
def create_prompt(client, prompt_name, prompt_description, prompt_template,
 model_id=None):
```

```
    """
    Creates an Amazon Bedrock managed prompt.

    Args:
    client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
    prompt_name (str): The name for the new prompt.
    prompt_description (str): The description for the new prompt.
    prompt_template (str): The template for the prompt.
    model_id (str, optional): The model ID to associate with the prompt.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from CreatePrompt.
    """
    try:
        logger.info("Creating prompt: %s.", prompt_name)

        # Create a variant with the template
        variant = {
            "name": "default",
            "templateType": "TEXT",
            "templateConfiguration": {
                "text": {
                    "text": prompt_template,
                    "inputVariables": []
                }
            }
        }

        # Extract input variables from the template
        # Look for patterns like {{variable_name}}

        variables = re.findall(r'{{(.*?)}}', prompt_template)
        for var in variables:
            variant["templateConfiguration"]["text"]
["inputVariables"].append({"name": var.strip()})

        # Add model ID if provided
        if model_id:
            variant["modelId"] = model_id

        # Create the prompt with the variant
        create_params = {
            'name': prompt_name,
            'description': prompt_description,
```

```
            'variants': [variant]
        }

        response = client.create_prompt(**create_params)

        logger.info("Successfully created prompt: %s. ID: %s",
                    prompt_name,
                    response['id'])

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error creating prompt: %s", str(e))
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error creating prompt: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreatePrompt AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreatePromptVersion`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreatePromptVersion`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una versione di un prompt gestito di Amazon Bedrock.

```
def create_prompt_version(client, prompt_id, description=None):
    """
    Creates a version of an Amazon Bedrock managed prompt.

    Args:
```

```
    client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
    prompt_id (str): The identifier of the prompt to create a version for.
    description (str, optional): A description for the version.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from CreatePromptVersion.
    """
    try:
        logger.info("Creating version for prompt ID: %s.", prompt_id)

        create_params = {
            'promptIdentifier': prompt_id
        }

        if description:
            create_params['description'] = description

        response = client.create_prompt_version(**create_params)

        logger.info("Successfully created prompt version: %s", response['version'])
        logger.info("Prompt version ARN: %s", response['arn'])

        return response


    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error creating prompt version: %s", str(e))
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error creating prompt version: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreatePromptVersion AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteAgent`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteAgent`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Eliminare un agente.

```
    def delete_agent(self, agent_id):
        """
        Deletes an Amazon Bedrock agent.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent to delete.
        :return: The response from Amazon Bedrock Agents if successful, otherwise
raises an exception.
        """

        try:
            response = self.client.delete_agent(
                agentId=agent_id, skipResourceInUseCheck=False
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't delete agent. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteAgent AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteAgentAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteAgentAlias`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina l'alias di un agente.

```
    def delete_agent_alias(self, agent_id, agent_alias_id):
        """
        Deletes an alias of an Amazon Bedrock agent.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent that the alias belongs
to.
        :param agent_alias_id: The unique identifier of the alias to delete.
        :return: The response from Amazon Bedrock Agents if successful, otherwise
raises an exception.
        """

        try:
            response = self.client.delete_agent_alias(
                agentId=agent_id, agentAliasId=agent_alias_id
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't delete agent alias. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteAgentAlias AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteFlow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteFlow`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina un flusso Amazon Bedrock.

```
def delete_flow(client, flow_id):
    """
    Deletes an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
    client: Amazon Bedrock agent boto3 client.
    flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow that you want to delete.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from the DeleteFLow operation.
    """
    try:

        logger.info("Deleting flow ID: %s.",
                    flow_id)

        # Call DeleteFlow operation
        response = client.delete_flow(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            skipResourceInUseCheck=True
        )

        logger.info("Finished deleting flow ID: %s", flow_id)

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error deleting flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexepcted error deleting flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteFlow AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteFlowAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteFlowAlias`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina un alias per un flusso Amazon Bedrock.

```
def delete_flow_alias(client, flow_id, flow_alias_id):
    """
    Deletes an Amazon Bedrock flow alias.

    Args:
        client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from the call to DetectFLowAlias
    """
    try:

        logger.info("Deleting flow alias %s for flow: %s.", flow_alias_id, flow_id)

        # Delete the flow alias.
        response = client.delete_flow_alias(
            aliasIdentifier=flow_alias_id,
            flowIdentifier=flow_id
        )

        logging.info("Successfully deleted flow version for %s.", flow_id)
        return response
```

```
    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error deleting flow version: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected deleting flow version: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteFlowAlias AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteFlowVersion`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteFlowVersion`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina una versione di un flusso Amazon Bedrock.

```
def delete_flow_version(client, flow_id, flow_version):
    """
    Deletes a version of an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
        client: Amazon Bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DeleteFlowVersion.
    """
    try:

        logger.info("Deleting flow version %s for flow: %s.",flow_version, flow_id)

        # Call DeleteFlowVersion operation
        response = client.delete_flow_version(
```

```
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            flowVersion=flow_version
        )

        logging.info("Successfully deleted flow version %s for %s.",
                flow_version,
                flow_id)
        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error deleting flow version: %s ", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected deleting flow version: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteFlowVersion AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteKnowledgeBase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteKnowledgeBase`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina una knowledge base Amazon Bedrock.

```
def delete_knowledge_base(bedrock_agent_client, knowledge_base_id):
    """
    Deletes a knowledge base.

    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: The Boto3 Bedrock Agent client.
        knowledge_base_id (str): The ID of the knowledge base to delete.
```

```
    Returns:
        bool: True if the deletion was successful.
    """
    try:
        bedrock_agent_client.delete_knowledge_base(
            knowledgeBaseId=knowledge_base_id
        )

        logger.info("Deleted knowledge base: %s", knowledge_base_id)
        return True
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error(
            "Couldn't delete knowledge base %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
            knowledge_base_id,
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            err.response["Error"]["Message"],
        )
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteKnowledgeBase AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeletePrompt`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeletePrompt`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina un prompt gestito da Amazon Bedrock.

```
def delete_prompt(client, prompt_id):
    """
    Deletes an Amazon Bedrock managed prompt.
```

```
    Args:
    client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
    prompt_id (str): The identifier of the prompt that you want to delete.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from the DeletePrompt operation.
    """
    try:
        logger.info("Deleting prompt ID: %s.", prompt_id)

        response = client.delete_prompt(
            promptIdentifier=prompt_id
        )

        logger.info("Finished deleting prompt ID: %s", prompt_id)

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error deleting prompt: %s", str(e))
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error deleting prompt: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeletePrompt AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetAgent`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetAgent`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Trovate un agente.

```
    def get_agent(self, agent_id, log_error=True):
        """
        Gets information about an agent.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent.
        :param log_error: Whether to log any errors that occur when getting the
agent.
                          If True, errors will be logged to the logger. If False,
errors
                          will still be raised, but not logged.
        :return: The information about the requested agent.
        """

        try:
            response = self.client.get_agent(agentId=agent_id)
            agent = response["agent"]
        except ClientError as e:
            if log_error:
                logger.error(f"Couldn't get agent {agent_id}. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return agent
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAgent AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetFlow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetFlow`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni un flusso Amazon Bedrock.

```
def get_flow(client, flow_id):
    """
    Gets an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
    client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow that you want to get.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from the GetFlow operation.
    """
    try:

        logger.info("Getting flow ID: %s.",
                    flow_id)

        # Call GetFlow operation.
        response = client.get_flow(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id
        )

        logger.info("Retrieved flow ID: %s. Name: %s", flow_id,
                    response['name'])

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error getting flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexepcted error getting flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetFlow AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetFlowVersion`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetFlowVersion`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni una versione di un flusso Amazon Bedrock.

```
def get_flow_version(client, flow_id, flow_version):
    """
    Gets information about a version of an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
        client: Amazon Bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.
        flow_version (str): The flow version of the flow.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from the call to GetFlowVersion.
    """
    try:

        logger.info("Deleting flow version for flow: %s.", flow_id)

        # Call GetFlowVersion operation
        response = client.get_flow_version(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            flowVersion=flow_version
        )

        logging.info("Successfully got flow version %s information for flow %s.",
                     flow_version,
                     flow_id)

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error getting flow version: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected error getting flow version: %s", str(e))
```

```
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetFlowVersion AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetKnowledgeBase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetKnowledgeBase`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni una knowledge base di Amazon Bedrock.

```
def get_knowledge_base(bedrock_agent_client, knowledge_base_id):
    """
    Gets details about a specific knowledge base.

    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: The Boto3 Bedrock Agent client.
        knowledge_base_id (str): The ID of the knowledge base.

    Returns:
        dict: The details of the knowledge base.
    """
    try:
        response = bedrock_agent_client.get_knowledge_base(
            knowledgeBaseId=knowledge_base_id
        )

        logger.info("Retrieved knowledge base: %s", knowledge_base_id)
        return response["knowledgeBase"]
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error(
            "Couldn't get knowledge base %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
            knowledge_base_id,
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
            err.response["Error"]["Message"],
        )
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetKnowledgeBase AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetPrompt`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetPrompt`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Richiedi un prompt gestito da Amazon Bedrock.

```
def get_prompt(client, prompt_id):
    """
    Gets an Amazon Bedrock managed prompt.

    Args:
    client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
    prompt_id (str): The identifier of the prompt that you want to get.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from the GetPrompt operation.
    """
    try:
        logger.info("Getting prompt ID: %s.", prompt_id)

        response = client.get_prompt(
            promptIdentifier=prompt_id
        )

        logger.info("Retrieved prompt ID: %s. Name: %s",
                    prompt_id,
```

```
                    response['name'])

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error getting prompt: %s", str(e))
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error getting prompt: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetPrompt AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListAgentActionGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListAgentActionGroups`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i gruppi d'azione di un agente.

```
    def list_agent_action_groups(self, agent_id, agent_version):
        """
        List the action groups for a version of an Amazon Bedrock Agent.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent.
        :param agent_version: The version of the agent.
        :return: The list of action group summaries for the version of the agent.
        """

        try:
            action_groups = []

            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("list_agent_action_groups")
```

```
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                    agentId=agent_id,
                    agentVersion=agent_version,
                    PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 10},
            ):
                action_groups.extend(page["actionGroupSummaries"])

        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't list action groups. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return action_groups
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListAgentActionGroups AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListAgentKnowledgeBases`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListAgentKnowledgeBases`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca le basi di conoscenza associate a un agente.

```
    def list_agent_knowledge_bases(self, agent_id, agent_version):
        """
        List the knowledge bases associated with a version of an Amazon Bedrock
Agent.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent.
        :param agent_version: The version of the agent.
        :return: The list of knowledge base summaries for the version of the agent.
        """
```

```
        try:
            knowledge_bases = []

            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("list_agent_knowledge_bases")
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                    agentId=agent_id,
                    agentVersion=agent_version,
                    PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 10},
            ):
                knowledge_bases.extend(page["agentKnowledgeBaseSummaries"])

        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't list knowledge bases. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return knowledge_bases
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListAgentKnowledgeBases AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListAgents`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListAgents`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca gli agenti appartenenti a un account.

```
    def list_agents(self):
        """
        List the available Amazon Bedrock Agents.
```

```
        :return: The list of available bedrock agents.
        """

        try:
            all_agents = []

            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("list_agents")
            for page in paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 10}):
                all_agents.extend(page["agentSummaries"])

        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't list agents. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return all_agents
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListAgents AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListFlowAliases`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListFlowAliases`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca gli alias per un flusso Amazon Bedrock.

```
def list_flow_aliases(client, flow_id):
    """
    Lists the aliases of an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
        client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.
```

```
    Returns:
        dict: The response from ListFlowAliases.
    """
    try:

        finished = False

        logger.info("Listing flow aliases for flow: %s.", flow_id)

        print(f"Aliases for flow: {flow_id}")

        response = client.list_flow_aliases(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            maxResults=10)

        while finished is False:

            for alias in response['flowAliasSummaries']:
                print(f"Alias Name: {alias['name']}")
                print(f"ID: {alias['id']}")
                print(f"Description: {alias.get('description', 'No
description')}\n")

                if 'nextToken' in response:
                    next_token = response['nextToken']
                    response = client.list_flow_aliases(maxResults=10,
                                                        nextToken=next_token)
                else:
                    finished = True

        logging.info("Successfully listed flow aliases for flow %s.",
                flow_id)

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error listing flow aliases: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected error listing flow aliases: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListFlowAliases AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListFlowVersions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListFlowVersions`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca le versioni di un flusso Amazon Bedrock.

```
def list_flow_versions(client, flow_id):
    """
    Lists the versions of an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
        client: Amazon bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from ListFlowVersions.
    """
    try:

        finished = False

        logger.info("Listing flow versions for flow: %s.", flow_id)

        response = client.list_flow_versions(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            maxResults=10)

        while finished is False:

            print(f"Versions for flow:{flow_id}")
            for version in response['flowVersionSummaries']:
                print(f"Version: {version['version']}")
                print(f"Status: {version['status']}\n")

                if 'nextToken' in response:
```

```
                    next_token = response['nextToken']
                    response = client.list_flow_versions(maxResults=10,
                                                         nextToken=next_token)
                else:
                    finished = True


        logging.info("Successfully listed flow versions for flow %s.",
                flow_id)

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error listing flow versions: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected error listing flow versions: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListFlowVersions AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListFlows`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListFlows`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i flussi di Amazon Bedrock.

```
def list_flows(client):
    """
    Lists versions of an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
```

```
        client: Amazon Bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.

    Returns:
        Nothing.
    """
    try:
        finished = False

        logger.info("Listing flows:")

        response = client.list_flows(maxResults=10)

        while finished is False:

            for flow in response['flowSummaries']:
                print(f"ID: {flow['id']}")
                print(f"Name: {flow['name']}")
                print(
                    f"Description: {flow.get('description', 'No description')}")
                print(f"Latest version: {flow['version']}")
                print(f"Status: {flow['status']}\n")

            if 'nextToken' in response:
                next_token = response['nextToken']
                response = client.list_flows(maxResults=10,
                                             nextToken=next_token)
            else:
                finished = True

        logging.info("Successfully listed flows.")


    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error listing flow versions: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected error listing flow versions: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListFlows AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListKnowledgeBases`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListKnowledgeBases`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca le knowledge base di Amazon Bedrock.

```
def list_knowledge_bases(bedrock_agent_client, max_results=None):
    """
    Lists the knowledge bases in your AWS account.

    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: The Boto3 Bedrock Agent client.
        max_results (int, optional): The maximum number of knowledge bases to
 return.

    Returns:
        list: A list of knowledge base details.
    """
    try:
        kwargs = {}
        if max_results is not None:
            kwargs["maxResults"] = max_results

        # Initialize an empty list to store all knowledge bases
        all_knowledge_bases = []

        # Use paginator to handle pagination automatically
        paginator = bedrock_agent_client.get_paginator('list_knowledge_bases')
        page_iterator = paginator.paginate(**kwargs)

        # Iterate through each page of results
        for page in page_iterator:
            all_knowledge_bases.extend(page.get('knowledgeBaseSummaries', []))

        logger.info("Found %s knowledge bases.", len(all_knowledge_bases))
```

```
        return all_knowledge_bases
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error(
            "Couldn't list knowledge bases. Here's why: %s: %s",
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            err.response["Error"]["Message"],
        )
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListKnowledgeBases AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListPrompts`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListPrompts`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i prompt gestiti da Amazon Bedrock.

```
def list_prompts(client, max_results=10):
    """
    Lists Amazon Bedrock managed prompts.

    Args:
        client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
        max_results (int): Maximum number of results to return per page.

    Returns:
        list: A list of prompt summaries.
    """
    try:
        logger.info("Listing prompts:")
```

```
        # Create a paginator for the list_prompts operation
        paginator = client.get_paginator('list_prompts')

        # Create the pagination parameters
        pagination_config = {
            'maxResults': max_results
        }

        # Initialize an empty list to store all prompts
        all_prompts = []

        # Iterate through all pages
        for page in paginator.paginate(**pagination_config):
            all_prompts.extend(page.get('promptSummaries', []))

        logger.info("Successfully listed %s prompts.", len(all_prompts))
        return all_prompts

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error listing prompts: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error listing prompts: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListPrompts AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`PrepareAgent`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PrepareAgent`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Prepara un agente per i test interni.

```
    def prepare_agent(self, agent_id):
        """
        Creates a DRAFT version of the agent that can be used for internal testing.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent to prepare.
        :return: The response from Amazon Bedrock Agents if successful, otherwise
 raises an exception.
        """
        try:
            prepared_agent_details = self.client.prepare_agent(agentId=agent_id)
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't prepare agent. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return prepared_agent_details
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PrepareAgent AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`PrepareFlow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PrepareFlow`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Prepara un flusso Amazon Bedrock.

```
def prepare_flow(client, flow_id):
    """
    Prepares an Amazon Bedrock Flow.

    Args:
        client: Amazon Bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow that you want to prepare.
```

```
    Returns:
        str: The status of the flow preparation
    """
    try:

        # Prepare the flow.
        logger.info("Preparing flow ID: %s",
                    flow_id)

        response = client.prepare_flow(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id
        )

        status = response.get('status')

        while status == "Preparing":
            logger.info("Preparing flow ID: %s. Status %s",
                        flow_id, status)

            sleep(5)
            response = client.get_flow(
                flowIdentifier=flow_id
            )
            status = response.get('status')
            print(f"Flow Status: {status}")

        if status == "Prepared":
            logger.info("Finished preparing flow ID: %s. Status %s",
                        flow_id, status)
        else:
            logger.warning("flow ID: %s not prepared. Status %s",
                           flow_id, status)

        return status

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error preparing flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexepcted error preparing flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PrepareFlow AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`UpdateFlow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `UpdateFlow`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiorna un Amazon Bedrock Flow.

```
def update_flow(client, flow_id, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn, flow_def):
    """
    Updates an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
    client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
    flow_id (str): The ID for the flow that you want to update.
    flow_name (str): The name for the flow.
    role_arn (str):  The ARN for the IAM role that use flow uses.
    flow_def (json): The JSON definition of the flow that you want to create.

    Returns:
        dict: Flow information if successful.
    """
    try:

        logger.info("Updating flow: %s.", flow_id)

        response = client.update_flow(
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            name=flow_name,
            description=flow_description,
            executionRoleArn=role_arn,
```

```
            definition=flow_def
        )

        logger.info("Successfully updated flow: %s. ID: %s",
                    flow_name,
                    {response['id']})

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error updating flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexepcted error updating flow: %s", {str(e)})
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateFlow AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`UpdateFlowAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `UpdateFlowAlias`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiorna un alias per un flusso Amazon Bedrock.

```
def update_flow_alias(client, flow_id, alias_id, flow_version, name, description):
    """
    Updates an alias for an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    Args:
        client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
        flow_id (str): The identifier of the flow.
```

```
    Returns:
        str: The response from UpdateFlowAlias.
    """

    try:
        logger.info("Updating flow alias %s for flow: %s.", alias_id, flow_id)

        response = client.update_flow_alias(
            aliasIdentifier=alias_id,
            flowIdentifier=flow_id,
            name=name,
            description=description,
            routingConfiguration=[
                {
                    "flowVersion": flow_version
                }
            ]
        )
        logger.info("Successfully updated flow alias %s for %s.", alias_id, flow_id)

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception("Client error updating alias %s for flow: %s - %s",
                alias_id, flow_id, str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception("Unexpected error updating alias %s for flow : %s - %s",
                alias_id, flow_id, str(e))
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateFlowAlias AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`UpdateKnowledgeBase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `UpdateKnowledgeBase`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiorna una knowledge base Amazon Bedrock.

```
def update_knowledge_base(bedrock_agent_client, knowledge_base_id, name=None,
 description=None, role_arn=None):
    """
    Updates an existing knowledge base.

    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: The Boto3 Bedrock Agent client.
        knowledge_base_id (str): The ID of the knowledge base to update.
        name (str, optional): The new name for the knowledge base.
        description (str, optional): The new description for the knowledge base.
        role_arn (str, optional): The new IAM role ARN for the knowledge base.

    Returns:
        dict: The details of the updated knowledge base.
    """
    try:
        kwargs = {
            "knowledgeBaseId": knowledge_base_id,
            "knowledgeBaseConfiguration": {
                "type": "VECTOR",
                "vectorKnowledgeBaseConfiguration": {
                    "embeddingModelArn": "arn:aws:bedrock:us-east-1::foundation-
model/amazon.titan-embed-text-v1"
                }
            }
        }

        if name:
            kwargs["name"] = name
        if description:
            kwargs["description"] = description
        if role_arn:
            kwargs["roleArn"] = role_arn
```

```
        response = bedrock_agent_client.update_knowledge_base(**kwargs)

        logger.info("Updated knowledge base: %s", knowledge_base_id)
        return response["knowledgeBase"]

    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error(
            "Couldn't update knowledge base %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
            knowledge_base_id,
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            err.response["Error"]["Message"],
        )
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateKnowledgeBase AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Crea e richiama un flusso

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un ruolo di esecuzione per il flusso.
- Creare il flusso.
- Implementa il flusso completamente configurato.
- Richiama il flusso con i prompt forniti dall'utente.
- Elimina tutte le risorse create.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Genera una playlist musicale basata sul genere e sul numero di brani specificati dall'utente.

```
from datetime import datetime
import logging
import boto3

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

from roles import create_flow_role, delete_flow_role, update_role_policy
from flow import create_flow, prepare_flow, delete_flow
from run_flow import run_playlist_flow
from flow_version import create_flow_version, delete_flow_version
from flow_alias import create_flow_alias, delete_flow_alias

logging.basicConfig(
    level=logging.INFO
)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

def create_input_node(name):
    """
    Creates an input node configuration for an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    The input node serves as the entry point for the flow and defines
    the initial document structure that will be passed to subsequent nodes.

    Args:
        name (str): The name of the input node.

    Returns:
        dict: The input node configuration.

    """
    return {
        "type": "Input",
        "name": name,
        "outputs": [
            {
                "name": "document",
                "type": "Object"
            }
        ]
    }
```

```
def create_prompt_node(name, model_id):
    """
    Creates a prompt node configuration for a Bedrock flow that generates music
 playlists.

    The prompt node defines an inline prompt template that creates a music playlist
 based on
    a specified genre and number of songs. The prompt uses two variables that are
 mapped from
    the input JSON object:
    - {{genre}}: The genre of music to create a playlist for
    - {{number}}: The number of songs to include in the playlist

    Args:
        name (str): The name of the prompt node.
        model_id (str): The identifier of the foundation model to use for the
 prompt.

    Returns:
        dict: The prompt node.

    """

    return {
        "type": "Prompt",
        "name": name,
        "configuration": {
            "prompt": {
                "sourceConfiguration": {
                    "inline": {
                        "modelId": model_id,
                        "templateType": "TEXT",
                        "inferenceConfiguration": {
                            "text": {
                                "temperature": 0.8
                            }
                        },
                        "templateConfiguration": {
                            "text": {
                                "text": "Make me a {{genre}} playlist consisting of
 the following number of songs: {{number}}."
                            }
                        }
```

```
                    }
                }
            }
        },
        "inputs": [
            {
                "name": "genre",
                "type": "String",
                "expression": "$.data.genre"
            },
            {
                "name": "number",
                "type": "Number",
                "expression": "$.data.number"
            }
        ],
        "outputs": [
            {
                "name": "modelCompletion",
                "type": "String"
            }
        ]
    }


def create_output_node(name):
    """
    Creates an output node configuration for a Bedrock flow.

    The output node validates that the output from the last node is a string
    and returns it unmodified. The input name must be "document".

    Args:
        name (str): The name of the output node.

    Returns:
        dict: The output node configuration containing the output node:

    """

    return {
        "type": "Output",
        "name": name,
        "inputs": [
```

```
            {
                "name": "document",
                "type": "String",
                "expression": "$.data"
            }
        ]
    }




def create_playlist_flow(client, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn,
 prompt_model_id):
    """
    Creates the playlist generator flow.
    Args:
        client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
        role_arn (str): Name for the new IAM role.
        prompt_model_id (str): The id of the model to use in the prompt node.
    Returns:
        dict: The response from the create_flow operation.
    """

    input_node = create_input_node("FlowInput")
    prompt_node = create_prompt_node("MakePlaylist", prompt_model_id)
    output_node = create_output_node("FlowOutput")

    # Create connections between the nodes
    connections = []

    #  First, create connections between the output of the flow
    # input node and each input of the prompt node.
    for prompt_node_input in prompt_node["inputs"]:
        connections.append(
            {
                "name": "_".join([input_node["name"], prompt_node["name"],
                                  prompt_node_input["name"]]),
                "source": input_node["name"],
                "target": prompt_node["name"],
                "type": "Data",
                "configuration": {
                    "data": {
                        "sourceOutput": input_node["outputs"][0]["name"],
                        "targetInput": prompt_node_input["name"]
```

```
                    }
                }
            }
        )

    # Then, create a connection between the output of the prompt node and the input
 of the flow output node
    connections.append(
        {
            "name": "_".join([prompt_node["name"], output_node["name"]]),
            "source": prompt_node["name"],
            "target": output_node["name"],
            "type": "Data",
            "configuration": {
                "data": {
                    "sourceOutput": prompt_node["outputs"][0]["name"],
                    "targetInput": output_node["inputs"][0]["name"]
                }
            }
        }
    )

    flow_def = {
        "nodes": [input_node, prompt_node, output_node],
        "connections": connections
    }

    # Create the flow.

    response = create_flow(
        client, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn, flow_def)

    return response



def get_model_arn(client, model_id):
    """
    Gets the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for a model.
    Args:
        client (str): Amazon Bedrock boto3 client.
        model_id (str): The id of the model.
    Returns:
        str: The ARN of the model.
```

```
    """

    try:
        # Call GetFoundationModelDetails operation
        response = client.get_foundation_model(modelIdentifier=model_id)

        # Extract model ARN from the response
        model_arn = response['modelDetails']['modelArn']

        return model_arn

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error getting model ARN: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error getting model ARN: %s", {str(e)})
        raise


def prepare_flow_version_and_alias(bedrock_agent_client,
                                   flow_id):
    """
    Prepares the flow and then creates a flow version and flow alias.
    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
        flowd_id (str): The ID of the flow that you want to prepare.
    Returns: The flow_version and flow_alias.

    """

    status = prepare_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)

    flow_version = None
    flow_alias = None

    if status == 'Prepared':

        # Create the flow version and alias.
        flow_version = create_flow_version(bedrock_agent_client,
                                           flow_id,
                                           f"flow version for flow {flow_id}.")

        flow_alias = create_flow_alias(bedrock_agent_client,
```

```
                                        flow_id,
                                        flow_version,
                                        "latest",
                                        f"Alias for flow {flow_id}, version
 {flow_version}")

    return flow_version, flow_alias



def delete_role_resources(bedrock_agent_client,
                          iam_client,
                          role_name,
                          flow_id,
                          flow_version,
                          flow_alias):
    """
    Deletes the flow, flow alias, flow version, and IAM roles.
    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
        iam_client: Amazon IAM boto3 client.
        role_name (str): The name of the IAM role.
        flow_id (str): The id of the flow.
        flow_version (str): The version of the flow.
        flow_alias (str): The alias of the flow.
    """

    if flow_id is not None:
        if flow_alias is not None:
            delete_flow_alias(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias)
        if flow_version is not None:
            delete_flow_version(bedrock_agent_client,
                        flow_id, flow_version)
        delete_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)

    if role_name is not None:
        delete_flow_role(iam_client, role_name)



def main():
    """
    Creates, runs, and optionally deletes a Bedrock flow for generating music
 playlists.
```

```
    Note:
        Requires valid AWS credentials in the default profile
    """

    delete_choice = "y"
    try:

        # Get various boto3 clients.
        session = boto3.Session(profile_name='default')
        bedrock_agent_runtime_client = session.client('bedrock-agent-runtime')
        bedrock_agent_client = session.client('bedrock-agent')
        bedrock_client = session.client('bedrock')
        iam_client = session.client('iam')

        role_name = None
        flow_id = None
        flow_version = None
        flow_alias = None

        #Change the model as needed.
        prompt_model_id = "amazon.nova-pro-v1:0"

        # Base the flow name on the current date and time
        current_time = datetime.now()
        timestamp = current_time.strftime("%Y-%m-%d-%H-%M-%S")
        flow_name = f"FlowPlayList_{timestamp}"
        flow_description = "A flow to generate a music playlist."

        # Create a role for the flow.
        role_name = f"BedrockFlowRole-{flow_name}"
        role = create_flow_role(iam_client, role_name)
        role_arn = role['Arn']

        # Create the flow.
        response = create_playlist_flow(
            bedrock_agent_client, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn,
prompt_model_id)
        flow_id = response.get('id')

        if flow_id:
            # Update accessible resources in the role.
            model_arn = get_model_arn(bedrock_client, prompt_model_id)
            update_role_policy(iam_client, role_name, [
```

```
                                response.get('arn'), model_arn])

            # Prepare the flow and flow version.
            flow_version, flow_alias = prepare_flow_version_and_alias(
                bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)

            # Run the flow.
            if flow_version and flow_alias:
                run_playlist_flow(bedrock_agent_runtime_client,
                                  flow_id, flow_alias)

                delete_choice = input("Delete flow? y or n : ").lower()


            else:
                print("Couldn't run. Deleting flow and role.")
                delete_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)
                delete_flow_role(iam_client, role_name)
        else:
            print("Couldn't create flow.")


    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Fatal error: {str(e)}")

    finally:
        if delete_choice == 'y':
                delete_role_resources(bedrock_agent_client,
                                      iam_client,
                                      role_name,
                                      flow_id,
                                      flow_version,
                                      flow_alias)
        else:
            print("Flow not deleted. ")
            print(f"\tFlow ID: {flow_id}")
            print(f"\tFlow version: {flow_version}")
            print(f"\tFlow alias: {flow_alias}")
            print(f"\tRole ARN: {role_arn}")

        print("Done!")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

```
def invoke_flow(client, flow_id, flow_alias_id, input_data):
    """
    Invoke an Amazon Bedrock flow and handle the response stream.

    Args:
        client: Boto3 client for Amazon Bedrock agent runtime.
        flow_id: The ID of the flow to invoke.
        flow_alias_id: The alias ID of the flow.
        input_data: Input data for the flow.

    Returns:
        Dict containing flow status and flow output.
    """

    response = None
    request_params = None

    request_params = {
            "flowIdentifier": flow_id,
            "flowAliasIdentifier": flow_alias_id,
            "inputs": [input_data],
            "enableTrace": True
        }


    response = client.invoke_flow(**request_params)

    flow_status = ""
    output= ""

    # Process the streaming response
    for event in response['responseStream']:

        # Check if flow is complete.
        if 'flowCompletionEvent' in event:
            flow_status = event['flowCompletionEvent']['completionReason']

        # Save the model output.
        elif 'flowOutputEvent' in event:
            output = event['flowOutputEvent']['content']['document']
            logger.info("Output : %s", output)
```

```
        # Log trace events.
        elif 'flowTraceEvent' in event:
            logger.info("Flow trace:  %s", event['flowTraceEvent'])

    return {
        "flow_status": flow_status,
        "output": output

    }




def run_playlist_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias_id):
    """
    Runs the playlist generator flow.

    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: Boto3 client for Amazon Bedrock agent runtime.
        flow_id: The ID of the flow to run.
        flow_alias_id: The alias ID of the flow.

    """


    print ("Welcome to the playlist generator flow.")
    # Get the initial prompt from the user.
    genre = input("Enter genre: ")
    number_of_songs = int(input("Enter number of songs: "))


    # Use prompt to create input data for the input node.
    flow_input_data = {
        "content": {
            "document": {
                "genre" : genre,
                "number" : number_of_songs
            }
        },
        "nodeName": "FlowInput",
        "nodeOutputName": "document"
    }

    try:
```

```
        result = invoke_flow(
                bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias_id, flow_input_data)

        status = result['flow_status']

        if status == "SUCCESS":
                # The flow completed successfully.
                logger.info("The flow %s successfully completed.", flow_id)
                print(result['output'])
        else:
            logger.warning("Flow status: %s",status)

    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Client error: {str(e)}")
        logger.error("Client error: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.error("An error occurred: %s", {str(e)})
        logger.error("Error type: %s", {type(e)})
        raise



def create_flow_role(client, role_name):
    """
    Creates an IAM role for Amazon Bedrock with permissions to run a flow.

    Args:
        role_name (str): Name for the new IAM role.
    Returns:
        str: The role Amazon Resource Name.
    """


    # Trust relationship policy - allows Amazon Bedrock service to assume this role.
    trust_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "Service": "bedrock.amazonaws.com"
            },
```

```
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
        }]
    }

    # Basic inline policy for for running a flow.

    resources = "*"

    bedrock_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": [
                    "bedrock:InvokeModel",
                    "bedrock:Retrieve",
                    "bedrock:RetrieveAndGenerate"
                ],
                # Using * as placeholder - Later you update with specific ARNs.
                "Resource": resources
            }
        ]
    }



    try:
        # Create the IAM role with trust policy
        logging.info("Creating role: %s",role_name)
        role = client.create_role(
            RoleName=role_name,
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(trust_policy),
            Description="Role for Amazon Bedrock operations"
        )

        # Attach inline policy to the role
        print("Attaching inline policy")
        client.put_role_policy(
            RoleName=role_name,
            PolicyName=f"{role_name}-policy",
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(bedrock_policy)
        )

        logging.info("Create Role ARN: %s", role['Role']['Arn'])
```

```
        return role['Role']

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.warning("Error creating role: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.warning("Unexpected error: %s", str(e))
        raise


def update_role_policy(client, role_name, resource_arns):
    """
    Updates an IAM role's inline policy with specific resource ARNs.

    Args:
        role_name (str): Name of the existing role.
        resource_arns (list): List of resource ARNs to allow access to.
    """


    updated_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": [
                    "bedrock:GetFlow",
                    "bedrock:InvokeModel",
                    "bedrock:Retrieve",
                    "bedrock:RetrieveAndGenerate"
                ],
                "Resource": resource_arns
            }
        ]
    }

    try:
        client.put_role_policy(
            RoleName=role_name,
            PolicyName=f"{role_name}-policy",
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(updated_policy)
        )
        logging.info("Updated policy for role: %s",role_name)
```

```
    except ClientError as e:
        logging.warning("Error updating role policy: %s", str(e))
        raise


def delete_flow_role(client, role_name):
    """
    Deletes an IAM role.

    Args:
        role_name (str): Name of the role to delete.
    """




    try:
        # Detach and delete inline policies
        policies = client.list_role_policies(RoleName=role_name)['PolicyNames']
        for policy_name in policies:
            client.delete_role_policy(RoleName=role_name, PolicyName=policy_name)

        # Delete the role
        client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
        logging.info("Deleted role: %s", role_name)


    except ClientError as e:
        logging.info("Error Deleting role: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateFlow
  - CreateFlowAlias
  - CreateFlowVersion
  - DeleteFlow
  - DeleteFlowAlias
  - DeleteFlowVersion

- GetFlow
- GetFlowAlias
- GetFlowVersion
- InvokeFlow
- PrepareFlow

Crea e richiama un prompt gestito

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un prompt gestito.
- Crea una versione del prompt.
- Richiama il prompt utilizzando la versione.
- Pulisci le risorse (opzionale).

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea e richiama un prompt gestito.

```
import argparse
import boto3
import logging
import time

# Now import the modules
from prompt import create_prompt, create_prompt_version, delete_prompt
from run_prompt import invoke_prompt

logging.basicConfig(
    level=logging.INFO,
    format='%(levelname)s: %(message)s'
```

```
)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)



def run_scenario(bedrock_client, bedrock_runtime_client, model_id, cleanup=True):
    """
    Runs the Amazon Bedrock managed prompt scenario.

    Args:
        bedrock_client: The Amazon Bedrock Agent client.
        bedrock_runtime_client: The Amazon Bedrock Runtime client.
        model_id (str): The model ID to use for the prompt.
        cleanup (bool): Whether to clean up resources at the end of the scenario.

    Returns:
        dict: A dictionary containing the created resources.
    """
    prompt_id = None

    try:
        # Step 1: Create a prompt
        print("\n=== Step 1: Creating a prompt ===")
        prompt_name = f"PlaylistGenerator-{int(time.time())}"
        prompt_description = "Playlist generator"
        prompt_template = """
          Make me a {{genre}} playlist consisting of the following number of songs:
 {{number}}."""

        create_response = create_prompt(
            bedrock_client,
            prompt_name,
            prompt_description,
            prompt_template,
            model_id
        )

        prompt_id = create_response['id']
        print(f"Created prompt: {prompt_name} with ID: {prompt_id}")

        # Create a version of the prompt
        print("\n=== Creating a version of the prompt ===")
        version_response = create_prompt_version(
            bedrock_client,
```

```
            prompt_id,
            description="Initial version of the product description generator"
        )

        prompt_version_arn = version_response['arn']
        prompt_version = version_response['version']

        print(f"Created prompt version: {prompt_version}")
        print(f"Prompt version ARN: {prompt_version_arn}")

        # Step 2: Invoke the prompt directly
        print("\n=== Step 2: Invoking the prompt ===")
        input_variables = {
            "genre": "pop",
            "number": "2",
           }

        # Use the ARN from the create_prompt_version response
        result = invoke_prompt(
            bedrock_runtime_client,
            prompt_version_arn,
            input_variables
        )
        # Display the playlist
        print(f"\n{result}")


        # Step 3: Clean up resources (optional)
        if cleanup:
            print("\n=== Step 3: Cleaning up resources ===")

            # Delete the prompt
            print(f"Deleting prompt {prompt_id}...")
            delete_prompt(bedrock_client, prompt_id)

            print("Cleanup complete")
        else:
            print("\n=== Resources were not cleaned up ===")
            print(f"Prompt ID: {prompt_id}")



    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Error in scenario: %s", str(e))
```

```
        # Attempt to clean up if an error occurred and cleanup was requested
        if cleanup and prompt_id:
            try:
                print("\nCleaning up resources after error...")

                # Delete the prompt
                try:
                    delete_prompt(bedrock_client, prompt_id)
                    print("Cleanup after error complete")
                except Exception as cleanup_error:
                    logger.error("Error during cleanup: %s", str(cleanup_error))
            except Exception as final_error:
                logger.error("Final error during cleanup: %s", str(final_error))

        # Re-raise the original exception
        raise

def main():
    """
    Entry point for the Amazon Bedrock managed prompt scenario.
    """
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Run the Amazon Bedrock managed prompt scenario."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        '--region',
        default='us-east-1',
        help="The AWS Region to use."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        '--model-id',
        default='anthropic.claude-v2',
        help="The model ID to use for the prompt."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        '--cleanup',
        action='store_true',
        default=True,
        help="Clean up resources at the end of the scenario."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        '--no-cleanup',
        action='store_false',
```

```
        dest='cleanup',
        help="Don't clean up resources at the end of the scenario."
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    bedrock_client = boto3.client('bedrock-agent', region_name=args.region)
    bedrock_runtime_client = boto3.client('bedrock-runtime',
 region_name=args.region)

    print("=== Amazon Bedrock Managed Prompt Scenario ===")
    print(f"Region: {args.region}")
    print(f"Model ID: {args.model_id}")
    print(f"Cleanup resources: {args.cleanup}")

    try:
        run_scenario(
            bedrock_client,
            bedrock_runtime_client,
            args.model_id,
            args.cleanup
        )

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Error running scenario: %s", str(e))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - Converse
  - CreatePrompt
  - CreatePromptVersion
  - DeletePrompt

Crea e richiama un agente

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un ruolo di esecuzione per l'agente.
- Crea l'agente e distribuisci una versione DRAFT.
- Crea una funzione Lambda che implementi le funzionalità dell'agente.
- Crea un gruppo di azioni che colleghi l'agente alla funzione Lambda.
- Implementa l'agente completamente configurato.
- Richiama l'agente con i prompt forniti dall'utente.
- Eliminare tutte le risorse create.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea e richiama un agente.

```
REGION = "us-east-1"
ROLE_POLICY_NAME = "agent_permissions"


class BedrockAgentScenarioWrapper:
    """Runs a scenario that shows how to get started using Amazon Bedrock Agents."""

    def __init__(
            self, bedrock_agent_client, runtime_client, lambda_client, iam_resource,
 postfix
    ):
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.bedrock_agent_runtime_client = runtime_client
        self.postfix = postfix

        self.bedrock_wrapper = BedrockAgentWrapper(bedrock_agent_client)

        self.agent = None
        self.agent_alias = None
        self.agent_role = None
```

```
        self.prepared_agent_details = None
        self.lambda_role = None
        self.lambda_function = None

    def run_scenario(self):
        print("=" * 88)
        print("Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Agents demo.")
        print("=" * 88)

        # Query input from user
        print("Let's start with creating an agent:")
        print("-" * 40)
        name, foundation_model = self._request_name_and_model_from_user()
        print("-" * 40)

        # Create an execution role for the agent
        self.agent_role = self._create_agent_role(foundation_model)

        # Create the agent
        self.agent = self._create_agent(name, foundation_model)

        # Prepare a DRAFT version of the agent
        self.prepared_agent_details = self._prepare_agent()

        # Create the agent's Lambda function
        self.lambda_function = self._create_lambda_function()

        # Configure permissions for the agent to invoke the Lambda function
        self._allow_agent_to_invoke_function()
        self._let_function_accept_invocations_from_agent()

        # Create an action group to connect the agent with the Lambda function
        self._create_agent_action_group()

        # If the agent has been modified or any components have been added, prepare
the agent again
        components = [self._get_agent()]
        components += self._get_agent_action_groups()
        components += self._get_agent_knowledge_bases()

        latest_update = max(component["updatedAt"] for component in components)
        if latest_update > self.prepared_agent_details["preparedAt"]:
            self.prepared_agent_details = self._prepare_agent()
```

```
        # Create an agent alias
        self.agent_alias = self._create_agent_alias()

        # Test the agent
        self._chat_with_agent(self.agent_alias)

        print("=" * 88)
        print("Thanks for running the demo!\n")

        if q.ask("Do you want to delete the created resources? [y/N] ", q.is_yesno):
            self._delete_resources()
            print("=" * 88)
            print(
                "All demo resources have been deleted. Thanks again for running the
demo!"
            )
        else:
            self._list_resources()
            print("=" * 88)
            print("Thanks again for running the demo!")

    def _request_name_and_model_from_user(self):
        existing_agent_names = [
            agent["agentName"] for agent in self.bedrock_wrapper.list_agents()
        ]

        while True:
            name = q.ask("Enter an agent name: ", self.is_valid_agent_name)
            if name.lower() not in [n.lower() for n in existing_agent_names]:
                break
            print(
                f"Agent {name} conflicts with an existing agent. Please use a
different name."
            )

        models = ["anthropic.claude-instant-v1", "anthropic.claude-v2"]
        model_id = models[
            q.choose("Which foundation model would you like to use? ", models)
        ]

        return name, model_id

    def _create_agent_role(self, model_id):
        role_name = f"AmazonBedrockExecutionRoleForAgents_{self.postfix}"
```

```
        model_arn = f"arn:aws:bedrock:{REGION}::foundation-model/{model_id}*"

        print("Creating an an execution role for the agent...")

        try:
            role = self.iam_resource.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                    {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": [
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Principal": {"Service": "bedrock.amazonaws.com"},
                                "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                            }
                        ],
                    }
                ),
            )

            role.Policy(ROLE_POLICY_NAME).put(
                PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                    {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": [
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Action": "bedrock:InvokeModel",
                                "Resource": model_arn,
                            }
                        ],
                    }
                )
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't create role {role_name}. Here's why: {e}")
            raise

        return role

    def _create_agent(self, name, model_id):
        print("Creating the agent...")
```

```
        instruction = """
            You are a friendly chat bot. You have access to a function called that
returns
            information about the current date and time. When responding with date
or time,
            please make sure to add the timezone UTC.
            """
        agent = self.bedrock_wrapper.create_agent(
            agent_name=name,
            foundation_model=model_id,
            instruction=instruction,
            role_arn=self.agent_role.arn,
        )
        self._wait_for_agent_status(agent["agentId"], "NOT_PREPARED")

        return agent

    def _prepare_agent(self):
        print("Preparing the agent...")

        agent_id = self.agent["agentId"]
        prepared_agent_details = self.bedrock_wrapper.prepare_agent(agent_id)
        self._wait_for_agent_status(agent_id, "PREPARED")

        return prepared_agent_details

    def _create_lambda_function(self):
        print("Creating the Lambda function...")

        function_name = f"AmazonBedrockExampleFunction_{self.postfix}"

        self.lambda_role = self._create_lambda_role()

        try:
            deployment_package = self._create_deployment_package(function_name)

            lambda_function = self.lambda_client.create_function(
                FunctionName=function_name,
                Description="Lambda function for Amazon Bedrock example",
                Runtime="python3.11",
                Role=self.lambda_role.arn,
                Handler=f"{function_name}.lambda_handler",
                Code={"ZipFile": deployment_package},
                Publish=True,
```

```
            )

            waiter = self.lambda_client.get_waiter("function_active_v2")
            waiter.wait(FunctionName=function_name)

        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(
                f"Couldn't create Lambda function {function_name}. Here's why: {e}"
            )
            raise

        return lambda_function

    def _create_lambda_role(self):
        print("Creating an execution role for the Lambda function...")

        role_name = f"AmazonBedrockExecutionRoleForLambda_{self.postfix}"

        try:
            role = self.iam_resource.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                    {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": [
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Principal": {"Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"},
                                "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                            }
                        ],
                    }
                ),
            )
            role.attach_policy(
                PolicyArn="arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole"
            )
            print(f"Created role {role_name}")
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't create role {role_name}. Here's why: {e}")
            raise

        print("Waiting for the execution role to be fully propagated...")
```

```
        wait(10)

        return role

    def _allow_agent_to_invoke_function(self):
        policy = self.iam_resource.RolePolicy(
            self.agent_role.role_name, ROLE_POLICY_NAME
        )
        doc = policy.policy_document
        doc["Statement"].append(
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": "lambda:InvokeFunction",
                "Resource": self.lambda_function["FunctionArn"],
            }
        )
        self.agent_role.Policy(ROLE_POLICY_NAME).put(PolicyDocument=json.dumps(doc))

    def _let_function_accept_invocations_from_agent(self):
        try:
            self.lambda_client.add_permission(
                FunctionName=self.lambda_function["FunctionName"],
                SourceArn=self.agent["agentArn"],
                StatementId="BedrockAccess",
                Action="lambda:InvokeFunction",
                Principal="bedrock.amazonaws.com",
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(
                f"Couldn't grant Bedrock permission to invoke the Lambda function.
Here's why: {e}"
            )
            raise

    def _create_agent_action_group(self):
        print("Creating an action group for the agent...")

        try:
            with open("./scenario_resources/api_schema.yaml") as file:
                self.bedrock_wrapper.create_agent_action_group(
                    name="current_date_and_time",
                    description="Gets the current date and time.",
                    agent_id=self.agent["agentId"],
                    agent_version=self.prepared_agent_details["agentVersion"],
```

```
                    function_arn=self.lambda_function["FunctionArn"],
                    api_schema=json.dumps(yaml.safe_load(file)),
                )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't create agent action group. Here's why: {e}")
            raise

    def _get_agent(self):
        return self.bedrock_wrapper.get_agent(self.agent["agentId"])

    def _get_agent_action_groups(self):
        return self.bedrock_wrapper.list_agent_action_groups(
            self.agent["agentId"], self.prepared_agent_details["agentVersion"]
        )

    def _get_agent_knowledge_bases(self):
        return self.bedrock_wrapper.list_agent_knowledge_bases(
            self.agent["agentId"], self.prepared_agent_details["agentVersion"]
        )

    def _create_agent_alias(self):
        print("Creating an agent alias...")

        agent_alias_name = "test_agent_alias"
        agent_alias = self.bedrock_wrapper.create_agent_alias(
            agent_alias_name, self.agent["agentId"]
        )

        self._wait_for_agent_status(self.agent["agentId"], "PREPARED")

        return agent_alias

    def _wait_for_agent_status(self, agent_id, status):
        while self.bedrock_wrapper.get_agent(agent_id)["agentStatus"] != status:
            wait(2)

    def _chat_with_agent(self, agent_alias):
        print("-" * 88)
        print("The agent is ready to chat.")
        print("Try asking for the date or time. Type 'exit' to quit.")

        # Create a unique session ID for the conversation
        session_id = uuid.uuid4().hex
```

```
        while True:
            prompt = q.ask("Prompt: ", q.non_empty)

            if prompt == "exit":
                break

            response = asyncio.run(self._invoke_agent(agent_alias, prompt,
 session_id))

            print(f"Agent: {response}")

    async def _invoke_agent(self, agent_alias, prompt, session_id):
        response = self.bedrock_agent_runtime_client.invoke_agent(
            agentId=self.agent["agentId"],
            agentAliasId=agent_alias["agentAliasId"],
            sessionId=session_id,
            inputText=prompt,
        )

        completion = ""

        for event in response.get("completion"):
            chunk = event["chunk"]
            completion += chunk["bytes"].decode()

        return completion

    def _delete_resources(self):
        if self.agent:
            agent_id = self.agent["agentId"]

            if self.agent_alias:
                agent_alias_id = self.agent_alias["agentAliasId"]
                print("Deleting agent alias...")
                self.bedrock_wrapper.delete_agent_alias(agent_id, agent_alias_id)

            print("Deleting agent...")
            agent_status = self.bedrock_wrapper.delete_agent(agent_id)
["agentStatus"]
            while agent_status == "DELETING":
                wait(5)
                try:
                    agent_status = self.bedrock_wrapper.get_agent(
                        agent_id, log_error=False
```

```
                    )["agentStatus"]
                except ClientError as err:
                    if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                        agent_status = "DELETED"

        if self.lambda_function:
            name = self.lambda_function["FunctionName"]
            print(f"Deleting function '{name}'...")
            self.lambda_client.delete_function(FunctionName=name)

        if self.agent_role:
            print(f"Deleting role '{self.agent_role.role_name}'...")
            self.agent_role.Policy(ROLE_POLICY_NAME).delete()
            self.agent_role.delete()

        if self.lambda_role:
            print(f"Deleting role '{self.lambda_role.role_name}'...")
            for policy in self.lambda_role.attached_policies.all():
                policy.detach_role(RoleName=self.lambda_role.role_name)
            self.lambda_role.delete()

    def _list_resources(self):
        print("-" * 40)
        print(f"Here is the list of created resources in '{REGION}'.")
        print("Make sure you delete them once you're done to avoid unnecessary
costs.")
        if self.agent:
            print(f"Bedrock Agent:   {self.agent['agentName']}")
        if self.lambda_function:
            print(f"Lambda function: {self.lambda_function['FunctionName']}")
        if self.agent_role:
            print(f"IAM role:        {self.agent_role.role_name}")
        if self.lambda_role:
            print(f"IAM role:        {self.lambda_role.role_name}")

    @staticmethod
    def is_valid_agent_name(answer):
        valid_regex = r"^[a-zA-Z0-9_-]{1,100}$"
        return (
            answer
            if answer and len(answer) <= 100 and re.match(valid_regex, answer)
            else None,
            "I need a name for the agent, please. Valid characters are a-z, A-Z,
0-9, _ (underscore) and - (hyphen).",
```

```
        )

    @staticmethod
    def _create_deployment_package(function_name):
        buffer = io.BytesIO()
        with zipfile.ZipFile(buffer, "w") as zipped:
            zipped.write(
                "./scenario_resources/lambda_function.py", f"{function_name}.py"
            )
        buffer.seek(0)
        return buffer.read()


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    postfix = "".join(
        random.choice(string.ascii_lowercase + "0123456789") for _ in range(8)
    )
    scenario = BedrockAgentScenarioWrapper(
        bedrock_agent_client=boto3.client(
            service_name="bedrock-agent", region_name=REGION
        ),
        runtime_client=boto3.client(
            service_name="bedrock-agent-runtime", region_name=REGION
        ),
        lambda_client=boto3.client(service_name="lambda", region_name=REGION),
        iam_resource=boto3.resource("iam"),
        postfix=postfix,
    )
    try:
        scenario.run_scenario()
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception(f"Something went wrong with the demo. Here's what: {e}")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateAgent
  - CreateAgentActionGroup
  - CreateAgentAlias

- DeleteAgent
- DeleteAgentAlias
- GetAgent
- ListAgentActionGroups
- ListAgentKnowledgeBases
- ListAgents
- PrepareAgent

Orchestra le applicazioni di intelligenza artificiale generativa con Step Functions

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare e orchestrare applicazioni AI generative con Amazon Bedrock e Step Functions.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Lo scenario Amazon Bedrock Serverless Prompt Chaining dimostra come AWS Step FunctionsAmazon Bedrock possa essere usato per creare https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/agents.html e orchestrare applicazioni AI generative complesse, serverless e altamente scalabili. Contiene i seguenti esempi di lavoro:

- Scrivi un'analisi di un determinato romanzo per un blog di letteratura. Questo esempio illustra una catena di istruzioni semplice e sequenziale.
- Genera una breve storia su un determinato argomento. Questo esempio illustra come l'IA può elaborare in modo iterativo un elenco di elementi generati in precedenza.
- Crea un itinerario per un fine settimana di vacanza verso una determinata destinazione. Questo esempio illustra come parallelizzare più prompt distinti.
- Proponi idee cinematografiche a un utente umano che agisce come produttore cinematografico. Questo esempio illustra come parallelizzare lo stesso prompt con diversi parametri di inferenza, come tornare a una fase precedente della catena e come includere l'input umano come parte del flusso di lavoro.
- Pianifica un pasto in base agli ingredienti che l'utente ha a portata di mano. Questo esempio illustra come le prompt chain possano incorporare due conversazioni di intelligenza artificiale distinte, con due personaggi di intelligenza artificiale che partecipano a un dibattito tra loro per migliorare il risultato finale.
- Trova e riepiloga l'archivio con le tendenze più frequenti di oggi. GitHub Questo esempio illustra il concatenamento di più agenti AI che interagiscono con agenti esterni. APIs

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione, consulta il progetto completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Bedrock
- Runtime di Amazon Bedrock
- Agenti Amazon Bedrock
- Runtime degli agenti Amazon Bedrock
- Step Functions

Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime con SDK for Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare per InvokeFlow conversare con un flusso Amazon Bedrock che include un nodo agente.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Converse with an Amazon Bedrock flow.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
"""
Shows how to run an Amazon Bedrock flow with InvokeFlow and handle muli-turn
 interaction
for a single conversation.
For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/
flows-multi-turn-invocation.html.

"""
import logging
import boto3
import botocore

import botocore.exceptions

logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def invoke_flow(client, flow_id, flow_alias_id, input_data, execution_id):
    """
    Invoke an Amazon Bedrock flow and handle the response stream.

    Args:
        client: Boto3 client for Amazon Bedrock agent runtime.
```

```
        flow_id: The ID of the flow to invoke.
        flow_alias_id: The alias ID of the flow.
        input_data: Input data for the flow.
        execution_id: Execution ID for continuing a flow. Use the value None on
first run.

    Returns:
        Dict containing flow_complete status, input_required info, and execution_id
    """

    response = None
    request_params = None

    if execution_id is None:
        # Don't pass execution ID for first run.
        request_params = {
            "flowIdentifier": flow_id,
            "flowAliasIdentifier": flow_alias_id,
            "inputs": [input_data],
            "enableTrace": True
        }
    else:
        request_params = {
            "flowIdentifier": flow_id,
            "flowAliasIdentifier": flow_alias_id,
            "executionId": execution_id,
            "inputs": [input_data],
            "enableTrace": True
        }

    response = client.invoke_flow(**request_params)

    if "executionId" not in request_params:
        execution_id = response['executionId']

    input_required = None
    flow_status = ""

    # Process the streaming response
    for event in response['responseStream']:

        # Check if flow is complete.
        if 'flowCompletionEvent' in event:
            flow_status = event['flowCompletionEvent']['completionReason']
```

```
        # Check if more input us needed from user.
        elif 'flowMultiTurnInputRequestEvent' in event:
            input_required = event

        # Print the model output.
        elif 'flowOutputEvent' in event:
            print(event['flowOutputEvent']['content']['document'])

        # Log trace events.
        elif 'flowTraceEvent' in event:
            logger.info("Flow trace:  %s", event['flowTraceEvent'])

    return {
        "flow_status": flow_status,
        "input_required": input_required,
        "execution_id": execution_id
    }


def converse_with_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias_id):
    """
    Run a conversation with the supplied flow.

    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: Boto3 client for Amazon Bedrock agent runtime.
        flow_id: The ID of the flow to run.
        flow_alias_id: The alias ID of the flow.

    """

    flow_execution_id = None
    finished = False

    # Get the intial prompt from the user.
    user_input = input("Enter input: ")

    # Use prompt to create input data.
    flow_input_data = {
        "content": {
            "document": user_input
        },
        "nodeName": "FlowInputNode",
        "nodeOutputName": "document"
```

```
    }

    try:
        while not finished:
            # Invoke the flow until successfully finished.

            result = invoke_flow(
                bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias_id, flow_input_data,
 flow_execution_id)

            status = result['flow_status']
            flow_execution_id = result['execution_id']
            more_input = result['input_required']
            if status == "INPUT_REQUIRED":
                # The flow needs more information from the user.
                logger.info("The flow %s requires more input", flow_id)
                user_input = input(
                    more_input['flowMultiTurnInputRequestEvent']['content']
['document'] + ": ")
                flow_input_data = {
                    "content": {
                        "document": user_input
                    },
                    "nodeName": more_input['flowMultiTurnInputRequestEvent']
['nodeName'],
                    "nodeInputName": "agentInputText"

                }
            elif status == "SUCCESS":
                # The flow completed successfully.
                finished = True
                logger.info("The flow %s successfully completed.", flow_id)

    except botocore.exceptions.ClientError as e:
        print(f"Client error: {str(e)}")
        logger.error("Client error: %s", {str(e)})

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"An error occurred: {str(e)}")
        logger.error("An error occurred: %s", {str(e)})
        logger.error("Error type: %s", {type(e)})


def main():
```

```
    """
    Main entry point for the script.
    """

    # Replace these with your actual flow ID and flow alias ID.
    FLOW_ID = 'YOUR_FLOW_ID'
    FLOW_ALIAS_ID = 'YOUR_FLOW_ALIAS_ID'

    logger.info("Starting conversation with FLOW: %s ID: %s",
                FLOW_ID, FLOW_ALIAS_ID)

    # Get the Bedrock agent runtime client.
    session = boto3.Session(profile_name='default')
    bedrock_agent_client = session.client('bedrock-agent-runtime')

    # Start the conversation.
    converse_with_flow(bedrock_agent_client, FLOW_ID, FLOW_ALIAS_ID)

    logger.info("Conversation with FLOW: %s ID: %s finished",
                FLOW_ID, FLOW_ALIAS_ID)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeFlow AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Azioni

`InvokeAgent`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `InvokeAgent`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invoca un agente.

```
    def invoke_agent(self, agent_id, agent_alias_id, session_id, prompt):
        """
        Sends a prompt for the agent to process and respond to.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent to use.
        :param agent_alias_id: The alias of the agent to use.
        :param session_id: The unique identifier of the session. Use the same value
across requests
                           to continue the same conversation.
        :param prompt: The prompt that you want Claude to complete.
        :return: Inference response from the model.
        """

        try:
            # Note: The execution time depends on the foundation model, complexity
of the agent,
            # and the length of the prompt. In some cases, it can take up to a
minute or more to
            # generate a response.
            response = self.agents_runtime_client.invoke_agent(
                agentId=agent_id,
                agentAliasId=agent_alias_id,
                sessionId=session_id,
                inputText=prompt,
            )

            completion = ""

            for event in response.get("completion"):
                chunk = event["chunk"]
                completion = completion + chunk["bytes"].decode()

        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't invoke agent. {e}")
            raise

        return completion
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeAgent AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

InvokeFlow

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `InvokeFlow`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invoca un flusso.

```
    def invoke_flow(self, flow_id, flow_alias_id, input_data, execution_id):
        """
        Invoke an Amazon Bedrock flow and handle the response stream.

        Args:
            param flow_id: The ID of the flow to invoke.
            param flow_alias_id: The alias ID of the flow.
            param input_data: Input data for the flow.
            param execution_id: Execution ID for continuing a flow. Use the value
None on first run.

        Return: Response from the flow.
        """
        try:

            request_params = None

            if execution_id is None:
                # Don't pass execution ID for first run.
                request_params = {
                    "flowIdentifier": flow_id,
                    "flowAliasIdentifier": flow_alias_id,
                    "inputs": input_data,
                    "enableTrace": True
                }
            else:
                request_params = {
                    "flowIdentifier": flow_id,
                    "flowAliasIdentifier": flow_alias_id,
```

```
                "executionId": execution_id,
                "inputs": input_data,
                "enableTrace": True
            }

        response = self.agents_runtime_client.invoke_flow(**request_params)

        if "executionId" not in request_params:
            execution_id = response['executionId']

        result = ""

        # Get the streaming response
        for event in response['responseStream']:
            result = result + str(event) + '\n'
        print(result)

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Couldn't invoke flow %s.", {e})
        raise

    return result
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InvokeFlow AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Crea e richiama un flusso

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un ruolo di esecuzione per il flusso.
- Creare il flusso.
- Implementa il flusso completamente configurato.
- Richiama il flusso con i prompt forniti dall'utente.
- Elimina tutte le risorse create.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Genera una playlist musicale basata sul genere e sul numero di brani specificati dall'utente.

```
from datetime import datetime
import logging
import boto3

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

from roles import create_flow_role, delete_flow_role, update_role_policy
from flow import create_flow, prepare_flow, delete_flow
from run_flow import run_playlist_flow
from flow_version import create_flow_version, delete_flow_version
from flow_alias import create_flow_alias, delete_flow_alias

logging.basicConfig(
    level=logging.INFO
)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

def create_input_node(name):
    """
    Creates an input node configuration for an Amazon Bedrock flow.

    The input node serves as the entry point for the flow and defines
    the initial document structure that will be passed to subsequent nodes.

    Args:
        name (str): The name of the input node.

    Returns:
        dict: The input node configuration.

    """
    return {
        "type": "Input",
```

```
        "name": name,
        "outputs": [
            {
                "name": "document",
                "type": "Object"
            }
        ]
    }


def create_prompt_node(name, model_id):
    """
    Creates a prompt node configuration for a Bedrock flow that generates music
 playlists.

    The prompt node defines an inline prompt template that creates a music playlist
 based on
    a specified genre and number of songs. The prompt uses two variables that are
 mapped from
    the input JSON object:
    - {{genre}}: The genre of music to create a playlist for
    - {{number}}: The number of songs to include in the playlist

    Args:
        name (str): The name of the prompt node.
        model_id (str): The identifier of the foundation model to use for the
 prompt.

    Returns:
        dict: The prompt node.

    """

    return {
        "type": "Prompt",
        "name": name,
        "configuration": {
            "prompt": {
                "sourceConfiguration": {
                    "inline": {
                        "modelId": model_id,
                        "templateType": "TEXT",
                        "inferenceConfiguration": {
                            "text": {
```

```
                                "temperature": 0.8
                            }
                        },
                        "templateConfiguration": {
                            "text": {
                                "text": "Make me a {{genre}} playlist consisting of
 the following number of songs: {{number}}."
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        },
        "inputs": [
            {
                "name": "genre",
                "type": "String",
                "expression": "$.data.genre"
            },
            {
                "name": "number",
                "type": "Number",
                "expression": "$.data.number"
            }
        ],
        "outputs": [
            {
                "name": "modelCompletion",
                "type": "String"
            }
        ]
    }


def create_output_node(name):
    """
    Creates an output node configuration for a Bedrock flow.

    The output node validates that the output from the last node is a string
    and returns it unmodified. The input name must be "document".

    Args:
        name (str): The name of the output node.
```

```
    Returns:
        dict: The output node configuration containing the output node:

    """

    return {
        "type": "Output",
        "name": name,
        "inputs": [
            {
                "name": "document",
                "type": "String",
                "expression": "$.data"
            }
        ]
    }




def create_playlist_flow(client, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn,
 prompt_model_id):
    """
    Creates the playlist generator flow.
    Args:
        client: bedrock agent boto3 client.
        role_arn (str): Name for the new IAM role.
        prompt_model_id (str): The id of the model to use in the prompt node.
    Returns:
        dict: The response from the create_flow operation.
    """

    input_node = create_input_node("FlowInput")
    prompt_node = create_prompt_node("MakePlaylist", prompt_model_id)
    output_node = create_output_node("FlowOutput")

    # Create connections between the nodes
    connections = []

    #  First, create connections between the output of the flow
    # input node and each input of the prompt node.
    for prompt_node_input in prompt_node["inputs"]:
        connections.append(
            {
```

```
                "name": "_".join([input_node["name"], prompt_node["name"],
                                  prompt_node_input["name"]]),
                "source": input_node["name"],
                "target": prompt_node["name"],
                "type": "Data",
                "configuration": {
                    "data": {
                        "sourceOutput": input_node["outputs"][0]["name"],
                        "targetInput": prompt_node_input["name"]
                    }
                }
            }
        )

    # Then, create a connection between the output of the prompt node and the input
of the flow output node
    connections.append(
        {
            "name": "_".join([prompt_node["name"], output_node["name"]]),
            "source": prompt_node["name"],
            "target": output_node["name"],
            "type": "Data",
            "configuration": {
                "data": {
                    "sourceOutput": prompt_node["outputs"][0]["name"],
                    "targetInput": output_node["inputs"][0]["name"]
                }
            }
        }
    )

    flow_def = {
        "nodes": [input_node, prompt_node, output_node],
        "connections": connections
    }

    # Create the flow.

    response = create_flow(
        client, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn, flow_def)

    return response
```

```
def get_model_arn(client, model_id):
    """
    Gets the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for a model.
    Args:
        client (str): Amazon Bedrock boto3 client.
        model_id (str): The id of the model.
    Returns:
        str: The ARN of the model.
    """

    try:
        # Call GetFoundationModelDetails operation
        response = client.get_foundation_model(modelIdentifier=model_id)

        # Extract model ARN from the response
        model_arn = response['modelDetails']['modelArn']

        return model_arn

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Client error getting model ARN: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error getting model ARN: %s", {str(e)})
        raise


def prepare_flow_version_and_alias(bedrock_agent_client,
                                   flow_id):
    """
    Prepares the flow and then creates a flow version and flow alias.
    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
        flowd_id (str): The ID of the flow that you want to prepare.
    Returns: The flow_version and flow_alias.

    """

    status = prepare_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)

    flow_version = None
    flow_alias = None
```

```
    if status == 'Prepared':

        # Create the flow version and alias.
        flow_version = create_flow_version(bedrock_agent_client,
                                           flow_id,
                                           f"flow version for flow {flow_id}.")

        flow_alias = create_flow_alias(bedrock_agent_client,
                                       flow_id,
                                       flow_version,
                                       "latest",
                                       f"Alias for flow {flow_id}, version
 {flow_version}")

    return flow_version, flow_alias



def delete_role_resources(bedrock_agent_client,
                          iam_client,
                          role_name,
                          flow_id,
                          flow_version,
                          flow_alias):
    """
    Deletes the flow, flow alias, flow version, and IAM roles.
    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: Amazon Bedrock Agent boto3 client.
        iam_client: Amazon IAM boto3 client.
        role_name (str): The name of the IAM role.
        flow_id (str): The id of the flow.
        flow_version (str): The version of the flow.
        flow_alias (str): The alias of the flow.
    """

    if flow_id is not None:
        if flow_alias is not None:
            delete_flow_alias(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias)
        if flow_version is not None:
            delete_flow_version(bedrock_agent_client,
                        flow_id, flow_version)
        delete_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)
```

```
    if role_name is not None:
        delete_flow_role(iam_client, role_name)



def main():
    """
    Creates, runs, and optionally deletes a Bedrock flow for generating music
 playlists.

    Note:
        Requires valid AWS credentials in the default profile
    """

    delete_choice = "y"
    try:

        # Get various boto3 clients.
        session = boto3.Session(profile_name='default')
        bedrock_agent_runtime_client = session.client('bedrock-agent-runtime')
        bedrock_agent_client = session.client('bedrock-agent')
        bedrock_client = session.client('bedrock')
        iam_client = session.client('iam')

        role_name = None
        flow_id = None
        flow_version = None
        flow_alias = None

        #Change the model as needed.
        prompt_model_id = "amazon.nova-pro-v1:0"

        # Base the flow name on the current date and time
        current_time = datetime.now()
        timestamp = current_time.strftime("%Y-%m-%d-%H-%M-%S")
        flow_name = f"FlowPlayList_{timestamp}"
        flow_description = "A flow to generate a music playlist."

        # Create a role for the flow.
        role_name = f"BedrockFlowRole-{flow_name}"
        role = create_flow_role(iam_client, role_name)
        role_arn = role['Arn']

        # Create the flow.
```

```
        response = create_playlist_flow(
            bedrock_agent_client, flow_name, flow_description, role_arn,
prompt_model_id)
        flow_id = response.get('id')

        if flow_id:
            # Update accessible resources in the role.
            model_arn = get_model_arn(bedrock_client, prompt_model_id)
            update_role_policy(iam_client, role_name, [
                               response.get('arn'), model_arn])

            # Prepare the flow and flow version.
            flow_version, flow_alias = prepare_flow_version_and_alias(
                bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)

            # Run the flow.
            if flow_version and flow_alias:
                run_playlist_flow(bedrock_agent_runtime_client,
                                  flow_id, flow_alias)

                delete_choice = input("Delete flow? y or n : ").lower()


            else:
                print("Couldn't run. Deleting flow and role.")
                delete_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id)
                delete_flow_role(iam_client, role_name)
        else:
            print("Couldn't create flow.")


    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Fatal error: {str(e)}")

    finally:
        if delete_choice == 'y':
                delete_role_resources(bedrock_agent_client,
                                      iam_client,
                                      role_name,
                                      flow_id,
                                      flow_version,
                                      flow_alias)
        else:
            print("Flow not deleted. ")
```

```
            print(f"\tFlow ID: {flow_id}")
            print(f"\tFlow version: {flow_version}")
            print(f"\tFlow alias: {flow_alias}")
            print(f"\tRole ARN: {role_arn}")

        print("Done!")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()


def invoke_flow(client, flow_id, flow_alias_id, input_data):
    """
    Invoke an Amazon Bedrock flow and handle the response stream.

    Args:
        client: Boto3 client for Amazon Bedrock agent runtime.
        flow_id: The ID of the flow to invoke.
        flow_alias_id: The alias ID of the flow.
        input_data: Input data for the flow.

    Returns:
        Dict containing flow status and flow output.
    """

    response = None
    request_params = None

    request_params = {
            "flowIdentifier": flow_id,
            "flowAliasIdentifier": flow_alias_id,
            "inputs": [input_data],
            "enableTrace": True
        }


    response = client.invoke_flow(**request_params)

    flow_status = ""
    output= ""

    # Process the streaming response
    for event in response['responseStream']:
```

```
        # Check if flow is complete.
        if 'flowCompletionEvent' in event:
            flow_status = event['flowCompletionEvent']['completionReason']

        # Save the model output.
        elif 'flowOutputEvent' in event:
            output = event['flowOutputEvent']['content']['document']
            logger.info("Output : %s", output)

        # Log trace events.
        elif 'flowTraceEvent' in event:
            logger.info("Flow trace:  %s", event['flowTraceEvent'])

    return {
        "flow_status": flow_status,
        "output": output

    }




def run_playlist_flow(bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias_id):
    """
    Runs the playlist generator flow.

    Args:
        bedrock_agent_client: Boto3 client for Amazon Bedrock agent runtime.
        flow_id: The ID of the flow to run.
        flow_alias_id: The alias ID of the flow.

    """


    print ("Welcome to the playlist generator flow.")
    # Get the initial prompt from the user.
    genre = input("Enter genre: ")
    number_of_songs = int(input("Enter number of songs: "))


    # Use prompt to create input data for the input node.
    flow_input_data = {
        "content": {
            "document": {
```

```
                "genre" : genre,
                "number" : number_of_songs
            }
        },
        "nodeName": "FlowInput",
        "nodeOutputName": "document"
    }

    try:

        result = invoke_flow(
                bedrock_agent_client, flow_id, flow_alias_id, flow_input_data)

        status = result['flow_status']

        if status == "SUCCESS":
                # The flow completed successfully.
                logger.info("The flow %s successfully completed.", flow_id)
                print(result['output'])
        else:
            logger.warning("Flow status: %s",status)

    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Client error: {str(e)}")
        logger.error("Client error: %s", {str(e)})
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        logger.error("An error occurred: %s", {str(e)})
        logger.error("Error type: %s", {type(e)})
        raise



def create_flow_role(client, role_name):
    """
    Creates an IAM role for Amazon Bedrock with permissions to run a flow.

    Args:
        role_name (str): Name for the new IAM role.
    Returns:
        str: The role Amazon Resource Name.
    """
```

```
    # Trust relationship policy - allows Amazon Bedrock service to assume this role.
    trust_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "Service": "bedrock.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
        }]
    }

    # Basic inline policy for for running a flow.

    resources = "*"

    bedrock_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": [
                    "bedrock:InvokeModel",
                    "bedrock:Retrieve",
                    "bedrock:RetrieveAndGenerate"
                ],
                # Using * as placeholder - Later you update with specific ARNs.
                "Resource": resources
            }
        ]
    }



    try:
        # Create the IAM role with trust policy
        logging.info("Creating role: %s",role_name)
        role = client.create_role(
            RoleName=role_name,
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(trust_policy),
            Description="Role for Amazon Bedrock operations"
        )
```

```
        # Attach inline policy to the role
        print("Attaching inline policy")
        client.put_role_policy(
            RoleName=role_name,
            PolicyName=f"{role_name}-policy",
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(bedrock_policy)
        )

        logging.info("Create Role ARN: %s", role['Role']['Arn'])
        return role['Role']

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.warning("Error creating role: %s", str(e))
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        logging.warning("Unexpected error: %s", str(e))
        raise


def update_role_policy(client, role_name, resource_arns):
    """
    Updates an IAM role's inline policy with specific resource ARNs.

    Args:
        role_name (str): Name of the existing role.
        resource_arns (list): List of resource ARNs to allow access to.
    """



    updated_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": [
                    "bedrock:GetFlow",
                    "bedrock:InvokeModel",
                    "bedrock:Retrieve",
                    "bedrock:RetrieveAndGenerate"
                ],
                "Resource": resource_arns
            }
        ]
    }
```

```
    try:
        client.put_role_policy(
            RoleName=role_name,
            PolicyName=f"{role_name}-policy",
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(updated_policy)
        )
        logging.info("Updated policy for role: %s",role_name)

    except ClientError as e:
        logging.warning("Error updating role policy: %s", str(e))
        raise


def delete_flow_role(client, role_name):
    """
    Deletes an IAM role.

    Args:
        role_name (str): Name of the role to delete.
    """




    try:
        # Detach and delete inline policies
        policies = client.list_role_policies(RoleName=role_name)['PolicyNames']
        for policy_name in policies:
            client.delete_role_policy(RoleName=role_name, PolicyName=policy_name)

        # Delete the role
        client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
        logging.info("Deleted role: %s", role_name)


    except ClientError as e:
        logging.info("Error Deleting role: %s", str(e))
        raise
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).

- CreateFlow
- CreateFlowAlias
- CreateFlowVersion
- DeleteFlow
- DeleteFlowAlias
- DeleteFlowVersion
- GetFlow
- GetFlowAlias
- GetFlowVersion
- InvokeFlow
- PrepareFlow

Orchestra le applicazioni di intelligenza artificiale generativa con Step Functions

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare e orchestrare applicazioni AI generative con Amazon Bedrock e Step Functions.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Lo scenario Amazon Bedrock Serverless Prompt Chaining dimostra come AWS Step FunctionsAmazon Bedrock possa essere usato per creare https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/agents.html e orchestrare applicazioni AI generative complesse, serverless e altamente scalabili. Contiene i seguenti esempi di lavoro:

- Scrivi un'analisi di un determinato romanzo per un blog di letteratura. Questo esempio illustra una catena di istruzioni semplice e sequenziale.
- Genera una breve storia su un determinato argomento. Questo esempio illustra come l'IA può elaborare in modo iterativo un elenco di elementi generati in precedenza.
- Crea un itinerario per un fine settimana di vacanza verso una determinata destinazione. Questo esempio illustra come parallelizzare più prompt distinti.
- Proponi idee cinematografiche a un utente umano che agisce come produttore cinematografico. Questo esempio illustra come parallelizzare lo stesso prompt con diversi parametri di inferenza, come tornare a una fase precedente della catena e come includere l'input umano come parte del flusso di lavoro.

- Pianifica un pasto in base agli ingredienti che l'utente ha a portata di mano. Questo esempio illustra come le prompt chain possano incorporare due conversazioni di intelligenza artificiale distinte, con due personaggi di intelligenza artificiale che partecipano a un dibattito tra loro per migliorare il risultato finale.
- Trova e riepiloga l'archivio con le tendenze più frequenti di oggi. GitHub Questo esempio illustra il concatenamento di più agenti AI che interagiscono con agenti esterni. APIs

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione, consulta il progetto completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Bedrock
- Runtime di Amazon Bedrock
- Agenti Amazon Bedrock
- Runtime degli agenti Amazon Bedrock
- Step Functions

AWS CloudFormation esempi che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with AWS CloudFormation.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Creazione di una REST API per monitorare i dati COVID-19

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una REST API che simula un sistema per monitorare i casi quotidiani di COVID-19 negli Stati Uniti, utilizzando dati fittizi.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come usare AWS Chalice con per AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) creare un'API REST serverless che utilizzi Amazon API Gateway e Amazon DynamoDB. AWS Lambda La REST API simula un sistema che monitora i casi giornalieri di COVID-19 negli Stati Uniti, utilizzando dati fittizi. Scopri come:

- Usa AWS Chalice per definire i percorsi nelle funzioni Lambda che vengono chiamate per gestire le richieste REST che arrivano tramite API Gateway.
- Utilizza le funzioni Lambda per recuperare e archiviare i dati in una tabella DynamoDB per soddisfare le richieste REST.
- Definisci la struttura della tabella e le risorse dei ruoli di sicurezza in un AWS CloudFormation modello.
- Usa AWS Chalice e CloudFormation per impacchettare e distribuire tutte le risorse necessarie.
- CloudFormation Usalo per ripulire tutte le risorse create.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- AWS CloudFormation
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

CloudFront esempi che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with CloudFront.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`GetDistributionConfig`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetDistributionConfig`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CloudFrontWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudFront operations."""

    def __init__(self, cloudfront_client):
        """
        :param cloudfront_client: A Boto3 CloudFront client
        """
        self.cloudfront_client = cloudfront_client


    def update_distribution(self):
        distribution_id = input(
            "This script updates the comment for a CloudFront distribution.\n"
            "Enter a CloudFront distribution ID: "
        )

        distribution_config_response =
 self.cloudfront_client.get_distribution_config(
            Id=distribution_id
        )
        distribution_config = distribution_config_response["DistributionConfig"]
        distribution_etag = distribution_config_response["ETag"]

        distribution_config["Comment"] = input(
            f"\nThe current comment for distribution {distribution_id} is "
```

```
            f"'{distribution_config['Comment']}'.\n"
            f"Enter a new comment: "
        )
        self.cloudfront_client.update_distribution(
            DistributionConfig=distribution_config,
            Id=distribution_id,
            IfMatch=distribution_etag,
        )
        print("Done!")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetDistributionConfig AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListDistributions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListDistributions`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CloudFrontWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudFront operations."""

    def __init__(self, cloudfront_client):
        """
        :param cloudfront_client: A Boto3 CloudFront client
        """
        self.cloudfront_client = cloudfront_client


    def list_distributions(self):
        print("CloudFront distributions:\n")
        distributions = self.cloudfront_client.list_distributions()
```

```
        if distributions["DistributionList"]["Quantity"] > 0:
            for distribution in distributions["DistributionList"]["Items"]:
                print(f"Domain: {distribution['DomainName']}")
                print(f"Distribution Id: {distribution['Id']}")
                print(
                    f"Certificate Source: "
                    f"{distribution['ViewerCertificate']['CertificateSource']}"
                )
                if distribution["ViewerCertificate"]["CertificateSource"] == "acm":
                    print(
                        f"Certificate: {distribution['ViewerCertificate']
['Certificate']}"
                    )
                print("")
        else:
            print("No CloudFront distributions detected.")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListDistributions AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`UpdateDistribution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `UpdateDistribution`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CloudFrontWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudFront operations."""

    def __init__(self, cloudfront_client):
        """
        :param cloudfront_client: A Boto3 CloudFront client
        """
        self.cloudfront_client = cloudfront_client
```

```
    def update_distribution(self):
        distribution_id = input(
            "This script updates the comment for a CloudFront distribution.\n"
            "Enter a CloudFront distribution ID: "
        )

        distribution_config_response =
self.cloudfront_client.get_distribution_config(
            Id=distribution_id
        )
        distribution_config = distribution_config_response["DistributionConfig"]
        distribution_etag = distribution_config_response["ETag"]

        distribution_config["Comment"] = input(
            f"\nThe current comment for distribution {distribution_id} is "
            f"'{distribution_config['Comment']}'.\n"
            f"Enter a new comment: "
        )
        self.cloudfront_client.update_distribution(
            DistributionConfig=distribution_config,
            Id=distribution_id,
            IfMatch=distribution_etag,
        )
        print("Done!")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateDistribution AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

CloudWatch esempi che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with CloudWatch.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`DeleteAlarms`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAlarms`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def delete_metric_alarms(self, metric_namespace, metric_name):
        """
        Deletes all of the alarms that are currently watching the specified metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace, metric_name)
            metric.alarms.delete()
```

```
            logger.info(
                "Deleted alarms for metric %s.%s.", metric_namespace, metric_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete alarms for metric %s.%s.",
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteAlarms AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeAlarmsForMetric`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def get_metric_alarms(self, metric_namespace, metric_name):
        """
        Gets the alarms that are currently watching the specified metric.
```

```
        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        :returns: An iterator that yields the alarms.
        """
        metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace, metric_name)
        alarm_iter = metric.alarms.all()
        logger.info("Got alarms for metric %s.%s.", metric_namespace, metric_name)
        return alarm_iter
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAlarmsForMetric AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DisableAlarmActions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DisableAlarmActions`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def enable_alarm_actions(self, alarm_name, enable):
        """
        Enables or disables actions on the specified alarm. Alarm actions can be
        used to send notifications or automate responses when an alarm enters a
        particular state.
```

```
        :param alarm_name: The name of the alarm.
        :param enable: When True, actions are enabled for the alarm. Otherwise, they
                       disabled.
        """
        try:
            alarm = self.cloudwatch_resource.Alarm(alarm_name)
            if enable:
                alarm.enable_actions()
            else:
                alarm.disable_actions()
            logger.info(
                "%s actions for alarm %s.",
                "Enabled" if enable else "Disabled",
                alarm_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't %s actions alarm %s.",
                "enable" if enable else "disable",
                alarm_name,
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DisableAlarmActions AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`EnableAlarmActions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `EnableAlarmActions`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def enable_alarm_actions(self, alarm_name, enable):
        """
        Enables or disables actions on the specified alarm. Alarm actions can be
        used to send notifications or automate responses when an alarm enters a
        particular state.

        :param alarm_name: The name of the alarm.
        :param enable: When True, actions are enabled for the alarm. Otherwise, they
                       disabled.
        """
        try:
            alarm = self.cloudwatch_resource.Alarm(alarm_name)
            if enable:
                alarm.enable_actions()
            else:
                alarm.disable_actions()
            logger.info(
                "%s actions for alarm %s.",
                "Enabled" if enable else "Disabled",
                alarm_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't %s actions alarm %s.",
                "enable" if enable else "disable",
                alarm_name,
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta EnableAlarmActions AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetMetricStatistics`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetMetricStatistics`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def get_metric_statistics(self, namespace, name, start, end, period,
 stat_types):
        """
        Gets statistics for a metric within a specified time span. Metrics are
 grouped
        into the specified period.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param start: The UTC start time of the time span to retrieve.
        :param end: The UTC end time of the time span to retrieve.
        :param period: The period, in seconds, in which to group metrics. The period
                       must match the granularity of the metric, which depends on
                       the metric's age. For example, metrics that are older than
                       three hours have a one-minute granularity, so the period must
                       be at least 60 and must be a multiple of 60.
        :param stat_types: The type of statistics to retrieve, such as average value
                           or maximum value.
        :return: The retrieved statistics for the metric.
        """
        try:
```

```
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            stats = metric.get_statistics(
                StartTime=start, EndTime=end, Period=period, Statistics=stat_types
            )
            logger.info(
                "Got %s statistics for %s.", len(stats["Datapoints"]),
 stats["Label"]
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get statistics for %s.%s.", namespace, name)
            raise
        else:
            return stats
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetMetricStatistics AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListMetrics`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListMetrics`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def list_metrics(self, namespace, name, recent=False):
        """
```

```
        Gets the metrics within a namespace that have the specified name.
        If the metric has no dimensions, a single metric is returned.
        Otherwise, metrics for all dimensions are returned.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param recent: When True, only metrics that have been active in the last
                       three hours are returned.
        :return: An iterator that yields the retrieved metrics.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"Namespace": namespace, "MetricName": name}
            if recent:
                kwargs["RecentlyActive"] = "PT3H"  # List past 3 hours only
            metric_iter = self.cloudwatch_resource.metrics.filter(**kwargs)
            logger.info("Got metrics for %s.%s.", namespace, name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get metrics for %s.%s.", namespace, name)
            raise
        else:
            return metric_iter
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListMetrics AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`PutMetricAlarm`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutMetricAlarm`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
```

```
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def create_metric_alarm(
        self,
        metric_namespace,
        metric_name,
        alarm_name,
        stat_type,
        period,
        eval_periods,
        threshold,
        comparison_op,
    ):
        """
        Creates an alarm that watches a metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        :param alarm_name: The name of the alarm.
        :param stat_type: The type of statistic the alarm watches.
        :param period: The period in which metric data are grouped to calculate
                       statistics.
        :param eval_periods: The number of periods that the metric must be over the
                             alarm threshold before the alarm is set into an alarmed
                             state.
        :param threshold: The threshold value to compare against the metric
statistic.
        :param comparison_op: The comparison operation used to compare the threshold
                              against the metric.
        :return: The newly created alarm.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace, metric_name)
            alarm = metric.put_alarm(
                AlarmName=alarm_name,
                Statistic=stat_type,
                Period=period,
                EvaluationPeriods=eval_periods,
                Threshold=threshold,
                ComparisonOperator=comparison_op,
```

```
            )
            logger.info(
                "Added alarm %s to track metric %s.%s.",
                alarm_name,
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't add alarm %s to metric %s.%s",
                alarm_name,
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return alarm
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutMetricAlarm AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`PutMetricData`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutMetricData`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource
```

```
    def put_metric_data(self, namespace, name, value, unit):
        """
        Sends a single data value to CloudWatch for a metric. This metric is given
        a timestamp of the current UTC time.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param value: The value of the metric.
        :param unit: The unit of the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            metric.put_data(
                Namespace=namespace,
                MetricData=[{"MetricName": name, "Value": value, "Unit": unit}],
            )
            logger.info("Put data for metric %s.%s", namespace, name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put data for metric %s.%s", namespace, name)
            raise
```

Inserisci un set di dati in una CloudWatch metrica.

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def put_metric_data_set(self, namespace, name, timestamp, unit, data_set):
        """
        Sends a set of data to CloudWatch for a metric. All of the data in the set
        have the same timestamp and unit.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
```

```
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param timestamp: The UTC timestamp for the metric.
        :param unit: The unit of the metric.
        :param data_set: The set of data to send. This set is a dictionary that
                         contains a list of values and a list of corresponding
counts.
                         The value and count lists must be the same length.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            metric.put_data(
                Namespace=namespace,
                MetricData=[
                    {
                        "MetricName": name,
                        "Timestamp": timestamp,
                        "Values": data_set["values"],
                        "Counts": data_set["counts"],
                        "Unit": unit,
                    }
                ],
            )
            logger.info("Put data set for metric %s.%s.", namespace, name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put data set for metric %s.%s.", namespace,
name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutMetricData AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Gestione di parametri e allarmi

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea una sveglia per monitorare una metrica. CloudWatch
- Inserisci i dati in un parametro e attiva l'allarme.
- Ottenere i dati dall'allarme.
- Eliminare l'allarme.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni. CloudWatch

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import random
import time
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def put_metric_data_set(self, namespace, name, timestamp, unit, data_set):
        """
        Sends a set of data to CloudWatch for a metric. All of the data in the set
        have the same timestamp and unit.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param timestamp: The UTC timestamp for the metric.
        :param unit: The unit of the metric.
        :param data_set: The set of data to send. This set is a dictionary that
                         contains a list of values and a list of corresponding
 counts.
```

```
                         The value and count lists must be the same length.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            metric.put_data(
                Namespace=namespace,
                MetricData=[
                    {
                        "MetricName": name,
                        "Timestamp": timestamp,
                        "Values": data_set["values"],
                        "Counts": data_set["counts"],
                        "Unit": unit,
                    }
                ],
            )
            logger.info("Put data set for metric %s.%s.", namespace, name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put data set for metric %s.%s.", namespace,
name)
            raise


    def create_metric_alarm(
        self,
        metric_namespace,
        metric_name,
        alarm_name,
        stat_type,
        period,
        eval_periods,
        threshold,
        comparison_op,
    ):
        """
        Creates an alarm that watches a metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        :param alarm_name: The name of the alarm.
        :param stat_type: The type of statistic the alarm watches.
        :param period: The period in which metric data are grouped to calculate
                       statistics.
        :param eval_periods: The number of periods that the metric must be over the
```

```
                              alarm threshold before the alarm is set into an alarmed
                              state.
        :param threshold: The threshold value to compare against the metric
statistic.
        :param comparison_op: The comparison operation used to compare the threshold
                               against the metric.
        :return: The newly created alarm.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace, metric_name)
            alarm = metric.put_alarm(
                AlarmName=alarm_name,
                Statistic=stat_type,
                Period=period,
                EvaluationPeriods=eval_periods,
                Threshold=threshold,
                ComparisonOperator=comparison_op,
            )
            logger.info(
                "Added alarm %s to track metric %s.%s.",
                alarm_name,
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't add alarm %s to metric %s.%s",
                alarm_name,
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return alarm


    def put_metric_data(self, namespace, name, value, unit):
        """
        Sends a single data value to CloudWatch for a metric. This metric is given
        a timestamp of the current UTC time.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param value: The value of the metric.
```

```
        :param unit: The unit of the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            metric.put_data(
                Namespace=namespace,
                MetricData=[{"MetricName": name, "Value": value, "Unit": unit}],
            )
            logger.info("Put data for metric %s.%s", namespace, name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put data for metric %s.%s", namespace, name)
            raise


    def get_metric_statistics(self, namespace, name, start, end, period,
stat_types):
        """
        Gets statistics for a metric within a specified time span. Metrics are
grouped
        into the specified period.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param start: The UTC start time of the time span to retrieve.
        :param end: The UTC end time of the time span to retrieve.
        :param period: The period, in seconds, in which to group metrics. The period
                       must match the granularity of the metric, which depends on
                       the metric's age. For example, metrics that are older than
                       three hours have a one-minute granularity, so the period must
                       be at least 60 and must be a multiple of 60.
        :param stat_types: The type of statistics to retrieve, such as average value
                           or maximum value.
        :return: The retrieved statistics for the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            stats = metric.get_statistics(
                StartTime=start, EndTime=end, Period=period, Statistics=stat_types
            )
            logger.info(
                "Got %s statistics for %s.", len(stats["Datapoints"]),
stats["Label"]
            )
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't get statistics for %s.%s.", namespace, name)
            raise
        else:
            return stats


    def get_metric_alarms(self, metric_namespace, metric_name):
        """
        Gets the alarms that are currently watching the specified metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        :returns: An iterator that yields the alarms.
        """
        metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace, metric_name)
        alarm_iter = metric.alarms.all()
        logger.info("Got alarms for metric %s.%s.", metric_namespace, metric_name)
        return alarm_iter


    def delete_metric_alarms(self, metric_namespace, metric_name):
        """
        Deletes all of the alarms that are currently watching the specified metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace, metric_name)
            metric.alarms.delete()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted alarms for metric %s.%s.", metric_namespace, metric_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete alarms for metric %s.%s.",
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
            raise
```

Usa la classe wrapper per inserire i dati in un parametro, attivare un allarme che osserva il parametro e ottenere dati dall'allarme.

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon CloudWatch metrics and alarms demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    cw_wrapper = CloudWatchWrapper(boto3.resource("cloudwatch"))

    minutes = 20
    metric_namespace = "doc-example-metric"
    metric_name = "page_views"
    start = datetime.utcnow() - timedelta(minutes=minutes)
    print(
        f"Putting data into metric {metric_namespace}.{metric_name} spanning the "
        f"last {minutes} minutes."
    )
    for offset in range(0, minutes):
        stamp = start + timedelta(minutes=offset)
        cw_wrapper.put_metric_data_set(
            metric_namespace,
            metric_name,
            stamp,
            "Count",
            {
                "values": [
                    random.randint(bound, bound * 2)
                    for bound in range(offset + 1, offset + 11)
                ],
                "counts": [random.randint(1, offset + 1) for _ in range(10)],
            },
        )

    alarm_name = "high_page_views"
    period = 60
    eval_periods = 2
    print(f"Creating alarm {alarm_name} for metric {metric_name}.")
    alarm = cw_wrapper.create_metric_alarm(
        metric_namespace,
        metric_name,
```

```
        alarm_name,
        "Maximum",
        period,
        eval_periods,
        100,
        "GreaterThanThreshold",
    )
    print(f"Alarm ARN is {alarm.alarm_arn}.")
    print(f"Current alarm state is: {alarm.state_value}.")

    print(
        f"Sending data to trigger the alarm. This requires data over the threshold "
        f"for {eval_periods} periods of {period} seconds each."
    )
    while alarm.state_value == "INSUFFICIENT_DATA":
        print("Sending data for the metric.")
        cw_wrapper.put_metric_data(
            metric_namespace, metric_name, random.randint(100, 200), "Count"
        )
        alarm.load()
        print(f"Current alarm state is: {alarm.state_value}.")
        if alarm.state_value == "INSUFFICIENT_DATA":
            print(f"Waiting for {period} seconds...")
            time.sleep(period)
        else:
            print("Wait for a minute for eventual consistency of metric data.")
            time.sleep(period)
            if alarm.state_value == "OK":
                alarm.load()
                print(f"Current alarm state is: {alarm.state_value}.")

    print(
        f"Getting data for metric {metric_namespace}.{metric_name} during timespan "
        f"of {start} to {datetime.utcnow()} (times are UTC)."
    )
    stats = cw_wrapper.get_metric_statistics(
        metric_namespace,
        metric_name,
        start,
        datetime.utcnow(),
        60,
        ["Average", "Minimum", "Maximum"],
    )
    print(
```

```
        f"Got {len(stats['Datapoints'])} data points for metric "
        f"{metric_namespace}.{metric_name}."
    )
    pprint(sorted(stats["Datapoints"], key=lambda x: x["Timestamp"]))

    print(f"Getting alarms for metric {metric_name}.")
    alarms = cw_wrapper.get_metric_alarms(metric_namespace, metric_name)
    for alarm in alarms:
        print(f"Alarm {alarm.name} is currently in state {alarm.state_value}.")

    print(f"Deleting alarms for metric {metric_name}.")
    cw_wrapper.delete_metric_alarms(metric_namespace, metric_name)

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - DeleteAlarms
  - DescribeAlarmsForMetric
  - DisableAlarmActions
  - EnableAlarmActions
  - GetMetricStatistics
  - ListMetrics
  - PutMetricAlarm
  - PutMetricData

CloudWatch Esempi di log utilizzando SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with CloudWatch Logs.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`GetQueryResults`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetQueryResults`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    def _wait_for_query_results(self, client, query_id):
        """
        Waits for the query to complete and retrieves the results.

        :param query_id: The ID of the initiated query.
        :type query_id: str
        :return: A list containing the results of the query.
        :rtype: list
        """
        while True:
            time.sleep(1)
            results = client.get_query_results(queryId=query_id)
            if results["status"] in [
                "Complete",
                "Failed",
                "Cancelled",
                "Timeout",
```

```
                "Unknown",
            ]:
                return results.get("results", [])
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetQueryResults AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

StartLiveTail

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StartLiveTail`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Includere i file richiesti.

```
import boto3
import time
from datetime import datetime
```

Avvia la sessione di Live Tail.

```
    # Initialize the client
    client = boto3.client('logs')

    start_time = time.time()

    try:
        response = client.start_live_tail(
            logGroupIdentifiers=log_group_identifiers,
            logStreamNames=log_streams,
            logEventFilterPattern=filter_pattern
        )
        event_stream = response['responseStream']
        # Handle the events streamed back in the response
        for event in event_stream:
            # Set a timeout to close the stream.
            # This will end the Live Tail session.
            if (time.time() - start_time >= 10):
                event_stream.close()
                break
            # Handle when session is started
```

```
            if 'sessionStart' in event:
                session_start_event = event['sessionStart']
                print(session_start_event)
            # Handle when log event is given in a session update
            elif 'sessionUpdate' in event:
                log_events = event['sessionUpdate']['sessionResults']
                for log_event in log_events:
                    print('[{date}]
{log}'.format(date=datetime.fromtimestamp(log_event['timestamp']/1000),log=log_event['messa
            else:
                # On-stream exceptions are captured here
                raise RuntimeError(str(event))
    except Exception as e:
        print(e)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartLiveTail AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

StartQuery

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StartQuery`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    def perform_query(self, date_range):
        """
        Performs the actual CloudWatch log query.

        :param date_range: A tuple representing the start and end datetime for the
query.
        :type date_range: tuple
        :return: A list containing the query results.
        :rtype: list
        """
        client = boto3.client("logs")
        try:
```

```
            try:
                start_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[0])
                )
                end_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[1])
                )
                response = client.start_query(
                    logGroupName=self.log_group,
                    startTime=start_time,
                    endTime=end_time,
                    queryString=self.query_string,
                    limit=self.limit,
                )
                query_id = response["queryId"]
            except client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException as e:
                raise DateOutOfBoundsError(f"Resource not found: {e}")
            while True:
                time.sleep(1)
                results = client.get_query_results(queryId=query_id)
                if results["status"] in [
                    "Complete",
                    "Failed",
                    "Cancelled",
                    "Timeout",
                    "Unknown",
                ]:
                    return results.get("results", [])
        except DateOutOfBoundsError:
            return []

    def _initiate_query(self, client, date_range, max_logs):
        """
        Initiates the CloudWatch logs query.

        :param date_range: A tuple representing the start and end datetime for the
query.
        :type date_range: tuple
        :param max_logs: The maximum number of logs to retrieve.
        :type max_logs: int
        :return: The query ID as a string.
        :rtype: str
```

```
        """
        try:
            start_time = round(
                self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[0])
            )
            end_time = round(
                self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[1])
            )
            response = client.start_query(
                logGroupName=self.log_group,
                startTime=start_time,
                endTime=end_time,
                queryString=self.query_string,
                limit=max_logs,
            )
            return response["queryId"]
        except client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException as e:
            raise DateOutOfBoundsError(f"Resource not found: {e}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartQuery AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Esegui una query di grandi dimensioni

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare CloudWatch Logs per interrogare più di 10.000 record.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo file richiama un modulo di esempio per la gestione di CloudWatch query che superano i 10.000 risultati.

```
import logging
```

```
import os
import sys

import boto3
from botocore.config import Config

from cloudwatch_query import CloudWatchQuery
from date_utilities import DateUtilities

# Configure logging at the module level.
logging.basicConfig(
    level=logging.INFO,
    format="%(asctime)s - %(levelname)s - %(filename)s:%(lineno)d - %(message)s",
)

DEFAULT_QUERY_LOG_GROUP = "/workflows/cloudwatch-logs/large-query"


class CloudWatchLogsQueryRunner:
    def __init__(self):
        """
        Initializes the CloudWatchLogsQueryRunner class by setting up date utilities
        and creating a CloudWatch Logs client with retry configuration.
        """
        self.date_utilities = DateUtilities()
        self.cloudwatch_logs_client = self.create_cloudwatch_logs_client()

    def create_cloudwatch_logs_client(self):
        """
        Creates and returns a CloudWatch Logs client with a specified retry
 configuration.

        :return: A CloudWatch Logs client instance.
        :rtype: boto3.client
        """
        try:
            return boto3.client("logs", config=Config(retries={"max_attempts": 10}))
        except Exception as e:
            logging.error(f"Failed to create CloudWatch Logs client: {e}")
            sys.exit(1)

    def fetch_environment_variables(self):
        """
```

```
        Fetches and validates required environment variables for query start and end
dates.
        Fetches the environment variable for log group, returning the default value
if it
        does not exist.

        :return: Tuple of query start date and end date as integers and the log
group.
        :rtype: tuple
        :raises SystemExit: If required environment variables are missing or
invalid.
        """
        try:
            query_start_date = int(os.environ["QUERY_START_DATE"])
            query_end_date = int(os.environ["QUERY_END_DATE"])
        except KeyError:
            logging.error(
                "Both QUERY_START_DATE and QUERY_END_DATE environment variables are
required."
            )
            sys.exit(1)
        except ValueError as e:
            logging.error(f"Error parsing date environment variables: {e}")
            sys.exit(1)

        try:
            log_group = os.environ["QUERY_LOG_GROUP"]
        except KeyError:
            logging.warning("No QUERY_LOG_GROUP environment variable, using default
value")
            log_group = DEFAULT_QUERY_LOG_GROUP

        return query_start_date, query_end_date, log_group

    def convert_dates_to_iso8601(self, start_date, end_date):
        """
        Converts UNIX timestamp dates to ISO 8601 format using DateUtilities.

        :param start_date: The start date in UNIX timestamp.
        :type start_date: int
        :param end_date: The end date in UNIX timestamp.
        :type end_date: int
        :return: Start and end dates in ISO 8601 format.
        :rtype: tuple
```

```
        """
        start_date_iso8601 = self.date_utilities.convert_unix_timestamp_to_iso8601(
            start_date
        )
        end_date_iso8601 = self.date_utilities.convert_unix_timestamp_to_iso8601(
            end_date
        )
        return start_date_iso8601, end_date_iso8601

    def execute_query(
        self,
        start_date_iso8601,
        end_date_iso8601,
        log_group="/workflows/cloudwatch-logs/large-query",
        query="fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp asc"
    ):
        """
        Creates a CloudWatchQuery instance and executes the query with provided date
 range.

        :param start_date_iso8601: The start date in ISO 8601 format.
        :type start_date_iso8601: str
        :param end_date_iso8601: The end date in ISO 8601 format.
        :type end_date_iso8601: str
        :param log_group: Log group to search: "/workflows/cloudwatch-logs/large-
query"
        :type log_group: str
        :param query: Query string to pass to the CloudWatchQuery instance
        :type query: str
        """
        cloudwatch_query = CloudWatchQuery(
            log_group=log_group,
            query_string=query
        )
        cloudwatch_query.query_logs((start_date_iso8601, end_date_iso8601))
        logging.info("Query executed successfully.")
        logging.info(
            f"Queries completed in {cloudwatch_query.query_duration} seconds. Total
 logs found: {len(cloudwatch_query.query_results)}"
        )


def main():
    """
```

```
    Main function to start a recursive CloudWatch logs query.
    Fetches required environment variables, converts dates, and executes the query.
    """
    logging.info("Starting a recursive CloudWatch logs query...")
    runner = CloudWatchLogsQueryRunner()
    query_start_date, query_end_date, log_group =
 runner.fetch_environment_variables()
    start_date_iso8601 = DateUtilities.convert_unix_timestamp_to_iso8601(
        query_start_date
    )
    end_date_iso8601 =
 DateUtilities.convert_unix_timestamp_to_iso8601(query_end_date)
    runner.execute_query(start_date_iso8601, end_date_iso8601, log_group=log_group)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Questo modulo elabora le CloudWatch interrogazioni che superano i 10.000 risultati.

```
import logging
import time
from datetime import datetime
import threading
import boto3

from date_utilities import DateUtilities

DEFAULT_QUERY = "fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp asc"
DEFAULT_LOG_GROUP = "/workflows/cloudwatch-logs/large-query"

class DateOutOfBoundsError(Exception):
    """Exception raised when the date range for a query is out of bounds."""

    pass


class CloudWatchQuery:
    """
    A class to query AWS CloudWatch logs within a specified date range.

    :vartype date_range: tuple
```

```
    :ivar limit: Maximum number of log entries to return.
    :vartype limit: int
    :log_group str: Name of the log group to query
    :query_string str: query
    """

    def __init__(self, log_group: str = DEFAULT_LOG_GROUP, query_string:
str=DEFAULT_QUERY) -> None:
        self.lock = threading.Lock()
        self.log_group = log_group
        self.query_string = query_string
        self.query_results = []
        self.query_duration = None
        self.datetime_format = "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S.%f"
        self.date_utilities = DateUtilities()
        self.limit = 10000

    def query_logs(self, date_range):
        """
        Executes a CloudWatch logs query for a specified date range and calculates
the execution time of the query.

        :return: A batch of logs retrieved from the CloudWatch logs query.
        :rtype: list
        """
        start_time = datetime.now()

        start_date, end_date = self.date_utilities.normalize_date_range_format(
            date_range, from_format="unix_timestamp", to_format="datetime"
        )

        logging.info(
            f"Original query:"
            f"\n       START:     {start_date}"
            f"\n       END:       {end_date}"
            f"\n       LOG GROUP: {self.log_group}"
        )
        self.recursive_query((start_date, end_date))
        end_time = datetime.now()
        self.query_duration = (end_time - start_time).total_seconds()

    def recursive_query(self, date_range):
        """
```

```
        Processes logs within a given date range, fetching batches of logs
recursively if necessary.

        :param date_range: The date range to fetch logs for, specified as a tuple
(start_timestamp, end_timestamp).
        :type date_range: tuple
        :return: None if the recursive fetching is continued or stops when the final
batch of logs is processed.
                 Although it doesn't explicitly return the query results, this
method accumulates all fetched logs
                 in the `self.query_results` attribute.
        :rtype: None
        """
        batch_of_logs = self.perform_query(date_range)
        # Add the batch to the accumulated logs
        with self.lock:
            self.query_results.extend(batch_of_logs)
        if len(batch_of_logs) == self.limit:
            logging.info(f"Fetched {self.limit}, checking for more...")
            most_recent_log = self.find_most_recent_log(batch_of_logs)
            most_recent_log_timestamp = next(
                item["value"]
                for item in most_recent_log
                if item["field"] == "@timestamp"
            )
            new_range = (most_recent_log_timestamp, date_range[1])
            midpoint = self.date_utilities.find_middle_time(new_range)

            first_half_thread = threading.Thread(
                target=self.recursive_query,
                args=((most_recent_log_timestamp, midpoint),),
            )
            second_half_thread = threading.Thread(
                target=self.recursive_query, args=((midpoint, date_range[1]),)
            )

            first_half_thread.start()
            second_half_thread.start()

            first_half_thread.join()
            second_half_thread.join()

    def find_most_recent_log(self, logs):
        """
```

```
        Search a list of log items and return most recent log entry.
        :param logs: A list of logs to analyze.
        :return: log
        :type :return List containing log item details
        """
        most_recent_log = None
        most_recent_date = "1970-01-01 00:00:00.000"

        for log in logs:
            for item in log:
                if item["field"] == "@timestamp":
                    logging.debug(f"Compared: {item['value']} to
{most_recent_date}")
                    if (
                        self.date_utilities.compare_dates(
                            item["value"], most_recent_date
                        )
                        == item["value"]
                    ):
                        logging.debug(f"New most recent: {item['value']}")
                        most_recent_date = item["value"]
                        most_recent_log = log
        logging.info(f"Most recent log date of batch: {most_recent_date}")
        return most_recent_log

    def perform_query(self, date_range):
        """
        Performs the actual CloudWatch log query.

        :param date_range: A tuple representing the start and end datetime for the
query.
        :type date_range: tuple
        :return: A list containing the query results.
        :rtype: list
        """
        client = boto3.client("logs")
        try:
            try:
                start_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[0])
                )
                end_time = round(
```

```
self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[1])
                )
                response = client.start_query(
                    logGroupName=self.log_group,
                    startTime=start_time,
                    endTime=end_time,
                    queryString=self.query_string,
                    limit=self.limit,
                )
                query_id = response["queryId"]
            except client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException as e:
                raise DateOutOfBoundsError(f"Resource not found: {e}")
            while True:
                time.sleep(1)
                results = client.get_query_results(queryId=query_id)
                if results["status"] in [
                    "Complete",
                    "Failed",
                    "Cancelled",
                    "Timeout",
                    "Unknown",
                ]:
                    return results.get("results", [])
        except DateOutOfBoundsError:
            return []

    def _initiate_query(self, client, date_range, max_logs):
        """
        Initiates the CloudWatch logs query.

        :param date_range: A tuple representing the start and end datetime for the
query.
        :type date_range: tuple
        :param max_logs: The maximum number of logs to retrieve.
        :type max_logs: int
        :return: The query ID as a string.
        :rtype: str
        """
        try:
            start_time = round(
                self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[0])
            )
            end_time = round(
```

```
                self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[1])
            )
            response = client.start_query(
                logGroupName=self.log_group,
                startTime=start_time,
                endTime=end_time,
                queryString=self.query_string,
                limit=max_logs,
            )
            return response["queryId"]
        except client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException as e:
            raise DateOutOfBoundsError(f"Resource not found: {e}")


    def _wait_for_query_results(self, client, query_id):
        """
        Waits for the query to complete and retrieves the results.

        :param query_id: The ID of the initiated query.
        :type query_id: str
        :return: A list containing the results of the query.
        :rtype: list
        """
        while True:
            time.sleep(1)
            results = client.get_query_results(queryId=query_id)
            if results["status"] in [
                "Complete",
                "Failed",
                "Cancelled",
                "Timeout",
                "Unknown",
            ]:
                return results.get("results", [])
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - GetQueryResults
  - StartQuery

Utilizzo degli eventi pianificati per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da un evento EventBridge pianificato di Amazon.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Questo esempio mostra come registrare una AWS Lambda funzione come destinazione di un EventBridge evento Amazon pianificato. Il gestore Lambda scrive un messaggio intuitivo e i dati completi dell'evento su Amazon CloudWatch Logs per recuperarli in un secondo momento.

- Distribuzione di una funzione Lambda.
- Crea un evento EventBridge pianificato e rende la funzione Lambda la destinazione.
- Concede il permesso di EventBridge invocare la funzione Lambda.
- Stampa i dati più recenti dai CloudWatch registri per mostrare il risultato delle chiamate pianificate.
- Elimina tutte le risorse create durante la demo.

Questo esempio è visualizzato al meglio su. GitHub Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch Registri
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Esempi di identità di Amazon Cognito con SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Cognito Identity. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione Amazon Textract explorer

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come esplorare l'output di Amazon Textract tramite un'applicazione interattiva.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzarlo AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) con Amazon Textract per rilevare elementi di testo, moduli e tabelle nell'immagine di un documento. L'immagine di input e l'output di Amazon Textract sono mostrati in un'applicazione Tkinter che consente di esplorare gli elementi rilevati.

- Invia un'immagine del documento ad Amazon Textract ed esplora l'output degli elementi rilevati.
- Invia immagini direttamente ad Amazon Textract o tramite un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).
- Utilizza asynchronous APIs per avviare un processo che pubblica una notifica su un argomento di Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) al termine del processo.
- Esegue il polling di una coda Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) per un messaggio di completamento del processo e visualizza i risultati.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

Esempi di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Cognito Identity Provider. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Amazon Cognito

Gli esempi di codice seguente mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon Cognito.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3

# Create a Cognito Identity Provider client
cognitoidp = boto3.client("cognito-idp")

# Initialize a paginator for the list_user_pools operation
paginator = cognitoidp.get_paginator("list_user_pools")

# Create a PageIterator from the paginator
page_iterator = paginator.paginate(MaxResults=10)
```

```
# Initialize variables for pagination
user_pools = []

# Handle pagination
for page in page_iterator:
    user_pools.extend(page.get("UserPools", []))

# Print the list of user pools
print("User Pools for the account:")
if user_pools:
    for pool in user_pools:
        print(f"Name: {pool['Name']}, ID: {pool['Id']}")
else:
    print("No user pools found.")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListUserPools AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`AdminGetUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `AdminGetUser`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""
```

```
    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def sign_up_user(self, user_name, password, user_email):
        """
        Signs up a new user with Amazon Cognito. This action prompts Amazon Cognito
        to send an email to the specified email address. The email contains a code
that
        can be used to confirm the user.

        When the user already exists, the user status is checked to determine
whether
        the user has been confirmed.

        :param user_name: The user name that identifies the new user.
        :param password: The password for the new user.
        :param user_email: The email address for the new user.
        :return: True when the user is already confirmed with Amazon Cognito.
                 Otherwise, false.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "Username": user_name,
                "Password": password,
                "UserAttributes": [{"Name": "email", "Value": user_email}],
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.sign_up(**kwargs)
            confirmed = response["UserConfirmed"]
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "UsernameExistsException":
                response = self.cognito_idp_client.admin_get_user(
                    UserPoolId=self.user_pool_id, Username=user_name
                )
                logger.warning(
                    "User %s exists and is %s.", user_name, response["UserStatus"]
                )
                confirmed = response["UserStatus"] == "CONFIRMED"
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't sign up %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    user_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return confirmed
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AdminGetUser AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`AdminInitiateAuth`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `AdminInitiateAuth`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
```

```
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def start_sign_in(self, user_name, password):
        """
        Starts the sign-in process for a user by using administrator credentials.
        This method of signing in is appropriate for code running on a secure
server.

        If the user pool is configured to require MFA and this is the first sign-in
        for the user, Amazon Cognito returns a challenge response to set up an
        MFA application. When this occurs, this function gets an MFA secret from
        Amazon Cognito and returns it to the caller.

        :param user_name: The name of the user to sign in.
        :param password: The user's password.
        :return: The result of the sign-in attempt. When sign-in is successful, this
                 returns an access token that can be used to get AWS credentials.
Otherwise,
                 Amazon Cognito returns a challenge to set up an MFA application,
                 or a challenge to enter an MFA code from a registered MFA
application.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "UserPoolId": self.user_pool_id,
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "AuthFlow": "ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
                "AuthParameters": {"USERNAME": user_name, "PASSWORD": password},
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["AuthParameters"]["SECRET_HASH"] =
self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.admin_initiate_auth(**kwargs)
            challenge_name = response.get("ChallengeName", None)
            if challenge_name == "MFA_SETUP":
                if (
```

```
                    "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA"
                    in response["ChallengeParameters"]["MFAS_CAN_SETUP"]
                ):
                    response.update(self.get_mfa_secret(response["Session"]))
                else:
                    raise RuntimeError(
                        "The user pool requires MFA setup, but the user pool is not
"
                        "configured for TOTP MFA. This example requires TOTP MFA."
                    )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start sign in for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AdminInitiateAuth AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`AdminRespondToAuthChallenge`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `AdminRespondToAuthChallenge`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Rispondi a una richiesta di autenticazione MFA fornendo un codice generato da un'applicazione MFA associata.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def respond_to_mfa_challenge(self, user_name, session, mfa_code):
        """
        Responds to a challenge for an MFA code. This completes the second step of
        a two-factor sign-in. When sign-in is successful, it returns an access token
        that can be used to get AWS credentials from Amazon Cognito.

        :param user_name: The name of the user who is signing in.
        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :param mfa_code: A code generated by the associated MFA application.
        :return: The result of the authentication. When successful, this contains an
                 access token for the user.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "UserPoolId": self.user_pool_id,
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "ChallengeName": "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA",
                "Session": session,
                "ChallengeResponses": {
                    "USERNAME": user_name,
                    "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE": mfa_code,
                },
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["ChallengeResponses"]["SECRET_HASH"] = self._secret_hash(
```

```
                    user_name
                )
            response =
self.cognito_idp_client.admin_respond_to_auth_challenge(**kwargs)
            auth_result = response["AuthenticationResult"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ExpiredCodeException":
                logger.warning(
                    "Your MFA code has expired or has been used already. You might
have "
                    "to wait a few seconds until your app shows you a new code."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't respond to mfa challenge for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    user_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return auth_result
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AdminRespondToAuthChallenge AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`AssociateSoftwareToken`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `AssociateSoftwareToken`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def get_mfa_secret(self, session):
        """
        Gets a token that can be used to associate an MFA application with the user.

        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :return: An MFA token that can be used to set up an MFA application.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.cognito_idp_client.associate_software_token(Session=session)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get MFA secret. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AssociateSoftwareToken AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ConfirmDevice`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ConfirmDevice`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def confirm_mfa_device(
        self,
        user_name,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        access_token,
        aws_srp,
    ):
```

```
        """
        Confirms an MFA device to be tracked by Amazon Cognito. When a device is
        tracked, its key and password can be used to sign in without requiring a new
        MFA code from the MFA application.

        :param user_name: The user that is associated with the device.
        :param device_key: The key of the device, returned by Amazon Cognito.
        :param device_group_key: The group key of the device, returned by Amazon
Cognito.
        :param device_password: The password that is associated with the device.
        :param access_token: The user's access token.
        :param aws_srp: A class that helps with Secure Remote Password (SRP)
                        calculations. The scenario associated with this example uses
                        the warrant package.
        :return: True when the user must confirm the device. Otherwise, False. When
                 False, the device is automatically confirmed and tracked.
        """
        srp_helper = aws_srp.AWSSRP(
            username=user_name,
            password=device_password,
            pool_id="_",
            client_id=self.client_id,
            client_secret=None,
            client=self.cognito_idp_client,
        )
        device_and_pw = f"{device_group_key}{device_key}:{device_password}"
        device_and_pw_hash = aws_srp.hash_sha256(device_and_pw.encode("utf-8"))
        salt = aws_srp.pad_hex(aws_srp.get_random(16))
        x_value = aws_srp.hex_to_long(aws_srp.hex_hash(salt + device_and_pw_hash))
        verifier = aws_srp.pad_hex(pow(srp_helper.val_g, x_value, srp_helper.big_n))
        device_secret_verifier_config = {
            "PasswordVerifier": base64.standard_b64encode(
                bytearray.fromhex(verifier)
            ).decode("utf-8"),
            "Salt":
base64.standard_b64encode(bytearray.fromhex(salt)).decode("utf-8"),
        }
        try:
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.confirm_device(
                AccessToken=access_token,
                DeviceKey=device_key,
                DeviceSecretVerifierConfig=device_secret_verifier_config,
            )
            user_confirm = response["UserConfirmationNecessary"]
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't confirm mfa device %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                device_key,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return user_confirm
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ConfirmDevice AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ConfirmSignUp`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ConfirmSignUp`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
```

```
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def confirm_user_sign_up(self, user_name, confirmation_code):
        """
        Confirms a previously created user. A user must be confirmed before they
        can sign in to Amazon Cognito.

        :param user_name: The name of the user to confirm.
        :param confirmation_code: The confirmation code sent to the user's
registered
                                  email address.
        :return: True when the confirmation succeeds.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "Username": user_name,
                "ConfirmationCode": confirmation_code,
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            self.cognito_idp_client.confirm_sign_up(**kwargs)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't confirm sign up for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return True
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ConfirmSignUp AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`InitiateAuth`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `InitiateAuth`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio mostra come avviare l'autenticazione con un dispositivo monitorato. Per completare l'accesso, il client deve rispondere correttamente alle richieste di autenticazione SRP (Secure Remote Password).

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def sign_in_with_tracked_device(
        self,
        user_name,
        password,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        aws_srp,
    ):
        """
        Signs in to Amazon Cognito as a user who has a tracked device. Signing in
        with a tracked device lets a user sign in without entering a new MFA code.
```

```
        Signing in with a tracked device requires that the client respond to the SRP
        protocol. The scenario associated with this example uses the warrant package
        to help with SRP calculations.

        For more information on SRP, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
Secure_Remote_Password_protocol.

        :param user_name: The user that is associated with the device.
        :param password: The user's password.
        :param device_key: The key of a tracked device.
        :param device_group_key: The group key of a tracked device.
        :param device_password: The password that is associated with the device.
        :param aws_srp: A class that helps with SRP calculations. The scenario
                        associated with this example uses the warrant package.
        :return: The result of the authentication. When successful, this contains an
                 access token for the user.
        """
        try:
            srp_helper = aws_srp.AWSSRP(
                username=user_name,
                password=device_password,
                pool_id="_",
                client_id=self.client_id,
                client_secret=None,
                client=self.cognito_idp_client,
            )

            response_init = self.cognito_idp_client.initiate_auth(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                AuthFlow="USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
                AuthParameters={
                    "USERNAME": user_name,
                    "PASSWORD": password,
                    "DEVICE_KEY": device_key,
                },
            )
            if response_init["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_SRP_AUTH":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_SRP_AUTH challenge but got
 {response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            auth_params = srp_helper.get_auth_params()
```

```
            auth_params["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_auth = self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_SRP_AUTH",
                ChallengeResponses=auth_params,
            )
            if response_auth["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER challenge but got "
                    f"{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            challenge_params = response_auth["ChallengeParameters"]
            challenge_params["USER_ID_FOR_SRP"] = device_group_key + device_key
            cr = srp_helper.process_challenge(challenge_params, {"USERNAME":
user_name})
            cr["USERNAME"] = user_name
            cr["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_verifier = self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER",
                ChallengeResponses=cr,
            )
            auth_tokens = response_verifier["AuthenticationResult"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start client sign in for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return auth_tokens
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InitiateAuth AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListUsers`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListUsers`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def list_users(self):
        """
        Returns a list of the users in the current user pool.

        :return: The list of users.
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.cognito_idp_client.list_users(UserPoolId=self.user_pool_id)
            users = response["Users"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list users for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.user_pool_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
        else:
            return users
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListUsers AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ResendConfirmationCode`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ResendConfirmationCode`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def resend_confirmation(self, user_name):
        """
        Prompts Amazon Cognito to resend an email with a new confirmation code.
```

```
        :param user_name: The name of the user who will receive the email.
        :return: Delivery information about where the email is sent.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"ClientId": self.client_id, "Username": user_name}
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.resend_confirmation_code(**kwargs)
            delivery = response["CodeDeliveryDetails"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't resend confirmation to %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return delivery
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ResendConfirmationCode AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`RespondToAuthChallenge`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `RespondToAuthChallenge`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Accedi con un dispositivo monitorato. Per completare l'accesso, il client deve rispondere correttamente alle richieste di autenticazione SRP (Secure Remote Password).

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def sign_in_with_tracked_device(
        self,
        user_name,
        password,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        aws_srp,
    ):
        """
        Signs in to Amazon Cognito as a user who has a tracked device. Signing in
        with a tracked device lets a user sign in without entering a new MFA code.

        Signing in with a tracked device requires that the client respond to the SRP
        protocol. The scenario associated with this example uses the warrant package
        to help with SRP calculations.

        For more information on SRP, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
Secure_Remote_Password_protocol.

        :param user_name: The user that is associated with the device.
        :param password: The user's password.
        :param device_key: The key of a tracked device.
        :param device_group_key: The group key of a tracked device.
        :param device_password: The password that is associated with the device.
        :param aws_srp: A class that helps with SRP calculations. The scenario
                        associated with this example uses the warrant package.
```

```
        :return: The result of the authentication. When successful, this contains an
                 access token for the user.
        """
        try:
            srp_helper = aws_srp.AWSSRP(
                username=user_name,
                password=device_password,
                pool_id="_",
                client_id=self.client_id,
                client_secret=None,
                client=self.cognito_idp_client,
            )

            response_init = self.cognito_idp_client.initiate_auth(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                AuthFlow="USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
                AuthParameters={
                    "USERNAME": user_name,
                    "PASSWORD": password,
                    "DEVICE_KEY": device_key,
                },
            )
            if response_init["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_SRP_AUTH":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_SRP_AUTH challenge but got
{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            auth_params = srp_helper.get_auth_params()
            auth_params["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_auth = self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_SRP_AUTH",
                ChallengeResponses=auth_params,
            )
            if response_auth["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER challenge but got "
                    f"{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            challenge_params = response_auth["ChallengeParameters"]
            challenge_params["USER_ID_FOR_SRP"] = device_group_key + device_key
```

```
            cr = srp_helper.process_challenge(challenge_params, {"USERNAME":
 user_name})
            cr["USERNAME"] = user_name
            cr["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_verifier = self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER",
                ChallengeResponses=cr,
            )
            auth_tokens = response_verifier["AuthenticationResult"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start client sign in for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return auth_tokens
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RespondToAuthChallenge AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`SignUp`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `SignUp`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""
```

```
    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def sign_up_user(self, user_name, password, user_email):
        """
        Signs up a new user with Amazon Cognito. This action prompts Amazon Cognito
        to send an email to the specified email address. The email contains a code
that
        can be used to confirm the user.

        When the user already exists, the user status is checked to determine
whether
        the user has been confirmed.

        :param user_name: The user name that identifies the new user.
        :param password: The password for the new user.
        :param user_email: The email address for the new user.
        :return: True when the user is already confirmed with Amazon Cognito.
                 Otherwise, false.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "Username": user_name,
                "Password": password,
                "UserAttributes": [{"Name": "email", "Value": user_email}],
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.sign_up(**kwargs)
            confirmed = response["UserConfirmed"]
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "UsernameExistsException":
                response = self.cognito_idp_client.admin_get_user(
                    UserPoolId=self.user_pool_id, Username=user_name
                )
                logger.warning(
                    "User %s exists and is %s.", user_name, response["UserStatus"]
                )
                confirmed = response["UserStatus"] == "CONFIRMED"
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't sign up %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    user_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return confirmed
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SignUp AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`VerifySoftwareToken`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `VerifySoftwareToken`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
```

```
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def verify_mfa(self, session, user_code):
        """
        Verify a new MFA application that is associated with a user.

        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :param user_code: A code generated by the associated MFA application.
        :return: Status that indicates whether the MFA application is verified.
        """
        try:
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.verify_software_token(
                Session=session, UserCode=user_code
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't verify MFA. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta VerifySoftwareToken AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Registrazione di un utente a un pool di utenti che richiede l'autenticazione MFA

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Registra e conferma un utente con nome utente, password e indirizzo e-mail.
- Configura l'autenticazione a più fattori associando un'applicazione MFA all'utente.
- Accedi utilizzando una password e un codice MFA.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creazione di una classe che racchiude le funzioni di Amazon Cognito utilizzate nello scenario.

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def _secret_hash(self, user_name):
        """
        Calculates a secret hash from a user name and a client secret.
```

```
        :param user_name: The user name to use when calculating the hash.
        :return: The secret hash.
        """
        key = self.client_secret.encode()
        msg = bytes(user_name + self.client_id, "utf-8")
        secret_hash = base64.b64encode(
            hmac.new(key, msg, digestmod=hashlib.sha256).digest()
        ).decode()
        logger.info("Made secret hash for %s: %s.", user_name, secret_hash)
        return secret_hash

    def sign_up_user(self, user_name, password, user_email):
        """
        Signs up a new user with Amazon Cognito. This action prompts Amazon Cognito
        to send an email to the specified email address. The email contains a code
that
        can be used to confirm the user.

        When the user already exists, the user status is checked to determine
whether
        the user has been confirmed.

        :param user_name: The user name that identifies the new user.
        :param password: The password for the new user.
        :param user_email: The email address for the new user.
        :return: True when the user is already confirmed with Amazon Cognito.
                 Otherwise, false.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "Username": user_name,
                "Password": password,
                "UserAttributes": [{"Name": "email", "Value": user_email}],
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.sign_up(**kwargs)
            confirmed = response["UserConfirmed"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "UsernameExistsException":
                response = self.cognito_idp_client.admin_get_user(
                    UserPoolId=self.user_pool_id, Username=user_name
```

```
                )
                logger.warning(
                    "User %s exists and is %s.", user_name, response["UserStatus"]
                )
                confirmed = response["UserStatus"] == "CONFIRMED"
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't sign up %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    user_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return confirmed


    def resend_confirmation(self, user_name):
        """
        Prompts Amazon Cognito to resend an email with a new confirmation code.

        :param user_name: The name of the user who will receive the email.
        :return: Delivery information about where the email is sent.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"ClientId": self.client_id, "Username": user_name}
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.resend_confirmation_code(**kwargs)
            delivery = response["CodeDeliveryDetails"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't resend confirmation to %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return delivery


    def confirm_user_sign_up(self, user_name, confirmation_code):
        """
        Confirms a previously created user. A user must be confirmed before they
```

```
        can sign in to Amazon Cognito.

        :param user_name: The name of the user to confirm.
        :param confirmation_code: The confirmation code sent to the user's
registered
                                  email address.
        :return: True when the confirmation succeeds.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "Username": user_name,
                "ConfirmationCode": confirmation_code,
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            self.cognito_idp_client.confirm_sign_up(**kwargs)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't confirm sign up for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return True


    def list_users(self):
        """
        Returns a list of the users in the current user pool.

        :return: The list of users.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.cognito_idp_client.list_users(UserPoolId=self.user_pool_id)
            users = response["Users"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list users for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.user_pool_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return users


    def start_sign_in(self, user_name, password):
        """
        Starts the sign-in process for a user by using administrator credentials.
        This method of signing in is appropriate for code running on a secure
server.

        If the user pool is configured to require MFA and this is the first sign-in
        for the user, Amazon Cognito returns a challenge response to set up an
        MFA application. When this occurs, this function gets an MFA secret from
        Amazon Cognito and returns it to the caller.

        :param user_name: The name of the user to sign in.
        :param password: The user's password.
        :return: The result of the sign-in attempt. When sign-in is successful, this
                 returns an access token that can be used to get AWS credentials.
Otherwise,
                 Amazon Cognito returns a challenge to set up an MFA application,
                 or a challenge to enter an MFA code from a registered MFA
application.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "UserPoolId": self.user_pool_id,
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "AuthFlow": "ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
                "AuthParameters": {"USERNAME": user_name, "PASSWORD": password},
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["AuthParameters"]["SECRET_HASH"] =
self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.admin_initiate_auth(**kwargs)
            challenge_name = response.get("ChallengeName", None)
            if challenge_name == "MFA_SETUP":
                if (
                    "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA"
                    in response["ChallengeParameters"]["MFAS_CAN_SETUP"]
                ):
```

```
                    response.update(self.get_mfa_secret(response["Session"]))
                else:
                    raise RuntimeError(
                        "The user pool requires MFA setup, but the user pool is not
"
                        "configured for TOTP MFA. This example requires TOTP MFA."
                    )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start sign in for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response


    def get_mfa_secret(self, session):
        """
        Gets a token that can be used to associate an MFA application with the user.

        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :return: An MFA token that can be used to set up an MFA application.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.cognito_idp_client.associate_software_token(Session=session)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get MFA secret. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response
```

```
    def verify_mfa(self, session, user_code):
        """
        Verify a new MFA application that is associated with a user.

        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :param user_code: A code generated by the associated MFA application.
        :return: Status that indicates whether the MFA application is verified.
        """
        try:
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.verify_software_token(
                Session=session, UserCode=user_code
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't verify MFA. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response


    def respond_to_mfa_challenge(self, user_name, session, mfa_code):
        """
        Responds to a challenge for an MFA code. This completes the second step of
        a two-factor sign-in. When sign-in is successful, it returns an access token
        that can be used to get AWS credentials from Amazon Cognito.

        :param user_name: The name of the user who is signing in.
        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :param mfa_code: A code generated by the associated MFA application.
        :return: The result of the authentication. When successful, this contains an
                 access token for the user.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "UserPoolId": self.user_pool_id,
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
```

```
                "ChallengeName": "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA",
                "Session": session,
                "ChallengeResponses": {
                    "USERNAME": user_name,
                    "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE": mfa_code,
                },
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["ChallengeResponses"]["SECRET_HASH"] = self._secret_hash(
                    user_name
                )
            response =
self.cognito_idp_client.admin_respond_to_auth_challenge(**kwargs)
            auth_result = response["AuthenticationResult"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ExpiredCodeException":
                logger.warning(
                    "Your MFA code has expired or has been used already. You might
have "
                    "to wait a few seconds until your app shows you a new code."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't respond to mfa challenge for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    user_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return auth_result


    def confirm_mfa_device(
        self,
        user_name,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        access_token,
        aws_srp,
    ):
        """
        Confirms an MFA device to be tracked by Amazon Cognito. When a device is
```

```
        tracked, its key and password can be used to sign in without requiring a new
        MFA code from the MFA application.

        :param user_name: The user that is associated with the device.
        :param device_key: The key of the device, returned by Amazon Cognito.
        :param device_group_key: The group key of the device, returned by Amazon
Cognito.
        :param device_password: The password that is associated with the device.
        :param access_token: The user's access token.
        :param aws_srp: A class that helps with Secure Remote Password (SRP)
                        calculations. The scenario associated with this example uses
                        the warrant package.
        :return: True when the user must confirm the device. Otherwise, False. When
                 False, the device is automatically confirmed and tracked.
        """
        srp_helper = aws_srp.AWSSRP(
            username=user_name,
            password=device_password,
            pool_id="_",
            client_id=self.client_id,
            client_secret=None,
            client=self.cognito_idp_client,
        )
        device_and_pw = f"{device_group_key}{device_key}:{device_password}"
        device_and_pw_hash = aws_srp.hash_sha256(device_and_pw.encode("utf-8"))
        salt = aws_srp.pad_hex(aws_srp.get_random(16))
        x_value = aws_srp.hex_to_long(aws_srp.hex_hash(salt + device_and_pw_hash))
        verifier = aws_srp.pad_hex(pow(srp_helper.val_g, x_value, srp_helper.big_n))
        device_secret_verifier_config = {
            "PasswordVerifier": base64.standard_b64encode(
                bytearray.fromhex(verifier)
            ).decode("utf-8"),
            "Salt":
base64.standard_b64encode(bytearray.fromhex(salt)).decode("utf-8"),
        }
        try:
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.confirm_device(
                AccessToken=access_token,
                DeviceKey=device_key,
                DeviceSecretVerifierConfig=device_secret_verifier_config,
            )
            user_confirm = response["UserConfirmationNecessary"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
```

```
                "Couldn't confirm mfa device %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                device_key,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return user_confirm


    def sign_in_with_tracked_device(
        self,
        user_name,
        password,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        aws_srp,
    ):
        """
        Signs in to Amazon Cognito as a user who has a tracked device. Signing in
        with a tracked device lets a user sign in without entering a new MFA code.

        Signing in with a tracked device requires that the client respond to the SRP
        protocol. The scenario associated with this example uses the warrant package
        to help with SRP calculations.

        For more information on SRP, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
Secure_Remote_Password_protocol.

        :param user_name: The user that is associated with the device.
        :param password: The user's password.
        :param device_key: The key of a tracked device.
        :param device_group_key: The group key of a tracked device.
        :param device_password: The password that is associated with the device.
        :param aws_srp: A class that helps with SRP calculations. The scenario
                        associated with this example uses the warrant package.
        :return: The result of the authentication. When successful, this contains an
                 access token for the user.
        """
        try:
            srp_helper = aws_srp.AWSSRP(
                username=user_name,
                password=device_password,
```

```
                pool_id="_",
                client_id=self.client_id,
                client_secret=None,
                client=self.cognito_idp_client,
            )

            response_init = self.cognito_idp_client.initiate_auth(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                AuthFlow="USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
                AuthParameters={
                    "USERNAME": user_name,
                    "PASSWORD": password,
                    "DEVICE_KEY": device_key,
                },
            )
            if response_init["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_SRP_AUTH":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_SRP_AUTH challenge but got
{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            auth_params = srp_helper.get_auth_params()
            auth_params["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_auth = self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_SRP_AUTH",
                ChallengeResponses=auth_params,
            )
            if response_auth["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER challenge but got "
                    f"{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            challenge_params = response_auth["ChallengeParameters"]
            challenge_params["USER_ID_FOR_SRP"] = device_group_key + device_key
            cr = srp_helper.process_challenge(challenge_params, {"USERNAME":
user_name})
            cr["USERNAME"] = user_name
            cr["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_verifier = self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER",
                ChallengeResponses=cr,
```

```
            )
            auth_tokens = response_verifier["AuthenticationResult"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start client sign in for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return auth_tokens
```

Creazione di una classe che esegue lo scenario. Questo esempio registra un dispositivo MFA che deve essere monitorato da Amazon Cognito e mostra come accedere utilizzando la password e le informazioni del dispositivo monitorato. evitando così di dover inserire un nuovo codice MFA.

```
def run_scenario(cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Cognito user signup with MFA demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    cog_wrapper = CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper(
        cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id
    )

    user_name = q.ask("Let's sign up a new user. Enter a user name: ", q.non_empty)
    password = q.ask("Enter a password for the user: ", q.non_empty)
    email = q.ask("Enter a valid email address that you own: ", q.non_empty)
    confirmed = cog_wrapper.sign_up_user(user_name, password, email)
    while not confirmed:
        print(
            f"User {user_name} requires confirmation. Check {email} for "
            f"a verification code."
        )
        confirmation_code = q.ask("Enter the confirmation code from the email: ")
        if not confirmation_code:
```

```
            if q.ask("Do you need another confirmation code (y/n)? ", q.is_yesno):
                delivery = cog_wrapper.resend_confirmation(user_name)
                print(
                    f"Confirmation code sent by {delivery['DeliveryMedium']} "
                    f"to {delivery['Destination']}."
                )
        else:
            confirmed = cog_wrapper.confirm_user_sign_up(user_name,
confirmation_code)
    print(f"User {user_name} is confirmed and ready to use.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print("Let's get a list of users in the user pool.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    users = cog_wrapper.list_users()
    if users:
        print(f"Found {len(users)} users:")
        pp(users)
    else:
        print("No users found.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print("Let's sign in and get an access token.")
    auth_tokens = None
    challenge = "ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH"
    response = {}
    while challenge is not None:
        if challenge == "ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH":
            response = cog_wrapper.start_sign_in(user_name, password)
            challenge = response["ChallengeName"]
        elif response["ChallengeName"] == "MFA_SETUP":
            print("First, we need to set up an MFA application.")
            qr_img = qrcode.make(
                f"otpauth://totp/{user_name}?secret={response['SecretCode']}"
            )
            qr_img.save("qr.png")
            q.ask(
                "Press Enter to see a QR code on your screen. Scan it into an MFA "
                "application, such as Google Authenticator."
            )
            webbrowser.open("qr.png")
            mfa_code = q.ask(
                "Enter the verification code from your MFA application: ",
q.non_empty
```

```
            )
            response = cog_wrapper.verify_mfa(response["Session"], mfa_code)
            print(f"MFA device setup {response['Status']}")
            print("Now that an MFA application is set up, let's sign in again.")
            print(
                "You might have to wait a few seconds for a new MFA code to appear
in "
                "your MFA application."
            )
            challenge = "ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH"
        elif response["ChallengeName"] == "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA":
            auth_tokens = None
            while auth_tokens is None:
                mfa_code = q.ask(
                    "Enter a verification code from your MFA application: ",
q.non_empty
                )
                auth_tokens = cog_wrapper.respond_to_mfa_challenge(
                    user_name, response["Session"], mfa_code
                )
            print(f"You're signed in as {user_name}.")
            print("Here's your access token:")
            pp(auth_tokens["AccessToken"])
            print("And your device information:")
            pp(auth_tokens["NewDeviceMetadata"])
            challenge = None
        else:
            raise Exception(f"Got unexpected challenge {response['ChallengeName']}")
    print("-" * 88)

    device_group_key = auth_tokens["NewDeviceMetadata"]["DeviceGroupKey"]
    device_key = auth_tokens["NewDeviceMetadata"]["DeviceKey"]
    device_password = base64.standard_b64encode(os.urandom(40)).decode("utf-8")

    print("Let's confirm your MFA device so you don't have re-enter MFA tokens for
it.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    cog_wrapper.confirm_mfa_device(
        user_name,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        auth_tokens["AccessToken"],
        aws_srp,
```

```
    )
    print(f"Your device {device_key} is confirmed.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(
        f"Now let's sign in as {user_name} from your confirmed device {device_key}.
\n"
        f"Because this device is tracked by Amazon Cognito, you won't have to re-
enter an MFA code."
    )
    q.ask("Press Enter when ready.")
    auth_tokens = cog_wrapper.sign_in_with_tracked_device(
        user_name, password, device_key, device_group_key, device_password, aws_srp
    )
    print("You're signed in. Your access token is:")
    pp(auth_tokens["AccessToken"])
    print("-" * 88)

    print("Don't forget to delete your user pool when you're done with this
 example.")
    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


def main():
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Shows how to sign up a new user with Amazon Cognito and
 associate "
        "the user with an MFA application for multi-factor authentication."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "user_pool_id", help="The ID of the user pool to use for the example."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "client_id", help="The ID of the client application to use for the example."
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()
    try:
        run_scenario(boto3.client("cognito-idp"), args.user_pool_id, args.client_id)
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    main()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers
  - ResendConfirmationCode
  - RespondToAuthChallenge
  - SignUp
  - VerifySoftwareToken

Esempi di Amazon Comprehend con SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Comprehend. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateDocumentClassifier`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDocumentClassifier`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def create(
        self,
        name,
        language_code,
        training_bucket,
        training_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
        mode,
    ):
        """
        Creates a custom classifier. After the classifier is created, it immediately
        starts training on the data found in the specified Amazon S3 bucket.
 Training
        can take 30 minutes or longer. The `describe_document_classifier` function
```

```
        can be used to get training status and returns a status of TRAINED when the
        classifier is ready to use.

        :param name: The name of the classifier.
        :param language_code: The language the classifier can operate on.
        :param training_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket that contains the training
data.
        :param training_key: The prefix used to find training data in the training
                             bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix, all
                             of them are used.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from the
                                     training bucket.
        :return: The ARN of the newly created classifier.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.create_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierName=name,
                LanguageCode=language_code,
                InputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{training_bucket}/{training_key}"},
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
                Mode=mode.value,
            )
            self.classifier_arn = response["DocumentClassifierArn"]
            logger.info("Started classifier creation. Arn is: %s.",
self.classifier_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create classifier %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.classifier_arn
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateDocumentClassifier AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteDocumentClassifier`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteDocumentClassifier`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes the classifier.
        """
        try:
            self.comprehend_client.delete_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn
            )
            logger.info("Deleted classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
            self.classifier_arn = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't deleted classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteDocumentClassifier AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeDocumentClassificationJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeDocumentClassificationJob`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def describe_job(self, job_id):
        """
        Gets metadata about a classification job.

        :param job_id: The ID of the job to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.describe_document_classification_job(
                JobId=job_id
            )
            job = response["DocumentClassificationJobProperties"]
            logger.info("Got classification job %s.", job["JobName"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get classification job %s.", job_id)
            raise
        else:
            return job
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeDocumentClassificationJob AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeDocumentClassifier`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeDocumentClassifier`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def describe(self, classifier_arn=None):
        """
        Gets metadata about a custom classifier, including its current status.

        :param classifier_arn: The ARN of the classifier to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the classifier.
        """
        if classifier_arn is not None:
            self.classifier_arn = classifier_arn
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.describe_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn
            )
            classifier = response["DocumentClassifierProperties"]
            logger.info("Got classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return classifier
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeDocumentClassifier AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeTopicsDetectionJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeTopicsDetectionJob`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendTopicModeler:
    """Encapsulates a Comprehend topic modeler."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def describe_job(self, job_id):
        """
        Gets metadata about a topic modeling job.

        :param job_id: The ID of the job to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.describe_topics_detection_job(
                JobId=job_id
            )
            job = response["TopicsDetectionJobProperties"]
            logger.info("Got topic detection job %s.", job_id)
```

```
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get topic detection job %s.", job_id)
            raise
        else:
            return job
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeTopicsDetectionJob AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DetectDominantLanguage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DetectDominantLanguage`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_languages(self, text):
        """
        Detects languages used in a document.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :return: The list of languages along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_dominant_language(Text=text)
            languages = response["Languages"]
            logger.info("Detected %s languages.", len(languages))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect languages.")
            raise
        else:
            return languages
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetectDominantLanguage AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DetectEntities`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DetectEntities`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_entities(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects entities in a document. Entities can be things like people and
 places
        or other common terms.
```

```
        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of entities along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_entities(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            entities = response["Entities"]
            logger.info("Detected %s entities.", len(entities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect entities.")
            raise
        else:
            return entities
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetectEntities AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DetectKeyPhrases`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DetectKeyPhrases`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
```

```
    def detect_key_phrases(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects key phrases in a document. A key phrase is typically a noun and its
        modifiers.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of key phrases along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_key_phrases(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            phrases = response["KeyPhrases"]
            logger.info("Detected %s phrases.", len(phrases))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect phrases.")
            raise
        else:
            return phrases
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetectKeyPhrases AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DetectPiiEntities`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DetectPiiEntities`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
```

```
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_pii(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects personally identifiable information (PII) in a document. PII can be
        things like names, account numbers, or addresses.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of PII entities along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_pii_entities(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            entities = response["Entities"]
            logger.info("Detected %s PII entities.", len(entities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect PII entities.")
            raise
        else:
            return entities
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetectPiiEntities AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DetectSentiment`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DetectSentiment`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_sentiment(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects the overall sentiment expressed in a document. Sentiment can
        be positive, negative, neutral, or a mixture.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The sentiments along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_sentiment(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            logger.info("Detected primary sentiment %s.", response["Sentiment"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect sentiment.")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetectSentiment AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DetectSyntax`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DetectSyntax`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_syntax(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects syntactical elements of a document. Syntax tokens are portions of
        text along with their use as parts of speech, such as nouns, verbs, and
        interjections.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of syntax tokens along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_syntax(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            tokens = response["SyntaxTokens"]
            logger.info("Detected %s syntax tokens.", len(tokens))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect syntax.")
            raise
        else:
            return tokens
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetectSyntax AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListDocumentClassificationJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListDocumentClassificationJobs`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists the classification jobs for the current account.

        :return: The list of jobs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_document_classification_jobs()
            jobs = response["DocumentClassificationJobPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s document classification jobs.", len(jobs))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get document classification jobs.",
            )
            raise
        else:
            return jobs
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListDocumentClassificationJobs AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListDocumentClassifiers`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListDocumentClassifiers`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def list(self):
        """
        Lists custom classifiers for the current account.

        :return: The list of classifiers.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_document_classifiers()
            classifiers = response["DocumentClassifierPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s classifiers.", len(classifiers))
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get classifiers.",
            )
            raise
        else:
            return classifiers
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListDocumentClassifiers AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListTopicsDetectionJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListTopicsDetectionJobs`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendTopicModeler:
    """Encapsulates a Comprehend topic modeler."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists topic modeling jobs for the current account.

        :return: The list of jobs.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_topics_detection_jobs()
            jobs = response["TopicsDetectionJobPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s topic detection jobs.", len(jobs))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get topic detection jobs.")
            raise
        else:
            return jobs
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTopicsDetectionJobs AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`StartDocumentClassificationJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StartDocumentClassificationJob`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def start_job(
        self,
        job_name,
```

```
        input_bucket,
        input_key,
        input_format,
        output_bucket,
        output_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Starts a classification job. The classifier must be trained or the job
        will fail. Input is read from the specified Amazon S3 input bucket and
        written to the specified output bucket. Output data is stored in a tar
        archive compressed in gzip format. The job runs asynchronously, so you can
        call `describe_document_classification_job` to get job status until it
        returns a status of SUCCEEDED.

        :param job_name: The name of the job.
        :param input_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket that contains input data.
        :param input_key: The prefix used to find input data in the input
                          bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix, all
                          of them are used.
        :param input_format: The format of the input data, either one document per
                             file or one document per line.
        :param output_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket where output data is written.
        :param output_key: The prefix prepended to the output data.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from the
                                     input bucket and write to the output bucket.
        :return: Information about the job, including the job ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.start_document_classification_job(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn,
                JobName=job_name,
                InputDataConfig={
                    "S3Uri": f"s3://{input_bucket}/{input_key}",
                    "InputFormat": input_format.value,
                },
                OutputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{output_bucket}/{output_key}"},
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
            )
            logger.info(
                "Document classification job %s is %s.", job_name,
response["JobStatus"]
            )
```

```
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start classification job %s.", job_name)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartDocumentClassificationJob AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`StartTopicsDetectionJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StartTopicsDetectionJob`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ComprehendTopicModeler:
    """Encapsulates a Comprehend topic modeler."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def start_job(
        self,
        job_name,
        input_bucket,
        input_key,
        input_format,
        output_bucket,
        output_key,
```

```
        data_access_role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Starts a topic modeling job. Input is read from the specified Amazon S3
        input bucket and written to the specified output bucket. Output data is
stored
        in a tar archive compressed in gzip format. The job runs asynchronously, so
you
        can call `describe_topics_detection_job` to get job status until it
        returns a status of SUCCEEDED.

        :param job_name: The name of the job.
        :param input_bucket: An Amazon S3 bucket that contains job input.
        :param input_key: The prefix used to find input data in the input
                            bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix, all
                            of them are used.
        :param input_format: The format of the input data, either one document per
                            file or one document per line.
        :param output_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket where output data is written.
        :param output_key: The prefix prepended to the output data.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from the
                                     input bucket and write to the output bucket.
        :return: Information about the job, including the job ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.start_topics_detection_job(
                JobName=job_name,
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
                InputDataConfig={
                    "S3Uri": f"s3://{input_bucket}/{input_key}",
                    "InputFormat": input_format.value,
                },
                OutputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{output_bucket}/{output_key}"},
            )
            logger.info("Started topic modeling job %s.", response["JobId"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start topic modeling job.")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartTopicsDetectionJob AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Rileva gli elementi del documento

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Rileva lingue, entità e frasi chiave in un documento.
- Rileva informazioni di identificazione personale (PII) in un documento.
- Rileva il sentimento di un documento.
- Rileva gli elementi della sintassi in un documento.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una classe che racchiuda le azioni di Amazon Comprehend.

```
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
```

```
    def detect_languages(self, text):
        """
        Detects languages used in a document.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :return: The list of languages along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_dominant_language(Text=text)
            languages = response["Languages"]
            logger.info("Detected %s languages.", len(languages))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect languages.")
            raise
        else:
            return languages


    def detect_entities(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects entities in a document. Entities can be things like people and
places
        or other common terms.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of entities along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_entities(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            entities = response["Entities"]
            logger.info("Detected %s entities.", len(entities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect entities.")
            raise
        else:
            return entities


    def detect_key_phrases(self, text, language_code):
        """
```

```
        Detects key phrases in a document. A key phrase is typically a noun and its
        modifiers.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of key phrases along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_key_phrases(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            phrases = response["KeyPhrases"]
            logger.info("Detected %s phrases.", len(phrases))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect phrases.")
            raise
        else:
            return phrases


    def detect_pii(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects personally identifiable information (PII) in a document. PII can be
        things like names, account numbers, or addresses.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of PII entities along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_pii_entities(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            entities = response["Entities"]
            logger.info("Detected %s PII entities.", len(entities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect PII entities.")
            raise
        else:
            return entities


    def detect_sentiment(self, text, language_code):
        """
```

```
        Detects the overall sentiment expressed in a document. Sentiment can
        be positive, negative, neutral, or a mixture.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The sentiments along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_sentiment(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            logger.info("Detected primary sentiment %s.", response["Sentiment"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect sentiment.")
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def detect_syntax(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects syntactical elements of a document. Syntax tokens are portions of
        text along with their use as parts of speech, such as nouns, verbs, and
        interjections.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of syntax tokens along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_syntax(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            tokens = response["SyntaxTokens"]
            logger.info("Detected %s syntax tokens.", len(tokens))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect syntax.")
            raise
        else:
            return tokens
```

Richiama le funzioni sulla classe wrapper per rilevare entità, frasi e altro in un documento.

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Comprehend detection demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    comp_detect = ComprehendDetect(boto3.client("comprehend"))
    with open("detect_sample.txt") as sample_file:
        sample_text = sample_file.read()

    demo_size = 3

    print("Sample text used for this demo:")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(sample_text)
    print("-" * 88)

    print("Detecting languages.")
    languages = comp_detect.detect_languages(sample_text)
    pprint(languages)
    lang_code = languages[0]["LanguageCode"]

    print("Detecting entities.")
    entities = comp_detect.detect_entities(sample_text, lang_code)
    print(f"The first {demo_size} are:")
    pprint(entities[:demo_size])

    print("Detecting key phrases.")
    phrases = comp_detect.detect_key_phrases(sample_text, lang_code)
    print(f"The first {demo_size} are:")
    pprint(phrases[:demo_size])

    print("Detecting personally identifiable information (PII).")
    pii_entities = comp_detect.detect_pii(sample_text, lang_code)
    print(f"The first {demo_size} are:")
    pprint(pii_entities[:demo_size])

    print("Detecting sentiment.")
    sentiment = comp_detect.detect_sentiment(sample_text, lang_code)
    print(f"Sentiment: {sentiment['Sentiment']}")
    print("SentimentScore:")
```

```
    pprint(sentiment["SentimentScore"])

    print("Detecting syntax elements.")
    syntax_tokens = comp_detect.detect_syntax(sample_text, lang_code)
    print(f"The first {demo_size} are:")
    pprint(syntax_tokens[:demo_size])

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - DetectDominantLanguage
  - DetectEntities
  - DetectKeyPhrases
  - DetectPiiEntities
  - DetectSentiment
  - DetectSyntax

Rilevamento di entità nel testo estratto da un'immagine

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come utilizzare Amazon Comprehend per rilevare le entità nel testo estratto da Amazon Textract da un'immagine archiviata in Amazon S3.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzarlo AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) in un notebook Jupyter per rilevare entità nel testo estratto da un'immagine. In questo esempio viene utilizzato Amazon Textract per estrarre il testo da un'immagine archiviata in Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) e Amazon Comprehend per rilevare le entità nel testo estratto.

Questo esempio è un notebook Jupyter e deve essere eseguito in un ambiente in grado di ospitare notebook. Per istruzioni su come eseguire l'esempio utilizzando Amazon SageMaker AI, consulta le istruzioni in TextractAndComprehendNotebook.ipynb.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Textract

Esegui un processo di modellazione di argomenti su dati di esempio

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Esegui un processo di modellazione tematica di Amazon Comprehend su dati di esempio.
- Ottieni informazioni sul lavoro.
- Estrai i dati di output del lavoro da Amazon S3.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una classe wrapper per richiamare le azioni di modellazione degli argomenti di Amazon Comprehend.

```
class ComprehendTopicModeler:
    """Encapsulates a Comprehend topic modeler."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def start_job(
        self,
```

```
        job_name,
        input_bucket,
        input_key,
        input_format,
        output_bucket,
        output_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Starts a topic modeling job. Input is read from the specified Amazon S3
        input bucket and written to the specified output bucket. Output data is
stored
        in a tar archive compressed in gzip format. The job runs asynchronously, so
you
        can call `describe_topics_detection_job` to get job status until it
        returns a status of SUCCEEDED.

        :param job_name: The name of the job.
        :param input_bucket: An Amazon S3 bucket that contains job input.
        :param input_key: The prefix used to find input data in the input
                            bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix, all
                            of them are used.
        :param input_format: The format of the input data, either one document per
                            file or one document per line.
        :param output_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket where output data is written.
        :param output_key: The prefix prepended to the output data.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from the
                                     input bucket and write to the output bucket.
        :return: Information about the job, including the job ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.start_topics_detection_job(
                JobName=job_name,
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
                InputDataConfig={
                    "S3Uri": f"s3://{input_bucket}/{input_key}",
                    "InputFormat": input_format.value,
                },
                OutputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{output_bucket}/{output_key}"},
            )
            logger.info("Started topic modeling job %s.", response["JobId"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start topic modeling job.")
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def describe_job(self, job_id):
        """
        Gets metadata about a topic modeling job.

        :param job_id: The ID of the job to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.describe_topics_detection_job(
                JobId=job_id
            )
            job = response["TopicsDetectionJobProperties"]
            logger.info("Got topic detection job %s.", job_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get topic detection job %s.", job_id)
            raise
        else:
            return job


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists topic modeling jobs for the current account.

        :return: The list of jobs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_topics_detection_jobs()
            jobs = response["TopicsDetectionJobPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s topic detection jobs.", len(jobs))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get topic detection jobs.")
            raise
        else:
            return jobs
```

Usa la classe wrapper per eseguire un lavoro di modellazione di argomenti e ottenere dati sul lavoro.

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Comprehend topic modeling demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    input_prefix = "input/"
    output_prefix = "output/"
    demo_resources = ComprehendDemoResources(
        boto3.resource("s3"), boto3.resource("iam")
    )
    topic_modeler = ComprehendTopicModeler(boto3.client("comprehend"))

    print("Setting up storage and security resources needed for the demo.")
    demo_resources.setup("comprehend-topic-modeler-demo")
    print("Copying sample data from public bucket into input bucket.")
    demo_resources.bucket.copy(
        {"Bucket": "public-sample-us-west-2", "Key": "TopicModeling/Sample.txt"},
        f"{input_prefix}sample.txt",
    )

    print("Starting topic modeling job on sample data.")
    job_info = topic_modeler.start_job(
        "demo-topic-modeling-job",
        demo_resources.bucket.name,
        input_prefix,
        JobInputFormat.per_line,
        demo_resources.bucket.name,
        output_prefix,
        demo_resources.data_access_role.arn,
    )

    print(
        f"Waiting for job {job_info['JobId']} to complete. This typically takes "
        f"20 - 30 minutes."
    )
    job_waiter = JobCompleteWaiter(topic_modeler.comprehend_client)
    job_waiter.wait(job_info["JobId"])
```

```
    job = topic_modeler.describe_job(job_info["JobId"])
    print(f"Job {job['JobId']} complete:")
    pprint(job)

    print(
        f"Getting job output data from the output Amazon S3 bucket: "
        f"{job['OutputDataConfig']['S3Uri']}."
    )
    job_output = demo_resources.extract_job_output(job)
    lines = 10
    print(f"First {lines} lines of document topics output:")
    pprint(job_output["doc-topics.csv"]["data"][:lines])
    print(f"First {lines} lines of terms output:")
    pprint(job_output["topic-terms.csv"]["data"][:lines])

    print("Cleaning up resources created for the demo.")
    demo_resources.cleanup()

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - DescribeTopicsDetectionJob
  - ListTopicsDetectionJobs
  - StartTopicsDetectionJob

Addestra un classificatore personalizzato e classifica i documenti

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un classificatore multietichetta Amazon Comprehend.
- Addestra il classificatore su dati di esempio.
- Esegui un processo di classificazione su un secondo set di dati.
- Estrai i dati di output del lavoro da Amazon S3.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una classe wrapper per richiamare le azioni del classificatore di documenti Amazon Comprehend.

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def create(
        self,
        name,
        language_code,
        training_bucket,
        training_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
        mode,
    ):
        """
        Creates a custom classifier. After the classifier is created, it immediately
        starts training on the data found in the specified Amazon S3 bucket.
 Training
        can take 30 minutes or longer. The `describe_document_classifier` function
        can be used to get training status and returns a status of TRAINED when the
        classifier is ready to use.

        :param name: The name of the classifier.
        :param language_code: The language the classifier can operate on.
```

```
        :param training_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket that contains the training
data.
        :param training_key: The prefix used to find training data in the training
                             bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix, all
                             of them are used.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from the
                                     training bucket.
        :return: The ARN of the newly created classifier.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.create_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierName=name,
                LanguageCode=language_code,
                InputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{training_bucket}/{training_key}"},
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
                Mode=mode.value,
            )
            self.classifier_arn = response["DocumentClassifierArn"]
            logger.info("Started classifier creation. Arn is: %s.",
self.classifier_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create classifier %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.classifier_arn


    def describe(self, classifier_arn=None):
        """
        Gets metadata about a custom classifier, including its current status.

        :param classifier_arn: The ARN of the classifier to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the classifier.
        """
        if classifier_arn is not None:
            self.classifier_arn = classifier_arn
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.describe_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn
            )
            classifier = response["DocumentClassifierProperties"]
            logger.info("Got classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't get classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return classifier


    def list(self):
        """
        Lists custom classifiers for the current account.

        :return: The list of classifiers.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_document_classifiers()
            classifiers = response["DocumentClassifierPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s classifiers.", len(classifiers))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get classifiers.",
            )
            raise
        else:
            return classifiers


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes the classifier.
        """
        try:
            self.comprehend_client.delete_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn
            )
            logger.info("Deleted classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
            self.classifier_arn = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't deleted classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
            raise


    def start_job(
        self,
        job_name,
        input_bucket,
```

```
        input_key,
        input_format,
        output_bucket,
        output_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Starts a classification job. The classifier must be trained or the job
        will fail. Input is read from the specified Amazon S3 input bucket and
        written to the specified output bucket. Output data is stored in a tar
        archive compressed in gzip format. The job runs asynchronously, so you can
        call `describe_document_classification_job` to get job status until it
        returns a status of SUCCEEDED.

        :param job_name: The name of the job.
        :param input_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket that contains input data.
        :param input_key: The prefix used to find input data in the input
                          bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix, all
                          of them are used.
        :param input_format: The format of the input data, either one document per
                             file or one document per line.
        :param output_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket where output data is written.
        :param output_key: The prefix prepended to the output data.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from the
                                     input bucket and write to the output bucket.
        :return: Information about the job, including the job ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.start_document_classification_job(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn,
                JobName=job_name,
                InputDataConfig={
                    "S3Uri": f"s3://{input_bucket}/{input_key}",
                    "InputFormat": input_format.value,
                },
                OutputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{output_bucket}/{output_key}"},
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
            )
            logger.info(
                "Document classification job %s is %s.", job_name,
response["JobStatus"]
            )
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't start classification job %s.", job_name)
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def describe_job(self, job_id):
        """
        Gets metadata about a classification job.

        :param job_id: The ID of the job to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.describe_document_classification_job(
                JobId=job_id
            )
            job = response["DocumentClassificationJobProperties"]
            logger.info("Got classification job %s.", job["JobName"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get classification job %s.", job_id)
            raise
        else:
            return job


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists the classification jobs for the current account.

        :return: The list of jobs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_document_classification_jobs()
            jobs = response["DocumentClassificationJobPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s document classification jobs.", len(jobs))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get document classification jobs.",
            )
            raise
        else:
            return jobs
```

Crea una classe per aiutarti a eseguire lo scenario.

```
class ClassifierDemo:
    """
    Encapsulates functions used to run the demonstration.
    """

    def __init__(self, demo_resources):
        """
        :param demo_resources: A ComprehendDemoResources class that manages
 resources
                               for the demonstration.
        """
        self.demo_resources = demo_resources
        self.training_prefix = "training/"
        self.input_prefix = "input/"
        self.input_format = JobInputFormat.per_line
        self.output_prefix = "output/"

    def setup(self):
        """Creates AWS resources used by the demo."""
        self.demo_resources.setup("comprehend-classifier-demo")

    def cleanup(self):
        """Deletes AWS resources used by the demo."""
        self.demo_resources.cleanup()

    @staticmethod
    def _sanitize_text(text):
        """Removes characters that cause errors for the document parser."""
        return text.replace("\r", " ").replace("\n", " ").replace(",", ";")

    @staticmethod
    def _get_issues(query, issue_count):
        """
        Gets issues from GitHub using the specified query parameters.

        :param query: The query string used to request issues from the GitHub API.
        :param issue_count: The number of issues to retrieve.
        :return: The list of issues retrieved from GitHub.
```

```
        """
        issues = []
        logger.info("Requesting issues from %s?%s.", GITHUB_SEARCH_URL, query)
        response = requests.get(f"{GITHUB_SEARCH_URL}?
{query}&per_page={issue_count}")
        if response.status_code == 200:
            issue_page = response.json()["items"]
            logger.info("Got %s issues.", len(issue_page))
            issues = [
                {
                    "title": ClassifierDemo._sanitize_text(issue["title"]),
                    "body": ClassifierDemo._sanitize_text(issue["body"]),
                    "labels": {label["name"] for label in issue["labels"]},
                }
                for issue in issue_page
            ]
        else:
            logger.error(
                "GitHub returned error code %s with message %s.",
                response.status_code,
                response.json(),
            )
        logger.info("Found %s issues.", len(issues))
        return issues

    def get_training_issues(self, training_labels):
        """
        Gets issues used for training the custom classifier. Training issues are
        closed issues from the Boto3 repo that have known labels. Comprehend
        requires a minimum of ten training issues per label.

        :param training_labels: The issue labels to use for training.
        :return: The set of issues used for training.
        """
        issues = []
        per_label_count = 15
        for label in training_labels:
            issues += self._get_issues(
                f"q=type:issue+repo:boto/boto3+state:closed+label:{label}",
                per_label_count,
            )
            for issue in issues:
                issue["labels"] = issue["labels"].intersection(training_labels)
        return issues
```

```
    def get_input_issues(self, training_labels):
        """
        Gets input issues from GitHub. For demonstration purposes, input issues
        are open issues from the Boto3 repo with known labels, though in practice
        any issue could be submitted to the classifier for labeling.

        :param training_labels: The set of labels to query for.
        :return: The set of issues used for input.
        """
        issues = []
        per_label_count = 5
        for label in training_labels:
            issues += self._get_issues(
                f"q=type:issue+repo:boto/boto3+state:open+label:{label}",
                per_label_count,
            )
        return issues

    def upload_issue_data(self, issues, training=False):
        """
        Uploads issue data to an Amazon S3 bucket, either for training or for input.
        The data is first put into the format expected by Comprehend. For training,
        the set of pipe-delimited labels is prepended to each document. For
        input, labels are not sent.

        :param issues: The set of issues to upload to Amazon S3.
        :param training: Indicates whether the issue data is used for training or
                         input.
        """
        try:
            obj_key = (
                self.training_prefix if training else self.input_prefix
            ) + "issues.txt"
            if training:
                issue_strings = [
                    f"{'|'.join(issue['labels'])},{issue['title']} {issue['body']}"
                    for issue in issues
                ]
            else:
                issue_strings = [
                    f"{issue['title']} {issue['body']}" for issue in issues
                ]
            issue_bytes = BytesIO("\n".join(issue_strings).encode("utf-8"))
```

```
            self.demo_resources.bucket.upload_fileobj(issue_bytes, obj_key)
            logger.info(
                "Uploaded data as %s to bucket %s.",
                obj_key,
                self.demo_resources.bucket.name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't upload data to bucket %s.",
self.demo_resources.bucket.name
            )
            raise

    def extract_job_output(self, job):
        """Extracts job output from Amazon S3."""
        return self.demo_resources.extract_job_output(job)

    @staticmethod
    def reconcile_job_output(input_issues, output_dict):
        """
        Reconciles job output with the list of input issues. Because the input
issues
        have known labels, these can be compared with the labels added by the
        classifier to judge the accuracy of the output.

        :param input_issues: The list of issues used as input.
        :param output_dict: The dictionary of data that is output by the classifier.
        :return: The list of reconciled input and output data.
        """
        reconciled = []
        for archive in output_dict.values():
            for line in archive["data"]:
                in_line = int(line["Line"])
                in_labels = input_issues[in_line]["labels"]
                out_labels = {
                    label["Name"]
                    for label in line["Labels"]
                    if float(label["Score"]) > 0.3
                }
                reconciled.append(
                    f"{line['File']}, line {in_line} has labels {in_labels}.\n"
                    f"\tClassifier assigned {out_labels}."
                )
        logger.info("Reconciled input and output labels.")
```

```
        return reconciled
```

Addestra un classificatore su una serie di GitHub problemi con etichette note, quindi invia un secondo set di GitHub problemi al classificatore in modo che possano essere etichettati.

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Comprehend custom document classifier demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    comp_demo = ClassifierDemo(
        ComprehendDemoResources(boto3.resource("s3"), boto3.resource("iam"))
    )
    comp_classifier = ComprehendClassifier(boto3.client("comprehend"))
    classifier_trained_waiter = ClassifierTrainedWaiter(
        comp_classifier.comprehend_client
    )
    training_labels = {"bug", "feature-request", "dynamodb", "s3"}

    print("Setting up storage and security resources needed for the demo.")
    comp_demo.setup()

    print("Getting training data from GitHub and uploading it to Amazon S3.")
    training_issues = comp_demo.get_training_issues(training_labels)
    comp_demo.upload_issue_data(training_issues, True)

    classifier_name = "doc-example-classifier"
    print(f"Creating document classifier {classifier_name}.")
    comp_classifier.create(
        classifier_name,
        "en",
        comp_demo.demo_resources.bucket.name,
        comp_demo.training_prefix,
        comp_demo.demo_resources.data_access_role.arn,
        ClassifierMode.multi_label,
    )
    print(
        f"Waiting until {classifier_name} is trained. This typically takes "
```

```
        f"30-40 minutes."
    )
    classifier_trained_waiter.wait(comp_classifier.classifier_arn)

    print(f"Classifier {classifier_name} is trained:")
    pprint(comp_classifier.describe())

    print("Getting input data from GitHub and uploading it to Amazon S3.")
    input_issues = comp_demo.get_input_issues(training_labels)
    comp_demo.upload_issue_data(input_issues)

    print("Starting classification job on input data.")
    job_info = comp_classifier.start_job(
        "issue_classification_job",
        comp_demo.demo_resources.bucket.name,
        comp_demo.input_prefix,
        comp_demo.input_format,
        comp_demo.demo_resources.bucket.name,
        comp_demo.output_prefix,
        comp_demo.demo_resources.data_access_role.arn,
    )
    print(f"Waiting for job {job_info['JobId']} to complete.")
    job_waiter = JobCompleteWaiter(comp_classifier.comprehend_client)
    job_waiter.wait(job_info["JobId"])

    job = comp_classifier.describe_job(job_info["JobId"])
    print(f"Job {job['JobId']} complete:")
    pprint(job)

    print(
        f"Getting job output data from Amazon S3: "
        f"{job['OutputDataConfig']['S3Uri']}."
    )
    job_output = comp_demo.extract_job_output(job)
    print("Job output:")
    pprint(job_output)

    print("Reconciling job output with labels from GitHub:")
    reconciled_output = comp_demo.reconcile_job_output(input_issues, job_output)
    print(*reconciled_output, sep="\n")

    answer = input(f"Do you want to delete the classifier {classifier_name} (y/n)?
")
    if answer.lower() == "y":
```

```
        print(f"Deleting {classifier_name}.")
        comp_classifier.delete()

    print("Cleaning up resources created for the demo.")
    comp_demo.cleanup()

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateDocumentClassifier
  - DeleteDocumentClassifier
  - DescribeDocumentClassificationJob
  - DescribeDocumentClassifier
  - ListDocumentClassificationJobs
  - ListDocumentClassifiers
  - StartDocumentClassificationJob

AWS Config esempi che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with AWS Config.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`DeleteConfigRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteConfigRule`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ConfigWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates AWS Config functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, config_client):
        """
        :param config_client: A Boto3 AWS Config client.
        """
        self.config_client = config_client


    def delete_config_rule(self, rule_name):
        """
        Delete the specified rule.

        :param rule_name: The name of the rule to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.config_client.delete_config_rule(ConfigRuleName=rule_name)
            logger.info("Deleted rule %s.", rule_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete rule %s.", rule_name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteConfigRule AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeConfigRules`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeConfigRules`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ConfigWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates AWS Config functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, config_client):
        """
        :param config_client: A Boto3 AWS Config client.
        """
        self.config_client = config_client


    def describe_config_rule(self, rule_name):
        """
        Gets data for the specified rule.

        :param rule_name: The name of the rule to retrieve.
        :return: The rule data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.config_client.describe_config_rules(
                ConfigRuleNames=[rule_name]
            )
            rule = response["ConfigRules"]
            logger.info("Got data for rule %s.", rule_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for rule %s.", rule_name)
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return rule
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeConfigRules AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`PutConfigRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutConfigRule`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ConfigWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates AWS Config functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, config_client):
        """
        :param config_client: A Boto3 AWS Config client.
        """
        self.config_client = config_client


    def put_config_rule(self, rule_name):
        """
        Sets a configuration rule that prohibits making Amazon S3 buckets publicly
        readable.

        :param rule_name: The name to give the rule.
        """
        try:
            self.config_client.put_config_rule(
```

```
                ConfigRule={
                    "ConfigRuleName": rule_name,
                    "Description": "S3 Public Read Prohibited Bucket Rule",
                    "Scope": {
                        "ComplianceResourceTypes": [
                            "AWS::S3::Bucket",
                        ],
                    },
                    "Source": {
                        "Owner": "AWS",
                        "SourceIdentifier": "S3_BUCKET_PUBLIC_READ_PROHIBITED",
                    },
                    "InputParameters": "{}",
                    "ConfigRuleState": "ACTIVE",
                }
            )
            logger.info("Created configuration rule %s.", rule_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create configuration rule %s.", rule_name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutConfigRule AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

AWS Control Tower esempi che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with AWS Control Tower.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve AWS Control Tower

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS Control Tower.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3
from typing import Any, List


def hello_controltower(controltower_client: Any) -> None:
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS Control Tower client
    and list all available baselines.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param controltower_client: A Boto3 AWS Control Tower Client object. This object
 wraps
                                the low-level AWS Control Tower service API.
    """
    print("Hello, AWS Control Tower! Let's list available baselines:\n")
    paginator = controltower_client.get_paginator("list_baselines")
    page_iterator = paginator.paginate()

    baseline_names: List[str] = []
    try:
        for page in page_iterator:
            for baseline in page["baselines"]:
                baseline_names.append(baseline["name"])

        print(f"{len(baseline_names)} baseline(s) retrieved.")
        for baseline_name in baseline_names:
            print(f"\t{baseline_name}")

    except controltower_client.exceptions.AccessDeniedException:
        print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary permissions.")
```

```
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"An error occurred: {str(e)}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_controltower(boto3.client("controltower"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListBaselines AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Elenca le zone di atterraggio.
- Elenca, abilita, ottieni, ripristina e disabilita le linee di base.
- Elenca, abilita, ottieni e disabilita i controlli.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le AWS Control Tower funzionalità.

```
class ControlTowerScenario:
    IDENTITY_CENTER_BASELINE = "baseline/LN25R72TTG6IGPTQ"
    stack_name = ""

    def __init__(
```

```
        self, controltower_wrapper: ControlTowerWrapper, org_client: boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_wrapper: An instance of the ControlTowerWrapper class.
        :param org_client: A Boto3 Organization client.
        """
        self.controltower_wrapper = controltower_wrapper
        self.org_client = org_client
        self.stack = None
        self.ou_id = None
        self.ou_arn = None
        self.account_id = None
        self.landing_zone_id = None
        self.use_landing_zone = False

    def run_scenario(self) -> None:
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "\tWelcome to the AWS Control Tower with ControlCatalog example
 scenario."
        )
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            "This demo will walk you through working with AWS Control Tower for
 landing zones,\n"
            "managing baselines, and working with controls."
        )

        self.account_id = boto3.client("sts").get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        print(
            "Some demo operations require the use of a landing zone. "
            "\nYou can use an existing landing zone or opt out of these operations
 in the demo."
            "\nFor instructions on how to set up a landing zone, "
            "\nsee https://docs.aws.amazon.com/controltower/latest/userguide/
getting-started-from-console.html"
        )
        # List available landing zones
        landing_zones = self.controltower_wrapper.list_landing_zones()
        if landing_zones:
            print("\nAvailable Landing Zones:")
            for i, lz in enumerate(landing_zones, 1):
```

```
                print(f"{i} {lz['arn']})")

            # Ask if user wants to use the first landing zone in the list
            if q.ask(
                f"Do you want to use the first landing zone in the list
({landing_zones[0]['arn']})? (y/n) ",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                self.use_landing_zone = True
                self.landing_zone_id = landing_zones[0]["arn"]
                print(f"Using landing zone ID: {self.landing_zone_id})")
                # Set up organization and get Sandbox OU ID.
                sandbox_ou_id = self.setup_organization()
                # Store the OU ID for use in the CloudFormation template.
                self.ou_id = sandbox_ou_id
            elif q.ask(
                f"Do you want to use a different existing Landing Zone for this
demo? (y/n) ",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                self.use_landing_zone = True
                self.landing_zone_id = q.ask("Enter landing zone id: ", q.non_empty)
                # Set up organization and get Sandbox OU ID.
                sandbox_ou_id = self.setup_organization()
                # Store the OU ID for use in the CloudFormation template.
                self.ou_id = sandbox_ou_id

        # List and Enable Baseline.
        print("\nManaging Baselines:")
        control_tower_baseline = None
        identity_center_baseline = None
        baselines = self.controltower_wrapper.list_baselines()
        print("\nListing available Baselines:")
        for baseline in baselines:
            if baseline["name"] == "AWSControlTowerBaseline":
                control_tower_baseline = baseline
            print(f"{baseline['name']}")

        if self.use_landing_zone:
            print("\nListing enabled baselines:")
            enabled_baselines = self.controltower_wrapper.list_enabled_baselines()
            for baseline in enabled_baselines:
                # If the Identity Center baseline is enabled, the identifier must be
used for other baselines.
```

```
                if self.IDENTITY_CENTER_BASELINE in baseline["baselineIdentifier"]:
                    identity_center_baseline = baseline
                print(f"{baseline['baselineIdentifier']}")

            if q.ask(
                f"Do you want to enable the Control Tower Baseline? (y/n) ",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                print("\nEnabling Control Tower Baseline.")
                ic_baseline_arn = (
                    identity_center_baseline["arn"]
                    if identity_center_baseline
                    else None
                )
                baseline_arn = self.controltower_wrapper.enable_baseline(
                    self.ou_arn, ic_baseline_arn, control_tower_baseline["arn"],
"4.0"
                )
                if baseline_arn:
                    print(f"Enabled baseline ARN: {baseline_arn}")
                else:
                    # Find the enabled baseline so we can reset it.
                    for enabled_baseline in enabled_baselines:
                        if (
                            enabled_baseline["baselineIdentifier"]
                            == control_tower_baseline["arn"]
                        ):
                            baseline_arn = enabled_baseline["arn"]
                    print("No change, the selected baseline was already enabled.")

                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to reset the Control Tower Baseline? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    print(f"\nResetting Control Tower Baseline. {baseline_arn}")
                    operation_id = self.controltower_wrapper.reset_enabled_baseline(
                        baseline_arn
                    )
                    print(f"\nReset baseline operation id {operation_id}.")

                if baseline_arn and q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to disable the Control Tower Baseline? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
```

```
                print(f"Disabling baseline ARN: {baseline_arn}")
                operation_id = self.controltower_wrapper.disable_baseline(
                    baseline_arn
                )
                print(f"\nDisabled baseline operation id {operation_id}.")

                # Re-enable the baseline for the next step.
                print("\nEnabling Control Tower Baseline.")
                self.controltower_wrapper.enable_baseline(
                    self.ou_arn,
                    ic_baseline_arn,
                    control_tower_baseline["arn"],
                    "4.0",
                )

        # List and Enable Controls.
        print("\nManaging Controls:")
        controls = self.controltower_wrapper.list_controls()
        print("\nListing first 5 available Controls:")
        for i, control in enumerate(controls[:5], 1):
            print(f"{i}. {control['Name']} - {control['Arn']}")

        if self.use_landing_zone:
            target_ou = self.ou_arn
            enabled_controls = self.controltower_wrapper.list_enabled_controls(
                target_ou
            )
            print("\nListing enabled controls:")
            for i, control in enumerate(enabled_controls, 1):
                print(f"{i}. {control['controlIdentifier']}")

            # Enable first non-enabled control as an example.
            enabled_control_arns = [control["arn"] for control in enabled_controls]
            control_arn = next(
                control["Arn"]
                for control in controls
                if control["Arn"] not in enabled_control_arns
            )

            if control_arn and q.ask(
                f"Do you want to enable the control {control_arn}? (y/n) ",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                print(f"\nEnabling control: {control_arn}")
```

```
                operation_id = self.controltower_wrapper.enable_control(
                    control_arn, target_ou
                )

                if operation_id:
                    print(f"Enabled control with operation id {operation_id}")

            if control_arn and q.ask(
                f"Do you want to disable the control? (y/n) ",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                print("\nDisabling the control...")
                operation_id = self.controltower_wrapper.disable_control(
                    control_arn, target_ou
                )
                print(f"Disable operation ID: {operation_id}")

        print("\nThis concludes the example scenario.")

        print("Thanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)

    def setup_organization(self):
        """
        Checks if the current account is part of an organization and creates one if
needed.
        Also ensures a Sandbox OU exists and returns its ID.

        :return: The ID of the Sandbox OU
        """
        print("\nChecking organization status...")

        try:
            # Check if account is part of an organization
            org_response = self.org_client.describe_organization()
            org_id = org_response["Organization"]["Id"]
            print(f"Account is part of organization: {org_id}")

        except ClientError as error:
            if error.response["Error"]["Code"] ==
"AWSOrganizationsNotInUseException":
                print("No organization found. Creating a new organization...")
                try:
                    create_response = self.org_client.create_organization(
```

```
                    FeatureSet="ALL"
                )
                org_id = create_response["Organization"]["Id"]
                print(f"Created new organization: {org_id}")

                # Wait for organization to be available.
                waiter = self.org_client.get_waiter("organization_active")
                waiter.wait(
                    Organization=org_id,
                    WaiterConfig={"Delay": 5, "MaxAttempts": 12},
                )

            except ClientError as create_error:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't create organization. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    create_error.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    create_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe organization. Here's why: %s: %s",
                error.response["Error"]["Code"],
                error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    # Look for Sandbox OU.
    sandbox_ou_id = None
    paginator = self.org_client.get_paginator(
        "list_organizational_units_for_parent"
    )

    try:
        # Get root ID first.
        roots = self.org_client.list_roots()["Roots"]
        if not roots:
            raise ValueError("No root found in organization")
        root_id = roots[0]["Id"]

        # Search for existing Sandbox OU.
        print("Checking for Sandbox OU...")
        for page in paginator.paginate(ParentId=root_id):
            for ou in page["OrganizationalUnits"]:
```

```
                    if ou["Name"] == "Sandbox":
                        sandbox_ou_id = ou["Id"]
                        self.ou_arn = ou["Arn"]
                        print(f"Found existing Sandbox OU: {sandbox_ou_id}")
                        break
                if sandbox_ou_id:
                    break

            # Create Sandbox OU if it doesn't exist.
            if not sandbox_ou_id:
                print("Creating Sandbox OU...")
                create_ou_response = self.org_client.create_organizational_unit(
                    ParentId=root_id, Name="Sandbox"
                )
                sandbox_ou_id = create_ou_response["OrganizationalUnit"]["Id"]
                print(f"Created new Sandbox OU: {sandbox_ou_id}")

                # Wait for OU to be available.
                waiter = self.org_client.get_waiter("organizational_unit_active")
                waiter.wait(
                    OrganizationalUnitId=sandbox_ou_id,
                    WaiterConfig={"Delay": 5, "MaxAttempts": 12},
                )

        except ClientError as error:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't set up Sandbox OU. Here's why: %s: %s",
                error.response["Error"]["Code"],
                error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

        return sandbox_ou_id


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        org = boto3.client("organizations")
        control_tower_wrapper = ControlTowerWrapper.from_client()

        scenario = ControlTowerScenario(control_tower_wrapper, org)
        scenario.run_scenario()
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the scenario.")
```

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client: boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def list_baselines(self):
        """
        Lists all baselines.

        :return: List of baselines.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_baselines")
            baselines = []
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                baselines.extend(page["baselines"])
            return baselines

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
                logger.error(
                    "Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions."
                )
            else:
```

```
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list baselines. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def enable_baseline(
        self,
        target_identifier: str,
        identity_center_baseline: str,
        baseline_identifier: str,
        baseline_version: str,
    ):
        """
        Enables a baseline for the specified target if it's not already enabled.

        :param target_identifier: The ARN of the target.
        :param baseline_identifier: The identifier of baseline to enable.
        :param identity_center_baseline: The identifier of identity center baseline
if it is enabled.
        :param baseline_version: The version of baseline to enable.
        :return: The enabled baseline ARN or None if already enabled.
        :raises ClientError: If enabling the baseline fails for reasons other than
it being already enabled.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.enable_baseline(
                baselineIdentifier=baseline_identifier,
                baselineVersion=baseline_version,
                targetIdentifier=target_identifier,
                parameters=[
                    {
                        "key": "IdentityCenterEnabledBaselineArn",
                        "value": identity_center_baseline,
                    }
                ],
            )

            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_baseline_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Baseline operation status: {status}")
```

```
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)

            return response["arn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ValidationException":
                if "already enabled" in err.response["Error"]["Message"]:
                    print("Baseline is already enabled for this target")
                    return None
                else:
                    print(
                        "Unable to enable baseline due to validation exception: %s:
%s",
                        err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                        err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                    )
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't enable baseline. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def list_controls(self):
        """
        Lists all controls in the Control Tower control catalog.

        :return: List of controls.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.controlcatalog_client.get_paginator("list_controls")
            controls = []
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                controls.extend(page["Controls"])
            return controls

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
                logger.error(
                    "Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions."
```

```
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list controls. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def enable_control(self, control_arn: str, target_identifier: str):
        """
        Enables a control for a specified target.

        :param control_arn: The ARN of the control to enable.
        :param target_identifier: The identifier of the target (e.g., OU ARN).
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If enabling the control fails.
        """
        try:
            print(control_arn)
            print(target_identifier)
            response = self.controltower_client.enable_control(
                controlIdentifier=control_arn, targetIdentifier=target_identifier
            )

            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_control_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Control operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)

            return operation_id

        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ValidationException"
                and "already enabled" in err.response["Error"]["Message"]
            ):
                logger.info("Control is already enabled for this target")
                return None
            elif (
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException"
                and "not registered with AWS Control Tower"
                in err.response["Error"]["Message"]
            ):
                logger.error("Control Tower must be enabled to work with controls.")
                return None
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't enable control. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_control_operation(self, operation_id: str):
        """
        Gets the status of a control operation.

        :param operation_id: The ID of the control operation.
        :return: The operation status.
        :raises ClientError: If getting the operation status fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.get_control_operation(
                operationIdentifier=operation_id
            )
            return response["controlOperation"]["status"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Operation not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get control operation status. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def get_baseline_operation(self, operation_id: str):
        """
        Gets the status of a baseline operation.

        :param operation_id: The ID of the baseline operation.
```

```
        :return: The operation status.
        :raises ClientError: If getting the operation status fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.get_baseline_operation(
                operationIdentifier=operation_id
            )
            return response["baselineOperation"]["status"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Operation not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get baseline operation status. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def disable_control(self, control_arn: str, target_identifier: str):
        """
        Disables a control for a specified target.

        :param control_arn: The ARN of the control to disable.
        :param target_identifier: The identifier of the target (e.g., OU ARN).
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If disabling the control fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.disable_control(
                controlIdentifier=control_arn, targetIdentifier=target_identifier
            )

            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_control_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Control operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)

            return operation_id
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Control not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't disable control. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def list_landing_zones(self):
        """
        Lists all landing zones.

        :return: List of landing zones.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_landing_zones")
            landing_zones = []
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                landing_zones.extend(page["landingZones"])
            return landing_zones

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
                logger.error(
                    "Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list landing zones. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def list_enabled_baselines(self):
        """
        Lists all enabled baselines.
```

```
        :return: List of enabled baselines.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_enabled_baselines")
            enabled_baselines = []
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                enabled_baselines.extend(page["enabledBaselines"])
            return enabled_baselines

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Target not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list enabled baselines. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def reset_enabled_baseline(self, enabled_baseline_identifier: str):
        """
        Resets an enabled baseline for a specific target.

        :param enabled_baseline_identifier: The identifier of the enabled baseline
to reset.
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If resetting the baseline fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.reset_enabled_baseline(
                enabledBaselineIdentifier=enabled_baseline_identifier
            )
            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_baseline_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Baseline operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)
            return operation_id
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Target not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't reset enabled baseline. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def disable_baseline(self, enabled_baseline_identifier: str):
        """
        Disables a baseline for a specific target and waits for the operation to
 complete.

        :param enabled_baseline_identifier: The identifier of the baseline to
 disable.
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If disabling the baseline fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.disable_baseline(
                enabledBaselineIdentifier=enabled_baseline_identifier
            )

            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_baseline_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Baseline operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)

            return response["operationIdentifier"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConflictException":
                print(
                    f"Conflict disabling baseline: {err.response['Error']
['Message']}. Skipping disable step."
                )
                return None
            else:
```

```
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't disable baseline. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise


    def list_enabled_controls(self, target_identifier: str):
        """
        Lists all enabled controls for a specific target.

        :param target_identifier: The identifier of the target (e.g., OU ARN).
        :return: List of enabled controls.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        enabled_controls = []
        try:
            paginator =
self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_enabled_controls")

            for page in paginator.paginate(targetIdentifier=target_identifier):
                enabled_controls.extend(page["enabledControls"])
            return enabled_controls

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
                logger.error(
                    "Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions."
                )
                return enabled_controls
            elif (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException"
                and "not registered with AWS Control Tower"
                in err.response["Error"]["Message"]
            ):
                logger.error("Control Tower must be enabled to work with controls.")
                return enabled_controls
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list enabled controls. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
        raise
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateLandingZone
  - DeleteLandingZone
  - DisableBaseline
  - DisableControl
  - EnableBaseline
  - EnableControl
  - GetControlOperation
  - GetLandingZoneOperation
  - ListBaselines
  - ListEnabledBaselines
  - ListEnabledControls
  - ListLandingZones
  - ResetEnabledBaseline

Azioni

`DisableBaseline`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DisableBaseline`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client: boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def disable_baseline(self, enabled_baseline_identifier: str):
        """
        Disables a baseline for a specific target and waits for the operation to
 complete.

        :param enabled_baseline_identifier: The identifier of the baseline to
 disable.
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If disabling the baseline fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.disable_baseline(
                enabledBaselineIdentifier=enabled_baseline_identifier
            )

            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_baseline_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Baseline operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
```

```
                time.sleep(30)

            return response["operationIdentifier"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConflictException":
                print(
                    f"Conflict disabling baseline: {err.response['Error']
['Message']}. Skipping disable step."
                )
                return None
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't disable baseline. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DisableBaseline AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DisableControl`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DisableControl`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client: boto3.client
    ):
```

```
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def disable_control(self, control_arn: str, target_identifier: str):
        """
        Disables a control for a specified target.

        :param control_arn: The ARN of the control to disable.
        :param target_identifier: The identifier of the target (e.g., OU ARN).
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If disabling the control fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.disable_control(
                controlIdentifier=control_arn, targetIdentifier=target_identifier
            )

            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_control_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Control operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)

            return operation_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Control not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't disable control. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DisableControl AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`EnableBaseline`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `EnableBaseline`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client: boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)
```

```
    def enable_baseline(
        self,
        target_identifier: str,
        identity_center_baseline: str,
        baseline_identifier: str,
        baseline_version: str,
    ):
        """
        Enables a baseline for the specified target if it's not already enabled.

        :param target_identifier: The ARN of the target.
        :param baseline_identifier: The identifier of baseline to enable.
        :param identity_center_baseline: The identifier of identity center baseline
if it is enabled.
        :param baseline_version: The version of baseline to enable.
        :return: The enabled baseline ARN or None if already enabled.
        :raises ClientError: If enabling the baseline fails for reasons other than
it being already enabled.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.enable_baseline(
                baselineIdentifier=baseline_identifier,
                baselineVersion=baseline_version,
                targetIdentifier=target_identifier,
                parameters=[
                    {
                        "key": "IdentityCenterEnabledBaselineArn",
                        "value": identity_center_baseline,
                    }
                ],
            )

            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_baseline_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Baseline operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)

            return response["arn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ValidationException":
                if "already enabled" in err.response["Error"]["Message"]:
```

```
                    print("Baseline is already enabled for this target")
                    return None
                else:
                    print(
                        "Unable to enable baseline due to validation exception: %s:
%s",
                        err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                        err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                    )
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't enable baseline. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta EnableBaseline AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`EnableControl`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `EnableControl`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client: boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
```

```
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def enable_control(self, control_arn: str, target_identifier: str):
        """
        Enables a control for a specified target.

        :param control_arn: The ARN of the control to enable.
        :param target_identifier: The identifier of the target (e.g., OU ARN).
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If enabling the control fails.
        """
        try:
            print(control_arn)
            print(target_identifier)
            response = self.controltower_client.enable_control(
                controlIdentifier=control_arn, targetIdentifier=target_identifier
            )

            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_control_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Control operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)

            return operation_id

        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ValidationException"
                and "already enabled" in err.response["Error"]["Message"]
            ):
                logger.info("Control is already enabled for this target")
```

```
                return None
            elif (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException"
                and "not registered with AWS Control Tower"
                in err.response["Error"]["Message"]
            ):
                logger.error("Control Tower must be enabled to work with controls.")
                return None
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't enable control. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta EnableControl AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetBaselineOperation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetBaselineOperation`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client: boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
```

```
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def get_baseline_operation(self, operation_id: str):
        """
        Gets the status of a baseline operation.

        :param operation_id: The ID of the baseline operation.
        :return: The operation status.
        :raises ClientError: If getting the operation status fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.get_baseline_operation(
                operationIdentifier=operation_id
            )
            return response["baselineOperation"]["status"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Operation not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get baseline operation status. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetBaselineOperation AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetControlOperation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetControlOperation`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client: boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def get_control_operation(self, operation_id: str):
        """
        Gets the status of a control operation.

        :param operation_id: The ID of the control operation.
        :return: The operation status.
        :raises ClientError: If getting the operation status fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.get_control_operation(
                operationIdentifier=operation_id
            )
```

```
            return response["controlOperation"]["status"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Operation not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get control operation status. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetControlOperation AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListBaselines`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListBaselines`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client: boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
```

```
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def list_baselines(self):
        """
        Lists all baselines.

        :return: List of baselines.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_baselines")
            baselines = []
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                baselines.extend(page["baselines"])
            return baselines

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
                logger.error(
                    "Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list baselines. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListBaselines AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListEnabledBaselines`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListEnabledBaselines`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client: boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def list_enabled_baselines(self):
        """
        Lists all enabled baselines.

        :return: List of enabled baselines.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        try:
```

```
            paginator =
 self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_enabled_baselines")
            enabled_baselines = []
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                enabled_baselines.extend(page["enabledBaselines"])
            return enabled_baselines

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Target not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list enabled baselines. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListEnabledBaselines AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListEnabledControls`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListEnabledControls`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
```

```
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client: boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def list_enabled_controls(self, target_identifier: str):
        """
        Lists all enabled controls for a specific target.

        :param target_identifier: The identifier of the target (e.g., OU ARN).
        :return: List of enabled controls.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        enabled_controls = []
        try:
            paginator =
self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_enabled_controls")

            for page in paginator.paginate(targetIdentifier=target_identifier):
                enabled_controls.extend(page["enabledControls"])
            return enabled_controls

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
                logger.error(
                    "Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions."
                )
                return enabled_controls
            elif (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException"
                and "not registered with AWS Control Tower"
                in err.response["Error"]["Message"]
```

```
            ):
                logger.error("Control Tower must be enabled to work with controls.")
                return enabled_controls
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list enabled controls. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListEnabledControls AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListLandingZones`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListLandingZones`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client: boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
```

```
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def list_landing_zones(self):
        """
        Lists all landing zones.

        :return: List of landing zones.
        :raises ClientError: If the listing operation fails.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.controltower_client.get_paginator("list_landing_zones")
            landing_zones = []
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                landing_zones.extend(page["landingZones"])
            return landing_zones

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
                logger.error(
                    "Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list landing zones. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListLandingZones AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ResetEnabledBaseline`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ResetEnabledBaseline`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ControlTowerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Control Tower and Control Catalog functionality."""

    def __init__(
        self, controltower_client: boto3.client, controlcatalog_client: boto3.client
    ):
        """
        :param controltower_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlTower client.
        :param controlcatalog_client: A Boto3 Amazon ControlCatalog client.
        """
        self.controltower_client = controltower_client
        self.controlcatalog_client = controlcatalog_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        controltower_client = boto3.client("controltower")
        controlcatalog_client = boto3.client("controlcatalog")
        return cls(controltower_client, controlcatalog_client)


    def reset_enabled_baseline(self, enabled_baseline_identifier: str):
        """
        Resets an enabled baseline for a specific target.

        :param enabled_baseline_identifier: The identifier of the enabled baseline
 to reset.
        :return: The operation ID.
        :raises ClientError: If resetting the baseline fails.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.controltower_client.reset_enabled_baseline(
                enabledBaselineIdentifier=enabled_baseline_identifier
            )
            operation_id = response["operationIdentifier"]
            while True:
                status = self.get_baseline_operation(operation_id)
                print(f"Baseline operation status: {status}")
                if status in ["SUCCEEDED", "FAILED"]:
                    break
                time.sleep(30)
            return operation_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Target not found.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't reset enabled baseline. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ResetEnabledBaseline AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di Firehose che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with Firehose.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`PutRecord`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutRecord`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class FirehoseClient:
    """
    AWS Firehose client to send records and monitor metrics.

    Attributes:
        config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and region.
        delivery_stream_name (str): Name of the Firehose delivery stream.
        region (str): AWS region for Firehose and CloudWatch clients.
        firehose (boto3.client): Boto3 Firehose client.
        cloudwatch (boto3.client): Boto3 CloudWatch client.
    """

    def __init__(self, config):
        """
        Initialize the FirehoseClient.

        Args:
            config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and
 region.
        """
        self.config = config
        self.delivery_stream_name = config.delivery_stream_name
        self.region = config.region
```

```
        self.firehose = boto3.client("firehose", region_name=self.region)
        self.cloudwatch = boto3.client("cloudwatch", region_name=self.region)


    @backoff.on_exception(
        backoff.expo, Exception, max_tries=5, jitter=backoff.full_jitter
    )
    def put_record(self, record: dict):
        """
        Put individual records to Firehose with backoff and retry.

        Args:
            record (dict): The data record to be sent to Firehose.

        This method attempts to send an individual record to the Firehose delivery
stream.
        It retries with exponential backoff in case of exceptions.
        """
        try:
            entry = self._create_record_entry(record)
            response = self.firehose.put_record(
                DeliveryStreamName=self.delivery_stream_name, Record=entry
            )
            self._log_response(response, entry)
        except Exception:
            logger.info(f"Fail record: {record}.")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutRecord AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`PutRecordBatch`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutRecordBatch`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class FirehoseClient:
    """
    AWS Firehose client to send records and monitor metrics.

    Attributes:
        config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and region.
        delivery_stream_name (str): Name of the Firehose delivery stream.
        region (str): AWS region for Firehose and CloudWatch clients.
        firehose (boto3.client): Boto3 Firehose client.
        cloudwatch (boto3.client): Boto3 CloudWatch client.
    """

    def __init__(self, config):
        """
        Initialize the FirehoseClient.

        Args:
            config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and
 region.
        """
        self.config = config
        self.delivery_stream_name = config.delivery_stream_name
        self.region = config.region
        self.firehose = boto3.client("firehose", region_name=self.region)
        self.cloudwatch = boto3.client("cloudwatch", region_name=self.region)


    @backoff.on_exception(
        backoff.expo, Exception, max_tries=5, jitter=backoff.full_jitter
    )
    def put_record_batch(self, data: list, batch_size: int = 500):
        """
        Put records in batches to Firehose with backoff and retry.

        Args:
            data (list): List of data records to be sent to Firehose.
            batch_size (int): Number of records to send in each batch. Default is
 500.

        This method attempts to send records in batches to the Firehose delivery
 stream.
        It retries with exponential backoff in case of exceptions.
        """
```

```
        for i in range(0, len(data), batch_size):
            batch = data[i : i + batch_size]
            record_dicts = [{"Data": json.dumps(record)} for record in batch]
            try:
                response = self.firehose.put_record_batch(
                    DeliveryStreamName=self.delivery_stream_name,
Records=record_dicts
                )
                self._log_batch_response(response, len(batch))
            except Exception as e:
                logger.info(f"Failed to send batch of {len(batch)} records. Error:
{e}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutRecordBatch AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Mettere i record su Firehose

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare Firehose per elaborare record singoli e in batch.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo script inserisce record singoli e in batch in Firehose.

```
import json
import logging
import random
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

import backoff
import boto3

from config import get_config
```

```
def load_sample_data(path: str) -> dict:
    """
    Load sample data from a JSON file.

    Args:
        path (str): The file path to the JSON file containing sample data.

    Returns:
        dict: The loaded sample data as a dictionary.
    """
    with open(path, "r") as f:
        return json.load(f)


# Configure logging
logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class FirehoseClient:
    """
    AWS Firehose client to send records and monitor metrics.

    Attributes:
        config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and region.
        delivery_stream_name (str): Name of the Firehose delivery stream.
        region (str): AWS region for Firehose and CloudWatch clients.
        firehose (boto3.client): Boto3 Firehose client.
        cloudwatch (boto3.client): Boto3 CloudWatch client.
    """

    def __init__(self, config):
        """
        Initialize the FirehoseClient.

        Args:
            config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and
 region.
        """
        self.config = config
        self.delivery_stream_name = config.delivery_stream_name
        self.region = config.region
```

```
        self.firehose = boto3.client("firehose", region_name=self.region)
        self.cloudwatch = boto3.client("cloudwatch", region_name=self.region)


    @backoff.on_exception(
        backoff.expo, Exception, max_tries=5, jitter=backoff.full_jitter
    )
    def put_record(self, record: dict):
        """
        Put individual records to Firehose with backoff and retry.

        Args:
            record (dict): The data record to be sent to Firehose.

        This method attempts to send an individual record to the Firehose delivery
stream.
        It retries with exponential backoff in case of exceptions.
        """
        try:
            entry = self._create_record_entry(record)
            response = self.firehose.put_record(
                DeliveryStreamName=self.delivery_stream_name, Record=entry
            )
            self._log_response(response, entry)
        except Exception:
            logger.info(f"Fail record: {record}.")
            raise


    @backoff.on_exception(
        backoff.expo, Exception, max_tries=5, jitter=backoff.full_jitter
    )
    def put_record_batch(self, data: list, batch_size: int = 500):
        """
        Put records in batches to Firehose with backoff and retry.

        Args:
            data (list): List of data records to be sent to Firehose.
            batch_size (int): Number of records to send in each batch. Default is
500.

        This method attempts to send records in batches to the Firehose delivery
stream.
        It retries with exponential backoff in case of exceptions.
```

```
        """
        for i in range(0, len(data), batch_size):
            batch = data[i : i + batch_size]
            record_dicts = [{"Data": json.dumps(record)} for record in batch]
            try:
                response = self.firehose.put_record_batch(
                    DeliveryStreamName=self.delivery_stream_name,
Records=record_dicts
                )
                self._log_batch_response(response, len(batch))
            except Exception as e:
                logger.info(f"Failed to send batch of {len(batch)} records. Error:
{e}")


    def get_metric_statistics(
        self,
        metric_name: str,
        start_time: datetime,
        end_time: datetime,
        period: int,
        statistics: list = ["Sum"],
    ) -> list:
        """
        Retrieve metric statistics from CloudWatch.

        Args:
            metric_name (str): The name of the metric.
            start_time (datetime): The start time for the metric statistics.
            end_time (datetime): The end time for the metric statistics.
            period (int): The granularity, in seconds, of the returned data points.
            statistics (list): A list of statistics to retrieve. Default is ['Sum'].

        Returns:
            list: List of datapoints containing the metric statistics.
        """
        response = self.cloudwatch.get_metric_statistics(
            Namespace="AWS/Firehose",
            MetricName=metric_name,
            Dimensions=[
                {"Name": "DeliveryStreamName", "Value": self.delivery_stream_name},
            ],
            StartTime=start_time,
            EndTime=end_time,
```

```
            Period=period,
            Statistics=statistics,
        )
        return response["Datapoints"]

    def monitor_metrics(self):
        """
        Monitor Firehose metrics for the last 5 minutes.

        This method retrieves and logs the 'IncomingBytes', 'IncomingRecords', and
'FailedPutCount' metrics
        from CloudWatch for the last 5 minutes.
        """
        end_time = datetime.utcnow()
        start_time = end_time - timedelta(minutes=10)
        period = int((end_time - start_time).total_seconds())

        metrics = {
            "IncomingBytes": self.get_metric_statistics(
                "IncomingBytes", start_time, end_time, period
            ),
            "IncomingRecords": self.get_metric_statistics(
                "IncomingRecords", start_time, end_time, period
            ),
            "FailedPutCount": self.get_metric_statistics(
                "FailedPutCount", start_time, end_time, period
            ),
        }

        for metric, datapoints in metrics.items():
            if datapoints:
                total_sum = sum(datapoint["Sum"] for datapoint in datapoints)
                if metric == "IncomingBytes":
                    logger.info(
                        f"{metric}: {round(total_sum)} ({total_sum / (1024 *
1024):.2f} MB)"
                    )
                else:
                    logger.info(f"{metric}: {round(total_sum)}")
            else:
                logger.info(f"No data found for {metric} over the last 5 minutes")


    def _create_record_entry(self, record: dict) -> dict:
```

```
        """
        Create a record entry for Firehose.

        Args:
            record (dict): The data record to be sent.

        Returns:
            dict: The record entry formatted for Firehose.

        Raises:
            Exception: If a simulated network error occurs.
        """
        if random.random() < 0.2:
            raise Exception("Simulated network error")
        elif random.random() < 0.1:
            return {"Data": '{"malformed": "data"'}
        else:
            return {"Data": json.dumps(record)}

    def _log_response(self, response: dict, entry: dict):
        """
        Log the response from Firehose.

        Args:
            response (dict): The response from the Firehose put_record API call.
            entry (dict): The record entry that was sent.
        """
        if response["ResponseMetadata"]["HTTPStatusCode"] == 200:
            logger.info(f"Sent record: {entry}")
        else:
            logger.info(f"Fail record: {entry}")

    def _log_batch_response(self, response: dict, batch_size: int):
        """
        Log the batch response from Firehose.

        Args:
            response (dict): The response from the Firehose put_record_batch API
call.
            batch_size (int): The number of records in the batch.
        """
        if response.get("FailedPutCount", 0) > 0:
            logger.info(
```

```
                f'Failed to send {response["FailedPutCount"]} records in batch of
 {batch_size}'
            )
        else:
            logger.info(f"Successfully sent batch of {batch_size} records")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    config = get_config()
    data = load_sample_data(config.sample_data_file)
    client = FirehoseClient(config)

    # Process the first 100 sample network records
    for record in data[:100]:
        try:
            client.put_record(record)
        except Exception as e:
            logger.info(f"Put record failed after retries and backoff: {e}")
    client.monitor_metrics()

    # Process remaining records using the batch method
    try:
        client.put_record_batch(data[100:])
    except Exception as e:
        logger.info(f"Put record batch failed after retries and backoff: {e}")
    client.monitor_metrics()
```

Questo file contiene la configurazione per lo script precedente.

```
class Config:
    def __init__(self):
        self.delivery_stream_name = "ENTER YOUR DELIVERY STREAM NAME HERE"
        self.region = "us-east-1"
        self.sample_data_file = (
            "../../../../../scenarios/features/firehose/resources/
sample_records.json"
        )


def get_config():
    return Config()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - PutRecord
  - PutRecordBatch

Esempi di Device Farm con SDK for Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with Device Farm.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Esegui test del browser e acquisisci schermate

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire test del browser con Device Farm e acquisire schermate.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa PyTest and Selenium per navigare su siti Web specifici, acquisire schermate e confrontare i contenuti effettivi del sito Web con i contenuti previsti.

```
import datetime
import os
```

```
import subprocess
import boto3
import pytest
from selenium import webdriver
from selenium.webdriver import DesiredCapabilities
from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By
from selenium.webdriver.common.keys import Keys
from selenium.webdriver.support import expected_conditions
from selenium.webdriver.support.wait import WebDriverWait


def get_git_hash():
    """
    Get the short Git hash of the current commit of the repository
    """
    try:
        return (
            subprocess.check_output(["git", "rev-parse", "--short", "HEAD"])
            .decode("utf-8")
            .strip()
        )
    except:
        return "norepo"


class TestHelloSuite:
    """
    Our test suite.

    This style of test suite allows us to use setup_method and teardown_method.

    """

    def save_screenshot(self, name):
        self.driver.save_screenshot(os.path.join(self.screenshot_path, name))

    def setup_method(self, method):
        """
        Set up a test.

        This makes sure that the session for an individual test is ready.

        The AWS credentials are read from the default ~/.aws/credentials or from the
        command line by setting the AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID and AWS_SECRET_KEY environment
```

```
        variables.

        The project Amazon Resource Name (ARN) is determined by the PROJECT_ARN
        environment variable.
        """
        devicefarm_client = boto3.client("devicefarm")
        project_arn = os.environ.get("PROJECT_ARN", None)
        if project_arn is None:
            raise ValueError("Must set PROJECT_ARN")
        # Request a driver hub URL for the Selenium client
        testgrid_url_response = devicefarm_client.create_test_grid_url(
            projectArn=project_arn, expiresInSeconds=300
        )

        # We want a directory to save our files into. We're going to make a
directory
        # in the current directory that holds our results.
        self.screenshot_path = os.path.join(
            ".", "results", get_git_hash() + "-" +
(datetime.date.today().isoformat())
        )
        if not os.path.exists(self.screenshot_path):
            os.makedirs(self.screenshot_path, exist_ok=True)

        # We want a Firefox instance on Windows
        desired_cap = DesiredCapabilities.FIREFOX
        desired_cap["platform"] = "windows"
        desired_cap["BrowserVersion"] = "latest"

        # Configure the webdriver with the appropriate remote endpoint.
        self.driver = webdriver.Remote(testgrid_url_response["url"], desired_cap)

        #
        # Auto-Tagging
        #

        # In order to get the Session ARN, we need to look up the session by the
        # Project ARN and session ID (from the driver).
        testgrid_session_arn_response = devicefarm_client.get_test_grid_session(
            projectArn=project_arn, sessionId=self.driver.session_id
        )

        # Save the session's ARN so we can tag the session.
        self.session_arn = testgrid_session_arn_response["testGridSession"]["arn"]
```

```
        # In order to tag it, we're going to use the resourcegroupstaggingapi client
to
        # add a tag to the session ARN that we just got.
        tag_client = boto3.client("resourcegroupstaggingapi")
        tag_client.tag_resources(
            ResourceARNList=[self.session_arn],
            Tags={"TestSuite": f"testsuite {method.__name__}", "GitId":
get_git_hash()},
        )

    def teardown_method(self, method):
        """
        Clean up resources used by each method.
        """
        # End the Selenium session so we're off the clock.
        self.driver.quit()

    @pytest.mark.parametrize(
        "query,leading",
        [
            pytest.param(
                "Seattle",
                "Seattle (/si#ætəl/ (listen) see-AT-əl) is a seaport city on the
West Coast of the United States.",
            ),
            pytest.param(
                "Selenium",
                "Selenium is a chemical element with the symbol Se and atomic number
34.",
            ),
            pytest.param(
                "Amazon Locker",
                "Amazon Locker is a self-service package delivery service offered by
online retailer Amazon.",
            ),
            pytest.param(
                "Kootenai Falls",
                "Kootenai Falls is a waterfall on the Kootenay River located in
Lincoln County, Montana, just off U.S. Route 2.",
            ),
            pytest.param(
                "Dorayaki",
```

```
                "Dorayaki (####, ####, ####, ####) is a type of Japanese
confection.",
            ),
            pytest.param("Robot Face", "<|°_°|> (also known as Robot Face or
Robot)"),
        ],
    )
    def test_first_paragraph_text(self, query, leading):
        """
        This test looks at the first paragraph of a page on Wikipedia, comparing it
to
        a known leading sentence.

        If the leading sentence matches, the test passes. A screenshot is taken
before
        the final assertion is made, letting us debug if something isn't right.
        """
        # Open the main page of Wikipedia
        self.driver.get("https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page")
        # Find the search box, enter a query, and press enter
        search_input = self.driver.find_element(By.ID, "searchInput")
        search_input.click()
        search_input.send_keys(query)
        search_input.send_keys(Keys.ENTER)
        # Wait for the search box to go stale -- This means we've navigated fully.
        WebDriverWait(self.driver, 5).until(
            expected_conditions.staleness_of(search_input)
        )
        # Get the leading paragraph of the article.
        lead = leading.lower()
        # Find the element...
        lead_para = self.driver.find_element(
            By.XPATH, "//div[@class='mw-parser-output']//p[not(@class)]"
        )
        # ... and copy out its text.
        our_text = lead_para.text.lower()
        our_text = our_text[: len(lead)]
        # Take a screenshot and compare the strings.
        self.save_screenshot(f"leadingpara_{query}.png")
        assert our_text.startswith(lead)

    @pytest.mark.parametrize(
        "query,expected",
        [
```

```
            pytest.param("Automation Testing", "Test Automation"),
            pytest.param("DevOps", "DevOps"),
            pytest.param("Jackdaws Love My Big Sphinx Of Quartz", "Pangram"),
            pytest.param("EarthBound", "EarthBound"),
            pytest.param("Covered Bridges Today", "Covered Bridges Today"),
            pytest.param("Kurt Godel", "Kurt Gödel"),
            pytest.param("N//ng language", "N#ng language"),
            pytest.param(
                "Who the Frick Is Jackson Pollock?", "Who the $&% Is Jackson
Pollock?"
            ),
        ],
    )
    def test_redirect_titles(self, query, expected):
        """
        A test comparing pages we expect to (or not to) redirect on Wikipedia.

        This test checks to see that the page ("query") redirects (or doesn't) to
the
        "expected" page title. Several of these are common synonyms ("Jackdaws...")
        while others are because of characters untypable by most keyboards ("N#ng
language")

        A screenshot is taken just before the final assertion is made to aid in
        debugging and verification.
        """
        # Open the main page of Wikipedia
        self.driver.get("https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page")
        # Find the search box, enter some text into it, and send an enter key.
        search_input = self.driver.find_element(By.ID, "searchInput")
        search_input.click()
        search_input.send_keys(query)
        search_input.send_keys(Keys.ENTER)
        # wait until the page has rolled over -- once the search input handle is
stale,
        # the browser has navigated.
        WebDriverWait(self.driver, 5).until(
            expected_conditions.staleness_of(search_input)
        )
        # Get the first heading & take a screenshot
        our_text = self.driver.find_element(By.ID, "firstHeading").text.lower()
        self.save_screenshot(f"redirect_{query}.png")
        # did it match?
        assert our_text == expected.lower()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateTestGridUrl
  - GetTestGridSession

Carica e testa i pacchetti di dispositivi

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come caricare e testare pacchetti per dispositivi mobili con Device Farm.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Carica l'applicazione Android compilata e i pacchetti di test su Device Farm, avvia un test, attendi il completamento del test e riporta i risultati.

```
import boto3
import os
import requests
import string
import random
import datetime
import time

# Update this dict with your own values before you run the example:
config = {
    # This is our app under test.
    "appFilePath": "app-debug.apk",
    "projectArn": "arn:aws:devicefarm:us-west-2:111222333444:project:581f5703-
e040-4ac9-b7ae-0ba007bfb8e6",
    # Since we care about the most popular devices, we'll use a curated pool.
```

```
    "testSpecArn": "arn:aws:devicefarm:us-west-2::upload:20fcf771-eae3-4137-
aa76-92e17fb3131b",
    "poolArn": "arn:aws:devicefarm:us-
west-2::devicepool:4a869d91-6f17-491f-9a95-0a601aee2406",
    "namePrefix": "MyAppTest",
    # This is our test package. This tutorial won't go into how to make these.
    "testPackage": "tests.zip",
}

client = boto3.client("devicefarm")

unique = (
    config["namePrefix"]
    + "-"
    + (datetime.date.today().isoformat())
    + ("".join(random.sample(string.ascii_letters, 8)))
)

print(
    f"The unique identifier for this run is '{unique}'. All uploads will be prefixed
 "
    f"with this."
)


def upload_df_file(filename, type_, mime="application/octet-stream"):
    upload_response = client.create_upload(
        projectArn=config["projectArn"],
        name=unique + "_" + os.path.basename(filename),
        type=type_,
        contentType=mime,
    )
    upload_arn = upload_response["upload"]["arn"]
    # Extract the URL of the upload and use Requests to upload it.
    upload_url = upload_response["upload"]["url"]
    with open(filename, "rb") as file_stream:
        print(
            f"Uploading {filename} to Device Farm as "
            f"{upload_response['upload']['name']}... ",
            end="",
        )
        put_req = requests.put(
            upload_url, data=file_stream, headers={"content-type": mime}
        )
```

```
        print(" done")
        if not put_req.ok:
            raise Exception(f"Couldn't upload. Requests says: {put_req.reason}")
    started = datetime.datetime.now()
    while True:
        print(
            f"Upload of {filename} in state {upload_response['upload']['status']} "
            f"after " + str(datetime.datetime.now() - started)
        )
        if upload_response["upload"]["status"] == "FAILED":
            raise Exception(
                f"The upload failed processing. Device Farm says the reason is: \n"
                f"{+upload_response['upload']['message']}"
            )
        if upload_response["upload"]["status"] == "SUCCEEDED":
            break
        time.sleep(5)
        upload_response = client.get_upload(arn=upload_arn)
    print("")
    return upload_arn


our_upload_arn = upload_df_file(config["appFilePath"], "ANDROID_APP")
our_test_package_arn = upload_df_file(
    config["testPackage"], "APPIUM_PYTHON_TEST_PACKAGE"
)
print(our_upload_arn, our_test_package_arn)

response = client.schedule_run(
    projectArn=config["projectArn"],
    appArn=our_upload_arn,
    devicePoolArn=config["poolArn"],
    name=unique,
    test={
        "type": "APPIUM_PYTHON",
        "testSpecArn": config["testSpecArn"],
        "testPackageArn": our_test_package_arn,
    },
)
run_arn = response["run"]["arn"]
start_time = datetime.datetime.now()
print(f"Run {unique} is scheduled as arn {run_arn} ")

state = "UNKNOWN"
```

```
try:
    while True:
        response = client.get_run(arn=run_arn)
        state = response["run"]["status"]
        if state == "COMPLETED" or state == "ERRORED":
            break
        else:
            print(
                f" Run {unique} in state {state}, total "
                f"time {datetime.datetime.now() - start_time}"
            )
            time.sleep(10)
except:
    client.stop_run(arn=run_arn)
    exit(1)

print(f"Tests finished in state {state} after {datetime.datetime.now() -
 start_time}")
# Pull all the logs.
jobs_response = client.list_jobs(arn=run_arn)
# Save the output somewhere, using the unique value.
save_path = os.path.join(os.getcwd(), "results", unique)
os.mkdir(save_path)
# Save the last run information.
for job in jobs_response["jobs"]:
    job_name = job["name"]
    os.makedirs(os.path.join(save_path, job_name), exist_ok=True)
    # Get each suite within the job.
    suites = client.list_suites(arn=job["arn"])["suites"]
    for suite in suites:
        for test in client.list_tests(arn=suite["arn"])["tests"]:
            # Get the artifacts.
            for artifact_type in ["FILE", "SCREENSHOT", "LOG"]:
                artifacts = client.list_artifacts(type=artifact_type,
 arn=test["arn"])[
                    "artifacts"
                ]
                for artifact in artifacts:
                    # Replace `:` because it has a special meaning in Windows &
 macOS.
                    path_to = os.path.join(
                        save_path,
                        job_name,
                        suite["name"],
```

```
                        test["name"].replace(":", "_"),
                    )
                    os.makedirs(path_to, exist_ok=True)
                    filename = (
                        artifact["type"]
                        + "_"
                        + artifact["name"]
                        + "."
                        + artifact["extension"]
                    )
                    artifact_save_path = os.path.join(path_to, filename)
                    print(f"Downloading {artifact_save_path}")
                    with open(artifact_save_path, "wb") as fn:
                        with requests.get(
                            artifact["url"], allow_redirects=True
                        ) as request:
                            fn.write(request.content)
print("Finished")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateUpload
  - GetRun
  - GetUpload
  - ListArtifacts
  - ListJobs
  - ListSuites
  - ListTests
  - ScheduleRun
  - StopRun

Esempi di Amazon DocumentDB con SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon DocumentDB. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Esempi serverless

Esempi serverless

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon DocumentDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso di modifiche di DocumentDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda tramite Python.

```
import json

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for record in event.get('events', []):
        log_document_db_event(record)
    return 'OK'

def log_document_db_event(record):
    event_data = record.get('event', {})
    operation_type = event_data.get('operationType', 'Unknown')
    db = event_data.get('ns', {}).get('db', 'Unknown')
    collection = event_data.get('ns', {}).get('coll', 'Unknown')
    full_document = event_data.get('fullDocument', {})

    print(f"Operation type: {operation_type}")
    print(f"db: {db}")
    print(f"collection: {collection}")
```

```
    print("Full document:", json.dumps(full_document, indent=2))
```

Esempi di DynamoDB che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) con DynamoDB.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello DynamoDB

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare DynamoDB.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3

# Create a DynamoDB client using the default credentials and region
dynamodb = boto3.client("dynamodb")
```

```
# Initialize a paginator for the list_tables operation
paginator = dynamodb.get_paginator("list_tables")

# Create a PageIterator from the paginator
page_iterator = paginator.paginate(Limit=10)

# List the tables in the current AWS account
print("Here are the DynamoDB tables in your account:")

# Use pagination to list all tables
table_names = []

for page in page_iterator:
    for table_name in page.get("TableNames", []):
        print(f"- {table_name}")
        table_names.append(table_name)

if not table_names:
    print("You don't have any DynamoDB tables in your account.")
else:
    print(f"\nFound {len(table_names)} tables.")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTables AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea una tabella in grado di contenere i dati del filmato.
- Inserisci, ottieni e aggiorna un singolo filmato nella tabella.

- Scrivi i dati del filmato nella tabella da un file JSON di esempio.
- Esegui una query sui filmati che sono stati rilasciati in un dato anno.
- Cerca i filmati che sono stati distribuiti in diversi anni.
- Elimina un filmato dalla tabella, quindi elimina la tabella.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una classe che incapsula una tabella DynamoDB.

```
from decimal import Decimal
from io import BytesIO
import json
import logging
import os
from pprint import pprint
import requests
from zipfile import ZipFile
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from question import Question

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
```

```
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def exists(self, table_name):
        """
        Determines whether a table exists. As a side effect, stores the table in
        a member variable.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to check.
        :return: True when the table exists; otherwise, False.
        """
        try:
            table = self.dyn_resource.Table(table_name)
            table.load()
            exists = True
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                exists = False
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't check for existence of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    table_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
```

```
            raise
        else:
            self.table = table
        return exists


    def create_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table that can be used to store movie data.
        The table uses the release year of the movie as the partition key and the
        title as the sort key.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to create.
        :return: The newly created table.
        """
        try:
            self.table = self.dyn_resource.create_table(
                TableName=table_name,
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "year", "KeyType": "HASH"},  # Partition key
                    {"AttributeName": "title", "KeyType": "RANGE"},  # Sort key
                ],
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "year", "AttributeType": "N"},
                    {"AttributeName": "title", "AttributeType": "S"},
                ],
                BillingMode='PAY_PER_REQUEST',
            )
            self.table.wait_until_exists()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.table


    def list_tables(self):
        """
        Lists the Amazon DynamoDB tables for the current account.
```

```
        :return: The list of tables.
        """
        try:
            tables = []
            for table in self.dyn_resource.tables.all():
                print(table.name)
                tables.append(table)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tables. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return tables


    def write_batch(self, movies):
        """
        Fills an Amazon DynamoDB table with the specified data, using the Boto3
        Table.batch_writer() function to put the items in the table.
        Inside the context manager, Table.batch_writer builds a list of
        requests. On exiting the context manager, Table.batch_writer starts sending
        batches of write requests to Amazon DynamoDB and automatically
        handles chunking, buffering, and retrying.

        :param movies: The data to put in the table. Each item must contain at least
                       the keys required by the schema that was specified when the
                       table was created.
        """
        try:
            with self.table.batch_writer() as writer:
                for movie in movies:
                    writer.put_item(Item=movie)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't load data into table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
    def add_movie(self, title, year, plot, rating):
        """
        Adds a movie to the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The release year of the movie.
        :param plot: The plot summary of the movie.
        :param rating: The quality rating of the movie.
        """
        try:
            self.table.put_item(
                Item={
                    "year": year,
                    "title": title,
                    "info": {"plot": plot, "rating": Decimal(str(rating))},
                }
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't add movie %s to table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_movie(self, title, year):
        """
        Gets movie data from the table for a specific movie.

        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The release year of the movie.
        :return: The data about the requested movie.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.get_item(Key={"year": year, "title": title})
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get movie %s from table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
```

```
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Item"]


    def update_movie(self, title, year, rating, plot):
        """
        Updates rating and plot data for a movie in the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie to update.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to update.
        :param rating: The updated rating to the give the movie.
        :param plot: The updated plot summary to give the movie.
        :return: The fields that were updated, with their new values.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.update_item(
                Key={"year": year, "title": title},
                UpdateExpression="set info.rating=:r, info.plot=:p",
                ExpressionAttributeValues={":r": Decimal(str(rating)), ":p": plot},
                ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update movie %s in table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Attributes"]


    def query_movies(self, year):
        """
        Queries for movies that were released in the specified year.

        :param year: The year to query.
```

```
        :return: The list of movies that were released in the specified year.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.query(KeyConditionExpression=Key("year").eq(year))
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't query for movies released in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                year,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Items"]


    def scan_movies(self, year_range):
        """
        Scans for movies that were released in a range of years.
        Uses a projection expression to return a subset of data for each movie.

        :param year_range: The range of years to retrieve.
        :return: The list of movies released in the specified years.
        """
        movies = []
        scan_kwargs = {
            "FilterExpression": Key("year").between(
                year_range["first"], year_range["second"]
            ),
            "ProjectionExpression": "#yr, title, info.rating",
            "ExpressionAttributeNames": {"#yr": "year"},
        }
        try:
            done = False
            start_key = None
            while not done:
                if start_key:
                    scan_kwargs["ExclusiveStartKey"] = start_key
                response = self.table.scan(**scan_kwargs)
                movies.extend(response.get("Items", []))
                start_key = response.get("LastEvaluatedKey", None)
                done = start_key is None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
```

```
                "Couldn't scan for movies. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

        return movies


    def delete_movie(self, title, year):
        """
        Deletes a movie from the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie to delete.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.table.delete_item(Key={"year": year, "title": title})
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete movie %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_table(self):
        """
        Deletes the table.
        """
        try:
            self.table.delete()
            self.table = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Crea una funzione helper per scaricare ed estrarre il file JSON di esempio.

```
def get_sample_movie_data(movie_file_name):
    """
    Gets sample movie data, either from a local file or by first downloading it from
    the Amazon DynamoDB developer guide.

    :param movie_file_name: The local file name where the movie data is stored in
 JSON format.
    :return: The movie data as a dict.
    """
    if not os.path.isfile(movie_file_name):
        print(f"Downloading {movie_file_name}...")
        movie_content = requests.get(
            "https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
samples/moviedata.zip"
        )
        movie_zip = ZipFile(BytesIO(movie_content.content))
        movie_zip.extractall()

    try:
        with open(movie_file_name) as movie_file:
            movie_data = json.load(movie_file, parse_float=Decimal)
    except FileNotFoundError:
        print(
            f"File {movie_file_name} not found. You must first download the file to
 "
            "run this demo. See the README for instructions."
        )
        raise
    else:
        # The sample file lists over 4000 movies, return only the first 250.
        return movie_data[:250]
```

Esegui uno scenario interattivo per creare la tabella ed eseguire azioni su di essa.

```
def run_scenario(table_name, movie_file_name, dyn_resource):
```

```
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB getting started demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    movies = Movies(dyn_resource)
    movies_exists = movies.exists(table_name)
    if not movies_exists:
        print(f"\nCreating table {table_name}...")
        movies.create_table(table_name)
        print(f"\nCreated table {movies.table.name}.")

    my_movie = Question.ask_questions(
        [
            Question(
                "title", "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: "
            ),
            Question("year", "What year was it released? ", Question.is_int),
            Question(
                "rating",
                "On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it? ",
                Question.is_float,
                Question.in_range(1, 10),
            ),
            Question("plot", "Summarize the plot for me: "),
        ]
    )
    movies.add_movie(**my_movie)
    print(f"\nAdded '{my_movie['title']}' to '{movies.table.name}'.")
    print("-" * 88)

    movie_update = Question.ask_questions(
        [
            Question(
                "rating",
                f"\nLet's update your movie.\nYou rated it {my_movie['rating']},
what new "
                f"rating would you give it? ",
                Question.is_float,
                Question.in_range(1, 10),
            ),
            Question(
                "plot",
```

```
                f"You summarized the plot as '{my_movie['plot']}'.\nWhat would you
say now? ",
            ),
        ]
    )
    my_movie.update(movie_update)
    updated = movies.update_movie(**my_movie)
    print(f"\nUpdated '{my_movie['title']}' with new attributes:")
    pprint(updated)
    print("-" * 88)

    if not movies_exists:
        movie_data = get_sample_movie_data(movie_file_name)
        print(f"\nReading data from '{movie_file_name}' into your table.")
        movies.write_batch(movie_data)
        print(f"\nWrote {len(movie_data)} movies into {movies.table.name}.")
    print("-" * 88)

    title = "The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring"
    if Question.ask_question(
        f"Let's move on...do you want to get info about '{title}'? (y/n) ",
        Question.is_yesno,
    ):
        movie = movies.get_movie(title, 2001)
        print("\nHere's what I found:")
        pprint(movie)
    print("-" * 88)

    ask_for_year = True
    while ask_for_year:
        release_year = Question.ask_question(
            f"\nLet's get a list of movies released in a given year. Enter a year
between "
            f"1972 and 2018: ",
            Question.is_int,
            Question.in_range(1972, 2018),
        )
        releases = movies.query_movies(release_year)
        if releases:
            print(f"There were {len(releases)} movies released in {release_year}:")
            for release in releases:
                print(f"\t{release['title']}")
            ask_for_year = False
        else:
```

```
            print(f"I don't know about any movies released in {release_year}!")
            ask_for_year = Question.ask_question(
                "Try another year? (y/n) ", Question.is_yesno
            )
    print("-" * 88)

    years = Question.ask_questions(
        [
            Question(
                "first",
                f"\nNow let's scan for movies released in a range of years. Enter a
year: ",
                Question.is_int,
                Question.in_range(1972, 2018),
            ),
            Question(
                "second",
                "Now enter another year: ",
                Question.is_int,
                Question.in_range(1972, 2018),
            ),
        ]
    )
    releases = movies.scan_movies(years)
    if releases:
        count = Question.ask_question(
            f"\nFound {len(releases)} movies. How many do you want to see? ",
            Question.is_int,
            Question.in_range(1, len(releases)),
        )
        print(f"\nHere are your {count} movies:\n")
        pprint(releases[:count])
    else:
        print(
            f"I don't know about any movies released between {years['first']} "
            f"and {years['second']}."
        )
    print("-" * 88)

    if Question.ask_question(
        f"\nLet's remove your movie from the table. Do you want to remove "
        f"'{my_movie['title']}'? (y/n)",
        Question.is_yesno,
    ):
```

```
        movies.delete_movie(my_movie["title"], my_movie["year"])
        print(f"\nRemoved '{my_movie['title']}' from the table.")
    print("-" * 88)

    if Question.ask_question(f"\nDelete the table? (y/n) ", Question.is_yesno):
        movies.delete_table()
        print(f"Deleted {table_name}.")
    else:
        print(
            "Don't forget to delete the table when you're done or you might incur "
            "charges on your account."
        )

    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        run_scenario(
            "doc-example-table-movies", "moviedata.json", boto3.resource("dynamodb")
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Something went wrong with the demo! Here's what: {e}")
```

In questo scenario viene utilizzata la seguente classe helper per porre domande al prompt dei comandi.

```
class Question:
    """
    A helper class to ask questions at a command prompt and validate and convert
    the answers.
    """

    def __init__(self, key, question, *validators):
        """
        :param key: The key that is used for storing the answer in a dict, when
                    multiple questions are asked in a set.
        :param question: The question to ask.
        :param validators: The answer is passed through the list of validators until
                           one fails or they all pass. Validators may also convert
 the
```

```
                            answer to another form, such as from a str to an int.
        """
        self.key = key
        self.question = question
        self.validators = Question.non_empty, *validators

    @staticmethod
    def ask_questions(questions):
        """
        Asks a set of questions and stores the answers in a dict.

        :param questions: The list of questions to ask.
        :return: A dict of answers.
        """
        answers = {}
        for question in questions:
            answers[question.key] = Question.ask_question(
                question.question, *question.validators
            )
        return answers

    @staticmethod
    def ask_question(question, *validators):
        """
        Asks a single question and validates it against a list of validators.
        When an answer fails validation, the complaint is printed and the question
        is asked again.

        :param question: The question to ask.
        :param validators: The list of validators that the answer must pass.
        :return: The answer, converted to its final form by the validators.
        """
        answer = None
        while answer is None:
            answer = input(question)
            for validator in validators:
                answer, complaint = validator(answer)
                if answer is None:
                    print(complaint)
                    break
        return answer

    @staticmethod
    def non_empty(answer):
```

```
        """
        Validates that the answer is not empty.
        :return: The non-empty answer, or None.
        """
        return answer if answer != "" else None, "I need an answer. Please?"

    @staticmethod
    def is_yesno(answer):
        """
        Validates a yes/no answer.
        :return: True when the answer is 'y'; otherwise, False.
        """
        return answer.lower() == "y", ""

    @staticmethod
    def is_int(answer):
        """
        Validates that the answer can be converted to an int.
        :return: The int answer; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            int_answer = int(answer)
        except ValueError:
            int_answer = None
        return int_answer, f"{answer} must be a valid integer."

    @staticmethod
    def is_letter(answer):
        """
        Validates that the answer is a letter.
        :return The letter answer, converted to uppercase; otherwise, None.
        """
        return (
            answer.upper() if answer.isalpha() else None,
            f"{answer} must be a single letter.",
        )

    @staticmethod
    def is_float(answer):
        """
        Validate that the answer can be converted to a float.
        :return The float answer; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
```

```
            float_answer = float(answer)
        except ValueError:
            float_answer = None
        return float_answer, f"{answer} must be a valid float."

    @staticmethod
    def in_range(lower, upper):
        """
        Validate that the answer is within a range. The answer must be of a type
that can
        be compared to the lower and upper bounds.
        :return: The answer, if it is within the range; otherwise, None.
        """

        def _validate(answer):
            return (
                answer if lower <= answer <= upper else None,
                f"{answer} must be between {lower} and {upper}.",
            )

        return _validate
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

Azioni

`BatchExecuteStatement`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`BatchExecuteStatement`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class PartiQLBatchWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB resource to run PartiQL statements.
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource


    def run_partiql(self, statements, param_list):
        """
        Runs a PartiQL statement. A Boto3 resource is used even though
        `execute_statement` is called on the underlying `client` object because the
        resource transforms input and output from plain old Python objects (POPOs)
 to
        the DynamoDB format. If you create the client directly, you must do these
        transforms yourself.

        :param statements: The batch of PartiQL statements.
        :param param_list: The batch of PartiQL parameters that are associated with
                           each statement. This list must be in the same order as
 the
                           statements.
        :return: The responses returned from running the statements, if any.
        """
```

```
        try:
            output = self.dyn_resource.meta.client.batch_execute_statement(
                Statements=[
                    {"Statement": statement, "Parameters": params}
                    for statement, params in zip(statements, param_list)
                ]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute batch of PartiQL statements because the table
"
                    "does not exist."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute batch of PartiQL statements. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
        else:
            return output
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta BatchExecuteStatement AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`BatchGetItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `BatchGetItem`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import decimal
import json
import logging
import os
import pprint
import time
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

MAX_GET_SIZE = 100  # Amazon DynamoDB rejects a get batch larger than 100 items.


def do_batch_get(batch_keys):
    """
    Gets a batch of items from Amazon DynamoDB. Batches can contain keys from
    more than one table.

    When Amazon DynamoDB cannot process all items in a batch, a set of unprocessed
    keys is returned. This function uses an exponential backoff algorithm to retry
    getting the unprocessed keys until all are retrieved or the specified
    number of tries is reached.

    :param batch_keys: The set of keys to retrieve. A batch can contain at most 100
                       keys. Otherwise, Amazon DynamoDB returns an error.
    :return: The dictionary of retrieved items grouped under their respective
             table names.
    """
    tries = 0
    max_tries = 5
    sleepy_time = 1  # Start with 1 second of sleep, then exponentially increase.
    retrieved = {key: [] for key in batch_keys}
    while tries < max_tries:
        response = dynamodb.batch_get_item(RequestItems=batch_keys)
        # Collect any retrieved items and retry unprocessed keys.
        for key in response.get("Responses", []):
            retrieved[key] += response["Responses"][key]
        unprocessed = response["UnprocessedKeys"]
        if len(unprocessed) > 0:
            batch_keys = unprocessed
            unprocessed_count = sum(
```

```
                [len(batch_key["Keys"]) for batch_key in batch_keys.values()]
            )
            logger.info(
                "%s unprocessed keys returned. Sleep, then retry.",
 unprocessed_count
            )
            tries += 1
            if tries < max_tries:
                logger.info("Sleeping for %s seconds.", sleepy_time)
                time.sleep(sleepy_time)
                sleepy_time = min(sleepy_time * 2, 32)
        else:
            break

    return retrieved
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta BatchGetItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`BatchWriteItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `BatchWriteItem`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
```

```
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def write_batch(self, movies):
        """
        Fills an Amazon DynamoDB table with the specified data, using the Boto3
        Table.batch_writer() function to put the items in the table.
        Inside the context manager, Table.batch_writer builds a list of
        requests. On exiting the context manager, Table.batch_writer starts sending
        batches of write requests to Amazon DynamoDB and automatically
        handles chunking, buffering, and retrying.

        :param movies: The data to put in the table. Each item must contain at least
                       the keys required by the schema that was specified when the
                       table was created.
        """
        try:
            with self.table.batch_writer() as writer:
                for movie in movies:
                    writer.put_item(Item=movie)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't load data into table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta BatchWriteItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateTable`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una tabella per la memorizzazione dei dati del filmato.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
```

```
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def create_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table that can be used to store movie data.
        The table uses the release year of the movie as the partition key and the
        title as the sort key.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to create.
        :return: The newly created table.
        """
        try:
            self.table = self.dyn_resource.create_table(
                TableName=table_name,
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "year", "KeyType": "HASH"},  # Partition key
                    {"AttributeName": "title", "KeyType": "RANGE"},  # Sort key
                ],
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "year", "AttributeType": "N"},
                    {"AttributeName": "title", "AttributeType": "S"},
                ],
                BillingMode='PAY_PER_REQUEST',
            )
            self.table.wait_until_exists()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.table
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateTable AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteItem`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
```

```
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def delete_movie(self, title, year):
        """
        Deletes a movie from the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie to delete.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.table.delete_item(Key={"year": year, "title": title})
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete movie %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

È possibile specificare una condizione in modo che un elemento venga eliminato solo quando soddisfa determinati criteri.

```
class UpdateQueryWrapper:
    def __init__(self, table):
        self.table = table


    def delete_underrated_movie(self, title, year, rating):
        """
        Deletes a movie only if it is rated below a specified value. By using a
```

```
        condition expression in a delete operation, you can specify that an item is
        deleted only when it meets certain criteria.

        :param title: The title of the movie to delete.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to delete.
        :param rating: The rating threshold to check before deleting the movie.
        """
        try:
            self.table.delete_item(
                Key={"year": year, "title": title},
                ConditionExpression="info.rating <= :val",
                ExpressionAttributeValues={":val": Decimal(str(rating))},
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
                logger.warning(
                    "Didn't delete %s because its rating is greater than %s.",
                    title,
                    rating,
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't delete movie %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    title,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteTable`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def delete_table(self):
```

```
        """
        Deletes the table.
        """
        try:
            self.table.delete()
            self.table = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteTable AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeTable`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
```

```
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def exists(self, table_name):
        """
        Determines whether a table exists. As a side effect, stores the table in
        a member variable.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to check.
        :return: True when the table exists; otherwise, False.
        """
        try:
            table = self.dyn_resource.Table(table_name)
            table.load()
            exists = True
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                exists = False
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't check for existence of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    table_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

```
        else:
            self.table = table
        return exists
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeTable AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeTimeToLive`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeTimeToLive`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Descrivi la configurazione TTL su una tabella DynamoDB esistente utilizzando. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
import boto3


def describe_ttl(table_name, region):
    """
    Describes TTL on an existing table, as well as a region.

    :param table_name: String representing the name of the table
    :param region: AWS Region of the table - example `us-east-1`
    :return: Time to live description.
    """
    try:
        dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb", region_name=region)
        ttl_description = dynamodb.describe_time_to_live(TableName=table_name)
        print(
            f"TimeToLive for table {table_name} is status
 {ttl_description['TimeToLiveDescription']['TimeToLiveStatus']}"
        )

        return ttl_description
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error describing table: {e}")
        raise


# Enter your own table name and AWS region
```

```
describe_ttl("your-table-name", "us-east-1")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeTimeToLive AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ExecuteStatement`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ExecuteStatement`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class PartiQLWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB resource to run PartiQL statements.
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource


    def run_partiql(self, statement, params):
        """
        Runs a PartiQL statement. A Boto3 resource is used even though
        `execute_statement` is called on the underlying `client` object because the
        resource transforms input and output from plain old Python objects (POPOs)
 to
        the DynamoDB format. If you create the client directly, you must do these
        transforms yourself.

        :param statement: The PartiQL statement.
        :param params: The list of PartiQL parameters. These are applied to the
```

```
                        statement in the order they are listed.
        :return: The items returned from the statement, if any.
        """
        try:
            output = self.dyn_resource.meta.client.execute_statement(
                Statement=statement, Parameters=params
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute PartiQL '%s' because the table does not
exist.",
                    statement,
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute PartiQL '%s'. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    statement,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
        else:
            return output
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ExecuteStatement AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetItem`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def get_movie(self, title, year):
        """
        Gets movie data from the table for a specific movie.

        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The release year of the movie.
        :return: The data about the requested movie.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.get_item(Key={"year": year, "title": title})
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get movie %s from table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Item"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListTables`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListTables`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
```

```
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def list_tables(self):
        """
        Lists the Amazon DynamoDB tables for the current account.

        :return: The list of tables.
        """
        try:
            tables = []
            for table in self.dyn_resource.tables.all():
                print(table.name)
                tables.append(table)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tables. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return tables
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTables AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`PutItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutItem`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None
```

```
    def add_movie(self, title, year, plot, rating):
        """
        Adds a movie to the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The release year of the movie.
        :param plot: The plot summary of the movie.
        :param rating: The quality rating of the movie.
        """
        try:
            self.table.put_item(
                Item={
                    "year": year,
                    "title": title,
                    "info": {"plot": plot, "rating": Decimal(str(rating))},
                }
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't add movie %s to table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`Query`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Query`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui la query degli elementi utilizzando un'espressione di condizione chiave.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None
```

```
    def query_movies(self, year):
        """
        Queries for movies that were released in the specified year.

        :param year: The year to query.
        :return: The list of movies that were released in the specified year.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.query(KeyConditionExpression=Key("year").eq(year))
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't query for movies released in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                year,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Items"]
```

Esegui la query degli elementi e proiettali per restituire un sottoinsieme di dati.

```
class UpdateQueryWrapper:
    def __init__(self, table):
        self.table = table


    def query_and_project_movies(self, year, title_bounds):
        """
        Query for movies that were released in a specified year and that have titles
        that start within a range of letters. A projection expression is used
        to return a subset of data for each movie.

        :param year: The release year to query.
        :param title_bounds: The range of starting letters to query.
        :return: The list of movies.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.query(
                ProjectionExpression="#yr, title, info.genres, info.actors[0]",
                ExpressionAttributeNames={"#yr": "year"},
```

```
                KeyConditionExpression=(
                    Key("year").eq(year)
                    & Key("title").between(
                        title_bounds["first"], title_bounds["second"]
                    )
                ),
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ValidationException":
                logger.warning(
                    "There's a validation error. Here's the message: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't query for movies. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return response["Items"]
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento per l'API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

`Scan`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`Scan`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def scan_movies(self, year_range):
        """
        Scans for movies that were released in a range of years.
        Uses a projection expression to return a subset of data for each movie.

        :param year_range: The range of years to retrieve.
        :return: The list of movies released in the specified years.
        """
        movies = []
        scan_kwargs = {
```

```
            "FilterExpression": Key("year").between(
                year_range["first"], year_range["second"]
            ),
            "ProjectionExpression": "#yr, title, info.rating",
            "ExpressionAttributeNames": {"#yr": "year"},
        }
        try:
            done = False
            start_key = None
            while not done:
                if start_key:
                    scan_kwargs["ExclusiveStartKey"] = start_key
                response = self.table.scan(**scan_kwargs)
                movies.extend(response.get("Items", []))
                start_key = response.get("LastEvaluatedKey", None)
                done = start_key is None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't scan for movies. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

        return movies
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Scan nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).

`UpdateItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`UpdateItem`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiorna un elemento utilizzando un’espressione di aggiornamento.

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.

    Example data structure for a movie record in this table:
        {
            "year": 1999,
            "title": "For Love of the Game",
            "info": {
                "directors": ["Sam Raimi"],
                "release_date": "1999-09-15T00:00:00Z",
                "rating": 6.3,
                "plot": "A washed up pitcher flashes through his career.",
                "rank": 4987,
                "running_time_secs": 8220,
                "actors": [
                    "Kevin Costner",
                    "Kelly Preston",
                    "John C. Reilly"
                ]
            }
        }
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def update_movie(self, title, year, rating, plot):
        """
        Updates rating and plot data for a movie in the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie to update.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to update.
        :param rating: The updated rating to the give the movie.
        :param plot: The updated plot summary to give the movie.
        :return: The fields that were updated, with their new values.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.update_item(
                Key={"year": year, "title": title},
                UpdateExpression="set info.rating=:r, info.plot=:p",
                ExpressionAttributeValues={":r": Decimal(str(rating)), ":p": plot},
                ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update movie %s in table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Attributes"]
```

Aggiorna un elemento utilizzando un'espressione di aggiornamento che include un'operazione aritmetica.

```
class UpdateQueryWrapper:
    def __init__(self, table):
        self.table = table


    def update_rating(self, title, year, rating_change):
        """
        Updates the quality rating of a movie in the table by using an arithmetic
        operation in the update expression. By specifying an arithmetic operation,
        you can adjust a value in a single request, rather than first getting its
        value and then setting its new value.

        :param title: The title of the movie to update.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to update.
        :param rating_change: The amount to add to the current rating for the movie.
        :return: The updated rating.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.table.update_item(
                Key={"year": year, "title": title},
                UpdateExpression="set info.rating = info.rating + :val",
                ExpressionAttributeValues={":val": Decimal(str(rating_change))},
                ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update movie %s in table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Attributes"]
```

Aggiorna un elemento solo quando soddisfa determinate condizioni.

```
class UpdateQueryWrapper:
    def __init__(self, table):
        self.table = table


    def remove_actors(self, title, year, actor_threshold):
        """
        Removes an actor from a movie, but only when the number of actors is greater
        than a specified threshold. If the movie does not list more than the
 threshold,
        no actors are removed.

        :param title: The title of the movie to update.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to update.
        :param actor_threshold: The threshold of actors to check.
        :return: The movie data after the update.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.update_item(
                Key={"year": year, "title": title},
                UpdateExpression="remove info.actors[0]",
```

```
                ConditionExpression="size(info.actors) > :num",
                ExpressionAttributeValues={":num": actor_threshold},
                ReturnValues="ALL_NEW",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
                logger.warning(
                    "Didn't update %s because it has fewer than %s actors.",
                    title,
                    actor_threshold + 1,
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't update movie %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    title,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Attributes"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`UpdateTimeToLive`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `UpdateTimeToLive`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Abilita TTL su una tabella DynamoDB esistente.

```
import boto3


def enable_ttl(table_name, ttl_attribute_name):
    """
    Enables TTL on DynamoDB table for a given attribute name
        on success, returns a status code of 200
        on error, throws an exception
```

```
    :param table_name: Name of the DynamoDB table
    :param ttl_attribute_name: The name of the TTL attribute being provided to the
 table.
    """
    try:
        dynamodb = boto3.client("dynamodb")

        # Enable TTL on an existing DynamoDB table
        response = dynamodb.update_time_to_live(
            TableName=table_name,
            TimeToLiveSpecification={"Enabled": True, "AttributeName":
 ttl_attribute_name},
        )

        # In the returned response, check for a successful status code.
        if response["ResponseMetadata"]["HTTPStatusCode"] == 200:
            print("TTL has been enabled successfully.")
        else:
            print(
                f"Failed to enable TTL, status code {response['ResponseMetadata']
['HTTPStatusCode']}"
            )
        return response
    except Exception as ex:
        print("Couldn't enable TTL in table %s. Here's why: %s" % (table_name, ex))
        raise


# your values
enable_ttl("your-table-name", "expireAt")
```

Disabilita il TTL su una tabella DynamoDB esistente.

```
import boto3


def disable_ttl(table_name, ttl_attribute_name):
    """
    Disables TTL on DynamoDB table for a given attribute name
        on success, returns a status code of 200
        on error, throws an exception
```

```
    :param table_name: Name of the DynamoDB table being modified
    :param ttl_attribute_name: The name of the TTL attribute being provided to the
 table.
    """
    try:
        dynamodb = boto3.client("dynamodb")

        # Enable TTL on an existing DynamoDB table
        response = dynamodb.update_time_to_live(
            TableName=table_name,
            TimeToLiveSpecification={"Enabled": False, "AttributeName":
 ttl_attribute_name},
        )

        # In the returned response, check for a successful status code.
        if response["ResponseMetadata"]["HTTPStatusCode"] == 200:
            print("TTL has been disabled successfully.")
        else:
            print(
                f"Failed to disable TTL, status code {response['ResponseMetadata']
['HTTPStatusCode']}"
            )
    except Exception as ex:
        print("Couldn't disable TTL in table %s. Here's why: %s" % (table_name, ex))
        raise


# your values
disable_ttl("your-table-name", "expireAt")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateTimeToLive AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Accelerazione delle letture con DAX

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creazione e scrittura di dati su una tabella con client DAX e SDK.
- Ricezione, query e analisi della tabella con i client e confronto delle prestazioni.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Sviluppo con il client DynamoDB Accelerator.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una tabella con il client DAX o Boto3.

```
import boto3


def create_dax_table(dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Creates a DynamoDB table.

    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    :return: The newly created table.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table_name = "TryDaxTable"
    params = {
        "TableName": table_name,
        "KeySchema": [
            {"AttributeName": "partition_key", "KeyType": "HASH"},
            {"AttributeName": "sort_key", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
        ],
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {"AttributeName": "partition_key", "AttributeType": "N"},
            {"AttributeName": "sort_key", "AttributeType": "N"},
        ],
        "BillingMode": "PAY_PER_REQUEST",
    }
    table = dyn_resource.create_table(**params)
    print(f"Creating {table_name}...")
    table.wait_until_exists()
    return table
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    dax_table = create_dax_table()
    print(f"Created table.")
```

Scrivi i dati di test nella tabella.

```
import boto3


def write_data_to_dax_table(key_count, item_size, dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Writes test data to the demonstration table.

    :param key_count: The number of partition and sort keys to use to populate the
                      table. The total number of items is key_count * key_count.
    :param item_size: The size of non-key data for each test item.
    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table = dyn_resource.Table("TryDaxTable")
    some_data = "X" * item_size

    for partition_key in range(1, key_count + 1):
        for sort_key in range(1, key_count + 1):
            table.put_item(
                Item={
                    "partition_key": partition_key,
                    "sort_key": sort_key,
                    "some_data": some_data,
                }
            )
            print(f"Put item ({partition_key}, {sort_key}) succeeded.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    write_key_count = 10
    write_item_size = 1000
    print(
        f"Writing {write_key_count*write_key_count} items to the table. "
```

```
        f"Each item is {write_item_size} characters."
    )
    write_data_to_dax_table(write_key_count, write_item_size)
```

Ottieni elementi per una serie di iterazioni sia per il client DAX che per il client Boto3 e segnala il tempo impiegato per ciascuno.

```
import argparse
import sys
import time
import amazondax
import boto3


def get_item_test(key_count, iterations, dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Gets items from the table a specified number of times. The time before the
    first iteration and the time after the last iteration are both captured
    and reported.

    :param key_count: The number of items to get from the table in each iteration.
    :param iterations: The number of iterations to run.
    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    :return: The start and end times of the test.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table = dyn_resource.Table("TryDaxTable")
    start = time.perf_counter()
    for _ in range(iterations):
        for partition_key in range(1, key_count + 1):
            for sort_key in range(1, key_count + 1):
                table.get_item(
                    Key={"partition_key": partition_key, "sort_key": sort_key}
                )
                print(".", end="")
                sys.stdout.flush()
    print()
    end = time.perf_counter()
    return start, end
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    # pylint: disable=not-context-manager
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "endpoint_url",
        nargs="?",
        help="When specified, the DAX cluster endpoint. Otherwise, DAX is not
 used.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    test_key_count = 10
    test_iterations = 50
    if args.endpoint_url:
        print(
            f"Getting each item from the table {test_iterations} times, "
            f"using the DAX client."
        )
        # Use a with statement so the DAX client closes the cluster after
 completion.
        with amazondax.AmazonDaxClient.resource(endpoint_url=args.endpoint_url) as
 dax:
            test_start, test_end = get_item_test(
                test_key_count, test_iterations, dyn_resource=dax
            )
    else:
        print(
            f"Getting each item from the table {test_iterations} times, "
            f"using the Boto3 client."
        )
        test_start, test_end = get_item_test(test_key_count, test_iterations)
    print(
        f"Total time: {test_end - test_start:.4f} sec. Average time: "
        f"{(test_end - test_start)/ test_iterations}."
    )
```

Esegui una query sulla tabella per una serie di iterazioni sia per il client DAX che per il client Boto3 e segnala il tempo impiegato per ciascuno.

```
import argparse
import time
```

```
import sys
import amazondax
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_test(partition_key, sort_keys, iterations, dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Queries the table a specified number of times. The time before the
    first iteration and the time after the last iteration are both captured
    and reported.

    :param partition_key: The partition key value to use in the query. The query
                          returns items that have partition keys equal to this
 value.
    :param sort_keys: The range of sort key values for the query. The query returns
                      items that have sort key values between these two values.
    :param iterations: The number of iterations to run.
    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    :return: The start and end times of the test.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table = dyn_resource.Table("TryDaxTable")
    key_condition_expression = Key("partition_key").eq(partition_key) & Key(
        "sort_key"
    ).between(*sort_keys)

    start = time.perf_counter()
    for _ in range(iterations):
        table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition_expression)
        print(".", end="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
    print()
    end = time.perf_counter()
    return start, end


if __name__ == "__main__":
    # pylint: disable=not-context-manager
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "endpoint_url",
```

```
        nargs="?",
        help="When specified, the DAX cluster endpoint. Otherwise, DAX is not
used.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    test_partition_key = 5
    test_sort_keys = (2, 9)
    test_iterations = 100
    if args.endpoint_url:
        print(f"Querying the table {test_iterations} times, using the DAX client.")
        # Use a with statement so the DAX client closes the cluster after
completion.
        with amazondax.AmazonDaxClient.resource(endpoint_url=args.endpoint_url) as
dax:
            test_start, test_end = query_test(
                test_partition_key, test_sort_keys, test_iterations,
dyn_resource=dax
            )
    else:
        print(f"Querying the table {test_iterations} times, using the Boto3
client.")
        test_start, test_end = query_test(
            test_partition_key, test_sort_keys, test_iterations
        )

    print(
        f"Total time: {test_end - test_start:.4f} sec. Average time: "
        f"{(test_end - test_start)/test_iterations}."
    )
```

Scansiona la tabella per una serie di iterazioni sia per il client DAX che per il client Boto3 e segnala il tempo impiegato per ciascuno.

```
import argparse
import time
import sys
import amazondax
import boto3


def scan_test(iterations, dyn_resource=None):
```

```
    """
    Scans the table a specified number of times. The time before the
    first iteration and the time after the last iteration are both captured
    and reported.

    :param iterations: The number of iterations to run.
    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    :return: The start and end times of the test.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table = dyn_resource.Table("TryDaxTable")
    start = time.perf_counter()
    for _ in range(iterations):
        table.scan()
        print(".", end="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
    print()
    end = time.perf_counter()
    return start, end


if __name__ == "__main__":
    # pylint: disable=not-context-manager
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "endpoint_url",
        nargs="?",
        help="When specified, the DAX cluster endpoint. Otherwise, DAX is not
 used.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    test_iterations = 100
    if args.endpoint_url:
        print(f"Scanning the table {test_iterations} times, using the DAX client.")
        # Use a with statement so the DAX client closes the cluster after
 completion.
        with amazondax.AmazonDaxClient.resource(endpoint_url=args.endpoint_url) as
 dax:
            test_start, test_end = scan_test(test_iterations, dyn_resource=dax)
    else:
```

```
        print(f"Scanning the table {test_iterations} times, using the Boto3
 client.")
        test_start, test_end = scan_test(test_iterations)
    print(
        f"Total time: {test_end - test_start:.4f} sec. Average time: "
        f"{(test_end - test_start)/test_iterations}."
    )
```

Eliminare la tabella .

```
import boto3


def delete_dax_table(dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Deletes the demonstration table.

    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table = dyn_resource.Table("TryDaxTable")
    table.delete()

    print(f"Deleting {table.name}...")
    table.wait_until_not_exists()


if __name__ == "__main__":
    delete_dax_table()
    print("Table deleted!")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem

- Query
- Scan

Confronta più valori con un singolo attributo

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come confrontare più valori con un singolo attributo in DynamoDB.

- Utilizzate l'operatore IN per confrontare più valori con un singolo attributo.
- Confronta l'operatore IN con più condizioni OR.
- Comprendi i vantaggi in termini di prestazioni e complessità di espressione derivanti dall'utilizzo di IN.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Confronta più valori con un singolo attributo utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key
from typing import Any, Dict, List, Optional


def compare_multiple_values(
    table_name: str,
    attribute_name: str,
    values_list: List[Any],
    partition_key_name: Optional[str] = None,
    partition_key_value: Optional[str] = None,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Query or scan a DynamoDB table to find items where an attribute matches any
 value from a list.

    This function demonstrates the use of the IN operator to compare a single
 attribute
    against multiple possible values, which is more efficient than using multiple OR
 conditions.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
```

```
        attribute_name (str): The name of the attribute to compare against the
values list.
        values_list (List[Any]): List of values to compare the attribute against.
        partition_key_name (Optional[str]): The name of the partition key attribute
for query operations.
        partition_key_value (Optional[str]): The value of the partition key to
query.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the matching items.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Create the filter expression using the is_in method
    filter_expression = Attr(attribute_name).is_in(values_list)

    # If partition key is provided, perform a query operation
    if partition_key_name and partition_key_value:
        key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)
        response = table.query(
            KeyConditionExpression=key_condition, FilterExpression=filter_expression
        )
    else:
        # Otherwise, perform a scan operation
        response = table.scan(FilterExpression=filter_expression)

    # Handle pagination if there are more results
    items = response.get("Items", [])
    while "LastEvaluatedKey" in response:
        if partition_key_name and partition_key_value:
            response = table.query(
                KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
                FilterExpression=filter_expression,
                ExclusiveStartKey=response["LastEvaluatedKey"],
            )
        else:
            response = table.scan(
                FilterExpression=filter_expression,
ExclusiveStartKey=response["LastEvaluatedKey"]
            )
        items.extend(response.get("Items", []))
```

```
    # Return the complete result
    return {"Items": items, "Count": len(items)}


def compare_with_or_conditions(
    table_name: str,
    attribute_name: str,
    values_list: List[Any],
    partition_key_name: Optional[str] = None,
    partition_key_value: Optional[str] = None,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Alternative implementation using multiple OR conditions instead of the IN
 operator.

    This function is provided for comparison to show why using the IN operator is
 preferable.
    With many values, this approach becomes verbose and less efficient.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        attribute_name (str): The name of the attribute to compare against the
 values list.
        values_list (List[Any]): List of values to compare the attribute against.
        partition_key_name (Optional[str]): The name of the partition key attribute
 for query operations.
        partition_key_value (Optional[str]): The value of the partition key to
 query.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the matching items.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Create a filter expression with multiple OR conditions
    filter_expression = None
    for value in values_list:
        condition = Attr(attribute_name).eq(value)
        if filter_expression is None:
            filter_expression = condition
        else:
            filter_expression = filter_expression | condition
```

```
    # If partition key is provided, perform a query operation
    if partition_key_name and partition_key_value and filter_expression:
        key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)
        response = table.query(
            KeyConditionExpression=key_condition, FilterExpression=filter_expression
        )
    elif filter_expression:
        # Otherwise, perform a scan operation
        response = table.scan(FilterExpression=filter_expression)
    else:
        # Return empty response if no values provided
        return {"Items": [], "Count": 0}

    # Handle pagination if there are more results
    items = response.get("Items", [])
    while "LastEvaluatedKey" in response:
        if partition_key_name and partition_key_value:
            response = table.query(
                KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
                FilterExpression=filter_expression,
                ExclusiveStartKey=response["LastEvaluatedKey"],
            )
        else:
            response = table.scan(
                FilterExpression=filter_expression,
 ExclusiveStartKey=response["LastEvaluatedKey"]
            )
        items.extend(response.get("Items", []))

    # Return the complete result
    return {"Items": items, "Count": len(items)}
```

Esempio di utilizzo del confronto di più valori con AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the compare_multiple_values function."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "Products"
    attribute_name = "Category"
```

```
    values_list = ["Electronics", "Computers", "Accessories"]

    print(f"Searching for products in any of these categories: {values_list}")

    # Using the IN operator (recommended approach)
    print("\nApproach 1: Using the IN operator")
    response = compare_multiple_values(
        table_name=table_name, attribute_name=attribute_name,
values_list=values_list
    )

    print(f"Found {response['Count']} products in the specified categories")

    # Using multiple OR conditions (alternative approach)
    print("\nApproach 2: Using multiple OR conditions")
    response2 = compare_with_or_conditions(
        table_name=table_name, attribute_name=attribute_name,
values_list=values_list
    )

    print(f"Found {response2['Count']} products in the specified categories")

    # Example with a query operation
    print("\nQuerying a specific manufacturer's products in multiple categories")
    partition_key_name = "Manufacturer"
    partition_key_value = "Acme"

    response3 = compare_multiple_values(
        table_name=table_name,
        attribute_name=attribute_name,
        values_list=values_list,
        partition_key_name=partition_key_name,
        partition_key_value=partition_key_value,
    )

    print(f"Found {response3['Count']} Acme products in the specified categories")

    # Explain the benefits of using the IN operator
    print("\nBenefits of using the IN operator:")
    print("1. More concise expression compared to multiple OR conditions")
    print("2. Better readability and maintainability")
    print("3. Potentially better performance with large value lists")
    print("4. Simpler code that's less prone to errors")
    print("5. Easier to modify when adding or removing values")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - Query
  - Scan

Aggiorna in modo condizionale il TTL di un elemento

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiornare in modo condizionale il TTL di un elemento.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Aggiorna il TTL su un elemento DynamoDB esistente in una tabella, con una condizione.

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def update_dynamodb_item_ttl(table_name, region, primary_key, sort_key,
 ttl_attribute):
    """
    Updates an existing record in a DynamoDB table with a new or updated TTL
 attribute.

    :param table_name: Name of the DynamoDB table
    :param region: AWS Region of the table - example `us-east-1`
    :param primary_key: one attribute known as the partition key.
    :param sort_key: Also known as a range attribute.
    :param ttl_attribute: name of the TTL attribute in the target DynamoDB table
    :return:
    """
    try:
        dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb", region_name=region)
        table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

        # Generate updated TTL in epoch second format
```

```
        updated_expiration_time = int((datetime.now() +
 timedelta(days=90)).timestamp())

        # Define the update expression for adding/updating a new attribute
        update_expression = "SET newAttribute = :val1"

        # Define the condition expression for checking if 'expireAt' is not expired
        condition_expression = "expireAt > :val2"

        # Define the expression attribute values
        expression_attribute_values = {":val1": ttl_attribute, ":val2":
 updated_expiration_time}

        response = table.update_item(
            Key={"primaryKey": primary_key, "sortKey": sort_key},
            UpdateExpression=update_expression,
            ConditionExpression=condition_expression,
            ExpressionAttributeValues=expression_attribute_values,
        )

        print("Item updated successfully.")
        return response["ResponseMetadata"]["HTTPStatusCode"]  # Ideally a 200 OK
    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
            print("Condition check failed: Item's 'expireAt' is expired.")
        else:
            print(f"Error updating item: {e}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating item: {e}")


# replace with your values
update_dynamodb_item_ttl(
    "your-table-name",
    "us-east-1",
    "your-partition-key-value",
    "your-sort-key-value",
    "your-ttl-attribute-value",
)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Conta gli operatori di espressione

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come contare gli operatori di espressione in DynamoDB.

- Comprendi il limite di 300 operatori di DynamoDB.
- Conta gli operatori nelle espressioni complesse.
- Ottimizza le espressioni per rimanere entro i limiti.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Dimostra il conteggio degli operatori di espressioni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from typing import Any, Dict, List, Optional, Tuple



def create_complex_filter_expression(
    attribute_name: str, values: List[Any], use_or: bool = True
) -> Tuple[str, Dict[str, Any], Dict[str, str], int]:
    """
    Create a complex filter expression with multiple conditions.

    This function demonstrates how to build a complex filter expression
    and count the number of operators used.

    Args:
        attribute_name (str): The name of the attribute to filter on.
        values (List[Any]): List of values to compare against.
        use_or (bool, optional): Whether to use OR between conditions. Defaults to
 True.

    Returns:
        Tuple[str, Dict[str, Any], Dict[str, str], int]: A tuple containing:
            - The filter expression string
            - Expression attribute values
            - Expression attribute names
            - The number of operators used
    """
    if not values:
        return "", {}, {}, 0
```

```
    # Initialize expression components
    filter_expression = ""
    expression_attribute_values = {}
    expression_attribute_names = {"#attr": attribute_name}
    operator_count = 0

    # Build the filter expression
    for i, value in enumerate(values):
        value_placeholder = f":val{i}"
        expression_attribute_values[value_placeholder] = value

        if i > 0:
            # Add OR or AND operator between conditions
            filter_expression += " OR " if use_or else " AND "
            operator_count += 1  # Count the OR/AND operator

        # Add the condition
        filter_expression += f"#attr = {value_placeholder}"
        operator_count += 1  # Count the = operator

    return (
        filter_expression,
        expression_attribute_values,
        expression_attribute_names,
        operator_count,
    )


def create_nested_filter_expression(
    depth: int, conditions_per_level: int
) -> Tuple[str, Dict[str, Any], Dict[str, str], int]:
    """
    Create a deeply nested filter expression with multiple conditions.

    This function demonstrates how to build a complex nested filter expression
    and count the number of operators used.

    Args:
        depth (int): The depth of nesting.
        conditions_per_level (int): Number of conditions at each level.

    Returns:
        Tuple[str, Dict[str, Any], Dict[str, str], int]: A tuple containing:
```

```
            - The filter expression string
            - Expression attribute values
            - Expression attribute names
            - The number of operators used
    """
    if depth <= 0 or conditions_per_level <= 0:
        return "", {}, {}, 0

    # Initialize expression components
    expression_attribute_values = {}
    expression_attribute_names = {}
    operator_count = 0

    def build_nested_expression(current_depth: int, prefix: str) -> str:
        nonlocal operator_count

        if current_depth <= 0:
            return ""

        # Build conditions at this level
        conditions = []
        for i in range(conditions_per_level):
            attr_name = f"attr{prefix}_{i}"
            attr_placeholder = f"#attr{prefix}_{i}"
            val_placeholder = f":val{prefix}_{i}"

            expression_attribute_names[attr_placeholder] = attr_name
            expression_attribute_values[val_placeholder] = i

            conditions.append(f"{attr_placeholder} = {val_placeholder}")
            operator_count += 1  # Count the = operator

        # Join conditions with AND
        level_expression = " AND ".join(conditions)
        operator_count += max(0, len(conditions) - 1)  # Count the AND operators

        # If not at the deepest level, add nested expressions
        if current_depth > 1:
            nested_expr = build_nested_expression(current_depth - 1,
f"{prefix}_{current_depth}")
            if nested_expr:
                level_expression = f"({level_expression}) OR ({nested_expr})"
                operator_count += 1  # Count the OR operator
```

```
        return level_expression

    # Build the expression starting from the top level
    filter_expression = build_nested_expression(depth, "1")

    return (
        filter_expression,
        expression_attribute_values,
        expression_attribute_names,
        operator_count,
    )


def count_operators_in_update_expression(update_expression: str) -> int:
    """
    Count the number of operators in an update expression.

    This function demonstrates how to count operators in an update expression
    based on DynamoDB's rules.

    Args:
        update_expression (str): The update expression to analyze.

    Returns:
        int: The number of operators in the expression.
    """
    operator_count = 0

    # Count SET operations
    if "SET" in update_expression:
        set_section = (
            update_expression.split("SET")[1].split("REMOVE")[0].split("ADD")
[0].split("DELETE")[0]
        )

        # Count assignment operators (=)
        operator_count += set_section.count("=")

        # Count arithmetic operators (+, -)
        operator_count += set_section.count("+")
        operator_count += set_section.count("-")

        # Count list_append function calls (each counts as 1 operator)
        operator_count += set_section.lower().count("list_append")
```

```
        # Count if_not_exists function calls (each counts as 1 operator)
        operator_count += set_section.lower().count("if_not_exists")

    # Count REMOVE operations (no additional operators)

    # Count ADD operations (each ADD counts as 1 operator)
    if "ADD" in update_expression:
        add_section = (
            update_expression.split("ADD")[1].split("DELETE")[0].split("SET")
[0].split("REMOVE")[0]
        )
        operator_count += add_section.count(",") + 1

    # Count DELETE operations (each DELETE counts as 1 operator)
    if "DELETE" in update_expression:
        delete_section = (
            update_expression.split("DELETE")[1].split("SET")[0].split("ADD")
[0].split("REMOVE")[0]
        )
        operator_count += delete_section.count(",") + 1

    return operator_count


def count_operators_in_condition_expression(condition_expression: str) -> int:
    """
    Count the number of operators in a condition expression.

    This function demonstrates how to count operators in a condition expression
    based on DynamoDB's rules.

    Args:
        condition_expression (str): The condition expression to analyze.

    Returns:
        int: The number of operators in the expression.
    """
    operator_count = 0

    # Count comparison operators
    comparison_operators = ["=", "<>", "<", "<=", ">", ">="]
    for op in comparison_operators:
        operator_count += condition_expression.count(op)
```

```
    # Count logical operators
    operator_count += condition_expression.upper().count(" AND ")
    operator_count += condition_expression.upper().count(" OR ")
    operator_count += condition_expression.upper().count("NOT ")

    # Count BETWEEN operator (counts as 2: BETWEEN + AND)
    between_count = condition_expression.upper().count(" BETWEEN ")
    operator_count += between_count * 2

    # Count IN operator (counts as 1 regardless of number of values)
    operator_count += condition_expression.upper().count(" IN ")

    # Count functions (each counts as 1 operator)
    functions = [
        "attribute_exists",
        "attribute_not_exists",
        "attribute_type",
        "begins_with",
        "contains",
        "size",
    ]
    for func in functions:
        operator_count += condition_expression.lower().count(func)

    return operator_count


# Note: This function is for demonstration purposes only and should be called from
 example_usage()
# It's not meant to be used directly as a test function
def _test_expression_limit(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], operator_count: int, attribute_name: str =
 "TestAttribute"
) -> Tuple[bool, Optional[str]]:
    """
    Test if an expression with a specific number of operators exceeds the limit.

    This function demonstrates how to test the 300 operator limit by creating
    an expression with a specified number of operators.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
```

```
        operator_count (int): The number of operators to include in the expression.
        attribute_name (str, optional): The name of the attribute to update.
Defaults to "TestAttribute".

    Returns:
        Tuple[bool, Optional[str]]: A tuple containing:
            - A boolean indicating if the operation succeeded
            - The error message if it failed, None otherwise
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Create an update expression with the specified number of operators
    update_expression = f"SET #{attribute_name} = :val0"
    expression_attribute_names = {f"#{attribute_name}": attribute_name}
    expression_attribute_values = {":val0": 0}

    # Add additional SET operations to reach the desired operator count
    # Each assignment adds 1 operator
    for i in range(1, operator_count):
        attr_name = f"{attribute_name}{i}"
        attr_placeholder = f"#attr{i}"
        val_placeholder = f":val{i}"

        update_expression += f", {attr_placeholder} = {val_placeholder}"
        expression_attribute_names[attr_placeholder] = attr_name
        expression_attribute_values[val_placeholder] = i

    try:
        # Attempt the update operation
        table.update_item(
            Key=key,
            UpdateExpression=update_expression,
            ExpressionAttributeNames=expression_attribute_names,
            ExpressionAttributeValues=expression_attribute_values,
        )
        return True, None
    except ClientError as e:
        error_message = e.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if "expression contains too many operators" in error_message.lower():
            return False, error_message
        else:
```

```
            # Other error occurred
            raise
```

Esempio di utilizzo dell'operatore di espressione che conta con. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the expression operator counting functions."""

    print("Example 1: Creating a complex filter expression with multiple
 conditions")
    attribute_name = "Status"
    values = ["Active", "Pending", "Processing", "Shipped", "Delivered"]

    filter_expr, expr_attr_vals, expr_attr_names, op_count =
 create_complex_filter_expression(
        attribute_name=attribute_name, values=values, use_or=True
    )

    print(f"Filter Expression: {filter_expr}")
    print(f"Expression Attribute Values: {expr_attr_vals}")
    print(f"Expression Attribute Names: {expr_attr_names}")
    print(f"Operator Count: {op_count}")

    print("\nExample 2: Creating a nested filter expression")
    nested_expr, nested_vals, nested_names, nested_count =
 create_nested_filter_expression(
        depth=3, conditions_per_level=2
    )

    print(f"Nested Filter Expression: {nested_expr}")
    print(f"Operator Count: {nested_count}")

    print("\nExample 3: Counting operators in an update expression")
    update_expression = "SET #name = :name, #age = :age + :increment, #address.#city
 = :city, #status = if_not_exists(#status, :default_status) REMOVE #old_field ADD
 #counter :value DELETE #set_attr :set_val"
    update_op_count = count_operators_in_update_expression(update_expression)

    print(f"Update Expression: {update_expression}")
    print(f"Operator Count: {update_op_count}")
```

```
    print("\nExample 4: Counting operators in a condition expression")
    condition_expression = "(#status = :active OR #status = :pending) AND #price
BETWEEN :min_price AND :max_price AND attribute_exists(#category) AND NOT (#stock
<= :min_stock)"
    condition_op_count =
count_operators_in_condition_expression(condition_expression)

    print(f"Condition Expression: {condition_expression}")
    print(f"Operator Count: {condition_op_count}")

    print("\nExample 5: Testing the 300 operator limit")

    # This is just for demonstration - in a real application, you would use your
actual table
    # Note: This function is renamed to _test_expression_limit to avoid pytest
trying to run it
    print("In a real application, you would test with _test_expression_limit
function")
    print("Expression with 250 operators would be under the limit")
    print("Expression with 350 operators would exceed the 300 operator limit")

    print("\nOperator Counting Rules in DynamoDB:")
    print("1. Comparison Operators (=, <>, <, <=, >, >=): 1 operator each")
    print("2. Logical Operators (AND, OR, NOT): 1 operator each")
    print("3. BETWEEN: 2 operators (BETWEEN + AND)")
    print("4. IN: 1 operator (regardless of number of values)")
    print("5. Functions (attribute_exists, begins_with, etc.): 1 operator each")
    print("6. Arithmetic Operators (+, -): 1 operator each")
    print("7. SET assignments (=): 1 operator each")
    print("8. ADD and DELETE operations: 1 operator each")

    print("\nStrategies for Working Within the 300 Operator Limit:")
    print("1. Break operations into multiple requests")
    print("2. Use DynamoDB Transactions for complex operations")
    print("3. Optimize data model to reduce query complexity")
    print("4. Use application-side filtering for less critical filters")
    print("5. Consider using IN operator instead of multiple OR conditions")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Creazione di una REST API per monitorare i dati COVID-19

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una REST API che simula un sistema per monitorare i casi quotidiani di COVID-19 negli Stati Uniti, utilizzando dati fittizi.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come usare AWS Chalice con per AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) creare un'API REST serverless che utilizzi Amazon API Gateway e Amazon DynamoDB. AWS Lambda La REST API simula un sistema che monitora i casi giornalieri di COVID-19 negli Stati Uniti, utilizzando dati fittizi. Scopri come:

- Usa AWS Chalice per definire i percorsi nelle funzioni Lambda che vengono chiamate per gestire le richieste REST che arrivano tramite API Gateway.
- Utilizza le funzioni Lambda per recuperare e archiviare i dati in una tabella DynamoDB per soddisfare le richieste REST.
- Definisci la struttura della tabella e le risorse dei ruoli di sicurezza in un AWS CloudFormation modello.
- Usa AWS Chalice e CloudFormation per impacchettare e distribuire tutte le risorse necessarie.
- CloudFormation Usalo per ripulire tutte le risorse create.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- AWS CloudFormation
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Creazione di un'applicazione di messaggistica

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione di AWS Step Functions messaggistica che recupera i record dei messaggi da una tabella di database.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come usare AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with per creare un'applicazione di messaggistica che AWS Step Functions recupera i record dei messaggi da una tabella Amazon

DynamoDB e li invia con Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS). La macchina a stati si integra con una AWS Lambda funzione per scansionare il database alla ricerca di messaggi non inviati.

- Crea una macchina a stati che recuperi e aggiorni i record di messaggi da una tabella Amazon DynamoDB.
- Aggiorna la definizione della macchina a stati per inviare messaggi anche ad Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS).
- Avvia e arresta l'esecuzione della macchina a stati.
- Connettiti a Lambda, DynamoDB e Amazon SQS da una macchina a stati utilizzando le integrazioni di servizi.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SQS
- Step Functions

Crea una tabella con la velocità effettiva a caldo abilitata

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una tabella con la velocità effettiva calda abilitata.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Crea una tabella DynamoDB con l'impostazione della velocità effettiva calda utilizzando. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
from boto3 import client
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def create_dynamodb_table_warm_throughput(
    table_name,
    partition_key,
    sort_key,
```

```
    misc_key_attr,
    non_key_attr,
    table_provisioned_read_units,
    table_provisioned_write_units,
    table_warm_reads,
    table_warm_writes,
    gsi_name,
    gsi_provisioned_read_units,
    gsi_provisioned_write_units,
    gsi_warm_reads,
    gsi_warm_writes,
    region_name="us-east-1",
):
    """
    Creates a DynamoDB table with a warm throughput setting configured.

    :param table_name: The name of the table to be created.
    :param partition_key: The partition key for the table being created.
    :param sort_key: The sort key for the table being created.
    :param misc_key_attr: A miscellaneous key attribute for the table being created.
    :param non_key_attr: A non-key attribute for the table being created.
    :param table_provisioned_read_units: The newly created table's provisioned read
 capacity units.
    :param table_provisioned_write_units: The newly created table's provisioned
 write capacity units.
    :param table_warm_reads: The read units per second setting for the table's warm
 throughput.
    :param table_warm_writes: The write units per second setting for the table's
 warm throughput.
    :param gsi_name: The name of the Global Secondary Index (GSI) to be created on
 the table.
    :param gsi_provisioned_read_units: The configured Global Secondary Index (GSI)
 provisioned read capacity units.
    :param gsi_provisioned_write_units: The configured Global Secondary Index (GSI)
 provisioned write capacity units.
    :param gsi_warm_reads: The read units per second setting for the Global
 Secondary Index (GSI)'s warm throughput.
    :param gsi_warm_writes: The write units per second setting for the Global
 Secondary Index (GSI)'s warm throughput.
    :param region_name: The AWS Region name to target. defaults to us-east-1
    """
    try:
        ddb = client("dynamodb", region_name=region_name)
```

```
        # Define the table attributes
        attribute_definitions = [
            {"AttributeName": partition_key, "AttributeType": "S"},
            {"AttributeName": sort_key, "AttributeType": "S"},
            {"AttributeName": misc_key_attr, "AttributeType": "N"},
        ]

        # Define the table key schema
        key_schema = [
            {"AttributeName": partition_key, "KeyType": "HASH"},
            {"AttributeName": sort_key, "KeyType": "RANGE"},
        ]

        # Define the provisioned throughput for the table
        provisioned_throughput = {
            "ReadCapacityUnits": table_provisioned_read_units,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": table_provisioned_write_units,
        }

        # Define the global secondary index
        gsi_key_schema = [
            {"AttributeName": sort_key, "KeyType": "HASH"},
            {"AttributeName": misc_key_attr, "KeyType": "RANGE"},
        ]
        gsi_projection = {"ProjectionType": "INCLUDE", "NonKeyAttributes":
[non_key_attr]}
        gsi_provisioned_throughput = {
            "ReadCapacityUnits": gsi_provisioned_read_units,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": gsi_provisioned_write_units,
        }
        gsi_warm_throughput = {
            "ReadUnitsPerSecond": gsi_warm_reads,
            "WriteUnitsPerSecond": gsi_warm_writes,
        }
        global_secondary_indexes = [
            {
                "IndexName": gsi_name,
                "KeySchema": gsi_key_schema,
                "Projection": gsi_projection,
                "ProvisionedThroughput": gsi_provisioned_throughput,
                "WarmThroughput": gsi_warm_throughput,
            }
        ]
```

```
        # Define the warm throughput for the table
        warm_throughput = {
            "ReadUnitsPerSecond": table_warm_reads,
            "WriteUnitsPerSecond": table_warm_writes,
        }

        # Create the DynamoDB client and create the table
        response = ddb.create_table(
            TableName=table_name,
            AttributeDefinitions=attribute_definitions,
            KeySchema=key_schema,
            ProvisionedThroughput=provisioned_throughput,
            GlobalSecondaryIndexes=global_secondary_indexes,
            WarmThroughput=warm_throughput,
        )

        print(response)
        return response
    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Error creating table: {e}")
        raise e
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateTable AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Creazione di un'applicazione Web per tracciare i dati DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in una tabella Amazon DynamoDB e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) creare un servizio REST che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in Amazon DynamoDB e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza il framework Web Flask per gestire il routing HTTP e si integra con una pagina Web React per presentare un'applicazione Web completamente funzionale.

- Crea un servizio Flask REST che si integri con. Servizi AWS
- Lettura, scrittura e aggiornamento di elementi di lavoro archiviati in una tabella DynamoDB.
- Utilizzo di Amazon SES per inviare report via e-mail sugli elementi di lavoro.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo nel AWS Code Examples Repository su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

Creazione di un'applicazione di chat websocket

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione chat servita da un'API websocket creata su Gateway Amazon API.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzarlo AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) con Amazon API Gateway V2 per creare un'API websocket che si integri con Amazon AWS Lambda DynamoDB.

- Crea un'API WebSocket servita da API Gateway
- Definisci un gestore Lambda che memorizzi le connessioni in DynamoDB e invii messaggi ad altri partecipanti alla chat.
- Connettiti all'applicazione di chat websocket e invia messaggi con il pacchetto Websockets.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Crea un elemento con un TTL

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un elemento con TTL.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

import boto3
```

```
def create_dynamodb_item(table_name, region, primary_key, sort_key):
    """
    Creates a DynamoDB item with an attached expiry attribute.

    :param table_name: Table name for the boto3 resource to target when creating an
 item
    :param region: string representing the AWS region. Example: `us-east-1`
    :param primary_key: one attribute known as the partition key.
    :param sort_key: Also known as a range attribute.
    :return: Void (nothing)
    """
    try:
        dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb", region_name=region)
        table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

        # Get the current time in epoch second format
        current_time = int(datetime.now().timestamp())

        # Calculate the expiration time (90 days from now) in epoch second format
        expiration_time = int((datetime.now() + timedelta(days=90)).timestamp())

        item = {
            "primaryKey": primary_key,
            "sortKey": sort_key,
            "creationDate": current_time,
            "expireAt": expiration_time,
        }
        response = table.put_item(Item=item)

        print("Item created successfully.")
        return response
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error creating item: {e}")
        raise e


# Use your own values
create_dynamodb_item(
    "your-table-name", "us-west-2", "your-partition-key-value", "your-sort-key-
value"
)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esegui operazioni di interrogazione avanzate

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire operazioni di interrogazione avanzate in DynamoDB.

- Tabelle di interrogazione che utilizzano varie tecniche di filtraggio e condizione.
- Implementa l'impaginazione per set di risultati di grandi dimensioni.
- Usa gli indici secondari globali per modelli di accesso alternativi.
- Applica controlli di coerenza in base ai requisiti dell'applicazione.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Esegui query con letture fortemente coerenti utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
import time

import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_with_consistent_read(
    table_name,
    partition_key_name,
    partition_key_value,
    sort_key_name=None,
    sort_key_value=None,
    consistent_read=True,
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with the option for strongly consistent reads.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        sort_key_name (str, optional): The name of the sort key attribute.
```

```
        sort_key_value (str, optional): The value of the sort key to query.
        consistent_read (bool, optional): Whether to use strongly consistent reads.
 Defaults to True.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Build the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    if sort_key_name and sort_key_value:
        key_condition = key_condition & Key(sort_key_name).eq(sort_key_value)

    # Perform the query with the consistent read option
    response = table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
 ConsistentRead=consistent_read)

    return response
```

Esegui una query utilizzando un indice secondario globale con AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_table(table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table using its primary key.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
```

```
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Perform the query on the table's primary key
    response =
 table.query(KeyConditionExpression=Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value))

    return response


def query_gsi(table_name, index_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value):
    """
    Query a Global Secondary Index (GSI) on a DynamoDB table.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        index_name (str): The name of the Global Secondary Index.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the GSI's partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the GSI's partition key to query.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Perform the query on the GSI
    response = table.query(
        IndexName=index_name,
 KeyConditionExpression=Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)
    )

    return response
```

Interrogazione con impaginazione utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
```

```
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_with_pagination(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, page_size=25,
 max_pages=None
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with pagination to handle large result sets.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        page_size (int, optional): The number of items to return per page. Defaults
 to 25.
        max_pages (int, optional): The maximum number of pages to retrieve. If None,
 retrieves all pages.

    Returns:
        list: All items retrieved from the query across all pages.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Initialize variables for pagination
    last_evaluated_key = None
    page_count = 0
    all_items = []

    # Paginate through the results
    while True:
        # Check if we've reached the maximum number of pages
        if max_pages is not None and page_count >= max_pages:
            break

        # Prepare the query parameters
        query_params = {
            "KeyConditionExpression":
 Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value),
            "Limit": page_size,
        }
```

```
        # Add the ExclusiveStartKey if we have a LastEvaluatedKey from a previous
 query
        if last_evaluated_key:
            query_params["ExclusiveStartKey"] = last_evaluated_key

        # Execute the query
        response = table.query(**query_params)

        # Process the current page of results
        items = response.get("Items", [])
        all_items.extend(items)

        # Update pagination tracking
        page_count += 1

        # Get the LastEvaluatedKey for the next page, if any
        last_evaluated_key = response.get("LastEvaluatedKey")

        # If there's no LastEvaluatedKey, we've reached the end of the results
        if not last_evaluated_key:
            break

    return all_items


def query_with_pagination_generator(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, page_size=25
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with pagination using a generator to handle large result
 sets.
    This approach is memory-efficient as it yields one page at a time.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        page_size (int, optional): The number of items to return per page. Defaults
 to 25.

    Yields:
        tuple: A tuple containing (items, page_number, last_page) where:
            - items is a list of items for the current page
            - page_number is the current page number (starting from 1)
```

```
            - last_page is a boolean indicating if this is the last page
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Initialize variables for pagination
    last_evaluated_key = None
    page_number = 0

    # Paginate through the results
    while True:
        # Prepare the query parameters
        query_params = {
            "KeyConditionExpression":
Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value),
            "Limit": page_size,
        }

        # Add the ExclusiveStartKey if we have a LastEvaluatedKey from a previous
query
        if last_evaluated_key:
            query_params["ExclusiveStartKey"] = last_evaluated_key

        # Execute the query
        response = table.query(**query_params)

        # Get the current page of results
        items = response.get("Items", [])
        page_number += 1

        # Get the LastEvaluatedKey for the next page, if any
        last_evaluated_key = response.get("LastEvaluatedKey")

        # Determine if this is the last page
        is_last_page = last_evaluated_key is None

        # Yield the current page of results
        yield (items, page_number, is_last_page)

        # If there's no LastEvaluatedKey, we've reached the end of the results
        if is_last_page:
            break
```

Interrogazione con filtri complessi utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key


def query_with_complex_filter(
    table_name,
    partition_key_name,
    partition_key_value,
    min_rating=None,
    status_list=None,
    max_price=None,
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a complex filter expression.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        min_rating (float, optional): Minimum rating value for filtering.
        status_list (list, optional): List of status values to include.
        max_price (float, optional): Maximum price value for filtering.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Start with the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Initialize the filter expression and expression attribute values
    filter_expression = None
    expression_attribute_values = {}

    # Build the filter expression based on provided parameters
```

```
    if min_rating is not None:
        filter_expression = Attr("rating").gte(min_rating)
        expression_attribute_values[":min_rating"] = min_rating

    if status_list and len(status_list) > 0:
        status_condition = None
        for i, status in enumerate(status_list):
            status_value_name = f":status{i}"
            expression_attribute_values[status_value_name] = status

            if status_condition is None:
                status_condition = Attr("status").eq(status)
            else:
                status_condition = status_condition | Attr("status").eq(status)

        if filter_expression is None:
            filter_expression = status_condition
        else:
            filter_expression = filter_expression & status_condition

    if max_price is not None:
        price_condition = Attr("price").lte(max_price)
        expression_attribute_values[":max_price"] = max_price

        if filter_expression is None:
            filter_expression = price_condition
        else:
            filter_expression = filter_expression & price_condition

    # Prepare the query parameters
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition}

    if filter_expression:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] = filter_expression
        if expression_attribute_values:
            query_params["ExpressionAttributeValues"] = expression_attribute_values

    # Execute the query
    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response


def query_with_complex_filter_and_or(
    table_name,
```

```
    partition_key_name,
    partition_key_value,
    category=None,
    min_rating=None,
    max_price=None,
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a complex filter expression using AND and OR
 operators.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        category (str, optional): Category value for filtering.
        min_rating (float, optional): Minimum rating value for filtering.
        max_price (float, optional): Maximum price value for filtering.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Start with the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Build a complex filter expression with AND and OR operators
    filter_expression = None
    expression_attribute_values = {}

    # Build the category condition
    if category:
        filter_expression = Attr("category").eq(category)
        expression_attribute_values[":category"] = category

    # Build the rating and price condition (rating >= min_rating OR price <=
 max_price)
    rating_price_condition = None

    if min_rating is not None:
        rating_price_condition = Attr("rating").gte(min_rating)
        expression_attribute_values[":min_rating"] = min_rating
```

```
    if max_price is not None:
        price_condition = Attr("price").lte(max_price)
        expression_attribute_values[":max_price"] = max_price

        if rating_price_condition is None:
            rating_price_condition = price_condition
        else:
            rating_price_condition = rating_price_condition | price_condition

    # Combine the conditions
    if rating_price_condition:
        if filter_expression is None:
            filter_expression = rating_price_condition
        else:
            filter_expression = filter_expression & rating_price_condition

    # Prepare the query parameters
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition}

    if filter_expression:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] = filter_expression
        if expression_attribute_values:
            query_params["ExpressionAttributeValues"] = expression_attribute_values

    # Execute the query
    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response
```

Interrogazione con un'espressione di filtro costruita dinamicamente utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key


def query_with_dynamic_filter(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, filter_conditions=None
):
    """
```

```
    Query a DynamoDB table with a dynamically constructed filter expression.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        filter_conditions (dict, optional): A dictionary of filter conditions where
            keys are attribute names and values are dictionaries with 'operator' and
'value'.
            Example: {'rating': {'operator': '>=', 'value': 4}, 'status':
{'operator': '=', 'value': 'active'}}

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Start with the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Initialize variables for the filter expression and attribute values
    filter_expression = None
    expression_attribute_values = {":pk_val": partition_key_value}

    # Dynamically build the filter expression if filter conditions are provided
    if filter_conditions:
        for attr_name, condition in filter_conditions.items():
            operator = condition.get("operator")
            value = condition.get("value")
            attr_value_name = f":{attr_name}"
            expression_attribute_values[attr_value_name] = value

            # Create the appropriate filter expression based on the operator
            current_condition = None
            if operator == "=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).eq(value)
            elif operator == "!=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).ne(value)
            elif operator == ">":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).gt(value)
            elif operator == ">=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).gte(value)
```

```
            elif operator == "<":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).lt(value)
            elif operator == "<=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).lte(value)
            elif operator == "contains":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).contains(value)
            elif operator == "begins_with":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).begins_with(value)

            # Combine with existing filter expression using AND
            if current_condition:
                if filter_expression is None:
                    filter_expression = current_condition
                else:
                    filter_expression = filter_expression & current_condition

    # Perform the query with the dynamically built filter expression
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition}

    if filter_expression:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] = filter_expression

    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response
```

Interroga con un'espressione di filtro e limita l'utilizzo AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key


def query_with_filter_and_limit(
    table_name,
    partition_key_name,
    partition_key_value,
    filter_attribute=None,
    filter_value=None,
    limit=10,
):
    """
```

```
    Query a DynamoDB table with a filter expression and limit the number of results.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        filter_attribute (str, optional): The attribute name to filter on.
        filter_value (any, optional): The value to compare against in the filter.
        limit (int, optional): The maximum number of items to evaluate. Defaults to
10.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Build the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Prepare the query parameters
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition, "Limit": limit}

    # Add the filter expression if filter attributes are provided
    if filter_attribute and filter_value is not None:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] = Attr(filter_attribute).gt(filter_value)
        query_params["ExpressionAttributeValues"] = {":filter_value": filter_value}

    # Execute the query
    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento per l'API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

Esegui operazioni sull'elenco

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire operazioni sugli elenchi in DynamoDB.

- Aggiungere elementi a un attributo di elenco.
- Rimuove elementi da un attributo di elenco.
- Aggiorna elementi specifici in un elenco per indice.
- Usa le funzioni di aggiunta alla lista e all'indice delle liste.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Dimostra le operazioni sugli elenchi usando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
import json
from typing import Any, Dict, List, Optional, Union


def create_list_attribute(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], list_name: str, list_values: List[Any]
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Create a new list attribute or replace an existing one.

    This function demonstrates how to create a new list attribute or replace
    an existing list with new values.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        list_name (str): The name of the list attribute.
        list_values (List[Any]): The values to set in the list.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use the SET operation to create or replace the list
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=f"SET {list_name} = :list_values",
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":list_values": list_values},
```

```
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def append_to_list(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], list_name: str, values_to_append:
 List[Any]
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Append values to the end of a list attribute.

    This function demonstrates how to use the list_append function to add elements
    to the end of a list attribute.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        list_name (str): The name of the list attribute.
        values_to_append (List[Any]): The values to append to the list.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use list_append to add values to the end of the list
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=f"SET {list_name} = list_append({list_name}, :values)",
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":values": values_to_append},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def prepend_to_list(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], list_name: str, values_to_prepend:
 List[Any]
```

```
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Prepend values to the beginning of a list attribute.

    This function demonstrates how to use the list_append function to add elements
    to the beginning of a list attribute.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        list_name (str): The name of the list attribute.
        values_to_prepend (List[Any]): The values to prepend to the list.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use list_append with reversed order to add values to the beginning of the list
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=f"SET {list_name} = list_append(:values, {list_name})",
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":values": values_to_prepend},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def update_list_element(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], list_name: str, index: int, new_value: Any
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update a specific element in a list attribute.

    This function demonstrates how to update a specific element in a list attribute
    using the index notation.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
```

```
        list_name (str): The name of the list attribute.
        index (int): The zero-based index of the element to update.
        new_value (Any): The new value for the element.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use the index notation to update a specific element
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=f"SET {list_name}[{index}] = :value",
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": new_value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def remove_list_element(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], list_name: str, index: int
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Remove a specific element from a list attribute.

    This function demonstrates how to remove a specific element from a list
 attribute
    using the REMOVE action with index notation.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        list_name (str): The name of the list attribute.
        index (int): The zero-based index of the element to remove.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
```

```
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use the REMOVE action with index notation to remove a specific element
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key, UpdateExpression=f"REMOVE {list_name}[{index}]",
 ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW"
    )

    return response


def update_nested_list_element(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], path: str, new_value: Any
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update an element in a nested list structure.

    This function demonstrates how to update an element in a nested list structure
    using expression attribute names for the path components.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        path (str): The path to the nested element (e.g., "parent[0].child[1]").
        new_value (Any): The new value for the element.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Define a type for path parts
    path_part = Dict[str, Union[str, int]]
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Parse the path to extract attribute names and indices
    path_parts: List[path_part] = []
    current_part = ""
    in_bracket = False

    for char in path:
        if char == "[":
```

```
            if current_part:
                path_parts.append({"type": "attribute", "value": current_part})
                current_part = ""
            in_bracket = True
        elif char == "]":
            if current_part:
                # Fix for mypy: Use a properly typed dictionary with Union type
                path_parts.append({"type": "index", "value": int(current_part)})
                current_part = ""
            in_bracket = False
        elif char == "." and not in_bracket:
            if current_part:
                path_parts.append({"type": "attribute", "value": current_part})
                current_part = ""
        else:
            current_part += char

    if current_part:
        path_parts.append({"type": "attribute", "value": current_part})

    # Build the update expression and attribute names
    update_expression = "SET "
    expression_attribute_names = {}

    # Build the path expression
    path_expression = ""
    for i, part in enumerate(path_parts):
        if part["type"] == "attribute":
            name_placeholder = f"#attr{i}"
            expression_attribute_names[name_placeholder] = part["value"]

            if path_expression:
                path_expression += "."
            path_expression += name_placeholder
        elif part["type"] == "index":
            path_expression += f"[{part['value']}]"

    # Complete the update expression
    update_expression += f"{path_expression} = :value"

    # Execute the update
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=update_expression,
```

```
        ExpressionAttributeNames=expression_attribute_names,
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": new_value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def create_list_if_not_exists(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], list_name: str, default_values: List[Any]
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Create a list attribute if it doesn't exist.

    This function demonstrates how to use if_not_exists to create a list attribute
    with default values if it doesn't already exist.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        list_name (str): The name of the list attribute.
        default_values (List[Any]): The default values for the list.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use if_not_exists to create the list if it doesn't exist
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=f"SET {list_name} = if_not_exists({list_name}, :default)",
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":default": default_values},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def append_to_list_safely(
    table_name: str,
```

```
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    list_name: str,
    values_to_append: List[Any],
    default_values: Optional[List[Any]] = None,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Append values to a list, creating it if it doesn't exist.

    This function demonstrates how to safely append values to a list attribute,
    creating the list with default values if it doesn't exist.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        list_name (str): The name of the list attribute.
        values_to_append (List[Any]): The values to append to the list.
        default_values (Optional[List[Any]]): The default values if the list doesn't
exist.
            If not provided, values_to_append will be used as the default.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # If default_values is not provided, use values_to_append
    if default_values is None:
        default_values = values_to_append

    # Use if_not_exists with list_append to safely append to the list
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=f"SET {list_name} =
list_append(if_not_exists({list_name}, :default), :values)",
        ExpressionAttributeValues={
            ":default": default_values if default_values else [],
            ":values": values_to_append,
        },
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )
```

```
    return response
```

Esempio di utilizzo delle operazioni di elenco con AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use list operations in DynamoDB."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "UserData"
    key = {"UserId": "user123"}

    print("Example 1: Creating a list attribute")
    try:
        response = create_list_attribute(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            list_name="Interests",
            list_values=["Reading", "Hiking", "Photography"],
        )
        print(
            f"List attribute created successfully:
 {json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error creating list attribute: {e}")

    print("\nExample 2: Appending values to a list")
    try:
        response = append_to_list(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            list_name="Interests",
            values_to_append=["Cooking", "Gardening"],
        )
        print(
            f"Values appended to list successfully:
 {json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error appending to list: {e}")
```

```
    print("\nExample 3: Prepending values to a list")
    try:
        response = prepend_to_list(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            list_name="Interests",
            values_to_prepend=["Travel", "Music"],
        )
        print(
            f"Values prepended to list successfully:
{json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error prepending to list: {e}")

    print("\nExample 4: Updating a specific list element")
    try:
        response = update_list_element(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            list_name="Interests",
            index=2,
            new_value="Mountain Hiking",
        )
        print(
            f"List element updated successfully:
{json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating list element: {e}")

    print("\nExample 5: Removing a list element")
    try:
        response = remove_list_element(
            table_name=table_name, key=key, list_name="Interests", index=0
        )
        print(
            f"List element removed successfully:
{json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error removing list element: {e}")

    print("\nExample 6: Working with nested lists")
```

```
    try:
        # First, create an item with a nested structure
        dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
        table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

        table.update_item(
            Key={"UserId": "user456"},
            UpdateExpression="SET #skills = :skills",
            ExpressionAttributeNames={"#skills": "Skills"},
            ExpressionAttributeValues={
                ":skills": [
                    {"Category": "Programming", "Languages": ["Python", "Java",
"JavaScript"]},
                    {"Category": "Database", "Systems": ["DynamoDB", "MongoDB",
"PostgreSQL"]},
                ]
            },
        )

        # Now update a nested element
        response = update_nested_list_element(
            table_name=table_name,
            key={"UserId": "user456"},
            path="Skills[0].Languages[1]",
            new_value="TypeScript",
        )
        print(
            f"Nested list element updated successfully:
{json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error working with nested lists: {e}")

    print("\nExample 7: Creating a list if it doesn't exist")
    try:
        response = create_list_if_not_exists(
            table_name=table_name,
            key={"UserId": "user789"},
            list_name="Preferences",
            default_values=["Default1", "Default2", "Default3"],
        )
        print(
            f"List created with default values:
{json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
```

```
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error creating list with default values: {e}")

    print("\nExample 8: Safely appending to a list")
    try:
        response = append_to_list_safely(
            table_name=table_name,
            key={"UserId": "user789"},
            list_name="Notifications",
            values_to_append=["New message received"],
            default_values=[],
        )
        print(f"Safely appended to list: {json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}),
default=str)}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error safely appending to list: {e}")

    print("\nKey Points About Working with Lists in DynamoDB:")
    print("1. Lists are ordered collections of elements that can be of different
types")
    print("2. Use the SET operation with direct assignment to create or replace a
list")
    print("3. Use list_append() to add elements to a list without replacing the
entire list")
    print("4. To append to the end: list_append(list_name, :values)")
    print("5. To prepend to the beginning: list_append(:values, list_name)")
    print("6. Use index notation list_name[index] to access or update specific
elements")
    print("7. Use the REMOVE action with index notation to remove specific
elements")
    print("8. Lists can contain nested structures like maps and other lists")
    print("9. Use if_not_exists() to create a list with default values if it doesn't
exist")
    print("10. List indices are zero-based (the first element is at index 0)")
    print("11. Attempting to access an index beyond the list bounds will result in
an error")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esegui operazioni sulla mappa

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire operazioni di mappatura in DynamoDB.

- Aggiungi e aggiorna gli attributi annidati nelle strutture della mappa.
- Rimuovi campi specifici dalle mappe.
- Lavora con attributi di mappa profondamente annidati.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Dimostra le operazioni sulla mappa utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
"""
Example of updating map attributes in DynamoDB.

This module demonstrates how to update map attributes in DynamoDB, including
handling cases where the map attribute might not exist yet.
"""


import boto3
from typing import Any, Dict, Optional



def update_map_attribute_safe(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], map_name: str, map_key: str, value: Any
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update a specific key in a map attribute, creating the map if it doesn't exist.

    This function demonstrates how to safely update a key within a map attribute,
    even if the map doesn't exist yet in the item.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        map_name (str): The name of the map attribute.
        map_key (str): The key within the map to update.
        value (Any): The value to set for the map key.
```

```
    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use SET with attribute_not_exists to safely update the map
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="SET #map.#key = :value",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#map": map_name, "#key": map_key},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def add_to_nested_map(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], path: str, value: Any
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Add or update a value in a deeply nested map structure.

    This function demonstrates how to update a value at a specific path in a
    nested map structure, creating any intermediate maps as needed.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        path (str): The path to the nested attribute (e.g.,
 "user.preferences.theme").
        value (Any): The value to set at the specified path.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)
```

```
    # Split the path into components
    path_parts = path.split(".")

    # Build the update expression and attribute names
    update_expression = "SET "
    expression_attribute_names = {}

    # Build the path expression
    path_expression = ""
    for i, part in enumerate(path_parts):
        name_placeholder = f"#attr{i}"
        expression_attribute_names[name_placeholder] = part

        if i == 0:
            path_expression = name_placeholder
        else:
            path_expression += f".{name_placeholder}"

    # Complete the update expression
    update_expression += f"{path_expression} = :value"

    # Execute the update
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=update_expression,
        ExpressionAttributeNames=expression_attribute_names,
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def update_map_with_if_not_exists(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    map_name: str,
    map_key: str,
    value: Any,
    default_map: Optional[Dict[str, Any]] = None,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update a key in a map, creating the map with default values if it doesn't exist.
```

```
    This function demonstrates how to use if_not_exists to initialize a map with
    default values if it doesn't exist yet, and then update a specific key.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        map_name (str): The name of the map attribute.
        map_key (str): The key within the map to update.
        value (Any): The value to set for the map key.
        default_map (Optional[Dict[str, Any]]): Default map values if the map
 doesn't exist.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Set default map if not provided
    if default_map is None:
        default_map = {}

    # Create a map with the new key-value pair
    updated_map = default_map.copy()
    updated_map[map_key] = value

    # Use if_not_exists to initialize the map if it doesn't exist
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="SET #map = if_not_exists(#map, :default_map)",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#map": map_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":default_map": updated_map},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def merge_into_map(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], map_name: str, values_to_merge: Dict[str,
 Any]
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
```

```
    """
    Merge multiple key-value pairs into a map attribute.

    This function demonstrates how to update multiple keys in a map attribute
    in a single operation, without overwriting the entire map.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        map_name (str): The name of the map attribute.
        values_to_merge (Dict[str, Any]): Key-value pairs to merge into the map.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Build the update expression for each key-value pair
    update_expression = "SET "
    expression_attribute_names = {"#map": map_name}
    expression_attribute_values = {}

    # Add each key-value pair to the update expression
    for i, (k, v) in enumerate(values_to_merge.items()):
        key_placeholder = f"#key{i}"
        value_placeholder = f":value{i}"

        expression_attribute_names[key_placeholder] = k
        expression_attribute_values[value_placeholder] = v

        if i > 0:
            update_expression += ", "
        update_expression += f"#map.{key_placeholder} = {value_placeholder}"

    # Execute the update
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=update_expression,
        ExpressionAttributeNames=expression_attribute_names,
        ExpressionAttributeValues=expression_attribute_values,
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
```

```
    )

    return response




def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the map attribute update functions."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "UserProfiles"
    key = {"UserId": "user123"}

    print("Example 1: Updating a specific key in a map attribute")
    try:
        response = update_map_attribute_safe(
            table_name=table_name, key=key, map_name="Preferences", map_key="Theme",
 value="Dark"
        )
        print(f"Map attribute updated successfully: {response.get('Attributes',
 {})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating map attribute: {e}")

    print("\nExample 2: Adding a value to a deeply nested map")
    try:
        response = add_to_nested_map(
            table_name=table_name, key=key, path="Settings.Notifications.Email",
 value=True
        )
        print(f"Nested map updated successfully: {response.get('Attributes', {})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating nested map: {e}")

    print("\nExample 3: Initializing a map with default values if it doesn't exist")
    try:
        default_map = {"Language": "English", "Currency": "USD", "TimeZone": "UTC"}

        response = update_map_with_if_not_exists(
            table_name=table_name,
            key={"UserId": "newuser456"},
            map_name="Preferences",
            map_key="Theme",
            value="Light",
```

```
            default_map=default_map,
        )
        print(f"Map initialized with defaults: {response.get('Attributes', {})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error initializing map: {e}")

    print("\nExample 4: Merging multiple values into a map")
    try:
        values_to_merge = {
            "NotificationsEnabled": True,
            "EmailFrequency": "Daily",
            "PushNotifications": False,
        }

        response = merge_into_map(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            map_name="NotificationSettings",
            values_to_merge=values_to_merge,
        )
        print(f"Multiple values merged into map: {response.get('Attributes', {})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error merging values into map: {e}")

    print("\nBest practices for working with map attributes in DynamoDB:")
    print("1. Use dot notation to access and update nested attributes")
    print("2. Use ExpressionAttributeNames to handle reserved words and special
 characters")
    print("3. Use if_not_exists() to handle cases where attributes might not exist")
    print("4. Update specific map keys rather than overwriting the entire map")
    print("5. Use a single update operation to modify multiple map keys for better
 performance")
    print("6. Consider your data model carefully to minimize the need for deeply
 nested attributes")



if __name__ == "__main__":
    example_usage()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esegui le operazioni impostate

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire operazioni di set in DynamoDB.

- Aggiungere elementi a un attributo set.
- Rimuove elementi da un attributo set.
- Usa le operazioni ADD e DELETE con i set.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Dimostra le operazioni sui set utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from typing import Any, Dict, List


def create_set_attribute(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    set_name: str,
    set_values: List[Any],
    set_type: str = "string",
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Create a new set attribute or add elements to an existing set.

    This function demonstrates how to use the ADD operation to create a new set
    or add elements to an existing set.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        set_name (str): The name of the set attribute.
        set_values (List[Any]): The values to add to the set.
        set_type (str, optional): The type of set to create: "string", "number", or
 "binary".
            Defaults to "string".

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
```

```
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Convert the list to a DynamoDB set based on the specified type
    if set_type == "string":
        dynamo_set = set(str(value) for value in set_values)
    elif set_type == "number":
        # We need to use actual float values for the DynamoDB API
        # but mypy expects strings in sets, so we need to use type: ignore
        dynamo_set = set(float(value) for value in set_values)  # type: ignore
    else:  # binary set is not directly supported in high-level API, handled
 differently
        raise ValueError("Binary sets are not supported in this example")

    # Use the ADD operation to create or update the set
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="ADD #set_attr :set_values",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#set_attr": set_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":set_values": dynamo_set},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def add_to_set(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], set_name: str, values_to_add: List[Any]
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Add elements to an existing set attribute.

    This function demonstrates how to use the ADD operation to add elements to an
 existing set.
    If the set doesn't exist, it will be created.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        set_name (str): The name of the set attribute.
        values_to_add (List[Any]): The values to add to the set.

    Returns:
```

```
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Convert the list to a set (assuming string set for simplicity)
    dynamo_set = set(str(value) for value in values_to_add)

    # Use the ADD operation to add values to the set
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="ADD #set_attr :values_to_add",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#set_attr": set_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":values_to_add": dynamo_set},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def remove_from_set(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], set_name: str, values_to_remove: List[Any]
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Remove elements from a set attribute.

    This function demonstrates how to use the DELETE operation to remove elements
 from a set.
    If the last element is removed, the attribute will be deleted entirely.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        set_name (str): The name of the set attribute.
        values_to_remove (List[Any]): The values to remove from the set.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
```

```
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Convert the list to a set (assuming string set for simplicity)
    dynamo_set = set(str(value) for value in values_to_remove)

    # Use the DELETE operation to remove values from the set
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="DELETE #set_attr :values_to_remove",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#set_attr": set_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":values_to_remove": dynamo_set},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def check_if_set_exists(table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], set_name: str) ->
 bool:
    """
    Check if a set attribute exists in an item.

    This function demonstrates how to check if a set attribute exists after
    potentially removing all elements from it.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to check.
        set_name (str): The name of the set attribute.

    Returns:
        bool: True if the set attribute exists, False otherwise.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Get the item
    response = table.get_item(
        Key=key, ProjectionExpression="#set_attr",
 ExpressionAttributeNames={"#set_attr": set_name}
    )

    # Check if the item exists and has the set attribute
```

```
    return "Item" in response and set_name in response["Item"]


def demonstrate_last_element_removal(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], set_name: str
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Demonstrate what happens when you remove the last element from a set.

    This function creates a set with a single element, then removes that element,
    showing that the attribute is completely removed when the last element is
 deleted.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        set_name (str): The name of the set attribute.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: A dictionary containing the results of the demonstration.
    """
    # Step 1: Create a set with a single element
    create_response = create_set_attribute(
        table_name=table_name,
        key=key,
        set_name=set_name,
        set_values=["last_element"],
        set_type="string",
    )

    # Step 2: Check that the set exists
    exists_before = check_if_set_exists(table_name, key, set_name)

    # Step 3: Remove the last element
    delete_response = remove_from_set(
        table_name=table_name, key=key, set_name=set_name,
 values_to_remove=["last_element"]
    )

    # Step 4: Check if the set still exists
    exists_after = check_if_set_exists(table_name, key, set_name)

    # Return the results
    return {
```

```
        "create_response": create_response,
        "exists_before": exists_before,
        "delete_response": delete_response,
        "exists_after": exists_after,
    }


def work_with_number_set(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    set_name: str,
    initial_values: List[float],
    values_to_add: List[float],
    values_to_remove: List[float],
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Demonstrate working with a number set in DynamoDB.

    This function shows how to create and manipulate a set of numbers.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        set_name (str): The name of the set attribute.
        initial_values (List[float]): The initial values for the set.
        values_to_add (List[float]): Values to add to the set.
        values_to_remove (List[float]): Values to remove from the set.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: A dictionary containing the responses from each operation.
    """
    # Step 1: Create the number set
    create_response = create_set_attribute(
        table_name=table_name,
        key=key,
        set_name=set_name,
        set_values=initial_values,
        set_type="number",
    )

    # Step 2: Add more numbers to the set
    add_response = add_to_set(
        table_name=table_name, key=key, set_name=set_name,
 values_to_add=values_to_add
```

```
    )

    # Step 3: Remove some numbers from the set
    remove_response = remove_from_set(
        table_name=table_name, key=key, set_name=set_name,
 values_to_remove=values_to_remove
    )

    # Step 4: Get the final state
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    get_response = table.get_item(
        Key=key,
        ProjectionExpression=f"#{set_name}",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={f"#{set_name}": set_name},
    )

    # Return all responses
    return {
        "create_response": create_response,
        "add_response": add_response,
        "remove_response": remove_response,
        "final_state": get_response.get("Item", {}),
    }
```

Esempio di utilizzo delle operazioni di set con AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the set operations functions."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "UserPreferences"
    key = {"UserId": "user123"}

    print("Example 1: Creating a string set attribute")
    try:
        response = create_set_attribute(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            set_name="FavoriteTags",
```

```
            set_values=["AWS", "DynamoDB", "NoSQL"],
            set_type="string",
        )
        print(f"Set attribute created successfully: {response.get('Attributes',
{})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error creating set attribute: {e}")

    print("\nExample 2: Adding elements to an existing set")
    try:
        response = add_to_set(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            set_name="FavoriteTags",
            values_to_add=["Database", "Serverless"],
        )
        print(f"Elements added to set successfully: {response.get('Attributes',
{})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error adding to set: {e}")

    print("\nExample 3: Removing elements from a set")
    try:
        response = remove_from_set(
            table_name=table_name, key=key, set_name="FavoriteTags",
values_to_remove=["NoSQL"]
        )
        print(f"Elements removed from set successfully: {response.get('Attributes',
{})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error removing from set: {e}")

    print("\nExample 4: Demonstrating what happens when you remove the last element
from a set")
    try:
        results = demonstrate_last_element_removal(
            table_name=table_name, key={"UserId": "tempUser"},
set_name="SingleElementSet"
        )

        print(f"Set exists before removal: {results['exists_before']}")
        print(f"Set exists after removal: {results['exists_after']}")

        if not results["exists_after"]:
```

```
            print("The set attribute was completely removed when the last element
was deleted.")
        else:
            print("The set attribute still exists after removing the last element.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error in last element removal demonstration: {e}")

    print("\nExample 5: Working with a number set")
    try:
        results = work_with_number_set(
            table_name=table_name,
            key={"UserId": "user456"},
            set_name="LuckyNumbers",
            initial_values=[7, 13, 42],
            values_to_add=[99, 100],
            values_to_remove=[13],
        )

        print(f"Initial number set: {results['create_response'].get('Attributes',
{})}")
        print(f"After adding numbers: {results['add_response'].get('Attributes',
{})}")
        print(f"After removing numbers:
{results['remove_response'].get('Attributes', {})}")
        print(f"Final state: {results['final_state']}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error working with number set: {e}")

    print("\nKey Points About DynamoDB Sets:")
    print("1. Sets can only contain elements of the same type (string, number, or
binary)")
    print("2. Sets automatically eliminate duplicate values")
    print("3. The ADD operation creates a set if it doesn't exist")
    print("4. The DELETE operation removes specified elements from a set")
    print("5. When the last element is removed from a set, the entire attribute is
deleted")
    print("6. Empty sets are not allowed in DynamoDB")
    print("7. Sets are unordered collections")
    print("8. The ADD operation is atomic for sets")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esecuzione di una query su una tabella mediante batch di istruzioni PartiQL

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ricezione di un batch di elementi mediante più istruzioni SELECT.
- Aggiunta di un batch di articoli eseguendo più istruzioni INSERT.
- Aggiornamento di un batch di elementi mediante più istruzioni UPDATE.
- Eliminazione di un batch di elementi mediante più istruzioni DELETE.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creazione di una classe in grado di eseguire batch di istruzioni PartiQL.

```
from datetime import datetime
from decimal import Decimal
import logging
from pprint import pprint

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

from scaffold import Scaffold

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

class PartiQLBatchWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB resource to run PartiQL statements.
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
```

```
    def run_partiql(self, statements, param_list):
        """
        Runs a PartiQL statement. A Boto3 resource is used even though
        `execute_statement` is called on the underlying `client` object because the
        resource transforms input and output from plain old Python objects (POPOs)
to
        the DynamoDB format. If you create the client directly, you must do these
        transforms yourself.

        :param statements: The batch of PartiQL statements.
        :param param_list: The batch of PartiQL parameters that are associated with
                           each statement. This list must be in the same order as
the
                           statements.
        :return: The responses returned from running the statements, if any.
        """
        try:
            output = self.dyn_resource.meta.client.batch_execute_statement(
                Statements=[
                    {"Statement": statement, "Parameters": params}
                    for statement, params in zip(statements, param_list)
                ]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute batch of PartiQL statements because the table
"
                    "does not exist."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute batch of PartiQL statements. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
        else:
            return output
```

Esecuzione di uno scenario che crea una tabella ed esegue query PartiQL in batch.

```
def run_scenario(scaffold, wrapper, table_name):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL batch statement demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Creating table '{table_name}' for the demo...")
    scaffold.create_table(table_name)
    print("-" * 88)

    movie_data = [
        {
            "title": f"House PartiQL",
            "year": datetime.now().year - 5,
            "info": {
                "plot": "Wacky high jinks result from querying a mysterious
 database.",
                "rating": Decimal("8.5"),
            },
        },
        {
            "title": f"House PartiQL 2",
            "year": datetime.now().year - 3,
            "info": {
                "plot": "Moderate high jinks result from querying another mysterious
 database.",
                "rating": Decimal("6.5"),
            },
        },
        {
            "title": f"House PartiQL 3",
            "year": datetime.now().year - 1,
            "info": {
                "plot": "Tepid high jinks result from querying yet another
 mysterious database.",
                "rating": Decimal("2.5"),
            },
```

```
        },
    ]

    print(f"Inserting a batch of movies into table '{table_name}.")
    statements = [
        f'INSERT INTO "{table_name}" ' f"VALUE {{'title': ?, 'year': ?, 'info': ?}}"
    ] * len(movie_data)
    params = [list(movie.values()) for movie in movie_data]
    wrapper.run_partiql(statements, params)
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Getting data for a batch of movies.")
    statements = [f'SELECT * FROM "{table_name}" WHERE title=? AND year=?'] * len(
        movie_data
    )
    params = [[movie["title"], movie["year"]] for movie in movie_data]
    output = wrapper.run_partiql(statements, params)
    for item in output["Responses"]:
        print(f"\n{item['Item']['title']}, {item['Item']['year']}")
        pprint(item["Item"])
    print("-" * 88)

    ratings = [Decimal("7.7"), Decimal("5.5"), Decimal("1.3")]
    print(f"Updating a batch of movies with new ratings.")
    statements = [
        f'UPDATE "{table_name}" SET info.rating=? ' f"WHERE title=? AND year=?"
    ] * len(movie_data)
    params = [
        [rating, movie["title"], movie["year"]]
        for rating, movie in zip(ratings, movie_data)
    ]
    wrapper.run_partiql(statements, params)
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Getting projected data from the table to verify our update.")
    output = wrapper.dyn_resource.meta.client.execute_statement(
        Statement=f'SELECT title, info.rating FROM "{table_name}"'
    )
    pprint(output["Items"])
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Deleting a batch of movies from the table.")
```

```
    statements = [f'DELETE FROM "{table_name}" WHERE title=? AND year=?'] * len(
        movie_data
    )
    params = [[movie["title"], movie["year"]] for movie in movie_data]
    wrapper.run_partiql(statements, params)
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Deleting table '{table_name}'...")
    scaffold.delete_table()
    print("-" * 88)

    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        dyn_res = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
        scaffold = Scaffold(dyn_res)
        movies = PartiQLBatchWrapper(dyn_res)
        run_scenario(scaffold, movies, "doc-example-table-partiql-movies")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Something went wrong with the demo! Here's what: {e}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta BatchExecuteStatement AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esecuzione di una query mediante PartiQL

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ricezione di un articolo eseguendo un'istruzione SELECT.
- Aggiunta di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione INSERT.
- Aggiornamento di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione UPDATE.
- Eliminazione di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione DELETE.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creazione di una classe in grado di eseguire istruzioni PartiQL.

```
from datetime import datetime
from decimal import Decimal
import logging
from pprint import pprint

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

from scaffold import Scaffold

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

class PartiQLWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB resource to run PartiQL statements.
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource


    def run_partiql(self, statement, params):
        """
        Runs a PartiQL statement. A Boto3 resource is used even though
        `execute_statement` is called on the underlying `client` object because the
        resource transforms input and output from plain old Python objects (POPOs)
 to
        the DynamoDB format. If you create the client directly, you must do these
        transforms yourself.
```

```
        :param statement: The PartiQL statement.
        :param params: The list of PartiQL parameters. These are applied to the
                       statement in the order they are listed.
        :return: The items returned from the statement, if any.
        """
        try:
            output = self.dyn_resource.meta.client.execute_statement(
                Statement=statement, Parameters=params
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute PartiQL '%s' because the table does not
 exist.",
                    statement,
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute PartiQL '%s'. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    statement,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
        else:
            return output
```

Esecuzione di uno scenario che crea una tabella ed esegue query PartiQL.

```
def run_scenario(scaffold, wrapper, table_name):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL single statement demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Creating table '{table_name}' for the demo...")
    scaffold.create_table(table_name)
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    title = "24 Hour PartiQL People"
    year = datetime.now().year
    plot = "A group of data developers discover a new query language they can't stop
using."
    rating = Decimal("9.9")

    print(f"Inserting movie '{title}' released in {year}.")
    wrapper.run_partiql(
        f"INSERT INTO \"{table_name}\" VALUE {{'title': ?, 'year': ?, 'info': ?}}",
        [title, year, {"plot": plot, "rating": rating}],
    )
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Getting data for movie '{title}' released in {year}.")
    output = wrapper.run_partiql(
        f'SELECT * FROM "{table_name}" WHERE title=? AND year=?', [title, year]
    )
    for item in output["Items"]:
        print(f"\n{item['title']}, {item['year']}")
        pprint(output["Items"])
    print("-" * 88)

    rating = Decimal("2.4")
    print(f"Updating movie '{title}' with a rating of {float(rating)}.")
    wrapper.run_partiql(
        f'UPDATE "{table_name}" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? AND year=?',
        [rating, title, year],
    )
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Getting data again to verify our update.")
    output = wrapper.run_partiql(
        f'SELECT * FROM "{table_name}" WHERE title=? AND year=?', [title, year]
    )
    for item in output["Items"]:
        print(f"\n{item['title']}, {item['year']}")
        pprint(output["Items"])
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Deleting movie '{title}' released in {year}.")
    wrapper.run_partiql(
        f'DELETE FROM "{table_name}" WHERE title=? AND year=?', [title, year]
```

```
    )
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Deleting table '{table_name}'...")
    scaffold.delete_table()
    print("-" * 88)

    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        dyn_res = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
        scaffold = Scaffold(dyn_res)
        movies = PartiQLWrapper(dyn_res)
        run_scenario(scaffold, movies, "doc-example-table-partiql-movies")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Something went wrong with the demo! Here's what: {e}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ExecuteStatement AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Interroga una tabella utilizzando un indice secondario globale

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire una query su una tabella utilizzando un indice secondario globale.

- Interroga una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando la sua chiave primaria.
- Interroga un Global Secondary Index (GSI) per modelli di accesso alternativi.
- Confronta le query relative alle tabelle e le interrogazioni GSI.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando la sua chiave primaria e un Global Secondary Index (GSI) con. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key
```

```
def query_table(table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table using its primary key.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Perform the query on the table's primary key
    response =
 table.query(KeyConditionExpression=Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value))

    return response


def query_gsi(table_name, index_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value):
    """
    Query a Global Secondary Index (GSI) on a DynamoDB table.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        index_name (str): The name of the Global Secondary Index.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the GSI's partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the GSI's partition key to query.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Perform the query on the GSI
    response = table.query(
```

```
        IndexName=index_name,
 KeyConditionExpression=Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)
    )

    return response
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento per l'API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

Interroga una tabella utilizzando una condizione begins_with

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come interrogare una tabella utilizzando una condizione begins_with.

- Utilizzate la funzione begins_with in un'espressione di condizione chiave.
- Filtra gli elementi in base a uno schema di prefisso nella chiave di ordinamento.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando una condizione begins_with sulla chiave di ordinamento con. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_with_begins_with(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, sort_key_name, prefix
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a begins_with condition on the sort key.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        sort_key_name (str): The name of the sort key attribute.
        prefix (str): The prefix to match at the beginning of the sort key.
```

```
    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Perform the query with a begins_with condition on the sort key
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value) & Key(
        sort_key_name
    ).begins_with(prefix)
    response = table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition)

    return response
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento per l'API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

Interroga una tabella utilizzando un intervallo di date

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire una query su una tabella utilizzando un intervallo di date nella chiave di ordinamento.

- Interroga gli elementi all'interno di un intervallo di date specifico.
- Utilizza gli operatori di confronto sulle chiavi di ordinamento in formato data.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB per gli elementi compresi in un intervallo di date con. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key
```

```
def query_with_date_range(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, sort_key_name, start_date,
 end_date
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a date range on the sort key.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        sort_key_name (str): The name of the sort key attribute (containing date
 values).
        start_date (datetime): The start date for the query range.
        end_date (datetime): The end date for the query range.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Format the date values as ISO 8601 strings
    # DynamoDB works well with ISO format for date values
    start_date_str = start_date.isoformat()
    end_date_str = end_date.isoformat()

    # Perform the query with a date range on the sort key using BETWEEN operator
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value) &
 Key(sort_key_name).between(
        start_date_str, end_date_str
    )

    response = table.query(
        KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
        ExpressionAttributeValues={
            ":pk_val": partition_key_value,
            ":start_date": start_date_str,
            ":end_date": end_date_str,
        },
    )

    return response
```

```
def query_with_date_range_by_month(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, sort_key_name, year, month
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table for a specific month's data.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        sort_key_name (str): The name of the sort key attribute (containing date
 values).
        year (int): The year to query.
        month (int): The month to query (1-12).

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Calculate the start and end dates for the specified month
    if month == 12:
        next_year = year + 1
        next_month = 1
    else:
        next_year = year
        next_month = month + 1

    start_date = datetime(year, month, 1)
    end_date = datetime(next_year, next_month, 1) - timedelta(microseconds=1)

    # Format the date values as ISO 8601 strings
    start_date_str = start_date.isoformat()
    end_date_str = end_date.isoformat()

    # Perform the query with a date range on the sort key
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value) &
 Key(sort_key_name).between(
        start_date_str, end_date_str
    )
```

```
    response = table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition)

    return response
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento per l'API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

Interroga una tabella con un'espressione di filtro complessa

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire una query su una tabella con un'espressione di filtro complessa.

- Applica espressioni di filtro complesse ai risultati delle query.
- Combina più condizioni utilizzando operatori logici.
- Filtra gli elementi in base ad attributi non chiave.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con un'espressione di filtro complessa utilizzando. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key


def query_with_complex_filter(
    table_name,
    partition_key_name,
    partition_key_value,
    min_rating=None,
    status_list=None,
    max_price=None,
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a complex filter expression.

    Args:
```

```
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        min_rating (float, optional): Minimum rating value for filtering.
        status_list (list, optional): List of status values to include.
        max_price (float, optional): Maximum price value for filtering.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Start with the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Initialize the filter expression and expression attribute values
    filter_expression = None
    expression_attribute_values = {}

    # Build the filter expression based on provided parameters
    if min_rating is not None:
        filter_expression = Attr("rating").gte(min_rating)
        expression_attribute_values[":min_rating"] = min_rating

    if status_list and len(status_list) > 0:
        status_condition = None
        for i, status in enumerate(status_list):
            status_value_name = f":status{i}"
            expression_attribute_values[status_value_name] = status

            if status_condition is None:
                status_condition = Attr("status").eq(status)
            else:
                status_condition = status_condition | Attr("status").eq(status)

        if filter_expression is None:
            filter_expression = status_condition
        else:
            filter_expression = filter_expression & status_condition

    if max_price is not None:
        price_condition = Attr("price").lte(max_price)
```

```
        expression_attribute_values[":max_price"] = max_price

        if filter_expression is None:
            filter_expression = price_condition
        else:
            filter_expression = filter_expression & price_condition

    # Prepare the query parameters
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition}

    if filter_expression:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] = filter_expression
        if expression_attribute_values:
            query_params["ExpressionAttributeValues"] = expression_attribute_values

    # Execute the query
    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response


def query_with_complex_filter_and_or(
    table_name,
    partition_key_name,
    partition_key_value,
    category=None,
    min_rating=None,
    max_price=None,
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a complex filter expression using AND and OR
 operators.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        category (str, optional): Category value for filtering.
        min_rating (float, optional): Minimum rating value for filtering.
        max_price (float, optional): Maximum price value for filtering.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
```

```
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Start with the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Build a complex filter expression with AND and OR operators
    filter_expression = None
    expression_attribute_values = {}

    # Build the category condition
    if category:
        filter_expression = Attr("category").eq(category)
        expression_attribute_values[":category"] = category

    # Build the rating and price condition (rating >= min_rating OR price <=
max_price)
    rating_price_condition = None

    if min_rating is not None:
        rating_price_condition = Attr("rating").gte(min_rating)
        expression_attribute_values[":min_rating"] = min_rating

    if max_price is not None:
        price_condition = Attr("price").lte(max_price)
        expression_attribute_values[":max_price"] = max_price

        if rating_price_condition is None:
            rating_price_condition = price_condition
        else:
            rating_price_condition = rating_price_condition | price_condition

    # Combine the conditions
    if rating_price_condition:
        if filter_expression is None:
            filter_expression = rating_price_condition
        else:
            filter_expression = filter_expression & rating_price_condition

    # Prepare the query parameters
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition}

    if filter_expression:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] = filter_expression
```

```
        if expression_attribute_values:
            query_params["ExpressionAttributeValues"] = expression_attribute_values

    # Execute the query
    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento per l'API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

Interroga una tabella con un'espressione di filtro dinamica

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire una query su una tabella con un'espressione di filtro dinamica.

- Crea espressioni di filtro in modo dinamico in fase di esecuzione.
- Crea condizioni di filtro in base all'input dell'utente o allo stato dell'applicazione.
- Aggiungi o rimuovi i criteri di filtro in modo condizionale.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con un'espressione di filtro costruita dinamicamente utilizzando. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key


def query_with_dynamic_filter(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, filter_conditions=None
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a dynamically constructed filter expression.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
```

```
        filter_conditions (dict, optional): A dictionary of filter conditions where
            keys are attribute names and values are dictionaries with 'operator' and
'value'.
            Example: {'rating': {'operator': '>=', 'value': 4}, 'status':
{'operator': '=', 'value': 'active'}}

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Start with the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Initialize variables for the filter expression and attribute values
    filter_expression = None
    expression_attribute_values = {":pk_val": partition_key_value}

    # Dynamically build the filter expression if filter conditions are provided
    if filter_conditions:
        for attr_name, condition in filter_conditions.items():
            operator = condition.get("operator")
            value = condition.get("value")
            attr_value_name = f":{attr_name}"
            expression_attribute_values[attr_value_name] = value

            # Create the appropriate filter expression based on the operator
            current_condition = None
            if operator == "=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).eq(value)
            elif operator == "!=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).ne(value)
            elif operator == ">":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).gt(value)
            elif operator == ">=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).gte(value)
            elif operator == "<":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).lt(value)
            elif operator == "<=":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).lte(value)
            elif operator == "contains":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).contains(value)
```

```
            elif operator == "begins_with":
                current_condition = Attr(attr_name).begins_with(value)

            # Combine with existing filter expression using AND
            if current_condition:
                if filter_expression is None:
                    filter_expression = current_condition
                else:
                    filter_expression = filter_expression & current_condition

    # Perform the query with the dynamically built filter expression
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition}

    if filter_expression:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] = filter_expression

    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response
```

Dimostra come utilizzare le espressioni di filtro dinamiche con. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the query_with_dynamic_filter function."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "Products"
    partition_key_name = "Category"
    partition_key_value = "Electronics"

    # Define dynamic filter conditions based on user input or runtime conditions
    user_min_rating = 4  # This could come from user input
    user_status_filter = "active"  # This could come from user input

    filter_conditions = {}

    # Only add conditions that are actually specified
    if user_min_rating is not None:
        filter_conditions["rating"] = {"operator": ">=", "value": user_min_rating}

    if user_status_filter:
        filter_conditions["status"] = {"operator": "=", "value": user_status_filter}
```

```
    print(
        f"Querying products in category '{partition_key_value}' with filter
 conditions: {filter_conditions}"
    )

    # Execute the query with dynamic filter
    response = query_with_dynamic_filter(
        table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, filter_conditions
    )

    # Process the results
    items = response.get("Items", [])
    print(f"Found {len(items)} items")

    for item in items:
        print(f"Product: {item}")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento per l'API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

Interroga una tabella con un'espressione di filtro e un limite

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire una query su una tabella con un'espressione di filtro e un limite.

- Applica le espressioni di filtro ai risultati delle query con un limite sugli elementi valutati.
- Scopri in che modo il limite influisce sui risultati delle query filtrate.
- Controlla il numero massimo di elementi elaborati in una query.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con un'espressione di filtro e limita l'utilizzo. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key
```

```
def query_with_filter_and_limit(
    table_name,
    partition_key_name,
    partition_key_value,
    filter_attribute=None,
    filter_value=None,
    limit=10,
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a filter expression and limit the number of results.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        filter_attribute (str, optional): The attribute name to filter on.
        filter_value (any, optional): The value to compare against in the filter.
        limit (int, optional): The maximum number of items to evaluate. Defaults to
 10.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Build the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Prepare the query parameters
    query_params = {"KeyConditionExpression": key_condition, "Limit": limit}

    # Add the filter expression if filter attributes are provided
    if filter_attribute and filter_value is not None:
        query_params["FilterExpression"] = Attr(filter_attribute).gt(filter_value)
        query_params["ExpressionAttributeValues"] = {":filter_value": filter_value}

    # Execute the query
    response = table.query(**query_params)
    return response
```

Dimostra come utilizzare le espressioni di filtro con limiti. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the query_with_filter_and_limit function."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "ProductReviews"
    partition_key_name = "ProductId"
    partition_key_value = "P123456"
    filter_attribute = "Rating"
    filter_value = 3  # Filter for ratings > 3
    limit = 5

    print(f"Querying reviews for product '{partition_key_value}' with rating >
 {filter_value}")
    print(f"Limiting to {limit} evaluated items")

    # Execute the query with filter and limit
    response = query_with_filter_and_limit(
        table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, filter_attribute,
 filter_value, limit
    )

    # Process the results
    items = response.get("Items", [])
    print(f"\nReturned {len(items)} items that passed the filter")

    for item in items:
        print(f"Review: {item}")

    # Explain the difference between Limit and actual results
    explain_limit_vs_results(response)

    # Check if there are more results
    if "LastEvaluatedKey" in response:
        print("\nThere are more results available. Use the LastEvaluatedKey for
 pagination.")
    else:
        print("\nAll matching results have been retrieved.")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento per l'API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

Interroga una tabella con attributi annidati

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come interrogare una tabella con attributi annidati.

- Accedi e filtra per attributi annidati negli elementi DynamoDB.
- Utilizza le espressioni del percorso del documento per fare riferimento agli elementi nidificati.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con attributi annidati utilizzando. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
from typing import Any, Dict, List

import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Attr, Key


def query_with_nested_attributes(
    table_name: str,
    partition_key_name: str,
    partition_key_value: str,
    nested_path: str,
    comparison_operator: str,
    comparison_value: Any,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table and filter by nested attributes.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        nested_path (str): The path to the nested attribute (e.g., 'specs.weight').
        comparison_operator (str): The comparison operator to use ('=', '!=', '<',
 '<=', '>', '>=').
        comparison_value (any): The value to compare against.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
```

```
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Build the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Build the filter expression based on the nested attribute path and comparison
 operator
    filter_expression = None
    if comparison_operator == "=":
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).eq(comparison_value)
    elif comparison_operator == "!=":
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).ne(comparison_value)
    elif comparison_operator == "<":
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).lt(comparison_value)
    elif comparison_operator == "<=":
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).lte(comparison_value)
    elif comparison_operator == ">":
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).gt(comparison_value)
    elif comparison_operator == ">=":
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).gte(comparison_value)
    elif comparison_operator == "contains":
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).contains(comparison_value)
    elif comparison_operator == "begins_with":
        filter_expression = Attr(nested_path).begins_with(comparison_value)

    # Execute the query with the filter expression
    response = table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
 FilterExpression=filter_expression)

    return response


def query_with_multiple_nested_attributes(
    table_name: str,
    partition_key_name: str,
    partition_key_value: str,
    nested_conditions: List[Dict[str, Any]],
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table and filter by multiple nested attributes.
```

```
    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        nested_conditions (list): A list of dictionaries, each containing:
            - path (str): The path to the nested attribute
            - operator (str): The comparison operator
            - value (any): The value to compare against

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Build the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    # Build the combined filter expression for all nested attributes
    combined_filter = None

    for condition in nested_conditions:
        if not isinstance(condition, dict):
            continue
        path = condition.get("path", "")
        operator = condition.get("operator", "")
        value = condition.get("value")

        if not path or not operator:
            continue

        # Build the individual filter expression
        current_filter = None
        if operator == "=":
            current_filter = Attr(path).eq(value)
        elif operator == "!=":
            current_filter = Attr(path).ne(value)
        elif operator == "<":
            current_filter = Attr(path).lt(value)
        elif operator == "<=":
            current_filter = Attr(path).lte(value)
        elif operator == ">":
            current_filter = Attr(path).gt(value)
```

```
        elif operator == ">=":
            current_filter = Attr(path).gte(value)
        elif operator == "contains":
            current_filter = Attr(path).contains(value)
        elif operator == "begins_with":
            current_filter = Attr(path).begins_with(value)

        # Combine with the existing filter using AND
        if current_filter:
            if combined_filter is None:
                combined_filter = current_filter
            else:
                combined_filter = combined_filter & current_filter

    # Execute the query with the combined filter expression
    response = table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
 FilterExpression=combined_filter)

    return response
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento per l'API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

Interroga una tabella con impaginazione

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come interrogare una tabella con impaginazione.

- Implementa la paginazione per i risultati delle query DynamoDB.
- Utilizzate il LastEvaluatedKey per recuperare le pagine successive.
- Controlla il numero di elementi per pagina con il parametro Limit.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con impaginazione utilizzando. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key
```

```
def query_with_pagination(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, page_size=25,
 max_pages=None
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with pagination to handle large result sets.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        page_size (int, optional): The number of items to return per page. Defaults
 to 25.
        max_pages (int, optional): The maximum number of pages to retrieve. If None,
 retrieves all pages.

    Returns:
        list: All items retrieved from the query across all pages.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Initialize variables for pagination
    last_evaluated_key = None
    page_count = 0
    all_items = []

    # Paginate through the results
    while True:
        # Check if we've reached the maximum number of pages
        if max_pages is not None and page_count >= max_pages:
            break

        # Prepare the query parameters
        query_params = {
            "KeyConditionExpression":
 Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value),
            "Limit": page_size,
        }

        # Add the ExclusiveStartKey if we have a LastEvaluatedKey from a previous
 query
```

```
        if last_evaluated_key:
            query_params["ExclusiveStartKey"] = last_evaluated_key

        # Execute the query
        response = table.query(**query_params)

        # Process the current page of results
        items = response.get("Items", [])
        all_items.extend(items)

        # Update pagination tracking
        page_count += 1

        # Get the LastEvaluatedKey for the next page, if any
        last_evaluated_key = response.get("LastEvaluatedKey")

        # If there's no LastEvaluatedKey, we've reached the end of the results
        if not last_evaluated_key:
            break

    return all_items


def query_with_pagination_generator(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, page_size=25
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with pagination using a generator to handle large result
 sets.
    This approach is memory-efficient as it yields one page at a time.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        page_size (int, optional): The number of items to return per page. Defaults
 to 25.

    Yields:
        tuple: A tuple containing (items, page_number, last_page) where:
            - items is a list of items for the current page
            - page_number is the current page number (starting from 1)
            - last_page is a boolean indicating if this is the last page
    """
```

```
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Initialize variables for pagination
    last_evaluated_key = None
    page_number = 0

    # Paginate through the results
    while True:
        # Prepare the query parameters
        query_params = {
            "KeyConditionExpression":
Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value),
            "Limit": page_size,
        }

        # Add the ExclusiveStartKey if we have a LastEvaluatedKey from a previous
query
        if last_evaluated_key:
            query_params["ExclusiveStartKey"] = last_evaluated_key

        # Execute the query
        response = table.query(**query_params)

        # Get the current page of results
        items = response.get("Items", [])
        page_number += 1

        # Get the LastEvaluatedKey for the next page, if any
        last_evaluated_key = response.get("LastEvaluatedKey")

        # Determine if this is the last page
        is_last_page = last_evaluated_key is None

        # Yield the current page of results
        yield (items, page_number, is_last_page)

        # If there's no LastEvaluatedKey, we've reached the end of the results
        if is_last_page:
            break
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento per l'API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

Interroga una tabella con letture fortemente coerenti

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come interrogare una tabella con letture fortemente coerenti.

- Configura il livello di coerenza per le query DynamoDB.
- Utilizza letture fortemente coerenti per ottenere la maggior parte dei dati. up-to-date
- Comprendi i compromessi tra coerenza finale e forte coerenza.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Interroga una tabella DynamoDB con l'opzione per letture fortemente coerenti utilizzando. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
import time

import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_with_consistent_read(
    table_name,
    partition_key_name,
    partition_key_value,
    sort_key_name=None,
    sort_key_value=None,
    consistent_read=True,
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with the option for strongly consistent reads.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        sort_key_name (str, optional): The name of the sort key attribute.
        sort_key_value (str, optional): The value of the sort key to query.
```

```
        consistent_read (bool, optional): Whether to use strongly consistent reads.
Defaults to True.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Build the key condition expression
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value)

    if sort_key_name and sort_key_value:
        key_condition = key_condition & Key(sort_key_name).eq(sort_key_value)

    # Perform the query with the consistent read option
    response = table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
ConsistentRead=consistent_read)

    return response
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento per l'API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

Interrogazione per elementi TTL

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire una query per gli elementi TTL.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Interroga l'espressione filtrata per raccogliere elementi TTL in una tabella DynamoDB utilizzando. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
from datetime import datetime

import boto3


def query_dynamodb_items(table_name, partition_key):
```

```
    """

    :param table_name: Name of the DynamoDB table
    :param partition_key:
    :return:
    """
    try:
        # Initialize a DynamoDB resource
        dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb", region_name="us-east-1")

        # Specify your table
        table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

        # Get the current time in epoch format
        current_time = int(datetime.now().timestamp())

        # Perform the query operation with a filter expression to exclude expired
 items
        # response = table.query(
        #
 KeyConditionExpression=boto3.dynamodb.conditions.Key('partitionKey').eq(partition_key),
        #
 FilterExpression=boto3.dynamodb.conditions.Attr('expireAt').gt(current_time)
        # )
        response = table.query(

 KeyConditionExpression=dynamodb.conditions.Key("partitionKey").eq(partition_key),
            FilterExpression=dynamodb.conditions.Attr("expireAt").gt(current_time),
        )

        # Print the items that are not expired
        for item in response["Items"]:
            print(item)

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error querying items: {e}")


# Call the function with your values
query_dynamodb_items("Music", "your-partition-key-value")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento per l'API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

Interroga le tabelle utilizzando modelli di data e ora

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come interrogare le tabelle utilizzando modelli di data e ora.

- Archivia e interroga date/time i valori in DynamoDB.
- Implementa interrogazioni su intervalli di date utilizzando chiavi di ordinamento.
- Formatta le stringhe di data per un'interrogazione efficace.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Interroga utilizzando intervalli di date nelle chiavi di ordinamento con. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_with_date_range(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, sort_key_name, start_date,
 end_date
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a date range on the sort key.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        sort_key_name (str): The name of the sort key attribute (containing date
 values).
        start_date (datetime): The start date for the query range.
        end_date (datetime): The end date for the query range.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
```

```
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Format the date values as ISO 8601 strings
    # DynamoDB works well with ISO format for date values
    start_date_str = start_date.isoformat()
    end_date_str = end_date.isoformat()

    # Perform the query with a date range on the sort key using BETWEEN operator
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value) &
 Key(sort_key_name).between(
        start_date_str, end_date_str
    )

    response = table.query(
        KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
        ExpressionAttributeValues={
            ":pk_val": partition_key_value,
            ":start_date": start_date_str,
            ":end_date": end_date_str,
        },
    )

    return response


def query_with_date_range_by_month(
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, sort_key_name, year, month
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table for a specific month's data.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        sort_key_name (str): The name of the sort key attribute (containing date
 values).
        year (int): The year to query.
        month (int): The month to query (1-12).

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
```

```
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Calculate the start and end dates for the specified month
    if month == 12:
        next_year = year + 1
        next_month = 1
    else:
        next_year = year
        next_month = month + 1

    start_date = datetime(year, month, 1)
    end_date = datetime(next_year, next_month, 1) - timedelta(microseconds=1)

    # Format the date values as ISO 8601 strings
    start_date_str = start_date.isoformat()
    end_date_str = end_date.isoformat()

    # Perform the query with a date range on the sort key
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value) &
 Key(sort_key_name).between(
        start_date_str, end_date_str
    )

    response = table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition)

    return response
```

Interroga utilizzando variabili data-ora con. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_with_datetime(
```

```
    table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, sort_key_name, start_date,
 end_date
):
    """
    Query a DynamoDB table with a date range filter on the sort key.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        sort_key_name (str): The name of the sort key attribute (containing date/
time values).
        start_date (datetime): The start date/time for the query range.
        end_date (datetime): The end date/time for the query range.

    Returns:
        dict: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Format the date/time values as ISO 8601 strings
    # DynamoDB works well with ISO format for date/time values
    start_date_str = start_date.isoformat()
    end_date_str = end_date.isoformat()

    # Perform the query with a date range on the sort key
    key_condition = Key(partition_key_name).eq(partition_key_value) &
 Key(sort_key_name).between(
        start_date_str, end_date_str
    )

    response = table.query(
        KeyConditionExpression=key_condition,
        ExpressionAttributeValues={
            ":pk_val": partition_key_value,
            ":start_date": start_date_str,
            ":end_date": end_date_str,
        },
    )

    return response
```

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the query_with_datetime function."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "Events"
    partition_key_name = "EventType"
    partition_key_value = "UserLogin"
    sort_key_name = "Timestamp"

    # Create date/time variables for the query
    end_date = datetime.now()
    start_date = end_date - timedelta(days=7)  # Query events from the last 7 days

    print(f"Querying events from {start_date.isoformat()} to
 {end_date.isoformat()}")

    # Execute the query
    response = query_with_datetime(
        table_name, partition_key_name, partition_key_value, sort_key_name,
 start_date, end_date
    )

    # Process the results
    items = response.get("Items", [])
    print(f"Found {len(items)} items")

    for item in items:
        print(f"Event: {item}")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento per l'API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

Comprendi l'ordine di aggiornamento delle espressioni

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come comprendere l'ordine delle espressioni di aggiornamento.

- Scopri come DynamoDB elabora le espressioni di aggiornamento.
- Comprendi l'ordine delle operazioni nelle espressioni di aggiornamento.

- Evita risultati imprevisti comprendendo la valutazione delle espressioni.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Dimostra di aggiornare l'ordine delle espressioni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
import json
from typing import Any, Dict, Optional


def update_with_multiple_actions(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    update_expression: str,
    expression_attribute_names: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None,
    expression_attribute_values: Optional[Dict[str, Any]] = None,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update an item with multiple actions in a single update expression.

    This function demonstrates how to use multiple actions in a single update
 expression
    and how DynamoDB processes these actions.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        update_expression (str): The update expression with multiple actions.
        expression_attribute_names (Optional[Dict[str, str]]): Expression attribute
 name placeholders.
        expression_attribute_values (Optional[Dict[str, Any]]): Expression attribute
 value placeholders.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Prepare the update parameters
```

```
    update_params = {
        "Key": key,
        "UpdateExpression": update_expression,
        "ReturnValues": "UPDATED_NEW",
    }

    # Add expression attribute names if provided
    if expression_attribute_names:
        update_params["ExpressionAttributeNames"] = expression_attribute_names

    # Add expression attribute values if provided
    if expression_attribute_values:
        update_params["ExpressionAttributeValues"] = expression_attribute_values

    # Execute the update
    response = table.update_item(**update_params)

    return response


def demonstrate_value_copying(table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any]) -> Dict[str,
 Any]:
    """
    Demonstrate that variables hold copies of existing values before modifications.

    This function creates an item with initial values, then updates it with an
 expression
    that uses the values of attributes before they are modified in the same
 expression.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to create and update.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: A dictionary containing the results of the demonstration.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Step 1: Create an item with initial values
    initial_item = key.copy()
    initial_item.update({"a": 1, "b": 2, "c": 3})
```

```
    table.put_item(Item=initial_item)

    # Step 2: Get the item to verify initial state
    response_before = table.get_item(Key=key)
    item_before = response_before.get("Item", {})

    # Step 3: Update the item with an expression that uses values before they are
 modified
    # This expression removes 'a', then sets 'b' to the value of 'a', and 'c' to the
 value of 'b'
    update_response = table.update_item(
        Key=key, UpdateExpression="REMOVE a SET b = a, c = b",
 ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW"
    )

    # Step 4: Get the item to verify final state
    response_after = table.get_item(Key=key)
    item_after = response_after.get("Item", {})

    # Return the results
    return {
        "initial_state": item_before,
        "update_response": update_response,
        "final_state": item_after,
    }


def demonstrate_action_order(table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any]) -> Dict[str,
 Any]:
    """
    Demonstrate the order in which different action types are processed.

    This function creates an item with initial values, then updates it with an
 expression
    that includes multiple action types (SET, REMOVE, ADD, DELETE) to show the order
    in which they are processed.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to create and update.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: A dictionary containing the results of the demonstration.
```

```
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Step 1: Create an item with initial values
    initial_item = key.copy()
    initial_item.update(
        {
            "counter": 10,
            "set_attr": set(["A", "B", "C"]),
            "to_remove": "This will be removed",
            "to_modify": "Original value",
        }
    )

    table.put_item(Item=initial_item)

    # Step 2: Get the item to verify initial state
    response_before = table.get_item(Key=key)
    item_before = response_before.get("Item", {})

    # Step 3: Update the item with multiple action types
    # The actions will be processed in this order: REMOVE, SET, ADD, DELETE
    update_response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="REMOVE to_remove SET to_modify = :new_value ADD
counter :increment DELETE set_attr :elements",
        ExpressionAttributeValues={
            ":new_value": "Updated value",
            ":increment": 5,
            ":elements": set(["B"]),
        },
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    # Step 4: Get the item to verify final state
    response_after = table.get_item(Key=key)
    item_after = response_after.get("Item", {})

    # Return the results
    return {
        "initial_state": item_before,
        "update_response": update_response,
```

```
        "final_state": item_after,
    }


def update_with_multiple_set_actions(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], attributes: Dict[str, Any]
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update multiple attributes with a single SET action.

    This function demonstrates how to update multiple attributes in a single SET
 action,
    which is more efficient than using multiple separate update operations.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        attributes (Dict[str, Any]): The attributes to update and their new values.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Build the update expression and expression attribute values
    update_expression = "SET "
    expression_attribute_values = {}

    # Add each attribute to the update expression
    for i, (attr_name, attr_value) in enumerate(attributes.items()):
        value_placeholder = f":val{i}"

        if i > 0:
            update_expression += ", "
        update_expression += f"{attr_name} = {value_placeholder}"

        expression_attribute_values[value_placeholder] = attr_value

    # Execute the update
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
```

```
        UpdateExpression=update_expression,
        ExpressionAttributeValues=expression_attribute_values,
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def update_with_conditional_value_copying(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    source_attribute: str,
    target_attribute: str,
    default_value: Any,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update an attribute with a value from another attribute or a default value.

    This function demonstrates how to use if_not_exists to conditionally copy a
 value
    from one attribute to another, or use a default value if the source doesn't
 exist.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        source_attribute (str): The attribute to copy the value from.
        target_attribute (str): The attribute to update.
        default_value (Any): The default value to use if the source attribute
 doesn't exist.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use if_not_exists to conditionally copy the value
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=f"SET {target_attribute} =
 if_not_exists({source_attribute}, :default)",
```

```
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":default": default_value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response
```

Esempio di utilizzo dell'ordine di aggiornamento delle espressioni con AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use update expression order of operations in DynamoDB."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "OrderProcessing"
    key = {"OrderId": "order123"}

    print("Example 1: Demonstrating value copying in update expressions")
    try:
        results = demonstrate_value_copying(table_name=table_name, key=key)

        print(f"Initial state: {json.dumps(results['initial_state'], default=str)}")
        print(f"Update response: {json.dumps(results['update_response'],
 default=str)}")
        print(f"Final state: {json.dumps(results['final_state'], default=str)}")

        print("\nExplanation:")
        print("1. The initial state had a=1, b=2, c=3")
        print("2. The update expression 'REMOVE a SET b = a, c = b' did the
 following:")
        print("   - Copied the value of 'a' (which was 1) to be used for 'b'")
        print("   - Copied the value of 'b' (which was 2) to be used for 'c'")
        print("   - Removed the attribute 'a'")
        print("3. The final state has b=1, c=2, and 'a' is removed")
        print(
            "4. This demonstrates that DynamoDB uses the values of attributes as
 they were BEFORE any modifications"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error demonstrating value copying: {e}")

    print("\nExample 2: Demonstrating the order of different action types")
```

```
    try:
        results = demonstrate_action_order(table_name=table_name, key={"OrderId":
"order456"})

        print(f"Initial state: {json.dumps(results['initial_state'], default=str)}")
        print(f"Update response: {json.dumps(results['update_response'],
default=str)}")
        print(f"Final state: {json.dumps(results['final_state'], default=str)}")

        print("\nExplanation:")
        print("1. The update expression contained multiple action types: REMOVE,
SET, ADD, DELETE")
        print("2. DynamoDB processes these actions in this order: REMOVE, SET, ADD,
DELETE")
        print("3. First, 'to_remove' was removed")
        print("4. Then, 'to_modify' was set to a new value")
        print("5. Next, 'counter' was incremented by 5")
        print("6. Finally, 'B' was removed from the set attribute")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error demonstrating action order: {e}")

    print("\nExample 3: Updating multiple attributes in a single SET action")
    try:
        response = update_with_multiple_set_actions(
            table_name=table_name,
            key={"OrderId": "order789"},
            attributes={
                "Status": "Shipped",
                "ShippingDate": "2025-05-14",
                "TrackingNumber": "1Z999AA10123456784",
            },
        )

        print(
            f"Multiple attributes updated successfully:
{json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating multiple attributes: {e}")

    print("\nExample 4: Conditional value copying with if_not_exists")
    try:
        response = update_with_conditional_value_copying(
            table_name=table_name,
```

```
            key={"OrderId": "order101"},
            source_attribute="PreferredShippingMethod",
            target_attribute="ShippingMethod",
            default_value="Standard",
        )

        print(
            f"Conditional value copying result:
{json.dumps(response.get('Attributes', {}), default=str)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error with conditional value copying: {e}")

    print("\nKey Points About Update Expression Order of Operations:")
    print(
        "1. Variables in expressions hold copies of attribute values as they existed
BEFORE any modifications"
    )
    print(
        "2. Multiple actions in an update expression are processed in this order:
REMOVE, SET, ADD, DELETE"
    )
    print("3. Within each action type, operations are processed from left to right")
    print("4. You can reference the same attribute multiple times in an expression")
    print("5. You can use if_not_exists() to conditionally set values based on
attribute existence")
    print(
        "6. Using a single update expression with multiple actions is more efficient
than multiple separate updates"
    )
    print("7. The update expression is atomic - either all actions succeed or none
do")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Aggiorna l'impostazione del throughput caldo di una tabella

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiornare l'impostazione del throughput caldo di una tabella.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Aggiorna l'impostazione del throughput caldo su una tabella DynamoDB esistente utilizzando. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
from boto3 import client
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def update_dynamodb_table_warm_throughput(
    table_name,
    table_read_units,
    table_write_units,
    gsi_name,
    gsi_read_units,
    gsi_write_units,
    region_name="us-east-1",
):
    """
    Updates the warm throughput of a DynamoDB table and a global secondary index.

    :param table_name: The name of the table to update.
    :param table_read_units: The new read units per second for the table's warm
 throughput.
    :param table_write_units: The new write units per second for the table's warm
 throughput.
    :param gsi_name: The name of the global secondary index to update.
    :param gsi_read_units: The new read units per second for the GSI's warm
 throughput.
    :param gsi_write_units: The new write units per second for the GSI's warm
 throughput.
    :param region_name: The AWS Region name to target. defaults to us-east-1
    :return: The response from the update_table operation
    """
    try:
        ddb = client("dynamodb", region_name=region_name)

        # Update the table's warm throughput
        table_warm_throughput = {
            "ReadUnitsPerSecond": table_read_units,
            "WriteUnitsPerSecond": table_write_units,
        }

        # Update the global secondary index's warm throughput
```

```
        gsi_warm_throughput = {
            "ReadUnitsPerSecond": gsi_read_units,
            "WriteUnitsPerSecond": gsi_write_units,
        }

        # Construct the global secondary index update
        global_secondary_index_update = [
            {"Update": {"IndexName": gsi_name, "WarmThroughput":
 gsi_warm_throughput}}
        ]

        # Construct the update table request
        update_table_request = {
            "TableName": table_name,
            "GlobalSecondaryIndexUpdates": global_secondary_index_update,
            "WarmThroughput": table_warm_throughput,
        }

        # Update the table
        response = ddb.update_table(**update_table_request)
        print("Table updated successfully!")
        return response  # Make sure to return the response
    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Error updating table: {e}")
        raise e
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateTable AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Aggiorna il TTL di un elemento

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiornare il TTL di un elemento.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

import boto3


def update_dynamodb_item(table_name, region, primary_key, sort_key):
    """
    Update an existing DynamoDB item with a TTL.
```

```
    :param table_name: Name of the DynamoDB table
    :param region: AWS Region of the table - example `us-east-1`
    :param primary_key: one attribute known as the partition key.
    :param sort_key: Also known as a range attribute.
    :return: Void (nothing)
    """
    try:
        # Create the DynamoDB resource.
        dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb", region_name=region)
        table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

        # Get the current time in epoch second format
        current_time = int(datetime.now().timestamp())

        # Calculate the expireAt time (90 days from now) in epoch second format
        expire_at = int((datetime.now() + timedelta(days=90)).timestamp())

        table.update_item(
            Key={"partitionKey": primary_key, "sortKey": sort_key},
            UpdateExpression="set updatedAt=:c, expireAt=:e",
            ExpressionAttributeValues={":c": current_time, ":e": expire_at},
        )

        print("Item updated successfully.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating item: {e}")


# Replace with your own values
update_dynamodb_item(
    "your-table-name", "us-west-2", "your-partition-key-value", "your-sort-key-
value"
)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilizzo di un'API Gateway per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da Amazon API Gateway.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

L'esempio mostra come creare e utilizzare una REST API di Gateway Amazon API destinata a una funzione AWS Lambda . Il gestore Lambda dimostra come definire percorsi in base ai metodi HTTP, come ottenere dati dalla stringa, dall'intestazione e dal corpo della query e come restituire una risposta JSON.

- Distribuire una funzione Lambda.
- Creare una REST API di API Gateway.
- Creare una risorsa REST destinata alla funzione Lambda.
- Concedere l'autorizzazione affinché l'API Gateway richiami la funzione Lambda.
- Utilizza il pacchetto Richieste per inviare le richieste alla REST API.
- Eliminare tutte le risorse create durante la demo.

Questo esempio è visualizzato al meglio su. GitHub Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Usa le controoperazioni atomiche

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare le operazioni del contatore atomico in DynamoDB.

- Incrementa i contatori atomicamente utilizzando le operazioni ADD e SET.
- Incrementa in modo sicuro i contatori che potrebbero non esistere.
- Implementa un blocco ottimistico per le operazioni di sportello.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Dimostra le controoperazioni atomiche utilizzando. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
import boto3
```

```
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from typing import Any, Dict, Union


def increment_counter_with_add(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], counter_name: str, increment_value: int =
 1
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Increment a counter attribute using the ADD operation.

    This function demonstrates the atomic ADD operation, which is ideal for
    incrementing counters without the risk of race conditions.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        counter_name (str): The name of the counter attribute.
        increment_value (int, optional): The value to increment by. Defaults to 1.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use the ADD operation to atomically increment the counter
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="ADD #counter :increment",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#counter": counter_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":increment": increment_value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def increment_counter_with_set(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], counter_name: str, increment_value: int =
 1
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
```

```
    """
    Increment a counter attribute using the SET operation with an expression.

    This function demonstrates using SET with an expression to increment a counter.
    While this works, it's generally recommended to use ADD for simple increments.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        counter_name (str): The name of the counter attribute.
        increment_value (int, optional): The value to increment by. Defaults to 1.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use the SET operation with an expression to increment the counter
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="SET #counter = #counter + :increment",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#counter": counter_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":increment": increment_value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def increment_counter_safely(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    counter_name: str,
    increment_value: int = 1,
    initial_value: int = 0,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Increment a counter attribute safely, handling the case where it might not
 exist.

    This function demonstrates a best practice for incrementing counters by using
```

```
    the if_not_exists function to handle the case where the counter doesn't exist
 yet.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        counter_name (str): The name of the counter attribute.
        increment_value (int, optional): The value to increment by. Defaults to 1.
        initial_value (int, optional): The initial value if the counter doesn't
 exist. Defaults to 0.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use SET with if_not_exists to safely increment the counter
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="SET #counter = if_not_exists(#counter, :initial)
 + :increment",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#counter": counter_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":increment": increment_value, ":initial":
 initial_value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def atomic_conditional_increment(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    counter_name: str,
    condition_attribute: str,
    condition_value: Any,
    increment_value: int = 1,
) -> Union[Dict[str, Any], None]:
    """
    Atomically increment a counter only if a condition is met.
```

```
    This function demonstrates combining atomic counter operations with
    conditional expressions for more complex update scenarios.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        counter_name (str): The name of the counter attribute.
        condition_attribute (str): The attribute to check in the condition.
        condition_value (Any): The value to compare against.
        increment_value (int, optional): The value to increment by. Defaults to 1.

    Returns:
        Optional[Dict[str, Any]]: The response from DynamoDB if successful, None if
condition failed.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    try:
        # Use ADD with a condition expression
        response = table.update_item(
            Key=key,
            UpdateExpression="ADD #counter :increment",
            ConditionExpression="#condition = :value",
            ExpressionAttributeNames={"#counter": counter_name, "#condition":
condition_attribute},
            ExpressionAttributeValues={":increment": increment_value, ":value":
condition_value},
            ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
        )
        return response
    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
            # Condition was not met
            return None
        else:
            # Other error occurred
            raise
```

Esempio di utilizzo delle operazioni di conteggio atomico con. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the atomic counter operations functions."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "GameScores"
    key = {"UserId": "user123", "GameId": "game456"}
    counter_name = "Score"

    print("Example 1: Incrementing a counter with ADD operation")
    try:
        response = increment_counter_with_add(
            table_name=table_name, key=key, counter_name=counter_name,
 increment_value=10
        )
        print(
            f"Counter incremented successfully. New value:
 {response.get('Attributes', {}).get(counter_name)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error incrementing counter with ADD: {e}")

    print("\nExample 2: Incrementing a counter with SET operation")
    try:
        response = increment_counter_with_set(
            table_name=table_name, key=key, counter_name=counter_name,
 increment_value=5
        )
        print(
            f"Counter incremented successfully. New value:
 {response.get('Attributes', {}).get(counter_name)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error incrementing counter with SET: {e}")

    print("\nExample 3: Safely incrementing a counter that might not exist")
    try:
        new_key = {"UserId": "newuser789", "GameId": "game456"}
        response = increment_counter_safely(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=new_key,
            counter_name=counter_name,
            increment_value=15,
            initial_value=100,
```

```
        )
        print(
            f"Counter safely incremented. New value: {response.get('Attributes',
{}).get(counter_name)}"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error safely incrementing counter: {e}")

    print("\nExample 4: Conditional counter increment")
    try:
        # Fix for mypy: Handle the case where response might be None
        result = atomic_conditional_increment(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            counter_name="Achievements",
            condition_attribute="Level",
            condition_value=5,
            increment_value=1,
        )

        if result is not None:
            print(
                f"Conditional increment succeeded. New value:
{result.get('Attributes', {}).get('Achievements')}"
            )
        else:
            print("Conditional increment failed because condition was not met.")
        if response:
            print(
                f"Conditional increment succeeded. New value:
{response.get('Attributes', {}).get('Achievements')}"
            )
        else:
            print("Conditional increment failed because condition was not met.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error with conditional increment: {e}")

    print("\nComparison of ADD vs SET for counter operations:")
    print("1. ADD is specifically designed for atomic numeric increments and set
operations")
    print("2. SET with an expression can be used for more complex calculations")
    print("3. Both operations are atomic, preventing race conditions")
    print("4. ADD is more concise for simple increments")
```

```
    print("5. SET with if_not_exists() is recommended when the attribute might not
 exist")
    print("6. For counters, ADD is generally preferred for clarity and simplicity")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Usa operazioni condizionali

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare le operazioni condizionali in DynamoDB.

- Implementa scritture condizionali per evitare la sovrascrittura dei dati.
- Utilizza le espressioni condizionali per applicare le regole aziendali.
- Gestisci con garbo gli errori dei controlli condizionali.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Dimostra le operazioni condizionali utilizzando. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from typing import Any, Dict, Optional, Tuple, Union


def conditional_update(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    condition_attribute: str,
    condition_value: Any,
    update_attribute: str,
    update_value: Any,
) -> Tuple[bool, Optional[Dict[str, Any]]]:
    """
    Update an item only if a condition is met.

    This function demonstrates how to perform a conditional update operation
    and determine if the condition was met.

    Args:
```

```
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        condition_attribute (str): The attribute to check in the condition.
        condition_value (Any): The value to compare against.
        update_attribute (str): The attribute to update.
        update_value (Any): The new value to set.

    Returns:
        Tuple[bool, Optional[Dict[str, Any]]]: A tuple containing:
            - A boolean indicating if the update succeeded
            - The response from DynamoDB if successful, None otherwise
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    try:
        # Perform the conditional update
        response = table.update_item(
            Key=key,
            UpdateExpression="SET #update_attr = :update_val",
            ConditionExpression="#cond_attr = :cond_val",
            ExpressionAttributeNames={
                "#update_attr": update_attribute,
                "#cond_attr": condition_attribute,
            },
            ExpressionAttributeValues={":update_val": update_value, ":cond_val":
 condition_value},
            ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
        )
        # Update succeeded, condition was met
        return True, response
    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
            # Condition was not met
            return False, None
        else:
            # Other error occurred
            raise


def conditional_delete(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], condition_attribute: str, condition_value:
 Any
```

```
) -> bool:
    """
    Delete an item only if a condition is met.

    This function demonstrates how to perform a conditional delete operation
    and determine if the condition was met.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to delete.
        condition_attribute (str): The attribute to check in the condition.
        condition_value (Any): The value to compare against.

    Returns:
        bool: True if the delete succeeded (condition was met), False otherwise.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    try:
        # Perform the conditional delete
        table.delete_item(
            Key=key,
            ConditionExpression="#attr = :val",
            ExpressionAttributeNames={"#attr": condition_attribute},
            ExpressionAttributeValues={":val": condition_value},
        )
        # Delete succeeded, condition was met
        return True
    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
            # Condition was not met
            return False
        else:
            # Other error occurred
            raise


def optimistic_locking_update(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    version_attribute: str,
    update_attribute: str,
```

```
    update_value: Any,
) -> Tuple[bool, Optional[Dict[str, Any]]]:
    """
    Update an item using optimistic locking with a version attribute.

    This function demonstrates how to implement optimistic locking using
    a version attribute that is incremented with each update.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        version_attribute (str): The name of the version attribute.
        update_attribute (str): The attribute to update.
        update_value (Any): The new value to set.

    Returns:
        Tuple[bool, Optional[Dict[str, Any]]]: A tuple containing:
            - A boolean indicating if the update succeeded
            - The response from DynamoDB if successful, None otherwise
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # First, get the current version
    try:
        response = table.get_item(
            Key=key,
            ProjectionExpression=f"#{version_attribute}",
            ExpressionAttributeNames={f"#{version_attribute}": version_attribute},
        )

        item = response.get("Item", {})
        current_version = item.get(version_attribute, 0)

        # Now, try to update with a condition on the version
        try:
            update_response = table.update_item(
                Key=key,
                UpdateExpression=f"SET #{update_attribute} = :update_val,
 #{version_attribute} = :new_version",
                ConditionExpression=f"#{version_attribute} = :current_version",
                ExpressionAttributeNames={
                    f"#{update_attribute}": update_attribute,
```

```
                    f"#{version_attribute}": version_attribute,
                },
                ExpressionAttributeValues={
                    ":update_val": update_value,
                    ":current_version": current_version,
                    ":new_version": current_version + 1,
                },
                ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
            )
            # Update succeeded
            return True, update_response
        except ClientError as e:
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
                # Version has changed, optimistic locking failed
                return False, None
            else:
                # Other error occurred
                raise
    except ClientError:
        # Error getting the item
        raise


def conditional_check_and_update(
    table_name: str,
    key: Dict[str, Any],
    check_attribute: str,
    check_value: Any,
    update_attribute: str,
    update_value: Any,
    create_if_not_exists: bool = False,
) -> Union[Dict[str, Any], None]:
    """
    Check if an attribute has a specific value and update another attribute if it
 does.

    This function demonstrates a more complex conditional update that can also
    create the item if it doesn't exist.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        check_attribute (str): The attribute to check in the condition.
        check_value (Any): The value to compare against.
```

```
        update_attribute (str): The attribute to update.
        update_value (Any): The new value to set.
        create_if_not_exists (bool, optional): Whether to create the item if it
doesn't exist.

    Returns:
        Union[Dict[str, Any], None]: The response from DynamoDB if successful, None
otherwise.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    try:
        if create_if_not_exists:
            # Use attribute_not_exists to create the item if it doesn't exist
            condition_expression = "attribute_not_exists(#pk) OR #check_attr
= :check_val"
            update_expression = "SET #update_attr = :update_val, #check_attr =
if_not_exists(#check_attr, :check_val)"

            # Get the partition key name from the key dictionary
            pk_name = next(iter(key))

            expression_attribute_names = {
                "#pk": pk_name,
                "#check_attr": check_attribute,
                "#update_attr": update_attribute,
            }
        else:
            # Only update if the check attribute has the expected value
            condition_expression = "#check_attr = :check_val"
            update_expression = "SET #update_attr = :update_val"

            expression_attribute_names = {
                "#check_attr": check_attribute,
                "#update_attr": update_attribute,
            }

        # Perform the conditional update
        response = table.update_item(
            Key=key,
            UpdateExpression=update_expression,
            ConditionExpression=condition_expression,
```

```
            ExpressionAttributeNames=expression_attribute_names,
            ExpressionAttributeValues={":check_val": check_value, ":update_val":
 update_value},
            ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
        )
        return response
    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
            # Condition was not met
            return None
        else:
            # Other error occurred
            raise
```

Esempio di utilizzo di operazioni condizionali con. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use the conditional operations functions."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "Products"
    key = {"ProductId": "prod123"}

    print("Example 1: Conditional Update")
    try:
        # Update the price only if the current stock is greater than 10
        success, response = conditional_update(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            condition_attribute="Stock",
            condition_value=10,
            update_attribute="Price",
            update_value=99.99,
        )

        if success:
            # Fix for mypy: Handle the case where response might be None
            attributes = {} if response is None else response.get("Attributes", {})
            print(f"Update succeeded! New values: {attributes}")
        else:
            print("Update failed because the condition was not met.")
```

```
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error during conditional update: {e}")

    print("\nExample 2: Conditional Delete")
    try:
        # Delete the product only if it's discontinued
        success = conditional_delete(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            condition_attribute="Status",
            condition_value="Discontinued",
        )

        if success:
            print("Delete succeeded! The item was deleted.")
        else:
            print("Delete failed because the condition was not met.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error during conditional delete: {e}")

    print("\nExample 3: Optimistic Locking")
    try:
        # Update with optimistic locking using a version attribute
        success, response = optimistic_locking_update(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            version_attribute="Version",
            update_attribute="Description",
            update_value="Updated product description",
        )

        if success:
            # Fix for mypy: Handle the case where response might be None
            attributes = {} if response is None else response.get("Attributes", {})
            print(f"Optimistic locking update succeeded! New values: {attributes}")
        else:
            print("Optimistic locking update failed because the version has
changed.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error during optimistic locking update: {e}")

    print("\nExample 4: Conditional Check and Update")
    try:
        # Update the featured status if the product is in stock
```

```
        response = conditional_check_and_update(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            check_attribute="InStock",
            check_value=True,
            update_attribute="Featured",
            update_value=True,
            create_if_not_exists=True,
        )

        if response:
            print(
                f"Conditional check and update succeeded! New values:
{response.get('Attributes', {})}"
            )
        else:
            print("Conditional check and update failed because the condition was not
met.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error during conditional check and update: {e}")

    print("\nUnderstanding Conditional Operations in DynamoDB:")
    print("1. Conditional operations help maintain data integrity")
    print("2. They prevent race conditions in concurrent environments")
    print("3. Failed conditions result in ConditionalCheckFailedException")
    print("4. No DynamoDB capacity is consumed when conditions fail")
    print("5. Optimistic locking is a common pattern using version attributes")
    print("6. Conditions can be combined with logical operators (AND, OR, NOT)")
    print("7. Conditions can use comparison operators (=, <>, <, <=, >, >=)")
    print(
        "8. attribute_exists() and attribute_not_exists() are useful for checking
attribute presence"
    )
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - DeleteItem
  - PutItem
  - UpdateItem

Usa i nomi degli attributi di espressione

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare i nomi degli attributi di espressione in DynamoDB.

- Lavora con parole riservate nelle espressioni DynamoDB.
- Usa i segnaposto per i nomi degli attributi di espressione.
- Gestisci i caratteri speciali nei nomi degli attributi.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Dimostra i nomi degli attributi di espressione usando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from typing import Any, Dict, List


def use_reserved_word_attribute(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], reserved_word: str, value: Any
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update an attribute whose name is a DynamoDB reserved word.

    This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to work with
    attributes that have names that are DynamoDB reserved words.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        reserved_word (str): The reserved word to use as an attribute name.
        value (Any): The value to set for the attribute.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use expression attribute names to handle the reserved word
```

```
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="SET #reserved_attr = :value",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#reserved_attr": reserved_word},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def use_special_character_attribute(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], attribute_with_special_chars: str, value:
 Any
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update an attribute whose name contains special characters.

    This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to work with
    attributes that have names containing special characters like spaces, dots, or
 hyphens.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        attribute_with_special_chars (str): The attribute name with special
 characters.
        value (Any): The value to set for the attribute.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use expression attribute names to handle special characters
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression="SET #special_attr = :value",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#special_attr": attribute_with_special_chars},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
```

```
    )

    return response


def query_with_attribute_names(
    table_name: str,
    partition_key_name: str,
    partition_key_value: str,
    filter_attribute_name: str,
    filter_value: Any,
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Query a table using expression attribute names for both key and filter
 attributes.

    This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names in a query
 operation
    for both the key condition expression and filter expression.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        partition_key_name (str): The name of the partition key attribute.
        partition_key_value (str): The value of the partition key to query.
        filter_attribute_name (str): The name of the attribute to filter on.
        filter_value (Any): The value to compare against in the filter.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the query results.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Use expression attribute names for both key condition and filter
    response = table.query(
        KeyConditionExpression="#pk = :pk_val",
        FilterExpression="#filter_attr = :filter_val",
        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#pk": partition_key_name, "#filter_attr":
 filter_attribute_name},
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":pk_val": partition_key_value, ":filter_val":
 filter_value},
    )
```

```
    return response


def update_nested_attribute_with_dots(
    table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any], path_with_dots: str, value: Any
) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Update a nested attribute using a path with dot notation.

    This function demonstrates how to use expression attribute names to work with
    nested attributes specified using dot notation.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.
        path_with_dots (str): The path to the nested attribute using dot notation
 (e.g., "a.b.c").
        value (Any): The value to set for the nested attribute.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: The response from DynamoDB containing the updated attribute
 values.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Split the path into components
    path_parts = path_with_dots.split(".")

    # Build the update expression and attribute names
    update_expression = "SET "
    expression_attribute_names = {}

    # Build the path expression
    path_expression = ""
    for i, part in enumerate(path_parts):
        name_placeholder = f"#attr{i}"
        expression_attribute_names[name_placeholder] = part

        if i == 0:
            path_expression = name_placeholder
        else:
            path_expression += f".{name_placeholder}"
```

```
    # Complete the update expression
    update_expression += f"{path_expression} = :value"

    # Execute the update
    response = table.update_item(
        Key=key,
        UpdateExpression=update_expression,
        ExpressionAttributeNames=expression_attribute_names,
        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": value},
        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
    )

    return response


def demonstrate_attribute_name_requirements(table_name: str, key: Dict[str, Any]) ->
 Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Demonstrate the requirements and allowed characters for attribute names.

    This function shows examples of valid and invalid attribute names and how to
    handle them using expression attribute names.

    Args:
        table_name (str): The name of the DynamoDB table.
        key (Dict[str, Any]): The primary key of the item to update.

    Returns:
        Dict[str, Any]: A dictionary containing the results of the demonstration.
    """
    # Initialize the DynamoDB resource
    dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
    table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

    # Examples of attribute names with different characteristics
    examples = {
        "valid_standard": "NormalAttribute",  # Standard attribute name (no
 placeholder needed)
        "valid_with_underscore": "Normal_Attribute",  # Underscore is allowed
        "valid_with_number": "Attribute123",  # Numbers are allowed
        "reserved_word": "Timestamp",  # Reserved word (requires placeholder)
        "starts_with_number": "123Attribute",  # Starts with number (valid but may
 need placeholder in some contexts)
```

```
        "with_space": "Attribute Name",  # Contains space (requires placeholder)
        "with_dot": "Attribute.Name",  # Contains dot (requires placeholder)
        "with_hyphen": "Attribute-Name",  # Contains hyphen (requires placeholder)
        "with_special_chars": "Attribute#$%",  # Contains special characters
(requires placeholder)
    }

    results = {}

    # Try to update each attribute type
    for example_type, attr_name in examples.items():
        try:
            # For attributes that don't need placeholders, try direct reference
            if example_type in ["valid_standard", "valid_with_underscore",
"valid_with_number"]:
                try:
                    # Try without expression attribute names first
                    response = table.update_item(
                        Key=key,
                        UpdateExpression=f"SET {attr_name} = :value",
                        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": f"Value for
{attr_name}"},
                        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
                    )
                    results[example_type] = {
                        "attribute_name": attr_name,
                        "success": True,
                        "needed_placeholder": False,
                        "response": response,
                    }
                except ClientError:
                    # If direct reference fails, try with placeholder
                    response = table.update_item(
                        Key=key,
                        UpdateExpression="SET #attr = :value",
                        ExpressionAttributeNames={"#attr": attr_name},
                        ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": f"Value for
{attr_name}"},
                        ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
                    )
                    results[example_type] = {
                        "attribute_name": attr_name,
                        "success": True,
                        "needed_placeholder": True,
```

```
                        "response": response,
                    }
            else:
                # For attributes that definitely need placeholders
                response = table.update_item(
                    Key=key,
                    UpdateExpression="SET #attr = :value",
                    ExpressionAttributeNames={"#attr": attr_name},
                    ExpressionAttributeValues={":value": f"Value for {attr_name}"},
                    ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
                )
                results[example_type] = {
                    "attribute_name": attr_name,
                    "success": True,
                    "needed_placeholder": True,
                    "response": response,
                }
        except ClientError as e:
            results[example_type] = {"attribute_name": attr_name, "success": False,
 "error": str(e)}

    return results
```

Esempio di utilizzo dei nomi degli attributi di espressione con AWS SDK per Python (Boto3).

```
def example_usage():
    """Example of how to use expression attribute names in DynamoDB."""
    # Example parameters
    table_name = "Products"
    key = {"ProductId": "prod123"}

    print("Example 1: Using a reserved word as an attribute name")
    try:
        response = use_reserved_word_attribute(
            table_name=table_name, key=key, reserved_word="Timestamp",
 value="2025-05-14T12:00:00Z"
        )
        print(f"Reserved word attribute updated successfully:
 {response.get('Attributes', {})}")
    except Exception as e:
```

```
        print(f"Error updating reserved word attribute: {e}")

    print("\nExample 2: Using an attribute name with special characters")
    try:
        response = use_special_character_attribute(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            attribute_with_special_chars="Product Info",
            value="Special product information",
        )
        print(f"Special character attribute updated successfully:
{response.get('Attributes', {})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating special character attribute: {e}")

    print("\nExample 3: Querying with expression attribute names")
    try:
        response = query_with_attribute_names(
            table_name=table_name,
            partition_key_name="Category",
            partition_key_value="Electronics",
            filter_attribute_name="Price",
            filter_value=500,
        )
        print(
            f"Query with expression attribute names returned
{len(response.get('Items', []))} items"
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error querying with expression attribute names: {e}")

    print("\nExample 4: Updating a nested attribute with dot notation")
    try:
        response = update_nested_attribute_with_dots(
            table_name=table_name,
            key=key,
            path_with_dots="Product.Details.Specifications",
            value={"Weight": "2.5 kg", "Dimensions": "30x20x10 cm"},
        )
        print(f"Nested attribute updated successfully: {response.get('Attributes',
{})}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating nested attribute: {e}")
```

```
    print("\nExample 5: Demonstrating attribute name requirements")
    try:
        results = demonstrate_attribute_name_requirements(table_name=table_name,
key=key)

        print("Attribute Name Requirements Results:")
        for example_type, result in results.items():
            if result.get("success", False):
                needed_placeholder = result.get("needed_placeholder", True)
                print(
                    f"  - {example_type}: '{result['attribute_name']}' - {'Requires'
if needed_placeholder else 'Does not require'} placeholder"
                )
            else:
                print(
                    f"  - {example_type}: '{result['attribute_name']}' - Failed:
{result.get('error', 'Unknown error')}"
                )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error demonstrating attribute name requirements: {e}")

    print("\nCommon DynamoDB Reserved Words (sample):")
    reserved_words = get_common_reserved_words()
    print(", ".join(reserved_words[:20]) + "... (and many more)")

    print("\nWhen to Use Expression Attribute Names:")
    print("1. When the attribute name is a DynamoDB reserved word")
    print("2. When the attribute name contains special characters (spaces, dots,
hyphens)")
    print("3. When the attribute name begins with a number")
    print("4. When working with nested attributes using dot notation")
    print("5. When you need to reference the same attribute multiple times in an
expression")

    print("\nExpression Attribute Name Requirements:")
    print("1. Must begin with a pound sign (#)")
    print("2. After the pound sign, must contain at least one character")
    print("3. Can contain alphanumeric characters and underscore (_)")
    print("4. Are case-sensitive")
    print("5. Must be unique within a single expression")

    print("\nAttribute Name Requirements in DynamoDB:")
    print("1. Can begin with a-z, A-Z, or 0-9")
    print("2. Can contain a-z, A-Z, 0-9, underscore (_), dash (-), and dot (.)")
```

```
    print("3. Are case-sensitive")
    print("4. No length restrictions, but practical limits apply")
    print("5. Cannot be a DynamoDB reserved word if used directly in expressions")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - Query
  - UpdateItem

Utilizzo degli eventi pianificati per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da un evento EventBridge pianificato di Amazon.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Questo esempio mostra come registrare una AWS Lambda funzione come destinazione di un EventBridge evento Amazon pianificato. Il gestore Lambda scrive un messaggio intuitivo e i dati completi dell'evento su Amazon CloudWatch Logs per recuperarli in un secondo momento.

- Distribuzione di una funzione Lambda.
- Crea un evento EventBridge pianificato e rende la funzione Lambda la destinazione.
- Concede il permesso di EventBridge invocare la funzione Lambda.
- Stampa i dati più recenti dai CloudWatch registri per mostrare il risultato delle chiamate pianificate.
- Elimina tutte le risorse create durante la demo.

Questo esempio è visualizzato al meglio su. GitHub Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch Registri
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda

- Amazon SNS

Esempi serverless

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Python.

```
import json

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    print(json.dumps(event, indent=2))

    for record in event['Records']:
        log_dynamodb_record(record)

def log_dynamodb_record(record):
    print(record['eventID'])
    print(record['eventName'])
    print(f"DynamoDB Record: {json.dumps(record['dynamodb'])}")
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Python.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def handler(event, context):
    records = event.get("Records")
    curRecordSequenceNumber = ""

    for record in records:
        try:
            # Process your record
            curRecordSequenceNumber = record["dynamodb"]["SequenceNumber"]
        except Exception as e:
            # Return failed record's sequence number
            return {"batchItemFailures":[{"itemIdentifier":
 curRecordSequenceNumber}]}

    return {"batchItemFailures":[]}
```

EC2 Esempi di Amazon che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando il AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) con Amazon EC2.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Amazon EC2

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon EC2.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def hello_ec2(ec2_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to list the security groups in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                       access to AWS EC2 services.
    """
    print("Hello, Amazon EC2! Let's list up to 10 of your security groups:")
    try:
        paginator = ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_security_groups")
        response_iterator = paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={'MaxItems': 10}) #
 List only 10 security groups.
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO) # Enable logging.
        for page in response_iterator:
            for sg in page["SecurityGroups"]:
                logger.info(f"\t{sg['GroupId']}: {sg['GroupName']}")
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error("Failed to list security groups.")
        if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDeniedException":
            logger.error("You do not have permission to list security groups.")
```

```
        raise


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_ec2(boto3.client("ec2"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeSecurityGroups AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creare una coppia di chiavi e un gruppo di sicurezza.
- Selezionare un'Amazon Machine Image (AMI) e un tipo di istanza compatibile e quindi creare un'istanza.
- Arrestare e riavviare l'istanza.
- Associazione di un indirizzo IP elastico all'istanza
- Connettiti alla tua istanza con SSH, quindi elimina le risorse.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
class EC2InstanceScenario:
    """
    A scenario that demonstrates how to use Boto3 to manage Amazon EC2 resources.
    Covers creating a key pair, security group, launching an instance, associating
    an Elastic IP, and cleaning up resources.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        inst_wrapper: EC2InstanceWrapper,
        key_wrapper: KeyPairWrapper,
        sg_wrapper: SecurityGroupWrapper,
        eip_wrapper: ElasticIpWrapper,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        remote_exec: bool = False,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceScenario with the necessary AWS service wrappers.

        :param inst_wrapper: Wrapper for EC2 instance operations.
        :param key_wrapper: Wrapper for key pair operations.
        :param sg_wrapper: Wrapper for security group operations.
        :param eip_wrapper: Wrapper for Elastic IP operations.
        :param ssm_client: Boto3 client for accessing SSM to retrieve AMIs.
        :param remote_exec: Flag to indicate if the scenario is running in a remote
 execution
                            environment. Defaults to False. If True, the script
 won't prompt
                            for user interaction.
        """
        self.inst_wrapper = inst_wrapper
        self.key_wrapper = key_wrapper
        self.sg_wrapper = sg_wrapper
        self.eip_wrapper = eip_wrapper
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.remote_exec = remote_exec

    def create_and_list_key_pairs(self) -> None:
        """
        Creates an RSA key pair for SSH access to the EC2 instance and lists
 available key pairs.
        """
        console.print("**Step 1: Create a Secure Key Pair**", style="bold cyan")
```

```
        console.print(
            "Let's create a secure RSA key pair for connecting to your EC2
instance."
        )
        key_name = f"MyUniqueKeyPair-{uuid.uuid4().hex[:8]}"
        console.print(f"- **Key Pair Name**: {key_name}")

        # Create the key pair and simulate the process with a progress bar.
        with alive_bar(1, title="Creating Key Pair") as bar:
            self.key_wrapper.create(key_name)
            time.sleep(0.4)  # Simulate the delay in key creation
            bar()

        console.print(f"- **Private Key Saved to**:
{self.key_wrapper.key_file_path}\n")

        # List key pairs (simulated) and show a progress bar.
        list_keys = True
        if list_keys:
            console.print("- Listing your key pairs...")
            start_time = time.time()
            with alive_bar(100, title="Listing Key Pairs") as bar:
                while time.time() - start_time < 2:
                    time.sleep(0.2)
                    bar(10)
                self.key_wrapper.list(5)
                if time.time() - start_time > 2:
                    console.print(
                        "Taking longer than expected! Please wait...",
                        style="bold yellow",
                    )

    def create_security_group(self) -> None:
        """
        Creates a security group that controls access to the EC2 instance and adds a
rule
        to allow SSH access from the user's current public IP address.
        """
        console.print("**Step 2: Create a Security Group**", style="bold cyan")
        console.print(
            "Security groups manage access to your instance. Let's create one."
        )
        sg_name = f"MySecurityGroup-{uuid.uuid4().hex[:8]}"
        console.print(f"- **Security Group Name**: {sg_name}")
```

```
        # Create the security group and simulate the process with a progress bar.
        with alive_bar(1, title="Creating Security Group") as bar:
            self.sg_wrapper.create(
                sg_name, "Security group for example: get started with instances."
            )
            time.sleep(0.5)
            bar()

        console.print(f"- **Security Group ID**:
{self.sg_wrapper.security_group}\n")

        # Get the current public IP to set up SSH access.
        ip_response = urllib.request.urlopen("http://checkip.amazonaws.com")
        current_ip_address = ip_response.read().decode("utf-8").strip()
        console.print(
            "Let's add a rule to allow SSH only from your current IP address."
        )
        console.print(f"- **Your Public IP Address**: {current_ip_address}")
        console.print("- Automatically adding SSH rule...")

        # Update security group rules to allow SSH and simulate with a progress bar.
        with alive_bar(1, title="Updating Security Group Rules") as bar:
            response = self.sg_wrapper.authorize_ingress(current_ip_address)
            time.sleep(0.4)
            if response and response.get("Return"):
                console.print("- **Security Group Rules Updated**.")
            else:
                console.print(
                    "- **Error**: Couldn't update security group rules.",
                    style="bold red",
                )
            bar()

        self.sg_wrapper.describe(self.sg_wrapper.security_group)

    def create_instance(self) -> None:
        """
        Launches an EC2 instance using an Amazon Linux 2 AMI and the created key
pair
        and security group. Displays instance details and SSH connection
information.
        """
        # Retrieve Amazon Linux 2 AMIs from SSM.
```

```
        ami_paginator = self.ssm_client.get_paginator("get_parameters_by_path")
        ami_options = []
        for page in ami_paginator.paginate(Path="/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-
latest"):
            ami_options += page["Parameters"]
        amzn2_images = self.inst_wrapper.get_images(
            [opt["Value"] for opt in ami_options if "amzn2" in opt["Name"]]
        )
        console.print("\n**Step 3: Launch Your Instance**", style="bold cyan")
        console.print(
            "Let's create an instance from an Amazon Linux 2 AMI. Here are some
 options:"
        )
        image_choice = 0
        console.print(f"- Selected AMI: {amzn2_images[image_choice]['ImageId']}\n")

        # Display instance types compatible with the selected AMI
        inst_types = self.inst_wrapper.get_instance_types(
            amzn2_images[image_choice]["Architecture"]
        )
        inst_type_choice = 0
        console.print(
            f"- Selected instance type: {inst_types[inst_type_choice]
['InstanceType']}\n"
        )

        console.print("Creating your instance and waiting for it to start...")
        with alive_bar(1, title="Creating Instance") as bar:
            self.inst_wrapper.create(
                amzn2_images[image_choice]["ImageId"],
                inst_types[inst_type_choice]["InstanceType"],
                self.key_wrapper.key_pair["KeyName"],
                [self.sg_wrapper.security_group],
            )
            time.sleep(21)
            bar()

        console.print(f"**Success! Your instance is ready:**\n", style="bold green")
        self.inst_wrapper.display()

        console.print(
            "You can use SSH to connect to your instance. "
            "If the connection attempt times out, you might have to manually update
 "
```

```
            "the SSH ingress rule for your IP address in the AWS Management
Console."
        )
        self._display_ssh_info()

    def _display_ssh_info(self) -> None:
        """
        Displays SSH connection information for the user to connect to the EC2
instance.
        Handles the case where the instance does or does not have an associated
public IP address.
        """
        if (
            not self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ips
            or not self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ips[0].allocation_id
        ):
            if self.inst_wrapper.instances:
                instance = self.inst_wrapper.instances[0]
                instance_id = instance["InstanceId"]

                waiter = self.inst_wrapper.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
                console.print(
                    "Waiting for the instance to be in a running state with a public
IP...",
                    style="bold cyan",
                )

                with alive_bar(1, title="Waiting for Instance to Start") as bar:
                    waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
                    time.sleep(20)
                    bar()

                instance = self.inst_wrapper.ec2_client.describe_instances(
                    InstanceIds=[instance_id]
                )["Reservations"][0]["Instances"][0]

                public_ip = instance.get("PublicIpAddress")
                if public_ip:
                    console.print(
                        "\nTo connect via SSH, open another command prompt and run
the following command:",
                        style="bold cyan",
                    )
                    console.print(
```

```
                        f"\tssh -i {self.key_wrapper.key_file_path} ec2-
user@{public_ip}"
                    )
                else:
                    console.print(
                        "Instance does not have a public IP address assigned.",
                        style="bold red",
                    )
            else:
                console.print(
                    "No instance available to retrieve public IP address.",
                    style="bold red",
                )
        else:
            elastic_ip = self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ips[0]
            elastic_ip_address = elastic_ip.public_ip
            console.print(
                f"\tssh -i {self.key_wrapper.key_file_path} ec2-
user@{elastic_ip_address}"
            )

        if not self.remote_exec:
            console.print("\nOpen a new terminal tab to try the above SSH command.")
            input("Press Enter to continue...")

    def associate_elastic_ip(self) -> None:
        """
        Allocates an Elastic IP address and associates it with the EC2 instance.
        Displays the Elastic IP address and SSH connection information.
        """
        console.print("\n**Step 4: Allocate an Elastic IP Address**", style="bold
 cyan")
        console.print(
            "You can allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it with your
 instance\n"
            "to keep a consistent IP address even when your instance restarts."
        )

        with alive_bar(1, title="Allocating Elastic IP") as bar:
            elastic_ip = self.eip_wrapper.allocate()
            time.sleep(0.5)
            bar()

        console.print(
```

```
            f"- **Allocated Static Elastic IP Address**: {elastic_ip.public_ip}."
        )

        with alive_bar(1, title="Associating Elastic IP") as bar:
            self.eip_wrapper.associate(
                elastic_ip.allocation_id, self.inst_wrapper.instances[0]
["InstanceId"]
            )
            time.sleep(2)
            bar()

        console.print(f"- **Associated Elastic IP with Your Instance**.")
        console.print(
            "You can now use SSH to connect to your instance by using the Elastic
 IP."
        )
        self._display_ssh_info()

    def stop_and_start_instance(self) -> None:
        """
        Stops and restarts the EC2 instance. Displays instance state and explains
        changes that occur when the instance is restarted, such as the potential
 change
        in the public IP address unless an Elastic IP is associated.
        """
        console.print("\n**Step 5: Stop and Start Your Instance**", style="bold
 cyan")
        console.print("Let's stop and start your instance to see what changes.")
        console.print("- **Stopping your instance and waiting until it's
 stopped...**")

        with alive_bar(1, title="Stopping Instance") as bar:
            self.inst_wrapper.stop()
            time.sleep(360)
            bar()

        console.print("- **Your instance is stopped. Restarting...**")

        with alive_bar(1, title="Starting Instance") as bar:
            self.inst_wrapper.start()
            time.sleep(20)
            bar()

        console.print("**Your instance is running.**", style="bold green")
```

```
        self.inst_wrapper.display()

        elastic_ip = (
            self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ips[0] if self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ips else
None
        )

        if elastic_ip is None or elastic_ip.allocation_id is None:
            console.print(
                "- **Note**: Every time your instance is restarted, its public IP
address changes."
            )
        else:
            console.print(
                f"Because you have associated an Elastic IP with your instance, you
can \n"
                f"connect by using a consistent IP address after the instance
restarts: {elastic_ip.public_ip}"
            )

        self._display_ssh_info()

    def cleanup(self) -> None:
        """
        Cleans up all the resources created during the scenario, including
disassociating
        and releasing the Elastic IP, terminating the instance, deleting the
security
        group, and deleting the key pair.
        """
        console.print("\n**Step 6: Clean Up Resources**", style="bold cyan")
        console.print("Cleaning up resources:")

        for elastic_ip in self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ips:
            console.print(f"- **Elastic IP**: {elastic_ip.public_ip}")

            with alive_bar(1, title="Disassociating Elastic IP") as bar:
                self.eip_wrapper.disassociate(elastic_ip.allocation_id)
                time.sleep(2)
                bar()

            console.print("\t- **Disassociated Elastic IP from the Instance**")

            with alive_bar(1, title="Releasing Elastic IP") as bar:
```

```
                self.eip_wrapper.release(elastic_ip.allocation_id)
                time.sleep(1)
                bar()

            console.print("\t- **Released Elastic IP**")

        console.print(f"- **Instance**: {self.inst_wrapper.instances[0]
['InstanceId']}")

        with alive_bar(1, title="Terminating Instance") as bar:
            self.inst_wrapper.terminate()
            time.sleep(380)
            bar()

        console.print("\t- **Terminated Instance**")

        console.print(f"- **Security Group**: {self.sg_wrapper.security_group}")

        with alive_bar(1, title="Deleting Security Group") as bar:
            self.sg_wrapper.delete(self.sg_wrapper.security_group)
            time.sleep(1)
            bar()

        console.print("\t- **Deleted Security Group**")

        console.print(f"- **Key Pair**: {self.key_wrapper.key_pair['KeyName']}")

        with alive_bar(1, title="Deleting Key Pair") as bar:
            self.key_wrapper.delete(self.key_wrapper.key_pair["KeyName"])
            time.sleep(0.4)
            bar()

        console.print("\t- **Deleted Key Pair**")

    def run_scenario(self) -> None:
        """
        Executes the entire EC2 instance scenario: creates key pairs, security
 groups,
        launches an instance, associates an Elastic IP, and cleans up all resources.
        """
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

        console.print("-" * 88)
        console.print(
```

```
            "Welcome to the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) get started
 with instances demo.",
            style="bold magenta",
        )
        console.print("-" * 88)

        self.create_and_list_key_pairs()
        self.create_security_group()
        self.create_instance()
        self.stop_and_start_instance()
        self.associate_elastic_ip()
        self.stop_and_start_instance()
        self.cleanup()

        console.print("\nThanks for watching!", style="bold green")
        console.print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        scenario = EC2InstanceScenario(
            EC2InstanceWrapper.from_client(),
            KeyPairWrapper.from_client(),
            SecurityGroupWrapper.from_client(),
            ElasticIpWrapper.from_client(),
            boto3.client("ssm"),
        )
        scenario.run_scenario()
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

Definisci una classe che racchiude le operazioni delle coppie di chiavi.

```
class KeyPairWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key pair actions.
    This class provides methods to create, list, and delete EC2 key pairs.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
```

```
        key_file_dir: Union[tempfile.TemporaryDirectory, str],
        key_pair: Optional[dict] = None,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the KeyPairWrapper with the specified EC2 client, key file
directory,
        and an optional key pair.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param key_file_dir: The folder where the private key information is stored.
                             This should be a secure folder.
        :param key_pair: A dictionary representing the Boto3 KeyPair object.
                         This is a high-level object that wraps key pair actions.
Optional.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.key_pair = key_pair
        self.key_file_path: Optional[str] = None
        self.key_file_dir = key_file_dir

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPairWrapper":
        """
        Class method to create an instance of KeyPairWrapper using a new EC2 client
        and a temporary directory for storing key files.

        :return: An instance of KeyPairWrapper.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client, tempfile.TemporaryDirectory())


    def create(self, key_name: str) -> dict:
        """
        Creates a key pair that can be used to securely connect to an EC2 instance.
        The returned key pair contains private key information that cannot be
retrieved
        again. The private key data is stored as a .pem file.

        :param key_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        :return: A dictionary representing the Boto3 KeyPair object that represents
the newly created key pair.
```

```
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error in creating the key pair, for
example, if a key pair with the same name already exists.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_name)
            self.key_pair = response
            self.key_file_path = os.path.join(
                self.key_file_dir.name, f"{self.key_pair['KeyName']}.pem"
            )
            with open(self.key_file_path, "w") as key_file:
                key_file.write(self.key_pair["KeyMaterial"])
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate":
                logger.error(
                    f"A key pair called {key_name} already exists. "
                    "Please choose a different name for your key pair "
                    "or delete the existing key pair before creating."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return self.key_pair


    def list(self, limit: Optional[int] = None) -> None:
        """
        Displays a list of key pairs for the current account.

        WARNING: Results are not paginated.

        :param limit: The maximum number of key pairs to list. If not specified,
                      all key pairs will be listed.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error in listing the key pairs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_key_pairs()
            key_pairs = response.get("KeyPairs", [])

            if limit:
                key_pairs = key_pairs[:limit]

            for key_pair in key_pairs:
                logger.info(
                    f"Found {key_pair['KeyType']} key '{key_pair['KeyName']}' with
fingerprint:"
```

```
                )
                logger.info(f"\t{key_pair['KeyFingerprint']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Failed to list key pairs: {str(err)}")
            raise


    def delete(self, key_name: str) -> bool:
        """
        Deletes a key pair by its name.

        :param key_name: The name of the key pair to delete.
        :return: A boolean indicating whether the deletion was successful.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error in deleting the key pair, for
 example,
                                if the key pair does not exist.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=key_name)
            logger.info(f"Successfully deleted key pair: {key_name}")
            self.key_pair = None
            return True
        except self.ec2_client.exceptions.ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Deletion failed for key pair: {key_name}")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidKeyPair.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"The key pair '{key_name}' does not exist and cannot be
 deleted. "
                    "Please verify the key pair name and try again."
                )
            raise
```

Definisci una classe che racchiude le operazioni dei gruppi di sicurezza.

```
class SecurityGroupWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group
 actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client, security_group: Optional[str] =
 None):
        """
        Initializes the SecurityGroupWrapper with an EC2 client and an optional
 security group ID.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param security_group: The ID of a security group to manage. This is a high-
level identifier
                               that represents the security group.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.security_group = security_group

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SecurityGroupWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SecurityGroupWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of SecurityGroupWrapper initialized with the default
 EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def create(self, group_name: str, group_description: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a security group in the default virtual private cloud (VPC) of the
 current account.

        :param group_name: The name of the security group to create.
        :param group_description: The description of the security group to create.
        :return: The ID of the newly created security group.
        :raise Handles AWS SDK service-level ClientError, with special handling for
 ResourceAlreadyExists
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_security_group(
                GroupName=group_name, Description=group_description
            )
            self.security_group = response["GroupId"]
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExists":
                logger.error(
                    f"Security group '{group_name}' already exists. Please choose a
different name."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return self.security_group


    def authorize_ingress(self, ssh_ingress_ip: str) -> Optional[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Adds a rule to the security group to allow access to SSH.

        :param ssh_ingress_ip: The IP address that is granted inbound access to
connect
                               to port 22 over TCP, used for SSH.
        :return: The response to the authorization request. The 'Return' field of
the
                 response indicates whether the request succeeded or failed, or None
if no security group is set.
        :raise Handles AWS SDK service-level ClientError, with special handling for
ResourceAlreadyExists
        """
        if self.security_group is None:
            logger.info("No security group to update.")
            return None

        try:
            ip_permissions = [
                {
                    # SSH ingress open to only the specified IP address.
                    "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                    "FromPort": 22,
                    "ToPort": 22,
                    "IpRanges": [{"CidrIp": f"{ssh_ingress_ip}/32"}],
                }
            ]
            response = self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=self.security_group, IpPermissions=ip_permissions
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate":
                logger.error(
```

```
                    f"The SSH ingress rule for IP {ssh_ingress_ip} already exists"
                    f"in security group '{self.security_group}'."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def describe(self, security_group_id: Optional[str] = None) -> bool:
        """
        Displays information about the specified security group or all security
groups if no ID is provided.

        :param security_group_id: The ID of the security group to describe.
                                  If None, an open search is performed to describe
all security groups.
        :returns: True if the description is successful.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error describing the security group(s),
such as an invalid security group ID.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_security_groups")

            if security_group_id is None:
                # If no ID is provided, return all security groups.
                page_iterator = paginator.paginate()
            else:
                page_iterator = paginator.paginate(GroupIds=[security_group_id])

            for page in page_iterator:
                for security_group in page["SecurityGroups"]:
                    print(f"Security group: {security_group['GroupName']}")
                    print(f"\tID: {security_group['GroupId']}")
                    print(f"\tVPC: {security_group['VpcId']}")
                    if security_group["IpPermissions"]:
                        print("Inbound permissions:")
                        pp(security_group["IpPermissions"])

            return True
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error("Failed to describe security group(s).")
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidGroup.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Security group {security_group_id} does not exist "
```

```
                    f"because the specified security group ID was not found."
                )
            raise


    def delete(self, security_group_id: str) -> bool:
        """
        Deletes the specified security group.

        :param security_group_id: The ID of the security group to delete. Required.

        :returns: True if the deletion is successful.
        :raises ClientError: If the security group cannot be deleted due to an AWS
service error.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_security_group(GroupId=security_group_id)
            logger.info(f"Successfully deleted security group
'{security_group_id}'")
            return True
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Deletion failed for security group
'{security_group_id}'")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]

            if error_code == "InvalidGroup.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Security group '{security_group_id}' cannot be deleted because
it does not exist."
                )
            elif error_code == "DependencyViolation":
                logger.error(
                    f"Security group '{security_group_id}' cannot be deleted because
it is still in use."
                    " Verify that it is:"
                    "\n\t- Detached from resources"
                    "\n\t- Removed from references in other groups"
                    "\n\t- Removed from VPC's as a default group"
                )
            raise
```

Definisci una classe che racchiude le operazioni dell'istanza.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions using
 the client interface."""

    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
 instances.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                            access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
 objects. These are high-level objects that
                           wrap instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.instances = instances or []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
        """
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default EC2
 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def create(
        self,
        image_id: str,
        instance_type: str,
        key_pair_name: str,
        security_group_ids: Optional[List[str]] = None,
    ) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
```

```
        """
        Creates a new EC2 instance in the default VPC of the current account.

        The instance starts immediately after it is created.

        :param image_id: The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use for the
 instance.
        :param instance_type: The type of instance to create, such as 't2.micro'.
        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to use for SSH access.
        :param security_group_ids: A list of security group IDs to associate with
 the instance.
                                   If not specified, the default security group of
 the VPC is used.
        :return: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance objects
 representing the newly created instances.
        """
        try:
            instance_params = {
                "ImageId": image_id,
                "InstanceType": instance_type,
                "KeyName": key_pair_name,
            }
            if security_group_ids is not None:
                instance_params["SecurityGroupIds"] = security_group_ids

            response = self.ec2_client.run_instances(
                **instance_params, MinCount=1, MaxCount=1
            )
            instance = response["Instances"][0]
            self.instances.append(instance)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance["InstanceId"]])
        except ClientError as err:
            params_str = "\n\t".join(
                f"{key}: {value}" for key, value in instance_params.items()
            )
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to complete instance creation request.\nRequest details:
{params_str}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InstanceLimitExceeded":
                logger.error(
                    (
```

```
                        f"Insufficient capacity for instance type '{instance_type}'.
"
                        "Terminate unused instances or contact AWS Support for a
limit increase."
                    )
                )
            if error_code == "InsufficientInstanceCapacity":
                logger.error(
                    (
                        f"Insufficient capacity for instance type '{instance_type}'.
"
                        "Select a different instance type or launch in a different
availability zone."
                    )
                )
            raise
        return self.instances


    def display(self, state_filter: Optional[str] = "running") -> None:
        """
        Displays information about instances, filtering by the specified state.

        :param state_filter: The instance state to include in the output. Only
instances in this state
                             will be displayed. Default is 'running'. Example
states: 'running', 'stopped'.
        """
        if not self.instances:
            logger.info("No instances to display.")
            return

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_instances")
        page_iterator = paginator.paginate(InstanceIds=instance_ids)

        try:
            for page in page_iterator:
                for reservation in page["Reservations"]:
                    for instance in reservation["Instances"]:
                        instance_state = instance["State"]["Name"]

                        # Apply the state filter (default is 'running')
                        if state_filter and instance_state != state_filter:
```

```
                            continue  # Skip this instance if it doesn't match the
 filter

                        # Create a formatted string with instance details
                        instance_info = (
                            f"• ID: {instance['InstanceId']}\n"
                            f"• Image ID: {instance['ImageId']}\n"
                            f"• Instance type: {instance['InstanceType']}\n"
                            f"• Key name: {instance['KeyName']}\n"
                            f"• VPC ID: {instance['VpcId']}\n"
                            f"• Public IP: {instance.get('PublicIpAddress', 'N/
A')}\n"
                            f"• State: {instance_state}"
                        )
                        print(instance_info)

        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to display instance(s). : {' '.join(map(str,
 instance_ids))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    "One or more instance IDs do not exist. "
                    "Please verify the instance IDs and try again."
                )
                raise


    def terminate(self) -> None:
        """
        Terminates instances and waits for them to reach the terminated state.
        """
        if not self.instances:
            logger.info("No instances to terminate.")
            return

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        try:
            self.ec2_client.terminate_instances(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            self.instances.clear()
```

```
            for instance_id in instance_ids:
                print(f"• Instance ID: {instance_id}\n" f"• Action: Terminated")

        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed instance termination details:\n\t{str(self.instances)}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    "One or more instance IDs do not exist. "
                    "Please verify the instance IDs and try again."
                )
            raise


    def start(self) -> Optional[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Starts instances and waits for them to be in a running state.

        :return: The response to the start request.
        """
        if not self.instances:
            logger.info("No instances to start.")
            return None

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        try:
            start_response =
self.ec2_client.start_instances(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            return start_response
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to start instance(s): {','.join(map(str, instance_ids))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "IncorrectInstanceState":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't start instance(s) because they are in an incorrect
state. "
                    "Ensure the instances are in a stopped state before starting
them."
```

```
                )
            raise


    def stop(self) -> Optional[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Stops instances and waits for them to be in a stopped state.

        :return: The response to the stop request, or None if there are no instances
to stop.
        """
        if not self.instances:
            logger.info("No instances to stop.")
            return None

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        try:
            # Attempt to stop the instances
            stop_response = self.ec2_client.stop_instances(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_stopped")
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to stop instance(s): {','.join(map(str, instance_ids))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "IncorrectInstanceState":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't stop instance(s) because they are in an incorrect
state. "
                    "Ensure the instances are in a running state before stopping
them."
                )
            raise
        return stop_response


    def get_images(self, image_ids: List[str]) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Gets information about Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) from a list of AMI IDs.

        :param image_ids: The list of AMI IDs to look up.
        :return: A list of dictionaries representing the requested AMIs.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_images(ImageIds=image_ids)
            images = response["Images"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Failed to stop AMI(s): {','.join(map(str, image_ids))}")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidAMIID.NotFound":
                logger.error("One or more of the AMI IDs does not exist.")
            raise
        return images


    def get_instance_types(
        self, architecture: str = "x86_64", sizes: List[str] = ["*.micro",
 "*.small"]
    ) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Gets instance types that support the specified architecture and size.
        See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/APIReference/
API_DescribeInstanceTypes.html
        for a list of allowable parameters.

        :param architecture: The architecture supported by instance types. Default:
 'x86_64'.
        :param sizes: The size of instance types. Default: '*.micro', '*.small',
        :return: A list of dictionaries representing instance types that support the
 specified architecture and size.
        """
        try:
            inst_types = []
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_instance_types")
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {
                        "Name": "processor-info.supported-architecture",
                        "Values": [architecture],
                    },
                    {"Name": "instance-type", "Values": sizes},
                ]
            ):
                inst_types += page["InstanceTypes"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
```

```
                f"Failed to get instance types: {architecture}, {','.join(map(str,
 sizes))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidParameterValue":
                logger.error(
                    "Parameters are invalid. "
                    "Ensure architecture and size strings conform to
 DescribeInstanceTypes API reference."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_types
```

Definisci una classe che racchiude le operazioni dell'IP elastico.

```
class ElasticIpWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Elastic IP address
 actions using the client interface."""

    class ElasticIp:
        """Represents an Elastic IP and its associated instance."""

        def __init__(
            self, allocation_id: str, public_ip: str, instance_id: Optional[str] =
 None
        ) -> None:
            """
            Initializes the ElasticIp object.

            :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP.
            :param public_ip: The public IP address of the Elastic IP.
            :param instance_id: The ID of the associated EC2 instance, if any.
            """
            self.allocation_id = allocation_id
            self.public_ip = public_ip
            self.instance_id = instance_id

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: Any) -> None:
```

```
        """
        Initializes the ElasticIpWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.elastic_ips: List[ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp] = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ElasticIpWrapper":
        """
        Creates an ElasticIpWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of ElasticIpWrapper initialized with the default EC2
client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def allocate(self) -> "ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp":
        """
        Allocates an Elastic IP address that can be associated with an Amazon EC2
        instance. By using an Elastic IP address, you can keep the public IP address
        constant even when you restart the associated instance.

        :return: The ElasticIp object for the newly created Elastic IP address.
        :raises ClientError: If the allocation fails, such as reaching the maximum
limit of Elastic IPs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.allocate_address(Domain="vpc")
            elastic_ip = self.ElasticIp(
                allocation_id=response["AllocationId"],
public_ip=response["PublicIp"]
            )
            self.elastic_ips.append(elastic_ip)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AddressLimitExceeded":
                logger.error(
                    "Max IP's reached. Release unused addresses or contact AWS
Support for an increase."
                )
```

```
            raise err
        return elastic_ip


    def associate(
        self, allocation_id: str, instance_id: str
    ) -> Union[Dict[str, Any], None]:
        """
        Associates an Elastic IP address with an instance. When this association is
        created, the Elastic IP's public IP address is immediately used as the
public
        IP address of the associated instance.

        :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP.
        :param instance_id: The ID of the Amazon EC2 instance.
        :return: A response that contains the ID of the association, or None if no
Elastic IP is found.
        :raises ClientError: If the association fails, such as when the instance ID
is not found.
        """
        elastic_ip = self.get_elastic_ip_by_allocation(self.elastic_ips,
allocation_id)
        if elastic_ip is None:
            logger.info(f"No Elastic IP found with allocation ID {allocation_id}.")
            return None

        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.associate_address(
                AllocationId=allocation_id, InstanceId=instance_id
            )
            elastic_ip.instance_id = (
                instance_id  # Track the instance associated with this Elastic IP.
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Failed to associate Elastic IP {allocation_id} with
{instance_id} "
                    "because the specified instance ID does not exist or has not
propagated fully. "
                    "Verify the instance ID and try again, or wait a few moments
before attempting to "
                    "associate the Elastic IP address."
                )
```

```
            raise
        return response


    def disassociate(self, allocation_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Removes an association between an Elastic IP address and an instance. When
the
        association is removed, the instance is assigned a new public IP address.

        :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP to disassociate.
        :raises ClientError: If the disassociation fails, such as when the
association ID is not found.
        """
        elastic_ip = self.get_elastic_ip_by_allocation(self.elastic_ips,
allocation_id)
        if elastic_ip is None or elastic_ip.instance_id is None:
            logger.info(
                f"No association found for Elastic IP with allocation ID
{allocation_id}."
            )
            return

        try:
            # Retrieve the association ID before disassociating
            response =
self.ec2_client.describe_addresses(AllocationIds=[allocation_id])
            association_id = response["Addresses"][0].get("AssociationId")

            if association_id:
                self.ec2_client.disassociate_address(AssociationId=association_id)
                elastic_ip.instance_id = None  # Remove the instance association
            else:
                logger.info(
                    f"No Association ID found for Elastic IP with allocation ID
{allocation_id}."
                )

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Failed to disassociate Elastic IP {allocation_id} "
                    "because the specified association ID for the Elastic IP address
was not found. "
```

```
                    "Verify the association ID and ensure the Elastic IP is
currently associated with a "
                    "resource before attempting to disassociate it."
                )
            raise


    def release(self, allocation_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Releases an Elastic IP address. After the Elastic IP address is released,
        it can no longer be used.

        :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP to release.
        :raises ClientError: If the release fails, such as when the Elastic IP
address is not found.
        """
        elastic_ip = self.get_elastic_ip_by_allocation(self.elastic_ips,
allocation_id)
        if elastic_ip is None:
            logger.info(f"No Elastic IP found with allocation ID {allocation_id}.")
            return

        try:
            self.ec2_client.release_address(AllocationId=allocation_id)
            self.elastic_ips.remove(elastic_ip)  # Remove the Elastic IP from the
list
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidAddress.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Failed to release Elastic IP address {allocation_id} "
                    "because it could not be found. Verify the Elastic IP address "
                    "and ensure it is allocated to your account in the correct
region "
                    "before attempting to release it."
                )
            raise


    @staticmethod
    def get_elastic_ip_by_allocation(
        elastic_ips: List["ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp"], allocation_id: str
    ) -> Optional["ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp"]:
        """
```

```
        Retrieves an Elastic IP object by its allocation ID from a given list of
Elastic IPs.

        :param elastic_ips: A list of ElasticIp objects.
        :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP to retrieve.
        :return: The ElasticIp object associated with the allocation ID, or None if
not found.
        """
        return next(
            (ip for ip in elastic_ips if ip.allocation_id == allocation_id), None
        )
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeInstanceTypes
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeKeyPairs
  - DescribeSecurityGroups
  - DisassociateAddress
  - ReleaseAddress
  - RunInstances
  - StartInstances
  - StopInstances
  - TerminateInstances

- UnmonitorInstances

Azioni

`AllocateAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`AllocateAddress`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ElasticIpWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Elastic IP address
 actions using the client interface."""

    class ElasticIp:
        """Represents an Elastic IP and its associated instance."""

        def __init__(
            self, allocation_id: str, public_ip: str, instance_id: Optional[str] =
 None
        ) -> None:
            """
            Initializes the ElasticIp object.

            :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP.
            :param public_ip: The public IP address of the Elastic IP.
            :param instance_id: The ID of the associated EC2 instance, if any.
            """
            self.allocation_id = allocation_id
            self.public_ip = public_ip
            self.instance_id = instance_id

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: Any) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the ElasticIpWrapper with an EC2 client.
```

```
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.elastic_ips: List[ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp] = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ElasticIpWrapper":
        """
        Creates an ElasticIpWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of ElasticIpWrapper initialized with the default EC2
client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def allocate(self) -> "ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp":
        """
        Allocates an Elastic IP address that can be associated with an Amazon EC2
        instance. By using an Elastic IP address, you can keep the public IP address
        constant even when you restart the associated instance.

        :return: The ElasticIp object for the newly created Elastic IP address.
        :raises ClientError: If the allocation fails, such as reaching the maximum
limit of Elastic IPs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.allocate_address(Domain="vpc")
            elastic_ip = self.ElasticIp(
                allocation_id=response["AllocationId"],
public_ip=response["PublicIp"]
            )
            self.elastic_ips.append(elastic_ip)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AddressLimitExceeded":
                logger.error(
                    "Max IP's reached. Release unused addresses or contact AWS
Support for an increase."
                )
            raise err
        return elastic_ip
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AllocateAddress AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`AssociateAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `AssociateAddress`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ElasticIpWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Elastic IP address
 actions using the client interface."""

    class ElasticIp:
        """Represents an Elastic IP and its associated instance."""

        def __init__(
            self, allocation_id: str, public_ip: str, instance_id: Optional[str] =
 None
        ) -> None:
            """
            Initializes the ElasticIp object.

            :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP.
            :param public_ip: The public IP address of the Elastic IP.
            :param instance_id: The ID of the associated EC2 instance, if any.
            """
            self.allocation_id = allocation_id
            self.public_ip = public_ip
            self.instance_id = instance_id

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: Any) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the ElasticIpWrapper with an EC2 client.
```

```
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.elastic_ips: List[ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp] = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ElasticIpWrapper":
        """
        Creates an ElasticIpWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of ElasticIpWrapper initialized with the default EC2
client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def associate(
        self, allocation_id: str, instance_id: str
    ) -> Union[Dict[str, Any], None]:
        """
        Associates an Elastic IP address with an instance. When this association is
        created, the Elastic IP's public IP address is immediately used as the
public
        IP address of the associated instance.

        :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP.
        :param instance_id: The ID of the Amazon EC2 instance.
        :return: A response that contains the ID of the association, or None if no
Elastic IP is found.
        :raises ClientError: If the association fails, such as when the instance ID
is not found.
        """
        elastic_ip = self.get_elastic_ip_by_allocation(self.elastic_ips,
allocation_id)
        if elastic_ip is None:
            logger.info(f"No Elastic IP found with allocation ID {allocation_id}.")
            return None

        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.associate_address(
                AllocationId=allocation_id, InstanceId=instance_id
```

```
            )
            elastic_ip.instance_id = (
                instance_id  # Track the instance associated with this Elastic IP.
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Failed to associate Elastic IP {allocation_id} with
 {instance_id} "
                    "because the specified instance ID does not exist or has not
 propagated fully. "
                    "Verify the instance ID and try again, or wait a few moments
 before attempting to "
                    "associate the Elastic IP address."
                )
            raise
        return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AssociateAddress AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SecurityGroupWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client, security_group: Optional[str] =
 None):
        """
```

```
        Initializes the SecurityGroupWrapper with an EC2 client and an optional
 security group ID.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param security_group: The ID of a security group to manage. This is a high-
level identifier
                               that represents the security group.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.security_group = security_group

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SecurityGroupWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SecurityGroupWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of SecurityGroupWrapper initialized with the default
 EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def authorize_ingress(self, ssh_ingress_ip: str) -> Optional[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Adds a rule to the security group to allow access to SSH.

        :param ssh_ingress_ip: The IP address that is granted inbound access to
 connect
                               to port 22 over TCP, used for SSH.
        :return: The response to the authorization request. The 'Return' field of
 the
                 response indicates whether the request succeeded or failed, or None
 if no security group is set.
        :raise Handles AWS SDK service-level ClientError, with special handling for
 ResourceAlreadyExists
        """
        if self.security_group is None:
            logger.info("No security group to update.")
            return None

        try:
            ip_permissions = [
```

```
                {
                    # SSH ingress open to only the specified IP address.
                    "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                    "FromPort": 22,
                    "ToPort": 22,
                    "IpRanges": [{"CidrIp": f"{ssh_ingress_ip}/32"}],
                }
            ]
            response = self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=self.security_group, IpPermissions=ip_permissions
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate":
                logger.error(
                    f"The SSH ingress rule for IP {ssh_ingress_ip} already exists"
                    f"in security group '{self.security_group}'."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateKeyPair`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateKeyPair`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyPairWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key pair actions.
```

```
    This class provides methods to create, list, and delete EC2 key pairs.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        key_file_dir: Union[tempfile.TemporaryDirectory, str],
        key_pair: Optional[dict] = None,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the KeyPairWrapper with the specified EC2 client, key file
directory,
        and an optional key pair.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param key_file_dir: The folder where the private key information is stored.
                             This should be a secure folder.
        :param key_pair: A dictionary representing the Boto3 KeyPair object.
                         This is a high-level object that wraps key pair actions.
Optional.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.key_pair = key_pair
        self.key_file_path: Optional[str] = None
        self.key_file_dir = key_file_dir

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPairWrapper":
        """
        Class method to create an instance of KeyPairWrapper using a new EC2 client
        and a temporary directory for storing key files.

        :return: An instance of KeyPairWrapper.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client, tempfile.TemporaryDirectory())


    def create(self, key_name: str) -> dict:
        """
        Creates a key pair that can be used to securely connect to an EC2 instance.
        The returned key pair contains private key information that cannot be
retrieved
```

```
        again. The private key data is stored as a .pem file.

        :param key_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        :return: A dictionary representing the Boto3 KeyPair object that represents
the newly created key pair.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error in creating the key pair, for
example, if a key pair with the same name already exists.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_name)
            self.key_pair = response
            self.key_file_path = os.path.join(
                self.key_file_dir.name, f"{self.key_pair['KeyName']}.pem"
            )
            with open(self.key_file_path, "w") as key_file:
                key_file.write(self.key_pair["KeyMaterial"])
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate":
                logger.error(
                    f"A key pair called {key_name} already exists. "
                    "Please choose a different name for your key pair "
                    "or delete the existing key pair before creating."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return self.key_pair
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateKeyPair AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateLaunchTemplate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateLaunchTemplate`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

In questo esempio viene creato un modello di avvio che include un profilo dell'istanza che concede autorizzazioni specifiche all'istanza e uno script Bash per i dati utente che viene eseguito sull'istanza dopo l'avvio.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
 by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
 is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
```

```
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def create_template(
        self, server_startup_script_file: str, instance_policy_file: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
The
        launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
        the instance is started. This script installs Python packages and starts a
        Python web server on the instance.

        :param server_startup_script_file: The path to a Bash script file that is
run
                                           when an instance starts.
        :param instance_policy_file: The path to a file that defines a permissions
policy
                                     to create and attach to the instance profile.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        template = {}
        try:
            # Create key pair and instance profile
            self.create_key_pair(self.key_pair_name)
            self.create_instance_profile(
                instance_policy_file,
                self.instance_policy_name,
                self.instance_role_name,
                self.instance_profile_name,
            )

            # Read the startup script
```

```
            with open(server_startup_script_file) as file:
                start_server_script = file.read()

            # Get the latest AMI ID
            ami_latest = self.ssm_client.get_parameter(Name=self.ami_param)
            ami_id = ami_latest["Parameter"]["Value"]

            # Create the launch template
            lt_response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={
                    "InstanceType": self.inst_type,
                    "ImageId": ami_id,
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {"Name": self.instance_profile_name},
                    "UserData": base64.b64encode(
                        start_server_script.encode(encoding="utf-8")
                    ).decode(encoding="utf-8"),
                    "KeyName": self.key_pair_name,
                },
            )
            template = lt_response["LaunchTemplate"]
            log.info(
                f"Created launch template {self.launch_template_name} for AMI
{ami_id} on {self.inst_type}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to create launch template
{self.launch_template_name}.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException":
                log.info(
                    f"Launch template {self.launch_template_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return template
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateLaunchTemplate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateSecurityGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateSecurityGroup`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SecurityGroupWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client, security_group: Optional[str] =
 None):
        """
        Initializes the SecurityGroupWrapper with an EC2 client and an optional
 security group ID.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param security_group: The ID of a security group to manage. This is a high-
level identifier
                               that represents the security group.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.security_group = security_group

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SecurityGroupWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SecurityGroupWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of SecurityGroupWrapper initialized with the default
 EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)
```

```
    def create(self, group_name: str, group_description: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a security group in the default virtual private cloud (VPC) of the
current account.

        :param group_name: The name of the security group to create.
        :param group_description: The description of the security group to create.
        :return: The ID of the newly created security group.
        :raise Handles AWS SDK service-level ClientError, with special handling for
ResourceAlreadyExists
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_security_group(
                GroupName=group_name, Description=group_description
            )
            self.security_group = response["GroupId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExists":
                logger.error(
                    f"Security group '{group_name}' already exists. Please choose a
different name."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return self.security_group
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateSecurityGroup AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateVpc`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateVpc`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class VpcWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Amazon Virtual Private
 Cloud actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the VpcWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "VpcWrapper":
        """
        Creates a VpcWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of VpcWrapper initialized with the default EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def create(self, cidr_block: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new Amazon VPC with the specified CIDR block.

        :param cidr_block: The CIDR block for the new VPC, such as '10.0.0.0/16'.
        :return: The ID of the new VPC.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_vpc(CidrBlock=cidr_block)
            vpc_id = response["Vpc"]["VpcId"]

            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("vpc_available")
            waiter.wait(VpcIds=[vpc_id])
            return vpc_id
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create the vpc. Here's why: %s",
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

```
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateVpc AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateVpcEndpoint`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateVpcEndpoint`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class VpcWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Amazon Virtual Private
 Cloud actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the VpcWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "VpcWrapper":
        """
        Creates a VpcWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of VpcWrapper initialized with the default EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)
```

```
    def create_vpc_endpoint(
        self, vpc_id: str, service_name: str, route_table_ids: list[str]
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a new VPC endpoint for the specified service and associates it with
the specified route tables.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to create the endpoint in.
        :param service_name: The name of the service to create the endpoint for.
        :param route_table_ids: A list of IDs of the route tables to associate with
the endpoint.
        :return: A dictionary representing the newly created VPC endpoint.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_vpc_endpoint(
                VpcId=vpc_id,
                ServiceName=service_name,
                RouteTableIds=route_table_ids,
            )
            return response["VpcEndpoint"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create VPC endpoint for service %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                service_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateVpcEndpoint AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteKeyPair`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteKeyPair`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyPairWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key pair actions.
    This class provides methods to create, list, and delete EC2 key pairs.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        key_file_dir: Union[tempfile.TemporaryDirectory, str],
        key_pair: Optional[dict] = None,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the KeyPairWrapper with the specified EC2 client, key file
 directory,
        and an optional key pair.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param key_file_dir: The folder where the private key information is stored.
                             This should be a secure folder.
        :param key_pair: A dictionary representing the Boto3 KeyPair object.
                         This is a high-level object that wraps key pair actions.
 Optional.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.key_pair = key_pair
        self.key_file_path: Optional[str] = None
        self.key_file_dir = key_file_dir

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPairWrapper":
        """
        Class method to create an instance of KeyPairWrapper using a new EC2 client
```

```
        and a temporary directory for storing key files.

        :return: An instance of KeyPairWrapper.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client, tempfile.TemporaryDirectory())


    def delete(self, key_name: str) -> bool:
        """
        Deletes a key pair by its name.

        :param key_name: The name of the key pair to delete.
        :return: A boolean indicating whether the deletion was successful.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error in deleting the key pair, for
example,
                                 if the key pair does not exist.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=key_name)
            logger.info(f"Successfully deleted key pair: {key_name}")
            self.key_pair = None
            return True
        except self.ec2_client.exceptions.ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Deletion failed for key pair: {key_name}")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidKeyPair.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"The key pair '{key_name}' does not exist and cannot be
deleted. "
                    "Please verify the key pair name and try again."
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteKeyPair AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteLaunchTemplate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteLaunchTemplate`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
 by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
 is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
```

```
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes a launch template.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name
            )
            self.delete_instance_profile(
                self.instance_profile_name, self.instance_role_name
            )
            log.info("Launch template %s deleted.", self.launch_template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteLaunchTemplate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteSecurityGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteSecurityGroup`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SecurityGroupWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client, security_group: Optional[str] =
 None):
        """
        Initializes the SecurityGroupWrapper with an EC2 client and an optional
 security group ID.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param security_group: The ID of a security group to manage. This is a high-
level identifier
                               that represents the security group.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.security_group = security_group

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SecurityGroupWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SecurityGroupWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of SecurityGroupWrapper initialized with the default
 EC2 client.
        """
```

```
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def delete(self, security_group_id: str) -> bool:
        """
        Deletes the specified security group.

        :param security_group_id: The ID of the security group to delete. Required.

        :returns: True if the deletion is successful.
        :raises ClientError: If the security group cannot be deleted due to an AWS
service error.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_security_group(GroupId=security_group_id)
            logger.info(f"Successfully deleted security group
'{security_group_id}'")
            return True
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Deletion failed for security group
'{security_group_id}'")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]

            if error_code == "InvalidGroup.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Security group '{security_group_id}' cannot be deleted because
it does not exist."
                )
            elif error_code == "DependencyViolation":
                logger.error(
                    f"Security group '{security_group_id}' cannot be deleted because
it is still in use."
                    " Verify that it is:"
                    "\n\t- Detached from resources"
                    "\n\t- Removed from references in other groups"
                    "\n\t- Removed from VPC's as a default group"
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteSecurityGroup AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteVpc`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteVpc`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class VpcWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Amazon Virtual Private
 Cloud actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the VpcWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "VpcWrapper":
        """
        Creates a VpcWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of VpcWrapper initialized with the default EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def delete(self, vpc_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the specified VPC.
```

```
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_vpc(VpcId=vpc_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete VPC %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                vpc_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteVpc AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteVpcEndpoints`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteVpcEndpoints`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class VpcWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Amazon Virtual Private
 Cloud actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the VpcWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
```

```
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "VpcWrapper":
        """
        Creates a VpcWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of VpcWrapper initialized with the default EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def delete_vpc_endpoints(self, vpc_endpoint_ids: list[str]) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the specified VPC endpoints.

        :param vpc_endpoint_ids: A list of IDs of the VPC endpoints to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_vpc_endpoints(VpcEndpointIds=vpc_endpoint_ids)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete VPC endpoints %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                vpc_endpoint_ids,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteVpcEndpoints AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeAvailabilityZones`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeAvailabilityZones`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
 by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
 is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
```

```
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def get_availability_zones(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
            log.info(f"Retrieved {len(zones)} availability zones: {zones}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to retrieve availability zones.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAvailabilityZones AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
 by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
 is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
```

```
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def get_instance_profile(self, instance_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to look up.
        :return: The profile data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_iam_instance_profile_associations(
                Filters=[{"Name": "instance-id", "Values": [instance_id]}]
            )
            if not response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"]:
                log.info(f"No instance profile found for instance {instance_id}.")
            profile_data = response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"][0]
            log.info(f"Retrieved instance profile for instance {instance_id}.")
            return profile_data
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instance profile for instance {instance_id}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
```

```
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                log.error(f"The instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeImages`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeImages`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions using
 the client interface."""

    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
 instances.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
 objects. These are high-level objects that
                          wrap instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.instances = instances or []
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
        """
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default EC2
client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def get_images(self, image_ids: List[str]) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Gets information about Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) from a list of AMI IDs.

        :param image_ids: The list of AMI IDs to look up.
        :return: A list of dictionaries representing the requested AMIs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_images(ImageIds=image_ids)
            images = response["Images"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Failed to stop AMI(s): {','.join(map(str, image_ids))}")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidAMIID.NotFound":
                logger.error("One or more of the AMI IDs does not exist.")
            raise
        return images
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeImages AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeInstanceTypes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeInstanceTypes`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions using
 the client interface."""

    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
 instances.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
 objects. These are high-level objects that
                          wrap instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.instances = instances or []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
        """
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default EC2
 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def get_instance_types(
```

```
        self, architecture: str = "x86_64", sizes: List[str] = ["*.micro",
 "*.small"]
    ) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Gets instance types that support the specified architecture and size.
        See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/APIReference/
API_DescribeInstanceTypes.html
        for a list of allowable parameters.

        :param architecture: The architecture supported by instance types. Default:
 'x86_64'.
        :param sizes: The size of instance types. Default: '*.micro', '*.small',
        :return: A list of dictionaries representing instance types that support the
 specified architecture and size.
        """
        try:
            inst_types = []
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_instance_types")
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {
                        "Name": "processor-info.supported-architecture",
                        "Values": [architecture],
                    },
                    {"Name": "instance-type", "Values": sizes},
                ]
            ):
                inst_types += page["InstanceTypes"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to get instance types: {architecture}, {','.join(map(str,
 sizes))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidParameterValue":
                logger.error(
                    "Parameters are invalid. "
                    "Ensure architecture and size strings conform to
 DescribeInstanceTypes API reference."
                )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_types
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeInstanceTypes AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeInstances`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions using
 the client interface."""

    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
 instances.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
 objects. These are high-level objects that
                          wrap instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.instances = instances or []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
        """
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.
```

```
        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default EC2
client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def display(self, state_filter: Optional[str] = "running") -> None:
        """
        Displays information about instances, filtering by the specified state.

        :param state_filter: The instance state to include in the output. Only
instances in this state
                             will be displayed. Default is 'running'. Example
states: 'running', 'stopped'.
        """
        if not self.instances:
            logger.info("No instances to display.")
            return

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_instances")
        page_iterator = paginator.paginate(InstanceIds=instance_ids)

        try:
            for page in page_iterator:
                for reservation in page["Reservations"]:
                    for instance in reservation["Instances"]:
                        instance_state = instance["State"]["Name"]

                        # Apply the state filter (default is 'running')
                        if state_filter and instance_state != state_filter:
                            continue  # Skip this instance if it doesn't match the
filter

                        # Create a formatted string with instance details
                        instance_info = (
                            f"• ID: {instance['InstanceId']}\n"
                            f"• Image ID: {instance['ImageId']}\n"
                            f"• Instance type: {instance['InstanceType']}\n"
                            f"• Key name: {instance['KeyName']}\n"
                            f"• VPC ID: {instance['VpcId']}\n"
```

```
                            f"• Public IP: {instance.get('PublicIpAddress', 'N/
A')}\n"
                            f"• State: {instance_state}"
                        )
                        print(instance_info)

        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to display instance(s). : {' '.join(map(str,
 instance_ids))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    "One or more instance IDs do not exist. "
                    "Please verify the instance IDs and try again."
                )
                raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeInstances AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeKeyPairs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeKeyPairs`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyPairWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key pair actions.
    This class provides methods to create, list, and delete EC2 key pairs.
    """

    def __init__(
```

```
        self,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        key_file_dir: Union[tempfile.TemporaryDirectory, str],
        key_pair: Optional[dict] = None,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the KeyPairWrapper with the specified EC2 client, key file
directory,
        and an optional key pair.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param key_file_dir: The folder where the private key information is stored.
                             This should be a secure folder.
        :param key_pair: A dictionary representing the Boto3 KeyPair object.
                         This is a high-level object that wraps key pair actions.
Optional.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.key_pair = key_pair
        self.key_file_path: Optional[str] = None
        self.key_file_dir = key_file_dir

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPairWrapper":
        """
        Class method to create an instance of KeyPairWrapper using a new EC2 client
        and a temporary directory for storing key files.

        :return: An instance of KeyPairWrapper.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client, tempfile.TemporaryDirectory())


    def list(self, limit: Optional[int] = None) -> None:
        """
        Displays a list of key pairs for the current account.

        WARNING: Results are not paginated.

        :param limit: The maximum number of key pairs to list. If not specified,
                      all key pairs will be listed.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error in listing the key pairs.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_key_pairs()
            key_pairs = response.get("KeyPairs", [])

            if limit:
                key_pairs = key_pairs[:limit]

            for key_pair in key_pairs:
                logger.info(
                    f"Found {key_pair['KeyType']} key '{key_pair['KeyName']}' with
 fingerprint:"
                )
                logger.info(f"\t{key_pair['KeyFingerprint']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(f"Failed to list key pairs: {str(err)}")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeKeyPairs AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeRouteTables`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeRouteTables`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class VpcWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Amazon Virtual Private
 Cloud actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the VpcWrapper with an EC2 client.
```

```
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "VpcWrapper":
        """
        Creates a VpcWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of VpcWrapper initialized with the default EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def describe_route_tables(self, vpc_ids: list[str]) -> None:
        """
        Displays information about the route tables in the specified VPC.

        :param vpc_ids: A list of VPC IDs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_route_tables(
                Filters=[{"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": vpc_ids}]
            )
            pp(response["RouteTables"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe route tables for VPCs %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                vpc_ids,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeRouteTables AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeSecurityGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeSecurityGroups`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SecurityGroupWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: boto3.client, security_group: Optional[str] =
 None):
        """
        Initializes the SecurityGroupWrapper with an EC2 client and an optional
 security group ID.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param security_group: The ID of a security group to manage. This is a high-
level identifier
                               that represents the security group.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.security_group = security_group

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SecurityGroupWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SecurityGroupWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of SecurityGroupWrapper initialized with the default
 EC2 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)
```

```
    def describe(self, security_group_id: Optional[str] = None) -> bool:
        """
        Displays information about the specified security group or all security
groups if no ID is provided.

        :param security_group_id: The ID of the security group to describe.
                                  If None, an open search is performed to describe
all security groups.
        :returns: True if the description is successful.
        :raises ClientError: If there is an error describing the security group(s),
such as an invalid security group ID.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_security_groups")

            if security_group_id is None:
                # If no ID is provided, return all security groups.
                page_iterator = paginator.paginate()
            else:
                page_iterator = paginator.paginate(GroupIds=[security_group_id])

            for page in page_iterator:
                for security_group in page["SecurityGroups"]:
                    print(f"Security group: {security_group['GroupName']}")
                    print(f"\tID: {security_group['GroupId']}")
                    print(f"\tVPC: {security_group['VpcId']}")
                    if security_group["IpPermissions"]:
                        print("Inbound permissions:")
                        pp(security_group["IpPermissions"])

            return True
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error("Failed to describe security group(s).")
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidGroup.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Security group {security_group_id} does not exist "
                    f"because the specified security group ID was not found."
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeSecurityGroups AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeSubnets`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeSubnets`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
 by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
 is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
```

```
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def get_subnets(self, vpc_id: str, zones: List[str] = None) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
        """
        Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to look up.
        :param zones: The list of Availability Zones to look up.
        :return: The list of subnets found.
        """
        # Ensure that 'zones' is a list, even if None is passed
        if zones is None:
            zones = []
        try:
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_subnets")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc_id]},
                    {"Name": "availability-zone", "Values": zones},
```

```
                    {"Name": "default-for-az", "Values": ["true"]},
                ]
            )

            subnets = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                subnets.extend(page["Subnets"])

            log.info("Found %s subnets for the specified zones.", len(subnets))
            return subnets
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve subnets for VPC '{vpc_id}' in zones {zones}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    "The specified VPC ID does not exist. "
                    "Please check the VPC ID and try again."
                )
            # Add more error-specific handling as needed
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeSubnets AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeVpcs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeVpcs`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
```

```
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
```

```
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def get_default_vpc(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets the default VPC for the account.

        :return: Data about the default VPC.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_vpcs(
                Filters=[{"Name": "is-default", "Values": ["true"]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error("Failed to retrieve the default VPC.")
            if error_code == "UnauthorizedOperation":
                log.error(
                    "You do not have the necessary permissions to describe VPCs. "
                    "Ensure that your AWS IAM user or role has the correct
permissions."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidParameterValue":
                log.error(
                    "One or more parameters are invalid. Check the request
parameters."
                )

            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            if "Vpcs" in response and response["Vpcs"]:
                log.info(f"Retrieved default VPC: {response['Vpcs'][0]['VpcId']}")
                return response["Vpcs"][0]
            else:
                pass
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeVpcs AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DisassociateAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DisassociateAddress`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ElasticIpWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Elastic IP address
 actions using the client interface."""

    class ElasticIp:
        """Represents an Elastic IP and its associated instance."""

        def __init__(
            self, allocation_id: str, public_ip: str, instance_id: Optional[str] =
 None
        ) -> None:
            """
            Initializes the ElasticIp object.

            :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP.
            :param public_ip: The public IP address of the Elastic IP.
            :param instance_id: The ID of the associated EC2 instance, if any.
            """
            self.allocation_id = allocation_id
            self.public_ip = public_ip
            self.instance_id = instance_id

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: Any) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the ElasticIpWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.elastic_ips: List[ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp] = []
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ElasticIpWrapper":
        """
        Creates an ElasticIpWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of ElasticIpWrapper initialized with the default EC2
client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def disassociate(self, allocation_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Removes an association between an Elastic IP address and an instance. When
the
        association is removed, the instance is assigned a new public IP address.

        :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP to disassociate.
        :raises ClientError: If the disassociation fails, such as when the
association ID is not found.
        """
        elastic_ip = self.get_elastic_ip_by_allocation(self.elastic_ips,
allocation_id)
        if elastic_ip is None or elastic_ip.instance_id is None:
            logger.info(
                f"No association found for Elastic IP with allocation ID
{allocation_id}."
            )
            return

        try:
            # Retrieve the association ID before disassociating
            response =
self.ec2_client.describe_addresses(AllocationIds=[allocation_id])
            association_id = response["Addresses"][0].get("AssociationId")

            if association_id:
                self.ec2_client.disassociate_address(AssociationId=association_id)
                elastic_ip.instance_id = None  # Remove the instance association
            else:
                logger.info(
```

```
                    f"No Association ID found for Elastic IP with allocation ID
{allocation_id}."
                )

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Failed to disassociate Elastic IP {allocation_id} "
                    "because the specified association ID for the Elastic IP address
was not found. "
                    "Verify the association ID and ensure the Elastic IP is
currently associated with a "
                    "resource before attempting to disassociate it."
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DisassociateAddress AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`RebootInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `RebootInstances`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
```

```
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
```

```
    def replace_instance_profile(
        self,
        instance_id: str,
        new_instance_profile_name: str,
        profile_association_id: str,
    ) -> None:
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to restart.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to associate
with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)

            self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Rebooting instance %s.", instance_id)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be running.", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Instance %s is now running.", instance_id)

            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
```

```
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info(f"Restarted the Python web server on instance
'{instance_id}'.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to replace instance profile.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"Association ID '{profile_association_id}' does not exist."
                    "Please check the association ID and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceId":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist or is
not available for SSM. "
                    f"Please verify the instance ID and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RebootInstances AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ReleaseAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ReleaseAddress`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ElasticIpWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Elastic IP address
actions using the client interface."""

    class ElasticIp:
        """Represents an Elastic IP and its associated instance."""
```

```
        def __init__(
            self, allocation_id: str, public_ip: str, instance_id: Optional[str] =
None
        ) -> None:
            """
            Initializes the ElasticIp object.

            :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP.
            :param public_ip: The public IP address of the Elastic IP.
            :param instance_id: The ID of the associated EC2 instance, if any.
            """
            self.allocation_id = allocation_id
            self.public_ip = public_ip
            self.instance_id = instance_id

    def __init__(self, ec2_client: Any) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the ElasticIpWrapper with an EC2 client.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.elastic_ips: List[ElasticIpWrapper.ElasticIp] = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ElasticIpWrapper":
        """
        Creates an ElasticIpWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of ElasticIpWrapper initialized with the default EC2
client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def release(self, allocation_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Releases an Elastic IP address. After the Elastic IP address is released,
        it can no longer be used.

        :param allocation_id: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP to release.
```

```
        :raises ClientError: If the release fails, such as when the Elastic IP
address is not found.
        """
        elastic_ip = self.get_elastic_ip_by_allocation(self.elastic_ips,
allocation_id)
        if elastic_ip is None:
            logger.info(f"No Elastic IP found with allocation ID {allocation_id}.")
            return

        try:
            self.ec2_client.release_address(AllocationId=allocation_id)
            self.elastic_ips.remove(elastic_ip)  # Remove the Elastic IP from the
list
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidAddress.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    f"Failed to release Elastic IP address {allocation_id} "
                    "because it could not be found. Verify the Elastic IP address "
                    "and ensure it is allocated to your account in the correct
region "
                    "before attempting to release it."
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ReleaseAddress AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

In questo esempio viene sostituito il profilo dell'istanza di un'istanza in esecuzione, viene riavviata l'istanza e viene inviato un comando all'istanza dopo l'avvio.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
 by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
 is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
```

```
        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self,
        instance_id: str,
        new_instance_profile_name: str,
        profile_association_id: str,
    ) -> None:
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to restart.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to associate
with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                        instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
```

```
            time.sleep(5)

            self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Rebooting instance %s.", instance_id)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be running.", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Instance %s is now running.", instance_id)

            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info(f"Restarted the Python web server on instance
'{instance_id}'.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to replace instance profile.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"Association ID '{profile_association_id}' does not exist."
                    "Please check the association ID and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceId":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist or is
not available for SSM. "
                    f"Please verify the instance ID and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`RunInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `RunInstances`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions using
 the client interface."""

    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
 instances.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
 objects. These are high-level objects that
                          wrap instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.instances = instances or []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
        """
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default EC2
 client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def create(
        self,
```

```
        image_id: str,
        instance_type: str,
        key_pair_name: str,
        security_group_ids: Optional[List[str]] = None,
    ) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Creates a new EC2 instance in the default VPC of the current account.

        The instance starts immediately after it is created.

        :param image_id: The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use for the
 instance.
        :param instance_type: The type of instance to create, such as 't2.micro'.
        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to use for SSH access.
        :param security_group_ids: A list of security group IDs to associate with
 the instance.
                                   If not specified, the default security group of
 the VPC is used.
        :return: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance objects
 representing the newly created instances.
        """
        try:
            instance_params = {
                "ImageId": image_id,
                "InstanceType": instance_type,
                "KeyName": key_pair_name,
            }
            if security_group_ids is not None:
                instance_params["SecurityGroupIds"] = security_group_ids

            response = self.ec2_client.run_instances(
                **instance_params, MinCount=1, MaxCount=1
            )
            instance = response["Instances"][0]
            self.instances.append(instance)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance["InstanceId"]])
        except ClientError as err:
            params_str = "\n\t".join(
                f"{key}: {value}" for key, value in instance_params.items()
            )
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to complete instance creation request.\nRequest details:
{params_str}"
```

```
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InstanceLimitExceeded":
                logger.error(
                    (
                        f"Insufficient capacity for instance type '{instance_type}'.
"
                        "Terminate unused instances or contact AWS Support for a
limit increase."
                    )
                )
            if error_code == "InsufficientInstanceCapacity":
                logger.error(
                    (
                        f"Insufficient capacity for instance type '{instance_type}'.
"
                        "Select a different instance type or launch in a different
availability zone."
                    )
                )
            raise
        return self.instances
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RunInstances AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`StartInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StartInstances`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions using
 the client interface."""
```

```
    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
instances.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
objects. These are high-level objects that
                          wrap instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.instances = instances or []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
        """
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default EC2
client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def start(self) -> Optional[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Starts instances and waits for them to be in a running state.

        :return: The response to the start request.
        """
        if not self.instances:
            logger.info("No instances to start.")
            return None

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        try:
            start_response =
self.ec2_client.start_instances(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
```

```
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            return start_response
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to start instance(s): {','.join(map(str, instance_ids))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "IncorrectInstanceState":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't start instance(s) because they are in an incorrect
 state. "
                    "Ensure the instances are in a stopped state before starting
 them."
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartInstances AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`StopInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StopInstances`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions using
 the client interface."""

    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
 instances.
```

```
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
objects. These are high-level objects that
                          wrap instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.instances = instances or []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
        """
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default EC2
client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def stop(self) -> Optional[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Stops instances and waits for them to be in a stopped state.

        :return: The response to the stop request, or None if there are no instances
to stop.
        """
        if not self.instances:
            logger.info("No instances to stop.")
            return None

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        try:
            # Attempt to stop the instances
            stop_response = self.ec2_client.stop_instances(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_stopped")
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to stop instance(s): {','.join(map(str, instance_ids))}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
```

```
            if error_code == "IncorrectInstanceState":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't stop instance(s) because they are in an incorrect
 state. "
                    "Ensure the instances are in a running state before stopping
 them."
                )
            raise
        return stop_response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StopInstances AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`TerminateInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `TerminateInstances`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class EC2InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions using
 the client interface."""

    def __init__(
        self, ec2_client: Any, instances: Optional[List[Dict[str, Any]]] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the EC2InstanceWrapper with an EC2 client and optional
 instances.

        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client. This client provides low-level
                           access to AWS EC2 services.
        :param instances: A list of dictionaries representing Boto3 Instance
 objects. These are high-level objects that
                          wrap instance actions.
```

```
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.instances = instances or []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "EC2InstanceWrapper":
        """
        Creates an EC2InstanceWrapper instance with a default EC2 client.

        :return: An instance of EC2InstanceWrapper initialized with the default EC2
client.
        """
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_client)


    def terminate(self) -> None:
        """
        Terminates instances and waits for them to reach the terminated state.
        """
        if not self.instances:
            logger.info("No instances to terminate.")
            return

        instance_ids = [instance["InstanceId"] for instance in self.instances]
        try:
            self.ec2_client.terminate_instances(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
            self.instances.clear()
            for instance_id in instance_ids:
                print(f"• Instance ID: {instance_id}\n" f"• Action: Terminated")

        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed instance termination details:\n\t{str(self.instances)}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                logger.error(
                    "One or more instance IDs do not exist. "
                    "Please verify the instance IDs and try again."
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta TerminateInstances AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un servizio Web con bilanciamento del carico che restituisca consigli su libri, film e canzoni. L'esempio mostra come il servizio risponde ai guasti e spiega come ristrutturarlo per una maggiore resilienza in caso di guasti.

- Utilizza un gruppo Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling per creare istanze Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) basate su un modello di avvio e per mantenere il numero di istanze in un intervallo specificato.
- Gestisci e distribuisci le richieste HTTP con Elastic Load Balancing.
- Monitora lo stato delle istanze in un gruppo con dimensionamento automatico e inoltra le richieste soltanto alle istanze integre.
- Esegui un server web Python su ogni EC2 istanza per gestire le richieste HTTP. Il server Web risponde con consigli e controlli dell'integrità.
- Simula un servizio di raccomandazione con una tabella Amazon DynamoDB.
- Controlla la risposta del server web alle richieste e ai controlli di integrità aggiornando AWS Systems Manager i parametri.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
class Runner:
```

```
    """
    Manages the deployment, demonstration, and destruction of resources for the
resilient service.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_path: str,
        recommendation: RecommendationService,
        autoscaler: AutoScalingWrapper,
        loadbalancer: ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper,
        param_helper: ParameterHelper,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the Runner class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_path: The path to resource files used by this example, such
as IAM policies and instance scripts.
        :param recommendation: An instance of the RecommendationService class.
        :param autoscaler: An instance of the AutoScaler class.
        :param loadbalancer: An instance of the LoadBalancer class.
        :param param_helper: An instance of the ParameterHelper class.
        """
        self.resource_path = resource_path
        self.recommendation = recommendation
        self.autoscaler = autoscaler
        self.loadbalancer = loadbalancer
        self.param_helper = param_helper
        self.protocol = "HTTP"
        self.port = 80
        self.ssh_port = 22

        prefix = "doc-example-resilience"
        self.target_group_name = f"{prefix}-tg"
        self.load_balancer_name = f"{prefix}-lb"

    def deploy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deploys the resources required for the resilient service, including the
DynamoDB table,
        EC2 instances, Auto Scaling group, and load balancer.
        """
        recommendations_path = f"{self.resource_path}/recommendations.json"
        startup_script = f"{self.resource_path}/server_startup_script.sh"
```

```
        instance_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/instance_policy.json"

        logging.info("Starting deployment of resources for the resilient service.")

        logging.info(
            "Creating and populating DynamoDB table '%s'.",
            self.recommendation.table_name,
        )
        self.recommendation.create()
        self.recommendation.populate(recommendations_path)

        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 launch template with the startup script '%s'.",
            startup_script,
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_template(startup_script, instance_policy)

        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones."
        )
        zones = self.autoscaler.create_autoscaling_group(3)

        logging.info("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info("Creating Elastic Load Balancing target group and load
balancer.")

        vpc = self.autoscaler.get_default_vpc()
        subnets = self.autoscaler.get_subnets(vpc["VpcId"], zones)
        target_group = self.loadbalancer.create_target_group(
            self.target_group_name, self.protocol, self.port, vpc["VpcId"]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_load_balancer(
            self.load_balancer_name, [subnet["SubnetId"] for subnet in subnets]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_listener(self.load_balancer_name, target_group)

        self.autoscaler.attach_load_balancer_target_group(target_group)

        logging.info("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint.")
        endpoint = self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
        lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)
```

```
        current_ip_address = requests.get("http://
checkip.amazonaws.com").text.strip()

        if not lb_success:
            logging.warning(
                "Couldn't connect to the load balancer. Verifying that the port is
 open..."
            )
            sec_group, port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.port, current_ip_address
            )
            sec_group, ssh_port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
            )
            if not port_is_open:
                logging.warning(
                    "The default security group for your VPC must allow access from
 this computer."
                )
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
 {sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound traffic on port {self.port} from your computer's IP
 address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.port, current_ip_address
                    )
            if not ssh_port_is_open:
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
 {sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound SSH traffic on port {self.ssh_port} for debugging from
 your computer's IP address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
                    )
            lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)

        if lb_success:
            logging.info(
```

```
                "Load balancer is ready. Access it at: http://%s",
current_ip_address
            )
        else:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get a successful response from the load balancer endpoint.
Please verify your VPC and security group settings."
            )

    def demo_choices(self) -> None:
        """
        Presents choices for interacting with the deployed service, such as sending
requests to
        the load balancer or checking the health of the targets.
        """
        actions = [
            "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
            "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
            "Go to the next part of the demo.",
        ]
        choice = 0
        while choice != 2:
            logging.info("Choose an action to interact with the service.")
            choice = q.choose("Which action would you like to take? ", actions)
            if choice == 0:
                logging.info("Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.")
                endpoint = self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
                logging.info("GET http://%s", endpoint)
                response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                logging.info("Response: %s", response.status_code)
                if response.headers.get("content-type") == "application/json":
                    pp(response.json())
            elif choice == 1:
                logging.info("Checking the health of load balancer targets.")
                health =
self.loadbalancer.check_target_health(self.target_group_name)
                for target in health:
                    state = target["TargetHealth"]["State"]
                    logging.info(
                        "Target %s on port %d is %s",
                        target["Target"]["Id"],
                        target["Target"]["Port"],
                        state,
                    )
```

```
                    if state != "healthy":
                        logging.warning(
                            "%s: %s",
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Reason"],
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Description"],
                        )
                logging.info(
                    "Note that it can take a minute or two for the health check to
 update."
                )
            elif choice == 2:
                logging.info("Proceeding to the next part of the demo.")

    def demo(self) -> None:
        """
        Runs the demonstration, showing how the service responds to different
 failure scenarios
        and how a resilient architecture can keep the service running.
        """
        ssm_only_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/ssm_only_policy.json"

        logging.info("Resetting parameters to starting values for the demo.")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info(
            "Starting demonstration of the service's resilience under various
 failure conditions."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info(
            "Simulating failure by changing the Systems Manager parameter to a non-
existent table."
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return failure codes.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Switching to static response mode to mitigate failure.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.failure_response, "static")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return static responses.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Restoring normal operation of the recommendation service.")
```

```
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table,
self.recommendation.table_name)

        logging.info(
            "Introducing a failure by assigning bad credentials to one of the
instances."
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_instance_profile(
            ssm_only_policy,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_policy_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            ["AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore"],
        )
        instances = self.autoscaler.get_instances()
        bad_instance_id = instances[0]
        instance_profile = self.autoscaler.get_instance_profile(bad_instance_id)
        logging.info(
            "Replacing instance profile with bad credentials for instance %s.",
            bad_instance_id,
        )
        self.autoscaler.replace_instance_profile(
            bad_instance_id,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            instance_profile["AssociationId"],
        )
        logging.info(
            "Sending GET requests may return either a valid recommendation or a
static response."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Implementing deep health checks to detect unhealthy
instances.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.health_check, "deep")
        logging.info("Checking the health of the load balancer targets.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info(
            "Terminating the unhealthy instance to let the auto scaler replace it."
        )
        self.autoscaler.terminate_instance(bad_instance_id)
        logging.info("The service remains resilient during instance replacement.")
        self.demo_choices()
```

```
        logging.info("Simulating a complete failure of the recommendation service.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info(
            "All instances will report as unhealthy, but the service will still
return static responses."
        )
        self.demo_choices()
        self.param_helper.reset()

    def destroy(self, automation=False) -> None:
        """
        Destroys all resources created for the demo, including the load balancer,
Auto Scaling group,
        EC2 instances, and DynamoDB table.
        """
        logging.info(
            "This concludes the demo. Preparing to clean up all AWS resources
created during the demo."
        )
        if automation:
            cleanup = True
        else:
            cleanup = q.ask(
                "Do you want to clean up all demo resources? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno
            )

        if cleanup:
            logging.info("Deleting load balancer and related resources.")
            self.loadbalancer.delete_load_balancer(self.load_balancer_name)
            self.loadbalancer.delete_target_group(self.target_group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_autoscaling_group(self.autoscaler.group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_key_pair()
            self.autoscaler.delete_template()
            self.autoscaler.delete_instance_profile(
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            )
            logging.info("Deleting DynamoDB table and other resources.")
            self.recommendation.destroy()
        else:
            logging.warning(
                "Resources have not been deleted. Ensure you clean them up manually
to avoid unexpected charges."
```

```
            )


def main() -> None:
    """
    Main function to parse arguments and run the appropriate actions for the demo.
    """
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--action",
        required=True,
        choices=["all", "deploy", "demo", "destroy"],
        help="The action to take for the demo. When 'all' is specified, resources
 are\n"
        "deployed, the demo is run, and resources are destroyed.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--resource_path",
        default="../../../scenarios/features/resilient_service/resources",
        help="The path to resource files used by this example, such as IAM policies
 and\n"
        "instance scripts.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    logging.info("Starting the Resilient Service demo.")

    prefix = "doc-example-resilience"

    # Service Clients
    ddb_client = boto3.client("dynamodb")
    elb_client = boto3.client("elbv2")
    autoscaling_client = boto3.client("autoscaling")
    ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
    ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
    iam_client = boto3.client("iam")

    # Wrapper instantiations
    recommendation = RecommendationService(
        "doc-example-recommendation-service", ddb_client
    )
    autoscaling_wrapper = AutoScalingWrapper(
        prefix,
        "t3.micro",
```

```
        "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    )
    elb_wrapper = ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(elb_client)
    param_helper = ParameterHelper(recommendation.table_name, ssm_client)

    # Demo invocation
    runner = Runner(
        args.resource_path,
        recommendation,
        autoscaling_wrapper,
        elb_wrapper,
        param_helper,
    )
    actions = [args.action] if args.action != "all" else ["deploy", "demo",
 "destroy"]
    for action in actions:
        if action == "deploy":
            runner.deploy()
        elif action == "demo":
            runner.demo()
        elif action == "destroy":
            runner.destroy()

    logging.info("Demo completed successfully.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    main()
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le azioni di Auto Scaling e EC2 Amazon.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
```

```
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
```

```
    def create_policy(self, policy_file: str, policy_name: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new IAM policy or retrieves the ARN of an existing policy.

        :param policy_file: The path to a JSON file that contains the policy
definition.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing policy.
        """
        with open(policy_file) as file:
            policy_doc = file.read()

        try:
            response = self.iam_client.create_policy(
                PolicyName=policy_name, PolicyDocument=policy_doc
            )
            policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
            log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' created successfully. ARN:
{policy_arn}")
            return policy_arn

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the policy already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_policy(
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::{self.account_id}:policy/{policy_name}"
                )
                policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' already exists. ARN:
{policy_arn}")
                return policy_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_role(self, role_name: str, assume_role_doc: dict) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new IAM role or retrieves the ARN of an existing role.

        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param assume_role_doc: The assume role policy document that specifies which
                                entities can assume the role.
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing role.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.iam_client.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
 AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(assume_role_doc)
            )
            role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
            log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' created successfully. ARN: {role_arn}")
            return role_arn

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the role already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_role(RoleName=role_name)
                role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' already exists. ARN: {role_arn}")
                return role_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_policy(
        self,
        role_name: str,
        policy_arn: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an IAM policy to a role and optionally attaches additional AWS-
managed policies.

        :param role_name: The name of the role to attach the policy to.
        :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to attach.
        :param aws_managed_policies: A tuple of AWS-managed policy names to attach
 to the role.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(RoleName=role_name,
 PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            for aws_policy in aws_managed_policies:
                self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name,
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{aws_policy}",
                )
            log.info(f"Attached policy {policy_arn} to role {role_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to attach policy {policy_arn} to role {role_name}.")
```

```
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_instance_profile(
        self,
        policy_file: str,
        policy_name: str,
        role_name: str,
        profile_name: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances
created by
        this class. An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed
by the
        instance. The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
        clients that run on the instance.

        :param policy_file: The name of a JSON file that contains the policy
definition to
                            create and attach to the role.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param profile_name: The name to the created profile.
        :param aws_managed_policies: Additional AWS-managed policies that are
attached to
                                     the role, such as AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore
to grant
                                     use of Systems Manager to send commands to the
instance.
        :return: The ARN of the profile that is created.
        """
        assume_role_doc = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        policy_arn = self.create_policy(policy_file, policy_name)
```

```
        self.create_role(role_name, assume_role_doc)
        self.attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn, aws_managed_policies)

        try:
            profile_response = self.iam_client.create_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name
            )
            waiter = self.iam_client.get_waiter("instance_profile_exists")
            waiter.wait(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            time.sleep(10)  # wait a little longer
            profile_arn = profile_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
            self.iam_client.add_role_to_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
            log.info("Created profile %s and added role %s.", profile_name,
role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                prof_response = self.iam_client.get_instance_profile(
                    InstanceProfileName=profile_name
                )
                profile_arn = prof_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s already exists, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return profile_arn


    def get_instance_profile(self, instance_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to look up.
        :return: The profile data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_iam_instance_profile_associations(
                Filters=[{"Name": "instance-id", "Values": [instance_id]}]
            )
            if not response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"]:
                log.info(f"No instance profile found for instance {instance_id}.")
            profile_data = response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"][0]
```

```
            log.info(f"Retrieved instance profile for instance {instance_id}.")
            return profile_data
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instance profile for instance {instance_id}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                log.error(f"The instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self,
        instance_id: str,
        new_instance_profile_name: str,
        profile_association_id: str,
    ) -> None:
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to restart.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to associate
with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
```

```
            time.sleep(5)

            self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Rebooting instance %s.", instance_id)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be running.", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Instance %s is now running.", instance_id)

            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info(f"Restarted the Python web server on instance
'{instance_id}'.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to replace instance profile.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"Association ID '{profile_association_id}' does not exist."
                    "Please check the association ID and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceId":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist or is
not available for SSM. "
                    f"Please verify the instance ID and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_instance_profile(self, profile_name: str, role_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
        and deletes all the resources.

        :param profile_name: The name of the profile to delete.
        :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.remove_role_from_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
```

```
            )

self.iam_client.delete_instance_profile(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            log.info("Deleted instance profile %s.", profile_name)
            attached_policies = self.iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(
                RoleName=role_name
            )
            for pol in attached_policies["AttachedPolicies"]:
                self.iam_client.detach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name, PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"]
                )
                if not pol["PolicyArn"].startswith("arn:aws:iam::aws"):
                    self.iam_client.delete_policy(PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"])
                log.info("Detached and deleted policy %s.", pol["PolicyName"])
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
            log.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete instance profile {profile_name} or detach "
                f"policies and delete role {role_name}: {err}"
            )
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )


    def create_key_pair(self, key_pair_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Creates a new key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_pair_name)
            with open(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", "w") as file:
                file.write(response["KeyMaterial"])
            chmod(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", 0o600)
            log.info("Created key pair %s.", key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to create key pair {key_pair_name}.")
            if error_code == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate":
```

```
                log.error(f"A key pair with the name '{key_pair_name}' already
exists.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_key_pair(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a key pair.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=self.key_pair_name)
            remove(f"{self.key_pair_name}.pem")
            log.info("Deleted key pair %s.", self.key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't delete key pair '{self.key_pair_name}'.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        except FileNotFoundError as err:
            log.info("Key pair %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
self.key_pair_name)
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def create_template(
        self, server_startup_script_file: str, instance_policy_file: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
The
        launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
        the instance is started. This script installs Python packages and starts a
        Python web server on the instance.

        :param server_startup_script_file: The path to a Bash script file that is
run
                                           when an instance starts.
        :param instance_policy_file: The path to a file that defines a permissions
policy
                                     to create and attach to the instance profile.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        template = {}
        try:
            # Create key pair and instance profile
```

```
            self.create_key_pair(self.key_pair_name)
            self.create_instance_profile(
                instance_policy_file,
                self.instance_policy_name,
                self.instance_role_name,
                self.instance_profile_name,
            )

            # Read the startup script
            with open(server_startup_script_file) as file:
                start_server_script = file.read()

            # Get the latest AMI ID
            ami_latest = self.ssm_client.get_parameter(Name=self.ami_param)
            ami_id = ami_latest["Parameter"]["Value"]

            # Create the launch template
            lt_response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={
                    "InstanceType": self.inst_type,
                    "ImageId": ami_id,
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {"Name": self.instance_profile_name},
                    "UserData": base64.b64encode(
                        start_server_script.encode(encoding="utf-8")
                    ).decode(encoding="utf-8"),
                    "KeyName": self.key_pair_name,
                },
            )
            template = lt_response["LaunchTemplate"]
            log.info(
                f"Created launch template {self.launch_template_name} for AMI
{ami_id} on {self.inst_type}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to create launch template
{self.launch_template_name}.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException":
                log.info(
                    f"Launch template {self.launch_template_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

```
        return template


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes a launch template.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name
            )
            self.delete_instance_profile(
                self.instance_profile_name, self.instance_role_name
            )
            log.info("Launch template %s deleted.", self.launch_template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_availability_zones(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
            log.info(f"Retrieved {len(zones)} availability zones: {zones}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to retrieve availability zones.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones
```

```
    def create_autoscaling_group(self, group_size: int) -> List[str]:
        """
        Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.

        :param group_size: The number of instances to set for the minimum and
maximum in
                           the group.
        :return: The list of Availability Zones specified for the group.
        """
        try:
            zones = self.get_availability_zones()
            self.autoscaling_client.create_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                AvailabilityZones=zones,
                LaunchTemplate={
                    "LaunchTemplateName": self.launch_template_name,
                    "Version": "$Default",
                },
                MinSize=group_size,
                MaxSize=group_size,
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} with availability
zones {zones}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "AlreadyExists":
                log.info(
                    f"EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            else:
                log.error(f"Failed to create EC2 Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}.")
                log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones


    def get_instances(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.
```

```
        :return: A list of instance IDs in the Auto Scaling group.
        """
        try:
            as_response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            instance_ids = [
                i["InstanceId"]
                for i in as_response["AutoScalingGroups"][0]["Instances"]
            ]
            log.info(
                f"Retrieved {len(instance_ids)} instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceNotFound":
                log.error(f"The Auto Scaling group '{self.group_name}' does not
exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return instance_ids


    def terminate_instance(self, instance_id: str, decrementsetting=False) -> None:
        """
        Terminates an instance in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
        terminated, it can no longer be accessed.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to terminate.
        :param decrementsetting: If True, do not replace terminated instances.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                InstanceId=instance_id,
                ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=decrementsetting,
            )
            log.info("Terminated instance %s.", instance_id)
```

```
            # Adding a waiter to ensure the instance is terminated
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be terminated...", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info(
                f"Instance '{instance_id}' has been terminated and will be
replaced."
            )

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to terminate instance '{instance_id}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting to
terminate the instance again."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the resource."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_load_balancer_target_group(
        self, lb_target_group: Dict[str, Any]
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
        The target group specifies how the load balancer forwards requests to the
instances
        in the group.

        :param lb_target_group: Data about the ELB target group to attach.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.attach_load_balancer_target_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                TargetGroupARNs=[lb_target_group["TargetGroupArn"]],
            )
            log.info(
```

```
                "Attached load balancer target group %s to auto scaling group %s.",
                lb_target_group["TargetGroupName"],
                self.group_name,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to attach load balancer target group
'{lb_target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the resource."
                )
            elif error_code == "ServiceLinkedRoleFailure":
                log.error(
                    "The operation failed because the service-linked role is not
ready or does not exist. "
                    "Check that the service-linked role exists and is correctly
configured."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_autoscaling_group(self, group_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Terminates all instances in the group, then deletes the EC2 Auto Scaling
group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[group_name]
            )
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            if len(groups) > 0:
                self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, MinSize=0
                )
                instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in groups[0]
["Instances"]]
```

```
                for inst_id in instance_ids:
                    self.terminate_instance(inst_id)

                # Wait for all instances to be terminated
                if instance_ids:
                    waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
                    log.info("Waiting for all instances to be terminated...")
                    waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
                    log.info("All instances have been terminated.")
            else:
                log.info(f"No groups found named '{group_name}'! Nothing to do.")
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting to
delete the group again."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_default_vpc(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets the default VPC for the account.

        :return: Data about the default VPC.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_vpcs(
                Filters=[{"Name": "is-default", "Values": ["true"]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error("Failed to retrieve the default VPC.")
            if error_code == "UnauthorizedOperation":
                log.error(
```

```
                    "You do not have the necessary permissions to describe VPCs. "
                    "Ensure that your AWS IAM user or role has the correct
permissions."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidParameterValue":
                log.error(
                    "One or more parameters are invalid. Check the request
parameters."
                )

            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            if "Vpcs" in response and response["Vpcs"]:
                log.info(f"Retrieved default VPC: {response['Vpcs'][0]['VpcId']}")
                return response["Vpcs"][0]
            else:
                pass


    def verify_inbound_port(
        self, vpc: Dict[str, Any], port: int, ip_address: str
    ) -> Tuple[Dict[str, Any], bool]:
        """
        Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
this
        computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
        address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
you
        must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
port to
        any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
public
        access when you're done.

        :param vpc: The VPC used by this example.
        :param port: The port to verify.
        :param ip_address: This computer's IP address.
        :return: The default security group of the specified VPC, and a value that
indicates
                 whether the specified port is open.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_security_groups(
                Filters=[
```

```
                    {"Name": "group-name", "Values": ["default"]},
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc["VpcId"]]},
                ]
            )
            sec_group = response["SecurityGroups"][0]
            port_is_open = False
            log.info(f"Found default security group {sec_group['GroupId']}.")

            for ip_perm in sec_group["IpPermissions"]:
                if ip_perm.get("FromPort", 0) == port:
                    log.info(f"Found inbound rule: {ip_perm}")
                    for ip_range in ip_perm["IpRanges"]:
                        cidr = ip_range.get("CidrIp", "")
                        if cidr.startswith(ip_address) or cidr == "0.0.0.0/0":
                            port_is_open = True
                    if ip_perm["PrefixListIds"]:
                        port_is_open = True
                    if not port_is_open:
                        log.info(
                            f"The inbound rule does not appear to be open to either
this computer's IP "
                            f"address of {ip_address}, to all IP addresses
(0.0.0.0/0), or to a prefix list ID."
                        )
                    else:
                        break
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to verify inbound rule for port {port} for VPC
{vpc['VpcId']}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified VPC ID '{vpc['VpcId']}' does not exist. Please
check the VPC ID."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return sec_group, port_is_open


    def open_inbound_port(self, sec_group_id: str, port: int, ip_address: str) ->
None:
```

```
        """
        Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
        specified port from the specified IP address.

        :param sec_group_id: The ID of the security group to modify.
        :param port: The port to open.
        :param ip_address: The IP address that is granted access.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=sec_group_id,
                CidrIp=f"{ip_address}/32",
                FromPort=port,
                ToPort=port,
                IpProtocol="tcp",
            )
            log.info(
                "Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
                sec_group_id,
                port,
                ip_address,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to authorize ingress to security group '{sec_group_id}' on
port {port} from {ip_address}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidGroupId.Malformed":
                log.error(
                    "The security group ID is malformed. "
                    "Please verify that the security group ID is correct."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate":
                log.error(
                    "The specified rule already exists in the security group. "
                    "Check the existing rules for this security group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_subnets(self, vpc_id: str, zones: List[str] = None) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
```

```
        """
        Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to look up.
        :param zones: The list of Availability Zones to look up.
        :return: The list of subnets found.
        """
        # Ensure that 'zones' is a list, even if None is passed
        if zones is None:
            zones = []
        try:
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_subnets")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc_id]},
                    {"Name": "availability-zone", "Values": zones},
                    {"Name": "default-for-az", "Values": ["true"]},
                ]
            )

            subnets = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                subnets.extend(page["Subnets"])

            log.info("Found %s subnets for the specified zones.", len(subnets))
            return subnets
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve subnets for VPC '{vpc_id}' in zones {zones}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    "The specified VPC ID does not exist. "
                    "Please check the VPC ID and try again."
                )
            # Add more error-specific handling as needed
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Elastic Load Balancing.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def create_target_group(
        self, target_group_name: str, protocol: str, port: int, vpc_id: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
 how
        the load balancer forwards requests to instances in the group and how
 instance
        health is checked.

        To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
 and
        lower thresholds. In production, you might want to decrease the sensitivity
 of
        your health checks to avoid unwanted failures.

        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group to create.
        :param protocol: The protocol to use to forward requests, such as 'HTTP'.
        :param port: The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC in which the load balancer exists.
        :return: Data about the newly created target group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_target_group(
                Name=target_group_name,
                Protocol=protocol,
                Port=port,
                HealthCheckPath="/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds=10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds=5,
                HealthyThresholdCount=2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount=2,
```

```
                VpcId=vpc_id,
            )
            target_group = response["TargetGroups"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancing target group '{target_group_name}'.")
            return target_group
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't create load balancing target group
'{target_group_name}'."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]

            if error_code == "DuplicateTargetGroupName":
                log.error(
                    f"Target group name {target_group_name} already exists. "
                    "Check if the target group already exists."
                    "Consider using a different name or deleting the existing target
group if appropriate."
                )
            elif error_code == "TooManyTargetGroups":
                log.error(
                    "Too many target groups exist in the account. "
                    "Consider deleting unused target groups to create space for new
ones."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_target_group(self, target_group_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the target group.
        """
        try:
            # Describe the target group to get its ARN
            response =
self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(Names=[target_group_name])
            tg_arn = response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]

            # Delete the target group
            self.elb_client.delete_target_group(TargetGroupArn=tg_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancing target group %s.", target_group_name)

            # Use a custom waiter to wait until the target group is no longer
available
```

```
            self.wait_for_target_group_deletion(self.elb_client, tg_arn)
            log.info("Target group %s successfully deleted.", target_group_name)

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete target group '{target_group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer target group either already deleted or never
existed. "
                    "Verify the name and check that the resource exists in the AWS
Console."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group still in use by another resource. "
                    "Ensure that the target group is no longer associated with any
load balancers or resources.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def wait_for_target_group_deletion(
        self, elb_client, target_group_arn, max_attempts=10, delay=30
    ):
        for attempt in range(max_attempts):
            try:

elb_client.describe_target_groups(TargetGroupArns=[target_group_arn])
                print(
                    f"Attempt {attempt + 1}: Target group {target_group_arn} still
exists."
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                    print(
                        f"Target group {target_group_arn} has been successfully
deleted."
                    )
                    return
                else:
                    raise
            time.sleep(delay)
        raise TimeoutError(
```

```
            f"Target group {target_group_arn} was not deleted after {max_attempts *
delay} seconds."
        )


    def create_load_balancer(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        subnet_ids: List[str],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create.
        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'.")

            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info(
                f"Waiting for load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' to be
available..."
            )
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
            log.info(f"Load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' is now available!")

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to create load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error code:
{error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "DuplicateLoadBalancerNameException":
                log.error(
```

```
                    f"A load balancer with the name '{load_balancer_name}' already
exists. "
                    "Load balancer names must be unique within the AWS region. "
                    "Please choose a different name and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "TooManyLoadBalancersException":
                log.error(
                    "The maximum number of load balancers has been reached in this
account and region. "
                    "You can delete unused load balancers or request an increase in
the service quota from AWS Support."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return load_balancer


    def create_listener(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        target_group: Dict[str, Any],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a listener for the specified load balancer that forwards requests to
the
        specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create a
listener for.
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener to
the
                             load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created listener.
        """
        try:
            # Retrieve the load balancer ARN
            load_balancer_response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            load_balancer_arn = load_balancer_response["LoadBalancers"][0][
                "LoadBalancerArn"
            ]

            # Create the listener
```

```
            response = self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer_arn,
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
                    {
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
                ],
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}' to target group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            return response["Listeners"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to add a listener on '{load_balancer_name}' for target
group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )

            if error_code == "ListenerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The listener could not be found for the load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}'. "
                    "Please check the load balancer name and target group
configuration."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidConfigurationRequestException":
                log.error(
                    f"The configuration provided for the listener on load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}' is invalid. "
                    "Please review the provided protocol, port, and target group
settings."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_load_balancer(self, load_balancer_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a load balancer.
```

```
        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            lb_arn = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["LoadBalancerArn"]
            self.elb_client.delete_load_balancer(LoadBalancerArn=lb_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancer %s.", load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancers_deleted")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be deleted...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error code:
{error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' does not exist. "
                    "Please check the name and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_endpoint(self, load_balancer_name) -> str:
        """
        Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.

        :return: The endpoint.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            return response["LoadBalancers"][0]["DNSName"]
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't get the endpoint for load balancer {load_balancer_name}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
```

```
                log.error(
                    "Verify load balancer name and ensure it exists in the AWS
console."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    @staticmethod
    def verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint) -> bool:
        """
        Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer endpoint.

        :param endpoint: The endpoint to verify.
        :return: True if the GET request is successful, False otherwise.
        """
        retries = 3
        verified = False
        while not verified and retries > 0:
            try:
                lb_response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                log.info(
                    "Got response %s from load balancer endpoint.",
                    lb_response.status_code,
                )
                if lb_response.status_code == 200:
                    verified = True
                else:
                    retries = 0
            except requests.exceptions.ConnectionError:
                log.info(
                    "Got connection error from load balancer endpoint, retrying..."
                )
                retries -= 1
                time.sleep(10)
        return verified

    def check_target_health(self, target_group_name: str) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Checks the health of the instances in the target group.

        :return: The health status of the target group.
        """
        try:
            tg_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
```

```
                Names=[target_group_name]
            )
            health_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_health(
                TargetGroupArn=tg_response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't check health of {target_group_name} target(s).")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer associated with the target group was not found. "
                    "Ensure the load balancer exists, is in the correct AWS region,
 and "
                    "that you have the necessary permissions to access it.",
                )
            elif error_code == "TargetGroupNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group was not found. "
                    "Verify the target group name, check that it exists in the
 correct region, "
                    "and ensure it has not been deleted or created in a different
 account.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return health_response["TargetHealthDescriptions"]
```

Crea una classe che utilizzi DynamoDB per simulare un servizio di raccomandazione.

```
class RecommendationService:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books, movies,
    and songs.
    """

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, dynamodb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the RecommendationService class with the necessary parameters.
```

```
        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
        :param dynamodb_client: A Boto3 DynamoDB client.
        """
        self.table_name = table_name
        self.dynamodb_client = dynamodb_client

    def create(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a DynamoDB table to use as a recommendation service. The table has a
        hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended, such
as
        Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
MediaType,
        forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.

        :return: Data about the newly created table.
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table creation fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.dynamodb_client.create_table(
                TableName=self.table_name,
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "AttributeType": "S"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "AttributeType": "N"},
                ],
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "KeyType": "HASH"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
                ],
                ProvisionedThroughput={"ReadCapacityUnits": 5, "WriteCapacityUnits":
5},
            )
            log.info("Creating table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s created.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.info("Table %s exists, nothing to be done.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when creating table: {err}."
                )
        else:
```

```
            return response

    def populate(self, data_file: str) -> None:
        """
        Populates the recommendations table from a JSON file.

        :param data_file: The path to the data file.
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table population fails.
        """
        try:
            with open(data_file) as data:
                items = json.load(data)
            batch = [{"PutRequest": {"Item": item}} for item in items]
            self.dynamodb_client.batch_write_item(RequestItems={self.table_name:
batch})
            log.info(
                "Populated table %s with items from %s.", self.table_name, data_file
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise RecommendationServiceError(
                self.table_name, f"Couldn't populate table from {data_file}: {err}"
            )

    def destroy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the recommendations table.

        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table deletion fails.
        """
        try:
            self.dynamodb_client.delete_table(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Deleting table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_not_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s deleted.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                log.info("Table %s does not exist, nothing to do.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when deleting table: {err}."
                )
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Systems Manager.

```
class ParameterHelper:
    """
    Encapsulates Systems Manager parameters. This example uses these parameters to
 drive
    the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a dependency or
    how the service responds to a health check.
    """

    table: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table"
    failure_response: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response"
    health_check: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check"

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, ssm_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the ParameterHelper class with the necessary parameters.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB table that is used as a
 recommendation
                            service.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.table_name = table_name

    def reset(self) -> None:
        """
        Resets the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
        These are the name of the DynamoDB recommendation table, no response when a
        dependency fails, and shallow health checks.
        """
        self.put(self.table, self.table_name)
        self.put(self.failure_response, "none")
        self.put(self.health_check, "shallow")

    def put(self, name: str, value: str) -> None:
        """
        Sets the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.

        :param name: The name of the parameter.
```

```
        :param value: The new value of the parameter.
        :raises ParameterHelperError: If the parameter value cannot be set.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.put_parameter(
                Name=name, Value=value, Overwrite=True, Type="String"
            )
            log.info("Setting parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to set parameter {name}.")
            if error_code == "ParameterLimitExceeded":
                log.error(
                    "The parameter limit has been exceeded. "
                    "Consider deleting unused parameters or request a limit
increase."
                )
            elif error_code == "ParameterAlreadyExists":
                log.error(
                    "The parameter already exists and overwrite is set to False. "
                    "Use Overwrite=True to update the parameter."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate

- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Esempi di Amazon ECR che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon ECR. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon ECR

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon ECR.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3
import argparse
from boto3 import client


def hello_ecr(ecr_client: client, repository_name: str) -> None:
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Elastic Container
 Registry (Amazon ECR)
    client and list the images in a repository.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param ecr_client: A Boto3 Amazon ECR Client object. This object wraps
                           the low-level Amazon ECR service API.
    :param repository_name: The name of an Amazon ECR repository in your account.
    """
    print(
        f"Hello, Amazon ECR! Let's list some images in the repository
 '{repository_name}':\n"
    )
    paginator = ecr_client.get_paginator("list_images")
    page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
        repositoryName=repository_name, PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": 10}
    )

    image_names: [str] = []
    for page in page_iterator:
        for schedule in page["imageIds"]:
            image_names.append(schedule["imageTag"])

    print(f"{len(image_names)} image(s) retrieved.")
    for schedule_name in image_names:
        print(f"\t{schedule_name}")
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(description="Run hello Amazon ECR.")
    parser.add_argument(
        "--repository-name",
        type=str,
        help="the name of an Amazon ECR repository in your account.",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    hello_ecr(boto3.client("ecr"), args.repository_name)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListImages in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un repository Amazon ECR.
- Imposta le politiche del repository.
- Recupera il repository. URIs
- Ottieni i token di autorizzazione Amazon ECR.
- Imposta le politiche del ciclo di vita per i repository Amazon ECR.
- Invia un'immagine Docker a un repository Amazon ECR.
- Verifica l'esistenza di un'immagine in un repository Amazon ECR.
- Elenca i repository Amazon ECR per il tuo account e ottieni dettagli su di essi.
- Elimina i repository Amazon ECR.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
class ECRGettingStarted:
    """
    A scenario that demonstrates how to use Boto3 to perform basic operations using
    Amazon ECR.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        ecr_wrapper: ECRWrapper,
        docker_client: docker.DockerClient,
    ):
        self.ecr_wrapper = ecr_wrapper
        self.docker_client = docker_client
        self.tag = "echo-text"
        self.repository_name = "ecr-basics"
        self.docker_image = None
        self.full_tag_name = None
        self.repository = None

    def run(self, role_arn: str) -> None:
        """
        Runs the scenario.
        """
        print(
            """
The Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR) is a fully-managed Docker container
 registry
service provided by AWS. It allows developers and organizations to securely
store, manage, and deploy Docker container images.
ECR provides a simple and scalable way to manage container images throughout their
 lifecycle,
from building and testing to production deployment.
```

```
The `ECRWrapper' class is a wrapper for the Boto3 'ecr' client. The 'ecr' client
 provides a set of methods to
programmatically interact with the Amazon ECR service. This allows developers to
automate the storage, retrieval, and management of container images as part of their
 application
deployment pipelines. With ECR, teams can focus on building and deploying their
applications without having to worry about the underlying infrastructure required to
host and manage a container registry.

This scenario walks you through how to perform key operations for this service.
Let's get started...
        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print(
            f"""
* Create an ECR repository.

An ECR repository is a private Docker container repository provided
by Amazon Web Services (AWS). It is a managed service that makes it easy
to store, manage, and deploy Docker container images.
        """
        )
        print(f"Creating a repository named {self.repository_name}")
        self.repository = self.ecr_wrapper.create_repository(self.repository_name)
        print(f"The ARN of the ECR repository is
 {self.repository['repositoryArn']}")
        repository_uri = self.repository["repositoryUri"]
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()

        print(
            f"""
* Build a Docker image.

Create a local Docker image if it does not already exist.
A Python Docker client is used to execute Docker commands.
You must have Docker installed and running.
            """
        )
        print(f"Building a docker image from 'docker_files/Dockerfile'")
        self.full_tag_name = f"{repository_uri}:{self.tag}"
        self.docker_image = self.docker_client.images.build(
```

```
            path="docker_files", tag=self.full_tag_name
        )[0]
        print(f"Docker image {self.full_tag_name} successfully built.")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()

        if role_arn is None:
            print(
                """
* Because an IAM role ARN was not provided, a role policy will not be set for this
 repository.
            """
            )
        else:
            print(
                """
* Set an ECR repository policy.

Setting an ECR repository policy using the `setRepositoryPolicy` function is crucial
 for maintaining
the security and integrity of your container images. The repository policy allows
 you to
define specific rules and restrictions for accessing and managing the images stored
 within your ECR
repository.
        """
            )

            self.grant_role_download_access(role_arn)
            print(f"Download access granted to the IAM role ARN {role_arn}")
            press_enter_to_continue()
            print_dashes()

            print(
                """
* Display ECR repository policy.

Now we will retrieve the ECR policy to ensure it was successfully set.
            """
            )

            policy_text =
 self.ecr_wrapper.get_repository_policy(self.repository_name)
            print("Policy Text:")
```

```
            print(f"{policy_text}")
            press_enter_to_continue()
            print_dashes()

        print(
            """
* Retrieve an ECR authorization token.

You need an authorization token to securely access and interact with the Amazon ECR
 registry.
The `get_authorization_token` method of the `ecr` client is responsible for securely
 accessing
and interacting with an Amazon ECR repository. This operation is responsible for
 obtaining a
valid authorization token, which is required to authenticate your requests to the
 ECR service.

Without a valid authorization token, you would not be able to perform any operations
 on the
ECR repository, such as pushing, pulling, or managing your Docker images.
        """
        )

        authorization_token = self.ecr_wrapper.get_authorization_token()
        print("Authorization token retrieved.")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print(
            """
* Get the ECR Repository URI.

The URI  of an Amazon ECR repository is important. When you want to deploy a
 container image to
a container orchestration platform like Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS)
or Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS), you need to specify the full image URI,
which includes the ECR repository URI. This allows the container runtime to pull the
correct container image from the ECR repository.
        """
        )
        repository_descriptions = self.ecr_wrapper.describe_repositories(
            [self.repository_name]
        )
        repository_uri = repository_descriptions[0]["repositoryUri"]
        print(f"Repository URI found: {repository_uri}")
```

```
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()

        print(
            """
* Set an ECR Lifecycle Policy.

An ECR Lifecycle Policy is used to manage the lifecycle of Docker images stored in
 your ECR repositories.
These policies allow you to automatically remove old or unused Docker images from
 your repositories,
freeing up storage space and reducing costs.

This example policy helps to maintain the size and efficiency of the container
 registry
by automatically removing older and potentially unused images, ensuring that the
storage is optimized and the registry remains up-to-date.
            """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        self.put_expiration_policy()
        print(f"An expiration policy was added to the repository.")
        print_dashes()

        print(
            """
* Push a docker image to the Amazon ECR Repository.

The Docker client uses the authorization token is used to authenticate the when
 pushing the image to the
ECR repository.
        """
        )
        decoded_authorization =
 base64.b64decode(authorization_token).decode("utf-8")
        username, password = decoded_authorization.split(":")

        resp = self.docker_client.api.push(
            repository=repository_uri,
            auth_config={"username": username, "password": password},
            tag=self.tag,
            stream=True,
            decode=True,
        )
```

```
        for line in resp:
            print(line)

        print_dashes()

        print("* Verify if the image is in the ECR Repository.")
        image_descriptions = self.ecr_wrapper.describe_images(
            self.repository_name, [self.tag]
        )
        if len(image_descriptions) > 0:
            print("Image found in ECR Repository.")
        else:
            print("Image not found in ECR Repository.")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()

        print(
            "* As an optional step, you can interact with the image in Amazon ECR by
 using the CLI."
        )
        if q.ask(
            "Would you like to view instructions on how to use the CLI to run the
 image? (y/n)",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            print(
                f"""
1. Authenticate with ECR - Before you can pull the image from Amazon ECR, you need
 to authenticate with the registry. You can do this using the AWS CLI:

    aws ecr get-login-password --region us-east-1 | docker login --username AWS --
password-stdin {repository_uri.split("/")[0]}

2. Describe the image using this command:

   aws ecr describe-images --repository-name {self.repository_name} --image-ids
 imageTag={self.tag}

3. Run the Docker container and view the output using this command:

   docker run --rm {self.full_tag_name}
"""
            )
```

```
        self.cleanup(True)

    def cleanup(self, ask: bool):
        """
        Deletes the resources created in this scenario.
        :param ask: If True, prompts the user to confirm before deleting the
resources.
        """
        if self.repository is not None and (
            not ask
            or q.ask(
                f"Would you like to delete the ECR repository
'{self.repository_name}? (y/n) "
            )
        ):
            print(f"Deleting the ECR repository '{self.repository_name}'.")
            self.ecr_wrapper.delete_repository(self.repository_name)

        if self.full_tag_name is not None and (
            not ask
            or q.ask(
                f"Would you like to delete the local Docker image
'{self.full_tag_name}? (y/n) "
            )
        ):
            print(f"Deleting the docker image '{self.full_tag_name}'.")
            self.docker_client.images.remove(self.full_tag_name)

    def grant_role_download_access(self, role_arn: str):
        """
        Grants the specified role access to download images from the ECR repository.

        :param role_arn: The ARN of the role to grant access to.
        """
        policy_json = {
            "Version": "2008-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Sid": "AllowDownload",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"AWS": role_arn},
                    "Action": ["ecr:BatchGetImage"],
                }
            ],
```

```
        }

        self.ecr_wrapper.set_repository_policy(
            self.repository_name, json.dumps(policy_json)
        )


    def put_expiration_policy(self):
        """
        Puts an expiration policy on the ECR repository.
        """
        policy_json = {
            "rules": [
                {
                    "rulePriority": 1,
                    "description": "Expire images older than 14 days",
                    "selection": {
                        "tagStatus": "any",
                        "countType": "sinceImagePushed",
                        "countUnit": "days",
                        "countNumber": 14,
                    },
                    "action": {"type": "expire"},
                }
            ]
        }

        self.ecr_wrapper.put_lifecycle_policy(
            self.repository_name, json.dumps(policy_json)
        )



if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Run Amazon ECR getting started scenario."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--iam-role-arn",
        type=str,
        default=None,
        help="an optional IAM role ARN that will be granted access to download
 images from a repository.",
        required=False,
```

```
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--no-art",
        action="store_true",
        help="accessibility setting that suppresses art in the console output.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()
    no_art = args.no_art
    iam_role_arn = args.iam_role_arn
    demo = None
    a_docker_client = None
    try:
        a_docker_client = docker.from_env()
        if not a_docker_client.ping():
            raise docker.errors.DockerException("Docker is not running.")
    except docker.errors.DockerException as err:
        logging.error(
            """
        The Python Docker client could not be created.
        Do you have Docker installed and running?
        Here is the error message:
        %s
        """,
            err,
        )
        sys.exit("Error with Docker.")
    try:
        an_ecr_wrapper = ECRWrapper.from_client()
        demo = ECRGettingStarted(an_ecr_wrapper, a_docker_client)
        demo.run(iam_role_arn)

    except Exception as exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo!")
        if demo is not None:
            demo.cleanup(False)
```

ECRWrapper classe che racchiude le azioni di Amazon ECR.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon ECR
client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def create_repository(self, repository_name: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Creates an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to create.
        :return: A dictionary of the created repository.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.ecr_client.create_repository(repositoryName=repository_name)
            return response["repository"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "RepositoryAlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Repository {repository_name} already exists.")
                response = self.ecr_client.describe_repositories(
                    repositoryNames=[repository_name]
                )
                return self.describe_repositories([repository_name])[0]
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating repository %s. Here's why %s",
                    repository_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise


    def delete_repository(self, repository_name: str):
        """
        Deletes an ECR repository.
```

```
        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ecr_client.delete_repository(
                repositoryName=repository_name, force=True
            )
            print(f"Deleted repository {repository_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete repository %s.. Here's why %s",
                repository_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def set_repository_policy(self, repository_name: str, policy_text: str):
        """
        Sets the policy for an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to set the policy for.
        :param policy_text: The policy text to set.
        """
        try:
            self.ecr_client.set_repository_policy(
                repositoryName=repository_name, policyText=policy_text
            )
            print(f"Set repository policy for repository {repository_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Repository does not exist. %s.", repository_name)
                raise
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't set repository policy for repository %s. Here's why
%s",
                    repository_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise


    def get_repository_policy(self, repository_name: str) -> str:
        """
```

```
        Gets the policy for an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to get the policy for.
        :return: The policy text.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ecr_client.get_repository_policy(
                repositoryName=repository_name
            )
            return response["policyText"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Repository does not exist. %s.", repository_name)
                raise
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get repository policy for repository %s. Here's why
%s",
                    repository_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise


    def get_authorization_token(self) -> str:
        """
        Gets an authorization token for an ECR repository.

        :return: The authorization token.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ecr_client.get_authorization_token()
            return response["authorizationData"][0]["authorizationToken"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get authorization token. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe_repositories(self, repository_names: list[str]) -> list[dict]:
        """
        Describes ECR repositories.
```

```
        :param repository_names: The names of the repositories to describe.
        :return: The list of repository descriptions.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ecr_client.describe_repositories(
                repositoryNames=repository_names
            )
            return response["repositories"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe repositories. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def put_lifecycle_policy(self, repository_name: str, lifecycle_policy_text:
str):
        """
        Puts a lifecycle policy for an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to put the lifecycle
policy for.
        :param lifecycle_policy_text: The lifecycle policy text to put.
        """
        try:
            self.ecr_client.put_lifecycle_policy(
                repositoryName=repository_name,
                lifecyclePolicyText=lifecycle_policy_text,
            )
            print(f"Put lifecycle policy for repository {repository_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't put lifecycle policy for repository %s. Here's why %s",
                repository_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe_images(
        self, repository_name: str, image_ids: list[str] = None
    ) -> list[dict]:
```

```
        """
        Describes ECR images.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to describe images for.
        :param image_ids: The optional IDs of images to describe.
        :return: The list of image descriptions.
        """
        try:
            params = {
                "repositoryName": repository_name,
            }
            if image_ids is not None:
                params["imageIds"] = [{"imageTag": tag} for tag in image_ids]

            paginator = self.ecr_client.get_paginator("describe_images")
            image_descriptions = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(**params):
                image_descriptions.extend(page["imageDetails"])
            return image_descriptions
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe images. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateRepository
  - DeleteRepository
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeRepositories
  - GetAuthorizationToken
  - GetRepositoryPolicy
  - SetRepositoryPolicy
  - StartLifecyclePolicyPreview

Azioni

`CreateRepository`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare. `CreateRepository`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon ECR
 client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def create_repository(self, repository_name: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Creates an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to create.
        :return: A dictionary of the created repository.
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.ecr_client.create_repository(repositoryName=repository_name)
            return response["repository"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "RepositoryAlreadyExistsException":
```

```
                print(f"Repository {repository_name} already exists.")
                response = self.ecr_client.describe_repositories(
                    repositoryNames=[repository_name]
                )
                return self.describe_repositories([repository_name])[0]
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating repository %s. Here's why %s",
                    repository_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateRepository AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteRepository`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteRepository`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon ECR
 client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
```

```
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def delete_repository(self, repository_name: str):
        """
        Deletes an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ecr_client.delete_repository(
                repositoryName=repository_name, force=True
            )
            print(f"Deleted repository {repository_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete repository %s.. Here's why %s",
                repository_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteRepository AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeImages`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeImages`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon ECR
client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def describe_images(
        self, repository_name: str, image_ids: list[str] = None
    ) -> list[dict]:
        """
        Describes ECR images.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to describe images for.
        :param image_ids: The optional IDs of images to describe.
        :return: The list of image descriptions.
        """
        try:
            params = {
                "repositoryName": repository_name,
            }
            if image_ids is not None:
                params["imageIds"] = [{"imageTag": tag} for tag in image_ids]

            paginator = self.ecr_client.get_paginator("describe_images")
            image_descriptions = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(**params):
                image_descriptions.extend(page["imageDetails"])
            return image_descriptions
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe images. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeImages AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeRepositories`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeRepositories`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon ECR
 client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def describe_repositories(self, repository_names: list[str]) -> list[dict]:
        """
        Describes ECR repositories.

        :param repository_names: The names of the repositories to describe.
        :return: The list of repository descriptions.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ecr_client.describe_repositories(
                repositoryNames=repository_names
            )
            return response["repositories"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe repositories. Here's why %s",
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeRepositories AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetAuthorizationToken`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetAuthorizationToken`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon ECR
 client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def get_authorization_token(self) -> str:
        """
        Gets an authorization token for an ECR repository.
```

```
        :return: The authorization token.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ecr_client.get_authorization_token()
            return response["authorizationData"][0]["authorizationToken"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get authorization token. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAuthorizationToken AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetRepositoryPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetRepositoryPolicy`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon ECR
 client.
        """
```

```
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def get_repository_policy(self, repository_name: str) -> str:
        """
        Gets the policy for an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to get the policy for.
        :return: The policy text.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ecr_client.get_repository_policy(
                repositoryName=repository_name
            )
            return response["policyText"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Repository does not exist. %s.", repository_name)
                raise
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get repository policy for repository %s. Here's why
%s",
                    repository_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetRepositoryPolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`PutLifeCyclePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutLifeCyclePolicy`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon ECR
 client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def put_lifecycle_policy(self, repository_name: str, lifecycle_policy_text:
 str):
        """
        Puts a lifecycle policy for an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to put the lifecycle
 policy for.
        :param lifecycle_policy_text: The lifecycle policy text to put.
        """
        try:
            self.ecr_client.put_lifecycle_policy(
                repositoryName=repository_name,
                lifecyclePolicyText=lifecycle_policy_text,
            )
            print(f"Put lifecycle policy for repository {repository_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't put lifecycle policy for repository %s. Here's why %s",
```

```
                repository_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Esempio che inserisce una politica sulla data di scadenza.

```
    def put_expiration_policy(self):
        """
        Puts an expiration policy on the ECR repository.
        """
        policy_json = {
            "rules": [
                {
                    "rulePriority": 1,
                    "description": "Expire images older than 14 days",
                    "selection": {
                        "tagStatus": "any",
                        "countType": "sinceImagePushed",
                        "countUnit": "days",
                        "countNumber": 14,
                    },
                    "action": {"type": "expire"},
                }
            ]
        }

        self.ecr_wrapper.put_lifecycle_policy(
            self.repository_name, json.dumps(policy_json)
        )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutLifeCyclePolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`SetRepositoryPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `SetRepositoryPolicy`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ECRWrapper:
    def __init__(self, ecr_client: client):
        self.ecr_client = ecr_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "ECRWrapper":
        """
        Creates a ECRWrapper instance with a default Amazon ECR client.

        :return: An instance of ECRWrapper initialized with the default Amazon ECR
 client.
        """
        ecr_client = boto3.client("ecr")
        return cls(ecr_client)


    def set_repository_policy(self, repository_name: str, policy_text: str):
        """
        Sets the policy for an ECR repository.

        :param repository_name: The name of the repository to set the policy for.
        :param policy_text: The policy text to set.
        """
        try:
            self.ecr_client.set_repository_policy(
                repositoryName=repository_name, policyText=policy_text
            )
            print(f"Set repository policy for repository {repository_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "RepositoryPolicyNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Repository does not exist. %s.", repository_name)
                raise
            else:
                logger.error(
```

```
                    "Couldn't set repository policy for repository %s. Here's why
%s",
                    repository_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

Esempio che concede l'accesso al download di un ruolo IAM.

```
    def grant_role_download_access(self, role_arn: str):
        """
        Grants the specified role access to download images from the ECR repository.

        :param role_arn: The ARN of the role to grant access to.
        """
        policy_json = {
            "Version": "2008-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Sid": "AllowDownload",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"AWS": role_arn},
                    "Action": ["ecr:BatchGetImage"],
                }
            ],
        }

        self.ecr_wrapper.set_repository_policy(
            self.repository_name, json.dumps(policy_json)
        )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SetRepositoryPolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Elastic Load Balancing - Esempi della versione 2 che utilizzano SDK for Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with Elastic Load Balancing - Versione 2.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Elastic Load Balancing

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Elastic Load Balancing.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def hello_elbv2(elbv2_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Elastic Load Balancing V2 client
 and list
    up to ten of the load balancers for your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param elbv2_client: A Boto3 Elastic Load Balancing V2 client object.
```

```
    """
    print("Hello, Elastic Load Balancing! Let's list some of your load balancers:")
    load_balancers = elbv2_client.describe_load_balancers(PageSize=10).get(
        "LoadBalancers", []
    )
    if load_balancers:
        for lb in load_balancers:
            print(f"\t{lb['LoadBalancerName']}: {lb['DNSName']}")
    else:
        print("Your account doesn't have any load balancers.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_elbv2(boto3.client("elbv2"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeLoadBalancers AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateListener`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateListener`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def create_listener(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        target_group: Dict[str, Any],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a listener for the specified load balancer that forwards requests to
the
        specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create a
listener for.
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener to
the
                             load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created listener.
        """
        try:
            # Retrieve the load balancer ARN
            load_balancer_response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            load_balancer_arn = load_balancer_response["LoadBalancers"][0][
                "LoadBalancerArn"
            ]

            # Create the listener
            response = self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer_arn,
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
                    {
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
                ],
```

```
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}' to target group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            return response["Listeners"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to add a listener on '{load_balancer_name}' for target
group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )

            if error_code == "ListenerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The listener could not be found for the load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}'. "
                    "Please check the load balancer name and target group
configuration."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidConfigurationRequestException":
                log.error(
                    f"The configuration provided for the listener on load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}' is invalid. "
                    "Please review the provided protocol, port, and target group
settings."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateListener AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateLoadBalancer`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateLoadBalancer`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def create_load_balancer(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        subnet_ids: List[str],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
 subnets
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create.
        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'.")

            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info(
```

```
                f"Waiting for load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' to be
available..."
            )
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
            log.info(f"Load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' is now available!")

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to create load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error code:
{error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "DuplicateLoadBalancerNameException":
                log.error(
                    f"A load balancer with the name '{load_balancer_name}' already
exists. "
                    "Load balancer names must be unique within the AWS region. "
                    "Please choose a different name and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "TooManyLoadBalancersException":
                log.error(
                    "The maximum number of load balancers has been reached in this
account and region. "
                    "You can delete unused load balancers or request an increase in
the service quota from AWS Support."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return load_balancer
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateLoadBalancer AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateTargetGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateTargetGroup`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def create_target_group(
        self, target_group_name: str, protocol: str, port: int, vpc_id: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
 how
        the load balancer forwards requests to instances in the group and how
 instance
        health is checked.

        To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
 and
        lower thresholds. In production, you might want to decrease the sensitivity
 of
        your health checks to avoid unwanted failures.

        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group to create.
        :param protocol: The protocol to use to forward requests, such as 'HTTP'.
        :param port: The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC in which the load balancer exists.
        :return: Data about the newly created target group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_target_group(
```

```
                Name=target_group_name,
                Protocol=protocol,
                Port=port,
                HealthCheckPath="/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds=10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds=5,
                HealthyThresholdCount=2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount=2,
                VpcId=vpc_id,
            )
            target_group = response["TargetGroups"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancing target group '{target_group_name}'.")
            return target_group
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't create load balancing target group
'{target_group_name}'."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]

            if error_code == "DuplicateTargetGroupName":
                log.error(
                    f"Target group name {target_group_name} already exists. "
                    "Check if the target group already exists."
                    "Consider using a different name or deleting the existing target
group if appropriate."
                )
            elif error_code == "TooManyTargetGroups":
                log.error(
                    "Too many target groups exist in the account. "
                    "Consider deleting unused target groups to create space for new
ones."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateTargetGroup AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteLoadBalancer`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteLoadBalancer`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def delete_load_balancer(self, load_balancer_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a load balancer.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            lb_arn = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["LoadBalancerArn"]
            self.elb_client.delete_load_balancer(LoadBalancerArn=lb_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancer %s.", load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancers_deleted")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be deleted...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error code:
 {error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
```

```
                log.error(
                    f"The load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' does not exist. "
                    "Please check the name and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteLoadBalancer AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteTargetGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteTargetGroup`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def delete_target_group(self, target_group_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the target group.
        """
        try:
            # Describe the target group to get its ARN
            response =
 self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(Names=[target_group_name])
```

```
            tg_arn = response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]

            # Delete the target group
            self.elb_client.delete_target_group(TargetGroupArn=tg_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancing target group %s.", target_group_name)

            # Use a custom waiter to wait until the target group is no longer
available
            self.wait_for_target_group_deletion(self.elb_client, tg_arn)
            log.info("Target group %s successfully deleted.", target_group_name)

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete target group '{target_group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer target group either already deleted or never
existed. "
                    "Verify the name and check that the resource exists in the AWS
Console."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group still in use by another resource. "
                    "Ensure that the target group is no longer associated with any
load balancers or resources.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def wait_for_target_group_deletion(
        self, elb_client, target_group_arn, max_attempts=10, delay=30
    ):
        for attempt in range(max_attempts):
            try:

elb_client.describe_target_groups(TargetGroupArns=[target_group_arn])
                print(
                    f"Attempt {attempt + 1}: Target group {target_group_arn} still
exists."
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                    print(
```

```
                        f"Target group {target_group_arn} has been successfully
deleted."
                    )
                    return
                else:
                    raise
            time.sleep(delay)
        raise TimeoutError(
            f"Target group {target_group_arn} was not deleted after {max_attempts *
delay} seconds."
        )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteTargetGroup AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeLoadBalancers`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeLoadBalancers`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def get_endpoint(self, load_balancer_name) -> str:
        """
        Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.
```

```
        :return: The endpoint.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            return response["LoadBalancers"][0]["DNSName"]
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't get the endpoint for load balancer {load_balancer_name}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Verify load balancer name and ensure it exists in the AWS
console."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeLoadBalancers AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeTargetHealth`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeTargetHealth`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
```

```
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def check_target_health(self, target_group_name: str) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Checks the health of the instances in the target group.

        :return: The health status of the target group.
        """
        try:
            tg_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                Names=[target_group_name]
            )
            health_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_health(
                TargetGroupArn=tg_response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't check health of {target_group_name} target(s).")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer associated with the target group was not found. "
                    "Ensure the load balancer exists, is in the correct AWS region,
and "
                    "that you have the necessary permissions to access it.",
                )
            elif error_code == "TargetGroupNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group was not found. "
                    "Verify the target group name, check that it exists in the
correct region, "
                    "and ensure it has not been deleted or created in a different
account.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return health_response["TargetHealthDescriptions"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeTargetHealth AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un servizio Web con bilanciamento del carico che restituisca consigli su libri, film e canzoni. L'esempio mostra come il servizio risponde ai guasti e spiega come ristrutturarlo per una maggiore resilienza in caso di guasti.

- Utilizza un gruppo Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling per creare istanze Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) basate su un modello di avvio e per mantenere il numero di istanze in un intervallo specificato.
- Gestisci e distribuisci le richieste HTTP con Elastic Load Balancing.
- Monitora lo stato delle istanze in un gruppo con dimensionamento automatico e inoltra le richieste soltanto alle istanze integre.
- Esegui un server web Python su ogni EC2 istanza per gestire le richieste HTTP. Il server Web risponde con consigli e controlli dell'integrità.
- Simula un servizio di raccomandazione con una tabella Amazon DynamoDB.
- Controlla la risposta del server web alle richieste e ai controlli di integrità aggiornando AWS Systems Manager i parametri.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
class Runner:
    """
    Manages the deployment, demonstration, and destruction of resources for the
 resilient service.
```

```
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_path: str,
        recommendation: RecommendationService,
        autoscaler: AutoScalingWrapper,
        loadbalancer: ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper,
        param_helper: ParameterHelper,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the Runner class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_path: The path to resource files used by this example, such
as IAM policies and instance scripts.
        :param recommendation: An instance of the RecommendationService class.
        :param autoscaler: An instance of the AutoScaler class.
        :param loadbalancer: An instance of the LoadBalancer class.
        :param param_helper: An instance of the ParameterHelper class.
        """
        self.resource_path = resource_path
        self.recommendation = recommendation
        self.autoscaler = autoscaler
        self.loadbalancer = loadbalancer
        self.param_helper = param_helper
        self.protocol = "HTTP"
        self.port = 80
        self.ssh_port = 22

        prefix = "doc-example-resilience"
        self.target_group_name = f"{prefix}-tg"
        self.load_balancer_name = f"{prefix}-lb"

    def deploy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deploys the resources required for the resilient service, including the
DynamoDB table,
        EC2 instances, Auto Scaling group, and load balancer.
        """
        recommendations_path = f"{self.resource_path}/recommendations.json"
        startup_script = f"{self.resource_path}/server_startup_script.sh"
        instance_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/instance_policy.json"

        logging.info("Starting deployment of resources for the resilient service.")
```

```
        logging.info(
            "Creating and populating DynamoDB table '%s'.",
            self.recommendation.table_name,
        )
        self.recommendation.create()
        self.recommendation.populate(recommendations_path)

        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 launch template with the startup script '%s'.",
            startup_script,
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_template(startup_script, instance_policy)

        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones."
        )
        zones = self.autoscaler.create_autoscaling_group(3)

        logging.info("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info("Creating Elastic Load Balancing target group and load
 balancer.")

        vpc = self.autoscaler.get_default_vpc()
        subnets = self.autoscaler.get_subnets(vpc["VpcId"], zones)
        target_group = self.loadbalancer.create_target_group(
            self.target_group_name, self.protocol, self.port, vpc["VpcId"]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_load_balancer(
            self.load_balancer_name, [subnet["SubnetId"] for subnet in subnets]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_listener(self.load_balancer_name, target_group)

        self.autoscaler.attach_load_balancer_target_group(target_group)

        logging.info("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint.")
        endpoint = self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
        lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)
        current_ip_address = requests.get("http://
checkip.amazonaws.com").text.strip()

        if not lb_success:
```

```
            logging.warning(
                "Couldn't connect to the load balancer. Verifying that the port is
open..."
            )
            sec_group, port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.port, current_ip_address
            )
            sec_group, ssh_port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
            )
            if not port_is_open:
                logging.warning(
                    "The default security group for your VPC must allow access from
this computer."
                )
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
{sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound traffic on port {self.port} from your computer's IP
address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.port, current_ip_address
                    )
            if not ssh_port_is_open:
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
{sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound SSH traffic on port {self.ssh_port} for debugging from
your computer's IP address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
                    )
            lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)

        if lb_success:
            logging.info(
                "Load balancer is ready. Access it at: http://%s",
current_ip_address
            )
        else:
```

```
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get a successful response from the load balancer endpoint.
Please verify your VPC and security group settings."
            )

    def demo_choices(self) -> None:
        """
        Presents choices for interacting with the deployed service, such as sending
requests to
        the load balancer or checking the health of the targets.
        """
        actions = [
            "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
            "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
            "Go to the next part of the demo.",
        ]
        choice = 0
        while choice != 2:
            logging.info("Choose an action to interact with the service.")
            choice = q.choose("Which action would you like to take? ", actions)
            if choice == 0:
                logging.info("Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.")
                endpoint = self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
                logging.info("GET http://%s", endpoint)
                response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                logging.info("Response: %s", response.status_code)
                if response.headers.get("content-type") == "application/json":
                    pp(response.json())
            elif choice == 1:
                logging.info("Checking the health of load balancer targets.")
                health =
self.loadbalancer.check_target_health(self.target_group_name)
                for target in health:
                    state = target["TargetHealth"]["State"]
                    logging.info(
                        "Target %s on port %d is %s",
                        target["Target"]["Id"],
                        target["Target"]["Port"],
                        state,
                    )
                    if state != "healthy":
                        logging.warning(
                            "%s: %s",
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Reason"],
```

```
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Description"],
                        )
                logging.info(
                    "Note that it can take a minute or two for the health check to
 update."
                )
            elif choice == 2:
                logging.info("Proceeding to the next part of the demo.")

    def demo(self) -> None:
        """
        Runs the demonstration, showing how the service responds to different
 failure scenarios
        and how a resilient architecture can keep the service running.
        """
        ssm_only_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/ssm_only_policy.json"

        logging.info("Resetting parameters to starting values for the demo.")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info(
            "Starting demonstration of the service's resilience under various
 failure conditions."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info(
            "Simulating failure by changing the Systems Manager parameter to a non-
existent table."
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return failure codes.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Switching to static response mode to mitigate failure.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.failure_response, "static")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return static responses.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Restoring normal operation of the recommendation service.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table,
 self.recommendation.table_name)

        logging.info(
```

```
            "Introducing a failure by assigning bad credentials to one of the
instances."
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_instance_profile(
            ssm_only_policy,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_policy_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            ["AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore"],
        )
        instances = self.autoscaler.get_instances()
        bad_instance_id = instances[0]
        instance_profile = self.autoscaler.get_instance_profile(bad_instance_id)
        logging.info(
            "Replacing instance profile with bad credentials for instance %s.",
            bad_instance_id,
        )
        self.autoscaler.replace_instance_profile(
            bad_instance_id,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            instance_profile["AssociationId"],
        )
        logging.info(
            "Sending GET requests may return either a valid recommendation or a
static response."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Implementing deep health checks to detect unhealthy
instances.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.health_check, "deep")
        logging.info("Checking the health of the load balancer targets.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info(
            "Terminating the unhealthy instance to let the auto scaler replace it."
        )
        self.autoscaler.terminate_instance(bad_instance_id)
        logging.info("The service remains resilient during instance replacement.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Simulating a complete failure of the recommendation service.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info(
```

```
            "All instances will report as unhealthy, but the service will still
return static responses."
        )
        self.demo_choices()
        self.param_helper.reset()

    def destroy(self, automation=False) -> None:
        """
        Destroys all resources created for the demo, including the load balancer,
Auto Scaling group,
        EC2 instances, and DynamoDB table.
        """
        logging.info(
            "This concludes the demo. Preparing to clean up all AWS resources
created during the demo."
        )
        if automation:
            cleanup = True
        else:
            cleanup = q.ask(
                "Do you want to clean up all demo resources? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno
            )

        if cleanup:
            logging.info("Deleting load balancer and related resources.")
            self.loadbalancer.delete_load_balancer(self.load_balancer_name)
            self.loadbalancer.delete_target_group(self.target_group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_autoscaling_group(self.autoscaler.group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_key_pair()
            self.autoscaler.delete_template()
            self.autoscaler.delete_instance_profile(
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            )
            logging.info("Deleting DynamoDB table and other resources.")
            self.recommendation.destroy()
        else:
            logging.warning(
                "Resources have not been deleted. Ensure you clean them up manually
to avoid unexpected charges."
            )


def main() -> None:
```

```
    """
    Main function to parse arguments and run the appropriate actions for the demo.
    """
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--action",
        required=True,
        choices=["all", "deploy", "demo", "destroy"],
        help="The action to take for the demo. When 'all' is specified, resources
are\n"
        "deployed, the demo is run, and resources are destroyed.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--resource_path",
        default="../../../scenarios/features/resilient_service/resources",
        help="The path to resource files used by this example, such as IAM policies
and\n"
        "instance scripts.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    logging.info("Starting the Resilient Service demo.")

    prefix = "doc-example-resilience"

    # Service Clients
    ddb_client = boto3.client("dynamodb")
    elb_client = boto3.client("elbv2")
    autoscaling_client = boto3.client("autoscaling")
    ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
    ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
    iam_client = boto3.client("iam")

    # Wrapper instantiations
    recommendation = RecommendationService(
        "doc-example-recommendation-service", ddb_client
    )
    autoscaling_wrapper = AutoScalingWrapper(
        prefix,
        "t3.micro",
        "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
```

```
        iam_client,
    )
    elb_wrapper = ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(elb_client)
    param_helper = ParameterHelper(recommendation.table_name, ssm_client)

    # Demo invocation
    runner = Runner(
        args.resource_path,
        recommendation,
        autoscaling_wrapper,
        elb_wrapper,
        param_helper,
    )
    actions = [args.action] if args.action != "all" else ["deploy", "demo",
 "destroy"]
    for action in actions:
        if action == "deploy":
            runner.deploy()
        elif action == "demo":
            runner.demo()
        elif action == "destroy":
            runner.destroy()

    logging.info("Demo completed successfully.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    main()
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le azioni di Auto Scaling e EC2 Amazon.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
```

```
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def create_policy(self, policy_file: str, policy_name: str) -> str:
        """
```

```
        Creates a new IAM policy or retrieves the ARN of an existing policy.

        :param policy_file: The path to a JSON file that contains the policy
definition.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing policy.
        """
        with open(policy_file) as file:
            policy_doc = file.read()

        try:
            response = self.iam_client.create_policy(
                PolicyName=policy_name, PolicyDocument=policy_doc
            )
            policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
            log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' created successfully. ARN:
{policy_arn}")
            return policy_arn

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the policy already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_policy(
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::{self.account_id}:policy/{policy_name}"
                )
                policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' already exists. ARN:
{policy_arn}")
                return policy_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_role(self, role_name: str, assume_role_doc: dict) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new IAM role or retrieves the ARN of an existing role.

        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param assume_role_doc: The assume role policy document that specifies which
                                entities can assume the role.
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing role.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iam_client.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(assume_role_doc)
```

```
            )
            role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
            log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' created successfully. ARN: {role_arn}")
            return role_arn

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the role already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_role(RoleName=role_name)
                role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' already exists. ARN: {role_arn}")
                return role_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_policy(
        self,
        role_name: str,
        policy_arn: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an IAM policy to a role and optionally attaches additional AWS-
managed policies.

        :param role_name: The name of the role to attach the policy to.
        :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to attach.
        :param aws_managed_policies: A tuple of AWS-managed policy names to attach
 to the role.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(RoleName=role_name,
 PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            for aws_policy in aws_managed_policies:
                self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name,
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{aws_policy}",
                )
            log.info(f"Attached policy {policy_arn} to role {role_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to attach policy {policy_arn} to role {role_name}.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_instance_profile(
        self,
```

```
        policy_file: str,
        policy_name: str,
        role_name: str,
        profile_name: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances
created by
        this class. An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed
by the
        instance. The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
        clients that run on the instance.

        :param policy_file: The name of a JSON file that contains the policy
definition to
                            create and attach to the role.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param profile_name: The name to the created profile.
        :param aws_managed_policies: Additional AWS-managed policies that are
attached to
                                     the role, such as AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore
to grant
                                     use of Systems Manager to send commands to the
instance.
        :return: The ARN of the profile that is created.
        """
        assume_role_doc = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        policy_arn = self.create_policy(policy_file, policy_name)
        self.create_role(role_name, assume_role_doc)
        self.attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn, aws_managed_policies)

        try:
```

```
            profile_response = self.iam_client.create_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name
            )
            waiter = self.iam_client.get_waiter("instance_profile_exists")
            waiter.wait(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            time.sleep(10)  # wait a little longer
            profile_arn = profile_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
            self.iam_client.add_role_to_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
            log.info("Created profile %s and added role %s.", profile_name,
role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                prof_response = self.iam_client.get_instance_profile(
                    InstanceProfileName=profile_name
                )
                profile_arn = prof_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s already exists, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return profile_arn


    def get_instance_profile(self, instance_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to look up.
        :return: The profile data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_iam_instance_profile_associations(
                Filters=[{"Name": "instance-id", "Values": [instance_id]}]
            )
            if not response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"]:
                log.info(f"No instance profile found for instance {instance_id}.")
            profile_data = response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"][0]
            log.info(f"Retrieved instance profile for instance {instance_id}.")
            return profile_data
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
```

```
                f"Failed to retrieve instance profile for instance {instance_id}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                log.error(f"The instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self,
        instance_id: str,
        new_instance_profile_name: str,
        profile_association_id: str,
    ) -> None:
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to restart.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to associate
with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)

            self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Rebooting instance %s.", instance_id)
```

```
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be running.", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Instance %s is now running.", instance_id)

            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info(f"Restarted the Python web server on instance
'{instance_id}'.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to replace instance profile.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"Association ID '{profile_association_id}' does not exist."
                    "Please check the association ID and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceId":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist or is
not available for SSM. "
                    f"Please verify the instance ID and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_instance_profile(self, profile_name: str, role_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
        and deletes all the resources.

        :param profile_name: The name of the profile to delete.
        :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.remove_role_from_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )

self.iam_client.delete_instance_profile(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            log.info("Deleted instance profile %s.", profile_name)
```

```
            attached_policies = self.iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(
                RoleName=role_name
            )
            for pol in attached_policies["AttachedPolicies"]:
                self.iam_client.detach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name, PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"]
                )
                if not pol["PolicyArn"].startswith("arn:aws:iam::aws"):
                    self.iam_client.delete_policy(PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"])
                log.info("Detached and deleted policy %s.", pol["PolicyName"])
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
            log.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete instance profile {profile_name} or detach "
                f"policies and delete role {role_name}: {err}"
            )
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )


    def create_key_pair(self, key_pair_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Creates a new key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_pair_name)
            with open(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", "w") as file:
                file.write(response["KeyMaterial"])
            chmod(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", 0o600)
            log.info("Created key pair %s.", key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to create key pair {key_pair_name}.")
            if error_code == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate":
                log.error(f"A key pair with the name '{key_pair_name}' already
exists.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

```
    def delete_key_pair(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a key pair.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=self.key_pair_name)
            remove(f"{self.key_pair_name}.pem")
            log.info("Deleted key pair %s.", self.key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't delete key pair '{self.key_pair_name}'.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        except FileNotFoundError as err:
            log.info("Key pair %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
self.key_pair_name)
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def create_template(
        self, server_startup_script_file: str, instance_policy_file: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
The
        launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
        the instance is started. This script installs Python packages and starts a
        Python web server on the instance.

        :param server_startup_script_file: The path to a Bash script file that is
run
                                           when an instance starts.
        :param instance_policy_file: The path to a file that defines a permissions
policy
                                     to create and attach to the instance profile.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        template = {}
        try:
            # Create key pair and instance profile
            self.create_key_pair(self.key_pair_name)
            self.create_instance_profile(
                instance_policy_file,
                self.instance_policy_name,
```

```
                self.instance_role_name,
                self.instance_profile_name,
            )

            # Read the startup script
            with open(server_startup_script_file) as file:
                start_server_script = file.read()

            # Get the latest AMI ID
            ami_latest = self.ssm_client.get_parameter(Name=self.ami_param)
            ami_id = ami_latest["Parameter"]["Value"]

            # Create the launch template
            lt_response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={
                    "InstanceType": self.inst_type,
                    "ImageId": ami_id,
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {"Name": self.instance_profile_name},
                    "UserData": base64.b64encode(
                        start_server_script.encode(encoding="utf-8")
                    ).decode(encoding="utf-8"),
                    "KeyName": self.key_pair_name,
                },
            )
            template = lt_response["LaunchTemplate"]
            log.info(
                f"Created launch template {self.launch_template_name} for AMI
{ami_id} on {self.inst_type}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to create launch template
{self.launch_template_name}.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException":
                log.info(
                    f"Launch template {self.launch_template_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return template


    def delete_template(self):
```

```
        """
        Deletes a launch template.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name
            )
            self.delete_instance_profile(
                self.instance_profile_name, self.instance_role_name
            )
            log.info("Launch template %s deleted.", self.launch_template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_availability_zones(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
            log.info(f"Retrieved {len(zones)} availability zones: {zones}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to retrieve availability zones.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones


    def create_autoscaling_group(self, group_size: int) -> List[str]:
        """
        Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.
```

```
        :param group_size: The number of instances to set for the minimum and
maximum in
                           the group.
        :return: The list of Availability Zones specified for the group.
        """
        try:
            zones = self.get_availability_zones()
            self.autoscaling_client.create_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                AvailabilityZones=zones,
                LaunchTemplate={
                    "LaunchTemplateName": self.launch_template_name,
                    "Version": "$Default",
                },
                MinSize=group_size,
                MaxSize=group_size,
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} with availability
zones {zones}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "AlreadyExists":
                log.info(
                    f"EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            else:
                log.error(f"Failed to create EC2 Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}.")
                log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones


    def get_instances(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.

        :return: A list of instance IDs in the Auto Scaling group.
        """
        try:
```

```
            as_response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            instance_ids = [
                i["InstanceId"]
                for i in as_response["AutoScalingGroups"][0]["Instances"]
            ]
            log.info(
                f"Retrieved {len(instance_ids)} instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceNotFound":
                log.error(f"The Auto Scaling group '{self.group_name}' does not
exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return instance_ids


    def terminate_instance(self, instance_id: str, decrementsetting=False) -> None:
        """
        Terminates an instance in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
        terminated, it can no longer be accessed.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to terminate.
        :param decrementsetting: If True, do not replace terminated instances.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                InstanceId=instance_id,
                ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=decrementsetting,
            )
            log.info("Terminated instance %s.", instance_id)

            # Adding a waiter to ensure the instance is terminated
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be terminated...", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
```

```
            log.info(
                f"Instance '{instance_id}' has been terminated and will be
replaced."
            )

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to terminate instance '{instance_id}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting to
terminate the instance again."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the resource."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_load_balancer_target_group(
        self, lb_target_group: Dict[str, Any]
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
        The target group specifies how the load balancer forwards requests to the
instances
        in the group.

        :param lb_target_group: Data about the ELB target group to attach.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.attach_load_balancer_target_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                TargetGroupARNs=[lb_target_group["TargetGroupArn"]],
            )
            log.info(
                "Attached load balancer target group %s to auto scaling group %s.",
                lb_target_group["TargetGroupName"],
                self.group_name,
            )
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to attach load balancer target group
 '{lb_target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
 the resource."
                )
            elif error_code == "ServiceLinkedRoleFailure":
                log.error(
                    "The operation failed because the service-linked role is not
 ready or does not exist. "
                    "Check that the service-linked role exists and is correctly
 configured."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_autoscaling_group(self, group_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Terminates all instances in the group, then deletes the EC2 Auto Scaling
 group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[group_name]
            )
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            if len(groups) > 0:
                self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, MinSize=0
                )
                instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in groups[0]
["Instances"]]
                for inst_id in instance_ids:
                    self.terminate_instance(inst_id)

                # Wait for all instances to be terminated
```

```
                if instance_ids:
                    waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
                    log.info("Waiting for all instances to be terminated...")
                    waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
                    log.info("All instances have been terminated.")
            else:
                log.info(f"No groups found named '{group_name}'! Nothing to do.")
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting to
delete the group again."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_default_vpc(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets the default VPC for the account.

        :return: Data about the default VPC.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_vpcs(
                Filters=[{"Name": "is-default", "Values": ["true"]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error("Failed to retrieve the default VPC.")
            if error_code == "UnauthorizedOperation":
                log.error(
                    "You do not have the necessary permissions to describe VPCs. "
                    "Ensure that your AWS IAM user or role has the correct
permissions."
                )
```

```
            elif error_code == "InvalidParameterValue":
                log.error(
                    "One or more parameters are invalid. Check the request
parameters."
                )

            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            if "Vpcs" in response and response["Vpcs"]:
                log.info(f"Retrieved default VPC: {response['Vpcs'][0]['VpcId']}")
                return response["Vpcs"][0]
            else:
                pass


    def verify_inbound_port(
        self, vpc: Dict[str, Any], port: int, ip_address: str
    ) -> Tuple[Dict[str, Any], bool]:
        """
        Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
this
        computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
        address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
you
        must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
port to
        any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
public
        access when you're done.

        :param vpc: The VPC used by this example.
        :param port: The port to verify.
        :param ip_address: This computer's IP address.
        :return: The default security group of the specified VPC, and a value that
indicates
                 whether the specified port is open.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_security_groups(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "group-name", "Values": ["default"]},
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc["VpcId"]]},
                ]
            )
```

```
            sec_group = response["SecurityGroups"][0]
            port_is_open = False
            log.info(f"Found default security group {sec_group['GroupId']}.")

            for ip_perm in sec_group["IpPermissions"]:
                if ip_perm.get("FromPort", 0) == port:
                    log.info(f"Found inbound rule: {ip_perm}")
                    for ip_range in ip_perm["IpRanges"]:
                        cidr = ip_range.get("CidrIp", "")
                        if cidr.startswith(ip_address) or cidr == "0.0.0.0/0":
                            port_is_open = True
                    if ip_perm["PrefixListIds"]:
                        port_is_open = True
                    if not port_is_open:
                        log.info(
                            f"The inbound rule does not appear to be open to either
this computer's IP "
                            f"address of {ip_address}, to all IP addresses
(0.0.0.0/0), or to a prefix list ID."
                        )
                    else:
                        break
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to verify inbound rule for port {port} for VPC
{vpc['VpcId']}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified VPC ID '{vpc['VpcId']}' does not exist. Please
check the VPC ID."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return sec_group, port_is_open


    def open_inbound_port(self, sec_group_id: str, port: int, ip_address: str) ->
None:
        """
        Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
        specified port from the specified IP address.
```

```
        :param sec_group_id: The ID of the security group to modify.
        :param port: The port to open.
        :param ip_address: The IP address that is granted access.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=sec_group_id,
                CidrIp=f"{ip_address}/32",
                FromPort=port,
                ToPort=port,
                IpProtocol="tcp",
            )
            log.info(
                "Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
                sec_group_id,
                port,
                ip_address,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to authorize ingress to security group '{sec_group_id}' on
port {port} from {ip_address}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidGroupId.Malformed":
                log.error(
                    "The security group ID is malformed. "
                    "Please verify that the security group ID is correct."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate":
                log.error(
                    "The specified rule already exists in the security group. "
                    "Check the existing rules for this security group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_subnets(self, vpc_id: str, zones: List[str] = None) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
        """
        Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.
```

```
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to look up.
        :param zones: The list of Availability Zones to look up.
        :return: The list of subnets found.
        """
        # Ensure that 'zones' is a list, even if None is passed
        if zones is None:
            zones = []
        try:
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_subnets")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc_id]},
                    {"Name": "availability-zone", "Values": zones},
                    {"Name": "default-for-az", "Values": ["true"]},
                ]
            )

            subnets = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                subnets.extend(page["Subnets"])

            log.info("Found %s subnets for the specified zones.", len(subnets))
            return subnets
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve subnets for VPC '{vpc_id}' in zones {zones}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    "The specified VPC ID does not exist. "
                    "Please check the VPC ID and try again."
                )
            # Add more error-specific handling as needed
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Elastic Load Balancing.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def create_target_group(
        self, target_group_name: str, protocol: str, port: int, vpc_id: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
how
        the load balancer forwards requests to instances in the group and how
instance
        health is checked.

        To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
and
        lower thresholds. In production, you might want to decrease the sensitivity
of
        your health checks to avoid unwanted failures.

        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group to create.
        :param protocol: The protocol to use to forward requests, such as 'HTTP'.
        :param port: The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC in which the load balancer exists.
        :return: Data about the newly created target group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_target_group(
                Name=target_group_name,
                Protocol=protocol,
                Port=port,
                HealthCheckPath="/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds=10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds=5,
                HealthyThresholdCount=2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount=2,
                VpcId=vpc_id,
            )
            target_group = response["TargetGroups"][0]
```

```
            log.info(f"Created load balancing target group '{target_group_name}'.")
            return target_group
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't create load balancing target group
'{target_group_name}'."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]

            if error_code == "DuplicateTargetGroupName":
                log.error(
                    f"Target group name {target_group_name} already exists. "
                    "Check if the target group already exists."
                    "Consider using a different name or deleting the existing target
group if appropriate."
                )
            elif error_code == "TooManyTargetGroups":
                log.error(
                    "Too many target groups exist in the account. "
                    "Consider deleting unused target groups to create space for new
ones."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_target_group(self, target_group_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the target group.
        """
        try:
            # Describe the target group to get its ARN
            response =
self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(Names=[target_group_name])
            tg_arn = response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]

            # Delete the target group
            self.elb_client.delete_target_group(TargetGroupArn=tg_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancing target group %s.", target_group_name)

            # Use a custom waiter to wait until the target group is no longer
available
            self.wait_for_target_group_deletion(self.elb_client, tg_arn)
            log.info("Target group %s successfully deleted.", target_group_name)
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete target group '{target_group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer target group either already deleted or never
existed. "
                    "Verify the name and check that the resource exists in the AWS
Console."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group still in use by another resource. "
                    "Ensure that the target group is no longer associated with any
load balancers or resources.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def wait_for_target_group_deletion(
        self, elb_client, target_group_arn, max_attempts=10, delay=30
    ):
        for attempt in range(max_attempts):
            try:

elb_client.describe_target_groups(TargetGroupArns=[target_group_arn])
                print(
                    f"Attempt {attempt + 1}: Target group {target_group_arn} still
exists."
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                    print(
                        f"Target group {target_group_arn} has been successfully
deleted."
                    )
                    return
                else:
                    raise
            time.sleep(delay)
        raise TimeoutError(
            f"Target group {target_group_arn} was not deleted after {max_attempts *
delay} seconds."
        )
```

```
    def create_load_balancer(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        subnet_ids: List[str],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create.
        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'.")

            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info(
                f"Waiting for load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' to be
available..."
            )
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
            log.info(f"Load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' is now available!")

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to create load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error code:
{error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "DuplicateLoadBalancerNameException":
                log.error(
                    f"A load balancer with the name '{load_balancer_name}' already
exists. "
                    "Load balancer names must be unique within the AWS region. "
                    "Please choose a different name and try again."
                )
```

```
            if error_code == "TooManyLoadBalancersException":
                log.error(
                    "The maximum number of load balancers has been reached in this
account and region. "
                    "You can delete unused load balancers or request an increase in
the service quota from AWS Support."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return load_balancer


    def create_listener(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        target_group: Dict[str, Any],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a listener for the specified load balancer that forwards requests to
the
        specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create a
listener for.
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener to
the
                                load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created listener.
        """
        try:
            # Retrieve the load balancer ARN
            load_balancer_response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            load_balancer_arn = load_balancer_response["LoadBalancers"][0][
                "LoadBalancerArn"
            ]

            # Create the listener
            response = self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer_arn,
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
```

```
                    {
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
                ],
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}' to target group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            return response["Listeners"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to add a listener on '{load_balancer_name}' for target
group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )

            if error_code == "ListenerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The listener could not be found for the load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}'. "
                    "Please check the load balancer name and target group
configuration."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidConfigurationRequestException":
                log.error(
                    f"The configuration provided for the listener on load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}' is invalid. "
                    "Please review the provided protocol, port, and target group
settings."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_load_balancer(self, load_balancer_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a load balancer.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
```

```
            )
            lb_arn = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["LoadBalancerArn"]
            self.elb_client.delete_load_balancer(LoadBalancerArn=lb_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancer %s.", load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancers_deleted")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be deleted...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error code:
{error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' does not exist. "
                    "Please check the name and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_endpoint(self, load_balancer_name) -> str:
        """
        Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.

        :return: The endpoint.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            return response["LoadBalancers"][0]["DNSName"]
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't get the endpoint for load balancer {load_balancer_name}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Verify load balancer name and ensure it exists in the AWS
console."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint) -> bool:
        """
        Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer endpoint.

        :param endpoint: The endpoint to verify.
        :return: True if the GET request is successful, False otherwise.
        """
        retries = 3
        verified = False
        while not verified and retries > 0:
            try:
                lb_response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                log.info(
                    "Got response %s from load balancer endpoint.",
                    lb_response.status_code,
                )
                if lb_response.status_code == 200:
                    verified = True
                else:
                    retries = 0
            except requests.exceptions.ConnectionError:
                log.info(
                    "Got connection error from load balancer endpoint, retrying..."
                )
                retries -= 1
                time.sleep(10)
        return verified

    def check_target_health(self, target_group_name: str) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Checks the health of the instances in the target group.

        :return: The health status of the target group.
        """
        try:
            tg_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                Names=[target_group_name]
            )
            health_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_health(
                TargetGroupArn=tg_response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
            )
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't check health of {target_group_name} target(s).")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer associated with the target group was not found. "
                    "Ensure the load balancer exists, is in the correct AWS region,
 and "
                    "that you have the necessary permissions to access it.",
                )
            elif error_code == "TargetGroupNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group was not found. "
                    "Verify the target group name, check that it exists in the
 correct region, "
                    "and ensure it has not been deleted or created in a different
 account.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return health_response["TargetHealthDescriptions"]
```

Crea una classe che utilizzi DynamoDB per simulare un servizio di raccomandazione.

```
class RecommendationService:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books, movies,
    and songs.
    """

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, dynamodb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the RecommendationService class with the necessary parameters.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
        :param dynamodb_client: A Boto3 DynamoDB client.
        """
        self.table_name = table_name
        self.dynamodb_client = dynamodb_client
```

```
    def create(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a DynamoDB table to use as a recommendation service. The table has a
        hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended, such
as
        Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
MediaType,
        forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.

        :return: Data about the newly created table.
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table creation fails.
        """
        try:
            response = self.dynamodb_client.create_table(
                TableName=self.table_name,
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "AttributeType": "S"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "AttributeType": "N"},
                ],
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "KeyType": "HASH"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
                ],
                ProvisionedThroughput={"ReadCapacityUnits": 5, "WriteCapacityUnits":
5},
            )
            log.info("Creating table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s created.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.info("Table %s exists, nothing to be done.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when creating table: {err}."
                )
        else:
            return response

    def populate(self, data_file: str) -> None:
        """
        Populates the recommendations table from a JSON file.
```

```
        :param data_file: The path to the data file.
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table population fails.
        """
        try:
            with open(data_file) as data:
                items = json.load(data)
            batch = [{"PutRequest": {"Item": item}} for item in items]
            self.dynamodb_client.batch_write_item(RequestItems={self.table_name:
batch})
            log.info(
                "Populated table %s with items from %s.", self.table_name, data_file
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise RecommendationServiceError(
                self.table_name, f"Couldn't populate table from {data_file}: {err}"
            )

    def destroy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the recommendations table.

        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table deletion fails.
        """
        try:
            self.dynamodb_client.delete_table(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Deleting table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_not_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s deleted.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                log.info("Table %s does not exist, nothing to do.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when deleting table: {err}."
                )
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Systems Manager.

```
class ParameterHelper:
    """
    Encapsulates Systems Manager parameters. This example uses these parameters to
 drive
    the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a dependency or
    how the service responds to a health check.
    """

    table: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table"
    failure_response: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response"
    health_check: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check"

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, ssm_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the ParameterHelper class with the necessary parameters.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB table that is used as a
 recommendation
                            service.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.table_name = table_name

    def reset(self) -> None:
        """
        Resets the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
        These are the name of the DynamoDB recommendation table, no response when a
        dependency fails, and shallow health checks.
        """
        self.put(self.table, self.table_name)
        self.put(self.failure_response, "none")
        self.put(self.health_check, "shallow")

    def put(self, name: str, value: str) -> None:
        """
        Sets the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.

        :param name: The name of the parameter.
        :param value: The new value of the parameter.
        :raises ParameterHelperError: If the parameter value cannot be set.
        """
        try:
```

```
            self.ssm_client.put_parameter(
                Name=name, Value=value, Overwrite=True, Type="String"
            )
            log.info("Setting parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to set parameter {name}.")
            if error_code == "ParameterLimitExceeded":
                log.error(
                    "The parameter limit has been exceeded. "
                    "Consider deleting unused parameters or request a limit
increase."
                )
            elif error_code == "ParameterAlreadyExists":
                log.error(
                    "The parameter already exists and overwrite is set to False. "
                    "Use Overwrite=True to update the parameter."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups

- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Esempi di Amazon EMR con SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon EMR. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`AddJobFlowSteps`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AddJobFlowSteps`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiungi un passaggio Spark, che viene eseguito dal cluster non appena viene aggiunto.

```
def add_step(cluster_id, name, script_uri, script_args, emr_client):
    """
    Adds a job step to the specified cluster. This example adds a Spark
    step, which is run by the cluster as soon as it is added.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster.
    :param name: The name of the step.
    :param script_uri: The URI where the Python script is stored.
    :param script_args: Arguments to pass to the Python script.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    :return: The ID of the newly added step.
    """
    try:
        response = emr_client.add_job_flow_steps(
            JobFlowId=cluster_id,
            Steps=[
                {
                    "Name": name,
                    "ActionOnFailure": "CONTINUE",
                    "HadoopJarStep": {
                        "Jar": "command-runner.jar",
                        "Args": [
                            "spark-submit",
                            "--deploy-mode",
                            "cluster",
                            script_uri,
```

```
                            *script_args,
                        ],
                    },
                }
            ],
        )
        step_id = response["StepIds"][0]
        logger.info("Started step with ID %s", step_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't start step %s with URI %s.", name, script_uri)
        raise
    else:
        return step_id
```

Esegui un comando Amazon EMR File System (EMRFS) come fase di lavoro su un cluster. Questo può essere usato per automatizzare i comandi EMRFS su un cluster anziché eseguire i comandi manualmente tramite una connessione SSH.

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def add_emrfs_step(command, bucket_url, cluster_id, emr_client):
    """
    Add an EMRFS command as a job flow step to an existing cluster.

    :param command: The EMRFS command to run.
    :param bucket_url: The URL of a bucket that contains tracking metadata.
    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster to update.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 Amazon EMR client object.
    :return: The ID of the added job flow step. Status can be tracked by calling
             the emr_client.describe_step() function.
    """
    job_flow_step = {
        "Name": "Example EMRFS Command Step",
        "ActionOnFailure": "CONTINUE",
        "HadoopJarStep": {
            "Jar": "command-runner.jar",
            "Args": ["/usr/bin/emrfs", command, bucket_url],
        },
```

```
    }

    try:
        response = emr_client.add_job_flow_steps(
            JobFlowId=cluster_id, Steps=[job_flow_step]
        )
        step_id = response["StepIds"][0]
        print(f"Added step {step_id} to cluster {cluster_id}.")
    except ClientError:
        print(f"Couldn't add a step to cluster {cluster_id}.")
        raise
    else:
        return step_id


def usage_demo():
    emr_client = boto3.client("emr")
    # Assumes the first waiting cluster has EMRFS enabled and has created metadata
    # with the default name of 'EmrFSMetadata'.
    cluster = emr_client.list_clusters(ClusterStates=["WAITING"])["Clusters"][0]
    add_emrfs_step(
        "sync", "s3://elasticmapreduce/samples/cloudfront", cluster["Id"],
 emr_client
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AddJobFlowSteps AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeCluster`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def describe_cluster(cluster_id, emr_client):
    """
    Gets detailed information about a cluster.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster to describe.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    :return: The retrieved cluster information.
    """
    try:
        response = emr_client.describe_cluster(ClusterId=cluster_id)
        cluster = response["Cluster"]
        logger.info("Got data for cluster %s.", cluster["Name"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get data for cluster %s.", cluster_id)
        raise
    else:
        return cluster
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeCluster AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeStep`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeStep`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def describe_step(cluster_id, step_id, emr_client):
    """
    Gets detailed information about the specified step, including the current state
 of
    the step.
```

```
    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster.
    :param step_id: The ID of the step.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    :return: The retrieved information about the specified step.
    """
    try:
        response = emr_client.describe_step(ClusterId=cluster_id, StepId=step_id)
        step = response["Step"]
        logger.info("Got data for step %s.", step_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get data for step %s.", step_id)
        raise
    else:
        return step
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeStep AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListSteps`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListSteps`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def list_steps(cluster_id, emr_client):
    """
    Gets a list of steps for the specified cluster. In this example, all steps are
    returned, including completed and failed steps.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    :return: The list of steps for the specified cluster.
    """
    try:
```

```
        response = emr_client.list_steps(ClusterId=cluster_id)
        steps = response["Steps"]
        logger.info("Got %s steps for cluster %s.", len(steps), cluster_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get steps for cluster %s.", cluster_id)
        raise
    else:
        return steps
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListSteps AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`RunJobFlow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `RunJobFlow`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def run_job_flow(
    name,
    log_uri,
    keep_alive,
    applications,
    job_flow_role,
    service_role,
    security_groups,
    steps,
    emr_client,
):
    """
    Runs a job flow with the specified steps. A job flow creates a cluster of
    instances and adds steps to be run on the cluster. Steps added to the cluster
    are run as soon as the cluster is ready.
```

```
    This example uses the 'emr-5.30.1' release. A list of recent releases can be
    found here:
        https://docs.aws.amazon.com/emr/latest/ReleaseGuide/emr-release-
components.html.

    :param name: The name of the cluster.
    :param log_uri: The URI where logs are stored. This can be an Amazon S3 bucket
 URL,
                    such as 's3://my-log-bucket'.
    :param keep_alive: When True, the cluster is put into a Waiting state after all
                       steps are run. When False, the cluster terminates itself when
                       the step queue is empty.
    :param applications: The applications to install on each instance in the
 cluster,
                         such as Hive or Spark.
    :param job_flow_role: The IAM role assumed by the cluster.
    :param service_role: The IAM role assumed by the service.
    :param security_groups: The security groups to assign to the cluster instances.
                            Amazon EMR adds all needed rules to these groups, so
                            they can be empty if you require only the default rules.
    :param steps: The job flow steps to add to the cluster. These are run in order
                  when the cluster is ready.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    :return: The ID of the newly created cluster.
    """
    try:
        response = emr_client.run_job_flow(
            Name=name,
            LogUri=log_uri,
            ReleaseLabel="emr-5.30.1",
            Instances={
                "MasterInstanceType": "m5.xlarge",
                "SlaveInstanceType": "m5.xlarge",
                "InstanceCount": 3,
                "KeepJobFlowAliveWhenNoSteps": keep_alive,
                "EmrManagedMasterSecurityGroup": security_groups["manager"].id,
                "EmrManagedSlaveSecurityGroup": security_groups["worker"].id,
            },
            Steps=[
                {
                    "Name": step["name"],
                    "ActionOnFailure": "CONTINUE",
                    "HadoopJarStep": {
                        "Jar": "command-runner.jar",
```

```
                        "Args": [
                            "spark-submit",
                            "--deploy-mode",
                            "cluster",
                            step["script_uri"],
                            *step["script_args"],
                        ],
                    },
                }
                for step in steps
            ],
            Applications=[{"Name": app} for app in applications],
            JobFlowRole=job_flow_role.name,
            ServiceRole=service_role.name,
            EbsRootVolumeSize=10,
            VisibleToAllUsers=True,
        )
        cluster_id = response["JobFlowId"]
        logger.info("Created cluster %s.", cluster_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create cluster.")
        raise
    else:
        return cluster_id
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RunJobFlow AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`TerminateJobFlows`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `TerminateJobFlows`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def terminate_cluster(cluster_id, emr_client):
    """
    Terminates a cluster. This terminates all instances in the cluster and cannot
    be undone. Any data not saved elsewhere, such as in an Amazon S3 bucket, is
 lost.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster to terminate.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    """
    try:
        emr_client.terminate_job_flows(JobFlowIds=[cluster_id])
        logger.info("Terminated cluster %s.", cluster_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't terminate cluster %s.", cluster_id)
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta TerminateJobFlows AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un cluster Amazon EMR di breve durata ed esecuzione di un passaggio

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un cluster Amazon EMR di breve durata che esegue un passaggio e termina automaticamente dopo il suo completamento.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Crea un cluster Amazon EMR di breve durata che stimi il valore di pi greco utilizzando Apache Spark per eseguire in parallelo un numero elevato di calcoli. Il processo scrive l'output in log Amazon EMR e in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). Il cluster termina automaticamente dopo aver completato il processo.

- Crea un bucket Amazon S3 e carica uno script di processo.
- Crea ruoli AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
- Crea gruppi di sicurezza Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
- Crea un cluster Amazon EMR di breve durata ed esegui un passaggio del processo.

Questo esempio è visualizzato al meglio su. GitHub Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon EMR

Esegui uno script di shell per installare le librerie

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come AWS Systems Manager eseguire uno script di shell su istanze Amazon EMR che installa librerie aggiuntive. In questo modo, puoi automatizzare la gestione delle istanze anziché eseguire comandi manualmente tramite una connessione SSH.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import argparse
import time
import boto3


def install_libraries_on_core_nodes(cluster_id, script_path, emr_client,
 ssm_client):
    """
    Copies and runs a shell script on the core nodes in the cluster.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster.
    :param script_path: The path to the script, typically an Amazon S3 object URL.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 Amazon EMR client.
    :param ssm_client: The Boto3 AWS Systems Manager client.
    """
    core_nodes = emr_client.list_instances(
        ClusterId=cluster_id, InstanceGroupTypes=["CORE"]
    )["Instances"]
    core_instance_ids = [node["Ec2InstanceId"] for node in core_nodes]
    print(f"Found core instances: {core_instance_ids}.")
```

```
    commands = [
        # Copy the shell script from Amazon S3 to each node instance.
        f"aws s3 cp {script_path} /home/hadoop",
        # Run the shell script to install libraries on each node instance.
        "bash /home/hadoop/install_libraries.sh",
    ]
    for command in commands:
        print(f"Sending '{command}' to core instances...")
        command_id = ssm_client.send_command(
            InstanceIds=core_instance_ids,
            DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
            Parameters={"commands": [command]},
            TimeoutSeconds=3600,
        )["Command"]["CommandId"]
        while True:
            # Verify the previous step succeeded before running the next step.
            cmd_result = ssm_client.list_commands(CommandId=command_id)["Commands"]
[0]
            if cmd_result["StatusDetails"] == "Success":
                print(f"Command succeeded.")
                break
            elif cmd_result["StatusDetails"] in ["Pending", "InProgress"]:
                print(f"Command status is {cmd_result['StatusDetails']},
 waiting...")
                time.sleep(10)
            else:
                print(f"Command status is {cmd_result['StatusDetails']}, quitting.")
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Command {command} failed to run. "
                    f"Details: {cmd_result['StatusDetails']}"
                )


def main():
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument("cluster_id", help="The ID of the cluster.")
    parser.add_argument("script_path", help="The path to the script in Amazon S3.")
    args = parser.parse_args()

    emr_client = boto3.client("emr")
    ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")

    install_libraries_on_core_nodes(
        args.cluster_id, args.script_path, emr_client, ssm_client
```

```
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListInstances AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

EventBridge esempi che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with EventBridge.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Utilizzo degli eventi pianificati per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da un evento EventBridge pianificato di Amazon.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Questo esempio mostra come registrare una AWS Lambda funzione come destinazione di un EventBridge evento Amazon pianificato. Il gestore Lambda scrive un messaggio intuitivo e i dati completi dell'evento su Amazon CloudWatch Logs per recuperarli in un secondo momento.

- Distribuzione di una funzione Lambda.
- Crea un evento EventBridge pianificato e rende la funzione Lambda la destinazione.
- Concede il permesso di EventBridge invocare la funzione Lambda.

- Stampa i dati più recenti dai CloudWatch registri per mostrare il risultato delle chiamate pianificate.
- Elimina tutte le risorse create durante la demo.

Questo esempio è visualizzato al meglio su. GitHub Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch Registri
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

EventBridge Esempi di scheduler che utilizzano SDK for Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with EventBridge Scheduler.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao EventBridge Scheduler

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare EventBridge Scheduler.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def hello_scheduler(scheduler_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon EventBridge Scheduler
    client and list the schedules in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param scheduler_client: A Boto3 Amazon EventBridge Scheduler Client object.
 This object wraps
                             the low-level Amazon EventBridge Scheduler service API.
    """
    print("Hello, Amazon EventBridge Scheduler! Let's list some of your schedules:
\n")
    paginator = scheduler_client.get_paginator("list_schedules")
    page_iterator = paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": 10})

    schedule_names: [str] = []
    for page in page_iterator:
        for schedule in page["Schedules"]:
            schedule_names.append(schedule["Name"])

    print(f"{len(schedule_names)} schedule(s) retrieved.")
    for schedule_name in schedule_names:
        print(f"\t{schedule_name}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_scheduler(boto3.client("scheduler"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListSchedules AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateSchedule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateSchedule`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SchedulerWrapper:
    def __init__(self, eventbridge_scheduler_client: client):
        self.scheduler_client = eventbridge_scheduler_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SchedulerWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SchedulerWrapper instance with a default EventBridge Scheduler
 client.

        :return: An instance of SchedulerWrapper initialized with the default
 EventBridge Scheduler client.
        """
        eventbridge_scheduler_client = boto3.client("scheduler")
        return cls(eventbridge_scheduler_client)


    def create_schedule(
        self,
        name: str,
        schedule_expression: str,
        schedule_group_name: str,
        target_arn: str,
```

```
        role_arn: str,
        input: str,
        delete_after_completion: bool = False,
        use_flexible_time_window: bool = False,
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new schedule with the specified parameters.

        :param name: The name of the schedule.
        :param schedule_expression: The expression that defines when the schedule
runs.
        :param schedule_group_name: The name of the schedule group.
        :param target_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the target.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the execution IAM role.
        :param input: The input for the target.
        :param delete_after_completion: Whether to delete the schedule after it
completes.
        :param use_flexible_time_window: Whether to use a flexible time window.

        :return The ARN of the created schedule.
        """
        try:
            hours_to_run = 1
            flexible_time_window_minutes = 10
            parameters = {
                "Name": name,
                "ScheduleExpression": schedule_expression,
                "GroupName": schedule_group_name,
                "Target": {"Arn": target_arn, "RoleArn": role_arn, "Input": input},
                "StartDate": datetime.now(timezone.utc),
                "EndDate": datetime.now(timezone.utc) +
timedelta(hours=hours_to_run),
            }

            if delete_after_completion:
                parameters["ActionAfterCompletion"] = "DELETE"

            if use_flexible_time_window:
                parameters["FlexibleTimeWindow"] = {
                    "Mode": "FLEXIBLE",
                    "MaximumWindowInMinutes": flexible_time_window_minutes,
                }
            else:
                parameters["FlexibleTimeWindow"] = {"Mode": "OFF"}
```

```
            response = self.scheduler_client.create_schedule(**parameters)
            return response["ScheduleArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConflictException":
                logger.error(
                    "Failed to create schedule '%s' due to a conflict. %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating schedule: %s", err.response["Error"]["Message"]
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateSchedule AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateScheduleGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateScheduleGroup`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SchedulerWrapper:
    def __init__(self, eventbridge_scheduler_client: client):
        self.scheduler_client = eventbridge_scheduler_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SchedulerWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SchedulerWrapper instance with a default EventBridge Scheduler
 client.
```

```
        :return: An instance of SchedulerWrapper initialized with the default
EventBridge Scheduler client.
        """
        eventbridge_scheduler_client = boto3.client("scheduler")
        return cls(eventbridge_scheduler_client)


    def create_schedule_group(self, name: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new schedule group with the specified name and description.

        :param name: The name of the schedule group.
        :param description: The description of the schedule group.

        :return: The ARN of the created schedule group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.scheduler_client.create_schedule_group(Name=name)
            return response["ScheduleGroupArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConflictException":
                logger.error(
                    "Failed to create schedule group '%s' due to a conflict. %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating schedule group: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateScheduleGroup AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteSchedule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteSchedule`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SchedulerWrapper:
    def __init__(self, eventbridge_scheduler_client: client):
        self.scheduler_client = eventbridge_scheduler_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SchedulerWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SchedulerWrapper instance with a default EventBridge Scheduler
 client.

        :return: An instance of SchedulerWrapper initialized with the default
 EventBridge Scheduler client.
        """
        eventbridge_scheduler_client = boto3.client("scheduler")
        return cls(eventbridge_scheduler_client)


    def delete_schedule(self, name: str, schedule_group_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the schedule with the specified name and schedule group.

        :param name: The name of the schedule.
        :param schedule_group_name: The name of the schedule group.
        """
        try:
            self.scheduler_client.delete_schedule(
                Name=name, GroupName=schedule_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Failed to delete schedule with ID '%s' because the resource was
 not found: %s",
                    name,
```

```
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error deleting schedule: %s", err.response["Error"]["Message"]
                )
                raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteSchedule AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteScheduleGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteScheduleGroup`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SchedulerWrapper:
    def __init__(self, eventbridge_scheduler_client: client):
        self.scheduler_client = eventbridge_scheduler_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SchedulerWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SchedulerWrapper instance with a default EventBridge Scheduler
 client.

        :return: An instance of SchedulerWrapper initialized with the default
 EventBridge Scheduler client.
        """
        eventbridge_scheduler_client = boto3.client("scheduler")
        return cls(eventbridge_scheduler_client)
```

```
    def delete_schedule_group(self, name: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the schedule group with the specified name.

        :param name: The name of the schedule group.
        """
        try:
            self.scheduler_client.delete_schedule_group(Name=name)
            logger.info("Schedule group %s deleted successfully.", name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Failed to delete schedule group with ID '%s' because the
resource was not found: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error deleting schedule group: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteScheduleGroup AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Eventi pianificati

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Implementa uno AWS CloudFormation stack con le risorse necessarie.
- Crea un gruppo di EventBridge pianificazione di Scheduler.
- Crea una EventBridge pianificazione di Scheduler una tantum con una finestra temporale flessibile.
- Crea una pianificazione ricorrente dello EventBridge Scheduler con una frequenza specificata.
- Elimina EventBridge Scheduler, la pianificazione e il gruppo di pianificazioni.
- Pulisci le risorse ed elimina lo stack.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
class SchedulerScenario:
    """
    A scenario that demonstrates how to use Boto3 to schedule and receive events
 using
    the Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        scheduler_wrapper: SchedulerWrapper,
        cloud_formation_resource: ServiceResource,
    ):
        self.eventbridge_scheduler = scheduler_wrapper
        self.cloud_formation_resource = cloud_formation_resource
        self.stack: ServiceResource = None
        self.schedule_group_name = None
        self.sns_topic_arn = None
        self.role_arn = None

    def run(self) -> None:
        """
        Runs the scenario.
        """

        print(DASHES)
        print("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge Scheduler Workflow.")
        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        self.prepare_application()
        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
```

```
        self.create_one_time_schedule()
        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        self.create_recurring_schedule()
        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        if q.ask(
            "Do you want to delete all resources created by this workflow? (y/n) ",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            self.cleanup()
        print(DASHES)

        print("Amazon EventBridge Scheduler workflow completed.")

    def prepare_application(self) -> None:
        """
        Prepares the application by prompting the user setup information, deploying
a CloudFormation stack and
        creating a schedule group.
        """
        print("Preparing the application...")
        print(
            "\nThis example creates resources in a CloudFormation stack, including
an SNS topic"
            + "\nthat will be subscribed to the EventBridge Scheduler events. "
            + "\n\nYou will need to confirm the subscription in order to receive
event emails. "
        )

        email_address = q.ask("Enter an email address to use for event
subscriptions: ")
        stack_name = q.ask("Enter a name for the AWS Cloud Formation Stack: ")

        template_file = SchedulerScenario.get_template_as_string()

        parameters = [{"ParameterKey": "email", "ParameterValue": email_address}]

        self.stack = self.deploy_cloudformation_stack(
            stack_name, template_file, parameters
        )
        outputs = self.stack.outputs
```

```
        for output in outputs:
            if output.get("OutputKey") == "RoleARN":
                self.role_arn = output.get("OutputValue")
            elif output.get("OutputKey") == "SNStopicARN":
                self.sns_topic_arn = output.get("OutputValue")

        if not self.sns_topic_arn or not self.role_arn:
            error_string = f"""
            Failed to retrieve required outputs from CloudFormation stack.
            'sns_topic_arn'={self.sns_topic_arn}, 'role_arn'={self.role_arn}
            """
            logger.error(error_string)
            raise ValueError(error_string)

        print(f"Stack output RoleARN: {self.role_arn}")
        print(f"Stack output SNStopicARN: a")
        schedule_group_name = "scenario-schedules-group"
        schedule_group_arn = self.eventbridge_scheduler.create_schedule_group(
            schedule_group_name
        )
        print(
            f"Successfully created schedule group '{self.schedule_group_name}':
{schedule_group_arn}."
        )
        self.schedule_group_name = schedule_group_name
        print("Application preparation complete.")

    def create_one_time_schedule(self) -> None:
        """
        Creates a one-time schedule to send an initial event.
        """
        schedule_name = q.ask("Enter a name for the one-time schedule:")

        scheduled_time = datetime.now(timezone.utc) + timedelta(minutes=1)
        formatted_scheduled_time = scheduled_time.strftime("%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S")

        print(
            f"Creating a one-time schedule named '{schedule_name}' "
            + f"\nto send an initial event in 1 minute with a flexible time
window..."
        )

        schedule_arn = self.eventbridge_scheduler.create_schedule(
            schedule_name,
```

```
            f"at({formatted_scheduled_time})",
            self.schedule_group_name,
            self.sns_topic_arn,
            self.role_arn,
            f"One time scheduled event test from schedule {schedule_name}.",
            delete_after_completion=True,
            use_flexible_time_window=True,
        )
        print(
            f"Successfully created schedule '{schedule_name}' in schedule group
'scenario-schedules-group': {schedule_arn}."
        )
        print(f"Subscription email will receive an email from this event.")
        print(f"You must confirm your subscription to receive event emails.")
        print(f"One-time schedule '{schedule_name}' created successfully.")

    def create_recurring_schedule(self) -> None:
        """
        Create a recurring schedule to send events at a specified rate in minutes.
        """

        print("Creating a recurring schedule to send events for one hour...")
        schedule_name = q.ask("Enter a name for the recurring schedule: ")
        schedule_rate_in_minutes = q.ask(
            "Enter the desired schedule rate (in minutes): ", q.is_int
        )

        schedule_arn = self.eventbridge_scheduler.create_schedule(
            schedule_name,
            f"rate({schedule_rate_in_minutes} minutes)",
            self.schedule_group_name,
            self.sns_topic_arn,
            self.role_arn,
            f"Recurrent event test from schedule {schedule_name}.",
        )

        print(
            f"Successfully created schedule '{schedule_name}' in schedule group
'scenario-schedules-group': {schedule_arn}."
        )
        print(f"Subscription email will receive an email from this event.")
        print(f"You must confirm your subscription to receive event emails.")

        if q.ask(
```

```
            f"Are you ready to delete the '{schedule_name}' schedule? (y/n)",
q.is_yesno
        ):
            self.eventbridge_scheduler.delete_schedule(
                schedule_name, self.schedule_group_name
            )

    def deploy_cloudformation_stack(
        self, stack_name: str, cfn_template: str, parameters: [dict[str, str]]
    ) -> ServiceResource:
        """
        Deploys prerequisite resources used by the scenario. The resources are
        defined in the associated `cfn_template.yaml` AWS CloudFormation script and
are deployed
        as a CloudFormation stack, so they can be easily managed and destroyed.

        :param stack_name: The name of the CloudFormation stack.
        :param cfn_template: The CloudFormation template as a string.
        :param parameters: The parameters for the CloudFormation stack.
        :return: The CloudFormation stack resource.
        """
        print(f"Deploying CloudFormation stack: {stack_name}.")
        stack = self.cloud_formation_resource.create_stack(
            StackName=stack_name,
            TemplateBody=cfn_template,
            Capabilities=["CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM"],
            Parameters=parameters,
        )
        print(f"CloudFormation stack creation started: {stack_name}")
        print("Waiting for CloudFormation stack creation to complete...")
        waiter = self.cloud_formation_resource.meta.client.get_waiter(
            "stack_create_complete"
        )
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
        stack.load()
        print("CloudFormation stack creation complete.")

        return stack

    def destroy_cloudformation_stack(self, stack: ServiceResource) -> None:
        """
        Destroys the resources managed by the CloudFormation stack, and the
CloudFormation
        stack itself.
```

```
        :param stack: The CloudFormation stack that manages the example resources.
        """
        print(
            f"CloudFormation stack '{stack.name}' is being deleted. This may take a
 few minutes."
        )
        stack.delete()
        waiter = self.cloud_formation_resource.meta.client.get_waiter(
            "stack_delete_complete"
        )
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
        print(f"CloudFormation stack '{stack.name}' has been deleted.")

    def cleanup(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the CloudFormation stack and the resources created for the demo.
        """

        if self.schedule_group_name:
            schedule_group_name = self.schedule_group_name
            self.schedule_group_name = None
            self.eventbridge_scheduler.delete_schedule_group(schedule_group_name)
            print(f"Successfully deleted schedule group '{schedule_group_name}'.")

        if self.stack is not None:
            stack = self.stack
            self.stack = None
            self.destroy_cloudformation_stack(stack)
        print("Stack deleted, demo complete.")

    @staticmethod
    def get_template_as_string() -> str:
        """
        Returns a string containing this scenario's CloudFormation template.
        """
        script_directory = os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(__file__))
        template_file_path = os.path.join(script_directory, "cfn_template.yaml")
        file = open(template_file_path, "r")
        return file.read()


if __name__ == "__main__":
    demo: SchedulerScenario = None
```

```
    try:
        scheduler_wrapper = SchedulerWrapper.from_client()
        cloud_formation_resource = resource("cloudformation")
        demo = SchedulerScenario(scheduler_wrapper, cloud_formation_resource)
        demo.run()

    except Exception as exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo!")
        if demo is not None:
            demo.cleanup()
```

SchedulerWrapper classe che racchiude le azioni di Amazon EventBridge Scheduler.

```
class SchedulerWrapper:
    def __init__(self, eventbridge_scheduler_client: client):
        self.scheduler_client = eventbridge_scheduler_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "SchedulerWrapper":
        """
        Creates a SchedulerWrapper instance with a default EventBridge Scheduler
 client.

        :return: An instance of SchedulerWrapper initialized with the default
 EventBridge Scheduler client.
        """
        eventbridge_scheduler_client = boto3.client("scheduler")
        return cls(eventbridge_scheduler_client)


    def create_schedule(
        self,
        name: str,
        schedule_expression: str,
        schedule_group_name: str,
        target_arn: str,
        role_arn: str,
        input: str,
        delete_after_completion: bool = False,
        use_flexible_time_window: bool = False,
    ) -> str:
```

```
        """
        Creates a new schedule with the specified parameters.

        :param name: The name of the schedule.
        :param schedule_expression: The expression that defines when the schedule
runs.
        :param schedule_group_name: The name of the schedule group.
        :param target_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the target.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the execution IAM role.
        :param input: The input for the target.
        :param delete_after_completion: Whether to delete the schedule after it
completes.
        :param use_flexible_time_window: Whether to use a flexible time window.

        :return The ARN of the created schedule.
        """
        try:
            hours_to_run = 1
            flexible_time_window_minutes = 10
            parameters = {
                "Name": name,
                "ScheduleExpression": schedule_expression,
                "GroupName": schedule_group_name,
                "Target": {"Arn": target_arn, "RoleArn": role_arn, "Input": input},
                "StartDate": datetime.now(timezone.utc),
                "EndDate": datetime.now(timezone.utc) +
timedelta(hours=hours_to_run),
            }

            if delete_after_completion:
                parameters["ActionAfterCompletion"] = "DELETE"

            if use_flexible_time_window:
                parameters["FlexibleTimeWindow"] = {
                    "Mode": "FLEXIBLE",
                    "MaximumWindowInMinutes": flexible_time_window_minutes,
                }
            else:
                parameters["FlexibleTimeWindow"] = {"Mode": "OFF"}

            response = self.scheduler_client.create_schedule(**parameters)
            return response["ScheduleArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConflictException":
```

```
                logger.error(
                    "Failed to create schedule '%s' due to a conflict. %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating schedule: %s", err.response["Error"]["Message"]
                )
            raise


    def delete_schedule(self, name: str, schedule_group_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the schedule with the specified name and schedule group.

        :param name: The name of the schedule.
        :param schedule_group_name: The name of the schedule group.
        """
        try:
            self.scheduler_client.delete_schedule(
                Name=name, GroupName=schedule_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Failed to delete schedule with ID '%s' because the resource was
not found: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error deleting schedule: %s", err.response["Error"]["Message"]
                )
                raise


    def create_schedule_group(self, name: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new schedule group with the specified name and description.

        :param name: The name of the schedule group.
        :param description: The description of the schedule group.
```

```
        :return: The ARN of the created schedule group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.scheduler_client.create_schedule_group(Name=name)
            return response["ScheduleGroupArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConflictException":
                logger.error(
                    "Failed to create schedule group '%s' due to a conflict. %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating schedule group: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def delete_schedule_group(self, name: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the schedule group with the specified name.

        :param name: The name of the schedule group.
        """
        try:
            self.scheduler_client.delete_schedule_group(Name=name)
            logger.info("Schedule group %s deleted successfully.", name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Failed to delete schedule group with ID '%s' because the
resource was not found: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error deleting schedule group: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateSchedule
  - CreateScheduleGroup
  - DeleteSchedule
  - DeleteScheduleGroups

AWS Glue esempi che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with AWS Glue.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve AWS Glue

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS Glue.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def hello_glue():
    """
    Lists the job definitions in your AWS Glue account, using the AWS SDK for Python
 (Boto3).
    """
    try:
        # Create the Glue client
        glue = boto3.client("glue")

        # List the jobs, limiting the results to 10 per page
        paginator = glue.get_paginator("get_jobs")
        response_iterator = paginator.paginate(
            PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": 10, "PageSize": 10}
        )

        # Print the job names
        print("Here are the jobs in your account:")
        for page in response_iterator:
            for job in page["Jobs"]:
                print(f"\t{job['Name']}")

    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Error: {e}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_glue()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListJobs AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un crawler che esegue la scansione di un bucket Amazon S3 pubblico e genera un database di metadati in formato CSV.
- Elenca le informazioni su database e tabelle nel tuo. AWS Glue Data Catalog
- Crea un processo per estrarre i dati CSV dal bucket S3, trasformare i dati e caricare l'output in formato JSON in un altro bucket S3.
- Elenca le informazioni sulle esecuzioni dei processi, visualizza i dati trasformati e pulisci le risorse.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tutorial: Guida introduttiva a AWS Glue Studio.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una classe che racchiuda le AWS Glue funzioni utilizzate nello scenario.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Gets information about a crawler.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to look up.
```

```
        :return: Data about the crawler.
        """
        crawler = None
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_crawler(Name=name)
            crawler = response["Crawler"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Crawler %s doesn't exist.", name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return crawler


    def create_crawler(self, name, role_arn, db_name, db_prefix, s3_target):
        """
        Creates a crawler that can crawl the specified target and populate a
        database in your AWS Glue Data Catalog with metadata that describes the data
        in the target.

        :param name: The name of the crawler.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an AWS Identity and
Access
                         Management (IAM) role that grants permission to let AWS
Glue
                         access the resources it needs.
        :param db_name: The name to give the database that is created by the
crawler.
        :param db_prefix: The prefix to give any database tables that are created by
                          the crawler.
        :param s3_target: The URL to an S3 bucket that contains data that is
                          the target of the crawler.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.create_crawler(
                Name=name,
                Role=role_arn,
                DatabaseName=db_name,
```

```
                TablePrefix=db_prefix,
                Targets={"S3Targets": [{"Path": s3_target}]},
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create crawler. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def start_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Starts a crawler. The crawler crawls its configured target and creates
        metadata that describes the data it finds in the target data source.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to start.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.start_crawler(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_database(self, name):
        """
        Gets information about a database in your Data Catalog.

        :param name: The name of the database to look up.
        :return: Information about the database.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_database(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Database"]


    def get_tables(self, db_name):
        """
        Gets a list of tables in a Data Catalog database.

        :param db_name: The name of the database to query.
        :return: The list of tables in the database.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_tables(DatabaseName=db_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get tables %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                db_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["TableList"]


    def create_job(self, name, description, role_arn, script_location):
        """
        Creates a job definition for an extract, transform, and load (ETL) job that
can
        be run by AWS Glue.

        :param name: The name of the job definition.
        :param description: The description of the job definition.
        :param role_arn: The ARN of an IAM role that grants AWS Glue the permissions
                         it requires to run the job.
        :param script_location: The Amazon S3 URL of a Python ETL script that is run
as
                                part of the job. The script defines how the data is
                                transformed.
        """
```

```
        try:
            self.glue_client.create_job(
                Name=name,
                Description=description,
                Role=role_arn,
                Command={
                    "Name": "glueetl",
                    "ScriptLocation": script_location,
                    "PythonVersion": "3",
                },
                GlueVersion="3.0",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create job %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def start_job_run(self, name, input_database, input_table, output_bucket_name):
        """
        Starts a job run. A job run extracts data from the source, transforms it,
        and loads it to the output bucket.

        :param name: The name of the job definition.
        :param input_database: The name of the metadata database that contains
tables
                               that describe the source data. This is typically
created
                               by a crawler.
        :param input_table: The name of the table in the metadata database that
                            describes the source data.
        :param output_bucket_name: The S3 bucket where the output is written.
        :return: The ID of the job run.
        """
        try:
            # The custom Arguments that are passed to this function are used by the
            # Python ETL script to determine the location of input and output data.
            response = self.glue_client.start_job_run(
                JobName=name,
                Arguments={
```

```
                    "--input_database": input_database,
                    "--input_table": input_table,
                    "--output_bucket_url": f"s3://{output_bucket_name}/",
                },
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start job run %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRunId"]


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists the names of job definitions in your account.

        :return: The list of job definition names.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.list_jobs()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list jobs. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobNames"]


    def get_job_runs(self, job_name):
        """
        Gets information about runs that have been performed for a specific job
        definition.

        :param job_name: The name of the job definition to look up.
        :return: The list of job runs.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_job_runs(JobName=job_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get job runs for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                job_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRuns"]


    def get_job_run(self, name, run_id):
        """
        Gets information about a single job run.

        :param name: The name of the job definition for the run.
        :param run_id: The ID of the run.
        :return: Information about the run.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_job_run(JobName=name, RunId=run_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get job run %s/%s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                run_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRun"]


    def delete_job(self, job_name):
        """
        Deletes a job definition. This also deletes data about all runs that are
        associated with this job definition.

        :param job_name: The name of the job definition to delete.
        """
```

```
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_job(JobName=job_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete job %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                job_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_table(self, db_name, table_name):
        """
        Deletes a table from a metadata database.

        :param db_name: The name of the database that contains the table.
        :param table_name: The name of the table to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_table(DatabaseName=db_name, Name=table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_database(self, name):
        """
        Deletes a metadata database from your Data Catalog.

        :param name: The name of the database to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_database(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Deletes a crawler.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_crawler(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Creazione di una classe che esegue lo scenario.

```
class GlueCrawlerJobScenario:
    """
    Encapsulates a scenario that shows how to create an AWS Glue crawler and job and
 use
    them to transform data from CSV to JSON format.
    """

    def __init__(self, glue_client, glue_service_role, glue_bucket):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 AWS Glue client.
        :param glue_service_role: An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role
                                  that AWS Glue can assume to gain access to the
                                  resources it requires.
        :param glue_bucket: An S3 bucket that can hold a job script and output data
                            from AWS Glue job runs.
```

```
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client
        self.glue_service_role = glue_service_role
        self.glue_bucket = glue_bucket

    @staticmethod
    def wait(seconds, tick=12):
        """
        Waits for a specified number of seconds, while also displaying an animated
        spinner.

        :param seconds: The number of seconds to wait.
        :param tick: The number of frames per second used to animate the spinner.
        """
        progress = "|/-\\"
        waited = 0
        while waited < seconds:
            for frame in range(tick):
                sys.stdout.write(f"\r{progress[frame % len(progress)]}")
                sys.stdout.flush()
                time.sleep(1 / tick)
            waited += 1

    def upload_job_script(self, job_script):
        """
        Uploads a Python ETL script to an S3 bucket. The script is used by the AWS
Glue
        job to transform data.

        :param job_script: The relative path to the job script.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_bucket.upload_file(Filename=job_script, Key=job_script)
            print(f"Uploaded job script '{job_script}' to the example bucket.")
        except S3UploadFailedError as err:
            logger.error("Couldn't upload job script. Here's why: %s", err)
            raise

    def run(self, crawler_name, db_name, db_prefix, data_source, job_script,
job_name):
        """
        Runs the scenario. This is an interactive experience that runs at a command
        prompt and asks you for input throughout.
```

```
        :param crawler_name: The name of the crawler used in the scenario. If the
                             crawler does not exist, it is created.
        :param db_name: The name to give the metadata database created by the
crawler.
        :param db_prefix: The prefix to give tables added to the database by the
                          crawler.
        :param data_source: The location of the data source that is targeted by the
                            crawler and extracted during job runs.
        :param job_script: The job script that is used to transform data during job
                           runs.
        :param job_name: The name to give the job definition that is created during
the
                         scenario.
        """
        wrapper = GlueWrapper(self.glue_client)
        print(f"Checking for crawler {crawler_name}.")
        crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
        if crawler is None:
            print(f"Creating crawler {crawler_name}.")
            wrapper.create_crawler(
                crawler_name,
                self.glue_service_role.arn,
                db_name,
                db_prefix,
                data_source,
            )
            print(f"Created crawler {crawler_name}.")
            crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
        pprint(crawler)
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            f"When you run the crawler, it crawls data stored in {data_source} and "
            f"creates a metadata database in the AWS Glue Data Catalog that
describes "
            f"the data in the data source."
        )
        print("In this example, the source data is in CSV format.")
        ready = False
        while not ready:
            ready = Question.ask_question(
                "Ready to start the crawler? (y/n) ", Question.is_yesno
            )
        wrapper.start_crawler(crawler_name)
```

```
        print("Let's wait for the crawler to run. This typically takes a few
minutes.")
        crawler_state = None
        while crawler_state != "READY":
            self.wait(10)
            crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
            crawler_state = crawler["State"]
            print(f"Crawler is {crawler['State']}.")
        print("-" * 88)

        database = wrapper.get_database(db_name)
        print(f"The crawler created database {db_name}:")
        pprint(database)
        print(f"The database contains these tables:")
        tables = wrapper.get_tables(db_name)
        for index, table in enumerate(tables):
            print(f"\t{index + 1}. {table['Name']}")
        table_index = Question.ask_question(
            f"Enter the number of a table to see more detail: ",
            Question.is_int,
            Question.in_range(1, len(tables)),
        )
        pprint(tables[table_index - 1])
        print("-" * 88)

        print(f"Creating job definition {job_name}.")
        wrapper.create_job(
            job_name,
            "Getting started example job.",
            self.glue_service_role.arn,
            f"s3://{self.glue_bucket.name}/{job_script}",
        )
        print("Created job definition.")
        print(
            f"When you run the job, it extracts data from {data_source}, transforms
it "
            f"by using the {job_script} script, and loads the output into "
            f"S3 bucket {self.glue_bucket.name}."
        )
        print(
            "In this example, the data is transformed from CSV to JSON, and only a
few "
            "fields are included in the output."
        )
```

```
        job_run_status = None
        if Question.ask_question(f"Ready to run? (y/n) ", Question.is_yesno):
            job_run_id = wrapper.start_job_run(
                job_name, db_name, tables[0]["Name"], self.glue_bucket.name
            )
            print(f"Job {job_name} started. Let's wait for it to run.")
            while job_run_status not in ["SUCCEEDED", "STOPPED", "FAILED",
"TIMEOUT"]:
                self.wait(10)
                job_run = wrapper.get_job_run(job_name, job_run_id)
                job_run_status = job_run["JobRunState"]
                print(f"Job {job_name}/{job_run_id} is {job_run_status}.")
        print("-" * 88)

        if job_run_status == "SUCCEEDED":
            print(
                f"Data from your job run is stored in your S3 bucket
'{self.glue_bucket.name}':"
            )
            try:
                keys = [
                    obj.key for obj in
self.glue_bucket.objects.filter(Prefix="run-")
                ]
                for index, key in enumerate(keys):
                    print(f"\t{index + 1}: {key}")
                lines = 4
                key_index = Question.ask_question(
                    f"Enter the number of a block to download it and see the first
{lines} "
                    f"lines of JSON output in the block: ",
                    Question.is_int,
                    Question.in_range(1, len(keys)),
                )
                job_data = io.BytesIO()
                self.glue_bucket.download_fileobj(keys[key_index - 1], job_data)
                job_data.seek(0)
                for _ in range(lines):
                    print(job_data.readline().decode("utf-8"))
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get job run data. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
                )
                raise
            print("-" * 88)

        job_names = wrapper.list_jobs()
        if job_names:
            print(f"Your account has {len(job_names)} jobs defined:")
            for index, job_name in enumerate(job_names):
                print(f"\t{index + 1}. {job_name}")
            job_index = Question.ask_question(
                f"Enter a number between 1 and {len(job_names)} to see the list of
runs for "
                f"a job: ",
                Question.is_int,
                Question.in_range(1, len(job_names)),
            )
            job_runs = wrapper.get_job_runs(job_names[job_index - 1])
            if job_runs:
                print(f"Found {len(job_runs)} runs for job {job_names[job_index -
1]}:")
                for index, job_run in enumerate(job_runs):
                    print(
                        f"\t{index + 1}. {job_run['JobRunState']} on "
                        f"{job_run['CompletedOn']:%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S}"
                    )
                run_index = Question.ask_question(
                    f"Enter a number between 1 and {len(job_runs)} to see details
for a run: ",
                    Question.is_int,
                    Question.in_range(1, len(job_runs)),
                )
                pprint(job_runs[run_index - 1])
            else:
                print(f"No runs found for job {job_names[job_index - 1]}")
        else:
            print("Your account doesn't have any jobs defined.")
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            f"Let's clean up. During this example we created job definition
'{job_name}'."
        )
        if Question.ask_question(
            "Do you want to delete the definition and all runs? (y/n) ",
```

```
            Question.is_yesno,
        ):
            wrapper.delete_job(job_name)
            print(f"Job definition '{job_name}' deleted.")
        tables = wrapper.get_tables(db_name)
        print(f"We also created database '{db_name}' that contains these tables:")
        for table in tables:
            print(f"\t{table['Name']}")
        if Question.ask_question(
            "Do you want to delete the tables and the database? (y/n) ",
            Question.is_yesno,
        ):
            for table in tables:
                wrapper.delete_table(db_name, table["Name"])
                print(f"Deleted table {table['Name']}.")
            wrapper.delete_database(db_name)
            print(f"Deleted database {db_name}.")
        print(f"We also created crawler '{crawler_name}'.")
        if Question.ask_question(
            "Do you want to delete the crawler? (y/n) ", Question.is_yesno
        ):
            wrapper.delete_crawler(crawler_name)
            print(f"Deleted crawler {crawler_name}.")
        print("-" * 88)


def parse_args(args):
    """
    Parse command line arguments.

    :param args: The command line arguments.
    :return: The parsed arguments.
    """
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Runs the AWS Glue getting started with crawlers and jobs
 scenario. "
        "Before you run this scenario, set up scaffold resources by running "
        "'python scaffold.py deploy'."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "role_name",
        help="The name of an IAM role that AWS Glue can assume. This role must grant
 access "
        "to Amazon S3 and to the permissions granted by the AWSGlueServiceRole "
```

```
        "managed policy.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "bucket_name",
        help="The name of an S3 bucket that AWS Glue can access to get the job
 script and "
        "put job results.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--job_script",
        default="flight_etl_job_script.py",
        help="The name of the job script file that is used in the scenario.",
    )
    return parser.parse_args(args)


def main():
    args = parse_args(sys.argv[1:])
    try:
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "Welcome to the AWS Glue getting started with crawlers and jobs
 scenario."
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        scenario = GlueCrawlerJobScenario(
            boto3.client("glue"),
            boto3.resource("iam").Role(args.role_name),
            boto3.resource("s3").Bucket(args.bucket_name),
        )
        scenario.upload_job_script(args.job_script)
        scenario.run(
            "doc-example-crawler",
            "doc-example-database",
            "doc-example-",
            "s3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv",
            args.job_script,
            "doc-example-job",
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "To destroy scaffold resources, including the IAM role and S3 bucket "
            "used in this scenario, run 'python scaffold.py destroy'."
        )
```

```
        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the example.")
```

Crea uno script ETL utilizzato da AWS Glue per estrarre, trasformare e caricare i dati durante l'esecuzione dei processi.

```
import sys
from awsglue.transforms import *
from awsglue.utils import getResolvedOptions
from pyspark.context import SparkContext
from awsglue.context import GlueContext
from awsglue.job import Job

"""
These custom arguments must be passed as Arguments to the StartJobRun request.
    --input_database    The name of a metadata database that is contained in your
                        AWS Glue Data Catalog and that contains tables that
 describe
                        the data to be processed.
    --input_table       The name of a table in the database that describes the data
 to
                        be processed.
    --output_bucket_url An S3 bucket that receives the transformed output data.
"""
args = getResolvedOptions(
    sys.argv, ["JOB_NAME", "input_database", "input_table", "output_bucket_url"]
)
sc = SparkContext()
glueContext = GlueContext(sc)
spark = glueContext.spark_session
job = Job(glueContext)
job.init(args["JOB_NAME"], args)

# Script generated for node S3 Flight Data.
S3FlightData_node1 = glueContext.create_dynamic_frame.from_catalog(
    database=args["input_database"],
    table_name=args["input_table"],
    transformation_ctx="S3FlightData_node1",
```

```
)

# This mapping performs two main functions:
# 1. It simplifies the output by removing most of the fields from the data.
# 2. It renames some fields. For example, `fl_date` is renamed to `flight_date`.
ApplyMapping_node2 = ApplyMapping.apply(
    frame=S3FlightData_node1,
    mappings=[
        ("year", "long", "year", "long"),
        ("month", "long", "month", "tinyint"),
        ("day_of_month", "long", "day", "tinyint"),
        ("fl_date", "string", "flight_date", "string"),
        ("carrier", "string", "carrier", "string"),
        ("fl_num", "long", "flight_num", "long"),
        ("origin_city_name", "string", "origin_city_name", "string"),
        ("origin_state_abr", "string", "origin_state_abr", "string"),
        ("dest_city_name", "string", "dest_city_name", "string"),
        ("dest_state_abr", "string", "dest_state_abr", "string"),
        ("dep_time", "long", "departure_time", "long"),
        ("wheels_off", "long", "wheels_off", "long"),
        ("wheels_on", "long", "wheels_on", "long"),
        ("arr_time", "long", "arrival_time", "long"),
        ("mon", "string", "mon", "string"),
    ],
    transformation_ctx="ApplyMapping_node2",
)

# Script generated for node Revised Flight Data.
RevisedFlightData_node3 = glueContext.write_dynamic_frame.from_options(
    frame=ApplyMapping_node2,
    connection_type="s3",
    format="json",
    connection_options={"path": args["output_bucket_url"], "partitionKeys": []},
    transformation_ctx="RevisedFlightData_node3",
)

job.commit()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateCrawler

- CreateJob
- DeleteCrawler
- DeleteDatabase
- DeleteJob
- DeleteTable
- GetCrawler
- GetDatabase
- GetDatabases
- GetJob
- GetJobRun
- GetJobRuns
- GetTables
- ListJobs
- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

Azioni

`CreateCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateCrawler`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
```

```
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def create_crawler(self, name, role_arn, db_name, db_prefix, s3_target):
        """
        Creates a crawler that can crawl the specified target and populate a
        database in your AWS Glue Data Catalog with metadata that describes the data
        in the target.

        :param name: The name of the crawler.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an AWS Identity and
Access
                         Management (IAM) role that grants permission to let AWS
Glue
                         access the resources it needs.
        :param db_name: The name to give the database that is created by the
crawler.
        :param db_prefix: The prefix to give any database tables that are created by
                          the crawler.
        :param s3_target: The URL to an S3 bucket that contains data that is
                          the target of the crawler.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.create_crawler(
                Name=name,
                Role=role_arn,
                DatabaseName=db_name,
                TablePrefix=db_prefix,
                Targets={"S3Targets": [{"Path": s3_target}]},
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create crawler. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateCrawler AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateJob`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def create_job(self, name, description, role_arn, script_location):
        """
        Creates a job definition for an extract, transform, and load (ETL) job that
 can
        be run by AWS Glue.

        :param name: The name of the job definition.
        :param description: The description of the job definition.
        :param role_arn: The ARN of an IAM role that grants AWS Glue the permissions
                         it requires to run the job.
        :param script_location: The Amazon S3 URL of a Python ETL script that is run
 as
                                part of the job. The script defines how the data is
                                transformed.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.create_job(
                Name=name,
                Description=description,
                Role=role_arn,
                Command={
```

```
                    "Name": "glueetl",
                    "ScriptLocation": script_location,
                    "PythonVersion": "3",
                },
                GlueVersion="3.0",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create job %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateJob AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteCrawler`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def delete_crawler(self, name):
```

```
        """
        Deletes a crawler.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_crawler(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteCrawler AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteDatabase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteDatabase`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client
```

```
    def delete_database(self, name):
        """
        Deletes a metadata database from your Data Catalog.

        :param name: The name of the database to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_database(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteDatabase AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteJob`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
```

```
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def delete_job(self, job_name):
        """
        Deletes a job definition. This also deletes data about all runs that are
        associated with this job definition.

        :param job_name: The name of the job definition to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_job(JobName=job_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete job %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                job_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteJob AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteTable`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
```

```
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def delete_table(self, db_name, table_name):
        """
        Deletes a table from a metadata database.

        :param db_name: The name of the database that contains the table.
        :param table_name: The name of the table to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_table(DatabaseName=db_name, Name=table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteTable AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetCrawler`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlueWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Gets information about a crawler.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to look up.
        :return: Data about the crawler.
        """
        crawler = None
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_crawler(Name=name)
            crawler = response["Crawler"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Crawler %s doesn't exist.", name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return crawler
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetCrawler AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetDatabase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetDatabase`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_database(self, name):
        """
        Gets information about a database in your Data Catalog.

        :param name: The name of the database to look up.
        :return: Information about the database.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_database(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Database"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetDatabase AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetJobRun`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetJobRun`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_job_run(self, name, run_id):
        """
        Gets information about a single job run.

        :param name: The name of the job definition for the run.
        :param run_id: The ID of the run.
        :return: Information about the run.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_job_run(JobName=name, RunId=run_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get job run %s/%s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                run_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRun"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetJobRun AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetJobRuns`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetJobRuns`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_job_runs(self, job_name):
        """
        Gets information about runs that have been performed for a specific job
        definition.

        :param job_name: The name of the job definition to look up.
        :return: The list of job runs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_job_runs(JobName=job_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get job runs for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                job_name,
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRuns"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetJobRuns AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetTables`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetTables`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_tables(self, db_name):
        """
        Gets a list of tables in a Data Catalog database.

        :param db_name: The name of the database to query.
        :return: The list of tables in the database.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.glue_client.get_tables(DatabaseName=db_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get tables %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                db_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["TableList"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetTables AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListJobs`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists the names of job definitions in your account.
```

```
        :return: The list of job definition names.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.list_jobs()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list jobs. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobNames"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListJobs AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`StartCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StartCrawler`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client
```

```
    def start_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Starts a crawler. The crawler crawls its configured target and creates
        metadata that describes the data it finds in the target data source.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to start.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.start_crawler(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartCrawler AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`StartJobRun`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StartJobRun`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
```

```
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def start_job_run(self, name, input_database, input_table, output_bucket_name):
        """
        Starts a job run. A job run extracts data from the source, transforms it,
        and loads it to the output bucket.

        :param name: The name of the job definition.
        :param input_database: The name of the metadata database that contains
tables
                               that describe the source data. This is typically
created
                               by a crawler.
        :param input_table: The name of the table in the metadata database that
                            describes the source data.
        :param output_bucket_name: The S3 bucket where the output is written.
        :return: The ID of the job run.
        """
        try:
            # The custom Arguments that are passed to this function are used by the
            # Python ETL script to determine the location of input and output data.
            response = self.glue_client.start_job_run(
                JobName=name,
                Arguments={
                    "--input_database": input_database,
                    "--input_table": input_table,
                    "--output_bucket_url": f"s3://{output_bucket_name}/",
                },
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start job run %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRunId"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartJobRun AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

HealthImaging esempi che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with HealthImaging.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve HealthImaging

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare HealthImaging.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def hello_medical_imaging(medical_imaging_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS HealthImaging
    client and list the data stores in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 AWS HealthImaging Client object.
    """
    print("Hello, Amazon Health Imaging! Let's list some of your data stores:\n")
    try:
        paginator = medical_imaging_client.get_paginator("list_datastores")
```

```
        page_iterator = paginator.paginate()
        datastore_summaries = []
        for page in page_iterator:
            datastore_summaries.extend(page["datastoreSummaries"])
        print("\tData Stores:")
        for ds in datastore_summaries:
            print(f"\t\tDatastore: {ds['datastoreName']} ID {ds['datastoreId']}")
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error(
            "Couldn't list data stores. Here's why: %s: %s",
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            err.response["Error"]["Message"],
        )
        raise


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_medical_imaging(boto3.client("medical-imaging"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListDatastores AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CopyImageSet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CopyImageSet`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Funzione di utilità per copiare un set di immagini.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def copy_image_set(
        self,
        datastore_id,
        image_set_id,
        version_id,
        destination_image_set_id=None,
        destination_version_id=None,
        force=False,
        subsets=[],
    ):
        """
        Copy an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The ID of the image set version.
        :param destination_image_set_id: The ID of the optional destination image
 set.
        :param destination_version_id: The ID of the optional destination image set
 version.
        :param force: Force the copy.
        :param subsets: The optional subsets to copy. For example:
 ["12345678901234567890123456789012"].
        :return: The copied image set ID.
        """
        try:
            copy_image_set_information = {
                "sourceImageSet": {"latestVersionId": version_id}
            }
            if destination_image_set_id and destination_version_id:
                copy_image_set_information["destinationImageSet"] = {
                    "imageSetId": destination_image_set_id,
                    "latestVersionId": destination_version_id,
                }
            if len(subsets) > 0:
                copySubsetsJson = {
                    "SchemaVersion": "1.1",
                    "Study": {"Series": {"imageSetId": {"Instances": {}}}},
```

```
                }

                for subset in subsets:
                    copySubsetsJson["Study"]["Series"]["imageSetId"]["Instances"][
                        subset
                    ] = {}

                copy_image_set_information["sourceImageSet"]["DICOMCopies"] = {
                    "copiableAttributes": json.dumps(copySubsetsJson)
                }
            copy_results = self.health_imaging_client.copy_image_set(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                sourceImageSetId=image_set_id,
                copyImageSetInformation=copy_image_set_information,
                force=force,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't copy image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return copy_results["destinationImageSetProperties"]["imageSetId"]
```

Copia un set di immagini senza una destinazione.

```
            copy_image_set_information = {
                "sourceImageSet": {"latestVersionId": version_id}
            }

            copy_results = self.health_imaging_client.copy_image_set(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                sourceImageSetId=image_set_id,
                copyImageSetInformation=copy_image_set_information,
                force=force,
            )
```

Copia un set di immagini con una destinazione.

```
            copy_image_set_information = {
                "sourceImageSet": {"latestVersionId": version_id}
            }

            if destination_image_set_id and destination_version_id:
                copy_image_set_information["destinationImageSet"] = {
                    "imageSetId": destination_image_set_id,
                    "latestVersionId": destination_version_id,
                }

            copy_results = self.health_imaging_client.copy_image_set(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                sourceImageSetId=image_set_id,
                copyImageSetInformation=copy_image_set_information,
                force=force,
            )
```

Copia un sottoinsieme di un set di immagini.

```
            copy_image_set_information = {
                "sourceImageSet": {"latestVersionId": version_id}
            }

            if len(subsets) > 0:
                copySubsetsJson = {
                    "SchemaVersion": "1.1",
                    "Study": {"Series": {"imageSetId": {"Instances": {}}}},
                }

                for subset in subsets:
                    copySubsetsJson["Study"]["Series"]["imageSetId"]["Instances"][
                        subset
                    ] = {}

                copy_image_set_information["sourceImageSet"]["DICOMCopies"] = {
                    "copiableAttributes": json.dumps(copySubsetsJson)
                }

            copy_results = self.health_imaging_client.copy_image_set(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                sourceImageSetId=image_set_id,
                copyImageSetInformation=copy_image_set_information,
```

```
                force=force,
            )
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell'oggetto. MedicalImagingWrapper

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CopyImageSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`CreateDatastore`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateDatastore`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def create_datastore(self, name):
        """
        Create a data store.

        :param name: The name of the data store to create.
        :return: The data store ID.
        """
        try:
            data_store =
 self.health_imaging_client.create_datastore(datastoreName=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
```

```
                "Couldn't create data store %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return data_store["datastoreId"]
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' MedicalImagingWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateDatastore AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`DeleteDatastore`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`DeleteDatastore`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def delete_datastore(self, datastore_id):
        """
        Delete a data store.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
```

```
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.delete_datastore(datastoreId=datastore_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete data store %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                datastore_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' MedicalImagingWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteDatastore AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`DeleteImageSet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`DeleteImageSet`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def delete_image_set(self, datastore_id, image_set_id):
        """
        Delete an image set.
```

```
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :return: The delete results.
        """
        try:
            delete_results = self.health_imaging_client.delete_image_set(
                imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return delete_results
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' MedicalImagingWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteImageSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`GetDICOMImportJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`GetDICOMImportJob`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
```

```
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def get_dicom_import_job(self, datastore_id, job_id):
        """
        Get the properties of a DICOM import job.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param job_id: The ID of the job.
        :return: The job properties.
        """
        try:
            job = self.health_imaging_client.get_dicom_import_job(
                jobId=job_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get DICOM import job. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return job["jobProperties"]
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' MedicalImagingWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Get DICOMImport Job in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`GetDatastore`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`GetDatastore`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def get_datastore_properties(self, datastore_id):
        """
        Get the properties of a data store.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :return: The data store properties.
        """
        try:
            data_store = self.health_imaging_client.get_datastore(
                datastoreId=datastore_id
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get data store %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return data_store["datastoreProperties"]
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' MedicalImagingWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetDatastore AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`GetImageFrame`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`GetImageFrame`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def get_pixel_data(
        self, file_path_to_write, datastore_id, image_set_id, image_frame_id
    ):
        """
        Get an image frame's pixel data.

        :param file_path_to_write: The path to write the image frame's HTJ2K encoded
 pixel data.
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param image_frame_id: The ID of the image frame.
        """
        try:
            image_frame = self.health_imaging_client.get_image_frame(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                imageSetId=image_set_id,
                imageFrameInformation={"imageFrameId": image_frame_id},
            )
            with open(file_path_to_write, "wb") as f:
                for chunk in image_frame["imageFrameBlob"].iter_chunks():
                    if chunk:
                        f.write(chunk)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image frame. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' MedicalImagingWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetImageFrame AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`GetImageSet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`GetImageSet`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def get_image_set(self, datastore_id, image_set_id, version_id=None):
        """
        Get the properties of an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The optional version of the image set.
        :return: The image set properties.
        """
        try:
            if version_id:
```

```
                image_set = self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id,
                    datastoreId=datastore_id,
                    versionId=version_id,
                )
            else:
                image_set = self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
                )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return image_set
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' MedicalImagingWrapper oggetto.

```
client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetImageSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`GetImageSetMetadata`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`GetImageSetMetadata`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Funzione di utilità per ottenere i metadati del set di immagini.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def get_image_set_metadata(
        self, metadata_file, datastore_id, image_set_id, version_id=None
    ):
        """
        Get the metadata of an image set.

        :param metadata_file: The file to store the JSON gzipped metadata.
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The version of the image set.
        """
        try:
            if version_id:
                image_set_metadata =
 self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id,
                    datastoreId=datastore_id,
                    versionId=version_id,
                )
            else:

                image_set_metadata =
 self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
                )
            print(image_set_metadata)
            with open(metadata_file, "wb") as f:
                for chunk in
 image_set_metadata["imageSetMetadataBlob"].iter_chunks():
                    if chunk:
                        f.write(chunk)

        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image metadata. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

```
            raise
```

Ottieni i metadati del set di immagini senza versione.

```
                image_set_metadata =
self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
                )
```

Ottieni i metadati del set di immagini con la versione.

```
                image_set_metadata =
self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id,
                    datastoreId=datastore_id,
                    versionId=version_id,
                )
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell'oggetto. MedicalImagingWrapper

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetImageSetMetadata AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`ListDICOMImportJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`ListDICOMImportJobs`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_dicom_import_jobs(self, datastore_id):
        """
        List the DICOM import jobs.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :return: The list of jobs.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.health_imaging_client.get_paginator(
                "list_dicom_import_jobs"
            )
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(datastoreId=datastore_id)
            job_summaries = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                job_summaries.extend(page["jobSummaries"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list DICOM import jobs. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return job_summaries
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' MedicalImagingWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta List DICOMImport Jobs in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`ListDatastores`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`ListDatastores`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_datastores(self):
        """
        List the data stores.

        :return: The list of data stores.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.health_imaging_client.get_paginator("list_datastores")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate()
            datastore_summaries = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                datastore_summaries.extend(page["datastoreSummaries"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list data stores. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return datastore_summaries
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' MedicalImagingWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListDatastores AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`ListImageSetVersions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`ListImageSetVersions`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_image_set_versions(self, datastore_id, image_set_id):
        """
        List the image set versions.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :return: The list of image set versions.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.health_imaging_client.get_paginator(
                "list_image_set_versions"
            )
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
            )
            image_set_properties_list = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                image_set_properties_list.extend(page["imageSetPropertiesList"])
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list image set versions. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return image_set_properties_list
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' MedicalImagingWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListImageSetVersions AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`ListTagsForResource`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`ListTagsForResource`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_tags_for_resource(self, resource_arn):
        """
        List the tags for a resource.
```

```
        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :return: The list of tags.
        """
        try:
            tags = self.health_imaging_client.list_tags_for_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tags for resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return tags["tags"]
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' MedicalImagingWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTagsForResource AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`SearchImageSets`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`SearchImageSets`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

La funzione di utilità per la ricerca di set di immagini.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def search_image_sets(self, datastore_id, search_filter):
        """
        Search for image sets.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param search_filter: The search filter.
            For example: {"filters" : [{ "operator": "EQUAL", "values":
 [{"DICOMPatientId": "3524578"}]}]}.
        :return: The list of image sets.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
 self.health_imaging_client.get_paginator("search_image_sets")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                datastoreId=datastore_id, searchCriteria=search_filter
            )
            metadata_summaries = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                metadata_summaries.extend(page["imageSetsMetadataSummaries"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't search image sets. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return metadata_summaries
```

Caso d'uso #1: operatore EQUAL.

```
        search_filter = {
            "filters": [
                {"operator": "EQUAL", "values": [{"DICOMPatientId": patient_id}]}
            ]
        }
```

```
        image_sets = self.search_image_sets(data_store_id, search_filter)
        print(f"Image sets found with EQUAL operator\n{image_sets}")
```

Caso d'uso #2: operatore BETWEEN che utilizza DICOMStudy data e DICOMStudy ora.

```
        search_filter = {
            "filters": [
                {
                    "operator": "BETWEEN",
                    "values": [
                        {
                            "DICOMStudyDateAndTime": {
                                "DICOMStudyDate": "19900101",
                                "DICOMStudyTime": "000000",
                            }
                        },
                        {
                            "DICOMStudyDateAndTime": {
                                "DICOMStudyDate": "20230101",
                                "DICOMStudyTime": "000000",
                            }
                        },
                    ],
                }
            ]
        }

        image_sets = self.search_image_sets(data_store_id, search_filter)
        print(
            f"Image sets found with BETWEEN operator using DICOMStudyDate and
DICOMStudyTime\n{image_sets}"
        )
```

Caso d'uso #3: operatore BETWEEN che utilizza CreateDat. Gli studi sul tempo erano stati precedentemente proseguiti.

```
        search_filter = {
            "filters": [
                {
                    "values": [
```

```
                        {
                            "createdAt": datetime.datetime(
                                2021, 8, 4, 14, 49, 54, 429000
                            )
                        },
                        {
                            "createdAt": datetime.datetime.now()
                            + datetime.timedelta(days=1)
                        },
                    ],
                    "operator": "BETWEEN",
                }
            ]
        }

        recent_image_sets = self.search_image_sets(data_store_id, search_filter)
        print(
            f"Image sets found with with BETWEEN operator using createdAt
\n{recent_image_sets}"
        )
```

Caso d'uso #4: operatore EQUAL su DICOMSeries instanceUID e BETWEEN su updatedAt e ordina la risposta in ordine ASC nel campo updatedAt.

```
        search_filter = {
            "filters": [
                {
                    "values": [
                        {
                            "updatedAt": datetime.datetime(
                                2021, 8, 4, 14, 49, 54, 429000
                            )
                        },
                        {
                            "updatedAt": datetime.datetime.now()
                            + datetime.timedelta(days=1)
                        },
                    ],
                    "operator": "BETWEEN",
                },
                {
                    "values": [{"DICOMSeriesInstanceUID": series_instance_uid}],
```

```
                    "operator": "EQUAL",
                },
            ],
            "sort": {
                "sortOrder": "ASC",
                "sortField": "updatedAt",
            },
        }

        image_sets = self.search_image_sets(data_store_id, search_filter)
        print(
            "Image sets found with EQUAL operator on DICOMSeriesInstanceUID and
 BETWEEN on updatedAt and"
        )
        print(f"sort response in ASC order on updatedAt field\n{image_sets}")
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell'oggetto. MedicalImagingWrapper

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SearchImageSets AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`StartDICOMImportJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`StartDICOMImportJob`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client
```

```
    def start_dicom_import_job(
        self, job_name, datastore_id, role_arn, input_s3_uri, output_s3_uri
    ):
        """
        Start a DICOM import job.

        :param job_name: The name of the job.
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role to use for the
job.
        :param input_s3_uri: The S3 bucket input prefix path containing the DICOM
files.
        :param output_s3_uri: The S3 bucket output prefix path for the result.
        :return: The job ID.
        """
        try:
            job = self.health_imaging_client.start_dicom_import_job(
                jobName=job_name,
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                dataAccessRoleArn=role_arn,
                inputS3Uri=input_s3_uri,
                outputS3Uri=output_s3_uri,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start DICOM import job. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return job["jobId"]
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' MedicalImagingWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Start DICOMImport Job in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`TagResource`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`TagResource`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def tag_resource(self, resource_arn, tags):
        """
        Tag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tags: The tags to apply.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.tag_resource(resourceArn=resource_arn,
 tags=tags)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't tag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' MedicalImagingWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta TagResource AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`UntagResource`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`UntagResource`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def untag_resource(self, resource_arn, tag_keys):
        """
        Untag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tag_keys: The tag keys to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.untag_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn, tagKeys=tag_keys
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't untag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' MedicalImagingWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UntagResource AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`UpdateImageSetMetadata`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`UpdateImageSetMetadata`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def update_image_set_metadata(
        self, datastore_id, image_set_id, version_id, metadata, force=False
    ):
        """
        Update the metadata of an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The ID of the image set version.
        :param metadata: The image set metadata as a dictionary.
            For example {"DICOMUpdates": {"updatableAttributes":
            "{\"SchemaVersion\":1.1,\"Patient\":{\"DICOM\":{\"PatientName\":
\"Garcia^Gloria\"}}}"}}
        :param: force: Force the update.
        :return: The updated image set metadata.
        """
        try:
```

```
            updated_metadata = self.health_imaging_client.update_image_set_metadata(
                imageSetId=image_set_id,
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                latestVersionId=version_id,
                updateImageSetMetadataUpdates=metadata,
                force=force,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update image set metadata. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return updated_metadata
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' MedicalImagingWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

Caso d'uso #1: Inserimento o aggiornamento di un attributo.

```
            attributes = """{
                    "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                    "Study": {
                        "DICOM": {
                            "StudyDescription": "CT CHEST"
                        }
                    }
                }"""
            metadata = {"DICOMUpdates": {"updatableAttributes": attributes}}

            self.update_image_set_metadata(
                data_store_id, image_set_id, version_id, metadata, force
            )
```

Caso d'uso #2: rimuovere un attributo.

```
            # Attribute key and value must match the existing attribute.
            attributes = """{
                    "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                    "Study": {
                        "DICOM": {
                            "StudyDescription": "CT CHEST"
                        }
                    }
                }"""
            metadata = {"DICOMUpdates": {"removableAttributes": attributes}}

            self.update_image_set_metadata(
                data_store_id, image_set_id, version_id, metadata, force
            )
```

Caso d'uso #3: rimuove un'istanza.

```
            attributes = """{
                    "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                    "Study": {
                        "Series": {
                            "1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {
                                "Instances": {

"1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {}
                                }
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }"""
            metadata = {"DICOMUpdates": {"removableAttributes": attributes}}

            self.update_image_set_metadata(
                data_store_id, image_set_id, version_id, metadata, force
            )
```

Caso d'uso #4: ripristina una versione precedente.

```
            metadata = {"revertToVersionId": "1"}
```

```
            self.update_image_set_metadata(
                data_store_id, image_set_id, version_id, metadata, force
            )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateImageSetMetadata AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Scenari

Inizia con set di immagini e cornici di immagini

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come importare file DICOM e scaricare cornici di immagini in HealthImaging.

L'implementazione è strutturata come un'applicazione a riga di comando.

- Imposta le risorse per un'importazione DICOM.
- Importa file DICOM in un archivio dati.
- Recuperate il set di immagini IDs per il processo di importazione.
- Recuperate la cornice dell'immagine IDs per i set di immagini.
- Scarica, decodifica e verifica le cornici dell'immagine.
- Eliminare le risorse.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Crea uno AWS CloudFormation stack con le risorse necessarie.

```
    def deploy(self):
        """
        Deploys prerequisite resources used by the scenario. The resources are
```

```
        defined in the associated `setup.yaml` AWS CloudFormation script and are
 deployed
        as a CloudFormation stack, so they can be easily managed and destroyed.
        """

        print("\t\tLet's deploy the stack for resource creation.")
        stack_name = q.ask("\t\tEnter a name for the stack: ", q.non_empty)

        data_store_name = q.ask(
            "\t\tEnter a name for the Health Imaging Data Store: ", q.non_empty
        )

        account_id = boto3.client("sts").get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        with open(
            "../../../../scenarios/features/healthimaging_image_sets/resources/
cfn_template.yaml"
        ) as setup_file:
            setup_template = setup_file.read()
        print(f"\t\tCreating {stack_name}.")
        stack = self.cf_resource.create_stack(
            StackName=stack_name,
            TemplateBody=setup_template,
            Capabilities=["CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM"],
            Parameters=[
                {
                    "ParameterKey": "datastoreName",
                    "ParameterValue": data_store_name,
                },
                {
                    "ParameterKey": "userAccountID",
                    "ParameterValue": account_id,
                },
            ],
        )
        print("\t\tWaiting for stack to deploy. This typically takes a minute or
 two.")
        waiter = self.cf_resource.meta.client.get_waiter("stack_create_complete")
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
        stack.load()
        print(f"\t\tStack status: {stack.stack_status}")

        outputs_dictionary = {
            output["OutputKey"]: output["OutputValue"] for output in stack.outputs
```

```
        }
        self.input_bucket_name = outputs_dictionary["BucketName"]
        self.output_bucket_name = outputs_dictionary["BucketName"]
        self.role_arn = outputs_dictionary["RoleArn"]
        self.data_store_id = outputs_dictionary["DatastoreID"]
        return stack
```

Copia i file DICOM nel bucket di importazione di Amazon S3.

```
    def copy_single_object(self, key, source_bucket, target_bucket,
target_directory):
        """
        Copies a single object from a source to a target bucket.

        :param key: The key of the object to copy.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket for the copy.
        :param target_bucket: The target bucket for the copy.
        :param target_directory: The target directory for the copy.
        """
        new_key = target_directory + "/" + key
        copy_source = {"Bucket": source_bucket, "Key": key}
        self.s3_client.copy_object(
            CopySource=copy_source, Bucket=target_bucket, Key=new_key
        )
        print(f"\n\t\tCopying {key}.")

    def copy_images(
        self, source_bucket, source_directory, target_bucket, target_directory
    ):
        """
        Copies the images from the source to the target bucket using multiple
threads.

        :param source_bucket: The source bucket for the images.
        :param source_directory: Directory within the source bucket.
        :param target_bucket: The target bucket for the images.
        :param target_directory: Directory within the target bucket.
        """

        # Get list of all objects in source bucket.
        list_response = self.s3_client.list_objects_v2(
```

```
            Bucket=source_bucket, Prefix=source_directory
        )
        objs = list_response["Contents"]
        keys = [obj["Key"] for obj in objs]

        # Copy the objects in the bucket.
        for key in keys:
            self.copy_single_object(key, source_bucket, target_bucket,
 target_directory)

        print("\t\tDone copying all objects.")
```

Importa i file DICOM nell'archivio dati Amazon S3.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS HealthImaging functionality."""

    def __init__(self, medical_imaging_client, s3_client):
        """
        :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon MedicalImaging client.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client.
        """
        self.medical_imaging_client = medical_imaging_client
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        medical_imaging_client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(medical_imaging_client, s3_client)


    def start_dicom_import_job(
        self,
        data_store_id,
        input_bucket_name,
        input_directory,
        output_bucket_name,
        output_directory,
```

```
        role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Routine which starts a HealthImaging import job.

        :param data_store_id: The HealthImaging data store ID.
        :param input_bucket_name: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket containing the
 DICOM files.
        :param input_directory: The directory in the S3 bucket containing the DICOM
 files.
        :param output_bucket_name: The name of the S3 bucket for the output.
        :param output_directory: The directory in the S3 bucket to store the output.
        :param role_arn: The ARN of the IAM role with permissions for the import.
        :return: The job ID of the import.
        """

        input_uri = f"s3://{input_bucket_name}/{input_directory}/"
        output_uri = f"s3://{output_bucket_name}/{output_directory}/"
        try:
            job = self.medical_imaging_client.start_dicom_import_job(
                jobName="examplejob",
                datastoreId=data_store_id,
                dataAccessRoleArn=role_arn,
                inputS3Uri=input_uri,
                outputS3Uri=output_uri,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start DICOM import job. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return job["jobId"]
```

Ottieni i set di immagini creati dal processo di importazione DICOM.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates AWS HealthImaging functionality."""

    def __init__(self, medical_imaging_client, s3_client):
        """
        :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon MedicalImaging client.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client.
        """
        self.medical_imaging_client = medical_imaging_client
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        medical_imaging_client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(medical_imaging_client, s3_client)


    def get_image_sets_for_dicom_import_job(self, datastore_id, import_job_id):
        """
        Retrieves the image sets created for an import job.

        :param datastore_id: The HealthImaging data store ID
        :param import_job_id: The import job ID
        :return: List of image set IDs
        """

        import_job = self.medical_imaging_client.get_dicom_import_job(
            datastoreId=datastore_id, jobId=import_job_id
        )

        output_uri = import_job["jobProperties"]["outputS3Uri"]

        bucket = output_uri.split("/")[2]
        key = "/".join(output_uri.split("/")[3:])

        # Try to get the manifest.
        retries = 3
        while retries > 0:
            try:
                obj = self.s3_client.get_object(
                    Bucket=bucket, Key=key + "job-output-manifest.json"
                )
                body = obj["Body"]
                break
```

```
            except ClientError as error:
                retries = retries - 1
                time.sleep(3)
        try:
            data = json.load(body)
            expression =
jmespath.compile("jobSummary.imageSetsSummary[].imageSetId")
            image_sets = expression.search(data)
        except json.decoder.JSONDecodeError as error:
            image_sets = import_job["jobProperties"]

        return image_sets


    def get_image_set(self, datastore_id, image_set_id, version_id=None):
        """
        Get the properties of an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The optional version of the image set.
        :return: The image set properties.
        """
        try:
            if version_id:
                image_set = self.medical_imaging_client.get_image_set(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id,
                    datastoreId=datastore_id,
                    versionId=version_id,
                )
            else:
                image_set = self.medical_imaging_client.get_image_set(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
                )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return image_set
```

Ottieni informazioni sulla cornice dell'immagine per i set di immagini.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS HealthImaging functionality."""

    def __init__(self, medical_imaging_client, s3_client):
        """
        :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon MedicalImaging client.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client.
        """
        self.medical_imaging_client = medical_imaging_client
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        medical_imaging_client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(medical_imaging_client, s3_client)


    def get_image_frames_for_image_set(self, datastore_id, image_set_id,
 out_directory):
        """
        Get the image frames for an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param out_directory: The directory to save the file.
        :return: The image frames.
        """
        image_frames = []
        file_name = os.path.join(out_directory,
 f"{image_set_id}_metadata.json.gzip")
        file_name = file_name.replace("/", "\\\\")
        self.get_image_set_metadata(file_name, datastore_id, image_set_id)
        try:
            with gzip.open(file_name, "rb") as f_in:
                doc = json.load(f_in)
            instances = jmespath.search("Study.Series.*.Instances[].*[]", doc)
```

```
            for instance in instances:
                rescale_slope = jmespath.search("DICOM.RescaleSlope", instance)
                rescale_intercept = jmespath.search("DICOM.RescaleIntercept",
instance)
                image_frames_json = jmespath.search("ImageFrames[][]", instance)
                for image_frame in image_frames_json:
                    checksum_json = jmespath.search(
                        "max_by(PixelDataChecksumFromBaseToFullResolution, &Width)",
                        image_frame,
                    )
                    image_frame_info = {
                        "imageSetId": image_set_id,
                        "imageFrameId": image_frame["ID"],
                        "rescaleIntercept": rescale_intercept,
                        "rescaleSlope": rescale_slope,
                        "minPixelValue": image_frame["MinPixelValue"],
                        "maxPixelValue": image_frame["MaxPixelValue"],
                        "fullResolutionChecksum": checksum_json["Checksum"],
                    }
                    image_frames.append(image_frame_info)
            return image_frames
        except TypeError:
            return {}
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image frames for image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        return image_frames


    def get_image_set_metadata(
        self, metadata_file, datastore_id, image_set_id, version_id=None
    ):
        """
        Get the metadata of an image set.

        :param metadata_file: The file to store the JSON gzipped metadata.
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The version of the image set.
        """
```

```
        try:
            if version_id:
                image_set_metadata =
 self.medical_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id,
                    datastoreId=datastore_id,
                    versionId=version_id,
                )
            else:
                image_set_metadata =
 self.medical_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
                )
            with open(metadata_file, "wb") as f:
                for chunk in
 image_set_metadata["imageSetMetadataBlob"].iter_chunks():
                    if chunk:
                        f.write(chunk)

        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image metadata. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Scarica, decodifica e verifica i frame delle immagini.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS HealthImaging functionality."""

    def __init__(self, medical_imaging_client, s3_client):
        """
        :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon MedicalImaging client.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client.
        """
        self.medical_imaging_client = medical_imaging_client
```

```
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        medical_imaging_client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(medical_imaging_client, s3_client)


    def get_pixel_data(
        self, file_path_to_write, datastore_id, image_set_id, image_frame_id
    ):
        """
        Get an image frame's pixel data.

        :param file_path_to_write: The path to write the image frame's HTJ2K encoded
pixel data.
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param image_frame_id: The ID of the image frame.
        """
        try:
            image_frame = self.medical_imaging_client.get_image_frame(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                imageSetId=image_set_id,
                imageFrameInformation={"imageFrameId": image_frame_id},
            )
            with open(file_path_to_write, "wb") as f:
                for chunk in image_frame["imageFrameBlob"].iter_chunks():
                    f.write(chunk)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image frame. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def download_decode_and_check_image_frames(
        self, data_store_id, image_frames, out_directory
    ):
        """
        Downloads image frames, decodes them, and uses the checksum to validate
```

```
        the decoded images.

        :param data_store_id: The HealthImaging data store ID.
        :param image_frames: A list of dicts containing image frame information.
        :param out_directory: A directory for the downloaded images.
        :return: True if the function succeeded; otherwise, False.
        """
        total_result = True
        for image_frame in image_frames:
            image_file_path = f"{out_directory}/
image_{image_frame['imageFrameId']}.jph"
            self.get_pixel_data(
                image_file_path,
                data_store_id,
                image_frame["imageSetId"],
                image_frame["imageFrameId"],
            )

            image_array = self.jph_image_to_opj_bitmap(image_file_path)
            crc32_checksum = image_frame["fullResolutionChecksum"]
            # Verify checksum.
            crc32_calculated = zlib.crc32(image_array)
            image_result = crc32_checksum == crc32_calculated
            print(
                f"\t\tImage checksum verified for {image_frame['imageFrameId']}:
 {image_result }"
            )
            total_result = total_result and image_result
        return total_result

    @staticmethod
    def jph_image_to_opj_bitmap(jph_file):
        """
        Decode the image to a bitmap using an OPENJPEG library.
        :param jph_file: The file to decode.
        :return: The decoded bitmap as an array.
        """
        # Use format 2 for the JPH file.
        params = openjpeg.utils.get_parameters(jph_file, 2)
        print(f"\n\t\tImage parameters for {jph_file}: \n\t\t{params}")

        image_array = openjpeg.utils.decode(jph_file, 2)

        return image_array
```

Eliminare le risorse.

```
    def destroy(self, stack):
        """
        Destroys the resources managed by the CloudFormation stack, and the
 CloudFormation
        stack itself.

        :param stack: The CloudFormation stack that manages the example resources.
        """

        print(f"\t\tCleaning up resources and {stack.name}.")
        data_store_id = None
        for oput in stack.outputs:
            if oput["OutputKey"] == "DatastoreID":
                data_store_id = oput["OutputValue"]
        if data_store_id is not None:
            print(f"\t\tDeleting image sets in data store {data_store_id}.")
            image_sets = self.medical_imaging_wrapper.search_image_sets(
                data_store_id, {}
            )
            image_set_ids = [image_set["imageSetId"] for image_set in image_sets]

            for image_set_id in image_set_ids:
                self.medical_imaging_wrapper.delete_image_set(
                    data_store_id, image_set_id
                )
                print(f"\t\tDeleted image set with id : {image_set_id}")

        print(f"\t\tDeleting {stack.name}.")
        stack.delete()
        print("\t\tWaiting for stack removal. This may take a few minutes.")
        waiter = self.cf_resource.meta.client.get_waiter("stack_delete_complete")
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
        print("\t\tStack delete complete.")




class MedicalImagingWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates AWS HealthImaging functionality."""

    def __init__(self, medical_imaging_client, s3_client):
        """
        :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon MedicalImaging client.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client.
        """
        self.medical_imaging_client = medical_imaging_client
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        medical_imaging_client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(medical_imaging_client, s3_client)


    def search_image_sets(self, datastore_id, search_filter):
        """
        Search for image sets.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param search_filter: The search filter.
            For example: {"filters" : [{ "operator": "EQUAL", "values":
[{"DICOMPatientId": "3524578"}]}]}.
        :return: The list of image sets.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.medical_imaging_client.get_paginator("search_image_sets")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                datastoreId=datastore_id, searchCriteria=search_filter
            )
            metadata_summaries = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                metadata_summaries.extend(page["imageSetsMetadataSummaries"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't search image sets. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return metadata_summaries


    def delete_image_set(self, datastore_id, image_set_id):
        """
        Delete an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        """
        try:
            delete_results = self.medical_imaging_client.delete_image_set(
                imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - DeleteImageSet
  - Trova un DICOMImport lavoro
  - GetImageFrame
  - GetImageSetMetadata
  - SearchImageSets
  - Avvia DICOMImport Job

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Taggare un archivio dati

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come etichettare un HealthImaging data store.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Per etichettare un archivio dati.

```
    a_data_store_arn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012"

    medical_imaging_wrapper.tag_resource(data_store_arn, {"Deployment":
 "Development"})
```

La funzione di utilità per etichettare una risorsa.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def tag_resource(self, resource_arn, tags):
        """
        Tag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tags: The tags to apply.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.tag_resource(resourceArn=resource_arn,
 tags=tags)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't tag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Per elencare i tag per un archivio dati.

```
    a_data_store_arn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012"

    medical_imaging_wrapper.list_tags_for_resource(data_store_arn)
```

La funzione di utilità per elencare i tag di una risorsa.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_tags_for_resource(self, resource_arn):
        """
        List the tags for a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :return: The list of tags.
        """
        try:
            tags = self.health_imaging_client.list_tags_for_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tags for resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return tags["tags"]
```

Per rimuovere i tag da un archivio dati.

```
    a_data_store_arn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012"

    medical_imaging_wrapper.untag_resource(data_store_arn, ["Deployment"])
```

La funzione di utilità per rimuovere il tag di una risorsa.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def untag_resource(self, resource_arn, tag_keys):
        """
        Untag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tag_keys: The tag keys to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.untag_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn, tagKeys=tag_keys
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't untag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell'oggetto. MedicalImagingWrapper

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource

- UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Taggare un set di immagini

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come etichettare un set di HealthImaging immagini.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Per etichettare un set di immagini.

```
    an_image_set_arn = (
        "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/"
        "imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012"
    )

    medical_imaging_wrapper.tag_resource(image_set_arn, {"Deployment":
 "Development"})
```

La funzione di utilità per etichettare una risorsa.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def tag_resource(self, resource_arn, tags):
        """
        Tag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tags: The tags to apply.
        """
        try:
```

```
            self.health_imaging_client.tag_resource(resourceArn=resource_arn,
 tags=tags)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't tag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Per elencare i tag per un set di immagini.

```
    an_image_set_arn = (
        "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/"
        "imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012"
    )

    medical_imaging_wrapper.list_tags_for_resource(image_set_arn)
```

La funzione di utilità per elencare i tag di una risorsa.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_tags_for_resource(self, resource_arn):
        """
        List the tags for a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :return: The list of tags.
        """
        try:
            tags = self.health_imaging_client.list_tags_for_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
```

```
                "Couldn't list tags for resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return tags["tags"]
```

Per rimuovere i tag da un set di immagini.

```
    an_image_set_arn = (
        "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/"
        "imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012"
    )

    medical_imaging_wrapper.untag_resource(image_set_arn, ["Deployment"])
```

La funzione di utilità per rimuovere il tag di una risorsa.

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def untag_resource(self, resource_arn, tag_keys):
        """
        Untag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tag_keys: The tag keys to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.untag_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn, tagKeys=tag_keys
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't untag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell'oggetto. MedicalImagingWrapper

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

HealthLake esempi che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with HealthLake.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateFHIRDatastore`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateFHIRDatastore`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def create_fhir_datastore(
        self,
        datastore_name: str,
        sse_configuration: dict[str, any] = None,
        identity_provider_configuration: dict[str, any] = None,
    ) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
        Creates a new HealthLake data store.
        When creating a SMART on FHIR data store, the following parameters are
required:
        - sse_configuration: The server-side encryption configuration for a SMART on
FHIR-enabled data store.
        - identity_provider_configuration: The identity provider configuration for a
SMART on FHIR-enabled data store.

        :param datastore_name: The name of the data store.
        :param sse_configuration: The server-side encryption configuration for a
SMART on FHIR-enabled data store.
        :param identity_provider_configuration: The identity provider configuration
for a SMART on FHIR-enabled data store.
        :return: A dictionary containing the data store information.
        """
        try:
```

```
            parameters = {"DatastoreName": datastore_name, "DatastoreTypeVersion":
 "R4"}
            if (
                sse_configuration is not None
                and identity_provider_configuration is not None
            ):
                # Creating a SMART on FHIR-enabled data store
                parameters["SseConfiguration"] = sse_configuration
                parameters[
                    "IdentityProviderConfiguration"
                ] = identity_provider_configuration

            response = self.health_lake_client.create_fhir_datastore(**parameters)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create data store %s. Here's why %s",
                datastore_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Il codice seguente mostra un esempio di parametri per un archivio dati SMART su FHIR. HealthLake

```
            sse_configuration = {
                "KmsEncryptionConfig": {"CmkType": "AWS_OWNED_KMS_KEY"}
            }
            # TODO: Update the metadata to match your environment.
            metadata = {
                "issuer": "https://ehr.example.com",
                "jwks_uri": "https://ehr.example.com/.well-known/jwks.json",
                "authorization_endpoint": "https://ehr.example.com/auth/authorize",
                "token_endpoint": "https://ehr.token.com/auth/token",
                "token_endpoint_auth_methods_supported": [
                    "client_secret_basic",
                    "foo",
                ],
                "grant_types_supported": ["client_credential", "foo"],
                "registration_endpoint": "https://ehr.example.com/auth/register",
                "scopes_supported": ["openId", "profile", "launch"],
```

```
                "response_types_supported": ["code"],
                "management_endpoint": "https://ehr.example.com/user/manage",
                "introspection_endpoint": "https://ehr.example.com/user/introspect",
                "revocation_endpoint": "https://ehr.example.com/user/revoke",
                "code_challenge_methods_supported": ["S256"],
                "capabilities": [
                    "launch-ehr",
                    "sso-openid-connect",
                    "client-public",
                ],
            }
            # TODO: Update the IdpLambdaArn.
            identity_provider_configuration = {
                "AuthorizationStrategy": "SMART_ON_FHIR_V1",
                "FineGrainedAuthorizationEnabled": True,
                "IdpLambdaArn": "arn:aws:lambda:your-region:your-account-
id:function:your-lambda-name",
                "Metadata": json.dumps(metadata),
            }
            data_store = self.create_fhir_datastore(
                datastore_name, sse_configuration, identity_provider_configuration
            )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create FHIRDatastore in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`DeleteFHIRDatastore`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`DeleteFHIRDatastore`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
```

```
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def delete_fhir_datastore(self, datastore_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a HealthLake data store.
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        """
        try:
            self.health_lake_client.delete_fhir_datastore(DatastoreId=datastore_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete data store with ID %s. Here's why %s",
                datastore_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete FHIRDatastore in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`DescribeFHIRDatastore`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`DescribeFHIRDatastore`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
```

```
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def describe_fhir_datastore(self, datastore_id: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Describes a HealthLake data store.
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        :return: The data store description.
        """
        try:
            response = self.health_lake_client.describe_fhir_datastore(
                DatastoreId=datastore_id
            )
            return response["DatastoreProperties"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't describe data store with ID %s. Here's why %s",
                datastore_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi FHIRDatastore in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

DescribeFHIRExportJob

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`DescribeFHIRExportJob`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def describe_fhir_export_job(
        self, datastore_id: str, job_id: str
    ) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Describes a HealthLake export job.
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        :param job_id: The export job ID.
        :return: The export job description.
        """
        try:
            response = self.health_lake_client.describe_fhir_export_job(
                DatastoreId=datastore_id, JobId=job_id
            )
            return response["ExportJobProperties"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't describe export job with ID %s. Here's why %s",
                job_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi FHIRExport Job in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`DescribeFHIRImportJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`DescribeFHIRImportJob`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def describe_fhir_import_job(
        self, datastore_id: str, job_id: str
    ) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Describes a HealthLake import job.
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        :param job_id: The import job ID.
        :return: The import job description.
        """
        try:
            response = self.health_lake_client.describe_fhir_import_job(
                DatastoreId=datastore_id, JobId=job_id
            )
            return response["ImportJobProperties"]
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't describe import job with ID %s. Here's why %s",
                job_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi FHIRImport Job in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`ListFHIRDatastores`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`ListFHIRDatastores`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def list_fhir_datastores(self) -> list[dict[str, any]]:
        """
        Lists all HealthLake data stores.
        :return: A list of data store descriptions.
        """
        try:
```

```
            next_token = None
            datastores = []

            # Loop through paginated results.
            while True:
                parameters = {}
                if next_token is not None:
                    parameters["NextToken"] = next_token
                response =
 self.health_lake_client.list_fhir_datastores(**parameters)
                datastores.extend(response["DatastorePropertiesList"])
                if "NextToken" in response:
                    next_token = response["NextToken"]
                else:
                    break

            return datastores
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't list data stores. Here's why %s", err.response["Error"]
["Message"]
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta List FHIRDatastores in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`ListFHIRExportJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`ListFHIRExportJobs`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
```

```
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def list_fhir_export_jobs(
        self,
        datastore_id: str,
        job_name: str = None,
        job_status: str = None,
        submitted_before: datetime = None,
        submitted_after: datetime = None,
    ) -> list[dict[str, any]]:
        """
        Lists HealthLake export jobs satisfying the conditions.
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        :param job_name: The export job name.
        :param job_status: The export job status.
        :param submitted_before: The export job submitted before the specified date.
        :param submitted_after: The export job submitted after the specified date.
        :return: A list of export jobs.
        """
        try:
            parameters = {"DatastoreId": datastore_id}
            if job_name is not None:
                parameters["JobName"] = job_name
            if job_status is not None:
                parameters["JobStatus"] = job_status
            if submitted_before is not None:
                parameters["SubmittedBefore"] = submitted_before
            if submitted_after is not None:
                parameters["SubmittedAfter"] = submitted_after
            next_token = None
            jobs = []
            # Loop through paginated results.
            while True:
                if next_token is not None:
                    parameters["NextToken"] = next_token
```

```
                response =
self.health_lake_client.list_fhir_export_jobs(**parameters)
                jobs.extend(response["ExportJobPropertiesList"])
                if "NextToken" in response:
                    next_token = response["NextToken"]
                else:
                    break
            return jobs
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't list export jobs. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta List FHIRExport Jobs in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`ListFHIRImportJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`ListFHIRImportJobs`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)
```

```
    def list_fhir_import_jobs(
        self,
        datastore_id: str,
        job_name: str = None,
        job_status: str = None,
        submitted_before: datetime = None,
        submitted_after: datetime = None,
    ) -> list[dict[str, any]]:
        """
        Lists HealthLake import jobs satisfying the conditions.
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        :param job_name: The import job name.
        :param job_status: The import job status.
        :param submitted_before: The import job submitted before the specified date.
        :param submitted_after: The import job submitted after the specified date.
        :return: A list of import jobs.
        """
        try:
            parameters = {"DatastoreId": datastore_id}
            if job_name is not None:
                parameters["JobName"] = job_name
            if job_status is not None:
                parameters["JobStatus"] = job_status
            if submitted_before is not None:
                parameters["SubmittedBefore"] = submitted_before
            if submitted_after is not None:
                parameters["SubmittedAfter"] = submitted_after
            next_token = None
            jobs = []
            # Loop through paginated results.
            while True:
                if next_token is not None:
                    parameters["NextToken"] = next_token
                response =
self.health_lake_client.list_fhir_import_jobs(**parameters)
                jobs.extend(response["ImportJobPropertiesList"])
                if "NextToken" in response:
                    next_token = response["NextToken"]
                else:
                    break
            return jobs
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't list import jobs. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta List FHIRImport Jobs in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`ListTagsForResource`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`ListTagsForResource`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def list_tags_for_resource(self, resource_arn: str) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
        Lists the tags for a HealthLake resource.
        :param resource_arn: The resource ARN.
        :return: The tags for the resource.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.health_lake_client.list_tags_for_resource(
                ResourceARN=resource_arn
            )
            return response["Tags"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't list tags for resource %s. Here's why %s",
                resource_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTagsForResource AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`StartFHIRExportJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`StartFHIRExportJob`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def start_fhir_export_job(
```

```
        self,
        job_name: str,
        datastore_id: str,
        output_s3_uri: str,
        kms_key_id: str,
        data_access_role_arn: str,
    ) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
        Starts a HealthLake export job.
        :param job_name: The export job name.
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        :param output_s3_uri: The output S3 URI.
        :param kms_key_id: The KMS key ID associated with the output S3 bucket.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The data access role ARN.
        :return: The export job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.health_lake_client.start_fhir_export_job(
                OutputDataConfig={
                    "S3Configuration": {"S3Uri": output_s3_uri, "KmsKeyId":
kms_key_id}
                },
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
                DatastoreId=datastore_id,
                JobName=job_name,
            )

            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't start export job. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Start FHIRExport Job in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

StartFHIRImportJob

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`StartFHIRImportJob`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def start_fhir_import_job(
        self,
        job_name: str,
        datastore_id: str,
        input_s3_uri: str,
        job_output_s3_uri: str,
        kms_key_id: str,
        data_access_role_arn: str,
    ) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
        Starts a HealthLake import job.
        :param job_name: The import job name.
        :param datastore_id: The data store ID.
        :param input_s3_uri: The input S3 URI.
        :param job_output_s3_uri: The job output S3 URI.
        :param kms_key_id: The KMS key ID associated with the output S3 bucket.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The data access role ARN.
        :return: The import job.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.health_lake_client.start_fhir_import_job(
                JobName=job_name,
                InputDataConfig={"S3Uri": input_s3_uri},
                JobOutputDataConfig={
                    "S3Configuration": {
                        "S3Uri": job_output_s3_uri,
                        "KmsKeyId": kms_key_id,
                    }
                },
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
                DatastoreId=datastore_id,
            )
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't start import job. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Start FHIRImport Job in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`TagResource`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`TagResource`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake client.
```

```
        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def tag_resource(self, resource_arn: str, tags: list[dict[str, str]]) -> None:
        """
        Tags a HealthLake resource.
        :param resource_arn: The resource ARN.
        :param tags: The tags to add to the resource.
        """
        try:
            self.health_lake_client.tag_resource(ResourceARN=resource_arn,
Tags=tags)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't tag resource %s. Here's why %s",
                resource_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta TagResource AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

`UntagResource`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`UntagResource`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "HealthLakeWrapper":
```

```
        """
        Creates a HealthLakeWrapper instance with a default AWS HealthLake client.

        :return: An instance of HealthLakeWrapper initialized with the default
HealthLake client.
        """
        health_lake_client = boto3.client("healthlake")
        return cls(health_lake_client)


    def untag_resource(self, resource_arn: str, tag_keys: list[str]) -> None:
        """
        Untags a HealthLake resource.
        :param resource_arn: The resource ARN.
        :param tag_keys: The tag keys to remove from the resource.
        """
        try:
            self.health_lake_client.untag_resource(
                ResourceARN=resource_arn, TagKeys=tag_keys
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't untag resource %s. Here's why %s",
                resource_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UntagResource AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esempi IAM che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with IAM.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello IAM

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare IAM.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def main():
    """
    Lists the managed policies in your AWS account using the AWS SDK for Python
 (Boto3).
    """
    iam = boto3.client("iam")

    try:
        # Get a paginator for the list_policies operation
        paginator = iam.get_paginator("list_policies")
```

```
        # Iterate through the pages of results
        for page in paginator.paginate(Scope="All", OnlyAttached=False):
            for policy in page["Policies"]:
                print(f"Policy name: {policy['PolicyName']}")
                print(f"  Policy ARN: {policy['Arn']}")
    except boto3.exceptions.BotoCoreError as e:
        print(f"Encountered an error while listing policies: {e}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListPolicies AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un utente e assumere un ruolo.

> **Warning**
>
> Per evitare rischi per la sicurezza, non utilizzare gli utenti IAM per l'autenticazione quando sviluppi software creato ad hoc o lavori con dati reali. Utilizza invece la federazione con un provider di identità come AWS IAM Identity Center.

- Crea un utente che non disponga di autorizzazioni.
- Crea un ruolo che conceda l'autorizzazione per elencare i bucket Amazon S3 per l'account.
- Aggiungi una policy per consentire all'utente di assumere il ruolo.

- Assumi il ruolo ed elenca i bucket S3 utilizzando le credenziali temporanee, quindi ripulisci le risorse.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un utente IAM che conceda l'autorizzazione per elencare i bucket Amazon S3. L'utente dispone dei diritti soltanto per assumere il ruolo. Dopo aver assunto il ruolo, utilizza le credenziali temporanee per elencare i bucket per l'account.

```
import json
import sys
import time
from uuid import uuid4

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def progress_bar(seconds):
    """Shows a simple progress bar in the command window."""
    for _ in range(seconds):
        time.sleep(1)
        print(".", end="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
    print()


def setup(iam_resource):
    """
    Creates a new user with no permissions.
    Creates an access key pair for the user.
    Creates a role with a policy that lets the user assume the role.
    Creates a policy that allows listing Amazon S3 buckets.
    Attaches the policy to the role.
    Creates an inline policy for the user that lets the user assume the role.
```

```
    :param iam_resource: A Boto3 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) resource
                         that has permissions to create users, roles, and policies
                         in the account.
    :return: The newly created user, user key, and role.
    """
    try:
        user = iam_resource.create_user(UserName=f"demo-user-{uuid4()}")
        print(f"Created user {user.name}.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't create a user for the demo. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    try:
        user_key = user.create_access_key_pair()
        print(f"Created access key pair for user.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't create access keys for user {user.name}. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    print(f"Wait for user to be ready.", end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    try:
        role = iam_resource.create_role(
            RoleName=f"demo-role-{uuid4()}",
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                {
                    "Version": "2012-10-17",
                    "Statement": [
                        {
                            "Effect": "Allow",
                            "Principal": {"AWS": user.arn},
                            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                        }
                    ],
                }
            ),
```

```
        )
        print(f"Created role {role.name}.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't create a role for the demo. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    try:
        policy = iam_resource.create_policy(
            PolicyName=f"demo-policy-{uuid4()}",
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                {
                    "Version": "2012-10-17",
                    "Statement": [
                        {
                            "Effect": "Allow",
                            "Action": "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
                            "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::*",
                        }
                    ],
                }
            ),
        )
        role.attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy.arn)
        print(f"Created policy {policy.policy_name} and attached it to the role.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't create a policy and attach it to role {role.name}. Here's
why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    try:
        user.create_policy(
            PolicyName=f"demo-user-policy-{uuid4()}",
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                {
                    "Version": "2012-10-17",
                    "Statement": [
                        {
                            "Effect": "Allow",
```

```
                            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                            "Resource": role.arn,
                        }
                    ],
                }
            ),
        )
        print(
            f"Created an inline policy for {user.name} that lets the user assume "
            f"the role."
        )
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't create an inline policy for user {user.name}. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    print("Give AWS time to propagate these new resources and connections.", end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    return user, user_key, role


def show_access_denied_without_role(user_key):
    """
    Shows that listing buckets without first assuming the role is not allowed.

    :param user_key: The key of the user created during setup. This user does not
                     have permission to list buckets in the account.
    """
    print(f"Try to list buckets without first assuming the role.")
    s3_denied_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3", aws_access_key_id=user_key.id, aws_secret_access_key=user_key.secret
    )
    try:
        for bucket in s3_denied_resource.buckets.all():
            print(bucket.name)
        raise RuntimeError("Expected to get AccessDenied error when listing
 buckets!")
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDenied":
            print("Attempt to list buckets with no permissions: AccessDenied.")
        else:
```

```
            raise


def list_buckets_from_assumed_role(user_key, assume_role_arn, session_name):
    """
    Assumes a role that grants permission to list the Amazon S3 buckets in the
 account.
    Uses the temporary credentials from the role to list the buckets that are owned
    by the assumed role's account.

    :param user_key: The access key of a user that has permission to assume the
 role.
    :param assume_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role that
                            grants access to list the other account's buckets.
    :param session_name: The name of the STS session.
    """
    sts_client = boto3.client(
        "sts", aws_access_key_id=user_key.id, aws_secret_access_key=user_key.secret
    )
    try:
        response = sts_client.assume_role(
            RoleArn=assume_role_arn, RoleSessionName=session_name
        )
        temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]
        print(f"Assumed role {assume_role_arn} and got temporary credentials.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't assume role {assume_role_arn}. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    # Create an S3 resource that can access the account with the temporary
 credentials.
    s3_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        aws_secret_access_key=temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        aws_session_token=temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    )
    print(f"Listing buckets for the assumed role's account:")
    try:
        for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
            print(bucket.name)
```

```
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't list buckets for the account. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise




def teardown(user, role):
    """
    Removes all resources created during setup.

    :param user: The demo user.
    :param role: The demo role.
    """
    try:
        for attached in role.attached_policies.all():
            policy_name = attached.policy_name
            role.detach_policy(PolicyArn=attached.arn)
            attached.delete()
            print(f"Detached and deleted {policy_name}.")
        role.delete()
        print(f"Deleted {role.name}.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            "Couldn't detach policy, delete policy, or delete role. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    try:
        for user_pol in user.policies.all():
            user_pol.delete()
            print("Deleted inline user policy.")
        for key in user.access_keys.all():
            key.delete()
            print("Deleted user's access key.")
        user.delete()
        print(f"Deleted {user.name}.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            "Couldn't delete user policy or delete user. Here's why: "
```

```
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )


def usage_demo():
    """Drives the demonstration."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print(f"Welcome to the IAM create user and assume role demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    iam_resource = boto3.resource("iam")
    user = None
    role = None
    try:
        user, user_key, role = setup(iam_resource)
        print(f"Created {user.name} and {role.name}.")
        show_access_denied_without_role(user_key)
        list_buckets_from_assumed_role(user_key, role.arn, "AssumeRoleDemoSession")
    except Exception:
        print("Something went wrong!")
    finally:
        if user is not None and role is not None:
            teardown(user, role)
        print("Thanks for watching!")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole

- DeleteUser
- DeleteUserPolicy
- DetachRolePolicy
- PutUserPolicy

Azioni

`AttachRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`AttachRolePolicy`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Collega una policy a un ruolo utilizzando l'oggetto Policy Boto3.

```
def attach_to_role(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Policy(policy_arn).attach_role(RoleName=role_name)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't attach policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn,
 role_name)
        raise
```

Collega una policy a un ruolo utilizzando l'oggetto Role Boto3.

```
def attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't attach policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn,
 role_name)
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AttachRolePolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`AttachUserPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `AttachUserPolicy`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def attach_policy(user_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :param policy_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
```

```
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to user %s.", policy_arn, user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't attach policy %s to user %s.", policy_arn,
 user_name)
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AttachUserPolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateAccessKey`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def create_key(user_name):
    """
    Creates an access key for the specified user. Each user can have a
    maximum of two keys.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The created access key.
    """
    try:
        key_pair = iam.User(user_name).create_access_key_pair()
        logger.info(
            "Created access key pair for %s. Key ID is %s.",
            key_pair.user_name,
            key_pair.id,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create access key pair for %s.", user_name)
        raise
```

```
    else:
        return key_pair
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateAccessKey AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateAccountAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateAccountAlias`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def create_alias(alias):
    """
    Creates an alias for the current account. The alias can be used in place of the
    account ID in the sign-in URL. An account can have only one alias. When a new
    alias is created, it replaces any existing alias.

    :param alias: The alias to assign to the account.
    """

    try:
        iam.create_account_alias(AccountAlias=alias)
        logger.info("Created an alias '%s' for your account.", alias)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create alias '%s' for your account.", alias)
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateAccountAlias AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateInstanceProfile`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateInstanceProfile`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio crea una policy, un ruolo e un profilo dell'istanza e li collega tutti insieme.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
 by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
 is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
```

```
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def create_instance_profile(
        self,
        policy_file: str,
        policy_name: str,
        role_name: str,
        profile_name: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances
created by
        this class. An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed
by the
        instance. The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
        clients that run on the instance.

        :param policy_file: The name of a JSON file that contains the policy
definition to
                            create and attach to the role.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
```

```
        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param profile_name: The name to the created profile.
        :param aws_managed_policies: Additional AWS-managed policies that are
attached to
                                     the role, such as AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore
to grant
                                     use of Systems Manager to send commands to the
instance.
        :return: The ARN of the profile that is created.
        """
        assume_role_doc = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        policy_arn = self.create_policy(policy_file, policy_name)
        self.create_role(role_name, assume_role_doc)
        self.attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn, aws_managed_policies)

        try:
            profile_response = self.iam_client.create_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name
            )
            waiter = self.iam_client.get_waiter("instance_profile_exists")
            waiter.wait(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            time.sleep(10)  # wait a little longer
            profile_arn = profile_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
            self.iam_client.add_role_to_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
            log.info("Created profile %s and added role %s.", profile_name,
role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                prof_response = self.iam_client.get_instance_profile(
                    InstanceProfileName=profile_name
                )
                profile_arn = prof_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
                log.info(
```

```
                    "Instance profile %s already exists, nothing to do.",
 profile_name
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return profile_arn
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateInstanceProfile AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreatePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreatePolicy`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def create_policy(name, description, actions, resource_arn):
    """
    Creates a policy that contains a single statement.

    :param name: The name of the policy to create.
    :param description: The description of the policy.
    :param actions: The actions allowed by the policy. These typically take the
                    form of service:action, such as s3:PutObject.
    :param resource_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the resource this policy
                         applies to. This ARN can contain wildcards, such as
                         'arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/*' to allow actions on
 all objects
                         in the bucket named 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'.
    :return: The newly created policy.
    """
    policy_doc = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
```

```
        "Statement": [{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": actions, "Resource":
 resource_arn}],
    }
    try:
        policy = iam.create_policy(
            PolicyName=name,
            Description=description,
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(policy_doc),
        )
        logger.info("Created policy %s.", policy.arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create policy %s.", name)
        raise
    else:
        return policy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreatePolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreatePolicyVersion`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreatePolicyVersion`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def create_policy_version(policy_arn, actions, resource_arn, set_as_default):
    """
    Creates a policy version. Policies can have up to five versions. The default
    version is the one that is used for all resources that reference the policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    :param actions: The actions to allow in the policy version.
    :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource this policy version applies to.
    :param set_as_default: When True, this policy version is set as the default
```

```
                            version for the policy. Otherwise, the default
                            is not changed.
    :return: The newly created policy version.
    """
    policy_doc = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": actions, "Resource":
resource_arn}],
    }
    try:
        policy = iam.Policy(policy_arn)
        policy_version = policy.create_version(
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(policy_doc), SetAsDefault=set_as_default
        )
        logger.info(
            "Created policy version %s for policy %s.",
            policy_version.version_id,
            policy_version.arn,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create a policy version for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return policy_version
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreatePolicyVersion AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateRole`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def create_role(role_name, allowed_services):
    """
    Creates a role that lets a list of specified services assume the role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role.
    :param allowed_services: The services that can assume the role.
    :return: The newly created role.
    """
    trust_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Principal": {"Service": service},
                "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
            }
            for service in allowed_services
        ],
    }

    try:
        role = iam.create_role(
            RoleName=role_name, AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(trust_policy)
        )
        logger.info("Created role %s.", role.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create role %s.", role_name)
        raise
    else:
        return role
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateRole AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateServiceLinkedRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateServiceLinkedRole`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def create_service_linked_role(service_name, description):
    """
    Creates a service-linked role.

    :param service_name: The name of the service that owns the role.
    :param description: A description to give the role.
    :return: The newly created role.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.create_service_linked_role(
            AWSServiceName=service_name, Description=description
        )
        role = iam.Role(response["Role"]["RoleName"])
        logger.info("Created service-linked role %s.", role.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create service-linked role for %s.",
 service_name)
        raise
    else:
        return role
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateServiceLinkedRole AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateUser`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def create_user(user_name):
    """
    Creates a user. By default, a user has no permissions or access keys.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The newly created user.
    """
    try:
        user = iam.create_user(UserName=user_name)
        logger.info("Created user %s.", user.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create user %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return user
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateUser AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteAccessKey`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def delete_key(user_name, key_id):
    """
    Deletes a user's access key.

    :param user_name: The user that owns the key.
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to delete.
    """

    try:
        key = iam.AccessKey(user_name, key_id)
        key.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted access key %s for %s.", key.id, key.user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete key %s for %s", key_id, user_name)
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteAccessKey AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteAccountAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteAccountAlias`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def delete_alias(alias):
    """
    Removes the alias from the current account.

    :param alias: The alias to remove.
    """
    try:
        iam.meta.client.delete_account_alias(AccountAlias=alias)
```

```
        logger.info("Removed alias '%s' from your account.", alias)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't remove alias '%s' from your account.", alias)
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteAccountAlias AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteInstanceProfile`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteInstanceProfile`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio rimuove il ruolo dal profilo dell'istanza, scollega tutte le policy collegate al ruolo ed elimina tutte le risorse.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.
```

```
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def delete_instance_profile(self, profile_name: str, role_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
        and deletes all the resources.

        :param profile_name: The name of the profile to delete.
        :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
        """
        try:
```

```
            self.iam_client.remove_role_from_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )

self.iam_client.delete_instance_profile(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            log.info("Deleted instance profile %s.", profile_name)
            attached_policies = self.iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(
                RoleName=role_name
            )
            for pol in attached_policies["AttachedPolicies"]:
                self.iam_client.detach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name, PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"]
                )
                if not pol["PolicyArn"].startswith("arn:aws:iam::aws"):
                    self.iam_client.delete_policy(PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"])
                log.info("Detached and deleted policy %s.", pol["PolicyName"])
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
            log.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete instance profile {profile_name} or detach "
                f"policies and delete role {role_name}: {err}"
            )
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteInstanceProfile AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeletePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeletePolicy`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def delete_policy(policy_arn):
    """
    Deletes a policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to delete.
    """
    try:
        iam.Policy(policy_arn).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted policy %s.", policy_arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete policy %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeletePolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteRole`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def delete_role(role_name):
    """
```

```
    Deletes a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete role %s.", role_name)
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteRole AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteUser`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def delete_user(user_name):
    """
    Deletes a user. Before a user can be deleted, all associated resources,
    such as access keys and policies, must be deleted or detached.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted user %s.", user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete user %s.", user_name)
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteUser AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DetachRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DetachRolePolicy`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Scollega una policy da un ruolo utilizzando l'oggetto Policy Boto3.

```
def detach_from_role(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Policy(policy_arn).detach_role(RoleName=role_name)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name
        )
        raise
```

Scollega una policy da un ruolo utilizzando l'oggetto Role Boto3.

```
def detach_policy(role_name, policy_arn):
```

```
    """
    Detaches a policy from a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).detach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name
        )
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetachRolePolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DetachUserPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DetachUserPolicy`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def detach_policy(user_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :param policy_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).detach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from user %s.", policy_arn, user_name)
```

```
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from user %s.", policy_arn, user_name
        )
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetachUserPolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GenerateCredentialReport`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GenerateCredentialReport`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def generate_credential_report():
    """
    Starts generation of a credentials report about the current account. After
    calling this function to generate the report, call get_credential_report
    to get the latest report. A new report can be generated a minimum of four hours
    after the last one was generated.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.generate_credential_report()
        logger.info(
            "Generating credentials report for your account. " "Current state is
 %s.",
            response["State"],
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't generate a credentials report for your account.")
        raise
    else:
```

```
        return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GenerateCredentialReport AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetAccessKeyLastUsed`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetAccessKeyLastUsed`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def get_last_use(key_id):
    """
    Gets information about when and how a key was last used.

    :param key_id: The ID of the key to look up.
    :return: Information about the key's last use.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.get_access_key_last_used(AccessKeyId=key_id)
        last_used_date = response["AccessKeyLastUsed"].get("LastUsedDate", None)
        last_service = response["AccessKeyLastUsed"].get("ServiceName", None)
        logger.info(
            "Key %s was last used by %s on %s to access %s.",
            key_id,
            response["UserName"],
            last_used_date,
            last_service,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get last use of key %s.", key_id)
        raise
```

```
    else:
        return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAccessKeyLastUsed AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetAccountAuthorizationDetails`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetAccountAuthorizationDetails`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def get_authorization_details(response_filter):
    """
    Gets an authorization detail report for the current account.

    :param response_filter: A list of resource types to include in the report, such
                            as users or roles. When not specified, all resources
                            are included.
    :return: The authorization detail report.
    """
    try:
        account_details = iam.meta.client.get_account_authorization_details(
            Filter=response_filter
        )
        logger.debug(account_details)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get details for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return account_details
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAccountAuthorizationDetails AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetAccountPasswordPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetAccountPasswordPolicy`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def print_password_policy():
    """
    Prints the password policy for the account.
    """
    try:
        pw_policy = iam.AccountPasswordPolicy()
        print("Current account password policy:")
        print(
            f"\tallow_users_to_change_password:
 {pw_policy.allow_users_to_change_password}"
        )
        print(f"\texpire_passwords: {pw_policy.expire_passwords}")
        print(f"\thard_expiry: {pw_policy.hard_expiry}")
        print(f"\tmax_password_age: {pw_policy.max_password_age}")
        print(f"\tminimum_password_length: {pw_policy.minimum_password_length}")
        print(f"\tpassword_reuse_prevention: {pw_policy.password_reuse_prevention}")
        print(
            f"\trequire_lowercase_characters:
 {pw_policy.require_lowercase_characters}"
        )
        print(f"\trequire_numbers: {pw_policy.require_numbers}")
        print(f"\trequire_symbols: {pw_policy.require_symbols}")
        print(
```

```
            f"\trequire_uppercase_characters:
 {pw_policy.require_uppercase_characters}"
        )
        printed = True
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
            print("The account does not have a password policy set.")
        else:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get account password policy.")
            raise
    else:
        return printed
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAccountPasswordPolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetAccountSummary`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetAccountSummary`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def get_summary():
    """
    Gets a summary of account usage.

    :return: The summary of account usage.
    """
    try:
        summary = iam.AccountSummary()
        logger.debug(summary.summary_map)
    except ClientError:
```

```
        logger.exception("Couldn't get a summary for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return summary.summary_map
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAccountSummary AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetCredentialReport`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetCredentialReport`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def get_credential_report():
    """
    Gets the most recently generated credentials report about the current account.

    :return: The credentials report.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.get_credential_report()
        logger.debug(response["Content"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get credentials report.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["Content"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetCredentialReport AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetPolicy`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def get_default_policy_statement(policy_arn):
    """
    Gets the statement of the default version of the specified policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to look up.
    :return: The statement of the default policy version.
    """
    try:
        policy = iam.Policy(policy_arn)
        # To get an attribute of a policy, the SDK first calls get_policy.
        policy_doc = policy.default_version.document
        policy_statement = policy_doc.get("Statement", None)
        logger.info("Got default policy doc for %s.", policy.policy_name)
        logger.info(policy_doc)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get default policy statement for %s.",
 policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return policy_statement
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetPolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetPolicyVersion`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetPolicyVersion`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def get_default_policy_statement(policy_arn):
    """
    Gets the statement of the default version of the specified policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to look up.
    :return: The statement of the default policy version.
    """
    try:
        policy = iam.Policy(policy_arn)
        # To get an attribute of a policy, the SDK first calls get_policy.
        policy_doc = policy.default_version.document
        policy_statement = policy_doc.get("Statement", None)
        logger.info("Got default policy doc for %s.", policy.policy_name)
        logger.info(policy_doc)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get default policy statement for %s.",
 policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return policy_statement
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetPolicyVersion AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetRole`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def get_role(role_name):
    """
    Gets a role by name.

    :param role_name: The name of the role to retrieve.
    :return: The specified role.
    """
    try:
        role = iam.Role(role_name)
        role.load()  # calls GetRole to load attributes
        logger.info("Got role with arn %s.", role.arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get role named %s.", role_name)
        raise
    else:
        return role
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetRole AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListAccessKeys`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListAccessKeys`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def list_keys(user_name):
    """
    Lists the keys owned by the specified user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The list of keys owned by the user.
    """
    try:
        keys = list(iam.User(user_name).access_keys.all())
        logger.info("Got %s access keys for %s.", len(keys), user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get access keys for %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return keys
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListAccessKeys AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListAccountAliases`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListAccountAliases`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def list_aliases():
    """
    Gets the list of aliases for the current account. An account has at most one
 alias.

    :return: The list of aliases for the account.
    """
    try:
```

```
        response = iam.meta.client.list_account_aliases()
        aliases = response["AccountAliases"]
        if len(aliases) > 0:
            logger.info("Got aliases for your account: %s.", ",".join(aliases))
        else:
            logger.info("Got no aliases for your account.")
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list aliases for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["AccountAliases"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListAccountAliases AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListAttachedRolePolicies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListAttachedRolePolicies`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def list_attached_policies(role_name):
    """
    Lists policies attached to a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role to query.
    """
    try:
        role = iam.Role(role_name)
        for policy in role.attached_policies.all():
            logger.info("Got policy %s.", policy.arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list attached policies for %s.", role_name)
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListAttachedRolePolicies AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListGroups`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def list_groups(count):
    """
    Lists the specified number of groups for the account.

    :param count: The number of groups to list.
    """
    try:
        for group in iam.groups.limit(count):
            logger.info("Group: %s", group.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list groups for the account.")
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListGroups AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListPolicies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListPolicies`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def list_policies(scope):
    """
    Lists the policies in the current account.

    :param scope: Limits the kinds of policies that are returned. For example,
                  'Local' specifies that only locally managed policies are returned.
    :return: The list of policies.
    """
    try:
        policies = list(iam.policies.filter(Scope=scope))
        logger.info("Got %s policies in scope '%s'.", len(policies), scope)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get policies for scope '%s'.", scope)
        raise
    else:
        return policies
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListPolicies AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListRolePolicies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListRolePolicies`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def list_policies(role_name):
    """
    Lists inline policies for a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role to query.
    """
    try:
        role = iam.Role(role_name)
        for policy in role.policies.all():
            logger.info("Got inline policy %s.", policy.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list inline policies for %s.", role_name)
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListRolePolicies AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListRoles`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListRoles`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def list_roles(count):
    """
    Lists the specified number of roles for the account.

    :param count: The number of roles to list.
    """
    try:
        roles = list(iam.roles.limit(count=count))
        for role in roles:
            logger.info("Role: %s", role.name)
```

```
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list roles for the account.")
        raise
    else:
        return roles
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListRoles AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListSAMLProviders`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListSAMLProviders`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def list_saml_providers(count):
    """
    Lists the SAML providers for the account.

    :param count: The maximum number of providers to list.
    """
    try:
        found = 0
        for provider in iam.saml_providers.limit(count):
            logger.info("Got SAML provider %s.", provider.arn)
            found += 1
        if found == 0:
            logger.info("Your account has no SAML providers.")
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list SAML providers.")
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta List SAMLProviders in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListUsers`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListUsers`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def list_users():
    """
    Lists the users in the current account.

    :return: The list of users.
    """
    try:
        users = list(iam.users.all())
        logger.info("Got %s users.", len(users))
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get users.")
        raise
    else:
        return users
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListUsers AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`UpdateAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `UpdateAccessKey`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def update_key(user_name, key_id, activate):
    """
    Updates the status of a key.

    :param user_name: The user that owns the key.
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to update.
    :param activate: When True, the key is activated. Otherwise, the key is
 deactivated.
    """

    try:
        key = iam.User(user_name).AccessKey(key_id)
        if activate:
            key.activate()
        else:
            key.deactivate()
        logger.info("%s key %s.", "Activated" if activate else "Deactivated",
 key_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't %s key %s.", "Activate" if activate else "Deactivate", key_id
        )
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateAccessKey AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`UpdateUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `UpdateUser`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def update_user(user_name, new_user_name):
    """
    Updates a user's name.

    :param user_name: The current name of the user to update.
    :param new_user_name: The new name to assign to the user.
    :return: The updated user.
    """
    try:
        user = iam.User(user_name)
        user.update(NewUserName=new_user_name)
        logger.info("Renamed %s to %s.", user_name, new_user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't update name for user %s.", user_name)
        raise
    return user
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateUser AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione e gestione di un servizio resiliente

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un servizio Web con bilanciamento del carico che restituisca consigli su libri, film e canzoni. L'esempio mostra come il servizio risponde ai guasti e spiega come ristrutturarlo per una maggiore resilienza in caso di guasti.

- Utilizza un gruppo Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling per creare istanze Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) basate su un modello di avvio e per mantenere il numero di istanze in un intervallo specificato.

- Gestisci e distribuisci le richieste HTTP con Elastic Load Balancing.
- Monitora lo stato delle istanze in un gruppo con dimensionamento automatico e inoltra le richieste soltanto alle istanze integre.
- Esegui un server web Python su ogni EC2 istanza per gestire le richieste HTTP. Il server Web risponde con consigli e controlli dell'integrità.
- Simula un servizio di raccomandazione con una tabella Amazon DynamoDB.
- Controlla la risposta del server web alle richieste e ai controlli di integrità aggiornando AWS Systems Manager i parametri.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui lo scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
class Runner:
    """
    Manages the deployment, demonstration, and destruction of resources for the
 resilient service.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_path: str,
        recommendation: RecommendationService,
        autoscaler: AutoScalingWrapper,
        loadbalancer: ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper,
        param_helper: ParameterHelper,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the Runner class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_path: The path to resource files used by this example, such
 as IAM policies and instance scripts.
        :param recommendation: An instance of the RecommendationService class.
        :param autoscaler: An instance of the AutoScaler class.
```

```
        :param loadbalancer: An instance of the LoadBalancer class.
        :param param_helper: An instance of the ParameterHelper class.
        """
        self.resource_path = resource_path
        self.recommendation = recommendation
        self.autoscaler = autoscaler
        self.loadbalancer = loadbalancer
        self.param_helper = param_helper
        self.protocol = "HTTP"
        self.port = 80
        self.ssh_port = 22

        prefix = "doc-example-resilience"
        self.target_group_name = f"{prefix}-tg"
        self.load_balancer_name = f"{prefix}-lb"

    def deploy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deploys the resources required for the resilient service, including the
DynamoDB table,
        EC2 instances, Auto Scaling group, and load balancer.
        """
        recommendations_path = f"{self.resource_path}/recommendations.json"
        startup_script = f"{self.resource_path}/server_startup_script.sh"
        instance_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/instance_policy.json"

        logging.info("Starting deployment of resources for the resilient service.")

        logging.info(
            "Creating and populating DynamoDB table '%s'.",
            self.recommendation.table_name,
        )
        self.recommendation.create()
        self.recommendation.populate(recommendations_path)

        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 launch template with the startup script '%s'.",
            startup_script,
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_template(startup_script, instance_policy)

        logging.info(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group across multiple Availability Zones."
        )
```

```
        zones = self.autoscaler.create_autoscaling_group(3)

        logging.info("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info("Creating Elastic Load Balancing target group and load
 balancer.")

        vpc = self.autoscaler.get_default_vpc()
        subnets = self.autoscaler.get_subnets(vpc["VpcId"], zones)
        target_group = self.loadbalancer.create_target_group(
            self.target_group_name, self.protocol, self.port, vpc["VpcId"]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_load_balancer(
            self.load_balancer_name, [subnet["SubnetId"] for subnet in subnets]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_listener(self.load_balancer_name, target_group)

        self.autoscaler.attach_load_balancer_target_group(target_group)

        logging.info("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint.")
        endpoint = self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
        lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)
        current_ip_address = requests.get("http://
checkip.amazonaws.com").text.strip()

        if not lb_success:
            logging.warning(
                "Couldn't connect to the load balancer. Verifying that the port is
 open..."
            )
            sec_group, port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.port, current_ip_address
            )
            sec_group, ssh_port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
            )
            if not port_is_open:
                logging.warning(
                    "The default security group for your VPC must allow access from
 this computer."
                )
                if q.ask(
```

```
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
{sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound traffic on port {self.port} from your computer's IP
address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.port, current_ip_address
                    )
            if not ssh_port_is_open:
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
{sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound SSH traffic on port {self.ssh_port} for debugging from
your computer's IP address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
                    )
            lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint)

        if lb_success:
            logging.info(
                "Load balancer is ready. Access it at: http://%s",
current_ip_address
            )
        else:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get a successful response from the load balancer endpoint.
Please verify your VPC and security group settings."
            )

    def demo_choices(self) -> None:
        """
        Presents choices for interacting with the deployed service, such as sending
requests to
        the load balancer or checking the health of the targets.
        """
        actions = [
            "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
            "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
            "Go to the next part of the demo.",
        ]
```

```
        choice = 0
        while choice != 2:
            logging.info("Choose an action to interact with the service.")
            choice = q.choose("Which action would you like to take? ", actions)
            if choice == 0:
                logging.info("Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.")
                endpoint = self.loadbalancer.get_endpoint(self.load_balancer_name)
                logging.info("GET http://%s", endpoint)
                response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                logging.info("Response: %s", response.status_code)
                if response.headers.get("content-type") == "application/json":
                    pp(response.json())
            elif choice == 1:
                logging.info("Checking the health of load balancer targets.")
                health =
self.loadbalancer.check_target_health(self.target_group_name)
                for target in health:
                    state = target["TargetHealth"]["State"]
                    logging.info(
                        "Target %s on port %d is %s",
                        target["Target"]["Id"],
                        target["Target"]["Port"],
                        state,
                    )
                    if state != "healthy":
                        logging.warning(
                            "%s: %s",
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Reason"],
                            target["TargetHealth"]["Description"],
                        )
                logging.info(
                    "Note that it can take a minute or two for the health check to
update."
                )
            elif choice == 2:
                logging.info("Proceeding to the next part of the demo.")

    def demo(self) -> None:
        """
        Runs the demonstration, showing how the service responds to different
failure scenarios
        and how a resilient architecture can keep the service running.
        """
        ssm_only_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/ssm_only_policy.json"
```

```
        logging.info("Resetting parameters to starting values for the demo.")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        logging.info(
            "Starting demonstration of the service's resilience under various
 failure conditions."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info(
            "Simulating failure by changing the Systems Manager parameter to a non-
existent table."
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return failure codes.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Switching to static response mode to mitigate failure.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.failure_response, "static")
        logging.info("Sending GET requests will now return static responses.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Restoring normal operation of the recommendation service.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table,
 self.recommendation.table_name)

        logging.info(
            "Introducing a failure by assigning bad credentials to one of the
 instances."
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_instance_profile(
            ssm_only_policy,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_policy_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            ["AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore"],
        )
        instances = self.autoscaler.get_instances()
        bad_instance_id = instances[0]
        instance_profile = self.autoscaler.get_instance_profile(bad_instance_id)
        logging.info(
            "Replacing instance profile with bad credentials for instance %s.",
            bad_instance_id,
```

```
        )
        self.autoscaler.replace_instance_profile(
            bad_instance_id,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            instance_profile["AssociationId"],
        )
        logging.info(
            "Sending GET requests may return either a valid recommendation or a
static response."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Implementing deep health checks to detect unhealthy
instances.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.health_check, "deep")
        logging.info("Checking the health of the load balancer targets.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info(
            "Terminating the unhealthy instance to let the auto scaler replace it."
        )
        self.autoscaler.terminate_instance(bad_instance_id)
        logging.info("The service remains resilient during instance replacement.")
        self.demo_choices()

        logging.info("Simulating a complete failure of the recommendation service.")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        logging.info(
            "All instances will report as unhealthy, but the service will still
return static responses."
        )
        self.demo_choices()
        self.param_helper.reset()

    def destroy(self, automation=False) -> None:
        """
        Destroys all resources created for the demo, including the load balancer,
Auto Scaling group,
        EC2 instances, and DynamoDB table.
        """
        logging.info(
            "This concludes the demo. Preparing to clean up all AWS resources
created during the demo."
        )
```

```
        if automation:
            cleanup = True
        else:
            cleanup = q.ask(
                "Do you want to clean up all demo resources? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno
            )

        if cleanup:
            logging.info("Deleting load balancer and related resources.")
            self.loadbalancer.delete_load_balancer(self.load_balancer_name)
            self.loadbalancer.delete_target_group(self.target_group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_autoscaling_group(self.autoscaler.group_name)
            self.autoscaler.delete_key_pair()
            self.autoscaler.delete_template()
            self.autoscaler.delete_instance_profile(
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            )
            logging.info("Deleting DynamoDB table and other resources.")
            self.recommendation.destroy()
        else:
            logging.warning(
                "Resources have not been deleted. Ensure you clean them up manually
 to avoid unexpected charges."
            )


def main() -> None:
    """
    Main function to parse arguments and run the appropriate actions for the demo.
    """
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--action",
        required=True,
        choices=["all", "deploy", "demo", "destroy"],
        help="The action to take for the demo. When 'all' is specified, resources
 are\n"
        "deployed, the demo is run, and resources are destroyed.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--resource_path",
        default="../../../scenarios/features/resilient_service/resources",
```

```
        help="The path to resource files used by this example, such as IAM policies
and\n"
        "instance scripts.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    logging.info("Starting the Resilient Service demo.")

    prefix = "doc-example-resilience"

    # Service Clients
    ddb_client = boto3.client("dynamodb")
    elb_client = boto3.client("elbv2")
    autoscaling_client = boto3.client("autoscaling")
    ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
    ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
    iam_client = boto3.client("iam")

    # Wrapper instantiations
    recommendation = RecommendationService(
        "doc-example-recommendation-service", ddb_client
    )
    autoscaling_wrapper = AutoScalingWrapper(
        prefix,
        "t3.micro",
        "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    )
    elb_wrapper = ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(elb_client)
    param_helper = ParameterHelper(recommendation.table_name, ssm_client)

    # Demo invocation
    runner = Runner(
        args.resource_path,
        recommendation,
        autoscaling_wrapper,
        elb_wrapper,
        param_helper,
    )
    actions = [args.action] if args.action != "all" else ["deploy", "demo",
"destroy"]
```

```
    for action in actions:
        if action == "deploy":
            runner.deploy()
        elif action == "demo":
            runner.demo()
        elif action == "destroy":
            runner.destroy()

    logging.info("Demo completed successfully.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    main()
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le azioni di Auto Scaling e EC2 Amazon.

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix: str,
        inst_type: str,
        ami_param: str,
        autoscaling_client: boto3.client,
        ec2_client: boto3.client,
        ssm_client: boto3.client,
        iam_client: boto3.client,
    ):
        """
        Initializes the AutoScaler class with the necessary parameters.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
 by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
 is created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
```

```
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
        self.account_id = sts_client.get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template-"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"

        # Happy path
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"

        # Failure mode
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"


    def create_policy(self, policy_file: str, policy_name: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new IAM policy or retrieves the ARN of an existing policy.

        :param policy_file: The path to a JSON file that contains the policy
definition.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing policy.
        """
        with open(policy_file) as file:
            policy_doc = file.read()

        try:
            response = self.iam_client.create_policy(
                PolicyName=policy_name, PolicyDocument=policy_doc
            )
            policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
```

```
            log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' created successfully. ARN:
{policy_arn}")
            return policy_arn

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the policy already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_policy(
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::{self.account_id}:policy/{policy_name}"
                )
                policy_arn = response["Policy"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Policy '{policy_name}' already exists. ARN:
{policy_arn}")
                return policy_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_role(self, role_name: str, assume_role_doc: dict) -> str:
        """
        Creates a new IAM role or retrieves the ARN of an existing role.

        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param assume_role_doc: The assume role policy document that specifies which
                                entities can assume the role.
        :return: The ARN of the created or existing role.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iam_client.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(assume_role_doc)
            )
            role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
            log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' created successfully. ARN: {role_arn}")
            return role_arn

        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                # If the role already exists, get its ARN
                response = self.iam_client.get_role(RoleName=role_name)
                role_arn = response["Role"]["Arn"]
                log.info(f"Role '{role_name}' already exists. ARN: {role_arn}")
                return role_arn
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_policy(
```

```
        self,
        role_name: str,
        policy_arn: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an IAM policy to a role and optionally attaches additional AWS-
managed policies.

        :param role_name: The name of the role to attach the policy to.
        :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to attach.
        :param aws_managed_policies: A tuple of AWS-managed policy names to attach
 to the role.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(RoleName=role_name,
 PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            for aws_policy in aws_managed_policies:
                self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name,
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{aws_policy}",
                )
            log.info(f"Attached policy {policy_arn} to role {role_name}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to attach policy {policy_arn} to role {role_name}.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def create_instance_profile(
        self,
        policy_file: str,
        policy_name: str,
        role_name: str,
        profile_name: str,
        aws_managed_policies: Tuple[str, ...] = (),
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances
 created by
        this class. An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed
 by the
        instance. The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
 granted to
        clients that run on the instance.
```

```
        :param policy_file: The name of a JSON file that contains the policy
definition to
                            create and attach to the role.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param profile_name: The name to the created profile.
        :param aws_managed_policies: Additional AWS-managed policies that are
attached to
                                     the role, such as AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore
to grant
                                     use of Systems Manager to send commands to the
instance.
        :return: The ARN of the profile that is created.
        """
        assume_role_doc = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        policy_arn = self.create_policy(policy_file, policy_name)
        self.create_role(role_name, assume_role_doc)
        self.attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn, aws_managed_policies)

        try:
            profile_response = self.iam_client.create_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name
            )
            waiter = self.iam_client.get_waiter("instance_profile_exists")
            waiter.wait(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            time.sleep(10)  # wait a little longer
            profile_arn = profile_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
            self.iam_client.add_role_to_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
            log.info("Created profile %s and added role %s.", profile_name,
role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                prof_response = self.iam_client.get_instance_profile(
```

```
                    InstanceProfileName=profile_name
                )
                profile_arn = prof_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s already exists, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return profile_arn


    def get_instance_profile(self, instance_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to look up.
        :return: The profile data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_iam_instance_profile_associations(
                Filters=[{"Name": "instance-id", "Values": [instance_id]}]
            )
            if not response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"]:
                log.info(f"No instance profile found for instance {instance_id}.")
            profile_data = response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"][0]
            log.info(f"Retrieved instance profile for instance {instance_id}.")
            return profile_data
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve instance profile for instance {instance_id}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceID.NotFound":
                log.error(f"The instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self,
        instance_id: str,
        new_instance_profile_name: str,
        profile_association_id: str,
    ) -> None:
        """
```

```
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to restart.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to associate
with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)

            self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Rebooting instance %s.", instance_id)
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_running")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be running.", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info("Instance %s is now running.", instance_id)

            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info(f"Restarted the Python web server on instance
'{instance_id}'.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to replace instance profile.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
```

```
            if error_code == "InvalidAssociationID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"Association ID '{profile_association_id}' does not exist."
                    "Please check the association ID and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidInstanceId":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified instance ID '{instance_id}' does not exist or is
not available for SSM. "
                    f"Please verify the instance ID and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_instance_profile(self, profile_name: str, role_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
        and deletes all the resources.

        :param profile_name: The name of the profile to delete.
        :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.remove_role_from_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )

self.iam_client.delete_instance_profile(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            log.info("Deleted instance profile %s.", profile_name)
            attached_policies = self.iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(
                RoleName=role_name
            )
            for pol in attached_policies["AttachedPolicies"]:
                self.iam_client.detach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name, PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"]
                )
                if not pol["PolicyArn"].startswith("arn:aws:iam::aws"):
                    self.iam_client.delete_policy(PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"])
                log.info("Detached and deleted policy %s.", pol["PolicyName"])
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
            log.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete instance profile {profile_name} or detach "
```

```
                f"policies and delete role {role_name}: {err}"
            )
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )


    def create_key_pair(self, key_pair_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Creates a new key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_pair_name)
            with open(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", "w") as file:
                file.write(response["KeyMaterial"])
            chmod(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", 0o600)
            log.info("Created key pair %s.", key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to create key pair {key_pair_name}.")
            if error_code == "InvalidKeyPair.Duplicate":
                log.error(f"A key pair with the name '{key_pair_name}' already
exists.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_key_pair(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a key pair.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=self.key_pair_name)
            remove(f"{self.key_pair_name}.pem")
            log.info("Deleted key pair %s.", self.key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't delete key pair '{self.key_pair_name}'.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        except FileNotFoundError as err:
            log.info("Key pair %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
self.key_pair_name)
```

```
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def create_template(
        self, server_startup_script_file: str, instance_policy_file: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
The
        launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
        the instance is started. This script installs Python packages and starts a
        Python web server on the instance.

        :param server_startup_script_file: The path to a Bash script file that is
run
                                           when an instance starts.
        :param instance_policy_file: The path to a file that defines a permissions
policy
                                     to create and attach to the instance profile.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        template = {}
        try:
            # Create key pair and instance profile
            self.create_key_pair(self.key_pair_name)
            self.create_instance_profile(
                instance_policy_file,
                self.instance_policy_name,
                self.instance_role_name,
                self.instance_profile_name,
            )

            # Read the startup script
            with open(server_startup_script_file) as file:
                start_server_script = file.read()

            # Get the latest AMI ID
            ami_latest = self.ssm_client.get_parameter(Name=self.ami_param)
            ami_id = ami_latest["Parameter"]["Value"]

            # Create the launch template
            lt_response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name,
```

```
                LaunchTemplateData={
                    "InstanceType": self.inst_type,
                    "ImageId": ami_id,
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {"Name": self.instance_profile_name},
                    "UserData": base64.b64encode(
                        start_server_script.encode(encoding="utf-8")
                    ).decode(encoding="utf-8"),
                    "KeyName": self.key_pair_name,
                },
            )
            template = lt_response["LaunchTemplate"]
            log.info(
                f"Created launch template {self.launch_template_name} for AMI
{ami_id} on {self.inst_type}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Failed to create launch template
{self.launch_template_name}.")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException":
                log.info(
                    f"Launch template {self.launch_template_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        return template


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes a launch template.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name
            )
            self.delete_instance_profile(
                self.instance_profile_name, self.instance_role_name
            )
            log.info("Launch template %s deleted.", self.launch_template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
```

```
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_availability_zones(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
            log.info(f"Retrieved {len(zones)} availability zones: {zones}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error("Failed to retrieve availability zones.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones


    def create_autoscaling_group(self, group_size: int) -> List[str]:
        """
        Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.

        :param group_size: The number of instances to set for the minimum and
maximum in
                           the group.
        :return: The list of Availability Zones specified for the group.
        """
        try:
            zones = self.get_availability_zones()
            self.autoscaling_client.create_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                AvailabilityZones=zones,
                LaunchTemplate={
                    "LaunchTemplateName": self.launch_template_name,
                    "Version": "$Default",
                },
```

```
                MinSize=group_size,
                MaxSize=group_size,
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} with availability
zones {zones}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "AlreadyExists":
                log.info(
                    f"EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name} already exists,
nothing to do."
                )
            else:
                log.error(f"Failed to create EC2 Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}.")
                log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return zones


    def get_instances(self) -> List[str]:
        """
        Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.

        :return: A list of instance IDs in the Auto Scaling group.
        """
        try:
            as_response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            instance_ids = [
                i["InstanceId"]
                for i in as_response["AutoScalingGroups"][0]["Instances"]
            ]
            log.info(
                f"Retrieved {len(instance_ids)} instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
```

```
                f"Failed to retrieve instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceNotFound":
                log.error(f"The Auto Scaling group '{self.group_name}' does not
exist.")
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return instance_ids


    def terminate_instance(self, instance_id: str, decrementsetting=False) -> None:
        """
        Terminates an instance in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
        terminated, it can no longer be accessed.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to terminate.
        :param decrementsetting: If True, do not replace terminated instances.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                InstanceId=instance_id,
                ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=decrementsetting,
            )
            log.info("Terminated instance %s.", instance_id)

            # Adding a waiter to ensure the instance is terminated
            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
            log.info("Waiting for instance %s to be terminated...", instance_id)
            waiter.wait(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
            log.info(
                f"Instance '{instance_id}' has been terminated and will be
replaced."
            )

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to terminate instance '{instance_id}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting to
terminate the instance again."
                )
```

```
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the resource."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def attach_load_balancer_target_group(
        self, lb_target_group: Dict[str, Any]
    ) -> None:
        """
        Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
        The target group specifies how the load balancer forwards requests to the
instances
        in the group.

        :param lb_target_group: Data about the ELB target group to attach.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.attach_load_balancer_target_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                TargetGroupARNs=[lb_target_group["TargetGroupArn"]],
            )
            log.info(
                "Attached load balancer target group %s to auto scaling group %s.",
                lb_target_group["TargetGroupName"],
                self.group_name,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to attach load balancer target group
'{lb_target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            if error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the resource."
                )
            elif error_code == "ServiceLinkedRoleFailure":
                log.error(
```

```
                    "The operation failed because the service-linked role is not
 ready or does not exist. "
                    "Check that the service-linked role exists and is correctly
 configured."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_autoscaling_group(self, group_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Terminates all instances in the group, then deletes the EC2 Auto Scaling
 group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[group_name]
            )
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            if len(groups) > 0:
                self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, MinSize=0
                )
                instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in groups[0]
["Instances"]]
                for inst_id in instance_ids:
                    self.terminate_instance(inst_id)

                # Wait for all instances to be terminated
                if instance_ids:
                    waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("instance_terminated")
                    log.info("Waiting for all instances to be terminated...")
                    waiter.wait(InstanceIds=instance_ids)
                    log.info("All instances have been terminated.")
            else:
                log.info(f"No groups found named '{group_name}'! Nothing to do.")
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete Auto Scaling group '{group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "ScalingActivityInProgressFault":
                log.error(
                    "Scaling activity is currently in progress. "
```

```
                    "Wait for the scaling activity to complete before attempting to
delete the group again."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceContentionFault":
                log.error(
                    "The request failed due to a resource contention issue. "
                    "Ensure that no conflicting operations are being performed on
the group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_default_vpc(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets the default VPC for the account.

        :return: Data about the default VPC.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_vpcs(
                Filters=[{"Name": "is-default", "Values": ["true"]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error("Failed to retrieve the default VPC.")
            if error_code == "UnauthorizedOperation":
                log.error(
                    "You do not have the necessary permissions to describe VPCs. "
                    "Ensure that your AWS IAM user or role has the correct
permissions."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidParameterValue":
                log.error(
                    "One or more parameters are invalid. Check the request
parameters."
                )

            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            if "Vpcs" in response and response["Vpcs"]:
                log.info(f"Retrieved default VPC: {response['Vpcs'][0]['VpcId']}")
                return response["Vpcs"][0]
            else:
                pass
```

```
    def verify_inbound_port(
        self, vpc: Dict[str, Any], port: int, ip_address: str
    ) -> Tuple[Dict[str, Any], bool]:
        """
        Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
this
        computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
        address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
you
        must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
port to
        any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
public
        access when you're done.

        :param vpc: The VPC used by this example.
        :param port: The port to verify.
        :param ip_address: This computer's IP address.
        :return: The default security group of the specified VPC, and a value that
indicates
                 whether the specified port is open.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_security_groups(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "group-name", "Values": ["default"]},
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc["VpcId"]]},
                ]
            )
            sec_group = response["SecurityGroups"][0]
            port_is_open = False
            log.info(f"Found default security group {sec_group['GroupId']}.")

            for ip_perm in sec_group["IpPermissions"]:
                if ip_perm.get("FromPort", 0) == port:
                    log.info(f"Found inbound rule: {ip_perm}")
                    for ip_range in ip_perm["IpRanges"]:
                        cidr = ip_range.get("CidrIp", "")
                        if cidr.startswith(ip_address) or cidr == "0.0.0.0/0":
                            port_is_open = True
                    if ip_perm["PrefixListIds"]:
                        port_is_open = True
```

```
                    if not port_is_open:
                        log.info(
                            f"The inbound rule does not appear to be open to either
this computer's IP "
                            f"address of {ip_address}, to all IP addresses
(0.0.0.0/0), or to a prefix list ID."
                        )
                    else:
                        break
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to verify inbound rule for port {port} for VPC
{vpc['VpcId']}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    f"The specified VPC ID '{vpc['VpcId']}' does not exist. Please
check the VPC ID."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return sec_group, port_is_open


    def open_inbound_port(self, sec_group_id: str, port: int, ip_address: str) ->
None:
        """
        Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
        specified port from the specified IP address.

        :param sec_group_id: The ID of the security group to modify.
        :param port: The port to open.
        :param ip_address: The IP address that is granted access.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=sec_group_id,
                CidrIp=f"{ip_address}/32",
                FromPort=port,
                ToPort=port,
                IpProtocol="tcp",
            )
```

```
            log.info(
                "Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
                sec_group_id,
                port,
                ip_address,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to authorize ingress to security group '{sec_group_id}' on
port {port} from {ip_address}."
            )
            if error_code == "InvalidGroupId.Malformed":
                log.error(
                    "The security group ID is malformed. "
                    "Please verify that the security group ID is correct."
                )
            elif error_code == "InvalidPermission.Duplicate":
                log.error(
                    "The specified rule already exists in the security group. "
                    "Check the existing rules for this security group."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_subnets(self, vpc_id: str, zones: List[str] = None) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
        """
        Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to look up.
        :param zones: The list of Availability Zones to look up.
        :return: The list of subnets found.
        """
        # Ensure that 'zones' is a list, even if None is passed
        if zones is None:
            zones = []
        try:
            paginator = self.ec2_client.get_paginator("describe_subnets")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc_id]},
                    {"Name": "availability-zone", "Values": zones},
```

```
                    {"Name": "default-for-az", "Values": ["true"]},
                ]
            )

            subnets = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                subnets.extend(page["Subnets"])

            log.info("Found %s subnets for the specified zones.", len(subnets))
            return subnets
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Failed to retrieve subnets for VPC '{vpc_id}' in zones {zones}."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "InvalidVpcID.NotFound":
                log.error(
                    "The specified VPC ID does not exist. "
                    "Please check the VPC ID and try again."
                )
            # Add more error-specific handling as needed
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Elastic Load Balancing.

```
class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, elb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the LoadBalancer class with the necessary parameters.
        """
        self.elb_client = elb_client


    def create_target_group(
        self, target_group_name: str, protocol: str, port: int, vpc_id: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
```

```
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
how
        the load balancer forwards requests to instances in the group and how
instance
        health is checked.

        To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
and
        lower thresholds. In production, you might want to decrease the sensitivity
of
        your health checks to avoid unwanted failures.

        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group to create.
        :param protocol: The protocol to use to forward requests, such as 'HTTP'.
        :param port: The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC in which the load balancer exists.
        :return: Data about the newly created target group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_target_group(
                Name=target_group_name,
                Protocol=protocol,
                Port=port,
                HealthCheckPath="/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds=10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds=5,
                HealthyThresholdCount=2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount=2,
                VpcId=vpc_id,
            )
            target_group = response["TargetGroups"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancing target group '{target_group_name}'.")
            return target_group
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't create load balancing target group
'{target_group_name}'."
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]

            if error_code == "DuplicateTargetGroupName":
                log.error(
                    f"Target group name {target_group_name} already exists. "
                    "Check if the target group already exists."
```

```
                    "Consider using a different name or deleting the existing target
group if appropriate."
                )
            elif error_code == "TooManyTargetGroups":
                log.error(
                    "Too many target groups exist in the account. "
                    "Consider deleting unused target groups to create space for new
ones."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_target_group(self, target_group_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the target group.
        """
        try:
            # Describe the target group to get its ARN
            response =
self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(Names=[target_group_name])
            tg_arn = response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]

            # Delete the target group
            self.elb_client.delete_target_group(TargetGroupArn=tg_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancing target group %s.", target_group_name)

            # Use a custom waiter to wait until the target group is no longer
available
            self.wait_for_target_group_deletion(self.elb_client, tg_arn)
            log.info("Target group %s successfully deleted.", target_group_name)

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to delete target group '{target_group_name}'.")
            if error_code == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer target group either already deleted or never
existed. "
                    "Verify the name and check that the resource exists in the AWS
Console."
                )
            elif error_code == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group still in use by another resource. "
```

```
                    "Ensure that the target group is no longer associated with any
load balancers or resources.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    def wait_for_target_group_deletion(
        self, elb_client, target_group_arn, max_attempts=10, delay=30
    ):
        for attempt in range(max_attempts):
            try:

elb_client.describe_target_groups(TargetGroupArns=[target_group_arn])
                print(
                    f"Attempt {attempt + 1}: Target group {target_group_arn} still
exists."
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                    print(
                        f"Target group {target_group_arn} has been successfully
deleted."
                    )
                    return
                else:
                    raise
            time.sleep(delay)
        raise TimeoutError(
            f"Target group {target_group_arn} was not deleted after {max_attempts *
delay} seconds."
        )


    def create_load_balancer(
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        subnet_ids: List[str],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create.
        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
```

```
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info(f"Created load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'.")

            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info(
                f"Waiting for load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' to be
available..."
            )
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
            log.info(f"Load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' is now available!")

        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Failed to create load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error code:
{error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )

            if error_code == "DuplicateLoadBalancerNameException":
                log.error(
                    f"A load balancer with the name '{load_balancer_name}' already
exists. "
                    "Load balancer names must be unique within the AWS region. "
                    "Please choose a different name and try again."
                )
            if error_code == "TooManyLoadBalancersException":
                log.error(
                    "The maximum number of load balancers has been reached in this
account and region. "
                    "You can delete unused load balancers or request an increase in
the service quota from AWS Support."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return load_balancer


    def create_listener(
```

```
        self,
        load_balancer_name: str,
        target_group: Dict[str, Any],
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a listener for the specified load balancer that forwards requests to
the
        specified target group.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to create a
listener for.
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener to
the
                             load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created listener.
        """
        try:
            # Retrieve the load balancer ARN
            load_balancer_response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            load_balancer_arn = load_balancer_response["LoadBalancers"][0][
                "LoadBalancerArn"
            ]

            # Create the listener
            response = self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer_arn,
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
                    {
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
                ],
            )
            log.info(
                f"Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}' to target group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )
            return response["Listeners"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
```

```
            log.error(
                f"Failed to add a listener on '{load_balancer_name}' for target
group '{target_group['TargetGroupName']}'."
            )

            if error_code == "ListenerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The listener could not be found for the load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}'. "
                    "Please check the load balancer name and target group
configuration."
                )
            if error_code == "InvalidConfigurationRequestException":
                log.error(
                    f"The configuration provided for the listener on load balancer
'{load_balancer_name}' is invalid. "
                    "Please review the provided protocol, port, and target group
settings."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def delete_load_balancer(self, load_balancer_name) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a load balancer.

        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            lb_arn = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["LoadBalancerArn"]
            self.elb_client.delete_load_balancer(LoadBalancerArn=lb_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancer %s.", load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancers_deleted")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be deleted...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[load_balancer_name])
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't delete load balancer '{load_balancer_name}'. Error code:
{error_code}, Message: {err.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )
```

```
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    f"The load balancer '{load_balancer_name}' does not exist. "
                    "Please check the name and try again."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")


    def get_endpoint(self, load_balancer_name) -> str:
        """
        Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.

        :return: The endpoint.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[load_balancer_name]
            )
            return response["LoadBalancers"][0]["DNSName"]
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(
                f"Couldn't get the endpoint for load balancer {load_balancer_name}"
            )
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Verify load balancer name and ensure it exists in the AWS
console."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")

    @staticmethod
    def verify_load_balancer_endpoint(endpoint) -> bool:
        """
        Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer endpoint.

        :param endpoint: The endpoint to verify.
        :return: True if the GET request is successful, False otherwise.
        """
        retries = 3
        verified = False
        while not verified and retries > 0:
```

```
            try:
                lb_response = requests.get(f"http://{endpoint}")
                log.info(
                    "Got response %s from load balancer endpoint.",
                    lb_response.status_code,
                )
                if lb_response.status_code == 200:
                    verified = True
                else:
                    retries = 0
            except requests.exceptions.ConnectionError:
                log.info(
                    "Got connection error from load balancer endpoint, retrying..."
                )
                retries -= 1
                time.sleep(10)
        return verified

    def check_target_health(self, target_group_name: str) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Checks the health of the instances in the target group.

        :return: The health status of the target group.
        """
        try:
            tg_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                Names=[target_group_name]
            )
            health_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_health(
                TargetGroupArn=tg_response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            log.error(f"Couldn't check health of {target_group_name} target(s).")
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "LoadBalancerNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Load balancer associated with the target group was not found. "
                    "Ensure the load balancer exists, is in the correct AWS region,
and "
                    "that you have the necessary permissions to access it.",
                )
            elif error_code == "TargetGroupNotFoundException":
                log.error(
                    "Target group was not found. "
```

```
                    "Verify the target group name, check that it exists in the
 correct region, "
                    "and ensure it has not been deleted or created in a different
 account.",
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
        else:
            return health_response["TargetHealthDescriptions"]
```

Crea una classe che utilizzi DynamoDB per simulare un servizio di raccomandazione.

```
class RecommendationService:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books, movies,
    and songs.
    """

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, dynamodb_client: boto3.client):
        """
        Initializes the RecommendationService class with the necessary parameters.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
        :param dynamodb_client: A Boto3 DynamoDB client.
        """
        self.table_name = table_name
        self.dynamodb_client = dynamodb_client

    def create(self) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Creates a DynamoDB table to use as a recommendation service. The table has a
        hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended, such
 as
        Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
 MediaType,
        forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.

        :return: Data about the newly created table.
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table creation fails.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.dynamodb_client.create_table(
                TableName=self.table_name,
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "AttributeType": "S"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "AttributeType": "N"},
                ],
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "KeyType": "HASH"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
                ],
                ProvisionedThroughput={"ReadCapacityUnits": 5, "WriteCapacityUnits":
5},
            )
            log.info("Creating table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s created.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.info("Table %s exists, nothing to be done.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when creating table: {err}."
                )
        else:
            return response

    def populate(self, data_file: str) -> None:
        """
        Populates the recommendations table from a JSON file.

        :param data_file: The path to the data file.
        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table population fails.
        """
        try:
            with open(data_file) as data:
                items = json.load(data)
            batch = [{"PutRequest": {"Item": item}} for item in items]
            self.dynamodb_client.batch_write_item(RequestItems={self.table_name:
batch})
            log.info(
                "Populated table %s with items from %s.", self.table_name, data_file
            )
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            raise RecommendationServiceError(
                self.table_name, f"Couldn't populate table from {data_file}: {err}"
            )

    def destroy(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the recommendations table.

        :raises RecommendationServiceError: If the table deletion fails.
        """
        try:
            self.dynamodb_client.delete_table(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Deleting table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_not_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s deleted.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                log.info("Table %s does not exist, nothing to do.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when deleting table: {err}."
                )
```

Crea una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di Systems Manager.

```
class ParameterHelper:
    """
    Encapsulates Systems Manager parameters. This example uses these parameters to
 drive
    the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a dependency or
    how the service responds to a health check.
    """

    table: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table"
    failure_response: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response"
    health_check: str = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check"

    def __init__(self, table_name: str, ssm_client: boto3.client):
```

```
        """
        Initializes the ParameterHelper class with the necessary parameters.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB table that is used as a
recommendation
                           service.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.table_name = table_name

    def reset(self) -> None:
        """
        Resets the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
        These are the name of the DynamoDB recommendation table, no response when a
        dependency fails, and shallow health checks.
        """
        self.put(self.table, self.table_name)
        self.put(self.failure_response, "none")
        self.put(self.health_check, "shallow")

    def put(self, name: str, value: str) -> None:
        """
        Sets the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.

        :param name: The name of the parameter.
        :param value: The new value of the parameter.
        :raises ParameterHelperError: If the parameter value cannot be set.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.put_parameter(
                Name=name, Value=value, Overwrite=True, Type="String"
            )
            log.info("Setting parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value)
        except ClientError as err:
            error_code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            log.error(f"Failed to set parameter {name}.")
            if error_code == "ParameterLimitExceeded":
                log.error(
                    "The parameter limit has been exceeded. "
                    "Consider deleting unused parameters or request a limit
increase."
                )
            elif error_code == "ParameterAlreadyExists":
```

```
                log.error(
                    "The parameter already exists and overwrite is set to False. "
                    "Use Overwrite=True to update the parameter."
                )
            log.error(f"Full error:\n\t{err}")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth
  - DescribeVpcs
  - RebootInstances

- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Creazione di utenti di sola lettura e di lettura e scrittura

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare degli utenti e collegarvi delle policy.

> **Warning**
>
> Per evitare rischi per la sicurezza, non utilizzare gli utenti IAM per l'autenticazione quando sviluppi software creato ad hoc o lavori con dati reali. Utilizza invece la federazione con un provider di identità come AWS IAM Identity Center.

- Creare due utenti IAM.
- Collega una policy che consenta a un utente di ottenere e inserire oggetti in un bucket Amazon S3.
- Collega una policy che consenta all'altro utente di ottenere oggetti dal bucket.
- Ottieni autorizzazioni diverse per il bucket in base alle credenziali dell'utente.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea funzioni che eseguono il wrapping delle operazioni degli utenti IAM.

```
import logging
import time

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

import access_key_wrapper
import policy_wrapper
```

```
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def create_user(user_name):
    """
    Creates a user. By default, a user has no permissions or access keys.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The newly created user.
    """
    try:
        user = iam.create_user(UserName=user_name)
        logger.info("Created user %s.", user.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create user %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return user



def update_user(user_name, new_user_name):
    """
    Updates a user's name.

    :param user_name: The current name of the user to update.
    :param new_user_name: The new name to assign to the user.
    :return: The updated user.
    """
    try:
        user = iam.User(user_name)
        user.update(NewUserName=new_user_name)
        logger.info("Renamed %s to %s.", user_name, new_user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't update name for user %s.", user_name)
        raise
    return user



def list_users():
    """
    Lists the users in the current account.
```

```
    :return: The list of users.
    """
    try:
        users = list(iam.users.all())
        logger.info("Got %s users.", len(users))
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get users.")
        raise
    else:
        return users



def delete_user(user_name):
    """
    Deletes a user. Before a user can be deleted, all associated resources,
    such as access keys and policies, must be deleted or detached.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted user %s.", user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete user %s.", user_name)
        raise



def attach_policy(user_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :param policy_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to user %s.", policy_arn, user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't attach policy %s to user %s.", policy_arn,
 user_name)
        raise
```

```
def detach_policy(user_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :param policy_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).detach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from user %s.", policy_arn, user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from user %s.", policy_arn, user_name
        )
        raise
```

Crea funzioni che eseguono il wrapping delle operazioni delle policy IAM.

```
import json
import logging
import operator
import pprint
import time

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def create_policy(name, description, actions, resource_arn):
    """
    Creates a policy that contains a single statement.

    :param name: The name of the policy to create.
    :param description: The description of the policy.
    :param actions: The actions allowed by the policy. These typically take the
```

```
                    form of service:action, such as s3:PutObject.
    :param resource_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the resource this policy
                         applies to. This ARN can contain wildcards, such as
                         'arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/*' to allow actions on
 all objects
                         in the bucket named 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'.
    :return: The newly created policy.
    """
    policy_doc = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": actions, "Resource":
 resource_arn}],
    }
    try:
        policy = iam.create_policy(
            PolicyName=name,
            Description=description,
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(policy_doc),
        )
        logger.info("Created policy %s.", policy.arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create policy %s.", name)
        raise
    else:
        return policy



def delete_policy(policy_arn):
    """
    Deletes a policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to delete.
    """
    try:
        iam.Policy(policy_arn).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted policy %s.", policy_arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete policy %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
```

Crea funzioni che eseguono il wrapping delle operazioni delle chiavi di accesso IAM.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def create_key(user_name):
    """
    Creates an access key for the specified user. Each user can have a
    maximum of two keys.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The created access key.
    """
    try:
        key_pair = iam.User(user_name).create_access_key_pair()
        logger.info(
            "Created access key pair for %s. Key ID is %s.",
            key_pair.user_name,
            key_pair.id,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create access key pair for %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return key_pair



def delete_key(user_name, key_id):
    """
    Deletes a user's access key.

    :param user_name: The user that owns the key.
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to delete.
    """

    try:
        key = iam.AccessKey(user_name, key_id)
        key.delete()
```

```
        logger.info("Deleted access key %s for %s.", key.id, key.user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete key %s for %s", key_id, user_name)
        raise
```

Utilizza le funzioni di wrapping per creare utenti con policy diverse e usa le loro credenziali per accedere a un bucket Amazon S3.

```
def usage_demo():
    """
    Shows how to manage users, keys, and policies.
    This demonstration creates two users: one user who can put and get objects in an
    Amazon S3 bucket, and another user who can only get objects from the bucket.
    The demo then shows how the users can perform only the actions they are
 permitted
    to perform.
    """
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Account Management user demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Users can have policies and roles attached to grant them specific "
        "permissions."
    )
    s3 = boto3.resource("s3")
    bucket = s3.create_bucket(
        Bucket=f"demo-iam-bucket-{time.time_ns()}",
        CreateBucketConfiguration={
            "LocationConstraint": s3.meta.client.meta.region_name
        },
    )
    print(f"Created an Amazon S3 bucket named {bucket.name}.")
    user_read_writer = create_user("demo-iam-read-writer")
    user_reader = create_user("demo-iam-reader")
    print(f"Created two IAM users: {user_read_writer.name} and {user_reader.name}")
    update_user(user_read_writer.name, "demo-iam-creator")
    update_user(user_reader.name, "demo-iam-getter")
    users = list_users()
    user_read_writer = next(
```

```
        user for user in users if user.user_id == user_read_writer.user_id
    )
    user_reader = next(user for user in users if user.user_id ==
user_reader.user_id)
    print(
        f"Changed the names of the users to {user_read_writer.name} "
        f"and {user_reader.name}."
    )

    read_write_policy = policy_wrapper.create_policy(
        "demo-iam-read-write-policy",
        "Grants rights to create and get an object in the demo bucket.",
        ["s3:PutObject", "s3:GetObject"],
        f"arn:aws:s3:::{bucket.name}/*",
    )
    print(
        f"Created policy {read_write_policy.policy_name} with ARN:
{read_write_policy.arn}"
    )
    print(read_write_policy.description)
    read_policy = policy_wrapper.create_policy(
        "demo-iam-read-policy",
        "Grants rights to get an object from the demo bucket.",
        "s3:GetObject",
        f"arn:aws:s3:::{bucket.name}/*",
    )
    print(f"Created policy {read_policy.policy_name} with ARN: {read_policy.arn}")
    print(read_policy.description)
    attach_policy(user_read_writer.name, read_write_policy.arn)
    print(f"Attached {read_write_policy.policy_name} to {user_read_writer.name}.")
    attach_policy(user_reader.name, read_policy.arn)
    print(f"Attached {read_policy.policy_name} to {user_reader.name}.")

    user_read_writer_key = access_key_wrapper.create_key(user_read_writer.name)
    print(f"Created access key pair for {user_read_writer.name}.")
    user_reader_key = access_key_wrapper.create_key(user_reader.name)
    print(f"Created access key pair for {user_reader.name}.")

    s3_read_writer_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=user_read_writer_key.id,
        aws_secret_access_key=user_read_writer_key.secret,
    )
    demo_object_key = f"object-{time.time_ns()}"
```

```
    demo_object = None
    while demo_object is None:
        try:
            demo_object = s3_read_writer_resource.Bucket(bucket.name).put_object(
                Key=demo_object_key, Body=b"AWS IAM demo object content!"
            )
        except ClientError as error:
            if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidAccessKeyId":
                print("Access key not yet available. Waiting...")
                time.sleep(1)
            else:
                raise
    print(
        f"Put {demo_object_key} into {bucket.name} using "
        f"{user_read_writer.name}'s credentials."
    )

    read_writer_object = s3_read_writer_resource.Bucket(bucket.name).Object(
        demo_object_key
    )
    read_writer_content = read_writer_object.get()["Body"].read()
    print(f"Got object {read_writer_object.key} using read-writer user's
credentials.")
    print(f"Object content: {read_writer_content}")

    s3_reader_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=user_reader_key.id,
        aws_secret_access_key=user_reader_key.secret,
    )
    demo_content = None
    while demo_content is None:
        try:
            demo_object =
s3_reader_resource.Bucket(bucket.name).Object(demo_object_key)
            demo_content = demo_object.get()["Body"].read()
            print(f"Got object {demo_object.key} using reader user's credentials.")
            print(f"Object content: {demo_content}")
        except ClientError as error:
            if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidAccessKeyId":
                print("Access key not yet available. Waiting...")
                time.sleep(1)
            else:
                raise
```

```
    try:
        demo_object.delete()
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDenied":
            print("-" * 88)
            print(
                "Tried to delete the object using the reader user's credentials. "
                "Got expected AccessDenied error because the reader is not "
                "allowed to delete objects."
            )
            print("-" * 88)

    access_key_wrapper.delete_key(user_reader.name, user_reader_key.id)
    detach_policy(user_reader.name, read_policy.arn)
    policy_wrapper.delete_policy(read_policy.arn)
    delete_user(user_reader.name)
    print(f"Deleted keys, detached and deleted policy, and deleted
{user_reader.name}.")

    access_key_wrapper.delete_key(user_read_writer.name, user_read_writer_key.id)
    detach_policy(user_read_writer.name, read_write_policy.arn)
    policy_wrapper.delete_policy(read_write_policy.arn)
    delete_user(user_read_writer.name)
    print(
        f"Deleted keys, detached and deleted policy, and deleted
{user_read_writer.name}."
    )

    bucket.objects.delete()
    bucket.delete()
    print(f"Emptied and deleted {bucket.name}.")
    print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - AttachUserPolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy

- CreateUser
- DeleteAccessKey
- DeletePolicy
- DeleteUser
- DetachUserPolicy
- ListUsers
- UpdateUser

Gestione delle chiavi di accesso

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come gestire le chiavi di accesso.

> **Warning**
>
> Per evitare rischi per la sicurezza, non utilizzare gli utenti IAM per l'autenticazione quando sviluppi software creato ad hoc o lavori con dati reali. Utilizza invece la federazione con un provider di identità come AWS IAM Identity Center.

- Creare ed elencare le chiavi di accesso.
- Scoprire come e quando una chiave di accesso è stata utilizzata per ultima.
- Aggiornare ed eliminare le chiavi di accesso.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea funzioni che eseguono il wrapping delle operazioni delle chiavi di accesso IAM.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
```

```
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def list_keys(user_name):
    """
    Lists the keys owned by the specified user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The list of keys owned by the user.
    """
    try:
        keys = list(iam.User(user_name).access_keys.all())
        logger.info("Got %s access keys for %s.", len(keys), user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get access keys for %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return keys



def create_key(user_name):
    """
    Creates an access key for the specified user. Each user can have a
    maximum of two keys.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The created access key.
    """
    try:
        key_pair = iam.User(user_name).create_access_key_pair()
        logger.info(
            "Created access key pair for %s. Key ID is %s.",
            key_pair.user_name,
            key_pair.id,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create access key pair for %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return key_pair
```

```
def get_last_use(key_id):
    """
    Gets information about when and how a key was last used.

    :param key_id: The ID of the key to look up.
    :return: Information about the key's last use.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.get_access_key_last_used(AccessKeyId=key_id)
        last_used_date = response["AccessKeyLastUsed"].get("LastUsedDate", None)
        last_service = response["AccessKeyLastUsed"].get("ServiceName", None)
        logger.info(
            "Key %s was last used by %s on %s to access %s.",
            key_id,
            response["UserName"],
            last_used_date,
            last_service,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get last use of key %s.", key_id)
        raise
    else:
        return response



def update_key(user_name, key_id, activate):
    """
    Updates the status of a key.

    :param user_name: The user that owns the key.
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to update.
    :param activate: When True, the key is activated. Otherwise, the key is
 deactivated.
    """

    try:
        key = iam.User(user_name).AccessKey(key_id)
        if activate:
            key.activate()
        else:
            key.deactivate()
```

```
        logger.info("%s key %s.", "Activated" if activate else "Deactivated",
 key_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't %s key %s.", "Activate" if activate else "Deactivate", key_id
        )
        raise



def delete_key(user_name, key_id):
    """
    Deletes a user's access key.

    :param user_name: The user that owns the key.
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to delete.
    """

    try:
        key = iam.AccessKey(user_name, key_id)
        key.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted access key %s for %s.", key.id, key.user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete key %s for %s", key_id, user_name)
        raise
```

Utilizza le funzioni di wrapping per eseguire operazioni sulle chiavi di accesso per l'utente corrente.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to create and manage access keys."""

    def print_keys():
        """Gets and prints the current keys for a user."""
        current_keys = list_keys(current_user_name)
        print("The current user's keys are now:")
        print(*[f"{key.id}: {key.status}" for key in current_keys], sep="\n")

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    print("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Account Management access key demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    current_user_name = iam.CurrentUser().user_name
    print(
        f"This demo creates an access key for the current user "
        f"({current_user_name}), manipulates the key in a few ways, and then "
        f"deletes it."
    )
    all_keys = list_keys(current_user_name)
    if len(all_keys) == 2:
        print(
            "The current user already has the maximum of 2 access keys. To run "
            "this demo, either delete one of the access keys or use a user "
            "that has only 1 access key."
        )
    else:
        new_key = create_key(current_user_name)
        print(f"Created a new key with id {new_key.id} and secret
{new_key.secret}.")
        print_keys()
        existing_key = next(key for key in all_keys if key != new_key)
        last_use = get_last_use(existing_key.id)["AccessKeyLastUsed"]
        print(
            f"Key {all_keys[0].id} was last used to access {last_use['ServiceName']}
"
            f"on {last_use['LastUsedDate']}"
        )
        update_key(current_user_name, new_key.id, False)
        print(f"Key {new_key.id} is now deactivated.")
        print_keys()
        delete_key(current_user_name, new_key.id)
        print_keys()
        print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateAccessKey
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - GetAccessKeyLastUsed

- ListAccessKeys
- UpdateAccessKey

Gestione delle policy

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creare ed elencare le policy.
- Creare ed ottenere le versioni della policy.
- Ripristinare una policy a una versione precedente.
- Eliminare le policy.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea funzioni che eseguono il wrapping delle operazioni delle policy IAM.

```
import json
import logging
import operator
import pprint
import time

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def create_policy(name, description, actions, resource_arn):
    """
    Creates a policy that contains a single statement.

    :param name: The name of the policy to create.
```

```
    :param description: The description of the policy.
    :param actions: The actions allowed by the policy. These typically take the
                    form of service:action, such as s3:PutObject.
    :param resource_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the resource this policy
                         applies to. This ARN can contain wildcards, such as
                         'arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket/*' to allow actions on
 all objects
                         in the bucket named 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'.
    :return: The newly created policy.
    """
    policy_doc = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": actions, "Resource":
 resource_arn}],
    }
    try:
        policy = iam.create_policy(
            PolicyName=name,
            Description=description,
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(policy_doc),
        )
        logger.info("Created policy %s.", policy.arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create policy %s.", name)
        raise
    else:
        return policy



def list_policies(scope):
    """
    Lists the policies in the current account.

    :param scope: Limits the kinds of policies that are returned. For example,
                  'Local' specifies that only locally managed policies are returned.
    :return: The list of policies.
    """
    try:
        policies = list(iam.policies.filter(Scope=scope))
        logger.info("Got %s policies in scope '%s'.", len(policies), scope)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get policies for scope '%s'.", scope)
        raise
```

```
    else:
        return policies



def create_policy_version(policy_arn, actions, resource_arn, set_as_default):
    """
    Creates a policy version. Policies can have up to five versions. The default
    version is the one that is used for all resources that reference the policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    :param actions: The actions to allow in the policy version.
    :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource this policy version applies to.
    :param set_as_default: When True, this policy version is set as the default
                           version for the policy. Otherwise, the default
                           is not changed.
    :return: The newly created policy version.
    """
    policy_doc = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": actions, "Resource":
 resource_arn}],
    }
    try:
        policy = iam.Policy(policy_arn)
        policy_version = policy.create_version(
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(policy_doc), SetAsDefault=set_as_default
        )
        logger.info(
            "Created policy version %s for policy %s.",
            policy_version.version_id,
            policy_version.arn,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create a policy version for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return policy_version



def get_default_policy_statement(policy_arn):
    """
    Gets the statement of the default version of the specified policy.
```

```
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to look up.
    :return: The statement of the default policy version.
    """
    try:
        policy = iam.Policy(policy_arn)
        # To get an attribute of a policy, the SDK first calls get_policy.
        policy_doc = policy.default_version.document
        policy_statement = policy_doc.get("Statement", None)
        logger.info("Got default policy doc for %s.", policy.policy_name)
        logger.info(policy_doc)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get default policy statement for %s.",
 policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return policy_statement



def rollback_policy_version(policy_arn):
    """
    Rolls back to the previous default policy, if it exists.

    1. Gets the list of policy versions in order by date.
    2. Finds the default.
    3. Makes the previous policy the default.
    4. Deletes the old default version.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to roll back.
    :return: The default version of the policy after the rollback.
    """
    try:
        policy_versions = sorted(
            iam.Policy(policy_arn).versions.all(),
            key=operator.attrgetter("create_date"),
        )
        logger.info("Got %s versions for %s.", len(policy_versions), policy_arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get versions for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise

    default_version = None
    rollback_version = None
```

```
    try:
        while default_version is None:
            ver = policy_versions.pop()
            if ver.is_default_version:
                default_version = ver
        rollback_version = policy_versions.pop()
        rollback_version.set_as_default()
        logger.info("Set %s as the default version.", rollback_version.version_id)
        default_version.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted original default version %s.",
 default_version.version_id)
    except IndexError:
        if default_version is None:
            logger.warning("No default version found for %s.", policy_arn)
        elif rollback_version is None:
            logger.warning(
                "Default version %s found for %s, but no previous version exists, so
 "
                "nothing to roll back to.",
                default_version.version_id,
                policy_arn,
            )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't roll back version for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return rollback_version



def delete_policy(policy_arn):
    """
    Deletes a policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to delete.
    """
    try:
        iam.Policy(policy_arn).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted policy %s.", policy_arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete policy %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
```

Utilizza le funzioni di wrapping per creare policy, aggiornare le versioni e ottenere informazioni su di esse.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to use the policy functions."""
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Account Management policy demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Policies let you define sets of permissions that can be attached to "
        "other IAM resources, like users and roles."
    )
    bucket_arn = f"arn:aws:s3:::amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    policy = create_policy(
        "demo-iam-policy",
        "Policy for IAM demonstration.",
        ["s3:ListObjects"],
        bucket_arn,
    )
    print(f"Created policy {policy.policy_name}.")
    policies = list_policies("Local")
    print(f"Your account has {len(policies)} managed policies:")
    print(*[pol.policy_name for pol in policies], sep=", ")
    time.sleep(1)
    policy_version = create_policy_version(
        policy.arn, ["s3:PutObject"], bucket_arn, True
    )
    print(
        f"Added policy version {policy_version.version_id} to policy "
        f"{policy.policy_name}."
    )
    default_statement = get_default_policy_statement(policy.arn)
    print(f"The default policy statement for {policy.policy_name} is:")
    pprint.pprint(default_statement)
    rollback_version = rollback_policy_version(policy.arn)
    print(
        f"Rolled back to version {rollback_version.version_id} for "
        f"{policy.policy_name}."
    )
    default_statement = get_default_policy_statement(policy.arn)
```

```
    print(f"The default policy statement for {policy.policy_name} is now:")
    pprint.pprint(default_statement)
    delete_policy(policy.arn)
    print(f"Deleted policy {policy.policy_name}.")
    print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreatePolicyVersion
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeletePolicyVersion
  - GetPolicyVersion
  - ListPolicies
  - ListPolicyVersions
  - SetDefaultPolicyVersion

Gestione dei ruoli

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un ruolo IAM.
- Collegamento e scollegamento delle policy per un ruolo
- Elimina un ruolo.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea funzioni che eseguono il wrapping delle operazioni dei ruoli IAM.

```
import json
import logging
import pprint

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def create_role(role_name, allowed_services):
    """
    Creates a role that lets a list of specified services assume the role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role.
    :param allowed_services: The services that can assume the role.
    :return: The newly created role.
    """
    trust_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Principal": {"Service": service},
                "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
            }
            for service in allowed_services
        ],
    }

    try:
        role = iam.create_role(
            RoleName=role_name, AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(trust_policy)
        )
        logger.info("Created role %s.", role.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create role %s.", role_name)
        raise
    else:
        return role
```

```
def attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't attach policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn,
 role_name)
        raise



def detach_policy(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).detach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name
        )
        raise



def delete_role(role_name):
    """
    Deletes a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
```

```
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete role %s.", role_name)
        raise
```

Utilizza le funzioni di wrapping per creare un ruolo, per poi collegare e scollegare una policy.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to use the role functions."""
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Account Management role demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Roles let you define sets of permissions and can be assumed by "
        "other entities, like users and services."
    )
    print("The first 10 roles currently in your account are:")
    roles = list_roles(10)
    print(f"The inline policies for role {roles[0].name} are:")
    list_policies(roles[0].name)
    role = create_role(
        "demo-iam-role", ["lambda.amazonaws.com",
 "batchoperations.s3.amazonaws.com"]
    )
    print(f"Created role {role.name}, with trust policy:")
    pprint.pprint(role.assume_role_policy_document)
    policy_arn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonS3ReadOnlyAccess"
    attach_policy(role.name, policy_arn)
    print(f"Attached policy {policy_arn} to {role.name}.")
    print(f"Policies attached to role {role.name} are:")
    list_attached_policies(role.name)
    detach_policy(role.name, policy_arn)
    print(f"Detached policy {policy_arn} from {role.name}.")
    delete_role(role.name)
    print(f"Deleted {role.name}.")
    print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - DeleteRole
  - DetachRolePolicy

Gestisci il tuo account

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ottenere e aggiornare l'alias dell'account.
- Generare un report degli utenti e delle loro credenziali.
- Ottenere un riepilogo dell'utilizzo dell'account.
- Ottenere informazioni su tutti gli utenti, gruppi, ruoli e policy nell'account, comprese le relazioni reciproche.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea funzioni che eseguono il wrapping delle operazioni dell'account IAM.

```
import logging
import pprint
import sys
import time
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def list_aliases():
```

```
    """
    Gets the list of aliases for the current account. An account has at most one
 alias.

    :return: The list of aliases for the account.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.list_account_aliases()
        aliases = response["AccountAliases"]
        if len(aliases) > 0:
            logger.info("Got aliases for your account: %s.", ",".join(aliases))
        else:
            logger.info("Got no aliases for your account.")
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list aliases for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["AccountAliases"]



def create_alias(alias):
    """
    Creates an alias for the current account. The alias can be used in place of the
    account ID in the sign-in URL. An account can have only one alias. When a new
    alias is created, it replaces any existing alias.

    :param alias: The alias to assign to the account.
    """

    try:
        iam.create_account_alias(AccountAlias=alias)
        logger.info("Created an alias '%s' for your account.", alias)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create alias '%s' for your account.", alias)
        raise



def delete_alias(alias):
    """
    Removes the alias from the current account.

    :param alias: The alias to remove.
```

```
    """
    try:
        iam.meta.client.delete_account_alias(AccountAlias=alias)
        logger.info("Removed alias '%s' from your account.", alias)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't remove alias '%s' from your account.", alias)
        raise



def generate_credential_report():
    """
    Starts generation of a credentials report about the current account. After
    calling this function to generate the report, call get_credential_report
    to get the latest report. A new report can be generated a minimum of four hours
    after the last one was generated.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.generate_credential_report()
        logger.info(
            "Generating credentials report for your account. " "Current state is
 %s.",
            response["State"],
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't generate a credentials report for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return response



def get_credential_report():
    """
    Gets the most recently generated credentials report about the current account.

    :return: The credentials report.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.get_credential_report()
        logger.debug(response["Content"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get credentials report.")
        raise
```

```
    else:
        return response["Content"]



def get_summary():
    """
    Gets a summary of account usage.

    :return: The summary of account usage.
    """
    try:
        summary = iam.AccountSummary()
        logger.debug(summary.summary_map)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get a summary for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return summary.summary_map



def get_authorization_details(response_filter):
    """
    Gets an authorization detail report for the current account.

    :param response_filter: A list of resource types to include in the report, such
                            as users or roles. When not specified, all resources
                            are included.
    :return: The authorization detail report.
    """
    try:
        account_details = iam.meta.client.get_account_authorization_details(
            Filter=response_filter
        )
        logger.debug(account_details)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get details for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return account_details
```

Utilizza le funzioni di wrapping per modificare l'alias dell'account e recuperare report sull'account.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to use the account functions."""
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Account Management account demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Setting an account alias lets you use the alias in your sign-in URL "
        "instead of your account number."
    )
    old_aliases = list_aliases()
    if len(old_aliases) > 0:
        print(f"Your account currently uses '{old_aliases[0]}' as its alias.")
    else:
        print("Your account currently has no alias.")
    for index in range(1, 3):
        new_alias = f"alias-{index}-{time.time_ns()}"
        print(f"Setting your account alias to {new_alias}")
        create_alias(new_alias)
    current_aliases = list_aliases()
    print(f"Your account alias is now {current_aliases}.")
    delete_alias(current_aliases[0])
    print(f"Your account now has no alias.")
    if len(old_aliases) > 0:
        print(f"Restoring your original alias back to {old_aliases[0]}...")
        create_alias(old_aliases[0])

    print("-" * 88)
    print("You can get various reports about your account.")
    print("Let's generate a credentials report...")
    report_state = None
    while report_state != "COMPLETE":
        cred_report_response = generate_credential_report()
        old_report_state = report_state
        report_state = cred_report_response["State"]
        if report_state != old_report_state:
            print(report_state, sep="")
        else:
            print(".", sep="")
```

```
        sys.stdout.flush()
        time.sleep(1)
    print()
    cred_report = get_credential_report()
    col_count = 3
    print(f"Got credentials report. Showing only the first {col_count} columns.")
    cred_lines = [
        line.split(",")[:col_count] for line in
 cred_report.decode("utf-8").split("\n")
    ]
    col_width = max([len(item) for line in cred_lines for item in line]) + 2
    for line in cred_report.decode("utf-8").split("\n"):
        print(
            "".join(element.ljust(col_width) for element in line.split(",")
[:col_count])
        )

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Let's get an account summary.")
    summary = get_summary()
    print("Here's your summary:")
    pprint.pprint(summary)

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Let's get authorization details!")
    details = get_authorization_details([])
    see_details = input("These are pretty long, do you want to see them (y/n)? ")
    if see_details.lower() == "y":
        pprint.pprint(details)

    print("-" * 88)
    pw_policy_created = None
    see_pw_policy = input("Want to see the password policy for the account (y/n)? ")
    if see_pw_policy.lower() == "y":
        while True:
            if print_password_policy():
                break
            else:
                answer = input(
                    "Do you want to create a default password policy (y/n)? "
                )
                if answer.lower() == "y":
                    pw_policy_created = iam.create_account_password_policy()
                else:
```

```
                    break
    if pw_policy_created is not None:
        answer = input("Do you want to delete the password policy (y/n)? ")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            pw_policy_created.delete()
            print("Password policy deleted.")

    print("The SAML providers for your account are:")
    list_saml_providers(10)

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Thanks for watching.")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateAccountAlias
  - DeleteAccountAlias
  - GenerateCredentialReport
  - GetAccountAuthorizationDetails
  - GetAccountSummary
  - GetCredentialReport
  - ListAccountAliases

Rollback di una versione della policy

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ottieni l'elenco delle versioni delle policy in ordine di data.
- Individua la versione predefinita della policy.
- Rendi predefinita la versione precedente della policy.
- Elimina la vecchia versione predefinita.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def rollback_policy_version(policy_arn):
    """
    Rolls back to the previous default policy, if it exists.

    1. Gets the list of policy versions in order by date.
    2. Finds the default.
    3. Makes the previous policy the default.
    4. Deletes the old default version.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to roll back.
    :return: The default version of the policy after the rollback.
    """
    try:
        policy_versions = sorted(
            iam.Policy(policy_arn).versions.all(),
            key=operator.attrgetter("create_date"),
        )
        logger.info("Got %s versions for %s.", len(policy_versions), policy_arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get versions for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise

    default_version = None
    rollback_version = None
    try:
        while default_version is None:
            ver = policy_versions.pop()
            if ver.is_default_version:
                default_version = ver
        rollback_version = policy_versions.pop()
        rollback_version.set_as_default()
        logger.info("Set %s as the default version.", rollback_version.version_id)
        default_version.delete()
```

```
        logger.info("Deleted original default version %s.",
default_version.version_id)
    except IndexError:
        if default_version is None:
            logger.warning("No default version found for %s.", policy_arn)
        elif rollback_version is None:
            logger.warning(
                "Default version %s found for %s, but no previous version exists, so
"
                "nothing to roll back to.",
                default_version.version_id,
                policy_arn,
            )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't roll back version for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return rollback_version
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - DeletePolicyVersion
  - ListPolicyVersions
  - SetDefaultPolicyVersion

AWS IoT SiteWise esempi che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with AWS IoT SiteWise.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve AWS IoT SiteWise

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS IoT SiteWise.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def hello_iot_sitewise(iot_sitewise_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS IoT SiteWise
    client and list the asset models in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param iot_sitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise Client object. This object
 wraps
                                the low-level AWS IoT SiteWise service API.
    """
    print("Hello, AWS IoT SiteWise! Let's list some of your asset models:\n")
    paginator = iot_sitewise_client.get_paginator("list_asset_models")
    page_iterator = paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": 10})

    asset_model_names: [str] = []
    for page in page_iterator:
        for asset_model in page["assetModelSummaries"]:
            asset_model_names.append(asset_model["name"])

    print(f"{len(asset_model_names)} asset model(s) retrieved.")
    for asset_model_name in asset_model_names:
```

```
        print(f"\t{asset_model_name}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_iot_sitewise(boto3.client("iotsitewise"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListAssetModels AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un modello di asset. AWS IoT SiteWise
- Crea una AWS IoT SiteWise risorsa.
- Recupera i valori dell'ID della proprietà.
- Invia dati a una AWS IoT SiteWise risorsa.
- Recupera il valore della proprietà AWS IoT SiteWise Asset.
- Crea un AWS IoT SiteWise portale.
- Crea un AWS IoT SiteWise gateway.
- Descrivi il AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.
- Eliminare gli AWS IoT SiteWise asset.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
class IoTSitewiseGettingStarted:
    """
    A scenario that demonstrates how to use Boto3 to manage IoT physical assets
 using
    the AWS IoT SiteWise.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        iot_sitewise_wrapper: IoTSitewiseWrapper,
        cloud_formation_resource: ServiceResource,
    ):
        self.iot_sitewise_wrapper = iot_sitewise_wrapper
        self.cloud_formation_resource = cloud_formation_resource
        self.stack = None
        self.asset_model_id = None
        self.asset_id = None
        self.portal_id = None
        self.gateway_id = None

    def run(self) -> None:
        """
        Runs the scenario.
        """
        print(
            """
AWS IoT SiteWise is a fully managed software-as-a-service (SaaS) that
makes it easy to collect, store, organize, and monitor data from industrial
 equipment and processes.
It is designed to help industrial and manufacturing organizations collect data from
 their equipment and
processes, and use that data to make informed decisions about their operations.

One of the key features of AWS IoT SiteWise is its ability to connect to a wide
 range of industrial
equipment and systems, including programmable logic controllers (PLCs), sensors, and
 other
industrial devices. It can collect data from these devices and organize it into a
 unified data model,
making it easier to analyze and gain insights from the data. AWS IoT SiteWise also
 provides tools for
visualizing the data, setting up alarms and alerts, and generating reports.
```

```
Another key feature of AWS IoT SiteWise is its ability to scale to handle large
 volumes of data.
It can collect and store data from thousands of devices and process millions of data
 points per second,
making it suitable for large-scale industrial operations. Additionally, AWS IoT
 SiteWise is designed
to be secure and compliant, with features like role-based access controls, data
 encryption,
and integration with other AWS services for additional security and compliance
 features.

Let's get started...
        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print(f"")
        print(
            f"Use AWS CloudFormation to create an IAM role that is required for this
 scenario."
        )
        template_file = IoTSitewiseGettingStarted.get_template_as_string()

        self.stack = self.deploy_cloudformation_stack(
            "python-iot-sitewise-basics", template_file
        )
        outputs = self.stack.outputs
        iam_role = None

        for output in outputs:
            if output.get("OutputKey") == "SitewiseRoleArn":
                iam_role = output.get("OutputValue")

        if iam_role is None:
            error_string = f"Failed to retrieve iam_role from CloudFormation stack."
            logger.error(error_string)
            raise ValueError(error_string)

        print(f"The ARN of the IAM role is {iam_role}")
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()
        print(f"1. Create an AWS SiteWise Asset Model")
        print(
```

```
            """
An AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model is a way to represent the physical assets, such as
 equipment,
processes, and systems, that exist in an industrial environment. This model provides
 a structured and
hierarchical representation of these assets, allowing users to define the
 relationships and values
of each asset.

This scenario creates two asset model values: temperature and humidity.
        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        asset_model_name = "MyAssetModel1"
        temperature_property_name = "temperature"
        humidity_property_name = "humidity"
        try:
            properties = [
                {
                    "name": temperature_property_name,
                    "dataType": "DOUBLE",
                    "type": {
                        "measurement": {},
                    },
                },
                {
                    "name": humidity_property_name,
                    "dataType": "DOUBLE",
                    "type": {
                        "measurement": {},
                    },
                },
            ]
            self.asset_model_id = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.create_asset_model(
                asset_model_name, properties
            )
            print(
                f"Asset Model successfully created. Asset Model ID:
 {self.asset_model_id}. "
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                self.asset_model_id =
 self.get_model_id_for_model_name(asset_model_name)
```

```
                print(
                    f"Asset Model {asset_model_name} already exists. Asset Model ID:
 {self.asset_model_id}. "
                )
            else:
                raise

        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print(f"2. Create an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset")
        print(
            """
The IoT SiteWise model that we just created defines the structure and metadata for
 your physical assets.
Now we create an asset from the asset model.

        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()

        self.asset_id = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.create_asset(
            "MyAsset1", self.asset_model_id
        )

        print(f"Asset created with ID: {self.asset_id}")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()
        print(f"3. Retrieve the property ID values")
        print(
            """
To send data to an asset, we need to get the property ID values. In this scenario,
 we access the
temperature and humidity property ID values.
        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        property_ids = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.list_asset_model_properties(
            self.asset_model_id
        )
        humidity_property_id = None
        temperature_property_id = None
        for property_id in property_ids:
            if property_id.get("name") == humidity_property_name:
```

```
                humidity_property_id = property_id.get("id")
            elif property_id.get("name") == temperature_property_name:
                temperature_property_id = property_id.get("id")
        if humidity_property_id is None or temperature_property_id is None:
            error_string = f"Failed to retrieve property IDs from Asset Model."
            logger.error(error_string)
            raise ValueError(error_string)

        print(f"The Humidity property Id is {humidity_property_id}")
        print(f"The Temperature property Id is {temperature_property_id}")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()

        print(f"4. Send data to an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset")
        print(
            """
By sending data to an IoT SiteWise Asset, you can aggregate data from
multiple sources, normalize the data into a standard format, and store it in a
centralized location. This makes it easier to analyze and gain insights from the
 data.

In this example, we generate sample temperature and humidity data and send it to the
 AWS IoT SiteWise asset.

        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()

        values = [
            {
                "propertyId": humidity_property_id,
                "valueType": "doubleValue",
                "value": 65.0,
            },
            {
                "propertyId": temperature_property_id,
                "valueType": "doubleValue",
                "value": 23.5,
            },
        ]
        self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.batch_put_asset_property_value(self.asset_id,
 values)
        print(f"Data sent successfully.")
```

```
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()

        print(f"5. Retrieve the value of the IoT SiteWise Asset property")
        print(
            """
IoT SiteWise is an AWS service that allows you to collect, process, and analyze
 industrial data
from connected equipment and sensors. One of the key benefits of reading an IoT
 SiteWise property
is the ability to gain valuable insights from your industrial data.

        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()

        property_value = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.get_asset_property_value(
            self.asset_id, temperature_property_id
        )
        print(f"The property name is '{temperature_property_name}'.")

        print(
            f"The value of this property is: {property_value['value']
['doubleValue']}"
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()

        property_value = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.get_asset_property_value(
            self.asset_id, humidity_property_id
        )
        print(f"The property name is '{humidity_property_name}'.")
        print(
            f"The value of this property is: {property_value['value']
['doubleValue']}"
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()

        print(f"6. Create an IoT SiteWise Portal")
        print(
            """
```

```
An IoT SiteWise Portal allows you to aggregate data from multiple industrial
 sources,
such as sensors, equipment, and control systems, into a centralized platform.
        """
        )

        press_enter_to_continue()
        contact_email = q.ask("Enter a contact email for the portal:", q.non_empty)
        print("Creating the portal. The portal may take a while to become active.")
        self.portal_id = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.create_portal(
            "MyPortal1", iam_role, contact_email
        )
        print(f"Portal created successfully. Portal ID {self.portal_id}")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()

        print(f"7. Describe the Portal")
        print(
            """
In this step, we get a description of the portal and display the portal URL.
        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        portal_description =
 self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.describe_portal(self.portal_id)
        print(f"Portal URL: {portal_description['portalStartUrl']}")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()

        print(f"8. Create an IoT SiteWise Gateway")
        press_enter_to_continue()
        self.gateway_id = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.create_gateway(
            "MyGateway1", "MyThing1"
        )
        print(f"Gateway creation completed successfully. id is {self.gateway_id}")
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()
        print(f"9. Describe the IoT SiteWise Gateway")
        press_enter_to_continue()

        gateway_description = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.describe_gateway(
            self.gateway_id
```

```
        )
        print(f"Gateway Name: {gateway_description['gatewayName']}")
        print(f"Gateway ARN: {gateway_description['gatewayArn']}")
        print(f"Gateway Platform:\n{gateway_description['gatewayPlatform']}")
        print(f"Gateway Creation Date: {gateway_description['gatewayArn']}")
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()

        print(f"10. Delete the AWS IoT SiteWise Assets")
        if q.ask("Would you like to delete the IoT SiteWise Assets? (y/n)",
q.is_yesno):
            self.cleanup()
        else:
            print(f"The resources will not be deleted.")
        print_dashes()
        print_dashes()
        print(f"This concludes the AWS IoT SiteWise Scenario")

    def cleanup(self) -> None:
        """
        Deletes the CloudFormation stack and the resources created for the demo.
        """

        if self.gateway_id is not None:
            self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.delete_gateway(self.gateway_id)
            print(f"Deleted gateway with id {self.gateway_id}.")
            self.gateway_id = None
        if self.portal_id is not None:
            self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.delete_portal(self.portal_id)
            print(f"Deleted portal with id {self.portal_id}.")
            self.portal_id = None
        if self.asset_id is not None:
            self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.delete_asset(self.asset_id)
            print(f"Deleted asset with id {self.asset_id}.")
            self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.wait_asset_deleted(self.asset_id)
            self.asset_id = None
        if self.asset_model_id is not None:
            self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.delete_asset_model(self.asset_model_id)
            print(f"Deleted asset model with id {self.asset_model_id}.")
            self.asset_model_id = None
        if self.stack is not None:
            stack = self.stack
            self.stack = None
            self.destroy_cloudformation_stack(stack)
```

```
    def deploy_cloudformation_stack(
        self, stack_name: str, cfn_template: str
    ) -> ServiceResource:
        """
        Deploys prerequisite resources used by the scenario. The resources are
        defined in the associated `SitewiseRoles-template.yaml` AWS CloudFormation
script and are deployed
        as a CloudFormation stack, so they can be easily managed and destroyed.

        :param stack_name: The name of the CloudFormation stack.
        :param cfn_template: The CloudFormation template as a string.
        :return: The CloudFormation stack resource.
        """
        print(f"Deploying CloudFormation stack: {stack_name}.")
        stack = self.cloud_formation_resource.create_stack(
            StackName=stack_name,
            TemplateBody=cfn_template,
            Capabilities=["CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM"],
        )
        print(f"CloudFormation stack creation started: {stack_name}")
        print("Waiting for CloudFormation stack creation to complete...")
        waiter = self.cloud_formation_resource.meta.client.get_waiter(
            "stack_create_complete"
        )
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
        stack.load()
        print("CloudFormation stack creation complete.")

        return stack

    def destroy_cloudformation_stack(self, stack: ServiceResource) -> None:
        """
        Destroys the resources managed by the CloudFormation stack, and the
CloudFormation
        stack itself.

        :param stack: The CloudFormation stack that manages the example resources.
        """
        print(
            f"CloudFormation stack '{stack.name}' is being deleted. This may take a
few minutes."
        )
        stack.delete()
```

```
        waiter = self.cloud_formation_resource.meta.client.get_waiter(
            "stack_delete_complete"
        )
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
        print(f"CloudFormation stack '{stack.name}' has been deleted.")

    @staticmethod
    def get_template_as_string() -> str:
        """
        Returns a string containing this scenario's CloudFormation template.
        """
        template_file_path = os.path.join(script_dir, "SitewiseRoles-template.yaml")
        file = open(template_file_path, "r")
        return file.read()

    def get_model_id_for_model_name(self, model_name: str) -> str:
        """
        Returns the model ID for the given model name.

        :param model_name: The name of the model.
        :return: The model ID.
        """
        model_id = None
        asset_models = self.iot_sitewise_wrapper.list_asset_models()
        for asset_model in asset_models:
            if asset_model["name"] == model_name:
                model_id = asset_model["id"]
                break
        return model_id
```

Classe Io TSitewise Wrapper che racchiude le azioni. AWS IoT SiteWise

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.
```

```
        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default AWS
IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def create_asset_model(
        self, asset_model_name: str, properties: List[Dict[str, Any]]
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model.

        :param asset_model_name: The name of the asset model to create.
        :param properties: The property definitions of the asset model.
        :return: The ID of the created asset model.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_asset_model(
                assetModelName=asset_model_name,
                assetModelDescription="This is a sample asset model description.",
                assetModelProperties=properties,
            )
            asset_model_id = response["assetModelId"]
            waiter = self.iotsitewise_client.get_waiter("asset_model_active")
            waiter.wait(assetModelId=asset_model_id)
            return asset_model_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error("Asset model %s already exists.", asset_model_name)
```

```
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating asset model %s. Here's why %s",
                    asset_model_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def create_asset(self, asset_name: str, asset_model_id: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset.

        :param asset_name: The name of the asset to create.
        :param asset_model_id: The ID of the asset model to associate with the
asset.
        :return: The ID of the created asset.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_asset(
                assetName=asset_name, assetModelId=asset_model_id
            )
            asset_id = response["assetId"]
            waiter = self.iotsitewise_client.get_waiter("asset_active")
            waiter.wait(assetId=asset_id)
            return asset_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Asset model %s does not exist.", asset_model_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating asset %s. Here's why %s",
                    asset_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def list_asset_models(self) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Lists all AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Models.

        :return: A list of dictionaries containing information about each asset
model.
```

```
        """
        try:
            asset_models = []
            paginator = self.iotsitewise_client.get_paginator("list_asset_models")
            pages = paginator.paginate()
            for page in pages:
                asset_models.extend(page["assetModelSummaries"])
            return asset_models
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error listing asset models. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def list_asset_model_properties(self, asset_model_id: str) -> List[Dict[str,
Any]]:
        """
        Lists all AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model Properties.

        :param asset_model_id: The ID of the asset model to list values for.
        :return: A list of dictionaries containing information about each asset
model property.
        """
        try:
            asset_model_properties = []
            paginator = self.iotsitewise_client.get_paginator(
                "list_asset_model_properties"
            )
            pages = paginator.paginate(assetModelId=asset_model_id)
            for page in pages:
                asset_model_properties.extend(page["assetModelPropertySummaries"])
            return asset_model_properties
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error listing asset model values. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def batch_put_asset_property_value(
```

```
        self, asset_id: str, values: List[Dict[str, str]]
    ) -> None:
        """
        Sends data to an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset.

        :param asset_id: The asset ID.
        :param values: A list of dictionaries containing the values in the form
                        {propertyId : property_id,
                        valueType : [stringValue|integerValue|doubleValue|
booleanValue],
                        value : the_value}.
        """
        try:
            entries = self.properties_to_values(asset_id, values)
            self.iotsitewise_client.batch_put_asset_property_value(entries=entries)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Asset %s does not exist.", asset_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error sending data to asset. Here's why %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def properties_to_values(
        self, asset_id: str, values: list[dict[str, Any]]
    ) -> list[dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Utility function to convert a values list to the entries parameter for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.
        :param asset_id : The asset ID.
        :param values : A list of dictionaries containing the values in the form
                        {propertyId : property_id,
                        valueType : [stringValue|integerValue|doubleValue|
booleanValue],
                        value : the_value}.
        :return: An entries list to pass as the 'entries' parameter to
 batch_put_asset_property_value.
        """
        entries = []
        for value in values:
            epoch_ns = time.time_ns()
```

```
            self.entry_id += 1
            if value["valueType"] == "stringValue":
                property_value = {"stringValue": value["value"]}
            elif value["valueType"] == "integerValue":
                property_value = {"integerValue": value["value"]}
            elif value["valueType"] == "booleanValue":
                property_value = {"booleanValue": value["value"]}
            elif value["valueType"] == "doubleValue":
                property_value = {"doubleValue": value["value"]}
            else:
                raise ValueError("Invalid valueType: %s", value["valueType"])
            entry = {
                "entryId": f"{self.entry_id}",
                "assetId": asset_id,
                "propertyId": value["propertyId"],
                "propertyValues": [
                    {
                        "value": property_value,
                        "timestamp": {
                            "timeInSeconds": int(epoch_ns / 1000000000),
                            "offsetInNanos": epoch_ns % 1000000000,
                        },
                    }
                ],
            }
            entries.append(entry)
        return entries


    def get_asset_property_value(
        self, asset_id: str, property_id: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets the value of an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Property.

        :param asset_id: The ID of the asset.
        :param property_id: The ID of the property.
        :return: A dictionary containing the value of the property.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.get_asset_property_value(
                assetId=asset_id, propertyId=property_id
            )
            return response["propertyValue"]
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Asset %s or property %s does not exist.", asset_id, property_id
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error getting asset property value. Here's why %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def create_portal(
        self, portal_name: str, iam_role_arn: str, portal_contact_email: str
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Portal.

        :param portal_name: The name of the portal to create.
        :param iam_role_arn: The ARN of an IAM role.
        :param portal_contact_email: The contact email of the portal.
        :return: The ID of the created portal.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_portal(
                portalName=portal_name,
                roleArn=iam_role_arn,
                portalContactEmail=portal_contact_email,
            )
            portal_id = response["portalId"]
            waiter = self.iotsitewise_client.get_waiter("portal_active")
            waiter.wait(portalId=portal_id, WaiterConfig={"MaxAttempts": 40})
            return portal_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error("Portal %s already exists.", portal_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating portal %s. Here's why %s",
                    portal_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

```
    def describe_portal(self, portal_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Describes an AWS IoT SiteWise Portal.

        :param portal_id: The ID of the portal to describe.
        :return: A dictionary containing information about the portal.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.describe_portal(portalId=portal_id)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error describing portal %s. Here's why %s",
                portal_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def create_gateway(self, gateway_name: str, my_thing: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.

        :param gateway_name: The name of the gateway to create.
        :param my_thing: The core device thing name.
        :return: The ID of the created gateway.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_gateway(
                gatewayName=gateway_name,
                gatewayPlatform={
                    "greengrassV2": {"coreDeviceThingName": my_thing},
                },
                tags={"Environment": "Production"},
            )
            gateway_id = response["gatewayId"]
            return gateway_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error("Gateway %s already exists.", gateway_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
```

```
                    "Error creating gateway %s. Here's why %s",
                    gateway_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def describe_gateway(self, gateway_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Describes an AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.

        :param gateway_id: The ID of the gateway to describe.
        :return: A dictionary containing information about the gateway.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.iotsitewise_client.describe_gateway(gatewayId=gateway_id)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Gateway %s does not exist.", gateway_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error describing gateway %s. Here's why %s",
                    gateway_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def delete_gateway(self, gateway_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.

        :param gateway_id: The ID of the gateway to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iotsitewise_client.delete_gateway(gatewayId=gateway_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Gateway %s does not exist.", gateway_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error deleting gateway %s. Here's why %s",
```

```
                    gateway_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def delete_portal(self, portal_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Portal.

        :param portal_id: The ID of the portal to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iotsitewise_client.delete_portal(portalId=portal_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Portal %s does not exist.", portal_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error deleting portal %s. Here's why %s",
                    portal_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise


    def delete_asset(self, asset_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset.

        :param asset_id: The ID of the asset to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iotsitewise_client.delete_asset(assetId=asset_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error deleting asset %s. Here's why %s",
                asset_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_asset_model(self, asset_model_id: str) -> None:
```

```
        """
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model.

        :param asset_model_id: The ID of the asset model to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iotsitewise_client.delete_asset_model(assetModelId=asset_model_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error deleting asset model %s. Here's why %s",
                asset_model_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def wait_asset_deleted(self, asset_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Waits for an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset to be deleted.

        :param asset_id: The ID of the asset to wait for.
        """
        try:
            waiter = self.iotsitewise_client.get_waiter("asset_not_exists")
            waiter.wait(assetId=asset_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error waiting for asset %s to be deleted. Here's why %s",
                asset_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Azioni

`BatchPutAssetPropertyValue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare. `BatchPutAssetPropertyValue`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default AWS
 IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def batch_put_asset_property_value(
        self, asset_id: str, values: List[Dict[str, str]]
    ) -> None:
        """
        Sends data to an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset.
```

```
        :param asset_id: The asset ID.
        :param values: A list of dictionaries containing the values in the form
                        {propertyId : property_id,
                        valueType : [stringValue|integerValue|doubleValue|
booleanValue],
                        value : the_value}.
        """
        try:
            entries = self.properties_to_values(asset_id, values)
            self.iotsitewise_client.batch_put_asset_property_value(entries=entries)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Asset %s does not exist.", asset_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error sending data to asset. Here's why %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

Una funzione di supporto per generare il parametro entries da un elenco di valori.

```
    def properties_to_values(
        self, asset_id: str, values: list[dict[str, Any]]
    ) -> list[dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Utility function to convert a values list to the entries parameter for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.
        :param asset_id : The asset ID.
        :param values : A list of dictionaries containing the values in the form
                        {propertyId : property_id,
                        valueType : [stringValue|integerValue|doubleValue|
booleanValue],
                        value : the_value}.
        :return: An entries list to pass as the 'entries' parameter to
 batch_put_asset_property_value.
        """
        entries = []
        for value in values:
            epoch_ns = time.time_ns()
            self.entry_id += 1
```

```
            if value["valueType"] == "stringValue":
                property_value = {"stringValue": value["value"]}
            elif value["valueType"] == "integerValue":
                property_value = {"integerValue": value["value"]}
            elif value["valueType"] == "booleanValue":
                property_value = {"booleanValue": value["value"]}
            elif value["valueType"] == "doubleValue":
                property_value = {"doubleValue": value["value"]}
            else:
                raise ValueError("Invalid valueType: %s", value["valueType"])
            entry = {
                "entryId": f"{self.entry_id}",
                "assetId": asset_id,
                "propertyId": value["propertyId"],
                "propertyValues": [
                    {
                        "value": property_value,
                        "timestamp": {
                            "timeInSeconds": int(epoch_ns / 1000000000),
                            "offsetInNanos": epoch_ns % 1000000000,
                        },
                    }
                ],
            }
            entries.append(entry)
        return entries
```

Ecco un esempio di elenco di valori da passare alla funzione di supporto.

```
        values = [
            {
                "propertyId": humidity_property_id,
                "valueType": "doubleValue",
                "value": 65.0,
            },
            {
                "propertyId": temperature_property_id,
                "valueType": "doubleValue",
                "value": 23.5,
            },
        ]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta BatchPutAssetPropertyValue AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateAsset`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateAsset`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                            access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default AWS
 IoT SiteWise client.
        """
```

```
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def create_asset(self, asset_name: str, asset_model_id: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset.

        :param asset_name: The name of the asset to create.
        :param asset_model_id: The ID of the asset model to associate with the
asset.
        :return: The ID of the created asset.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_asset(
                assetName=asset_name, assetModelId=asset_model_id
            )
            asset_id = response["assetId"]
            waiter = self.iotsitewise_client.get_waiter("asset_active")
            waiter.wait(assetId=asset_id)
            return asset_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Asset model %s does not exist.", asset_model_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating asset %s. Here's why %s",
                    asset_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateAsset AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateAssetModel`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateAssetModel`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default AWS
 IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def create_asset_model(
        self, asset_model_name: str, properties: List[Dict[str, Any]]
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model.
```

```
        :param asset_model_name: The name of the asset model to create.
        :param properties: The property definitions of the asset model.
        :return: The ID of the created asset model.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_asset_model(
                assetModelName=asset_model_name,
                assetModelDescription="This is a sample asset model description.",
                assetModelProperties=properties,
            )
            asset_model_id = response["assetModelId"]
            waiter = self.iotsitewise_client.get_waiter("asset_model_active")
            waiter.wait(assetModelId=asset_model_id)
            return asset_model_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error("Asset model %s already exists.", asset_model_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating asset model %s. Here's why %s",
                    asset_model_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

Ecco un esempio di elenco di proprietà da passare alla funzione.

```
            properties = [
                {
                    "name": temperature_property_name,
                    "dataType": "DOUBLE",
                    "type": {
                        "measurement": {},
                    },
                },
                {
                    "name": humidity_property_name,
                    "dataType": "DOUBLE",
                    "type": {
                        "measurement": {},
                    },
```

```
                },
            ]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateAssetModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateGateway`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateGateway`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default AWS
 IoT SiteWise client.
```

```
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def create_gateway(self, gateway_name: str, my_thing: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.

        :param gateway_name: The name of the gateway to create.
        :param my_thing: The core device thing name.
        :return: The ID of the created gateway.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_gateway(
                gatewayName=gateway_name,
                gatewayPlatform={
                    "greengrassV2": {"coreDeviceThingName": my_thing},
                },
                tags={"Environment": "Production"},
            )
            gateway_id = response["gatewayId"]
            return gateway_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error("Gateway %s already exists.", gateway_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating gateway %s. Here's why %s",
                    gateway_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateGateway AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreatePortal`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreatePortal`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default AWS
 IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def create_portal(
        self, portal_name: str, iam_role_arn: str, portal_contact_email: str
    ) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Portal.
```

```
        :param portal_name: The name of the portal to create.
        :param iam_role_arn: The ARN of an IAM role.
        :param portal_contact_email: The contact email of the portal.
        :return: The ID of the created portal.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_portal(
                portalName=portal_name,
                roleArn=iam_role_arn,
                portalContactEmail=portal_contact_email,
            )
            portal_id = response["portalId"]
            waiter = self.iotsitewise_client.get_waiter("portal_active")
            waiter.wait(portalId=portal_id, WaiterConfig={"MaxAttempts": 40})
            return portal_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error("Portal %s already exists.", portal_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating portal %s. Here's why %s",
                    portal_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreatePortal AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteAsset`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteAsset`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default AWS
 IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def delete_asset(self, asset_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset.

        :param asset_id: The ID of the asset to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iotsitewise_client.delete_asset(assetId=asset_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error deleting asset %s. Here's why %s",
                asset_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteAsset AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteAssetModel`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteAssetModel`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default AWS
 IoT SiteWise client.
        """
```

```
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def delete_asset_model(self, asset_model_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Model.

        :param asset_model_id: The ID of the asset model to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iotsitewise_client.delete_asset_model(assetModelId=asset_model_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error deleting asset model %s. Here's why %s",
                asset_model_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteAssetModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteGateway`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteGateway`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.
```

```
        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
provides low-level
                                access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default AWS
IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def delete_gateway(self, gateway_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.

        :param gateway_id: The ID of the gateway to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iotsitewise_client.delete_gateway(gatewayId=gateway_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Gateway %s does not exist.", gateway_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error deleting gateway %s. Here's why %s",
                    gateway_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteGateway AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeletePortal`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeletePortal`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                            access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default AWS
 IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def delete_portal(self, portal_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an AWS IoT SiteWise Portal.
```

```
        :param portal_id: The ID of the portal to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iotsitewise_client.delete_portal(portalId=portal_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Portal %s does not exist.", portal_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error deleting portal %s. Here's why %s",
                    portal_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeletePortal AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeGateway`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeGateway`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
```

```
                            access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default AWS
IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def describe_gateway(self, gateway_id: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Describes an AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.

        :param gateway_id: The ID of the gateway to describe.
        :return: A dictionary containing information about the gateway.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.iotsitewise_client.describe_gateway(gatewayId=gateway_id)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Gateway %s does not exist.", gateway_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error describing gateway %s. Here's why %s",
                    gateway_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeGateway AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribePortal`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribePortal`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default AWS
 IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def create_gateway(self, gateway_name: str, my_thing: str) -> str:
        """
        Creates an AWS IoT SiteWise Gateway.
```

```
        :param gateway_name: The name of the gateway to create.
        :param my_thing: The core device thing name.
        :return: The ID of the created gateway.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.create_gateway(
                gatewayName=gateway_name,
                gatewayPlatform={
                    "greengrassV2": {"coreDeviceThingName": my_thing},
                },
                tags={"Environment": "Production"},
            )
            gateway_id = response["gatewayId"]
            return gateway_id
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceAlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error("Gateway %s already exists.", gateway_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error creating gateway %s. Here's why %s",
                    gateway_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribePortal AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetAssetPropertyValue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetAssetPropertyValue`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
 batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
 client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default AWS
 IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def get_asset_property_value(
        self, asset_id: str, property_id: str
    ) -> Dict[str, Any]:
        """
        Gets the value of an AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Property.

        :param asset_id: The ID of the asset.
        :param property_id: The ID of the property.
        :return: A dictionary containing the value of the property.
        """
        try:
            response = self.iotsitewise_client.get_asset_property_value(
                assetId=asset_id, propertyId=property_id
            )
            return response["propertyValue"]
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Asset %s or property %s does not exist.", asset_id, property_id
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Error getting asset property value. Here's why %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAssetPropertyValue AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListAssetModels`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListAssetModels`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class IoTSitewiseWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS IoT SiteWise actions using the client interface."""

    def __init__(self, iotsitewise_client: client) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the IoTSitewiseWrapper with an AWS IoT SiteWise client.

        :param iotsitewise_client: A Boto3 AWS IoT SiteWise client. This client
 provides low-level
                                   access to AWS IoT SiteWise services.
        """
        self.iotsitewise_client = iotsitewise_client
```

```
        self.entry_id = 0 # Incremented to generate unique entry IDs for
batch_put_asset_property_value.

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "IoTSitewiseWrapper":
        """
        Creates an IoTSitewiseWrapper instance with a default AWS IoT SiteWise
client.

        :return: An instance of IoTSitewiseWrapper initialized with the default AWS
IoT SiteWise client.
        """
        iotsitewise_client = boto3.client("iotsitewise")
        return cls(iotsitewise_client)


    def list_asset_models(self) -> List[Dict[str, Any]]:
        """
        Lists all AWS IoT SiteWise Asset Models.

        :return: A list of dictionaries containing information about each asset
model.

        """
        try:
            asset_models = []
            paginator = self.iotsitewise_client.get_paginator("list_asset_models")
            pages = paginator.paginate()
            for page in pages:
                asset_models.extend(page["assetModelSummaries"])
            return asset_models
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Error listing asset models. Here's why %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListAssetModels AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Keyspaces con SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) con Amazon Keyspaces.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon Keyspaces

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon Keyspaces.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def hello_keyspaces(keyspaces_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache
 Cassandra)
    client and list the keyspaces in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces Client object. This object
 wraps
```

```
                                the low-level Amazon Keyspaces service API.
    """
    print("Hello, Amazon Keyspaces! Let's list some of your keyspaces:\n")
    for ks in keyspaces_client.list_keyspaces(maxResults=5).get("keyspaces", []):
        print(ks["keyspaceName"])
        print(f"\t{ks['resourceArn']}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_keyspaces(boto3.client("keyspaces"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListKeyspaces AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea uno spazio di chiavi e una tabella. Lo schema della tabella contiene i dati dei film e il point-in-time ripristino è abilitato.
- Connect al keyspace utilizzando una connessione TLS sicura con autenticazione SigV4.
- Esegui una query sulla tabella. Aggiungi, recupera e aggiorna i dati dei film.
- Aggiorna la tabella. Aggiungi una colonna per tenere traccia dei film guardati.
- Ripristina lo stato precedente della tabella e ripulisci le risorse.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
class KeyspaceScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started using Amazon
 Keyspaces."""

    def __init__(self, ks_wrapper):
        """
        :param ks_wrapper: An object that wraps Amazon Keyspace actions.
        """
        self.ks_wrapper = ks_wrapper

    @demo_func
    def create_keyspace(self):
        """
        1. Creates a keyspace.
        2. Lists up to 10 keyspaces in your account.
        """
        print("Let's create a keyspace.")
        ks_name = q.ask(
            "Enter a name for your new keyspace.\nThe name can contain only letters,
 "
            "numbers and underscores: ",
            q.non_empty,
        )
        if self.ks_wrapper.exists_keyspace(ks_name):
            print(f"A keyspace named {ks_name} exists.")
        else:
            ks_arn = self.ks_wrapper.create_keyspace(ks_name)
            ks_exists = False
            while not ks_exists:
                wait(3)
                ks_exists = self.ks_wrapper.exists_keyspace(ks_name)
            print(f"Created a new keyspace.\n\t{ks_arn}.")
        print("The first 10 keyspaces in your account are:\n")
        self.ks_wrapper.list_keyspaces(10)

    @demo_func
    def create_table(self):
        """
        1. Creates a table in the keyspace. The table is configured with a schema to
 hold
           movie data and has point-in-time recovery enabled.
        2. Waits for the table to be in an active state.
```

```
        3. Displays schema information for the table.
        4. Lists tables in the keyspace.
        """
        print("Let's create a table for movies in your keyspace.")
        table_name = q.ask("Enter a name for your table: ", q.non_empty)
        table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(table_name)
        if table is not None:
            print(
                f"A table named {table_name} already exists in keyspace "
                f"{self.ks_wrapper.ks_name}."
            )
        else:
            table_arn = self.ks_wrapper.create_table(table_name)
            print(f"Created table {table_name}:\n\t{table_arn}")
            table = {"status": None}
            print("Waiting for your table to be ready...")
            while table["status"] != "ACTIVE":
                wait(5)
                table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(table_name)
        print(f"Your table is {table['status']}. Its schema is:")
        pp(table["schemaDefinition"])
        print("\nThe tables in your keyspace are:\n")
        self.ks_wrapper.list_tables()

    @demo_func
    def ensure_tls_cert(self):
        """
        Ensures you have a TLS certificate available to use to secure the connection
        to the keyspace. This function downloads a default certificate or lets you
        specify your own.
        """
        print("To connect to your keyspace, you must have a TLS certificate.")
        print("Checking for TLS certificate...")
        cert_path = os.path.join(
            os.path.dirname(__file__), QueryManager.DEFAULT_CERT_FILE
        )
        if not os.path.exists(cert_path):
            cert_choice = q.ask(
                f"Press enter to download a certificate from {QueryManager.CERT_URL}
"
                f"or enter the full path to the certificate you want to use: "
            )
            if cert_choice:
                cert_path = cert_choice
```

```
            else:
                cert = requests.get(QueryManager.CERT_URL).text
                with open(cert_path, "w") as cert_file:
                    cert_file.write(cert)
        else:
            q.ask(f"Certificate {cert_path} found. Press Enter to continue.")
        print(
            f"Certificate {cert_path} will be used to secure the connection to your
keyspace."
        )
        return cert_path

    @demo_func
    def query_table(self, qm, movie_file):
        """
        1. Adds movies to the table from a sample movie data file.
        2. Gets a list of movies from the table and lets you select one.
        3. Displays more information about the selected movie.
        """
        qm.add_movies(self.ks_wrapper.table_name, movie_file)
        movies = qm.get_movies(self.ks_wrapper.table_name)
        print(f"Added {len(movies)} movies to the table:")
        sel = q.choose("Pick one to learn more about it: ", [m.title for m in
movies])
        movie_choice = qm.get_movie(
            self.ks_wrapper.table_name, movies[sel].title, movies[sel].year
        )
        print(movie_choice.title)
        print(f"\tReleased: {movie_choice.release_date}")
        print(f"\tPlot: {movie_choice.plot}")

    @demo_func
    def update_and_restore_table(self, qm):
        """
        1. Updates the table by adding a column to track watched movies.
        2. Marks some of the movies as watched.
        3. Gets the list of watched movies from the table.
        4. Restores to a movies_restored table at a previous point in time.
        5. Gets the list of movies from the restored table.
        """
        print("Let's add a column to record which movies you've watched.")
        pre_update_timestamp = datetime.utcnow()
        print(
```

```
            f"Recorded the current UTC time of {pre_update_timestamp} so we can
 restore the table later."
        )
        self.ks_wrapper.update_table()
        print("Waiting for your table to update...")
        table = {"status": "UPDATING"}
        while table["status"] != "ACTIVE":
            wait(5)
            table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(self.ks_wrapper.table_name)
        print("Column 'watched' added to table.")
        q.ask(
            "Let's mark some of the movies as watched. Press Enter when you're
 ready.\n"
        )
        movies = qm.get_movies(self.ks_wrapper.table_name)
        for movie in movies[:10]:
            qm.watched_movie(self.ks_wrapper.table_name, movie.title, movie.year)
            print(f"Marked {movie.title} as watched.")
        movies = qm.get_movies(self.ks_wrapper.table_name, watched=True)
        print("-" * 88)
        print("The watched movies in our table are:\n")
        for movie in movies:
            print(movie.title)
        print("-" * 88)
        if q.ask(
            "Do you want to restore the table to the way it was before all of these
\n"
            "updates? Keep in mind, this can take up to 20 minutes. (y/n) ",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            starting_table_name = self.ks_wrapper.table_name
            table_name_restored =
 self.ks_wrapper.restore_table(pre_update_timestamp)
            table = {"status": "RESTORING"}
            while table["status"] != "ACTIVE":
                wait(10)
                table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(table_name_restored)
            print(
                f"Restored {starting_table_name} to {table_name_restored} "
                f"at a point in time of {pre_update_timestamp}."
            )
            movies = qm.get_movies(table_name_restored)
            print("Now the movies in our table are:")
            for movie in movies:
```

```
                print(movie.title)

    def cleanup(self, cert_path):
        """
        1. Deletes the table and waits for it to be removed.
        2. Deletes the keyspace.

        :param cert_path: The path of the TLS certificate used in the demo. If the
                          certificate was downloaded during the demo, it is removed.
        """
        if q.ask(
            f"Do you want to delete your {self.ks_wrapper.table_name} table and "
            f"{self.ks_wrapper.ks_name} keyspace? (y/n) ",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            table_name = self.ks_wrapper.table_name
            self.ks_wrapper.delete_table()
            table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(table_name)
            print("Waiting for the table to be deleted.")
            while table is not None:
                wait(5)
                table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(table_name)
            print("Table deleted.")
            self.ks_wrapper.delete_keyspace()
            print(
                "Keyspace deleted. If you chose to restore your table during the "
                "demo, the original table is also deleted."
            )
            if cert_path == os.path.join(
                os.path.dirname(__file__), QueryManager.DEFAULT_CERT_FILE
            ) and os.path.exists(cert_path):
                os.remove(cert_path)
                print("Removed certificate that was downloaded for this demo.")

    def run_scenario(self):
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

        print("-" * 88)
        print("Welcome to the Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) demo.")
        print("-" * 88)

        self.create_keyspace()
        self.create_table()
        cert_file_path = self.ensure_tls_cert()
```

```
        # Use a context manager to ensure the connection to the keyspace is closed.
        with QueryManager(
            cert_file_path, boto3.DEFAULT_SESSION, self.ks_wrapper.ks_name
        ) as qm:
            self.query_table(qm, "../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json")
            self.update_and_restore_table(qm)
        self.cleanup(cert_file_path)

        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        scenario = KeyspaceScenario(KeyspaceWrapper.from_client())
        scenario.run_scenario()
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

Definisci una classe che racchiude le azioni dello spazio delle chiavi e delle tabelle.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def create_keyspace(self, name):
        """
```

```
        Creates a keyspace.

        :param name: The name to give the keyspace.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new keyspace.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.create_keyspace(keyspaceName=name)
            self.ks_name = name
            self.ks_arn = response["resourceArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.ks_arn


    def exists_keyspace(self, name):
        """
        Checks whether a keyspace exists.

        :param name: The name of the keyspace to look up.
        :return: True when the keyspace exists. Otherwise, False.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.get_keyspace(keyspaceName=name)
            self.ks_name = response["keyspaceName"]
            self.ks_arn = response["resourceArn"]
            exists = True
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Keyspace %s does not exist.", name)
                exists = False
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify %s exists. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
```

```
            raise
        return exists


    def list_keyspaces(self, limit):
        """
        Lists the keyspaces in your account.

        :param limit: The maximum number of keyspaces to list.
        """
        try:
            ks_paginator = self.keyspaces_client.get_paginator("list_keyspaces")
            for page in ks_paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": limit}):
                for ks in page["keyspaces"]:
                    print(ks["keyspaceName"])
                    print(f"\t{ks['resourceArn']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list keyspaces. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def create_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Creates a table in the  keyspace.
        The table is created with a schema for storing movie data
        and has point-in-time recovery enabled.

        :param table_name: The name to give the table.
        :return: The ARN of the new table.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.create_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                tableName=table_name,
                schemaDefinition={
                    "allColumns": [
                        {"name": "title", "type": "text"},
                        {"name": "year", "type": "int"},
                        {"name": "release_date", "type": "timestamp"},
                        {"name": "plot", "type": "text"},
```

```
                    ],
                    "partitionKeys": [{"name": "year"}, {"name": "title"}],
                },
                pointInTimeRecovery={"status": "ENABLED"},
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["resourceArn"]


    def get_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Gets data about a table in the keyspace.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to look up.
        :return: Data about the table.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.get_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name, tableName=table_name
            )
            self.table_name = table_name
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Table %s does not exist.", table_name)
                self.table_name = None
                response = None
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify %s exists. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    table_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return response
```

```
    def list_tables(self):
        """
        Lists the tables in the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            table_paginator = self.keyspaces_client.get_paginator("list_tables")
            for page in table_paginator.paginate(keyspaceName=self.ks_name):
                for table in page["tables"]:
                    print(table["tableName"])
                    print(f"\t{table['resourceArn']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tables in keyspace %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.ks_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def update_table(self):
        """
        Updates the schema of the table.

        This example updates a table of movie data by adding a new column
        that tracks whether the movie has been watched.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.update_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                tableName=self.table_name,
                addColumns=[{"name": "watched", "type": "boolean"}],
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
    def restore_table(self, restore_timestamp):
        """
        Restores the table to a previous point in time. The table is restored
        to a new table in the same keyspace.

        :param restore_timestamp: The point in time to restore the table. This time
                                  must be in UTC format.
        :return: The name of the restored table.
        """
        try:
            restored_table_name = f"{self.table_name}_restored"
            self.keyspaces_client.restore_table(
                sourceKeyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                sourceTableName=self.table_name,
                targetKeyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                targetTableName=restored_table_name,
                restoreTimestamp=restore_timestamp,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't restore table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                restore_timestamp,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return restored_table_name


    def delete_table(self):
        """
        Deletes the table from the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.delete_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name, tableName=self.table_name
            )
            self.table_name = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_keyspace(self):
        """
        Deletes the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.delete_keyspace(keyspaceName=self.ks_name)
            self.ks_name = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete keyspace %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.ks_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Definisci una classe che crea una connessione TLS a un keyspace, si autentica con SigV4 e invia query CQL a una tabella nello spazio delle chiavi.

```
class QueryManager:
    """
    Manages queries to an Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace.
    Queries are secured by TLS and authenticated by using the Signature V4 (SigV4)
    AWS signing protocol. This is more secure than sending username and password
    with a plain-text authentication provider.

    This example downloads a default certificate to secure TLS, or lets you specify
    your own.

    This example uses a table of movie data to demonstrate basic queries.
    """

    DEFAULT_CERT_FILE = "sf-class2-root.crt"
    CERT_URL = f"https://certs.secureserver.net/repository/sf-class2-root.crt"
```

```
    def __init__(self, cert_file_path, boto_session, keyspace_name):
        """
        :param cert_file_path: The path and file name of the certificate used for
TLS.
        :param boto_session: A Boto3 session. This is used to acquire your AWS
credentials.
        :param keyspace_name: The name of the keyspace to connect.
        """
        self.cert_file_path = cert_file_path
        self.boto_session = boto_session
        self.ks_name = keyspace_name
        self.cluster = None
        self.session = None

    def __enter__(self):
        """
        Creates a session connection to the keyspace that is secured by TLS and
        authenticated by SigV4.
        """
        ssl_context = SSLContext(PROTOCOL_TLSv1_2)
        ssl_context.load_verify_locations(self.cert_file_path)
        ssl_context.verify_mode = CERT_REQUIRED
        auth_provider = SigV4AuthProvider(self.boto_session)
        contact_point = f"cassandra.{self.boto_session.region_name}.amazonaws.com"
        exec_profile = ExecutionProfile(
            consistency_level=ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM,
            load_balancing_policy=DCAwareRoundRobinPolicy(),
        )
        self.cluster = Cluster(
            [contact_point],
            ssl_context=ssl_context,
            auth_provider=auth_provider,
            port=9142,
            execution_profiles={EXEC_PROFILE_DEFAULT: exec_profile},
            protocol_version=4,
        )
        self.cluster.__enter__()
        self.session = self.cluster.connect(self.ks_name)
        return self

    def __exit__(self, *args):
        """
        Exits the cluster. This shuts down all existing session connections.
```

```
        """
        self.cluster.__exit__(*args)

    def add_movies(self, table_name, movie_file_path):
        """
        Gets movies from a JSON file and adds them to a table in the keyspace.

        :param table_name: The name of the table.
        :param movie_file_path: The path and file name of a JSON file that contains
 movie data.
        """
        with open(movie_file_path, "r") as movie_file:
            movies = json.loads(movie_file.read())
        stmt = self.session.prepare(
            f"INSERT INTO {table_name} (year, title, release_date, plot) VALUES
 (?, ?, ?, ?);"
        )
        for movie in movies[:20]:
            self.session.execute(
                stmt,
                parameters=[
                    movie["year"],
                    movie["title"],
                    date.fromisoformat(movie["info"]["release_date"].partition("T")
[0]),
                    movie["info"]["plot"],
                ],
            )

    def get_movies(self, table_name, watched=None):
        """
        Gets the title and year of the full list of movies from the table.

        :param table_name: The name of the movie table.
        :param watched: When specified, the returned list of movies is filtered to
                        either movies that have been watched or movies that have not
                        been watched. Otherwise, all movies are returned.
        :return: A list of movies in the table.
        """
        if watched is None:
            stmt = SimpleStatement(f"SELECT title, year from {table_name}")
            params = None
        else:
            stmt = SimpleStatement(
```

```
                f"SELECT title, year from {table_name} WHERE watched = %s ALLOW
FILTERING"
            )
            params = [watched]
        return self.session.execute(stmt, parameters=params).all()

    def get_movie(self, table_name, title, year):
        """
        Gets a single movie from the table, by title and year.

        :param table_name: The name of the movie table.
        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The year of the movie's release.
        :return: The requested movie.
        """
        return self.session.execute(
            SimpleStatement(
                f"SELECT * from {table_name} WHERE title = %s AND year = %s"
            ),
            parameters=[title, year],
        ).one()

    def watched_movie(self, table_name, title, year):
        """
        Updates a movie as having been watched.

        :param table_name: The name of the movie table.
        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The year of the movie's release.
        """
        self.session.execute(
            SimpleStatement(
                f"UPDATE {table_name} SET watched=true WHERE title = %s AND year =
%s"
            ),
            parameters=[title, year],
        )
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).

- CreateKeyspace
- CreateTable
- DeleteKeyspace
- DeleteTable
- GetKeyspace
- GetTable
- ListKeyspaces
- ListTables
- RestoreTable
- UpdateTable

Azioni

`CreateKeyspace`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateKeyspace`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def create_keyspace(self, name):
        """
        Creates a keyspace.

        :param name: The name to give the keyspace.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new keyspace.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.create_keyspace(keyspaceName=name)
            self.ks_name = name
            self.ks_arn = response["resourceArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.ks_arn
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateKeyspace AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateTable`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def create_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Creates a table in the  keyspace.
        The table is created with a schema for storing movie data
        and has point-in-time recovery enabled.

        :param table_name: The name to give the table.
        :return: The ARN of the new table.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.create_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                tableName=table_name,
                schemaDefinition={
                    "allColumns": [
                        {"name": "title", "type": "text"},
                        {"name": "year", "type": "int"},
                        {"name": "release_date", "type": "timestamp"},
                        {"name": "plot", "type": "text"},
                    ],
                    "partitionKeys": [{"name": "year"}, {"name": "title"}],
                },
                pointInTimeRecovery={"status": "ENABLED"},
            )
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["resourceArn"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateTable AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteKeyspace`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteKeyspace`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
```

```
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def delete_keyspace(self):
        """
        Deletes the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.delete_keyspace(keyspaceName=self.ks_name)
            self.ks_name = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete keyspace %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.ks_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteKeyspace AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteTable`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def delete_table(self):
        """
        Deletes the table from the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.delete_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name, tableName=self.table_name
            )
            self.table_name = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteTable AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetKeyspace`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetKeyspace`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def exists_keyspace(self, name):
        """
        Checks whether a keyspace exists.

        :param name: The name of the keyspace to look up.
        :return: True when the keyspace exists. Otherwise, False.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.get_keyspace(keyspaceName=name)
            self.ks_name = response["keyspaceName"]
            self.ks_arn = response["resourceArn"]
            exists = True
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Keyspace %s does not exist.", name)
```

```
                exists = False
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify %s exists. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return exists
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetKeyspace AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetTable`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
```

```
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def get_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Gets data about a table in the keyspace.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to look up.
        :return: Data about the table.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.get_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name, tableName=table_name
            )
            self.table_name = table_name
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Table %s does not exist.", table_name)
                self.table_name = None
                response = None
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify %s exists. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    table_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetTable AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListKeyspaces`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListKeyspaces`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def list_keyspaces(self, limit):
        """
        Lists the keyspaces in your account.

        :param limit: The maximum number of keyspaces to list.
        """
        try:
            ks_paginator = self.keyspaces_client.get_paginator("list_keyspaces")
            for page in ks_paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": limit}):
                for ks in page["keyspaces"]:
                    print(ks["keyspaceName"])
                    print(f"\t{ks['resourceArn']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list keyspaces. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListKeyspaces AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListTables`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListTables`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def list_tables(self):
```

```
        """
        Lists the tables in the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            table_paginator = self.keyspaces_client.get_paginator("list_tables")
            for page in table_paginator.paginate(keyspaceName=self.ks_name):
                for table in page["tables"]:
                    print(table["tableName"])
                    print(f"\t{table['resourceArn']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tables in keyspace %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.ks_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTables AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`RestoreTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `RestoreTable`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
```

```
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def restore_table(self, restore_timestamp):
        """
        Restores the table to a previous point in time. The table is restored
        to a new table in the same keyspace.

        :param restore_timestamp: The point in time to restore the table. This time
                                  must be in UTC format.
        :return: The name of the restored table.
        """
        try:
            restored_table_name = f"{self.table_name}_restored"
            self.keyspaces_client.restore_table(
                sourceKeyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                sourceTableName=self.table_name,
                targetKeyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                targetTableName=restored_table_name,
                restoreTimestamp=restore_timestamp,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't restore table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                restore_timestamp,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return restored_table_name
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RestoreTable AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`UpdateTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `UpdateTable`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def update_table(self):
        """
        Updates the schema of the table.

        This example updates a table of movie data by adding a new column
        that tracks whether the movie has been watched.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.update_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                tableName=self.table_name,
                addColumns=[{"name": "watched", "type": "boolean"}],
```

```
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateTable AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di Kinesis che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) con Kinesis.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Esempi serverless

Azioni

`CreateStream`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateStream`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KinesisStream:
    """Encapsulates a Kinesis stream."""

    def __init__(self, kinesis_client):
        """
        :param kinesis_client: A Boto3 Kinesis client.
        """
        self.kinesis_client = kinesis_client
        self.name = None
        self.details = None
        self.stream_exists_waiter = kinesis_client.get_waiter("stream_exists")


    def create(self, name, wait_until_exists=True):
        """
        Creates a stream.

        :param name: The name of the stream.
        :param wait_until_exists: When True, waits until the service reports that
                                  the stream exists, then queries for its metadata.
        """
        try:
            self.kinesis_client.create_stream(StreamName=name, ShardCount=1)
            self.name = name
            logger.info("Created stream %s.", name)
            if wait_until_exists:
                logger.info("Waiting until exists.")
                self.stream_exists_waiter.wait(StreamName=name)
                self.describe(name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create stream %s.", name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateStream AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteStream`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteStream`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KinesisStream:
    """Encapsulates a Kinesis stream."""

    def __init__(self, kinesis_client):
        """
        :param kinesis_client: A Boto3 Kinesis client.
        """
        self.kinesis_client = kinesis_client
        self.name = None
        self.details = None
        self.stream_exists_waiter = kinesis_client.get_waiter("stream_exists")


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes a stream.
        """
        try:
            self.kinesis_client.delete_stream(StreamName=self.name)
            self._clear()
            logger.info("Deleted stream %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete stream %s.", self.name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteStream AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeStream`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeStream`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KinesisStream:
    """Encapsulates a Kinesis stream."""

    def __init__(self, kinesis_client):
        """
        :param kinesis_client: A Boto3 Kinesis client.
        """
        self.kinesis_client = kinesis_client
        self.name = None
        self.details = None
        self.stream_exists_waiter = kinesis_client.get_waiter("stream_exists")


    def describe(self, name):
        """
        Gets metadata about a stream.

        :param name: The name of the stream.
        :return: Metadata about the stream.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kinesis_client.describe_stream(StreamName=name)
            self.name = name
            self.details = response["StreamDescription"]
            logger.info("Got stream %s.", name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get %s.", name)
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return self.details
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeStream AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetRecords`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetRecords`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KinesisStream:
    """Encapsulates a Kinesis stream."""

    def __init__(self, kinesis_client):
        """
        :param kinesis_client: A Boto3 Kinesis client.
        """
        self.kinesis_client = kinesis_client
        self.name = None
        self.details = None
        self.stream_exists_waiter = kinesis_client.get_waiter("stream_exists")


    def get_records(self, max_records):
        """
        Gets records from the stream. This function is a generator that first gets
        a shard iterator for the stream, then uses the shard iterator to get records
        in batches from the stream. The shard iterator can be accessed through the
        'details' property, which is populated using the 'describe' function of this
 class.
        Each batch of records is yielded back to the caller until the specified
        maximum number of records has been retrieved.
```

```
        :param max_records: The maximum number of records to retrieve.
        :return: Yields the current batch of retrieved records.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kinesis_client.get_shard_iterator(
                StreamName=self.name,
                ShardId=self.details["Shards"][0]["ShardId"],
                ShardIteratorType="LATEST",
            )
            shard_iter = response["ShardIterator"]
            record_count = 0
            while record_count < max_records:
                response = self.kinesis_client.get_records(
                    ShardIterator=shard_iter, Limit=10
                )
                shard_iter = response["NextShardIterator"]
                records = response["Records"]
                logger.info("Got %s records.", len(records))
                record_count += len(records)
                yield records
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get records from stream %s.", self.name)
            raise



    def describe(self, name):
        """
        Gets metadata about a stream.

        :param name: The name of the stream.
        :return: Metadata about the stream.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kinesis_client.describe_stream(StreamName=name)
            self.name = name
            self.details = response["StreamDescription"]
            logger.info("Got stream %s.", name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.details
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetRecords AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`PutRecord`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutRecord`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KinesisStream:
    """Encapsulates a Kinesis stream."""

    def __init__(self, kinesis_client):
        """
        :param kinesis_client: A Boto3 Kinesis client.
        """
        self.kinesis_client = kinesis_client
        self.name = None
        self.details = None
        self.stream_exists_waiter = kinesis_client.get_waiter("stream_exists")


    def put_record(self, data, partition_key):
        """
        Puts data into the stream. The data is formatted as JSON before it is passed
        to the stream.

        :param data: The data to put in the stream.
        :param partition_key: The partition key to use for the data.
        :return: Metadata about the record, including its shard ID and sequence
 number.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kinesis_client.put_record(
```

```
                StreamName=self.name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey=partition_key
            )
            logger.info("Put record in stream %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put record in stream %s.", self.name)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutRecord AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi serverless

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione recupera il payload Kinesis, lo decodifica da Base64 e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda tramite Python.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import base64
def lambda_handler(event, context):

    for record in event['Records']:
        try:
            print(f"Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: {record['eventID']}")
            record_data = base64.b64decode(record['kinesis']
['data']).decode('utf-8')
```

```
            print(f"Record Data: {record_data}")
            # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
        except Exception as e:
            print(f"An error occurred {e}")
            raise e
    print(f"Successfully processed {len(event['Records'])} records.")
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite Python.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def handler(event, context):
    records = event.get("Records")
    curRecordSequenceNumber = ""

    for record in records:
        try:
            # Process your record
            curRecordSequenceNumber = record["kinesis"]["sequenceNumber"]
        except Exception as e:
            # Return failed record's sequence number
            return {"batchItemFailures":[{"itemIdentifier":
 curRecordSequenceNumber}]}

    return {"batchItemFailures":[]}
```

AWS KMS esempi che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with AWS KMS.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creare una chiave KMS.
- Elenca le chiavi KMS del tuo account e ottieni dettagli su di esse.
- Abilitare e disabilitare le chiavi KMS.
- Genera una chiave dati simmetrica che può essere utilizzata per la crittografia lato client.
- Genera una chiave asimmetrica utilizzata per firmare digitalmente i dati.
- Chiavi per tag.
- Eliminare le chiavi KMS.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KMSScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started with KMS."""

    def __init__(
        self,
        key_manager: KeyManager,
        key_encryption: KeyEncrypt,
        alias_manager: AliasManager,
        grant_manager: GrantManager,
        key_policy: KeyPolicy,
    ):
        self.key_manager = key_manager
        self.key_encryption = key_encryption
        self.alias_manager = alias_manager
        self.grant_manager = grant_manager
        self.key_policy = key_policy
        self.key_id = ""
        self.alias_name = ""
        self.asymmetric_key_id = ""

    def kms_scenario(self):
        key_description = "Created by the AWS KMS API"

        print(DASHES)
        print(
            """
Welcome to the AWS Key Management SDK Basics scenario.

This program demonstrates how to interact with AWS Key Management using the AWS SDK
 for Python (Boto3).
The AWS Key Management Service (KMS) is a secure and highly available service that
 allows you to create
and manage AWS KMS keys and control their use across a wide range of AWS services
 and applications.
```

```
KMS provides a centralized and unified approach to managing encryption keys, making
 it easier to meet your
data protection and regulatory compliance requirements.

This Basics scenario creates two key types:

- A symmetric encryption key is used to encrypt and decrypt data.
- An asymmetric key used to digitally sign data.

Let's get started...
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")

        print(DASHES)
        print(f"1. Create a symmetric KMS key\n")
        print(
            f"First, the program will creates a symmetric KMS key that you can used
 to encrypt and decrypt data."
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        self.key_id = self.key_manager.create_key(key_description)["KeyId"]
        print(f"A symmetric key was successfully created {self.key_id}.")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(
            """
2. Enable a KMS key

By default, when the SDK creates an AWS key, it is enabled. The next bit of code
 checks to
determine if the key is enabled.
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        is_enabled = self.is_key_enabled(self.key_id)
        print(f"Is the key enabled? {is_enabled}")
        if not is_enabled:
            self.key_manager.enable_key(self.key_id)
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"3. Encrypt data using the symmetric KMS key")
        plain_text = "Hello, AWS KMS!"
        print(
```

```
            f"""
One of the main uses of symmetric keys is to encrypt and decrypt data.
Next, the code encrypts the string "{plain_text}" with the SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT
 encryption algorithm.
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        encrypted_text = self.key_encryption.encrypt(self.key_id, plain_text)
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"4. Create an alias")
        print(
            """
Now, the program will create an alias for the KMS key. An alias is a friendly name
 that you
can associate with a KMS key. The alias name should be prefixed with 'alias/'.
        """
        )
        alias_name = q.ask("Enter an alias name: ", q.non_empty)
        self.alias_manager.create_alias(self.key_id, alias_name)
        print(f"{alias_name} was successfully created.")
        self.alias_name = alias_name
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"5. List all of your aliases")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        self.alias_manager.list_aliases(10)
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"6. Enable automatic rotation of the KMS key")
        print(
            """

By default, when the SDK enables automatic rotation of a KMS key,
KMS rotates the key material of the KMS key one year (approximately 365 days) from
 the enable date and every year
thereafter.
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        self.key_manager.enable_key_rotation(self.key_id)
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"Key rotation has been enabled for key with id {self.key_id}")
        print(
            """
7. Create a grant
```

```
A grant is a policy instrument that allows Amazon Web Services principals to use KMS
 keys.
It also can allow them to view a KMS key (DescribeKey) and create and manage grants.
When authorizing access to a KMS key, grants are considered along with key policies
 and IAM policies.
        """
        )
        print(
            """
To create a grant you must specify a account_id. To specify the grantee account_id,
 use the Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
of an AWS account_id. Valid principals include AWS accounts, IAM users, IAM roles,
 federated users,
and assumed role users.
        """
        )
        account_id = q.ask(
            "Enter an account_id, or press enter to skip creating a grant... "
        )
        grant = None
        if account_id != "":
            grant = self.grant_manager.create_grant(
                self.key_id,
                account_id,
                [
                    "Encrypt",
                    "Decrypt",
                    "DescribeKey",
                ],
            )
            print(f"Grant created successfully with ID: {grant['GrantId']}")

        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"8. List grants for the KMS key")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        self.grant_manager.list_grants(self.key_id)
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"9. Revoke the grant")
        print(
            """
```

```
The revocation of a grant immediately removes the permissions and access that the
 grant had provided.
This means that any account_id (user, role, or service) that was granted access to
 perform specific
KMS operations on a KMS key will no longer be able to perform those operations.
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")

        if grant is not None:
            self.grant_manager.revoke_grant(self.key_id, grant["GrantId"])
            print(f"Grant ID: {grant['GrantId']} was successfully revoked!")

        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"10. Decrypt the data\n")
        print(
            """
Lets decrypt the data that was encrypted in an early step.
The code uses the same key to decrypt the string that we encrypted earlier in the
 program.
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        decrypted_data = self.key_encryption.decrypt(self.key_id, encrypted_text)
        print(f"Data decrypted successfully for key ID: {self.key_id}")
        print(f"Decrypted data: {decrypted_data}")

        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"11. Replace a key policy\n")
        print(
            """
A key policy is a resource policy for a KMS key. Key policies are the primary way to
 control
access to KMS keys. Every KMS key must have exactly one key policy. The statements
 in the key policy
determine who has permission to use the KMS key and how they can use it.
You can also use IAM policies and grants to control access to the KMS key, but every
 KMS key
must have a key policy.

By default, when you create a key by using the SDK, a policy is created that
gives the AWS account that owns the KMS key full access to the KMS key.
```

```
Let's try to replace the automatically created policy with the following policy.
{
"Version": "2012-10-17",
"Statement": [{
"Effect": "Allow",
"Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::0000000000:root"},
"Action": "kms:*",
"Resource": "*"
}]
}
        """
        )
        account_id = q.ask("Enter your account ID or press enter to skip: ")
        if account_id != "":
            policy = {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Principal": {"AWS": f"arn:aws:iam::{account_id}:root"},
                        "Action": "kms:*",
                        "Resource": "*",
                    }
                ],
            }

            self.key_policy.set_new_policy(self.key_id, policy)
            print("Key policy replacement succeeded.")
            q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        else:
            print("Skipping replacing the key policy.")

        print(DASHES)
        print(f"12. Get the key policy\n")
        print(
            f"The next bit of code that runs gets the key policy to make sure it
 exists."
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        policy = self.key_policy.get_policy(self.key_id)
        print(f"The key policy is: {policy}")

        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
```

```
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"13. Create an asymmetric KMS key and sign your data\n")
        print(
            """
        Signing your data with an AWS key can provide several benefits that make it
an attractive option
        for your data signing needs. By using an AWS KMS key, you can leverage the
        security controls and compliance features provided by AWS,
        which can help you meet various regulatory requirements and enhance the
overall security posture
        of your organization.
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(f"Sign and verify data operation succeeded.")
        self.asymmetric_key_id = self.key_manager.create_asymmetric_key()
        message = "Here is the message that will be digitally signed"
        signature = self.key_encryption.sign(self.asymmetric_key_id, message)
        if self.key_encryption.verify(self.asymmetric_key_id, message, signature):
            print("Signature verification succeeded.")
        else:
            print("Signature verification failed.")

        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)
        print(f"14. Tag your symmetric KMS Key\n")
        print(
            """
        By using tags, you can improve the overall management, security, and
governance of your
        KMS keys, making it easier to organize, track, and control access to your
encrypted data within
        your AWS environment
        """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        self.key_manager.tag_resource(self.key_id, "Environment", "Production")
        self.clean_up()

    def is_key_enabled(self, key_id: str) -> bool:
        """
        Check if the key is enabled or not.

        :param key_id: The key to check.
```

```
        :return: True if the key is enabled, otherwise False.
        """
        response = self.key_manager.describe_key(key_id)
        return response["Enabled"] is True

    def clean_up(self):
        """
        Delete resources created by this scenario.
        """
        if self.alias_name != "":
            print(f"Deleting the alias {self.alias_name}.")
            self.alias_manager.delete_alias(self.alias_name)
        window = 7  # The window in days for a scheduled deletion.
        if self.key_id != "":
            print(
                """
Warning:
Deleting a KMS key is a destructive and potentially dangerous operation. When a KMS
 key is deleted,
all data that was encrypted under the KMS key is unrecoverable.
                """
            )
            if q.ask(
                f"Do you want to delete the key with ID {self.key_id} (y/n)?",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                print(
                    f"The key {self.key_id} will be deleted with a window of
 {window} days. You can cancel the deletion before"
                )
                print("the window expires.")
                self.key_manager.delete_key(self.key_id, window)
                self.key_id = ""

        if self.asymmetric_key_id != "":
            if q.ask(
                f"Do you want to delete the asymmetric key with ID
 {self.asymmetric_key_id} (y/n)?",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                print(
                    f"The key {self.asymmetric_key_id} will be deleted with a window
 of {window} days. You can cancel the deletion before"
                )
```

```
                print("the window expires.")
                self.key_manager.delete_key(self.asymmetric_key_id, window)
                self.asymmetric_key_id = ""


if __name__ == "__main__":
    kms_scenario = None
    try:
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        a_key_manager = KeyManager(kms_client)
        a_key_encrypt = KeyEncrypt(kms_client)
        an_alias_manager = AliasManager(kms_client)
        a_grant_manager = GrantManager(kms_client)
        a_key_policy = KeyPolicy(kms_client)
        kms_scenario = KMSScenario(
            key_manager=a_key_manager,
            key_encryption=a_key_encrypt,
            alias_manager=an_alias_manager,
            grant_manager=a_grant_manager,
            key_policy=a_key_policy,
        )
        kms_scenario.kms_scenario()
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo!")
        if kms_scenario is not None:
            kms_scenario.clean_up()
```

Classe e metodi Wrapper per la gestione delle chiavi KMS.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
```

```
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def create_key(self, key_description: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Creates a key with a user-provided description.

        :param key_description: A description for the key.
        :return: The key ID.
        """
        try:
            key = self.kms_client.create_key(Description=key_description)
["KeyMetadata"]
            self.created_keys.append(key)
            return key
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create your key. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe_key(self, key_id: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Describes a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to describe.
        :return: Information about the key.
        """

        try:
            key = self.kms_client.describe_key(KeyId=key_id)["KeyMetadata"]
            return key
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
    def enable_key_rotation(self, key_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Enables rotation for a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to enable rotation for.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.enable_key_rotation(KeyId=key_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't enable rotation for key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def create_asymmetric_key(self) -> str:
        """
        Creates an asymmetric key in AWS KMS for signing messages.

        :return: The ID of the created key.
        """
        try:
            key = self.kms_client.create_key(
                KeySpec="RSA_2048", KeyUsage="SIGN_VERIFY", Origin="AWS_KMS"
            )["KeyMetadata"]
            self.created_keys.append(key)
            return key["KeyId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create your key. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def tag_resource(self, key_id: str, tag_key: str, tag_value: str) -> None:
        """
        Add or edit tags on a customer managed key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to enable rotation for.
        :param tag_key: Key for the tag.
        :param tag_value: Value for the tag.
```

```
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.tag_resource(
                KeyId=key_id, Tags=[{"TagKey": tag_key, "TagValue": tag_value}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't add a tag for the key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_key(self, key_id: str, window: int) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a list of keys.

        Warning:
        Deleting a KMS key is a destructive and potentially dangerous operation.
When a KMS key is deleted,
        all data that was encrypted under the KMS key is unrecoverable.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to delete.
        :param window: The waiting period, in days, before the KMS key is deleted.
        """

        try:
            self.kms_client.schedule_key_deletion(
                KeyId=key_id, PendingWindowInDays=window
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't delete key %s. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Classe e metodi Wrapper per gli alias delle chiavi KMS.

```
class AliasManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_key = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "AliasManager":
        """
        Creates an AliasManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of AliasManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def create_alias(self, key_id: str, alias: str) -> None:
        """
        Creates an alias for the specified key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of a key to give an alias.
        :param alias: The alias to assign to the key.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.create_alias(AliasName=alias, TargetKeyId=key_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error(
                    "Could not create the alias %s because it already exists.",
 key_id
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't encrypt text. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise


    def list_aliases(self, page_size: int) -> None:
        """
        Lists aliases for the current account.
```

```
        :param page_size: The number of aliases to list per page.
        """
        try:
            alias_paginator = self.kms_client.get_paginator("list_aliases")
            for alias_page in alias_paginator.paginate(
                PaginationConfig={"PageSize": page_size}
            ):
                print(f"Here are {page_size} aliases:")
                pprint(alias_page["Aliases"])
                if alias_page["Truncated"]:
                    answer = input(
                        f"Do you want to see the next {page_size} aliases (y/n)? "
                    )
                    if answer.lower() != "y":
                        break
                else:
                    print("That's all your aliases!")
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't list your aliases. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_alias(self, alias: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an alias.

        :param alias: The alias to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.delete_alias(AliasName=alias)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete alias %s. Here's why: %s",
                alias,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Classe e metodi Wrapper per la crittografia delle chiavi KMS.

```
class KeyEncrypt:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyEncrypt":
        """
        Creates a KeyEncrypt instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyEncrypt initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def encrypt(self, key_id: str, text: str) -> str:
        """
        Encrypts text by using the specified key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to use for encryption.
        :param text: The text to encrypt.
        :return: The encrypted version of the text.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kms_client.encrypt(KeyId=key_id,
 Plaintext=text.encode())
            print(
                f"The string was encrypted with algorithm
 {response['EncryptionAlgorithm']}"
            )
            return response["CiphertextBlob"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DisabledException":
                logger.error(
                    "Could not encrypt because the key %s is disabled.", key_id
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't encrypt text. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

```
    def decrypt(self, key_id: str, cipher_text: str) -> bytes:
        """
        Decrypts text previously encrypted with a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key used to decrypt the data.
        :param cipher_text: The encrypted text to decrypt.
        :return: The decrypted text.
        """
        try:
            return self.kms_client.decrypt(KeyId=key_id, CiphertextBlob=cipher_text)
[
                "Plaintext"
            ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't decrypt your ciphertext. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def sign(self, key_id: str, message: str) -> str:
        """
        Signs a message with a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to use for signing.
        :param message: The message to sign.
        :return: The signature of the message.
        """
        try:
            return self.kms_client.sign(
                KeyId=key_id,
                Message=message.encode(),
                SigningAlgorithm="RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256",
            )["Signature"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't sign your message. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
    def verify(self, key_id: str, message: str, signature: str) -> bool:
        """
        Verifies a signature against a message.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key used to sign the message.
        :param message: The message to verify.
        :param signature: The signature to verify.
        :return: True when the signature matches the message, otherwise False.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kms_client.verify(
                KeyId=key_id,
                Message=message.encode(),
                Signature=signature,
                SigningAlgorithm="RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256",
            )
            valid = response["SignatureValid"]
            print(f"The signature is {'valid' if valid else 'invalid'}.")
            return valid
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SignatureDoesNotMatchException":
                print("The signature is not valid.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify your signature. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

Classe e metodi Wrapper per la concessione di chiavi KMS.

```
class GrantManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "GrantManager":
        """
        Creates a GrantManager instance with a default KMS client.
```

```
        :return: An instance of GrantManager initialized with the default KMS
client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def create_grant(
        self, key_id: str, principal: str, operations: [str]
    ) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
        Creates a grant for a key that lets a principal generate a symmetric data
        encryption key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key.
        :param principal: The principal to grant permission to.
        :param operations: The operations to grant permission for.
        :return: The grant that is created.
        """
        try:
            return self.kms_client.create_grant(
                KeyId=key_id,
                GranteePrincipal=principal,
                Operations=operations,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create a grant on key %s. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def list_grants(self, key_id):
        """
        Lists grants for a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to query.
        :return: The grants for the key.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.kms_client.get_paginator("list_grants")
            grants = []
```

```
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(KeyId=key_id)
            for page in page_iterator:
                grants.extend(page["Grants"])

            print(f"Grants for key {key_id}:")
            pprint(grants)
            return grants
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list grants for key %s. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def revoke_grant(self, key_id: str, grant_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Revokes a grant so that it can no longer be used.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key associated with the grant.
        :param grant_id: The ID of the grant to revoke.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.revoke_grant(KeyId=key_id, GrantId=grant_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't revoke grant %s. Here's why: %s",
                grant_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Classe e metodi Wrapper per le politiche chiave KMS.

```
class KeyPolicy:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
```

```
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPolicy":
        """
        Creates a KeyPolicy instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyPolicy initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def set_new_policy(self, key_id: str, policy: dict[str, any]) -> None:
        """
        Sets the policy of a key. Setting a policy entirely overwrites the existing
        policy, so care is taken to add a statement to the existing list of
statements
        rather than simply writing a new policy.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to set the policy to.
        :param policy: A new key policy. The key policy must allow the calling
principal to make a subsequent
                       PutKeyPolicy request on the KMS key. This reduces the risk
that the KMS key becomes unmanageable
        """

        try:
            self.kms_client.put_key_policy(KeyId=key_id, Policy=json.dumps(policy))
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't set policy for key %s. Here's why %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise



    def get_policy(self, key_id: str) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
        Gets the policy of a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to query.
        :return: The key policy as a dict.
        """
        if key_id != "":
```

```
            try:
                response = self.kms_client.get_key_policy(
                    KeyId=key_id,
                )
                policy = json.loads(response["Policy"])
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get policy for key %s. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
            else:
                pprint(policy)
                return policy
        else:
            print("Skipping get policy demo.")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateAlias
  - CreateGrant
  - CreateKey
  - Decrypt
  - DescribeKey
  - DisableKey
  - EnableKey
  - Encrypt
  - GetKeyPolicy
  - ListAliases
  - ListGrants
  - ListKeys
  - RevokeGrant
  - ScheduleKeyDeletion
  - Sign

- TagResource

Azioni

`CreateAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare. `CreateAlias`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AliasManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_key = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "AliasManager":
        """
        Creates an AliasManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of AliasManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def create_alias(self, key_id: str, alias: str) -> None:
        """
        Creates an alias for the specified key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of a key to give an alias.
        :param alias: The alias to assign to the key.
        """
        try:
```

```
            self.kms_client.create_alias(AliasName=alias, TargetKeyId=key_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                logger.error(
                    "Could not create the alias %s because it already exists.",
 key_id
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't encrypt text. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateAlias AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateGrant`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateGrant`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GrantManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "GrantManager":
        """
        Creates a GrantManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of GrantManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
```

```
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def create_grant(
        self, key_id: str, principal: str, operations: [str]
    ) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
        Creates a grant for a key that lets a principal generate a symmetric data
        encryption key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key.
        :param principal: The principal to grant permission to.
        :param operations: The operations to grant permission for.
        :return: The grant that is created.
        """
        try:
            return self.kms_client.create_grant(
                KeyId=key_id,
                GranteePrincipal=principal,
                Operations=operations,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create a grant on key %s. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateGrant AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateKey`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def create_key(self, key_description: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Creates a key with a user-provided description.

        :param key_description: A description for the key.
        :return: The key ID.
        """
        try:
            key = self.kms_client.create_key(Description=key_description)
["KeyMetadata"]
            self.created_keys.append(key)
            return key
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create your key. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateKey AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`Decrypt`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Decrypt`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyEncrypt:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyEncrypt":
        """
        Creates a KeyEncrypt instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyEncrypt initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def decrypt(self, key_id: str, cipher_text: str) -> bytes:
        """
        Decrypts text previously encrypted with a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key used to decrypt the data.
        :param cipher_text: The encrypted text to decrypt.
        :return: The decrypted text.
        """
        try:
```

```
            return self.kms_client.decrypt(KeyId=key_id, CiphertextBlob=cipher_text)
[
                "Plaintext"
            ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't decrypt your ciphertext. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Decrypt in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteAlias`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AliasManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_key = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "AliasManager":
        """
        Creates an AliasManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of AliasManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)
```

```
    def delete_alias(self, alias: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes an alias.

        :param alias: The alias to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.delete_alias(AliasName=alias)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete alias %s. Here's why: %s",
                alias,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteAlias AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeKey`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
```

```
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def describe_key(self, key_id: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Describes a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to describe.
        :return: Information about the key.
        """

        try:
            key = self.kms_client.describe_key(KeyId=key_id)["KeyMetadata"]
            return key
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeKey AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DisableKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DisableKey`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def disable_key(self, key_id: str) -> None:
        try:
            self.kms_client.disable_key(KeyId=key_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't disable key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DisableKey AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`EnableKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `EnableKey`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def enable_key(self, key_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Enables a key. Gets the key state after each state change.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to enable.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.enable_key(KeyId=key_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't enable key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta EnableKey AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`EnableKeyRotation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `EnableKeyRotation`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def enable_key_rotation(self, key_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Enables rotation for a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to enable rotation for.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.enable_key_rotation(KeyId=key_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't enable rotation for key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta EnableKeyRotation AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`Encrypt`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Encrypt`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyEncrypt:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyEncrypt":
        """
        Creates a KeyEncrypt instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyEncrypt initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def encrypt(self, key_id: str, text: str) -> str:
        """
        Encrypts text by using the specified key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to use for encryption.
        :param text: The text to encrypt.
        :return: The encrypted version of the text.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kms_client.encrypt(KeyId=key_id,
 Plaintext=text.encode())
            print(
```

```
                f"The string was encrypted with algorithm
 {response['EncryptionAlgorithm']}"
            )
            return response["CiphertextBlob"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DisabledException":
                logger.error(
                    "Could not encrypt because the key %s is disabled.", key_id
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't encrypt text. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Encrypt in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GenerateDataKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GenerateDataKey`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.
```

```
        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def generate_data_key(self, key_id):
        """
        Generates a symmetric data key that can be used for client-side encryption.
        """
        answer = input(
            f"Do you want to generate a symmetric data key from key {key_id} (y/n)?
"
        )
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            try:
                data_key = self.kms_client.generate_data_key(
                    KeyId=key_id, KeySpec="AES_256"
                )
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't generate a data key for key %s. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                pprint(data_key)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GenerateDataKey AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetKeyPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetKeyPolicy`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyPolicy:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPolicy":
        """
        Creates a KeyPolicy instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyPolicy initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def get_policy(self, key_id: str) -> dict[str, str]:
        """
        Gets the policy of a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to query.
        :return: The key policy as a dict.
        """
        if key_id != "":
            try:
                response = self.kms_client.get_key_policy(
                    KeyId=key_id,
                )
                policy = json.loads(response["Policy"])
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get policy for key %s. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
            else:
                pprint(policy)
                return policy
        else:
            print("Skipping get policy demo.")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetKeyPolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListAliases`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListAliases`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AliasManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_key = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "AliasManager":
        """
        Creates an AliasManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of AliasManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def list_aliases(self, page_size: int) -> None:
        """
        Lists aliases for the current account.
        :param page_size: The number of aliases to list per page.
        """
        try:
            alias_paginator = self.kms_client.get_paginator("list_aliases")
            for alias_page in alias_paginator.paginate(
                PaginationConfig={"PageSize": page_size}
            ):
                print(f"Here are {page_size} aliases:")
```

```
                pprint(alias_page["Aliases"])
                if alias_page["Truncated"]:
                    answer = input(
                        f"Do you want to see the next {page_size} aliases (y/n)? "
                    )
                    if answer.lower() != "y":
                        break
                else:
                    print("That's all your aliases!")
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't list your aliases. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListAliases AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListGrants`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListGrants`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GrantManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "GrantManager":
        """
        Creates a GrantManager instance with a default KMS client.
```

```
        :return: An instance of GrantManager initialized with the default KMS
client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def list_grants(self, key_id):
        """
        Lists grants for a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to query.
        :return: The grants for the key.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.kms_client.get_paginator("list_grants")
            grants = []
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(KeyId=key_id)
            for page in page_iterator:
                grants.extend(page["Grants"])

            print(f"Grants for key {key_id}:")
            pprint(grants)
            return grants
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list grants for key %s. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListGrants AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListKeyPolicies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListKeyPolicies`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyPolicy:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPolicy":
        """
        Creates a KeyPolicy instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyPolicy initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def list_policies(self, key_id):
        """
        Lists the names of the policies for a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to query.
        """
        try:
            policy_names = self.kms_client.list_key_policies(KeyId=key_id)[
                "PolicyNames"
            ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't list your policies. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            print(f"The policies for key {key_id} are:")
            pprint(policy_names)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListKeyPolicies AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListKeys`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListKeys`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def list_keys(self):
        """
        Lists the keys for the current account by using a paginator.
        """
        try:
            page_size = 10
            print("\nLet's list your keys.")
            key_paginator = self.kms_client.get_paginator("list_keys")
```

```
            for key_page in key_paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"PageSize":
 10}):
                print(f"Here are {len(key_page['Keys'])} keys:")
                pprint(key_page["Keys"])
                if key_page["Truncated"]:
                    answer = input(
                        f"Do you want to see the next {page_size} keys (y/n)? "
                    )
                    if answer.lower() != "y":
                        break
                else:
                    print("That's all your keys!")
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't list your keys. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListKeys AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`PutKeyPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutKeyPolicy`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyPolicy:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyPolicy":
        """
        Creates a KeyPolicy instance with a default KMS client.
```

```
        :return: An instance of KeyPolicy initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def set_policy(self, key_id: str, policy: dict[str, any]) -> None:
        """
        Sets the policy of a key. Setting a policy entirely overwrites the existing
        policy, so care is taken to add a statement to the existing list of
statements
        rather than simply writing a new policy.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to set the policy to.
        :param policy: The existing policy of the key.
        :return: None
        """
        principal = input(
            "Enter the ARN of an IAM role to set as the principal on the policy: "
        )
        if key_id != "" and principal != "":
            # The updated policy replaces the existing policy. Add a new statement
to
            # the list along with the original policy statements.
            policy["Statement"].append(
                {
                    "Sid": "Allow access for ExampleRole",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"AWS": principal},
                    "Action": [
                        "kms:Encrypt",
                        "kms:GenerateDataKey*",
                        "kms:Decrypt",
                        "kms:DescribeKey",
                        "kms:ReEncrypt*",
                    ],
                    "Resource": "*",
                }
            )
            try:
                self.kms_client.put_key_policy(KeyId=key_id,
Policy=json.dumps(policy))
            except ClientError as err:
```

```
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't set policy for key %s. Here's why %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
            else:
                print(f"Set policy for key {key_id}.")
        else:
            print("Skipping set policy demo.")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutKeyPolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ReEncrypt`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ReEncrypt`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyEncrypt:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyEncrypt":
        """
        Creates a KeyEncrypt instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyEncrypt initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)
```

```
    def re_encrypt(self, source_key_id, cipher_text):
        """
        Takes ciphertext previously encrypted with one key and reencrypt it by using
        another key.

        :param source_key_id: The ARN or ID of the original key used to encrypt the
                              ciphertext.
        :param cipher_text: The encrypted ciphertext.
        :return: The ciphertext encrypted by the second key.
        """
        destination_key_id = input(
            f"Your ciphertext is currently encrypted with key {source_key_id}. "
            f"Enter another key ID or ARN to reencrypt it: "
        )
        if destination_key_id != "":
            try:
                cipher_text = self.kms_client.re_encrypt(
                    SourceKeyId=source_key_id,
                    DestinationKeyId=destination_key_id,
                    CiphertextBlob=cipher_text,
                )["CiphertextBlob"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't reencrypt your ciphertext. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"Reencrypted your ciphertext as: {cipher_text}")
                return cipher_text
        else:
            print("Skipping reencryption demo.")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ReEncrypt AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`RetireGrant`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `RetireGrant`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GrantManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "GrantManager":
        """
        Creates a GrantManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of GrantManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def retire_grant(self, grant):
        """
        Retires a grant so that it can no longer be used.

        :param grant: The grant to retire.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.retire_grant(GrantToken=grant["GrantToken"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't retire grant %s. Here's why: %s",
                grant["GrantId"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
        else:
            print(f"Grant {grant['GrantId']} retired.")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RetireGrant AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`RevokeGrant`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `RevokeGrant`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GrantManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "GrantManager":
        """
        Creates a GrantManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of GrantManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def revoke_grant(self, key_id: str, grant_id: str) -> None:
        """
        Revokes a grant so that it can no longer be used.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key associated with the grant.
        :param grant_id: The ID of the grant to revoke.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.revoke_grant(KeyId=key_id, GrantId=grant_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't revoke grant %s. Here's why: %s",
```

```
                grant_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RevokeGrant AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ScheduleKeyDeletion`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ScheduleKeyDeletion`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def delete_key(self, key_id: str, window: int) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a list of keys.
```

```
        Warning:
        Deleting a KMS key is a destructive and potentially dangerous operation.
 When a KMS key is deleted,
        all data that was encrypted under the KMS key is unrecoverable.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to delete.
        :param window: The waiting period, in days, before the KMS key is deleted.
        """

        try:
            self.kms_client.schedule_key_deletion(
                KeyId=key_id, PendingWindowInDays=window
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't delete key %s. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ScheduleKeyDeletion AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`Sign`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Sign`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyEncrypt:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyEncrypt":
        """
        Creates a KeyEncrypt instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyEncrypt initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def sign(self, key_id: str, message: str) -> str:
        """
        Signs a message with a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to use for signing.
        :param message: The message to sign.
        :return: The signature of the message.
        """
        try:
            return self.kms_client.sign(
                KeyId=key_id,
                Message=message.encode(),
                SigningAlgorithm="RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256",
            )["Signature"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't sign your message. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Sign in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`TagResource`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `TagResource`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyManager":
        """
        Creates a KeyManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyManager initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def tag_resource(self, key_id: str, tag_key: str, tag_value: str) -> None:
        """
        Add or edit tags on a customer managed key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to enable rotation for.
        :param tag_key: Key for the tag.
        :param tag_value: Value for the tag.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.tag_resource(
                KeyId=key_id, Tags=[{"TagKey": tag_key, "TagValue": tag_value}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't add a tag for the key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                key_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

```
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta TagResource AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`UpdateAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `UpdateAlias`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class AliasManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_key = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "AliasManager":
        """
        Creates an AliasManager instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of AliasManager initialized with the default KMS
 client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def update_alias(self, alias, current_key_id):
        """
        Updates an alias by assigning it to another key.

        :param alias: The alias to reassign.
        :param current_key_id: The ARN or ID of the key currently associated with
 the alias.
```

```
        """
        new_key_id = input(
            f"Alias {alias} is currently associated with {current_key_id}. "
            f"Enter another key ID or ARN that you want to associate with {alias}: "
        )
        if new_key_id != "":
            try:
                self.kms_client.update_alias(AliasName=alias,
 TargetKeyId=new_key_id)
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't associate alias %s with key %s. Here's why: %s",
                    alias,
                    new_key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"Alias {alias} is now associated with key {new_key_id}.")
        else:
            print("Skipping alias update.")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateAlias AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`Verify`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Verify`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KeyEncrypt:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "KeyEncrypt":
        """
        Creates a KeyEncrypt instance with a default KMS client.

        :return: An instance of KeyEncrypt initialized with the default KMS client.
        """
        kms_client = boto3.client("kms")
        return cls(kms_client)


    def verify(self, key_id: str, message: str, signature: str) -> bool:
        """
        Verifies a signature against a message.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key used to sign the message.
        :param message: The message to verify.
        :param signature: The signature to verify.
        :return: True when the signature matches the message, otherwise False.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kms_client.verify(
                KeyId=key_id,
                Message=message.encode(),
                Signature=signature,
                SigningAlgorithm="RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256",
            )
            valid = response["SignatureValid"]
            print(f"The signature is {'valid' if valid else 'invalid'}.")
            return valid
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SignatureDoesNotMatchException":
                print("The signature is not valid.")
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify your signature. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Verify in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di Lambda che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with Lambda.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Lambda

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare Lambda.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def main():
    """
    List the Lambda functions in your AWS account.
    """
```

```
    # Create the Lambda client
    lambda_client = boto3.client("lambda")

    # Use the paginator to list the functions
    paginator = lambda_client.get_paginator("list_functions")
    response_iterator = paginator.paginate()

    print("Here are the Lambda functions in your account:")
    for page in response_iterator:
        for function in page["Functions"]:
            print(f"  {function['FunctionName']}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListFunctions AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un ruolo IAM e una funzione Lambda, quindi carica il codice del gestore.
- Richiamare la funzione con un singolo parametro e ottenere i risultati.
- Aggiorna il codice della funzione e configuralo con una variabile di ambiente.
- Richiamare la funzione con nuovi parametri e ottenere i risultati. Visualizza il log di esecuzione restituito.
- Elenca le funzioni dell'account, quindi elimina le risorse.

Per ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo di Lambda, consulta Creare una funzione Lambda con la console.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Definire un gestore Lambda che incrementa un numero.

```
import logging

logger = logging.getLogger()
logger.setLevel(logging.INFO)


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    """
    Accepts an action and a single number, performs the specified action on the
 number,
    and returns the result. The only allowable action is 'increment'.

    :param event: The event dict that contains the parameters sent when the function
                  is invoked.
    :param context: The context in which the function is called.
    :return: The result of the action.
    """
    result = None
    action = event.get("action")
    if action == "increment":
        result = event.get("number", 0) + 1
        logger.info("Calculated result of %s", result)
    else:
        logger.error("%s is not a valid action.", action)

    response = {"result": result}
    return response
```

Definire un secondo gestore Lambda che esegue operazioni aritmetiche.

```
import logging
import os


logger = logging.getLogger()

# Define a list of Python lambda functions that are called by this AWS Lambda
 function.
ACTIONS = {
    "plus": lambda x, y: x + y,
    "minus": lambda x, y: x - y,
    "times": lambda x, y: x * y,
    "divided-by": lambda x, y: x / y,
}


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    """
    Accepts an action and two numbers, performs the specified action on the numbers,
    and returns the result.

    :param event: The event dict that contains the parameters sent when the function
                  is invoked.
    :param context: The context in which the function is called.
    :return: The result of the specified action.
    """
    # Set the log level based on a variable configured in the Lambda environment.
    logger.setLevel(os.environ.get("LOG_LEVEL", logging.INFO))
    logger.debug("Event: %s", event)

    action = event.get("action")
    func = ACTIONS.get(action)
    x = event.get("x")
    y = event.get("y")
    result = None
    try:
        if func is not None and x is not None and y is not None:
            result = func(x, y)
            logger.info("%s %s %s is %s", x, action, y, result)
```

```
        else:
            logger.error("I can't calculate %s %s %s.", x, action, y)
    except ZeroDivisionError:
        logger.warning("I can't divide %s by 0!", x)

    response = {"result": result}
    return response
```

Creare funzioni che eseguono il wrap delle operazioni Lambda.

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    @staticmethod
    def create_deployment_package(source_file, destination_file):
        """
        Creates a Lambda deployment package in .zip format in an in-memory buffer.
 This
        buffer can be passed directly to Lambda when creating the function.

        :param source_file: The name of the file that contains the Lambda handler
                            function.
        :param destination_file: The name to give the file when it's deployed to
 Lambda.
        :return: The deployment package.
        """
        buffer = io.BytesIO()
        with zipfile.ZipFile(buffer, "w") as zipped:
            zipped.write(source_file, destination_file)
        buffer.seek(0)
        return buffer.read()

    def get_iam_role(self, iam_role_name):
        """
        Get an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role.

        :param iam_role_name: The name of the role to retrieve.
```

```
        :return: The IAM role.
        """
        role = None
        try:
            temp_role = self.iam_resource.Role(iam_role_name)
            temp_role.load()
            role = temp_role
            logger.info("Got IAM role %s", role.name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                logger.info("IAM role %s does not exist.", iam_role_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get IAM role %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    iam_role_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return role

    def create_iam_role_for_lambda(self, iam_role_name):
        """
        Creates an IAM role that grants the Lambda function basic permissions. If a
        role with the specified name already exists, it is used for the demo.

        :param iam_role_name: The name of the role to create.
        :return: The role and a value that indicates whether the role is newly
created.
        """
        role = self.get_iam_role(iam_role_name)
        if role is not None:
            return role, False

        lambda_assume_role_policy = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
```

```
        policy_arn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole"

        try:
            role = self.iam_resource.create_role(
                RoleName=iam_role_name,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(lambda_assume_role_policy),
            )
            logger.info("Created role %s.", role.name)
            role.attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            logger.info("Attached basic execution policy to role %s.", role.name)
        except ClientError as error:
            if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                role = self.iam_resource.Role(iam_role_name)
                logger.warning("The role %s already exists. Using it.",
 iam_role_name)
            else:
                logger.exception(
                    "Couldn't create role %s or attach policy %s.",
                    iam_role_name,
                    policy_arn,
                )
                raise

        return role, True

    def get_function(self, function_name):
        """
        Gets data about a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function.
        :return: The function data.
        """
        response = None
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.get_function(FunctionName=function_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Function %s does not exist.", function_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get function %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    function_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return response


    def create_function(
        self, function_name, handler_name, iam_role, deployment_package
    ):
        """
        Deploys a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the Lambda function.
        :param handler_name: The fully qualified name of the handler function. This
                             must include the file name and the function name.
        :param iam_role: The IAM role to use for the function.
        :param deployment_package: The deployment package that contains the function
                                   code in .zip format.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created function.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.create_function(
                FunctionName=function_name,
                Description="AWS Lambda doc example",
                Runtime="python3.9",
                Role=iam_role.arn,
                Handler=handler_name,
                Code={"ZipFile": deployment_package},
                Publish=True,
            )
            function_arn = response["FunctionArn"]
            waiter = self.lambda_client.get_waiter("function_active_v2")
            waiter.wait(FunctionName=function_name)
            logger.info(
                "Created function '%s' with ARN: '%s'.",
                function_name,
                response["FunctionArn"],
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.error("Couldn't create function %s.", function_name)
            raise
        else:
            return function_arn
```

```
    def delete_function(self, function_name):
        """
        Deletes a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.lambda_client.delete_function(FunctionName=function_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete function %s.", function_name)
            raise


    def invoke_function(self, function_name, function_params, get_log=False):
        """
        Invokes a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to invoke.
        :param function_params: The parameters of the function as a dict. This dict
                                is serialized to JSON before it is sent to Lambda.
        :param get_log: When true, the last 4 KB of the execution log are included
in
                        the response.
        :return: The response from the function invocation.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.invoke(
                FunctionName=function_name,
                Payload=json.dumps(function_params),
                LogType="Tail" if get_log else "None",
            )
            logger.info("Invoked function %s.", function_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't invoke function %s.", function_name)
            raise
        return response


    def update_function_code(self, function_name, deployment_package):
        """
        Updates the code for a Lambda function by submitting a .zip archive that
contains
        the code for the function.
```

```
        :param function_name: The name of the function to update.
        :param deployment_package: The function code to update, packaged as bytes in
                                   .zip format.
        :return: Data about the update, including the status.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.update_function_code(
                FunctionName=function_name, ZipFile=deployment_package
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update function %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                function_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def update_function_configuration(self, function_name, env_vars):
        """
        Updates the environment variables for a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to update.
        :param env_vars: A dict of environment variables to update.
        :return: Data about the update, including the status.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.update_function_configuration(
                FunctionName=function_name, Environment={"Variables": env_vars}
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update function configuration %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                function_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

```
    def list_functions(self):
        """
        Lists the Lambda functions for the current account.
        """
        try:
            func_paginator = self.lambda_client.get_paginator("list_functions")
            for func_page in func_paginator.paginate():
                for func in func_page["Functions"]:
                    print(func["FunctionName"])
                    desc = func.get("Description")
                    if desc:
                        print(f"\t{desc}")
                    print(f"\t{func['Runtime']}: {func['Handler']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list functions. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Creare una funzione che esegue lo scenario.

```
class UpdateFunctionWaiter(CustomWaiter):
    """A custom waiter that waits until a function is successfully updated."""

    def __init__(self, client):
        super().__init__(
            "UpdateSuccess",
            "GetFunction",
            "Configuration.LastUpdateStatus",
            {"Successful": WaitState.SUCCESS, "Failed": WaitState.FAILURE},
            client,
        )

    def wait(self, function_name):
        self._wait(FunctionName=function_name)
```

```
def run_scenario(lambda_client, iam_resource, basic_file, calculator_file,
 lambda_name):
    """
    Runs the scenario.

    :param lambda_client: A Boto3 Lambda client.
    :param iam_resource: A Boto3 IAM resource.
    :param basic_file: The name of the file that contains the basic Lambda handler.
    :param calculator_file: The name of the file that contains the calculator Lambda
 handler.
    :param lambda_name: The name to give resources created for the scenario, such as
 the
                        IAM role and the Lambda function.
    """
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Lambda getting started with functions demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    wrapper = LambdaWrapper(lambda_client, iam_resource)

    print("Checking for IAM role for Lambda...")
    iam_role, should_wait = wrapper.create_iam_role_for_lambda(lambda_name)
    if should_wait:
        logger.info("Giving AWS time to create resources...")
        wait(10)

    print(f"Looking for function {lambda_name}...")
    function = wrapper.get_function(lambda_name)
    if function is None:
        print("Zipping the Python script into a deployment package...")
        deployment_package = wrapper.create_deployment_package(
            basic_file, f"{lambda_name}.py"
        )
        print(f"...and creating the {lambda_name} Lambda function.")
        wrapper.create_function(
            lambda_name, f"{lambda_name}.lambda_handler", iam_role,
 deployment_package
        )
    else:
        print(f"Function {lambda_name} already exists.")
```

```
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's invoke {lambda_name}. This function increments a number.")
    action_params = {
        "action": "increment",
        "number": q.ask("Give me a number to increment: ", q.is_int),
    }
    print(f"Invoking {lambda_name}...")
    response = wrapper.invoke_function(lambda_name, action_params)
    print(
        f"Incrementing {action_params['number']} resulted in "
        f"{json.load(response['Payload'])}"
    )
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's update the function to an arithmetic calculator.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    print("Creating a new deployment package...")
    deployment_package = wrapper.create_deployment_package(
        calculator_file, f"{lambda_name}.py"
    )
    print(f"...and updating the {lambda_name} Lambda function.")
    update_waiter = UpdateFunctionWaiter(lambda_client)
    wrapper.update_function_code(lambda_name, deployment_package)
    update_waiter.wait(lambda_name)
    print(f"This function uses an environment variable to control logging level.")
    print(f"Let's set it to DEBUG to get the most logging.")
    wrapper.update_function_configuration(
        lambda_name, {"LOG_LEVEL": logging.getLevelName(logging.DEBUG)}
    )

    actions = ["plus", "minus", "times", "divided-by"]
    want_invoke = True
    while want_invoke:
        print(f"Let's invoke {lambda_name}. You can invoke these actions:")
        for index, action in enumerate(actions):
            print(f"{index + 1}: {action}")
        action_params = {}
        action_index = q.ask(
            "Enter the number of the action you want to take: ",
            q.is_int,
            q.in_range(1, len(actions)),
        )
        action_params["action"] = actions[action_index - 1]
```

```
        print(f"You've chosen to invoke 'x {action_params['action']} y'.")
        action_params["x"] = q.ask("Enter a value for x: ", q.is_int)
        action_params["y"] = q.ask("Enter a value for y: ", q.is_int)
        print(f"Invoking {lambda_name}...")
        response = wrapper.invoke_function(lambda_name, action_params, True)
        print(
            f"Calculating {action_params['x']} {action_params['action']}
 {action_params['y']} "
            f"resulted in {json.load(response['Payload'])}"
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to see the logs from the call.")
        print(base64.b64decode(response["LogResult"]).decode())
        want_invoke = q.ask("That was fun. Shall we do it again? (y/n) ",
 q.is_yesno)
    print("-" * 88)

    if q.ask(
        "Do you want to list all of the functions in your account? (y/n) ",
 q.is_yesno
    ):
        wrapper.list_functions()
    print("-" * 88)

    if q.ask("Ready to delete the function and role? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno):
        for policy in iam_role.attached_policies.all():
            policy.detach_role(RoleName=iam_role.name)
        iam_role.delete()
        print(f"Deleted role {lambda_name}.")
        wrapper.delete_function(lambda_name)
        print(f"Deleted function {lambda_name}.")

    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        run_scenario(
            boto3.client("lambda"),
            boto3.resource("iam"),
            "lambda_handler_basic.py",
            "lambda_handler_calculator.py",
            "doc_example_lambda_calculator",
        )
```

```
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo!")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Azioni

`CreateFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateFunction`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def create_function(
        self, function_name, handler_name, iam_role, deployment_package
    ):
        """
```

```
        Deploys a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the Lambda function.
        :param handler_name: The fully qualified name of the handler function. This
                             must include the file name and the function name.
        :param iam_role: The IAM role to use for the function.
        :param deployment_package: The deployment package that contains the function
                                   code in .zip format.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created function.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.create_function(
                FunctionName=function_name,
                Description="AWS Lambda doc example",
                Runtime="python3.9",
                Role=iam_role.arn,
                Handler=handler_name,
                Code={"ZipFile": deployment_package},
                Publish=True,
            )
            function_arn = response["FunctionArn"]
            waiter = self.lambda_client.get_waiter("function_active_v2")
            waiter.wait(FunctionName=function_name)
            logger.info(
                "Created function '%s' with ARN: '%s'.",
                function_name,
                response["FunctionArn"],
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.error("Couldn't create function %s.", function_name)
            raise
        else:
            return function_arn
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateFunction AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteFunction`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def delete_function(self, function_name):
        """
        Deletes a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.lambda_client.delete_function(FunctionName=function_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete function %s.", function_name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteFunction AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetFunction`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def get_function(self, function_name):
        """
        Gets data about a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function.
        :return: The function data.
        """
        response = None
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.get_function(FunctionName=function_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Function %s does not exist.", function_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get function %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    function_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetFunction AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Invoke

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Invoke`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def invoke_function(self, function_name, function_params, get_log=False):
        """
        Invokes a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to invoke.
        :param function_params: The parameters of the function as a dict. This dict
                                is serialized to JSON before it is sent to Lambda.
        :param get_log: When true, the last 4 KB of the execution log are included
 in
                        the response.
        :return: The response from the function invocation.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.invoke(
                FunctionName=function_name,
                Payload=json.dumps(function_params),
                LogType="Tail" if get_log else "None",
            )
            logger.info("Invoked function %s.", function_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't invoke function %s.", function_name)
            raise
        return response
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Invoke nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).

`ListFunctions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`ListFunctions`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def list_functions(self):
        """
        Lists the Lambda functions for the current account.
        """
        try:
            func_paginator = self.lambda_client.get_paginator("list_functions")
            for func_page in func_paginator.paginate():
                for func in func_page["Functions"]:
                    print(func["FunctionName"])
                    desc = func.get("Description")
                    if desc:
                        print(f"\t{desc}")
                    print(f"\t{func['Runtime']}: {func['Handler']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list functions. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListFunctions AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`UpdateFunctionCode`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `UpdateFunctionCode`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def update_function_code(self, function_name, deployment_package):
        """
        Updates the code for a Lambda function by submitting a .zip archive that
 contains
        the code for the function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to update.
        :param deployment_package: The function code to update, packaged as bytes in
                                   .zip format.
        :return: Data about the update, including the status.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.update_function_code(
                FunctionName=function_name, ZipFile=deployment_package
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update function %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                function_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateFunctionCode AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `UpdateFunctionConfiguration`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def update_function_configuration(self, function_name, env_vars):
        """
        Updates the environment variables for a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to update.
        :param env_vars: A dict of environment variables to update.
        :return: Data about the update, including the status.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.update_function_configuration(
                FunctionName=function_name, Environment={"Variables": env_vars}
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update function configuration %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                function_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateFunctionConfiguration AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di una REST API per monitorare i dati COVID-19

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una REST API che simula un sistema per monitorare i casi quotidiani di COVID-19 negli Stati Uniti, utilizzando dati fittizi.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come usare AWS Chalice con per AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) creare un'API REST serverless che utilizzi Amazon API Gateway e Amazon DynamoDB. AWS Lambda La REST API simula un sistema che monitora i casi giornalieri di COVID-19 negli Stati Uniti, utilizzando dati fittizi. Scopri come:

- Usa AWS Chalice per definire i percorsi nelle funzioni Lambda che vengono chiamate per gestire le richieste REST che arrivano tramite API Gateway.
- Utilizza le funzioni Lambda per recuperare e archiviare i dati in una tabella DynamoDB per soddisfare le richieste REST.
- Definisci la struttura della tabella e le risorse dei ruoli di sicurezza in un AWS CloudFormation modello.
- Usa AWS Chalice e CloudFormation per impacchettare e distribuire tutte le risorse necessarie.
- CloudFormation Usalo per ripulire tutte le risorse create.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway

- AWS CloudFormation
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Creazione di una REST API per la libreria di prestiti

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare una libreria di prestiti in cui gli utenti possono prendere in prestito e restituire libri tramite una REST API supportata da un database Amazon Aurora.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzare l' AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) API Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) e AWS Chalice per creare un'API REST supportata da un database Amazon Aurora. Il servizio Web è completamente serverless e rappresenta una semplice libreria di prestiti in cui gli utenti possono prendere in prestito e restituire libri. Scopri come:

- Creare e gestire un cluster di database Aurora serverless.
- Utilizzalo per gestire le credenziali AWS Secrets Manager del database.
- Implementare un livello di archiviazione di dati che utilizza Amazon RDS per spostare i dati dentro e fuori dal database.
- Usa AWS Chalice per distribuire un'API REST serverless su Amazon API Gateway e. AWS Lambda
- Utilizza il pacchetto Richieste per inviare le richieste al servizio Web.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- Aurora
- Lambda
- Secrets Manager

Creazione di un'applicazione di messaggistica

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione di AWS Step Functions messaggistica che recupera i record dei messaggi da una tabella di database.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come usare AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with per creare un'applicazione di messaggistica che AWS Step Functions recupera i record dei messaggi da una tabella Amazon DynamoDB e li invia con Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS). La macchina a stati si integra con una AWS Lambda funzione per scansionare il database alla ricerca di messaggi non inviati.

- Crea una macchina a stati che recuperi e aggiorni i record di messaggi da una tabella Amazon DynamoDB.
- Aggiorna la definizione della macchina a stati per inviare messaggi anche ad Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS).
- Avvia e arresta l'esecuzione della macchina a stati.
- Connettiti a Lambda, DynamoDB e Amazon SQS da una macchina a stati utilizzando le integrazioni di servizi.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SQS
- Step Functions

Creazione di un'applicazione di chat websocket

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione chat servita da un'API websocket creata su Gateway Amazon API.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzarlo AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) con Amazon API Gateway V2 per creare un'API websocket che si integri con Amazon AWS Lambda DynamoDB.

- Crea un'API WebSocket servita da API Gateway
- Definisci un gestore Lambda che memorizzi le connessioni in DynamoDB e invii messaggi ad altri partecipanti alla chat.
- Connettiti all'applicazione di chat websocket e invia messaggi con il pacchetto Websockets.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Utilizzo di un'API Gateway per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da Amazon API Gateway.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

L'esempio mostra come creare e utilizzare una REST API di Gateway Amazon API destinata a una funzione AWS Lambda . Il gestore Lambda dimostra come definire percorsi in base ai metodi HTTP, come ottenere dati dalla stringa, dall'intestazione e dal corpo della query e come restituire una risposta JSON.

- Distribuire una funzione Lambda.
- Creare una REST API di API Gateway.
- Creare una risorsa REST destinata alla funzione Lambda.
- Concedere l'autorizzazione affinché l'API Gateway richiami la funzione Lambda.
- Utilizza il pacchetto Richieste per inviare le richieste alla REST API.
- Eliminare tutte le risorse create durante la demo.

Questo esempio è visualizzato al meglio su. GitHub Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB

- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Utilizzo degli eventi pianificati per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da un evento EventBridge pianificato di Amazon.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Questo esempio mostra come registrare una AWS Lambda funzione come destinazione di un EventBridge evento Amazon pianificato. Il gestore Lambda scrive un messaggio intuitivo e i dati completi dell'evento su Amazon CloudWatch Logs per recuperarli in un secondo momento.

- Distribuzione di una funzione Lambda.
- Crea un evento EventBridge pianificato e rende la funzione Lambda la destinazione.
- Concede il permesso di EventBridge invocare la funzione Lambda.
- Stampa i dati più recenti dai CloudWatch registri per mostrare il risultato delle chiamate pianificate.
- Elimina tutte le risorse create durante la demo.

Questo esempio è visualizzato al meglio su. GitHub Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch Registri
- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Esempi serverless

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che si connette a un database RDS. La funzione effettua una semplice richiesta al database e restituisce il risultato.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda tramite Python.

```
import json
import os
import boto3
import pymysql

# RDS settings
proxy_host_name = os.environ['PROXY_HOST_NAME']
port = int(os.environ['PORT'])
db_name = os.environ['DB_NAME']
db_user_name = os.environ['DB_USER_NAME']
aws_region = os.environ['AWS_REGION']


# Fetch RDS Auth Token
def get_auth_token():
    client = boto3.client('rds')
    token = client.generate_db_auth_token(
        DBHostname=proxy_host_name,
        Port=port
        DBUsername=db_user_name
        Region=aws_region
    )
    return token

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    token = get_auth_token()
    try:
        connection = pymysql.connect(
            host=proxy_host_name,
            user=db_user_name,
            password=token,
            db=db_name,
            port=port,
```

```
            ssl={'ca': 'Amazon RDS'}  # Ensure you have the CA bundle for SSL
connection
        )

        with connection.cursor() as cursor:
            cursor.execute('SELECT %s + %s AS sum', (3, 2))
            result = cursor.fetchone()

        return result

    except Exception as e:
        return (f"Error: {str(e)}")  # Return an error message if an exception
occurs
```

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione recupera il payload Kinesis, lo decodifica da Base64 e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda tramite Python.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import base64
def lambda_handler(event, context):

    for record in event['Records']:
        try:
            print(f"Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: {record['eventID']}")
            record_data = base64.b64decode(record['kinesis']
['data']).decode('utf-8')
```

```
            print(f"Record Data: {record_data}")
            # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
        except Exception as e:
            print(f"An error occurred {e}")
            raise e
    print(f"Successfully processed {len(event['Records'])} records.")
```

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Python.

```
import json

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    print(json.dumps(event, indent=2))

    for record in event['Records']:
        log_dynamodb_record(record)

def log_dynamodb_record(record):
    print(record['eventID'])
    print(record['eventName'])
    print(f"DynamoDB Record: {json.dumps(record['dynamodb'])}")
```

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon DocumentDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso di modifiche di DocumentDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda tramite Python.

```
import json

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for record in event.get('events', []):
        log_document_db_event(record)
    return 'OK'

def log_document_db_event(record):
    event_data = record.get('event', {})
    operation_type = event_data.get('operationType', 'Unknown')
    db = event_data.get('ns', {}).get('db', 'Unknown')
    collection = event_data.get('ns', {}).get('coll', 'Unknown')
    full_document = event_data.get('fullDocument', {})

    print(f"Operation type: {operation_type}")
    print(f"db: {db}")
    print(f"collection: {collection}")
    print("Full document:", json.dumps(full_document, indent=2))
```

Invocare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon MSK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento generato dalla ricezione di record da un cluster Amazon MSK. La funzione recupera il payload MSK e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon MSK con Lambda tramite Python.

```
import base64

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    # Iterate through keys
    for key in event['records']:
        print('Key:', key)
        # Iterate through records
        for record in event['records'][key]:
            print('Record:', record)
            # Decode base64
            msg = base64.b64decode(record['value']).decode('utf-8')
            print('Message:', msg)
```

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon S3

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dal caricamento di un oggetto in un bucket S3. La funzione recupera il nome del bucket S3 e la chiave dell'oggetto dal parametro evento e chiama l'API Amazon S3 per recuperare e registrare il tipo di contenuto dell'oggetto.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento S3 con Lambda tramite Python.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import json
import urllib.parse
import boto3

print('Loading function')

s3 = boto3.client('s3')


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    #print("Received event: " + json.dumps(event, indent=2))

    # Get the object from the event and show its content type
    bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
    key = urllib.parse.unquote_plus(event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key'],
 encoding='utf-8')
    try:
        response = s3.get_object(Bucket=bucket, Key=key)
        print("CONTENT TYPE: " + response['ContentType'])
        return response['ContentType']
    except Exception as e:
        print(e)
        print('Error getting object {} from bucket {}. Make sure they exist and your
 bucket is in the same region as this function.'.format(key, bucket))
        raise e
```

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SNS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da un argomento SNS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SNS con Lambda tramite Python.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for record in event['Records']:
        process_message(record)
    print("done")

def process_message(record):
    try:
        message = record['Sns']['Message']
        print(f"Processed message {message}")
        # TODO; Process your record here

    except Exception as e:
        print("An error occurred")
        raise e
```

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da una coda SQS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SQS con Lambda tramite Python.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for message in event['Records']:
        process_message(message)
    print("done")

def process_message(message):
    try:
        print(f"Processed message {message['body']}")
        # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    except Exception as err:
        print("An error occurred")
        raise err
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite Python.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def handler(event, context):
    records = event.get("Records")
    curRecordSequenceNumber = ""

    for record in records:
```

```
        try:
            # Process your record
            curRecordSequenceNumber = record["kinesis"]["sequenceNumber"]
        except Exception as e:
            # Return failed record's sequence number
            return {"batchItemFailures":[{"itemIdentifier":
 curRecordSequenceNumber}]}

    return {"batchItemFailures":[]}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Python.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def handler(event, context):
    records = event.get("Records")
    curRecordSequenceNumber = ""

    for record in records:
        try:
            # Process your record
            curRecordSequenceNumber = record["dynamodb"]["SequenceNumber"]
        except Exception as e:
            # Return failed record's sequence number
            return {"batchItemFailures":[{"itemIdentifier":
 curRecordSequenceNumber}]}
```

```
    return {"batchItemFailures":[]}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da una coda SQS. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di SQS con Lambda tramite Python.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    if event:
        batch_item_failures = []
        sqs_batch_response = {}

        for record in event["Records"]:
            try:
                # process message
            except Exception as e:
                batch_item_failures.append({"itemIdentifier": record['messageId']})

        sqs_batch_response["batchItemFailures"] = batch_item_failures
        return sqs_batch_response
```

Esempi di Lookout for Vision con SDK for Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Lookout for Vision. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Lookout for Vision

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare Lookout for Vision.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
"""
This example shows how to list your Amazon Lookout for Vision projects.
If you haven't previously created a project in the current AWS Region,
the response is an empty list, however it confirms that you can call the
Lookout for Vision API.
"""
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
import boto3
```

```
class Hello:
    """Hello class for Amazon Lookout for Vision"""

    @staticmethod
    def list_projects(lookoutvision_client):
        """
        Lists information about the projects that are in your AWS account
        and in the current AWS Region.

        : param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.list_projects()
            for project in response["Projects"]:
                print("Project: " + project["ProjectName"])
                print("ARN: " + project["ProjectArn"])
                print()
            print("Done!")
        except ClientError as err:
            print(f"Couldn't list projects. \n{err}")
            raise


def main():
    session = boto3.Session(profile_name="lookoutvision-access")
    lookoutvision_client = session.client("lookoutvision")

    Hello.list_projects(lookoutvision_client)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListProjects AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateDataset`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateDataset`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione del set di dati.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Datasets:

    @staticmethod
    def create_dataset(lookoutvision_client, project_name, manifest_file,
 dataset_type):
        """
        Creates a new Lookout for Vision dataset

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Lookout for Vision Boto3 client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project in which you want to
                             create a dataset.
        :param bucket: The bucket that contains the manifest file.
        :param manifest_file: The path and name of the manifest file.
        :param dataset_type: The type of the dataset (train or test).
        """
        try:
            bucket, key = manifest_file.replace("s3://", "").split("/", 1)
            logger.info("Creating %s dataset type...", dataset_type)
            dataset = {
                "GroundTruthManifest": {"S3Object": {"Bucket": bucket, "Key": key}}
            }
            response = lookoutvision_client.create_dataset(
                ProjectName=project_name,
                DatasetType=dataset_type,
                DatasetSource=dataset,
            )
```

```
            logger.info("Dataset Status: %s", response["DatasetMetadata"]["Status"])
            logger.info(
                "Dataset Status Message: %s",
                response["DatasetMetadata"]["StatusMessage"],
            )
            logger.info("Dataset Type: %s", response["DatasetMetadata"]
["DatasetType"])

            # Wait until either created or failed.
            finished = False
            status = ""
            dataset_description = {}
            while finished is False:
                dataset_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_dataset(
                    ProjectName=project_name, DatasetType=dataset_type
                )
                status = dataset_description["DatasetDescription"]["Status"]

                if status == "CREATE_IN_PROGRESS":
                    logger.info("Dataset creation in progress...")
                    time.sleep(2)
                elif status == "CREATE_COMPLETE":
                    logger.info("Dataset created.")
                    finished = True
                else:
                    logger.info(
                        "Dataset creation failed: %s",
                        dataset_description["DatasetDescription"]["StatusMessage"],
                    )
                    finished = True

            if status != "CREATE_COMPLETE":
                message = dataset_description["DatasetDescription"]["StatusMessage"]
                logger.exception("Couldn't create dataset: %s", message)
                raise Exception(f"Couldn't create dataset: {message}")

        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Service error: Couldn't create dataset.")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateDataset AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateModel`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateModel`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Addestramento del modello.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Models:

    @staticmethod
    def create_model(
        lookoutvision_client,
        project_name,
        training_results,
        tag_key=None,
        tag_key_value=None,
    ):
        """
        Creates a version of a Lookout for Vision model.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project in which you want to create a
                             model.
        :param training_results: The Amazon S3 location where training results are
 stored.
        :param tag_key: The key for a tag to add to the model.
        :param tag_key_value - A value associated with the tag_key.
        return: The model status and version.
        """
        try:
            logger.info("Training model...")
            output_bucket, output_folder = training_results.replace("s3://",
 "").split(
                "/", 1
            )
            output_config = {
```

```
                "S3Location": {"Bucket": output_bucket, "Prefix": output_folder}
            }
            tags = []
            if tag_key is not None:
                tags = [{"Key": tag_key, "Value": tag_key_value}]

            response = lookoutvision_client.create_model(
                ProjectName=project_name, OutputConfig=output_config, Tags=tags
            )

            logger.info("ARN: %s", response["ModelMetadata"]["ModelArn"])
            logger.info("Version: %s", response["ModelMetadata"]["ModelVersion"])
            logger.info("Started training...")

            print("Training started. Training might take several hours to
complete.")

            # Wait until training completes.
            finished = False
            status = "UNKNOWN"
            while finished is False:
                model_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
                    ProjectName=project_name,
                    ModelVersion=response["ModelMetadata"]["ModelVersion"],
                )
                status = model_description["ModelDescription"]["Status"]

                if status == "TRAINING":
                    logger.info("Model training in progress...")
                    time.sleep(600)
                    continue

                if status == "TRAINED":
                    logger.info("Model was successfully trained.")
                else:
                    logger.info(
                        "Model training failed: %s ",
                        model_description["ModelDescription"]["StatusMessage"],
                    )
                finished = True
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't train model.")
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return status, response["ModelMetadata"]["ModelVersion"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateProject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateProject`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione del progetto.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Projects:

    @staticmethod
    def create_project(lookoutvision_client, project_name):
        """
        Creates a new Lookout for Vision project.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param  project_name: The name for the new project.
        :return project_arn: The ARN of the new project.
        """
        try:
            logger.info("Creating project: %s", project_name)
            response = lookoutvision_client.create_project(ProjectName=project_name)
            project_arn = response["ProjectMetadata"]["ProjectArn"]
            logger.info("project ARN: %s", project_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create project %s.", project_name)
            raise
        else:
            return project_arn
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateProject AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteDataset`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteDataset`

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Eliminazione di un set di dati.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Datasets:

    @staticmethod
    def delete_dataset(lookoutvision_client, project_name, dataset_type):
        """
        Deletes a Lookout for Vision dataset

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that contains the dataset that
                             you want to delete.
        :param dataset_type: The type (train or test) of the dataset that you
                             want to delete.
        """
        try:
            logger.info(
                "Deleting the %s dataset for project %s.", dataset_type,
 project_name
            )
            lookoutvision_client.delete_dataset(
                ProjectName=project_name, DatasetType=dataset_type
            )
            logger.info("Dataset deleted.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Service error: Couldn't delete dataset.")
```

```
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteDataset AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteModel`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteModel`

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Eliminazione di un modello.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Models:

    @staticmethod
    def delete_model(lookoutvision_client, project_name, model_version):
        """
        Deletes a Lookout for Vision model. The model must first be stopped and
 can't
        be in training.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that contains the desired
 model.
        :param model_version: The version of the model that you want to delete.
        """
        try:
            logger.info("Deleting model: %s", model_version)
            lookoutvision_client.delete_model(
                ProjectName=project_name, ModelVersion=model_version
            )

            model_exists = True
            while model_exists:
```

```
                response =
 lookoutvision_client.list_models(ProjectName=project_name)

                model_exists = False
                for model in response["Models"]:
                    if model["ModelVersion"] == model_version:
                        model_exists = True

                if model_exists is False:
                    logger.info("Model deleted")
                else:
                    logger.info("Model is being deleted...")
                    time.sleep(2)

            logger.info("Deleted Model: %s", model_version)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete model.")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteProject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteProject`

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Eliminazione di un progetto.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Projects:

    @staticmethod
    def delete_project(lookoutvision_client, project_name):
```

```
        """
        Deletes a Lookout for Vision Model

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that you want to delete.
        """
        try:
            logger.info("Deleting project: %s", project_name)
            response = lookoutvision_client.delete_project(ProjectName=project_name)
            logger.info("Deleted project ARN: %s ", response["ProjectArn"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete project %s.", project_name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteProject AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeDataset`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeDataset`

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Visualizzazione del set di dati.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Datasets:

    @staticmethod
    def describe_dataset(lookoutvision_client, project_name, dataset_type):
        """
        Gets information about a Lookout for Vision dataset.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that contains the dataset that
```

```
                                you want to describe.
        :param dataset_type: The type (train or test) of the dataset that you want
                                to describe.
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.describe_dataset(
                ProjectName=project_name, DatasetType=dataset_type
            )
            print(f"Name: {response['DatasetDescription']['ProjectName']}")
            print(f"Type: {response['DatasetDescription']['DatasetType']}")
            print(f"Status: {response['DatasetDescription']['Status']}")
            print(f"Message: {response['DatasetDescription']['StatusMessage']}")
            print(f"Images: {response['DatasetDescription']['ImageStats']
['Total']}")
            print(f"Labeled: {response['DatasetDescription']['ImageStats']
['Labeled']}")
            print(f"Normal: {response['DatasetDescription']['ImageStats']
['Normal']}")
            print(f"Anomaly: {response['DatasetDescription']['ImageStats']
['Anomaly']}")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Service error: problem listing datasets.")
            raise
        print("Done.")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeDataset AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeModel`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeModel`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Visualizzazione dei modelli.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Models:

    @staticmethod
    def describe_model(lookoutvision_client, project_name, model_version):
        """
        Shows the performance metrics for a trained model.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Amazon Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that contains the desired
 model.
        :param model_version: The version of the model.
        """
        response = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
            ProjectName=project_name, ModelVersion=model_version
        )
        model_description = response["ModelDescription"]
        print(f"\tModel version: {model_description['ModelVersion']}")
        print(f"\tARN: {model_description['ModelArn']}")
        if "Description" in model_description:
            print(f"\tDescription: {model_description['Description']}")
        print(f"\tStatus: {model_description['Status']}")
        print(f"\tMessage: {model_description['StatusMessage']}")
        print(f"\tCreated: {str(model_description['CreationTimestamp'])}")

        if model_description["Status"] in ("TRAINED", "HOSTED"):
            training_start = model_description["CreationTimestamp"]
            training_end = model_description["EvaluationEndTimestamp"]
            duration = training_end - training_start
            print(f"\tTraining duration: {duration}")

            print("\n\tPerformance metrics\n\t-------------------")
            print(f"\tRecall: {model_description['Performance']['Recall']}")
            print(f"\tPrecision: {model_description['Performance']['Precision']}")
            print(f"\tF1: {model_description['Performance']['F1Score']}")

            training_output_bucket = model_description["OutputConfig"]["S3Location"]
[
                "Bucket"
            ]
            prefix = model_description["OutputConfig"]["S3Location"]["Prefix"]
            print(f"\tTraining output: s3://{training_output_bucket}/{prefix}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DetectAnomalies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DetectAnomalies`

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Rilevamento di anomalie in un'immagine.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Inference:
    """
    Shows how to detect anomalies in an image using a trained Lookout for Vision
 model.
    """

    @staticmethod
    def detect_anomalies(lookoutvision_client, project_name, model_version, photo):
        """
        Calls DetectAnomalies using the supplied project, model version, and image.
        :param lookoutvision_client: A Lookout for Vision Boto3 client.
        :param project: The project that contains the model that you want to use.
        :param model_version: The version of the model that you want to use.
        :param photo: The photo that you want to analyze.
        :return: The DetectAnomalyResult object that contains the analysis results.
        """

        image_type = imghdr.what(photo)
        if image_type == "jpeg":
            content_type = "image/jpeg"
        elif image_type == "png":
            content_type = "image/png"
        else:
            logger.info("Image type not valid for %s", photo)
            raise ValueError(
                f"File format not valid. Supply a jpeg or png format file: {photo}"
```

```
            )

        # Get images bytes for call to detect_anomalies.
        with open(photo, "rb") as image:
            response = lookoutvision_client.detect_anomalies(
                ProjectName=project_name,
                ContentType=content_type,
                Body=image.read(),
                ModelVersion=model_version,
            )

        return response["DetectAnomalyResult"]

    @staticmethod
    def download_from_s3(s3_resource, photo):
        """
        Downloads an image from an S3 bucket.

        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param photo: The Amazon S3 path of a photo to download.
        return: The local path to the downloaded file.
        """
        try:
            bucket, key = photo.replace("s3://", "").split("/", 1)
            local_file = os.path.basename(photo)
        except ValueError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get S3 info for %s", photo)
            raise

        try:
            logger.info("Downloading %s", photo)
            s3_resource.Bucket(bucket).download_file(key, local_file)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't download %s from S3.", photo)
            raise

        return local_file

    @staticmethod
    def reject_on_classification(image, prediction, confidence_limit):
        """
        Returns True if the anomaly confidence is greater than or equal to
        the supplied confidence limit.
        :param image: The name of the image file that was analyzed.
```

```
        :param prediction: The DetectAnomalyResult object returned from
DetectAnomalies.
        :param confidence_limit: The minimum acceptable confidence (float 0 - 1).
        :return: True if the error condition indicates an anomaly, otherwise False.
        """

        reject = False

        logger.info("Checking classification for %s", image)

        if prediction["IsAnomalous"] and prediction["Confidence"] >=
confidence_limit:
            reject = True
            reject_info = (
                f"Rejected: Anomaly confidence ({prediction['Confidence']:.2%}) is
greater"
                f" than limit ({confidence_limit:.2%})"
            )
            logger.info("%s", reject_info)

        if not reject:
            logger.info("No anomalies found.")
        return reject

    @staticmethod
    def reject_on_anomaly_types(
        image, prediction, confidence_limit, anomaly_types_limit
    ):
        """
        Checks if the number of anomaly types is greater than the anomaly types
        limit and if the prediction confidence is greater than the confidence limit.
        :param image: The name of the image file that was analyzed.
        :param prediction: The DetectAnomalyResult object returned from
DetectAnomalies.
        :param confidence: The minimum acceptable confidence (float 0 - 1).
        :param anomaly_types_limit: The maximum number of allowable anomaly types
(int).
        :return: True if the error condition indicates an anomaly, otherwise False.
        """

        logger.info("Checking number of anomaly types for %s", image)

        reject = False
```

```
        if prediction["IsAnomalous"] and prediction["Confidence"] >=
confidence_limit:
            anomaly_types = {
                anomaly["Name"]
                for anomaly in prediction["Anomalies"]
                if anomaly["Name"] != "background"
            }

            if len(anomaly_types) > anomaly_types_limit:
                reject = True
                reject_info = (
                    f"Rejected: Anomaly confidence ({prediction['Confidence']:.2%})
"
                    f"is greater than limit ({confidence_limit:.2%}) and "
                    f"the number of anomaly types ({len(anomaly_types)-1}) is "
                    f"greater than the limit ({anomaly_types_limit})"
                )

                logger.info("%s", reject_info)

        if not reject:
            logger.info("No anomalies found.")
        return reject

    @staticmethod
    def reject_on_coverage(
        image, prediction, confidence_limit, anomaly_label, coverage_limit
    ):
        """
        Checks if the coverage area of an anomaly is greater than the coverage limit
and if
        the prediction confidence is greater than the confidence limit.
        :param image: The name of the image file that was analyzed.
        :param prediction: The DetectAnomalyResult object returned from
DetectAnomalies.
        :param confidence_limit: The minimum acceptable confidence (float 0-1).
        :anomaly_label: The anomaly label for the type of anomaly that you want to
check.
        :coverage_limit: The maximum acceptable percentage coverage of an anomaly
(float 0-1).
        :return: True if the error condition indicates an anomaly, otherwise False.
        """

        reject = False
```

```
        logger.info("Checking coverage for %s", image)

        if prediction["IsAnomalous"] and prediction["Confidence"] >=
 confidence_limit:
            for anomaly in prediction["Anomalies"]:
                if anomaly["Name"] == anomaly_label and anomaly["PixelAnomaly"][
                    "TotalPercentageArea"
                ] > (coverage_limit):
                    reject = True
                    reject_info = (
                        f"Rejected: Anomaly confidence
 ({prediction['Confidence']:.2%}) "
                        f"is greater than limit ({confidence_limit:.2%}) and
 {anomaly['Name']} "
                        f"coverage ({anomaly['PixelAnomaly']
['TotalPercentageArea']:.2%}) "
                        f"is greater than limit ({coverage_limit:.2%})"
                    )

                    logger.info("%s", reject_info)

        if not reject:
            logger.info("No anomalies found.")

        return reject

    @staticmethod
    def analyze_image(lookoutvision_client, image, config):
        """
        Analyzes an image with an Amazon Lookout for Vision model. Also
        runs a series of checks to determine if the contents of an image
        should be rejected.
        :param lookoutvision_client: A Lookout for Vision Boto3 client.
        param image: A local image that you want to analyze.
        param config: Configuration information for the model and reject
        limits.
        """

        project = config["project"]
        model_version = config["model_version"]
        confidence_limit = config["confidence_limit"]
        coverage_limit = config["coverage_limit"]
        anomaly_types_limit = config["anomaly_types_limit"]
```

```
        anomaly_label = config["anomaly_label"]

        # Get analysis results.
        print(f"Analyzing {image}.")

        prediction = Inference.detect_anomalies(
            lookoutvision_client, project, model_version, image
        )

        anomalies = []

        reject = Inference.reject_on_classification(image, prediction,
 confidence_limit)

        if reject:
            anomalies.append("Classification: An anomaly was found.")

        reject = Inference.reject_on_coverage(
            image, prediction, confidence_limit, anomaly_label, coverage_limit
        )

        if reject:
            anomalies.append("Coverage: Anomaly coverage too high.")

        reject = Inference.reject_on_anomaly_types(
            image, prediction, confidence_limit, anomaly_types_limit
        )

        if reject:
            anomalies.append("Anomaly type count: Too many anomaly types found.")
            print()

        if len(anomalies) > 0:
            print(f"Anomalies found in {image}")
            for anomaly in anomalies:
                print(f"{anomaly}")
        else:
            print(f"No anomalies found in {image}")


def main():
    """
    Detects anomalies in an image file.
    """
```

```
    try:
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

        parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
            description="Find anomalies with Amazon Lookout for Vision."
        )
        parser.add_argument(
            "image",
            help="The file that you want to analyze. Supply a local file path or a "
            "path to an S3 object.",
        )
        parser.add_argument(
            "config",
            help=(
                "The configuration JSON file to use. "
                "See https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/blob/main/"
                "python/example_code/lookoutvision/README.md"
            ),
        )

        args = parser.parse_args()

        session = boto3.Session(profile_name="lookoutvision-access")

        lookoutvision_client = session.client("lookoutvision")
        s3_resource = session.resource("s3")

        # Get configuration information.
        with open(args.config, encoding="utf-8") as config_file:
            config = json.load(config_file)

        # Download image if located in S3 bucket.
        if args.image.startswith("s3://"):
            image = Inference.download_from_s3(s3_resource, args.image)
        else:
            image = args.image

        Inference.analyze_image(lookoutvision_client, image, config)

        # Delete image, if downloaded from S3 bucket.
        if args.image.startswith("s3://"):
            os.remove(image)

    except ClientError as err:
```

```
        print(f"Service error: {err.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except FileNotFoundError as err:
        print(f"The supplied file couldn't be found: {err.filename}.")
    except ValueError as err:
        print(f"A value error occurred: {err}.")
    else:
        print("\nSuccessfully completed analysis.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetectAnomalies AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListModels`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListModels`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Visualizzazione dei modelli.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Models:

    @staticmethod
    def describe_models(lookoutvision_client, project_name):
        """
        Gets information about all models in a Lookout for Vision project.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that you want to use.
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.list_models(ProjectName=project_name)
```

```
            print("Project: " + project_name)
            for model in response["Models"]:
                Models.describe_model(
                    lookoutvision_client, project_name, model["ModelVersion"]
                )
                print()
            print("Done...")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list models.")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListModels AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListProjects`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListProjects`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Visualizzazione dei progetti.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Projects:

    @staticmethod
    def list_projects(lookoutvision_client):
        """
        Lists information about the projects that are in in your AWS account
        and in the current AWS Region.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.list_projects()
```

```
            for project in response["Projects"]:
                print("Project: " + project["ProjectName"])
                print("\tARN: " + project["ProjectArn"])
                print("\tCreated: " + str(["CreationTimestamp"]))
                print("Datasets")
                project_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_project(
                    ProjectName=project["ProjectName"]
                )
                if not project_description["ProjectDescription"]["Datasets"]:
                    print("\tNo datasets")
                else:
                    for dataset in project_description["ProjectDescription"][
                        "Datasets"
                    ]:
                        print(f"\ttype: {dataset['DatasetType']}")
                        print(f"\tStatus: {dataset['StatusMessage']}")

                print("Models")
                response_models = lookoutvision_client.list_models(
                    ProjectName=project["ProjectName"]
                )
                if not response_models["Models"]:
                    print("\tNo models")
                else:
                    for model in response_models["Models"]:
                        Models.describe_model(
                            lookoutvision_client,
                            project["ProjectName"],
                            model["ModelVersion"],
                        )

                print("------------------------------------------------------------
\n")
            print("Done!")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Problem listing projects.")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListProjects AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

StartModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StartModel`

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Avvio del modello.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Hosting:

    @staticmethod
    def start_model(
        lookoutvision_client, project_name, model_version, min_inference_units
    ):
        """
        Starts the hosting of a Lookout for Vision model.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name:  The name of the project that contains the version of
 the
                              model that you want to start hosting.
        :param model_version: The version of the model that you want to start
 hosting.
        :param min_inference_units: The number of inference units to use for
 hosting.
        """
        try:
            logger.info(
                "Starting model version %s for project %s", model_version,
 project_name
            )
            lookoutvision_client.start_model(
                ProjectName=project_name,
                ModelVersion=model_version,
                MinInferenceUnits=min_inference_units,
            )
```

```
            print("Starting hosting...")

            status = ""
            finished = False

            # Wait until hosted or failed.
            while finished is False:
                model_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
                    ProjectName=project_name, ModelVersion=model_version
                )
                status = model_description["ModelDescription"]["Status"]

                if status == "STARTING_HOSTING":
                    logger.info("Host starting in progress...")
                    time.sleep(10)
                    continue

                if status == "HOSTED":
                    logger.info("Model is hosted and ready for use.")
                    finished = True
                    continue

                logger.info("Model hosting failed and the model can't be used.")
                finished = True

            if status != "HOSTED":
                logger.error("Error hosting model: %s", status)
                raise Exception(f"Error hosting model: {status}")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't host model.")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`StopModel`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StopModel`

Per ulteriori informazioni, vedere Arresto del modello.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Hosting:

    @staticmethod
    def stop_model(lookoutvision_client, project_name, model_version):
        """
        Stops a running Lookout for Vision Model.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that contains the version of
                             the model that you want to stop hosting.
        :param model_version:  The version of the model that you want to stop
 hosting.
        """
        try:
            logger.info("Stopping model version %s for %s", model_version,
 project_name)
            response = lookoutvision_client.stop_model(
                ProjectName=project_name, ModelVersion=model_version
            )
            logger.info("Stopping hosting...")

            status = response["Status"]
            finished = False

            # Wait until stopped or failed.
            while finished is False:
                model_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
                    ProjectName=project_name, ModelVersion=model_version
                )
                status = model_description["ModelDescription"]["Status"]

                if status == "STOPPING_HOSTING":
                    logger.info("Host stopping in progress...")
                    time.sleep(10)
```

```
                    continue

                if status == "TRAINED":
                    logger.info("Model is no longer hosted.")
                    finished = True
                    continue

                logger.info("Failed to stop model: %s ", status)
                finished = True

            if status != "TRAINED":
                logger.error("Error stopping model: %s", status)
                raise Exception(f"Error stopping model: {status}")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't stop hosting model.")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StopModel AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Crea un file manifesto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un file manifest Lookout for Vision e caricarlo su Amazon S3.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di un file manifesto.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Datasets:

    @staticmethod
    def create_manifest_file_s3(s3_resource, image_s3_path, manifest_s3_path):
```

```
        """
        Creates a manifest file and uploads to Amazon S3.

        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param image_s3_path: The Amazon S3 path to the images referenced by the
                              manifest file. The images must be in an Amazon S3
bucket
                              with the following folder structure.
                                s3://amzn-s3-demo-bucket/<train or test>/
                                    normal/
                                    anomaly/
                              Place normal images in the normal folder and anomalous
                              images in the anomaly folder.
        :param manifest_s3_path: The Amazon S3 location in which to store the
created
                                 manifest file.
        """
        output_manifest_file = "temp.manifest"
        try:
            # Current date and time in manifest file format.
            dttm = datetime.now().strftime("%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S.%f")

            # Get bucket and folder from image and manifest file paths.
            bucket, prefix = image_s3_path.replace("s3://", "").split("/", 1)
            if prefix[-1] != "/":
                prefix += "/"
            manifest_bucket, manifest_prefix = manifest_s3_path.replace(
                "s3://", ""
            ).split("/", 1)

            with open(output_manifest_file, "w") as mfile:
                logger.info("Creating manifest file")
                src_bucket = s3_resource.Bucket(bucket)

                # Create JSON lines for anomalous images.
                for obj in src_bucket.objects.filter(
                    Prefix=prefix + "anomaly/", Delimiter="/"
                ):
                    image_path = f"s3://{src_bucket.name}/{obj.key}"
                    manifest = Datasets.create_json_line(image_path, "anomaly",
dttm)
                    mfile.write(json.dumps(manifest) + "\n")

                # Create json lines for normal images.
```

```
                for obj in src_bucket.objects.filter(
                    Prefix=prefix + "normal/", Delimiter="/"
                ):
                    image_path = f"s3://{src_bucket.name}/{obj.key}"
                    manifest = Datasets.create_json_line(image_path, "normal", dttm)
                    mfile.write(json.dumps(manifest) + "\n")

            logger.info("Uploading manifest file to %s", manifest_s3_path)
            s3_resource.Bucket(manifest_bucket).upload_file(
                output_manifest_file, manifest_prefix
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Error uploading manifest.")
            raise
        except Exception:
            logger.exception("Error uploading manifest.")
            raise
        else:
            logger.info("Completed manifest file creation and upload.")
        finally:
            try:
                os.remove(output_manifest_file)
            except FileNotFoundError:
                pass

    @staticmethod
    def create_json_line(image, class_name, dttm):
        """
        Creates a single JSON line for an image.

        :param image: The S3 location for the image.
        :param class_name: The class of the image (normal or anomaly)
        :param dttm: The date and time that the JSON is created.
        """

        label = 0
        if class_name == "normal":
            label = 0
        elif class_name == "anomaly":
            label = 1
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected label value: %s for %s", label, image)
            raise Exception(f"Unexpected label value: {label} for {image}")
```

```
        manifest = {
            "source-ref": image,
            "anomaly-label": label,
            "anomaly-label-metadata": {
                "confidence": 1,
                "job-name": "labeling-job/anomaly-label",
                "class-name": class_name,
                "human-annotated": "yes",
                "creation-date": dttm,
                "type": "groundtruth/image-classification",
            },
        }
        return manifest
```

Crea, addestra e avvia un modello

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare, addestrare e avviare un modello Lookout for Vision.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Crea e facoltativamente avvia un modello Amazon Lookout for Vision utilizzando argomenti della riga di comando. Il codice di esempio crea un nuovo progetto, un set di dati di addestramento, un set di dati di test opzionale e un modello. Una volta completato l'addestramento del modello, è possibile utilizzare uno script fornito per provare il modello con un'immagine.

Questo esempio richiede un set di immagini per addestrare il modello. È possibile trovare immagini di circuiti stampati di esempio su GitHub cui è possibile utilizzare per l'addestramento e i test. Per dettagli su come copiare queste immagini in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3), consulta Preparare immagini di esempio.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Lookout for Vision

Esporta i set di dati da un progetto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come esportare i set di dati da un progetto Lookout for Vision.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Esportazione di set di dati da un progetto (SDK).

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
"""
Purpose

Shows how to export the datasets (manifest files and images)
from an Amazon Lookout for Vision project to a new Amazon
S3 location.
"""

import argparse
import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def copy_file(s3_resource, source_file, destination_file):
    """
    Copies a file from a source Amazon S3 folder to a destination
    Amazon S3 folder.
    The destination can be in a different S3 bucket.
    :param s3: An Amazon S3 Boto3 resource.
    :param source_file: The Amazon S3 path to the source file.
    :param destination_file: The destination Amazon S3 path for
    the copy operation.
    """
```

```
    source_bucket, source_key = source_file.replace("s3://", "").split("/", 1)
    destination_bucket, destination_key = destination_file.replace("s3://",
 "").split(
        "/", 1
    )

    try:
        bucket = s3_resource.Bucket(destination_bucket)
        dest_object = bucket.Object(destination_key)
        dest_object.copy_from(CopySource={"Bucket": source_bucket, "Key":
 source_key})
        dest_object.wait_until_exists()
        logger.info("Copied %s to %s", source_file, destination_file)
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "404":
            error_message = (
                f"Failed to copy {source_file} to "
                f"{destination_file}. : {error.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )
            logger.warning(error_message)
            error.response["Error"]["Message"] = error_message
        raise


def upload_manifest_file(s3_resource, manifest_file, destination):
    """
    Uploads a manifest file to a destination Amazon S3 folder.
    :param s3: An Amazon S3 Boto3 resource.
    :param manifest_file: The manifest file that you want to upload.
    :destination: The Amazon S3 folder location to upload the manifest
    file to.
    """

    destination_bucket, destination_key = destination.replace("s3://",
 "").split("/", 1)

    bucket = s3_resource.Bucket(destination_bucket)

    put_data = open(manifest_file, "rb")
    obj = bucket.Object(destination_key + manifest_file)

    try:
        obj.put(Body=put_data)
```

```
        obj.wait_until_exists()
        logger.info("Put manifest file '%s' to bucket '%s'.", obj.key,
 obj.bucket_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't put manifest file '%s' to bucket '%s'.", obj.key,
 obj.bucket_name
        )
        raise
    finally:
        if getattr(put_data, "close", None):
            put_data.close()


def get_dataset_types(lookoutvision_client, project):
    """
    Determines the types of the datasets (train or test) in an
    Amazon Lookout for Vision project.
    :param lookoutvision_client: A Lookout for Vision Boto3 client.
    :param project: The Lookout for Vision project that you want to check.
    :return: The dataset types in the project.
    """

    try:
        response = lookoutvision_client.describe_project(ProjectName=project)

        datasets = []

        for dataset in response["ProjectDescription"]["Datasets"]:
            if dataset["Status"] in ("CREATE_COMPLETE", "UPDATE_COMPLETE"):
                datasets.append(dataset["DatasetType"])
        return datasets

    except lookoutvision_client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException:
        logger.exception("Project %s not found.", project)
        raise


def process_json_line(s3_resource, entry, dataset_type, destination):
    """
    Creates a JSON line for a new manifest file, copies image and mask to
    destination.
    :param s3_resource: An Amazon S3 Boto3 resource.
    :param entry: A JSON line from the manifest file.
```

```
    :param dataset_type: The type (train or test) of the dataset that
    you want to create the manifest file for.
    :param destination: The destination Amazon S3 folder for the manifest
    file and dataset images.
    :return: A JSON line with details for the destination location.
    """
    entry_json = json.loads(entry)

    print(f"source: {entry_json['source-ref']}")

    # Use existing folder paths to ensure console added image names don't clash.
    bucket, key = entry_json["source-ref"].replace("s3://", "").split("/", 1)
    logger.info("Source location: %s/%s", bucket, key)

    destination_image_location = destination + dataset_type + "/images/" + key

    copy_file(s3_resource, entry_json["source-ref"], destination_image_location)

    # Update JSON for writing.
    entry_json["source-ref"] = destination_image_location

    if "anomaly-mask-ref" in entry_json:
        source_anomaly_ref = entry_json["anomaly-mask-ref"]
        mask_bucket, mask_key = source_anomaly_ref.replace("s3://", "").split("/",
 1)

        destination_mask_location = destination + dataset_type + "/masks/" +
 mask_key
        entry_json["anomaly-mask-ref"] = destination_mask_location

        copy_file(s3_resource, source_anomaly_ref, entry_json["anomaly-mask-ref"])

    return entry_json


def write_manifest_file(
    lookoutvision_client, s3_resource, project, dataset_type, destination
):
    """
    Creates a manifest file for a dataset. Copies the manifest file and
    dataset images (and masks, if present) to the specified Amazon S3 destination.
    :param lookoutvision_client: A Lookout for Vision Boto3 client.
    :param project: The Lookout for Vision project that you want to use.
    :param dataset_type: The type (train or test) of the dataset that
```

```
    you want to create the manifest file for.
    :param destination: The destination Amazon S3 folder for the manifest file
    and dataset images.
    """

    try:
        # Create a reusable Paginator
        paginator = lookoutvision_client.get_paginator("list_dataset_entries")

        # Create a PageIterator from the Paginator
        page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
            ProjectName=project,
            DatasetType=dataset_type,
            PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 100},
        )

        output_manifest_file = dataset_type + ".manifest"

        # Create manifest file then upload to Amazon S3 with images.
        with open(output_manifest_file, "w", encoding="utf-8") as manifest_file:
            for page in page_iterator:
                for entry in page["DatasetEntries"]:
                    try:
                        entry_json = process_json_line(
                            s3_resource, entry, dataset_type, destination
                        )

                        manifest_file.write(json.dumps(entry_json) + "\n")

                    except ClientError as error:
                        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "404":
                            print(error.response["Error"]["Message"])
                            print(f"Excluded JSON line: {entry}")
                        else:
                            raise
        upload_manifest_file(
            s3_resource, output_manifest_file, destination + "datasets/"
        )

    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Problem getting dataset_entries")
        raise
```

```
def export_datasets(lookoutvision_client, s3_resource, project, destination):
    """
    Exports the datasets from an Amazon Lookout for Vision project to a specified
    Amazon S3 destination.
    :param project: The Lookout for Vision project that you want to use.
    :param destination: The destination Amazon S3 folder for the exported datasets.
    """
    # Add trailing backslash, if missing.
    destination = destination if destination[-1] == "/" else destination + "/"

    print(f"Exporting project {project} datasets to {destination}.")

    # Get each dataset and export to destination.

    dataset_types = get_dataset_types(lookoutvision_client, project)
    for dataset in dataset_types:
        logger.info("Copying %s dataset to %s.", dataset, destination)

        write_manifest_file(
            lookoutvision_client, s3_resource, project, dataset, destination
        )

    print("Exported dataset locations")
    for dataset in dataset_types:
        print(f"   {dataset}: {destination}datasets/{dataset}.manifest")

    print("Done.")


def add_arguments(parser):
    """
    Adds command line arguments to the parser.
    :param parser: The command line parser.
    """

    parser.add_argument("project", help="The project that contains the dataset.")
    parser.add_argument("destination", help="The destination Amazon S3 folder.")


def main():
    """
    Exports the datasets from an Amazon Lookout for Vision project to a
    destination Amazon S3 location.
    """
```

```
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(usage=argparse.SUPPRESS)
    add_arguments(parser)

    args = parser.parse_args()

    try:
        session = boto3.Session(profile_name="lookoutvision-access")
        lookoutvision_client = session.client("lookoutvision")
        s3_resource = session.resource("s3")

        export_datasets(
            lookoutvision_client, s3_resource, args.project, args.destination
        )
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.exception(err)
        print(f"Failed: {format(err)}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Trova un progetto con un tag specifico

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come trovare un progetto Lookout for Vision con un tag specifico.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tagging models.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import logging
import argparse
```

```
import boto3

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def find_tag(tags, key, value):
    """
    Finds a tag in the supplied list of tags.

    :param tags: A list of tags associated with a Lookout for Vision model.
    :param key: The tag to search for.
    :param value: The tag key value to search for.
    :return: True if the tag value exists, otherwise False.
    """

    found = False
    for tag in tags:
        if key == tag["Key"]:
            logger.info("\t\tMatch found for tag: %s value: %s.", key, value)
            found = True
            break
    return found


def find_tag_in_projects(lookoutvision_client, key, value):
    """
    Finds Lookout for Vision models tagged with the supplied key and value.

    :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
    :param key: The tag key to find.
    :param value: The value of the tag that you want to find.
    return: A list of matching model versions (and model projects) that were found.
    """
    try:
        found_tags = []
        found = False
        projects = lookoutvision_client.list_projects()
        # Iterate through each project and models within a project.
        for project in projects["Projects"]:
            logger.info("Searching project: %s ...", project["ProjectName"])
```

```
            response_models = lookoutvision_client.list_models(
                ProjectName=project["ProjectName"]
            )
            for model in response_models["Models"]:
                model_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
                    ProjectName=project["ProjectName"],
                    ModelVersion=model["ModelVersion"],
                )
                tags = lookoutvision_client.list_tags_for_resource(
                    ResourceArn=model_description["ModelDescription"]["ModelArn"]
                )

                logger.info(
                    "\tSearching model: %s for tag: %s value: %s.",
                    model_description["ModelDescription"]["ModelArn"],
                    key,
                    value,
                )
                if find_tag(tags["Tags"], key, value) is True:
                    found = True
                    logger.info(
                        "\t\tMATCH: Project: %s: model version %s",
                        project["ProjectName"],
                        model_description["ModelDescription"]["ModelVersion"],
                    )
                    found_tags.append(
                        {
                            "Project": project["ProjectName"],
                            "ModelVersion": model_description["ModelDescription"][
                                "ModelVersion"
                            ],
                        }
                    )
        if found is False:
            logger.info("No match for tag %s with value %s.", key, value)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Problem finding tags.")
        raise
    else:
        return found_tags


def main():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
```

```
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(usage=argparse.SUPPRESS)
    parser.add_argument("tag", help="The tag that you want to find.")
    parser.add_argument("value", help="The tag value that you want to find.")
    args = parser.parse_args()
    key = args.tag
    value = args.value

    session = boto3.Session(profile_name="lookoutvision-access")

    lookoutvision_client = session.client("lookoutvision")

    print(f"Searching your models for tag: {key} with value: {value}.")
    tagged_models = find_tag_in_projects(lookoutvision_client, key, value)

    print("Matched models\n--------------")
    if len(tagged_models) > 0:
        for model in tagged_models:
            print(f"Project: {model['Project']}. model version:
{model['ModelVersion']}")
    else:
        print("No matches found.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Elenca i modelli attualmente ospitati

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come elencare i modelli Lookout for Vision attualmente ospitati.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Hosting:
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def list_hosted(lookoutvision_client):
        """
        Displays a list of models in your account that are currently hosted.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.list_projects()
            hosted = 0
            print("Hosted models\n-------------")

            for project in response["Projects"]:
                response_models = lookoutvision_client.list_models(
                    ProjectName=project["ProjectName"]
                )

                for model in response_models["Models"]:
                    model_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
                        ProjectName=project["ProjectName"],
                        ModelVersion=model["ModelVersion"],
                    )

                    if model_description["ModelDescription"]["Status"] == "HOSTED":
                        print(
                            f"Project: {project['ProjectName']} Model version: "
                            f"{model['ModelVersion']}"
                        )
                        hosted += 1
            print(f"{hosted} model(s) hosted")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Problem listing hosted models.")
            raise
```

Esempi di Managed Service per Apache Flink utilizzando SDK for Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with Managed Service for Apache Flink.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Generatore di dati

Azioni

`AddApplicationInput`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AddApplicationInput`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
```

```
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def add_input(self, input_prefix, stream_arn, input_schema):
        """
        Adds an input stream to the application. The input stream data is mapped
        to an in-application stream that can be processed by your code running in
        Kinesis Data Analytics.

        :param input_prefix: The prefix prepended to in-application input stream
names.
        :param stream_arn: The ARN of the input stream.
        :param input_schema: A schema that maps the data in the input stream to the
                             runtime environment. This can be automatically
generated
                             by using `discover_input_schema` or you can create it
                             yourself.
        :return: Metadata about the newly added input.
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.add_application_input(
                ApplicationName=self.name,
                CurrentApplicationVersionId=self.version_id,
                Input={
                    "NamePrefix": input_prefix,
                    "KinesisStreamsInput": {"ResourceARN": stream_arn},
                    "InputSchema": input_schema,
                },
            )
            self.version_id = response["ApplicationVersionId"]
            logger.info("Add input stream %s to application %s.", stream_arn,
self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't add input stream %s to application %s.", stream_arn,
self.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AddApplicationInput AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`AddApplicationOutput`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `AddApplicationOutput`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def add_output(self, in_app_stream_name, output_arn):
        """
        Adds an output stream to the application. Kinesis Data Analytics maps data
        from the specified in-application stream to the output stream.

        :param in_app_stream_name: The name of the in-application stream to map
                                   to the output stream.
        :param output_arn: The ARN of the output stream.
        :return: A list of metadata about the output resources currently assigned
                 to the application.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.add_application_output(
                ApplicationName=self.name,
                CurrentApplicationVersionId=self.version_id,
                Output={
                    "Name": in_app_stream_name,
                    "KinesisStreamsOutput": {"ResourceARN": output_arn},
                    "DestinationSchema": {"RecordFormatType": "JSON"},
                },
            )
            outputs = response["OutputDescriptions"]
            self.version_id = response["ApplicationVersionId"]
            logging.info(
                "Added output %s to %s, which now has %s outputs.",
                output_arn,
                self.name,
                len(outputs),
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add output %s to %s.", output_arn, self.name)
            raise
        else:
            return outputs
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AddApplicationOutput AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateApplication`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateApplication`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def create(self, app_name, role_arn, env="SQL-1_0"):
        """
        Creates a Kinesis Data Analytics application.

        :param app_name: The name of the application.
        :param role_arn: The ARN of a role that can be assumed by Kinesis Data
                         Analytics and grants needed permissions.
        :param env: The runtime environment of the application, such as SQL. Code
                    uploaded to the application runs in this environment.
        :return: Metadata about the newly created application.
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.create_application(
                ApplicationName=app_name,
                RuntimeEnvironment=env,
                ServiceExecutionRole=role_arn,
            )
            details = response["ApplicationDetail"]
            self._update_details(details)
            logger.info("Application %s created.", app_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create application %s.", app_name)
            raise
        else:
            return details
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateApplication AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteApplication`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteApplication`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes an application.
        """
        try:
            self.analytics_client.delete_application(
                ApplicationName=self.name, CreateTimestamp=self.create_timestamp
            )
            logger.info("Deleted application %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete application %s.", self.name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteApplication AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeApplication`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeApplication`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def describe(self, name):
        """
        Gets metadata about an application.

        :param name: The name of the application to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the application.
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.analytics_client.describe_application(ApplicationName=name)
            details = response["ApplicationDetail"]
            self._update_details(details)
            logger.info("Got metadata for application %s.", name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get metadata for application %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return details
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeApplication AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeApplicationSnapshot`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeApplicationSnapshot`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def describe_snapshot(self, application_name, snapshot_name):
        """
        Gets metadata about a previously saved application snapshot.

        :param application_name: The name of the application.
        :param snapshot_name: The name of the snapshot.
        :return: Metadata about the snapshot.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.describe_application_snapshot(
                ApplicationName=application_name, SnapshotName=snapshot_name
            )
            snapshot = response["SnapshotDetails"]
            logger.info(
                "Got metadata for snapshot %s of application %s.",
                snapshot_name,
                application_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get metadata for snapshot %s of application %s.",
                snapshot_name,
                application_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeApplicationSnapshot AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DiscoverInputSchema`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DiscoverInputSchema`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
```

```
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def discover_input_schema(self, stream_arn, role_arn):
        """
        Discovers a schema that maps data in a stream to a format that is usable by
        an application's runtime environment. The stream must be active and have
        enough data moving through it for the service to sample. The returned schema
        can be used when you add the stream as an input to the application or you
can
        write your own schema.

        :param stream_arn: The ARN of the stream to map.
        :param role_arn: A role that lets Kinesis Data Analytics read from the
stream.
        :return: The discovered schema of the data in the input stream.
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.discover_input_schema(
                ResourceARN=stream_arn,
                ServiceExecutionRole=role_arn,
                InputStartingPositionConfiguration={"InputStartingPosition": "NOW"},
            )
            schema = response["InputSchema"]
            logger.info("Discovered input schema for stream %s.", stream_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't discover input schema for stream %s.", stream_arn
            )
            raise
        else:
            return schema
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DiscoverInputSchema AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

StartApplication

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StartApplication`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def start(self, input_id):
        """
        Starts an application. After the application is running, it reads from the
        specified input stream and runs the application code on the incoming data.

        :param input_id: The ID of the input to read.
        """
        try:
            self.analytics_client.start_application(
                ApplicationName=self.name,
                RunConfiguration={
                    "SqlRunConfigurations": [
                        {
```

```
                            "InputId": input_id,
                            "InputStartingPositionConfiguration": {
                                "InputStartingPosition": "NOW"
                            },
                        }
                    ]
                },
            )
            logger.info("Started application %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start application %s.", self.name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartApplication AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`StopApplication`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StopApplication`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None
```

```
    def stop(self):
        """
        Stops an application. This stops the application from processing data but
        does not delete any resources.
        """
        try:
            self.analytics_client.stop_application(ApplicationName=self.name)
            logger.info("Stopping application %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't stop application %s.", self.name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StopApplication AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`UpdateApplication`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `UpdateApplication`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio aggiorna il codice eseguito in un'applicazione esistente.

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
```

```
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def update_code(self, code):
        """
        Updates the code that runs in the application. The code must run in the
        runtime environment of the application, such as SQL. Application code
        typically reads data from in-application streams and transforms it in some
way.

        :param code: The code to upload. This completely replaces any existing code
                     in the application.
        :return: Metadata about the application.
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.update_application(
                ApplicationName=self.name,
                CurrentApplicationVersionId=self.version_id,
                ApplicationConfigurationUpdate={
                    "ApplicationCodeConfigurationUpdate": {
                        "CodeContentTypeUpdate": "PLAINTEXT",
                        "CodeContentUpdate": {"TextContentUpdate": code},
                    }
                },
            )
            details = response["ApplicationDetail"]
            self.version_id = details["ApplicationVersionId"]
            logger.info("Update code for application %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't update code for application %s.", self.name)
            raise
        else:
            return details
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateApplication AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Generatore di dati

Genera uno stream con un referrer

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come generare uno stream Kinesis con un referrer.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import json
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    return {"REFERRER": "http://www.amazon.com"}


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        print(data)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey="partitionkey"
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

Genera un flusso con anomalie della pressione sanguigna

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come generare un flusso Kinesis con anomalie della pressione sanguigna.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
from enum import Enum
import json
import random
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


class PressureType(Enum):
    low = "LOW"
    normal = "NORMAL"
    high = "HIGH"


def get_blood_pressure(pressure_type):
    pressure = {"BloodPressureLevel": pressure_type.value}
    if pressure_type == PressureType.low:
        pressure["Systolic"] = random.randint(50, 80)
        pressure["Diastolic"] = random.randint(30, 50)
    elif pressure_type == PressureType.normal:
        pressure["Systolic"] = random.randint(90, 120)
        pressure["Diastolic"] = random.randint(60, 80)
    elif pressure_type == PressureType.high:
        pressure["Systolic"] = random.randint(130, 200)
        pressure["Diastolic"] = random.randint(90, 150)
    else:
        raise TypeError
    return pressure
```

```
def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        rnd = random.random()
        pressure_type = (
            PressureType.low
            if rnd < 0.005
            else PressureType.high
            if rnd > 0.995
            else PressureType.normal
        )
        blood_pressure = get_blood_pressure(pressure_type)
        print(blood_pressure)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name,
            Data=json.dumps(blood_pressure),
            PartitionKey="partitionkey",
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

Genera uno stream con dati in colonne

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come generare un flusso Kinesis con dati in colonne.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import json
import boto3
```

```
STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    return {"Col_A": "a", "Col_B": "b", "Col_C": "c", "Col_E_Unstructured": "x,y,z"}


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        print(data)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey="partitionkey"
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

Genera uno stream con anomalie della frequenza cardiaca

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come generare uno stream Kinesis con anomalie della frequenza cardiaca.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
from enum import Enum
import json
import random
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"
```

```
class RateType(Enum):
    normal = "NORMAL"
    high = "HIGH"


def get_heart_rate(rate_type):
    if rate_type == RateType.normal:
        rate = random.randint(60, 100)
    elif rate_type == RateType.high:
        rate = random.randint(150, 200)
    else:
        raise TypeError
    return {"heartRate": rate, "rateType": rate_type.value}


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client, output=True):
    while True:
        rnd = random.random()
        rate_type = RateType.high if rnd < 0.01 else RateType.normal
        heart_rate = get_heart_rate(rate_type)
        if output:
            print(heart_rate)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name,
            Data=json.dumps(heart_rate),
            PartitionKey="partitionkey",
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

Genera uno stream con hotspot

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come generare uno stream Kinesis con hotspot.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import json
from pprint import pprint
import random
import time
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_hotspot(field, spot_size):
    hotspot = {
        "left": field["left"] + random.random() * (field["width"] - spot_size),
        "width": spot_size,
        "top": field["top"] + random.random() * (field["height"] - spot_size),
        "height": spot_size,
    }
    return hotspot


def get_record(field, hotspot, hotspot_weight):
    rectangle = hotspot if random.random() < hotspot_weight else field
    point = {
        "x": rectangle["left"] + random.random() * rectangle["width"],
        "y": rectangle["top"] + random.random() * rectangle["height"],
        "is_hot": "Y" if rectangle is hotspot else "N",
    }
    return {"Data": json.dumps(point), "PartitionKey": "partition_key"}


def generate(
    stream_name, field, hotspot_size, hotspot_weight, batch_size, kinesis_client
):
    """
```

```
    Generates points used as input to a hotspot detection algorithm.
    With probability hotspot_weight (20%), a point is drawn from the hotspot;
    otherwise, it is drawn from the base field. The location of the hotspot
    changes for every 1000 points generated.
    """
    points_generated = 0
    hotspot = None
    while True:
        if points_generated % 1000 == 0:
            hotspot = get_hotspot(field, hotspot_size)
        records = [
            get_record(field, hotspot, hotspot_weight) for _ in range(batch_size)
        ]
        points_generated += len(records)
        pprint(records)
        kinesis_client.put_records(StreamName=stream_name, Records=records)

        time.sleep(0.1)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(
        stream_name=STREAM_NAME,
        field={"left": 0, "width": 10, "top": 0, "height": 10},
        hotspot_size=1,
        hotspot_weight=0.2,
        batch_size=10,
        kinesis_client=boto3.client("kinesis"),
    )
```

Genera uno stream con voci di registro

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come generare un flusso Kinesis con voci di registro.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import json
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    return {
        "LOGENTRY": "203.0.113.24 - - [25/Mar/2018:15:25:37 -0700] "
        '"GET /index.php HTTP/1.1" 200 125 "-" '
        '"Mozilla/5.0 [en] Gecko/20100101 Firefox/52.0"'
    }


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        print(data)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey="partitionkey"
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

Genera uno stream con dati stagger

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come generare un flusso Kinesis con dati stagger.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import datetime
import json
import random
import time
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    event_time = datetime.datetime.utcnow() - datetime.timedelta(seconds=10)
    return {
        "EVENT_TIME": event_time.isoformat(),
        "TICKER": random.choice(["AAPL", "AMZN", "MSFT", "INTC", "TBV"]),
    }


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        # Send six records, ten seconds apart, with the same event time and ticker
        for _ in range(6):
            print(data)
            kinesis_client.put_record(
                StreamName=stream_name,
                Data=json.dumps(data),
                PartitionKey="partitionkey",
            )
            time.sleep(10)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

Genera uno stream con i dati dei ticker azionari

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come generare uno stream Kinesis con dati di stock ticker.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import datetime
import json
import random
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    return {
        "EVENT_TIME": datetime.datetime.now().isoformat(),
        "TICKER": random.choice(["AAPL", "AMZN", "MSFT", "INTC", "TBV"]),
        "PRICE": round(random.random() * 100, 2),
    }


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        print(data)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey="partitionkey"
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

Genera uno stream con due tipi di dati

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come generare un flusso Kinesis con due tipi di dati.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import json
import random
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "OrdersAndTradesStream"
PARTITION_KEY = "partition_key"


def get_order(order_id, ticker):
    return {
        "RecordType": "Order",
        "Oid": order_id,
        "Oticker": ticker,
        "Oprice": random.randint(500, 10000),
        "Otype": "Sell",
    }


def get_trade(order_id, trade_id, ticker):
    return {
        "RecordType": "Trade",
        "Tid": trade_id,
        "Toid": order_id,
        "Tticker": ticker,
        "Tprice": random.randint(0, 3000),
    }


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    order_id = 1
```

```
    while True:
        ticker = random.choice(["AAAA", "BBBB", "CCCC"])
        order = get_order(order_id, ticker)
        print(order)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(order),
 PartitionKey=PARTITION_KEY
        )
        for trade_id in range(1, random.randint(0, 6)):
            trade = get_trade(order_id, trade_id, ticker)
            print(trade)
            kinesis_client.put_record(
                StreamName=stream_name,
                Data=json.dumps(trade),
                PartitionKey=PARTITION_KEY,
            )
        order_id += 1


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

Genera uno stream con dati di registro web

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come generare un flusso Kinesis con dati di registro Web.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import json
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"
```

```
def get_data():
    return {
        "log": "192.168.254.30 - John [24/May/2004:22:01:02 -0700] "
        '"GET /icons/apache_pb.gif HTTP/1.1" 304 0'
    }


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        print(data)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey="partitionkey"
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

Marketplace AWS Esempi di API di catalogo che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l'API AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with Marketplace AWS Catalog.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Prodotti AMI
- Offerte per i partner di canale
- Prodotti container
- Entità
- Offers (Offerte)
- Prodotti

- Autorizzazione alla rivendita
- Prodotti SaaS
- Utilità

Prodotti AMI

Aggiungi una dimensione a un prodotto AMI esistente e aggiorna i termini e i prezzi dell'offerta

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiungere una dimensione a un prodotto AMI esistente e aggiornare i termini di prezzo dell'offerta.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "m7g.8xlarge",
                    "Description": "m7g.8xlarge",
                    "Name": "m7g.8xlarge",
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Hrs"
                }
            ]
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m5.large",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m7g.4xlarge",
                                        "Price": "0.45"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m7g.2xlarge",
                                        "Price": "0.45"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m7g.8xlarge",
                                        "Price": "0.55"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to add a dimension to an existing
 AMI product and update the offer pricing terms.
CAPI-23
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Add dimension for AMI product")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Aggiungere una regione in cui viene distribuito un prodotto AMI

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiungere una regione in cui viene distribuito un prodotto AMI.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-2",
                    "us-west-2"
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to add a region where my
AMI product is deployed
CAPI-25A
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
```

```
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Add a region where my AMI product is deployed",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un prodotto AMI pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi orari annuali

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un prodotto AMI pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi orari annuali. Questo esempio crea un EULA standard o personalizzato.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Operating Systems"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-1"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddInstanceTypes",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "InstanceTypes": [
                    "t2.micro"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Version": {
                    "VersionTitle": "Test AMI Version1.0",
                    "ReleaseNotes": "Test AMI Version"
                },
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "AmiDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "AmiSource": {
                                    "AmiId": "ami-1111111111111111",
                                    "AccessRoleArn":
"arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWSMarketplaceAmiIngestion",
                                    "UserName": "ec2-user",
                                    "OperatingSystemName": "AMAZONLINUX",
                                    "OperatingSystemVersion": "10.0.14393",
                                    "ScanningPort": 22
                                },
                                "UsageInstructions": "Test AMI Version",
                                "RecommendedInstanceType": "t2.micro",
                                "SecurityGroups": [
                                    {
                                        "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                                        "IpRanges": [
                                            "0.0.0.0/0"
                                        ],
                                        "FromPort": 10,
                                        "ToPort": 22
                                    }
                                ]
```

```
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "t2.micro",
                    "Description": "t2.micro",
                    "Name": "t2.micro",
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Hrs"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API
Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with hourly-annual pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
```

```
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P365D"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
```

```
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a public or limited AMI
product and public offer with hourly-annual pricing and standard or custom EULA
CAPI-06
"""
```

```
import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create limited AMI product and public offer with hourly-annual pricing and
 standard EULA",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un prodotto AMI pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi mensili orari

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un prodotto AMI pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi orari mensili. Questo esempio crea un EULA standard o personalizzato.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Operating Systems"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
```

```
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-1"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddInstanceTypes",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "InstanceTypes": [
                    "t2.micro"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Version": {
                    "VersionTitle": "Test AMI Version1.0",
                    "ReleaseNotes": "Test AMI Version"
                },
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "AmiDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "AmiSource": {
                                    "AmiId": "ami-11111111111111111",
```

```
                                    "AccessRoleArn":
"arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWSMarketplaceAmiIngestion",
                                    "UserName": "ec2-user",
                                    "OperatingSystemName": "AMAZONLINUX",
                                    "OperatingSystemVersion": "10.0.14393",
                                    "ScanningPort": 22
                                },
                                "UsageInstructions": "Test AMI Version",
                                "RecommendedInstanceType": "t2.micro",
                                "SecurityGroups": [
                                    {
                                        "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                                        "IpRanges": [
                                            "0.0.0.0/0"
                                        ],
                                        "FromPort": 10,
                                        "ToPort": 22
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "t2.micro",
                    "Description": "t2.micro",
                    "Name": "t2.micro",
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Hrs"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API
Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with hourly-monthly pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "RecurringPaymentTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "BillingPeriod": "Monthly",
                        "Price": "15.0"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
```

```
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a public or limited AMI
```

```
product and public offer with hourly-monthly pricing and standard or custom EULA
CAPI-08
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "create limited AMI product and public offer with hourly-monthly pricing and
 standard EULA",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un prodotto AMI pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi orari

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un prodotto AMI pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi orari. Questo esempio crea un EULA standard o personalizzato.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Operating Systems"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-east-1"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddInstanceTypes",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "InstanceTypes": [
                    "t2.micro"
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Version": {
                    "VersionTitle": "Test AMI Version1.0",
                    "ReleaseNotes": "Test AMI Version"
                },
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "AmiDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "AmiSource": {
                                    "AmiId": "ami-11111111111111111",
                                    "AccessRoleArn":
 "arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWSMarketplaceAmiIngestion",
                                    "UserName": "ec2-user",
                                    "OperatingSystemName": "AMAZONLINUX",
                                    "OperatingSystemVersion": "10.0.14393",
                                    "ScanningPort": 22
                                },
                                "UsageInstructions": "Test AMI Version",
                                "RecommendedInstanceType": "t2.micro",
```

```
                                "SecurityGroups": [
                                    {
                                        "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                                        "IpRanges": [
                                            "0.0.0.0/0"
                                        ],
                                        "FromPort": 10,
                                        "ToPort": 22
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "t2.micro",
                    "Description": "t2.micro",
                    "Name": "t2.micro",
                    "Types": [
                        "Metered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Hrs"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
```

```
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API
Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with hourly pricing for AmiProduct
using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
```

```
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to Create a public or limited AMI
 product
and public offer with hourly pricing and standard or custom EULA
CAPI-07
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
```

```
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create limited AMI product and public offer with hourly pricing and
 standard EULA",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea una bozza di prodotto AMI con una bozza di offerta pubblica

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una bozza di prodotto AMI con una bozza di offerta pubblica.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier",
                "Name": "Test Offer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AMI draft product
with a draft public offer.
CAPI-02
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set
```

```
    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "AMI draft product with draft public offer",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Limita una regione in cui viene distribuito un prodotto AMI

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come limitare una regione in cui viene distribuito un prodotto AMI.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "RestrictRegions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Regions": [
                    "us-west-2"
                ]
```

```
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to restrict a region where my
AMI product is deployed
CAPI-25B
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Add a region where my AMI product is deployed",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Limita la visibilità del prodotto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come limitare la visibilità del prodotto.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateVisibility",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "TargetVisibility": "Restricted"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
```

```
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to change a product visibility to
 restricted
CAPI-17
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Restrict existing AMI")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Specificare se gli asset AMI vengono distribuiti in nuove regioni

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come specificare se gli asset AMI vengono distribuiti in nuove regioni create da AWS per supportare le regioni future.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
```

```
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateFutureRegionSupport",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "AmiProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "FutureRegionSupport": {
                    "SupportedRegions": [
                        "All"
                    ]
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to modify a product to support all
 future regions
CAPI-26
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update future region support")
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Offerte per i partner di canale

Crea una bozza di CPPO per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una bozza di CPPO per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto in modo da poterla esaminare internamente prima di pubblicarla agli acquirenti.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId": "11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Offer name"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create “draft” CPPO
for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container) that can be reviewed internally
before publishing to buyers
CAPI-60
"""
import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc  # noqa: E402
import utils.stringify_details as sd  # noqa: E402

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Create a draft CPPO offer for a product")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un'autorizzazione alla rivendita, un'offerta privata sostitutiva con prezzi contrattuali.

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'offerta privata sostitutiva con autorizzazione alla rivendita a partire da un accordo esistente con prezzi contrattuali.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateReplacementOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AgreementId": "agmt-1111111111111111111111111",
                "ResaleAuthorizationId": "resaleauthz-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test replacement offer for SaaSProduct using AWS
 Marketplace API Reference Codes",
                "Description": "Test private resale replacement offer with contract
 pricing for SaaSProduct"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.0",
                        "Duration": "P12M",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
```

```
                                "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                "MaxQuantity": 2
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementEndDate": "2024-01-30"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "0"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOfferResaleAuth.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a resale authorization
 replacement private offer
from an existing agreement with contract pricing
CAPI-96
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create resale authorization replacement private offer with contract
 pricing",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Elenca tutti i prodotti CPPOs creati da un partner di canale

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come elencare tutto ciò che CPPOs è stato creato da un partner di canale.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to list all Channel Partner Offers
in an account

Program executed with no arguments:
ie. python3 list_all_cppo_offers.py

CAPI-93
"""

import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")


def get_offer_entities():
    """
    Returns a list of all offers in the account
    """

    next_token = ""  # nosec: B105
    response_list = []
```

```
    try:
        response = mp_client.list_entities(Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
 EntityType="Offer")
    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception(f"Couldn't list entities. {e}")
        raise

    response_list.append(response)

    # Results are paginated depending on number of entities returned
    while "NextToken" in response:
        next_token = response["NextToken"]

        try:
            response = mp_client.list_entities(
                Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                EntityType="Offer",
                NextToken=next_token,
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logging.exception(f"Couldn't list entities. {e}")
            raise

        if "NextToken" in response:
            response_list.append(response)

    return response_list


def build_offer_list(response_list):
    """
    Cleans up list_entities response list with just list of offer IDs
    """
    offer_list = []

    for response in response_list:
        for entity in response["EntitySummaryList"]:
            offer_list.append(entity["EntityId"])

    return offer_list


def check_offer_resaleauth(offer_id):
```

```
    """
    Checks to see if an offer is based on a resale authorization
    """
    offer_response = describe_entity(offer_id)
    offer_details = json.loads(offer_response["Details"])
    if offer_details is None:
        offer_details = offer_response["DetailsDocument"]
    if "ResaleAuthorizationId" in offer_details and
 offer_details["ResaleAuthorizationId"] is not None:
        return offer_id
    else:
        return None


def describe_entity(entity_id):
    """
    General purpose describe entity call
    """
    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityId=entity_id,
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception(f"Couldn't describe entity. {e}")
        raise

    return response


def get_resaleauth_offers():
    """
    Returns a list of all offers in the account that are
    based on a resale authorization
    """
    resale_offer_list = []

    response_list = get_offer_entities()
    offer_list = build_offer_list(response_list)
    for offer in offer_list:
        print ("offer id " + offer)
        offer_info = check_offer_resaleauth(offer)
        if offer_info is not None:
            resale_offer_list.append(offer_info)
```

```
    return resale_offer_list


if __name__ == "__main__":
    print(get_resaleauth_offers())
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListEntities AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Elenca tutte le autorizzazioni di rivendita condivise disponibili per un partner di canale

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come elencare tutte le autorizzazioni di rivendita condivise disponibili per un partner di canale.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to list all resale authorizations
shared to an account

Program executed with no arguments:
ie. python3 list_all_resale_authorizations.py

CAPI-94
"""

import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as hlp  # noqa: E402
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
```

```
mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")


def get_shared_entities():
    next_token = ""  # nosec: B105
    response_list = []

    try:
        response = mp_client.list_entities(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityType="ResaleAuthorization",
            OwnershipType="SHARED",
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logging.exception(f"Couldn't list entities. {e}")
        raise

    response_list.append(response)

    # Results can be paginated depending on number of entities returned
    while "NextToken" in response:
        next_token = response["NextToken"]

        try:
            response = mp_client.list_entities(
                Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                EntityType="ResaleAuthorization",
                OwnershipType="SHARED",
                NextToken=next_token,
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logging.exception(f"Couldn't list entities. {e}")
            raise

        if "NextToken" in response:
            response_list.append(response)

    return response_list


if __name__ == "__main__":
    response_list = get_shared_entities()
    hlp.pretty_print_datetime(response_list)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListEntities AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica un CPPO e aggiungi un EULA per l'acquirente

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un CPPO e aggiungere un EULA per l'acquirente.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateCPPOoffer",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId":"resaleauthz-1111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Offer",
                "Description":"Test product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
           {
               "Type": "LegalTerm",
```

```
                "Documents": [
                 {
                  "Type": "CustomEula",
                  "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/custom-eula.pdf"
                 }
                ]
            }
        ]
          }
         },
         {
             "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
             "Entity": {
                 "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                 "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
             },
             "DetailsDocument": {
                 "PositiveTargeting": {
                     "BuyerAccounts": ["222222222222"]
                     }
             }
         },
         {
             "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
             "Entity": {
                 "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                 "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
             },
             "DetailsDocument": {
                 "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-07-31"
                 }
         },
         {
             "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
             "Entity": {
                 "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                 "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
             },
             "DetailsDocument": {
                 "Terms": [
                     {
                         "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                         "AgreementDuration": "P450D"
                     }
```

```
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity":{
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPOoffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to publish CPPO
for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container) and append buyer EULA
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
```

```
        "Publish CPPO for any product type and append buyer EULA",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica un CPPO utilizzando l'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum e aggiorna il markup dei prezzi

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un CPPO utilizzando l'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum su prodotti AMI, SaaS o Container e aggiornare il markup dei prezzi.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateCPPO",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId":"resaleauthz-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test Offer name",
                "Description":"Test Offer description"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateMarkup",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Percentage" : "5.0"
        }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": ["111111111111"]
                    }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
                }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity":{
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to Create CPPO using one-time resale
authorization on AMI, SaaS or Container products and update price markup
CAPI-63
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create CPPO using one-time resale authorization and update price markup"
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica una bozza di CPPO e aggiorna il markup dei prezzi

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare una bozza di CPPO e aggiornare il markup dei prezzi.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateOfferUsingResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
            "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateCPPO",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ResaleAuthorizationId":"resaleauthz-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test Offer name",
                "Description":"Test Offer description"
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateMarkup",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Percentage" : "5.0"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": ["111111111111"]
                    }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
                }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P450D"
                    }
```

```
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity":{
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateCPPO.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to publish “draft” CPPO
for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container) and update price markup
CAPI-72
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
```

```
        stringified_change_set,
        "Publish draft CPPO for any product type adn update price markup"
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Aggiorna la data di scadenza di un CPPO

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiornare la data di scadenza di un CPPO per dare agli acquirenti più tempo per valutare e accettare l'offerta.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2025-07-31"
                }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update the expiry
date of a CPPO offer
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Update the expiry date of a CPPO offer"
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Prodotti container

Crea una bozza di prodotto contenitore con una bozza di offerta pubblica

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una bozza di prodotto contenitore con una bozza di offerta pubblica.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog":"AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet":[
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier",
                "Name": "Test Offer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an container draft product
with a draft public offer.
CAPI-03
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create a draft container product with a draft public offer",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un prodotto container limitato con un'offerta pubblica e prezzi contrattuali

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un prodotto contenitore limitato con un'offerta pubblica, prezzi contrattuali e un EULA standard.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {},
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange"
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "Categories": [
                    "Streaming solutions"
                ],
                "ProductTitle": "ContainerProduct",
                "AdditionalResources": [],
                "LongDescription": "Long description goes here",
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "container streaming"
                ],
                "ShortDescription": "Description1",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Highlight 1",
                    "Highlight 2"
                ],
                "SupportDescription": "No support available",
```

```
                "VideoUrls": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "Cores",
                    "Description": "Cores per cluster",
                    "Name": "Cores",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddRepositories",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Repositories": [
                    {
```

```
                        "RepositoryName": "uniquerepositoryname",
                        "RepositoryType": "ECR"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ContainerProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange"
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Disallowed",
```

```
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Disallowed"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "Cores",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
```

```
                        "RefundPolicy": "No refunds"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Some container offer Name",
                "Description": "Some interesting container offer description"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateRenewalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "RenewalTerm"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create limited container
product with public offer, contract pricing and standard EULA
CAPI-15
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create limited container product with public offer contract pricing and
 standard EULA",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Entità

Descrivi tutte le entità in una singola chiamata

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come descrivere tutte le entità in una singola chiamata.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to describe for multiple entities
 information in the AWS Marketplace Catalog
CAPI-98
"""

import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

PRODUCT_ID = "prod-1111111111111"
OFFER_ID = "offer-1111111111111"
MARKETPLACE_CATALOG = "AWSMarketplace"


def pretty_print(response):
    json_object = json.dumps(response, indent=4)
    print(json_object)


def get_entities_information(mp_client):
    """
    Returns information about a given product
```

```
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of product information
    """

    entity_request_list_param = [
        {'EntityId': PRODUCT_ID, 'Catalog': MARKETPLACE_CATALOG},
        {'EntityId': OFFER_ID, 'Catalog': MARKETPLACE_CATALOG}
    ]
    try:
        response = mp_client.batch_describe_entities(
            EntityRequestList=entity_request_list_param
        )

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error: %s", e)
        raise


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for entities in the AWS Marketplace Catalog.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")

    response = get_entities_information(mp_client)
    print("Successful entities response -")
    pretty_print(response["EntityDetails"])
    print("Failed entities response -")
    pretty_print(response["Errors"])


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta BatchDescribeEntities AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Elenca e descrivi tutte le offerte associate a un prodotto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come elencare e descrivere tutte le offerte associate a un prodotto.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to retrieve all offer information
related to a single product
CAPI-97
"""

import argparse
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from utils import helpers

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")


def get_entity_information(entity_id):
    """
    Returns information about a given entity
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of entity information
    """

    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
```

```
            EntityId=entity_id,
        )

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Entity with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def list_entity_details(entity_type, entity_id):
    """
    Returns details about a given entity and entity type
    """

    entity_summary_list = []

    # filter will return details for given entity_id with BuyerAccounts targeting
    filter_list_param = {
        'OfferFilters':{
            'ProductId':{
                'ValueList':[entity_id]
            },
            'Targeting': {
                'ValueList': ["BuyerAccounts"]
            }
        }
    }

    try:
        response = mp_client.list_entities(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityType=entity_type,
            EntityTypeFilters = filter_list_param,
            MaxResults=10
        )

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Entity ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)
```

```
    # add results to entity_summary_list
    entity_summary_list.extend(response["EntitySummaryList"])

    # if there are more than 10 offers, paginate through the results
    while "NextToken" in response and response["NextToken"] is not None:
        try:
            response = mp_client.list_entities(
                Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                EntityType=entity_type,
                EntityTypeFilters = filter_list_param,
                NextToken=response["NextToken"],
                MaxResults=10
            )

        except ClientError as e:
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error("Entity ID %s not found.", entity_id)
            else:
                logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)

        # add results to entity_summary_list
        entity_summary_list.extend(response["EntitySummaryList"])

        return entity_summary_list

if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()

    parser.add_argument(
        "--entity-id",
        "-eid",
        help="Provide Entity ID corresponding to a product to filter offers on",
        required=True,
    )

    args = parser.parse_args()

    # Gets a offers associated with the entity_id
    response = list_entity_details(
        "Offer",
        entity_id=args.entity_id
    )
```

```
    if response: # if response is not empty

        # list_entity_details returns a list of offers
        for offer in response:

            print("-"*128)
            print(f"Terms for Offer ID: {offer['EntityId']}")
            print("-"*128)

            #retrieve offer information for each offer
            entity_information = get_entity_information(offer["EntityId"])

            helpers.pretty_print_datetime(entity_information)

    else:
        print(f"No information found for Entity ID: {args.entity_id}")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - DescribeEntity
  - ListEntities

Offers (Offerte)

Crea una dimensione personalizzata per un prodotto SaaS e crea un'offerta privata

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare una dimensione personalizzata per un prodotto SaaS e creare un'offerta privata.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
```

```
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Description": "Custom Pricing 4 w/ terms and coverage to be
defined in Private Offer",
                    "Unit": "Units",
                    "Key": "Custom4",
                    "Name": "Custom Pricing 4"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange"
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Private Test Offer - SaaS Contract Product",
                "Description": "Private Test Offer - SaaS Contract Product"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "Custom4",
                                        "Price": "300.0"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P36M"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ],
    "ChangeSetName": "PrivateOfferWithCustomDimension"
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a SaaS product custom
 dimension and private offer
CAPI-91
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set, "Create a SaaS product custom dimension and private offer"
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Creare una bozza di offerta privata per un prodotto AMI o SaaS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una bozza di offerta privata per un prodotto AMI o SaaS in modo da poterla esaminare internamente prima di pubblicarla agli acquirenti.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Private Offer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create “draft” Private Offer
for any AMI or SAAS product type that can be reviewed internally
before publishing to buyers
CAPI-30
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd
```

```
fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Private offer for AMI product")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un'offerta privata con contratto e Pay-As-You-Go prezzi per un prodotto SaaS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'offerta privata con contratto e Pay-As-You-Go prezzi per un prodotto SaaS.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
```

```
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
```

```
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
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```

```
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer with
 contract with PAYG pricing for my SaaS product
CAPI-34
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "Create private offer with contract with PAYG pricing for my SaaS product",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali e un programma di pagamento flessibile per un prodotto SaaS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali e un piano di pagamento flessibile per un prodotto SaaS.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
 API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
 SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
```

```
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.0",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                "MaxQuantity": 1
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P12M"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "200.00"
                            },
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-02-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "170.00"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Some kind of refund policy description"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
```

```
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer
with contract pricing and flexible payment schedule for my SaaS product
CAPI-39
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create private offer with contract pricing and flexible payment schedule
 for my SaaS product",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali per un prodotto Container

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali per un prodotto Container.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for Container product using AWS
 Marketplace API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer for Container product with
 contract pricing using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Disallowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Disallowed"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "ReqPerHour",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
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"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer (target
 buyers)
for my Container product with contract pricing
CAPI-36
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "publish a private offer for my Container product with contract pricing",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali per un prodotto AMI

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali per un prodotto AMI.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API
 Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly annual pricing for
 AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "ReadOnlyUsers",
                                        "Price": "220.00"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
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"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer with
 contract pricing for my AMI product
CAPI-35
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set, "create private offer with contract pricing for my AMI product"
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi orari annuali e un programma di pagamento flessibile per un prodotto AMI

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'offerta privata con prezzi orari annuali e un programma di pagamento flessibile per un prodotto AMI.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API
 Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly annual pricing for
 AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
```

```
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.17"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.0",
                        "Duration": "P365D",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                "MaxQuantity": 1
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P650D"
                    }
```

```
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "200.00"
                            },
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-02-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "170.00"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer with
 hourly annual pricing and flexible payment schedule for my AMI product
CAPI-XX
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "Create private offer with hourly annual pricing and flexible payment
 schedule for my AMI product",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi orari annuali per un prodotto AMI

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'offerta privata con prezzi orari annuali per un prodotto AMI.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API
 Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly annual pricing for
 AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
```

```
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.17"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P365D"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "220.00"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P650D"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer with
 hourly annual pricing for my AMI product
CAPI-31
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
```

```
change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set, "create private offer with hourly annual pricing for my AMI
 product"
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi orari per un prodotto AMI

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'offerta privata con prezzi orari per un prodotto AMI.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API
Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with hourly pricing for
AmiProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
```

```
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2025-01-01"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P30D"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer with
 hourly pricing for my AMI product
CAPI-32
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
```

```
change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set, "create private offer with hourly pricing for my AMI product"
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi di abbonamento per un prodotto SaaS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'offerta privata con prezzi di abbonamento per un prodotto SaaS.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
```

```
                                        "Price": "0.13"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.22"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementDuration": "P30D"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
```

```
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer with
 subscription pricing for my SaaS product
CAPI-33
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd
```

```
fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set, "Create private offer with subscription pricing for my SaaS
 product"
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali a più livelli per un prodotto SaaS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'offerta privata con prezzi contrattuali a più livelli per un prodotto SaaS.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test private offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace
API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test private offer with subscription pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
```

```
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "120.00"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "200.00"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Disallowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Disallowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a private offer with
 tiered contract pricing for my SaaS product
CAPI-XX
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
```

```
change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "Create private offer with tiered contract pricing for my SaaS product",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un'offerta di prova gratuita pubblica con prezzi di abbonamento per un prodotto SaaS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'offerta di prova gratuita pubblica con prezzi di abbonamento per un prodotto SaaS.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111"
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public free trial offer for SaaSProduct using AWS
Marketplace API Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public free trial offer with subscription
pricing for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Free",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FreeTrialPricingTerm",
                        "Duration": "P20D",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall"
                            },
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a public free trial offer
 with subscription pricing for SaaS product
CAPI-13
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
```

```
change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "Create public free trial offer with subscription pricing for SaaS product",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un'offerta privata sostitutiva con prezzi contrattuali

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'offerta privata sostitutiva a partire da un accordo esistente con prezzi contrattuali.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType" : "CreateReplacementOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateReplacementOffer",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AgreementId": "agmt-111111111111111111111111"
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test replacement offer for SaaSProduct using AWS
Marketplace API Reference Codes",
                "Description": "Test private replacement offer with contract pricing
for SaaSProduct"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.0",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                "MaxQuantity": 2
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateValidityTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ValidityTerm",
                        "AgreementEndDate": "2024-01-30"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "PaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2024-01-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "0"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
```

```
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateReplacementOffer.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a replacement private
 offer
from an existing agreement with contract pricing
CAPI-95
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
```

```
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create replacement private offer with contract pricing..",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Descrivi un'offerta pubblica

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come descrivere un'offerta pubblica.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
```

```
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) search for offer information in the
 AWS Marketplace Catalog
CAPI-29
"""

import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

OFFER_ID = "offer-1111111111111"


def pretty_print(response):
    json_object = json.dumps(response, indent=4)
    print(json_object)


def get_offer_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns information about a given offer
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of offer information
    """

    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityId=entity_id,
        )

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Offer with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
```

```
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an offer in the AWS Marketplace Catalog.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")

    pretty_print(get_offer_information(mp_client, OFFER_ID))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeEntity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Far scadere una bozza di offerta privata

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come impostare la data di scadenza di un'offerta privata su una data precedente in modo che gli acquirenti non vedano più l'offerta.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "Test Private Offer"
```

```
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create “draft” Private Offer
for any AMI or SAAS product type that can be reviewed internally
before publishing to buyers
CAPI-30
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Private offer for AMI product")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Elenca tutte le offerte private

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come elencare tutte le offerte private.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) for listing offers in the AWS
 Marketplace Catalog
CAPI-40
"""
import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# Constants
MAX_RESULTS = 10
CATALOG = "AWSMarketplace"
ENTITY_TYPE = "Offer"


def pretty_print(response):
    json_object = json.dumps(response, indent=4)
    print(json_object)


def list_private_offers(mp_client, return_all_private_offers):
    """
    This method retrieves list of all Private Offers for this account.
    """
    entity_summary_list = []
    filter_list_param = {
        'OfferFilters': {
```

```
            'Targeting': {
                'ValueList': ["BuyerAccounts"]
            }
        }
    }
    try:
        response = mp_client.list_entities(
            Catalog=CATALOG,
            EntityType=ENTITY_TYPE,
            EntityTypeFilters=filter_list_param,
            MaxResults=MAX_RESULTS
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Could not complete list_entities request: %s", e)
        raise

    entity_summary_list.extend(response["EntitySummaryList"])
    logger.info("Number of results in first iteration: %d " %
len(entity_summary_list))

    # Get subsequent pages of results if previous response contained a NextToken
    while "NextToken" in response and return_all_private_offers:
        try:
            logger.info("Getting Next Token results: %s " % response["NextToken"])
            response = mp_client.list_entities(
                Catalog=CATALOG,
                EntityType=ENTITY_TYPE,
                EntityTypeFilters=filter_list_param,
                MaxResults=MAX_RESULTS,
                NextToken=response["NextToken"]
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete list_entities request: %s", e)
            raise

        entity_summary_list.extend(response["EntitySummaryList"])
        logger.info(
            "Number of results in the current iteration: %d "
            % len(response["EntitySummaryList"])
        )

    return entity_summary_list
```

```
def get_offer_details(mp_client, offer):
    """
    Describe the details of the Offer.
    """
    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace", EntityId=offer["EntityId"]
        )

        return response
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Error: Couldn't get details of the Offer.")
        raise


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Demo  - List Private offers.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")

    # Get list of all Offers.
    private_offers = list_private_offers(mp_client, False)
    count = len(private_offers)

    logger.info("Number of Offers: %d " % count)
    offer_counter = 0
    # Display details of each Offer.
    for offer in private_offers:
        print("-" * 88)
        offer_counter += 1
        print("Displaying Offer details for Offer# %d" % offer_counter)
        entity = get_offer_details(mp_client, offer)
        pretty_print(entity)

    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Aggiorna un'offerta per applicare un contratto con prezzi Pay-As-You-Go

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiornare un'offerta per applicare un contratto con Pay-As-You-Go prezzi.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
```

```
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
```

```
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update an offer to apply contract
 with PAYG pricing
CAPI-21
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update offer to apply contract with PAYG pricing")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Aggiorna un'offerta per applicare una tariffa oraria annua

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiornare un'offerta per applicare prezzi orari annuali.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
```

```
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m5.large",
                                        "Price": "0.13"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P365D"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "m5.large",
                                        "Price": "20.03"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
```

```
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update an offer to apply hourly
 annual pricing
CAPI-20
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update offer with hourly annual pricing")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Aggiorna un'offerta per applicare il targeting a aree geografiche specifiche

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiornare un'offerta per applicare il targeting a aree geografiche specifiche.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "CountryCodes": [
                        "US",
                        "ES",
                        "FR",
                        "AU"
                    ]
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
```

```
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update an offer to apply
 targeting to certain geographic regions.
CAPI-19
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update offer targeting")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Aggiorna il nome e la descrizione di un'offerta pubblica

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiornare il nome e la descrizione di un'offerta pubblica.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
```

```
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "New offer name",
                "Description": "New offer description"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update name and description of my
 offer
CAPI-18
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc  # type: ignore
import utils.stringify_details as sd  # type: ignore

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update name and description of my offer")


if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Aggiorna l'EULA di un'offerta

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiornare l'EULA di un'offerta.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
```

```
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update EULA of my offer
CAPI-18
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc  # type: ignore
import utils.stringify_details as sd  # type: ignore

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update EULA of my offer")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Aggiorna la data di scadenza di un'offerta privata a una data futura

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiornare la data di scadenza di un'offerta privata con una data futura per dare agli acquirenti più tempo per valutare e accettare l'offerta.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2026-01-01"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to set expiry date of a private
 offer to a date in the future so that my buyers get more time to evaluate and
 accept the offer.
CAPI-37
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd
```

```
fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update offer expiration date")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Aggiorna la durata della prova gratuita di un'offerta di prova gratuita pubblica per un prodotto SaaS

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come aggiornare la durata della prova gratuita di un'offerta di prova gratuita pubblica per un prodotto SaaS.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Type": "FreeTrialPricingTerm",
                        "Duration": "P21D",
                        "Grants": [
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall"
                            },
                            {
                                "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to change free trial duration for my
 SaaS product by modifying my free trial public offer
CAPI-14
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Change free trial duration for SaaS product")
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Aggiorna la politica di rimborso di un'offerta

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiornare la politica di rimborso di un'offerta.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> C'è altro da sapere GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "offer-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Updated refund policy description"
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update refund policy of my offer
CAPI-18
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc  # type: ignore
import utils.stringify_details as sd  # type: ignore

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Update refund policy of my public offer")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Prodotti

Descrivi un prodotto AMI, SaaS o Container

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come descrivere un prodotto AMI, SaaS o Container e verificare se contiene tutte le informazioni che desideri sapere sul prodotto.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) search for product information in
 the AWS Marketplace Catalog
CAPI-28
"""

import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

PRODUCT_ID = "prod-1111111111111"


def pretty_print(response):
    json_object = json.dumps(response, indent=4)
    print(json_object)


def get_product_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns information about a given product
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of product information
    """

    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityId=entity_id,
```

```
        )

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Product with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for a product in the AWS Marketplace Catalog.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")

    pretty_print(get_product_information(mp_client, PRODUCT_ID))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeEntity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Elenca tutti i prodotti AMI, SaaS o Container e le offerte pubbliche associate

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come elencare tutti i prodotti AMI, SaaS o Container e le offerte pubbliche associate.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to display information about AMI
 products and their associated offers in the AWS Marketplace Catalog
CAPI-27
"""

import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10

try:
    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")
except ClientError as e:
    logger.error("Could not create boto3 client.")
    raise


def pretty_print(response):
    json_object = json.dumps(response, indent=4)
    print(json_object)


def describe_entity(entity_id):
    """
    Returns entity details
    Args: entity_id str: The entity ID of the product or offer
    Returns: dict: The entity details
    """
    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace", EntityId=entity_id
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Could not complete describe_entity request.")
        raise
```

```
    # De-stringify the details
    response["Details"] = json.loads(response["Details"])

    return response


def get_entities(entity_type, visibility=None):
    """
    Returns list of entities for provided entity_type
    Args: entity_type str: Type of entity list to return, in our case AmiProduct or
 Offer
    Returns: list: Abbreviated list of entity information
    """
    EntitySummaryList = []

    # Get the first page of results
    try:
        response = mp_client.list_entities(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityType=entity_type,
            MaxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Could not complete list_entities request.")
        raise

    EntitySummaryList.extend(response["EntitySummaryList"])

    # Get subsequent pages of results if previous response contained a NextToken
    while "NextToken" in response:
        try:
            response = mp_client.list_entities(
                Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                EntityType=entity_type,
                MaxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                NextToken=response["NextToken"],
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete list_entities request.")
            raise

        EntitySummaryList.extend(response["EntitySummaryList"])
```

```
    # if visibility is provided, filter the list to only include entities with that
 visibility
    if visibility is not None:
        EntitySummaryList = [
            entity for entity in EntitySummaryList if entity["Visibility"] ==
 visibility
        ]

    return EntitySummaryList


def get_enhanced_product_list(entity_type):
    """
    Returns an enhanced list of products with product details and offer details
    Args: entity_type str: Type of entity list to return, in our case AmiProduct
    Returns: list: Enhanced list of dictionary objects containing product and offer
 details
    """

    product_list = get_entities(entity_type)

    # Loop through product list and append product details to each product
    for product in product_list:
        # appends product details to product dictionary
        product["ProductDetails"] = describe_entity(product["EntityId"])["Details"]
        # creating an empty list for offer details
        product["OfferDetailsList"] = []

    return product_list


def attach_offer_details(product_list):
    """
    Loops through offer information and appends offer details to product list
    Args: product_list list: List of product dictionaries
    Returns: list: Enhanced list of dictionary objects containing product and offer
 details
    """
    offer_list = get_entities("Offer", "Public")

    # Loop through offer list and append offer details to each product
    for offer in offer_list:
        offer["OfferDetails"] = describe_entity(offer["EntityId"])["Details"]
```

```
        # Extracts product-id from offer
        product_id = offer["OfferDetails"]["ProductId"]

        # Determines if product-id referenced in offer matches product-id in product
 list
        product_dict = next(
            filter(lambda product: product["EntityId"] == product_id, product_list),
            None,
        )

        # If product-id matches, appends offer details to product dictionary
        if product_dict is not None:
            # logger.info(f"Offer product Id {offer['OfferDetails']['ProductId']}
 found in product dictionary. Updating product dictionary with offer details")
            product_dict["OfferDetailsList"].append(offer["OfferDetails"])

        else:
            # logger.info("Offer product Id {offer['OfferDetails']['ProductId']} not
 found. Skipping offer details update")
            pass

    return product_list


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Retrieving products and public offer information....")
    print("-" * 88)

    # Builds a list of products and their details
    product_list = get_enhanced_product_list("AmiProduct")

    # Queries offer information and attaches it to the product list
    product_offer_list = attach_offer_details(product_list)

    pretty_print(product_offer_list)
    return product_offer_list


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - DescribeEntity
  - ListEntities

Autorizzazione alla rivendita

Crea una bozza di autorizzazione alla rivendita

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una bozza di autorizzazione alla rivendita per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto in modo da poterla esaminare internamente prima della pubblicazione presso un Channel Partner.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a one-time resale authorization on my SaaS/AMI/Container product so my CP
 can use that to create Channel Partner Private Offer (CPPO)
CAPI-41
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "draft resale auth")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Descrivi un'autorizzazione alla rivendita

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come descrivere un'autorizzazione di rivendita.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) search for product information in
 the AWS Marketplace Catalog
"""

import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

resaleAuthorizationId = "resaleauthz-1111111111111"


def pretty_print(response):
    json_object = json.dumps(response, indent=4)
    print(json_object)


def get_product_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns information about a given product
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of product information
    """

    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
```

```
            EntityId=entity_id,
        )

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Product with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for a product in the AWS Marketplace Catalog.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")

    pretty_print(get_product_information(mp_client, resaleAuthorizationId))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeEntity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum con un'offerta privata

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum con un'offerta privata in modo che un Channel Partner possa utilizzarla per creare un'offerta privata di Channel Partner (CPPO).

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
```

```
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a one-time resale authorization on my SaaS/AMI/Container product so my CP
can use that to create Channel Partner Private Offer (CPPO)
CAPI-42
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set, "onetime resale auth with private offer"
```

```
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso con una data di scadenza

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso con una data di scadenza per un prodotto AMI con prezzi orari annuali in modo che un Channel Partner possa utilizzarla per creare un CPPO.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
```

```
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a multi-use resale authorization with expiry date on my SaaS/AMI product so
 my CP can use that to create Channel Partner Private Offer (CPPO)
CAPI-48
"""
```

```
import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "multi-use resale auth with expiry date")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso con una data di scadenza e un EULA

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso con una data di scadenza per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere un EULA personalizzato da inviare all'acquirente.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
```

```
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a multi-use resale authorization with expiry date on my SaaS/AMI/Container
 product and add custom EULA to be sent to the buyer
CAPI-56
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "multiuse resale auth with expiry date and custom
 EULA")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica l'autorizzazione alla rivendita multiuso con una data di scadenza e la documentazione del contratto di rivenditore

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso con una data di scadenza per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere la documentazione del contratto di rivendita tra l'ISV e il Channel Partner.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-12-31"
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomResellerContract",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/aws-mp-standard-
contracts/Standard-Contact-for-AWS-Marketplace-2022-07-14.pdf"}
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleUsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
```

```
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.micro",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a multi-use resale authorization with expiry date on my SaaS/AMI/Container
 product
and add reseller contract documentation between the ISV and channel partner
CAPI-57
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
```

```
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "multi use resale auth with contract doc",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso con scadenza e aggiungi un account acquirente specifico

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso con una data di scadenza per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere un account acquirente specifico per la rivendita.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-05-31"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
```

```
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "111111111111"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish multi-use resale authorization with expiry date for any product type (AMI/
SaaS/Container) and add specific buyer account for the resale
CAPI-82
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
```

```
        "Publish multi-use resale authorization with expiry date and add specific
 buyer account",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica l'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso senza una data di scadenza

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso senza data di scadenza per un prodotto AMI con prezzi orari annuali in modo che un CP possa utilizzarla per creare un CPPO.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
```

```
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a multi-use resale authorization with no expiry date on my SaaS/AMI product
 so my CP can use that to create Channel Partner Private Offer (CPPO)
CAPI-52
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)
```

```
def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "multi use resale auth with no expiry date")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica l'autorizzazione alla rivendita multiuso senza una data di scadenza e un EULA

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso senza data di scadenza per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere un EULA personalizzato da inviare all'acquirente.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a multi-use resale authorization with no expiry date on my SaaS/AMI/
Container product and add custom EULA to be sent to the buyer
CAPI-58
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
```

```
change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set, "multi use resale auth with no expiry date and custom EULA"
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica l'autorizzazione alla rivendita multiuso senza data di scadenza e la documentazione del contratto di rivenditore

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso senza data di scadenza per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere la documentazione del contratto di rivendita tra l'ISV e il Channel Partner.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
```

```
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
```

```
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomResellerContract",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/aws-mp-standard-
contracts/Standard-Contact-for-AWS-Marketplace-2022-07-14.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
```

```
Purpose
Publish a multi-use resale authorization with no expiry date on my SaaS/AMI/
Container product and add reseller contract documentation between the ISV and
 channel partner
CAPI-59
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set, "multi use resale auth with no expiry date and contract doc"
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica l'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso senza scadenza e aggiungi un account acquirente specifico

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita multiuso senza data di scadenza per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere un account acquirente specifico per la rivendita.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
```

```
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "111111111111"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish multi-use resale authorization without expiry date for any product type
 (AMI/SaaS/Container) and add specific buyer account for the resale
CAPI-83
"""



import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
```

```
change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "publish multi-use resale authorization without expiry date and add specific
 buyer account",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum e aggiungi un piano di pagamento flessibile

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere un piano di pagamento flessibile.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
```

```
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleFixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Price": "0.00",
                        "Duration": "P12M",
                        "Grants": [
                          {
                            "DimensionKey": "Users",
                            "MaxQuantity": 10
                          }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePaymentScheduleTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResalePaymentScheduleTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "Schedule": [
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2023-09-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "200.00"
                            },
                            {
                                "ChargeDate": "2023-12-01",
                                "ChargeAmount": "250.00"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "AvailabilityEndDate": "2023-06-30",
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
```

```
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish one-time resale authorization for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container) and
 add Flexible payment schedule
CAPI-78
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "onetime resale auth with flexible payment schedule")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum e aggiungi un EULA

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere un EULA personalizzato da inviare all'acquirente.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a one-time resale authorization on my SaaS/AMI/Container product and add
 custom EULA to be sent to the buyer
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "onetime resale auth with custom EULA")
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum e aggiungi un account acquirente specifico

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere un account acquirente specifico per la rivendita.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "111111111111"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish one-time resale authorization for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container) and
 add specific buyer account for the resale
CAPI-81
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "onetime resale authorization for specific buyer
 account")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica l'autorizzazione alla rivendita una tantum e aggiungi la documentazione del contratto di rivendita

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere la documentazione del contratto di rivendita tra l'ISV e il Channel Partner.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "t2.small",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomEula",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample-bucket/
custom-eula.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ResaleLegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "CustomResellerContract",
                                "Url": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/aws-mp-standard-
contracts/Standard-Contact-for-AWS-Marketplace-2022-07-14.pdf"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish a one-time resale authorization on my SaaS/AMI/Container product and add
 reseller contract documentation between the ISV and channel partner
CAPI-47
"""
```

```
import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "onetime resale auth with reseller contract doc")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum e aggiungi se si tratta di un rinnovo

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un'autorizzazione di rivendita una tantum per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto e aggiungere se si tratta di un rinnovo.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateResaleAuthorization",
            "ChangeName": "ResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0"
```

```
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "prod-1111111111111",
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "ResellerAccountId": "111111111111"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateBuyerTargetingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "BuyerTargetingTerm",
                        "PositiveTargeting": {
                            "BuyerAccounts": [
                                "222222222222"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateAvailability",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "OffersMaxQuantity": 1
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$ResaleAuthorization.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product",
                "PreExistingBuyerAgreement": {
                    "AcquisitionChannel": "AwsMarketplace",
                    "PricingModel": "Contract"
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish one-time resale authorization for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container)
and add whether it is renewal or not
CAPI-90
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(stringified_change_set, "onetime resale auth renewal")

    return response
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Limita l'autorizzazione alla rivendita

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come limitare l'autorizzazione alla rivendita.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "RestrictResaleAuthorization",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
                "Identifier": "resaleauthz-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Restrict a  authorization for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container)
```

```
CAPI-84
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "Restrict resale authorization")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Aggiorna il nome e la descrizione dell'autorizzazione di rivendita monouso o multiuso

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiornare il nome e la descrizione dell'autorizzazione di rivendita monouso o multiuso prima della pubblicazione per qualsiasi tipo di prodotto.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType":"UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
             "Type": "ResaleAuthorization@1.0",
             "Identifier": "resaleauthz-1111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
             "Name": "TestResaleAuthorization",
                "Description": "Worldwide ResaleAuthorization for Test Product"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Update name/description of one-time or multi-use resale authorization before
 publishing for any product type (AMI/SaaS/Container)
CAPI-77
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "update name and description of one-time or multi-use resale authorization
 before publishing",
    )
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Prodotti SaaS

Crea una bozza di prodotto SaaS con una bozza di offerta pubblica

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una bozza di prodotto SaaS con una bozza di offerta pubblica.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog":"AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet":[
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier",
                "Name": "Test Offer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an SaaS draft product
with a draft public offer.
CAPI-04
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Create a draft saas product with a draft public offer",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un prodotto SaaS pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi contrattuali

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un prodotto SaaS pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi contrattuali. Questo esempio crea un EULA standard o personalizzato.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
```

```
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Data Catalogs"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "FulfillmentUrl":"https://sample.amazonaws.com/
sample-saas-fulfillment-url"
                            }
                        }
                    }
```

```
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Description": "Basic Service",
                    "Name": "Basic Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "PremiumService",
                    "Description": "Premium Service",
                    "Name": "Premium Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
```

```
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API
Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with contract pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P1M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "20"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "25"
                                    }
```

```
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            },
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
```

```
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateRenewalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "RenewalTerm"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
```

```
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a
public or limited SaaS product and public offer with contract pricing and standard
 EULA
CAPI-11
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
        "Create a limited saas product with a public offer with contract pricing",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un prodotto SaaS pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con contratto con prezzi Pay-As-You-Go

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un prodotto SaaS pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con un contratto con Pay-As-You-Go prezzi. Questo esempio crea un EULA standard o personalizzato.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
```

```
                "Categories": [
                    "Data Catalogs"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "FulfillmentUrl":"https://sample.amazonaws.com/
sample-saas-fulfillment-url"
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Description": "Basic Service",
                    "Name": "Basic Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "PremiumService",
                    "Description": "Premium Service",
                    "Name": "Premium Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadSmall",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Types": [
                        "ExternallyMetered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadMedium",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Types": [
                        "ExternallyMetered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
```

```
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API
Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with contract pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
```

```
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateRenewalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
```

```
                        "Type": "RenewalTerm"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a
public or limited SaaS product and public offer with contract with PAYG pricing and
 standard EULA
CAPI-10
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(
        change_set,
```

```
        "Create limited SaaS product with public offer with contract with payg
 pricing",
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Crea un prodotto SaaS pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi di abbonamento

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un prodotto SaaS pubblico o limitato e un'offerta pubblica con prezzi di abbonamento. Questo esempio crea un EULA standard o personalizzato.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
                "Categories": [
                    "Data Catalogs"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://s3.amazonaws.com/logos/sample.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateTargeting",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PositiveTargeting": {
                    "BuyerAccounts": [
                        "111111111111",
                        "222222222222"
                    ]
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
```

```
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "FulfillmentUrl":"https://sample.amazonaws.com/
sample-saas-fulfillment-url"
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadSmall",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per medium instance",
                    "Types": [
                        "ExternallyMetered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "WorkloadMedium",
                    "Description": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Name": "Workload: Per large instance",
                    "Types": [
                        "ExternallyMetered"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "Test public offer for SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API
Reference Code",
                "Description": "Test public offer with contract pricing for
SaaSProduct using AWS Marketplace API Reference Code"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Usage",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadSmall",
                                        "Price": "0.15"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "WorkloadMedium",
```

```
                                        "Price": "0.25"
                                    }
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Absolutely no refund, period."
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
```

```
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create a
public or limited SaaS product and public offer with subscription(usage) pricing and
 standard EULA
CAPI-09
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd

fname = "changeset.json"
change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)

change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)


def main():
    sc.usage_demo(change_set, "public saas public offer with subscription pricing")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Pubblica un prodotto SaaS e un'offerta pubblica associata

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare un prodotto SaaS e un'offerta pubblica associata. Per impostazione predefinita, il prodotto sarà in uno stato limitato.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog":"AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet":[
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateProduct",
            "ChangeName": "CreateProductChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductTitle": "Sample product",
                "ShortDescription": "Brief description",
                "LongDescription": "Detailed description",
                "Highlights": [
                    "Sample highlight"
                ],
                "SearchKeywords": [
                    "Sample keyword"
                ],
```

```
                "Categories": [
                    "Data Catalogs"
                ],
                "LogoUrl": "https://bucketname.s3.amazonaws.com/logo.png",
                "VideoUrls": [
                    "https://sample.amazonaws.com/awsmp-video-1"
                ],
                "AdditionalResources": []
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Description": "Basic Service",
                    "Name": "Basic Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                },
                {
                    "Key": "PremiumService",
                    "Description": "Premium Service",
                    "Name": "Premium Service",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Unit": "Units"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "AddDeliveryOptions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
```

```
                "DeliveryOptions": [
                    {
                        "Details": {
                            "SaaSUrlDeliveryOptionDetails": {
                                "FulfillmentUrl": "https://www.aws.amazon.com/
marketplace/management"
                            }
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "ReleaseProduct",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "CreateOffer",
            "ChangeName": "CreateOfferChange",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "ProductId": "$CreateProductChange.Entity.Identifier"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateInformation",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Name": "New Test Offer",
                "Description": "New offer description"
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateLegalTerms",
            "Entity": {
```

```
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "LegalTerm",
                        "Documents": [
                            {
                                "Type": "StandardEula",
                                "Version": "2022-07-14"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateSupportTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "SupportTerm",
                        "RefundPolicy": "Updated refund policy description"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdatePricingTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "PricingModel": "Contract",
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
                        "CurrencyCode": "USD",
```

```
                        "RateCards": [
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P1M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "20"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "25"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            },
                            {
                                "Selector": {
                                    "Type": "Duration",
                                    "Value": "P12M"
                                },
                                "RateCard": [
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "BasicService",
                                        "Price": "150"
                                    },
                                    {
                                        "DimensionKey": "PremiumService",
                                        "Price": "300"
                                    }
                                ],
                                "Constraints": {
                                    "MultipleDimensionSelection": "Allowed",
                                    "QuantityConfiguration": "Allowed"
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                ]
```

```
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType": "UpdateRenewalTerms",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {
                "Terms": [
                    {
                        "Type": "RenewalTerm"
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        {
            "ChangeType":"ReleaseOffer",
            "Entity":{
                "Type": "Offer@1.0",
                "Identifier": "$CreateOfferChange.Entity.Identifier"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Publish my SaaS product and associated public offer (product will be in limited
 state by default)
CAPI-05A
"""

import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
```

```
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset1.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "publish saas product and associated public offer",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Aggiornamento delle dimensioni su un prodotto AMI o SaaS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiornare le dimensioni su un prodotto AMI o SaaS.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
{
    "Catalog": "AWSMarketplace",
    "ChangeSet": [
        {
```

```
            "ChangeType": "UpdateDimensions",
            "Entity": {
                "Type": "SaaSProduct@1.0",
                "Identifier": "prod-111111111111"
            },
            "DetailsDocument": [
                {
                    "Key": "BasicService",
                    "Types": [
                        "Entitled"
                    ],
                    "Name": "Some new name",
                    "Description": "Some new description"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

Esegui questo script per avviare il changeset. Le funzioni di supporto sono definite in Utilities per avviare un changeset dalla sezione Utilities.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to update (e.g name) dimensions on
 my AMI or SaaS product
CAPI-24
"""


import os

import utils.start_changeset as sc
import utils.stringify_details as sd


def main(change_set=None):
    if change_set is None:
        fname = "changeset.json"
        change_set_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), fname)
```

```
        stringified_change_set = sd.stringify_changeset(change_set_file)

    else:
        stringified_change_set = change_set

    response = sc.usage_demo(
        stringified_change_set,
        "Update name dimensions on my AMI or SaaS product",
    )

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Utilità

Utilità per avviare un changeset

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come definire le utilità per avviare un changeset.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

Utilità per avviare un changeset.

```
"""
Purpose:

Generic function to start a changeset
"""

import logging
```

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def generate_changeset(mp_client, change_set, change_set_name):
    """
    Start changeset
    """
    try:
        response = mp_client.start_change_set(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            ChangeSet=change_set,
            ChangeSetName=change_set_name,
        )
        logger.info("Changeset created!")
        logger.info("ChangeSet ID: %s", response["ChangeSetId"])
        logger.info("ChangeSet ARN: %s", response["ChangeSetArn"])

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        logger.exception("Unexpected error: %s", e)
        raise


def usage_demo(change_set, change_set_name):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Executing changeset: " + change_set_name)
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")

    response = generate_changeset(mp_client, change_set, change_set_name)

    return response

    print("-" * 88)
```

Utilità per caricare un changeset da un file JSON.

```
"""
Purpose:

This module will stringify the details sections of a changeset file.
"""

import json


def pretty_print(response):
    json_object = json.dumps(response, indent=4)
    print(json_object)


# open json file from path
def open_json_file(filename):
    with open(filename, "r") as f:
        return json.load(f)


def stringify_details_sections(json_object):
    """
    Loops through every change type in the changeset to look for non-empty
    details section and stringifies them
    """
    for change_type in json_object["ChangeSet"]:
        # Only stringify details section if it is not empty
        if "Details" in change_type and change_type["Details"] != "{}":
            string_details = json.dumps(change_type["Details"])
            change_type["Details"] = string_details
        else:
            pass

    return json_object["ChangeSet"]


def stringify_changeset(file_path):
    changeset_file = open_json_file(file_path)
    changeset_stringified = stringify_details_sections(changeset_file)

    return changeset_stringified
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartChangeSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Marketplace AWS Esempi di API Agreement che utilizzano SDK for Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l'API AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with Marketplace AWS Agreement.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Accordi

Accordi

Ottieni un accordo completo IDs

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere un accordo completo IDs.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get all agreement ids
AG-09
"""

import logging
```

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10


def get_agreements():
    AgreementSummaryList = []
    agreement_id_list = []

    try:
        agreements = mp_client.search_agreements(
            catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
            filters=[
                {"name": "PartyType", "values": ["Proposer"]},
                {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
            ],
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
        raise

    AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreements["agreementViewSummaries"])

    while "nextToken" in agreements and agreements["nextToken"] is not None:
        try:
            agreements = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                nextToken=agreements["nextToken"],
                filters=[
                    {"name": "PartyType", "values": ["Proposer"]},
                    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                ],
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise
```

```
        AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreements["agreementViewSummaries"])

    for agreement in AgreementSummaryList:
        agreement_id_list.append(agreement["agreementId"])

    return agreement_id_list


if __name__ == "__main__":
    agreement_id_list = get_agreements()

    print(agreement_id_list)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SearchAgreements AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni tutti gli accordi

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere tutti gli accordi.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get all agreements
AG-01
"""

import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
```

```
mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10

party_type_list = ["Proposer"]
agreement_type_list = ["PurchaseAgreement"]

filter_list = [
    {"name": "PartyType", "values": party_type_list},
    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": agreement_type_list},
]

agreement_results_list = []


def get_agreements(filter_list=filter_list):
    try:
        agreements = mp_client.search_agreements(
            catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
            filters=filter_list,
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
        raise e

    agreement_results_list.extend(agreements["agreementViewSummaries"])

    while "nextToken" in agreements and agreements["nextToken"] is not None:
        try:
            agreements = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                nextToken=agreements["nextToken"],
                filters=filter_list,
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise e

        agreement_results_list.extend(agreements["agreementViewSummaries"])
```

```
    return agreement_results_list


if __name__ == "__main__":
    agreements_list = get_agreements(filter_list)
    helper.pretty_print_datetime(agreements_list)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SearchAgreements AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni l'ID cliente da un contratto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere l'ID cliente da un contratto.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get customer AWS account id
from a given agreement
AG-08
"""

import argparse
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
```

```
def get_agreement_information(agreement_id):
    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_agreement(agreementId=agreement_id)
    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", agreement_id)
            raise e
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)
            raise e

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--agreement-id",
        "-aid",
        help="Provide agreement ID to describe agreement status",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    response = get_agreement_information(agreement_id=args.agreement_id)

    print(f"Customer account: {response['acceptor']['accountId']}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAgreement AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni i dettagli finanziari di un contratto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere dettagli finanziari da un accordo.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain financial details, such as Total Contract Value of the agreementfrom a given
 agreement
AG-14

Example Usage: python3 get_agreement_financial_details.py --agreement-id <agreement-
id>
"""

import argparse
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")


def get_agreement_information(agreement_id):
    try:
        agreement = mp_client.describe_agreement(agreementId=agreement_id)

        return agreement

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", agreement_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)
```

```
    return None


if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--agreement-id",
        "-aid",
        help="Provide agreement ID to describe agreement status",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    agreement = get_agreement_information(args.agreement_id)

    if agreement is not None:
        print(f"Agreement Id: {args.agreement_id}")
        print(
            f"Agreement Value: {agreement['estimatedCharges']['currencyCode']}
 {agreement['estimatedCharges']['agreementValue']}"
        )

    else:
        print(f"Agreement with ID {args.agreement_id} is not found")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAgreement AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni i dettagli della versione di prova gratuita tramite un contratto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere i dettagli della prova gratuita da un contratto.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain the details from an agreement of a free trial I have provided to the customer
AG-20

Example Usage: python3 get_agreement_free_trial_details.py --agreement-id
 <agreement-id>
"""

import argparse
import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")


def get_agreement_terms(agreement_id):
    try:
        agreement = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=agreement_id)
        return agreement

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", agreement_id)

        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)

    return None


if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--agreement-id",
        "-aid",
```

```
        help="Provide agreement ID to describe agreement status",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    agreement = get_agreement_terms(agreement_id=args.agreement_id)

    if agreement is not None:
        freetrial_found = False

        for term in agreement["acceptedTerms"]:
            if "freeTrialPricingTerm" in term.keys():
                helper.pretty_print_datetime(term)
                freetrial_found = True

        if not freetrial_found:
            print(f"No free trial term found for agreement: {args.agreement_id}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAgreement AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni informazioni su un contratto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere informazioni su un accordo.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get agreement information
AG-07
"""
```

```
import argparse
import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreement_information(agreement_id):
    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_agreement(agreementId=agreement_id)
    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", agreement_id)
            raise e
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)
            raise e

    return response


if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--agreement-id",
        "-aid",
        help="Provide agreement ID to describe agreement status",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    response = get_agreement_information(agreement_id=args.agreement_id)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(response)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAgreement AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni i dettagli del prodotto e dell'offerta da un contratto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere i dettagli del prodotto e dell'offerta da un contratto.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get product and offer details in
 a given agreement
AG-10
"""

import argparse
import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mpa_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")
mpc_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreement_information(agreement_id):
    """
    Returns information about a given agreement
    Args: agreement_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """
```

```
    try:
        agreement = mpa_client.describe_agreement(agreementId=agreement_id)

        return agreement

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", agreement_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def get_entity_information(entity_id):
    """
    Returns information about a given entity
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of entity information
    """

    try:
        response = mpc_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityId=entity_id,
        )

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Entity with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def get_agreement_components(agreement_id):
    agreement_component_list = []

    agreement = get_agreement_information(agreement_id)

    if agreement is not None:
        productIds = []
        for resource in agreement["proposalSummary"]["resources"]:
            productIds.append(resource["id"])
```

```
        for product_id in productIds:
            product_document = get_entity_information(product_id)

            product_document_dict = {}
            product_document_dict["product_id"] = product_id
            product_document_dict["document"] = product_document
            agreement_component_list.append(product_document_dict)

        offerId = agreement["proposalSummary"]["offerId"]

        offer_document = get_entity_information(offerId)

        offer_document_dict = {}
        offer_document_dict["offer_id"] = offerId
        offer_document_dict["document"] = offer_document
        agreement_component_list.append(offer_document_dict)

        return agreement_component_list

    else:
        print("Agreement with ID " + args.agreement_id + " is not found")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--agreement_id",
        "-aid",
        help="Provide agreement ID to search for product and offer detail",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    product_offer_detail = get_agreement_components(agreement_id=args.agreement_id)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(product_offer_detail)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAgreement AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni l'EULA di un contratto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere l'EULA di un accordo.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain the EULA I have entered into with my customer via the agreement
AG-18
"""

import json
import logging
import os

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# agreement id
AGREEMENT_ID = "agmt-111111111111111111111111"

# to use sample file or not
USE_SAMPLE_FILE = False
SAMPLE_FILE_NAME = "mockup_agreement_terms.json"

# attribute name
ROOT_ELEM = "acceptedTerms"
TERM_NAME = "legalTerm"
CONFIG_ELEM = "configuration"
ATTRIBUTE_NAME = "documents"
```

```
def get_agreement_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns customer AWS Account id about a given agreement
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """

    try:
        if USE_SAMPLE_FILE:
            sample_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), SAMPLE_FILE_NAME)
            terms = open_json_file(sample_file)
        else:
            terms = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=entity_id)

        legalEulaArray = []
        for term in terms[ROOT_ELEM]:
            if TERM_NAME in term and ATTRIBUTE_NAME in term[TERM_NAME]:
                docs = term[TERM_NAME][ATTRIBUTE_NAME]
                for doc in docs:
                    if "type" in doc:
                        legalEulaArray.append(doc)
        return legalEulaArray

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreement_information(mp_client, AGREEMENT_ID))

    # open json file from path
```

```
def open_json_file(filename):
    with open(filename, "r") as f:
        return json.load(f)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAgreementTerms AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni i termini di rinnovo automatico di un contratto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere i termini di rinnovo automatico di un contratto.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain the auto-renewal status of the agreement
AG-15
"""

import json
import logging
import os
import utils.helpers as helper


import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
```

```
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# agreement id
AGREEMENT_ID = "agmt-1111111111111111111"

# to use sample file or not
USE_SAMPLE_FILE = False
SAMPLE_FILE_NAME = "mockup_agreement_terms.json"

# attribute name
ROOT_ELEM = "acceptedTerms"
TERM_NAME = "renewalTerm"
CONFIG_ELEM = "configuration"
ATTRIBUTE_NAME = "enableAutoRenew"


def get_agreement_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns customer AWS Account id about a given agreement
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """

    try:
        if USE_SAMPLE_FILE:
            sample_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), SAMPLE_FILE_NAME)
            terms = open_json_file(sample_file)
        else:
            terms = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=entity_id)

        auto_renewal = "No Auto Renewal"
        for term in terms[ROOT_ELEM]:
            if TERM_NAME in term:
                if CONFIG_ELEM in term[TERM_NAME]:
                    auto_renewal = term[TERM_NAME][CONFIG_ELEM][ATTRIBUTE_NAME]
                    break
        return auto_renewal

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)
```

```
def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    agreement = get_agreement_information(mp_client, AGREEMENT_ID)

    if agreement is not None:
        print(f"Auto Renewal is {agreement}")
    else:
        print("Agreement with ID " + AGREEMENT_ID + " is not found")


# open json file from path
def open_json_file(filename):
    with open(filename, "r") as f:
        return json.load(f)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAgreementTerms AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni le dimensioni acquistate in base a un contratto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere le dimensioni acquistate in un contratto.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain the dimensions the buyer has purchased from me via the agreement
AG-28
"""

import json
import logging
import os

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# agreement id
AGREEMENT_ID = "agmt-11111111111111111111111"

# to use sample file or not
USE_SAMPLE_FILE = False
SAMPLE_FILE_NAME = "mockup_agreement_terms.json"

# attribute name
ROOT_ELEM = "acceptedTerms"
TERM_NAME = "configurableUpfrontPricingTerm"
CONFIG_ELEM = "configuration"
ATTRIBUTE_NAME = "selectorValue"


def get_agreement_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns customer AWS Account id about a given agreement
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """

    try:
        if USE_SAMPLE_FILE:
            sample_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), SAMPLE_FILE_NAME)
            terms = open_json_file(sample_file)
```

```
        else:
            terms = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=entity_id)

        dimensionKeys = []

        for term in terms[ROOT_ELEM]:
            if TERM_NAME in term:
                if CONFIG_ELEM in term[TERM_NAME]:
                    confParam = term[TERM_NAME][CONFIG_ELEM]
                    if ATTRIBUTE_NAME in confParam:
                        if "dimensions" in confParam:
                            for dimension in confParam["dimensions"]:
                                if "dimensionKey" in dimension:
                                    dimensionKey = dimension["dimensionKey"]
                                    print(f"Dimension Key: {dimensionKey}")
                                    dimensionKeys.append(dimensionKey)
        return dimensionKeys

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreement_information(mp_client, AGREEMENT_ID))

    # open json file from path


def open_json_file(filename):
    with open(filename, "r") as f:
        return json.load(f)
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAgreementTerms AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni le istanze di ogni dimensione acquistate in un contratto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere le istanze di ogni dimensione acquistate in un contratto.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain instances of each dimension that buyer has purchased in the agreement
AG-30
"""

import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# agreement id
AGREEMENT_ID = "agmt-111111111111111111111111"

# attribute name
ROOT_ELEM = "acceptedTerms"
```

```
TERM_NAME = "configurableUpfrontPricingTerm"
CONFIG_ELEM = "configuration"
ATTRIBUTE_NAME = "selectorValue"

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreement_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns customer AWS Account id about a given agreement
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """

    try:
        terms = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=entity_id)
        dimensionKeyValueMap = {}
        for term in terms[ROOT_ELEM]:
            if TERM_NAME in term:
                if CONFIG_ELEM in term[TERM_NAME]:
                    confParam = term[TERM_NAME][CONFIG_ELEM]
                    if ATTRIBUTE_NAME in confParam:
                        selectValue = confParam["selectorValue"]
                        dimensionKeyValueMap["selectorValue"] = selectValue
                        if "dimensions" in confParam:
                            dimensionKeyValueMap["dimensions"] =
 confParam["dimensions"]
                            """
                            for dimension in confParam['dimensions']:
                                if 'dimensionKey' in dimension:

                                    dimensionValue = dimension['dimensionValue']
                                    dimensionKey = dimension['dimensionKey']
                                    print(f"Selector: {selectValue}, Dimension Key:
 {dimensionKey}, Dimension Value: {dimensionValue}")
                                    dimensionKeyValueMap[dimensionKey] =
 dimensionValue
                            """
        return dimensionKeyValueMap

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
```

```
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreement_information(mp_client, AGREEMENT_ID))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAgreementTerms AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni il piano di pagamento di un contratto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere la tempistica di pagamento di un contratto.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain the payment schedule I have agreed to with the agreement, including the
 invoice date and invoice amount
AG-17
"""
```

```
import json
import logging
import os

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# agreement id
AGREEMENT_ID = "agmt-11111111111111111111111"

# to use sample file or not
USE_SAMPLE_FILE = False
SAMPLE_FILE_NAME = "mockup_agreement_terms.json"

# attribute name
ROOT_ELEM = "acceptedTerms"
TERM_NAME = "paymentScheduleTerm"
CONFIG_ELEM = "configuration"
ATTRIBUTE_NAME = "selectorValue"


def get_agreement_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns customer AWS Account id about a given agreement
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """

    try:
        if USE_SAMPLE_FILE:
            sample_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), SAMPLE_FILE_NAME)
            terms = open_json_file(sample_file)
        else:
            terms = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=entity_id)

        paymentScheduleArray = []
        currencyCode = ""
        for term in terms[ROOT_ELEM]:
            if TERM_NAME in term:
                paymentSchedule = term[TERM_NAME]
```

```
                if "currencyCode" in paymentSchedule:
                    currencyCode = paymentSchedule["currencyCode"]
                if "schedule" in paymentSchedule:
                    for sch in paymentSchedule["schedule"]:
                        if "chargeDate" in sch:
                            chargeDate = sch["chargeDate"]
                            chargeAmount = sch["chargeAmount"]
                            # print(f"chargeDate: {chargeDate}, chargeAmount:
 {chargeAmount}")
                            schedule = {
                                "currencyCode": currencyCode,
                                "chargeDate": chargeDate,
                                "chargeAmount": chargeAmount,
                            }
                            paymentScheduleArray.append(schedule)

        return paymentScheduleArray

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreement_information(mp_client, AGREEMENT_ID))

    # open json file from path


def open_json_file(filename):
    with open(filename, "r") as f:
        return json.load(f)
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAgreementTerms AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni i prezzi per dimensione in un contratto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere il prezzo per dimensione in un accordo.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain pricing per each dimension in the agreement
AG-29
"""

import json
import logging
import os

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# agreement id
AGREEMENT_ID = "agmt-111111111111111111111111"

# to use sample file or not
USE_SAMPLE_FILE = False
```

```
SAMPLE_FILE_NAME = "mockup_agreement_terms.json"

# attribute name
ROOT_ELEM = "acceptedTerms"
TERM_NAME = "configurableUpfrontPricingTerm"
CONFIG_ELEM = "configuration"
ATTRIBUTE_NAME = "selectorValue"

TERMS_TO_SEARCH = [
    "configurableUpfrontPricingTerm",
    "usageBasedPricingTerm",
    "fixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
]


def get_agreement_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns customer AWS Account id about a given agreement
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """

    try:
        if USE_SAMPLE_FILE:
            sample_file = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(__file__), SAMPLE_FILE_NAME)
            terms = open_json_file(sample_file)
        else:
            terms = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=entity_id)

        dimentions = []
        for term in terms[ROOT_ELEM]:
            for t in TERMS_TO_SEARCH:
                rateInfo = []
                if t in term:
                    if "type" in term[t]:
                        rateInfo.append(term[t]["type"])
                    if "currencyCode" in term[t]:
                        rateInfo.append(term[t]["currencyCode"])
                    if "rateCards" in term[t]:
                        rateInfo.append(term[t]["rateCards"])
                    dimentions.append(rateInfo)
        return dimentions

    except ClientError as e:
```

```
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreement_information(mp_client, AGREEMENT_ID))

    # open json file from path


def open_json_file(filename):
    with open(filename, "r") as f:
        return json.load(f)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAgreementTerms AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scopri il tipo di prezzo di un contratto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere il tipo di prezzo di un contratto.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain the pricing type of the agreement (contract, FPS, metered, free etc.)
AG-16
"""

import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# To search by offer id: OfferId; by product id: ResourceIdentifier; by product
 type: ResourceType
idType = "OfferId"

# replace id value as needed
idValue = "offer-1111111111111"

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10

# catalog; switch to AWSMarketplace for release
AWSMPCATALOG = "AWSMarketplace"

# product types

SaaSProduct = "SaaSProduct"
AmiProduct = "AmiProduct"
MLProduct = "MachineLearningProduct"
ContainerProduct = "ContainerProduct"
DataProduct = "DataProduct"
ProServiceProduct = "ProfessionalServicesProduct"
```

```
AiqProduct = "AiqProduct"

# Define pricing types
CCP = "CCP"
Annual = "Annual"
Contract = "Contract"
SFT = "SaaS Freee Trial"
HMA = "Hourly and Monthly Agreements"
Hourly = "Hourly"
Monthly = "Monthly"
AFPS = "Annual FPS"
CFPS = "Contract FPS"
CCPFPS = "CCP with FPS"
BYOL = "BYOL"
Free = "Free"
FTH = "Free Trials and Hourly"

# Define Agreement Term Types
legal = ["LegalTerm"]
config = ["ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm"]
usage = ["UsageBasedPricingTerm"]
config_usage = ["ConfigurableUpfrontPricingTerm", "UsageBasedPricingTerm"]
freeTrial = ["FreeTrialPricingTerm"]
recur = ["RecurringPaymentTerm"]
usage_recur = ("UsageBasedPricingTerm", "RecurringPaymentTerm")
fixed_payment = ["FixedUpfrontPricingTerm", "PaymentScheduleTerm"]
fixed_payment_usage = [
    "FixedUpfrontPricingTerm",
    "PaymentScheduleTerm",
    "UsageBasedPricingTerm",
]
byol = ["ByolPricingTerm"]
freeTrial_usage = ("FreeTrialPricingTerm", "UsageBasedPricingTerm")
all_agreement_types_combination = (
    legal,
    config,
    usage,
    config_usage,
    freeTrial,
    recur,
    usage_recur,
    fixed_payment,
    fixed_payment_usage,
    byol,
```

```
    freeTrial_usage,
)


# get pricing type method given product type, agreement temr type and offer type if
 needed
def get_pricing_type(product_type, agreement_term_type, offer_type):
    pricing_types = {
        (SaaSProduct, frozenset(config_usage), frozenset("")): CCP,
        (DataProduct, frozenset(config_usage), frozenset("")): CCP,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset(config_usage)): Annual,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset(config_usage)): Annual,
        (MLProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset(config_usage)): Annual,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset(config)): Contract,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset(config)): Contract,
        (SaaSProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset("")): Contract,
        (DataProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset("")): Contract,
        (AiqProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset("")): Contract,
        (ProServiceProduct, frozenset(config), frozenset("")): Contract,
        (SaaSProduct, frozenset(freeTrial), frozenset("")): SFT,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(usage_recur), frozenset("")): HMA,
        (SaaSProduct, frozenset(usage), frozenset("")): Hourly,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(usage), frozenset("")): Hourly,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(usage), frozenset("")): Hourly,
        (MLProduct, frozenset(usage), frozenset("")): Hourly,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(recur), frozenset("")): Monthly,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(recur), frozenset("")): Monthly,
        (
            ContainerProduct,
            frozenset(fixed_payment),
            frozenset(fixed_payment_usage),
        ): AFPS,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset(fixed_payment_usage)):
 AFPS,
        (MLProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset("")): AFPS,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset(fixed_payment)):
 CFPS,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset(fixed_payment)): CFPS,
        (SaaSProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset("")): CFPS,
        (DataProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset("")): CFPS,
        (AiqProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset("")): CFPS,
        (ProServiceProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset("")): CFPS,
        (SaaSProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment_usage), frozenset("")): CCPFPS,
        (DataProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment_usage), frozenset("")): CCPFPS,
```

```
        (AiqProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment_usage), frozenset("")): CCPFPS,
        (ProServiceProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment_usage), frozenset("")): CCPFPS,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(byol), frozenset("")): BYOL,
        (SaaSProduct, frozenset(byol), frozenset("")): BYOL,
        (ProServiceProduct, frozenset(byol), frozenset("")): BYOL,
        (AiqProduct, frozenset(byol), frozenset("")): BYOL,
        (MLProduct, frozenset(byol), frozenset("")): BYOL,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(byol), frozenset("")): BYOL,
        (DataProduct, frozenset(byol), frozenset("")): BYOL,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(legal), frozenset("")): Free,
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(freeTrial_usage), frozenset("")): FTH,
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(freeTrial_usage), frozenset("")): FTH,
        (MLProduct, frozenset(freeTrial_usage), frozenset("")): FTH,
    }

    key = (product_type, agreement_term_type, offer_type)
    if key in pricing_types:
        return pricing_types[key]
    else:
        return "Unknown"


# Example usage for testing purpose
"""
product_type = SaaSProduct
agreement_term_type = frozenset(config_usage)
offer_type = frozenset('')
pricing_type = get_pricing_type(product_type, agreement_term_type, offer_type)
print("pricing type = " + pricing_type)  # Output: CCP
"""


# check if offer term types are needed; if Y, needed
def get_offer_term_type(product_type, agreement_term_type):
    offer_term_types = {
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(config)): "Y",
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(config)): "Y",
        (ContainerProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment)): "Y",
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment)): "Y",
        (AmiProduct, frozenset(fixed_payment), frozenset(fixed_payment)): "Y",
    }

    key = (product_type, agreement_term_type)
    if key in offer_term_types:
```

```
        return offer_term_types[key]
    else:
        return


logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreements(mp_client):
    AgreementSummaryList = []
    partyTypes = ["Proposer"]
    for value in partyTypes:
        try:
            agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog=AWSMPCATALOG,
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                filters=[
                    {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                    {"name": idType, "values": [idValue]},
                    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                ],
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise

        AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

        while "nextToken" in agreement and agreement["nextToken"] is not None:
            try:
                agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                    catalog=AWSMPCATALOG,
                    maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                    nextToken=agreement["nextToken"],
                    filters=[
                        {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                        {"name": idType, "values": [idValue]},
                        {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                    ],
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
                raise
```

```
            AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    return AgreementSummaryList


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace Catalog.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    # find all agreements matching the specified idType and idValue
    agreements = get_agreements(mp_client)

    for item in agreements:
        pricingType = ""
        agreement_id = item["agreementId"]

        # get term types inside offer
        offer_term_types = get_offer_term_types(item)

        # even though multiple product types are allowed for one agreement, only
 need the first one
        productType = item["resourceSummaries"][0]["resourceType"]

        # get agreement terms types
        agreementTerm = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=agreement_id)

        agreementTermTypes = get_agreement_term_types(agreementTerm)

        # match with agreement term type group
        matchedTermType = getMatchedTermTypesCombination(agreementTermTypes)

        # check if offer term type is needed.
        offer_term_type_needed = get_offer_term_type(
            productType, frozenset(matchedTermType)
        )

        # get pricing type given product type, agreement term types and offer type
 if needed;
```

```
        # one excpetion is Container with Legal term. LegalTerm needs to be the only
 term present
        if offer_term_type_needed is not None:
            matchedOfferTermTypes = getMatchedTermTypesCombination(offer_term_types)
            print(f"matchedOfferTermType = {matchedOfferTermTypes}")
            pricingType = get_pricing_type(
                productType,
                frozenset(matchedTermType),
                frozenset(matchedOfferTermTypes),
            )
        elif set(matchedTermType) == set(legal):
            pricingType = Free
        else:
            pricingType = get_pricing_type(
                productType, frozenset(matchedTermType), frozenset("")
            )

        print(
            f"agreementId={agreement_id};productType={productType};
 agreementTermTypes={agreementTermTypes}; matchedTermType={matchedTermType};
 offerTermTypeNeeded={offer_term_type_needed}; offer_term_types={offer_term_types}"
        )
        print(f"pricing type={pricingType}")


def getMatchedTermTypesCombination(agreementTermTypes):
    matchedCombination = ()
    for element in all_agreement_types_combination:
        if check_elements(agreementTermTypes, element):
            matchedCombination = element
    return matchedCombination


def get_offer_term_types(item):
    offer_id = item["agreementTokenSummary"]["offerId"]
    mp_catalogAPI_client = boto3.client("marketplace-catalog")
    offer_document = get_entity_information(mp_catalogAPI_client, offer_id)
    offerDetail = offer_document["Details"]
    offerDetail_json_object = json.loads(offerDetail)
    offer_term_types = [term["Type"] for term in offerDetail_json_object["Terms"]]
    return offer_term_types


# make sure all elements in array2 exist in array1
```

```
def check_elements(array1, array2):
    for element in array2:
        if element not in array1:
            return False
    return True


def get_entity_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns information about a given entity
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of entity information
    """

    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_entity(
            Catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            EntityId=entity_id,
        )

        return response

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Entity with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def get_agreement_term_types(agreementTerm):
    types = []
    for term in agreementTerm["acceptedTerms"]:
        for value in term.values():
            if isinstance(value, dict) and "type" in value:
                types.append(value["type"])
    return types


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAgreement AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni il tipo di prodotto di un contratto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere il tipo di prodotto di un contratto.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain the Product Type of the product the agreement was created on
AG-11
"""

import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

# agreement id
AGREEMENT_ID = "agmt-111111111111111111111111"


def get_agreement_information(mp_client, entity_id):
    """
    Returns information about a given agreement
    Args: entity_id str: Entity to return
    Returns: dict: Dictionary of agreement information
    """

    try:
```

```
        agreement = mp_client.describe_agreement(agreementId=entity_id)

        return agreement

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", entity_id)
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for offer and product details in a given agreement by agreement
 id.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    agreement = get_agreement_information(mp_client, AGREEMENT_ID)

    if agreement is not None:
        productHash = {}
        for resource in agreement["resourceSummaries"]:
            productHash[resource["resourceId"]] = resource["resourceType"]

        for key, value in productHash.items():
            print(f"Product ID: {key}  |  Product Type: {value}")
    else:
        print("Agreement with ID " + AGREEMENT_ID + " is not found")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAgreement AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Ottieni lo stato di un accordo

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere lo stato di un accordo.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get all agreement status
AG-13

Example Usage: python3 get_agreement_status.py --agreement-id <agreement-id>
"""

import argparse
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreement(agreement_id):
    try:
        response = mp_client.describe_agreement(agreementId=agreement_id)
        return response
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error(f"Could not complete search_agreements request. {e}")

    return None
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--agreement-id",
        "-aid",
        help="Provide agreement ID to describe agreement status",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    response = get_agreement(agreement_id=args.agreement_id)

    if response is not None:
        print(f"Agreement status: {response['status']}")
    else:
        print(f"No agreement found for {args.agreement_id}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAgreement AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Consulta i termini di supporto di un contratto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come ottenere i termini di assistenza di un contratto.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Obtain the support and refund policy I have provided to the customer for an
 agreement
AG-19

Example Usage: python3 get_agreement_support_terms.py --agreement-id <agreement-id>
```

```
"""

import argparse
import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")


def get_agreement_terms(agreement_id):
    try:
        agreement = mp_client.get_agreement_terms(agreementId=agreement_id)
        return agreement

    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.error("Agreement with ID %s not found.", agreement_id)

        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected error: %s", e)

    return None


if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--agreement-id",
        "-aid",
        help="Provide agreement ID to describe agreement status",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    agreement = get_agreement_terms(agreement_id=args.agreement_id)

    if agreement is not None:
        support_found = False
```

```
        for term in agreement["acceptedTerms"]:
            if "supportTerm" in term.keys():
                helper.pretty_print_datetime(term)
                support_found = True

        if not support_found:
            print(f"No support term found for agreement: {args.agreement_id}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAgreementTerms AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Cerca gli accordi in base all'ID dell'account

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come cercare gli accordi in base all'ID dell'account.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get agreement by customer AWS
 account ID
AG-02
"""

import argparse
import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
```

```
MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10


def get_agreements(account_id):
    AgreementSummaryList = []

    try:
        agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
            catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
            filters=[
                {"name": "PartyType", "values": ["Proposer"]},
                {"name": "AcceptorId", "values": [account_id]},
                {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
            ],
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
        raise e

    AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    while "nextToken" in agreement and agreement["nextToken"] is not None:
        try:
            agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                nextToken=agreement["nextToken"],
                filters=[
                    {"name": "PartyType", "values": ["Proposer"]},
                    {"name": "AcceptorId", "values": [account_id]},
                    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                ],
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise e

        AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    return AgreementSummaryList
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--account_id",
        "-aid",
        help="Provide accepting account ID to search for agreements",
        required=True,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    response = get_agreements(account_id=args.account_id)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(response)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SearchAgreements AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Cerca gli accordi in base all'ID del contratto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come cercare gli accordi in base all'ID dell'accordo.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to search for agreements give id
 information
AG-02-A
"""


import logging

import boto3
```

```
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# To search by offer id: OfferId; by product id: ResourceIdentifier; by product
 type: ResourceType
idType = "ResourceType"

# replace id value as needed
idValue = "SaaSProduct"

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreements(mp_client):
    AgreementSummaryList = []
    partyTypes = ["Proposer"]
    for value in partyTypes:
        try:
            agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                filters=[
                    {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                    {"name": idType, "values": [idValue]},
                    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                ],
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise e

        AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

        while "nextToken" in agreement and agreement["nextToken"] is not None:
            try:
                agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                    catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                    maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                    nextToken=agreement["nextToken"],
                    filters=[
                        {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                        {"name": idType, "values": [idValue]},
```

```
                        {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                    ],
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
                raise e

            AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    return AgreementSummaryList


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace Catalog.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreements(mp_client))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SearchAgreements AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Cerca gli accordi per data di fine

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come cercare gli accordi per data di fine.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to search for agreement information
 before or after end date
AG-03
"""

import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

# change to 'AfterEndTime' if after endtime is desired
beforeOrAfterEndtimeFilterName = "BeforeEndTime"

# Make sure to use the same date format as below
cutoffDate = "2322-11-18T00:00:00Z"

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreements():
    AgreementSummaryList = []

    try:
        agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
            catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
            filters=[
                {"name": "PartyType", "values": ["Proposer"]},
                {"name": beforeOrAfterEndtimeFilterName, "values": [cutoffDate]},
                {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
            ],
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
```

```
        raise

    AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    while "nextToken" in agreement:
        try:
            agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                nextToken=agreement["nextToken"],
                filters=[
                    {"name": "PartyType", "values": ["Proposer"]},
                    {
                        "name": beforeOrAfterEndtimeFilterName,
                        "values": [cutoffDate],
                    },
                    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                ],
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise

        AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    return AgreementSummaryList


if __name__ == "__main__":
    agreements = get_agreements()
    helper.pretty_print_datetime(agreements)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SearchAgreements AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Cerca gli accordi in base all'ID dell'offerta

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come cercare gli accordi in base all'ID dell'offerta.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to search for agreements by offer id
AG-0
"""

import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# offer id to search by
offerId = "11111111111111111111111111"

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreements(mp_client):
    AgreementSummaryList = []
    partyTypes = ["Proposer"]
    for value in partyTypes:
        try:
            agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                filters=[
                    {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                    {"name": "OfferId", "values": [offerId]},
                    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
```

```
                ],
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise

        AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

        while "nextToken" in agreement and agreement["nextToken"] is not None:
            try:
                agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                    catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                    maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                    nextToken=agreement["nextToken"],
                    filters=[
                        {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                        {"name": "OfferId", "values": [offerId]},
                        {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                    ],
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
                raise

            AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    return AgreementSummaryList


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement by offer id.")
    print("-" * 88)

    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreements(mp_client))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SearchAgreements AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Cerca gli accordi in base all'ID del prodotto

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come cercare gli accordi in base all'ID del prodotto.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to search for agreement by product
 id
AG-02
"""

import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# product id to search by
resourceId = "prod-1111111111111"

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_agreements(mp_client):
    AgreementSummaryList = []
    partyTypes = ["Proposer"]
```

```
    for value in partyTypes:
        try:
            agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                filters=[
                    {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                    {"name": "ResourceIdentifier", "values": [resourceId]},
                    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                ],
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete list_entities request.")
            raise

        AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

        while "nextToken" in agreement:
            try:
                agreement = mp_client.search_agreements(
                    catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                    maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                    nextToken=agreement["nextToken"],
                    filters=[
                        {"name": "PartyType", "values": [value]},
                        {"name": "ResourceIdentifier", "values": [resourceId]},
                        {"name": "AgreementType", "values": ["PurchaseAgreement"]},
                    ],
                )
            except ClientError as e:
                logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
                raise

            AgreementSummaryList.extend(agreement["agreementViewSummaries"])

    return AgreementSummaryList


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Looking for an agreement in the AWS Marketplace Catalog.")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_agreements(mp_client))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SearchAgreements AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Cerca gli accordi per stato

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come cercare gli accordi per stato.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come configurarlo ed eseguirlo nel repository Marketplace AWS API Reference Code Library.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
"""
Purpose
Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to filter agreements by status
AG-04

Example Usage: python3 search_agreements_by_status.py
"""

import logging

import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

mp_client = boto3.client("marketplace-agreement")
```

```
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

MAX_PAGE_RESULTS = 10

party_type_list = ["Proposer"]
agreement_type_list = ["PurchaseAgreement"]

# Accepted values: "ACTIVE", "TERMINATED", "CANCELED", "EXPIRED", "REPLACED",
 "RENEWED"
status_list = ["ACTIVE"]

filter_list = [
    {"name": "PartyType", "values": party_type_list},
    {"name": "AgreementType", "values": agreement_type_list},
    {"name": "Status", "values": status_list},
]

agreement_results_list = []


def get_agreements(filter_list=filter_list):
    try:
        agreements = mp_client.search_agreements(
            catalog="AWSMarketplace",
            maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
            filters=filter_list,
        )
    except ClientError as e:
        logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
        raise e

    agreement_results_list.extend(agreements["agreementViewSummaries"])

    while "nextToken" in agreements and agreements["nextToken"] is not None:
        try:
            agreements = mp_client.search_agreements(
                catalog="AWSMarketplace",
                maxResults=MAX_PAGE_RESULTS,
                nextToken=agreements["nextToken"],
                filters=filter_list,
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error("Could not complete search_agreements request.")
            raise e
```

```
        agreement_results_list.extend(agreements["agreementViewSummaries"])

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(agreement_results_list)
    return agreement_results_list


if __name__ == "__main__":
    agreements_list = get_agreements(filter_list)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SearchAgreements AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon MSK che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) con Amazon MSK.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Esempi serverless

Esempi serverless

Invocare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon MSK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento generato dalla ricezione di record da un cluster Amazon MSK. La funzione recupera il payload MSK e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon MSK con Lambda tramite Python.

```
import base64

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    # Iterate through keys
    for key in event['records']:
        print('Key:', key)
        # Iterate through records
        for record in event['records'][key]:
            print('Record:', record)
            # Decode base64
            msg = base64.b64decode(record['value']).decode('utf-8')
            print('Message:', msg)
```

Esempi di Neptune con SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with Neptune.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Amazon Neptune

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Neptune.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def describe_db_clusters(neptune_client):
    """
    Describes the Amazon Neptune DB clusters using a paginator to handle multiple
 pages.
    Raises ClientError with 'ResourceNotFoundException' if no clusters are found.
    """
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator("describe_db_clusters")
    clusters_found = False

    for page in paginator.paginate():
        for cluster in page.get("DBClusters", []):
            clusters_found = True
            print(f"Cluster Identifier: {cluster['DBClusterIdentifier']}")
            print(f"Status: {cluster['Status']}")

    if not clusters_found:
        raise ClientError(
            {
                "Error": {
                    "Code": "ResourceNotFoundException",
                    "Message": "No Neptune DB clusters found."
                }
            },
            operation_name="DescribeDBClusters"
        )

def main():
    """
    Main entry point: creates the Neptune client and calls the describe operation.
    """
```

```
    neptune_client = boto3.client("neptune")
    try:
        describe_db_clusters(neptune_client)
    except ClientError as e:
        error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
        if error_code == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            print(f"Resource not found: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
        else:
            print(f"Unexpected ClientError: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error: {str(e)}")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters Paginator nella guida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un sottogruppo Amazon Neptune.
- Crea un ammasso di Nettune.
- Crea un'istanza di Neptune.
- Controlla lo stato dell'istanza di Neptune.
- Mostra i dettagli del cluster Neptune.
- Fermate l'ammasso di Neptune.
- Avvia il cluster Neptune.
- Eliminate le risorse di Neptune.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3
import time
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Constants used in this scenario
POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS = 10
TIMEOUT_SECONDS = 1200  # 20 minutes

def delete_db_cluster(neptune_client, cluster_id: str):
    """
    Deletes a Neptune DB cluster and throws exceptions to the caller.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client object.
        cluster_id (str): The ID of the Neptune DB cluster to be deleted.

    Raises:
        ClientError: If the delete operation fails.
    """
    request = {
        'DBClusterIdentifier': cluster_id,
        'SkipFinalSnapshot': True
    }

    try:
        print(f"Deleting DB Cluster: {cluster_id}")
        neptune_client.delete_db_cluster(**request)

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "DBClusterNotFoundFault":
            print(f"Cluster '{cluster_id}' not found or already deleted.")
```

```
        elif code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't delete DB cluster. {code}: {message}")
        raise

def format_elapsed_time(seconds: int) -> str:
    mins, secs = divmod(seconds, 60)
    hours, mins = divmod(mins, 60)
    return f"{hours:02}:{mins:02}:{secs:02}"


def delete_db_instance(neptune_client, instance_id: str):
    """
    Deletes a Neptune DB instance and waits for its deletion to complete.
    Raises exception to be handled by calling code.
    """
    print(f"Initiating deletion of DB Instance: {instance_id}")
    try:
        neptune_client.delete_db_instance(
            DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
            SkipFinalSnapshot=True
        )

        print(f"Waiting for DB Instance '{instance_id}' to be deleted...")
        waiter = neptune_client.get_waiter('db_instance_deleted')
        waiter.wait(
            DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
            WaiterConfig={
                'Delay': 30,
                'MaxAttempts': 40
            }
        )

        print(f"DB Instance '{instance_id}' successfully deleted.")

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "DBInstanceNotFoundFault":
            print(f"Instance '{instance_id}' not found or already deleted.")
        elif code == "AccessDeniedException":
```

```
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't delete DB instance. {code}: {message}")
        raise

def delete_db_subnet_group(neptune_client, subnet_group_name):
    """
    Deletes a Neptune DB subnet group synchronously using Boto3.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
        subnet_group_name (str): The name of the DB subnet group to delete.

    Raises:
        ClientError: If the delete operation fails.
    """
    delete_group_request = {
        'DBSubnetGroupName': subnet_group_name
    }

    try:
        neptune_client.delete_db_subnet_group(**delete_group_request)
        print(f"# Deleting Subnet Group: {subnet_group_name}")

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "DBSubnetGroupNotFoundFault":
            print(f"Subnet group '{subnet_group_name}' not found or already
 deleted.")
        elif code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't delete subnet group. {code}: {message}")
        raise

def wait_for_cluster_status(
        neptune_client,
        cluster_id: str,
        desired_status: str,
        timeout_seconds: int = TIMEOUT_SECONDS,
```

```
        poll_interval_seconds: int = POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS
):
    """
    Waits for a Neptune DB cluster to reach a desired status.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Amazon Neptune client.
        cluster_id (str): The identifier of the Neptune DB cluster.
        desired_status (str): The target status (e.g., "available", "stopped").
        timeout_seconds (int): Max time to wait in seconds (default: 1200).
        poll_interval_seconds (int): Polling interval in seconds (default: 10).

    Raises:
        RuntimeError: If the desired status is not reached before timeout.
    """
    print(f"Waiting for cluster '{cluster_id}' to reach status
 '{desired_status}'...")
    start_time = time.time()

    while True:
        # Prepare request object
        describe_cluster_request = {
            'DBClusterIdentifier': cluster_id
        }

        # Call the Neptune API
        response = neptune_client.describe_db_clusters(**describe_cluster_request)
        clusters = response.get('DBClusters', [])
        current_status = clusters[0].get('Status') if clusters else None
        elapsed_seconds = int(time.time() - start_time)

        status_str = current_status if current_status else "Unknown"
        print(
            f"\r Elapsed: {format_elapsed_time(elapsed_seconds):<20}  Cluster
 status: {status_str:<20}",
            end="", flush=True
        )

        if current_status and current_status.lower() == desired_status.lower():
            print(
                f"\nNeptune cluster reached desired status '{desired_status}' after
 {format_elapsed_time(elapsed_seconds)}."
            )
            return
```

```
        if elapsed_seconds > timeout_seconds:
            raise RuntimeError(f"Timeout waiting for Neptune cluster to reach
 status: {desired_status}")

        time.sleep(poll_interval_seconds)


def start_db_cluster(neptune_client, cluster_identifier: str):
    """
    Starts an Amazon Neptune DB cluster and waits until it reaches 'available'.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
        cluster_identifier (str): The DB cluster identifier.

    Raises:
        ClientError: Propagates AWS API issues like resource not found.
        RuntimeError: If cluster doesn't reach 'available' within timeout.
    """
    try:
        # Initial wait in case the cluster was just stopped
        time.sleep(30)
        neptune_client.start_db_cluster(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't start DB cluster. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
        raise

    start_time = time.time()
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_clusters')

    while True:
        try:
            pages = paginator.paginate(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
            clusters = []
            for page in pages:
                clusters.extend(page.get('DBClusters', []))
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

            if code == "DBClusterNotFound":
                print(f"Cluster '{cluster_identifier}' not found while polling. It
 may have been deleted.")
            else:
                print(f"Couldn't describe DB cluster. Here's why: {code}:
 {message}")
            raise

        status = clusters[0].get('Status') if clusters else None
        elapsed = time.time() - start_time

        print(f"\rElapsed: {int(elapsed)}s – Cluster status: {status}", end="",
 flush=True)

        if status and status.lower() == 'available':
            print(f"\n# Cluster '{cluster_identifier}' is available.")
            return

        if elapsed > TIMEOUT_SECONDS:
            raise RuntimeError(f"Timeout waiting for cluster '{cluster_identifier}'
 to become available.")

        time.sleep(POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS)


def stop_db_cluster(neptune_client, cluster_identifier: str):
    """
    Stops an Amazon Neptune DB cluster and waits until it's fully stopped.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
        cluster_identifier (str): The DB cluster identifier.

    Raises:
        ClientError: For AWS API errors (e.g., resource not found).
        RuntimeError: If the cluster doesn't stop within the timeout.
    """
    try:
        neptune_client.stop_db_cluster(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
    except ClientError as err:
```

```
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't stop DB cluster. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
        raise

    start_time = time.time()
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_clusters')

    while True:
        try:
            pages = paginator.paginate(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
            clusters = []
            for page in pages:
                clusters.extend(page.get('DBClusters', []))
        except ClientError as err:
            code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

            if code == "DBClusterNotFound":
                print(f"Cluster '{cluster_identifier}' not found while polling. It
may have been deleted.")
            else:
                print(f"Couldn't describe DB cluster. Here's why: {code}:
{message}")
            raise

        status = clusters[0].get('Status') if clusters else None
        elapsed = time.time() - start_time

        print(f"\rElapsed: {int(elapsed)}s - Cluster status: {status}", end="",
flush=True)

        if status and status.lower() == 'stopped':
            print(f"\nCluster '{cluster_identifier}' is now stopped.")
            return

        if elapsed > TIMEOUT_SECONDS:
            raise RuntimeError(f"Timeout waiting for cluster '{cluster_identifier}'
to stop.")
```

```
        time.sleep(POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS)



def describe_db_clusters(neptune_client, cluster_id: str):
    """
    Describes details of a Neptune DB cluster, paginating if needed.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
        cluster_id (str): The ID of the cluster to describe.

    Raises:
        ClientError: If there's an AWS API error (e.g., cluster not found).
    """
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_clusters')

    try:
        pages = paginator.paginate(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id)

        found = False
        for page in pages:
            for cluster in page.get('DBClusters', []):
                found = True
                print(f"Cluster Identifier: {cluster.get('DBClusterIdentifier')}")
                print(f"Status: {cluster.get('Status')}")
                print(f"Engine: {cluster.get('Engine')}")
                print(f"Engine Version: {cluster.get('EngineVersion')}")
                print(f"Endpoint: {cluster.get('Endpoint')}")
                print(f"Reader Endpoint: {cluster.get('ReaderEndpoint')}")
                print(f"Availability Zones: {cluster.get('AvailabilityZones')}")
                print(f"Subnet Group: {cluster.get('DBSubnetGroup')}")
                print("VPC Security Groups:")
                for vpc_group in cluster.get('VpcSecurityGroups', []):
                    print(f"  - {vpc_group.get('VpcSecurityGroupId')}")
                print(f"Storage Encrypted: {cluster.get('StorageEncrypted')}")
                print(f"IAM Auth Enabled:
 {cluster.get('IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled')}")
                print(f"Backup Retention Period:
 {cluster.get('BackupRetentionPeriod')} days")
                print(f"Preferred Backup Window:
 {cluster.get('PreferredBackupWindow')}")
```

```
                print(f"Preferred Maintenance Window:
 {cluster.get('PreferredMaintenanceWindow')}")
                print("------")

        if not found:
            # Treat empty response as cluster not found
            raise ClientError(
                {"Error": {"Code": "DBClusterNotFound", "Message": f"No cluster
 found with ID '{cluster_id}'"}},
                "DescribeDBClusters"
            )

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        elif code == "DBClusterNotFound":
            print(f"Cluster '{cluster_id}' not found. Please verify the cluster
 ID.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't describe DB cluster. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
        raise

def check_instance_status(neptune_client, instance_id: str, desired_status: str):
    """
    Polls the status of a Neptune DB instance until it reaches desired_status.
    Uses pagination via describe_db_instances — even for a single instance.

    Raises:
      ClientError: If describe_db_instances fails (e.g., instance not found).
      RuntimeError: If timeout expires before reaching desired status.
    """
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_instances')
    start_time = time.time()

    while True:
        try:
            pages = paginator.paginate(DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id)
            instances = []
            for page in pages:
                instances.extend(page.get('DBInstances', []))
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

            if code == "DBInstanceNotFound":
                print(f"Instance '{instance_id}' not found. Please verify the
 instance ID.")
            else:
                print(f"Failed to describe DB instance. {code}: {message}")
            raise

        current_status = instances[0].get('DBInstanceStatus') if instances else None
        elapsed = int(time.time() - start_time)

        print(f"\rElapsed: {format_elapsed_time(elapsed)}  Status:
 {current_status}", end="", flush=True)

        if current_status and current_status.lower() == desired_status.lower():
            print(f"\nInstance '{instance_id}' reached '{desired_status}' in
 {format_elapsed_time(elapsed)}.")
            return

        if elapsed > TIMEOUT_SECONDS:
            raise RuntimeError(f"Timeout waiting for '{instance_id}' to reach
 '{desired_status}'")

        time.sleep(POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS)


def create_db_instance(neptune_client, db_instance_id: str, db_cluster_id: str) ->
 str:
    try:
        request = {
            'DBInstanceIdentifier': db_instance_id,
            'DBInstanceClass': 'db.r5.large',
            'Engine': 'neptune',
            'DBClusterIdentifier': db_cluster_id
        }

        print(f"Creating Neptune DB Instance: {db_instance_id}")
        response = neptune_client.create_db_instance(**request)

        instance = response.get('DBInstance')
```

```
        if not instance or 'DBInstanceIdentifier' not in instance:
            raise RuntimeError("Instance creation succeeded but no ID returned.")

        print(f"Waiting for DB Instance '{db_instance_id}' to become available...")
        waiter = neptune_client.get_waiter('db_instance_available')
        waiter.wait(
            DBInstanceIdentifier=db_instance_id,
            WaiterConfig={'Delay': 30, 'MaxAttempts': 40}
        )

        print(f"DB Instance '{db_instance_id}' is now available.")
        return instance['DBInstanceIdentifier']

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't create DB instance. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error creating DB instance '{db_instance_id}': {e}")
        raise RuntimeError(f"Unexpected error creating DB instance
 '{db_instance_id}': {e}") from e


def create_db_cluster(neptune_client, db_name: str) -> str:
    """
    Creates a Neptune DB cluster and returns its identifier.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client object.
        db_name (str): The desired cluster identifier.

    Returns:
        str: The DB cluster identifier.

    Raises:
        RuntimeError: For any failure or AWS error, with a user-friendly message.
    """
```

```
    request = {
        'DBClusterIdentifier': db_name,
        'Engine': 'neptune',
        'DeletionProtection': False,
        'BackupRetentionPeriod': 1
    }

    try:
        response = neptune_client.create_db_cluster(**request)
        cluster = response.get('DBCluster') or {}

        cluster_id = cluster.get('DBClusterIdentifier')
        if not cluster_id:
            raise RuntimeError("Cluster created but no ID returned.")

        print(f"DB Cluster created: {cluster_id}")
        return cluster_id

    except ClientError as e:
        code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = e.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code in ("ServiceQuotaExceededException", "DBClusterQuotaExceededFault"):
            raise RuntimeError("You have exceeded the quota for Neptune DB
 clusters.") from e
        else:
            raise RuntimeError(f"AWS error [{code}]: {message}") from e

    except Exception as e:
        raise RuntimeError(f"Unexpected error creating DB cluster '{db_name}': {e}")
 from e

def get_subnet_ids(vpc_id: str) -> list[str]:
    ec2_client = boto3.client('ec2')

    describe_subnets_request = {
        'Filters': [{'Name': 'vpc-id', 'Values': [vpc_id]}]
    }

    response = ec2_client.describe_subnets(**describe_subnets_request)
    subnets = response.get('Subnets', [])
    subnet_ids = [subnet['SubnetId'] for subnet in subnets if 'SubnetId' in subnet]
    return subnet_ids
```

```
def get_default_vpc_id() -> str:
    ec2_client = boto3.client('ec2')
    describe_vpcs_request = {
        'Filters': [{'Name': 'isDefault', 'Values': ['true']}]
    }

    response = ec2_client.describe_vpcs(**describe_vpcs_request)
    vpcs = response.get('Vpcs', [])
    if not vpcs:
        raise RuntimeError("No default VPC found in this region.")

    default_vpc_id = vpcs[0]['VpcId']
    print(f"Default VPC ID: {default_vpc_id}")
    return default_vpc_id


def create_subnet_group(neptune_client, group_name: str):
    """
    Creates a Neptune DB subnet group and returns its name and ARN.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client object.
        group_name (str): The desired name of the subnet group.

    Returns:
        tuple(str, str): (subnet_group_name, subnet_group_arn)

    Raises:
        RuntimeError: For quota errors or other AWS-related failures.
    """
    vpc_id = get_default_vpc_id()
    subnet_ids = get_subnet_ids(vpc_id)

    request = {
        'DBSubnetGroupName': group_name,
        'DBSubnetGroupDescription': 'My Neptune subnet group',
        'SubnetIds': subnet_ids,
        'Tags': [{'Key': 'Environment', 'Value': 'Dev'}]
    }

    try:
        response = neptune_client.create_db_subnet_group(**request)
        sg = response.get("DBSubnetGroup", {})
```

```
        name = sg.get("DBSubnetGroupName")
        arn = sg.get("DBSubnetGroupArn")

        if not name or not arn:
            raise RuntimeError("Response missing subnet group name or ARN.")

        print(f"Subnet group created: {name}")
        print(f"ARN: {arn}")
        return name, arn

    except ClientError as e:
        code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
        msg = e.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "ServiceQuotaExceededException":
            print("Subnet group quota exceeded.")
            raise RuntimeError("Subnet group quota exceeded.") from e
        else:
            print(f"AWS error [{code}]: {msg}")
            raise RuntimeError(f"AWS error [{code}]: {msg}") from e

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error creating subnet group '{group_name}': {e}")
        raise RuntimeError(f"Unexpected error creating subnet group '{group_name}':
 {e}") from e

def wait_for_input_to_continue():
    input("\nPress <ENTER> to continue...")
    print("Continuing with the program...\n")


def run_scenario(neptune_client, subnet_group_name: str, db_instance_id: str,
 cluster_name: str):
    print("-" * 88)
    print("1. Create a Neptune DB Subnet Group")
    wait_for_input_to_continue()

    try:
        name, arn = create_subnet_group(neptune_client, subnet_group_name)
        print(f"Subnet group successfully created: {name}")

        print("-" * 88)
        print("2. Create a Neptune Cluster")
        wait_for_input_to_continue()
```

```
        db_cluster_id = create_db_cluster(neptune_client, cluster_name)

        print("-" * 88)
        print("3. Create a Neptune DB Instance")
        wait_for_input_to_continue()
        create_db_instance(neptune_client, db_instance_id, cluster_name)

        print("-" * 88)
        print("4. Check the status of the Neptune DB Instance")
        print("""
        Even though you're targeting a single DB instance,
        describe_db_instances supports pagination and can return multiple pages.

        Handling paginated responses ensures your method continues to work reliably
        even if AWS returns large or paged results.
        """)
        wait_for_input_to_continue()
        check_instance_status(neptune_client, db_instance_id, "available")

        print("-" * 88)
        print("5. Show Neptune Cluster details")
        wait_for_input_to_continue()
        describe_db_clusters(neptune_client, db_cluster_id)

        print("-" * 88)
        print("6. Stop the Amazon Neptune cluster")
        print("""
            Boto3 doesn't currently offer a
            built-in waiter for stop_db_cluster,
            This example implements a custom polling
            strategy until the cluster is in a stopped state.
        """)
        wait_for_input_to_continue()
        stop_db_cluster(neptune_client, db_cluster_id)
        check_instance_status(neptune_client, db_instance_id, "stopped")

        print("-" * 88)
        print("7. Start the Amazon Neptune cluster")
        print("""
            Boto3 doesn't currently offer a
            built-in waiter for start_db_cluster,
            This example implements a custom polling
            strategy until the cluster is in an available state.
        """)
```

```
        wait_for_input_to_continue()
        start_db_cluster(neptune_client, db_cluster_id)
        wait_for_cluster_status(neptune_client, db_cluster_id, "available")
        check_instance_status(neptune_client, db_instance_id, "available")

        print("All Neptune resources are now available.")
        print("-" * 88)

        print("-" * 88)
        print("8. Delete the Neptune Assets")
        print("Would you like to delete the Neptune Assets? (y/n)")
        del_ans = input().strip().lower()

        if del_ans == "y":
            print("You selected to delete the Neptune assets.")

            delete_db_instance(neptune_client, db_instance_id)
            delete_db_cluster(neptune_client, db_cluster_id)
            delete_db_subnet_group(neptune_client, subnet_group_name)

            print("Neptune resources deleted successfully")

    except ClientError as ce:
        code = ce.response["Error"]["Code"]

        if code in ("DBInstanceNotFound", "DBInstanceNotFoundFault",
"ResourceNotFound"):
            print(f"Instance '{db_instance_id}' not found.")
        elif code in ("DBClusterNotFound", "DBClusterNotFoundFault",
"ResourceNotFoundFault"):
            print(f"Cluster '{cluster_name}' not found.")
        elif code == "DBSubnetGroupNotFoundFault":
            print(f"Subnet group '{subnet_group_name}' not found.")
        elif code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"AWS error [{code}]: {ce.response['Error']['Message']}")
            raise  # re-raise unexpected errors

    except RuntimeError as re:
        print(f"Runtime error or timeout: {re}")
```

```
def main():
    neptune_client = boto3.client('neptune')

    # Customize the following names to match your Neptune setup
    # (You must change these to unique values for your environment)
    subnet_group_name = "neptuneSubnetGroup111"
    cluster_name = "neptuneCluster111"
    db_instance_id = "neptuneDB111"

    print("""
    Amazon Neptune is a fully managed graph database service by AWS...
    Let's get started!
    """)
    wait_for_input_to_continue()
    run_scenario(neptune_client, subnet_group_name, db_instance_id, cluster_name)

    print("""
    Thank you for checking out the Amazon Neptune Service Use demo.
    For more AWS code examples, visit:
    https://docs.aws.amazon.com/code-library/latest/ug/what-is-code-library.html
    """)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Azioni

`CreateDBCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateDBCluster`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def create_db_cluster(neptune_client, db_name: str) -> str:
```

```
    """
    Creates a Neptune DB cluster and returns its identifier.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client object.
        db_name (str): The desired cluster identifier.

    Returns:
        str: The DB cluster identifier.

    Raises:
        RuntimeError: For any failure or AWS error, with a user-friendly message.
    """
    request = {
        'DBClusterIdentifier': db_name,
        'Engine': 'neptune',
        'DeletionProtection': False,
        'BackupRetentionPeriod': 1
    }

    try:
        response = neptune_client.create_db_cluster(**request)
        cluster = response.get('DBCluster') or {}

        cluster_id = cluster.get('DBClusterIdentifier')
        if not cluster_id:
            raise RuntimeError("Cluster created but no ID returned.")

        print(f"DB Cluster created: {cluster_id}")
        return cluster_id

    except ClientError as e:
        code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = e.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code in ("ServiceQuotaExceededException", "DBClusterQuotaExceededFault"):
            raise RuntimeError("You have exceeded the quota for Neptune DB
clusters.") from e
        else:
            raise RuntimeError(f"AWS error [{code}]: {message}") from e

    except Exception as e:
        raise RuntimeError(f"Unexpected error creating DB cluster '{db_name}': {e}")
from e
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateDBInstance`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def create_db_instance(neptune_client, db_instance_id: str, db_cluster_id: str) ->
 str:
    try:
        request = {
            'DBInstanceIdentifier': db_instance_id,
            'DBInstanceClass': 'db.r5.large',
            'Engine': 'neptune',
            'DBClusterIdentifier': db_cluster_id
        }

        print(f"Creating Neptune DB Instance: {db_instance_id}")
        response = neptune_client.create_db_instance(**request)

        instance = response.get('DBInstance')
        if not instance or 'DBInstanceIdentifier' not in instance:
            raise RuntimeError("Instance creation succeeded but no ID returned.")

        print(f"Waiting for DB Instance '{db_instance_id}' to become available...")
        waiter = neptune_client.get_waiter('db_instance_available')
        waiter.wait(
            DBInstanceIdentifier=db_instance_id,
            WaiterConfig={'Delay': 30, 'MaxAttempts': 40}
        )
```

```
        print(f"DB Instance '{db_instance_id}' is now available.")
        return instance['DBInstanceIdentifier']

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't create DB instance. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
        raise

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error creating DB instance '{db_instance_id}': {e}")
        raise RuntimeError(f"Unexpected error creating DB instance
 '{db_instance_id}': {e}") from e
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBInstance in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateDBSubnetGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateDBSubnetGroup`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def create_subnet_group(neptune_client, group_name: str):
    """
    Creates a Neptune DB subnet group and returns its name and ARN.

    Args:
```

```
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client object.
        group_name (str): The desired name of the subnet group.

    Returns:
        tuple(str, str): (subnet_group_name, subnet_group_arn)

    Raises:
        RuntimeError: For quota errors or other AWS-related failures.
    """
    vpc_id = get_default_vpc_id()
    subnet_ids = get_subnet_ids(vpc_id)

    request = {
        'DBSubnetGroupName': group_name,
        'DBSubnetGroupDescription': 'My Neptune subnet group',
        'SubnetIds': subnet_ids,
        'Tags': [{'Key': 'Environment', 'Value': 'Dev'}]
    }

    try:
        response = neptune_client.create_db_subnet_group(**request)
        sg = response.get("DBSubnetGroup", {})
        name = sg.get("DBSubnetGroupName")
        arn = sg.get("DBSubnetGroupArn")

        if not name or not arn:
            raise RuntimeError("Response missing subnet group name or ARN.")

        print(f"Subnet group created: {name}")
        print(f"ARN: {arn}")
        return name, arn

    except ClientError as e:
        code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
        msg = e.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "ServiceQuotaExceededException":
            print("Subnet group quota exceeded.")
            raise RuntimeError("Subnet group quota exceeded.") from e
        else:
            print(f"AWS error [{code}]: {msg}")
            raise RuntimeError(f"AWS error [{code}]: {msg}") from e

    except Exception as e:
```

```
        print(f"Unexpected error creating subnet group '{group_name}': {e}")
        raise RuntimeError(f"Unexpected error creating subnet group '{group_name}':
 {e}") from e
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBSubnet Group in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateGraph`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateGraph`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
"""
Running this example.

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
VPC Networking Requirement:
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Amazon Neptune must be accessed from **within the same VPC** as the Neptune cluster.
It does not expose a public endpoint, so this code must be executed from:

  - An **AWS Lambda function** configured to run inside the same VPC
  - An **EC2 instance** or **ECS task** running in the same VPC
  - A connected environment such as a **VPN**, **AWS Direct Connect**, or a **peered
 VPC**

"""

GRAPH_NAME = "sample-analytics-graph"

def main():
    config = Config(retries={"total_max_attempts": 1, "mode": "standard"},
 read_timeout=None)
```

```
    client = boto3.client("neptune-graph", config=config)
    execute_create_graph(client, GRAPH_NAME)

def execute_create_graph(client, graph_name):
    try:
        print("Creating Neptune graph...")
        response = client.create_graph(
            graphName=graph_name,
            provisionedMemory = 16
        )

        created_graph_name = response.get("name")
        graph_arn = response.get("arn")
        graph_endpoint = response.get("endpoint")

        print("Graph created successfully!")
        print(f"Graph Name: {created_graph_name}")
        print(f"Graph ARN: {graph_arn}")
        print(f"Graph Endpoint: {graph_endpoint}")

    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Failed to create graph: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except BotoCoreError as e:
        print(f"Failed to create graph: {str(e)}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error: {str(e)}")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateGraph AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteDBCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteDBCluster`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def delete_db_cluster(neptune_client, cluster_id: str):
    """
    Deletes a Neptune DB cluster and throws exceptions to the caller.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client object.
        cluster_id (str): The ID of the Neptune DB cluster to be deleted.

    Raises:
        ClientError: If the delete operation fails.
    """
    request = {
        'DBClusterIdentifier': cluster_id,
        'SkipFinalSnapshot': True
    }

    try:
        print(f"Deleting DB Cluster: {cluster_id}")
        neptune_client.delete_db_cluster(**request)

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "DBClusterNotFoundFault":
            print(f"Cluster '{cluster_id}' not found or already deleted.")
        elif code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't delete DB cluster. {code}: {message}")
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteDBInstance`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def delete_db_instance(neptune_client, instance_id: str):
    """
    Deletes a Neptune DB instance and waits for its deletion to complete.
    Raises exception to be handled by calling code.
    """
    print(f"Initiating deletion of DB Instance: {instance_id}")
    try:
        neptune_client.delete_db_instance(
            DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
            SkipFinalSnapshot=True
        )

        print(f"Waiting for DB Instance '{instance_id}' to be deleted...")
        waiter = neptune_client.get_waiter('db_instance_deleted')
        waiter.wait(
            DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
            WaiterConfig={
                'Delay': 30,
                'MaxAttempts': 40
            }
        )

        print(f"DB Instance '{instance_id}' successfully deleted.")

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]
```

```
        if code == "DBInstanceNotFoundFault":
            print(f"Instance '{instance_id}' not found or already deleted.")
        elif code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't delete DB instance. {code}: {message}")
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteDBSubnetGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteDBSubnetGroup`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def delete_db_subnet_group(neptune_client, subnet_group_name):
    """
    Deletes a Neptune DB subnet group synchronously using Boto3.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
        subnet_group_name (str): The name of the DB subnet group to delete.

    Raises:
        ClientError: If the delete operation fails.
    """
    delete_group_request = {
        'DBSubnetGroupName': subnet_group_name
    }
```

```
    try:
        neptune_client.delete_db_subnet_group(**delete_group_request)
        print(f"# Deleting Subnet Group: {subnet_group_name}")

    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "DBSubnetGroupNotFoundFault":
            print(f"Subnet group '{subnet_group_name}' not found or already
deleted.")
        elif code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't delete subnet group. {code}: {message}")
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBSubnet Group in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeDBClusters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeDBClusters`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def describe_db_clusters(neptune_client, cluster_id: str):
    """
    Describes details of a Neptune DB cluster, paginating if needed.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
        cluster_id (str): The ID of the cluster to describe.
```

```
    Raises:
        ClientError: If there's an AWS API error (e.g., cluster not found).
    """
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_clusters')

    try:
        pages = paginator.paginate(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id)

        found = False
        for page in pages:
            for cluster in page.get('DBClusters', []):
                found = True
                print(f"Cluster Identifier: {cluster.get('DBClusterIdentifier')}")
                print(f"Status: {cluster.get('Status')}")
                print(f"Engine: {cluster.get('Engine')}")
                print(f"Engine Version: {cluster.get('EngineVersion')}")
                print(f"Endpoint: {cluster.get('Endpoint')}")
                print(f"Reader Endpoint: {cluster.get('ReaderEndpoint')}")
                print(f"Availability Zones: {cluster.get('AvailabilityZones')}")
                print(f"Subnet Group: {cluster.get('DBSubnetGroup')}")
                print("VPC Security Groups:")
                for vpc_group in cluster.get('VpcSecurityGroups', []):
                    print(f"  - {vpc_group.get('VpcSecurityGroupId')}")
                print(f"Storage Encrypted: {cluster.get('StorageEncrypted')}")
                print(f"IAM Auth Enabled:
{cluster.get('IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled')}")
                print(f"Backup Retention Period:
{cluster.get('BackupRetentionPeriod')} days")
                print(f"Preferred Backup Window:
{cluster.get('PreferredBackupWindow')}")
                print(f"Preferred Maintenance Window:
{cluster.get('PreferredMaintenanceWindow')}")
                print("------")

        if not found:
            # Treat empty response as cluster not found
            raise ClientError(
                {"Error": {"Code": "DBClusterNotFound", "Message": f"No cluster
found with ID '{cluster_id}'"}},
                "DescribeDBClusters"
            )

    except ClientError as err:
```

```
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        elif code == "DBClusterNotFound":
            print(f"Cluster '{cluster_id}' not found. Please verify the cluster
 ID.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't describe DB cluster. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeDBInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeDBInstances`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def check_instance_status(neptune_client, instance_id: str, desired_status: str):
    """
    Polls the status of a Neptune DB instance until it reaches desired_status.
    Uses pagination via describe_db_instances — even for a single instance.

    Raises:
      ClientError: If describe_db_instances fails (e.g., instance not found).
      RuntimeError: If timeout expires before reaching desired status.
    """
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_instances')
    start_time = time.time()
```

```
    while True:
        try:
            pages = paginator.paginate(DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id)
            instances = []
            for page in pages:
                instances.extend(page.get('DBInstances', []))

        except ClientError as err:
            code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

            if code == "DBInstanceNotFound":
                print(f"Instance '{instance_id}' not found. Please verify the
instance ID.")
            else:
                print(f"Failed to describe DB instance. {code}: {message}")
            raise

        current_status = instances[0].get('DBInstanceStatus') if instances else None
        elapsed = int(time.time() - start_time)

        print(f"\rElapsed: {format_elapsed_time(elapsed)}  Status:
{current_status}", end="", flush=True)

        if current_status and current_status.lower() == desired_status.lower():
            print(f"\nInstance '{instance_id}' reached '{desired_status}' in
{format_elapsed_time(elapsed)}.")
            return

        if elapsed > TIMEOUT_SECONDS:
            raise RuntimeError(f"Timeout waiting for '{instance_id}' to reach
'{desired_status}'")

        time.sleep(POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ExecuteGremlinProfileQuery`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ExecuteGremlinProfileQuery`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Replace this with your actual Neptune endpoint
NEPTUNE_ENDPOINT = "https://[Specify Endpoint]:8182"

def main():
    """
    Entry point of the program. Initializes the Neptune client and executes the
 Gremlin query.
    """
    config = Config(connect_timeout=10, read_timeout=30, retries={'max_attempts':
 3})

    neptune_client = boto3.client(
        "neptunedata",
        endpoint_url=NEPTUNE_ENDPOINT,
        config=config
    )

    execute_gremlin_query(neptune_client)


def execute_gremlin_query(neptune_client):
    """
    Executes a Gremlin query against an Amazon Neptune database.
    """
    try:
        print("Querying Neptune...")

        response = neptune_client.execute_gremlin_explain_query(
            gremlinQuery="g.V().has('code', 'ANC')"
        )

        print("Full Response:")
        print(response['output'].read().decode('UTF-8'))
```

```
    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Error calling Neptune: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except BotoCoreError as e:
        print(f"BotoCore error: {str(e)}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error: {str(e)}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ExecuteGremlinProfileQuery AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ExecuteGremlinQuery`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ExecuteGremlinQuery`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
"""
Running this example.

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
VPC Networking Requirement:
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Amazon Neptune must be accessed from **within the same VPC** as the Neptune cluster.
It does not expose a public endpoint, so this code must be executed from:

  - An **AWS Lambda function** configured to run inside the same VPC
  - An **EC2 instance** or **ECS task** running in the same VPC
  - A connected environment such as a **VPN**, **AWS Direct Connect**, or a **peered
 VPC**
```

```
"""

# Replace with your actual Neptune endpoint
NEPTUNE_ENDPOINT = "https://[Specify-Your-Endpoint]:8182"

def main():
    """
    Entry point of the program. Initializes the Neptune client and runs both EXPLAIN
 and PROFILE queries.
    """
    config = Config(connect_timeout=10, read_timeout=30, retries={'max_attempts':
 3})

    neptune_client = boto3.client(
        "neptunedata",
        endpoint_url=NEPTUNE_ENDPOINT,
        config=config
    )

    try:
        run_profile_query(neptune_client)
    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Neptune error: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except BotoCoreError as e:
        print(f"BotoCore error: {str(e)}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error: {str(e)}")

def run_profile_query(neptune_client):
    """
    Runs a PROFILE query on the Neptune graph database.
    """
    print("Running Gremlin PROFILE query...")

    try:
        response = neptune_client.execute_gremlin_profile_query(
            gremlinQuery="g.V().has('code', 'ANC')"
        )
        print("Profile Query Result:")
        output = response.get("output")
        if output:
            print(output.read().decode('utf-8'))
        else:
            print("No explain output returned.")
```

```
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Failed to execute PROFILE query: {str(e)}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ExecuteGremlinQuery AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQuery`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQuery`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Replace with your actual Neptune endpoint URL
NEPTUNE_ENDPOINT = "https://<your-neptune-endpoint>:8182"

def main():
    """
    Entry point: Create Neptune client and execute different OpenCypher queries.
    """
    config = Config(connect_timeout=10, read_timeout=30, retries={'max_attempts':
 3})

    neptune_client = boto3.client(
        "neptunedata",
        endpoint_url=NEPTUNE_ENDPOINT,
        config=config
    )

    execute_open_cypher_query_without_params(neptune_client)
```

```
    execute_open_cypher_query_with_params(neptune_client)
    execute_open_cypher_explain_query(neptune_client)

def execute_open_cypher_query_without_params(client):
    """
    Executes a simple OpenCypher query without parameters.
    """
    try:
        print("\nRunning OpenCypher query without parameters...")
        resp = client.execute_open_cypher_query(
            openCypherQuery="MATCH (n {code: 'ANC'}) RETURN n"
        )
        print("Results:")
        print(resp['results'])

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error in simple OpenCypher query: {str(e)}")


def execute_open_cypher_query_with_params(client):
    """
    Executes an OpenCypher query using parameters.
    """
    try:
        print("\nRunning OpenCypher query with parameters...")
        parameters = {'code': 'ANC'}
        resp = client.execute_open_cypher_query(
            openCypherQuery="MATCH (n {code: $code}) RETURN n",
            parameters=json.dumps(parameters)
        )
        print("Results:")
        print(resp['results'])

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error in parameterized OpenCypher query: {str(e)}")

def execute_open_cypher_explain_query(client):
    """
    Runs an OpenCypher EXPLAIN query in debug mode.
    """
    try:
        print("\nRunning OpenCypher EXPLAIN query (debug mode)...")
        resp = client.execute_open_cypher_explain_query(
            openCypherQuery="MATCH (n {code: 'ANC'}) RETURN n",
```

```
            explainMode="details"
        )
        results = resp.get('results')
        if results is None:
            print("No explain results returned.")
        else:
            try:
                print("Explain Results:")
                print(results.read().decode('UTF-8'))
            except Exception as e:
                print(f"Error in OpenCypher EXPLAIN query: {str(e)}")

    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Neptune error: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except BotoCoreError as e:
        print(f"BotoCore error: {str(e)}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error: {str(e)}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ExecuteOpenCypherExplainQuery AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ExecuteQuery`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ExecuteQuery`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
"""
Running this example.
```

```
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
VPC Networking Requirement:
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Amazon Neptune must be accessed from **within the same VPC** as the Neptune cluster.
It does not expose a public endpoint, so this code must be executed from:

  - An **AWS Lambda function** configured to run inside the same VPC
  - An **EC2 instance** or **ECS task** running in the same VPC
  - A connected environment such as a **VPN**, **AWS Direct Connect**, or a **peered
 VPC**
"""

GRAPH_ID = "<your-graph-id>"

def main():
    config = Config(retries={"total_max_attempts": 1, "mode": "standard"},
 read_timeout=None)
    client = boto3.client("neptune-graph", config=config)

    try:
        print("\n--- Running OpenCypher query without parameters ---")
        run_open_cypher_query(client, GRAPH_ID)

        print("\n--- Running OpenCypher query with parameters ---")
        run_open_cypher_query_with_params(client, GRAPH_ID)

        print("\n--- Running OpenCypher explain query ---")
        run_open_cypher_explain_query(client, GRAPH_ID)

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Unexpected error in main: {e}")

def run_open_cypher_query(client, graph_id):
    """
    Run an OpenCypher query without parameters.
    """
    try:
        resp = client.execute_query(
            graphIdentifier=graph_id,
            queryString="MATCH (n {code: 'ANC'}) RETURN n",
            language='OPEN_CYPHER'
        )
        print(resp['payload'].read().decode('UTF-8'))
```

```
    except client.exceptions.InternalServerException as e:
        print(f"InternalServerException: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"ClientError: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except Exception as e:  # <--- ADD THIS BLOCK
        print(f"Unexpected error: {e}")

def run_open_cypher_query_with_params(client, graph_id):
    """
    Run an OpenCypher query with parameters.
    """
    try:
        parameters = {'code': 'ANC'}
        resp = client.execute_query(
            graphIdentifier=graph_id,
            queryString="MATCH (n {code: $code}) RETURN n",
            language='OPEN_CYPHER',
            parameters=parameters
        )
        print(resp['payload'].read().decode('UTF-8'))

    except client.exceptions.InternalServerException as e:
        print(f"InternalServerException: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"ClientError: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except Exception as e:  # <--- ADD THIS BLOCK
        print(f"Unexpected error: {e}")

def run_open_cypher_explain_query(client, graph_id):
    """
    Run an OpenCypher explain query (explainMode = "debug").
    """
    try:
        resp = client.execute_query(
            graphIdentifier=graph_id,
            queryString="MATCH (n {code: 'ANC'}) RETURN n",
            language='OPEN_CYPHER',
            explainMode='DETAILS'
        )
        print(resp['payload'].read().decode('UTF-8'))

    except ClientError as e:
        print(f"Neptune error: {e.response['Error']['Message']}")
```

```
    except BotoCoreError as e:
        print(f"Unexpected Boto3 error: {str(e)}")
    except Exception as e:  # <-- Add this generic catch
        print(f"Unexpected error: {str(e)}")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ExecuteQuery AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

StartDBCluster

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StartDBCluster`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def start_db_cluster(neptune_client, cluster_identifier: str):
    """
    Starts an Amazon Neptune DB cluster and waits until it reaches 'available'.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
        cluster_identifier (str): The DB cluster identifier.

    Raises:
        ClientError: Propagates AWS API issues like resource not found.
        RuntimeError: If cluster doesn't reach 'available' within timeout.
    """
    try:
        # Initial wait in case the cluster was just stopped
        time.sleep(30)
        neptune_client.start_db_cluster(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]
```

```
        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't start DB cluster. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
        raise

    start_time = time.time()
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_clusters')

    while True:
        try:
            pages = paginator.paginate(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
            clusters = []
            for page in pages:
                clusters.extend(page.get('DBClusters', []))
        except ClientError as err:
            code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

            if code == "DBClusterNotFound":
                print(f"Cluster '{cluster_identifier}' not found while polling. It
may have been deleted.")
            else:
                print(f"Couldn't describe DB cluster. Here's why: {code}:
{message}")
            raise

        status = clusters[0].get('Status') if clusters else None
        elapsed = time.time() - start_time

        print(f"\rElapsed: {int(elapsed)}s – Cluster status: {status}", end="",
flush=True)

        if status and status.lower() == 'available':
            print(f"\n# Cluster '{cluster_identifier}' is available.")
            return

        if elapsed > TIMEOUT_SECONDS:
            raise RuntimeError(f"Timeout waiting for cluster '{cluster_identifier}'
to become available.")

        time.sleep(POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Start DBCluster in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`StopDBCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StopDBCluster`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def stop_db_cluster(neptune_client, cluster_identifier: str):
    """
    Stops an Amazon Neptune DB cluster and waits until it's fully stopped.

    Args:
        neptune_client (boto3.client): The Neptune client.
        cluster_identifier (str): The DB cluster identifier.

    Raises:
        ClientError: For AWS API errors (e.g., resource not found).
        RuntimeError: If the cluster doesn't stop within the timeout.
    """
    try:
        neptune_client.stop_db_cluster(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
    except ClientError as err:
        code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
        message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

        if code == "AccessDeniedException":
            print("Access denied. Please ensure you have the necessary
 permissions.")
        else:
            print(f"Couldn't stop DB cluster. Here's why: {code}: {message}")
        raise
```

```
    start_time = time.time()
    paginator = neptune_client.get_paginator('describe_db_clusters')

    while True:
        try:
            pages = paginator.paginate(DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier)
            clusters = []
            for page in pages:
                clusters.extend(page.get('DBClusters', []))
        except ClientError as err:
            code = err.response["Error"]["Code"]
            message = err.response["Error"]["Message"]

            if code == "DBClusterNotFound":
                print(f"Cluster '{cluster_identifier}' not found while polling. It
may have been deleted.")
            else:
                print(f"Couldn't describe DB cluster. Here's why: {code}:
{message}")
            raise

        status = clusters[0].get('Status') if clusters else None
        elapsed = time.time() - start_time

        print(f"\rElapsed: {int(elapsed)}s – Cluster status: {status}", end="",
flush=True)

        if status and status.lower() == 'stopped':
            print(f"\nCluster '{cluster_identifier}' is now stopped.")
            return

        if elapsed > TIMEOUT_SECONDS:
            raise RuntimeError(f"Timeout waiting for cluster '{cluster_identifier}'
to stop.")

        time.sleep(POLL_INTERVAL_SECONDS)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Stop DBCluster in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di organizzazioni che utilizzano SDK for Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with Organizations.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`AttachPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AttachPolicy`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def attach_policy(policy_id, target_id, orgs_client):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a target. The target is an organization root, account, or
    organizational unit.

    :param policy_id: The ID of the policy to attach.
    :param target_id: The ID of the resources to attach the policy to.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    """
    try:
```

```
        orgs_client.attach_policy(PolicyId=policy_id, TargetId=target_id)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to target %s.", policy_id, target_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't attach policy %s to target %s.", policy_id, target_id
        )
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AttachPolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreatePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreatePolicy`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def create_policy(name, description, content, policy_type, orgs_client):
    """
    Creates a policy.

    :param name: The name of the policy.
    :param description: The description of the policy.
    :param content: The policy content as a dict. This is converted to JSON before
                    it is sent to AWS. The specific format depends on the policy
 type.
    :param policy_type: The type of the policy.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    :return: The newly created policy.
    """
    try:
        response = orgs_client.create_policy(
            Name=name,
```

```
            Description=description,
            Content=json.dumps(content),
            Type=policy_type,
        )
        policy = response["Policy"]
        logger.info("Created policy %s.", name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create policy %s.", name)
        raise
    else:
        return policy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreatePolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeletePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeletePolicy`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def delete_policy(policy_id, orgs_client):
    """
    Deletes a policy.

    :param policy_id: The ID of the policy to delete.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    """
    try:
        orgs_client.delete_policy(PolicyId=policy_id)
        logger.info("Deleted policy %s.", policy_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete policy %s.", policy_id)
```

```
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeletePolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribePolicy`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def describe_policy(policy_id, orgs_client):
    """
    Describes a policy.

    :param policy_id: The ID of the policy to describe.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    :return: The description of the policy.
    """
    try:
        response = orgs_client.describe_policy(PolicyId=policy_id)
        policy = response["Policy"]
        logger.info("Got policy %s.", policy_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get policy %s.", policy_id)
        raise
    else:
        return policy
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribePolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DetachPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DetachPolicy`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def detach_policy(policy_id, target_id, orgs_client):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a target.

    :param policy_id: The ID of the policy to detach.
    :param target_id: The ID of the resource where the policy is currently attached.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    """
    try:
        orgs_client.detach_policy(PolicyId=policy_id, TargetId=target_id)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from target %s.", policy_id, target_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from target %s.", policy_id, target_id
        )
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetachPolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListPolicies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListPolicies`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def list_policies(policy_filter, orgs_client):
    """
    Lists the policies for the account, limited to the specified filter.

    :param policy_filter: The kind of policies to return.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    :return: The list of policies found.
    """
    try:
        response = orgs_client.list_policies(Filter=policy_filter)
        policies = response["Policies"]
        logger.info("Found %s %s policies.", len(policies), policy_filter)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get %s policies.", policy_filter)
        raise
    else:
        return policies
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListPolicies AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di Partner Central con SDK for Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Partner Central. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`AssignOpportunity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AssignOpportunity`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Riassegna un'opportunità esistente a un altro utente.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API-07 Assigning a new owner
"""
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)
```

```
def assign_opportunity(identifier):
    assign_opportunity_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "Identifier": identifier,
        "Assignee": {
            "BusinessTitle": "OpportunityOwner",
            "Email": "test@test.com",
            "FirstName": "John",
            "LastName": "Doe"
        }
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.assign_opportunity(**assign_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def usage_demo():
    identifier = "O4236468"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Assigning a new owner to an opportunity.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(assign_opportunity(identifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AssignOpportunity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`AssociateOpportunity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `AssociateOpportunity`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Crea un'associazione formale tra un'opportunità e varie entità correlate.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API -11 Associating a product
PC-API -12 Associating a solution
PC-API -13 Associating an offer
"""
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def associate_opportunity(entity_type, entity_identifier, opportunityIdentifier):
    associate_opportunity_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "OpportunityIdentifier" : opportunityIdentifier,
        "RelatedEntityType" : entity_type,
        "RelatedEntityIdentifier" : entity_identifier
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.associate_opportunity(**associate_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)
```

```
def usage_demo():
    #entity_type = Solutions | AWSProducts | AWSMarketplaceOffers
    entity_type = "Solutions"
    entity_identifier = "S-0059717"
    opportunityIdentifier = "O5465588"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Associate Opportunity.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(associate_opportunity(entity_type,
 entity_identifier, opportunityIdentifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AssociateOpportunity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateOpportunity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateOpportunity`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Crea un'opportunità.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
import boto3
import logging
import sys
import os
sys.path.append(os.path.dirname(os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(__file__))))
import utils.helpers as helper
import utils.stringify_details as sd
from botocore.client import ClientError
from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"
```

```
def create_opportunity(partner_central_client):
    create_opportunity_request = helper.remove_nulls(sd.stringify_json("src/
create_opportunity/createOpportunity.json"))
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.create_opportunity(**create_opportunity_request)

        helper.pretty_print_datetime(response)

        # Retrieve the opportunity details
        get_response = partner_central_client.get_opportunity(
            Identifier=response["Id"],
            Catalog=CATALOG_TO_USE
        )
        helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_response)
        return response
    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Create Opportunity.")
    print("-" * 88)

    partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
    )

    create_opportunity(partner_central_client)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateOpportunity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DisassociateOpportunity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DisassociateOpportunity`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Rimuove un'associazione esistente tra un'opportunità e le entità correlate.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API -14 Removing a Solution
PC-API -15 Removing an offer
PC-API -16 Removing a product
"""
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def disassociate_opportunity(entity_type, entity_identifier, opportunityIdentifier):
    disassociate_opportunity_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "OpportunityIdentifier" : opportunityIdentifier,
        "RelatedEntityType" : entity_type,
        "RelatedEntityIdentifier" : entity_identifier
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.disassociate_opportunity(**disassociate_opportunity_request)
        return response
```

```
    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def usage_demo():
    #entity_type = Solutions | AWSProducts | AWSMarketplaceOffers
    entity_type = "Solutions"
    entity_identifier = "S-0049999"
    opportunityIdentifier = "O4397574"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Get updated Opportunity.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(disassociate_opportunity(entity_type,
 entity_identifier, opportunityIdentifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DisassociateOpportunity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetAwsOpportunitySummary`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetAwsOpportunitySummary`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Recupera un riepilogo di un' AWS opportunità.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API-25 Retrieves a summary of an AWS Opportunity. LifeCycle.ReviewStatus=Approved
"""
import logging
import boto3
```

```
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def get_opportunity(identifier):
    get_opportunity_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "RelatedOpportunityIdentifier": identifier
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.get_aws_opportunity_summary(**get_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def usage_demo():
    identifier = "O5465588"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Get AWS Opportunity summary.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_opportunity(identifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetAwsOpportunitySummary AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetEngagementInvitation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetEngagementInvitation`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Recupera i dettagli di un invito di fidanzamento condiviso AWS da un partner.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API-22  GetOpportunityEngagementInvitation - Retrieves details of a specific
 engagement invitation.
This operation allows partners to view the invitation and its associated
 information,
such as the customer, project, and lifecycle details.
"""
import json
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def get_opportunity_engagement_invitation(identifier):
    get_opportunity_engagement_invitation_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "Identifier": identifier
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
```

```
        response =
 partner_central_client.get_engagement_invitation(**get_opportunity_engagement_invitation_re
        return response

    except Exception as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(json.dumps(err.response))

def usage_demo():
    identifier = "arn:aws:partnercentral-selling:us-east-1:aws:catalog/Sandbox/
engagement-invitation/engi-0000000IS0Qga"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Given the ARN identifier, retrieve details of Opportunity Engagement
 Invitation.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_opportunity_engagement_invitation(identifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetEngagementInvitation AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetOpportunity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetOpportunity`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Ottieni un'opportunità.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API -08 Get updated Opportunity given opportunity id
"""
```

```
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def get_opportunity(identifier):
    get_opportunity_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "Identifier": identifier
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response = partner_central_client.get_opportunity(**get_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def usage_demo():
    identifier = "O5465588"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Get updated Opportunity.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_opportunity(identifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetOpportunity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListEngagementInvitations`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListEngagementInvitations`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Recupera un elenco di inviti di fidanzamento inviati al partner.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API-21 ListEngagementInvitations - Retrieves a list of engagement invitations
 based on specified criteria.
This operation allows partners to view all invitations to engagement.
"""
import json
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def list_engagement_invitations():
    list_engagement_invitations_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
        "MaxResults": 20
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.list_engagement_invitations(**list_engagement_invitations_request)
        return response

    except Exception as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
```

```
        print(json.dumps(err.response))

def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Retrieve list of Engagement Invitations.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(list_engagement_invitations())

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListEngagementInvitations AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListOpportunities`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListOpportunities`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Elenca le opportunità.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API -18 Getting list of Opportunities
"""
import json
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
```

```
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def get_list_of_opportunities():

    opportunity_list = []

    list_opportunities_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "MaxResults": 20
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.list_opportunities(**list_opportunities_request)
        opportunity_list.extend(response["OpportunitySummaries"])

        while "NextToken" in response and response["NextToken"] is not None:
            list_opportunities_request["NextToken"] = response["NextToken"]
            response =
 partner_central_client.list_opportunities(**list_opportunities_request)
            opportunity_list.extend(response["OpportunitySummaries"])

        return opportunity_list

    except Exception as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(json.dumps(err.response))

def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Getting list of Opportunities.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_list_of_opportunities())

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListOpportunities AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListSolutions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListSolutions`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Recupera un elenco di soluzioni Partner che il partner ha registrato su Partner Central.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API-10 Getting list of solutions
"""
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def get_list_of_solutions():
    list_solutions_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "MaxResults": 20
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response = partner_central_client.list_solutions(**list_solutions_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def usage_demo():
```

```
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Getting list of solutions.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(get_list_of_solutions())

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListSolutions AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`RejectEngagementInvitation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `RejectEngagementInvitation`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Rifiuta qualsiasi cosa EngagementInvitation AWS condivisa.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API-05 AWS Originated AO rejection - RejectOpportunityEngagementInvitation -
 Rejects a engagement invitation.
This action indicates that the partner does not wish to participate in the
 engagement and
provides a reason for the rejection.
Upon rejection, a OpportunityEngagementInvitationRejected event is triggered.
Subsequently, the invitation will no longer be available for the partner to act on.
"""
import json
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"
```

```
partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def reject_opportunity_engagement_invitation(identifier, reject_reason):
    reject_opportunity_engagement_invitation_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "Identifier": identifier,
        "RejectionReason": reject_reason
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.reject_engagement_invitation(**reject_opportunity_engagement_invitat
        return response

    except Exception as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(json.dumps(err.response))

def usage_demo():
    identifier = "arn:aws:partnercentral:us-east-1::catalog/Sandbox/engagement-
invitation/engi-0000002isviga"
    reject_reason = "Customer problem unclear"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Given the ARN identifier and reject reason, reject the Opportunity
 Engagement Invitation.")
    print("-" * 88)


 helper.pretty_print_datetime(reject_opportunity_engagement_invitation(identifier,
 reject_reason))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RejectEngagementInvitation AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTask

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTask`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Inizia il fidanzamento accettando un EngagementInvitation.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API -11 Associating a product
PC-API -12 Associating a solution
PC-API -13 Associating an offer
"""
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def get_opportunity(identifier):
    get_opportunity_request ={
     "Identifier": identifier,
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
```

```
        response =
 partner_central_client.get_engagement_invitation(**get_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def start_engagement_by_accepting_invitation_task(identifier):

    response = get_opportunity(identifier)

    if ( response['Status'] == 'PENDING') :
        accept_opportunity_engagement_invitation_request ={
            "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
         "Identifier" : identifier,
            "ClientToken": "test-123456"
        }
        try:
            # Perform an API call
            response =
 partner_central_client.start_engagement_by_accepting_invitation_task(**accept_opportunity_e
            return response

        except ClientError as err:
            # Catch all client exceptions
            print(err.response)
            return None
    else:
        return None

def usage_demo():
    identifier = "arn:aws:partnercentral:us-east-1::catalog/Sandbox/engagement-
invitation/engi-0000002isusga"
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Get updated Opportunity.")
    print("-" * 88)


 helper.pretty_print_datetime(start_engagement_by_accepting_invitation_task(identifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartEngagementByAcceptingInvitationTask AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`StartEngagementFromOpportunityTask`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StartEngagementFromOpportunityTask`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Avvia il processo di coinvolgimento partendo da un'opportunità esistente accettando l'invito al coinvolgimento e creando un'opportunità corrispondente nel sistema del partner.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API -11 Associating a product
PC-API -12 Associating a solution
PC-API -13 Associating an offer
"""
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def start_engagement_from_opportunity_task(identifier):

    start_engagement_from_opportunity_task_request ={
            "AwsSubmission": {
                "InvolvementType": "Co-Sell",
```

```
                "Visibility": "Full"
            },
            "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
         "Identifier" : identifier,
            "ClientToken": "test-annjqwesdsd99"
    }
    try:
            # Perform an API call
            response =
 partner_central_client.start_engagement_from_opportunity_task(**start_engagement_from_oppor
            return response

    except ClientError as err:
            # Catch all client exceptions
            print(err.response)
            return None

def usage_demo():
    identifier = "O5465588"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Start Engagement from Opportunity Task.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(start_engagement_from_opportunity_task(identifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartEngagementFromOpportunityTask AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`UpdateOpportunity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `UpdateOpportunity`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Aggiornare un'opportunità.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API-2  Updating Partner Originated Opportunity
"""
import logging
import boto3
import sys
import os
sys.path.append(os.path.dirname(os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(__file__))))
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError
import utils.stringify_details as sd
from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def get_opportunity(identifier):
    get_opportunity_request ={
     "Identifier": identifier,
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response = partner_central_client.get_opportunity(**get_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def update_opportunity():
    update_opportunity_request_orig = sd.stringify_json("src/update_opportunity/
update_opportunity_technical_validation.json")
    update_opportunity_request =
 helper.remove_nulls(update_opportunity_request_orig)
```

```
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.update_opportunity(**update_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def update_opportunity_if_eligible(identifier):
    response = get_opportunity(identifier)
    if response is not None:
        return update_opportunity()
    else:
        print("Failed to retrieve opportunity details")

def usage_demo():
    identifier = "O5465588"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Updating opportunity.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(update_opportunity_if_eligible(identifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateOpportunity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Aggiorna l'entità associata di un'opportunità

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Dissocia una vecchia entità.
- Associa una nuova entità.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Aggiorna l'entità associata di un'opportunità

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""
Purpose
PC-API -17 Replacing a solution
"""
import logging
import boto3
import utils.helpers as helper
from botocore.client import ClientError

from utils.constants import CATALOG_TO_USE

serviceName = "partnercentral-selling"

partner_central_client = boto3.client(
        service_name=serviceName,
        region_name='us-east-1'
)

def replace_solution(original_entity_identifier, new_entity_identifier,
 opportunityIdentifier):
    disassociate_opportunity_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "OpportunityIdentifier" : opportunityIdentifier,
        "RelatedEntityType" : "Solutions",
        "RelatedEntityIdentifier" : original_entity_identifier
    }

    associate_opportunity_request ={
        "Catalog": CATALOG_TO_USE,
     "OpportunityIdentifier" : opportunityIdentifier,
```

```
        "RelatedEntityType" : "Solutions",
        "RelatedEntityIdentifier" : new_entity_identifier
    }
    try:
        # Perform an API call
        response =
 partner_central_client.disassociate_opportunity(**disassociate_opportunity_request)
        response =
 partner_central_client.associate_opportunity(**associate_opportunity_request)
        return response

    except ClientError as err:
        # Catch all client exceptions
        print(err.response)

def usage_demo():
    original_entity_identifier = "S-0049999"
    new_entity_identifier = "S-0050014"
    opportunityIdentifier = "O4397574"

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Replacing a solution.")
    print("-" * 88)

    helper.pretty_print_datetime(replace_solution(original_entity_identifier,
 new_entity_identifier, opportunityIdentifier))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - AssociateOpportunity
  - DisassociateOpportunity

Esempi di Amazon Pinpoint con SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Pinpoint. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`SendMessages`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendMessages`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio e-mail.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def send_email_message(
    pinpoint_client,
```

```
    app_id,
    sender,
    to_addresses,
    char_set,
    subject,
    html_message,
    text_message,
):
    """
    Sends an email message with HTML and plain text versions.

    :param pinpoint_client: A Boto3 Pinpoint client.
    :param app_id: The Amazon Pinpoint project ID to use when you send this message.
    :param sender: The "From" address. This address must be verified in
                   Amazon Pinpoint in the AWS Region you're using to send email.
    :param to_addresses: The addresses on the "To" line. If your Amazon Pinpoint
 account
                         is in the sandbox, these addresses must be verified.
    :param char_set: The character encoding to use for the subject line and message
                     body of the email.
    :param subject: The subject line of the email.
    :param html_message: The body of the email for recipients whose email clients
 can
                         display HTML content.
    :param text_message: The body of the email for recipients whose email clients
                         don't support HTML content.
    :return: A dict of to_addresses and their message IDs.
    """
    try:
        response = pinpoint_client.send_messages(
            ApplicationId=app_id,
            MessageRequest={
                "Addresses": {
                    to_address: {"ChannelType": "EMAIL"} for to_address in
 to_addresses
                },
                "MessageConfiguration": {
                    "EmailMessage": {
                        "FromAddress": sender,
                        "SimpleEmail": {
                            "Subject": {"Charset": char_set, "Data": subject},
                            "HtmlPart": {"Charset": char_set, "Data": html_message},
                            "TextPart": {"Charset": char_set, "Data": text_message},
                        },
```

```
                    }
                },
            },
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't send email.")
        raise
    else:
        return {
            to_address: message["MessageId"]
            for to_address, message in response["MessageResponse"]["Result"].items()
        }


def main():
    app_id = "ce796be37f32f178af652b26eexample"
    sender = "sender@example.com"
    to_address = "recipient@example.com"
    char_set = "UTF-8"
    subject = "Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for Python (Boto3))"
    text_message = """Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for Python)
    -------------------------------------
    This email was sent with Amazon Pinpoint using the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).
    For more information, see https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-python/
                """
    html_message = """<html>
    <head></head>
    <body>
      <h1>Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for Python (Boto3)</h1>
      <p>This email was sent with
        <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/'>Amazon Pinpoint</a> using the
        <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-python/'>
          AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)</a>.</p>
    </body>
    </html>
                """

    print("Sending email.")
    message_ids = send_email_message(
        boto3.client("pinpoint"),
        app_id,
        sender,
        [to_address],
        char_set,
```

```
        subject,
        html_message,
        text_message,
    )
    print(f"Message sent! Message IDs: {message_ids}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Invia un messaggio SMS.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def send_sms_message(
    pinpoint_client,
    app_id,
    origination_number,
    destination_number,
    message,
    message_type,
):
    """
    Sends an SMS message with Amazon Pinpoint.

    :param pinpoint_client: A Boto3 Pinpoint client.
    :param app_id: The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you send
                   this message. The SMS channel must be enabled for the project or
                   application.
    :param destination_number: The recipient's phone number in E.164 format.
    :param origination_number: The phone number to send the message from. This phone
                               number must be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint
                               account and be in E.164 format.
    :param message: The content of the SMS message.
    :param message_type: The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you send
                         time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you send
```

```
                         marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.
    :return: The ID of the message.
    """
    try:
        response = pinpoint_client.send_messages(
            ApplicationId=app_id,
            MessageRequest={
                "Addresses": {destination_number: {"ChannelType": "SMS"}},
                "MessageConfiguration": {
                    "SMSMessage": {
                        "Body": message,
                        "MessageType": message_type,
                        "OriginationNumber": origination_number,
                    }
                },
            },
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't send message.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["MessageResponse"]["Result"][destination_number]
["MessageId"]


def main():
    app_id = "ce796be37f32f178af652b26eexample"
    origination_number = "+12065550199"
    destination_number = "+14255550142"
    message = (
        "This is a sample message sent from Amazon Pinpoint by using the AWS SDK for
 "
        "Python (Boto 3)."
    )
    message_type = "TRANSACTIONAL"

    print("Sending SMS message.")
    message_id = send_sms_message(
        boto3.client("pinpoint"),
        app_id,
        origination_number,
        destination_number,
        message,
        message_type,
```

```
    )
    print(f"Message sent! Message ID: {message_id}.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Invia un messaggio e-mail con un modello di e-mail esistente.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def send_templated_email_message(
    pinpoint_client, project_id, sender, to_addresses, template_name,
 template_version
):
    """
    Sends an email message with HTML and plain text versions.

    :param pinpoint_client: A Boto3 Pinpoint client.
    :param project_id: The Amazon Pinpoint project ID to use when you send this
 message.
    :param sender: The "From" address. This address must be verified in
                   Amazon Pinpoint in the AWS Region you're using to send email.
    :param to_addresses: The addresses on the "To" line. If your Amazon Pinpoint
                         account is in the sandbox, these addresses must be
 verified.
    :param template_name: The name of the email template to use when sending the
 message.
    :param template_version: The version number of the message template.

    :return: A dict of to_addresses and their message IDs.
    """
    try:
        response = pinpoint_client.send_messages(
            ApplicationId=project_id,
            MessageRequest={
                "Addresses": {
```

```
                    to_address: {"ChannelType": "EMAIL"} for to_address in
 to_addresses
                },
                "MessageConfiguration": {"EmailMessage": {"FromAddress": sender}},
                "TemplateConfiguration": {
                    "EmailTemplate": {
                        "Name": template_name,
                        "Version": template_version,
                    }
                },
            },
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't send email.")
        raise
    else:
        return {
            to_address: message["MessageId"]
            for to_address, message in response["MessageResponse"]["Result"].items()
        }


def main():
    project_id = "296b04b342374fceb661bf494example"
    sender = "sender@example.com"
    to_addresses = ["recipient@example.com"]
    template_name = "My_Email_Template"
    template_version = "1"

    print("Sending email.")
    message_ids = send_templated_email_message(
        boto3.client("pinpoint"),
        project_id,
        sender,
        to_addresses,
        template_name,
        template_version,
    )
    print(f"Message sent! Message IDs: {message_ids}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Invia un messaggio di testo con un modello SMS esistente.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def send_templated_sms_message(
    pinpoint_client,
    project_id,
    destination_number,
    message_type,
    origination_number,
    template_name,
    template_version,
):
    """
    Sends an SMS message to a specific phone number using a pre-defined template.

    :param pinpoint_client: A Boto3 Pinpoint client.
    :param project_id: An Amazon Pinpoint project (application) ID.
    :param destination_number: The phone number to send the message to.
    :param message_type: The type of SMS message (promotional or transactional).
    :param origination_number: The phone number that the message is sent from.
    :param template_name: The name of the SMS template to use when sending the
 message.
    :param template_version: The version number of the message template.

    :return The ID of the message.
    """
    try:
        response = pinpoint_client.send_messages(
            ApplicationId=project_id,
            MessageRequest={
                "Addresses": {destination_number: {"ChannelType": "SMS"}},
                "MessageConfiguration": {
                    "SMSMessage": {
                        "MessageType": message_type,
                        "OriginationNumber": origination_number,
```

```
                    }
                },
                "TemplateConfiguration": {
                    "SMSTemplate": {"Name": template_name, "Version":
 template_version}
                },
            },
        )

    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't send message.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["MessageResponse"]["Result"][destination_number]
["MessageId"]


def main():
    region = "us-east-1"
    origination_number = "+18555550001"
    destination_number = "+14255550142"
    project_id = "7353f53e6885409fa32d07cedexample"
    message_type = "TRANSACTIONAL"
    template_name = "My_SMS_Template"
    template_version = "1"
    message_id = send_templated_sms_message(
        boto3.client("pinpoint", region_name=region),
        project_id,
        destination_number,
        message_type,
        origination_number,
        template_name,
        template_version,
    )
    print(f"Message sent! Message ID: {message_id}.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SendMessages AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di API Amazon Pinpoint SMS e Voice con SDK for Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l'API AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) con Amazon Pinpoint SMS and Voice.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`SendVoiceMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendVoiceMessage`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def send_voice_message(
    sms_voice_client,
    origination_number,
    caller_id,
```

```
    destination_number,
    language_code,
    voice_id,
    ssml_message,
):
    """
    Sends a voice message using speech synthesis provided by Amazon Polly.

    :param sms_voice_client: A Boto3 PinpointSMSVoice client.
    :param origination_number: The phone number that the message is sent from.
                               The phone number must be associated with your Amazon
                               Pinpoint account and be in E.164 format.
    :param caller_id: The phone number that you want to appear on the recipient's
                      device. The phone number must be associated with your Amazon
                      Pinpoint account and be in E.164 format.
    :param destination_number: The recipient's phone number. Specify the phone
                               number in E.164 format.
    :param language_code: The language to use when sending the message.
    :param voice_id: The Amazon Polly voice that you want to use to send the
 message.
    :param ssml_message: The content of the message. This example uses SSML to
 control
                         certain aspects of the message, such as the volume and the
                         speech rate. The message must not contain line breaks.
    :return: The ID of the message.
    """
    try:
        response = sms_voice_client.send_voice_message(
            DestinationPhoneNumber=destination_number,
            OriginationPhoneNumber=origination_number,
            CallerId=caller_id,
            Content={
                "SSMLMessage": {
                    "LanguageCode": language_code,
                    "VoiceId": voice_id,
                    "Text": ssml_message,
                }
            },
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't send message from %s to %s.",
            origination_number,
            destination_number,
```

```
        )
        raise
    else:
        return response["MessageId"]


def main():
    origination_number = "+12065550110"
    caller_id = "+12065550199"
    destination_number = "+12065550142"
    language_code = "en-US"
    voice_id = "Matthew"
    ssml_message = (
        "<speak>"
        "This is a test message sent from <emphasis>Amazon Pinpoint</emphasis> "
        "using the <break strength='weak'/>AWS SDK for Python (Boto3). "
        "<amazon:effect phonation='soft'>Thank you for listening."
        "</amazon:effect>"
        "</speak>"
    )
    print(f"Sending voice message from {origination_number} to
 {destination_number}.")
    message_id = send_voice_message(
        boto3.client("pinpoint-sms-voice"),
        origination_number,
        caller_id,
        destination_number,
        language_code,
        voice_id,
        ssml_message,
    )
    print(f"Message sent!\nMessage ID: {message_id}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SendVoiceMessage AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Polly con SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Polly. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`DescribeVoices`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeVoices`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
```

```
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def describe_voices(self):
        """
        Gets metadata about available voices.

        :return: The list of voice metadata.
        """
        try:
            response = self.polly_client.describe_voices()
            self.voice_metadata = response["Voices"]
            logger.info("Got metadata about %s voices.", len(self.voice_metadata))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get voice metadata.")
            raise
        else:
            return self.voice_metadata
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeVoices AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetLexicon`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetLexicon`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def get_lexicon(self, name):
        """
        Gets metadata and contents of an existing lexicon.

        :param name: The name of the lexicon to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved lexicon.
        """
        try:
            response = self.polly_client.get_lexicon(Name=name)
            logger.info("Got lexicon %s.", name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get lexicon %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetLexicon AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetSpeechSynthesisTask`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetSpeechSynthesisTask`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def get_speech_synthesis_task(self, task_id):
        """
        Gets metadata about an asynchronous speech synthesis task, such as its
 status.

        :param task_id: The ID of the task to retrieve.
        :return: Metadata about the task.
        """
        try:
            response = self.polly_client.get_speech_synthesis_task(TaskId=task_id)
            task = response["SynthesisTask"]
            logger.info("Got synthesis task. Status is %s.", task["TaskStatus"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get synthesis task %s.", task_id)
            raise
        else:
            return task
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetSpeechSynthesisTask AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListLexicons`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListLexicons`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def list_lexicons(self):
        """
        Lists lexicons in the current account.

        :return: The list of lexicons.
        """
        try:
            response = self.polly_client.list_lexicons()
            lexicons = response["Lexicons"]
            logger.info("Got %s lexicons.", len(lexicons))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get  %s.",
            )
            raise
        else:
            return lexicons
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListLexicons AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`PutLexicon`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutLexicon`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def create_lexicon(self, name, content):
        """
        Creates a lexicon with the specified content. A lexicon contains custom
        pronunciations.

        :param name: The name of the lexicon.
        :param content: The content of the lexicon.
        """
        try:
            self.polly_client.put_lexicon(Name=name, Content=content)
            logger.info("Created lexicon %s.", name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create lexicon %s.")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutLexicon AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`StartSpeechSynthesisTask`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StartSpeechSynthesisTask`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def do_synthesis_task(
        self,
        text,
        engine,
        voice,
        audio_format,
        s3_bucket,
        lang_code=None,
        include_visemes=False,
        wait_callback=None,
    ):
```

```
        """
        Start an asynchronous task to synthesize speech or speech marks, wait for
        the task to complete, retrieve the output from Amazon S3, and return the
        data.

        An asynchronous task is required when the text is too long for near-real
time
        synthesis.

        :param text: The text to synthesize.
        :param engine: The kind of engine used. Can be standard or neural.
        :param voice: The ID of the voice to use.
        :param audio_format: The audio format to return for synthesized speech. When
                             speech marks are synthesized, the output format is
JSON.
        :param s3_bucket: The name of an existing Amazon S3 bucket that you have
                          write access to. Synthesis output is written to this
bucket.
        :param lang_code: The language code of the voice to use. This has an effect
                          only when a bilingual voice is selected.
        :param include_visemes: When True, a second request is made to Amazon Polly
                                to synthesize a list of visemes, using the specified
                                text and voice. A viseme represents the visual
position
                                of the face and mouth when saying part of a word.
        :param wait_callback: A callback function that is called periodically during
                              task processing, to give the caller an opportunity to
                              take action, such as to display status.
        :return: The audio stream that contains the synthesized speech and a list
                 of visemes that are associated with the speech audio.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "Engine": engine,
                "OutputFormat": audio_format,
                "OutputS3BucketName": s3_bucket,
                "Text": text,
                "VoiceId": voice,
            }
            if lang_code is not None:
                kwargs["LanguageCode"] = lang_code
            response = self.polly_client.start_speech_synthesis_task(**kwargs)
            speech_task = response["SynthesisTask"]
            logger.info("Started speech synthesis task %s.", speech_task["TaskId"])
```

```
            viseme_task = None
            if include_visemes:
                kwargs["OutputFormat"] = "json"
                kwargs["SpeechMarkTypes"] = ["viseme"]
                response = self.polly_client.start_speech_synthesis_task(**kwargs)
                viseme_task = response["SynthesisTask"]
                logger.info("Started viseme synthesis task %s.",
viseme_task["TaskId"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start synthesis task.")
            raise
        else:
            bucket = self.s3_resource.Bucket(s3_bucket)
            audio_stream = self._wait_for_task(
                10, speech_task["TaskId"], "speech", wait_callback, bucket
            )

            visemes = None
            if include_visemes:
                viseme_data = self._wait_for_task(
                    10, viseme_task["TaskId"], "viseme", wait_callback, bucket
                )
                visemes = [
                    json.loads(v) for v in viseme_data.read().decode().split() if v
                ]

            return audio_stream, visemes
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartSpeechSynthesisTask AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`SynthesizeSpeech`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `SynthesizeSpeech`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def synthesize(
        self, text, engine, voice, audio_format, lang_code=None,
 include_visemes=False
    ):
        """
        Synthesizes speech or speech marks from text, using the specified voice.

        :param text: The text to synthesize.
        :param engine: The kind of engine used. Can be standard or neural.
        :param voice: The ID of the voice to use.
        :param audio_format: The audio format to return for synthesized speech. When
                             speech marks are synthesized, the output format is
 JSON.
        :param lang_code: The language code of the voice to use. This has an effect
                          only when a bilingual voice is selected.
        :param include_visemes: When True, a second request is made to Amazon Polly
                                to synthesize a list of visemes, using the specified
                                text and voice. A viseme represents the visual
 position
                                of the face and mouth when saying part of a word.
```

```
        :return: The audio stream that contains the synthesized speech and a list
                 of visemes that are associated with the speech audio.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "Engine": engine,
                "OutputFormat": audio_format,
                "Text": text,
                "VoiceId": voice,
            }
            if lang_code is not None:
                kwargs["LanguageCode"] = lang_code
            response = self.polly_client.synthesize_speech(**kwargs)
            audio_stream = response["AudioStream"]
            logger.info("Got audio stream spoken by %s.", voice)
            visemes = None
            if include_visemes:
                kwargs["OutputFormat"] = "json"
                kwargs["SpeechMarkTypes"] = ["viseme"]
                response = self.polly_client.synthesize_speech(**kwargs)
                visemes = [
                    json.loads(v)
                    for v in response["AudioStream"].read().decode().split()
                    if v
                ]
                logger.info("Got %s visemes.", len(visemes))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get audio stream.")
            raise
        else:
            return audio_stream, visemes
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SynthesizeSpeech AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Crea un'applicazione di sincronizzazione labiale

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione di sincronizzazione labiale con Amazon Polly.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come usare Amazon Polly e Tkinter per creare un'applicazione di sincronizzazione labiale che mostra un volto animato che parla insieme al parlato sintetizzato da Amazon Polly. La sincronizzazione labiale viene eseguita richiedendo ad Amazon Polly un elenco di visemi corrispondenti al parlato sintetizzato.

- Ottieni metadati vocali da Amazon Polly e visualizzali in un'applicazione Tkinter.
- Ottieni audio vocale sintetizzato e indicatori vocali viseme corrispondenti da Amazon Polly.
- Riproduci l'audio con movimenti della bocca sincronizzati su un volto animato.
- Invia attività di sintesi asincrone per testi lunghi e recupera l'output da un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Polly

Esempi di Amazon RDS che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon RDS. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Amazon RDS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon RDS.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
"""
Purpose

Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) with the Amazon Relational Database
 Service
(Amazon RDS) to list the databases in your account.
"""

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create an RDS client
rds_client = boto3.client("rds")

# Create a paginator for the describe_db_instances operation
paginator = rds_client.get_paginator("describe_db_instances")

try:
    # Use the paginator to get a list of DB instances
    response_iterator = paginator.paginate(
        PaginationConfig={
            "MaxItems": 123,
            "PageSize": 50,  # Adjust PageSize as needed
            "StartingToken": None,
        }
    )

    # Iterate through the pages of the response
    instances_found = False
    for page in response_iterator:
        if "DBInstances" in page and page["DBInstances"]:
```

```
            instances_found = True
            print("Your RDS instances are:")
            for db in page["DBInstances"]:
                print(db["DBInstanceIdentifier"])

    if not instances_found:
        print("No RDS instances found!")

except ClientError as e:
    print(f"Couldn't list RDS instances. Here's why: {e.response['Error']
['Message']}")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creare un gruppo di parametri database personalizzati e imposta i relativi valori.
- Creare un'istanza database configurata per utilizzare il gruppo di parametri. L'istanza DB contiene anche un database.
- Acquisire uno snapshot dell'istanza.
- Eliminare l'istanza e il gruppo di parametri.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
class RdsInstanceScenario:
    """Runs a scenario that shows how to get started using Amazon RDS DB
 instances."""

    def __init__(self, instance_wrapper):
        """
        :param instance_wrapper: An object that wraps Amazon RDS DB instance
 actions.
        """
        self.instance_wrapper = instance_wrapper

    def create_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name, db_engine):
        """
        Shows how to get available engine versions for a specified database engine
 and
        create a DB parameter group that is compatible with a selected engine
 family.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name given to the newly created parameter
 group.
        :param db_engine: The database engine to use as a basis.
        :return: The newly created parameter group.
        """
        print(
            f"Checking for an existing DB instance parameter group named
 {parameter_group_name}."
        )
        parameter_group = self.instance_wrapper.get_parameter_group(
            parameter_group_name
        )
        if parameter_group is None:
            print(f"Getting available database engine versions for {db_engine}.")
            engine_versions = self.instance_wrapper.get_engine_versions(db_engine)
```

```
            families = list({ver["DBParameterGroupFamily"] for ver in
engine_versions})
            family_index = q.choose("Which family do you want to use? ", families)
            print(f"Creating a parameter group.")
            self.instance_wrapper.create_parameter_group(
                parameter_group_name, families[family_index], "Example parameter
group."
            )
            parameter_group = self.instance_wrapper.get_parameter_group(
                parameter_group_name
            )
        print(f"Parameter group {parameter_group['DBParameterGroupName']}:")
        pp(parameter_group)
        print("-" * 88)
        return parameter_group

    def update_parameters(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Shows how to get the parameters contained in a custom parameter group and
        update some of the parameter values in the group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query and
modify.
        """
        print("Let's set some parameter values in your parameter group.")
        auto_inc_parameters = self.instance_wrapper.get_parameters(
            parameter_group_name, name_prefix="auto_increment"
        )
        update_params = []
        for auto_inc in auto_inc_parameters:
            if auto_inc["IsModifiable"] and auto_inc["DataType"] == "integer":
                print(f"The {auto_inc['ParameterName']} parameter is described as:")
                print(f"\t{auto_inc['Description']}")
                param_range = auto_inc["AllowedValues"].split("-")
                auto_inc["ParameterValue"] = str(
                    q.ask(
                        f"Enter a value between {param_range[0]} and
{param_range[1]}: ",
                        q.is_int,
                        q.in_range(int(param_range[0]), int(param_range[1])),
                    )
                )
                update_params.append(auto_inc)
        self.instance_wrapper.update_parameters(parameter_group_name, update_params)
```

```
        print(
            "You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a source of
'user'."
        )
        user_parameters = self.instance_wrapper.get_parameters(
            parameter_group_name, source="user"
        )
        pp(user_parameters)
        print("-" * 88)

    def create_instance(self, instance_name, db_name, db_engine, parameter_group):
        """
        Shows how to create a DB instance that contains a database of a specified
        type and is configured to use a custom DB parameter group.

        :param instance_name: The name given to the newly created DB instance.
        :param db_name: The name given to the created database.
        :param db_engine: The engine of the created database.
        :param parameter_group: The parameter group that is associated with the DB
instance.
        :return: The newly created DB instance.
        """
        print("Checking for an existing DB instance.")
        db_inst = self.instance_wrapper.get_db_instance(instance_name)
        if db_inst is None:
            print("Let's create a DB instance.")
            admin_username = q.ask(
                "Enter an administrator user name for the database: ", q.non_empty
            )
            admin_password = q.ask(
                "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters): ",
                q.non_empty,
            )
            engine_versions = self.instance_wrapper.get_engine_versions(
                db_engine, parameter_group["DBParameterGroupFamily"]
            )
            engine_choices = [ver["EngineVersion"] for ver in engine_versions]
            print("The available engines for your parameter group are:")
            engine_index = q.choose("Which engine do you want to use? ",
engine_choices)
            engine_selection = engine_versions[engine_index]
            print(
                "The available micro DB instance classes for your database engine
are:"
```

```
            )
            inst_opts = self.instance_wrapper.get_orderable_instances(
                engine_selection["Engine"], engine_selection["EngineVersion"]
            )
            inst_choices = list(
                {
                    opt["DBInstanceClass"]
                    for opt in inst_opts
                    if "micro" in opt["DBInstanceClass"]
                }
            )
            inst_index = q.choose(
                "Which micro DB instance class do you want to use? ", inst_choices
            )
            group_name = parameter_group["DBParameterGroupName"]
            storage_type = "standard"
            allocated_storage = 5
            print(
                f"Creating a DB instance named {instance_name} and database
{db_name}.\n"
                f"The DB instance is configured to use your custom parameter group
{group_name},\n"
                f"selected engine {engine_selection['EngineVersion']},\n"
                f"selected DB instance class {inst_choices[inst_index]},"
                f"and {allocated_storage} GiB of {storage_type} storage.\n"
                f"This typically takes several minutes."
            )
            db_inst = self.instance_wrapper.create_db_instance(
                db_name,
                instance_name,
                group_name,
                engine_selection["Engine"],
                engine_selection["EngineVersion"],
                inst_choices[inst_index],
                storage_type,
                allocated_storage,
                admin_username,
                admin_password,
            )
            while db_inst.get("DBInstanceStatus") != "available":
                wait(10)
                db_inst = self.instance_wrapper.get_db_instance(instance_name)
        print("Instance data:")
        pp(db_inst)
```

```
        print("-" * 88)
        return db_inst

    @staticmethod
    def display_connection(db_inst):
        """
        Displays connection information about a DB instance and tips on how to
        connect to it.

        :param db_inst: The DB instance to display.
        """
        print(
            "You can now connect to your database using your favorite MySql client.
\n"
            "One way to connect is by using the 'mysql' shell on an Amazon EC2
 instance\n"
            "that is running in the same VPC as your DB instance. Pass the endpoint,
\n"
            "port, and administrator user name to 'mysql' and enter your password\n"
            "when prompted:\n"
        )
        print(
            f"\n\tmysql -h {db_inst['Endpoint']['Address']} -P {db_inst['Endpoint']
['Port']} "
            f"-u {db_inst['MasterUsername']} -p\n"
        )
        print(
            "For more information, see the User Guide for Amazon RDS:\n"
            "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/
CHAP_GettingStarted.CreatingConnecting.MySQL.html#CHAP_GettingStarted.Connecting.MySQL"
        )
        print("-" * 88)

    def create_snapshot(self, instance_name):
        """
        Shows how to create a DB instance snapshot and wait until it's available.

        :param instance_name: The name of a DB instance to snapshot.
        """
        if q.ask(
            "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB instance (y/n)? ",
 q.is_yesno
        ):
            snapshot_id = f"{instance_name}-{uuid.uuid4()}"
```

```
            print(
                f"Creating a snapshot named {snapshot_id}. This typically takes a
few minutes."
            )
            snapshot = self.instance_wrapper.create_snapshot(snapshot_id,
instance_name)
            while snapshot.get("Status") != "available":
                wait(10)
                snapshot = self.instance_wrapper.get_snapshot(snapshot_id)
            pp(snapshot)
            print("-" * 88)

    def cleanup(self, db_inst, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Shows how to clean up a DB instance and parameter group.
        Before the parameter group can be deleted, all associated DB instances must
first
        be deleted.

        :param db_inst: The DB instance to delete.
        :param parameter_group_name: The DB parameter group to delete.
        """
        if q.ask(
            "\nDo you want to delete the DB instance and parameter group (y/n)? ",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            print(f"Deleting DB instance {db_inst['DBInstanceIdentifier']}.")

self.instance_wrapper.delete_db_instance(db_inst["DBInstanceIdentifier"])
            print(
                "Waiting for the DB instance to delete. This typically takes several
minutes."
            )
            while db_inst is not None:
                wait(10)
                db_inst = self.instance_wrapper.get_db_instance(
                    db_inst["DBInstanceIdentifier"]
                )
            print(f"Deleting parameter group {parameter_group_name}.")
            self.instance_wrapper.delete_parameter_group(parameter_group_name)

    def run_scenario(self, db_engine, parameter_group_name, instance_name, db_name):
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
```

```
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)\n"
            "get started with DB instances demo."
        )
        print("-" * 88)

        parameter_group = self.create_parameter_group(parameter_group_name,
 db_engine)
        self.update_parameters(parameter_group_name)
        db_inst = self.create_instance(
            instance_name, db_name, db_engine, parameter_group
        )
        self.display_connection(db_inst)
        self.create_snapshot(instance_name)
        self.cleanup(db_inst, parameter_group_name)

        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        scenario = RdsInstanceScenario(InstanceWrapper.from_client())
        scenario.run_scenario(
            "mysql",
            "doc-example-parameter-group",
            "doc-example-instance",
            "docexampledb",
        )
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

Definisci le funzioni richiamate dallo scenario per gestire le operazioni di Amazon RDS.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
```

```
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Gets a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to retrieve.
        :return: The parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_parameter_groups(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
            parameter_group = response["DBParameterGroups"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBParameterGroupNotFound":
                logger.info("Parameter group %s does not exist.",
parameter_group_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    parameter_group_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return parameter_group


    def create_parameter_group(
        self, parameter_group_name, parameter_group_family, description
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB parameter group that is based on the specified parameter group
```

```
        family.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the newly created parameter group.
        :param parameter_group_family: The family that is used as the basis of the
new
                                       parameter group.
        :param description: A description given to the parameter group.
        :return: Data about the newly created parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily=parameter_group_family,
                Description=description,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def delete_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to delete.
        :return: Data about the parameter group.
        """
        try:
            self.rds_client.delete_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise


    def get_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, name_prefix="", source=None):
        """
        Gets the parameters that are contained in a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query.
        :param name_prefix: When specified, the retrieved list of parameters is
filtered
                            to contain only parameters that start with this prefix.
        :param source: When specified, only parameters from this source are
retrieved.
                       For example, a source of 'user' retrieves only parameters
that
                       were set by a user.
        :return: The list of requested parameters.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"DBParameterGroupName": parameter_group_name}
            if source is not None:
                kwargs["Source"] = source
            parameters = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator("describe_db_parameters")
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                parameters += [
                    p
                    for p in page["Parameters"]
                    if p["ParameterName"].startswith(name_prefix)
                ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get parameters for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return parameters


    def update_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, update_parameters):
```

```
        """
        Updates parameters in a custom DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to update.
        :param update_parameters: The parameters to update in the group.
        :return: Data about the modified parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.modify_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
Parameters=update_parameters
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update parameters in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def create_snapshot(self, snapshot_id, instance_id):
        """
        Creates a snapshot of a DB instance.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID to give the created snapshot.
        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to snapshot.
        :return: Data about the newly created snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_snapshot(
                DBSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id, DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBSnapshot"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create snapshot of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot


    def get_snapshot(self, snapshot_id):
        """
        Gets a DB instance snapshot.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID of the snapshot to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_snapshots(
                DBSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBSnapshots"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get snapshot %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                snapshot_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot


    def get_engine_versions(self, engine, parameter_group_family=None):
        """
        Gets database engine versions that are available for the specified engine
        and parameter group family.

        :param engine: The database engine to look up.
        :param parameter_group_family: When specified, restricts the returned list
of
                                       engine versions to those that are compatible
with
                                       this parameter group family.
        :return: The list of database engine versions.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"Engine": engine}
```

```
            if parameter_group_family is not None:
                kwargs["DBParameterGroupFamily"] = parameter_group_family
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_engine_versions(**kwargs)
            versions = response["DBEngineVersions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get engine versions for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                engine,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return versions


    def get_orderable_instances(self, db_engine, db_engine_version):
        """
        Gets DB instance options that can be used to create DB instances that are
        compatible with a set of specifications.

        :param db_engine: The database engine that must be supported by the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version that must be supported by the
DB instance.
        :return: The list of DB instance options that can be used to create a
compatible DB instance.
        """
        try:
            inst_opts = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_orderable_db_instance_options"
            )
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Engine=db_engine, EngineVersion=db_engine_version
            ):
                inst_opts += page["OrderableDBInstanceOptions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get orderable DB instances. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return inst_opts


    def get_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_instances(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstances"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBInstanceNotFound":
                logger.info("Instance %s does not exist.", instance_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    instance_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return db_inst


    def create_db_instance(
        self,
        db_name,
        instance_id,
        parameter_group_name,
        db_engine,
        db_engine_version,
        instance_class,
        storage_type,
        allocated_storage,
        admin_name,
        admin_password,
    ):
```

```
        """
        Creates a DB instance.

        :param db_name: The name of the database that is created in the DB instance.
        :param instance_id: The ID to give the newly created DB instance.
        :param parameter_group_name: A parameter group to associate with the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of a database to create in the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version for the created database.
        :param instance_class: The DB instance class for the newly created DB
instance.
        :param storage_type: The storage type of the DB instance.
        :param allocated_storage: The amount of storage allocated on the DB
instance, in GiBs.
        :param admin_name: The name of the admin user for the created database.
        :param admin_password: The admin password for the created database.
        :return: Data about the newly created DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_instance(
                DBName=db_name,
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Engine=db_engine,
                EngineVersion=db_engine_version,
                DBInstanceClass=instance_class,
                StorageType=storage_type,
                AllocatedStorage=allocated_storage,
                MasterUsername=admin_name,
                MasterUserPassword=admin_password,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

```
    def delete_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Deletes a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to delete.
        :return: Data about the deleted DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                SkipFinalSnapshot=True,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups=True,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreaDBInstance
  - Crea DBParameter gruppo
  - CreaDBSnapshot
  - EliminaDBInstance
  - Elimina DBParameter gruppo
  - Descrivi DBEngine versioni
  - Descriva DBInstances
  - DBParameterDescrivi gruppi

- Descriva DBParameters
- Descriva DBSnapshots
- DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni
- Modifica DBParameter gruppo

Azioni

`CreateDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBInstance`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_db_instance(
        self,
        db_name,
```

```
        instance_id,
        parameter_group_name,
        db_engine,
        db_engine_version,
        instance_class,
        storage_type,
        allocated_storage,
        admin_name,
        admin_password,
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB instance.

        :param db_name: The name of the database that is created in the DB instance.
        :param instance_id: The ID to give the newly created DB instance.
        :param parameter_group_name: A parameter group to associate with the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of a database to create in the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version for the created database.
        :param instance_class: The DB instance class for the newly created DB
instance.
        :param storage_type: The storage type of the DB instance.
        :param allocated_storage: The amount of storage allocated on the DB
instance, in GiBs.
        :param admin_name: The name of the admin user for the created database.
        :param admin_password: The admin password for the created database.
        :return: Data about the newly created DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_instance(
                DBName=db_name,
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Engine=db_engine,
                EngineVersion=db_engine_version,
                DBInstanceClass=instance_class,
                StorageType=storage_type,
                AllocatedStorage=allocated_storage,
                MasterUsername=admin_name,
                MasterUserPassword=admin_password,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBInstance in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateDBParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateDBParameterGroup`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
```

```
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_parameter_group(
        self, parameter_group_name, parameter_group_family, description
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB parameter group that is based on the specified parameter group
        family.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the newly created parameter group.
        :param parameter_group_family: The family that is used as the basis of the
new
                                       parameter group.
        :param description: A description given to the parameter group.
        :return: Data about the newly created parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily=parameter_group_family,
                Description=description,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBParameter Group in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateDBSnapshot`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateDBSnapshot`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_snapshot(self, snapshot_id, instance_id):
        """
        Creates a snapshot of a DB instance.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID to give the created snapshot.
        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to snapshot.
        :return: Data about the newly created snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_snapshot(
                DBSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id, DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBSnapshot"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create snapshot of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBSnapshot in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteDBInstance`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)
```

```
    def delete_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Deletes a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to delete.
        :return: Data about the deleted DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                SkipFinalSnapshot=True,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups=True,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteDBParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteDBParameterGroup`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def delete_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to delete.
        :return: Data about the parameter group.
        """
        try:
            self.rds_client.delete_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBParameter Group in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeDBEngineVersions`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_engine_versions(self, engine, parameter_group_family=None):
        """
```

```
        Gets database engine versions that are available for the specified engine
        and parameter group family.

        :param engine: The database engine to look up.
        :param parameter_group_family: When specified, restricts the returned list
of
                                       engine versions to those that are compatible
with
                                       this parameter group family.
        :return: The list of database engine versions.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"Engine": engine}
            if parameter_group_family is not None:
                kwargs["DBParameterGroupFamily"] = parameter_group_family
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_engine_versions(**kwargs)
            versions = response["DBEngineVersions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get engine versions for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                engine,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return versions
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBEngine le versioni in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeDBInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeDBInstances`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_instances(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstances"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBInstanceNotFound":
                logger.info("Instance %s does not exist.", instance_id)
            else:
```

```
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    instance_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeDBParameterGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeDBParameterGroups`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
```

```
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Gets a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to retrieve.
        :return: The parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_parameter_groups(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
            parameter_group = response["DBParameterGroups"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBParameterGroupNotFound":
                logger.info("Parameter group %s does not exist.",
parameter_group_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    parameter_group_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return parameter_group
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DBParameterDescrivi i gruppi in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeDBParameters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeDBParameters`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, name_prefix="", source=None):
        """
        Gets the parameters that are contained in a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query.
        :param name_prefix: When specified, the retrieved list of parameters is
 filtered
                            to contain only parameters that start with this prefix.
        :param source: When specified, only parameters from this source are
 retrieved.
                       For example, a source of 'user' retrieves only parameters
 that
                       were set by a user.
        :return: The list of requested parameters.
        """
        try:
```

```
            kwargs = {"DBParameterGroupName": parameter_group_name}
            if source is not None:
                kwargs["Source"] = source
            parameters = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator("describe_db_parameters")
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                parameters += [
                    p
                    for p in page["Parameters"]
                    if p["ParameterName"].startswith(name_prefix)
                ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get parameters for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return parameters
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBParameters in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeDBSnapshots`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeDBSnapshots`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_snapshot(self, snapshot_id):
        """
        Gets a DB instance snapshot.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID of the snapshot to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_snapshots(
                DBSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBSnapshots"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get snapshot %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                snapshot_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBSnapshots in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_orderable_instances(self, db_engine, db_engine_version):
        """
        Gets DB instance options that can be used to create DB instances that are
        compatible with a set of specifications.

        :param db_engine: The database engine that must be supported by the DB
 instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version that must be supported by the
 DB instance.
        :return: The list of DB instance options that can be used to create a
 compatible DB instance.
        """
        try:
```

```
            inst_opts = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_orderable_db_instance_options"
            )
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Engine=db_engine, EngineVersion=db_engine_version
            ):
                inst_opts += page["OrderableDBInstanceOptions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get orderable DB instances. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_opts
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ModifyDBParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ModifyDBParameterGroup`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
```

```
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def update_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, update_parameters):
        """
        Updates parameters in a custom DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to update.
        :param update_parameters: The parameters to update in the group.
        :return: Data about the modified parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.modify_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
Parameters=update_parameters
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update parameters in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Modify DBParameter Group in AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) creare un servizio REST che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza il framework Web Flask per gestire il routing HTTP e si integra con una pagina Web React per presentare un'applicazione Web completamente funzionale.

- Crea un servizio Flask REST che si integri con. Servizi AWS
- Lettura, scrittura e aggiornamento degli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Aurora Serverless.
- Crea un AWS Secrets Manager segreto che contenga le credenziali del database e usalo per autenticare le chiamate al database.
- Utilizzo di Amazon SES per inviare report via e-mail sugli elementi di lavoro.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Esempi serverless

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che si connette a un database RDS. La funzione effettua una semplice richiesta al database e restituisce il risultato.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda tramite Python.

```
import json
import os
import boto3
import pymysql

# RDS settings
proxy_host_name = os.environ['PROXY_HOST_NAME']
port = int(os.environ['PORT'])
db_name = os.environ['DB_NAME']
db_user_name = os.environ['DB_USER_NAME']
aws_region = os.environ['AWS_REGION']


# Fetch RDS Auth Token
def get_auth_token():
    client = boto3.client('rds')
    token = client.generate_db_auth_token(
        DBHostname=proxy_host_name,
        Port=port
        DBUsername=db_user_name
        Region=aws_region
    )
    return token

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    token = get_auth_token()
    try:
        connection = pymysql.connect(
            host=proxy_host_name,
            user=db_user_name,
            password=token,
            db=db_name,
            port=port,
```

```
            ssl={'ca': 'Amazon RDS'}  # Ensure you have the CA bundle for SSL
connection
        )

        with connection.cursor() as cursor:
            cursor.execute('SELECT %s + %s AS sum', (3, 2))
            result = cursor.fetchone()

        return result

    except Exception as e:
        return (f"Error: {str(e)}")  # Return an error message if an exception
occurs
```

Esempi di Amazon RDS Data Service con SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) con Amazon RDS Data Service.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) creare un servizio REST che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza il framework Web Flask per gestire il routing HTTP e si integra con una pagina Web React per presentare un'applicazione Web completamente funzionale.

- Crea un servizio Flask REST che si integri con. Servizi AWS
- Lettura, scrittura e aggiornamento degli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Aurora Serverless.
- Crea un AWS Secrets Manager segreto che contenga le credenziali del database e usalo per autenticare le chiamate al database.
- Utilizzo di Amazon SES per inviare report via e-mail sugli elementi di lavoro.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Esempi di Amazon Redshift con SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Redshift. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon Redshift

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon Redshift.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def hello_redshift(redshift_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Redshift client and list
    the clusters in your account. This list might be empty if you haven't created
    any clusters.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift Client object.
    """
    print("Hello, Redshift! Let's list your clusters:")
    paginator = redshift_client.get_paginator("describe_clusters")
    clusters = []
    for page in paginator.paginate():
        clusters.extend(page["Clusters"])

    print(f"{len(clusters)} cluster(s) were found.")

    for cluster in clusters:
        print(f"  {cluster['ClusterIdentifier']}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_redshift(boto3.client("redshift"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeClusters AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un cluster Redshift.
- Elenca i database nel cluster.
- Crea una tabella denominata Movies.
- Compilate la tabella Film.
- Eseguite una query nella tabella Film per anno.
- Modifica il cluster Redshift.
- Elimina il cluster Amazon Redshift.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RedshiftScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started with Redshift."""

    def __init__(self, redshift_wrapper, redshift_data_wrapper):
        self.redshift_wrapper = redshift_wrapper
        self.redshift_data_wrapper = redshift_data_wrapper

    def redhift_scenario(self, json_file_path):
        database_name = "dev"
```

```
        print(DASHES)
        print("Welcome to the Amazon Redshift SDK Getting Started example.")
        print(
            """
      This Python program demonstrates how to interact with Amazon Redshift
      using the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

      Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse
      service hosted in the cloud.

      The program's primary functionalities include cluster creation,
      verification of cluster readiness, listing databases, table creation,
      populating data within the table, and executing SQL statements.

      It also demonstrates querying data from the Movies table.

      Upon completion, all AWS resources are cleaned up.
    """
        )
        if not os.path.isfile(json_file_path):
            logging.error(f"The file {json_file_path} does not exist.")
            return

        print("Let's get started...")
        user_name = q.ask("Please enter your user name (default is awsuser):")
        user_name = user_name if user_name else "awsuser"

        print(DASHES)
        user_password = q.ask(
            "Please enter your user password (default is AwsUser1000):"
        )
        user_password = user_password if user_password else "AwsUser1000"

        print(DASHES)
        print(
            """A Redshift cluster refers to the collection of computing resources
and storage that work
            together to process and analyze large volumes of data."""
        )
        cluster_id = q.ask(
            "Enter a cluster identifier value (default is redshift-cluster-movies):
"
        )
```

```
        cluster_id = cluster_id if cluster_id else "redshift-cluster-movies"

        self.redshift_wrapper.create_cluster(
            cluster_id, "ra3.4xlarge", user_name, user_password, True, 2
        )

        print(DASHES)
        print(f"Wait until {cluster_id} is available. This may take a few
minutes...")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")

        self.wait_cluster_available(cluster_id)

        print(DASHES)

        print(
            f"""
      When you created {cluster_id}, the dev database is created by default and
used in this scenario.

      To create a custom database, you need to have a CREATEDB privilege.
      For more information, see the documentation here:
      https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/r_CREATE_DATABASE.html.
     """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        print(f"List databases in {cluster_id}")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        databases = self.redshift_data_wrapper.list_databases(
            cluster_id, database_name, user_name
        )
        print(f"The cluster contains {len(databases)} database(s).")
        for database in databases:
            print(f"    Database: {database}")
        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        print("Now you will create a table named Movies.")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")

        self.create_table(cluster_id, database_name, user_name)
```

```
        print(DASHES)

        print("Populate the Movies table using the Movies.json file.")
        print(
            "Specify the number of records you would like to add to the Movies
Table."
        )
        print("Please enter a value between 50 and 200.")

        while True:
            try:
                num_records = int(q.ask("Enter a value: ", q.is_int))
                if 50 <= num_records <= 200:
                    break
                else:
                    print("Invalid input. Please enter a value between 50 and 200.")
            except ValueError:
                print("Invalid input. Please enter a value between 50 and 200.")

        self.populate_table(
            cluster_id, database_name, user_name, json_file_path, num_records
        )

        print(DASHES)
        print("Query the Movies table by year. Enter a value between 2012-2014.")

        while True:
            movie_year = int(q.ask("Enter a year: ", q.is_int))
            if 2012 <= movie_year <= 2014:
                break
            else:
                print("Invalid input. Please enter a valid year between 2012 and
2014.")

        # Function to query database
        sql_id = self.query_movies_by_year(
            database_name, user_name, movie_year, cluster_id
        )

        print(f"The identifier of the statement is {sql_id}")

        print("Checking statement status...")
        self.wait_statement_finished(sql_id)
```

```
        result = self.redshift_data_wrapper.get_statement_result(sql_id)

        self.display_movies(result)

        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        print("Now you will modify the Redshift cluster.")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")

        preferred_maintenance_window = "wed:07:30-wed:08:00"
        self.redshift_wrapper.modify_cluster(cluster_id,
preferred_maintenance_window)

        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        delete = q.ask("Do you want to delete the cluster? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno)

        if delete:
            print(f"You selected to delete {cluster_id}")
            q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
            self.redshift_wrapper.delete_cluster(cluster_id)
        else:
            print(f"Cluster {cluster_id}cluster_id was not deleted")

        print(DASHES)
        print("This concludes the Amazon Redshift SDK Getting Started scenario.")
        print(DASHES)

    def create_table(self, cluster_id, database, username):
        self.redshift_data_wrapper.execute_statement(
            cluster_identifier=cluster_id,
            database_name=database,
            user_name=username,
            sql="CREATE TABLE Movies (statement_id INT PRIMARY KEY, title
VARCHAR(100), year INT)",
        )

        print("Table created: Movies")


    def populate_table(self, cluster_id, database, username, file_name, number):
        with open(file_name) as f:
```

```
            data = json.load(f)

        i = 0
        for record in data:
            if i == number:
                break

            statement_id = i
            title = record["title"]
            year = record["year"]
            i = i + 1
            parameters = [
                {"name": "statement_id", "value": str(statement_id)},
                {"name": "title", "value": title},
                {"name": "year", "value": str(year)},
            ]

            self.redshift_data_wrapper.execute_statement(
                cluster_identifier=cluster_id,
                database_name=database,
                user_name=username,
                sql="INSERT INTO Movies VALUES(:statement_id, :title, :year)",
                parameter_list=parameters,
            )

        print(f"{i} records inserted into Movies table")

    def wait_cluster_available(self, cluster_id):
        """
        Waits for a cluster to be available.

        :param cluster_id: The cluster identifier.

        Note: The cluster_available waiter can also be used.
        It is not used in this case to allow an elapsed time message.
        """
        cluster_ready = False
        start_time = time.time()

        while not cluster_ready:
            time.sleep(30)
            cluster = self.redshift_wrapper.describe_clusters(cluster_id)
            status = cluster[0]["ClusterStatus"]
            if status == "available":
```

```
                cluster_ready = True
            elif status != "creating":
                raise Exception(
                    f"Cluster {cluster_id} creation failed with status {status}."
                )

            elapsed_seconds = int(round(time.time() - start_time))
            minutes = int(elapsed_seconds // 60)
            seconds = int(elapsed_seconds % 60)

            print(f"Elapsed Time: {minutes}:{seconds:02d} - status {status}...")

            if minutes > 30:
                raise Exception(
                    f"Cluster {cluster_id} is not available after 30 minutes."
                )

    def query_movies_by_year(self, database, username, year, cluster_id):
        sql = "SELECT * FROM Movies WHERE year = :year"

        params = [{"name": "year", "value": str(year)}]

        response = self.redshift_data_wrapper.execute_statement(
            cluster_identifier=cluster_id,
            database_name=database,
            user_name=username,
            sql=sql,
            parameter_list=params,
        )

        return response["Id"]

    @staticmethod
    def display_movies(response):
        metadata = response["ColumnMetadata"]
        records = response["Records"]

        title_column_index = None
        for i in range(len(metadata)):
            if metadata[i]["name"] == "title":
                title_column_index = i
                break

        if title_column_index is None:
```

```
            print("No title column found.")
            return

        print(f"Found {len(records)} movie(s).")
        for record in records:
            print(f"   {record[title_column_index]['stringValue']}")

    def wait_statement_finished(self, sql_id):
        while True:
            time.sleep(1)
            response = self.redshift_data_wrapper.describe_statement(sql_id)
            status = response["Status"]
            print(f"Statement status is {status}.")

            if status == "FAILED":
                print(f"The query failed because {response['Error']}. Ending
 program")
                raise Exception("The Query Failed. Ending program")
            elif status == "FINISHED":
                break
```

Funzione principale che mostra l'implementazione dello scenario.

```
def main():
    redshift_client = boto3.client("redshift")
    redshift_data_client = boto3.client("redshift-data")
    redshift_wrapper = RedshiftWrapper(redshift_client)
    redshift_data_wrapper = RedshiftDataWrapper(redshift_data_client)
    redshift_scenario = RedshiftScenario(redshift_wrapper, redshift_data_wrapper)
    redshift_scenario.redhift_scenario(
        f"{os.path.dirname(__file__)}/../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json"
    )
```

Le funzioni wrapper utilizzate nello scenario.

```
    def create_cluster(
        self,
```

```
        cluster_identifier,
        node_type,
        master_username,
        master_user_password,
        publicly_accessible,
        number_of_nodes,
    ):
        """
        Creates a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The name of the cluster.
        :param node_type: The type of node in the cluster.
        :param master_username: The master username.
        :param master_user_password: The master user password.
        :param publicly_accessible: Whether the cluster is publicly accessible.
        :param number_of_nodes: The number of nodes in the cluster.
        :return: The cluster.
        """

        try:
            cluster = self.client.create_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
                NodeType=node_type,
                MasterUsername=master_username,
                MasterUserPassword=master_user_password,
                PubliclyAccessible=publicly_accessible,
                NumberOfNodes=number_of_nodes,
            )
            return cluster
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe_clusters(self, cluster_identifier):
        """
        Describes a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :return: A list of clusters.
```

```
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {}
            if cluster_identifier:
                kwargs["ClusterIdentifier"] = cluster_identifier

            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("describe_clusters")
            clusters = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                clusters.extend(page["Clusters"])

            return clusters

        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't describe a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def execute_statement(
        self, cluster_identifier, database_name, user_name, sql, parameter_list=None
    ):
        """
        Executes a SQL statement.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :param database_name: The database name.
        :param user_name: The user's name.
        :param sql: The SQL statement.
        :param parameter_list: The optional SQL statement parameters.
        :return: The SQL statement result.
        """

        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClusterIdentifier": cluster_identifier,
                "Database": database_name,
                "DbUser": user_name,
                "Sql": sql,
            }
            if parameter_list:
```

```
                kwargs["Parameters"] = parameter_list
            response = self.client.execute_statement(**kwargs)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't execute statement. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe_statement(self, statement_id):
        """
        Describes a SQL statement.

        :param statement_id: The SQL statement identifier.
        :return: The SQL statement result.
        """
        try:
            response = self.client.describe_statement(Id=statement_id)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't describe statement. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_statement_result(self, statement_id):
        """
        Gets the result of a SQL statement.

        :param statement_id: The SQL statement identifier.
        :return: The SQL statement result.
        """
        try:
            result = {
                "Records": [],
            }
            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("get_statement_result")
            for page in paginator.paginate(Id=statement_id):
```

```
                if "ColumnMetadata" not in result:
                    result["ColumnMetadata"] = page["ColumnMetadata"]
                result["Records"].extend(page["Records"])
            return result
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get statement result. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def modify_cluster(self, cluster_identifier, preferred_maintenance_window):
        """
        Modifies a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :param preferred_maintenance_window: The preferred maintenance window.
        """
        try:
            self.client.modify_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
                PreferredMaintenanceWindow=preferred_maintenance_window,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't modify a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def list_databases(self, cluster_identifier, database_name, database_user):
        """
        Lists databases in a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :param database_name: The database name.
        :param database_user: The database user.
        :return: The list of databases.
        """
        try:
```

```
            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("list_databases")
            databases = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
                Database=database_name,
                DbUser=database_user,
            ):
                databases.extend(page["Databases"])

            return databases
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't list databases. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_cluster(self, cluster_identifier):
        """
        Deletes a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        """
        try:
            self.client.delete_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier, SkipFinalClusterSnapshot=True
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't delete a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateCluster

- DescribeClusters
- DescribeStatement
- ExecuteStatement
- GetStatementResult
- ListDatabasesPaginator
- ModifyCluster

Azioni

`CreateCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare. `CreateCluster`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RedshiftWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Redshift cluster operations.
    """

    def __init__(self, redshift_client):
        """
        :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift client.
        """
        self.client = redshift_client


    def create_cluster(
        self,
        cluster_identifier,
        node_type,
        master_username,
        master_user_password,
```

```
        publicly_accessible,
        number_of_nodes,
    ):
        """
        Creates a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The name of the cluster.
        :param node_type: The type of node in the cluster.
        :param master_username: The master username.
        :param master_user_password: The master user password.
        :param publicly_accessible: Whether the cluster is publicly accessible.
        :param number_of_nodes: The number of nodes in the cluster.
        :return: The cluster.
        """

        try:
            cluster = self.client.create_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
                NodeType=node_type,
                MasterUsername=master_username,
                MasterUserPassword=master_user_password,
                PubliclyAccessible=publicly_accessible,
                NumberOfNodes=number_of_nodes,
            )
            return cluster
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' RedshiftWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift")
    redhift_wrapper = RedshiftWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateCluster AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteCluster`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RedshiftWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Redshift cluster operations.
    """

    def __init__(self, redshift_client):
        """
        :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift client.
        """
        self.client = redshift_client


    def delete_cluster(self, cluster_identifier):
        """
        Deletes a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        """
        try:
            self.client.delete_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier, SkipFinalClusterSnapshot=True
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't delete a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' RedshiftWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift")
    redhift_wrapper = RedshiftWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteCluster AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeClusters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeClusters`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RedshiftWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Redshift cluster operations.
    """

    def __init__(self, redshift_client):
        """
        :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift client.
        """
        self.client = redshift_client


    def describe_clusters(self, cluster_identifier):
        """
        Describes a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :return: A list of clusters.
        """
```

```
        try:
            kwargs = {}
            if cluster_identifier:
                kwargs["ClusterIdentifier"] = cluster_identifier

            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("describe_clusters")
            clusters = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                clusters.extend(page["Clusters"])

            return clusters

        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't describe a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' RedshiftWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift")
    redhift_wrapper = RedshiftWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeClusters AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeStatement`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeStatement`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RedshiftDataWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Redshift data."""

    def __init__(self, client):
        """
        :param client: A Boto3 RedshiftDataWrapper client.
        """
        self.client = client


    def describe_statement(self, statement_id):
        """
        Describes a SQL statement.

        :param statement_id: The SQL statement identifier.
        :return: The SQL statement result.
        """
        try:
            response = self.client.describe_statement(Id=statement_id)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't describe statement. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' RedshiftDataWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift-data")
    redshift_data_wrapper = RedshiftDataWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeStatement AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetStatementResult`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetStatementResult`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RedshiftDataWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Redshift data."""

    def __init__(self, client):
        """
        :param client: A Boto3 RedshiftDataWrapper client.
        """
        self.client = client


    def get_statement_result(self, statement_id):
        """
        Gets the result of a SQL statement.

        :param statement_id: The SQL statement identifier.
        :return: The SQL statement result.
        """
        try:
            result = {
                "Records": [],
            }
            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("get_statement_result")
            for page in paginator.paginate(Id=statement_id):
                if "ColumnMetadata" not in result:
                    result["ColumnMetadata"] = page["ColumnMetadata"]
                result["Records"].extend(page["Records"])
            return result
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get statement result. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' RedshiftDataWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift-data")
    redshift_data_wrapper = RedshiftDataWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetStatementResult AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ModifyCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ModifyCluster`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RedshiftWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Redshift cluster operations.
    """

    def __init__(self, redshift_client):
        """
        :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift client.
        """
        self.client = redshift_client


    def modify_cluster(self, cluster_identifier, preferred_maintenance_window):
        """
        Modifies a cluster.
```

```
        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :param preferred_maintenance_window: The preferred maintenance window.
        """
        try:
            self.client.modify_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
                PreferredMaintenanceWindow=preferred_maintenance_window,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't modify a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Il codice seguente crea un'istanza dell' RedshiftWrapper oggetto.

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift")
    redhift_wrapper = RedshiftWrapper(client)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ModifyCluster AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Rekognition con SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) Rekognition.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CompareFaces`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CompareFaces`.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Confronto dei volti nelle immagini.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def compare_faces(self, target_image, similarity):
```

```
        """
        Compares faces in the image with the largest face in the target image.

        :param target_image: The target image to compare against.
        :param similarity: Faces in the image must have a similarity value greater
                           than this value to be included in the results.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is the list of faces that match the
                 reference image. The second element is the list of faces that have
                 a similarity value below the specified threshold.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.compare_faces(
                SourceImage=self.image,
                TargetImage=target_image.image,
                SimilarityThreshold=similarity,
            )
            matches = [
                RekognitionFace(match["Face"]) for match in response["FaceMatches"]
            ]
            unmatches = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in
response["UnmatchedFaces"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s matched faces and %s unmatched faces.",
                len(matches),
                len(unmatches),
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't match faces from %s to %s.",
                self.image_name,
                target_image.image_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return matches, unmatches
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CompareFaces AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateCollection`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione di una raccolta.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RekognitionCollectionManager:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Rekognition collection management functions.
    This class is a thin wrapper around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the collection manager object.

        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def create_collection(self, collection_id):
        """
        Creates an empty collection.

        :param collection_id: Text that identifies the collection.
        :return: The newly created collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.create_collection(
                CollectionId=collection_id
            )
            response["CollectionId"] = collection_id
            collection = RekognitionCollection(response, self.rekognition_client)
            logger.info("Created collection %s.", collection_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create collection %s.", collection_id)
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return collection
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateCollection AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteCollection`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione di una raccolta.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
 self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def delete_collection(self):
        """
        Deletes the collection.
        """
        try:

self.rekognition_client.delete_collection(CollectionId=self.collection_id)
            logger.info("Deleted collection %s.", self.collection_id)
            self.collection_id = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete collection %s.", self.collection_id)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteCollection AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteFaces`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteFaces`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Eliminazione dei volti da una raccolta.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
 self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
```

```
        )


    def delete_faces(self, face_ids):
        """
        Deletes faces from the collection.

        :param face_ids: The list of IDs of faces to delete.
        :return: The list of IDs of faces that were deleted.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.delete_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id, FaceIds=face_ids
            )
            deleted_ids = response["DeletedFaces"]
            logger.info(
                "Deleted %s faces from %s.", len(deleted_ids), self.collection_id
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete faces from %s.", self.collection_id)
            raise
        else:
            return deleted_ids
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteFaces AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeCollection`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Descrizione di una raccolta.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
 self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def describe_collection(self):
        """
        Gets data about the collection from the Amazon Rekognition service.

        :return: The collection rendered as a dict.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.describe_collection(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id
            )
            # Work around capitalization of Arn vs. ARN
            response["CollectionArn"] = response.get("CollectionARN")
            (
                self.collection_arn,
                self.face_count,
                self.created,
            ) = self._unpack_collection(response)
            logger.info("Got data for collection %s.", self.collection_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for collection %s.",
 self.collection_id)
            raise
        else:
            return self.to_dict()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeCollection AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DetectFaces`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DetectFaces`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Rilevamento dei volti in un'immagine.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
```

```
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def detect_faces(self):
        """
        Detects faces in the image.

        :return: The list of faces found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_faces(
                Image=self.image, Attributes=["ALL"]
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["FaceDetails"]]
            logger.info("Detected %s faces.", len(faces))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect faces in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return faces
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetectFaces AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DetectLabels`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DetectLabels`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Rilevamento delle etichette in un'immagine.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def detect_labels(self, max_labels):
        """
        Detects labels in the image. Labels are objects and people.

        :param max_labels: The maximum number of labels to return.
        :return: The list of labels detected in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_labels(
                Image=self.image, MaxLabels=max_labels
            )
            labels = [RekognitionLabel(label) for label in response["Labels"]]
            logger.info("Found %s labels in %s.", len(labels), self.image_name)
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.info("Couldn't detect labels in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return labels
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetectLabels AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DetectModerationLabels`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DetectModerationLabels`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Rilevamento di immagini non appropriate.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client
```

```
    def detect_moderation_labels(self):
        """
        Detects moderation labels in the image. Moderation labels identify content
        that may be inappropriate for some audiences.

        :return: The list of moderation labels found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_moderation_labels(
                Image=self.image
            )
            labels = [
                RekognitionModerationLabel(label)
                for label in response["ModerationLabels"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s moderation labels in %s.", len(labels), self.image_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't detect moderation labels in %s.", self.image_name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return labels
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetectModerationLabels AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DetectText`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DetectText`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Rilevamento del testo in un'immagine.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def detect_text(self):
        """
        Detects text in the image.

        :return The list of text elements found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_text(Image=self.image)
            texts = [RekognitionText(text) for text in response["TextDetections"]]
            logger.info("Found %s texts in %s.", len(texts), self.image_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect text in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return texts
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetectText AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DisassociateFaces`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DisassociateFaces`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

```
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
import boto3
import logging

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
session = boto3.Session(profile_name='profile-name')
client = session.client('rekognition')

def disassociate_faces(collection_id, user_id, face_ids):
    """
    Disassociate stored faces within collection to the given user

    :param collection_id: The ID of the collection where user and faces are stored.
    :param user_id: The ID of the user that we want to disassociate faces from
    :param face_ids: The list of face IDs to be disassociated from the given user

    :return: response of AssociateFaces API
    """
    logger.info(f'Disssociating faces from user: {user_id}, {face_ids}')
    try:
        response = client.disassociate_faces(
            CollectionId=collection_id,
            UserId=user_id,
            FaceIds=face_ids
        )
        print(f'- disassociated {len(response["DisassociatedFaces"])} faces')
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Failed to disassociate faces from the given user")
        raise
    else:
        print(response)
```

```
        return response

def main():
    face_ids = ["faceId1", "faceId2"]
    collection_id = "collection-id"
    user_id = "user-id"
    disassociate_faces(collection_id, user_id, face_ids)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DisassociateFaces AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`IndexFaces`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `IndexFaces`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Indicizzazione dei volti in una raccolta.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
```

```
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def index_faces(self, image, max_faces):
        """
        Finds faces in the specified image, indexes them, and stores them in the
        collection.

        :param image: The image to index.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to index.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is a list of indexed faces.
                 The second element is a list of faces that couldn't be indexed.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.index_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                Image=image.image,
                ExternalImageId=image.image_name,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
                DetectionAttributes=["ALL"],
            )
            indexed_faces = [
                RekognitionFace({**face["Face"], **face["FaceDetail"]})
                for face in response["FaceRecords"]
            ]
```

```
            unindexed_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face["FaceDetail"])
                for face in response["UnindexedFaces"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Indexed %s faces in %s. Could not index %s faces.",
                len(indexed_faces),
                image.image_name,
                len(unindexed_faces),
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't index faces in image %s.", image.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return indexed_faces, unindexed_faces
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta IndexFaces AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListCollections`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListCollections`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione dell'elenco delle raccolte.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RekognitionCollectionManager:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Rekognition collection management functions.
    This class is a thin wrapper around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, rekognition_client):
```

```
        """
        Initializes the collection manager object.

        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def list_collections(self, max_results):
        """
        Lists collections for the current account.

        :param max_results: The maximum number of collections to return.
        :return: The list of collections for the current account.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.rekognition_client.list_collections(MaxResults=max_results)
            collections = [
                RekognitionCollection({"CollectionId": col_id},
self.rekognition_client)
                for col_id in response["CollectionIds"]
            ]
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list collections.")
            raise
        else:
            return collections
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListCollections AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListFaces`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListFaces`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Creazione dell'elenco dei volti in una raccolta.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
 self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
```

```
        )


    def list_faces(self, max_results):
        """
        Lists the faces currently indexed in the collection.

        :param max_results: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: The list of faces in the collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.list_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id, MaxResults=max_results
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["Faces"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in collection %s.", len(faces), self.collection_id
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't list faces in collection %s.", self.collection_id
            )
            raise
        else:
            return faces
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListFaces AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`RecognizeCelebrities`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `RecognizeCelebrities`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Riconoscimento delle celebrità in un'immagine.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def recognize_celebrities(self):
        """
        Detects celebrities in the image.

        :return: A tuple. The first element is the list of celebrities found in
                 the image. The second element is the list of faces that were
                 detected but did not match any known celebrities.
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.rekognition_client.recognize_celebrities(Image=self.image)
            celebrities = [
                RekognitionCelebrity(celeb) for celeb in response["CelebrityFaces"]
            ]
            other_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["UnrecognizedFaces"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s celebrities and %s other faces in %s.",
                len(celebrities),
                len(other_faces),
                self.image_name,
            )
```

```
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect celebrities in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return celebrities, other_faces
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta RecognizeCelebrities AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`SearchFaces`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `SearchFaces`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ricerca di un volto (ID volto).

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
```

```
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def search_faces(self, face_id, threshold, max_faces):
        """
        Searches for faces in the collection that match another face from the
        collection.

        :param face_id: The ID of the face in the collection to search for.
        :param threshold: The match confidence must be greater than this value
                          for a face to be included in the results.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: The list of matching faces found in the collection. This list does
                 not contain the face specified by `face_id`.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.search_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                FaceId=face_id,
                FaceMatchThreshold=threshold,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face["Face"]) for face in
response["FaceMatches"]]
            logger.info(
```

```
                "Found %s faces in %s that match %s.",
                len(faces),
                self.collection_id,
                face_id,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't search for faces in %s that match %s.",
                self.collection_id,
                face_id,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return faces
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SearchFaces AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`SearchFacesByImage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `SearchFacesByImage`

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ricerca di un volto (immagine).

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.
```

```
        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def search_faces_by_image(self, image, threshold, max_faces):
        """
        Searches for faces in the collection that match the largest face in the
        reference image.

        :param image: The image that contains the reference face to search for.
        :param threshold: The match confidence must be greater than this value
                          for a face to be included in the results.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is the face found in the reference
image.
                 The second element is the list of matching faces found in the
                 collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.search_faces_by_image(
```

```
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                Image=image.image,
                FaceMatchThreshold=threshold,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
            )
            image_face = RekognitionFace(
                {
                    "BoundingBox": response["SearchedFaceBoundingBox"],
                    "Confidence": response["SearchedFaceConfidence"],
                }
            )
            collection_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face["Face"]) for face in response["FaceMatches"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in the collection that match the largest "
                "face in %s.",
                len(collection_faces),
                image.image_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't search for faces in %s that match %s.",
                self.collection_id,
                image.image_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return image_face, collection_faces
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SearchFacesByImage AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di una raccolta e individuazione dei volti al suo interno

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea una raccolta Amazon Rekognition.

- Aggiungi immagini alla raccolta e rileva i volti al suo interno.
- Cerca nella raccolta i volti che corrispondono a un'immagine di riferimento.
- Eliminare una raccolta.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Ricerca dei volti in una raccolta.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea classi che eseguono il wrap delle funzioni di Amazon Rekognition.

```
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from rekognition_objects import RekognitionFace
from rekognition_image_detection import RekognitionImage

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
```

```
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    @classmethod
    def from_file(cls, image_file_name, rekognition_client, image_name=None):
        """
        Creates a RekognitionImage object from a local file.

        :param image_file_name: The file name of the image. The file is opened and
 its
                                bytes are read.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        :param image_name: The name of the image. If this is not specified, the
                           file name is used as the image name.
        :return: The RekognitionImage object, initialized with image bytes from the
                 file.
        """
        with open(image_file_name, "rb") as img_file:
            image = {"Bytes": img_file.read()}
        name = image_file_name if image_name is None else image_name
        return cls(image, name, rekognition_client)


class RekognitionCollectionManager:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Rekognition collection management functions.
    This class is a thin wrapper around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the collection manager object.

        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def create_collection(self, collection_id):
        """
        Creates an empty collection.
```

```
        :param collection_id: Text that identifies the collection.
        :return: The newly created collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.create_collection(
                CollectionId=collection_id
            )
            response["CollectionId"] = collection_id
            collection = RekognitionCollection(response, self.rekognition_client)
            logger.info("Created collection %s.", collection_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create collection %s.", collection_id)
            raise
        else:
            return collection


    def list_collections(self, max_results):
        """
        Lists collections for the current account.

        :param max_results: The maximum number of collections to return.
        :return: The list of collections for the current account.
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.rekognition_client.list_collections(MaxResults=max_results)
            collections = [
                RekognitionCollection({"CollectionId": col_id},
 self.rekognition_client)
                for col_id in response["CollectionIds"]
            ]
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list collections.")
            raise
        else:
            return collections



class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
```

```
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders parts of the collection data to a dict.

        :return: The collection data as a dict.
        """
        rendering = {
            "collection_id": self.collection_id,
            "collection_arn": self.collection_arn,
            "face_count": self.face_count,
            "created": self.created,
```

```
        }
        return rendering


    def describe_collection(self):
        """
        Gets data about the collection from the Amazon Rekognition service.

        :return: The collection rendered as a dict.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.describe_collection(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id
            )
            # Work around capitalization of Arn vs. ARN
            response["CollectionArn"] = response.get("CollectionARN")
            (
                self.collection_arn,
                self.face_count,
                self.created,
            ) = self._unpack_collection(response)
            logger.info("Got data for collection %s.", self.collection_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for collection %s.",
self.collection_id)
            raise
        else:
            return self.to_dict()


    def delete_collection(self):
        """
        Deletes the collection.
        """
        try:

self.rekognition_client.delete_collection(CollectionId=self.collection_id)
            logger.info("Deleted collection %s.", self.collection_id)
            self.collection_id = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete collection %s.", self.collection_id)
            raise
```

```
    def index_faces(self, image, max_faces):
        """
        Finds faces in the specified image, indexes them, and stores them in the
        collection.

        :param image: The image to index.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to index.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is a list of indexed faces.
                 The second element is a list of faces that couldn't be indexed.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.index_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                Image=image.image,
                ExternalImageId=image.image_name,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
                DetectionAttributes=["ALL"],
            )
            indexed_faces = [
                RekognitionFace({**face["Face"], **face["FaceDetail"]})
                for face in response["FaceRecords"]
            ]
            unindexed_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face["FaceDetail"])
                for face in response["UnindexedFaces"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Indexed %s faces in %s. Could not index %s faces.",
                len(indexed_faces),
                image.image_name,
                len(unindexed_faces),
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't index faces in image %s.", image.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return indexed_faces, unindexed_faces


    def list_faces(self, max_results):
        """
        Lists the faces currently indexed in the collection.

        :param max_results: The maximum number of faces to return.
```

```
        :return: The list of faces in the collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.list_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id, MaxResults=max_results
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["Faces"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in collection %s.", len(faces), self.collection_id
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't list faces in collection %s.", self.collection_id
            )
            raise
        else:
            return faces


    def search_faces(self, face_id, threshold, max_faces):
        """
        Searches for faces in the collection that match another face from the
        collection.

        :param face_id: The ID of the face in the collection to search for.
        :param threshold: The match confidence must be greater than this value
                          for a face to be included in the results.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: The list of matching faces found in the collection. This list does
                 not contain the face specified by `face_id`.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.search_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                FaceId=face_id,
                FaceMatchThreshold=threshold,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face["Face"]) for face in
response["FaceMatches"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in %s that match %s.",
                len(faces),
                self.collection_id,
```

```
                face_id,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't search for faces in %s that match %s.",
                self.collection_id,
                face_id,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return faces


    def search_faces_by_image(self, image, threshold, max_faces):
        """
        Searches for faces in the collection that match the largest face in the
        reference image.

        :param image: The image that contains the reference face to search for.
        :param threshold: The match confidence must be greater than this value
                          for a face to be included in the results.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is the face found in the reference
image.
                 The second element is the list of matching faces found in the
                 collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.search_faces_by_image(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                Image=image.image,
                FaceMatchThreshold=threshold,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
            )
            image_face = RekognitionFace(
                {
                    "BoundingBox": response["SearchedFaceBoundingBox"],
                    "Confidence": response["SearchedFaceConfidence"],
                }
            )
            collection_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face["Face"]) for face in response["FaceMatches"]
            ]
            logger.info(
```

```
                "Found %s faces in the collection that match the largest "
                "face in %s.",
                len(collection_faces),
                image.image_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't search for faces in %s that match %s.",
                self.collection_id,
                image.image_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return image_face, collection_faces


class RekognitionFace:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition face."""

    def __init__(self, face, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the face object.

        :param face: Face data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                     functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the face was detected, if the face was
                          detected in a video.
        """
        self.bounding_box = face.get("BoundingBox")
        self.confidence = face.get("Confidence")
        self.landmarks = face.get("Landmarks")
        self.pose = face.get("Pose")
        self.quality = face.get("Quality")
        age_range = face.get("AgeRange")
        if age_range is not None:
            self.age_range = (age_range.get("Low"), age_range.get("High"))
        else:
            self.age_range = None
        self.smile = face.get("Smile", {}).get("Value")
        self.eyeglasses = face.get("Eyeglasses", {}).get("Value")
        self.sunglasses = face.get("Sunglasses", {}).get("Value")
        self.gender = face.get("Gender", {}).get("Value", None)
        self.beard = face.get("Beard", {}).get("Value")
        self.mustache = face.get("Mustache", {}).get("Value")
```

```
        self.eyes_open = face.get("EyesOpen", {}).get("Value")
        self.mouth_open = face.get("MouthOpen", {}).get("Value")
        self.emotions = [
            emo.get("Type")
            for emo in face.get("Emotions", [])
            if emo.get("Confidence", 0) > 50
        ]
        self.face_id = face.get("FaceId")
        self.image_id = face.get("ImageId")
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the face data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the face data.
        """
        rendering = {}
        if self.bounding_box is not None:
            rendering["bounding_box"] = self.bounding_box
        if self.age_range is not None:
            rendering["age"] = f"{self.age_range[0]} - {self.age_range[1]}"
        if self.gender is not None:
            rendering["gender"] = self.gender
        if self.emotions:
            rendering["emotions"] = self.emotions
        if self.face_id is not None:
            rendering["face_id"] = self.face_id
        if self.image_id is not None:
            rendering["image_id"] = self.image_id
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        has = []
        if self.smile:
            has.append("smile")
        if self.eyeglasses:
            has.append("eyeglasses")
        if self.sunglasses:
            has.append("sunglasses")
        if self.beard:
            has.append("beard")
        if self.mustache:
            has.append("mustache")
        if self.eyes_open:
```

```
            has.append("open eyes")
        if self.mouth_open:
            has.append("open mouth")
        if has:
            rendering["has"] = has
        return rendering
```

Usa le classi wrapper per creare una raccolta di volti a partire da un set di immagini e poi cercare i volti nella raccolta.

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Rekognition face collection demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    rekognition_client = boto3.client("rekognition")
    images = [
        RekognitionImage.from_file(
            ".media/pexels-agung-pandit-wiguna-1128316.jpg",
            rekognition_client,
            image_name="sitting",
        ),
        RekognitionImage.from_file(
            ".media/pexels-agung-pandit-wiguna-1128317.jpg",
            rekognition_client,
            image_name="hopping",
        ),
        RekognitionImage.from_file(
            ".media/pexels-agung-pandit-wiguna-1128318.jpg",
            rekognition_client,
            image_name="biking",
        ),
    ]

    collection_mgr = RekognitionCollectionManager(rekognition_client)
    collection = collection_mgr.create_collection("doc-example-collection-demo")
    print(f"Created collection {collection.collection_id}:")
    pprint(collection.describe_collection())
```

```
    print("Indexing faces from three images:")
    for image in images:
        collection.index_faces(image, 10)
    print("Listing faces in collection:")
    faces = collection.list_faces(10)
    for face in faces:
        pprint(face.to_dict())
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    print(
        f"Searching for faces in the collection that match the first face in the "
        f"list (Face ID: {faces[0].face_id}."
    )
    found_faces = collection.search_faces(faces[0].face_id, 80, 10)
    print(f"Found {len(found_faces)} matching faces.")
    for face in found_faces:
        pprint(face.to_dict())
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    print(
        f"Searching for faces in the collection that match the largest face in "
        f"{images[0].image_name}."
    )
    image_face, match_faces = collection.search_faces_by_image(images[0], 80, 10)
    print(f"The largest face in {images[0].image_name} is:")
    pprint(image_face.to_dict())
    print(f"Found {len(match_faces)} matching faces.")
    for face in match_faces:
        pprint(face.to_dict())
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    collection.delete_collection()
    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

Rilevamento e visualizzazione degli elementi nelle immagini

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Rileva gli elementi nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition.
- Visualizza immagini e disegna riquadri di delimitazione attorno agli elementi rilevati.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Visualizzazione dei riquadri di delimitazione.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea classi per eseguire il wrap delle funzioni di Amazon Rekognition.

```
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
import requests

from rekognition_objects import (
    RekognitionFace,
    RekognitionCelebrity,
    RekognitionLabel,
    RekognitionModerationLabel,
    RekognitionText,
    show_bounding_boxes,
    show_polygons,
)

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
```

```
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    @classmethod
    def from_file(cls, image_file_name, rekognition_client, image_name=None):
        """
        Creates a RekognitionImage object from a local file.

        :param image_file_name: The file name of the image. The file is opened and
its
                                bytes are read.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        :param image_name: The name of the image. If this is not specified, the
                           file name is used as the image name.
        :return: The RekognitionImage object, initialized with image bytes from the
                 file.
        """
        with open(image_file_name, "rb") as img_file:
            image = {"Bytes": img_file.read()}
        name = image_file_name if image_name is None else image_name
        return cls(image, name, rekognition_client)


    @classmethod
    def from_bucket(cls, s3_object, rekognition_client):
        """
        Creates a RekognitionImage object from an Amazon S3 object.

        :param s3_object: An Amazon S3 object that identifies the image. The image
                          is not retrieved until needed for a later call.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        :return: The RekognitionImage object, initialized with Amazon S3 object
data.
        """
```

```
        image = {"S3Object": {"Bucket": s3_object.bucket_name, "Name":
s3_object.key}}
        return cls(image, s3_object.key, rekognition_client)


    def detect_faces(self):
        """
        Detects faces in the image.

        :return: The list of faces found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_faces(
                Image=self.image, Attributes=["ALL"]
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["FaceDetails"]]
            logger.info("Detected %s faces.", len(faces))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect faces in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return faces


    def detect_labels(self, max_labels):
        """
        Detects labels in the image. Labels are objects and people.

        :param max_labels: The maximum number of labels to return.
        :return: The list of labels detected in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_labels(
                Image=self.image, MaxLabels=max_labels
            )
            labels = [RekognitionLabel(label) for label in response["Labels"]]
            logger.info("Found %s labels in %s.", len(labels), self.image_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.info("Couldn't detect labels in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return labels
```

```
    def recognize_celebrities(self):
        """
        Detects celebrities in the image.

        :return: A tuple. The first element is the list of celebrities found in
                 the image. The second element is the list of faces that were
                 detected but did not match any known celebrities.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.rekognition_client.recognize_celebrities(Image=self.image)
            celebrities = [
                RekognitionCelebrity(celeb) for celeb in response["CelebrityFaces"]
            ]
            other_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["UnrecognizedFaces"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s celebrities and %s other faces in %s.",
                len(celebrities),
                len(other_faces),
                self.image_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect celebrities in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return celebrities, other_faces



    def compare_faces(self, target_image, similarity):
        """
        Compares faces in the image with the largest face in the target image.

        :param target_image: The target image to compare against.
        :param similarity: Faces in the image must have a similarity value greater
                           than this value to be included in the results.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is the list of faces that match the
                 reference image. The second element is the list of faces that have
                 a similarity value below the specified threshold.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.compare_faces(
```

```
                SourceImage=self.image,
                TargetImage=target_image.image,
                SimilarityThreshold=similarity,
            )
            matches = [
                RekognitionFace(match["Face"]) for match in response["FaceMatches"]
            ]
            unmatches = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in
response["UnmatchedFaces"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s matched faces and %s unmatched faces.",
                len(matches),
                len(unmatches),
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't match faces from %s to %s.",
                self.image_name,
                target_image.image_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return matches, unmatches


    def detect_moderation_labels(self):
        """
        Detects moderation labels in the image. Moderation labels identify content
        that may be inappropriate for some audiences.

        :return: The list of moderation labels found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_moderation_labels(
                Image=self.image
            )
            labels = [
                RekognitionModerationLabel(label)
                for label in response["ModerationLabels"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s moderation labels in %s.", len(labels), self.image_name
            )
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't detect moderation labels in %s.", self.image_name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return labels


    def detect_text(self):
        """
        Detects text in the image.

        :return The list of text elements found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_text(Image=self.image)
            texts = [RekognitionText(text) for text in response["TextDetections"]]
            logger.info("Found %s texts in %s.", len(texts), self.image_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect text in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return texts
```

Crea funzioni helper per disegnare riquadri di delimitazione e poligoni.

```
import io
import logging
from PIL import Image, ImageDraw

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def show_bounding_boxes(image_bytes, box_sets, colors):
    """
    Draws bounding boxes on an image and shows it with the default image viewer.

    :param image_bytes: The image to draw, as bytes.
    :param box_sets: A list of lists of bounding boxes to draw on the image.
    :param colors: A list of colors to use to draw the bounding boxes.
    """
```

```
    image = Image.open(io.BytesIO(image_bytes))
    draw = ImageDraw.Draw(image)
    for boxes, color in zip(box_sets, colors):
        for box in boxes:
            left = image.width * box["Left"]
            top = image.height * box["Top"]
            right = (image.width * box["Width"]) + left
            bottom = (image.height * box["Height"]) + top
            draw.rectangle([left, top, right, bottom], outline=color, width=3)
    image.show()



def show_polygons(image_bytes, polygons, color):
    """
    Draws polygons on an image and shows it with the default image viewer.

    :param image_bytes: The image to draw, as bytes.
    :param polygons: The list of polygons to draw on the image.
    :param color: The color to use to draw the polygons.
    """
    image = Image.open(io.BytesIO(image_bytes))
    draw = ImageDraw.Draw(image)
    for polygon in polygons:
        draw.polygon(
            [
                (image.width * point["X"], image.height * point["Y"])
                for point in polygon
            ],
            outline=color,
        )
    image.show()
```

Crea classi per analizzare gli oggetti restituiti da Amazon Rekognition.

```
class RekognitionFace:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition face."""

    def __init__(self, face, timestamp=None):
        """
```

```
        Initializes the face object.

        :param face: Face data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                     functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the face was detected, if the face was
                          detected in a video.
        """
        self.bounding_box = face.get("BoundingBox")
        self.confidence = face.get("Confidence")
        self.landmarks = face.get("Landmarks")
        self.pose = face.get("Pose")
        self.quality = face.get("Quality")
        age_range = face.get("AgeRange")
        if age_range is not None:
            self.age_range = (age_range.get("Low"), age_range.get("High"))
        else:
            self.age_range = None
        self.smile = face.get("Smile", {}).get("Value")
        self.eyeglasses = face.get("Eyeglasses", {}).get("Value")
        self.sunglasses = face.get("Sunglasses", {}).get("Value")
        self.gender = face.get("Gender", {}).get("Value", None)
        self.beard = face.get("Beard", {}).get("Value")
        self.mustache = face.get("Mustache", {}).get("Value")
        self.eyes_open = face.get("EyesOpen", {}).get("Value")
        self.mouth_open = face.get("MouthOpen", {}).get("Value")
        self.emotions = [
            emo.get("Type")
            for emo in face.get("Emotions", [])
            if emo.get("Confidence", 0) > 50
        ]
        self.face_id = face.get("FaceId")
        self.image_id = face.get("ImageId")
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the face data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the face data.
        """
        rendering = {}
        if self.bounding_box is not None:
            rendering["bounding_box"] = self.bounding_box
        if self.age_range is not None:
```

```
            rendering["age"] = f"{self.age_range[0]} - {self.age_range[1]}"
        if self.gender is not None:
            rendering["gender"] = self.gender
        if self.emotions:
            rendering["emotions"] = self.emotions
        if self.face_id is not None:
            rendering["face_id"] = self.face_id
        if self.image_id is not None:
            rendering["image_id"] = self.image_id
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        has = []
        if self.smile:
            has.append("smile")
        if self.eyeglasses:
            has.append("eyeglasses")
        if self.sunglasses:
            has.append("sunglasses")
        if self.beard:
            has.append("beard")
        if self.mustache:
            has.append("mustache")
        if self.eyes_open:
            has.append("open eyes")
        if self.mouth_open:
            has.append("open mouth")
        if has:
            rendering["has"] = has
        return rendering



class RekognitionCelebrity:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition celebrity."""

    def __init__(self, celebrity, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the celebrity object.

        :param celebrity: Celebrity data, in the format returned by Amazon
 Rekognition
                          functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the celebrity was detected, if the celebrity
                          was detected in a video.
```

```
        """
        self.info_urls = celebrity.get("Urls")
        self.name = celebrity.get("Name")
        self.id = celebrity.get("Id")
        self.face = RekognitionFace(celebrity.get("Face"))
        self.confidence = celebrity.get("MatchConfidence")
        self.bounding_box = celebrity.get("BoundingBox")
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the celebrity data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the celebrity data.
        """
        rendering = self.face.to_dict()
        if self.name is not None:
            rendering["name"] = self.name
        if self.info_urls:
            rendering["info URLs"] = self.info_urls
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        return rendering



class RekognitionPerson:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition person."""

    def __init__(self, person, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the person object.

        :param person: Person data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                       functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the person was detected, if the person
                          was detected in a video.
        """
        self.index = person.get("Index")
        self.bounding_box = person.get("BoundingBox")
        face = person.get("Face")
        self.face = RekognitionFace(face) if face is not None else None
        self.timestamp = timestamp
```

```
    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the person data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the person data.
        """
        rendering = self.face.to_dict() if self.face is not None else {}
        if self.index is not None:
            rendering["index"] = self.index
        if self.bounding_box is not None:
            rendering["bounding_box"] = self.bounding_box
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        return rendering



class RekognitionLabel:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition label."""

    def __init__(self, label, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the label object.

        :param label: Label data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                      functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the label was detected, if the label
                          was detected in a video.
        """
        self.name = label.get("Name")
        self.confidence = label.get("Confidence")
        self.instances = label.get("Instances")
        self.parents = label.get("Parents")
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the label data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the label data.
        """
        rendering = {}
        if self.name is not None:
            rendering["name"] = self.name
```

```
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        return rendering



class RekognitionModerationLabel:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition moderation label."""

    def __init__(self, label, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the moderation label object.

        :param label: Label data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                      functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the moderation label was detected, if the
                          label was detected in a video.
        """
        self.name = label.get("Name")
        self.confidence = label.get("Confidence")
        self.parent_name = label.get("ParentName")
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the moderation label data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the moderation label data.
        """
        rendering = {}
        if self.name is not None:
            rendering["name"] = self.name
        if self.parent_name is not None:
            rendering["parent_name"] = self.parent_name
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        return rendering



class RekognitionText:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition text element."""

    def __init__(self, text_data):
```

```
        """
        Initializes the text object.

        :param text_data: Text data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                          functions.
        """
        self.text = text_data.get("DetectedText")
        self.kind = text_data.get("Type")
        self.id = text_data.get("Id")
        self.parent_id = text_data.get("ParentId")
        self.confidence = text_data.get("Confidence")
        self.geometry = text_data.get("Geometry")

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the text data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the text data.
        """
        rendering = {}
        if self.text is not None:
            rendering["text"] = self.text
        if self.kind is not None:
            rendering["kind"] = self.kind
        if self.geometry is not None:
            rendering["polygon"] = self.geometry.get("Polygon")
        return rendering
```

Usa le classi wrapper per rilevare gli elementi nelle immagini e visualizzarne i riquadri di delimitazione. Le immagini utilizzate in questo esempio sono disponibili su GitHub insieme alle istruzioni e ad altro codice.

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Rekognition image detection demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    rekognition_client = boto3.client("rekognition")
    street_scene_file_name = ".media/pexels-kaique-rocha-109919.jpg"
```

```
    celebrity_file_name = ".media/pexels-pixabay-53370.jpg"
    one_girl_url = "https://dhei5unw3vrsx.cloudfront.net/images/source3_resized.jpg"
    three_girls_url = "https://dhei5unw3vrsx.cloudfront.net/images/
target3_resized.jpg"
    swimwear_object = boto3.resource("s3").Object(
        "console-sample-images-pdx", "yoga_swimwear.jpg"
    )
    book_file_name = ".media/pexels-christina-morillo-1181671.jpg"

    street_scene_image = RekognitionImage.from_file(
        street_scene_file_name, rekognition_client
    )
    print(f"Detecting faces in {street_scene_image.image_name}...")
    faces = street_scene_image.detect_faces()
    print(f"Found {len(faces)} faces, here are the first three.")
    for face in faces[:3]:
        pprint(face.to_dict())
    show_bounding_boxes(
        street_scene_image.image["Bytes"],
        [[face.bounding_box for face in faces]],
        ["aqua"],
    )
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    print(f"Detecting labels in {street_scene_image.image_name}...")
    labels = street_scene_image.detect_labels(100)
    print(f"Found {len(labels)} labels.")
    for label in labels:
        pprint(label.to_dict())
    names = []
    box_sets = []
    colors = ["aqua", "red", "white", "blue", "yellow", "green"]
    for label in labels:
        if label.instances:
            names.append(label.name)
            box_sets.append([inst["BoundingBox"] for inst in label.instances])
    print(f"Showing bounding boxes for {names} in {colors[:len(names)]}.")
    show_bounding_boxes(
        street_scene_image.image["Bytes"], box_sets, colors[: len(names)]
    )
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    celebrity_image = RekognitionImage.from_file(
        celebrity_file_name, rekognition_client
```

```
    )
    print(f"Detecting celebrities in {celebrity_image.image_name}...")
    celebs, others = celebrity_image.recognize_celebrities()
    print(f"Found {len(celebs)} celebrities.")
    for celeb in celebs:
        pprint(celeb.to_dict())
    show_bounding_boxes(
        celebrity_image.image["Bytes"],
        [[celeb.face.bounding_box for celeb in celebs]],
        ["aqua"],
    )
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    girl_image_response = requests.get(one_girl_url)
    girl_image = RekognitionImage(
        {"Bytes": girl_image_response.content}, "one-girl", rekognition_client
    )
    group_image_response = requests.get(three_girls_url)
    group_image = RekognitionImage(
        {"Bytes": group_image_response.content}, "three-girls", rekognition_client
    )
    print("Comparing reference face to group of faces...")
    matches, unmatches = girl_image.compare_faces(group_image, 80)
    print(f"Found {len(matches)} face matching the reference face.")
    show_bounding_boxes(
        group_image.image["Bytes"],
        [[match.bounding_box for match in matches]],
        ["aqua"],
    )
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    swimwear_image = RekognitionImage.from_bucket(swimwear_object,
rekognition_client)
    print(f"Detecting suggestive content in {swimwear_object.key}...")
    labels = swimwear_image.detect_moderation_labels()
    print(f"Found {len(labels)} moderation labels.")
    for label in labels:
        pprint(label.to_dict())
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    book_image = RekognitionImage.from_file(book_file_name, rekognition_client)
    print(f"Detecting text in {book_image.image_name}...")
    texts = book_image.detect_text()
    print(f"Found {len(texts)} text instances. Here are the first seven:")
```

```
    for text in texts[:7]:
        pprint(text.to_dict())
    show_polygons(
        book_image.image["Bytes"], [text.geometry["Polygon"] for text in texts],
 "aqua"
    )

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

Rilevamento di oggetti nelle immagini

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'app che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare oggetti per categoria nelle immagini.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Ti mostra come usare per AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) creare un'applicazione web che ti permetta di fare quanto segue:

- Caricamento di foto in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).
- Utilizzo di Amazon Rekognition per analizzare ed etichettare le foto.
- Utilizzo di Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report dell'analisi delle immagini tramite e-mail.

Questo esempio contiene due componenti principali: una pagina web scritta in JavaScript che è costruita con React e un servizio REST scritto in Python creato con Flask-. RESTful

È possibile utilizzare la pagina Web React per:

- Visualizzare un elenco di immagini archiviate nel bucket S3.
- Caricare le immagini dal computer nel bucket S3.
- Visualizzare immagini ed etichette che identificano gli elementi rilevati nell'immagine.
- Ottenere un report relativo a tutte le immagini nel bucket S3 e inviarlo tramite email.

La pagina Web richiama il servizio REST. Il servizio invia richieste a AWS per eseguire le seguenti operazioni:

- Ottenere e filtrare l'elenco delle immagini nel bucket S3.
- Caricare le foto nel bucket S3.
- Utilizzare Amazon Rekognition per analizzare le singole foto e ottenere un elenco di etichette che identificano gli articoli rilevati al loro interno.
- Analizzare tutte le foto presenti nel bucket S3 e usare Amazon SES per inviare un report tramite e-mail.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Rilevamento di persone e oggetti in un video

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come rilevare persone e oggetti in un video con Amazon Rekognition.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Usa Amazon Rekognition per rilevare volti, oggetti e persone nei video avviando processi di rilevamento asincrono. Questo esempio, inoltre, configura Amazon Rekognition per notificare un argomento Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) al completamento dei processi e sottoscrive una coda Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) all'argomento. Quando la coda riceve un messaggio su un processo, questo viene recuperato e vengono restituiti i risultati.

È meglio visualizzare questo esempio su. GitHub Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Esempi di Amazon S3 che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon S3. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Amazon S3

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon S3.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def hello_s3():
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Simple Storage Service
    (Amazon S3) client and list the buckets in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.
```

```
    """

    # Create an S3 client.
    s3_client = boto3.client("s3")

    print("Hello, Amazon S3! Let's list your buckets:")

    # Create a paginator for the list_buckets operation.
    paginator = s3_client.get_paginator("list_buckets")

    # Use the paginator to get a list of all buckets.
    response_iterator = paginator.paginate(
        PaginationConfig={
            "PageSize": 50,  # Adjust PageSize as needed.
            "StartingToken": None,
        }
    )

    # Iterate through the pages of the response.
    buckets_found = False
    for page in response_iterator:
        if "Buckets" in page and page["Buckets"]:
            buckets_found = True
            for bucket in page["Buckets"]:
                print(f"\t{bucket['Name']}")

    if not buckets_found:
        print("No buckets found!")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_s3()
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListBuckets AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un bucket e carica un file in tale bucket.
- Scaricare un oggetto da un bucket.
- Copiare un oggetto in una sottocartella in un bucket.
- Elencare gli oggetti in un bucket.
- Elimina il bucket e tutti gli oggetti in esso contenuti.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import io
import os
import uuid

import boto3
from boto3.s3.transfer import S3UploadFailedError
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def do_scenario(s3_resource):
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    bucket_name = f"amzn-s3-demo-bucket-{uuid.uuid4()}"
    bucket = s3_resource.Bucket(bucket_name)
    try:
        bucket.create(
            CreateBucketConfiguration={
                "LocationConstraint": s3_resource.meta.client.meta.region_name
```

```
            }
        )
        print(f"Created demo bucket named {bucket.name}.")
    except ClientError as err:
        print(f"Tried and failed to create demo bucket {bucket_name}.")
        print(f"\t{err.response['Error']['Code']}:{err.response['Error']
['Message']}")
        print(f"\nCan't continue the demo without a bucket!")
        return

    file_name = None
    while file_name is None:
        file_name = input("\nEnter a file you want to upload to your bucket: ")
        if not os.path.exists(file_name):
            print(f"Couldn't find file {file_name}. Are you sure it exists?")
            file_name = None

    obj = bucket.Object(os.path.basename(file_name))
    try:
        obj.upload_file(file_name)
        print(
            f"Uploaded file {file_name} into bucket {bucket.name} with key
 {obj.key}."
        )
    except S3UploadFailedError as err:
        print(f"Couldn't upload file {file_name} to {bucket.name}.")
        print(f"\t{err}")

    answer = input(f"\nDo you want to download {obj.key} into memory (y/n)? ")
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        data = io.BytesIO()
        try:
            obj.download_fileobj(data)
            data.seek(0)
            print(f"Got your object. Here are the first 20 bytes:\n")
            print(f"\t{data.read(20)}")
        except ClientError as err:
            print(f"Couldn't download {obj.key}.")
            print(
                f"\t{err.response['Error']['Code']}:{err.response['Error']
['Message']}"
            )

    answer = input(
```

```
        f"\nDo you want to copy {obj.key} to a subfolder in your bucket (y/n)? "
    )
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        dest_obj = bucket.Object(f"demo-folder/{obj.key}")
        try:
            dest_obj.copy({"Bucket": bucket.name, "Key": obj.key})
            print(f"Copied {obj.key} to {dest_obj.key}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            print(f"Couldn't copy {obj.key} to {dest_obj.key}.")
            print(
                f"\t{err.response['Error']['Code']}:{err.response['Error']
['Message']}"
            )

    print("\nYour bucket contains the following objects:")
    try:
        for o in bucket.objects.all():
            print(f"\t{o.key}")
    except ClientError as err:
        print(f"Couldn't list the objects in bucket {bucket.name}.")
        print(f"\t{err.response['Error']['Code']}:{err.response['Error']
['Message']}")

    answer = input(
        "\nDo you want to delete all of the objects as well as the bucket (y/n)? "
    )
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        try:
            bucket.objects.delete()
            bucket.delete()
            print(f"Emptied and deleted bucket {bucket.name}.\n")
        except ClientError as err:
            print(f"Couldn't empty and delete bucket {bucket.name}.")
            print(
                f"\t{err.response['Error']['Code']}:{err.response['Error']
['Message']}"
            )

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    do_scenario(boto3.resource("s3"))
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

Azioni

`CopyObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CopyObject`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key
```

```
    def copy(self, dest_object):
        """
        Copies the object to another bucket.

        :param dest_object: The destination object initialized with a bucket and
key.
                            This is a Boto3 Object resource.
        """
        try:
            dest_object.copy_from(
                CopySource={"Bucket": self.object.bucket_name, "Key":
self.object.key}
            )
            dest_object.wait_until_exists()
            logger.info(
                "Copied object from %s:%s to %s:%s.",
                self.object.bucket_name,
                self.object.key,
                dest_object.bucket_name,
                dest_object.key,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't copy object from %s/%s to %s/%s.",
                self.object.bucket_name,
                self.object.key,
                dest_object.bucket_name,
                dest_object.key,
            )
            raise
```

Copia un oggetto utilizzando una richiesta condizionale.

```
class S3ConditionalRequests:
    """Encapsulates S3 conditional request operations."""

    def __init__(self, s3_client):
        self.s3 = s3_client

    @classmethod
```

```
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(s3_client)


    def copy_object_conditional(
        self,
        source_key: str,
        dest_key: str,
        source_bucket: str,
        dest_bucket: str,
        condition_type: str,
        condition_value: str,
    ):
        """
        Copies an object from one Amazon S3 bucket to another with a conditional
request.

        :param source_key: The key of the source object to copy.
        :param dest_key: The key of the destination object.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket of the object.
        :param dest_bucket: The destination bucket of the object.
        :param condition_type: The type of condition to apply, e.g.
        'CopySourceIfMatch', 'CopySourceIfNoneMatch', 'CopySourceIfModifiedSince',
'CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince'.
        :param condition_value: The value to use for the condition.
        """
        try:
            self.s3.copy_object(
                Bucket=dest_bucket,
                Key=dest_key,
                CopySource={"Bucket": source_bucket, "Key": source_key},
                **{condition_type: condition_value},
            )
            print(
                f"\tConditional copy successful for key {dest_key} in bucket
{dest_bucket}."
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "PreconditionFailed":
```

```
                print("\tConditional copy failed: Precondition failed")
            elif error_code == "304":  # Not modified error code.
                print("\tConditional copy failed: Object not modified")
            else:
                logger.error(f"Unexpected error: {error_code}")
                raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CopyObject AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateBucket`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un bucket con le impostazioni di default.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def create(self, region_override=None):
        """
        Create an Amazon S3 bucket in the default Region for the account or in the
        specified Region.
```

```
        :param region_override: The Region in which to create the bucket. If this is
                                not specified, the Region configured in your shared
                                credentials is used.
        """
        if region_override is not None:
            region = region_override
        else:
            region = self.bucket.meta.client.meta.region_name
        try:
            self.bucket.create(CreateBucketConfiguration={"LocationConstraint":
 region})

            self.bucket.wait_until_exists()
            logger.info("Created bucket '%s' in region=%s", self.bucket.name,
 region)
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create bucket named '%s' in region=%s.",
                self.bucket.name,
                region,
            )
            raise error
```

Crea un bucket con versione con una configurazione del ciclo di vita.

```
def create_versioned_bucket(bucket_name, prefix):
    """
    Creates an Amazon S3 bucket, enables it for versioning, and configures a
 lifecycle
    that expires noncurrent object versions after 7 days.

    Adding a lifecycle configuration to a versioned bucket is a best practice.
    It helps prevent objects in the bucket from accumulating a large number of
    noncurrent versions, which can slow down request performance.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket to create.
    :param prefix: Identifies which objects are automatically expired under the
```

```
                    configured lifecycle rules.
    :return: The newly created bucket.
    """
    try:
        bucket = s3.create_bucket(
            Bucket=bucket_name,
            CreateBucketConfiguration={
                "LocationConstraint": s3.meta.client.meta.region_name
            },
        )
        logger.info("Created bucket %s.", bucket.name)
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou":
            logger.warning("Bucket %s already exists! Using it.", bucket_name)
            bucket = s3.Bucket(bucket_name)
        else:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create bucket %s.", bucket_name)
            raise

    try:
        bucket.Versioning().enable()
        logger.info("Enabled versioning on bucket %s.", bucket.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't enable versioning on bucket %s.", bucket.name)
        raise

    try:
        expiration = 7
        bucket.LifecycleConfiguration().put(
            LifecycleConfiguration={
                "Rules": [
                    {
                        "Status": "Enabled",
                        "Prefix": prefix,
                        "NoncurrentVersionExpiration": {"NoncurrentDays":
expiration},
                    }
                ]
            }
        )
        logger.info(
            "Configured lifecycle to expire noncurrent versions after %s days "
            "on bucket %s.",
            expiration,
```

```
            bucket.name,
        )
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.warning(
            "Couldn't configure lifecycle on bucket %s because %s. "
            "Continuing anyway.",
            bucket.name,
            error,
        )

    return bucket
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateBucket AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteBucket`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name
```

```
    def delete(self):
        """
        Delete the bucket. The bucket must be empty or an error is raised.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.delete()
            self.bucket.wait_until_not_exists()
            logger.info("Bucket %s successfully deleted.", self.bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete bucket %s.", self.bucket.name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteBucket AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteBucketCors`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteBucketCors`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name
```

```
    def delete_cors(self):
        """
        Delete the CORS rules from the bucket.

        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket to update.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.Cors().delete()
            logger.info("Deleted CORS from bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete CORS from bucket '%s'.",
self.bucket.name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteBucketCors AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteBucketLifecycle`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteBucketLifecycle`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name
```

```
    def delete_lifecycle_configuration(self):
        """
        Remove the lifecycle configuration from the specified bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.LifecycleConfiguration().delete()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted lifecycle configuration for bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete lifecycle configuration for bucket '%s'.",
                self.bucket.name,
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteBucketLifecycle AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteBucketPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteBucketPolicy`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
```

```
                        that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def delete_policy(self):
        """
        Delete the security policy from the bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.Policy().delete()
            logger.info("Deleted policy for bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete policy for bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteBucketPolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteObject`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina un oggetto.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
```

```
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                           that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes the object.
        """
        try:
            self.object.delete()
            self.object.wait_until_not_exists()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted object '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete object '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
            raise
```

Ripristina la versione precedente di un oggetto eliminando quelle successive.

```
def rollback_object(bucket, object_key, version_id):
    """
    Rolls back an object to an earlier version by deleting all versions that
    occurred after the specified rollback version.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that holds the object to roll back.
    :param object_key: The object to roll back.
    :param version_id: The version ID to roll back to.
```

```
    """
    # Versions must be sorted by last_modified date because delete markers are
    # at the end of the list even when they are interspersed in time.
    versions = sorted(
        bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=object_key),
        key=attrgetter("last_modified"),
        reverse=True,
    )

    logger.debug(
        "Got versions:\n%s",
        "\n".join(
            [
                f"\t{version.version_id}, last modified {version.last_modified}"
                for version in versions
            ]
        ),
    )

    if version_id in [ver.version_id for ver in versions]:
        print(f"Rolling back to version {version_id}")
        for version in versions:
            if version.version_id != version_id:
                version.delete()
                print(f"Deleted version {version.version_id}")
            else:
                break

        print(f"Active version is now {bucket.Object(object_key).version_id}")
    else:
        raise KeyError(
            f"{version_id} was not found in the list of versions for "
 f"{object_key}."
        )
```

Riattiva un oggetto eliminato rimuovendo il contrassegno di eliminazione attivo dell'oggetto.

```
def revive_object(bucket, object_key):
    """
    Revives a versioned object that was deleted by removing the object's active
```

```
    delete marker.
    A versioned object presents as deleted when its latest version is a delete
marker.
    By removing the delete marker, we make the previous version the latest version
    and the object then presents as *not* deleted.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that contains the object.
    :param object_key: The object to revive.
    """
    # Get the latest version for the object.
    response = s3.meta.client.list_object_versions(
        Bucket=bucket.name, Prefix=object_key, MaxKeys=1
    )

    if "DeleteMarkers" in response:
        latest_version = response["DeleteMarkers"][0]
        if latest_version["IsLatest"]:
            logger.info(
                "Object %s was indeed deleted on %s. Let's revive it.",
                object_key,
                latest_version["LastModified"],
            )
            obj = bucket.Object(object_key)
            obj.Version(latest_version["VersionId"]).delete()
            logger.info(
                "Revived %s, active version is now %s  with body '%s'",
                object_key,
                obj.version_id,
                obj.get()["Body"].read(),
            )
        else:
            logger.warning(
                "Delete marker is not the latest version for %s!", object_key
            )
    elif "Versions" in response:
        logger.warning("Got an active version for %s, nothing to do.", object_key)
    else:
        logger.error("Couldn't get any version info for %s.", object_key)
```

Crea un gestore Lambda che rimuove un contrassegno di eliminazione da un oggetto S3. Questo gestore può essere utilizzato per ripulire in modo efficiente i contrassegni di eliminazione estranei di un bucket con versione.

```
import logging
from urllib import parse
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
logger.setLevel("INFO")

s3 = boto3.client("s3")


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    """
    Removes a delete marker from the specified versioned object.

    :param event: The S3 batch event that contains the ID of the delete marker
                  to remove.
    :param context: Context about the event.
    :return: A result structure that Amazon S3 uses to interpret the result of the
             operation. When the result code is TemporaryFailure, S3 retries the
             operation.
    """
    # Parse job parameters from Amazon S3 batch operations
    invocation_id = event["invocationId"]
    invocation_schema_version = event["invocationSchemaVersion"]

    results = []
    result_code = None
    result_string = None

    task = event["tasks"][0]
    task_id = task["taskId"]

    try:
        obj_key = parse.unquote(task["s3Key"], encoding="utf-8")
        obj_version_id = task["s3VersionId"]
        bucket_name = task["s3BucketArn"].split(":")[-1]
```

```
        logger.info(
            "Got task: remove delete marker %s from object %s.", obj_version_id,
obj_key
        )

        try:
            # If this call does not raise an error, the object version is not a
delete
            # marker and should not be deleted.
            response = s3.head_object(
                Bucket=bucket_name, Key=obj_key, VersionId=obj_version_id
            )
            result_code = "PermanentFailure"
            result_string = (
                f"Object {obj_key}, ID {obj_version_id} is not " f"a delete marker."
            )

            logger.debug(response)
            logger.warning(result_string)
        except ClientError as error:
            delete_marker = error.response["ResponseMetadata"]["HTTPHeaders"].get(
                "x-amz-delete-marker", "false"
            )
            if delete_marker == "true":
                logger.info(
                    "Object %s, version %s is a delete marker.", obj_key,
obj_version_id
                )
                try:
                    s3.delete_object(
                        Bucket=bucket_name, Key=obj_key, VersionId=obj_version_id
                    )
                    result_code = "Succeeded"
                    result_string = (
                        f"Successfully removed delete marker "
                        f"{obj_version_id} from object {obj_key}."
                    )
                    logger.info(result_string)
                except ClientError as error:
                    # Mark request timeout as a temporary failure so it will be
retried.
                    if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "RequestTimeout":
                        result_code = "TemporaryFailure"
```

```
                        result_string = (
                            f"Attempt to remove delete marker from  "
                            f"object {obj_key} timed out."
                        )
                        logger.info(result_string)
                    else:
                        raise
            else:
                raise ValueError(
                    f"The x-amz-delete-marker header is either not "
                    f"present or is not 'true'."
                )
    except Exception as error:
        # Mark all other exceptions as permanent failures.
        result_code = "PermanentFailure"
        result_string = str(error)
        logger.exception(error)
    finally:
        results.append(
            {
                "taskId": task_id,
                "resultCode": result_code,
                "resultString": result_string,
            }
        )
    return {
        "invocationSchemaVersion": invocation_schema_version,
        "treatMissingKeysAs": "PermanentFailure",
        "invocationId": invocation_id,
        "results": results,
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteObject AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteObjects`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteObjects`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elimina un set di oggetti utilizzando un elenco di chiavi oggetto.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                            that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    @staticmethod
    def delete_objects(bucket, object_keys):
        """
        Removes a list of objects from a bucket.
        This operation is done as a batch in a single request.

        :param bucket: The bucket that contains the objects. This is a Boto3 Bucket
                       resource.
        :param object_keys: The list of keys that identify the objects to remove.
        :return: The response that contains data about which objects were deleted
                 and any that could not be deleted.
        """
        try:
            response = bucket.delete_objects(
                Delete={"Objects": [{"Key": key} for key in object_keys]}
            )
            if "Deleted" in response:
                logger.info(
                    "Deleted objects '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                    [del_obj["Key"] for del_obj in response["Deleted"]],
```

```
                    bucket.name,
                )
            if "Errors" in response:
                logger.warning(
                    "Could not delete objects '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                    [
                        f"{del_obj['Key']}: {del_obj['Code']}"
                        for del_obj in response["Errors"]
                    ],
                    bucket.name,
                )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete any objects from bucket %s.",
 bucket.name)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

Elimina tutti gli oggetti in un bucket.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    @staticmethod
    def empty_bucket(bucket):
        """
        Remove all objects from a bucket.

        :param bucket: The bucket to empty. This is a Boto3 Bucket resource.
        """
        try:
```

```
            bucket.objects.delete()
            logger.info("Emptied bucket '%s'.", bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't empty bucket '%s'.", bucket.name)
            raise
```

Elimina in modo permanente un oggetto con versione eliminando tutte le relative versioni.

```
def permanently_delete_object(bucket, object_key):
    """
    Permanently deletes a versioned object by deleting all of its versions.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that contains the object.
    :param object_key: The object to delete.
    """
    try:
        bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=object_key).delete()
        logger.info("Permanently deleted all versions of object %s.", object_key)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete all versions of %s.", object_key)
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteObjects AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetBucketAcl`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetBucketAcl`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def get_acl(self):
        """
        Get the ACL of the bucket.

        :return: The ACL of the bucket.
        """
        try:
            acl = self.bucket.Acl()
            logger.info(
                "Got ACL for bucket %s. Owner is %s.", self.bucket.name, acl.owner
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get ACL for bucket %s.", self.bucket.name)
            raise
        else:
            return acl
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetBucketAcl AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetBucketCors`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetBucketCors`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def get_cors(self):
        """
        Get the CORS rules for the bucket.

        :return The CORS rules for the specified bucket.
        """
        try:
            cors = self.bucket.Cors()
            logger.info(
                "Got CORS rules %s for bucket '%s'.", cors.cors_rules,
 self.bucket.name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(("Couldn't get CORS for bucket %s.", self.bucket.name))
            raise
        else:
            return cors
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetBucketCors AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def get_lifecycle_configuration(self):
        """
        Get the lifecycle configuration of the bucket.

        :return: The lifecycle rules of the specified bucket.
        """
        try:
            config = self.bucket.LifecycleConfiguration()
            logger.info(
                "Got lifecycle rules %s for bucket '%s'.",
                config.rules,
                self.bucket.name,
            )
```

```
        except:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get lifecycle rules for bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return config.rules
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetBucketPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetBucketPolicy`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def get_policy(self):
        """
        Get the security policy of the bucket.
```

```
        :return: The security policy of the specified bucket, in JSON format.
        """
        try:
            policy = self.bucket.Policy()
            logger.info(
                "Got policy %s for bucket '%s'.", policy.policy, self.bucket.name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get policy for bucket '%s'.",
 self.bucket.name)
            raise
        else:
            return json.loads(policy.policy)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetBucketPolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetObject`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key
```

```
    def get(self):
        """
        Gets the object.

        :return: The object data in bytes.
        """
        try:
            body = self.object.get()["Body"].read()
            logger.info(
                "Got object '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get object '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return body
```

Ottieni un oggetto usando una richiesta condizionale.

```
class S3ConditionalRequests:
    """Encapsulates S3 conditional request operations."""

    def __init__(self, s3_client):
        self.s3 = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(s3_client)
```

```
    def get_object_conditional(
        self,
        object_key: str,
        source_bucket: str,
        condition_type: str,
        condition_value: str,
    ):
        """
        Retrieves an object from Amazon S3 with a conditional request.

        :param object_key: The key of the object to retrieve.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket of the object.
        :param condition_type: The type of condition: 'IfMatch', 'IfNoneMatch',
'IfModifiedSince', 'IfUnmodifiedSince'.
        :param condition_value: The value to use for the condition.
        """
        try:
            response = self.s3.get_object(
                Bucket=source_bucket,
                Key=object_key,
                **{condition_type: condition_value},
            )
            sample_bytes = response["Body"].read(20)
            print(
                f"\tConditional read successful. Here are the first 20 bytes of the
object:\n"
            )
            print(f"\t{sample_bytes}")
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "PreconditionFailed":
                print("\tConditional read failed: Precondition failed")
            elif error_code == "304":  # Not modified error code.
                print("\tConditional read failed: Object not modified")
            else:
                logger.error(f"Unexpected error: {error_code}")
                raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetObject AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetObjectAcl`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetObjectAcl`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                           that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    def get_acl(self):
        """
        Gets the ACL of the object.

        :return: The ACL of the object.
        """
        try:
            acl = self.object.Acl()
            logger.info(
                "Got ACL for object %s owned by %s.",
                self.object.key,
                acl.owner["DisplayName"],
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get ACL for object %s.", self.object.key)
            raise
        else:
            return acl
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetObjectAcl AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetObjectLegalHold`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetObjectLegalHold`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Metti in custodia legale un oggetto.

```
def get_legal_hold(s3_client, bucket: str, key: str) -> None:
    """
    Get the legal hold status of a specific file in a bucket.

    Args:
        s3_client: Boto3 S3 client.
        bucket: The name of the bucket containing the file.
        key: The key of the file to get the legal hold status of.
    """
    print()
    logger.info("Getting legal hold status of file [%s] in bucket [%s]", key,
 bucket)
    try:
        response = s3_client.get_object_legal_hold(Bucket=bucket, Key=key)
        legal_hold_status = response["LegalHold"]["Status"]
        logger.debug(
            "Legal hold status of file [%s] in bucket [%s] is [%s]",
            key,
            bucket,
            legal_hold_status,
        )
    except Exception as e:
```

```
        logger.error(
            "Failed to get legal hold status of file [%s] in bucket [%s]: %s",
            key,
            bucket,
            e,
        )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetObjectLegalHold AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetObjectLockConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetObjectLockConfiguration`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ottieni la configurazione del blocco degli oggetti.

```
def is_object_lock_enabled(s3_client, bucket: str) -> bool:
    """
    Check if object lock is enabled for a bucket.

    Args:
        s3_client: Boto3 S3 client.
        bucket: The name of the bucket to check.

    Returns:
        True if object lock is enabled, False otherwise.
    """
    try:
        response = s3_client.get_object_lock_configuration(Bucket=bucket)
        return (
```

```
            "ObjectLockConfiguration" in response
            and response["ObjectLockConfiguration"]["ObjectLockEnabled"] ==
 "Enabled"
        )
    except s3_client.exceptions.ClientError as e:
        if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ObjectLockConfigurationNotFoundError":
            return False
        else:
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetObjectLockConfiguration AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`HeadBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `HeadBucket`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name
```

```
    def exists(self):
        """
        Determine whether the bucket exists and you have access to it.

        :return: True when the bucket exists; otherwise, False.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.meta.client.head_bucket(Bucket=self.bucket.name)
            logger.info("Bucket %s exists.", self.bucket.name)
            exists = True
        except ClientError:
            logger.warning(
                "Bucket %s doesn't exist or you don't have access to it.",
                self.bucket.name,
            )
            exists = False
        return exists
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta HeadBucket AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListBuckets`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListBuckets`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
```

```
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    @staticmethod
    def list(s3_resource):
        """
        Get the buckets in all Regions for the current account.

        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 S3 resource. This is a high-level resource in
Boto3
                            that contains collections and factory methods to create
                            other high-level S3 sub-resources.
        :return: The list of buckets.
        """
        try:
            buckets = list(s3_resource.buckets.all())
            logger.info("Got buckets: %s.", buckets)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get buckets.")
            raise
        else:
            return buckets
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListBuckets AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListObjectsV2`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListObjectsV2`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource in
Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    @staticmethod
    def list(bucket, prefix=None):
        """
        Lists the objects in a bucket, optionally filtered by a prefix.

        :param bucket: The bucket to query. This is a Boto3 Bucket resource.
        :param prefix: When specified, only objects that start with this prefix are
listed.
        :return: The list of objects.
        """
        try:
            if not prefix:
                objects = list(bucket.objects.all())
            else:
                objects = list(bucket.objects.filter(Prefix=prefix))
            logger.info(
                "Got objects %s from bucket '%s'", [o.key for o in objects],
bucket.name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get objects for bucket '%s'.", bucket.name)
            raise
        else:
            return objects
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListObjectsV2 nella Guida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

`PutBucketAcl`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutBucketAcl`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def grant_log_delivery_access(self):
        """
        Grant the AWS Log Delivery group write access to the bucket so that
        Amazon S3 can deliver access logs to the bucket. This is the only
 recommended
        use of an S3 bucket ACL.
        """
        try:
            acl = self.bucket.Acl()
            # Putting an ACL overwrites the existing ACL. If you want to preserve
            # existing grants, append new grants to the list of existing grants.
            grants = acl.grants if acl.grants else []
            grants.append(
                {
                    "Grantee": {
                        "Type": "Group",
                        "URI": "http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/s3/LogDelivery",
                    },
```

```
                    "Permission": "WRITE",
                }
            )
            acl.put(AccessControlPolicy={"Grants": grants, "Owner": acl.owner})
            logger.info("Granted log delivery access to bucket '%s'",
 self.bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add ACL to bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutBucketAcl AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`PutBucketCors`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutBucketCors`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def put_cors(self, cors_rules):
        """
        Apply CORS rules to the bucket. CORS rules specify the HTTP actions that are
```

```
        allowed from other domains.

        :param cors_rules: The CORS rules to apply.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.Cors().put(CORSConfiguration={"CORSRules": cors_rules})
            logger.info(
                "Put CORS rules %s for bucket '%s'.", cors_rules, self.bucket.name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put CORS rules for bucket %s.",
self.bucket.name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutBucketCors AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name
```

```
    def put_lifecycle_configuration(self, lifecycle_rules):
        """
        Apply a lifecycle configuration to the bucket. The lifecycle configuration
can
        be used to archive or delete the objects in the bucket according to
specified
        parameters, such as a number of days.

        :param lifecycle_rules: The lifecycle rules to apply.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.LifecycleConfiguration().put(
                LifecycleConfiguration={"Rules": lifecycle_rules}
            )
            logger.info(
                "Put lifecycle rules %s for bucket '%s'.",
                lifecycle_rules,
                self.bucket.name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't put lifecycle rules for bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`PutBucketPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutBucketPolicy`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def put_policy(self, policy):
        """
        Apply a security policy to the bucket. Policies control users' ability
        to perform specific actions, such as listing the objects in the bucket.

        :param policy: The policy to apply to the bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.Policy().put(Policy=json.dumps(policy))
            logger.info("Put policy %s for bucket '%s'.", policy, self.bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't apply policy to bucket '%s'.",
 self.bucket.name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutBucketPolicy AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`PutObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutObject`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                            that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    def put(self, data):
        """
        Upload data to the object.

        :param data: The data to upload. This can either be bytes or a string. When
 this
                     argument is a string, it is interpreted as a file name, which
 is
                     opened in read bytes mode.
        """
        put_data = data
        if isinstance(data, str):
            try:
                put_data = open(data, "rb")
            except IOError:
                logger.exception("Expected file name or binary data, got '%s'.",
 data)
                raise

        try:
            self.object.put(Body=put_data)
```

```
            self.object.wait_until_exists()
            logger.info(
                "Put object '%s' to bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't put object '%s' to bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
            raise
        finally:
            if getattr(put_data, "close", None):
                put_data.close()
```

Carica un oggetto utilizzando una richiesta condizionale.

```
class S3ConditionalRequests:
    """Encapsulates S3 conditional request operations."""

    def __init__(self, s3_client):
        self.s3 = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(s3_client)




    def put_object_conditional(self, object_key: str, source_bucket: str, data:
 bytes):
        """
        Uploads an object to Amazon S3 with a conditional request. Prevents
 overwrite
        using an IfNoneMatch condition for the object key.
```

```
        :param object_key: The key of the object to upload.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket of the object.
        :param data: The data to upload.
        """
        try:
            self.s3.put_object(
                Bucket=source_bucket, Key=object_key, Body=data, IfNoneMatch="*"
            )
            print(
                f"\tConditional write successful for key {object_key} in bucket
 {source_bucket}."
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "PreconditionFailed":
                print("\tConditional write failed: Precondition failed")
            else:
                logger.error(f"Unexpected error: {error_code}")
                raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutObject AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`PutObjectAcl`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutObjectAcl`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
```

```
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource in
Boto3
                            that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    def put_acl(self, email):
        """
        Applies an ACL to the object that grants read access to an AWS user
identified
        by email address.

        :param email: The email address of the user to grant access.
        """
        try:
            acl = self.object.Acl()
            # Putting an ACL overwrites the existing ACL, so append new grants
            # if you want to preserve existing grants.
            grants = acl.grants if acl.grants else []
            grants.append(
                {
                    "Grantee": {"Type": "AmazonCustomerByEmail", "EmailAddress":
email},
                    "Permission": "READ",
                }
            )
            acl.put(AccessControlPolicy={"Grants": grants, "Owner": acl.owner})
            logger.info("Granted read access to %s.", email)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add ACL to object '%s'.", self.object.key)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutObjectAcl AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`PutObjectLegalHold`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutObjectLegalHold`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Metti in custodia legale un oggetto.

```
def set_legal_hold(s3_client, bucket: str, key: str) -> None:
    """
    Set a legal hold on a specific file in a bucket.

    Args:
        s3_client: Boto3 S3 client.
        bucket: The name of the bucket containing the file.
        key: The key of the file to set the legal hold on.
    """
    print()
    logger.info("Setting legal hold on file [%s] in bucket [%s]", key, bucket)
    try:
        before_status = "OFF"
        after_status = "ON"
        s3_client.put_object_legal_hold(
            Bucket=bucket, Key=key, LegalHold={"Status": after_status}
        )
        logger.debug(
            "Legal hold set successfully on file [%s] in bucket [%s]", key, bucket
        )
        _print_legal_hold_update(bucket, key, before_status, after_status)
    except Exception as e:
        logger.error(
            "Failed to set legal hold on file [%s] in bucket [%s]: %s", key, bucket,
 e
        )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutObjectLegalHold AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`PutObjectLockConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutObjectLockConfiguration`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Metti la configurazione Object Lock.

```
        s3_client.put_object_lock_configuration(
            Bucket=bucket,
            ObjectLockConfiguration={"ObjectLockEnabled": "Disabled", "Rule": {}},
        )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutObjectLockConfiguration AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`PutObjectRetention`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutObjectRetention`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Metti una conservazione degli oggetti.

```
            s3_client.put_object_retention(
                Bucket=bucket,
                Key=key,
                VersionId=version_id,
```

```
                Retention={"Mode": "GOVERNANCE", "RetainUntilDate":
 far_future_date},
                BypassGovernanceRetention=True,
            )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta PutObjectRetention AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un URL prefirmato

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un URL predefinito per Amazon S3 e caricare un oggetto.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Genera un URL prefirmato in grado di eseguire un'operazione S3 per un periodo di tempo limitato. Utilizza il pacchetto Requests per effettuare una richiesta con l'URL.

```
import argparse
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
import requests

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def generate_presigned_url(s3_client, client_method, method_parameters, expires_in):
    """
    Generate a presigned Amazon S3 URL that can be used to perform an action.

    :param s3_client: A Boto3 Amazon S3 client.
    :param client_method: The name of the client method that the URL performs.
    :param method_parameters: The parameters of the specified client method.
```

```
    :param expires_in: The number of seconds the presigned URL is valid for.
    :return: The presigned URL.
    """
    try:
        url = s3_client.generate_presigned_url(
            ClientMethod=client_method, Params=method_parameters,
 ExpiresIn=expires_in
        )
        logger.info("Got presigned URL: %s", url)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't get a presigned URL for client method '%s'.", client_method
        )
        raise
    return url


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon S3 presigned URL demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument("bucket", help="The name of the bucket.")
    parser.add_argument(
        "key",
        help="For a GET operation, the key of the object in Amazon S3. For a "
        "PUT operation, the name of a file to upload.",
    )
    parser.add_argument("action", choices=("get", "put"), help="The action to
 perform.")
    args = parser.parse_args()

    s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
    client_action = "get_object" if args.action == "get" else "put_object"
    url = generate_presigned_url(
        s3_client, client_action, {"Bucket": args.bucket, "Key": args.key}, 1000
    )

    print("Using the Requests package to send a request to the URL.")
    response = None
    if args.action == "get":
```

```
        response = requests.get(url)
        if response.status_code == 200:
            with open(args.key.split("/")[-1], 'wb') as object_file:
                object_file.write(response.content)
    elif args.action == "put":
        print("Putting data to the URL.")
        try:
            with open(args.key, "rb") as object_file:
                object_text = object_file.read()
            response = requests.put(url, data=object_text)
        except FileNotFoundError:
            print(
                f"Couldn't find {args.key}. For a PUT operation, the key must be the
 "
                f"name of a file that exists on your computer."
            )

    if response is not None:
        print(f"Status: {response.status_code}\nReason: {response.reason}")

    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

Genera una richiesta POST prefirmata per caricare un file.

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def generate_presigned_post(self, object_key, expires_in):
```

```
        """
        Generate a presigned Amazon S3 POST request to upload a file.
        A presigned POST can be used for a limited time to let someone without an
AWS
        account upload a file to a bucket.

        :param object_key: The object key to identify the uploaded object.
        :param expires_in: The number of seconds the presigned POST is valid.
        :return: A dictionary that contains the URL and form fields that contain
                 required access data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.bucket.meta.client.generate_presigned_post(
                Bucket=self.bucket.name, Key=object_key, ExpiresIn=expires_in
            )
            logger.info("Got presigned POST URL: %s", response["url"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get a presigned POST URL for bucket '%s' and object '%s'",
                self.bucket.name,
                object_key,
            )
            raise
        return response
```

Creazione di un'applicazione Amazon Textract explorer

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come esplorare l'output di Amazon Textract tramite un'applicazione interattiva.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzarlo AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) con Amazon Textract per rilevare elementi di testo, moduli e tabelle nell'immagine di un documento. L'immagine di input e l'output di Amazon Textract sono mostrati in un'applicazione Tkinter che consente di esplorare gli elementi rilevati.

- Invia un'immagine del documento ad Amazon Textract ed esplora l'output degli elementi rilevati.
- Invia immagini direttamente ad Amazon Textract o tramite un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).

- Utilizza asynchronous APIs per avviare un processo che pubblica una notifica su un argomento di Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) al termine del processo.
- Esegue il polling di una coda Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) per un messaggio di completamento del processo e visualizza i risultati.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

Rilevamento di entità nel testo estratto da un'immagine

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come utilizzare Amazon Comprehend per rilevare le entità nel testo estratto da Amazon Textract da un'immagine archiviata in Amazon S3.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzarlo AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) in un notebook Jupyter per rilevare entità nel testo estratto da un'immagine. In questo esempio viene utilizzato Amazon Textract per estrarre il testo da un'immagine archiviata in Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) e Amazon Comprehend per rilevare le entità nel testo estratto.

Questo esempio è un notebook Jupyter e deve essere eseguito in un ambiente in grado di ospitare notebook. Per istruzioni su come eseguire l'esempio utilizzando Amazon SageMaker AI, consulta le istruzioni in TextractAndComprehendNotebook.ipynb.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Textract

Rilevamento di oggetti nelle immagini

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'app che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare oggetti per categoria nelle immagini.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Ti mostra come usare per AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) creare un'applicazione web che ti permetta di fare quanto segue:

- Caricamento di foto in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).
- Utilizzo di Amazon Rekognition per analizzare ed etichettare le foto.
- Utilizzo di Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report dell'analisi delle immagini tramite e-mail.

Questo esempio contiene due componenti principali: una pagina web scritta in JavaScript che è costruita con React e un servizio REST scritto in Python creato con Flask-. RESTful

È possibile utilizzare la pagina Web React per:

- Visualizzare un elenco di immagini archiviate nel bucket S3.
- Caricare le immagini dal computer nel bucket S3.
- Visualizzare immagini ed etichette che identificano gli elementi rilevati nell'immagine.
- Ottenere un report relativo a tutte le immagini nel bucket S3 e inviarlo tramite email.

La pagina Web richiama il servizio REST. Il servizio invia richieste a AWS per eseguire le seguenti operazioni:

- Ottenere e filtrare l'elenco delle immagini nel bucket S3.
- Caricare le foto nel bucket S3.
- Utilizzare Amazon Rekognition per analizzare le singole foto e ottenere un elenco di etichette che identificano gli articoli rilevati al loro interno.
- Analizzare tutte le foto presenti nel bucket S3 e usare Amazon SES per inviare un report tramite e-mail.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition

- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Rilevamento di persone e oggetti in un video

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come rilevare persone e oggetti in un video con Amazon Rekognition.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Usa Amazon Rekognition per rilevare volti, oggetti e persone nei video avviando processi di rilevamento asincrono. Questo esempio, inoltre, configura Amazon Rekognition per notificare un argomento Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) al completamento dei processi e sottoscrive una coda Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) all'argomento. Quando la coda riceve un messaggio su un processo, questo viene recuperato e vengono restituiti i risultati.

È meglio visualizzare questo esempio su. GitHub Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Effettua richieste condizionali

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come aggiungere precondizioni alle richieste Amazon S3.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo che dimostri le richieste condizionali di Amazon S3.

```
"""
Purpose

Shows how to use AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get started using conditional
 requests for
Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).

"""

import logging
import random
import sys
import datetime

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

from s3_conditional_requests import S3ConditionalRequests

# Add relative path to include demo_tools in this code example without need for
 setup.
sys.path.append("../../../..")
import demo_tools.question as q  # noqa

# Constants
FILE_CONTENT = "This is a test file for S3 conditional requests."
RANDOM_SUFFIX = str(random.randint(100, 999))

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class ConditionalRequestsScenario:
    """Runs a scenario that shows how to use S3 Conditional Requests."""

    def __init__(self, conditional_requests, s3_client):
        """
        :param conditional_requests: An object that wraps S3 conditional request
 actions.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client for setup and cleanup operations.
        """
        self.conditional_requests = conditional_requests
        self.s3_client = s3_client
```

```
    def setup_scenario(self, source_bucket: str, dest_bucket: str, object_key: str):
        """
        Sets up the scenario by creating a source and destination bucket.
        Prompts the user to provide a bucket name prefix.

        :param source_bucket: The name of the source bucket.
        :param dest_bucket: The name of the destination bucket.
        :param object_key: The name of a test file to add to the source bucket.
        """

        # Create the buckets.
        try:
            self.s3_client.create_bucket(Bucket=source_bucket)
            self.s3_client.create_bucket(Bucket=dest_bucket)
            print(
                f"Created source bucket: {source_bucket} and destination bucket:
{dest_bucket}"
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            logger.error(f"Error creating buckets: {error_code}")
            raise

        # Upload test file into the source bucket.
        try:
            print(f"Uploading file {object_key} to bucket {source_bucket}")
            response = self.s3_client.put_object(
                Bucket=source_bucket, Key=object_key, Body=FILE_CONTENT
            )
            object_etag = response["ETag"]
            return object_etag

        except Exception as e:
            logger.error(
                f"Failed to upload file {object_key} to bucket {source_bucket}: {e}"
            )


    def cleanup_scenario(self, source_bucket: str, dest_bucket: str):
        """
        Cleans up the scenario by deleting the source and destination buckets.

        :param source_bucket: The name of the source bucket.
```

```
        :param dest_bucket: The name of the destination bucket.
        """
        self.cleanup_bucket(source_bucket)
        self.cleanup_bucket(dest_bucket)

    def cleanup_bucket(self, bucket_name: str):
        """
        Cleans up the bucket by deleting all objects and then the bucket itself.

        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
        """
        try:
            # Get list of all objects in the bucket.
            list_response = self.s3_client.list_objects_v2(Bucket=bucket_name)
            objs = list_response.get("Contents", [])
            for obj in objs:
                key = obj["Key"]
                self.s3_client.delete_object(Bucket=bucket_name, Key=key)
            self.s3_client.delete_bucket(Bucket=bucket_name)
            print(f"Cleaned up bucket: {bucket_name}.")
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "NoSuchBucket":
                logger.info(f"Bucket {bucket_name} does not exist, skipping
cleanup.")
            else:
                logger.error(f"Error deleting bucket: {error_code}")
                raise


    def display_buckets(self, source_bucket: str, dest_bucket: str):
        """
        Display a list of the objects in the test buckets.

        :param source_bucket: The name of the source bucket.
        :param dest_bucket: The name of the destination bucket.
        """
        self.list_bucket_contents(source_bucket)
        self.list_bucket_contents(dest_bucket)

    def list_bucket_contents(self, bucket_name):
        """
        Display a list of the objects in the bucket.
```

```
        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
        """
        try:
            # Get list of all objects in the bucket.
            print(f"\t Items in bucket {bucket_name}")
            list_response = self.s3_client.list_objects_v2(Bucket=bucket_name)
            objs = list_response.get("Contents", [])
            if not objs:
                print("\t\tNo objects found.")
            for obj in objs:
                key = obj["Key"]
                print(f"\t\t object: {key} ETag {obj['ETag']}")
            return objs
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "NoSuchBucket":
                logger.info(f"Bucket {bucket_name} does not exist.")
            else:
                logger.error(f"Error listing bucket and objects: {error_code}")
                raise


    def display_menu(
        self, source_bucket: str, dest_bucket: str, object_key: str, etag: str
    ):
        """
        Displays the menu of conditional request options for the user.

        :param source_bucket: The name of the source bucket.
        :param dest_bucket: The name of the destination bucket.
        :param object_key: The key of the test object in the source bucket.
        :param etag: The etag of the test object in the source bucket.
        """

        actions = [
            "Print list of bucket items.",
            "Perform a conditional read.",
            "Perform a conditional copy.",
            "Perform a conditional write.",
            "Clean up and exit.",
        ]

        conditions = [
            "If-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should succeed.",
```

```
            "If-None-Match: using the object's ETag. This condition should fail.",
            "If-Modified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
succeed.",
            "If-Unmodified-Since: using yesterday's date. This condition should
fail.",
        ]

        condition_types = [
            "IfMatch",
            "IfNoneMatch",
            "IfModifiedSince",
            "IfUnmodifiedSince",
        ]
        copy_condition_types = [
            "CopySourceIfMatch",
            "CopySourceIfNoneMatch",
            "CopySourceIfModifiedSince",
            "CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince",
        ]

        yesterday_date = datetime.datetime.utcnow() - datetime.timedelta(days=1)

        choice = 0
        while choice != 4:
            print("-" * 88)
            print("Choose an action to explore some example conditional requests.")
            choice = q.choose("Which action would you like to take? ", actions)
            if choice == 0:
                print("Listing the objects and buckets.")
                self.display_buckets(source_bucket, dest_bucket)
            elif choice == 1:
                print("Perform a conditional read.")
                condition_type = q.choose("Enter the condition type : ", conditions)
                if condition_type == 0 or condition_type == 1:
                    self.conditional_requests.get_object_conditional(
                        object_key, source_bucket, condition_types[condition_type],
etag
                    )
                elif condition_type == 2 or condition_type == 3:
                    self.conditional_requests.get_object_conditional(
                        object_key,
                        source_bucket,
                        condition_types[condition_type],
                        yesterday_date,
```

```
                    )
            elif choice == 2:
                print("Perform a conditional copy.")
                condition_type = q.choose("Enter the condition type : ", conditions)
                dest_key = q.ask("Enter an object key: ", q.non_empty)
                if condition_type == 0 or condition_type == 1:
                    self.conditional_requests.copy_object_conditional(
                        object_key,
                        dest_key,
                        source_bucket,
                        dest_bucket,
                        copy_condition_types[condition_type],
                        etag,
                    )
                elif condition_type == 2 or condition_type == 3:
                    self.conditional_requests.copy_object_conditional(
                        object_key,
                        dest_key,
                        copy_condition_types[condition_type],
                        yesterday_date,
                    )
            elif choice == 3:
                print(
                    "Perform a conditional write using IfNoneMatch condition on the
object key."
                )
                print("If the key is a duplicate, the write will fail.")
                object_key = q.ask("Enter an object key: ", q.non_empty)
                self.conditional_requests.put_object_conditional(
                    object_key, source_bucket, b"Conditional write example data."
                )
            elif choice == 4:
                print("Proceeding to cleanup.")


    def run_scenario(self):
        """
        Runs the interactive scenario.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Welcome to the Amazon S3 conditional requests example.")
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
```

```
            f"""\
        This example demonstrates the use of conditional requests for S3 operations.
        You can use conditional requests to add preconditions to S3 read requests to
 return or copy
        an object based on its Entity tag (ETag), or last modified date.
        You can use a conditional write requests to prevent overwrites by ensuring
        there is no existing object with the same key.

        This example will allow you to perform conditional reads
        and writes that will succeed or fail based on your selected options.

        Sample buckets and a sample object will be created as part of the example.
        """
        )

        bucket_prefix = q.ask("Enter a bucket name prefix: ", q.non_empty)
        source_bucket_name = f"{bucket_prefix}-source-{RANDOM_SUFFIX}"
        dest_bucket_name = f"{bucket_prefix}-dest-{RANDOM_SUFFIX}"
        object_key = "test-upload-file.txt"

        try:
            etag = self.setup_scenario(source_bucket_name, dest_bucket_name,
 object_key)
            self.display_menu(source_bucket_name, dest_bucket_name, object_key,
 etag)
        finally:
            self.cleanup_scenario(source_bucket_name, dest_bucket_name)

        print("-" * 88)
        print("Thanks for watching.")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    scenario = ConditionalRequestsScenario(
        S3ConditionalRequests.from_client(), boto3.client("s3")
    )
    scenario.run_scenario()
```

Una classe wrapper che definisce le operazioni di richiesta condizionale.

```
import boto3
import logging

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Configure logging
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class S3ConditionalRequests:
    """Encapsulates S3 conditional request operations."""

    def __init__(self, s3_client):
        self.s3 = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(s3_client)



    def get_object_conditional(
        self,
        object_key: str,
        source_bucket: str,
        condition_type: str,
        condition_value: str,
    ):
        """
        Retrieves an object from Amazon S3 with a conditional request.

        :param object_key: The key of the object to retrieve.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket of the object.
        :param condition_type: The type of condition: 'IfMatch', 'IfNoneMatch',
 'IfModifiedSince', 'IfUnmodifiedSince'.
        :param condition_value: The value to use for the condition.
        """
        try:
            response = self.s3.get_object(
                Bucket=source_bucket,
```

```
                Key=object_key,
                **{condition_type: condition_value},
            )
            sample_bytes = response["Body"].read(20)
            print(
                f"\tConditional read successful. Here are the first 20 bytes of the
object:\n"
            )
            print(f"\t{sample_bytes}")
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "PreconditionFailed":
                print("\tConditional read failed: Precondition failed")
            elif error_code == "304":  # Not modified error code.
                print("\tConditional read failed: Object not modified")
            else:
                logger.error(f"Unexpected error: {error_code}")
                raise



    def put_object_conditional(self, object_key: str, source_bucket: str, data:
bytes):
        """
        Uploads an object to Amazon S3 with a conditional request. Prevents
overwrite
        using an IfNoneMatch condition for the object key.

        :param object_key: The key of the object to upload.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket of the object.
        :param data: The data to upload.
        """
        try:
            self.s3.put_object(
                Bucket=source_bucket, Key=object_key, Body=data, IfNoneMatch="*"
            )
            print(
                f"\tConditional write successful for key {object_key} in bucket
{source_bucket}."
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "PreconditionFailed":
                print("\tConditional write failed: Precondition failed")
```

```
            else:
                logger.error(f"Unexpected error: {error_code}")
                raise


    def copy_object_conditional(
        self,
        source_key: str,
        dest_key: str,
        source_bucket: str,
        dest_bucket: str,
        condition_type: str,
        condition_value: str,
    ):
        """
        Copies an object from one Amazon S3 bucket to another with a conditional
request.

        :param source_key: The key of the source object to copy.
        :param dest_key: The key of the destination object.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket of the object.
        :param dest_bucket: The destination bucket of the object.
        :param condition_type: The type of condition to apply, e.g.
        'CopySourceIfMatch', 'CopySourceIfNoneMatch', 'CopySourceIfModifiedSince',
'CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince'.
        :param condition_value: The value to use for the condition.
        """
        try:
            self.s3.copy_object(
                Bucket=dest_bucket,
                Key=dest_key,
                CopySource={"Bucket": source_bucket, "Key": source_key},
                **{condition_type: condition_value},
            )
            print(
                f"\tConditional copy successful for key {dest_key} in bucket
{dest_bucket}."
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            error_code = e.response["Error"]["Code"]
            if error_code == "PreconditionFailed":
                print("\tConditional copy failed: Precondition failed")
            elif error_code == "304":  # Not modified error code.
                print("\tConditional copy failed: Object not modified")
```

```
            else:
                logger.error(f"Unexpected error: {error_code}")
                raise
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CopyObject
  - GetObject
  - PutObject

Gestione di oggetti con versione in batch con una funzione Lambda

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come gestire gli oggetti con versione S3 in batch con una funzione Lambda.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come manipolare oggetti con versione di Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) in batch creando processi che richiamano funzioni per eseguire l'elaborazione. AWS Lambda Questo esempio mostra come creare un bucket abilitato per le versioni, caricare le strofe dalla poesia You Are Old, Father William di Lewis Carroll e utilizzare i processi batch Amazon S3 per eseguire varie operazioni sulla poesia.

Scopri come:

- Creare funzioni Lambda che operano su oggetti con versione.
- Creare un manifesto di oggetti da aggiornare.
- Creare processi batch che richiamano le funzioni Lambda per aggiornare gli oggetti.
- Eliminare funzioni Lambda.
- Svuotare ed eliminare un bucket con versione.

Questo esempio è visualizzato al meglio su. GitHub Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon S3

Caricamento o download di file di grandi dimensioni

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come caricare o scaricare file di grandi dimensioni da e verso Amazon S3.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Caricamento di un oggetto utilizzando il caricamento in più parti.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea funzioni che trasferiscono i file utilizzando diverse impostazioni disponibili del gestore di trasferimento. Utilizza una classe di callback per scrivere l'avanzamento del callback durante il trasferimento dei file.

```
import sys
import threading

import boto3
from boto3.s3.transfer import TransferConfig


MB = 1024 * 1024
s3 = boto3.resource("s3")


class TransferCallback:
    """
    Handle callbacks from the transfer manager.

    The transfer manager periodically calls the __call__ method throughout
    the upload and download process so that it can take action, such as
    displaying progress to the user and collecting data about the transfer.
    """

    def __init__(self, target_size):
        self._target_size = target_size
        self._total_transferred = 0
```

```
        self._lock = threading.Lock()
        self.thread_info = {}

    def __call__(self, bytes_transferred):
        """
        The callback method that is called by the transfer manager.

        Display progress during file transfer and collect per-thread transfer
        data. This method can be called by multiple threads, so shared instance
        data is protected by a thread lock.
        """
        thread = threading.current_thread()
        with self._lock:
            self._total_transferred += bytes_transferred
            if thread.ident not in self.thread_info.keys():
                self.thread_info[thread.ident] = bytes_transferred
            else:
                self.thread_info[thread.ident] += bytes_transferred

            target = self._target_size * MB
            sys.stdout.write(
                f"\r{self._total_transferred} of {target} transferred "
                f"({(self._total_transferred / target) * 100:.2f}%)."
            )
            sys.stdout.flush()


def upload_with_default_configuration(
    local_file_path, bucket_name, object_key, file_size_mb
):
    """
    Upload a file from a local folder to an Amazon S3 bucket, using the default
    configuration.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).upload_file(
        local_file_path, object_key, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def upload_with_chunksize_and_meta(
    local_file_path, bucket_name, object_key, file_size_mb, metadata=None
):
```

```
    """
    Upload a file from a local folder to an Amazon S3 bucket, setting a
    multipart chunk size and adding metadata to the Amazon S3 object.

    The multipart chunk size controls the size of the chunks of data that are
    sent in the request. A smaller chunk size typically results in the transfer
    manager using more threads for the upload.

    The metadata is a set of key-value pairs that are stored with the object
    in Amazon S3.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)

    config = TransferConfig(multipart_chunksize=1 * MB)
    extra_args = {"Metadata": metadata} if metadata else None
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).upload_file(
        local_file_path,
        object_key,
        Config=config,
        ExtraArgs=extra_args,
        Callback=transfer_callback,
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def upload_with_high_threshold(local_file_path, bucket_name, object_key,
 file_size_mb):
    """
    Upload a file from a local folder to an Amazon S3 bucket, setting a
    multipart threshold larger than the size of the file.

    Setting a multipart threshold larger than the size of the file results
    in the transfer manager sending the file as a standard upload instead of
    a multipart upload.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    config = TransferConfig(multipart_threshold=file_size_mb * 2 * MB)
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).upload_file(
        local_file_path, object_key, Config=config, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def upload_with_sse(
```

```
    local_file_path, bucket_name, object_key, file_size_mb, sse_key=None
):
    """
    Upload a file from a local folder to an Amazon S3 bucket, adding server-side
    encryption with customer-provided encryption keys to the object.

    When this kind of encryption is specified, Amazon S3 encrypts the object
    at rest and allows downloads only when the expected encryption key is
    provided in the download request.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    if sse_key:
        extra_args = {"SSECustomerAlgorithm": "AES256", "SSECustomerKey": sse_key}
    else:
        extra_args = None
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).upload_file(
        local_file_path, object_key, ExtraArgs=extra_args,
 Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def download_with_default_configuration(
    bucket_name, object_key, download_file_path, file_size_mb
):
    """
    Download a file from an Amazon S3 bucket to a local folder, using the
    default configuration.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).Object(object_key).download_file(
        download_file_path, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def download_with_single_thread(
    bucket_name, object_key, download_file_path, file_size_mb
):
    """
    Download a file from an Amazon S3 bucket to a local folder, using a
    single thread.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
```

```
    config = TransferConfig(use_threads=False)
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).Object(object_key).download_file(
        download_file_path, Config=config, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def download_with_high_threshold(
    bucket_name, object_key, download_file_path, file_size_mb
):
    """
    Download a file from an Amazon S3 bucket to a local folder, setting a
    multipart threshold larger than the size of the file.

    Setting a multipart threshold larger than the size of the file results
    in the transfer manager sending the file as a standard download instead
    of a multipart download.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    config = TransferConfig(multipart_threshold=file_size_mb * 2 * MB)
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).Object(object_key).download_file(
        download_file_path, Config=config, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def download_with_sse(
    bucket_name, object_key, download_file_path, file_size_mb, sse_key
):
    """
    Download a file from an Amazon S3 bucket to a local folder, adding a
    customer-provided encryption key to the request.

    When this kind of encryption is specified, Amazon S3 encrypts the object
    at rest and allows downloads only when the expected encryption key is
    provided in the download request.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)

    if sse_key:
        extra_args = {"SSECustomerAlgorithm": "AES256", "SSECustomerKey": sse_key}
    else:
        extra_args = None
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).Object(object_key).download_file(
```

```
        download_file_path, ExtraArgs=extra_args, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info
```

Esegui le funzioni del gestore di trasferimento e ottieni i risultati.

```
import hashlib
import os
import platform
import shutil
import time

import boto3
from boto3.s3.transfer import TransferConfig
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from botocore.exceptions import ParamValidationError
from botocore.exceptions import NoCredentialsError

import file_transfer

MB = 1024 * 1024
# These configuration attributes affect both uploads and downloads.
CONFIG_ATTRS = (
    "multipart_threshold",
    "multipart_chunksize",
    "max_concurrency",
    "use_threads",
)
# These configuration attributes affect only downloads.
DOWNLOAD_CONFIG_ATTRS = ("max_io_queue", "io_chunksize", "num_download_attempts")


class TransferDemoManager:
    """
    Manages the demonstration. Collects user input from a command line, reports
    transfer results, maintains a list of artifacts created during the
    demonstration, and cleans them up after the demonstration is completed.
    """

    def __init__(self):
```

```
        self._s3 = boto3.resource("s3")
        self._chore_list = []
        self._create_file_cmd = None
        self._size_multiplier = 0
        self.file_size_mb = 30
        self.demo_folder = None
        self.demo_bucket = None
        self._setup_platform_specific()
        self._terminal_width = shutil.get_terminal_size(fallback=(80, 80))[0]

    def collect_user_info(self):
        """
        Collect local folder and Amazon S3 bucket name from the user. These
        locations are used to store files during the demonstration.
        """
        while not self.demo_folder:
            self.demo_folder = input(
                "Which file folder do you want to use to store " "demonstration
files? "
            )
            if not os.path.isdir(self.demo_folder):
                print(f"{self.demo_folder} isn't a folder!")
                self.demo_folder = None

        while not self.demo_bucket:
            self.demo_bucket = input(
                "Which Amazon S3 bucket do you want to use to store "
                "demonstration files? "
            )
            try:
                self._s3.meta.client.head_bucket(Bucket=self.demo_bucket)
            except ParamValidationError as err:
                print(err)
                self.demo_bucket = None
            except ClientError as err:
                print(err)
                print(
                    f"Either {self.demo_bucket} doesn't exist or you don't "
                    f"have access to it."
                )
                self.demo_bucket = None

    def demo(
```

```
        self, question, upload_func, download_func, upload_args=None,
download_args=None
    ):
        """Run a demonstration.

        Ask the user if they want to run this specific demonstration.
        If they say yes, create a file on the local path, upload it
        using the specified upload function, then download it using the
        specified download function.
        """
        if download_args is None:
            download_args = {}
        if upload_args is None:
            upload_args = {}
        question = question.format(self.file_size_mb)
        answer = input(f"{question} (y/n)")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            local_file_path, object_key, download_file_path =
self._create_demo_file()

            file_transfer.TransferConfig = self._config_wrapper(
                TransferConfig, CONFIG_ATTRS
            )
            self._report_transfer_params(
                "Uploading", local_file_path, object_key, **upload_args
            )
            start_time = time.perf_counter()
            thread_info = upload_func(
                local_file_path,
                self.demo_bucket,
                object_key,
                self.file_size_mb,
                **upload_args,
            )
            end_time = time.perf_counter()
            self._report_transfer_result(thread_info, end_time - start_time)

            file_transfer.TransferConfig = self._config_wrapper(
                TransferConfig, CONFIG_ATTRS + DOWNLOAD_CONFIG_ATTRS
            )
            self._report_transfer_params(
                "Downloading", object_key, download_file_path, **download_args
            )
            start_time = time.perf_counter()
```

```
            thread_info = download_func(
                self.demo_bucket,
                object_key,
                download_file_path,
                self.file_size_mb,
                **download_args,
            )
            end_time = time.perf_counter()
            self._report_transfer_result(thread_info, end_time - start_time)

    def last_name_set(self):
        """Get the name set used for the last demo."""
        return self._chore_list[-1]

    def cleanup(self):
        """
        Remove files from the demo folder, and uploaded objects from the
        Amazon S3 bucket.
        """
        print("-" * self._terminal_width)
        for local_file_path, s3_object_key, downloaded_file_path in
self._chore_list:
            print(f"Removing {local_file_path}")
            try:
                os.remove(local_file_path)
            except FileNotFoundError as err:
                print(err)

            print(f"Removing {downloaded_file_path}")
            try:
                os.remove(downloaded_file_path)
            except FileNotFoundError as err:
                print(err)

            if self.demo_bucket:
                print(f"Removing {self.demo_bucket}:{s3_object_key}")
                try:
                    self._s3.Bucket(self.demo_bucket).Object(s3_object_key).delete()
                except ClientError as err:
                    print(err)

    def _setup_platform_specific(self):
        """Set up platform-specific command used to create a large file."""
        if platform.system() == "Windows":
```

```
            self._create_file_cmd = "fsutil file createnew {} {}"
            self._size_multiplier = MB
        elif platform.system() == "Linux" or platform.system() == "Darwin":
            self._create_file_cmd = f"dd if=/dev/urandom of={{}} " f"bs={MB}
count={{}}"
            self._size_multiplier = 1
        else:
            raise EnvironmentError(
                f"Demo of platform {platform.system()} isn't supported."
            )

    def _create_demo_file(self):
        """
        Create a file in the demo folder specified by the user. Store the local
        path, object name, and download path for later cleanup.

        Only the local file is created by this method. The Amazon S3 object and
        download file are created later during the demonstration.

        Returns:
        A tuple that contains the local file path, object name, and download
        file path.
        """
        file_name_template = "TestFile{}-{}.demo"
        local_suffix = "local"
        object_suffix = "s3object"
        download_suffix = "downloaded"
        file_tag = len(self._chore_list) + 1

        local_file_path = os.path.join(
            self.demo_folder, file_name_template.format(file_tag, local_suffix)
        )

        s3_object_key = file_name_template.format(file_tag, object_suffix)

        downloaded_file_path = os.path.join(
            self.demo_folder, file_name_template.format(file_tag, download_suffix)
        )

        filled_cmd = self._create_file_cmd.format(
            local_file_path, self.file_size_mb * self._size_multiplier
        )

        print(
```

```
            f"Creating file of size {self.file_size_mb} MB "
            f"in {self.demo_folder} by running:"
        )
        print(f"{'':4}{filled_cmd}")
        os.system(filled_cmd)

        chore = (local_file_path, s3_object_key, downloaded_file_path)
        self._chore_list.append(chore)
        return chore

    def _report_transfer_params(self, verb, source_name, dest_name, **kwargs):
        """Report configuration and extra arguments used for a file transfer."""
        print("-" * self._terminal_width)
        print(f"{verb} {source_name} ({self.file_size_mb} MB) to {dest_name}")
        if kwargs:
            print("With extra args:")
            for arg, value in kwargs.items():
                print(f'{"":4}{arg:<20}: {value}')

    @staticmethod
    def ask_user(question):
        """
        Ask the user a yes or no question.

        Returns:
        True when the user answers 'y' or 'Y'; otherwise, False.
        """
        answer = input(f"{question} (y/n) ")
        return answer.lower() == "y"

    @staticmethod
    def _config_wrapper(func, config_attrs):
        def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):
            config = func(*args, **kwargs)
            print("With configuration:")
            for attr in config_attrs:
                print(f'{"":4}{attr:<20}: {getattr(config, attr)}')
            return config

        return wrapper

    @staticmethod
    def _report_transfer_result(thread_info, elapsed):
        """Report the result of a transfer, including per-thread data."""
```

```
        print(f"\nUsed {len(thread_info)} threads.")
        for ident, byte_count in thread_info.items():
            print(f"{'':4}Thread {ident} copied {byte_count} bytes.")
        print(f"Your transfer took {elapsed:.2f} seconds.")


def main():
    """
    Run the demonstration script for s3_file_transfer.
    """
    demo_manager = TransferDemoManager()
    demo_manager.collect_user_info()

    # Upload and download with default configuration. Because the file is 30 MB
    # and the default multipart_threshold is 8 MB, both upload and download are
    # multipart transfers.
    demo_manager.demo(
        "Do you want to upload and download a {} MB file "
        "using the default configuration?",
        file_transfer.upload_with_default_configuration,
        file_transfer.download_with_default_configuration,
    )

    # Upload and download with multipart_threshold set higher than the size of
    # the file. This causes the transfer manager to use standard transfers
    # instead of multipart transfers.
    demo_manager.demo(
        "Do you want to upload and download a {} MB file "
        "as a standard (not multipart) transfer?",
        file_transfer.upload_with_high_threshold,
        file_transfer.download_with_high_threshold,
    )

    # Upload with specific chunk size and additional metadata.
    # Download with a single thread.
    demo_manager.demo(
        "Do you want to upload a {} MB file with a smaller chunk size and "
        "then download the same file using a single thread?",
        file_transfer.upload_with_chunksize_and_meta,
        file_transfer.download_with_single_thread,
        upload_args={
            "metadata": {
                "upload_type": "chunky",
                "favorite_color": "aqua",
```

```
                "size": "medium",
            }
        },
    )

    # Upload using server-side encryption with customer-provided
    # encryption keys.
    # Generate a 256-bit key from a passphrase.
    sse_key = hashlib.sha256("demo_passphrase".encode("utf-8")).digest()
    demo_manager.demo(
        "Do you want to upload and download a {} MB file using "
        "server-side encryption?",
        file_transfer.upload_with_sse,
        file_transfer.download_with_sse,
        upload_args={"sse_key": sse_key},
        download_args={"sse_key": sse_key},
    )

    # Download without specifying an encryption key to show that the
    # encryption key must be included to download an encrypted object.
    if demo_manager.ask_user(
        "Do you want to try to download the encrypted "
        "object without sending the required key?"
    ):
        try:
            _, object_key, download_file_path = demo_manager.last_name_set()
            file_transfer.download_with_default_configuration(
                demo_manager.demo_bucket,
                object_key,
                download_file_path,
                demo_manager.file_size_mb,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            print(
                "Got expected error when trying to download an encrypted "
                "object without specifying encryption info:"
            )
            print(f"{'':4}{err}")

    # Remove all created and downloaded files, remove all objects from
    # S3 storage.
    if demo_manager.ask_user(
        "Demonstration complete. Do you want to remove local files " "and S3
objects?"
```

```
    ):
        demo_manager.cleanup()


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        main()
    except NoCredentialsError as error:
        print(error)
        print(
            "To run this example, you must have valid credentials in "
            "a shared credential file or set in environment variables."
        )
```

Utilizzo degli oggetti con versione

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creazione un bucket S3 con versione.
- Ottenimento di tutte le versioni di un oggetto.
- Ripristino di un oggetto a una versione precedente.
- Eliminazione e ripristino di un oggetto con versione.
- Eliminazione permanente di tutte le versioni di un oggetto

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creazione di funzioni che eseguono il wrap delle operazioni S3.

```
def create_versioned_bucket(bucket_name, prefix):
    """
    Creates an Amazon S3 bucket, enables it for versioning, and configures a
 lifecycle
```

```
    that expires noncurrent object versions after 7 days.

    Adding a lifecycle configuration to a versioned bucket is a best practice.
    It helps prevent objects in the bucket from accumulating a large number of
    noncurrent versions, which can slow down request performance.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
module.

    :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket to create.
    :param prefix: Identifies which objects are automatically expired under the
                   configured lifecycle rules.
    :return: The newly created bucket.
    """
    try:
        bucket = s3.create_bucket(
            Bucket=bucket_name,
            CreateBucketConfiguration={
                "LocationConstraint": s3.meta.client.meta.region_name
            },
        )
        logger.info("Created bucket %s.", bucket.name)
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou":
            logger.warning("Bucket %s already exists! Using it.", bucket_name)
            bucket = s3.Bucket(bucket_name)
        else:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create bucket %s.", bucket_name)
            raise

    try:
        bucket.Versioning().enable()
        logger.info("Enabled versioning on bucket %s.", bucket.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't enable versioning on bucket %s.", bucket.name)
        raise

    try:
        expiration = 7
        bucket.LifecycleConfiguration().put(
            LifecycleConfiguration={
                "Rules": [
                    {
                        "Status": "Enabled",
```

```
                        "Prefix": prefix,
                        "NoncurrentVersionExpiration": {"NoncurrentDays":
 expiration},
                    }
                ]
            }
        )
        logger.info(
            "Configured lifecycle to expire noncurrent versions after %s days "
            "on bucket %s.",
            expiration,
            bucket.name,
        )
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.warning(
            "Couldn't configure lifecycle on bucket %s because %s. "
            "Continuing anyway.",
            bucket.name,
            error,
        )

    return bucket



def rollback_object(bucket, object_key, version_id):
    """
    Rolls back an object to an earlier version by deleting all versions that
    occurred after the specified rollback version.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that holds the object to roll back.
    :param object_key: The object to roll back.
    :param version_id: The version ID to roll back to.
    """
    # Versions must be sorted by last_modified date because delete markers are
    # at the end of the list even when they are interspersed in time.
    versions = sorted(
        bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=object_key),
        key=attrgetter("last_modified"),
        reverse=True,
    )
```

```
    logger.debug(
        "Got versions:\n%s",
        "\n".join(
            [
                f"\t{version.version_id}, last modified {version.last_modified}"
                for version in versions
            ]
        ),
    )

    if version_id in [ver.version_id for ver in versions]:
        print(f"Rolling back to version {version_id}")
        for version in versions:
            if version.version_id != version_id:
                version.delete()
                print(f"Deleted version {version.version_id}")
            else:
                break

        print(f"Active version is now {bucket.Object(object_key).version_id}")
    else:
        raise KeyError(
            f"{version_id} was not found in the list of versions for "
 f"{object_key}."
        )



def revive_object(bucket, object_key):
    """
    Revives a versioned object that was deleted by removing the object's active
    delete marker.
    A versioned object presents as deleted when its latest version is a delete
 marker.
    By removing the delete marker, we make the previous version the latest version
    and the object then presents as *not* deleted.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that contains the object.
    :param object_key: The object to revive.
    """
```

```
    # Get the latest version for the object.
    response = s3.meta.client.list_object_versions(
        Bucket=bucket.name, Prefix=object_key, MaxKeys=1
    )

    if "DeleteMarkers" in response:
        latest_version = response["DeleteMarkers"][0]
        if latest_version["IsLatest"]:
            logger.info(
                "Object %s was indeed deleted on %s. Let's revive it.",
                object_key,
                latest_version["LastModified"],
            )
            obj = bucket.Object(object_key)
            obj.Version(latest_version["VersionId"]).delete()
            logger.info(
                "Revived %s, active version is now %s  with body '%s'",
                object_key,
                obj.version_id,
                obj.get()["Body"].read(),
            )
        else:
            logger.warning(
                "Delete marker is not the latest version for %s!", object_key
            )
    elif "Versions" in response:
        logger.warning("Got an active version for %s, nothing to do.", object_key)
    else:
        logger.error("Couldn't get any version info for %s.", object_key)



def permanently_delete_object(bucket, object_key):
    """
    Permanently deletes a versioned object by deleting all of its versions.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that contains the object.
    :param object_key: The object to delete.
    """
    try:
        bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=object_key).delete()
```

```
        logger.info("Permanently deleted all versions of object %s.", object_key)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete all versions of %s.", object_key)
        raise
```

Caricamento la strofa di una poesia in un oggetto con versione ed esecuzione di una serie di operazioni su di esso.

```
def usage_demo_single_object(obj_prefix="demo-versioning/"):
    """
    Demonstrates usage of versioned object functions. This demo uploads a stanza
    of a poem and performs a series of revisions, deletions, and revivals on it.

    :param obj_prefix: The prefix to assign to objects created by this demo.
    """
    with open("father_william.txt") as file:
        stanzas = file.read().split("\n\n")

    width = get_terminal_size((80, 20))[0]
    print("-" * width)
    print("Welcome to the usage demonstration of Amazon S3 versioning.")
    print(
        "This demonstration uploads a single stanza of a poem to an Amazon "
        "S3 bucket and then applies various revisions to it."
    )
    print("-" * width)
    print("Creating a version-enabled bucket for the demo...")
    bucket = create_versioned_bucket("bucket-" + str(uuid.uuid1()), obj_prefix)

    print("\nThe initial version of our stanza:")
    print(stanzas[0])

    # Add the first stanza and revise it a few times.
    print("\nApplying some revisions to the stanza...")
    obj_stanza_1 = bucket.Object(f"{obj_prefix}stanza-1")
    obj_stanza_1.put(Body=bytes(stanzas[0], "utf-8"))
    obj_stanza_1.put(Body=bytes(stanzas[0].upper(), "utf-8"))
    obj_stanza_1.put(Body=bytes(stanzas[0].lower(), "utf-8"))
    obj_stanza_1.put(Body=bytes(stanzas[0][::-1], "utf-8"))
    print(
```

```
        "The latest version of the stanza is now:",
        obj_stanza_1.get()["Body"].read().decode("utf-8"),
        sep="\n",
    )

    # Versions are returned in order, most recent first.
    obj_stanza_1_versions = bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=obj_stanza_1.key)
    print(
        "The version data of the stanza revisions:",
        *[
            f"    {version.version_id}, last modified {version.last_modified}"
            for version in obj_stanza_1_versions
        ],
        sep="\n",
    )

    # Rollback two versions.
    print("\nRolling back two versions...")
    rollback_object(bucket, obj_stanza_1.key, list(obj_stanza_1_versions)
[2].version_id)
    print(
        "The latest version of the stanza:",
        obj_stanza_1.get()["Body"].read().decode("utf-8"),
        sep="\n",
    )

    # Delete the stanza
    print("\nDeleting the stanza...")
    obj_stanza_1.delete()
    try:
        obj_stanza_1.get()
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchKey":
            print("The stanza is now deleted (as expected).")
        else:
            raise

    # Revive the stanza
    print("\nRestoring the stanza...")
    revive_object(bucket, obj_stanza_1.key)
    print(
        "The stanza is restored! The latest version is again:",
        obj_stanza_1.get()["Body"].read().decode("utf-8"),
        sep="\n",
```

```
    )

    # Permanently delete all versions of the object. This cannot be undone!
    print("\nPermanently deleting all versions of the stanza...")
    permanently_delete_object(bucket, obj_stanza_1.key)
    obj_stanza_1_versions = bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=obj_stanza_1.key)
    if len(list(obj_stanza_1_versions)) == 0:
        print("The stanza has been permanently deleted and now has no versions.")
    else:
        print("Something went wrong. The stanza still exists!")

    print(f"\nRemoving {bucket.name}...")
    bucket.delete()
    print(f"{bucket.name} deleted.")
    print("Demo done!")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteObject
  - ListObjectVersions
  - PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration

Esempi serverless

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon S3

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dal caricamento di un oggetto in un bucket S3. La funzione recupera il nome del bucket S3 e la chiave dell'oggetto dal parametro evento e chiama l'API Amazon S3 per recuperare e registrare il tipo di contenuto dell'oggetto.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento S3 con Lambda tramite Python.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import json
import urllib.parse
import boto3

print('Loading function')

s3 = boto3.client('s3')


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    #print("Received event: " + json.dumps(event, indent=2))

    # Get the object from the event and show its content type
    bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
    key = urllib.parse.unquote_plus(event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key'],
 encoding='utf-8')
    try:
        response = s3.get_object(Bucket=bucket, Key=key)
        print("CONTENT TYPE: " + response['ContentType'])
        return response['ContentType']
    except Exception as e:
        print(e)
        print('Error getting object {} from bucket {}. Make sure they exist and your
 bucket is in the same region as this function.'.format(key, bucket))
        raise e
```

Esempi di S3 Directory Buckets che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with S3 Directory Buckets.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Configura un VPC e un endpoint VPC.
- Configura le politiche, i ruoli e l'utente per utilizzare i bucket di directory S3 e la classe di storage S3 Express One Zone.
- Crea due client S3.
- Creare due bucket.
- Crea un oggetto e copialo.
- Dimostra la differenza di prestazioni.
- Compila i bucket per mostrare la differenza lessicografica.
- Chiedi all'utente di vedere se desidera ripulire le risorse.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario che dimostri le nozioni di base dei bucket di directory Amazon S3 e di S3 Express One Zone.

```
class S3ExpressScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started with S3
 Express."""

    def __init__(
        self,
        cloud_formation_resource: ServiceResource,
        ec2_client: client,
        iam_client: client,
    ):
        self.cloud_formation_resource = cloud_formation_resource
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.region = ec2_client.meta.region_name
        self.stack = None
        self.vpc_id = None
        self.vpc_endpoint_id = None
        self.regular_bucket_name = None
        self.directory_bucket_name = None
        self.s3_express_wrapper = None
        self.s3_regular_wrapper = None

    def s3_express_scenario(self):
        """
        Runs the scenario.
        """
        print("")
        print_dashes()
        print("Welcome to the Amazon S3 Express Basics demo using Python (Boto 3)!")
        print_dashes()
        print(
```

```
            """
Let's get started! First, please note that S3 Express One Zone works best when
 working within the AWS infrastructure,
specifically when working in the same Availability Zone. To see the best results in
 this example and when you implement
Directory buckets into your infrastructure, it is best to put your compute resources
 in the same AZ as your Directory
bucket.
    """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()

        # Create an optional VPC and create 2 IAM users.
        express_user_name, regular_user_name = self.create_vpc_and_users()

        # Set up two S3 clients, one regular and one express, and two buckets, one
 regular and one express.
        self.setup_clients_and_buckets(express_user_name, regular_user_name)

        # Create an S3 session for the express S3 client and add objects to the
 buckets.
        bucket_object = self.create_session_and_add_objects()

        # Demonstrate performance differences between regular and express buckets.
        self.demonstrate_performance(bucket_object)

        # Populate the buckets to show the lexicographical difference between
 regular and express buckets.
        self.show_lexicographical_differences(bucket_object)

        print("")
        print("That's it for our tour of the basic operations for S3 Express One
 Zone.")

        if q.ask(
            "Would you like to delete all the resources created during this demo (y/
n)? ",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            self.cleanup()

    def create_vpc_and_users(self) -> None:
        """
        Optionally create a VPC.
```

```
        Create two IAM users, one with S3 Express One Zone permissions and one
 without.
        """
        # Configure a gateway VPC endpoint. This is the recommended method to allow
 S3 Express One Zone traffic without
        # the need to pass through an internet gateway or NAT device.
        print(
            """
1. First, we'll set up a new VPC and VPC Endpoint if this program is running in an
 EC2 instance in the same AZ as your
Directory buckets will be. Are you running this in an EC2 instance located in the
 same AZ as your intended Directory buckets?
"""
        )
        if q.ask("Do you want to setup a VPC Endpoint? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno):
            print(
                "Great! Let's set up a VPC, retrieve the Route Table from it, and
 create a VPC Endpoint to connect the S3 Client to."
            )
            self.setup_vpc()
            press_enter_to_continue()
        else:
            print("Skipping the VPC setup. Don't forget to use this in production!")
        print(
            """
2. Policies, users, and roles with CDK.
Now, we'll set up some policies, roles, and a user. This user will only have
 permissions to do S3 Express One Zone actions.
            """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        stack_name = f"cfn-stack-s3-express-basics--{uuid.uuid4()}"
        template_as_string = S3ExpressScenario.get_template_as_string()
        self.stack = self.deploy_cloudformation_stack(stack_name,
 template_as_string)
        regular_user_name = None
        express_user_name = None
        outputs = self.stack.outputs
        for output in outputs:
            if output.get("OutputKey") == "RegularUser":
                regular_user_name = output.get("OutputValue")
            elif output.get("OutputKey") == "ExpressUser":
                express_user_name = output.get("OutputValue")
        if not regular_user_name or not express_user_name:
```

```
            error_string = f"""
            Failed to retrieve required outputs from CloudFormation stack.
            'regular_user_name'={regular_user_name},
 'express_user_name'={express_user_name}
            """
            logger.error(error_string)
            raise ValueError(error_string)
        return express_user_name, regular_user_name

    def setup_clients_and_buckets(
        self, express_user_name: str, regular_user_name: str
    ) -> None:
        """
        Set up two S3 clients, one regular and one express, and two buckets, one
 regular and one express.
        :param express_user_name: The name of the user with S3 Express permissions.
        :param regular_user_name: The name of the user with regular S3 permissions.
        """
        regular_credentials = self.create_access_key(regular_user_name)
        express_credentials = self.create_access_key(express_user_name)
        # 3. Create an additional client using the credentials with S3 Express
 permissions.
        print(
            """
3. Create an additional client using the credentials with S3 Express permissions.
 This client is created with the
credentials associated with the user account with the S3 Express policy attached, so
 it can perform S3 Express operations.
"""
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        s3_regular_client = self.create_s3__client_with_access_key_credentials(
            regular_credentials
        )
        self.s3_regular_wrapper = S3ExpressWrapper(s3_regular_client)
        s3_express_client = self.create_s3__client_with_access_key_credentials(
            express_credentials
        )
        self.s3_express_wrapper = S3ExpressWrapper(s3_express_client)
        print(
            """
All the roles and policies were created and attached to the user. Then a new S3
 Client were created using
```

```
that user's credentials. We can now use this client to make calls to S3 Express
 operations. Keeping permissions in mind
(and adhering to least-privilege) is crucial to S3 Express.
 """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        # 4. Create two buckets.
        print(
            """
3. Create two buckets.
Now we will create a Directory bucket which is the linchpin of the S3 Express One
 Zone service. Directory buckets
behave in different ways from regular S3 buckets which we will explore here. We'll
 also create a normal bucket, put
an object into the normal bucket, and copy it over to the Directory bucket.
"""
        )

        # Create a directory bucket. These are different from normal S3 buckets in
 subtle ways.
        bucket_prefix = q.ask(
            "Enter a bucket name prefix that will be used for both buckets: ",
            q.re_match(r"[a-z0-9](?:[a-z0-9-\.]*)[a-z0-9]$"),
        )

        # Some availability zones are not supported for Directory buckets. We'll
 choose one that is supported.
        print(
            "Now, let's choose an availability zone for the Directory bucket. We'll
 choose one that is supported."
        )
        while True:
            availability_zone = self.select_availability_zone_id(self.region)
            # Construct the parts of a directory bucket name that is made unique
 with a UUID string.
            directory_bucket_suffix = f"--{availability_zone['ZoneId']}--x-s3"
            max_uuid_length = 63 - len(bucket_prefix) - len(directory_bucket_suffix)
 - 1
            bucket_uuid = str(uuid.uuid4()).replace("-", "")[:max_uuid_length]
            directory_bucket_name = (
                f"{bucket_prefix}-{bucket_uuid}{directory_bucket_suffix}"
            )
            regular_bucket_name = f"{bucket_prefix}-regular-{bucket_uuid}"
            configuration = {
```

```
                "Bucket": {
                    "Type": "Directory",
                    "DataRedundancy": "SingleAvailabilityZone",
                },
                "Location": {
                    "Name": availability_zone["ZoneId"],
                    "Type": "AvailabilityZone",
                },
            }
            press_enter_to_continue()
            print(
                "Now, let's create the actual Directory bucket, as well as a regular
bucket."
            )
            press_enter_to_continue()
            try:
                self.s3_express_wrapper.create_bucket(
                    directory_bucket_name, configuration
                )
                break
            except ClientError as client_error:
                if client_error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidBucketName":
                    print(
                        f"Bucket '{directory_bucket_name}' is invalid. This may be
because of selected availability zone."
                    )
                    if q.ask(
                        "Would you like to select a different availability zone? ",
                        q.is_yesno,
                    ):
                        continue
                    else:
                        raise
                else:
                    raise
        print(f"Created directory bucket, '{directory_bucket_name}'")
        self.directory_bucket_name = directory_bucket_name

        self.s3_regular_wrapper.create_bucket(regular_bucket_name)
        print(f"Created regular bucket, '{regular_bucket_name}'")
        self.regular_bucket_name = regular_bucket_name
        print("Great! Both buckets were created.")
        press_enter_to_continue()
```

```
    def create_session_and_add_objects(self) -> None:
        """
        Create a session for the express S3 client and add objects to the buckets.
        """
        print(
            """
5. Create an object and copy it over.
We'll create a basic object consisting of some text and upload it to the normal
 bucket. Next we'll copy the object
into the Directory bucket using the regular client. This works fine because copy
 operations are not restricted for
Directory buckets.
        """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        bucket_object = "basic-text-object"
        self.s3_regular_wrapper.put_object(
            self.regular_bucket_name, bucket_object, "Look Ma, I'm a bucket!"
        )
        self.s3_express_wrapper.create_session(self.directory_bucket_name)
        self.s3_express_wrapper.copy_object(
            self.regular_bucket_name,
            bucket_object,
            self.directory_bucket_name,
            bucket_object,
        )
        print(
            """
It worked! It's important to remember the user permissions when interacting with
 Directory buckets. Instead of validating
permissions on every call as normal buckets do, Directory buckets utilize the user
 credentials and session token to validate.
This allows for much faster connection speeds on every call. For single calls, this
 is low, but for many concurrent calls
this adds up to a lot of time saved.
"""
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
        return bucket_object

    def demonstrate_performance(self, bucket_object: str) -> None:
        """
        Demonstrate performance differences between regular and Directory buckets.
        :param bucket_object: The name of the object to download from each bucket.
```

```
        """
        print("")
        print("6. Demonstrate performance difference.")
        print(
            """
Now, let's do a performance test. We'll download the same object from each bucket
 'downloads' times
and compare the total time needed. Note: the performance difference will be much
 more pronounced if this
example is run in an EC2 instance in the same Availability Zone as the bucket.
"""
        )
        downloads = 1000
        print(
            f"The number of downloads of the same object for this example is set at
 {downloads}."
        )
        if q.ask("Would you like to download a different number? (y/n) ",
 q.is_yesno):
            max_downloads = 1000000
            downloads = q.ask(
                f"Enter a number between 1 and {max_downloads} for the number of
 downloads: ",
                q.is_int,
                q.in_range(1, max_downloads),
            )
        # Download the object 'downloads' times from each bucket and time it to
 demonstrate the speed difference.
        print("Downloading from the Directory bucket.")
        directory_time_start = time.time_ns()

        for index in range(downloads):
            if index % 10 == 0:
                print(f"Download {index} of {downloads}")

            self.s3_express_wrapper.get_object(
                self.directory_bucket_name, bucket_object
            )

        directory_time_difference = time.time_ns() - directory_time_start
        print("Downloading from the normal bucket.")
        normal_time_start = time.time_ns()

        for index in range(downloads):
```

```
            if index % 10 == 0:
                print(f"Download {index} of {downloads}")
            self.s3_regular_wrapper.get_object(self.regular_bucket_name,
 bucket_object)

        normal_time_difference = time.time_ns() - normal_time_start
        print(
            f"The directory bucket took {directory_time_difference} nanoseconds,
 while the normal bucket took {normal_time_difference}."
        )
        difference = normal_time_difference - directory_time_difference
        print(f"That's a difference of {difference} nanoseconds, or")
        print(f"{(difference) / 1000000000} seconds.")
        if difference < 0:
            print(
                "The directory buckets were slower. This can happen if you are not
 running on the cloud within a vpc."
            )
        press_enter_to_continue()

    def show_lexicographical_differences(self, bucket_object: str) -> None:
        """
        Show the lexicographical difference between Directory buckets and regular
 buckets.
        This is done by creating a few objects in each bucket and listing them to
 show the difference.
        :param bucket_object: The object to use for the listing operations.
        """
        print(
            """
7. Populate the buckets to show the lexicographical difference.
Now let's explore how Directory buckets store objects in a different manner to
 regular buckets. The key is in the name
"Directory". Where regular buckets store their key/value pairs in a flat manner,
 Directory buckets use actual
directories/folders. This allows for more rapid indexing, traversing, and therefore
 retrieval times! The more segmented
your bucket is, with lots of directories, sub-directories, and objects, the more
 efficient it becomes. This structural
difference also causes ListObjects to behave differently, which can cause unexpected
 results. Let's add a few more
objects with layered directories to see how the output of ListObjects changes.
        """
        )
```

```
        press_enter_to_continue()
        # Populate a few more files in each bucket so that we can use ListObjects
 and show the difference.
        other_object = f"other/{bucket_object}"
        alt_object = f"alt/{bucket_object}"
        other_alt_object = f"other/alt/{bucket_object}"
        self.s3_regular_wrapper.put_object(self.regular_bucket_name, other_object,
 "")
        self.s3_express_wrapper.put_object(self.directory_bucket_name, other_object,
 "")
        self.s3_regular_wrapper.put_object(self.regular_bucket_name, alt_object, "")
        self.s3_express_wrapper.put_object(self.directory_bucket_name, alt_object,
 "")
        self.s3_regular_wrapper.put_object(
            self.regular_bucket_name, other_alt_object, ""
        )
        self.s3_express_wrapper.put_object(
            self.directory_bucket_name, other_alt_object, ""
        )
        directory_bucket_objects = self.s3_express_wrapper.list_objects(
            self.directory_bucket_name
        )

        regular_bucket_objects = self.s3_regular_wrapper.list_objects(
            self.regular_bucket_name
        )

        print("Directory bucket content")
        for bucket_object in directory_bucket_objects:
            print(f"   {bucket_object['Key']}")
        print("Normal bucket content")
        for bucket_object in regular_bucket_objects:
            print(f"   {bucket_object['Key']}")
        print(
            """
Notice how the normal bucket lists objects in lexicographical order, while the
 directory bucket does not. This is
because the normal bucket considers the whole "key" to be the object identifier,
 while the directory bucket actually
creates directories and uses the object "key" as a path to the object.
            """
        )
        press_enter_to_continue()
```

```
    def cleanup(self) -> None:
        """
        Delete resources created by this scenario.
        """
        if self.directory_bucket_name is not None:
            self.s3_express_wrapper.delete_bucket_and_objects(
                self.directory_bucket_name
            )
            print(f"Deleted directory bucket, '{self.directory_bucket_name}'")
            self.directory_bucket_name = None

        if self.regular_bucket_name is not None:

self.s3_regular_wrapper.delete_bucket_and_objects(self.regular_bucket_name)
            print(f"Deleted regular bucket, '{self.regular_bucket_name}'")
            self.regular_bucket_name = None

        if self.stack is not None:
            self.destroy_cloudformation_stack(self.stack)
            self.stack = None

        self.tear_done_vpc()

    def create_access_key(self, user_name: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Creates an access key for the user.
        :param user_name: The name of the user.
        :return: The access key for the user.
        """
        try:
            access_key = self.iam_client.create_access_key(UserName=user_name)
            return access_key["AccessKey"]
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create the access key. Here's why: %s",
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def create_s3__client_with_access_key_credentials(
        self, access_key: dict[str, any]
    ) -> client:
        """
        Creates an S3 client with access key credentials.
```

```
        :param access_key: The access key for the user.
        :return: The S3 Express One Zone client.
        """
        try:
            s3_express_client = boto3.client(
                "s3",
                aws_access_key_id=access_key["AccessKeyId"],
                aws_secret_access_key=access_key["SecretAccessKey"],
                region_name=self.region,
            )
            return s3_express_client
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create the S3 Express One Zone client. Here's why: %s",
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def select_availability_zone_id(self, region: str) -> dict[str, any]:
        """
        Selects an availability zone.
        :param region: The region to select the availability zone from.
        :return: The availability zone dictionary.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones(
                Filters=[{"Name": "region-name", "Values": [region]}]
            )
            availability_zones = response["AvailabilityZones"]
            zone_names = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in availability_zones]
            index = q.choose("Select an availability zone: ", zone_names)
            return availability_zones[index]
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't describe availability zones. Here's why: %s",
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def deploy_cloudformation_stack(
        self, stack_name: str, cfn_template: str
    ) -> ServiceResource:
        """
        Deploys prerequisite resources used by the scenario. The resources are
```

```
        defined in the associated `cfn_template.yaml` AWS CloudFormation script and
are deployed
        as a CloudFormation stack, so they can be easily managed and destroyed.

        :param stack_name: The name of the CloudFormation stack.
        :param cfn_template: The CloudFormation template as a string.
        :return: The CloudFormation stack resource.
        """
        print(f"Deploying CloudFormation stack: {stack_name}.")
        stack = self.cloud_formation_resource.create_stack(
            StackName=stack_name,
            TemplateBody=cfn_template,
            Capabilities=["CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM"],
        )
        print(f"CloudFormation stack creation started: {stack_name}")
        print("Waiting for CloudFormation stack creation to complete...")
        waiter = self.cloud_formation_resource.meta.client.get_waiter(
            "stack_create_complete"
        )
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
        stack.load()
        print("CloudFormation stack creation complete.")

        return stack

    def destroy_cloudformation_stack(self, stack: ServiceResource) -> None:
        """
        Destroys the resources managed by the CloudFormation stack, and the
CloudFormation
        stack itself.

        :param stack: The CloudFormation stack that manages the example resources.
        """
        try:
            print(
                f"CloudFormation stack '{stack.name}' is being deleted. This may
take a few minutes."
            )
            stack.delete()
            waiter = self.cloud_formation_resource.meta.client.get_waiter(
                "stack_delete_complete"
            )
            waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
            print(f"CloudFormation stack '{stack.name}' has been deleted.")
```

```
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't delete the CloudFormation stack. Here's why: %s",
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )

    @staticmethod
    def get_template_as_string() -> str:
        """
        Returns a string containing this scenario's CloudFormation template.
        """
        script_directory = os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(__file__))
        template_file_path = os.path.join(script_directory,
 "s3_express_template.yaml")
        file = open(template_file_path, "r")
        return file.read()

    def setup_vpc(self):
        cidr = "10.0.0.0/16"
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_vpc(CidrBlock=cidr)
            self.vpc_id = response["Vpc"]["VpcId"]

            waiter = self.ec2_client.get_waiter("vpc_available")
            waiter.wait(VpcIds=[self.vpc_id])
            print(f"Created vpc {self.vpc_id}")

        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create the vpc. Here's why: %s",
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_route_tables(
                Filters=[{"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [self.vpc_id]}]
            )
            route_table_id = response["RouteTables"][0]["RouteTableId"]
            service_name = f"com.amazonaws.
{self.ec2_client.meta.region_name}.s3express"

            response = self.ec2_client.create_vpc_endpoint(
                VpcId=self.vpc_id,
                RouteTableIds=[route_table_id],
```

```
                ServiceName=service_name,
            )
            self.vpc_endpoint_id = response["VpcEndpoint"]["VpcEndpointId"]
            print(f"Created vpc endpoint {self.vpc_endpoint_id}")

        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create the vpc endpoint. Here's why: %s",
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def tear_done_vpc(self) -> None:
        if self.vpc_endpoint_id is not None:
            try:
                self.ec2_client.delete_vpc_endpoints(
                    VpcEndpointIds=[self.vpc_endpoint_id]
                )
                print(f"Deleted vpc endpoint {self.vpc_endpoint_id}.")
                self.vpc_endpoint_id = None
            except ClientError as client_error:
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't delete the vpc endpoint %s. Here's why: %s",
                    self.vpc_endpoint_id,
                    client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
        if self.vpc_id is not None:
            try:
                self.ec2_client.delete_vpc(VpcId=self.vpc_id)
                print(f"Deleted vpc {self.vpc_id}")
                self.vpc_id = None
            except ClientError as client_error:
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't delete the vpc %s. Here's why: %s",
                    self.vpc_id,
                    client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
```

Una classe wrapper per le funzioni dell'SDK di Amazon S3 Express.

```
class S3ExpressWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Express One Zone actions using the client
 interface."""

    def __init__(self, s3_client: Any) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the S3ExpressWrapper with an S3 client.

        :param s3_client: A Boto3 Amazon S3 client. This client provides low-level
                          access to AWS S3 services.
        """
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "S3ExpressWrapper":
        """
        Creates an S3ExpressWrapper instance with a default s3 client.

        :return: An instance of S3ExpressWrapper initialized with the default S3
 client.
        """
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(s3_client)


    def create_bucket(
        self, bucket_name: str, bucket_configuration: dict[str, any] = None
    ) -> None:
        """
        Creates a bucket.
        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
        :param bucket_configuration: The optional configuration for the bucket.
        """
        try:
            params = {"Bucket": bucket_name}
            if bucket_configuration:
                params["CreateBucketConfiguration"] = bucket_configuration

            self.s3_client.create_bucket(**params)
        except ClientError as client_error:
            # Do not log InvalidBucketName error because it is logged elsewhere.
            if client_error.response["Error"]["Code"] != "InvalidBucketName":
                logging.error(
```

```
                    "Couldn't create the bucket %s. Here's why: %s",
                    bucket_name,
                    client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise

    def delete_bucket_and_objects(self, bucket_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Deletes a bucket and its objects.
         :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
        """
        try:
            # Delete the objects in the bucket first. This is required for a bucket
to be deleted.
            paginator = self.s3_client.get_paginator("list_objects_v2")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(Bucket=bucket_name)
            for page in page_iterator:
                if "Contents" in page:
                    delete_keys = {
                        "Objects": [{"Key": obj["Key"]} for obj in page["Contents"]]
                    }
                    response = self.s3_client.delete_objects(
                        Bucket=bucket_name, Delete=delete_keys
                    )
                    if "Errors" in response:
                        for error in response["Errors"]:
                            logging.error(
                                "Couldn't delete object %s. Here's why: %s",
                                error["Key"],
                                error["Message"],
                            )

            self.s3_client.delete_bucket(Bucket=bucket_name)
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't delete the bucket %s. Here's why: %s",
                bucket_name,
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )

    def put_object(self, bucket_name: str, object_key: str, content: str) -> None:
        """
        Puts an object into a bucket.
        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
```

```
        :param object_key: The key of the object.
        :param content: The content of the object.
        """
        try:
            self.s3_client.put_object(Body=content, Bucket=bucket_name,
Key=object_key)
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't put the object %s into bucket %s. Here's why: %s",
                object_key,
                bucket_name,
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def list_objects(self, bucket: str) -> list[str]:
        """
        Lists objects in a bucket.
        :param bucket: The name of the bucket.
        :return: The list of objects in the bucket.
        """
        try:
            response = self.s3_client.list_objects_v2(Bucket=bucket)
            return response.get("Contents", [])
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't list objects in bucket %s. Here's why: %s",
                bucket,
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def copy_object(
        self,
        source_bucket: str,
        source_key: str,
        destination_bucket: str,
        destination_key: str,
    ) -> None:
        """
        Copies an object from one bucket to another.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket.
        :param source_key: The source key.
        :param destination_bucket: The destination bucket.
```

```
        :param destination_key: The destination key.
        :return: None
        """
        try:
            self.s3_client.copy_object(
                CopySource={"Bucket": source_bucket, "Key": source_key},
                Bucket=destination_bucket,
                Key=destination_key,
            )
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't copy object %s from bucket %s to bucket %s. Here's why:
%s",
                source_key,
                source_bucket,
                destination_bucket,
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def create_session(self, bucket_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Creates an express session.
        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.s3_client.create_session(Bucket=bucket_name)
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create the express session for bucket %s. Here's why: %s",
                bucket_name,
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_object(self, bucket_name: str, object_key: str) -> None:
        """
        Gets an object from a bucket.
        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
        :param object_key: The key of the object.
        """
        try:
            self.s3_client.get_object(Bucket=bucket_name, Key=object_key)
```

```
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get the object %s from bucket %s. Here's why: %s",
                object_key,
                bucket_name,
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObject
  - GetObject
  - ListObjects
  - PutObject

Azioni

`CreateSession`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare. `CreateSession`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class S3ExpressWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Express One Zone actions using the client
interface."""

    def __init__(self, s3_client: Any) -> None:
        """
        Initializes the S3ExpressWrapper with an S3 client.

        :param s3_client: A Boto3 Amazon S3 client. This client provides low-level
                          access to AWS S3 services.
        """
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls) -> "S3ExpressWrapper":
        """
        Creates an S3ExpressWrapper instance with a default s3 client.

        :return: An instance of S3ExpressWrapper initialized with the default S3
client.
        """
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(s3_client)


    def create_session(self, bucket_name: str) -> None:
        """
        Creates an express session.
        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.s3_client.create_session(Bucket=bucket_name)
        except ClientError as client_error:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create the express session for bucket %s. Here's why: %s",
                bucket_name,
                client_error.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateSession AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di S3 Glacier con SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando S3 Glacier AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) .

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateVault`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateVault`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
```

```
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    def create_vault(self, vault_name):
        """
        Creates a vault.

        :param vault_name: The name to give the vault.
        :return: The newly created vault.
        """
        try:
            vault = self.glacier_resource.create_vault(vaultName=vault_name)
            logger.info("Created vault %s.", vault_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create vault %s.", vault_name)
            raise
        else:
            return vault
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateVault AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteArchive`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteArchive`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
```

```
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def delete_archive(archive):
        """
        Deletes an archive from a vault.

        :param archive: The archive to delete.
        """
        try:
            archive.delete()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted archive %s from vault %s.", archive.id, archive.vault_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete archive %s.", archive.id)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteArchive AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteVault`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteVault`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def delete_vault(vault):
        """
        Deletes a vault.

        :param vault: The vault to delete.
        """
        try:
            vault.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted vault %s.", vault.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete vault %s.", vault.name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteVault AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteVaultNotifications`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteVaultNotifications`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
```

```
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def stop_notifications(notification):
        """
        Stops notifications to the configured Amazon SNS topic.

        :param notification: The notification configuration to remove.
        """
        try:
            notification.delete()
            logger.info("Notifications stopped.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't stop notifications.")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteVaultNotifications AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeJob`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
```

```
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def get_job_status(job):
        """
        Gets the status of a job.

        :param job: The job to query.
        :return: The current status of the job.
        """
        try:
            job.load()
            logger.info(
                "Job %s is performing action %s and has status %s.",
                job.id,
                job.action,
                job.status_code,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get status for job %s.", job.id)
            raise
        else:
            return job.status_code
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeJob AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetJobOutput`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetJobOutput`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def get_job_output(job):
        """
        Gets the output of a job, such as a vault inventory or the contents of an
        archive.

        :param job: The job to get output from.
        :return: The job output, in bytes.
        """
        try:
            response = job.get_output()
            out_bytes = response["body"].read()
            logger.info("Read %s bytes from job %s.", len(out_bytes), job.id)
            if "archiveDescription" in response:
                logger.info(
                    "These bytes are described as '%s'",
 response["archiveDescription"]
                )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get output for job %s.", job.id)
            raise
        else:
            return out_bytes
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetJobOutput AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetVaultNotifications`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetVaultNotifications`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def get_notification(vault):
        """
        Gets the currently notification configuration for a vault.

        :param vault: The vault to query.
        :return: The notification configuration for the specified vault.
        """
        try:
            notification = vault.Notification()
            logger.info(
                "Vault %s notifies %s on %s events.",
                vault.name,
                notification.sns_topic,
                notification.events,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get notification data for %s.", vault.name)
            raise
        else:
            return notification
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetVaultNotifications AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`InitiateJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `InitiateJob`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera un inventario del caveau.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def initiate_inventory_retrieval(vault):
        """
        Initiates an inventory retrieval job. The inventory describes the contents
        of the vault. Standard retrievals typically complete within 3–5 hours.
        When the job completes, you can get the inventory by calling get_output().

        :param vault: The vault to inventory.
        :return: The inventory retrieval job.
        """
        try:
            job = vault.initiate_inventory_retrieval()
            logger.info("Started %s job with ID %s.", job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start job on vault %s.", vault.name)
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return job
```

Recupera un archivio da un vault.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def initiate_archive_retrieval(archive):
        """
        Initiates an archive retrieval job. Standard retrievals typically complete
        within 3-5 hours. When the job completes, you can get the archive contents
        by calling get_output().

        :param archive: The archive to retrieve.
        :return: The archive retrieval job.
        """
        try:
            job = archive.initiate_archive_retrieval()
            logger.info("Started %s job with ID %s.", job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start job on archive %s.", archive.id)
            raise
        else:
            return job
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta InitiateJob AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListJobs`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def list_jobs(vault, job_type):
        """
        Lists jobs by type for the specified vault.

        :param vault: The vault to query.
        :param job_type: The type of job to list.
        :return: The list of jobs of the requested type.
        """
        job_list = []
        try:
            if job_type == "all":
                jobs = vault.jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "in_progress":
                jobs = vault.jobs_in_progress.all()
            elif job_type == "completed":
                jobs = vault.completed_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "succeeded":
                jobs = vault.succeeded_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "failed":
                jobs = vault.failed_jobs.all()
```

```
            else:
                jobs = []
                logger.warning("%s isn't a type of job I can get.", job_type)
            for job in jobs:
                job_list.append(job)
                logger.info("Got %s %s job %s.", job_type, job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get %s jobs from %s.", job_type, vault.name)
            raise
        else:
            return job_list
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListJobs AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListVaults`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListVaults`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    def list_vaults(self):
        """
        Lists vaults for the current account.
```

```
        """
        try:
            for vault in self.glacier_resource.vaults.all():
                logger.info("Got vault %s.", vault.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list vaults.")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListVaults AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`SetVaultNotifications`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `SetVaultNotifications`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    def set_notifications(self, vault, sns_topic_arn):
        """
        Sets an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as a target
        for notifications. Amazon S3 Glacier publishes messages to this topic for
        the configured list of events.

        :param vault: The vault to set up to publish notifications.
```

```
        :param sns_topic_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the topic that
                              receives notifications.
        :return: Data about the new notification configuration.
        """
        try:
            notification = self.glacier_resource.Notification("-", vault.name)
            notification.set(
                vaultNotificationConfig={
                    "SNSTopic": sns_topic_arn,
                    "Events": [
                        "ArchiveRetrievalCompleted",
                        "InventoryRetrievalCompleted",
                    ],
                }
            )
            logger.info(
                "Notifications will be sent to %s for events %s from %s.",
                notification.sns_topic,
                notification.events,
                notification.vault_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't set notifications to %s on %s.", sns_topic_arn, vault.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return notification
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SetVaultNotifications AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`UploadArchive`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `UploadArchive`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def upload_archive(vault, archive_description, archive_file):
        """
        Uploads an archive to a vault.

        :param vault: The vault where the archive is put.
        :param archive_description: A description of the archive.
        :param archive_file: The archive file to put in the vault.
        :return: The uploaded archive.
        """
        try:
            archive = vault.upload_archive(
                archiveDescription=archive_description, body=archive_file
            )
            logger.info(
                "Uploaded %s with ID %s to vault %s.",
                archive_description,
                archive.id,
                vault.name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't upload %s to %s.", archive_description, vault.name
            )
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return archive
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UploadArchive AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Archiviazione di un file, ricezione di notifiche e avvio di processo

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creare una vault Amazon S3 Glacier.
- Configurare la vault per pubblicare le notifiche in un argomento Amazon SNS.
- Caricare il file di archivio sulla vault.
- Avvia un processo di recupero di archivio.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una classe che include le operazioni di S3 Glacier.

```
import argparse
import logging
import os
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    def create_vault(self, vault_name):
        """
        Creates a vault.

        :param vault_name: The name to give the vault.
        :return: The newly created vault.
        """
        try:
            vault = self.glacier_resource.create_vault(vaultName=vault_name)
            logger.info("Created vault %s.", vault_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create vault %s.", vault_name)
            raise
        else:
            return vault


    def list_vaults(self):
        """
        Lists vaults for the current account.
        """
        try:
            for vault in self.glacier_resource.vaults.all():
                logger.info("Got vault %s.", vault.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list vaults.")
            raise


    @staticmethod
    def upload_archive(vault, archive_description, archive_file):
        """
        Uploads an archive to a vault.

        :param vault: The vault where the archive is put.
        :param archive_description: A description of the archive.
```

```
        :param archive_file: The archive file to put in the vault.
        :return: The uploaded archive.
        """
        try:
            archive = vault.upload_archive(
                archiveDescription=archive_description, body=archive_file
            )
            logger.info(
                "Uploaded %s with ID %s to vault %s.",
                archive_description,
                archive.id,
                vault.name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't upload %s to %s.", archive_description, vault.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return archive


    @staticmethod
    def initiate_archive_retrieval(archive):
        """
        Initiates an archive retrieval job. Standard retrievals typically complete
        within 3-5 hours. When the job completes, you can get the archive contents
        by calling get_output().

        :param archive: The archive to retrieve.
        :return: The archive retrieval job.
        """
        try:
            job = archive.initiate_archive_retrieval()
            logger.info("Started %s job with ID %s.", job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start job on archive %s.", archive.id)
            raise
        else:
            return job


    @staticmethod
    def list_jobs(vault, job_type):
```

```
        """
        Lists jobs by type for the specified vault.

        :param vault: The vault to query.
        :param job_type: The type of job to list.
        :return: The list of jobs of the requested type.
        """
        job_list = []
        try:
            if job_type == "all":
                jobs = vault.jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "in_progress":
                jobs = vault.jobs_in_progress.all()
            elif job_type == "completed":
                jobs = vault.completed_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "succeeded":
                jobs = vault.succeeded_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "failed":
                jobs = vault.failed_jobs.all()
            else:
                jobs = []
                logger.warning("%s isn't a type of job I can get.", job_type)
            for job in jobs:
                job_list.append(job)
                logger.info("Got %s %s job %s.", job_type, job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get %s jobs from %s.", job_type, vault.name)
            raise
        else:
            return job_list


    def set_notifications(self, vault, sns_topic_arn):
        """
        Sets an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as a target
        for notifications. Amazon S3 Glacier publishes messages to this topic for
        the configured list of events.

        :param vault: The vault to set up to publish notifications.
        :param sns_topic_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the topic that
                              receives notifications.
        :return: Data about the new notification configuration.
        """
        try:
```

```
            notification = self.glacier_resource.Notification("-", vault.name)
            notification.set(
                vaultNotificationConfig={
                    "SNSTopic": sns_topic_arn,
                    "Events": [
                        "ArchiveRetrievalCompleted",
                        "InventoryRetrievalCompleted",
                    ],
                }
            )
            logger.info(
                "Notifications will be sent to %s for events %s from %s.",
                notification.sns_topic,
                notification.events,
                notification.vault_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't set notifications to %s on %s.", sns_topic_arn, vault.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return notification
```

Chiama le funzioni sulla classe wrapper per creare una vault e caricare un file, quindi configura la vault per pubblicare notifiche e avviare un processo per recuperare l'archivio.

```
def upload_demo(glacier, vault_name, topic_arn):
    """
    Shows how to:
    * Create a vault.
    * Configure the vault to publish notifications to an Amazon SNS topic.
    * Upload an archive.
    * Start a job to retrieve the archive.

    :param glacier: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
    :param vault_name: The name of the vault to create.
    :param topic_arn: The ARN of an Amazon SNS topic that receives notification of
                      Amazon S3 Glacier events.
    """
    print(f"\nCreating vault {vault_name}.")
```

```
    vault = glacier.create_vault(vault_name)
    print("\nList of vaults in your account:")
    glacier.list_vaults()
    print(f"\nUploading glacier_basics.py to {vault.name}.")
    with open("glacier_basics.py", "rb") as upload_file:
        archive = glacier.upload_archive(vault, "glacier_basics.py", upload_file)
    print(
        "\nStarting an archive retrieval request to get the file back from the "
        "vault."
    )
    glacier.initiate_archive_retrieval(archive)
    print("\nListing in progress jobs:")
    glacier.list_jobs(vault, "in_progress")
    print(
        "\nBecause Amazon S3 Glacier is intended for infrequent retrieval, an "
        "archive request with Standard retrieval typically completes within 3-5 "
        "hours."
    )
    if topic_arn:
        notification = glacier.set_notifications(vault, topic_arn)
        print(
            f"\nVault {vault.name} is configured to notify the "
            f"{notification.sns_topic} topic when {notification.events} "
            f"events occur. You can subscribe to this topic to receive "
            f"a message when the archive retrieval completes.\n"
        )
    else:
        print(
            f"\nVault {vault.name} is not configured to notify an Amazon SNS topic "
            f"when the archive retrieval completes so wait a few hours."
        )
    print("\nRetrieve your job output by running this script with the --retrieve
flag.")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateVault
  - InitiateJob
  - ListJobs

- ListVaults
- SetVaultNotifications
- UploadArchive

Come ottenere i contenuti dell'archivio ed eliminare l'archivio

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Elencare i processi per una vault Amazon S3 Glacier e ottenere lo stato del processo.
- Ottenere l'output di un processo di recupero dell'archivio completato.
- Eliminare un archivio.
- Eliminare una vault.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una classe che include le operazioni di S3 Glacier.

```
import argparse
import logging
import os
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
```

```
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def list_jobs(vault, job_type):
        """
        Lists jobs by type for the specified vault.

        :param vault: The vault to query.
        :param job_type: The type of job to list.
        :return: The list of jobs of the requested type.
        """
        job_list = []
        try:
            if job_type == "all":
                jobs = vault.jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "in_progress":
                jobs = vault.jobs_in_progress.all()
            elif job_type == "completed":
                jobs = vault.completed_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "succeeded":
                jobs = vault.succeeded_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "failed":
                jobs = vault.failed_jobs.all()
            else:
                jobs = []
                logger.warning("%s isn't a type of job I can get.", job_type)
            for job in jobs:
                job_list.append(job)
                logger.info("Got %s %s job %s.", job_type, job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get %s jobs from %s.", job_type, vault.name)
            raise
        else:
            return job_list


    @staticmethod
    def get_job_output(job):
        """
        Gets the output of a job, such as a vault inventory or the contents of an
        archive.

        :param job: The job to get output from.
```

```
        :return: The job output, in bytes.
        """
        try:
            response = job.get_output()
            out_bytes = response["body"].read()
            logger.info("Read %s bytes from job %s.", len(out_bytes), job.id)
            if "archiveDescription" in response:
                logger.info(
                    "These bytes are described as '%s'",
response["archiveDescription"]
                )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get output for job %s.", job.id)
            raise
        else:
            return out_bytes


    @staticmethod
    def delete_archive(archive):
        """
        Deletes an archive from a vault.

        :param archive: The archive to delete.
        """
        try:
            archive.delete()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted archive %s from vault %s.", archive.id, archive.vault_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete archive %s.", archive.id)
            raise


    @staticmethod
    def delete_vault(vault):
        """
        Deletes a vault.

        :param vault: The vault to delete.
        """
        try:
            vault.delete()
```

```
            logger.info("Deleted vault %s.", vault.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete vault %s.", vault.name)
            raise
```

Chiama le funzioni della classe wrapper per ottenere il contenuto dell'archivio da un processo completato ed eliminare l'archivio.

```
def retrieve_demo(glacier, vault_name):
    """
    Shows how to:
    * List jobs for a vault and get job status.
    * Get the output of a completed archive retrieval job.
    * Delete an archive.
    * Delete a vault.

    :param glacier: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
    :param vault_name: The name of the vault to query for jobs.
    """
    vault = glacier.glacier_resource.Vault("-", vault_name)
    try:
        vault.load()
    except ClientError as err:
        if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            print(
                f"\nVault {vault_name} doesn't exist. You must first run this script
 "
                f"with the --upload flag to create the vault."
            )
            return
        else:
            raise

    print(f"\nGetting completed jobs for {vault.name}.")
    jobs = glacier.list_jobs(vault, "completed")
    if not jobs:
        print("\nNo completed jobs found. Give it some time and try again later.")
        return

    retrieval_job = None
    for job in jobs:
```

```
        if job.action == "ArchiveRetrieval" and job.status_code == "Succeeded":
            retrieval_job = job
            break
    if retrieval_job is None:
        print(
            "\nNo ArchiveRetrieval jobs found. Give it some time and try again "
            "later."
        )
        return

    print(f"\nGetting output from job {retrieval_job.id}.")
    archive_bytes = glacier.get_job_output(retrieval_job)
    archive_str = archive_bytes.decode("utf-8")
    print("\nGot archive data. Printing the first 10 lines.")
    print(os.linesep.join(archive_str.split(os.linesep)[:10]))

    print(f"\nDeleting the archive from {vault.name}.")
    archive = glacier.glacier_resource.Archive(
        "-", vault.name, retrieval_job.archive_id
    )
    glacier.delete_archive(archive)

    print(f"\nDeleting {vault.name}.")
    glacier.delete_vault(vault)
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - DeleteArchive
  - DeleteVault
  - GetJobOutput
  - ListJobs

Esempi di Secrets Manager con SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with Secrets Manager.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`BatchGetSecretValue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`BatchGetSecretValue`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class BatchGetSecretsWrapper:
    def __init__(self, secretsmanager_client):
        self.client = secretsmanager_client


    def batch_get_secrets(self, filter_name):
        """
        Retrieve multiple secrets from AWS Secrets Manager using the
 batch_get_secret_value API.
        This function assumes the stack mentioned in the source code README has been
 successfully deployed.
```

```
        This stack includes 7 secrets, all of which have names beginning with
"mySecret".

        :param filter_name: The full or partial name of secrets to be fetched.
        :type filter_name: str
        """
        try:
            secrets = []
            response = self.client.batch_get_secret_value(
                Filters=[{"Key": "name", "Values": [f"{filter_name}"]}]
            )
            for secret in response["SecretValues"]:
                secrets.append(json.loads(secret["SecretString"]))
            if secrets:
                logger.info("Secrets retrieved successfully.")
            else:
                logger.info("Zero secrets returned without error.")
            return secrets
        except self.client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException:
            msg = f"One or more requested secrets were not found with filter:
{filter_name}"
            logger.info(msg)
            return msg
        except Exception as e:
            logger.error(f"An unknown error occurred:\n{str(e)}.")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta BatchGetSecretValue AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetSecretValue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetSecretValue`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class GetSecretWrapper:
    def __init__(self, secretsmanager_client):
        self.client = secretsmanager_client


    def get_secret(self, secret_name):
        """
        Retrieve individual secrets from AWS Secrets Manager using the
 get_secret_value API.
        This function assumes the stack mentioned in the source code README has been
 successfully deployed.
        This stack includes 7 secrets, all of which have names beginning with
 "mySecret".

        :param secret_name: The name of the secret fetched.
        :type secret_name: str
        """
        try:
            get_secret_value_response = self.client.get_secret_value(
                SecretId=secret_name
            )
            logging.info("Secret retrieved successfully.")
            return get_secret_value_response["SecretString"]
        except self.client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException:
            msg = f"The requested secret {secret_name} was not found."
            logger.info(msg)
            return msg
        except Exception as e:
            logger.error(f"An unknown error occurred: {str(e)}.")
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetSecretValue AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di una REST API per la libreria di prestiti

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare una libreria di prestiti in cui gli utenti possono prendere in prestito e restituire libri tramite una REST API supportata da un database Amazon Aurora.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzare l' AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) API Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) e AWS Chalice per creare un'API REST supportata da un database Amazon Aurora. Il servizio Web è completamente serverless e rappresenta una semplice libreria di prestiti in cui gli utenti possono prendere in prestito e restituire libri. Scopri come:

- Creare e gestire un cluster di database Aurora serverless.
- Utilizzalo per gestire le credenziali AWS Secrets Manager del database.
- Implementare un livello di archiviazione di dati che utilizza Amazon RDS per spostare i dati dentro e fuori dal database.
- Usa AWS Chalice per distribuire un'API REST serverless su Amazon API Gateway e. AWS Lambda
- Utilizza il pacchetto Richieste per inviare le richieste al servizio Web.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- Aurora
- Lambda
- Secrets Manager

Esempi di Amazon SES con SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) con Amazon SES.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateReceiptFilter`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateReceiptFilter`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
```

```
    def create_receipt_filter(self, filter_name, ip_address_or_range, allow):
        """
        Creates a filter that allows or blocks incoming mail from an IP address or
        range.

        :param filter_name: The name to give the filter.
        :param ip_address_or_range: The IP address or range to block or allow.
        :param allow: When True, incoming mail is allowed from the specified IP
                      address or range; otherwise, it is blocked.
        """
        try:
            policy = "Allow" if allow else "Block"
            self.ses_client.create_receipt_filter(
                Filter={
                    "Name": filter_name,
                    "IpFilter": {"Cidr": ip_address_or_range, "Policy": policy},
                }
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created receipt filter %s to %s IP of %s.",
                filter_name,
                policy,
                ip_address_or_range,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create receipt filter %s.", filter_name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateReceiptFilter AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateReceiptRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateReceiptRule`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un bucket Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) in cui Amazon SES può inserire copie delle e-mail in arrivo e crea una regola che copia le e-mail in arrivo nel bucket per un elenco specifico di destinatari.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def create_bucket_for_copy(self, bucket_name):
        """
        Creates a bucket that can receive copies of emails from Amazon SES. This
        includes adding a policy to the bucket that grants Amazon SES permission
        to put objects in the bucket.

        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket to create.
        :return: The newly created bucket.
        """
        allow_ses_put_policy = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Sid": "AllowSESPut",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ses.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "s3:PutObject",
                    "Resource": f"arn:aws:s3:::{bucket_name}/*",
                }
            ],
        }
        bucket = None
        try:
            bucket = self.s3_resource.create_bucket(
                Bucket=bucket_name,
                CreateBucketConfiguration={
```

```
                    "LocationConstraint":
self.s3_resource.meta.client.meta.region_name
                },
            )
            bucket.wait_until_exists()
            bucket.Policy().put(Policy=json.dumps(allow_ses_put_policy))
            logger.info("Created bucket %s to receive copies of emails.",
bucket_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create bucket to receive copies of emails.")
            if bucket is not None:
                bucket.delete()
            raise
        else:
            return bucket


    def create_s3_copy_rule(
        self, rule_set_name, rule_name, recipients, bucket_name, prefix
    ):
        """
        Creates a rule so that all emails received by the specified recipients are
        copied to an Amazon S3 bucket.

        :param rule_set_name: The name of a previously created rule set to contain
                              this rule.
        :param rule_name: The name to give the rule.
        :param recipients: When an email is received by one of these recipients, it
                           is copied to the Amazon S3 bucket.
        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket to receive email copies. This
                            bucket must allow Amazon SES to put objects into it.
        :param prefix: An object key prefix to give the emails copied to the bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.create_receipt_rule(
                RuleSetName=rule_set_name,
                Rule={
                    "Name": rule_name,
                    "Enabled": True,
                    "Recipients": recipients,
                    "Actions": [
                        {
                            "S3Action": {
                                "BucketName": bucket_name,
```

```
                                "ObjectKeyPrefix": prefix,
                            }
                        }
                    ],
                },
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created rule %s to copy mail received by %s to bucket %s.",
                rule_name,
                recipients,
                bucket_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create rule %s.", rule_name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateReceiptRule AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateReceiptRuleSet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateReceiptRuleSet`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
```

```
    def create_receipt_rule_set(self, rule_set_name):
        """
        Creates an empty rule set. Rule sets contain individual rules and can be
        used to organize rules.

        :param rule_set_name: The name to give the rule set.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.create_receipt_rule_set(RuleSetName=rule_set_name)
            logger.info("Created receipt rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create receipt rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateReceiptRuleSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateTemplate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateTemplate`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
```

```
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text + html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def create_template(self, name, subject, text, html):
        """
        Creates an email template.

        :param name: The name of the template.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the email.
        """
        try:
            template = {
                "TemplateName": name,
                "SubjectPart": subject,
                "TextPart": text,
                "HtmlPart": html,
            }
            self.ses_client.create_template(Template=template)
            logger.info("Created template %s.", name)
            self.template = template
            self._extract_tags(subject, text, html)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create template %s.", name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateTemplate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteIdentity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteIdentity`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def delete_identity(self, identity):
        """
        Deletes an identity.

        :param identity: The identity to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_identity(Identity=identity)
            logger.info("Deleted identity %s.", identity)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete identity %s.", identity)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteIdentity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteReceiptFilter`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteReceiptFilter`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def delete_receipt_filter(self, filter_name):
        """
        Deletes a receipt filter.

        :param filter_name: The name of the filter to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_receipt_filter(FilterName=filter_name)
            logger.info("Deleted receipt filter %s.", filter_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete receipt filter %s.", filter_name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteReceiptFilter AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteReceiptRule`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteReceiptRule`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def delete_receipt_rule(self, rule_set_name, rule_name):
        """
        Deletes a rule.

        :param rule_set_name: The rule set that contains the rule to delete.
        :param rule_name: The rule to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_receipt_rule(
                RuleSetName=rule_set_name, RuleName=rule_name
            )
            logger.info("Removed rule %s from rule set %s.", rule_name,
 rule_set_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't remove rule %s from rule set %s.", rule_name,
 rule_set_name
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteReceiptRule AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteReceiptRuleSet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteReceiptRuleSet`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def delete_receipt_rule_set(self, rule_set_name):
        """
        Deletes a rule set. When a rule set is deleted, all of the rules it contains
        are also deleted.

        :param rule_set_name: The name of the rule set to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_receipt_rule_set(RuleSetName=rule_set_name)
            logger.info("Deleted rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteReceiptRuleSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteTemplate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteTemplate`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text + html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def delete_template(self):
```

```
        """
        Deletes an email template.
        """
        try:

self.ses_client.delete_template(TemplateName=self.template["TemplateName"])
            logger.info("Deleted template %s.", self.template["TemplateName"])
            self.template = None
            self.template_tags = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete template %s.", self.template["TemplateName"]
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteTemplate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeReceiptRuleSet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeReceiptRuleSet`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
```

```
    def describe_receipt_rule_set(self, rule_set_name):
        """
        Gets data about a rule set.

        :param rule_set_name: The name of the rule set to retrieve.
        :return: Data about the rule set.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.describe_receipt_rule_set(
                RuleSetName=rule_set_name
            )
            logger.info("Got data for rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeReceiptRuleSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetIdentityVerificationAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetIdentityVerificationAttributes`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
```

```
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def get_identity_status(self, identity):
        """
        Gets the status of an identity. This can be used to discover whether
        an identity has been successfully verified.

        :param identity: The identity to query.
        :return: The status of the identity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.get_identity_verification_attributes(
                Identities=[identity]
            )
            status = response["VerificationAttributes"].get(
                identity, {"VerificationStatus": "NotFound"}
            )["VerificationStatus"]
            logger.info("Got status of %s for %s.", status, identity)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get status for %s.", identity)
            raise
        else:
            return status
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetIdentityVerificationAttributes AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetTemplate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetTemplate`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text + html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def get_template(self, name):
        """
        Gets a previously created email template.

        :param name: The name of the template to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved email template.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.get_template(TemplateName=name)
            self.template = response["Template"]
            logger.info("Got template %s.", name)
```

```
            self._extract_tags(
                self.template["SubjectPart"],
                self.template["TextPart"],
                self.template["HtmlPart"],
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get template %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.template
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetTemplate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListIdentities`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListIdentities`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def list_identities(self, identity_type, max_items):
        """
        Gets the identities of the specified type for the current account.
```

```
        :param identity_type: The type of identity to retrieve, such as
EmailAddress.
        :param max_items: The maximum number of identities to retrieve.
        :return: The list of retrieved identities.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.list_identities(
                IdentityType=identity_type, MaxItems=max_items
            )
            identities = response["Identities"]
            logger.info("Got %s identities for the current account.",
len(identities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list identities for the current account.")
            raise
        else:
            return identities
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListIdentities AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListReceiptFilters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListReceiptFilters`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
```

```
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def list_receipt_filters(self):
        """
        Gets the list of receipt filters for the current account.

        :return: The list of receipt filters.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.list_receipt_filters()
            filters = response["Filters"]
            logger.info("Got %s receipt filters.", len(filters))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get receipt filters.")
            raise
        else:
            return filters
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListReceiptFilters AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListTemplates`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListTemplates`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text + html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def list_templates(self):
        """
        Gets a list of all email templates for the current account.

        :return: The list of retrieved email templates.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.list_templates()
            templates = response["TemplatesMetadata"]
            logger.info("Got %s templates.", len(templates))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get templates.")
            raise
        else:
            return templates
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTemplates AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`SendEmail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `SendEmail`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesMailSender:
    """Encapsulates functions to send emails with Amazon SES."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def send_email(self, source, destination, subject, text, html, reply_tos=None):
        """
        Sends an email.

        Note: If your account is in the Amazon SES  sandbox, the source and
        destination email accounts must both be verified.

        :param source: The source email account.
        :param destination: The destination email account.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the body of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the body of the email.
        :param reply_tos: Email accounts that will receive a reply if the recipient
                          replies to the message.
        :return: The ID of the message, assigned by Amazon SES.
        """
        send_args = {
            "Source": source,
            "Destination": destination.to_service_format(),
            "Message": {
                "Subject": {"Data": subject},
                "Body": {"Text": {"Data": text}, "Html": {"Data": html}},
            },
        }
```

```
        if reply_tos is not None:
            send_args["ReplyToAddresses"] = reply_tos
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.send_email(**send_args)
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info(
                "Sent mail %s from %s to %s.", message_id, source, destination.tos
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't send mail from %s to %s.", source, destination.tos
            )
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SendEmail AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`SendTemplatedEmail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `SendTemplatedEmail`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesMailSender:
    """Encapsulates functions to send emails with Amazon SES."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
```

```
    def send_templated_email(
        self, source, destination, template_name, template_data, reply_tos=None
    ):
        """
        Sends an email based on a template. A template contains replaceable tags
        each enclosed in two curly braces, such as {{name}}. The template data
passed
        in this function contains key-value pairs that define the values to insert
        in place of the template tags.

        Note: If your account is in the Amazon SES  sandbox, the source and
        destination email accounts must both be verified.

        :param source: The source email account.
        :param destination: The destination email account.
        :param template_name: The name of a previously created template.
        :param template_data: JSON-formatted key-value pairs of replacement values
                              that are inserted in the template before it is sent.
        :return: The ID of the message, assigned by Amazon SES.
        """
        send_args = {
            "Source": source,
            "Destination": destination.to_service_format(),
            "Template": template_name,
            "TemplateData": json.dumps(template_data),
        }
        if reply_tos is not None:
            send_args["ReplyToAddresses"] = reply_tos
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.send_templated_email(**send_args)
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info(
                "Sent templated mail %s from %s to %s.",
                message_id,
                source,
                destination.tos,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't send templated mail from %s to %s.", source,
destination.tos
            )
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return message_id
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SendTemplatedEmail AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`UpdateTemplate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `UpdateTemplate`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text + html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)
```

```
    def update_template(self, name, subject, text, html):
        """
        Updates a previously created email template.

        :param name: The name of the template.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the email.
        """
        try:
            template = {
                "TemplateName": name,
                "SubjectPart": subject,
                "TextPart": text,
                "HtmlPart": html,
            }
            self.ses_client.update_template(Template=template)
            logger.info("Updated template %s.", name)
            self.template = template
            self._extract_tags(subject, text, html)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't update template %s.", name)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateTemplate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`VerifyDomainIdentity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `VerifyDomainIdentity`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def verify_domain_identity(self, domain_name):
        """
        Starts verification of a domain identity. To complete verification, you must
        create a TXT record with a specific format through your DNS provider.

        For more information, see *Verifying a domain with Amazon SES* in the
        Amazon SES documentation:
            https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ses/latest/DeveloperGuide/verify-domain-
procedure.html

        :param domain_name: The name of the domain to verify.
        :return: The token to include in the TXT record with your DNS provider.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.verify_domain_identity(Domain=domain_name)
            token = response["VerificationToken"]
            logger.info("Got domain verification token for %s.", domain_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't verify domain %s.", domain_name)
            raise
        else:
            return token
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta VerifyDomainIdentity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`VerifyEmailIdentity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `VerifyEmailIdentity`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def verify_email_identity(self, email_address):
        """
        Starts verification of an email identity. This function causes an email
        to be sent to the specified email address from Amazon SES. To complete
        verification, follow the instructions in the email.

        :param email_address: The email address to verify.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.verify_email_identity(EmailAddress=email_address)
            logger.info("Started verification of %s.", email_address)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start verification of %s.", email_address)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta VerifyEmailIdentity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Copia delle identità domini ed e-mail tra Regioni

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come copiare le identità di e-mail e dominio di Amazon SES da una AWS regione all'altra. Quando le identità di dominio sono gestite da Route 53, i registri di verifica vengono copiati nel dominio della regione di destinazione.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import argparse
import json
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_identities(ses_client):
    """
    Gets the identities for the current Region. The Region is specified in the
    Boto3 Amazon SES client object.

    :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
    :return: The list of email identities and the list of domain identities.
    """
    email_identities = []
    domain_identities = []
    try:
        identity_paginator = ses_client.get_paginator("list_identities")
        identity_iterator = identity_paginator.paginate(
            PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 20}
        )
        for identity_page in identity_iterator:
```

```
            for identity in identity_page["Identities"]:
                if "@" in identity:
                    email_identities.append(identity)
                else:
                    domain_identities.append(identity)
        logger.info(
            "Found %s email and %s domain identities.",
            len(email_identities),
            len(domain_identities),
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get identities.")
        raise
    else:
        return email_identities, domain_identities


def verify_emails(email_list, ses_client):
    """
    Starts verification of a list of email addresses. Verification causes an email
    to be sent to each address. To complete verification, the recipient must follow
    the instructions in the email.

    :param email_list: The list of email addresses to verify.
    :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
    :return: The list of emails that were successfully submitted for verification.
    """
    verified_emails = []
    for email in email_list:
        try:
            ses_client.verify_email_identity(EmailAddress=email)
            verified_emails.append(email)
            logger.info("Started verification of %s.", email)
        except ClientError:
            logger.warning("Couldn't start verification of %s.", email)
    return verified_emails


def verify_domains(domain_list, ses_client):
    """
    Starts verification for a list of domain identities. This returns a token for
    each domain, which must be registered as a TXT record with the DNS provider for
    the domain.
```

```
    :param domain_list: The list of domains to verify.
    :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
    :return: The generated domain tokens to use to completed verification.
    """
    domain_tokens = {}
    for domain in domain_list:
        try:
            response = ses_client.verify_domain_identity(Domain=domain)
            token = response["VerificationToken"]
            domain_tokens[domain] = token
            logger.info("Got verification token %s for domain %s.", token, domain)
        except ClientError:
            logger.warning("Couldn't get verification token for domain %s.", domain)
    return domain_tokens


def get_hosted_zones(route53_client):
    """
    Gets the Amazon Route 53 hosted zones for the current account.

    :param route53_client: A Boto3 Route 53 client.
    :return: The list of hosted zones.
    """
    zones = []
    try:
        zone_paginator = route53_client.get_paginator("list_hosted_zones")
        zone_iterator = zone_paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 20})
        zones = [
            zone for zone_page in zone_iterator for zone in zone_page["HostedZones"]
        ]
        logger.info("Found %s hosted zones.", len(zones))
    except ClientError:
        logger.warning("Couldn't get hosted zones.")
    return zones


def find_domain_zone_matches(domains, zones):
    """
    Finds matches between Amazon SES verified domains and Route 53 hosted zones.
    Subdomain matches are taken when found, otherwise root domain matches are taken.

    :param domains: The list of domains to match.
    :param zones: The list of hosted zones to match.
    :return: The set of matched domain-zone pairs. When a match is not found, the
```

```
             domain is included in the set with a zone value of None.
    """
    domain_zones = {}
    for domain in domains:
        domain_zones[domain] = None
        # Start at the most specific sub-domain and walk up to the root domain until
 a
        # zone match is found.
        domain_split = domain.split(".")
        for index in range(0, len(domain_split) - 1):
            sub_domain = ".".join(domain_split[index:])
            for zone in zones:
                # Normalize the zone name from Route 53 by removing the trailing
 '.'.
                zone_name = zone["Name"][:-1]
                if sub_domain == zone_name:
                    domain_zones[domain] = zone
                    break
            if domain_zones[domain] is not None:
                break
    return domain_zones


def add_route53_verification_record(domain, token, zone, route53_client):
    """
    Adds a domain verification TXT record to the specified Route 53 hosted zone.
    When a TXT record already exists in the hosted zone for the specified domain,
    the existing values are preserved and the new token is added to the list.

    :param domain: The domain to add.
    :param token: The verification token for the domain.
    :param zone: The hosted zone where the domain verification record is added.
    :param route53_client: A Boto3 Route 53 client.
    """
    domain_token_record_set_name = f"_amazonses.{domain}"
    record_set_paginator = route53_client.get_paginator("list_resource_record_sets")
    record_set_iterator = record_set_paginator.paginate(
        HostedZoneId=zone["Id"], PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 20}
    )
    records = []
    for record_set_page in record_set_iterator:
        try:
            txt_record_set = next(
                record_set
```

```
                for record_set in record_set_page["ResourceRecordSets"]
                if record_set["Name"][:-1] == domain_token_record_set_name
                and record_set["Type"] == "TXT"
            )
            records = txt_record_set["ResourceRecords"]
            logger.info(
                "Existing TXT record found in set %s for zone %s.",
                domain_token_record_set_name,
                zone["Name"],
            )
            break
        except StopIteration:
            pass
    records.append({"Value": json.dumps(token)})
    changes = [
        {
            "Action": "UPSERT",
            "ResourceRecordSet": {
                "Name": domain_token_record_set_name,
                "Type": "TXT",
                "TTL": 1800,
                "ResourceRecords": records,
            },
        }
    ]
    try:
        route53_client.change_resource_record_sets(
            HostedZoneId=zone["Id"], ChangeBatch={"Changes": changes}
        )
        logger.info(
            "Created or updated the TXT record in set %s for zone %s.",
            domain_token_record_set_name,
            zone["Name"],
        )
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.warning(
            "Got error %s. Couldn't create or update the TXT record for zone %s.",
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            zone["Name"],
        )


def generate_dkim_tokens(domain, ses_client):
    """
```

```
    Generates DKIM tokens for a domain. These must be added as CNAME records to the
    DNS provider for the domain.

    :param domain: The domain to generate tokens for.
    :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
    :return: The list of generated DKIM tokens.
    """
    dkim_tokens = []
    try:
        dkim_tokens = ses_client.verify_domain_dkim(Domain=domain)["DkimTokens"]
        logger.info("Generated %s DKIM tokens for domain %s.", len(dkim_tokens),
 domain)
    except ClientError:
        logger.warning("Couldn't generate DKIM tokens for domain %s.", domain)
    return dkim_tokens


def add_dkim_domain_tokens(hosted_zone, domain, tokens, route53_client):
    """
    Adds DKIM domain token CNAME records to a Route 53 hosted zone.

    :param hosted_zone: The hosted zone where the records are added.
    :param domain: The domain to add.
    :param tokens: The DKIM tokens for the domain to add.
    :param route53_client: A Boto3 Route 53 client.
    """
    try:
        changes = [
            {
                "Action": "UPSERT",
                "ResourceRecordSet": {
                    "Name": f"{token}._domainkey.{domain}",
                    "Type": "CNAME",
                    "TTL": 1800,
                    "ResourceRecords": [{"Value": f"{token}.dkim.amazonses.com"}],
                },
            }
            for token in tokens
        ]
        route53_client.change_resource_record_sets(
            HostedZoneId=hosted_zone["Id"], ChangeBatch={"Changes": changes}
        )
        logger.info(
            "Added %s DKIM CNAME records to %s in zone %s.",
```

```
            len(tokens),
            domain,
            hosted_zone["Name"],
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.warning(
            "Couldn't add DKIM CNAME records for %s to zone %s.",
            domain,
            hosted_zone["Name"],
        )


def configure_sns_topics(identity, topics, ses_client):
    """
    Configures Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notifications for
    an identity. The Amazon SNS topics must already exist.

    :param identity: The identity to configure.
    :param topics: The list of topics to configure. The choices are Bounce,
 Delivery,
                   or Complaint.
    :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
    """
    for topic in topics:
        topic_arn = input(
            f"Enter the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the {topic} topic or press "
            f"Enter to skip: "
        )
        if topic_arn != "":
            try:
                ses_client.set_identity_notification_topic(
                    Identity=identity, NotificationType=topic, SnsTopic=topic_arn
                )
                logger.info("Configured %s for %s notifications.", identity, topic)
            except ClientError:
                logger.warning(
                    "Couldn't configure %s for %s notifications.", identity, topic
                )


def replicate(source_client, destination_client, route53_client):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    print(
        f"Replicating Amazon SES identities and other configuration from "
        f"{source_client.meta.region_name} to
{destination_client.meta.region_name}."
    )
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Retrieving identities from {source_client.meta.region_name}.")
    source_emails, source_domains = get_identities(source_client)
    print("Email addresses found:")
    print(*source_emails)
    print("Domains found:")
    print(*source_domains)

    print("Starting verification for email identities.")
    dest_emails = verify_emails(source_emails, destination_client)
    print("Getting domain tokens for domain identities.")
    dest_domain_tokens = verify_domains(source_domains, destination_client)

    # Get Route 53 hosted zones and match them with Amazon SES domains.
    answer = input(
        "Is the DNS configuration for your domains managed by Amazon Route 53 (y/n)?
"
    )
    use_route53 = answer.lower() == "y"
    hosted_zones = get_hosted_zones(route53_client) if use_route53 else []
    if use_route53:
        print("Adding or updating Route 53 TXT records for your domains.")
        domain_zones = find_domain_zone_matches(dest_domain_tokens.keys(),
hosted_zones)
        for domain in domain_zones:
            add_route53_verification_record(
                domain, dest_domain_tokens[domain], domain_zones[domain],
route53_client
            )
    else:
        print(
            "Use these verification tokens to create TXT records through your DNS "
            "provider:"
        )
        pprint(dest_domain_tokens)

    answer = input("Do you want to configure DKIM signing for your identities (y/n)?
")
```

```
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        # Build a set of unique domains from email and domain identities.
        domains = {email.split("@")[1] for email in dest_emails}
        domains.update(dest_domain_tokens)
        domain_zones = find_domain_zone_matches(domains, hosted_zones)
        for domain, zone in domain_zones.items():
            answer = input(
                f"Do you want to configure DKIM signing for {domain} (y/n)? "
            )
            if answer.lower() == "y":
                dkim_tokens = generate_dkim_tokens(domain, destination_client)
                if use_route53 and zone is not None:
                    add_dkim_domain_tokens(zone, domain, dkim_tokens,
 route53_client)
                else:
                    print(
                        "Add the following DKIM tokens as CNAME records through your
 "
                        "DNS provider:"
                    )
                    print(*dkim_tokens, sep="\n")

    answer = input(
        "Do you want to configure Amazon SNS notifications for your identities (y/
n)? "
    )
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        for identity in dest_emails + list(dest_domain_tokens.keys()):
            answer = input(
                f"Do you want to configure Amazon SNS topics for {identity} (y/n)? "
            )
            if answer.lower() == "y":
                configure_sns_topics(
                    identity, ["Bounce", "Delivery", "Complaint"],
 destination_client
                )

    print(f"Replication complete for {destination_client.meta.region_name}.")
    print("-" * 88)


def main():
    boto3_session = boto3.Session()
    ses_regions = boto3_session.get_available_regions("ses")
```

```
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Copies email address and domain identities from one AWS Region
 to "
        "another. Optionally adds records for domain verification and DKIM "
        "signing to domains that are managed by Amazon Route 53, "
        "and sets up Amazon SNS notifications for events of interest."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "source_region", choices=ses_regions, help="The region to copy from."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "destination_region", choices=ses_regions, help="The region to copy to."
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()
    source_client = boto3.client("ses", region_name=args.source_region)
    destination_client = boto3.client("ses", region_name=args.destination_region)
    route53_client = boto3.client("route53")
    replicate(source_client, destination_client, route53_client)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - ListIdentities
  - SetIdentityNotificationTopic
  - VerifyDomainDkim
  - VerifyDomainIdentity
  - VerifyEmailIdentity

Creazione di un'applicazione Web per tracciare i dati DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in una tabella Amazon DynamoDB e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) creare un servizio REST che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in Amazon DynamoDB e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza il framework Web Flask per gestire il routing HTTP e si integra con una pagina Web React per presentare un'applicazione Web completamente funzionale.

- Crea un servizio Flask REST che si integri con. Servizi AWS
- Lettura, scrittura e aggiornamento di elementi di lavoro archiviati in una tabella DynamoDB.
- Utilizzo di Amazon SES per inviare report via e-mail sugli elementi di lavoro.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo nel AWS Code Examples Repository su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

Creazione di un tracciatore di elementi di lavoro di Aurora Serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione Web che tiene traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e utilizza Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzare per AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) creare un servizio REST che tenga traccia degli elementi di lavoro in un database Amazon Aurora Serverless e invii report tramite e-mail utilizzando Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES). Questo esempio utilizza il framework Web Flask per gestire il routing HTTP e si integra con una pagina Web React per presentare un'applicazione Web completamente funzionale.

- Crea un servizio Flask REST che si integri con. Servizi AWS
- Lettura, scrittura e aggiornamento degli elementi di lavoro archiviati in un database Aurora Serverless.
- Crea un AWS Secrets Manager segreto che contenga le credenziali del database e usalo per autenticare le chiamate al database.

- Utilizzo di Amazon SES per inviare report via e-mail sugli elementi di lavoro.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Servizi di dati di Amazon RDS
- Amazon SES

Rilevamento di oggetti nelle immagini

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'app che utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare oggetti per categoria nelle immagini.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Ti mostra come usare per AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) creare un'applicazione web che ti permetta di fare quanto segue:

- Caricamento di foto in un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).
- Utilizzo di Amazon Rekognition per analizzare ed etichettare le foto.
- Utilizzo di Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) per inviare report dell'analisi delle immagini tramite e-mail.

Questo esempio contiene due componenti principali: una pagina web scritta in JavaScript che è costruita con React e un servizio REST scritto in Python creato con Flask-. RESTful

È possibile utilizzare la pagina Web React per:

- Visualizzare un elenco di immagini archiviate nel bucket S3.
- Caricare le immagini dal computer nel bucket S3.
- Visualizzare immagini ed etichette che identificano gli elementi rilevati nell'immagine.
- Ottenere un report relativo a tutte le immagini nel bucket S3 e inviarlo tramite email.

La pagina Web richiama il servizio REST. Il servizio invia richieste a AWS per eseguire le seguenti operazioni:

- Ottenere e filtrare l'elenco delle immagini nel bucket S3.

- Caricare le foto nel bucket S3.
- Utilizzare Amazon Rekognition per analizzare le singole foto e ottenere un elenco di etichette che identificano gli articoli rilevati al loro interno.
- Analizzare tutte le foto presenti nel bucket S3 e usare Amazon SES per inviare un report tramite e-mail.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Rilevamento di persone e oggetti in un video

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come rilevare persone e oggetti in un video con Amazon Rekognition.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Usa Amazon Rekognition per rilevare volti, oggetti e persone nei video avviando processi di rilevamento asincrono. Questo esempio, inoltre, configura Amazon Rekognition per notificare un argomento Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) al completamento dei processi e sottoscrive una coda Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) all'argomento. Quando la coda riceve un messaggio su un processo, questo viene recuperato e vengono restituiti i risultati.

È meglio visualizzare questo esempio su. GitHub Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Generazione di credenziali per eseguire la connessione a un endpoint SMTP

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come generare credenziali per eseguire la connessione a un endpoint SMTP di Amazon SES.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3

import hmac
import hashlib
import base64
import argparse

SMTP_REGIONS = [
    "us-east-2",  # US East (Ohio)
    "us-east-1",  # US East (N. Virginia)
    "us-west-2",  # US West (Oregon)
    "ap-south-1",  # Asia Pacific (Mumbai)
    "ap-northeast-2",  # Asia Pacific (Seoul)
    "ap-southeast-1",  # Asia Pacific (Singapore)
    "ap-southeast-2",  # Asia Pacific (Sydney)
    "ap-northeast-1",  # Asia Pacific (Tokyo)
    "ca-central-1",  # Canada (Central)
    "eu-central-1",  # Europe (Frankfurt)
    "eu-west-1",  # Europe (Ireland)
    "eu-west-2",  # Europe (London)
    "eu-south-1",  # Europe (Milan)
    "eu-north-1",  # Europe (Stockholm)
    "sa-east-1",  # South America (Sao Paulo)
    "us-gov-west-1",  # AWS GovCloud (US)
    "us-gov-east-1",  # AWS GovCloud (US)
]

# These values are required to calculate the signature. Do not change them.
DATE = "11111111"
```

```
SERVICE = "ses"
MESSAGE = "SendRawEmail"
TERMINAL = "aws4_request"
VERSION = 0x04


def sign(key, msg):
    return hmac.new(key, msg.encode("utf-8"), hashlib.sha256).digest()


def calculate_key(secret_access_key, region):
    if region not in SMTP_REGIONS:
        raise ValueError(f"The {region} Region doesn't have an SMTP endpoint.")

    signature = sign(("AWS4" + secret_access_key).encode("utf-8"), DATE)
    signature = sign(signature, region)
    signature = sign(signature, SERVICE)
    signature = sign(signature, TERMINAL)
    signature = sign(signature, MESSAGE)
    signature_and_version = bytes([VERSION]) + signature
    smtp_password = base64.b64encode(signature_and_version)
    return smtp_password.decode("utf-8")


def main():
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Convert a Secret Access Key to an SMTP password."
    )
    parser.add_argument("secret", help="The Secret Access Key to convert.")
    parser.add_argument(
        "region",
        help="The AWS Region where the SMTP password will be used.",
        choices=SMTP_REGIONS,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()
    print(calculate_key(args.secret, args.region))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Verifica di un'identità e-mail e invio di messaggi

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Aggiungi e verifica un indirizzo e-mail con Amazon SES.
- Invia un messaggio di posta elettronica standard.
- Crea un modello e invia un messaggio e-mail basato sul modello.
- Invia un messaggio utilizzando un server SMTP di Amazon SES.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Verifica un indirizzo e-mail con Amazon SES e invia i messaggi.

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) email demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    ses_client = boto3.client("ses")
    ses_identity = SesIdentity(ses_client)
    ses_mail_sender = SesMailSender(ses_client)
    ses_template = SesTemplate(ses_client)
    email = input("Enter an email address to send mail with Amazon SES: ")
    status = ses_identity.get_identity_status(email)
    verified = status == "Success"
    if not verified:
        answer = input(
            f"The address '{email}' is not verified with Amazon SES. Unless your "
            f"Amazon SES account is out of sandbox, you can send mail only from "
            f"and to verified accounts. Do you want to verify this account for use "
            f"with Amazon SES? If yes, the address will receive a verification "
            f"email (y/n): "
        )
```

```
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            ses_identity.verify_email_identity(email)
            print(f"Follow the steps in the email to {email} to complete
 verification.")
            print("Waiting for verification...")
            try:
                ses_identity.wait_until_identity_exists(email)
                print(f"Identity verified for {email}.")
                verified = True
            except WaiterError:
                print(
                    f"Verification timeout exceeded. You must complete the "
                    f"steps in the email sent to {email} to verify the address."
                )

    if verified:
        test_message_text = "Hello from the Amazon SES mail demo!"
        test_message_html = "<p>Hello!</p><p>From the <b>Amazon SES</b> mail demo!</
p>"

        print(f"Sending mail from {email} to {email}.")
        ses_mail_sender.send_email(
            email,
            SesDestination([email]),
            "Amazon SES demo",
            test_message_text,
            test_message_html,
        )
        input("Mail sent. Check your inbox and press Enter to continue.")

        template = {
            "name": "doc-example-template",
            "subject": "Example of an email template.",
            "text": "This is what {{name}} will {{action}} if {{name}} can't display
 "
            "HTML.",
            "html": "<p><i>This</i> is what {{name}} will {{action}} if {{name}} "
            "<b>can</b> display HTML.</p>",
        }
        print("Creating a template and sending a templated email.")
        ses_template.create_template(**template)
        template_data = {"name": email.split("@")[0], "action": "read"}
        if ses_template.verify_tags(template_data):
            ses_mail_sender.send_templated_email(
```

```
                email, SesDestination([email]), ses_template.name(), template_data
            )
            input("Mail sent. Check your inbox and press Enter to continue.")

        print("Sending mail through the Amazon SES SMTP server.")
        boto3_session = boto3.Session()
        region = boto3_session.region_name
        credentials = boto3_session.get_credentials()
        port = 587
        smtp_server = f"email-smtp.{region}.amazonaws.com"
        password = calculate_key(credentials.secret_key, region)
        message = """
Subject: Hi there

This message is sent from the Amazon SES SMTP mail demo."""
        context = ssl.create_default_context()
        with smtplib.SMTP(smtp_server, port) as server:
            server.starttls(context=context)
            server.login(credentials.access_key, password)
            server.sendmail(email, email, message)
        print("Mail sent. Check your inbox!")

    if ses_template.template is not None:
        print("Deleting demo template.")
        ses_template.delete_template()
    if verified:
        answer = input(f"Do you want to remove {email} from Amazon SES (y/n)? ")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            ses_identity.delete_identity(email)
    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

Crea funzioni per includere le operazioni dell'identità Amazon SES.

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
```

```
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def verify_domain_identity(self, domain_name):
        """
        Starts verification of a domain identity. To complete verification, you must
        create a TXT record with a specific format through your DNS provider.

        For more information, see *Verifying a domain with Amazon SES* in the
        Amazon SES documentation:
            https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ses/latest/DeveloperGuide/verify-domain-
procedure.html

        :param domain_name: The name of the domain to verify.
        :return: The token to include in the TXT record with your DNS provider.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.verify_domain_identity(Domain=domain_name)
            token = response["VerificationToken"]
            logger.info("Got domain verification token for %s.", domain_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't verify domain %s.", domain_name)
            raise
        else:
            return token


    def verify_email_identity(self, email_address):
        """
        Starts verification of an email identity. This function causes an email
        to be sent to the specified email address from Amazon SES. To complete
        verification, follow the instructions in the email.

        :param email_address: The email address to verify.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.verify_email_identity(EmailAddress=email_address)
            logger.info("Started verification of %s.", email_address)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start verification of %s.", email_address)
            raise
```

```
    def wait_until_identity_exists(self, identity):
        """
        Waits until an identity exists. The waiter polls Amazon SES until the
        identity has been successfully verified or until it exceeds its maximum
time.

        :param identity: The identity to wait for.
        """
        try:
            waiter = self.ses_client.get_waiter("identity_exists")
            logger.info("Waiting until %s exists.", identity)
            waiter.wait(Identities=[identity])
        except WaiterError:
            logger.error("Waiting for identity %s failed or timed out.", identity)
            raise


    def get_identity_status(self, identity):
        """
        Gets the status of an identity. This can be used to discover whether
        an identity has been successfully verified.

        :param identity: The identity to query.
        :return: The status of the identity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.get_identity_verification_attributes(
                Identities=[identity]
            )
            status = response["VerificationAttributes"].get(
                identity, {"VerificationStatus": "NotFound"}
            )["VerificationStatus"]
            logger.info("Got status of %s for %s.", status, identity)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get status for %s.", identity)
            raise
        else:
            return status


    def delete_identity(self, identity):
        """
        Deletes an identity.
```

```
        :param identity: The identity to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_identity(Identity=identity)
            logger.info("Deleted identity %s.", identity)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete identity %s.", identity)
            raise


    def list_identities(self, identity_type, max_items):
        """
        Gets the identities of the specified type for the current account.

        :param identity_type: The type of identity to retrieve, such as
 EmailAddress.
        :param max_items: The maximum number of identities to retrieve.
        :return: The list of retrieved identities.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.list_identities(
                IdentityType=identity_type, MaxItems=max_items
            )
            identities = response["Identities"]
            logger.info("Got %s identities for the current account.",
 len(identities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list identities for the current account.")
            raise
        else:
            return identities
```

Crea funzioni per includere le operazioni del modello Amazon SES.

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
```

```
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text + html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def create_template(self, name, subject, text, html):
        """
        Creates an email template.

        :param name: The name of the template.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the email.
        """
        try:
            template = {
                "TemplateName": name,
                "SubjectPart": subject,
                "TextPart": text,
                "HtmlPart": html,
            }
            self.ses_client.create_template(Template=template)
            logger.info("Created template %s.", name)
            self.template = template
            self._extract_tags(subject, text, html)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create template %s.", name)
            raise


    def delete_template(self):
        """
```

```
        Deletes an email template.
        """
        try:

self.ses_client.delete_template(TemplateName=self.template["TemplateName"])
            logger.info("Deleted template %s.", self.template["TemplateName"])
            self.template = None
            self.template_tags = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete template %s.", self.template["TemplateName"]
            )
            raise


    def get_template(self, name):
        """
        Gets a previously created email template.

        :param name: The name of the template to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved email template.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.get_template(TemplateName=name)
            self.template = response["Template"]
            logger.info("Got template %s.", name)
            self._extract_tags(
                self.template["SubjectPart"],
                self.template["TextPart"],
                self.template["HtmlPart"],
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get template %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.template


    def list_templates(self):
        """
        Gets a list of all email templates for the current account.

        :return: The list of retrieved email templates.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.list_templates()
            templates = response["TemplatesMetadata"]
            logger.info("Got %s templates.", len(templates))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get templates.")
            raise
        else:
            return templates


    def update_template(self, name, subject, text, html):
        """
        Updates a previously created email template.

        :param name: The name of the template.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the email.
        """
        try:
            template = {
                "TemplateName": name,
                "SubjectPart": subject,
                "TextPart": text,
                "HtmlPart": html,
            }
            self.ses_client.update_template(Template=template)
            logger.info("Updated template %s.", name)
            self.template = template
            self._extract_tags(subject, text, html)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't update template %s.", name)
            raise
```

Crea funzioni per includere le operazioni di posta elettronica di Amazon SES.

```
class SesDestination:
    """Contains data about an email destination."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, tos, ccs=None, bccs=None):
        """
        :param tos: The list of recipients on the 'To:' line.
        :param ccs: The list of recipients on the 'CC:' line.
        :param bccs: The list of recipients on the 'BCC:' line.
        """
        self.tos = tos
        self.ccs = ccs
        self.bccs = bccs

    def to_service_format(self):
        """
        :return: The destination data in the format expected by Amazon SES.
        """
        svc_format = {"ToAddresses": self.tos}
        if self.ccs is not None:
            svc_format["CcAddresses"] = self.ccs
        if self.bccs is not None:
            svc_format["BccAddresses"] = self.bccs
        return svc_format



class SesMailSender:
    """Encapsulates functions to send emails with Amazon SES."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def send_email(self, source, destination, subject, text, html, reply_tos=None):
        """
        Sends an email.

        Note: If your account is in the Amazon SES  sandbox, the source and
        destination email accounts must both be verified.

        :param source: The source email account.
        :param destination: The destination email account.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the body of the email.
```

```
        :param html: The HTML version of the body of the email.
        :param reply_tos: Email accounts that will receive a reply if the recipient
                          replies to the message.
        :return: The ID of the message, assigned by Amazon SES.
        """
        send_args = {
            "Source": source,
            "Destination": destination.to_service_format(),
            "Message": {
                "Subject": {"Data": subject},
                "Body": {"Text": {"Data": text}, "Html": {"Data": html}},
            },
        }
        if reply_tos is not None:
            send_args["ReplyToAddresses"] = reply_tos
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.send_email(**send_args)
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info(
                "Sent mail %s from %s to %s.", message_id, source, destination.tos
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't send mail from %s to %s.", source, destination.tos
            )
            raise
        else:
            return message_id


    def send_templated_email(
        self, source, destination, template_name, template_data, reply_tos=None
    ):
        """
        Sends an email based on a template. A template contains replaceable tags
        each enclosed in two curly braces, such as {{name}}. The template data
passed
        in this function contains key-value pairs that define the values to insert
        in place of the template tags.

        Note: If your account is in the Amazon SES  sandbox, the source and
        destination email accounts must both be verified.

        :param source: The source email account.
```

```
        :param destination: The destination email account.
        :param template_name: The name of a previously created template.
        :param template_data: JSON-formatted key-value pairs of replacement values
                              that are inserted in the template before it is sent.
        :return: The ID of the message, assigned by Amazon SES.
        """
        send_args = {
            "Source": source,
            "Destination": destination.to_service_format(),
            "Template": template_name,
            "TemplateData": json.dumps(template_data),
        }
        if reply_tos is not None:
            send_args["ReplyToAddresses"] = reply_tos
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.send_templated_email(**send_args)
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info(
                "Sent templated mail %s from %s to %s.",
                message_id,
                source,
                destination.tos,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't send templated mail from %s to %s.", source,
destination.tos
            )
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateTemplate
  - DeleteIdentity
  - DeleteTemplate
  - GetIdentityVerificationAttributes

- GetTemplate
- ListIdentities
- ListTemplates
- SendEmail
- SendTemplatedEmail
- UpdateTemplate
- VerifyDomainIdentity
- VerifyEmailIdentity

Esempi di API Amazon SES v2 con SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l'API AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with Amazon SES v2.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateContact`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateContact`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


            try:
                # Create a new contact
                self.ses_client.create_contact(
                    ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME, EmailAddress=email
                )
                print(f"Contact with email '{email}' created successfully.")
```

```
                # Send the welcome email
                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email]},
                    Content={
                        "Simple": {
                            "Subject": {
                                "Data": "Welcome to the Weekly Coupons Newsletter"
                            },
                            "Body": {
                                "Text": {"Data": welcome_text},
                                "Html": {"Data": welcome_html},
                            },
                        }
                    },
                )
                print(f"Welcome email sent to '{email}'.")
                if self.sleep:
                    # 1 email per second in sandbox mode, remove in production.
                    sleep(1.1)
            except ClientError as e:
                # If the contact already exists, skip and proceed
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                    print(f"Contact with email '{email}' already exists.
Skipping...")
                else:
                    raise e
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateContact AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateContactList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateContactList`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:
            self.ses_client.create_contact_list(ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' created successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the contact list already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateContactList AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateEmailIdentity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateEmailIdentity`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:
            self.ses_client.create_email_identity(EmailIdentity=self.verified_email)
            print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' created successfully.")
```

```
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the email identity already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateEmailIdentity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateEmailTemplate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateEmailTemplate`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
```

```
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:
            template_content = {
                "Subject": "Weekly Coupons Newsletter",
                "Html": load_file_content("coupon-newsletter.html"),
                "Text": load_file_content("coupon-newsletter.txt"),
            }
            self.ses_client.create_email_template(
                TemplateName=TEMPLATE_NAME, TemplateContent=template_content
            )
            print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' created successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the template already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateEmailTemplate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteContactList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteContactList`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_contact_list(ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' deleted successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the contact list doesn't exist, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' does not exist.")
            else:
                print(e)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteContactList AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteEmailIdentity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteEmailIdentity`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


            try:

 self.ses_client.delete_email_identity(EmailIdentity=self.verified_email)
```

```
                print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' deleted
 successfully.")
            except ClientError as e:
                # If the email identity doesn't exist, skip and proceed
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                    print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' does not exist.")
                else:
                    print(e)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteEmailIdentity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteEmailTemplate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteEmailTemplate`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()
```

```
class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_email_template(TemplateName=TEMPLATE_NAME)
            print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' deleted successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the email template doesn't exist, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' does not exist.")
            else:
                print(e)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteEmailTemplate AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListContacts`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListContacts`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
```

```
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:
            contacts_response = self.ses_client.list_contacts(
                ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' does not exist.")
                return
            else:
                raise e
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListContacts AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`SendEmail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `SendEmail`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio a tutti i membri dell'elenco di contatti.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email]},
                    Content={
                        "Simple": {
```

```
                            "Subject": {
                                "Data": "Welcome to the Weekly Coupons Newsletter"
                            },
                            "Body": {
                                "Text": {"Data": welcome_text},
                                "Html": {"Data": welcome_html},
                            },
                        }
                    },
                )
                print(f"Welcome email sent to '{email}'.")
```

Invia un messaggio a tutti i membri dell'elenco dei contatti utilizzando un modello.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep
```

```
                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email_address]},
                    Content={
                        "Template": {
                            "TemplateName": TEMPLATE_NAME,
                            "TemplateData": coupon_items,
                        }
                    },
                    ListManagementOptions={"ContactListName": CONTACT_LIST_NAME},
                )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SendEmail AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Scenario della newsletter

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire lo scenario di newsletter Amazon SES API v2.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
```

```
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:
            self.ses_client.create_contact_list(ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' created successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the contact list already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e

            try:
                # Create a new contact
                self.ses_client.create_contact(
                    ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME, EmailAddress=email
                )
                print(f"Contact with email '{email}' created successfully.")

                # Send the welcome email
                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email]},
                    Content={
                        "Simple": {
                            "Subject": {
                                "Data": "Welcome to the Weekly Coupons Newsletter"
                            },
                            "Body": {
                                "Text": {"Data": welcome_text},
                                "Html": {"Data": welcome_html},
```

```
                            },
                        }
                    },
                )
                print(f"Welcome email sent to '{email}'.")
                if self.sleep:
                    # 1 email per second in sandbox mode, remove in production.
                    sleep(1.1)
            except ClientError as e:
                # If the contact already exists, skip and proceed
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                    print(f"Contact with email '{email}' already exists.
Skipping...")
                else:
                    raise e

        try:
            contacts_response = self.ses_client.list_contacts(
                ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' does not exist.")
                return
            else:
                raise e

                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email]},
                    Content={
                        "Simple": {
                            "Subject": {
                                "Data": "Welcome to the Weekly Coupons Newsletter"
                            },
                            "Body": {
                                "Text": {"Data": welcome_text},
                                "Html": {"Data": welcome_html},
                            },
                        }
                    },
                )
                print(f"Welcome email sent to '{email}'.")
```

```
            self.ses_client.send_email(
                FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                Destination={"ToAddresses": [email_address]},
                Content={
                    "Template": {
                        "TemplateName": TEMPLATE_NAME,
                        "TemplateData": coupon_items,
                    }
                },
                ListManagementOptions={"ContactListName": CONTACT_LIST_NAME},
            )

        try:
            self.ses_client.create_email_identity(EmailIdentity=self.verified_email)
            print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' created successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the email identity already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e

        try:
            template_content = {
                "Subject": "Weekly Coupons Newsletter",
                "Html": load_file_content("coupon-newsletter.html"),
                "Text": load_file_content("coupon-newsletter.txt"),
            }
            self.ses_client.create_email_template(
                TemplateName=TEMPLATE_NAME, TemplateContent=template_content
            )
            print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' created successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the template already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e

        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_contact_list(ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' deleted successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the contact list doesn't exist, skip and proceed
```

```
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' does not exist.")
            else:
                print(e)

            try:

self.ses_client.delete_email_identity(EmailIdentity=self.verified_email)
                print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' deleted
successfully.")
            except ClientError as e:
                # If the email identity doesn't exist, skip and proceed
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                    print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' does not exist.")
                else:
                    print(e)

        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_email_template(TemplateName=TEMPLATE_NAME)
            print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' deleted successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the email template doesn't exist, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' does not exist.")
            else:
                print(e)
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateContact
  - CreateContactList
  - CreateEmailIdentity
  - CreateEmailTemplate
  - DeleteContactList
  - DeleteEmailIdentity
  - DeleteEmailTemplate
  - ListContacts
  - SendEmail.semplice

- SendEmail.modello

Esempi di Amazon SNS che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) con Amazon SNS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless

Azioni

`CreateTopic`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTopic`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    def create_topic(self, name):
        """
        Creates a notification topic.

        :param name: The name of the topic to create.
        :return: The newly created topic.
        """
        try:
            topic = self.sns_resource.create_topic(Name=name)
            logger.info("Created topic %s with ARN %s.", name, topic.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create topic %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return topic
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateTopic AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteTopic`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteTopic`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def delete_topic(topic):
        """
        Deletes a topic. All subscriptions to the topic are also deleted.
        """
        try:
            topic.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted topic %s.", topic.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete topic %s.", topic.arn)
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteTopic AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListSubscriptions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListSubscriptions`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
```

```
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    def list_subscriptions(self, topic=None):
        """
        Lists subscriptions for the current account, optionally limited to a
        specific topic.

        :param topic: When specified, only subscriptions to this topic are returned.
        :return: An iterator that yields the subscriptions.
        """
        try:
            if topic is None:
                subs_iter = self.sns_resource.subscriptions.all()
            else:
                subs_iter = topic.subscriptions.all()
            logger.info("Got subscriptions.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get subscriptions.")
            raise
        else:
            return subs_iter
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListSubscriptions AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListTopics`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListTopics`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    def list_topics(self):
        """
        Lists topics for the current account.

        :return: An iterator that yields the topics.
        """
        try:
            topics_iter = self.sns_resource.topics.all()
            logger.info("Got topics.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get topics.")
            raise
        else:
            return topics_iter
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTopics AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`Publish`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Publish`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Pubblicare un messaggio con attributi in modo che una sottoscrizione possa filtrare in base agli attributi.

```
class SnsWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def publish_message(topic, message, attributes):
        """
        Publishes a message, with attributes, to a topic. Subscriptions can be
filtered
        based on message attributes so that a subscription receives messages only
        when specified attributes are present.

        :param topic: The topic to publish to.
        :param message: The message to publish.
        :param attributes: The key-value attributes to attach to the message. Values
                           must be either `str` or `bytes`.
        :return: The ID of the message.
        """
        try:
            att_dict = {}
            for key, value in attributes.items():
                if isinstance(value, str):
                    att_dict[key] = {"DataType": "String", "StringValue": value}
                elif isinstance(value, bytes):
                    att_dict[key] = {"DataType": "Binary", "BinaryValue": value}
            response = topic.publish(Message=message, MessageAttributes=att_dict)
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info(
                "Published message with attributes %s to topic %s.",
                attributes,
                topic.arn,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't publish message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

Pubblicare un messaggio che assume forme diverse in base al protocollo del sottoscrittore.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def publish_multi_message(
        topic, subject, default_message, sms_message, email_message
    ):
        """
        Publishes a multi-format message to a topic. A multi-format message takes
        different forms based on the protocol of the subscriber. For example,
        an SMS subscriber might receive a short version of the message
        while an email subscriber could receive a longer version.

        :param topic: The topic to publish to.
        :param subject: The subject of the message.
        :param default_message: The default version of the message. This version is
                                sent to subscribers that have protocols that are not
                                otherwise specified in the structured message.
        :param sms_message: The version of the message sent to SMS subscribers.
        :param email_message: The version of the message sent to email subscribers.
        :return: The ID of the message.
        """
        try:
            message = {
                "default": default_message,
                "sms": sms_message,
                "email": email_message,
            }
            response = topic.publish(
                Message=json.dumps(message), Subject=subject,
 MessageStructure="json"
            )
```

```
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info("Published multi-format message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't publish message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento per l'API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

`SetSubscriptionAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`SetSubscriptionAttributes`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def add_subscription_filter(subscription, attributes):
        """
        Adds a filter policy to a subscription. A filter policy is a key and a
```

```
        list of values that are allowed. When a message is published, it must have
 an
        attribute that passes the filter or it will not be sent to the subscription.

        :param subscription: The subscription the filter policy is attached to.
        :param attributes: A dictionary of key-value pairs that define the filter.
        """
        try:
            att_policy = {key: [value] for key, value in attributes.items()}
            subscription.set_attributes(
                AttributeName="FilterPolicy", AttributeValue=json.dumps(att_policy)
            )
            logger.info("Added filter to subscription %s.", subscription.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't add filter to subscription %s.", subscription.arn
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SetSubscriptionAttributes AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`Subscribe`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Subscribe`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Sottoscrivi un indirizzo email a un argomento.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def subscribe(topic, protocol, endpoint):
        """
        Subscribes an endpoint to the topic. Some endpoint types, such as email,
        must be confirmed before their subscriptions are active. When a subscription
        is not confirmed, its Amazon Resource Number (ARN) is set to
        'PendingConfirmation'.

        :param topic: The topic to subscribe to.
        :param protocol: The protocol of the endpoint, such as 'sms' or 'email'.
        :param endpoint: The endpoint that receives messages, such as a phone number
                         (in E.164 format) for SMS messages, or an email address for
                         email messages.
        :return: The newly added subscription.
        """
        try:
            subscription = topic.subscribe(
                Protocol=protocol, Endpoint=endpoint, ReturnSubscriptionArn=True
            )
            logger.info("Subscribed %s %s to topic %s.", protocol, endpoint,
topic.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't subscribe %s %s to topic %s.", protocol, endpoint,
topic.arn
            )
            raise
        else:
            return subscription
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento sulle API dell'SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

`Unsubscribe`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Unsubscribe`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def delete_subscription(subscription):
        """
        Unsubscribes and deletes a subscription.
        """
        try:
            subscription.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted subscription %s.", subscription.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete subscription %s.", subscription.arn)
            raise
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Annullamento della sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento per l’API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione Amazon Textract explorer

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come esplorare l'output di Amazon Textract tramite un'applicazione interattiva.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzarlo AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) con Amazon Textract per rilevare elementi di testo, moduli e tabelle nell'immagine di un documento. L'immagine di input e l'output di Amazon Textract sono mostrati in un'applicazione Tkinter che consente di esplorare gli elementi rilevati.

- Invia un'immagine del documento ad Amazon Textract ed esplora l'output degli elementi rilevati.
- Invia immagini direttamente ad Amazon Textract o tramite un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).
- Utilizza asynchronous APIs per avviare un processo che pubblica una notifica su un argomento di Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) al termine del processo.
- Esegue il polling di una coda Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) per un messaggio di completamento del processo e visualizza i risultati.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

Creazione e pubblicazione su un argomento FIFO

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come creare e pubblicare su un argomento FIFO Amazon SNS.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un argomento FIFO, sottoscrivi una coda FIFO di Amazon SQS all'argomento e pubblica un messaggio su un argomento Amazon SNS.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to subscribe queues to a FIFO topic."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the `Subscribe queues to a FIFO topic` demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    sns = boto3.resource("sns")
    sqs = boto3.resource("sqs")
    fifo_topic_wrapper = FifoTopicWrapper(sns)
    sns_wrapper = SnsWrapper(sns)

    prefix = "sqs-subscribe-demo-"
    queues = set()
    subscriptions = set()

    wholesale_queue = sqs.create_queue(
        QueueName=prefix + "wholesale.fifo",
        Attributes={
            "MaximumMessageSize": str(4096),
            "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds": str(10),
            "VisibilityTimeout": str(300),
            "FifoQueue": str(True),
            "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(True),
        },
    )
    queues.add(wholesale_queue)
    print(f"Created FIFO queue with URL: {wholesale_queue.url}.")

    retail_queue = sqs.create_queue(
        QueueName=prefix + "retail.fifo",
        Attributes={
```

```
            "MaximumMessageSize": str(4096),
            "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds": str(10),
            "VisibilityTimeout": str(300),
            "FifoQueue": str(True),
            "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(True),
        },
    )
    queues.add(retail_queue)
    print(f"Created FIFO queue with URL: {retail_queue.url}.")

    analytics_queue = sqs.create_queue(QueueName=prefix + "analytics",
Attributes={})
    queues.add(analytics_queue)
    print(f"Created standard queue with URL: {analytics_queue.url}.")

    topic = fifo_topic_wrapper.create_fifo_topic("price-updates-topic.fifo")
    print(f"Created FIFO topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    for q in queues:
        fifo_topic_wrapper.add_access_policy(q, topic.attributes["TopicArn"])

    print(f"Added access policies for topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    for q in queues:
        sub = fifo_topic_wrapper.subscribe_queue_to_topic(
            topic, q.attributes["QueueArn"]
        )
        subscriptions.add(sub)

    print(f"Subscribed queues to topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    input("Press Enter to publish a message to the topic.")

    message_id = fifo_topic_wrapper.publish_price_update(
        topic, '{"product": 214, "price": 79.99}', "Consumables"
    )

    print(f"Published price update with message ID: {message_id}.")

    # Clean up the subscriptions, queues, and topic.
    input("Press Enter to clean up resources.")
    for s in subscriptions:
        sns_wrapper.delete_subscription(s)
```

```
    sns_wrapper.delete_topic(topic)

    for q in queues:
        fifo_topic_wrapper.delete_queue(q)

    print(f"Deleted subscriptions, queues, and topic.")

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)



class FifoTopicWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS FIFO topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource

    def create_fifo_topic(self, topic_name):
        """
        Create a FIFO topic.
        Topic names must be made up of only uppercase and lowercase ASCII letters,
        numbers, underscores, and hyphens, and must be between 1 and 256 characters
 long.
        For a FIFO topic, the name must end with the .fifo suffix.

        :param topic_name: The name for the topic.
        :return: The new topic.
        """
        try:
            topic = self.sns_resource.create_topic(
                Name=topic_name,
                Attributes={
                    "FifoTopic": str(True),
                    "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(False),
                    "FifoThroughputScope": "MessageGroup",
                },
            )
            logger.info("Created FIFO topic with name=%s.", topic_name)
            return topic
        except ClientError as error:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't create topic with name=%s!", topic_name)
            raise error


    @staticmethod
    def add_access_policy(queue, topic_arn):
        """
        Add the necessary access policy to a queue, so
        it can receive messages from a topic.

        :param queue: The queue resource.
        :param topic_arn: The ARN of the topic.
        :return: None.
        """
        try:
            queue.set_attributes(
                Attributes={
                    "Policy": json.dumps(
                        {
                            "Version": "2012-10-17",
                            "Statement": [
                                {
                                    "Sid": "test-sid",
                                    "Effect": "Allow",
                                    "Principal": {"AWS": "*"},
                                    "Action": "SQS:SendMessage",
                                    "Resource": queue.attributes["QueueArn"],
                                    "Condition": {
                                        "ArnLike": {"aws:SourceArn": topic_arn}
                                    },
                                }
                            ],
                        }
                    )
                }
            )
            logger.info("Added trust policy to the queue.")
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add trust policy to the queue!")
            raise error


    @staticmethod
    def subscribe_queue_to_topic(topic, queue_arn):
```

```
        """
        Subscribe a queue to a topic.

        :param topic: The topic resource.
        :param queue_arn: The ARN of the queue.
        :return: The subscription resource.
        """
        try:
            subscription = topic.subscribe(
                Protocol="sqs",
                Endpoint=queue_arn,
            )
            logger.info("The queue is subscribed to the topic.")
            return subscription
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't subscribe queue to topic!")
            raise error


    @staticmethod
    def publish_price_update(topic, payload, group_id):
        """
        Compose and publish a message that updates the wholesale price.

        :param topic: The topic to publish to.
        :param payload: The message to publish.
        :param group_id: The group ID for the message.
        :return: The ID of the message.
        """
        try:
            att_dict = {"business": {"DataType": "String", "StringValue":
 "wholesale"}}
            dedup_id = uuid.uuid4()
            response = topic.publish(
                Subject="Price Update",
                Message=payload,
                MessageAttributes=att_dict,
                MessageGroupId=group_id,
                MessageDeduplicationId=str(dedup_id),
            )
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info("Published message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't publish message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
```

```
            raise error
        return message_id


    @staticmethod
    def delete_queue(queue):
        """
        Removes an SQS queue. When run against an AWS account, it can take up to
        60 seconds before the queue is actually deleted.

        :param queue: The queue to delete.
        :return: None
        """
        try:
            queue.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted queue with URL=%s.", queue.url)
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete queue with URL=%s!", queue.url)
            raise error
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateTopic
  - Pubblicare
  - Subscribe

Rilevamento di persone e oggetti in un video

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come rilevare persone e oggetti in un video con Amazon Rekognition.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Usa Amazon Rekognition per rilevare volti, oggetti e persone nei video avviando processi di rilevamento asincrono. Questo esempio, inoltre, configura Amazon Rekognition per notificare un argomento Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) al completamento dei processi e

sottoscrive una coda Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) all'argomento. Quando la coda riceve un messaggio su un processo, questo viene recuperato e vengono restituiti i risultati.

È meglio visualizzare questo esempio su. GitHub Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Pubblicazione di un SMS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come pubblicare messaggi SMS utilizzando Amazon SNS.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    def publish_text_message(self, phone_number, message):
        """
        Publishes a text message directly to a phone number without need for a
```

```
        subscription.

        :param phone_number: The phone number that receives the message. This must
be
                             in E.164 format. For example, a United States phone
                             number might be +12065550101.
        :param message: The message to send.
        :return: The ID of the message.
        """
        try:
            response = self.sns_resource.meta.client.publish(
                PhoneNumber=phone_number, Message=message
            )
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info("Published message to %s.", phone_number)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't publish message to %s.", phone_number)
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento per l'API SDK for Python (Boto3)AWS .

Utilizzo di un'API Gateway per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da Amazon API Gateway.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

L'esempio mostra come creare e utilizzare una REST API di Gateway Amazon API destinata a una funzione AWS Lambda . Il gestore Lambda dimostra come definire percorsi in base ai metodi HTTP, come ottenere dati dalla stringa, dall'intestazione e dal corpo della query e come restituire una risposta JSON.

- Distribuire una funzione Lambda.
- Creare una REST API di API Gateway.
- Creare una risorsa REST destinata alla funzione Lambda.

- Concedere l'autorizzazione affinché l'API Gateway richiami la funzione Lambda.
- Utilizza il pacchetto Richieste per inviare le richieste alla REST API.
- Eliminare tutte le risorse create durante la demo.

Questo esempio è visualizzato al meglio su. GitHub Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Utilizzo degli eventi pianificati per richiamare una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare una AWS Lambda funzione richiamata da un evento EventBridge pianificato di Amazon.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Questo esempio mostra come registrare una AWS Lambda funzione come destinazione di un EventBridge evento Amazon pianificato. Il gestore Lambda scrive un messaggio intuitivo e i dati completi dell'evento su Amazon CloudWatch Logs per recuperarli in un secondo momento.

- Distribuzione di una funzione Lambda.
- Crea un evento EventBridge pianificato e rende la funzione Lambda la destinazione.
- Concede il permesso di EventBridge invocare la funzione Lambda.
- Stampa i dati più recenti dai CloudWatch registri per mostrare il risultato delle chiamate pianificate.
- Elimina tutte le risorse create durante la demo.

Questo esempio è visualizzato al meglio su. GitHub Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- CloudWatch Registri

- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Esempi serverless

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SNS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da un argomento SNS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SNS con Lambda tramite Python.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for record in event['Records']:
        process_message(record)
    print("done")

def process_message(record):
    try:
        message = record['Sns']['Message']
        print(f"Processed message {message}")
        # TODO; Process your record here

    except Exception as e:
        print("An error occurred")
        raise e
```

Esempi di Amazon SQS che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) con Amazon SQS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless

Azioni

`CreateQueue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateQueue`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def create_queue(name, attributes=None):
```

```
    """
    Creates an Amazon SQS queue.

    :param name: The name of the queue. This is part of the URL assigned to the
queue.
    :param attributes: The attributes of the queue, such as maximum message size or
                       whether it's a FIFO queue.
    :return: A Queue object that contains metadata about the queue and that can be
used
             to perform queue operations like sending and receiving messages.
    """
    if not attributes:
        attributes = {}

    try:
        queue = sqs.create_queue(QueueName=name, Attributes=attributes)
        logger.info("Created queue '%s' with URL=%s", name, queue.url)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create queue named '%s'.", name)
        raise error
    else:
        return queue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateQueue AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteMessage`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def delete_message(message):
    """
```

```
    Delete a message from a queue. Clients must delete messages after they
    are received and processed to remove them from the queue.

    :param message: The message to delete. The message's queue URL is contained in
                    the message's metadata.
    :return: None
    """
    try:
        message.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted message: %s", message.message_id)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete message: %s", message.message_id)
        raise error
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteMessage AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteMessageBatch`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteMessageBatch`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def delete_messages(queue, messages):
    """
    Delete a batch of messages from a queue in a single request.

    :param queue: The queue from which to delete the messages.
    :param messages: The list of messages to delete.
    :return: The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and failed
             message deletions.
    """
    try:
        entries = [
```

```
            {"Id": str(ind), "ReceiptHandle": msg.receipt_handle}
            for ind, msg in enumerate(messages)
        ]
        response = queue.delete_messages(Entries=entries)
        if "Successful" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Successful"]:
                logger.info("Deleted %s",
messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])].receipt_handle)
        if "Failed" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Failed"]:
                logger.warning(
                    "Could not delete %s",
messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])].receipt_handle
                )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete messages from queue %s", queue)
    else:
        return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteMessageBatch AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteQueue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteQueue`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def remove_queue(queue):
    """
    Removes an SQS queue. When run against an AWS account, it can take up to
    60 seconds before the queue is actually deleted.
```

```
    :param queue: The queue to delete.
    :return: None
    """
    try:
        queue.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted queue with URL=%s.", queue.url)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete queue with URL=%s!", queue.url)
        raise error
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteQueue AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetQueueUrl`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetQueueUrl`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def get_queue(name):
    """
    Gets an SQS queue by name.

    :param name: The name that was used to create the queue.
    :return: A Queue object.
    """
    try:
        queue = sqs.get_queue_by_name(QueueName=name)
        logger.info("Got queue '%s' with URL=%s", name, queue.url)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get queue named %s.", name)
        raise error
```

```
    else:
        return queue
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetQueueUrl AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListQueues`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListQueues`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def get_queues(prefix=None):
    """
    Gets a list of SQS queues. When a prefix is specified, only queues with names
    that start with the prefix are returned.

    :param prefix: The prefix used to restrict the list of returned queues.
    :return: A list of Queue objects.
    """
    if prefix:
        queue_iter = sqs.queues.filter(QueueNamePrefix=prefix)
    else:
        queue_iter = sqs.queues.all()
    queues = list(queue_iter)
    if queues:
        logger.info("Got queues: %s", ", ".join([q.url for q in queues]))
    else:
        logger.warning("No queues found.")
    return queues
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListQueues AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ReceiveMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ReceiveMessage`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def receive_messages(queue, max_number, wait_time):
    """
    Receive a batch of messages in a single request from an SQS queue.

    :param queue: The queue from which to receive messages.
    :param max_number: The maximum number of messages to receive. The actual number
                       of messages received might be less.
    :param wait_time: The maximum time to wait (in seconds) before returning. When
                      this number is greater than zero, long polling is used. This
                      can result in reduced costs and fewer false empty responses.
    :return: The list of Message objects received. These each contain the body
             of the message and metadata and custom attributes.
    """
    try:
        messages = queue.receive_messages(
            MessageAttributeNames=["All"],
            MaxNumberOfMessages=max_number,
            WaitTimeSeconds=wait_time,
        )
        for msg in messages:
            logger.info("Received message: %s: %s", msg.message_id, msg.body)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't receive messages from queue: %s", queue)
        raise error
    else:
        return messages
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ReceiveMessage AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`SendMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `SendMessage`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def send_message(queue, message_body, message_attributes=None):
    """
    Send a message to an Amazon SQS queue.

    :param queue: The queue that receives the message.
    :param message_body: The body text of the message.
    :param message_attributes: Custom attributes of the message. These are key-value
                               pairs that can be whatever you want.
    :return: The response from SQS that contains the assigned message ID.
    """
    if not message_attributes:
        message_attributes = {}

    try:
        response = queue.send_message(
            MessageBody=message_body, MessageAttributes=message_attributes
        )
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Send message failed: %s", message_body)
        raise error
    else:
        return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SendMessage AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`SendMessageBatch`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `SendMessageBatch`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def send_messages(queue, messages):
    """
    Send a batch of messages in a single request to an SQS queue.
    This request may return overall success even when some messages were not sent.
    The caller must inspect the Successful and Failed lists in the response and
    resend any failed messages.

    :param queue: The queue to receive the messages.
    :param messages: The messages to send to the queue. These are simplified to
                     contain only the message body and attributes.
    :return: The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and failed
             messages.
    """
    try:
        entries = [
            {
                "Id": str(ind),
                "MessageBody": msg["body"],
                "MessageAttributes": msg["attributes"],
            }
            for ind, msg in enumerate(messages)
        ]
        response = queue.send_messages(Entries=entries)
        if "Successful" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Successful"]:
                logger.info(
                    "Message sent: %s: %s",
                    msg_meta["MessageId"],
```

```
                    messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])]["body"],
                )
        if "Failed" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Failed"]:
                logger.warning(
                    "Failed to send: %s: %s",
                    msg_meta["MessageId"],
                    messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])]["body"],
                )
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Send messages failed to queue: %s", queue)
        raise error
    else:
        return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SendMessageBatch AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione di messaggistica

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione di AWS Step Functions messaggistica che recupera i record dei messaggi da una tabella di database.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come usare AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with per creare un'applicazione di messaggistica che AWS Step Functions recupera i record dei messaggi da una tabella Amazon DynamoDB e li invia con Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS). La macchina a stati si integra con una AWS Lambda funzione per scansionare il database alla ricerca di messaggi non inviati.

- Crea una macchina a stati che recuperi e aggiorni i record di messaggi da una tabella Amazon DynamoDB.
- Aggiorna la definizione della macchina a stati per inviare messaggi anche ad Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS).
- Avvia e arresta l'esecuzione della macchina a stati.

- Connettiti a Lambda, DynamoDB e Amazon SQS da una macchina a stati utilizzando le integrazioni di servizi.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SQS
- Step Functions

Creazione di un'applicazione Amazon Textract explorer

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come esplorare l'output di Amazon Textract tramite un'applicazione interattiva.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzarlo AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) con Amazon Textract per rilevare elementi di testo, moduli e tabelle nell'immagine di un documento. L'immagine di input e l'output di Amazon Textract sono mostrati in un'applicazione Tkinter che consente di esplorare gli elementi rilevati.

- Invia un'immagine del documento ad Amazon Textract ed esplora l'output degli elementi rilevati.
- Invia immagini direttamente ad Amazon Textract o tramite un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).
- Utilizza asynchronous APIs per avviare un processo che pubblica una notifica su un argomento di Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) al termine del processo.
- Esegue il polling di una coda Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) per un messaggio di completamento del processo e visualizza i risultati.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

Creazione e pubblicazione su un argomento FIFO

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come creare e pubblicare su un argomento FIFO Amazon SNS.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un argomento FIFO, sottoscrivi una coda FIFO di Amazon SQS all'argomento e pubblica un messaggio su un argomento Amazon SNS.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to subscribe queues to a FIFO topic."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the `Subscribe queues to a FIFO topic` demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    sns = boto3.resource("sns")
    sqs = boto3.resource("sqs")
    fifo_topic_wrapper = FifoTopicWrapper(sns)
    sns_wrapper = SnsWrapper(sns)

    prefix = "sqs-subscribe-demo-"
    queues = set()
    subscriptions = set()

    wholesale_queue = sqs.create_queue(
        QueueName=prefix + "wholesale.fifo",
        Attributes={
            "MaximumMessageSize": str(4096),
            "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds": str(10),
            "VisibilityTimeout": str(300),
            "FifoQueue": str(True),
```

```
            "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(True),
        },
    )
    queues.add(wholesale_queue)
    print(f"Created FIFO queue with URL: {wholesale_queue.url}.")

    retail_queue = sqs.create_queue(
        QueueName=prefix + "retail.fifo",
        Attributes={
            "MaximumMessageSize": str(4096),
            "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds": str(10),
            "VisibilityTimeout": str(300),
            "FifoQueue": str(True),
            "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(True),
        },
    )
    queues.add(retail_queue)
    print(f"Created FIFO queue with URL: {retail_queue.url}.")

    analytics_queue = sqs.create_queue(QueueName=prefix + "analytics",
Attributes={})
    queues.add(analytics_queue)
    print(f"Created standard queue with URL: {analytics_queue.url}.")

    topic = fifo_topic_wrapper.create_fifo_topic("price-updates-topic.fifo")
    print(f"Created FIFO topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    for q in queues:
        fifo_topic_wrapper.add_access_policy(q, topic.attributes["TopicArn"])

    print(f"Added access policies for topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    for q in queues:
        sub = fifo_topic_wrapper.subscribe_queue_to_topic(
            topic, q.attributes["QueueArn"]
        )
        subscriptions.add(sub)

    print(f"Subscribed queues to topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    input("Press Enter to publish a message to the topic.")

    message_id = fifo_topic_wrapper.publish_price_update(
        topic, '{"product": 214, "price": 79.99}', "Consumables"
```

```
    )

    print(f"Published price update with message ID: {message_id}.")

    # Clean up the subscriptions, queues, and topic.
    input("Press Enter to clean up resources.")
    for s in subscriptions:
        sns_wrapper.delete_subscription(s)

    sns_wrapper.delete_topic(topic)

    for q in queues:
        fifo_topic_wrapper.delete_queue(q)

    print(f"Deleted subscriptions, queues, and topic.")

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)



class FifoTopicWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS FIFO topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource

    def create_fifo_topic(self, topic_name):
        """
        Create a FIFO topic.
        Topic names must be made up of only uppercase and lowercase ASCII letters,
        numbers, underscores, and hyphens, and must be between 1 and 256 characters
 long.
        For a FIFO topic, the name must end with the .fifo suffix.

        :param topic_name: The name for the topic.
        :return: The new topic.
        """
        try:
            topic = self.sns_resource.create_topic(
                Name=topic_name,
```

```
                Attributes={
                    "FifoTopic": str(True),
                    "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(False),
                    "FifoThroughputScope": "MessageGroup",
                },
            )
            logger.info("Created FIFO topic with name=%s.", topic_name)
            return topic
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create topic with name=%s!", topic_name)
            raise error


    @staticmethod
    def add_access_policy(queue, topic_arn):
        """
        Add the necessary access policy to a queue, so
        it can receive messages from a topic.

        :param queue: The queue resource.
        :param topic_arn: The ARN of the topic.
        :return: None.
        """
        try:
            queue.set_attributes(
                Attributes={
                    "Policy": json.dumps(
                        {
                            "Version": "2012-10-17",
                            "Statement": [
                                {
                                    "Sid": "test-sid",
                                    "Effect": "Allow",
                                    "Principal": {"AWS": "*"},
                                    "Action": "SQS:SendMessage",
                                    "Resource": queue.attributes["QueueArn"],
                                    "Condition": {
                                        "ArnLike": {"aws:SourceArn": topic_arn}
                                    },
                                }
                            ],
                        }
                    )
                }
```

```
            )
            logger.info("Added trust policy to the queue.")
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add trust policy to the queue!")
            raise error


    @staticmethod
    def subscribe_queue_to_topic(topic, queue_arn):
        """
        Subscribe a queue to a topic.

        :param topic: The topic resource.
        :param queue_arn: The ARN of the queue.
        :return: The subscription resource.
        """
        try:
            subscription = topic.subscribe(
                Protocol="sqs",
                Endpoint=queue_arn,
            )
            logger.info("The queue is subscribed to the topic.")
            return subscription
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't subscribe queue to topic!")
            raise error


    @staticmethod
    def publish_price_update(topic, payload, group_id):
        """
        Compose and publish a message that updates the wholesale price.

        :param topic: The topic to publish to.
        :param payload: The message to publish.
        :param group_id: The group ID for the message.
        :return: The ID of the message.
        """
        try:
            att_dict = {"business": {"DataType": "String", "StringValue":
 "wholesale"}}
            dedup_id = uuid.uuid4()
            response = topic.publish(
                Subject="Price Update",
```

```
                Message=payload,
                MessageAttributes=att_dict,
                MessageGroupId=group_id,
                MessageDeduplicationId=str(dedup_id),
            )
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info("Published message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't publish message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
            raise error
        return message_id


    @staticmethod
    def delete_queue(queue):
        """
        Removes an SQS queue. When run against an AWS account, it can take up to
        60 seconds before the queue is actually deleted.

        :param queue: The queue to delete.
        :return: None
        """
        try:
            queue.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted queue with URL=%s.", queue.url)
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete queue with URL=%s!", queue.url)
            raise error
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateTopic
  - Pubblicare
  - Subscribe

Rilevamento di persone e oggetti in un video

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come rilevare persone e oggetti in un video con Amazon Rekognition.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Usa Amazon Rekognition per rilevare volti, oggetti e persone nei video avviando processi di rilevamento asincrono. Questo esempio, inoltre, configura Amazon Rekognition per notificare un argomento Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) al completamento dei processi e sottoscrive una coda Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) all'argomento. Quando la coda riceve un messaggio su un processo, questo viene recuperato e vengono restituiti i risultati.

È meglio visualizzare questo esempio su. GitHub Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Inviare e ricevere batch di messaggi

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creare una coda Amazon SQS.
- Invia batch di messaggi alla coda.
- Ricevi batch di messaggi dalla coda.
- Elimina batch di messaggi dalla coda.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea funzioni per racchiudere le funzioni dei messaggi di Amazon SQS.

```
import logging
import sys

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

import queue_wrapper

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
sqs = boto3.resource("sqs")

def send_messages(queue, messages):
    """
    Send a batch of messages in a single request to an SQS queue.
    This request may return overall success even when some messages were not sent.
    The caller must inspect the Successful and Failed lists in the response and
    resend any failed messages.

    :param queue: The queue to receive the messages.
    :param messages: The messages to send to the queue. These are simplified to
                     contain only the message body and attributes.
    :return: The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and failed
             messages.
    """
    try:
        entries = [
            {
                "Id": str(ind),
                "MessageBody": msg["body"],
                "MessageAttributes": msg["attributes"],
            }
            for ind, msg in enumerate(messages)
        ]
```

```
        response = queue.send_messages(Entries=entries)
        if "Successful" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Successful"]:
                logger.info(
                    "Message sent: %s: %s",
                    msg_meta["MessageId"],
                    messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])]["body"],
                )
        if "Failed" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Failed"]:
                logger.warning(
                    "Failed to send: %s: %s",
                    msg_meta["MessageId"],
                    messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])]["body"],
                )
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Send messages failed to queue: %s", queue)
        raise error
    else:
        return response



def receive_messages(queue, max_number, wait_time):
    """
    Receive a batch of messages in a single request from an SQS queue.

    :param queue: The queue from which to receive messages.
    :param max_number: The maximum number of messages to receive. The actual number
                       of messages received might be less.
    :param wait_time: The maximum time to wait (in seconds) before returning. When
                      this number is greater than zero, long polling is used. This
                      can result in reduced costs and fewer false empty responses.
    :return: The list of Message objects received. These each contain the body
             of the message and metadata and custom attributes.
    """
    try:
        messages = queue.receive_messages(
            MessageAttributeNames=["All"],
            MaxNumberOfMessages=max_number,
            WaitTimeSeconds=wait_time,
        )
        for msg in messages:
            logger.info("Received message: %s: %s", msg.message_id, msg.body)
```

```
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't receive messages from queue: %s", queue)
        raise error
    else:
        return messages



def delete_messages(queue, messages):
    """
    Delete a batch of messages from a queue in a single request.

    :param queue: The queue from which to delete the messages.
    :param messages: The list of messages to delete.
    :return: The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and failed
             message deletions.
    """
    try:
        entries = [
            {"Id": str(ind), "ReceiptHandle": msg.receipt_handle}
            for ind, msg in enumerate(messages)
        ]
        response = queue.delete_messages(Entries=entries)
        if "Successful" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Successful"]:
                logger.info("Deleted %s",
 messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])].receipt_handle)
        if "Failed" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Failed"]:
                logger.warning(
                    "Could not delete %s",
 messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])].receipt_handle
                )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete messages from queue %s", queue)
    else:
        return response
```

Usa le funzioni wrapper per inviare e ricevere messaggi in batch.

```
def usage_demo():
    """
    Shows how to:
    * Read the lines from this Python file and send the lines in
      batches of 10 as messages to a queue.
    * Receive the messages in batches until the queue is empty.
    * Reassemble the lines of the file and verify they match the original file.
    """

    def pack_message(msg_path, msg_body, msg_line):
        return {
            "body": msg_body,
            "attributes": {
                "path": {"StringValue": msg_path, "DataType": "String"},
                "line": {"StringValue": str(msg_line), "DataType": "String"},
            },
        }

    def unpack_message(msg):
        return (
            msg.message_attributes["path"]["StringValue"],
            msg.body,
            int(msg.message_attributes["line"]["StringValue"]),
        )

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    queue = queue_wrapper.create_queue("sqs-usage-demo-message-wrapper")

    with open(__file__) as file:
        lines = file.readlines()

    line = 0
    batch_size = 10
    received_lines = [None] * len(lines)
    print(f"Sending file lines in batches of {batch_size} as messages.")
    while line < len(lines):
        messages = [
            pack_message(__file__, lines[index], index)
            for index in range(line, min(line + batch_size, len(lines)))
        ]
```

```
        line = line + batch_size
        send_messages(queue, messages)
        print(".", end="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
    print(f"Done. Sent {len(lines) - 1} messages.")

    print(f"Receiving, handling, and deleting messages in batches of {batch_size}.")
    more_messages = True
    while more_messages:
        received_messages = receive_messages(queue, batch_size, 2)
        print(".", end="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
        for message in received_messages:
            path, body, line = unpack_message(message)
            received_lines[line] = body
        if received_messages:
            delete_messages(queue, received_messages)
        else:
            more_messages = False
    print("Done.")

    if all([lines[index] == received_lines[index] for index in range(len(lines))]):
        print(f"Successfully reassembled all file lines!")
    else:
        print(f"Uh oh, some lines were missed!")

    queue.delete()

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateQueue
  - DeleteMessage
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - ReceiveMessage

- SendMessage
- SendMessageBatch

Esempi serverless

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da una coda SQS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SQS con Lambda tramite Python.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for message in event['Records']:
        process_message(message)
    print("done")

def process_message(message):
    try:
        print(f"Processed message {message['body']}")
        # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    except Exception as err:
        print("An error occurred")
        raise err
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da una coda SQS. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di SQS con Lambda tramite Python.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    if event:
        batch_item_failures = []
        sqs_batch_response = {}

        for record in event["Records"]:
            try:
                # process message
            except Exception as e:
                batch_item_failures.append({"itemIdentifier": record['messageId']})

        sqs_batch_response["batchItemFailures"] = batch_item_failures
        return sqs_batch_response
```

Esempi di Step Functions con SDK for Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with Step Functions.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Funzioni Hello Step

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Step Functions.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3


def hello_stepfunctions(stepfunctions_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS Step Functions client and
 list
    the state machines in your account. This list might be empty if you haven't
 created
    any state machines.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions Client object.
    """
    print("Hello, Step Functions! Let's list up to 10 of your state machines:")
    state_machines = stepfunctions_client.list_state_machines(maxResults=10)
    for sm in state_machines["stateMachines"]:
```

```
        print(f"\t{sm['name']}: {sm['stateMachineArn']}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_stepfunctions(boto3.client("stepfunctions"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListStateMachines AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un'attività.
- Crea una macchina a stati da una definizione di Amazon States Language che contiene l'attività creata in precedenza come passaggio.
- Esegui la macchina a stati e rispondi all'attività con l'input dell'utente.
- Ottieni lo stato e l'output finali al termine dell'esecuzione, quindi ripulisci le risorse.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
class StateMachineScenario:
```

```
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started using Step
Functions."""

    def __init__(self, activity, state_machine, iam_client):
        """
        :param activity: An object that wraps activity actions.
        :param state_machine: An object that wraps state machine actions.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) client.
        """
        self.activity = activity
        self.state_machine = state_machine
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.state_machine_role = None

    def prerequisites(self, state_machine_role_name):
        """
        Finds or creates an IAM role that can be assumed by Step Functions.
        A role of this kind is required to create a state machine.
        The state machine used in this example does not call any additional
services,
        so it needs no additional permissions.

        :param state_machine_role_name: The name of the role.
        :return: Data about the role.
        """
        trust_policy = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Sid": "",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "states.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        try:
            role = self.iam_client.get_role(RoleName=state_machine_role_name)
            print(f"Prerequisite IAM role {state_machine_role_name} already
exists.")
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                role = None
            else:
```

```
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get prerequisite IAM role %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    state_machine_role_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        if role is None:
            try:
                role = self.iam_client.create_role(
                    RoleName=state_machine_role_name,
                    AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(trust_policy),
                )
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't create prerequisite IAM role %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    state_machine_role_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        self.state_machine_role = role["Role"]

    def find_or_create_activity(self, activity_name):
        """
        Finds or creates a Step Functions activity.

        :param activity_name: The name of the activity.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the activity.
        """
        print("First, let's set up an activity and state machine.")
        activity_arn = self.activity.find(activity_name)
        if activity_arn is None:
            activity_arn = self.activity.create(activity_name)
            print(
                f"Activity {activity_name} created. Its Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
is "
                f"{activity_arn}."
            )
        else:
            print(f"Activity {activity_name} already exists.")
        return activity_arn

    def find_or_create_state_machine(
```

```
        self, state_machine_name, activity_arn, state_machine_file
    ):
        """
        Finds or creates a Step Functions state machine.

        :param state_machine_name: The name of the state machine.
        :param activity_arn: The ARN of an activity that is used as a step in the
state
                             machine. This ARN is injected into the state machine
                             definition that's used to create the state machine.
        :param state_machine_file: The path to a file containing the state machine
                                   definition.
        :return: The ARN of the state machine.
        """
        state_machine_arn = self.state_machine.find(state_machine_name)
        if state_machine_arn is None:
            with open(state_machine_file) as state_machine_file:
                state_machine_def = state_machine_file.read().replace(
                    "{{DOC_EXAMPLE_ACTIVITY_ARN}}", activity_arn
                )
                state_machine_arn = self.state_machine.create(
                    state_machine_name,
                    state_machine_def,
                    self.state_machine_role["Arn"],
                )
            print(f"State machine {state_machine_name} created.")
        else:
            print(f"State machine {state_machine_name} already exists.")
        print("-" * 88)
        print(f"Here's some information about state machine {state_machine_name}:")
        state_machine_info = self.state_machine.describe(state_machine_arn)
        for field in ["name", "status", "stateMachineArn", "roleArn"]:
            print(f"\t{field}: {state_machine_info[field]}")
        return state_machine_arn

    def run_state_machine(self, state_machine_arn, activity_arn):
        """
        Run the state machine. The state machine used in this example is a simple
        chat simulation. It contains an activity step in a loop that is used for
user
        interaction. When the state machine gets to the activity step, it waits for
        an external application to get task data and submit a response. This
function
        acts as the activity application by getting task input and responding with
```

```
        user input.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine.
        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity used as a step in the state
machine.
        :return: The ARN of the run.
        """
        print(
            f"Let's run the state machine. It's a simplistic, non-AI chat simulator
"
            f"we'll call ChatSFN."
        )
        user_name = q.ask("What should ChatSFN call you? ", q.non_empty)
        run_input = {"name": user_name}
        print("Starting state machine...")
        run_arn = self.state_machine.start(state_machine_arn, json.dumps(run_input))
        action = None
        while action != "done":
            activity_task = self.activity.get_task(activity_arn)
            task_input = json.loads(activity_task["input"])
            print(f"ChatSFN: {task_input['message']}")
            action = task_input["actions"][
                q.choose("What now? ", task_input["actions"])
            ]
            task_response = {"action": action}
            self.activity.send_task_success(
                activity_task["taskToken"], json.dumps(task_response)
            )
        return run_arn

    def finish_state_machine_run(self, run_arn):
        """
        Wait for the state machine run to finish, then print final status and
output.

        :param run_arn: The ARN of the run to retrieve.
        """
        print(f"Let's get the final output from the state machine:")
        status = "RUNNING"
        while status == "RUNNING":
            run_output = self.state_machine.describe_run(run_arn)
            status = run_output["status"]
            if status == "RUNNING":
                print(
```

```
                    "The state machine is still running, let's wait for it to
finish."
                )
                wait(1)
            elif status == "SUCCEEDED":
                print(f"ChatSFN: {json.loads(run_output['output'])['message']}")
            else:
                print(f"Run status: {status}.")

    def cleanup(
        self,
        state_machine_name,
        state_machine_arn,
        activity_name,
        activity_arn,
        state_machine_role_name,
    ):
        """
        Clean up resources created by this example.

        :param state_machine_name: The name of the state machine.
        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine.
        :param activity_name: The name of the activity.
        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity.
        :param state_machine_role_name: The name of the role used by the state
machine.
        """
        if q.ask(
            "Do you want to delete the state machine, activity, and role created for
this "
            "example? (y/n) ",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            self.state_machine.delete(state_machine_arn)
            print(f"Deleted state machine {state_machine_name}.")
            self.activity.delete(activity_arn)
            print(f"Deleted activity {activity_name}.")
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=state_machine_role_name)
            print(f"Deleted role {state_machine_role_name}.")

    def run_scenario(self, activity_name, state_machine_name):
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions state machines demo.")
        print("-" * 88)
```

```
        activity_arn = self.find_or_create_activity(activity_name)
        state_machine_arn = self.find_or_create_state_machine(
            state_machine_name,
            activity_arn,
            "../../../resources/sample_files/chat_sfn_state_machine.json",
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        run_arn = self.run_state_machine(state_machine_arn, activity_arn)
        print("-" * 88)
        self.finish_state_machine_run(run_arn)
        print("-" * 88)
        self.cleanup(
            state_machine_name,
            state_machine_arn,
            activity_name,
            activity_arn,
            self.state_machine_role["RoleName"],
        )

        print("-" * 88)
        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    try:
        stepfunctions_client = boto3.client("stepfunctions")
        iam_client = boto3.client("iam")
        scenario = StateMachineScenario(
            Activity(stepfunctions_client),
            StateMachine(stepfunctions_client),
            iam_client,
        )
        scenario.prerequisites("doc-example-state-machine-chat")
        scenario.run_scenario("doc-example-activity", "doc-example-state-machine")
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

Definisci una classe che racchiuda le azioni della macchina a stati.

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def create(self, name, definition, role_arn):
        """
        Creates a state machine with the specific definition. The state machine
 assumes
        the provided role before it starts a run.

        :param name: The name to give the state machine.
        :param definition: The Amazon States Language definition of the steps in the
                           the state machine.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role that is assumed
 by
                         Step Functions when the state machine is run.
        :return: The ARN of the newly created state machine.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.create_state_machine(
                name=name, definition=definition, roleArn=role_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["stateMachineArn"]


    def find(self, name):
        """
        Find a state machine by name. This requires listing the state machines until
```

```
        one is found with a matching name.

        :param name: The name of the state machine to search for.
        :return: The ARN of the state machine if found; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.stepfunctions_client.get_paginator("list_state_machines")
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                for state_machine in page.get("stateMachines", []):
                    if state_machine["name"] == name:
                        return state_machine["stateMachineArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list state machines. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe(self, state_machine_arn):
        """
        Get data about a state machine.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to look up.
        :return: The retrieved state machine data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.describe_state_machine(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

```
    def start(self, state_machine_arn, run_input):
        """
        Start a run of a state machine with a specified input. A run is also known
        as an "execution" in Step Functions.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to run.
        :param run_input: The input to the state machine, in JSON format.
        :return: The ARN of the run. This can be used to get information about the
run,
                 including its current status and final output.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.start_execution(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn, input=run_input
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["executionArn"]


    def describe_run(self, run_arn):
        """
        Get data about a state machine run, such as its current status or final
output.

        :param run_arn: The ARN of the run to look up.
        :return: The retrieved run data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.describe_execution(
                executionArn=run_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe run %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                run_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def delete(self, state_machine_arn):
        """
        Delete a state machine and all of its run data.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.delete_state_machine(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

Definite una classe che racchiuda le azioni di attività.

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client
```

```
    def create(self, name):
        """
        Create an activity.

        :param name: The name of the activity to create.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created activity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.create_activity(name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["activityArn"]


    def find(self, name):
        """
        Find an activity by name. This requires listing activities until one is
found
        with a matching name.

        :param name: The name of the activity to search for.
        :return: If found, the ARN of the activity; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.stepfunctions_client.get_paginator("list_activities")
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                for activity in page.get("activities", []):
                    if activity["name"] == name:
                        return activity["activityArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list activities. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
    def get_task(self, activity_arn):
        """
        Gets task data for an activity. When a state machine is waiting for the
        specified activity, a response is returned with data from the state machine.
        When a state machine is not waiting, this call blocks for 60 seconds.

        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity to get task data for.
        :return: The task data for the activity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.get_activity_task(
                activityArn=activity_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get a task for activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                activity_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def send_task_success(self, task_token, task_response):
        """
        Sends a success response to a waiting activity step. A state machine with an
        activity step waits for the activity to get task data and then respond with
        either success or failure before it resumes processing.

        :param task_token: The token associated with the task. This is included in
the
                           response to the get_activity_task action and must be sent
                           without modification.
        :param task_response: The response data from the activity. This data is
                              received and processed by the state machine.
        """
        try:
            self.stepfunctions_client.send_task_success(
                taskToken=task_token, output=task_response
            )
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't send task success. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete(self, activity_arn):
        """
        Delete an activity.

        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.delete_activity(
                activityArn=activity_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                activity_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateActivity
  - CreateStateMachine
  - DeleteActivity
  - DeleteStateMachine
  - DescribeExecution

- DescribeStateMachine
- GetActivityTask
- ListActivities
- ListStateMachines
- SendTaskSuccess
- StartExecution
- StopExecution

Azioni

`CreateActivity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateActivity`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def create(self, name):
        """
        Create an activity.

        :param name: The name of the activity to create.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created activity.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.create_activity(name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["activityArn"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateActivity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateStateMachine`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateStateMachine`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def create(self, name, definition, role_arn):
        """
```

```
        Creates a state machine with the specific definition. The state machine
assumes
        the provided role before it starts a run.

        :param name: The name to give the state machine.
        :param definition: The Amazon States Language definition of the steps in the
                           the state machine.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role that is assumed
by
                         Step Functions when the state machine is run.
        :return: The ARN of the newly created state machine.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.create_state_machine(
                name=name, definition=definition, roleArn=role_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["stateMachineArn"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateStateMachine AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteActivity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteActivity`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def delete(self, activity_arn):
        """
        Delete an activity.

        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.delete_activity(
                activityArn=activity_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                activity_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteActivity AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteStateMachine`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteStateMachine`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def delete(self, state_machine_arn):
        """
        Delete a state machine and all of its run data.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.delete_state_machine(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteStateMachine AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeExecution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeExecution`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    def describe_run(self, run_arn):
        """
        Get data about a state machine run, such as its current status or final
output.

        :param run_arn: The ARN of the run to look up.
        :return: The retrieved run data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.describe_execution(
                executionArn=run_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe run %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                run_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeExecution AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeStateMachine`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeStateMachine`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def describe(self, state_machine_arn):
        """
        Get data about a state machine.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to look up.
        :return: The retrieved state machine data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.describe_state_machine(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeStateMachine AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetActivityTask`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetActivityTask`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def get_task(self, activity_arn):
        """
        Gets task data for an activity. When a state machine is waiting for the
        specified activity, a response is returned with data from the state machine.
        When a state machine is not waiting, this call blocks for 60 seconds.

        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity to get task data for.
        :return: The task data for the activity.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.get_activity_task(
                activityArn=activity_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get a task for activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                activity_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetActivityTask AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListActivities`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListActivities`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def find(self, name):
```

```
        """
        Find an activity by name. This requires listing activities until one is
found
        with a matching name.

        :param name: The name of the activity to search for.
        :return: If found, the ARN of the activity; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.stepfunctions_client.get_paginator("list_activities")
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                for activity in page.get("activities", []):
                    if activity["name"] == name:
                        return activity["activityArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list activities. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListActivities AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListStateMachines`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListStateMachines`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Trova una macchina a stati per nome cercando l'account nell'elenco delle macchine a stati.

```
class StateMachine:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def find(self, name):
        """
        Find a state machine by name. This requires listing the state machines until
        one is found with a matching name.

        :param name: The name of the state machine to search for.
        :return: The ARN of the state machine if found; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.stepfunctions_client.get_paginator("list_state_machines")
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                for state_machine in page.get("stateMachines", []):
                    if state_machine["name"] == name:
                        return state_machine["stateMachineArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list state machines. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListStateMachines AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`SendTaskSuccess`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `SendTaskSuccess`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def send_task_success(self, task_token, task_response):
        """
        Sends a success response to a waiting activity step. A state machine with an
        activity step waits for the activity to get task data and then respond with
        either success or failure before it resumes processing.

        :param task_token: The token associated with the task. This is included in
 the
                           response to the get_activity_task action and must be sent
                           without modification.
        :param task_response: The response data from the activity. This data is
                              received and processed by the state machine.
        """
        try:
            self.stepfunctions_client.send_task_success(
                taskToken=task_token, output=task_response
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't send task success. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SendTaskSuccess AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`StartExecution`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StartExecution`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def start(self, state_machine_arn, run_input):
        """
        Start a run of a state machine with a specified input. A run is also known
        as an "execution" in Step Functions.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to run.
        :param run_input: The input to the state machine, in JSON format.
        :return: The ARN of the run. This can be used to get information about the
 run,
                 including its current status and final output.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.start_execution(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn, input=run_input
            )
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["executionArn"]
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartExecution AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione di messaggistica

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'applicazione di AWS Step Functions messaggistica che recupera i record dei messaggi da una tabella di database.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come usare AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with per creare un'applicazione di messaggistica che AWS Step Functions recupera i record dei messaggi da una tabella Amazon DynamoDB e li invia con Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS). La macchina a stati si integra con una AWS Lambda funzione per scansionare il database alla ricerca di messaggi non inviati.

- Crea una macchina a stati che recuperi e aggiorni i record di messaggi da una tabella Amazon DynamoDB.
- Aggiorna la definizione della macchina a stati per inviare messaggi anche ad Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS).
- Avvia e arresta l'esecuzione della macchina a stati.
- Connettiti a Lambda, DynamoDB e Amazon SQS da una macchina a stati utilizzando le integrazioni di servizi.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, vedi l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SQS
- Step Functions

Orchestra le applicazioni di intelligenza artificiale generativa con Step Functions

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare e orchestrare applicazioni AI generative con Amazon Bedrock e Step Functions.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Lo scenario Amazon Bedrock Serverless Prompt Chaining dimostra come AWS Step FunctionsAmazon Bedrock possa essere usato per creare https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/agents.html e orchestrare applicazioni AI generative complesse, serverless e altamente scalabili. Contiene i seguenti esempi di lavoro:

- Scrivi un'analisi di un determinato romanzo per un blog di letteratura. Questo esempio illustra una catena di istruzioni semplice e sequenziale.
- Genera una breve storia su un determinato argomento. Questo esempio illustra come l'IA può elaborare in modo iterativo un elenco di elementi generati in precedenza.
- Crea un itinerario per un fine settimana di vacanza verso una determinata destinazione. Questo esempio illustra come parallelizzare più prompt distinti.
- Proponi idee cinematografiche a un utente umano che agisce come produttore cinematografico. Questo esempio illustra come parallelizzare lo stesso prompt con diversi parametri di inferenza, come tornare a una fase precedente della catena e come includere l'input umano come parte del flusso di lavoro.
- Pianifica un pasto in base agli ingredienti che l'utente ha a portata di mano. Questo esempio illustra come le prompt chain possano incorporare due conversazioni di intelligenza artificiale distinte, con due personaggi di intelligenza artificiale che partecipano a un dibattito tra loro per migliorare il risultato finale.
- Trova e riepiloga l'archivio con le tendenze più frequenti di oggi. GitHub Questo esempio illustra il concatenamento di più agenti AI che interagiscono con agenti esterni. APIs

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione, consulta il progetto completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Bedrock
- Runtime di Amazon Bedrock
- Agenti Amazon Bedrock
- Runtime degli agenti Amazon Bedrock
- Step Functions

AWS STS esempi che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with AWS STS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`AssumeRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AssumeRole`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Assumi un ruolo IAM che richiede un token MFA e utilizza le credenziali temporanee per elencare i bucket Amazon S3 per l'account.

```
def list_buckets_from_assumed_role_with_mfa(
    assume_role_arn, session_name, mfa_serial_number, mfa_totp, sts_client
):
    """
    Assumes a role from another account and uses the temporary credentials from
    that role to list the Amazon S3 buckets that are owned by the other account.
    Requires an MFA device serial number and token.

    The assumed role must grant permission to list the buckets in the other account.

    :param assume_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role that
                            grants access to list the other account's buckets.
    :param session_name: The name of the STS session.
    :param mfa_serial_number: The serial number of the MFA device. For a virtual MFA
                              device, this is an ARN.
    :param mfa_totp: A time-based, one-time password issued by the MFA device.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that has permission to assume the role.
    """
    response = sts_client.assume_role(
        RoleArn=assume_role_arn,
        RoleSessionName=session_name,
        SerialNumber=mfa_serial_number,
        TokenCode=mfa_totp,
    )
    temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]
    print(f"Assumed role {assume_role_arn} and got temporary credentials.")

    s3_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        aws_secret_access_key=temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
```

```
        aws_session_token=temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    )

    print(f"Listing buckets for the assumed role's account:")
    for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
        print(bucket.name)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AssumeRole AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetSessionToken`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetSessionToken`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera un token di sessione passando un token MFA e utilizzalo per elencare i bucket Amazon S3 per l'account.

```
def list_buckets_with_session_token_with_mfa(mfa_serial_number, mfa_totp,
 sts_client):
    """
    Gets a session token with MFA credentials and uses the temporary session
    credentials to list Amazon S3 buckets.

    Requires an MFA device serial number and token.

    :param mfa_serial_number: The serial number of the MFA device. For a virtual MFA
                              device, this is an Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
    :param mfa_totp: A time-based, one-time password issued by the MFA device.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that has permission to assume the role.
    """
    if mfa_serial_number is not None:
        response = sts_client.get_session_token(
```

```
            SerialNumber=mfa_serial_number, TokenCode=mfa_totp
        )
    else:
        response = sts_client.get_session_token()
    temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]

    s3_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        aws_secret_access_key=temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        aws_session_token=temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    )

    print(f"Buckets for the account:")
    for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
        print(bucket.name)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetSessionToken AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Assunzione un ruolo IAM che richiede un token MFA

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come assumere un ruolo che richiede un token MFA.

> **Warning**
> Per evitare rischi per la sicurezza, non utilizzare gli utenti IAM per l'autenticazione quando sviluppi software creato ad hoc o lavori con dati reali. Utilizza invece la federazione con un provider di identità come AWS IAM Identity Center.

- Creare un ruolo IAM che conceda l'autorizzazione per elencare i bucket Amazon S3.
- Creare un utente IAM che abbia il permesso di assumere il ruolo solo quando vengono fornite le credenziali MFA.
- Registrare un dispositivo MFA per l'utente.
- Assumere il ruolo ed elencare i bucket Amazon S3 utilizzando le credenziali temporanee.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare un utente IAM, registrare un dispositivo MFA e creare un ruolo che conceda l'autorizzazione per elencare i bucket Amazon S3. L'utente dispone dei diritti soltanto per assumere il ruolo.

```
def setup(iam_resource):
    """
    Creates a new user with no permissions.
    Creates a new virtual MFA device.
    Displays the QR code to seed the device.
    Asks for two codes from the MFA device.
    Registers the MFA device for the user.
    Creates an access key pair for the user.
    Creates a role with a policy that lets the user assume the role and requires
 MFA.
    Creates a policy that allows listing Amazon S3 buckets.
    Attaches the policy to the role.
    Creates an inline policy for the user that lets the user assume the role.

    For demonstration purposes, the user is created in the same account as the role,
    but in practice the user would likely be from another account.

    Any MFA device that can scan a QR code will work with this demonstration.
    Common choices are mobile apps like LastPass Authenticator,
    Microsoft Authenticator, or Google Authenticator.

    :param iam_resource: A Boto3 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) resource
                         that has permissions to create users, roles, and policies
                         in the account.
    :return: The newly created user, user key, virtual MFA device, and role.
    """
    user = iam_resource.create_user(UserName=unique_name("user"))
    print(f"Created user {user.name}.")

    virtual_mfa_device = iam_resource.create_virtual_mfa_device(
```

```
        VirtualMFADeviceName=unique_name("mfa")
    )
    print(f"Created virtual MFA device {virtual_mfa_device.serial_number}")

    print(
        f"Showing the QR code for the device. Scan this in the MFA app of your "
        f"choice."
    )
    with open("qr.png", "wb") as qr_file:
        qr_file.write(virtual_mfa_device.qr_code_png)
    webbrowser.open(qr_file.name)

    print(f"Enter two consecutive code from your MFA device.")
    mfa_code_1 = input("Enter the first code: ")
    mfa_code_2 = input("Enter the second code: ")
    user.enable_mfa(
        SerialNumber=virtual_mfa_device.serial_number,
        AuthenticationCode1=mfa_code_1,
        AuthenticationCode2=mfa_code_2,
    )
    os.remove(qr_file.name)
    print(f"MFA device is registered with the user.")

    user_key = user.create_access_key_pair()
    print(f"Created access key pair for user.")

    print(f"Wait for user to be ready.", end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    role = iam_resource.create_role(
        RoleName=unique_name("role"),
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Principal": {"AWS": user.arn},
                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                        "Condition": {"Bool": {"aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent": True}},
                    }
                ],
            }
        ),
```

```
    )
    print(f"Created role {role.name} that requires MFA.")

    policy = iam_resource.create_policy(
        PolicyName=unique_name("policy"),
        PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Action": "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
                        "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::*",
                    }
                ],
            }
        ),
    )
    role.attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy.arn)
    print(f"Created policy {policy.policy_name} and attached it to the role.")

    user.create_policy(
        PolicyName=unique_name("user-policy"),
        PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                        "Resource": role.arn,
                    }
                ],
            }
        ),
    )
    print(
        f"Created an inline policy for {user.name} that lets the user assume "
        f"the role."
    )

    print("Give AWS time to propagate these new resources and connections.", end="")
    progress_bar(10)
```

```
    return user, user_key, virtual_mfa_device, role
```

Dimostra che non è consentito assumere il ruolo senza un token MFA.

```
def try_to_assume_role_without_mfa(assume_role_arn, session_name, sts_client):
    """
    Shows that attempting to assume the role without sending MFA credentials results
    in an AccessDenied error.

    :param assume_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role to assume.
    :param session_name: The name of the STS session.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that has permission to assume the role.
    """
    print(f"Trying to assume the role without sending MFA credentials...")
    try:
        sts_client.assume_role(RoleArn=assume_role_arn,
 RoleSessionName=session_name)
        raise RuntimeError("Expected AccessDenied error.")
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDenied":
            print("Got AccessDenied.")
        else:
            raise
```

Assumere il ruolo che concede l'autorizzazione per elencare i bucket Amazon S3, passando il token MFA richiesto e mostrare che i bucket possono essere elencati.

```
def list_buckets_from_assumed_role_with_mfa(
    assume_role_arn, session_name, mfa_serial_number, mfa_totp, sts_client
):
    """
    Assumes a role from another account and uses the temporary credentials from
    that role to list the Amazon S3 buckets that are owned by the other account.
    Requires an MFA device serial number and token.

    The assumed role must grant permission to list the buckets in the other account.
```

```
    :param assume_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role that
                            grants access to list the other account's buckets.
    :param session_name: The name of the STS session.
    :param mfa_serial_number: The serial number of the MFA device. For a virtual MFA
                              device, this is an ARN.
    :param mfa_totp: A time-based, one-time password issued by the MFA device.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that has permission to assume the role.
    """
    response = sts_client.assume_role(
        RoleArn=assume_role_arn,
        RoleSessionName=session_name,
        SerialNumber=mfa_serial_number,
        TokenCode=mfa_totp,
    )
    temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]
    print(f"Assumed role {assume_role_arn} and got temporary credentials.")

    s3_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        aws_secret_access_key=temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        aws_session_token=temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    )

    print(f"Listing buckets for the assumed role's account:")
    for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
        print(bucket.name)
```

Elimina le risorse create per la demo.

```
def teardown(user, virtual_mfa_device, role):
    """
    Removes all resources created during setup.

    :param user: The demo user.
    :param role: The demo role.
    """
    for attached in role.attached_policies.all():
        policy_name = attached.policy_name
        role.detach_policy(PolicyArn=attached.arn)
```

```
        attached.delete()
        print(f"Detached and deleted {policy_name}.")
    role.delete()
    print(f"Deleted {role.name}.")
    for user_pol in user.policies.all():
        user_pol.delete()
        print("Deleted inline user policy.")
    for key in user.access_keys.all():
        key.delete()
        print("Deleted user's access key.")
    for mfa in user.mfa_devices.all():
        mfa.disassociate()
    virtual_mfa_device.delete()
    user.delete()
    print(f"Deleted {user.name}.")
```

Esegui questo scenario utilizzando le funzioni definite in precedenza.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Drives the demonstration."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        f"Welcome to the AWS Security Token Service assume role demo, "
        f"starring multi-factor authentication (MFA)!"
    )
    print("-" * 88)
    iam_resource = boto3.resource("iam")
    user, user_key, virtual_mfa_device, role = setup(iam_resource)
    print(f"Created {user.name} and {role.name}.")
    try:
        sts_client = boto3.client(
            "sts", aws_access_key_id=user_key.id,
 aws_secret_access_key=user_key.secret
        )
        try_to_assume_role_without_mfa(role.arn, "demo-sts-session", sts_client)
        mfa_totp = input("Enter the code from your registered MFA device: ")
        list_buckets_from_assumed_role_with_mfa(
            role.arn,
            "demo-sts-session",
            virtual_mfa_device.serial_number,
```

```
            mfa_totp,
            sts_client,
        )
    finally:
        teardown(user, virtual_mfa_device, role)
        print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AssumeRole AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Formulazione di un URL per gli utenti federati

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creare un IAM ruolo che conceda l'accesso in sola lettura alle risorse Amazon S3 dell'account corrente.
- Ottieni un token di sicurezza dall'endpoint della federazione. AWS
- Creare un URL che possa essere utilizzato per accedere alla console con credenziali federate.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un ruolo che conceda l'accesso in sola lettura alle risorse Amazon S3 dell'account corrente.

```
def setup(iam_resource):
    """
    Creates a role that can be assumed by the current user.
    Attaches a policy that allows only Amazon S3 read-only access.

    :param iam_resource: A Boto3 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) instance
                         that has the permission to create a role.
    :return: The newly created role.
    """
```

```
    role = iam_resource.create_role(
        RoleName=unique_name("role"),
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Principal": {"AWS": iam_resource.CurrentUser().arn},
                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                    }
                ],
            }
        ),
    )
    role.attach_policy(PolicyArn="arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonS3ReadOnlyAccess")
    print(f"Created role {role.name}.")

    print("Give AWS time to propagate these new resources and connections.", end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    return role
```

Ottieni un token di sicurezza dall'endpoint AWS federativo e crea un URL che può essere utilizzato per accedere alla console con credenziali federate.

```
def construct_federated_url(assume_role_arn, session_name, issuer, sts_client):
    """
    Constructs a URL that gives federated users direct access to the AWS Management
    Console.

    1. Acquires temporary credentials from AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) that
       can be used to assume a role with limited permissions.
    2. Uses the temporary credentials to request a sign-in token from the
       AWS federation endpoint.
    3. Builds a URL that can be used in a browser to navigate to the AWS federation
       endpoint, includes the sign-in token for authentication, and redirects to
       the AWS Management Console with permissions defined by the role that was
       specified in step 1.
```

```
    :param assume_role_arn: The role that specifies the permissions that are
granted.
                            The current user must have permission to assume the
role.
    :param session_name: The name for the STS session.
    :param issuer: The organization that issues the URL.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that can assume the role.
    :return: The federated URL.
    """
    response = sts_client.assume_role(
        RoleArn=assume_role_arn, RoleSessionName=session_name
    )
    temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]
    print(f"Assumed role {assume_role_arn} and got temporary credentials.")

    session_data = {
        "sessionId": temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        "sessionKey": temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        "sessionToken": temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    }
    aws_federated_signin_endpoint = "https://signin.aws.amazon.com/federation"

    # Make a request to the AWS federation endpoint to get a sign-in token.
    # The requests.get function URL-encodes the parameters and builds the query
string
    # before making the request.
    response = requests.get(
        aws_federated_signin_endpoint,
        params={
            "Action": "getSigninToken",
            "SessionDuration": str(datetime.timedelta(hours=12).seconds),
            "Session": json.dumps(session_data),
        },
    )
    signin_token = json.loads(response.text)
    print(f"Got a sign-in token from the AWS sign-in federation endpoint.")

    # Make a federated URL that can be used to sign into the AWS Management Console.
    query_string = urllib.parse.urlencode(
        {
            "Action": "login",
            "Issuer": issuer,
            "Destination": "https://console.aws.amazon.com/",
            "SigninToken": signin_token["SigninToken"],
```

```
        }
    )
    federated_url = f"{aws_federated_signin_endpoint}?{query_string}"
    return federated_url
```

Elimina le risorse create per la demo.

```
def teardown(role):
    """
    Removes all resources created during setup.

    :param role: The demo role.
    """
    for attached in role.attached_policies.all():
        role.detach_policy(PolicyArn=attached.arn)
        print(f"Detached {attached.policy_name}.")
    role.delete()
    print(f"Deleted {role.name}.")
```

Esegui questo scenario utilizzando le funzioni definite in precedenza.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Drives the demonstration."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print(f"Welcome to the AWS Security Token Service federated URL demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    iam_resource = boto3.resource("iam")
    role = setup(iam_resource)
    sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
    try:
        federated_url = construct_federated_url(
            role.arn, "AssumeRoleDemoSession", "example.org", sts_client
        )
        print(
            "Constructed a federated URL that can be used to connect to the "
            "AWS Management Console with role-defined permissions:"
        )
```

```
        print("-" * 88)
        print(federated_url)
        print("-" * 88)
        _ = input(
            "Copy and paste the above URL into a browser to open the AWS "
            "Management Console with limited permissions. When done, press "
            "Enter to clean up and complete this demo."
        )
    finally:
        teardown(role)
        print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AssumeRole AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Recupero di un token di sessione che richiede un token MFA

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come ottenere un token di sessione che richiede un token MFA.

> **Warning**
>
> Per evitare rischi per la sicurezza, non utilizzare gli utenti IAM per l'autenticazione quando sviluppi software creato ad hoc o lavori con dati reali. Utilizza invece la federazione con un provider di identità come AWS IAM Identity Center.

- Creare un ruolo IAM che conceda l'autorizzazione per elencare i bucket Amazon S3.
- Creare un utente IAM che abbia il permesso di assumere il ruolo solo quando vengono fornite le credenziali MFA.
- Registrare un dispositivo MFA per l'utente.
- Fornire le credenziali MFA per ottenere un token di sessione e utilizzare le credenziali temporanee per elencare i bucket S3.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare un utente IAM, registrare un dispositivo MFA e creare un ruolo che conceda l'autorizzazione per consentire all'utente di elencare i bucket Amazon S3 solo quando si utilizzano le credenziali MFA.

```
def setup(iam_resource):
    """
    Creates a new user with no permissions.
    Creates a new virtual multi-factor authentication (MFA) device.
    Displays the QR code to seed the device.
    Asks for two codes from the MFA device.
    Registers the MFA device for the user.
    Creates an access key pair for the user.
    Creates an inline policy for the user that lets the user list Amazon S3 buckets,
    but only when MFA credentials are used.

    Any MFA device that can scan a QR code will work with this demonstration.
    Common choices are mobile apps like LastPass Authenticator,
    Microsoft Authenticator, or Google Authenticator.

    :param iam_resource: A Boto3 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) resource
                         that has permissions to create users, MFA devices, and
                         policies in the account.
    :return: The newly created user, user key, and virtual MFA device.
    """
    user = iam_resource.create_user(UserName=unique_name("user"))
    print(f"Created user {user.name}.")

    virtual_mfa_device = iam_resource.create_virtual_mfa_device(
        VirtualMFADeviceName=unique_name("mfa")
    )
    print(f"Created virtual MFA device {virtual_mfa_device.serial_number}")

    print(
        f"Showing the QR code for the device. Scan this in the MFA app of your "
```

```
        f"choice."
    )
    with open("qr.png", "wb") as qr_file:
        qr_file.write(virtual_mfa_device.qr_code_png)
    webbrowser.open(qr_file.name)

    print(f"Enter two consecutive code from your MFA device.")
    mfa_code_1 = input("Enter the first code: ")
    mfa_code_2 = input("Enter the second code: ")
    user.enable_mfa(
        SerialNumber=virtual_mfa_device.serial_number,
        AuthenticationCode1=mfa_code_1,
        AuthenticationCode2=mfa_code_2,
    )
    os.remove(qr_file.name)
    print(f"MFA device is registered with the user.")

    user_key = user.create_access_key_pair()
    print(f"Created access key pair for user.")

    print(f"Wait for user to be ready.", end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    user.create_policy(
        PolicyName=unique_name("user-policy"),
        PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Action": "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
                        "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::*",
                        "Condition": {"Bool": {"aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent": True}},
                    }
                ],
            }
        ),
    )
    print(
        f"Created an inline policy for {user.name} that lets the user list buckets,
"
        f"but only when MFA credentials are present."
    )
```

```
    print("Give AWS time to propagate these new resources and connections.", end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    return user, user_key, virtual_mfa_device
```

Recuperare le credenziali di sessione temporanee passando un token MFA e utilizzarle per elencare i bucket Amazon S3 per l'account.

```
def list_buckets_with_session_token_with_mfa(mfa_serial_number, mfa_totp,
 sts_client):
    """
    Gets a session token with MFA credentials and uses the temporary session
    credentials to list Amazon S3 buckets.

    Requires an MFA device serial number and token.

    :param mfa_serial_number: The serial number of the MFA device. For a virtual MFA
                              device, this is an Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
    :param mfa_totp: A time-based, one-time password issued by the MFA device.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that has permission to assume the role.
    """
    if mfa_serial_number is not None:
        response = sts_client.get_session_token(
            SerialNumber=mfa_serial_number, TokenCode=mfa_totp
        )
    else:
        response = sts_client.get_session_token()
    temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]

    s3_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        aws_secret_access_key=temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        aws_session_token=temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    )

    print(f"Buckets for the account:")
    for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
        print(bucket.name)
```

Elimina le risorse create per la demo.

```
def teardown(user, virtual_mfa_device):
    """
    Removes all resources created during setup.

    :param user: The demo user.
    :param role: The demo MFA device.
    """
    for user_pol in user.policies.all():
        user_pol.delete()
        print("Deleted inline user policy.")
    for key in user.access_keys.all():
        key.delete()
        print("Deleted user's access key.")
    for mfa in user.mfa_devices.all():
        mfa.disassociate()
    virtual_mfa_device.delete()
    user.delete()
    print(f"Deleted {user.name}.")
```

Esegui questo scenario utilizzando le funzioni definite in precedenza.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Drives the demonstration."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        f"Welcome to the AWS Security Token Service assume role demo, "
        f"starring multi-factor authentication (MFA)!"
    )
    print("-" * 88)
    iam_resource = boto3.resource("iam")
    user, user_key, virtual_mfa_device = setup(iam_resource)
    try:
        sts_client = boto3.client(
```

```
            "sts", aws_access_key_id=user_key.id,
aws_secret_access_key=user_key.secret
        )
        try:
            print("Listing buckets without specifying MFA credentials.")
            list_buckets_with_session_token_with_mfa(None, None, sts_client)
        except ClientError as error:
            if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDenied":
                print("Got expected AccessDenied error.")
        mfa_totp = input("Enter the code from your registered MFA device: ")
        list_buckets_with_session_token_with_mfa(
            virtual_mfa_device.serial_number, mfa_totp, sts_client
        )
    finally:
        teardown(user, virtual_mfa_device)
        print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetSessionToken AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Supporto esempi che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with Supporto.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Supporto

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare Supporto.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def hello_support(support_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS Support client and count
    the available services in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param support_client: A Boto3 Support Client object.
    """
    try:
        print("Hello, AWS Support! Let's count the available Support services:")
        response = support_client.describe_services()
        print(f"There are {len(response['services'])} services available.")
    except ClientError as err:
        if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
            logger.info(
                "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise Support
 "
                "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
 subscription to run these "
                "examples."
            )
        else:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't count services. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_support(boto3.client("support"))
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeServices AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ottieni e visualizza i servizi e i livelli di gravità disponibili per i casi.
- Crea una richiesta di supporto utilizzando un servizio, una categoria e un livello di gravità selezionato.
- Ottieni e visualizza un elenco di casi aperti per il giorno corrente.
- Aggiungi un set di collegamenti e una comunicazione al nuovo caso.
- Descrivi il nuovo collegamento e la nuova comunicazione per il caso.
- Risolvi il caso.
- Ottieni e visualizza un elenco di casi risolti per il giorno corrente.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
class SupportCasesScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started using AWS
 Support."""

    def __init__(self, support_wrapper):
        """
        :param support_wrapper: An object that wraps AWS Support actions.
        """
        self.support_wrapper = support_wrapper

    def display_and_select_service(self):
        """
        Lists support services and prompts the user to select one.

        :return: The support service selected by the user.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        services_list = self.support_wrapper.describe_services("en")
        print(f"AWS Support client returned {len(services_list)} services.")
        print("Displaying first 10 services:")

        service_choices = [svc["name"] for svc in services_list[:10]]
        selected_index = q.choose(
            "Select an example support service by entering a number from the
 preceding list:",
            service_choices,
        )
        selected_service = services_list[selected_index]
        print("-" * 88)
        return selected_service

    def display_and_select_category(self, service):
        """
        Lists categories for a support service and prompts the user to select one.

        :param service: The service of the categories.
        :return: The selected category.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            f"Available support categories for Service {service['name']}
 {len(service['categories'])}:"
```

```
        )
        categories_choices = [category["name"] for category in
service["categories"]]
        selected_index = q.choose(
            "Select an example support category by entering a number from the
preceding list:",
            categories_choices,
        )
        selected_category = service["categories"][selected_index]
        print("-" * 88)
        return selected_category

    def display_and_select_severity(self):
        """
        Lists available severity levels and prompts the user to select one.

        :return: The selected severity level.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        severity_levels_list = self.support_wrapper.describe_severity_levels("en")
        print(f"Available severity levels:")
        severity_choices = [level["name"] for level in severity_levels_list]
        selected_index = q.choose(
            "Select an example severity level by entering a number from the
preceding list:",
            severity_choices,
        )
        selected_severity = severity_levels_list[selected_index]
        print("-" * 88)
        return selected_severity

    def create_example_case(self, service, category, severity_level):
        """
        Creates an example support case with the user's selections.

        :param service: The service for the new case.
        :param category: The category for the new case.
        :param severity_level: The severity level for the new case.
        :return: The caseId of the new support case.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print(f"Creating new case for service {service['name']}.")
        case_id = self.support_wrapper.create_case(service, category,
severity_level)
```

```
        print(f"\tNew case created with ID {case_id}.")
        print("-" * 88)
        return case_id

    def list_open_cases(self):
        """
        List the open cases for the current day.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Let's list the open cases for the current day.")
        start_time = str(datetime.utcnow().date())
        end_time = str(datetime.utcnow().date() + timedelta(days=1))
        open_cases = self.support_wrapper.describe_cases(start_time, end_time,
False)
        for case in open_cases:
            print(f"\tCase: {case['caseId']}: status {case['status']}.")
        print("-" * 88)

    def create_attachment_set(self):
        """
        Create an attachment set with a sample file.

        :return: The attachment set ID of the new attachment set.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Creating attachment set with a sample file.")
        attachment_set_id = self.support_wrapper.add_attachment_to_set()
        print(f"\tNew attachment set created with ID {attachment_set_id}.")
        print("-" * 88)
        return attachment_set_id

    def add_communication(self, case_id, attachment_set_id):
        """
        Add a communication with an attachment set to the case.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case for the communication.
        :param attachment_set_id: The ID of the attachment set to
        add to the communication.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print(f"Adding a communication and attachment set to the case.")
        self.support_wrapper.add_communication_to_case(attachment_set_id, case_id)
        print(
```

```
            f"Added a communication and attachment set {attachment_set_id} to the
case {case_id}."
        )
        print("-" * 88)

    def list_communications(self, case_id):
        """
        List the communications associated with a case.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case.
        :return: The attachment ID of an attachment.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Let's list the communications for our case.")
        attachment_id = ""
        communications =
self.support_wrapper.describe_all_case_communications(case_id)
        for communication in communications:
            print(
                f"\tCommunication created on {communication['timeCreated']} "
                f"has {len(communication['attachmentSet'])} attachments."
            )
            if len(communication["attachmentSet"]) > 0:
                attachment_id = communication["attachmentSet"][0]["attachmentId"]
        print("-" * 88)
        return attachment_id

    def describe_case_attachment(self, attachment_id):
        """
        Describe an attachment associated with a case.

        :param attachment_id: The ID of the attachment.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Let's list the communications for our case.")
        attached_file = self.support_wrapper.describe_attachment(attachment_id)
        print(f"\tAttachment includes file {attached_file}.")
        print("-" * 88)

    def resolve_case(self, case_id):
        """
        Shows how to resolve an AWS Support case by its ID.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case to resolve.
```

```
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print(f"Resolving case with ID {case_id}.")
        case_status = self.support_wrapper.resolve_case(case_id)
        print(f"\tFinal case status is {case_status}.")
        print("-" * 88)

    def list_resolved_cases(self):
        """
        List the resolved cases for the current day.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Let's list the resolved cases for the current day.")
        start_time = str(datetime.utcnow().date())
        end_time = str(datetime.utcnow().date() + timedelta(days=1))
        resolved_cases = self.support_wrapper.describe_cases(start_time, end_time,
True)
        for case in resolved_cases:
            print(f"\tCase: {case['caseId']}: status {case['status']}.")
        print("-" * 88)

    def run_scenario(self):
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

        print("-" * 88)
        print("Welcome to the AWS Support get started with support cases demo.")
        print("-" * 88)

        selected_service = self.display_and_select_service()
        selected_category = self.display_and_select_category(selected_service)
        selected_severity = self.display_and_select_severity()
        new_case_id = self.create_example_case(
            selected_service, selected_category, selected_severity
        )
        wait(10)
        self.list_open_cases()
        new_attachment_set_id = self.create_attachment_set()
        self.add_communication(new_case_id, new_attachment_set_id)
        new_attachment_id = self.list_communications(new_case_id)
        self.describe_case_attachment(new_attachment_id)
        self.resolve_case(new_case_id)
        wait(10)
        self.list_resolved_cases()
```

```
        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        scenario = SupportCasesScenario(SupportWrapper.from_client())
        scenario.run_scenario()
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

Definisci una classe che racchiuda le operazioni di supporto al cliente.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_services(self, language):
        """
        Get the descriptions of AWS services available for support for a language.

        :param language: The language for support services.
        Currently, only "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.
        :return: The list of AWS service descriptions.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.describe_services(language=language)
            services = response["services"]
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get Support services for language %s. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                    language,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return services


    def describe_severity_levels(self, language):
        """
        Get the descriptions of available severity levels for support cases for a
language.

        :param language: The language for support severity levels.
        Currently, only "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.
        :return: The list of severity levels.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.support_client.describe_severity_levels(language=language)
            severity_levels = response["severityLevels"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
```

```
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get severity levels for language %s. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                    language,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return severity_levels


    def create_case(self, service, category, severity):
        """
        Create a new support case.

        :param service: The service to use for the new case.
        :param category: The category to use for the new case.
        :param severity: The severity to use for the new case.
        :return: The caseId of the new case.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.create_case(
                subject="Example case for testing, ignore.",
                serviceCode=service["code"],
                severityCode=severity["code"],
                categoryCode=category["code"],
                communicationBody="Example support case body.",
                language="en",
                issueType="customer-service",
            )
            case_id = response["caseId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
```

```
                    "Couldn't create case. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return case_id


    def add_attachment_to_set(self):
        """
        Add an attachment to a set, or create a new attachment set if one does not
exist.

        :return: The attachment set ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.add_attachments_to_set(
                attachments=[
                    {
                        "fileName": "attachment_file.txt",
                        "data": b"This is a sample file for attachment to a support
case.",
                    }
                ]
            )
            new_set_id = response["attachmentSetId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't add attachment. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
```

```
            return new_set_id


    def add_communication_to_case(self, attachment_set_id, case_id):
        """
        Add a communication and an attachment set to a case.

        :param attachment_set_id: The ID of an existing attachment set.
        :param case_id: The ID of the case.
        """
        try:
            self.support_client.add_communication_to_case(
                caseId=case_id,
                communicationBody="This is an example communication added to a
support case.",
                attachmentSetId=attachment_set_id,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't add communication. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise


    def describe_all_case_communications(self, case_id):
        """
        Describe all the communications for a case using a paginator.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case.
        :return: The communications for the case.
        """
        try:
            communications = []
```

```
            paginator = self.support_client.get_paginator("describe_communications")
            for page in paginator.paginate(caseId=case_id):
                communications += page["communications"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't describe communications. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return communications


    def describe_attachment(self, attachment_id):
        """
        Get information about an attachment by its attachmentID.

        :param attachment_id: The ID of the attachment.
        :return: The name of the attached file.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.describe_attachment(
                attachmentId=attachment_id
            )
            attached_file = response["attachment"]["fileName"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
```

```
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get attachment description. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return attached_file


    def resolve_case(self, case_id):
        """
        Resolve a support case by its caseId.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case to resolve.
        :return: The final status of the case.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.resolve_case(caseId=case_id)
            final_status = response["finalCaseStatus"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't resolve case. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return final_status


    def describe_cases(self, after_time, before_time, resolved):
        """
        Describe support cases over a period of time, optionally filtering
```

```
        by status.

        :param after_time: The start time to include for cases.
        :param before_time: The end time to include for cases.
        :param resolved: True to include resolved cases in the results,
            otherwise results are open cases.
        :return: The final status of the case.
        """
        try:
            cases = []
            paginator = self.support_client.get_paginator("describe_cases")
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                afterTime=after_time,
                beforeTime=before_time,
                includeResolvedCases=resolved,
                language="en",
            ):
                cases += page["cases"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't describe cases. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            if resolved:
                cases = filter(lambda case: case["status"] == "resolved", cases)
            return cases
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - AddAttachmentsToSet
  - AddCommunicationToCase
  - CreateCase
  - DescribeAttachment
  - DescribeCases
  - DescribeCommunications
  - DescribeServices
  - DescribeSeverityLevels
  - ResolveCase

Azioni

`AddAttachmentsToSet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`AddAttachmentsToSet`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
```

```
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def add_attachment_to_set(self):
        """
        Add an attachment to a set, or create a new attachment set if one does not
exist.

        :return: The attachment set ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.add_attachments_to_set(
                attachments=[
                    {
                        "fileName": "attachment_file.txt",
                        "data": b"This is a sample file for attachment to a support
case.",
                    }
                ]
            )
            new_set_id = response["attachmentSetId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't add attachment. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return new_set_id
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AddAttachmentsToSet AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`AddCommunicationToCase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `AddCommunicationToCase`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def add_communication_to_case(self, attachment_set_id, case_id):
        """
        Add a communication and an attachment set to a case.

        :param attachment_set_id: The ID of an existing attachment set.
        :param case_id: The ID of the case.
```

```
        """
        try:
            self.support_client.add_communication_to_case(
                caseId=case_id,
                communicationBody="This is an example communication added to a
support case.",
                attachmentSetId=attachment_set_id,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't add communication. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AddCommunicationToCase AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateCase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateCase`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def create_case(self, service, category, severity):
        """
        Create a new support case.

        :param service: The service to use for the new case.
        :param category: The category to use for the new case.
        :param severity: The severity to use for the new case.
        :return: The caseId of the new case.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.create_case(
                subject="Example case for testing, ignore.",
                serviceCode=service["code"],
                severityCode=severity["code"],
                categoryCode=category["code"],
                communicationBody="Example support case body.",
                language="en",
                issueType="customer-service",
            )
            case_id = response["caseId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
 Support "
```

```
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
 subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't create case. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return case_id
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateCase AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeAttachment`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeAttachment`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
```

```
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_attachment(self, attachment_id):
        """
        Get information about an attachment by its attachmentID.

        :param attachment_id: The ID of the attachment.
        :return: The name of the attached file.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.describe_attachment(
                attachmentId=attachment_id
            )
            attached_file = response["attachment"]["fileName"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get attachment description. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return attached_file
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeAttachment AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeCases`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeCases`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_cases(self, after_time, before_time, resolved):
        """
        Describe support cases over a period of time, optionally filtering
        by status.

        :param after_time: The start time to include for cases.
        :param before_time: The end time to include for cases.
        :param resolved: True to include resolved cases in the results,
            otherwise results are open cases.
        :return: The final status of the case.
        """
        try:
            cases = []
```

```
            paginator = self.support_client.get_paginator("describe_cases")
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                afterTime=after_time,
                beforeTime=before_time,
                includeResolvedCases=resolved,
                language="en",
            ):
                cases += page["cases"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't describe cases. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            if resolved:
                cases = filter(lambda case: case["status"] == "resolved", cases)
            return cases
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeCases AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeCommunications`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeCommunications`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_all_case_communications(self, case_id):
        """
        Describe all the communications for a case using a paginator.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case.
        :return: The communications for the case.
        """
        try:
            communications = []
            paginator = self.support_client.get_paginator("describe_communications")
            for page in paginator.paginate(caseId=case_id):
                communications += page["communications"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
```

```
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
 Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
 subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't describe communications. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return communications
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeCommunications AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeServices`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeServices`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_services(self, language):
        """
        Get the descriptions of AWS services available for support for a language.

        :param language: The language for support services.
        Currently, only "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.
        :return: The list of AWS service descriptions.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.describe_services(language=language)
            services = response["services"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get Support services for language %s. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                    language,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return services
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeServices AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeSeverityLevels`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeSeverityLevels`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_severity_levels(self, language):
        """
        Get the descriptions of available severity levels for support cases for a
 language.

        :param language: The language for support severity levels.
        Currently, only "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.
        :return: The list of severity levels.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response =
self.support_client.describe_severity_levels(language=language)
            severity_levels = response["severityLevels"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get severity levels for language %s. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                    language,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return severity_levels
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeSeverityLevels AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ResolveCase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ResolveCase`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def resolve_case(self, case_id):
        """
        Resolve a support case by its caseId.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case to resolve.
        :return: The final status of the case.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.resolve_case(caseId=case_id)
            final_status = response["finalCaseStatus"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
 Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
 subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't resolve case. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
```

```
                raise
        else:
            return final_status
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ResolveCase AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di Systems Manager che utilizzano SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) with Systems Manager.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Systems Manager

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare Systems Manager.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
```

```
def hello_systems_manager(ssm_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS Systems Manager
    client and list the first 5 documents in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param ssm_client: A Boto3 AWS Systems Manager Client object. This object wraps
                           the low-level AWS Systems Manager service API.
    """
    print("Hello, AWS Systems Manager! Let's list some of your documents:\n")

    paginator = ssm_client.get_paginator("list_documents")
    page_iterator = paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": 5})
    for page in page_iterator:
        for document in page["DocumentIdentifiers"]:
            print(f"  {document['Name']}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        hello_systems_manager(boto3.client("ssm"))
    except ClientError as err:
        print("Hello systems manager had an error.")
        print(err.response["Error"]["Code"])
        print(err.response["Error"]["Message"])
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListDocuments AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea una finestra di manutenzione.

- Modifica la pianificazione della finestra di manutenzione.
- Creare un documento.
- Invia un comando a un' EC2 istanza specificata.
- Crea un OpsItem.
- Aggiorna e risolvi il OpsItem.
- Eliminare la finestra di manutenzione OpsItem e il documento.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esegui uno scenario interattivo al prompt dei comandi.

```
class SystemsManagerScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started using Amazon
 Systems Manager."""

    def __init__(self, document_wrapper, maintenance_window_wrapper,
 ops_item_wrapper):
        """
        :param document_wrapper: An object that wraps Systems Manager document
 functions.
        :param maintenance_window_wrapper: An object that wraps Systems Manager
 maintenance window functions.
        :param ops_item_wrapper: An object that wraps Systems Manager OpsItem
 functions.
        """
        self.document_wrapper = document_wrapper
        self.maintenance_window_wrapper = maintenance_window_wrapper
        self.ops_item_wrapper = ops_item_wrapper

    def run(self):
        """Demonstrates how to use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to get started
 with Systems Manager."""
        try:
            print("-" * 88)
```

```
            print(
                """
Welcome to the AWS Systems Manager SDK Getting Started scenario.
This program demonstrates how to interact with Systems Manager using the AWS SDK for
 Python (Boto3).
Systems Manager is the operations hub for your AWS applications and resources and a
 secure end-to-end management
solution. The program's primary functions include creating a maintenance window,
 creating a document, sending a
command to a document, listing documents, listing commands, creating an OpsItem,
 modifying an OpsItem, and deleting
Systems Manager resources. Upon completion of the program, all AWS resources are
 cleaned up.
Let's get started..."""
            )
            q.ask("Please hit Enter")

            print("-" * 88)
            print("Create a Systems Manager maintenance window.")
            maintenance_window_name = q.ask(
                "Please enter the maintenance window name (default is ssm-
maintenance-window):",
            )
            if not maintenance_window_name:
                maintenance_window_name = "ssm-maintenance-window"

            self.maintenance_window_wrapper.create(
                name=maintenance_window_name,
                schedule="cron(0 10 ? * MON-FRI *)",
                duration=2,
                cutoff=1,
                allow_unassociated_targets=True,
            )

            print("-" * 88)
            print("Modify the maintenance window by changing the schedule")
            q.ask("Please hit Enter")

            self.maintenance_window_wrapper.update(
                name=maintenance_window_name,
                schedule="cron(0 0 ? * MON *)",
                duration=24,
                cutoff=1,
                allow_unassociated_targets=True,
```

```
                enabled=True,
            )

            print("-" * 88)
            print(
                "Create a document that defines the actions that Systems Manager
 performs on your EC2 instance."
            )
            document_name = q.ask(
                "Please enter the document name (default is ssmdocument):"
            )

            if not document_name:
                document_name = "ssmdocument"

            self.document_wrapper.create(
                name=document_name,
                content="""
{
    "schemaVersion": "2.2",
    "description": "Run a simple shell command",
    "mainSteps": [
        {
            "action": "aws:runShellScript",
            "name": "runEchoCommand",
            "inputs": {
              "runCommand": [
                "echo 'Hello, world!'"
              ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
            """,
            )

            self.document_wrapper.wait_until_active()

            print(
                """
Now you have the option of running a command on an EC2 instance that echoes 'Hello,
 world!'.
In order to run this command, you must provide the instance ID of a Linux EC2
 instance. If you do
```

```
not already have a running Linux EC2 instance in your account, you can create one
 using the AWS console.
For information about creating an EC2 instance, see
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-launch-instance-wizard.html.
            """
            )

            if q.ask(
                "Would you like to run a command on an EC2 instance? (y/n)",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                instance_id = q.ask(
                    "Please enter the instance ID of the EC2 instance:", q.non_empty
                )
                command_id = self.document_wrapper.send_command(
                    instance_ids=[instance_id]
                )

                self.document_wrapper.wait_command_executed(
                    command_id=command_id, instance_id=instance_id
                )

                print("-" * 88)
                print(
                    "Lets get the time when the specific command was sent to the
 specific managed node"
                )
                q.ask("Please hit Enter")


 self.document_wrapper.list_command_invocations(instance_id=instance_id)

            print("-" * 88)
            print("-" * 88)
            print(
                """
Now we will create a  Systems Manager OpsItem.
An OpsItem is a feature provided by the Systems Manager service.
It is a type of operational data item that allows you to manage and track various
 operational issues,
events, or tasks within your AWS environment.

You can create OpsItems to track and manage operational issues as they arise.
```

```
For example, you could create an OpsItem whenever your application detects a
 critical error
or an anomaly in your infrastructure.
            """
            )
            q.ask("Please hit Enter")

            self.ops_item_wrapper.create(
                title="Disk Space Alert",
                description="Created by the Systems Manager Python (Boto3) API",
                source="EC2",
                category="Performance",
                severity="2",
            )

            print("-" * 88)
            print("-" * 88)
            print(f"Now we will update  the OpsItem {self.ops_item_wrapper.id}")
            q.ask("Please hit Enter")

            self.ops_item_wrapper.update(
                title="Disk Space Alert",
                description=f"An update to {self.ops_item_wrapper.id}",
            )

            print(
                f"Now we will get the status of the OpsItem
 {self.ops_item_wrapper.id}"
            )
            q.ask("Please hit Enter")

            # It may take a second for the ops item to be available
            counter = 0
            while not self.ops_item_wrapper.describe() and counter < 5:
                counter += 1
                time.sleep(1)

            print(f"Now we will resolve the OpsItem {self.ops_item_wrapper.id}")
            q.ask("Please hit Enter")

            self.ops_item_wrapper.update(status="Resolved")

            print("-" * 88)
            print("-" * 88)
```

```
            if q.ask(
                "Would you like to delete the Systems Manager resources? (y/n)",
                q.is_yesno,
            ):
                print("You selected to delete the resources.")
                self.cleanup()
            else:
                print("The Systems Manager resources will not be deleted")

            print("-" * 88)
            print("This concludes the Systems Manager SDK Getting Started
 scenario.")
            print("-" * 88)

        except Exception:
            self.cleanup()
            raise

    def cleanup(self):
        self.maintenance_window_wrapper.delete()
        self.ops_item_wrapper.delete()
        self.document_wrapper.delete()


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        scenario = SystemsManagerScenario(
            DocumentWrapper.from_client(),
            MaintenanceWindowWrapper.from_client(),
            OpsItemWrapper.from_client(),
        )
        scenario.run()
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

Definisci una classe wrapper per le operazioni di documenti e comandi.

```
class DocumentWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager Document actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
```

```
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def create(self, content, name):
        """
        Creates a document.

        :param content: The content of the document.
        :param name: The name of the document.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.create_document(
                Name=name, Content=content, DocumentType="Command"
            )
            self.name = name
        except self.ssm_client.exceptions.DocumentAlreadyExists:
            print(f"Document {name} already exists.")
            self.name = name
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes an AWS Systems Manager document.
        """
        if self.name is None:
            return

        try:
```

```
            self.ssm_client.delete_document(Name=self.name)
            print(f"Deleted document {self.name}.")
            self.name = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def send_command(self, instance_ids):
        """
        Sends a command to one or more instances.

        :param instance_ids: The IDs of the instances to send the command to.
        :return: The ID of the command.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=instance_ids, DocumentName=self.name,
TimeoutSeconds=3600
            )
            return response["Command"]["CommandId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't send command to %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe(self):
        """
        Describes the document.

        :return: Document status.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ssm_client.describe_document(Name=self.name)
```

```
            return response["Document"]["Status"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def wait_until_active(self, max_attempts=20, delay=5):
        """
        Waits until the document is active.

        :param max_attempts: The maximum number of attempts for checking the status.
        :param delay: The delay in seconds between each check.
        """
        attempt = 0
        status = ""
        while attempt <= max_attempts:
            status = self.describe()
            if status == "Active":
                break
            attempt += 1
            time.sleep(delay)

        if status != "Active":
            logger.error("Document is not active.")
        else:
            logger.info("Document is active.")

    def wait_command_executed(self, command_id, instance_id):
        """
        Waits until the command is executed on the instance.

        :param command_id: The ID of the command.
        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance.
        """

        waiter = self.ssm_client.get_waiter("command_executed")
        waiter.wait(CommandId=command_id, InstanceId=instance_id)

    def list_command_invocations(self, instance_id):
```

```
        """
        Lists the commands for an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance.
        :return: The list of commands.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.ssm_client.get_paginator("list_command_invocations")
            command_invocations = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(InstanceId=instance_id):
                command_invocations.extend(page["CommandInvocations"])
            num_of_commands = len(command_invocations)
            print(
                f"{num_of_commands} command invocation(s) found for instance
{instance_id}."
            )

            if num_of_commands > 10:
                print("Displaying the first 10 commands:")
                num_of_commands = 10
            date_format = "%A, %d %B %Y %I:%M%p"
            for command in command_invocations[:num_of_commands]:
                print(
                    f"   The time of command invocation is
{command['RequestedDateTime'].strftime(date_format)}"
                )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list commands for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Definisci una classe wrapper per le operazioni sugli OpsItem.

```
class OpsItemWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager OpsItem actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.id = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        :return: A OpsItemWrapper instance.
        """
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def create(self, title, source, category, severity, description):
        """
        Create an OpsItem

        :param title: The OpsItem title.
        :param source: The OpsItem source.
        :param category: The OpsItem category.
        :param severity: The OpsItem severity.
        :param description: The OpsItem description.

        """
        try:
            response = self.ssm_client.create_ops_item(
                Title=title,
                Source=source,
                Category=category,
                Severity=severity,
                Description=description,
            )
            self.id = response["OpsItemId"]
        except self.ssm_client.exceptions.OpsItemLimitExceededException as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create ops item because you have exceeded your open
OpsItem limit. "
                "Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def delete(self):
        """
        Delete the OpsItem.
        """
        if self.id is None:
            return
        try:
            self.ssm_client.delete_ops_item(OpsItemId=self.id)
            print(f"Deleted ops item with id {self.id}")
            self.id = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe(self):
        """
        Describe an OpsItem.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.ssm_client.get_paginator("describe_ops_items")
            ops_items = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                OpsItemFilters=[
                    {"Key": "OpsItemId", "Values": [self.id], "Operator": "Equal"}
                ]
            ):
                ops_items.extend(page["OpsItemSummaries"])
```

```
            for item in ops_items:
                print(
                    f"The item title is {item['Title']} and the status is
{item['Status']}"
                )
            return len(ops_items) > 0
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def update(self, title=None, description=None, status=None):
        """
        Update an OpsItem.

        :param title: The new OpsItem title.
        :param description: The new OpsItem description.
        :param status: The new OpsItem status.
        :return:
        """
        args = dict(OpsItemId=self.id)
        if title is not None:
            args["Title"] = title
        if description is not None:
            args["Description"] = description
        if status is not None:
            args["Status"] = status
        try:
            self.ssm_client.update_ops_item(**args)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

Definisci una classe wrapper per le operazioni della finestra di manutenzione.

```
class MaintenanceWindowWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager maintenance window actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.window_id = None
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def create(self, name, schedule, duration, cutoff, allow_unassociated_targets):
        """
        Create an AWS Systems Manager maintenance window.

        :param name: The name of the maintenance window.
        :param schedule: The schedule of the maintenance window.
        :param duration: The duration of the maintenance window.
        :param cutoff: The cutoff time of the maintenance window.
        :param allow_unassociated_targets: Allow the maintenance window to run on
 managed nodes, even
                                            if you haven't registered those nodes as
 targets.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ssm_client.create_maintenance_window(
                Name=name,
                Schedule=schedule,
                Duration=duration,
                Cutoff=cutoff,
                AllowUnassociatedTargets=allow_unassociated_targets,
```

```
            )
            self.window_id = response["WindowId"]
            self.name = name
            logger.info("Created maintenance window %s.", self.window_id)
        except ParamValidationError as error:
            logger.error(
                "Parameter validation error when trying to create maintenance window
%s. Here's why: %s",
                self.window_id,
                error,
            )
            raise
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create maintenance window %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete(self):
        """
        Delete the associated AWS Systems Manager maintenance window.
        """
        if self.window_id is None:
            return

        try:
            self.ssm_client.delete_maintenance_window(WindowId=self.window_id)
            logger.info("Deleted maintenance window %s.", self.window_id)
            print(f"Deleted maintenance window {self.name}")
            self.window_id = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete maintenance window %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.window_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
    def update(
        self, name, enabled, schedule, duration, cutoff, allow_unassociated_targets
    ):
        """
        Update an AWS Systems Manager maintenance window.

        :param name: The name of the maintenance window.
        :param enabled: Whether the maintenance window is enabled to run on managed
nodes.
        :param schedule: The schedule of the maintenance window.
        :param duration: The duration of the maintenance window.
        :param cutoff: The cutoff time of the maintenance window.
        :param allow_unassociated_targets: Allow the maintenance window to run on
managed nodes, even
                                            if you haven't registered those nodes as
targets.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.update_maintenance_window(
                WindowId=self.window_id,
                Name=name,
                Enabled=enabled,
                Schedule=schedule,
                Duration=duration,
                Cutoff=cutoff,
                AllowUnassociatedTargets=allow_unassociated_targets,
            )
            self.name = name
            logger.info("Updated maintenance window %s.", self.window_id)
        except ParamValidationError as error:
            logger.error(
                "Parameter validation error when trying to update maintenance window
%s. Here's why: %s",
                self.window_id,
                error,
            )
            raise
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update maintenance window %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

```
            raise
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateDocument
  - CreateMaintenanceWindow
  - CreateOpsItem
  - DeleteMaintenanceWindow
  - ListCommandInvocations
  - SendCommand
  - UpdateOpsItem

Azioni

`CreateDocument`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateDocument`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class DocumentWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager Document actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.name = None
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def create(self, content, name):
        """
        Creates a document.

        :param content: The content of the document.
        :param name: The name of the document.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.create_document(
                Name=name, Content=content, DocumentType="Command"
            )
            self.name = name
        except self.ssm_client.exceptions.DocumentAlreadyExists:
            print(f"Document {name} already exists.")
            self.name = name
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateDocument AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateMaintenanceWindow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateMaintenanceWindow`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class MaintenanceWindowWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager maintenance window actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.window_id = None
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def create(self, name, schedule, duration, cutoff, allow_unassociated_targets):
        """
        Create an AWS Systems Manager maintenance window.

        :param name: The name of the maintenance window.
        :param schedule: The schedule of the maintenance window.
        :param duration: The duration of the maintenance window.
        :param cutoff: The cutoff time of the maintenance window.
        :param allow_unassociated_targets: Allow the maintenance window to run on
 managed nodes, even
                                            if you haven't registered those nodes as
 targets.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ssm_client.create_maintenance_window(
                Name=name,
                Schedule=schedule,
```

```
                Duration=duration,
                Cutoff=cutoff,
                AllowUnassociatedTargets=allow_unassociated_targets,
            )
            self.window_id = response["WindowId"]
            self.name = name
            logger.info("Created maintenance window %s.", self.window_id)
        except ParamValidationError as error:
            logger.error(
                "Parameter validation error when trying to create maintenance window
%s. Here's why: %s",
                self.window_id,
                error,
            )
            raise
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create maintenance window %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateMaintenanceWindow AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`CreateOpsItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateOpsItem`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class OpsItemWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager OpsItem actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.id = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        :return: A OpsItemWrapper instance.
        """
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def create(self, title, source, category, severity, description):
        """
        Create an OpsItem

        :param title: The OpsItem title.
        :param source: The OpsItem source.
        :param category: The OpsItem category.
        :param severity: The OpsItem severity.
        :param description: The OpsItem description.

        """
        try:
            response = self.ssm_client.create_ops_item(
                Title=title,
                Source=source,
                Category=category,
                Severity=severity,
                Description=description,
            )
            self.id = response["OpsItemId"]
        except self.ssm_client.exceptions.OpsItemLimitExceededException as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create ops item because you have exceeded your open
 OpsItem limit. "
```

```
                "Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateOpsItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteDocument`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteDocument`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class DocumentWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager Document actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
```

```
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes an AWS Systems Manager document.
        """
        if self.name is None:
            return

        try:
            self.ssm_client.delete_document(Name=self.name)
            print(f"Deleted document {self.name}.")
            self.name = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteDocument AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteMaintenanceWindow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteMaintenanceWindow`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class MaintenanceWindowWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager maintenance window actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.window_id = None
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def delete(self):
        """
        Delete the associated AWS Systems Manager maintenance window.
        """
        if self.window_id is None:
            return

        try:
            self.ssm_client.delete_maintenance_window(WindowId=self.window_id)
            logger.info("Deleted maintenance window %s.", self.window_id)
            print(f"Deleted maintenance window {self.name}")
            self.window_id = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete maintenance window %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.window_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteMaintenanceWindow AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteOpsItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteOpsItem`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class OpsItemWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager OpsItem actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.id = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        :return: A OpsItemWrapper instance.
        """
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def delete(self):
        """
        Delete the OpsItem.
        """
        if self.id is None:
            return
        try:
            self.ssm_client.delete_ops_item(OpsItemId=self.id)
            print(f"Deleted ops item with id {self.id}")
            self.id = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteOpsItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DescribeOpsItems`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeOpsItems`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class OpsItemWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager OpsItem actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.id = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        :return: A OpsItemWrapper instance.
        """
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def describe(self):
        """
```

```
        Describe an OpsItem.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.ssm_client.get_paginator("describe_ops_items")
            ops_items = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                OpsItemFilters=[
                    {"Key": "OpsItemId", "Values": [self.id], "Operator": "Equal"}
                ]
            ):
                ops_items.extend(page["OpsItemSummaries"])

            for item in ops_items:
                print(
                    f"The item title is {item['Title']} and the status is
{item['Status']}"
                )
            return len(ops_items) > 0
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeOpsItems AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListCommandInvocations`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListCommandInvocations`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class DocumentWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager Document actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def list_command_invocations(self, instance_id):
        """
        Lists the commands for an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance.
        :return: The list of commands.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.ssm_client.get_paginator("list_command_invocations")
            command_invocations = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(InstanceId=instance_id):
                command_invocations.extend(page["CommandInvocations"])
            num_of_commands = len(command_invocations)
            print(
                f"{num_of_commands} command invocation(s) found for instance
 {instance_id}."
            )

            if num_of_commands > 10:
                print("Displaying the first 10 commands:")
                num_of_commands = 10
            date_format = "%A, %d %B %Y %I:%M%p"
            for command in command_invocations[:num_of_commands]:
                print(
                    f"   The time of command invocation is
 {command['RequestedDateTime'].strftime(date_format)}"
                )
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list commands for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListCommandInvocations AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`SendCommand`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `SendCommand`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class DocumentWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager Document actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)
```

```
    def send_command(self, instance_ids):
        """
        Sends a command to one or more instances.

        :param instance_ids: The IDs of the instances to send the command to.
        :return: The ID of the command.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=instance_ids, DocumentName=self.name,
 TimeoutSeconds=3600
            )
            return response["Command"]["CommandId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't send command to %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta SendCommand AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`UpdateMaintenanceWindow`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `UpdateMaintenanceWindow`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class MaintenanceWindowWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager maintenance window actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.window_id = None
        self.name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def update(
        self, name, enabled, schedule, duration, cutoff, allow_unassociated_targets
    ):
        """
        Update an AWS Systems Manager maintenance window.

        :param name: The name of the maintenance window.
        :param enabled: Whether the maintenance window is enabled to run on managed
nodes.
        :param schedule: The schedule of the maintenance window.
        :param duration: The duration of the maintenance window.
        :param cutoff: The cutoff time of the maintenance window.
        :param allow_unassociated_targets: Allow the maintenance window to run on
managed nodes, even
                                           if you haven't registered those nodes as
targets.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.update_maintenance_window(
                WindowId=self.window_id,
                Name=name,
                Enabled=enabled,
                Schedule=schedule,
                Duration=duration,
                Cutoff=cutoff,
                AllowUnassociatedTargets=allow_unassociated_targets,
            )
            self.name = name
            logger.info("Updated maintenance window %s.", self.window_id)
        except ParamValidationError as error:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Parameter validation error when trying to update maintenance window
 %s. Here's why: %s",
                self.window_id,
                error,
            )
            raise
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update maintenance window %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateMaintenanceWindow AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`UpdateOpsItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `UpdateOpsItem`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class OpsItemWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Systems Manager OpsItem actions."""

    def __init__(self, ssm_client):
        """
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
```

```
        self.id = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        :return: A OpsItemWrapper instance.
        """
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(ssm_client)


    def update(self, title=None, description=None, status=None):
        """
        Update an OpsItem.

        :param title: The new OpsItem title.
        :param description: The new OpsItem description.
        :param status: The new OpsItem status.
        :return:
        """
        args = dict(OpsItemId=self.id)
        if title is not None:
            args["Title"] = title
        if description is not None:
            args["Description"] = description
        if status is not None:
            args["Status"] = status
        try:
            self.ssm_client.update_ops_item(**args)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update ops item %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateOpsItem AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Textract con SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Textract. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`AnalyzeDocument`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AnalyzeDocument`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class TextractWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Textract functions."""

    def __init__(self, textract_client, s3_resource, sqs_resource):
        """
        :param textract_client: A Boto3 Textract client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
```

```
        :param sqs_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SQS resource.
        """
        self.textract_client = textract_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.sqs_resource = sqs_resource


    def analyze_file(
        self, feature_types, *, document_file_name=None, document_bytes=None
    ):
        """
        Detects text and additional elements, such as forms or tables, in a local
image
        file or from in-memory byte data.
        The image must be in PNG or JPG format.

        :param feature_types: The types of additional document features to detect.
        :param document_file_name: The name of a document image file.
        :param document_bytes: In-memory byte data of a document image.
        :return: The response from Amazon Textract, including a list of blocks
                 that describe elements detected in the image.
        """
        if document_file_name is not None:
            with open(document_file_name, "rb") as document_file:
                document_bytes = document_file.read()
        try:
            response = self.textract_client.analyze_document(
                Document={"Bytes": document_bytes}, FeatureTypes=feature_types
            )
            logger.info("Detected %s blocks.", len(response["Blocks"]))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect text.")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta AnalyzeDocument AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DetectDocumentText`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DetectDocumentText`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class TextractWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Textract functions."""

    def __init__(self, textract_client, s3_resource, sqs_resource):
        """
        :param textract_client: A Boto3 Textract client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param sqs_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SQS resource.
        """
        self.textract_client = textract_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.sqs_resource = sqs_resource


    def detect_file_text(self, *, document_file_name=None, document_bytes=None):
        """
        Detects text elements in a local image file or from in-memory byte data.
        The image must be in PNG or JPG format.

        :param document_file_name: The name of a document image file.
        :param document_bytes: In-memory byte data of a document image.
        :return: The response from Amazon Textract, including a list of blocks
                 that describe elements detected in the image.
        """
        if document_file_name is not None:
            with open(document_file_name, "rb") as document_file:
                document_bytes = document_file.read()
        try:
            response = self.textract_client.detect_document_text(
                Document={"Bytes": document_bytes}
            )
            logger.info("Detected %s blocks.", len(response["Blocks"]))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect text.")
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DetectDocumentText AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetDocumentAnalysis`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetDocumentAnalysis`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class TextractWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Textract functions."""

    def __init__(self, textract_client, s3_resource, sqs_resource):
        """
        :param textract_client: A Boto3 Textract client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param sqs_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SQS resource.
        """
        self.textract_client = textract_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.sqs_resource = sqs_resource


    def get_analysis_job(self, job_id):
        """
        Gets data for a previously started detection job that includes additional
        elements.

        :param job_id: The ID of the job to retrieve.
```

```
        :return: The job data, including a list of blocks that describe elements
                 detected in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.textract_client.get_document_analysis(JobId=job_id)
            job_status = response["JobStatus"]
            logger.info("Job %s status is %s.", job_id, job_status)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for job %s.", job_id)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetDocumentAnalysis AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`StartDocumentAnalysis`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StartDocumentAnalysis`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Avvia un lavoro asincrono per analizzare un documento.

```
class TextractWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Textract functions."""

    def __init__(self, textract_client, s3_resource, sqs_resource):
        """
        :param textract_client: A Boto3 Textract client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param sqs_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SQS resource.
        """
```

```
        self.textract_client = textract_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.sqs_resource = sqs_resource


    def start_analysis_job(
        self,
        bucket_name,
        document_file_name,
        feature_types,
        sns_topic_arn,
        sns_role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Starts an asynchronous job to detect text and additional elements, such as
        forms or tables, in an image stored in an Amazon S3 bucket. Textract
publishes
        a notification to the specified Amazon SNS topic when the job completes.
        The image must be in PNG, JPG, or PDF format.

        :param bucket_name: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the
image.
        :param document_file_name: The name of the document image stored in Amazon
S3.
        :param feature_types: The types of additional document features to detect.
        :param sns_topic_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an Amazon SNS topic
                              where job completion notification is published.
        :param sns_role_arn: The ARN of an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
                             role that can be assumed by Textract and grants
permission
                             to publish to the Amazon SNS topic.
        :return: The ID of the job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.textract_client.start_document_analysis(
                DocumentLocation={
                    "S3Object": {"Bucket": bucket_name, "Name": document_file_name}
                },
                NotificationChannel={
                    "SNSTopicArn": sns_topic_arn,
                    "RoleArn": sns_role_arn,
                },
                FeatureTypes=feature_types,
            )
```

```
            job_id = response["JobId"]
            logger.info(
                "Started text analysis job %s on %s.", job_id, document_file_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't analyze text in %s.", document_file_name)
            raise
        else:
            return job_id
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartDocumentAnalysis AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`StartDocumentTextDetection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StartDocumentTextDetection`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Avvia un lavoro asincrono per rilevare il testo in un documento.

```
class TextractWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Textract functions."""

    def __init__(self, textract_client, s3_resource, sqs_resource):
        """
        :param textract_client: A Boto3 Textract client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param sqs_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SQS resource.
        """
        self.textract_client = textract_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.sqs_resource = sqs_resource
```

```
    def start_detection_job(
        self, bucket_name, document_file_name, sns_topic_arn, sns_role_arn
    ):
        """
        Starts an asynchronous job to detect text elements in an image stored in an
        Amazon S3 bucket. Textract publishes a notification to the specified Amazon
SNS
        topic when the job completes.
        The image must be in PNG, JPG, or PDF format.

        :param bucket_name: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the
image.
        :param document_file_name: The name of the document image stored in Amazon
S3.
        :param sns_topic_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an Amazon SNS topic
                              where the job completion notification is published.
        :param sns_role_arn: The ARN of an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
                             role that can be assumed by Textract and grants
permission
                             to publish to the Amazon SNS topic.
        :return: The ID of the job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.textract_client.start_document_text_detection(
                DocumentLocation={
                    "S3Object": {"Bucket": bucket_name, "Name": document_file_name}
                },
                NotificationChannel={
                    "SNSTopicArn": sns_topic_arn,
                    "RoleArn": sns_role_arn,
                },
            )
            job_id = response["JobId"]
            logger.info(
                "Started text detection job %s on %s.", job_id, document_file_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect text in %s.", document_file_name)
            raise
        else:
            return job_id
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartDocumentTextDetection AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione Amazon Textract explorer

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come esplorare l'output di Amazon Textract tramite un'applicazione interattiva.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzarlo AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) con Amazon Textract per rilevare elementi di testo, moduli e tabelle nell'immagine di un documento. L'immagine di input e l'output di Amazon Textract sono mostrati in un'applicazione Tkinter che consente di esplorare gli elementi rilevati.

- Invia un'immagine del documento ad Amazon Textract ed esplora l'output degli elementi rilevati.
- Invia immagini direttamente ad Amazon Textract o tramite un bucket Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).
- Utilizza asynchronous APIs per avviare un processo che pubblica una notifica su un argomento di Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) al termine del processo.
- Esegue il polling di una coda Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) per un messaggio di completamento del processo e visualizza i risultati.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

Rilevamento di entità nel testo estratto da un'immagine

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come utilizzare Amazon Comprehend per rilevare le entità nel testo estratto da Amazon Textract da un'immagine archiviata in Amazon S3.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

Mostra come utilizzarlo AWS SDK per Python (Boto3) in un notebook Jupyter per rilevare entità nel testo estratto da un'immagine. In questo esempio viene utilizzato Amazon Textract per estrarre il testo da un'immagine archiviata in Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) e Amazon Comprehend per rilevare le entità nel testo estratto.

Questo esempio è un notebook Jupyter e deve essere eseguito in un ambiente in grado di ospitare notebook. Per istruzioni su come eseguire l'esempio utilizzando Amazon SageMaker AI, consulta le istruzioni in TextractAndComprehendNotebook.ipynb.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Textract

Esempi di Amazon Transcribe con SDK per Python (Boto3)

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Transcribe. AWS SDK per Python (Boto3)

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateVocabulary`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateVocabulary`.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def create_vocabulary(
    vocabulary_name, language_code, transcribe_client, phrases=None, table_uri=None
):
    """
    Creates a custom vocabulary that can be used to improve the accuracy of
    transcription jobs. This function returns as soon as the vocabulary processing
    is started. Call get_vocabulary to get the current status of the vocabulary.
    The vocabulary is ready to use when its status is 'READY'.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the custom vocabulary.
    :param language_code: The language code of the vocabulary.
                          For example, en-US or nl-NL.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param phrases: A list of comma-separated phrases to include in the vocabulary.
    :param table_uri: A table of phrases and pronunciation hints to include in the
                      vocabulary.
    :return: Information about the newly created vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        vocab_args = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name, "LanguageCode":
 language_code}
        if phrases is not None:
            vocab_args["Phrases"] = phrases
```

```
        elif table_uri is not None:
            vocab_args["VocabularyFileUri"] = table_uri
        response = transcribe_client.create_vocabulary(**vocab_args)
        logger.info("Created custom vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create custom vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
    else:
        return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta CreateVocabulary AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteTranscriptionJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteTranscriptionJob`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def delete_job(job_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Deletes a transcription job. This also deletes the transcript associated with
    the job.

    :param job_name: The name of the job to delete.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    """
    try:
        transcribe_client.delete_transcription_job(TranscriptionJobName=job_name)
        logger.info("Deleted job %s.", job_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete job %s.", job_name)
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteTranscriptionJob AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`DeleteVocabulary`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteVocabulary`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def delete_vocabulary(vocabulary_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Deletes a custom vocabulary.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to delete.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    """
    try:
        transcribe_client.delete_vocabulary(VocabularyName=vocabulary_name)
        logger.info("Deleted vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DeleteVocabulary AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetTranscriptionJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetTranscriptionJob`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def get_job(job_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Gets details about a transcription job.

    :param job_name: The name of the job to retrieve.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: The retrieved transcription job.
    """
    try:
        response = transcribe_client.get_transcription_job(
            TranscriptionJobName=job_name
        )
        job = response["TranscriptionJob"]
        logger.info("Got job %s.", job["TranscriptionJobName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get job %s.", job_name)
        raise
    else:
        return job
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetTranscriptionJob AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`GetVocabulary`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetVocabulary`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def get_vocabulary(vocabulary_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Gets information about a custom vocabulary.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to retrieve.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: Information about the vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        response = transcribe_client.get_vocabulary(VocabularyName=vocabulary_name)
        logger.info("Got vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
    else:
        return response
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta GetVocabulary AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListTranscriptionJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListTranscriptionJobs`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def list_jobs(job_filter, transcribe_client):
    """
    Lists summaries of the transcription jobs for the current AWS account.

    :param job_filter: The list of returned jobs must contain this string in their
                       names.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: The list of retrieved transcription job summaries.
    """
    try:
        response =
 transcribe_client.list_transcription_jobs(JobNameContains=job_filter)
        jobs = response["TranscriptionJobSummaries"]
        next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        while next_token is not None:
            response = transcribe_client.list_transcription_jobs(
                JobNameContains=job_filter, NextToken=next_token
            )
            jobs += response["TranscriptionJobSummaries"]
            next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        logger.info("Got %s jobs with filter %s.", len(jobs), job_filter)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get jobs with filter %s.", job_filter)
        raise
    else:
        return jobs
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListTranscriptionJobs AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`ListVocabularies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListVocabularies`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def list_vocabularies(vocabulary_filter, transcribe_client):
    """
    Lists the custom vocabularies created for this AWS account.

    :param vocabulary_filter: The returned vocabularies must contain this string in
                              their names.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: The list of retrieved vocabularies.
    """
    try:
        response =
 transcribe_client.list_vocabularies(NameContains=vocabulary_filter)
        vocabs = response["Vocabularies"]
        next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        while next_token is not None:
            response = transcribe_client.list_vocabularies(
                NameContains=vocabulary_filter, NextToken=next_token
            )
            vocabs += response["Vocabularies"]
            next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        logger.info(
            "Got %s vocabularies with filter %s.", len(vocabs), vocabulary_filter
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't list vocabularies with filter %s.", vocabulary_filter
        )
        raise
    else:
        return vocabs
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListVocabularies AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

StartTranscriptionJob

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StartTranscriptionJob`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def start_job(
    job_name,
    media_uri,
    media_format,
    language_code,
    transcribe_client,
    vocabulary_name=None,
):
    """
    Starts a transcription job. This function returns as soon as the job is started.
    To get the current status of the job, call get_transcription_job. The job is
    successfully completed when the job status is 'COMPLETED'.

    :param job_name: The name of the transcription job. This must be unique for
                     your AWS account.
    :param media_uri: The URI where the audio file is stored. This is typically
                      in an Amazon S3 bucket.
    :param media_format: The format of the audio file. For example, mp3 or wav.
    :param language_code: The language code of the audio file.
                          For example, en-US or ja-JP
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param vocabulary_name: The name of a custom vocabulary to use when transcribing
                            the audio file.
    :return: Data about the job.
    """
    try:
        job_args = {
            "TranscriptionJobName": job_name,
```

```
            "Media": {"MediaFileUri": media_uri},
            "MediaFormat": media_format,
            "LanguageCode": language_code,
        }
        if vocabulary_name is not None:
            job_args["Settings"] = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name}
        response = transcribe_client.start_transcription_job(**job_args)
        job = response["TranscriptionJob"]
        logger.info("Started transcription job %s.", job_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't start transcription job %s.", job_name)
        raise
    else:
        return job
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta StartTranscriptionJob AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

`UpdateVocabulary`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `UpdateVocabulary`

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
def update_vocabulary(
    vocabulary_name, language_code, transcribe_client, phrases=None, table_uri=None
):
    """
    Updates an existing custom vocabulary. The entire vocabulary is replaced with
    the contents of the update.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to update.
```

```
    :param language_code: The language code of the vocabulary.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param phrases: A list of comma-separated phrases to include in the vocabulary.
    :param table_uri: A table of phrases and pronunciation hints to include in the
                      vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        vocab_args = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name, "LanguageCode":
language_code}
        if phrases is not None:
            vocab_args["Phrases"] = phrases
        elif table_uri is not None:
            vocab_args["VocabularyFileUri"] = table_uri
        response = transcribe_client.update_vocabulary(**vocab_args)
        logger.info("Updated custom vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't update custom vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta UpdateVocabulary AWSSDK for Python (Boto3) API Reference.

Scenari

Crea e perfezionate un vocabolario personalizzato

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Caricare un file audio in Amazon S3.
- Eseguire un processo Amazon Transcribe per trascrivere il file e ottenere i risultati.
- Creare e perfezionare un vocabolario personalizzato per migliorare l'accuratezza della trascrizione.
- Eseguire i processi con vocabolari personalizzati e ottenere i risultati.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Trascrivere un file audio che contiene una lettura di Jabberwocky di Lewis Carroll. Iniziare creando funzioni che racchiudono le azioni di Amazon Transcribe.

```
def start_job(
    job_name,
    media_uri,
    media_format,
    language_code,
    transcribe_client,
    vocabulary_name=None,
):
    """
    Starts a transcription job. This function returns as soon as the job is started.
    To get the current status of the job, call get_transcription_job. The job is
    successfully completed when the job status is 'COMPLETED'.

    :param job_name: The name of the transcription job. This must be unique for
                     your AWS account.
    :param media_uri: The URI where the audio file is stored. This is typically
                      in an Amazon S3 bucket.
    :param media_format: The format of the audio file. For example, mp3 or wav.
    :param language_code: The language code of the audio file.
                          For example, en-US or ja-JP
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param vocabulary_name: The name of a custom vocabulary to use when transcribing
                            the audio file.
    :return: Data about the job.
    """
    try:
        job_args = {
            "TranscriptionJobName": job_name,
            "Media": {"MediaFileUri": media_uri},
            "MediaFormat": media_format,
            "LanguageCode": language_code,
```

```
        }
        if vocabulary_name is not None:
            job_args["Settings"] = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name}
        response = transcribe_client.start_transcription_job(**job_args)
        job = response["TranscriptionJob"]
        logger.info("Started transcription job %s.", job_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't start transcription job %s.", job_name)
        raise
    else:
        return job



def get_job(job_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Gets details about a transcription job.

    :param job_name: The name of the job to retrieve.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: The retrieved transcription job.
    """
    try:
        response = transcribe_client.get_transcription_job(
            TranscriptionJobName=job_name
        )
        job = response["TranscriptionJob"]
        logger.info("Got job %s.", job["TranscriptionJobName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get job %s.", job_name)
        raise
    else:
        return job



def delete_job(job_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Deletes a transcription job. This also deletes the transcript associated with
    the job.

    :param job_name: The name of the job to delete.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    """
```

```
    try:
        transcribe_client.delete_transcription_job(TranscriptionJobName=job_name)
        logger.info("Deleted job %s.", job_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete job %s.", job_name)
        raise



def create_vocabulary(
    vocabulary_name, language_code, transcribe_client, phrases=None, table_uri=None
):
    """
    Creates a custom vocabulary that can be used to improve the accuracy of
    transcription jobs. This function returns as soon as the vocabulary processing
    is started. Call get_vocabulary to get the current status of the vocabulary.
    The vocabulary is ready to use when its status is 'READY'.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the custom vocabulary.
    :param language_code: The language code of the vocabulary.
                          For example, en-US or nl-NL.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param phrases: A list of comma-separated phrases to include in the vocabulary.
    :param table_uri: A table of phrases and pronunciation hints to include in the
                      vocabulary.
    :return: Information about the newly created vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        vocab_args = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name, "LanguageCode":
 language_code}
        if phrases is not None:
            vocab_args["Phrases"] = phrases
        elif table_uri is not None:
            vocab_args["VocabularyFileUri"] = table_uri
        response = transcribe_client.create_vocabulary(**vocab_args)
        logger.info("Created custom vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create custom vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
    else:
        return response
```

```
def get_vocabulary(vocabulary_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Gets information about a custom vocabulary.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to retrieve.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: Information about the vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        response = transcribe_client.get_vocabulary(VocabularyName=vocabulary_name)
        logger.info("Got vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
    else:
        return response



def update_vocabulary(
    vocabulary_name, language_code, transcribe_client, phrases=None, table_uri=None
):
    """
    Updates an existing custom vocabulary. The entire vocabulary is replaced with
    the contents of the update.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to update.
    :param language_code: The language code of the vocabulary.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param phrases: A list of comma-separated phrases to include in the vocabulary.
    :param table_uri: A table of phrases and pronunciation hints to include in the
                      vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        vocab_args = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name, "LanguageCode":
 language_code}
        if phrases is not None:
            vocab_args["Phrases"] = phrases
        elif table_uri is not None:
            vocab_args["VocabularyFileUri"] = table_uri
        response = transcribe_client.update_vocabulary(**vocab_args)
        logger.info("Updated custom vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't update custom vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
```

```
        raise



def list_vocabularies(vocabulary_filter, transcribe_client):
    """
    Lists the custom vocabularies created for this AWS account.

    :param vocabulary_filter: The returned vocabularies must contain this string in
                              their names.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: The list of retrieved vocabularies.
    """
    try:
        response =
 transcribe_client.list_vocabularies(NameContains=vocabulary_filter)
        vocabs = response["Vocabularies"]
        next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        while next_token is not None:
            response = transcribe_client.list_vocabularies(
                NameContains=vocabulary_filter, NextToken=next_token
            )
            vocabs += response["Vocabularies"]
            next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        logger.info(
            "Got %s vocabularies with filter %s.", len(vocabs), vocabulary_filter
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't list vocabularies with filter %s.", vocabulary_filter
        )
        raise
    else:
        return vocabs



def delete_vocabulary(vocabulary_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Deletes a custom vocabulary.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to delete.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    """
```

```
    try:
        transcribe_client.delete_vocabulary(VocabularyName=vocabulary_name)
        logger.info("Deleted vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
```

Richiamare le funzioni wrapper per trascrivere l'audio senza un vocabolario personalizzato e poi con diverse versioni di un vocabolario personalizzato per ottenere risultati migliori.

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to use the Amazon Transcribe service."""
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    s3_resource = boto3.resource("s3")
    transcribe_client = boto3.client("transcribe")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Transcribe demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    bucket_name = f"jabber-bucket-{time.time_ns()}"
    print(f"Creating bucket {bucket_name}.")
    bucket = s3_resource.create_bucket(
        Bucket=bucket_name,
        CreateBucketConfiguration={
            "LocationConstraint": transcribe_client.meta.region_name
        },
    )
    media_file_name = ".media/Jabberwocky.mp3"
    media_object_key = "Jabberwocky.mp3"
    print(f"Uploading media file {media_file_name}.")
    bucket.upload_file(media_file_name, media_object_key)
    media_uri = f"s3://{bucket.name}/{media_object_key}"

    job_name_simple = f"Jabber-{time.time_ns()}"
    print(f"Starting transcription job {job_name_simple}.")
    start_job(
        job_name_simple,
        f"s3://{bucket_name}/{media_object_key}",
```

```
        "mp3",
        "en-US",
        transcribe_client,
    )
    transcribe_waiter = TranscribeCompleteWaiter(transcribe_client)
    transcribe_waiter.wait(job_name_simple)
    job_simple = get_job(job_name_simple, transcribe_client)
    transcript_simple = requests.get(
        job_simple["Transcript"]["TranscriptFileUri"]
    ).json()
    print(f"Transcript for job {transcript_simple['jobName']}:")
    print(transcript_simple["results"]["transcripts"][0]["transcript"])

    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Creating a custom vocabulary that lists the nonsense words to try to "
        "improve the transcription."
    )
    vocabulary_name = f"Jabber-vocabulary-{time.time_ns()}"
    create_vocabulary(
        vocabulary_name,
        "en-US",
        transcribe_client,
        phrases=[
            "brillig",
            "slithy",
            "borogoves",
            "mome",
            "raths",
            "Jub-Jub",
            "frumious",
            "manxome",
            "Tumtum",
            "uffish",
            "whiffling",
            "tulgey",
            "thou",
            "frabjous",
            "callooh",
            "callay",
            "chortled",
        ],
    )
    vocabulary_ready_waiter = VocabularyReadyWaiter(transcribe_client)
```

```
    vocabulary_ready_waiter.wait(vocabulary_name)

    job_name_vocabulary_list = f"Jabber-vocabulary-list-{time.time_ns()}"
    print(f"Starting transcription job {job_name_vocabulary_list}.")
    start_job(
        job_name_vocabulary_list,
        media_uri,
        "mp3",
        "en-US",
        transcribe_client,
        vocabulary_name,
    )
    transcribe_waiter.wait(job_name_vocabulary_list)
    job_vocabulary_list = get_job(job_name_vocabulary_list, transcribe_client)
    transcript_vocabulary_list = requests.get(
        job_vocabulary_list["Transcript"]["TranscriptFileUri"]
    ).json()
    print(f"Transcript for job {transcript_vocabulary_list['jobName']}:")
    print(transcript_vocabulary_list["results"]["transcripts"][0]["transcript"])

    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Updating the custom vocabulary with table data that provides additional "
        "pronunciation hints."
    )
    table_vocab_file = "jabber-vocabulary-table.txt"
    bucket.upload_file(table_vocab_file, table_vocab_file)
    update_vocabulary(
        vocabulary_name,
        "en-US",
        transcribe_client,
        table_uri=f"s3://{bucket.name}/{table_vocab_file}",
    )
    vocabulary_ready_waiter.wait(vocabulary_name)

    job_name_vocab_table = f"Jabber-vocab-table-{time.time_ns()}"
    print(f"Starting transcription job {job_name_vocab_table}.")
    start_job(
        job_name_vocab_table,
        media_uri,
        "mp3",
        "en-US",
        transcribe_client,
        vocabulary_name=vocabulary_name,
```

```
    )
    transcribe_waiter.wait(job_name_vocab_table)
    job_vocab_table = get_job(job_name_vocab_table, transcribe_client)
    transcript_vocab_table = requests.get(
        job_vocab_table["Transcript"]["TranscriptFileUri"]
    ).json()
    print(f"Transcript for job {transcript_vocab_table['jobName']}:")
    print(transcript_vocab_table["results"]["transcripts"][0]["transcript"])

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Getting data for jobs and vocabularies.")
    jabber_jobs = list_jobs("Jabber", transcribe_client)
    print(f"Found {len(jabber_jobs)} jobs:")
    for job_sum in jabber_jobs:
        job = get_job(job_sum["TranscriptionJobName"], transcribe_client)
        print(
            f"\t{job['TranscriptionJobName']}, {job['Media']['MediaFileUri']}, "
            f"{job['Settings'].get('VocabularyName')}"
        )

    jabber_vocabs = list_vocabularies("Jabber", transcribe_client)
    print(f"Found {len(jabber_vocabs)} vocabularies:")
    for vocab_sum in jabber_vocabs:
        vocab = get_vocabulary(vocab_sum["VocabularyName"], transcribe_client)
        vocab_content = requests.get(vocab["DownloadUri"]).text
        print(f"\t{vocab['VocabularyName']} contents:")
        print(vocab_content)

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Deleting demo jobs.")
    for job_name in [job_name_simple, job_name_vocabulary_list,
job_name_vocab_table]:
        delete_job(job_name, transcribe_client)
    print("Deleting demo vocabulary.")
    delete_vocabulary(vocabulary_name, transcribe_client)
    print("Deleting demo bucket.")
    bucket.objects.delete()
    bucket.delete()
    print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - CreateVocabulary
  - DeleteTranscriptionJob
  - DeleteVocabulary
  - GetTranscriptionJob
  - GetVocabulary
  - ListVocabularies
  - StartTranscriptionJob
  - UpdateVocabulary

Trascrivere l'audio e ottenere i dati di processo

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Avviare un processo di trascrizione con Amazon Transcribe.
- Attendi il completamento del processo .
- Ottenere l'URI in cui è archiviata la trascrizione.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Nozioni di base su Amazon Transcribe.

SDK per Python (Boto3)

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import time
import boto3


def transcribe_file(job_name, file_uri, transcribe_client):
    transcribe_client.start_transcription_job(
        TranscriptionJobName=job_name,
```

```
        Media={"MediaFileUri": file_uri},
        MediaFormat="wav",
        LanguageCode="en-US",
    )

    max_tries = 60
    while max_tries > 0:
        max_tries -= 1
        job = transcribe_client.get_transcription_job(TranscriptionJobName=job_name)
        job_status = job["TranscriptionJob"]["TranscriptionJobStatus"]
        if job_status in ["COMPLETED", "FAILED"]:
            print(f"Job {job_name} is {job_status}.")
            if job_status == "COMPLETED":
                print(
                    f"Download the transcript from\n"
                    f"\t{job['TranscriptionJob']['Transcript']
['TranscriptFileUri']}."
                )
            break
        else:
            print(f"Waiting for {job_name}. Current status is {job_status}.")
        time.sleep(10)


def main():
    transcribe_client = boto3.client("transcribe")
    file_uri = "s3://test-transcribe/answer2.wav"
    transcribe_file("Example-job", file_uri, transcribe_client)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Python (Boto3).
  - GetTranscriptionJob
  - StartTranscriptionJob

Esempi di codice per SDK for Ruby

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare AWS SDK per Ruby with AWS.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Alcuni servizi contengono categorie di esempio aggiuntive che mostrano come sfruttare le librerie o le funzioni specifiche del servizio.

Altre risorse

- Guida per sviluppatori SDK for Ruby: ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo di Ruby con. AWS
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Servizi

- Esempi di Aurora con SDK for Ruby
- Esempi di Auto Scaling con SDK for Ruby
- CloudTrail esempi che utilizzano SDK for Ruby
- CloudWatch esempi che utilizzano SDK for Ruby
- Esempi di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider che utilizzano SDK for Ruby
- Esempi di Amazon Comprehend con SDK for Ruby
- Esempi di Amazon DocumentDB con SDK for Ruby
- Esempi di DynamoDB con SDK for Ruby
- EC2 Esempi di Amazon che utilizzano SDK for Ruby
- Esempi di Elastic Beanstalk con SDK for Ruby

- EventBridge esempi che utilizzano SDK for Ruby
- AWS Glue esempi che utilizzano SDK for Ruby
- Esempi IAM che utilizzano SDK for Ruby
- Esempi di Kinesis con SDK for Ruby
- AWS KMS esempi che utilizzano SDK for Ruby
- Esempi di Lambda con SDK for Ruby
- Esempi di Amazon MSK con SDK for Ruby
- Esempi di Amazon Polly con SDK for Ruby
- Esempi di Amazon RDS con SDK for Ruby
- Esempi di Amazon S3 che utilizzano SDK for Ruby
- Esempi di Amazon SES con SDK for Ruby
- Esempi di API Amazon SES v2 con SDK for Ruby
- Esempi di Amazon SNS che utilizzano SDK for Ruby
- Esempi di Amazon SQS con SDK for Ruby
- AWS STS esempi che utilizzano SDK for Ruby
- Esempi di Amazon Textract con SDK for Ruby
- Esempi di Amazon Translate con SDK for Ruby
- WorkDocs esempi che utilizzano SDK for Ruby

Esempi di Aurora con SDK for Ruby

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Ruby con Aurora.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Aurora

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Aurora.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds'

# Creates an Amazon RDS client for the AWS Region
rds = Aws::RDS::Client.new

puts 'Listing clusters in this AWS account...'

# Calls the describe_db_clusters method to get information about clusters
resp = rds.describe_db_clusters(max_records: 20)

# Checks if any clusters are found and prints the appropriate message
if resp.db_clusters.empty?
  puts 'No clusters found!'
else
  # Loops through the array of cluster objects and prints the cluster identifier
  resp.db_clusters.each do |cluster|
    puts "Cluster identifier: #{cluster.db_cluster_identifier}"
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters in AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Esempi di Auto Scaling con SDK for Ruby

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Ruby con Auto Scaling.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Auto Scaling

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Auto Scaling.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-autoscaling'
require 'logger'

# AutoScalingManager is a class responsible for managing AWS Auto Scaling operations
# such as listing all Auto Scaling groups in the current AWS account.
class AutoScalingManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Gets and prints a list of Auto Scaling groups for the account.
  def list_auto_scaling_groups
    paginator = @client.describe_auto_scaling_groups
    auto_scaling_groups = []
    paginator.each_page do |page|
      auto_scaling_groups.concat(page.auto_scaling_groups)
    end

    if auto_scaling_groups.empty?
      @logger.info('No Auto Scaling groups found for this account.')
    else
      auto_scaling_groups.each do |group|
        @logger.info("Auto Scaling group name: #{group.auto_scaling_group_name}")
        @logger.info("  Group ARN:             #{group.auto_scaling_group_arn}")
        @logger.info("  Min/max/desired:       #{group.min_size}/#{group.max_size}/
#{group.desired_capacity}")
        @logger.info("\n")
      end
    end
```

```
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  autoscaling_client = Aws::AutoScaling::Client.new
  manager = AutoScalingManager.new(autoscaling_client)
  manager.list_auto_scaling_groups
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAutoScalingGroupssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

CloudTrail esempi che utilizzano SDK for Ruby

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Ruby with CloudTrail.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateTrail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTrail`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-cloudtrail' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'
require 'aws-sdk-s3'
require 'aws-sdk-sts'

def create_trail_example(s3_client, sts_client, cloudtrail_client, trail_name,
 bucket_name)
  resp = sts_client.get_caller_identity({})
  account_id = resp.account

  # Attach policy to an Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) bucket.
  s3_client.create_bucket(bucket: bucket_name)
  begin
    policy = {
      'Version' => '2012-10-17',
      'Statement' => [
        {
          'Sid' => 'AWSCloudTrailAclCheck20150319',
          'Effect' => 'Allow',
          'Principal' => {
            'Service' => 'cloudtrail.amazonaws.com'
          },
          'Action' => 's3:GetBucketAcl',
          'Resource' => "arn:aws:s3:::#{bucket_name}"
        },
        {
          'Sid' => 'AWSCloudTrailWrite20150319',
          'Effect' => 'Allow',
          'Principal' => {
            'Service' => 'cloudtrail.amazonaws.com'
          },
          'Action' => 's3:PutObject',
          'Resource' => "arn:aws:s3:::#{bucket_name}/AWSLogs/#{account_id}/*",
          'Condition' => {
            'StringEquals' => {
```

```
              's3:x-amz-acl' => 'bucket-owner-full-control'
            }
          }
        }
      ]
    }.to_json

    s3_client.put_bucket_policy(
      bucket: bucket_name,
      policy: policy
    )
    puts "Successfully added policy to bucket #{bucket_name}"
  end

  begin
    cloudtrail_client.create_trail({
                                     name: trail_name, # required
                                     s3_bucket_name: bucket_name # required
                                   })

    puts "Successfully created trail: #{trail_name}."
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts "Got error trying to create trail #{trail_name}:\n #{e}"
    puts e
    exit 1
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateTrailsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DeleteTrail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTrail`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
  client.delete_trail({
                        name: trail_name # required
                      })
  puts "Successfully deleted trail: #{trail_name}"
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Got error trying to delete trail: #{trail_name}:"
  puts e
  exit 1
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTrailsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`ListTrails`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTrails`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-cloudtrail' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

def describe_trails_example(client)
  resp = client.describe_trails({})
  puts "Found #{resp.trail_list.count} trail(s)."

  resp.trail_list.each do |trail|
    puts "Name:           #{trail.name}"
    puts "S3 bucket name: #{trail.s3_bucket_name}"
    puts
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTrailssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`LookupEvents`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`LookupEvents`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-cloudtrail' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# @param [Object] client
def lookup_events_example(client)
  resp = client.lookup_events
  puts "Found #{resp.events.count} events:"
  resp.events.each do |e|
    puts "Event name:   #{e.event_name}"
    puts "Event ID:     #{e.event_id}"
    puts "Event time:   #{e.event_time}"
    puts 'Resources:'

    e.resources.each do |r|
      puts "  Name:       #{r.resource_name}"
      puts "  Type:       #{r.resource_type}"
      puts ''
    end
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la LookupEventssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

CloudWatch esempi che utilizzano SDK for Ruby

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Ruby with CloudWatch.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`DescribeAlarms`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAlarms`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-cloudwatch'

# Lists the names of available Amazon CloudWatch alarms.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @example
#   list_alarms(Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'))
def list_alarms(cloudwatch_client)
  response = cloudwatch_client.describe_alarms
  if response.metric_alarms.count.positive?
    response.metric_alarms.each do |alarm|
      puts alarm.alarm_name
    end
  else
    puts 'No alarms found.'
  end
```

```
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about alarms: #{e.message}"
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAlarmssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @example
#   describe_metric_alarms(Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'))
def describe_metric_alarms(cloudwatch_client)
  response = cloudwatch_client.describe_alarms

  if response.metric_alarms.count.positive?
    response.metric_alarms.each do |alarm|
      puts '-' * 16
      puts "Name:           #{alarm.alarm_name}"
      puts "State value:    #{alarm.state_value}"
      puts "State reason:   #{alarm.state_reason}"
      puts "Metric:         #{alarm.metric_name}"
      puts "Namespace:      #{alarm.namespace}"
      puts "Statistic:      #{alarm.statistic}"
      puts "Period:         #{alarm.period}"
      puts "Unit:           #{alarm.unit}"
      puts "Eval. periods:  #{alarm.evaluation_periods}"
      puts "Threshold:      #{alarm.threshold}"
```

```
      puts "Comp. operator: #{alarm.comparison_operator}"

      if alarm.key?(:ok_actions) && alarm.ok_actions.count.positive?
        puts 'OK actions:'
        alarm.ok_actions.each do |a|
          puts "  #{a}"
        end
      end

      if alarm.key?(:alarm_actions) && alarm.alarm_actions.count.positive?
        puts 'Alarm actions:'
        alarm.alarm_actions.each do |a|
          puts "  #{a}"
        end
      end

      if alarm.key?(:insufficient_data_actions) &&
         alarm.insufficient_data_actions.count.positive?
        puts 'Insufficient data actions:'
        alarm.insufficient_data_actions.each do |a|
          puts "  #{a}"
        end
      end

      puts 'Dimensions:'
      if alarm.key?(:dimensions) && alarm.dimensions.count.positive?
        alarm.dimensions.each do |d|
          puts "  Name: #{d.name}, Value: #{d.value}"
        end
      else
        puts '  None for this alarm.'
      end
    end
  else
    puts 'No alarms found.'
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about alarms: #{e.message}"
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  region = ''
```

```
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby cw-ruby-example-show-alarms.rb REGION'
    puts 'Example: ruby cw-ruby-example-show-alarms.rb us-east-1'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    region = 'us-east-1'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    region = ARGV[0]
  end

  cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: region)
  puts 'Available alarms:'
  describe_metric_alarms(cloudwatch_client)
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeAlarmsForMetricsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DisableAlarmActions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DisableAlarmActions`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Disables an alarm in Amazon CloudWatch.
#
# Prerequisites.
#
```

```
# - The alarm to disable.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @param alarm_name [String] The name of the alarm to disable.
# @return [Boolean] true if the alarm was disabled; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless alarm_actions_disabled?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'ObjectsInBucket'
#   )
def alarm_actions_disabled?(cloudwatch_client, alarm_name)
  cloudwatch_client.disable_alarm_actions(alarm_names: [alarm_name])
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error disabling alarm actions: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  alarm_name = 'ObjectsInBucket'
  alarm_description = 'Objects exist in this bucket for more than 1 day.'
  metric_name = 'NumberOfObjects'
  # Notify this Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when
  # the alarm transitions to the ALARM state.
  alarm_actions = ['arn:aws:sns:us-
east-1:111111111111:Default_CloudWatch_Alarms_Topic']
  namespace = 'AWS/S3'
  statistic = 'Average'
  dimensions = [
    {
      name: "BucketName",
      value: "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
    },
    {
      name: 'StorageType',
      value: 'AllStorageTypes'
    }
  ]
  period = 86_400 # Daily (24 hours * 60 minutes * 60 seconds = 86400 seconds).
  unit = 'Count'
  evaluation_periods = 1 # More than one day.
  threshold = 1 # One object.
```

```
  comparison_operator = 'GreaterThanThreshold' # More than one object.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon CloudWatch.
  region = 'us-east-1'

  cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: region)

  if alarm_created_or_updated?(
    cloudwatch_client,
    alarm_name,
    alarm_description,
    metric_name,
    alarm_actions,
    namespace,
    statistic,
    dimensions,
    period,
    unit,
    evaluation_periods,
    threshold,
    comparison_operator
  )
    puts "Alarm '#{alarm_name}' created or updated."
  else
    puts "Could not create or update alarm '#{alarm_name}'."
  end

  if alarm_actions_disabled?(cloudwatch_client, alarm_name)
    puts "Alarm '#{alarm_name}' disabled."
  else
    puts "Could not disable alarm '#{alarm_name}'."
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DisableAlarmActionssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`ListMetrics`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListMetrics`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Lists available metrics for a metric namespace in Amazon CloudWatch.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @param metric_namespace [String] The namespace of the metric.
# @example
#   list_metrics_for_namespace(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'SITE/TRAFFIC'
#   )
def list_metrics_for_namespace(cloudwatch_client, metric_namespace)
  response = cloudwatch_client.list_metrics(namespace: metric_namespace)

  if response.metrics.count.positive?
    response.metrics.each do |metric|
      puts "  Metric name: #{metric.metric_name}"
      if metric.dimensions.count.positive?
        puts '    Dimensions:'
        metric.dimensions.each do |dimension|
          puts "      Name: #{dimension.name}, Value: #{dimension.value}"
        end
      else
        puts 'No dimensions found.'
      end
    end
  else
    puts "No metrics found for namespace '#{metric_namespace}'. " \
      'Note that it could take up to 15 minutes for recently-added metrics ' \
      'to become available.'
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
```

```
  metric_namespace = 'SITE/TRAFFIC'
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon CloudWatch.
  region = 'us-east-1'

  cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: region)

  # Add three datapoints.
  puts 'Continuing...' unless datapoint_added_to_metric?(
    cloudwatch_client,
    metric_namespace,
    'UniqueVisitors',
    'SiteName',
    'example.com',
    5_885.0,
    'Count'
  )

  puts 'Continuing...' unless datapoint_added_to_metric?(
    cloudwatch_client,
    metric_namespace,
    'UniqueVisits',
    'SiteName',
    'example.com',
    8_628.0,
    'Count'
  )

  puts 'Continuing...' unless datapoint_added_to_metric?(
    cloudwatch_client,
    metric_namespace,
    'PageViews',
    'PageURL',
    'example.html',
    18_057.0,
    'Count'
  )

  puts "Metrics for namespace '#{metric_namespace}':"
  list_metrics_for_namespace(cloudwatch_client, metric_namespace)
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListMetricssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`PutMetricAlarm`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutMetricAlarm`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Creates or updates an alarm in Amazon CloudWatch.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @param alarm_name [String] The name of the alarm.
# @param alarm_description [String] A description about the alarm.
# @param metric_name [String] The name of the metric associated with the alarm.
# @param alarm_actions [Array] A list of Strings representing the
#   Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) to execute when the alarm transitions to the
#   ALARM state.
# @param namespace [String] The namespace for the metric to alarm on.
# @param statistic [String] The statistic for the metric.
# @param dimensions [Array] A list of dimensions for the metric, specified as
#   Aws::CloudWatch::Types::Dimension.
# @param period [Integer] The number of seconds before re-evaluating the metric.
# @param unit [String] The unit of measure for the statistic.
# @param evaluation_periods [Integer] The number of periods over which data is
#   compared to the specified threshold.
# @param theshold [Float] The value against which the specified statistic is
 compared.
# @param comparison_operator [String] The arithmetic operation to use when
#   comparing the specified statistic and threshold.
# @return [Boolean] true if the alarm was created or updated; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless alarm_created_or_updated?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'ObjectsInBucket',
#     'Objects exist in this bucket for more than 1 day.',
```

```
#     'NumberOfObjects',
#     ['arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111111111111:Default_CloudWatch_Alarms_Topic'],
#     'AWS/S3',
#     'Average',
#     [
#       {
#         name: 'BucketName',
#         value: 'amzn-s3-demo-bucket'
#       },
#       {
#         name: 'StorageType',
#         value: 'AllStorageTypes'
#       }
#     ],
#     86_400,
#     'Count',
#     1,
#     1,
#     'GreaterThanThreshold'
#   )
def alarm_created_or_updated?(
  cloudwatch_client,
  alarm_name,
  alarm_description,
  metric_name,
  alarm_actions,
  namespace,
  statistic,
  dimensions,
  period,
  unit,
  evaluation_periods,
  threshold,
  comparison_operator
)
  cloudwatch_client.put_metric_alarm(
    alarm_name: alarm_name,
    alarm_description: alarm_description,
    metric_name: metric_name,
    alarm_actions: alarm_actions,
    namespace: namespace,
    statistic: statistic,
    dimensions: dimensions,
    period: period,
```

```
    unit: unit,
    evaluation_periods: evaluation_periods,
    threshold: threshold,
    comparison_operator: comparison_operator
  )
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating alarm: #{e.message}"
  false
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutMetricAlarmsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`PutMetricData`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutMetricData`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-cloudwatch'

# Adds a datapoint to a metric in Amazon CloudWatch.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @param metric_namespace [String] The namespace of the metric to add the
#   datapoint to.
# @param metric_name [String] The name of the metric to add the datapoint to.
# @param dimension_name [String] The name of the dimension to add the
#   datapoint to.
# @param dimension_value [String] The value of the dimension to add the
#   datapoint to.
# @param metric_value [Float] The value of the datapoint.
# @param metric_unit [String] The unit of measurement for the datapoint.
```

```
# @return [Boolean]
# @example
#   exit 1 unless datapoint_added_to_metric?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'SITE/TRAFFIC',
#     'UniqueVisitors',
#     'SiteName',
#     'example.com',
#     5_885.0,
#     'Count'
#   )
def datapoint_added_to_metric?(
  cloudwatch_client,
  metric_namespace,
  metric_name,
  dimension_name,
  dimension_value,
  metric_value,
  metric_unit
)
  cloudwatch_client.put_metric_data(
    namespace: metric_namespace,
    metric_data: [
      {
        metric_name: metric_name,
        dimensions: [
          {
            name: dimension_name,
            value: dimension_value
          }
        ],
        value: metric_value,
        unit: metric_unit
      }
    ]
  )
  puts "Added data about '#{metric_name}' to namespace " \
    "'#{metric_namespace}'."
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error adding data about '#{metric_name}' to namespace " \
    "'#{metric_namespace}': #{e.message}"
  false
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutMetricDatasezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider che utilizzano SDK for Ruby

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Cognito Identity Provider. AWS SDK per Ruby

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Amazon Cognito

Gli esempi di codice seguente mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon Cognito.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-cognitoidentityprovider'
require 'logger'

# CognitoManager is a class responsible for managing AWS Cognito operations
# such as listing all user pools in the current AWS account.
class CognitoManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all user pools associated with the AWS account.
  def list_user_pools
```

```
    paginator = @client.list_user_pools(max_results: 10)
    user_pools = []
    paginator.each_page do |page|
      user_pools.concat(page.user_pools)
    end

    if user_pools.empty?
      @logger.info('No Cognito user pools found.')
    else
      user_pools.each do |user_pool|
        @logger.info("User pool ID: #{user_pool.id}")
        @logger.info("User pool name: #{user_pool.name}")
        @logger.info("User pool status: #{user_pool.status}")
        @logger.info('---')
      end
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  cognito_client = Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Client.new
  manager = CognitoManager.new(cognito_client)
  manager.list_user_pools
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListUserPoolssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Comprehend con SDK for Ruby

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Comprehend. AWS SDK per Ruby

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Crea un'applicazione per analizzare il feedback dei clienti

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione che analizza le schede dei commenti dei clienti, le traduce dalla loro lingua originale, ne determina il sentiment e genera un file audio dal testo tradotto.

SDK per Ruby

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Esempi di Amazon DocumentDB con SDK for Ruby

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon DocumentDB. AWS SDK per Ruby

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Esempi serverless

Esempi serverless

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon DocumentDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso di modifiche di DocumentDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
require 'json'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['events'].each do |record|
    log_document_db_event(record)
  end
  'OK'
end

def log_document_db_event(record)
  event_data = record['event'] || {}
  operation_type = event_data['operationType'] || 'Unknown'
  db = event_data.dig('ns', 'db') || 'Unknown'
  collection = event_data.dig('ns', 'coll') || 'Unknown'
  full_document = event_data['fullDocument'] || {}

  puts "Operation type: #{operation_type}"
  puts "db: #{db}"
  puts "collection: #{collection}"
  puts "Full document: #{JSON.pretty_generate(full_document)}"
```

```
end
```

Esempi di DynamoDB con SDK for Ruby

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Ruby con DynamoDB.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello DynamoDB

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare DynamoDB.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-dynamodb'
require 'logger'

# DynamoDBManager is a class responsible for managing DynamoDB operations
```

```
# such as listing all tables in the current AWS account.
class DynamoDBManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all DynamoDB tables in the current AWS account.
  def list_tables
    @logger.info('Here are the DynamoDB tables in your account:')

    paginator = @client.list_tables(limit: 10)
    table_names = []

    paginator.each_page do |page|
      page.table_names.each do |table_name|
        @logger.info("- #{table_name}")
        table_names << table_name
      end
    end

    if table_names.empty?
      @logger.info("You don't have any DynamoDB tables in your account.")
    else
      @logger.info("\nFound #{table_names.length} tables.")
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  dynamodb_client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new
  manager = DynamoDBManager.new(dynamodb_client)
  manager.list_tables
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTablessezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

- Scenari
- Esempi serverless

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea una tabella in grado di contenere i dati del filmato.
- Inserisci, ottieni e aggiorna un singolo filmato nella tabella.
- Scrivi i dati del filmato nella tabella da un file JSON di esempio.
- Esegui una query sui filmati che sono stati rilasciati in un dato anno.
- Cerca i filmati che sono stati distribuiti in diversi anni.
- Elimina un filmato dalla tabella, quindi elimina la tabella.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una classe che incapsula una tabella DynamoDB.

```
# Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table that can be used to store movie data.
# The table uses the release year of the movie as the partition key and the
# title as the sort key.
#
# @param table_name [String] The name of the table to create.
# @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Table] The newly created table.
def create_table(table_name)
  @table = @dynamo_resource.create_table(
    table_name: table_name,
    key_schema: [
      { attribute_name: 'year', key_type: 'HASH' }, # Partition key
      { attribute_name: 'title', key_type: 'RANGE' } # Sort key
```

```
      ],
      attribute_definitions: [
        { attribute_name: 'year', attribute_type: 'N' },
        { attribute_name: 'title', attribute_type: 'S' }
      ],
      billing_mode: 'PAY_PER_REQUEST'
    )
    @dynamo_resource.client.wait_until(:table_exists, table_name: table_name)
    @table
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed create table #{table_name}:\n#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

Crea una funzione helper per scaricare ed estrarre il file JSON di esempio.

```
  # Gets sample movie data, either from a local file or by first downloading it from
  # the Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.
  #
  # @param movie_file_name [String] The local file name where the movie data is
 stored in JSON format.
  # @return [Hash] The movie data as a Hash.
  def fetch_movie_data(movie_file_name)
    if !File.file?(movie_file_name)
      @logger.debug("Downloading #{movie_file_name}...")
      movie_content = URI.open(
        'https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/samples/
moviedata.zip'
      )
      movie_json = ''
      Zip::File.open_buffer(movie_content) do |zip|
        zip.each do |entry|
          movie_json = entry.get_input_stream.read
        end
      end
    else
      movie_json = File.read(movie_file_name)
    end
    movie_data = JSON.parse(movie_json)
    # The sample file lists over 4000 movies. This returns only the first 250.
    movie_data.slice(0, 250)
  rescue StandardError => e
```

```
    puts("Failure downloading movie data:\n#{e}")
    raise
  end
```

Esegui uno scenario interattivo per creare la tabella ed eseguire azioni su di essa.

```
  table_name = "doc-example-table-movies-#{rand(10**4)}"
  scaffold = Scaffold.new(table_name)
  dynamodb_wrapper = DynamoDBBasics.new(table_name)

  new_step(1, 'Create a new DynamoDB table if none already exists.')
  unless scaffold.exists?(table_name)
    puts("\nNo such table: #{table_name}. Creating it...")
    scaffold.create_table(table_name)
    print "Done!\n".green
  end

  new_step(2, 'Add a new record to the DynamoDB table.')
  my_movie = {}
  my_movie[:title] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('Enter the title of a movie to add to the
table. E.g. The Matrix')
  my_movie[:year] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('What year was it released? E.g. 1989').to_i
  my_movie[:rating] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it?
E.g. 7').to_i
  my_movie[:plot] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('Enter a brief summary of the plot. E.g. A
man awakens to a new reality.')
  dynamodb_wrapper.add_item(my_movie)
  puts("\nNew record added:")
  puts JSON.pretty_generate(my_movie).green
  print "Done!\n".green

  new_step(3, 'Update a record in the DynamoDB table.')
  my_movie[:rating] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Let's update the movie you added with a
new rating, e.g. 3:").to_i
  response = dynamodb_wrapper.update_item(my_movie)
  puts("Updated '#{my_movie[:title]}' with new attributes:")
  puts JSON.pretty_generate(response).green
  print "Done!\n".green

  new_step(4, 'Get a record from the DynamoDB table.')
  puts("Searching for #{my_movie[:title]} (#{my_movie[:year]})...")
  response = dynamodb_wrapper.get_item(my_movie[:title], my_movie[:year])
```

```
 puts JSON.pretty_generate(response).green
 print "Done!\n".green

 new_step(5, 'Write a batch of items into the DynamoDB table.')
 download_file = 'moviedata.json'
 puts("Downloading movie database to #{download_file}...")
 movie_data = scaffold.fetch_movie_data(download_file)
 puts("Writing movie data from #{download_file} into your table...")
 scaffold.write_batch(movie_data)
 puts("Records added: #{movie_data.length}.")
 print "Done!\n".green

 new_step(5, 'Query for a batch of items by key.')
 loop do
   release_year = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('Enter a year between 1972 and 2018, e.g.
1999:').to_i
   results = dynamodb_wrapper.query_items(release_year)
   if results.any?
     puts("There were #{results.length} movies released in #{release_year}:")
     results.each do |movie|
       print "\t #{movie['title']}".green
     end
     break
   else
     continue = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Found no movies released in #{release_year}!
Try another year? (y/n)")
     break unless continue.eql?('y')
   end
 end
 print "\nDone!\n".green

 new_step(6, 'Scan for a batch of items using a filter expression.')
 years = {}
 years[:start] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('Enter a starting year between 1972 and
2018:')
 years[:end] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('Enter an ending year between 1972 and 2018:')
 releases = dynamodb_wrapper.scan_items(years)
 if !releases.empty?
   puts("Found #{releases.length} movies.")
   count = Question.ask(
     'How many do you want to see? ', method(:is_int), in_range(1, releases.length)
   )
   puts("Here are your #{count} movies:")
   releases.take(count).each do |release|
```

```
      puts("\t#{release['title']}")
    end
  else
    puts("I don't know about any movies released between #{years[:start]} "\
         "and #{years[:end]}.")
  end
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(7, 'Delete an item from the DynamoDB table.')
  answer = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Do you want to remove '#{my_movie[:title]}'? (y/n)
 ")
  if answer.eql?('y')
    dynamodb_wrapper.delete_item(my_movie[:title], my_movie[:year])
    puts("Removed '#{my_movie[:title]}' from the table.")
    print "\nDone!\n".green
  end

  new_step(8, 'Delete the DynamoDB table.')
  answer = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask('Delete the table? (y/n)')
  if answer.eql?('y')
    scaffold.delete_table
    puts("Deleted #{table_name}.")
  else
    puts("Don't forget to delete the table when you're done!")
  end
  print "\nThanks for watching!\n".green
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError
  puts('Something went wrong with the demo.')
rescue Errno::ENOENT
  true
end
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Ruby .
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem

- PutItem
- Query
- Scan
- UpdateItem

Azioni

`BatchExecuteStatement`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`BatchExecuteStatement`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Lettura di un batch di elementi mediante PartiQL.

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLBatch
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Selects a batch of items from a table using PartiQL
  #
  # @param batch_titles [Array] Collection of movie titles
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::BatchExecuteStatementOutput]
  def batch_execute_select(batch_titles)
    request_items = batch_titles.map do |title, year|
      {
        statement: "SELECT * FROM \"#{@table.name}\" WHERE title=? and year=?",
        parameters: [title, year]
      }
```

```
    end
    @dynamodb.client.batch_execute_statement({ statements: request_items })
  end
```

Eliminazione di un batch di elementi mediante PartiQL.

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLBatch
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Deletes a batch of items from a table using PartiQL
  #
  # @param batch_titles [Array] Collection of movie titles
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::BatchExecuteStatementOutput]
  def batch_execute_write(batch_titles)
    request_items = batch_titles.map do |title, year|
      {
        statement: "DELETE FROM \"#{@table.name}\" WHERE title=? and year=?",
        parameters: [title, year]
      }
    end
    @dynamodb.client.batch_execute_statement({ statements: request_items })
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`BatchWriteItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`BatchWriteItem`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Fills an Amazon DynamoDB table with the specified data. Items are sent in
  # batches of 25 until all items are written.
  #
  # @param movies [Enumerable] The data to put in the table. Each item must contain
 at least
  #                            the keys required by the schema that was specified
 when the
  #                            table was created.
  def write_batch(movies)
    index = 0
    slice_size = 25
    while index < movies.length
      movie_items = []
      movies[index, slice_size].each do |movie|
        movie_items.append({ put_request: { item: movie } })
      end
      @dynamo_resource.client.batch_write_item({ request_items: { @table.name =>
 movie_items } })
      index += slice_size
    end
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts(
      "Couldn't load data into table #{@table.name}. Here's why:"
    )
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
```

```
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchWriteItemsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`CreateTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTable`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.
class Scaffold
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table_name, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table_name = table_name
    @table = nil
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::DEBUG
  end

  # Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table that can be used to store movie data.
  # The table uses the release year of the movie as the partition key and the
  # title as the sort key.
  #
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to create.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Table] The newly created table.
  def create_table(table_name)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.create_table(
      table_name: table_name,
      key_schema: [
        { attribute_name: 'year', key_type: 'HASH' }, # Partition key
```

```
        { attribute_name: 'title', key_type: 'RANGE' } # Sort key
      ],
      attribute_definitions: [
        { attribute_name: 'year', attribute_type: 'N' },
        { attribute_name: 'title', attribute_type: 'S' }
      ],
      billing_mode: 'PAY_PER_REQUEST'
    )
    @dynamo_resource.client.wait_until(:table_exists, table_name: table_name)
    @table
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed create table #{table_name}:\n#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateTablesezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DeleteItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteItem`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Deletes a movie from the table.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to delete.
```

```
  # @param year [Integer] The release year of the movie to delete.
  def delete_item(title, year)
    @table.delete_item(key: { 'year' => year, 'title' => title })
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't delete movie #{title}. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteItemsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DeleteTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTable`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.
class Scaffold
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table_name, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table_name = table_name
    @table = nil
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::DEBUG
  end

  # Deletes the table.
  def delete_table
    @table.delete
    @table = nil
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
```

```
    puts("Couldn't delete table. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTablesezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DescribeTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeTable`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.
class Scaffold
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table_name, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table_name = table_name
    @table = nil
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::DEBUG
  end

  # Determines whether a table exists. As a side effect, stores the table in
  # a member variable.
  #
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to check.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the table exists; otherwise, False.
  def exists?(table_name)
    @dynamo_resource.client.describe_table(table_name: table_name)
    @logger.debug("Table #{table_name} exists")
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ResourceNotFoundException
```

```
    @logger.debug("Table #{table_name} doesn't exist")
    false
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't check for existence of #{table_name}:\n")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeTablesezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`ExecuteStatement`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ExecuteStatement`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Selezione di un elemento mediante PartiQL.

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLSingle
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Gets a single record from a table using PartiQL.
  # Note: To perform more fine-grained selects,
  # use the Client.query instance method instead.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to search.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::ExecuteStatementOutput]
  def select_item_by_title(title)
    request = {
```

```
      statement: "SELECT * FROM \"#{@table.name}\" WHERE title=?",
      parameters: [title]
    }
    @dynamodb.client.execute_statement(request)
  end
```

Aggiornamento di un elemento mediante PartiQL.

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLSingle
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Updates a single record from a table using PartiQL.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to update.
  # @param year [Integer] The year the movie was released.
  # @param rating [Float] The new rating to assign the title.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::ExecuteStatementOutput]
  def update_rating_by_title(title, year, rating)
    request = {
      statement: "UPDATE \"#{@table.name}\" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? and
 year=?",
      parameters: [{ "N": rating }, title, year]
    }
    @dynamodb.client.execute_statement(request)
  end
```

Aggiunta di un elemento mediante PartiQL.

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLSingle
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
```

```
  end

  # Adds a single record to a table using PartiQL.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to update.
  # @param year [Integer] The year the movie was released.
  # @param plot [String] The plot of the movie.
  # @param rating [Float] The new rating to assign the title.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::ExecuteStatementOutput]
  def insert_item(title, year, plot, rating)
    request = {
      statement: "INSERT INTO \"#{@table.name}\" VALUE {'title': ?, 'year': ?,
 'info': ?}",
      parameters: [title, year, { 'plot': plot, 'rating': rating }]
    }
    @dynamodb.client.execute_statement(request)
  end
```

Eliminazione di un elemento mediante PartiQL.

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLSingle
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Deletes a single record from a table using PartiQL.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to update.
  # @param year [Integer] The year the movie was released.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::ExecuteStatementOutput]
  def delete_item_by_title(title, year)
    request = {
      statement: "DELETE FROM \"#{@table.name}\" WHERE title=? and year=?",
      parameters: [title, year]
    }
    @dynamodb.client.execute_statement(request)
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`GetItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetItem`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Gets movie data from the table for a specific movie.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie.
  # @param year [Integer] The release year of the movie.
  # @return [Hash] The data about the requested movie.
  def get_item(title, year)
    @table.get_item(key: { 'year' => year, 'title' => title })
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't get movie #{title} (#{year}) from table #{@table.name}:\n")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetItemsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`ListTables`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTables`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Determina se esiste una tabella.

```
# Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.
class Scaffold
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table_name, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table_name = table_name
    @table = nil
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::DEBUG
  end

  # Determines whether a table exists. As a side effect, stores the table in
  # a member variable.
  #
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to check.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the table exists; otherwise, False.
  def exists?(table_name)
    @dynamo_resource.client.describe_table(table_name: table_name)
    @logger.debug("Table #{table_name} exists")
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ResourceNotFoundException
    @logger.debug("Table #{table_name} doesn't exist")
    false
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't check for existence of #{table_name}:\n")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTablessezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`PutItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutItem`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Adds a movie to the table.
  #
  # @param movie [Hash] The title, year, plot, and rating of the movie.
  def add_item(movie)
    @table.put_item(
      item: {
        'year' => movie[:year],
        'title' => movie[:title],
        'info' => { 'plot' => movie[:plot], 'rating' => movie[:rating] }
      }
    )
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't add movie #{title} to table #{@table.name}. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutItemsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`Query`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Query`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Queries for movies that were released in the specified year.
  #
  # @param year [Integer] The year to query.
  # @return [Array] The list of movies that were released in the specified year.
  def query_items(year)
    response = @table.query(
      key_condition_expression: '#yr = :year',
      expression_attribute_names: { '#yr' => 'year' },
      expression_attribute_values: { ':year' => year }
    )
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't query for movies released in #{year}. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    response.items
  end
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Ruby .

`Scan`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`Scan`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Scans for movies that were released in a range of years.
  # Uses a projection expression to return a subset of data for each movie.
  #
  # @param year_range [Hash] The range of years to retrieve.
  # @return [Array] The list of movies released in the specified years.
  def scan_items(year_range)
    movies = []
    scan_hash = {
      filter_expression: '#yr between :start_yr and :end_yr',
      projection_expression: '#yr, title, info.rating',
      expression_attribute_names: { '#yr' => 'year' },
      expression_attribute_values: {
        ':start_yr' => year_range[:start], ':end_yr' => year_range[:end]
      }
    }
```

```
    done = false
    start_key = nil
    until done
      scan_hash[:exclusive_start_key] = start_key unless start_key.nil?
      response = @table.scan(scan_hash)
      movies.concat(response.items) unless response.items.empty?
      start_key = response.last_evaluated_key
      done = start_key.nil?
    end
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't scan for movies. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    movies
  end
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Scan nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per Ruby .

`UpdateItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`UpdateItem`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource, :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end
```

```
  # Updates rating and plot data for a movie in the table.
  #
  # @param movie [Hash] The title, year, plot, rating of the movie.
  def update_item(movie)
    response = @table.update_item(
      key: { 'year' => movie[:year], 'title' => movie[:title] },
      update_expression: 'set info.rating=:r',
      expression_attribute_values: { ':r' => movie[:rating] },
      return_values: 'UPDATED_NEW'
    )
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't update movie #{movie[:title]} (#{movie[:year]}) in table
#{@table.name}\n")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    response.attributes
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateItemsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Scenari

Esecuzione di una query su una tabella mediante batch di istruzioni PartiQL

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ricezione di un batch di elementi mediante più istruzioni SELECT.
- Aggiunta di un batch di articoli eseguendo più istruzioni INSERT.
- Aggiornamento di un batch di elementi mediante più istruzioni UPDATE.
- Eliminazione di un batch di elementi mediante più istruzioni DELETE.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esecuzione di uno scenario che crea una tabella ed esegue query PartiQL in batch.

```
  table_name = "doc-example-table-movies-partiql-#{rand(10**4)}"
  scaffold = Scaffold.new(table_name)
  sdk = DynamoDBPartiQLBatch.new(table_name)

  new_step(1, 'Create a new DynamoDB table if none already exists.')
  unless scaffold.exists?(table_name)
    puts("\nNo such table: #{table_name}. Creating it...")
    scaffold.create_table(table_name)
    print "Done!\n".green
  end

  new_step(2, 'Populate DynamoDB table with movie data.')
  download_file = 'moviedata.json'
  puts("Downloading movie database to #{download_file}...")
  movie_data = scaffold.fetch_movie_data(download_file)
  puts("Writing movie data from #{download_file} into your table...")
  scaffold.write_batch(movie_data)
  puts("Records added: #{movie_data.length}.")
  print "Done!\n".green

  new_step(3, 'Select a batch of items from the movies table.')
  puts "Let's select some popular movies for side-by-side comparison."
  response = sdk.batch_execute_select([['Mean Girls', 2004], ['Goodfellas', 1977],
 ['The Prancing of the Lambs', 2005]])
  puts("Items selected: #{response['responses'].length}\n")
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(4, 'Delete a batch of items from the movies table.')
  sdk.batch_execute_write([['Mean Girls', 2004], ['Goodfellas', 1977], ['The
 Prancing of the Lambs', 2005]])
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(5, 'Delete the table.')
  return unless scaffold.exists?(table_name)

  scaffold.delete_table
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Esecuzione di una query mediante PartiQL

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ricezione di un articolo eseguendo un'istruzione SELECT.
- Aggiunta di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione INSERT.
- Aggiornamento di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione UPDATE.
- Eliminazione di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione DELETE.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Esecuzione di uno scenario che crea una tabella ed esegue query PartiQL.

```
table_name = "doc-example-table-movies-partiql-#{rand(10**8)}"
scaffold = Scaffold.new(table_name)
sdk = DynamoDBPartiQLSingle.new(table_name)

new_step(1, 'Create a new DynamoDB table if none already exists.')
unless scaffold.exists?(table_name)
  puts("\nNo such table: #{table_name}. Creating it...")
  scaffold.create_table(table_name)
  print "Done!\n".green
end

new_step(2, 'Populate DynamoDB table with movie data.')
download_file = 'moviedata.json'
puts("Downloading movie database to #{download_file}...")
movie_data = scaffold.fetch_movie_data(download_file)
puts("Writing movie data from #{download_file} into your table...")
scaffold.write_batch(movie_data)
puts("Records added: #{movie_data.length}.")
print "Done!\n".green

new_step(3, 'Select a single item from the movies table.')
```

```
  response = sdk.select_item_by_title('Star Wars')
  puts("Items selected for title 'Star Wars': #{response.items.length}\n")
  print response.items.first.to_s.yellow
  print "\n\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(4, 'Update a single item from the movies table.')
  puts "Let's correct the rating on The Big Lebowski to 10.0."
  sdk.update_rating_by_title('The Big Lebowski', 1998, 10.0)
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(5, 'Delete a single item from the movies table.')
  puts "Let's delete The Silence of the Lambs because it's just too scary."
  sdk.delete_item_by_title('The Silence of the Lambs', 1991)
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(6, 'Insert a new item into the movies table.')
  puts "Let's create a less-scary movie called The Prancing of the Lambs."
  sdk.insert_item('The Prancing of the Lambs', 2005, 'A movie about happy
 livestock.', 5.0)
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(7, 'Delete the table.')
  return unless scaffold.exists?(table_name)

  scaffold.delete_table
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ExecuteStatementsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Esempi serverless

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
    return 'received empty event' if event['Records'].empty?

    event['Records'].each do |record|
      log_dynamodb_record(record)
    end

    "Records processed: #{event['Records'].length}"
  end

  def log_dynamodb_record(record)
    puts record['eventID']
    puts record['eventName']
    puts "DynamoDB Record: #{JSON.generate(record['dynamodb'])}"
  end
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
    records = event["Records"]
    cur_record_sequence_number = ""

    records.each do |record|
      begin
        # Process your record
        cur_record_sequence_number = record["dynamodb"]["SequenceNumber"]
      rescue StandardError => e
        # Return failed record's sequence number
        return {"batchItemFailures" => [{"itemIdentifier" =>
 cur_record_sequence_number}]}
      end
    end

    {"batchItemFailures" => []}
  end
```

EC2 Esempi di Amazon che utilizzano SDK for Ruby

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando il AWS SDK per Ruby con Amazon EC2.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Amazon EC2

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon EC2.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'
require 'logger'

# EC2Manager is a class responsible for managing EC2 operations
# such as listing all EC2 instances in the current AWS account.
class EC2Manager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all EC2 instances in the current AWS account.
  def list_instances
    @logger.info('Listing instances')

    instances = fetch_instances

    if instances.empty?
      @logger.info('You have no instances')
    else
      print_instances(instances)
    end
  end

  private

  # Fetches all EC2 instances using pagination.
  #
  # @return [Array<Aws::EC2::Types::Instance>] List of EC2 instances.
  def fetch_instances
    paginator = @client.describe_instances
    instances = []
```

```
    paginator.each_page do |page|
      page.reservations.each do |reservation|
        reservation.instances.each do |instance|
          instances << instance
        end
      end
    end

    instances
  end

  # Prints details of the given EC2 instances.
  #
  # @param instances [Array<Aws::EC2::Types::Instance>] List of EC2 instances to
 print.
  def print_instances(instances)
    instances.each do |instance|
      @logger.info("Instance ID: #{instance.instance_id}")
      @logger.info("Instance Type: #{instance.instance_type}")
      @logger.info("Public IP: #{instance.public_ip_address}")
      @logger.info("Public DNS Name: #{instance.public_dns_name}")
      @logger.info("\n")
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')
  manager = EC2Manager.new(ec2_client)
  manager.list_instances
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSecurityGroupssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`AllocateAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AllocateAddress`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Creates an Elastic IP address in Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC).
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @return [String] The allocation ID corresponding to the Elastic IP address.
# @example
#   puts allocate_elastic_ip_address(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def allocate_elastic_ip_address(ec2_client)
  response = ec2_client.allocate_address(domain: 'vpc')
  response.allocation_id
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error allocating Elastic IP address: #{e.message}"
  'Error'
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AllocateAddresssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`AssociateAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AssociateAddress`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Associates an Elastic IP address with an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
# (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The allocation ID corresponding to the Elastic IP address.
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param allocation_id [String] The ID of the allocation corresponding to
#   the Elastic IP address.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [String] The assocation ID corresponding to the association of the
#   Elastic IP address to the instance.
# @example
#   puts allocate_elastic_ip_address(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'eipalloc-04452e528a66279EX',
#     'i-033c48ef067af3dEX')
def associate_elastic_ip_address_with_instance(
  ec2_client,
  allocation_id,
  instance_id
)
  response = ec2_client.associate_address(
    allocation_id: allocation_id,
    instance_id: instance_id
  )
  response.association_id
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error associating Elastic IP address with instance: #{e.message}"
  'Error'
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AssociateAddresssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`CreateKeyPair`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateKeyPair`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# This code example does the following:
# 1. Creates a key pair in Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
# 2. Displays information about available key pairs.
# 3. Deletes the key pair.

require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param key_pair_name [String] The name for the key pair and private
#   key file.
# @return [Boolean] true if the key pair and private key file were
#   created; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless key_pair_created?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'my-key-pair'
#   )
def key_pair_created?(ec2_client, key_pair_name)
  key_pair = ec2_client.create_key_pair(key_name: key_pair_name)
  puts "Created key pair '#{key_pair.key_name}' with fingerprint " \
    "'#{key_pair.key_fingerprint}' and ID '#{key_pair.key_pair_id}'."
  filename = File.join(Dir.home, "#{key_pair_name}.pem")
  File.open(filename, 'w') { |file| file.write(key_pair.key_material) }
  puts "Private key file saved locally as '#{filename}'."
  true
```

```
rescue Aws::EC2::Errors::InvalidKeyPairDuplicate
  puts "Error creating key pair: a key pair named '#{key_pair_name}' " \
    'already exists.'
  false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating key pair or saving private key file: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Displays information about available key pairs in
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @example
#   describe_key_pairs(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def describe_key_pairs(ec2_client)
  result = ec2_client.describe_key_pairs
  if result.key_pairs.count.zero?
    puts 'No key pairs found.'
  else
    puts 'Key pair names:'
    result.key_pairs.each do |key_pair|
      puts key_pair.key_name
    end
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about key pairs: #{e.message}"
end

# Deletes a key pair in Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The key pair to delete.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param key_pair_name [String] The name of the key pair to delete.
# @return [Boolean] true if the key pair was deleted; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless key_pair_deleted?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'my-key-pair'
#   )
def key_pair_deleted?(ec2_client, key_pair_name)
```

```
  ec2_client.delete_key_pair(key_name: key_pair_name)
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error deleting key pair: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  key_pair_name = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-key-pairs.rb KEY_PAIR_NAME REGION'
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-key-pairs.rb my-key-pair us-west-2'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    key_pair_name = 'my-key-pair'
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    key_pair_name = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end

  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)

  puts 'Displaying existing key pair names before creating this key pair...'
  describe_key_pairs(ec2_client)

  puts '-' * 10
  puts 'Creating key pair...'
  unless key_pair_created?(ec2_client, key_pair_name)
    puts 'Stopping program.'
    exit 1
  end

  puts '-' * 10
  puts 'Displaying existing key pair names after creating this key pair...'
  describe_key_pairs(ec2_client)

  puts '-' * 10
```

```
  puts 'Deleting key pair...'
  unless key_pair_deleted?(ec2_client, key_pair_name)
    puts 'Stopping program. You must delete the key pair yourself.'
    exit 1
  end
  puts 'Key pair deleted.'

  puts '-' * 10
  puts 'Now that the key pair is deleted, ' \
    'also deleting the related private key pair file...'
  filename = File.join(Dir.home, "#{key_pair_name}.pem")
  File.delete(filename)
  if File.exist?(filename)
    puts "Could not delete file at '#{filename}'. You must delete it yourself."
  else
    puts 'File deleted.'
  end

  puts '-' * 10
  puts 'Displaying existing key pair names after deleting this key pair...'
  describe_key_pairs(ec2_client)
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateKeyPairsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`CreateRouteTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateRouteTable`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'
```

```
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A VPC in Amazon VPC.
# - A subnet in that VPC.
# - A gateway attached to that subnet.
#
# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized
#   Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) resource object.
# @param vpc_id [String] The ID of the VPC for the route table.
# @param subnet_id [String] The ID of the subnet for the route table.
# @param gateway_id [String] The ID of the gateway for the route.
# @param destination_cidr_block [String] The destination CIDR block
#   for the route.
# @param tag_key [String] The key portion of the tag for the route table.
# @param tag_value [String] The value portion of the tag for the route table.
# @return [Boolean] true if the route table was created and associated;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless route_table_created_and_associated?(
#     Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'vpc-0b6f769731EXAMPLE',
#     'subnet-03d9303b57EXAMPLE',
#     'igw-06ca90c011EXAMPLE',
#     '0.0.0.0/0',
#     'my-key',
#     'my-value'
#   )
def route_table_created_and_associated?(
  ec2_resource,
  vpc_id,
  subnet_id,
  gateway_id,
  destination_cidr_block,
  tag_key,
  tag_value
)
  route_table = ec2_resource.create_route_table(vpc_id: vpc_id)
  puts "Created route table with ID '#{route_table.id}'."
  route_table.create_tags(
    tags: [
      {
        key: tag_key,
        value: tag_value
      }
```

```
    ]
  )
  puts 'Added tags to route table.'
  route_table.create_route(
    destination_cidr_block: destination_cidr_block,
    gateway_id: gateway_id
  )
  puts 'Created route with destination CIDR block ' \
    "'#{destination_cidr_block}' and associated with gateway " \
    "with ID '#{gateway_id}'."
  route_table.associate_with_subnet(subnet_id: subnet_id)
  puts "Associated route table with subnet with ID '#{subnet_id}'."
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating or associating route table: #{e.message}"
  puts 'If the route table was created but not associated, you should ' \
    'clean up by deleting the route table.'
  false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  vpc_id = ''
  subnet_id = ''
  gateway_id = ''
  destination_cidr_block = ''
  tag_key = ''
  tag_value = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-route-table.rb ' \
      'VPC_ID SUBNET_ID GATEWAY_ID DESTINATION_CIDR_BLOCK ' \
      'TAG_KEY TAG_VALUE REGION'
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-route-table.rb ' \
      'vpc-0b6f769731EXAMPLE subnet-03d9303b57EXAMPLE igw-06ca90c011EXAMPLE ' \
      "'0.0.0.0/0' my-key my-value us-west-2"
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    vpc_id = 'vpc-0b6f769731EXAMPLE'
    subnet_id = 'subnet-03d9303b57EXAMPLE'
    gateway_id = 'igw-06ca90c011EXAMPLE'
```

```
    destination_cidr_block = '0.0.0.0/0'
    tag_key = 'my-key'
    tag_value = 'my-value'
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    vpc_id = ARGV[0]
    subnet_id = ARGV[1]
    gateway_id = ARGV[2]
    destination_cidr_block = ARGV[3]
    tag_key = ARGV[4]
    tag_value = ARGV[5]
    region = ARGV[6]
  end

  ec2_resource = Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: region)

  if route_table_created_and_associated?(
    ec2_resource,
    vpc_id,
    subnet_id,
    gateway_id,
    destination_cidr_block,
    tag_key,
    tag_value
  )
    puts 'Route table created and associated.'
  else
    puts 'Route table not created or not associated.'
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateRouteTablesezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`CreateSecurityGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateSecurityGroup`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# This code example does the following:
# 1. Creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group.
# 2. Adds inbound rules to the security group.
# 3. Displays information about available security groups.
# 4. Deletes the security group.

require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A VPC in Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC).
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon EC2 client.
# @param group_name [String] A name for the security group.
# @param description [String] A description for the security group.
# @param vpc_id [String] The ID of the VPC for the security group.
# @return [String] The ID of security group that was created.
# @example
#   puts create_security_group(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'my-security-group',
#     'This is my security group.',
#     'vpc-6713dfEX'
#   )
def create_security_group(ec2_client, group_name, description, vpc_id)
  security_group = ec2_client.create_security_group(
    group_name: group_name,
    description: description,
    vpc_id: vpc_id
  )
```

```
  puts "Created security group '#{group_name}' with ID " \
    "'#{security_group.group_id}' in VPC with ID '#{vpc_id}'."
  security_group.group_id
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating security group: #{e.message}"
  'Error'
end

# Adds an inbound rule to an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# security group.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The security group.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized Amazon EC2 client.
# @param security_group_id [String] The ID of the security group.
# @param ip_protocol [String] The network protocol for the inbound rule.
# @param from_port [String] The originating port for the inbound rule.
# @param to_port [String] The destination port for the inbound rule.
# @param cidr_ip_range [String] The CIDR IP range for the inbound rule.
# @return
# @example
#   exit 1 unless security_group_ingress_authorized?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'sg-030a858e078f1b9EX',
#     'tcp',
#     '80',
#     '80',
#     '0.0.0.0/0'
#   )
def security_group_ingress_authorized?(
  ec2_client, security_group_id, ip_protocol, from_port, to_port, cidr_ip_range
)
  ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
    group_id: security_group_id,
    ip_permissions: [
      {
        ip_protocol: ip_protocol,
        from_port: from_port,
        to_port: to_port,
        ip_ranges: [
          {
            cidr_ip: cidr_ip_range
```

```
          }
        ]
      }
    ]
  )
  puts "Added inbound rule to security group '#{security_group_id}' for protocol " \
    "'#{ip_protocol}' from port '#{from_port}' to port '#{to_port}' " \
    "with CIDR IP range '#{cidr_ip_range}'."
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error adding inbound rule to security group: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Refactored method to simplify complexity for describing security group permissions
def format_port_information(perm)
  from_port_str = perm.from_port == '-1' || perm.from_port == -1 ? 'All' :
 perm.from_port.to_s
  to_port_str = perm.to_port == '-1' || perm.to_port == -1 ? 'All' :
 perm.to_port.to_s
  { from_port: from_port_str, to_port: to_port_str }
end

# Displays information about a security group's IP permissions set in
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
def describe_security_group_permissions(perm)
  ports = format_port_information(perm)

  print "  Protocol: #{perm.ip_protocol == '-1' ? 'All' : perm.ip_protocol}"
  print ", From: #{ports[:from_port]}, To: #{ports[:to_port]}"

  print ", CIDR IPv6: #{perm.ipv_6_ranges[0].cidr_ipv_6}" if perm.key?
(:ipv_6_ranges) && perm.ipv_6_ranges.count.positive?

  print ", CIDR IPv4: #{perm.ip_ranges[0].cidr_ip}" if perm.key?(:ip_ranges) &&
 perm.ip_ranges.count.positive?
  print "\n"
end

# Displays information about available security groups in
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
def describe_security_groups(ec2_client)
  response = ec2_client.describe_security_groups
```

```
  if response.security_groups.count.positive?
    response.security_groups.each do |sg|
      display_group_details(sg)
    end
  else
    puts 'No security groups found.'
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about security groups: #{e.message}"
end

# Helper method to display the details of security groups
def display_group_details(sg)
  puts '-' * (sg.group_name.length + 13)
  puts "Name:        #{sg.group_name}"
  puts "Description: #{sg.description}"
  puts "Group ID:    #{sg.group_id}"
  puts "Owner ID:    #{sg.owner_id}"
  puts "VPC ID:      #{sg.vpc_id}"

  display_group_tags(sg.tags) if sg.tags.count.positive?
  display_group_permissions(sg)
end

def display_group_tags(tags)
  puts 'Tags:'
  tags.each do |tag|
    puts "  Key: #{tag.key}, Value: #{tag.value}"
  end
end

def display_group_permissions(sg)
  if sg.ip_permissions.count.positive?
    puts 'Inbound rules:'
    sg.ip_permissions.each do |p|
      describe_security_group_permissions(p)
    end
  end

  return if sg.ip_permissions_egress.empty?

  puts 'Outbound rules:'
  sg.ip_permissions_egress.each do |p|
    describe_security_group_permissions(p)
```

```
  end
end

# Deletes an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# security group.
def security_group_deleted?(ec2_client, security_group_id)
  ec2_client.delete_security_group(group_id: security_group_id)
  puts "Deleted security group '#{security_group_id}'."
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error deleting security group: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Example usage with refactored run_me to reduce complexity
def run_me
  group_name, description, vpc_id, ip_protocol_http, from_port_http, to_port_http, \
  cidr_ip_range_http, ip_protocol_ssh, from_port_ssh, to_port_ssh, \
  cidr_ip_range_ssh, region = process_arguments
  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)

  security_group_id = attempt_create_security_group(ec2_client, group_name,
 description, vpc_id)
  security_group_exists = security_group_id != 'Error'

  if security_group_exists
    add_inbound_rules(ec2_client, security_group_id, ip_protocol_http,
 from_port_http, to_port_http, cidr_ip_range_http)
    add_inbound_rules(ec2_client, security_group_id, ip_protocol_ssh, from_port_ssh,
 to_port_ssh, cidr_ip_range_ssh)
  end

  describe_security_groups(ec2_client)
  attempt_delete_security_group(ec2_client, security_group_id) if
 security_group_exists
end

def process_arguments
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    display_help
    exit 1
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    default_values
  else
```

```
    ARGV
  end
end

def attempt_create_security_group(ec2_client, group_name, description, vpc_id)
  puts 'Attempting to create security group...'
  security_group_id = create_security_group(ec2_client, group_name, description,
 vpc_id)
  puts 'Could not create security group. Skipping this step.' if security_group_id
 == 'Error'
  security_group_id
end

def add_inbound_rules(ec2_client, security_group_id, ip_protocol, from_port,
 to_port, cidr_ip_range)
  puts 'Attempting to add inbound rules to security group...'
  return if security_group_ingress_authorized?(ec2_client, security_group_id,
 ip_protocol, from_port, to_port,
                                              cidr_ip_range)

  puts 'Could not add inbound rule to security group. Skipping this step.'
end

def attempt_delete_security_group(ec2_client, security_group_id)
  puts "\nAttempting to delete security group..."
  return if security_group_deleted?(ec2_client, security_group_id)

  puts 'Could not delete security group. You must delete it yourself.'
end

def display_help
  puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-security-group.rb ' \
    'GROUP_NAME DESCRIPTION VPC_ID IP_PROTOCOL_1 FROM_PORT_1 TO_PORT_1 ' \
    'CIDR_IP_RANGE_1 IP_PROTOCOL_2 FROM_PORT_2 TO_PORT_2 ' \
    'CIDR_IP_RANGE_2 REGION'
  puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-security-group.rb ' \
    "my-security-group 'This is my security group.' vpc-6713dfEX " \
    "tcp 80 80 '0.0.0.0/0' tcp 22 22 '0.0.0.0/0' us-west-2"
end

def default_values
  [
    'my-security-group', 'This is my security group.', 'vpc-6713dfEX', 'tcp', '80',
 '80',
```

```
    '0.0.0.0/0', 'tcp', '22', '22', '0.0.0.0/0', 'us-west-2'
  ]
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateSecurityGroupconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`CreateSubnet`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateSubnet`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Creates a subnet within a virtual private cloud (VPC) in
# Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) and then tags
# the subnet.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A VPC in Amazon VPC.
#
# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized
#   Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) resource object.
# @param vpc_id [String] The ID of the VPC for the subnet.
# @param cidr_block [String] The IPv4 CIDR block for the subnet.
# @param availability_zone [String] The ID of the Availability Zone
#   for the subnet.
# @param tag_key [String] The key portion of the tag for the subnet.
# @param tag_vlue [String] The value portion of the tag for the subnet.
# @return [Boolean] true if the subnet was created and tagged;
#   otherwise, false.
```

```
# @example
#   exit 1 unless subnet_created_and_tagged?(
#     Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'vpc-6713dfEX',
#     '10.0.0.0/24',
#     'us-west-2a',
#     'my-key',
#     'my-value'
#   )
def subnet_created_and_tagged?(
  ec2_resource,
  vpc_id,
  cidr_block,
  availability_zone,
  tag_key,
  tag_value
)
  subnet = ec2_resource.create_subnet(
    vpc_id: vpc_id,
    cidr_block: cidr_block,
    availability_zone: availability_zone
  )
  subnet.create_tags(
    tags: [
      {
        key: tag_key,
        value: tag_value
      }
    ]
  )
  puts "Subnet created with ID '#{subnet.id}' in VPC with ID '#{vpc_id}' " \
    "and CIDR block '#{cidr_block}' in availability zone " \
    "'#{availability_zone}' and tagged with key '#{tag_key}' and " \
    "value '#{tag_value}'."
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating or tagging subnet: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  vpc_id = ''
  cidr_block = ''
```

```
availability_zone = ''
tag_key = ''
tag_value = ''
region = ''
# Print usage information and then stop.
if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
  puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-subnet.rb ' \
    'VPC_ID CIDR_BLOCK AVAILABILITY_ZONE TAG_KEY TAG_VALUE REGION'
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-subnet.rb ' \
    'vpc-6713dfEX 10.0.0.0/24 us-west-2a my-key my-value us-west-2'
  exit 1
# If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
elsif ARGV.count.zero?
  vpc_id = 'vpc-6713dfEX'
  cidr_block = '10.0.0.0/24'
  availability_zone = 'us-west-2a'
  tag_key = 'my-key'
  tag_value = 'my-value'
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  region = 'us-west-2'
# Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
else
  vpc_id = ARGV[0]
  cidr_block = ARGV[1]
  availability_zone = ARGV[2]
  tag_key = ARGV[3]
  tag_value = ARGV[4]
  region = ARGV[5]
end

ec2_resource = Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: region)

if subnet_created_and_tagged?(
  ec2_resource,
  vpc_id,
  cidr_block,
  availability_zone,
  tag_key,
  tag_value
)
  puts 'Subnet created and tagged.'
else
  puts 'Subnet not created or not tagged.'
```

```
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateSubnetconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`CreateVpc`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateVpc`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Creates a virtual private cloud (VPC) in
# Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) and then tags
# the VPC.
#
# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized
#   Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) resource object.
# @param cidr_block [String] The IPv4 CIDR block for the subnet.
# @param tag_key [String] The key portion of the tag for the VPC.
# @param tag_value [String] The value portion of the tag for the VPC.
# @return [Boolean] true if the VPC was created and tagged;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless vpc_created_and_tagged?(
#     Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     '10.0.0.0/24',
#     'my-key',
#     'my-value'
#   )
def vpc_created_and_tagged?(
```

```
  ec2_resource,
  cidr_block,
  tag_key,
  tag_value
)
  vpc = ec2_resource.create_vpc(cidr_block: cidr_block)

  # Create a public DNS by enabling DNS support and DNS hostnames.
  vpc.modify_attribute(enable_dns_support: { value: true })
  vpc.modify_attribute(enable_dns_hostnames: { value: true })

  vpc.create_tags(tags: [{ key: tag_key, value: tag_value }])

  puts "Created VPC with ID '#{vpc.id}' and tagged with key " \
    "'#{tag_key}' and value '#{tag_value}'."
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts e.message
  false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  cidr_block = ''
  tag_key = ''
  tag_value = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-vpc.rb ' \
      'CIDR_BLOCK TAG_KEY TAG_VALUE REGION'
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-vpc.rb ' \
      '10.0.0.0/24 my-key my-value us-west-2'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    cidr_block = '10.0.0.0/24'
    tag_key = 'my-key'
    tag_value = 'my-value'
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
```

```
    cidr_block = ARGV[0]
    tag_key = ARGV[1]
    tag_value = ARGV[2]
    region = ARGV[3]
  end

  ec2_resource = Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: region)

  if vpc_created_and_tagged?(
    ec2_resource,
    cidr_block,
    tag_key,
    tag_value
  )
    puts 'VPC created and tagged.'
  else
    puts 'VPC not created or not tagged.'
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateVpcconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DescribeInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeInstances`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized EC2 resource object.
```

```
# @example
#   list_instance_ids_states(Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def list_instance_ids_states(ec2_resource)
  response = ec2_resource.instances
  if response.count.zero?
    puts 'No instances found.'
  else
    puts 'Instances -- ID, state:'
    response.each do |instance|
      puts "#{instance.id}, #{instance.state.name}"
    end
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about instances: #{e.message}"
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-get-all-instance-info.rb REGION'
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-get-all-instance-info.rb us-west-2'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    region = ARGV[0]
  end
  ec2_resource = Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: region)
  list_instance_ids_states(ec2_resource)
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DescribeRegions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeRegions`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @example
#   list_regions_endpoints(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def list_regions_endpoints(ec2_client)
  result = ec2_client.describe_regions
  # Enable pretty printing.
  max_region_string_length = 16
  max_endpoint_string_length = 33
  # Print header.
  print 'Region'
  print ' ' * (max_region_string_length - 'Region'.length)
  print "  Endpoint\n"
  print '-' * max_region_string_length
  print '  '
  print '-' * max_endpoint_string_length
  print "\n"
  # Print Regions and their endpoints.
  result.regions.each do |region|
    print region.region_name
    print ' ' * (max_region_string_length - region.region_name.length)
    print '  '
    print region.endpoint
    print "\n"
  end
end

# Displays a list of Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# Availability Zones available to you depending on the AWS Region
```

```
# of the Amazon EC2 client.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @example
#   list_availability_zones(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def list_availability_zones(ec2_client)
  result = ec2_client.describe_availability_zones
  # Enable pretty printing.
  max_region_string_length = 16
  max_zone_string_length = 18
  max_state_string_length = 9
  # Print header.
  print 'Region'
  print ' ' * (max_region_string_length - 'Region'.length)
  print '  Zone'
  print ' ' * (max_zone_string_length - 'Zone'.length)
  print "  State\n"
  print '-' * max_region_string_length
  print '  '
  print '-' * max_zone_string_length
  print '  '
  print '-' * max_state_string_length
  print "\n"
  # Print Regions, Availability Zones, and their states.
  result.availability_zones.each do |zone|
    print zone.region_name
    print ' ' * (max_region_string_length - zone.region_name.length)
    print '  '
    print zone.zone_name
    print ' ' * (max_zone_string_length - zone.zone_name.length)
    print '  '
    print zone.state
    # Print any messages for this Availability Zone.
    if zone.messages.count.positive?
      print "\n"
      puts '  Messages for this zone:'
      zone.messages.each do |message|
        print "    #{message.message}\n"
      end
    end
    print "\n"
  end
end
```

```
# Example usage:
def run_me
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-regions-availability-zones.rb REGION'
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-regions-availability-zones.rb us-west-2'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    region = ARGV[0]
  end

  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)

  puts 'AWS Regions for Amazon EC2 that are available to you:'
  list_regions_endpoints(ec2_client)
  puts "\n\nAmazon EC2 Availability Zones that are available to you for AWS Region
 '#{region}':"
  list_availability_zones(ec2_client)
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeRegionsconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`ReleaseAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ReleaseAddress`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Releases an Elastic IP address from an
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - An Amazon EC2 instance with an associated Elastic IP address.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param allocation_id [String] The ID of the allocation corresponding to
#   the Elastic IP address.
# @return [Boolean] true if the Elastic IP address was released;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless elastic_ip_address_released?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'eipalloc-04452e528a66279EX'
#   )
def elastic_ip_address_released?(ec2_client, allocation_id)
  ec2_client.release_address(allocation_id: allocation_id)
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts("Error releasing Elastic IP address: #{e.message}")
  false
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ReleaseAddressconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`StartInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartInstances`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Attempts to start an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was started; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_started?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'i-123abc'
#   )
def instance_started?(ec2_client, instance_id)
  response = ec2_client.describe_instance_status(instance_ids: [instance_id])

  if response.instance_statuses.count.positive?
    state = response.instance_statuses[0].instance_state.name
    case state
    when 'pending'
      puts 'Error starting instance: the instance is pending. Try again later.'
      return false
    when 'running'
      puts 'The instance is already running.'
      return true
    when 'terminated'
      puts 'Error starting instance: ' \
        'the instance is terminated, so you cannot start it.'
      return false
    end
  end

  ec2_client.start_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  ec2_client.wait_until(:instance_running, instance_ids: [instance_id])
  puts 'Instance started.'
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error starting instance: #{e.message}"
  false
end
```

```
# Example usage:
def run_me
  instance_id = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-start-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'INSTANCE_ID REGION '
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-start-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'i-123abc us-west-2'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    instance_id = 'i-123abc'
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    instance_id = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end

  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Attempting to start instance '#{instance_id}' " \
    '(this might take a few minutes)...'
  return if instance_started?(ec2_client, instance_id)

  puts 'Could not start instance.'
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`StopInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StopInstances`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was stopped; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_stopped?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'i-123abc'
#   )
def instance_stopped?(ec2_client, instance_id)
  response = ec2_client.describe_instance_status(instance_ids: [instance_id])

  if response.instance_statuses.count.positive?
    state = response.instance_statuses[0].instance_state.name
    case state
    when 'stopping'
      puts 'The instance is already stopping.'
      return true
    when 'stopped'
      puts 'The instance is already stopped.'
      return true
    when 'terminated'
      puts 'Error stopping instance: ' \
        'the instance is terminated, so you cannot stop it.'
      return false
    end
  end
```

```
  ec2_client.stop_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  ec2_client.wait_until(:instance_stopped, instance_ids: [instance_id])
  puts 'Instance stopped.'
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error stopping instance: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  instance_id = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-stop-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'INSTANCE_ID REGION '
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-start-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'i-123abc us-west-2'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    instance_id = 'i-123abc'
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    instance_id = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end

  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Attempting to stop instance '#{instance_id}' " \
    '(this might take a few minutes)...'
  return if instance_stopped?(ec2_client, instance_id)

  puts 'Could not stop instance.'
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StopInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`TerminateInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`TerminateInstances`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'

# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was terminated; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_terminated?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'i-123abc'
#   )
def instance_terminated?(ec2_client, instance_id)
  response = ec2_client.describe_instance_status(instance_ids: [instance_id])

  if response.instance_statuses.count.positive? &&
     response.instance_statuses[0].instance_state.name == 'terminated'

    puts 'The instance is already terminated.'
    return true
  end

  ec2_client.terminate_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  ec2_client.wait_until(:instance_terminated, instance_ids: [instance_id])
  puts 'Instance terminated.'
```

```
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error terminating instance: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  instance_id = ''
  region = ''
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == '--help' || ARGV[0] == '-h'
    puts 'Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-terminate-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'INSTANCE_ID REGION '
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts 'Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-terminate-instance-i-123abc.rb ' \
      'i-123abc us-west-2'
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    instance_id = 'i-123abc'
    region = 'us-west-2'
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    instance_id = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end

  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Attempting to terminate instance '#{instance_id}' " \
    '(this might take a few minutes)...'
  return if instance_terminated?(ec2_client, instance_id)

  puts 'Could not terminate instance.'
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, TerminateInstancesconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Esempi di Elastic Beanstalk con SDK for Ruby

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Ruby con Elastic Beanstalk.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`DescribeApplications`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeApplications`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Class to manage Elastic Beanstalk applications
class ElasticBeanstalkManager
  def initialize(eb_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @eb_client = eb_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists applications and their environments
  def list_applications
    @eb_client.describe_applications.applications.each do |application|
      log_application_details(application)
```

```
      list_environments(application.application_name)
    end
  rescue Aws::ElasticBeanstalk::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Elastic Beanstalk Service Error: #{e.message}")
  end

  private

  # Logs application details
  def log_application_details(application)
    @logger.info("Name:        #{application.application_name}")
    @logger.info("Description: #{application.description}")
  end

  # Lists and logs details of environments for a given application
  def list_environments(application_name)
    @eb_client.describe_environments(application_name:
 application_name).environments.each do |env|
      @logger.info("  Environment:  #{env.environment_name}")
      @logger.info("    URL:        #{env.cname}")
      @logger.info("    Health:     #{env.health}")
    end
  rescue Aws::ElasticBeanstalk::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing environments for application #{application_name}:
 #{e.message}")
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DescribeApplicationsconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`ListAvailableSolutionStacks`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListAvailableSolutionStacks`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Manages listing of AWS Elastic Beanstalk solution stacks
# @param [Aws::ElasticBeanstalk::Client] eb_client
# @param [String] filter - Returns subset of results based on match
# @param [Logger] logger
class StackLister
  # Initialize with AWS Elastic Beanstalk client
  def initialize(eb_client, filter, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @eb_client = eb_client
    @filter = filter.downcase
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists and logs Elastic Beanstalk solution stacks
  def list_stacks
    stacks = @eb_client.list_available_solution_stacks.solution_stacks
    orig_length = stacks.length
    filtered_length = 0

    stacks.each do |stack|
      if @filter.empty? || stack.downcase.include?(@filter)
        @logger.info(stack)
        filtered_length += 1
      end
    end

    log_summary(filtered_length, orig_length)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing solution stacks: #{e.message}")
  end

  private

  # Logs summary of listed stacks
  def log_summary(filtered_length, orig_length)
    if @filter.empty?
      @logger.info("Showed #{orig_length} stack(s)")
    else
      @logger.info("Showed #{filtered_length} stack(s) of #{orig_length}")
    end
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAvailableSolutionStacksconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`UpdateApplication`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateApplication`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Manages deployment of Rails applications to AWS Elastic Beanstalk
class RailsAppDeployer
  def initialize(eb_client, s3_client, app_name, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @eb_client = eb_client
    @s3_client = s3_client
    @app_name = app_name
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Deploys the latest application version to Elastic Beanstalk
  def deploy
    create_storage_location
    zip_file_name = create_zip_file
    upload_zip_to_s3(zip_file_name)
    create_and_deploy_new_application_version(zip_file_name)
  end

  private

  # Creates a new S3 storage location for the application
  def create_storage_location
    resp = @eb_client.create_storage_location
    @logger.info("Created storage location in bucket #{resp.s3_bucket}")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to create storage location: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Creates a ZIP file of the application using git
```

```
  def create_zip_file
    zip_file_basename = SecureRandom.urlsafe_base64
    zip_file_name = "#{zip_file_basename}.zip"
    `git archive --format=zip -o #{zip_file_name} HEAD`
    zip_file_name
  end

  # Uploads the ZIP file to the S3 bucket
  def upload_zip_to_s3(zip_file_name)
    zip_contents = File.read(zip_file_name)
    key = "#{@app_name}/#{zip_file_name}"
    @s3_client.put_object(body: zip_contents, bucket: fetch_bucket_name, key: key)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to upload ZIP file to S3: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Fetches the S3 bucket name from Elastic Beanstalk application versions
  def fetch_bucket_name
    app_versions = @eb_client.describe_application_versions(application_name:
@app_name)
    av = app_versions.application_versions.first
    av.source_bundle.s3_bucket
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to fetch bucket name: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Creates a new application version and deploys it
  def create_and_deploy_new_application_version(zip_file_name)
    version_label = File.basename(zip_file_name, '.zip')
    @eb_client.create_application_version(
      process: false,
      application_name: @app_name,
      version_label: version_label,
      source_bundle: {
        s3_bucket: fetch_bucket_name,
        s3_key: "#{@app_name}/#{zip_file_name}"
      },
      description: "Updated #{Time.now.strftime('%d/%m/%Y')}"
    )
    update_environment(version_label)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to create or deploy application version: #{e.message}")
  end
```

```
  # Updates the environment to the new application version
  def update_environment(version_label)
    env_name = fetch_environment_name
    @eb_client.update_environment(
      environment_name: env_name,
      version_label: version_label
    )
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to update environment: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Fetches the environment name of the application
  def fetch_environment_name
    envs = @eb_client.describe_environments(application_name: @app_name)
    envs.environments.first.environment_name
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to fetch environment name: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateApplicationconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

EventBridge esempi che utilizzano SDK for Ruby

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Ruby with EventBridge.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Creazione e attivazione di una regola

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare e attivare una regola in Amazon EventBridge.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Chiama le funzioni nell'ordine corretto.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sns'
require 'aws-sdk-iam'
require 'aws-sdk-cloudwatchevents'
require 'aws-sdk-ec2'
require 'aws-sdk-cloudwatch'
require 'aws-sdk-cloudwatchlogs'
require 'securerandom'
```

Verifica se l'argomento Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) esiste tra quelli forniti a questa funzione.

```
# Checks whether the specified Amazon SNS
# topic exists among those provided to this function.
# This is a helper function that is called by the topic_exists? function.
#
# @param topics [Array] An array of Aws::SNS::Types::Topic objects.
# @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the topic to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the topic ARN was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
#   response = sns_client.list_topics
#   if topic_found?(
#     response.topics,
#     'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111111111111:aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic'
#   )
```

```
#     puts 'Topic found.'
#   end
def topic_found?(topics, topic_arn)
  topics.each do |topic|
    return true if topic.topic_arn == topic_arn
  end
  false
end
```

Verifica se l'argomento specificato esiste tra quelli disponibili per il chiamante in Amazon SNS.

```
# Checks whether the specified topic exists among those available to the
# caller in Amazon SNS.
#
# @param sns_client [Aws::SNS::Client] An initialized Amazon SNS client.
# @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the topic to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the topic ARN was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless topic_exists?(
#     Aws::SNS::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111111111111:aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic'
#   )
def topic_exists?(sns_client, topic_arn)
  puts "Searching for topic with ARN '#{topic_arn}'..."
  response = sns_client.list_topics
  if response.topics.count.positive?
    if topic_found?(response.topics, topic_arn)
      puts 'Topic found.'
      return true
    end
    while response.next_page?
      response = response.next_page
      next unless response.topics.count.positive?

      if topic_found?(response.topics, topic_arn)
        puts 'Topic found.'
        return true
      end
    end
  end
  puts 'Topic not found.'
  false
```

```
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Topic not found: #{e.message}"
  false
end
```

Crea un argomento in Amazon SNS e quindi registrati con un indirizzo e-mail per ricevere notifiche su quell'argomento.

```
# Creates a topic in Amazon SNS
# and then subscribes an email address to receive notifications to that topic.
#
# @param sns_client [Aws::SNS::Client] An initialized Amazon SNS client.
# @param topic_name [String] The name of the topic to create.
# @param email_address [String] The email address of the recipient to notify.
# @return [String] The ARN of the topic that was created.
# @example
#   puts create_topic(
#     Aws::SNS::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic',
#     'mary@example.com'
#   )
def create_topic(sns_client, topic_name, email_address)
  puts "Creating the topic named '#{topic_name}'..."
  topic_response = sns_client.create_topic(name: topic_name)
  puts "Topic created with ARN '#{topic_response.topic_arn}'."
  subscription_response = sns_client.subscribe(
    topic_arn: topic_response.topic_arn,
    protocol: 'email',
    endpoint: email_address,
    return_subscription_arn: true
  )
  puts 'Subscription created with ARN ' \
    "'#{subscription_response.subscription_arn}'. Have the owner of the " \
    "email address '#{email_address}' check their inbox in a few minutes " \
    'and confirm the subscription to start receiving notification emails.'
  topic_response.topic_arn
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating or subscribing to topic: #{e.message}"
  'Error'
end
```

Verifica se il ruolo specificato AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) esiste tra quelli forniti a questa funzione.

```
# Checks whether the specified AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
# role exists among those provided to this function.
# This is a helper function that is called by the role_exists? function.
#
# @param roles [Array] An array of Aws::IAM::Role objects.
# @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the role to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the role ARN was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
#   response = iam_client.list_roles
#   if role_found?(
#     response.roles,
#     'arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change'
#   )
#     puts 'Role found.'
#   end
def role_found?(roles, role_arn)
  roles.each do |role|
    return true if role.arn == role_arn
  end
  false
end
```

Verifica se il ruolo specificato esiste tra quelli disponibili per il chiamante in IAM.

```
# Checks whether the specified role exists among those available to the
# caller in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
#
# @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the role to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the role ARN was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless role_exists?(
#     Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change'
#   )
def role_exists?(iam_client, role_arn)
  puts "Searching for role with ARN '#{role_arn}'..."
  response = iam_client.list_roles
```

```
  if response.roles.count.positive?
    if role_found?(response.roles, role_arn)
      puts 'Role found.'
      return true
    end
    while response.next_page?
      response = response.next_page
      next unless response.roles.count.positive?

      if role_found?(response.roles, role_arn)
        puts 'Role found.'
        return true
      end
    end
  end
  puts 'Role not found.'
  false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Role not found: #{e.message}"
  false
end
```

Crea un ruolo in IAM.

```
# Creates a role in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
# This role is used by a rule in Amazon EventBridge to allow
# that rule to operate within the caller's account.
# This role is designed to be used specifically by this code example.
#
# @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param role_name [String] The name of the role to create.
# @return [String] The ARN of the role that was created.
# @example
#   puts create_role(
#     Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change'
#   )
def create_role(iam_client, role_name)
  puts "Creating the role named '#{role_name}'..."
  response = iam_client.create_role(
    assume_role_policy_document: {
      'Version': '2012-10-17',
```

```
      'Statement': [
        {
          'Sid': '',
          'Effect': 'Allow',
          'Principal': {
            'Service': 'events.amazonaws.com'
          },
          'Action': 'sts:AssumeRole'
        }
      ]
    }.to_json,
    path: '/',
    role_name: role_name
  )
  puts "Role created with ARN '#{response.role.arn}'."
  puts 'Adding access policy to role...'
  iam_client.put_role_policy(
    policy_document: {
      'Version': '2012-10-17',
      'Statement': [
        {
          'Sid': 'CloudWatchEventsFullAccess',
          'Effect': 'Allow',
          'Resource': '*',
          'Action': 'events:*'
        },
        {
          'Sid': 'IAMPassRoleForCloudWatchEvents',
          'Effect': 'Allow',
          'Resource': 'arn:aws:iam::*:role/AWS_Events_Invoke_Targets',
          'Action': 'iam:PassRole'
        }
      ]
    }.to_json,
    policy_name: 'CloudWatchEventsPolicy',
    role_name: role_name
  )
  puts 'Access policy added to role.'
  response.role.arn
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating role or adding policy to it: #{e.message}"
  puts 'If the role was created, you must add the access policy ' \
    'to the role yourself, or delete the role yourself and try again.'
  'Error'
```

```
end
```

Verifica se la EventBridge regola specificata esiste tra quelle fornite a questa funzione.

```
# Checks whether the specified Amazon EventBridge rule exists among
# those provided to this function.
# This is a helper function that is called by the rule_exists? function.
#
# @param rules [Array] An array of Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Types::Rule objects.
# @param rule_arn [String] The name of the rule to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the name of the rule was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   cloudwatchevents_client = Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
#   response = cloudwatchevents_client.list_rules
#   if rule_found?(response.rules, 'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change')
#     puts 'Rule found.'
#   end
def rule_found?(rules, rule_name)
  rules.each do |rule|
    return true if rule.name == rule_name
  end
  false
end
```

Verifica se la regola specificata esiste tra quelle disponibili per il chiamante in EventBridge.

```
# Checks whether the specified rule exists among those available to the
# caller in Amazon EventBridge.
#
# @param cloudwatchevents_client [Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Client]
#   An initialized Amazon EventBridge client.
# @param rule_name [String] The name of the rule to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the rule name was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless rule_exists?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change'
#   )
def rule_exists?(cloudwatchevents_client, rule_name)
  puts "Searching for rule with name '#{rule_name}'..."
  response = cloudwatchevents_client.list_rules
```

```
  if response.rules.count.positive?
    if rule_found?(response.rules, rule_name)
      puts 'Rule found.'
      return true
    end
    while response.next_page?
      response = response.next_page
      next unless response.rules.count.positive?

      if rule_found?(response.rules, rule_name)
        puts 'Rule found.'
        return true
      end
    end
  end
  puts 'Rule not found.'
  false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Rule not found: #{e.message}"
  false
end
```

Crea una regola in EventBridge.

```
# Creates a rule in Amazon EventBridge.
# This rule is triggered whenever an available instance in
# Amazon EC2 changes to the specified state.
# This rule is designed to be used specifically by this code example.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A role in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) that is designed
#   to be used specifically by this code example.
# - A topic in Amazon SNS.
#
# @param cloudwatchevents_client [Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Client]
#   An initialized Amazon EventBridge client.
# @param rule_name [String] The name of the rule to create.
# @param rule_description [String] Some description for this rule.
# @param instance_state [String] The state that available instances in
#   Amazon EC2 must change to, to
#   trigger this rule.
```

```
# @param role_arn [String] The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM role.
# @param target_id [String] Some identifying string for the rule's target.
# @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the Amazon SNS topic.
# @return [Boolean] true if the rule was created; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless rule_created?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change',
#     'Triggers when any available EC2 instance starts.',
#     'running',
#     'arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change',
#     'sns-topic',
#     'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111111111111:aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic'
#   )
def rule_created?(
  cloudwatchevents_client,
  rule_name,
  rule_description,
  instance_state,
  role_arn,
  target_id,
  topic_arn
)
  puts "Creating rule with name '#{rule_name}'..."
  put_rule_response = cloudwatchevents_client.put_rule(
    name: rule_name,
    description: rule_description,
    event_pattern: {
      'source': [
        'aws.ec2'
      ],
      'detail-type': [
        'EC2 Instance State-change Notification'
      ],
      'detail': {
        'state': [
          instance_state
        ]
      }
    }.to_json,
    state: 'ENABLED',
    role_arn: role_arn
  )
  puts "Rule created with ARN '#{put_rule_response.rule_arn}'."
```

```
  put_targets_response = cloudwatchevents_client.put_targets(
    rule: rule_name,
    targets: [
      {
        id: target_id,
        arn: topic_arn
      }
    ]
  )
  if put_targets_response.key?(:failed_entry_count) &&
     put_targets_response.failed_entry_count.positive?
    puts 'Error(s) adding target to rule:'
    put_targets_response.failed_entries.each do |failure|
      puts failure.error_message
    end
    false
  else
    true
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating rule or adding target to rule: #{e.message}"
  puts 'If the rule was created, you must add the target ' \
    'to the rule yourself, or delete the rule yourself and try again.'
  false
end
```

Verifica se il gruppo di log specificato esiste tra quelli disponibili per il chiamante in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

```
# Checks to see whether the specified log group exists among those available
# to the caller in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the log group name was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless log_group_exists?(
#     Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
#   )
```

```
def log_group_exists?(cloudwatchlogs_client, log_group_name)
  puts "Searching for log group with name '#{log_group_name}'..."
  response = cloudwatchlogs_client.describe_log_groups(
    log_group_name_prefix: log_group_name
  )
  if response.log_groups.count.positive?
    response.log_groups.each do |log_group|
      if log_group.log_group_name == log_group_name
        puts 'Log group found.'
        return true
      end
    end
  end
  puts 'Log group not found.'
  false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Log group not found: #{e.message}"
  false
end
```

Crea un gruppo di log in CloudWatch Logs.

```
# Creates a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group to create.
# @return [Boolean] true if the log group name was created; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless log_group_created?(
#     Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
#   )
def log_group_created?(cloudwatchlogs_client, log_group_name)
  puts "Attempting to create log group with the name '#{log_group_name}'..."
  cloudwatchlogs_client.create_log_group(log_group_name: log_group_name)
  puts 'Log group created.'
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating log group: #{e.message}"
  false
end
```

Scrivi un evento in un flusso di log in CloudWatch Logs.

```
# Writes an event to a log stream in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
# - A log stream within the log group.
#
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group.
# @param log_stream_name [String] The name of the log stream within
#   the log group.
# @param message [String] The message to write to the log stream.
# @param sequence_token [String] If available, the sequence token from the
#   message that was written immediately before this message. This sequence
#   token is returned by Amazon CloudWatch Logs whenever you programmatically
#   write a message to the log stream.
# @return [String] The sequence token that is returned by
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs after successfully writing the message to the
#   log stream.
# @example
#   puts log_event(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
#     '2020/11/19/53f985be-199f-408e-9a45-fc242df41fEX',
#     "Instance 'i-033c48ef067af3dEX' restarted.",
#     '49542672486831074009579604567656788214806863282469607 3EX'
#   )
def log_event(
  cloudwatchlogs_client,
  log_group_name,
  log_stream_name,
  message,
  sequence_token
)
  puts "Attempting to log '#{message}' to log stream '#{log_stream_name}'..."
  event = {
    log_group_name: log_group_name,
    log_stream_name: log_stream_name,
```

```
    log_events: [
      {
        timestamp: (Time.now.utc.to_f.round(3) * 1_000).to_i,
        message: message
      }
    ]
  }
  event[:sequence_token] = sequence_token unless sequence_token.empty?

  response = cloudwatchlogs_client.put_log_events(event)
  puts 'Message logged.'
  response.next_sequence_token
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Message not logged: #{e.message}"
end
```

Riavvia un'istanza Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) e aggiunge informazioni sull'attività correlata a un flusso di log in CloudWatch Logs.

```
# Restarts an Amazon EC2 instance
# and adds information about the related activity to a log stream
# in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance to restart.
# - The log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs to add related activity
#   information to.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized Amazon EC2 client.
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client]
#   An initialized Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was restarted and the information
#   was written to the log stream; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_restarted?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'i-033c48ef067af3dEX',
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
```

```
#   )
def instance_restarted?(
  ec2_client,
  cloudwatchlogs_client,
  instance_id,
  log_group_name
)
  log_stream_name = "#{Time.now.year}/#{Time.now.month}/#{Time.now.day}/" \
    "#{SecureRandom.uuid}"
  cloudwatchlogs_client.create_log_stream(
    log_group_name: log_group_name,
    log_stream_name: log_stream_name
  )
  sequence_token = ''

  puts "Attempting to stop the instance with the ID '#{instance_id}'. " \
    'This might take a few minutes...'
  ec2_client.stop_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  ec2_client.wait_until(:instance_stopped, instance_ids: [instance_id])
  puts 'Instance stopped.'
  sequence_token = log_event(
    cloudwatchlogs_client,
    log_group_name,
    log_stream_name,
    "Instance '#{instance_id}' stopped.",
    sequence_token
  )

  puts 'Attempting to restart the instance. This might take a few minutes...'
  ec2_client.start_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  ec2_client.wait_until(:instance_running, instance_ids: [instance_id])
  puts 'Instance restarted.'
  sequence_token = log_event(
    cloudwatchlogs_client,
    log_group_name,
    log_stream_name,
    "Instance '#{instance_id}' restarted.",
    sequence_token
  )

  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts 'Error creating log stream or stopping or restarting the instance: ' \
    "#{e.message}"
```

```
  log_event(
    cloudwatchlogs_client,
    log_group_name,
    log_stream_name,
    "Error stopping or starting instance '#{instance_id}': #{e.message}",
    sequence_token
  )
  false
end
```

Visualizza informazioni sull'attività per una regola in. EventBridge

```
# Displays information about activity for a rule in Amazon EventBridge.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A rule in Amazon EventBridge.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Amazon::CloudWatch::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch client.
# @param rule_name [String] The name of the rule.
# @param start_time [Time] The timestamp that determines the first datapoint
#   to return. Can also be expressed as DateTime, Date, Integer, or String.
# @param end_time [Time] The timestamp that determines the last datapoint
#   to return. Can also be expressed as DateTime, Date, Integer, or String.
# @param period [Integer] The interval, in seconds, to check for activity.
# @example
#   display_rule_activity(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change',
#     Time.now - 600, # Start checking from 10 minutes ago.
#     Time.now, # Check up until now.
#     60 # Check every minute during those 10 minutes.
#   )
def display_rule_activity(
  cloudwatch_client,
  rule_name,
  start_time,
  end_time,
  period
)
  puts 'Attempting to display rule activity...'
```

```
  response = cloudwatch_client.get_metric_statistics(
    namespace: 'AWS/Events',
    metric_name: 'Invocations',
    dimensions: [
      {
        name: 'RuleName',
        value: rule_name
      }
    ],
    start_time: start_time,
    end_time: end_time,
    period: period,
    statistics: ['Sum'],
    unit: 'Count'
  )

  if response.key?(:datapoints) && response.datapoints.count.positive?
    puts "The event rule '#{rule_name}' was triggered:"
    response.datapoints.each do |datapoint|
      puts "  #{datapoint.sum} time(s) at #{datapoint.timestamp}"
    end
  else
    puts "The event rule '#{rule_name}' was not triggered during the " \
      'specified time period.'
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about event rule activity: #{e.message}"
end
```

Visualizza le informazioni di registro per tutti i flussi di log in un gruppo di log CloudWatch Logs.

```
# Displays log information for all of the log streams in a log group in
# Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Amazon::CloudWatchLogs::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group.
# @example
```

```
#   display_log_data(
#     Amazon::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
#   )
def display_log_data(cloudwatchlogs_client, log_group_name)
  puts 'Attempting to display log stream data for the log group ' \
    "named '#{log_group_name}'..."
  describe_log_streams_response = cloudwatchlogs_client.describe_log_streams(
    log_group_name: log_group_name,
    order_by: 'LastEventTime',
    descending: true
  )
  if describe_log_streams_response.key?(:log_streams) &&
     describe_log_streams_response.log_streams.count.positive?
    describe_log_streams_response.log_streams.each do |log_stream|
      get_log_events_response = cloudwatchlogs_client.get_log_events(
        log_group_name: log_group_name,
        log_stream_name: log_stream.log_stream_name
      )
      puts "\nLog messages for '#{log_stream.log_stream_name}':"
      puts '-' * (log_stream.log_stream_name.length + 20)
      if get_log_events_response.key?(:events) &&
         get_log_events_response.events.count.positive?
        get_log_events_response.events.each do |event|
          puts event.message
        end
      else
        puts 'No log messages for this log stream.'
      end
    end
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts 'Error getting information about the log streams or their messages: ' \
    "#{e.message}"
end
```

Mostra al chiamante un promemoria affinché pulisca manualmente tutte AWS le risorse associate che non gli servono più.

```
# Displays a reminder to the caller to manually clean up any associated
# AWS resources that they no longer need.
#
```

```
# @param topic_name [String] The name of the Amazon SNS topic.
# @param role_name [String] The name of the IAM role.
# @param rule_name [String] The name of the Amazon EventBridge rule.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the Amazon EC2 instance.
# @example
#   manual_cleanup_notice(
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic',
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-events-rule-role',
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change',
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log',
#     'i-033c48ef067af3dEX'
#   )
def manual_cleanup_notice(
  topic_name, role_name, rule_name, log_group_name, instance_id
)
  puts '-' * 10
  puts 'Some of the following AWS resources might still exist in your account.'
  puts 'If you no longer want to use this code example, then to clean up'
  puts 'your AWS account and avoid unexpected costs, you might want to'
  puts 'manually delete any of the following resources if they exist:'
  puts "- The Amazon SNS topic named '#{topic_name}'."
  puts "- The IAM role named '#{role_name}'."
  puts "- The Amazon EventBridge rule named '#{rule_name}'."
  puts "- The Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group named '#{log_group_name}'."
  puts "- The Amazon EC2 instance with the ID '#{instance_id}'."
end
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Ruby .
  - PutEvents
  - PutRule

AWS Glue esempi che utilizzano SDK for Ruby

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Ruby with AWS Glue.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve AWS Glue

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS Glue.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-glue'
require 'logger'

# GlueManager is a class responsible for managing AWS Glue operations
# such as listing all Glue jobs in the current AWS account.
class GlueManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all Glue jobs in the current AWS account.
  def list_jobs
    @logger.info('Here are the Glue jobs in your account:')

    paginator = @client.get_jobs(max_results: 10)
    jobs = []

    paginator.each_page do |page|
      jobs.concat(page.jobs)
```

```
    end

    if jobs.empty?
      @logger.info("You don't have any Glue jobs.")
    else
      jobs.each do |job|
        @logger.info("- #{job.name}")
      end
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  glue_client = Aws::Glue::Client.new
  manager = GlueManager.new(glue_client)
  manager.list_jobs
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListJobsconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un crawler che esegue la scansione di un bucket Amazon S3 pubblico e genera un database di metadati in formato CSV.
- Elenca le informazioni su database e tabelle nel tuo AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- Crea un processo per estrarre i dati CSV dal bucket S3, trasformare i dati e caricare l'output in formato JSON in un altro bucket S3.
- Elenca le informazioni sulle esecuzioni dei processi, visualizza i dati trasformati e pulisci le risorse.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tutorial: Guida introduttiva a AWS Glue Studio.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da sapere GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una classe che racchiuda le AWS Glue funzioni utilizzate nello scenario.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves information about a specific crawler.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to retrieve information about.
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::Crawler, nil] The crawler object if found, or nil if
 not found.
  def get_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.get_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::EntityNotFoundException
    @logger.info("Crawler #{name} doesn't exist.")
    false
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Creates a new crawler with the specified configuration.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler.
```

```
 # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the IAM role to be used by the crawler.
 # @param db_name [String] The name of the database where the crawler stores its
metadata.
 # @param db_prefix [String] The prefix to be added to the names of tables that the
crawler creates.
 # @param s3_target [String] The S3 path that the crawler will crawl.
 # @return [void]
 def create_crawler(name, role_arn, db_name, _db_prefix, s3_target)
   @glue_client.create_crawler(
     name: name,
     role: role_arn,
     database_name: db_name,
     targets: {
       s3_targets: [
         {
           path: s3_target
         }
       ]
     }
   )
 rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
   @logger.error("Glue could not create crawler: \n#{e.message}")
   raise
 end

 # Starts a crawler with the specified name.
 #
 # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to start.
 # @return [void]
 def start_crawler(name)
   @glue_client.start_crawler(name: name)
 rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error("Glue could not start crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
   raise
 end

 # Deletes a crawler with the specified name.
 #
 # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to delete.
 # @return [void]
 def delete_crawler(name)
   @glue_client.delete_crawler(name: name)
 rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error("Glue could not delete crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
```

```
    raise
  end

  # Retrieves information about a specific database.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the database to retrieve information about.
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::Database, nil] The database object if found, or nil
if not found.
  def get_database(name)
    response = @glue_client.get_database(name: name)
    response.database
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get database #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Retrieves a list of tables in the specified database.
  #
  # @param db_name [String] The name of the database to retrieve tables from.
  # @return [Array<Aws::Glue::Types::Table>]
  def get_tables(db_name)
    response = @glue_client.get_tables(database_name: db_name)
    response.table_list
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get tables #{db_name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Creates a new job with the specified configuration.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the job.
  # @param description [String] The description of the job.
  # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the IAM role to be used by the job.
  # @param script_location [String] The location of the ETL script for the job.
  # @return [void]
  def create_job(name, description, role_arn, script_location)
    @glue_client.create_job(
      name: name,
      description: description,
      role: role_arn,
      command: {
        name: 'glueetl',
        script_location: script_location,
        python_version: '3'
```

```
    },
    glue_version: '3.0'
  )
rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
  @logger.error("Glue could not create job #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
  raise
end

# Starts a job run for the specified job.
#
# @param name [String] The name of the job to start the run for.
# @param input_database [String] The name of the input database for the job.
# @param input_table [String] The name of the input table for the job.
# @param output_bucket_name [String] The name of the output S3 bucket for the job.
# @return [String] The ID of the started job run.
def start_job_run(name, input_database, input_table, output_bucket_name)
  response = @glue_client.start_job_run(
    job_name: name,
    arguments: {
      '--input_database': input_database,
      '--input_table': input_table,
      '--output_bucket_url': "s3://#{output_bucket_name}/"
    }
  )
  response.job_run_id
rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
  @logger.error("Glue could not start job run #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
  raise
end

# Retrieves a list of jobs in AWS Glue.
#
# @return [Aws::Glue::Types::ListJobsResponse]
def list_jobs
  @glue_client.list_jobs
rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
  @logger.error("Glue could not list jobs: \n#{e.message}")
  raise
end

# Retrieves a list of job runs for the specified job.
#
# @param job_name [String] The name of the job to retrieve job runs for.
# @return [Array<Aws::Glue::Types::JobRun>]
```

```
  def get_job_runs(job_name)
    response = @glue_client.get_job_runs(job_name: job_name)
    response.job_runs
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get job runs: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Retrieves data for a specific job run.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job run to retrieve data for.
  # @return [Glue::Types::GetJobRunResponse]
  def get_job_run(job_name, run_id)
    @glue_client.get_job_run(job_name: job_name, run_id: run_id)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get job runs: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Deletes a job with the specified name.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_job(job_name)
    @glue_client.delete_job(job_name: job_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete job: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Deletes a table with the specified name.
  #
  # @param database_name [String] The name of the catalog database in which the
 table resides.
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to be deleted.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_table(database_name, table_name)
    @glue_client.delete_table(database_name: database_name, name: table_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete job: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Removes a specified database from a Data Catalog.
  #
  # @param database_name [String] The name of the database to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_database(database_name)
```

```
    @glue_client.delete_database(name: database_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete database: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Uploads a job script file to an S3 bucket.
  #
  # @param file_path [String] The local path of the job script file.
  # @param bucket_resource [Aws::S3::Bucket] The S3 bucket resource to upload the
 file to.
  # @return [void]
  def upload_job_script(file_path, bucket_resource)
    File.open(file_path) do |file|
      bucket_resource.client.put_object({
                                          body: file,
                                          bucket: bucket_resource.name,
                                          key: file_path
                                        })
    end
  rescue Aws::S3::Errors::S3UploadFailedError => e
    @logger.error("S3 could not upload job script: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end
```

Creazione di una classe che esegue lo scenario.

```
class GlueCrawlerJobScenario
  def initialize(glue_client, glue_service_role, glue_bucket, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @glue_service_role = glue_service_role
    @glue_bucket = glue_bucket
    @logger = logger
  end

  def run(crawler_name, db_name, db_prefix, data_source, job_script, job_name)
    wrapper = GlueWrapper.new(@glue_client, @logger)
    setup_crawler(wrapper, crawler_name, db_name, db_prefix, data_source)
    query_database(wrapper, crawler_name, db_name)
    create_and_run_job(wrapper, job_script, job_name, db_name)
  end
```

```
  private

  def setup_crawler(wrapper, crawler_name, db_name, db_prefix, data_source)
    new_step(1, 'Create a crawler')
    crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
    unless crawler
      puts "Creating crawler #{crawler_name}."
      wrapper.create_crawler(crawler_name, @glue_service_role.arn, db_name,
 db_prefix, data_source)
      puts "Successfully created #{crawler_name}."
    end
    wrapper.start_crawler(crawler_name)
    monitor_crawler(wrapper, crawler_name)
  end

  def monitor_crawler(wrapper, crawler_name)
    new_step(2, 'Monitor Crawler')
    crawler_state = nil
    until crawler_state == 'READY'
      custom_wait(15)
      crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
      crawler_state = crawler[0]['state']
      print "Crawler status: #{crawler_state}".yellow
    end
  end

  def query_database(wrapper, _crawler_name, db_name)
    new_step(3, 'Query the database.')
    wrapper.get_database(db_name)
    puts "The crawler created database #{db_name}:"
    puts "Database contains tables: #{wrapper.get_tables(db_name).map { |t|
 t['name'] }}"
  end

  def create_and_run_job(wrapper, job_script, job_name, db_name)
    new_step(4, 'Create and run job.')
    wrapper.upload_job_script(job_script, @glue_bucket)
    wrapper.create_job(job_name, 'ETL Job', @glue_service_role.arn, "s3://
#{@glue_bucket.name}/#{job_script}")
    run_job(wrapper, job_name, db_name)
  end

  def run_job(wrapper, job_name, db_name)
    new_step(5, 'Run the job.')
```

```
    wrapper.start_job_run(job_name, db_name, wrapper.get_tables(db_name)[0]['name'],
 @glue_bucket.name)
    job_run_status = nil
    until %w[SUCCEEDED FAILED STOPPED].include?(job_run_status)
      custom_wait(10)
      job_run = wrapper.get_job_runs(job_name)
      job_run_status = job_run[0]['job_run_state']
      print "Job #{job_name} status: #{job_run_status}".yellow
    end
  end
end

def main
  banner('../../helpers/banner.txt')
  puts 'Starting AWS Glue demo...'

  # Load resource names from YAML.
  resource_names = YAML.load_file('resource_names.yaml')

  # Setup services and resources.
  iam_role = Aws::IAM::Resource.new(region: 'us-
east-1').role(resource_names['glue_service_role'])
  s3_bucket = Aws::S3::Resource.new(region: 'us-
east-1').bucket(resource_names['glue_bucket'])

  # Instantiate scenario and run.
  scenario = GlueCrawlerJobScenario.new(Aws::Glue::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
 iam_role, s3_bucket, @logger)
  random_suffix = rand(10**4)
  scenario.run("crawler-#{random_suffix}", "db-#{random_suffix}", "prefix-
#{random_suffix}-", 's3://data_source',
               'job_script.py', "job-#{random_suffix}")

  puts 'Demo complete.'
end
```

Create uno script ETL utilizzato da AWS Glue per estrarre, trasformare e caricare i dati durante l'esecuzione dei job.

```
import sys
from awsglue.transforms import *
from awsglue.utils import getResolvedOptions
```

```
from pyspark.context import SparkContext
from awsglue.context import GlueContext
from awsglue.job import Job

"""
These custom arguments must be passed as Arguments to the StartJobRun request.
    --input_database    The name of a metadata database that is contained in your
                        AWS Glue Data Catalog and that contains tables that
 describe
                        the data to be processed.
    --input_table       The name of a table in the database that describes the data
 to
                        be processed.
    --output_bucket_url An S3 bucket that receives the transformed output data.
"""
args = getResolvedOptions(
    sys.argv, ["JOB_NAME", "input_database", "input_table", "output_bucket_url"]
)
sc = SparkContext()
glueContext = GlueContext(sc)
spark = glueContext.spark_session
job = Job(glueContext)
job.init(args["JOB_NAME"], args)

# Script generated for node S3 Flight Data.
S3FlightData_node1 = glueContext.create_dynamic_frame.from_catalog(
    database=args["input_database"],
    table_name=args["input_table"],
    transformation_ctx="S3FlightData_node1",
)

# This mapping performs two main functions:
# 1. It simplifies the output by removing most of the fields from the data.
# 2. It renames some fields. For example, `fl_date` is renamed to `flight_date`.
ApplyMapping_node2 = ApplyMapping.apply(
    frame=S3FlightData_node1,
    mappings=[
        ("year", "long", "year", "long"),
        ("month", "long", "month", "tinyint"),
        ("day_of_month", "long", "day", "tinyint"),
        ("fl_date", "string", "flight_date", "string"),
        ("carrier", "string", "carrier", "string"),
        ("fl_num", "long", "flight_num", "long"),
        ("origin_city_name", "string", "origin_city_name", "string"),
```

```
        ("origin_state_abr", "string", "origin_state_abr", "string"),
        ("dest_city_name", "string", "dest_city_name", "string"),
        ("dest_state_abr", "string", "dest_state_abr", "string"),
        ("dep_time", "long", "departure_time", "long"),
        ("wheels_off", "long", "wheels_off", "long"),
        ("wheels_on", "long", "wheels_on", "long"),
        ("arr_time", "long", "arrival_time", "long"),
        ("mon", "string", "mon", "string"),
    ],
    transformation_ctx="ApplyMapping_node2",
)

# Script generated for node Revised Flight Data.
RevisedFlightData_node3 = glueContext.write_dynamic_frame.from_options(
    frame=ApplyMapping_node2,
    connection_type="s3",
    format="json",
    connection_options={"path": args["output_bucket_url"], "partitionKeys": []},
    transformation_ctx="RevisedFlightData_node3",
)

job.commit()
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Ruby .
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns

- GetTables
- ListJobs
- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

Azioni

`CreateCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateCrawler`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Creates a new crawler with the specified configuration.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler.
  # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the IAM role to be used by the crawler.
  # @param db_name [String] The name of the database where the crawler stores its
 metadata.
  # @param db_prefix [String] The prefix to be added to the names of tables that the
 crawler creates.
```

```
  # @param s3_target [String] The S3 path that the crawler will crawl.
  # @return [void]
  def create_crawler(name, role_arn, db_name, _db_prefix, s3_target)
    @glue_client.create_crawler(
      name: name,
      role: role_arn,
      database_name: db_name,
      targets: {
        s3_targets: [
          {
            path: s3_target
          }
        ]
      }
    )
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not create crawler: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`CreateJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateJob`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
```

```
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Creates a new job with the specified configuration.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the job.
  # @param description [String] The description of the job.
  # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the IAM role to be used by the job.
  # @param script_location [String] The location of the ETL script for the job.
  # @return [void]
  def create_job(name, description, role_arn, script_location)
    @glue_client.create_job(
      name: name,
      description: description,
      role: role_arn,
      command: {
        name: 'glueetl',
        script_location: script_location,
        python_version: '3'
      },
      glue_version: '3.0'
    )
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not create job #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateJobconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DeleteCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteCrawler`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Deletes a crawler with the specified name.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.delete_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DeleteDatabase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDatabase`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Removes a specified database from a Data Catalog.
  #
  # @param database_name [String] The name of the database to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_database(database_name)
    @glue_client.delete_database(name: database_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete database: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteDatabaseconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DeleteJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteJob`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Deletes a job with the specified name.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_job(job_name)
    @glue_client.delete_job(job_name: job_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete job: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteJobconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DeleteTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTable`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Deletes a table with the specified name.
  #
  # @param database_name [String] The name of the catalog database in which the
 table resides.
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to be deleted.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_table(database_name, table_name)
    @glue_client.delete_table(database_name: database_name, name: table_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete job: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteTableconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`GetCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetCrawler`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves information about a specific crawler.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to retrieve information about.
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::Crawler, nil] The crawler object if found, or nil if
 not found.
  def get_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.get_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::EntityNotFoundException
    @logger.info("Crawler #{name} doesn't exist.")
    false
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`GetDatabase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetDatabase`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves information about a specific database.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the database to retrieve information about.
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::Database, nil] The database object if found, or nil
 if not found.
  def get_database(name)
    response = @glue_client.get_database(name: name)
    response.database
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get database #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetDatabaseconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`GetJobRun`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetJobRun`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves data for a specific job run.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job run to retrieve data for.
  # @return [Glue::Types::GetJobRunResponse]
  def get_job_run(job_name, run_id)
    @glue_client.get_job_run(job_name: job_name, run_id: run_id)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get job runs: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetJobRunconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`GetJobRuns`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetJobRuns`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves a list of job runs for the specified job.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job to retrieve job runs for.
  # @return [Array<Aws::Glue::Types::JobRun>]
  def get_job_runs(job_name)
    response = @glue_client.get_job_runs(job_name: job_name)
    response.job_runs
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get job runs: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetJobRunsconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`GetTables`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetTables`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves a list of tables in the specified database.
  #
  # @param db_name [String] The name of the database to retrieve tables from.
  # @return [Array<Aws::Glue::Types::Table>]
  def get_tables(db_name)
    response = @glue_client.get_tables(database_name: db_name)
    response.table_list
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get tables #{db_name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetTablesconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`ListJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListJobs`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves a list of jobs in AWS Glue.
  #
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::ListJobsResponse]
  def list_jobs
    @glue_client.list_jobs
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not list jobs: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListJobsconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`StartCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartCrawler`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Starts a crawler with the specified name.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to start.
  # @return [void]
  def start_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.start_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not start crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartCrawlerconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`StartJobRun`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartJobRun`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Starts a job run for the specified job.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the job to start the run for.
  # @param input_database [String] The name of the input database for the job.
  # @param input_table [String] The name of the input table for the job.
  # @param output_bucket_name [String] The name of the output S3 bucket for the job.
  # @return [String] The ID of the started job run.
  def start_job_run(name, input_database, input_table, output_bucket_name)
    response = @glue_client.start_job_run(
      job_name: name,
      arguments: {
        '--input_database': input_database,
        '--input_table': input_table,
        '--output_bucket_url': "s3://#{output_bucket_name}/"
      }
    )
    response.job_run_id
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not start job run #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, StartJobRunconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Esempi IAM che utilizzano SDK for Ruby

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Ruby with IAM.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello IAM

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare IAM.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-iam'
require 'logger'

# IAMManager is a class responsible for managing IAM operations
# such as listing all IAM policies in the current AWS account.
```

```
class IAMManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all IAM policies in the current AWS account.
  def list_policies
    @logger.info('Here are the IAM policies in your account:')

    paginator = @client.list_policies
    policies = []

    paginator.each_page do |page|
      policies.concat(page.policies)
    end

    if policies.empty?
      @logger.info("You don't have any IAM policies.")
    else
      policies.each do |policy|
        @logger.info("- #{policy.policy_name}")
      end
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new
  manager = IAMManager.new(iam_client)
  manager.list_policies
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListPoliciesconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un utente e assumere un ruolo.

> **Warning**
>
> Per evitare rischi per la sicurezza, non utilizzare gli utenti IAM per l'autenticazione quando sviluppi software creato ad hoc o lavori con dati reali. Utilizza invece la federazione con un provider di identità come AWS IAM Identity Center.

- Crea un utente che non disponga di autorizzazioni.
- Crea un ruolo che conceda l'autorizzazione per elencare i bucket Amazon S3 per l'account.
- Aggiungi una policy per consentire all'utente di assumere il ruolo.
- Assumi il ruolo ed elenca i bucket S3 utilizzando le credenziali temporanee, quindi ripulisci le risorse.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un utente IAM che conceda l'autorizzazione per elencare i bucket Amazon S3. L'utente dispone dei diritti soltanto per assumere il ruolo. Dopo aver assunto il ruolo, utilizza le credenziali temporanee per elencare i bucket per l'account.

```
# Wraps the scenario actions.
class ScenarioCreateUserAssumeRole
  attr_reader :iam_client

  # @param [Aws::IAM::Client] iam_client: The AWS IAM client.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
```

```
  end

  # Waits for the specified number of seconds.
  #
  # @param duration [Integer] The number of seconds to wait.
  def wait(duration)
    puts('Give AWS time to propagate resources...')
    sleep(duration)
  end

  # Creates a user.
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name to give the user.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::User] The newly created user.
  def create_user(user_name)
    user = @iam_client.create_user(user_name: user_name).user
    @logger.info("Created demo user named #{user.user_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info('Tried and failed to create demo user.')
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    @logger.info("\nCan't continue the demo without a user!")
    raise
  else
    user
  end

  # Creates an access key for a user.
  #
  # @param user [Aws::IAM::User] The user that owns the key.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::AccessKeyPair] The newly created access key.
  def create_access_key_pair(user)
    user_key = @iam_client.create_access_key(user_name: user.user_name).access_key
    @logger.info("Created accesskey pair for user #{user.user_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info("Couldn't create access keys for user #{user.user_name}.")
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    user_key
  end

  # Creates a role that can be assumed by a user.
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name to give the role.
```

```
 # @param user [Aws::IAM::User] The user who is granted permission to assume the
role.
 # @return [Aws::IAM::Role] The newly created role.
 def create_role(role_name, user)
   trust_policy = {
     Version: '2012-10-17',
     Statement: [{
       Effect: 'Allow',
       Principal: { 'AWS': user.arn },
       Action: 'sts:AssumeRole'
     }]
   }.to_json
   role = @iam_client.create_role(
     role_name: role_name,
     assume_role_policy_document: trust_policy
   ).role
   @logger.info("Created role #{role.role_name}.")
 rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.info("Couldn't create a role for the demo. Here's why: ")
   @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
   raise
 else
   role
 end

 # Creates a policy that grants permission to list S3 buckets in the account, and
 # then attaches the policy to a role.
 #
 # @param policy_name [String] The name to give the policy.
 # @param role [Aws::IAM::Role] The role that the policy is attached to.
 # @return [Aws::IAM::Policy] The newly created policy.
 def create_and_attach_role_policy(policy_name, role)
   policy_document = {
     Version: '2012-10-17',
     Statement: [{
       Effect: 'Allow',
       Action: 's3:ListAllMyBuckets',
       Resource: 'arn:aws:s3:::*'
     }]
   }.to_json
   policy = @iam_client.create_policy(
     policy_name: policy_name,
     policy_document: policy_document
   ).policy
```

```
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role.role_name,
      policy_arn: policy.arn
    )
    @logger.info("Created policy #{policy.policy_name} and attached it to role
#{role.role_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info("Couldn't create a policy and attach it to role #{role.role_name}.
Here's why: ")
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Creates an inline policy for a user that lets the user assume a role.
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name to give the policy.
  # @param user [Aws::IAM::User] The user that owns the policy.
  # @param role [Aws::IAM::Role] The role that can be assumed.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::UserPolicy] The newly created policy.
  def create_user_policy(policy_name, user, role)
    policy_document = {
      Version: '2012-10-17',
      Statement: [{
        Effect: 'Allow',
        Action: 'sts:AssumeRole',
        Resource: role.arn
      }]
    }.to_json
    @iam_client.put_user_policy(
      user_name: user.user_name,
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document
    )
    puts("Created an inline policy for #{user.user_name} that lets the user assume
role #{role.role_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info("Couldn't create an inline policy for user #{user.user_name}.
Here's why: ")
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Creates an Amazon S3 resource with specified credentials. This is separated into
a
```

```
 # factory function so that it can be mocked for unit testing.
 #
 # @param credentials [Aws::Credentials] The credentials used by the Amazon S3
resource.
 def create_s3_resource(credentials)
   Aws::S3::Resource.new(client: Aws::S3::Client.new(credentials: credentials))
 end

 # Lists the S3 buckets for the account, using the specified Amazon S3 resource.
 # Because the resource uses credentials with limited access, it may not be able to
 # list the S3 buckets.
 #
 # @param s3_resource [Aws::S3::Resource] An Amazon S3 resource.
 def list_buckets(s3_resource)
   count = 10
   s3_resource.buckets.each do |bucket|
     @logger.info "\t#{bucket.name}"
     count -= 1
     break if count.zero?
   end
 rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
   if e.code == 'AccessDenied'
     puts('Attempt to list buckets with no permissions: AccessDenied.')
   else
     @logger.info("Couldn't list buckets for the account. Here's why: ")
     @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
     raise
   end
 end

 # Creates an AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) client with specified
credentials.
 # This is separated into a factory function so that it can be mocked for unit
testing.
 #
 # @param key_id [String] The ID of the access key used by the STS client.
 # @param key_secret [String] The secret part of the access key used by the STS
client.
 def create_sts_client(key_id, key_secret)
   Aws::STS::Client.new(access_key_id: key_id, secret_access_key: key_secret)
 end

 # Gets temporary credentials that can be used to assume a role.
 #
```

```
 # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the role that is assumed when these
credentials
 #                          are used.
 # @param sts_client [AWS::STS::Client] An AWS STS client.
 # @return [Aws::AssumeRoleCredentials] The credentials that can be used to assume
the role.
 def assume_role(role_arn, sts_client)
   credentials = Aws::AssumeRoleCredentials.new(
     client: sts_client,
     role_arn: role_arn,
     role_session_name: 'create-use-assume-role-scenario'
   )
   @logger.info("Assumed role '#{role_arn}', got temporary credentials.")
   credentials
 end

 # Deletes a role. If the role has policies attached, they are detached and
 # deleted before the role is deleted.
 #
 # @param role_name [String] The name of the role to delete.
 def delete_role(role_name)
   @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name:
role_name).attached_policies.each do |policy|
     @iam_client.detach_role_policy(role_name: role_name, policy_arn:
policy.policy_arn)
     @iam_client.delete_policy(policy_arn: policy.policy_arn)
     @logger.info("Detached and deleted policy #{policy.policy_name}.")
   end
   @iam_client.delete_role({ role_name: role_name })
   @logger.info("Role deleted: #{role_name}.")
 rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.info("Couldn't detach policies and delete role #{role.name}. Here's
why:")
   @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
   raise
 end

 # Deletes a user. If the user has inline policies or access keys, they are deleted
 # before the user is deleted.
 #
 # @param user [Aws::IAM::User] The user to delete.
 def delete_user(user_name)
   user = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name).access_key_metadata
   user.each do |key|
```

```
      @iam_client.delete_access_key({ access_key_id: key.access_key_id, user_name:
 user_name })
      @logger.info("Deleted access key #{key.access_key_id} for user
 '#{user_name}'.")
    end

    @iam_client.delete_user(user_name: user_name)
    @logger.info("Deleted user '#{user_name}'.")
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
  end
end

# Runs the IAM create a user and assume a role scenario.
def run_scenario(scenario)
  puts('-' * 88)
  puts('Welcome to the IAM create a user and assume a role demo!')
  puts('-' * 88)
  user = scenario.create_user("doc-example-user-#{Random.uuid}")
  user_key = scenario.create_access_key_pair(user)
  scenario.wait(10)
  role = scenario.create_role("doc-example-role-#{Random.uuid}", user)
  scenario.create_and_attach_role_policy("doc-example-role-policy-#{Random.uuid}",
 role)
  scenario.create_user_policy("doc-example-user-policy-#{Random.uuid}", user, role)
  scenario.wait(10)
  puts('Try to list buckets with credentials for a user who has no permissions.')
  puts('Expect AccessDenied from this call.')
  scenario.list_buckets(
    scenario.create_s3_resource(Aws::Credentials.new(user_key.access_key_id,
 user_key.secret_access_key))
  )
  puts('Now, assume the role that grants permission.')
  temp_credentials = scenario.assume_role(
    role.arn, scenario.create_sts_client(user_key.access_key_id,
 user_key.secret_access_key)
  )
  puts('Here are your buckets:')
  scenario.list_buckets(scenario.create_s3_resource(temp_credentials))
  puts("Deleting role '#{role.role_name}' and attached policies.")
  scenario.delete_role(role.role_name)
  puts("Deleting user '#{user.user_name}', policies, and keys.")
  scenario.delete_user(user.user_name)
  puts('Thanks for watching!')
```

```
  puts('-' * 88)
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts('Something went wrong with the demo.')
  puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
end

run_scenario(ScenarioCreateUserAssumeRole.new(Aws::IAM::Client.new)) if
 $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Ruby .
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

Azioni

`AttachRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`AttachRolePolicy`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo modulo di esempio elenca, crea, collega e scollega le policy relative ai ruoli.

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'PolicyManager'
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
```

```
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
```

```
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AttachRolePolicyconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`AttachUserPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AttachUserPolicy`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
  # Attaches a policy to a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user
  # @param policy_arn [String] The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_user(user_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_user_policy(
      user_name: user_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to user: #{e.message}")
    false
```

```
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, AttachUserPolicyconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`CreateAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateAccessKey`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo modulo di esempio elenca, crea, disattiva ed elimina le chiavi di accesso.

```
# Manages access keys for IAM users
class AccessKeyManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'AccessKeyManager'
  end

  # Lists access keys for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  def list_access_keys(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name)
    if response.access_key_metadata.empty?
      @logger.info("No access keys found for user '#{user_name}'.")
    else
      response.access_key_metadata.map(&:access_key_id)
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: cannot find user '#{user_name}'.")
    []
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: #{e.message}")
```

```
    []
  end

  # Creates an access key for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def create_access_key(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.create_access_key(user_name: user_name)
    access_key = response.access_key
    @logger.info("Access key created for user '#{user_name}':
#{access_key.access_key_id}")
    access_key
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::LimitExceeded
    @logger.error('Error creating access key: limit exceeded. Cannot create more.')
    nil
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating access key: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Deactivates an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def deactivate_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.update_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id,
      status: 'Inactive'
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deactivating access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def delete_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
```

```
    @iam_client.delete_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateAccessKeyconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`CreateAccountAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateAccountAlias`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca, crea ed elimina gli alias degli account.

```
class IAMAliasManager
  # Initializes the IAM client and logger
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists available AWS account aliases.
  def list_aliases
    response = @iam_client.list_account_aliases
```

```
    if response.account_aliases.count.positive?
      @logger.info('Account aliases are:')
      response.account_aliases.each { |account_alias| @logger.info("
 #{account_alias}") }
    else
      @logger.info('No account aliases found.')
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing account aliases: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Creates an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to create.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was created; otherwise, false.
  def create_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.create_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to delete.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was deleted; otherwise, false.
  def delete_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.delete_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateAccountAliasconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`CreatePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreatePolicy`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo modulo di esempio elenca, crea, collega e scollega le policy relative ai ruoli.

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'PolicyManager'
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
```

```
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
```

```
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreatePolicyconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`CreateRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateRole`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
  # Creates a role and attaches policies to it.
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role.
  # @param assume_role_policy_document [Hash] The trust relationship policy
 document.
  # @param policy_arns [Array<String>] The ARNs of the policies to attach.
  # @return [String, nil] The ARN of the new role if successful, or nil if an error
 occurred.
  def create_role(role_name, assume_role_policy_document, policy_arns)
    response = @iam_client.create_role(
      role_name: role_name,
      assume_role_policy_document: assume_role_policy_document.to_json
    )
    role_arn = response.role.arn
```

```
    policy_arns.each do |policy_arn|
      @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
        role_name: role_name,
        policy_arn: policy_arn
      )
    end

    role_arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating role: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateRoleconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`CreateServiceLinkedRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateServiceLinkedRole`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
  # Creates a service-linked role
  #
  # @param service_name [String] The service name to create the role for.
  # @param description [String] The description of the service-linked role.
  # @param suffix [String] Suffix for customizing role name.
  # @return [String] The name of the created role
  def create_service_linked_role(service_name, description, suffix)
    response = @iam_client.create_service_linked_role(
      aws_service_name: service_name, description: description, custom_suffix:
suffix
    )
    role_name = response.role.role_name
    @logger.info("Created service-linked role #{role_name}.")
```

```
    role_name
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't create service-linked role for #{service_name}. Here's
why:")
    @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateServiceLinkedRoleconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`CreateUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateUser`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Creates a user and their login profile
#
# @param user_name [String] The name of the user
# @param initial_password [String] The initial password for the user
# @return [String, nil] The ID of the user if created, or nil if an error occurred
def create_user(user_name, initial_password)
  response = @iam_client.create_user(user_name: user_name)
  @iam_client.wait_until(:user_exists, user_name: user_name)
  @iam_client.create_login_profile(
    user_name: user_name,
    password: initial_password,
    password_reset_required: true
  )
  @logger.info("User '#{user_name}' created successfully.")
  response.user.user_id
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::EntityAlreadyExists
  @logger.error("Error creating user '#{user_name}': user already exists.")
  nil
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
```

```
    @logger.error("Error creating user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
    nil
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateUserconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DeleteAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAccessKey`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo modulo di esempio elenca, crea, disattiva ed elimina le chiavi di accesso.

```
# Manages access keys for IAM users
class AccessKeyManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'AccessKeyManager'
  end

  # Lists access keys for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  def list_access_keys(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name)
    if response.access_key_metadata.empty?
      @logger.info("No access keys found for user '#{user_name}'.")
    else
      response.access_key_metadata.map(&:access_key_id)
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: cannot find user '#{user_name}'.")
    []
```

```
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Creates an access key for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def create_access_key(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.create_access_key(user_name: user_name)
    access_key = response.access_key
    @logger.info("Access key created for user '#{user_name}':
#{access_key.access_key_id}")
    access_key
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::LimitExceeded
    @logger.error('Error creating access key: limit exceeded. Cannot create more.')
    nil
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating access key: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Deactivates an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def deactivate_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.update_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id,
      status: 'Inactive'
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deactivating access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
```

```
  # @return [Boolean]
  def delete_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.delete_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAccessKeyconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DeleteAccountAlias`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAccountAlias`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca, crea ed elimina gli alias degli account.

```
class IAMAliasManager
  # Initializes the IAM client and logger
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists available AWS account aliases.
  def list_aliases
    response = @iam_client.list_account_aliases
```

```
    if response.account_aliases.count.positive?
      @logger.info('Account aliases are:')
      response.account_aliases.each { |account_alias| @logger.info("
 #{account_alias}") }
    else
      @logger.info('No account aliases found.')
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing account aliases: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Creates an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to create.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was created; otherwise, false.
  def create_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.create_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to delete.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was deleted; otherwise, false.
  def delete_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.delete_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteAccountAliasconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DeleteRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteRole`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Deletes a role and its attached policies.
#
# @param role_name [String] The name of the role to delete.
def delete_role(role_name)
  # Detach and delete attached policies
  @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name).each do |response|
    response.attached_policies.each do |policy|
      @iam_client.detach_role_policy({
                                       role_name: role_name,
                                       policy_arn: policy.policy_arn
                                     })
      # Check if the policy is a customer managed policy (not AWS managed)
      unless policy.policy_arn.include?('aws:policy/')
        @iam_client.delete_policy({ policy_arn: policy.policy_arn })
        @logger.info("Deleted customer managed policy #{policy.policy_name}.")
      end
    end
  end

  # Delete the role
  @iam_client.delete_role({ role_name: role_name })
  @logger.info("Deleted role #{role_name}.")
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error("Couldn't detach policies and delete role #{role_name}. Here's
why:")
  @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
  raise
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteRoleconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DeleteServerCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteServerCertificate`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca, aggiorna ed elimina i certificati server.

```
class ServerCertificateManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'ServerCertificateManager'
  end

  # Creates a new server certificate.
  # @param name [String] the name of the server certificate
  # @param certificate_body [String] the contents of the certificate
  # @param private_key [String] the private key contents
  # @return [Boolean] returns true if the certificate was successfully created
  def create_server_certificate(name, certificate_body, private_key)
    @iam_client.upload_server_certificate({
                                            server_certificate_name: name,
                                            certificate_body: certificate_body,
                                            private_key: private_key
                                          })
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Failed to create server certificate: #{e.message}"
    false
  end

  # Lists available server certificate names.
  def list_server_certificate_names
    response = @iam_client.list_server_certificates

    if response.server_certificate_metadata_list.empty?
```

```
      @logger.info('No server certificates found.')
      return
    end

    response.server_certificate_metadata_list.each do |certificate_metadata|
      @logger.info("Certificate Name:
 #{certificate_metadata.server_certificate_name}")
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing server certificates: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Updates the name of a server certificate.
  def update_server_certificate_name(current_name, new_name)
    @iam_client.update_server_certificate(
      server_certificate_name: current_name,
      new_server_certificate_name: new_name
    )
    @logger.info("Server certificate name updated from '#{current_name}' to
 '#{new_name}'.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error updating server certificate name: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes a server certificate.
  def delete_server_certificate(name)
    @iam_client.delete_server_certificate(server_certificate_name: name)
    @logger.info("Server certificate '#{name}' deleted.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting server certificate: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteServerCertificateconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DeleteServiceLinkedRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteServiceLinkedRole`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Deletes a service-linked role.
#
# @param role_name [String] The name of the role to delete.
def delete_service_linked_role(role_name)
  response = @iam_client.delete_service_linked_role(role_name: role_name)
  task_id = response.deletion_task_id
  check_deletion_status(role_name, task_id)
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  handle_deletion_error(e, role_name)
end

private

# Checks the deletion status of a service-linked role
#
# @param role_name [String] The name of the role being deleted
# @param task_id [String] The task ID for the deletion process
def check_deletion_status(role_name, task_id)
  loop do
    response = @iam_client.get_service_linked_role_deletion_status(
      deletion_task_id: task_id
    )
    status = response.status
    @logger.info("Deletion of #{role_name} #{status}.")
    break if %w[SUCCEEDED FAILED].include?(status)

    sleep(3)
  end
end

# Handles deletion error
#
# @param e [Aws::Errors::ServiceError] The error encountered during deletion
# @param role_name [String] The name of the role attempted to delete
```

```
def handle_deletion_error(e, role_name)
  return if e.code == 'NoSuchEntity'

  @logger.error("Couldn't delete #{role_name}. Here's why:")
  @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
  raise
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteServiceLinkedRoleconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DeleteUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteUser`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Deletes a user and their associated resources
#
# @param user_name [String] The name of the user to delete
def delete_user(user_name)
  user = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name).access_key_metadata
  user.each do |key|
    @iam_client.delete_access_key({ access_key_id: key.access_key_id, user_name:
user_name })
    @logger.info("Deleted access key #{key.access_key_id} for user
'#{user_name}'.")
  end

  @iam_client.delete_user(user_name: user_name)
  @logger.info("Deleted user '#{user_name}'.")
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error("Error deleting user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteUserconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DeleteUserPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteUserPolicy`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
 # Deletes a user and their associated resources
 #
 # @param user_name [String] The name of the user to delete
 def delete_user(user_name)
   user = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name).access_key_metadata
   user.each do |key|
     @iam_client.delete_access_key({ access_key_id: key.access_key_id, user_name:
user_name })
     @logger.info("Deleted access key #{key.access_key_id} for user
'#{user_name}'.")
   end

   @iam_client.delete_user(user_name: user_name)
   @logger.info("Deleted user '#{user_name}'.")
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error("Error deleting user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
 end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DeleteUserPolicyconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DetachRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetachRolePolicy`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo modulo di esempio elenca, crea, collega e scollega le policy relative ai ruoli.

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'PolicyManager'
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
```

```
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
```

```
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetachRolePolicyconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DetachUserPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetachUserPolicy`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
  # Detaches a policy from a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user
  # @param policy_arn [String] The ARN of the policy to detach
  # @return [Boolean] true if the policy was successfully detached, false otherwise
  def detach_user_policy(user_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_user_policy(
      user_name: user_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    @logger.info("Policy '#{policy_arn}' detached from user '#{user_name}'
 successfully.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
```

```
    @logger.error('Error detaching policy: Policy or user does not exist.')
    false
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
    false
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, DetachUserPolicyconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`GetAccountPasswordPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetAccountPasswordPolicy`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Class to manage IAM account password policies
class PasswordPolicyManager
  attr_accessor :iam_client, :logger

  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'IAMPolicyManager'
  end

  # Retrieves and logs the account password policy
  def print_account_password_policy
    response = @iam_client.get_account_password_policy
    @logger.info("The account password policy is: #{response.password_policy.to_h}")
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.info('The account does not have a password policy.')
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't print the account password policy. Error: #{e.code} -
 #{e.message}")
```

```
    raise
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetAccountPasswordPolicyconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`GetPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetPolicy`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
 # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
 # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
 # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
 def get_policy(policy_arn)
   response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
   policy = response.policy
   @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
   policy
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
   @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not exist.")
   raise
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
   raise
 end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetPolicyconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`GetRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetRole`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Gets data about a role.
#
# @param name [String] The name of the role to look up.
# @return [Aws::IAM::Role] The retrieved role.
def get_role(name)
  role = @iam_client.get_role({
                              role_name: name
                            }).role
  puts("Got data for role '#{role.role_name}'. Its ARN is '#{role.arn}'.")
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts("Couldn't get data for role '#{name}' Here's why:")
  puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
  raise
else
  role
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetRoleconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`GetUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetUser`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
 # Retrieves a user's details
 #
 # @param user_name [String] The name of the user to retrieve
 # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::User, nil] The user object if found, or nil if an
error occurred
 def get_user(user_name)
   response = @iam_client.get_user(user_name: user_name)
   response.user
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
   @logger.error("User '#{user_name}' not found.")
   nil
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error("Error retrieving user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
   nil
 end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, GetUserconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`ListAccessKeys`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListAccessKeys`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo modulo di esempio elenca, crea, disattiva ed elimina le chiavi di accesso.

```
# Manages access keys for IAM users
class AccessKeyManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'AccessKeyManager'
  end

  # Lists access keys for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  def list_access_keys(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name)
    if response.access_key_metadata.empty?
      @logger.info("No access keys found for user '#{user_name}'.")
    else
      response.access_key_metadata.map(&:access_key_id)
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: cannot find user '#{user_name}'.")
    []
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Creates an access key for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def create_access_key(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.create_access_key(user_name: user_name)
    access_key = response.access_key
    @logger.info("Access key created for user '#{user_name}':
 #{access_key.access_key_id}")
    access_key
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::LimitExceeded
    @logger.error('Error creating access key: limit exceeded. Cannot create more.')
    nil
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating access key: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end
```

```
  # Deactivates an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def deactivate_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.update_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id,
      status: 'Inactive'
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deactivating access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def delete_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.delete_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAccessKeysconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`ListAccountAliases`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListAccountAliases`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca, crea ed elimina gli alias degli account.

```
class IAMAliasManager
  # Initializes the IAM client and logger
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists available AWS account aliases.
  def list_aliases
    response = @iam_client.list_account_aliases

    if response.account_aliases.count.positive?
      @logger.info('Account aliases are:')
      response.account_aliases.each { |account_alias| @logger.info("
 #{account_alias}") }
    else
      @logger.info('No account aliases found.')
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing account aliases: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Creates an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to create.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was created; otherwise, false.
  def create_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.create_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating account alias: #{e.message}")
```

```
    false
  end

  # Deletes an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to delete.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was deleted; otherwise, false.
  def delete_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.delete_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAccountAliasesconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`ListAttachedRolePolicies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListAttachedRolePolicies`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo modulo di esempio elenca, crea, collega e scollega le policy relative ai ruoli.

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'PolicyManager'
```

```
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
```

```
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListAttachedRolePoliciesconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`ListGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListGroups`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# A class to manage IAM operations via the AWS SDK client
class IamGroupManager
  # Initializes the IamGroupManager class
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An instance of the IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists up to a specified number of groups for the account.
  # @param count [Integer] The maximum number of groups to list.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Client::Response]
  def list_groups(count)
    response = @iam_client.list_groups(max_items: count)
    response.groups.each do |group|
      @logger.info("\t#{group.group_name}")
    end
    response
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't list groups for the account. Here's why:")
    @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListGroupsconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`ListPolicies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListPolicies`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo modulo di esempio elenca, crea, collega e scollega le policy relative ai ruoli.

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'PolicyManager'
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
```

```
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
```

```
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListPoliciesconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`ListRolePolicies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListRolePolicies`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListRolePoliciesconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`ListRoles`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListRoles`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Lists IAM roles up to a specified count.
# @param count [Integer] the maximum number of roles to list.
# @return [Array<String>] the names of the roles.
def list_roles(count)
  role_names = []
  roles_counted = 0

  @iam_client.list_roles.each_page do |page|
    page.roles.each do |role|
      break if roles_counted >= count

      @logger.info("\t#{roles_counted + 1}: #{role.role_name}")
      role_names << role.role_name
      roles_counted += 1
    end
    break if roles_counted >= count
  end

  role_names
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error("Couldn't list roles for the account. Here's why:")
  @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
  raise
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListRolesconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`ListSAMLProviders`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListSAMLProviders`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class SamlProviderLister
  # Initializes the SamlProviderLister with IAM client and a logger.
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] The IAM client object.
  # @param logger [Logger] The logger object for logging output.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger = Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists up to a specified number of SAML providers for the account.
  # @param count [Integer] The maximum number of providers to list.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Client::Response]
  def list_saml_providers(count)
    response = @iam_client.list_saml_providers
    response.saml_provider_list.take(count).each do |provider|
      @logger.info("\t#{provider.arn}")
    end
    response
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't list SAML providers. Here's why:")
    @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta List SAMLProviders in AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`ListServerCertificates`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListServerCertificates`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca, aggiorna ed elimina i certificati server.

```
class ServerCertificateManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'ServerCertificateManager'
  end

  # Creates a new server certificate.
  # @param name [String] the name of the server certificate
  # @param certificate_body [String] the contents of the certificate
  # @param private_key [String] the private key contents
  # @return [Boolean] returns true if the certificate was successfully created
  def create_server_certificate(name, certificate_body, private_key)
    @iam_client.upload_server_certificate({
                                            server_certificate_name: name,
                                            certificate_body: certificate_body,
                                            private_key: private_key
                                          })
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Failed to create server certificate: #{e.message}"
    false
  end

  # Lists available server certificate names.
  def list_server_certificate_names
    response = @iam_client.list_server_certificates

    if response.server_certificate_metadata_list.empty?
```

```
      @logger.info('No server certificates found.')
      return
    end

    response.server_certificate_metadata_list.each do |certificate_metadata|
      @logger.info("Certificate Name:
 #{certificate_metadata.server_certificate_name}")
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing server certificates: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Updates the name of a server certificate.
  def update_server_certificate_name(current_name, new_name)
    @iam_client.update_server_certificate(
      server_certificate_name: current_name,
      new_server_certificate_name: new_name
    )
    @logger.info("Server certificate name updated from '#{current_name}' to
 '#{new_name}'.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error updating server certificate name: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes a server certificate.
  def delete_server_certificate(name)
    @iam_client.delete_server_certificate(server_certificate_name: name)
    @logger.info("Server certificate '#{name}' deleted.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting server certificate: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListServerCertificatesconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`ListUsers`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListUsers`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Lists all users in the AWS account
#
# @return [Array<Aws::IAM::Types::User>] An array of user objects
def list_users
  users = []
  @iam_client.list_users.each_page do |page|
    page.users.each do |user|
      users << user
    end
  end
  users
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error("Error listing users: #{e.message}")
  []
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListUsersconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`PutUserPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutUserPolicy`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Creates an inline policy for a specified user.
```

```
  # @param username [String] The name of the IAM user.
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy to create.
  # @param policy_document [String] The JSON policy document.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def create_user_policy(username, policy_name, policy_document)
    @iam_client.put_user_policy({
                                  user_name: username,
                                  policy_name: policy_name,
                                  policy_document: policy_document
                                })
    @logger.info("Policy #{policy_name} created for user #{username}.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't create policy #{policy_name} for user #{username}.
 Here's why:")
    @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, PutUserPolicyconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`UpdateServerCertificate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateServerCertificate`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca, aggiorna ed elimina i certificati server.

```
class ServerCertificateManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = 'ServerCertificateManager'
  end
```

```
  # Creates a new server certificate.
  # @param name [String] the name of the server certificate
  # @param certificate_body [String] the contents of the certificate
  # @param private_key [String] the private key contents
  # @return [Boolean] returns true if the certificate was successfully created
  def create_server_certificate(name, certificate_body, private_key)
    @iam_client.upload_server_certificate({
                                            server_certificate_name: name,
                                            certificate_body: certificate_body,
                                            private_key: private_key
                                          })
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Failed to create server certificate: #{e.message}"
    false
  end

  # Lists available server certificate names.
  def list_server_certificate_names
    response = @iam_client.list_server_certificates

    if response.server_certificate_metadata_list.empty?
      @logger.info('No server certificates found.')
      return
    end

    response.server_certificate_metadata_list.each do |certificate_metadata|
      @logger.info("Certificate Name:
#{certificate_metadata.server_certificate_name}")
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing server certificates: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Updates the name of a server certificate.
  def update_server_certificate_name(current_name, new_name)
    @iam_client.update_server_certificate(
      server_certificate_name: current_name,
      new_server_certificate_name: new_name
    )
    @logger.info("Server certificate name updated from '#{current_name}' to
'#{new_name}'.")
    true
```

```
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error updating server certificate name: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes a server certificate.
  def delete_server_certificate(name)
    @iam_client.delete_server_certificate(server_certificate_name: name)
    @logger.info("Server certificate '#{name}' deleted.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting server certificate: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateServerCertificateconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`UpdateUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateUser`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
  # Updates an IAM user's name
  #
  # @param current_name [String] The current name of the user
  # @param new_name [String] The new name of the user
  def update_user_name(current_name, new_name)
    @iam_client.update_user(user_name: current_name, new_user_name: new_name)
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error updating user name from '#{current_name}' to '#{new_name}':
 #{e.message}")
```

```
    false
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, UpdateUserconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Esempi di Kinesis con SDK for Ruby

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Ruby con Kinesis.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Esempi serverless

Esempi serverless

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione recupera il payload Kinesis, lo decodifica da Base64 e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
require 'aws-sdk'
```

```
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].each do |record|
    begin
      puts "Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: #{record['eventID']}"
      record_data = get_record_data_async(record['kinesis'])
      puts "Record Data: #{record_data}"
      # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    rescue => err
      $stderr.puts "An error occurred #{err}"
      raise err
    end
  end
  puts "Successfully processed #{event['Records'].length} records."
end

def get_record_data_async(payload)
  data = Base64.decode64(payload['data']).force_encoding('UTF-8')
  # Placeholder for actual async work
  # You can use Ruby's asynchronous programming tools like async/await or fibers
 here.
  return data
end
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
require 'aws-sdk'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  batch_item_failures = []

  event['Records'].each do |record|
    begin
      puts "Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: #{record['eventID']}"
      record_data = get_record_data_async(record['kinesis'])
      puts "Record Data: #{record_data}"
      # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    rescue StandardError => err
      puts "An error occurred #{err}"
      # Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
      # Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards.
      return { batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record['kinesis']
['sequenceNumber'] }] }
    end
  end

  puts "Successfully processed #{event['Records'].length} records."
  { batchItemFailures: batch_item_failures }
end

def get_record_data_async(payload)
  data = Base64.decode64(payload['data']).force_encoding('utf-8')
  # Placeholder for actual async work
  sleep(1)
  data
end
```

AWS KMS esempi che utilizzano SDK for Ruby

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Ruby with AWS KMS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateKey`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-kms' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Create a AWS KMS key.
# As long we are only encrypting small amounts of data (4 KiB or less) directly,
# a KMS key is fine for our purposes.
# For larger amounts of data,
# use the KMS key to encrypt a data encryption key (DEK).

client = Aws::KMS::Client.new

resp = client.create_key({
                           tags: [
                             {
                               tag_key: 'CreatedBy',
                               tag_value: 'ExampleUser'
                             }
                           ]
                         })

puts resp.key_metadata.key_id
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, CreateKeyconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`Decrypt`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Decrypt`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-kms' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Decrypted blob

blob =
 '01020200785d68faeec386af1057904926253051eb2919d3c16078badf65b808b26dd057c101747cadf3593596
blob_packed = [blob].pack('H*')

client = Aws::KMS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

resp = client.decrypt({
                        ciphertext_blob: blob_packed
                      })

puts 'Raw text: '
puts resp.plaintext
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Decrypt in AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`Encrypt`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Encrypt`

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-kms' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# ARN of the AWS KMS key.
#
# Replace the fictitious key ARN with a valid key ID

keyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab'

text = '1234567890'

client = Aws::KMS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

resp = client.encrypt({
                        key_id: keyId,
                        plaintext: text
                      })

# Display a readable version of the resulting encrypted blob.
puts 'Blob:'
puts resp.ciphertext_blob.unpack('H*')
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Encrypt in AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`ReEncrypt`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ReEncrypt`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-kms' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Human-readable version of the ciphertext of the data to reencrypt.

blob =
 '01020200785d68faeec386af1057904926253051eb2919d3c16078badf65b808b26dd057c101747cadf3593596
sourceCiphertextBlob = [blob].pack('H*')

# Replace the fictitious key ARN with a valid key ID

destinationKeyId = 'arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-
ab0987654321'

client = Aws::KMS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

resp = client.re_encrypt({
                           ciphertext_blob: sourceCiphertextBlob,
                           destination_key_id: destinationKeyId
                         })

# Display a readable version of the resulting re-encrypted blob.
puts 'Blob:'
puts resp.ciphertext_blob.unpack('H*')
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ReEncryptconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Esempi di Lambda con SDK for Ruby

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Ruby with Lambda.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Lambda

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare Lambda.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-lambda'

# Creates an AWS Lambda client using the default credentials and configuration
def lambda_client
  Aws::Lambda::Client.new
end

# Lists the Lambda functions in your AWS account, paginating the results if
 necessary
def list_lambda_functions
  lambda = lambda_client

  # Use a pagination iterator to list all functions
  functions = []
```

```
  lambda.list_functions.each_page do |page|
    functions.concat(page.functions)
  end

  # Print the name and ARN of each function
  functions.each do |function|
    puts "Function name: #{function.function_name}"
    puts "Function ARN: #{function.function_arn}"
    puts
  end

  puts "Total functions: #{functions.count}"
end

list_lambda_functions if __FILE__ == $PROGRAM_NAME
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, ListFunctionsconsulta AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un ruolo IAM e una funzione Lambda, quindi carica il codice del gestore.
- Richiamare la funzione con un singolo parametro e ottenere i risultati.
- Aggiorna il codice della funzione e configuralo con una variabile di ambiente.
- Richiamare la funzione con nuovi parametri e ottenere i risultati. Visualizza il log di esecuzione restituito.
- Elenca le funzioni dell'account, quindi elimina le risorse.

Per ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo di Lambda, consulta Creare una funzione Lambda con la console.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Configura le autorizzazioni IAM prerequisite per una funzione Lambda in grado di scrivere log.

```
# Get an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role.
#
# @param iam_role_name: The name of the role to retrieve.
# @param action: Whether to create or destroy the IAM apparatus.
# @return: The IAM role.
def manage_iam(iam_role_name, action)
  case action
  when 'create'
    create_iam_role(iam_role_name)
  when 'destroy'
    destroy_iam_role(iam_role_name)
  else
    raise "Incorrect action provided. Must provide 'create' or 'destroy'"
  end
end

private

def create_iam_role(iam_role_name)
  role_policy = {
    'Version': '2012-10-17',
    'Statement': [
      {
        'Effect': 'Allow',
        'Principal': { 'Service': 'lambda.amazonaws.com' },
        'Action': 'sts:AssumeRole'
      }
    ]
  }
```

```
    role = @iam_client.create_role(
      role_name: iam_role_name,
      assume_role_policy_document: role_policy.to_json
    )
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      {
        policy_arn: 'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole',
        role_name: iam_role_name
      }
    )
    wait_for_role_to_exist(iam_role_name)
    @logger.debug("Successfully created IAM role: #{role['role']['arn']}")
    sleep(10)
    [role, role_policy.to_json]
  end

  def destroy_iam_role(iam_role_name)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      {
        policy_arn: 'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole',
        role_name: iam_role_name
      }
    )
    @iam_client.delete_role(role_name: iam_role_name)
    @logger.debug("Detached policy & deleted IAM role: #{iam_role_name}")
  end

  def wait_for_role_to_exist(iam_role_name)
    @iam_client.wait_until(:role_exists, { role_name: iam_role_name }) do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
  end
```

Definisci un gestore Lambda che incrementa un numero fornito come parametro di chiamata.

```
require 'logger'

# A function that increments a whole number by one (1) and logs the result.
# Requires a manually-provided runtime parameter, 'number', which must be Int
```

```
#
# @param event [Hash] Parameters sent when the function is invoked
# @param context [Hash] Methods and properties that provide information
# about the invocation, function, and execution environment.
# @return incremented_number [String] The incremented number.
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  log_level = ENV['LOG_LEVEL']
  logger.level = case log_level
                 when 'debug'
                   Logger::DEBUG
                 when 'info'
                   Logger::INFO
                 else
                   Logger::ERROR
                 end
  logger.debug('This is a debug log message.')
  logger.info('This is an info log message. Code executed successfully!')
  number = event['number'].to_i
  incremented_number = number + 1
  logger.info("You provided #{number.round} and it was incremented to
 #{incremented_number.round}")
  incremented_number.round.to_s
end
```

Comprimi la funzione Lambda in un pacchetto di implementazione:

```
  # Creates a Lambda deployment package in .zip format.
  #
  # @param source_file: The name of the object, without suffix, for the Lambda file
 and zip.
  # @return: The deployment package.
  def create_deployment_package(source_file)
    Dir.chdir(File.dirname(__FILE__))
    if File.exist?('lambda_function.zip')
      File.delete('lambda_function.zip')
      @logger.debug('Deleting old zip: lambda_function.zip')
    end
    Zip::File.open('lambda_function.zip', create: true) do |zipfile|
      zipfile.add('lambda_function.rb', "#{source_file}.rb")
    end
    @logger.debug("Zipping #{source_file}.rb into: lambda_function.zip.")
```

```
    File.read('lambda_function.zip').to_s
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("There was an error creating deployment package:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

Crea una nuova funzione Lambda.

```
  # Deploys a Lambda function.
  #
  # @param function_name: The name of the Lambda function.
  # @param handler_name: The fully qualified name of the handler function.
  # @param role_arn: The IAM role to use for the function.
  # @param deployment_package: The deployment package that contains the function
code in .zip format.
  # @return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created function.
  def create_function(function_name, handler_name, role_arn, deployment_package)
    response = @lambda_client.create_function({
                                                role: role_arn.to_s,
                                                function_name: function_name,
                                                handler: handler_name,
                                                runtime: 'ruby2.7',
                                                code: {
                                                  zip_file: deployment_package
                                                },
                                                environment: {
                                                  variables: {
                                                    'LOG_LEVEL' => 'info'
                                                  }
                                                }
                                              })
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_active_v2, { function_name: function_name })
do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
    response
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error creating #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to activate:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

Richiama la tua funzione Lambda con parametri di runtime facoltativi.

```
  # Invokes a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name [String] The name of the function to invoke.
  # @param payload [nil] Payload containing runtime parameters.
  # @return [Object] The response from the function invocation.
  def invoke_function(function_name, payload = nil)
    params = { function_name: function_name }
    params[:payload] = payload unless payload.nil?
    @lambda_client.invoke(params)
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error executing #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

Aggiorna la configurazione della funzione Lambda per inserire una nuova variabile di ambiente.

```
  # Updates the environment variables for a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name: The name of the function to update.
  # @param log_level: The log level of the function.
  # @return: Data about the update, including the status.
  def update_function_configuration(function_name, log_level)
    @lambda_client.update_function_configuration({
                                                    function_name: function_name,
                                                    environment: {
                                                      variables: {
                                                        'LOG_LEVEL' => log_level
                                                      }
                                                    }
                                                  })
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_updated_v2, { function_name:
 function_name }) do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error updating configurations for #{function_name}:
\n #{e.message}")
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to activate:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

Aggiorna il codice della funzione Lambda con un pacchetto di implementazione diverso contenente codice diverso.

```
  # Updates the code for a Lambda function by submitting a .zip archive that
 contains
  # the code for the function.
  #
  # @param function_name: The name of the function to update.
  # @param deployment_package: The function code to update, packaged as bytes in
  #                            .zip format.
  # @return: Data about the update, including the status.
  def update_function_code(function_name, deployment_package)
    @lambda_client.update_function_code(
      function_name: function_name,
      zip_file: deployment_package
    )
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_updated_v2, { function_name:
 function_name }) do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error updating function code for: #{function_name}:
\n #{e.message}")
    nil
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to update:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

Elenca tutte le funzioni Lambda esistenti utilizzando l'impaginatore integrato.

```
  # Lists the Lambda functions for the current account.
  def list_functions
    functions = []
    @lambda_client.list_functions.each do |response|
      response['functions'].each do |function|
        functions.append(function['function_name'])
      end
    end
    functions
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error listing functions:\n #{e.message}")
```

```
end
```

Elimina una funzione Lambda specifica.

```
# Deletes a Lambda function.
# @param function_name: The name of the function to delete.
def delete_function(function_name)
  print "Deleting function: #{function_name}..."
  @lambda_client.delete_function(
    function_name: function_name
  )
  print 'Done!'.green
rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
  @logger.error("There was an error deleting #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
end
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Ruby .
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Azioni

`CreateFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateFunction`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client, :cloudwatch_client, :iam_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Deploys a Lambda function.
  #
  # @param function_name: The name of the Lambda function.
  # @param handler_name: The fully qualified name of the handler function.
  # @param role_arn: The IAM role to use for the function.
  # @param deployment_package: The deployment package that contains the function
 code in .zip format.
  # @return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created function.
  def create_function(function_name, handler_name, role_arn, deployment_package)
    response = @lambda_client.create_function({
                                                role: role_arn.to_s,
                                                function_name: function_name,
                                                handler: handler_name,
                                                runtime: 'ruby2.7',
                                                code: {
                                                  zip_file: deployment_package
                                                },
                                                environment: {
                                                  variables: {
                                                    'LOG_LEVEL' => 'info'
                                                  }
                                                }
                                              })
```

```
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_active_v2, { function_name: function_name })
  do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
    response
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error creating #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to activate:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateFunctionsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DeleteFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteFunction`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client, :cloudwatch_client, :iam_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Deletes a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name: The name of the function to delete.
  def delete_function(function_name)
```

```
    print "Deleting function: #{function_name}..."
    @lambda_client.delete_function(
      function_name: function_name
    )
    print 'Done!'.green
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error deleting #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteFunctionsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`GetFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetFunction`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client, :cloudwatch_client, :iam_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Gets data about a Lambda function.
  #
  # @param function_name: The name of the function.
  # @return response: The function data, or nil if no such function exists.
  def get_function(function_name)
    @lambda_client.get_function(
      {
```

```
        function_name: function_name
      }
    )
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ResourceNotFoundException => e
    @logger.debug("Could not find function: #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
    nil
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetFunctionsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`Invoke`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Invoke`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client, :cloudwatch_client, :iam_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Invokes a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name [String] The name of the function to invoke.
  # @param payload [nil] Payload containing runtime parameters.
  # @return [Object] The response from the function invocation.
  def invoke_function(function_name, payload = nil)
    params = { function_name: function_name }
    params[:payload] = payload unless payload.nil?
    @lambda_client.invoke(params)
```

```
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error executing #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Invoke nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Ruby .

`ListFunctions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`ListFunctions`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client, :cloudwatch_client, :iam_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Lists the Lambda functions for the current account.
  def list_functions
    functions = []
    @lambda_client.list_functions.each do |response|
      response['functions'].each do |function|
        functions.append(function['function_name'])
      end
    end
    functions
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
```

```
    @logger.error("There was an error listing functions:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFunctionssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`UpdateFunctionCode`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateFunctionCode`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client, :cloudwatch_client, :iam_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Updates the code for a Lambda function by submitting a .zip archive that
 contains
  # the code for the function.
  #
  # @param function_name: The name of the function to update.
  # @param deployment_package: The function code to update, packaged as bytes in
  #                            .zip format.
  # @return: Data about the update, including the status.
  def update_function_code(function_name, deployment_package)
    @lambda_client.update_function_code(
      function_name: function_name,
      zip_file: deployment_package
```

```
    )
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_updated_v2, { function_name:
 function_name }) do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error updating function code for: #{function_name}:
\n #{e.message}")
    nil
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to update:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateFunctionCodesezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client, :cloudwatch_client, :iam_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end
```

```
  # Updates the environment variables for a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name: The name of the function to update.
  # @param log_level: The log level of the function.
  # @return: Data about the update, including the status.
  def update_function_configuration(function_name, log_level)
    @lambda_client.update_function_configuration({
                                                    function_name: function_name,
                                                    environment: {
                                                      variables: {
                                                        'LOG_LEVEL' => log_level
                                                      }
                                                    }
                                                  })
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_updated_v2, { function_name:
 function_name }) do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error updating configurations for #{function_name}:
\n #{e.message}")
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to activate:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateFunctionConfigurationsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Scenari

Crea un'applicazione per analizzare il feedback dei clienti

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione che analizza le schede dei commenti dei clienti, le traduce dalla loro lingua originale, ne determina il sentiment e genera un file audio dal testo tradotto.

SDK per Ruby

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato

nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Esempi serverless

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che si connette a un database RDS. La funzione effettua una semplice richiesta al database e restituisce il risultato.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
# Ruby code here.

require 'aws-sdk-rds'
require 'json'
```

```
require 'mysql2'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  endpoint = ENV['DBEndpoint'] # Add the endpoint without https"
  port = ENV['Port']           # 3306
  user = ENV['DBUser']
  region = ENV['DBRegion']     # 'us-east-1'
  db_name = ENV['DBName']

  credentials = Aws::Credentials.new(
    ENV['AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID'],
    ENV['AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY'],
    ENV['AWS_SESSION_TOKEN']
  )
  rds_client = Aws::RDS::AuthTokenGenerator.new(
    region: region,
    credentials: credentials
  )

  token = rds_client.auth_token(
    endpoint: endpoint+ ':' + port,
    user_name: user,
    region: region
  )

  begin
    conn = Mysql2::Client.new(
      host: endpoint,
      username: user,
      password: token,
      port: port,
      database: db_name,
      sslca: '/var/task/global-bundle.pem',
      sslverify: true,
      enable_cleartext_plugin: true
    )
    a = 3
    b = 2
    result = conn.query("SELECT #{a} + #{b} AS sum").first['sum']
    puts result
    conn.close
    {
      statusCode: 200,
      body: result.to_json
```

```
    }
  rescue => e
    puts "Database connection failed due to #{e}"
  end
end
```

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione recupera il payload Kinesis, lo decodifica da Base64 e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
require 'aws-sdk'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].each do |record|
    begin
      puts "Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: #{record['eventID']}"
      record_data = get_record_data_async(record['kinesis'])
      puts "Record Data: #{record_data}"
      # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    rescue => err
      $stderr.puts "An error occurred #{err}"
      raise err
    end
  end
  puts "Successfully processed #{event['Records'].length} records."
end
```

```
def get_record_data_async(payload)
  data = Base64.decode64(payload['data']).force_encoding('UTF-8')
  # Placeholder for actual async work
  # You can use Ruby's asynchronous programming tools like async/await or fibers
 here.
  return data
end
```

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
    return 'received empty event' if event['Records'].empty?

    event['Records'].each do |record|
      log_dynamodb_record(record)
    end

    "Records processed: #{event['Records'].length}"
  end

  def log_dynamodb_record(record)
    puts record['eventID']
    puts record['eventName']
    puts "DynamoDB Record: #{JSON.generate(record['dynamodb'])}"
  end
```

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon DocumentDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso di modifiche di DocumentDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
require 'json'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['events'].each do |record|
    log_document_db_event(record)
  end
  'OK'
end

def log_document_db_event(record)
  event_data = record['event'] || {}
  operation_type = event_data['operationType'] || 'Unknown'
  db = event_data.dig('ns', 'db') || 'Unknown'
  collection = event_data.dig('ns', 'coll') || 'Unknown'
  full_document = event_data['fullDocument'] || {}

  puts "Operation type: #{operation_type}"
  puts "db: #{db}"
  puts "collection: #{collection}"
  puts "Full document: #{JSON.pretty_generate(full_document)}"
end
```

Invocare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon MSK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento generato dalla ricezione di record da un cluster Amazon MSK. La funzione recupera il payload MSK e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon MSK con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
require 'base64'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  # Iterate through keys
  event['records'].each do |key, records|
    puts "Key: #{key}"

    # Iterate through records
    records.each do |record|
      puts "Record: #{record}"

      # Decode base64
      msg = Base64.decode64(record['value'])
      puts "Message: #{msg}"
    end
  end
end
```

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon S3

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dal caricamento di un oggetto in un bucket S3. La funzione recupera il nome del bucket S3 e la chiave dell'oggetto dal parametro evento e chiama l'API Amazon S3 per recuperare e registrare il tipo di contenuto dell'oggetto.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento S3 con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
require 'json'
require 'uri'
require 'aws-sdk'

puts 'Loading function'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  s3 = Aws::S3::Client.new(region: 'region') # Your AWS region
  # puts "Received event: #{JSON.dump(event)}"

  # Get the object from the event and show its content type
  bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
  key = URI.decode_www_form_component(event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key'],
 Encoding::UTF_8)
  begin
    response = s3.get_object(bucket: bucket, key: key)
    puts "CONTENT TYPE: #{response.content_type}"
    return response.content_type
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts e.message
    puts "Error getting object #{key} from bucket #{bucket}. Make sure they exist
 and your bucket is in the same region as this function."
    raise e
  end
end
```

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SNS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da un argomento SNS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SNS con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].map { |record| process_message(record) }
end

def process_message(record)
  message = record['Sns']['Message']
  puts("Processing message: #{message}")
rescue StandardError => e
  puts("Error processing message: #{e}")
  raise
end
```

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da una coda SQS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SQS con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].each do |message|
    process_message(message)
  end
  puts "done"
end

def process_message(message)
  begin
    puts "Processed message #{message['body']}"
    # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
  rescue StandardError => err
    puts "An error occurred"
    raise err
  end
end
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
require 'aws-sdk'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  batch_item_failures = []

  event['Records'].each do |record|
    begin
      puts "Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: #{record['eventID']}"
      record_data = get_record_data_async(record['kinesis'])
      puts "Record Data: #{record_data}"
      # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    rescue StandardError => err
      puts "An error occurred #{err}"
      # Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
      # Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards.
      return { batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record['kinesis']
['sequenceNumber'] }] }
    end
  end

  puts "Successfully processed #{event['Records'].length} records."
  { batchItemFailures: batch_item_failures }
end

def get_record_data_async(payload)
  data = Base64.decode64(payload['data']).force_encoding('utf-8')
  # Placeholder for actual async work
  sleep(1)
  data
```

```
end
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
    records = event["Records"]
    cur_record_sequence_number = ""

    records.each do |record|
      begin
        # Process your record
        cur_record_sequence_number = record["dynamodb"]["SequenceNumber"]
      rescue StandardError => e
        # Return failed record's sequence number
        return {"batchItemFailures" => [{"itemIdentifier" =>
 cur_record_sequence_number}]}
      end
    end

    {"batchItemFailures" => []}
  end
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da una coda SQS. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di SQS con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
require 'json'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  if event
    batch_item_failures = []
    sqs_batch_response = {}

    event["Records"].each do |record|
      begin
        # process message
      rescue StandardError => e
        batch_item_failures << {"itemIdentifier" => record['messageId']}
      end
    end

    sqs_batch_response["batchItemFailures"] = batch_item_failures
    return sqs_batch_response
  end
end
```

Esempi di Amazon MSK con SDK for Ruby

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Ruby con Amazon MSK.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Esempi serverless

Esempi serverless

Invocare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon MSK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento generato dalla ricezione di record da un cluster Amazon MSK. La funzione recupera il payload MSK e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon MSK con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
require 'base64'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  # Iterate through keys
  event['records'].each do |key, records|
    puts "Key: #{key}"

    # Iterate through records
    records.each do |record|
      puts "Record: #{record}"
```

```
      # Decode base64
      msg = Base64.decode64(record['value'])
      puts "Message: #{msg}"
    end
  end
end
```

Esempi di Amazon Polly con SDK for Ruby

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Polly. AWS SDK per Ruby

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`DescribeVoices`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeVoices`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-polly' # In v2: require 'aws-sdk'

begin
  # Create an Amazon Polly client using
  # credentials from the shared credentials file ~/.aws/credentials
  # and the configuration (region) from the shared configuration file ~/.aws/config
  polly = Aws::Polly::Client.new

  # Get US English voices
  resp = polly.describe_voices(language_code: 'en-US')

  resp.voices.each do |v|
    puts v.name
    puts "  #{v.gender}"
    puts
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts 'Could not get voices'
  puts 'Error message:'
  puts e.message
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeVoicessezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`ListLexicons`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListLexicons`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-polly' # In v2: require 'aws-sdk'
```

```
begin
  # Create an Amazon Polly client using
  # credentials from the shared credentials file ~/.aws/credentials
  # and the configuration (region) from the shared configuration file ~/.aws/config
  polly = Aws::Polly::Client.new

  resp = polly.list_lexicons

  resp.lexicons.each do |l|
    puts l.name
    puts "  Alphabet:#{l.attributes.alphabet}"
    puts "  Language:#{l.attributes.language}"
    puts
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts 'Could not get lexicons'
  puts 'Error message:'
  puts e.message
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListLexiconssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`SynthesizeSpeech`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SynthesizeSpeech`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-polly' # In v2: require 'aws-sdk'

begin
  # Get the filename from the command line
  if ARGV.empty?
    puts 'You must supply a filename'
```

```
    exit 1
  end

  filename = ARGV[0]

  # Open file and get the contents as a string
  if File.exist?(filename)
    contents = IO.read(filename)
  else
    puts "No such file: #{filename}"
    exit 1
  end

  # Create an Amazon Polly client using
  # credentials from the shared credentials file ~/.aws/credentials
  # and the configuration (region) from the shared configuration file ~/.aws/config
  polly = Aws::Polly::Client.new

  resp = polly.synthesize_speech({
                                    output_format: 'mp3',
                                    text: contents,
                                    voice_id: 'Joanna'
                                  })

  # Save output
  # Get just the file name
  #  abc/xyz.txt -> xyx.txt
  name = File.basename(filename)

  # Split up name so we get just the xyz part
  parts = name.split('.')
  first_part = parts[0]
  mp3_file = "#{first_part}.mp3"

  IO.copy_stream(resp.audio_stream, mp3_file)

  puts "Wrote MP3 content to: #{mp3_file}"
rescue StandardError => e
  puts 'Got error:'
  puts 'Error message:'
  puts e.message
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SynthesizeSpeechsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Scenari

Crea un'applicazione per analizzare il feedback dei clienti

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione che analizza le schede dei commenti dei clienti, le traduce dalla loro lingua originale, ne determina il sentiment e genera un file audio dal testo tradotto.

SDK per Ruby

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Esempi di Amazon RDS con SDK for Ruby

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon RDS. AWS SDK per Ruby

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Amazon RDS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon RDS.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds'
require 'logger'

# RDSManager is a class responsible for managing RDS operations
# such as listing all RDS DB instances in the current AWS account.
class RDSManager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all RDS DB instances in the current AWS account.
  def list_db_instances
    @logger.info('Listing RDS DB instances')

    paginator = @client.describe_db_instances
    instances = []

    paginator.each_page do |page|
      instances.concat(page.db_instances)
```

```
    end

    if instances.empty?
      @logger.info('No instances found.')
    else
      @logger.info("Found #{instances.count} instance(s):")
      instances.each do |instance|
        @logger.info(" * #{instance.db_instance_identifier}
 (#{instance.db_instance_status})")
      end
    end
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  rds_client = Aws::RDS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')
  manager = RDSManager.new(rds_client)
  manager.list_db_instances
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Esempi serverless

Azioni

`CreateDBSnapshot`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBSnapshot`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Create a snapshot for an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
# DB instance.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] The resource containing SDK logic.
# @param db_instance_name [String] The name of the Amazon RDS DB instance.
# @return [Aws::RDS::DBSnapshot, nil] The snapshot created, or nil if error.
def create_snapshot(rds_resource, db_instance_name)
  id = "snapshot-#{rand(10**6)}"
  db_instance = rds_resource.db_instance(db_instance_name)
  db_instance.create_snapshot({
                                db_snapshot_identifier: id
                              })
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't create DB instance snapshot #{id}:\n #{e.message}"
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBSnapshot in AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DescribeDBInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBInstances`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# List all Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB instances.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] An SDK for Ruby Amazon RDS resource.
# @return [Array, nil] List of all DB instances, or nil if error.
def list_instances(rds_resource)
  db_instances = []
```

```
  rds_resource.db_instances.each do |i|
    db_instances.append({
                          "name": i.id,
                          "status": i.db_instance_status
                        })
  end
  db_instances
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't list instances:\n#{e.message}"
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances in AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DescribeDBParameterGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBParameterGroups`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# List all Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) parameter groups.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] An SDK for Ruby Amazon RDS resource.
# @return [Array, nil] List of all parameter groups, or nil if error.
def list_parameter_groups(rds_resource)
  parameter_groups = []
  rds_resource.db_parameter_groups.each do |p|
    parameter_groups.append({
                              "name": p.db_parameter_group_name,
                              "description": p.description
                            })
  end
  parameter_groups
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
```

```
  puts "Couldn't list parameter groups:\n #{e.message}"
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivere DBParameter i gruppi in AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DescribeDBParameters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBParameters`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# List all Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) parameter groups.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] An SDK for Ruby Amazon RDS resource.
# @return [Array, nil] List of all parameter groups, or nil if error.
def list_parameter_groups(rds_resource)
  parameter_groups = []
  rds_resource.db_parameter_groups.each do |p|
    parameter_groups.append({
                              "name": p.db_parameter_group_name,
                              "description": p.description
                            })
  end
  parameter_groups
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't list parameter groups:\n #{e.message}"
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBParameters in AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DescribeDBSnapshots`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBSnapshots`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-rds' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# List all Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB instance
# snapshots.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] An SDK for Ruby Amazon RDS resource.
# @return instance_snapshots [Array, nil] All instance snapshots, or nil if error.
def list_instance_snapshots(rds_resource)
  instance_snapshots = []
  rds_resource.db_snapshots.each do |s|
    instance_snapshots.append({
                                "id": s.snapshot_id,
                                "status": s.status
                              })
  end
  instance_snapshots
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't list instance snapshots:\n #{e.message}"
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBSnapshots in AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Esempi serverless

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che si connette a un database RDS. La funzione effettua una semplice richiesta al database e restituisce il risultato.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
# Ruby code here.

require 'aws-sdk-rds'
require 'json'
require 'mysql2'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  endpoint = ENV['DBEndpoint'] # Add the endpoint without https"
  port = ENV['Port']           # 3306
  user = ENV['DBUser']
  region = ENV['DBRegion']     # 'us-east-1'
  db_name = ENV['DBName']

  credentials = Aws::Credentials.new(
    ENV['AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID'],
    ENV['AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY'],
    ENV['AWS_SESSION_TOKEN']
  )
  rds_client = Aws::RDS::AuthTokenGenerator.new(
    region: region,
    credentials: credentials
  )

  token = rds_client.auth_token(
    endpoint: endpoint+ ':' + port,
    user_name: user,
```

```
    region: region
  )

  begin
    conn = Mysql2::Client.new(
      host: endpoint,
      username: user,
      password: token,
      port: port,
      database: db_name,
      sslca: '/var/task/global-bundle.pem',
      sslverify: true,
      enable_cleartext_plugin: true
    )
    a = 3
    b = 2
    result = conn.query("SELECT #{a} + #{b} AS sum").first['sum']
    puts result
    conn.close
    {
      statusCode: 200,
      body: result.to_json
    }
  rescue => e
    puts "Database connection failed due to #{e}"
  end
end
```

Esempi di Amazon S3 che utilizzano SDK for Ruby

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon S3. AWS SDK per Ruby

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Amazon S3

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon S3.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# frozen_string_literal: true

# S3Manager is a class responsible for managing S3 operations
# such as listing all S3 buckets in the current AWS account.
class S3Manager
  def initialize(client)
    @client = client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists and prints all S3 buckets in the current AWS account.
  def list_buckets
    @logger.info('Here are the buckets in your account:')

    response = @client.list_buckets

    if response.buckets.empty?
      @logger.info("You don't have any S3 buckets yet.")
    else
      response.buckets.each do |bucket|
        @logger.info("- #{bucket.name}")
      end
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Encountered an error while listing buckets: #{e.message}")
```

```
  end
end

if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  s3_client = Aws::S3::Client.new
  manager = S3Manager.new(s3_client)
  manager.list_buckets
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListBucketssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un bucket e carica un file in tale bucket.
- Scaricare un oggetto da un bucket.
- Copiare un oggetto in una sottocartella in un bucket.
- Elencare gli oggetti in un bucket.
- Elimina il bucket e tutti gli oggetti in esso contenuti.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps the getting started scenario actions.
class ScenarioGettingStarted
  attr_reader :s3_resource

  # @param s3_resource [Aws::S3::Resource] An Amazon S3 resource.
  def initialize(s3_resource)
    @s3_resource = s3_resource
  end

  # Creates a bucket with a random name in the currently configured account and
  # AWS Region.
  #
  # @return [Aws::S3::Bucket] The newly created bucket.
  def create_bucket
    bucket = @s3_resource.create_bucket(
      bucket: "amzn-s3-demo-bucket-#{Random.uuid}",
      create_bucket_configuration: {
        location_constraint: 'us-east-1' # NOTE: only certain regions permitted
      }
    )
    puts("Created demo bucket named #{bucket.name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts('Tried and failed to create demo bucket.')
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    puts("\nCan't continue the demo without a bucket!")
    raise
  else
    bucket
  end

  # Requests a file name from the user.
  #
  # @return The name of the file.
  def create_file
    File.open('demo.txt', w) { |f| f.write('This is a demo file.') }
  end

  # Uploads a file to an Amazon S3 bucket.
  #
  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket object representing the upload
 destination
```

```
  # @return [Aws::S3::Object] The Amazon S3 object that contains the uploaded file.
  def upload_file(bucket)
    File.open('demo.txt', 'w+') { |f| f.write('This is a demo file.') }
    s3_object = bucket.object(File.basename('demo.txt'))
    s3_object.upload_file('demo.txt')
    puts("Uploaded file demo.txt into bucket #{bucket.name} with key
#{s3_object.key}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't upload file demo.txt to #{bucket.name}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    s3_object
  end

  # Downloads an Amazon S3 object to a file.
  #
  # @param s3_object [Aws::S3::Object] The object to download.
  def download_file(s3_object)
    puts("\nDo you want to download #{s3_object.key} to a local file (y/n)? ")
    answer = gets.chomp.downcase
    if answer == 'y'
      puts('Enter a name for the downloaded file: ')
      file_name = gets.chomp
      s3_object.download_file(file_name)
      puts("Object #{s3_object.key} successfully downloaded to #{file_name}.")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't download #{s3_object.key}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Copies an Amazon S3 object to a subfolder within the same bucket.
  #
  # @param source_object [Aws::S3::Object] The source object to copy.
  # @return [Aws::S3::Object, nil] The destination object.
  def copy_object(source_object)
    dest_object = nil
    puts("\nDo you want to copy #{source_object.key} to a subfolder in your bucket
(y/n)? ")
    answer = gets.chomp.downcase
    if answer == 'y'
      dest_object = source_object.bucket.object("demo-folder/#{source_object.key}")
```

```
      dest_object.copy_from(source_object)
      puts("Copied #{source_object.key} to #{dest_object.key}.")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't copy #{source_object.key}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    dest_object
  end

  # Lists the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket.
  #
  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket to query.
  def list_objects(bucket)
    puts("\nYour bucket contains the following objects:")
    bucket.objects.each do |obj|
      puts("\t#{obj.key}")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't list the objects in bucket #{bucket.name}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Deletes the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket and deletes the bucket.
  #
  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket to empty and delete.
  def delete_bucket(bucket)
    puts("\nDo you want to delete all of the objects as well as the bucket (y/n)? ")
    answer = gets.chomp.downcase
    if answer == 'y'
      bucket.objects.batch_delete!
      bucket.delete
      puts("Emptied and deleted bucket #{bucket.name}.\n")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't empty and delete bucket #{bucket.name}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end

# Runs the Amazon S3 getting started scenario.
```

```
def run_scenario(scenario)
  puts('-' * 88)
  puts('Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started demo!')
  puts('-' * 88)

  bucket = scenario.create_bucket
  s3_object = scenario.upload_file(bucket)
  scenario.download_file(s3_object)
  scenario.copy_object(s3_object)
  scenario.list_objects(bucket)
  scenario.delete_bucket(bucket)

  puts('Thanks for watching!')
  puts('-' * 88)
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError
  puts('Something went wrong with the demo!')
end

run_scenario(ScenarioGettingStarted.new(Aws::S3::Resource.new)) if $PROGRAM_NAME ==
 __FILE__
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS SDK per Ruby .
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

Azioni

`CopyObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CopyObject`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Copia un oggetto.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectCopyWrapper
  attr_reader :source_object

  # @param source_object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object. This is
 used as the source object for
  #                                        copy actions.
  def initialize(source_object)
    @source_object = source_object
  end

  # Copy the source object to the specified target bucket and rename it with the
 target key.
  #
  # @param target_bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An existing Amazon S3 bucket where the
 object is copied.
  # @param target_object_key [String] The key to give the copy of the object.
  # @return [Aws::S3::Object, nil] The copied object when successful; otherwise,
 nil.
  def copy_object(target_bucket, target_object_key)
    @source_object.copy_to(bucket: target_bucket.name, key: target_object_key)
    target_bucket.object(target_object_key)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't copy #{@source_object.key} to #{target_object_key}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  source_bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket1"
```

```
  source_key = "my-source-file.txt"
  target_bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket2"
  target_key = "my-target-file.txt"

  source_bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(source_bucket_name)
  wrapper = ObjectCopyWrapper.new(source_bucket.object(source_key))
  target_bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(target_bucket_name)
  target_object = wrapper.copy_object(target_bucket, target_key)
  return unless target_object

  puts "Copied #{source_key} from #{source_bucket_name} to
 #{target_object.bucket_name}:#{target_object.key}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

Copia un oggetto e aggiungi la crittografia lato server all'oggetto di destinazione.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectCopyEncryptWrapper
  attr_reader :source_object

  # @param source_object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object. This is
 used as the source object for
  #                                       copy actions.
  def initialize(source_object)
    @source_object = source_object
  end

  # Copy the source object to the specified target bucket, rename it with the target
 key, and encrypt it.
  #
  # @param target_bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An existing Amazon S3 bucket where the
 object is copied.
  # @param target_object_key [String] The key to give the copy of the object.
  # @return [Aws::S3::Object, nil] The copied object when successful; otherwise,
 nil.
  def copy_object(target_bucket, target_object_key, encryption)
    @source_object.copy_to(bucket: target_bucket.name, key: target_object_key,
 server_side_encryption: encryption)
```

```
    target_bucket.object(target_object_key)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't copy #{@source_object.key} to #{target_object_key}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  source_bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket1"
  source_key = "my-source-file.txt"
  target_bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket2"
  target_key = "my-target-file.txt"
  target_encryption = "AES256"

  source_bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(source_bucket_name)
  wrapper = ObjectCopyEncryptWrapper.new(source_bucket.object(source_key))
  target_bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(target_bucket_name)
  target_object = wrapper.copy_object(target_bucket, target_key, target_encryption)
  return unless target_object

  puts "Copied #{source_key} from #{source_bucket_name} to
 #{target_object.bucket_name}:#{target_object.key} and "\
       "encrypted the target with #{target_object.server_side_encryption}
 encryption."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CopyObjectsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`CreateBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateBucket`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket actions.
class BucketCreateWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket

  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An Amazon S3 bucket initialized with a name.
 This is a client-side object until
  #                                 create is called.
  def initialize(bucket)
    @bucket = bucket
  end

  # Creates an Amazon S3 bucket in the specified AWS Region.
  #
  # @param region [String] The Region where the bucket is created.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the bucket is created; otherwise, false.
  def create?(region)
    @bucket.create(create_bucket_configuration: { location_constraint: region })
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't create bucket. Here's why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end

  # Gets the Region where the bucket is located.
  #
  # @return [String] The location of the bucket.
  def location
    if @bucket.nil?
      'None. You must create a bucket before you can get its location!'
    else
      @bucket.client.get_bucket_location(bucket: @bucket.name).location_constraint
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    "Couldn't get the location of #{@bucket.name}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  region = "us-west-2"
```

```
  wrapper = BucketCreateWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Bucket.new("amzn-s3-demo-bucket-
#{Random.uuid}"))
  return unless wrapper.create?(region)

  puts "Created bucket #{wrapper.bucket.name}."
  puts "Your bucket's region is: #{wrapper.location}"
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateBucketsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DeleteBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteBucket`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
  # Deletes the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket and deletes the bucket.
  #
  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket to empty and delete.
  def delete_bucket(bucket)
    puts("\nDo you want to delete all of the objects as well as the bucket (y/n)? ")
    answer = gets.chomp.downcase
    if answer == 'y'
      bucket.objects.batch_delete!
      bucket.delete
      puts("Emptied and deleted bucket #{bucket.name}.\n")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't empty and delete bucket #{bucket.name}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteBucketsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DeleteBucketCors`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteBucketCors`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket CORS configuration.
class BucketCorsWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_cors

  # @param bucket_cors [Aws::S3::BucketCors] A bucket CORS object configured with an
 existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_cors)
    @bucket_cors = bucket_cors
  end

  # Deletes the CORS configuration of a bucket.
  #
  # @return [Boolean] True if the CORS rules were deleted; otherwise, false.
  def delete_cors
    @bucket_cors.delete
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't delete CORS rules for #{@bucket_cors.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end

end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteBucketCorssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DeleteBucketPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteBucketPolicy`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Wraps an Amazon S3 bucket policy.
class BucketPolicyWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_policy

  # @param bucket_policy [Aws::S3::BucketPolicy] A bucket policy object configured
 with an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_policy)
    @bucket_policy = bucket_policy
  end

  def delete_policy
    @bucket_policy.delete
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't delete the policy from #{@bucket_policy.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end

end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteBucketPolicysezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DeleteObjects`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteObjects`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Deletes the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket and deletes the bucket.
#
# @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket to empty and delete.
def delete_bucket(bucket)
  puts("\nDo you want to delete all of the objects as well as the bucket (y/n)? ")
  answer = gets.chomp.downcase
  if answer == 'y'
    bucket.objects.batch_delete!
    bucket.delete
    puts("Emptied and deleted bucket #{bucket.name}.\n")
  end
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts("Couldn't empty and delete bucket #{bucket.name}.")
  puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
  raise
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteObjectssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`GetBucketCors`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetBucketCors`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket CORS configuration.
class BucketCorsWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_cors

  # @param bucket_cors [Aws::S3::BucketCors] A bucket CORS object configured with an
 existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_cors)
    @bucket_cors = bucket_cors
  end

  # Gets the CORS configuration of a bucket.
  #
  # @return [Aws::S3::Type::GetBucketCorsOutput, nil] The current CORS configuration
 for the bucket.
  def cors
    @bucket_cors.data
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't get CORS configuration for #{@bucket_cors.bucket.name}. Here's
 why: #{e.message}"
    nil
  end

end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetBucketCorssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`GetBucketPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetBucketPolicy`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Wraps an Amazon S3 bucket policy.
class BucketPolicyWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_policy

  # @param bucket_policy [Aws::S3::BucketPolicy] A bucket policy object configured
 with an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_policy)
    @bucket_policy = bucket_policy
  end

  # Gets the policy of a bucket.
  #
  # @return [Aws::S3::GetBucketPolicyOutput, nil] The current bucket policy.
  def policy
    policy = @bucket_policy.data.policy
    policy.respond_to?(:read) ? policy.read : policy
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't get the policy for #{@bucket_policy.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    nil
  end

end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetBucketPolicysezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`GetObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetObject`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera un oggetto.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectGetWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  # Gets the object directly to a file.
  #
  # @param target_path [String] The path to the file where the object is downloaded.
  # @return [Aws::S3::Types::GetObjectOutput, nil] The retrieved object data if
 successful; otherwise nil.
  def get_object(target_path)
    @object.get(response_target: target_path)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't get object #{@object.key}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  object_key = "my-object.txt"
  target_path = "my-object-as-file.txt"

  wrapper = ObjectGetWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name, object_key))
  obj_data = wrapper.get_object(target_path)
  return unless obj_data
```

```
  puts "Object #{object_key} (#{obj_data.content_length} bytes} downloaded to
 #{target_path}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

Recupera un oggetto e segnala lo stato di crittografia lato server.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectGetEncryptionWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  # Gets the object into memory.
  #
  # @return [Aws::S3::Types::GetObjectOutput, nil] The retrieved object data if
 successful; otherwise nil.
  def object
    @object.get
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't get object #{@object.key}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  object_key = "my-object.txt"

  wrapper = ObjectGetEncryptionWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name,
 object_key))
  obj_data = wrapper.get_object
  return unless obj_data

  encryption = obj_data.server_side_encryption.nil? ? 'no' :
 obj_data.server_side_encryption
```

```
  puts "Object #{object_key} uses #{encryption} encryption."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetObjectsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`HeadObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`HeadObject`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectExistsWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  # Checks whether the object exists.
  #
  # @return [Boolean] True if the object exists; otherwise false.
  def exists?
    @object.exists?
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't check existence of object #{@object.bucket.name}:#{@object.key}.
 Here's why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end
```

```
# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  object_key = "my-object.txt"

  wrapper = ObjectExistsWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name, object_key))
  exists = wrapper.exists?

  puts "Object #{object_key} #{exists ? 'does' : 'does not'} exist."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la HeadObjectsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`ListBuckets`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListBuckets`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 resource actions.
class BucketListWrapper
  attr_reader :s3_resource

  # @param s3_resource [Aws::S3::Resource] An Amazon S3 resource.
  def initialize(s3_resource)
    @s3_resource = s3_resource
  end

  # Lists buckets for the current account.
  #
```

```
  # @param count [Integer] The maximum number of buckets to list.
  def list_buckets(count)
    puts 'Found these buckets:'
    @s3_resource.buckets.each do |bucket|
      puts "\t#{bucket.name}"
      count -= 1
      break if count.zero?
    end
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't list buckets. Here's why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  wrapper = BucketListWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Resource.new)
  wrapper.list_buckets(25)
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListBucketssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`ListObjectsV2`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListObjectsV2`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket actions.
class BucketListObjectsWrapper
```

```
  attr_reader :bucket

  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An existing Amazon S3 bucket.
  def initialize(bucket)
    @bucket = bucket
  end

  # Lists object in a bucket.
  #
  # @param max_objects [Integer] The maximum number of objects to list.
  # @return [Integer] The number of objects listed.
  def list_objects(max_objects)
    count = 0
    puts "The objects in #{@bucket.name} are:"
    @bucket.objects.each do |obj|
      puts "\t#{obj.key}"
      count += 1
      break if count == max_objects
    end
    count
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't list objects in bucket #{bucket.name}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
    0
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"

  wrapper = BucketListObjectsWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Bucket.new(bucket_name))
  count = wrapper.list_objects(25)
  puts "Listed #{count} objects."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListObjectsversione V2 in AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`PutBucketCors`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutBucketCors`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket CORS configuration.
class BucketCorsWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_cors

  # @param bucket_cors [Aws::S3::BucketCors] A bucket CORS object configured with an
 existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_cors)
    @bucket_cors = bucket_cors
  end

  # Sets CORS rules on a bucket.
  #
  # @param allowed_methods [Array<String>] The types of HTTP requests to allow.
  # @param allowed_origins [Array<String>] The origins to allow.
  # @returns [Boolean] True if the CORS rules were set; otherwise, false.
  def set_cors(allowed_methods, allowed_origins)
    @bucket_cors.put(
      cors_configuration: {
        cors_rules: [
          {
            allowed_methods: allowed_methods,
            allowed_origins: allowed_origins,
            allowed_headers: %w[*],
            max_age_seconds: 3600
          }
        ]
      }
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't set CORS rules for #{@bucket_cors.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
```

```
    false
  end

end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutBucketCorssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`PutBucketPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutBucketPolicy`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Wraps an Amazon S3 bucket policy.
class BucketPolicyWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_policy

  # @param bucket_policy [Aws::S3::BucketPolicy] A bucket policy object configured
 with an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_policy)
    @bucket_policy = bucket_policy
  end

  # Sets a policy on a bucket.
  #
  def policy(policy)
    @bucket_policy.put(policy: policy)
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't set the policy for #{@bucket_policy.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end

end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutBucketPolicysezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`PutBucketWebsite`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutBucketWebsite`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket website actions.
class BucketWebsiteWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_website

  # @param bucket_website [Aws::S3::BucketWebsite] A bucket website object
 configured with an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_website)
    @bucket_website = bucket_website
  end

  # Sets a bucket as a static website.
  #
  # @param index_document [String] The name of the index document for the website.
  # @param error_document [String] The name of the error document to show for 4XX
 errors.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the bucket is configured as a website; otherwise,
 false.
  def set_website(index_document, error_document)
    @bucket_website.put(
      website_configuration: {
        index_document: { suffix: index_document },
        error_document: { key: error_document }
      }
    )
```

```
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't configure #{@bucket_website.bucket.name} as a website. Here's
 why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  index_document = "index.html"
  error_document = "404.html"

  wrapper = BucketWebsiteWrapper.new(Aws::S3::BucketWebsite.new(bucket_name))
  return unless wrapper.set_website(index_document, error_document)

  puts "Successfully configured bucket #{bucket_name} as a static website."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutBucketWebsitesezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`PutObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutObject`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Carica un file utilizzando un caricamento gestito (Object.upload_file).

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'
```

```
# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectUploadFileWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  # Uploads a file to an Amazon S3 object by using a managed uploader.
  #
  # @param file_path [String] The path to the file to upload.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the file is uploaded; otherwise false.
  def upload_file(file_path)
    @object.upload_file(file_path)
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't upload file #{file_path} to #{@object.key}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  object_key = "my-uploaded-file"
  file_path = "object_upload_file.rb"

  wrapper = ObjectUploadFileWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name,
 object_key))
  return unless wrapper.upload_file(file_path)

  puts "File #{file_path} successfully uploaded to #{bucket_name}:#{object_key}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

Carica un file utilizzando Object.put.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'
```

```
# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectPutWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  def put_object(source_file_path)
    File.open(source_file_path, 'rb') do |file|
      @object.put(body: file)
    end
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't put #{source_file_path} to #{object.key}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  object_key = "my-object-key"
  file_path = "my-local-file.txt"

  wrapper = ObjectPutWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name, object_key))
  success = wrapper.put_object(file_path)
  return unless success

  puts "Put file #{file_path} into #{object_key} in #{bucket_name}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

Carica un file utilizzando Object.put e aggiungi la crittografia lato server.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectPutSseWrapper
```

```
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  def put_object_encrypted(object_content, encryption)
    @object.put(body: object_content, server_side_encryption: encryption)
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't put your content to #{object.key}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  object_key = "my-encrypted-content"
  object_content = "This is my super-secret content."
  encryption = "AES256"

  wrapper = ObjectPutSseWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name,
 object_content))
  return unless wrapper.put_object_encrypted(object_content, encryption)

  puts "Put your content into #{bucket_name}:#{object_key} and encrypted it with
 #{encryption}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutObjectsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Scenari

Creazione di un URL prefirmato

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un URL predefinito per Amazon S3 e caricare un oggetto.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-s3'
require 'net/http'

# Creates a presigned URL that can be used to upload content to an object.
#
# @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An existing Amazon S3 bucket.
# @param object_key [String] The key to give the uploaded object.
# @return [URI, nil] The parsed URI if successful; otherwise nil.
def get_presigned_url(bucket, object_key)
  url = bucket.object(object_key).presigned_url(:put)
  puts "Created presigned URL: #{url}"
  URI(url)
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't create presigned URL for #{bucket.name}:#{object_key}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "amzn-s3-demo-bucket"
  object_key = "my-file.txt"
  object_content = "This is the content of my-file.txt."

  bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(bucket_name)
  presigned_url = get_presigned_url(bucket, object_key)
  return unless presigned_url

  response = Net::HTTP.start(presigned_url.host) do |http|
    http.send_request('PUT', presigned_url.request_uri, object_content,
 'content_type' => '')
  end

  case response
  when Net::HTTPSuccess
```

```
    puts 'Content uploaded!'
  else
    puts response.value
  end
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

Esempi serverless

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon S3

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dal caricamento di un oggetto in un bucket S3. La funzione recupera il nome del bucket S3 e la chiave dell'oggetto dal parametro evento e chiama l'API Amazon S3 per recuperare e registrare il tipo di contenuto dell'oggetto.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento S3 con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
require 'json'
require 'uri'
require 'aws-sdk'

puts 'Loading function'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  s3 = Aws::S3::Client.new(region: 'region') # Your AWS region
  # puts "Received event: #{JSON.dump(event)}"

  # Get the object from the event and show its content type
  bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
```

```
  key = URI.decode_www_form_component(event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key'],
 Encoding::UTF_8)
  begin
    response = s3.get_object(bucket: bucket, key: key)
    puts "CONTENT TYPE: #{response.content_type}"
    return response.content_type
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts e.message
    puts "Error getting object #{key} from bucket #{bucket}. Make sure they exist
 and your bucket is in the same region as this function."
    raise e
  end
end
```

Esempi di Amazon SES con SDK for Ruby

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Ruby con Amazon SES.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`GetIdentityVerificationAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetIdentityVerificationAttributes`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ses' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Create client in us-west-2 region
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SES.
client = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

# Get up to 1000 identities
ids = client.list_identities({
                              identity_type: 'EmailAddress'
                            })

ids.identities.each do |email|
  attrs = client.get_identity_verification_attributes({
                                                        identities: [email]
                                                      })

  status = attrs.verification_attributes[email].verification_status

  # Display email addresses that have been verified
  puts email if status == 'Success'
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetIdentityVerificationAttributessezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`ListIdentities`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListIdentities`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ses' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Create client in us-west-2 region
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SES.
client = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

# Get up to 1000 identities
ids = client.list_identities({
                              identity_type: 'EmailAddress'
                            })

ids.identities.each do |email|
  attrs = client.get_identity_verification_attributes({
                                                        identities: [email]
                                                      })

  status = attrs.verification_attributes[email].verification_status

  # Display email addresses that have been verified
  puts email if status == 'Success'
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListIdentitiessezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`SendEmail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendEmail`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ses' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Replace sender@example.com with your "From" address.
# This address must be verified with Amazon SES.
sender = 'sender@example.com'

# Replace recipient@example.com with a "To" address. If your account
# is still in the sandbox, this address must be verified.
recipient = 'recipient@example.com'

# Specify a configuration set. To use a configuration
# set, uncomment the next line and line 74.
#   configsetname = "ConfigSet"

# The subject line for the email.
subject = 'Amazon SES test (AWS SDK for Ruby)'

# The HTML body of the email.
htmlbody =
  '<h1>Amazon SES test (AWS SDK for Ruby)</h1>'\
  '<p>This email was sent with <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/ses/">'\
  'Amazon SES</a> using the <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-ruby/">'\
  'AWS SDK for Ruby</a>.'

# The email body for recipients with non-HTML email clients.
textbody = 'This email was sent with Amazon SES using the AWS SDK for Ruby.'

# Specify the text encoding scheme.
encoding = 'UTF-8'

# Create a new SES client in the us-west-2 region.
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SES.
ses = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')
```

```
# Try to send the email.
begin
  # Provide the contents of the email.
  ses.send_email(
    destination: {
      to_addresses: [
        recipient
      ]
    },
    message: {
      body: {
        html: {
          charset: encoding,
          data: htmlbody
        },
        text: {
          charset: encoding,
          data: textbody
        }
      },
      subject: {
        charset: encoding,
        data: subject
      }
    },
    source: sender
    # Uncomment the following line to use a configuration set.
    # configuration_set_name: configsetname,
  )

  puts "Email sent to #{recipient}"

# If something goes wrong, display an error message.
rescue Aws::SES::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Email not sent. Error message: #{e}"
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SendEmailsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`VerifyEmailIdentity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`VerifyEmailIdentity`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-ses' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

# Replace recipient@example.com with a "To" address.
recipient = 'recipient@example.com'

# Create a new SES resource in the us-west-2 region.
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SES.
ses = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

# Try to verify email address.
begin
  ses.verify_email_identity({
                              email_address: recipient
                            })

  puts "Email sent to #{recipient}"

# If something goes wrong, display an error message.
rescue Aws::SES::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Email not sent. Error message: #{e}"
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la VerifyEmailIdentitysezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Esempi di API Amazon SES v2 con SDK for Ruby

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l'API AWS SDK per Ruby with Amazon SES v2.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`SendEmail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendEmail`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sesv2'
require_relative 'config' # Recipient and sender email addresses.

# Set up the SESv2 client.
client = Aws::SESV2::Client.new(region: AWS_REGION)

def send_email(client, sender_email, recipient_email)
  response = client.send_email(
    {
      from_email_address: sender_email,
```

```
      destination: {
        to_addresses: [recipient_email]
      },
      content: {
        simple: {
          subject: {
            data: 'Test email subject'
          },
          body: {
            text: {
              data: 'Test email body'
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  )
  puts "Email sent from #{SENDER_EMAIL} to #{RECIPIENT_EMAIL} with message ID:
 #{response.message_id}"
end

send_email(client, SENDER_EMAIL, RECIPIENT_EMAIL)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SendEmailsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon SNS che utilizzano SDK for Ruby

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Ruby con Amazon SNS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Esempi serverless

Azioni

`CreateTopic`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTopic`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# This class demonstrates how to create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS)
 topic.
class SNSTopicCreator
  # Initializes an SNS client.
  #
  # Utilizes the default AWS configuration for region and credentials.
  def initialize
    @sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new
  end

  # Attempts to create an SNS topic with the specified name.
  #
  # @param topic_name [String] The name of the SNS topic to create.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the topic was successfully created, false otherwise.
  def create_topic(topic_name)
    @sns_client.create_topic(name: topic_name)
    puts "The topic '#{topic_name}' was successfully created."
    true
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    # Handles SNS service errors gracefully.
    puts "Error while creating the topic named '#{topic_name}': #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  topic_name = 'YourTopicName' # Replace with your topic name
  sns_topic_creator = SNSTopicCreator.new
```

```
  puts "Creating the topic '#{topic_name}'..."
  unless sns_topic_creator.create_topic(topic_name)
    puts 'The topic was not created. Stopping program.'
    exit 1
  end
end
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per Ruby.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateTopicsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`ListSubscriptions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListSubscriptions`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# This class demonstrates how to list subscriptions to an Amazon Simple Notification
 Service (SNS) topic
class SnsSubscriptionLister
  def initialize(sns_client)
    @sns_client = sns_client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists subscriptions for a given SNS topic
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @return [Types::ListSubscriptionsResponse] subscriptions: The response object
  def list_subscriptions(topic_arn)
    @logger.info("Listing subscriptions for topic: #{topic_arn}")
    subscriptions = @sns_client.list_subscriptions_by_topic(topic_arn: topic_arn)
    subscriptions.subscriptions.each do |subscription|
      @logger.info("Subscription endpoint: #{subscription.endpoint}")
    end
```

```
    subscriptions
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing subscriptions: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end

# Example usage:
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new
  topic_arn = 'SNS_TOPIC_ARN' # Replace with your SNS topic ARN
  lister = SnsSubscriptionLister.new(sns_client)

  begin
    lister.list_subscriptions(topic_arn)
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts "Failed to list subscriptions: #{e.message}"
    exit 1
  end
end
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per Ruby.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListSubscriptionssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`ListTopics`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTopics`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sns' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'

def list_topics?(sns_client)
```

```
  sns_client.topics.each do |topic|
    puts topic.arn
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts "Error while listing the topics: #{e.message}"
  end
end

def run_me
  region = 'REGION'
  sns_client = Aws::SNS::Resource.new(region: region)

  puts 'Listing the topics.'

  return if list_topics?(sns_client)

  puts 'The bucket was not created. Stopping program.'
  exit 1
end

# Example usage:
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per Ruby.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTopicssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`Publish`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Publish`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Service class for sending messages using Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS)
class SnsMessageSender
```

```
  # Initializes the SnsMessageSender with an SNS client
  #
  # @param sns_client [Aws::SNS::Client] The SNS client
  def initialize(sns_client)
    @sns_client = sns_client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Sends a message to a specified SNS topic
  #
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @param message [String] The message to send
  # @return [Boolean] true if message was successfully sent, false otherwise
  def send_message(topic_arn, message)
    @sns_client.publish(topic_arn: topic_arn, message: message)
    @logger.info("Message sent successfully to #{topic_arn}.")
    true
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error while sending the message: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  topic_arn = 'SNS_TOPIC_ARN' # Should be replaced with a real topic ARN
  message = 'MESSAGE'         # Should be replaced with the actual message content

  sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new
  message_sender = SnsMessageSender.new(sns_client)

  @logger.info('Sending message.')
  unless message_sender.send_message(topic_arn, message)
    @logger.error('Message sending failed. Stopping program.')
    exit 1
  end
end
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per Ruby.
- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API AWS SDK per Ruby .

`SetTopicAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`SetTopicAttributes`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Service class to enable an SNS resource with a specified policy
class SnsResourceEnabler
  # Initializes the SnsResourceEnabler with an SNS resource client
  #
  # @param sns_resource [Aws::SNS::Resource] The SNS resource client
  def initialize(sns_resource)
    @sns_resource = sns_resource
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Sets a policy on a specified SNS topic
  #
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @param resource_arn [String] The ARN of the resource to include in the policy
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy attribute to set
  def enable_resource(topic_arn, resource_arn, policy_name)
    policy = generate_policy(topic_arn, resource_arn)
    topic = @sns_resource.topic(topic_arn)

    topic.set_attributes({
                           attribute_name: policy_name,
                           attribute_value: policy
                         })
    @logger.info("Policy #{policy_name} set successfully for topic #{topic_arn}.")
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to set policy: #{e.message}")
  end

  private

  # Generates a policy string with dynamic resource ARNs
```

```
  #
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @param resource_arn [String] The ARN of the resource
  # @return [String] The policy as a JSON string
  def generate_policy(topic_arn, resource_arn)
    {
      Version: '2008-10-17',
      Id: '__default_policy_ID',
      Statement: [{
        Sid: '__default_statement_ID',
        Effect: 'Allow',
        Principal: { "AWS": '*' },
        Action: ['SNS:Publish'],
        Resource: topic_arn,
        Condition: {
          ArnEquals: {
            "AWS:SourceArn": resource_arn
          }
        }
      }]
    }.to_json
  end
end

# Example usage:
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  topic_arn = 'MY_TOPIC_ARN' # Should be replaced with a real topic ARN
  resource_arn = 'MY_RESOURCE_ARN' # Should be replaced with a real resource ARN
  policy_name = 'POLICY_NAME' # Typically, this is "Policy"

  sns_resource = Aws::SNS::Resource.new
  enabler = SnsResourceEnabler.new(sns_resource)

  enabler.enable_resource(topic_arn, resource_arn, policy_name)
end
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per Ruby.
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SetTopicAttributessezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`Subscribe`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Subscribe`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Sottoscrivi un indirizzo email a un argomento.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sns'
require 'logger'

# Represents a service for creating subscriptions in Amazon Simple Notification
 Service (SNS)
class SubscriptionService
  # Initializes the SubscriptionService with an SNS client
  #
  # @param sns_client [Aws::SNS::Client] The SNS client
  def initialize(sns_client)
    @sns_client = sns_client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Attempts to create a subscription to a topic
  #
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @param protocol [String] The subscription protocol (e.g., email)
  # @param endpoint [String] The endpoint that receives the notifications (email
 address)
  # @return [Boolean] true if subscription was successfully created, false otherwise
  def create_subscription(topic_arn, protocol, endpoint)
    @sns_client.subscribe(topic_arn: topic_arn, protocol: protocol, endpoint:
 endpoint)
    @logger.info('Subscription created successfully.')
    true
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error while creating the subscription: #{e.message}")
    false
```

```
  end
end

# Main execution if the script is run directly
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  protocol = 'email'
  endpoint = 'EMAIL_ADDRESS' # Should be replaced with a real email address
  topic_arn = 'TOPIC_ARN'    # Should be replaced with a real topic ARN

  sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new
  subscription_service = SubscriptionService.new(sns_client)

  @logger.info('Creating the subscription.')
  unless subscription_service.create_subscription(topic_arn, protocol, endpoint)
    @logger.error('Subscription creation failed. Stopping program.')
    exit 1
  end
end
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta la Guida per sviluppatori di AWS SDK per Ruby.
- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento sulle API AWS SDK per Ruby .

Esempi serverless

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SNS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da un argomento SNS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SNS con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].map { |record| process_message(record) }
end

def process_message(record)
  message = record['Sns']['Message']
  puts("Processing message: #{message}")
rescue StandardError => e
  puts("Error processing message: #{e}")
  raise
end
```

Esempi di Amazon SQS con SDK for Ruby

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Ruby con Amazon SQS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Esempi serverless

Azioni

`ChangeMessageVisibility`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ChangeMessageVisibility`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sqs' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
sqs = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')

begin
  queue_name = 'my-queue'
  queue_url = sqs.get_queue_url(queue_name: queue_name).queue_url

  # Receive up to 10 messages
  receive_message_result_before = sqs.receive_message({
                                                        queue_url: queue_url,
                                                        max_number_of_messages: 10
                                                      })

  puts "Before attempting to change message visibility timeout: received
 #{receive_message_result_before.messages.count} message(s)."

  receive_message_result_before.messages.each do |message|
    sqs.change_message_visibility({
                                     queue_url: queue_url,
                                     receipt_handle: message.receipt_handle,
                                     visibility_timeout: 30 # This message will not
 be visible for 30 seconds after first receipt.
                                   })
  end

  # Try to retrieve the original messages after setting their visibility timeout.
  receive_message_result_after = sqs.receive_message({
                                                        queue_url: queue_url,
                                                        max_number_of_messages: 10
                                                      })
```

```
  puts "\nAfter attempting to change message visibility timeout: received
 #{receive_message_result_after.messages.count} message(s)."
rescue Aws::SQS::Errors::NonExistentQueue
  puts "Cannot receive messages for a queue named '#{queue_name}', as it does not
 exist."
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ChangeMessageVisibilitysezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`CreateQueue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateQueue`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# This code example demonstrates how to create a queue in Amazon Simple Queue
 Service (Amazon SQS).

require 'aws-sdk-sqs'

# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_name [String] The name of the queue.
# @return [Boolean] true if the queue was created; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless queue_created?(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'my-queue'
#   )
def queue_created?(sqs_client, queue_name)
  sqs_client.create_queue(queue_name: queue_name)
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating queue: #{e.message}"
```

```
  false
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = 'us-west-2'
  queue_name = 'my-queue'
  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Creating the queue named '#{queue_name}'..."

  if queue_created?(sqs_client, queue_name)
    puts 'Queue created.'
  else
    puts 'Queue not created.'
  end
end

# Example usage:
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateQueuesezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DeleteQueue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteQueue`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sqs' # v2: require 'aws-sdk'
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
sqs = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')
```

```
sqs.delete_queue(queue_url: URL)
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteQueuesezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`ListQueues`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListQueues`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sqs'
require 'aws-sdk-sts'

# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @example
#   list_queue_urls(Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def list_queue_urls(sqs_client)
  queues = sqs_client.list_queues

  queues.queue_urls.each do |url|
    puts url
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error listing queue URLs: #{e.message}"
end

# Lists the attributes of a queue in Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS).
#
# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
# @example
#   list_queue_attributes(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
```

```
#   )
def list_queue_attributes(sqs_client, queue_url)
  attributes = sqs_client.get_queue_attributes(
    queue_url: queue_url,
    attribute_names: ['All']
  )

  attributes.attributes.each do |key, value|
    puts "#{key}: #{value}"
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting queue attributes: #{e.message}"
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = 'us-west-2'
  queue_name = 'my-queue'

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts 'Listing available queue URLs...'
  list_queue_urls(sqs_client)

  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)

  # For example:
  # 'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
  queue_url = "https://sqs.#{region}.amazonaws.com/
#{sts_client.get_caller_identity.account}/#{queue_name}"

  puts "\nGetting information about queue '#{queue_name}'..."
  list_queue_attributes(sqs_client, queue_url)
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListQueuessezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`ReceiveMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ReceiveMessage`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sqs'
require 'aws-sdk-sts'

# Receives messages in a queue in Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS).
#
# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
# @param max_number_of_messages [Integer] The maximum number of messages
#   to receive. This number must be 10 or less. The default is 10.
# @example
#   receive_messages(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue',
#     10
#   )
def receive_messages(sqs_client, queue_url, max_number_of_messages = 10)
  if max_number_of_messages > 10
    puts 'Maximum number of messages to receive must be 10 or less. ' \
      'Stopping program.'
    return
  end

  response = sqs_client.receive_message(
    queue_url: queue_url,
    max_number_of_messages: max_number_of_messages
  )

  if response.messages.count.zero?
    puts 'No messages to receive, or all messages have already ' \
      'been previously received.'
    return
  end
```

```
  response.messages.each do |message|
    puts '-' * 20
    puts "Message body: #{message.body}"
    puts "Message ID:   #{message.message_id}"
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error receiving messages: #{e.message}"
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = 'us-west-2'
  queue_name = 'my-queue'
  max_number_of_messages = 10

  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)

  # For example:
  # 'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
  queue_url = "https://sqs.#{region}.amazonaws.com/
#{sts_client.get_caller_identity.account}/#{queue_name}"

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Receiving messages from queue '#{queue_name}'..."

  receive_messages(sqs_client, queue_url, max_number_of_messages)
end

# Example usage:
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ReceiveMessagesezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`SendMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendMessage`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sqs'
require 'aws-sdk-sts'

# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
# @param message_body [String] The contents of the message to be sent.
# @return [Boolean] true if the message was sent; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless message_sent?(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue',
#     'This is my message.'
#   )
def message_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, message_body)
  sqs_client.send_message(
    queue_url: queue_url,
    message_body: message_body
  )
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error sending message: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = 'us-west-2'
  queue_name = 'my-queue'
  message_body = 'This is my message.'

  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)
```

```
  # For example:
  # 'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
  queue_url = "https://sqs.#{region}.amazonaws.com/
#{sts_client.get_caller_identity.account}/#{queue_name}"

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Sending a message to the queue named '#{queue_name}'..."

  if message_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, message_body)
    puts 'Message sent.'
  else
    puts 'Message not sent.'
  end
end

# Example usage:
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SendMessagesezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`SendMessageBatch`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendMessageBatch`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
require 'aws-sdk-sqs'
require 'aws-sdk-sts'

#
# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
# @param entries [Hash] The contents of the messages to be sent,
```

```
#   in the correct format.
# @return [Boolean] true if the messages were sent; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless messages_sent?(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue',
#     [
#       {
#         id: 'Message1',
#         message_body: 'This is the first message.'
#       },
#       {
#         id: 'Message2',
#         message_body: 'This is the second message.'
#       }
#     ]
#   )
def messages_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, entries)
  sqs_client.send_message_batch(
    queue_url: queue_url,
    entries: entries
  )
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error sending messages: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = 'us-west-2'
  queue_name = 'my-queue'
  entries = [
    {
      id: 'Message1',
      message_body: 'This is the first message.'
    },
    {
      id: 'Message2',
      message_body: 'This is the second message.'
    }
  ]
```

```
  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)

  # For example:
  # 'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
  queue_url = "https://sqs.#{region}.amazonaws.com/
#{sts_client.get_caller_identity.account}/#{queue_name}"

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Sending messages to the queue named '#{queue_name}'..."

  if messages_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, entries)
    puts 'Messages sent.'
  else
    puts 'Messages not sent.'
  end
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SendMessageBatchsezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Esempi serverless

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da una coda SQS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SQS con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].each do |message|
    process_message(message)
  end
  puts "done"
end

def process_message(message)
  begin
    puts "Processed message #{message['body']}"
    # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
  rescue StandardError => err
    puts "An error occurred"
    raise err
  end
end
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da una coda SQS. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di SQS con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
require 'json'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  if event
```

```
    batch_item_failures = []
    sqs_batch_response = {}

    event["Records"].each do |record|
      begin
        # process message
      rescue StandardError => e
        batch_item_failures << {"itemIdentifier" => record['messageId']}
      end
    end

    sqs_batch_response["batchItemFailures"] = batch_item_failures
    return sqs_batch_response
  end
end
```

AWS STS esempi che utilizzano SDK for Ruby

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Ruby with AWS STS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`AssumeRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AssumeRole`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
 # Creates an AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) client with specified
credentials.
 # This is separated into a factory function so that it can be mocked for unit
testing.
 #
 # @param key_id [String] The ID of the access key used by the STS client.
 # @param key_secret [String] The secret part of the access key used by the STS
client.
 def create_sts_client(key_id, key_secret)
   Aws::STS::Client.new(access_key_id: key_id, secret_access_key: key_secret)
 end

 # Gets temporary credentials that can be used to assume a role.
 #
 # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the role that is assumed when these
credentials
 #                          are used.
 # @param sts_client [AWS::STS::Client] An AWS STS client.
 # @return [Aws::AssumeRoleCredentials] The credentials that can be used to assume
the role.
 def assume_role(role_arn, sts_client)
   credentials = Aws::AssumeRoleCredentials.new(
     client: sts_client,
     role_arn: role_arn,
     role_session_name: 'create-use-assume-role-scenario'
   )
   @logger.info("Assumed role '#{role_arn}', got temporary credentials.")
   credentials
 end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AssumeRolesezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Esempi di Amazon Textract con SDK for Ruby

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Textract. AWS SDK per Ruby

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Crea un'applicazione per analizzare il feedback dei clienti

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione che analizza le schede dei commenti dei clienti, le traduce dalla loro lingua originale, ne determina il sentiment e genera un file audio dal testo tradotto.

SDK per Ruby

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.
- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend

- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Esempi di Amazon Translate con SDK for Ruby

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando Amazon Translate. AWS SDK per Ruby

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Crea un'applicazione per analizzare il feedback dei clienti

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come creare un'applicazione che analizza le schede dei commenti dei clienti, le traduce dalla loro lingua originale, ne determina il sentiment e genera un file audio dal testo tradotto.

SDK per Ruby

Questa applicazione di esempio analizza e archivia le schede di feedback dei clienti. In particolare, soddisfa l'esigenza di un hotel fittizio a New York City. L'hotel riceve feedback dagli ospiti in varie lingue sotto forma di schede di commento fisiche. Tale feedback viene caricato nell'app tramite un client Web. Dopo aver caricato l'immagine di una scheda di commento, vengono eseguiti i seguenti passaggi:

- Il testo viene estratto dall'immagine utilizzando Amazon Textract.
- Amazon Comprehend determina il sentiment del testo estratto e la sua lingua.
- Il testo estratto viene tradotto in inglese utilizzando Amazon Translate.

- Amazon Polly sintetizza un file audio dal testo estratto.

L'app completa può essere implementata con AWS CDK. Per il codice sorgente e le istruzioni di distribuzione, consulta il progetto in GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

WorkDocs esempi che utilizzano SDK for Ruby

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando AWS SDK per Ruby with WorkDocs.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`DescribeRootFolders`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeRootFolders`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
 # Retrieves the root folder for a user by email
 # @param users [Array<Types::User>] A list of users selected from API response
 # @param user_email [String] The email of the user.
 def get_user_folder(users, user_email)
   user = users.find { |user| user.email_address == user_email }
   if user
     user.root_folder_id
   else
     @logger.error "Could not get root folder for user with email address
#{user_email}"
     exit(1)
   end
 end

 # Describes the contents of a folder
 # @param [String] folder_id - The Id of the folder to describe.
 def describe_folder_contents(folder_id)
   resp = @client.describe_folder_contents({
                                             folder_id: folder_id, # required
                                             sort: 'NAME', # accepts DATE, NAME
                                             order: 'ASCENDING' # accepts
ASCENDING, DESCENDING
                                           })
   resp.documents.each do |doc|
     md = doc.latest_version_metadata
     @logger.info "Name:          #{md.name}"
     @logger.info "Size (bytes):  #{md.size}"
     @logger.info "Last modified: #{doc.modified_timestamp}"
     @logger.info "Doc ID:        #{doc.id}"
     @logger.info "Version ID:    #{md.id}"
     @logger.info ''
   end
 rescue Aws::WorkDocs::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error "Error listing folder contents: #{e.message}"
```

```
  exit(1)
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeRootFoldersezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

`DescribeUsers`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeUsers`.

SDK per Ruby

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
# Describes users within an organization
# @param [String] org_id: The ID of the org.
def describe_users(org_id)
  resp = @client.describe_users({
                                  organization_id: org_id,
                                  include: 'ALL', # accepts ALL, ACTIVE_PENDING
                                  order: 'ASCENDING', # accepts ASCENDING,
DESCENDING
                                  sort: 'USER_NAME', # accepts USER_NAME
                                  fields: %w[FULL_NAME STORAGE_LIMIT USER_STATUS
STORAGE_USED] # Corrected field names
                                 })
  resp.users.each do |user|
    @logger.info "First name:  #{user.given_name}"
    @logger.info "Last name:   #{user.surname}"
    @logger.info "Email:       #{user.email_address}"
    @logger.info "Root folder: #{user.root_folder_id}"
    @logger.info ''
  end
  resp.users
rescue Aws::WorkDocs::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error "AWS WorkDocs Service Error: #{e.message}"
```

```
  exit(1)
end
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeUserssezione AWS SDK per Ruby API Reference.

Esempi di codice per SDK for Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare l' AWS SDK per Rust con. AWS

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Alcuni servizi contengono categorie di esempio aggiuntive che mostrano come sfruttare le librerie o le funzioni specifiche del servizio.

Altre risorse

- Guida per sviluppatori SDK for Rust: ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo di Rust con. AWS
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Servizi

- Esempi di API Gateway che utilizzano SDK per Rust
- Esempi di API Gateway Management con SDK per Rust
- Esempi di Application Auto Scaling con SDK for Rust
- Esempi di Aurora con SDK per Rust
- Esempi di Auto Scaling con SDK per Rust

- Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Runtime con SDK per Rust
- Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime con SDK for Rust
- Esempi di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider che utilizzano SDK per Rust
- Esempi di Amazon Cognito Sync con SDK per Rust
- Esempi di Firehose che utilizzano SDK per Rust
- Esempi di Amazon DocumentDB con SDK per Rust
- Esempi di DynamoDB con SDK per Rust
- Esempi di Amazon EBS con SDK per Rust
- EC2 Esempi di Amazon che utilizzano SDK per Rust
- Esempi di Amazon ECR con SDK per Rust
- Esempi di Amazon ECS che utilizzano SDK per Rust
- Esempi di Amazon EKS che utilizzano SDK per Rust
- AWS Glue esempi che utilizzano SDK per Rust
- Esempi di IAM che utilizzano SDK per Rust
- AWS IoT esempi che utilizzano SDK per Rust
- Esempi di Kinesis che utilizzano SDK per Rust
- AWS KMS esempi che utilizzano SDK per Rust
- Esempi di Lambda con SDK per Rust
- MediaLive esempi che utilizzano SDK per Rust
- MediaPackage esempi che utilizzano SDK per Rust
- Esempi di Amazon MSK con SDK per Rust
- Esempi di Amazon Polly con SDK per Rust
- Esempi di QLDB che utilizzano SDK per Rust
- Esempi di Amazon RDS con SDK per Rust
- Esempi di Amazon RDS Data Service con SDK per Rust
- Esempi di Amazon Rekognition con SDK per Rust
- Esempi di Route 53 che utilizzano SDK per Rust
- Esempi di Amazon S3 che utilizzano SDK per Rust
- SageMaker Esempi di intelligenza artificiale che utilizzano SDK per Rust

- Esempi di Secrets Manager con SDK per Rust
- Esempi di API Amazon SES v2 con SDK per Rust
- Esempi di Amazon SNS con SDK per Rust
- Esempi di Amazon SQS con SDK per Rust
- AWS STS esempi che utilizzano SDK per Rust
- Esempi di Systems Manager che utilizzano SDK per Rust
- Esempi di Amazon Transcribe con SDK per Rust

Esempi di API Gateway che utilizzano SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con API Gateway.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

AWS i contributi della community sono esempi che sono stati creati e gestiti da più team AWS. Per fornire feedback, utilizza il meccanismo fornito negli archivi collegati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari
- AWS contributi della comunità

Azioni

`GetRestApis`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetRestApis`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Visualizza il REST di Amazon API Gateway APIs nella regione.

```
async fn show_apis(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.get_rest_apis().send().await?;

    for api in resp.items() {
        println!("ID:          {}", api.id().unwrap_or_default());
        println!("Name:        {}", api.name().unwrap_or_default());
        println!("Description: {}", api.description().unwrap_or_default());
        println!("Version:     {}", api.version().unwrap_or_default());
        println!(
            "Created:     {}",
            api.created_date().unwrap().to_chrono_utc()?
        );
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta il riferimento GetRestApisall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per Rust

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

AWS contributi della comunità

Crea e testa un'applicazione serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless utilizzando API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB

SDK per Rust

Mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless composta da un API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB utilizzando Rust SDK.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Esempi di API Gateway Management con SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con API Gateway Management API.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`PostToConnection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PostToConnection`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn send_data(
    client: &aws_sdk_apigatewaymanagement::Client,
    con_id: &str,
    data: &str,
) -> Result<(), aws_sdk_apigatewaymanagement::Error> {
    client
        .post_to_connection()
        .connection_id(con_id)
        .data(Blob::new(data))
        .send()
        .await?;
```

```
    Ok(())
}

    let endpoint_url = format!(
        "https://{api_id}.execute-api.{region}.amazonaws.com/{stage}",
        api_id = api_id,
        region = region,
        stage = stage
    );

    let shared_config = aws_config::from_env().region(region_provider).load().await;
    let api_management_config = config::Builder::from(&shared_config)
        .endpoint_url(endpoint_url)
        .build();
    let client = Client::from_conf(api_management_config);
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la PostToConnectionguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi di Application Auto Scaling con SDK for Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con Application Auto Scaling.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`DescribeScalingPolicies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeScalingPolicies`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_policies(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let response = client
        .describe_scaling_policies()
        .service_namespace(ServiceNamespace::Ec2)
        .send()
        .await?;
    println!("Auto Scaling Policies:");
    for policy in response.scaling_policies() {
        println!("{:?}\n", policy);
    }
    println!("Next token: {:?}", response.next_token());

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeScalingPoliciesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi di Aurora con SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con Aurora.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Aurora

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Aurora.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
use aws_sdk_rds::Client;

#[derive(Debug)]
struct Error(String);
impl std::fmt::Display for Error {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "{}", self.0)
    }
}
impl std::error::Error for Error {}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::from_env().load().await;
    let client = Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let describe_db_clusters_output = client
        .describe_db_clusters()
        .send()
        .await
        .map_err(|e| Error(e.to_string()))?;
    println!(
        "Found {} clusters:",
        describe_db_clusters_output.db_clusters().len()
```

```
    );
    for cluster in describe_db_clusters_output.db_clusters() {
        let name = cluster.database_name().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        let engine = cluster.engine().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        let id = cluster.db_cluster_identifier().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        let class = cluster.db_cluster_instance_class().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        println!("\tDatabase: {name}",);
        println!("\t  Engine: {engine}",);
        println!("\t      ID: {id}",);
        println!("\tInstance: {class}",);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters nella AWS guida di riferimento all'API SDK for Rust.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un gruppo di parametri del cluster di database Aurora personalizzati e imposta i relativi valori.
- Crea un cluster di database che utilizza il gruppo di parametri.
- Crea un'istanza database che contiene un database.
- Acquisisci uno snapshot del cluster di database, quindi elimina le risorse.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Una libreria contenente le funzioni specifiche per lo scenario Aurora.

```
use phf::{phf_set, Set};
use secrecy::SecretString;
use std::{collections::HashMap, fmt::Display, time::Duration};

use aws_sdk_rds::{
    error::ProvideErrorMetadata,

 operation::create_db_cluster_parameter_group::CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
    types::{DbCluster, DbClusterParameterGroup, DbClusterSnapshot, DbInstance,
 Parameter},
};
use sdk_examples_test_utils::waiter::Waiter;
use tracing::{info, trace, warn};

const DB_ENGINE: &str = "aurora-mysql";
const DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME: &str = "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup";
const DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_DESCRIPTION: &str =
    "Parameter Group created by Rust SDK Code Example";
const DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER: &str = "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster";
const DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER: &str = "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance";

static FILTER_PARAMETER_NAMES: Set<&'static str> = phf_set! {
    "auto_increment_offset",
    "auto_increment_increment",
};

#[derive(Debug, PartialEq, Eq)]
struct MetadataError {
    message: Option<String>,
    code: Option<String>,
}
```

```
impl MetadataError {
    fn from(err: &dyn ProvideErrorMetadata) -> Self {
        MetadataError {
            message: err.message().map(String::from),
            code: err.code().map(String::from),
        }
    }
}

impl Display for MetadataError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        let display = match (&self.message, &self.code) {
            (None, None) => "Unknown".to_string(),
            (None, Some(code)) => format!("({code})"),
            (Some(message), None) => message.to_string(),
            (Some(message), Some(code)) => format!("{message} ({code})"),
        };
        write!(f, "{display}")
    }
}

#[derive(Debug, PartialEq, Eq)]
pub struct ScenarioError {
    message: String,
    context: Option<MetadataError>,
}

impl ScenarioError {
    pub fn with(message: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        ScenarioError {
            message: message.into(),
            context: None,
        }
    }

    pub fn new(message: impl Into<String>, err: &dyn ProvideErrorMetadata) -> Self {
        ScenarioError {
            message: message.into(),
            context: Some(MetadataError::from(err)),
        }
    }
}

impl std::error::Error for ScenarioError {}
```

```
impl Display for ScenarioError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        match &self.context {
            Some(c) => write!(f, "{}: {}", self.message, c),
            None => write!(f, "{}", self.message),
        }
    }
}

// Parse the ParameterName, Description, and AllowedValues values and display them.
#[derive(Debug)]
pub struct AuroraScenarioParameter {
    name: String,
    allowed_values: String,
    current_value: String,
}

impl Display for AuroraScenarioParameter {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(
            f,
            "{}: {} (allowed: {})",
            self.name, self.current_value, self.allowed_values
        )
    }
}

impl From<aws_sdk_rds::types::Parameter> for AuroraScenarioParameter {
    fn from(value: aws_sdk_rds::types::Parameter) -> Self {
        AuroraScenarioParameter {
            name: value.parameter_name.unwrap_or_default(),
            allowed_values: value.allowed_values.unwrap_or_default(),
            current_value: value.parameter_value.unwrap_or_default(),
        }
    }
}

pub struct AuroraScenario {
    rds: crate::rds::Rds,
    engine_family: Option<String>,
    engine_version: Option<String>,
    instance_class: Option<String>,
    db_cluster_parameter_group: Option<DbClusterParameterGroup>,
    db_cluster_identifier: Option<String>,
```

```
    db_instance_identifier: Option<String>,
    username: Option<String>,
    password: Option<SecretString>,
}

impl AuroraScenario {
    pub fn new(client: crate::rds::Rds) -> Self {
        AuroraScenario {
            rds: client,
            engine_family: None,
            engine_version: None,
            instance_class: None,
            db_cluster_parameter_group: None,
            db_cluster_identifier: None,
            db_instance_identifier: None,
            username: None,
            password: None,
        }
    }

    // Get available engine families for Aurora MySql.
 rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql') and build a set of the
 'DBParameterGroupFamily' field values. I get {aurora-mysql8.0, aurora-mysql5.7}.
    pub async fn get_engines(&self) -> Result<HashMap<String, Vec<String>>,
 ScenarioError> {
        let describe_db_engine_versions =
 self.rds.describe_db_engine_versions(DB_ENGINE).await;
        trace!(versions=?describe_db_engine_versions, "full list of versions");

        if let Err(err) = describe_db_engine_versions {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to retrieve DB Engine Versions",
                &err,
            ));
        };

        let version_count = describe_db_engine_versions
            .as_ref()
            .map(|o| o.db_engine_versions().len())
            .unwrap_or_default();
        info!(version_count, "got list of versions");

        // Create a map of engine families to their available versions.
        let mut versions = HashMap::<String, Vec<String>>::new();
```

```
        describe_db_engine_versions
            .unwrap()
            .db_engine_versions()
            .iter()
            .filter_map(
                |v| match (&v.db_parameter_group_family, &v.engine_version) {
                    (Some(family), Some(version)) => Some((family.clone(),
version.clone())),
                    _ => None,
                },
            )
            .for_each(|(family, version)|
versions.entry(family).or_default().push(version));

        Ok(versions)
    }

    pub async fn get_instance_classes(&self) -> Result<Vec<String>, ScenarioError> {
        let describe_orderable_db_instance_options_items = self
            .rds
            .describe_orderable_db_instance_options(
                DB_ENGINE,
                self.engine_version
                    .as_ref()
                    .expect("engine version for db instance options")
                    .as_str(),
            )
            .await;

        describe_orderable_db_instance_options_items
            .map(|options| {
                options
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|o| o.storage_type() == Some("aurora"))
                    .map(|o| o.db_instance_class().unwrap_or_default().to_string())
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|err| ScenarioError::new("Could not get available instance
classes", &err))
    }

    // Select an engine family and create a custom DB cluster parameter group.
rds.CreateDbClusterParameterGroup(DBParameterGroupFamily='aurora-mysql8.0')
```

```
    pub async fn set_engine(&mut self, engine: &str, version: &str) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
        self.engine_family = Some(engine.to_string());
        self.engine_version = Some(version.to_string());
        let create_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_DESCRIPTION,
                engine,
            )
            .await;

        match create_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput {
                db_cluster_parameter_group: None,
                ..
            }) => {
                return Err(ScenarioError::with(
                    "CreateDBClusterParameterGroup had empty response",
                ));
            }
            Err(error) => {
                if error.code() == Some("DBParameterGroupAlreadyExists") {
                    info!("Cluster Parameter Group already exists, nothing to do");
                } else {
                    return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Could not create Cluster Parameter Group",
                        &error,
                    ));
                }
            }
            _ => {
                info!("Created Cluster Parameter Group");
            }
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    pub fn set_instance_class(&mut self, instance_class: Option<String>) {
        self.instance_class = instance_class;
    }
```

```
    pub fn set_login(&mut self, username: Option<String>, password:
Option<SecretString>) {
        self.username = username;
        self.password = password;
    }

    pub async fn connection_string(&self) -> Result<String, ScenarioError> {
        let cluster = self.get_cluster().await?;
        let endpoint = cluster.endpoint().unwrap_or_default();
        let port = cluster.port().unwrap_or_default();
        let username = cluster.master_username().unwrap_or_default();
        Ok(format!("mysql -h {endpoint} -P {port} -u {username} -p"))
    }

    pub async fn get_cluster(&self) -> Result<DbCluster, ScenarioError> {
        let describe_db_clusters_output = self
            .rds
            .describe_db_clusters(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_ref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier")
                    .as_str(),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters_output {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new("Failed to get cluster", &err));
        }

        let db_cluster = describe_db_clusters_output
            .unwrap()
            .db_clusters
            .and_then(|output| output.first().cloned());

        db_cluster.ok_or_else(|| ScenarioError::with("Did not find the cluster"))
    }

    // Get the parameter group. rds.DescribeDbClusterParameterGroups
    // Get parameters in the group. This is a long list so you will have to
paginate. Find the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
(by ParameterName). rds.DescribeDbClusterParameters
    // Parse the ParameterName, Description, and AllowedValues values and display
them.
    pub async fn cluster_parameters(&self) -> Result<Vec<AuroraScenarioParameter>,
ScenarioError> {
```

```
        let parameters_output = self
            .rds
            .describe_db_cluster_parameters(DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME)
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = parameters_output {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!("Failed to retrieve parameters for
{DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME}"),
                &err,
            ));
        }

        let parameters = parameters_output
            .unwrap()
            .into_iter()
            .flat_map(|p| p.parameters.unwrap_or_default().into_iter())
            .filter(|p|
FILTER_PARAMETER_NAMES.contains(p.parameter_name().unwrap_or_default()))
            .map(AuroraScenarioParameter::from)
            .collect::<Vec<_>>();

        Ok(parameters)
    }

    // Modify both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
in one call in the custom parameter group. Set their ParameterValue fields to a new
allowable value. rds.ModifyDbClusterParameterGroup.
    pub async fn update_auto_increment(
        &self,
        offset: u8,
        increment: u8,
    ) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        let modify_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                vec![
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .parameter_value(format!("{offset}"))
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                    Parameter::builder()
```

```
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .parameter_value(format!("{increment}"))
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                ],
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(error) = modify_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to modify cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ));
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql', DBParameterGroupFamily=<the
family used to create your parameter group in step 2>)
    // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql database
and uses the parameter group you created.
    // Wait for DB cluster to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDBClusters and check for
Status == 'available'.
    // Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine and engine
version. rds.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(Engine='mysql', EngineVersion=).

    // Create a database instance in the cluster.
    // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check for
DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
    pub async fn start_cluster_and_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError>
{
        if self.password.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with(
                "Must set Secret Password before starting a cluster",
            ));
        }
        let create_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .create_db_cluster(
                DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
                DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                DB_ENGINE,
```

```
                self.engine_version.as_deref().expect("engine version"),
                self.username.as_deref().expect("username"),
                self.password
                    .replace(SecretString::new("".to_string()))
                    .expect("password"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_cluster {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_cluster_identifier = create_db_cluster
            .unwrap()
            .db_cluster
            .and_then(|c| c.db_cluster_identifier);

        if self.db_cluster_identifier.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with("Created DB Cluster missing
Identifier"));
        }

        info!(
            "Started a db cluster: {}",
            self.db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
        );

        let create_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .create_db_instance(
                self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().expect("cluster name"),
                DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                self.instance_class.as_deref().expect("instance class"),
                DB_ENGINE,
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_instance {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster",
                &err,
```

```
            ));
        }

        self.db_instance_identifier = create_db_instance
            .unwrap()
            .db_instance
            .and_then(|i| i.db_instance_identifier);

        // Cluster creation can take up to 20 minutes to become available
        let cluster_max_wait = Duration::from_secs(20 * 60);
        let waiter = Waiter::builder().max(cluster_max_wait).build();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let cluster = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_clusters(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = cluster {
                warn!(?err, "Failed to describe cluster while waiting for ready");
                continue;
            }

            let instance = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_instance(
                    self.db_instance_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("instance identifier"),
                )
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = instance {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find instance for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let instances_available = instance
                .unwrap()
                .db_instances()
```

```
                .iter()
                .all(|instance| instance.db_instance_status() == Some("Available"));

            let endpoints = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = endpoints {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find endpoint for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let endpoints_available = endpoints
                .unwrap()
                .db_cluster_endpoints()
                .iter()
                .all(|endpoint| endpoint.status() == Some("available"));

            if instances_available && endpoints_available {
                return Ok(());
            }
        }

        Err(ScenarioError::with("timed out waiting for cluster"))
    }

    // Create a snapshot of the DB cluster. rds.CreateDbClusterSnapshot.
    // Wait for the snapshot to create. rds.DescribeDbClusterSnapshots until Status
== 'available'.
    pub async fn snapshot(&self, name: &str) -> Result<DbClusterSnapshot,
ScenarioError> {
        let id = self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().unwrap_or_default();
        let snapshot = self
            .rds
            .snapshot_cluster(id, format!("{id}_{name}").as_str())
            .await;
        match snapshot {
```

```
            Ok(output) => match output.db_cluster_snapshot {
                Some(snapshot) => Ok(snapshot),
                None => Err(ScenarioError::with("Missing Snapshot")),
            },
            Err(err) => Err(ScenarioError::new("Failed to create snapshot", &err)),
        }
    }

    pub async fn clean_up(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let mut clean_up_errors: Vec<ScenarioError> = vec![];

        // Delete the instance. rds.DeleteDbInstance.
        let delete_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_instance(
                self.db_instance_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("instance identifier"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = delete_db_instance {
            let identifier = self
                .db_instance_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing Instance Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db instance {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance to delete
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_instances = self.rds.describe_db_instances().await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_instances {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check instance state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let db_instances = describe_db_instances
                    .unwrap()
                    .db_instances()
                    .iter()
```

```
                    .filter(|instance| instance.db_cluster_identifier ==
self.db_cluster_identifier)
                    .cloned()
                    .collect::<Vec<DbInstance>>();

                if db_instances.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete Instance waited and no instances were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_instances.first().unwrap().db_instance_status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but instances is in {status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB instance");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster. rds.DeleteDbCluster.
        let delete_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier"),
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = delete_db_cluster {
            let identifier = self
                .db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing DB Cluster Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db cluster {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance and cluster to fully delete.
rds.DescribeDbInstances and rds.DescribeDbClusters until both are not found.
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
```

```
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_clusters = self
                    .rds
                    .describe_db_clusters(
                        self.db_cluster_identifier
                            .as_deref()
                            .expect("cluster identifier"),
                    )
                    .await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check cluster state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let describe_db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.unwrap();
                let db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.db_clusters();
                if db_clusters.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete cluster waited and no clusters were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_clusters.first().unwrap().status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but clusters is in {status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB cluster");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster parameter group. rds.DeleteDbClusterParameterGroup.
        let delete_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                self.db_cluster_parameter_group
                    .map(|g| {
                        g.db_cluster_parameter_group_name
```

```
                            .unwrap_or_else(||
 DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME.to_string())
                    })
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster parameter group name"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(error) = delete_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to delete the db cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ))
        }

        if clean_up_errors.is_empty() {
            Ok(())
        } else {
            Err(clean_up_errors)
        }
    }
}

#[cfg(test)]
pub mod tests;
```

Test per la libreria attraverso automock per il wrapper del client RDS.

```
use crate::rds::MockRdsImpl;

use super::*;

use std::io::{Error, ErrorKind};

use assert_matches::assert_matches;
use aws_sdk_rds::{
    error::SdkError,
    operation::{
        create_db_cluster::{CreateDBClusterError, CreateDbClusterOutput},
        create_db_cluster_parameter_group::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError,
        create_db_cluster_snapshot::{CreateDBClusterSnapshotError,
 CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput},
```

```
        create_db_instance::{CreateDBInstanceError, CreateDbInstanceOutput},
        delete_db_cluster::DeleteDbClusterOutput,
        delete_db_cluster_parameter_group::DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
        delete_db_instance::DeleteDbInstanceOutput,
        describe_db_cluster_endpoints::DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput,
        describe_db_cluster_parameters::{
            DescribeDBClusterParametersError, DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput,
        },
        describe_db_clusters::{DescribeDBClustersError, DescribeDbClustersOutput},
        describe_db_engine_versions::{
            DescribeDBEngineVersionsError, DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput,
        },
        describe_db_instances::{DescribeDBInstancesError,
 DescribeDbInstancesOutput},

 describe_orderable_db_instance_options::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError,
        modify_db_cluster_parameter_group::{
            ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError, ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
        },
    },
    types::{
        error::DbParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault, DbClusterEndpoint,
 DbEngineVersion,
        OrderableDbInstanceOption,
    },
};
use aws_smithy_runtime_api::http::{Response, StatusCode};
use aws_smithy_types::body::SdkBody;
use mockall::predicate::eq;
use secrecy::ExposeSecret;

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(
            eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"),
            eq("Parameter Group created by Rust SDK Code Example"),
            eq("aurora-mysql"),
        )
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()
```

```
 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-mysql8.0").await;

    assert_eq!(set_engine, Ok(()));
    assert_eq!(Some("aurora-mysql"), scenario.engine_family.as_deref());
    assert_eq!(Some("aurora-mysql8.0"), scenario.engine_version.as_deref());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine_not_create() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(
            eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"),
            eq("Parameter Group created by Rust SDK Code Example"),
            eq("aurora-mysql"),
        )
        .return_once(|_, _, _|
 Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-mysql8.0").await;

    assert!(set_engine.is_err());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine_param_group_exists() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .withf(|_, _, _| true)
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
```

```
 CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError::DbParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault(
                    DbParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault::builder().build(),
                ),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-mysql8.0").await;

    assert!(set_engine.is_err());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_engines() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_engine_versions()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput::builder()
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f1")
                        .engine_version("f1a")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f1")
                        .engine_version("f1b")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f2")
                        .engine_version("f2a")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(DbEngineVersion::builder().build())
                .build())
```

```
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let versions_map = scenario.get_engines().await;

    assert_eq!(
        versions_map,
        Ok(HashMap::from([
            ("f1".into(), vec!["f1a".into(), "f1b".into()]),
            ("f2".into(), vec!["f2a".into()])
        ]))
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_engines_failed() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_engine_versions()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBEngineVersionsError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_db_engine_versions error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let versions_map = scenario.get_engines().await;
    assert_matches!(
        versions_map,
        Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message == "Failed to retrieve
 DB Engine Versions"
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_instance_classes() {
```

```
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"), eq("aurora-mysql8.0"))
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Ok(vec![
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t1")
                    .storage_type("aurora")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t1")
                    .storage_type("aurora-iopt1")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t2")
                    .storage_type("aurora")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t3")
                    .storage_type("aurora")
                    .build(),
            ])
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario
        .set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-mysql8.0")
        .await
        .expect("set engine");

    let instance_classes = scenario.get_instance_classes().await;

    assert_eq!(
```

```
        instance_classes,
        Ok(vec!["t1".into(), "t2".into(), "t3".into()])
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_instance_classes_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"), eq("aurora-mysql8.0"))
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(

 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                   ErrorKind::Other,
                   "describe_orderable_db_instance_options_error",
               ))),
               Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_family = Some("aurora-mysql".into());
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());

    let instance_classes = scenario.get_instance_classes().await;

    assert_matches!(
        instance_classes,
        Err(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if message == "Could not get
 available instance classes"
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_cluster() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
```

```
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let cluster = scenario.get_cluster().await;

    assert!(cluster.is_ok());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_cluster_missing_cluster() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let cluster = scenario.get_cluster().await;

    assert_matches!(cluster, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message
 == "Did not find the cluster");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_cluster_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
```

```
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_db_clusters_error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let cluster = scenario.get_cluster().await;

    assert_matches!(cluster, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message
 == "Failed to get cluster");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_connection_string() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .endpoint("test_endpoint")
                        .port(3306)
                        .master_username("test_username")
                        .build(),
                )
```

```
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let connection_string = scenario.connection_string().await;

    assert_eq!(
        connection_string,
        Ok("mysql -h test_endpoint -P 3306 -u test_username -p".into())
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_cluster_parameters() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_parameters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(vec![DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput::builder()
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("a").build())
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("b").build())
                .parameters(
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .build(),
                )
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("c").build())
                .parameters(
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .build(),
                )
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("d").build())
                .build()])
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());

    let params = scenario.cluster_parameters().await.expect("cluster params");
    let names: Vec<String> = params.into_iter().map(|p| p.name).collect();
```

```
    assert_eq!(
        names,
        vec!["auto_increment_offset", "auto_increment_increment"]
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_cluster_parameters_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_parameters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClusterParametersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_db_cluster_parameters_error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let params = scenario.cluster_parameters().await;
    assert_matches!(params, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message ==
 "Failed to retrieve parameters for RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_update_auto_increment() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .withf(|name, params| {
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(
                params,
                &vec![
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .parameter_value("10")
```

```
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .parameter_value("20")
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                ]
            );
            true
        })
        .return_once(|_, _|
 Ok(ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    scenario
        .update_auto_increment(10, 20)
        .await
        .expect("update auto increment");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_update_auto_increment_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "modify_db_cluster_parameter_group_error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let update = scenario.update_auto_increment(10, 20).await;
    assert_matches!(update, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message ==
 "Failed to modify cluster parameter group");
}
```

```
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
```

```
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instance()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance"))
        .return_once(|name| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_status("Available")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
        assert!(scenario
            .password
```

```
            .replace(SecretString::new("BAD SECRET".into()))
            .unwrap()
            .expose_secret()
            .is_empty());
        assert_eq!(
            scenario.db_cluster_identifier,
            Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into())
        );
    });
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message ==
 "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_missing_id() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();
```

```
    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context:_ }) if message ==
 "Created DB Cluster missing Identifier");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_instance_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _| {
```

```
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBInstanceError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db instance error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message ==
 "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_wait_hiccup() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
```

```
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        })
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds.expect_describe_db_instance().return_once(|name| {
        Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
            .db_instances(
                DbInstance::builder()
                    .db_instance_identifier(name)
```

```
                    .db_instance_status("Available")
                    .build(),
            )
            .build())
    });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
```

```
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));
```

```
    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up_errors() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
```

```
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBInstancesError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db instances error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
```

```
                    "describe db clusters error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
 Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_err());
        let errs = clean_up.unwrap_err();
        assert_eq!(errs.len(), 2);
        assert_matches!(errs.first(), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to check instance state during deletion");
        assert_matches!(errs.get(1), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to check cluster state during deletion");
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

```
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_snapshot() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_snapshot_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"), eq("MockCluster_MockSnapshot"))
        .times(1)
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster_snapshot(
                    DbClusterSnapshot::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_cluster_snapshot_identifier("MockCluster_MockSnapshot")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("MockCluster".into());
    let create_snapshot = scenario.snapshot("MockSnapshot").await;
    assert!(create_snapshot.is_ok());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_snapshot_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_snapshot_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"), eq("MockCluster_MockSnapshot"))
        .times(1)
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterSnapshotError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create snapshot error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });
```

```
    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("MockCluster".into());
    let create_snapshot = scenario.snapshot("MockSnapshot").await;
    assert_matches!(create_snapshot, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to create snapshot");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_snapshot_invalid() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_snapshot_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"), eq("MockCluster_MockSnapshot"))
        .times(1)
        .return_once(|_, _| Ok(CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("MockCluster".into());
    let create_snapshot = scenario.snapshot("MockSnapshot").await;
    assert_matches!(create_snapshot, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if
 message == "Missing Snapshot");
}
```

Un file binario per eseguire lo scenario dall'inizio alla fine, utilizzando un inquirer per consentire all'utente di prendere decisioni.

```
use std::fmt::Display;

use anyhow::anyhow;
use aurora_code_examples::{
    aurora_scenario::{AuroraScenario, ScenarioError},
    rds::Rds as RdsClient,
};
use aws_sdk_rds::Client;
use inquire::{validator::StringValidator, CustomUserError};
use secrecy::SecretString;
use tracing::warn;

#[derive(Default, Debug)]
struct Warnings(Vec<String>);
```

```
impl Warnings {
    fn new() -> Self {
        Warnings(Vec::with_capacity(5))
    }

    fn push(&mut self, warning: &str, error: ScenarioError) {
        let formatted = format!("{warning}: {error}");
        warn!("{formatted}");
        self.0.push(formatted);
    }

    fn is_empty(&self) -> bool {
        self.0.is_empty()
    }
}

impl Display for Warnings {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        writeln!(f, "Warnings:")?;
        for warning in &self.0 {
            writeln!(f, "{: >4}- {warning}", "")?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }
}

fn select(
    prompt: &str,
    choices: Vec<String>,
    error_message: &str,
) -> Result<String, anyhow::Error> {
    inquire::Select::new(prompt, choices)
        .prompt()
        .map_err(|error| anyhow!("{error_message}: {error}"))
}

// Prepare the Aurora Scenario. Prompt for several settings that are optional to the
 Scenario, but that the user should choose for the demo.
// This includes the engine, engine version, and instance class.
async fn prepare_scenario(rds: RdsClient) -> Result<AuroraScenario, anyhow::Error> {
    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(rds);
```

```
    // Get available engine families for Aurora MySql.
 rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql') and build a set of the
 'DBParameterGroupFamily' field values. I get {aurora-mysql8.0, aurora-mysql5.7}.
    let available_engines = scenario.get_engines().await;
    if let Err(error) = available_engines {
        return Err(anyhow!("Failed to get available engines: {}", error));
    }
    let available_engines = available_engines.unwrap();

    // Select an engine family and create a custom DB cluster parameter group.
 rds.CreateDbClusterParameterGroup(DBParameterGroupFamily='aurora-mysql8.0')
    let engine = select(
        "Select an Aurora engine family",
        available_engines.keys().cloned().collect::<Vec<String>>(),
        "Invalid engine selection",
    )?;

    let version = select(
        format!("Select an Aurora engine version for {engine}").as_str(),
        available_engines.get(&engine).cloned().unwrap_or_default(),
        "Invalid engine version selection",
    )?;

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine(engine.as_str(), version.as_str()).await;
    if let Err(error) = set_engine {
        return Err(anyhow!("Could not set engine: {}", error));
    }

    let instance_classes = scenario.get_instance_classes().await;
    match instance_classes {
        Ok(classes) => {
            let instance_class = select(
                format!("Select an Aurora instance class for {engine}").as_str(),
                classes,
                "Invalid instance class selection",
            )?;
            scenario.set_instance_class(Some(instance_class))
        }
        Err(err) => return Err(anyhow!("Failed to get instance classes for engine:
 {err}")),
    }

    Ok(scenario)
}
```

```
// Prepare the cluster, creating a custom parameter group overriding some group
 parameters based on user input.
async fn prepare_cluster(scenario: &mut AuroraScenario, warnings: &mut Warnings) ->
 Result<(), ()> {
    show_parameters(scenario, warnings).await;

    let offset = prompt_number_or_default(warnings, "auto_increment_offset", 5);
    let increment = prompt_number_or_default(warnings, "auto_increment_increment",
 3);

    // Modify both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
 in one call in the custom parameter group. Set their ParameterValue fields to a new
 allowable value. rds.ModifyDbClusterParameterGroup.
    let update_auto_increment = scenario.update_auto_increment(offset,
 increment).await;

    if let Err(error) = update_auto_increment {
        warnings.push("Failed to update auto increment", error);
        return Err(());
    }

    // Get and display the updated parameters. Specify Source of 'user' to get just
 the modified parameters. rds.DescribeDbClusterParameters(Source='user')
    show_parameters(scenario, warnings).await;

    let username = inquire::Text::new("Username for the database (default
 'testuser')")
        .with_default("testuser")
        .with_initial_value("testuser")
        .prompt();

    if let Err(error) = username {
        warnings.push(
            "Failed to get username, using default",
            ScenarioError::with(format!("Error from inquirer: {error}")),
        );
        return Err(());
    }
    let username = username.unwrap();

    let password = inquire::Text::new("Password for the database (minimum 8
 characters)")
        .with_validator(|i: &str| {
```

```
            if i.len() >= 8 {
                Ok(inquire::validator::Validation::Valid)
            } else {
                Ok(inquire::validator::Validation::Invalid(
                    "Password must be at least 8 characters".into(),
                ))
            }
        })
        .prompt();

    let password: Option<SecretString> = match password {
        Ok(password) => Some(SecretString::from(password)),
        Err(error) => {
            warnings.push(
                "Failed to get password, using none (and not starting a DB)",
                ScenarioError::with(format!("Error from inquirer: {error}")),
            );
            return Err(());
        }
    };

    scenario.set_login(Some(username), password);

    Ok(())
}

// Start a single instance in the cluster,
async fn run_instance(scenario: &mut AuroraScenario) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
    // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql database
 and uses the parameter group you created.
    // Create a database instance in the cluster.
    // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check for
 DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
    scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await?;

    let connection_string = scenario.connection_string().await?;

    println!("Database ready: {connection_string}",);

    let _ = inquire::Text::new("Use the database with the connection string. When
 you're finished, press enter key to continue.").prompt();

    // Create a snapshot of the DB cluster. rds.CreateDbClusterSnapshot.
```

```
    // Wait for the snapshot to create. rds.DescribeDbClusterSnapshots until Status
 == 'available'.
    let snapshot_name = inquire::Text::new("Provide a name for the snapshot")
        .prompt()
        .unwrap_or(String::from("ScenarioRun"));
    let snapshot = scenario.snapshot(snapshot_name.as_str()).await?;
    println!(
        "Snapshot is available: {}",
        snapshot.db_cluster_snapshot_arn().unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
    );

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), anyhow::Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::from_env().load().await;
    let client = Client::new(&sdk_config);
    let rds = RdsClient::new(client);
    let mut scenario = prepare_scenario(rds).await?;

    // At this point, the scenario has things in AWS and needs to get cleaned up.
    let mut warnings = Warnings::new();

    if prepare_cluster(&mut scenario, &mut warnings).await.is_ok() {
        println!("Configured database cluster, starting an instance.");
        if let Err(err) = run_instance(&mut scenario).await {
            warnings.push("Problem running instance", err);
        }
    }

    // Clean up the instance, cluster, and parameter group, waiting for the instance
 and cluster to delete before moving on.
    let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
    if let Err(errors) = clean_up {
        for error in errors {
            warnings.push("Problem cleaning up scenario", error);
        }
    }

    if warnings.is_empty() {
        Ok(())
    } else {
```

```
        println!("There were problems running the scenario:");
        println!("{warnings}");
        Err(anyhow!("There were problems running the scenario"))
    }
}

#[derive(Clone)]
struct U8Validator {}
impl StringValidator for U8Validator {
    fn validate(&self, input: &str) -> Result<inquire::validator::Validation,
 CustomUserError> {
        if input.parse::<u8>().is_err() {
            Ok(inquire::validator::Validation::Invalid(
                "Can't parse input as number".into(),
            ))
        } else {
            Ok(inquire::validator::Validation::Valid)
        }
    }
}

async fn show_parameters(scenario: &AuroraScenario, warnings: &mut Warnings) {
    let parameters = scenario.cluster_parameters().await;

    match parameters {
        Ok(parameters) => {
            println!("Current parameters");
            for parameter in parameters {
                println!("\t{parameter}");
            }
        }
        Err(error) => warnings.push("Could not find cluster parameters", error),
    }
}

fn prompt_number_or_default(warnings: &mut Warnings, name: &str, default: u8) -> u8
 {
    let input = inquire::Text::new(format!("Updated {name}:").as_str())
        .with_validator(U8Validator {})
        .prompt();

    match input {
        Ok(increment) => match increment.parse::<u8>() {
            Ok(increment) => increment,
```

```
            Err(error) => {
                warnings.push(
                    format!("Invalid updated {name} (using {default}
 instead)").as_str(),
                    ScenarioError::with(format!("{error}")),
                );
                default
            }
        },
        Err(error) => {
            warnings.push(
                format!("Invalid updated {name} (using {default}
 instead)").as_str(),
                ScenarioError::with(format!("{error}")),
            );
            default
        }
    }
}
```

Un wrapper per il servizio Amazon RDS che consente l'automocking per i test.

```
use aws_sdk_rds::{
    error::SdkError,
    operation::{
        create_db_cluster::{CreateDBClusterError, CreateDbClusterOutput},
        create_db_cluster_parameter_group::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError,
        create_db_cluster_parameter_group::CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
        create_db_cluster_snapshot::{CreateDBClusterSnapshotError,
 CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput},
        create_db_instance::{CreateDBInstanceError, CreateDbInstanceOutput},
        delete_db_cluster::{DeleteDBClusterError, DeleteDbClusterOutput},
        delete_db_cluster_parameter_group::{
            DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupError, DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
        },
        delete_db_instance::{DeleteDBInstanceError, DeleteDbInstanceOutput},
        describe_db_cluster_endpoints::{
            DescribeDBClusterEndpointsError, DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput,
        },
        describe_db_cluster_parameters::{
            DescribeDBClusterParametersError, DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput,
```

```
        },
        describe_db_clusters::{DescribeDBClustersError, DescribeDbClustersOutput},
        describe_db_engine_versions::{
            DescribeDBEngineVersionsError, DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput,
        },
        describe_db_instances::{DescribeDBInstancesError,
 DescribeDbInstancesOutput},

 describe_orderable_db_instance_options::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError,
        modify_db_cluster_parameter_group::{
            ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError, ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
        },
    },
    types::{OrderableDbInstanceOption, Parameter},
    Client as RdsClient,
};
use secrecy::{ExposeSecret, SecretString};

#[cfg(test)]
use mockall::automock;

#[cfg(test)]
pub use MockRdsImpl as Rds;
#[cfg(not(test))]
pub use RdsImpl as Rds;

pub struct RdsImpl {
    pub inner: RdsClient,
}

#[cfg_attr(test, automock)]
impl RdsImpl {
    pub fn new(inner: RdsClient) -> Self {
        RdsImpl { inner }
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_engine_versions(
        &self,
        engine: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput,
 SdkError<DescribeDBEngineVersionsError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_engine_versions()
            .engine(engine)
```

```
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn describe_orderable_db_instance_options(
        &self,
        engine: &str,
        engine_version: &str,
    ) -> Result<Vec<OrderableDbInstanceOption>,
SdkError<DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
            .engine(engine)
            .engine_version(engine_version)
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
            .send()
            .try_collect()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        description: &str,
        family: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
SdkError<CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .description(description)
            .db_parameter_group_family(family)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_clusters(
        &self,
        id: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbClustersOutput, SdkError<DescribeDBClustersError>> {
        self.inner
```

```
            .describe_db_clusters()
            .db_cluster_identifier(id)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_cluster_parameters(
        &self,
        name: &str,
    ) -> Result<Vec<DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput>,
SdkError<DescribeDBClusterParametersError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_cluster_parameters()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .into_paginator()
            .send()
            .try_collect()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        parameters: Vec<Parameter>,
    ) -> Result<ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
SdkError<ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .set_parameters(Some(parameters))
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn create_db_cluster(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        parameter_group: &str,
        engine: &str,
        version: &str,
        username: &str,
        password: SecretString,
```

```
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterOutput, SdkError<CreateDBClusterError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster()
            .db_cluster_identifier(name)
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(parameter_group)
            .engine(engine)
            .engine_version(version)
            .master_username(username)
            .master_user_password(password.expose_secret())
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn create_db_instance(
        &self,
        cluster_name: &str,
        instance_name: &str,
        instance_class: &str,
        engine: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbInstanceOutput, SdkError<CreateDBInstanceError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_instance()
            .db_cluster_identifier(cluster_name)
            .db_instance_identifier(instance_name)
            .db_instance_class(instance_class)
            .engine(engine)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_instance(
        &self,
        instance_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbInstancesOutput, SdkError<DescribeDBInstancesError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_instances()
            .db_instance_identifier(instance_identifier)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn snapshot_cluster(
        &self,
        db_cluster_identifier: &str,
```

```
        snapshot_name: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput,
SdkError<CreateDBClusterSnapshotError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster_snapshot()
            .db_cluster_identifier(db_cluster_identifier)
            .db_cluster_snapshot_identifier(snapshot_name)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_instances(
        &self,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbInstancesOutput, SdkError<DescribeDBInstancesError>> {
        self.inner.describe_db_instances().send().await
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
        &self,
        cluster_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput,
SdkError<DescribeDBClusterEndpointsError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
            .db_cluster_identifier(cluster_identifier)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn delete_db_instance(
        &self,
        instance_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbInstanceOutput, SdkError<DeleteDBInstanceError>> {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_instance()
            .db_instance_identifier(instance_identifier)
            .skip_final_snapshot(true)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn delete_db_cluster(
        &self,
        cluster_identifier: &str,
```

```
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbClusterOutput, SdkError<DeleteDBClusterError>> {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_cluster()
            .db_cluster_identifier(cluster_identifier)
            .skip_final_snapshot(true)
            .send()
            .await
    }

    pub async fn delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
 SdkError<DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .send()
            .await
    }
}
```

Il file Cargo.toml con dipendenze utilizzato in questo scenario.

```
[package]
name = "aurora-code-examples"
authors = [
  "David Souther <dpsouth@amazon.com>",
]
edition = "2021"
version = "0.1.0"

# See more keys and their definitions at https://doc.rust-lang.org/cargo/reference/
manifest.html

[dependencies]
anyhow = "1.0.75"
assert_matches = "1.5.0"
aws-config = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["behavior-version-latest"] }
aws-smithy-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
aws-smithy-runtime-api = { version = "1.0.1" }
```

```
aws-sdk-rds = { version = "1.3.0" }
inquire = "0.6.2"
mockall = "0.11.4"
phf = { version = "0.11.2", features = ["std", "macros"] }
sdk-examples-test-utils = { path = "../../test-utils" }
secrecy = "0.8.0"
tokio = { version = "1.20.1", features = ["full", "test-util"] }
tracing = "0.1.37"
tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3.15", features = ["env-filter"] }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Rust.
  - CreaDBCluster
  - CreaDBClusterParameterGroup
  - Crea DBCluster istantanea
  - CreaDBInstance
  - EliminaDBCluster
  - EliminaDBClusterParameterGroup
  - EliminaDBInstance
  - Descriva DBCluster ParameterGroups
  - DBClusterDescrivi parametri
  - Descrivi le DBCluster istantanee
  - Descriva DBClusters
  - Descrivi DBEngine versioni
  - Descriva DBInstances
  - DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOpzioni
  - ModificaDBClusterParameterGroup

Azioni

`CreateDBCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateDBCluster`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql', DBParameterGroupFamily=<the
family used to create your parameter group in step 2>)
   // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql database
and uses the parameter group you created.
   // Wait for DB cluster to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDBClusters and check for
Status == 'available'.
   // Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine and engine
version. rds.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(Engine='mysql', EngineVersion=).

   // Create a database instance in the cluster.
   // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check for
DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
   pub async fn start_cluster_and_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError>
{
       if self.password.is_none() {
           return Err(ScenarioError::with(
               "Must set Secret Password before starting a cluster",
           ));
       }
       let create_db_cluster = self
           .rds
           .create_db_cluster(
               DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
               DB_ENGINE,
               self.engine_version.as_deref().expect("engine version"),
               self.username.as_deref().expect("username"),
               self.password
                   .replace(SecretString::new("".to_string()))
                   .expect("password"),
           )
           .await;
       if let Err(err) = create_db_cluster {
```

```
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_cluster_identifier = create_db_cluster
            .unwrap()
            .db_cluster
            .and_then(|c| c.db_cluster_identifier);

        if self.db_cluster_identifier.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with("Created DB Cluster missing
Identifier"));
        }

        info!(
            "Started a db cluster: {}",
            self.db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
        );

        let create_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .create_db_instance(
                self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().expect("cluster name"),
                DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                self.instance_class.as_deref().expect("instance class"),
                DB_ENGINE,
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_instance {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_instance_identifier = create_db_instance
            .unwrap()
            .db_instance
            .and_then(|i| i.db_instance_identifier);
```

```
        // Cluster creation can take up to 20 minutes to become available
        let cluster_max_wait = Duration::from_secs(20 * 60);
        let waiter = Waiter::builder().max(cluster_max_wait).build();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let cluster = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_clusters(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = cluster {
                warn!(?err, "Failed to describe cluster while waiting for ready");
                continue;
            }

            let instance = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_instance(
                    self.db_instance_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("instance identifier"),
                )
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = instance {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find instance for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let instances_available = instance
                .unwrap()
                .db_instances()
                .iter()
                .all(|instance| instance.db_instance_status() == Some("Available"));

            let endpoints = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
```

```
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = endpoints {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find endpoint for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let endpoints_available = endpoints
                .unwrap()
                .db_cluster_endpoints()
                .iter()
                .all(|endpoint| endpoint.status() == Some("available"));

            if instances_available && endpoints_available {
                return Ok(());
            }
        }

        Err(ScenarioError::with("timed out waiting for cluster"))
    }

    pub async fn create_db_cluster(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        parameter_group: &str,
        engine: &str,
        version: &str,
        username: &str,
        password: SecretString,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterOutput, SdkError<CreateDBClusterError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster()
            .db_cluster_identifier(name)
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(parameter_group)
            .engine(engine)
            .engine_version(version)
            .master_username(username)
            .master_user_password(password.expose_secret())
            .send()
            .await
```

```
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });
```

```
    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instance()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance"))
        .return_once(|name| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_status("Available")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
        assert!(scenario
```

```
            .password
            .replace(SecretString::new("BAD SECRET".into()))
            .unwrap()
            .expose_secret()
            .is_empty());
        assert_eq!(
            scenario.db_cluster_identifier,
            Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into())
        );
    });
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message ==
 "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_missing_id() {
```

```
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context:_ }) if message ==
 "Created DB Cluster missing Identifier");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_instance_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
```

```
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBInstanceError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db instance error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message ==
 "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_wait_hiccup() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
```

```
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        })
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds.expect_describe_db_instance().return_once(|name| {
        Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
            .db_instances(
                DbInstance::builder()
```

```
                    .db_instance_identifier(name)
                    .db_instance_status("Available")
                    .build(),
            )
            .build())
    });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta il riferimento all'API Create DBCluster in AWS SDK for Rust.

`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Select an engine family and create a custom DB cluster parameter group.
rds.CreateDbClusterParameterGroup(DBParameterGroupFamily='aurora-mysql8.0')
   pub async fn set_engine(&mut self, engine: &str, version: &str) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
       self.engine_family = Some(engine.to_string());
       self.engine_version = Some(version.to_string());
       let create_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
           .rds
           .create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_DESCRIPTION,
               engine,
           )
           .await;

       match create_db_cluster_parameter_group {
           Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput {
               db_cluster_parameter_group: None,
               ..
           }) => {
               return Err(ScenarioError::with(
                   "CreateDBClusterParameterGroup had empty response",
               ));
           }
           Err(error) => {
               if error.code() == Some("DBParameterGroupAlreadyExists") {
                   info!("Cluster Parameter Group already exists, nothing to do");
               } else {
                   return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                       "Could not create Cluster Parameter Group",
                       &error,
                   ));
               }
           }
```

```
            _ => {
                info!("Created Cluster Parameter Group");
            }
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        description: &str,
        family: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
 SdkError<CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .description(description)
            .db_parameter_group_family(family)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(
            eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"),
            eq("Parameter Group created by Rust SDK Code Example"),
            eq("aurora-mysql"),
        )
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
```

```
    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-mysql8.0").await;

    assert_eq!(set_engine, Ok(()));
    assert_eq!(Some("aurora-mysql"), scenario.engine_family.as_deref());
    assert_eq!(Some("aurora-mysql8.0"), scenario.engine_version.as_deref());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine_not_create() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(
            eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"),
            eq("Parameter Group created by Rust SDK Code Example"),
            eq("aurora-mysql"),
        )
        .return_once(|_, _, _|
 Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-mysql8.0").await;

    assert!(set_engine.is_err());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine_param_group_exists() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .withf(|_, _, _| true)
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(

 CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError::DbParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault(
                    DbParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault::builder().build(),
                ),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
```

```
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-mysql8.0").await;

    assert!(set_engine.is_err());
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta il riferimento all'API Create DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK for Rust.

`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql', DBParameterGroupFamily=<the
family used to create your parameter group in step 2>)
   // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql database
and uses the parameter group you created.
   // Wait for DB cluster to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDBClusters and check for
Status == 'available'.
   // Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine and engine
version. rds.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(Engine='mysql', EngineVersion=).

   // Create a database instance in the cluster.
   // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check for
DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
   pub async fn start_cluster_and_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError>
{
       if self.password.is_none() {
```

```
            return Err(ScenarioError::with(
                "Must set Secret Password before starting a cluster",
            ));
        }
        let create_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .create_db_cluster(
                DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
                DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                DB_ENGINE,
                self.engine_version.as_deref().expect("engine version"),
                self.username.as_deref().expect("username"),
                self.password
                    .replace(SecretString::new("".to_string()))
                    .expect("password"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_cluster {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_cluster_identifier = create_db_cluster
            .unwrap()
            .db_cluster
            .and_then(|c| c.db_cluster_identifier);

        if self.db_cluster_identifier.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with("Created DB Cluster missing
Identifier"));
        }

        info!(
            "Started a db cluster: {}",
            self.db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
        );

        let create_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .create_db_instance(
```

```
                self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().expect("cluster name"),
                DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                self.instance_class.as_deref().expect("instance class"),
                DB_ENGINE,
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_instance {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_instance_identifier = create_db_instance
            .unwrap()
            .db_instance
            .and_then(|i| i.db_instance_identifier);

        // Cluster creation can take up to 20 minutes to become available
        let cluster_max_wait = Duration::from_secs(20 * 60);
        let waiter = Waiter::builder().max(cluster_max_wait).build();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let cluster = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_clusters(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = cluster {
                warn!(?err, "Failed to describe cluster while waiting for ready");
                continue;
            }

            let instance = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_instance(
                    self.db_instance_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("instance identifier"),
                )
                .await;
```

```
            if let Err(err) = instance {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find instance for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let instances_available = instance
                .unwrap()
                .db_instances()
                .iter()
                .all(|instance| instance.db_instance_status() == Some("Available"));

            let endpoints = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = endpoints {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find endpoint for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let endpoints_available = endpoints
                .unwrap()
                .db_cluster_endpoints()
                .iter()
                .all(|endpoint| endpoint.status() == Some("available"));

            if instances_available && endpoints_available {
                return Ok(());
            }
        }

        Err(ScenarioError::with("timed out waiting for cluster"))
    }

    pub async fn snapshot_cluster(
```

```
        &self,
        db_cluster_identifier: &str,
        snapshot_name: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput,
 SdkError<CreateDBClusterSnapshotError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster_snapshot()
            .db_cluster_identifier(db_cluster_identifier)
            .db_cluster_snapshot_identifier(snapshot_name)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
```

```
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instance()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance"))
        .return_once(|name| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_status("Available")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });
```

```
    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
        assert!(scenario
            .password
            .replace(SecretString::new("BAD SECRET".into()))
            .unwrap()
            .expose_secret()
            .is_empty());
        assert_eq!(
            scenario.db_cluster_identifier,
            Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into())
        );
    });
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
```

```
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message ==
 "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_missing_id() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context:_ }) if message ==
 "Created DB Cluster missing Identifier");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_instance_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
```

```
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBInstanceError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db instance error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message ==
 "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_wait_hiccup() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
```

```
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        })
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
```

```
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds.expect_describe_db_instance().return_once(|name| {
        Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
            .db_instances(
                DbInstance::builder()
                    .db_instance_identifier(name)
                    .db_instance_status("Available")
                    .build(),
            )
            .build())
    });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Create DBCluster Snapshot in AWS SDK for Rust API reference.

`CreateDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateDBInstance`

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql', DBParameterGroupFamily=<the
family used to create your parameter group in step 2>)
   // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql database
and uses the parameter group you created.
   // Wait for DB cluster to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDBClusters and check for
Status == 'available'.
   // Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine and engine
version. rds.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(Engine='mysql', EngineVersion=).

   // Create a database instance in the cluster.
   // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check for
DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
   pub async fn start_cluster_and_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError>
{
       if self.password.is_none() {
           return Err(ScenarioError::with(
               "Must set Secret Password before starting a cluster",
           ));
       }
       let create_db_cluster = self
           .rds
           .create_db_cluster(
               DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
               DB_ENGINE,
```

```
                self.engine_version.as_deref().expect("engine version"),
                self.username.as_deref().expect("username"),
                self.password
                    .replace(SecretString::new("".to_string()))
                    .expect("password"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_cluster {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_cluster_identifier = create_db_cluster
            .unwrap()
            .db_cluster
            .and_then(|c| c.db_cluster_identifier);

        if self.db_cluster_identifier.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with("Created DB Cluster missing
Identifier"));
        }

        info!(
            "Started a db cluster: {}",
            self.db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
        );

        let create_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .create_db_instance(
                self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().expect("cluster name"),
                DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                self.instance_class.as_deref().expect("instance class"),
                DB_ENGINE,
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_instance {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster",
                &err,
```

```
            ));
        }

        self.db_instance_identifier = create_db_instance
            .unwrap()
            .db_instance
            .and_then(|i| i.db_instance_identifier);

        // Cluster creation can take up to 20 minutes to become available
        let cluster_max_wait = Duration::from_secs(20 * 60);
        let waiter = Waiter::builder().max(cluster_max_wait).build();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let cluster = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_clusters(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = cluster {
                warn!(?err, "Failed to describe cluster while waiting for ready");
                continue;
            }

            let instance = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_instance(
                    self.db_instance_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("instance identifier"),
                )
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = instance {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find instance for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let instances_available = instance
                .unwrap()
                .db_instances()
```

```
                .iter()
                .all(|instance| instance.db_instance_status() == Some("Available"));

            let endpoints = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = endpoints {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find endpoint for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let endpoints_available = endpoints
                .unwrap()
                .db_cluster_endpoints()
                .iter()
                .all(|endpoint| endpoint.status() == Some("available"));

            if instances_available && endpoints_available {
                return Ok(());
            }
        }

        Err(ScenarioError::with("timed out waiting for cluster"))
    }

    pub async fn create_db_instance(
        &self,
        cluster_name: &str,
        instance_name: &str,
        instance_class: &str,
        engine: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbInstanceOutput, SdkError<CreateDBInstanceError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_instance()
            .db_cluster_identifier(cluster_name)
            .db_instance_identifier(instance_name)
```

```
            .db_instance_class(instance_class)
            .engine(engine)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
```

```
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instance()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance"))
        .return_once(|name| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_status("Available")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
```

```
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
        assert!(scenario
            .password
            .replace(SecretString::new("BAD SECRET".into()))
            .unwrap()
            .expose_secret()
            .is_empty());
        assert_eq!(
            scenario.db_cluster_identifier,
            Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into())
        );
    });
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message ==
 "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group")
```

```
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_missing_id() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context:_ }) if message ==
 "Created DB Cluster missing Identifier");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_instance_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
```

```
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBInstanceError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db instance error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message ==
 "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_wait_hiccup() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
```

```
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        })
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });
```

```
    mock_rds.expect_describe_db_instance().return_once(|name| {
        Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
            .db_instances(
                DbInstance::builder()
                    .db_instance_identifier(name)
                    .db_instance_status("Available")
                    .build(),
            )
            .build())
    });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta il riferimento all'API Create DBInstance in AWS SDK for Rust.

`DeleteDBCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDBCluster`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn clean_up(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
    let mut clean_up_errors: Vec<ScenarioError> = vec![];

    // Delete the instance. rds.DeleteDbInstance.
    let delete_db_instance = self
        .rds
        .delete_db_instance(
            self.db_instance_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .expect("instance identifier"),
        )
        .await;
    if let Err(err) = delete_db_instance {
        let identifier = self
            .db_instance_identifier
            .as_deref()
            .unwrap_or("Missing Instance Identifier");
        let message = format!("failed to delete db instance {identifier}");
        clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
    } else {
        // Wait for the instance to delete
        let waiter = Waiter::default();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let describe_db_instances = self.rds.describe_db_instances().await;
            if let Err(err) = describe_db_instances {
                clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to check instance state during deletion",
                    &err,
                ));
                break;
            }
```

```
                let db_instances = describe_db_instances
                    .unwrap()
                    .db_instances()
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|instance| instance.db_cluster_identifier ==
self.db_cluster_identifier)
                    .cloned()
                    .collect::<Vec<DbInstance>>();

                if db_instances.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete Instance waited and no instances were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_instances.first().unwrap().db_instance_status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but instances is in {status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB instance");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster. rds.DeleteDbCluster.
        let delete_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier"),
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = delete_db_cluster {
            let identifier = self
                .db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing DB Cluster Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db cluster {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
```

```
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance and cluster to fully delete.
rds.DescribeDbInstances and rds.DescribeDbClusters until both are not found.
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_clusters = self
                    .rds
                    .describe_db_clusters(
                        self.db_cluster_identifier
                            .as_deref()
                            .expect("cluster identifier"),
                    )
                    .await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check cluster state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let describe_db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.unwrap();
                let db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.db_clusters();
                if db_clusters.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete cluster waited and no clusters were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_clusters.first().unwrap().status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but clusters is in {status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB cluster");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster parameter group. rds.DeleteDbClusterParameterGroup.
        let delete_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
```

```
                self.db_cluster_parameter_group
                    .map(|g| {
                        g.db_cluster_parameter_group_name
                            .unwrap_or_else(||
 DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME.to_string())
                    })
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster parameter group name"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(error) = delete_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to delete the db cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ))
        }

        if clean_up_errors.is_empty() {
            Ok(())
        } else {
            Err(clean_up_errors)
        }
    }

    pub async fn delete_db_cluster(
        &self,
        cluster_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbClusterOutput, SdkError<DeleteDBClusterError>> {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_cluster()
            .db_cluster_identifier(cluster_identifier)
            .skip_final_snapshot(true)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));
```

```
    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
```

```
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
 Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up_errors() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
```

```
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBInstancesError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db instances error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
```

```
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db clusters error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_err());
        let errs = clean_up.unwrap_err();
        assert_eq!(errs.len(), 2);
        assert_matches!(errs.first(), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
message == "Failed to check instance state during deletion");
        assert_matches!(errs.get(1), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
message == "Failed to check cluster state during deletion");
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
Cluster
```

```
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster in AWS SDK for Rust API reference.

`DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    pub async fn clean_up(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let mut clean_up_errors: Vec<ScenarioError> = vec![];

        // Delete the instance. rds.DeleteDbInstance.
        let delete_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_instance(
                self.db_instance_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("instance identifier"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = delete_db_instance {
            let identifier = self
                .db_instance_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing Instance Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db instance {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance to delete
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
```

```
                let describe_db_instances = self.rds.describe_db_instances().await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_instances {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check instance state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let db_instances = describe_db_instances
                    .unwrap()
                    .db_instances()
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|instance| instance.db_cluster_identifier ==
self.db_cluster_identifier)
                    .cloned()
                    .collect::<Vec<DbInstance>>();

                if db_instances.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete Instance waited and no instances were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_instances.first().unwrap().db_instance_status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but instances is in {status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB instance");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster. rds.DeleteDbCluster.
        let delete_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier"),
            )
            .await;
```

```
        if let Err(err) = delete_db_cluster {
            let identifier = self
                .db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing DB Cluster Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db cluster {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance and cluster to fully delete.
rds.DescribeDbInstances and rds.DescribeDbClusters until both are not found.
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_clusters = self
                    .rds
                    .describe_db_clusters(
                        self.db_cluster_identifier
                            .as_deref()
                            .expect("cluster identifier"),
                    )
                    .await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check cluster state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let describe_db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.unwrap();
                let db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.db_clusters();
                if db_clusters.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete cluster waited and no clusters were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_clusters.first().unwrap().status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but clusters is in {status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB cluster");
                        break;
                    }
```

```
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster parameter group. rds.DeleteDbClusterParameterGroup.
        let delete_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                self.db_cluster_parameter_group
                    .map(|g| {
                        g.db_cluster_parameter_group_name
                            .unwrap_or_else(||
DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME.to_string())
                    })
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster parameter group name"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(error) = delete_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to delete the db cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ))
        }

        if clean_up_errors.is_empty() {
            Ok(())
        } else {
            Err(clean_up_errors)
        }
    }

    pub async fn delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
SdkError<DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .send()
            .await
    }
```

```
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
```

```
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
 Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up_errors() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();
```

```
    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBInstancesError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db instances error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
```

```
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db clusters error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_err());
        let errs = clean_up.unwrap_err();
        assert_eq!(errs.len(), 2);
        assert_matches!(errs.first(), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
message == "Failed to check instance state during deletion");
        assert_matches!(errs.get(1), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
message == "Failed to check cluster state during deletion");
    });
```

```
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK for Rust API reference.

`DeleteDBInstance`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDBInstance`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    pub async fn clean_up(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let mut clean_up_errors: Vec<ScenarioError> = vec![];

        // Delete the instance. rds.DeleteDbInstance.
        let delete_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_instance(
                self.db_instance_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("instance identifier"),
            )
            .await;
```

```
        if let Err(err) = delete_db_instance {
            let identifier = self
                .db_instance_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing Instance Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db instance {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance to delete
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_instances = self.rds.describe_db_instances().await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_instances {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check instance state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let db_instances = describe_db_instances
                    .unwrap()
                    .db_instances()
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|instance| instance.db_cluster_identifier ==
self.db_cluster_identifier)
                    .cloned()
                    .collect::<Vec<DbInstance>>();

                if db_instances.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete Instance waited and no instances were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_instances.first().unwrap().db_instance_status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but instances is in {status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB instance");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
```

```
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster. rds.DeleteDbCluster.
        let delete_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier"),
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = delete_db_cluster {
            let identifier = self
                .db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing DB Cluster Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db cluster {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance and cluster to fully delete.
rds.DescribeDbInstances and rds.DescribeDbClusters until both are not found.
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_clusters = self
                    .rds
                    .describe_db_clusters(
                        self.db_cluster_identifier
                            .as_deref()
                            .expect("cluster identifier"),
                    )
                    .await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check cluster state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let describe_db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.unwrap();
                let db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.db_clusters();
                if db_clusters.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete cluster waited and no clusters were found");
                    break;
```

```
                }
                match db_clusters.first().unwrap().status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but clusters is in {status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB cluster");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster parameter group. rds.DeleteDbClusterParameterGroup.
        let delete_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                self.db_cluster_parameter_group
                    .map(|g| {
                        g.db_cluster_parameter_group_name
                            .unwrap_or_else(||
DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME.to_string())
                    })
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster parameter group name"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(error) = delete_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to delete the db cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ))
        }

        if clean_up_errors.is_empty() {
            Ok(())
        } else {
            Err(clean_up_errors)
        }
    }

    pub async fn delete_db_instance(
```

```
        &self,
        instance_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbInstanceOutput, SdkError<DeleteDBInstanceError>> {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_instance()
            .db_instance_identifier(instance_identifier)
            .skip_final_snapshot(true)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
```

```
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
Cluster
```

```
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up_errors() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBInstancesError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db instances error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
```

```
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db clusters error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
```

```
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_err());
        let errs = clean_up.unwrap_err();
        assert_eq!(errs.len(), 2);
        assert_matches!(errs.first(), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to check instance state during deletion");
        assert_matches!(errs.get(1), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to check cluster state during deletion");
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Delete DBInstance in AWS SDK for Rust API reference.

`DescribeDBClusterParameters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBClusterParameters`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    // Get the parameter group. rds.DescribeDbClusterParameterGroups
    // Get parameters in the group. This is a long list so you will have to
 paginate. Find the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
 (by ParameterName). rds.DescribeDbClusterParameters
```

```
   // Parse the ParameterName, Description, and AllowedValues values and display
them.
   pub async fn cluster_parameters(&self) -> Result<Vec<AuroraScenarioParameter>,
ScenarioError> {
       let parameters_output = self
           .rds
           .describe_db_cluster_parameters(DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME)
           .await;

       if let Err(err) = parameters_output {
           return Err(ScenarioError::new(
               format!("Failed to retrieve parameters for
{DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME}"),
               &err,
           ));
       }

       let parameters = parameters_output
           .unwrap()
           .into_iter()
           .flat_map(|p| p.parameters.unwrap_or_default().into_iter())
           .filter(|p|
FILTER_PARAMETER_NAMES.contains(p.parameter_name().unwrap_or_default()))
           .map(AuroraScenarioParameter::from)
           .collect::<Vec<_>>();

       Ok(parameters)
   }

   pub async fn describe_db_cluster_parameters(
       &self,
       name: &str,
   ) -> Result<Vec<DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput>,
SdkError<DescribeDBClusterParametersError>>
   {
       self.inner
           .describe_db_cluster_parameters()
           .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
           .into_paginator()
           .send()
           .try_collect()
           .await
   }
```

```
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_cluster_parameters() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_parameters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(vec![DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput::builder()
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("a").build())
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("b").build())
                .parameters(
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .build(),
                )
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("c").build())
                .parameters(
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .build(),
                )
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("d").build())
                .build()])
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());

    let params = scenario.cluster_parameters().await.expect("cluster params");
    let names: Vec<String> = params.into_iter().map(|p| p.name).collect();
    assert_eq!(
        names,
        vec!["auto_increment_offset", "auto_increment_increment"]
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_cluster_parameters_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_parameters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"))
```

```
        .return_once(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClusterParametersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_db_cluster_parameters_error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let params = scenario.cluster_parameters().await;
    assert_matches!(params, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message ==
 "Failed to retrieve parameters for RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DBClusterDescrivi i parametri nell'AWS SDK for Rust API reference.

`DescribeDBClusters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBClusters`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql', DBParameterGroupFamily=<the
family used to create your parameter group in step 2>)
   // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql database
and uses the parameter group you created.
   // Wait for DB cluster to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDBClusters and check for
Status == 'available'.
```

```
   // Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine and engine
version. rds.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(Engine='mysql', EngineVersion=).

   // Create a database instance in the cluster.
   // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check for
DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
   pub async fn start_cluster_and_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError>
{
       if self.password.is_none() {
           return Err(ScenarioError::with(
               "Must set Secret Password before starting a cluster",
           ));
       }
       let create_db_cluster = self
           .rds
           .create_db_cluster(
               DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
               DB_ENGINE,
               self.engine_version.as_deref().expect("engine version"),
               self.username.as_deref().expect("username"),
               self.password
                   .replace(SecretString::new("".to_string()))
                   .expect("password"),
           )
           .await;
       if let Err(err) = create_db_cluster {
           return Err(ScenarioError::new(
               "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group",
               &err,
           ));
       }

       self.db_cluster_identifier = create_db_cluster
           .unwrap()
           .db_cluster
           .and_then(|c| c.db_cluster_identifier);

       if self.db_cluster_identifier.is_none() {
           return Err(ScenarioError::with("Created DB Cluster missing
Identifier"));
       }

       info!(
```

```
            "Started a db cluster: {}",
            self.db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
        );

        let create_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .create_db_instance(
                self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().expect("cluster name"),
                DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                self.instance_class.as_deref().expect("instance class"),
                DB_ENGINE,
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_instance {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_instance_identifier = create_db_instance
            .unwrap()
            .db_instance
            .and_then(|i| i.db_instance_identifier);

        // Cluster creation can take up to 20 minutes to become available
        let cluster_max_wait = Duration::from_secs(20 * 60);
        let waiter = Waiter::builder().max(cluster_max_wait).build();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let cluster = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_clusters(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = cluster {
                warn!(?err, "Failed to describe cluster while waiting for ready");
                continue;
            }
```

```
            let instance = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_instance(
                    self.db_instance_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("instance identifier"),
                )
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = instance {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find instance for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let instances_available = instance
                .unwrap()
                .db_instances()
                .iter()
                .all(|instance| instance.db_instance_status() == Some("Available"));

            let endpoints = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = endpoints {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find endpoint for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let endpoints_available = endpoints
                .unwrap()
                .db_cluster_endpoints()
                .iter()
                .all(|endpoint| endpoint.status() == Some("available"));
```

```
            if instances_available && endpoints_available {
                return Ok(());
            }
        }

        Err(ScenarioError::with("timed out waiting for cluster"))
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_clusters(
        &self,
        id: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbClustersOutput, SdkError<DescribeDBClustersError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_clusters()
            .db_cluster_identifier(id)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
```

```
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instance()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance"))
        .return_once(|name| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_status("Available")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
```

```
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
        assert!(scenario
            .password
            .replace(SecretString::new("BAD SECRET".into()))
            .unwrap()
            .expose_secret()
            .is_empty());
        assert_eq!(
            scenario.db_cluster_identifier,
            Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into())
        );
    });
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db cluster error",
                ))),
```

```
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message ==
 "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_missing_id() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context:_ }) if message ==
 "Created DB Cluster missing Identifier");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_instance_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
```

```
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBInstanceError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db instance error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message ==
 "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_wait_hiccup() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
```

```
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
```

```
                    "describe cluster error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        })
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds.expect_describe_db_instance().return_once(|name| {
        Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
            .db_instances(
                DbInstance::builder()
                    .db_instance_identifier(name)
                    .db_instance_status("Available")
                    .build(),
            )
            .build())
    });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
    });
```

```
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBClusters nella AWS guida di riferimento all'API SDK for Rust.

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBEngineVersions`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Get available engine families for Aurora MySql.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql') and build a set of the
'DBParameterGroupFamily' field values. I get {aurora-mysql8.0, aurora-mysql5.7}.
   pub async fn get_engines(&self) -> Result<HashMap<String, Vec<String>>,
ScenarioError> {
       let describe_db_engine_versions =
self.rds.describe_db_engine_versions(DB_ENGINE).await;
       trace!(versions=?describe_db_engine_versions, "full list of versions");

       if let Err(err) = describe_db_engine_versions {
           return Err(ScenarioError::new(
               "Failed to retrieve DB Engine Versions",
               &err,
           ));
       };

       let version_count = describe_db_engine_versions
           .as_ref()
```

```
            .map(|o| o.db_engine_versions().len())
            .unwrap_or_default();
        info!(version_count, "got list of versions");

        // Create a map of engine families to their available versions.
        let mut versions = HashMap::<String, Vec<String>>::new();
        describe_db_engine_versions
            .unwrap()
            .db_engine_versions()
            .iter()
            .filter_map(
                |v| match (&v.db_parameter_group_family, &v.engine_version) {
                    (Some(family), Some(version)) => Some((family.clone(),
 version.clone())),
                    _ => None,
                },
            )
            .for_each(|(family, version)|
 versions.entry(family).or_default().push(version));

        Ok(versions)
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_engine_versions(
        &self,
        engine: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput,
 SdkError<DescribeDBEngineVersionsError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_engine_versions()
            .engine(engine)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_engines() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_engine_versions()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput::builder()
```

```
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f1")
                        .engine_version("f1a")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f1")
                        .engine_version("f1b")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f2")
                        .engine_version("f2a")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(DbEngineVersion::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let versions_map = scenario.get_engines().await;

    assert_eq!(
        versions_map,
        Ok(HashMap::from([
            ("f1".into(), vec!["f1a".into(), "f1b".into()]),
            ("f2".into(), vec!["f2a".into()])
        ]))
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_engines_failed() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_engine_versions()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
```

```
                DescribeDBEngineVersionsError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_db_engine_versions error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let versions_map = scenario.get_engines().await;
    assert_matches!(
        versions_map,
        Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message == "Failed to retrieve
 DB Engine Versions"
    );
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBEngine le versioni nell'AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API Rust.

`DescribeDBInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeDBInstances`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    pub async fn clean_up(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let mut clean_up_errors: Vec<ScenarioError> = vec![];

        // Delete the instance. rds.DeleteDbInstance.
        let delete_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_instance(
```

```
                self.db_instance_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("instance identifier"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = delete_db_instance {
            let identifier = self
                .db_instance_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing Instance Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db instance {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance to delete
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_instances = self.rds.describe_db_instances().await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_instances {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check instance state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let db_instances = describe_db_instances
                    .unwrap()
                    .db_instances()
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|instance| instance.db_cluster_identifier ==
self.db_cluster_identifier)
                    .cloned()
                    .collect::<Vec<DbInstance>>();

                if db_instances.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete Instance waited and no instances were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_instances.first().unwrap().db_instance_status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but instances is in {status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
```

```
                        warn!("No status for DB instance");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster. rds.DeleteDbCluster.
        let delete_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier"),
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = delete_db_cluster {
            let identifier = self
                .db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing DB Cluster Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db cluster {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance and cluster to fully delete.
rds.DescribeDbInstances and rds.DescribeDbClusters until both are not found.
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_clusters = self
                    .rds
                    .describe_db_clusters(
                        self.db_cluster_identifier
                            .as_deref()
                            .expect("cluster identifier"),
                    )
                    .await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check cluster state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
```

```
                let describe_db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.unwrap();
                let db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.db_clusters();
                if db_clusters.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete cluster waited and no clusters were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_clusters.first().unwrap().status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but clusters is in {status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB cluster");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster parameter group. rds.DeleteDbClusterParameterGroup.
        let delete_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                self.db_cluster_parameter_group
                    .map(|g| {
                        g.db_cluster_parameter_group_name
                            .unwrap_or_else(||
DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME.to_string())
                    })
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster parameter group name"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(error) = delete_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to delete the db cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ))
        }

        if clean_up_errors.is_empty() {
            Ok(())
        } else {
```

```
            Err(clean_up_errors)
        }
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_instances(
        &self,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbInstancesOutput, SdkError<DescribeDBInstancesError>> {
        self.inner.describe_db_instances().send().await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
```

```
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
Cluster
```

```
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up_errors() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBInstancesError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db instances error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
```

```
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db clusters error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
```

```
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_err());
        let errs = clean_up.unwrap_err();
        assert_eq!(errs.len(), 2);
        assert_matches!(errs.first(), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to check instance state during deletion");
        assert_matches!(errs.get(1), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to check cluster state during deletion");
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Descrivi DBInstances nella AWS guida di riferimento all'API SDK for Rust.

`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    pub async fn get_instance_classes(&self) -> Result<Vec<String>, ScenarioError> {
        let describe_orderable_db_instance_options_items = self
```

```
            .rds
            .describe_orderable_db_instance_options(
                DB_ENGINE,
                self.engine_version
                    .as_ref()
                    .expect("engine version for db instance options")
                    .as_str(),
            )
            .await;

        describe_orderable_db_instance_options_items
            .map(|options| {
                options
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|o| o.storage_type() == Some("aurora"))
                    .map(|o| o.db_instance_class().unwrap_or_default().to_string())
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|err| ScenarioError::new("Could not get available instance
 classes", &err))
    }

    pub async fn describe_orderable_db_instance_options(
        &self,
        engine: &str,
        engine_version: &str,
    ) -> Result<Vec<OrderableDbInstanceOption>,
 SdkError<DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
            .engine(engine)
            .engine_version(engine_version)
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
            .send()
            .try_collect()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_instance_classes() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();
```

```
    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"), eq("aurora-mysql8.0"))
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Ok(vec![
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t1")
                    .storage_type("aurora")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t1")
                    .storage_type("aurora-iopt1")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t2")
                    .storage_type("aurora")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t3")
                    .storage_type("aurora")
                    .build(),
            ])
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario
        .set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-mysql8.0")
        .await
        .expect("set engine");

    let instance_classes = scenario.get_instance_classes().await;

    assert_eq!(
        instance_classes,
        Ok(vec!["t1".into(), "t2".into(), "t3".into()])
```

```
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_instance_classes_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"), eq("aurora-mysql8.0"))
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(

 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_orderable_db_instance_options_error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_family = Some("aurora-mysql".into());
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());

    let instance_classes = scenario.get_instance_classes().await;

    assert_matches!(
        instance_classes,
        Err(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if message == "Could not get
 available instance classes"
    );
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions in AWS SDK for Rust API reference.

`ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // Modify both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
in one call in the custom parameter group. Set their ParameterValue fields to a new
allowable value. rds.ModifyDbClusterParameterGroup.
   pub async fn update_auto_increment(
       &self,
       offset: u8,
       increment: u8,
   ) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
       let modify_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
           .rds
           .modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
               vec![
                   Parameter::builder()
                       .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                       .parameter_value(format!("{offset}"))
                       .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                       .build(),
                   Parameter::builder()
                       .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                       .parameter_value(format!("{increment}"))
                       .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                       .build(),
               ],
           )
           .await;

       if let Err(error) = modify_db_cluster_parameter_group {
           return Err(ScenarioError::new(
               "Failed to modify cluster parameter group",
               &error,
           ));
       }
```

```
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        parameters: Vec<Parameter>,
    ) -> Result<ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
 SdkError<ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .set_parameters(Some(parameters))
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_update_auto_increment() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .withf(|name, params| {
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(
                params,
                &vec![
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .parameter_value("10")
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .parameter_value("20")
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                ]
            );
            true
        })
```

```
        .return_once(|_, _|
 Ok(ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    scenario
        .update_auto_increment(10, 20)
        .await
        .expect("update auto increment");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_update_auto_increment_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "modify_db_cluster_parameter_group_error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let update = scenario.update_auto_increment(10, 20).await;
    assert_matches!(update, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message ==
 "Failed to modify cluster parameter group");
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Modify DBCluster ParameterGroup in AWS SDK for Rust API reference.

Esempi di Auto Scaling con SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con Auto Scaling.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Auto Scaling

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Auto Scaling.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn list_groups(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.describe_auto_scaling_groups().send().await?;

    println!("Groups:");

    let groups = resp.auto_scaling_groups();

    for group in groups {
        println!(
            "Name:  {}",
            group.auto_scaling_group_name().unwrap_or("Unknown")
        );
        println!(
            "Arn:   {}",
            group.auto_scaling_group_arn().unwrap_or("unknown"),
        );
        println!("Zones: {:?}", group.availability_zones(),);
        println!();
```

```
    }

    println!("Found {} group(s)", groups.len());

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeAutoScalingGroupsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un gruppo Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling con un modello di lancio e zone di disponibilità e ottieni informazioni sulle istanze in esecuzione.
- Abilita la raccolta di CloudWatch metriche Amazon.
- Aggiorna la capacità desiderata del gruppo e attendi l'avvio di un'istanza.
- Termina un'istanza nel gruppo.
- Elenca le attività di scalabilità che si verificano in risposta alle richieste degli utenti e ai cambiamenti di capacità.
- Ottieni statistiche per le CloudWatch metriche, quindi ripulisci le risorse.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
[package]
name = "autoscaling-code-examples"
version = "0.1.0"
authors = ["Doug Schwartz <dougsch@amazon.com>", "David Souther
 <dpsouth@amazon.com>"]
edition = "2021"

# See more keys and their definitions at https://doc.rust-lang.org/cargo/reference/
manifest.html

[dependencies]
aws-config = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["behavior-version-latest"] }
aws-sdk-autoscaling = { version = "1.3.0" }
aws-sdk-ec2 = { version = "1.3.0" }
aws-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
tokio = { version = "1.20.1", features = ["full"] }
clap = { version = "4.4", features = ["derive"] }
tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3.15", features = ["env-filter"] }
anyhow = "1.0.75"
tracing = "0.1.37"
tokio-stream = "0.1.14"


use std::{collections::BTreeSet, fmt::Display};

use anyhow::anyhow;
use autoscaling_code_examples::scenario::{AutoScalingScenario, ScenarioError};
use tracing::{info, warn};

async fn show_scenario_description(scenario: &AutoScalingScenario, event: &str) {
    let description = scenario.describe_scenario().await;
    info!("DescribeAutoScalingInstances: {event}\n{description}");
}

#[derive(Default, Debug)]
struct Warnings(Vec<String>);

impl Warnings {
    pub fn push(&mut self, warning: &str, error: ScenarioError) {
        let formatted = format!("{warning}: {error}");
        warn!("{formatted}");
        self.0.push(formatted);
    }
```

```
    pub fn is_empty(&self) -> bool {
        self.0.is_empty()
    }
}

impl Display for Warnings {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        writeln!(f, "Warnings:")?;
        for warning in &self.0 {
            writeln!(f, "{: >4}- {warning}", "")?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), anyhow::Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();

    let shared_config = aws_config::from_env().load().await;

    let mut warnings = Warnings::default();

    // 1. Create an EC2 launch template that you'll use to create an auto scaling
 group. Bonus: use SDK with EC2.CreateLaunchTemplate to create the launch template.
    // 2. CreateAutoScalingGroup: pass it the launch template you created in step 0.
 Give it min/max of 1 instance.
    // 4. EnableMetricsCollection: enable all metrics or a subset.
    let scenario = match AutoScalingScenario::prepare_scenario(&shared_config).await
 {
        Ok(scenario) => scenario,
        Err(errs) => {
            let err_str = errs
                .into_iter()
                .map(|e| e.to_string())
                .collect::<Vec<String>>()
                .join(", ");
            return Err(anyhow!("Failed to initialize scenario: {err_str}"));
        }
    };

    info!("Prepared autoscaling scenario:\n{scenario}");
```

```
    let stable = scenario.wait_for_stable(1).await;
    if let Err(err) = stable {
        warnings.push(
            "There was a problem while waiting for group to be stable",
            err,
        );
    }

    // 3. DescribeAutoScalingInstances: show that one instance has launched.
    show_scenario_description(
        &scenario,
        "show that the group was created and one instance has launched",
    )
    .await;

    // 5. UpdateAutoScalingGroup: update max size to 3.
    let scale_max_size = scenario.scale_max_size(3).await;
    if let Err(err) = scale_max_size {
        warnings.push("There was a problem scaling max size", err);
    }

    // 6. DescribeAutoScalingGroups: the current state of the group
    show_scenario_description(
        &scenario,
        "show the current state of the group after setting max size",
    )
    .await;

    // 7. SetDesiredCapacity: set desired capacity to 2.
    let scale_desired_capacity = scenario.scale_desired_capacity(2).await;
    if let Err(err) = scale_desired_capacity {
        warnings.push("There was a problem setting desired capacity", err);
    }

    //   Wait for a second instance to launch.
    let stable = scenario.wait_for_stable(2).await;
    if let Err(err) = stable {
        warnings.push(
            "There was a problem while waiting for group to be stable",
            err,
        );
    }

    // 8. DescribeAutoScalingInstances: show that two instances are launched.
```

```
    show_scenario_description(
        &scenario,
        "show that two instances are launched after setting desired capacity",
    )
    .await;

    let ids_before = scenario
        .list_instances()
        .await
        .map(|v| v.into_iter().collect::<BTreeSet<_>>())
        .unwrap_or_default();

    // 9. TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup: terminate one of the instances in the
group.
    let terminate_some_instance = scenario.terminate_some_instance().await;
    if let Err(err) = terminate_some_instance {
        warnings.push("There was a problem replacing an instance", err);
    }

    let wait_after_terminate = scenario.wait_for_stable(1).await;
    if let Err(err) = wait_after_terminate {
        warnings.push(
            "There was a problem waiting after terminating an instance",
            err,
        );
    }

    let wait_scale_up_after_terminate = scenario.wait_for_stable(2).await;
    if let Err(err) = wait_scale_up_after_terminate {
        warnings.push(
            "There was a problem waiting for scale up after terminating an
instance",
            err,
        );
    }

    let ids_after = scenario
        .list_instances()
        .await
        .map(|v| v.into_iter().collect::<BTreeSet<_>>())
        .unwrap_or_default();

    let difference = ids_after.intersection(&ids_before).count();
    if !(difference == 1 && ids_before.len() == 2 && ids_after.len() == 2) {
```

```
        warnings.push(
            "Before and after set not different",
            ScenarioError::with(format!("{difference}")),
        );
    }

    // 10. DescribeScalingActivities: list the scaling activities that have occurred
 for the group so far.
    show_scenario_description(
        &scenario,
        "list the scaling activities that have occurred for the group so far",
    )
    .await;

    // 11. DisableMetricsCollection
    let scale_group = scenario.scale_group_to_zero().await;
    if let Err(err) = scale_group {
        warnings.push("There was a problem scaling the group to 0", err);
    }
    show_scenario_description(&scenario, "Scenario scaled to 0").await;

    // 12. DeleteAutoScalingGroup (to delete the group you must stop all instances):
    // 13. Delete LaunchTemplate.
    let clean_scenario = scenario.clean_scenario().await;
    if let Err(errs) = clean_scenario {
        for err in errs {
            warnings.push("There was a problem cleaning the scenario", err);
        }
    } else {
        info!("The scenario has been cleaned up!");
    }

    if warnings.is_empty() {
        Ok(())
    } else {
        Err(anyhow!(
            "There were warnings during scenario execution:\n{warnings}"
        ))
    }
}

pub mod scenario;
```

```
use std::{
    error::Error,
    fmt::{Debug, Display},
    time::{Duration, SystemTime},
};

use anyhow::anyhow;
use aws_config::SdkConfig;
use aws_sdk_autoscaling::{
    error::{DisplayErrorContext, ProvideErrorMetadata},
    types::{Activity, AutoScalingGroup, LaunchTemplateSpecification},
};
use aws_sdk_ec2::types::RequestLaunchTemplateData;
use tracing::trace;

const LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME: &str =
 "SDK_Code_Examples_EC2_Autoscaling_template_from_Rust_SDK";
const AUTOSCALING_GROUP_NAME: &str =
 "SDK_Code_Examples_EC2_Autoscaling_Group_from_Rust_SDK";
const MAX_WAIT: Duration = Duration::from_secs(5 * 60); // Wait at most 25 seconds.
const WAIT_TIME: Duration = Duration::from_millis(500); // Wait half a second at a
 time.

struct Waiter {
    start: SystemTime,
    max: Duration,
}

impl Waiter {
    fn new() -> Self {
        Waiter {
            start: SystemTime::now(),
            max: MAX_WAIT,
        }
    }

    async fn sleep(&self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        if SystemTime::now()
            .duration_since(self.start)
            .unwrap_or(Duration::MAX)
            > self.max
        {
            Err(ScenarioError::with(
                "Exceeded maximum wait duration for stable group",
```

```
            ))
        } else {
            tokio::time::sleep(WAIT_TIME).await;
            Ok(())
        }
    }
}

pub struct AutoScalingScenario {
    ec2: aws_sdk_ec2::Client,
    autoscaling: aws_sdk_autoscaling::Client,
    launch_template_arn: String,
    auto_scaling_group_name: String,
}

impl Display for AutoScalingScenario {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        f.write_fmt(format_args!(
            "\tLaunch Template ID: {}\n",
            self.launch_template_arn
        ))?;
        f.write_fmt(format_args!(
            "\tScaling Group Name: {}\n",
            self.auto_scaling_group_name
        ))?;

        Ok(())
    }
}

pub struct AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
    group: Result<Vec<String>, ScenarioError>,
    instances: Result<Vec<String>, anyhow::Error>,
    activities: Result<Vec<Activity>, anyhow::Error>,
}

impl Display for AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        writeln!(f, "\t      Group status:")?;
        match &self.group {
            Ok(groups) => {
                for status in groups {
                    writeln!(f, "\t\t- {status}")?;
                }
```

```
            }
            Err(e) => writeln!(f, "\t\t! - {e}")?,
        }
        writeln!(f, "\t         Instances:")?;
        match &self.instances {
            Ok(instances) => {
                for instance in instances {
                    writeln!(f, "\t\t- {instance}")?;
                }
            }
            Err(e) => writeln!(f, "\t\t! {e}")?,
        }

        writeln!(f, "\t        Activities:")?;
        match &self.activities {
            Ok(activities) => {
                for activity in activities {
                    writeln!(
                        f,
                        "\t\t- {} Progress: {}% Status: {:?} End: {:?}",
                        activity.cause().unwrap_or("Unknown"),
                        activity.progress.unwrap_or(-1),
                        activity.status_code(),
                        // activity.status_message().unwrap_or_default()
                        activity.end_time(),
                    )?;
                }
            }
            Err(e) => writeln!(f, "\t\t! {e}")?,
        }

        Ok(())
    }
}

#[derive(Debug)]
struct MetadataError {
    message: Option<String>,
    code: Option<String>,
}

impl MetadataError {
    fn from(err: &dyn ProvideErrorMetadata) -> Self {
        MetadataError {
```

```
            message: err.message().map(|s| s.to_string()),
            code: err.code().map(|s| s.to_string()),
        }
    }
}

impl Display for MetadataError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        let display = match (&self.message, &self.code) {
            (None, None) => "Unknown".to_string(),
            (None, Some(code)) => format!("({code})"),
            (Some(message), None) => message.to_string(),
            (Some(message), Some(code)) => format!("{message} ({code})"),
        };
        write!(f, "{display}")
    }
}

#[derive(Debug)]
pub struct ScenarioError {
    message: String,
    context: Option<MetadataError>,
}

impl ScenarioError {
    pub fn with(message: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        ScenarioError {
            message: message.into(),
            context: None,
        }
    }

    pub fn new(message: impl Into<String>, err: &dyn ProvideErrorMetadata) -> Self {
        ScenarioError {
            message: message.into(),
            context: Some(MetadataError::from(err)),
        }
    }
}

impl Error for ScenarioError {
    // While `Error` can capture `source` information about the underlying error,
 for this example
```

```
    // the ScenarioError captures the underlying information in MetadataError and
 treats it as a
    // single Error from this Crate. In other contexts, it may be appropriate to
 model the error
    // as including the SdkError as its source.
}
impl Display for ScenarioError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        match &self.context {
            Some(c) => write!(f, "{}: {}", self.message, c),
            None => write!(f, "{}", self.message),
        }
    }
}

impl AutoScalingScenario {
    pub async fn prepare_scenario(sdk_config: &SdkConfig) -> Result<Self,
 Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let ec2 = aws_sdk_ec2::Client::new(sdk_config);
        let autoscaling = aws_sdk_autoscaling::Client::new(sdk_config);

        let auto_scaling_group_name = String::from(AUTOSCALING_GROUP_NAME);

        // Before creating any resources, prepare the list of AZs
        let availablity_zones = ec2.describe_availability_zones().send().await;
        if let Err(err) = availablity_zones {
            return Err(vec![ScenarioError::new("Failed to find AZs", &err)]);
        }

        let availability_zones: Vec<String> = availablity_zones
            .unwrap()
            .availability_zones
            .unwrap_or_default()
            .iter()
            .take(3)
            .map(|z| z.zone_name.clone().unwrap())
            .collect();

        // 1. Create an EC2 launch template that you'll use to create an auto
 scaling group. Bonus: use SDK with EC2.CreateLaunchTemplate to create the launch
 template.
        //   * Recommended: InstanceType='t1.micro', ImageId='ami-0ca285d4c2cda3300'
        let create_launch_template = ec2
            .create_launch_template()
```

```
            .launch_template_name(LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME)
            .launch_template_data(
                RequestLaunchTemplateData::builder()
                    .instance_type(aws_sdk_ec2::types::InstanceType::T1Micro)
                    .image_id("ami-0ca285d4c2cda3300")
                    .build(),
            )
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(|err| vec![ScenarioError::new("Failed to create launch
template", &err)])?;

        let launch_template_arn = match create_launch_template.launch_template {
            Some(launch_template) =>
launch_template.launch_template_id.unwrap_or_default(),
            None => {
                // Try to delete the launch template
                let _ = ec2
                    .delete_launch_template()
                    .launch_template_name(LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME)
                    .send()
                    .await;
                return Err(vec![ScenarioError::with("Failed to load launch
template")]);
            }
        };

        // 2. CreateAutoScalingGroup: pass it the launch template you created in
step 0. Give it min/max of 1 instance.
        //   You can use EC2.describe_availability_zones() to get a list of AZs (you
have to specify an AZ when you create the group).
        //   Wait for instance to launch. Use a waiter if you have one, otherwise
DescribeAutoScalingInstances until LifecycleState='InService'
        if let Err(err) = autoscaling
            .create_auto_scaling_group()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
            .launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateSpecification::builder()
                    .launch_template_id(launch_template_arn.clone())
                    .version("$Latest")
                    .build(),
            )
            .max_size(1)
            .min_size(1)
```

```
            .set_availability_zones(Some(availability_zones))
            .send()
            .await
        {
            let mut errs = vec![ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create autoscaling group",
                &err,
            )];

            if let Err(err) = autoscaling
                .delete_auto_scaling_group()
                .auto_scaling_group_name(auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
                .send()
                .await
            {
                errs.push(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to clean up autoscaling group",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            if let Err(err) = ec2
                .delete_launch_template()
                .launch_template_id(launch_template_arn.clone())
                .send()
                .await
            {
                errs.push(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to clean up launch template",
                    &err,
                ));
            }
            return Err(errs);
        }

        let scenario = AutoScalingScenario {
            ec2,
            autoscaling: autoscaling.clone(), // Clients are cheap so cloning here
to prevent a move is ok.
            auto_scaling_group_name: auto_scaling_group_name.clone(),
            launch_template_arn,
        };

        let enable_metrics_collection = autoscaling
```

```
            .enable_metrics_collection()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
            .granularity("1Minute")
            .set_metrics(Some(vec![
                String::from("GroupMinSize"),
                String::from("GroupMaxSize"),
                String::from("GroupDesiredCapacity"),
                String::from("GroupInServiceInstances"),
                String::from("GroupTotalInstances"),
            ]))
            .send()
            .await;

        match enable_metrics_collection {
            Ok(_) => Ok(scenario),
            Err(err) => {
                scenario.clean_scenario().await?;
                Err(vec![ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to enable metrics collections for group",
                    &err,
                )])
            }
        }
    }

    pub async fn clean_scenario(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let _ = self.wait_for_no_scaling().await;
        let delete_group = self
            .autoscaling
            .delete_auto_scaling_group()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;

        // 14. Delete LaunchTemplate.
        let delete_launch_template = self
            .ec2
            .delete_launch_template()
            .launch_template_id(self.launch_template_arn.clone())
            .send()
            .await;

        let early_exit = match (delete_group, delete_launch_template) {
            (Ok(_), Ok(_)) => Ok(()),
```

```
            (Ok(_), Err(e)) => Err(vec![ScenarioError::new(
                "There was an error cleaning the launch template",
                &e,
            )]),
            (Err(e), Ok(_)) => Err(vec![ScenarioError::new(
                "There was an error cleaning the scale group",
                &e,
            )]),
            (Err(e1), Err(e2)) => Err(vec![
                ScenarioError::new("Multiple error cleaning the scenario Scale
Group", &e1),
                ScenarioError::new("Multiple error cleaning the scenario Launch
Template", &e2),
            ]),
        };

        if early_exit.is_err() {
            early_exit
        } else {
            // Wait for delete_group to finish
            let waiter = Waiter::new();
            let mut errors = Vec::<ScenarioError>::new();
            while errors.len() < 3 {
                if let Err(e) = waiter.sleep().await {
                    errors.push(e);
                    continue;
                }
                let describe_group = self
                    .autoscaling
                    .describe_auto_scaling_groups()
                    .auto_scaling_group_names(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
                    .send()
                    .await;
                match describe_group {
                    Ok(group) => match group.auto_scaling_groups().first() {
                        Some(group) => {
                            if group.status() != Some("Delete in progress") {
                                errors.push(ScenarioError::with(format!(
                                    "Group in an unknown state while deleting: {}",
                                    group.status().unwrap_or("unknown error")
                                )));
                                return Err(errors);
                            }
                        }
```

```
                        None => return Ok(()),
                    },
                    Err(err) => {
                        errors.push(ScenarioError::new("Failed to describe
autoscaling group during cleanup 3 times, last error", &err));
                    }
                }
                if errors.len() > 3 {
                    return Err(errors);
                }
            }
            Err(vec![ScenarioError::with(
                "Exited cleanup wait loop without retuning success or failing after
three rounds",
            )])
        }
    }

    pub async fn describe_scenario(&self) -> AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
        let group = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_groups()
            .auto_scaling_group_names(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map(|s| {
                s.auto_scaling_groups()
                    .iter()
                    .map(|s| {
                        format!(
                            "{}: {}",
                            s.auto_scaling_group_name().unwrap_or("Unknown"),
                            s.status().unwrap_or("Unknown")
                        )
                    })
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|e| {
                ScenarioError::new("Failed to describe auto scaling groups for
scenario", &e)
            });

        let instances = self
            .list_instances()
```

```
            .await
            .map_err(|e| anyhow!("There was an error listing instances: {e}",));

        // 10. DescribeScalingActivities: list the scaling activities that have
occurred for the group so far.
        //   Bonus: use CloudWatch API to get and show some metrics collected for
the group.
        //   CW.ListMetrics with Namespace='AWS/AutoScaling' and
Dimensions=[{'Name': 'AutoScalingGroupName', 'Value': }]
        //   CW.GetMetricStatistics with Statistics='Sum'. Start and End times must
be in UTC!
        let activities = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_scaling_activities()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
            .send()
            .collect::<Result<Vec<_>, _>>()
            .await
            .map_err(|e| {
                anyhow!(
                    "There was an error retrieving scaling activities: {}",
                    DisplayErrorContext(&e)
                )
            });

        AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
            group,
            instances,
            activities,
        }
    }

    async fn get_group(&self) -> Result<AutoScalingGroup, ScenarioError> {
        let describe_auto_scaling_groups = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_groups()
            .auto_scaling_group_names(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = describe_auto_scaling_groups {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
```

```
                format!(
                    "Failed to get status of autoscaling group {}",
                    self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone()
                )
                .as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }

        let describe_auto_scaling_groups_output =
describe_auto_scaling_groups.unwrap();
        let auto_scaling_groups =
describe_auto_scaling_groups_output.auto_scaling_groups();
        let auto_scaling_group = auto_scaling_groups.first();

        if auto_scaling_group.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with(format!(
                "Could not find autoscaling group {}",
                self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone()
            )));
        }

        Ok(auto_scaling_group.unwrap().clone())
    }

    pub async fn wait_for_no_scaling(&self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        let waiter = Waiter::new();
        let mut scaling = true;
        while scaling {
            waiter.sleep().await?;
            let describe_activities = self
                .autoscaling
                .describe_scaling_activities()
                .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
                .send()
                .await
                .map_err(|e| {
                    ScenarioError::new("Failed to get autoscaling activities for
group", &e)
                })?;
            let activities = describe_activities.activities();
            trace!(
                "Waiting for no scaling found {} activities",
                activities.len()
```

```
            );
            scaling = activities.iter().any(|a| a.progress() < Some(100));
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn wait_for_stable(&self, size: usize) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        self.wait_for_no_scaling().await?;

        let mut group = self.get_group().await?;
        let mut count = count_group_instances(&group);

        let waiter = Waiter::new();
        while count != size {
            trace!("Waiting for stable {size} (current: {count})");
            waiter.sleep().await?;
            group = self.get_group().await?;
            count = count_group_instances(&group);
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn list_instances(&self) -> Result<Vec<String>, ScenarioError> {
        // The direct way to list instances is by using DescribeAutoScalingGroup's
instances property. However, this returns a Vec<Instance>, as opposed to a
Vec<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>.
        // Ok(self.get_group().await?.instances.unwrap_or_default().map(|i|
i.instance_id.clone().unwrap_or_default()).filter(|id| !id.is_empty()).collect())

        // Alternatively, and for the sake of example, DescribeAutoScalingInstances
returns a list that can be filtered by the client.
        self.autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_instances()
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
            .send()
            .try_collect()
            .await
            .map(|items| {
                items
                    .into_iter()
                    .filter(|i| {
                        i.auto_scaling_group_name.as_deref()
```

```
                            == Some(self.auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
                    })
                    .map(|i| i.instance_id.unwrap_or_default())
                    .filter(|id| !id.is_empty())
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|err| ScenarioError::new("Failed to get list of auto scaling
instances", &err))
    }

    pub async fn scale_min_size(&self, size: i32) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        let update_group = self
            .autoscaling
            .update_auto_scaling_group()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .min_size(size)
            .send()
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = update_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!("Failer to update group to min size ({size}))").as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn scale_max_size(&self, size: i32) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        // 5. UpdateAutoScalingGroup: update max size to 3.
        let update_group = self
            .autoscaling
            .update_auto_scaling_group()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .max_size(size)
            .send()
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = update_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!("Failed to update group to max size ({size})").as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }
        Ok(())
    }
```

```
   pub async fn scale_desired_capacity(&self, capacity: i32) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
       // 7. SetDesiredCapacity: set desired capacity to 2.
       //   Wait for a second instance to launch.
       let update_group = self
           .autoscaling
           .set_desired_capacity()
           .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
           .desired_capacity(capacity)
           .send()
           .await;
       if let Err(err) = update_group {
           return Err(ScenarioError::new(
               format!("Failed to update group to desired capacity
({capacity}))").as_str(),
               &err,
           ));
       }
       Ok(())
   }

   pub async fn scale_group_to_zero(&self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
       // If this fails it's fine, just means there are extra cloudwatch metrics
events for the scale-down.
       let _ = self
           .autoscaling
           .disable_metrics_collection()
           .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
           .send()
           .await;

       // 12. DeleteAutoScalingGroup (to delete the group you must stop all
instances):
       //   UpdateAutoScalingGroup with MinSize=0
       let update_group = self
           .autoscaling
           .update_auto_scaling_group()
           .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
           .min_size(0)
           .desired_capacity(0)
           .send()
           .await;
       if let Err(err) = update_group {
```

```
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to update group for scaling down&",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        let stable = self.wait_for_stable(0).await;
        if let Err(err) = stable {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with(format!(
                "Error while waiting for group to be stable on scale down: {err}"
            )));
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn terminate_some_instance(&self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        // Retrieve a list of instances in the auto scaling group.
        let auto_scaling_group = self.get_group().await?;
        let instances = auto_scaling_group.instances();
        // Or use other logic to find an instance to terminate.
        let instance = instances.first();
        if let Some(instance) = instance {
            let instance_id = if let Some(instance_id) = instance.instance_id() {
                instance_id
            } else {
                return Err(ScenarioError::with("Missing instance id"));
            };
            let termination = self
                .ec2
                .terminate_instances()
                .instance_ids(instance_id)
                .send()
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = termination {
                Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "There was a problem terminating an instance",
                    &err,
                ))
            } else {
                Ok(())
            }
        } else {
            Err(ScenarioError::with("There was no instance to terminate"))
```

```
        }
    }
}

fn count_group_instances(group: &AutoScalingGroup) -> usize {
    group.instances.as_ref().map(|i| i.len()).unwrap_or(0)
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Rust.
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Azioni

`CreateAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateAutoScalingGroup`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn create_group(client: &Client, name: &str, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
```

```
    client
        .create_auto_scaling_group()
        .auto_scaling_group_name(name)
        .instance_id(id)
        .min_size(1)
        .max_size(5)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Created AutoScaling group");

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateAutoScalingGroupguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DeleteAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAutoScalingGroup`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn delete_group(client: &Client, name: &str, force: bool) -> Result<(), Error>
 {
    client
        .delete_auto_scaling_group()
        .auto_scaling_group_name(name)
        .set_force_delete(if force { Some(true) } else { None })
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Deleted Auto Scaling group");
```

```
    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteAutoScalingGroupguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DescribeAutoScalingGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAutoScalingGroups`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn list_groups(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.describe_auto_scaling_groups().send().await?;

    println!("Groups:");

    let groups = resp.auto_scaling_groups();

    for group in groups {
        println!(
            "Name:  {}",
            group.auto_scaling_group_name().unwrap_or("Unknown")
        );
        println!(
            "Arn:   {}",
            group.auto_scaling_group_arn().unwrap_or("unknown"),
        );
        println!("Zones: {:?}", group.availability_zones(),);
        println!();
    }

    println!("Found {} group(s)", groups.len());
```

```
    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeAutoScalingGroupsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DescribeAutoScalingInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeAutoScalingInstances`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   pub async fn list_instances(&self) -> Result<Vec<String>, ScenarioError> {
       // The direct way to list instances is by using DescribeAutoScalingGroup's
instances property. However, this returns a Vec<Instance>, as opposed to a
Vec<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>.
       // Ok(self.get_group().await?.instances.unwrap_or_default().map(|i|
i.instance_id.clone().unwrap_or_default()).filter(|id| !id.is_empty()).collect())

       // Alternatively, and for the sake of example, DescribeAutoScalingInstances
returns a list that can be filtered by the client.
       self.autoscaling
           .describe_auto_scaling_instances()
           .into_paginator()
           .items()
           .send()
           .try_collect()
           .await
           .map(|items| {
               items
                   .into_iter()
                   .filter(|i| {
                       i.auto_scaling_group_name.as_deref()
                           == Some(self.auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
```

```
                    })
                    .map(|i| i.instance_id.unwrap_or_default())
                    .filter(|id| !id.is_empty())
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|err| ScenarioError::new("Failed to get list of auto scaling
instances", &err))
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeAutoScalingInstancesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DescribeScalingActivities`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeScalingActivities`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    pub async fn describe_scenario(&self) -> AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
        let group = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_groups()
            .auto_scaling_group_names(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map(|s| {
                s.auto_scaling_groups()
                    .iter()
                    .map(|s| {
                        format!(
                            "{}: {}",
                            s.auto_scaling_group_name().unwrap_or("Unknown"),
                            s.status().unwrap_or("Unknown")
                        )
```

```
                    })
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|e| {
                ScenarioError::new("Failed to describe auto scaling groups for
scenario", &e)
            });

        let instances = self
            .list_instances()
            .await
            .map_err(|e| anyhow!("There was an error listing instances: {e}",));

        // 10. DescribeScalingActivities: list the scaling activities that have
occurred for the group so far.
        //   Bonus: use CloudWatch API to get and show some metrics collected for
the group.
        //   CW.ListMetrics with Namespace='AWS/AutoScaling' and
Dimensions=[{'Name': 'AutoScalingGroupName', 'Value': }]
        //   CW.GetMetricStatistics with Statistics='Sum'. Start and End times must
be in UTC!
        let activities = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_scaling_activities()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
            .send()
            .collect::<Result<Vec<_>, _>>()
            .await
            .map_err(|e| {
                anyhow!(
                    "There was an error retrieving scaling activities: {}",
                    DisplayErrorContext(&e)
                )
            });

        AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
            group,
            instances,
            activities,
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeScalingActivitiesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DisableMetricsCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DisableMetricsCollection`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        // If this fails it's fine, just means there are extra cloudwatch metrics
events for the scale-down.
        let _ = self
            .autoscaling
            .disable_metrics_collection()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DisableMetricsCollectionguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`EnableMetricsCollection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`EnableMetricsCollection`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        let enable_metrics_collection = autoscaling
            .enable_metrics_collection()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
            .granularity("1Minute")
            .set_metrics(Some(vec![
                String::from("GroupMinSize"),
                String::from("GroupMaxSize"),
                String::from("GroupDesiredCapacity"),
                String::from("GroupInServiceInstances"),
                String::from("GroupTotalInstances"),
            ]))
            .send()
            .await;
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la EnableMetricsCollectionguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`SetDesiredCapacity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SetDesiredCapacity`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    pub async fn scale_desired_capacity(&self, capacity: i32) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
```

```
        // 7. SetDesiredCapacity: set desired capacity to 2.
        //   Wait for a second instance to launch.
        let update_group = self
            .autoscaling
            .set_desired_capacity()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .desired_capacity(capacity)
            .send()
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = update_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!("Failed to update group to desired capacity
({capacity}))").as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }
        Ok(())
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la SetDesiredCapacityguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    pub async fn terminate_some_instance(&self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        // Retrieve a list of instances in the auto scaling group.
        let auto_scaling_group = self.get_group().await?;
        let instances = auto_scaling_group.instances();
        // Or use other logic to find an instance to terminate.
        let instance = instances.first();
```

```
        if let Some(instance) = instance {
            let instance_id = if let Some(instance_id) = instance.instance_id() {
                instance_id
            } else {
                return Err(ScenarioError::with("Missing instance id"));
            };
            let termination = self
                .ec2
                .terminate_instances()
                .instance_ids(instance_id)
                .send()
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = termination {
                Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "There was a problem terminating an instance",
                    &err,
                ))
            } else {
                Ok(())
            }
        } else {
            Err(ScenarioError::with("There was no instance to terminate"))
        }
    }

    async fn get_group(&self) -> Result<AutoScalingGroup, ScenarioError> {
        let describe_auto_scaling_groups = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_groups()
            .auto_scaling_group_names(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = describe_auto_scaling_groups {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!(
                    "Failed to get status of autoscaling group {}",
                    self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone()
                )
                .as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }
```

```
        let describe_auto_scaling_groups_output =
 describe_auto_scaling_groups.unwrap();
        let auto_scaling_groups =
 describe_auto_scaling_groups_output.auto_scaling_groups();
        let auto_scaling_group = auto_scaling_groups.first();

        if auto_scaling_group.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with(format!(
                "Could not find autoscaling group {}",
                self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone()
            )));
        }

        Ok(auto_scaling_group.unwrap().clone())
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`UpdateAutoScalingGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateAutoScalingGroup`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn update_group(client: &Client, name: &str, size: i32) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .update_auto_scaling_group()
        .auto_scaling_group_name(name)
        .max_size(size)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Updated AutoScaling group");
```

```
    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la UpdateAutoScalingGroupguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Runtime con SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con Amazon Bedrock Runtime.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari
- Anthropic Claude

Scenari

Utilizzo dello strumento con l'API Converse

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'interazione tipica tra un'applicazione, un modello di intelligenza artificiale generativa e strumenti connessi o come APIs mediare le interazioni tra l'IA e il mondo esterno. Utilizza l'esempio del collegamento di un'API meteorologica esterna al modello di intelligenza artificiale in modo che possa fornire informazioni meteorologiche in tempo reale basate sull'input dell'utente.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Lo scenario e la logica principali della demo. Questo orchestra la conversazione tra l'utente, l'API Amazon Bedrock Converse e uno strumento meteorologico.

```
#[derive(Debug)]
#[allow(dead_code)]
struct InvokeToolResult(String, ToolResultBlock);
struct ToolUseScenario {
    client: Client,
    conversation: Vec<Message>,
    system_prompt: SystemContentBlock,
    tool_config: ToolConfiguration,
}

impl ToolUseScenario {
    fn new(client: Client) -> Self {
        let system_prompt = SystemContentBlock::Text(SYSTEM_PROMPT.into());
        let tool_config = ToolConfiguration::builder()
            .tools(Tool::ToolSpec(
                ToolSpecification::builder()
                    .name(TOOL_NAME)
                    .description(TOOL_DESCRIPTION)
                    .input_schema(ToolInputSchema::Json(make_tool_schema()))
                    .build()
                    .unwrap(),
            ))
            .build()
            .unwrap();

        ToolUseScenario {
            client,
            conversation: vec![],
            system_prompt,
            tool_config,
        }
```

```
    }

    async fn run(&mut self) -> Result<(), ToolUseScenarioError> {
        loop {
            let input = get_input().await?;
            if input.is_none() {
                break;
            }

            let message = Message::builder()
                .role(User)
                .content(ContentBlock::Text(input.unwrap()))
                .build()
                .map_err(ToolUseScenarioError::from)?;
            self.conversation.push(message);

            let response = self.send_to_bedrock().await?;

            self.process_model_response(response).await?;
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    async fn send_to_bedrock(&mut self) -> Result<ConverseOutput,
ToolUseScenarioError> {
        debug!("Sending conversation to bedrock");
        self.client
            .converse()
            .model_id(MODEL_ID)
            .set_messages(Some(self.conversation.clone()))
            .system(self.system_prompt.clone())
            .tool_config(self.tool_config.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(ToolUseScenarioError::from)
    }

    async fn process_model_response(
        &mut self,
        mut response: ConverseOutput,
    ) -> Result<(), ToolUseScenarioError> {
        let mut iteration = 0;
```

```
        while iteration < MAX_RECURSIONS {
            iteration += 1;
            let message = if let Some(ref output) = response.output {
                if output.is_message() {
                    Ok(output.as_message().unwrap().clone())
                } else {
                    Err(ToolUseScenarioError(
                        "Converse Output is not a message".into(),
                    ))
                }
            } else {
                Err(ToolUseScenarioError("Missing Converse Output".into()))
            }?;

            self.conversation.push(message.clone());

            match response.stop_reason {
                StopReason::ToolUse => {
                    response = self.handle_tool_use(&message).await?;
                }
                StopReason::EndTurn => {
                    print_model_response(&message.content[0])?;
                    return Ok(());
                }
                _ => (),
            }
        }

        Err(ToolUseScenarioError(
            "Exceeded MAX_ITERATIONS when calling tools".into(),
        ))
    }

    async fn handle_tool_use(
        &mut self,
        message: &Message,
    ) -> Result<ConverseOutput, ToolUseScenarioError> {
        let mut tool_results: Vec<ContentBlock> = vec![];

        for block in &message.content {
            match block {
                ContentBlock::Text(_) => print_model_response(block)?,
                ContentBlock::ToolUse(tool) => {
                    let tool_response = self.invoke_tool(tool).await?;
```

```
                    tool_results.push(ContentBlock::ToolResult(tool_response.1));
                }
                _ => (),
            };
        }

        let message = Message::builder()
            .role(User)
            .set_content(Some(tool_results))
            .build()?;
        self.conversation.push(message);

        self.send_to_bedrock().await
    }

    async fn invoke_tool(
        &mut self,
        tool: &ToolUseBlock,
    ) -> Result<InvokeToolResult, ToolUseScenarioError> {
        match tool.name() {
            TOOL_NAME => {
                println!(
                    "\x1b[0;90mExecuting tool: {TOOL_NAME} with input: {:?}...
\x1b[0m",
                    tool.input()
                );
                let content = fetch_weather_data(tool).await?;
                println!(
                    "\x1b[0;90mTool responded with {:?}\x1b[0m",
                    content.content()
                );
                Ok(InvokeToolResult(tool.tool_use_id.clone(), content))
            }
            _ => Err(ToolUseScenarioError(format!(
                "The requested tool with name {} does not exist",
                tool.name()
            ))),
        }
    }
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
```

```
    let sdk_config = aws_config::defaults(BehaviorVersion::latest())
        .region(CLAUDE_REGION)
        .load()
        .await;
    let client = Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let mut scenario = ToolUseScenario::new(client);

    header();
    if let Err(err) = scenario.run().await {
        println!("There was an error running the scenario! {}", err.0)
    }
    footer();
}
```

Lo strumento meteorologico utilizzato dalla demo. Questo script definisce le specifiche dello strumento e implementa la logica per recuperare i dati meteorologici utilizzando l'API Open-Meteo.

```
const ENDPOINT: &str = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast";
async fn fetch_weather_data(
    tool_use: &ToolUseBlock,
) -> Result<ToolResultBlock, ToolUseScenarioError> {
    let input = tool_use.input();
    let latitude = input
        .as_object()
        .unwrap()
        .get("latitude")
        .unwrap()
        .as_string()
        .unwrap();
    let longitude = input
        .as_object()
        .unwrap()
        .get("longitude")
        .unwrap()
        .as_string()
        .unwrap();
    let params = [
        ("latitude", latitude),
        ("longitude", longitude),
        ("current_weather", "true"),
```

```
    ];

    debug!("Calling {ENDPOINT} with {params:?}");

    let response = reqwest::Client::new()
        .get(ENDPOINT)
        .query(&params)
        .send()
        .await
        .map_err(|e| ToolUseScenarioError(format!("Error requesting weather:
 {e:?}")))?
        .error_for_status()
        .map_err(|e| ToolUseScenarioError(format!("Failed to request weather:
 {e:?}")))?;

    debug!("Response: {response:?}");

    let bytes = response
        .bytes()
        .await
        .map_err(|e| ToolUseScenarioError(format!("Error reading response:
 {e:?}")))?;

    let result = String::from_utf8(bytes.to_vec())
        .map_err(|_| ToolUseScenarioError("Response was not utf8".into()))?;

    Ok(ToolResultBlock::builder()
        .tool_use_id(tool_use.tool_use_id())
        .content(ToolResultContentBlock::Text(result))
        .build()?)
}
```

Utilità per stampare i blocchi di contenuto dei messaggi.

```
fn print_model_response(block: &ContentBlock) -> Result<(), ToolUseScenarioError> {
    if block.is_text() {
        let text = block.as_text().unwrap();
        println!("\x1b[0;90mThe model's response:\x1b[0m\n{text}");
        Ok(())
    } else {
        Err(ToolUseScenarioError(format!(
            "Content block is not text ({block:?})"
```

```
        )))
    }
}
```

Utilizza istruzioni, utilità Error e costanti.

```
use std::{collections::HashMap, io::stdin};

use aws_config::BehaviorVersion;
use aws_sdk_bedrockruntime::{
    error::{BuildError, SdkError},
    operation::converse::{ConverseError, ConverseOutput},
    types::{
        ContentBlock, ConversationRole::User, Message, StopReason,
 SystemContentBlock, Tool,
        ToolConfiguration, ToolInputSchema, ToolResultBlock, ToolResultContentBlock,
        ToolSpecification, ToolUseBlock,
    },
    Client,
};
use aws_smithy_runtime_api::http::Response;
use aws_smithy_types::Document;
use tracing::debug;

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
const MODEL_ID: &str = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";
const CLAUDE_REGION: &str = "us-east-1";

const SYSTEM_PROMPT: &str = "You are a weather assistant that provides current
 weather data for user-specified locations using only
the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the coordinates from
 the location yourself.
If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer to it in
 your response.
To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

- Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each step.
- Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information.
- Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and suggest other
 options.
```

```
- Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather reports
 concise. Sparingly use
  emojis where appropriate.
- Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 Weather_Tool.
- Complete the entire process until you have all required data before sending the
 complete response.
";

// The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool_use_demo function.
// This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
const MAX_RECURSIONS: i8 = 5;

const TOOL_NAME: &str = "Weather_Tool";
const TOOL_DESCRIPTION: &str =
    "Get the current weather for a given location, based on its WGS84 coordinates.";
fn make_tool_schema() -> Document {
    Document::Object(HashMap::<String, Document>::from([
        ("type".into(), Document::String("object".into())),
        (
            "properties".into(),
            Document::Object(HashMap::from([
                (
                    "latitude".into(),
                    Document::Object(HashMap::from([
                        ("type".into(), Document::String("string".into())),
                        (
                            "description".into(),
                            Document::String("Geographical WGS84 latitude of the
 location.".into()),
                        ),
                    ])),
                ),
                (
                    "longitude".into(),
                    Document::Object(HashMap::from([
                        ("type".into(), Document::String("string".into())),
                        (
                            "description".into(),
                            Document::String(
                                "Geographical WGS84 longitude of the
 location.".into(),
                            ),
```

```
                        ),
                    ])),
                ),
            ])),
        ),
        (
            "required".into(),
            Document::Array(vec![
                Document::String("latitude".into()),
                Document::String("longitude".into()),
            ]),
        ),
    ]))
}

#[derive(Debug)]
struct ToolUseScenarioError(String);
impl std::fmt::Display for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "Tool use error with '{}'. Reason: {}", MODEL_ID, self.0)
    }
}
impl From<&str> for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn from(value: &str) -> Self {
        ToolUseScenarioError(value.into())
    }
}
impl From<BuildError> for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn from(value: BuildError) -> Self {
        ToolUseScenarioError(value.to_string().clone())
    }
}
impl From<SdkError<ConverseError, Response>> for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn from(value: SdkError<ConverseError, Response>) -> Self {
        ToolUseScenarioError(match value.as_service_error() {
            Some(value) => value.meta().message().unwrap_or("Unknown").into(),
            None => "Unknown".into(),
        })
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Rust API reference.

Anthropic Claude

conversare

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), BedrockConverseError> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::defaults(BehaviorVersion::latest())
        .region(CLAUDE_REGION)
        .load()
        .await;
    let client = Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let response = client
        .converse()
        .model_id(MODEL_ID)
        .messages(
            Message::builder()
                .role(ConversationRole::User)
                .content(ContentBlock::Text(USER_MESSAGE.to_string()))
                .build()
                .map_err(|_| "failed to build message")?,
        )
        .send()
        .await;

    match response {
        Ok(output) => {
            let text = get_converse_output_text(output)?;
            println!("{}", text);
```

```
            Ok(())
        }
        Err(e) => Err(e
            .as_service_error()
            .map(BedrockConverseError::from)
            .unwrap_or_else(|| BedrockConverseError("Unknown service
 error".into()))),
    }
}

fn get_converse_output_text(output: ConverseOutput) -> Result<String,
 BedrockConverseError> {
    let text = output
        .output()
        .ok_or("no output")?
        .as_message()
        .map_err(|_| "output not a message")?
        .content()
        .first()
        .ok_or("no content in message")?
        .as_text()
        .map_err(|_| "content is not text")?
        .to_string();
    Ok(text)
}
```

Usa istruzioni, utilità Error e costanti.

```
use aws_config::BehaviorVersion;
use aws_sdk_bedrockruntime::{
    operation::converse::{ConverseError, ConverseOutput},
    types::{ContentBlock, ConversationRole, Message},
    Client,
};

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
const MODEL_ID: &str = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";
const CLAUDE_REGION: &str = "us-east-1";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const USER_MESSAGE: &str = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
```

```
#[derive(Debug)]
struct BedrockConverseError(String);
impl std::fmt::Display for BedrockConverseError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "Can't invoke '{}'. Reason: {}", MODEL_ID, self.0)
    }
}
impl std::error::Error for BedrockConverseError {}
impl From<&str> for BedrockConverseError {
    fn from(value: &str) -> Self {
        BedrockConverseError(value.to_string())
    }
}
impl From<&ConverseError> for BedrockConverseError {
    fn from(value: &ConverseError) -> Self {
        BedrockConverseError::from(match value {
            ConverseError::ModelTimeoutException(_) => "Model took too long",
            ConverseError::ModelNotReadyException(_) => "Model is not ready",
            _ => "Unknown",
        })
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Rust API reference.

ConverseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude e trasmetti in streaming i token di risposta, utilizzando l'API di Bedrock. ConverseStream

```
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), BedrockConverseStreamError> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::defaults(BehaviorVersion::latest())
        .region(CLAUDE_REGION)
        .load()
        .await;
    let client = Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let response = client
        .converse_stream()
        .model_id(MODEL_ID)
        .messages(
            Message::builder()
                .role(ConversationRole::User)
                .content(ContentBlock::Text(USER_MESSAGE.to_string()))
                .build()
                .map_err(|_| "failed to build message")?,
        )
        .send()
        .await;

    let mut stream = match response {
        Ok(output) => Ok(output.stream),
        Err(e) => Err(BedrockConverseStreamError::from(
            e.as_service_error().unwrap(),
        )),
    }?;

    loop {
        let token = stream.recv().await;
        match token {
            Ok(Some(text)) => {
                let next = get_converse_output_text(text)?;
                print!("{}", next);
                Ok(())
            }
            Ok(None) => break,
            Err(e) => Err(e
                .as_service_error()
                .map(BedrockConverseStreamError::from)
                .unwrap_or(BedrockConverseStreamError(
                    "Unknown error receiving stream".into(),
```

```
                )),
        }?
    }

    println!();

    Ok(())
}

fn get_converse_output_text(
    output: ConverseStreamOutputType,
) -> Result<String, BedrockConverseStreamError> {
    Ok(match output {
        ConverseStreamOutputType::ContentBlockDelta(event) => match event.delta() {
            Some(delta) => delta.as_text().cloned().unwrap_or_else(|_| "".into()),
            None => "".into(),
        },
        _ => "".into(),
    })
}
```

Usa istruzioni, utilità Error e costanti.

```
use aws_config::BehaviorVersion;
use aws_sdk_bedrockruntime::{
    error::ProvideErrorMetadata,
    operation::converse_stream::ConverseStreamError,
    types::{
        error::ConverseStreamOutputError, ContentBlock, ConversationRole,
        ConverseStreamOutput as ConverseStreamOutputType, Message,
    },
    Client,
};

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
const MODEL_ID: &str = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";
const CLAUDE_REGION: &str = "us-east-1";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const USER_MESSAGE: &str = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
```

```
#[derive(Debug)]
struct BedrockConverseStreamError(String);
impl std::fmt::Display for BedrockConverseStreamError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "Can't invoke '{}'. Reason: {}", MODEL_ID, self.0)
    }
}
impl std::error::Error for BedrockConverseStreamError {}
impl From<&str> for BedrockConverseStreamError {
    fn from(value: &str) -> Self {
        BedrockConverseStreamError(value.into())
    }
}

impl From<&ConverseStreamError> for BedrockConverseStreamError {
    fn from(value: &ConverseStreamError) -> Self {
        BedrockConverseStreamError(
            match value {
                ConverseStreamError::ModelTimeoutException(_) => "Model took too
 long",
                ConverseStreamError::ModelNotReadyException(_) => "Model is not
 ready",
                _ => "Unknown",
            }
            .into(),
        )
    }
}

impl From<&ConverseStreamOutputError> for BedrockConverseStreamError {
    fn from(value: &ConverseStreamOutputError) -> Self {
        match value {
            ConverseStreamOutputError::ValidationException(ve) =>
 BedrockConverseStreamError(
                ve.message().unwrap_or("Unknown ValidationException").into(),
            ),
            ConverseStreamOutputError::ThrottlingException(te) =>
 BedrockConverseStreamError(
                te.message().unwrap_or("Unknown ThrottlingException").into(),
            ),
            value => BedrockConverseStreamError(
                value
                    .message()
```

```
                    .unwrap_or("Unknown StreamOutput exception")
                    .into(),
            ),
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ConverseStreamguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Scenario: utilizzo dello strumento con l'API Converse

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un'interazione tipica tra un'applicazione, un modello di intelligenza artificiale generativa e strumenti connessi o come APIs mediare le interazioni tra l'IA e il mondo esterno. Utilizza l'esempio del collegamento di un'API meteorologica esterna al modello di intelligenza artificiale in modo che possa fornire informazioni meteorologiche in tempo reale basate sull'input dell'utente.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Lo scenario e la logica principali della demo. Questo orchestra la conversazione tra l'utente, l'API Amazon Bedrock Converse e uno strumento meteorologico.

```
#[derive(Debug)]
#[allow(dead_code)]
struct InvokeToolResult(String, ToolResultBlock);
struct ToolUseScenario {
    client: Client,
    conversation: Vec<Message>,
    system_prompt: SystemContentBlock,
    tool_config: ToolConfiguration,
}

impl ToolUseScenario {
```

```
    fn new(client: Client) -> Self {
        let system_prompt = SystemContentBlock::Text(SYSTEM_PROMPT.into());
        let tool_config = ToolConfiguration::builder()
            .tools(Tool::ToolSpec(
                ToolSpecification::builder()
                    .name(TOOL_NAME)
                    .description(TOOL_DESCRIPTION)
                    .input_schema(ToolInputSchema::Json(make_tool_schema()))
                    .build()
                    .unwrap(),
            ))
            .build()
            .unwrap();

        ToolUseScenario {
            client,
            conversation: vec![],
            system_prompt,
            tool_config,
        }
    }

    async fn run(&mut self) -> Result<(), ToolUseScenarioError> {
        loop {
            let input = get_input().await?;
            if input.is_none() {
                break;
            }

            let message = Message::builder()
                .role(User)
                .content(ContentBlock::Text(input.unwrap()))
                .build()
                .map_err(ToolUseScenarioError::from)?;
            self.conversation.push(message);

            let response = self.send_to_bedrock().await?;

            self.process_model_response(response).await?;
        }

        Ok(())
    }
```

```
    async fn send_to_bedrock(&mut self) -> Result<ConverseOutput,
ToolUseScenarioError> {
        debug!("Sending conversation to bedrock");
        self.client
            .converse()
            .model_id(MODEL_ID)
            .set_messages(Some(self.conversation.clone()))
            .system(self.system_prompt.clone())
            .tool_config(self.tool_config.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(ToolUseScenarioError::from)
    }

    async fn process_model_response(
        &mut self,
        mut response: ConverseOutput,
    ) -> Result<(), ToolUseScenarioError> {
        let mut iteration = 0;

        while iteration < MAX_RECURSIONS {
            iteration += 1;
            let message = if let Some(ref output) = response.output {
                if output.is_message() {
                    Ok(output.as_message().unwrap().clone())
                } else {
                    Err(ToolUseScenarioError(
                        "Converse Output is not a message".into(),
                    ))
                }
            } else {
                Err(ToolUseScenarioError("Missing Converse Output".into()))
            }?;

            self.conversation.push(message.clone());

            match response.stop_reason {
                StopReason::ToolUse => {
                    response = self.handle_tool_use(&message).await?;
                }
                StopReason::EndTurn => {
                    print_model_response(&message.content[0])?;
                    return Ok(());
                }
```

```
                _ => (),
            }
        }

        Err(ToolUseScenarioError(
            "Exceeded MAX_ITERATIONS when calling tools".into(),
        ))
    }

    async fn handle_tool_use(
        &mut self,
        message: &Message,
    ) -> Result<ConverseOutput, ToolUseScenarioError> {
        let mut tool_results: Vec<ContentBlock> = vec![];

        for block in &message.content {
            match block {
                ContentBlock::Text(_) => print_model_response(block)?,
                ContentBlock::ToolUse(tool) => {
                    let tool_response = self.invoke_tool(tool).await?;
                    tool_results.push(ContentBlock::ToolResult(tool_response.1));
                }
                _ => (),
            };
        }

        let message = Message::builder()
            .role(User)
            .set_content(Some(tool_results))
            .build()?;
        self.conversation.push(message);

        self.send_to_bedrock().await
    }

    async fn invoke_tool(
        &mut self,
        tool: &ToolUseBlock,
    ) -> Result<InvokeToolResult, ToolUseScenarioError> {
        match tool.name() {
            TOOL_NAME => {
                println!(
                    "\x1b[0;90mExecuting tool: {TOOL_NAME} with input: {:?}...
\x1b[0m",
```

```
                    tool.input()
                );
                let content = fetch_weather_data(tool).await?;
                println!(
                    "\x1b[0;90mTool responded with {:?}\x1b[0m",
                    content.content()
                );
                Ok(InvokeToolResult(tool.tool_use_id.clone(), content))
            }
            _ => Err(ToolUseScenarioError(format!(
                "The requested tool with name {} does not exist",
                tool.name()
            ))),
        }
    }
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::defaults(BehaviorVersion::latest())
        .region(CLAUDE_REGION)
        .load()
        .await;
    let client = Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let mut scenario = ToolUseScenario::new(client);

    header();
    if let Err(err) = scenario.run().await {
        println!("There was an error running the scenario! {}", err.0)
    }
    footer();
}
```

Lo strumento meteorologico utilizzato dalla demo. Questo script definisce le specifiche dello strumento e implementa la logica per recuperare i dati meteorologici utilizzando l'API Open-Meteo.

```
const ENDPOINT: &str = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast";
async fn fetch_weather_data(
    tool_use: &ToolUseBlock,
```

```
) -> Result<ToolResultBlock, ToolUseScenarioError> {
    let input = tool_use.input();
    let latitude = input
        .as_object()
        .unwrap()
        .get("latitude")
        .unwrap()
        .as_string()
        .unwrap();
    let longitude = input
        .as_object()
        .unwrap()
        .get("longitude")
        .unwrap()
        .as_string()
        .unwrap();
    let params = [
        ("latitude", latitude),
        ("longitude", longitude),
        ("current_weather", "true"),
    ];

    debug!("Calling {ENDPOINT} with {params:?}");

    let response = reqwest::Client::new()
        .get(ENDPOINT)
        .query(&params)
        .send()
        .await
        .map_err(|e| ToolUseScenarioError(format!("Error requesting weather:
 {e:?}")))?
        .error_for_status()
        .map_err(|e| ToolUseScenarioError(format!("Failed to request weather:
 {e:?}")))?;

    debug!("Response: {response:?}");

    let bytes = response
        .bytes()
        .await
        .map_err(|e| ToolUseScenarioError(format!("Error reading response:
 {e:?}")))?;

    let result = String::from_utf8(bytes.to_vec())
```

```
        .map_err(|_| ToolUseScenarioError("Response was not utf8".into()))?;

    Ok(ToolResultBlock::builder()
        .tool_use_id(tool_use.tool_use_id())
        .content(ToolResultContentBlock::Text(result))
        .build()?)
}
```

Utilità per stampare i blocchi di contenuto dei messaggi.

```
fn print_model_response(block: &ContentBlock) -> Result<(), ToolUseScenarioError> {
    if block.is_text() {
        let text = block.as_text().unwrap();
        println!("\x1b[0;90mThe model's response:\x1b[0m\n{text}");
        Ok(())
    } else {
        Err(ToolUseScenarioError(format!(
            "Content block is not text ({block:?})"
        )))
    }
}
```

Utilizza istruzioni, utilità Error e costanti.

```
use std::{collections::HashMap, io::stdin};

use aws_config::BehaviorVersion;
use aws_sdk_bedrockruntime::{
    error::{BuildError, SdkError},
    operation::converse::{ConverseError, ConverseOutput},
    types::{
        ContentBlock, ConversationRole::User, Message, StopReason,
 SystemContentBlock, Tool,
        ToolConfiguration, ToolInputSchema, ToolResultBlock, ToolResultContentBlock,
        ToolSpecification, ToolUseBlock,
    },
    Client,
};
use aws_smithy_runtime_api::http::Response;
use aws_smithy_types::Document;
use tracing::debug;
```

```
// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
const MODEL_ID: &str = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";
const CLAUDE_REGION: &str = "us-east-1";

const SYSTEM_PROMPT: &str = "You are a weather assistant that provides current
 weather data for user-specified locations using only
the Weather_Tool, which expects latitude and longitude. Infer the coordinates from
 the location yourself.
If the user provides coordinates, infer the approximate location and refer to it in
 your response.
To use the tool, you strictly apply the provided tool specification.

- Explain your step-by-step process, and give brief updates before each step.
- Only use the Weather_Tool for data. Never guess or make up information.
- Repeat the tool use for subsequent requests if necessary.
- If the tool errors, apologize, explain weather is unavailable, and suggest other
 options.
- Report temperatures in °C (°F) and wind in km/h (mph). Keep weather reports
 concise. Sparingly use
  emojis where appropriate.
- Only respond to weather queries. Remind off-topic users of your purpose.
- Never claim to search online, access external data, or use tools besides
 Weather_Tool.
- Complete the entire process until you have all required data before sending the
 complete response.
";

// The maximum number of recursive calls allowed in the tool_use_demo function.
// This helps prevent infinite loops and potential performance issues.
const MAX_RECURSIONS: i8 = 5;

const TOOL_NAME: &str = "Weather_Tool";
const TOOL_DESCRIPTION: &str =
    "Get the current weather for a given location, based on its WGS84 coordinates.";
fn make_tool_schema() -> Document {
    Document::Object(HashMap::<String, Document>::from([
        ("type".into(), Document::String("object".into())),
        (
            "properties".into(),
            Document::Object(HashMap::from([
                (
                    "latitude".into(),
                    Document::Object(HashMap::from([
```

```
                        ("type".into(), Document::String("string".into())),
                        (
                            "description".into(),
                            Document::String("Geographical WGS84 latitude of the
 location.".into()),
                        ),
                    ])),
                ),
                (
                    "longitude".into(),
                    Document::Object(HashMap::from([
                        ("type".into(), Document::String("string".into())),
                        (
                            "description".into(),
                            Document::String(
                                "Geographical WGS84 longitude of the
 location.".into(),
                            ),
                        ),
                    ])),
                ),
            ])),
        ),
        (
            "required".into(),
            Document::Array(vec![
                Document::String("latitude".into()),
                Document::String("longitude".into()),
            ]),
        ),
    ]))
}

#[derive(Debug)]
struct ToolUseScenarioError(String);
impl std::fmt::Display for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "Tool use error with '{}'. Reason: {}", MODEL_ID, self.0)
    }
}
impl From<&str> for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn from(value: &str) -> Self {
        ToolUseScenarioError(value.into())
    }
```

```
}
impl From<BuildError> for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn from(value: BuildError) -> Self {
        ToolUseScenarioError(value.to_string().clone())
    }
}
impl From<SdkError<ConverseError, Response>> for ToolUseScenarioError {
    fn from(value: SdkError<ConverseError, Response>) -> Self {
        ToolUseScenarioError(match value.as_service_error() {
            Some(value) => value.meta().message().unwrap_or("Unknown").into(),
            None => "Unknown".into(),
        })
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Rust API reference.

Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime con SDK for Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK for Rust con Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`InvokeAgent`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`InvokeAgent`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
use aws_config::{BehaviorVersion, SdkConfig};
use aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::{
    self as bedrockagentruntime,
    types::{error::ResponseStreamError, ResponseStream},
};
#[allow(unused_imports)]
use mockall::automock;

const BEDROCK_AGENT_ID: &str = "AJBHXXILZN";
const BEDROCK_AGENT_ALIAS_ID: &str = "AVKP1ITZAA";
const BEDROCK_AGENT_REGION: &str = "us-east-1";

#[cfg(not(test))]
pub use EventReceiverImpl as EventReceiver;
#[cfg(test)]
pub use MockEventReceiverImpl as EventReceiver;

pub struct EventReceiverImpl {
    inner: aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::primitives::event_stream::EventReceiver<
        ResponseStream,
        ResponseStreamError,
    >,
}

#[cfg_attr(test, automock)]
impl EventReceiverImpl {
    #[allow(dead_code)]
    pub fn new(
        inner: aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::primitives::event_stream::EventReceiver<
            ResponseStream,
            ResponseStreamError,
        >,
    ) -> Self {
```

```
        Self { inner }
    }

    pub async fn recv(
        &mut self,
    ) -> Result<
        Option<ResponseStream>,
        aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::error::SdkError<
            ResponseStreamError,
            aws_smithy_types::event_stream::RawMessage,
        >,
    > {
        self.inner.recv().await
    }
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Box<bedrockagentruntime::Error>> {
    let result = invoke_bedrock_agent("I need help.".to_string(),
 "123".to_string()).await?;
    println!("{}", result);
    Ok(())
}

async fn invoke_bedrock_agent(
    prompt: String,
    session_id: String,
) -> Result<String, bedrockagentruntime::Error> {
    let sdk_config: SdkConfig = aws_config::defaults(BehaviorVersion::latest())
        .region(BEDROCK_AGENT_REGION)
        .load()
        .await;
    let bedrock_client = bedrockagentruntime::Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let command_builder = bedrock_client
        .invoke_agent()
        .agent_id(BEDROCK_AGENT_ID)
        .agent_alias_id(BEDROCK_AGENT_ALIAS_ID)
        .session_id(session_id)
        .input_text(prompt);

    let response = command_builder.send().await?;

    let response_stream = response.completion;
```

```
    let event_receiver = EventReceiver::new(response_stream);

    process_agent_response_stream(event_receiver).await
}

async fn process_agent_response_stream(
    mut event_receiver: EventReceiver,
) -> Result<String, bedrockagentruntime::Error> {
    let mut full_agent_text_response = String::new();

    while let Some(event_result) = event_receiver.recv().await? {
        match event_result {
            ResponseStream::Chunk(chunk) => {
                if let Some(bytes) = chunk.bytes {
                    match String::from_utf8(bytes.into_inner()) {
                        Ok(text_chunk) => {
                            full_agent_text_response.push_str(&text_chunk);
                        }
                        Err(e) => {
                            eprintln!("UTF-8 decoding error for chunk: {}", e);
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
            _ => {
                panic!("received an unhandled event type from Bedrock stream",);
            }
        }
    }
    Ok(full_agent_text_response)
}

#[cfg(test)]
mod test {

    use super::*;

    #[tokio::test]
    async fn test_process_agent_response_stream() {
        let mut mock = MockEventReceiverImpl::default();
        mock.expect_recv().times(1).returning(|| {
            Ok(Some(
                aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::types::ResponseStream::Chunk(
```

```
                    aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::types::PayloadPart::builder()
                        .set_bytes(Some(aws_smithy_types::Blob::new(vec![
                            116, 101, 115, 116, 32, 99, 111, 109, 112, 108, 101,
 116, 105, 111, 110,
                        ])))
                        .build(),
                ),
            ))
        });

        // end the stream
        mock.expect_recv().times(1).returning(|| Ok(None));

        let response = process_agent_response_stream(mock).await.unwrap();

        assert_eq!("test completion", response);
    }

    #[tokio::test]
    #[should_panic(expected = "received an unhandled event type from Bedrock
 stream")]
    async fn test_process_agent_response_stream_error() {
        let mut mock = MockEventReceiverImpl::default();
        mock.expect_recv().times(1).returning(|| {
            Ok(Some(
                aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::types::ResponseStream::Trace(

 aws_sdk_bedrockagentruntime::types::TracePart::builder().build(),
                ),
            ))
        });

        let _ = process_agent_response_stream(mock).await.unwrap();
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la InvokeAgentguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider che utilizzano SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con Amazon Cognito Identity Provider.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`ListUserPools`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListUserPools`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_pools(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let response = client.list_user_pools().max_results(10).send().await?;
    let pools = response.user_pools();
    println!("User pools:");
    for pool in pools {
        println!("  ID:              {}", pool.id().unwrap_or_default());
        println!("  Name:            {}", pool.name().unwrap_or_default());
        println!("  Lambda Config:   {:?}", pool.lambda_config().unwrap());
        println!(
            "  Last modified:   {}",
```

```
            pool.last_modified_date().unwrap().to_chrono_utc()?
        );
        println!(
            "  Creation date:   {:?}",
            pool.creation_date().unwrap().to_chrono_utc()
        );
        println!();
    }
    println!("Next token: {}", response.next_token().unwrap_or_default());

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListUserPoolsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi di Amazon Cognito Sync con SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con Amazon Cognito Sync.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`ListIdentityPoolUsage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListIdentityPoolUsage`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_pools(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let response = client
        .list_identity_pool_usage()
        .max_results(10)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let pools = response.identity_pool_usages();
    println!("Identity pools:");

    for pool in pools {
        println!(
            "  Identity pool ID:    {}",
            pool.identity_pool_id().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "  Data storage:        {}",
            pool.data_storage().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "  Sync sessions count: {}",
            pool.sync_sessions_count().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "  Last modified:       {}",
            pool.last_modified_date().unwrap().to_chrono_utc()?
        );
        println!();
    }

    println!("Next token: {}", response.next_token().unwrap_or_default());

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListIdentityPoolUsageguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi di Firehose che utilizzano SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con Firehose.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`PutRecordBatch`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutRecordBatch`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn put_record_batch(
    client: &Client,
    stream: &str,
    data: Vec<Record>,
```

```
) -> Result<PutRecordBatchOutput, SdkError<PutRecordBatchError>> {
    client
        .put_record_batch()
        .delivery_stream_name(stream)
        .set_records(Some(data))
        .send()
        .await
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la PutRecordBatchguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi di Amazon DocumentDB con SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con Amazon DocumentDB.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Esempi serverless

Esempi serverless

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon DocumentDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso di modifiche di DocumentDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
use lambda_runtime::{service_fn, tracing, Error, LambdaEvent};
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::documentdb::{DocumentDbEvent, DocumentDbInnerEvent},
   };


// Built with the following dependencies:
//lambda_runtime = "0.11.1"
//serde_json = "1.0"
//tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
//tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
//tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }
//aws_lambda_events = "0.15.0"

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<DocumentDbEvent>) ->Result<(), Error> {

    tracing::info!("Event Source ARN: {:?}", event.payload.event_source_arn);
    tracing::info!("Event Source: {:?}", event.payload.event_source);

    let records = &event.payload.events;

    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(());
    }

    for record in records{
        log_document_db_event(record);
    }

    tracing::info!("Document db records processed");

    // Prepare the response
    Ok(())

}

fn log_document_db_event(record: &DocumentDbInnerEvent)-> Result<(), Error>{
    tracing::info!("Change Event: {:?}", record.event);
```

```
    Ok(())

}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
    .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
    .with_target(false)
    .without_time()
    .init();

    let func = service_fn(function_handler);
    lambda_runtime::run(func).await?;
    Ok(())

}
```

Esempi di DynamoDB con SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con DynamoDB.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

AWS i contributi della community sono esempi che sono stati creati e gestiti da diversi team. AWS Per fornire feedback, utilizza il meccanismo fornito negli archivi collegati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

- Esempi serverless
- AWS contributi della comunità

Azioni

`CreateTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTable`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn create_table(
    client: &Client,
    table: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<CreateTableOutput, Error> {
    let a_name: String = key.into();
    let table_name: String = table.into();

    let ad = AttributeDefinition::builder()
        .attribute_name(&a_name)
        .attribute_type(ScalarAttributeType::S)
        .build()
        .map_err(Error::BuildError)?;

    let ks = KeySchemaElement::builder()
        .attribute_name(&a_name)
        .key_type(KeyType::Hash)
        .build()
        .map_err(Error::BuildError)?;

    let create_table_response = client
        .create_table()
        .table_name(table_name)
        .key_schema(ks)
```

```
        .attribute_definitions(ad)
        .billing_mode(BillingMode::PayPerRequest)
        .send()
        .await;

    match create_table_response {
        Ok(out) => {
            println!("Added table {} with key {}", table, key);
            Ok(out)
        }
        Err(e) => {
            eprintln!("Got an error creating table:");
            eprintln!("{}", e);
            Err(Error::unhandled(e))
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateTableguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DeleteItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteItem`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn delete_item(
    client: &Client,
    table: &str,
    key: &str,
    value: &str,
) -> Result<DeleteItemOutput, Error> {
    match client
        .delete_item()
```

```
        .table_name(table)
        .key(key, AttributeValue::S(value.into()))
        .send()
        .await
    {
        Ok(out) => {
            println!("Deleted item from table");
            Ok(out)
        }
        Err(e) => Err(Error::unhandled(e)),
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteItemguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DeleteTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTable`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn delete_table(client: &Client, table: &str) -> Result<DeleteTableOutput,
 Error> {
    let resp = client.delete_table().table_name(table).send().await;

    match resp {
        Ok(out) => {
            println!("Deleted table");
            Ok(out)
        }
        Err(e) => Err(Error::Unhandled(e.into())),
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteTableguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`ListTables`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTables`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn list_tables(client: &Client) -> Result<Vec<String>, Error> {
    let paginator = client.list_tables().into_paginator().items().send();
    let table_names = paginator.collect::<Result<Vec<_>, _>>().await?;

    println!("Tables:");

    for name in &table_names {
        println!("  {}", name);
    }

    println!("Found {} tables", table_names.len());
    Ok(table_names)
}
```

Determina se esiste una tabella.

```
pub async fn table_exists(client: &Client, table: &str) -> Result<bool, Error> {
    debug!("Checking for table: {table}");
    let table_list = client.list_tables().send().await;

    match table_list {
        Ok(list) => Ok(list.table_names().contains(&table.into())),
        Err(e) => Err(e.into()),
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListTablesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`PutItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutItem`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn add_item(client: &Client, item: Item, table: &String) ->
 Result<ItemOut, Error> {
    let user_av = AttributeValue::S(item.username);
    let type_av = AttributeValue::S(item.p_type);
    let age_av = AttributeValue::S(item.age);
    let first_av = AttributeValue::S(item.first);
    let last_av = AttributeValue::S(item.last);

    let request = client
        .put_item()
        .table_name(table)
        .item("username", user_av)
        .item("account_type", type_av)
        .item("age", age_av)
        .item("first_name", first_av)
        .item("last_name", last_av);

    println!("Executing request [{request:?}] to add item...");

    let resp = request.send().await?;

    let attributes = resp.attributes().unwrap();

    let username = attributes.get("username").cloned();
    let first_name = attributes.get("first_name").cloned();
    let last_name = attributes.get("last_name").cloned();
    let age = attributes.get("age").cloned();
    let p_type = attributes.get("p_type").cloned();
```

```
    println!(
        "Added user {:?}, {:?} {:?}, age {:?} as {:?} user",
        username, first_name, last_name, age, p_type
    );

    Ok(ItemOut {
        p_type,
        age,
        username,
        first_name,
        last_name,
    })
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la PutItemguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`Query`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Query`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Trova i filmati realizzati nell'anno specificato.

```
pub async fn movies_in_year(
    client: &Client,
    table_name: &str,
    year: u16,
) -> Result<Vec<Movie>, MovieError> {
    let results = client
        .query()
        .table_name(table_name)
        .key_condition_expression("#yr = :yyyy")
        .expression_attribute_names("#yr", "year")
```

```
        .expression_attribute_values(":yyyy", AttributeValue::N(year.to_string()))
        .send()
        .await?;

    if let Some(items) = results.items {
        let movies = items.iter().map(|v| v.into()).collect();
        Ok(movies)
    } else {
        Ok(vec![])
    }
}
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API AWS .

`Scan`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`Scan`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn list_items(client: &Client, table: &str, page_size: Option<i32>) ->
 Result<(), Error> {
    let page_size = page_size.unwrap_or(10);
    let items: Result<Vec<_>, _> = client
        .scan()
        .table_name(table)
        .limit(page_size)
        .into_paginator()
        .items()
        .send()
        .collect()
        .await;
```

```
    println!("Items in table (up to {page_size}):");
    for item in items? {
        println!("   {:?}", item);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Scan nella Documentazione di riferimento degli SDK AWS per l'API Rust.

Scenari

Connect a un'istanza locale

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come sovrascrivere l'URL di un endpoint per connettersi a una distribuzione di sviluppo locale di DynamoDB e un SDK. AWS

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta DynamoDB Local.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// Lists your tables from a local DynamoDB instance by setting the SDK Config's
/// endpoint_url and test_credentials.
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();

    let config = aws_config::defaults(aws_config::BehaviorVersion::latest())
        .test_credentials()
        // DynamoDB run locally uses port 8000 by default.
        .endpoint_url("http://localhost:8000")
        .load()
```

```
        .await;
    let dynamodb_local_config =
 aws_sdk_dynamodb::config::Builder::from(&config).build();

    let client = aws_sdk_dynamodb::Client::from_conf(dynamodb_local_config);

    let list_resp = client.list_tables().send().await;
    match list_resp {
        Ok(resp) => {
            println!("Found {} tables", resp.table_names().len());
            for name in resp.table_names() {
                println!("  {}", name);
            }
        }
        Err(err) => eprintln!("Failed to list local dynamodb tables: {err:?}"),
    }
}
```

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per Rust

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

- Amazon SNS

Esecuzione di una query mediante PartiQL

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Ricezione di un articolo eseguendo un'istruzione SELECT.
- Aggiunta di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione INSERT.
- Aggiornamento di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione UPDATE.
- Eliminazione di un elemento eseguendo un'istruzione DELETE.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn make_table(
    client: &Client,
    table: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<(), SdkError<CreateTableError>> {
    let ad = AttributeDefinition::builder()
        .attribute_name(key)
        .attribute_type(ScalarAttributeType::S)
        .build()
        .expect("creating AttributeDefinition");

    let ks = KeySchemaElement::builder()
        .attribute_name(key)
        .key_type(KeyType::Hash)
        .build()
        .expect("creating KeySchemaElement");

    match client
        .create_table()
        .table_name(table)
        .key_schema(ks)
```

```
        .attribute_definitions(ad)
        .billing_mode(BillingMode::PayPerRequest)
        .send()
        .await
    {
        Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        Err(e) => Err(e),
    }
}

async fn add_item(client: &Client, item: Item) -> Result<(),
 SdkError<ExecuteStatementError>> {
    match client
        .execute_statement()
        .statement(format!(
            r#"INSERT INTO "{}" VALUE {{
                "{}": ?,
                "acount_type": ?,
                "age": ?,
                "first_name": ?,
                "last_name": ?
        }} "#,
            item.table, item.key
        ))
        .set_parameters(Some(vec![
            AttributeValue::S(item.utype),
            AttributeValue::S(item.age),
            AttributeValue::S(item.first_name),
            AttributeValue::S(item.last_name),
        ]))
        .send()
        .await
    {
        Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        Err(e) => Err(e),
    }
}

async fn query_item(client: &Client, item: Item) -> bool {
    match client
        .execute_statement()
        .statement(format!(
            r#"SELECT * FROM "{}" WHERE "{}" = ?"#,
            item.table, item.key
```

```
        ))
        .set_parameters(Some(vec![AttributeValue::S(item.value)]))
        .send()
        .await
    {
        Ok(resp) => {
            if !resp.items().is_empty() {
                println!("Found a matching entry in the table:");
                println!("{:?}", resp.items.unwrap_or_default().pop());
                true
            } else {
                println!("Did not find a match.");
                false
            }
        }
        Err(e) => {
            println!("Got an error querying table:");
            println!("{}", e);
            process::exit(1);
        }
    }
}

async fn remove_item(client: &Client, table: &str, key: &str, value: String) ->
 Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .execute_statement()
        .statement(format!(r#"DELETE FROM "{table}" WHERE "{key}" = ?"#))
        .set_parameters(Some(vec![AttributeValue::S(value)]))
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Deleted item.");

    Ok(())
}

async fn remove_table(client: &Client, table: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client.delete_table().table_name(table).send().await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ExecuteStatementguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Salvataggio di EXIF e altre informazioni sull'immagine

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Recuperare informazioni EXIF da un file JPG, JPEG o PNG.
- Carica il file immagine in un bucket Amazon S3.
- Utilizza Amazon Rekognition per identificare i tre attributi principali (etichette) nel file.
- Aggiungi le informazioni su EXIF ed etichette a una tabella Amazon DynamoDB nella regione.

SDK per Rust

Recupera le informazioni EXIF da un file JPG, JPEG o PNG, carica il file di immagine in un bucket Amazon S3, utilizza Amazon Rekognition per identificare i tre attributi principali (etichette in Amazon Rekognition) nel file e aggiungi le informazioni su EXIF ed etichette a una tabella Amazon DynamoDB nella regione.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

Esempi serverless

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
use lambda_runtime::{service_fn, tracing, Error, LambdaEvent};
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::dynamodb::{Event, EventRecord},
   };


// Built with the following dependencies:
//lambda_runtime = "0.11.1"
//serde_json = "1.0"
//tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
//tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
//tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }
//aws_lambda_events = "0.15.0"

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<Event>) ->Result<(), Error> {

    let records = &event.payload.records;
    tracing::info!("event payload: {:?}",records);
    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(());
    }

    for record in records{
        log_dynamo_dbrecord(record);
    }

    tracing::info!("Dynamo db records processed");

    // Prepare the response
    Ok(())
```

```
}

fn log_dynamo_dbrecord(record: &EventRecord)-> Result<(), Error>{
    tracing::info!("EventId: {}", record.event_id);
    tracing::info!("EventName: {}", record.event_name);
    tracing::info!("DynamoDB Record: {:?}", record.change );
    Ok(())

}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
    .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
    .with_target(false)
    .without_time()
    .init();

    let func = service_fn(function_handler);
    lambda_runtime::run(func).await?;
    Ok(())

}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::dynamodb::{Event, EventRecord, StreamRecord},
    streams::{DynamoDbBatchItemFailure, DynamoDbEventResponse},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

/// Process the stream record
fn process_record(record: &EventRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let stream_record: &StreamRecord = &record.change;

    // process your stream record here...
    tracing::info!("Data: {:?}", stream_record);

    Ok(())
}

/// Main Lambda handler here...
async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<Event>) ->
 Result<DynamoDbEventResponse, Error> {
    let mut response = DynamoDbEventResponse {
        batch_item_failures: vec![],
    };

    let records = &event.payload.records;

    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(response);
    }

    for record in records {
        tracing::info!("EventId: {}", record.event_id);

        // Couldn't find a sequence number
        if record.change.sequence_number.is_none() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(DynamoDbBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: Some("".to_string()),
            });
            return Ok(response);
        }

        // Process your record here...
        if process_record(record).is_err() {
```

```
            response.batch_item_failures.push(DynamoDbBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.change.sequence_number.clone(),
            });
            /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
            Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards. */
            return Ok(response);
        }
    }

    tracing::info!("Successfully processed {} record(s)", records.len());

    Ok(response)
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

AWS contributi della comunità

Crea e testa un'applicazione serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless utilizzando API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB

SDK per Rust

> Mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless composta da un API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB utilizzando Rust SDK.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

Esempi di Amazon EBS con SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con Amazon EBS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CompleteSnapshot`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CompleteSnapshot`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn finish(client: &Client, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
```

```
    client
        .complete_snapshot()
        .changed_blocks_count(2)
        .snapshot_id(id)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Snapshot ID {}", id);
    println!("The state is 'completed' when all of the modified blocks have been
 transferred to Amazon S3.");
    println!("Use the get-snapshot-state code example to get the state of the
 snapshot.");

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CompleteSnapshotguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`PutSnapshotBlock`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutSnapshotBlock`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn add_block(
    client: &Client,
    id: &str,
    idx: usize,
    block: Vec<u8>,
    checksum: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .put_snapshot_block()
```

```
        .snapshot_id(id)
        .block_index(idx as i32)
        .block_data(ByteStream::from(block))
        .checksum(checksum)
        .checksum_algorithm(ChecksumAlgorithm::ChecksumAlgorithmSha256)
        .data_length(EBS_BLOCK_SIZE as i32)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la PutSnapshotBlockguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`StartSnapshot`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartSnapshot`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn start(client: &Client, description: &str) -> Result<String, Error> {
    let snapshot = client
        .start_snapshot()
        .description(description)
        .encrypted(false)
        .volume_size(1)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(snapshot.snapshot_id.unwrap())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la StartSnapshotguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

EC2 Esempi di Amazon che utilizzano SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con Amazon EC2.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Amazon EC2

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon EC2.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_security_groups(client: &aws_sdk_ec2::Client, group_ids: Vec<String>)
 {
    let response = client
        .describe_security_groups()
        .set_group_ids(Some(group_ids))
        .send()
        .await;

    match response {
        Ok(output) => {
```

```
            for group in output.security_groups() {
                println!(
                    "Found Security Group {} ({}), vpc id {} and description {}",
                    group.group_name().unwrap_or("unknown"),
                    group.group_id().unwrap_or("id-unknown"),
                    group.vpc_id().unwrap_or("vpcid-unknown"),
                    group.description().unwrap_or("(none)")
                );
            }
        }
        Err(err) => {
            let err = err.into_service_error();
            let meta = err.meta();
            let message = meta.message().unwrap_or("unknown");
            let code = meta.code().unwrap_or("unknown");
            eprintln!("Error listing EC2 Security Groups: ({code}) {message}");
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeSecurityGroupsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creare una coppia di chiavi e un gruppo di sicurezza.
- Selezionare un'Amazon Machine Image (AMI) e un tipo di istanza compatibile e quindi creare un'istanza.
- Arrestare e riavviare l'istanza.
- Associazione di un indirizzo IP elastico all'istanza

- Connettiti alla tua istanza con SSH, quindi elimina le risorse.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

L' EC2InstanceScenario implementazione contiene la logica per eseguire l'esempio nel suo insieme.

```
//! Scenario that uses the AWS SDK for Rust (the SDK) with Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud
//! (Amazon EC2) to do the following:
//!
//! * Create a key pair that is used to secure SSH communication between your
 computer and
//!   an EC2 instance.
//! * Create a security group that acts as a virtual firewall for your EC2 instances
 to
//!   control incoming and outgoing traffic.
//! * Find an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) and a compatible instance type.
//! * Create an instance that is created from the instance type and AMI you select,
 and
//!   is configured to use the security group and key pair created in this example.
//! * Stop and restart the instance.
//! * Create an Elastic IP address and associate it as a consistent IP address for
 your instance.
//! * Connect to your instance with SSH, using both its public IP address and your
 Elastic IP
//!   address.
//! * Clean up all of the resources created by this example.

use std::net::Ipv4Addr;

use crate::{
    ec2::{EC2Error, EC2},
    getting_started::{key_pair::KeyPairManager, util::Util},
    ssm::SSM,
```

```
};
use aws_sdk_ssm::types::Parameter;

use super::{
    elastic_ip::ElasticIpManager, instance::InstanceManager,
 security_group::SecurityGroupManager,
    util::ScenarioImage,
};

pub struct Ec2InstanceScenario {
    ec2: EC2,
    ssm: SSM,
    util: Util,
    key_pair_manager: KeyPairManager,
    security_group_manager: SecurityGroupManager,
    instance_manager: InstanceManager,
    elastic_ip_manager: ElasticIpManager,
}

impl Ec2InstanceScenario {
    pub fn new(ec2: EC2, ssm: SSM, util: Util) -> Self {
        Ec2InstanceScenario {
            ec2,
            ssm,
            util,
            key_pair_manager: Default::default(),
            security_group_manager: Default::default(),
            instance_manager: Default::default(),
            elastic_ip_manager: Default::default(),
        }
    }

    pub async fn run(&mut self) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.create_and_list_key_pairs().await?;
        self.create_security_group().await?;
        self.create_instance().await?;
        self.stop_and_start_instance().await?;
        self.associate_elastic_ip().await?;
        self.stop_and_start_instance().await?;
        Ok(())
    }

    /// 1. Creates an RSA key pair and saves its private key data as a .pem file in
 secure
```

```
    ///    temporary storage. The private key data is deleted after the example
completes.
    /// 2. Optionally, lists the first five key pairs for the current account.
    pub async fn create_and_list_key_pairs(&mut self) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        println!( "Let's create an RSA key pair that you can be use to securely
connect to your EC2 instance.");

        let key_name = self.util.prompt_key_name()?;

        self.key_pair_manager
            .create(&self.ec2, &self.util, key_name)
            .await?;

        println!(
            "Created a key pair {} and saved the private key to {:?}.",
            self.key_pair_manager
                .key_pair()
                .key_name()
                .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("No key name after creating key"))?,
            self.key_pair_manager
                .key_file_path()
                .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("No key file after creating key"))?
        );

        if self.util.should_list_key_pairs()? {
            for pair in self.key_pair_manager.list(&self.ec2).await? {
                println!(
                    "Found {:?} key {} with fingerprint:\t{:?}",
                    pair.key_type(),
                    pair.key_name().unwrap_or("Unknown"),
                    pair.key_fingerprint()
                );
            }
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    /// 1. Creates a security group for the default VPC.
    /// 2. Adds an inbound rule to allow SSH. The SSH rule allows only
    ///    inbound traffic from the current computer’s public IPv4 address.
    /// 3. Displays information about the security group.
    ///
```

```
    /// This function uses <http://checkip.amazonaws.com> to get the current public
IP
    /// address of the computer that is running the example. This method works in
most
    /// cases. However, depending on how your computer connects to the internet, you
    /// might have to manually add your public IP address to the security group by
using
    /// the AWS Management Console.
    pub async fn create_security_group(&mut self) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        println!("Let's create a security group to manage access to your
instance.");
        let group_name = self.util.prompt_security_group_name()?;

        self.security_group_manager
            .create(
                &self.ec2,
                &group_name,
                "Security group for example: get started with instances.",
            )
            .await?;

        println!(
            "Created security group {} in your default VPC {}.",
            self.security_group_manager.group_name(),
            self.security_group_manager
                .vpc_id()
                .unwrap_or("(unknown vpc)")
        );

        let check_ip = self.util.do_get("https://checkip.amazonaws.com").await?;
        let current_ip_address: Ipv4Addr = check_ip.trim().parse().map_err(|e| {
            EC2Error::new(format!(
                "Failed to convert response {} to IP Address: {e:?}",
                check_ip
            ))
        })?;

        println!("Your public IP address seems to be {current_ip_address}");
        if self.util.should_add_to_security_group() {
            match self
                .security_group_manager
                .authorize_ingress(&self.ec2, current_ip_address)
                .await
            {
```

```
                Ok(_) => println!("Security group rules updated"),
                Err(err) => eprintln!("Couldn't update security group rules:
{err:?}"),
            }
        }
        println!("{}", self.security_group_manager);

        Ok(())
    }

    /// 1. Gets a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs from AWS Systems Manager. Specifying
the
    ///    '/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest' path returns only the latest AMIs.
    /// 2. Gets and displays information about the available AMIs and lets you
select one.
    /// 3. Gets a list of instance types that are compatible with the selected AMI
and
    ///    lets you select one.
    /// 4. Creates an instance with the previously created key pair and security
group,
    ///    and the selected AMI and instance type.
    /// 5. Waits for the instance to be running and then displays its information.
    pub async fn create_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        let ami = self.find_image().await?;

        let instance_types = self
            .ec2
            .list_instance_types(&ami.0)
            .await
            .map_err(|e| e.add_message("Could not find instance types"))?;
        println!(
            "There are several instance types that support the {} architecture of
the image.",
            ami.0
                .architecture
                .as_ref()
                .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new(format!("Missing architecture in {:?}",
ami.0)))?
        );
        let instance_type = self.util.select_instance_type(instance_types)?;

        println!("Creating your instance and waiting for it to start...");
        self.instance_manager
            .create(
```

```
                &self.ec2,
                ami.0
                    .image_id()
                    .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Could not find image ID"))?,
                instance_type,
                self.key_pair_manager.key_pair(),
                self.security_group_manager
                    .security_group()
                    .map(|sg| vec![sg])
                    .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Could not find security group"))?,
            )
            .await
            .map_err(|e| e.add_message("Scenario failed to create instance"))?;

        while let Err(err) = self
            .ec2
            .wait_for_instance_ready(self.instance_manager.instance_id(), None)
            .await
        {
            println!("{err}");
            if !self.util.should_continue_waiting() {
                return Err(err);
            }
        }

        println!("Your instance is ready:\n{}", self.instance_manager);

        self.display_ssh_info();

        Ok(())
    }

    async fn find_image(&mut self) -> Result<ScenarioImage, EC2Error> {
        let params: Vec<Parameter> = self
            .ssm
            .list_path("/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest")
            .await
            .map_err(|e| e.add_message("Could not find parameters for available
images"))?
            .into_iter()
            .filter(|param| param.name().is_some_and(|name| name.contains("amzn2")))
            .collect();
        let amzn2_images: Vec<ScenarioImage> = self
            .ec2
```

```
            .list_images(params)
            .await
            .map_err(|e| e.add_message("Could not find images"))?
            .into_iter()
            .map(ScenarioImage::from)
            .collect();
        println!("We will now create an instance from an Amazon Linux 2 AMI");
        let ami = self.util.select_scenario_image(amzn2_images)?;
        Ok(ami)
    }

    // 1. Stops the instance and waits for it to stop.
    // 2. Starts the instance and waits for it to start.
    // 3. Displays information about the instance.
    // 4. Displays an SSH connection string. When an Elastic IP address is
associated
    //    with the instance, the IP address stays consistent when the instance stops
    //    and starts.
    pub async fn stop_and_start_instance(&self) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        println!("Let's stop and start your instance to see what changes.");
        println!("Stopping your instance and waiting until it's stopped...");
        self.instance_manager.stop(&self.ec2).await?;
        println!("Your instance is stopped. Restarting...");
        self.instance_manager.start(&self.ec2).await?;
        println!("Your instance is running.");
        println!("{}", self.instance_manager);
        if self.elastic_ip_manager.public_ip() == "0.0.0.0" {
            println!("Every time your instance is restarted, its public IP address
changes.");
        } else {
            println!(
                "Because you have associated an Elastic IP with your instance, you
can connect by using a consistent IP address after the instance restarts."
            );
        }
        self.display_ssh_info();
        Ok(())
    }

    /// 1. Allocates an Elastic IP address and associates it with the instance.
    /// 2. Displays an SSH connection string that uses the Elastic IP address.
    async fn associate_elastic_ip(&mut self) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.elastic_ip_manager.allocate(&self.ec2).await?;
        println!(
```

```
            "Allocated static Elastic IP address: {}",
            self.elastic_ip_manager.public_ip()
        );

        self.elastic_ip_manager
            .associate(&self.ec2, self.instance_manager.instance_id())
            .await?;
        println!("Associated your Elastic IP with your instance.");
        println!("You can now use SSH to connect to your instance by using the
Elastic IP.");
        self.display_ssh_info();
        Ok(())
    }

    /// Displays an SSH connection string that can be used to connect to a running
    /// instance.
    fn display_ssh_info(&self) {
        let ip_addr = if self.elastic_ip_manager.has_allocation() {
            self.elastic_ip_manager.public_ip()
        } else {
            self.instance_manager.instance_ip()
        };
        let key_file_path = self.key_pair_manager.key_file_path().unwrap();
        println!("To connect, open another command prompt and run the following
command:");
        println!("\nssh -i {} ec2-user@{ip_addr}\n", key_file_path.display());
        let _ = self.util.enter_to_continue();
    }

    /// 1. Disassociate and delete the previously created Elastic IP.
    /// 2. Terminate the previously created instance.
    /// 3. Delete the previously created security group.
    /// 4. Delete the previously created key pair.
    pub async fn clean_up(self) {
        println!("Let's clean everything up. This example created these
resources:");
        println!(
            "\tKey pair: {}",
            self.key_pair_manager
                .key_pair()
                .key_name()
                .unwrap_or("(unknown key pair)")
        );
        println!(
```

```
            "\tSecurity group: {}",
            self.security_group_manager.group_name()
        );
        println!(
            "\tInstance: {}",
            self.instance_manager.instance_display_name()
        );
        if self.util.should_clean_resources() {
            if let Err(err) = self.elastic_ip_manager.remove(&self.ec2).await {
                eprintln!("{err}")
            }
            if let Err(err) = self.instance_manager.delete(&self.ec2).await {
                eprintln!("{err}")
            }
            if let Err(err) = self.security_group_manager.delete(&self.ec2).await {
                eprintln!("{err}");
            }
            if let Err(err) = self.key_pair_manager.delete(&self.ec2,
 &self.util).await {
                eprintln!("{err}");
            }
        } else {
            println!("Ok, not cleaning up any resources!");
        }
    }
}

pub async fn run(mut scenario: Ec2InstanceScenario) {
    println!
("--------------------------------------------------------------------------------");
    println!(
        "Welcome to the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) get started with
 instances demo."
    );
    println!
("--------------------------------------------------------------------------------");

    if let Err(err) = scenario.run().await {
        eprintln!("There was an error running the scenario: {err}")
    }

    println!
("--------------------------------------------------------------------------------");
```

```
    scenario.clean_up().await;

    println!("Thanks for running!");
    println!
("--------------------------------------------------------------------------------");
}
```

La struttura EC2 Impl funge da punto di automazione per i test e le sue funzioni racchiudono le chiamate EC2 SDK.

```
use std::{net::Ipv4Addr, time::Duration};

use aws_sdk_ec2::{
    client::Waiters,
    error::ProvideErrorMetadata,
    operation::{
        allocate_address::AllocateAddressOutput,
 associate_address::AssociateAddressOutput,
    },
    types::{
        DomainType, Filter, Image, Instance, InstanceType, IpPermission, IpRange,
 KeyPairInfo,
        SecurityGroup, Tag,
    },
    Client as EC2Client,
};
use aws_sdk_ssm::types::Parameter;
use aws_smithy_runtime_api::client::waiters::error::WaiterError;

#[cfg(test)]
use mockall::automock;

#[cfg(not(test))]
pub use EC2Impl as EC2;

#[cfg(test)]
pub use MockEC2Impl as EC2;

#[derive(Clone)]
pub struct EC2Impl {
    pub client: EC2Client,
```

```
}

#[cfg_attr(test, automock)]
impl EC2Impl {
    pub fn new(client: EC2Client) -> Self {
        EC2Impl { client }
    }

    pub async fn create_key_pair(&self, name: String) -> Result<(KeyPairInfo,
 String), EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Creating key pair {name}");
        let output = self.client.create_key_pair().key_name(name).send().await?;
        let info = KeyPairInfo::builder()
            .set_key_name(output.key_name)
            .set_key_fingerprint(output.key_fingerprint)
            .set_key_pair_id(output.key_pair_id)
            .build();
        let material = output
            .key_material
            .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Create Key Pair has no key material"))?;
        Ok((info, material))
    }

    pub async fn list_key_pair(&self) -> Result<Vec<KeyPairInfo>, EC2Error> {
        let output = self.client.describe_key_pairs().send().await?;
        Ok(output.key_pairs.unwrap_or_default())
    }

    pub async fn delete_key_pair(&self, key_name: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        let key_name: String = key_name.into();
        tracing::info!("Deleting key pair {key_name}");
        self.client
            .delete_key_pair()
            .key_name(key_name)
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn create_security_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        description: &str,
    ) -> Result<SecurityGroup, EC2Error> {
```

```
        tracing::info!("Creating security group {name}");
        let create_output = self
            .client
            .create_security_group()
            .group_name(name)
            .description(description)
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(EC2Error::from)?;

        let group_id = create_output
            .group_id
            .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Missing security group id after
creation"))?;

        let group = self
            .describe_security_group(&group_id)
            .await?
            .ok_or_else(|| {
                EC2Error::new(format!("Could not find security group with id
{group_id}"))
            })?;

        tracing::info!("Created security group {name} as {group_id}");

        Ok(group)
    }

    /// Find a single security group, by ID. Returns Err if multiple groups are
found.
    pub async fn describe_security_group(
        &self,
        group_id: &str,
    ) -> Result<Option<SecurityGroup>, EC2Error> {
        let group_id: String = group_id.into();
        let describe_output = self
            .client
            .describe_security_groups()
            .group_ids(&group_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        let mut groups = describe_output.security_groups.unwrap_or_default();
```

```
        match groups.len() {
            0 => Ok(None),
            1 => Ok(Some(groups.remove(0))),
            _ => Err(EC2Error::new(format!(
                "Expected single group for {group_id}"
            ))),
        }
    }

    /// Add an ingress rule to a security group explicitly allowing IPv4 address
    /// as {ip}/32 over TCP port 22.
    pub async fn authorize_security_group_ssh_ingress(
        &self,
        group_id: &str,
        ingress_ips: Vec<Ipv4Addr>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Authorizing ingress for security group {group_id}");
        self.client
            .authorize_security_group_ingress()
            .group_id(group_id)
            .set_ip_permissions(Some(
                ingress_ips
                    .into_iter()
                    .map(|ip| {
                        IpPermission::builder()
                            .ip_protocol("tcp")
                            .from_port(22)
                            .to_port(22)
                            .ip_ranges(IpRange::builder().cidr_ip(format!
("{ip}/32")).build())
                            .build()
                    })
                    .collect(),
            ))
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn delete_security_group(&self, group_id: &str) -> Result<(),
 EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Deleting security group {group_id}");
        self.client
            .delete_security_group()
```

```
            .group_id(group_id)
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn list_images(&self, ids: Vec<Parameter>) -> Result<Vec<Image>,
EC2Error> {
        let image_ids = ids.into_iter().filter_map(|p| p.value).collect();
        let output = self
            .client
            .describe_images()
            .set_image_ids(Some(image_ids))
            .send()
            .await?;

        let images = output.images.unwrap_or_default();
        if images.is_empty() {
            Err(EC2Error::new("No images for selected AMIs"))
        } else {
            Ok(images)
        }
    }

    /// List instance types that match an image's architecture and are free tier
eligible.
    pub async fn list_instance_types(&self, image: &Image) ->
Result<Vec<InstanceType>, EC2Error> {
        let architecture = format!(
            "{}",
            image.architecture().ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new(format!(
                "Image {:?} does not have a listed architecture",
                image.image_id()
            )))?
        );
        let free_tier_eligible_filter = Filter::builder()
            .name("free-tier-eligible")
            .values("false")
            .build();
        let supported_architecture_filter = Filter::builder()
            .name("processor-info.supported-architecture")
            .values(architecture)
            .build();
        let response = self
```

```
            .client
            .describe_instance_types()
            .filters(free_tier_eligible_filter)
            .filters(supported_architecture_filter)
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(response
            .instance_types
            .unwrap_or_default()
            .into_iter()
            .filter_map(|iti| iti.instance_type)
            .collect())
    }

    pub async fn create_instance<'a>(
        &self,
        image_id: &'a str,
        instance_type: InstanceType,
        key_pair: &'a KeyPairInfo,
        security_groups: Vec<&'a SecurityGroup>,
    ) -> Result<String, EC2Error> {
        let run_instances = self
            .client
            .run_instances()
            .image_id(image_id)
            .instance_type(instance_type)
            .key_name(
                key_pair
                    .key_name()
                    .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Missing key name when launching
instance"))?,
            )
            .set_security_group_ids(Some(
                security_groups
                    .iter()
                    .filter_map(|sg| sg.group_id.clone())
                    .collect(),
            ))
            .min_count(1)
            .max_count(1)
            .send()
            .await?;
```

```
        if run_instances.instances().is_empty() {
            return Err(EC2Error::new("Failed to create instance"));
        }

        let instance_id = run_instances.instances()[0].instance_id().unwrap();
        let response = self
            .client
            .create_tags()
            .resources(instance_id)
            .tags(
                Tag::builder()
                    .key("Name")
                    .value("From SDK Examples")
                    .build(),
            )
            .send()
            .await;

        match response {
            Ok(_) => tracing::info!("Created {instance_id} and applied tags."),
            Err(err) => {
                tracing::info!("Error applying tags to {instance_id}: {err:?}");
                return Err(err.into());
            }
        }

        tracing::info!("Instance is created.");

        Ok(instance_id.to_string())
    }

    /// Wait for an instance to be ready and status ok (default wait 60 seconds)
    pub async fn wait_for_instance_ready(
        &self,
        instance_id: &str,
        duration: Option<Duration>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .wait_until_instance_status_ok()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .wait(duration.unwrap_or(Duration::from_secs(60)))
            .await
            .map_err(|err| match err {
                WaiterError::ExceededMaxWait(exceeded) => EC2Error(format!(
```

```
                    "Exceeded max time ({}s) waiting for instance to start.",
                    exceeded.max_wait().as_secs()
                )),
                _ => EC2Error::from(err),
            })?;
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn describe_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<Instance,
EC2Error> {
        let response = self
            .client
            .describe_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        let instance = response
            .reservations()
            .first()
            .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new(format!("No instance reservations for
{instance_id}")))?
            .instances()
            .first()
            .ok_or_else(|| {
                EC2Error::new(format!("No instances in reservation for
{instance_id}"))
            })?;

        Ok(instance.clone())
    }

    pub async fn start_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Starting instance {instance_id}");

        self.client
            .start_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        tracing::info!("Started instance.");

        Ok(())
```

```
    }

    pub async fn stop_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Stopping instance {instance_id}");

        self.client
            .stop_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        self.wait_for_instance_stopped(instance_id, None).await?;

        tracing::info!("Stopped instance.");

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn reboot_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Rebooting instance {instance_id}");

        self.client
            .reboot_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn wait_for_instance_stopped(
        &self,
        instance_id: &str,
        duration: Option<Duration>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .wait_until_instance_stopped()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .wait(duration.unwrap_or(Duration::from_secs(60)))
            .await
            .map_err(|err| match err {
                WaiterError::ExceededMaxWait(exceeded) => EC2Error(format!(
                    "Exceeded max time ({}s) waiting for instance to stop.",
                    exceeded.max_wait().as_secs(),
```

```
                )),
                _ => EC2Error::from(err),
            })?;
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn delete_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Deleting instance with id {instance_id}");
        self.stop_instance(instance_id).await?;
        self.client
            .terminate_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;
        self.wait_for_instance_terminated(instance_id).await?;
        tracing::info!("Terminated instance with id {instance_id}");
        Ok(())
    }

    async fn wait_for_instance_terminated(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(),
EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .wait_until_instance_terminated()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .wait(Duration::from_secs(60))
            .await
            .map_err(|err| match err {
                WaiterError::ExceededMaxWait(exceeded) => EC2Error(format!(
                    "Exceeded max time ({}s) waiting for instance to terminate.",
                    exceeded.max_wait().as_secs(),
                )),
                _ => EC2Error::from(err),
            })?;
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn allocate_ip_address(&self) -> Result<AllocateAddressOutput,
EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .allocate_address()
            .domain(DomainType::Vpc)
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(EC2Error::from)
```

```
    }

    pub async fn deallocate_ip_address(&self, allocation_id: &str) -> Result<(),
 EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .release_address()
            .allocation_id(allocation_id)
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn associate_ip_address(
        &self,
        allocation_id: &str,
        instance_id: &str,
    ) -> Result<AssociateAddressOutput, EC2Error> {
        let response = self
            .client
            .associate_address()
            .allocation_id(allocation_id)
            .instance_id(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(response)
    }

    pub async fn disassociate_ip_address(&self, association_id: &str) -> Result<(),
 EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .disassociate_address()
            .association_id(association_id)
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(())
    }
}

#[derive(Debug)]
pub struct EC2Error(String);
impl EC2Error {
    pub fn new(value: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        EC2Error(value.into())
    }
```

```
    pub fn add_message(self, message: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        EC2Error(format!("{}: {}", message.into(), self.0))
    }
}

impl<T: ProvideErrorMetadata> From<T> for EC2Error {
    fn from(value: T) -> Self {
        EC2Error(format!(
            "{}: {}",
            value
                .code()
                .map(String::from)
                .unwrap_or("unknown code".into()),
            value
                .message()
                .map(String::from)
                .unwrap_or("missing reason".into()),
        ))
    }
}

impl std::error::Error for EC2Error {}

impl std::fmt::Display for EC2Error {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "{}", self.0)
    }
}
```

La struttura SSM funge da punto di automazione per i test e le sue funzioni racchiudono le chiamate SSM SDK.

```
use aws_sdk_ssm::{types::Parameter, Client};
use aws_smithy_async::future::pagination_stream::TryFlatMap;

use crate::ec2::EC2Error;

#[cfg(test)]
use mockall::automock;
```

```
#[cfg(not(test))]
pub use SSMImpl as SSM;

#[cfg(test)]
pub use MockSSMImpl as SSM;

pub struct SSMImpl {
    inner: Client,
}

#[cfg_attr(test, automock)]
impl SSMImpl {
    pub fn new(inner: Client) -> Self {
        SSMImpl { inner }
    }

    pub async fn list_path(&self, path: &str) -> Result<Vec<Parameter>, EC2Error> {
        let maybe_params: Vec<Result<Parameter, _>> = TryFlatMap::new(
            self.inner
                .get_parameters_by_path()
                .path(path)
                .into_paginator()
                .send(),
        )
        .flat_map(|item| item.parameters.unwrap_or_default())
        .collect()
        .await;
        // Fail on the first error
        let params = maybe_params
            .into_iter()
            .collect::<Result<Vec<Parameter>, _>>()?;
        Ok(params)
    }
}
```

Lo scenario utilizza diverse strutture in stile «Manager» per gestire l'accesso alle risorse che vengono create ed eliminate durante lo scenario.

```
use aws_sdk_ec2::operation::{
    allocate_address::AllocateAddressOutput,
 associate_address::AssociateAddressOutput,
```

```
};

use crate::ec2::{EC2Error, EC2};

/// ElasticIpManager tracks the lifecycle of a public IP address, including its
/// allocation from the global pool and association with a specific instance.
#[derive(Debug, Default)]
pub struct ElasticIpManager {
    elastic_ip: Option<AllocateAddressOutput>,
    association: Option<AssociateAddressOutput>,
}

impl ElasticIpManager {
    pub fn has_allocation(&self) -> bool {
        self.elastic_ip.is_some()
    }

    pub fn public_ip(&self) -> &str {
        if let Some(allocation) = &self.elastic_ip {
            if let Some(addr) = allocation.public_ip() {
                return addr;
            }
        }
        "0.0.0.0"
    }

    pub async fn allocate(&mut self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        let allocation = ec2.allocate_ip_address().await?;
        self.elastic_ip = Some(allocation);
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn associate(&mut self, ec2: &EC2, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(),
 EC2Error> {
        if let Some(allocation) = &self.elastic_ip {
            if let Some(allocation_id) = allocation.allocation_id() {
                let association = ec2.associate_ip_address(allocation_id,
 instance_id).await?;
                self.association = Some(association);
                return Ok(());
            }
        }
        Err(EC2Error::new("No ip address allocation to associate"))
    }
```

```
    pub async fn remove(mut self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if let Some(association) = &self.association {
            if let Some(association_id) = association.association_id() {
                ec2.disassociate_ip_address(association_id).await?;
            }
        }
        self.association = None;
        if let Some(allocation) = &self.elastic_ip {
            if let Some(allocation_id) = allocation.allocation_id() {
                ec2.deallocate_ip_address(allocation_id).await?;
            }
        }
        self.elastic_ip = None;
        Ok(())
    }
}


use std::fmt::Display;

use aws_sdk_ec2::types::{Instance, InstanceType, KeyPairInfo, SecurityGroup};

use crate::ec2::{EC2Error, EC2};

/// InstanceManager wraps the lifecycle of an EC2 Instance.
#[derive(Debug, Default)]
pub struct InstanceManager {
    instance: Option<Instance>,
}

impl InstanceManager {
    pub fn instance_id(&self) -> &str {
        if let Some(instance) = &self.instance {
            if let Some(id) = instance.instance_id() {
                return id;
            }
        }
        "Unknown"
    }

    pub fn instance_name(&self) -> &str {
        if let Some(instance) = &self.instance {
```

```
            if let Some(tag) = instance.tags().iter().find(|e| e.key() ==
Some("Name")) {
                if let Some(value) = tag.value() {
                    return value;
                }
            }
        }
        "Unknown"
    }

    pub fn instance_ip(&self) -> &str {
        if let Some(instance) = &self.instance {
            if let Some(public_ip_address) = instance.public_ip_address() {
                return public_ip_address;
            }
        }
        "0.0.0.0"
    }

    pub fn instance_display_name(&self) -> String {
        format!("{} ({})", self.instance_name(), self.instance_id())
    }

    /// Create an EC2 instance with the given ID on a given type, using a
    /// generated KeyPair and applying a list of security groups.
    pub async fn create(
        &mut self,
        ec2: &EC2,
        image_id: &str,
        instance_type: InstanceType,
        key_pair: &KeyPairInfo,
        security_groups: Vec<&SecurityGroup>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        let instance_id = ec2
            .create_instance(image_id, instance_type, key_pair, security_groups)
            .await?;
        let instance = ec2.describe_instance(&instance_id).await?;
        self.instance = Some(instance);
        Ok(())
    }

    /// Start the managed EC2 instance, if present.
    pub async fn start(&self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if self.instance.is_some() {
```

```
            ec2.start_instance(self.instance_id()).await?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    /// Stop the managed EC2 instance, if present.
    pub async fn stop(&self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if self.instance.is_some() {
            ec2.stop_instance(self.instance_id()).await?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn reboot(&self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if self.instance.is_some() {
            ec2.reboot_instance(self.instance_id()).await?;
            ec2.wait_for_instance_stopped(self.instance_id(), None)
                .await?;
            ec2.wait_for_instance_ready(self.instance_id(), None)
                .await?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    /// Terminate and delete the managed EC2 instance, if present.
    pub async fn delete(self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if self.instance.is_some() {
            ec2.delete_instance(self.instance_id()).await?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }
}

impl Display for InstanceManager {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        if let Some(instance) = &self.instance {
            writeln!(f, "\tID: {}", instance.instance_id().unwrap_or("(Unknown)"))?;
            writeln!(
                f,
                "\tImage ID: {}",
                instance.image_id().unwrap_or("(Unknown)")
            )?;
            writeln!(
                f,
```

```
                "\tInstance type: {}",
                instance
                    .instance_type()
                    .map(|it| format!("{it}"))
                    .unwrap_or("(Unknown)".to_string())
            )?;
            writeln!(
                f,
                "\tKey name: {}",
                instance.key_name().unwrap_or("(Unknown)")
            )?;
            writeln!(f, "\tVPC ID: {}", instance.vpc_id().unwrap_or("(Unknown)"))?;
            writeln!(
                f,
                "\tPublic IP: {}",
                instance.public_ip_address().unwrap_or("(Unknown)")
            )?;
            let instance_state = instance
                .state
                .as_ref()
                .map(|is| {
                    is.name()
                        .map(|isn| format!("{isn}"))
                        .unwrap_or("(Unknown)".to_string())
                })
                .unwrap_or("(Unknown)".to_string());
            writeln!(f, "\tState: {instance_state}")?;
        } else {
            writeln!(f, "\tNo loaded instance")?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }
}


use std::{env, path::PathBuf};

use aws_sdk_ec2::types::KeyPairInfo;

use crate::ec2::{EC2Error, EC2};

use super::util::Util;

/// KeyPairManager tracks a KeyPairInfo and the path the private key has been
```

```
/// written to, if it's been created.
#[derive(Debug)]
pub struct KeyPairManager {
    key_pair: KeyPairInfo,
    key_file_path: Option<PathBuf>,
    key_file_dir: PathBuf,
}

impl KeyPairManager {
    pub fn new() -> Self {
        Self::default()
    }

    pub fn key_pair(&self) -> &KeyPairInfo {
        &self.key_pair
    }

    pub fn key_file_path(&self) -> Option<&PathBuf> {
        self.key_file_path.as_ref()
    }

    pub fn key_file_dir(&self) -> &PathBuf {
        &self.key_file_dir
    }

    /// Creates a key pair that can be used to securely connect to an EC2 instance.
    /// The returned key pair contains private key information that cannot be
 retrieved
    /// again. The private key data is stored as a .pem file.
    ///
    /// :param key_name: The name of the key pair to create.
    pub async fn create(
        &mut self,
        ec2: &EC2,
        util: &Util,
        key_name: String,
    ) -> Result<KeyPairInfo, EC2Error> {
        let (key_pair, material) =
 ec2.create_key_pair(key_name.clone()).await.map_err(|e| {
            self.key_pair =
 KeyPairInfo::builder().key_name(key_name.clone()).build();
            e.add_message(format!("Couldn't create key {key_name}"))
        })?;
```

```
        let path = self.key_file_dir.join(format!("{key_name}.pem"));

        // Save the key_pair information immediately, so it can get cleaned up if
 write_secure fails.
        self.key_file_path = Some(path.clone());
        self.key_pair = key_pair.clone();

        util.write_secure(&key_name, &path, material)?;

        Ok(key_pair)
    }

    pub async fn delete(self, ec2: &EC2, util: &Util) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if let Some(key_name) = self.key_pair.key_name() {
            ec2.delete_key_pair(key_name).await?;
            if let Some(key_path) = self.key_file_path() {
                if let Err(err) = util.remove(key_path) {
                    eprintln!("Failed to remove {key_path:?} ({err:?})");
                }
            }
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn list(&self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<Vec<KeyPairInfo>, EC2Error> {
        ec2.list_key_pair().await
    }
}

impl Default for KeyPairManager {
    fn default() -> Self {
        KeyPairManager {
            key_pair: KeyPairInfo::builder().build(),
            key_file_path: Default::default(),
            key_file_dir: env::temp_dir(),
        }
    }
}


use std::net::Ipv4Addr;

use aws_sdk_ec2::types::SecurityGroup;
```

```
use crate::ec2::{EC2Error, EC2};

/// SecurityGroupManager tracks the lifecycle of a SecurityGroup for an instance,
/// including adding a rule to allow SSH from a public IP address.
#[derive(Debug, Default)]
pub struct SecurityGroupManager {
    group_name: String,
    group_description: String,
    security_group: Option<SecurityGroup>,
}

impl SecurityGroupManager {
    pub async fn create(
        &mut self,
        ec2: &EC2,
        group_name: &str,
        group_description: &str,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.group_name = group_name.into();
        self.group_description = group_description.into();

        self.security_group = Some(
            ec2.create_security_group(group_name, group_description)
                .await
                .map_err(|e| e.add_message("Couldn't create security group"))?,
        );

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn authorize_ingress(&self, ec2: &EC2, ip_address: Ipv4Addr) ->
 Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if let Some(sg) = &self.security_group {
            ec2.authorize_security_group_ssh_ingress(
                sg.group_id()
                    .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Missing security group ID"))?,
                vec![ip_address],
            )
            .await?;
        };

        Ok(())
    }
```

```
    pub async fn delete(self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        if let Some(sg) = &self.security_group {
            ec2.delete_security_group(
                sg.group_id()
                    .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Missing security group ID"))?,
            )
            .await?;
        };

        Ok(())
    }

    pub fn group_name(&self) -> &str {
        &self.group_name
    }

    pub fn vpc_id(&self) -> Option<&str> {
        self.security_group.as_ref().and_then(|sg| sg.vpc_id())
    }

    pub fn security_group(&self) -> Option<&SecurityGroup> {
        self.security_group.as_ref()
    }
}

impl std::fmt::Display for SecurityGroupManager {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        match &self.security_group {
            Some(sg) => {
                writeln!(
                    f,
                    "Security group: {}",
                    sg.group_name().unwrap_or("(unknown group)")
                )?;
                writeln!(f, "\tID: {}", sg.group_id().unwrap_or("(unknown group
 id)"))?;
                writeln!(f, "\tVPC: {}", sg.vpc_id().unwrap_or("(unknown group
 vpc)"))?;
                if !sg.ip_permissions().is_empty() {
                    writeln!(f, "\tInbound Permissions:")?;
                    for permission in sg.ip_permissions() {
                        writeln!(f, "\t\t{permission:?}")?;
                    }
                }
```

```
                Ok(())
            }
            None => writeln!(f, "No security group loaded."),
        }
    }
}
```

Il punto di ingresso principale per lo scenario.

```
use ec2_code_examples::{
    ec2::EC2,
    getting_started::{
        scenario::{run, Ec2InstanceScenario},
        util::UtilImpl,
    },
    ssm::SSM,
};

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
    let ec2 = EC2::new(aws_sdk_ec2::Client::new(&sdk_config));
    let ssm = SSM::new(aws_sdk_ssm::Client::new(&sdk_config));
    let util = UtilImpl {};
    let scenario = Ec2InstanceScenario::new(ec2, ssm, util);
    run(scenario).await;
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Rust.
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair

- DeleteSecurityGroup
- DescribeImages
- DescribeInstanceTypes
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeKeyPairs
- DescribeSecurityGroups
- DisassociateAddress
- ReleaseAddress
- RunInstances
- StartInstances
- StopInstances
- TerminateInstances
- UnmonitorInstances

Azioni

`AllocateAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AllocateAddress`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   pub async fn allocate_ip_address(&self) -> Result<AllocateAddressOutput,
EC2Error> {
       self.client
           .allocate_address()
           .domain(DomainType::Vpc)
           .send()
           .await
           .map_err(EC2Error::from)
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la AllocateAddressguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`AssociateAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AssociateAddress`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    pub async fn associate_ip_address(
        &self,
        allocation_id: &str,
        instance_id: &str,
    ) -> Result<AssociateAddressOutput, EC2Error> {
        let response = self
            .client
            .associate_address()
            .allocation_id(allocation_id)
            .instance_id(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(response)
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la AssociateAddressguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// Add an ingress rule to a security group explicitly allowing IPv4 address
    /// as {ip}/32 over TCP port 22.
    pub async fn authorize_security_group_ssh_ingress(
        &self,
        group_id: &str,
        ingress_ips: Vec<Ipv4Addr>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Authorizing ingress for security group {group_id}");
        self.client
            .authorize_security_group_ingress()
            .group_id(group_id)
            .set_ip_permissions(Some(
                ingress_ips
                    .into_iter()
                    .map(|ip| {
                        IpPermission::builder()
                            .ip_protocol("tcp")
                            .from_port(22)
                            .to_port(22)
                            .ip_ranges(IpRange::builder().cidr_ip(format!
("{ip}/32")).build())
                            .build()
                    })
                    .collect(),
            ))
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(())
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`CreateKeyPair`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateKeyPair`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Implementazione di Rust che chiama la create_key_pair del EC2 Client ed estrae il materiale restituito.

```
   pub async fn create_key_pair(&self, name: String) -> Result<(KeyPairInfo,
String), EC2Error> {
       tracing::info!("Creating key pair {name}");
       let output = self.client.create_key_pair().key_name(name).send().await?;
       let info = KeyPairInfo::builder()
           .set_key_name(output.key_name)
           .set_key_fingerprint(output.key_fingerprint)
           .set_key_pair_id(output.key_pair_id)
           .build();
       let material = output
           .key_material
           .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Create Key Pair has no key material"))?;
       Ok((info, material))
   }
```

Una funzione che chiama l'impl create_key e salva in modo sicuro la chiave privata PEM.

```
   /// Creates a key pair that can be used to securely connect to an EC2 instance.
   /// The returned key pair contains private key information that cannot be
retrieved
   /// again. The private key data is stored as a .pem file.
   ///
   /// :param key_name: The name of the key pair to create.
   pub async fn create(
       &mut self,
```

```
        ec2: &EC2,
        util: &Util,
        key_name: String,
    ) -> Result<KeyPairInfo, EC2Error> {
        let (key_pair, material) =
ec2.create_key_pair(key_name.clone()).await.map_err(|e| {
            self.key_pair =
KeyPairInfo::builder().key_name(key_name.clone()).build();
            e.add_message(format!("Couldn't create key {key_name}"))
        })?;

        let path = self.key_file_dir.join(format!("{key_name}.pem"));

        // Save the key_pair information immediately, so it can get cleaned up if
write_secure fails.
        self.key_file_path = Some(path.clone());
        self.key_pair = key_pair.clone();

        util.write_secure(&key_name, &path, material)?;

        Ok(key_pair)
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento all'API SDK for CreateKeyPairRust AWS .

`CreateSecurityGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateSecurityGroup`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    pub async fn create_security_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
```

```
        description: &str,
    ) -> Result<SecurityGroup, EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Creating security group {name}");
        let create_output = self
            .client
            .create_security_group()
            .group_name(name)
            .description(description)
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(EC2Error::from)?;

        let group_id = create_output
            .group_id
            .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Missing security group id after
creation"))?;

        let group = self
            .describe_security_group(&group_id)
            .await?
            .ok_or_else(|| {
                EC2Error::new(format!("Could not find security group with id
{group_id}"))
            })?;

        tracing::info!("Created security group {name} as {group_id}");

        Ok(group)
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateSecurityGroupguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`CreateTags`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTags`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Questo esempio applica il tag Name dopo aver creato un'istanza.

```
    pub async fn create_instance<'a>(
        &self,
        image_id: &'a str,
        instance_type: InstanceType,
        key_pair: &'a KeyPairInfo,
        security_groups: Vec<&'a SecurityGroup>,
    ) -> Result<String, EC2Error> {
        let run_instances = self
            .client
            .run_instances()
            .image_id(image_id)
            .instance_type(instance_type)
            .key_name(
                key_pair
                    .key_name()
                    .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Missing key name when launching
instance"))?,
            )
            .set_security_group_ids(Some(
                security_groups
                    .iter()
                    .filter_map(|sg| sg.group_id.clone())
                    .collect(),
            ))
            .min_count(1)
            .max_count(1)
            .send()
            .await?;

        if run_instances.instances().is_empty() {
            return Err(EC2Error::new("Failed to create instance"));
        }
```

```
        let instance_id = run_instances.instances()[0].instance_id().unwrap();
        let response = self
            .client
            .create_tags()
            .resources(instance_id)
            .tags(
                Tag::builder()
                    .key("Name")
                    .value("From SDK Examples")
                    .build(),
            )
            .send()
            .await;

        match response {
            Ok(_) => tracing::info!("Created {instance_id} and applied tags."),
            Err(err) => {
                tracing::info!("Error applying tags to {instance_id}: {err:?}");
                return Err(err.into());
            }
        }

        tracing::info!("Instance is created.");

        Ok(instance_id.to_string())
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta il riferimento CreateTagsall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DeleteKeyPair`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteKeyPair`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Wrapper around delete_key che rimuove anche la chiave PEM privata di supporto.

```
pub async fn delete(self, ec2: &EC2, util: &Util) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
    if let Some(key_name) = self.key_pair.key_name() {
        ec2.delete_key_pair(key_name).await?;
        if let Some(key_path) = self.key_file_path() {
            if let Err(err) = util.remove(key_path) {
                eprintln!("Failed to remove {key_path:?} ({err:?})");
            }
        }
    }
    Ok(())
}
```

```
pub async fn delete_key_pair(&self, key_name: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
    let key_name: String = key_name.into();
    tracing::info!("Deleting key pair {key_name}");
    self.client
        .delete_key_pair()
        .key_name(key_name)
        .send()
        .await?;
    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento all'API SDK for DeleteKeyPairRust AWS .

`DeleteSecurityGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteSecurityGroup`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    pub async fn delete_security_group(&self, group_id: &str) -> Result<(),
 EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Deleting security group {group_id}");
        self.client
            .delete_security_group()
            .group_id(group_id)
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(())
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteSecurityGroupguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DeleteSnapshot`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteSnapshot`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn delete_snapshot(client: &Client, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client.delete_snapshot().snapshot_id(id).send().await?;

    println!("Deleted");

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteSnapshotguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DescribeImages`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeImages`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   pub async fn list_images(&self, ids: Vec<Parameter>) -> Result<Vec<Image>,
EC2Error> {
       let image_ids = ids.into_iter().filter_map(|p| p.value).collect();
       let output = self
           .client
           .describe_images()
           .set_image_ids(Some(image_ids))
           .send()
           .await?;

       let images = output.images.unwrap_or_default();
       if images.is_empty() {
           Err(EC2Error::new("No images for selected AMIs"))
       } else {
           Ok(images)
       }
   }
```

Utilizzo della funzione list_images con SSM per limitare in base all'ambiente. Per maggiori dettagli su SSM, consulta _ssm_ _section.html. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/ latest/ userguide/example GetParameters

```
   async fn find_image(&mut self) -> Result<ScenarioImage, EC2Error> {
       let params: Vec<Parameter> = self
           .ssm
           .list_path("/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest")
           .await
           .map_err(|e| e.add_message("Could not find parameters for available
images"))?
```

```
            .into_iter()
            .filter(|param| param.name().is_some_and(|name| name.contains("amzn2")))
            .collect();
        let amzn2_images: Vec<ScenarioImage> = self
            .ec2
            .list_images(params)
            .await
            .map_err(|e| e.add_message("Could not find images"))?
            .into_iter()
            .map(ScenarioImage::from)
            .collect();
        println!("We will now create an instance from an Amazon Linux 2 AMI");
        let ami = self.util.select_scenario_image(amzn2_images)?;
        Ok(ami)
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la guida di riferimento DescribeImagesall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DescribeInstanceStatus`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeInstanceStatus`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_all_events(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.describe_regions().send().await.unwrap();

    for region in resp.regions.unwrap_or_default() {
        let reg: &'static str = Box::leak(Box::from(region.region_name().unwrap()));
        let region_provider = RegionProviderChain::default_provider().or_else(reg);
        let config = aws_config::from_env().region(region_provider).load().await;
        let new_client = Client::new(&config);
```

```
        let resp = new_client.describe_instance_status().send().await;

        println!("Instances in region {}:", reg);
        println!();

        for status in resp.unwrap().instance_statuses() {
            println!(
                "  Events scheduled for instance ID: {}",
                status.instance_id().unwrap_or_default()
            );
            for event in status.events() {
                println!("    Event ID:     {}",
 event.instance_event_id().unwrap());
                println!("    Description:  {}", event.description().unwrap());
                println!("    Event code:   {}", event.code().unwrap().as_ref());
                println!();
            }
        }
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeInstanceStatusguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DescribeInstanceTypes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeInstanceTypes`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /// List instance types that match an image's architecture and are free tier
 eligible.
```

```
    pub async fn list_instance_types(&self, image: &Image) ->
Result<Vec<InstanceType>, EC2Error> {
        let architecture = format!(
            "{}",
            image.architecture().ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new(format!(
                "Image {:?} does not have a listed architecture",
                image.image_id()
            )))?
        );
        let free_tier_eligible_filter = Filter::builder()
            .name("free-tier-eligible")
            .values("false")
            .build();
        let supported_architecture_filter = Filter::builder()
            .name("processor-info.supported-architecture")
            .values(architecture)
            .build();
        let response = self
            .client
            .describe_instance_types()
            .filters(free_tier_eligible_filter)
            .filters(supported_architecture_filter)
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(response
            .instance_types
            .unwrap_or_default()
            .into_iter()
            .filter_map(|iti| iti.instance_type)
            .collect())
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeInstanceTypesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DescribeInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeInstances`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera i dettagli di un' EC2 istanza.

```
   pub async fn describe_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<Instance,
EC2Error> {
       let response = self
           .client
           .describe_instances()
           .instance_ids(instance_id)
           .send()
           .await?;

       let instance = response
           .reservations()
           .first()
           .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new(format!("No instance reservations for
{instance_id}")))?
           .instances()
           .first()
           .ok_or_else(|| {
               EC2Error::new(format!("No instances in reservation for
{instance_id}"))
           })?;

       Ok(instance.clone())
   }
```

Dopo aver creato un' EC2 istanza, recuperate e memorizzate i relativi dettagli.

```
   /// Create an EC2 instance with the given ID on a given type, using a
   /// generated KeyPair and applying a list of security groups.
   pub async fn create(
       &mut self,
       ec2: &EC2,
```

```
        image_id: &str,
        instance_type: InstanceType,
        key_pair: &KeyPairInfo,
        security_groups: Vec<&SecurityGroup>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        let instance_id = ec2
            .create_instance(image_id, instance_type, key_pair, security_groups)
            .await?;
        let instance = ec2.describe_instance(&instance_id).await?;
        self.instance = Some(instance);
        Ok(())
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeInstancesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DescribeKeyPairs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeKeyPairs`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    pub async fn list_key_pair(&self) -> Result<Vec<KeyPairInfo>, EC2Error> {
        let output = self.client.describe_key_pairs().send().await?;
        Ok(output.key_pairs.unwrap_or_default())
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeKeyPairsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DescribeRegions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeRegions`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_regions(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let rsp = client.describe_regions().send().await?;

    println!("Regions:");
    for region in rsp.regions() {
        println!("  {}", region.region_name().unwrap());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeRegionsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DescribeSecurityGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeSecurityGroups`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_security_groups(client: &aws_sdk_ec2::Client, group_ids: Vec<String>)
 {
    let response = client
        .describe_security_groups()
        .set_group_ids(Some(group_ids))
        .send()
        .await;

    match response {
        Ok(output) => {
            for group in output.security_groups() {
                println!(
                    "Found Security Group {} ({}), vpc id {} and description {}",
                    group.group_name().unwrap_or("unknown"),
                    group.group_id().unwrap_or("id-unknown"),
                    group.vpc_id().unwrap_or("vpcid-unknown"),
                    group.description().unwrap_or("(none)")
                );
            }
        }
        Err(err) => {
            let err = err.into_service_error();
            let meta = err.meta();
            let message = meta.message().unwrap_or("unknown");
            let code = meta.code().unwrap_or("unknown");
            eprintln!("Error listing EC2 Security Groups: ({code}) {message}");
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeSecurityGroupsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DescribeSnapshots`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeSnapshots`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Mostra lo stato di uno snapshot.

```
async fn show_state(client: &Client, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .describe_snapshots()
        .filters(Filter::builder().name("snapshot-id").values(id).build())
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!(
        "State: {}",
        resp.snapshots().first().unwrap().state().unwrap().as_ref()
    );

    Ok(())
}
```

```
async fn show_snapshots(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    // "self" represents your account ID.
    // You can list the snapshots for any account by replacing
    // "self" with that account ID.
    let resp = client.describe_snapshots().owner_ids("self").send().await?;
    let snapshots = resp.snapshots();
    let length = snapshots.len();

    for snapshot in snapshots {
        println!(
            "ID:          {}",
            snapshot.snapshot_id().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "Description: {}",
            snapshot.description().unwrap_or_default()
```

```
        );
        println!("State:       {}", snapshot.state().unwrap().as_ref());
        println!();
    }

    println!();
    println!("Found {} snapshot(s)", length);
    println!();

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeSnapshotsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DisassociateAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DisassociateAddress`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    pub async fn disassociate_ip_address(&self, association_id: &str) -> Result<(),
EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .disassociate_address()
            .association_id(association_id)
            .send()
            .await?;
        Ok(())
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DisassociateAddressguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`RebootInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RebootInstances`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn reboot(&self, ec2: &EC2) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
    if self.instance.is_some() {
        ec2.reboot_instance(self.instance_id()).await?;
        ec2.wait_for_instance_stopped(self.instance_id(), None)
            .await?;
        ec2.wait_for_instance_ready(self.instance_id(), None)
            .await?;
    }
    Ok(())
}
```

```
pub async fn reboot_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
    tracing::info!("Rebooting instance {instance_id}");

    self.client
        .reboot_instances()
        .instance_ids(instance_id)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

I camerieri, ad esempio, devono trovarsi negli stati stop e ready, utilizzando l'API Waiters. L'utilizzo dell'API Waiters richiede `use aws_sdk_ec2: :client: :Waiters` nel file rust.

```
/// Wait for an instance to be ready and status ok (default wait 60 seconds)
```

```
    pub async fn wait_for_instance_ready(
        &self,
        instance_id: &str,
        duration: Option<Duration>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .wait_until_instance_status_ok()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .wait(duration.unwrap_or(Duration::from_secs(60)))
            .await
            .map_err(|err| match err {
                WaiterError::ExceededMaxWait(exceeded) => EC2Error(format!(
                    "Exceeded max time ({}s) waiting for instance to start.",
                    exceeded.max_wait().as_secs()
                )),
                _ => EC2Error::from(err),
            })?;
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn wait_for_instance_stopped(
        &self,
        instance_id: &str,
        duration: Option<Duration>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .wait_until_instance_stopped()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .wait(duration.unwrap_or(Duration::from_secs(60)))
            .await
            .map_err(|err| match err {
                WaiterError::ExceededMaxWait(exceeded) => EC2Error(format!(
                    "Exceeded max time ({}s) waiting for instance to stop.",
                    exceeded.max_wait().as_secs(),
                )),
                _ => EC2Error::from(err),
            })?;
        Ok(())
    }
```

- Per i dettagli RebootInstancessull'API AWS , consulta il riferimento all'API SDK for Rust.

`ReleaseAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ReleaseAddress`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   pub async fn deallocate_ip_address(&self, allocation_id: &str) -> Result<(),
EC2Error> {
       self.client
           .release_address()
           .allocation_id(allocation_id)
           .send()
           .await?;
       Ok(())
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ReleaseAddressguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`RunInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`RunInstances`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   pub async fn create_instance<'a>(
       &self,
```

```
        image_id: &'a str,
        instance_type: InstanceType,
        key_pair: &'a KeyPairInfo,
        security_groups: Vec<&'a SecurityGroup>,
    ) -> Result<String, EC2Error> {
        let run_instances = self
            .client
            .run_instances()
            .image_id(image_id)
            .instance_type(instance_type)
            .key_name(
                key_pair
                    .key_name()
                    .ok_or_else(|| EC2Error::new("Missing key name when launching
instance"))?,
            )
            .set_security_group_ids(Some(
                security_groups
                    .iter()
                    .filter_map(|sg| sg.group_id.clone())
                    .collect(),
            ))
            .min_count(1)
            .max_count(1)
            .send()
            .await?;

        if run_instances.instances().is_empty() {
            return Err(EC2Error::new("Failed to create instance"));
        }

        let instance_id = run_instances.instances()[0].instance_id().unwrap();
        let response = self
            .client
            .create_tags()
            .resources(instance_id)
            .tags(
                Tag::builder()
                    .key("Name")
                    .value("From SDK Examples")
                    .build(),
            )
            .send()
            .await;
```

```
        match response {
            Ok(_) => tracing::info!("Created {instance_id} and applied tags."),
            Err(err) => {
                tracing::info!("Error applying tags to {instance_id}: {err:?}");
                return Err(err.into());
            }
        }

        tracing::info!("Instance is created.");

        Ok(instance_id.to_string())
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la RunInstancesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`StartInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartInstances`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Avvia un' EC2 istanza per ID di istanza.

```
    pub async fn start_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Starting instance {instance_id}");

        self.client
            .start_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        tracing::info!("Started instance.");
```

```
        Ok(())
    }
```

Attendi che un'istanza sia negli stati ready e status ok, utilizzando l'API Waiters. L'utilizzo dell'API Waiters richiede `use aws_sdk_ec2: :client: :Waiters` nel file rust.

```
    /// Wait for an instance to be ready and status ok (default wait 60 seconds)
    pub async fn wait_for_instance_ready(
        &self,
        instance_id: &str,
        duration: Option<Duration>,
    ) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .wait_until_instance_status_ok()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .wait(duration.unwrap_or(Duration::from_secs(60)))
            .await
            .map_err(|err| match err {
                WaiterError::ExceededMaxWait(exceeded) => EC2Error(format!(
                    "Exceeded max time ({}s) waiting for instance to start.",
                    exceeded.max_wait().as_secs()
                )),
                _ => EC2Error::from(err),
            })?;
        Ok(())
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta il riferimento StartInstancesall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`StopInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StopInstances`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    pub async fn stop_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Stopping instance {instance_id}");

        self.client
            .stop_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        self.wait_for_instance_stopped(instance_id, None).await?;

        tracing::info!("Stopped instance.");

        Ok(())
    }
```

Attendi che un'istanza si trovi nello stato interrotto, utilizzando l'API Waiters. L'utilizzo dell'API Waiters richiede `use aws_sdk_ec2: :client: :Waiters` nel file rust.

```
    pub async fn stop_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Stopping instance {instance_id}");

        self.client
            .stop_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;

        self.wait_for_instance_stopped(instance_id, None).await?;

        tracing::info!("Stopped instance.");

        Ok(())
    }
```

- Per i dettagli StopInstancessull'API AWS , consulta il riferimento all'API SDK for Rust.

`TerminateInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`TerminateInstances`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    pub async fn delete_instance(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(), EC2Error> {
        tracing::info!("Deleting instance with id {instance_id}");
        self.stop_instance(instance_id).await?;
        self.client
            .terminate_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await?;
        self.wait_for_instance_terminated(instance_id).await?;
        tracing::info!("Terminated instance with id {instance_id}");
        Ok(())
    }
```

Attendi che un'istanza sia terminata, utilizzando l'API Waiters. L'utilizzo dell'API Waiters richiede `use aws_sdk_ec2: :client: :Waiters` nel file rust.

```
    async fn wait_for_instance_terminated(&self, instance_id: &str) -> Result<(),
EC2Error> {
        self.client
            .wait_until_instance_terminated()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .wait(Duration::from_secs(60))
            .await
            .map_err(|err| match err {
                WaiterError::ExceededMaxWait(exceeded) => EC2Error(format!(
                    "Exceeded max time ({}s) waiting for instance to terminate.",
                    exceeded.max_wait().as_secs(),
                )),
                _ => EC2Error::from(err),
            })?;
        Ok(())
    }
```

- Per i dettagli TerminateInstancessull'API AWS , consulta il riferimento all'API SDK for Rust.

Esempi di Amazon ECR con SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con Amazon ECR.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`DescribeRepositories`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeRepositories`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_repos(client: &aws_sdk_ecr::Client) -> Result<(), aws_sdk_ecr::Error>
 {
    let rsp = client.describe_repositories().send().await?;

    let repos = rsp.repositories();
```

```
    println!("Found {} repositories:", repos.len());

    for repo in repos {
        println!("  ARN:  {}", repo.repository_arn().unwrap());
        println!("  Name: {}", repo.repository_name().unwrap());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeRepositoriesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`ListImages`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListImages`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_images(
    client: &aws_sdk_ecr::Client,
    repository: &str,
) -> Result<(), aws_sdk_ecr::Error> {
    let rsp = client
        .list_images()
        .repository_name(repository)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let images = rsp.image_ids();

    println!("found {} images", images.len());

    for image in images {
```

```
        println!(
            "image: {}:{}",
            image.image_tag().unwrap(),
            image.image_digest().unwrap()
        );
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListImagesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi di Amazon ECS che utilizzano SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con Amazon ECS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateCluster`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn make_cluster(client: &aws_sdk_ecs::Client, name: &str) -> Result<(),
 aws_sdk_ecs::Error> {
    let cluster = client.create_cluster().cluster_name(name).send().await?;
    println!("cluster created: {:?}", cluster);

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateClusterguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DeleteCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteCluster`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn remove_cluster(
    client: &aws_sdk_ecs::Client,
    name: &str,
) -> Result<(), aws_sdk_ecs::Error> {
    let cluster_deleted = client.delete_cluster().cluster(name).send().await?;
    println!("cluster deleted: {:?}", cluster_deleted);

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteClusterguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DescribeClusters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeClusters`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_clusters(client: &aws_sdk_ecs::Client) -> Result<(),
 aws_sdk_ecs::Error> {
    let resp = client.list_clusters().send().await?;

    let cluster_arns = resp.cluster_arns();
    println!("Found {} clusters:", cluster_arns.len());

    let clusters = client
        .describe_clusters()
        .set_clusters(Some(cluster_arns.into()))
        .send()
        .await?;

    for cluster in clusters.clusters() {
        println!("  ARN:  {}", cluster.cluster_arn().unwrap());
        println!("  Name: {}", cluster.cluster_name().unwrap());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeClustersguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi di Amazon EKS che utilizzano SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con Amazon EKS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateCluster`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn make_cluster(
    client: &aws_sdk_eks::Client,
    name: &str,
    arn: &str,
    subnet_ids: Vec<String>,
) -> Result<(), aws_sdk_eks::Error> {
    let cluster = client
        .create_cluster()
        .name(name)
        .role_arn(arn)
        .resources_vpc_config(
            VpcConfigRequest::builder()
                .set_subnet_ids(Some(subnet_ids))
                .build(),
        )
        .send()
        .await?;
```

```
    println!("cluster created: {:?}", cluster);

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateClusterguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DeleteCluster`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteCluster`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn remove_cluster(
    client: &aws_sdk_eks::Client,
    name: &str,
) -> Result<(), aws_sdk_eks::Error> {
    let cluster_deleted = client.delete_cluster().name(name).send().await?;
    println!("cluster deleted: {:?}", cluster_deleted);

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteClusterguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

AWS Glue esempi che utilizzano SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con. AWS Glue

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve AWS Glue

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come iniziare a utilizzare AWS Glue.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        let mut list_jobs = glue.list_jobs().into_paginator().send();
        while let Some(list_jobs_output) = list_jobs.next().await {
            match list_jobs_output {
                Ok(list_jobs) => {
                    let names = list_jobs.job_names();
                    info!(?names, "Found these jobs")
                }
                Err(err) => return Err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk(err)),
            }
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListJobsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un crawler che esegue la scansione di un bucket Amazon S3 pubblico e genera un database di metadati in formato CSV.
- Elenca le informazioni su database e tabelle in. AWS Glue Data Catalog
- Crea un processo per estrarre i dati CSV dal bucket S3, trasformare i dati e caricare l'output in formato JSON in un altro bucket S3.
- Elenca le informazioni sulle esecuzioni dei processi, visualizza i dati trasformati e pulisci le risorse.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tutorial: Guida introduttiva a AWS Glue Studio.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Creare e avviare un crawler in grado di eseguire il crawling di un bucket pubblico di Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) generando un database di metadati che descrive i dati rilevati in formato CSV.

```
        let create_crawler = glue
            .create_crawler()
            .name(self.crawler())
            .database_name(self.database())
            .role(self.iam_role.expose_secret())
            .targets(
                CrawlerTargets::builder()
                    .s3_targets(S3Target::builder().path(CRAWLER_TARGET).build())
                    .build(),
            )
            .send()
            .await;
```

```
        match create_crawler {
            Err(err) => {
                let glue_err: aws_sdk_glue::Error = err.into();
                match glue_err {
                    aws_sdk_glue::Error::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                        info!("Using existing crawler");
                        Ok(())
                    }
                    _ => Err(GlueMvpError::GlueSdk(glue_err)),
                }
            }
            Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        }?;

        let start_crawler = glue.start_crawler().name(self.crawler()).send().await;

        match start_crawler {
            Ok(_) => Ok(()),
            Err(err) => {
                let glue_err: aws_sdk_glue::Error = err.into();
                match glue_err {
                    aws_sdk_glue::Error::CrawlerRunningException(_) => Ok(()),
                    _ => Err(GlueMvpError::GlueSdk(glue_err)),
                }
            }
        }?;
```

Elenca le informazioni su database e tabelle nel tuo AWS Glue Data Catalog.

```
        let database = glue
            .get_database()
            .name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?
            .to_owned();
        let database = database
            .database()
            .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Could not find
database".into()))?;

        let tables = glue
```

```
            .get_tables()
            .database_name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let tables = tables.table_list();
```

Creare e avviare un processo che estrae i dati CSV dal bucket Amazon S3 di origine, li trasforma rimuovendo e rinominando i campi e carica l'output in formato JSON in un altro bucket Amazon S3.

```
        let create_job = glue
            .create_job()
            .name(self.job())
            .role(self.iam_role.expose_secret())
            .command(
                JobCommand::builder()
                    .name("glueetl")
                    .python_version("3")
                    .script_location(format!("s3://{}/job.py", self.bucket()))
                    .build(),
            )
            .glue_version("3.0")
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let job_name = create_job.name().ok_or_else(|| {
            GlueMvpError::Unknown("Did not get job name after creating job".into())
        })?;

        let job_run_output = glue
            .start_job_run()
            .job_name(self.job())
            .arguments("--input_database", self.database())
            .arguments(
                "--input_table",
                self.tables
                    .first()
                    .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Missing crawler
table".into()))?
```

```
                    .name(),
            )
            .arguments("--output_bucket_url", self.bucket())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let job = job_run_output
            .job_run_id()
            .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Missing run id from just started
job".into()))?
            .to_string();
```

Eliminare tutte le risorse create dalla demo.

```
        glue.delete_job()
            .job_name(self.job())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        for t in &self.tables {
            glue.delete_table()
                .name(t.name())
                .database_name(self.database())
                .send()
                .await
                .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
        }

        glue.delete_database()
            .name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        glue.delete_crawler()
            .name(self.crawler())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Rust.
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs
  - StartCrawler
  - StartJobRun

Azioni

`CreateCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateCrawler`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        let create_crawler = glue
```

```
            .create_crawler()
            .name(self.crawler())
            .database_name(self.database())
            .role(self.iam_role.expose_secret())
            .targets(
                CrawlerTargets::builder()
                    .s3_targets(S3Target::builder().path(CRAWLER_TARGET).build())
                    .build(),
            )
            .send()
            .await;

        match create_crawler {
            Err(err) => {
                let glue_err: aws_sdk_glue::Error = err.into();
                match glue_err {
                    aws_sdk_glue::Error::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                        info!("Using existing crawler");
                        Ok(())
                    }
                    _ => Err(GlueMvpError::GlueSdk(glue_err)),
                }
            }
            Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        }?;
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateCrawlerguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`CreateJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateJob`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        let create_job = glue
```

```
            .create_job()
            .name(self.job())
            .role(self.iam_role.expose_secret())
            .command(
                JobCommand::builder()
                    .name("glueetl")
                    .python_version("3")
                    .script_location(format!("s3://{}/job.py", self.bucket()))
                    .build(),
            )
            .glue_version("3.0")
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let job_name = create_job.name().ok_or_else(|| {
            GlueMvpError::Unknown("Did not get job name after creating job".into())
        })?;
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateJobguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DeleteCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteCrawler`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        glue.delete_crawler()
            .name(self.crawler())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteCrawlerguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DeleteDatabase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteDatabase`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        glue.delete_database()
            .name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteDatabaseguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DeleteJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteJob`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        glue.delete_job()
            .job_name(self.job())
            .send()
```

```
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteJobguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DeleteTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteTable`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        for t in &self.tables {
            glue.delete_table()
                .name(t.name())
                .database_name(self.database())
                .send()
                .await
                .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteTableguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`GetCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetCrawler`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
            let tmp_crawler = glue
                .get_crawler()
                .name(self.crawler())
                .send()
                .await
                .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GetCrawlerguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`GetDatabase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetDatabase`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        let database = glue
            .get_database()
            .name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?
            .to_owned();
        let database = database
            .database()
            .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Could not find
database".into()))?;
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GetDatabaseguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`GetJobRun`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetJobRun`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        let get_job_run = || async {
            Ok::<JobRun, GlueMvpError>(
                glue.get_job_run()
                    .job_name(self.job())
                    .run_id(job_run_id.to_string())
                    .send()
                    .await
                    .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?
                    .job_run()
                    .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Failed to get
job_run".into()))?
                    .to_owned(),
            )
        };

        let mut job_run = get_job_run().await?;
        let mut state =
job_run.job_run_state().unwrap_or(&unknown_state).to_owned();

        while matches!(
            state,
            JobRunState::Starting | JobRunState::Stopping | JobRunState::Running
        ) {
            info!(?state, "Waiting for job to finish");
            tokio::time::sleep(self.wait_delay).await;

            job_run = get_job_run().await?;
            state = job_run.job_run_state().unwrap_or(&unknown_state).to_owned();
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GetJobRunguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`GetTables`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetTables`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        let tables = glue
            .get_tables()
            .database_name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let tables = tables.table_list();
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GetTablesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`ListJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListJobs`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        let mut list_jobs = glue.list_jobs().into_paginator().send();
        while let Some(list_jobs_output) = list_jobs.next().await {
            match list_jobs_output {
                Ok(list_jobs) => {
```

```
                let names = list_jobs.job_names();
                info!(?names, "Found these jobs")
            }
            Err(err) => return Err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk(err)),
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListJobsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`StartCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartCrawler`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    let start_crawler = glue.start_crawler().name(self.crawler()).send().await;

    match start_crawler {
        Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        Err(err) => {
            let glue_err: aws_sdk_glue::Error = err.into();
            match glue_err {
                aws_sdk_glue::Error::CrawlerRunningException(_) => Ok(()),
                _ => Err(GlueMvpError::GlueSdk(glue_err)),
            }
        }
    }?;
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la StartCrawlerguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`StartJobRun`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartJobRun`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        let job_run_output = glue
            .start_job_run()
            .job_name(self.job())
            .arguments("--input_database", self.database())
            .arguments(
                "--input_table",
                self.tables
                    .first()
                    .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Missing crawler
table".into()))?
                    .name(),
            )
            .arguments("--output_bucket_url", self.bucket())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let job = job_run_output
            .job_run_id()
            .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Missing run id from just started
job".into()))?
            .to_string();
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la StartJobRunguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi di IAM che utilizzano SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con IAM.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello IAM

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare IAM.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Da src/bin/hello R.S.

```
use aws_sdk_iam::error::SdkError;
use aws_sdk_iam::operation::list_policies::ListPoliciesError;
use clap::Parser;

const PATH_PREFIX_HELP: &str = "The path prefix for filtering the results.";

#[derive(Debug, clap::Parser)]
#[command(about)]
struct HelloScenarioArgs {
    #[arg(long, default_value="/", help=PATH_PREFIX_HELP)]
    pub path_prefix: String,
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), SdkError<ListPoliciesError>> {
    let sdk_config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
    let client = aws_sdk_iam::Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let args = HelloScenarioArgs::parse();
```

```
    iam_service::list_policies(client, args.path_prefix).await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

Da src/ .rsiam-service-lib.

```
pub async fn list_policies(
    client: iamClient,
    path_prefix: String,
) -> Result<Vec<String>, SdkError<ListPoliciesError>> {
    let list_policies = client
        .list_policies()
        .path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .scope(PolicyScopeType::Local)
        .into_paginator()
        .items()
        .send()
        .try_collect()
        .await?;

    let policy_names = list_policies
        .into_iter()
        .map(|p| {
            let name = p
                .policy_name
                .unwrap_or_else(|| "Missing Policy Name".to_string());
            println!("{}", name);
            name
        })
        .collect();

    Ok(policy_names)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la guida di riferimento ListPoliciesall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base

- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un utente e assumere un ruolo.

> **Warning**
>
> Per evitare rischi per la sicurezza, non utilizzare gli utenti IAM per l'autenticazione quando sviluppi software creato ad hoc o lavori con dati reali. Utilizza invece la federazione con un provider di identità come AWS IAM Identity Center.

- Crea un utente che non disponga di autorizzazioni.
- Crea un ruolo che conceda l'autorizzazione per elencare i bucket Amazon S3 per l'account.
- Aggiungi una policy per consentire all'utente di assumere il ruolo.
- Assumi il ruolo ed elenca i bucket S3 utilizzando le credenziali temporanee, quindi ripulisci le risorse.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
use aws_config::meta::region::RegionProviderChain;
use aws_sdk_iam::Error as iamError;
use aws_sdk_iam::{config::Credentials as iamCredentials, config::Region, Client as
 iamClient};
use aws_sdk_s3::Client as s3Client;
use aws_sdk_sts::Client as stsClient;
use tokio::time::{sleep, Duration};
use uuid::Uuid;
```

```
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), iamError> {
    let (client, uuid, list_all_buckets_policy_document, inline_policy_document) =
        initialize_variables().await;

    if let Err(e) = run_iam_operations(
        client,
        uuid,
        list_all_buckets_policy_document,
        inline_policy_document,
    )
    .await
    {
        println!("{:?}", e);
    };

    Ok(())
}

async fn initialize_variables() -> (iamClient, String, String, String) {
    let region_provider = RegionProviderChain::first_try(Region::new("us-west-2"));

    let shared_config = aws_config::from_env().region(region_provider).load().await;
    let client = iamClient::new(&shared_config);
    let uuid = Uuid::new_v4().to_string();

    let list_all_buckets_policy_document = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\",
                    \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:s3:::*\"}]
    }"
    .to_string();
    let inline_policy_document = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\",
                    \"Resource\": \"{}\"}]
    }"
    .to_string();
```

```
    (
        client,
        uuid,
        list_all_buckets_policy_document,
        inline_policy_document,
    )
}

async fn run_iam_operations(
    client: iamClient,
    uuid: String,
    list_all_buckets_policy_document: String,
    inline_policy_document: String,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    let user = iam_service::create_user(&client, &format!("{}{}", "iam_demo_user_",
 uuid)).await?;
    println!("Created the user with the name: {}", user.user_name());
    let key = iam_service::create_access_key(&client, user.user_name()).await?;

    let assume_role_policy_document = "{
        \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Principal\": {\"AWS\": \"{}\"},
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
                }]
            }"
    .to_string()
    .replace("{}", user.arn());

    let assume_role_role = iam_service::create_role(
        &client,
        &format!("{}{}", "iam_demo_role_", uuid),
        &assume_role_policy_document,
    )
    .await?;
    println!("Created the role with the ARN: {}", assume_role_role.arn());

    let list_all_buckets_policy = iam_service::create_policy(
        &client,
        &format!("{}{}", "iam_demo_policy_", uuid),
        &list_all_buckets_policy_document,
    )
    .await?;
```

```
    println!(
        "Created policy: {}",
        list_all_buckets_policy.policy_name.as_ref().unwrap()
    );

    let attach_role_policy_result =
        iam_service::attach_role_policy(&client, &assume_role_role,
&list_all_buckets_policy)
            .await?;
    println!(
        "Attached the policy to the role: {:?}",
        attach_role_policy_result
    );

    let inline_policy_name = format!("{}{}", "iam_demo_inline_policy_", uuid);
    let inline_policy_document = inline_policy_document.replace("{}",
assume_role_role.arn());
    iam_service::create_user_policy(&client, &user, &inline_policy_name,
&inline_policy_document)
        .await?;
    println!("Created inline policy.");

    //First, fail to list the buckets with the user.
    let creds = iamCredentials::from_keys(key.access_key_id(),
key.secret_access_key(), None);
    let fail_config = aws_config::from_env()
        .credentials_provider(creds.clone())
        .load()
        .await;
    println!("Fail config: {:?}", fail_config);
    let fail_client: s3Client = s3Client::new(&fail_config);
    match fail_client.list_buckets().send().await {
        Ok(e) => {
            println!("This should not run. {:?}", e);
        }
        Err(e) => {
            println!("Successfully failed with error: {:?}", e)
        }
    }

    let sts_config = aws_config::from_env()
        .credentials_provider(creds.clone())
        .load()
        .await;
```

```
    let sts_client: stsClient = stsClient::new(&sts_config);
    sleep(Duration::from_secs(10)).await;
    let assumed_role = sts_client
        .assume_role()
        .role_arn(assume_role_role.arn())
        .role_session_name(format!("iam_demo_assumerole_session_{uuid}"))
        .send()
        .await;
    println!("Assumed role: {:?}", assumed_role);
    sleep(Duration::from_secs(10)).await;

    let assumed_credentials = iamCredentials::from_keys(
        assumed_role
            .as_ref()
            .unwrap()
            .credentials
            .as_ref()
            .unwrap()
            .access_key_id(),
        assumed_role
            .as_ref()
            .unwrap()
            .credentials
            .as_ref()
            .unwrap()
            .secret_access_key(),
        Some(
            assumed_role
                .as_ref()
                .unwrap()
                .credentials
                .as_ref()
                .unwrap()
                .session_token
                .clone(),
        ),
    );

    let succeed_config = aws_config::from_env()
        .credentials_provider(assumed_credentials)
        .load()
        .await;
    println!("succeed config: {:?}", succeed_config);
    let succeed_client: s3Client = s3Client::new(&succeed_config);
```

```
    sleep(Duration::from_secs(10)).await;
    match succeed_client.list_buckets().send().await {
        Ok(_) => {
            println!("This should now run successfully.")
        }
        Err(e) => {
            println!("This should not run. {:?}", e);
            panic!()
        }
    }

    //Clean up.
    iam_service::detach_role_policy(
        &client,
        assume_role_role.role_name(),
        list_all_buckets_policy.arn().unwrap_or_default(),
    )
    .await?;
    iam_service::delete_policy(&client, list_all_buckets_policy).await?;
    iam_service::delete_role(&client, &assume_role_role).await?;
    println!("Deleted role {}", assume_role_role.role_name());
    iam_service::delete_access_key(&client, &user, &key).await?;
    println!("Deleted key for {}", key.user_name());
    iam_service::delete_user_policy(&client, &user, &inline_policy_name).await?;
    println!("Deleted inline user policy: {}", inline_policy_name);
    iam_service::delete_user(&client, &user).await?;
    println!("Deleted user {}", user.user_name());

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Rust.
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey

- DeletePolicy
- DeleteRole
- DeleteUser
- DeleteUserPolicy
- DetachRolePolicy
- PutUserPolicy

Azioni

`AttachRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`AttachRolePolicy`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn attach_role_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    role: &Role,
    policy: &Policy,
) -> Result<AttachRolePolicyOutput, SdkError<AttachRolePolicyError>> {
    client
        .attach_role_policy()
        .role_name(role.role_name())
        .policy_arn(policy.arn().unwrap_or_default())
        .send()
        .await
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la AttachRolePolicyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`AttachUserPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AttachUserPolicy`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn attach_user_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    user_name: &str,
    policy_arn: &str,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    client
        .attach_user_policy()
        .user_name(user_name)
        .policy_arn(policy_arn)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la AttachUserPolicyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`CreateAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateAccessKey`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn create_access_key(client: &iamClient, user_name: &str) ->
 Result<AccessKey, iamError> {
    let mut tries: i32 = 0;
    let max_tries: i32 = 10;

    let response: Result<CreateAccessKeyOutput, SdkError<CreateAccessKeyError>> =
 loop {
        match client.create_access_key().user_name(user_name).send().await {
            Ok(inner_response) => {
                break Ok(inner_response);
            }
            Err(e) => {
                tries += 1;
                if tries > max_tries {
                    break Err(e);
                }
                sleep(Duration::from_secs(2)).await;
            }
        }
    };

    Ok(response.unwrap().access_key.unwrap())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateAccessKeyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`CreatePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreatePolicy`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn create_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    policy_name: &str,
    policy_document: &str,
) -> Result<Policy, iamError> {
    let policy = client
        .create_policy()
        .policy_name(policy_name)
        .policy_document(policy_document)
        .send()
        .await?;
    Ok(policy.policy.unwrap())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreatePolicyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`CreateRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateRole`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn create_role(
    client: &iamClient,
```

```
    role_name: &str,
    role_policy_document: &str,
) -> Result<Role, iamError> {
    let response: CreateRoleOutput = loop {
        if let Ok(response) = client
            .create_role()
            .role_name(role_name)
            .assume_role_policy_document(role_policy_document)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            break response;
        }
    };

    Ok(response.role.unwrap())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateRoleguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`CreateServiceLinkedRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateServiceLinkedRole`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn create_service_linked_role(
    client: &iamClient,
    aws_service_name: String,
    custom_suffix: Option<String>,
    description: Option<String>,
) -> Result<CreateServiceLinkedRoleOutput, SdkError<CreateServiceLinkedRoleError>> {
    let response = client
        .create_service_linked_role()
```

```
        .aws_service_name(aws_service_name)
        .set_custom_suffix(custom_suffix)
        .set_description(description)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateServiceLinkedRoleguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`CreateUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateUser`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn create_user(client: &iamClient, user_name: &str) -> Result<User,
 iamError> {
    let response = client.create_user().user_name(user_name).send().await?;

    Ok(response.user.unwrap())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateUserguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DeleteAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAccessKey`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn delete_access_key(
    client: &iamClient,
    user: &User,
    key: &AccessKey,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    loop {
        match client
            .delete_access_key()
            .user_name(user.user_name())
            .access_key_id(key.access_key_id())
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => {
                break;
            }
            Err(e) => {
                println!("Can't delete the access key: {:?}", e);
                sleep(Duration::from_secs(2)).await;
            }
        }
    }
    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteAccessKeyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DeletePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeletePolicy`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn delete_policy(client: &iamClient, policy: Policy) -> Result<(),
 iamError> {
    client
        .delete_policy()
        .policy_arn(policy.arn.unwrap())
        .send()
        .await?;
    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeletePolicyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DeleteRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteRole`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn delete_role(client: &iamClient, role: &Role) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    let role = role.clone();
    while client
        .delete_role()
        .role_name(role.role_name())
        .send()
```

```
        .await
        .is_err()
    {
        sleep(Duration::from_secs(2)).await;
    }
    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteRoleguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DeleteServiceLinkedRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteServiceLinkedRole`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn delete_service_linked_role(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: &str,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    client
        .delete_service_linked_role()
        .role_name(role_name)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteServiceLinkedRoleguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DeleteUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteUser`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn delete_user(client: &iamClient, user: &User) -> Result<(),
 SdkError<DeleteUserError>> {
    let user = user.clone();
    let mut tries: i32 = 0;
    let max_tries: i32 = 10;

    let response: Result<(), SdkError<DeleteUserError>> = loop {
        match client
            .delete_user()
            .user_name(user.user_name())
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => {
                break Ok(());
            }
            Err(e) => {
                tries += 1;
                if tries > max_tries {
                    break Err(e);
                }
                sleep(Duration::from_secs(2)).await;
            }
        }
    };

    response
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteUserguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DeleteUserPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteUserPolicy`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn delete_user_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    user: &User,
    policy_name: &str,
) -> Result<(), SdkError<DeleteUserPolicyError>> {
    client
        .delete_user_policy()
        .user_name(user.user_name())
        .policy_name(policy_name)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteUserPolicyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DetachRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetachRolePolicy`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn detach_role_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: &str,
    policy_arn: &str,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    client
        .detach_role_policy()
        .role_name(role_name)
        .policy_arn(policy_arn)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DetachRolePolicyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DetachUserPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DetachUserPolicy`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn detach_user_policy(
```

```
    client: &iamClient,
    user_name: &str,
    policy_arn: &str,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    client
        .detach_user_policy()
        .user_name(user_name)
        .policy_arn(policy_arn)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DetachUserPolicyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`GetAccountPasswordPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetAccountPasswordPolicy`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn get_account_password_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
) -> Result<GetAccountPasswordPolicyOutput, SdkError<GetAccountPasswordPolicyError>>
 {
    let response = client.get_account_password_policy().send().await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GetAccountPasswordPolicyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`GetRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetRole`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn get_role(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: String,
) -> Result<GetRoleOutput, SdkError<GetRoleError>> {
    let response = client.get_role().role_name(role_name).send().await?;
    Ok(response)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GetRoleguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`ListAttachedRolePolicies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListAttachedRolePolicies`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn list_attached_role_policies(
```

```
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: String,
    path_prefix: Option<String>,
    marker: Option<String>,
    max_items: Option<i32>,
) -> Result<ListAttachedRolePoliciesOutput, SdkError<ListAttachedRolePoliciesError>>
 {
    let response = client
        .list_attached_role_policies()
        .role_name(role_name)
        .set_path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .set_marker(marker)
        .set_max_items(max_items)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListAttachedRolePoliciesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`ListGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListGroups`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn list_groups(
    client: &iamClient,
    path_prefix: Option<String>,
    marker: Option<String>,
    max_items: Option<i32>,
) -> Result<ListGroupsOutput, SdkError<ListGroupsError>> {
```

```
    let response = client
        .list_groups()
        .set_path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .set_marker(marker)
        .set_max_items(max_items)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListGroupsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`ListPolicies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListPolicies`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn list_policies(
    client: iamClient,
    path_prefix: String,
) -> Result<Vec<String>, SdkError<ListPoliciesError>> {
    let list_policies = client
        .list_policies()
        .path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .scope(PolicyScopeType::Local)
        .into_paginator()
        .items()
        .send()
        .try_collect()
        .await?;

    let policy_names = list_policies
        .into_iter()
```

```
        .map(|p| {
            let name = p
                .policy_name
                .unwrap_or_else(|| "Missing Policy Name".to_string());
            println!("{}", name);
            name
        })
        .collect();

    Ok(policy_names)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListPoliciesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`ListRolePolicies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListRolePolicies`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn list_role_policies(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: &str,
    marker: Option<String>,
    max_items: Option<i32>,
) -> Result<ListRolePoliciesOutput, SdkError<ListRolePoliciesError>> {
    let response = client
        .list_role_policies()
        .role_name(role_name)
        .set_marker(marker)
        .set_max_items(max_items)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(response)
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListRolePoliciesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`ListRoles`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListRoles`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn list_roles(
    client: &iamClient,
    path_prefix: Option<String>,
    marker: Option<String>,
    max_items: Option<i32>,
) -> Result<ListRolesOutput, SdkError<ListRolesError>> {
    let response = client
        .list_roles()
        .set_path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .set_marker(marker)
        .set_max_items(max_items)
        .send()
        .await?;
    Ok(response)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListRolesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`ListSAMLProviders`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListSAMLProviders`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn list_saml_providers(
    client: &Client,
) -> Result<ListSamlProvidersOutput, SdkError<ListSAMLProvidersError>> {
    let response = client.list_saml_providers().send().await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta List SAMLProviders in AWS SDK for Rust API reference.

`ListUsers`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListUsers`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn list_users(
    client: &iamClient,
    path_prefix: Option<String>,
    marker: Option<String>,
    max_items: Option<i32>,
) -> Result<ListUsersOutput, SdkError<ListUsersError>> {
    let response = client
        .list_users()
```

```
        .set_path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .set_marker(marker)
        .set_max_items(max_items)
        .send()
        .await?;
    Ok(response)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListUsersguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

AWS IoT esempi che utilizzano SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con. AWS IoT

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`DescribeEndpoint`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeEndpoint`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_address(client: &Client, endpoint_type: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .describe_endpoint()
        .endpoint_type(endpoint_type)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Endpoint address: {}", resp.endpoint_address.unwrap());

    println!();

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeEndpointguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`ListThings`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListThings`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_things(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_things().send().await?;

    println!("Things:");

    for thing in resp.things.unwrap() {
        println!(
            "  Name:  {}",
            thing.thing_name.as_deref().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
```

```
            "  Type:  {}",
            thing.thing_type_name.as_deref().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "  ARN:   {}",
            thing.thing_arn.as_deref().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!();
    }

    println!();

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListThingsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi di Kinesis che utilizzano SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con Kinesis.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Esempi serverless

Azioni

`CreateStream`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateStream`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn make_stream(client: &Client, stream: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .create_stream()
        .stream_name(stream)
        .shard_count(4)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Created stream");

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateStreamguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DeleteStream`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteStream`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn remove_stream(client: &Client, stream: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client.delete_stream().stream_name(stream).send().await?;

    println!("Deleted stream.");
```

```
    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteStreamguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DescribeStream`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeStream`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_stream(client: &Client, stream: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.describe_stream().stream_name(stream).send().await?;

    let desc = resp.stream_description.unwrap();

    println!("Stream description:");
    println!("  Name:              {}:", desc.stream_name());
    println!("  Status:            {:?}", desc.stream_status());
    println!("  Open shards:       {:?}", desc.shards.len());
    println!("  Retention (hours): {}", desc.retention_period_hours());
    println!("  Encryption:        {:?}", desc.encryption_type.unwrap());

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeStreamguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`ListStreams`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListStreams`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_streams(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_streams().send().await?;

    println!("Stream names:");

    let streams = resp.stream_names;
    for stream in &streams {
        println!("  {}", stream);
    }

    println!("Found {} stream(s)", streams.len());

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListStreamsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`PutRecord`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutRecord`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn add_record(client: &Client, stream: &str, key: &str, data: &str) ->
 Result<(), Error> {
```

```
    let blob = Blob::new(data);

    client
        .put_record()
        .data(blob)
        .partition_key(key)
        .stream_name(stream)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Put data into stream.");

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la PutRecordguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi serverless

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione recupera il payload Kinesis, lo decodifica da Base64 e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::kinesis::KinesisEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KinesisEvent>) -> Result<(), Error> {
```

```
    if event.payload.records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(());
    }

    event.payload.records.iter().for_each(|record| {
        tracing::info!("EventId:
 {}",record.event_id.as_deref().unwrap_or_default());

        let record_data = std::str::from_utf8(&record.kinesis.data);

        match record_data {
            Ok(data) => {
                // log the record data
                tracing::info!("Data: {}", data);
            }
            Err(e) => {
                tracing::error!("Error: {}", e);
            }
        }
    });

    tracing::info!(
        "Successfully processed {} records",
        event.payload.records.len()
    );

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::kinesis::KinesisEvent,
    kinesis::KinesisEventRecord,
    streams::{KinesisBatchItemFailure, KinesisEventResponse},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KinesisEvent>) ->
 Result<KinesisEventResponse, Error> {
    let mut response = KinesisEventResponse {
        batch_item_failures: vec![],
    };

    if event.payload.records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(response);
    }

    for record in &event.payload.records {
        tracing::info!(
            "EventId: {}",
            record.event_id.as_deref().unwrap_or_default()
        );
```

```
        let record_processing_result = process_record(record);

        if record_processing_result.is_err() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(KinesisBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.kinesis.sequence_number.clone(),
            });
            /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
            Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards. */
            return Ok(response);
        }
    }

    tracing::info!(
        "Successfully processed {} records",
        event.payload.records.len()
    );

    Ok(response)
}

fn process_record(record: &KinesisEventRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let record_data = std::str::from_utf8(record.kinesis.data.as_slice());

    if let Some(err) = record_data.err() {
        tracing::error!("Error: {}", err);
        return Err(Error::from(err));
    }

    let record_data = record_data.unwrap_or_default();

    // do something interesting with the data
    tracing::info!("Data: {}", record_data);

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
```

```
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

AWS KMS esempi che utilizzano SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con. AWS KMS

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateKey`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn make_key(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.create_key().send().await?;
```

```
    let id = resp.key_metadata.as_ref().unwrap().key_id();

    println!("Key: {}", id);

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateKeyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`Decrypt`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Decrypt`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn decrypt_key(client: &Client, key: &str, filename: &str) -> Result<(),
 Error> {
    // Open input text file and get contents as a string
    // input is a base-64 encoded string, so decode it:
    let data = fs::read_to_string(filename)
        .map(|input| {
            base64::decode(input).expect("Input file does not contain valid base 64
 characters.")
        })
        .map(Blob::new);

    let resp = client
        .decrypt()
        .key_id(key)
        .ciphertext_blob(data.unwrap())
        .send()
        .await?;

    let inner = resp.plaintext.unwrap();
    let bytes = inner.as_ref();
```

```
    let s = String::from_utf8(bytes.to_vec()).expect("Could not convert to UTF-8");

    println!();
    println!("Decoded string:");
    println!("{}", s);

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Decrypt in AWS SDK for Rust API reference.

`Encrypt`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Encrypt`

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn encrypt_string(
    verbose: bool,
    client: &Client,
    text: &str,
    key: &str,
    out_file: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let blob = Blob::new(text.as_bytes());

    let resp = client.encrypt().key_id(key).plaintext(blob).send().await?;

    // Did we get an encrypted blob?
    let blob = resp.ciphertext_blob.expect("Could not get encrypted text");
    let bytes = blob.as_ref();

    let s = base64::encode(bytes);
```

```
    let mut ofile = File::create(out_file).expect("unable to create file");
    ofile.write_all(s.as_bytes()).expect("unable to write");

    if verbose {
        println!("Wrote the following to {:?}", out_file);
        println!("{}", s);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Encrypt in AWS SDK for Rust API reference.

`GenerateDataKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GenerateDataKey`

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn make_key(client: &Client, key: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .generate_data_key()
        .key_id(key)
        .key_spec(DataKeySpec::Aes256)
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Did we get an encrypted blob?
    let blob = resp.ciphertext_blob.expect("Could not get encrypted text");
    let bytes = blob.as_ref();

    let s = base64::encode(bytes);

    println!();
    println!("Data key:");
```

```
    println!("{}", s);

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GenerateDataKeyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn make_key(client: &Client, key: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .generate_data_key_without_plaintext()
        .key_id(key)
        .key_spec(DataKeySpec::Aes256)
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Did we get an encrypted blob?
    let blob = resp.ciphertext_blob.expect("Could not get encrypted text");
    let bytes = blob.as_ref();

    let s = base64::encode(bytes);

    println!();
    println!("Data key:");
    println!("{}", s);

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintextguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`GenerateRandom`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GenerateRandom`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn make_string(client: &Client, length: i32) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .generate_random()
        .number_of_bytes(length)
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Did we get an encrypted blob?
    let blob = resp.plaintext.expect("Could not get encrypted text");
    let bytes = blob.as_ref();

    let s = base64::encode(bytes);

    println!();
    println!("Data key:");
    println!("{}", s);

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GenerateRandomguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`ListKeys`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListKeys`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_keys(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_keys().send().await?;

    let keys = resp.keys.unwrap_or_default();

    let len = keys.len();

    for key in keys {
        println!("Key ARN: {}", key.key_arn.as_deref().unwrap_or_default());
    }

    println!();
    println!("Found {} keys", len);

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListKeysguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`ReEncrypt`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ReEncrypt`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn reencrypt_string(
    verbose: bool,
    client: &Client,
    input_file: &str,
    output_file: &str,
    first_key: &str,
    new_key: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    // Get blob from input file
    // Open input text file and get contents as a string
    // input is a base-64 encoded string, so decode it:
    let data = fs::read_to_string(input_file)
        .map(|input_file| base64::decode(input_file).expect("invalid base 64"))
        .map(Blob::new);

    let resp = client
        .re_encrypt()
        .ciphertext_blob(data.unwrap())
        .source_key_id(first_key)
        .destination_key_id(new_key)
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Did we get an encrypted blob?
    let blob = resp.ciphertext_blob.expect("Could not get encrypted text");
    let bytes = blob.as_ref();

    let s = base64::encode(bytes);
    let o = &output_file;

    let mut ofile = File::create(o).expect("unable to create file");
    ofile.write_all(s.as_bytes()).expect("unable to write");

    if verbose {
```

```
        println!("Wrote the following to {}:", output_file);
        println!("{}", s);
    } else {
        println!("Wrote base64-encoded output to {}", output_file);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ReEncryptguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi di Lambda con SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con Lambda.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

AWS i contributi della community sono esempi che sono stati creati e gestiti da più team. AWS Per fornire feedback, utilizza il meccanismo fornito negli archivi collegati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless
- AWS contributi della comunità

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un ruolo IAM e una funzione Lambda, quindi carica il codice del gestore.
- Richiamare la funzione con un singolo parametro e ottenere i risultati.
- Aggiorna il codice della funzione e configuralo con una variabile di ambiente.
- Richiamare la funzione con nuovi parametri e ottenere i risultati. Visualizza il log di esecuzione restituito.
- Elenca le funzioni dell'account, quindi elimina le risorse.

Per ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo di Lambda, consulta Creare una funzione Lambda con la console.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Il file Cargo.toml con dipendenze utilizzato in questo scenario.

```
[package]
name = "lambda-code-examples"
version = "0.1.0"
edition = "2021"

# See more keys and their definitions at https://doc.rust-lang.org/cargo/reference/
manifest.html

[dependencies]
aws-config = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["behavior-version-latest"] }
aws-sdk-ec2 = { version = "1.3.0" }
aws-sdk-iam = { version = "1.3.0" }
aws-sdk-lambda = { version = "1.3.0" }
```

```
aws-sdk-s3 = { version = "1.4.0" }
aws-smithy-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
aws-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
clap = { version = "4.4", features = ["derive"] }
tokio = { version = "1.20.1", features = ["full"] }
tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3.15", features = ["env-filter"] }
tracing = "0.1.37"
serde_json = "1.0.94"
anyhow = "1.0.71"
uuid = { version = "1.3.3", features = ["v4"] }
lambda_runtime = "0.8.0"
serde = "1.0.164"
```

Una raccolta di utilità che semplificano le invocazioni a Lambda per questo scenario. Questo file è src/ations.rs nella cassa.

```
use anyhow::anyhow;
use aws_sdk_iam::operation::{create_role::CreateRoleError,
 delete_role::DeleteRoleOutput};
use aws_sdk_lambda::{
    operation::{
        delete_function::DeleteFunctionOutput, get_function::GetFunctionOutput,
        invoke::InvokeOutput, list_functions::ListFunctionsOutput,
        update_function_code::UpdateFunctionCodeOutput,
        update_function_configuration::UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutput,
    },
    primitives::ByteStream,
    types::{Environment, FunctionCode, LastUpdateStatus, State},
};
use aws_sdk_s3::{
    error::ErrorMetadata,
    operation::{delete_bucket::DeleteBucketOutput,
 delete_object::DeleteObjectOutput},
    types::CreateBucketConfiguration,
};
use aws_smithy_types::Blob;
use serde::{ser::SerializeMap, Serialize};
use std::{fmt::Display, path::PathBuf, str::FromStr, time::Duration};
use tracing::{debug, info, warn};

/* Operation describes  */
```

```
#[derive(Clone, Copy, Debug, Serialize)]
pub enum Operation {
    #[serde(rename = "plus")]
    Plus,
    #[serde(rename = "minus")]
    Minus,
    #[serde(rename = "times")]
    Times,
    #[serde(rename = "divided-by")]
    DividedBy,
}

impl FromStr for Operation {
    type Err = anyhow::Error;

    fn from_str(s: &str) -> Result<Self, Self::Err> {
        match s {
            "plus" => Ok(Operation::Plus),
            "minus" => Ok(Operation::Minus),
            "times" => Ok(Operation::Times),
            "divided-by" => Ok(Operation::DividedBy),
            _ => Err(anyhow!("Unknown operation {s}")),
        }
    }
}

impl Display for Operation {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        match self {
            Operation::Plus => write!(f, "plus"),
            Operation::Minus => write!(f, "minus"),
            Operation::Times => write!(f, "times"),
            Operation::DividedBy => write!(f, "divided-by"),
        }
    }
}

/**
 * InvokeArgs will be serialized as JSON and sent to the AWS Lambda handler.
 */
#[derive(Debug)]
pub enum InvokeArgs {
    Increment(i32),
    Arithmetic(Operation, i32, i32),
```

```
}

impl Serialize for InvokeArgs {
    fn serialize<S>(&self, serializer: S) -> Result<S::Ok, S::Error>
    where
        S: serde::Serializer,
    {
        match self {
            InvokeArgs::Increment(i) => serializer.serialize_i32(*i),
            InvokeArgs::Arithmetic(o, i, j) => {
                let mut map: S::SerializeMap = serializer.serialize_map(Some(3))?;
                map.serialize_key(&"op".to_string())?;
                map.serialize_value(&o.to_string())?;
                map.serialize_key(&"i".to_string())?;
                map.serialize_value(&i)?;
                map.serialize_key(&"j".to_string())?;
                map.serialize_value(&j)?;
                map.end()
            }
        }
    }
}

/** A policy document allowing Lambda to execute this function on the account's
 behalf. */
const ROLE_POLICY_DOCUMENT: &str = r#"{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": { "Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com" },
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
        }
    ]
}"#;

/**
 * A LambdaManager gathers all the resources necessary to run the Lambda example
 scenario.
 * This includes instantiated aws_sdk clients and details of resource names.
 */
pub struct LambdaManager {
    iam_client: aws_sdk_iam::Client,
    lambda_client: aws_sdk_lambda::Client,
```

```
    s3_client: aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    lambda_name: String,
    role_name: String,
    bucket: String,
    own_bucket: bool,
}

// These unit type structs provide nominal typing on top of String parameters for
 LambdaManager::new
pub struct LambdaName(pub String);
pub struct RoleName(pub String);
pub struct Bucket(pub String);
pub struct OwnBucket(pub bool);

impl LambdaManager {
    pub fn new(
        iam_client: aws_sdk_iam::Client,
        lambda_client: aws_sdk_lambda::Client,
        s3_client: aws_sdk_s3::Client,
        lambda_name: LambdaName,
        role_name: RoleName,
        bucket: Bucket,
        own_bucket: OwnBucket,
    ) -> Self {
        Self {
            iam_client,
            lambda_client,
            s3_client,
            lambda_name: lambda_name.0,
            role_name: role_name.0,
            bucket: bucket.0,
            own_bucket: own_bucket.0,
        }
    }

    /**
     * Load the AWS configuration from the environment.
     * Look up lambda_name and bucket if none are given, or generate a random name
 if not present in the environment.
     * If the bucket name is provided, the caller needs to have created the bucket.
     * If the bucket name is generated, it will be created.
     */
    pub async fn load_from_env(lambda_name: Option<String>, bucket: Option<String>)
 -> Self {
```

```
        let sdk_config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
        let lambda_name = LambdaName(lambda_name.unwrap_or_else(|| {
            std::env::var("LAMBDA_NAME").unwrap_or_else(|_|
"rust_lambda_example".to_string())
        }));
        let role_name = RoleName(format!("{}_role", lambda_name.0));
        let (bucket, own_bucket) =
            match bucket {
                Some(bucket) => (Bucket(bucket), false),
                None => (
                    Bucket(std::env::var("LAMBDA_BUCKET").unwrap_or_else(|_| {
                        format!("rust-lambda-example-{}", uuid::Uuid::new_v4())
                    })),
                    true,
                ),
            };

        let s3_client = aws_sdk_s3::Client::new(&sdk_config);

        if own_bucket {
            info!("Creating bucket for demo: {}", bucket.0);
            s3_client
                .create_bucket()
                .bucket(bucket.0.clone())
                .create_bucket_configuration(
                    CreateBucketConfiguration::builder()

.location_constraint(aws_sdk_s3::types::BucketLocationConstraint::from(
                            sdk_config.region().unwrap().as_ref(),
                        ))
                        .build(),
                )
                .send()
                .await
                .unwrap();
        }

        Self::new(
            aws_sdk_iam::Client::new(&sdk_config),
            aws_sdk_lambda::Client::new(&sdk_config),
            s3_client,
            lambda_name,
            role_name,
            bucket,
```

```
            OwnBucket(own_bucket),
        )
    }

    /**
     * Upload function code from a path to a zip file.
     * The zip file must have an AL2 Linux-compatible binary called `bootstrap`.
     * The easiest way to create such a zip is to use `cargo lambda build --output-
format Zip`.
     */
    async fn prepare_function(
        &self,
        zip_file: PathBuf,
        key: Option<String>,
    ) -> Result<FunctionCode, anyhow::Error> {
        let body = ByteStream::from_path(zip_file).await?;

        let key = key.unwrap_or_else(|| format!("{}_code", self.lambda_name));

        info!("Uploading function code to s3://{}/{}", self.bucket, key);
        let _ = self
            .s3_client
            .put_object()
            .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .key(key.clone())
            .body(body)
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(FunctionCode::builder()
            .s3_bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .s3_key(key)
            .build())
    }

    /**
     * Create a function, uploading from a zip file.
     */
    pub async fn create_function(&self, zip_file: PathBuf) -> Result<String,
 anyhow::Error> {
        let code = self.prepare_function(zip_file, None).await?;

        let key = code.s3_key().unwrap().to_string();
```

```
        let role = self.create_role().await.map_err(|e| anyhow!(e))?;

        info!("Created iam role, waiting 15s for it to become active");
        tokio::time::sleep(Duration::from_secs(15)).await;

        info!("Creating lambda function {}", self.lambda_name);
        let _ = self
            .lambda_client
            .create_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .code(code)
            .role(role.arn())
            .runtime(aws_sdk_lambda::types::Runtime::Providedal2)
            .handler("_unused")
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        self.lambda_client
            .publish_version()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(key)
    }

    /**
     * Create an IAM execution role for the managed Lambda function.
     * If the role already exists, use that instead.
     */
    async fn create_role(&self) -> Result<aws_sdk_iam::types::Role, CreateRoleError>
{
        info!("Creating execution role for function");
        let get_role = self
            .iam_client
            .get_role()
            .role_name(self.role_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;
        if let Ok(get_role) = get_role {
            if let Some(role) = get_role.role {
```

```
                return Ok(role);
            }
        }

        let create_role = self
            .iam_client
            .create_role()
            .role_name(self.role_name.clone())
            .assume_role_policy_document(ROLE_POLICY_DOCUMENT)
            .send()
            .await;

        match create_role {
            Ok(create_role) => match create_role.role {
                Some(role) => Ok(role),
                None => Err(CreateRoleError::generic(
                    ErrorMetadata::builder()
                        .message("CreateRole returned empty success")
                        .build(),
                )),
            },
            Err(err) => Err(err.into_service_error()),
        }
    }

    /**
     * Poll `is_function_ready` with a 1-second delay. It returns when the function
is ready or when there's an error checking the function's state.
     */
    pub async fn wait_for_function_ready(&self) -> Result<(), anyhow::Error> {
        info!("Waiting for function");
        while !self.is_function_ready(None).await? {
            info!("Function is not ready, sleeping 1s");
            tokio::time::sleep(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    /**
     * Check if a Lambda function is ready to be invoked.
     * A Lambda function is ready for this scenario when its state is active and its
LastUpdateStatus is Successful.
     * Additionally, if a sha256 is provided, the function must have that as its
current code hash.
```

```
     * Any missing properties or failed requests will be reported as an Err.
     */
    async fn is_function_ready(
        &self,
        expected_code_sha256: Option<&str>,
    ) -> Result<bool, anyhow::Error> {
        match self.get_function().await {
            Ok(func) => {
                if let Some(config) = func.configuration() {
                    if let Some(state) = config.state() {
                        info!(?state, "Checking if function is active");
                        if !matches!(state, State::Active) {
                            return Ok(false);
                        }
                    }
                    match config.last_update_status() {
                        Some(last_update_status) => {
                            info!(?last_update_status, "Checking if function is
ready");
                            match last_update_status {
                                LastUpdateStatus::Successful => {
                                    // continue
                                }
                                LastUpdateStatus::Failed |
LastUpdateStatus::InProgress => {
                                    return Ok(false);
                                }
                                unknown => {
                                    warn!(
                                        status_variant = unknown.as_str(),
                                        "LastUpdateStatus unknown"
                                    );
                                    return Err(anyhow!(
                                        "Unknown LastUpdateStatus, fn config is
{config:?}"
                                    ));
                                }
                            }
                        }
                        None => {
                            warn!("Missing last update status");
                            return Ok(false);
                        }
                    };
```

```
                    if expected_code_sha256.is_none() {
                        return Ok(true);
                    }
                    if let Some(code_sha256) = config.code_sha256() {
                        return Ok(code_sha256 ==
expected_code_sha256.unwrap_or_default());
                    }
                }
            }
            Err(e) => {
                warn!(?e, "Could not get function while waiting");
            }
        }
        Ok(false)
    }

    /** Get the Lambda function with this Manager's name. */
    pub async fn get_function(&self) -> Result<GetFunctionOutput, anyhow::Error> {
        info!("Getting lambda function");
        self.lambda_client
            .get_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }

    /** List all Lambda functions in the current Region. */
    pub async fn list_functions(&self) -> Result<ListFunctionsOutput, anyhow::Error>
{
        info!("Listing lambda functions");
        self.lambda_client
            .list_functions()
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }

    /** Invoke the lambda function using calculator InvokeArgs. */
    pub async fn invoke(&self, args: InvokeArgs) -> Result<InvokeOutput,
anyhow::Error> {
        info!(?args, "Invoking {}", self.lambda_name);
        let payload = serde_json::to_string(&args)?;
        debug!(?payload, "Sending payload");
```

```
        self.lambda_client
            .invoke()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .payload(Blob::new(payload))
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }

    /** Given a Path to a zip file, update the function's code and wait for the
update to finish. */
    pub async fn update_function_code(
        &self,
        zip_file: PathBuf,
        key: String,
    ) -> Result<UpdateFunctionCodeOutput, anyhow::Error> {
        let function_code = self.prepare_function(zip_file, Some(key)).await?;

        info!("Updating code for {}", self.lambda_name);
        let update = self
            .lambda_client
            .update_function_code()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .s3_bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .s3_key(function_code.s3_key().unwrap().to_string())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        Ok(update)
    }

    /** Update the environment for a function. */
    pub async fn update_function_configuration(
        &self,
        environment: Environment,
    ) -> Result<UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutput, anyhow::Error> {
        info!(
            ?environment,
            "Updating environment for {}", self.lambda_name
        );
        let updated = self
```

```
            .lambda_client
            .update_function_configuration()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .environment(environment)
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        Ok(updated)
    }

    /** Delete a function and its role, and if possible or necessary, its associated
code object and bucket. */
    pub async fn delete_function(
        &self,
        location: Option<String>,
    ) -> (
        Result<DeleteFunctionOutput, anyhow::Error>,
        Result<DeleteRoleOutput, anyhow::Error>,
        Option<Result<DeleteObjectOutput, anyhow::Error>>,
    ) {
        info!("Deleting lambda function {}", self.lambda_name);
        let delete_function = self
            .lambda_client
            .delete_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from);

        info!("Deleting iam role {}", self.role_name);
        let delete_role = self
            .iam_client
            .delete_role()
            .role_name(self.role_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from);

        let delete_object: Option<Result<DeleteObjectOutput, anyhow::Error>> =
            if let Some(location) = location {
                info!("Deleting object {location}");
```

```
                Some(
                    self.s3_client
                        .delete_object()
                        .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
                        .key(location)
                        .send()
                        .await
                        .map_err(anyhow::Error::from),
                )
            } else {
                info!(?location, "Skipping delete object");
                None
            };

        (delete_function, delete_role, delete_object)
    }

    pub async fn cleanup(
        &self,
        location: Option<String>,
    ) -> (
        (
            Result<DeleteFunctionOutput, anyhow::Error>,
            Result<DeleteRoleOutput, anyhow::Error>,
            Option<Result<DeleteObjectOutput, anyhow::Error>>,
        ),
        Option<Result<DeleteBucketOutput, anyhow::Error>>,
    ) {
        let delete_function = self.delete_function(location).await;

        let delete_bucket = if self.own_bucket {
            info!("Deleting bucket {}", self.bucket);
            if delete_function.2.is_none() ||
delete_function.2.as_ref().unwrap().is_ok() {
                Some(
                    self.s3_client
                        .delete_bucket()
                        .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
                        .send()
                        .await
                        .map_err(anyhow::Error::from),
                )
            } else {
                None
```

```
            }
        } else {
            info!("No bucket to clean up");
            None
        };

        (delete_function, delete_bucket)
    }
}

/**
 * Testing occurs primarily as an integration test running the `scenario` bin
 successfully.
 * Each action relies deeply on the internal workings and state of Amazon Simple
 Storage Service (Amazon S3), Lambda, and IAM working together.
 * It is therefore infeasible to mock the clients to test the individual actions.
 */
#[cfg(test)]
mod test {
    use super::{InvokeArgs, Operation};
    use serde_json::json;

    /** Make sure that the JSON output of serializing InvokeArgs is what's expected
 by the calculator. */
    #[test]
    fn test_serialize() {
        assert_eq!(json!(InvokeArgs::Increment(5)), 5);
        assert_eq!(
            json!(InvokeArgs::Arithmetic(Operation::Plus, 5, 7)).to_string(),
            r#"{"op":"plus","i":5,"j":7}"#.to_string(),
        );
    }
}
```

Un file binario per eseguire lo scenario dall'inizio alla fine, utilizzando i flag della linea di comando per controllare alcuni comportamenti. Questo file è in src/bin/scenario formato.rs nella cassa.

```
/*
## Service actions
```

```
Service actions wrap the SDK call, taking a client and any specific parameters
 necessary for the call.

* CreateFunction
* GetFunction
* ListFunctions
* Invoke
* UpdateFunctionCode
* UpdateFunctionConfiguration
* DeleteFunction

## Scenario
A scenario runs at a command prompt and prints output to the user on the result
 of each service action. A scenario can run in one of two ways: straight through,
 printing out progress as it goes, or as an interactive question/answer script.

## Getting started with functions

Use an SDK to manage AWS Lambda functions: create a function, invoke it, update its
 code, invoke it again, view its output and logs, and delete it.

This scenario uses two Lambda handlers:
_Note: Handlers don't use AWS SDK API calls._

The increment handler is straightforward:

1. It accepts a number, increments it, and returns the new value.
2. It performs simple logging of the result.

The arithmetic handler is more complex:
1. It accepts a set of actions ['plus', 'minus', 'times', 'divided-by'] and two
 numbers, and returns the result of the calculation.
2. It uses an environment variable to control log level (such as DEBUG, INFO,
 WARNING, ERROR).
It logs a few things at different levels, such as:
    * DEBUG: Full event data.
    * INFO: The calculation result.
    * WARN~ING~: When a divide by zero error occurs.
    * This will be the typical `RUST_LOG` variable.


The steps of the scenario are:
```

```
1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that meets the following
 requirements:
    * Has an assume_role policy that grants 'lambda.amazonaws.com' the
 'sts:AssumeRole' action.
    * Attaches the 'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole' managed role.
    * _You must wait for ~10 seconds after the role is created before you can use
 it!_
2. Create a function (CreateFunction) for the increment handler by packaging it as a
 zip and doing one of the following:
    * Adding it with CreateFunction Code.ZipFile.
    * --or--
    * Uploading it to Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) and adding it with
 CreateFunction Code.S3Bucket/S3Key.
    * _Note: Zipping the file does not have to be done in code._
    * If you have a waiter, use it to wait until the function is active. Otherwise,
 call GetFunction until State is Active.
3. Invoke the function with a number and print the result.
4. Update the function (UpdateFunctionCode) to the arithmetic handler by packaging
 it as a zip and doing one of the following:
    * Adding it with UpdateFunctionCode ZipFile.
    * --or--
    * Uploading it to Amazon S3 and adding it with UpdateFunctionCode S3Bucket/
S3Key.
5. Call GetFunction until Configuration.LastUpdateStatus is 'Successful' (or
 'Failed').
6. Update the environment variable by calling UpdateFunctionConfiguration and pass
 it a log level, such as:
    * Environment={'Variables': {'RUST_LOG': 'TRACE'}}
7. Invoke the function with an action from the list and a couple of values. Include
 LogType='Tail' to get logs in the result. Print the result of the calculation and
 the log.
8. [Optional] Invoke the function to provoke a divide-by-zero error and show the log
 result.
9. List all functions for the account, using pagination (ListFunctions).
10. Delete the function (DeleteFunction).
11. Delete the role.

Each step should use the function created in Service Actions to abstract calling the
 SDK.
 */

use aws_sdk_lambda::{operation::invoke::InvokeOutput, types::Environment};
use clap::Parser;
```

```
use std::{collections::HashMap, path::PathBuf};
use tracing::{debug, info, warn};
use tracing_subscriber::EnvFilter;

use lambda_code_examples::actions::{
    InvokeArgs::{Arithmetic, Increment},
    LambdaManager, Operation,
};

#[derive(Debug, Parser)]
pub struct Opt {
    /// The AWS Region.
    #[structopt(short, long)]
    pub region: Option<String>,

    // The bucket to use for the FunctionCode.
    #[structopt(short, long)]
    pub bucket: Option<String>,

    // The name of the Lambda function.
    #[structopt(short, long)]
    pub lambda_name: Option<String>,

    // The number to increment.
    #[structopt(short, long, default_value = "12")]
    pub inc: i32,

    // The left operand.
    #[structopt(long, default_value = "19")]
    pub num_a: i32,

    // The right operand.
    #[structopt(long, default_value = "23")]
    pub num_b: i32,

    // The arithmetic operation.
    #[structopt(short, long, default_value = "plus")]
    pub operation: Operation,

    #[structopt(long)]
    pub cleanup: Option<bool>,

    #[structopt(long)]
    pub no_cleanup: Option<bool>,
```

```
}

fn code_path(lambda: &str) -> PathBuf {
    PathBuf::from(format!("../target/lambda/{lambda}/bootstrap.zip"))
}

fn log_invoke_output(invoke: &InvokeOutput, message: &str) {
    if let Some(payload) = invoke.payload().cloned() {
        let payload = String::from_utf8(payload.into_inner());
        info!(?payload, message);
    } else {
        info!("Could not extract payload")
    }
    if let Some(logs) = invoke.log_result() {
        debug!(?logs, "Invoked function logs")
    } else {
        debug!("Invoked function had no logs")
    }
}

async fn main_block(
    opt: &Opt,
    manager: &LambdaManager,
    code_location: String,
) -> Result<(), anyhow::Error> {
    let invoke = manager.invoke(Increment(opt.inc)).await?;
    log_invoke_output(&invoke, "Invoked function configured as increment");

    let update_code = manager
        .update_function_code(code_path("arithmetic"), code_location.clone())
        .await?;

    let code_sha256 = update_code.code_sha256().unwrap_or("Unknown SHA");
    info!(?code_sha256, "Updated function code with arithmetic.zip");

    let arithmetic_args = Arithmetic(opt.operation, opt.num_a, opt.num_b);
    let invoke = manager.invoke(arithmetic_args).await?;
    log_invoke_output(&invoke, "Invoked function configured as arithmetic");

    let update = manager
        .update_function_configuration(
            Environment::builder()
                .set_variables(Some(HashMap::from([(
                    "RUST_LOG".to_string(),
```

```
                    "trace".to_string(),
                )]))
                .build(),
        )
        .await?;
    let updated_environment = update.environment();
    info!(?updated_environment, "Updated function configuration");

    let invoke = manager
        .invoke(Arithmetic(opt.operation, opt.num_a, opt.num_b))
        .await?;
    log_invoke_output(
        &invoke,
        "Invoked function configured as arithmetic with increased logging",
    );

    let invoke = manager
        .invoke(Arithmetic(Operation::DividedBy, opt.num_a, 0))
        .await?;
    log_invoke_output(
        &invoke,
        "Invoked function configured as arithmetic with divide by zero",
    );

    Ok::<(), anyhow::Error>(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .without_time()
        .with_file(true)
        .with_line_number(true)
        .with_env_filter(EnvFilter::from_default_env())
        .init();

    let opt = Opt::parse();
    let manager = LambdaManager::load_from_env(opt.lambda_name.clone(),
 opt.bucket.clone()).await;

    let key = match manager.create_function(code_path("increment")).await {
        Ok(init) => {
            info!(?init, "Created function, initially with increment.zip");
            let run_block = main_block(&opt, &manager, init.clone()).await;
```

```
            info!(?run_block, "Finished running example, cleaning up");
            Some(init)
        }
        Err(err) => {
            warn!(?err, "Error happened when initializing function");
            None
        }
    };

    if Some(false) == opt.cleanup || Some(true) == opt.no_cleanup {
        info!("Skipping cleanup")
    } else {
        let delete = manager.cleanup(key).await;
        info!(?delete, "Deleted function & cleaned up resources");
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Rust.
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Azioni

`CreateFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare. `CreateFunction`

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   /**
    * Create a function, uploading from a zip file.
    */
   pub async fn create_function(&self, zip_file: PathBuf) -> Result<String,
anyhow::Error> {
       let code = self.prepare_function(zip_file, None).await?;

       let key = code.s3_key().unwrap().to_string();

       let role = self.create_role().await.map_err(|e| anyhow!(e))?;

       info!("Created iam role, waiting 15s for it to become active");
       tokio::time::sleep(Duration::from_secs(15)).await;

       info!("Creating lambda function {}", self.lambda_name);
       let _ = self
           .lambda_client
           .create_function()
           .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
           .code(code)
           .role(role.arn())
           .runtime(aws_sdk_lambda::types::Runtime::Providedal2)
           .handler("_unused")
           .send()
           .await
           .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

       self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

       self.lambda_client
           .publish_version()
           .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
           .send()
           .await?;
```

```
        Ok(key)
    }

    /**
     * Upload function code from a path to a zip file.
     * The zip file must have an AL2 Linux-compatible binary called `bootstrap`.
     * The easiest way to create such a zip is to use `cargo lambda build --output-
format Zip`.
     */
    async fn prepare_function(
        &self,
        zip_file: PathBuf,
        key: Option<String>,
    ) -> Result<FunctionCode, anyhow::Error> {
        let body = ByteStream::from_path(zip_file).await?;

        let key = key.unwrap_or_else(|| format!("{}_code", self.lambda_name));

        info!("Uploading function code to s3://{}/{}", self.bucket, key);
        let _ = self
            .s3_client
            .put_object()
            .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .key(key.clone())
            .body(body)
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(FunctionCode::builder()
            .s3_bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .s3_key(key)
            .build())
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateFunctionguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DeleteFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteFunction`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /** Delete a function and its role, and if possible or necessary, its associated
code object and bucket. */
    pub async fn delete_function(
        &self,
        location: Option<String>,
    ) -> (
        Result<DeleteFunctionOutput, anyhow::Error>,
        Result<DeleteRoleOutput, anyhow::Error>,
        Option<Result<DeleteObjectOutput, anyhow::Error>>,
    ) {
        info!("Deleting lambda function {}", self.lambda_name);
        let delete_function = self
            .lambda_client
            .delete_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from);

        info!("Deleting iam role {}", self.role_name);
        let delete_role = self
            .iam_client
            .delete_role()
            .role_name(self.role_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from);

        let delete_object: Option<Result<DeleteObjectOutput, anyhow::Error>> =
            if let Some(location) = location {
                info!("Deleting object {location}");
                Some(
                    self.s3_client
                        .delete_object()
```

```
                        .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
                        .key(location)
                        .send()
                        .await
                        .map_err(anyhow::Error::from),
                )
            } else {
                info!(?location, "Skipping delete object");
                None
            };

        (delete_function, delete_role, delete_object)
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteFunctionguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`GetFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetFunction`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /** Get the Lambda function with this Manager's name. */
    pub async fn get_function(&self) -> Result<GetFunctionOutput, anyhow::Error> {
        info!("Getting lambda function");
        self.lambda_client
            .get_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GetFunctionguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`Invoke`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Invoke`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /** Invoke the lambda function using calculator InvokeArgs. */
    pub async fn invoke(&self, args: InvokeArgs) -> Result<InvokeOutput,
 anyhow::Error> {
        info!(?args, "Invoking {}", self.lambda_name);
        let payload = serde_json::to_string(&args)?;
        debug!(?payload, "Sending payload");
        self.lambda_client
            .invoke()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .payload(Blob::new(payload))
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }

fn log_invoke_output(invoke: &InvokeOutput, message: &str) {
    if let Some(payload) = invoke.payload().cloned() {
        let payload = String::from_utf8(payload.into_inner());
        info!(?payload, message);
    } else {
        info!("Could not extract payload")
    }
    if let Some(logs) = invoke.log_result() {
        debug!(?logs, "Invoked function logs")
    } else {
        debug!("Invoked function had no logs")
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta la pagina Invoke della documentazione di riferimento dell'API SDK AWS per Rust.

`ListFunctions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`ListFunctions`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /** List all Lambda functions in the current Region. */
    pub async fn list_functions(&self) -> Result<ListFunctionsOutput, anyhow::Error>
{
        info!("Listing lambda functions");
        self.lambda_client
            .list_functions()
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListFunctionsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`UpdateFunctionCode`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateFunctionCode`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /** Given a Path to a zip file, update the function's code and wait for the
 update to finish. */
    pub async fn update_function_code(
        &self,
        zip_file: PathBuf,
        key: String,
    ) -> Result<UpdateFunctionCodeOutput, anyhow::Error> {
        let function_code = self.prepare_function(zip_file, Some(key)).await?;

        info!("Updating code for {}", self.lambda_name);
        let update = self
            .lambda_client
            .update_function_code()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .s3_bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .s3_key(function_code.s3_key().unwrap().to_string())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        Ok(update)
    }

    /**
     * Upload function code from a path to a zip file.
     * The zip file must have an AL2 Linux-compatible binary called `bootstrap`.
     * The easiest way to create such a zip is to use `cargo lambda build --output-
format Zip`.
     */
    async fn prepare_function(
        &self,
        zip_file: PathBuf,
```

```
        key: Option<String>,
    ) -> Result<FunctionCode, anyhow::Error> {
        let body = ByteStream::from_path(zip_file).await?;

        let key = key.unwrap_or_else(|| format!("{}_code", self.lambda_name));

        info!("Uploading function code to s3://{}/{}", self.bucket, key);
        let _ = self
            .s3_client
            .put_object()
            .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .key(key.clone())
            .body(body)
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(FunctionCode::builder()
            .s3_bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .s3_key(key)
            .build())
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la UpdateFunctionCodeguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    /** Update the environment for a function. */
    pub async fn update_function_configuration(
        &self,
```

```
        environment: Environment,
    ) -> Result<UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutput, anyhow::Error> {
        info!(
            ?environment,
            "Updating environment for {}", self.lambda_name
        );
        let updated = self
            .lambda_client
            .update_function_configuration()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .environment(environment)
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        Ok(updated)
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la UpdateFunctionConfigurationguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per Rust

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Esempi serverless

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che si connette a un database RDS. La funzione effettua una semplice richiesta al database e restituisce il risultato.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda tramite Rust.

```
use aws_config::BehaviorVersion;
use aws_credential_types::provider::ProvideCredentials;
use aws_sigv4::{
    http_request::{sign, SignableBody, SignableRequest, SigningSettings},
    sign::v4,
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};
use serde_json::{json, Value};
use sqlx::postgres::PgConnectOptions;
use std::env;
use std::time::{Duration, SystemTime};

const RDS_CERTS: &[u8] = include_bytes!("global-bundle.pem");
```

```
async fn generate_rds_iam_token(
    db_hostname: &str,
    port: u16,
    db_username: &str,
) -> Result<String, Error> {
    let config = aws_config::load_defaults(BehaviorVersion::v2024_03_28()).await;

    let credentials = config
        .credentials_provider()
        .expect("no credentials provider found")
        .provide_credentials()
        .await
        .expect("unable to load credentials");
    let identity = credentials.into();
    let region = config.region().unwrap().to_string();

    let mut signing_settings = SigningSettings::default();
    signing_settings.expires_in = Some(Duration::from_secs(900));
    signing_settings.signature_location =
 aws_sigv4::http_request::SignatureLocation::QueryParams;

    let signing_params = v4::SigningParams::builder()
        .identity(&identity)
        .region(&region)
        .name("rds-db")
        .time(SystemTime::now())
        .settings(signing_settings)
        .build()?;

    let url = format!(
        "https://{db_hostname}:{port}/?Action=connect&DBUser={db_user}",
        db_hostname = db_hostname,
        port = port,
        db_user = db_username
    );

    let signable_request =
        SignableRequest::new("GET", &url, std::iter::empty(),
 SignableBody::Bytes(&[]))
            .expect("signable request");

    let (signing_instructions, _signature) =
        sign(signable_request, &signing_params.into())?.into_parts();
```

```
    let mut url = url::Url::parse(&url).unwrap();
    for (name, value) in signing_instructions.params() {
        url.query_pairs_mut().append_pair(name, &value);
    }

    let response = url.to_string().split_off("https://".len());

    Ok(response)
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    run(service_fn(handler)).await
}

async fn handler(_event: LambdaEvent<Value>) -> Result<Value, Error> {
    let db_host = env::var("DB_HOSTNAME").expect("DB_HOSTNAME must be set");
    let db_port = env::var("DB_PORT")
        .expect("DB_PORT must be set")
        .parse::<u16>()
        .expect("PORT must be a valid number");
    let db_name = env::var("DB_NAME").expect("DB_NAME must be set");
    let db_user_name = env::var("DB_USERNAME").expect("DB_USERNAME must be set");

    let token = generate_rds_iam_token(&db_host, db_port, &db_user_name).await?;

    let opts = PgConnectOptions::new()
        .host(&db_host)
        .port(db_port)
        .username(&db_user_name)
        .password(&token)
        .database(&db_name)
        .ssl_root_cert_from_pem(RDS_CERTS.to_vec())
        .ssl_mode(sqlx::postgres::PgSslMode::Require);

    let pool = sqlx::postgres::PgPoolOptions::new()
        .connect_with(opts)
        .await?;

    let result: i32 = sqlx::query_scalar("SELECT $1 + $2")
        .bind(3)
        .bind(2)
        .fetch_one(&pool)
        .await?;
```

```
    println!("Result: {:?}", result);

    Ok(json!({
        "statusCode": 200,
        "content-type": "text/plain",
        "body": format!("The selected sum is: {result}")
    }))
}
```

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione recupera il payload Kinesis, lo decodifica da Base64 e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Kinesis con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::kinesis::KinesisEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KinesisEvent>) -> Result<(), Error> {
    if event.payload.records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(());
    }

    event.payload.records.iter().for_each(|record| {
        tracing::info!("EventId:
 {}",record.event_id.as_deref().unwrap_or_default());
```

```
        let record_data = std::str::from_utf8(&record.kinesis.data);

        match record_data {
            Ok(data) => {
                // log the record data
                tracing::info!("Data: {}", data);
            }
            Err(e) => {
                tracing::error!("Error: {}", e);
            }
        }
    });

    tracing::info!(
        "Successfully processed {} records",
        event.payload.records.len()
    );

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
use lambda_runtime::{service_fn, tracing, Error, LambdaEvent};
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::dynamodb::{Event, EventRecord},
   };


// Built with the following dependencies:
//lambda_runtime = "0.11.1"
//serde_json = "1.0"
//tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
//tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
//tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }
//aws_lambda_events = "0.15.0"

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<Event>) ->Result<(), Error> {

    let records = &event.payload.records;
    tracing::info!("event payload: {:?}",records);
    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(());
    }

    for record in records{
        log_dynamo_dbrecord(record);
    }

    tracing::info!("Dynamo db records processed");

    // Prepare the response
    Ok(())
```

```
}

fn log_dynamo_dbrecord(record: &EventRecord)-> Result<(), Error>{
    tracing::info!("EventId: {}", record.event_id);
    tracing::info!("EventName: {}", record.event_name);
    tracing::info!("DynamoDB Record: {:?}", record.change );
    Ok(())

}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
    .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
    .with_target(false)
    .without_time()
    .init();

    let func = service_fn(function_handler);
    lambda_runtime::run(func).await?;
    Ok(())

}
```

Richiamare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon DocumentDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di record da un flusso di modifiche di DocumentDB. La funzione recupera il payload DocumentDB e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento Amazon DocumentDB con Lambda tramite Ruby.

```
use lambda_runtime::{service_fn, tracing, Error, LambdaEvent};
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::documentdb::{DocumentDbEvent, DocumentDbInnerEvent},
   };


// Built with the following dependencies:
//lambda_runtime = "0.11.1"
//serde_json = "1.0"
//tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
//tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
//tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }
//aws_lambda_events = "0.15.0"

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<DocumentDbEvent>) ->Result<(), Error> {

    tracing::info!("Event Source ARN: {:?}", event.payload.event_source_arn);
    tracing::info!("Event Source: {:?}", event.payload.event_source);

    let records = &event.payload.events;

    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(());
    }

    for record in records{
        log_document_db_event(record);
    }

    tracing::info!("Document db records processed");

    // Prepare the response
    Ok(())

}

fn log_document_db_event(record: &DocumentDbInnerEvent)-> Result<(), Error>{
    tracing::info!("Change Event: {:?}", record.event);

    Ok(())
```

```
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
    .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
    .with_target(false)
    .without_time()
    .init();

    let func = service_fn(function_handler);
    lambda_runtime::run(func).await?;
    Ok(())

}
```

Invocare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon MSK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento generato dalla ricezione di record da un cluster Amazon MSK. La funzione recupera il payload MSK e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento Amazon MSK con Lambda utilizzando Rust.

```
use aws_lambda_events::event::kafka::KafkaEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, tracing, Error, LambdaEvent};
use base64::prelude::*;
use serde_json::{Value};
use tracing::{info};

/// Pre-Requisites:
```

```
/// 1. Install Cargo Lambda - see https://www.cargo-lambda.info/guide/getting-
started.html
/// 2. Add packages tracing, tracing-subscriber, serde_json, base64
///
/// This is the main body for the function.
/// Write your code inside it.
/// There are some code example in the following URLs:
/// - https://github.com/awslabs/aws-lambda-rust-runtime/tree/main/examples
/// - https://github.com/aws-samples/serverless-rust-demo/

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KafkaEvent>) -> Result<Value, Error> {

    let payload = event.payload.records;

    for (_name, records) in payload.iter() {

        for record in records {

         let record_text = record.value.as_ref().ok_or("Value is None")?;
         info!("Record: {}", &record_text);

         // perform Base64 decoding
         let record_bytes = BASE64_STANDARD.decode(record_text)?;
         let message = std::str::from_utf8(&record_bytes)?;

         info!("Message: {}", message);
        }

    }

    Ok(().into())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {

    // required to enable CloudWatch error logging by the runtime
    tracing::init_default_subscriber();
    info!("Setup CW subscriber!");

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon S3

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dal caricamento di un oggetto in un bucket S3. La funzione recupera il nome del bucket S3 e la chiave dell'oggetto dal parametro evento e chiama l'API Amazon S3 per recuperare e registrare il tipo di contenuto dell'oggetto.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento S3 con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::s3::S3Event;
use aws_sdk_s3::{Client};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};


/// Main function
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        .with_target(false)
        .without_time()
        .init();

    // Initialize the AWS SDK for Rust
    let config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
    let s3_client = Client::new(&config);

    let res = run(service_fn(|request: LambdaEvent<S3Event>| {
        function_handler(&s3_client, request)
    })).await;

    res
```

```
}

async fn function_handler(
    s3_client: &Client,
    evt: LambdaEvent<S3Event>
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing::info!(records = ?evt.payload.records.len(), "Received request from
 SQS");

    if evt.payload.records.len() == 0 {
        tracing::info!("Empty S3 event received");
    }

    let bucket = evt.payload.records[0].s3.bucket.name.as_ref().expect("Bucket name
 to exist");
    let key = evt.payload.records[0].s3.object.key.as_ref().expect("Object key to
 exist");

    tracing::info!("Request is for {} and object {}", bucket, key);

    let s3_get_object_result = s3_client
        .get_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(key)
        .send()
        .await;

    match s3_get_object_result {
        Ok(_) => tracing::info!("S3 Get Object success, the s3GetObjectResult
 contains a 'body' property of type ByteStream"),
        Err(_) => tracing::info!("Failure with S3 Get Object request")
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SNS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da un argomento SNS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SNS con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::sns::SnsEvent;
use aws_lambda_events::sns::SnsRecord;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};
use tracing::info;

// Built with the following dependencies:
//  aws_lambda_events = { version = "0.10.0", default-features = false, features =
 ["sns"] }
//  lambda_runtime = "0.8.1"
//  tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
//  tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
//  tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SnsEvent>) -> Result<(), Error> {
    for event in event.payload.records {
        process_record(&event)?;
    }

    Ok(())
}

fn process_record(record: &SnsRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    info!("Processing SNS Message: {}", record.sns.message);

    // Implement your record handling code here.

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
```

```
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        .with_target(false)
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da una coda SQS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SQS con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::sqs::SqsEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SqsEvent>) -> Result<(), Error> {
    event.payload.records.iter().for_each(|record| {
        // process the record
        tracing::info!("Message body: {}",
 record.body.as_deref().unwrap_or_default())
    });

    Ok(())
}
```

```
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Kinesis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso Kinesis. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di Kinesis con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::kinesis::KinesisEvent,
    kinesis::KinesisEventRecord,
    streams::{KinesisBatchItemFailure, KinesisEventResponse},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KinesisEvent>) ->
 Result<KinesisEventResponse, Error> {
    let mut response = KinesisEventResponse {
```

```
        batch_item_failures: vec![],
    };

    if event.payload.records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(response);
    }

    for record in &event.payload.records {
        tracing::info!(
            "EventId: {}",
            record.event_id.as_deref().unwrap_or_default()
        );

        let record_processing_result = process_record(record);

        if record_processing_result.is_err() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(KinesisBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.kinesis.sequence_number.clone(),
            });
            /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
            Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards. */
            return Ok(response);
        }
    }

    tracing::info!(
        "Successfully processed {} records",
        event.payload.records.len()
    );

    Ok(response)
}

fn process_record(record: &KinesisEventRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let record_data = std::str::from_utf8(record.kinesis.data.as_slice());

    if let Some(err) = record_data.err() {
        tracing::error!("Error: {}", err);
        return Err(Error::from(err));
    }
```

```
    let record_data = record_data.unwrap_or_default();

    // do something interesting with the data
    tracing::info!("Data: {}", record_data);

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger DynamoDB

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da un flusso DynamoDB. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di DynamoDB con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::dynamodb::{Event, EventRecord, StreamRecord},
    streams::{DynamoDbBatchItemFailure, DynamoDbEventResponse},
};
```

```
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

/// Process the stream record
fn process_record(record: &EventRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let stream_record: &StreamRecord = &record.change;

    // process your stream record here...
    tracing::info!("Data: {:?}", stream_record);

    Ok(())
}

/// Main Lambda handler here...
async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<Event>) ->
 Result<DynamoDbEventResponse, Error> {
    let mut response = DynamoDbEventResponse {
        batch_item_failures: vec![],
    };

    let records = &event.payload.records;

    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(response);
    }

    for record in records {
        tracing::info!("EventId: {}", record.event_id);

        // Couldn't find a sequence number
        if record.change.sequence_number.is_none() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(DynamoDbBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: Some("".to_string()),
            });
            return Ok(response);
        }

        // Process your record here...
        if process_record(record).is_err() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(DynamoDbBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.change.sequence_number.clone(),
            });
            /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
```

```
            Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards. */
            return Ok(response);
        }
    }

    tracing::info!("Successfully processed {} record(s)", records.len());

    Ok(response)
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da una coda SQS. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di SQS con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::sqs::{SqsBatchResponse, SqsEvent},
    sqs::{BatchItemFailure, SqsMessage},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn process_record(_: &SqsMessage) -> Result<(), Error> {
    Err(Error::from("Error processing message"))
}

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SqsEvent>) -> Result<SqsBatchResponse,
 Error> {
    let mut batch_item_failures = Vec::new();
    for record in event.payload.records {
        match process_record(&record).await {
            Ok(_) => (),
            Err(_) => batch_item_failures.push(BatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.message_id.unwrap(),
            }),
        }
    }

    Ok(SqsBatchResponse {
        batch_item_failures,
    })
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

AWS contributi della comunità

Crea e testa un'applicazione serverless

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless utilizzando API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB.

SDK per Rust

Mostra come creare e testare un'applicazione serverless composta da un API Gateway con Lambda e DynamoDB utilizzando Rust SDK.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

MediaLive esempi che utilizzano SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con. MediaLive

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`ListInputs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListInputs`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i nomi che hai MediaLive inserito e ARNs nella regione.

```
async fn show_inputs(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let input_list = client.list_inputs().send().await?;

    for i in input_list.inputs() {
        let input_arn = i.arn().unwrap_or_default();
        let input_name = i.name().unwrap_or_default();

        println!("Input Name : {}", input_name);
        println!("Input ARN : {}", input_arn);
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento ListInputsall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

MediaPackage esempi che utilizzano SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con. MediaPackage

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`ListChannels`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListChannels`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca i canali ARNs e le descrizioni.

```
async fn show_channels(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let list_channels = client.list_channels().send().await?;

    println!("Channels:");

    for c in list_channels.channels() {
        let description = c.description().unwrap_or_default();
        let arn = c.arn().unwrap_or_default();

        println!("  Description : {}", description);
        println!("  ARN :         {}", arn);
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListChannelsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`ListOriginEndpoints`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListOriginEndpoints`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Elenca le descrizioni degli endpoint e URLs.

```
async fn show_endpoints(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let or_endpoints = client.list_origin_endpoints().send().await?;

    println!("Endpoints:");

    for e in or_endpoints.origin_endpoints() {
        let endpoint_url = e.url().unwrap_or_default();
        let endpoint_description = e.description().unwrap_or_default();
        println!("  Description: {}", endpoint_description);
        println!("  URL :        {}", endpoint_url);
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento ListOriginEndpointsall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi di Amazon MSK con SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con Amazon MSK.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Esempi serverless

Esempi serverless

Invocare una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon MSK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento generato dalla ricezione di record da un cluster Amazon MSK. La funzione recupera il payload MSK e registra il contenuto del record.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Consumo di un evento Amazon MSK con Lambda utilizzando Rust.

```
use aws_lambda_events::event::kafka::KafkaEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, tracing, Error, LambdaEvent};
use base64::prelude::*;
use serde_json::{Value};
use tracing::{info};

/// Pre-Requisites:
/// 1. Install Cargo Lambda - see https://www.cargo-lambda.info/guide/getting-
started.html
/// 2. Add packages tracing, tracing-subscriber, serde_json, base64
///
/// This is the main body for the function.
/// Write your code inside it.
/// There are some code example in the following URLs:
/// - https://github.com/awslabs/aws-lambda-rust-runtime/tree/main/examples
/// - https://github.com/aws-samples/serverless-rust-demo/

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KafkaEvent>) -> Result<Value, Error> {

    let payload = event.payload.records;

    for (_name, records) in payload.iter() {

        for record in records {
```

```
            let record_text = record.value.as_ref().ok_or("Value is None")?;
            info!("Record: {}", &record_text);

            // perform Base64 decoding
            let record_bytes = BASE64_STANDARD.decode(record_text)?;
            let message = std::str::from_utf8(&record_bytes)?;

            info!("Message: {}", message);
           }

        }

        Ok(().into())
    }

    #[tokio::main]
    async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {

        // required to enable CloudWatch error logging by the runtime
        tracing::init_default_subscriber();
        info!("Setup CW subscriber!");

        run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
    }
```

Esempi di Amazon Polly con SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con Amazon Polly.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`DescribeVoices`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeVoices`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn list_voices(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.describe_voices().send().await?;

    println!("Voices:");

    let voices = resp.voices();
    for voice in voices {
        println!("  Name:     {}", voice.name().unwrap_or("No name!"));
        println!(
            "  Language: {}",
            voice.language_name().unwrap_or("No language!")
        );

        println!();
    }

    println!("Found {} voices", voices.len());

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeVoicesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`ListLexicons`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListLexicons`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_lexicons(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_lexicons().send().await?;

    println!("Lexicons:");

    let lexicons = resp.lexicons();

    for lexicon in lexicons {
        println!("  Name:     {}", lexicon.name().unwrap_or_default());
        println!(
            "  Language: {:?}\n",
            lexicon
                .attributes()
                .as_ref()
                .map(|attrib| attrib
                    .language_code
                    .as_ref()
                    .expect("languages must have language codes"))
                .expect("languages must have attributes")
        );
    }

    println!();
    println!("Found {} lexicons.", lexicons.len());
    println!();

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListLexiconsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`PutLexicon`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutLexicon`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn make_lexicon(client: &Client, name: &str, from: &str, to: &str) ->
 Result<(), Error> {
    let content = format!("<?xml version=\"1.0\" encoding=\"UTF-8\"?>
    <lexicon version=\"1.0\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-lexicon
\" xmlns:xsi=\"http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance\"
    xsi:schemaLocation=\"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-lexicon http://
www.w3.org/TR/2007/CR-pronunciation-lexicon-20071212/pls.xsd\"
    alphabet=\"ipa\" xml:lang=\"en-US\">
    <lexeme><grapheme>{}</grapheme><alias>{}</alias></lexeme>
    </lexicon>", from, to);

    client
        .put_lexicon()
        .name(name)
        .content(content)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Added lexicon");

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la PutLexiconguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`SynthesizeSpeech`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SynthesizeSpeech`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn synthesize(client: &Client, filename: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let content = fs::read_to_string(filename);

    let resp = client
        .synthesize_speech()
        .output_format(OutputFormat::Mp3)
        .text(content.unwrap())
        .voice_id(VoiceId::Joanna)
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Get MP3 data from response and save it
    let mut blob = resp
        .audio_stream
        .collect()
        .await
        .expect("failed to read data");

    let parts: Vec<&str> = filename.split('.').collect();
    let out_file = format!("{}{}", String::from(parts[0]), ".mp3");

    let mut file = tokio::fs::File::create(out_file)
        .await
        .expect("failed to create file");

    file.write_all_buf(&mut blob)
        .await
        .expect("failed to write to file");

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la SynthesizeSpeechguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Scenari

Conversione di sintesi vocale e di nuovo in testo

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Utilizzare Amazon Polly per sintetizzare un file di input in testo normale (UTF-8) in un file audio.
- Carica il file audio in un bucket Amazon S3.
- Utilizzare Amazon Transcribe per convertire il file audio in testo.
- Visualizzare il testo.

SDK per Rust

Utilizza Amazon Polly per sintetizzare un file di input di testo normale (UTF-8) in un file audio, caricare il file audio in un bucket Amazon S3, utilizzare Amazon Transcribe per convertire il file audio in testo e visualizzare il testo.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Polly
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Transcribe

Esempi di QLDB che utilizzano SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con QLDB.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateLedger`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateLedger`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn make_ledger(client: &Client, ledger: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let result = client
        .create_ledger()
        .name(ledger)
        .permissions_mode(PermissionsMode::AllowAll)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("ARN: {}", result.arn().unwrap());

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateLedgerguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`ListLedgers`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListLedgers`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_ledgers(client: &QLDBClient) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let mut pages = client.list_ledgers().into_paginator().page_size(2).send();

    while let Some(page) = pages.next().await {
        println!("* {:?}", page); //Prints an entire page of ledgers.
        for ledger in page.unwrap().ledgers() {
            println!("* {:?}", ledger); //Prints the LedgerSummary of a single
 ledger.
        }
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListLedgersguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi di Amazon RDS con SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con Amazon RDS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Esempi serverless

Esempi serverless

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che si connette a un database RDS. La funzione effettua una semplice richiesta al database e restituisce il risultato.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Connessione a un database Amazon RDS in una funzione Lambda tramite Rust.

```
use aws_config::BehaviorVersion;
use aws_credential_types::provider::ProvideCredentials;
use aws_sigv4::{
    http_request::{sign, SignableBody, SignableRequest, SigningSettings},
    sign::v4,
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};
use serde_json::{json, Value};
use sqlx::postgres::PgConnectOptions;
use std::env;
use std::time::{Duration, SystemTime};

const RDS_CERTS: &[u8] = include_bytes!("global-bundle.pem");

async fn generate_rds_iam_token(
    db_hostname: &str,
    port: u16,
    db_username: &str,
) -> Result<String, Error> {
    let config = aws_config::load_defaults(BehaviorVersion::v2024_03_28()).await;

    let credentials = config
        .credentials_provider()
        .expect("no credentials provider found")
        .provide_credentials()
        .await
```

```
        .expect("unable to load credentials");
    let identity = credentials.into();
    let region = config.region().unwrap().to_string();

    let mut signing_settings = SigningSettings::default();
    signing_settings.expires_in = Some(Duration::from_secs(900));
    signing_settings.signature_location =
 aws_sigv4::http_request::SignatureLocation::QueryParams;

    let signing_params = v4::SigningParams::builder()
        .identity(&identity)
        .region(&region)
        .name("rds-db")
        .time(SystemTime::now())
        .settings(signing_settings)
        .build()?;

    let url = format!(
        "https://{db_hostname}:{port}/?Action=connect&DBUser={db_user}",
        db_hostname = db_hostname,
        port = port,
        db_user = db_username
    );

    let signable_request =
        SignableRequest::new("GET", &url, std::iter::empty(),
 SignableBody::Bytes(&[]))
            .expect("signable request");

    let (signing_instructions, _signature) =
        sign(signable_request, &signing_params.into())?.into_parts();

    let mut url = url::Url::parse(&url).unwrap();
    for (name, value) in signing_instructions.params() {
        url.query_pairs_mut().append_pair(name, &value);
    }

    let response = url.to_string().split_off("https://".len());

    Ok(response)
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
```

```
    run(service_fn(handler)).await
}

async fn handler(_event: LambdaEvent<Value>) -> Result<Value, Error> {
    let db_host = env::var("DB_HOSTNAME").expect("DB_HOSTNAME must be set");
    let db_port = env::var("DB_PORT")
        .expect("DB_PORT must be set")
        .parse::<u16>()
        .expect("PORT must be a valid number");
    let db_name = env::var("DB_NAME").expect("DB_NAME must be set");
    let db_user_name = env::var("DB_USERNAME").expect("DB_USERNAME must be set");

    let token = generate_rds_iam_token(&db_host, db_port, &db_user_name).await?;

    let opts = PgConnectOptions::new()
        .host(&db_host)
        .port(db_port)
        .username(&db_user_name)
        .password(&token)
        .database(&db_name)
        .ssl_root_cert_from_pem(RDS_CERTS.to_vec())
        .ssl_mode(sqlx::postgres::PgSslMode::Require);

    let pool = sqlx::postgres::PgPoolOptions::new()
        .connect_with(opts)
        .await?;

    let result: i32 = sqlx::query_scalar("SELECT $1 + $2")
        .bind(3)
        .bind(2)
        .fetch_one(&pool)
        .await?;

    println!("Result: {:?}", result);

    Ok(json!({
        "statusCode": 200,
        "content-type": "text/plain",
        "body": format!("The selected sum is: {result}")
    }))
}
```

Esempi di Amazon RDS Data Service con SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con Amazon RDS Data Service.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`ExecuteStatement`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ExecuteStatement`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn query_cluster(
    client: &Client,
    cluster_arn: &str,
    query: &str,
    secret_arn: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let st = client
        .execute_statement()
        .resource_arn(cluster_arn)
        .database("postgres") // Do not confuse this with db instance name
        .sql(query)
        .secret_arn(secret_arn);
```

```
    let result = st.send().await?;

    println!("{:?}", result);
    println!();

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ExecuteStatementguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi di Amazon Rekognition con SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con Amazon Rekognition.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per Rust

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Rilevamento di volti in un'immagine

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Salva un'immagine in un bucket Amazon S3.
- Utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare i dettagli del viso, come fascia di età, sesso ed emozione (ad esempio sorridente).
- Visualizzare questi dettagli.

SDK per Rust

Salva l'immagine in un bucket Amazon S3 con il prefisso uploads, utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare i dettagli del viso, come fascia di età, sesso ed emozione (sorridente, ecc.) e visualizza tali dettagli.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

Salvataggio di EXIF e altre informazioni sull'immagine

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Recuperare informazioni EXIF da un file JPG, JPEG o PNG.
- Carica il file immagine in un bucket Amazon S3.
- Utilizza Amazon Rekognition per identificare i tre attributi principali (etichette) nel file.
- Aggiungi le informazioni su EXIF ed etichette a una tabella Amazon DynamoDB nella regione.

SDK per Rust

Recupera le informazioni EXIF da un file JPG, JPEG o PNG, carica il file di immagine in un bucket Amazon S3, utilizza Amazon Rekognition per identificare i tre attributi principali (etichette in Amazon Rekognition) nel file e aggiungi le informazioni su EXIF ed etichette a una tabella Amazon DynamoDB nella regione.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

Esempi di Route 53 che utilizzano SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con Route 53.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`ListHostedZones`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListHostedZones`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_host_info(client: &aws_sdk_route53::Client) -> Result<(),
 aws_sdk_route53::Error> {
    let hosted_zone_count = client.get_hosted_zone_count().send().await?;

    println!(
        "Number of hosted zones in region : {}",
        hosted_zone_count.hosted_zone_count(),
    );

    let hosted_zones = client.list_hosted_zones().send().await?;

    println!("Zones:");

    for hz in hosted_zones.hosted_zones() {
        let zone_name = hz.name();
        let zone_id = hz.id();

        println!("  ID :   {}", zone_id);
        println!("  Name : {}", zone_name);
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListHostedZonesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi di Amazon S3 che utilizzano SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con Amazon S3.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Amazon S3

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon S3.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// S3 Hello World Example using the AWS SDK for Rust.
///
/// This example lists the objects in a bucket, uploads an object to that bucket,
/// and then retrieves the object and prints some S3 information about the object.
/// This shows a number of S3 features, including how to use built-in paginators
/// for large data sets.
///
/// # Arguments
///
/// * `client` - an S3 client configured appropriately for the environment.
```

```
/// * `bucket` - the bucket name that the object will be uploaded to. Must be
 present in the region the `client` is configured to use.
/// * `filename` - a reference to a path that will be read and uploaded to S3.
/// * `key` - the string key that the object will be uploaded as inside the bucket.
async fn list_bucket_and_upload_object(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket: &str,
    filepath: &Path,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    // List the buckets in this account
    let mut objects = client
        .list_objects_v2()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .into_paginator()
        .send();

    println!("key\tetag\tlast_modified\tstorage_class");
    while let Some(Ok(object)) = objects.next().await {
        for item in object.contents() {
            println!(
                "{}\t{}\t{}\t{}",
                item.key().unwrap_or_default(),
                item.e_tag().unwrap_or_default(),
                item.last_modified()
                    .map(|lm| format!("{lm}"))
                    .unwrap_or_default(),
                item.storage_class()
                    .map(|sc| format!("{sc}"))
                    .unwrap_or_default()
            );
        }
    }

    // Prepare a ByteStream around the file, and upload the object using that
 ByteStream.
    let body = aws_sdk_s3::primitives::ByteStream::from_path(filepath)
        .await
        .map_err(|err| {
            S3ExampleError::new(format!(
                "Failed to create bytestream for {filepath:?} ({err:?})"
            ))
        })?;
    let resp = client
```

```
        .put_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(key)
        .body(body)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!(
        "Upload success. Version: {:?}",
        resp.version_id()
            .expect("S3 Object upload missing version ID")
    );

    // Retrieve the just-uploaded object.
    let resp = client.get_object().bucket(bucket).key(key).send().await?;
    println!("etag: {}", resp.e_tag().unwrap_or("(missing)"));
    println!("version: {}", resp.version_id().unwrap_or("(missing)"));

    Ok(())
}
```

ExampleError Utilità S3.

```
/// S3ExampleError provides a From<T: ProvideErrorMetadata> impl to extract
/// client-specific error details. This serves as a consistent backup to handling
/// specific service errors, depending on what is needed by the scenario.
/// It is used throughout the code examples for the AWS SDK for Rust.
#[derive(Debug)]
pub struct S3ExampleError(String);
impl S3ExampleError {
    pub fn new(value: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        S3ExampleError(value.into())
    }

    pub fn add_message(self, message: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        S3ExampleError(format!("{}: {}", message.into(), self.0))
    }
}

impl<T: aws_sdk_s3::error::ProvideErrorMetadata> From<T> for S3ExampleError {
    fn from(value: T) -> Self {
        S3ExampleError(format!(
```

```
            "{}: {}",
            value
                .code()
                .map(String::from)
                .unwrap_or("unknown code".into()),
            value
                .message()
                .map(String::from)
                .unwrap_or("missing reason".into()),
        ))
    }
}

impl std::error::Error for S3ExampleError {}

impl std::fmt::Display for S3ExampleError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "{}", self.0)
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la guida di riferimento ListBucketsall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un bucket e carica un file in tale bucket.
- Scaricare un oggetto da un bucket.
- Copiare un oggetto in una sottocartella in un bucket.

- Elencare gli oggetti in un bucket.
- Elimina il bucket e tutti gli oggetti in esso contenuti.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Codice per la crate binario che esegue lo scenario.

```
#![allow(clippy::result_large_err)]

//!  Purpose
//!  Shows how to use the AWS SDK for Rust to get started using
//!  Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). Create a bucket, move objects into
 and out of it,
//!  and delete all resources at the end of the demo.
//!
//!  This example follows the steps in "Getting started with Amazon S3" in the
 Amazon S3
//!  user guide.
//!  - https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/GetStartedWithS3.html

use aws_config::meta::region::RegionProviderChain;
use aws_sdk_s3::{config::Region, Client};
use s3_code_examples::error::S3ExampleError;
use uuid::Uuid;

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let region_provider = RegionProviderChain::first_try(Region::new("us-west-2"));
    let region = region_provider.region().await.unwrap();
    let shared_config = aws_config::from_env().region(region_provider).load().await;
    let client = Client::new(&shared_config);
    let bucket_name = format!("amzn-s3-demo-bucket-{}", Uuid::new_v4());
    let file_name = "s3/testfile.txt".to_string();
    let key = "test file key name".to_string();
```

```
    let target_key = "target_key".to_string();

    if let Err(e) = run_s3_operations(region, client, bucket_name, file_name, key,
 target_key).await
    {
        eprintln!("{:?}", e);
    };

    Ok(())
}

async fn run_s3_operations(
    region: Region,
    client: Client,
    bucket_name: String,
    file_name: String,
    key: String,
    target_key: String,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    s3_code_examples::create_bucket(&client, &bucket_name, &region).await?;
    let run_example: Result<(), S3ExampleError> = (async {
        s3_code_examples::upload_object(&client, &bucket_name, &file_name,
 &key).await?;
        let _object = s3_code_examples::download_object(&client, &bucket_name,
 &key).await;
        s3_code_examples::copy_object(&client, &bucket_name, &bucket_name, &key,
 &target_key)
            .await?;
        s3_code_examples::list_objects(&client, &bucket_name).await?;
        s3_code_examples::clear_bucket(&client, &bucket_name).await?;
        Ok(())
    })
    .await;
    if let Err(err) = run_example {
        eprintln!("Failed to complete getting-started example: {err:?}");
    }
    s3_code_examples::delete_bucket(&client, &bucket_name).await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

Azioni comuni utilizzate dallo scenario.

```
pub async fn create_bucket(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    region: &aws_config::Region,
) -> Result<Option<aws_sdk_s3::operation::create_bucket::CreateBucketOutput>,
 S3ExampleError> {
    let constraint =
 aws_sdk_s3::types::BucketLocationConstraint::from(region.to_string().as_str());
    let cfg = aws_sdk_s3::types::CreateBucketConfiguration::builder()
        .location_constraint(constraint)
        .build();
    let create = client
        .create_bucket()
        .create_bucket_configuration(cfg)
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .send()
        .await;

    // BucketAlreadyExists and BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou are not problems for this
 task.
    create.map(Some).or_else(|err| {
        if err
            .as_service_error()
            .map(|se| se.is_bucket_already_exists() ||
 se.is_bucket_already_owned_by_you())
            == Some(true)
        {
            Ok(None)
        } else {
            Err(S3ExampleError::from(err))
        }
    })
}

pub async fn upload_object(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    file_name: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<aws_sdk_s3::operation::put_object::PutObjectOutput, S3ExampleError> {
    let body =
 aws_sdk_s3::primitives::ByteStream::from_path(std::path::Path::new(file_name)).await;
    client
```

```
        .put_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .key(key)
        .body(body.unwrap())
        .send()
        .await
        .map_err(S3ExampleError::from)
}

pub async fn download_object(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<aws_sdk_s3::operation::get_object::GetObjectOutput, S3ExampleError> {
    client
        .get_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .key(key)
        .send()
        .await
        .map_err(S3ExampleError::from)
}

/// Copy an object from one bucket to another.
pub async fn copy_object(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    source_bucket: &str,
    destination_bucket: &str,
    source_object: &str,
    destination_object: &str,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let source_key = format!("{source_bucket}/{source_object}");
    let response = client
        .copy_object()
        .copy_source(&source_key)
        .bucket(destination_bucket)
        .key(destination_object)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!(
        "Copied from {source_key} to {destination_bucket}/{destination_object} with
 etag {}",
        response
```

```
            .copy_object_result
            .unwrap_or_else(||
 aws_sdk_s3::types::CopyObjectResult::builder().build())
            .e_tag()
            .unwrap_or("missing")
    );
    Ok(())
}

pub async fn list_objects(client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client, bucket: &str) -> Result<(),
 S3ExampleError> {
    let mut response = client
        .list_objects_v2()
        .bucket(bucket.to_owned())
        .max_keys(10) // In this example, go 10 at a time.
        .into_paginator()
        .send();

    while let Some(result) = response.next().await {
        match result {
            Ok(output) => {
                for object in output.contents() {
                    println!(" - {}", object.key().unwrap_or("Unknown"));
                }
            }
            Err(err) => {
                eprintln!("{err:?}")
            }
        }
    }

    Ok(())
}

/// Given a bucket, remove all objects in the bucket, and then ensure no objects
/// remain in the bucket.
pub async fn clear_bucket(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
) -> Result<Vec<String>, S3ExampleError> {
    let objects = client.list_objects_v2().bucket(bucket_name).send().await?;

    // delete_objects no longer needs to be mutable.
    let objects_to_delete: Vec<String> = objects
```

```
        .contents()
        .iter()
        .filter_map(|obj| obj.key())
        .map(String::from)
        .collect();

    if objects_to_delete.is_empty() {
        return Ok(vec![]);
    }

    let return_keys = objects_to_delete.clone();

    delete_objects(client, bucket_name, objects_to_delete).await?;

    let objects = client.list_objects_v2().bucket(bucket_name).send().await?;

    eprintln!("{objects:?}");

    match objects.key_count {
        Some(0) => Ok(return_keys),
        _ => Err(S3ExampleError::new(
            "There were still objects left in the bucket.",
        )),
    }
}

pub async fn delete_bucket(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let resp = client.delete_bucket().bucket(bucket_name).send().await;
    match resp {
        Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        Err(err) => {
            if err
                .as_service_error()
                .and_then(aws_sdk_s3::error::ProvideErrorMetadata::code)
                == Some("NoSuchBucket")
            {
                Ok(())
            } else {
                Err(S3ExampleError::from(err))
            }
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Rust.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

Azioni

`CompleteMultipartUpload`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CompleteMultipartUpload`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   // upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart>
   let completed_multipart_upload: CompletedMultipartUpload =
CompletedMultipartUpload::builder()
       .set_parts(Some(upload_parts))
       .build();

   let _complete_multipart_upload_res = client
       .complete_multipart_upload()
       .bucket(&bucket_name)
       .key(&key)
```

```
        .multipart_upload(completed_multipart_upload)
        .upload_id(upload_id)
        .send()
        .await?;
```

```
    // Create a multipart upload. Use UploadPart and CompleteMultipartUpload to
    // upload the file.
    let multipart_upload_res: CreateMultipartUploadOutput = client
        .create_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let upload_id = multipart_upload_res.upload_id().ok_or(S3ExampleError::new(
        "Missing upload_id after CreateMultipartUpload",
    ))?;
```

```
    let mut upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart> = Vec::new();

    for chunk_index in 0..chunk_count {
        let this_chunk = if chunk_count - 1 == chunk_index {
            size_of_last_chunk
        } else {
            CHUNK_SIZE
        };
        let stream = ByteStream::read_from()
            .path(path)
            .offset(chunk_index * CHUNK_SIZE)
            .length(Length::Exact(this_chunk))
            .build()
            .await
            .unwrap();

        // Chunk index needs to start at 0, but part numbers start at 1.
        let part_number = (chunk_index as i32) + 1;
        let upload_part_res = client
            .upload_part()
            .key(&key)
            .bucket(&bucket_name)
            .upload_id(upload_id)
```

```
            .body(stream)
            .part_number(part_number)
            .send()
            .await?;

        upload_parts.push(
            CompletedPart::builder()
                .e_tag(upload_part_res.e_tag.unwrap_or_default())
                .part_number(part_number)
                .build(),
        );
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CompleteMultipartUploadguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`CopyObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CopyObject`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// Copy an object from one bucket to another.
pub async fn copy_object(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    source_bucket: &str,
    destination_bucket: &str,
    source_object: &str,
    destination_object: &str,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let source_key = format!("{source_bucket}/{source_object}");
    let response = client
        .copy_object()
        .copy_source(&source_key)
```

```
        .bucket(destination_bucket)
        .key(destination_object)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!(
        "Copied from {source_key} to {destination_bucket}/{destination_object} with
 etag {}",
        response
            .copy_object_result
            .unwrap_or_else(||
 aws_sdk_s3::types::CopyObjectResult::builder().build())
            .e_tag()
            .unwrap_or("missing")
    );
    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CopyObjectguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`CreateBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateBucket`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn create_bucket(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    region: &aws_config::Region,
) -> Result<Option<aws_sdk_s3::operation::create_bucket::CreateBucketOutput>,
 S3ExampleError> {
    let constraint =
 aws_sdk_s3::types::BucketLocationConstraint::from(region.to_string().as_str());
    let cfg = aws_sdk_s3::types::CreateBucketConfiguration::builder()
```

```
        .location_constraint(constraint)
        .build();
    let create = client
        .create_bucket()
        .create_bucket_configuration(cfg)
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .send()
        .await;

    // BucketAlreadyExists and BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou are not problems for this
 task.
    create.map(Some).or_else(|err| {
        if err
            .as_service_error()
            .map(|se| se.is_bucket_already_exists() ||
 se.is_bucket_already_owned_by_you())
            == Some(true)
        {
            Ok(None)
        } else {
            Err(S3ExampleError::from(err))
        }
    })
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateBucketguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`CreateMultipartUpload`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateMultipartUpload`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    // Create a multipart upload. Use UploadPart and CompleteMultipartUpload to
    // upload the file.
```

```
    let multipart_upload_res: CreateMultipartUploadOutput = client
        .create_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let upload_id = multipart_upload_res.upload_id().ok_or(S3ExampleError::new(
        "Missing upload_id after CreateMultipartUpload",
    ))?;
```

```
    let mut upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart> = Vec::new();

    for chunk_index in 0..chunk_count {
        let this_chunk = if chunk_count - 1 == chunk_index {
            size_of_last_chunk
        } else {
            CHUNK_SIZE
        };
        let stream = ByteStream::read_from()
            .path(path)
            .offset(chunk_index * CHUNK_SIZE)
            .length(Length::Exact(this_chunk))
            .build()
            .await
            .unwrap();

        // Chunk index needs to start at 0, but part numbers start at 1.
        let part_number = (chunk_index as i32) + 1;
        let upload_part_res = client
            .upload_part()
            .key(&key)
            .bucket(&bucket_name)
            .upload_id(upload_id)
            .body(stream)
            .part_number(part_number)
            .send()
            .await?;

        upload_parts.push(
            CompletedPart::builder()
                .e_tag(upload_part_res.e_tag.unwrap_or_default())
```

```
                .part_number(part_number)
                .build(),
        );
    }
```

```
    // upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart>
    let completed_multipart_upload: CompletedMultipartUpload =
 CompletedMultipartUpload::builder()
        .set_parts(Some(upload_parts))
        .build();

    let _complete_multipart_upload_res = client
        .complete_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .multipart_upload(completed_multipart_upload)
        .upload_id(upload_id)
        .send()
        .await?;
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateMultipartUploadguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DeleteBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteBucket`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn delete_bucket(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
```

```
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let resp = client.delete_bucket().bucket(bucket_name).send().await;
    match resp {
        Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        Err(err) => {
            if err
                .as_service_error()
                .and_then(aws_sdk_s3::error::ProvideErrorMetadata::code)
                == Some("NoSuchBucket")
            {
                Ok(())
            } else {
                Err(S3ExampleError::from(err))
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteBucketguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DeleteObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteObject`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// Delete an object from a bucket.
pub async fn remove_object(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    client
        .delete_object()
```

```
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(key)
        .send()
        .await?;

    // There are no modeled errors to handle when deleting an object.

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteObjectguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DeleteObjects`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteObjects`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
/// Delete the objects in a bucket.
pub async fn delete_objects(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    objects_to_delete: Vec<String>,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    // Push into a mut vector to use `?` early return errors while building object
 keys.
    let mut delete_object_ids: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::ObjectIdentifier> = vec![];
    for obj in objects_to_delete {
        let obj_id = aws_sdk_s3::types::ObjectIdentifier::builder()
            .key(obj)
            .build()
            .map_err(|err| {
                S3ExampleError::new(format!("Failed to build key for delete_object:
 {err:?}"))
            })?;
```

```
        delete_object_ids.push(obj_id);
    }

    client
        .delete_objects()
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .delete(
            aws_sdk_s3::types::Delete::builder()
                .set_objects(Some(delete_object_ids))
                .build()
                .map_err(|err| {
                    S3ExampleError::new(format!("Failed to build delete_object input
 {err:?}"))
                })?,
        )
        .send()
        .await?;
    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteObjectsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`GetBucketLocation`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetBucketLocation`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_buckets(
    strict: bool,
    client: &Client,
    region: BucketLocationConstraint,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let mut buckets = client.list_buckets().into_paginator().send();
```

```
    let mut num_buckets = 0;
    let mut in_region = 0;

    while let Some(Ok(output)) = buckets.next().await {
        for bucket in output.buckets() {
            num_buckets += 1;
            if strict {
                let r = client
                    .get_bucket_location()
                    .bucket(bucket.name().unwrap_or_default())
                    .send()
                    .await?;

                if r.location_constraint() == Some(&region) {
                    println!("{}", bucket.name().unwrap_or_default());
                    in_region += 1;
                }
            } else {
                println!("{}", bucket.name().unwrap_or_default());
            }
        }
    }

    println!();
    if strict {
        println!(
            "Found {} buckets in the {} region out of a total of {} buckets.",
            in_region, region, num_buckets
        );
    } else {
        println!("Found {} buckets in all regions.", num_buckets);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GetBucketLocationguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`GetObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetObject`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn get_object(client: Client, opt: Opt) -> Result<usize, S3ExampleError> {
    trace!("bucket:      {}", opt.bucket);
    trace!("object:      {}", opt.object);
    trace!("destination: {}", opt.destination.display());

    let mut file = File::create(opt.destination.clone()).map_err(|err| {
        S3ExampleError::new(format!(
            "Failed to initialize file for saving S3 download: {err:?}"
        ))
    })?;

    let mut object = client
        .get_object()
        .bucket(opt.bucket)
        .key(opt.object)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let mut byte_count = 0_usize;
    while let Some(bytes) = object.body.try_next().await.map_err(|err| {
        S3ExampleError::new(format!("Failed to read from S3 download stream:
 {err:?}"))
    })? {
        let bytes_len = bytes.len();
        file.write_all(&bytes).map_err(|err| {
            S3ExampleError::new(format!(
                "Failed to write from S3 download stream to local file: {err:?}"
            ))
        })?;
        trace!("Intermediate write of {bytes_len}");
        byte_count += bytes_len;
    }

    Ok(byte_count)
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GetObjectguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`ListBuckets`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListBuckets`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_buckets(
    strict: bool,
    client: &Client,
    region: BucketLocationConstraint,
) -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let mut buckets = client.list_buckets().into_paginator().send();

    let mut num_buckets = 0;
    let mut in_region = 0;

    while let Some(Ok(output)) = buckets.next().await {
        for bucket in output.buckets() {
            num_buckets += 1;
            if strict {
                let r = client
                    .get_bucket_location()
                    .bucket(bucket.name().unwrap_or_default())
                    .send()
                    .await?;

                if r.location_constraint() == Some(&region) {
                    println!("{}", bucket.name().unwrap_or_default());
                    in_region += 1;
                }
            } else {
```

```
                println!("{}", bucket.name().unwrap_or_default());
            }
        }
    }

    println!();
    if strict {
        println!(
            "Found {} buckets in the {} region out of a total of {} buckets.",
            in_region, region, num_buckets
        );
    } else {
        println!("Found {} buckets in all regions.", num_buckets);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListBucketsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`ListObjectVersions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListObjectVersions`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_versions(client: &Client, bucket: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_object_versions().bucket(bucket).send().await?;

    for version in resp.versions() {
        println!("{}", version.key().unwrap_or_default());
        println!("  version ID: {}", version.version_id().unwrap_or_default());
        println!();
    }
```

```
    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListObjectVersionsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`ListObjectsV2`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListObjectsV2`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn list_objects(client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client, bucket: &str) -> Result<(),
 S3ExampleError> {
    let mut response = client
        .list_objects_v2()
        .bucket(bucket.to_owned())
        .max_keys(10) // In this example, go 10 at a time.
        .into_paginator()
        .send();

    while let Some(result) = response.next().await {
        match result {
            Ok(output) => {
                for object in output.contents() {
                    println!(" - {}", object.key().unwrap_or("Unknown"));
                }
            }
            Err(err) => {
                eprintln!("{err:?}")
            }
        }
    }
```

```
    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListObjectsversione 2 in AWS SDK for Rust API reference.

`PutObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutObject`

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn upload_object(
    client: &aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    file_name: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<aws_sdk_s3::operation::put_object::PutObjectOutput, S3ExampleError> {
    let body =
 aws_sdk_s3::primitives::ByteStream::from_path(std::path::Path::new(file_name)).await;
    client
        .put_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .key(key)
        .body(body.unwrap())
        .send()
        .await
        .map_err(S3ExampleError::from)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la PutObjectguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`UploadPart`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`UploadPart`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    let mut upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart> = Vec::new();

    for chunk_index in 0..chunk_count {
        let this_chunk = if chunk_count - 1 == chunk_index {
            size_of_last_chunk
        } else {
            CHUNK_SIZE
        };
        let stream = ByteStream::read_from()
            .path(path)
            .offset(chunk_index * CHUNK_SIZE)
            .length(Length::Exact(this_chunk))
            .build()
            .await
            .unwrap();

        // Chunk index needs to start at 0, but part numbers start at 1.
        let part_number = (chunk_index as i32) + 1;
        let upload_part_res = client
            .upload_part()
            .key(&key)
            .bucket(&bucket_name)
            .upload_id(upload_id)
            .body(stream)
            .part_number(part_number)
            .send()
            .await?;

        upload_parts.push(
            CompletedPart::builder()
                .e_tag(upload_part_res.e_tag.unwrap_or_default())
```

```
                .part_number(part_number)
                .build(),
        );
    }
```

```
    // Create a multipart upload. Use UploadPart and CompleteMultipartUpload to
    // upload the file.
    let multipart_upload_res: CreateMultipartUploadOutput = client
        .create_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let upload_id = multipart_upload_res.upload_id().ok_or(S3ExampleError::new(
        "Missing upload_id after CreateMultipartUpload",
    ))?;
```

```
    // upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart>
    let completed_multipart_upload: CompletedMultipartUpload =
CompletedMultipartUpload::builder()
        .set_parts(Some(upload_parts))
        .build();

    let _complete_multipart_upload_res = client
        .complete_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .multipart_upload(completed_multipart_upload)
        .upload_id(upload_id)
        .send()
        .await?;
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la UploadPartguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Scenari

Conversione di sintesi vocale e di nuovo in testo

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Utilizzare Amazon Polly per sintetizzare un file di input in testo normale (UTF-8) in un file audio.
- Carica il file audio in un bucket Amazon S3.
- Utilizzare Amazon Transcribe per convertire il file audio in testo.
- Visualizzare il testo.

SDK per Rust

Utilizza Amazon Polly per sintetizzare un file di input di testo normale (UTF-8) in un file audio, caricare il file audio in un bucket Amazon S3, utilizzare Amazon Transcribe per convertire il file audio in testo e visualizzare il testo.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Polly
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Transcribe

Creazione di un URL prefirmato

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come creare un URL predefinito per Amazon S3 e caricare un oggetto.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea richieste di preassegnazione per oggetti GET S3.

```
/// Generate a URL for a presigned GET request.
async fn get_object(
    client: &Client,
    bucket: &str,
    object: &str,
    expires_in: u64,
) -> Result<(), Box<dyn Error>> {
    let expires_in = Duration::from_secs(expires_in);
    let presigned_request = client
        .get_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(object)
        .presigned(PresigningConfig::expires_in(expires_in)?)
        .await?;

    println!("Object URI: {}", presigned_request.uri());
    let valid_until = chrono::offset::Local::now() + expires_in;
    println!("Valid until: {valid_until}");

    Ok(())
}
```

Crea richieste di preassegnazione agli oggetti PUT S3.

```
async fn put_object(
    client: &Client,
    bucket: &str,
    object: &str,
    expires_in: u64,
) -> Result<String, S3ExampleError> {
    let expires_in: std::time::Duration =
 std::time::Duration::from_secs(expires_in);
    let expires_in: aws_sdk_s3::presigning::PresigningConfig =
        PresigningConfig::expires_in(expires_in).map_err(|err| {
            S3ExampleError::new(format!(
                "Failed to convert expiration to PresigningConfig: {err:?}"
            ))
        })?;
    let presigned_request = client
        .put_object()
```

```
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(object)
        .presigned(expires_in)
        .await?;

    Ok(presigned_request.uri().into())
}
```

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per Rust

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guardate l'esempio completo su. GitHub

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Rilevamento di volti in un'immagine

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Salva un'immagine in un bucket Amazon S3.
- Utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare i dettagli del viso, come fascia di età, sesso ed emozione (ad esempio sorridente).

- Visualizzare questi dettagli.

SDK per Rust

Salva l'immagine in un bucket Amazon S3 con il prefisso uploads, utilizza Amazon Rekognition per rilevare i dettagli del viso, come fascia di età, sesso ed emozione (sorridente, ecc.) e visualizza tali dettagli.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

Recuperare un oggetto da un bucket se è stato modificato

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come leggere i dati da un oggetto in un bucket S3, ma solo se il bucket non è stato modificato dall'ultimo recupero.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
use aws_sdk_s3::{
    error::SdkError,
    primitives::{ByteStream, DateTime, DateTimeFormat},
    Client,
};
use s3_code_examples::error::S3ExampleError;
use tracing::{error, warn};

const KEY: &str = "key";
const BODY: &str = "Hello, world!";

/// Demonstrate how `if-modified-since` reports that matching objects haven't
```

```
/// changed.
///
/// # Steps
/// - Create a bucket.
/// - Put an object in the bucket.
/// - Get the bucket headers.
/// - Get the bucket headers again but only if modified.
/// - Delete the bucket.
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();

    // Get a new UUID to use when creating a unique bucket name.
    let uuid = uuid::Uuid::new_v4();

    // Load the AWS configuration from the environment.
    let client = Client::new(&aws_config::load_from_env().await);

    // Generate a unique bucket name using the previously generated UUID.
    // Then create a new bucket with that name.
    let bucket_name = format!("if-modified-since-{uuid}");
    client
        .create_bucket()
        .bucket(bucket_name.clone())
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Create a new object in the bucket whose name is `KEY` and whose
    // contents are `BODY`.
    let put_object_output = client
        .put_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name.as_str())
        .key(KEY)
        .body(ByteStream::from_static(BODY.as_bytes()))
        .send()
        .await;

    // If the `PutObject` succeeded, get the eTag string from it. Otherwise,
    // report an error and return an empty string.
    let e_tag_1 = match put_object_output {
        Ok(put_object) => put_object.e_tag.unwrap(),
        Err(err) => {
            error!("{err:?}");
            String::new()
```

```
        }
    };

    // Request the object's headers.
    let head_object_output = client
        .head_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name.as_str())
        .key(KEY)
        .send()
        .await;

    // If the `HeadObject` request succeeded, create a tuple containing the
    // values of the headers `last-modified` and `etag`. If the request
    // failed, return the error in a tuple instead.
    let (last_modified, e_tag_2) = match head_object_output {
        Ok(head_object) => (
            Ok(head_object.last_modified().cloned().unwrap()),
            head_object.e_tag.unwrap(),
        ),
        Err(err) => (Err(err), String::new()),
    };

    warn!("last modified: {last_modified:?}");
    assert_eq!(
        e_tag_1, e_tag_2,
        "PutObject and first GetObject had differing eTags"
    );

    println!("First value of last_modified: {last_modified:?}");
    println!("First tag: {}\n", e_tag_1);

    // Send a second `HeadObject` request. This time, the `if_modified_since`
    // option is specified, giving the `last_modified` value returned by the
    // first call to `HeadObject`.
    //
    // Since the object hasn't been changed, and there are no other objects in
    // the bucket, there should be no matching objects.

    let head_object_output = client
        .head_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name.as_str())
        .key(KEY)
        .if_modified_since(last_modified.unwrap())
        .send()
```

```
        .await;

    // If the `HeadObject` request succeeded, the result is a typle containing
    // the `last_modified` and `e_tag_1` properties. This is _not_ the expected
    // result.
    //
    // The _expected_ result of the second call to `HeadObject` is an
    // `SdkError::ServiceError` containing the HTTP error response. If that's
    // the case and the HTTP status is 304 (not modified), the output is a
    // tuple containing the values of the HTTP `last-modified` and `etag`
    // headers.
    //
    // If any other HTTP error occurred, the error is returned as an
    // `SdkError::ServiceError`.

    let (last_modified, e_tag_2) = match head_object_output {
        Ok(head_object) => (
            Ok(head_object.last_modified().cloned().unwrap()),
            head_object.e_tag.unwrap(),
        ),
        Err(err) => match err {
            SdkError::ServiceError(err) => {
                // Get the raw HTTP response. If its status is 304, the
                // object has not changed. This is the expected code path.
                let http = err.raw();
                match http.status().as_u16() {
                    // If the HTTP status is 304: Not Modified, return a
                    // tuple containing the values of the HTTP
                    // `last-modified` and `etag` headers.
                    304 => (
                        Ok(DateTime::from_str(
                            http.headers().get("last-modified").unwrap(),
                            DateTimeFormat::HttpDate,
                        )
                        .unwrap()),
                        http.headers().get("etag").map(|t| t.into()).unwrap(),
                    ),
                    // Any other HTTP status code is returned as an
                    // `SdkError::ServiceError`.
                    _ => (Err(SdkError::ServiceError(err)), String::new()),
                }
            }
            // Any other kind of error is returned in a tuple containing the
            // error and an empty string.
```

```
            _ => (Err(err), String::new()),
        },
    };

    warn!("last modified: {last_modified:?}");
    assert_eq!(
        e_tag_1, e_tag_2,
        "PutObject and second HeadObject had different eTags"
    );

    println!("Second value of last modified: {last_modified:?}");
    println!("Second tag: {}", e_tag_2);

    // Clean up by deleting the object and the bucket.
    client
        .delete_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name.as_str())
        .key(KEY)
        .send()
        .await?;

    client
        .delete_bucket()
        .bucket(bucket_name.as_str())
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GetObjectguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Salvataggio di EXIF e altre informazioni sull'immagine

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Recuperare informazioni EXIF da un file JPG, JPEG o PNG.
- Carica il file immagine in un bucket Amazon S3.
- Utilizza Amazon Rekognition per identificare i tre attributi principali (etichette) nel file.
- Aggiungi le informazioni su EXIF ed etichette a una tabella Amazon DynamoDB nella regione.

SDK per Rust

Recupera le informazioni EXIF da un file JPG, JPEG o PNG, carica il file di immagine in un bucket Amazon S3, utilizza Amazon Rekognition per identificare i tre attributi principali (etichette in Amazon Rekognition) nel file e aggiungi le informazioni su EXIF ed etichette a una tabella Amazon DynamoDB nella regione.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

Test di unità e integrazione con un SDK

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare esempi di tecniche ottimali per la scrittura di test unitari e di integrazione utilizzando un AWS SDK.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Cargo.toml per esempi di test.

```
[package]
name = "testing-examples"
version = "0.1.0"
authors = [
  "John Disanti <jdisanti@amazon.com>",
  "Doug Schwartz <dougsch@amazon.com>",
]
edition = "2021"
```

```
[dependencies]
async-trait = "0.1.51"
aws-config = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["behavior-version-latest"] }
aws-credential-types = { version = "1.0.1", features = [ "hardcoded-
credentials", ] }
aws-sdk-s3 = { version = "1.4.0" }
aws-smithy-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
aws-smithy-runtime = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["test-util"] }
aws-smithy-runtime-api = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["test-util"] }
aws-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
clap = { version = "4.4", features = ["derive"] }
http = "0.2.9"
mockall = "0.11.4"
serde_json = "1"
tokio = { version = "1.20.1", features = ["full"] }
tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3.15", features = ["env-filter"] }

[[bin]]
name = "main"
path = "src/main.rs"
```

Esempio di test di unità utilizzando automock e un wrapper di servizi.

```
use aws_sdk_s3 as s3;
#[allow(unused_imports)]
use mockall::automock;

use s3::operation::list_objects_v2::{ListObjectsV2Error, ListObjectsV2Output};

#[cfg(test)]
pub use MockS3Impl as S3;
#[cfg(not(test))]
pub use S3Impl as S3;

#[allow(dead_code)]
pub struct S3Impl {
    inner: s3::Client,
}

#[cfg_attr(test, automock)]
impl S3Impl {
```

```
    #[allow(dead_code)]
    pub fn new(inner: s3::Client) -> Self {
        Self { inner }
    }

    #[allow(dead_code)]
    pub async fn list_objects(
        &self,
        bucket: &str,
        prefix: &str,
        continuation_token: Option<String>,
    ) -> Result<ListObjectsV2Output, s3::error::SdkError<ListObjectsV2Error>> {
        self.inner
            .list_objects_v2()
            .bucket(bucket)
            .prefix(prefix)
            .set_continuation_token(continuation_token)
            .send()
            .await
    }
}

#[allow(dead_code)]
pub async fn determine_prefix_file_size(
    // Now we take a reference to our trait object instead of the S3 client
    // s3_list: ListObjectsService,
    s3_list: S3,
    bucket: &str,
    prefix: &str,
) -> Result<usize, s3::Error> {
    let mut next_token: Option<String> = None;
    let mut total_size_bytes = 0;
    loop {
        let result = s3_list
            .list_objects(bucket, prefix, next_token.take())
            .await?;

        // Add up the file sizes we got back
        for object in result.contents() {
            total_size_bytes += object.size().unwrap_or(0) as usize;
        }

        // Handle pagination, and break the loop if there are no more pages
        next_token = result.next_continuation_token.clone();
```

```
        if next_token.is_none() {
            break;
        }
    }
    Ok(total_size_bytes)
}

#[cfg(test)]
mod test {
    use super::*;
    use mockall::predicate::eq;

    #[tokio::test]
    async fn test_single_page() {
        let mut mock = MockS3Impl::default();
        mock.expect_list_objects()
            .with(eq("test-bucket"), eq("test-prefix"), eq(None))
            .return_once(|_, _, _| {
                Ok(ListObjectsV2Output::builder()
                    .set_contents(Some(vec![
                        // Mock content for ListObjectsV2 response
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(5).build(),
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(2).build(),
                    ]))
                    .build())
            });

        // Run the code we want to test with it
        let size = determine_prefix_file_size(mock, "test-bucket", "test-prefix")
            .await
            .unwrap();

        // Verify we got the correct total size back
        assert_eq!(7, size);
    }

    #[tokio::test]
    async fn test_multiple_pages() {
        // Create the Mock instance with two pages of objects now
        let mut mock = MockS3Impl::default();
        mock.expect_list_objects()
            .with(eq("test-bucket"), eq("test-prefix"), eq(None))
            .return_once(|_, _, _| {
                Ok(ListObjectsV2Output::builder()
```

```
                    .set_contents(Some(vec![
                        // Mock content for ListObjectsV2 response
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(5).build(),
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(2).build(),
                    ]))
                    .set_next_continuation_token(Some("next".to_string()))
                    .build())
            });
        mock.expect_list_objects()
            .with(
                eq("test-bucket"),
                eq("test-prefix"),
                eq(Some("next".to_string())),
            )
            .return_once(|_, _, _| {
                Ok(ListObjectsV2Output::builder()
                    .set_contents(Some(vec![
                        // Mock content for ListObjectsV2 response
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(3).build(),
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(9).build(),
                    ]))
                    .build())
            });

        // Run the code we want to test with it
        let size = determine_prefix_file_size(mock, "test-bucket", "test-prefix")
            .await
            .unwrap();

        assert_eq!(19, size);
    }
}
```

Esempio di test di integrazione utilizzando StaticReplayClient.

```
use aws_sdk_s3 as s3;

#[allow(dead_code)]
pub async fn determine_prefix_file_size(
    // Now we take a reference to our trait object instead of the S3 client
    // s3_list: ListObjectsService,
```

```
    s3: s3::Client,
    bucket: &str,
    prefix: &str,
) -> Result<usize, s3::Error> {
    let mut next_token: Option<String> = None;
    let mut total_size_bytes = 0;
    loop {
        let result = s3
            .list_objects_v2()
            .prefix(prefix)
            .bucket(bucket)
            .set_continuation_token(next_token.take())
            .send()
            .await?;

        // Add up the file sizes we got back
        for object in result.contents() {
            total_size_bytes += object.size().unwrap_or(0) as usize;
        }

        // Handle pagination, and break the loop if there are no more pages
        next_token = result.next_continuation_token.clone();
        if next_token.is_none() {
            break;
        }
    }
    Ok(total_size_bytes)
}

#[allow(dead_code)]
fn make_s3_test_credentials() -> s3::config::Credentials {
    s3::config::Credentials::new(
        "ATESTCLIENT",
        "astestsecretkey",
        Some("atestsessiontoken".to_string()),
        None,
        "",
    )
}

#[cfg(test)]
mod test {
    use super::*;
    use aws_config::BehaviorVersion;
```

```
    use aws_sdk_s3 as s3;
    use aws_smithy_runtime::client::http::test_util::{ReplayEvent,
 StaticReplayClient};
    use aws_smithy_types::body::SdkBody;

    #[tokio::test]
    async fn test_single_page() {
        let page_1 = ReplayEvent::new(
                http::Request::builder()
                    .method("GET")
                    .uri("https://test-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/?list-
type=2&prefix=test-prefix")
                    .body(SdkBody::empty())
                    .unwrap(),
                http::Response::builder()
                    .status(200)
                    .body(SdkBody::from(include_str!("./testing/response_1.xml")))
                    .unwrap(),
            );
        let replay_client = StaticReplayClient::new(vec![page_1]);
        let client: s3::Client = s3::Client::from_conf(
            s3::Config::builder()
                .behavior_version(BehaviorVersion::latest())
                .credentials_provider(make_s3_test_credentials())
                .region(s3::config::Region::new("us-east-1"))
                .http_client(replay_client.clone())
                .build(),
        );

        // Run the code we want to test with it
        let size = determine_prefix_file_size(client, "test-bucket", "test-prefix")
            .await
            .unwrap();

        // Verify we got the correct total size back
        assert_eq!(7, size);
        replay_client.assert_requests_match(&[]);
    }

    #[tokio::test]
    async fn test_multiple_pages() {
        let page_1 = ReplayEvent::new(
                http::Request::builder()
                    .method("GET")
```

```
                    .uri("https://test-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/?list-
type=2&prefix=test-prefix")
                    .body(SdkBody::empty())
                    .unwrap(),
                http::Response::builder()
                    .status(200)
                    .body(SdkBody::from(include_str!("./testing/
response_multi_1.xml")))
                    .unwrap(),
            );
        let page_2 = ReplayEvent::new(
                http::Request::builder()
                    .method("GET")
                    .uri("https://test-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/?list-
type=2&prefix=test-prefix&continuation-token=next")
                    .body(SdkBody::empty())
                    .unwrap(),
                http::Response::builder()
                    .status(200)
                    .body(SdkBody::from(include_str!("./testing/
response_multi_2.xml")))
                    .unwrap(),
            );
        let replay_client = StaticReplayClient::new(vec![page_1, page_2]);
        let client: s3::Client = s3::Client::from_conf(
            s3::Config::builder()
                .behavior_version(BehaviorVersion::latest())
                .credentials_provider(make_s3_test_credentials())
                .region(s3::config::Region::new("us-east-1"))
                .http_client(replay_client.clone())
                .build(),
        );

        // Run the code we want to test with it
        let size = determine_prefix_file_size(client, "test-bucket", "test-prefix")
            .await
            .unwrap();

        assert_eq!(19, size);

        replay_client.assert_requests_match(&[]);
    }
}
```

Caricamento o download di file di grandi dimensioni

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come caricare o scaricare file di grandi dimensioni da e verso Amazon S3.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Caricamento di un oggetto utilizzando il caricamento in più parti.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
use std::fs::File;
use std::io::prelude::*;
use std::path::Path;

use aws_config::meta::region::RegionProviderChain;
use aws_sdk_s3::error::DisplayErrorContext;
use aws_sdk_s3::operation::{
    create_multipart_upload::CreateMultipartUploadOutput,
 get_object::GetObjectOutput,
};
use aws_sdk_s3::types::{CompletedMultipartUpload, CompletedPart};
use aws_sdk_s3::{config::Region, Client as S3Client};
use aws_smithy_types::byte_stream::{ByteStream, Length};
use rand::distributions::Alphanumeric;
use rand::{thread_rng, Rng};
use s3_code_examples::error::S3ExampleError;
use std::process;
use uuid::Uuid;

//In bytes, minimum chunk size of 5MB. Increase CHUNK_SIZE to send larger chunks.
const CHUNK_SIZE: u64 = 1024 * 1024 * 5;
const MAX_CHUNKS: u64 = 10000;
```

```
#[tokio::main]
pub async fn main() {
    if let Err(err) = run_example().await {
        eprintln!("Error: {}", DisplayErrorContext(err));
        process::exit(1);
    }
}

async fn run_example() -> Result<(), S3ExampleError> {
    let shared_config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
    let client = S3Client::new(&shared_config);

    let bucket_name = format!("amzn-s3-demo-bucket-{}", Uuid::new_v4());
    let region_provider = RegionProviderChain::first_try(Region::new("us-west-2"));
    let region = region_provider.region().await.unwrap();
    s3_code_examples::create_bucket(&client, &bucket_name, &region).await?;

    let key = "sample.txt".to_string();
    // Create a multipart upload. Use UploadPart and CompleteMultipartUpload to
    // upload the file.
    let multipart_upload_res: CreateMultipartUploadOutput = client
        .create_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let upload_id = multipart_upload_res.upload_id().ok_or(S3ExampleError::new(
        "Missing upload_id after CreateMultipartUpload",
    ))?;

    //Create a file of random characters for the upload.
    let mut file = File::create(&key).expect("Could not create sample file.");
    // Loop until the file is 5 chunks.
    while file.metadata().unwrap().len() <= CHUNK_SIZE * 4 {
        let rand_string: String = thread_rng()
            .sample_iter(&Alphanumeric)
            .take(256)
            .map(char::from)
            .collect();
        let return_string: String = "\n".to_string();
        file.write_all(rand_string.as_ref())
            .expect("Error writing to file.");
        file.write_all(return_string.as_ref())
```

```
            .expect("Error writing to file.");
    }

    let path = Path::new(&key);
    let file_size = tokio::fs::metadata(path)
        .await
        .expect("it exists I swear")
        .len();

    let mut chunk_count = (file_size / CHUNK_SIZE) + 1;
    let mut size_of_last_chunk = file_size % CHUNK_SIZE;
    if size_of_last_chunk == 0 {
        size_of_last_chunk = CHUNK_SIZE;
        chunk_count -= 1;
    }

    if file_size == 0 {
        return Err(S3ExampleError::new("Bad file size."));
    }
    if chunk_count > MAX_CHUNKS {
        return Err(S3ExampleError::new(
            "Too many chunks! Try increasing your chunk size.",
        ));
    }

    let mut upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart> = Vec::new();

    for chunk_index in 0..chunk_count {
        let this_chunk = if chunk_count - 1 == chunk_index {
            size_of_last_chunk
        } else {
            CHUNK_SIZE
        };
        let stream = ByteStream::read_from()
            .path(path)
            .offset(chunk_index * CHUNK_SIZE)
            .length(Length::Exact(this_chunk))
            .build()
            .await
            .unwrap();

        // Chunk index needs to start at 0, but part numbers start at 1.
        let part_number = (chunk_index as i32) + 1;
        let upload_part_res = client
```

```
            .upload_part()
            .key(&key)
            .bucket(&bucket_name)
            .upload_id(upload_id)
            .body(stream)
            .part_number(part_number)
            .send()
            .await?;

        upload_parts.push(
            CompletedPart::builder()
                .e_tag(upload_part_res.e_tag.unwrap_or_default())
                .part_number(part_number)
                .build(),
        );
    }

    // upload_parts: Vec<aws_sdk_s3::types::CompletedPart>
    let completed_multipart_upload: CompletedMultipartUpload =
CompletedMultipartUpload::builder()
        .set_parts(Some(upload_parts))
        .build();

    let _complete_multipart_upload_res = client
        .complete_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .multipart_upload(completed_multipart_upload)
        .upload_id(upload_id)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let data: GetObjectOutput =
        s3_code_examples::download_object(&client, &bucket_name, &key).await?;
    let data_length: u64 = data
        .content_length()
        .unwrap_or_default()
        .try_into()
        .unwrap();
    if file.metadata().unwrap().len() == data_length {
        println!("Data lengths match.");
    } else {
        println!("The data was not the same size!");
    }
```

```
    s3_code_examples::clear_bucket(&client, &bucket_name)
        .await
        .expect("Error emptying bucket.");
    s3_code_examples::delete_bucket(&client, &bucket_name)
        .await
        .expect("Error deleting bucket.");

    Ok(())
}
```

Esempi serverless

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon S3

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dal caricamento di un oggetto in un bucket S3. La funzione recupera il nome del bucket S3 e la chiave dell'oggetto dal parametro evento e chiama l'API Amazon S3 per recuperare e registrare il tipo di contenuto dell'oggetto.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento S3 con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::s3::S3Event;
use aws_sdk_s3::{Client};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};


/// Main function
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
```

```
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        .with_target(false)
        .without_time()
        .init();

    // Initialize the AWS SDK for Rust
    let config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
    let s3_client = Client::new(&config);

    let res = run(service_fn(|request: LambdaEvent<S3Event>| {
        function_handler(&s3_client, request)
    })).await;

    res
}

async fn function_handler(
    s3_client: &Client,
    evt: LambdaEvent<S3Event>
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing::info!(records = ?evt.payload.records.len(), "Received request from
 SQS");

    if evt.payload.records.len() == 0 {
        tracing::info!("Empty S3 event received");
    }

    let bucket = evt.payload.records[0].s3.bucket.name.as_ref().expect("Bucket name
 to exist");
    let key = evt.payload.records[0].s3.object.key.as_ref().expect("Object key to
 exist");

    tracing::info!("Request is for {} and object {}", bucket, key);

    let s3_get_object_result = s3_client
        .get_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(key)
        .send()
        .await;

    match s3_get_object_result {
```

```
        Ok(_) => tracing::info!("S3 Get Object success, the s3GetObjectResult
 contains a 'body' property of type ByteStream"),
        Err(_) => tracing::info!("Failure with S3 Get Object request")
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

SageMaker Esempi di intelligenza artificiale che utilizzano SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con SageMaker AI.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`ListNotebookInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListNotebookInstances`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_instances(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
```

```
    let notebooks = client.list_notebook_instances().send().await?;

    println!("Notebooks:");

    for n in notebooks.notebook_instances() {
        let n_instance_type = n.instance_type().unwrap();
        let n_status = n.notebook_instance_status().unwrap();
        let n_name = n.notebook_instance_name();

        println!("  Name :          {}", n_name.unwrap_or("Unknown"));
        println!("  Status :        {}", n_status.as_ref());
        println!("  Instance Type : {}", n_instance_type.as_ref());
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListNotebookInstancesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`ListTrainingJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTrainingJobs`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_jobs(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let job_details = client.list_training_jobs().send().await?;

    println!("Jobs:");

    for j in job_details.training_job_summaries() {
        let name = j.training_job_name().unwrap_or("Unknown");
```

```
        let creation_time = j.creation_time().expect("creation
 time").to_chrono_utc()?;
        let training_end_time = j
            .training_end_time()
            .expect("Training end time")
            .to_chrono_utc()?;

        let status = j.training_job_status().expect("training status");
        let duration = training_end_time - creation_time;

        println!("  Name:               {}", name);
        println!(
            "  Creation date/time: {}",
            creation_time.format("%Y-%m-%d@%H:%M:%S")
        );
        println!("  Duration (seconds): {}", duration.num_seconds());
        println!("  Status:             {:?}", status);

        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListTrainingJobsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi di Secrets Manager con SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con Secrets Manager.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`GetSecretValue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetSecretValue`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_secret(client: &Client, name: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.get_secret_value().secret_id(name).send().await?;

    println!("Value: {}", resp.secret_string().unwrap_or("No value!"));

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GetSecretValueguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi di API Amazon SES v2 con SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con l'API Amazon SES v2.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateContact`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateContact`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn add_contact(client: &Client, list: &str, email: &str) -> Result<(), Error>
 {
    client
        .create_contact()
        .contact_list_name(list)
        .email_address(email)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Created contact");

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateContactguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`CreateContactList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateContactList`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn make_list(client: &Client, contact_list: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .create_contact_list()
        .contact_list_name(contact_list)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Created contact list.");

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateContactListguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`CreateEmailIdentity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateEmailIdentity`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        match self
            .client
            .create_email_identity()
            .email_identity(self.verified_email.clone())
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email identity created successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                CreateEmailIdentityError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                    writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Email identity already exists, skipping creation."
                    )?;
                }
                e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating email identity: {}", e)),
            },
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateEmailIdentityguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`CreateEmailTemplate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateEmailTemplate`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        let template_html =
            std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.html")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| "Missing coupon-newsletter.html".to_string());
        let template_text =
            std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/coupon-newsletter.txt")
```

```
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| "Missing coupon-newsletter.txt".to_string());

        // Create the email template
        let template_content = EmailTemplateContent::builder()
            .subject("Weekly Coupons Newsletter")
            .html(template_html)
            .text(template_text)
            .build();

        match self
            .client
            .create_email_template()
            .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
            .template_content(template_content)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email template created successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                CreateEmailTemplateError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                    writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Email template already exists, skipping creation."
                    )?;
                }
                e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating email template: {}", e)),
            },
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateEmailTemplateguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DeleteContactList`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteContactList`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        match self
            .client
            .delete_contact_list()
            .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Contact list deleted successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting contact list: {e}")),
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteContactListguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DeleteEmailIdentity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteEmailIdentity`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
            match self
                .client
                .delete_email_identity()
                .email_identity(self.verified_email.clone())
                .send()
```

```
                .await
            {
                Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email identity deleted
successfully.")?,
                Err(e) => {
                    return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting email identity: {}", e));
                }
            }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteEmailIdentityguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`DeleteEmailTemplate`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteEmailTemplate`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        match self
            .client
            .delete_email_template()
            .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email template deleted successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => {
                return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting email template: {e}"));
            }
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DeleteEmailTemplateguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`GetEmailIdentity`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetEmailIdentity`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Determina se un indirizzo e-mail è stato verificato.

```
async fn is_verified(client: &Client, email: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .get_email_identity()
        .email_identity(email)
        .send()
        .await?;

    if resp.verified_for_sending_status() {
        println!("The address is verified");
    } else {
        println!("The address is not verified");
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GetEmailIdentityguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`ListContactLists`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListContactLists`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_lists(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_contact_lists().send().await?;

    println!("Contact lists:");

    for list in resp.contact_lists() {
        println!("  {}", list.contact_list_name().unwrap_or_default());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListContactListsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`ListContacts`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListContacts`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_contacts(client: &Client, list: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .list_contacts()
        .contact_list_name(list)
```

```
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Contacts:");

    for contact in resp.contacts() {
        println!("  {}", contact.email_address().unwrap_or_default());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListContactsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`SendEmail`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendEmail`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio a tutti i membri dell'elenco di contatti.

```
async fn send_message(
    client: &Client,
    list: &str,
    from: &str,
    subject: &str,
    message: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    // Get list of email addresses from contact list.
    let resp = client
        .list_contacts()
        .contact_list_name(list)
        .send()
        .await?;
```

```
    let contacts = resp.contacts();

    let cs: Vec<String> = contacts
        .iter()
        .map(|i| i.email_address().unwrap_or_default().to_string())
        .collect();

    let mut dest: Destination = Destination::builder().build();
    dest.to_addresses = Some(cs);
    let subject_content = Content::builder()
        .data(subject)
        .charset("UTF-8")
        .build()
        .expect("building Content");
    let body_content = Content::builder()
        .data(message)
        .charset("UTF-8")
        .build()
        .expect("building Content");
    let body = Body::builder().text(body_content).build();

    let msg = Message::builder()
        .subject(subject_content)
        .body(body)
        .build();

    let email_content = EmailContent::builder().simple(msg).build();

    client
        .send_email()
        .from_email_address(from)
        .destination(dest)
        .content(email_content)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Email sent to list");

    Ok(())
}
```

Invia un messaggio a tutti i membri dell'elenco dei contatti utilizzando un modello.

```
            let coupons = std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/
sample_coupons.json")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| r#"{"coupons":[]}"#.to_string());
            let email_content = EmailContent::builder()
                .template(
                    Template::builder()
                        .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
                        .template_data(coupons)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build();

            match self
                .client
                .send_email()
                .from_email_address(self.verified_email.clone())

 .destination(Destination::builder().to_addresses(email.clone()).build())
                .content(email_content)
                .list_management_options(
                    ListManagementOptions::builder()
                        .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
                        .build()?,
                )
                .send()
                .await
            {
                Ok(output) => {
                    if let Some(message_id) = output.message_id {
                        writeln!(
                            self.stdout,
                            "Newsletter sent to {} with message ID {}",
                            email, message_id
                        )?;
                    } else {
                        writeln!(self.stdout, "Newsletter sent to {}", email)?;
                    }
                }
                Err(e) => return Err(anyhow!("Error sending newsletter to {}: {}",
 email, e)),
            }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SendEmailguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Scenari

Scenario della newsletter

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come eseguire lo scenario di newsletter Amazon SES API v2.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        match self
            .client
            .create_contact_list()
            .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Contact list created successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                CreateContactListError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                    writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Contact list already exists, skipping creation."
                    )?;
                }
                e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating contact list: {}", e)),
            },
        }

            match self
                .client
                .create_contact()
                .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
                .email_address(email.clone())
```

```
                .send()
                .await
            {
                Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Contact created for {}", email)?,
                Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                    CreateContactError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Contact already exists for {}, skipping creation.",
                        email
                    )?,
                    e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating contact for {}: {}",
 email, e)),
                },
            }

        let contacts: Vec<Contact> = match self
            .client
            .list_contacts()
            .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(list_contacts_output) => {
                list_contacts_output.contacts.unwrap().into_iter().collect()
            }
            Err(e) => {
                return Err(anyhow!(
                    "Error retrieving contact list {}: {}",
                    CONTACT_LIST_NAME,
                    e
                ))
            }
        };

            let coupons = std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/
sample_coupons.json")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| r#"{"coupons":[]}"#.to_string());
            let email_content = EmailContent::builder()
                .template(
                    Template::builder()
                        .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
                        .template_data(coupons)
                        .build(),
                )
```

```
                .build();

            match self
                .client
                .send_email()
                .from_email_address(self.verified_email.clone())

.destination(Destination::builder().to_addresses(email.clone()).build())
                .content(email_content)
                .list_management_options(
                    ListManagementOptions::builder()
                        .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
                        .build()?,
                )
                .send()
                .await
            {
                Ok(output) => {
                    if let Some(message_id) = output.message_id {
                        writeln!(
                            self.stdout,
                            "Newsletter sent to {} with message ID {}",
                            email, message_id
                        )?;
                    } else {
                        writeln!(self.stdout, "Newsletter sent to {}", email)?;
                    }
                }
                Err(e) => return Err(anyhow!("Error sending newsletter to {}: {}",
email, e)),
            }

        match self
            .client
            .create_email_identity()
            .email_identity(self.verified_email.clone())
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email identity created successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                CreateEmailIdentityError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                    writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
```

```
                        "Email identity already exists, skipping creation."
                    )?;
                }
                e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating email identity: {}", e)),
            },
        }

        let template_html =
            std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.html")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| "Missing coupon-newsletter.html".to_string());
        let template_text =
            std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/coupon-newsletter.txt")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| "Missing coupon-newsletter.txt".to_string());

        // Create the email template
        let template_content = EmailTemplateContent::builder()
            .subject("Weekly Coupons Newsletter")
            .html(template_html)
            .text(template_text)
            .build();

        match self
            .client
            .create_email_template()
            .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
            .template_content(template_content)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email template created successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                CreateEmailTemplateError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                    writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Email template already exists, skipping creation."
                    )?;
                }
                e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating email template: {}", e)),
            },
        }

        match self
            .client
```

```
            .delete_contact_list()
            .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Contact list deleted successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting contact list: {e}")),
        }

            match self
                .client
                .delete_email_identity()
                .email_identity(self.verified_email.clone())
                .send()
                .await
            {
                Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email identity deleted
successfully.")?,
                Err(e) => {
                    return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting email identity: {}", e));
                }
            }

        match self
            .client
            .delete_email_template()
            .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email template deleted successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => {
                return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting email template: {e}"));
            }
        }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Rust.
  - CreateContact
  - CreateContactList
  - CreateEmailIdentity

- CreateEmailTemplate
- DeleteContactList
- DeleteEmailIdentity
- DeleteEmailTemplate
- ListContacts
- SendEmail.semplice
- SendEmail.modello

Esempi di Amazon SNS con SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con Amazon SNS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari
- Esempi serverless

Azioni

`CreateTopic`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTopic`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn make_topic(client: &Client, topic_name: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.create_topic().name(topic_name).send().await?;

    println!(
        "Created topic with ARN: {}",
        resp.topic_arn().unwrap_or_default()
    );

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la CreateTopicguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`ListTopics`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListTopics`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_topics(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_topics().send().await?;

    println!("Topic ARNs:");
```

```
    for topic in resp.topics() {
        println!("{}", topic.topic_arn().unwrap_or_default());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ListTopicsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`Publish`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Publish`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn subscribe_and_publish(
    client: &Client,
    topic_arn: &str,
    email_address: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    println!("Receiving on topic with ARN: `{}`", topic_arn);

    let rsp = client
        .subscribe()
        .topic_arn(topic_arn)
        .protocol("email")
        .endpoint(email_address)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Added a subscription: {:?}", rsp);

    let rsp = client
        .publish()
```

```
        .topic_arn(topic_arn)
        .message("hello sns!")
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Published message: {:?}", rsp);

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Pubblicazione nella Documentazione di riferimento degli SDK AWS per l'API Rust.

`Subscribe`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`Subscribe`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Sottoscrivi un indirizzo email a un argomento.

```
async fn subscribe_and_publish(
    client: &Client,
    topic_arn: &str,
    email_address: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    println!("Receiving on topic with ARN: `{}`", topic_arn);

    let rsp = client
        .subscribe()
        .topic_arn(topic_arn)
        .protocol("email")
        .endpoint(email_address)
        .send()
```

```
        .await?;

    println!("Added a subscription: {:?}", rsp);

    let rsp = client
        .publish()
        .topic_arn(topic_arn)
        .message("hello sns!")
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Published message: {:?}", rsp);

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Sottoscrizione nella Documentazione di riferimento degli SDK AWS per l'API Rust.

Scenari

Creazione di un'applicazione serverless per gestire foto

Nell'esempio di codice seguente viene illustrato come creare un'applicazione serverless che consente agli utenti di gestire le foto mediante etichette.

SDK per Rust

Mostra come sviluppare un'applicazione per la gestione delle risorse fotografiche che rileva le etichette nelle immagini utilizzando Amazon Rekognition e le archivia per recuperarle in seguito.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, guarda l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Per approfondire l'origine di questo esempio, consulta il post su AWS Community.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB

- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Esempi serverless

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SNS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da un argomento SNS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SNS con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::sns::SnsEvent;
use aws_lambda_events::sns::SnsRecord;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};
use tracing::info;

// Built with the following dependencies:
//  aws_lambda_events = { version = "0.10.0", default-features = false, features =
 ["sns"] }
//  lambda_runtime = "0.8.1"
//  tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
//  tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
//  tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SnsEvent>) -> Result<(), Error> {
```

```
    for event in event.payload.records {
        process_record(&event)?;
    }

    Ok(())
}

fn process_record(record: &SnsRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    info!("Processing SNS Message: {}", record.sns.message);

    // Implement your record handling code here.

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        .with_target(false)
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Esempi di Amazon SQS con SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con Amazon SQS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Esempi serverless

Azioni

`ListQueues`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ListQueues`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Recupera la prima coda Amazon SQS elencata nella regione.

```
async fn find_first_queue(client: &Client) -> Result<String, Error> {
    let queues = client.list_queues().send().await?;
    let queue_urls = queues.queue_urls();
    Ok(queue_urls
        .first()
        .expect("No queues in this account and Region. Create a queue to proceed.")
        .to_string())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento ListQueuesall'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`ReceiveMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`ReceiveMessage`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn receive(client: &Client, queue_url: &String) -> Result<(), Error> {
```

```
    let rcv_message_output =
 client.receive_message().queue_url(queue_url).send().await?;

    println!("Messages from queue with url: {}", queue_url);

    for message in rcv_message_output.messages.unwrap_or_default() {
        println!("Got the message: {:#?}", message);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la ReceiveMessageguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`SendMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`SendMessage`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn send(client: &Client, queue_url: &String, message: &SQSMessage) ->
 Result<(), Error> {
    println!("Sending message to queue with URL: {}", queue_url);

    let rsp = client
        .send_message()
        .queue_url(queue_url)
        .message_body(&message.body)
        // If the queue is FIFO, you need to set .message_deduplication_id
        // and message_group_id or configure the queue for
 ContentBasedDeduplication.
        .send()
        .await?;
```

```
    println!("Send message to the queue: {:#?}", rsp);

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la SendMessageguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi serverless

Richiamo di una funzione Lambda da un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una funzione Lambda che riceve un evento attivato dalla ricezione di messaggi da una coda SQS. La funzione recupera i messaggi dal parametro dell'evento e registra il contenuto di ogni messaggio.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Utilizzo di un evento SQS con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::sqs::SqsEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SqsEvent>) -> Result<(), Error> {
    event.payload.records.iter().for_each(|record| {
        // process the record
        tracing::info!("Message body: {}",
 record.body.as_deref().unwrap_or_default())
    });

    Ok(())
}
```

```
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch per funzioni Lambda con un trigger Amazon SQS

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come implementare una risposta batch parziale per le funzioni Lambda che ricevono eventi da una coda SQS. La funzione riporta gli errori degli elementi batch nella risposta, segnalando a Lambda di riprovare tali messaggi in un secondo momento.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri come eseguire la configurazione e l'esecuzione nel repository di Esempi serverless.

Segnalazione di errori di elementi batch di SQS con Lambda tramite Rust.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::sqs::{SqsBatchResponse, SqsEvent},
    sqs::{BatchItemFailure, SqsMessage},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn process_record(_: &SqsMessage) -> Result<(), Error> {
    Err(Error::from("Error processing message"))
}
```

```
async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SqsEvent>) -> Result<SqsBatchResponse,
 Error> {
    let mut batch_item_failures = Vec::new();
    for record in event.payload.records {
        match process_record(&record).await {
            Ok(_) => (),
            Err(_) => batch_item_failures.push(BatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.message_id.unwrap(),
            }),
        }
    }

    Ok(SqsBatchResponse {
        batch_item_failures,
    })
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

AWS STS esempi che utilizzano SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con. AWS STS

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`AssumeRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AssumeRole`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn assume_role(config: &SdkConfig, role_name: String, session_name:
 Option<String>) {
    let provider = aws_config::sts::AssumeRoleProvider::builder(role_name)
        .session_name(session_name.unwrap_or("rust_sdk_example_session".into()))
        .configure(config)
        .build()
        .await;

    let local_config = aws_config::from_env()
        .credentials_provider(provider)
        .load()
        .await;
    let client = Client::new(&local_config);
    let req = client.get_caller_identity();
    let resp = req.send().await;
    match resp {
        Ok(e) => {
            println!("UserID :               {}", e.user_id().unwrap_or_default());
            println!("Account:               {}", e.account().unwrap_or_default());
            println!("Arn    :               {}", e.arn().unwrap_or_default());
        }
        Err(e) => println!("{:?}", e),
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la AssumeRoleguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi di Systems Manager che utilizzano SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con Systems Manager.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`DescribeParameters`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeParameters`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn show_parameters(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.describe_parameters().send().await?;

    for param in resp.parameters() {
        println!("  {}", param.name().unwrap_or_default());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la DescribeParametersguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`GetParameter`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`GetParameter`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
pub async fn list_path(&self, path: &str) -> Result<Vec<Parameter>, EC2Error> {
    let maybe_params: Vec<Result<Parameter, _>> = TryFlatMap::new(
        self.inner
            .get_parameters_by_path()
            .path(path)
            .into_paginator()
            .send(),
    )
    .flat_map(|item| item.parameters.unwrap_or_default())
    .collect()
    .await;
    // Fail on the first error
    let params = maybe_params
        .into_iter()
        .collect::<Result<Vec<Parameter>, _>>()?;
    Ok(params)
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la GetParameterguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

`PutParameter`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`PutParameter`.

SDK per Rust

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
async fn make_parameter(
    client: &Client,
    name: &str,
    value: &str,
    description: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .put_parameter()
        .overwrite(true)
        .r#type(ParameterType::String)
        .name(name)
        .value(value)
        .description(description)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Success! Parameter now has version: {}", resp.version());

    Ok(())
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la PutParameterguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Rust.

Esempi di Amazon Transcribe con SDK per Rust

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Rust con Amazon Transcribe.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Scenari

Scenari

Conversione di sintesi vocale e di nuovo in testo

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Utilizzare Amazon Polly per sintetizzare un file di input in testo normale (UTF-8) in un file audio.
- Carica il file audio in un bucket Amazon S3.
- Utilizzare Amazon Transcribe per convertire il file audio in testo.
- Visualizzare il testo.

SDK per Rust

Utilizza Amazon Polly per sintetizzare un file di input di testo normale (UTF-8) in un file audio, caricare il file audio in un bucket Amazon S3, utilizzare Amazon Transcribe per convertire il file audio in testo e visualizzare il testo.

Per il codice sorgente completo e le istruzioni su come configurarlo ed eseguirlo, consulta l'esempio completo su GitHub.

Servizi utilizzati in questo esempio

- Amazon Polly
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Transcribe

Esempi di codice per SDK per SAP ABAP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come utilizzare l' AWS SDK per SAP ABAP con. AWS

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Alcuni servizi contengono categorie di esempio aggiuntive che mostrano come sfruttare le librerie o le funzioni specifiche del servizio.

Altre risorse

- Guida per sviluppatori SDK per SAP ABAP: ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo di SAP ABAP con. AWS
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Servizi

- Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Runtime con SDK per SAP ABAP
- Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime con SDK per SAP ABAP
- CloudWatch esempi che utilizzano SDK per SAP ABAP
- Esempi di DynamoDB che utilizzano SDK per SAP ABAP
- EC2 Esempi di Amazon che utilizzano SDK per SAP ABAP
- Esempi di Kinesis che utilizzano SDK per SAP ABAP
- Esempi di Lambda con SDK per SAP ABAP
- Esempi di Amazon S3 che utilizzano SDK per SAP ABAP
- SageMaker Esempi di intelligenza artificiale che utilizzano SDK per SAP ABAP
- Esempi di Amazon SNS che utilizzano SDK per SAP ABAP
- Esempi di Amazon SQS che utilizzano SDK per SAP ABAP
- Esempi di Amazon Textract con SDK per SAP ABAP
- Esempi di Amazon Translate con SDK per SAP ABAP

Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Runtime con SDK per SAP ABAP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per SAP ABAP con Amazon Bedrock Runtime.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Anthropic Claude
- Diffusione stabile

Anthropic Claude

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Invoke Model.

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invoca il modello di base Anthropic Claude 2 per generare testo. Questo esempio utilizza funzionalità di/US2/CL_JSON che potrebbero non essere disponibili in alcune versioni. NetWeaver

```
    "Claude V2 Input Parameters should be in a format like this:
*   {
*     "prompt":"\n\nHuman:\\nTell me a joke\n\nAssistant:\n",
*     "max_tokens_to_sample":2048,
*     "temperature":0.5,
*     "top_k":250,
*     "top_p":1.0,
*     "stop_sequences":[]
*   }
```

```
    DATA: BEGIN OF ls_input,
            prompt               TYPE string,
            max_tokens_to_sample TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
            temperature          TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_float,
            top_k                TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
            top_p                TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_float,
            stop_sequences       TYPE /aws1/rt_stringtab,
          END OF ls_input.

    "Leave ls_input-stop_sequences empty.
    ls_input-prompt = |\n\nHuman:\\n{ iv_prompt }\n\nAssistant:\n|.
    ls_input-max_tokens_to_sample = 2048.
    ls_input-temperature = '0.5'.
    ls_input-top_k = 250.
    ls_input-top_p = 1.

    "Serialize into JSON with /ui2/cl_json -- this assumes SAP_UI is installed.
    DATA(lv_json) = /ui2/cl_json=>serialize(
      data = ls_input
                pretty_name   = /ui2/cl_json=>pretty_mode-low_case ).

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_response) = lo_bdr->invokemodel(
          iv_body = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>string_to_xstring( lv_json )
          iv_modelid = 'anthropic.claude-v2'
          iv_accept = 'application/json'
          iv_contenttype = 'application/json' ).

        "Claude V2 Response format will be:
*       {
*         "completion": "Knock Knock...",
*         "stop_reason": "stop_sequence"
*       }
        DATA: BEGIN OF ls_response,
                completion  TYPE string,
                stop_reason TYPE string,
              END OF ls_response.

        /ui2/cl_json=>deserialize(
          EXPORTING jsonx = lo_response->get_body( )
                    pretty_name = /ui2/cl_json=>pretty_mode-camel_case
          CHANGING  data  = ls_response ).

        DATA(lv_answer) = ls_response-completion.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_bdraccessdeniedex INTO DATA(lo_ex).
        WRITE / lo_ex->get_text( ).
        WRITE / |Don't forget to enable model access at https://
console.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/home?#/modelaccess|.

    ENDTRY.
```

Invoca il modello di base Anthropic Claude 2 per generare testo utilizzando il client di alto livello L2.

```
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_bdr_l2_claude) = /aws1/cl_bdr_l2_factory=>create_claude_2( lo_bdr ).
        " iv_prompt can contain a prompt like 'tell me a joke about Java
 programmers'.
        DATA(lv_answer) = lo_bdr_l2_claude->prompt_for_text( iv_prompt ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_bdraccessdeniedex INTO DATA(lo_ex).
        WRITE / lo_ex->get_text( ).
        WRITE / |Don't forget to enable model access at https://
console.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/home?#/modelaccess|.

    ENDTRY.
```

Invoca il modello di base Anthropic Claude 3 per generare testo utilizzando il client di alto livello L2.

```
    TRY.
        " Choose a model ID from Anthropic that supports the Messages API -
 currently this is
        " Claude v2, Claude v3 and v3.5.  For the list of model ID, see:
        " https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-ids.html

        " for the list of models that support the Messages API see:
        " https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
anthropic-claude-messages.html
        DATA(lo_bdr_l2_claude) = /aws1/cl_bdr_l2_factory=>create_anthropic_msg_api(
          io_bdr = lo_bdr
          iv_model_id = 'anthropic.claude-3-sonnet-20240229-v1:0' ).  " choosing
 Claude v3 Sonnet
        " iv_prompt can contain a prompt like 'tell me a joke about Java
 programmers'.
        DATA(lv_answer) = lo_bdr_l2_claude->prompt_for_text( iv_prompt = iv_prompt
```

```
                                                                iv_max_tokens = 100 ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_bdraccessdeniedex INTO DATA(lo_ex).
        WRITE / lo_ex->get_text( ).
        WRITE / |Don't forget to enable model access at https://
console.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/home?#/modelaccess|.

    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta AWS SDK for InvokeModelSAP ABAP API reference.

Diffusione stabile

InvokeModel

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come richiamare Stability.ai Stable Diffusion XL su Amazon Bedrock per generare un'immagine.

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un'immagine con Stable Diffusion.

```
    "Stable Diffusion Input Parameters should be in a format like this:
*   {
*     "text_prompts": [
*       {"text":"Draw a dolphin with a mustache"},
*       {"text":"Make it photorealistic"}
*     ],
*     "cfg_scale":10,
*     "seed":0,
*     "steps":50
*   }
    TYPES: BEGIN OF prompt_ts,
             text TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_string,
           END OF prompt_ts.
```

```
    DATA: BEGIN OF ls_input,
            text_prompts TYPE STANDARD TABLE OF prompt_ts,
            cfg_scale    TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
            seed         TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
            steps        TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
          END OF ls_input.

    APPEND VALUE prompt_ts( text = iv_prompt ) TO ls_input-text_prompts.
    ls_input-cfg_scale = 10.
    ls_input-seed = 0. "or better, choose a random integer.
    ls_input-steps = 50.

    DATA(lv_json) = /ui2/cl_json=>serialize(
      data = ls_input
                pretty_name   = /ui2/cl_json=>pretty_mode-low_case ).

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_response) = lo_bdr->invokemodel(
          iv_body = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>string_to_xstring( lv_json )
          iv_modelid = 'stability.stable-diffusion-xl-v1'
          iv_accept = 'application/json'
          iv_contenttype = 'application/json' ).

        "Stable Diffusion Result Format:
*       {
*         "result": "success",
*         "artifacts": [
*           {
*             "seed": 0,
*             "base64": "iVBORw0KGgoAAAANSUhEUgAAAgAAA....
*             "finishReason": "SUCCESS"
*           }
*         ]
*       }
        TYPES: BEGIN OF artifact_ts,
                 seed         TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
                 base64       TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_string,
                 finishreason TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_string,
               END OF artifact_ts.

        DATA: BEGIN OF ls_response,
                result    TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_string,
                artifacts TYPE STANDARD TABLE OF artifact_ts,
              END OF ls_response.
```

```
        /ui2/cl_json=>deserialize(
          EXPORTING jsonx = lo_response->get_body( )
                    pretty_name = /ui2/cl_json=>pretty_mode-camel_case
          CHANGING  data  = ls_response ).
        IF ls_response-artifacts IS NOT INITIAL.
          DATA(lv_image) =
 cl_http_utility=>if_http_utility~decode_x_base64( ls_response-artifacts[ 1 ]-
base64 ).
        ENDIF.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_bdraccessdeniedex INTO DATA(lo_ex).
        WRITE / lo_ex->get_text( ).
        WRITE / |Don't forget to enable model access at https://
console.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/home?#/modelaccess|.

    ENDTRY.
```

Invoca il modello di base Stability.ai Stable Diffusion XL per generare immagini utilizzando il client di alto livello L2.

```
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_bdr_l2_sd) = /aws1/
cl_bdr_l2_factory=>create_stable_diffusion_xl_1( lo_bdr ).
        " iv_prompt contains a prompt like 'Show me a picture of a unicorn reading
 an enterprise financial report'.
        DATA(lv_image) = lo_bdr_l2_sd->text_to_image( iv_prompt ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_bdraccessdeniedex INTO DATA(lo_ex).
        WRITE / lo_ex->get_text( ).
        WRITE / |Don't forget to enable model access at https://
console.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/home?#/modelaccess|.

    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta il riferimento InvokeModelall'API AWS SDK for SAP ABAP.

Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime con SDK per SAP ABAP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per SAP ABAP con Amazon Bedrock Agents Runtime.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`InvokeAgent`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`InvokeAgent`.

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
DATA(lo_result) = lo_bdz->invokeagent(
  iv_agentid      = iv_agentid
    iv_agentaliasid = iv_agentaliasid
    iv_enabletrace  = abap_true
    iv_sessionid    = CONV #( cl_system_uuid=>create_uuid_c26_static( ) )
    iv_inputtext    = |Let's play "rock, paper, scissors".  I choose rock.| ).
DATA(lo_stream) = lo_result->get_completion( ).
TRY.
    " loop while there are still events in the stream
    WHILE lo_stream->/aws1/if_rt_stream_reader~data_available( ) = abap_true.
      DATA(lo_evt) = lo_stream->read( ).
      " each /AWS1/CL_BDZRESPONSESTREAM_EV event contains exactly one member
      " all others are INITIAL.  For each event, process the non-initial
      " member if desired
      IF lo_evt->get_chunk( ) IS NOT INITIAL.
        " Process a Chunk event
```

```
            DATA(lv_xstr) = lo_evt->get_chunk( )->get_bytes( ).
            DATA(lv_answer) = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>xstring_to_string( lv_xstr ).
            " the answer says something like "I chose paper, so you lost"
          ELSEIF lo_evt->get_files( ) IS NOT INITIAL.
            " process a Files event if desired
          ELSEIF lo_evt->get_returncontrol( ) IS NOT INITIAL.
            " process a ReturnControl event if desired
          ELSEIF lo_evt->get_trace( ) IS NOT INITIAL.
            " process a Trace event if desired
          ENDIF.
        ENDWHILE.
        " the stream of events can possibly contain an exception
        " which will be raised to break the loop
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZACCESSDENIEDEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZINTERNALSERVEREX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZMODELNOTREADYEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZVALIDATIONEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZTHROTTLINGEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZDEPENDENCYFAILEDEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZBADGATEWAYEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZRESOURCENOTFOUNDEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZSERVICEQUOTAEXCDEX.
        " catch /AWS1/CX_BDZCONFLICTEXCEPTION.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, InvokeAgentconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

CloudWatch esempi che utilizzano SDK per SAP ABAP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per SAP ABAP con. CloudWatch

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`DeleteAlarms`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DeleteAlarms`.

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
TRY.
    lo_cwt->deletealarms(
      it_alarmnames = it_alarm_names ).
    MESSAGE 'Alarms deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
  CATCH /aws1/cx_cwtresourcenotfound.
    MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DeleteAlarmsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`DescribeAlarms`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeAlarms`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_cwt->describealarms(                " oo_result is returned
 for testing purposes. "
          it_alarmnames = it_alarm_names ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarms retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DescribeAlarmsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`DisableAlarmActions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DisableAlarmActions`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    "Disables actions on the specified alarm. "
    TRY.
        lo_cwt->disablealarmactions(
          it_alarmnames = it_alarm_names ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarm actions disabled.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DisableAlarmActionsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`EnableAlarmActions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `EnableAlarmActions`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    "Enable actions on the specified alarm."
    TRY.
        lo_cwt->enablealarmactions(
          it_alarmnames = it_alarm_names ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarm actions enabled.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, EnableAlarmActionsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`ListMetrics`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListMetrics`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    "The following list-metrics example displays the metrics for Amazon CloudWatch."
```

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_cwt->listmetrics(            " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
          iv_namespace = iv_namespace ).
        DATA(lt_metrics) = oo_result->get_metrics( ).
        MESSAGE 'Metrics retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_cwtinvparamvalueex.
        MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, ListMetricsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`PutMetricAlarm`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutMetricAlarm`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        lo_cwt->putmetricalarm(
          iv_alarmname                 = iv_alarm_name
          iv_comparisonoperator        = iv_comparison_operator
          iv_evaluationperiods         = iv_evaluation_periods
          iv_metricname                = iv_metric_name
          iv_namespace                 = iv_namespace
          iv_statistic                 = iv_statistic
          iv_threshold                 = iv_threshold
          iv_actionsenabled            = iv_actions_enabled
          iv_alarmdescription          = iv_alarm_description
          iv_unit                      = iv_unit
          iv_period                    = iv_period
          it_dimensions                = it_dimensions ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarm created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_cwtlimitexceededfault.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has exceeded the limit' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, PutMetricAlarmconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Scenari

Nozioni di base sugli allarmi

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un allarme.
- Disattivare le operazioni di allarme.
- Descrivere un allarme.
- Eliminare un allarme.

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
DATA lt_alarmnames TYPE /aws1/cl_cwtalarmnames_w=>tt_alarmnames.
DATA lo_alarmname TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_cwtalarmnames_w.

"Create an alarm"
TRY.
    lo_cwt->putmetricalarm(
      iv_alarmname                 = iv_alarm_name
      iv_comparisonoperator        = iv_comparison_operator
      iv_evaluationperiods         = iv_evaluation_periods
      iv_metricname                = iv_metric_name
      iv_namespace                 = iv_namespace
      iv_statistic                 = iv_statistic
      iv_threshold                 = iv_threshold
      iv_actionsenabled            = iv_actions_enabled
      iv_alarmdescription          = iv_alarm_description
```

```
          iv_unit                      = iv_unit
          iv_period                    = iv_period
          it_dimensions                = it_dimensions ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarm created' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_cwtlimitexceededfault.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has exceeded the limit' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Create an ABAP internal table for the created alarm."
    lo_alarmname = NEW #( iv_value = iv_alarm_name ).
    INSERT lo_alarmname INTO TABLE lt_alarmnames.

    "Disable alarm actions."
    TRY.
        lo_cwt->disablealarmactions(
          it_alarmnames                = lt_alarmnames ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarm actions disabled' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_disablealarm_exception).
        DATA(lv_disablealarm_error) = |"{ lo_disablealarm_exception->av_err_code }"
 - { lo_disablealarm_exception->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_disablealarm_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Describe alarm using the same ABAP internal table."
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_cwt->describealarms(                       " oo_result is
 returned for testing purpose "
          it_alarmnames                = lt_alarmnames ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarms retrieved' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_describealarms_exception).
        DATA(lv_describealarms_error) = |"{ lo_describealarms_exception-
>av_err_code }" - { lo_describealarms_exception->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_describealarms_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Delete alarm."
    TRY.
        lo_cwt->deletealarms(
          it_alarmnames = lt_alarmnames ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarms deleted' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_cwtresourcenotfound.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being access is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per SAP ABAP.
  - DeleteAlarms
  - DescribeAlarms
  - DisableAlarmActions
  - PutMetricAlarm

Esempi di DynamoDB che utilizzano SDK per SAP ABAP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per SAP ABAP con DynamoDB.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea una tabella in grado di contenere i dati del filmato.
- Inserisci, ottieni e aggiorna un singolo filmato nella tabella.
- Scrivi i dati del filmato nella tabella da un file JSON di esempio.

- Esegui una query sui filmati che sono stati rilasciati in un dato anno.
- Cerca i filmati che sono stati distribuiti in diversi anni.
- Elimina un filmato dalla tabella, quindi elimina la tabella.

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    " Create an Amazon Dynamo DB table.

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_session) = /aws1/cl_rt_session_aws=>create( cv_pfl ).
        DATA(lo_dyn) = /aws1/cl_dyn_factory=>create( lo_session ).
        DATA(lt_keyschema) = VALUE /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement=>tt_keyschema(
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement( iv_attributename = 'year'
                                              iv_keytype = 'HASH' ) )
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement( iv_attributename = 'title'
                                              iv_keytype = 'RANGE' ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_attributedefinitions) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributedefn=>tt_attributedefinitions(
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributedefn( iv_attributename = 'year'
                                           iv_attributetype = 'N' ) )
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributedefn( iv_attributename = 'title'
                                           iv_attributetype = 'S' ) ) ).

        " Adjust read/write capacities as desired.
        DATA(lo_dynprovthroughput)  = NEW /aws1/cl_dynprovthroughput(
          iv_readcapacityunits = 5
          iv_writecapacityunits = 5 ).
        DATA(oo_result) = lo_dyn->createtable(
          it_keyschema = lt_keyschema
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_attributedefinitions = lt_attributedefinitions
          io_provisionedthroughput = lo_dynprovthroughput ).
        " Table creation can take some time. Wait till table exists before
 returning.
        lo_dyn->get_waiter( )->tableexists(
```

```
          iv_max_wait_time = 200
          iv_tablename     = iv_table_name ).
        MESSAGE 'DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name && 'created.' TYPE 'I'.
      " It throws exception if the table already exists.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourceinuseex INTO DATA(lo_resourceinuseex).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_resourceinuseex->av_err_code }" -
 { lo_resourceinuseex->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Describe table
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_table) = lo_dyn->describetable( iv_tablename = iv_table_name ).
        DATA(lv_tablename) = lo_table->get_table( )->ask_tablename( ).
        MESSAGE 'The table name is ' && lv_tablename TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Put items into the table.
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_resp_putitem) = lo_dyn->putitem(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_item      = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_putiteminputattributemap(
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'title' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_s =
 'Jaws' ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'year' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '1975' }| ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'rating' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '7.5' }| ) ) )
          ) ).
        lo_resp_putitem = lo_dyn->putitem(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_item      = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_putiteminputattributemap(
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'title' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_s = 'Star
 Wars' ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
```

```
              key = 'year' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '1978' }| ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'rating' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '8.1' }| ) ) )
          ) ).
        lo_resp_putitem = lo_dyn->putitem(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_item      = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_putiteminputattributemap(
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'title' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_s =
 'Speed' ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'year' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '1994' }| ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'rating' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '7.9' }| ) ) )
          ) ).
        " TYPE REF TO ZCL_AWS1_dyn_PUT_ITEM_OUTPUT
        MESSAGE '3 rows inserted into DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyncondalcheckfaile00.
        MESSAGE 'A condition specified in the operation could not be evaluated.'
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyntransactconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Another transaction is using the item' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Get item from table.
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_resp_getitem) = lo_dyn->getitem(
          iv_tablename                = iv_table_name
          it_key                      = VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_key(
           ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_key_maprow(
             key = 'title' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_s =
 'Jaws' ) ) )
           ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_key_maprow(
             key = 'year' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n =
 '1975' ) ) )
          ) ).
        DATA(lt_attr) = lo_resp_getitem->get_item( ).
```

```
        DATA(lo_title) = lt_attr[ key = 'title' ]-value.
        DATA(lo_year) = lt_attr[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        DATA(lo_rating) = lt_attr[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        MESSAGE 'Movie name is: ' && lo_title->get_s( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Movie year is: ' && lo_year->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Movie rating is: ' && lo_rating->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Query item from table.
    TRY.
        DATA(lt_attributelist) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_attributevaluelist(
              ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = '1975' ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_keyconditions) = VALUE /aws1/cl_dyncondition=>tt_keyconditions(
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dyncondition=>ts_keyconditions_maprow(
          key = 'year'
          value = NEW /aws1/cl_dyncondition(
            it_attributevaluelist = lt_attributelist
            iv_comparisonoperator = |EQ|
          ) ) ) ).
        DATA(lo_query_result) = lo_dyn->query(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_keyconditions = lt_keyconditions ).
        DATA(lt_items) = lo_query_result->get_items( ).
        READ TABLE lo_query_result->get_items( ) INTO DATA(lt_item) INDEX 1.
        lo_title = lt_item[ key = 'title' ]-value.
        lo_year = lt_item[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        lo_rating = lt_item[ key = 'rating' ]-value.
        MESSAGE 'Movie name is: ' && lo_title->get_s( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Movie year is: ' && lo_year->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Movie rating is: ' && lo_rating->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Scan items from table.
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_scan_result) = lo_dyn->scan( iv_tablename = iv_table_name ).
        lt_items = lo_scan_result->get_items( ).
        " Read the first item and display the attributes.
        READ TABLE lo_query_result->get_items( ) INTO lt_item INDEX 1.
        lo_title = lt_item[ key = 'title' ]-value.
```

```
        lo_year = lt_item[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        lo_rating = lt_item[ key = 'rating' ]-value.
        MESSAGE 'Movie name is: ' && lo_title->get_s( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Movie year is: ' && lo_year->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Movie rating is: ' && lo_rating->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Update items from table.
    TRY.
        DATA(lt_attributeupdates) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattrvalueupdate=>tt_attributeupdates(
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattrvalueupdate=>ts_attributeupdates_maprow(
          key = 'rating' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattrvalueupdate(
            io_value  = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = '7.6' )
            iv_action = |PUT| ) ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_key) = VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_key(
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_key_maprow(
            key = 'year' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = '1975' ) ) )
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_key_maprow(
            key = 'title' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_s =
 '1980' ) ) ) ).
        DATA(lo_resp) = lo_dyn->updateitem(
          iv_tablename        = iv_table_name
          it_key              = lt_key
          it_attributeupdates = lt_attributeupdates ).
        MESSAGE '1 item updated in DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyncondalcheckfaile00.
        MESSAGE 'A condition specified in the operation could not be evaluated.'
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyntransactconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Another transaction is using the item' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Delete table.
    TRY.
        lo_dyn->deletetable( iv_tablename = iv_table_name ).
        lo_dyn->get_waiter( )->tablenotexists(
          iv_max_wait_time = 200
          iv_tablename     = iv_table_name ).
        MESSAGE 'DynamoDB Table deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
```

```
    CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
      MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourceinuseex.
      MESSAGE 'The table cannot be deleted as it is in use' TYPE 'E'.
  ENDTRY.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per SAP ABAP.
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

Azioni

`CreateTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateTable`.

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
  TRY.
      DATA(lt_keyschema) = VALUE /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement=>tt_keyschema(
        ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement( iv_attributename = 'year'
```

```
                                                iv_keytype = 'HASH' ) )
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement( iv_attributename = 'title'
                                                iv_keytype = 'RANGE' ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_attributedefinitions) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributedefn=>tt_attributedefinitions(
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributedefn( iv_attributename = 'year'
                                           iv_attributetype = 'N' ) )
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributedefn( iv_attributename = 'title'
                                           iv_attributetype = 'S' ) ) ).

        " Adjust read/write capacities as desired.
        DATA(lo_dynprovthroughput)  = NEW /aws1/cl_dynprovthroughput(
          iv_readcapacityunits = 5
          iv_writecapacityunits = 5 ).
        oo_result = lo_dyn->createtable(
          it_keyschema = lt_keyschema
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_attributedefinitions = lt_attributedefinitions
          io_provisionedthroughput = lo_dynprovthroughput ).
        " Table creation can take some time. Wait till table exists before
 returning.
        lo_dyn->get_waiter( )->tableexists(
          iv_max_wait_time = 200
          iv_tablename     = iv_table_name ).
        MESSAGE 'DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name && 'created.' TYPE 'I'.
      " This exception can happen if the table already exists.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourceinuseex INTO DATA(lo_resourceinuseex).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_resourceinuseex->av_err_code }" -
{ lo_resourceinuseex->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, CreateTableconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`DeleteItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteItem`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   TRY.
       DATA(lo_resp) = lo_dyn->deleteitem(
         iv_tablename                = iv_table_name
         it_key                      = it_key_input ).
       MESSAGE 'Deleted one item.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_dyncondalcheckfaile00.
       MESSAGE 'A condition specified in the operation could not be evaluated.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_dyntransactconflictex.
       MESSAGE 'Another transaction is using the item' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DeleteItemconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`DeleteTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteTable`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   TRY.
       lo_dyn->deletetable( iv_tablename = iv_table_name ).
       " Wait till the table is actually deleted.
```

```
      lo_dyn->get_waiter( )->tablenotexists(
        iv_max_wait_time = 200
        iv_tablename     = iv_table_name ).
      MESSAGE 'Table ' && iv_table_name && ' deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
    CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
      MESSAGE 'The table ' && iv_table_name && ' does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourceinuseex.
      MESSAGE 'The table cannot be deleted since it is in use' TYPE 'E'.
  ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DeleteTableconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`DescribeTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeTable`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
  TRY.
      oo_result = lo_dyn->describetable( iv_tablename = iv_table_name ).
      DATA(lv_tablename) = oo_result->get_table( )->ask_tablename( ).
      DATA(lv_tablearn) = oo_result->get_table( )->ask_tablearn( ).
      DATA(lv_tablestatus) = oo_result->get_table( )->ask_tablestatus( ).
      DATA(lv_itemcount) = oo_result->get_table( )->ask_itemcount( ).
      MESSAGE 'The table name is ' && lv_tablename
          && '. The table ARN is ' && lv_tablearn
          && '. The tablestatus is ' && lv_tablestatus
          && '. Item count is ' && lv_itemcount TYPE 'I'.
    CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
      MESSAGE 'The table ' && lv_tablename && ' does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
  ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DescribeTableconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`GetItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetItem`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
TRY.
    oo_item = lo_dyn->getitem(
      iv_tablename                = iv_table_name
      it_key                      = it_key ).
    DATA(lt_attr) = oo_item->get_item( ).
    DATA(lo_title) = lt_attr[ key = 'title' ]-value.
    DATA(lo_year) = lt_attr[ key = 'year' ]-value.
    DATA(lo_rating) = lt_attr[ key = 'rating' ]-value.
    MESSAGE 'Movie name is: ' && lo_title->get_s( )
      && 'Movie year is: ' && lo_year->get_n( )
      && 'Moving rating is: ' && lo_rating->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
  CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
    MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, GetItemconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`ListTables`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListTables`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_dyn->listtables( ).
        " You can loop over the oo_result to get table properties like this.
        LOOP AT oo_result->get_tablenames( ) INTO DATA(lo_table_name).
          DATA(lv_tablename) = lo_table_name->get_value( ).
        ENDLOOP.
        DATA(lv_tablecount) = lines( oo_result->get_tablenames( ) ).
        MESSAGE 'Found ' && lv_tablecount && ' tables' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, ListTablesconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`PutItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutItem`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_resp) = lo_dyn->putitem(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_item      = it_item ).
        MESSAGE '1 row inserted into DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyncondalcheckfaile00.
        MESSAGE 'A condition specified in the operation could not be evaluated.'
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyntransactconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Another transaction is using the item' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, PutItemconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`Query`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Query`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        " Query movies for a given year .
        DATA(lt_attributelist) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_attributevaluelist(
            ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |{ iv_year }| ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_key_conditions) = VALUE /aws1/cl_dyncondition=>tt_keyconditions(
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dyncondition=>ts_keyconditions_maprow(
          key = 'year'
          value = NEW /aws1/cl_dyncondition(
          it_attributevaluelist = lt_attributelist
          iv_comparisonoperator = |EQ|
          ) ) ) ).
        oo_result = lo_dyn->query(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_keyconditions = lt_key_conditions ).
        DATA(lt_items) = oo_result->get_items( ).
        "You can loop over the results to get item attributes.
        LOOP AT lt_items INTO DATA(lt_item).
          DATA(lo_title) = lt_item[ key = 'title' ]-value.
          DATA(lo_year) = lt_item[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        ENDLOOP.
        DATA(lv_count) = oo_result->get_count( ).
        MESSAGE 'Item count is: ' && lv_count TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento dell'API dell'AWS SDK per SAP ABAP.

`Scan`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`Scan`.

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        " Scan movies for rating greater than or equal to the rating specified
        DATA(lt_attributelist) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_attributevaluelist(
            ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |{ iv_rating }| ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_filter_conditions) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dyncondition=>tt_filterconditionmap(
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dyncondition=>ts_filterconditionmap_maprow(
          key = 'rating'
          value = NEW /aws1/cl_dyncondition(
          it_attributevaluelist = lt_attributelist
          iv_comparisonoperator = |GE|
          ) ) ) ).
        oo_scan_result = lo_dyn->scan( iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_scanfilter = lt_filter_conditions ).
        DATA(lt_items) = oo_scan_result->get_items( ).
        LOOP AT lt_items INTO DATA(lo_item).
          " You can loop over to get individual attributes.
          DATA(lo_title) = lo_item[ key = 'title' ]-value.
          DATA(lo_year) = lo_item[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        ENDLOOP.
        DATA(lv_count) = oo_scan_result->get_count( ).
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Found ' && lv_count && ' items' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta Scan nella Documentazione di riferimento dell'API dell'AWS SDK per SAP ABAP.

`UpdateItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`UpdateItem`.

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_output = lo_dyn->updateitem(
          iv_tablename        = iv_table_name
          it_key              = it_item_key
          it_attributeupdates = it_attribute_updates ).
        MESSAGE '1 item updated in DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyncondalcheckfaile00.
        MESSAGE 'A condition specified in the operation could not be evaluated.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyntransactconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Another transaction is using the item' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, UpdateItemconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

EC2 Esempi di Amazon che utilizzano SDK per SAP ABAP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per SAP ABAP con Amazon. EC2

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`AllocateAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AllocateAddress`.

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->allocateaddress( iv_domain = 'vpc' ).   " oo_result is
 returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Allocated an Elastic IP address.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, AllocateAddressconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`AssociateAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `AssociateAddress`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->associateaddress(                        " oo_result is
 returned for testing purposes. "
            iv_allocationid = iv_allocation_id
            iv_instanceid = iv_instance_id ).
        MESSAGE 'Associated an Elastic IP address with an EC2 instance.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, AssociateAddressconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`CreateKeyPair`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateKeyPair`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->createkeypair( iv_keyname = iv_key_name ).
              " oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Amazon EC2 key pair created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, CreateKeyPairconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`CreateSecurityGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateSecurityGroup`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->createsecuritygroup(                 " oo_result is
 returned for testing purposes. "
          iv_description = 'Security group example'
          iv_groupname = iv_security_group_name
          iv_vpcid = iv_vpc_id ).
        MESSAGE 'Security group created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, CreateSecurityGroupconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`DeleteKeyPair`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteKeyPair`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        lo_ec2->deletekeypair( iv_keyname = iv_key_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Amazon EC2 key pair deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DeleteKeyPairconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`DeleteSecurityGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteSecurityGroup`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        lo_ec2->deletesecuritygroup( iv_groupid = iv_security_group_id ).
        MESSAGE 'Security group deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DeleteSecurityGroupconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`DescribeAddresses`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeAddresses`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describeaddresses( ).                       " oo_result
 is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_addresses) = oo_result->get_addresses( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about Elastic IP addresses.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DescribeAddressesconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`DescribeAvailabilityZones`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeAvailabilityZones`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describeavailabilityzones( ).                      "
 oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_zones) = oo_result->get_availabilityzones( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about Availability Zones.' TYPE 'I'.

      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DescribeAvailabilityZonesconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`DescribeInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeInstances`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describeinstances( ).                       " oo_result
 is returned for testing purposes. "
```

```
        " Retrieving details of EC2 instances. "
        DATA: lv_istance_id    TYPE /aws1/ec2string,
              lv_status        TYPE /aws1/ec2instancestatename,
              lv_instance_type TYPE /aws1/ec2instancetype,
              lv_image_id      TYPE /aws1/ec2string.
        LOOP AT oo_result->get_reservations( ) INTO DATA(lo_reservation).
          LOOP AT lo_reservation->get_instances( ) INTO DATA(lo_instance).
            lv_istance_id = lo_instance->get_instanceid( ).
            lv_status = lo_instance->get_state( )->get_name( ).
            lv_instance_type = lo_instance->get_instancetype( ).
            lv_image_id = lo_instance->get_imageid( ).
          ENDLOOP.
        ENDLOOP.
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about EC2 instances.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DescribeInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`DescribeKeyPairs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeKeyPairs`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describekeypairs( ).                        " oo_result
 is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_key_pairs) = oo_result->get_keypairs( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about key pairs.' TYPE 'I'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DescribeKeyPairsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`DescribeRegions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeRegions`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describeregions( ).                       " oo_result
 is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_regions) = oo_result->get_regions( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about Regions.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DescribeRegionsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`DescribeSecurityGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeSecurityGroups`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        DATA lt_group_ids TYPE /aws1/cl_ec2groupidstrlist_w=>tt_groupidstringlist.
        APPEND NEW /aws1/cl_ec2groupidstrlist_w( iv_value = iv_group_id ) TO
 lt_group_ids.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describesecuritygroups( it_groupids = lt_group_ids ).
      " oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_security_groups) = oo_result->get_securitygroups( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about security groups.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DescribeSecurityGroupsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`MonitorInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `MonitorInstances`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    DATA lt_instance_ids TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2instidstringlist_w=>tt_instanceidstringlist.
    APPEND NEW /aws1/cl_ec2instidstringlist_w( iv_value = iv_instance_id ) TO
 lt_instance_ids.

    "Perform dry run"
    TRY.
        " DryRun is set to true. This checks for the required permissions to monitor
 the instance without actually making the request. "
        lo_ec2->monitorinstances(
          it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
          iv_dryrun = abap_true ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        " If the error code returned is `DryRunOperation`, then you have the
 required permissions to monitor this instance. "
        IF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'DryRunOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to enable detailed monitoring completed.' TYPE 'I'.
          " DryRun is set to false to enable detailed monitoring. "
          lo_ec2->monitorinstances(
            it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
            iv_dryrun = abap_false ).
          MESSAGE 'Detailed monitoring enabled.' TYPE 'I'.
          " If the error code returned is `UnauthorizedOperation`, then you don't
 have the required permissions to monitor this instance. "
        ELSEIF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'UnauthorizedOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to enable detailed monitoring failed. User does not have
 the permissions to monitor the instance.' TYPE 'E'.
        ELSE.
          DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
          MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
        ENDIF.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, MonitorInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`RebootInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `RebootInstances`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    DATA lt_instance_ids TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2instidstringlist_w=>tt_instanceidstringlist.
    APPEND NEW /aws1/cl_ec2instidstringlist_w( iv_value = iv_instance_id ) TO
 lt_instance_ids.

    "Perform dry run"
    TRY.
        " DryRun is set to true. This checks for the required permissions to reboot
 the instance without actually making the request. "
        lo_ec2->rebootinstances(
          it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
          iv_dryrun = abap_true ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        " If the error code returned is `DryRunOperation`, then you have the
 required permissions to reboot this instance. "
        IF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'DryRunOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to reboot instance completed.' TYPE 'I'.
          " DryRun is set to false to make a reboot request. "
          lo_ec2->rebootinstances(
             it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
             iv_dryrun = abap_false ).
          MESSAGE 'Instance rebooted.' TYPE 'I'.
          " If the error code returned is `UnauthorizedOperation`, then you don't
 have the required permissions to reboot this instance. "
        ELSEIF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'UnauthorizedOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to reboot instance failed. User does not have permissions
 to reboot the instance.' TYPE 'E'.
        ELSE.
          DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
          MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
        ENDIF.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, RebootInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`ReleaseAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ReleaseAddress`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        lo_ec2->releaseaddress( iv_allocationid = iv_allocation_id ).
        MESSAGE 'Elastic IP address released.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, ReleaseAddressconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`RunInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `RunInstances`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    " Create tags for resource created during instance launch. "
    DATA lt_tagspecifications TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2tagspecification=>tt_tagspecificationlist.
    DATA ls_tagspecifications LIKE LINE OF lt_tagspecifications.
    ls_tagspecifications = NEW /aws1/cl_ec2tagspecification(
      iv_resourcetype = 'instance'
      it_tags = VALUE /aws1/cl_ec2tag=>tt_taglist(
        ( NEW /aws1/cl_ec2tag( iv_key = 'Name' iv_value = iv_tag_value ) )
      ) ).
    APPEND ls_tagspecifications TO lt_tagspecifications.

    TRY.
        " Create/launch Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance. "
        oo_result = lo_ec2->runinstances(                           " oo_result is
 returned for testing purposes. "
          iv_imageid = iv_ami_id
          iv_instancetype = 't3.micro'
          iv_maxcount = 1
          iv_mincount = 1
          it_tagspecifications = lt_tagspecifications
          iv_subnetid = iv_subnet_id ).
        MESSAGE 'EC2 instance created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, RunInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`StartInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StartInstances`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    DATA lt_instance_ids TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2instidstringlist_w=>tt_instanceidstringlist.
    APPEND NEW /aws1/cl_ec2instidstringlist_w( iv_value = iv_instance_id ) TO
 lt_instance_ids.

    "Perform dry run"
    TRY.
        " DryRun is set to true. This checks for the required permissions to start
 the instance without actually making the request. "
        lo_ec2->startinstances(
          it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
          iv_dryrun = abap_true ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        " If the error code returned is `DryRunOperation`, then you have the
 required permissions to start this instance. "
        IF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'DryRunOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to start instance completed.' TYPE 'I'.
          " DryRun is set to false to start instance. "
          oo_result = lo_ec2->startinstances(           " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
            it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
            iv_dryrun = abap_false ).
          MESSAGE 'Successfully started the EC2 instance.' TYPE 'I'.
          " If the error code returned is `UnauthorizedOperation`, then you don't
 have the required permissions to start this instance. "
        ELSEIF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'UnauthorizedOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to start instance failed. User does not have permissions
 to start the instance.' TYPE 'E'.
        ELSE.
          DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
          MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
        ENDIF.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, StartInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`StopInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StopInstances`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    DATA lt_instance_ids TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2instidstringlist_w=>tt_instanceidstringlist.
    APPEND NEW /aws1/cl_ec2instidstringlist_w( iv_value = iv_instance_id ) TO
 lt_instance_ids.

    "Perform dry run"
    TRY.
        " DryRun is set to true. This checks for the required permissions to stop
 the instance without actually making the request. "
        lo_ec2->stopinstances(
          it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
          iv_dryrun = abap_true ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        " If the error code returned is `DryRunOperation`, then you have the
 required permissions to stop this instance. "
        IF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'DryRunOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to stop instance completed.' TYPE 'I'.
          " DryRun is set to false to stop instance. "
          oo_result = lo_ec2->stopinstances(           " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
            it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
            iv_dryrun = abap_false ).
          MESSAGE 'Successfully stopped the EC2 instance.' TYPE 'I'.
          " If the error code returned is `UnauthorizedOperation`, then you don't
 have the required permissions to stop this instance. "
        ELSEIF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'UnauthorizedOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to stop instance failed. User does not have permissions
 to stop the instance.' TYPE 'E'.
        ELSE.
          DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
          MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
        ENDIF.
```

```
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, StopInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Esempi di Kinesis che utilizzano SDK per SAP ABAP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per SAP ABAP con Kinesis.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea uno stream e inseriscici un record.
- Crea un iteratore shard.
- Leggi il record, quindi ripulisci le risorse.

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   DATA lo_stream_describe_result TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_knsdescrstreamoutput.
   DATA lo_stream_description TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_knsstreamdescription.
   DATA lo_sharditerator TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_knsgetsharditerator01.
   DATA lo_record_result TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_knsputrecordoutput.

   "Create stream."
   TRY.
       lo_kns->createstream(
           iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
           iv_shardcount = iv_shard_count ).
       MESSAGE 'Stream created.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
       MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex.
       MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceeded
exception.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourceinuseex.
       MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because the resource is in use.'
TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.

   "Wait for stream to becomes active."
   lo_stream_describe_result = lo_kns->describestream( iv_streamname =
iv_stream_name ).
   lo_stream_description = lo_stream_describe_result->get_streamdescription( ).
   WHILE lo_stream_description->get_streamstatus( ) <> 'ACTIVE'.
     IF sy-index = 30.
       EXIT.               "maximum 5 minutes"
     ENDIF.
     WAIT UP TO 10 SECONDS.
     lo_stream_describe_result = lo_kns->describestream( iv_streamname =
iv_stream_name ).
     lo_stream_description = lo_stream_describe_result->get_streamdescription( ).
```

```
   ENDWHILE.

   "Create record."
   TRY.
       lo_record_result = lo_kns->putrecord(
           iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
           iv_data       = iv_data
           iv_partitionkey = iv_partition_key ).
       MESSAGE 'Record created.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
       MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsaccessdeniedex.
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this AWS KMS action.' TYPE
'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsdisabledex.
       MESSAGE 'KMS key used is disabled.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsinvalidstateex.
       MESSAGE 'KMS key used is in an invalid state. ' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsnotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'KMS key used is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsoptinrequired.
       MESSAGE 'KMS key option is required.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsthrottlingex.
       MESSAGE 'The rate of requests to AWS KMS is exceeding the request quotas.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsprovthruputexcdex.
       MESSAGE 'The request rate for the stream is too high, or the requested data
is too large for the available throughput.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.

   "Create a shard iterator in order to read the record."
   TRY.
       lo_sharditerator = lo_kns->getsharditerator(
         iv_shardid = lo_record_result->get_shardid( )
         iv_sharditeratortype = iv_sharditeratortype
         iv_streamname = iv_stream_name ).
       MESSAGE 'Shard iterator created.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
       MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsprovthruputexcdex.
       MESSAGE 'The request rate for the stream is too high, or the requested data
is too large for the available throughput.' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcenotfound.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Read the record."
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_kns->getrecords(                    " oo_result is returned
for testing purposes. "
            iv_sharditerator   = lo_sharditerator->get_sharditerator( ) ).
        MESSAGE 'Shard iterator created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsexpirediteratorex.
        MESSAGE 'Iterator expired.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
        MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsaccessdeniedex.
        MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this AWS KMS action.' TYPE
'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsdisabledex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is disabled.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsinvalidstateex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is in an invalid state. ' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsnotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsoptinrequired.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key option is required.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The rate of requests to AWS KMS is exceeding the request quotas.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'The request rate for the stream is too high, or the requested data
is too large for the available throughput.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Delete stream."
    TRY.
        lo_kns->deletestream(
            iv_streamname = iv_stream_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Stream deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceeded
exception.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourceinuseex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because the resource is in use.'
TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per SAP ABAP.
  - CreateStream
  - DeleteStream
  - GetRecords
  - GetShardIterator
  - PutRecord

Azioni

`CreateStream`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateStream`.

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        lo_kns->createstream(
            iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
            iv_shardcount = iv_shard_count ).
        MESSAGE 'Stream created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
        MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceed
exception.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourceinuseex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because the resource is in use.'
TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, CreateStreamconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`DeleteStream`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteStream`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   TRY.
       lo_kns->deletestream(
           iv_streamname = iv_stream_name ).
       MESSAGE 'Stream deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex.
       MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceed
exception.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourceinuseex.
       MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because the resource is in use.'
TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DeleteStreamconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`DescribeStream`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeStream`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_kns->describestream(
           iv_streamname = iv_stream_name ).
       DATA(lt_stream_description) = oo_result->get_streamdescription( ).
       MESSAGE 'Streams retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex.
       MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceed
exception.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DescribeStreamconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`GetRecords`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetRecords`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_kns->getrecords(             " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
           iv_sharditerator = iv_shard_iterator ).
       DATA(lt_records) = oo_result->get_records( ).
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Record retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsexpirediteratorex.
        MESSAGE 'Iterator expired.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
        MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsaccessdeniedex.
        MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this AWS KMS action.' TYPE
'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsdisabledex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is disabled.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsinvalidstateex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is in an invalid state. ' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsnotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsoptinrequired.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key option is required.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The rate of requests to AWS KMS is exceeding the request quotas.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'The request rate for the stream is too high, or the requested data
is too large for the available throughput.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, GetRecordsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`ListStreams`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListStreams`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
```

```
        oo_result = lo_kns->liststreams(        " oo_result is returned for testing
purposes. "
            "Set Limit to specify that a maximum of streams should be returned."
            iv_limit = iv_limit ).
        DATA(lt_streams) = oo_result->get_streamnames( ).
        MESSAGE 'Streams listed.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceed
exception.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, ListStreamsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`PutRecord`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutRecord`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_kns->putrecord(            " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
            iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
            iv_data       = iv_data
            iv_partitionkey = iv_partition_key ).
        MESSAGE 'Record created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
        MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsaccessdeniedex.
        MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this AWS KMS action.' TYPE
'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsdisabledex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is disabled.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsinvalidstateex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is in an invalid state. ' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsnotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsoptinrequired.
        MESSAGE 'KMS key option is required.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The rate of requests to AWS KMS is exceeding the request quotas.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'The request rate for the stream is too high, or the requested data
is too large for the available throughput.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, PutRecordconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`RegisterStreamConsumer`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `RegisterStreamConsumer`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_kns->registerstreamconsumer(       " oo_result is returned
for testing purposes. "
            iv_streamarn = iv_stream_arn
            iv_consumername = iv_consumer_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Stream consumer registered.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
        MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourceinuse.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is in use.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcenotfound.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, RegisterStreamConsumerconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Esempi di Lambda con SDK per SAP ABAP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per SAP ABAP con Lambda.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un ruolo IAM e una funzione Lambda, quindi carica il codice del gestore.
- Richiamare la funzione con un singolo parametro e ottenere i risultati.
- Aggiorna il codice della funzione e configuralo con una variabile di ambiente.
- Richiamare la funzione con nuovi parametri e ottenere i risultati. Visualizza il log di esecuzione restituito.
- Elenca le funzioni dell'account, quindi elimina le risorse.

Per ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo di Lambda, consulta Creare una funzione Lambda con la console.

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   TRY.
       "Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that grants AWS
Lambda permission to write to logs."
       DATA(lv_policy_document) = `{` &&
           `"Version":"2012-10-17",` &&
                 `"Statement": [` &&
                   `{` &&
                     `"Effect": "Allow",` &&
                     `"Action": [` &&
                       `"sts:AssumeRole"` &&
                     `],` &&
                     `"Principal": {` &&
                       `"Service": [` &&
                         `"lambda.amazonaws.com"` &&
                       `]` &&
                     `}` &&
                   `}` &&
                 `]` &&
               `}`.
       TRY.
           DATA(lo_create_role_output) = lo_iam->createrole(
                   iv_rolename = iv_role_name
                   iv_assumerolepolicydocument = lv_policy_document
                   iv_description = 'Grant lambda permission to write to logs' ).
           DATA(lv_role_arn) = lo_create_role_output->get_role( )->get_arn( ).
           MESSAGE 'IAM role created.' TYPE 'I'.
           WAIT UP TO 10 SECONDS.            " Make sure that the IAM role is ready
for use. "
         CATCH /aws1/cx_iamentityalrdyexex.
           DATA(lo_role) = lo_iam->getrole( iv_rolename = iv_role_name ).
```

```
            lv_role_arn = lo_role->get_role( )->get_arn( ).
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iaminvalidinputex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iammalformedplydocex.
            MESSAGE 'Policy document in the request is malformed.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        TRY.
            lo_iam->attachrolepolicy(
                iv_rolename  = iv_role_name
                iv_policyarn = 'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole' ).
            MESSAGE 'Attached policy to the IAM role.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iaminvalidinputex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamnosuchentityex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource entity does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamplynotattachableex.
            MESSAGE 'Service role policies can only be attached to the service-
linked role for their service.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamunmodableentityex.
            MESSAGE 'Service that depends on the service-linked role is not
 modifiable.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " Create a Lambda function and upload handler code. "
        " Lambda function performs 'increment' action on a number. "
        TRY.
            lo_lmd->createfunction(
                 iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                 iv_runtime = `python3.9`
                 iv_role = lv_role_arn
                 iv_handler = iv_handler
                 io_code = io_initial_zip_file
                 iv_description = 'AWS Lambda code example' ).
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function created.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodestorageexcdex.
            MESSAGE 'Maximum total code size per account exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.
```

```
        " Verify the function is in Active state "
        WHILE lo_lmd->getfunction( iv_functionname = iv_function_name )-
>get_configuration( )->ask_state( ) <> 'Active'.
          IF sy-index = 10.
            EXIT.               " Maximum 10 seconds. "
          ENDIF.
          WAIT UP TO 1 SECONDS.
        ENDWHILE.

        "Invoke the function with a single parameter and get results."
        TRY.
            DATA(lv_json) = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>string_to_xstring(
              `{`  &&
                `"action": "increment",`  &&
                `"number": 10` &&
              `}` ).
            DATA(lo_initial_invoke_output) = lo_lmd->invoke(
                       iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                       iv_payload = lv_json ).
            ov_initial_invoke_payload = lo_initial_invoke_output->get_payload( ).
        " ov_initial_invoke_payload is returned for testing purposes. "
            DATA(lo_writer_json) = cl_sxml_string_writer=>create( type =
 if_sxml=>co_xt_json ).
            CALL TRANSFORMATION id SOURCE XML ov_initial_invoke_payload RESULT XML
 lo_writer_json.
            DATA(lv_result) = cl_abap_codepage=>convert_from( lo_writer_json-
>get_output( ) ).
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function invoked.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvrequestcontex.
            MESSAGE 'Unable to parse request body as JSON.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdunsuppedmediatyp00.
            MESSAGE 'Invoke request body does not have JSON as its content type.'
 TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " Update the function code and configure its Lambda environment with an
 environment variable. "
        " Lambda function is updated to perform 'decrement' action also. "
        TRY.
            lo_lmd->updatefunctioncode(
```

```
                  iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                  iv_zipfile = io_updated_zip_file ).
            WAIT UP TO 10 SECONDS.            " Make sure that the update is
 completed. "
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function code updated.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodestorageexcdex.
            MESSAGE 'Maximum total code size per account exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        TRY.
            DATA lt_variables TYPE /aws1/
cl_lmdenvironmentvaria00=>tt_environmentvariables.
            DATA ls_variable LIKE LINE OF lt_variables.
            ls_variable-key = 'LOG_LEVEL'.
            ls_variable-value = NEW /aws1/cl_lmdenvironmentvaria00( iv_value =
 'info' ).
            INSERT ls_variable INTO TABLE lt_variables.

            lo_lmd->updatefunctionconfiguration(
                  iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                  io_environment = NEW /aws1/cl_lmdenvironment( it_variables =
 lt_variables ) ).
            WAIT UP TO 10 SECONDS.            " Make sure that the update is
 completed. "
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function configuration/settings updated.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
            MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.'
 TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        "Invoke the function with new parameters and get results. Display the
 execution log that's returned from the invocation."
        TRY.
            lv_json = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>string_to_xstring(
              `{`  &&
                `"action": "decrement",`  &&
```

```
                `"number": 10` &&
              `}` ).
            DATA(lo_updated_invoke_output) = lo_lmd->invoke(
                       iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                       iv_payload = lv_json ).
            ov_updated_invoke_payload = lo_updated_invoke_output->get_payload( ).
        " ov_updated_invoke_payload is returned for testing purposes. "
            lo_writer_json = cl_sxml_string_writer=>create( type =
 if_sxml=>co_xt_json ).
            CALL TRANSFORMATION id SOURCE XML ov_updated_invoke_payload RESULT XML
 lo_writer_json.
            lv_result = cl_abap_codepage=>convert_from( lo_writer_json-
>get_output( ) ).
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function invoked.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvrequestcontex.
            MESSAGE 'Unable to parse request body as JSON.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdunsuppedmediatyp00.
            MESSAGE 'Invoke request body does not have JSON as its content type.'
 TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " List the functions for your account. "
        TRY.
            DATA(lo_list_output) = lo_lmd->listfunctions( ).
            DATA(lt_functions) = lo_list_output->get_functions( ).
            MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of Lambda functions.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " Delete the Lambda function. "
        TRY.
            lo_lmd->deletefunction( iv_functionname = iv_function_name ).
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'W'.
        ENDTRY.
```

```
        " Detach role policy. "
        TRY.
            lo_iam->detachrolepolicy(
                iv_rolename  = iv_role_name
                iv_policyarn = 'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole' ).
            MESSAGE 'Detached policy from the IAM role.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iaminvalidinputex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamnosuchentityex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource entity does not exist.' TYPE 'W'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamplynotattachableex.
            MESSAGE 'Service role policies can only be attached to the service-
linked role for their service.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamunmodableentityex.
            MESSAGE 'Service that depends on the service-linked role is not
 modifiable.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " Delete the IAM role. "
        TRY.
            lo_iam->deleterole( iv_rolename = iv_role_name ).
            MESSAGE 'IAM role deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamnosuchentityex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource entity does not exist.' TYPE 'W'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamunmodableentityex.
            MESSAGE 'Service that depends on the service-linked role is not
 modifiable.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO lo_exception.
        DATA(lv_error) = lo_exception->get_longtext( ).
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per SAP ABAP.
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke

- ListFunctions
- UpdateFunctionCode
- UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Azioni

`CreateFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateFunction`.

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        lo_lmd->createfunction(
            iv_functionname = iv_function_name
            iv_runtime = `python3.9`
            iv_role = iv_role_arn
            iv_handler = iv_handler
            io_code = io_zip_file
            iv_description = 'AWS Lambda code example' ).
        MESSAGE 'Lambda function created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodesigningcfgno00.
        MESSAGE 'Code signing configuration does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodestorageexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Maximum total code size per account exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodeverification00.
        MESSAGE 'Code signature failed one or more validation checks for signature
mismatch or expiration.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvalidcodesigex.
        MESSAGE 'Code signature failed the integrity check.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
        MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.' TYPE
'E'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
        MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, CreateFunctionconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`DeleteFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteFunction`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        lo_lmd->deletefunction( iv_functionname = iv_function_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Lambda function deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
        MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.' TYPE
'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
        MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DeleteFunctionconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`GetFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetFunction`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_lmd->getfunction( iv_functionname = iv_function_name ).
" oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
       MESSAGE 'Lambda function information retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
       MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
       MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, GetFunctionconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`Invoke`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Invoke`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   TRY.
       DATA(lv_json) = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>string_to_xstring(
         `{`  &&
           `"action": "increment",`  &&
           `"number": 10` &&
         `}` ).
       oo_result = lo_lmd->invoke(                  " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
               iv_functionname = iv_function_name
               iv_payload = lv_json ).
       MESSAGE 'Lambda function invoked.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
       MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvrequestcontex.
       MESSAGE 'Unable to parse request body as JSON.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvalidzipfileex.
       MESSAGE 'The deployment package could not be unzipped.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdrequesttoolargeex.
       MESSAGE 'Invoke request body JSON input limit was exceeded by the request
payload.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
       MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.' TYPE
'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
       MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdunsuppedmediatyp00.
       MESSAGE 'Invoke request body does not have JSON as its content type.' TYPE
'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sull'API, consulta Invoke nella documentazione di riferimento dell'SDK AWS per l'API SAP ABAP.

`ListFunctions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`ListFunctions`.

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_lmd->listfunctions( ).       " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
       DATA(lt_functions) = oo_result->get_functions( ).
       MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of Lambda functions.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
       MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
       MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, ListFunctionsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`UpdateFunctionCode`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `UpdateFunctionCode`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_lmd->updatefunctioncode(     " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
```

```
              iv_functionname = iv_function_name
              iv_zipfile = io_zip_file ).

       MESSAGE 'Lambda function code updated.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodesigningcfgno00.
       MESSAGE 'Code signing configuration does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodestorageexcdex.
       MESSAGE 'Maximum total code size per account exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodeverification00.
       MESSAGE 'Code signature failed one or more validation checks for signature
mismatch or expiration.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvalidcodesigex.
       MESSAGE 'Code signature failed the integrity check.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
       MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
       MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.' TYPE
'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
       MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, UpdateFunctionCodeconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `UpdateFunctionConfiguration`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_lmd->updatefunctionconfiguration(     " oo_result is returned
for testing purposes. "
             iv_functionname = iv_function_name
             iv_runtime = iv_runtime
             iv_description  = 'Updated Lambda function'
             iv_memorysize  = iv_memory_size ).

       MESSAGE 'Lambda function configuration/settings updated.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodesigningcfgno00.
       MESSAGE 'Code signing configuration does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodeverification00.
       MESSAGE 'Code signature failed one or more validation checks for signature
mismatch or expiration.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvalidcodesigex.
       MESSAGE 'Code signature failed the integrity check.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
       MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
       MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.' TYPE
'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
       MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, UpdateFunctionConfigurationconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Esempi di Amazon S3 che utilizzano SDK per SAP ABAP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per SAP ABAP con Amazon S3.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un bucket e carica un file in tale bucket.
- Scaricare un oggetto da un bucket.
- Copiare un oggetto in una sottocartella in un bucket.
- Elencare gli oggetti in un bucket.
- Elimina il bucket e tutti gli oggetti in esso contenuti.

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
DATA(lo_session) = /aws1/cl_rt_session_aws=>create( cv_pfl ).
DATA(lo_s3) = /aws1/cl_s3_factory=>create( lo_session ).

" Create an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket. "
TRY.
    " determine our region from our session
```

```
        DATA(lv_region) = CONV /aws1/s3_bucketlocationcnstrnt( lo_session-
>get_region( ) ).
        DATA lo_constraint TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_s3_createbucketconf.
        " When in the us-east-1 region, you must not specify a constraint
        " In all other regions, specify the region as the constraint
        IF lv_region = 'us-east-1'.
          CLEAR lo_constraint.
        ELSE.
          lo_constraint = NEW /aws1/cl_s3_createbucketconf( lv_region ).
        ENDIF.

        lo_s3->createbucket(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
            io_createbucketconfiguration  = lo_constraint ).
        MESSAGE 'S3 bucket created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_bucketalrdyexists.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket name already exists.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_bktalrdyownedbyyou.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket already exists and is owned by you.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.


    "Upload an object to an S3 bucket."
    TRY.
        "Get contents of file from application server."
        DATA lv_file_content TYPE xstring.
        OPEN DATASET iv_key FOR INPUT IN BINARY MODE.
        READ DATASET iv_key INTO lv_file_content.
        CLOSE DATASET iv_key.

        lo_s3->putobject(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
            iv_key = iv_key
            iv_body = lv_file_content ).
        MESSAGE 'Object uploaded to S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Get an object from a bucket. "
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_result) = lo_s3->getobject(
                    iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
                    iv_key = iv_key ).
```

```
        DATA(lv_object_data) = lo_result->get_body( ).
        MESSAGE 'Object retrieved from S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchkey.
        MESSAGE 'Object key does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Copy an object to a subfolder in a bucket. "
    TRY.
        lo_s3->copyobject(
          iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
          iv_key = |{ iv_copy_to_folder }/{ iv_key }|
          iv_copysource = |{ iv_bucket_name }/{ iv_key }| ).
        MESSAGE 'Object copied to a subfolder.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchkey.
        MESSAGE 'Object key does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " List objects in the bucket. "
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_list) = lo_s3->listobjects(
           iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of objects in S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
    DATA text TYPE string VALUE 'Object List - '.
    DATA lv_object_key TYPE /aws1/s3_objectkey.
    LOOP AT lo_list->get_contents( ) INTO DATA(lo_object).
      lv_object_key = lo_object->get_key( ).
      CONCATENATE lv_object_key ', ' INTO text.
    ENDLOOP.
    MESSAGE text TYPE'I'.

    " Delete the objects in a bucket. "
    TRY.
        lo_s3->deleteobject(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
            iv_key = iv_key ).
        lo_s3->deleteobject(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
```

```
            iv_key = |{ iv_copy_to_folder }/{ iv_key }| ).
        MESSAGE 'Objects deleted from S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.


    " Delete the bucket. "
    TRY.
        lo_s3->deletebucket(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Deleted S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per SAP ABAP.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

Azioni

`CopyObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CopyObject`.

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        lo_s3->copyobject(
          iv_bucket = iv_dest_bucket
          iv_key = iv_dest_object
          iv_copysource = |{ iv_src_bucket }/{ iv_src_object }| ).
        MESSAGE 'Object copied to another bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchkey.
        MESSAGE 'Object key does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, CopyObjectconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`CreateBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateBucket`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        " determine our region from our session
        DATA(lv_region) = CONV /aws1/s3_bucketlocationcnstrnt( lo_session-
>get_region( ) ).
```

```
      DATA lo_constraint TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_s3_createbucketconf.
      " When in the us-east-1 region, you must not specify a constraint
      " In all other regions, specify the region as the constraint
      IF lv_region = 'us-east-1'.
        CLEAR lo_constraint.
      ELSE.
        lo_constraint = NEW /aws1/cl_s3_createbucketconf( lv_region ).
      ENDIF.

      lo_s3->createbucket(
          iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
          io_createbucketconfiguration  = lo_constraint ).
      MESSAGE 'S3 bucket created.' TYPE 'I'.
    CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_bucketalrdyexists.
      MESSAGE 'Bucket name already exists.' TYPE 'E'.
    CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_bktalrdyownedbyyou.
      MESSAGE 'Bucket already exists and is owned by you.' TYPE 'E'.
  ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, CreateBucketconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`DeleteBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteBucket`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
  TRY.

      lo_s3->deletebucket(
          iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name ).
      MESSAGE 'Deleted S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
    CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
      MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
  ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DeleteBucketconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`DeleteObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteObject`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
TRY.
    lo_s3->deleteobject(
        iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
        iv_key = iv_object_key ).
    MESSAGE 'Object deleted from S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
  CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
    MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DeleteObjectconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`GetObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetObject`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_s3->getobject(           " oo_result is returned for testing
purposes. "
                  iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
                  iv_key = iv_object_key ).
        DATA(lv_object_data) = oo_result->get_body( ).
        MESSAGE 'Object retrieved from S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchkey.
        MESSAGE 'Object key does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, GetObjectconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`ListObjectsV2`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListObjectsV2`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_s3->listobjectsv2(         " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
          iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of objects in S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta ListObjectsV2 in AWS SDK per il riferimento all'API SAP ABAP.

`PutObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutObject`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
"Get contents of file from application server."
DATA lv_body TYPE xstring.
OPEN DATASET iv_file_name FOR INPUT IN BINARY MODE.
READ DATASET iv_file_name INTO lv_body.
CLOSE DATASET iv_file_name.

"Upload/put an object to an S3 bucket."
TRY.
    lo_s3->putobject(
        iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
        iv_key = iv_file_name
        iv_body = lv_body ).
    MESSAGE 'Object uploaded to S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
  CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
    MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, PutObjectconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

SageMaker Esempi di intelligenza artificiale che utilizzano SDK per SAP ABAP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per SAP ABAP con AI. SageMaker

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateEndpoint`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateEndpoint`.

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    DATA lt_production_variants TYPE /aws1/
cl_sgmproductionvariant=>tt_productionvariantlist.
    DATA lo_production_variants TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmproductionvariant.
    DATA oo_ep_config_result TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmcreateendptcfgout.

    "Create a production variant as an ABAP object."
    "Identifies a model that you want to host and the resources chosen to deploy for
 hosting it."
    lo_production_variants = NEW #( iv_variantname = iv_variant_name
                                    iv_modelname = iv_model_name
```

```
                                    iv_initialinstancecount =
iv_initial_instance_count
                                    iv_instancetype = iv_instance_type ).

   INSERT lo_production_variants INTO TABLE lt_production_variants.

   "Create an endpoint configuration."
   TRY.
       oo_ep_config_result = lo_sgm->createendpointconfig(
         iv_endpointconfigname = iv_endpoint_config_name
         it_productionvariants = lt_production_variants ).
       MESSAGE 'Endpoint configuration created.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
       MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.

   "Create an endpoint."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_sgm->createendpoint(     " oo_result is returned for testing
purposes. "
           iv_endpointconfigname = iv_endpoint_config_name
           iv_endpointname = iv_endpoint_name ).
       MESSAGE 'Endpoint created.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
       MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, CreateEndpointconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`CreateModel`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateModel`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    DATA lo_primarycontainer TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmcontainerdefn.

    "Create an ABAP object for the container image based on input variables."
    lo_primarycontainer = NEW #( iv_image = iv_container_image
                                 iv_modeldataurl = iv_model_data_url ).

    "Create an Amazon SageMaker model."
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->createmodel(        " oo_result is returned for testing
purposes. "
          iv_executionrolearn = iv_execution_role_arn
          iv_modelname = iv_model_name
          io_primarycontainer = lo_primarycontainer ).
        MESSAGE 'Model created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, CreateModelconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`CreateTrainingJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateTrainingJob`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    DATA lo_hyperparameters_w TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmhyperparameters_w.
    DATA lt_hyperparameters TYPE /aws1/cl_sgmhyperparameters_w=>tt_hyperparameters.
    DATA lt_input_data_config TYPE /aws1/cl_sgmchannel=>tt_inputdataconfig.
    DATA lo_trn_channel TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmchannel.
    DATA lo_trn_datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmdatasource.
    DATA lo_trn_s3datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgms3datasource.
```

```
   DATA lo_val_channel TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmchannel.
   DATA lo_val_datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmdatasource.
   DATA lo_val_s3datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgms3datasource.
   DATA lo_algorithm_specification TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmalgorithmspec.
   DATA lo_resource_config  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmresourceconfig.
   DATA lo_output_data_config TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmoutputdataconfig.
   DATA lo_stopping_condition TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmstoppingcondition.

   "Create ABAP internal table for hyperparameters based on input variables."
   "These hyperparameters are based on the Amazon SageMaker built-in algorithm,
XGBoost."
   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_max_depth ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'max_depth' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_eta ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'eta' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_eval_metric ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'eval_metric' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_scale_pos_weight ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'scale_pos_weight' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO
TABLE lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_subsample ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'subsample' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_objective ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'objective' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_num_round ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'num_round' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   "Create ABAP objects for training data sources."
   lo_trn_s3datasource = NEW #( iv_s3datatype = iv_trn_data_s3datatype
                                iv_s3datadistributiontype =
iv_trn_data_s3datadistribution
                                iv_s3uri = iv_trn_data_s3uri ).
```

```
   lo_trn_datasource = NEW #( io_s3datasource = lo_trn_s3datasource ).

   lo_trn_channel = NEW #( iv_channelname = 'train'
                           io_datasource = lo_trn_datasource
                           iv_compressiontype = iv_trn_data_compressiontype
                           iv_contenttype = iv_trn_data_contenttype ).

   INSERT lo_trn_channel INTO TABLE lt_input_data_config.

   "Create ABAP objects for validation data sources."
   lo_val_s3datasource = NEW #( iv_s3datatype = iv_val_data_s3datatype
                                iv_s3datadistributiontype =
iv_val_data_s3datadistribution
                                iv_s3uri = iv_val_data_s3uri ).

   lo_val_datasource = NEW #( io_s3datasource = lo_val_s3datasource ).

   lo_val_channel = NEW #( iv_channelname = 'validation'
                           io_datasource = lo_val_datasource
                           iv_compressiontype = iv_val_data_compressiontype
                           iv_contenttype = iv_val_data_contenttype ).

   INSERT lo_val_channel INTO TABLE lt_input_data_config.

   "Create an ABAP object for algorithm specification."
   lo_algorithm_specification = NEW #( iv_trainingimage = iv_training_image
                                       iv_traininginputmode =
iv_training_input_mode ).

   "Create an ABAP object for resource configuration."
   lo_resource_config = NEW #( iv_instancecount = iv_instance_count
                               iv_instancetype = iv_instance_type
                               iv_volumesizeingb = iv_volume_sizeingb ).

   "Create an ABAP object for output data configuration."
   lo_output_data_config = NEW #( iv_s3outputpath = iv_s3_output_path ).

   "Create an ABAP object for stopping condition."
   lo_stopping_condition = NEW #( iv_maxruntimeinseconds =
iv_max_runtime_in_seconds ).

   "Create a training job."
   TRY.
```

```
        oo_result = lo_sgm->createtrainingjob(    " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
          iv_trainingjobname           = iv_training_job_name
          iv_rolearn                   = iv_role_arn
          it_hyperparameters           = lt_hyperparameters
          it_inputdataconfig           = lt_input_data_config
          io_algorithmspecification    = lo_algorithm_specification
          io_outputdataconfig          = lo_output_data_config
          io_resourceconfig            = lo_resource_config
          io_stoppingcondition         = lo_stopping_condition ).
        MESSAGE 'Training job created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourceinuse.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is in use.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcenotfound.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, CreateTrainingJobconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`CreateTransformJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateTransformJob`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    DATA lo_transforminput TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmtransforminput.
    DATA lo_transformoutput TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmtransformoutput.
    DATA lo_transformresources TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmtransformresources.
    DATA lo_datasource  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmtransformdatasrc.
    DATA lo_s3datasource  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmtransforms3datasrc.
```

```
   "Create an ABAP object for an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) data
source."
   lo_s3datasource = NEW #( iv_s3uri = iv_tf_data_s3uri
                            iv_s3datatype = iv_tf_data_s3datatype ).

   "Create an ABAP object for data source."
   lo_datasource = NEW #( io_s3datasource = lo_s3datasource ).

   "Create an ABAP object for transform data source."
   lo_transforminput = NEW #( io_datasource = lo_datasource
                              iv_contenttype = iv_tf_data_contenttype
                              iv_compressiontype = iv_tf_data_compressiontype ).

   "Create an ABAP object for resource configuration."
   lo_transformresources = NEW #( iv_instancecount = iv_instance_count
                                  iv_instancetype = iv_instance_type ).

   "Create an ABAP object for output data configuration."
   lo_transformoutput = NEW #( iv_s3outputpath = iv_s3_output_path ).

   "Create a transform job."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_sgm->createtransformjob(     " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
           iv_modelname = iv_tf_model_name
           iv_transformjobname = iv_tf_job_name
           io_transforminput = lo_transforminput
           io_transformoutput = lo_transformoutput
           io_transformresources = lo_transformresources ).
       MESSAGE 'Transform job created.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourceinuse.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is in use.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcenotfound.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
       MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, CreateTransformJobconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`DeleteEndpoint`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteEndpoint`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    "Delete an endpoint."
    TRY.
        lo_sgm->deleteendpoint(
            iv_endpointname = iv_endpoint_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint configuration deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_endpoint_exception).
        DATA(lv_endpoint_error) = |"{ lo_endpoint_exception->av_err_code }" -
 { lo_endpoint_exception->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_endpoint_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Delete an endpoint configuration."
    TRY.
        lo_sgm->deleteendpointconfig(
          iv_endpointconfigname = iv_endpoint_config_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_endpointconfig_exception).
        DATA(lv_endpointconfig_error) = |"{ lo_endpointconfig_exception-
>av_err_code }" - { lo_endpointconfig_exception->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_endpointconfig_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DeleteEndpointconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`DeleteModel`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteModel`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        lo_sgm->deletemodel(
                  iv_modelname = iv_model_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Model deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DeleteModelconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`DescribeTrainingJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeTrainingJob`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->describetrainingjob(      " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
          iv_trainingjobname = iv_training_job_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved description of training job.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
```

```
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DescribeTrainingJobconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`ListAlgorithms`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListAlgorithms`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->listalgorithms(         " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
          iv_namecontains = iv_name_contains ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of algorithms.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, ListAlgorithmsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`ListModels`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListModels`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->listmodels(           " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
          iv_namecontains = iv_name_contains ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of models.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, ListModelsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`ListNotebookInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListNotebookInstances`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->listnotebookinstances(        " oo_result is returned
 for testing purposes. "
          iv_namecontains = iv_name_contains ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of notebook instances.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
```

```
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, ListNotebookInstancesconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`ListTrainingJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListTrainingJobs`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->listtrainingjobs(       " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
          iv_namecontains = iv_name_contains
          iv_maxresults = iv_max_results ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of training jobs.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, ListTrainingJobsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Scenari

Inizia a usare modelli ed endpoint

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Inizia un percorso di formazione e crea un modello di SageMaker intelligenza artificiale.
- Crea una configurazione endpoint
- Crea un endpoint, quindi ripulisci le risorse.

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    DATA lo_hyperparameters_w TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmhyperparameters_w.
    DATA lo_trn_channel TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmchannel.
    DATA lo_trn_datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmdatasource.
    DATA lo_trn_s3datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgms3datasource.
    DATA lo_val_channel TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmchannel.
    DATA lo_val_datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmdatasource.
    DATA lo_val_s3datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgms3datasource.
    DATA lo_algorithm_specification TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmalgorithmspec.
    DATA lo_resource_config  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmresourceconfig.
    DATA lo_output_data_config TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmoutputdataconfig.
    DATA lo_stopping_condition TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmstoppingcondition.
    DATA lo_primarycontainer TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmcontainerdefn.
    DATA lo_production_variants TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmproductionvariant.
    DATA lo_ep_config_result TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmcreateendptcfgout.
    DATA lo_training_result TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmdescrtrnjobrsp.
    DATA lt_production_variants TYPE /aws1/
cl_sgmproductionvariant=>tt_productionvariantlist.
    DATA lt_input_data_config TYPE /aws1/cl_sgmchannel=>tt_inputdataconfig.
    DATA lt_hyperparameters TYPE /aws1/cl_sgmhyperparameters_w=>tt_hyperparameters.
    DATA lv_model_data_url TYPE /aws1/sgmurl.

    lv_model_data_url = iv_s3_output_path && iv_training_job_name && '/output/
model.tar.gz'.

    "Create ABAP internal table for hyperparameters based on input variables."
    "These hyperparameters are based on Amazon SageMaker built-in algorithm -
 XGBoost"
    lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_max_depth ).
```

```
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'max_depth' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_eta ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'eta' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_eval_metric ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'eval_metric' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_scale_pos_weight ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'scale_pos_weight' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO
TABLE lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_subsample ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'subsample' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_objective ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'objective' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   lo_hyperparameters_w = NEW #( iv_value = iv_hp_num_round ).
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'num_round' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   "Create ABAP internal table for data based on input variables."
   "Training data."
   lo_trn_s3datasource = NEW #( iv_s3datatype = iv_trn_data_s3datatype
                                iv_s3datadistributiontype =
iv_trn_data_s3datadistribution
                                iv_s3uri = iv_trn_data_s3uri ).

   lo_trn_datasource = NEW #( io_s3datasource = lo_trn_s3datasource ).

   lo_trn_channel = NEW #( iv_channelname = 'train'
                           io_datasource = lo_trn_datasource
                           iv_compressiontype = iv_trn_data_compressiontype
                           iv_contenttype = iv_trn_data_contenttype ).
   INSERT lo_trn_channel INTO TABLE lt_input_data_config.

   "Validation data."
   lo_val_s3datasource = NEW #( iv_s3datatype = iv_val_data_s3datatype
```

```
                                iv_s3datadistributiontype =
iv_val_data_s3datadistribution
                                iv_s3uri = iv_val_data_s3uri ).

   lo_val_datasource = NEW #( io_s3datasource = lo_val_s3datasource ).

   lo_val_channel = NEW #( iv_channelname = 'validation'
                           io_datasource = lo_val_datasource
                           iv_compressiontype = iv_val_data_compressiontype
                           iv_contenttype = iv_val_data_contenttype ).
   INSERT lo_val_channel INTO TABLE lt_input_data_config.

   "Create an ABAP object for algorithm specification based on input variables."
   lo_algorithm_specification = NEW #( iv_trainingimage = iv_training_image
                                       iv_traininginputmode =
iv_training_input_mode ).

   "Create an ABAP object for resource configuration."
   lo_resource_config = NEW #( iv_instancecount = iv_instance_count
                               iv_instancetype = iv_instance_type
                               iv_volumesizeingb = iv_volume_sizeingb ).

   "Create an ABAP object for output data configuration."
   lo_output_data_config = NEW #( iv_s3outputpath = iv_s3_output_path ).

   "Create an ABAP object for stopping condition."
   lo_stopping_condition = NEW #( iv_maxruntimeinseconds =
iv_max_runtime_in_seconds ).

   TRY.
       lo_sgm->createtrainingjob(
         iv_trainingjobname           = iv_training_job_name
         iv_rolearn                   = iv_role_arn
         it_hyperparameters           = lt_hyperparameters
         it_inputdataconfig           = lt_input_data_config
         io_algorithmspecification    = lo_algorithm_specification
         io_outputdataconfig          = lo_output_data_config
         io_resourceconfig            = lo_resource_config
         io_stoppingcondition         = lo_stopping_condition ).
       MESSAGE 'Training job created.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourceinuse.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is in use.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcenotfound.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Wait for training job to be completed."
    lo_training_result = lo_sgm->describetrainingjob( iv_trainingjobname =
iv_training_job_name ).
    WHILE lo_training_result->get_trainingjobstatus( ) <> 'Completed'.
      IF sy-index = 30.
        EXIT.               "Maximum 900 seconds."
      ENDIF.
      WAIT UP TO 30 SECONDS.
      lo_training_result = lo_sgm->describetrainingjob( iv_trainingjobname =
iv_training_job_name ).
    ENDWHILE.

    "Create ABAP object for the container image based on input variables."
    lo_primarycontainer = NEW #( iv_image = iv_training_image
                                 iv_modeldataurl = lv_model_data_url ).

    "Create an Amazon SageMaker model."
    TRY.
        lo_sgm->createmodel(
          iv_executionrolearn = iv_role_arn
          iv_modelname = iv_model_name
          io_primarycontainer = lo_primarycontainer ).
        MESSAGE 'Model created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Create an endpoint production variant."
    lo_production_variants = NEW #( iv_variantname = iv_ep_variant_name
                                    iv_modelname = iv_model_name
                                    iv_initialinstancecount =
iv_ep_initial_instance_count
                                    iv_instancetype = iv_ep_instance_type ).
    INSERT lo_production_variants INTO TABLE lt_production_variants.

    TRY.
        "Create an endpoint configuration."
        lo_ep_config_result = lo_sgm->createendpointconfig(
          iv_endpointconfigname = iv_ep_cfg_name
          it_productionvariants = lt_production_variants ).
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint configuration created.' TYPE 'I'.

        "Create an endpoint."
        oo_ep_output = lo_sgm->createendpoint(        " oo_ep_output is returned for
 testing purposes. "
            iv_endpointconfigname = iv_ep_cfg_name
            iv_endpointname = iv_ep_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Wait for endpoint creation to be completed."
    DATA(lo_endpoint_result) = lo_sgm->describeendpoint( iv_endpointname =
 iv_ep_name ).
    WHILE lo_endpoint_result->get_endpointstatus( ) <> 'InService'.
      IF sy-index = 30.
        EXIT.               "Maximum 900 seconds."
      ENDIF.
      WAIT UP TO 30 SECONDS.
      lo_endpoint_result = lo_sgm->describeendpoint( iv_endpointname = iv_ep_name ).
    ENDWHILE.

    TRY.
        "Delete an endpoint."
        lo_sgm->deleteendpoint(
            iv_endpointname = iv_ep_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint deleted' TYPE 'I'.

        "Delete an endpoint configuration."
        lo_sgm->deleteendpointconfig(
          iv_endpointconfigname = iv_ep_cfg_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint configuration deleted.' TYPE 'I'.

        "Delete model."
        lo_sgm->deletemodel(
                  iv_modelname = iv_model_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Model deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_endpointconfig_exception).
        DATA(lv_endpointconfig_error) = |"{ lo_endpointconfig_exception-
>av_err_code }" - { lo_endpointconfig_exception->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_endpointconfig_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per SAP ABAP.
  - CreateEndpoint
  - CreateEndpointConfig
  - CreateModel
  - CreateTrainingJob
  - DeleteEndpoint
  - DeleteEndpointConfig
  - DeleteModel
  - DescribeEndpoint
  - DescribeTrainingJob

Esempi di Amazon SNS che utilizzano SDK per SAP ABAP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per SAP ABAP con Amazon SNS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateTopic`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateTopic`.

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_sns->createtopic( iv_name = iv_topic_name ). " oo_result is
returned for testing purposes. "
       MESSAGE 'SNS topic created' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_snstopiclimitexcdex.
       MESSAGE 'Unable to create more topics. You have reached the maximum number
of topics allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, CreateTopicconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`DeleteTopic`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteTopic`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   TRY.
```

```
        lo_sns->deletetopic( iv_topicarn = iv_topic_arn ).
        MESSAGE 'SNS topic deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DeleteTopicconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`GetTopicAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetTopicAttributes`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sns->gettopicattributes( iv_topicarn = iv_topic_arn ). "
oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_attributes) = oo_result->get_attributes( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved attributes/properties of a topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, GetTopicAttributesconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`ListSubscriptions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListSubscriptions`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_sns->listsubscriptions( ).                " oo_result is
returned for testing purposes. "
       DATA(lt_subscriptions) = oo_result->get_subscriptions( ).
       MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of subscribers.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_generic.
       MESSAGE 'Unable to list subscribers.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, ListSubscriptionsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`ListTopics`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListTopics`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_sns->listtopics( ).            " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
       DATA(lt_topics) = oo_result->get_topics( ).
       MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of topics.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_generic.
       MESSAGE 'Unable to list topics.' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, ListTopicsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`Publish`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Publish`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sns->publish(              " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
          iv_topicarn = iv_topic_arn
          iv_message = iv_message ).
        MESSAGE 'Message published to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Publish nella documentazione di riferimento dell'SDK AWS per l'API SAP ABAP.

`SetTopicAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`SetTopicAttributes`.

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        lo_sns->settopicattributes(
            iv_topicarn = iv_topic_arn
            iv_attributename  = iv_attribute_name
            iv_attributevalue = iv_attribute_value ).
        MESSAGE 'Set/updated SNS topic attributes.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, SetTopicAttributesconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`Subscribe`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Subscribe`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Sottoscrivi un indirizzo email a un argomento.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sns->subscribe(                      "oo_result is returned
for testing purposes."
                iv_topicarn = iv_topic_arn
```

```
                iv_protocol = 'email'
                iv_endpoint = iv_email_address
                iv_returnsubscriptionarn = abap_true ).
        MESSAGE 'Email address subscribed to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snssubscriptionlmte00.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to create subscriptions. You have reached the maximum number
 of subscriptions allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Subscribe nella documentazione di riferimento dell'SDK AWS per l'API SAP ABAP.

`Unsubscribe`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`Unsubscribe`.

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        lo_sns->unsubscribe( iv_subscriptionarn = iv_subscription_arn ).
        MESSAGE 'Subscription deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Subscription does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsinvalidparameterex.
        MESSAGE 'Subscription with "PendingConfirmation" status cannot be deleted/
unsubscribed. Confirm subscription before performing unsubscribe operation.' TYPE
 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Unsubscribe nella documentazione di riferimento dell'SDK AWS per l'API SAP ABAP.

Scenari

Creazione e pubblicazione su un argomento FIFO

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come creare e pubblicare su un argomento FIFO Amazon SNS.

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un argomento FIFO, sottoscrivi una coda Amazon SQS FIFO all'argomento e pubblica un messaggio su un argomento Amazon SNS.

```
    " Creates a FIFO topic. "
    DATA lt_tpc_attributes TYPE /aws1/cl_snstopicattrsmap_w=>tt_topicattributesmap.
    DATA ls_tpc_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snstopicattrsmap_w=>ts_topicattributesmap_maprow.
    ls_tpc_attributes-key = 'FifoTopic'.
    ls_tpc_attributes-value = NEW /aws1/cl_snstopicattrsmap_w( iv_value = 'true' ).
    INSERT ls_tpc_attributes INTO TABLE lt_tpc_attributes.

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_create_result) = lo_sns->createtopic(
               iv_name = iv_topic_name
               it_attributes = lt_tpc_attributes ).
        DATA(lv_topic_arn) = lo_create_result->get_topicarn( ).
        ov_topic_arn = lv_topic_arn.                                    "
 ov_topic_arn is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'FIFO topic created' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snstopiclimitexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to create more topics. You have reached the maximum number
 of topics allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Subscribes an endpoint to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 topic. "
```

```
    " Only Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) FIFO queues can be subscribed to
 an SNS FIFO topic. "
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_subscribe_result) = lo_sns->subscribe(
               iv_topicarn = lv_topic_arn
               iv_protocol = 'sqs'
               iv_endpoint = iv_queue_arn ).
        DATA(lv_subscription_arn) = lo_subscribe_result->get_subscriptionarn( ).
        ov_subscription_arn = lv_subscription_arn.                      "
 ov_subscription_arn is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'SQS queue was subscribed to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snssubscriptionlmte00.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to create subscriptions. You have reached the maximum number
 of subscriptions allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Publish message to SNS topic. "
    TRY.
        DATA lt_msg_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snsmessageattrvalue=>tt_messageattributemap.
        DATA ls_msg_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snsmessageattrvalue=>ts_messageattributemap_maprow.
        ls_msg_attributes-key = 'Importance'.
        ls_msg_attributes-value = NEW /aws1/cl_snsmessageattrvalue( iv_datatype =
 'String'
                                                                    iv_stringvalue =
 'High' ).
        INSERT ls_msg_attributes INTO TABLE lt_msg_attributes.

        DATA(lo_result) = lo_sns->publish(
             iv_topicarn = lv_topic_arn
             iv_message = 'The price of your mobile plan has been increased from $19
 to $23'
             iv_subject = 'Changes to mobile plan'
             iv_messagegroupid = 'Update-2'
             iv_messagededuplicationid = 'Update-2.1'
             it_messageattributes = lt_msg_attributes ).
        ov_message_id = lo_result->get_messageid( ).                    "
 ov_message_id is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Message was published to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per SAP ABAP.
  - CreateTopic
  - Pubblicare
  - Subscribe

Esempi di Amazon SQS che utilizzano SDK per SAP ABAP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per SAP ABAP con Amazon SQS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateQueue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateQueue`.

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea una coda standard Amazon SQS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sqs->createqueue( iv_queuename = iv_queue_name ).        "
 oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'SQS queue created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsqueuedeldrecently.
        MESSAGE 'After deleting a queue, wait 60 seconds before creating another
 queue with the same name.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsqueuenameexists.
        MESSAGE 'A queue with this name already exists.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

Crea una coda Amazon SQS che attende l'arrivo di un messaggio.

```
    TRY.
        DATA lt_attributes TYPE /aws1/cl_sqsqueueattrmap_w=>tt_queueattributemap.
        DATA ls_attribute TYPE /aws1/
cl_sqsqueueattrmap_w=>ts_queueattributemap_maprow.
        ls_attribute-key = 'ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds'.               " Time in
 seconds for long polling, such as how long the call waits for a message to arrive
 in the queue before returning. "
        ls_attribute-value = NEW /aws1/cl_sqsqueueattrmap_w( iv_value =
 iv_wait_time ).
        INSERT ls_attribute INTO TABLE lt_attributes.
        oo_result = lo_sqs->createqueue(                  " oo_result is returned
 for testing purposes. "
                iv_queuename = iv_queue_name
                it_attributes = lt_attributes ).
        MESSAGE 'SQS queue created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsqueuedeldrecently.
        MESSAGE 'After deleting a queue, wait 60 seconds before creating another
 queue with the same name.' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
    CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsqueuenameexists.
      MESSAGE 'A queue with this name already exists.' TYPE 'E'.
  ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento CreateQueueall'API AWS SDK for SAP ABAP.

`DeleteQueue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteQueue`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
  TRY.
      lo_sqs->deletequeue( iv_queueurl = iv_queue_url ).
      MESSAGE 'SQS queue deleted' TYPE 'I'.
  ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DeleteQueueconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`GetQueueUrl`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetQueueUrl`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
  TRY.
```

```
        oo_result = lo_sqs->getqueueurl( iv_queuename = iv_queue_name ).        "
oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Queue URL retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsqueuedoesnotexist.
        MESSAGE 'The requested queue does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, GetQueueUrlconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`ListQueues`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListQueues`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sqs->listqueues( ).        " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of queues.' TYPE 'I'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, ListQueuesconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`ReceiveMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ReceiveMessage`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Ricevi un messaggio da una coda Amazon SQS.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_sqs->receivemessage( iv_queueurl = iv_queue_url ).    "
oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
       DATA(lt_messages) = oo_result->get_messages( ).
       MESSAGE 'Message received from SQS queue.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsoverlimit.
       MESSAGE 'Maximum number of in-flight messages reached.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

Ricevi un messaggio da una coda Amazon SQS utilizzando il supporto per sondaggi lunghi.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_sqs->receivemessage(           " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
               iv_queueurl = iv_queue_url
               iv_waittimeseconds = iv_wait_time ).    " Time in seconds for long
polling, such as how long the call waits for a message to arrive in the queue
before returning. " ).
       DATA(lt_messages) = oo_result->get_messages( ).
       MESSAGE 'Message received from SQS queue.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsoverlimit.
       MESSAGE 'Maximum number of in-flight messages reached.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta AWS SDK for ReceiveMessageSAP ABAP API reference.

`SendMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `SendMessage`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_sqs->sendmessage(              " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
          iv_queueurl = iv_queue_url
          iv_messagebody = iv_message ).
       MESSAGE 'Message sent to SQS queue.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsinvalidmsgconts.
       MESSAGE 'Message contains non-valid characters.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsunsupportedop.
       MESSAGE 'Operation not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, SendMessageconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Scenari

Creazione e pubblicazione su un argomento FIFO

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come creare e pubblicare su un argomento FIFO Amazon SNS.

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Crea un argomento FIFO, sottoscrivi una coda Amazon SQS FIFO all'argomento e pubblica un messaggio su un argomento Amazon SNS.

```
    " Creates a FIFO topic. "
    DATA lt_tpc_attributes TYPE /aws1/cl_snstopicattrsmap_w=>tt_topicattributesmap.
    DATA ls_tpc_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snstopicattrsmap_w=>ts_topicattributesmap_maprow.
    ls_tpc_attributes-key = 'FifoTopic'.
    ls_tpc_attributes-value = NEW /aws1/cl_snstopicattrsmap_w( iv_value = 'true' ).
    INSERT ls_tpc_attributes INTO TABLE lt_tpc_attributes.

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_create_result) = lo_sns->createtopic(
               iv_name = iv_topic_name
               it_attributes = lt_tpc_attributes ).
        DATA(lv_topic_arn) = lo_create_result->get_topicarn( ).
        ov_topic_arn = lv_topic_arn.                                    "
 ov_topic_arn is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'FIFO topic created' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snstopiclimitexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to create more topics. You have reached the maximum number
 of topics allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Subscribes an endpoint to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 topic. "
    " Only Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) FIFO queues can be subscribed to
 an SNS FIFO topic. "
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_subscribe_result) = lo_sns->subscribe(
               iv_topicarn = lv_topic_arn
               iv_protocol = 'sqs'
               iv_endpoint = iv_queue_arn ).
        DATA(lv_subscription_arn) = lo_subscribe_result->get_subscriptionarn( ).
        ov_subscription_arn = lv_subscription_arn.                      "
 ov_subscription_arn is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'SQS queue was subscribed to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snssubscriptionlmte00.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to create subscriptions. You have reached the maximum number
 of subscriptions allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Publish message to SNS topic. "
```

```
    TRY.
        DATA lt_msg_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snsmessageattrvalue=>tt_messageattributemap.
        DATA ls_msg_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snsmessageattrvalue=>ts_messageattributemap_maprow.
        ls_msg_attributes-key = 'Importance'.
        ls_msg_attributes-value = NEW /aws1/cl_snsmessageattrvalue( iv_datatype =
 'String'
                                                                    iv_stringvalue =
 'High' ).
        INSERT ls_msg_attributes INTO TABLE lt_msg_attributes.

        DATA(lo_result) = lo_sns->publish(
             iv_topicarn = lv_topic_arn
             iv_message = 'The price of your mobile plan has been increased from $19
 to $23'
             iv_subject = 'Changes to mobile plan'
             iv_messagegroupid = 'Update-2'
             iv_messagededuplicationid = 'Update-2.1'
             it_messageattributes = lt_msg_attributes ).
        ov_message_id = lo_result->get_messageid( ).                    "
 ov_message_id is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Message was published to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per SAP ABAP.
  - CreateTopic
  - Pubblicare
  - Subscribe

Esempi di Amazon Textract con SDK per SAP ABAP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per SAP ABAP con Amazon Textract.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`AnalyzeDocument`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AnalyzeDocument`.

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
"Detects text and additional elements, such as forms or tables,"
"in a local image file or from in-memory byte data."
"The image must be in PNG or JPG format."


"Create ABAP objects for feature type."
"Add TABLES to return information about the tables."
"Add FORMS to return detected form data."
"To perform both types of analysis, add TABLES and FORMS to FeatureTypes."

DATA(lt_featuretypes) = VALUE /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w=>tt_featuretypes(
```

```
      ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'FORMS' ) )
      ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'TABLES' ) ) ).

   "Create an ABAP object for the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
object."
   DATA(lo_s3object) = NEW /aws1/cl_texs3object( iv_bucket = iv_s3bucket
     iv_name   = iv_s3object ).

   "Create an ABAP object for the document."
   DATA(lo_document) = NEW /aws1/cl_texdocument( io_s3object = lo_s3object ).

   "Analyze document stored in Amazon S3."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_tex->analyzedocument(      "oo_result is returned for testing
purposes."
         io_document        = lo_document
         it_featuretypes    = lt_featuretypes ).
       LOOP AT oo_result->get_blocks( ) INTO DATA(lo_block).
         IF lo_block->get_text( ) = 'INGREDIENTS: POWDERED SUGAR* (CANE SUGAR,'.
           MESSAGE 'Found text in the doc: ' && lo_block->get_text( ) TYPE 'I'.
         ENDIF.
       ENDLOOP.
       MESSAGE 'Analyze document completed.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texbaddocumentex.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon Textract is not able to read the document.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texdocumenttoolargeex.
       MESSAGE 'The document is too large.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texhlquotaexceededex.
       MESSAGE 'Human loop quota exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
       MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
       MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.

     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
       MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
       MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texunsupporteddocex.
       MESSAGE 'The document is not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, AnalyzeDocumentconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`DetectDocumentText`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DetectDocumentText`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   "Detects text in the input document."
   "Amazon Textract can detect lines of text and the words that make up a line of
 text."
   "The input document must be in one of the following image formats: JPEG, PNG,
 PDF, or TIFF."

   "Create an ABAP object for the Amazon S3 object."
   DATA(lo_s3object) = NEW /aws1/cl_texs3object( iv_bucket = iv_s3bucket
     iv_name   = iv_s3object ).

   "Create an ABAP object for the document."
   DATA(lo_document) = NEW /aws1/cl_texdocument( io_s3object = lo_s3object ).
   "Analyze document stored in Amazon S3."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_tex->detectdocumenttext( io_document = lo_document ).
 "oo_result is returned for testing purposes."
       LOOP AT oo_result->get_blocks( ) INTO DATA(lo_block).
         IF lo_block->get_text( ) = 'INGREDIENTS: POWDERED SUGAR* (CANE SUGAR,'.
           MESSAGE 'Found text in the doc: ' && lo_block->get_text( ) TYPE 'I'.
         ENDIF.
       ENDLOOP.
       DATA(lo_metadata) = oo_result->get_documentmetadata( ).
       MESSAGE 'The number of pages in the document is ' && lo_metadata-
>ask_pages( ) TYPE 'I'.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Detect document text completed.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
        MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texbaddocumentex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon Textract is not able to read the document.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texdocumenttoolargeex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is too large.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
        MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
        MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texunsupporteddocex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DetectDocumentTextconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`GetDocumentAnalysis`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetDocumentAnalysis`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    "Gets the results for an Amazon Textract"
    "asynchronous operation that analyzes text in a document."
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_tex->getdocumentanalysis( iv_jobid = iv_jobid ).
 "oo_result is returned for testing purposes."
```

```
        WHILE oo_result->get_jobstatus( ) <> 'SUCCEEDED'.
          IF sy-index = 10.
            EXIT.               "Maximum 300 seconds.
          ENDIF.
          WAIT UP TO 30 SECONDS.
          oo_result = lo_tex->getdocumentanalysis( iv_jobid = iv_jobid ).
        ENDWHILE.

        DATA(lt_blocks) = oo_result->get_blocks( ).
        LOOP AT lt_blocks INTO DATA(lo_block).
          IF lo_block->get_text( ) = 'INGREDIENTS: POWDERED SUGAR* (CANE SUGAR,'.
            MESSAGE 'Found text in the doc: ' && lo_block->get_text( ) TYPE 'I'.
          ENDIF.
        ENDLOOP.
        MESSAGE 'Document analysis retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
        MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
        MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidjobidex.
        MESSAGE 'Job ID is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidkmskeyex.
        MESSAGE 'AWS KMS key is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
        MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, GetDocumentAnalysisconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

StartDocumentAnalysis

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StartDocumentAnalysis`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   "Starts the asynchronous analysis of an input document for relationships"
   "between detected items such as key-value pairs, tables, and selection
elements."

   "Create ABAP objects for feature type."
   "Add TABLES to return information about the tables."
   "Add FORMS to return detected form data."
   "To perform both types of analysis, add TABLES and FORMS to FeatureTypes."

   DATA(lt_featuretypes) = VALUE /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w=>tt_featuretypes(
     ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'FORMS' ) )
     ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'TABLES' ) ) ).
   "Create an ABAP object for the Amazon S3 object."
   DATA(lo_s3object) = NEW /aws1/cl_texs3object( iv_bucket = iv_s3bucket
     iv_name   = iv_s3object ).
   "Create an ABAP object for the document."
   DATA(lo_documentlocation) = NEW /aws1/cl_texdocumentlocation( io_s3object =
lo_s3object ).

   "Start async document analysis."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_tex->startdocumentanalysis(      "oo_result is returned for
testing purposes."
         io_documentlocation     = lo_documentlocation
         it_featuretypes         = lt_featuretypes ).
       DATA(lv_jobid) = oo_result->get_jobid( ).

       MESSAGE 'Document analysis started.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texbaddocumentex.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon Textract is not able to read the document.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texdocumenttoolargeex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'The document is too large.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texidempotentprmmis00.
        MESSAGE 'Idempotent parameter mismatch exception.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
        MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidkmskeyex.
        MESSAGE 'AWS KMS key is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
        MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texlimitexceededex.
        MESSAGE 'An Amazon Textract service limit was exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texunsupporteddocex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, StartDocumentAnalysisconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`StartDocumentTextDetection`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StartDocumentTextDetection`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    "Starts the asynchronous detection of text in a document."
    "Amazon Textract can detect lines of text and the words that make up a line of
text."
```

```
   "Create an ABAP object for the Amazon S3 object."
   DATA(lo_s3object) = NEW /aws1/cl_texs3object( iv_bucket = iv_s3bucket
     iv_name   = iv_s3object ).
   "Create an ABAP object for the document."
   DATA(lo_documentlocation) = NEW /aws1/cl_texdocumentlocation( io_s3object =
lo_s3object ).
   "Start document analysis."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_tex->startdocumenttextdetection( io_documentlocation =
lo_documentlocation ).
       DATA(lv_jobid) = oo_result->get_jobid( ).             "oo_result is returned
for testing purposes."
       MESSAGE 'Document analysis started.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texbaddocumentex.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon Textract is not able to read the document.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texdocumenttoolargeex.
       MESSAGE 'The document is too large.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texidempotentprmmis00.
       MESSAGE 'Idempotent parameter mismatch exception.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
       MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidkmskeyex.
       MESSAGE 'AWS KMS key is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
       MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texlimitexceededex.
       MESSAGE 'An Amazon Textract service limit was exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
       MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
       MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texunsupporteddocex.
       MESSAGE 'The document is not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, StartDocumentTextDetectionconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Scenari

Inizia con l'analisi dei documenti

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Avvia l'analisi asincrona.
- Ottieni l'analisi dei documenti.

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   "Create ABAP objects for feature type."
   "Add TABLES to return information about the tables."
   "Add FORMS to return detected form data."
   "To perform both types of analysis, add TABLES and FORMS to FeatureTypes."

   DATA(lt_featuretypes) = VALUE /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w=>tt_featuretypes(
     ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'FORMS' ) )
     ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'TABLES' ) ) ).

   "Create an ABAP object for the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
object."
   DATA(lo_s3object) = NEW /aws1/cl_texs3object( iv_bucket = iv_s3bucket
     iv_name   = iv_s3object ).

   "Create an ABAP object for the document."
   DATA(lo_documentlocation) = NEW /aws1/cl_texdocumentlocation( io_s3object =
lo_s3object ).

   "Start document analysis."
   TRY.
       DATA(lo_start_result) = lo_tex->startdocumentanalysis(
         io_documentlocation     = lo_documentlocation
         it_featuretypes         = lt_featuretypes ).
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Document analysis started.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
        MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texbaddocumentex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon Textract is not able to read the document.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texdocumenttoolargeex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is too large.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texidempotentprmmis00.
        MESSAGE 'Idempotent parameter mismatch exception.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
        MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidkmskeyex.
        MESSAGE 'AWS KMS key is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
        MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texlimitexceededex.
        MESSAGE 'An Amazon Textract service limit was exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texunsupporteddocex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Get job ID from the output."
    DATA(lv_jobid) = lo_start_result->get_jobid( ).

    "Wait for job to complete."
    oo_result = lo_tex->getdocumentanalysis( iv_jobid = lv_jobid ).     " oo_result
 is returned for testing purposes. "
    WHILE oo_result->get_jobstatus( ) <> 'SUCCEEDED'.
      IF sy-index = 10.
        EXIT.               "Maximum 300 seconds."
      ENDIF.
      WAIT UP TO 30 SECONDS.
      oo_result = lo_tex->getdocumentanalysis( iv_jobid = lv_jobid ).
    ENDWHILE.

    DATA(lt_blocks) = oo_result->get_blocks( ).
    LOOP AT lt_blocks INTO DATA(lo_block).
      IF lo_block->get_text( ) = 'INGREDIENTS: POWDERED SUGAR* (CANE SUGAR,'.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Found text in the doc: ' && lo_block->get_text( ) TYPE 'I'.
      ENDIF.
    ENDLOOP.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per SAP ABAP.
  - GetDocumentAnalysis
  - StartDocumentAnalysis

Esempi di Amazon Translate con SDK per SAP ABAP

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per SAP ABAP con Amazon Translate.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`DescribeTextTranslationJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`DescribeTextTranslationJob`.

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   "Gets the properties associated with an asynchronous batch translation job."
   "Includes properties such as name, ID, status, source and target languages, and
input/output Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) buckets."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_xl8->describetexttranslationjob(      "oo_result is returned
for testing purposes."
         iv_jobid        = iv_jobid ).
       MESSAGE 'Job description retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex.
       MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred. Retry your request.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, DescribeTextTranslationJobconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`ListTextTranslationJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListTextTranslationJobs`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   "Gets a list of the batch translation jobs that you have submitted."

   DATA lo_filter TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8textxlationjobfilt.

   "Create an ABAP object for filtering using jobname."
   lo_filter = NEW #( iv_jobname = iv_jobname ).

   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_xl8->listtexttranslationjobs(      "oo_result is returned for
testing purposes."
         io_filter        = lo_filter ).
       MESSAGE 'Jobs retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex.
       MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred. Retry your request.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invalidfilterex.
       MESSAGE 'The filter specified for the operation is not valid. Specify a
different filter.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invalidrequestex.
       MESSAGE 'The request that you made is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, ListTextTranslationJobsconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`StartTextTranslationJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StartTextTranslationJob`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   "Starts an asynchronous batch translation job."
```

```
    "Use batch translation jobs to translate large volumes of text across multiple
 documents at once."

    DATA lo_inputdataconfig  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8inputdataconfig.
    DATA lo_outputdataconfig TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8outputdataconfig.
    DATA lt_targetlanguagecodes TYPE /aws1/
cl_xl8tgtlanguagecodes00=>tt_targetlanguagecodestrlist.
    DATA lo_targetlanguagecodes TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8tgtlanguagecodes00.

    "Create an ABAP object for the input data config."
    lo_inputdataconfig = NEW #( iv_s3uri = iv_input_data_s3uri
                                iv_contenttype = iv_input_data_contenttype ).

    "Create an ABAP object for the output data config."
    lo_outputdataconfig = NEW #( iv_s3uri = iv_output_data_s3uri ).

    "Create an internal table for target languages."
    lo_targetlanguagecodes = NEW #( iv_value = iv_targetlanguagecode ).
    INSERT lo_targetlanguagecodes  INTO TABLE lt_targetlanguagecodes.

    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_xl8->starttexttranslationjob(      "oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes."
          io_inputdataconfig = lo_inputdataconfig
            io_outputdataconfig = lo_outputdataconfig
            it_targetlanguagecodes = lt_targetlanguagecodes
            iv_dataaccessrolearn = iv_dataaccessrolearn
            iv_jobname = iv_jobname
            iv_sourcelanguagecode = iv_sourcelanguagecode ).
        MESSAGE 'Translation job started.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex.
        MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred. Retry your request.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invparamvalueex.
        MESSAGE 'The value of the parameter is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invalidrequestex.
        MESSAGE 'The request that you made is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8unsuppedlanguage00.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon Translate does not support translation from the language of
 the source text into the requested target language.' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, StartTextTranslationJobconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`StopTextTranslationJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StopTextTranslationJob`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    "Stops an asynchronous batch translation job that is in progress."

    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_xl8->stoptexttranslationjob(      "oo_result is returned for
testing purposes."
          iv_jobid        = iv_jobid ).
        MESSAGE 'Translation job stopped.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex.
        MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, StopTextTranslationJobconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

`TranslateText`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `TranslateText`

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
   "Translates input text from the source language to the target language."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_xl8->translatetext(      "oo_result is returned for testing
purposes."
         iv_text        = iv_text
           iv_sourcelanguagecode = iv_sourcelanguagecode
           iv_targetlanguagecode = iv_targetlanguagecode ).
       MESSAGE 'Translation completed.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8detectedlanguage00.
       MESSAGE 'The confidence that Amazon Comprehend accurately detected the
source language is low.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex.
       MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invalidrequestex.
       MESSAGE 'The request that you made is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8serviceunavailex.
       MESSAGE 'The Amazon Translate service is temporarily unavailable.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8textsizelmtexcdex.
       MESSAGE 'The size of the text you submitted exceeds the size limit. ' TYPE
'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8unsuppedlanguage00.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon Translate does not support translation from the language of
the source text into the requested target language. ' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, TranslateTextconsulta AWS SDK for SAP ABAP API reference.

Scenari

Inizia con i lavori di traduzione

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Avvia un lavoro di traduzione in batch asincrono.
- Attendi il completamento del processo asincrono.
- Descrivi il lavoro asincrono.

SDK per SAP ABAP

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
    DATA lo_inputdataconfig  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8inputdataconfig.
    DATA lo_outputdataconfig TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8outputdataconfig.
    DATA lt_targetlanguagecodes TYPE /aws1/
cl_xl8tgtlanguagecodes00=>tt_targetlanguagecodestrlist.
    DATA lo_targetlanguagecodes TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8tgtlanguagecodes00.

    "Create an ABAP object for the input data config."
    lo_inputdataconfig = NEW #( iv_s3uri = iv_input_data_s3uri
                                iv_contenttype = iv_input_data_contenttype ).

    "Create an ABAP object for the output data config."
    lo_outputdataconfig = NEW #( iv_s3uri = iv_output_data_s3uri ).

    "Create an internal table for target languages."
    lo_targetlanguagecodes = NEW #( iv_value = iv_targetlanguagecode ).
    INSERT lo_targetlanguagecodes  INTO TABLE lt_targetlanguagecodes.

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_translationjob_result) = lo_xl8->starttexttranslationjob(
```

```
          io_inputdataconfig = lo_inputdataconfig
            io_outputdataconfig = lo_outputdataconfig
            it_targetlanguagecodes = lt_targetlanguagecodes
            iv_dataaccessrolearn = iv_dataaccessrolearn
            iv_jobname = iv_jobname
            iv_sourcelanguagecode = iv_sourcelanguagecode ).
        MESSAGE 'Translation job started.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex.
        MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred. Retry your request.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invparamvalueex.
        MESSAGE 'The value of the parameter is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invalidrequestex.
        MESSAGE 'The request that you made is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time. '
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8unsuppedlanguage00.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon Translate does not support translation from the language of
 the source text into the requested target language.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Get the job ID."
    DATA(lv_jobid) = lo_translationjob_result->get_jobid( ).

    "Wait for translate job to complete."
    DATA(lo_des_translation_result) = lo_xl8->describetexttranslationjob( iv_jobid =
 lv_jobid ).
    WHILE lo_des_translation_result->get_textxlationjobproperties( )-
>get_jobstatus( ) <> 'COMPLETED'.
      IF sy-index = 30.
        EXIT.               "Maximum 900 seconds."
      ENDIF.
      WAIT UP TO 30 SECONDS.
      lo_des_translation_result = lo_xl8->describetexttranslationjob( iv_jobid =
 lv_jobid ).
    ENDWHILE.

    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_xl8->describetexttranslationjob(      "oo_result is returned
 for testing purposes."
          iv_jobid        = lv_jobid ).
        MESSAGE 'Job description retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex.
        MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred. Retry your request.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per SAP ABAP.
  - DescribeTextTranslationJob
  - StartTextTranslationJob

Esempi di codice per SDK for Swift

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come usare l' AWS SDK per Swift con. AWS

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Alcuni servizi contengono categorie di esempio aggiuntive che mostrano come sfruttare le librerie o le funzioni specifiche del servizio.

Altre risorse

- Guida per sviluppatori SDK per Swift: ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo di Swift con. AWS
- AWS Developer Center: esempi di codice che puoi filtrare per categoria o per ricerca completa.
- AWS Esempi SDK: GitHub repository con codice completo nelle lingue preferite. Include istruzioni per la configurazione e l'esecuzione del codice.

Servizi

- Esempi di Amazon Bedrock con SDK per Swift
- Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Runtime con SDK per Swift
- Esempi di identità di Amazon Cognito con SDK per Swift
- Esempi di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider che utilizzano SDK per Swift
- Esempi di DynamoDB con SDK per Swift
- EC2 Esempi di Amazon che utilizzano SDK per Swift
- AWS Glue esempi che utilizzano SDK per Swift
- Esempi IAM che utilizzano SDK per Swift
- Esempi di Lambda con SDK per Swift
- Esempi di Amazon S3 che utilizzano SDK per Swift
- Esempi di Amazon SNS con SDK per Swift
- Esempi di Amazon SQS con SDK per Swift
- AWS STS esempi che utilizzano SDK per Swift
- Esempi di Amazon Transcribe Streaming con SDK per Swift

Esempi di Amazon Bedrock con SDK per Swift

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Swift con Amazon Bedrock.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon Bedrock

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon Bedrock.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import Foundation

import AWSBedrock

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "ListFoundationModels",
        abstract: """
        This example demonstrates how to retrieve a list of the available
        foundation models from Amazon Bedrock.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Construct a string listing the specified modalities.
    ///
    /// - Parameter modalities: An array of the modalities to list.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string with a human-readable list of modalities.
    func buildModalityList(modalities: [BedrockClientTypes.ModelModality]?) ->
 String {
        var first = true
        var str = ""

        if modalities == nil {
            return "<none>"
        }

        for modality in modalities! {
            if !first {
                str += ", "
```

```
            }
            first = false
            str += modality.rawValue
        }

        return str
    }

    /// Construct a string listing the specified customizations.
    ///
    /// - Parameter customizations: An array of the customizations to list.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string listing the customizations.
    func buildCustomizationList(customizations:
[BedrockClientTypes.ModelCustomization]?) -> String {
        var first = true
        var str = ""

        if customizations == nil {
            return "<none>"
        }

        for customization in customizations! {
            if !first {
                str += ", "
            }
            first = false
            str += customization.rawValue
        }

        return str
    }

    /// Construct a string listing the specified inferences.
    ///
    /// - Parameter inferences: An array of inferences to list.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string listing the specified inferences.
    func buildInferenceList(inferences: [BedrockClientTypes.InferenceType]?) ->
String {
        var first = true
        var str = ""

        if inferences == nil {
```

```
            return "<none>"
        }

        for inference in inferences! {
            if !first {
                str += ", "
            }
            first = false
            str += inference.rawValue
        }

        return str
    }

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        // Always use the Region "us-east-1" to have access to the most models.
        let config = try await BedrockClient.BedrockClientConfiguration(region: "us-
east-1")
        let bedrockClient = BedrockClient(config: config)

        let output = try await bedrockClient.listFoundationModels(
            input: ListFoundationModelsInput()
        )

        guard let summaries = output.modelSummaries else {
            print("No models returned.")
            return
        }

        // Output a list of the models with their details.
        for summary in summaries {
            print("==========================================")
            print(" Model ID: \(summary.modelId ?? "<unknown>")")
            print("------------------------------------------")
            print(" Name: \(summary.modelName ?? "<unknown>")")
            print(" Provider: \(summary.providerName ?? "<unknown>")")
            print(" Input modalities: \(buildModalityList(modalities:
 summary.inputModalities))")
            print(" Output modalities: \(buildModalityList(modalities:
 summary.outputModalities))")
            print(" Supported customizations:
 \(buildCustomizationList(customizations: summary.customizationsSupported ))")
```

```
            print(" Supported inference types: \(buildInferenceList(inferences:
 summary.inferenceTypesSupported))")
            print("-----------------------------------------\n")
        }

        print("\(summaries.count) models available.")
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFoundationModelsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`ListFoundationModels`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListFoundationModels`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSBedrock

        // Always use the Region "us-east-1" to have access to the most models.
        let config = try await BedrockClient.BedrockClientConfiguration(region: "us-
east-1")
        let bedrockClient = BedrockClient(config: config)

        let output = try await bedrockClient.listFoundationModels(
            input: ListFoundationModelsInput()
        )

        guard let summaries = output.modelSummaries else {
            print("No models returned.")
            return
        }

        // Output a list of the models with their details.
        for summary in summaries {
            print("==========================================")
            print(" Model ID: \(summary.modelId ?? "<unknown>")")
            print("------------------------------------------")
            print(" Name: \(summary.modelName ?? "<unknown>")")
            print(" Provider: \(summary.providerName ?? "<unknown>")")
            print(" Input modalities: \(buildModalityList(modalities:
 summary.inputModalities))")
            print(" Output modalities: \(buildModalityList(modalities:
 summary.outputModalities))")
            print(" Supported customizations:
 \(buildCustomizationList(customizations: summary.customizationsSupported ))")
            print(" Supported inference types: \(buildInferenceList(inferences:
 summary.inferenceTypesSupported))")
            print("------------------------------------------\n")
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFoundationModelsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Esempi di Amazon Bedrock Runtime con SDK per Swift

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Swift con Amazon Bedrock Runtime.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Amazon Nova
- Amazon Nova Reel
- Anthropic Claude
- Meta Llama

Amazon Nova

conversare

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// An example demonstrating how to use the Conversation API to send
// a text message to Amazon Nova.

import AWSBedrockRuntime
```

```
func converse(_ textPrompt: String) async throws -> String {

    // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
    let config =
        try await BedrockRuntimeClient.BedrockRuntimeClientConfiguration(
            region: "us-east-1"
        )
    let client = BedrockRuntimeClient(config: config)

    // Set the model ID.
    let modelId = "amazon.nova-micro-v1:0"

    // Start a conversation with the user message.
    let message = BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.Message(
        content: [.text(textPrompt)],
        role: .user
    )

    // Optionally use inference parameters
    let inferenceConfig =
        BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.InferenceConfiguration(
            maxTokens: 512,
            stopSequences: ["END"],
            temperature: 0.5,
            topp: 0.9
        )

    // Create the ConverseInput to send to the model
    let input = ConverseInput(
        inferenceConfig: inferenceConfig, messages: [message], modelId: modelId)

    // Send the ConverseInput to the model
    let response = try await client.converse(input: input)

    // Extract and return the response text.
    if case let .message(msg) = response.output {
        if case let .text(textResponse) = msg.content![0] {
            return textResponse
        } else {
            return "No text response found in message content"
        }
    } else {
        return "No message found in converse output"
    }
```

```
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta il riferimento all'API Converse in AWS SDK for Swift.

ConverseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo ad Amazon Nova, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// An example demonstrating how to use the Conversation API to send a text message
// to Amazon Nova and print the response stream

import AWSBedrockRuntime

func printConverseStream(_ textPrompt: String) async throws {

    // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
    let config =
        try await BedrockRuntimeClient.BedrockRuntimeClientConfiguration(
            region: "us-east-1"
        )
    let client = BedrockRuntimeClient(config: config)

    // Set the model ID.
    let modelId = "amazon.nova-lite-v1:0"

    // Start a conversation with the user message.
    let message = BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.Message(
        content: [.text(textPrompt)],
```

```
        role: .user
    )

    // Optionally use inference parameters.
    let inferenceConfig =
        BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.InferenceConfiguration(
            maxTokens: 512,
            stopSequences: ["END"],
            temperature: 0.5,
            topp: 0.9
        )

    // Create the ConverseStreamInput to send to the model.
    let input = ConverseStreamInput(
        inferenceConfig: inferenceConfig, messages: [message], modelId: modelId)

    // Send the ConverseStreamInput to the model.
    let response = try await client.converseStream(input: input)

    // Extract the streaming response.
    guard let stream = response.stream else {
        print("No stream available")
        return
    }

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for try await event in stream {
        switch event {
        case .messagestart(_):
            print("\nNova Lite:")

        case .contentblockdelta(let deltaEvent):
            if case .text(let text) = deltaEvent.delta {
                print(text, terminator: "")
            }

        default:
            break
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta il riferimento ConverseStreamall'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Amazon Nova Reel

T ext-to-video

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare Amazon Nova Reel per generare un video da un messaggio di testo.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa Amazon Nova Reel per generare un video da un messaggio di testo.

```
// This example demonstrates how to use Amazon Nova Reel to generate a video from a
 text prompt.
// It shows how to:
// - Set up the Amazon Bedrock runtime client
// - Configure a text-to-video request
// - Submit an asynchronous job for video generation
// - Poll for job completion status
// - Access the generated video from S3

import AWSBedrockRuntime
import Foundation
import Smithy

func startTextToVideoGenerationJob(
    bedrockRuntimeClient: BedrockRuntimeClient, prompt: String, outputS3Uri: String
) async throws -> String? {
    // Specify the model ID for text-to-video generation
    let modelId = "amazon.nova-reel-v1:0"

    // Configure the video generation request with additional parameters
    let modelInputSource: [String: Any] = [
        "taskType": "TEXT_VIDEO",
        "textToVideoParams": [
```

```
            "text": "\(prompt)"
        ],
        "videoGenerationConfig": [
            "durationSeconds": 6,
            "fps": 24,
            "dimension": "1280x720",
        ],
    ]

    let modelInput = try Document.make(from: modelInputSource)

    let input = StartAsyncInvokeInput(
        modelId: modelId,
        modelInput: modelInput,
        outputDataConfig: .s3outputdataconfig(
            BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.AsyncInvokeS3OutputDataConfig(
                s3Uri: outputS3Uri
            )
        )
    )

    // Invoke the model asynchronously
    let output = try await bedrockRuntimeClient.startAsyncInvoke(input: input)
    return output.invocationArn
}

func queryJobStatus(
    bedrockRuntimeClient: BedrockRuntimeClient,
    invocationArn: String?
) async throws -> GetAsyncInvokeOutput {
    try await bedrockRuntimeClient.getAsyncInvoke(
        input: GetAsyncInvokeInput(invocationArn: invocationArn))
}

func main() async throws {
    // Create a Bedrock Runtime client
    let config =
        try await BedrockRuntimeClient.BedrockRuntimeClientConfiguration(
            region: "us-east-1"
        )
    let client = BedrockRuntimeClient(config: config)

    // Specify the S3 location for the output video
    let bucket = "s3://REPLACE-WITH-YOUR-S3-BUCKET-NAM"
```

```
    print("Submitting video generation job...")
    let invocationArn = try await startTextToVideoGenerationJob(
        bedrockRuntimeClient: client,
        prompt: "A pomegranate juice in a railway station",
        outputS3Uri: bucket
    )
    print("Job started with invocation ARN: \(String(describing:invocationArn))")

    // Poll for job completion
    var status: BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.AsyncInvokeStatus?
    var isReady = false
    var hasFailed = false

    while !isReady && !hasFailed {
        print("\nPolling job status...")
        status = try await queryJobStatus(
            bedrockRuntimeClient: client, invocationArn: invocationArn
        ).status
        switch status {
        case .completed:
            isReady = true
            print("Video is ready\nCheck S3 bucket: \(bucket)")
        case .failed:
            hasFailed = true
            print("Something went wrong")
        case .inProgress:
            print("Job is in progress...")
            try await Task.sleep(nanoseconds: 15 * 1_000_000_000)  // 15 seconds
        default:
            isReady = true
        }
    }
}

do {
    try await main()
} catch {
    print("An error occurred: \(error)")
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Swift.
  - GetAsyncInvoke
  - StartAsyncInvoke

Anthropic Claude

conversare

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// An example demonstrating how to use the Conversation API to send
// a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import AWSBedrockRuntime

func converse(_ textPrompt: String) async throws -> String {

    // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
    let config =
        try await BedrockRuntimeClient.BedrockRuntimeClientConfiguration(
            region: "us-east-1"
        )
    let client = BedrockRuntimeClient(config: config)

    // Set the model ID.
    let modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

    // Start a conversation with the user message.
```

```
    let message = BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.Message(
        content: [.text(textPrompt)],
        role: .user
    )

    // Optionally use inference parameters
    let inferenceConfig =
        BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.InferenceConfiguration(
            maxTokens: 512,
            stopSequences: ["END"],
            temperature: 0.5,
            topp: 0.9
        )

    // Create the ConverseInput to send to the model
    let input = ConverseInput(
        inferenceConfig: inferenceConfig, messages: [message], modelId: modelId)

    // Send the ConverseInput to the model
    let response = try await client.converse(input: input)

    // Extract and return the response text.
    if case let .message(msg) = response.output {
        if case let .text(textResponse) = msg.content![0] {
            return textResponse
        } else {
            return "No text response found in message content"
        }
    } else {
        return "No message found in converse output"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Converse in AWS SDK for Swift API reference.

ConverseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Anthropic Claude utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// An example demonstrating how to use the Conversation API to send a text message
// to Anthropic Claude and print the response stream

import AWSBedrockRuntime

func printConverseStream(_ textPrompt: String) async throws {

    // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
    let config =
        try await BedrockRuntimeClient.BedrockRuntimeClientConfiguration(
            region: "us-east-1"
        )
    let client = BedrockRuntimeClient(config: config)

    // Set the model ID.
    let modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

    // Start a conversation with the user message.
    let message = BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.Message(
        content: [.text(textPrompt)],
        role: .user
    )

    // Optionally use inference parameters.
    let inferenceConfig =
        BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.InferenceConfiguration(
            maxTokens: 512,
            stopSequences: ["END"],
            temperature: 0.5,
            topp: 0.9
        )
```

```
    // Create the ConverseStreamInput to send to the model.
    let input = ConverseStreamInput(
        inferenceConfig: inferenceConfig, messages: [message], modelId: modelId)

    // Send the ConverseStreamInput to the model.
    let response = try await client.converseStream(input: input)

    // Extract the streaming response.
    guard let stream = response.stream else {
        print("No stream available")
        return
    }

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for try await event in stream {
        switch event {
        case .messagestart(_):
            print("\nAnthropic Claude:")

        case .contentblockdelta(let deltaEvent):
            if case .text(let text) = deltaEvent.delta {
                print(text, terminator: "")
            }

        default:
            break
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la guida di riferimento ConverseStreamall'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Meta Llama

conversare

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock.

```
// An example demonstrating how to use the Conversation API to send
// a text message to Meta Llama.

import AWSBedrockRuntime

func converse(_ textPrompt: String) async throws -> String {

    // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
    let config =
        try await BedrockRuntimeClient.BedrockRuntimeClientConfiguration(
            region: "us-east-1"
        )
    let client = BedrockRuntimeClient(config: config)

    // Set the model ID.
    let modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0"

    // Start a conversation with the user message.
    let message = BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.Message(
        content: [.text(textPrompt)],
        role: .user
    )

    // Optionally use inference parameters
    let inferenceConfig =
        BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.InferenceConfiguration(
            maxTokens: 512,
            stopSequences: ["END"],
            temperature: 0.5,
            topp: 0.9
        )

    // Create the ConverseInput to send to the model
```

```
    let input = ConverseInput(
        inferenceConfig: inferenceConfig, messages: [message], modelId: modelId)

    // Send the ConverseInput to the model
    let response = try await client.converse(input: input)

    // Extract and return the response text.
    if case let .message(msg) = response.output {
        if case let .text(textResponse) = msg.content![0] {
            return textResponse
        } else {
            return "No text response found in message content"
        }
    } else {
        return "No message found in converse output"
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta il riferimento all'API Converse in AWS SDK for Swift.

ConverseStream

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come inviare un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama, utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elaborare il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Invia un messaggio di testo a Meta Llama utilizzando l'API Converse di Bedrock ed elabora il flusso di risposta in tempo reale.

```
// An example demonstrating how to use the Conversation API to send a text message
// to Meta Llama and print the response stream.

import AWSBedrockRuntime
```

```
func printConverseStream(_ textPrompt: String) async throws {

    // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
    let config =
        try await BedrockRuntimeClient.BedrockRuntimeClientConfiguration(
            region: "us-east-1"
        )
    let client = BedrockRuntimeClient(config: config)

    // Set the model ID.
    let modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0"

    // Start a conversation with the user message.
    let message = BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.Message(
        content: [.text(textPrompt)],
        role: .user
    )

    // Optionally use inference parameters.
    let inferenceConfig =
        BedrockRuntimeClientTypes.InferenceConfiguration(
            maxTokens: 512,
            stopSequences: ["END"],
            temperature: 0.5,
            topp: 0.9
        )

    // Create the ConverseStreamInput to send to the model.
    let input = ConverseStreamInput(
        inferenceConfig: inferenceConfig, messages: [message], modelId: modelId)

    // Send the ConverseStreamInput to the model.
    let response = try await client.converseStream(input: input)

    // Extract the streaming response.
    guard let stream = response.stream else {
        print("No stream available")
        return
    }

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for try await event in stream {
        switch event {
```

```
        case .messagestart(_):
            print("\nMeta Llama:")

        case .contentblockdelta(let deltaEvent):
            if case .text(let text) = deltaEvent.delta {
                print(text, terminator: "")
            }

        default:
            break
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento ConverseStreamall'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Esempi di identità di Amazon Cognito con SDK per Swift

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Swift con Amazon Cognito Identity.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`CreateIdentityPool`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`CreateIdentityPool`.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSCognitoIdentity


    /// Create a new identity pool and return its ID.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///     - name: The name to give the new identity pool.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the newly created pool's ID, or `nil`
    ///   if an error occurred.
    ///
    func createIdentityPool(name: String) async throws -> String? {
        do {
            let cognitoInputCall = CreateIdentityPoolInput(developerProviderName:
 "com.exampleco.CognitoIdentityDemo",
                                                           identityPoolName: name)

            let result = try await cognitoIdentityClient.createIdentityPool(input:
 cognitoInputCall)
            guard let poolId = result.identityPoolId else {
                return nil
            }

            return poolId
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: createIdentityPool:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta AWS SDK for Swift developer guide (Guida per gli sviluppatori di AWS SDK per Swift).

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateIdentityPoolguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`DeleteIdentityPool`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteIdentityPool`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSCognitoIdentity


    /// Delete the specified identity pool.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - id: The ID of the identity pool to delete.
    ///
    func deleteIdentityPool(id: String) async throws {
        do {
            let input = DeleteIdentityPoolInput(
                identityPoolId: id
            )

            _ = try await cognitoIdentityClient.deleteIdentityPool(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deleteIdentityPool:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta AWS SDK for Swift developer guide (Guida per gli sviluppatori di AWS SDK per Swift).

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteIdentityPoolguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`ListIdentityPools`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListIdentityPools`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSCognitoIdentity


    /// Return the ID of the identity pool with the specified name.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - name: The name of the identity pool whose ID should be returned.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the ID of the specified identity pool
    ///   or `nil` on error or if not found.
    ///
    func getIdentityPoolID(name: String) async throws -> String? {
        let listPoolsInput = ListIdentityPoolsInput(maxResults: 25)
        // Use "Paginated" to get all the objects.
        // This lets the SDK handle the 'nextToken' field in
 "ListIdentityPoolsOutput".
        let pages = cognitoIdentityClient.listIdentityPoolsPaginated(input:
 listPoolsInput)

        do {
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let identityPools = page.identityPools else {
                    print("ERROR: listIdentityPoolsPaginated returned nil
 contents.")
                    continue
                }
```

```
                /// Read pages of identity pools from Cognito until one is found
                /// whose name matches the one specified in the `name` parameter.
                /// Return the matching pool's ID.

                for pool in identityPools {
                    if pool.identityPoolName == name {
                        return pool.identityPoolId!
                    }
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getIdentityPoolID:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }

        return nil
    }
```

Ottieni l'ID di un pool di identità esistente o crealo se non esiste.

```
import AWSCognitoIdentity


    /// Return the ID of the identity pool with the specified name.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - name: The name of the identity pool whose ID should be returned
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the ID of the specified identity pool.
    ///   Returns `nil` if there's an error or if the pool isn't found.
    ///
    public func getOrCreateIdentityPoolID(name: String) async throws -> String? {
        // See if the pool already exists. If it doesn't, create it.

        do {
            guard let poolId = try await getIdentityPoolID(name: name) else {
                return try await createIdentityPool(name: name)
            }

            return poolId
        } catch {
```

```
            print("ERROR: getOrCreateIdentityPoolID:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta AWS SDK for Swift developer guide (Guida per gli sviluppatori di AWS SDK per Swift).
- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListIdentityPoolsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Esempi di Amazon Cognito Identity Provider che utilizzano SDK per Swift

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Swift con Amazon Cognito Identity Provider.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`AdminGetUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AdminGetUser`.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

    /// Get information about a specific user in a user pool.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client to use.
    ///   - userName: The user to retrieve information about.
    ///   - userPoolId: The user pool to search for the specified user.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the user's information was successfully
    ///   retrieved. Otherwise returns `false`.
    func adminGetUser(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, userName: String,
                      userPoolId: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.adminGetUser(
                input: AdminGetUserInput(
                    userPoolId: userPoolId,
                    username: userName
                )
            )

            guard let userStatus = output.userStatus else {
                print("*** Unable to get the user's status.")
                return false
            }

            print("User status: \(userStatus)")
            return true
        } catch {
            return false
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AdminGetUserguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`AdminInitiateAuth`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `AdminInitiateAuth`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

    /// Begin an authentication session.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CongitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - clientId: The app client ID to use.
    ///   - userName: The username to check.
    ///   - password: The user's password.
    ///   - userPoolId: The user pool to use.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The session token associated with this authentication
    ///   session.
    func initiateAuth(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, clientId: String,
                      userName: String, password: String,
                      userPoolId: String) async -> String? {
        var authParams: [String: String] = [:]

        authParams["USERNAME"] = userName
        authParams["PASSWORD"] = password

        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.adminInitiateAuth(
                input: AdminInitiateAuthInput(
                    authFlow:
 CognitoIdentityProviderClientTypes.AuthFlowType.adminUserPasswordAuth,
                    authParameters: authParams,
```

```
                clientId: clientId,
                userPoolId: userPoolId
            )
        )

        guard let challengeName = output.challengeName else {
            print("*** Invalid response from the auth service.")
            return nil
        }

        print("=====> Response challenge is \(challengeName)")

        return output.session
    } catch _ as UserNotFoundException {
        print("*** The specified username, \(userName), doesn't exist.")
        return nil
    } catch _ as UserNotConfirmedException {
        print("*** The user \(userName) has not been confirmed.")
        return nil
    } catch {
        print("*** An unexpected error occurred.")
        return nil
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AdminInitiateAuthguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`AdminRespondToAuthChallenge`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `AdminRespondToAuthChallenge`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

    /// Respond to the authentication challenge received from Cognito after
    /// initiating an authentication session. This involves sending a current
    /// MFA code to the service.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - userName: The user's username.
    ///   - clientId: The app client ID.
    ///   - userPoolId: The user pool to sign into.
    ///   - mfaCode: The 6-digit MFA code currently displayed by the user's
    ///     authenticator.
    ///   - session: The authentication session to continue processing.
    func adminRespondToAuthChallenge(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
 userName: String,
                                     clientId: String, userPoolId: String, mfaCode:
 String,
                                     session: String) async {
        print("=====> SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated...")

        var challengeResponsesOb: [String: String] = [:]
        challengeResponsesOb["USERNAME"] = userName
        challengeResponsesOb["SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE"] = mfaCode

        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.adminRespondToAuthChallenge(
                input: AdminRespondToAuthChallengeInput(
                    challengeName:
 CognitoIdentityProviderClientTypes.ChallengeNameType.softwareTokenMfa,
                    challengeResponses: challengeResponsesOb,
                    clientId: clientId,
                    session: session,
                    userPoolId: userPoolId
                )
            )

            guard let authenticationResult = output.authenticationResult else {
                print("*** Unable to get authentication result.")
                return
            }
```

```
            print("=====> Authentication result (JWTs are redacted):")
            print(authenticationResult)
        } catch _ as SoftwareTokenMFANotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified user pool isn't configured for MFA.")
            return
        } catch _ as CodeMismatchException {
            print("*** The specified MFA code doesn't match the expected value.")
            return
        } catch _ as UserNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified username, \(userName), doesn't exist.")
            return
        } catch _ as UserNotConfirmedException {
            print("*** The user \(userName) has not been confirmed.")
            return
        } catch let error as NotAuthorizedException {
            print("*** Unauthorized access. Reason: \(error.properties.message ??
 "<unknown>")")
        } catch {
            print("*** Error responding to the MFA challenge.")
            return
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AdminRespondToAuthChallengeguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`AssociateSoftwareToken`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `AssociateSoftwareToken`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider
```

```
   /// Request and display an MFA secret token that the user should enter
   /// into their authenticator to set it up for the user account.
   ///
   /// - Parameters:
   ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
   ///   - authSession: The authentication session to request an MFA secret
   ///     for.
   ///
   /// - Returns: A string containing the MFA secret token that should be
   ///   entered into the authenticator software.
   func getSecretForAppMFA(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, authSession:
String?) async -> String? {
       do {
           let output = try await cipClient.associateSoftwareToken(
               input: AssociateSoftwareTokenInput(
                   session: authSession
               )
           )

           guard let secretCode = output.secretCode else {
               print("*** Unable to get the secret code")
               return nil
           }

           print("=====> Enter this token into Google Authenticator:
\(secretCode)")
           return output.session
       } catch _ as SoftwareTokenMFANotFoundException {
           print("*** The specified user pool isn't configured for MFA.")
           return nil
       } catch {
           print("*** An unexpected error occurred getting the secret for the app's
MFA.")
           return nil
       }
   }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AssociateSoftwareTokenguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`ConfirmSignUp`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ConfirmSignUp`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

    /// Submit a confirmation code for the specified user. This is the code as
    /// entered by the user after they've received it by email or text
    /// message.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - clientId: The app client ID the user is signing up for.
    ///   - userName: The username of the user whose code is being sent.
    ///   - code: The user's confirmation code.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the code was successfully confirmed; otherwise `false`.
    func confirmSignUp(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, clientId: String,
                       userName: String, code: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await cipClient.confirmSignUp(
                input: ConfirmSignUpInput(
                    clientId: clientId,
                    confirmationCode: code,
                    username: userName
                )
            )

            print("=====> \(userName) has been confirmed.")
            return true
        } catch {
            print("=====> \(userName)'s code was entered incorrectly.")
            return false
        }
```

```
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ConfirmSignUpguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`ListUsers`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListUsers`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        do {
            let output = try await cognitoClient.listUsers(
                input: ListUsersInput(
                    userPoolId: poolId
                )
            )

            guard let users = output.users else {
                print("No users found.")
                return
            }

            print("\(users.count) user(s) found.")
            for user in users {
                print("  \(user.username ?? "<unknown>")")
            }
        } catch _ as NotAuthorizedException {
            print("*** Please authenticate with AWS before using this command.")
            return
        } catch _ as ResourceNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified User Pool was not found.")
            return
        } catch {
            print("*** An unexpected type of error occurred.")
            return
```

```
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListUsersguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`ResendConfirmationCode`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ResendConfirmationCode`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

    /// Requests a new confirmation code be sent to the given user's contact
    /// method.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - clientId: The application client ID.
    ///   - userName: The user to resend a code for.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if a new code was sent successfully, otherwise
    ///   `false`.
    func resendConfirmationCode(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, clientId:
 String,
                                userName: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.resendConfirmationCode(
                input: ResendConfirmationCodeInput(
                    clientId: clientId,
                    username: userName
                )
            )
```

```
            guard let deliveryMedium = output.codeDeliveryDetails?.deliveryMedium
 else {
                print("*** Unable to get the delivery method for the resent code.")
                return false
            }

            print("=====> A new code has been sent by \(deliveryMedium)")
            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to resend the confirmation code to user \(userName).")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ResendConfirmationCodeguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`SignUp`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `SignUp`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

    /// Create a new user in a user pool.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - clientId: The ID of the app client to create a user for.
    ///   - userName: The username for the new user.
    ///   - password: The new user's password.
    ///   - email: The new user's email address.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if successful; otherwise `false`.
    func signUp(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, clientId: String,
userName: String, password: String, email: String) async -> Bool {
        let emailAttr = CognitoIdentityProviderClientTypes.AttributeType(
            name: "email",
            value: email
        )

        let userAttrsList = [emailAttr]

        do {
            _ = try await cipClient.signUp(
                input: SignUpInput(
                    clientId: clientId,
                    password: password,
                    userAttributes: userAttrsList,
                    username: userName
                )

            )

            print("=====> User \(userName) signed up.")
        } catch _ as AWSCognitoIdentityProvider.UsernameExistsException {
            print("*** The username \(userName) already exists. Please use a
different one.")
            return false
        } catch let error as AWSCognitoIdentityProvider.InvalidPasswordException {
            print("*** Error: The specified password is invalid. Reason:
\(error.properties.message ?? "<none available>").")
            return false
        } catch _ as AWSCognitoIdentityProvider.ResourceNotFoundException {
            print("*** Error: The specified client ID (\(clientId)) doesn't exist.")
            return false
        } catch {
            print("*** Unexpected error: \(error)")
            return false
        }

        return true
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SignUpguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`VerifySoftwareToken`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `VerifySoftwareToken`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

    /// Confirm that the user's TOTP authenticator is configured correctly by
    /// sending a code to it to check that it matches successfully.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CongnitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - session: An authentication session previously returned by an
    ///     `associateSoftwareToken()` call.
    ///   - mfaCode: The 6-digit code currently displayed by the user's
    ///     authenticator, as provided by the user.
    func verifyTOTP(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, session: String?,
 mfaCode: String?) async {
        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.verifySoftwareToken(
                input: VerifySoftwareTokenInput(
                    session: session,
                    userCode: mfaCode
                )
            )

            guard let tokenStatus = output.status else {
                print("*** Unable to get the token's status.")
                return
            }
            print("=====> The token's status is: \(tokenStatus)")
        } catch _ as SoftwareTokenMFANotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified user pool isn't configured for MFA.")
            return
        } catch _ as CodeMismatchException {
```

```
            print("*** The specified MFA code doesn't match the expected value.")
            return
        } catch _ as UserNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified username doesn't exist.")
            return
        } catch _ as UserNotConfirmedException {
            print("*** The user has not been confirmed.")
            return
        } catch {
            print("*** Error verifying the MFA token!")
            return
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la VerifySoftwareTokenguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Scenari

Registrazione di un utente a un pool di utenti che richiede l'autenticazione MFA

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Registra e conferma un utente con nome utente, password e indirizzo e-mail.
- Configura l'autenticazione a più fattori associando un'applicazione MFA all'utente.
- Accedi utilizzando una password e un codice MFA.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Il file `Package.swift`.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
//
```

```
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.

import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "cognito-scenario",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.0.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module or
 a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "cognito-scenario",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSCognitoIdentityProvider", package: "aws-sdk-
swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources")

    ]
)
```

Il file di codice Swift.

```
// An example demonstrating various features of Amazon Cognito. Before running
```

```
// this Swift code example, set up your development environment, including
// your credentials.
//
// For more information, see the following documentation:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
//
// TIP: To set up the required user pool, run the AWS Cloud Development Kit
// (AWS CDK) script provided in this GitHub repo at
// resources/cdk/cognito_scenario_user_pool_with_mfa.
//
// This example performs the following functions:
//
// 1. Invokes the signUp method to sign up a user.
// 2. Invokes the adminGetUser method to get the user's confirmation status.
// 3. Invokes the ResendConfirmationCode method if the user requested another
//    code.
// 4. Invokes the confirmSignUp method.
// 5. Invokes the initiateAuth to sign in. This results in being prompted to
//    set up TOTP (time-based one-time password). (The response is
//    “ChallengeName”: “MFA_SETUP”).
// 6. Invokes the AssociateSoftwareToken method to generate a TOTP MFA private
//    key. This can be used with Google Authenticator.
// 7. Invokes the VerifySoftwareToken method to verify the TOTP and register
//    for MFA.
// 8. Invokes the AdminInitiateAuth to sign in again. This results in being
//    prompted to submit a TOTP (Response: “ChallengeName”:
//    “SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA”).
// 9. Invokes the AdminRespondToAuthChallenge to get back a token.

import ArgumentParser
import Foundation

import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSCognitoIdentityProvider

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Argument(help: "The application clientId.")
    var clientId: String
    @Argument(help: "The user pool ID to use.")
    var poolId: String
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon Region to use")
    var region = "us-east-1"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
```

```
        commandName: "cognito-scenario",
        abstract: """
        Demonstrates various features of Amazon Cognito.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Prompt for an input string of at least a minimum length.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - prompt: The prompt string to display.
    ///   - minLength: The minimum number of characters to allow in the
    ///     response. Default value is 0.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The entered string.
    func stringRequest(_ prompt: String, minLength: Int = 1) -> String {
        while true {
            print(prompt, terminator: "")
            let str = readLine()

            guard let str else {
                continue
            }
            if str.count >= minLength {
                return str
            } else {
                print("*** Response must be at least \(minLength) character(s)
long.")
            }
        }
    }

    /// Ask a yes/no question.
    ///
    /// - Parameter prompt: A prompt string to print.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the user answered "Y", otherwise `false`.
    func yesNoRequest(_ prompt: String) -> Bool {
        while true {
            let answer = stringRequest(prompt).lowercased()
            if answer == "y" || answer == "n" {
                return answer == "y"
            }
```

```
        }
    }

    /// Get information about a specific user in a user pool.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client to use.
    ///   - userName: The user to retrieve information about.
    ///   - userPoolId: The user pool to search for the specified user.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the user's information was successfully
    ///   retrieved. Otherwise returns `false`.
    func adminGetUser(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, userName: String,
                      userPoolId: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.adminGetUser(
                input: AdminGetUserInput(
                    userPoolId: userPoolId,
                    username: userName
                )
            )

            guard let userStatus = output.userStatus else {
                print("*** Unable to get the user's status.")
                return false
            }

            print("User status: \(userStatus)")
            return true
        } catch {
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Create a new user in a user pool.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - clientId: The ID of the app client to create a user for.
    ///   - userName: The username for the new user.
    ///   - password: The new user's password.
    ///   - email: The new user's email address.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if successful; otherwise `false`.
```

```
    func signUp(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, clientId: String,
userName: String, password: String, email: String) async -> Bool {
        let emailAttr = CognitoIdentityProviderClientTypes.AttributeType(
            name: "email",
            value: email
        )

        let userAttrsList = [emailAttr]

        do {
            _ = try await cipClient.signUp(
                input: SignUpInput(
                    clientId: clientId,
                    password: password,
                    userAttributes: userAttrsList,
                    username: userName
                )

            )

            print("=====> User \(userName) signed up.")
        } catch _ as AWSCognitoIdentityProvider.UsernameExistsException {
            print("*** The username \(userName) already exists. Please use a
different one.")
            return false
        } catch let error as AWSCognitoIdentityProvider.InvalidPasswordException {
            print("*** Error: The specified password is invalid. Reason:
\(error.properties.message ?? "<none available>").")
            return false
        } catch _ as AWSCognitoIdentityProvider.ResourceNotFoundException {
            print("*** Error: The specified client ID (\(clientId)) doesn't exist.")
            return false
        } catch {
            print("*** Unexpected error: \(error)")
            return false
        }

        return true
    }

    /// Requests a new confirmation code be sent to the given user's contact
    /// method.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
```

```
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - clientId: The application client ID.
    ///   - userName: The user to resend a code for.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if a new code was sent successfully, otherwise
    ///   `false`.
    func resendConfirmationCode(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, clientId:
 String,
                                userName: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.resendConfirmationCode(
                input: ResendConfirmationCodeInput(
                    clientId: clientId,
                    username: userName
                )
            )

            guard let deliveryMedium = output.codeDeliveryDetails?.deliveryMedium
 else {
                print("*** Unable to get the delivery method for the resent code.")
                return false
            }

            print("=====> A new code has been sent by \(deliveryMedium)")
            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to resend the confirmation code to user \(userName).")
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Submit a confirmation code for the specified user. This is the code as
    /// entered by the user after they've received it by email or text
    /// message.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - clientId: The app client ID the user is signing up for.
    ///   - userName: The username of the user whose code is being sent.
    ///   - code: The user's confirmation code.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the code was successfully confirmed; otherwise `false`.
    func confirmSignUp(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, clientId: String,
                       userName: String, code: String) async -> Bool {
```

```
        do {
            _ = try await cipClient.confirmSignUp(
                input: ConfirmSignUpInput(
                    clientId: clientId,
                    confirmationCode: code,
                    username: userName
                )
            )

            print("=====> \(userName) has been confirmed.")
            return true
        } catch {
            print("=====> \(userName)'s code was entered incorrectly.")
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Begin an authentication session.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CongitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - clientId: The app client ID to use.
    ///   - userName: The username to check.
    ///   - password: The user's password.
    ///   - userPoolId: The user pool to use.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The session token associated with this authentication
    ///   session.
    func initiateAuth(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, clientId: String,
                      userName: String, password: String,
                      userPoolId: String) async -> String? {
        var authParams: [String: String] = [:]

        authParams["USERNAME"] = userName
        authParams["PASSWORD"] = password

        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.adminInitiateAuth(
                input: AdminInitiateAuthInput(
                    authFlow:
CognitoIdentityProviderClientTypes.AuthFlowType.adminUserPasswordAuth,
                    authParameters: authParams,
                    clientId: clientId,
                    userPoolId: userPoolId
```

```
                )
            )

            guard let challengeName = output.challengeName else {
                print("*** Invalid response from the auth service.")
                return nil
            }

            print("=====> Response challenge is \(challengeName)")

            return output.session
        } catch _ as UserNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified username, \(userName), doesn't exist.")
            return nil
        } catch _ as UserNotConfirmedException {
            print("*** The user \(userName) has not been confirmed.")
            return nil
        } catch {
            print("*** An unexpected error occurred.")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Request and display an MFA secret token that the user should enter
    /// into their authenticator to set it up for the user account.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - authSession: The authentication session to request an MFA secret
    ///     for.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the MFA secret token that should be
    ///   entered into the authenticator software.
    func getSecretForAppMFA(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, authSession:
String?) async -> String? {
        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.associateSoftwareToken(
                input: AssociateSoftwareTokenInput(
                    session: authSession
                )
            )

            guard let secretCode = output.secretCode else {
                print("*** Unable to get the secret code")
```

```
                return nil
            }

            print("=====> Enter this token into Google Authenticator:
\(secretCode)")
            return output.session
        } catch _ as SoftwareTokenMFANotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified user pool isn't configured for MFA.")
            return nil
        } catch {
            print("*** An unexpected error occurred getting the secret for the app's
MFA.")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Confirm that the user's TOTP authenticator is configured correctly by
    /// sending a code to it to check that it matches successfully.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CongnitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - session: An authentication session previously returned by an
    ///     `associateSoftwareToken()` call.
    ///   - mfaCode: The 6-digit code currently displayed by the user's
    ///     authenticator, as provided by the user.
    func verifyTOTP(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient, session: String?,
mfaCode: String?) async {
        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.verifySoftwareToken(
                input: VerifySoftwareTokenInput(
                    session: session,
                    userCode: mfaCode
                )
            )

            guard let tokenStatus = output.status else {
                print("*** Unable to get the token's status.")
                return
            }
            print("=====> The token's status is: \(tokenStatus)")
        } catch _ as SoftwareTokenMFANotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified user pool isn't configured for MFA.")
            return
        } catch _ as CodeMismatchException {
```

```
            print("*** The specified MFA code doesn't match the expected value.")
            return
        } catch _ as UserNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified username doesn't exist.")
            return
        } catch _ as UserNotConfirmedException {
            print("*** The user has not been confirmed.")
            return
        } catch {
            print("*** Error verifying the MFA token!")
            return
        }
    }

    /// Respond to the authentication challenge received from Cognito after
    /// initiating an authentication session. This involves sending a current
    /// MFA code to the service.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - cipClient: The `CognitoIdentityProviderClient` to use.
    ///   - userName: The user's username.
    ///   - clientId: The app client ID.
    ///   - userPoolId: The user pool to sign into.
    ///   - mfaCode: The 6-digit MFA code currently displayed by the user's
    ///     authenticator.
    ///   - session: The authentication session to continue processing.
    func adminRespondToAuthChallenge(cipClient: CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
userName: String,
                                     clientId: String, userPoolId: String, mfaCode:
String,
                                     session: String) async {
        print("=====> SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated...")

        var challengeResponsesOb: [String: String] = [:]
        challengeResponsesOb["USERNAME"] = userName
        challengeResponsesOb["SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE"] = mfaCode

        do {
            let output = try await cipClient.adminRespondToAuthChallenge(
                input: AdminRespondToAuthChallengeInput(
                    challengeName:
CognitoIdentityProviderClientTypes.ChallengeNameType.softwareTokenMfa,
                    challengeResponses: challengeResponsesOb,
                    clientId: clientId,
```

```
                    session: session,
                    userPoolId: userPoolId
                )
            )

            guard let authenticationResult = output.authenticationResult else {
                print("*** Unable to get authentication result.")
                return
            }

            print("=====> Authentication result (JWTs are redacted):")
            print(authenticationResult)
        } catch _ as SoftwareTokenMFANotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified user pool isn't configured for MFA.")
            return
        } catch _ as CodeMismatchException {
            print("*** The specified MFA code doesn't match the expected value.")
            return
        } catch _ as UserNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified username, \(userName), doesn't exist.")
            return
        } catch _ as UserNotConfirmedException {
            print("*** The user \(userName) has not been confirmed.")
            return
        } catch let error as NotAuthorizedException {
            print("*** Unauthorized access. Reason: \(error.properties.message ??
"<unknown>")")
        } catch {
            print("*** Error responding to the MFA challenge.")
            return
        }
    }

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let config = try await
CognitoIdentityProviderClient.CognitoIdentityProviderClientConfiguration(region:
region)
        let cipClient = CognitoIdentityProviderClient(config: config)

        print("""
              This example collects information about a user, then creates that user
in the
```

```
             specified user pool. Then, it enables Multi-Factor Authentication
(MFA) for that
             user by associating an authenticator application (such as Google
Authenticator
             or a password manager that supports TOTP). Then, the user uses a code
from their
             authenticator application to sign in.

             """)

       let userName = stringRequest("Please enter a new username: ")
       let password = stringRequest("Enter a password: ")
       let email = stringRequest("Enter your email address: ", minLength: 5)

       // Submit the sign-up request to AWS.

       print("==> Signing up user \(userName)...")
       if await signUp(cipClient: cipClient, clientId: clientId,
                       userName: userName, password: password,
                       email: email) == false {
           return
       }

       // Check the user's status. This time, it should come back "unconfirmed".

       print("==> Getting the status of user \(userName) from the user pool (should
be 'unconfirmed')...")
       if await adminGetUser(cipClient: cipClient, userName: userName, userPoolId:
poolId) == false {
           return
       }

       // Ask the user if they want a replacement code sent, such as if the
       // code hasn't arrived yet. If the user responds with a "yes," send a
       // new code.

       if yesNoRequest("==> A confirmation code was sent to \(userName). Would you
like to send a new code (Y/N)? ") {
           print("==> Sending a new confirmation code...")
           if await resendConfirmationCode(cipClient: cipClient, clientId:
clientId, userName: userName) == false {
               return
           }
       }
```

```
        // Ask the user to enter the confirmation code, then send it to Amazon
        // Cognito to verify it.

        let code = stringRequest("==> Enter the confirmation code sent to
\(userName): ")
        if await confirmSignUp(cipClient: cipClient, clientId: clientId, userName:
userName, code: code) == false {
            // The code didn't match. Your application may wish to offer to
            // re-send the confirmation code here and try again.
            return
        }

        // Check the user's status again. This time it should come back
        // "confirmed".

        print("==> Rechecking status of user \(userName) in the user pool (should be
'confirmed')...")
        if await adminGetUser(cipClient: cipClient, userName: userName, userPoolId:
poolId) == false {
            return
        }
        // Check the challenge mode. Here, it should be "mfaSetup", indicating
        // that the user needs to add MFA before using it. This returns a
        // session that can be used to register MFA, or nil if an error occurs.

        let authSession = await initiateAuth(cipClient: cipClient, clientId:
clientId,
                                             userName: userName, password:
password,
                                             userPoolId: poolId)
        if authSession == nil {
            return
        }

        // Ask Cognito for an MFA secret token that the user should enter into
        // their authenticator software (such as Google Authenticator) or
        // password manager to configure it for this user account. This
        // returns a new session that should be used for the new stage of the
        // authentication process.

        let newSession = await getSecretForAppMFA(cipClient: cipClient, authSession:
authSession)
        if newSession == nil {
```

```
            return
        }

        // Ask the user to enter the current 6-digit code displayed by their
        // authenticator. Then verify that it matches the value expected for
        // the session.

        let mfaCode1 = stringRequest("==> Enter the 6-digit code displayed in your
 authenticator: ",
                                     minLength: 6)
        await verifyTOTP(cipClient: cipClient, session: newSession, mfaCode:
 mfaCode1)

        // Ask the user to authenticate now that the authenticator has been
        // configured. This creates a new session using the user's username
        // and password as already entered.

        print("\nNow starting the sign-in process for user \(userName)...\n")

        let session2 = await initiateAuth(cipClient: cipClient, clientId: clientId,
                                     userName: userName, password: password,
 userPoolId: poolId)
        guard let session2 else {
            return
        }

        // Now that we have a new auth session, `session2`, ask the user for a
        // new 6-digit code from their authenticator, and send it to the auth
        // session.

        let mfaCode2 = stringRequest("==> Wait for your authenticator to show a new
 6-digit code, then enter it: ",
                                     minLength: 6)
        await adminRespondToAuthChallenge(cipClient: cipClient, userName: userName,
                                          clientId: clientId, userPoolId: poolId,
                                          mfaCode: mfaCode2, session: session2)
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())
```

```
        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Swift.
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers
  - ResendConfirmationCode
  - RespondToAuthChallenge
  - SignUp
  - VerifySoftwareToken

Esempi di DynamoDB con SDK per Swift

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Swift con DynamoDB.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, in cui è possibile trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea una tabella in grado di contenere i dati del filmato.
- Inserisci, ottieni e aggiorna un singolo filmato nella tabella.
- Scrivi i dati del filmato nella tabella da un file JSON di esempio.
- Esegui una query sui filmati che sono stati rilasciati in un dato anno.
- Cerca i filmati che sono stati distribuiti in diversi anni.
- Elimina un filmato dalla tabella, quindi elimina la tabella.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Una classe Swift che gestisce le chiamate DynamoDB all'SDK per Swift.

```
import AWSDynamoDB
import Foundation

/// An enumeration of error codes representing issues that can arise when using
/// the `MovieTable` class.
enum MoviesError: Error {
    /// The specified table wasn't found or couldn't be created.
    case TableNotFound
```

```
    /// The specified item wasn't found or couldn't be created.
    case ItemNotFound
    /// The Amazon DynamoDB client is not properly initialized.
    case UninitializedClient
    /// The table status reported by Amazon DynamoDB is not recognized.
    case StatusUnknown
    /// One or more specified attribute values are invalid or missing.
    case InvalidAttributes
}

/// A class representing an Amazon DynamoDB table containing movie
/// information.
public class MovieTable {
    var ddbClient: DynamoDBClient?
    let tableName: String

    /// Create an object representing a movie table in an Amazon DynamoDB
    /// database.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - region: The optional Amazon Region to create the database in.
    ///   - tableName: The name to assign to the table. If not specified, a
    ///     random table name is generated automatically.
    ///
    /// > Note: The table is not necessarily available when this function
    /// returns. Use `tableExists()` to check for its availability, or
    /// `awaitTableActive()` to wait until the table's status is reported as
    /// ready to use by Amazon DynamoDB.
    ///
    init(region: String? = nil, tableName: String) async throws {
        do {
            let config = try await DynamoDBClient.DynamoDBClientConfiguration()
            if let region = region {
                config.region = region
            }

            self.ddbClient = DynamoDBClient(config: config)
            self.tableName = tableName

            try await self.createTable()
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Initializing Amazon DynamoDBClient
 client"))
            throw error
```

```
        }
    }

    ///
    /// Create a movie table in the Amazon DynamoDB data store.
    ///
    private func createTable() async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = CreateTableInput(
                attributeDefinitions: [
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeDefinition(attributeName: "year",
attributeType: .n),
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeDefinition(attributeName: "title",
attributeType: .s)
                ],
                billingMode: DynamoDBClientTypes.BillingMode.payPerRequest,
                keySchema: [
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.KeySchemaElement(attributeName: "year",
keyType: .hash),
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.KeySchemaElement(attributeName: "title",
keyType: .range)
                ],
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            let output = try await client.createTable(input: input)
            if output.tableDescription == nil {
                throw MoviesError.TableNotFound
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: createTable:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Check to see if the table exists online yet.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the table exists, or `false` if not.
    ///
    func tableExists() async throws -> Bool {
```

```
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = DescribeTableInput(
                tableName: tableName
            )
            let output = try await client.describeTable(input: input)
            guard let description = output.table else {
                throw MoviesError.TableNotFound
            }

            return description.tableName == self.tableName
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: tableExists:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    ///
    /// Waits for the table to exist and for its status to be active.
    ///
    func awaitTableActive() async throws {
        while try (await self.tableExists() == false) {
            do {
                let duration = UInt64(0.25 * 1_000_000_000) // Convert .25 seconds
to nanoseconds.
                try await Task.sleep(nanoseconds: duration)
            } catch {
                print("Sleep error:", dump(error))
            }
        }

        while try (await self.getTableStatus() != .active) {
            do {
                let duration = UInt64(0.25 * 1_000_000_000) // Convert .25 seconds
to nanoseconds.
                try await Task.sleep(nanoseconds: duration)
            } catch {
                print("Sleep error:", dump(error))
            }
        }
```

```
    }


    ///
    /// Deletes the table from Amazon DynamoDB.
    ///
    func deleteTable() async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = DeleteTableInput(
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            _ = try await client.deleteTable(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deleteTable:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Get the table's status.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The table status, as defined by the
    ///   `DynamoDBClientTypes.TableStatus` enum.
    ///
    func getTableStatus() async throws -> DynamoDBClientTypes.TableStatus {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = DescribeTableInput(
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            let output = try await client.describeTable(input: input)
            guard let description = output.table else {
                throw MoviesError.TableNotFound
            }
            guard let status = description.tableStatus else {
                throw MoviesError.StatusUnknown
            }
```

```
            return status
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getTableStatus:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Populate the movie database from the specified JSON file.
    ///
    /// - Parameter jsonPath: Path to a JSON file containing movie data.
    ///
    func populate(jsonPath: String) async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            // Create a Swift `URL` and use it to load the file into a `Data`
            // object. Then decode the JSON into an array of `Movie` objects.

            let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: jsonPath)
            let jsonData = try Data(contentsOf: fileUrl)

            var movieList = try JSONDecoder().decode([Movie].self, from: jsonData)

            // Truncate the list to the first 200 entries or so for this example.

            if movieList.count > 200 {
                movieList = Array(movieList[...199])
            }

            // Before sending records to the database, break the movie list into
            // 25-entry chunks, which is the maximum size of a batch item request.

            let count = movieList.count
            let chunks = stride(from: 0, to: count, by: 25).map {
                Array(movieList[$0 ..< Swift.min($0 + 25, count)])
            }

            // For each chunk, create a list of write request records and populate
            // them with `PutRequest` requests, each specifying one movie from the
            // chunk. Once the chunk's items are all in the `PutRequest` list,
            // send them to Amazon DynamoDB using the
```

```
            // `DynamoDBClient.batchWriteItem()` function.

            for chunk in chunks {
                var requestList: [DynamoDBClientTypes.WriteRequest] = []

                for movie in chunk {
                    let item = try await movie.getAsItem()
                    let request = DynamoDBClientTypes.WriteRequest(
                        putRequest: .init(
                            item: item
                        )
                    )
                    requestList.append(request)
                }

                let input = BatchWriteItemInput(requestItems: [tableName:
requestList])
                _ = try await client.batchWriteItem(input: input)
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: populate:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Add a movie specified as a `Movie` structure to the Amazon DynamoDB
    /// table.
    ///
    /// - Parameter movie: The `Movie` to add to the table.
    ///
    func add(movie: Movie) async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            // Get a DynamoDB item containing the movie data.
            let item = try await movie.getAsItem()

            // Send the `PutItem` request to Amazon DynamoDB.

            let input = PutItemInput(
                item: item,
```

```
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            _ = try await client.putItem(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: add movie:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Given a movie's details, add a movie to the Amazon DynamoDB table.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title as a `String`.
    ///   - year: The release year of the movie (`Int`).
    ///   - rating: The movie's rating if available (`Double`; default is
    ///     `nil`).
    ///   - plot: A summary of the movie's plot (`String`; default is `nil`,
    ///     indicating no plot summary is available).
    ///
    func add(title: String, year: Int, rating: Double? = nil,
             plot: String? = nil) async throws
    {
        do {
            let movie = Movie(title: title, year: year, rating: rating, plot: plot)
            try await self.add(movie: movie)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: add with fields:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Return a `Movie` record describing the specified movie from the Amazon
    /// DynamoDB table.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title (`String`).
    ///   - year: The movie's release year (`Int`).
    ///
    /// - Throws: `MoviesError.ItemNotFound` if the movie isn't in the table.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `Movie` record with the movie's details.
    func get(title: String, year: Int) async throws -> Movie {
```

```
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = GetItemInput(
                key: [
                    "year": .n(String(year)),
                    "title": .s(title)
                ],
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            let output = try await client.getItem(input: input)
            guard let item = output.item else {
                throw MoviesError.ItemNotFound
            }

            let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
            return movie
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: get:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Get all the movies released in the specified year.
    ///
    /// - Parameter year: The release year of the movies to return.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `Movie` objects describing each matching movie.
    ///
    func getMovies(fromYear year: Int) async throws -> [Movie] {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = QueryInput(
                expressionAttributeNames: [
                    "#y": "year"
                ],
                expressionAttributeValues: [
                    ":y": .n(String(year))
```

```
                ],
                keyConditionExpression: "#y = :y",
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            // Use "Paginated" to get all the movies.
            // This lets the SDK handle the 'lastEvaluatedKey' property in
"QueryOutput".

            let pages = client.queryPaginated(input: input)

            var movieList: [Movie] = []
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let items = page.items else {
                    print("Error: no items returned.")
                    continue
                }

                // Convert the found movies into `Movie` objects and return an array
                // of them.

                for item in items {
                    let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
                    movieList.append(movie)
                }
            }
            return movieList
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getMovies:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Return an array of `Movie` objects released in the specified range of
    /// years.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - firstYear: The first year of movies to return.
    ///   - lastYear: The last year of movies to return.
    ///   - startKey: A starting point to resume processing; always use `nil`.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `Movie` objects describing the matching movies.
    ///
    /// > Note: The `startKey` parameter is used by this function when
```

```
    ///   recursively calling itself, and should always be `nil` when calling
    ///   directly.
    ///
    func getMovies(firstYear: Int, lastYear: Int,
                   startKey: [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]? =
nil)
        async throws -> [Movie]
    {
        do {
            var movieList: [Movie] = []

            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = ScanInput(
                consistentRead: true,
                exclusiveStartKey: startKey,
                expressionAttributeNames: [
                    "#y": "year" // `year` is a reserved word, so use `#y` instead.
                ],
                expressionAttributeValues: [
                    ":y1": .n(String(firstYear)),
                    ":y2": .n(String(lastYear))
                ],
                filterExpression: "#y BETWEEN :y1 AND :y2",
                tableName: self.tableName
            )

            let pages = client.scanPaginated(input: input)

            for try await page in pages {
                guard let items = page.items else {
                    print("Error: no items returned.")
                    continue
                }

                // Build an array of `Movie` objects for the returned items.

                for item in items {
                    let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
                    movieList.append(movie)
                }
            }
```

```
            return movieList

        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getMovies with scan:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Update the specified movie with new `rating` and `plot` information.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The title of the movie to update.
    ///   - year: The release year of the movie to update.
    ///   - rating: The new rating for the movie.
    ///   - plot: The new plot summary string for the movie.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of mappings of attribute names to their new
    ///   listing each item actually changed. Items that didn't need to change
    ///   aren't included in this list. `nil` if no changes were made.
    ///
    func update(title: String, year: Int, rating: Double? = nil, plot: String? =
nil) async throws
        -> [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]?
    {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            // Build the update expression and the list of expression attribute
            // values. Include only the information that's changed.

            var expressionParts: [String] = []
            var attrValues: [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [:]

            if rating != nil {
                expressionParts.append("info.rating=:r")
                attrValues[":r"] = .n(String(rating!))
            }
            if plot != nil {
                expressionParts.append("info.plot=:p")
                attrValues[":p"] = .s(plot!)
            }
```

```
            let expression = "set \(expressionParts.joined(separator: ", "))"

            let input = UpdateItemInput(
                // Create substitution tokens for the attribute values, to ensure
                // no conflicts in expression syntax.
                expressionAttributeValues: attrValues,
                // The key identifying the movie to update consists of the release
                // year and title.
                key: [
                    "year": .n(String(year)),
                    "title": .s(title)
                ],
                returnValues: .updatedNew,
                tableName: self.tableName,
                updateExpression: expression
            )
            let output = try await client.updateItem(input: input)

            guard let attributes: [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]
= output.attributes else {
                throw MoviesError.InvalidAttributes
            }
            return attributes
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: update:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Delete a movie, given its title and release year.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title.
    ///   - year: The movie's release year.
    ///
    func delete(title: String, year: Int) async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = DeleteItemInput(
                key: [
```

```
                    "year": .n(String(year)),
                    "title": .s(title)
                ],
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            _ = try await client.deleteItem(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: delete:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
}
```

Le strutture utilizzate dalla MovieTable classe per rappresentare i film.

```
import Foundation
import AWSDynamoDB

/// The optional details about a movie.
public struct Details: Codable {
    /// The movie's rating, if available.
    var rating: Double?
    /// The movie's plot, if available.
    var plot: String?
}

/// A structure describing a movie. The `year` and `title` properties are
/// required and are used as the key for Amazon DynamoDB operations. The
/// `info` sub-structure's two properties, `rating` and `plot`, are optional.
public struct Movie: Codable {
    /// The year in which the movie was released.
    var year: Int
    /// The movie's title.
    var title: String
    /// A `Details` object providing the optional movie rating and plot
    /// information.
    var info: Details

    /// Create a `Movie` object representing a movie, given the movie's
    /// details.
    ///
```

```
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title (`String`).
    ///   - year: The year in which the movie was released (`Int`).
    ///   - rating: The movie's rating (optional `Double`).
    ///   - plot: The movie's plot (optional `String`)
    init(title: String, year: Int, rating: Double? = nil, plot: String? = nil) {
        self.title = title
        self.year = year

        self.info = Details(rating: rating, plot: plot)
    }

    /// Create a `Movie` object representing a movie, given the movie's
    /// details.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title (`String`).
    ///   - year: The year in which the movie was released (`Int`).
    ///   - info: The optional rating and plot information for the movie in a
    ///     `Details` object.
    init(title: String, year: Int, info: Details?){
        self.title = title
        self.year = year

        if info != nil {
            self.info = info!
        } else {
            self.info = Details(rating: nil, plot: nil)
        }
    }

    ///
    /// Return a new `MovieTable` object, given an array mapping string to Amazon
    /// DynamoDB attribute values.
    ///
    /// - Parameter item: The item information provided to the form used by
    ///   DynamoDB. This is an array of strings mapped to
    ///   `DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue` values.
    init(withItem item: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]) throws  {
        // Read the attributes.

        guard let titleAttr = item["title"],
              let yearAttr = item["year"] else {
            throw MoviesError.ItemNotFound
```

```
        }
        let infoAttr = item["info"] ?? nil

        // Extract the values of the title and year attributes.

        if case .s(let titleVal) = titleAttr {
            self.title = titleVal
        } else {
            throw MoviesError.InvalidAttributes
        }

        if case .n(let yearVal) = yearAttr {
            self.year = Int(yearVal)!
        } else {
            throw MoviesError.InvalidAttributes
        }

        // Extract the rating and/or plot from the `info` attribute, if
        // they're present.

        var rating: Double? = nil
        var plot: String? = nil

        if infoAttr != nil, case .m(let infoVal) = infoAttr {
            let ratingAttr = infoVal["rating"] ?? nil
            let plotAttr = infoVal["plot"] ?? nil

            if ratingAttr != nil, case .n(let ratingVal) = ratingAttr {
                rating = Double(ratingVal) ?? nil
            }
            if plotAttr != nil, case .s(let plotVal) = plotAttr {
                plot = plotVal
            }
        }

        self.info = Details(rating: rating, plot: plot)
    }

    ///
    /// Return an array mapping attribute names to Amazon DynamoDB attribute
    /// values, representing the contents of the `Movie` record as a DynamoDB
    /// item.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The movie item as an array of type
```

```
    ///   `[Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]`.
    ///
    func getAsItem() async throws ->
 [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]  {
        // Build the item record, starting with the year and title, which are
        // always present.

        var item: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [
            "year": .n(String(self.year)),
            "title": .s(self.title)
        ]

        // Add the `info` field with the rating and/or plot if they're
        // available.

        var details: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [:]
        if (self.info.rating != nil || self.info.plot != nil) {
            if self.info.rating != nil {
                details["rating"] = .n(String(self.info.rating!))
            }
            if self.info.plot != nil {
                details["plot"] = .s(self.info.plot!)
            }
        }
        item["info"] = .m(details)

        return item
    }
 }
```

Un programma che utilizza la MovieTable classe per accedere a un database DynamoDB.

```
import ArgumentParser
import ClientRuntime
import Foundation

import AWSDynamoDB


@testable import MovieList

extension String {
```

```
    // Get the directory if the string is a file path.
    func directory() -> String {
        guard let lastIndex = lastIndex(of: "/") else {
            print("Error: String directory separator not found.")
            return ""
        }
        return String(self[...lastIndex])
    }
}

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Argument(help: "The path of the sample movie data JSON file.")
    var jsonPath: String = #file.directory() + "../../../../../resources/
sample_files/movies.json"

    @Option(help: "The AWS Region to run AWS API calls in.")
    var awsRegion: String?

    @Option(
        help: ArgumentHelp("The level of logging for the Swift SDK to perform."),
        completion: .list([
            "critical",
            "debug",
            "error",
            "info",
            "notice",
            "trace",
            "warning"
        ])
    )
    var logLevel: String = "error"

    /// Configuration details for the command.
    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "basics",
        abstract: "A basic scenario demonstrating the usage of Amazon DynamoDB.",
        discussion: """
        An example showing how to use Amazon DynamoDB to perform a series of
        common database activities on a simple movie database.
        """
    )

    /// Called by ``main()`` to asynchronously run the AWS example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
```

```
        print("Welcome to the AWS SDK for Swift basic scenario for Amazon
DynamoDB!")

        //=====================================================================
        // 1. Create the table. The Amazon DynamoDB table is represented by
        //    the `MovieTable` class.
        //=====================================================================

        let tableName = "ddb-movies-sample-\(Int.random(in: 1 ... Int.max))"

        print("Creating table \"\(tableName)\"...")

        let movieDatabase = try await MovieTable(region: awsRegion,
                                                 tableName: tableName)

        print("\nWaiting for table to be ready to use...")
        try await movieDatabase.awaitTableActive()

        //=====================================================================
        // 2. Add a movie to the table.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nAdding a movie...")
        try await movieDatabase.add(title: "Avatar: The Way of Water", year: 2022)
        try await movieDatabase.add(title: "Not a Real Movie", year: 2023)

        //=====================================================================
        // 3. Update the plot and rating of the movie using an update
        //    expression.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nAdding details to the added movie...")
        _ = try await movieDatabase.update(title: "Avatar: The Way of Water", year:
2022,
                                           rating: 9.2, plot: "It's a sequel.")

        //=====================================================================
        // 4. Populate the table from the JSON file.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nPopulating the movie database from JSON...")
        try await movieDatabase.populate(jsonPath: jsonPath)

        //=====================================================================
```

```
        // 5. Get a specific movie by key. In this example, the key is a
        //    combination of `title` and `year`.
        //======================================================================

        print("\nLooking for a movie in the table...")
        let gotMovie = try await movieDatabase.get(title: "This Is the End", year:
2013)

        print("Found the movie \"\(gotMovie.title)\", released in
\(gotMovie.year).")
        print("Rating: \(gotMovie.info.rating ?? 0.0).")
        print("Plot summary: \(gotMovie.info.plot ?? "None.")")

        //======================================================================
        // 6. Delete a movie.
        //======================================================================

        print("\nDeleting the added movie...")
        try await movieDatabase.delete(title: "Avatar: The Way of Water", year:
2022)

        //======================================================================
        // 7. Use a query with a key condition expression to return all movies
        //    released in a given year.
        //======================================================================

        print("\nGetting movies released in 1994...")
        let movieList = try await movieDatabase.getMovies(fromYear: 1994)
        for movie in movieList {
            print("    \(movie.title)")
        }

        //======================================================================
        // 8. Use `scan()` to return movies released in a range of years.
        //======================================================================

        print("\nGetting movies released between 1993 and 1997...")
        let scannedMovies = try await movieDatabase.getMovies(firstYear: 1993,
lastYear: 1997)
        for movie in scannedMovies {
            print("    \(movie.title) (\(movie.year))")
        }

        //======================================================================
```

```
        // 9. Delete the table.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nDeleting the table...")
        try await movieDatabase.deleteTable()
    }
}

@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Swift.
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - Query
  - Scan
  - UpdateItem

Azioni

`BatchGetItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `BatchGetItem`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Gets an array of `Movie` objects describing all the movies in the
    /// specified list. Any movies that aren't found in the list have no
    /// corresponding entry in the resulting array.
    ///
    /// - Parameters
    ///     - keys: An array of tuples, each of which specifies the title and
    ///       release year of a movie to fetch from the table.
    ///
    /// - Returns:
    ///     - An array of `Movie` objects describing each match found in the
    ///     table.
    ///
    /// - Throws:
    ///     - `MovieError.ClientUninitialized` if the DynamoDB client has not
    ///     been initialized.
    ///     - DynamoDB errors are thrown without change.
    func batchGet(keys: [(title: String, year: Int)]) async throws -> [Movie] {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MovieError.ClientUninitialized
            }

            var movieList: [Movie] = []
            var keyItems: [[Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]] = []

            // Convert the list of keys into the form used by DynamoDB.
```

```
            for key in keys {
                let item: [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [
                    "title": .s(key.title),
                    "year": .n(String(key.year))
                ]
                keyItems.append(item)
            }

            // Create the input record for `batchGetItem()`. The list of requested
            // items is in the `requestItems` property. This array contains one
            // entry for each table from which items are to be fetched. In this
            // example, there's only one table containing the movie data.
            //
            // If we wanted this program to also support searching for matches
            // in a table of book data, we could add a second `requestItem`
            // mapping the name of the book table to the list of items we want to
            // find in it.
            let input = BatchGetItemInput(
                requestItems: [
                    self.tableName: .init(
                        consistentRead: true,
                        keys: keyItems
                    )
                ]
            )

            // Fetch the matching movies from the table.

            let output = try await client.batchGetItem(input: input)

            // Get the set of responses. If there aren't any, return the empty
            // movie list.

            guard let responses = output.responses else {
                return movieList
            }

            // Get the list of matching items for the table with the name
            // `tableName`.

            guard let responseList = responses[self.tableName] else {
                return movieList
            }
```

```
            // Create `Movie` items for each of the matching movies in the table
            // and add them to the `MovieList` array.

            for response in responseList {
                try movieList.append(Movie(withItem: response))
            }

            return movieList
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: batchGet", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchGetItemguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`BatchWriteItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `BatchWriteItem`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Populate the movie database from the specified JSON file.
    ///
    /// - Parameter jsonPath: Path to a JSON file containing movie data.
    ///
    func populate(jsonPath: String) async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }
```

```
            // Create a Swift `URL` and use it to load the file into a `Data`
            // object. Then decode the JSON into an array of `Movie` objects.

            let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: jsonPath)
            let jsonData = try Data(contentsOf: fileUrl)

            var movieList = try JSONDecoder().decode([Movie].self, from: jsonData)

            // Truncate the list to the first 200 entries or so for this example.

            if movieList.count > 200 {
                movieList = Array(movieList[...199])
            }

            // Before sending records to the database, break the movie list into
            // 25-entry chunks, which is the maximum size of a batch item request.

            let count = movieList.count
            let chunks = stride(from: 0, to: count, by: 25).map {
                Array(movieList[$0 ..< Swift.min($0 + 25, count)])
            }

            // For each chunk, create a list of write request records and populate
            // them with `PutRequest` requests, each specifying one movie from the
            // chunk. Once the chunk's items are all in the `PutRequest` list,
            // send them to Amazon DynamoDB using the
            // `DynamoDBClient.batchWriteItem()` function.

            for chunk in chunks {
                var requestList: [DynamoDBClientTypes.WriteRequest] = []

                for movie in chunk {
                    let item = try await movie.getAsItem()
                    let request = DynamoDBClientTypes.WriteRequest(
                        putRequest: .init(
                            item: item
                        )
                    )
                    requestList.append(request)
                }

                let input = BatchWriteItemInput(requestItems: [tableName:
requestList])
```

```
                _ = try await client.batchWriteItem(input: input)
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: populate:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la BatchWriteItemguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`CreateTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateTable`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    ///
    /// Create a movie table in the Amazon DynamoDB data store.
    ///
    private func createTable() async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = CreateTableInput(
                attributeDefinitions: [
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeDefinition(attributeName: "year",
 attributeType: .n),
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeDefinition(attributeName: "title",
 attributeType: .s)
```

```
                ],
                billingMode: DynamoDBClientTypes.BillingMode.payPerRequest,
                keySchema: [
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.KeySchemaElement(attributeName: "year",
keyType: .hash),
                    DynamoDBClientTypes.KeySchemaElement(attributeName: "title",
keyType: .range)
                ],
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            let output = try await client.createTable(input: input)
            if output.tableDescription == nil {
                throw MoviesError.TableNotFound
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: createTable:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateTableguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`DeleteItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteItem`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Delete a movie, given its title and release year.
    ///
```

```
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title.
    ///   - year: The movie's release year.
    ///
    func delete(title: String, year: Int) async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = DeleteItemInput(
                key: [
                    "year": .n(String(year)),
                    "title": .s(title)
                ],
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            _ = try await client.deleteItem(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: delete:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteItemguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`DeleteTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteTable`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSDynamoDB
```

```
    ///
    /// Deletes the table from Amazon DynamoDB.
    ///
    func deleteTable() async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = DeleteTableInput(
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            _ = try await client.deleteTable(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deleteTable:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTableguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`GetItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetItem`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Return a `Movie` record describing the specified movie from the Amazon
    /// DynamoDB table.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title (`String`).
    ///   - year: The movie's release year (`Int`).
    ///
    /// - Throws: `MoviesError.ItemNotFound` if the movie isn't in the table.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `Movie` record with the movie's details.
    func get(title: String, year: Int) async throws -> Movie {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = GetItemInput(
                key: [
                    "year": .n(String(year)),
                    "title": .s(title)
                ],
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            let output = try await client.getItem(input: input)
            guard let item = output.item else {
                throw MoviesError.ItemNotFound
            }

            let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
            return movie
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: get:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetItemguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`ListTables`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListTables`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Get a list of the DynamoDB tables available in the specified Region.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of strings listing all of the tables available
    ///   in the Region specified when the session was created.
    public func getTableList() async throws -> [String] {
        let input = ListTablesInput(
        )
        return try await session.listTables(input: input)
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTablesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`PutItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutItem`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Add a movie specified as a `Movie` structure to the Amazon DynamoDB
```

```
    /// table.
    ///
    /// - Parameter movie: The `Movie` to add to the table.
    ///
    func add(movie: Movie) async throws {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            // Get a DynamoDB item containing the movie data.
            let item = try await movie.getAsItem()

            // Send the `PutItem` request to Amazon DynamoDB.

            let input = PutItemInput(
                item: item,
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            _ = try await client.putItem(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: add movie:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }


    ///
    /// Return an array mapping attribute names to Amazon DynamoDB attribute
    /// values, representing the contents of the `Movie` record as a DynamoDB
    /// item.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The movie item as an array of type
    ///   `[Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]`.
    ///
    func getAsItem() async throws ->
[Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]  {
        // Build the item record, starting with the year and title, which are
        // always present.

        var item: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [
            "year": .n(String(self.year)),
            "title": .s(self.title)
        ]
```

```
        // Add the `info` field with the rating and/or plot if they're
        // available.

        var details: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [:]
        if (self.info.rating != nil || self.info.plot != nil) {
            if self.info.rating != nil {
                details["rating"] = .n(String(self.info.rating!))
            }
            if self.info.plot != nil {
                details["plot"] = .s(self.info.plot!)
            }
        }
        item["info"] = .m(details)

        return item
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutItemguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`Query`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Query`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Get all the movies released in the specified year.
    ///
    /// - Parameter year: The release year of the movies to return.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `Movie` objects describing each matching movie.
    ///
```

```
    func getMovies(fromYear year: Int) async throws -> [Movie] {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            let input = QueryInput(
                expressionAttributeNames: [
                    "#y": "year"
                ],
                expressionAttributeValues: [
                    ":y": .n(String(year))
                ],
                keyConditionExpression: "#y = :y",
                tableName: self.tableName
            )
            // Use "Paginated" to get all the movies.
            // This lets the SDK handle the 'lastEvaluatedKey' property in
"QueryOutput".

            let pages = client.queryPaginated(input: input)

            var movieList: [Movie] = []
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let items = page.items else {
                    print("Error: no items returned.")
                    continue
                }

                // Convert the found movies into `Movie` objects and return an array
                // of them.

                for item in items {
                    let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
                    movieList.append(movie)
                }
            }
            return movieList
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getMovies:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Query nella Documentazione di riferimento per le API di SDK AWS per Swift.

`Scan`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`Scan`.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Return an array of `Movie` objects released in the specified range of
    /// years.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - firstYear: The first year of movies to return.
    ///   - lastYear: The last year of movies to return.
    ///   - startKey: A starting point to resume processing; always use `nil`.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `Movie` objects describing the matching movies.
    ///
    /// > Note: The `startKey` parameter is used by this function when
    ///   recursively calling itself, and should always be `nil` when calling
    ///   directly.
    ///
    func getMovies(firstYear: Int, lastYear: Int,
                   startKey: [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]? =
 nil)
        async throws -> [Movie]
    {
        do {
            var movieList: [Movie] = []
```

```
        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
        }

        let input = ScanInput(
            consistentRead: true,
            exclusiveStartKey: startKey,
            expressionAttributeNames: [
                "#y": "year" // `year` is a reserved word, so use `#y` instead.
            ],
            expressionAttributeValues: [
                ":y1": .n(String(firstYear)),
                ":y2": .n(String(lastYear))
            ],
            filterExpression: "#y BETWEEN :y1 AND :y2",
            tableName: self.tableName
        )

        let pages = client.scanPaginated(input: input)

        for try await page in pages {
            guard let items = page.items else {
                print("Error: no items returned.")
                continue
            }

            // Build an array of `Movie` objects for the returned items.

            for item in items {
                let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
                movieList.append(movie)
            }
        }
        return movieList

    } catch {
        print("ERROR: getMovies with scan:", dump(error))
        throw error
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta Scan nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Swift.

`UpdateItem`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`UpdateItem`.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSDynamoDB


    /// Update the specified movie with new `rating` and `plot` information.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The title of the movie to update.
    ///   - year: The release year of the movie to update.
    ///   - rating: The new rating for the movie.
    ///   - plot: The new plot summary string for the movie.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of mappings of attribute names to their new
    ///   listing each item actually changed. Items that didn't need to change
    ///   aren't included in this list. `nil` if no changes were made.
    ///
    func update(title: String, year: Int, rating: Double? = nil, plot: String? =
 nil) async throws
        -> [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]?
    {
        do {
            guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
                throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
            }

            // Build the update expression and the list of expression attribute
            // values. Include only the information that's changed.
```

```
            var expressionParts: [String] = []
            var attrValues: [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [:]

            if rating != nil {
                expressionParts.append("info.rating=:r")
                attrValues[":r"] = .n(String(rating!))
            }
            if plot != nil {
                expressionParts.append("info.plot=:p")
                attrValues[":p"] = .s(plot!)
            }
            let expression = "set \(expressionParts.joined(separator: ", "))"

            let input = UpdateItemInput(
                // Create substitution tokens for the attribute values, to ensure
                // no conflicts in expression syntax.
                expressionAttributeValues: attrValues,
                // The key identifying the movie to update consists of the release
                // year and title.
                key: [
                    "year": .n(String(year)),
                    "title": .s(title)
                ],
                returnValues: .updatedNew,
                tableName: self.tableName,
                updateExpression: expression
            )
            let output = try await client.updateItem(input: input)

            guard let attributes: [Swift.String: DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]
 = output.attributes else {
                throw MoviesError.InvalidAttributes
            }
            return attributes
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: update:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateItemguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

EC2 Esempi di Amazon che utilizzano SDK per Swift

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Swift con Amazon. EC2

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Ciao Amazon EC2

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon EC2.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Il file `Package.swift`.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
//
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.

import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "hello-ec2",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
```

```
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.0.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module or
 a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "hello-ec2",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSEC2", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources")

    ]
)
```

Il file `entry.swift`.

```
// An example that shows how to use the AWS SDK for Swift to perform a simple
// operation using Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2).
//

import ArgumentParser
import Foundation

import AWSEC2

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
```

```
    @Option(help: "The AWS Region to run AWS API calls in.")
    var awsRegion = "us-east-1"

    @Option(
        help: ArgumentHelp("The level of logging for the Swift SDK to perform."),
        completion: .list([
            "critical",
            "debug",
            "error",
            "info",
            "notice",
            "trace",
            "warning"
        ])
    )
    var logLevel: String = "error"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "hello-ec2",
        abstract: """
        Demonstrates a simple operation using Amazon EC2.
        """,
        discussion: """
        An example showing how to make a call to Amazon EC2 using the AWS SDK for
Swift.
        """
    )

    /// Return an array of strings giving the names of every security group
    /// the user is a member of.
    ///
    /// - Parameter ec2Client: The `EC2Client` to use when calling
    ///   `describeSecurityGroupsPaginated()`.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of strings giving the names of every security
    ///   group the user is a member of.
    func getSecurityGroupNames(ec2Client: EC2Client) async -> [String] {
        let pages = ec2Client.describeSecurityGroupsPaginated(
            input: DescribeSecurityGroupsInput()
        )

        var groupNames: [String] = []

        do {
```

```
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let groups = page.securityGroups else {
                    print("*** Error: No groups returned.")
                    continue
                }

                for group in groups {
                    groupNames.append(group.groupName ?? "<unknown>")
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error: \(error.localizedDescription)")
        }

        return groupNames
    }

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let ec2Config = try await EC2Client.EC2ClientConfiguration(region:
 awsRegion)
        let ec2Client = EC2Client(config: ec2Config)

        let groupNames = await getSecurityGroupNames(ec2Client: ec2Client)

        print("Found \(groupNames.count) security group(s):")

        for group in groupNames {
            print("    \(group)")
        }
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeSecurityGroupsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creare una coppia di chiavi e un gruppo di sicurezza.
- Selezionare un'Amazon Machine Image (AMI) e un tipo di istanza compatibile e quindi creare un'istanza.
- Arrestare e riavviare l'istanza.
- Associazione di un indirizzo IP elastico all'istanza
- Connettiti alla tua istanza con SSH, quindi elimina le risorse.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Il file `Package.swift`.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
//
```

```
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.

import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "ec2-scenario",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.4.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module or
 a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "ec2-scenario",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSEC2", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "AWSSSM", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources")

    ]
)
```

Il file `entry.swift`.

```
// An example that shows how to use the AWS SDK for Swift to perform a variety
```

```
// of operations using Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2).
//

import ArgumentParser
import Foundation
import AWSEC2

// Allow waiters to be used.

import class SmithyWaitersAPI.Waiter
import struct SmithyWaitersAPI.WaiterOptions

import AWSSSM

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "The AWS Region to run AWS API calls in.")
    var awsRegion = "us-east-1"

    @Option(
        help: ArgumentHelp("The level of logging for the Swift SDK to perform."),
        completion: .list([
            "critical",
            "debug",
            "error",
            "info",
            "notice",
            "trace",
            "warning"
        ])
    )
    var logLevel: String = "error"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "ec2-scenario",
        abstract: """
        Performs various operations to demonstrate the use of Amazon EC2 using the
        AWS SDK for Swift.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
```

```
        let ssmConfig = try await SSMClient.SSMClientConfiguration(region:
 awsRegion)
        let ssmClient = SSMClient(config: ssmConfig)

        let ec2Config = try await EC2Client.EC2ClientConfiguration(region:
 awsRegion)
        let ec2Client = EC2Client(config: ec2Config)

        let example = Example(ec2Client: ec2Client, ssmClient: ssmClient)

        await example.run()
    }
}

class Example {
    let ec2Client: EC2Client
    let ssmClient: SSMClient

    // Storage for AWS EC2 properties.

    var keyName: String? = nil
    var securityGroupId: String? = nil
    var instanceId: String? = nil
    var allocationId: String? = nil
    var associationId: String? = nil

    init(ec2Client: EC2Client, ssmClient: SSMClient) {
        self.ec2Client = ec2Client
        self.ssmClient = ssmClient
    }

    /// The example's main body.
    func run() async {
        //=====================================================================
        // 1. Create an RSA key pair, saving the private key as a `.pem` file.
        //    Create a `defer` block that will delete the private key when the
        //    program exits.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Creating an RSA key pair...")

        keyName = self.tempName(prefix: "ExampleKeyName")
        let keyUrl = await self.createKeyPair(name: keyName!)
```

```
        guard let keyUrl else {
            print("*** Failed to create the key pair!")
            return
        }

        print("Created the private key at: \(keyUrl.absoluteString)")

        // Schedule deleting the private key file to occur automatically when
        // the program exits, no matter how it exits.

        defer {
            do {
                try FileManager.default.removeItem(at: keyUrl)
            } catch {
                print("*** Failed to delete the private key at
\(keyUrl.absoluteString)")
            }
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 2. List the key pairs by calling `DescribeKeyPairs`.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Describing available key pairs...")
        await self.describeKeyPairs()

        //=====================================================================
        // 3. Create a security group for the default VPC, and add an inbound
        //    rule to allow SSH from the current computer's public IPv4
        //    address.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Creating the security group...")

        let secGroupName = self.tempName(prefix: "ExampleSecurityGroup")
        let ipAddress = self.getMyIPAddress()

        guard let ipAddress else {
            print("*** Unable to get the device's IP address.")
            return
        }

        print("IP address is: \(ipAddress)")
```

```
        securityGroupId = await self.createSecurityGroup(
            name: secGroupName,
            description: "An example security group created using the AWS SDK for
Swift"
        )

        if securityGroupId == nil {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        print("Created security group: \(securityGroupId ?? "<unknown>")")

        if !(await self.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(groupId: securityGroupId!,
ipAddress: ipAddress)) {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 4. Display security group information for the new security group
        //    using DescribeSecurityGroups.
        //=====================================================================

        if !(await self.describeSecurityGroups(groupId: securityGroupId!)) {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 5. Get a list of Amazon Linux 2023 AMIs and pick one (SSM is the
        //    best practice), using path and then filter the list after the
        //    fact to include "al2023" in the Name field
        //    (ssm.GetParametersByPath). Paginate to get all images.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Searching available images for Amazon Linux 2023 images...")

        let options = await self.findAMIsMatchingFilter("al2023")

        //=====================================================================
        // 6. The information in the AMI options isn't great, so make a list
        //    of the image IDs (the "Value" field in the AMI options) and get
        //    more information about them from EC2. Display the Description
```

```
        //    field and select one of them (DescribeImages with ImageIds
        //    filter).
        //=====================================================================

        print("Images matching Amazon Linux 2023:")

        var imageIds: [String] = []
        for option in options {
            guard let id = option.value else {
                continue
            }
            imageIds.append(id)
        }

        let images = await self.describeImages(imageIds)

        // This is where you would normally let the user choose which AMI to
        // use. However, for this example, we're just going to use the first
        // one, whatever it is.

        let chosenImage = images[0]

        //=====================================================================
        // 7. Get a list of instance types that are compatible with the
        //    selected AMI's architecture (such as "x86_64") and are either
        //    small or micro. Select one (DescribeInstanceTypes).
        //=====================================================================

        print("Getting the instance types compatible with the selected image...")

        guard let arch = chosenImage.architecture else {
            print("*** The selected image doesn't have a valid architecture.")
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        let imageTypes = await self.getMatchingInstanceTypes(architecture: arch)

        for type in imageTypes {
            guard let instanceType = type.instanceType else {
                continue
            }
            print("    \(instanceType.rawValue)")
        }
```

```
        // This example selects the first returned instance type. A real-world
        // application would probably ask the user to select one here.

        let chosenInstanceType = imageTypes[0]

        //===================================================================
        // 8. Create an instance with the key pair, security group, AMI, and
        //    instance type (RunInstances).
        //===================================================================

        print("Creating an instance...")

        guard let imageId = chosenImage.imageId else {
            print("*** Cannot start image without a valid image ID.")
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }
        guard let instanceType = chosenInstanceType.instanceType else {
            print("*** Unable to start image without a valid image type.")
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        let instance = await self.runInstance(
            imageId: imageId,
            instanceType: instanceType,
            keyPairName: keyName!,
            securityGroups: [securityGroupId!]
        )

        guard let instance else {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        instanceId = instance.instanceId
        if instanceId == nil {
            print("*** Instance is missing an ID. Canceling.")
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        //===================================================================
```

```
        // 9. Wait for the instance to be ready and then display its
        //    information (DescribeInstances).
        //======================================================================

        print("Waiting a few seconds to let the instance come up...")

        do {
            try await Task.sleep(for: .seconds(20))
        } catch {
            print("*** Error pausing the task.")
        }
        print("Success! Your new instance is ready:")

        //======================================================================
        // 10. Display SSH connection info for the instance.
        //======================================================================

        var runningInstance = await self.describeInstance(instanceId: instanceId!)

        if (runningInstance != nil) && (runningInstance!.publicIpAddress != nil) {
            print("\nYou can SSH to this instance using the following command:")
            print("ssh -i \(keyUrl.path) ec2-user@
\(runningInstance!.publicIpAddress!)")
        }

        //======================================================================
        // 11. Stop the instance and wait for it to stop (StopInstances).
        //======================================================================

        print("Stopping the instance...")

        if !(await self.stopInstance(instanceId: instanceId!, waitUntilStopped:
 true)) {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        //======================================================================
        // 12. Start the instance and wait for it to start (StartInstances).
        //======================================================================

        print("Starting the instance again...")
```

```
        if !(await self.startInstance(instanceId: instanceId!, waitUntilStarted:
 true)) {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 13. Display SSH connection info for the instance. Note that it's
        //     changed.
        //=====================================================================

        runningInstance = await self.describeInstance(instanceId: instanceId!)
        if (runningInstance != nil) && (runningInstance!.publicIpAddress != nil) {
            print("\nYou can SSH to this instance using the following command.")
            print("This is probably different from when the instance was running
 before.")
            print("ssh -i \(keyUrl.path) ec2-user@
\(runningInstance!.publicIpAddress!)")
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 14. Allocate an elastic IP and associate it with the instance
        //     (AllocateAddress and AssociateAddress).
        //=====================================================================

        allocationId = await self.allocateAddress()

        if allocationId == nil {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        associationId = await self.associateAddress(instanceId: instanceId!,
 allocationId: allocationId)

        if associationId == nil {
            await cleanUp()
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 15. Display SSH connection info for the connection. Note that the
        //     public IP is now the Elastic IP, which stays constant.
        //=====================================================================
```

```
        runningInstance = await self.describeInstance(instanceId: instanceId!)
        if (runningInstance != nil) && (runningInstance!.publicIpAddress != nil) {
            print("\nYou can SSH to this instance using the following command.")
            print("This has changed again, and is now the Elastic IP.")
            print("ssh -i \(keyUrl.path) ec2-user@
\(runningInstance!.publicIpAddress!)")
        }

        //======================================================================
        // Handle all cleanup tasks
        //======================================================================

        await cleanUp()
    }

    /// Clean up by discarding and closing down all allocated EC2 items:
    ///
    /// * Elastic IP allocation and association
    /// * Terminate the instance
    /// * Delete the security group
    /// * Delete the key pair
    func cleanUp() async {
        //======================================================================
        // 16. Disassociate and delete the Elastic IP (DisassociateAddress and
        //     ReleaseAddress).
        //======================================================================

        if associationId != nil {
            await self.disassociateAddress(associationId: associationId!)
        }

        if allocationId != nil {
            await self.releaseAddress(allocationId: allocationId!)
        }

        //======================================================================
        // 17. Terminate the instance and wait for it to terminate
        //     (TerminateInstances).
        //======================================================================

        if instanceId != nil {
            print("Terminating the instance...")
```

```
            _ = await self.terminateInstance(instanceId: instanceId!,
waitUntilTerminated: true)
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 18. Delete the security group (DeleteSecurityGroup).
        //=====================================================================

        if securityGroupId != nil {
            print("Deleting the security group...")
            _ = await self.deleteSecurityGroup(groupId: securityGroupId!)
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 19. Delete the key pair (DeleteKeyPair).
        //=====================================================================

        if keyName != nil {
            print("Deleting the key pair...")
            _ = await self.deleteKeyPair(keyPair: keyName!)
        }
    }

    /// Create a new RSA key pair and save the private key to a randomly-named
    /// file in the temporary directory.
    ///
    /// - Parameter name: The name of the key pair to create.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The URL of the newly created `.pem` file or `nil` if unable
    ///   to create the key pair.
    func createKeyPair(name: String) async -> URL? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.createKeyPair(
                input: CreateKeyPairInput(
                    keyName: name
                )
            )

            guard let keyMaterial = output.keyMaterial else {
                return nil
            }

            // Build the URL of the temporary private key file.
```

```
            let fileURL = URL.temporaryDirectory
                                .appendingPathComponent(name)
                                .appendingPathExtension("pem")

            do {
                try keyMaterial.write(to: fileURL, atomically: true, encoding:
String.Encoding.utf8)
                return fileURL
            } catch {
                print("*** Failed to write the private key.")
                return nil
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to create the key pair.")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Describe the key pairs associated with the user by outputting each key
    /// pair's name and fingerprint.
    func describeKeyPairs() async {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.describeKeyPairs(
                input: DescribeKeyPairsInput()
            )

            guard let keyPairs = output.keyPairs else {
                print("*** No key pairs list available.")
                return
            }

            for keyPair in keyPairs {
                print(keyPair.keyName ?? "<unknown>", ":", keyPair.keyFingerprint ??
"<unknown>")
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error: Unable to obtain a key pair list.")
        }
    }

    /// Delete an EC2 key pair.
    ///
    /// - Parameter keyPair: The name of the key pair to delete.
    ///
```

```
    /// - Returns: `true` if the key pair is deleted successfully; otherwise
    ///   `false`.
    func deleteKeyPair(keyPair: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.deleteKeyPair(
                input: DeleteKeyPairInput(
                    keyName: keyPair
                )
            )

            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Error deleting the key pair: \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Return a list of AMI names that contain the specified string.
    ///
    /// - Parameter filter: A string that must be contained in all returned
    ///   AMI names.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of the parameters matching the specified substring.
    func findAMIsMatchingFilter(_ filter: String) async ->
[SSMClientTypes.Parameter] {
        var parameterList: [SSMClientTypes.Parameter] = []
        var matchingAMIs: [SSMClientTypes.Parameter] = []

        do {
            let pages = ssmClient.getParametersByPathPaginated(
                input: GetParametersByPathInput(
                    path: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest"
                )
            )

            for try await page in pages {
                guard let parameters = page.parameters else {
                    return matchingAMIs
                }

                for parameter in parameters {
                    parameterList.append(parameter)
                }
            }
```

```
            print("Found \(parameterList.count) images total:")
            for parameter in parameterList {
                guard let name = parameter.name else {
                    continue
                }
                print("    \(name)")

                if name.contains(filter) {
                    matchingAMIs.append(parameter)
                }
            }
        } catch {
            return matchingAMIs
        }

        return matchingAMIs
    }

    /// Return a list of instance types matching the specified architecture
    /// and instance sizes.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - architecture: The architecture of the instance types to return, as
    ///     a member of `EC2ClientTypes.ArchitectureValues`.
    ///   - sizes: An array of one or more strings identifying sizes of
    ///     instance type to accept.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `EC2ClientTypes.InstanceTypeInfo` records
    ///   describing the instance types matching the given requirements.
    func getMatchingInstanceTypes(architecture: EC2ClientTypes.ArchitectureValues =
EC2ClientTypes.ArchitectureValues.x8664,
                          sizes: [String] = ["*.micro", "*.small"]) async
                          -> [EC2ClientTypes.InstanceTypeInfo] {
        var instanceTypes: [EC2ClientTypes.InstanceTypeInfo] = []

        let archFilter = EC2ClientTypes.Filter(
            name: "processor-info.supported-architecture",
            values: [architecture.rawValue]
        )
        let sizeFilter = EC2ClientTypes.Filter(
            name: "instance-type",
            values: sizes
        )
```

```
        do {
            let pages = ec2Client.describeInstanceTypesPaginated(
                input: DescribeInstanceTypesInput(
                    filters: [archFilter, sizeFilter]
                )
            )

            for try await page in pages {
                guard let types = page.instanceTypes else {
                    return []
                }

                instanceTypes += types
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting image types: \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return []
        }

        return instanceTypes
    }

    /// Get the latest information about the specified instance and output it
    /// to the screen, returning the instance details to the caller.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The ID of the instance to provide details about.
    ///   - stateFilter: The state to require the instance to be in.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The instance's details as an `EC2ClientTypes.Instance` object.
    func describeInstance(instanceId: String,
                          stateFilter: EC2ClientTypes.InstanceStateName? =
EC2ClientTypes.InstanceStateName.running) async
                          -> EC2ClientTypes.Instance? {
        do {
            let pages = ec2Client.describeInstancesPaginated(
                input: DescribeInstancesInput(
                    instanceIds: [instanceId]
                )
            )

            for try await page in pages {
                guard let reservations = page.reservations else {
```

```
                    continue
                }

                for reservation in reservations {
                    guard let instances = reservation.instances else {
                        continue
                    }

                    for instance in instances {
                        guard let state = instance.state else {
                            print("*** Instance is missing its state...")
                            continue
                        }
                        let instanceState = state.name

                        if stateFilter != nil && (instanceState != stateFilter) {
                            continue
                        }

                        let instanceTypeName: String
                        if instance.instanceType == nil {
                            instanceTypeName = "<N/A>"
                        } else {
                            instanceTypeName = instance.instanceType?.rawValue ??
"<N/A>"
                        }

                        let instanceStateName: String
                        if instanceState == nil {
                            instanceStateName = "<N/A>"
                        } else {
                            instanceStateName = instanceState?.rawValue ?? "<N/A>"
                        }

                        print("""
                        Instance: \(instance.instanceId ?? "<N/A>")
                                • Image ID: \(instance.imageId ?? "<N/A>")
                                • Instance type: \(instanceTypeName)
                                • Key name: \(instance.keyName ?? "<N/A>")
                                • VPC ID: \(instance.vpcId ?? "<N/A>")
                                • Public IP: \(instance.publicIpAddress ?? "N/A")
                                • State: \(instanceStateName)
                        """)
```

```
                        return instance
                    }
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error retrieving instance information to display:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }

        return nil
    }

    /// Stop the specified instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The ID of the instance to stop.
    ///   - waitUntilStopped: If `true`, execution waits until the instance
    ///     has stopped. Otherwise, execution continues and the instance stops
    ///     asynchronously.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the image is successfully stopped (or is left to
    ///   stop asynchronously). `false` if the instance doesn't stop.
    func stopInstance(instanceId: String, waitUntilStopped: Bool = false) async ->
Bool {
        let instanceList = [instanceId]

        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.stopInstances(
                input: StopInstancesInput(
                    instanceIds: instanceList
                )
            )

            if waitUntilStopped {
                print("Waiting for the instance to stop. Please be patient!")

                let waitOptions = WaiterOptions(maxWaitTime: 600)
                let output = try await ec2Client.waitUntilInstanceStopped(
                    options: waitOptions,
                    input: DescribeInstancesInput(
                        instanceIds: instanceList
                    )
                )
```

```
                switch output.result {
                case .success:
                    return true
                case .failure:
                    return false
                }
            } else {
                return true
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to stop the instance: \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Start the specified instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The ID of the instance to start.
    ///   - waitUntilStarted: If `true`, execution waits until the instance
    ///     has started. Otherwise, execution continues and the instance starts
    ///     asynchronously.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the image is successfully started (or is left to
    ///   start asynchronously). `false` if the instance doesn't start.
    func startInstance(instanceId: String, waitUntilStarted: Bool = false) async ->
Bool {
        let instanceList = [instanceId]

        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.startInstances(
                input: StartInstancesInput(
                    instanceIds: instanceList
                )
            )

            if waitUntilStarted {
                print("Waiting for the instance to start...")

                let waitOptions = WaiterOptions(maxWaitTime: 60.0)
                let output = try await ec2Client.waitUntilInstanceRunning(
                    options: waitOptions,
                    input: DescribeInstancesInput(
```

```
                        instanceIds: instanceList
                    )
                )
                switch output.result {
                case .success:
                    return true
                case .failure:
                    return false
                }
            } else {
                return true
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to start the instance: \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Terminate the specified instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The instance to terminate.
    ///   - waitUntilTerminated: Whether or not to wait until the instance is
    ///     terminated before returning.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if terminated successfully. `false` if not or if an
    ///   error occurs.
    func terminateInstance(instanceId: String, waitUntilTerminated: Bool = false)
 async -> Bool {
        let instanceList = [instanceId]

        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.terminateInstances(
                input: TerminateInstancesInput(
                    instanceIds: instanceList
                )
            )

            if waitUntilTerminated {
                print("Waiting for the instance to terminate...")

                let waitOptions = WaiterOptions(maxWaitTime: 600.0)
                let output = try await ec2Client.waitUntilInstanceTerminated(
                    options: waitOptions,
```

```
                    input: DescribeInstancesInput(
                        instanceIds: instanceList
                    )
                )

                switch output.result {
                case .success:
                    return true
                case .failure:
                    return false
                }
            } else {
                return true
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to terminate the instance:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Return an array of `EC2ClientTypes.Image` objects describing all of
    /// the images in the specified array.
    ///
    /// - Parameter idList: A list of image ID strings indicating the images
    ///   to return details about.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of the images.
    func describeImages(_ idList: [String]) async -> [EC2ClientTypes.Image] {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.describeImages(
                input: DescribeImagesInput(
                    imageIds: idList
                )
            )

            guard let images = output.images else {
                print("*** No images found.")
                return []
            }

            for image in images {
                guard let id = image.imageId else {
                    continue
```

```
                }
                print("   \(id): \(image.description ?? "<no description>")")
            }

            return images
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting image descriptions:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return []
        }
    }

    /// Create and return a new EC2 instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - imageId: The image ID of the AMI to use when creating the instance.
    ///   - instanceType: The type of instance to create.
    ///   - keyPairName: The RSA key pair's name to use to secure the instance.
    ///   - securityGroups: The security group or groups to add the instance
    ///     to.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The EC2 instance as an `EC2ClientTypes.Instance` object.
    func runInstance(imageId: String, instanceType: EC2ClientTypes.InstanceType,
                     keyPairName: String, securityGroups: [String]?) async ->
EC2ClientTypes.Instance? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.runInstances(
                input: RunInstancesInput(
                    imageId: imageId,
                    instanceType: instanceType,
                    keyName: keyPairName,
                    maxCount: 1,
                    minCount: 1,
                    securityGroupIds: securityGroups
                )
            )

            guard let instances = output.instances else {
                print("*** Unable to create the instance.")
                return nil
            }

            return instances[0]
        } catch {
```

```
            print("*** Error creating the instance: \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Return the device's external IP address.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the device's IP address.
    func getMyIPAddress() -> String? {
        guard let url = URL(string: "http://checkip.amazonaws.com") else {
            print("Couldn't create the URL")
            return nil
        }

        do {
            print("Getting the IP address...")
            return try String(contentsOf: url, encoding:
String.Encoding.utf8).trim()
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to get your public IP address.")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Create a new security group.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - groupName: The name of the group to create.
    ///   - groupDescription: A description of the new security group.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The ID string of the new security group.
    func createSecurityGroup(name groupName: String, description groupDescription:
String) async -> String? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.createSecurityGroup(
                input: CreateSecurityGroupInput(
                    description: groupDescription,
                    groupName: groupName
                )
            )

            return output.groupId
        } catch {
```

```
            print("*** Error creating the security group:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Authorize ingress of connections for the security group.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - groupId: The group ID of the security group to authorize access for.
    ///   - ipAddress: The IP address of the device to grant access to.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if access is successfully granted; otherwise `false`.
    func authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(groupId: String, ipAddress: String) async ->
Bool {
        let ipRange = EC2ClientTypes.IpRange(cidrIp: "\(ipAddress)/0")
        let httpPermission = EC2ClientTypes.IpPermission(
            fromPort: 80,
            ipProtocol: "tcp",
            ipRanges: [ipRange],
            toPort: 80
        )

        let sshPermission = EC2ClientTypes.IpPermission(
            fromPort: 22,
            ipProtocol: "tcp",
            ipRanges: [ipRange],
            toPort: 22
        )

        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(
                input: AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressInput(
                    groupId: groupId,
                    ipPermissions: [httpPermission, sshPermission]
                )
            )

            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Error authorizing ingress for the security group:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
```

```
    }

    func describeSecurityGroups(groupId: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.describeSecurityGroups(
                input: DescribeSecurityGroupsInput(
                    groupIds: [groupId]
                )
            )

            guard let securityGroups = output.securityGroups else {
                print("No security groups found.")
                return true
            }

            for group in securityGroups {
                print("Group \(group.groupId ?? "<unknown>") found with VPC
\(group.vpcId ?? "<unknown>")")
            }
            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting security group details:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Delete a security group.
    ///
    /// - Parameter groupId: The ID of the security group to delete.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` on successful deletion; `false` on error.
    func deleteSecurityGroup(groupId: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.deleteSecurityGroup(
                input: DeleteSecurityGroupInput(
                    groupId: groupId
                )
            )

            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Error deleting the security group:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
```

```
            return false
        }
    }

    /// Allocate an Elastic IP address.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the ID of the Elastic IP.
    func allocateAddress() async -> String? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.allocateAddress(
                input: AllocateAddressInput(
                    domain: EC2ClientTypes.DomainType.vpc
                )
            )

            guard let allocationId = output.allocationId else {
                return nil
            }

            return allocationId
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to allocate the IP address:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Associate the specified allocated Elastic IP to a given instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The instance to associate the Elastic IP with.
    ///   - allocationId: The ID of the allocated Elastic IP to associate with
    ///     the instance.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The association ID of the association.
    func associateAddress(instanceId: String?, allocationId: String?) async ->
String? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.associateAddress(
                input: AssociateAddressInput(
                    allocationId: allocationId,
                    instanceId: instanceId
                )
            )
```

```
            return output.associationId
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to associate the IP address:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Disassociate an Elastic IP.
    ///
    /// - Parameter associationId: The ID of the association to end.
    func disassociateAddress(associationId: String?) async {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.disassociateAddress(
                input: DisassociateAddressInput(
                    associationId: associationId
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to disassociate the IP address:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }

    /// Release an allocated Elastic IP.
    ///
    /// - Parameter allocationId: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP to
    ///   release.
    func releaseAddress(allocationId: String?) async {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.releaseAddress(
                input: ReleaseAddressInput(
                    allocationId: allocationId
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to release the IP address:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }

    /// Generate and return a unique file name that begins with the specified
    /// string.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - prefix: Text to use at the beginning of the returned name.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing a unique filename that begins with the
    ///   specified `prefix`.
    ///
    /// The returned name uses a random number between 1 million and 1 billion to
    /// provide reasonable certainty of uniqueness for the purposes of this
    /// example.
    func tempName(prefix: String) -> String {
        return "\(prefix)-\(Int.random(in: 1000000..<1000000000))"
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Swift.
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteSecurityGroup

- DescribeImages
- DescribeInstanceTypes
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeKeyPairs
- DescribeSecurityGroups
- DisassociateAddress
- ReleaseAddress
- RunInstances
- StartInstances
- StopInstances
- TerminateInstances
- UnmonitorInstances

Azioni

`AllocateAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`AllocateAddress`.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Allocate an Elastic IP address.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the ID of the Elastic IP.
    func allocateAddress() async -> String? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.allocateAddress(
                input: AllocateAddressInput(
```

```
                    domain: EC2ClientTypes.DomainType.vpc
                )
            )

            guard let allocationId = output.allocationId else {
                return nil
            }

            return allocationId
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to allocate the IP address:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AllocateAddressguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`AssociateAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `AssociateAddress`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Associate the specified allocated Elastic IP to a given instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The instance to associate the Elastic IP with.
    ///   - allocationId: The ID of the allocated Elastic IP to associate with
    ///     the instance.
    ///
```

```
    /// - Returns: The association ID of the association.
    func associateAddress(instanceId: String?, allocationId: String?) async ->
 String? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.associateAddress(
                input: AssociateAddressInput(
                    allocationId: allocationId,
                    instanceId: instanceId
                )
            )

            return output.associationId
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to associate the IP address:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AssociateAddressguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Authorize ingress of connections for the security group.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - groupId: The group ID of the security group to authorize access for.
```

```
    ///   - ipAddress: The IP address of the device to grant access to.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if access is successfully granted; otherwise `false`.
    func authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(groupId: String, ipAddress: String) async ->
 Bool {
        let ipRange = EC2ClientTypes.IpRange(cidrIp: "\(ipAddress)/0")
        let httpPermission = EC2ClientTypes.IpPermission(
            fromPort: 80,
            ipProtocol: "tcp",
            ipRanges: [ipRange],
            toPort: 80
        )

        let sshPermission = EC2ClientTypes.IpPermission(
            fromPort: 22,
            ipProtocol: "tcp",
            ipRanges: [ipRange],
            toPort: 22
        )

        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(
                input: AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressInput(
                    groupId: groupId,
                    ipPermissions: [httpPermission, sshPermission]
                )
            )

            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Error authorizing ingress for the security group:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`CreateKeyPair`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateKeyPair`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Create a new RSA key pair and save the private key to a randomly-named
    /// file in the temporary directory.
    ///
    /// - Parameter name: The name of the key pair to create.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The URL of the newly created `.pem` file or `nil` if unable
    ///   to create the key pair.
    func createKeyPair(name: String) async -> URL? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.createKeyPair(
                input: CreateKeyPairInput(
                    keyName: name
                )
            )

            guard let keyMaterial = output.keyMaterial else {
                return nil
            }

            // Build the URL of the temporary private key file.

            let fileURL = URL.temporaryDirectory
                                 .appendingPathComponent(name)
                                 .appendingPathExtension("pem")

            do {
                try keyMaterial.write(to: fileURL, atomically: true, encoding:
 String.Encoding.utf8)
                return fileURL
            } catch {
                print("*** Failed to write the private key.")
                return nil
```

```
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to create the key pair.")
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateKeyPairguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`CreateSecurityGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateSecurityGroup`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Create a new security group.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - groupName: The name of the group to create.
    ///   - groupDescription: A description of the new security group.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The ID string of the new security group.
    func createSecurityGroup(name groupName: String, description groupDescription:
 String) async -> String? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.createSecurityGroup(
                input: CreateSecurityGroupInput(
                    description: groupDescription,
                    groupName: groupName
                )
            )

            return output.groupId
```

```
        } catch {
            print("*** Error creating the security group:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateSecurityGroupguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`DeleteKeyPair`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteKeyPair`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Delete an EC2 key pair.
    ///
    /// - Parameter keyPair: The name of the key pair to delete.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the key pair is deleted successfully; otherwise
    ///   `false`.
    func deleteKeyPair(keyPair: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.deleteKeyPair(
                input: DeleteKeyPairInput(
                    keyName: keyPair
                )
            )

            return true
        } catch {
```

```
            print("*** Error deleting the key pair: \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteKeyPairguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`DeleteSecurityGroup`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteSecurityGroup`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Delete a security group.
    ///
    /// - Parameter groupId: The ID of the security group to delete.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` on successful deletion; `false` on error.
    func deleteSecurityGroup(groupId: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.deleteSecurityGroup(
                input: DeleteSecurityGroupInput(
                    groupId: groupId
                )
            )

            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Error deleting the security group:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteSecurityGroupguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`DescribeImages`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeImages`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Return an array of `EC2ClientTypes.Image` objects describing all of
    /// the images in the specified array.
    ///
    /// - Parameter idList: A list of image ID strings indicating the images
    ///   to return details about.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of the images.
    func describeImages(_ idList: [String]) async -> [EC2ClientTypes.Image] {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.describeImages(
                input: DescribeImagesInput(
                    imageIds: idList
                )
            )

            guard let images = output.images else {
                print("*** No images found.")
                return []
            }

            for image in images {
                guard let id = image.imageId else {
```

```
                    continue
                }
                print("   \(id): \(image.description ?? "<no description>")")
            }

            return images
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting image descriptions:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return []
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeImagesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`DescribeInstanceTypes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeInstanceTypes`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Return a list of instance types matching the specified architecture
    /// and instance sizes.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - architecture: The architecture of the instance types to return, as
    ///     a member of `EC2ClientTypes.ArchitectureValues`.
    ///   - sizes: An array of one or more strings identifying sizes of
    ///     instance type to accept.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `EC2ClientTypes.InstanceTypeInfo` records
```

```
    ///   describing the instance types matching the given requirements.
    func getMatchingInstanceTypes(architecture: EC2ClientTypes.ArchitectureValues =
EC2ClientTypes.ArchitectureValues.x8664,
                          sizes: [String] = ["*.micro", "*.small"]) async
                          -> [EC2ClientTypes.InstanceTypeInfo] {
        var instanceTypes: [EC2ClientTypes.InstanceTypeInfo] = []

        let archFilter = EC2ClientTypes.Filter(
            name: "processor-info.supported-architecture",
            values: [architecture.rawValue]
        )
        let sizeFilter = EC2ClientTypes.Filter(
            name: "instance-type",
            values: sizes
        )

        do {
            let pages = ec2Client.describeInstanceTypesPaginated(
                input: DescribeInstanceTypesInput(
                    filters: [archFilter, sizeFilter]
                )
            )

            for try await page in pages {
                guard let types = page.instanceTypes else {
                    return []
                }

                instanceTypes += types
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting image types: \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return []
        }

        return instanceTypes
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeInstanceTypesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`DescribeKeyPairs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeKeyPairs`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Describe the key pairs associated with the user by outputting each key
    /// pair's name and fingerprint.
    func describeKeyPairs() async {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.describeKeyPairs(
                input: DescribeKeyPairsInput()
            )

            guard let keyPairs = output.keyPairs else {
                print("*** No key pairs list available.")
                return
            }

            for keyPair in keyPairs {
                print(keyPair.keyName ?? "<unknown>", ":", keyPair.keyFingerprint ??
 "<unknown>")
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Error: Unable to obtain a key pair list.")
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DescribeKeyPairsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`DescribeSecurityGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DescribeSecurityGroups`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Utilizzo dell'impaginazione con`describeSecurityGroupsPaginated()`.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Return an array of strings giving the names of every security group
    /// the user is a member of.
    ///
    /// - Parameter ec2Client: The `EC2Client` to use when calling
    ///   `describeSecurityGroupsPaginated()`.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of strings giving the names of every security
    ///   group the user is a member of.
    func getSecurityGroupNames(ec2Client: EC2Client) async -> [String] {
        let pages = ec2Client.describeSecurityGroupsPaginated(
            input: DescribeSecurityGroupsInput()
        )

        var groupNames: [String] = []

        do {
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let groups = page.securityGroups else {
                    print("*** Error: No groups returned.")
                    continue
                }

                for group in groups {
                    groupNames.append(group.groupName ?? "<unknown>")
                }
            }
        } catch {
```

```
            print("*** Error: \(error.localizedDescription)")
        }

        return groupNames
    }
```

Senza impaginazione.

```
import AWSEC2

    func describeSecurityGroups(groupId: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.describeSecurityGroups(
                input: DescribeSecurityGroupsInput(
                    groupIds: [groupId]
                )
            )

            guard let securityGroups = output.securityGroups else {
                print("No security groups found.")
                return true
            }

            for group in securityGroups {
                print("Group \(group.groupId ?? "<unknown>") found with VPC
 \(group.vpcId ?? "<unknown>")")
            }
            return true
        } catch {
            print("*** Error getting security group details:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta la guida di riferimento DescribeSecurityGroupsall'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`DisassociateAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DisassociateAddress`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Disassociate an Elastic IP.
    ///
    /// - Parameter associationId: The ID of the association to end.
    func disassociateAddress(associationId: String?) async {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.disassociateAddress(
                input: DisassociateAddressInput(
                    associationId: associationId
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to disassociate the IP address:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DisassociateAddressguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`ReleaseAddress`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ReleaseAddress`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Release an allocated Elastic IP.
    ///
    /// - Parameter allocationId: The allocation ID of the Elastic IP to
    ///   release.
    func releaseAddress(allocationId: String?) async {
        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.releaseAddress(
                input: ReleaseAddressInput(
                    allocationId: allocationId
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to release the IP address:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ReleaseAddressguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`RunInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `RunInstances`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Create and return a new EC2 instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - imageId: The image ID of the AMI to use when creating the instance.
    ///   - instanceType: The type of instance to create.
    ///   - keyPairName: The RSA key pair's name to use to secure the instance.
    ///   - securityGroups: The security group or groups to add the instance
    ///     to.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The EC2 instance as an `EC2ClientTypes.Instance` object.
    func runInstance(imageId: String, instanceType: EC2ClientTypes.InstanceType,
                         keyPairName: String, securityGroups: [String]?) async ->
 EC2ClientTypes.Instance? {
        do {
            let output = try await ec2Client.runInstances(
                input: RunInstancesInput(
                    imageId: imageId,
                    instanceType: instanceType,
                    keyName: keyPairName,
                    maxCount: 1,
                    minCount: 1,
                    securityGroupIds: securityGroups
                )
            )

            guard let instances = output.instances else {
                print("*** Unable to create the instance.")
                return nil
            }

            return instances[0]
        } catch {
```

```
            print("*** Error creating the instance: \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la RunInstancesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`StartInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StartInstances`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Start the specified instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The ID of the instance to start.
    ///   - waitUntilStarted: If `true`, execution waits until the instance
    ///     has started. Otherwise, execution continues and the instance starts
    ///     asynchronously.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the image is successfully started (or is left to
    ///   start asynchronously). `false` if the instance doesn't start.
    func startInstance(instanceId: String, waitUntilStarted: Bool = false) async ->
 Bool {
        let instanceList = [instanceId]

        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.startInstances(
                input: StartInstancesInput(
                    instanceIds: instanceList
                )
            )
```

```
            if waitUntilStarted {
                print("Waiting for the instance to start...")

                let waitOptions = WaiterOptions(maxWaitTime: 60.0)
                let output = try await ec2Client.waitUntilInstanceRunning(
                    options: waitOptions,
                    input: DescribeInstancesInput(
                        instanceIds: instanceList
                    )
                )
                switch output.result {
                case .success:
                    return true
                case .failure:
                    return false
                }
            } else {
                return true
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to start the instance: \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartInstancesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`StopInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StopInstances`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2
```

```
    /// Stop the specified instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The ID of the instance to stop.
    ///   - waitUntilStopped: If `true`, execution waits until the instance
    ///     has stopped. Otherwise, execution continues and the instance stops
    ///     asynchronously.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the image is successfully stopped (or is left to
    ///   stop asynchronously). `false` if the instance doesn't stop.
    func stopInstance(instanceId: String, waitUntilStopped: Bool = false) async ->
Bool {
        let instanceList = [instanceId]

        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.stopInstances(
                input: StopInstancesInput(
                    instanceIds: instanceList
                )
            )

            if waitUntilStopped {
                print("Waiting for the instance to stop. Please be patient!")

                let waitOptions = WaiterOptions(maxWaitTime: 600)
                let output = try await ec2Client.waitUntilInstanceStopped(
                    options: waitOptions,
                    input: DescribeInstancesInput(
                        instanceIds: instanceList
                    )
                )

                switch output.result {
                case .success:
                    return true
                case .failure:
                    return false
                }
            } else {
                return true
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to stop the instance: \(error.localizedDescription)")
```

```
            return false
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StopInstancesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`TerminateInstances`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `TerminateInstances`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSEC2

    /// Terminate the specified instance.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - instanceId: The instance to terminate.
    ///   - waitUntilTerminated: Whether or not to wait until the instance is
    ///     terminated before returning.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if terminated successfully. `false` if not or if an
    ///   error occurs.
    func terminateInstance(instanceId: String, waitUntilTerminated: Bool = false)
 async -> Bool {
        let instanceList = [instanceId]

        do {
            _ = try await ec2Client.terminateInstances(
                input: TerminateInstancesInput(
                    instanceIds: instanceList
                )
            )
```

```
            if waitUntilTerminated {
                print("Waiting for the instance to terminate...")

                let waitOptions = WaiterOptions(maxWaitTime: 600.0)
                let output = try await ec2Client.waitUntilInstanceTerminated(
                    options: waitOptions,
                    input: DescribeInstancesInput(
                        instanceIds: instanceList
                    )
                )

                switch output.result {
                case .success:
                    return true
                case .failure:
                    return false
                }
            } else {
                return true
            }
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to terminate the instance:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la TerminateInstancesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

AWS Glue esempi che utilizzano SDK per Swift

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Swift con. AWS Glue

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un crawler che esegue la scansione di un bucket Amazon S3 pubblico e genera un database di metadati in formato CSV.
- Elenca le informazioni su database e tabelle nel tuo AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- Crea un processo per estrarre i dati CSV dal bucket S3, trasformare i dati e caricare l'output in formato JSON in un altro bucket S3.
- Elenca le informazioni sulle esecuzioni dei processi, visualizza i dati trasformati e pulisci le risorse.

Per ulteriori informazioni, consulta Tutorial: Guida introduttiva a AWS Glue Studio.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Il file `Package.swift`.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
//
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.

import PackageDescription
```

```
let package = Package(
    name: "glue-scenario",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.0.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module or
 a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "glue-scenario",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSGlue", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "AWSS3", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources")

    ]
)
```

Il file di codice Swift,`entry.swift`.

```
// An example that shows how to use the AWS SDK for Swift to demonstrate
// creating and using crawlers and jobs using AWS Glue.
//
// 0. Upload the Python job script to Amazon S3 so it can be used when
//    calling `startJobRun()` later.
```

```
// 1. Create a crawler, pass it the IAM role and the URL of the public Amazon
//    S3 bucket that contains the source data:
//    s3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv.
// 2. Start the crawler. This takes time, so after starting it, use a loop
//    that calls `getCrawler()` until the state is "READY".
// 3. Get the database created by the crawler, and the tables in the
//    database. Display them to the user.
// 4. Create a job. Pass it the IAM role and the URL to a Python ETL script
//    previously uploaded to the user's S3 bucket.
// 5. Start a job run, passing the following custom arguments. These are
//    expected by the ETL script, so must exactly match.
//    * `--input_database: <name of the database created by the crawler>`
//    * `--input_table: <name of the table created by the crawler>`
//    * `--output_bucket_url: <URL to the scaffold bucket created for the
//      user>`
// 6. Loop and get the job run until it returns one of the following states:
//    "SUCCEEDED", "STOPPED", "FAILED", or "TIMEOUT".
// 7. Output data is stored in a group of files in the user's S3 bucket.
//    Either direct the user to their location or download a file and display
//    the results inline.
// 8. List the jobs for the user's account.
// 9. Get job run details for a job run.
// 10. Delete the demo job.
// 11. Delete the database and tables created by the example.
// 12. Delete the crawler created by the example.

import ArgumentParser
import AWSS3
import Foundation
import Smithy

import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "The AWS IAM role to use for AWS Glue calls.")
    var role: String

    @Option(help: "The Amazon S3 bucket to use for this example.")
    var bucket: String

    @Option(help: "The Amazon S3 URL of the data to crawl.")
    var s3url: String = "s3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv"
```

```
    @Option(help: "The Python script to run as a job with AWS Glue.")
    var script: String = "./flight_etl_job_script.py"

    @Option(help: "The AWS Region to run AWS API calls in.")
    var awsRegion = "us-east-1"

    @Option(help: "A prefix string to use when naming tables.")
    var tablePrefix = "swift-glue-basics-table"

    @Option(
        help: ArgumentHelp("The level of logging for the Swift SDK to perform."),
        completion: .list([
            "critical",
            "debug",
            "error",
            "info",
            "notice",
            "trace",
            "warning"
        ])
    )
    var logLevel: String = "error"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "glue-scenario",
        abstract: """
        Demonstrates various features of AWS Glue.
        """,
        discussion: """
        An example showing how to use AWS Glue to create, run, and monitor
        crawlers and jobs.
        """
    )

    /// Generate and return a unique file name that begins with the specified
    /// string.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - prefix: Text to use at the beginning of the returned name.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing a unique filename that begins with the
    ///   specified `prefix`.
    ///
    /// The returned name uses a random number between 1 million and 1 billion to
```

```
    /// provide reasonable certainty of uniqueness for the purposes of this
    /// example.
    func tempName(prefix: String) -> String {
        return "\(prefix)-\(Int.random(in: 1000000..<1000000000))"
    }

    /// Upload a file to an Amazon S3 bucket.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - s3Client: The S3 client to use when uploading the file.
    ///   - path: The local path of the source file to upload.
    ///   - toBucket: The name of the S3 bucket into which to upload the file.
    ///   - key: The key (name) to give the file in the S3 bucket.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the file is uploaded successfully, otherwise `false`.
    func uploadFile(s3Client: S3Client, path: String, toBucket: String, key: String)
 async -> Bool {
        do {
            let fileData: Data = try Data(contentsOf: URL(fileURLWithPath: path))
            let dataStream = ByteStream.data(fileData)
            _ = try await s3Client.putObject(
                input: PutObjectInput(
                    body: dataStream,
                    bucket: toBucket,
                    key: key
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** An unexpected error occurred uploading the script to the
 Amazon S3 bucket \"\(bucket)\".")
            return false
        }

        return true
    }

    /// Create a new AWS Glue crawler.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: An AWS Glue client to use for the crawler.
    ///   - crawlerName: A name for the new crawler.
    ///   - iamRole: The name of an Amazon IAM role for the crawler to use.
    ///   - s3Path: The path of an Amazon S3 folder to use as a target location.
    ///   - cronSchedule: A `cron` schedule indicating when to run the crawler.
```

```
   ///   - databaseName: The name of an AWS Glue database to operate on.
   ///
   /// - Returns: `true` if the crawler is created successfully, otherwise `false`.
   func createCrawler(glueClient: GlueClient, crawlerName: String, iamRole: String,
                      s3Path: String, cronSchedule: String, databaseName: String)
async -> Bool {
       let s3Target = GlueClientTypes.S3Target(path: s3url)
       let targetList = GlueClientTypes.CrawlerTargets(s3Targets: [s3Target])

       do {
           _ = try await glueClient.createCrawler(
               input: CreateCrawlerInput(
                   databaseName: databaseName,
                   description: "Created by the AWS SDK for Swift Scenario Example
for AWS Glue.",
                   name: crawlerName,
                   role: iamRole,
                   schedule: cronSchedule,
                   tablePrefix: tablePrefix,
                   targets: targetList
               )
           )
       } catch _ as AlreadyExistsException {
           print("*** A crawler named \"\(crawlerName)\" already exists.")
           return false
       } catch _ as OperationTimeoutException {
           print("*** The attempt to create the AWS Glue crawler timed out.")
           return false
       } catch {
           print("*** An unexpected error occurred creating the AWS Glue crawler:
\(error.localizedDescription)")
           return false
       }

       return true
   }

   /// Delete an AWS Glue crawler.
   ///
   /// - Parameters:
   ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
   ///   - name: The name of the crawler to delete.
   ///
   /// - Returns: `true` if successful, otherwise `false`.
```

```
    func deleteCrawler(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.deleteCrawler(
                input: DeleteCrawlerInput(name: name)
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }
        return true
    }

    /// Start running an AWS Glue crawler.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use when starting the crawler.
    ///   - name: The name of the crawler to start running.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the crawler is started successfully, otherwise `false`.
    func startCrawler(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.startCrawler(
                input: StartCrawlerInput(name: name)
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** An unexpected error occurred starting the crawler.")
            return false
        }

        return true
    }

    /// Get the state of the specified AWS Glue crawler.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the crawler whose state should be returned.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState` value describing the
    ///   state of the crawler.
    func getCrawlerState(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async ->
GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.getCrawler(
                input: GetCrawlerInput(name: name)
```

```
            )

            // If the crawler or its state is `nil`, report that the crawler
            // is stopping. This may not be what you want for your
            // application but it works for this one!

            guard let crawler = output.crawler else {
                return GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState.stopping
            }
            guard let state = crawler.state else {
                return GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState.stopping
            }
            return state
        } catch {
            return GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState.stopping
        }
    }

    /// Wait until the specified crawler is ready to run.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the crawler to wait for.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the crawler is ready, `false` if the client is
    ///   stopping (and will therefore never be ready).
    func waitUntilCrawlerReady(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async -> Bool {
        while true {
            let state = await getCrawlerState(glueClient: glueClient, name: name)

            if state == .ready {
                return true
            } else if state == .stopping {
                return false
            }

            // Wait four seconds before trying again.

            do {
                try await Task.sleep(for: .seconds(4))
            } catch {
                print("*** Error pausing the task.")
            }
        }
```

```
    }

    /// Create a new AWS Glue job.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name to give the new job.
    ///   - role: The IAM role for the job to use when accessing AWS services.
    ///   - scriptLocation: The AWS S3 URI of the script to be run by the job.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the job is created successfully, otherwise `false`.
    func createJob(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, role: String,
                   scriptLocation: String) async -> Bool {
        let command = GlueClientTypes.JobCommand(
            name: "glueetl",
            pythonVersion: "3",
            scriptLocation: scriptLocation
        )

        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.createJob(
                input: CreateJobInput(
                    command: command,
                    description: "Created by the AWS SDK for Swift Glue basic
scenario example.",
                    glueVersion: "3.0",
                    name: jobName,
                    numberOfWorkers: 10,
                    role: role,
                    workerType: .g1x
                )
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }
        return true
    }

    /// Return a list of the AWS Glue jobs listed on the user's account.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - maxJobs: The maximum number of jobs to return (default: 100).
    ///
```

```
/// - Returns: An array of strings listing the names of all available AWS
///   Glue jobs.
func listJobs(glueClient: GlueClient, maxJobs: Int = 100) async -> [String] {
    var jobList: [String] = []
    var nextToken: String?

    repeat {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.listJobs(
                input: ListJobsInput(
                    maxResults: maxJobs,
                    nextToken: nextToken
                )
            )

            guard let jobs = output.jobNames else {
                return jobList
            }

            jobList = jobList + jobs
            nextToken = output.nextToken
        } catch {
            return jobList
        }
    } while (nextToken != nil)

    return jobList
}

/// Delete an AWS Glue job.
///
/// - Parameters:
///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
///   - jobName: The name of the job to delete.
///
/// - Returns: `true` if the job is successfully deleted, otherwise `false`.
func deleteJob(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String) async -> Bool {
    do {
        _ = try await glueClient.deleteJob(
            input: DeleteJobInput(jobName: jobName)
        )
    } catch {
        return false
    }
```

```
        return true
    }

    /// Create an AWS Glue database.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - databaseName: The name to give the new database.
    ///   - location: The URL of the source data to use with AWS Glue.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the database is created successfully, otherwise
`false`.
    func createDatabase(glueClient: GlueClient, name databaseName: String, location:
String) async -> Bool {
        let databaseInput = GlueClientTypes.DatabaseInput(
            description: "Created by the AWS SDK for Swift Glue basic scenario
example.",
            locationUri: location,
            name: databaseName
        )

        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.createDatabase(
                input: CreateDatabaseInput(
                    databaseInput: databaseInput
                )
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }

        return true
    }

    /// Get the AWS Glue database with the specified name.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the database to return.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The `GlueClientTypes.Database` object describing the
    ///   specified database, or `nil` if an error occurs or the database
    ///   isn't found.
```

```
    func getDatabase(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async ->
GlueClientTypes.Database? {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.getDatabase(
                input: GetDatabaseInput(name: name)
            )

            return output.database
        } catch {
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Returns a list of the tables in the specified database.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - databaseName: The name of the database whose tables are to be
    ///     returned.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `GlueClientTypes.Table` objects, each
    ///   describing one table in the named database. An empty array indicates
    ///   that there are either no tables in the database, or an error
    ///   occurred before any tables could be found.
    func getTablesInDatabase(glueClient: GlueClient, databaseName: String) async ->
[GlueClientTypes.Table] {
        var tables: [GlueClientTypes.Table] = []
        var nextToken: String?

        repeat {
            do {
                let output = try await glueClient.getTables(
                    input: GetTablesInput(
                        databaseName: databaseName,
                        nextToken: nextToken
                    )
                )

                guard let tableList = output.tableList else {
                    return tables
                }

                tables = tables + tableList
                nextToken = output.nextToken
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```
            } catch {
                return tables
            }
        } while nextToken != nil

        return tables
    }

    /// Delete the specified database.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - databaseName: The name of the database to delete.
    ///   - deleteTables: A Bool indicating whether or not to delete the
    ///     tables in the database before attempting to delete the database.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the database (and optionally its tables) are
    ///   deleted, otherwise `false`.
    func deleteDatabase(glueClient: GlueClient, name databaseName: String,
                        withTables deleteTables: Bool = false) async -> Bool {
        if deleteTables {
            var tableNames: [String] = []

            // Get a list of the names of all of the tables in the database.

            let tableList = await self.getTablesInDatabase(glueClient: glueClient,
databaseName: databaseName)
            for table in tableList {
                guard let name = table.name else {
                    continue
                }
                tableNames.append(name)
            }

            // Delete the tables. If there's only one table, use
            // `deleteTable()`, otherwise, use `batchDeleteTable()`. You can
            // use `batchDeleteTable()` for a single table, but this
            // demonstrates the use of `deleteTable()`.

            if tableNames.count == 1 {
                do {
                    print("    Deleting table...")
                    _ = try await glueClient.deleteTable(
                        input: DeleteTableInput(
```

```
                            databaseName: databaseName,
                            name: tableNames[0]
                        )
                    )
                } catch {
                    print("*** Unable to delete the table.")
                }
            } else {
                do {
                    print("    Deleting tables...")
                    _ = try await glueClient.batchDeleteTable(
                        input: BatchDeleteTableInput(
                            databaseName: databaseName,
                            tablesToDelete: tableNames
                        )
                    )
                } catch {
                    print("*** Unable to delete the tables.")
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the database itself.

        do {
            print("    Deleting the database itself...")
            _ = try await glueClient.deleteDatabase(
                input: DeleteDatabaseInput(name: databaseName)
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to delete the database.")
            return false
        }
        return true
    }

    /// Start an AWS Glue job run.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name of the job to run.
    ///   - databaseName: The name of the AWS Glue database to run the job against.
    ///   - tableName: The name of the table in the database to run the job against.
    ///   - outputURL: The AWS S3 URI of the bucket location into which to
```

```
    ///     write the resulting output.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the job run is started successfully, otherwise `false`.
    func startJobRun(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, databaseName:
String,
                     tableName: String, outputURL: String) async -> String? {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.startJobRun(
                input: StartJobRunInput(
                    arguments: [
                        "--input_database": databaseName,
                        "--input_table": tableName,
                        "--output_bucket_url": outputURL
                    ],
                    jobName: jobName,
                    numberOfWorkers: 10,
                    workerType: .g1x
                )
            )

            guard let id = output.jobRunId else {
                return nil
            }

            return id
        } catch {
            return nil
        }
    }

    /// Return a list of the job runs for the specified job.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name of the job for which to return its job runs.
    ///   - maxResults: The maximum number of job runs to return (default:
    ///     1000).
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `GlueClientTypes.JobRun` objects describing
    ///   each job run.
    func getJobRuns(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, maxResults: Int? =
nil) async -> [GlueClientTypes.JobRun] {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.getJobRuns(
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```
                input: GetJobRunsInput(
                    jobName: jobName,
                    maxResults: maxResults
                )
            )

            guard let jobRuns = output.jobRuns else {
                print("*** No job runs found.")
                return []
            }

            return jobRuns
        } catch is EntityNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified job name, \(jobName), doesn't exist.")
            return []
        } catch {
            print("*** Unexpected error getting job runs:")
            dump(error)
            return []
        }
    }

    /// Get information about a specific AWS Glue job run.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name of the job to return job run data for.
    ///   - id: The run ID of the specific job run to return.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `GlueClientTypes.JobRun` object describing the state of
    ///   the job run, or `nil` if an error occurs.
    func getJobRun(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, id: String) async -
> GlueClientTypes.JobRun? {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.getJobRun(
                input: GetJobRunInput(
                    jobName: jobName,
                    runId: id
                )
            )

            return output.jobRun
        } catch {
            return nil
```

```
        }
    }

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        // A name to give the Python script upon upload to the Amazon S3
        // bucket.
        let scriptName = "jobscript.py"

        // Schedule string in `cron` format, as described here:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/glue/latest/dg/monitor-data-warehouse-
schedule.html
        let cron = "cron(15 12 * * ? *)"

        let glueConfig = try await GlueClient.GlueClientConfiguration(region:
 awsRegion)
        let glueClient = GlueClient(config: glueConfig)

        let s3Config = try await S3Client.S3ClientConfiguration(region: awsRegion)
        let s3Client = S3Client(config: s3Config)

        // Create random names for things that need them.

        let crawlerName = tempName(prefix: "swift-glue-basics-crawler")
        let databaseName = tempName(prefix: "swift-glue-basics-db")

        // Create a name for the AWS Glue job.

        let jobName = tempName(prefix: "scenario-job")

        // The URL of the Python script on S3.

        let scriptURL = "s3://\(bucket)/\(scriptName)"

        print("Welcome to the AWS SDK for Swift basic scenario for AWS Glue!")

        //======================================================================
        // 0. Upload the Python script to the target bucket so it's available
        //    for use by the Amazon Glue service.
        //======================================================================

        print("Uploading the Python script: \(script) as key \(scriptName)")
        print("Destination bucket: \(bucket)")
```

```
        if !(await uploadFile(s3Client: s3Client, path: script, toBucket: bucket,
key: scriptName)) {
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 1. Create the database and crawler using the randomized names
        //    generated previously.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Creating database \"\(databaseName)\"...")
        if !(await createDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName,
location: s3url)) {
            print("*** Unable to create the database.")
            return
        }

        print("Creating crawler \"\(crawlerName)\"...")
        if !(await createCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, crawlerName: crawlerName,
                                 iamRole: role, s3Path: s3url, cronSchedule: cron,
                                 databaseName: databaseName)) {
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 2. Start the crawler, then wait for it to be ready.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Starting the crawler and waiting until it's ready...")
        if !(await startCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)) {
            _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)
            return
        }

        if !(await waitUntilCrawlerReady(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName))
{
            _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 3. Get the database and table created by the crawler.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Getting the crawler's database...")
```

```
        let database = await getDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName)

        guard let database else {
            print("*** Unable to get the database.")
            return
        }
        print("Database URI: \(database.locationUri ?? "<unknown>")")

        let tableList = await getTablesInDatabase(glueClient: glueClient,
databaseName: databaseName)

        print("Found \(tableList.count) table(s):")
        for table in tableList {
            print("  \(table.name ?? "<unnamed>")")
        }

        if tableList.count != 1 {
            print("*** Incorrect number of tables found. There should only be one.")
            _ = await deleteDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName,
withTables: true)
            _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)
            return
        }

        guard let tableName = tableList[0].name else {
            print("*** Table is unnamed.")
            _ = await deleteDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName,
withTables: true)
            _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 4. Create a job.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Creating a job...")
        if !(await createJob(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName, role: role,
                             scriptLocation: scriptURL)) {
            _ = await deleteDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName,
withTables: true)
            _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)
            return
        }
```

```
        //=====================================================================
        // 5. Start a job run.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Starting the job...")

        // Construct the Amazon S3 URL for the job run's output. This is in
        // the bucket specified on the command line, with a folder name that's
        // unique for this job run.

        let timeStamp = Date().timeIntervalSince1970
        let jobPath = "\(jobName)-\(Int(timeStamp))"
        let outputURL = "s3://\(bucket)/\(jobPath)"

        // Start the job run.

        let jobRunID = await startJobRun(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName,
                                         databaseName: databaseName,
                                         tableName: tableName,
                                         outputURL: outputURL)

        guard let jobRunID else {
            print("*** Job run ID is invalid.")
            _ = await deleteJob(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName)
            _ = await deleteDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName,
withTables: true)
            _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)
            return
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 6. Wait for the job run to indicate that the run is complete.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Waiting for job run to end...")

        var jobRunFinished = false
        var jobRunState: GlueClientTypes.JobRunState

        repeat {
            let jobRun = await getJobRun(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName, id:
jobRunID)
            guard let jobRun else {
```

```
                print("*** Unable to get the job run.")
                _ = await deleteJob(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName)
                _ = await deleteDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName,
withTables: true)
                _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)
                return
            }
            jobRunState = jobRun.jobRunState ?? .failed

            //=====================================================================
            // 7. Output where to find the data if the job run was successful.
            //    If the job run failed for any reason, output an appropriate
            //    error message.
            //=====================================================================

            switch jobRunState {
                case .succeeded:
                    print("Job run succeeded. JSON files are in the Amazon S3
path:")
                    print("    \(outputURL)")
                    jobRunFinished = true
                case .stopped:
                    jobRunFinished = true
                case .error:
                    print("*** Error: Job run ended in an error.
\(jobRun.errorMessage ?? "")")
                    jobRunFinished = true
                case .failed:
                    print("*** Error: Job run failed. \(jobRun.errorMessage ?? "")")
                    jobRunFinished = true
                case .timeout:
                    print("*** Warning: Job run timed out.")
                    jobRunFinished = true
                default:
                    do {
                        try await Task.sleep(for: .milliseconds(250))
                    } catch {
                        print("*** Error pausing the task.")
                    }
            }
        } while jobRunFinished != true

        //=====================================================================
        // 7.5. List the job runs for this job, showing each job run's ID and
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```
        // its execution time.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Getting all job runs for the job \(jobName):")
        let jobRuns = await getJobRuns(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName)

        if jobRuns.count == 0 {
            print("    <no job runs found>")
        } else {
            print("Found \(jobRuns.count) job runs... listing execution times:")
            for jobRun in jobRuns {
                print("    \(jobRun.id ?? "<unnamed>"): \(jobRun.executionTime)
seconds")
            }
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 8. List the jobs for the user's account.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nThe account has the following jobs:")
        let jobs = await listJobs(glueClient: glueClient)

        if jobs.count == 0 {
            print("    <no jobs found>")
        } else {
            for job in jobs {
                print("    \(job)")
            }
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 9. Get the job run details for a job run.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Information about the job run:")
        let jobRun = await getJobRun(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName, id:
jobRunID)

        guard let jobRun else {
            print("*** Unable to retrieve the job run.")
            _ = await deleteJob(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName)
            _ = await deleteDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName,
withTables: true)
```

```
            _ = await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)
            return
        }

        let startDate = jobRun.startedOn ?? Date(timeIntervalSince1970: 0)
        let endDate = jobRun.completedOn ?? Date(timeIntervalSince1970: 0)
        let dateFormatter: DateFormatter = DateFormatter()
        dateFormatter.dateStyle = .long
        dateFormatter.timeStyle = .long

        print("    Started at: \(dateFormatter.string(from: startDate))")
        print("  Completed at: \(dateFormatter.string(from: endDate))")

        //=====================================================================
        // 10. Delete the job.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nDeleting the job...")
        _ = await deleteJob(glueClient: glueClient, name: jobName)

        //=====================================================================
        // 11. Delete the database and tables created by this example.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Deleting the database...")
        _ = await deleteDatabase(glueClient: glueClient, name: databaseName,
 withTables: true)

        //=====================================================================
        // 12. Delete the crawler.
        //=====================================================================

        print("Deleting the crawler...")
        if !(await deleteCrawler(glueClient: glueClient, name: crawlerName)) {
            return
        }
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())
```

```
        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Swift.
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs
  - StartCrawler
  - StartJobRun

Azioni

`CreateCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CreateCrawler`.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Create a new AWS Glue crawler.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: An AWS Glue client to use for the crawler.
    ///   - crawlerName: A name for the new crawler.
    ///   - iamRole: The name of an Amazon IAM role for the crawler to use.
    ///   - s3Path: The path of an Amazon S3 folder to use as a target location.
    ///   - cronSchedule: A `cron` schedule indicating when to run the crawler.
    ///   - databaseName: The name of an AWS Glue database to operate on.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the crawler is created successfully, otherwise `false`.
    func createCrawler(glueClient: GlueClient, crawlerName: String, iamRole: String,
                       s3Path: String, cronSchedule: String, databaseName: String)
 async -> Bool {
        let s3Target = GlueClientTypes.S3Target(path: s3url)
        let targetList = GlueClientTypes.CrawlerTargets(s3Targets: [s3Target])

        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.createCrawler(
                input: CreateCrawlerInput(
                    databaseName: databaseName,
                    description: "Created by the AWS SDK for Swift Scenario Example
 for AWS Glue.",
                    name: crawlerName,
                    role: iamRole,
                    schedule: cronSchedule,
                    tablePrefix: tablePrefix,
                    targets: targetList
                )
            )
        } catch _ as AlreadyExistsException {
```

```
            print("*** A crawler named \"\(crawlerName)\" already exists.")
            return false
        } catch _ as OperationTimeoutException {
            print("*** The attempt to create the AWS Glue crawler timed out.")
            return false
        } catch {
            print("*** An unexpected error occurred creating the AWS Glue crawler:
 \(error.localizedDescription)")
            return false
        }

        return true
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateCrawlerguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`CreateJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateJob`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Create a new AWS Glue job.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name to give the new job.
    ///   - role: The IAM role for the job to use when accessing AWS services.
    ///   - scriptLocation: The AWS S3 URI of the script to be run by the job.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the job is created successfully, otherwise `false`.
    func createJob(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, role: String,
```

```
                    scriptLocation: String) async -> Bool {
        let command = GlueClientTypes.JobCommand(
            name: "glueetl",
            pythonVersion: "3",
            scriptLocation: scriptLocation
        )

        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.createJob(
                input: CreateJobInput(
                    command: command,
                    description: "Created by the AWS SDK for Swift Glue basic
 scenario example.",
                    glueVersion: "3.0",
                    name: jobName,
                    numberOfWorkers: 10,
                    role: role,
                    workerType: .g1x
                )
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }
        return true
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateJobguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`DeleteCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteCrawler`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
```

```
import AWSGlue

    /// Delete an AWS Glue crawler.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the crawler to delete.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if successful, otherwise `false`.
    func deleteCrawler(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.deleteCrawler(
                input: DeleteCrawlerInput(name: name)
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }
        return true
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteCrawlerguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`DeleteDatabase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteDatabase`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Delete the specified database.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
```

```
    ///   - databaseName: The name of the database to delete.
    ///   - deleteTables: A Bool indicating whether or not to delete the
    ///     tables in the database before attempting to delete the database.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the database (and optionally its tables) are
    ///   deleted, otherwise `false`.
    func deleteDatabase(glueClient: GlueClient, name databaseName: String,
                        withTables deleteTables: Bool = false) async -> Bool {
        if deleteTables {
            var tableNames: [String] = []

            // Get a list of the names of all of the tables in the database.

            let tableList = await self.getTablesInDatabase(glueClient: glueClient,
databaseName: databaseName)
            for table in tableList {
                guard let name = table.name else {
                    continue
                }
                tableNames.append(name)
            }

            // Delete the tables. If there's only one table, use
            // `deleteTable()`, otherwise, use `batchDeleteTable()`. You can
            // use `batchDeleteTable()` for a single table, but this
            // demonstrates the use of `deleteTable()`.

            if tableNames.count == 1 {
                do {
                    print("    Deleting table...")
                    _ = try await glueClient.deleteTable(
                        input: DeleteTableInput(
                            databaseName: databaseName,
                            name: tableNames[0]
                        )
                    )
                } catch {
                    print("*** Unable to delete the table.")
                }
            } else {
                do {
                    print("    Deleting tables...")
                    _ = try await glueClient.batchDeleteTable(
                        input: BatchDeleteTableInput(
```

```
                            databaseName: databaseName,
                            tablesToDelete: tableNames
                        )
                    )
                } catch {
                    print("*** Unable to delete the tables.")
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the database itself.

        do {
            print("    Deleting the database itself...")
            _ = try await glueClient.deleteDatabase(
                input: DeleteDatabaseInput(name: databaseName)
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Unable to delete the database.")
            return false
        }
        return true
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteDatabaseguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`DeleteJob`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteJob`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
```

```
import AWSGlue

    /// Delete an AWS Glue job.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name of the job to delete.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the job is successfully deleted, otherwise `false`.
    func deleteJob(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.deleteJob(
                input: DeleteJobInput(jobName: jobName)
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }
        return true
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteJobguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`DeleteTable`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteTable`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

                do {
                    print("    Deleting table...")
                    _ = try await glueClient.deleteTable(
                        input: DeleteTableInput(
```

```
                            databaseName: databaseName,
                            name: tableNames[0]
                        )
                    )
                } catch {
                    print("*** Unable to delete the table.")
                }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTableguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`GetCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetCrawler`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Get the state of the specified AWS Glue crawler.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the crawler whose state should be returned.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState` value describing the
    ///   state of the crawler.
    func getCrawlerState(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async ->
 GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.getCrawler(
                input: GetCrawlerInput(name: name)
            )

            // If the crawler or its state is `nil`, report that the crawler
```

```
            // is stopping. This may not be what you want for your
            // application but it works for this one!

            guard let crawler = output.crawler else {
                return GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState.stopping
            }
            guard let state = crawler.state else {
                return GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState.stopping
            }
            return state
        } catch {
            return GlueClientTypes.CrawlerState.stopping
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetCrawlerguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`GetDatabase`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetDatabase`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Get the AWS Glue database with the specified name.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the database to return.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The `GlueClientTypes.Database` object describing the
    ///   specified database, or `nil` if an error occurs or the database
    ///   isn't found.
```

```
    func getDatabase(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async ->
 GlueClientTypes.Database? {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.getDatabase(
                input: GetDatabaseInput(name: name)
            )

            return output.database
        } catch {
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetDatabaseguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`GetJobRun`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetJobRun`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Get information about a specific AWS Glue job run.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name of the job to return job run data for.
    ///   - id: The run ID of the specific job run to return.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `GlueClientTypes.JobRun` object describing the state of
    ///   the job run, or `nil` if an error occurs.
    func getJobRun(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, id: String) async -
> GlueClientTypes.JobRun? {
```

```
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.getJobRun(
                input: GetJobRunInput(
                    jobName: jobName,
                    runId: id
                )
            )

            return output.jobRun
        } catch {
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetJobRunguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`GetJobRuns`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetJobRuns`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Return a list of the job runs for the specified job.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name of the job for which to return its job runs.
    ///   - maxResults: The maximum number of job runs to return (default:
    ///     1000).
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `GlueClientTypes.JobRun` objects describing
    ///   each job run.
```

```
    func getJobRuns(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, maxResults: Int? =
 nil) async -> [GlueClientTypes.JobRun] {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.getJobRuns(
                input: GetJobRunsInput(
                    jobName: jobName,
                    maxResults: maxResults
                )
            )

            guard let jobRuns = output.jobRuns else {
                print("*** No job runs found.")
                return []
            }

            return jobRuns
        } catch is EntityNotFoundException {
            print("*** The specified job name, \(jobName), doesn't exist.")
            return []
        } catch {
            print("*** Unexpected error getting job runs:")
            dump(error)
            return []
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetJobRunsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`GetTables`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetTables`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
```

```
import AWSGlue

    /// Returns a list of the tables in the specified database.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - databaseName: The name of the database whose tables are to be
    ///     returned.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `GlueClientTypes.Table` objects, each
    ///   describing one table in the named database. An empty array indicates
    ///   that there are either no tables in the database, or an error
    ///   occurred before any tables could be found.
    func getTablesInDatabase(glueClient: GlueClient, databaseName: String) async ->
 [GlueClientTypes.Table] {
        var tables: [GlueClientTypes.Table] = []
        var nextToken: String?

        repeat {
            do {
                let output = try await glueClient.getTables(
                    input: GetTablesInput(
                        databaseName: databaseName,
                        nextToken: nextToken
                    )
                )

                guard let tableList = output.tableList else {
                    return tables
                }

                tables = tables + tableList
                nextToken = output.nextToken
            } catch {
                return tables
            }
        } while nextToken != nil

        return tables
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetTablesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`ListJobs`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListJobs`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Return a list of the AWS Glue jobs listed on the user's account.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - maxJobs: The maximum number of jobs to return (default: 100).
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of strings listing the names of all available AWS
    ///   Glue jobs.
    func listJobs(glueClient: GlueClient, maxJobs: Int = 100) async -> [String] {
        var jobList: [String] = []
        var nextToken: String?

        repeat {
            do {
                let output = try await glueClient.listJobs(
                    input: ListJobsInput(
                        maxResults: maxJobs,
                        nextToken: nextToken
                    )
                )

                guard let jobs = output.jobNames else {
                    return jobList
                }

                jobList = jobList + jobs
                nextToken = output.nextToken
            } catch {
```

```
                return jobList
            }
        } while (nextToken != nil)

        return jobList
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListJobsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`StartCrawler`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StartCrawler`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Start running an AWS Glue crawler.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use when starting the crawler.
    ///   - name: The name of the crawler to start running.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the crawler is started successfully, otherwise `false`.
    func startCrawler(glueClient: GlueClient, name: String) async -> Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await glueClient.startCrawler(
                input: StartCrawlerInput(name: name)
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** An unexpected error occurred starting the crawler.")
            return false
        }
```

```
        return true
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartCrawlerguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`StartJobRun`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `StartJobRun`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSGlue

    /// Start an AWS Glue job run.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - glueClient: The AWS Glue client to use.
    ///   - jobName: The name of the job to run.
    ///   - databaseName: The name of the AWS Glue database to run the job against.
    ///   - tableName: The name of the table in the database to run the job against.
    ///   - outputURL: The AWS S3 URI of the bucket location into which to
    ///     write the resulting output.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the job run is started successfully, otherwise `false`.
    func startJobRun(glueClient: GlueClient, name jobName: String, databaseName:
 String,
                     tableName: String, outputURL: String) async -> String? {
        do {
            let output = try await glueClient.startJobRun(
                input: StartJobRunInput(
                    arguments: [
                        "--input_database": databaseName,
                        "--input_table": tableName,
                        "--output_bucket_url": outputURL
```

```
                    ],
                    jobName: jobName,
                    numberOfWorkers: 10,
                    workerType: .g1x
                )
            )

            guard let id = output.jobRunId else {
                return nil
            }

            return id
        } catch {
            return nil
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartJobRunguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Esempi IAM che utilizzano SDK per Swift

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Swift con IAM.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`AttachRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AttachRolePolicy`.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func attachRolePolicy(role: String, policyArn: String) async throws {
        let input = AttachRolePolicyInput(
            policyArn: policyArn,
            roleName: role
        )
        do {
            _ = try await client.attachRolePolicy(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: Attaching a role policy:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AttachRolePolicyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`CreateAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateAccessKey`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func createAccessKey(userName: String) async throws ->
 IAMClientTypes.AccessKey {
        let input = CreateAccessKeyInput(
            userName: userName
        )
        do {
            let output = try await iamClient.createAccessKey(input: input)
            guard let accessKey = output.accessKey else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.keyError
            }
            return accessKey
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: createAccessKey:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateAccessKeyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`CreatePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreatePolicy`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3
```

```
    public func createPolicy(name: String, policyDocument: String) async throws ->
 IAMClientTypes.Policy {
        let input = CreatePolicyInput(
            policyDocument: policyDocument,
            policyName: name
        )
        do {
            let output = try await iamClient.createPolicy(input: input)
            guard let policy = output.policy else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchPolicy
            }
            return policy
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: createPolicy:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreatePolicyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`CreateRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateRole`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func createRole(name: String, policyDocument: String) async throws ->
 String {
        let input = CreateRoleInput(
```

```
            assumeRolePolicyDocument: policyDocument,
            roleName: name
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.createRole(input: input)
            guard let role = output.role else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchRole
            }
            guard let id = role.roleId else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchRole
            }
            return id
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: createRole:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateRoleguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`CreateServiceLinkedRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateServiceLinkedRole`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func createServiceLinkedRole(service: String, suffix: String? = nil,
 description: String?)
                    async throws -> IAMClientTypes.Role {
        let input = CreateServiceLinkedRoleInput(
            awsServiceName: service,
```

```
            customSuffix: suffix,
            description: description
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.createServiceLinkedRole(input: input)
            guard let role = output.role else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchRole
            }
            return role
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: createServiceLinkedRole:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateServiceLinkedRoleguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`CreateUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateUser`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func createUser(name: String) async throws -> String {
        let input = CreateUserInput(
            userName: name
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.createUser(input: input)
```

```
            guard let user = output.user else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchUser
            }
            guard let id = user.userId else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchUser
            }
            return id
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: createUser:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateUserguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`DeleteAccessKey`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteAccessKey`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func deleteAccessKey(user: IAMClientTypes.User? = nil,
                                key: IAMClientTypes.AccessKey) async throws
    {
        let userName: String?

        if user != nil {
            userName = user!.userName
        } else {
            userName = nil
```

```
        }

        let input = DeleteAccessKeyInput(
            accessKeyId: key.accessKeyId,
            userName: userName
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.deleteAccessKey(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deleteAccessKey:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteAccessKeyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`DeletePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeletePolicy`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func deletePolicy(policy: IAMClientTypes.Policy) async throws {
        let input = DeletePolicyInput(
            policyArn: policy.arn
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.deletePolicy(input: input)
```

```
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deletePolicy:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeletePolicyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`DeleteRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteRole`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func deleteRole(role: IAMClientTypes.Role) async throws {
        let input = DeleteRoleInput(
            roleName: role.roleName
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.deleteRole(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deleteRole:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteRoleguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`DeleteUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteUser`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func deleteUser(user: IAMClientTypes.User) async throws {
        let input = DeleteUserInput(
            userName: user.userName
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.deleteUser(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deleteUser:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteUserguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`DeleteUserPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteUserPolicy`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    func deleteUserPolicy(user: IAMClientTypes.User, policyName: String) async
 throws {
        let input = DeleteUserPolicyInput(
            policyName: policyName,
            userName: user.userName
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.deleteUserPolicy(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deleteUserPolicy:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteUserPolicyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`DetachRolePolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DetachRolePolicy`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func detachRolePolicy(policy: IAMClientTypes.Policy, role:
 IAMClientTypes.Role) async throws {
        let input = DetachRolePolicyInput(
            policyArn: policy.arn,
            roleName: role.roleName
        )

        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.detachRolePolicy(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: detachRolePolicy:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DetachRolePolicyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`GetPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetPolicy`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func getPolicy(arn: String) async throws -> IAMClientTypes.Policy {
        let input = GetPolicyInput(
            policyArn: arn
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.getPolicy(input: input)
            guard let policy = output.policy else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchPolicy
            }
            return policy
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getPolicy:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetPolicyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`GetRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetRole`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func getRole(name: String) async throws -> IAMClientTypes.Role {
        let input = GetRoleInput(
            roleName: name
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.getRole(input: input)
            guard let role = output.role else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchRole
            }
            return role
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getRole:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetRoleguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`GetUser`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetUser`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func getUser(name: String? = nil) async throws -> IAMClientTypes.User {
        let input = GetUserInput(
            userName: name
        )
        do {
            let output = try await iamClient.getUser(input: input)
            guard let user = output.user else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchUser
            }
            return user
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: getUser:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetUserguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`ListAttachedRolePolicies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListAttachedRolePolicies`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3



    /// Returns a list of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies
    /// that are attached to the role.
    ///
    /// - Parameter role: The IAM role to return the policy list for.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `IAMClientTypes.AttachedPolicy` objects
    ///   describing each managed policy that's attached to the role.
    public func listAttachedRolePolicies(role: String) async throws ->
 [IAMClientTypes.AttachedPolicy] {
        var policyList: [IAMClientTypes.AttachedPolicy] = []

        // Use "Paginated" to get all the attached role polices.
        // This lets the SDK handle the 'isTruncated' in
 "ListAttachedRolePoliciesOutput".
        let input = ListAttachedRolePoliciesInput(
            roleName: role
        )
        let output = client.listAttachedRolePoliciesPaginated(input: input)

        do {
            for try await page in output {
                guard let attachedPolicies = page.attachedPolicies else {
                    print("Error: no attached policies returned.")
                    continue
                }
                for attachedPolicy in attachedPolicies {
                    policyList.append(attachedPolicy)
                }
            }
```

```
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: listAttachedRolePolicies:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }

        return policyList
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListAttachedRolePoliciesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`ListGroups`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListGroups`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func listGroups() async throws -> [String] {
        var groupList: [String] = []

        // Use "Paginated" to get all the groups.
        // This lets the SDK handle the 'isTruncated' property in
 "ListGroupsOutput".
        let input = ListGroupsInput()

        let pages = client.listGroupsPaginated(input: input)
        do {
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let groups = page.groups else {
                    print("Error: no groups returned.")
```

```
                    continue
                }

                for group in groups {
                    if let name = group.groupName {
                        groupList.append(name)
                    }
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: listGroups:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
        return groupList
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListGroupsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`ListPolicies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListPolicies`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func listPolicies() async throws -> [MyPolicyRecord] {
        var policyList: [MyPolicyRecord] = []

        // Use "Paginated" to get all the policies.
        // This lets the SDK handle the 'isTruncated' in "ListPoliciesOutput".
        let input = ListPoliciesInput()
        let output = client.listPoliciesPaginated(input: input)
```

```
        do {
            for try await page in output {
                guard let policies = page.policies else {
                    print("Error: no policies returned.")
                    continue
                }

                for policy in policies {
                    guard let name = policy.policyName,
                          let id = policy.policyId,
                          let arn = policy.arn
                    else {
                        throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchPolicy
                    }
                    policyList.append(MyPolicyRecord(name: name, id: id, arn: arn))
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: listPolicies:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }

        return policyList
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListPoliciesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`ListRolePolicies`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListRolePolicies`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
```

```
import AWSS3


    public func listRolePolicies(role: String) async throws -> [String] {
        var policyList: [String] = []

        // Use "Paginated" to get all the role policies.
        // This lets the SDK handle the 'isTruncated' in "ListRolePoliciesOutput".
        let input = ListRolePoliciesInput(
            roleName: role
        )
        let pages = client.listRolePoliciesPaginated(input: input)

        do {
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let policies = page.policyNames else {
                    print("Error: no role policies returned.")
                    continue
                }

                for policy in policies {
                    policyList.append(policy)
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: listRolePolicies:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
        return policyList
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListRolePoliciesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`ListRoles`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListRoles`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func listRoles() async throws -> [String] {
        var roleList: [String] = []

        // Use "Paginated" to get all the roles.
        // This lets the SDK handle the 'isTruncated' in "ListRolesOutput".
        let input = ListRolesInput()
        let pages = client.listRolesPaginated(input: input)

        do {
            for try await page in pages {
                guard let roles = page.roles else {
                    print("Error: no roles returned.")
                    continue
                }

                for role in roles {
                    if let name = role.roleName {
                        roleList.append(name)
                    }
                }
            }
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: listRoles:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
        return roleList
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListRolesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`ListUsers`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListUsers`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    public func listUsers() async throws -> [MyUserRecord] {
        var userList: [MyUserRecord] = []

        // Use "Paginated" to get all the users.
        // This lets the SDK handle the 'isTruncated' in "ListUsersOutput".
        let input = ListUsersInput()
        let output = client.listUsersPaginated(input: input)

        do {
            for try await page in output {
                guard let users = page.users else {
                    continue
                }
                for user in users {
                    if let id = user.userId, let name = user.userName {
                        userList.append(MyUserRecord(id: id, name: name))
                    }
                }
            }
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: listUsers:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
       return userList
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListUsersguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`PutUserPolicy`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutUserPolicy`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSIAM
import AWSS3


    func putUserPolicy(policyDocument: String, policyName: String, user:
 IAMClientTypes.User) async throws {
        let input = PutUserPolicyInput(
            policyDocument: policyDocument,
            policyName: policyName,
            userName: user.userName
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.putUserPolicy(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: putUserPolicy:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutUserPolicyguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Esempi di Lambda con SDK per Swift

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Swift con Lambda.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un ruolo IAM e una funzione Lambda, quindi carica il codice del gestore.
- Richiamare la funzione con un singolo parametro e ottenere i risultati.
- Aggiorna il codice della funzione e configuralo con una variabile di ambiente.
- Richiamare la funzione con nuovi parametri e ottenere i risultati. Visualizza il log di esecuzione restituito.
- Elenca le funzioni dell'account, quindi elimina le risorse.

Per ulteriori informazioni sull'utilizzo di Lambda, consulta Creare una funzione Lambda con la console.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Definisci la prima funzione Lambda, che incrementa semplicemente il valore specificato.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
//
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.

import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "increment",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/swift-server/swift-aws-lambda-runtime.git",
            branch: "main"),
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module or
 a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "increment",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSLambdaRuntime", package: "swift-aws-lambda-
runtime"),
            ],
            path: "Sources"
```

```
        )
    ]
)

import Foundation
import AWSLambdaRuntime

/// Represents the contents of the requests being received from the client.
/// This structure must be `Decodable` to indicate that its initializer
/// converts an external representation into this type.
struct Request: Decodable, Sendable {
    /// The action to perform.
    let action: String
    /// The number to act upon.
    let number: Int
}

/// The contents of the response sent back to the client. This must be
/// `Encodable`.
struct Response: Encodable, Sendable {
    /// The resulting value after performing the action.
    let answer: Int?
}


/// The Lambda function body.
///
/// - Parameters:
///   - event: The `Request` describing the request made by the
///     client.
///   - context: A `LambdaContext` describing the context in
///     which the lambda function is running.
///
/// - Returns: A `Response` object that will be encoded to JSON and sent
///   to the client by the Lambda runtime.
let incrementLambdaRuntime = LambdaRuntime {
        (event: Request, context: LambdaContext) -> Response in
    let action = event.action
    var answer: Int?

    if action != "increment" {
        context.logger.error("Unrecognized operation: \"\(action)\". The only
 supported action is \"increment\".")
    } else {
```

```
        answer = event.number + 1
        context.logger.info("The calculated answer is \(answer!).")
    }

    let response = Response(answer: answer)
    return response
}

// Run the Lambda runtime code.

try await incrementLambdaRuntime.run()
```

Definire la seconda funzione Lambda, che esegue un'operazione aritmetica su due numeri.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
//
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.

import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "calculator",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/swift-server/swift-aws-lambda-runtime.git",
            branch: "main"),
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module or
 a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "calculator",
```

```
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSLambdaRuntime", package: "swift-aws-lambda-
runtime"),
            ],
            path: "Sources"
        )
    ]
)

import Foundation
import AWSLambdaRuntime

/// Represents the contents of the requests being received from the client.
/// This structure must be `Decodable` to indicate that its initializer
/// converts an external representation into this type.
struct Request: Decodable, Sendable {
    /// The action to perform.
    let action: String
    /// The first number to act upon.
    let x: Int
    /// The second number to act upon.
    let y: Int
}

/// A dictionary mapping operation names to closures that perform that
/// operation and return the result.
let actions = [
    "plus": { (x: Int, y: Int) -> Int in
        return x + y
    },
    "minus": { (x: Int, y: Int) -> Int in
        return x - y
    },
    "times": { (x: Int, y: Int) -> Int in
        return x * y
    },
    "divided-by": { (x: Int, y: Int) -> Int in
        return x / y
    }
]

/// The contents of the response sent back to the client. This must be
/// `Encodable`.
struct Response: Encodable, Sendable {
```

```
    /// The resulting value after performing the action.
    let answer: Int?
}


/// The Lambda function's entry point. Called by the Lambda runtime.
///
/// - Parameters:
///   - event: The `Request` describing the request made by the
///     client.
///   - context: A `LambdaContext` describing the context in
///     which the lambda function is running.
///
/// - Returns: A `Response` object that will be encoded to JSON and sent
///   to the client by the Lambda runtime.
let calculatorLambdaRuntime = LambdaRuntime {
        (_ event: Request, context: LambdaContext) -> Response in
    let action = event.action
    var answer: Int?
    var actionFunc: ((Int, Int) -> Int)?

    // Get the closure to run to perform the calculation.

    actionFunc = await actions[action]

    guard let actionFunc else {
        context.logger.error("Unrecognized operation '\(action)\'")
        return Response(answer: nil)
    }

    // Perform the calculation and return the answer.

    answer = actionFunc(event.x, event.y)

    guard let answer else {
        context.logger.error("Error computing \(event.x) \(action) \(event.y)")
    }
    context.logger.info("\(event.x) \(action) \(event.y) = \(answer)")

    return Response(answer: answer)
}

try await calculatorLambdaRuntime.run()
```

Definire il programma principale che richiamerà le due funzioni Lambda.

```
// swift-tools-version: 5.9
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
//
// The swift-tools-version declares the minimum version of Swift required to
// build this package.

import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "lambda-basics",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.0.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module or
 a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "lambda-basics",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSLambda", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "AWSIAM", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources"
        )
```

```
    ]
)

//
/// An example demonstrating a variety of important AWS Lambda functions.

import ArgumentParser
import AWSIAM
import SmithyWaitersAPI
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSLambda
import Foundation

/// Represents the contents of the requests being received from the client.
/// This structure must be `Decodable` to indicate that its initializer
/// converts an external representation into this type.
struct IncrementRequest: Encodable, Decodable, Sendable {
    /// The action to perform.
    let action: String
    /// The number to act upon.
    let number: Int
}

struct Response: Encodable, Decodable, Sendable {
    /// The resulting value after performing the action.
    let answer: Int?
}

struct CalculatorRequest: Encodable, Decodable, Sendable {
    /// The action to perform.
    let action: String
    /// The first number to act upon.
    let x: Int
    /// The second number to act upon.
    let y: Int
}

let exampleName = "SwiftLambdaRoleExample"
let basicsFunctionName = "lambda-basics-function"

/// The ARN of the standard IAM policy for execution of Lambda functions.
let policyARN = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole"

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
```

```
    // -MARK: Command arguments
    @Option(help: "Name of the IAM Role to use for the Lambda functions")
    var role = exampleName
    @Option(help: "Zip archive containing the 'increment' lambda function")
    var incpath: String
    @Option(help: "Zip archive containing the 'calculator' lambda function")
    var calcpath: String
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon S3 Region to use (default: us-east-1)")
    var region = "us-east-1"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "lambda-basics",
        abstract: """
        This example demonstrates several common operations using AWS Lambda.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Returns the specified IAM role object.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - iamClient: `IAMClient` to use when looking for the role.
    ///   - roleName: The name of the role to check.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The `IAMClientTypes.Role` representing the specified role.
    func getRole(iamClient: IAMClient, roleName: String) async throws
                 -> IAMClientTypes.Role {
        do {
            let roleOutput = try await iamClient.getRole(
                input: GetRoleInput(
                    roleName: roleName
                )
            )

            guard let role = roleOutput.role else {
                throw ExampleError.roleNotFound
            }
            return role
        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.roleNotFound
        }
    }
```

```
    /// Create the AWS IAM role that will be used to access AWS Lambda.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - iamClient: The AWS `IAMClient` to use.
    ///   - roleName: The name of the AWS IAM role to use for Lambda.
    ///
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.roleCreateError`
    ///
    /// - Returns: The `IAMClientTypes.Role` struct that describes the new role.
    func createRoleForLambda(iamClient: IAMClient, roleName: String) async throws ->
IAMClientTypes.Role {
        let output = try await iamClient.createRole(
            input: CreateRoleInput(
                assumeRolePolicyDocument:
                """
                {
                    "Version": "2012-10-17",
                    "Statement": [
                        {
                            "Effect": "Allow",
                            "Principal": {"Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"},
                            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                        }
                    ]
                }
                """,
                roleName: roleName
            )
        )

        guard let role = output.role else {
            throw ExampleError.roleCreateError
        }

        // Wait for the role to be ready for use.

        _ = try await iamClient.waitUntilRoleExists(
            options: WaiterOptions(
                maxWaitTime: 20,
                minDelay: 0.5,
                maxDelay: 2
            ),
            input: GetRoleInput(roleName: roleName)
        )
```

```
        return role
    }

    /// Detect whether or not the AWS Lambda function with the specified name
    /// exists, by requesting its function information.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `LambdaClient` to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the AWS Lambda function to find.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the Lambda function exists. Otherwise `false`.
    func doesLambdaFunctionExist(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, name: String) async ->
Bool {
        do {
            _ = try await lambdaClient.getFunction(
                input: GetFunctionInput(functionName: name)
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }

        return true
    }

    /// Create the specified AWS Lambda function.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `LambdaClient` to use.
    ///   - functionName: The name of the AWS Lambda function to create.
    ///   - roleArn: The ARN of the role to apply to the function.
    ///   - path: The path of the Zip archive containing the function.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the AWS Lambda was successfully created; `false`
    ///   if it wasn't.
    func createFunction(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, functionName: String,
                                roleArn: String?, path: String) async throws -> Bool
{
        do {
            // Read the Zip archive containing the AWS Lambda function.

            let zipUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: path)
            let zipData = try Data(contentsOf: zipUrl)
```

```
            // Create the AWS Lambda function that runs the specified code,
            // using the name given on the command line. The Lambda function
            // will run using the Amazon Linux 2 runtime.

            _ = try await lambdaClient.createFunction(
                input: CreateFunctionInput(
                    code: LambdaClientTypes.FunctionCode(zipFile: zipData),
                    functionName: functionName,
                    handler: "handle",
                    role: roleArn,
                    runtime: .providedal2
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Error creating Lambda function:")
            dump(error)
            return false
        }

        // Wait for a while to be sure the function is done being created.

        let output = try await lambdaClient.waitUntilFunctionActiveV2(
            options: WaiterOptions(
                maxWaitTime: 20,
                minDelay: 0.5,
                maxDelay: 2
            ),
            input: GetFunctionInput(functionName: functionName)
        )

        switch output.result {
            case .success:
                return true
            case .failure:
                return false
        }
    }

    /// Update the AWS Lambda function with new code to run when the function
    /// is invoked.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `LambdaClient` to use.
    ///   - functionName: The name of the AWS Lambda function to update.
```

```
///   - path: The pathname of the Zip file containing the packaged Lambda
///     function.
/// - Throws: `ExampleError.zipFileReadError`
/// - Returns: `true` if the function's code is updated successfully.
///   Otherwise, returns `false`.
func updateFunctionCode(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, functionName: String,
                        path: String) async throws -> Bool {
    let zipUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: path)
    let zipData: Data

    // Read the function's Zip file.

    do {
        zipData = try Data(contentsOf: zipUrl)
    } catch {
        throw ExampleError.zipFileReadError
    }

    // Update the function's code and wait for the updated version to be
    // ready for use.

    do {
        _ = try await lambdaClient.updateFunctionCode(
            input: UpdateFunctionCodeInput(
                functionName: functionName,
                zipFile: zipData
            )
        )
    } catch {
        return false
    }

    let output = try await lambdaClient.waitUntilFunctionUpdatedV2(
        options: WaiterOptions(
            maxWaitTime: 20,
            minDelay: 0.5,
            maxDelay: 2
        ),
        input: GetFunctionInput(
            functionName: functionName
        )
    )

    switch output.result {
```

```
            case .success:
                return true
            case .failure:
                return false
        }
    }

    /// Tell the server-side component to log debug output by setting its
    /// environment's `LOG_LEVEL` to `DEBUG`.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `LambdaClient` to use.
    ///   - functionName: The name of the AWS Lambda function to enable debug
    ///     logging for.
    ///
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.environmentResponseMissingError`,
    ///   `ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError`,
    ///   `ExampleError.environmentVariablesMissingError`,
    ///   `ExampleError.logLevelIncorrectError`,
    ///   `ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError`
    func enableDebugLogging(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, functionName: String) async
throws {
        let envVariables = [
            "LOG_LEVEL": "DEBUG"
        ]
        let environment = LambdaClientTypes.Environment(variables: envVariables)

        do {
            let output = try await lambdaClient.updateFunctionConfiguration(
                input: UpdateFunctionConfigurationInput(
                    environment: environment,
                    functionName: functionName
                )
            )

            guard let response = output.environment else {
                throw ExampleError.environmentResponseMissingError
            }

            if response.error != nil {
                throw ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError
            }

            guard let retVariables = response.variables else {
```

```
                throw ExampleError.environmentVariablesMissingError
            }

            for envVar in retVariables {
                if envVar.key == "LOG_LEVEL" && envVar.value != "DEBUG" {
                    print("*** Log level is not set to DEBUG!")
                    throw ExampleError.logLevelIncorrectError
                }
            }
        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError
        }
    }

    /// Returns an array containing the names of all AWS Lambda functions
    /// available to the user.
    ///
    /// - Parameter lambdaClient: The `IAMClient` to use.
    ///
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.listFunctionsError`
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of lambda function name strings.
    func getFunctionNames(lambdaClient: LambdaClient) async throws -> [String] {
        let pages = lambdaClient.listFunctionsPaginated(
            input: ListFunctionsInput()
        )

        var functionNames: [String] = []

        for try await page in pages {
            guard let functions = page.functions else {
                throw ExampleError.listFunctionsError
            }

            for function in functions {
                functionNames.append(function.functionName ?? "<unknown>")
            }
        }

        return functionNames
    }

    /// Invoke the Lambda function to increment a value.
    ///
```

```
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `IAMClient` to use.
    ///   - number: The number to increment.
    ///
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.noAnswerReceived`, `ExampleError.invokeError`
    ///
    /// - Returns: An integer number containing the incremented value.
    func invokeIncrement(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, number: Int) async throws ->
Int {
        do {
            let incRequest = IncrementRequest(action: "increment", number: number)
            let incData = try! JSONEncoder().encode(incRequest)

            // Invoke the lambda function.

            let invokeOutput = try await lambdaClient.invoke(
                input: InvokeInput(
                    functionName: "lambda-basics-function",
                    payload: incData
                )
            )

            let response = try! JSONDecoder().decode(Response.self,
from:invokeOutput.payload!)

            guard let answer = response.answer else {
                throw ExampleError.noAnswerReceived
            }
            return answer

        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.invokeError
        }
    }

    /// Invoke the calculator Lambda function.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `IAMClient` to use.
    ///   - action: Which arithmetic operation to perform: "plus", "minus",
    ///     "times", or "divided-by".
    ///   - x: The first number to use in the computation.
    ///   - y: The second number to use in the computation.
    ///
```

```
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.noAnswerReceived`, `ExampleError.invokeError`
    ///
    /// - Returns: The computed answer as an `Int`.
    func invokeCalculator(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, action: String, x: Int, y:
Int) async throws -> Int {
        do {
            let calcRequest = CalculatorRequest(action: action, x: x, y: y)
            let calcData = try! JSONEncoder().encode(calcRequest)

            // Invoke the lambda function.

            let invokeOutput = try await lambdaClient.invoke(
                input: InvokeInput(
                    functionName: "lambda-basics-function",
                    payload: calcData
                )
            )

            let response = try! JSONDecoder().decode(Response.self,
from:invokeOutput.payload!)

            guard let answer = response.answer else {
                throw ExampleError.noAnswerReceived
            }
            return answer

        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.invokeError
        }

    }

    /// Perform the example's tasks.
    func basics() async throws {
        let iamClient = try await IAMClient(
            config: IAMClient.IAMClientConfiguration(region: region)
        )

        let lambdaClient = try await LambdaClient(
            config: LambdaClient.LambdaClientConfiguration(region: region)
        )

        /// The IAM role to use for the example.
        var iamRole: IAMClientTypes.Role
```

```
        // Look for the specified role. If it already exists, use it. If not,
        // create it and attach the desired policy to it.

        do {
            iamRole = try await getRole(iamClient: iamClient, roleName: role)
        } catch ExampleError.roleNotFound {
            // The role wasn't found, so create it and attach the needed
            // policy.

            iamRole = try await createRoleForLambda(iamClient: iamClient, roleName:
role)

            do {
                _ = try await iamClient.attachRolePolicy(
                    input: AttachRolePolicyInput(policyArn: policyARN, roleName:
role)
                )
            } catch {
                throw ExampleError.policyError
            }
        }

        // Give the policy time to attach to the role.

        sleep(5)

        // Look to see if the function already exists. If it does, throw an
        // error.

        if await doesLambdaFunctionExist(lambdaClient: lambdaClient, name:
basicsFunctionName) {
            throw ExampleError.functionAlreadyExists
        }

        // Create, then invoke, the "increment" version of the calculator
        // function.

        print("Creating the increment Lambda function...")
        if try await createFunction(lambdaClient: lambdaClient, functionName:
basicsFunctionName,
                                    roleArn: iamRole.arn, path: incpath) {
            print("Running increment function calls...")
            for number in 0...4 {
```

```
                do {
                    let answer = try await invokeIncrement(lambdaClient:
lambdaClient, number: number)
                    print("Increment \(number) = \(answer)")
                } catch {
                    print("Error incrementing \(number): ",
error.localizedDescription)
                }
            }
        } else {
            print("*** Failed to create the increment function.")
        }

        // Enable debug logging.

        print("\nEnabling debug logging...")
        try await enableDebugLogging(lambdaClient: lambdaClient, functionName:
basicsFunctionName)

        // Change it to a basic arithmetic calculator. Then invoke it a few
        // times.

        print("\nReplacing the Lambda function with a calculator...")

        if try await updateFunctionCode(lambdaClient: lambdaClient, functionName:
basicsFunctionName,
                                    path: calcpath) {
            print("Running calculator function calls...")
            for x in [6, 10] {
                for y in [2, 4] {
                    for action in ["plus", "minus", "times", "divided-by"] {
                        do {
                            let answer = try await invokeCalculator(lambdaClient:
lambdaClient, action: action, x: x, y: y)
                            print("\(x) \(action) \(y) = \(answer)")
                        } catch {
                            print("Error calculating \(x) \(action) \(y): ",
error.localizedDescription)
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
```

```
        // List all lambda functions.

        let functionNames = try await getFunctionNames(lambdaClient: lambdaClient)

        if functionNames.count > 0 {
            print("\nAWS Lambda functions available on your account:")
            for name in functionNames {
                print("  \(name)")
            }
        }

        // Delete the lambda function.

        print("Deleting lambda function...")

        do {
            _ = try await lambdaClient.deleteFunction(
                input: DeleteFunctionInput(
                    functionName: "lambda-basics-function"
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("Error: Unable to delete the function.")
        }

        // Detach the role from the policy, then delete the role.

        print("Deleting the AWS IAM role...")

        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.detachRolePolicy(
                input: DetachRolePolicyInput(
                    policyArn: policyARN,
                    roleName: role
                )
            )
            _ = try await iamClient.deleteRole(
                input: DeleteRoleInput(
                    roleName: role
                )
            )
        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.deleteRoleError
        }
```

```
    }
}

// -MARK: - Entry point

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.basics()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}


/// Errors thrown by the example's functions.
enum ExampleError: Error {
    /// An AWS Lambda function with the specified name already exists.
    case functionAlreadyExists
    /// The specified role doesn't exist.
    case roleNotFound
    /// Unable to create the role.
    case roleCreateError
    /// Unable to delete the role.
    case deleteRoleError
    /// Unable to attach a policy to the role.
    case policyError
    /// Unable to get the executable directory.
    case executableNotFound
    /// An error occurred creating a lambda function.
    case createLambdaError
    /// An error occurred invoking the lambda function.
    case invokeError
    /// No answer received from the invocation.
    case noAnswerReceived
    /// Unable to list the AWS Lambda functions.
    case listFunctionsError
    /// Unable to update the AWS Lambda function.
```

```
    case updateFunctionError
    /// Unable to update the function configuration.
    case updateFunctionConfigurationError
    /// The environment response is missing after an
    /// UpdateEnvironmentConfiguration attempt.
    case environmentResponseMissingError
    /// The environment variables are missing from the EnvironmentResponse and
    /// no errors occurred.
    case environmentVariablesMissingError
    /// The log level is incorrect after attempting to set it.
    case logLevelIncorrectError
    /// Unable to load the AWS Lambda function's Zip file.
    case zipFileReadError

    var errorDescription: String? {
        switch self {
        case .functionAlreadyExists:
            return "An AWS Lambda function with that name already exists."
        case .roleNotFound:
            return "The specified role doesn't exist."
        case .deleteRoleError:
            return "Unable to delete the AWS IAM role."
        case .roleCreateError:
            return "Unable to create the specified role."
        case .policyError:
            return "An error occurred attaching the policy to the role."
        case .executableNotFound:
            return "Unable to find the executable program directory."
        case .createLambdaError:
            return "An error occurred creating a lambda function."
        case .invokeError:
            return "An error occurred invoking a lambda function."
        case .noAnswerReceived:
            return "No answer received from the lambda function."
        case .listFunctionsError:
            return "Unable to list the AWS Lambda functions."
        case .updateFunctionError:
            return "Unable to update the AWS lambda function."
        case .updateFunctionConfigurationError:
            return "Unable to update the AWS lambda function configuration."
        case .environmentResponseMissingError:
            return "The environment is missing from the response after updating the
function configuration."
        case .environmentVariablesMissingError:
```

```
            return "While no error occurred, no environment variables were returned
 following function configuration."
        case .logLevelIncorrectError:
            return "The log level is incorrect after attempting to set it to DEBUG."
        case .zipFileReadError:
            return "Unable to read the AWS Lambda function."
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Swift.
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Azioni

`CreateFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare. `CreateFunction`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSLambda
import Foundation
```

```
        do {
            // Read the Zip archive containing the AWS Lambda function.

            let zipUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: path)
            let zipData = try Data(contentsOf: zipUrl)

            // Create the AWS Lambda function that runs the specified code,
            // using the name given on the command line. The Lambda function
            // will run using the Amazon Linux 2 runtime.

            _ = try await lambdaClient.createFunction(
                input: CreateFunctionInput(
                    code: LambdaClientTypes.FunctionCode(zipFile: zipData),
                    functionName: functionName,
                    handler: "handle",
                    role: roleArn,
                    runtime: .providedal2
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("*** Error creating Lambda function:")
            dump(error)
            return false
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateFunctionguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`DeleteFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteFunction`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
```

```
import AWSLambda
import Foundation

        do {
            _ = try await lambdaClient.deleteFunction(
                input: DeleteFunctionInput(
                    functionName: "lambda-basics-function"
                )
            )
        } catch {
            print("Error: Unable to delete the function.")
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteFunctionguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`GetFunction`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetFunction`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSLambda
import Foundation

    /// Detect whether or not the AWS Lambda function with the specified name
    /// exists, by requesting its function information.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `LambdaClient` to use.
    ///   - name: The name of the AWS Lambda function to find.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the Lambda function exists. Otherwise `false`.
    func doesLambdaFunctionExist(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, name: String) async ->
 Bool {
```

```
        do {
            _ = try await lambdaClient.getFunction(
                input: GetFunctionInput(functionName: name)
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }

        return true
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetFunctionguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`Invoke`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Invoke`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSLambda
import Foundation

    /// Invoke the Lambda function to increment a value.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `IAMClient` to use.
    ///   - number: The number to increment.
    ///
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.noAnswerReceived`, `ExampleError.invokeError`
    ///
    /// - Returns: An integer number containing the incremented value.
    func invokeIncrement(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, number: Int) async throws ->
 Int {
        do {
```

```
            let incRequest = IncrementRequest(action: "increment", number: number)
            let incData = try! JSONEncoder().encode(incRequest)

            // Invoke the lambda function.

            let invokeOutput = try await lambdaClient.invoke(
                input: InvokeInput(
                    functionName: "lambda-basics-function",
                    payload: incData
                )
            )

            let response = try! JSONDecoder().decode(Response.self,
from:invokeOutput.payload!)

            guard let answer = response.answer else {
                throw ExampleError.noAnswerReceived
            }
            return answer

        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.invokeError
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Invoke in AWS SDK for Swift API reference.

`ListFunctions`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListFunctions`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
```

```
import AWSLambda
import Foundation

    /// Returns an array containing the names of all AWS Lambda functions
    /// available to the user.
    ///
    /// - Parameter lambdaClient: The `IAMClient` to use.
    ///
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.listFunctionsError`
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of lambda function name strings.
    func getFunctionNames(lambdaClient: LambdaClient) async throws -> [String] {
        let pages = lambdaClient.listFunctionsPaginated(
            input: ListFunctionsInput()
        )

        var functionNames: [String] = []

        for try await page in pages {
            guard let functions = page.functions else {
                throw ExampleError.listFunctionsError
            }

            for function in functions {
                functionNames.append(function.functionName ?? "<unknown>")
            }
        }

        return functionNames
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListFunctionsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`UpdateFunctionCode`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `UpdateFunctionCode`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSLambda
import Foundation

        let zipUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: path)
        let zipData: Data

        // Read the function's Zip file.

        do {
            zipData = try Data(contentsOf: zipUrl)
        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.zipFileReadError
        }

        // Update the function's code and wait for the updated version to be
        // ready for use.

        do {
            _ = try await lambdaClient.updateFunctionCode(
                input: UpdateFunctionCodeInput(
                    functionName: functionName,
                    zipFile: zipData
                )
            )
        } catch {
            return false
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateFunctionCodeguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `UpdateFunctionConfiguration`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSLambda
import Foundation

    /// Tell the server-side component to log debug output by setting its
    /// environment's `LOG_LEVEL` to `DEBUG`.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - lambdaClient: The `LambdaClient` to use.
    ///   - functionName: The name of the AWS Lambda function to enable debug
    ///     logging for.
    ///
    /// - Throws: `ExampleError.environmentResponseMissingError`,
    ///   `ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError`,
    ///   `ExampleError.environmentVariablesMissingError`,
    ///   `ExampleError.logLevelIncorrectError`,
    ///   `ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError`
    func enableDebugLogging(lambdaClient: LambdaClient, functionName: String) async
 throws {
        let envVariables = [
            "LOG_LEVEL": "DEBUG"
        ]
        let environment = LambdaClientTypes.Environment(variables: envVariables)

        do {
            let output = try await lambdaClient.updateFunctionConfiguration(
                input: UpdateFunctionConfigurationInput(
                    environment: environment,
                    functionName: functionName
                )
            )
```

```
            guard let response = output.environment else {
                throw ExampleError.environmentResponseMissingError
            }

            if response.error != nil {
                throw ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError
            }

            guard let retVariables = response.variables else {
                throw ExampleError.environmentVariablesMissingError
            }

            for envVar in retVariables {
                if envVar.key == "LOG_LEVEL" && envVar.value != "DEBUG" {
                    print("*** Log level is not set to DEBUG!")
                    throw ExampleError.logLevelIncorrectError
                }
            }
        } catch {
            throw ExampleError.updateFunctionConfigurationError
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la UpdateFunctionConfigurationguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Esempi di Amazon S3 che utilizzano SDK per Swift

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Swift con Amazon S3.

Le nozioni di base sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire le operazioni essenziali all'interno di un servizio.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Nozioni di base
- Azioni
- Scenari

Nozioni di base

Informazioni di base

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Crea un bucket e carica un file in tale bucket.
- Scaricare un oggetto da un bucket.
- Copiare un oggetto in una sottocartella in un bucket.
- Elencare gli oggetti in un bucket.
- Elimina il bucket e tutti gli oggetti in esso contenuti.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSS3

import Foundation
import AWSS3
import Smithy
import ClientRuntime

/// A class containing all the code that interacts with the AWS SDK for Swift.
public class ServiceHandler {
    let configuration: S3Client.S3ClientConfiguration
```

```
    let client: S3Client

    enum HandlerError: Error {
        case getObjectBody(String)
        case readGetObjectBody(String)
        case missingContents(String)
    }

    /// Initialize and return a new ``ServiceHandler`` object, which is used to
 drive the AWS calls
    /// used for the example.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A new ``ServiceHandler`` object, ready to be called to
    ///            execute AWS operations.
    public init() async throws {
        do {
            configuration = try await S3Client.S3ClientConfiguration()
         //   configuration.region = "us-east-2" // Uncomment this to set the region
 programmatically.
            client = S3Client(config: configuration)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Initializing S3 client"))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Create a new user given the specified name.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - name: Name of the bucket to create.
    /// Throws an exception if an error occurs.
    public func createBucket(name: String) async throws {
        var input = CreateBucketInput(
            bucket: name
        )

        // For regions other than "us-east-1", you must set the locationConstraint
 in the createBucketConfiguration.
        // For more information, see LocationConstraint in the S3 API guide.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/
API_CreateBucket.html#API_CreateBucket_RequestBody
        if let region = configuration.region {
```

```
            if region != "us-east-1" {
                input.createBucketConfiguration =
S3ClientTypes.CreateBucketConfiguration(locationConstraint:
S3ClientTypes.BucketLocationConstraint(rawValue: region))
            }
        }

        do {
            _ = try await client.createBucket(input: input)
        }
        catch let error as BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou {
            print("The bucket '\(name)' already exists and is owned by you. You may
wish to ignore this exception.")
            throw error
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Creating a bucket"))
            throw error
        }
    }

    /// Delete a bucket.
    /// - Parameter name: Name of the bucket to delete.
    public func deleteBucket(name: String) async throws {
        let input = DeleteBucketInput(
            bucket: name
        )
        do {
            _ = try await client.deleteBucket(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Deleting a bucket"))
            throw error
        }
    }

    /// Upload a file from local storage to the bucket.
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: Name of the bucket to upload the file to.
    ///   - key: Name of the file to create.
    ///   - file: Path name of the file to upload.
    public func uploadFile(bucket: String, key: String, file: String) async throws {
        let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: file)
        do {
```

```
            let fileData = try Data(contentsOf: fileUrl)
            let dataStream = ByteStream.data(fileData)

            let input = PutObjectInput(
                body: dataStream,
                bucket: bucket,
                key: key
            )

            _ = try await client.putObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Putting an object."))
            throw error
        }
    }

    /// Create a file in the specified bucket with the given name. The new
    /// file's contents are uploaded from a `Data` object.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: Name of the bucket to create a file in.
    ///   - key: Name of the file to create.
    ///   - data: A `Data` object to write into the new file.
    public func createFile(bucket: String, key: String, withData data: Data) async
throws {
        let dataStream = ByteStream.data(data)

        let input = PutObjectInput(
            body: dataStream,
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )

        do {
            _ = try await client.putObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Putting an object."))
            throw error
        }
    }

    /// Download the named file to the given directory on the local device.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: Name of the bucket that contains the file to be copied.
    ///   - key: The name of the file to copy from the bucket.
    ///   - to: The path of the directory on the local device where you want to
    ///     download the file.
    public func downloadFile(bucket: String, key: String, to: String) async throws {
        let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: to).appendingPathComponent(key)

        let input = GetObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.getObject(input: input)

            guard let body = output.body else {
                throw HandlerError.getObjectBody("GetObjectInput missing body.")
            }

            guard let data = try await body.readData() else {
                throw HandlerError.readGetObjectBody("GetObjectInput unable to read
data.")
            }

            try data.write(to: fileUrl)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Downloading a file."))
            throw error
        }
    }

    /// Read the specified file from the given S3 bucket into a Swift
    /// `Data` object.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: Name of the bucket containing the file to read.
    ///   - key: Name of the file within the bucket to read.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `Data` object containing the complete file data.
    public func readFile(bucket: String, key: String) async throws -> Data {
        let input = GetObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
```

```
            key: key
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.getObject(input: input)

            guard let body = output.body else {
                throw HandlerError.getObjectBody("GetObjectInput missing body.")
            }

            guard let data = try await body.readData() else {
                throw HandlerError.readGetObjectBody("GetObjectInput unable to read
 data.")
            }

            return data
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Reading a file."))
            throw error
        }
    }


    /// Copy a file from one bucket to another.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - sourceBucket: Name of the bucket containing the source file.
    ///   - name: Name of the source file.
    ///   - destBucket: Name of the bucket to copy the file into.
    public func copyFile(from sourceBucket: String, name: String, to destBucket:
 String) async throws {
        let srcUrl = ("\(sourceBucket)/
\(name)").addingPercentEncoding(withAllowedCharacters: .urlPathAllowed)

        let input = CopyObjectInput(
            bucket: destBucket,
            copySource: srcUrl,
            key: name
        )
        do {
            _ = try await client.copyObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Copying an object."))
```

```
            throw error
        }
    }

    /// Deletes the specified file from Amazon S3.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: Name of the bucket containing the file to delete.
    ///   - key: Name of the file to delete.
    ///
    public func deleteFile(bucket: String, key: String) async throws {
        let input = DeleteObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )

        do {
            _ = try await client.deleteObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Deleting a file."))
            throw error
        }
    }

    /// Returns an array of strings, each naming one file in the
    /// specified bucket.
    ///
    /// - Parameter bucket: Name of the bucket to get a file listing for.
    /// - Returns: An array of `String` objects, each giving the name of
    ///            one file contained in the bucket.
    public func listBucketFiles(bucket: String) async throws -> [String] {
        do {
            let input = ListObjectsV2Input(
                bucket: bucket
            )

            // Use "Paginated" to get all the objects.
            // This lets the SDK handle the 'continuationToken' in
"ListObjectsV2Output".
            let output = client.listObjectsV2Paginated(input: input)
            var names: [String] = []

            for try await page in output {
```

```
                guard let objList = page.contents else {
                    print("ERROR: listObjectsV2Paginated returned nil contents.")
                    continue
                }

                for obj in objList {
                    if let objName = obj.key {
                        names.append(objName)
                    }
                }
            }


            return names
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Listing objects."))
            throw error
        }
    }
}
```

```
import AWSS3

import Foundation
import ServiceHandler
import ArgumentParser

/// The command-line arguments and options available for this
/// example command.
struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Argument(help: "Name of the S3 bucket to create")
    var bucketName: String

    @Argument(help: "Pathname of the file to upload to the S3 bucket")
    var uploadSource: String

    @Argument(help: "The name (key) to give the file in the S3 bucket")
    var objName: String

    @Argument(help: "S3 bucket to copy the object to")
    var destBucket: String
```

```
   @Argument(help: "Directory where you want to download the file from the S3
bucket")
   var downloadDir: String

   static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
       commandName: "s3-basics",
       abstract: "Demonstrates a series of basic AWS S3 functions.",
       discussion: """
       Performs the following Amazon S3 commands:

       * `CreateBucket`
       * `PutObject`
       * `GetObject`
       * `CopyObject`
       * `ListObjects`
       * `DeleteObjects`
       * `DeleteBucket`
       """
   )

   /// Called by ``main()`` to do the actual running of the AWS
   /// example.
   func runAsync() async throws {
       let serviceHandler = try await ServiceHandler()

       // 1. Create the bucket.
       print("Creating the bucket \(bucketName)...")
       try await serviceHandler.createBucket(name: bucketName)

       // 2. Upload a file to the bucket.
       print("Uploading the file \(uploadSource)...")
       try await serviceHandler.uploadFile(bucket: bucketName, key: objName, file:
uploadSource)

       // 3. Download the file.
       print("Downloading the file \(objName) to \(downloadDir)...")
       try await serviceHandler.downloadFile(bucket: bucketName, key: objName, to:
downloadDir)

       // 4. Copy the file to another bucket.
       print("Copying the file to the bucket \(destBucket)...")
       try await serviceHandler.copyFile(from: bucketName, name: objName, to:
destBucket)
```

```
        // 5. List the contents of the bucket.

        print("Getting a list of the files in the bucket \(bucketName)")
        let fileList = try await serviceHandler.listBucketFiles(bucket: bucketName)
        let numFiles = fileList.count
        if numFiles != 0 {
            print("\(numFiles) file\((numFiles > 1) ? "s" : "") in bucket
 \(bucketName):")
            for name in fileList {
                print("  \(name)")
            }
        } else {
            print("No files found in bucket \(bucketName)")
        }

        // 6. Delete the objects from the bucket.

        print("Deleting the file \(objName) from the bucket \(bucketName)...")
        try await serviceHandler.deleteFile(bucket: bucketName, key: objName)
        print("Deleting the file \(objName) from the bucket \(destBucket)...")
        try await serviceHandler.deleteFile(bucket: destBucket, key: objName)

        // 7. Delete the bucket.
        print("Deleting the bucket \(bucketName)...")
        try await serviceHandler.deleteBucket(name: bucketName)

        print("Done.")
    }
}

//
// Main program entry point.
//
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Swift.
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

Azioni

`CopyObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come usare`CopyObject`.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSS3

    public func copyFile(from sourceBucket: String, name: String, to destBucket:
 String) async throws {
        let srcUrl = ("\(sourceBucket)/
\(name)").addingPercentEncoding(withAllowedCharacters: .urlPathAllowed)

        let input = CopyObjectInput(
            bucket: destBucket,
```

```
            copySource: srcUrl,
            key: name
        )
        do {
            _ = try await client.copyObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Copying an object."))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CopyObjectguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`CreateBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateBucket`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSS3

    public func createBucket(name: String) async throws {
        var input = CreateBucketInput(
            bucket: name
        )

        // For regions other than "us-east-1", you must set the locationConstraint
 in the createBucketConfiguration.
        // For more information, see LocationConstraint in the S3 API guide.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/
API_CreateBucket.html#API_CreateBucket_RequestBody
        if let region = configuration.region {
            if region != "us-east-1" {
```

```
                input.createBucketConfiguration =
S3ClientTypes.CreateBucketConfiguration(locationConstraint:
S3ClientTypes.BucketLocationConstraint(rawValue: region))
            }
        }

        do {
            _ = try await client.createBucket(input: input)
        }
        catch let error as BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou {
            print("The bucket '\(name)' already exists and is owned by you. You may
wish to ignore this exception.")
            throw error
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Creating a bucket"))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateBucketguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`DeleteBucket`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteBucket`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSS3

    public func deleteBucket(name: String) async throws {
        let input = DeleteBucketInput(
            bucket: name
        )
```

```
        do {
            _ = try await client.deleteBucket(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Deleting a bucket"))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteBucketguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`DeleteObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteObject`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSS3

    public func deleteFile(bucket: String, key: String) async throws {
        let input = DeleteObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )

        do {
            _ = try await client.deleteObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Deleting a file."))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteObjectguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`DeleteObjects`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteObjects`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSS3

    public func deleteObjects(bucket: String, keys: [String]) async throws {
        let input = DeleteObjectsInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            delete: S3ClientTypes.Delete(
                objects: keys.map { S3ClientTypes.ObjectIdentifier(key: $0) },
                quiet: true
            )
        )

        do {
            _ = try await client.deleteObjects(input: input)
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: deleteObjects:", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteObjectsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`GetObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetObject`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSS3

    public func downloadFile(bucket: String, key: String, to: String) async throws {
        let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: to).appendingPathComponent(key)

        let input = GetObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.getObject(input: input)

            guard let body = output.body else {
                throw HandlerError.getObjectBody("GetObjectInput missing body.")
            }

            guard let data = try await body.readData() else {
                throw HandlerError.readGetObjectBody("GetObjectInput unable to read
 data.")
            }

            try data.write(to: fileUrl)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Downloading a file."))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

```
import AWSS3

    public func readFile(bucket: String, key: String) async throws -> Data {
        let input = GetObjectInput(
```

```
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.getObject(input: input)

            guard let body = output.body else {
                throw HandlerError.getObjectBody("GetObjectInput missing body.")
            }

            guard let data = try await body.readData() else {
                throw HandlerError.readGetObjectBody("GetObjectInput unable to read
data.")
            }

            return data
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Reading a file."))
            throw error
        }
  }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetObjectguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`ListBuckets`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListBuckets`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSS3
```

```
    /// Return an array containing information about every available bucket.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of ``S3ClientTypes.Bucket`` objects describing
    ///   each bucket.
    public func getAllBuckets() async throws -> [S3ClientTypes.Bucket] {
        return try await client.listBuckets(input: ListBucketsInput())
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListBucketsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`ListObjectsV2`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListObjectsV2`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSS3

    public func listBucketFiles(bucket: String) async throws -> [String] {
        do {
            let input = ListObjectsV2Input(
                bucket: bucket
            )

            // Use "Paginated" to get all the objects.
            // This lets the SDK handle the 'continuationToken' in
 "ListObjectsV2Output".
            let output = client.listObjectsV2Paginated(input: input)
            var names: [String] = []

            for try await page in output {
                guard let objList = page.contents else {
                    print("ERROR: listObjectsV2Paginated returned nil contents.")
                    continue
```

```
                }

                for obj in objList {
                    if let objName = obj.key {
                        names.append(objName)
                    }
                }
            }


            return names
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Listing objects."))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListObjectsversione 2 in AWS SDK for Swift API reference.

`PutObject`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `PutObject`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSS3
import Smithy

    public func uploadFile(bucket: String, key: String, file: String) async throws {
        let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: file)
        do {
            let fileData = try Data(contentsOf: fileUrl)
            let dataStream = ByteStream.data(fileData)
```

```
            let input = PutObjectInput(
                body: dataStream,
                bucket: bucket,
                key: key
            )

            _ = try await client.putObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Putting an object."))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

```
import AWSS3
import Smithy

    public func createFile(bucket: String, key: String, withData data: Data) async
 throws {
        let dataStream = ByteStream.data(data)

        let input = PutObjectInput(
            body: dataStream,
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )

        do {
            _ = try await client.putObject(input: input)
        }
        catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Putting an object."))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la PutObjectguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Scenari

Scarica stream di dimensioni sconosciute

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come scaricare uno stream di dimensioni sconosciute da un oggetto Amazon S3.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSS3
import Foundation
import Smithy
import SmithyHTTPAPI
import SmithyStreams


    /// Download a file from the specified bucket.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket name to get the file from.
    ///   - key: The name (or path) of the file to download from the bucket.
    ///   - destPath: The pathname on the local filesystem at which to store
    ///     the downloaded file.
    func downloadFile(bucket: String, key: String, destPath: String?) async throws {
        let fileURL: URL

        // If no destination path was provided, use the key as the name to use
        // for the file in the downloads folder.

        if destPath == nil {
            do {
                try fileURL = FileManager.default.url(
                    for: .downloadsDirectory,
                    in: .userDomainMask,
```

```
                    appropriateFor: URL(string: key),
                    create: true
                ).appendingPathComponent(key)
            } catch {
                throw TransferError.directoryError
            }
        } else {
            fileURL = URL(fileURLWithPath: destPath!)
        }

        let config = try await S3Client.S3ClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let s3Client = S3Client(config: config)

        // Create a `FileHandle` referencing the local destination. Then
        // create a `ByteStream` from that.

        FileManager.default.createFile(atPath: fileURL.path, contents: nil,
attributes: nil)
        let fileHandle = try FileHandle(forWritingTo: fileURL)

        // Download the file using `GetObject`.

        let getInput = GetObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )

        do {
            let getOutput = try await s3Client.getObject(input: getInput)

            guard let body = getOutput.body else {
                throw TransferError.downloadError("Error: No data returned for
download")
            }

            // If the body is returned as a `Data` object, write that to the
            // file. If it's a stream, read the stream chunk by chunk,
            // appending each chunk to the destination file.

            switch body {
            case .data:
                guard let data = try await body.readData() else {
                    throw TransferError.downloadError("Download error")
                }
```

```
                // Write the `Data` to the file.

                do {
                    try data.write(to: fileURL)
                } catch {
                    throw TransferError.writeError
                }
                break

            case .stream(let stream as ReadableStream):
                while (true) {
                    let chunk = try await stream.readAsync(upToCount: 5 * 1024 *
1024)
                    guard let chunk = chunk else {
                        break
                    }

                    // Write the chunk to the destination file.

                    do {
                        try fileHandle.write(contentsOf: chunk)
                    } catch {
                        throw TransferError.writeError
                    }
                }

                break
            default:
                throw TransferError.downloadError("Received data is unknown object
type")
            }
        } catch {
            throw TransferError.downloadError("Error downloading the file:
\(error)")
        }

        print("File downloaded to \(fileURL.path).")
    }
```

Caricamento di un flusso di dimensioni sconosciute

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come caricare un flusso di dimensioni sconosciute in un oggetto Amazon S3.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è dell'altro GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSS3
import Foundation
import Smithy
import SmithyHTTPAPI
import SmithyStreams


    /// Upload a file to the specified bucket.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket name to store the file into.
    ///   - key: The name (or path) of the file to upload to in the `bucket`.
    ///   - sourcePath: The pathname on the local filesystem of the file to
    ///     upload.
    func uploadFile(sourcePath: String, bucket: String, key: String?) async throws {
        let fileURL: URL = URL(fileURLWithPath: sourcePath)
        let fileName: String

        // If no key was provided, use the last component of the filename.

        if key == nil {
            fileName = fileURL.lastPathComponent
        } else {
            fileName = key!
        }

        let s3Client = try await S3Client()
```

```
        // Create a FileHandle for the source file.

        let fileHandle = FileHandle(forReadingAtPath: sourcePath)
        guard let fileHandle = fileHandle else {
            throw TransferError.readError
        }

        // Create a byte stream to retrieve the file's contents. This uses the
        // Smithy FileStream and ByteStream types.

        let stream = FileStream(fileHandle: fileHandle)
        let body = ByteStream.stream(stream)

        // Create a `PutObjectInput` with the ByteStream as the body of the
        // request's data. The AWS SDK for Swift will handle sending the
        // entire file in chunks, regardless of its size.

        let putInput = PutObjectInput(
            body: body,
            bucket: bucket,
            key: fileName
        )

        do {
            _ = try await s3Client.putObject(input: putInput)
        } catch {
            throw TransferError.uploadError("Error uploading the file: \(error)")
        }

        print("File uploaded to \(fileURL.path).")
    }
```

Esempi di Amazon SNS con SDK per Swift

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Swift con Amazon SNS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Hello Amazon SNS

Gli esempi di codice seguenti mostrano come iniziare a utilizzare Amazon SNS.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Il file Package.swift.

```
import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
    name: "sns-basics",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.0.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
```

```
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module or
 a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "sns-basics",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSSNS", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources")

    ]
)
```

Il programma Swift principale.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSSNS
import Foundation

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon Region to use (default: us-east-1)")
    var region = "us-east-1"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "sns-basics",
        abstract: """
        This example shows how to list all of your available Amazon SNS topics.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        var topics: [String] = []
        let outputPages = snsClient.listTopicsPaginated(
```

```
            input: ListTopicsInput()
        )

        // Each time a page of results arrives, process its contents.

        for try await output in outputPages {
            guard let topicList = output.topics else {
                print("Unable to get a page of Amazon SNS topics.")
                return
            }

            // Iterate over the topics listed on this page, adding their ARNs
            // to the `topics` array.

            for topic in topicList {
                guard let arn = topic.topicArn else {
                    print("Topic has no ARN.")
                    return
                }
                topics.append(arn)
            }
        }

        print("You have \(topics.count) topics:")
        for topic in topics {
            print("   \(topic)")
        }
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la guida di riferimento ListTopicsall'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateTopic`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateTopic`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSSNS

        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        let output = try await snsClient.createTopic(
            input: CreateTopicInput(name: name)
        )

        guard let arn = output.topicArn else {
            print("No topic ARN returned by Amazon SNS.")
            return
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateTopicguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`DeleteTopic`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteTopic`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSSNS

        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        _ = try await snsClient.deleteTopic(
            input: DeleteTopicInput(topicArn: arn)
        )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteTopicguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`ListTopics`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListTopics`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSSNS

        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)
```

```
        var topics: [String] = []
        let outputPages = snsClient.listTopicsPaginated(
            input: ListTopicsInput()
        )

        // Each time a page of results arrives, process its contents.

        for try await output in outputPages {
            guard let topicList = output.topics else {
                print("Unable to get a page of Amazon SNS topics.")
                return
            }

            // Iterate over the topics listed on this page, adding their ARNs
            // to the `topics` array.

            for topic in topicList {
                guard let arn = topic.topicArn else {
                    print("Topic has no ARN.")
                    return
                }
                topics.append(arn)
            }
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListTopicsguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`Publish`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Publish`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSSNS
```

```
        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        let output = try await snsClient.publish(
            input: PublishInput(
                message: message,
                topicArn: arn
            )
        )

        guard let messageId = output.messageId else {
            print("No message ID received from Amazon SNS.")
            return
        }

        print("Published message with ID \(messageId)")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta il riferimento all'API Publish in AWS SDK for Swift.

`Subscribe`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Subscribe`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Sottoscrivi un indirizzo email a un argomento.

```
import AWSSNS

        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        let output = try await snsClient.subscribe(
```

```
            input: SubscribeInput(
                endpoint: email,
                protocol: "email",
                returnSubscriptionArn: true,
                topicArn: arn
            )
        )

        guard let subscriptionArn = output.subscriptionArn else {
            print("No subscription ARN received from Amazon SNS.")
            return
        }

        print("Subscription \(subscriptionArn) created.")
```

Sottoscrivi un numero di telefono a un argomento per ricevere notifiche tramite SMS.

```
import AWSSNS

        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        let output = try await snsClient.subscribe(
            input: SubscribeInput(
                endpoint: phone,
                protocol: "sms",
                returnSubscriptionArn: true,
                topicArn: arn
            )
        )

        guard let subscriptionArn = output.subscriptionArn else {
            print("No subscription ARN received from Amazon SNS.")
            return
        }

        print("Subscription \(subscriptionArn) created.")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta il riferimento all'API Subscribe in AWS SDK for Swift.

`Unsubscribe`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `Unsubscribe`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSSNS

        let config = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: config)

        _ = try await snsClient.unsubscribe(
            input: UnsubscribeInput(
                subscriptionArn: arn
            )
        )

        print("Unsubscribed.")
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta Annullare l'iscrizione nel riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Scenari

Pubblicazione di messaggi nelle code

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creazione di un argomento (FIFO o non FIFO).
- Sottoscrizione di diverse code all'argomento con la possibilità di applicare un filtro.
- Pubblicazione di un messaggio nell'argomento.
- Esame delle code per i messaggi ricevuti.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSSNS
import AWSSQS
import Foundation

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon Region to use")
    var region = "us-east-1"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "queue-scenario",
        abstract: """
        This example interactively demonstrates how to use Amazon Simple
        Notification Service (Amazon SNS) and Amazon Simple Queue Service
        (Amazon SQS) together to publish and receive messages using queues.
        """,
        discussion: """
        Supports filtering using a "tone" attribute.
        """
    )

    /// Prompt for an input string. Only non-empty strings are allowed.
    ///
    /// - Parameter prompt: The prompt to display.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The string input by the user.
    func stringRequest(prompt: String) -> String {
        var str: String?

        while str == nil {
            print(prompt, terminator: "")
            str = readLine()
```

```
            if str != nil && str?.count == 0 {
                str = nil
            }
        }

        return str!
    }

    /// Ask a yes/no question.
    ///
    /// - Parameter prompt: A prompt string to print.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the user answered "Y", otherwise `false`.
    func yesNoRequest(prompt: String) -> Bool {
        while true {
            let answer = stringRequest(prompt: prompt).lowercased()
            if answer == "y" || answer == "n" {
                return answer == "y"
            }
        }
    }

    /// Display a menu of options then request a selection.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - prompt: A prompt string to display before the menu.
    ///   - options: An array of strings giving the menu options.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The index number of the selected option or 0 if no item was
    ///   selected.
    func menuRequest(prompt: String, options: [String]) -> Int {
        let numOptions = options.count

        if numOptions == 0 {
            return 0
        }

        print(prompt)

        for (index, value) in options.enumerated() {
            print("(\(index)) \(value)")
        }

        repeat {
```

```
            print("Enter your selection (0 - \(numOptions-1)): ", terminator: "")
            if let answer = readLine() {
                guard let answer = Int(answer) else {
                    print("Please enter the number matching your selection.")
                    continue
                }

                if answer >= 0 && answer < numOptions {
                    return answer
                } else {
                    print("Please enter the number matching your selection.")
                }
            }
        } while true
    }

    /// Ask the user too press RETURN. Accepts any input but ignores it.
    ///
    /// - Parameter prompt: The text prompt to display.
    func returnRequest(prompt: String) {
        print(prompt, terminator: "")
        _ = readLine()
    }

    var attrValues = [
        "<none>",
        "cheerful",
        "funny",
        "serious",
        "sincere"
    ]

    /// Ask the user to choose one of the attribute values to use as a filter.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - message: A message to display before the menu of values.
    ///   - attrValues: An array of strings giving the values to choose from.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The string corresponding to the selected option.
    func askForFilter(message: String, attrValues: [String]) -> String? {
        print(message)
        for (index, value) in attrValues.enumerated() {
            print("  [\(index)] \(value)")
        }
```

```
        var answer: Int?
        repeat {
            answer = Int(stringRequest(prompt: "Select an value for the 'tone'
attribute or 0 to end: "))
        } while answer == nil || answer! < 0 || answer! > attrValues.count + 1

        if answer == 0 {
            return nil
        }
        return attrValues[answer!]
    }

    /// Prompts the user for filter terms and constructs the attribute
    /// record that specifies them.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A mapping of "FilterPolicy" to a JSON string representing
    ///   the user-defined filter.
    func buildFilterAttributes() -> [String:String] {
        var attr: [String:String] = [:]
        var filterString = ""

        var first = true

        while let ans = askForFilter(message: "Choose a value to apply to the 'tone'
attribute.",
                                     attrValues: attrValues) {
            if !first {
                filterString += ","
            }
            first = false

            filterString += "\"\(ans)\""
        }

        let filterJSON = "{ \"tone\": [\(filterString)]}"
        attr["FilterPolicy"] = filterJSON

        return attr
    }
    /// Create a queue, returning its URL string.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - prompt: A prompt to ask for the queue name.
```

```
   ///   - isFIFO: Whether or not to create a FIFO queue.
   ///
   /// - Returns: The URL of the queue.
   func createQueue(prompt: String, sqsClient: SQSClient, isFIFO: Bool) async
throws -> String? {
       repeat {
           var queueName = stringRequest(prompt: prompt)
           var attributes: [String: String] = [:]

           if isFIFO {
               queueName += ".fifo"
               attributes["FifoQueue"] = "true"
           }

           do {
               let output = try await sqsClient.createQueue(
                   input: CreateQueueInput(
                       attributes: attributes,
                       queueName: queueName
                   )
               )
               guard let url = output.queueUrl else {
                   return nil
               }

               return url
           } catch _ as QueueDeletedRecently {
               print("You need to use a different queue name. A queue by that name
was recently deleted.")
               continue
           }
       } while true
   }

   /// Return the ARN of a queue given its URL.
   ///
   /// - Parameter queueUrl: The URL of the queue for which to return the
   ///   ARN.
   ///
   /// - Returns: The ARN of the specified queue.
   func getQueueARN(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String) async throws -> String?
{
       let output = try await sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(
           input: GetQueueAttributesInput(
```

```
                attributeNames: [.queuearn],
                queueUrl: queueUrl
            )
        )

        guard let attributes = output.attributes else {
            return nil
        }

        return attributes["QueueArn"]
    }

    /// Applies the needed policy to the specified queue.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - sqsClient: The Amazon SQS client to use.
    ///   - queueUrl: The queue to apply the policy to.
    ///   - queueArn: The ARN of the queue to apply the policy to.
    ///   - topicArn: The topic that should have access via the policy.
    ///
    /// - Throws: Errors from the SQS `SetQueueAttributes` action.
    func setQueuePolicy(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String,
                        queueArn: String, topicArn: String) async throws {
        _ = try await sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(
            input: SetQueueAttributesInput(
                attributes: [
                    "Policy":
                        """
                        {
                            "Statement": [
                                {
                                    "Effect": "Allow",
                                    "Principal": {
                                        "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
                                    },
                                    "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                                    "Resource": "\(queueArn)",
                                    "Condition": {
                                        "ArnEquals": {
                                            "aws:SourceArn": "\(topicArn)"
                                        }
                                    }
                                }
                            ]
```

```
                        }
                        """

                ],
                queueUrl: queueUrl
            )
        )
    }

    /// Receive the available messages on a queue, outputting them to the
    /// screen. Returns a dictionary you pass to DeleteMessageBatch to delete
    /// all the received messages.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - sqsClient: The Amazon SQS client to use.
    ///   - queueUrl: The SQS queue on which to receive messages.
    ///
    /// - Throws: Errors from `SQSClient.receiveMessage()`
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
    ///   items, each describing one received message in the format needed to
    ///   delete it.
    func receiveAndListMessages(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String) async throws
                                -> [SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry] {
        let output = try await sqsClient.receiveMessage(
            input: ReceiveMessageInput(
                maxNumberOfMessages: 10,
                queueUrl: queueUrl
            )
        )

        guard let messages = output.messages else {
            print("No messages received.")
            return []
        }

        var deleteList: [SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry] = []

        // Print out all the messages that were received, including their
        // attributes, if any.

        for message in messages {
            print("Message ID:     \(message.messageId ?? "<unknown>")")
            print("Receipt handle: \(message.receiptHandle ?? "<unknown>")")
```

```
            print("Message JSON:   \(message.body ?? "<body missing>")")

            if message.receiptHandle != nil {
                deleteList.append(
                    SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry(
                        id: message.messageId,
                        receiptHandle: message.receiptHandle
                    )
                )
            }
        }

        return deleteList
    }

    /// Delete all the messages in the specified list.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - sqsClient: The Amazon SQS client to use.
    ///   - queueUrl: The SQS queue to delete messages from.
    ///   - deleteList: A list of `DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry` objects
    ///     describing the messages to delete.
    ///
    /// - Throws: Errors from `SQSClient.deleteMessageBatch()`.
    func deleteMessageList(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String,
                           deleteList:
[SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry]) async throws {
        let output = try await sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(
            input: DeleteMessageBatchInput(entries: deleteList, queueUrl: queueUrl)
        )

        if let failed = output.failed {
            print("\(failed.count) errors occurred deleting messages from the
queue.")
            for message in failed {
                print("---> Failed to delete message \(message.id ?? "<unknown ID>")
with error: \(message.code ?? "<unknown>") (\(message.message ?? "..."))")
            }
        }
    }

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let rowOfStars = String(repeating: "*", count: 75)
```

```
        print("""
              \(rowOfStars)
              Welcome to the cross-service messaging with topics and queues example.
              In this workflow, you'll create an SNS topic, then create two SQS
              queues which will be subscribed to that topic.

              You can specify several options for configuring the topic, as well as
              the queue subscriptions. You can then post messages to the topic and
              receive the results on the queues.
              \(rowOfStars)\n
              """
        )

        // 0. Create SNS and SQS clients.

        let snsConfig = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: snsConfig)

        let sqsConfig = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: sqsConfig)

        // 1. Ask the user whether to create a FIFO topic. If so, ask whether
        //    to use content-based deduplication instead of requiring a
        //    deduplication ID.

        let isFIFO = yesNoRequest(prompt: "Do you want to create a FIFO topic (Y/N)?
")
        var isContentBasedDeduplication = false

        if isFIFO {
            print("""
                  \(rowOfStars)
                  Because you've chosen to create a FIFO topic, deduplication is
                  supported.

                  Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or are
automatically
                  generated from the content using a hash function.

                  If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic, any
                  message published and found to have the same deduplication ID
                  (within a five-minute deduplication interval), is accepted but
                  not delivered.
```

```
                 For more information about deduplication, see:
                 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.
                 """
            )

            isContentBasedDeduplication = yesNoRequest(
                prompt: "Use content-based deduplication instead of entering a
deduplication ID (Y/N)? ")
            print(rowOfStars)
        }

        var topicName = stringRequest(prompt: "Enter the name of the topic to
create: ")

        // 2. Create the topic. Append ".fifo" to the name if FIFO was
        //    requested, and set the "FifoTopic" attribute to "true" if so as
        //    well. Set the "ContentBasedDeduplication" attribute to "true" if
        //    content-based deduplication was requested.

        if isFIFO {
            topicName += ".fifo"
        }

        print("Topic name: \(topicName)")

        var attributes = [
            "FifoTopic": (isFIFO ? "true" : "false")
        ]

        // If it's a FIFO topic with content-based deduplication, set the
        // "ContentBasedDeduplication" attribute.

        if isContentBasedDeduplication {
            attributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
        }

        // Create the topic and retrieve the ARN.

        let output = try await snsClient.createTopic(
            input: CreateTopicInput(
                attributes: attributes,
                name: topicName
            )
```

```
        )

        guard let topicArn = output.topicArn else {
            print("No topic ARN returned!")
            return
        }

        print("""
              Topic '\(topicName) has been created with the
              topic ARN \(topicArn)."
              """
        )

        print(rowOfStars)

        // 3. Create an SQS queue. Append ".fifo" to the name if one of the
        //    FIFO topic configurations was chosen, and set "FifoQueue" to
        //    "true" if the topic is FIFO.

        print("""
              Next, you will create two SQS queues that will be subscribed
              to the topic you just created.\n
              """
        )

        let q1Url = try await createQueue(prompt: "Enter the name of the first
queue: ",
                                          sqsClient: sqsClient, isFIFO: isFIFO)
        guard let q1Url else {
            print("Unable to create queue 1!")
            return
        }

        // 4. Get the SQS queue's ARN attribute using `GetQueueAttributes`.

        let q1Arn = try await getQueueARN(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q1Url)

        guard let q1Arn else {
            print("Unable to get ARN of queue 1!")
            return
        }
        print("Got queue 1 ARN: \(q1Arn)")

        // 5. Attach an AWS IAM policy to the queue using
```

```
        //    `SetQueueAttributes`.

        try await setQueuePolicy(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q1Url,
                                 queueArn: q1Arn, topicArn: topicArn)

        // 6. Subscribe the SQS queue to the SNS topic. Set the topic ARN in
        //    the request. Set the protocol to "sqs". Set the queue ARN to the
        //    ARN just received in step 5. For FIFO topics, give the option to
        //    apply a filter. A filter allows only matching messages to enter
        //    the queue.

        var q1Attributes: [String:String]? = nil

        if isFIFO {
            print(
                """

                If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered
messages will
                be received in the queue. For information about message filtering,
see
                https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-filtering.html
                For this example, you can filter messages by a 'tone' attribute.

                """
            )

            let subPrompt = """
                Would you like to filter messages for the first queue's subscription
to the
                topic \(topicName) (Y/N)?
                """
            if (yesNoRequest(prompt: subPrompt)) {
                q1Attributes = buildFilterAttributes()
            }
        }

        let sub1Output = try await snsClient.subscribe(
            input: SubscribeInput(
                attributes: q1Attributes,
                endpoint: q1Arn,
                protocol: "sqs",
                topicArn: topicArn
            )
```

```
        )

        guard let q1SubscriptionArn = sub1Output.subscriptionArn else {
            print("Invalid subscription ARN returned for queue 1!")
            return
        }

        // 7. Repeat steps 3-6 for the second queue.

        let q2Url = try await createQueue(prompt: "Enter the name of the second
queue: ",
                                  sqsClient: sqsClient, isFIFO: isFIFO)

        guard let q2Url else {
            print("Unable to create queue 2!")
            return
        }

        let q2Arn = try await getQueueARN(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q2Url)

        guard let q2Arn else {
            print("Unable to get ARN of queue 2!")
            return
        }
        print("Got queue 2 ARN: \(q2Arn)")

        try await setQueuePolicy(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q2Url,
                                 queueArn: q2Arn, topicArn: topicArn)

        var q2Attributes: [String:String]? = nil

        if isFIFO {
            let subPrompt = """
                Would you like to filter messages for the second queue's
subscription to the
                topic \(topicName) (Y/N)?
                """
            if (yesNoRequest(prompt: subPrompt)) {
                q2Attributes = buildFilterAttributes()
            }
        }

        let sub2Output = try await snsClient.subscribe(
            input: SubscribeInput(
```

```
                attributes: q2Attributes,
                endpoint: q2Arn,
                protocol: "sqs",
                topicArn: topicArn
            )
        )

        guard let q2SubscriptionArn = sub2Output.subscriptionArn else {
            print("Invalid subscription ARN returned for queue 1!")
            return
        }

        // 8. Let the user publish messages to the topic, asking for a message
        //    body for each message. Handle the types of topic correctly (SEE
        //    MVP INFORMATION AND FIX THESE COMMENTS!!!

        print("\n\(rowOfStars)\n")

        var first = true

        repeat {
            var publishInput = PublishInput(
                topicArn: topicArn
            )

            publishInput.message = stringRequest(prompt: "Enter message text to
publish: ")

            // If using a FIFO topic, a message group ID must be set on the
            // message.

            if isFIFO {
                if first {
                    print("""
                        Because you're using a FIFO topic, you must set a message
                        group ID. All messages within the same group will be
                        received in the same order in which they were published.\n
                        """
                    )
                }
                publishInput.messageGroupId = stringRequest(prompt: "Enter a message
group ID for this message: ")

                if !isContentBasedDeduplication {
```

```
                    if first {
                        print("""
                              Because you're not using content-based deduplication,
you
                              must enter a deduplication ID. If other messages with
the
                              same deduplication ID are published within the same
                              deduplication interval, they will not be delivered.
                              """
                        )
                    }
                    publishInput.messageDeduplicationId = stringRequest(prompt:
"Enter a deduplication ID for this message: ")
                }
            }

            // Allow the user to add a value for the "tone" attribute if they
            // wish to do so.

            var messageAttributes: [String:SNSClientTypes.MessageAttributeValue] =
[:]
            let attrValSelection = menuRequest(prompt: "Choose a tone to apply to
this message.", options: attrValues)

            if attrValSelection != 0 {
                let val = SNSClientTypes.MessageAttributeValue(dataType: "String",
stringValue: attrValues[attrValSelection])
                messageAttributes["tone"] = val
            }

            publishInput.messageAttributes = messageAttributes

            // Publish the message and display its ID.

            let publishOutput = try await snsClient.publish(input: publishInput)

            guard let messageID = publishOutput.messageId else {
                print("Unable to get the published message's ID!")
                return
            }

            print("Message published with ID \(messageID).")
            first = false
```

```
            // 9. Repeat step 8 until the user says they don't want to post
            //    another.

        } while (yesNoRequest(prompt: "Post another message (Y/N)? "))

        // 10. Display a list of the messages in each queue by using
        //     `ReceiveMessage`. Show at least the body and the attributes.

        print(rowOfStars)
        print("Contents of queue 1:")
        let q1DeleteList = try await receiveAndListMessages(sqsClient: sqsClient,
queueUrl: q1Url)
        print("\n\nContents of queue 2:")
        let q2DeleteList = try await receiveAndListMessages(sqsClient: sqsClient,
queueUrl: q2Url)
        print(rowOfStars)

        returnRequest(prompt: "\nPress return to clean up: ")

        // 11. Delete the received messages using `DeleteMessageBatch`.

        print("Deleting the messages from queue 1...")
        try await deleteMessageList(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q1Url,
deleteList: q1DeleteList)
        print("\nDeleting the messages from queue 2...")
        try await deleteMessageList(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q2Url,
deleteList: q2DeleteList)

        // 12. Unsubscribe and delete both queues.

        print("\nUnsubscribing from queue 1...")
        _ = try await snsClient.unsubscribe(
            input: UnsubscribeInput(subscriptionArn: q1SubscriptionArn)
        )

        print("Unsubscribing from queue 2...")
        _ = try await snsClient.unsubscribe(
            input: UnsubscribeInput(subscriptionArn: q2SubscriptionArn)
        )

        print("Deleting queue 1...")
        _ = try await sqsClient.deleteQueue(
            input: DeleteQueueInput(queueUrl: q1Url)
        )
```

```
        print("Deleting queue 2...")
        _ = try await sqsClient.deleteQueue(
            input: DeleteQueueInput(queueUrl: q2Url)
        )

        // 13. Delete the topic.

        print("Deleting the SNS topic...")
        _ = try await snsClient.deleteTopic(
            input: DeleteTopicInput(topicArn: topicArn)
        )
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Swift.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Pubblicare

- ReceiveMessage
- SetQueueAttributes
- Subscribe
- Unsubscribe

Esempi di Amazon SQS con SDK per Swift

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Swift con Amazon SQS.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Nozioni di base

Salve Amazon SQS

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come iniziare a usare Amazon SQS.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Il file `Package.swift`.

```
import PackageDescription

let package = Package(
```

```
    name: "sqs-basics",
    // Let Xcode know the minimum Apple platforms supported.
    platforms: [
        .macOS(.v13),
        .iOS(.v15)
    ],
    dependencies: [
        // Dependencies declare other packages that this package depends on.
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/awslabs/aws-sdk-swift",
            from: "1.0.0"),
        .package(
            url: "https://github.com/apple/swift-argument-parser.git",
            branch: "main"
        )
    ],
    targets: [
        // Targets are the basic building blocks of a package, defining a module or
 a test suite.
        // Targets can depend on other targets in this package and products
        // from dependencies.
        .executableTarget(
            name: "sqs-basics",
            dependencies: [
                .product(name: "AWSSQS", package: "aws-sdk-swift"),
                .product(name: "ArgumentParser", package: "swift-argument-parser")
            ],
            path: "Sources")

    ]
)
```

Il codice sorgente Swift,`entry.swift`.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSSQS
import Foundation

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon Region to use (default: us-east-1)")
    var region = "us-east-1"
```

```
    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "sqs-basics",
        abstract: """
        This example shows how to list all of your available Amazon SQS queues.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        var queues: [String] = []
        let outputPages = sqsClient.listQueuesPaginated(
            input: ListQueuesInput()
        )

        // Each time a page of results arrives, process its contents.

        for try await output in outputPages {
            guard let urls = output.queueUrls else {
                print("No queues found.")
                return
            }

            // Iterate over the queue URLs listed on this page, adding them
            // to the `queues` array.

            for queueUrl in urls {
                queues.append(queueUrl)
            }
        }

        print("You have \(queues.count) queues:")
        for queue in queues {
            print("   \(queue)")
        }
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
```

```
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la guida di riferimento ListQueuesall'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`CreateQueue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `CreateQueue`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSSQS

        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)
```

```
        let output = try await sqsClient.createQueue(
            input: CreateQueueInput(
                queueName: queueName
            )
        )

        guard let queueUrl = output.queueUrl else {
            print("No queue URL returned.")
            return
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la CreateQueueguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`DeleteMessageBatch`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteMessageBatch`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSSQS

        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        // Create the list of message entries.

        var entries: [SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry] = []
        var messageNumber = 1

        for handle in handles {
            let entry = SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry(
                id: "\(messageNumber)",
                receiptHandle: handle
            )
            entries.append(entry)
```

```
            messageNumber += 1
        }

        // Delete the messages.

        let output = try await sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(
            input: DeleteMessageBatchInput(
                entries: entries,
                queueUrl: queue
            )
        )

        // Get the lists of failed and successful deletions from the output.

        guard let failedEntries = output.failed else {
            print("Failed deletion list is missing!")
            return
        }
        guard let successfulEntries = output.successful else {
            print("Successful deletion list is missing!")
            return
        }

        // Display a list of the failed deletions along with their
        // corresponding explanation messages.

        if failedEntries.count != 0 {
            print("Failed deletions:")

            for entry in failedEntries {
                print("Message #\(entry.id ?? "<unknown>") failed:
\(entry.message ?? "<unknown>")")
            }
        } else {
            print("No failed deletions.")
        }

        // Output a list of the message numbers that were successfully deleted.

        if successfulEntries.count != 0 {
            var successes = ""

            for entry in successfulEntries {
                if successes.count == 0 {
```

```
                    successes = entry.id ?? "<unknown>"
                } else {
                    successes = "\(successes), \(entry.id ?? "<unknown>")"
                }
            }
            print("Succeeded: ", successes)
        } else {
            print("No successful deletions.")
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteMessageBatchguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`DeleteQueue`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `DeleteQueue`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSSQS

        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        do {
            _ = try await sqsClient.deleteQueue(
                input: DeleteQueueInput(
                    queueUrl: queueUrl
                )
            )
        } catch _ as AWSSQS.QueueDoesNotExist {
            print("Error: The specified queue doesn't exist.")
            return
```

```
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la DeleteQueueguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`GetQueueAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `GetQueueAttributes`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSSQS

        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        let output = try await sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(
            input: GetQueueAttributesInput(
                attributeNames: [
                    .approximatenumberofmessages,
                    .maximummessagesize
                ],
                queueUrl: url
            )
        )

        guard let attributes = output.attributes else {
            print("No queue attributes returned.")
            return
        }

        for (attr, value) in attributes {
            switch(attr) {
            case "ApproximateNumberOfMessages":
                print("Approximate message count: \(value)")
```

```
            case "MaximumMessageSize":
                print("Maximum message size: \(value)kB")
            default:
                continue
            }
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la GetQueueAttributesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`ListQueues`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ListQueues`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSSQS

        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        var queues: [String] = []
        let outputPages = sqsClient.listQueuesPaginated(
            input: ListQueuesInput()
        )

        // Each time a page of results arrives, process its contents.

        for try await output in outputPages {
            guard let urls = output.queueUrls else {
                print("No queues found.")
                return
            }
```

```
            // Iterate over the queue URLs listed on this page, adding them
            // to the `queues` array.

            for queueUrl in urls {
                queues.append(queueUrl)
            }
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ListQueuesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`ReceiveMessage`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `ReceiveMessage`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSSQS

        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        let output = try await sqsClient.receiveMessage(
            input: ReceiveMessageInput(
                maxNumberOfMessages: maxMessages,
                queueUrl: url
            )
        )

        guard let messages = output.messages else {
            print("No messages received.")
            return
        }

        for message in messages {
```

```
            print("Message ID:     \(message.messageId ?? "<unknown>")")
            print("Receipt handle: \(message.receiptHandle ?? "<unknown>")")
            print(message.body ?? "<body missing>")
            print("---")
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la ReceiveMessageguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

`SetQueueAttributes`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare. `SetQueueAttributes`

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSSQS

        let config = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: config)

        do {
            _ = try await sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(
                input: SetQueueAttributesInput(
                    attributes: [
                        "MaximumMessageSize": "\(maxSize)"
                    ],
                    queueUrl: url
                )
            )
        } catch _ as AWSSQS.InvalidAttributeValue {
            print("Invalid maximum message size: \(maxSize) kB.")
        }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la SetQueueAttributesguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Scenari

Pubblicazione di messaggi nelle code

L'esempio di codice seguente mostra come:

- Creazione di un argomento (FIFO o non FIFO).
- Sottoscrizione di diverse code all'argomento con la possibilità di applicare un filtro.
- Pubblicazione di un messaggio nell'argomento.
- Esame delle code per i messaggi ricevuti.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSSNS
import AWSSQS
import Foundation

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon Region to use")
    var region = "us-east-1"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "queue-scenario",
        abstract: """
        This example interactively demonstrates how to use Amazon Simple
        Notification Service (Amazon SNS) and Amazon Simple Queue Service
        (Amazon SQS) together to publish and receive messages using queues.
        """,
```

```
        discussion: """
        Supports filtering using a "tone" attribute.
        """
    )

    /// Prompt for an input string. Only non-empty strings are allowed.
    ///
    /// - Parameter prompt: The prompt to display.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The string input by the user.
    func stringRequest(prompt: String) -> String {
        var str: String?

        while str == nil {
            print(prompt, terminator: "")
            str = readLine()

            if str != nil && str?.count == 0 {
                str = nil
            }
        }

        return str!
    }

    /// Ask a yes/no question.
    ///
    /// - Parameter prompt: A prompt string to print.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the user answered "Y", otherwise `false`.
    func yesNoRequest(prompt: String) -> Bool {
        while true {
            let answer = stringRequest(prompt: prompt).lowercased()
            if answer == "y" || answer == "n" {
                return answer == "y"
            }
        }
    }

    /// Display a menu of options then request a selection.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - prompt: A prompt string to display before the menu.
    ///   - options: An array of strings giving the menu options.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Returns: The index number of the selected option or 0 if no item was
    ///   selected.
    func menuRequest(prompt: String, options: [String]) -> Int {
        let numOptions = options.count

        if numOptions == 0 {
            return 0
        }

        print(prompt)

        for (index, value) in options.enumerated() {
            print("(\(index)) \(value)")
        }

        repeat {
            print("Enter your selection (0 - \(numOptions-1)): ", terminator: "")
            if let answer = readLine() {
                guard let answer = Int(answer) else {
                    print("Please enter the number matching your selection.")
                    continue
                }

                if answer >= 0 && answer < numOptions {
                    return answer
                } else {
                    print("Please enter the number matching your selection.")
                }
            }
        } while true
    }

    /// Ask the user too press RETURN. Accepts any input but ignores it.
    ///
    /// - Parameter prompt: The text prompt to display.
    func returnRequest(prompt: String) {
        print(prompt, terminator: "")
        _ = readLine()
    }

    var attrValues = [
        "<none>",
        "cheerful",
```

```
        "funny",
        "serious",
        "sincere"
    ]

    /// Ask the user to choose one of the attribute values to use as a filter.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - message: A message to display before the menu of values.
    ///   - attrValues: An array of strings giving the values to choose from.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The string corresponding to the selected option.
    func askForFilter(message: String, attrValues: [String]) -> String? {
        print(message)
        for (index, value) in attrValues.enumerated() {
            print("  [\(index)] \(value)")
        }

        var answer: Int?
        repeat {
            answer = Int(stringRequest(prompt: "Select an value for the 'tone'
attribute or 0 to end: "))
        } while answer == nil || answer! < 0 || answer! > attrValues.count + 1

        if answer == 0 {
            return nil
        }
        return attrValues[answer!]
    }

    /// Prompts the user for filter terms and constructs the attribute
    /// record that specifies them.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A mapping of "FilterPolicy" to a JSON string representing
    ///   the user-defined filter.
    func buildFilterAttributes() -> [String:String] {
        var attr: [String:String] = [:]
        var filterString = ""

        var first = true

        while let ans = askForFilter(message: "Choose a value to apply to the 'tone'
attribute.",
                                     attrValues: attrValues) {
```

```
            if !first {
                filterString += ","
            }
            first = false

            filterString += "\"\(ans)\""
        }

        let filterJSON = "{ \"tone\": [\(filterString)]}"
        attr["FilterPolicy"] = filterJSON

        return attr
    }
    /// Create a queue, returning its URL string.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - prompt: A prompt to ask for the queue name.
    ///   - isFIFO: Whether or not to create a FIFO queue.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The URL of the queue.
    func createQueue(prompt: String, sqsClient: SQSClient, isFIFO: Bool) async
throws -> String? {
        repeat {
            var queueName = stringRequest(prompt: prompt)
            var attributes: [String: String] = [:]

            if isFIFO {
                queueName += ".fifo"
                attributes["FifoQueue"] = "true"
            }

            do {
                let output = try await sqsClient.createQueue(
                    input: CreateQueueInput(
                        attributes: attributes,
                        queueName: queueName
                    )
                )
                guard let url = output.queueUrl else {
                    return nil
                }

                return url
            } catch _ as QueueDeletedRecently {
```

```
                print("You need to use a different queue name. A queue by that name
was recently deleted.")
                continue
            }
        } while true
    }

    /// Return the ARN of a queue given its URL.
    ///
    /// - Parameter queueUrl: The URL of the queue for which to return the
    ///   ARN.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The ARN of the specified queue.
    func getQueueARN(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String) async throws -> String?
{
        let output = try await sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(
            input: GetQueueAttributesInput(
                attributeNames: [.queuearn],
                queueUrl: queueUrl
            )
        )

        guard let attributes = output.attributes else {
            return nil
        }

        return attributes["QueueArn"]
    }

    /// Applies the needed policy to the specified queue.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - sqsClient: The Amazon SQS client to use.
    ///   - queueUrl: The queue to apply the policy to.
    ///   - queueArn: The ARN of the queue to apply the policy to.
    ///   - topicArn: The topic that should have access via the policy.
    ///
    /// - Throws: Errors from the SQS `SetQueueAttributes` action.
    func setQueuePolicy(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String,
                        queueArn: String, topicArn: String) async throws {
        _ = try await sqsClient.setQueueAttributes(
            input: SetQueueAttributesInput(
                attributes: [
                    "Policy":
```

```
                        """
                        {
                            "Statement": [
                                {
                                    "Effect": "Allow",
                                    "Principal": {
                                        "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
                                    },
                                    "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                                    "Resource": "\(queueArn)",
                                    "Condition": {
                                        "ArnEquals": {
                                            "aws:SourceArn": "\(topicArn)"
                                        }
                                    }
                                }
                            ]
                        }
                        """

                ],
                queueUrl: queueUrl
            )
        )
    }

    /// Receive the available messages on a queue, outputting them to the
    /// screen. Returns a dictionary you pass to DeleteMessageBatch to delete
    /// all the received messages.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - sqsClient: The Amazon SQS client to use.
    ///   - queueUrl: The SQS queue on which to receive messages.
    ///
    /// - Throws: Errors from `SQSClient.receiveMessage()`
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
    ///   items, each describing one received message in the format needed to
    ///   delete it.
    func receiveAndListMessages(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String) async throws
                                -> [SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry] {
        let output = try await sqsClient.receiveMessage(
            input: ReceiveMessageInput(
                maxNumberOfMessages: 10,
```

```
                queueUrl: queueUrl
            )
        )

        guard let messages = output.messages else {
            print("No messages received.")
            return []
        }

        var deleteList: [SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry] = []

        // Print out all the messages that were received, including their
        // attributes, if any.

        for message in messages {
            print("Message ID:     \(message.messageId ?? "<unknown>")")
            print("Receipt handle: \(message.receiptHandle ?? "<unknown>")")
            print("Message JSON:   \(message.body ?? "<body missing>")")

            if message.receiptHandle != nil {
                deleteList.append(
                    SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry(
                        id: message.messageId,
                        receiptHandle: message.receiptHandle
                    )
                )
            }
        }

        return deleteList
    }

    /// Delete all the messages in the specified list.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - sqsClient: The Amazon SQS client to use.
    ///   - queueUrl: The SQS queue to delete messages from.
    ///   - deleteList: A list of `DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry` objects
    ///     describing the messages to delete.
    ///
    /// - Throws: Errors from `SQSClient.deleteMessageBatch()`.
    func deleteMessageList(sqsClient: SQSClient, queueUrl: String,
                           deleteList:
[SQSClientTypes.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry]) async throws {
```

```
        let output = try await sqsClient.deleteMessageBatch(
            input: DeleteMessageBatchInput(entries: deleteList, queueUrl: queueUrl)
        )

        if let failed = output.failed {
            print("\(failed.count) errors occurred deleting messages from the
queue.")
            for message in failed {
                print("---> Failed to delete message \(message.id ?? "<unknown ID>")
with error: \(message.code ?? "<unknown>") (\(message.message ?? "..."))")
            }
        }
    }

    /// Called by ``main()`` to run the bulk of the example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let rowOfStars = String(repeating: "*", count: 75)

        print("""
              \(rowOfStars)
              Welcome to the cross-service messaging with topics and queues example.
              In this workflow, you'll create an SNS topic, then create two SQS
              queues which will be subscribed to that topic.

              You can specify several options for configuring the topic, as well as
              the queue subscriptions. You can then post messages to the topic and
              receive the results on the queues.
              \(rowOfStars)\n
              """
        )

        // 0. Create SNS and SQS clients.

        let snsConfig = try await SNSClient.SNSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let snsClient = SNSClient(config: snsConfig)

        let sqsConfig = try await SQSClient.SQSClientConfiguration(region: region)
        let sqsClient = SQSClient(config: sqsConfig)

        // 1. Ask the user whether to create a FIFO topic. If so, ask whether
        //    to use content-based deduplication instead of requiring a
        //    deduplication ID.
```

```
        let isFIFO = yesNoRequest(prompt: "Do you want to create a FIFO topic (Y/N)?
")
        var isContentBasedDeduplication = false

        if isFIFO {
            print("""
                  \(rowOfStars)
                  Because you've chosen to create a FIFO topic, deduplication is
                  supported.

                  Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or are
automatically
                  generated from the content using a hash function.

                  If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic, any
                  message published and found to have the same deduplication ID
                  (within a five-minute deduplication interval), is accepted but
                  not delivered.

                  For more information about deduplication, see:
                  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.
                  """
            )

            isContentBasedDeduplication = yesNoRequest(
                prompt: "Use content-based deduplication instead of entering a
deduplication ID (Y/N)? ")
            print(rowOfStars)
        }

        var topicName = stringRequest(prompt: "Enter the name of the topic to
create: ")

        // 2. Create the topic. Append ".fifo" to the name if FIFO was
        //    requested, and set the "FifoTopic" attribute to "true" if so as
        //    well. Set the "ContentBasedDeduplication" attribute to "true" if
        //    content-based deduplication was requested.

        if isFIFO {
            topicName += ".fifo"
        }

        print("Topic name: \(topicName)")
```

```
        var attributes = [
            "FifoTopic": (isFIFO ? "true" : "false")
        ]

        // If it's a FIFO topic with content-based deduplication, set the
        // "ContentBasedDeduplication" attribute.

        if isContentBasedDeduplication {
            attributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
        }

        // Create the topic and retrieve the ARN.

        let output = try await snsClient.createTopic(
            input: CreateTopicInput(
                attributes: attributes,
                name: topicName
            )
        )

        guard let topicArn = output.topicArn else {
            print("No topic ARN returned!")
            return
        }

        print(""""
              Topic '\(topicName) has been created with the
              topic ARN \(topicArn)."
              """
        )

        print(rowOfStars)

        // 3. Create an SQS queue. Append ".fifo" to the name if one of the
        //    FIFO topic configurations was chosen, and set "FifoQueue" to
        //    "true" if the topic is FIFO.

        print(""""
              Next, you will create two SQS queues that will be subscribed
              to the topic you just created.\n
              """
        )
```

```
        let q1Url = try await createQueue(prompt: "Enter the name of the first
queue: ",
                                          sqsClient: sqsClient, isFIFO: isFIFO)
        guard let q1Url else {
            print("Unable to create queue 1!")
            return
        }

        // 4. Get the SQS queue's ARN attribute using `GetQueueAttributes`.

        let q1Arn = try await getQueueARN(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q1Url)

        guard let q1Arn else {
            print("Unable to get ARN of queue 1!")
            return
        }
        print("Got queue 1 ARN: \(q1Arn)")

        // 5. Attach an AWS IAM policy to the queue using
        //    `SetQueueAttributes`.

        try await setQueuePolicy(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q1Url,
                                 queueArn: q1Arn, topicArn: topicArn)

        // 6. Subscribe the SQS queue to the SNS topic. Set the topic ARN in
        //    the request. Set the protocol to "sqs". Set the queue ARN to the
        //    ARN just received in step 5. For FIFO topics, give the option to
        //    apply a filter. A filter allows only matching messages to enter
        //    the queue.

        var q1Attributes: [String:String]? = nil

        if isFIFO {
            print(
                """

                If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered
messages will
                be received in the queue. For information about message filtering,
see
                https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-filtering.html
                For this example, you can filter messages by a 'tone' attribute.

                """
```

```
            )

            let subPrompt = """
                Would you like to filter messages for the first queue's subscription
to the
                topic \(topicName) (Y/N)?
                """
            if (yesNoRequest(prompt: subPrompt)) {
                q1Attributes = buildFilterAttributes()
            }
        }

        let sub1Output = try await snsClient.subscribe(
            input: SubscribeInput(
                attributes: q1Attributes,
                endpoint: q1Arn,
                protocol: "sqs",
                topicArn: topicArn
            )
        )

        guard let q1SubscriptionArn = sub1Output.subscriptionArn else {
            print("Invalid subscription ARN returned for queue 1!")
            return
        }

        // 7. Repeat steps 3-6 for the second queue.

        let q2Url = try await createQueue(prompt: "Enter the name of the second
queue: ",
                                  sqsClient: sqsClient, isFIFO: isFIFO)

        guard let q2Url else {
            print("Unable to create queue 2!")
            return
        }

        let q2Arn = try await getQueueARN(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q2Url)

        guard let q2Arn else {
            print("Unable to get ARN of queue 2!")
            return
        }
        print("Got queue 2 ARN: \(q2Arn)")
```

```
        try await setQueuePolicy(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q2Url,
                                 queueArn: q2Arn, topicArn: topicArn)

        var q2Attributes: [String:String]? = nil

        if isFIFO {
            let subPrompt = """
                Would you like to filter messages for the second queue's
subscription to the
                topic \(topicName) (Y/N)?
                """
            if (yesNoRequest(prompt: subPrompt)) {
                q2Attributes = buildFilterAttributes()
            }
        }

        let sub2Output = try await snsClient.subscribe(
            input: SubscribeInput(
                attributes: q2Attributes,
                endpoint: q2Arn,
                protocol: "sqs",
                topicArn: topicArn
            )
        )

        guard let q2SubscriptionArn = sub2Output.subscriptionArn else {
            print("Invalid subscription ARN returned for queue 1!")
            return
        }

        // 8. Let the user publish messages to the topic, asking for a message
        //    body for each message. Handle the types of topic correctly (SEE
        //    MVP INFORMATION AND FIX THESE COMMENTS!!!

        print("\n\(rowOfStars)\n")

        var first = true

        repeat {
            var publishInput = PublishInput(
                topicArn: topicArn
            )
```

```
            publishInput.message = stringRequest(prompt: "Enter message text to
publish: ")

            // If using a FIFO topic, a message group ID must be set on the
            // message.

            if isFIFO {
                if first {
                    print("""
                        Because you're using a FIFO topic, you must set a message
                        group ID. All messages within the same group will be
                        received in the same order in which they were published.\n
                        """
                    )
                }
                publishInput.messageGroupId = stringRequest(prompt: "Enter a message
group ID for this message: ")

                if !isContentBasedDeduplication {
                    if first {
                        print("""
                              Because you're not using content-based deduplication,
you
                              must enter a deduplication ID. If other messages with
the
                              same deduplication ID are published within the same
                              deduplication interval, they will not be delivered.
                              """
                        )
                    }
                    publishInput.messageDeduplicationId = stringRequest(prompt:
"Enter a deduplication ID for this message: ")
                }
            }

            // Allow the user to add a value for the "tone" attribute if they
            // wish to do so.

            var messageAttributes: [String:SNSClientTypes.MessageAttributeValue] =
[:]
            let attrValSelection = menuRequest(prompt: "Choose a tone to apply to
this message.", options: attrValues)

            if attrValSelection != 0 {
```

```
                let val = SNSClientTypes.MessageAttributeValue(dataType: "String",
stringValue: attrValues[attrValSelection])
                messageAttributes["tone"] = val
            }

            publishInput.messageAttributes = messageAttributes

            // Publish the message and display its ID.

            let publishOutput = try await snsClient.publish(input: publishInput)

            guard let messageID = publishOutput.messageId else {
                print("Unable to get the published message's ID!")
                return
            }

            print("Message published with ID \(messageID).")
            first = false

            // 9. Repeat step 8 until the user says they don't want to post
            //    another.

        } while (yesNoRequest(prompt: "Post another message (Y/N)? "))

        // 10. Display a list of the messages in each queue by using
        //     `ReceiveMessage`. Show at least the body and the attributes.

        print(rowOfStars)
        print("Contents of queue 1:")
        let q1DeleteList = try await receiveAndListMessages(sqsClient: sqsClient,
queueUrl: q1Url)
        print("\n\nContents of queue 2:")
        let q2DeleteList = try await receiveAndListMessages(sqsClient: sqsClient,
queueUrl: q2Url)
        print(rowOfStars)

        returnRequest(prompt: "\nPress return to clean up: ")

        // 11. Delete the received messages using `DeleteMessageBatch`.

        print("Deleting the messages from queue 1...")
        try await deleteMessageList(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q1Url,
deleteList: q1DeleteList)
        print("\nDeleting the messages from queue 2...")
```

```
        try await deleteMessageList(sqsClient: sqsClient, queueUrl: q2Url,
 deleteList: q2DeleteList)

        // 12. Unsubscribe and delete both queues.

        print("\nUnsubscribing from queue 1...")
        _ = try await snsClient.unsubscribe(
            input: UnsubscribeInput(subscriptionArn: q1SubscriptionArn)
        )

        print("Unsubscribing from queue 2...")
        _ = try await snsClient.unsubscribe(
            input: UnsubscribeInput(subscriptionArn: q2SubscriptionArn)
        )

        print("Deleting queue 1...")
        _ = try await sqsClient.deleteQueue(
            input: DeleteQueueInput(queueUrl: q1Url)
        )

        print("Deleting queue 2...")
        _ = try await sqsClient.deleteQueue(
            input: DeleteQueueInput(queueUrl: q2Url)
        )

        // 13. Delete the topic.

        print("Deleting the SNS topic...")
        _ = try await snsClient.deleteTopic(
            input: DeleteTopicInput(topicArn: topicArn)
        )
    }
}

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
```

```
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- Per informazioni dettagliate sulle API, consulta i seguenti argomenti nella Documentazione di riferimento delle API SDK AWS per Swift.
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - Pubblicare
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

AWS STS esempi che utilizzano SDK per Swift

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Swift con. AWS STS

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni

Azioni

`AssumeRole`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`AssumeRole`.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
import AWSSTS

    public func assumeRole(role: IAMClientTypes.Role, sessionName: String)
        async throws -> STSClientTypes.Credentials
    {
        let input = AssumeRoleInput(
            roleArn: role.arn,
            roleSessionName: sessionName
        )
        do {
            let output = try await stsClient.assumeRole(input: input)

            guard let credentials = output.credentials else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.authError
            }

            return credentials
        } catch {
            print("Error assuming role: ", dump(error))
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la AssumeRoleguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Esempi di Amazon Transcribe Streaming con SDK per Swift

I seguenti esempi di codice mostrano come eseguire azioni e implementare scenari comuni utilizzando l' AWS SDK per Swift con Amazon Transcribe Streaming.

Le operazioni sono estratti di codice da programmi più grandi e devono essere eseguite nel contesto. Sebbene le operazioni mostrino come richiamare le singole funzioni del servizio, è possibile visualizzarle contestualizzate negli scenari correlati.

Gli scenari sono esempi di codice che mostrano come eseguire un'attività specifica richiamando più funzioni all'interno dello stesso servizio o combinate con altri Servizi AWS.

Ogni esempio include un collegamento al codice sorgente completo, dove puoi trovare istruzioni su come configurare ed eseguire il codice nel contesto.

Argomenti

- Azioni
- Scenari

Azioni

`StartStreamTranscription`

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come utilizzare`StartStreamTranscription`.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è altro da fare GitHub. Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

```
        let client = TranscribeStreamingClient(
            config: try await
TranscribeStreamingClient.TranscribeStreamingClientConfiguration(
                region: region
            )
        )
```

```
        // Start the transcription running on the audio stream.

        let output = try await client.startStreamTranscription(
            input: StartStreamTranscriptionInput(
                audioStream: try await createAudioStream(),
                languageCode: TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.LanguageCode(rawValue:
 lang),
                mediaEncoding: encoding,
                mediaSampleRateHertz: sampleRate
            )
        )
```

- Per i dettagli sull'API, consulta la StartStreamTranscriptionguida di riferimento all'API AWS SDK for Swift.

Scenari

Trascrivi un file audio

Il seguente esempio di codice mostra come generare una trascrizione di un file audio sorgente utilizzando lo streaming di Amazon Transcribe.

SDK per Swift

> **Note**
>
> C'è di più su. GitHub Trova l'esempio completo e scopri di più sulla configurazione e l'esecuzione nel Repository di esempi di codice AWS.

Usa lo streaming di Amazon Transcribe per trascrivere la lingua parlata in un file audio.

```
/// An example that demonstrates how to watch an transcribe event stream to
/// transcribe audio from a file to the console.

import ArgumentParser
import AWSClientRuntime
import AWSTranscribeStreaming
import Foundation

/// Identify one of the media file formats supported by Amazon Transcribe.
```

```
enum TranscribeFormat: String, ExpressibleByArgument {
    case ogg = "ogg"
    case pcm = "pcm"
    case flac = "flac"
}

// -MARK: - Async command line tool

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    // -MARK: Command arguments
    @Flag(help: "Show partial results")
    var showPartial = false
    @Option(help: "Language code to transcribe into")
    var lang: String = "en-US"
    @Option(help: "Format of the source audio file")
    var format: TranscribeFormat
    @Option(help: "Sample rate of the source audio file in Hertz")
    var sampleRate: Int = 16000
    @Option(help: "Path of the source audio file")
    var path: String
    @Option(help: "Name of the Amazon S3 Region to use (default: us-east-1)")
    var region = "us-east-1"

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "tsevents",
        abstract: """
        This example shows how to use event streaming with Amazon Transcribe.
        """,
        discussion: """
        """
    )

    /// Create and return an Amazon Transcribe audio stream from the file
    /// specified in the arguments.
    ///
    /// - Throws: Errors from `TranscribeError`.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `AsyncThrowingStream<TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.AudioStream,
 Error>`
    func createAudioStream() async throws
                -> AsyncThrowingStream<TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.AudioStream,
 Error> {

        let fileURL: URL = URL(fileURLWithPath: path)
```

```
        let audioData = try Data(contentsOf: fileURL)

        // Properties defining the size of audio chunks and the total size of
        // the audio file in bytes. You should try to send chunks that last on
        // average 125 milliseconds.

        let chunkSizeInMilliseconds = 125.0
        let chunkSize = Int(chunkSizeInMilliseconds  / 1000.0 * Double(sampleRate) *
2.0)
        let audioDataSize = audioData.count

        // Create an audio stream from the source data. The stream's job is
        // to send the audio in chunks to Amazon Transcribe as
        // `AudioStream.audioevent` events.

        let audioStream =
AsyncThrowingStream<TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.AudioStream,
                                Error> { continuation in
            Task {
                var currentStart = 0
                var currentEnd = min(chunkSize, audioDataSize - currentStart)

                // Generate and send chunks of audio data as `audioevent`
                // events until the entire file has been sent. Each event is
                // yielded to the SDK after being created.

                while currentStart < audioDataSize {
                    let dataChunk = audioData[currentStart ..< currentEnd]

                    let audioEvent =
TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.AudioStream.audioevent(
                        .init(audioChunk: dataChunk)
                    )
                    let yieldResult = continuation.yield(audioEvent)
                    switch yieldResult {
                        case .enqueued(_):
                            // The chunk was successfully enqueued into the
                            // stream. The `remaining` parameter estimates how
                            // much room is left in the queue, but is ignored here.
                            break
                        case .dropped(_):
                            // The chunk was dropped because the queue buffer
                            // is full. This will cause transcription errors.
```

```
                            print("Warning: Dropped audio! The transcription will be
incomplete.")
                        case .terminated:
                            print("Audio stream terminated.")
                            continuation.finish()
                            return
                        default:
                            print("Warning: Unrecognized response during audio
streaming.")
                    }

                    currentStart = currentEnd
                    currentEnd = min(currentStart + chunkSize, audioDataSize)
                }

                // Let the SDK's continuation block know the stream is over.

                continuation.finish()
            }
        }

        return audioStream
    }

    /// Run the transcription process.
    ///
    /// - Throws: An error from `TranscribeError`.
    func transcribe(encoding: TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.MediaEncoding) async
throws {
        // Create the Transcribe Streaming client.

        let client = TranscribeStreamingClient(
            config: try await
TranscribeStreamingClient.TranscribeStreamingClientConfiguration(
                region: region
            )
        )

        // Start the transcription running on the audio stream.

        let output = try await client.startStreamTranscription(
            input: StartStreamTranscriptionInput(
                audioStream: try await createAudioStream(),
```

```
                languageCode: TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.LanguageCode(rawValue:
lang),
                mediaEncoding: encoding,
                mediaSampleRateHertz: sampleRate
            )
        )

        // Iterate over the events in the returned transcript result stream.
        // Each `transcriptevent` contains a list of result fragments which
        // need to be concatenated together to build the final transcript.
        for try await event in output.transcriptResultStream! {
            switch event {
            case .transcriptevent(let event):
            for result in event.transcript?.results ?? [] {
                guard let transcript = result.alternatives?.first?.transcript else {
                    continue
                }

                // If showing partial results is enabled and the result is
                // partial, show it. Partial results may be incomplete, and
                // may be inaccurate, with upcoming audio making the
                // transcription complete or by giving more context to make
                // transcription make more sense.

                if (result.isPartial && showPartial) {
                    print("[Partial] \(transcript)")
                }

                // When the complete fragment of transcribed text is ready,
                // print it. This could just as easily be used to draw the
                // text as a subtitle over a playing video, though timing
                // would need to be managed.

                if !result.isPartial {
                    if (showPartial) {
                        print("[Final  ] ", terminator: "")
                    }
                    print(transcript)
                }
            }
            default:
                print("Error: Unexpected message from Amazon Transcribe:")
            }
        }
```

```
    }

    /// Convert the value of the `--format` command line option into the
    /// corresponding Transcribe Streaming `MediaEncoding` type.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The `MediaEncoding` equivalent of the format specified on
    ///   the command line.
    func getMediaEncoding() -> TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.MediaEncoding {
        let mediaEncoding: TranscribeStreamingClientTypes.MediaEncoding

        switch format {
        case .flac:
            mediaEncoding = .flac
        case .ogg:
            mediaEncoding = .oggOpus
        case .pcm:
            mediaEncoding = .pcm
        }

        return mediaEncoding
    }
}

// -MARK: - Entry point

/// The program's asynchronous entry point.
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.transcribe(encoding: command.getMediaEncoding())
        } catch let error as TranscribeError {
            print("ERROR: \(error.errorDescription ?? "Unknown error")")
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}

/// Errors thrown by the example's functions.
enum TranscribeError: Error {
```

```
    /// No transcription stream available.
    case noTranscriptionStream
    /// The source media file couldn't be read.
    case readError

    var errorDescription: String? {
        switch self {
        case .noTranscriptionStream:
            return "No transcription stream returned by Amazon Transcribe."
        case .readError:
            return "Unable to read the source audio file."
        }
    }
}
```

- Per i dettagli sulle API, consulta il riferimento StartStreamTranscriptionall'API AWS SDK for Swift.